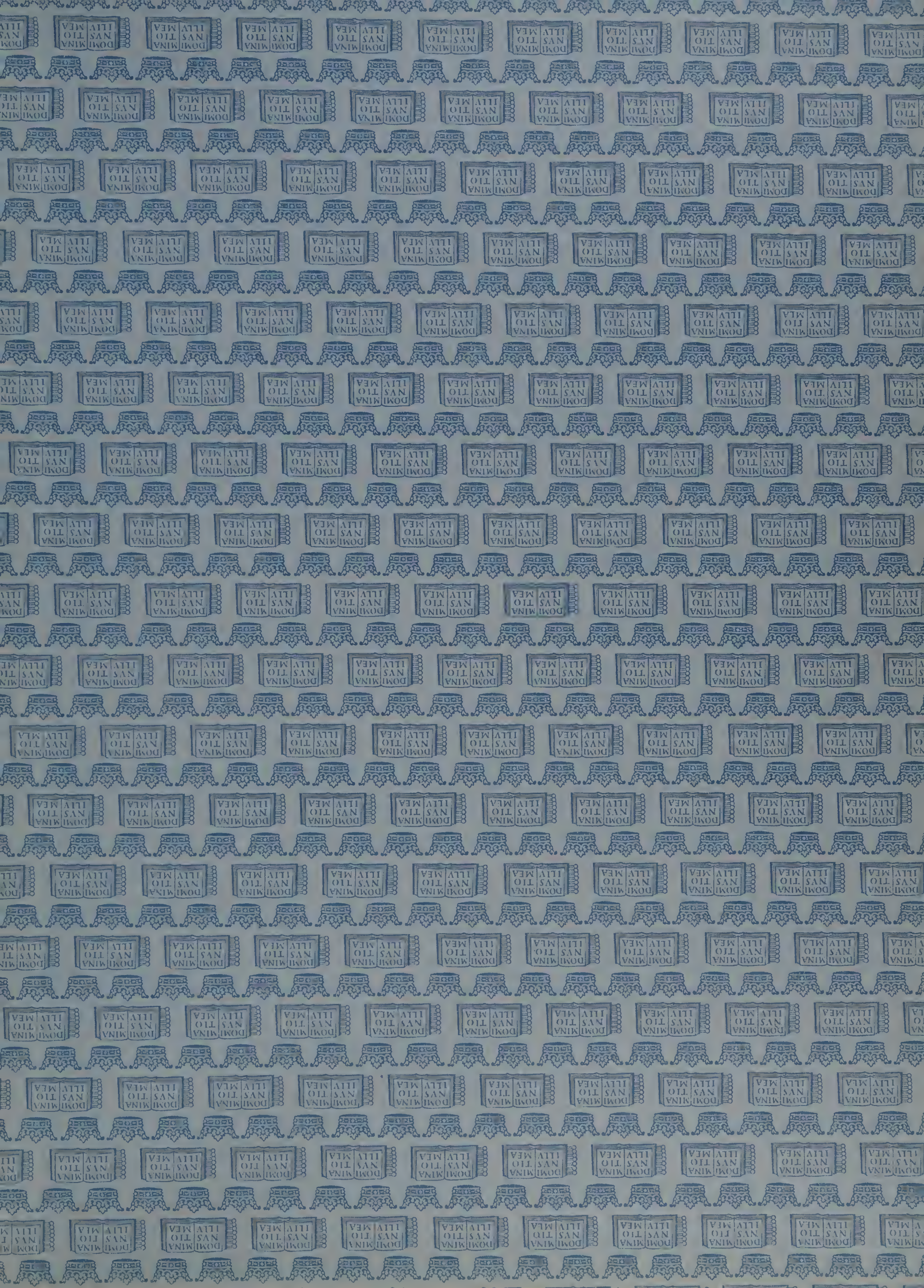
THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Second Edition, Volume 3

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1989


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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

First Edited by

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, HENRY BRADLEY, W. A. CRAIGIE
and C. T. ONIONS

COMBINED WITH

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Edited by

R. W. BURCHFIELD

AND RESET WITH CORRECTIONS, REVISIONS
AND ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

Prepared by

J. A. SIMPSON *and* E. S. C. WEINER

VOLUME III

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

THE pronunciations given are those in use in the educated speech of southern England (the so-called 'Received Standard'), and the keywords given are to be understood as pronounced in such speech.

I. *Consonants*

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual English values*

g as in *go* (gəʊ)
h ... *ho*! (həʊ)
r ... *r*un (rʌn), ter*r*ier ('tɛrɪə(r))
(r) ... he*r* (hɜ:(r))
s ... *s*ee (si:), *s*uc*c*e*ss* (sək'sɛs)
w ... *w*ear (wɛə̯(r))
hw ... *wh*en (hwɛn)
j ... *y*es (jɛs)

θ as in *th*in (θɪn), ba*th* (bɑ:θ)
ð ... *th*en (ðɛn), ba*th*e (beɪð)
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (dɪʃ)
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (dɪtʃ)
ʒ ... vi*s*i*o*n ('vɪʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒøne)
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʌdʒ)
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* ('sɪŋɪŋ), thi*nk* (θiŋk)
ŋg ... fi*ng*er ('fɪŋgə(r))

(FOREIGN AND NON-SOUTHERN)

ʎ as in It. serra*gl*io (ser'raʎo)
ɲ ... Fr. cog*n*ac (kɔɲak)
x ... Ger. a*ch* (ax), Sc. lo*ch* (lɒx), Sp. fri*j*oles (fri'xoles)
ç ... Ger. i*ch* (ɪç), Sc. ni*ch*t (nɪçt)
ɣ ... North Ger. sagen ('za:ɣən)
c ... Afrikaans baardmanne*tj*ie ('ba:rtmanəci)
ɥ ... Fr. c*ui*sine (kɥizin)

Symbols in parentheses are used to denote elements that may be omitted either by individual speakers or in particular phonetic contexts: e.g. *bottle* ('bɒt(ə)l), *Mercian* ('mɜ:ʃ(ɪ)ən), *suit* (s(j)u:t), *impromptu* (ɪm'prɒm(p)tju:), *father* ('fɑ:ðə(r)).

II. *Vowels and Diphthongs*

SHORT

ɪ as in p*i*t (pɪt), -n*e*ss, (-nɪs)
ɛ ... p*e*t (pɛt), Fr. *sept* (sɛt)
æ ... p*a*t (pæt)
ʌ ... p*u*tt (pʌt)
ɒ ... p*o*t (pɒt)
ʊ ... p*u*t (pʊt)
ə ... *a*noth*e*r (ə'nʌðə(r))
(ə) ... beat*e*n ('bi:t(ə)n)
i ... Fr. s*i* (si)
e ... Fr. b*é*b*é* (bebe)
a ... Fr. m*a*ri (mari)
ɑ ... Fr. b*â*timent (bɑtimɑ̃)
ɔ ... Fr. h*o*mme (ɔm)
o ... Fr. *eau* (o)
ø ... Fr. p*eu* (pø)
œ ... Fr. b*oeu*f (bœf) c*oeu*r (kœr)
u ... Fr. d*ou*ce (dus)
ʏ ... Ger. M*ü*ller ('mʏlər)
y ... Fr. d*u* (dy)

LONG

i: as in b*ea*n (bi:n)
ɑ: ... b*a*rn (bɑ:n)
ɔ: ... b*o*rn (bɔ:n)
u: ... b*oo*n (bu:n)
ɜ: ... b*ur*n (bɜ:n)
e: ... Ger. Schn*ee* (ʃne:)
ɛ: ... Ger. F*ä*hre ('fɛ:rə)
a: ... Ger. T*a*g (ta:k)
o: ... Ger. S*oh*n (zo:n)
ø: ... Ger. G*oe*the ('gø:tə)
y: ... Ger. gr*ü*n (gry:n)

NASAL

ɛ̃, æ̃ as in Fr. f*in* (fɛ̃, fæ̃)
ɑ̃ ... Fr. fr*a*nc (frɑ̃)
ɔ̃ ... Fr. b*on* (bɔ̃)
œ̃ ... Fr. *un* (œ̃)

DIPHTHONGS, etc.

eɪ as in b*ay* (beɪ)
aɪ ... b*uy* (baɪ)
ɔɪ ... b*oy* (bɔɪ)
əʊ ... n*o* (nəʊ)
aʊ ... n*ow* (naʊ)
ɪə ... p*ee*r (pɪə(r))
ɛə ... p*ai*r (pɛə(r))
ʊə ... t*our* (tʊə(r))
ɔə ... b*oa*r (bɔə(r))

aɪə as in f*ie*ry ('faɪərɪ)
aʊə ... s*our* (saʊə(r))

The incidence of main stress is shown by a superior stress mark (') preceding the stressed syllable, and a secondary stress by an inferior stress mark (ˌ), e.g. *pronunciation* (prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n).

For further explanation of the transcription used, see *General Explanations*, Volume I.

891881

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

Some abbreviations listed here in italics are also in certain cases printed in roman type, and vice versa.

a. (in Etym.)	adoption of, adopted from
a (as *a* 1850)	*ante*, 'before', 'not later than'
a.	adjective
abbrev.	abbreviation (of)
abl.	ablative
absol.	absolute, -ly
Abstr.	(in titles) *Abstract*, *-s*
acc.	accusative
Acct.	(in titles) *Account*
A.D.	*Anno Domini*
ad. (in Etym.)	adaptation of
Add.	Addenda
adj.	adjective
Adv.	(in titles) *Advance*, *-d*, *-s*
adv.	adverb
advb.	adverbial, -ly
Advt.	advertisement
Aeronaut.	(as label) in Aeronautics; (in titles) *Aeronautic*, *-al*, *-s*
AF., AFr.	Anglo-French
Afr.	Africa, -n
Agric.	(as label) in Agriculture; (in titles) *Agriculture*, *-al*
Alb.	Albanian
Amer.	American
Amer. Ind.	American Indian
Anat.	(as label) in Anatomy; (in titles) *Anatomy*, *-ical*
Anc.	(in titles) *Ancient*
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian
Anglo-Ir.	Anglo-Irish
Ann.	Annals
Anthrop., *Anthropol.*	(as label) in Anthropology; (in titles) *Anthropology*, *-ical*
Antiq.	(as label) in Antiquities; (in titles) *Antiquity*
aphet.	aphetic, aphetized
app.	apparently
Appl.	(in titles) *Applied*
Applic.	(in titles) *Application*, *-s*
appos.	appositive, -ly
Arab.	Arabic
Aram.	Aramaic
Arch.	in Architecture
arch.	archaic
Archæol.	in Archæology
Archit.	(as label) in Architecture; (in titles) *Architecture*, *-al*
Arm.	Armenian
assoc.	association
Astr.	in Astronomy
Astrol.	in Astrology
Astron.	(in titles) *Astronomy*, *-ical*
Astronaut.	(in titles) *Astronautic*, *-s*
attrib.	attributive, -ly
Austral.	Australian
Autobiogr.	(in titles) *Autobiography*, *-ical*
A.V.	Authorized Version
B.C.	Before Christ
B.C.	(in titles) British Columbia
bef.	before
Bibliogr.	(as label) in Bibliography; (in titles) *Bibliography*, *-ical*
Biochem.	(as label) in Biochemistry; (in titles) *Biochemistry*, *-ical*
Biol.	(as label) in Biology; (in titles) *Biology*, *-ical*
Bk.	*Book*
Bot.	(as label) in Botany; (in titles) *Botany*, *-ical*
Bp.	Bishop
Brit.	(in titles) *Britain*, *British*
Bulg.	Bulgarian
Bull.	(in titles) *Bulletin*
c (as *c* 1700)	*circa*, 'about'
c. (as 19th c.)	century
Cal.	(in titles) *Calendar*
Cambr.	(in titles) *Cambridge*
Canad.	Canadian
Cat.	Catalan
catachr.	catachrestically
Catal.	(in titles) *Catalogue*
Celt.	Celtic
Cent.	(in titles) *Century*, *Central*
Cent. Dict.	*Century Dictionary*
Cf., cf.	*confer*, 'compare'
Ch.	Church
Chem.	(as label) in Chemistry; (in titles) *Chemistry*, *-ical*
Chr.	(in titles) *Christian*
Chron.	(in titles) *Chronicle*
Chronol.	(in titles) *Chronology*, *-ical*
Cinemat., *Cinematogr.*	in Cinematography
Clin.	(in titles) *Clinical*
cl. L.	classical Latin
cogn. w.	cognate with
Col.	(in titles) *Colonel*, *Colony*
Coll.	(in titles) *Collection*
collect.	collective, -ly
colloq.	colloquial, -ly
comb.	combined, -ing
Comb.	Combinations
Comm.	in Commercial usage
Communic.	in Communications
comp.	compound, composition
Compan.	(in titles) *Companion*
compar.	comparative
compl.	complement
Compl.	(in titles) *Complete*
Conc.	(in titles) *Concise*
Conch.	in Conchology
concr.	concrete, -ly
Conf.	(in titles) *Conference*
Congr.	(in titles) *Congress*
conj.	conjunction
cons.	consonant
const.	construction, construed with
contr.	contrast (with)
Contrib.	(in titles) *Contribution*
Corr.	(in titles) *Correspondence*
corresp.	corresponding (to)
Cotgr.	R. Cotgrave, *Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues*
cpd.	compound
Crit.	(in titles) *Criticism*, *Critical*
Cryst.	in Crystallography
Cycl.	(in titles) *Cyclopædia*, *-ic*
Cytol.	(in titles) *Cytology*, *-ical*
Da.	Danish
D.A.	*Dictionary of Americanisms*
D.A.E.	*Dictionary of American English*
dat.	dative
D.C.	District of Columbia
Deb.	(in titles) *Debate*, *-s*
def.	definite, -ition
dem.	demonstrative
deriv.	derivative, -ation
derog.	derogatory
Descr.	(in titles) *Description*, *-tive*
Devel.	(in titles) *Development*, *-al*
Diagn.	(in titles) *Diagnosis*, *Diagnostic*
dial.	dialect, -al
Dict.	Dictionary; *spec.*, the *Oxford English Dictionary*
dim.	diminutive
Dis.	(in titles) *Disease*
Diss.	(in titles) *Dissertation*
D.O.S.T.	*Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*
Du.	Dutch
E.	East
Eccl.	(as label) in Ecclesiastical usage; (in titles) *Ecclesiastical*
Ecol.	in Ecology
Econ.	(as label) in Economics; (in titles) *Economy*, *-ics*
ed.	edition
E.D.D.	*English Dialect Dictionary*
Edin.	(in titles) *Edinburgh*
Educ.	(as label) in Education; (in titles) *Education*, *-al*
EE.	Early English
e.g.	*exempli gratia*, 'for example'
Electr.	(as label) in Electricity; (in titles) *Electricity*, *-ical*
Electron.	(in titles) *Electronic*, *-s*
Elem.	(in titles) *Element*, *-ary*
ellipt.	elliptical, -ly
Embryol.	in Embryology
e.midl.	east midland (dialect)
Encycl.	(in titles) *Encyclopædia*, *-ic*
Eng.	England, English
Engin.	in Engineering
Ent.	in Entomology
Entomol.	(in titles) *Entomology*, *-logical*
erron.	erroneous, -ly
esp.	especially
Ess.	(in titles) *Essay*, *-s*
et al.	*et alii*, 'and others'
etc.	et cetera
Ethnol.	in Ethnology
etym.	etymology
euphem.	euphemistically
Exam.	(in titles) *Examination*
exc.	except
Exerc.	(in titles) *Exercise*, *-s*
Exper.	(in titles) *Experiment*, *-al*
Explor.	(in titles) *Exploration*, *-s*
f.	feminine
f. (in Etym.)	formed on
f. (in subordinate entries)	form of
F.	French
fem. (*rarely* f.)	feminine
fig.	figurative, -ly
Finn.	Finnish
fl.	*floruit*, 'flourished'
Found.	(in titles) *Foundation*, *-s*
Fr.	French
freq.	frequent, -ly
Fris.	Frisian
Fund.	(in titles) *Fundamental*, *-s*
Funk or *Funk's Stand. Dict.*	*Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary*
G.	German
Gael.	Gaelic
Gaz.	(in titles) *Gazette*
gen.	genitive
gen.	general, -ly
Geogr.	(as label) in Geography; (in titles) *Geography*, *-ical*

Geol.	(as label) in Geology; (in titles) *Geology*, *-ical*
Geom.	in Geometry
Geomorphol.	in Geomorphology
Ger.	German
Gloss.	Glossary
Gmc.	Germanic
Godef.	F. Godefroy, *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*
Goth.	Gothic
Govt.	(in titles) *Government*
Gr.	Greek
Gram.	(as label) in Grammar; (in titles) *Grammar*, *-tical*
Gt.	Great
Heb.	Hebrew
Her.	in Heraldry
Herb.	among herbalists
Hind.	Hindustani
Hist.	(as label) in History; (in titles) *History*, *-ical*
hist.	historical
Histol.	(in titles) *Histology*, *-ical*
Hort.	in Horticulture
Househ.	(in titles) *Household*
Housek.	(in titles) *Housekeeping*
Ibid.	*Ibidem*, 'in the same book or passage'
Icel.	Icelandic
Ichthyol.	in Ichthyology
id.	*idem*, 'the same'
i.e.	*id est*, 'that is'
IE.	Indo-European
Illustr.	(in titles) *Illustration*, *-ted*
imit.	imitative
Immunol.	in Immunology
imp.	imperative
impers.	impersonal
impf.	imperfect
ind.	indicative
indef.	indefinite
Industr.	(in titles) *Industry*, *-ial*
inf.	infinitive
infl.	influenced
Inorg.	(in titles) *Inorganic*
Ins.	(in titles) *Insurance*
Inst.	(in titles) *Institute*, *-tion*
int.	interjection
intr.	intransitive
Introd.	(in titles) *Introduction*
Ir.	Irish
irreg.	irregular, -ly
It.	Italian
J., (J.)	(quoted from) Johnson's *Dictionary*
(Jam.)	Jamieson, *Scottish Dict.*
Jap.	Japanese
joc.	jocular, -ly
Jrnl.	(in titles) *Journal*
Jun.	(in titles) *Junior*
Knowl.	(in titles) *Knowledge*
l.	line
L.	Latin
lang.	language
Lect.	(in titles) *Lecture*, *-s*
Less.	(in titles) *Lesson*, *-s*
Let., *Lett.*	letter, letters
LG.	Low German
lit.	literal, -ly
Lit.	Literary
Lith.	Lithuanian
LXX	Septuagint
m.	masculine
Mag.	(in titles) *Magazine*
Magn.	(in titles) *Magnetic*, *-ism*
Mal.	Malay, Malayan
Man.	(in titles) *Manual*
Managem.	(in titles) *Management*
Manch.	(in titles) *Manchester*
Manuf.	in Manufacture, -ing
Mar.	(in titles) *Marine*
masc. (*rarely* m.)	masculine
Math.	(as label) in Mathematics; (in titles) *Mathematics*, *-al*
MDu.	Middle Dutch
ME.	Middle English
Mech.	(as label) in Mechanics; (in titles) *Mechanics*, *-al*
Med.	(as label) in Medicine; (in titles) *Medicine*, *-ical*
med.L.	medieval Latin
Mem.	(in titles) *Memoir*, *-s*
Metaph.	in Metaphysics
Meteorol.	(as label) in Meteorology; (in titles) *Meteorology*, *-ical*
MHG.	Middle High German
midl.	midland (dialect)
Mil.	in military usage
Min.	(as label) in Mineralogy; (in titles) *Ministry*
Mineral.	(in titles) *Mineralogy*, *-ical*
MLG.	Middle Low German
Misc.	(in titles) *Miscellany*, *-eous*
mod.	modern
mod.L	modern Latin
(Morris),	(quoted from) E. E. Morris's *Austral English*
Mus.	(as label) in Music; (in titles) *Music*, *-al; Museum*
Myst.	(in titles) *Mystery*
Mythol.	in Mythology
N.	North
n.	neuter
N. Amer.	North America, -n
N. & Q.	*Notes and Queries*
Narr.	(in titles) *Narrative*
Nat.	(in titles) *Natural*
Nat. Hist.	in Natural History
Naut.	in nautical language
N.E.	North East
N.E.D.	*New English Dictionary*, original title of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (first edition)
Neurol.	in Neurology
neut. (*rarely* n.)	neuter
NF., NFr.	Northern French
No.	Number
nom.	nominative
north.	northern (dialect)
Norw.	Norwegian
n.q.	no quotations
N.T.	New Testament
Nucl.	Nuclear
Numism.	in Numismatics
N.W.	North West
N.Z.	New Zealand
obj.	object
obl.	oblique
Obs., *obs.*	obsolete
Obstetr.	(in titles) *Obstetrics*
occas.	occasionally
OE.	Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)
OF., OFr.	Old French
OFris.	Old Frisian
OHG.	Old High German
OIr.	Old Irish
ON.	Old Norse
ONF.	Old Northern French
Ophthalm.	in Ophthalmology
opp.	opposed (to), the opposite (of)
Opt.	in Optics
Org.	(in titles) *Organic*
orig.	origin, -al, -ally
Ornith.	(as label) in Ornithology; (in titles) *Ornithology*, *-ical*
OS.	Old Saxon
OSl.	Old (Church) Slavonic
O.T.	Old Testament
Outl.	(in titles) *Outline*
Oxf.	(in titles) *Oxford*
p.	page
Palæogr.	in Palæography
Palæont.	(as label) in Palæontology; (in titles) *Palæontology*, *-ical*
pa. pple.	passive participle, past participle
(Partridge),	(quoted from) E. Partridge's *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*
pass.	passive, -ly
pa.t.	past tense
Path.	(as label) in Pathology; (in titles) *Pathology*, *-ical*
perh.	perhaps
Pers.	Persian
pers.	person, -al
Petrogr.	in Petrography
Petrol.	(as label) in Petrology; (in titles) *Petrology*, *-ical*
(Pettman),	(quoted from) C. Pettman's *Africanderisms*
pf.	perfect
Pg.	Portuguese
Pharm.	in Pharmacology
Philol.	(as label) in Philology; (in titles) *Philology*, *-ical*
Philos.	(as label) in Philosophy; (in titles) *Philosophy*, *-ic*
phonet.	phonetic, -ally
Photogr.	(as label) in Photography; (in titles) *Photography*, *-ical*
phr.	phrase
Phys.	physical; (*rarely*) in Physiology
Physiol.	(as label) in Physiology; (in titles) *Physiology*, *-ical*
Pict.	(in titles) *Picture*, *Pictorial*
pl., plur.	plural
poet.	poetic, -al
Pol.	Polish
Pol.	(as label) in Politics; (in titles) *Politics*, *-al*
Pol. Econ.	in Political Economy
Polit.	(in titles) *Politics*, *-al*
pop.	popular, -ly
Porc.	(in titles) *Porcelain*
poss.	possessive
Pott.	(in titles) *Pottery*
ppl. a., pple. adj.	participial adjective
pple.	participle
Pr.	Provençal
pr.	present
Pract.	(in titles) *Practice*, *-al*
prec.	preceding (word or article)
pred.	predicative
pref.	prefix
pref., Pref.	preface
prep.	preposition
pres.	present
Princ.	(in titles) *Principle*, *-s*
priv.	privative
prob.	probably
Probl.	(in titles) *Problem*
Proc.	(in titles) *Proceedings*
pron.	pronoun
pronunc.	pronunciation
prop.	properly
Pros.	in Prosody
Prov.	Provençal
pr. pple.	present participle
Psych.	in Psychology
Psychol.	(as label) in Psychology; (in titles) *Psychology*, *-ical*
Publ.	(in titles) *Publications*
Q.	(in titles) *Quarterly*
quot(s).	quotation(s)
q.v.	*quod vide*, 'which see'
R.	(in titles) *Royal*
Radiol.	in Radiology
R.C.Ch.	Roman Catholic Church
Rec.	(in titles) *Record*
redupl.	reduplicating
Ref.	(in titles) *Reference*
refash.	refashioned, -ing
refl.	reflexive
Reg.	(in titles) *Register*

reg.	regular
rel.	related to
Reminisc.	(in titles) *Reminiscence, -s*
Rep.	(in titles) *Report, -s*
repr.	representative, representing
Res.	(in titles) *Research*
Rev.	(in titles) *Review*
rev.	revised
Rhet.	in Rhetoric
Rom.	Roman, -ce, -ic
Rum.	Rumanian
Russ.	Russian
S.	South
S.Afr.	South Africa, -n
sb.	substantive
sc.	*scilicet*, 'understand' or 'supply'
Sc., Scot.	Scottish
Scand.	(in titles) *Scandinavia, -n*
Sch.	(in titles) *School*
Sc. Nat. Dict.	*Scottish National Dictionary*
Scotl.	(in titles) *Scotland*
Sel.	(in titles) *Selection, -s*
Ser.	Series
sing.	singular
Sk.	(in titles) *Sketch*
Skr.	Sanskrit
Slav.	Slavonic
S.N.D.	*Scottish National Dictionary*
Soc.	(in titles) *Society*
Sociol.	(as label) in Sociology; (in titles) *Sociology, -ical*
Sp.	Spanish
Sp.	(in titles) *Speech, -es*
sp.	spelling
spec.	specifically
Spec.	(in titles) *Specimen*
St.	Saint
Stand.	(in titles) *Standard*
Stanf.	(quoted from) *Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words & Phrases*
str.	strong
Struct.	(in titles) *Structure, -al*
Stud.	(in titles) *Studies*
subj.	subject
subord. cl.	subordinate clause
subseq.	subsequent, -ly
subst.	substantively
suff.	suffix
superl.	superlative
Suppl.	Supplement
Surg.	(as label) in Surgery; (in titles) *Surgery, Surgical*
s.v.	*sub voce*, 'under the word'
Sw.	Swedish
s.w.	south-western (dialect)
Syd. Soc. Lex.	Sydenham Society, *Lexicon of Medicine & Allied Sciences*
syll.	syllable
Syr.	Syrian
Syst.	(in titles) *System, -atic*
Taxon.	(in titles) *Taxonomy, -ical*
techn.	technical, -ly
Technol.	(in titles) *Technology, -ical*
Telegr.	in Telegraphy
Teleph.	in Telephony
(Th.),	(quoted from) Thornton's *American Glossary*
Theatr.	in the Theatre, theatrical
Theol.	(as label) in Theology; (in titles) *Theology, -ical*
Theoret.	(in titles) *Theoretical*
Tokh.	Tokharian
tr., transl.	translated, translation
Trans.	(in titles) *Transactions*
trans.	transitive
transf.	transferred sense
Trav.	(in titles) *Travel(s)*
Treas.	(in titles) *Treasury*
Treat.	(in titles) *Treatise*
Treatm.	(in titles) *Treatment*
Trig.	in Trigonometry
Trop.	(in titles) *Tropical*
Turk.	Turkish
Typog., Typogr.	in Typography
ult.	ultimately
Univ.	(in titles) *University*
unkn.	unknown
U.S.	United States
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
usu.	usually
v., vb.	verb
var(r)., vars.	variant(s) of
vbl. sb.	verbal substantive
Vertebr.	(in titles) *Vertebrate, -s*
Vet.	(as label) in Veterinary Science; (in titles) *Veterinary*
Vet. Sci.	in Veterinary Science
viz.	*videlicet*, 'namely'
Voy.	(in titles) *Voyage, -s*
v.str.	strong verb
vulg.	vulgar
v.w.	weak verb
W.	Welsh; West
wd.	word
Webster	*Webster's (New International) Dictionary*
Westm.	(in titles) *Westminster*
WGmc.	West Germanic
Wks.	(in titles) *Works*
w.midl.	west midland (dialect)
WS.	West Saxon
(Y.),	(quoted from) Yule & Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson*
Yrs.	(in titles) *Years*
Zoogeogr.	in Zoogeography
Zool.	(as label) in Zoology; (in titles) *Zoology, -ical*

Signs and Other Conventions

Before a word or sense

† = obsolete
‖ = not naturalized, alien
¶ = catachrestic and erroneous uses

In the listing of Forms

1 = before 1100
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200)
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300), etc.
5–7 = 15th to 17th century
20 = 20th century

In the etymologies

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred
:— = normal development of

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

.. indicates an omitted part of a quotation.

- (in a quotation) indicates a hyphen doubtfully present in the original; (in other text) indicates a hyphen inserted only for the sake of a line-break.

PROPRIETARY NAMES

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cham (kæm), *sb.* Also 6 **cam**, 7 **chaem**: see KHAN. [a. F. and med.L. *cham*, *chan*, *can* (also *caanus*, *canis*), ad. Turki *khān* lord, prince, KHAN, a contracted form of the earlier *khāqān* CHAGAN; it was assumed by Chingīz when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars; the modified form *qā'ān* became the specific title of the successors of Chingīz Khān as emperors of China.]

An obsolete form of KHAN formerly commonly applied to the rulers of the Tartars and Mongols; and to the emperor of China. (Rarely to governors of provinces.)

[*c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xviii. 188 The grete Cane of Cathay. —— xxi. 222 Whi he was clept the gret Chane.] **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Vnder the dominion of the great Cham or Cane, Emperour of Tartaria. **1577** *Hist. Trav.* (ed. Willes) 265 They haue muche knowledge of the great Cam of Cathay. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 277, I will..fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard. **1653** H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. §3. 84 One of those [chairs] wherein the principall Chaems of the Empire are usually carried. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4579/1 The Grand Signior had received an Express from the Cham of Tartary. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xliii, Prodigal in the production of kings, governors, mandarins, chams, and courtiers. **1813** *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 Chams are stiff gentlemen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. 254 Against this Cham [Duke of Guise] and his Beau-Peeres, inuited English goe. **1655** *Francion* v. 4, I..am the great Cham..of all the wits. **1759** SMOLLETT *Let.* in Boswell *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 276, I am again your petitioner, in behalf of that great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson. **1879** W. W. SYNGE *Tom Sing.* II. iii. 32 The great cham of criticism.

†**cham, chamm** (tʃæm), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [see CHAMP *v.*]

1. To bite, chew; = CHAMP *v.* 1–3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. v. 606 It is full harde and maye not be chewed and whyles men chamme theron, the bytter sauour wythin is not felte. **1530** TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii, The priest toucheth not Christs natural body with his hands..nor chammeth it with his teeth. **1530** PALSGR. 480/2 Chamme the breed in your mouthe. **1675** HOBBES *Odyss.* XII. 263 When she my men cham'd in her ugly chaps. **1825** BRITTON *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Cham*, to chew. **1881** SMITH *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Cham*, to chew. **1888** [Heard in Oxford from a native.]

2. = CHAMP *v.* 6; to pound, mash. *dial.*

In South of Scotland, as 'to cham sand', for strewing on wet floors.

Hence **chammed** *ppl. a.*, **'chamming** *vbl. sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 339 Glewe made of chammed whete. **1528** MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 242/1 Not for y^e^ reading & receiuing: but for the busy chamming therof [the scripture]. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 7 They confine them to the chamming of their beads. **1611** COTGR., *Masché*.. chawed chewed, chammed, champed.

cham, obs. and dial. f. *I am*: see CH, and I.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 90 And vor manhood, cham zure cham good. **1580** H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 132 Cham zure my vurst goodman is dere.

‖**chama** ('keɪmə). *Zool.* [L. *chāma*, *chēma*, a. Gr. *χήμη* cockle, f. *χα-* stem of *χαίνειν* to gape.] A genus of bivalve molluscs found in warm and tropical seas. The shell of *C. gigas* is the largest known. Comb. ***chama-shaped.***

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The chama is.. confounded with the oister. **1832** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 287 Conchologists suppose, that the chama may require thirty years..to attain its full size. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 325 Shell inequivalve, chama-shaped.

‖**chamade** (ʃamad). *Mil.* [F. *chamade*, ad. Pg. *chamada*, f. *chamar*:—L. *clāmāre* to call.] A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet inviting to a parley.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1936/2 The..Governor of Luxemburg, being pressed..to desire a Parley..caused the Chamade to be beat. **1711** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* III. i, There's more danger of my raising the siege, than her beating the Chamade. **1831** *Lincoln Her.* 1 July 2/6 The day in which the Irish yeomanry force shall be suppressed..the representatives of British government may beat a chamade from what is now his Majesty's Castle of Dublin. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. v. 311 Stralsund instantly beat the chamade..and all was surrender in those regions.

chamæ- (kæmi:), combining form of Gr. *χαμαί* on the ground, low, used in many technical and scientific terms, as **chamæcephalic** (-sɪ'fælɪk), **-cephalous** (-'sɛfələs), *adjs.*, characterized by or exhibiting chamæcephaly; **chamæcephaly** (-'sɛfəlɪ) [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], a formation or development of the human skull, in which the cephalic index is 70 or less; **chamæconchic** (-'kɒŋkɪk), **-conchous** (-'kɒŋkəs), *adjs.*, characterized by or exhibiting chamæconchy; **chamæconchy** (-'kɒŋkɪ) [Gr. *κόγχη* CONCH], the condition of having a low form of the orbits, showing an orbital index of 80 or less; **chamæcranial** (-'kreɪnɪəl), *a.* [Gr. *κρανίον* skull], characterized by having a low skull, of a length-height index of 70 and less; **'chamæphyte** [ad. Da. *kamæfyt*, *ch-* (C. Raunkiær, 1904, in *Bot. Tidsskrift* XXVI. 11): see -PHYTE], a plant that bears its buds on or near the surface of the ground; **chamæprosope** (-'prɒsəʊp) [Gr. *πρόσωπ-ον* face], a human skull with low broad face; **chamæprosopic** (-prɒ'səʊpɪk) *a.*, characterized by chamæprosopy; **chamæprosopy** (-prɒ'səʊpɪ), [Gr. *πρόσωπ-ον* face] the condition of having a low broad form of face.

1902 *Biometrika* Aug. 462 Are the brachycephalic races hypsicephalic and the dolichocephalic races chamaecephalic? *Ibid.* 460 In the male brachycephaly is associated with hypsiconchic, in the female with the chamaeconchic character. *Ibid.*, A quite sensible association of platyrrhiny with chamaeconchy. *Ibid.* 462 Brachycranial, stenocranial, and chamaecranial characters. **1913** *Jrnl. Ecol.* I. 17 Chamæphytes include plants with their bud or shoot-apices perennating on the surface of the ground. **1916** B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* (ed. 3) 71/2 *Chamaephytes*,.. plants whose resting-buds are but slightly above the ground. **1952** P. W. RICHARDS *Tropical Rain Forest* i. 10 The ground herbs of the rain forest are almost exclusively phanerophytes and chamaephytes. **1964** V. J. CHAPMAN *Coastal Veg.* i. 9 Chamaephytes, perennating buds above soil surface to 25 cm, e.g. Creeping willow (*Salix repens*). **1900** tr. *Deniker's Races of Man* 60 To separate skulls into brachy- or dolichofacial, or, as they are also called, chamæprosopes and leptoprosopes. **1886** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 23/2 *Chamæprosopic* [*sic*] is applied to a short, squat, thickset face. **1902** *Biometrika* Aug. 434 Chamaeprosopy.

chamæleon, -lion, var. of CHAMELEON.

chamæmell, chamamil, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

‖**Chamærops** (kə'mɪərɒps). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *χαμαίρωψ* a plant mentioned by Pliny, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf-growing + *ρώψ* shrub, bush; but the form is uncertain: the modern application was accepted by Linnæus from Pontedera.]

A northern genus of palms, including the Dwarf Fan Palm, *C. humilis*, the smallest of the order, and the only one found north of the Mediterranean, and the Chinese *C. Fortuni*, which can be grown in the south of England.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The chamærops, the date-tree..vegetate on several spots.

chamar (tʃə'mɑ:(r)). Also **chumar**. [Hindi.] A member of an exterior Hindu caste whose occupation is leather-working; a worker in leather, a tanner, shoemaker. Also, in northern and central India, an agricultural labourer.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* **1899** C. W. DOYLE *Taming of Jungle* ii. 18 A wee little manikin of the chamar (tanner) caste. **1901** KIPLING *Kim* iii. 81 All castes and kinds of men move here. Look! Brahmins and chumars, bankers and tinkers. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 693/1 This little swine of a chúmar. **1934** M. L. DARLING *Wisdom & Waste in Punjab Village* 167 Chamárs and Khatiks, dealers in hides and skins, respectively. **1951** J. H. HUTTON *Caste in India* (ed. 2) 23 The Chamar of Chattisgarh, although belonging to that exterior caste of leather-workers whose touch is polluting to caste Hindus, are here cultivators tilling the land.

chamarre, obs. form of CHIMER.

chamasite ('kæməsaɪt). *Min.* An alloy of iron and nickel found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 16 Reichenbach has named the alloy of iron and nickel..*Chamasite*.

chamayle, obs. form of CAMEL *sb.*

‖**'chambellan.** [F.:—earlier *chamberlanc*, *chambellanc*, a. OHG. *chamarlinc*, f. OHG. *chamara*.] The French form of CHAMBERLAIN, used as a foreign title.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/1 The Grand Chambellan was seized with a..Fever. **1825** R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxxv. 286 A stiff German chambellan, in a full suit of buckram.

chambelot, obs. form of CAMLET.

chamber ('tʃeɪmbə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **chaumbre**, 3–7 **chambre**, 4 **chaumber**, 4– **chamber**. Also **chaumbir, -bur, -byr, chawmbire, chambir, -bere, chanbur**, 5 **chambyr(e, chawmbyr, chaunber, -bour, -byr, chamer, chawmere, caumbre**, 5–6 **chambur**, 6 **chamboure**, 7 **chambor, camber**. Also *Sc.* 4–5 **chamur, chalmir**, 4–7 **chalmer**, 5–6 **chawmer**, 6 **chalmyr**, 8 **chamer**, 8–9 **chaumer**. [a. F. *chambre* (= Pr. *cambra*, Sp. *camara*, It. *camera*):—L. *camera*, *camara*, in Gr. *καμάρα* vaulted chamber; prob. f. Aryan root *kam-* to curve, bend. The sense underwent progressive generalization in late L. and Romanic.]

I. A room (in a house).

1. a. A room or apartment in a house; usually one appropriated to the use of one person; a private room; in later use *esp.* a sleeping apartment, a bedroom. (Now, in standard English, confined chiefly to elevated style; in colloq. use replaced by *room*. Cf. BEDCHAMBER.) But in U.S. in more general use; and in some English dialects, = the 'parlour' or better room, as distinguished from the kitchen; also a sleeping apartment over a stable or the like.

a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 443 To anoþer chaumbre hi beoþ agon, To blauncheflures chaumbre non. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3029 Whan þe masse was don, sche went to hire chaumber. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 287 In a chalmer prevaly, He held him and his cumpany. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4977 Led were þo lordes þro mony long chaumburs..into a proude chaumbur þere Priam was set. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 94 (Harl. MS.) A prevy caumbre. **1472** SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 706 III. 64 My Lady..hathe takyn hyr chambre. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 29 Amyd the chalmer doun thaim set. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiv. 4 Chambers..fylled with all costly & pleasaunt riches. **1582-8** *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 52 Be comitting of murther in hir awin chalmer. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 30 Hee entred into his chamber, & wept there. —— *Acts* ix. 37 They laid her in an vpper chamber. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 191 He and his lady saw me to my chamber just in the country fashion. **1731–1800** BAILEY s.v. *Camera*, Such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Consorts. **1821** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 346 He.. hardly ever slept two nights successively in one chamber. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 A curtain suspended before the door of a chamber.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 17 In that apartment generally called the 'Chamber' of a farm house. **1863** ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, *Chamber*, an upper room, (1) in a house; a bed room. (2) in a stable or other building; a loft. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 437/1 The chambers..were less ample..in the Southern houses.

b. The reception-room in a palace; called the *presence-*, or *audience-chamber*.

2. *fig.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 92 Heo is Godes chaumbre. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 115 Farewel, Goddys chawmere and his bowre. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70b, He maketh our soules his chambre. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Malice vsurpes the best Chamber in your mindes. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* VII. 498 From forth the chambers of the main.. Arose the golden chariot of the day. **1866** B. TAYLOR *Fun. Th.* Poems 382 Echo the startled chambers of the soul.

3. *pl.* **a.** Rooms forming part of a house or tenement arranged for occupation by single persons; *esp.* rooms in the Inns of Court occupied by lawyers; also, sets of rooms in a block of buildings for offices, etc. **b.** The room in which a judge sits to hear causes and transact business not of sufficient importance to be brought into court.

1641 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 288 Thine of 6 Decr. from Sarjant Glanvieelds chambers, came to my hands. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ₱5, I have Chambers in the Temple. **1790** BOSWELL *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 277 He found his old master in Chambers in the Inner Temple. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 360 If the defendant is not satisfied, I will send it to be argued before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Burnet, at their chambers. *a* **1834** LAMB *Lett.* ix. 87 When I last wrote you I was in lodgings. I am now in Chambers. **1844** DICKENS *Christm. Car.* i, He [Scrooge] lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. **1849** —— *Dav. Copperfield*, Traddles.. had chambers in Gray's Inn. *Mod. Newspr. Advt.*, St. James's Park Chambers, for Gentlemen..two rooms communicating, unfurnished. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

4. a. A hall appropriated to the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body.

c **1543** in *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5254/2 The Lords ..and others..met..in..the Painted Chamber. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 424 Judgement was..reversed in the Exchequer Chamber. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 326 The multitude that surrounded the doors of the council chamber.

b. A judicial or deliberative assembly or body; a camera. Now *esp.* one of the 'houses' or divisions of a legislative body, as the French 'chamber of deputies'; so 'the upper chamber', 'the popular chamber', phrases applied to the Houses of Lords and Commons respectively.

[*c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1586 Ho herde hym chyde to þe chambre.] *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 12 þis þat þe pope reseruiþ to himsilf, & to þe chaumbre. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 Frauncis the Frenche king made Sangelais, Salmonius, Macrinus, and Clement Marot of his priuy Chamber. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1508/3 The Chamber of Poysons is now going to take in hand the affair of the Duke of Luxemburgh. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 135 The Imperial Chamber..had closed its sittings in June. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y.* I. 387 The chambers..attempted to deal with this important problem ..The discussion in the chamber of deputies. *c* **1850** LYTTON *Misc. Prose Wks.* II. 109 (Hoppe) To implicate not individual peers, but the Upper Chamber itself as well as the Throne. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 88 The chamber not elected by the people.

c. ***Chamber of Commerce***: a board organized to protect the interests of commerce in a town or district; so ***Chamber of Agriculture***, etc.

1788 BURNS *Ep. Creech*, The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 556 There are Chambers of Commerce in both islands. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 44 Not in senates, or courts, or Chambers of Commerce, but in the dwelling-house must the true character..of the time be consulted.

d. in STAR-CHAMBER, CASTLE-CHAMBER, etc.

e. ***chamber of horrors***: see HORROR *sb.* 5.

5. The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury. [A common sense of med.L. *camera*.]

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. ii, My private house, in crammed abundance, Shall prove the Chamber of the City poor. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. iv. §21 We mention not the large sums bequeathed by him [Thos. Sutton] to poor, to prisons, to colleges, to mending highways, to the chamber of London. **1711** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining in the chamber of London of the charity mony gathered for them upwards of 2000*£*. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The chamberlain of London keeps the city money, which is laid up in the chamber of London, an apartment in Guildhall. **1823** *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 50 §107 (for rebuilding London Bridge). The monies..shall be from time to time paid into the Chamber of the City of London.

†**6.** [= med.L. *camera*, F. *chambre*] A province, city, etc., directly subject, and yielding immediate revenue to the king; more loosely: Capital, metropolis, royal residence; ? royal port or dockyard.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 Garama, the chiefe citie, and as we terme it, the chambre of the king. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 421 (D.) London..the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's chamber. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 608 This his Citie of Maldon, then the chamber of his kingdome. **1644** HOWELL *Engl. Tears* Ded., To my Imperial Chamber, the Citie of London. *c***1645** —— *Lett.* (1650) 196 Huge fleets of Men of War..do daily sail on our seas, and confront the Kings chambers. **1699** in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 564 Those places called the king's chambers, where shipps of warr are numerous.

7. a. The hangings or furniture of a chamber. ? *Obs.*

1612 W. TRAVERS *Supplic. Privy Counsel*, To unfold this tapestry, and to hang up the whole chamber of it. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 212 Her apparel and bedroom furniture, (called the widow's chamber) was first set aside for her own use. **1859** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 62 The purchase of a 'chamber', a 'halling', that is, the necessary hangings for those apartments.

b. *euphem.* for CHAMBER-POT, q.v.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 755 Wheres the chamber gone. **1961** F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* v. 85 'Chamber-pot' has been abbreviated to *Chamber*.

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc.

8. An enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant; as *e.g.* the ventricles of the brain; the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye; the chambers or compartments of a shell, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* III. ix. (Tollem. MS.), In þe moste subtil chambris of þe brayne [*in subtilissimis cerebri ventriculis*]. *Ibid.* V. xxxvi. (1495) 150 In the herte of a beeste ..ben two chambres. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 219 The first cavity, or chamber, of the brain, is filled with ..spermaceti. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 240 The nectar chambers of long tubular flowers. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 455 Hollow chambers which extend from base to apex.

9. a. An artificial space, cavity, or room for various purposes; an enclosed space or compartment in a piece of mechanism, etc.

E.g. An underground cavity for holding powder and bombs, called also *powder-chamber*, *bomb-chamber*; the space enclosed between the gates of a canal lock; the part of a pump in which the plunger or piston works; and in many specific applications in arts and manufactures.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Corps de pompe*, the chamber of a pump. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 8 Into a chamber lined with sheet lead..water is poured. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 175 The steam is conveyed..into the upper chamber of the upper box. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 196 Our boat won the race, and we bolted..into the chamber of the first lock. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/2 These tubes terminate in a small chamber.

b. A concave part leaving a hollow space underneath.

attrib. in *open-chamber panel* in a saddle, the panel or padded part so stuffed as to allow a current of air to pass between the saddle and the horse's back.

1888 *Saddler's Price List*, Best full shaftoe, suitable for India, with open chamber panel.

10. †**a.** A detached charge piece in old ordnance to put into the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Lett.* 978. III. 436, ij. handgonnes, iiij. chambers for gonnys..Item, a stokke gonne with iij. chambers. **1481-90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 23, ij. lytel broken goonys and three chambers to them. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 Chambers is a charge made of brasse or iron, which we use to put in at the britch of a sling or murtherer, conteining just so much powder as will driue away the case of stones or shot. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Murderer*, small pieces of ordnance which were loaded by shifting metal chambers placed in the breech.

†**b.** Name given in 16–17th c. to a piece of ordnance; *esp.* a small piece without a carriage, standing on its breech, used to fire salutes. *Obs.* [Cf. the German *büchse*, orig. the box or chamber of a gun, now the gun itself, and see HARQUEBUS.]

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 306 Doune-taking of xxx Chalmeris of þe Heid of Davidis Towris..with vthir Chalmeris and Munitioune. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Robert Thomas, maister gunner of England, desirous..to honour the feast and mariage daie..made three great traines of chambers. **1594** PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* 124 The trumpets sound, the chambers are discharged. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 57. *a***1627** MIDDLETON *World Lost* Wks. V. 190 *Stage direction*, Chambers shot off within. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 255/3 At his Entry into the Town the great Guns and Chambers were discharged. **1727** *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 3 Guns and Chambers were fired all Day.

c. That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge is placed (in many obsolete types of ordnance, esp. mortars and howitzers, of smaller diameter than the bore, but now a space of larger diameter: see quot. 1879); in old revolvers, each of the barrels, and in new, each of the compartments of the breeching which contain the charge.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 In a great Peece we call that her Chamber so far as the powder doth reach when she is laded. **1672** *Compl. Gunner* in *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* III. iv. 5. **1742** *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 181 That the Change of the Form in the Chamber, will produce a Change of the Distance to which the Bullet is thrown. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 190 The bullet chamber and bore are rifled. The powder chamber is not rifled, but is of a larger diameter than the bullet chamber. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446/2 The great bronze gun of Moscow..Bore 36 in. diameter; chamber..19 in. diameter. **1879** *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 14/3 The use of air-space left above and about the charge of powder in a suitable chamber, larger than the bore of the gun, has produced the most astonishing results..The 100-ton Armstrong gun..was not originally chambered..The addition of the chamber..added 6,700 foot-tons..to its striking energy. **1888** *Daily News* 26 June 10/3 A six-chambered revolver was discovered. It was loaded in five chambers, and one chamber had evidently been recently discharged.

d. The cavity in a mine for the reception of the powder.

1730-6 BAILEY *Chamber of a Mine.*

III. In *combination.*

11. chamber of dais. *Sc.* Also **chamber of deas, of deese, chambradeese** [Jamieson suggests a F. **chambre au dais*, room with a canopy]. A parlour; also a best bedroom. (Jam.)

*a***1605** R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 486 (Jam.) Adam causit bier butt the deid corps to the chalmer of davice. **1731** *Mem. Capt. Creichton* 97 (Jam.) The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deese..a room where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, And then my mother's wardrobe, and my grandmother's forby..they are a' in the chamber of deas —Oh, Jeanie, gang up the stair and look at them! **1824** —— *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied.

12. *attrib.* and obvious *comb.*, as ***chamber-ambush***, ***-bawd***, ***-bell***, ***-candle***, ***-candlestick***, ***-door***, ***-groom***, ***-hanging***, ***-keeper***, ***-keeping***, ***-lamp***, ***-physic***, ***-ridden*** adj. (cf. *bed-ridden*), ***-robe***, †***-room***, ***-servant***, ***-sill***, ***-soot***, ***-sweeping***, ***-wall***, ***-window***. Sometimes connoting effeminacy or wantonness, as ***chamber-combatant*** (cf. CARPET-KNIGHT), ***-critic***, ***-delight***, †***-glew*** Sc. [see GLEE], ***-pleasure***, ***-scape***, ***-term***.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1112 Nor in the house with *chamber-ambushes Close-banded durst [they] attack me. **1684** SOUTHERNE *Disappoint.* II. i, Thou art a praying *Chamber-bawd, And truth abhors thee. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* xl, Mrs. Phillips..lighted a *chamber candlestick to go to bed. **1613** WITHER *Epithal.*, *Chamber-combatants who never Wear other helmet than a hat of bever. *a***1637** B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxii, Thou art started up A *chamber-critic, and doth dine, and sup At madam's table. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 33 In the comparison thereof [hunting] he disdained all *chamber-delights. **1516** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 For a key to Sr. Johns *chamber-dore viij*d*. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 53 He dupt the chamber dore. **1850** MAGINN *Homeric Ballads* 193 Eurynome, as a *chamber-groom With lamp in hand, to the nuptial room The new met partners led. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 204 Auerring notes Of *Chamber-hanging, Pictures, etc. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 52 What giv'st thou to my lord Cossus his *Chamber-keepers? **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 580 A *chalmir page thar vith him ȝeid. **1774** M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Introd. 13 The *Chamber-performances of Map-sellers and Drawers, who..never saw any of the Places they delineate. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Clinice. *Margin*, *Chamber Physicke. So called, because hee visited his patients lying sicke in bed. *a***1640** MASSINGER *Bashful Lov.* V. iii. D. Will you..exchange your triumphs For *chamber-pleasures? *c***1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/1 His *chamber-prayers, Which are pour'd 'midst sighs and tears To avert God's fearful wrath. **1627** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. v, Satan may looke in at my doores..but he shall not haue..one *chamber-roome..to soiourne in. *a***1618** DAVIES *Extasie* Wks. (1876) 92 (D.) The *chamber-scapes, The sinnes 'gainst Nature, and the brutish rapes. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 49 The *chamber-servants are negroes, and are accomplished in their business. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Bed-making, *chamber-sweeping, and water-fetching. **1597** *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* III. i. 888 Sir Oliver, Sir Randal, base, base *chamber-tearmes! *a***1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 120 He begins to sticke his letters in his ground *Chamber-window. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 16 The chamber-window's open.

13. Special comb., **chamber acid**, sulphuric acid in the condition and of the strength at which it is removed from the lead chambers; **chamber arrest**, confinement in one's room under arrest; **chamber-barrister**, a barrister who confines himself to chamber-practice; †**chamber-bored** *a.*, of a piece of ordnance, having a chamber of different bore from that of the piece; **chamber cantata**, a cantata suitable for performance in a private room; **chamber-cast**, a cast of the chambers of a shell; †**chamber-child**, **-chiel(d**, *Sc.* 'a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet' (Jam.); **chamber-closet**, a commode for invalids and the infirm (Knight *Dict. Mech., a* 1877); **chamber-concert**, a concert where chamber-music is performed; **chamber-counsel**, (*a*) private counsel or business; (*b*) opinion given by a lawyer in private chambers (see sense 3 b); (*c*) a lawyer who gives opinions in private, not in court; **chamber-counsellor** = prec.; **chamber-gas** , the gas, or mixture of gases, contained in the large lead chambers used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; **chamberhand** *N.Z.*, one who works in the freezing-chamber in a freezing-works; **chamber-horse**, a contrivance which enables a person to obtain exercise resembling that of horse-riding; **chamber kiln**, a kiln consisting of a series of chambers arranged in circular form, used for burning cement, bricks, and tiles; also *attrib.*; **chamber lad**, a bedroom attendant in chambers; †**chamber-letter**, one who lets rooms for hire; **chamber man**, a bedroom attendant (cf. CHAMBERMAID); a man employed in or about a chamber, esp. to do the work connected with a manufacture by a chamber process; **chamber-mate**, one who shares the same room with another, a CHAMBER-FELLOW; **chamber-milliner**, a milliner who carries on business in a private house, not in a shop; **chamber-music**, that class of music specially fitted for performance in a private room, as distinguished from a concert-room, church, etc.; **chamber-organ**, a small organ suitable for a private room; **chamber-piece** = CHAMBER 10 b; **chamber-pitch** (*Mus.*), (see quot.); **chamber-practice** (*Law*), practice in chambers and not in court, the practice of a *chamber-counsel*; **chamber process**, a manufacturing process that is carried out by means of a closed or sealed chamber; **chamber-set**, a set of chamber ware or furniture; †**chamber-stead**, a place for a chamber; **chamber-stool**, a close-stool; **chamber-story** (*Arch.*), 'that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms' (Gwilt); **chamber-study**, private study (see quot.); **chamber-tomb** *Archæol.*, a chambered tomb (see CHAMBERED *ppl. a.*); **chamber-utensil, -vessel** = CHAMBER-POT; **chamber-work**, †(*a*) sexual indulgence (*obs.*); (*b*) the work of a chamber-maid. See also CHAMBER-DEACON, -FELLOW, -LYE, -MAID, -POT.

1872 W. CROOKES tr. *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 206 *Chamber Acid. As soon as the acid formed in the leaden chambers has acquired a sp. gr. of 1·5 = 50° B. = 140° Twaddle, it is run off into a reservoir. **1879** LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* I. 296 At Oker each cubic metre of chamber-space yields 2·85 kilograms chamber-acid of 106° Tw. in the case of rich ores. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/1 Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, was not only condemned to *chamber-arrest, but actually flung into prison. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 14/1 He believed that there were one or two ladies practising as *chamber barristers. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. 58 To know whether your Piece be *Chamber-bored. **1905** E. J. DENT *Scarlatti* 9 The immense popularity of the *chamber-cantata during the whole of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 185 Dr. Gümbel, observing ..grains of coccolith..in crystalline calcareous marbles, considered them to be '*chamber casts' or of organic origin. **1546** J. LINDSAY *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 374 Ye cardinal's *chalmer child. *c***1568** MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 48 Dalgleishe, chalmer-child to my Lord Bothwell, wes takin, and the box and letteris quilk he brought out of the castell. **1836** *Musical Libr.* Suppl. III. 19 The..*Soirées Musicales* established at Paris..probably suggested the *Chamber Concerts. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 237, I haue trusted thee With all..My *Chamber-Councels. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 107 Selden ..gave sometimes Chamber-Counsel, and was good at conveyance. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 25 His silent assistance in political and judicial debates, as a sort of chamber-counsel, was highly appreciated. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶6 He is..among Divines what a *Chamber-Counsellor is among Lawyers. **1879** LUNGE *Suplhuric Acid* I. 331 If..a straight tube is introduced..into the draught-pipe taking away the *chamber-gas. **1950** *Landfall* IV. 125 The gang of *chamberhands who usually dawdle along behind me. **1774** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 Those who cannot afford this [riding], may use a *chamber-horse. **1835-6** TODD *Cycl.* I. 248/2 The difference between riding a chamber-horse and a real one. **1948** *Archit. Rev.* CIII. 6 (*caption*) Thomas Sheraton, Chamber Horse. 1793. The great cabinet-maker designed this 'chamber horse' for the gentleman who wished his riding exercise regardless of the weather. *a***1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Chamber Kiln*, a brick or tile kiln in compartments; sometimes capable of being heated in succession. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 630 The kilns most commonly employed nowadays [for burning Portland cement] are 'chamber kilns'. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) § 092 *Chamber kiln man* (cement); ..regulates supply of gas in chamber kilns. **1889** GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 157 Sugden became *chamber lad to a conveyancer, where he picked up the foundation of his law knowledge. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 The *Chamber-men..put on their Cardinalitial habits. **1884** HIGGINSON *Com. Sense about Wom.* xlii. 173 [She] has her pillow smoothed and her curtains drawn, not by a chambermaid, but by a chamberman. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §148 *Chamber man* (white lead); makes white lead by chamber process. **1886** BRODRICK *Hist. Univ.*

Oxford 22 His *chamber mates and class mates. **1779** JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Milton* Wks. (1816) 92 He was a *chamber-milliner and measured his commodities only to his friends. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 9 *Chamber Music such as cantatas, single songs, solos, trios, etc. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. 332. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4250/5 Three *Chamber-Organs to be sold. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 32 Organs ..tuned either in the so-called *chamber-pitch..or in the choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. **1709** STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 A Lawyer who leaves the Bar for *Chamber-Practice. *c* **1765** BURKE *Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 336 Chamber practice, and even private conveyancing..are prohibited to them. **1879** LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* I. 302 A very important assistance in judging of the *chamber-process is afforded by glass windows or sights. **1851** CIST *Cincinnati* 204 Burley & Lyford..manufacture *chamber sets. **1858** *Texas Almanac* (Advt.), Parlor and Chamber sets. **1895** *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 535/2 English decorated Chamber set..consists of wash bowl and pitcher, chamber and cover, mug and soap dish. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 287 Thou hast a *chamber-stead, Which Vulcan..contriv'd with all fit secrecy. **1615** —— *Odyss.* XXIII. 270 The bed That stands within our bridal chamber-sted. **1585** *Nomenclator* (N.) *Chamber-stool. **1608** WITHAL *Dict.* 205 (N.) A chamberstoole or pot, *lasanum et scaphium.* **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 254 In the study of the classics ..*chamber-study must always be..superior to any courses of..lectures. **1893** *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Chamber tomb. **1929** A. EVANS *Shaft Graves* 69 The rock-cut Chamber Tombs with their dromoi..themselves reflect a form already known in Crete in the age preceding the conquest. **1952** CHILDE & SIMPSON *Anc. Monum. Scotl.* 18 Another class of chamber tombs, peculiar to Orkney but having analogues in Ireland and abroad. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, *Lasanum* is greke and latin for..a *chaumbre-vessel. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. iv, What he can do Of *chambre werke. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1624) 69. **1870** 'FANNY FERN' *Ginger-Snaps* 20 Having done chamber work or cooking, for such a number of years in New York. **1884** *N.Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 7/2 Girl to do chamber work and waiting.

chamber ('tʃeɪmbə(r)), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *chambrer* in some of the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, a chamber; to shut *up*, confine, enclose. *arch.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 195 To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts & there to chamber or angle themselves. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 149 The best blood chamber'd in his bosome. **1601** W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are..closely chambred up. **1640** BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 III. 186 Call downe my Neece out of The melancholy mist she's chambred in. **1818** MILMAN *Samor* 346. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 91 Chambered..in his sleep under the open sky.

†**2.** *fig.* To restrain, keep within bounds (one's tongue, words, etc.). *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 124 Crist chaumbred his wordis and tauȝte men to flee boost. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 10 a, Critias..thretened hym, that onelesse he chambred his tongue, etc. **1644** PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 12 To chamber up or restraine Iustice *intra Privatos Parietes.* **17..** *Will Stewart* xlv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 425/2 Chamber thy words now, I bidd thee.

3. To form into a chamber or into chambers.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 A spacious Cavity, chambered with Walls and Pillars of decident lapidescent Waters. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 102 A structure..hollowed and chambered on the plan which engineers have so lately discovered.

4. a. To provide (a gun) with a chamber.

1708 KERSEY *To Chamber a Gun* is to make a chamber in her. **1879** [see CHAMBER *sb.* 10 c.]. **1885** CAPT. NOBLE in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 2/2 You must either 'chamber' or refrain from firing such large charges.

b. To furnish with a concavity, to hollow underneath. Cf. CHAMBERED 3.

c. To contain or hold as in a chamber. Of a fire-arm: to receive in the chamber.

1835 N. J. WYETH *Jrnl.* 13 Apr. in F. G. Young *Sources Hist. Oregon* (1899) I. III–VI. 251 Building a canoe 60 feet long wide and deep enough to chamber barrells of which she will take 25. **1839** *S. Lit. Messenger* V. 97/2 My father's big gun..would chamber five buckshot. **1902** S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* XX. 141 Wallace's rifle chambered the ·38 Winchester cartridge. **1904** —— *Blazed Trail Stories* 163 Each was armed..with a brace of Colt's revolvers, chambering the same-sized cartridges as the rifle.

†**5.** *intr.* To lodge in, or as in, a chamber. *Obs.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 You shall no more..chamber vnderneath the spreading Okes.

¶ **6.** 'To be wanton, indulge in lewdness' (J.).

1607 NICCOLS *Cuckow* (T.), Their chambering fortitude they did descry By their soft maiden voice and flickering eye. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, What—chambering and wantoning in our very presence! (Cf. also CHAMBERING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

7. *intr.* Of a mining vein: to open up, expand. *U.S.*

1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* XVIII. 335 The miner starts with a vein a foot or more wide..then it suddenly 'chambers' to some size, then 'pinches' to the thickness of a knife-blade.

†**chamber-deacon, -deakin, -deken, -in, -on, -yn.** *Obs.* [app. f. CHAMBER + DEACON, though the history of the appellation is obscure.

If sense 1 was, as it appears to be, the earlier, then the persons so called were probably really in minor orders, or at least preparing for such. It is probable that these often supported themselves by acting as domestic chaplains, or even as ordinary domestics or 'scouts' to well-to-do scholars or others willing to entertain them, and that hence arose sense 2. A University Statute quoted by Antony à Wood sub anno 1432 mentions *alicui scholari, sive alicujus scholaris servienti.* Wood's conjecture that the word was a corruption of *in camerâ degentes*, i.e. living not in any academical hall, but in lodgings (as non-collegiate students), belongs to pre-scientific 'etymology', but it is not easy to say whether the *chamber-dekyns* of sense 1 were named from living in their own chambers, or, as those of sense 2 were, from keeping the chambers of others.]

1. A name given to certain poor clerks, or poor scholars, chiefly from Ireland, who frequented the English universities (esp. Oxford) in the 15th c., and did not belong to any college or hall.

1413 *Act 1 Hen. V*, c. 8 Qe toutz Irrois et clercs Irrois mendinaunt2 appellez chaumberdeakyns soient voide2 hors du Roialme [*transl.* Berthollet 1543 Irysh clerkes beggars called chamberdeckins]. [**1422–3** *Act 1 Hen. VI*, c. 3 'What sort of Irishmen only may come to dwell in England', specially forbids 'scholars of Ireland which be no graduates' to repair to Oxford or Cambridge, unless they bring letters testimonials under the seal of the Lieutenant, etc.; it refers to the preceding Statute, but does not name chaumberdeakyns.] **1432** *Statute* in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (*Oxon.*) (1868) I. 320 Quum pax hujus almæ Universitatis frequenter turbari dignoscitur per diversos, qui in forma Scholarium infra Universitatem et præcinctum ejusdem extra aulas ac sine Principalibus in locis diversis latent et expectant, qui nefando nomine chamberdekenys nuncupantur, et per dies dormiunt, ac in noctibus circa tabernas [et] lupinaria spolia homicidiaque vigilant, etc. [it is therefore enacted that scholars must reside in a hall, or college]. **1512** in WOOD, Mandatum generale..quibusdam pauperibus scholaribus qui vocantur chamberdekyns..sub pœna bannitionis ut transferrent se infra viii dies immediate sequentes in collegia sua sive aulas ubi communia habentur.

¶ In later writers it is only a historical term, at the meaning of which guesses are made.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Chamberdekins* are Irish beggars, which by the Statute of 1 H. 5. cap 8 were, etc. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. §29 The Commons' petition..that all Irish begging-priests called Chaumberdeakyns should avoid the Realm before Michaelmas next. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chamberdekins*, or *Chaumberdakyns*, were Irish begging Priests, banished England. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Chamberdekins*, properly *Chamber-deacons*, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd England in the reign of Hen. V. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Chamber-dekins* (i.e. Chamber-Deacons), Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies. **1764** BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 24. **1831** SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1852) 412 We find..decisive measures taken in Oxford against the Chamberdekyns or scholars haunting the Schools, but of no authorized house.

2. A servant or attendant who kept the chambers of noblemen and others attending court, called also *minister of chamber*.

1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 (*Gentylmen Usshers of Chaumbre*), And eche of these usshers to have into this court ii honest servaunts..and to leve byhynde them no chaumbre-dekons in courte, but such as are appoynted by the countyng house. *Ibid.* 44 (*Henxmen*), Eueryche of theym an honest servaunt to kepe theyre chambre and harneys and to array hym in this courte, whyles theyre maisters be present in courte, or elles to have no chambre dekens. *Ibid.* 66 Item..that the chambre decons voyde with theyre maistyrs sauve Suche as are assigned here to abide. [cf. **1526** *Househ. Ord.* 148 That no such mynister or keeper of chamber be suffered..to have any ladde under him to doe his businesse.]

chamberer ('tʃeɪmbərə(r)). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 chomberier, 4–5 chamberere, chambrer(e, chaumbrere, 5 chambriere, chambryer(e, 5–6 chaumberer, 5–7 chambrier, 6 chambirer, 4– chamberer. [a. OF. *chamberier* (mod.F. *chambrier*, Pr. *cambrier*, It. *cameriere*):—late L. *camerārius* chamberlain, f. *camera* chamber; also a. OF. *chambrière*, fem. of the same. The two genders early fell together in Eng., with loss of the significance of final *e*.]

†**1.** A woman who attends to a bedchamber; a chambermaid, handmaid. *Obs.*

The first quot. may possibly belong to sense 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 þe ssrifte, þet is þe guode chomberier þet clenzeþ þet hous. **1395** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 6, I bequethe to Idkyne my chambrer..a bed couenable for her estat. **1480** CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, Yris, chambrier and messager of Juno. **1483** —— *G. de la Tour* G viij b, The ancylle or chamberere of god. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Foure gentlewomen that were hir chamberers. **1675** COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1765) 270 The Graces.. Shall daily wait upon thy rising, (And never Asian Cavaliers Could boast they had such Chambriers). **1721–33** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. iv. 36 The Queen's chamberers, viz. Mrs. Dormer, etc.

†**2.** A concubine. Cf. *handmaid. Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. ix. 102 Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his Chambrere. *a* **1450** *Kt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Chambreres to Englisshe men..that duellen with hem as her lemmannys.

†**3.** A man who attends in the bedchamber of a nobleman or gentleman; a chamberlain, valet. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* III. Introd. xviii, And though thy clothing be of purple hewe, With great awaytyng of many chamberers. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 96/3 Thou hast clenly seruantes and nette chambryeres. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 He kept in his great chamber a continuall boord for the chamberers and gentlemen officers. **1640** YORKE *Union Hon.* 71 Thomas, who was Chamberer to King Edward the first.

4. One who frequents ladies' chambers; a gallant. *arch.* (Cf. CARPET-KNIGHT.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 265, I..haue not those soft parts of Conuersation That Chamberers haue. **1822** BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 404 You bid me turn a chamberer, To pick up gloves, and fans. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XVII. 428 Hotspur is no chamberer.

'chamber-fellow. *arch.* [see FELLOW.] One who shares a room or rooms with another.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 308 A fellowe, or companion of ones companie: a chamberfellow. **1640** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Come my Bro Richard from schole to my chamber-fellow at the University. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 305 When he was of Wadham, being chamber Fellow of Hump-Hody. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 5 Chamber-fellows in the Inner-Temple. **1860** FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 119 The daughter of his chamber-fellow in the Temple, Richard Simonds.

chambering ('tʃeɪmbərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAMBER *sb.* and *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1. a.** The furnishing of a room. **b.** *concr.* Hangings or tapestry for a room. *Obs.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 521 What point of chaumbring, stabiling, gardeins, beddis..plesith oon gist, plesith not an othere. **1454** *Test. Ebor.* (1836) 174, j blake bede with the chawmering of the same. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV*, (1830) 130 Chamberyng off tapicery white and grene.

†**2. a.** Sexual indulgence, lewdness; luxury, effeminacy. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* XIII. 13 Let vs walke honestly..nether in chamburynge [WYCLIF couchis, **1388** beddis] and wantannes. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chambering*, lightnesse, and wanton behauiour in priuate places.

†**b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Luxurious, effeminate. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 Andronicus Palæologus..lived a chambering idle life within his Palace.

3. The providing (of a gun) with a chamber.

1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The calibre and chambering of the guns.

4. *Zool.* The formation of chambers or loculi. Cf. CAMERATION 2.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 846 The test has usually a chambered structure... The chambering of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.

chamberlain ('tʃeɪmbəlɪn). Forms: 3 chaumberling, -lein, 3–4 chamberlein, chaumburleyn, 3–5 chamberleyn(e, 4 chambyrleyne, chaumberlaine, -layn, chamburlain(e, 4–5 -layn(e, 4–6 -leyne, chamberlayn(e, 5 chawmbyrleyne, chambrelayne, *Sc.* chalmerlain, 5–7 chamberlaine, 6 chammerlayne, chambarlayn, 6–7 chamberlin, -len; *Sc.* chalmerlane; 4– chamberlain. [a. OF. *chamberlain*, *-len*, *-lanc*, *-lenc*, a. Ger. **kamarling* (in OHG. *chamarling*, *-linc*, *chamerling*), f. *kamara*, *chamara* (a. L. *camara*, *camera*) CHAMBER + -LING. The German gave also the med.L. *camerlengus*, *-lingus*, It. *camarlingo*, Sp. *camarlengo*, Pr. *camarlenc*. Comparing CAMERA, and CHAMBER, we see that *chamberlain* is a Germanic formation, *kamarling*, which we have received through Romanic (i.e. OFr.); but that the basis of this Germanic formation was itself a Greek word, καμάρα, which German received through Latin. *Chaumberling*, in Ancren Riwle, appears to show assimilation to the native *-ling* in

darling, etc., but it may have been influenced by the L. form in *-lingus*. (See also CHAMBELLAN.)]

1. a. A chamber attendant of a lord or king, one who waits on him in his bedchamber (*arch.*); a woman attending on a lady in her bedchamber (*obs. rare*). b. An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 As hys chamberleyn hym bro3te..vorto werye, a peyre hose of say. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtaine, þat was hir priue chambur-laine. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 3094 Hys [the king's] chaumberlayn hym wrappyd warm. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciii, Syr hugh the spencer that was the kynges chamberlayne kepte soo the kynges chambre that no man must speke with the kyng. **1539** *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 33 That the Chamberlaines..shall cause like search to be made within all the Chambers. **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Abra*..a little gyrle or mayde that attendeth on hir Maystresse, especially in hir chamber: a Chamberlayne. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 123 My good Lord Chamberlaine. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2056/4 His Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Right Honorable the Earl of Aylesbury Lord Chamberlain of his Houshold. **1795** COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 19 If 'the Robbers' can be legally suppressed by that thing yclept a Lord Chamberlain. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Chamberlain of the Romano-German Emperors is now the German Emperor. *Mod. Newspr.* 'The Lord Chamberlain lengthened the skirts of the ballet'.

fig. a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberling. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 165 Wommen is chaumburleyn of hert of mon þat lufs hir. **1608** ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 5 Riches, her chamberlaine..beauty her bed-fellow.

2. A steward; †a. title of a chief officer of the kingdom of Scotland (*obs.*); b. an officer who receives the rents and revenues of a corporation or public office (see CHAMBER *sb.* 5); c. the high steward or factor of a nobleman.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) §42 In euerie Burgh..the Chalmerlain sall inquire in his aire 3eirlie, gif the Aldermen and Baillies, hes keiped the act. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 131 Iustices of Forests, Justices and Chamberleyns of Cuntreis, the Warden of the Ports. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the chamberleyn resceyve alle maner rentez. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the chamberlayne [οἰκονόμος] of the cite saluteth you. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. ii. 182 Lord Marschal Steuard and Chamburleyn of England. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 162 The Kings Chalmerlane, within the Kings Burrowes. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Court Leet* 136 That you well and truly shall serve the maior, aldermen, and burgesses of this town..in the office of chamberlaine or generall receiver. **1727-51** [see CHAMBER *sb.* 5]. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 38 On the large estates, there was an officer, next in authority to the proprietor himself, who under the name of chamberlain, was at once minister, general, and manager of the estate. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 201 All officers of the old corporations, such as town clerks, bailiffs, treasurers, or chamberlains. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/1 His Grace says the latter made unfounded..insinuations against..his chamberlain. **1884** B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 2 Admission to the Freedom should be made only in the Chamberlain's Court held in the Guildhall.

†**3.** An attendant at an inn, in charge of the bedchambers; a waiter or chambermaid. *Obs.*

1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 200 Given the ostler and chamberlayne..2*d.* **1631** MILTON *On Univ. Carrier* I. 14 [Death] In the kind office of a chamberlin Showed him his room where he must lodge that night. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 19 The merited reprobation..of French beds and French chamberlains. **1829** HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxiv, But Guilt was my grim chamberlain That lighted me to bed.

4. *attrib.*, as in †*chamberlain ayre* or *eyre* (*Sc.*).

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 146 He held circuits, or chamberlain ayres (as they were called), in the different boroughs, for the purpose of reviewing the decrees of the magistrates.

†**chamberlaincy.** *Obs.* = CHAMBERLAINRY. (Perh. only a misprint for it.)

1584 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 323 As if speciall letters of factory and chamerlancie were granted to them.

Chamberlainism ('tʃeɪmbəlɪnɪz(ə)m). The policy or principles of the politician Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914) or his son (Arthur) Neville Chamberlain (1869–1940). So **'Chamberlainic** *a.*, **'Chamberlainite** *sb.* and *a.*, **'Chamberlainize** *v.*, **ˌChamberlaini'zation.**

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 3/2 Chamberlainic 'principles'. **1899** *Daily News* 20 June 7/2 There is a characteristic Chamberlainism in the last telegram published in the Transvaal Blue Book, dated May 24. **1900** W. HARCOURT in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 8/2 It was because the country had had a surfeit of Chamberlainism. **1904** *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1072/2 Though Mr. Balfour fills his Cabinet with Chamberlainites. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 12 Jan. 4/2 The chamberlainising of the Conservative Party on Protectionist lines. **1906** *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 4/3 The Chamberlainisation of the party. **1942** A. L. ROWSE *Cornish Childhood* 124 The nauseating hangers-on to power, the conformists to Chamberlainism. **1961** *Times* 25 Apr. 15/4 Letters to *The Times* defending the Chamberlainite course.

'chamberlainry. *Sc.* [f. CHAMBERLAIN + -RY.] The office of chamberlain.

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) §238 All offices of heretable Chalmerlanries..to be null. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. (1743) 376 This office of chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Lenox. **1885** *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. on Eglinton MS.* 18 To hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry..of the burgh of Irvine.

chamberlainship ('tʃeɪmbəlɪnʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chamberlain.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33. §25 The Chambeleynshippe of Suthwales. **1542-3** *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 27. §28 Any office of Stewardships chamberlaineshyppes, chauncellourshippes, or iusticeshippes, within..Wales. **1804** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Salisbury to be removed from the Chamberlainship. **1884** B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 209 This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of Sir John Key.

'chamberlet. [f. CHAMBER + dim. suffix -LET.] A minute chamber or cavity. *spec.* in *Zool.*, a small chamber or division of the test of a foraminiferous animalcule. Hence **'chamberletted** *a.*

1862 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* (ed. 3) 500 A ring of small chambers (or chamberlets) is formed around the primordial chamber. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 181 Small subordinate chamberlets. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376 *Fabularia*, a fossil..in which the principal chambers are subdivided into 'chamberlets' as in *Orbiculina* and *Orbitolites*. **1884** *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVII. 328 The division of the chamber-segments of the body into chamberletted sub-segments. **1957** *New Biol.* XXIV. 22 The regeneration of a broken chamberlet in the giant *Orbitolites*.

†**chamber-lye** ('tʃeɪmbəlaɪ, -lɪ). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 -ley, 6–8 -lie, -ly, 7–8 -lee. [f. CHAMBER *sb.* + LYE. (Cf. Ger. *Kammerlauge* in Grimm.)] Urine; *esp.* as used for washing, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, Take Chamberly, and Salte, and seeth them to gether, and washe the places where the skinne is cut of. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 23 Your Chamber-lye breeds Fleas like a Loach. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 91. **1664** COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 51 She..wash'd her hands in Chamber-lee. **1713** *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 296 That nasty, horrid, and detestable Piece of Cunning and Knavery..commonly practised in a certain famous Metropolis of putting Chamberlye, or human Urine, into their pale or Amber Two-penny Malt Drink. *c* **1842** LANCE *Cott. Farm.* 7 Refuse water from the house, particularly soap-suds, (which contain potash), chamberlye, etc. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chaymerly*, urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

chambermaid ('tʃeɪmbəmeɪd).

1. A female servant in a house or inn, who attends to the bedrooms. (In Theatrical phrase, an actress of a recognised line of pert comedy parts, including chambermaids, waitresses, etc.)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 546 [Peter] he whom the Chambermaid had made amazed. *a* **1641** SUCKLING *Goblins* III. (1646) 31 Camber maides, and country wenches About thirty. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the coarse-piped chamber maid. **1849** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 70 The chamber-maid came to say a gentleman was asking for me. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 216 She liked much to act chambermaid, as then she was not expected to learn her part so accurately. **1885** W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 120 We have the..singing chambermaid, to whose fascination, loquacity and chronic curiosity..the audience is indebted for no inconsiderable portion of its enjoyment.

†**2.** A lady's maid. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 43 He vnderstood by her chambermaid yᵗ she was at home. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 55 My Neeces Chamber-maid. **1719** SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 4 He used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids.

'chamber-master. **1.** A name given in the shoemaking trade, to a shoemaker who works in his own house, executing contracts for the shops, or disposing of the produce of his work to them.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 343 The chamber-master in the shoe trade making up his own materials. **1888** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 3 Feb. 284/2 Even in first grade boots, a certain amount of work..is given out by the shopkeeper to contractors, called 'chamber-masters'.

2. A furrier who obtains skins from the wholesale trader and makes them up at home or on his own premises.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 Chambermasters and cutters wanted for hare work.

Hence **chamber-master** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 353 Now, three daughters, my wife, and myself work together in chamber-mastering.

chamber-pot ('tʃeɪmbəˌpɒt). [f. CHAMBER *sb.* + POT. (Cf. F. *pot de chambre.*)] A vessel used in a bedchamber for urine and slops. (In the crockery-trade, often euphemized as *chamber.*)

1570 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 348 Fyue chamber pottes of pouther *vs.* **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 85. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Iordan*, a chamberpot. **1698** *Christ Exalted* 63 Hath not the Potter power over the Clay, of the same lump to make a hundred Chamber-pots and but five drinking Vessels? **1776** *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 583. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 114 My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favor of you to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals.

‖**Chambertin** (ʃɑ̃bɛrtɛ̃). [Fr.; from the name of the place where the vines are grown.] A wine, a superior kind of Burgundy.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Wines of Ancients* 433 The Chambertin is generally preferred to any other wine in Burgundy. **1829** D. CONWAY *Norway* 80 A dinner and a bottle of chambertin. **1855** THACKERAY *Miscellanies* I. 45 'Quel vin Monsieur desire-t-il?' 'Tell me a good one.'—'That I can, Sir: The Chambertin with yellow seal.' **1953** H. MILLER *Plexus* (1963) xi. 380 Now we're sampling the Chambertin which I brought along.

Chambéry (ʃɑ̃beri). The name of a town in the department of Savoie, south-eastern France, used (occas. *attrib.*) as the name for the sharply sweet vermouth made there.

1951 R. POSTGATE *Plain Man's Guide to Wine* iii. 59 The best French Vermouths are Noilly Prat and Chambéry. **1965** 'P. QUENTIN' *Family Skeletons* i. 4 The others had already got their drinks—Uncle Gene a Chamberry because he believed that hard liquor blasted the taste buds. **1965** *Harper's Bazaar* Jan. 80/3 Chambéry vermouth is made from the white wine of the region... With an infusion of Alpine wild strawberries..the name is Chambéryzette. *a* **1974** R. CROSSMAN *Diaries* (1976) II. 413 We sat and quietly drank our Chambéry.

chamblet(t, obs. form of CAMLET.

chambmok, obs. form of CAMMOCK[1].

chambor, -oure, -re, -ur, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

‖**chambranle** (ʃɑ̃brɑ̃l). *Arch.* [Fr.; formerly *chambransle*, of uncertain origin: see Littré.] 'An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fireplaces' (Gwilt).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chambranle*, an Ornament in Masonry and Joyners Work, bordering the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. **1842-75** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the *transverse*, and the sides *ascendants*.

chambray ('ʃæmbreɪ). orig. *U.S.* [irreg. f. *Cambray* (see CAMBRIC).] A kind of gingham with a linen finish. Also *attrib.*

1814 *Niles' Reg.* V. 317/2 Twenty-four cases cotton and woollen goods, cloths, ginghams, chambrays, shirtings,. [etc.]. **1909** *Public Ledger Philadelphia* 24 June 5/7 Lawns, percales and chambrays. **1916** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 July 14/2 (Advt.), Blue Chambray Shirts. Guaranteed fast color. An extra good wearing material. Sale price 75¢. **1937** J. STEINBECK *Red Pony* i. 10 In a moment he was dressed—blue chambray shirt and overalls. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 218 *Chambray*, a fine quality gingham-type fabric with a mottled appearance caused by using white weft threads and coloured warp threads.

‖**chambré** (ʃɑ̃bre), *a.* [Fr., pa. pple. of Swiss-Fr. *chambrer* to bring to room temperature.] Of a red wine: brought to the temperature of the room in which it is served.

1956 C. SPRY *Cookery Bk.* 1196 As a general rule red wines should be served at room temperature or, as the French term it, *chambré*. **1965** *Harper's Bazaar* Feb. 70/2 The reds..are enjoyable *chambré* or at cellar temperature. **1970** 'J. BURKE' *Four Stars for Danger* vi. 97 Unless you order well in advance, you can hardly expect a bottle to be *chambré*'d. **1975** P. V. PRICE *Taste of Wine* vi. 114/2 Red wines that are young, fruity and crisp, should be lightly chilled—as cool as they might be when brought from a cellar —unless of course you really do prefer them chambré. **1980** B. PYM *Few Green Leaves* (1981) ii. 16 The wine was decidedly warm, rather over-chambré.

chambrel ('tʃæmbrəl). ? *Obs.* [Another form of CAMBREL.] The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Parts of Horse's Body*, The Chambrel or Elbow. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse*, The after joint, or bending of the hind leg [is called] the chambrel or elbow. **1847** CRAIG, *Chamberel.*

chambrelayne, obs. form of CHAMBERLAIN.

chambrere, -brier, etc., obs. ff. CHAMBERER.

chambulle, obs. form of SHAMBLE.

†**chame.** *Obs.* [Cf. CHAUM.] A fissure, crack, chap.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 342 Good for the chames or chinkes of the skin.

chamel(le, obs. form of CAMEL *sb.*

chameleon (kə'mi:lɪən). Forms: (4 gamelos, camle), 4–9 camelion, 6 chamælion, camallian, chamelæon), 7 camelian, 6–9 chamelion, cameleon, chamæleon, 6- chameleon. See also CAMELION, CAMLE. [a. L. *chamæleon*, a. Gr. χαμαιλέων the chameleon, f. χαμαί on the ground, dwarf + λέων a lion. The usual spelling down to the present century was *camelion*; *cameleon* being also common after 1700; in senses 3, 4 *chamæleon* is now frequent.]

1. A saurian reptile of the genus *Chamæleo*, family *Chamæleonidæ*, small lizard-like creatures, distinguished by a prehensile tail, long tongue, eyes moving independently, and covered each with a single circular eyelid, but

esp. by their power of changing the colour of the skin, 'varying through different shades of yellow, red, gray, brown, and dull inky blue' (Carpenter *Zoology* 1847). From their inanimate appearance, and power of existing for long periods without food, they were formerly supposed to live on air. These attributes made the name famous and familiar to many who knew nothing else of the animal.

1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, and heþ eche manere colour þet ne heþ non his oȝen. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Lich unto the camelion, Whiche upon every sondry hewe That he beholt he mote newe His colour. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxviii. 289 Manye Camles.. He may chaunge him in to alle maner of coloures that him list, saf only in to red and white. **1547-64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. 8 As a camelion hath all colors save white, so hath a flatterer all points save honestie. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 122 A straunge beast.. a kynd of Chameleon. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xvii. 23 Can men feede like Camelions, on the ayer? **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 98 *King.* How fares our Cosin Hamlet? *Ham.* Excellent Ifaith, of the Camelions dish: I eate the Ayre promise-cramm'd. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §360 A Chamelion is a Creature about the Bignesse of an Ordinary Lizard.. His Tongue of a marvellous Length in respect of his Body. **1648** *Hunting of Fox* 45 Camelions, which change with every object. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.) The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. **1727** POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 224 The camelion, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath of all animals the nimblest tongue. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 38 Carathis.. like a chameleon, could assume all possible colours. **1820** SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 483 As a lover or a cameleon Grows like what it looks upon. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 166 The.. meagre aspect of the place would have killed a chameleon.

2. *fig.* (esp. = inconstant or variable person.)

1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 21, I praye you not to takk me to be a Camelion. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 178 Though the Cameleon Loue can feed on the ayre. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sins* 1. (Arb.) 13 The Politick Bankrupt is .. a Cameleon, that can put himselfe into all colours. **1616** BULLOKAR s.v., Men that are inconstant and fickle are sometimes called Chameleons. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* 1. v. 33, I find myself a sort of intellectual camelion. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 127 He was a chameleon to the hand which fed him. He coloured himself, as it were, with the King's character.

3. *Bot.* The name of two plants: **white chameleon**, *Carlina gummifera*; **black chameleon**, *Cardopatium corymbosum.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. H iv a, It hath leues of chameleon, or blacker then the whyte thystel and thycker. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvii. 517 Of the Thistel Chameleon.. *Chamæleon* is of two sortes, the white and the blacke. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 The reason why this herb is named Chamæleon, is by occasion of the variable leaues which it beareth. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 194 The black Chamælion with its handsome blue colour'd tops. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 The White Chameleon or Little Chardon.

4. *Astron.* One of the southern circumpolar constellations, lying between Apus and Mensa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 66/2 The following is the list of Bayer's constellations.. Hydrus, Chameleon, Apis.

5. *Chem.* ***mineral chameleon*** or ***chameleon mineral*** [cf. F. *caméléon minéral*], a name given to manganate of potassium (K_2MnO_4), the solution of which in water changes colour, on exposure to the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the formation of the permanganate ($KMnO_4$).

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 461 The cameleon is evidently formed of potash and oxide of manganese. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 234 Hence its common name of mineral chamelion. **1873** WILLIAMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) §194 This change of colour obtained for the salt the name mineral chameleon.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.*, as ***chameleon fare***, ***hue***. **b.** quasi-*adj.* Resembling the chameleon, chameleon-like.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 788 Conscience is then your plea.. But yours is much of the cameleon hue, To change the dye with every different view. **1793** HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxix. 143 Such cameleon minds can be at one moment great, at another contemptible. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1842) 419 A chameleon spirit, with no hue of its own. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* xxiii, Her very first draught of vital air, It was not the common chameleon fare. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 231 Her chameleon power of seizing and sunning herself in the delight of the moment.

c. *Comb.*, as **chameleon fly**, a dipterous insect, *Stratiomys chamæleon*; **chameleon grass**, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea* or other grasses; **chameleon moth**, a S. African noctuid moth, *Actæa chamæleon*, of extreme variability in colour; **chameleon silk**, **tulle** (see quots.). Also, CHAMELEON-LIKE.

1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. xix. §2. 25 *Gramen striatum*, or *Gramen pictum*: in English the Furrowed grasse, the white Chameleon grasse, or straked grasse. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 319 The chamæleon fly.. is one of our most common two-winged insects. **1848** in T. Graham *Chem. Rep. & Mem.* 230 The shot silk stuffs known as chameleon silks. **1896** *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/5 One of the latest novelties in ball dresses is the chameleon tulle, composed of veils of different colours laid over each other.

chameleon, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to change its hue like a chameleon.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 18 This lady did not 'chameleon' her pen from the colour of her audience.

chameleonic (kəˌmiːlɪˈɒnɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Chameleon-like; given to change, inconstant.

1821 SHELLEY *Let. Mr. & Mrs. Gisborne* 13 July, Poets —the best of them, are a very cameleonic race. **1870** *Graphic* 17 Sept. 270/3 The Parisians.. chameleonic as they may be —do not tire of their rulers in four days.

cha'meleonize, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the chameleon; to change colour like a chameleon.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 51 How from white to redde you camelionized. **1623** COCKERAM, *Camelionize*, to change into many colours. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camelionize*, to live by the Aire.. or change colour.

cha'meleon-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like, or after the manner of, a chameleon.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iv, Chamælion like, capable of any faith saue the right. **1629** SYMMER *Spir. Poesie* II. vi. 39 Those that Chamœleon-like are puffed up with the winde of pride. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 397 Chameleon-like Christians. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. III. vi. 334 He as usual will go wavering chameleonlike; changing colour and purpose with the colour of his environment.

chamelet, obs. form of CAMLET.

chamell(e, chameyle, chamelot, chamemile, chamer, obs. ff. CAMEL *sb.*, CAMLET, CAMOMILE, CHAMBER.

chametz, var. HAMETZ.

chamfer ('tʃæmfə(r)), *sb.* Also 7 **chamfre**. [app. ad. F. *chanfrein*, formerly also *chamfrain*, *chanfrain*, *-frin*, 'a chanfering or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streake in stone-worke, etc.' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *chanfraindre* to CHAMFER. It is possible that the Fr. *chamfrain* directly gave the Eng. CHAMFERING, and that from this, taken as a vbl. sb., *chamfer* vb. and sb. were educed.

The connexion of the two senses is unexplained; sense 1 appears to be the earlier (cf. the vb. and derivatives).

(Gwilt, *Archit.* 928, cites sense 2 from a MS. of 1475, but apparently in error.)]

†**1.** A small groove, channel, gutter, furrow, such as may be cut in wood or stone. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Alexandrine Figs are of the blacke kind, hauing a white rift or chamfre. **1609** —— *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 223 An yron full of chamfers and teeth [*multifido ferro*]. **1664** EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 197 Those pretty undulations and chamfers which we so frequently find in divers woods. **1708** KERSEY, *Chamfer* or *Chamfret*, a small Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc.

2. The surface produced by bevelling off a square edge or corner equally on both sides; if made concave, it is called a ***hollow*** or ***concave chamfer***.

[Not in PHILLIPS, BLOUNT, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, or TODD.] **1842-76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Chamfer*, the arris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or bevel. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. §8 You may see the straight chamfer on most lamp-posts, and pillars at railway stations, it being the easiest to cut: the concave chamfer requires more care, and occurs generally in well finished but simple architecture. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii 30 It has a round moulding instead of the hollow chamfer. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 82 The jambs are square, with a slight chamfer. **1881** *Mechanic* §346.

3. (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 The chamfering tool with which the aris is removed is often spoken of as a 'chamfer'.

chamfer ('tʃæmfə(r)), *v.* Also 6 **chamfure**, **chaunfer**, 7 **champher**, **chanfer**. [see prec. sb. OF. had *chanfraindre*, pa. pple. *chanfraint*; mod.F. has *chanfreiner*, to chamfer. The latter element of OF. *chanfraindre* appears to be *fraindre*:—L. *frangĕre* to break; and the whole may be *cantum frangere*, *chant fraindre*, to break the edge or side (less likely *champ fraindre* to break the field).]

1. *trans.* To channel, flute, furrow.

1565-73 [see CHAMFERED]. **1598** FLORIO, *Incanellare*.. to chamfure or make hollow. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 385 The said stone or kernell of the Date.. along the back hath a cut or deep slit chamfered in (as it were) between two pillowes. **1620** DAVIES *Past. to W. Browne*, Looke how breme Winter chamfers Earths bleeke face. **1708** KERSEY s.v., The Stalks of certain Plants are.. said To be Chamfer'd, when they have Marks upon them like such Furrows. **1820** MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 374 *Strio*.. to chamfer timber or stone.

2. To cut away or reduce (a square edge or arris) so as to replace it by a plane surface with two oblique angles; to bevel *away*, *off*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 Champher is to take the square edge of a stone off Bevile ways. **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 498 The holes.. are chamferred away on the under side. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 44 Beauty and convenience alike would suggest chamfering or rounding off the angles. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. §8 An amputated corner is said to be chamfered.

chamfered ('tʃæmfəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Channelled, fluted, furrowed, grooved. *arch.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Striatus*, chamfered, chanelled. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Comes the breme winter with chamfred browes, Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccci. 565 A stalk.. straked or chamfered. **1822** *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 395 A horn, chamfered or fluted longitudinally.

2. Bevelled off (as a square angle), having the arris replaced by a plane.

c **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 21 Chisels, and other edge tools, which are chamfered only on one side. **1793** SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 91 All these, as well as every other adjusting screw throughout the instrument, have chamfered heads. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 529 The solid stone piers, with chamfered angles.

chamferer ('tʃæmfərə(r)). Also **champherer**. [f. CHAMFER *v.* + -ER^1.] One who chamfers; *spec.* (see quot.).

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §200 *Barrel chamferer*; operates a chamfering lathe, to chamfer or bevel bottom edge or shield of metal bobbins [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Chamferer, champherer*; a bolt facer or nut facer.. who feeds and operates specially converted lathe on which bevel of nuts and round end of bolts are formed.

chamfering ('tʃæmfərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see CHAMFER *v.* and *sb.*: possibly *chamfering* is the earliest word, and directly ad. F. *chamfrein*, *-frin.*]

†**1.** Channelling, fluting, grooving; *concr.* = CHAMFER *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Strio*.. to make rabates, chanels, or chamfering in stone or timber. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Caneler*, to make rabates, chanels, a chaunfering in Stone or Timber. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 24 The roofe.. vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or chamferings. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Corniche*, The Composite [Pillar].. with its Channels or Chamferings.

2. The bevelling of a right-angled edge; a cutting aslope; *concr.* = CHAMFER *sb.* 2.

1727-31 BAILEY II, *Cha·mfering*, *chamfrai·ning* (in *Carpentry*, etc.) is the cutting the edge or end of anything aslope or bevel. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. §9 The splaying or chamfering of the jamb of the larger door.

3. *Comb.*, as **chamfering-bit**, a boring-bit used with a brace to chamfer holes to receive the heads of screws; **chamfering lathe** (see quot.); **chamfering machine**, 'a machine for bevelling the ends of staves after being set in a cask' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *a* 1884); **chamfering-tool**, a saddler's tool for paring down the edges of leather.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 310 To make chamfering rabates, or chanels in stone or timber. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Chamfering-bit, -tool. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 83 Marked.. with a pointed drill or chamfering tool. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §200 A chamfering lathe, to chamfer or bevel bottom edge or shield of metal bobbins [etc.].

†**'chamfery,** *a.* or *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHAMFER + -Y.] Chamfer-wise, channel-wise.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chamferye sharded.

'chamfrain, -fron. *arch.* Also 5 **shawfron**, **shamfron**, 6 **chaufrayne**, 7 **-frain**, 9 **chamfrain**, **-fron**, (**champfrein**); see also CHAFFRON and its variants. [a. OF. *chaufrain*, *chanfrain* (Cotgr. has both), in mod.F. *chanfrein*, of unknown origin. (Certainly quite a distinct word from *chanfrein*, CHAMFER.) The corruptions CHEVERONNE and CHIEFFRONT occur in 15th and 16th c.]

The frontlet of a barded or armed horse.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 287 To hym that made the shawfron, iiijs. ij*d*. *Ibid.* 288 shamfron. **1530** PALSGR. 204/1 *Chaufrayne*, a pece of harnesse for a horse, *chaufrain*. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 4 Plumes, bards, chaufrains, caparisons. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, His gallant war-horse.. fully accoutred for battle, with a chamfron or plaited head-piece upon his head. **1840-5** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 360 Grey Dolphin's chamfrain more than once dipped beneath the wave. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 11/2 A champfrein, chased with a combat of two horsemen.

†**cham'fraining.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. = CHAMFERING 2, q.v.

chamfre, obs. variant of CHAMFER.

†**'chamfret,** *v. Obs.* [? derivative of CHAMFER *v.*; not in French.] = CHAMFER *v.* 2.

1611 COTGR., *Braser*, to skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone. *Ibid.*, *Embrasé*.. skued, or chamfretted. *Ibid.*, *Embrasure*.. the skuing, splaying, or chamfretting of a doore, or window.

(These quotations show the first appearance of what is now the current sense of *chamfer*.)

†**'chamfret,** *sb. Obs.* [see prec.] = CHAMFER *sb.* 1. (Perh. only a dictionary error.)

1708 KERSEY, *Chamfer* or *Chamfret* (in *Architect.*), a small Gutter or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc. And so, as a variant of

CHAMFER *sb.*, in BAILEY 1721, etc., JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG, WEBSTER, etc.

chaming: see KAMING.

chamisal ('tʃæmɪsæl). Also chemisal, etc. [Mexican Sp., f. *chamiso.*] **a.** A dense growth or thicket of chamiso. **b.** = CHAMISO.

1853 *House Repr. Ex. Doc.* 91 (Bentley), Traveling..is rendered very trying by..patches of dense masses of shrubbery known as the chemizal. **1862** BRET HARTE *Notes by Flood & Field* in *Luck of Roaring Camp* (1870) 194 With my hand dipped listlessly over the thwarts, I detect the tops of chimisal, which shows the tide to have somewhat fallen. **1902** *Bureau Plant Industry Bull.* (U.S.) XII. 31 These chaparral areas..have become landmarks, the word chamisal, sometimes corrupted into chemisal,..being adopted as a local name.

chamiso (tʃə'mi:səʊ). Also †chamiza. [Mexican Sp.] A Californian evergreen shrub, *Adenostoma fasciculatum.* Also *attrib.*

1846 W. H. EMORY *Mil. Reconn.* (1848) 77 In one view could be seen clustered, the..green wood acacia, chamiza. **1869** BRACE *New West* 94 The chaparral..is generally a thorny, impervious shrubbery, made up of the Chinquapin ..and the Chamiso. **1904** *N.Y. Tribune* 17 July, One afternoon they located a grizzly, and ran him into a field of chamiso brush. **1964** F. O'ROURKE *Mule for Marquesa* 72 There were regions of sand dunes covered with mesquite and chamiso.

†chamite. *Obs.* [f. CHAMA and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the family *Chamaceæ.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 245 The petrifactions found in sandstone are most commonly orthoceratites, chamites, tellinites, etc. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 489 White shells, brittle, of the class of chamites, and screw-shells.

Chamite, -itic, = HAMITE, -ITIC.

chamlet(t, -lot, -lyt, obs. ff. of CAMLET.

chammed, chamming: see CHAM *v.*

chammer, obs. f. CHAMBER, CHIMER.

chammerlayne, obs. f. CHAMBERLAIN.

†'chammish, *a. Obs.* Of or pertaining to a CHAM or KHAN. ***Chammish Majesty***: the Great Khan; the Emperor of China.

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 We think the Chammish Majesty, and the Mandarin dignity were..libelled.

chammydnesse, obs. form of CAMMEDNESS.

chamœmile, -mell, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

chamoil, obs. form of CAMEL *sb.*

chamois ('ʃæmɔɪ, 'ʃæmɪ, ||ʃamwa), *sb.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *chamois* (16th c. in Littré), prob. from Swiss Romanic: in Tyrolese *camozza, camozz,* Piedm. *camossa, camoss,* mod.Pr. *camous,* Rumansch *camuotsch, chamotsch* (Diez); It. *camozza, camoscio* (cf. *camoscia* chamois leather); Sp. *camuza, gamuza,* Pg. *camuça, camurça.* Presumably of the same origin as OHG. and MHG. *gamz,* mod.G. *gemse*; but the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words have not been ascertained, and no etymology is known either in Latin or Teutonic. See Diez, Littré, Kluge.

The English form *chamoy, chamoi,* was doubtless partly at least due to the final *-s* being taken as a plural ending. The name of the animal is now always written *chamois*; but sense 2 is still frequently *shammy* and *shamoy.*]

1. a. (Forms: 6 shamoye, 7 shamois(e, shammois, 7–8 shamoys, 8 shammoy, chamoi, 6– chamois.) A capriform antelope (*A. rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), the only representative of the antelopes found wild in Europe; it inhabits the loftiest parts of the Alps, Pyrenees, Taurus, and other mountain ranges of Europe and Asia.

Its size is that of a full-grown goat; it is covered with brown hair, and has horns, about six inches long, which rise straight above the head, bending back so as to form complete hooks. Its agility and keenness of scent make its chase most difficult and exciting. (The 'chamois' of the English Bible is probably a moufflon.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The vnicorne, and the wilde oxe, and the chamois [**1535** COVERD. camelion]. **1598** FLORIO, *Muffri,* a kind of beast like a shamoye or wild goate. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 332 The wilde Shamois. **1623** COCKERAM II, A wilde Goate, *Shamoise.* **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 44/2 The Animals called Guanaco's, Chamoi's, or Wild-Goats. **1728** SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 591 A Height, which the..Shamoys themselves scarce venture to ascend. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The shammoy is to be found only in rocky and mountainous places. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, A chamoise. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38, I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1885) 100 Rabbits stamp loudly on the ground with their hind-feet as a signal! Sheep and chamois do the same with their fore-feet.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also ***chamois-like*** a. & adv.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong,* A Chamoise skinne. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, I am no chamois-hunter. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countr.* I. 103 A chamois-hunting ditty. *a***1835** MRS. HEMANS *Shepherd* in *Poems* (1875) 512 The courage and the grace Foster'd by the chamois-chase. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* III. II. 217 Chamois-like dost thou aspire?

2. (Forms: 6 shameuse, shamway, 6–7 shamoyes, 7 chamoyse, chamoy, chammois, 7– shamois, shamoy, chamois; also SHAMMY, q.v.) Originally, a leather, prepared from the skin of the chamois; now applied to a soft, pliable leather prepared from the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals. More fully ***chamois-*** (***shamoy-, shammy-***) ***leather***; see quots. (a) below.

(a) **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 140 Of shameuse leather or soft calves leather or such other leather as maye bee gentle and plyaunte to hir legge. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 328 Hides and shamway skins very well dressed. **1668** ROLLE *Abridgm.* 63 He hath cozened you, and hath sold you Lamb-skins instead of Shamoys-skins. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 347 Pieces of soft shamoy leather. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. 539 Squeeze it through a piece of shamois leather. **1877** BLACKMORE *Erema* lii, What she had kept for years in a bag of chamois-leather.

(b) **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many mantles, and shamwayes very well dressed. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Buffe, Shamoyes, striped Marokines. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. ii, Let thy bounty Clap him in shamois. **1633** *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV, The king..forthwith called for a new sute of chammois. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 Shreads of Sheep's-Skin, or Shamoy. **1720** *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xi. 292/1 Rams skins and sheep skins sold for right shamoises..to the wrong and hindrance of the buyer. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 307 The leather called shammoy is made also from [the skins] of the tame goat, the sheep and the deer. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 231 Softer than the softest shamoy. **1837** GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 20 A bit of chamois or wash-leather perfectly free from dust.

b. *attrib.* as name of a material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 145 Plaine chamoy-jerkins. **1638** SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 190 A Shamoyes Doublet. **1724** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6255/2 Chamoy Shooes. **1825** SCOTT *Betrothed* xvi, His war-worn shamoy doublet.

3. The colour of chamois leather; hence ***chamois-coloured*** adj. Also as *adj.*,oof the colour of this leather, yellowish brown or fawn-coloured.

1872 *Young Englishwoman* Nov. 599/1 A delicate buff called chamois-colour. **1882** *Garden* 24 June 436/1 Mdme. Serret, creamy white, suffused with chamois. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 13/2 It is..yellow—or, as stamp collectors might say—chamois in colour. **1898** *Daily News* 26 Sept., Chamois-coloured kerseymere. **1923** *Daily Mail* 26 Feb. 1 Gauntlet Gloves..in Chamois.

chamois ('ʃæmɔɪ, 'ʃæmɪ), *v.* Also shamois, chamoy [f. the sb.; cf. F. *chamoiser*].

1. To prepare leather in imitation of the chamois skin.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy,* Manner of Shamoising, or of preparing sheep, goat, or kid-skins in oil, in imitation of Shammy. **1804** W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 251 (*title*) Account of a Memoir on Chamoying of Leather.

2. *trans.* To polish with a chamois leather. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1934 *Amer. Speech* IX. 236 The second verb of a sign at Minneapolis, Minnesota, *Cars Washed and Chamoised,* is said by W. F. Thompson, who reports it, to be unintelligible to most motorists. They expect *shammied.* **1936** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) 194 A large number..give evidence of the American liking for short cuts in speech, *e.g.*...*ta chamois* (or, perhaps more often, *to shammy*) for *to polish with chamois, to model* for *to act as a model.* **1980** J. BARNES *Metroland* III. vi. 174 I'm chamoising the car in the front drive and some half-familiar face walks past and smiles.

Hence **'chamoised** *ppl. a.*, made of, or dressed like, chamois-leather.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. v. (R.) Don Quixote..put on his chamoiz'd apparel, and his boots.

chamois, var. CAMOIS *a. Obs.* pug(nose), pug-nosed.

chamoisite ('ʃæmwəzaɪt). [Named 1820 from *Chamoison,* in the Valais, where first found.] A hydrous silicate of iron often occurring in grains.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chamoisite appears to be an impure variety. **1868** DANA *Min.* 511.

chamolet, obs. form of CAMLET.

chamomile, -mel, variant of CAMOMILE.

chamotte (ʃa'mɒt). [Fr., ad. G. *schamotte* fire-clay.] Fragments of burnt fire-clay ground to powder and used with fresh fire-clay in making new vessels.

1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 502 *Chamotte,* a mixture of fire-clay and burnt pottery used for making fire-bricks, crucibles, pipes, &c.

†chamoy-nosed, *a.* = CAMOW-, camois-nosed.

1598 FLORIO, *Silo,* he that hath a nose crooked upward, a flat chamoy nosed fellow.

†champ, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *champ* in same senses:—L. *camp-um* field: cf. CAMP *sb.*[2]]

†1. A field. ***champ clos, champ of battle***: the ground set apart and enclosed for a judicial duel, single combat, or tourney; also, a battle-field.

*c***1300** *K. Alis.* 5553 Kyng Alisaunder his armes nam..So dude kyng Porus, saunz faile, And comen hem to chaumpe bataile. **14..** *Circumcis.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 96) In champ[c]los hardy as lyon. *c***1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603 *Planicies,* anglice Playn *et etiam in panno anglice dicitur* Champe. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 21 b, I offre myself allone ayenst viii the best knightes..for to fyght in Champe cloos. **1489** —— *Faytes of A.* IV. ix. 250 To befight hys enemye within a clos felde which men calle champ of bataylle. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 161 The Moors of Spain are one of the most extraordinary nations that ever appeared..on the face of nature, or in the *champ clos* of politics.

2. *Her.* The field of a shield.

*c***1320** *Sir Beues* 973 Þe champe of gold ful wel i-diȝt Wiþ fif lables of seluer briȝt. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, His shielde..The champe of asure wrought full craftly.

3. *Tapestry.* The cloth which forms the ground on which the embroidery is worked.

*a***1450** *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 11307 f. 97 (Halliw.) The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. **1539** in *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 36 (Jam.) Ane coit of quhite dammes with the champ of gold. **1597** MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 334 In tirles dornik champ.

4. a. The 'ground' in painting. **b.** 'The field or ground on which carving is raised' (*Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*).

1573 *Art of Limming* 8 If you wil make a black vesture, take and laye firste a champe of light blacke mingled [with] white Leade.

5. = CAMP *sb.*[2] 14.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 66 They..go to work in the streets, in the next Champ if any be near.

champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[2] [f. CHAMP *v.*]

1. a. The action of champing. **b.** *dial.* or *slang.* 'Feeding', appetite.

1604 *Friar Bacon's Proph.* in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 281 Lowre, and poute, and chafe, and champe, Brings all the household in a dampe. **1816** BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xxii, White is the foam of their champ on the bit. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* li. (1878) 328 The very monotonous champ of my horse feeding beside me. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Champ,* appetite. 'You're off your champ to-day. What's matter wi' ye.' **1885** W. T. HORNADY in *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 728/1 [The elephant] winds a soft juicy piece of it up to his mouth, and begins a measured 'champ! champ! champ!'

2. *dial.* Anything champed or reduced to a pulp or soft mass; a trampled mire.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Champ,* a mire; 'that's a perfect champ'. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Champ,* mashed potatoes.

champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[3] [ad. Hindī and Bengali *champa* = CHAMPAC.] The timber of the Champac tree (*Michelia champaca*) in its varieties; also that of *Magnolia* (*Michelia*) *excelsa.* Also ***champ-wood.***

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 24 Magnolia excelsa has a valuable timber, called Champ. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 262 The productions are, oaks..champ, magnolia. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n., Champ-wood,* the timber of Michelia Champaca and M. excelsa.

champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[4] orig. *U.S.* Colloq. abbrev. of CHAMPION *sb.*[1] 4.

1868 *New Eng. Base-Ballist* 6 Aug. 2/4 The 'Champs' enjoyed themselves in various ways during the morning. **1917** MATHEWSON *Sec. Base Sloan* XIX. 262 We were the champs three years running. *a***1935** T. E. LAWRENCE *Mint* (1955) I. xxvi. 90 She's a boxer; a proper champ. **1936** 'P. QUENTIN' *Puzzle for Foals* iv. 26 Had the nerve to challenge me for a tumble..me, an ex-champ! **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Jan. 38/3 U.S. Open champ Gay Brewer..had a 75 at Spyglass in the first round.

champ, *a. dial.* Firm, hard.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 124 There is a remarkable strait champ Foot road, or Roman way. [Martin was a Surrey man.] **1875** PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Champ,* firm, hard. 'The river has a champ bottom.'

champ (tʃæmp), *v.* Also 6 chaump, 6–7 champe, 7 and 9 *dial.* chomp. [Only since 16th c. *Cham* (*chawm, chamb*), *champ,* and the dial. *chamble* (Halliwell), appear all to belong to a primary *chamb,* app. closely connected or identical with JAM (*jamb*), and *jamble,* to squeeze with violence, crush. The group is not distinctly traceable outside English: the Sw. dial. *kämsa* (tʃemsa) to chew with difficulty (Rietz in Skeat), Skr. *jambha* jaw, tooth, and Gr. γομφίος grinder, molar tooth, have been compared; but links are wanting. Possibly the group is an instance of recent onomatopœia: Wedgwood gives instances showing that *cham(b), jam(b),* are natural representations of the action or sound of the jaws in diverse and distant languages.

An ON. *kampa* 'to devour, used of a whiskered animal' (Vigf.) would not give Eng. *champ*; E. Müller's suggestion of derivation from F. *champ* field is devoid of basis.]

1. *trans.* To crush and chew by vigorous and noisy action of the jaws; to munch. Also with *up.*

1530 PALSGR. 480/2, I champe a thing small bytwene my tethe, *je masche.* *a***1555** BRADFORD *Wks.* (1848) 79 You are his birds..he will broach you and eat you, chaw you and champ you. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §738 Betel is but champed in the Mouth with a little Lime. **1638** FEATLY *Transubst.* 129, I Berengarius doe beleeve the body of our Lord Jesus Christ to be sensually..broken and champt by the teeth of the faithfull. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 That I might be a real ass, and champ thistles on some common. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Mantaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348

This ferocity which champs us up. **1864** TENNYSON *Spec. Transl. Iliad* 21 Champing golden grain the horses stood. *fig.* **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 Although he did well understand Latin, yet should he understand few words thereof; the Priests do so champ them and chaw them. **1644** HUME *Hist. Douglas* To Rdr. (Jam.) Clip not, nor champ not my words.

2. *trans.* To bite upon (anything hard); said especially of a horse which impatiently bites the bit in its mouth.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 There stamping standes the steed, and foomy bridell fierce he champes. **1621** QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 95 There stands a steed, and champs his frothy steele. **1797** GOOWIN *Enquirer* I. xvi. 156 A well-mettled horse [will] champ the bit. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 The very horses champed their bits. **1838** D. JERROLD *Men of Char., Job Pippins* ii, Sir Scipio—speechless and champing foam. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 448 Who.. had fallen In death, and with his mouth once champed the earth.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a biting and chewing action or movement with the jaws and teeth.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* IV. (R.) The palfrey.. on the fomy bit of gold with teeth he champes. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 On byt gingled he chaumpeth. **1613** HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 198 To swallow downe that morsel which had bene so unpleasant.. to champe on. **1679** CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* III. 35 He has nothing but his bit to champ on. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xv, The war-horse.. Champs, till both bit and boss are white. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Horses.. champing at the bit.

fig. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 318 He that foolishly champeth upon those griefs, which wisdom would have be swallowed. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 20 The citadel here.. serves as a shrewd curb unto her [the town] which makes her chomp upon the bit.

†**4.** *trans.* To gnash (the teeth), close (the jaws) with violence and noise. *Obs.*

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 309 They [bears] gallop up a tree, champing their teeth. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 91 The famish'd brood Clenched their sharp claws, and champ'd their beaks for blood.

5. To make (bullets) jagged by biting.

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 55 How devilish were those men, who.. first found the champing and empoisoning of bullets. **1655** —— *Ch. Hist.* III. 45 When the half-famished Souldier, rather for spight then hunger, will champ a bullet. **1678** *Trials Ireland* 24 Grove would have had the Bullets to be Champt for fear that.. if the Bullets were Round, the Wound.. might be Cured.

6. *Sc.* To crash, mash, pound with a pestle or the like (potatoes, sand, etc.); to crush or trample under foot, as men or beasts do.

1788-1805 [see CHAMPED]. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 265 Like the red arm o' a hizzie champing rumblidethumps. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, The whole ground.. of your existence champed into a mud of sensuality. **1863** [see CHAMPING *vbl. sb.*]. *Mod. Sc.* A potato-champer to champ potatoes. The box was champit to atoms by the crowd. The cattle champ the ground round the watering trough.

champac ('tʃæmpæk, 'tʃʌmpʌk). Also **champa, champacka, tsjambac, champak, chumpak, -puc.** [a. Hind. *champak*, Bengali *champaka*, Skr. *chāmpākā*, and allied Indian vernacular forms.]

A species of Magnolia (*Michelia Champaca*), a beautiful Indian tree, bearing orange-coloured highly fragrant flowers; held in high esteem by the natives of India.

c **1770** SIR W. JONES *Bot. Observ.* Wks. 1807 V. 129 The strong aromatick scent of the gold-coloured Champac is thought offensive to the bees, who are never seen on its blossoms. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 283 The champacka smells somewhat like a jonquil. **1815** MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 25 Blest again to hold In her full lap the champac's leaves of gold. **1819** SHELLEY *Lines to Ind. Air*, The Champak odours fail. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 290/2 In Bengal the air is often perfumed with the fragrance of the Tsjambac. **1879** E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1881) 24 Pleasant at seed-time, when the champaks bud. **1905** L. HOPE *Indian Love* 72 'Tis the scent of the champa's breath. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 5/1 The chief perfumes are champa, cajuput oil, [etc].

champagne (ʃæm'peɪn), *sb.* Also 7 **champane**, 7-8 **-pain, -paign**, (8 **shampine**), 7-9 **-paigne**. [see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPAIGN *sb.*] **1. a.** The name of a province of eastern France; hence, a well-known wine of different varieties, white and red, and still or sparkling, made in this district.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. (ed. 1689) 570 Drink ev'ry Letter on't in Stum, And make it brisk Campaign [*later edd.* champaign] become. **1676** ETHEREGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Then sparkling Champaigne, Puts an end to their reign. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 159 French kick-shaws, cellery, and Champain. **1697** *Praise of Yorksh. Ale*, Other Liquors fine, Rasberry Wine.. and Shampine. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 107 Sprightly young Fellows, who drink Champagne. **1795** BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 413 Wits inspired with champaign and claret. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xx, Excellent claret and champagne were liberally distributed. **1833** C. REDOING *Hist. Mod. Wines* 72 Though in England most people understand by Champagne only wine which effervesces, this.. is an error. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 45 A young mechanical genius on whom the sight of a locomotive acted exactly like a bottle of champagne.

b. *fig.*, something exhilarating, excellent, etc.

1891 *Cricket* 28 May 139/1 It was of the two Lytteltons, Alfred and Edward, that the phrase 'the champagne of cricket', was first used. **1896** *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 365/1 His candid devotion to 'small cold bottles' is unfailing champagne to the audience. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 2/2 You drink in the picture... This, you involuntarily cry, 'This is the champagne of the century!' **1963** *Times* 28 Jan. 4/2 But yesterday during the closing stages, he gave the crowd a taste of champagne.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***champagne-bottle, -cocktail, -cork, -cup, -dinner, -glass, -supper, -tweezers***; also ***champagne-coloured*** adj.; ***champagneless*** adj.; **champagne-bottle**, a strong bottle of flawless glass with a long neck and sloping shoulders; also *allusively*; **Champagne Charley** or **Charlie**, a humorous name for a noted drinker of champagne; **champagne cup** (CUP *sb.* 11), a 'cup' of which champagne is the basis or chief ingredient; **champagne gas**, carbon dioxide.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Champagne bottle*, a strong and particular shaped bottle, which has the cork secured with wire, when holding champagne. **1872** TROLLOPE *Golden Lion Granpere* xx. 341 She would pack up cold chickens and champagne bottles. **1893** G. B. SHAW *Music in London 1890-4* (1932) III. 111 His waist perhaps broader than his champagne-bottle shoulders. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 3/2, I don't mean that champagne-bottle shoulders are in vogue again, but that the shoulder line is not at all square. **1870** D. J. KIRWAN *Palace & Hovel* xvi. 235 The taste of the Prince [of Wales] for music may be imagined from the fact that '*Champagne Charley', and 'Not for Joseph', are his two most cherished melodies. **1889** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 235 *Champagne Charley*,.. any dissipated man or noted drinker of 'fizz'. The name of a song which appeared in 1868... The original *Charley* is said to have been a wine-merchant, who was in the habit of making presents of bottles of *champagne* to all his friends. **1920** A. HUXLEY *Limbo* 85 A Nut, a descendant of the bloods and Champagne Charlies of earlier days. **1869** 'MARK TWAIN' *Innocents Abroad* xv. 148 Well, if you don't know what that is, give us a *champagne cocktail. **1961** S. HATHAWAY *Dame of Sark* xiii. 199 Before lunch we served champagne cocktails. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/2 A very handsome coat of *champagne-coloured cloth lined with silk. **1868** ISAB. SAXON *Five Years Gold. Gate* 266 *Champagne-corks flew freely. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xxvi. 251 Considerable excitement, produced by a supper and *champagne-cup. **1906** GALSWORTHY *Man of Property* II. viii. 211 There was the champagne cup. **1921** F. M. FORD *Let.* 17 May (1965) 132, I will stand you a *champagne dinner. **1901** *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/4 The refrigerant is to be carbonic anhydride, or *champagne gas. **1851** *London at Table* II. 45 Never use the present round saucer animalcula-catching *champagne glasses, but.. tulip-shaped ones. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Champagne-glass*, a long, narrow glass, made for drinking effervescing wines from. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 762/2 Everything.. is in favour of the *champagne-makers. **1825** H. WILSON *Memoirs* I. 176 Her black-pudding dinners and *champaine suppers. **1893** E. LUTYENS *Let.* 3 May in *Blessed Girl* (1953) x. 189 We were offered.. a champagne supper. **1969** H. MACINNES *Salzburg Connection* vi. 72 I'll have to give up that champagne supper with the polka girls. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 101 A faint redish colour like *Champane wine.

2. A colour like that of champagne (see quots.); also, a fabric of this colour. Freq. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1881 *Cassell's Family Mag.* 186/2 The colours.. include.. the shade known as 'champagne'. **1893** *Ibid.* Apr. 394/2 The new coloured straw called 'Champagne'. **1895** *Bow Bells* 3 May 441/3 Another dress of princess shape is in that coloured cloth known as 'Champagne'. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 21 Feb. 8/4 One of the colours with which women will be tempted.. is champagne... It is a beautiful shade of pale straw, with a suggestion of pink about it. **1903** *Lady's Realm* Apr. 761/2 That pale biscuit colour which has been known .. as the 'champagne' shade is now described as 'almond' colour. **1904** H. O. STURGIS *Belchamber* vii. 89 Who is the champagne blonde.. next your brother? **1951** *Catal. Exhibits Festival of Britain* 187/1 Shoes,.. black patent and champagne lizard. **1965** J. POTTS *Only Good Secretary* (1966) i. 14 Her current hair color was Champagne Blonde.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **cham'pagne** *v.*, to drink champagne (cf. *to wine*). **cham'pagnish, cham'pagny** *adjs.*, resembling champagne or its exhilarating qualities; so **cham'pagniness.**

1814 BYRON *Let. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagned till two. *a* **1845** HOOD *Public Dinner* 115 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champaignish. **185.** C. BEDE *Verd. Green* II. ix, Similar champagney reasons. **1882** *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 67 That peculiar champagney feel of mountain air. **1886** G. M. FENN *This Man's Wife* in *Gd. Words* 583 The light champagny atmosphere. **1884** JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4 A warm sweet air, light and brightness and champagniness.

champaign ('tʃæmpeɪn: see below), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **champeyn(e**, 5-7 **-ayne, -aine**, (6 **chaumpain, -ayne, champeine, -ant**, 6-7 **-eigne**, 7 **champan**), 6-9 **-aigne, -ain**, 7-9 **champagne**, 7- **champaign**. [ME. *champayne, champaigne*, a. OF. *champaigne* (= It. *campagna*, Sp. *campaña*, Pg. *campanha*):—L. *Campānia* 'plain, level country', *spec.* the name of the rich and level province of Italy lying south-west of the Tiber, afterwards specially distinguished as *Campagna de Roma*; in later Latin (*e.g.* by Gregory of Tours, *c* 575) applied to many similar tracts, and as a common noun; f. *camp-us* level field.

Taken into Eng. not in the Norman or North Fr. form *campaigne*, but in that of central Fr. The pronunciation with (tʃ-) and stress on first syllable is exemplified already in 14th c. in alliterative verse. The same accentuation is shown by all English poets from Shakspere to Tennyson and Browning; but occasional instances with the stress on the second syllable appear in the 19th c., and some even identify the word in pronunciation with *champagne*, as if it were from modern French. Webster and Worcester have this pronunciation only.

In the 16th c. there arose a variant *champion*, CHAMPIAN, which in the 17th c. was much more frequent than the normal form. In the 17th c. the mod.F. form *campagne* was introduced, and was at length established in a differentiated military sense: see CAMPAIGN *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

1. An expanse of level, open country, a plain; a level field; a clearing.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1226 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chesez hym the waye, Thurghe a faire champayne, undyr chalke hyllis. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 125 After many journeyes and many wayes and champaynes trauersid. *a* **1500** *Chaucer's Dreme* 2044 A large pleyne Under a wode, in a champeyne. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 65 With shadowie Forrests, and with Champains rich'd. **1644** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 105 A plain and pleasant champain. **1814** CARY *Dante's Inf.* xv. 124 Who o'er Verona's champain try their speed For the green mantle. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* xliv, Looking round the champaign wide. **1832** TENNYSON *Œnone* 112 And riversundered champaign clothed with corn. **1844** EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* (1875) II. 302 These rising grounds command the champaign below.

2. (without *pl.* or *article.*) as a species of land or landscape: Flat, open country, without hills, woods, or other impediments.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 241 In champeyne eke, and nygh the sees brynke. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Thens 10 Miles al by Chaumpain.. to Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* III. 257 Fair Champain with less rivers interveind. **1682** —— *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. (1851) 473 The whole Country is Champain. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* (1870) xv. 519 A hill-country is more beautiful to the eye than champaign.

3. ***the champaign*** (without *pl.*): **a.** the level, open country, in opposition to the mountains and woods; also, †**b.** the country, as opposed to town.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 She wente thenne into the champeyn to a cyte named Vorulana. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 99 As well of the hils.. as of the plaine and champain. **1640** SANDERSON *12 Serm. ad Aul.* (1681) II. 172 A Wild beast or a Thief may easily be discried in the open Champain. **1658** R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 39 [In the town] Bands and Cuffs are fouled more in one day, than in ten in the Champain. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* i, Where the mountains sink down upon the champaign, or more level land.

†**4.** The open unenclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down, unowned, or held in common possession; the common land; = CHAMPIAN 4. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Thei now.. conuerted the champeine to tillage, the plaines to pasture, etc. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, 180 Mount her hedge, T' enjoy the Champaigne; whilst another mournes In an enclosure. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 34 The least turfe of hallowed glebe is with God himself of more value than all the Champaigne of Common possession.

†**5.** The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; 'the field'. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93 b, The armie of the robbers.. came downe into the champaine [*campos*], and spoyled the territories of Preneste and Gabes. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Not to haue come down all the time of his invasion into the champagne. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 391 Philip, as soon as ever he was come out of the narrow wayes, into the open Champayne, was presently inclosed. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xx. (1877) 130 Once arrived on the Italian champain, all his trials would be recompenscd.

†**b.** Hence, A field of battle; a battle-field.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. 457 To wish any second Victory, in the naked Champans about Cannæ. **1615** HEYWOOD *4 Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 II. 221 Your bloods these champaines shall embrue. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* XVI. 959 His bounding helmet on the champain rung. **1790** COWPER *Iliad* x. 58 The bloody champain strew'd with arms. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 357 The shrill tones of a trumpet were heard to sound thrice from the champaign.

†**c.** A military expedition into the field; = CAMPAIGN *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 142 Attended his Father this Champaign, to instruct himself.. in the Rudiments of War.

6. *transf.* **a.** Open or level expanse; cf. *field.*

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. 50 To view those Campos natantes.. that vast Champain of Water, the Ocean. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 2 All night the dreadless Angel.. Through Heav'ns wide champain held his way. **1679** *Confinement* 8 The wide Champain, of the milky way. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 281 A broad champaigne of undulating ice.

b. Even unruffled surface.

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 288 The tranquil champaign of his face is seldom troubled by anything in the shape of undue warmth or excitement.

7. *fig.* 'Field' (of view, observation, research, etc.); expanse.

[**1596-1631**: see CHAMPIAN 6.] **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 202 To bid you the base through the wide and dusty Champaine of the Councels. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. §33 Sweeping round the champaign of universal science. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 379 Indicating the poet's comprehension of the whole champaign, as it were, of a character. *Ibid.* xvi. 392 Slowly spreading in an inert ooze over the social champaign.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

†**1.** Of the open unenclosed country; of the common land. *Obs.* See CHAMPIAN B. 3.

c **1430** LYOG. *Bochas* v. xxvi. (1554) 139 a, In departing of chaumpayne heritages Atwene the worthy and poore.

2. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; free from hills, woods, enclosures, etc.

[**1523-1736**: see CHAMPIAN B. 1.] **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 Then he breaketh over the champaigne countries. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 b, You see.. howe champaine a plaine lyeth open for me. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 178 A Champain Region is a space of land

either altogether voide, or scarce furnished with trees. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, To take the Plot of.. a large Champain Field. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New.Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 59 The Temple stands on an high champain Ground. **1867** RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 33 This tract.. was, compared with Armenia, champaign and level.

3. a. Of the field or open country, field-. **b.** Of champaign land.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* s.v. *Campál, Batálla campál*, a champaine warre. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxciii, Not as they had fought A well-fram'd Champaigne Battle. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IV. 821 The coursers for the champaign sports. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* I. iv. (1871) 22 The land.. presents.. a champaign view. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Recall. Gifted Wom.* (1879) 104 Glimpses of champaign scenery.

†**champain.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ine, -ian. [cf. F. *champagne* field, 'the lower third of the shield' (Littré).]

1. *Her.* A broken or deflected line, sometimes on only one side of an ordinary; it is sometimes vairé, sometimes curved or enarched.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 71b, He beareth a point champine, Or, in a fielde Tenne. Who so killeth his prisoner (to him humbly yeelding) with his owne hand rebateth his honor. *Ibid.* 79 He beareth party per bend Champian, Argent and Geules. Anything set in triangle on this cote, honoureth the same, to a great increase of commendation. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 78 The point Champain was deservedly due to Simeon and Levi, brethren in iniquity, for in their wrath they killed their prisoners. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iii. §83 He beareth Argent a Pale Champaine, or enarched on the Dexter side, Vert. **1708** KERSEY, A Point Champain (in Heraldry) is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of one that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarter.

2. *Arch.* '*Champain Line*, in ornamental carved work formed of excavations, is the line parallel to the continuous line, either ascending or descending' (Gwilt).

champana: form of SAMPAN[1], a Chinese boat.

†'**champany**. *Obs.* Also 6 **shampanie**. [var. of CHAMPAIGN; cf. *Almaine, Almanie* from OF. *Alemaigne, Brittany* from *Bretagne*, etc.] ? The field (of combat); ? the lists: cf. CHAMP *sb.*[1]

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1822 He killez in the champanyse chevalrous knyghttez. **15..** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 196 Sir Henry Lees challenge before the shampanie.

‖**champart** (ʃɑ̃par). [a. F. *champart* 'a certain portion of the produce received by the feudal lord from land held in lease from him' (Littré); in ONF. *campart*:—L. *campi pars* part of the field. Du Cange has examples of *campipars, campars, campipartum, campart, -um, campartagium, campipartitia*, etc., etc.]

1. The division of the produce of land; hence, a form of tenure or lease, in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce; also, a charge upon land, consisting of a part of the produce. Still in use in the Channel Islands.

[**1292** BRITTON II. ii. §4 Mes si le seignur del arbre prenge autri ees en soen arbre, et il sache a qi il sount, il iert tenuz de les rendre, ou de garder les a chaumpart pur la moytè des issues taunt cum eus dourrount. *transl.* But if the owner of the tree takes another person's bees in his tree, and knows whose they are, he will be bound to restore them, or to keep them upon terms of divided enjoyment for half the profit which they shall produce.] [**1775** ASH, *Champart*, a part or portion of a large field.] *c* **1651** in Latham *Channel Isl.* 389 That camparts, likewise.. be remitted and abolished. **1862** *Ibid.* III. xvi. 388 The land was subject to both tithe and champart,—the latter being a payment of every twelfth sheaf of corn. **1880** *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 2/6 Advocate Baudains.. produced the deed.. which did not state that it [the land] owed champart.

2. = CHAMPERTY 2. (? Only in Anglo-Fr.)

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxii. §17 Ausi de nos ministres.. qi averount nul plé meyntenu a champart ou en autre manere. *transl.* Concerning our officers.. who have maintained any plea by champerty or in any other manner.]

champed (tʃæmpt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ED[1].] Chewed vigorously; *dial.* pounded, mashed.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 56 To apply raw Wheat champed or chawed a long time. **1788** PICKEN *Poems* 63 (Jam.) A cog o' champit kail. **1805** A. SCOTT *On Potatoes* Poems 154 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit.

†**champed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* **champit.** [perh. f. CHAMP in sense 'field, ground'; hence having raised figures on a ground of a distinct colour and texture; but perh. connected with prec.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, Satine figures champit with flouris and bewis. **1539** *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 32 (Jam.) Ane gowne of crammasy velvot, champit like dammes with ane braid pasment of gold. **1573** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 378 Item, oone standynge cup, the bodie champt and cover partli christall. **1612** *Inv.* in M[c]Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Ane stande of greine champit curteinis.

champer[1] ('tʃæmpə(r)). [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or a thing which, champs, chews, or mashes. In *dial.* a kitchen tool for mashing potatoes, etc.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 25 The foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. **1608** MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii, I keep champers in my house can shew your lordship some pleasure. **1611** COTGR., *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer; champer; eater. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶3 Some Name for these craving Damsels.. Trash-eaters, Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers.

'**champer**[2]. A variant of CHAMFER: in both senses.

1817 J. PUCKLE *Club* §410. 77 The hollows above their [coursers'] brows, their champers, narrils, mouths, necks. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 277 Along the edges of their upper beds he struck off a small rude champer.

'**champer**, *v.* = TO CHAMFER.

1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 5 The back side of the upper end.. being champered or bevilled off.

champers ('ʃæmpəz). *slang.* [f. first syllable of CHAMPAGNE + -ER[6].] Champagne.

1955 M. ALLINGHAM *Beckoning Lady* v. 83 'One bot. champers—No!' she had written. *Ibid.* vii. 112 She hates champers but she's not allowed to drink anything else. **1959** 'M. AINSWORTH' *Murder is Catching* ii. 24 Champers or something with gin in it?

†'**champertor.** *Obs.* Forms: (4 **chaumpertor**), 6 **champertour, -partor**, 7 **-parter, (-pertour)**, 7- **champertor.** [a. Anglo-F. *champartour*, in OF. *champarteor*, f. *champarter* vb., f. CHAMPART.] One guilty of champerty.

[**1383** *Act 7 Rich. II*, xv. §1 Des meyntenors des quereles & chaumpertors.] *c* **1500** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Mayntener of quarels, champertour, embracer of questis, or other comon mysdoers. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 438 A Champartour, that is to say, on that mooueth pleas or sutes.. at his owne costes, to the end to have part of the land or other thing in variance. **1668** ROLLE *Abridgm.* 53 Thou art a common maintainer of Suits, and a Champertor, and I will have thee thrown over the Bar next Terme. **1816** *Edin. Rev.* 354 Calling the plaintiff a champertor.

champertous ('tʃæmpətəs), *a.* [f. CHAMPART + -OUS.] Of the nature of champerty.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* Ded. 2 This champertous combination. **1868** J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales Pers. Prop.* (1884) 520 Taking a transfer of an interest in litigation as a security is not champertous.

champerty ('tʃæmpətɪ). Forms: 4-5 **champartie, -tye**, 5 **chaumpartye, champertye**, 5-7 **champertie**, 6-8 **champarty**, (7- **petrie**), 7- **champerty**. [Properly *champarty*: a deriv. of CHAMPART, the ending perh. due to some of the Latin forms, or to association with *part, party*.]

†**1.** Division of lordship or power, partnership in power. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1091 Thus may ye seen þat wysdom ne richesse, Beautee ne sleighte, strengthe, hardynesse, Ne may with Venus holde champartie [1 *later MS.* maken champartie], ffor as hir list the world than may she gye.

¶ Lydgate appears to have known the word only from Chaucer's phrase above, which he misunderstood, and took to mean 'to hold rivalry or contest, to hold the field *against*, to maintain the struggle, resist' . Some of the 16th c. archaists followed Lydgate in his error.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 131 Folk whiche.. Dare to theyr wyfes be nat contrarye.. Nor withe hem holde ne champartye. —— *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, They stande full assured Agayne vs all to holde chaumpartye. —— *Bochas* I. iii, Against the heauen to holden champartie. *Ibid.* I. xviii. **1532** W. WALTER *Guistard & Sism.* (1597) B ij, Yet mought my frailté gainst such occasions Make no champarty, nor no great defence.

2. *Law.* The illegal proceeding, whereby a party not naturally concerned in a suit engages to help the plaintiff or defendant to prosecute it, on condition that, if it be brought to a successful issue, he is to receive a share of the property in dispute.

a **1329** *Sc. Act 1 Robert I*, xxii. §2 Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad Champarte, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris. **1467** *Ord. Worcester* lix. in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 400 The attorners.. to execute ther office.. w[t]out mayntenaunce, or champertye. **1495** *Act. 11 Hen. VII*, c. 25 Preamb., Unlaufull reteynders, mayntenaunce, embrasyng, champertie and corrupcion. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. §216 Maintenance and champarty in sutes. **1602** FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 There is no diversitie where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ: for in both cases there is Champertie. **1755** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 *note*, Sir E. Coke who being in danger of a prosecution.. for champarty and maintenance being a judge. **1881** *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 Champerty is a bargain either with the Plaintiff or Defendant to contribute towards the cost of litigation, the price being a share in the spoil. **1882** *Spect.* 8 Apr. 459.

b. An act or case of champerty.

1450 *Paston Lett.* 107 I. 145 To enquere.. all.. mayntenaunces, champerties, embraceries.. by hem.. doen. **1750** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 452 [To] hear, and determine of all felonies, conspiracies, champerties, breaches of peace.

c. *fig.* A combination for an evil purpose.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* III. v, A combination and hellish champertie in these powers of darknesse. **1645** MILTON *Reply Answ. Divorce* Wks. (1847) 221 These made the cham-party, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. **1671** H. STUBBE *Reply* 21 If that the Historian had not been of the champerty, this Passage had been more plausible.

†'**champery.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [on OF. type **champerie*, f. OF. *champier* 'combattre en champ clos':—late L. type **campicāre*, med.L. *campiare*, Sp. *campear* to be in the field.]

Fighting or contending in the lists.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. 269 Now sound they to the lusts.. most brauely all their Champerie acquite.

†**cham'pestre,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *champestre* (11th c. in Littré):—ad. L. *campestr-em*, f. *campus* field.] Pertaining to the fields, rural.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II Some.. were nygh dwellers by citees, and other places in champestres.

(Cf. *fête champêtre* a rural fête.)

†**cham'pestrial,** *a. Obs.* [A variant of CAMPESTRIAL, influenced by OF. *champestre*.] = prec.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 65 Rurall and champestriall men.

champher, obs. variant of CHAMFER.

champhire, -phor, obs. ff. CAMPHOR *sb.*

†**champian, -ion,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 6 **-yon**, 6-8 **-ion, -ian.** [A variant of CHAMPAIGN, -PAIN, found as an *attrib.* or *adj.* form in Ld. Berners, early in 16th c., and towards the end of that century also as a sb.; during the 17th c. it was much more frequent in both uses than *champagne*. *Champyon, -ion*, was the earlier form; *champian* was perh. assimilated to adjs. and sbs. in -IAN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An expanse of level open country; a plain unbroken by hills, woods, etc.; = CHAMPAIGN 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 23 Menaphon looking over the champion of Arcadie. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 109 It hath larger champians than Lyguria. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xi. 30 The Canaanites, which dwell in the champion. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pal. Arith.* (1690) 14 If it were a plain Champion. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. ii. 19 With some gentle risings, that make it a fine pleasant champian.

2. (without *pl.* or article) as a species of land or landscape; = CHAMPAIGN 2.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 16 In woodland, in Champion, Citie, or towne. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 173 Daylight and champian discouers not more. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 Finding all open champian about the Towns there. **1702** W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* i. 1 The Country round about is all Champian.

3. (with *the*; without *pl.*) The level open country, as distinct from the mountains or woods, or the town; = CHAMPAIGN 3.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 20 They that never went out of the champion in Brabant will hardly conceive what rocks are in Germany. **1700** SIR H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Hertfordsh.* (1826) I. 59 Henxworth is seated in the Champion upon a rising Ground. **1704** SWIFT *Battle Bks.* (1750) 32 They cackle loud and flutter o'er the Champian.

4. The open unenclosed land as distinguished from that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down on the top of a hill; land held in common; a large common; = CHAMPAIGN 4.

1611 COTGR., *Meze*, an vntilled wast, or champian, wherein many seuerall mens cattell runne. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Advantages, that Enclosure yields, above the Champion and Field-Land.

b. *transf.* A farmer of such land.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 34 New fermer may enter (as champions say) on all that is fallow, at Lent ladie day.

5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; = CHAMPAIGN 5.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 85 After the King was entred, he dispersed his men of warre into the champion. **1658** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. §35 (1670) 377 The plain Champion is good for the Cavalry.

b. Hence, A field of battle; the 'field'.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 29 The dusty champian, where many a helm and shield.. were strew'd. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 87 And many a noble Gentleman that day, Weltring in gore, on the wilde Champion lay. **1640** GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i. One of us twaine, or both.. On this cold earth, this very Champion, shall Offer up a crimson sacrifice of his most precious blood.

6. A 'field' of inquiry, study, etc.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 26 The abuses of customes; in which, mee seemes, you have a faire champian layde open unto you. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XII. §5. 136 To expatiate a little into a Champian and Field of matter.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

1. Of the nature of a champaign: level and open; = CHAMPAIGN *a.* 2.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 There about was some champyon countrey, with corne and medowes. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 8b, A holsome place.. some part of it champion, some hilly. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. i, And change his mountains to a champion lea. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 555 In champion countries.

2. *fig.* Level, equal.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 233 That all Offices should be made champian for their profits, none higher than other.

†**3.** *Agric.* Of land: Unenclosed, common, as distinct from 'several' or 'enclosed'. *Obs.*

[**1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §68 To kepe.. the damme at harde meate in the house, as they vse in the playne champyon countrey.] **1580** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Good land that is seuerall, crops may haue three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1678) 8/1

Here champion, there inclosed. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Inclosures* generally maintain treble the Number of Inhabitants, or more, than the Champion Ground. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Champion*, or rather champain-Lands, are lands not inclosed.

b. Of or pertaining to unenclosed land.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 Of Champion husbandrie now doo I write.

champian, -pine, obs. ff. CHAMPAIN.

champignon, -pinion (tʃæm'pɪnɪən, ʃæm-). Also 6 ? champion, 7-8 cham-, campinion, 8 -pignion. [a. Fr. *champignon* (14th c. in Littré):—L. type **campiniōn-em*. OF. had *champigneul* = It. *campignuolo*:—L. type **campinolius*. Both forms appear to be derivatives of *camp-us* field, open country, but their structure is not clear.]

A name applied originally (as in French) to fungi, or mushrooms generally; in 18th c. to edible mushrooms, esp. *Agaricus campestris*; but, subsequently, restricted to the Fairy Ring Agaric (*A. Oreades*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ii. 6 Venemous Champions or Tode stooles. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 Scarce an inveterate tree but some kind of campinion adheres thereunto. **1681** T. DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 179 Mushrooms, toadstooles, or champinions are in great number good and fair. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.) He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, Secure for you, himself champignons eats. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Champinion or Toad-stool. **1743** WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 601 Although many Species of Mushrooms are eatable..the Gardeners only propagate that Sort with red Gills, called, by way of Excellence, Champignon, a Name given by the French to all sorts of Mushrooms. **1762** HUDSON *Flor. Angl., Agaricus Oreades*, champignion. **1775** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1021 Champignion or Fairy Agaric. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Champignon or common eatable Mushroom. **1807** WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 137 The broadest rings that I have seen were those of the common mushroom (*Ag. campestris*); the narrowest..are those of the champignon (*Ag. oreades* of Dr. Withering). **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 334 The champignon..grows on more moist land than the..mushroom. **1841** THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* June 723/1 This was the bill of fare..Champignons à la Provençale (the most delicious mushrooms I ever tasted). **1966** *Oxf. Bk. Flowerless Plants* 34/1 *Clitocybe rivulosa* ('False Champignon') is to be found in groups amongst short grass in late summer and autumn, and may form fairy-rings.

'champine, var. CHAMPAIGN, -AIN, CHAMPIAN.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 7 Toward the South, and in the champine.

champing ('tʃæmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHAMP; chewing with vigorous action, mashing.

1592 LYLY *Mydas* IV. iii. 49 Give mee a pastie for a parke..then shalt see a notable champing. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 162 This little bit, after much chomping and chewing..goes down with him like chop'd hay. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 268 When eating, they [alligators] make a loud champing noise. **1863** J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 9 The beating, or, as it was called, the 'champin'', of the potatoes was a work of strength. **1882** *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 He..heard the champing of the bits.

†**'champing**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* = SHAMPOOING.

1698 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 462 A kind of Instrument, called, in China, a Champing Instrument. Its use is to be rub'd or roul'd over the Muscular Flesh. **1782-3** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 262 Nor is this operation of champing..only practised after bathing.

'champing, *ppl. a.* That champs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xc, Corvino straight foam'd like his champing jade.

champion ('tʃæmpɪən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-4 champiun, 4-5 champioun, (chaumpion, -yon, -youn, scaumpioun, schampion, 5-6 champyon), 4- champion. [ME. *champiun, -on*, a. OF. *champiun, -on* (= Pr. *campio, -on*, Sp. *campion, -eon*, Pg. *campião, -eão*, It. *campione*):—late L. *campio, -ōnem* combatant in the *campus* or arena, professed fighter, f. L. *campus* field of athletic or military exercise, place of combat, lists: see CAMP *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Campio was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Isidore has '*campiones* gladiatores, pugnatores'; Joh. de Janua '*campio*, gladiator, *vel* in campo duellum exercens'; see Du Cange. ME. had also the doublet CAMPION from northern Fr., and see KEMP *sb.*]

1. A fighting man, a combatant; a stout fighter, a man of valour. Also *fig.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 236 Heo weren itented, & þuruh þe tentaciuns ipreoued to treowe champiuns. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 1007 With hem com mani chanbioun. *Ibid.* 1015 Champiouns, and starke laddes. *c* **1400** *Gamelyn* 203 A champioun is in þe place þat hath i-wrouȝt me sorwe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon, or champyon, *athleta, pugil, campio*. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* ix. 26 Nor play I the champion as some do, which for their pastime with their handes do beate the ayre. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iv. 19 A stouter Champion neuer handled Sword. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 176 The Boare..is counted the most absolute Champion amongst beasts. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 224 The champion..who won the ancient fortress.

2. a. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in 'wager of battle', a duel, or the like.

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxiii. §15 Et ausi en totes batayles de champiouns.] *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noþer man To fight with Colibrant, þat was his champion. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 104 3oure champion chiualer, chief knyght of 3ow alle, 3elt hym recreaunt rennynge. **1494** FABYAN VI. ccix. 222 This Gunylda was falsely accused of spowsebrech, for tryall wherof she was put to her champion. *a* **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 104 The parties must either themselues in person, or else finde other for them, who be called in our law Champions, or Campions. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 51 When the Philistines sawe their champion was dead, they fled. **1669** PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., The Duke of Buckingham did bid Holmes, his champion..go to him to do the business. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, God will raise me up a champion.

b. Also, one who fights in 'wager of battle' in his own cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 5 The Champions are prepared, and stay for nothing but his Maiesties approach. **1672** *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v., In the Common Law, it [champion] is taken no less for him that tryeth the Combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the Quarrel or Place of another.

c. ***champion of the king***, or ***queen, of the realm*** or ***England***: (see quots.).

1672 *Cowel's Dict., Champion of the King*, His Office is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed into Westminster-hall, and by a Herald make a Challenge, That if any Person shall deny the Kings Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it; which done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup with a cover full of Wine, which he hath for his Fee. This Office ever since the Coronation of Richard the Second, hath continued in the Family of the Dymockes. **1685** *Acc. Coronation* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/3 The Kings Champion..performed the usual Ceremony of the Challenge. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶2 Just such a great Action as that of the Champion's on a Coronation Day. **1714** in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/8. **1832** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. *note*.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* One who in any kind of contest or conflict acts as the acknowledged defender of a person, cause, or side: one who stoutly maintains any cause. (The literal sense is sometimes distinctly in view, sometimes out of sight.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18651 Sua did iesus, vr champiun [*v.r.* scaumpioun], þof he lai ded for vr ranscun. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 Strong schampions and pileris of holy chirche. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 God fader..gafe & betoke the sayd kyng champyon or deffensour of the feythe. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. i. 15 Bodin the champion of witchmongers. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 43 To heauen, the widdowes Champion. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 25 He hated persecution for religion, and was always a champion for all religious people against all their great oppressors. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶8 No other qualification for a champion of controversy. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 544 The great champion of vaccination. **1841-44** EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Human virtue demands her champions and martyrs. **1851** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. i. (1864) 10 He never was the champion of a class, because He was the champion of Humanity.

4. a. He who holds the first place in prize-fighting, rowing, walking, or other trial of strength or skill; one who has defeated all opponents, and is open to contend with any new competitor.

1730 in G. B. Buckley *Fresh Light on 18th Cent. Cricket* (1935) 4 'Twas thought the Kentish champions would have lost their honours by being beat at one innings if time had permitted. *c* **1742** J. LOVE *Cricket* iii. 106 The last two Champions even now are in, And but three Notches yet remain to win. **1802** *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 17/1 This hero [*sc.* Jem Belcher], who justly stiles himself in his advertisement, 'Champion of England', was himself to exhibit all his science. **1825** [implied in CHAMPIONSHIP]. **1840** G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/2 On 26 Oct. 1840 he beat John Leechman, known as Brassey..and was hailed 'champion of England'. **1887** *Ibid.* IX. 332/1 A subscription had been raised to purchase a 'champion's belt'. **1879** *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 325 Gold medals..were won by the champion and championess.

b. *transf.* The animal, plant, etc., which obtains the first prize in a general competition; also applied to a variety of vegetable, fruit, etc., for which the first excellence is claimed; *e.g.* to a variety of potato.

1717 T. CAVE *Let.* 28 Feb. in M. M. Verney *Verney Lett.* (1930) II. xxii. 48 Violett, that Essex Champion,..is the only dogg suffered to bear the best Spaniell in England company in the Parlour. [*a* **1845** HOOD *Decl. Chivalry* iv, Bold Sidney, and his kidney—nay, Those 'early champions'—what are they?] **1880** *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 246/2 Five tons of Scotch Champions. **1882** *Garden* 4 Feb. 79/1 A vast store of Potatoes—Champions, sir; Champions!

5. *attrib.* **a.** Acting as champion. **b.** That has defeated all competitors, as ***champion boxer, punter, sculler, walker***. **c.** Hence, Of the first class, excelling all others, as ***champion pease, turnips***, etc. Also as *adj.* or *adv.* (*colloq.* or *dial.*) = excellent(ly).

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, The office of Champion Defender had devolved, not on a Preceptor, but on a Companion of the Order. **1853** *Bell's Life* 22 May 6/2 They [*sc.* Notts.] may, for the present, possess the honour of being the 'Champion County'. **1860** SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xi. (L.) The case of the champion fighting-cock. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Champion lode*, a large vein of metal. **1886** *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 71 Mr. Warton, the champion 'blocker' of the late Parliament. **1887** *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/1 Benjamin Caunt (1815-1861), champion pugilist. **1889** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s.v., An exemplary humbug is described as 'a champion fraud'. A noisy candidate for office was denounced by a Chicago newspaper as 'the champion gas-bag'. **1914** *Daily Mail* 1 June 3/6 'It was champion,' he added. **1914** *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s.v., Champion idiot, blunder. **1923** *Daily Mail* 26 Mar. 9 'He cried champion,' said a proud Yorkshireman. **1925** W. DEEPING *Sorrell & Son* xii. 109 Carrying luggage upstairs don't hurt me. He's got the head piece. We get on champion. What's wrong with that?

6. *Comb.*, as ***champion-like*** adj.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, He undertook Most champion-like, to win the prize at tilt. **1836** G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 44 Let us hear his champion-depute in continuation.

champion, *sb.*[2] and *a.*: see CHAMPIAN.

champion ('tʃæmpɪən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** To challenge to a contest; to bid defiance to. *rare. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 72 The Seedes of Banquo Kings. Rather then so, come Fate into the Lyst, And champion me to th'vtterance. **1821** BYRON *Juan* IV. xliii, She stood as one who champion'd human fears.

2. To fight for; to defend or protect as champion.

[Not in TODD 1818, or earlier dicts.] **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake and fagot. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 279 Who ever..championed them [dames] more gallantly in the chivalrous tilts of the Vivarambla?

3. *fig.* To maintain the cause of, stand up for, uphold, support, back, defend, advocate.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 77 His nature..prompted him to champion any cause in which justice had been outraged or innocence wronged. **1861** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 140 The idea must be championed, however much against hope. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 402 If a friend be in adversity, Gratiano will champion him with good words and deeds.

4. To make a champion of. *rare.*

1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 7 They..crowned him, and championed him.

Hence **'championing** *ppl. a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xi, The championing little wife.

championage, obs. f. CAMPION, and ? CHAMPIGNON.

championage. *nonce-wd.* [see -AGE.] = CHAMPIONSHIP.

1885 R. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 Championage, when the warrior..sallies forth to 'renown it', and gains glory by slaying one adversary or more.

championess ('tʃæmpɪənɪs). [f. CHAMPION *sb.* + -ESS.] A female champion.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xii. 41 Then laid the noble championesse strong hond upon th'enchaunter. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. cviii, The Championesse he thought he saw and knew. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 75 Calliope..the championesse that defends the Standard of the Muses. **1728** *Daily Post* 7 July, This present Monday, being the 7th of October, will be a complete Boxing Match between the two following Championesses. **1873** *Q. Rev.* 187 The..ablest championess of 'the Rights of Woman', Mary Wollstonecraft. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10/2 Archery in Wiltshire. Mrs. Eyre Hussey is the championess of the year ..Mr. Clarke being the champion.

championize ('tʃæmpɪənaɪz), *v. rare.* [see -IZE. Cf. It. *campioneggiare* (Florio).]

†**1.** *intr.* To play the champion. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation*, With a Blunted blade, To Championize under a Tented shade As at your Tourneys. **1637** HEYWOOD *Dial. Man-hater* Wks. 1874 VI. 190 To championise and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To act as champion of.

1840 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 48 Louis duke of Orleans..undertook to championize her wrongs.

Hence **'championism** *nonce-wd.*, action of championing; professed championship.

1877 *Academy* 10 Mar. 206 Matthew Arnold's championism of Falkland..is just and excellent.

'championless, *a.* Without a champion.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 51 Louis XI is by no means championless.

championship ('tʃæmpɪənʃɪp). [f. CHAMPION + -SHIP.]

1. The position or office of a champion; the acting as champion *of*; advocacy, defence.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes. **1869** SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* i. 7 Cæsar's championship of the provincials. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 The most disinterested of conceivable championships, the championship of the theory of persecution without the advantage of the fact, which is now no longer possible.

2. a. The position of 'champion', conqueror, or superior in any contest or trial.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 427 A modern pugilist would call this a set-to for the championship. **1887** G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 332/1 He..met Bendigo..on 9 Sept. 1845, and..contested for 200*l.* and the championship.

b. *attrib.*

1874 J. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 93 The championship meeting..when 'The Championship of Croquet'..is competed for. **1881** *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 The Championship Billiard Match..Quickest time on record in a championship match.

c. A competition or contest for the position of champion; a series of matches between members of a sporting league.

1893 *Football News* 9 Sept. 6/4 Anthony [Diamond].. waited patiently until the amateur championships should once more come round. **1935** *Encycl. Sports* 529/1 The League organizes two competitions, the Challenge Cup competition and the Championship, these being a knock-out tournament and a competition awarded on points, respectively. **1963** *Cricket Q.* I. 5 If your concern is merely with the county championship, you need *Wisden*, but if you need to study cricket at large in the latter half of the last century, you need the Lillywhites. **1975** *Oxf. Compan. Sports & Games* 351/1 Holding the first world championship in South America considerably reduced the number of entrants. **1985** *Washington Post* 9 June D3/5 He is undefeated in the last three World Championships, winning.. a total of six gold medals, more than anyone in canoe slalom history.

champit, variant of CHAMPED *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* embossed.

champkin. *nonce-wd.* (Cf. *bumpkin.*)

1653 BROME *Mad Coup.* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 13 Did it tell it Kinseman that it is got with Champkin.

champlevé (ʃɑ̃ləve, ʃæmpl'veɪ), *sb.* and *a.* [Fr., f. *champ* field, *levé* raised.] Applied to enamel work in which the metal ground is engraved, cut out, or depressed, and the spaces filled with enamel pastes and fired.

1856 O. JONES *Gram. Ornament* xvii, Limoges Champlevé Enamel, from the same Museum. **1861** H. HAINES *Monumental Brasses* I. p. ix, These early enamels show the 'champ-levé', i.e. the copper is raised into ridges of partition between the colours. *Ibid.*, Like the field of a Limoges champ-levé enamel. **1877** tr. *C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress* xx. 259 Champlevé enamels are sometimes called *taille d'epargne* enamels. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 679 In champlevé the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The chief seats of the champlevé work of the Middle Ages were the Rhenish provinces and Limoges. **1933** *Burlington Mag.* Sept. 108/1 The oldest of the few objects.. are the six champlevé enamel plaques. **1938** *Ibid.* Nov. p. xxviii/1 Little examples of Limoges champlevé. **1969** G. SIMS *Sand Dollar* xi. 142 A fine Limoges *champlevé* enamel.

champoo, obs. form of SHAMPOO.

'champy, *a. Sc.* [f. CHAMP *sb.*² or *v.* + -Y.] Broken up and miry, by trampling of beasts, etc.

1844 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 355 A champy waggon-way.

chamur, obs. form of CHAMBER.

chan, chanbioun, chanbur, obs. ff. KHAN, CHAMPION, CHAMBER.

chance (tʃɑ:ns, -æ-), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: 3 cheance, 3–4 cheaunce, 4 *Sc.* chanss, 3–7 chaunce, 4 chauns(e, chanse, 4–5 chawnce, 4–6 chans, 4– chance. [ME. *chea(u)nce*, a. OF. *cheance* (= Pr. *cazensa*, It. *cadenza*):—late L. *cadentia* falling, f. *cadent-* falling, pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall: cf. CADENCE.]

A. *sb.* **I. 1. a.** The falling out or happening of events; the way in which things fall out; fortune; case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 465 To come.. to helpe is moder, that was her ofte in feble chaunce. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10690 þe biscop þam þe chauns tald, Qui he did þam sembled be. **1528** MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 273/1 As he would haue made yᵉ contrary choyse, if he had foresene in them the contrary chaunce. **1551–6** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 89 If chaunce be that.. the stoore inerease. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* XVIII. 388 The chance of war Is equal, and the slayer oft is slain.

b. A happening or occurrence of things in a particular way; a casual or fortuitous circumstance; = ACCIDENT *sb.* 1 b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 58 Fesnyng of frendschip and of pess, That neuir for na chanss suld cess. **15..** *Cokwolds Daunce* 105 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 43 That was thruȝht a chans. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* vi. 9 It was a chance that happened to vs. **1614** BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 It is a chance, if ever riches were good to any. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* II. i. 5 'Tis a curious chance that the looms should be all four quiet. **1884** CHURCH *Bacon* 112 It was a chance that the late Chief-Justice and his wife.. did not meet on the road.

2. (with *pl.*) A matter which falls out or happens; a fortuitous event or occurrence; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance; = ACCIDENT *sb.* 1 a, c. *arch.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28055 Mani sinful chances þat mai fall. *c* **1300** *Beket* 2494 Al his cheänces that he hadde By Tywesdai hi come. **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 199 If þou wolt.. charite kepe in eche chaunce. **1529** MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 There shall no poore neighbour of mine bere no losse by any chance happened in my house. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, All the changes and chances of this mortal life. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 656 The bearing well of all calamities, All chances incident to man's frail life. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 330 A lamentable chance happened. Sir Tho. Finch.. taking ship at Rye.. [was] lost with the ship. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 1658 Ye surely have endured Strange chances.

†**3. a.** That which befalls a person; (one's) hap, fortune, luck, lot. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 Hym þouȝte þe ymage in hys slep tolde hym hys cheance. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 345 My destinye or chaunce. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* i. 3 It hath not yet hitherto been my chaunce to see you. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 177 If it be thy chance to kill me. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen.

b. in the game of Hazard.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seuene is my chaunce, and thyn is cynk and treye.

4. a. An opportunity that comes in any one's way. Often const. *of*. Also *pregnantly* = chance or opportunity of escape, acquittal, or the like. (Often passing into sense 5.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king let Henri is sone, as God ȝef the cheaunce, Lowis doȝter spousi. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 132, I That haue this Golden chance, and know not why. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 254 The Cholera .. gives the Patient scarce a single Chance for his Life, if those Symptoms are not speedily mitigated. **1774** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 470 A change of climate is his only chance. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Thou hadst one chance, thou wilt never have another. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Hitherto the moral sciences have had no fair chance. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 153 This is the second chance Milly's thrown away. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/1 A peace which is not cemented with blood has the best chance of permanency. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciii. 296 In prosecutions for gambling or the sale of intoxicants a defendant had no chance before them [*sc.* a jury composed of women].

b. A quantity or number; used with adjs., as *fine, nice, smart. U.S. dial.*

1805 ORDWAY *Jrnl.* 8 Dec. (1916) 316 The men returned with a fine chance of Elk meat. **1819** D. THOMAS *Trav.* 230 (Th.), A considerable quantity is expressed by a smart chance; and our hostess at Madison said there was a smart chance of Yankees in that village. **1878** J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* xiv. 212 Fine chance o' corn planted, an' doin' well. **1939** *These are our Lives* (U.S.) 68, I have a nice chance o' chickens.

c. *Cricket.* An opportunity of dismissing a batsman, given to a fieldsman by the batsman's faulty play; chiefly in phr. *to give a chance.*

1832 *Brighton Gaz.* 19 July 3/4 Mr. J. W. Osborne.. did not give a chance, and was not put out in either innings. **1883** *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 The second half of his innings was disfigured by two chances. **1899** W. G. GRACE *Cricketing Remin.* 241 A matter of a few inches converts a chance into a boundary hit. **1929** A. A. MILNE *Those were the Days* 732, I hear already long-on insisting It wasn't a chance that came to hand. **1970** *Guardian* 4 May 25/6 Lloyd's innings also contained some risks, but he never gave a real chance until he was out.

5. a. A possibility or probability of anything happening: as distinct from a certainty: often in plural, with a number expressed. **b.** *Math.* = PROBABILITY; so also *theory* or *doctrine of chances.*

1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 153, I would know how many Chances there are upon 2 Dice.. The Answer is 36. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* 626 The doctrine of chances is a branch of mathematics little more than an hundred years old. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.* xix. Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 Unless the chances are a hundred to one that he will cut and harvest it. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 There was no chance that.. the scheme.. would be supported by a majority. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 7 The chances against any given grain reaching the pistil of another flower are immense.

6. Absence of design or assignable cause, fortuity; often itself spoken of as the cause or determiner of events, which appear to happen without the intervention of law, ordinary causation, or providence; = ACCIDENT *sb.* 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, In cases of chaunce or vncertaynty. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 160 b, Those whiche.. doe committe the successes of thynges to happe hazard, and blynd chaunce. **1641** BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I ha' not so much Wealth to weigh me down, Nor so little (I thank Chance) as to daunce naked. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 83 Chance seems to be only a term, by which we express our ignorance of the cause of any thing. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 2 (1819) 198 A conformation so happy was not the gift of chance. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, struck with this irreducibleness of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. **1846** MILL *Logic* III. xvii. § 2 It is incorrect to say that any phenomenon is produced by chance; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by chance.. meaning that they are in no way related through causation.

II. Phrases.

7. ***by chance***: **a.** As it falls or fell out; without design; casually, accidentally, incidentally, haply; ***by any chance*** = PERCHANCE *adv.* 3.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 60 And ȝef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 108 Pelleus.. hade a wyfe.. Tetyda she heght: þes gret in þere gamyn gate hom betwene, Achilles, by chaunce. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Sam.* i. 6, I came by chaunce vnto mount Gelboa. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxiv. 4 Encountred me upon the seas by chaunce. **1571** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 122 Not *obiter* and bichance, but purposelie. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 53 Sometime by chance a blind man may catch a hare. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶8 If by chance the Coachman stopped at a wrong Place. **1875** H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 41 Some book that you picked up, as you say, by chance. **1914** 'IAN HAY' *Knight on Wheels* x, Are you engaged to be married, by any chance?

†**b.** Perchance, perhaps, maybe. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Thou mayst lese thy goodes.. and also by chaunce the helth of thy body.

†**c.** At random, anyhow. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. I. 29 From the given Point C, to the Line AB, draw a Line by chance.

†**8.** ***in, through, with chance***: = by chance (see 7 a). ***of chance***: (*a*) = by chance (7 a); (*b*) = on the chance (10). *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6771 If þis ahut be stoln in [*Fairf.* wiþ] chanse. *Ibid.* 7171 Thoru chance he fand an assban. *Ibid.* 1514 (Fairf.) Cayme he sloghe wiþ [*Trin.* bi] chance. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 þer fader & þei o chance togider gan mete. *Ibid.* 207 þe kyng.. atires him gode nauie Tille Inglond, ochance to wynne it with maistrie.

†**9.** ***for any chance***: for anything that might happen, in any event, anyhow, ever. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 245 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france. *Ibid.* 5575 (Fairf.) May na mon for nankin chaunce for-do þat lordes puruyaunce.

10. ***on the chance***: acting on the chance or possibility (*of* or *that* . . .); see sense 5.

11. ***to take one's chance***: **a.** to take what may befall one, submit to whatever may happen; to 'risk it'. So †***to stand to one's chance*** (*obs.*). **b.** To seize one's opportunity (see 4).

a **1300** *Land Cokaygne* 184 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 161 Ye stond to yure cheance. *c* **1325** *Lai le Freine* 107 Me is best take mi chaunce. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 86 Wishing rather to stande to thy chaunce, than to the choyce of any other. **1595** SHAKS. *John* I. i. 151 Brother, take you my land, Ile take my chance. **1596** —— *Merch. V.* II. i. 38 You must take your chance. **1611** —— *Cymb.* IV. ii. 382 Wilt take thy chance with me? **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 To take the chance of the morning's tide. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 127 We had limed ourselves With open eyes, and we must take the chance.

c. ***to take a chance*** or ***chances***: to take a risk or risks. orig. *U.S.*

1902 S. G. FISHER *True Hist. Amer. Rev.* 311 Washington thought himself justified in taking the chances rather than abandon New York without a blow. **1904** *N.Y. Even. Post* 24 Oct. 12 Passengers on stalled trains took chances with the third rail, and getting off walked to the nearest station. **1912** H. CROLY *Marcus Alonzo Hanna* 99 In the beginning he may have taken some long chances in order to accelerate the progress of the firm. **1930** L. G. D. ACLAND *Early Canterbury Runs* x. 247 Caverhill tried to get them into a paddock with a rowdy bull, but they noticed just in time that he was not taking any chances himself. **1931** J. T. ADAMS *Epic of America* vii. 187 The American had always been 'taking a chance'.

12. ***the main chance***: †**a.** The chief or paramount issue, the most important eventuality. *Obs.* **b.** That which is of chief importance; now *esp.* the chance of enriching oneself or of getting gain, one's own interests; in such phrases as ***to mind, provide for, have an eye to the main chance.*** (A cant phrase in 1699, and still partaking of that character. Perhaps from the game of *Hazard*: see further under MAIN.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Either content yourself with my choice, or lette mee stande to the maine chaunce. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 83 A man may prophecie With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of things, As yet not come to Life. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (6 Jan. 1625), [Bacon] scarce left any money.. which did argue no great wisdom, it being .. a property of a wise man to provide for the main chance. *a* **1677** J. HARRINGTON *Syst. Politics* x. 512 The Master.. that either keeps himself up to his antient bounds, or increases his Stock, looks very well to the main chance. **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v. *Eye*, Tis good to have an Eye to the main Chance. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 79 Bubalion.. thinks himself wise, and passeth for one that minds the main chance. **1832** MACAULAY *Burghley, Ess.* (1854) 221/2 He had.. a constant eye to the main chance.

13. ***to stand a (good, fair) chance***: see STAND.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 He.. hardly stood a chance of becoming a beggar. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Ministry.. stand a good chance of seeing themselves reduced to insignificance.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That occurs or is by chance; happening to be such; casual, incidental. (Often unnecessarily hyphened.)

1676 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 15 John Sherdley Butcher for sellinge of two chance cowes vis. viiid. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 18 My Dealings were.. not by a Shop or Chance Trade. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 179 There were five chance auditors. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 2 The chance amusements of former days. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* III. i. 427, I parted with my chance companion. **1868** ISAB. SAXON *5 Yrs. Golden Gate* 181 Chance gains. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 77 A chance paragraph in a book.

C. as *adv.* By chance, perchance, haply. *arch.* (In some of the examples *chance* may be a verb.)

1595 *Maroccus ext.* 20, I may chance of these and more leave a deeper print. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 12 It may chance cost some of us our lives. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 265 If chance her Geese be scatter'd over the Common. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. lxvii, While, chance, some scatter'd water-lily sails. **1849** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 167 Lest some mischief may chance befall them.

D. in *comb.*, usually in attrib. or adv. relation (cf. B), = by chance, casual, -ly; as ***chance-comer, -hit, -hurt, -shot***; ***chance-dropped, -meeting, -poised, -ravelled, -sown, -taken, -won***, ppl. adjs.; ***chance-come, -given, -like, -met, -seen*** adjs.; also **chance-bairn, -child**, an illegitimate child; **chance lot**, a lot (of land or other commodity) constituted not by design, but as an incident of other operations; **chance-wise** *adv.*, by chance, casually. See also CHANCE-MEDLEY.

1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, **Chance-bairn*, an illegitimate child. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v, No **chance*-child was he, for he could trace his genealogy all the way back to his parents. 1923 BLUNDEN *To Nature* 44 Formed not These the **chance*-come charm that bade me worship then? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶8 A man..does not care for sacrificing an Afternoon to every **Chance*-comer. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 77 A variety of species may.. thrive there and then perish, and be followed by other chance-comers like themselves. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 153 By some **chance*-correct reply. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* I. i, Liberal words **chance*-dropped. 1811 SHELLEY *Let.* 15 Dec. (1964) I. 153 My **chance*-given property. 1925 J. GREGORY *Bab of Backwoods* i. 9 Here, chance-given, was Farley's opportunity. 1882 W. B. SCOTT *Poet's Harv. Home* 36 Ears ..**Chance*-hearing that fate-laden song. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Jeanie's last **chance*-hit..obliterated the ill impression which had arisen from the first. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 420 A **chance*-hurt? an accident against thought, or intention? 1851 MELVILLE *Moby Dick* II. xvii. 138 An unearthly, formless, **chance*-like apparition of life. 1888 *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 3/6 **Chance*-lot Feus, convenient to Cars and N.B. and Cal. Railway. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 Imaginary cities raised in the sky by **chance*-meeting clouds. 1892 KIPLING *Lett. of Travel* (1920) 100 Young men—**chance*-met in the streets. 1901 —— *Kim* vii. 176 A chance-met Rajah's elephant. 1923 —— *Irish Guards* I. p. viii, A **chance*-seen act of bravery. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* 1. xii. 32 A **chance*-shot sooner took him. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, No sapling, **chance*-sown by the fountain. 1830 KINGLAKE *Eothen* 293 He lets him rave for a season, but all **chance*-wise, of people, and things once dear. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 388 If I died, sir, I should not like her to hear of it chance-wise. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 162 Greed for **chance*-won wealth.

chance (tʃɑ:ns, -æ-), *v.* Forms: 4–6 chaunce, chaunse, 4–7 chanse, 6– chance. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To come about by chance; to happen, occur, fall out, come to pass.

a. with the event as subject, expressed either by a sb. preceding the verb, or by a clause following it, the verb being then preceded by *it*, as 'It chanced that I saw'. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Flaterie passeth alle..For upon thilke lot it chaunceth To be beloved now a day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13777 When Troylus..was turnyt to ground By Achilles, as chaunset of þat choise kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 23 It chaunced that he went thorowe the corne feldes. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* i. 19 Yᵉ same shal chaunce to my Saluacion. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 122 Let a more plenteous fruitfulnes chaunce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 57 All thinges that chaunce in heauen and earth. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III, This slaughter chanced on a saturdaie. 1611 BIBLE *1 Cor.* xv. 37 Bare graine, it may chance of wheat. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxi, Three days ago chanced an occurrence of a nature which alarmed me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. iii. 74 Whenever it chanced that the feelings of the people were roused.

†**b.** followed by an indirect obj. (dative); the event being expressed as in sense a, or by infinitive following *it*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12305 Pollexena..Thurgh whom Achilles, þe choise kyng, chansit his end. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 46 Yt chaunced me to turne here and there. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 122 It chaunced him that as he passed through Oxfoorde, the schollers picked a quarrell unto his servauntes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 6 All those things that should chance him. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 12 At last him chaunst to meete upon the way A faithlesse Sarazin. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 10 By reason of vncleannesse that chanceth him.

c. with the indirect object of sense b changed into grammatical subject; followed by inf. expressing the event. (*e.g.* 'Him chanced to come', 'He chanced to come': cf. HAPPEN.) Somewhat *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7701 Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 124 Yf anything in her body afterward should chaunce to offend and myslyke them. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 5 There chaunsed..to come to my handes, a shiete of printed paper. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 209 If she chance to nod, Ile raile and brawle. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 11 Where any discord chanced to arise. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶6, I chanced the other Day to go into a Coffee-house. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlvi. 23 If he chanced to be at home.

2. To happen to come, come by chance (*on* or *upon*; also formerly with other prepositions). Somewhat *arch.* (Cf. *happen.*)

1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 139 He chaunced under an arche of yᵉ bridge where yᵉ water was very shallowe. 1548-63 J. BALE *Sel. Wks.* 156 But this chancellor, belike, chanced upon that blind popish work. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 66 Chaunsynge into the company of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 64 At the last chaunced upon the right key, and so opened the gate. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* ii. 6 Wee chanced on a..shippe ..bound for Callis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. §10 Every one of the forms that Flaxman has chanced upon.

†**3.** To speed, have luck (of some kind). *Obs.*

(In quot. 1553 perh. = to speed badly: cf. to *mischance.*)

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk viij, Wryte to me..if thy wyfe Dyorsilla chaunced welle of the flote that came out of Cetin. 1553 SIR E. MONTAGU in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. §2 What was best to be done for the safeguard of his life, which was like to chance in that fury and great anger presently.

4. a. *trans.* To risk, venture, take one's chance of. *colloq.*

1859 FARRAR *Eric* 323 Oh! chance the towels. We can run about till we're dry. 1870 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* 77 Never mind; we'll chance it. 1879-80 *Rep. Attorn. Gen. of Pennsylv.*, Very few would chance the pains and penalties of perjury to save a few dollars of taxes.

b. Slang phr. *and chance the ducks*: come what may; anyhow, anyway.

1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 113 *Chance the ducks*, an expression signifying come what may. 'I'll do it, and chance the ducks.' 1924 B. GILBERT *Bly Market* 12 'Mackenzie Quick says the old man's breaking up.' 'He wasnt last Sunday week, and chance the ducks.'

c. colloq. phr. *to chance one's arm*: to perform an action in the face of probable failure; to take one's chance of doing something successfully. Similarly *to chance one's mit.*

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 236/1 *Chance your arm* (tailors), try, let it go, chance it. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/1 B. P. says 'to chance your arm' means to risk a court-martial which has the power to take all the pretty pretties off a man's sleeve. I first heard the phrase in 1886. 1919 *War Slang* in *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 728/1 'Chancing his mit' means risking a great deal, or playing a losing hazard. 1926 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan., If such people as this defendant can chance their arm in this way, amateur sport is not going to be kept pure. 1927 *Daily Express* 10 June 9/3 Joanna [Southcott] seems to have chanced her arm, so to speak, in her prophecy of the end of the world, which she fixes as due to happen on June 31 next. 1959 *Economist* 27 June 1152/2 Mr. Macmillan may have no more by-elections in this Parliament by which to judge when to chance his arm.

¶**5.** *how chance* was formerly used in questions for 'how chances it that', 'how is (was) it that'.

Here *chance* takes no inflexion, and almost assumes the character of an adverb. Cf. CHANCE *sb.* C.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 156 How chance you go not to the service upon the holy-days? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, 1. iv. 564 How chance this was not done before? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 230 How chance you went not with Mr. Slender? 1606 —— *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 151 How chance my brother Troylus went not?

chanceable ('tʃɑ:nsəb(ə)l, -æ-), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Happening by chance, subject to chance, casual, accidental, fortuitous.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 56 Where things be measured by chanceable disorder, rather then by necessary vse. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 15 The chanceable arrival of Euarchus. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 14 It might be interpreted as chanceable, and not of design. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 437 Foul-mouthed babblers ..[who] in a chanceable way divulge new paths for [the] pursuit [of vice].

b. Non-essential, subsidiary; = ACCIDENTAL 3, 4.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xvi. 68 Reason.. thinketh pleasuer a chanceable thing to honestee.

¶ quasi-*adv.*: By chance, casually.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 508 Wordes as they chanceable fall from the mouth. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 183 Some one pastor chanceable coming to that parish for the time.

Hence **'chanceableness**, **'chanceably** *adv.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 160b, All chaunceablenesse of fortune. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 65 The sudden surprisedness, or inevitable chanceableness of the mistake. 1559 W. BALDWIN in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) E iv b, Chaunceably slayne with a piece of ordynaunce. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel.* 732 Comming in chaunceably or curiously. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 34 The king.. being chaunceably slain by the glaunce of an arrow.

chanced (tʃɑ:nst, -æ-), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CHANCE *v.*] That has come about by chance; accidental.

1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. i, Left To learn, on chanced return, what dim report Had scarce suggested.

chanceful ('tʃɑ:nsfʊl, -æ-), *a.* [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -FUL; cf. the earlier CHANCEFULLY.]

1. Dependent on chance; casual, accidental. *arch.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 9 This is a chauncefull case, and not placed in the choice of such as learne. 1641 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 All which kinds, howsoever they may seem chancefull, are yet..directed by God. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 189 Poetry is not an arbitrary and chanceful thing. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 158 We can see, in what else seems so chanceful, the hand that turns the wheel of fortune.

†**b.** Exposed to chance; risky, perilous. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 98 In this aduentures chauncefull ieopardie. 1610 HEALEY *City of God* 410 To say somewhat in Gods defence from that chancefull rashnesse.

2. Full of chance or chances; eventful.

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 192 We may soon be carried away from him by the chanceful stream of life. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 48, I will..in plain speech my chancefull story tell. 1855 BROWNING *In Balcony* 111, We two lived A chanceful time in waiting for the prize.

3. In *comb.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 221 Chanceful-falling dice.

'chancefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a chanceful manner, accidentally; in quot., unhappily, unfortunately (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10676 Chaunsfullyche hyt vaylede noȝt.

chancel ('tʃɑ:nsəl, -æ-). Forms: 4 chaunsel, *Sc.* chancell, -sell, chancer, -ser, 4–7 chauncell, 5–6 chauncel, 6 chauncelle, chawnsell, 7 chancell, 6– chancel. [a. OF. *chancel*:—late L. *cancellus* in same sense, f. L. *cancelli* bars of lattice-work: the plural name being extended from the grating or screen of lattice-work to the place which it enclosed, and then made singular. Mod.F. has *chanceau*; but usually *cancel*, assimilated to the Latin name retained in ecclesiastical use.]

1. 'Used to denote a separate division of the ancient basilica, latticed off to separate the judges and council from the audience part of the place' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

[This is the original of the chancel in a church; but the sense hardly occurs in English.]

2. 'The eastern part of a church, appropriated to the use of those who officiate in the performance of the services' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), and separated from the other parts by a screen, railing, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8806 þe lewede man holy cherche wyl forbede To staunde yn þe chaunsel whyl men rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 356 Thair chancer [*v.r.* chansell] full sturdely Thai held. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/3 Poul entred..within the chauncell and put hym to prayer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* v. viii. 109b, The vpper parte of the Church called the Chancel or Quire. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 38 It consisted of three parts.. as our Churches doe, of the Chancell, Church, and the Churchyard. 1697 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 68 A part of the church.. prepared for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which we call the Chancel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 44 A clerk had given a bond to the patron..to keep the rectory house and chancel in repair. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 16 Long chancels were then in great esteem.

†**3.** *transf.* Used of other buildings, as the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 Poore chauncell, open holes in every side: beddes of silke with tapites going all about his chambre. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 233 (D.) The priest went into the priue chauncell, and..came forth againe, and aunswered that Jupiter did..make him a graunt of his boune. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 340 Holie of holies..or the chauncell of the temple. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 112 Enter the dismall chancell of this roome.

4. *Comb.*, as ***chancel-arch***, ***-building*** vbl. sb., ***-casement***, ***-screen***, ***-steps***, ***-window***; **chancel-table**, a communion-table.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* vi, Upon the chancel-casement, and upon that grave of mine. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 116 Chancel-screen and Altar stair. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 18 Many a great chancel-window. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 14 The pier of the chancel-arch. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 183/3 Wholesale 'restorations' (the leading object of many of which is chancel-building).

chanceler(e, obs. form of CHANCELLOR.

chanceless ('tʃɑ:nslɪs, -æ-), *a.* [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without giving or receiving a chance. In *Cricket*, without giving the fieldsmen a chance (see CHANCE *sb.* 4 c).

1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 5/4 A result made probable by the century of McGahey, a chanceless but hardly faultless innings. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 7 Aug. 12/7 The feature of the first day's play..was a chanceless century by I. Akers-Douglas, the Etonian.

†**'Chancellary**. *Obs.* [One of the forms of CHANCELLERY, of partially specific use.]

1. An office in the general register office in Edinburgh, also called *Chancery*, managed by a director and his deputies, in which are recorded all charters, patents of dignities, and writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal.

1676 W. ROW *Supp. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 355 The Earl of Lothian's son, Director of the Chancellary. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/5 In Order whereunto, this shall be to the Directors of Our Chancellary, and their Deputs for Writing the same..a sufficient Warrand.

2. An occasional form of CHANCELLERY 2 b.

chancelled ('tʃɑ:nsəld, -æ-), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. CHANCEL + -ED; in first quot. as if f. a vb.] **a.** Placed in a chancel. **b.** Having a chancel.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Convent.* 12 If they..will not be chancell'd, when they read Common-Prayer to the whole Congregation, they must be censur'd for cancelling the Laws. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/2 These early chancelled churches.

chancelleer, variant of CANCELEER.

chanceller, **-eur**, obs. ff. CHANCELLOR.

chancellery, **-ory** ('tʃɑ:nsələrɪ, -æ-). Forms: 3 chancelerie, 4 chauncelrie, chauncellerie, 7 chancellary, 9 chancelry, chancellory, 8– chancellery. Also in F. form *chancellerie* (see sense 3). [a. OF. *chancel(l)erie*, f. *chancelier* CHANCELLOR; cf. late L. and Pr. *cancellāria*, Sp. *cancelaria*, It. and Cat. *cancelleria*: see -ERY. Contracted at an early date to *chancelry*, CHANCERY; also, partly refashioned as CHANCELLARY.]

1. The office or position of a chancellor.

c 1300 *Beket* 359 Therfore ich ȝulde the up here al clene the chancelerie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Thoffice of the chauncellerie Or of the kinges tresorie. 1886 J. GILLOW *Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 380 His *locum tenens* in the Chancellory.

2. a. A chancellor's court, or office, with its officials. [Cf. Ger. *kanzelei*, *kanzlei*.]

1803 SYD. SMITH *Rev. Catteau's Donois*, The chancelry of Denmark interprets all laws which concern privileges in litigation.. The German chancelry has the same powers and privileges in Sleswick and Holstein. 1876 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/1 Each governor will have a chancellery, and a council composed of four members.

b. The office or department of a court secretary or notary (with its formalities of drawing up documents, official style of penmanship, etc.).

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 441 The Titles in the new Powers should be inserted.. according to the usual Stile of the Chancellary of each Court. 1727 T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul on Benefices* (1736) 142 The Commendams contracted too much of this Habit, not altogether commendable, from the Roman chancellery. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 639 Became Scriptor Apostolicus in the papal chancelry in Avignon, 1371.

c. The office attached to an embassy or consulate.

In British diplomatic use the official term is *chancery* (see CHANCERY 5).

1869 *Echo* 4 June, He will merely succeed the Clerk of the Chancellery, M. Farine, who has been assisting the United States' Minister in the task.. of protecting the interests of the French residents. 1877 WALLACE *Russio* xxxiii. 560 The chancelleries of the courts. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The Chancelleries of the Great Powers consider the Turkish Note expressive of a willingness to make greater concessions. 1954 [see CHANCERY 5]. 1957 *Time* 2 Sept. 19/1 Whether Syria's plain citizens realized it or not.., their country was the No. 1 topic in chancelleries and foreign offices around the world. 1958 *Economist* 13 Sept. 815/2 There has been a clear and common *idée en marche* in the chancelleries of the Commonwealth.

3. The building or room occupied by the chancellor's office.

1831 *Remembrancer* 251 [Cardinal Riario] employed many of the blocks of travertine.. for constructing the chancellery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Foir* lxvii, Their French rivals shut up their chancellerie. 1884 T. HUGHES in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/1 [The bishop] striding along one morning on his way to his chancellery. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, &c.* I. 86 The friend, looking at him between the bars of his little chancellerie, asked his hotel.

chancellor ('tʃɑ:nsələ(r), -æ-). Forms: 1–2 canceler, 1 cancheler, 3–4 chaunseler(e, 3–6 chaunceler, chanceler, 4 chancelere, (chancelier), 5 chanceller, (schanchler), 6 chaunsler, chansler, chauncellour, -or, chauncelour, -or, chancelleur, (*Sc.* chanclair), 6–7 chancelor, 7–8 chancellour, 6– chancellor. [ME. and AFr. *canceler, chanceler*, a. OF. *cancelier, chancelier*:—L. *cancellārius* usher of a law court, whose station was *ad cancellos* at the bars or grating which separated the public from the judges (see CANCELLI, CHANCEL). The word appeared already in late OE. as *canceler* (occas. *cancheler*), evidently introduced by Edward the Confessor from Norman French *cancheler*; this was in 13th c. supplanted by the Central Fr. form *chanceler*; and this in late Anglo-Fr., and thence in 16th c. English, was erroneously spelt *-our, -or*, like other words properly in *-er, -re*, etc.: cf. ANCESTOR *sb.*, and see -OR.

The early history of the sense lies outside English: in the Roman Empire, the *cancellarius* was a petty officer stationed at the *bar* (of lattice work) in a basilica or other law court (cf. CANCELLI, CHANCEL), as usher of the court; in the Eastern Empire he had risen to be a secretary or notary, who in later times was invested also with judicial functions. From the ancient Roman Empire, the name and office was transferred to the Western Empire, and Kingdoms, with a varying but generally increasing importance. It appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor, and became an important office under the Norman Kings, the chancellor as official secretary having superintendence of all charters, letters, and official writings of the sovereign, the custody of the royal seals, and important legal functions; see senses 1 a, 2 a. From the Roman Empire the office also passed into the church (whence sense 5), and into the mediæval orders of knighthood (whence 6 b).

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 352 The chancellor of the Karolingian sovereigns.. is simply the royal notary.. Edward the Confessor, the first of our sovereigns who had a seal, is also the first who had a chancellor.. The whole of the secretarial work of the household and court fell on the chancellor and chaplains.]

I. 1. General sense of secretary, official secretary. *Obs.* or *alien.* †**a.** of the king of England. *Obs.*

This office has developed into that described in 2 a, and for the sake of historical continuity the quotations are all given there, but the earliest also belong here, and the phrase the *King's Chancellor* continued in occasional use down to the 16th c.

†**b.** of the queen-consort. *Obs.*

a 1131 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1123 þes cwenes canceler Godefreið wæs ȝehaten.

c. of foreign or ancient potentates.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1810 Darie..of-clepith his chaunselere, And hoteth him sende, fer and nere..lettres hard. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xx. 24 Josaphat, the sone of Achilud, the chaunselere [1535 COVERD. chauncelor; 1611 recorder]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezro* iv. 8 Rehum the Chancellour, and Shimshai the Scribe.

d. of a nobleman or great lord.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 20 The Great Duke Came to the Bar.. At which appear'd against him, his Surueyor, Sir Gilbert Pecke his Chancellour, and Iohn Car.

e. The French equivalent is sometimes applied to the chief secretary of an embassy, and the English form occurs as its representative.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls, and persons attached to their functions, that is to say, their chancellors and secretaries. 1885 *Whitoker's Alm.* 312 [Officers of the Austrian Embassy in London] Chancellor.

II. Modern uses of the title arising out of the original sense:

2. a. ***Chancellor of England***, also called ***Lord Chancellor***, and ***Lord High Chancellor***: the same officer who was originally the ***King's Chancellor*** (see 1 a), who has in course of time become the highest officer of the crown, and an important member of the cabinet.

He is the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above all peers spiritual and temporal, except only princes of the blood, and the archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the Great Seal, is styled 'Keeper of his Majesty's conscience', and is president and prolocutor of the House of Lords; he presides in what was the Court of Chancery, but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of peace; is the general guardian of infants, lunatics, and idiots; is visitor of hospitals and colleges of royal foundation, and patron of all church livings under twenty marks in value.

a 1066 *Chart. Eodweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 229 Stigand se archebisceop, Harold eorl, Rengebold cancheler. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1093 [Se cyng]..betæhte..Rodbeard his cancelere þæt biscoprice on Lincolne. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 þar he nam þe b' Roger of Sereburi..& te Canceler Roger his neues. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king him made is chaunceler. *c* 1300 *Beket* 219 Seint Thomas that was Chanceler. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 His Chancelere Thomos of London. 1338. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 335 Oure bishopis þat pressen to be chaunseler. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 The thyrd counceilour of the kynge is the chaunceler. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 93 Morton, cardnalle & chaunceler of Ynglond. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Combria* 242 The bishop of Elie, the Kings Chanceler. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 51 Edward.. having spent a great part of his age in Normandie, first brought the use of the Seale from thence into this Realme; and with it (as I suppose) the Name of Chancellor. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 54 In some respects, the office of the Imperial quæstor may be compared with that of a modern chancellor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* IV. 370 It was resolved by the Chancellor, and all the Judges of England, except one. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 741/1 Our ancient chancellors, up to the time of Wolsey, were mostly ecclesiastics. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 269 Robert Burnell was the first great chancellor, as Hubert de Burgh was the last great justiciar.

β. Lord Chancellor.

(*Lord*, or *my Lord*, was at first no part of the title; it now distinguishes him from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 48 My lord Schanchler publyshed in the Parlament house the same day, that, etc. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 39 Bacon..Whom a wise King, and Nature chose Lord Chancellor of both their Lawes. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* Pref. 2 A common..Sentence of my Lord Chancellours. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 133 The lord chancellor..sends his warrant to the clerk. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 273 The highest of all the Judges, though only clothed with a civil jurisdiction, the Lord Chancellor.

γ. Lord High Chancellor.

1589 *Hoy any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. 1707 (*title*), The History of the Rebellion..Written by the ..Earl of Clarendon, late Lord High Chancellor of England. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 433 The Lord High Chancellor of later times, the highest Judge in Equity, the Speaker of the House of Lords, the proverbial Keeper of the King's conscience, arose from more lowly beginnings than any other of the great officers of state.

b. ***Lord Chancellor of Ireland***, an officer of the Irish government, having duties analogous to those of the same officer in England.

1850 C. PHILLIPS *J. P. Curran* 408 The Irish Lord Chancellor received a hint that his resignation would not be unacceptable. *Ibid.* 409 The Irish Chancellor felt himself.. compelled to give way.

†**c.** ***Chancellor of Scotland***, a similar officer before the Union of 1707, who was the head of law as well as equity in that kingdom. *Obs.*

3. ***Chancellor of the Exchequer***: the highest finance minister of the British Government: historically, he is the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, whose office has become of prime importance, since that of Treasurer came to be held not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the TREASURY. (See also EXCHEQUER.)

[1248 *Trin. Commun. 32 H. 3., Rot.* 8 b [Madox 580] Rodulphus de Leycestria de Licentia Regis remisit Regi Officium Cancellarij de Scacearia. *a* 1300 *Red book of Excheq.* 14 b (Oath) En loffice de Chanceller del Escheqer.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynge Eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was Tresorere. 1535 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Treasurer, Chancellor, Chamberlaine, and Barons of the Kings Eschequer. 1672 R. WILO *Poet. Licent.* 35 May the wise Chanc'lour of th' Exchequer be A greater Treasure than the Treasury. 1711 MADOX *Hist. Excheq.* 580 In the 18th year of K. Henry III, John Mansell was appointed to execute a certain office at the Exchequer. I cannot tell what office it was unless it was that of Chancellour. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stello* 12 Mar., The chancellor of the exchequer sent the author of the *Examiner* twenty guineas. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 482/1 The chancellor of the Exchequer is under-treasurer, and holds the seal of the Exchequer. 1838 *Ibid.* X. 110/2 The judges of the court of exchequer are the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, the chief baron, and four other barons.. When the court sits in equity the chancellor of the exchequer has a voice (although now rarely exercised) in giving judgement. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) II. 275 In the same reign [Henry III] was created the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom the Exchequer seal was entrusted, and who with the Treasurer took part in the equitable jurisdiction of the Exchequer, although not in the common law jurisdiction of the barons.

transf. 1841 MARRYAT *Poocher* xxvi, For..two years Joey had filled his situation as chancellor of the exchequer to Mrs. Chopper.

4. ***Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster***: originally the chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, the representative of the King as Duke of Lancaster; now one of the ministers of the crown (he may or may not be in the cabinet), who presides, personally or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.

1553 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 26 Writs..shall and may from henceforth be directed..to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Dutchy Court*, A Court wherein all maters appertaining to the Dutchy of Lancaster are descided by the decree of the Chauncelour of that Court. 1698 *Petition* in *N. & Q.* (1885) II. 364 Thomas, Earle of Stanford, Chancellour of his Majtys Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancashire. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 78. 1804 G. ROSE *Diories* (1860) II. 133 Lord Mulgrave to be Chancellor of the Duchy. 1874 *Times Summary* 1873 The return of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

5. ***Chancellor of a bishop*** or ***of a diocese***: a law officer, who acts as vicar-general for the bishop, and holds courts for him, to decide on cases tried by ecclesiastical law.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 968 þoo þapostoile had his book, His chaunceler he it bitook To rede. 1536–40 *Pilgryms T.* 274 in *Thynne's Animadv.* The bisshop is not her..ner yet his chansler. *o* 1581 BP. R. COX *Injunctions*, That all Churchwardens within the dioces of Elie shal..certifie..all such matters..to the Chauncelour or his deputie vpon some court day. 1726 AYLIFFE *Porerg.* 160 Chancellors or Bishops Lawyers. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 137 In the diocese of Wells the bishop and his chancellor have quarrelled. 1888 *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 [Diocese of] London..Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram.

6. ***Chancellor of a chapter***: **a.** *of a cathedral*: one of the four chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.

(He applies the seal, writes letters of the chapter, keeps the books, etc.)

1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 167 Though thow bee archbishop or deane, Chantour, chanclair or chaplane. 1884 *Crockford's Clericol Direct.* 426 Forrister, Hon. Orlando Watkin Wild..Canon Residentiary, and Chancellor of York Cathedral 1874.

b. *of an order of knighthood*: the officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.

1577 HARRISON *Eng.* II. v. (1877) I. 123 The chancellor of the order [garter] fiue yards of woollen cloth. 1688 R. HOLME *Accid. Arm.* III. 54 The Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, doth wear about his Neck in a Gold Chain, the cognizance of a Rose of Gold. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 87 Knights of the most noble order of the Garter..*Chancellor*, Bishop of Oxford.

7. The titular head of a university.

In the English Universities an ancient office: in the Scotch established by the Act of 1858. The office now is mostly honorary, the actual duties being performed in the English Universities by a *Vice-Chancellor*, appointed from the Heads of Colleges. Certain important prizes are given by the Chancellor; hence ***Chancellor's Prize Poem, Chancellor's Medal, Chancellor's Medallist.***

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 240 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 77 þe Chanceler ..sede þat he schulde bigynne & rede. 1473–4 *Act 12 & 13 Edw. IV* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 8 The chaunceler and Scolers of the universite. 1577 HARRISON *Englond* II. iii. (1877) I. 82 Over each universitie also there is a seuerall chancelor. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 57 Iobertus sometimes the learned Chancellor of the Vniuersity of Mompelier in France. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* §3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 10 The Chancellours, or Vice Chancellors of either of the Vniuersities. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Chancellor of an University, is he who seals the diplomas or letters of degrees, provision, etc. given in the university. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calend.* 30 The Chancellor is elected for life by the General Council. He is the head of the University. [First] Chancellor Right Hon. Lord Brougham, elected 1859, died 1868. *c* 1878 TROLLOPE *Thockeroy* (Eng. Men Lett.) 5 The subject which was given for the Chancellor's prize poem of that year. 1879 ESCOTT *Englond* II. 454 (Hoppe) A double-first, an Ireland Scholar, or a Chancellor's Medallist. 1884 *Bidding Prayer, Oxford*, The most honourable Robert marquis of Salisbury our Chancellor.

8. In *Scotland*, the foreman of a jury.

1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.*, The jury.. of which the Earl of Caithness was chancellor. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 283 That he should act as chancellor of the jury about to serve his grace heir (as the law phrase goes) to the Scottish estates of his family. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 10 The poor foreman [of the jury], *Scotticè* chancellor.

III. In foreign countries.

9. Most of the European countries have or formerly had a chief minister with this title; it was abolished in France at the Revolution; it was retained in Austro-Hungary from the Holy Roman Empire, and was also established in the German Empire, as title of the President of the

Federal Council, who had the general conduct of the imperial administration.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chancellor*, The Lord Chancellor is the principall Magistrat of France (as ours of England). **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192/1 The archbishop of Mainz, arch-chancellor of the empire for Germany. **1869** *Times Summary of Year*, The relations between the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor [Beust] and the Prussian Minister [Bismarck] have been for the most part unfriendly. **1870** *Ibid.*, The purpose..of sounding the North German Chancellor on the possible conditions of peace. **1875** *Ibid.*, It may be doubted whether the Imperial Chancellor will pay the same deference to a hostile Bavarian majority, etc.

10. *U.S.* The title of certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate states.

†**chancellor**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *to chancellor it*: to act the part of a chancellor.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 78 He being the highest Judge, is a Chancelor also; and as he may create a Chancery, so may he self-ly Chancelor it, and check the ridged letter of the Law for its intention.

chancellorate ('tʃɑ:nsələreɪt, -æ-). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^{1}. (L. analogies would give *cancellariate*.)] The office of chancellor, chancellorship.

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The earliest authentic records of the Irish Chancellorate.

'chancello,ress. *nonce-wd.* [see -ESS.] A female chancellor; also a chancellor's wife.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 113 The gentleman then made the same confidence to the chancelloress. **1861** THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid.* iii, Because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancelloress's soirée.

'chancellorism. [see -ISM.] The system of government by a chancellor.

1881 *American* III. 99 A system of Chancellorism [in Germany] not quite unlike French Imperialism.

chancellorship ('tʃɑ:nsələ,ʃɪp, -æ-). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chancellor. (In various senses: see CHANCELLOR.)

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 The Kyng put oute of the Chaunceler-schepp the Bysshope of Excetre. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 In the office of chauncellourship of the augmentacions. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 35 In October the cardnalle was deprived of the chanslercheppe. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 During the time of his Chancellourship of England. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 161 No one should be admitted to a Bishops Chancellorship without good knowledge in the Civil and Canon Laws. **1809** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 407 Mr. Percival has decided to offer Mr. Vansittart the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. **1873** *Times Summary of Year*, Prince Bismarck, who had retained his Chancellorship of the Empire, has, etc.

chancellory, var. of CHANCELLERY.

'chancelry. [A shortened form of the earlier CHANCELLERY: cf. Ger. *kanzelei*, *kanzlei*.]

1. An earlier form of CHANCERY, q.v.

2. A frequent form of CHANCELLERY 2 a, and (occasionally) 2 b.

†**'chancely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHANCE *sb.* B + -LY^{2}.] By chance, accidentally, haply.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 778 And he ful chauncely hatz chosen to þe chef gate. **1389** *E.E. Gilds* (1870) 4 þ^{t} eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem.

†**'chancemeal**, *adv. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [see MEAL.] At chance times.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chauncemele [*K* chavncemely], *subtelaris*. [There is some blunder in the Latin equivalent given, which appears to belong to the next word *chauncepe* or *chaucepe*.]

chance-medley (ˌtʃɑ:ns'mɛdlɪ, -æ-). [a. AF. *chance medlée* mixed or mingled chance or casualty: see CHANCE; *medler* is a var. of *mesler* to mix, mingle: see MEDDLE. From the fact that *medley* is also a sb., and *chance medley* a possible combination in the sense of 'fortuitous medley', the meaning has often been mistaken, and the expression misused.]

1. *Law.* Accident or casualty not *purely* accidental, but of a mixed character. Chiefly in *manslaughter by chance-medley* (for which later writers often use *chance-medley* itself): 'the casual killing of a man, not altogether without the killer's fault, though without an evil intent; homicide by misadventure; homicide mixt' (Cowel).

1494 FABYAN VII. 499 Sir Thomas de Agorne..was by Chaunce medley slayne of a Bryton knyght. **1530–1** *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, xiv, Sayntuary for that..offence of..manslaughter by chaunce medly. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. viii. 74 b, That had doen any murther unware or by chauncemedly. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 74 William Rufus..received his deaths wound by casualtie or chancemedlie. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 390 If a man had committed manslaughter by chauncemedley. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 9 To put a difference betweene homicide by chaunce-medley and murder. **1631** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* (1848) Pref., Is hap turn'd haples, or is chance chance medly? **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Manslaughter*..differs from Murder, because it is not done with foregoing malice; and from Chancemedley, because it has a present intent to kill. **1742** *Lond. Mag.* 359 The Jury found it Chance Medley. **1855** BRIMLEY *Ess.* 80 Why does..Hamlet after murdering Polonius die by chancemedley?

b. *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 If without thine intention..by chancemedly thou hittest Scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to the city of refuge, and pray to God to forgive thee. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 116 By mere chance-medley shot his own fortune dead with a single text.

2. Inadvertency, haphazard or random action, into which chance largely enters. (*Erroneously* put for 'pure chance', and for 'a fortuitous medley or confusion'.)

1583 FULKE *Defence* vii. 319 You make them in the case of chance medley, that have translated 'sheol' a grave. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 213 This is true in the generall right of marriage, but not in the chance medley of every particular match. **1785** COWPER *Tirocin.* 858 Whom thou wilt chuse..Is all chance-medley and unknown to me. **1849** T. B. HEAD *Stokers & P.* viii. (1851) 72 The strange chance-medley of objects before us. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 70 Left to the guidance of unreason and chance medley.

3. *attrib.*

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 247 Having been handled rather roughly..in the chance-medley affair of May-day. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii. 93 Such lax, chance-medley maxims. **1853** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. §22 (1873) 159 By a simple chance-medley confusion.

'chancer, *v. rare.* [? f. CHANCERY.] *trans.* To 'tax' (an account or bill of costs).

1798 ROOT *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 114 Pray to have said note chancered as to the principal and interest. The Court is of opinion that the case is within the statute and that said note be chancered to £3 15*s.* 3*d.*

chancer ('tʃɑ:nsə(r), -æ-), *sb. slang.* [f. CHANCE *v.* + -ER.^{1}] One who takes chances or does risky things (see quots.).

1884 R. LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Words* 12 *Chancer*, one who makes rash and inexact statements. ' She's a bit of a chancer.' **1889** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 236/1 *Chancer* (tailors), one who exaggerates, or lies. Also one who attempts anything and is incompetent. **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 51 *A Chancer*, a prevaricator... One taking the chance of being found out. **1937** F. P. CROZIER *Men I Killed* iv. 88 He was the complete military 'chancer' of our time, bad in every way. **1959** M. PUGH *Chancer* vii. 91 As two-faced as a cod, a proper chancer. He was a born assassin who lost his nerve.

chancer, obs. Sc. form of CHANCEL.

chancery ('tʃɑ:nsərɪ, -æ-). Forms: 4–5 chaunserie, -rye, 4–6 chauncerie, -rye, 5 chauncere, chauncre, 5–7 chauncery, 6 chaunsery, 6–7 chancerie, 7 chanserie, 6– chancery. [A worn-down form of *chancelry*, *chancelery*, CHANCELLERY.]

†**1.** The office of a chancellor; chancellorship.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 2 Seculer officis, that is, chauncerie, tresorie, privy seal, and other siche seculer officis in the chekir. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., La Chancelerie*, the Chancerie. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Chancilleria*, a chauncellorshippe, the chauncerie. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* (1687) 410 The Bishop shall give them an Account of the Profits of his Chancery.

2. a. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.

It formerly consisted of two distinct tribunals, one ordinary, being a court of common law, the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. To the former belonged the issuing of writs for a new parliament, and of all original writs. The second proceeded upon rules of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of the common law, and giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts. Its functions in this respect are now transferred to the Court of Appeal.

In Ireland the Court of Chancery was distinct from, but analogous in character to, the English court; but it has been similarly changed into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 28 In þe cheker and at þe chauncerie. [**1362** *Ibid.* A. IV. 46 In Esscheker and Chauncelrie.] **1489–90** *Plumpton Corr.* 91 Whereof, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Escheker, & another out of the Chauncre. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 56 b, A manne should appele from the common place to the chauncerie. **1659** FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 300 Thomas Lord Coventry, when coming from the chancery to sit down at dinner, was wont to say, 'Surely, to-day I have dealt equally, for I have displeased both sides.' **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3724/4 S. Keck Esq.; a Master in the High Court of Chancery. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Ess.* 168 True honour is to honesty, what the court of chancery is to common law. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 189 The writ..was issued from the chancery. **1853** DICKENS *Bleak H.* ix. 60 'There never was such an infernal cauldron as that Chancery on the face of the earth.' **1874** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 287 Gridley's real name was Ikey—he haunted Chancery. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 135 Under the Conqueror we see the first beginnings of that class of clerks of the King's chapel or chancery who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *Mod.* The heiress is a ward in Chancery.

b. Applied to similar courts elsewhere; in U.S. 'a court of equity' (Webster).

'In imitation of the High Court of Chancery in England, various local courts of equity have sprung up in the British dominions and dependencies. Some of these are called Courts of Chancery..In each of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, and in Ireland, there is a court so named, which dispenses the same equity within the limits of its jurisdiction, as the High Court of Chancery.' *Penny Cycl.* s.v.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 272 Auditour of the courte of the Chauncerie in Valladolith. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* 20 Oct. 1632, Lubeck wher..their prime Chancery is still. **1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 5 The government is vested in the chancery of Bolcheresk, which depends upon and is subject to the inspection of the chancery of Ochotsk. **1850** BURRILL (in Webster), In some of the American States, jurisdiction at law and in equity centers in the same tribunal..In others..the courts that administer equity are distinct tribunals, having their appropriate judicial officers, and it is to the latter, that the appellation *courts of chancery* is usually applied; but in American Law, the terms *equity* and *courts of equity* are more frequently employed.

c. *Scotland.* An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called CHANCELLARY, q.v.), in which is kept a record of all writs relative to crown lands; also of crown charters of incorporation; commissions or gifts of office from the crown; service of heirs, general and special; and all writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. From it are issued, in the sovereign's name, brieves of inquest regarding idiotcy or insanity, and letters of tutory and curatory.

(Established by James I on his return from his English captivity 1424, and apparently intended to be a court on the model of the English Chancery. But it was never completely organized, and after the complete establishment of the Court of Session (1532), the Chancery office was reduced practically to the function of issuing certain brieves, and recording certain writs. Cf. sense 3.)

1807–8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Mod.* 'Served heir to his ancestor conform to decree of general service by the Sheriff of Chancery, dated..., and recorded in Chancery ...' 'The Quarter Seal is kept by the Director of Chancery (the officer at the head of the Chancery Office).'

d. *fig.* (with reference to the functions of the court.)

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 93 It is thy gracious Court of Chancery and mitigation which I flye vnto: I am afraid to appeare at the Bench of Iustice. **1634** FORD *Perkin Warb.* II. ii, We carry A Chancery of pity in our bosoms. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. §8 The Propheticall office was a kind of Chancery to the Mosaick Law, wherein the Prophets did interpret the Pandects of the Law *ex æquo & bono*. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 888 His Will is not meer Will..but it is Law, Equity and Chancery. **1822** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1864) 213 Oh..righteous opium that to the chancery of dreams summonest..false witnesses.

e. *fig.* Equity, or proceedings in equity.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1341 Whosoever came to see That peece of Chauncery, supposed me A very cheating Rascall. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* viii. 207.

3. A court of record; an office of public records; archives; also *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 The kyng caused [these letters] to be kept in his chauncery. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xvi. 1166 The Censours..shut up and locked all the offices of the Chauncerie. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. viii. 297 The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blush'd as he gave it in. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls..may establish a chancery, where shall be deposited the consular determinations, acts and proceedings. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 789 Its slender chancery of written memorials. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 217 In Heaven's Chancery also there goes on a recording.

†**4.** Treasury. *Obs. rare.*

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 206 To pay back into the chancery of war, as into some fund of abeyance, all his own prizes, and palms of every kind.

5. = CHANCELLERY 2, esp. 2 c.

In British diplomatic use *chancery* (and not *chancellery*) is used for the general political section, and the offices housing it, of an embassy or legation. The word *chancery* seems to have been first used in this connection in 1920 when it was decided that a new permanent clerical service for diplomatic and consular posts abroad, which was then being formed, should be known as the 'Chancery Service'.

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 45 How great difference there is betwene the popes chauncerie, and a well framed order of the Chirche. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 There are two chanceries, one for the Danish, and the other for the German language. **1882** C. E. TURNER *Stud. in Russ. Lit.* ix. 138 [He] offered Kriloff a place in his chancery. **1932** H. NICOLSON *Public Faces* vii. 186 You will find a comfortable sofa in the outer chancery. **1954** O. O'MALLEY *Phantom Caravan* 242, I never went near the building which housed the Chancery (not chancellery, as many journalists called it). I sat in my house, which was about five minutes' walk away from the Embassy offices. **1957** *Times* 10 Oct. 8/4 Chanceries of all nations were groping for a reasonable definition of the limitation of 'air space'.

6. = CHANCELLERY 3.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India*, That he should be sent prisoner to the Chancerie of Santo Domingo. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 594 Entering the Place Vendôme, on their way to the Chancery.

7. *Pugilism.* [From the tenacity and absolute control with which the Court of Chancery holds anything, and the certainty of cost and loss to property 'in chancery'.] A slang term for the position of the head when held under the opponent's left arm to be pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, He'll not 'put his head in chancery', that's clear. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 143, I had old Time's head in chancery, and could

give it him. **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. ii. 28 What a thing it is to have your head in Chancery.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chancery-court, -judge, -man, -practice, -suit, -suitor, -ward***; **chancery-double**, a name for a kind of paper (? *obs.*); **chancery-hand**, a particular style of engrossing.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 161 The memory is as it were the register and *chancery court of all the other senses. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 328 A national chancery court. **1712** *Act 10 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called..*Chancery double 2*s*...per Ream. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, Mr. Kipps..directed me to Mr. Beale to get my patent engrossed; but, he not having time to get it done in *chancery-hand, I was forced to run all up and down Chancery Lane. **1853** DICKENS *Bleak H.* Pref., A *Chancery Judge once had the kindness to inform me..that the Court of Chancery..was almost immaculate. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 395 A *Chaunceric man, or a practiser in the law, to drawe out writtes. **1591** LAMBARDE *Arch.* 55 The House of the Rolls..hath beene of long time, as it were, the Colledge of the Chancerie-men. **1874** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 244 [Dickens] I have heard had real effects on *Chancery practice. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XXI. 162 A *Chancery suit, the costs of which would undoubtedly fall on the claimants. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 258 The celebrated injunction of a noble *chancery-suitor to his son. **1851** MELVILLE *Moby Dick* I. xvi. 118 Widows, fatherless children, and *chancery wards.

chancing ('tʃɑːnsɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANCE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CHANCE; †happening, befalling; fortune, luck (*obs.*).

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 195 VVhy liue I wretch in hope of better chancing.

†**b.** Gambling, playing games of chance. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 220* Cogging, dicing, or chancing.

chancing ('tʃɑːnsɪŋ, -æ-), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANCE *v.* + -ING².] That chances. **a.** That comes or is present by chance. **b.** That relies upon chance.

1889 *Daily News* 7 Aug. 5/4 Mackerel are a 'chancing fish', and the abundance of them cannot always be relied on. **1896** W. WAKEFIELD in *Spectator* 31 Oct. 589/2 Each a chancing guest Unknown before, we tarried certain days. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 8/2 A chancing man... What is that? —He's a horse-dealer, and sells animals on chance as to whether they are good or bad.

chanclair, obs. Sc. form of CHANCELLOR.

chancre ('ʃæŋkə(r)). Also 7–8 **shanker, chanker**, 8 **shancre**. [a. F. *chancre* cancer, also venereal ulcer:—L. *cancer* crab. Cf. CANCER, CANKER.] **1.** An ulcer occurring in venereal diseases.

*a***1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 308 The chaud-peece, the chanker. **1657** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 50 When.. They first brought Shankers ov'r the alps. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 507 Symptomatic chancres are commonly accompanied with ulcers in the throat. **1872** COHEN *Dis. Throat* 113 Chancres about the lips, tongue, and hard palate, produced by actual contact. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, According to most modern authorities, this soft chancre or local contagious ulcer..is not a syphilitic, although a venereal, disease, the Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis.

2. A disease incident to the tobacco-plant, said to be caused by *Bacillus æruginosus*.

1903 *Nature* 17 Sept. 492/2 On a bacterial disease of tobacco, 'chancre' or 'anthracnose', by M. G. Delacroix.

Hence '**chancred** *a.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Shanker'd, colliflower'd..Martyrs and Confessors of Venus.

'**chancriform**, *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FORM.] Of the form or nature of a chancre.

1868 *N. Syd. Soc. Trans., Lancereaux's Treat. Syphilis* I. ii. 83 Chancriform erosion.

chancroid ('ʃæŋkrɔɪd), *sb.* [f. CHANCRE + -OID.] 'A synonym of *soft chancre*': first used by Clerc.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 339, I adopt the name of 'chancroid' to designate the 'contagious and local ulcer of the genitals'. **1875** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 104 Hence in Clerc's chancroid there has been no transformation..of the syphilitic poison.

attrib. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 720 Chancroid disease of the rectum.

chan'croidal, *a.* Pertaining to a chancroid.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 340 The chancroidal poison..may be reinoculated.

chancrous ('ʃæŋkrəs), *a.* [f. CHANCRE + -OUS, or ad. F. *chancreux*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a chancre.

1751 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (1758) II. 46 Chancrous Ulcerations. **1785** J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 66 The..true chancrous appearance. **1807-26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 227 The chancrous ulcer.

chancy ('tʃɑːnsɪ, -æ-), *a.* Also 9 **chancey**. [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. *Sc.* Lucky. **a.** Bringing good fortune, auspicious; **b.** having good fortune, fortunate, happy. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 103 To the chancy wyndis [he slew in sacrifice] ane mylk quhite [beist]. *Ibid.* XII. vii. 128 Desyre to be chancy and fortunate. *a***1774** FERGUSSON *Drink Eclog.* Poems (1845) 57 Ye never saw sic chancy days. **1818** MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. 132 'Puir tead, it's no had a very chancy ootset.'

2. *Sc.* Lucky or safe to deal or meddle with; 'canny'.

*a***1774** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 2 (Jam.) Some fiend or fairy, nae sae very chancy, Has driven me..To wed. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'Tak tent o' yourself, my bonny lassie, for my horse is not very chancy.' **1870** EDGAR *Runnymede* 161 Which it is not chancy to meddle with.

3. Liable to chance or sudden change, uncertain, 'casual', risky, untrustworthy. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 166 There's never so much pleasure in wearing a bonnet the second year, especially when the crowns are so chancy—never two summers alike. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 221 City money is always very chancy. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii. 236 By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a chancy personage. **1882** *Contemp. Rev.* 3 The crop, however, is a very 'chancey' one.

4. *Cricket.* Full of 'chances' (CHANCE *sb.* 4 c).

1875 *Field* 8 May 458/1 Rumsey's long and very chancy innings.

Hence '**chanciness**, casual quality.

1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1379 The illustration is admirable, and not least admirable for the 'chanciness' of its effect.

†**chandelabre.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **chaund-**. [a. OF. *chandelabre* (mod.F. *candélabre*) ad.L. *candēlābrum* CANDELABRUM.] A candlestick, chandelier.

*c***1430** LYDG. *Lyfe our Ladye* A vj/1 (R.) In figure eke the chaundelabre of golde.

chandelar, -er, obs. ff. CHANDLER.

†**chandelew.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = CHANDLERY.

*c***1450** *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Chandelew schalle haue and alle napere.

chandelier (ʃændə'lɪə(r)). Also 8 **-eer**. [mod. a. F. *chandelier*; see CHANDLER.]

1. An ornamental branched support or frame to hold a number of lights (originally candles), usually hung from the roof or ceiling.

1736 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 69 (T.) Lamps, branches, or chandeliers (as we now modishly call them). **1745** in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 Two brass branches or chandeliers..for St. Geo*. Church. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 274 This church is illuminated by chandeliers of the most superb workmanship. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilworth* XXXI, From the oaken roof hung a superb chandelier.

2. *Mil.* 'A wooden frame, which was filled with fascines, to form a traverse in sapping' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*), and cover the sappers.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Dja, To blow up Ditches, Estacades, and Chandeliers. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 They brought a great number of Chandeliers to cover their Workmen. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. lix. 196 Gabions and fascines and chandeliers for the redoubts.

3. ? A branched support.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anil*, A kind of pretty large Pails, fasten'd to strong Poles, plac'd upon Chandeliers, by Means of which, the Negroes violently and continually raise, beat, and stir the Water.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; **chandelier lily** (also simply *chandelier*), a bulbous South African plant of the genus *Brunsvigia*; **chandelier plant**, a species of *Euphorbia*; **chandelier tree**, *Pandanus Candelabrum*: from its mode of branching.

1818 LATROBE *Jrnl. Visit S. Afr. 1815-16* 165 We noticed here a gigantic species of a plant, from its singular form.. called the chandelier. **1823-33** LAMB *Elia, Trag. Shaks.* (L.) By chandelier light, and in good company. **1827** T. PHILLIPS *Scenes Albany & Cafferland* i. 4 We..crossed a tract of land covered with aloes, called likewise the chandelier plant. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 The Chandelier Tree of Guinea and St. Thomas's derives its name from this peculiar tendency to branching. **1871** *Cape Monthly Mag.* III. 122 (Pettman), A grand family of plants—the Amaryllidaceæ—of which our Chandelier lily (*Brunsvigia Josephinæ*) is an example.

chandery, var. of CHANDRY.

chandler[1] ('tʃɑːndlə(r), -æ-). Forms: 4–7 **chaundeler**, 5–7 **chandeler**, 6–7 **chaundler**, 6– **chandler**; (also 5 **condler, candeler**(e, **chaundeller, chaundlar, chawndelere**, 6 **chandelar, -ellor, -illar**, 7 **chaundelor, -our**, 8 *Sc.* **chanler**). [ME. *chaundeler, chandeler*, a. AF. *chandeler*, OF. *chandelier* (= Pr. *candelier*, It. *candelliere*):—L. type *candel(l)ārius*, f. *candel(l)a* CANDLE.]

†**1.** A stand or support for a candle, a candlestick; a chandelier. (Chiefly *northern*, now *Obs.*)

*c***1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1272 þe chef chaundeler charged with þe lyȝt. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xxiv, Candelis and oþer priketis beþ set on candelstikkis, and chaundelers. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 60 Candelere, *candelabra*. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He..reft the goldin alter, the chandelaris of lycht, and al the goldin veschel. **1552-3** *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 50, Ij chaundlers of woode. **1674** RAY *N.-C. Wds., Chaundler*, a candlestick. *Sheffield.* **1733** RAMSAY *Clout the Caldron* i, Have you any pots or pans Or any broken chandlers?

2. One whose trade it is to make or sell candles. (Also TALLOW-CHANDLER, WAX-CHANDLER.)

1389 *E.E. Gilds* (1870) 18 Yᵉⁱ shul bene at yᵉ Chaundelers by pryme of yᵉ day. *c***1400** *Destr. Troy* 1596 Cokes, condlers, coriours of ledur. **1464** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 160 To pay the chandeler that ffynd my lordys candyllis, xx.*s*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 52 A Candeler, *candelarius*. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 52. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 4 We haue promised the Copies to the Chandlers to wrappe his candles in. **1711** *Act 10 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* 5031/6 Such Chandler or Maker of Candles. **1872** J. YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 269 The present number of chandlers in England is estimated at about 3,000.

†**b.** Formerly, an officer who superintended the supply of candles, etc., in a household.

*c***1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 824 in *Babees Bk.* 326 Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle Of þo chandeler, with-outen gyle. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, §15 The serjant chaundeler shal receve the wax and lights..And the chaundelor shal make his liveree. **1860** *Our Eng. Home* 89.

3. In extended sense: **a.** A retail dealer in provisions, groceries, etc.: often somewhat contemptuous. **b.** in *comb.* = dealer, trader, as in CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 *Theod.* Be there any Chandlers there?.. What do they sell for the most part? *Amphil.* Almost all things, as namelie butter, cheese, fagots, pots, pannes, candles, and a thousand other trinkets besides. **1664** ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* I. ii. (1723) 13 This morning the Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvy-grass. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/9 Robert Collier..Chandler of Small Wares. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep., Another steps into a·chandler's shop, to purchase a pound of butter. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 205 The neighbours stigmatised him as a chandler. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvi, Revenge is..not to be meddled with in the spirit of a chandler.

4. *Comb.*, as ***chandler-shop***; **chandler-chafts** *Sc.*, lantern jaws; so **chandler-chafted**, lantern-jawed.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* xii, Shame fa' ye'r *chandler-chafts, O Death! **1790** A. WILSON *Poems* 75 (Jam.) My sons wi' chanler chafts gape roun', To rive my gear, my siller frae me. **1785** *Journ. fr. London* 4 (Jam.) A *chanler-chafted auld runk carlen. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* No. 170 (1819) III. 249 The *chandlershop-keeper. **1817** COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 76 The ignorance of the Chandler-Shop Knights is equal to their impudence.

Chandler[2] ('tʃɑːndlə(r)). *Geophysics.* The name of S. C. *Chandler* (1846–1913), U.S. amateur astronomer, used *attrib.* with reference to a non-seasonal elliptical motion of the earth's poles of rotation with a variable period of approximately 14 months (reported by Chandler in 1891); as ***Chandler period, wobble***.

1955 *Observatory* Feb. 1 Efforts to find the Chandler period of the variation of latitude..go back over fifty years. **1958** A. E. SCHEIDEGGER *Princ. Geodynamics* iii. 107 An analysis of the observations on latitude variation yields that, after an annual term..has been taken out, a period of approximately 420 days exists (Chandler wobble). **1965** *Geophysical Jrnl.* X. 290 For over 60 years it was considered highly probable that the Chandler wobble was excited by irregular (i.e. non-seasonal) fluctuations in the geographical distribution of atmospheric mass. **1971** M. CHINNERY in I. G. Gass et al. *Understanding Earth* vi. 93/1 The variation in the Chandler period (about ±4%) is rather large, and it seems unlikely that changes in the physical state of the Earth large enough to produce this can occur in times of the order of a year. **1983** *Nature* 24 Feb. 657/3 The outstanding problem in the study of the Chandler wobble is..the source of its excitation.

chandleress ('tʃɑːndlərɛs, -æ-). [f. CHANDLER[1] + -ESS.] A female chandler.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6220/4 Eleanor Warren..Tallow-Chandleress.

chandlering ('tʃɑːndlərɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The dealing or trade of a chandler.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 221 Families in the grocery and chandlering lines.

†'**chandlerly**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In quot. spelt **chaunlerly**. [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Chandler-like, pertaining to a chandler or petty shop-keeper.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 67 To be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money, our tuppences in their Chaunlerly Shop-book of Easter.

chandlery ('tʃɑːndlərɪ, -æ-). In 7 also **chaundelary**. [prob. in part a. OF. *chandel(l)erie*, f. *chandelier* (cf. CHANDLER and -ERY); in part f. CHANDLER + -Y, as in *bakery*, etc.]

1. A place where candles, etc., are kept.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, §73 The offices of the panetry, Butery..marshalsy, avenery, Chaundlery. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 109 The yeoman of the chandlery [is to bring] seared cloths. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1877) III. xxi. 531 The several departments were organised under regular officers of the buttery, the kitchen, the napery, the chandlery, etc.

2. a. Candles and other lighting materials. **b.** The commodities sold by a retail provision-dealer (also in pl. *chandleries*). Also *attrib.*

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, §10 He shal survey.. the liveres of Chaundelary that shalbe everi day in the warderobe. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, To open a little shop in the chandlery way. **1842** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 424 A vendor of the unenumerable things called chandleries. **1886** *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 678/2 The outstanding debts of a chandlery business.

c. With defining word, as ***ship chandlery*** (the business and commodities of a *ship-chandler*).

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 16 Trade in Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery.

†**'chandling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CHANDLER: cf. *peddling*, *peddler*.] The business of a chandler, the manufacture of chandlery.

1589 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 257 Implements and utensils for soapmaking and for Chaundlinge. **1876** L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 163 The exception to his tallow-chandling was a short residence with Sir Joseph Jekyll.

‖**chandoo, -du** (tʃæn'du:). [Hindī *chanḍū*.] A preparation of opium used in China for smoking.

1847 in CRAIG. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

†**'chandry**. *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 chandery, chaundrie, -y, 6–7 chandrie, -dry. [Contracted from *chandlery*, like *chancery* from *chancelerie*.]

1. The place where candles, etc., were kept in a household; = CHANDLERY 1.

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 74 To pantry, buttery, or cellar, spicery, chaundry, or any other office. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 §12 The yoman of the chaundrie..shall..haue in redinesse seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. **1668** COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 178 One of the yeomen of the chaundry to the king. **1884** *Leisure Hour* 301/2 The chaundeler..also moulded quarions and morters in the chaundry.

2. Chandlery, small wares.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* (1673) Pref. 11 The shops of Chaundry, and slight wares.

3. The feast of Candlemas.

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 100 Two servants..to bear the trumpets, pipes and other instruments..whilst they blow to suppers and other revels at Chaundry.

chane, obs. form of CHAIN, KHAN.

chanel, chanfer, obs. ff. CHANNEL, CHAMFER.

chaney, dial. var. CHINA *sb.*[1] II.

‖**chanfrin** (ʃã:frẽ). [a. F. *chanfrein*; cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore-part of a horse's head.

1730–6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

chang, *sb.*[1] *north. dial.* [An echoic word: cf. *chink*, *clang*.] A ringing or resonant sound.

1807 STAGG *Poems* 51 An' the grove, with gladsome chang Their joy confest. **1809** in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 180 (Jam.) To fear the chirming chang Of gosses grave.

chang (tʃæŋ), *sb.*[2] Also chong. [Tibetan *chaṅ*.] A Tibetan beer or wine made chiefly from barley or rice.

1800 S. TURNER *Acc. Embassy Court of Teshoo Lama* 1. ii, Chong is a slightly acid and spirituous liquor. **1887** *Field* 19 Feb. 243/1 The headman came out with jugs of 'chang' (a kind of beer made from grass). **1925** E. F. NORTON *Fight for Everest, 1924* 21 It was up to them..to take as many drinks of their chang as they could before setting out for Tibet. **1963** D. MURPHY *Diary* 23 Oct. in *Tibetan Foothold* (1966) v. 99 All the adults spent the day..either preparing or eating food while drinking immeasurable quantities of 'chang'.

chang, *v. north. dial. intr.* To make a loud ringing sound; to clang or twang. Hence **'changing** *vbl. sb.*

1614 G. MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxii. (1668) 79 A certain hollow changing in his mouth. **1807** STAGG *Poems* 140 Wi' merry lilts the fidlers chang, The lads and lasses bicker.

chang, var. of CANG, *Obs.*, fool, foolish.

changa ('tʃæŋgə). A mole-cricket, *Scapteriscus didactylus*, found in the West Indies and parts of the U.S.

1901 *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* 510 (Cent. D. Suppl.), The 'changa'..a kind of mole cricket, which has become very troublesome. **1928** F. S. EARLE *Sugar Cane* vi. 174 The Mole Cricket, or Changa..is a soil insect.

change (tʃeɪndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 chaunge, 4 chonge, 4–6 chaynge, (5 chounge), 3, 6– change. [a. AF. *chaunge*, OF. *change* (= Pr. *camge*, *camje*, Sp. *cange*):— late L. *cambi-um* exchange (Laws of Lombards), f. *cambīre*, to CHANGE.]

1. a. The act or fact of changing (see CHANGE *v.* 1, 2); substitution of one thing for another; succession of one thing in place of another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 Change worþ of bischopriches, & þe digne sege y wys Worþ ybroȝt to Canterbury, þat at London now ys. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 195 Thus was there made a newe chaunge. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 61 In the Realme of Fraunce was never chaunge of their Kyng..but by the Rebellions of such mighty Subgetts. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* 11 Alle Englonde..hatyd hym, and were fulle gladde to have a chounge. **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 31 *marg. note*, Chaunge of ayre is daungerous. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 136 No change of Consuls marks to him the year. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxix. 93 Everything I see seems to me a change of scene. **1733** MISS KELLY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 47 For God's sake try the change of air. **1832** *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Change of Position* is when the Line moves altogether off its ground, at the same time advancing or retiring one of its flanks. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) Said to have made a change for the better.

b. Substitution of other conditions or circumstances, variety: esp. in colloq. phr. *for a change*.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Prol. 33 Our fathers did, for change, to France repair. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 314 Take 6 or 7 ripe Plantains..boil them instead of a Bag-pudding..this is a very good way for a change. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 18 He..sick of home went overseas for change. **1876** BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xviii, Anything for a change..we are bored to death here.

†**c.** ? A round in dancing. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 209 Then in our measure, vouchsafe but one change.

d. *spec.* The passing from life; death.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xiv. 14 All the dayes of my appointed time will I waite, till my change come. **1741–3** WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 56, I went to my mother, and found her change was near..She was in her last conflict. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxiii, I fear, sir, your Aunt..is not in such a state of mind as will fit her very well for the change which is imminent.

†**e.** *to put the change upon*: to deceive, mislead (a person); to make things appear to (him) other than they are. *Obs.*

1693 CONGREVE *Double Deal.* v. iv, I have put the change upon her, that she may be otherwise employed. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 51 He put the Change upon the unthinking Senate, and ordain'd a Presbyter or Elder in the room of every Parish-Priest. **1742** JARVIS *Don Quix.* II. II. ix. (D.) Those enchanters..are perpetually setting shapes before me as they really are, and presently putting the change upon me, and transforming them into whatever they please. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, You cannot put the change on me so easy as you think.

f. *Cricket.* The substitution of one bowler or type of bowling for another in the course of a match; also, a change-bowler.

1828 G. T. KNIGHT in W. Denison *Cricket: Sk. Players* 51 Each eleven..should contain at least four good bowlers, so that there may be..a change at each wicket. **1833** J. NYREN *Young Cricketer's Tutor* 64 We reckoned him a tolerably good change for bowling. **1912** J. B. HOBBS *Recov. 'Ashes'* 124 A double change was tried, Mr. Douglas and Woolley relieving the opening trundlers. **1955** *Times* 25 June 7/4 Our opening bowlers were a house decorator and a curate, and I was first change.

g. *Motoring.* A change from one gear to another. So *change-down, -up* (see CHANGE *v.* 6 d).

1912 [see *gear-change*, GEAR *sb.* IV]. **1936** R. LEHMANN *Weather in Streets* I. ii. 58 The..car..drew away with its old familiar long-drawn rising moan..on the change-up. **1959** M. PLATT *Elem. Automobile Engin.* (ed. 2) v. 85 Decreasing car speeds with a constant throttle opening will produce 'down' changes... The reverse of these conditions would produce a change 'up'. **1964** I. FLEMING *You only live Twice* xii. 147 The driver did a good racing change and pulled in.

†**2. a.** The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange. *in change*: in exchange. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28820 If þou had lede, & hade nede For to haue gold ne wald þou bede For to ma [= make] chaunge. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 379 Of hym..chaynge wes maid For othir that men takyn had. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 527 Took his herte in chaunge for myn. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7881 þai..made a chaunge..of hor choise lordes, Toax..was turnyt to the grekes, For Antenor. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Chaunge is no robry, but robry maketh chaunge. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 185 That I.. Maintain'd the change of words with any creature. **1606** —— *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 27 They will almost, Giue vs a Prince of blood..In change of him.

†**b.** *spec.* Exchange of merchandise, commerce.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 57 þe auteris of Crist are maad þe bordis of chaungis bi couetous men. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 32 Ane riche toun..quhair sum time wes gret change, be repair of uncouth marchandis.

3. A place where merchants meet for the transaction of business, an exchange. (Since 1800, erroneously treated as an abbreviation of *Exchange*, and written *'Change*.) Now chiefly in phr. *on 'Change*, at the Exchange.

a **1400** *Octouian* 793 As he toward the chounge yode. **1614** T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xii. 2 'A heart and a heart'; one for the church, another for the change. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, She saw you yesterday at the Change. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 386 ¶5 If such a Man comes from Change. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 336 It is powerful on Change. **1821** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 49 Old stock-jobbers..are gone hobbling to 'Change. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What good, honest, generous men at home, will be wolves and foxes on change! **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. (1881) 415 Grave merchants upon 'change.

4. a. The act of changing (see CHANGE *v.* 6, 7); alteration in the state or quality of anything; the fact of becoming other than it was; variation, mutation.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 166 Worldliche þinges þet beoð, ase þe mone, euer ine chaunge. **1340** *Ayenb.* 104 He [God] is zopliche..wiþ-oute enye chonge eure to yleste. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. ix. (1495) 93 Flewme is able to be..chaunged in to blode, and whan the chaunge is full made, etc. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5441 Withoute chaunge or variaunce. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. §11 A true change both of soul and body..from death to life. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 311 Remarkable Changes that have happen'd among the Fix'd Stars. **1775** SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, *Justice*. Do you really see any change in me? *Rosy*. Changel never was man so altered. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 182 Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change. **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 20 Growth is the reconcilement of permanence and change. **1858** J. BENNET *Nutrition* i. 26 Change, constant change, is the law of organic life. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. §1 (1882) 61 The change in himself was as startling as the change in his policy.

†**b.** *spec.* Changefulness, changing humour, caprice; 'inconstancy, fickleness' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XX, A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted With shifting change. **1605** —— *Lear* I. i. 291 You see how full of changes his age is. **1611** —— *Cymb* I. vi. 115. **1675** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 401 You bid me fear; in that your change I know.

c. *Mus.* Variation; modulation.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 69 Harke, what fine change is in the Musique. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 332 *Change*, the word used as the short for change of key or modulation.

d. *change of life*: (see quot. 1834); also *attrib.* and *ellipt.* (*colloq.*)

1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 54 *note*, When menstruation is about to cease, the period is called 'the change or turn of life'. **1864** F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* VI. 237 The period occupied by this 'change of life' ranges from two to four years, if not longer. **1934** S. BECKETT *More Pricks than Kicks* 117 The mother was low-sized..admirably preserved though well past the change. **1946** J. CARY *Moonlight* XV. 112 Rose was in her change—she used to fly into fearful rages. **1949** M. MEAD *Male & Female* XVI. 340 The old folk-phrase 'change-of-life baby'. **1959** 'ED MCBAIN' *Pusher* X. 93 Meyer had been a change-of-life baby.

e. *change of heart*: conversion to a different frame of mind.

1828 in WEBSTER. **1853** J. RUSKIN *Let.* Dec. in W. James *Order of Release* (1947) XIV. 213 She passes her days in melancholy, and nothing can help her but an entire change of heart. **1926** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* VII. 69 A 'change of heart' as regards the essential aims of life. *Ibid.* 70 In most men it seems theoretically possible to produce a 'change of heart'—i.e. substitute new dominant ideas for old. **1940** 'G. ORWELL' *Inside the Whale* 155 Lawrence..like Dickens..is a 'change-of-heart' man. **1960** *Author* LXXI. 119/1 A change of heart in high places would help.

f. *change of pace* = sense 1 b. *N. Amer.*

1940 *Time* 4 Mar. 50/2 As a change of pace, a picture agency released a photograph of blank-faced Brenda Frazier showing some expression. **1962** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 29 Jan. 6/3 Mr. MacLeod might provide a badly needed change of pace.

5. Of the moon: **a.** Properly, the passage from one 'moon' (*i.e.* monthly revolution) to another, the coming of the 'new moon'; **b.** extended more or less widely to include also the attainment of 'full moon', and even of intermediate phases.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 Of flodes high and ebbes lowe, Upon his [the Moon's] chaunge it shall be knowe. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 178 To follow still the changes of the Moone With fresh suspitions. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. I. 10 A Rule to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.. The 29th day of October is the day of her Change, or New Moon. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 551 Sacrificing at the change of every moon many victims, chiefly children, to the river Ganges. **1858** in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 365 It is high water, full and change..at 10 h. 11 m. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810, I still have 'em [fits] once or twice a week sometimes, always with a change in the moon.

6. That which is or may be substituted for another of the same kind; esp. in phrase *change of raiment* (*apparel*, etc.). (In this sense sometimes unchanged in the plural; see quot. 1611.)

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 9 Mistresse Lamilia, like a cunning Angler made readie her chaunge of baytes. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 33 If he change it at all, then both it, and the change thereof, shall be holy. —— *Judg.* xiv. 12 Thirtie sheetes, and thirtie change of garments. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 141 Who, drench'd, ne'er catch cold, though without change of smickets. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 248 Four horses with clothes on—change for a coach. **1876** BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xxi, A change of clothes, a few instruments and my gun.

7. a. Money of a lower denomination given in exchange for a larger coin, a bank-note, etc.; hence generally, coins of low denomination (often with adj. *small*); also coins of one currency given in exchange for those of another. **b.** The balance that remains over and is returned when anything is paid for by a piece of money greater than its price.

1622 MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* V. i, *Lysander*. Your hat is too high-crowned. *Gnotho*. I do give him two crowns for't, and that's equal change all the world over. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 97 These in Change will answer all the Fractions between Sixpence and a Farthing. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 ¶7 He had just received in a handful of change, the piece that he had..been seeking. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, Can you give me change for a guinea? **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* iv, I'll..bring back your change all right. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 25 Still used as small change. *Mod.* No change given. Passengers are requested to examine their tickets and change before leaving.

fig. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 199 A poor Anglo-Saxon must..look twice at his small change of quarters and minutes.

c. *to make change* (U.S.), to calculate and return the correct amount of change to a customer.

1865 G. A. H. SALA *My Diary in Amer.* I. xi. 237 'Making change' is quite an art, and persons who can 'make change' in a store or restaurant are advertised for every day in the newspapers. **1904** 'O. HENRY' in *World Mag.* 27 Mar. 10/4 At the cashier's desk sits Bogle... Behind a mountain of toothpicks he makes your change. **1931** W. FAULKNER *Sanctuary* XXVII. 327 Promise to get the kid a newspaper grift when he's old enough to make change. **1978** S. BRILL *Teamsters* IV. 124 The cash registers looked..out of date.. compared to the sleek digital boxes to make change in the shopping malls that line the nearby highways.

d. *slang.* Something given or taken in return. In such phrases as *to give* (a person) *change*, to do him a service; also ironically, to give him his

deserts, 'pay him out'; *to take one's change out of*, to take one's revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); *take your change out of that!* a slang expression when a 'settler' is given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow. So *not to get any* (or *much*) *change out of*: to get no return, result, or satisfaction from; to fail to get the better of (a person).

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. xi. (1849) 184 Take your change out of that! **1847** DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VI. 238, I should certainly have 'taken my change' out of the airs she continually gave herself. **1855** THACKERAY *Diary J. de la Pluche* (Hoppe) Whenever I see him in a very public place, I take my change for my money. I digg him in the ribbs, or slap his padded old shoulders. **1864** TROLLOPE *Small House Allington* II. xxx. 312 'That's a bitter old lady.'..'There ain't none of 'em get much change out of Mrs. Crump.' **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Hoppe) If you showed me a B. I could so far give you change for it as to answer Boffin. **1869** TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. II. xcvii. 369 Old Barty said something..that wasn't intended to be kind... But he got no change out of her. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. i. vi. 140, I just love..to hear her instructing other people in their own particular trades. She didn't get much change out of him. **1910** J. BUCHAN *Prester John* xii. 209 Still I said nothing. If the man had come to mock me, he would get no change out of David Crawford. **1954** J. TRENCH *Dishonoured Bones* ii. 62 She didn't get much change out of Charles.

8. *spec.* in *pl.* †**a.** *Math.* The different orders in which a set or series of things can be arranged; permutations (*obs.*). **b.** *Bell-ringing.* The different orders in which a peal of bells may be rung.

(The name has reference to a change from the 'usual order', viz. the diatonic scale, struck from the highest to the lowest bell; but in a wider sense, this is included as one of the changes; see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 In..Ringing Bells..Changes or Tunes [is] when they are rung to Immitate the airy sound of a Psalme or Song. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Changes* in arithmetic, etc., the permutations or variations of any number of quantities; with regard to their position, order, etc. **1864** JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 140 O Boston bells! Ply all your changes.

c. *to ring the changes*: (*a*) to go through all the changes in ringing a peal of bells; *fig.* to go through all the possible variations of any process; to repeat the same words, statements, etc., in various ways. (Constr. *on*, *upon*; now usually *contemptuous.*) (*b*) *slang*: see quot. 1786, 1874.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 331 Some ring the Changes of opinions. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 62 They shall only ring you over a few changes upon the three words: crying, Faith, Hope and Charity; Hope, Faith and Charity; and so on. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 36 A parcel of roaring bullies..ringing the changes on butcher's cleavers. **1786** *Remark. Trials J. Shepherd* 8 To initiate him into the art of what that gentleman stiled *ringing the changes*; that is, ingeniously substituting a worse for a better article, and decamping without a discovery. **1843** SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvi. (D.) He could..have astounded him by ringing changes upon Almugea, Cazimi, etc. **1874** *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Ring*, 'To ring the changes' in low life means to change bad money for good.

9. *Hunting.* Phr. *to hunt change*: see quots., and cf. COUNTER *adv.* ? *Obs.*

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 16 When the Hounds..take fresh scent, hunting another Chase..we say, they Hunt Change. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Buck-Hunting*, To have a care of Hunting Counter or Change, because of the plenty of Fallow Deer that use to come more directly upon the Hounds, than the red Deer doth. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Change* (among Hunters is when a Buck, etc., met by Chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

†**10.** *Surveying.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. i. §2. 4 Provide ten small sticks..at the end of every one of those Chains, stick one of these..into the Ground, which let him that followeth take up..These Ten Chains if the distance be large, you call a Change, and so you may denominate every large distance by Changes, Chains and Links.

11. *Sc.* An ale-house; = CHANGE-HOUSE.

c **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 68 A gentleman that keeps a Change..They call an alehouse a change.

12. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

a. *Comb.*, as *change-day*, *-time* (sense 5), *change-ringer*, *-ringing* (sense 8 b), *change-keeper* (sense 11); *change-of-address* attrib.; **change agent**, one who initiates a movement toward social change in a group; **Change Alley**, a narrow street in London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks (see ALLEY); **change-broker** = exchange broker; **change gear**, gearing by which changes may be made in the relative number of turns per minute for the driving or driven shafts of lathes and similar machines; **change-giving**, the giving of change (sense 7 b); also *attrib.*; **change key**, one adapted for opening only one set of locks, as distinguished from a master key; **change lever** = *change-speed lever*; **change purse**, a purse for small change; **change-ratio** (see quot.); **change-speed**, a mechanism for effecting a change of gear and thereby increasing or decreasing the speed of a cycle, motor-car, etc.; also *attrib.*, as *change-speed gear*, *lever*, etc.; **change-wheel** (see quot.). See also CHANGE-HOUSE.

1959 C. P. LOOMIS in *Rural Sociol.* XXIV. 383 Directed social change is consciously brought about by an actor or social system representative who for convenience may be designated as the **change agent.* **1971** *Mod. Law Rev.* XXXIV. 644 The absorption of new recruits who will act as change-agents, socialising the senior members of the [legal] profession and themselves gradually seeping into positions of authority and responsibility. **1983** *Underground Grammarian* Apr. 3/2 It offers golden opportunities for academies of educationism, administrative bureaucracies,.. even guidance counsellors and change-agents. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. v, Poor sub-lieutenant Duhamel, innocent *Change-broker. **1633** T. JAMES *Voyage* 18 It flowes on the *change day, about a eleuen a clocke. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 16 May 1/6 The *change-giving rostrums were in working order. **1963** *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Decimal Curr.* i. 12 Their introduction [vulgar fractions]..probably makes mental calculations and change-giving slower. *Ibid.* ix. 229 The change-giving operations..were conducted at a more rapid tempo. **1752** in *Scots. Mag.* (1753) July 338/1 Duncan Campbell *changekeeper. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 8/6 This..gear is now equipped with a *change-lever. **1950** 'S. RANSOME' *Deadly Miss Ashley* viii. 84 Miss Ashley had left a *change-of-address card with the branch post office. **1911** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 19 Apr. 24/1 The Newest Square Shaped Bag, with plain brass frames, solid leather, plain silk lining, with *change purse. **1967** 'D. SHANNON' *Chance to Kill* (1968) xv. 218 An old-fashioned change purse, with double compartments. **1883** A. GREY in *Nature* XXVII. 320 The multiplier..or *change-ratio as it has been called by Professor James Thompson, is..the number of the new units of velocity equivalent to one of the old units. **1884** *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 501/3 The *change-ringers have done far more evil than revolution and bigotry combined. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iii. 31 *Change-ringing is pre-eminently [an art]..which exercises the mind and body at the same time. **1902** EDGE & JARROTT in A. C. Harmsworth et al. *Motors* xv. 324 The *change-speed lever is on the right hand. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* iii. 60 The change-speed gear in its simplest and commonest form. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 17 Aug. 7/5 For the next [cycle] tour that I make in company I shall insist on all machines being fitted with the useful change-speed. *Ibid.* 11 Nov. 7/3 When the change-speed lever is pushed away from the driver, the jaw clutch engages the low gear wheels. **1922** *Times* 20 June 8/5 The change-speed lever provides four forward positions.., a neutral and a reverse. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 526 **Change-wheels*, having varying numbers of cogs of the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The screw is driven by means of..change-wheels from the end of the lathe-spindle.

b. *attrib.* in sense 'taking the place of another, acting as substitute, exchange-, vice-'. **change-bowler** *Cricket*, a bowler who relieves the regular bowlers in a match (cf. 1 f).

1833 NYREN *Young Cricketers' Tutor* 58 The two principal bowlers..were Thomas Brett and Richard Nyren..; the *corps de reserve*, or change-bowlers, were Barber and Hogsflesh. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. i. §3. 147 The change-horses being better at the regular hunt-stable. **1884** BP. OF CHICHESTER in *Times* 20 Aug. 5 To keep a book..in which the name of every change-preacher should be entered. **1886** *Daily News* 22 July 5/1 Mr. Bonnor and Mr. Jones are also very useful change bowlers. **1903** WODEHOUSE *Prefect's Uncle* xv. 214 He was essentially a change bowler.

change (tʃeɪndʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **chaungen**, **chaungi**, 3 **changen**, **changi**, 3–7 **chaunge**, 4 **schaungen**, **chawnge**, **chong**, **chongi**, 5 **chonge**, **chawngyn**, **chaunch**, 6 **chaung**, **chaundge**, **chaynge**, ? **chonch**, 3– **change**. [ME. *change-n*, a. OF. *change-r* (= Pr. *camjar*, *cambiar*, Sp. *cangear*, *cambiar*, It. *cangiare*, *cambiāre*):—late L. *cambiāre* (in Salic Law, etc.), f. *cambi-um* exchange; used for cl. L. *cambīre* to barter, exchange: perh. cognate with Gr. *καμπ-* to bend, turn, turn back.]

1. a. *trans.* To put or take another (or others) instead of; to substitute another (or others) for, replace by another (or others); to give up in exchange for something else.

(Here (but not in 1 b) the 'something else' is almost always of the same kind as the thing it replaces.)

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 7 þat tu naldes chaungen þat tu liuest in for to beo cwen icrunet. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29410 He chaunges crun or wede. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1003 In þis werld es bothe wele and wa, þat es ofte chaunged to and fra. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 He shall his place chaunge And seche many londes straunge. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 The same herbes..were sent to the Kinges closid and sealled with their sealles, to thentent that they shulde not be chaunged. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 250 Which for a better liuing will chaung his colledge. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* IV. xxxiv, Changing the Clyme, thou couldst not change thy Care. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 14 He shaued himselfe, and changed his raiment. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 155 They change their weekly barber, weekly news. **1805** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 197 When I had changed my things, and taken my tea.

b. with *for* (*with* obs.) before the thing put or taken in exchange. (Now usually *exchange*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 Mani on stilleliche hor armes a wei caste, & chaungede hom vor herigaus. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1233 And swore so depe to..chaunge hire for no newe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7589 He may be chaungit..for sum choise other, þat is takon of Troy. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 114 Who will not change a Rauen for a Doue? **1599** —— *Hen. V*, III. vii. 12, I will not change my Horse with any that treades but on foure postures. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 234 Where Jove..Might change Olympus for a nobler hill. *a* **1875** MONSELL *Hymn*, '*When I had wandered*' iii, I.. changed my hopes for fears.

c. *spec.* To give or procure money of another kind (*e.g.* foreign or smaller coin) in exchange for money of some defined kind or amount.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 129 [Ihesus] caste adown her stalles, þat..chaungeden any moneye. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.) A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea..when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. **1826** SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 382 When we change a guinea, the shillings escape as things of small account. **1876** BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xii, The Commercial Bank would change my English gold.

d. *to change oneself*: *i.e.* one's clothes. So *to change one's feet*; *i.e.* one's shoes or other covering for the feet (now only *Sc.*). Also, to put fresh clothes on (a person); *spec.* to change a baby's napkin.

c **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Than the kyng entred into a lytel chaumbre, and there dyd chaunge him. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. v, I change myself twice a-day. **1861** RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She did not change her feet when she came in from the wet. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, My England* 23 Joyce, you must be patient. I'm just changing Annabel. **1936** W. HOLTBY *South Riding* v. i. 275 That baby needs changing. **1958** C. FREMLIN *Hours before Dawn* vii. 59 There hadn't been time to give Michael his orange juice, or change him.

e. *intr.* To change one's clothes. Also *ellipt.*, to change into evening dress. *colloq.*

1470 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xvi. (1947) II. 1017 A jantill-woman..brought hym a shirte of small lynen clothe; but he chaunged nat there. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 350 After dinner I..washed and changed. **1928** D. L. SAYERS *Unpleasantness at Bellona Club* xxi. 266 Bunter..was..in attendance with his master's dress clothes. Having changed, Wimsey passed through the hall again. **1945** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Three Men in New Suits* ii. 20 You won't have to dress, though, because he..doesn't bother changing. **1946** 'S. RUSSELL' *To Bed with Grand Music* vi. 83, I simply must have a bath and change. **1948** O. LANCASTER in *Signs of Times* (1961) 52 How does one entertain Americans?—If one gives them Spam and doesn't change, we're a down-at-heel, C3 nation. **1954** A. S. C. ROSS in *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen* LV. 44 A sentence *Shall we wear evening dress?* would not be possible, the appropriate expression being *Are we going to change?* **1970** D. HALLIDAY *Dolly & Cookie Bird* iii. 23 On Ibiza, the Lloyds don't wear DJs except for a party, though of course everyone changes.

2. a. Often with plural object, in sense: To substitute one thing for another of the same kind; to quit one and take another.

Thus *to change hands*, to pass from one hand to another, from one person's possession to another's; *to change sides*, to go over from one side to the other; *to change carriages* (e.g. on a railway). (Rarely with obj. in sing. as †*to change the hand* (obs.), *to change one's side*; these cases belong properly to 1.)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 529 The place however only chang'd the hand without going out of the Family. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 435 Their weak heads..'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 22 If you change ends, still the Air will rush out at the upper end. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. §2 Money changeth hands. **1755** *Game at Cricket* 7 The Bowler..shall bowl to the Number of Four [balls] before he changes wickets. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Feb. 5/3 The Simla..after changing owners, was converted into a sailing ship. *Mod.* Passengers by these trains change carriages at Didcot.

b. *intr.* or *ellipt.* To change carriages on a railway, boats on a river, etc.

18.. *Tyneside Song*, Ye mun change here for Jarrow. *Mod.* Passengers for Cambridge change at Bletchley. All change here, please!

3. a. *trans.* To give and receive reciprocally, exchange, interchange. (For this *exchange* is now the ordinary prose word, but *change* is still in *dial.*, *arch.*, and *poet.* use, and in 'change places', and the like.)

Const. A and B change places, A changes places with B.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 1052 Quaþ horn..We schulle chaungi wede. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 238 Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word? **1592** —— *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 31 Some say, the Larke and loathed Toad change eyes. **1600** —— *A.Y.L.* I. iii. 93 Wilt thou change Fathers? I will giue thee mine. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks*, After they had changed a few bullets [they] boarded a tall ship of the Turkes. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Life* (1826) 172 Purposing to change a pistol-shot or two with the first I met. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 45 Forbid by fate to change one transient glance! **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her attendants changed expressive looks with each other. **1842** TENNYSON *Dora* 42 If you..change a word with her he calls his wife. **1864** *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 764 (Hoppe) Do you believe that the Æsculapius would change places with him? **1870** *Daily News* 16 Apr., Whose owner..by 'changing works', as the exchange of labour is called, does as much for his neighbours.

†**b.** To exchange (a thing) *with* (a person).

(Here the thing given is the sole object, that received being understood to be the corresponding thing in relation to the other person or party. The construction is thus a mixture of 1 and 3.)

c **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, I scorn to change my state with kings. **1604** —— *Oth.* I. iii. 317, I would change my Humanity with a Baboone. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not..change thy fortune and condition.

†**4.** To give or bestow in exchange. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *1 Sam.* x. 9 God changed unto him another hart.

5. *intr.* To make an exchange.

†**a.** with *for* (also *with*) before the thing given.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, In Indie, saith Isidore, there is neyther Lead nor Brasse of his owne, therefore it chaungeth for his owne Marchandise (as with Gemmes and Margarets). *a* **1637** B. JONSON '*Drink to me only*', But might I of Jove's nectar sip I would not change for thine.

b. with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 356 It cannot be long that Desdemona should continue her loue to the Moore.. She must change for youth. [But the sense may be different.] **1608** —— *Per.* IV. vi. 174 Thou hold'st a place, for which the pained'st fiend Of hell would not in reputation change.

c. with *with* before the person, as in 3.
1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xvii, Ere we part change with me.

6. a. *trans.* To make (a thing) other than it was; to render different, alter, modify, transmute.
a **1225** *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius.. changede his chere. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 He ne my3te hire herte change, þat heo to sore ne drow. *c* **1300** *Beket* 258 He gan to changi al his lyf: and his manere also. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 His forme he chaungeth sodeinly. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clii. 181 He changed his countenance. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunging times have chaunged us too. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 145 No errour of a subordinate Judge, can change the Law. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 He so far changed his purpose as to go back through Macedonia. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §8 (1882) 430 A series of victories which.. changed the political aspect of the world.

b. With *into* or *to*: To turn or convert *into*.
c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1258 þat sumtyme wer gentyle, Now ar chaunged to chorles. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* III. xiv. 58 The vertue that tornyth and chaungyth the substaunce of the sede in to the substance of al the partyes of the plante. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 126 Cambio is chang'd into Lucentio. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cvi. 20 They changed their glory, into the similitude of an oxe. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* III. 123 Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. **1833** TENNYSON *Lady Clara* vi, You changed a wholesome heart to gall. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They would change the patriarchal or dynastic form into aristocracy or monarchy.

c. To turn from the natural or proper state; to render acid or tainted; as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* (or *turn*) milk. (*colloq.* or *dial.*)

d. *to change up, down*, to engage a higher, lower, gear in a motor vehicle. Also *to change* (*to a higher, lower*) *gear*.
1902 A. C. HARMSWORTH *Motors* xv. 327 Change to a lower gear at once. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* iii. 64 All that is necessary in changing gear is to move the lever which tightens a band on one of the friction drums and locks it. **1933** P. MACDONALD *Myst. Dead Police* i. 7 The police car .. was changed down miraculously just before the turning. **1939** L. MACNEICE *Autumn Jrnl.* v. 25 A car.. accelerates, changes Up, having just changed down. **1942** *Autocar: Motor Driving made Easy* (ed. 7) iii. 29 The time has come to 'change down'. **1953** E. HAWKS *Cassell Book of Austin A 40* (ed. 2) ii. 35 In changing down from top to third, and third to second, proceed as follows. **1962** J. BRAINE *Life at Top* ii. 38, I changed down into second; then changed up again.

7. a. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become different, undergo alteration, alter, vary.
c **1275** LAY. 3791 þo changede [**1205** twineden] hire þonkes. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 On þe fifte day changed þer wynde. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 779 Tho chaungen gan here colour in here face. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 When the french kyng sawe the englysshmen, his blode chaunged. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxviii. 441 The flowers be..of an incarnate..colour changing upon blewe. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 96 Their mindes may change. **1611** BIBLE *Malachi* iii. 6, I am the Lord, I change not. **1632** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 90 Ye have not changed upon, nor wearied of your sweet Master, Christ. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* II. 68 Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 91 Nothing will die; All things will change.

b. To turn *into* or *to* something else.
a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 306 Ha.. Chaungeþ fram water into blod. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 88 Our solemne Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. **1601** —— *All's Well* IV. iii. 5 He chang'd almost into another man. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. 16 And every winter change to spring.

†c. With complemental adj.: To become, turn. *Obs. rare.*
1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Endive..by this means will change whitish.

d. Of the moon: (*a*) To pass through her various phases. (*b*) To pass from one monthly revolution to another, pass through the phase of 'new moon'; sometimes extended to 'full moon', and intermediate phases. Cf. CHANGE *sb.* 5.
c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5336 It shal chaungen..as the moone. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. 83 The minde of men chaungeth as the mone. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 110 The Moone.. That monethly changes in her circled Orbe. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 322 The moon changeth; *Luna coit, vel novatur.* **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810 When the moon changes, I have the fits.

†e. *spec.* To change countenance; to turn pale, blush, etc. *Obs.*
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 140 He changes more and more, I thinke he be angrie indeede. —— *Hen. V*, II. ii. 73 Looke ye how they change: Their cheekes are paper. **1611** —— *Cymb.* I. vi. 12 Change you, Madam?

f. *spec.* To turn sour or acid, become tainted; to 'turn'. (*colloq.* or *dial.*)

8. a. *trans.* To shift, transfer (*from* one place *to* another).
c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 131 From feble lande eke chaunge hem yf thou mowe: For man and tree from feble lande to goode Who can and wol not chaunge I holde him woode. **1843** LEVER *Jack Hinton* xxx, He changed all the splints and bandages to the sound leg.

b. *intr.* To remove to another place or into other circumstances; to be shifted or transferred. (*rare*; occas. *colloq.* with *about, over*, etc.)
c **1360** *Song of Yesterd.* 33 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 134 Hit [worldly bliss] schaungeþ so oft and so sodeynly, To day is here, to morwe a way. **1426** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 134 To forein blode that it not ne choinge, The crowne to put in non hondis straunge. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 When trewe mens money, chaungth into theeues purses. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 119 a, If a person or a vicar.. dieth or chaungeth. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) To let us change and change about.

9. *Phrases.* [In some of these it is uncertain whether the verb was originally transitive or intransitive.] *to change arms*: (*Mil.*) to shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other. *to change colour* or *hue*: to become altered in colour; *spec.* of persons, to turn pale, blush, etc. (cf. COLOUR). †*to change* (*one's*) *copy*: to change or alter one's style, manner, character. †*to change countenance* or *face* (obs.) = *to change colour*. *to change foot*: †(*a*) to change sides, play the turncoat (*obs.*); (*b*) (also *to change feet.*) = *to change step*. *to change front*: (orig. *Mil.*) to face in another direction, to alter one's direction of standing or marching; usually *fig.* *to change hands*: see 2. *to change hand*, or *change a horse* (*Horsemanship*): see quot. †*to change one's life* (obs. rare): to die. *to change one's mind*: to alter one's opinion or purpose (see MIND). *to change one's note* or *tune*: to alter one's manner of speaking, to speak more respectfully, to change from laughter to tears (*colloq.*). *to change sides*: see 2. *to change step*: to alter the cadence of the steps in marching so that each foot falls at the instant the other would have fallen. *to chop and change*: see CHOP *v.*[2]
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 795 With those wordes the duke a lytell chaunged *colour. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 192 Change you colour? **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 5 Mr. Thatcher.. was so apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §11. 72 One large star.. changed colour incessantly. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 327 Chaunge your *copye, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylles agaynste you. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 190, I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 374 Howsoever we change Copy, we are embased.. thereby. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* Wks. 1874 VI. 22 Why, to change *face They say in modest maides are signes of grace. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 153 Glocester.. conceiving his turning, not so to serve his turne, as he expected.. againe changed *foote. **1833** *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Change Feet* .. This may be required of a man who is stepping with a different foot from the rest. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., To change a *horse, or change *hand, is to turn or beat the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the right to the left, or from the left to the right. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 4210 (Trin.) Soone bigon he chaunge *hew. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. i. 83 a, At yᵉ same time Marye the Vyrgyne.. did chaunge her *life. **1611** BIBLE *Hebr.* xii. 17 Hee found no place of repentance [*marg.* way to change his *minde]. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure. **1885** SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times* LXXX. 136/1 The lady.. afterwards changed her mind and wished to take it back. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, I'll make him change his *Note presently. **1578** *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 185 Priestes change your *tune. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe), You must not suppose.. that I can change and *chop my politics for my own purpose.

changeability (tʃeɪndʒə'bɪlɪtɪ). Also 4 **chaungeablete**. [In its ME. form, a. OF. *changeableté*: see CHANGEABLE, and -ITY.] The quality of being changeable. a. = CHANGEABLENESS. b. Capability of being changed.
1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xv. 11 *marg.*, Repenting, whanne it berith chaungeablete, may not be in God. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. li. (1859) 54 Chaungeabylyte of wylle. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. x. 248/1 Freelte and unstabylyte and chaungeabylyte. **1785** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) II. 384 Her emphasis has that sort of changeability, which gives an interest to everything she utters. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 319 The changeability of phenomena through human agency.

changeable ('tʃeɪndʒəb(ə)l), *a.* Forms: 4 **chaungeabil**, etc. [a. F. *changeable*, f. *change-r* to CHANGE; see -ABLE.]
1. That may change; liable or subject to change; mutable, variable, inconstant.
a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii[ix]. 8 All ere chawngeabil & passand. **1340** —— *Pr. Consc.* 1413 þe life of þis world es .. ful variand and chaungeable. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 384 Fortune is chaungeable. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is certeine that he is vnchangeable, and that if he were not so the whole chaungeable nature should perish. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 431 A moonish youth [would] greeue, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *a* **1762** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxix. 114, I have been very near leaving this changeable world. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Astron.* II. 429/2 The most remarkable of these changeable stars. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The weather was very changeable.
2. Liable to be changed (by others); alterable.
1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 30 This chaungebyll rewle. **1604** H. JACOB *Reasons* 70 It is not Changeable by man, and therefore it only is lawfull. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 247 Their places of meeting were changeable, and only known to their own party. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 275 A merely arbitrary determination.. changeable at pleasure.
3. a. Showing different colours under different aspects; 'shot', changing-coloured.
1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Grene chaungeable velvet. **1550** *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 34 A cope of blew changeable sylke. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 323 Pigeons haue feathers of changeable colours. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Changeable coloured vrchins. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 76. **1624** *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 136 Changable taffaty curtains. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶3 A Robe of changeable Silk. *c* **1815** MOORE *Irish Melod.* Poet. Wks. II. 137 Love's wing and the peacock's are .. both of them bright, but they're changeable too. **1861** C. M. YONGE *Young Step-Mother* xv. 197 Grand-mamma.. stroked down the flounces of her changeable silk. **1968** H. MCCLOY *Mr. Splitfoot* (1969) xii. 126 A ball dress of changeable silk, pale blue and rose.

†b. Variegated, parti-coloured. *Obs.*
1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 960 Each one strives who shall lay the first hand upon that changeable cote [Joseph's].

†4. Varying, various. *Obs.*
1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdr.* vi. 44 Floures of chaungeable coloure and smell. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 203 The shepheard must often driue them ouer changeable pastures and grounds whereas there is scant of feeding.

5. as *sb.* †a. A changeable fabric (see 3 a, b). *Obs.* b. A changeable thing or person. *rare.*
1496 *Will of Byllisdon* (Somerset Ho.) Tartron or Sarsenet of Chaungeable. **1627** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix, First went Lying.. clad all in Changeable. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 35 No Change.. the Unchangeable affects, To his fix'd Glory God all Changeables directs. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 298 The changelings, or changeables, if thou like that word better.

changeableness ('tʃeɪndʒəb(ə)lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being changeable; mutability, variableness; inconstancy, fickleness.
c **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 106 þe blamefull chaungeablenesse of þe queene. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* x. §13. 161 According to the changeablenesse of mens mindes. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 49 *note*, Considering the Changeableness of Fortune. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ¶5 The changeableness of the Weather. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. §1 (1882) 215 The old sneer of the changeableness of woman.

changeably ('tʃeɪndʒəblɪ), *adv.*
†1. By way of exchange or interchange. *Obs.*
1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 109 In wytnesse herof both partyes hath chaungeably sette their seales the day and tyme before rehersed.

†2. Alternately in order or position. *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* xv. 40 To vse chaungable [*alternis autem utī*].. is delitable. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D ij a, So chaungeably she [Anna wyfe to kyng Rich. II.] bare theys armys [i.e. of Englond and of Fraunce and of thempor of Almayn] in xvj. quarteris.

†3. In a manner liable to change. *Obs.*
1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 181 God.. created man good, howbeit chaungeablie good; free from euill, howbeit so as he might choose the euill.

4. In a changeable or changing manner; with constant change or variety.
1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, His several colours, he wears, wherein he flourisheth changeably, every day.

†**'changeant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *changeant*, pr. pple. of *changer* to change: cf. CANGEANT.] Changing.
c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 90 The changeant colour of Dove's glist'ring neck.

†**'change-church**. *Obs.* [f. CHANGE *v.* + CHURCH.] One who changes churches; who holds various ecclesiastical preferments in succession.
1662 FULLER *Worthies, Herts.* (1811) I. 429 (D.) Boso.. was a great Change-Church in Rome.

changed (tʃeɪndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ED¹. Sidney's form *caunged* is prob. after It. *cangiato* changed; cf. CANGEANT, It. *cangiante* changing, changeful.] That has undergone change; made other than it was; altered.
1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 116 You might well see by his caunged countenance.. that hee felt the part hee playd. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 381 Your chang'd complexions. *a* **1674** MILTON *Hor. Ode* I. v. 6 How oft shall he On faith and changed gods complain. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 187 Changed opinions will bring change of feelings.

changeful ('tʃeɪndʒfʊl), *a.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of change, greatly given to change; changing, variable, inconstant. (Chiefly *poetic.*)
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 99 When we will tempt the frailtie of our powers, Presuming on their changefull potencie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 565 The changeful Temper of the Skies. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Woman, that various and that changeful thing. **1798** SOUTHEY *To a Friend, &c.*, The changeful April day. **1852** KEBLE *Chr. Year., 6th Sund. aft. Epiph.*, The changeful year.
Hence **'changefully** *adv.*, **'changefulness**.
1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* x, The gleams from the great burning logs lighted up.. the polished walnut panels so changefully. **1777** BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 582, I complained of a wretched changefulness, so that I could not preserve.. the same views. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 227 A day was coming when.. this sad world was to put off for ever its changefulness.

'change-house. *Sc.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + HOUSE.] 'A small inn or alehouse' (Jam.). (Perhaps originally a wayside inn at which horses were or might be changed; in which sense it sometimes remains as a proper name on the old coach-roads.)

c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 When men see the Ivy bush hang out, They knowe the change-house. **1700** SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 52 (Jam.) A little kind of chainge-house.. that provides meat for men and horses. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The guests had left their horses at the small inn, or change-house, as it was called, of the village. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* VI. 78 These..Went by the lochside along to the changehouse near in the clachan.

changeless ('tʃeɪndʒlɪs), *a.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + -LESS. Not in Bailey or Johnson.)] Without change, unchanging, immutable.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 215 Thus for each change my changelesse heart I fortifie. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxvii. (R.) Vnto the cuckooe..she Adjudg'd a spring-time's changeles note. **1636** HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 101 O changelesse fate, direct mee to the end. *a* **1700** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Letter fr. Sea*, As changeless as my mind. **1847** M. BOWLY in *Bk. Praise* 438 Free and changeless is His favour. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 101 God alone is changeless.

Hence **'changelessly** *adv.*, **'changelessness.**

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* in *Education* III. No. 6. 560 The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of changelessness. **1840** GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 7 The changelessness..of the church in the fundamental truths of the Gospel. **1902** W. WATSON *Coron. K. Edw. VII* iii, And changelessly the river sends his sigh Down leagues of hope and fear. **1910** *Times* 21 Mar. 6/1 The axis round which the policy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy changelessly revolves.

changeling ('tʃeɪndʒlɪŋ), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **chaunge-**. [f. CHANGE *v.* + -LING, dim. suffix.]

A. *sb.*

1. One given to change; a fickle or inconstant person; a waverer, turncoat, renegade. *arch.*

1555 T. HAWKES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 263/2, I am no changeling, nor none will be. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 45 Which have their being under that changeling the Moon. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 42 They would never be Changlings, nor forsake their old Lord for a new. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. VI. 459 Darnley was such a changeling. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. 286 England has nought to fear from such changelings.

2. A person or thing (surreptitiously) put in exchange for another. ? *Obs.* (exc. as in 3.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 13 They put a stinkyng harlot in place of the holy spouse of Christe. That this puttyng in of a changelyng should not deceiue vs, etc. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 53, I..Folded the Writ vp in forme of the other..plac't it safely, The changeling neuer knowne. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xx. 204 It is not St. Ambrose..but a changling in his clothes. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 175 Who live as changelings ever since, For love of your domains.

3. *spec.* A child secretly substituted for another in infancy; *esp.* a child (usually stupid or ugly) supposed to have been left by fairies in exchange for one stolen. (In quot. 1590 applied to the child taken, not to that left.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. 122 They have so fraied us with..elves, hags..changlings, incubus, Robin goodfellow..and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 23. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 65 Such, men do chaungelings call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* VIII. 24 To steal a Prince out of his cradle, and leave a Changeling in the room. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. iii. 14 Your precious babe is hence convey'd, And in its place a changeling laid. **1840** AINSWORTH *Tower of L.* 370 Yes! I am a changeling.

transf. and *fig.* **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. i, That great tower..A changeling of man's art, nursed amid nature's brood. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 The small pox was always present..turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered.

attrib. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 120, I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman. **1825** T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* 49 *note*, A strong similarity in the traits of changeling character.

4. A half-witted person, idiot, imbecile. *arch.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 182 A Changeling ..is not one child changed for another, but one child on a sudden much changed from it-self. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., To think how ill she do any serious part..just like a fool or changeling. **1845** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 100 The giant becomes a dwarf—the genius a helpless changeling.

†**5.** The rhetorical figure *Hypallage*. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 182 Hipallage or the Changeling..as, he that should say, for tell me troth and lie not, lie me troth and tell not.

†**B.** as *adj.* (attrib. use of 1). Changeable, variable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1646 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 20 Some are so studiously changling in that particular. **1691** *New Disc. Old Intreague* Introd. 4 Crouds of Thoughtless Mob with Changeling Praise. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 606 Curse on that Changeling Deity of Fools [Fortune].

changement ('tʃeɪndʒmənt). *rare.* [a. F. *changement* changing, change: see CHANGE *v.* and -MENT.] Change, alteration, variation.

1584 MELVIL *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 80 An appearance of changement of mind in him. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 208 The most notable changement which happened in Religion. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 57 Arrows, of different weights..according to the different changements made in the distance of the ground.

‖ **changement de pieds** (ʃɑ̃ʒmɑ̃ də pje). *Ballet.* [Fr., lit. 'change of feet'.] A jump during which the dancer changes the position of the feet. Also *ellipt.* **changement.**

1840 F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* 28 June in *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 26 Dancers deserve to be well paid when one thinks of.. the daily hours of *battements* and *changements de pieds*. **1916** *Dancing Times* Sept. 327 [Espinosa's] 'Syllabus of Dancing'. .. Steps of Elevation.—Changements, soubresauts, [etc.]. **1922** BEAUMONT & IDZIKOWSKI *Man. Class. Theatr. Dancing* IV. 182 Execute *deux petits changements*. **1957** G. B. L. WILSON *Dict. Ballet* 71 If the legs are lightly beaten from the lower calf before changing, the changement is known as an entrechat royal or changement battu.

change-over. The action or an act of changing over. **a.** Alteration from one working system to another (see also quots. 1940, 1953). **b.** A reversal of the situation in affairs, of opinions, etc. **c.** The action of handing over the baton to the next runner in a relay race.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 4/3 The fuel..will be paraffin, which will be used with Messrs. Thornycroft's patent change-over device from a preliminary start on petrol. **1920** H. G. WELLS *Outl. Hist.* 645/1 Now here was a change-over of quite primary importance in human affairs. **1926** H. M. ABRAHAMS *Athletics* x. 98 The ideal change over [in relay racing] is achieved when each man is going as nearly as possible at full speed and there is no hesitation on the part of the recipient of the baton. **1927** *Glasgow Herald* 3 Dec. 11 A method of converting the station from the use of one wave to that of another within a far shorter time than at present occupied by the change-over. **1928** *Observer* 1 Jan. 10/2 Water engineers..said the change-over to river supplies must come about..in the next generation. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 17/4 The change-over on the Central Section of the Southern Railway from the overhead to the third rail system. **1929** G. M. BUTLER *Mod. Athletics* ii. 30 During the sprint relay there should be a steward at each change-over station. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 152/2 *Change-over*, the transference of projection from one machine to another at the end of one reel and the start of the next, without an apparent break in the sequence. **1953** K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* 278 *Change-over cue*, small spot or other mark made in the top right-hand corner of certain frames near the end of a reel to give the projectionist a signal for the change-over. **1955** R. BANNISTER *First Four Minutes* vi. 78 The U.S.A. team was disqualified for an alleged faulty changeover. **1958** *Engineering* 11 Apr. 452/3 A change-over switch is fitted for use with either base. **1958** *Church Times* 21 Nov. 5/2 Growing reverence for the Blessed Sacrament seems to have dictated the change-over from leavened to unleavened bread in the West.

changer ('tʃeɪndʒə(r)). Forms: 4 chaungeour, changeour, 4–6 chaunger, 5 chawniore, chaungere, 6– changer. [ME. *changeour*, a. OF. *changeor* (mod.F. *changeur*):— late L. type **cambiātōr-em*; but prob. often directly f. CHANGE.]

1. a. One who, or that which, changes anything; see CHANGE *v.* 1, 6.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is chaunger of the ayre. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 Though chaunge be no robbry..Yet shall that chaunge rob the chaunger of his wit. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 264 The same thing cannot be the changer and changed. **1854** W. WATERWORTH *Anglicanism* 84 Reformers..and changers in matters of religion. **1881** P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 192 Christ, the changer of hearts.

b. *spec.* A mechanism designed to change the records on a record player. In full ***record changer.***

1930 *Gramophone* Mar. 474/2 A novel, and yet efficient, automatic record changer is on view on the Cowley stand... It will change up to six records, either 10 in. or 12 in. **1940** *Ibid.* Dec. 163/2 The automatic record changer is of the usual eight record capacity type... This changer is fitted with a spring loaded spindle to minimise the chances of record slip. **1967** *Times Rev. Industry* June 48/1 A year earlier [1951] BSR introduced its first automatic changer unit designed to handle LPs, 45s and 78s. Technically this new machine was a considerable advance on the heavyweight changers which had ground and scraped their way through stacks of 78s for more than a decade.

†**2.** One who changes money, a money-changer.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 14732 (Trin.) þe chaungeours [*Cott. Gött.* moneurs; *Fairf.* moneyers] for þat gilt Her bordes [iesus] ouer kest. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungeris. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. (1860) 8b, The chaungers, and they that lene money. **1611** BIBLE *John* ii. 14 Found in the Temple..the changers of money, sitting..Powred out the changers money.

3. One who changes or varies; an inconstant person. *rare.*

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx, To be thy chiftanes changers ay thou chuisis. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 21 Medle not with them that are giuen to change [*marg.* Heb. changers].

4. *Sc.* One who keeps a CHANGE-HOUSE.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 177 *foot-n.*, In 1673 the Council of Paisley..ordain that changers selling drink to scholars shall pay £10.

changing ('tʃeɪndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHANGE.

1. a. The action of substituting one thing for another, or of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1532 Many men se ofte chaungyng Of sere maners of gys of clethyng. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawngynge or yeuynge oone thinge for anothere, *cambium*. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 For confirmatioun of peace and changeing of seillis. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* 76b, A choppyng and chaungeyng of benefites one for an other. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* V. ii. 137 Change your Fauours too..But in this changing, What is your intent? **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 9 Neither was there this chopping and changing in the more ancient times onely.

†**b.** *concr.* A thing given in exchange. *Obs. rare.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* lx. Wks. I. 184 What chaunginge shal a man 3yve for his soule.

2. a. The action of making a thing other than it was; alteration.

a **1225** *Anc. R.* 6 þeos riwle..is euer on, & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 182 For chawngynge of Cristis ordynaunce. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 271 Notable alteracyon or chaungynge of the partes. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 133 So many various shiftings and changings of modes. **1866** SHARPE *New Test.* Pref., The Translator..has made no change for changing's sake.

†**b.** *Mus.* Variation; modulation; = CHANGE *sb.* 4c. *Obs.*

1633 FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xix, Change when you sing, muses delight in changing. **1669** PENN *No Cross* xix. §31 The Musick was simple, without Art of Changings.

3. a. The action of becoming other than it was; change, alteration, variation.

c **1330** *Kyng of Tars* 871 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 192 Bi chaungynge of his hewe. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. x, þe rauen haþ foure and sixty chaungynges of voyse. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* ci. 38 There is no changyng foundyn in the. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 9 The chaunginge of their countenaunce bewrayeth them. **1659** C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 6 A person given to vacillations and changings.

†**b.** Of the moon; = CHANGE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj, Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 8 The moneth is called after her name, encreasing wonderfully in her changing.

4. *attrib.* in various senses; see the vb. **changing note** (see quot. 1876); **changing room**, a room where one can change one's clothes, esp. at a sports ground.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Changing notes*, passing notes or discords which occur on the accented parts of a bar. **1878** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 75 The appoggiatura..in the latter case..is..sometimes called 'transient' or 'changing' note. **1883** J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 200 The grave is not a goal, it is but a changing-place. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/1 Plan..of Dry or Changing House where miners change their clothes. **1917** Changing-room [see *airing cupboard*]. **1937** *Discovery* Jan. p. ii/1 New buildings just completed. Swimming bath, changing room, school library. **1960** J. BETJEMAN *Summoned by Bells* vii. 65 In steam like this the changing-room was bathed.

'changing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That changes (*intr.*); undergoing alteration; varying, inconstant; that changes colour.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1588 Suche a chaungande chaunce. **1340** *Ayenb.* 104 Alle oþre þinges byeþ chonginde. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunging times have chaunged us too. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxvii, Every changing scene. **1660** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* §xxv. (1700) 152 The changing necks of Doves. **1880** M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 216 The sea..always changing, yet unchangeable. *Mod.* A changing-coloured silk.

2. That changes (*trans.*); causing alteration.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Sept. II. 53 Time changing, sneaking People. **1809** CAMPBELL *Gertrude* II. xxi, The changing hand of time.

changing, *vbl. sb.*[2]; see CHANG *v.*

changingly ('tʃeɪndʒɪŋlɪ), *adv. rare.* [f. CHANGING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] †**1.** Alternately. *Obs. dial.*

1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Archaic & Prov. Words.*

2. In a changing or varying manner.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. vi. 62 The third [room], changingly speckled by the rustle of the plane-tree in the yard. **1883** MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 64 Yet changeingly the trills repeat And linger ringing while they fleet.

chanh, var. CANG *a. Obs.* foolish.

chanily, obs. form of CHANNELLY, gravelly.

†**chank,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Shortened form of CHANCRE.

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.) Of a marvellous virtue against bleauedness of the eyes, chanks, and burning.

chank (tʃæŋk), *sb.*[2] [a. Hindī *çankh*:—Skr. *chankha*: cf. Pg. *chanco*, *chanquo*.] 'A large kind of shell (*Turbinella rapa*) prized by the Hindus, and used by them for offering libations, as a horn to blow at the temples, and for cutting into armlets and other ornaments. It is found especially in the Gulf of Manaar' (Col. Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 322 (Y.) There are others they call Chanquo; the shells of which are the Mother of Pearl. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 131 (Y.) Chonk, a Shell-fish in shape of a Periwinkle, but as large as a Man's Arm above the Elbow. **1798** T. MAURICE *Hindostan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 276 Nor armed himself with any other panoply than the sacred chank. **1863** C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 420 Large conch shells called chanks.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as ***chank-bed***, ***-fishery***, ***-shell.***

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinn. & Pearls* i. 1 The chank beds that enrich the north-west coast of the island. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 372 The chank and

pearl fisheries. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* 471 Chank-shells contributed to swell the din.

chank, *v.* App. a dial. and U.S. variant of CHAMP, or a word representing a similar action.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 Ramping up the grasse With uglie nailes and chanking it. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 His tongue could not well part from the roofe without a kinde of chanking. **1875** *N. & Q.* 27 Feb. 166/1 A mother would say to her child: 'I'll gée ye a dod [sweet], but ye marnt chank it—you must suck it.' **1903** CLAPIN *Dict. Amer.* 105 *Chank*, to chew noisily. (N. Eng.). **1909** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Girl of Limberlost* xxi. 393 'Did they eat it?' demanded Wesley. 'They just chanked into it,' replied Billy. **1913** —— *Laddie* iv. 126 The pigs.. chanked up every peach that fell there.

chanker, obs. form of CHANCRE.

chanler, obs. and Sc. form of CHANDLER.

channel ('tʃænəl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 chanel, 4 chanelle, 4–7 chanell, (6 chenell), 6–7 channell, 6– channel. [ME. *chanel*, a. OF. *chanel*, 'old form of *canal*' (Littré):—L. *canāl-em*; see CANAL, which also compare for the senses.]

I. A channel of running water, or the like.

1. The hollow bed of running waters; also, the bed of the sea or other body of water.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22563 Of hir chanel þe see sal rise. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 Somtyme by grete reyne..the water in a ryuer arysith and passith the chanel and brymmes. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 7 That riuer ..leueth ofte the chanel. **1563** *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xlii, Flye from thy chanell Thames. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The Chanels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. **1698** KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 129 They would fill the great Channel of the Ocean if it were empty. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 19 A River, or rather a Channel of a River, for it was now almost dry. **1789** BURNS *Mary in Heaven*, As streams their channels deeper wear. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 226 The water in the second and third channels has a..quicker flow than in the main channel.

†**2.** A rivulet, a stream. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/1 They came to a ruysel or chanel. *c* **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 916 The broke or chenell, *le ruisseau*. **1586** R. SCOT *Holinshed* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 87 When the flood came, the chanell did so suddenlie swell. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 24 Many drops fill the channels; and many channels swell up the brooks. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4122/3 The Navigation of the Fleet Chanel.

3. An artificial course for running water or any liquid. **a.** The watercourse in a street or by a roadway, the gutter; see esp. quot. 1876; = CANAL 2 a, KENNEL *sb.*[2] Still common locally.

[Earlier examples under form CANAL, q.v.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chanelle of a strete, *canalis, aquagium*. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* 38 Dronken sottes wallowing ..in every channel. **1628** BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* §20 Euery obscure holy-day takes the wall of it, and thrusts it into the channell. **1726** VANBRUGH *Journ. London* III. i, Overturned in the channel as we were going to the play-house. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Channel*, a long gutter sunk below the surface of a body, as in a street. **1882** HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outl. Life Shaks.* (ed. 2) 18 House slops were recklessly thrown into ill-kept channels that lined the sides of unmetalled roads.

attrib. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 Scraping base channell roguerie.

b. *Founding.* A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mould.

4. *Geog.* **a.** A (comparatively) narrow piece of water, wider than a mere 'strait', connecting two larger pieces, usually seas. *the Channel*: *spec.* the English Channel (Fr. *la Manche*). **b.** A navigable passage between shallows in an estuary etc.: e.g. the Thomas Channel, Queen's Channel, South Channel, at the mouth of the Thames.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certaine chanels is of such heigth and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 114, I go of Message from the Queene to France: I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell. **1727** SWIFT *Imit. Horace* Wks. 1755 III. II. 48 Cou'd I but live on this side Trent, Nor cross the channel twice a year. **1786** WATSON *Philip III* (1839) III. 117 The island [in the Rhine]..is separated by a narrow channel from the town. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 217 This [Beagle] Channel which was discovered by Capt. Fitz Roy during the last voyage. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 Our gay Celtic neighbours across the Channel. *Mod.* Wreck in St. George's channel.

†**5.** An artificial waterway for boats; = CANAL.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xxvi. (1748) 369 And her a channell call because she is so slow. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 159 The Channells [at Venice] which answer to our streetes. **1683** *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 30 The Chanel of Languedoc.

6. a. A tube or tubular passage, natural or artificial, usually for liquids or fluids. (Now usually less technical than CANAL.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A greet pestilence of euel in þe chanelles of men at þe neþer ende. **1578** TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 199 Certain chanels or veins of the earth. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 The Stings in all Bees are hollow..so that when they prick the flesh, they do also, through that channel, transfuse the poyson into it. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Ductus Pancreaticus*, is a little Channel, which arises from the Pancreas or sweet-bread, running all along the middle of it. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 96 The poison channel in its [a snake's] fangs. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 266 *E*, a door for the introduction of coke through the channel *F*. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 498 The style..may be penetrated by a channel consisting of a narrow elongation of the cavity of the ovary. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 A channel through which heated matter is erupted from below.

b. *Mining.* An air conduit or pipe in a mine.

II. *fig.* from I.

7. (from 1.) Course in which anything moves onward; line of action, thought, etc.

[**1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 521 Certaine.. Mountaines, through which this Riuer passeth with a streight channel.] **1631** HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Keepe the even Channell, and be neither swayde, To the right hand nor left. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 518 Their affections so turned into their proper chanels. **1727** SWIFT *What in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 190 The world went on in the old channel. **1779** J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 249 The conversation happening to turn into this channel. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 34 Turning [his] abilities..into that channel in which he was most likely to excel.

8. That through which information, news, trade, or the like passes; a medium of transmission, conveyance, or communication; means agency.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 A foule filthy chanel of all mischiefes. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 174 Another chanel wherein this doctrine is traditionally deriv'd from St. John. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* Introd. 12 The Preservation of the great Channels of Trade. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. §1. 320 A pure Chanel of Conveyance for Truth. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* 277 Knowledge..comes by another channel. **1793** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 98, I inquired of him the channel of his information. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 194 No new..channel for investment has been opened. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 166 He sought it..through the legitimate channel. **1875** H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 15 Channels of grace.

III. *transferred* variously.

9. a. A lengthened groove or furrow on any surface; *spec.* in *Arch.* a fluting of a column; in *Masons' work*, a long groove or furrow cut in the line along which a stone is to be split.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 48 [Pillars with] their Fusts cut into Angles, about the breadth of an usual Channel. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 174 Observe the cavetto, or channel, in a cornice. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §277 The external surface of the column is..divided..into mere channels or flutings. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 2 Each carpel is marked by five vertical ridges..these ridges ..are separated by channels.

b. In the *Manege*: see quot; *Naut.* the rope track in a tackle-block; *Shoe-making*: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Channel*, in the manege, is used for that concavity in the middle of the lower jaw of a horse, where the tongue lies. **1874** *Harper's Mag.* 26 Sept. 802 (Hoppe) She wore English channel shoes. **1874** *Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 74 (Hoppe) What are English channel-shoes? Sewed shoes have the seam that unites the sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the sole..As it cannot be cut in thin poor leather, it indicates a good article.

c. A circuit for the transmission of communications in telegraphy.

1848 *Brit. Pat.* 12,039 17 Each of the three [telegraph] circuits..is then split as it were into three different channels. **1922** *Telegr. & Teleph. Jrnl.* Oct. 8/1 The whole telegraph position in this country is changed by the fact that eight channels..can be equipped on one wire. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 902/2 Two coaxials [*sc.* coaxial cables] can provide..1,800 telephone channels. **1959** *Wire & Radio Communication* XII. 7/2 The 36 message channels in the deep sea cable.

d. A band of frequencies of sufficient width for the transmission of a radio or television signal; *spec.* a television service using such a band.

1928 *Television* I. No. ii. 20/2 A very short wavelength was chosen for broadcasting these 'pictures' because a channel 40 kilocycles wide is needed. **1930** *Engineering* 31 Oct. 541/3 Five independent radio-telephone channels will..be available. **1935** *Discovery* Aug. 240/2 Automatic transmitting and high-speed recording is provided for one transmitting and one receiving channel. **1941** *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadc. Terms* 6 *Channel*, electrical or electro-magnetic path (such as a circuit, line, or radio-link) for a programme output. **1958** *Spectator* 1 Aug. 167/2 Go over to Channel 9 and who do you see? **1958** *Listener* 9 Oct. 553/1 One has less real choice from four [television] channels in Washington than one has from only two in London. **1960** in *Rep. Comm. Broadc.* (1962) 334 We feel that the 625-line standard with a total channel width of 8 Mc/s represents the best compromise.

e. Short for *channel bar*: see 12.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/1 Structural material, such as joists, channels, and other sectional bars. **1970** *Financial Times* 13 Apr. 21/3 Small orders for special rollings—for, perhaps, 100 tons of 6-inch by 3-inch channel.

f. Other techn. uses.

1836 *Ann. Electr., Magn. & Chem.* Oct. 42 A coil of copper wire excited by magnetic action will become a channel for an electric current. **1955** W. PAULI *N. Bohr* 137 The decay through a given channel is the inverse of the formation of a compound nucleus through the same channel. **1958** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 964/2 *Channel*, a passage through the core of a reactor for the location of fuel elements, specimens for radiation or the flow of coolant. **1961** W. HAGGARD *Arena* xviii. 161 He walked to the control desk quickly. 'Channel Nine. Where's that flight going, please?' **1962** *Gloss. Terms Autom. Data Processing* (*B.S.I.*) 87 *Channel*, a path or aggregate of related paths for carrying signals between a source and a destination. **1964** L. WILETS *Theories Nucl. Fission* vii. 114 In the formal theory of nuclear reactions, a channel is defined according to the quantum numbers of the asymptotic wave function of the system. **1968** *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 255/1 In the digital averager we have designed and built, only 1,024 bits are available for each of four channels. **1969** *Computers & Humanities* IV. 131 Input: 6-channel tape (linotype) used for newspaper typesetting.

†**10.** The neck; the throat. (An ancient sense in the parallel form *canel*; see CANNEL 5, and cf. CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE.) *Obs.*

?c **1450** CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 97 Thei wil breke my chaneles and my throte. **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii. 102, I will strike And cleave him to the channel with my sword.

11. *Sc.* Gravel. [being the material of which the *channel* or bed of a river is composed.]

1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 109 (Jam.) Having only sand and channel below it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***channel-bed*** (= sense 1), ***channel-tile***, ***-way***; (sense 4) ***channel fleet***, ***steamer***, ***tunnel***, etc.; **channel bar**, an iron bar or beam flanged to form a channel on one side; **channel bass**, one of several names of the red-fish, *Sciænops ocellatus*; **channel-bill**, an Australian bird, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*; **channel cat(-fish)** *U.S.*, any of several species of catfish, esp. of the genus *Ictalurus*; †**channel-dirt**, mud from the gutter (see 3 a); **Channel Fleet**, the portion of the British fleet detailed for service in the English Channel; **Channel 4** (also Four), a fourth national television channel in the U.K. (after BBC 1, BBC 2, and ITV), put into operation in 1982 by the Independent Broadcasting Authority to broadcast programmes, esp. those of minority interest, from independent contractors; **channel iron**, (*a*) = *channel bar*; also, the concave metal support of a rubber tyre; (*b*) a support for the guttering of a building (Knight *Dict. Mech. a* 1877); **Channel Islands**, the name of a group of islands in the English Channel used (chiefly *attrib.*) to designate breeds of cattle originating there (see ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY 2 b, JERSEY[1] 4) or their milk; also in *sing.*; **channel-leaved** *a. Bot.* (see quot.); †**channel-raker**, a scavenger, a low mean fellow; = *kennel-raker*; **channel seam**, a seam outlined on each side by stitching; so ***channel seaming***; **channel-section** = *channel-shaped section* (see next); **channel-shaped** *a.*, shaped like the section of a channel bar; **channel-shoe** (see 9 b); **channel-stone**, (*a*) a stone used in paving gutters; (*b*) **(-stane)**, a stone used in the game of curling (*Sc.*); **Channel tunnel**, a (projected) tunnel under the English Channel linking the coasts of England and France; also *fig.*; **channelward(s** *adv.*, in the direction of the English Channel; †**channel-water**, gutter-water. See also CHANNEL-BONE.

1904 G. P. NEELE *Railway Remin.* 219 Some *channel bars of iron on a down goods train..had gradually shifted. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, **Channel-bass*, a sciænoid fish,..the redfish. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 231/2 The channel-bass, or 'redfish', which sometimes attains a weight of fifty pounds. **1848** AYTOUN *Danube & Eux.* 12 Glorious tokens do I bring thee From my distant *channel-bed. **1838** J. P. KIRTLAND in *Rep. Geol. Survey Ohio 1837–38* 169 *Pimelobus pallidus*, ..*Channel cat-fish. **1855** S. F. BAIRD in *Smithsonian Inst. Rep. 1854* 341 The sea-cat or channel-cat. **1888** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 17 People who like fish in Atlanta are eating.. channel-cat and black bass. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 439/1 What the boys called 'channel-cats' were taken from midstream by long hand-lines. **1913** W. S. CATHER *O Pioneers!* 29 Twice every summer she sent the boys to the river..to fish for channel cat. **1688** SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. 92 A lather made of *channel dirt. **1788** DYOTT *Diary* Aug. (1907) I. 50 He had been cruising with the *Channel Fleet for three weeks. **1831** J. WATKINS *William the Fourth* I. ii. 36 The encounter of the channel-fleet with the combined French and Spanish squadrons. **1904** *Admiralty Order* in *Times* 12 Dec. 4/1 The present so-called Home Fleet is henceforth to be known as the Channel Fleet. **1980** *Times* 30 Jan. 16 (*heading*) *Channel 4: can the big money be found? **1982** *Times* 3 Nov. 1/8 Thames Television, relaying the Channel Four programmes in London, said that all the advertising breaks had been filled. **1982** *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* Dec. 43/1 Channel 4 is a unitary, national, public service broadcasting channel, cast in a characteristically British mould. **1985** *Whitaker's Almanack 1986* 1012/2 Horse-racing and party conferences were moved to Channel 4, but the planned move of educational programmes was postponed because some schools were unable to receive the signals. **1986** *Daily Tel.* 27 May 4/7 Pop-oriented television shows like Channel 4's 'The Chart Show' and BBC's 'Top of The Pops' may be deprived of their pop videos. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, **Channel Iron*, rolled wrought iron bar, whose section is that of three sides of a parallelogram, used in bridge and girder work, and for structural purposes generally. **1895** G. J. BURNS *Gloss. Techn. Terms Archit.*, *Channel iron*, wrought iron of **U**-shaped section. **1875** *Channel Island [see ALDERNEY]. **1950** J. G. DAVIS *Dict. Dairying* 95 *Channel Island breeds*. These include Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney... *Channel Island milk*. This is now defined as milk from Channel Island cows and containing at least 4 per cent. fat. **1964** *Farmers Weekly* 28 Aug., Two high quality milks, Channel Islands and homogenised. *Ibid.*, Channel Islands milk.. possesses an indisputably higher food value than that of milk with lower butterfat content. **1888** *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 Of his *Channel journeys, two were to France, one to Holland. **1860** WORCESTER (citing LOUDON) **Channel-leaved..*, having leaves folded together so as to resemble a channel. **1961** *Times* 24 Jan. 12/5 Plastron fronts, occasional flying panels and channel seams were also frequent. **1961** *Sunday Express* 12 Mar. 14/1 Channel seaming on the jacket. **1563**

Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Neither dooth the popes monarchie lacke his *chanelrakers, etc. **1910** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/2 The motor..is mounted..on a *channel-section underframe suspended at three points. **1930** *Engineering* 2 May 564/1 The bracket..was formed of two channel sections. **1928** C. F. S. Gamble *North Sea Air Station* xxii. 392 These lighters..were built of steel... The general section was *channel-shaped. **1789** Davidson *Seasons* 158 (Jam.) The *channelstane, The bracing engine of a Scottish arm. **1460–5** *Chw. Accts. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 For *chanel-stone, pauying-stone, etc. **1875** Glen *Publ. Health Act* iv. (1878) 153 Channel stones. **1851** Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 28 *Channel-tiles. **1888** *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 The prospects of a *Channel trip were brighter for the rest [of the passengers]. **1869** *Times* 25 June 5/5 The Channel Tunnel ..Project for a suhmarine tunnel between Dover and a point near Cape Blanc-nez, on the French coast. **1889** G. M. Hopkins *Let.* 29 Apr. (1935) 304 *Rot* about babies, a blethery bathos into which Hugo and he [*sc.* Swinburne] from opposite coasts have long driven Channel-tunnels. **1889** G. B. Shaw *London Music* (1937) 178, I wish I could go back by Channel Tunnel. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 232/2 The Channel tunnel scheme was shelved again [in 1924] but the idea did not die. **1890** W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 96 The works grew..*Channelwards by the deposit of their own slag. **1920** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 67/2, I waved my hand Channelward. **1590** Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. iii. 27 Here's *channel water. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 68 To look for ice-cracks in the level *channel-way.

'channel, *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [corruption of chain-wale; cf. *gunwale* ('gʌnəl).]

1. One of the broad thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's side, nearly abreast of the masts. They are distinguished as the fore, main, and mizen channels.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), Channels, or Chain-Wales of a ship. **1805** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 207 *note*, There being a great swell, she damaged the main channels. **1829** Marryat *F. Mildmay* xi, I took my station in the fore-channels. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our unusually large cargo..brought the ship channels down into the water.

2. *Comb.*, as **channel-board** = *channel*; **channel-bolt**, a long bolt passing through all the planks, and connecting the channel with the side; **channel-plate** = chain-plate; **channel-wale**, onc of the 'strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper deck ports of large ships; also, the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1808 *Marine Pocket-Dict.*, Channel-wale, *préceinte superieure*. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Channel-wales*, three or four thick strakes..for the purpose of strengthening the topside.

channel ('tʃænəl), *v.* [f. channel *sb.*[1]]

1. a. *trans.* To form channels in; to wear or cut into channels; to furrow, groove, flute.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, 1. i. 7 No more shall trenching Warre channell her fields. **1644** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 Four wreathed columns, partly channelled. **1781** Cowper *Truth* 174 The streaming tears Channel her cheeks. **1865** Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* vi. 116 Heathery slopes channelled with brooks. **1869** Gillmore *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 190 The sides of the mandible deeply channelled with nostrils.

b. *spec.* To provide (a street) with a channel or gutter for the conveyance of surface-water.

1875 Glen *Public Health Act* iv. (ed. 9) 144 The Urban Authority shall..cause all such streets to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, altered, and repaired.

2. To excavate or cut out as a channel.

1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 246 That vast aqueduct..was then channeled by Sir Hugh Middleton. **1862** D. Wilson *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 43 The Ashley River has channeled for itself a course through the eocene and post-pliocene formations of South Carolina. **1871** Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 16 'The strong man and the waterfall' says the proverb 'channel their own path.'

3. To convey through (or as through) a channel.

1648 Power in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 485 The urine is channelled all along, with the blood, through almost all the parenchymata of the body. **1657** R. Carpenter *Astrol. proved harmless* 1 We know not the mysterious..Things of God, but as they have been channel'd to us by God himself in divine Revelation. **1837** Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xiv. 213 Gifts of mind..are..channelled out to the many through the few. **1958** *Times* 31 Jan. 9/7 It [*sc.* investment] must be channelled in the most remunerative directions. **1958** *Daily Express* 11 Mar. 14/2 It would be a good thing to have someone to..channel all the enquiries about her.

†4. *intr.* To pass by (or as by) a channel. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 1. 38 If you observe her [the great Black Snail]..you shall see a little stream of clouds, channel up her belly from her tail to her head.

†**channel-bone**. *Obs.* = cannel-bone 2, the collar-bone, clavicle.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 805/1 Doublets of crimsin velvet, voided low on the backe, and before to the chanell bone. **1591** *Soliman & Pers.* 1, I have broken..my channel-bone. *c* **1611** Chapman *Iliad* xvii. 266. **1621** Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. (1639) 6 The Cane (or chanell bone) of the shoulder. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Deltoides* ..proceeds from the Clavicula or Channel-Bone.

channel coal: see cannel *sb.*[2] c.

†**channelet**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. channel *sb.*[1] + -et[1] dim. suffix. Cf. mod.F. *chanelette*, in technical use.] A little or tiny channel.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. v. 82 Some onely counted the grand and solemn ostiaries of Nilus..whiles others cast all his chanelets (rather cuts than courses) into the number.

channelize ('tʃænəlaɪz), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. channel *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *trans.* To convey in or as in a channel; to guide; see also quot. 1957. Cf. channellize *v.*

1939 H. Blumer in R. E. Park *Outl. Princ. Sociol.* xxii. 227 Fashion, by providing an opportunity for the expression of dispositions and tastes, serves to make them definite and to channelize them and, consequently, to fix and solidify them. **1957** *Britannica Bk. of Year 1956* 512/1 Daily and social life [in U.S.A.] gave such words as *Channelize* (with the noun-form *Channelization*), to control traffic by curbs and dividers. **1958** Blesh & Janis *They all played Ragtime* vii. 128 The main course of a folk music that..had moved over the borderline that separates folk art from fine art was channelized in a new direction. **1959** C. Ogburn *Marauders* (1960) iii. 100 Movement through the..kunai, or elephant, grass that was often as tall as a man or taller was narrowly channelized.

So ˌ**channeliˈzation**, the action of channelizing; *spec.* in *Neurology*, the formation of a channel of nervous conduction or discharge (cf. canalization 2).

1902 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* XIII. 405 The problem is how to give normal emotional channelization, the safety valve of this biological heredity. **1957** [see above]. **1958** A. D. Booth in *Aspects of Translation* v. 90 Young professional linguists whose ideas had not, through channelization, been so stultified as to make them incapable of appreciating the new techniques.

channelled, -eled ('tʃænəld), *ppl. a.* [f. channel *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having channels or grooves; furrowed, grooved, fluted; having a (street) channel or gutter; in *Bot.* = canaliculate.

1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* xv. E vj, The siluer channeld sande. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 31 Ionick Pillars Channelled. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 Two fine channel'd Pillars. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Plantain*, The Stems..about a Foot high, are angulous and channelled. **1794** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Path. Odes* Wks. III. 382 Griev'd at thy channell'd cheek, and hoary hair. **1877–84** F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* Introd. 8 Leaves long, linear, channelled.

2. Directed or conveyed along a channel; formed with a channel. *lit.* and *fig.*

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Now flows along Music..For so the master will'd To lead its channel'd course. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 259 Something more..than had already reached us through the channeled courses of intelligence. **1851** Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* 56 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise.

¶ Situated in, or surrounded by, a channel.

1795 Coleridge *Ode to Sara* vii, Dark reddening from the channelled Isle [*note*, The Holmes, on the Bristol Channel] The watchfire..Twinkles.

¶ ***half channelled over*** = half seas over, half drunk.

1709 Hearne *Coll.* 10 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 304 One w[d] think he was halfe Channelled over.

†**'channeller**[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. channel *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] A fisherman or mariner in a channel.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* 60b, For them that are Channellers or occupiers amongst sandes and banks..it is good for them to sounde the channelles.

channeller[2], **channeler** ('tʃænələ(r)). [f. channel *v.* + -er[1].] A machine for cutting channels or grooves in rock in quarrying. Used chiefly with a qualifying word, as ***bar-channeller***, one in which the cutters are attached to a bar or carriage; ***rock-channeller***; ***track-channeller*** (track *sb.* 14).

1897 *Review Rev.* Nov. 567 What are called ehannellers have been utilized.

'channelling, -eling, *vbl. sb.* [f. channel *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. a. Channelled work; fluting, grooving.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Caneleure*, chamfring, chaneling. **1728** R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 51 The Channellings of the Triglyphs. **1885** C. E. Cradock *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* vii, A deep gorge..washed by the wintry torrents into divers channelings.

b. A gutter to carry off rain water from a road or carriageway; = channel *sb.* 3 a.

1892 *Times* 23 Mar. 3/2 There had always been a stone kerb and channelling across the so-called carriage way.

2. Making of channels; providing with a 'channel' or gutter.

1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 619/1 The paving and channelling of the street.

attrib. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/1 [Marble quarrying]..The channelling process, now familiar to mining engineers, was introduced in 1841.

3. A rude form of curling. (Cf. *channel-stone*.)

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 The only approach to the game [Curling] made there [in the north of England]..being what is called 'ehannelling', a rude and artless amusement, with chance stones from the brook.

†**'channellize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. channel *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *trans.* To convey in a channel, form a channel for.

1609 Davies *Holy Roode* 20 (D.) His Vaines and Nerues that channellize His Blood.

'channelly, -ely, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. channel *sb.*[1] II + -y[1].] Gravelly.

1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the Hasell would have a chanily rocke. **1743** Maxwell *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 91 (Jam.) The soil being light, sandy, and channelly. **1787** *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 10 Very bad land of a channelly quality. **1791** P. Blackford *Perthsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 207 Grey oats..yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will.

channelure ('tʃænəljə(r)). [variant of cannelure after *channel*.] = cannelure, groove, fluting. Hence **'channelured** *a.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 468 Round stalkes chanellured and fluted. **1813** P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 589 Between the channelures and the annulets of the Grecian Doric capital.

'channer, *v. Sc.* (Also *jawner*, jaunder, q.v.) *intr.* To mutter, grumble, murmur, fret.

c **1375** ? Barbour *St. Agatha* 123 Quhy channeris þu My gret god agane now? **1790** A. Wilson *Poems* 235 (Jam.) Ay channerin' and daunerin' In eager search for cole! *a* **1802** *Ballad* xi. in Child *Ballads* III. lxxxi a (1885) 239/2 The cock doth craw, the day doth daw, The channerin worm doth chide.

channon, chanon, -oun, owne, -un, obs. forms of canon *sb.*[2]

†**chanoper**. *Obs.* Also -eper, -yper. A byform of canopy.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 66, ij pere of chanypers of brasse. *Ibid.* 67 A chaneper of brasse. *Ibid.* 68 A holy-water stocke of brasse, ij chanopers.

chans(e, chansell, -er, chanserie, obs. ff. chance, chancel, chancery.

chansler, obs. f. chancellor.

‖**chanson** (ʃɑ̃:sɔ̃). [Fr.:—L. *cantiōn-em* song, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *canĕre* to sing.] 1. A song (French, or of France).

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 438 The first rowe of the Pons [*edd.* pious] Chanson will shew you more. **1639** G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xlvii. 27 Each his Instrument, His holy Chanzons fitted to their String. **1781** T. Warton *Hist Eng. Poetry* xliv. (1840) III. 129 These [Carols] were festal chansons. **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vii. x. 445 Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment.

2. **chanson de geste** [see geste *sb.*[1]], a mediæval French epic poem.

1868 T. Wright *Knt. de la Tour* p. ix, The Chansons or Romans de Geste, which were so numerous in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. **1872** A. Lang in *Fraser's Mag.* June 668/1 The form of the epic, whether we take the hexameter or the rougher *laisse* of the French *chansons de geste*, is full of conscious and admirable art. [**1912** W. P. Ker *Med. Eng. Lit.* iii. 69 The poems about Charlemagne and his peers, and others of the same sort, are sometimes called the old French epics; the French name for them is *chansons de geste*.] **1935** *Essays & Studies* XX. 48 The survival of this most declamatory of metres [*sc.* the alexandrine] from the medieval *Chanson de Geste* of Alexander.

‖**chansonnette** (ʃɑ̃sɔnɛt). [Fr.; dim. of prec.] A little song.

1813 S. Rogers *Jacqueline* 92 What time the Miller's maid Colette Sung, while he supped, her chansonette. **1875** Mrs. Randolph *Wild Hyac.* 95 Humming..the refrain of one of Lady Tynedale's ehansonnettes.

‖**chansonnier** (ʃɑ̃sɔnje). [Fr.] In France, a writer or performer of songs, esp. satirical songs in a cabaret.

1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 11/1 A few pieces of spontaneous inspiration..had led us to believe that there was in M. Richepin the stuff for a popular *chansonnier*. **1927** *Observer* 4 Dec. 19/5 A famous 'chansonnier'. Death of Jean Louis Pisuisse. **1962** *Spectator* 13 Apr. 475 Those daring and sharp political satirists, the *chansonniers*.

chanss, obs. Sc. f. chance.

chant (tʃɑ:nt, -æ-), *sb.* Also 8–9 **chaunt**. [prob. a. F. *chant* song:—L. *cantu-m* (4th decl.) singing, song; but possibly formed immed. from the vb., without reference to the French.)]

1. A song, melody; singing. *poetic* (also in rogues' cant.).

1671 Milton *P.R.* II. 290 Chant of tuneful birds. **1812** J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Chaunt*, a song..To throw off a rum chaunt, is to sing a good song. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. 5/2 To troll his jovial chaunts..in a tavern-parlour.

2. *Music.* A short melody or phrase to which the Psalms, Canticles, etc., are sung in public worship.

The essential characteristic of a chant is the long 'reciting-note' to which an indefinite number of syllables are sung, followed by a rhythmical cadenee. The modern Anglican chant (derived from the old Gregorian) is either single or double. A ***single chant*** is sung to one verse of a psalm, and eonsists of two strains, of 3 and 4 bars respectively, each beginning with a reciting-note. A ***double chant*** has twice the length of a single one, and is sung to two verses.

a **1789** Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 280 The Chants or Canto Fermo to some of the hymns of the Romish Church. **1795** Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 156 The accompanied chaunt used in the Psalter. **1867** Macfarren *Harmony* i. 10 The chant

peculiar to the Gallican Church. *a* **1876** NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 360 The influence of the Ambrosian chants when first introduced at Milan. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 337 Our own chants for the responses after the Creed.

b. A psalm, canticle, or dirge, so chanted.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 467 The solemn chants of the Church of Basil and Chrysostom. **1860** ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poet.* viii. 154 Having admitted profane songs among the chants of the church. **1882** ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chaunt and requiem-knell.

3. A measured monotonous song; the musical recitation of words. (Used with a vague range of meaning between 1 and 2, but usually implying something less tuneful than an air or song.)

1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 300 The minaret-cryer's chaunt of glee. **1827** F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xii. 198 Raising the threatening expressions of their chaunt into louder strains. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chaunts. **1882** B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 73 The low monotonous chant of an Arab party.

b. A singing intonation or modulation of the voice in speech; a distinctive intonation.

1848-55 MACAULAY *Hist.* xvii, His strange face, his strange chant, his immovable hat.. were known all over the country. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* xvi, The tutor, an able young Scotchman..answered, with the clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scottish utterance.

4. *slang.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chant*, a (person's) name, address, or designation;..a cipher, initials, or mark of any kind, on a piece of plate, linen, or other article; anything so marked is said to be *chanted*...an advertisement in a newspaper or hand-bill, etc. **1824** *Compl. Hist. Murd. Mr. Weare* 258 'We may as well look and see if there is any chaunt about the money,'—and examined the four notes, but there were no marks upon them.

chant (tʃɑ:nt, -æ-), *v.* Forms: 4–5 chaunte(n, 5–9 chaunt, 5 chawnt, 6– chant. [a. F. *chante-r* to sing:—L. *cantāre*, freq. of *can-ĕre* to sing. The frequentative force had disappeared already in Latin, and in Romanic *cantare* took the place entirely of L. *canere*.]

1. *intr.* To sing, warble. *arch.* or *poet.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 181 Herestow nat Absolon That chaunteth thus vnder oure boures wal. **1611** BIBLE *Amos* vi. 5 That chaunt [COVERD. synge] to the sound of the Viole. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chaunt*, sing. **1790** COWPER *Odyss.* x. 281 And at her task So sweetly chaunts. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 182 Sirens..such As chanted on the blanching bones of men.

fig. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 99 Bid..the sea winds chaunt in the galleries.

b. of birds.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 39 The grene serene sang sueit, quhen the gold spynk chantit. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The birdes that chaunted on their braunches. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 194 The only bird which chaunts on the wing. **1830** TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 22 In the heart of the garden the merry bird chants.

c. *transf.* of other animals; *spec.* of hounds.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42 Keepe hog I aduise thee from medow and corne..If dog set him chaunting he doth thee no wrong. **1846** E. JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 268 'Good hounds' as an old writer observes 'will come chanting and trail along by the river side.' **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) I. ii. 43 The hounds came trailing and chanting along by the river-side.

2. *trans.* To sing, utter musically. (Often with notion of 'prolonged or drawling intonation', due to influence of sense 4.) Chiefly *poetical.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 12. **1595** —— *John* v. vii. 22 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his owne death. **1704** POPE *Pastorals, Summ.* 79 Your praise the birds shall chant in ev'ry grove. **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 791 When she chants her evening hymn. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 1 The sea..whose hoarse music is chaunted day and night. **1842** TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 6 He ..chanted a melody loud and sweet.

3. To sing of, celebrate in song. *poet.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Manhod and garbroyls I chaunt, and martial horror. **1606** *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 Weel chant our woes vpon an oaten reede. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *Elegy* xviii. 48 The soft shepherd..Chants his proud mistress to his hoarse guitar. —— *Wks.* (1764) I. 49 Poets, not inglorious, chaunt their loves.

4. *Music.* To recite musically, intone; to sing to a chant, as the Psalms, etc., in public worship (see CHANT *sb.* 2). **a.** *intr.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawnten, *discanto, organiso.* **1796** SCOTT *Chase* xii, With pious fools go chant and pray. **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 24 The priests and canons chant.

b. *trans.* (In first quot., ? to drawl out.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not skyppyng ony worde, not chauntyng nor brekyng your notes. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 24 To chant, *cantillare.* **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 68 The Jews..do not Read, but Chant out the Hebrew Text. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xv. 114 A short service was then chaunted. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The 'Common Tunes' for chanting the Psalter.

5. *fig.* To talk or repeat a statement monotonously; to harp *upon* (*obs.*). **a.** *intr.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 36 Those things which they chaunted upon with open mouth. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. ii. (1851) 153 Let them chaunt while they will of prerogatives. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 232 If..a man goes chanting and chanting in servile response to a newspaper.

b. *trans.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 Chaunting unabatedly her extreme deficiency in personal charms.

c. *to chant the praises* (or *eulogy*) *of.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 239 Some syren from Billingsgate, chaunting the eulogy of deceased mackerel. **1868** SEYD *Bullion* 580 Chaunting the praises of our financial institutions. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 To chant the praises of the Darwinian system.

6. *slang.* (*trans.*) To sell (a horse) fraudulently [app. 'to cry up'].

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLIX. 305 Frauds..in the disposal of horses..by a gang of..swindlers, who technically call it 'chaunting horses'. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) Jack Firebrace.. was here this morning chanting horses with 'em. **1861** —— *Philip* xx, Horses..are groomed, are doctored, are chanted on to the market.

chantable ('tʃɑ:ntəb(ə)l, 'tʃæ-), *a. rare.* [cf. F. *chantable*, f. *chanter* to sing: see -ABLE. *Cantābilis* was used in L.] That may be chanted or sung.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 54 Chauntable [*O.E. Psalms* singendlic; *E.E. Psalter* sanglic; Vulg. *cantabiles*] weren to me thi iustefiyngus.

‖**chantage** (ʃɑ̃taʒ, 'tʃɑ:ntɪdʒ, 'tʃæ-). [a. F. *chantage* 'action de faire chanter quelqu'un, c'est-à-dire de lui extorquer de l'argent en le menaçant de révéler quelque chose de scandaleux, ou de le diffamer, etc.' (Littré).]

A mode of extorting money by threatening to make scandalous revelations or statements.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 367 Who extorted money from rich and quiet people by a sort of chantage. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 176/2 Literary chantage. **1883** *World* 12 Sept. 8 (*Social Chantage*). Chantage, blackmail or by whatever name the levying of pay, in one shape or another, out of the fear of the payer, is called. **1884** *Law Times* 29 Nov. 77/2 No one proposes that the laws which protect women from insult and outrage should be relaxed because they may be abused for the purpose of *chantage.*

‖**chantant** (ʃɑ̃tɑ̃, 'tʃɑ:ntənt, 'tʃæ-), *a.* [a. F. *chantant*, pr. pple. of *chanter* to sing.]

adj. Of a singing style, melodious, tuneful.

a **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 10 Adagios are now made more chantant and interesting in themselves. **1854** J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Music, Chantant* (F.) a term, applied to instrumental music, etc.

chantarelle, var. of CHANTERELLE[2].

chanteclere, -eer, obs. ff. CHANTICLEER.

chanted ('tʃɑ:ntɪd, 'tʃæ-), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANT *v.* + -ED[1].] Sung to a chant; musically recited.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxv, The chanted Service-Book. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 160 The chaunted mass, and virgin's holy hymn. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 280 A musician..accompanying the chanted recitation. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 135 One chaunted note.

‖**chantepleure.** *Obs.* [Fr.; f. *chanter* to sing + *pleurer* to weep. The word has several senses in mod.F., e.g. 'weep-hole', 'flood-opening' in a wall, etc., which have not entered into English.]

1. Name of a French poem of the 13th c. addressed to those who sing (*chanter*) in this world and shall weep (*pleurer*) in the next (Godef.): hence used of a mixture or alternation of joy and sorrow.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 320, I fare as doþe þe songe of Chaunte pleure For nowe I pleyne and now I playe. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Conformyng them to the chante plure Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe. *c* **1430** —— *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 11 a, Like unto the chauntepleure: Ginning with ioy, ending in wretchednesse.

2. (See quot.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Chante Pleures, or Woodden Gods, 02 00 per 100 Weight.

chanter[1] ('tʃɑ:ntə(r), 'tʃæ-). Forms: 4–6 chauntour, 5 chawntowre, -tour, 5–7 chantour, 5–8 chauntor, 6 chantoure, 4–9 chaunter, 7–9 chantor, 6– chanter. [ME. and AF. *chauntour* = OF. *chanteor* (mod.F. *chanteur*):—L. *cantātōrem* singer. In sense 1, prob. aphetic f. ENCHANTER.]

†**1.** An enchanter, a magician. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 243 An chanteor [*printed* anchanteor] Edwyne adde of Spayne..þat coupe hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt ssolde go þoru ys chantement. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 5897 þen calde þe king his chauntours [*Cott.* enchaunturs].

2. One who chants or sings; a singer, musician, songster.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 349 Linus..þe grete chauntour [*musicus*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntowre, *cantor.* **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 138 If the chaunter or musicion bee very expert in his arte. **1607** *Lingua* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 340 The winged chanters of the wood. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* I. 444 Jove's ethereal rays (resistless fire) The chanter's soul and raptured song inspire. **1866** FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 411 When the chanter from the minaret announced the death of a Mahometan. **1879** STAINER *Music of Bible* 158 Musical instruments were used to support the voice of the chanter.

3. *spec.* **a.** One who sings in the choir of a cathedral, etc.; a singing-man, chorister.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 44 With oute the ynner 3ate, treseries of chaunters [**1611** chambers of the singers]. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 16 The Chawntours eche of them [to haue] vj *d.* **1450-1530** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 34 He wolde do on a cope and stande and synge as a chantoure in myddes of the quier. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All great chapters have chantors and chaplains to ease and assist the canons..But the word grows obsolete in this sense, and instead thereof we use the word *chorister*, or singing-man. **1868** *Daily News* 10 Nov., Dr. Elvey and Mr. Keeton, with the chanters, assembled in the Horseshoe-cloisters.

b. The precentor, or chief singer in the choir; = CANTOR.

[**1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol., Asaph, the chauntour of the temple of the Lord.] **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/2 The freres assembled at pryme and the chauntor began *Jam lucis orto.* **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, The chaunter..made the whole quier..to fall streight a laughyng. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 99 Simeon also, the Chanter of Durham. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 91 The Bill for the utter abolishing..of all Archbishops, Bishops..Prebendaries, and all Chaunters..of any Cathedral, or Collegiate Church. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chantor* is used, by way of excellence, for the præcentor, or master of the choir; which is one of the dignities of the chapter. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 108 *note*, The Rev. River Jones, Chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 19 There were 4 principal persons in the Chapter of Sarum, namely the dean, Chanter, Chancellor and treasurer.

4. A priest who sings masses in a chantry.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/1 Whan the chantour herd hym he..shewed hym that he erred. *a* **1697** AUBREY *Berkshire* iii. 24 (L.) A certain revenue sufficient for a chanter to one chapel. **1813** COLERIDGE *Remorse* III. i, In a chapel on the shore, Shall the chaunters sad and saintly..Doleful masses chaunt for thee.

5. That pipe of a bagpipe, with finger-holes on which the melody is played. (Also used of similar instruments; also *fig.* and *attrib.*)

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Piper* 143 Hee can pipe when hee cannot speake: so as, his chanter becomes his interpreter. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., A broad yellow ribband, fixed to the chanter-pipe. **1782** BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 110 Wha on Ayr your chanters tune. **1794** STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. xv. 409 The god Pan playing on his chaunter. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, See the proud pipers on the bow, And mark the gaudy streamers flow From their loud chanters down. **1878** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 Its [the bagpipe's] essential characteristics have always been, first, a combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chaunter'.

6. ***hedge-chanter***: the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

1865 *Morning Star* 19 July, A cuckoo..found..in the nest of a hedge-chanter.

7. *slang.* (More fully ***horse-chanter***): One who sells horses fraudulently.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 350/1 He was a horse chaunter. **1836** SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. (1841) 36 A systematic chaunter, who will swindle you both out of horse and money. **1845** THACKERAY *Leg. of Rhine* ii, He is a cogger of dice, I tell thee—a chanter of horseflesh.

†**'chanter**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chantier* prop (= It. *cantiere*, Pg. *canteiro*):—L. *cantērius*, *canthērius* (1) gelding, ass, mule, (2) spar, rafter, prop, (3) as here.] 'A pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 If so be it [the vine stock] rest vpon one chanter or range of perches.

‖**chanterelle**[1]. [a. F. *chanterelle*, It. *cantarella* treble string of a musical instrument, bird-call, call-bird, f. *cantāre* to sing.]

†**1.** A decoy bird. (*In quot.* A female partridge used as a decoy.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 289 Forth they goe against the foulers chanterell or watch which calleth them out.

‖**2.** (See quot.)

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 135 The chanterelle or melody-string [in the banjo] is called from its use..the thumbstring. *Ibid.* II. 176 Making thirteen strings in all [for the lute], the highest, or Chanterelle, being a single string.

chanterelle[2] ('tʃɑ:ntə,rɛl, 'tʃæ-). Also chantarelle. [a. Fr. *chanterelle*: in mod.L. *cantharellus*, dim. of *cantharus* drinking-vessel.] A yellow kind of edible fungus (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1008 Yellow Agaric or Chanterelle. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Chanterelle, or little Yellow Mushroom, so common in the fairy rings on dry pastures. **1859** *All Y. Round* No. 15. 342 The beautiful yellow chantarelle, growing by the bushel. **1880** M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 12 Myriads of mushrooms, morels, truffles, chantarelles, champignons are wasted..because the poor do not understand their use.

†**'chanterer.** *Obs. rare.* = CHANTER[1] 3 b or 4.

c **1540** *Compl. Rod. Mors* xxii. F v, I say bisshoppes, canons and chaunterers.

chanteress, -rie, obs. ff. CHANTRESS, CHANTRY.

†**'chanterist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHANTER[1] 4.

1548 *Bk. of Sales* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. zzz. 92 The chanterists of the chauntry of East Kirby.

'chantership. [f. CHANTER[1] (sense 3 b) + -SHIP.] The office of a chanter or precentor.

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 13. §31 No..Treasurership, Chantership, or Prebend in any Cathedral. **1691** BP. OF WORCESTER *Charge* 51. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 625 He gave up his Chantorship. **1809** E. CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 392 The statute expressly excepts..chanterships, prebends, and sinecure rectories.

‖**chanteuse** (ʃɑ̃tøz). [Fr.] A female singer of popular songs, esp. in France.

1888 E. DOWSON *Let.* 13 Nov. (1967) 17 My chanteuse is charming. **1900** M. CORELLI *Master-Christian* 180 The stout '*chanteuse*' who is the glory of open-air cafés in the Champs Elysées. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 4/5 Miss Agatha Ireland, a gifted chanteuse. **1962** P. BRICKHILL *Deadline* i. 10 A record-player was murmuring the husky confidences of some chanteuse.

chantey, chanty, frequent variants of SHANTY *sb.*[2]

chanticleer ('tʃɑ:ntɪklɪə(r), 'tʃæ-). Forms: 3–5 chauntecler, 4–6 chaunticlere, 5 chantecleer, 6 chauntecleere, 7 chaunticleere, -cleare, (chant-it-clear), chante-, chanticle(e)re, -icler, 8– chanticleer. [a. OF. *chantecler* (mod.F. *chanteclair*), proper name of the Cock in *Reynard the Fox*, f. *chante-r* to sing, crow + *cler* (mod.F. *clair*) clear.]

An appellation applied to a cock, usually in manner of a proper name; but now mostly written without a capital. (Cf. *Bruin, Grimalkin, Reynard,* etc.)

a **1300** *Vox & Wolf* 37 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! Quath the vox, Sire chauntecler. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 29 Sche had a cok, hight Chaunticlere. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 9 So sawe they comen doun the hylle to hem chauntecler the cock. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 1 Chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. **1598** MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 160 Poore Gallus now..Is turned to a crowing Chauntecleere. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 30 My Lungs began to crow like Chanticleere [cf. *Temp.* I. ii. 385]. **1621** QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 94 When Chanticleere, (the Bellman of the morne) Shall summon twilight with his bugle horne. **1633** B. JONSON *T. Tub* III. v, Brave chant-it-clear, his noble heart was done. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy, Lake Geneva* (1839) 176 Many a chanticleer and partlet. **1858** LONGF. *Birds of Pass., Day break* vi, O chanticleer, Your clarion blow.

Hence '**chanticleer** *v. nonce-wd.*, to crow as a cock; '**chanticleering** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 713 The courageous bird.. chanticleered away louder than ever. **1856** STRANG *Glasgow* 515 Voices as cheerful and chanticleering as the Cock.

‖**chantier.** [Canadian Fr.; cf. F. *chantier* 'place where one sleeps, place where one puts certain things to store them or to work them': see Littré.] A (Canadian) log-hut, a SHANTY.

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., A lumberman's Chantier in the valley of the Ottawa is made of pine logs. *Ibid.*, Farms the products of which are entirely consumed by the chantier-men. **1884** S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 26 They build themselves chantiers, of rough logs.

Chantilly (ʃɑ̃tiji). Also †Chantilli. [The name of a town in France, near Paris.] **1.** Used *attrib.* or *absol.* of a soft-paste porcelain made at Chantilly in the 18th century.

1774 H. WALPOLE *Descr. Strawberry-Hill* 16 Six coloured handle cups and saucers..of Chantilli china. *Ibid.* 20 A white butter-pot and plate of Chantilli. **1875** LADY C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* (1911) I. 350 A little Chantilly vase. *Ibid.* 352 A very pretty Chantilly marked cup. **1938** *Burlington Mag.* June p. xxix/1, A pair of porcelain statuettes of the Louis XV period, of soft-paste Chantilly. **1951** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Fest. Farbridge* II. ii. 288 Meissen cups and Chantilly figures.

2. Applied to a delicate lace made originally at Chantilly, or to an article of apparel made of this lace.

1831 in A. Adburgham *Shops & Shopping* (1964) iv. 36 Extensive stock of Chantilly veils. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii. 188 Over the bonnet she had a veil of white Chantilly lace. **1898** [see POLYCHROME *a.*]. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 566/2 In the middle of the 19th century.. fashion decreed that every lady's wardrobe should include ..for the summer a black or white so-called Chantilly shawl, many of which were produced at Brussels and Ghent. **1957** M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 57/2 *Chantilly lace,* bobbin lace with fine ground and exquisitely outlined pattern.

3. Sweetened whipped cream; confectionery containing this cream. Also *attrib.*

1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xx. 529 Chantilly Basket. Filled with whipped cream and fresh strawberries. **1939** A. SIMON *Conc. Encycl. Gastron.* I. 14/2 In confectionery, *Chantilly* means fresh cream whipped and sweetened. **1952** F. WHITE *Good English Food* I. vi. 71 Purée of wood strawberries..piped Chantilly cream over. **1961** MARY STEWART *Ivy Tree* xiv. 231 The strawberries hastily assembled into whipped cream Chantilly.

chanting ('tʃɑ:ntɪŋ, 'tʃæ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHANT; singing, musical recitation, etc. (In early usage, also: Incantation, enchantment.)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 19 That sounen strongli in their chauntingus [**1388** enchauntyngis; Vulg. *incantationibus*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntynge, *discantus, cantus organicus.* **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxxvi. (1591) 21 Different chantings of dull flattery. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 66 The Plain Chanting of our Cathedral Service. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 338 The arrangement of the words in chanting.

'chanting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That chants.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 174 The chaunting thrush upon the spray. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 60 The chaunting falcon. During the breeding season the male of this species is remarkable for its song. **1838** EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 210 These chanting poets.

2. Having the character of musical recitation.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 79 The chanting tone in which he spoke. **1847** J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 169 In a low chanting voice.

chantlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHANT *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A little song or melody.

1874 DOBELL *Snowdrops* Sel. Poems (1887) 315 All the tiny Snowbells swinging Tiny chauntlets.

†**'chantment.** *Obs.* In 3–5 chauntement (*trisyll.*). [a. OF. *chantement* singing, incantation, f. *chanter* to sing.] Incantation, enchantment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 149 Merlyn with ys chauntement, & myd ys quoyntyse. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 312 þure3 coniureson And chauntement. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, A lawe ysette By chauntement. **1803** W. ROSE *Amadis* 128 The dread chantments of the avenging fay.

chantor, -our, -ship, var. CHANTER, -SHIP.

chantress ('tʃɑ:ntrɪs, 'tʃæ-). Forms: 5 chaunteresse, 6 chanteres, 7 -esse, chauntress, 7– chantress. [a. OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chantere, -eor*, singer: see CHANTER[1] and -ESS.]

†**1.** A female magician, sorceress, enchantress.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Albe she were a passynge sorceresse And chefest named of any chaunteresse.

2. A female chanter or singer; a singing woman; a songstress; also of birds, etc. *arch.* or *poet.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 36 Hys syster Mary was chyfe chanteres in the womens quyer. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 66 Those Chanteresses..may live long among so good provisions. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 63 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 312 She was sister to the Reverend River Jones, chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford, and Johnson used to call her the chantress. **1830** EG. WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* (1883) 3 With Chorister, Concord, and Chorus, Now Chantress commences her song.

chantry ('tʃɑ:ntrɪ, 'tʃæ-). Forms: 4–5 chaunterie, 4–6 -tre, 5 chawnterye, 5–6 chauntery(e, 6 chauntrie, -trye, chawntory, chanterie, (? schawittry, schawnter), 6–7 chauntrey, 7 chantrie, 5–9 chauntry, 5– chantry. [ME. *chaunterie*, a. OF. *chanterie*, f. *chanter* to sing: see -ERY. In med.L. *cantaria, cantuaria*, whence CANTARIE, CANTUARIE, q.v.]

†**1.** Singing or chanting (of the mass). *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 63 þe chauntre of þe chapel cheued to an ende.

†**2.** Incantation, enchantment. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 2056 (Mätz.) How that lady bryght To a warm [= worm] was dyght Thorugh kraft of chaunterye.

3. An endowment for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing daily mass for the souls of the founders or others specified by them. Also applied to the body of priests so endowed.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 512 And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules, To seeken him a chaunterie for soules. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* 2080 Men that..foundyd chyrchys and chantryse. **1509** *Plumpton Corr.* 206 To occupie peassiablely his poore chawntory all the profitte & commodity to the said chawntory belonging. **1545** BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 The greate substance which ye bestowe vpon chauntries. **1775** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 98 Priam founds a regular chantry of priests. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 145 The foundation of chantries, in which masses were to be sung for the departed.

b. A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed.

1418 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 27 To singe goddys seruice for my soule..in the Chaunterie of the Chirche of Saint Leonard. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 318, I haue built two Chauntries, Where the..Priests sing still for Richards Soule. *a* **1600** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1733) 56 In a Chantry made of most excellent blue Marble stood our Lady's Altar. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* i, It still contains some arches of the old chantry. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 31 'Chantries' were added to churches, or enclosed by screens within them, for the erection of altars.

c. *attrib.* as in *chantry-house, -door, -lands,* etc.; **chantry-priest,** a priest attached to a chantry.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 62 My seid chauntry priest.. wiche is assigned to pray for the seid soules. **1546** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 62 Unius cubiculi vocati le Chauntre house. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. before Edw. VI* (Arb.) 68, I woulde not that ye should do wyth chauntrye priestes, as ye dyd wyth the Abbotes. **1663** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 47 Having used the service book peaceably within the chantry [*printed* chanry] kirk of Ross. **1732–8** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 65 The chantry-lands were sold among the laity. **1881** *Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The chantry-priests had a character of their own.

chanty: see CHANTEY.

Chanukah, Chanukkah ('hænu:kə). Also Chanuc(c)ah, Hanukkah, -cha. [Heb. *ḥanukkāh* consecration.] A Jewish festival beginning on the 25th of Kislev (November–December) and lasting eight days, in commemoration of the purification of the Temple at Jerusalem by Judas Maccabæus after its pollution by the Syrians.

1891 M. FRIEDLÄNDER *Jewish Relig.* 410 On *Sabbath Chanuccah*, Zechariah's vision..is read. **1893** I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* (ed. 3) II. i. 239 She was celebrating..the Feast of Chanukah—of the re-dedication of the Temple after the pollutions of Antiochus Epiphanes—and the memory of the national hero, Judas Maccabæus. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 5/1 The feast of 'Hanucha', or dedication, is celebrated by the Jews this year simultaneously with Christmas. **1903** *Ibid.* 12 Dec. 5/2 The Chanucah Military Service is now an important annual feature of Jewish life in London. **1907** *Ibid.* 2 Dec. 4/6 As a military festival, Chanucah stands alone among Jewish celebrations. **1931** O. S. RANKIN *Orig. Festival Hanukkah* Pref. p. vi. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Jan. 38/4 A common term between Christmas and Hanukah has to be found. **1964** S. BELLOW *Herzog* (1965) 226 Gersbach was lighting the Chanukah candles for his little son, Ephraim.

chany, dial. var. CHINA *sb.*[1] II.

†**cha'odical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χαώδ-ης like chaos (f. χάος) + -IC + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chaos.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 70 All would return into a Chaodical Confusion. *Ibid.* II. 157 The Generation of the World..the Chaodical Egg.

cha'ogenous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χάος Chaos + -γενης born + -OUS: see -GENOUS.] Chaos-born.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The chaogenous hero-deities of Hesiod and other ancient mythologists.

†**'chaoize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. CHAOS + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to chaos or utter confusion, to make chaotic. Hence '**chaoized** *ppl. a.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* To Rdr. 10 As the troubled mind..Th' Idea doth confuse and chaoize. *Ibid.* Prol. ii, What chaoized conceit doth forme my feares? *Ibid.* xlii, Chaoiz'd Ideas of conceit.

cha'ology. *rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. χάος CHAOS + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY. So F. *chaologie.*]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chaology,* the history or description of the chaos... Dr. Burnet likewise gives us a chaology, in his theory of the earth. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio). **1775** in ASH, etc.

'chaomancy. *rare*—[0]. [ad. med.L. *chaomantia*, f. Gr. χάος CHAOS, in Paracelsian language = the atmosphere + μαντεία divination.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Chaomancy,* a kind of divination by the air. [**1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chaomantia,* amongst the enthusiastical chymists, is the art of making presages from observations on the air.] **1775** in ASH, etc.

chaos ('keɪɒs). [a. L. *chaos*, a. Gr. χάος 'any vast gulf or chasm, the nether abyss, empty space, the first state of the universe', f. vb.-stem χα- to yawn, gape.]

†**1.** A gaping void, yawning gulf, chasm, or abyss: (chiefly from the Vulgate rendering of Luke xvi. 26). *Obs.* (In Greek *spec.* 'the nether abyss, infinite darkness', a use also often glanced at by English writers.)

c **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxvii, There is a grete chaos [**1533** cause] that is to sayen a thycke derkenes betwene vs & the that we mowe not come to the ne thou tyll vs. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xvi. 26 Betweene us and you there is fixed a great chaos [Vulg. *chaos*, Gr. χάσμα, WYCL. derke place, TIND. greate space, *Geneva* great gulfe]. **1583** FULKE *Defence* vii. 286 There is a great chaos, which signifieth an infinite distance between Abraham and the rich glutton. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 975 (Trench) What thing soever cometh within the chaos of this monster's mouth..down it goeth. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receave thir fall.

2. The 'formless void' of primordial matter, the 'great deep' or 'abyss' out of which the cosmos or order of the universe was evolved.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1875) 3 Take awaie Ordre frome all thinges, what shulde than remaine? Certes nothing finally, except some man wold imagine eftesoones, Chaos, whiche of some is expounded, a confuse mixture. **1559** *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 101 That old confusion, which we call chaos, wherein without order, without fashion, confusedly lay the discordant seeds of things. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §2 The order and disposition of that Chaos or Masse, was the worke of sixe days. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 The whole Body like a Chaos capable of any form that the next daring spirit shall brood upon it. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 10 In the Beginning how the Heav'ns and Earth Rose out of Chaos. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 731 As when of old.. Light uncollected thro' the chaos urg'd Its infant way. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 99 The formation of the earth, and the other planets, out of a general chaos.

b. *personified.* (By some of the Greeks *Chaos* was made the most ancient of the gods.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 99 The unformed matter of the world, was a god, by the name of Chaos. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 895 Where eldest Night And Chaos, Ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal Anarchie. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 10 Dulness o'er all possess'd her antient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 243 If Chaos himself sat umpire, what better could he do?

3. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A state resembling that of primitive chaos; utter confusion and disorder.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 74/1 The whole mass of their designs, as well what remained in Chaos as what was Formed. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 232 Reduce all Order..to the first Chaos of Violence, and Civill warre. **1819** ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59, I stand at times quite bewildered, in a chaos where I can see no light either before or behind. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 27 In Ireland all is confusion and chaos.

b. 'Anything where the parts are undistinguished' (J.); a confused mass or mixture, a conglomeration of parts or elements without order or connexion.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 They make their volumes no better than..a huge Chaos of foule disorder. *a*1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 36 Oft did we grow To be two Chaosses. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 292 One glaring Chaos and wild heap of wit. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xi. 118 Arranging the vast Chaos of laws and regulations. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxv. 283 The vessel went plunging on through the wild chaos of green and grey mists.

†**4.** *transf.* An undigested or amorphous mass or lump. *Obs.* (Cf. the 'rudis indigestaque moles' of Ovid, applied to Chaos in sense 2.)

[1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (R.) One face had nature, which they chaos nam'd, An undigested lump.]

1562 EDEN *Let.* in *1st. Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 44/1, I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos lefte of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 161 To disproportion me in euery part, Like to a Chaos, or an vn-lick'd Beare-whelpe.

†**5.** ? Element; environment; space. (Among Greek senses were 'space, the expanse of air'.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 27/1 Paracelsus stiffely maintaines..that they [devils] have every one their severall Chaos..The water (as Paracelsus thinks) is their [Naiads'] Chaos, wherein they live. *Ibid.* II. ii. III. 155/2 Creatures, whose Chaos is the earth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chaos*, in the phrase of Paracelsus, imports the air. It has also some other significations amongst the alchemists.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chaos-flood***, ***-state***; ***chaos-founded*** adj., ***chaos-like*** adj. and adv.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* To Rdr., By dissoluing of this chaos-like or confused lump. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 109 Nature relapses hastily into that chaos-state. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & E.* I. iii. 815 Come, Anah! quit this chaos-founded prison. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 164 Not a few..now swim weltering in the Chaos-flood.

ˌchaotheistic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χάο-ς CHAOS + θε-ός God + -IST-IC.] That identifies chaos or crude matter with the first principle or God.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) iii, The Sánkhya, or chaotheistic, system.

chaotic (keɪˈɒtɪk), *a.* [f. CHAOS, app. on the analogy of other Greek-derived words in *-otic*, as *demotic*, *erotic*, *hypnotic*, where the ending has various origins. (Such a formation would have been normal from the derived Gr. vb. χαό-ειν, in passive, to be reduced to chaos; cf. βιωτικός f. βιό-ειν). In mod.F. *chaotique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the primordial chaos; in the state of chaos.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. ii. (R.) At that time (whatever it was) when the terraqueous globe was in a chaotick state. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 259 Janus is by him supposed to be the chaotic deity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 87 During the separation of the atmosphere and the ocean from the chaotic mass. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. §85. 95 That the present solar system gradully condensed into its present state from a chaotic mass of nebulous material.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Resembling chaos; utterly confused or disordered.

1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 191 Translators, who have formed a chaotic dialect of heterogeneous phrases. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 61 In these early and unrefined ages, the jarring parts of a certain chaotick constitution supported their several pretensions by the sword. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon, Ess.* (1854) I. 349 Opinions were still in a state of chaotic anarchy. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 81 The rules..are at first sight chaotic and bewildering.

cha'otical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 295 As by its presence in any part of the Chaotical Horizon it made Day, so by its absence there-from it caused Night. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* Pref. 11 Beetling rocks hurled together in chaotical confusion.

chaotically (keɪˈɒtɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.[2]] In a chaotic manner.

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 318 It [matter] is a stubborn substance, And thinks chaotically, as it acts. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 19 Some huge foolish Whirligig, where kings and beggars..and stars and street-sweepings were chaotically whirled. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. i. 28 *note*, The life..has been..chaotically mis-narrated.

cha'oticness. *rare.* Chaotic quality.

1887 STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* 212 The chaoticness of initiatory existence.

chap (tʃæp), *sb.*[1] [f. CHAP *v.*[1] or its source.]

1. An open fissure or crack in a surface, made by chopping or splitting.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 6 Ground..through the heat of Sommer full of chaps. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 659 Bark of Birch, which..cleaveth and openeth it self into chaps. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 117 These great Chaps and Cracks..made in the primitive earth by the strong action of the Sun. 1746 DA COSTA *Belemnites* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 397 A Chap or Seam running their whole Length.

b. *esp.* A painful fissure or crack in the skin, descending to the flesh: chiefly caused by exposure of hands, lips, etc., to frost or cold wind.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 280 Lepra..makyth chappes, chynnes and clyftes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clvii. 56 b, A chappe or chappes beynge in the lyppes, tongue, handes and fete of a man. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxiii. (1639) 138 Like the chaps which are made through a North wind on the lips. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chilblain*, Chaps, on the hands; and kibes on the heels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Ant.* I. 185/1 The margin..of the mouth, is subject to fissures, chaps, and superficial excoriations.

c. *fig.*

*a*1661 FULLER (Webster) There were many clefts and chaps in our council.

2. A stroke, knock, rap. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death At ev'ry chaup. *a*1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* xxiii. in Scott *Minstr. Bord.*, Lie still, ye skrae, There's Water-Kelpie's chap [at door or window]. *a*1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* (Jam.) He did na miss the ba' a chap.

3. The act of fixing upon as one's choice; choice, selection. Cf. CHAP *v.* 8. *Sc.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 114 (Jam.) Spare no pains nor care, For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there.

chap (tʃæp), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 chappe. [Found first in the middle of the 16th c.; the variant *chop* is quoted from the Scottish poet Dunbar *c* 1500, and is now more usual in certain senses. Perh. f. CHAP, CHOP *v.* (The suggestion that it is a southern corruption of the northern CHAFT, suits the sense, but no explanation of such a phonetic change appears). See also CHOP.]

1. Either of the two bones (with its covering of muscles, skin, etc.) which form the mouth; a jaw; also either half of the bill of a bird.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 195 Take them with your tongs or clampes by the lower chappe. 1610 HEALEY *Aug. City of God* 335 [The Crocodile] moveth his upper Chappe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. (1686) 85 Broad and thick chaps are required in birds that speak. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. VI. iii. 177 The stork..produces no other noise than the clacking of its under-chap against the upper. *c*1870 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xi. 18 The pelican [has]..in the under chap a pouch capable of holding many quarts.

2. *pl.* The jaws as unitedly forming the mouth; the biting and devouring apparatus. Used of animals, esp. beasts of prey; and applied contemptuously or humorously to human beings, in which sense more commonly CHOP.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 231 The hooke ouerthwarteth & catcheth hold of his chappes. 1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Post.* 18 The deliverer of mankinde out of the chappes of the serpent. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 89 Open your chaps againe. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* IX. iv. 324 Being euen in the chaps of death. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epigr. on Blanch*, To bind up her chaps when she is dead. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 39 Supping up his Coffee, and scalding his chaps for hast. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 6 The hounds with blood about their chaps.

3. The side of the external jaw; the cheek.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. ii, She threatned to slap my Chaps, and told me, I was her Servant, not her Governess. 1718 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 50 Bury their faces in mighty periwigs, which inviron either chap. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* iii, The very sight of his broken orts Made a work in his wrinkled chaps. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* iii. 40 A coarse, obese man, with heavy chaps.

b. The lower half of the cheek of the pig or other animal as an article of food, as in pickled ***Bath chaps***.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., The feast was chaps and eggs.

4. The lower jaw.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 91 The chap should be fine, indicating a disposition to feed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/2 The 'chap' or under jaw, is clean, or free from flesh.

†**5.** *pl.* The fauces of Snapdragon and allied plants.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The chaps [of Toadflax] are orange-coloured.

†**6.** *pl. Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice or other tool, etc., which fit together and hold something firmly between them; the jaws of the futchells in a carriage, etc. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 3 Tongs, to be used for..such thicker work, as will be held within the Returns of their Chaps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Chaps..of a Vice..are cut rough. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchels are contracted in the front to receive the pole, which part of the futchels is called the Chaps. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 Nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump for a new handle to be fixed in. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 201 Pinched when red hot between the chaps of a vice.

7. ***chaps of the Channel***: see CHOP *sb.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5813/3 Ships in the Chaps of the Channel.

8. *Comb.*, as ***chap-band***, ***-choke***; CHAP-FALLEN *a.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 24 Put upon his [a horse's] Head a gentle Cavezan..with a chap-band underneath. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gall.* III. v, Thou shalt straight to Bridewell—Sweet master! Live upon bread and water and chap-choke.

chap (tʃæp), *sb.*[3] [An abbreviation of CHAPMAN, which seems to have come into vulgar use in the end of the 16th c.: but it is rare in books, even in the dramatists, before 1700. It was not recognized by Johnson, though in Bailey (1731) in sense 1. With sense 2, cf. the colloquial use of *customer* = 'person to have to do with'; also *callant* = 'customer, lad'.]

1. A buyer, purchaser, customer. Still *dial.*

1577 BRETON *Toyes Idle Head* (Grosart) 55 (D.) Those crusty chaps I cannot love, The Diuell doo them shame. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶6 In hunting after Chaps, and in the exact Knowledge of the State of Markets. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 229, I had a meeting with my Chaps, and..told them what the current Price was in Town for every Species of my Goods. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5) A chap (*in commerce*), a chapman or customer. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 66 Perhaps Mrs. Mead would buy..but she would be a hard chap. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 619 The pedlar has but a faint interest in the good opinion of his chap. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, Harry Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chap*, a dealer, a purchaser. 'I hae some bacon to sell, can you find me a chap for 't.'

2. *colloq.* 'Customer', fellow, lad. (Todd, in 1818, said 'it usually designates a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained'; but it is now merely familiar and non-dignified, being chiefly applied to a young man.)

1716 M. DAVIES *Dissert. upon Physick* in *Athenæ Britann* III. 46 The Names of those Country-Chaps be, Absyrtus, etc. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 8 'Pritheel' returned my scornful, choleric chap; 'Don't compare me to any of your scoundrel Barbarians!' *c*1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 89 Another [Oxford man] said, 'These chaps belong to poor Wesley'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, The fishers are wild chaps. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, What sad wild fellows some of the chaps were. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib*, I. xx, You might give a chap a civil answer.

b. *humorously* applied to a female.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 35 (Jam.) Nought would do But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo.

chap, *sb.*[4] Elliptical for CHAP-BOOK.

1883 *Life D. Graham* Wks. I. 72 Among the chaps..were many of a religious character.

chap, *sb.*[5], earlier form of CHOP, *Anglo-Ind.* stamp, seal, license (Hindī *chhāp*).

chap (tʃæp), *v.*[1] [ME. *chapp-en* (14th c.) answers in sense to later MDu. *cappen* (Du. *kappen*, also LG., and thence in mod.Ger.), MSw. *kappa*, MDa. *kappe*. But the relation of these to the ME. form is uncertain, and no trace of the word is found in the earlier stage of any of the langs.; cf. CHIP. The sense-development is not clear.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* (with *off*). To chop *off*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

*c*1325 *Coer de L.* 4550 Anon her hedes wer off chappyd. [Jamieson mentions *chap aff* to strike off, and gives *chap* in some parts of Scotl. = chop, cut into small pieces. Cf. also sense 7, and CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1]]

II. To crack, cause to crack in fissures. (To connect this with the prec., the trans. sense 3, as if 'to chop or cut the surface', ought to be the earlier.)

2. *intr.* To become fissured, burst into cracks or clefts, as if the surface or skin were chopped by cutting blows.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 339 And yf thai chappe [Lat. *crepent*], a stoone under the heed Roote is to doo. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H, So bedawbed, that..she had a viser on her face and dareth not laugh for making it chappe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 333 The earth chappeth or goeth a sunder for drought. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) 498 Nutmeg..is clothed with two Barks, but when it comes to maturity, the uppermost chaps and lets the second appear. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, Claiey or stiff earth..subject to chap during the heat of summer. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Useful when the skin has a tendency to crack or to chap.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 170 Heat of passion makes our souls to chappe, and the deuil creeps in at the cranies.

3. *trans.* To fissure, cause to crack or open in chaps.

1460, 1549, etc. [see CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1] 1.] 1597 LYLY *Euphues* D ij b, Parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chapped [1580 chipped] with the Winters blast. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 30 The extremely cold winds..chap the timber, and kill the cattle. 1845 *Peter Parley's Annual* VI. 196 The earth is chapped with parching. *Mod.* The girl's fingers had been chapped by working in water during the frost.

III. To strike sharply (sometimes with reference to the sound made). *north dial.* and *Sc.*

4. *trans.* To strike. ***to chap hands***: to strike each other's hand in concluding a bargain.

1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 And so chapped him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 120 (Jam.) Syn Lindy has wi Bydby chapped hands They's hae their gear again.

5. *trans.* and *intr.* To strike, as a clock.

1652 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 Till the hour chap. 1814 J. BOSWELL *Justic. Opera* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 64 The clock's chappit ten. 1822 E. IRVING *Let.* 5 Nov. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* I. 157 Till four chaps from the Ram's Horn Kirk.

6. *intr.* To knock, rap, at a door.

1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 38 But Morpheus begins to chap, And bids them a' gae tak a nap. *a*1803 *Erlington* iii. in Scott *Minstr. Bord.*, O whae is this at my bower door That chaps sae late? 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, *Chap*, to knock, rap; at a door. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 38 'Wha's there? ..that neither chaps nor ca's?'

b. trans. ***to chap out***: to call one out by rapping or tapping. (Cf. *knock up*.)

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 Chappin out, is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight tap at the

window given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. *Ibid.* 532 To chap-out some of them is not worth while.

7. To chop or beat small.

a **1776** in Herd *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

IV. *Sc.* [perh. not the same word.]

8. To choose, select, bespeak; to fix upon as one's choice. ***chaps me that!*** the call of children in laying claim to anything, equivalent to the Lancashire *barley* (or *balla*) *me!* and English schoolboy's *bags I.* (Hence Galt's incorrect 'I'll chapse'.)

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb. Salut. Mrq. Carnarvon* iv, You's hae at will to chap and chuse, For few things am I scant in. *a* **1806** in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 299 (Jam.) 'Hech, husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I chaps ye.' **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xix. 162 'I'll chapse that place,' said Walter.

chap, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *chapi-en* was app. a phonetic variant of *cheapien* OE. *céapian*, owing to different treatment of the diphthong *ea* (cf. CHAPMAN); but the mod. dial. use may be from *chapman* or other derivative.] To buy; to buy and sell; to barter; to truck. Cf. CHEAP; CHOP.

a **1225** *Juliana* 63 [þu] lettest an of þe tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapi þe and sullen. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 58/2 To chappe, *mercari, negociari.* **1818** TODD, *Chap*, to cheap or cheapen; to bargain or deal for a price. **1876** *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chap*, to buy and sell, in a chance way.

chapaile, obs. form of CHAPEL.

chapao, var. CHAPPOW.

chaparejos (ʃæpə'reihəʊs, tʃ-), *sb. pl. U.S.* Also **chaparajos**, **chaperajos**. Var. CHAPARRERAS. Hence **chapa'rejoed** *a.*, wearing chaparejos.

1887 *Outing* (U.S.) X. 115/1 We had all discarded our *chaparajos*, and the horses were lightly blanketed. **1888** ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Feb. 505/2 The broad hat, huge blunt spurs, and leather *chaperajos* of the rider. **1903** *Forest & Stream* 21 Feb. 147 A bit farther on we saw some cowpunchers, or what seemed such, for they sat in cow saddles and wore chaparejos. **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* May 321/1 The cowboy, lolling with his hands tucked under his chaparejos. *Ibid.* 322/1 A weird assortment of humanity filled the spacious room beyond—humanity bristling and *chaparejoed*, or *chaparejoed* and pomaded.

‖**chaparral** (ˌtʃæpə'ræl). *U.S.* [a. Sp. *chaparral*, f. *chaparra*, *-arro* evergreen oak + *-al* a common ending for a grove, plantation, or collection of trees, as in *almendral*, *cafetal*, etc.]

properly, A thicket of low evergreen oaks; hence *gen.* Dense tangled brushwood, composed of low thorny shrubs, brambles, briars, etc., such as abounds on poor soil in Mexico and Texas. (The word came into use in *U.S.* during the Mexican War, *c* 1846.)

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* x. (1862) 94 The road passed between low hills, covered with patches of chapparal. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., This word, chapparal, has been introduced into the language since our acquisition of Texas and New Mexico, where these bushes abound. **1872** C. KING *Sierra Nev.* 47 We descended the long slope, through chaparral and forest. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 236.

b. chaparral cock, a species of cuckoo (*Geococcyx californianus*) in the west of North America.

1882 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr.* '*Texas Siftings*' 177 The American name chapparel cock is evidently the Mexican name *caporal* Americanized. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/1 This bird..is..known under several names, such as road-runner, chaparral cock.

chaparreras (ˌʃæpə'rɛərəs, tʃ-), *sb. pl. U.S.* Also **chapar(r)eros**. [Mexican Sp.] Stout leather trousers worn by cowboys and others to protect the legs esp. while riding through chaparral. Freq. abbrev. CHAPS.

1861 E. B. TYLOR *Anahuac* 335 *Chaparreros*, over-trousers of goatskin with the hair on, used in riding. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* 95 Lonny is one of them, a knight of stirrup and chaparreras.

chapata, **chapati**, **chapatti**, **chappati**, varr. CHUPATTI.

chap-book ('tʃæpbʊk). [f. *chap* in CHAPMAN + BOOK.] A modern name applied by book-collectors and others to specimens of the popular literature which was formerly circulated by itinerant dealers or chapmen, consisting chiefly of small pamphlets of popular tales, ballads, tracts, etc.

[Not in TODD 1818.]

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 238 It is a chap-book, printed in rather a neat black letter. **1832** in WEBSTER. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxxiv. 292 A hero of the popular chap-books of old times. **1882** J. ASHTON *Chap-Bks. 18th C.* in *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 302/1 A great mass of chap-books, such as 'Jack the Giant Killer', 'Long Tom', 'Mother Shipton'.

chape (tʃeip), *sb.* (In 5 *Sc.* chaip, schape, 8 cheap.) [a. F. *chape* 'a Churchman's Cope; a Judge's Hood;..the chape or locket of a scabbard; the top or crown on the top of a Bell; a Mill-hoope, or Mill-case' (Cotgr.); 'said in the arts of certain things which are applied over others, cover them, or envelop them' (Littré), *e.g.* the cap of a compass needle, etc.; f. late L. *capa*, *cappa*, hood, cap, cape. Hence, according to Diez, Sp. and Pg. *chapa* 'plate, thin piece of metal with which any thing may be plated', which may also have influenced the Eng. use.]

†**1.** A plate of metal with which anything is covered, overlaid, or ornamented. *Obs.*

1395 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 4 Ypouthered with chapes and scochons..of myn Auncestres armes. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2522 He bare sessenande in golde thre grayhondes of sable, With chapes & cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.

2. The metal plate or mounting of a scabbard or sheath; particularly that which covers the point. In some early quots. it may mean the scabbard or sheath itself.

The following explanations also occur in Dicts.; 'The transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand' (Fairholt, cited by Ogilvie). Johnson says 'the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap' [citing *All's Well* 'the chape of his dagger']. But here the chape of a dagger appears to be confused with that of a buckle.

c **1400** *Songs Costume* (1849) 50 My baselard hath a sylver schape. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chape of a schethe, *spirula.* **1459** *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, j. bollok haftyd dager..and j. chape thertoo. **1530** PALSGR. 204/1 Chape of a shethe, *bouterolle de gayne.* **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 26 A chape, *ferretum.* **1590** GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 A whittle with a siluer chape. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 164 That had the whole theoricke of warre in the knot of his scarfe, and the practise in the chape of his dagger. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their scabberds and sheaths bee set out with siluer chapes, and their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of siluer. **1693** SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 295 A Sheath, without a Chape or top. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* Dict., *Chape*, the iron, brass, metal, or silver put at the end of the scabbard of cutlasses, swords, etc. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 101 Bayonet-scabbards, with brass chapes.

3. The tip of a fox's tail. [From its suggesting the tip of a scabbard.]

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 11 Terms of the Tail. Of a Fox, the Brush or Drag; and the Tip at the end is called the Chape. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Brush* of a fox..the tip or end of which is called the chape.

4. The part of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap or belt. [So in F.]

Some buckles are made with a metal chape, e.g. a stirrup-buckle; an ordinary strap-buckle is made without, and attached by a chape of leather.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Spurr-Buckle maker..makes the buckle, the chape, tongue and roll. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/2 A Chape..holdeth the Tongue of the Buckle in its proper place. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Gold Buckle with a Steel Chape. **1720** *Ibid.* No. 5993/4 Buckles without cheaps. **1769** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 Steel chape silver buckles. **1779** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 The edge of another stair met my right buckle, and snapped the steel chape of it in two. **1796** FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Buckles..are all made to be sewed in the leather, having only a middle bridge and a tongue, but no chape. **1886** from *Harness-maker's Acct.*, 2 pieces leather, buckles, chapes, straps, and loops for portmanteau 2*s.* 6*d.*

b. In some places: 'The loop on harness..or on any leather strap, close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed.' Elworthy *W. Somerset Wdbk.*

Cf. Ogilvie: The sliding-loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached'.

Hence '**chapemaker**, a maker of buckle-chapes.

1886 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 31 July 1/1 Chape makers..a chape, or anchor is a piece of work added to the tongue (or prong) of a buckle... Several makers in Birmingham.

chape, *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a scabbard, etc.) with a chape. Hence **chaped** (tʃeipt) *ppl. a.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 366 Hir knyues were chaped noght with bras But al with siluer wroght ful clene and weel. **1530** PALSGR. 480/2, I chape a sworde or dagger. I put a chape on the shethe. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 3 Strong Scabards, chapt with Iron.

†**chape, chaip**, *v.*[2] *Obs. north. dial.* [Aphetic f. A-CHAPE (*e-chape*, *es-chape*), a. OF. *es-chaper*, *é-chaper*, *a-chaper* (mod.F. *échapper*) to ESCAPE, q.v. Very common in early Sc.] To escape.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 24 How he chapyt wes throw cas. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7904 In eschaunge of þo choise, þat chaped before. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. 389 This King Richard wes livand..Of Poumfret as he chapit wase. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 423 Tha will nocht chaip Siclicke ane deid. *a* **1555** LYNDESAY *Trag.* 151, I chapit frome Captyuitie.

chape, chaper, obs. ff. JAPE, -ER.

1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806 *Hec nuga*, a chape. *Hic nugator*, chaper.

‖**chapeau** (ʃapo). Also 6 **chapewe**, **shapeau**. [F. *chapeau*, in OF. *capel*, *chapel* hat, head-covering (= Pr. *capel*, Sp. *capelo*, Pg. *chapeo*, It. *cappello*):—L. *cappellum*, *-us*, dim. f. *cappa* CAP.]

1. A hat or other covering for the head. The French name, formerly partly naturalized; now chiefly in *Heraldry*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* clxxxvii. (R.) Bearynge on his heed a chapewe of Montaban. *Ibid.* I. ccccxix. 734 They were armed the moost partie with malles and chapeause of stele. *Ibid.* I. ccccxxx. 756 With pauasses and cootes of steele, hoctons, shapeause, and bassenettes. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 138 The heaume and Chapeau that the Duke or King doth weare. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iv. 53 A bull Saturn standing upon a Chapeau Mars, turned up Ermin. **1787** PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Chapeau*..is taken in Heraldry for an antient Cap of Dignity. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 272 The crest-coronet and also the chapeau are still retained in modern blazon.

2. chapeau-bras (ʃapo bra). [F. *bras* arm.] A small three-cornered flat silk hat which could be carried under the arm: worn by gentlemen at court or in full dress in the 18th century.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 114 The common *chapeau bras* cocked in the Nivernois style. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, Give me..my chapeau [*Servant brings a dress hat*]. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. v, A *chapeau bras* and sword necessarily completed his equipment. **18..** in *Lockhart* iv. (1839) I. 169 He used to come to the Greyfriars Church in a suit of white and silver with a chapeau-bras. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 314 The chapeau-de-bras.

chapel ('tʃæpəl), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **chapele**, 4–6 **-elle**, 4–7 **-ell**, 3– **chapel**; also 4 **chapaile**, 5 **-ylle**, **schapell**(e, 6 **chappelle**, **-ylle**, **capell**, **cappell**, 6–8 **chappel**(l. [ME. *chapele*, a. OF. *chapele* (in ONF. *capele*, Pr. *capella*, It. *cappella*):—late L. *cappella*, orig. little cloak or cape, dim. of *cappa*, cloak, cape, cope (see CAP). From the *cappella* or cloak of St. Martin, preserved by the Frankish kings as a sacred relic, which was borne before them in battle, and used to give sanctity to oaths, the name was applied to the sanctuary in which this was preserved under the care of its *cappellani* or 'chaplains', and thence generally to a sanctuary containing holy relics, attached to a palace, etc., and so to any private sanctuary or holy place, and finally to any apartment or building for orisons or worship, not being a church, the earlier name for which was *oratorium*, ORATORY.

The chief data for the history are: the Monk of St. Gall (*Vita Car. Magn.* i. 4) 'Quo nomine Francorum reges propter capam St. Martini sancta sua appellare solebant'; a charter of Childebert A.D. 710 (Mabillon *De Re Dipl.*) containing 'in oratorio suo seu capella S. Marthini'. In the capitularies of Charles the Great (cap. v. 182) c. 800 it is used of chapels in or attached to palaces; the Laws of the Lombards (III. iii. 22) have 'ecclesiae et capellæ quæ in vestra parochia sunt'.

Cappella was generally spelt *capella* in med.L.; the true form is evidenced not only by It. *cappella*, but even more by the persistence of *-ap-* in Fr. and of *-p-* in the other langs. *Capella* would have become in F. *chevelle*; as *capillos*, *caprum*, *capistrum* become *cheveux*, *chevre*, *chevétre*.]

1. *gen.* A sanctuary or place of Christian worship, not the church of a parish or the cathedral church of a diocese; an oratory. (In earlier times always consecrated, and having an altar; in modern use not necessarily so.)

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 20 Hwa so omi nome makeð chapele oðer chirche. *c* **1275** LAY. 26140 He lette þar arere ane chapel [*c* **1205** chireche] mære. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27198 In kyrcgarth, chapell or kyrk. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 1380 Horn let wurche Chapeles and chirche. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* (1868) XVI. i. 378/1 They entered into the chapel, and there made their orisons a great while. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 34 There was an holy chappell edifyde, Wherein the Hermite dewly wont to say His holy thinges. *a* **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 13 Where God hath His Church, we say, the Devill hath his Chapell: so on the contrary, where the Devill hath his Cathedrall, there God hath his people. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §249 The Room is a Chappel or small Church. **1644** *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In any church or chappell. **1857** STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. 19 The first object that would catch their view would be the little British chapel.

fig. **1340** *Ayenb.* 56 þe tauerne ys þe scole of þe dyeule..and his oȝene chapele þer huer me deþ his seruese.

2. *spec.* A private oratory or place of worship.

a. A room or building for private worship in or attached to a palace, nobleman's house, castle, garrison, embassy, prison, monastery, college, school, or other institution.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 472 Thulke prelat solde in is [the king's] chapele ichose be. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 2342 Sir Amis lete him ly alon, And into his chapel he went anon. **1360–80** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 ȝif þei [lordes & ladies] holden wiþ goddis tresour curatis in here worldly seruyce or chapellis. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, Ther-inne was a schapelle, a chambur, and a halle. **1654** EVELYN *Diary* July 12 Thence we went to New College [Oxf.] where the Chapel was in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulositie of the times. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 11 He was buried..in the north part of Merton Coll. outer-chappell or church. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 20 The Chappel of the Jesuites College. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 165 Domestick Chapels..built by Noblemen and others for the private Service of God in their Families..are not consecrated. **1764** H. WALPOLE *Castle Otr.* (1791) 3 The company was assembled in the chapel of the Castle. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* 1003 King's College Chapel, Cambridge, has no side aisles, but in lieu of them are small chapels between the buttresses. **1880** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* ix. (1883) 95 Service was sung daily in all the Chapels. **1887** MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Pattison* III. 156 He read the service in chapel when his turn came.

b. An oratory in a mausoleum, burial vault or aisle (*sepulchral*, or *mortuary chapel*), or elsewhere, having an altar at which masses might be chanted for the souls of the deceased

(*chantry chapel*). Hence, a cell or compartment of a cathedral or large church (usually in the aisle, and originally often sepulchral), separately dedicated and containing its own altar. *lady-chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, often situated eastward of the high altar in a cathedral church. (See LADY.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 þer þei fond þe hede is now a faire chapelle. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 119 A Chirche and A Chapaile with chambers a-lofte. **1428** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 80 The trinite schapell. **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre ys Rounde..and hath..Chapellys hygh and lowe, in gret nowmber. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. VI. (Arb.) 124 The virgin, to whom he buylded and dedicate a chapell and an altare. **1640** SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 46 The high altar at St. Austin's, with the Chapells about it. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 264 On the altar of this chapel is the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, in oil colours, by Domenichino. **1842** BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. 9) I. 295 *Chantry*, was commonly a little chapel, or particular altar in some cathedral or parochial church, endowed..for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the souls of the founder. **1874** BARING-GOULD *Lives of Saints* 395 Upon these remains Benedict built two oratories..and ..round these chapels rose the monastery. **1875** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 343/1 Although very many churches built before A.D. 800 exist..scarcely any clear examples of chapels [forming parts of the main building] can be pointed out. *Ibid.* 344/1 In the East, as the rule that there should be only one altar in a church has always existed, chapels have rarely formed parts of churches. *Ibid.* 345/2 At what time the practice of placing an altar and of celebrating the eucharistic service in a sepulchral chapel was first introduced cannot be stated with precision. *Mod.* He is buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey.

3. A place of public worship of the established Church, subordinate to, or dependent upon, the church of the parish, the accommodation supplied by which it in some way supplements. These are of various kinds: a. *chapel of ease*: a chapel built for the convenience of parishioners who live far from the parish church. Also *fig.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 36 There was a nother Paroche Chirch yn the Towne yet standing, but now it servith but for a Chapelle of Ease. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §32 (1810) 36 Shute..is a chapel for ease to Colliton. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 180 One of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappels of ease within the circumference of her limits. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 166 Chapels of Ease..commonly built in very large Parishes, where all the people cannot come to the Mother Church. **1826** PETERSDORFF *Abr.* 433 A chapel of ease may..have the rights of a parochial chapel by custom. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 128 Bolton Church..is considered a Chapel of Ease.

fig. **1622** MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* III. ii, What is age But the holy place of life, chapel of ease For all men's wearied miseries? **1651** CLEVELAND *Square Cap* iv, And making a Chappel of Ease of her Lap, First he said Grace, and then he kiss'd her. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* II. 113 Sedburgh, for many years, was a sort of nursery or rural chapel-of-ease to Cambridge.

b. *parochial chapel*: the place of worship of an ancient division of a parish attached to it by custom and repute, as e.g. in the case of the numerous divisions of the parish of Kendal, and other large parishes of the Lake district; *district chapel*, that of a modern 'district' or division of a parish constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 59 Geo. III, c. 134, onwards. To both of these the name CHURCH is now commonly given, except in remote districts or special instances.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 §11 So that thoes espousels be solempnysed in Churche, Chapell, or Oratory. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 55 This yere [1547] was Barkyng chappylle at the Towre hylle pullyd downe. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 14 Chappels had beene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. *c* **1650** *Parl. Surveys of Livings, etc.* XVII. 238 The Parish [Swyne] hath belonging to it Six Chappells, and a Viccaridge House. *Ibid.* Drypoole hath a Parochiall Chappell depending upon Swyne. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 185 Concerning the Mother-Parish-Church twenty shillings; and concerning a Chappel ten shillings. **1838** *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 49 §2 In the case of any church or chapel, for or to which any district chapelry has been..assigned..such church or chapel..shall be and is hereby declared to be a perpetual curacy and benefice. *c* **1840** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 13 It is to be regretted that countenance to the assumption of the name of chapel for their place of assembly on the part of dissenters, is too often given by our designating as churches many of the new sanctuaries, which are, in fact, only chapels. **1842** BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. 306 The last species of chapels, those erected under the authority of the various Church-Building Acts, and usually designated District Chapels. **1855** HT. MARTINEAU *Eng. Lakes* 120 Wastdale Head..There is a chapel, the humblest of chapels, with eight pews, and three windows in three sides. **1868** A. SEDGWICK (*title*), Memorial by the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel. **1873** PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1824 A parochial chapel is that which has the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differs in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

c. *free chapel*: a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized by him.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen.* VIII, c. 9 The Deane and Chapiter ..of the free chapell of the kynge, of Sainct Martins le graunde. **1545** *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 There have been divers Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries, Hospitals, Fraternities. **1672** *Cowell's Interpr., Free Chappel, Libera Capella*..the King may Licence a Subject to found such a Chappel, and by his Charter exempt it from the Diocesans Jurisdiction. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 165. **1873** PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1824 The king himself visits his free chapels..and not the ordinary.

d. *proprietary chapel*: one that is the property of private persons.

1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1183 Proprietary chapels ..are anomalies unknown to the ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom, and can possess no parochial rights..Dr. Lushington said..the ancient canon law of this country knew nothing of proprietary chapels or unconsecrated chapels at all..The necessity of the times..gave rise to the erection of chapels of this kind, and to the licensing of ministers of the Church of England to perform duty therein. *Ibid.* II. 1834 It is at any time competent to the proprietors of an unconsecrated chapel to convert it to secular purposes.

4. Applied to places of Christian worship other than those of the established church of the country: e.g. to those of Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; of the Nonconformists ejected in 1662; of Methodists since the 18th c., and, recently, of Protestant Dissenters generally (in England and Wales).

These uses go back to a time when 'church' had still its historical value of the endowed place of worship of a parish, with its beneficed rector or vicar, tithes, etc., and when no other place of worship, whatever its architecture, ritual, or communion, was thought of as the 'church'. Of R.C. chapels the earliest mentioned were those of foreign ambassadors, and Roman Catholic queens of the Stuarts (see sense 2a); in the 18th c., and down to 1830-40, 'chapel' was the regular name, as it is still in Ireland. The name first used by Protestants separating from the Church of England was app. 'meeting-house'; but the places of worship founded by the non-conforming clergymen ejected in 1662 were commonly 'chapels'; after that, 'meeting-house' and 'chapel' were used more or less synonymously by Protestant Dissenters; the former became the prevailing name in the 18th c., but was mostly abandoned for 'chapel' in the first half of the 19th c. (except by Quakers). For his connexion, Wesley introduced 'preaching-house'; but Methodist Churchmen appear to have preferred 'chapel'; and it was in the sequel often used by Wesley as = 'preaching-house', and gradually took its place. During the present century, the custom of applying 'church' to the parochial and district chapels of the Church of England, has been followed by the use of 'church' for 'chapel' by Roman Catholics, Scotch Episcopalians, and many Nonconformists. (See CHURCH.) But the earlier usage has made *chapel* in Ireland the common appellation of the R.C. places of worship and service, as distinguished from those of the Protestant (Episcopal) Church; and in England and Wales of nonconformist places of worship or service, as distinguished from those of the Church of England. Hence such combinations as *chapel-goer, chapel-going, chapel-people*, etc.

a. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., The Queene..going to her chappell at St. James's..I crowded after her..and saw the fine altar, ornaments, and the fryers in their habits. **1669** *Ibid.* 11 Apr., I took my wife to St. James's, and there carried her to the Queen's Chapel. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 135, I have not..look'd into any Chappel of the Roman Religion. *a* **1793** J. MORRIS in *Arminian Mag.* (Feb. 1795) 72, I consented to go with her to the Catholic Chapel. **1794** Z. YEWDALL *ibid.* Aug. (1795) 371 The Episcopalians had likewise a chapel in the place [Dalkeith]. *Ibid.* He had taken the English Chapel [at Musselburgh]. *c* **1815** GRACE KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (1837) 69, I have decided on taking a pew..in one of the Church of England Chapels [in Scotland]. **1836** *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 421/1 About forty years ago there were only 30 Catholic chapels in Great Britain; but in 1835, we find the number increased to 510.

b. **1662–3** BAXTER *Life of Wife* (1681) 58 When she saw that I could not use the Chappel which she built, she hired another near. **1666–7** —— in *Reliquæ Baxterianæ* (1696) III. 19 The churches being burnt, and the Parish ministers gone, the Nonconformists..did keep their meetings very openly, and prepared large Rooms, and some of them plain Chappels, with Pulpits, Seats, and Galleries..The Independents also set up their Meetings more openly than before. **1694** *Trust-deed, Brook St. Chapel, Knutsford*, Indent. Mch. 7 The ground on which the said new-erected Chappell or Meeting-house now stands, together with the said Chappell or Meeting-house. **1715** HEARNE *Diary* 29 May, Last night a good part of the presbyterian Meeting-house in Oxford was pulled down..in the evening they pulled down a good part of the Quakers' and Anabaptist Chapels. **1818** W. J. FOX *Wks.* (1865) I. 110 A Sermon preached before the Unitarian Society, at Essex-Street Chapel, on Thursday, April 16, 1818. **1836** *Gentl. Mag.* July 30/2 A red-brick structure, resembling a dissenting chapel. *c* **1840** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 13 The places in which dissenters, whether Romish or Protestant, meet are not chapels, but meeting-houses. **1884** DALE *Manual Congregat. Princ.* App. i, A hundred years ago it was probably the universal custom of Congregationalists to call their places of worship 'meeting-houses'. 'Chapel'..early in this century..displaced the older and better name.

c. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. Suppl. 620 That the said Mr. J. W——y, about two years ago, preached a sermon to the Methodists at Salisbury in Mr. H——ll's chapel. [**1763** in Tyerman *Life of Wesley* II. iii. 478 The people were to be warned..Against calling our society a church, or the church. Against calling our preachers ministers, our houses meeting-houses (call them plain preaching houses).] **1789** WESLEY *Will.* 25 Feb. in Coke & Moore (1792) 515, I desire my Gowns, Cassocks, Sashes, and Bands, may remain at the Chapel for the use of the Clergymen attending there. **1792** COKE & MOORE *Life of Wesley* (ed. 2) Sold..at the Chapel in the City-Road; and at all the Methodist Preaching-Houses in Town and Country. **1817** S. DREW *Life T. Coke* ix. 180 Independently of the chapels or preaching houses that had been erected in the towns.

5. A chapel service, attendance at the service in a chapel. Hence in college phrase, *to keep a chapel*, to attend chapel on a single occasion; *to keep one's chapels*, to fulfil the prescribed number of attendances; so *to miss a chapel, lose a chapel*, etc.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., Walked..up and down till chappell time. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* ix, Without danger of reprobation because chapel was missed. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 168 After hall they went to Mr. Buck's to take wine; and after wine to chapel. **1882** C. KEGAN PAUL in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 275 At Oxford, the daily chapel, so often a formal observance, still had its effect on many minds. *Mod.* 'You must keep your chapels'.

b. *to hold chapel* (F. *tenir chapelle*): said of certain princes, and especially of the pope attending divine service in state; said of cardinals, when they are present at solemn religious service, without the pope's intervention.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2285/1 At some Chapels of late held by the Colledge of Cardinals.

6. *gen.* Of other than Christian worship: A lesser temple, fane, or sanctuary, having an altar to a deity (used *e.g.* to translate L. *sacellum*).

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9149 As Achilles this choise in chapell beheld. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 95 He tuke purpois to distroy be augury all the remanent tempillis and chapellis [*fana sacellaque*]. **1535** COVERDALE *Amos* vii. 13 Prophecy nomore at Bethel, for it is the kynges chapel, and the kynges courte. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XL. li. 1091 Behind the church [*fanum*] of the goddesse Hope, he caused to be built the chappel [*ædem*] of Apollo the Physician. **1611** BIBLE *1 Macc.* i. 47 Set vp altars, and groues, and chappels of idols. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 12 And in what Chappel [*sacello*] too you plaid your Prize. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlvi. 54 A new chapel..had been built at Delphi.

7. A choir or body of singers attached to a chapel (usually of a king or prince); 'now extended to mean the choir or the orchestra, or both, of a church or chapel, or other musical establishment sacred or secular' (Grove *Dict. Music*). Often in French form *chapelle*, Ger. *kapelle*, or It. *capella*.

1420 *Siege Rouen* 1295 in *Archæol.* XXII. 381 His chapelle mette hym at the dore there, And wente bifore hym alle in fere. **1515** PACE in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII*, xi. (1884) I. 270 Surely he would have out of your chapel not children only but also men..your Graces chapel is better than his. **1546** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. App. A. 9 The prelats censed the corps, the chappel singing 'Libera me, Domine'. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 The annual allowances of the gentlemen of his Chappel.

8. The sacred vessels, etc., used for the services in a church or chapel. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[**1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 84 Every officer shulde have noo more silver vesselle but for a chapelle and a cupbourde.] **1862** HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. xi. 655 He..gave to the church an excellent chapel, which in his testament he styled his best. (*Note.*) In the language of the period (1205) a chapel means whatever was required for the performance of divine worship.

†**9.** An alembic. [F. '*chapelle, couvercle d'un alambic*' (Littré), ? from orig. sense of *cappella*.]

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiv. (1737) 103 As for the Chapel..it shall be a Chapel of Rose-water.

10. a. A printers' workshop, a printing-office. b. A meeting or association of the journeymen in a printing-office for promoting and enforcing order among themselves, settling disputes as to price of work, etc. It is presided over by a *father of the chapel* annually elected. Hence *to hold a chapel*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 Every Printing-House is termed a Chappel. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, In this sense they say, the orders, or laws of the chapel, the secrets of the chapel, etc. **1771** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61, I proposed some reasonable alteration in their chapel laws. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1135 It is to be noted, as a 'custom of the *chapel*'. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 341 The petty tricks by which Franklin was annoyed were said to be played him by the chapel ghost. **1879** *Women's Suffrage Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 183/2 A circular..to all 'fathers of chapels', i.e. trades officials in printing shops.

11. *slang* or *low colloq.* House of ease, privy.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chapel-bell, -cell, -clerk, -door, -prayers, -service, -stead, -tent, -yard***, etc.; in sense 4, ***chapel-goer, -going, -monger, -people, -society***, etc.; †**chapel-bed**, ? one with a canopy; **chapel-man**, one of the clergy or officials of a chapel; **chapel-master**, used occas. to translate F. *maître de chapelle* or Ger. *kapellmeister*, director of the music of a royal (or other) chapel (sense 7); **chapel-rate**, a rate for the support of a chapel.

1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next to the lytle chamber, a *chapell bed all of bundwork. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 171 Gynglen..als cleere And eek as loude as dooth þe *Chapel belle. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 446 The chapel-bells Call'd us. *a* **1835** MRS. HEMANS *Streams*, Ye have burst away, From your *chapel-cells to the laughing day. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 69 The cryis Of Naturis *chapell Clarkis. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 382 A chapel clerk and sexton. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* xi, Sir Amadace..rode vn-to the *chapelle dur. **1842** MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 265 What now is the great body of dissenters? *Chapel-goers, and no more. **1663** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 61 *Chapel men who have countenanced the chapel ceremonies and novations. *c* **1850** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 1018 He became *chapel-master to Cardinal Charles of Lorraine. **1880** VERN. LEE *Belcaro* v. 113 The poor chapelmaster of Hoffmann. **1812** *Religionism* 17 Muse, drop the subject, Pluralists, adieu! Next, *Chapel-mongers, hark!—a word with you. **1658** WALTON *Hooker* 15 In four years he was but twice absent from the *chapel-prayers. **1850** *Carr* v. *Mostyn*, 19 *Law Jrnl.* 255 There was no necessity for *chapel-rates, as

the trustees would repair. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* 467 Seldom did she go to *chapel-shrift. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 63 Congregationalism insulates each *chapel-society. **1687** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 408 The *chappel tent at the camp was open'd this day. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* (1868) VI. xv, Beyond the *chapel-yard there met him a fair damsel. **1850** *Carr* v. *Mostyn*, 19 *Law Jrnl.* 253 The inhabitants of the said townships..might..bury their dead in the chapelyard.

'chapel, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to church.*] *trans.* To put (bury, etc.) in a chapel.
1612 FLETCHER *Two Noble K.* I. i, Giue us the bones Of our dead kings, that we may chapel them.

'chapel, *v.*[2] *Naut.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *faire chapelle.*] (See quot.)
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chapeling a ship*, the act of turning her round in a light breeze of wind when.. close-hauled, so as that she will lie the same way as she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman, or by a sudden change of wind. *Ibid. Faire*, or *pendre Chapelle*, to chapel a ship; to build a chapel at sea. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 248* *Chappelling.*

chapel, *a. colloq.* [f. the sb.] Belonging to, or attending regularly, a chapel (sense 4).
1946 J. CARY *Moonlight* 234 Mrs. Wilmot was chapel. I'm sure she never went to a play. **1957** R. W. ZANDVOORT *Handbk. Eng. Gram.* VIII. 275, I suppose you're Church of England? *I'm* chapel. **1965** *New Statesman* 23 Apr. 646/3 Half the parish might be pagan and the zealous few, Chapel.

chapelain, -ayn, obs. forms of CHAPLAIN.

†**'chapelcy.** *Obs.* [? error.] = CHAPELRY I.
1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chanc.* §88 One mesuage or tenement in B. within the Chappelcy of B. in the Countie of Y.

†**'chapeler.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *chapelier* in same sense.] A hat-maker.
1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, §65 (1876) 46 And a chappeler who shal make the Chapeux..of the household.

chapeless ('tʃeɪplɪs), *a. rare.* [f. CHAPE *sb.* + -LESS.] Wanting a chape or sheath.
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 48 An olde rusty sword.. with a broken hilt, and chapelesse.

†**'chapelet**[1]. *Obs.* In 6 chappellet, 7 chappelet, chaplet. [f. CHAPEL + -ET[1]. Cf. It. *capelletta*: the Fr. form would be *chapellette.*] A little chapel, oratory, or shrine.
1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 56 There is..a litle chappellet hard by on that common. **1636** FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 223 Many private oratories or chaplets. **1653** HAMMOND *Paraphr. Acts* vii. 43 (R.) Ye set up a chaplet or shrine with an image in it. **1675** CAVE *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 71 There were..multitudes of silver cabinets, or chappelets, little shrines, made in fashion of the temple.

chapelet[2] ('tʃæpəlɛt). Also chapellet (Webster). [a. F. *chapelet*, CHAPLET, variously transferred.]
1. (See quot.)
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chapelet*, in the manege, a couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which they are made fast to the pummel of the saddle, after being adjusted to the rider's length and bore. **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.
2. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A chain pump composed of pallets, scoops or buckets attached to an endless chain passing over two axles. So called in French from its resemblance to a rosary or string of beads; whence, also, according to Knight, known as a 'paternoster pump'.
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

chapelet, -eyn(e, obs. ff. CHAPLET, CHAPLAIN.

†**'chapelize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a chapel. Hence **'chapelizing.**
1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 343 Bishop Andrews ..manifested the least regret at the chapelizing of this place.

chapellage ('tʃæpəlɪdʒ). *rare.* [f. CHAPEL *sb.* + -AGE.] A chapel-stead, = CHAPELRY 4.
1802 SCOTT *Eve St. J.* vii, He lighted at the Chapellage.

'chapellany. ? *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *chapellenie* (in Cotgr. *chapelainie*) benefice of a chaplain, or of med.L. *capellānia*, the cure, living, office or estate of a *capellānus* or CHAPLAIN; also, a small oratory or chapel, having its own chaplain, founded within a larger place of worship: see Du Cange.] = CHAPELRY; also CHAPEL 2 b.
1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 164 But a Chapellany is usually that, which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependant thereon.

‖**chapelle ardente** (ʃapɛl ardɑ̃t). [F., lit. 'burning chapel'.] A chamber prepared for the lying-in-state of a great personage, and lit up with candles, torches, etc.
1824 J. MACKINTOSH *Jrnl.* 28 Sept. in R. J. Mackintosh *Life* (1835) II. 415 Went to see the 'Chapelle Ardente' at St. Denis, where the king's remains lie in state. **1905** A. LANG *Adv. among Books* 264 A wonderful scene with a corpse and a *chapelle ardente.* **1970** *N. Y. Rev. Bks.* 29 Jan. 8/2 It seemed more suitable that she should be thought to have died in Paris, that she lie there in *chapelle ardente* for her friends, and that there should be a proper Paris funeral.

chapelled ('tʃæpəld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAPEL *sb.* + -ED[2].] Placed or stationed in a chapel.
1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 182 The Chapelled templer.

chapelleyn, obs. form of CHAPLAIN.

chapelry ('tʃæpəlrɪ). [a. OF. *chapelerie*, in med.L. *capellāria*; see -ERY, -RY.]
1. The district attached to a chapel; a division of a large or populous parish having its own parochial or district chapel.
1591 *Charter Jas. VI* in A. M[c]KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* App., Chapelries. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 212 The Chaplain living in another house of the Chappelry. **1672** *Cowel's Interpr., Chapelry* is the same thing to a Chappel, as a Parish is to a Church. **1753** [see CHAPELWARDEN]. **1814** WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII, This remote and humble chapelry.. offered to his doubtful choice By an unthought-of patron. **1870** A. SEDGWICK *Supp. to Mem. Trustees Cowgill Chapel* 3 A district Chapelry was annexed to the Chapel of Cowgill in the Parochial Chapelry of Dent, in the parish of Sedbergh. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 21 Ancroft is one of the Chapelries..of Holy Island. **1885** *Act 48 Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. I. No. 2 The rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which the rentcharge belongs.
†**2.** The constituency of a Nonconformist chapel. *Obs.*
1707 *Deed of Risley Chapel, Culcheth, Indenture* Mch. 25 Whereas an edifice, Chapel, or ortary, is this year erected at the cost of..Protestants dissenting from the Church of England..Trustees with the consent..of the members of that Chapelry or congregation and not otherwise nominate ..the minister.
3. A foundation for a chantry chaplain.
1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Miserables* II. lxvi, The same who endowed the sixth chapelry of the Abbey of Villers.
4. A chapel with its precinct and its accessory buildings; a chapel-stead.
1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 378 To seek protection in the vaulted doorway of a lone chapelry. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 370 The neighbouring chapelry, the site of which may yet be traced.

'chapel,warden. One who holds the same office in a 'chapel' (of the established Church of England), as a churchwarden holds in a church: now commonly replaced by 'churchwarden'.
1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/1 The Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and Sidesmen. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 435/1 The churchwardens and chapelwardens of every parish or chapelry. **1834** in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 330 Your letter was read communicating to the chapelwardens your resignation of the living.

chapelyn, obs. form of CHAPLAIN.

chaperon ('ʃæpərɒn, -ɔːn, -əʊn). Also 6–7 chapperon, 7 chapron, chapperoon, shaparoon, shaparowne, shabbaron, 7–9 chaperoon. [a. F. *chaperon* hood, a kind of dim. deriv. of *chape* cope, cape (cf. *moucheron* gnat, f. *mouche* fly); also used in sense 3 (in which English writers often erroneously spell it *chaperone*, app. under the supposition that it requires a fem. termination).]
†**1.** A hood or cap formerly worn by nobles, and. after the 16th c., by ladies. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*
(Cotgr. (1611) has '*Chaperon*, a hood, or French hood (for a woman); also any hood, bonnet, or lettice cap.)
c **1380** WYCLIF *Rule St. Francis* Wks. (1880) 40 Cloþis of probacion, þat is to seie tweie cotis or kirtlis wiþ-outen hood and a girdil & a brech & a chaperon to þe girdel. *a* **1552** LELAND *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 468 The Quenes Party.. causid his Chaperon and also Baldokes to be taken of, and to have on theyr Heddes Chapelettes of poignante Netles. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1634) 71 The reason of her chapron with long eares. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The more resemblance of a Chaperon or Hood. **1619** *Irish Hobbob* in *Rich's Honest. Age* (1844) Pref. 22 If she be not suted in her Shaparowne. **1620** DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 36 Gay gawdy women..tricking vp their fronts with chaperoones And powdred haire. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* X. iii. 432 Their White Hoods or Chapperons. *a* **1700** *Songs Costume* (1849) 200 Her shabbarons next I'll show. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 295 To thee, who..rear'st thy proud and thy pale chaperoon..God of the western wind, God of the shower. **1830** JAMES *Darnley* xxxiv. 150 Deep in the mysteries..of chaperons and fraises. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 157 Hats, caps, and high bonnets are worn as well as chaperons [*temp.* Rich. II].
†**b.** part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter.
1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 He [Edw. III] ..inuented this societie of honour..giuing them [Knights of the Garter]..a kirtle, gown, cloke, chaperon, collar, and other solemne and magnificent apparell. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. §33 Their Purple Mantle, their Gown, Kirtle, Chaperon, and chiefly their Garter. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Chaperon*, the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order.
†**2.** A small escutcheon placed (esp.) on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse. *Obs.*
1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1487/4, 6 silver Forks marked with a Spread-Eagle upon a Chapperoon. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Chaperon*..a little Escutcheon fix'd in the forehead of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral. **1768** *Bristol Jrnl.* Oct., A chaperon with the auntient Arms of Brystowe fastende on his Forehead. **1783** R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (1821) 297 Little shields, drawn on hearses at pompous funerals, are called chaperonnes.
3. *fig.* A person, esp. a married or elderly woman, who, for the sake of propriety, accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, as guide and protector.
[See quot. 1864; the same explanation is given by Littré.]
1720 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* I. 66 She..begged I would be her chaperone when she went to public places. **1771** MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 219, I was at the Oratorio Wednesday, in character of chaperon. **1800** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. i. 15 A perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public. **1864** *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 280/2 Chaperon..when used metaphorically means that the experienced married woman shelters the youthful *débutante* as a hood shelters the face. **1866** *Sat. Rev.* 13 Jan. 49/1 Chaperones often painfully contrast with their fair protégées. **1880** DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxxviii. 410 He delivered his charge to her chaperon.
b. *transf.* One who escorts; guide, conductor.
1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sk. Club* 189 The Præses made a capital chaperon.
Hence **chaperonee,** a young lady who is chaperoned. **'chaperonship,** the office of a chaperon. (*Colloq.* and *Newspr.* words.)
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 4 Success will..attend the chaperon's efforts, however unattractive the chaperonee.

chaperon ('ʃæpərɒn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. (The F. deriv. vb. (in different sense) is *chaperonner.*)] *trans.* To act as chaperon to (a young lady); to escort. Hence **'chaperoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XX, I shall be very happy to chaperon you at any time. **1818** TODD, *To chaperon*, an affected word, of very recent introduction..to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a publick assembly. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 Chaperoning matrons talk right solemnly of heat. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 145, I chaproned her Sunday-school children in and out of church. **1865** *Morning Star* 4 Oct., Had I the uncontrolled chaperoning of an intelligent sight-seer.

chaperonage ('ʃæpərəʊnɪdʒ). [f. CHAPERON *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The action or practice of chaperoning; the attendance or protection of a chaperon.
1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. high Lat.* vii. (1867) 85 Sent forward..under the chaperonage of a guide. **1858** MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 97 To offer her..my chaperonage at the conversazione. **1884** L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* 154 A month of the London season under my chaperonage.

chaperonless ('ʃæpərəʊnlɪs), *a.* Also chapronless, chaperone-less. [f. CHAPERON *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a chaperon.
1831 *Examiner* 5/2 Travelling and voyaging together, *solus cum sola*, chapronless. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 4 Chaperonless. **1900** G. SWIFT *Somerley* 44 We see a girl, say, out boating, chaperonless, with a man. **1906** GALSWORTHY *Man of Property* II. ii, This evening..was stolen, chaperone-less.

chapetyll, var. of CHAPITLE.

chap-fallen ('tʃæp,fɔːlən), *a.* Also 7 -faln(e. [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + FALLEN. A common variant is CHOP-FALLEN.]
1. With the chap or lower jaw hanging down, as an effect of extreme exhaustion or debility, of a wound received, or *esp.* of death.
1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. i. 3 Beasts that be chap-fallen through long standing in pound. **1609** *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Her tung..wagges within her chap-faln jawes. **1621** FLETCHER *Wild-G. Chase* IV. iii, Till they be chap-fall'n, and their tongues at peace, Nail'd in their coffins. *a* **1809** MRS. COWLEY *Bold Stroke* 26 That plump face of yours will be chap-fallen I believe. **1842** TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* iv. 110 Trooping from their mouldy dens The chap-fallen circle spreads.
b. Said of the mouth-piece of a helmet.
a **1700** DRYDEN (J.) A chapfaln beaver loosely hanging by The cloven helm.
2. *fig.* Dejected, dispirited; crest-fallen.
1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 6, I woulde poure Spirit of life..Into the iawes of chap-falne schollership. *a* **1651** CLEVELAND *To Mrs. K.T.* Poems 16 The Chap-falne Puritan. **1794** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. III. 37 But, if his Nymph unfortunately frowns, Sad, chap fall'n, lo! he hangs himself, or drowns! **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. iv. (1883) 37 His clerk..stood with staring eyes and open mouth, chap-fallen and terrified.
Hence **'chap,fallenly** *adv.*
1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. I. vii. 112 'You would not like it, of course?' he says, chapfallenly.

chapfare, obs. form of CHAFFER.

chapiltre, obs. form of CHAPITER.

chapin, obs. form of CHOPIN.

chapin(e, chapiney, var. of CHOPINE.

†**chapitel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chapitel* (now *chapiteau*) ad. L. *capitellum* dim. of *caput* (or rather of *capitulum*): see CAPITAL *sb.*[1]] The capital of a column.
1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 59 There are few Chapitels of Pillars to be seen.

chapitel(e, obs. f. CHAPITLE.

chapiter ('tʃæpɪtə(r)). Forms: 5 chapiture, -ytur(e, 6–8 chapter, (6 chaptre), 7– chapiter, (7 -tre, -tar). [a. F. *chapitre*:—OF. *chapitle*: see next. (French no longer uses *chapitre* in sense 3, but *chapiteau*:—L. *capitellum*: see CAPITAL, and also CHAPTER.]

†**1.** *gen.* Earlier spelling of CHAPTER.

†**2.** *spec.* A summary; = CAPITLE 3. *Obs.*

[**1292** BRITTON 22 Des chapitres qe liveré lour serrount en escrit.] **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 58 A chapiture, *capitulum*. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) Chapiters, *capitula*..signifies in our Common Law a Summary, or content of such matters as are to be inquired of, or presented before Justices..in their Sessions. *Chapitres* or *Capitula* be now called *Articles*. **1641** in *Termes de la Ley*. **1670** in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

3. *Arch.* The capital of a column. (Still an occasional equivalent of CAPITAL.)

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/4 (*Nomina pertin. domorum*) *Hoc capitulum, A*[e] chapytur. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Soom for great palaces doo slise from quarrye the chapters. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XX. 1126 A certaine columne..rent and cloven from the very base to the chapter. **1611** BIBLE *1 Kings* vii. 16 Two Chapiters of molten brasse, to set vpon the tops of the pillars. **1653** H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 142 Great Pillars, whereof the chapters are either of gold or silver. **1676** F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 Temples with pillars and chapitres demolish't. **1744** J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P.L.* 145 A moulding next above the chapiter or head of a column. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 4 The chapiters seem to be a mixture between the Ionic and Doric orders. **1878** *Masque of Poets* 28 On bulging chapiters that enthrone Colossal lotus leaves of stone.

chapitere, obs. form of CHAPTER.

†**'chapitle.** *Obs.* Forms: (1 capitel, 2 captel), 3–5 chapitle, 4 chapitel, -til, -tele, chapytyl, 5 chapytle, chapetyll, chapyttyl, chapytylle. [a. OF. *chapitle* (now *chapitre*), in ONF. *capitle*, early ad. L. *capitulum* little head, capital of column, 'head' of discourse, chief division of book, section of law, etc., dim. of *caput* head. Cf. CAPITLE: later forms of the same word are F. *chapitre*, Eng. CHAPITER, and CHAPTER, q.v.]

1. A chief section of a book, a CHAPTER.

[*a* **1000** *Ecgberht's Penit.* cont. I. 1 (Bosw.) Her onginþ se forma capitul. **1340–1440**, see CAPITLE.] **1340** *Ayenb.* 136 Ase we habbeþ be-uore y-ssewed ine þe chapitele of prede. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii, In this Chapitle I shall reherse anone. *c* **1450** *Why I can't be Nun* 345 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 147 Hyt ys wretyn in Genesye, In the fowre and thyrty Chapytylle.

2. A CHAPTER or assembly of canons, monks etc.

[**11..** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1123 Hi hæfden cosen ærcebiscop æror in here capitele æfter rihte.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 3uf eni play to chapitle were idrawe. *c* **1325** *Poem on Edw. II*, 193 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 332 Officials and denes that chapitles sholden holde. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7837 þat grete chapytyl [of devils]. **1456** in *Paston Lett.* 289. I. 395 To compleyn upon me at the next chapitle.

chapitre, -ture, obs. ff. CHAPITER, CHAPTER.

chaplain ('tʃæplɪn). Forms: 1 capellan, 2 capelein, 3–5 chapeleyn(e, 4–5 -layn, -lleyn(e, 4–6 chapleyn(e, 4–7 -layn(e, 5 chapyllayne, chapelen, 5–6 chappelayn(e, 6 chapelyn, chapline, 6–7 chappellane, chapplein, chaplin, -lein(e, -laine, 7 -lan, -len, 7– chaplain. [a. OF. *chapelain* (in ONF. *capelain*, Pr. *capellan* It. *cappellano*):—late L. *cappellān-us*, f. *cappella* CHAPEL: see -AN. The earliest Eng. examples were directly from L. or ONF.: see sense 2.

The original *cappellani* were those who had charge of the sacred cloak of St. Martin: 'custodes illius capæ usque hodie Capellani appellantur'; Honorius in Du Cange.]

1. *gen.* The priest, clergyman or minister of a CHAPEL; in ME. a chantry priest.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 930 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 187 Meny chapelayns aren chast ac charite hem faileþ. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapeleyne, *capellanus*. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 18 (1876) 14 A Chief Chaplin, or deane of the Chappel. **1602** FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 71 A man seised in fee of landes deuisable, did deuise them to one for terme of his life, and that he should be a Chapplein, and that he should chaunt for his soule all his life time. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 53 Chaplein is he that performeth divine Service in a Chappell. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXVI, He shall dwell In Augustin the chaplain's cell. **1828** J. HUNTER *S. Yorkshire* I. 73 The Vicar of Blythe was bound to find a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Bawtry.

2. *spec.* A clergyman who conducts religious service in the private chapel of a sovereign, lord, or high offical, of a castle, garrison, embassy, college, school, workhouse, prison, cemetery, or other institution, or in the household of a person of rank or quality, in a legislative chamber, regiment, ship, etc.

Thirty-six clergymen of the Church of England, and six of the Church of Scotland have the office and title of *Chaplain in Ordinary to her* (or *his*) *Majesty*; there are also several *Honorary Chaplains*; and among other official positions are those of *Chaplain to the Forces, Chaplain of the Fleet, Army Chaplains, Navy Chaplains*, etc., etc.

a **1100** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1099 Se cyng Will'm..Rannulfe his capellane þæt biscoprice on Dunholme geaf. *a* **1123** *Ibid.* an. 1114 Se wæs æror þæs cynges capelein. *c* **1300** *Beket* 961 Thi Chapeleyn make thu me. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Some chapeleyns of houshold, summe chapeleyns of honour. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 26 The bisshop of Rochestre is tharchebisshops chapelayn of Caunterbury. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 29 The Chaplaine of the Tower hath buried them. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 131 A trencher chaplain in Gentlemans house. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 427 Bishops or Presbyters we know, and Deacons we know, but what are Chaplains? **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 186 The chaplains of the several regiments. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 217 Chaplains to the Forces receive the Pay and Allowances of Majors in the Army. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 Wellington esteems a saint only as far as he can be an army chaplain. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 150 As to that cemetery chaplain. **1884** *Crockford's Cler. Directory* 399 Examining Chaplain to Abp. of York.

b. A nun who recites the inferior services in the chapel of a nunnery. [Littré makes the F. *chapelaine* an *ancient* title of dignity in a nunnery.]

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 164 Another Nonne also with hire hadde sche, That was hire chapelleyn. **1884** *Private letter from Montreal*, In the convents of Canada the domestic Chaplain is frequently, if not always, a woman.

c. *transf.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 *marg. note*, The deuiles chaplins. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 662 At Listra Jupiters Chaplaines wold have sacrificed unto them. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 What shall I say? What? as Ahabs chaplaines, 'Go, and prosper!'

d. *attrib.*

a **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 29 To haue changed their Princely Soueraignties into such a kind of low, and Chaplaine tenure.

3. ***Chaplains of the Pope***: auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 131 There was a Pope..that committed to a Chaplain of his own, Apostolical power to absolve with plenary authority.

chaplaincy ('tʃæplɪnsɪ). [f. prec. + -CY: a modern term, which probably began in the Army; cf. *captaincy*, etc.] The office or position of a chaplain; = the earlier CHAPLAINSHIP.

a **1745** SWIFT *Lett.* (T.) The chaplaincy was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert. **1821** FOSBROKE *Aricon.* 183, I.. was offered a Chaplaincy in the Forces. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The promotion of Latimer to a royal chaplaincy. **1878** *Clergy List* 414 Foreign Chaplaincies..are under the superintendence of the Bishop of London.

chaplainry ('tʃæplɪnrɪ). Forms: 6 chappelanry, 7 -lanry, -linary, 9 -lenary, 8– -lainry. [f. as prec. + -RY.] = prec. (*Sc.* and chiefly *Hist.*)

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* viii. (1836) 55 Chanteries, colledges, chappelanries. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* (1849) 297 (D.) Enabling Lay-Patrons to dispose of their Prebendaries and Chaplinaries unto Students. **1800** A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 506 He might have a lieutenancy, or the chaplainry if he liked it better. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 315 There was a chaplainry of St. Ninian attached to the cathedral church of Ross.

chaplainship ('tʃæplɪnʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a chaplain; chaplaincy.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Dimishippees, Brotherodes, Chaplenshippes. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 347 To pop into the Bethesda of som Knights Chaplainship. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 164 A secular Chaplainship or Capellania was that, which men built and founded on their own Estates, and in their own proper Houses. **1846** MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 181 The Chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital.

b. *humorous.* As a title: (After *lordship*, etc.)

1589 *Pasquil's Return* D iiij, Seeing you come to his Chaplinship.

†**'chaple.** *Obs.* Also chaplee. [a. OF. *chaple* violent stroke, shock of combat, f. *chapler* to cut in pieces, to fight fiercely (mod.F. *chapeler* to hack, cut clumsily):—late L. *capulāre* to cut (very common in Salic and Burgundian Laws), app. f. *capulus*, *capulum*, handle, hilt of a sword, f. *capĕre* to take hold of.] A fierce combat or encounter.

c **1450** *Merlin* 134 Whan the speres were broken thei leyde honde to swerdes, and be-gan the chaple so stronge and dured longe tyme. *Ibid.* 326 Ther be-gan the chaplee so mortall that neuer was sein more mortalite.

chapless ('tʃæplɪs), *a.* [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without the lower jaw or chap.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 83 Yellow chappels [chappeless] sculls. **1602** —— *Ham.* v. i. 97 Chaplesse, and knockt about the Mazard with a Sextons Spade. **1812** W. TENNANT *Anster F.* v. lxiv, Pale Death, the chapless and the grim. **1855** *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 225 Nor..does he..recognise the chapless bones with wonderful sagacity.

chaplet ('tʃæplɛt). Forms 4–8 chapelet, 5 chapelytte, capelet, 5–7 chappelet, 6 chapellette, chapplett, 4– chaplet. [ME. *chapelet* a. OF. *chapelet* (in ONF. *capelet*), dim. of *chape*, *chapeau* head-dress, hood, hat: see -ET[1].]

1. A wreath for the head, usually a garland of flowers or leaves, also of gold, precious stones, etc.; a circlet, coronal.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 546 Ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 227 The mayden..hadde on hir heede a riche chapelet of preciouse stones. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 149 Thei sette on his hed but a chapelet, that they schulde do no prejudise to the Cherch of Cantirbyry, to whom longith to crowne the Kyng. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccix. 192 Men set vpon hir hedes chappeletz of sharpe netteles. **1590** GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 89 This Damosell..in a scarlet peticoate, with a chaplet of flowers on her head. **1691** SWIFT *Athen. Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 230 Pluck'd a laurel branch..And made an humble chaplet for the king. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 3 Crowned with Chaplets of Roses. **1794** COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton*, Poor Chatterton! farewell!.. This chaplet cast I on thy unshaped tomb. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 318 The Spartans gave him a chaplet of olive leaves. **1868** MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 42 St. Peter holds in his hands the chaplet which designates his martyrdom.

fig. **1827** HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 175 [His] laurelled head was girt with a chaplet of all the domestic affections. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 147 [It] fastens this gross chaplet round the memory of a great deliverer of the poet's own country.

b. *Her.* A bearing representing a garland of leaves with four flowers at equal distances.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 A Chaplet..is..4 Roses set upon a Chaplet, or Circle for the head. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 168 A chaplet of rue in bend vert.

2. A string of beads.

a. *esp.* One used for counting prayers, one third of the length of a rosary. Also, the prayers recited over this.

A *rosary* has 15 decades of aves, a *chaplet* 5. *Littré.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. (1663) 102 An old woman..with a Chaplet hanging down on her neck. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The orientals have a kind of chaplets..which they use in their prayers. **1851** MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 14 The chaplet's last beads fall In naming the last saintship. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxxiv. 362 Parties would meet in the cabins to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs.

b. *gen.* A string of beads; a necklace.

c **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 591 Hanging a large necklace, or chaplet round his neck.

3. Anything resembling a string of beads; *e.g.* the string of eggs of the toad.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 40 The eggs of female butterflies are disposed in the body like a bed of chaplets. **1835-6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2 The eggs..are gradually ejected in double chaplets as in the toad. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 210 Certain male toads take the chaplets of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs.

4. *Arch.* A moulding of the astragal species.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Pref. 4 Artificiall marble..whereof so many goodly chaplets and pillars were made in our Churches. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chaplet*, or *chapelet*, in architecture, a little moulding cut, or carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like. A chaplet..is little else but a baguette enriched with sculpture. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Baguette*, The baguette is called a *chaplet* when ornaments are cut on it.

†**5.** A kind of circular gridiron. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 25 The best Tables in France and Italy make them a service, eating them with Salt, in Wine, being first rosted on the Chapplet [*ed.* **1776** Chaplet].

6. *Founding.* One of the metal supports of the core of a hollow moulding. *e.g.* of a cylindrical pipe. Hence **chaplet-block.**

1885 *Pattern Making* (Crosby Lockwood) 192 In nearly all large hollow machine castings chaplets furnish the chief support to the cores. In their rudest form they are simply thin plates of hoop iron, into which a bit of wrought bar of the necessary length is riveted, the opposite end of the bar being steadied against a bar of the box, or a cubical wooden chaplet block embedded in the sand. These chaplets..prevent the liquid pressure of the metal from thrusting the core against the side of the mould.

7. See CHAPELET[2].

8. *Comb.*, as ***chaplet-cap, -maker.***

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 The Chaplet-makers in Egypt..sow and plant [Persoluta] in their gardens onely for to make Coronets and Guirlands. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. v. 65 The imposition of a Chaplet cap with a circulet of gold.

chaplet, var. of CHAPELET[1], *Obs.*

chapleted ('tʃæplɪtɪd), *a.* [f. CHAPLET + -ED[2].] Wearing a chaplet.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 59 It semiþ not chapletid men to ren among þe mytrid vncorteysly. **1845** BROWNING *Flight of Duch.* xvii, His forehead chapleted green with wreathy hop. **1873** SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 399 A young man newly come from the wrestling-ground, anointed, chapleted.

chapleyn(e, chaplin(e, obs. ff. CHAPLAIN.

Chaplinesque (ˌtʃæplɪ'nɛsk), *a.* [f. the name *Chaplin* (see below) + -ESQUE.] Resembling or characteristic of the comedy or style of the English-born film actor and producer Charles Spencer ('Charlie') Chaplin (1889–1977).

1921 G. B. SHAW *Pen Portraits* (1932) 262 The Chaplinesque invention of Simon of Nantua and the *papegai*. **1956** *Ann. Reg. 1955* 364 The atmosphere of Chaplinesque pathos. **1960** *Times* 29 Apr. 16/1 A Chaplinesque study of the little man contriving to preserve his pathetically humble individuality. **1961** J. MCCABE *Mr. Laurel & Mr. Hardy* (1962) vii. 145 Ill-fitting, somewhat Chaplinesque clothes. **1963** A. ROSS *Australia 63* v. 113 His jerky Chaplinesque gait.

chapman ('tʃæpmən). Forms: α. 1 céap-, cepe-, cyp-, cypemann, 2–3 chepmon, 3 cæpmon, 3–4 chepman; β. 3 chapmon, 3– chapman, (*Orm.* chappmann, 6 shapman). [OE. *céapmann* = OHG. *choufman*, (OHG., MHG. *koufman*), Ger. *kaufmann*, MDu., Du. *koopman*, WGer. type **kaupmann*; f. *kaup*, OHG. *chouph*, OS. *côp*, OE. *céap* barter, business, dealing + *mann* man. OE. had also the by-forms *cýp-*, *cýpe-*, *cépemann* founded on the vb. *cíepan*, *cýpan*, *cípan* to sell (:—WGer. **kaupjan*); see CHEAP *v.* The normal ME. repr. of OE. *céapmann* was *chepman* (with vowel shortened by position); but sometimes, in OE. *ea*, *eo*, *e* blended with a

preceding palatal, leaving *a* or *o* as the vowel, hence the surviving form *chapman*.]

1. A man whose business is buying and selling; a merchant, trader, dealer. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. *c***890** K. Ælfred *Bæda* II. i. (Bosw.) Cypemen monig cepeþing to ceapstowe brohte. *a***1000** *Law Ine* §25 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 118 (Bosw.) 3if ceapman uppe on folce ceapie, do þæt beforan ȝewitnessum. *c***1205** Lay. 13313 Her beoð chæpmen [*c* **1275** chepmen] icumen. *Ibid.* 30681 Swulc he weore a chepmon. *a***1300** *Cursor M.* 4186 Selle we him to ȝone chepmen. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 þanne schipmen [*v.r.* chepmen] wolde have i-bouȝt his bisshopriche. *a***1400** *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 357 Gadere þat ryȝte of chepmen.

β. *c***1200** Ormin 15783 Ut off Godes temmple he draf chappmenn. *a***1300** *Cursor M.* 4239 þir chapmen þat haue ioseph boght. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 247. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapman, *negociator, mercator.* **1577** Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 131 So should few honest chapmen be brought to decaie. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 247 It is not a meete thing that man should be both chapman and customer. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 476 The calling of a chapman, who is one that buys and sells any thing. **1859** *Times* 16 Apr. 9/4 Mr. Cobden..has made for us the best bargain..ever made by chapman. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 278 Sometimes too would the foreign chapmen come, And beach their dromond in the sandy bay.

fig. **1529** Frith *Antith.* (1829) 301 The Pope and bishops suffer chapmen in the church, that minister the sacraments for money daily unto the common people.

†**b.** *pl.* People engaged in buying and selling; market people. *Obs.*

*a***1225** *Juliana* 52 Heo leac him efter hire endelong þe cheping chepmenne huting [*v.r.* chapmen to huting]. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 262 The chapmen of such mercerie..So many shulden beie and selle.

†**c.** ***petty chapman***: A retail dealer; esp. = 2.

1553 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 21 No Tinker, Pedler, or petit Chapman shall wander about from the Towne..but such as shall be licenced by two Justices of Peace. **1605** Camden *Rem.* 182 A King to buy and sell the bodies of men, as it were a petie-chapman. **1639** Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlv. §491 Petty chapmen buy up commodities of those that sell by whole sale; and sell them off dearer by retaile, and parcell them out. **1745** De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. Introd. 1 Such as carry goods from market to market, or from house to house, to sell, we usually call petty chapmen. **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. vi. 196 Before he was twenty he followed the army as a petty chapman.

2. An itinerant dealer who travels about from place to place selling or buying; one who keeps booths at markets, etc.; a hawker, pedlar.

1592 H. Chettle *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 17 Chapmen, able to spred more pamphlets..then all the bookesellers in London. **1627** Donne *Serm.* clvii. Wks. 1839 VI. 262 Let..Travellers [look] after fair-days, and Chapmen after market-days. **1745** De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxii. 58 The country chapman to whom the tradesman sends his goods. **1790** Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 1 When chapman billies leave the street. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* 429 A general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians. **1831** Dyce *Life of Greene* Wks. I. Introd. 47 Sold on ballad-mongers' stalls and hawked about the country by chapmen.

†**3.** An agent in a commercial transaction; a negotiator, broker. *Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 20 A chapman, *institor.* **1654** C. Lyttleton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 12 If she please I should find her a chapman..that may lay out her mony to ye best advantage. **1659** Hammond *On Ps.* lv. 22 *annot.* 285 A Syrian merchant..bidding his chapman weigh out his parcel.

†**4.** A purchaser; a customer. *Obs.* or *dial.*

*a***1225** *Ancr. R.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 298 He is gone To seche..His stone to selle and so he dede And lefte it with his chapman there. **1539** *Will of T. Everard* (Somerset Ho.) Yf none of my children will bye it I will my executours shall take ther beste chapman. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 391. *a***1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1843) 810/1 His majesty therefore writ to prince Rupert..he should find some good chapmen to buy the ships. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 The Real Estate of the said Bankrupt will be sold to the best Chapman. **1745** Swift *Direct. Servants* Wks. 1745 VIII. 8 Your father sent a cow to you to sell, and you could not find a chapman till nine at night. **1807** Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 152 When they meet with a likely chapman, they produce other [prints] of the most obscene and mischievous kind.

5. *dial.* (See quot.)

1863 Atkinson *Yorksh. Gloss. N. Riding, Chapman*, a distinctive name applied to horses of the Cleveland breed.

†'**chapmanable**, *a. Obs.* [see -able.] Fit to be sold; marketable.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Ejb, Whether he [a barreld herring] be rotten or merchant and chapmanable or no. **1599** —— *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 42 Taking and smudging it (merchant and chapmanable as it should be).

†'**chapmanhood**, **-head**. *Obs.* [f. chapman + hood, -head.] = chapmanship.

*c***1386** Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 238 Ffor eueremoore we moote stonde in drede Of hap and ffortune in oure chapmanhede. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 83 Of chapmenhode he found the wey And eke to coigne the money Of sondry metal. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. x. 291 Neyther in knyghthode ne in chapmanhode ne in werkmanshyp. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 Ne yet eauer I thralled My self too wedlock: I toe no such chapmanhed harckned.

†'**chapmanry**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ry.] The employment or dealing of a chapman; mercantile business. (With quot. 1790, cf. chap-money.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58/2 A chapmanry, *negociacio.* **1691** in *Archæol.* XII. 191 (D.) He is moderate in his prices..which gets him much chapmanry. **1727-31** in Bailey, vol. II. **1790** W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Chapmanry*, that which is abated, or given again, by the seller, on receiving money of the buyer.

'**chapmanship**. [see -ship.] Performance of the functions of a chapman, trader, or dealer.

1727-31 Bailey, vol. II, *Chapmanry, Chapmanship*, the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or seller. **1827** *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 52 Chapmanship is the vogue of the day. **1885** *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 177 To trust the chapmanship of the children of the East.

'**chap-money**. *dial.* (See quot., and cf. chapmanry, quot. 1790.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chap-money*, a small sum of money returned by the vendor to the vendee on receiving payment. The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account.

chapolory, obs. form of scapulary.

chapon, obs. form of capon.

†**chapourn**. *Her. Obs.* [Said by heraldic writers to be corruption of F. *chaperon* hood.] = chapournet. Hence **chapourned** *a. Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. vii §49 The point Chapourn or Champaine is also reversed, and set in any of the four points of the Escochion. *Ibid.* I. ix. §115, He beareth Argent three Shapernes in Pale, Sable, called Chaperons, Chapourns, and Shapournetts from the resemblance they have to Hoods or Head attires after the old Fashion. *Ibid.* I. 19 If one side of an Ordinary be bowed inward it is termed invex or concave..if the bending be outwards it is termed Shapourned, or Convexed.

chapournet. *Her.* Also 6-7 shapournet(t. [dim. of *chapourn*, or corruption of F. *chaperonnet*.]

In a coat of arms, a chief divided by a bow-shaped line, understood to represent a hood.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 62b, The field is Tenne, a chief Shapournet, Or, and Ermines. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The field is Tennè, a cheefe, or, charged with a Shapournet Ermine. This tearm *Shapournet* (if I mistake not) is derived from the French word *Chaperon* which signifieth a Hood, whereof this is a diminutive and beareth a resemblance. **1696** Phillips, *Chapournet*, a little Hood, a bearing in Armory. **1721-1800** Bailey, *Chapournet*, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

Hence **chapournetted, shap-** *a.* = chapourned.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. viii. §86 He beareth.. a Fesse and a shapournett shapour[n]ed (or shapournetted or headed) of the third. *Ibid.* I. ix. §1 He beareth Argent a [Chief] Shapournetted Reversed, Azure. (Some term it a Chiefe Shapourned).

chappal ('tʃæpəl, 'tʃap-). Pl. -s, chapplis, -ies. [Hindi.] An Indian sandal, usu. of leather.

1893 E. F. Knight *Where Three Empires Meet* 52 Like many Englishmen who visit Kashmir, I soon became converted to the native grass shoes and *chaplies.* **1936** J. Nehru *Autobiogr.* xxx. 223 A new pair of *chappals* (leather sandals). **1966** J. & R. Godden *Two under Indian Sun* vii. 156 Chapplis, the Kashmiri leather sandal that has an inner laced boot of soft chamois leather. **1968** H. R. F. Keating *Inspector Ghote hunts Peacock* iv. 45 A pair of Indian-made *chappals*, the imprint of the toes of the girl..worn deep into the..dark leather. **1969** *Femina* (Bombay) 26 Dec. 15/2 What I really did was to wear my old Hawaii chappals, with the sari trailing two inches on the ground—very graceful.

chapparal, -rel(le, bad sp. of chaparral.

‖**chappe**. *Obs.* [a. F. *chape* (in 16th c. *chappe*):—late L. *cappa*: see cap.] A cape or cloak.

1825 Scott *Talism.* xxvii, De Vaux..then removed the chappe (*capa*), or long riding-cloak which Richard wore.

chappe, obs. form of chap.

chapped (tʃæpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 6-9 chapt. [f. chap *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ed.]

1. Fissured; cracked; as clayey ground in summer, or the hands and lips by exposure to frost.

*c***1460** *Towneley Myst.* 98 My fyngers ar chappyd. **1549-62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxv. 9 When that the earth is chapt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. **1611** Bible *Jer.* xiv. 4. **1783** J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* I. 205 His hands ..were swelled and chapt. **18..** Keats *Life* (1848) II. 137 Who waits for thee, as the chapp'd earth for rain. *Mod.* A cure for chapped lips.

b. *slang.* Parched, thirsty.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 37 *Chap'd*, Dry, or Thirsty. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. Cut small or short; chopped; beaten small.

1730 Thomson *Autumn* 404 The ragged furze; Stretch'd o'er the stony heath, the stubble chapt. *a***1776** in Herd's *Sc. Songs* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

chapped (tʃæpt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. chap *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Having a chap or jaw: chiefly in *comb.*

*a***1678** Marvell *To coy Mistress*, Rather at once our time devour Than languish in his slow chap'd power. **1725** Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 33 Yon dainty chapp'd Fellow.

chappel(le, obs. forms of chapel.

chappellane, -ayn, obs. ff. chaplain.

chappellet, obs. form of chaplet.

chapperon, -roon, obs. ff. chaperon.

chappie, -y ('tʃæpi). *colloq.* [f. chap *sb.*[3] + -ie, -y[4].] Little chap or fellow. (Used colloquially of a 'chum' or intimate friend; orig. *Sc.*)

1821 Galt *A. Wylie* III. 229 (Jam.) He was a clever chappie. **1830** —— *Laurie T.* I. viii. (1849) 29 Ye're an auld farrant chappy. **1885** *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1. **1919** Wodehouse *My Man Jeeves* 14 Chappies introduced me to other chappies, and so on and so forth, and it wasn't long before I knew squads of the right sort. **1925** —— *Carry on Jeeves!* iv. 84 It was one of those jolly, peaceful mornings that make a chappie wish he'd got a soul or something. **1968** *Melody Maker* 30 Nov. 6/4 But the Czech chappies seem to think you're rather excited.

chappin, Sc. form of chopin.

chapping ('tʃæpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. chap *v.*]

1. The fissuring or cracking of the surface; a chap or crack.

1540 Raynald *Byrth Man.* (1564) 53b, Pushes, chappynges or chynes, which cause great payne. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* x. §1 (1681) 205 Pave it very well with Flints..which preserves the clay..from the chapping of the Wind or Sun at such times as the Pool is empty. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 244 Hair keeps the Mortar from Cracking or Chaping. **1860** F. Churchill *Midwifery* (ed. 4) xxix. 668 Excoriation or 'chapping' [of the nipple].

2. *Sc.* Striking, knocking. ***chapping stick***, a stick to strike with, a weapon of offence.

[**1657** *Chopping-stick*; see chopping *vbl. sb.*] **1721** Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 104 (Jam.) Fools should not have chapping sticks. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* vi. **1823** Tennant *Cdl. Beaton* 117 (Jam.) An' I but ance tak up a chappin-stick, I'd fain knap a crown wi't, mair especially a rotten Papist's.

'**chapping**, *ppl. a.* [f. chap *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That chaps or breaks in chinks or clefts.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies.

2. Breaking in short waves; = chopping *ppl. a.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 32 The wind..blowing hard..caused a chapping sea.

‖**chappow** (tʃa'paʊ) *Anglo-Ind.* Also chapao. [a. Pushtoo *chapā'o* raid, foray, inroad; cf. Pers. and Turki *chapū* plunder, *chapāwal* attack, charge.] A plundering expedition, a raid.

1860 Mayne Reid *Odd People* 240 Trained for a chappow, or plundering expedition. **1879** Low *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* ii. 150 They were determined to make a chappow on our camp at Tezeen. **1884** O'Donovan *Merv.* xiv, The Khan of Kuchan..sent out a chappow of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn..they could find. **1894** Mrs. Dyan *Man's Keeping* ix, He grew accustomed to the frequent chapoas [*sic*], or night attacks. **1902** *Nature* 28 Aug. 418/2 The 'chapaos' of the Baluchis have been checked.

chappy ('tʃæpi), *a.*[1] [f. chap *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Full of chaps or clefts.

1611 Cotgr., *Fendu*..gaping, chappie. **1833** Lamb *Last Ess. Newspr. 35 Years ago*, Whose chappy knuckles we have often yearned to amputate. **1863** Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* I. II. i. 216 Muttering from his chappy lip.

†**chappy**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. chap *sb.*[2] + -y[1].] Given to using the chaps; talkative.

1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 A very chappy fellow; all tongue. *Ibid.* 1203 A chappy boy.

chappylle, obs. form of chapel.

chappytre, obs. form of chapter.

chapras(s)i, var. chuprassy.

chapron, obs. form of chaperon.

chaps (ʃæps, tʃ-), *sb. pl.* Short for chaparreras.

1884 E. W. Nye *Baled Hay* 139 'Chaps', as they are vulgarly called,..are made of leather with fronts of dogskin with the hair on. **1884** W. Shepherd *Prairie Exper.* 41 The cow-boys, with their *schaps*, i.e. leather-leggings. **1930** E. Ferber *Cimarron* xii. 195 He [*sc.* the cowboy] wears chaps, with the hairy side out, to keep his legs warm in winter and to protect them from being torn by chaparral and cactus thorns in summer.

Chaptalize ('tʃæptəlaiz), *v.* [f. the name of the inventor of the process, J. A. *Chaptal* (1756-1832), French chemist + -ize.] *trans.* To correct or improve the must, in wine-making, by neutralizing an excess of acid and adding sugar. So ˌ**Chaptali'zation**, this method or process.

1891 *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* (U.S.) 647/1 Chaptalization .., by which an excess of acidity is neutralized by adding marble dust, and the quantity and alcoholic strength is increased by means of cane or starch sugar. **1895** Sadtler *Hand-bk. Industr. Chem.* (ed. 2) 204 Chaptalization consists in neutralizing the excess of acidity in the must by the addition of marble-dust.

chapter ('tʃæptə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3 cheapitre, 3-5 chapitre, 4 chapitere, chaptire, 4-6 *Sc.* chaptour, 4-8 chapiter, 5 chapytur(e, chappytre, chapiltre, chaptur, 5-6 chapytre, 6 chapyter, chapytour, chapitour, chapiture, ? chapit, *Sc.* cheptour, 6- chapter. [A later syncopated form of chapiter, a. OF. *chapitre*, earlier *chapitle*:—L. *capitulum*. dim. of *caput* head, used, in ancient Latin, in the

senses 'little head, head of a plant, capital of a column', and later, those of 'head-dress of women, chapter of a book, section of a law'. The form *chapter* appears in Sc. in 14th c., but in Eng. is rare before the 16th; *chapiter* survived beside it till the middle of the 17th, and is still occasional in the sense 'capital of a column'. Cf. also CAPITULUM, CAPITLE, CHAPITLE, CHAPITER, all orig. the same word.]

1. a. A main division or section of a book (whether the latter is an entire literary work, or one of the divisions or parts of a large work). Esp. used of the main divisions of the books of the Bible. Cf. BOOK *sb.* 8.

[*a* **1000-1450** see CAPITLE, CHAPITLE.]

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 14 þeos boc ich to dele on eihte distinctiuns.. I þisse distinctiun beoð fif cheapitres. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 245 In the same book.. Right in the nexte chapitre after this. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* (W. de W.) I. 9 The chapytours of euery of thyse bokes folowyng. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 113 In the book of Deutronomye, the seven and twenty chapitre. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 In the last chapyter of his epystle to the Galathees. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.*, The first boke of Moses.. The first chapter. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Sainct Agustyne.. in the ix cheptour of his seuynt beuk. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 124 In the next Chapiter of this Booke. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1502 In his Chapiter, Surato-Wagra.. he bids them marry one, two, three or foure wives a man. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶10 Unable to read a chapter in the bible. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 The preceding sections of this chapter.

b. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 242 *Ol.* Where lies your Text? *Vio.* In Orsinoes bosome. *Ol.* In his bosome? In what chapter of his bosome? **1661** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 59 It is like the bills of mountebanks, where the contents promise more than in the chapter is made good. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. §29. 317 Their [the Prophets'] lives constitute some of the noblest chapters of Jewish Chronicles. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the machine-shop.

c. A head or division of the Acts of Parliament of a single session.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 192 First we have granted to God, and by this our present Chapter have confirmed for us and our heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 20 The Acts of each Session were not divided into chapters with distinct titles.

2. *fig.* Head, heading, subject, category. (Usually preceded by *on, upon.*) *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 192 Avarice, In whose chapitre now we trete. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 51 Prestis are nowe in þe same chapiter. **1681** TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 Upon which Chapter I said a good deal. **1766** H. WALPOLE *Lett.* III. 150 There are some chapters on which I still fear we shall not agree. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 39 Must lead a life clear of reproach; and more particularly on the chapter of women!

3. a. A short 'lesson' or passage of Scripture read in certain services of the Latin Church. (In med.L. *capitulum*; F. *chapitre* and *capitule*.) b. 'An anthem in the Ambrosian rite said at Lauds after the psalms and before the antiphon, and varying with the day'. *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

[*c* **1200** *Winteney Rule S. Benet* (1888) 45 Æfter þam filye þæt captel of þare apostele lare, þæt beo ȝesed butan bocc. *Ibid.* 55 On non þri capitles syn ȝesungene of þam forseadan sealme.]

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 126 A chapyter ys as moche to say as a lytel hed.. yt ys alway taken of holy scripture, and often of the pystel that is redde in the masse the same daye. *Ibid.* 232 As ys writen before.. in the chapiter at lawdes. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 When the chaptur was ronge as the tyme requyred to calle the couent to matens, he went than to chirche as he did the daye before. **1875** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 288/1 The 'little chapter', said at all the canonical hours excepting Matins, after the psalms.. consists of one or two verses of Scripture, usually taken from the Epistles.. often from the Prophets, and occasionally from other parts of Scripture. It is recited by the officiating priest, standing.

4. a. A duly constituted general meeting or assembly of the canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, of the members of any monastic or religious order, or of an order of knights, for consultation and transaction of the affairs of their order.)

['From the last-mentioned usage (the *capitula* of a monastic rule) coupled with the practice of reading a capitulum or chapter of the Rule, or (as was St. Augustine's practice) of the Scriptures, to the assembled canons or monks, the assembled canons or monks themselves came to be called in a body the *capitulum* or chapter, and their meeting-place the chapter-house.' *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 288/1; cf. Du Cange and Littré. More exactly the name *chapter* was first transferred to the *meeting*, and then to those who met. The transference was easy through such expressions as *ire* or *convenire ad capitulum*, to go to (the reading of) the capitle or chapter, thus to the meeting.]

[**1123-1456** see CHAPITLE.]

c **1305** *St. Edmund* 435 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 82 þe chapitre of salesbury amorwe was plener; Alle þe Canouns of þe queor þer come fur & ner, To consailli him of þisse þinge. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 589 That bargane callit wass The chaptour of mytoune; for thare Slayn sa mony prestis ware. **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 þe chesynge of his successour be maad of mynistris prouincial & custodis in þe chapitre of witsontide. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 77 He ordained that al the kings of armes, should keepe their Chapiters once euery quarter of the yere. **1679** PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 There being a Chapter (as they call it, that is, a General Convention) of Friars held in Somerset-House. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1606/4 This morning was held a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter. **1707** *Ibid.* No. 4300/2 The King of Prussia held a Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The establishment of general chapters of religious orders is owing to the Cistercians, who held the first in 1116. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* II. iv, To hold A chapter of St. Benedict, For inquisition stern and strict.

†b. As the court for the trial and discipline of offences against ecclesiastical law. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Siriz* 243 (Mätz.) For al the world ne wold I nout That ich were to chapitre ibrout. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 61 He wolde.. somne hem to the Chapitre. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter.. sometimes.. denotes the Place, where Delinquents receive Discipline and Correction according to the Orders of the Church.

†c. The place in which the chapter meets; = CHAPTER-HOUSE. *Obs.*

[*c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 237 In oure chapitre pray we day and night. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/1 He called hys bretheren in to the chappytre.] **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes put to signify the Place where Collegiate Persons or Bodies Politick Ecclesiastical do usually meet.

5. The members of such assembly collectively as a permanent body: *esp.* The body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, presided over by the dean.

a. *Of a cathedral.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 §3 And confermed by the Chapiltre of the Cathedrall Churche. **1523** *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The Deane and Chapiter.. of the free chapell of the kynge, of Sainct Martins le graunde. **1555** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvi. 142 In the name of the whole chapter they have appealed unto th' Arches. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* I. 95. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 11 A Cloistered Chapiter, among which are usually the very dregges of lowest men. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 297 The dean and chapter are.. the nominal electors of a bishop. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 115 A body of clergy both to assist and counsel the Bishop and to serve the church itself.. the Chapter as it is called.

b. *Of Knights.*

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV, 180/1 The Master [of the Knights Templars].. was elected by the Chapter, or general body of the Knights.. The head province was that of Jerusalem; the affairs of the order.. were for the most part directed by the chapter of this province.

c. A branch of an organization or society, esp. of a college fraternity. *U.S.*

1815 D. DRAKE *Cincinnati* 166 A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was established in this place. **1871** L. H. BAGG *4 Years at Yale* 55 Sigma Eps at Yale, calling itself the 'Kappa' chapter, established a branch 'Alpha' chapter at Amherst. **1964** *Listener* 30 July 149/2, I have instructed our chapters in the South, even in the Deep South, to begin immediately testing all places of public accommodation.

6. (See quot.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes .. used to signify a Decretal Epistle.

7. = CAPITULATION 3 b, c.

1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 105 With many ceremonies and courtly rites the 'chapters', or preliminaries of the combat, are arranged.

8. *Clockmaking.* [From the use of Roman numerals to mark chapters of the Bible, etc.] (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] Chapters .. [are] the Roman characters used generally to mark the hours in watch and clock dials.

†**9.** *Arch.* The capital of a column: for this the fuller form CHAPITER is now used. *Obs.*

10. Phrases.

†a. *a hard chapter*: a painful lesson or experience, 'hard lines'. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 146, I dare say it was a hard Chapter that then he did read unto them. **1699** FRAMPTON in *Life of Ken.* (1854) 766 (D) An hard chapter you'll say, for me. **1696** PHILLIPS *s.v.*, We say 'tis a hard Chapter when a man suffers undeservedly. And by way of reproof, we say, he read him a Chapter in Job. **1721-33** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. x. 91 Lady Jane.. had a very hard chapter to be set up to be queen, even against her will,.. and soon after adjudged to be executed for being queen. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 209 (D.) Necessity is a hard chapter.

b. *chapter and verse*: the exact reference to a passage of Scripture; *fig.* exact authority *for*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xliii. (Arb.) 63 Turning downe the leafe in her Booke when shee heares nam'd Chapter and Verse. **1711** *Vind. Sacheverell* 71 Here is an ugly Story with Chapter and Verse. **1862** THACKERAY *Philip* II. xiii, She can give chapter and verse for her belief. **1870** J. A. PICTON *New The. & Old Faith* iv. 112 The early Fathers did not care nearly so much about chapter and verse.

c. *to the end of the chapter*: (*fig.*) through the whole of the subject; to the end, throughout.

a **1704** R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) And so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter. **1843** HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* ii. (Hoppe) You always was a fool, and always will be to the end of the chapter. **1881** SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 30 Questions on which doctors will doubtless disagree to the end of the chapter.

d. *the chapter of accidents*: the unforeseen course of events. So *the chapter of possibilities*. (Cf. 2.)

1769 MRS. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) II. lv. 2 Not having supposed her refusal to be in the chapter of possibilities. *a* **1773** *Beauties of Chesterfield* 46 (Hoppe) Consider how propitious the chapter of accidents is to them. **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 160 Leaving every thing to the day and the chapter of accidents. **1871** [see ACCIDENT 1.] **1880** HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 110 It will.. trust to the chapter of accidents to turn over as it darts back. *Mod. Story.* The chapter of accidents was not yet complete.

11. *Comb.* as *chapter-heading, -room*; **chapter-bread** (see quot.); **chapter-lands**, lands belonging to a chapter (sense 5); **chapter-quest**, an inquest or inquiry held by an ecclesiastical chapter. Also CHAPTER-HOUSE, q.v.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm*, Such is the white bread which is sold of the bakers, and *chapter bread: as also that which is wel leuened, knodden, somewhat salt, somewhat hollow, and well risen, like vnto court bread. **1876** *Contemp. Rev.* June 107 With regard to the *chapter-headings. *c* **1577** *Canon* in Mill *Manx Ord. & Stat. Laws* (1821) 53 All those which are suspected of Sorcerie.. and are presented by the *Chapter-Quest. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 277 The *chapter-room of the bishop's palace. **1727** SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Suppose him [the new dean] gone through all vexations.. First-fruits, and tenths, and chapter-treats.

chapter ('tʃæptə(r)), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or a. F. *chapitre-r*, 15th c. in Littré.]

1. *trans.* To divide into chapters; to arrange in chapters. Hence, **'chaptering**, *vbl. sb.*

1485 CAXTON *K. Arthur* ad fin., xxi bookes chapytred and emprynted & finisshed. **1509** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol., This boke.. was.. presented to our sayd souerayne lorde chapytred and marked after this table. **1603** STOW *Surv.* 196/1, I had long since gathered notes to have chaptered. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 182 This general tradition of Langton's chaptering the Bible. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 105 Where I stopped in the First Part. I have, in like manner, resumed the chaptering.

2. To reprove, take to task. [Cf. CHAPTER *sb.* 4 b, and F. *chapitrer*, 'reprimander en plein chapitre; *fig.* et *fam.* adresser une reprimande'.]

1693 DRYDEN *Char. Polybius* (T.), He.. arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement, and chapters even his own Aratus on the same head. **1888** *Daily N.* 18 Oct. 5/1.

3. To mark with Roman numerals.

chapter-house ('tʃæptəhaʊs). For forms see CHAPTER *sb.*; also 2 captelhus, 4 chapitel-hous, chapitele-house (cf. CAPITLE, CHAPITLE).

A building attached to a cathedral, monastery, etc., in which meetings of the chapter are held.

a **1122** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1116 Baernde eall þæt mynstre of Burh, and eallæ þa husas butan se Captelhus and se Slæpperne. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl* B. v. 174 If I telle any tales .. am chalanged in þe chapitelhous. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 199 þanne was þe chaptire-hous wrouȝt as a greet chirche. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in.. the chapyter hous at collacyon. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 25 The Chapiter house of Yorke Minster. **1724** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/1 The three Officers of the Order went into the Chapter-House. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 296 The election took place in the chapter-house of the cathedral.

†**'chapterist.** *Obs.* A member of a chapter.

1716 M. DAVIES *On Drama* in *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Oratorians, Seminarists, Chapterists.

†**'chapterly**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. CHAPTER *sb.* + -LY².] **1.** In full chapter; in due form and style; see quot. 1825.

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* vii. (1836) 49 The principalls being convened with the whole regents [of the universitie] chapterly. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/3 A fit opportunity for their [Knights of Thistle] Meeting Chapterly at His Majesties Royal Chapel in His Palace of Holyrood-house. **1825** JAMIESON s.v., A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present.

2. With reference to the chapter (of a book).

a **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 557, I haif schawin quhair it standis chaptourlie.

chapterman ('tʃæptəmæn). [f. CHAPTER *sb.* 4 a + MAN *sb.*¹] A member of the chapter of a monastic order.

1844 *Orthodox Jrnl.* 16 Mar. 175 The rev. deceased was a Chapterman. **1926** C. BUTLER *Life Bp. Ullathorne* I. v. 124 The General Chapter.. conferring on him a titular office that made him a chapterman for life.

chaptire, -tour, -tur, obs. ff. CHAPTER.

chaptre, obs. f. CHAPITER, CHAPTER.

chaptrel ('tʃæptrəl). *Arch.* [dim. of CHAPTER in sense of CHAPITER: see -EL.] The capital of a pier or pilaster supporting the springing of an arch; an impost.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 279 If you will add a Keystone, and Chaptrels to the Arch.. make your Chaptrels the same thickness that.. the Keystone is. **1751** HALFPENNY *Designs Chinese Doors* III. 3 From the lower Line of the Plinth, to the upper Line of the Chaptrel.

†**'chapwoman.** *Obs.* [after CHAPMAN.] A female dealer or hawker; a trafficking woman.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, Is there hope, sir, He has got me a good chapwoman? *a* **1652** BROME *Mad Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 23, I being none of the wisest Chapwoman. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/8 Mary Swinstead, late of St. Giles's in the Fields.. Chapwoman. **1753** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 141 Methinks I would not be a petty-chapwoman, if I could help. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 261 The exhortations of chapmen and chapwomen.

chapylle, obs. form of CHAPEL.

chapyter, -our, -re, -ur(e, obs. ff. CHAPTER.

chapytle, -tylle, obs. ff. CHAPITLE.

†**char,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Return, turn; turn of work: see CHARE.

†**char,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 (chiare), 3-6 **chare,** 4-5 **chaar(e,** 4-6 **charre,** 5 **charr,** 6 *Sc.* **cher,** 7-9 CHAIR *sb.*[2] [a. F. *char* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *carrus*. But the form *charre* (and possibly *chare* in some quots.) was perh. a. OF. *charre*:—L. *carra*; see CAR *sb.*[1]]

1. A chariot, car: a cart, wagon. Later examples show the Fr. word *char* used in English-language contexts in the nineteenth century.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9162 (Cott.) Helias was..Translated in a golden chiare [*other MSS.* chare]. *Ibid.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char [*Fairf.* chare]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1292 Aboute his chaar [*so 3 MSS.*; char^{-2}, chare^{-2}] ther wenten white alauntz. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 957 When Phebus chare hath goon aboute it twye. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 294 Al the horses drawyng the chare were trapped in blak. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 3 Uprisith arly in his fyre chare. *Ibid.* 734 Mony o strong chariot and cher. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxiii. 591 Sixe chares laded with.. brede and wyne. **1677** HOBBES *Homer* 175 For all his flaming horses and his charre. **1802** H. ECKERSALL in *Trav. Diaries of Malthus* (1966) 296 We..were much entertain'd with the Philosophic discource of the driver of our char on the over-population of his country [*sc.* Switzerland]. **1816** SHELLEY *Let. 22* July (1964) I. 357 It is possible to accomplish the rest of the journey in a *char du pays*. **1817** H. C. B. CAMPBELL *Journey to Florence* (1951) 57 As there are few or no travellers in winter it is then that they go [to church] occasionally in a char. *a* **1828** D. WORDSWORTH *Tour Cont.* in *Jrnls.* (1941) II. 150 Our cloaks and coats..he had cunningly locked up in a seat of the Char. *Ibid.* 267 Our gentlemen..hired a char-a-banc with two horses... Two Shopkeepers..had helped them to procure the char. **1868** G. M. HOPKINS *Jrnl.* 10 July (1959) 171 At Alpnach we took a *char* to Lungern.

2. ? A cart-load. *char of lead* (see quot.).

c **1550** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For ane char of leid, that is to say, xxiiii fotinellis, iiii*d*. **1672** *Cowel's Interpr., Charre* of Lead, consists of thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound, *Assisa de ponderibus*, Rob. 3 R. Scot, cap. 22, sect. 2. **1708-21** KERSEY *Charre of Lead* (as in Cowel). (Erroneously made by BAILEY, 1721, into *Charge of Lead*, which is copied into mod. Dicts. as a current term!)

char (tʃɑː(r)), *sb.*[3] *Zool.* Forms: 7 **chare, charre,** 7-8 **charr,** 8- **char.** [Known in books only since 17th c.; but may have been in local use long before. Etymology unknown: possibly of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *ceara* red, blood-coloured, *cear* blood; also the W. name *torgoch* red-bellied].

1. A small fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the trout kind, found in the lakes of mountainous districts in the north and in Wales, and esteemed a delicacy.

1662 PHILLIPS, *Chare*, a kind of fish which breeds most peculiarly in Winandermere in Lancashire. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 141 Trout, Charr. **1674** RAY *Fresh-w. Fish* 109 There are two sorts taken in Winander-mere. The greater having a red belly they call the red Charre: and the lesser having a white belly, which they call the Gilt or Gelt Charre. **1769** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 261 The Gelt, or Barren Charr. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 47 To pot Chars. **1863** BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 100 Trout and char from the lakes supply me with food. **1882** J. PAYN *Priv. Views, Hotels* 184 Among other native delicacies, they give you fresh char cooked to a turn.

Comb. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 381 The Char-fish ..which we saw in Lancashire, and also in Switzerland.

2. The Brook Trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) of U.S.

1864 in WEBSTER.

char, *sb.*[4] [f. CHAR *v.*[2]] A charred substance. *spec.* = *bone-black* (BONE *sb.* 17).

1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* ii. 21 The sun itself will become..dead as a burned-out char. **1881** *Echo* 21 Mar. 6 The coke or char left in the retorts. **1887** *Century Mag.* Nov. 113/2 The 'char' must be washed with hot water..and dried in a kiln. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 47 Vessels..of such diameter as to hold a given quantity of animal charcoal (also called 'bone-black' and 'char'). *Ibid.*, This..'sweet water' is sometimes..passed through the char filter. **1959** *Times* 3 Jan. 10/1 The coal is heated to a temperature of 400 to 450 deg. C., and the product is known as a char—in distinction from coke, which is formed by heating alone, without air.

char (tʃɑː(r)), *sb.*[5] *colloq.* Short for CHARWOMAN.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 3/4 We find him trying to gain a pension for 'Granny Deane', his ancient 'char'. **1919** C. ORR *Glorious Thing* viii. 89, I had to scrub the kitchen today, because the char couldn't come. **1951** *Mind* LX. 487 There is no point in telling one's char to wash the marble halls one dreamt one dwelt in.

char (tʃɑː(r)), *sb.*[6] *slang.* [Popular spelling of CHA.] Tea.

1919 *Athenæum* 25 July 664/1 *Char* (Hindustani *char*), tea. 'Char up, lads!' *i.e.*, 'Here is the tea!' **1955** H. SPRING *These Lovers fled Away* 497, I thought of the thousands of cups o' char that batmen had produced at such moments as this.

char, dial. f. CHAIR.

char, *v.*[1], to turn, do turns of work, work as charwoman: see CHARE, CHAR *v.* 5.

char (tʃɑː(r)), *v.*[2] Also 8 charr. Pples. charred, charring. [A comparatively modern word (or sense), taken app. from the first element of CHARCOAL: perhaps originally a 'collier's' (i.e. charcoal-burner's) term for the making of charcoal. (Immediate identity with CHAR *v.*[1], is not tenable historically; and Mahn's suggestion of connexion with 'Celtic *caor, gor* fire, flame', is futile.)]

1. *trans.* To reduce by burning to charcoal or carbon; to burn slightly or partially, scorch.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 They have a way of Charring it [coal] (if I may so speak without a solecisme) in all particulars the same as they doe wood. The coal thus prepared they call Coaks. **1774** T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xliv, The ore has been carried to where the woods were charred. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 174 You may..char or burn a piece of wood to a coal. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xi, Round the fire they char The stake-points. **1830** TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 277 Nor ever lightning char thy grain.

b. To burn, scorch (liquids).

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 184 One [Cooler] heats the other, and often charrs the Wort. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Will always char and sour their Liquors. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 614 Concentrated sulphuric acid chars it [spiroil].

c. To mark or delineate by charring. *rare.*

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 48 Falling on white paper, the image chars itself out.

2. *intr.* To become reduced to charcoal.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Charcoal*, If it Charrs faster at one part than another. **1855** BROWNING *Men & Wom., Heretic's Trag.* II. 200 Larch-heart that chars to a chalk-white glow.

char, *v.*[3] [? Cf. F. *carrer* (un bloc de marbre):—L. *quadrāre* to square.] To hew or work (stone).

1846 in PARKER *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* 62.

char, *v.*[4] *dial.* [The form answers to OE. *ceorian* to creak: see CHARR *sb.*] 'To chide, to bark at' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855).

char-, the first element of CHARWOMAN, used to form words designating persons who do cleaning work, etc., as **char-boy, chargirl, charlady, charmaid, charman,** etc.

1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1005 For wages..char-boy £8. **1966** *Punch* 4 May 671/2 Each charboy needs special treatment. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 116 Who, instead of their own servants, use Chair-folk in their houses. **1932** G. GREENE *Stamboul Train* III. i. 132 The Hon. Carol Delaine..will play the part of Emmy Tod, the chargirl. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 8/1 She had a good post to offer to the charlady. **1927** E. BRAMAH *Max Carrados Mysteries* 109 'The old party there'—a comprehensive nod in the direction of the absent charlady. **1959** *Times* 18 Feb. 14/4 West Berliners may use them to pay their East Berlin hair dressers, tailors, and charladies. **1882** *Cornhill Mag.* 337 Little charmaids. **1888** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Oct., The Guards' Memorial is now given over to the charmen. **1895** *Macm. Mag.* July 201/1 The charmen (the men who sweep out the House of Commons). **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* ii. 24 A char-parson..who walked sixteen miles every Sunday to serve two churches.

‖**chara**[1] ('kɛərə). *Bot.* [L. *chara* name of some unidentified plant. The mod. botanical application appears to be due to Vaillant (d. 1722).]

Name of a genus of aquatic acrogenous plants, type of the N.O. *Characeæ*, having their axis covered with tubes on which calcareous matter is deposited, and emitting a fetid smell.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chara*..called by some hippuris. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 201 Aquatic plants, such as charæ, which absorb large quantities of carbonate of lime. **1884** *Brit. & For. Ev. Rev.* Apr. 280 In the transparent depths were suspended great green clouds of chara.

chara[2] ('ʃærə). *colloq.* Short for CHAR-À-BANC. (Cf. CHARRY.)

1928 F. E. BAILY *Golden Vanity* xv, I don't approve of them charas on the Kingswear Road. **1953** *Economist* 14 Nov. 470/1 A flavour of paper hats and football rattles.. clings still about the good old un-English word 'chara'. But now the charabancs have all turned into coaches.

‖**char-à-banc** ('ʃærəbæŋ, ʃarabɑ̃). Also **charabanc, char-à-bancs.** Pl. **charabancs, char-à-bancs,** (*rarely*) **chars-à-banc(s).** [a. F. *char-à-bancs* lit. 'benched carriage'.] A kind of long and light vehicle with transverse seats looking forward. Also, a motor-coach.

The word *charabanc*, now rarely heard, has been replaced by (*motor-*)*coach*.

1816 BYRON *Jrnl.* 17 Sept. (1830) II. 14 One of the country carriages (a char-à-banc). **1820** EBEL & WALL *Trav. Guide Switzerland* 173 The *char-à-banc* is a waggon provided with a long covered bench, on which you may either lie down or sit sideways, as in our long Bath coaches. *Ibid.*, They [*petits-chars*] are lighter and more commodious than the *chars-à-banc*. **1826** J. M. SHERER *Ramble in Germany* 178 On my arrival at Como I immediately took a *charabanc*. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 Tourists bound for Chamouny..hire a *char-à-banc*, which resembles an outside jaunting-car bisected lengthwise. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., The King's waggonette, or, being out of England, let us call it his char-à-banc. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. La.* 12 Taking the char-a-banc from Ambleside to Coniston. **1883** LD. R. GOWER *Reminisc.* II. 225 Our party numbered eight, and in two *chars-à-bancs* we drove all that day about the capital of Japan. **1909** *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 10 A char-à-bancs, containing eighteen passengers, being overturned. **1928** R. CAMPBELL *Wayzgoose* ii. 35 Some came in char-à-bancs, and some on nags. **1928** R. KNOX *Footsteps at Lock* iii. 23 Charabanc-loads of breezy Midlanders. **1953** [see prec.].

Hence **charabancer** ('ʃærəbæŋkər), an excursionist who travels by char-à-banc.

1920 *Punch* 11 Aug. 115/2 One of the hardiest 'charabankers' was recently prostrated in that village by a well-aimed epithet from the oldest inhabitant. **1927** *London Mercury* Sept. 451 One fine day perhaps the charabancers awake to the fact that what they came for is no longer there.

characeous (kə'reɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. CHARA[1]; see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the aquatic order of plants *Characeæ*; see CHARA[1].

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 352 The characeous plant Nitella Translucens.

characin[1] ('kærəsɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Charac-eæ* (see prec.) + -IN.] A camphorous substance found in *Characeæ* and other algoid plants.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 220 It is characine that gives plants of the Chara genus their marshy odour; it is..a species of camphor, forming very thin pellicles on the water surface. **1881** *Philada. Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Chlorophyll and characine.

characin[2] ('kærəsɪn). [f. Gr. χάραξ a pointed stake or a type of fish.] A member of the family Characidæ of freshwater fishes of South America and Africa.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 111 The Characins resemble the *Isospondyli* in general appearance and in the structure of the pharyngeals. **1905** D. S. JORDAN *Guide to Study of Fishes* II. iv. 61 A structure also retained in Characins and catfishes. **1957** P. J. DARLINGTON *Zoogeography* ii. 109 Characins are small to medium-sized fishes of diverse habits and include the vicious piranhas and many aquarium fishes. **1968** R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry in Plants & Animals* xv. 219 A very clear instance of deception exists in the male swordtail characin *Corynopoma riisei*. This well-known ornamental fish is an inhabitant of Venezuelan rivers and belongs to the large family of characins (Characidae; sub-family Glandulocaudinae).

charact ('kærækt). *arch.* Also 5-6 **charecte,** 6 **charect,** 6-7 **characte**; and see CARACT. [a. central OF. *characte* = ONF. *caracte*: see CARACT.]

†1. An engraved or impressed mark; a stamp, impress; a letter, figure, etc. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 102 Charectes of his woundes. **1552** BALE *Apol.* 96 The very charactes or markes of the infernall beast. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 194b, Those three charects (χ, ξ, ς). **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. def. ii. 184 Figures or charactes of number vsed in Arithmetique. **1603** KNOLLES *Turks* (1621) 476 Mourning letters written in blacke paper with white charactes.

2. A cabbalistic or magical sign or emblem.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 b, To Christen..with Salt, Oile, Water, Charactes and exorcismes. **1855** SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 347 Written charms carried for defence are also known under the name of charact. **1886** BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 126 Inscribed with talismans and charact.

charact, obs. form of CARAT.

character ('kærəktə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **caracter,** 6 **caractere, carracter, -actre,** 7 **-ecter**; 6 **charecter,** 7 **charracter, characture,** (**charractker**), 6- **character.** [ME. *caracter*(*e*, a. F. *caractere*, ad. L. *charactēr*, a. Gr. χαρακτήρ instrument for marking or graving, impress, stamp, distinctive mark, distinctive nature, f. χαράττ-ειν to make sharp, cut furrows in, engrave; or perhaps a refashioning of the earlier F. *caracte* after this. In Eng. it was further assimilated in 16th c. by (fictitious) spelling with *ch-*. (Wyclif used both *caracte* and *caracter*; he may have taken the latter directly from Latin, as Littré cites F. *caractère* only from 15th c. In 16-17th c. often *cha'racter*.]

I. Literal senses.

1. a. A distinctive mark impressed, engraved, or otherwise formed; a brand, stamp.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 44 Caracter thet is prente y-cliped, Nys non of eliinge. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 16 To haue a caracter ..in her forhedis. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 264 Amongst the ancients, there was a custom to make the character of a horse in the forehead of a bondslave. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 220 What Characters are in your seale, will soon be seen by your wax. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 150 Melons..full of embroidery and characters. **1762** CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV. Wks. 1774 II. 135 On which, in Characters of fire, Shapes Antic, horrible and dire, Inwoven flam'd. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 280 Graven characters on the walls. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58.

b. *fig.* with distinct reference to the literal sense.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Thou..by characters graven on thy brows..Deserv'st to have the leading of an host. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* IV. i, Woman's the Gem of Heaven, in which Nature Hath carv'd the universe in less Characters. *a* **1771** GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 26 The characters of hell to trace. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 92 All are stamped with the character of sublimity.

2. A distinctive significant mark of any kind; a graphic sign or symbol.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 8 Various characters or marks used in Arithmetic.

3. a. *esp.* A graphic symbol standing for a sound, syllable, or notion, used in writing or in printing; one of the simple elements of a written language; e.g. a letter of the alphabet.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 The Fenyces were the fyrst inuentours of caracteris dyfferencing that one fro that other, of whiche were fourmed lettres for to write. 1530 PALSGR. 11 If *i* and *u* be vowelles, they shalbe written with these caracters *y* and *v*. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 13 With whiche Carractris ys Geffry Chausyer written. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 6 Set forth by Potken in Syrian characters. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ed. Ded. 4 God hath writ his Commandements in so large characters. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 36 Several of the Characters may signifie whole words. 1829 DICKENS in Forster *Life* (1871) I. 70 When I had..mastered the alphabet, there appeared a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 32 The Chinese characters or written words are symbols of ideas. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 280 The experienced eye will discern Runic characters.

† b. *spec.* in *pl.* Shorthand. *Obs.*

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 478 Whom his Majesty had observed to take his Speech in Characters. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiii. 48 Short writing called Characters though expeditious, is hard to be read by others. 1723 JON. EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. lxxvi/1[*Mem.*] When I am unfit for other business to perfect myself in writing characters.

c. *Computers.* One of a set of letters, digits, or other symbols which can be read, stored, or written by a computer and used to denote data; also, a representation of such a symbol by means of a small number of bits, holes in punched tape, etc., arranged according to a specified code and taken as a unit of storage.

Quot. 1949 belongs strictly to sense 3 a.

[1949 *Math. Tables & Other Aids to Computation* III. 428 The word length of both numbers and orders in this machine is 44 binary characters.] 1950 *Ibid.* IV. 32 Decimal digits may be recorded as 4-digit binary code groups, and alphabetical characters may be recorded as 5- or 6-digit binary groups. 1958 GOTLIEB & HUME *High-Speed Data Processing* ix. 187 The need for inserting or deleting characters occurs most frequently in editing information for output or for transfer from one medium to another. 1967 COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibl. Rec. by Computer* IV. 97 The searchable section may be up to 12,000 characters long. 1969 B. HODGE *Computers for Engineers* iii. 76 During reading, the block begins with the first character sensed after a gap and continues without interruption until the next gap is reached.

4. *collect.* **a.** *gen.* Writing, printing.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix, Since minde at first in carrecter was done. 1607 —— *Timon* v. iii. 6 What's on this Tomb, I cannot read: the Charracter Ile take with wax. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Law of Com.* I. ii. 52 Without the help of art or character.

b. The series of alphabetic signs, or elementary symbols, peculiar to any language; a set of letters.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 29 The Saxons Character is the same with the Irish. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* xxxii, An universal Character.. easie to be written, yet intelligible in any Language. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 11 That Inscription..was by the Character not of above 300 years Antiquity. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 Bismarck says that it takes him eighty minutes to read in Roman type what he can read in an hour in German character.

c. The style of writing peculiar to any individual; handwriting.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 208 Heere is the hand and Seale of the Duke: you know the Charracter I doubt not. 1638 WENTWORTH *Let.* in Carte *Coll.* (1735) 26, I write in much pain..be your Majestie therefore pleased to pardon.. the badness of the character. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1036 Some of your Friends may by the Character Discover him who sent it. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 252 Written in a rough unsteady character.

d. Kind or style of type or printed letter.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 Elzevir's printing house..renowned for the politeness of the character and editions of what he has published through Europe. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. iv, Imitation of printed Roman character.

5. A cabbalistic or magical sign or emblem; the astrological symbol of a planet, etc.; = CHARACT 2.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 168 A book where I might see all characters and planets of the heavens. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & Vices* II. 90 He weares Paracelsian Characters for the tooth-ache. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* IV. 384 By what the stars Voluminous, or single characters In their conjuction met, give me to spell. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv, The characters That tell beneath what aspect they were set. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xvii, On cross, and character, and talisman.

† 6. *gen.* A symbol, emblem, figure; an expression or direct representation. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 175 Signed with the character of Christ in baptisme. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 Enamell'd bank, whose shining gravel bears These sad characters of my miseries! 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 186 No truths, but such as are couch'd in the worst Characters. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 117 That the Son is..the Brightness of his Glory and Character of his Power.

7. A cipher for secret correspondence.

[1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 28 There is a kinde of Character in thy life, That to th'obseruer, doth thy history Fully vnfold.] 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Jan., I..interpreted my Lord's letter by his character. 1664 *Ibid.* 15 July, He hath given my Lord a character, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 296 That [letter] which I copied myself in character last Sunday.

II. Figurative senses.

8. a. A distinctive mark, evidence, or token; a feature, trait, characteristic. *arch.* in gen. use.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* 1. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 39 A spyrytuell token y^t^ these theologyens call caractere, that maye neuer be defaced. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* ix. 151 Felicitie seemeth to bee a character of the fauour.. of the diuine powers. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 It were imprudent, and a character of much ignorance to inquire, etc. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. I. 174 Tell me, what one character of liberty the Americans have. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 126 Complete moral insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading characters of E.H.

b. now *esp.* in *Natural History.* One of the distinguishing features of a species or genus. See also *acquired character* s.v. ACQUIRED *ppl. a.* (*c*).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Character* of a Plant. See Genus, Characteristic, etc. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) 127 The most striking character is the 2 upright petals at the top. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 34 Dr. Hunt has discussed very fully their chemical characters. 1878 *19th C.* Dec. 1037 These attributes of structure, size, shape, and colour are what are called its 'specific characters'.

9. The aggregate of the distinctive features of any thing; essential peculiarity; nature, style; sort, kind, description.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 372 The character of the day on which our Saviour died is undeniable. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 173 Your paper has much more the character of a piece in an adverse controversy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 234 Natural stupidity is by no means the character of Mahomet's Book. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 90 He now tried to give to the war the character of a crusade. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 59 The amount and character of the deposits of English banks.

† 10. The face or features as betokening moral qualities; personal appearance. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 51, I will beleeue thou hast a minde that suites With this thy faire and outward charracter. 1607 —— *Cor.* V. iv. 28, I paint him in the Character. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 68 She was a widow, and wore a character of distress.

11. The sum of the moral and mental qualities which distinguish an individual or a race, viewed as a homogeneous whole; the individuality impressed by nature and habit on man or nation; mental or moral constitution.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 36 The Nature, and Character, and Fortune of the Duke. 1660 C. LYTTELTON *Let.* in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 20, I heare he writt the King's charractker. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Cunning, Industrious, and enur'd to Hardship..which was likewise the Character of the old Ligurians. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 158 There is greater variety of parts in what we call a character, than there are features in a face. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Thorough selfishness formed the basis of Henry's character. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 The character is that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us.

12. a. Moral qualities strongly developed or strikingly displayed; distinct or distinguished character; character worth speaking of.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 2 Most Women have no Characters at all. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* IV. xi. §4 As the day came on, many men of character came over. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 Too void of character, to write anything of himself. 1859 J. S. MILL *Liberty* 108 A person whose desires and impulses are his own—are the expression of his own nature, as it has been developed and modified by his own culture—is said to have a character. One whose desires and impulses are not his own, has no character, no more than a steam-engine has a character.

b. *transf.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xlv. 500 What is usually called Character in a face, is probably excess in some of its parts. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 213 It is an excellent picture and from its strong character must be a good likeness.

13. a. The estimate formed of a person's qualities; reputation: when used without qualifying epithet implying 'favourable estimate, good repute.'

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 5 Till he be prov'd by Time, and established in a Character. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 566 These debts must be paid, or our character stained with infamy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 164 It pleased me to find that I had earned character with these people. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 60 An act strangely out of keeping with his character for sanctity.

b. *transf.* of things.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 275 Shops of established character and respectability. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 Such an impression..as shall establish its character as current money of certain value.

† c. ***by character***: by repute or report. ***in (great) character***: in (good) repute. *Obs.*

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 A medicine formerly in great character. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §76 A nobleman scarce known to him, but by public character. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. x. 294, I had known you by character long before.

14. a. A description, delineation, or detailed report of a person's qualities.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 18, I heard her setting him forth one day, and giving this character of him. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 465, I name Sir George Saville last because he deserves a more copious character. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 He went on to amuse himself by drawing the characters of the conspirators.

† b. *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1651 EVELYN (*title*) A Character of England. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a character of it. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 13 Believing by the Character which he had given me, that the Work was brought near to the being finish'd.

c. *esp.* A formal testimony given by an employer as to the qualities and habits of one that has been in his employ.

1693 *Col. Rec. Penn* I. 399, I have had a good character of you, Sir. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 96 §2 [I] took the rascal upon his word without a character. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 120 Then came..the coachman, the grooms, the sweeper. For each and all of these I had to write characters. 1878 LADY LYTTON *Shells fr. Sands of T.* 162 She got a place with a false character.

15. Recognized official rank; status; position assumed or occupied. Now influenced by sense 17.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 10 The Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 151 Mr. Hyde was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; who, till that time..was not under any Character in the Court. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 39 He had the appointments of an ambassador, but would not take the character. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 160 The East India company, not only in their political character, as a great sovereign power in India, but in their commercial character. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He never really appeared but in one character, that of a philosopher. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 189 From that day the legal recognition of his royal character begins.

16. a. A person regarded in the abstract as the possessor of specified qualities; a personage, a personality.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. i, Eminent characters have..played the fool. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* II. 29 A magistrate, who acquits himself with ability..is a respectable and useful character. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 52 He [Cobbett] had more sagacity and foresight than any other public character of his time. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 53 Ælfred is the most perfect character in history.

b. *colloq.* A person, man, fellow (freq. slightly derogatory: cf. sense 18).

1931 D. RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* (1932) 15 Marvin Clay is a most obnoxious character. *Ibid.* 75 The paymaster must be a very dishonest character. 1938 —— *Take It Easy* 16 Tammany Hall is greatly dissatified with the character who already represents it in Congress. 1946 J. RICHARDSON *Phoney Phleet* 150 So widely was this Swordfish known That characters could not be found To drive it. 1954 W. W. TARN in E. Barker et al. *Europ. Inheritance* I. 163 Archilochus of Paros, an unpleasant character who started the fashion of writing about oneself. 1962 J. CANNAN *All is Discovered* iv. 88 The character who owns *Mab*..leaves his gear out in her.

17. a. A personality invested with distinctive attributes and qualities, by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or 'part' assumed by an actor on the stage.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Epist. ded., He may be allow'd sometimes to Err, who undertakes to move so many Characters and Humours as are requisite in a Play. 1668 —— *Dram. Poesie* 53 Besides Morose, there are at least 9 or 10 different Characters and humours in the *Silent Woman*, all which persons have several concernments of their own. 1674 T. RYMER *Pref. to Rapin* sig. A 4 Many of his Characters have but little of the Heroick in them; Dalga is a Jilt, proper onely for Comedy [etc.]. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref. sig. a 4 The chief character or Hero in a Tragedy..ought in prudence to be such a man, who has so much more in him of Virtue than of Vice... If Creon had been the chief character in *Œdipus* [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. i, Whatever characters any..have for the jest-sake personated..are now thrown off. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 57 The comic character of Sir Trusty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 In the Philebus the character of Socrates has disappeared. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 215 To no other author were his own characters ever more real.

b. ***in*** (or ***out of***) ***character***: in (*or* at variance with) the part assumed; hence *gen.* in (*or* out of) harmony, appropriate, fitting.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. iv. (1853) 41 It is always Self-ignorance that leads a man to act out of character. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, That would be in character, I should think. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 715 The matter of the answer is clearly in character.

18. *colloq.* An odd, extraordinary, or eccentric person.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, A very impudent fellow this! but he's a character, and I'll humour him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 473 'Ahi lassa', added with a sigh the old man, who was a bit of a character. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 270 He was..a character as it is called: By this is meant a mind cast in a peculiar mould.

19. *attrib.* or in *comb.*, as ***character-drawing***, ***-formation***, ***-monger***, ***-study***, ***-trait***, etc.; ***character-building***, ***-forming***, ***-making***, ***-moulding***, ***-reading***, ***-training*** sbs. and adjs.; also **character-actor**, an actor who specializes in character parts; so ***character-act*** v., ***character-acting***, ***-actress***; **character assassin**, one who destroys the reputation of another person; so **character assassination**; **character comedian**, a character-actor specializing in comic roles; **character dance**, (*a*) *Ballet*, a dance which interprets a real or imaginary personality; (*b*) a characteristic national dance; so ***character***

dancer, *character dancing*; **character part**, an acting role displaying pronounced or unusual characteristics or peculiarities; **character set** *Computing*, a set of letters, digits, and other characters that can be drawn on to represent data, usu. varying according to the hardware involved; **character-sketch**, a brief description of a person's character; so *character-sketching*; **character string** *Computing*, a linear sequence of characters, esp. stored in or processed by a computer; **character-structure**, the various traits in a person's character, seen as forming a system in which some are more important than others.

1895 G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) I. 106 Mr Volpé..is a credible and natural Brixton paterfamilias, and does not '*character-act'. **1878** J. KNIGHT in *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 359/2 What is known as *character acting has definitely established its supremacy in England upon the ruins of tragic art. **1895** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) I. 197 She..allows her comic-song singing to decay into mere seventh-rate character acting. **1883** *Stage* 9 Nov., By a '*character actor' is understood one who pourtrays individualities and eccentricities, as opposed to the legitimate actor who..endeavours to create the rôle as limned by the author. **1926** *New Republic* 12 May 362 Miss Cadell is a *character actress in the English school. **1933** P. GODFREY *Back-Stage* xvi. 197 The general manager's wife was a character actress of no great distinction. **1951** in *Amer. Speech* XXVI. 293/2 A period of 'the big lie', of the furtive informer, of the *character assassin. **1949** *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* Feb. 17 Gossip..is the principal means of communication within and between the castes, with *character-assassination and ego-expansion being the principal topies. **1951** H. MACINNES *Neither Five nor Three* vi. 92 Character assassination, they eall it... If they can't find out anything against a man, they invent it. **1958** *Listener* 2 Jan. 13/1 The effects of these 'character assassinations' have been disastrous..on the willingness of scientists to work for the government. **1886** E. G. WHITE *Pract. Addresses* in *Hist. Sk. Seventh-Day Adventists* 134/2 We should make daily advancement in the work of *character-building. **1900** J. CLIFFORD in *Daily News* 28 Nov. 4/4 Character-building literature. **1925** W. DEEPING *Sorrell & Son* vii. 69 They call it 'forming your mind'—character building. **1944** R. LEHMANN *Ballad & Source* 178, I felt the ominous subject of character-building begin to breathe its threat upon me. **1898** W. ARCHER *Theatr. World of 1897* 332 Mr Sydney Valentine's Pew was the powerful, picturesque and humorous embodiment which was only to be expected of one of the very best of our *character-comedians. **1911** J. E. C. FLITCH *Mod. Dancing* iii. 42 Her *character dances..were new and graceful. **1922** BEAUCLERK & EVRENOV tr. *Svetlov's T. Karsavina* 44 A series of dances, either classical or combined with the 'character' dance. **1943** K. AMBROSE *Ballet-Lover's Pocket-Bk.* 42 A character-dance is usually taken to mean a dance in which *les pointes* are not used: or a national dance of some kind. **1899** *Cosmopolitan* Nov. 30 Spanish *character-dancer. **1936** A. L. HASKELL in 'C. Brahms' *Footnotes to Ballet* 1. 11 There is the character dancer who may specialise in the miming of comic rôles or in villainous miming (usually also comical) or in national dancing. **1928** —— *Some Stud. Ballet* 135 Such a ballet shows Massine at his best, true to tradition, yet decidedly original, blending classical and *character dancing in a manner entirely his own. **1882** *Pall Mall G.*.16 Aug. 5/2 His powers of plot-weaving or *character-drawing. **1944** H. READ *Educ. Free Men* vi. 22 This gives the teacher his only possibility for..'*character-formation'. **1903** ABP. CANT. in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 3/2, I want the fullest assurance I can get that one who is to help the children..regards the Book as..far superior in *character-forming power to the creeds of the Churches. **1910** *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 7/4 This..character-forming state can be keyed up by passion into an everlasting harmony. **1921** *Character-making [see AFRICANOID *a.*]. **1843** MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1854) 710/2 His dear little Burney, his little *character-monger. **1877** *New Dominion Monthly* 1. 183 It is only *character-moulding,..for which we demand neither preparation nor a knowledge of the business. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 3/3 The restricting and character-moulding nature of environment. **1811** in *Dram. Censor for 1811* (1812) 481 (Advt.), *For the Ballet.*—Monsieur Didelot, Ballet-Master, and occasionally to perform *Character Parts. **1866** *Reader* 26 May 510 In comedy and *character parts, such as Justice Shallow. **1939** T. S. ELIOT *Old Possum's Bk. Pract. Cats* 37, I'd a voice that would soften the hardest of hearts, Whether I took the lead, or in character parts. **1892** 'MARK TWAIN' *Amer. Claimant* 217 The difficult science of *character-reading. **1924** V. WOOLF *Mr. Bennett* 4 It would be impossible to live for a year without disaster unless one practised character-reading. **1958** *Communications Assoc. Computing Machinery* Dec. 10 Each one of these uses the *character set of a particular computer and is the language accepted by a translator for that computer. **1967** COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* II. 45 This is important when one wants to go back and insert an odd character in the middle of a standard character set. **1985** *Pract. Computing* May 19/3 (Advt.), The CPC464 has a..numeric keypad for fast data entry and a full 8-bit character set. **1885** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* May 515 (*heading*) Wolseley: A *Character Sketch. **1897** LADY MARY LOYD & F. SIMMONDS tr. *Gréard's Meissonier* 71 His charming character-sketch of this worthy is almost a watercolour. **1888** *Atalanta* I. 413/2 It is full of bits of *character-sketching. **1936** *Discovery* Dec. 398/1 Those who like a seriously-written book with plenty of character-sketching will enjoy it. **1966** *IFIP-ICC Vocab. Information Processing* 31 *Character string. **1973** C. W. GEAR *Introd. Computer Sci.* ii. 74 Because a computer can manipulate character strings, a program can be written to read statements in a language such as FORTRAN and translate them into machine-language sequences. **1984** *Which Micro?* Dec. 32/2 The program would not permit one to enter a character string, where a number is expected. **1949** M. MEAD in M. Fortes *Social Struct.* 20 The *character structure of the individuals. **1962** R. FINE *Freud* v. 67 Character structure is built on the modes in which the biologically determined instincts are handled. **1894** W. ARCHER in *World* 5 Sept. 11/2 A more searching *character-study than he has hitherto attempted. **1898** *Daily News* 27 June 4/7 The social side of *character-training is to be attempted. **1924** tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* II. iv. 50 The permanent *character-traits are either unchanged perpetuations of the original impulses, sublimations of them, or reaction-formations against them. **1962** *Philosophy* XXXVII. 38 Character-traits are shown in the sort of things a man can *decide* to be.

character ('kærəktə(r)). *v.* Also 7 **carractre, caracter, charracter**. [f. prec. sb. By Shakspere, and in 17th c., often accented *cha'racter*.]

1. *trans.* To engrave, imprint; to inscribe, write.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 4 The Table wherein all my thoughts Are visibly Character'd, and engrau'd. *c* **1600** —— *Sonn.* cviii, What's in the braine that Inck may character Which hath not figur'd to thee my true spirit? **1609** HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* v. xxviii, The hoofed Centaures..character deepe halfe Moones where they tread. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 823 As if in golden pomp Were character'd on ev'ry statesman's door, 'Batter'd and bankrupt fortunes mended here'. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1052 His holy ring Charactered over with the ineffable spell.

b. *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 59 These few Precepts in thy memory See thou Character. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 101 Religion charactereth itselfe upon the regenerate soule in innocency. **1657** *Divine Lover* 278 Imprint, and caracter them in my Hart.

2. To represent, symbolize, portray. *arch.*

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Prol., You shall behold him character in bloud, The image of an vnplacable King. *a* **1640** DAY *Parl. Bees* ii. (1881) 17 The Author in his Russet Bee Characters Hospitalitie. **1782** PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 47 Several of our passions are strongly charactered by the animal world. *a* **1834** LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. (1848) 272 The contrition so queerly charactered of a contrite sinner.

3. To describe the qualities of; to delineate, describe; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 3.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 68 Perkin, according to the Dutch phrase, who character cowardly and timorous younglings in that manner. **1627** BARGRAVE *Serm.* 8 In Sauls offence, eleerely characterd in this chapter, two points are most remarkable. **1798** SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 232 You have well charactered him. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1. 189 There's our Count Charactered in a word.

†**b.** with complement. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 27 This great Prince, which his [divining] art had charactered to him for the miracle of these times. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 187 Otherwise it can..be charactered as a trick. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 6 Charactered to be a countrey flowing with milk and honey. *Ibid.* II. xii. 254 The Canaanites..hitherto had charactered them invineible. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 237 He was charactered to be a virtuous godly man.

4. To distinguish by particular marks, signs, or features; to stamp; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 4.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 We call that Aspect an Opposition, and character the Aspect thus ☍. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxi. 85 We have..charactered them with a 'Rem.' for 'Remove'. *c* **1800** K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 25 So has the year been character'd with woe. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Art.* iii, But her son Had Nature charaeter'd so legibly, That when his tongue told fair, his face bewray'd The lurking falsehood.

5. To invest with a character, impart a character to; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 5.

1654 [see CHARACTERED *ppl. a.*]. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 1. vii. 23 That the Days are.. Character'd in their constitution, according to her aecesses or recesses to the Sun or Tropick. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii, A warrior's impulse character'd The impassion'd gesture. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. vii. 369 The trusting of one's self over, sinner to Saviour, to be..new charactered by Him.

†**cha'racteral**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -AL[1].] Character-depicting, descriptive.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., That characteral name ['man of sin'], given him..in the epistle to the Thessalonians.

charactered ('kærəktəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHARACTER *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Marked or inscribed with characters; invested with or possessed of character.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 The charactred sides lying vpward. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 The Charactered man you speak of, gives God the glorie of those Trials of his Character. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 113 The man who was so strongly charactered. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 Looking at these charactered rocks.

characterful ('kærəktəful), *a.* [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of character; strongly expressive of character.

1901 S. DARK *Stage Silhouettes* 87 Archer..is a tallish man, with a military walk and bearing, and a strong, characterful face. **1901** W. J. LOCKE *Usurper* ii. 25 The writing was dainty, feminine, characterful. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Jan. 35/4 Those who consider Siena one of the most beautiful and characterful of Italian cities.

characterial (kærək'tɪərɪəl), *a. rare.* [f. as CHARACTERED *ppl. a.* + -IAL; after *ministerial*, etc.] Of or belonging to (dramatic) characters.

1881 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outlines Shaks.* (1885) 80 Shakespearian in its characterial fidelity. *Ibid.* I. (1886) 104 Shakespeare's..unlimited power of characterial invention.

†**charac'teric**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. χαρακτηρικ-ός.] Of or pertaining to magical or astrological symbolism.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* i. 3 Characteric Astrologie, and other superstitions of the Chaldeans.

†**charac'terical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to symbolic characters.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xiii (*heading*), Of the literall sense of Scripture, not assertive, but meerely characticall.

2. Pertaining to magical symbols or charms.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. §3 (1643) 345 The observing of these signes..with charactericall practises. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants practice this and characterical cures.

3. Characteristic, distinctive.

16.. E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) II. §i, Many other Qualities characterical, and proper to a most worthy Man. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* iii. §4 Divers differences, or characterical marks, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-of-Arms are distinguished each from others.

characterism ('kærəktə,rɪz(ə)m). Also 7 car-. [ad. L. *charactērismus*, Gr. χαρακτηρισμός a marking with a distinctive sign.]

†**1.** Description of character; = CHARACTERIZATION 3. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 231 The Characterisme of an Honest man. **1631** B. JONSON *New Inn* Dram. Personæ, The Persons of the Play, With some short characterism of the chief actors. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 178 Bamfyldc Moore Carew, the anonymous author of characterism.

†**2.** Characteristic quality (or qualities collectively); a CHARACTERISTIC. *Obs.*

1647 TORSHELL *Harmon. Bible* 23 The Characterismes of language peculiar to..different Ages. **1677** R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. v. 60 Every single Year..hath its proper Charaeterism. *a* **1742** BENTLEY *Freethinking* III. (1743) 342 Preserving this Lucanism, this characterism of an author. **1871** BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) 225 Times..when individual characterism had not yet crystallized into one dull uniformity.

3. Representation by means of signs or characters, symbolization.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §3. 1 Artistic representation..is a representation properly so called..and not a characterism like language.

characterist ('kærəktərɪst). [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -IST.] †**a.** One who employs magical symbols or charms; cf. CHARACTERICAL 2 (*obs.*). **b.** One who depicts traits of character.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants..he therefore calls..Magi-Calvinists, Characterists, etc. **1881** GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & W.* ix. 205 Mr. Du Maurier, characterist rather than caricaturist.

characteristic (ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ick, -ique. [ad. Gr. χαρακτηριστικός in same sense; cf. F. *caractéristique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. That serves to indicate the essential quality or nature of persons or things; displaying character; distinctive; typical. Const. *of*.

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 65 The Characteristick note between false and true Prophets. **1762** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* 1814 V. 249 The characteristic letter, and the termination of verbs. **1793** HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxi. 110 Fleshy lips, broad chin, and large ears, I believe to be characteristic of the Dutchman. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 83 Shells characteristic of the Triassic and Jurassic periods.

b. *Math.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Characteristic Triangle of a Curve*, in the higher geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. §331 The function thus determined and employed to express the solution of the kinetic problem was called the Characteristic Function.

c. ***characteristic curve***: a graph showing the relationship between two variable but interdependent quantities; *spec.* (see quot. 1955).

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 90/1 Curves delineating the relation of these variables for any incandescent lamp are called its characteristic-curves. **1922** GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 147/2 *Characteristic Curves*, curves showing the relation between current and voltage for any electrical apparatus. **1923** [see BROMIDE 4]. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 55 *Characteristic curve*, a curve showing the relation between the common logarithm of exposure..and the photographic density under specified conditions of processing. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* iv. 71 The characteristic curve (density plotted against log exposure) of a typical reversal colour photographic process is shown.

d. ***characteristic impedance***, 'the impedance of a uniform alternating-current transmission line of indefinite length (as a long telephone cable) measured at the input end where the voltage is applied' (Webster 1961).

1923 *Bell System Techn. Jrnl.* II. II. 1 The transmission of alternating currents over any transmission line..depends only on the propagation constant and the characteristic impedance. **1929** E. MALLETT *Telegr. & Teleph.* viii. 178 Instead of a characteristic resistance..there will be a complex characteristic impedance. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 153/1 *Characteristic impedance of an antenna* (*Radio*), the impedance with which certain forms of antennae..must be terminated to prevent the formation of standing waves. *Characteristic impedance of a line* (*or filter*) (*Elec. Comm.*), the

apparent impedance of an infinitely long line at any point, or of an infinite number of filter sections.

e. *Nuclear Physics.* Designating radiation the wavelengths of which are peculiar to the element which emits them.

1908 BARKLA & SADLER in *Phil. Mag.* XVI. 571 A characteristic homogeneous radiation was emitted by a metal when the primary beam to which the metal was exposed was of more penetrating type than the characteristic radiation. **1912** W. H. BRAGG *Stud. Radioactivity* xiv. 156 It is only when the β corpuscle possesses energy in excess of the same value that it is able to excite the characteristic X radiation of the atom. *Ibid.* xv. 175 Let K_2 be the absorption coefficient of the same plate for its own characteristic rays. **1938** R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) v. 63 The characteristic rays of an element are related in a simple manner to the atomic number. *Ibid.* 65 The hardest characteristic radiation known, viz. the K-radiation of uranium. *Ibid.* viii. 87 The characteristic X-ray spectrum.

2. Relating to or descriptive of character.

1725 H. GALLY (*title*) Theophrastus, Moral Characters, with notes and a critical essay on Characteristic Writings.

B. *sb.*

1. A distinctive mark, trait, or feature; a distinguishing or essential peculiarity or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 2 The most obvious circumstantial Characteristick of the Whore of Babylon. **1677** R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. iv. 59 These numbers..are undoubted Characteristiques..serving to discriminate one Year from another. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 265 The chapel of Lincoln's-inn has none of the characteristics of that architecture. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Superstition is certainly not the characteristic of this age. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 125 It was the characteristic of our English kings, to be liberal to their buffoons. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 9 Color, scent, and honey are the three characteristics by which insects are attracted to flowers.

†**b.** ? A distinctive name or appellation. *Obs.*

1851 *Life of Ken* (1854) 653 (D.), I never use any characteristic in the prayers myself, nor am present when any is read.

†**2.** A system of alphabetic characters; = CHARACTER *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1769 tr. *Michaelis' Opin. Lang.* (1771) Introd. 6 A characteristic of easier execution. *Ibid.* 77 The written language of the Chinese..is rather a characteristic than a language.

3. *Math.* The whole number in a logarithm. *characteristic of a cubic*: the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1801** HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 156 The integral part of a logarithm, usually called the Index, or Characteristic.

4. = *characteristic curve.*

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 587/2 A curve connecting together corresponding values of external current and terminal voltage for a given speed of rotation is known as the external-characteristic of the machine... The 'external characteristic' for a shunt machine has an entirely different shape. **1918** V. H. LAUGHTER *Operator's Wireless & Telephone Handbk.* xi. 177 *Characteristic, Dynamic, of a Conductor*..the relation given by the curve obtained when the impresssed E.M.F.'s are plotted as ordinates against the resultant currents as abscissas, both E.M.F.'s and currents varying at the given frequency and between the given extremes. **1930** *Engineering* 6 June 748/2 The boiler feed pumps were all rotary pumps and had a very flat characteristic. **1958** AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Television Engin.* II. i. 31 One possible form for the phase-frequency characteristic of a practical amplifier.

ˌcharacte'ristical, *a.* and *sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] A. *adj.*

†**1.** Engraved or inscribed with magical emblems.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1651) 631 A Characteristicall Seal stamped in the day and hour of Venus.

2. = CHARACTERISTIC *a.* 1.

a **1628** F. GREVILLE *Wks.* I. (1633) 28 Who those characteristicall Ideas conceiues. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 292 He applied himself to study with his characteristical ardour. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, That little characteristical touch of vanity in his narrative. **1876** W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 51 In his oddness a characteristical flavour which a girl would relish.

3. Consisting of characteristic (speeches); in which the speakers speak in character.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) II. xvi. 156 What is truly the most difficult, is a characteristical dialogue upon any philosophical subject.

B. *sb.* = CHARACTERISTIC *sb.* 1.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. v. 300 The Characteristicals of his Person. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Characteristical*, the notes, signs or figures belonging to a character.

ˌcharacte'ristically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†**1.** In secret written character, in cipher. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 6 All the inclosed Letters are written Characteristically.

2. In a characteristic manner, in a way that characterizes, betokens character or special quality; distinctively and expressively; typically.

1665 SPENCER *Prophecies* 36 (T.) The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used characteristically. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 150 Philosophers..have, characteristically as such, a saying for everything. **1847** H. MILLER *First. Impr.* iii. The frankness struck me..as characteristically English.

ˌcharacte'risticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being characteristic.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. §7 The punishment is said..to be characteristic of the offence: Characteristicalness is therefore a fourth property. **1871** *Spectator* 22 Apr. 475 The characteristicalness of handwritings.

ˌcharacte'risticness. = prec.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 165 The extreme characteristicness of its costume.

'characteˌrizable, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That may be characterized.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* 196 Under one or other of these names will the end of the system..be found characterizable.

characterization (ˌkærəktəraɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next; see -ATION.] The action or result of characterizing.

†**1.** The marking out of the precise form of anything; the form, mould, or stamp thus impressed.

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* 33 The Symmetrie..Characterization..of any parcell of the sayd body. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Characterization or Stamp of Matter.

2. Distinction by means of peculiar features or characteristics.

1879 DE QUATREFAGES *Human Spec.* 107 It is the law of permanent characterisation which alone permits Darwin to explain the filiation of groups.

3. Description of characteristics or essential features; portrayal in words.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 362 An impartial and a morally meritorious characterization are in some cases inconsistent. **1876** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 98 John the Baptist's characterisation of the Messiah. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ix. 137 Emerson's happy characterisation of language as fossil poetry and fossil history.

4. Creation of fictitious characters.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 508 A force of characterization, worthy of the genius of Shakespeare. **1870** *Athenæum* 21 May 681 Touchstone and Audrey..showing capital characterizations, dashingly and spiritedly painted. **1882** A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 212 That highest part of the novelist's art, which we call characterisation.

characterize ('kærəktəraɪz), *v.* Also 7 car-. [ad. med.L. *characterīzāre*, ad. Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν to designate by a characteristic mark, f. χαρακτήρ CHARACTER; cf. F. *caractériser*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To engrave, imprint, impress; to inscribe, write; to define in form or outline; also *fig.*; = CHARACTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1591 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. **1598** J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Waue-tossing windes characterizing feare On marble furrowes of the threatfull deepe. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 405 With the effigies of a male lambe characterized vpon her belly. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 60 Sentiments characterized and engraven in the Soul. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 513 A tusk of a young elephant, half petrified, but perfectly characterized.

†**2.** To represent, portray, figure; = CHARACTER *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 288 Desolation presignified unto Greece..numerally characterized in that word. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 73 Janus was caracterised, bifrons. **1710** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. ii. (1737) III. 361 Silence shou'd be distinctly characteriz'd in Hercules.

3. To describe or delineate the character or peculiar qualities of (a person or thing).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 Let me now characterize to you the man, in whose heart there is this assurance. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxii. 98, I have no thoughts ..of characterizing the militating spirits of my country. **1848** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. 87 *note*, I do not choose to use the expressions which alone could characterize it.

b. with compl., now introduced by *as*.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 296 This is..a blessed vertue: characterizing vs Gods children. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 360 They are..characteriz'd to be Scholars, Men of Piety. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 81 Here is a good man expressly characterized, as distinct from a dishonest..man. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Might rather be characterized as 'ravening wolves'.

4. To mark or distinguish as a character does; to be a characteristic of.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §191 What is it that characterizeth or differenceth the sulphurs themselves? **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 139 Every disease is characterized by a peculiar expression of the countenance. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* I. 24 That excellent taste which characterises her writings. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. §4 (1882) 298 The semi-serious infidelity which characterized the group of scholars round Lorenzo the Magnificent.

5. To impart character to; also *absol.*

1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 285 To leave out all that dignifies..all that characterises. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §401. 534 In the forms of the Winds..ancient art displays..its capacity for characterizing with delicacy and precision.

Hence **'characteˌrized** *ppl. a.*, **'characteˌrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1732) I. 196 Their Mimes or characteriz'd Discourses were as much relish'd as their most regular Poems. **1591** FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* Ep. Ded. 2 With new caracterisings bepasting al the posts in London. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 353 All discriminating characterizing names..are nothing else but badges of faction. **1702** S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 54 These Illustrations and Characterizings of the Forms and Essences of Things are call'd Definitions. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §13 *note*, Exaggerated characterizing is caricature. **1870** GOULBURN *Cathedral Syst.* i. 14 The great characterizing idea.

characterizer ('kærəktəˌraɪzə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who characterizes; one who describes or delineates character.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. §20 The most ingenious Characterizer of our times. **1801** *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 As a characterizer he is inferior to our Butler.

'characterless, *a.* [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a character, in various senses; *esp.* **a.** without distinctive feature; **b.** without distinctive qualities of mind, without individuality; **c.** without (any testimony to) personal character.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 195 Mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing. **1830** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 May, Shakspeare's poetry is characterless..it does not reflect the individual Shakspeare. **1864** F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* II. 78 Who went away characterless in a world ever ready to believe the worst. **1885** M. PATTISON *Mem.* i. 49 Surely no boy ever reached eighteen so..characterless as I was!

Hence **'characterlessˌness.**

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 Feb., Re-introducing the characterlessness of the Greek tragedy with a chorus. **1884** SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 655 A sort of cosmopolitan characterlessness marked the nation.

characterology (ˌkærəktə'rɒlədʒɪ). *Psychol.* [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -OLOGY; tr. G. *Charakterologie* (J. Bahnsen *Beiträge zur Ch.*, 1867).] The science of character, esp. of its development, types, and individual differences. (Cf. ETHOLOGY 3.) Also *transf.*

1903 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* July–Oct. 356 An iconoclastic attitude towards all attempts at practical characterology. **1918** J. WARD *Psychol. Princ.* xviii. 431 Characterology..is coming to be generally used; and so, though at present unfamiliar to English ears, we may..adopt it. **1920** L. H. MCCORMICK (*title*) Characterology; an exact science. **1953** W. J. ENTWISTLE *Aspects of Lang.* ix. 276 The sum of such characteristics should offer the 'characterology' of a language. **1963** HOENIG & HAMILTON tr. *Jaspers's Gen. Psychopath.* viii. 429 Characterology ends at the lower levels of psychic life, where the self-aware personality also ends.

Hence **ˌcharactero'logical** *a.*, of or pertaining to characterology; **ˌcharactero'logically** *adv.*; **ˌcharacte'rologist**, a student of, or specialist in, characterology.

1916 R. STEINER *Philos. of Freedom* x. 170 This individual make-up we will call, following Eduard von Hartmann, the 'characterological disposition'. **1927** A. A. ROBACK *Psychol. of Char.* ii (*heading*) The Literary Characterologists. **1948** BERG *Clin. Psychol.* xvii. 219 Normal persons, characterological cases and psychotics. **1958** *Listener* 12 June 976/1 Characterologists like Freud, La Bruyère, and Theophrastus. **1963** *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* VIII. 320/1 Sometimes envy erupted in a person not characterologically envious.

charactery ('kærəktərɪ; in Shakspere kə'ræktərɪ), rarely **-try.** [collective noun f. CHARACTER *sb.*; see -ERY, and cf. Gr. χαρακτήριον.]

1. Expression of thought by symbols or characters; the characters or symbols collectively.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 77 Fairies vse Flowres for their characterie. **1601** —— *Jul. C.* II. i. 308, I will construe to thee, All the Charractery of my sad browes. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 767 Nor mark'd with any sign or charactery. *a* **1821** —— *Sonn.* '*When I have fears*', High piled books, in charactry, Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd grain. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* cxxiii. 65 Far better..Through rude charactery, than..That lettering of your scribes! **1879** TRENCH *Poems* 99 All o'er-writ with charactery strange.

†**b.** *spec.* Shorthand; cf. CHARACTER *sb.* 3 b.

1588 T. BRIGHT (*title*) Characterie, an Arte of Short, Swifte, and Secrete Writing.

†**2.** Delineation of character. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 221 Drawing out the true lineaments of every vertue and vice..which Art they significantly tearmed Charactery.

characture, obs. form of CHARACTER *sb.*

charade (ʃə'rɑːd). Also 8 charrade. [a. F. *charade* (18th c.), of doubtful origin. Littré (Suppl.) derives from Pr. *charrada* long talk or chatter, f. *charrà* to chatter, babble, Norm.-Fr. *charer* (Scheler); Skeat compares Sp. *charrada* speech or action of a clown, a dance, a showy thing made without taste, f. *charro* churl, peasant.]

A kind of riddle, in which each syllable of the word to be guessed, and sometimes the word itself also, is enigmatically described, or (more recently) dramatically represented (*acted charade*). Extended also to similar sportive trials of skill, as *dumb charades*, *numbered charades*, etc. Also *attrib.*

1776 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 238 Pray send me some *charrades*..but I shall not guess them as you do. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 The performers disappeared to get ready for the second charade-tableau. *Ibid.* li. (1853) 428 The amiable

amusement of acting charades had come among us from France. **1878** GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 87 The universe, I hold, is no charade, No acted pun, unriddled by a word.

char-a-plane, var. CHAIROPLANE.

charas, var. CHURRUS.

charat, obs. form of CARAT.

charbocle, -oncle, -okel, -ucle, -ugle, -ukkil, obs. ff. CARBUNCLE.

‖**charbon** (ʃarbɔ̃). [Fr. *charbon* charcoal, carbon; also in sense 2 below.]

1. A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated. ? *Obs.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. Malignant pustule; = ANTHRAX 2.

[**1834** J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) II. 554 Among the Veterinary Surgeons of France [Melanosis] has obtained the name of Charbon or maladie charbonneuse.] **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193. **1884** E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* LXXVII. 310/2 The disease of which the calves died was anthrax or charbon.

3. A fungoid disease incident to the vine, and to orange and lemon trees.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 437/2 In damp valleys it [*sc.* the lemon] is liable to be attacked by a fungus called 'charbon' (*Dematium monophyllum*). **1888** *Ibid.* XXIV. 240/1 Anthracnose is the name usually given to a disease which was formerly known as 'charbon'.

charced, obs. f. CHARKED; see CHARK *v.*

†**charch(e,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *charchier* dial. var. of *karkier* to CARK, and in its origin a doublet of *chargier* to CHARGE.] = CHARGE *v.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 230 And ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune.

†**charche,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *charche*:—Romanic type *carca*: see CARK and CHARGE.] Charge.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 43 Thai..That have the charche of 3oure soule in here kepyng. **1534** *Hen. VIII, Liber Regis* (1786) p. v, Suche as shall have charche..to survey the same.

charcher, variant of KERCHER, kerchief.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 12, I..waring a charcher, feeling mi hed sumwhat could.

charcoal ('tʃɑ:kəʊl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 chareole, 5 charcolle, charkole, 6 chark(e cole, (colle, coole), cherke cole, charecole, 7 charcoll, charcoale, charecoale, char-cole, charcoale, charr-coale, 7–8 char-coal, 7– charcoal. [The first element is of uncertain origin; from the earliest instances it appears to be *char*; *charke, cherke*, found from beg. of 16th c., being app. due to erroneous analysis of the spoken word, and having no independent origin or meaning, though afterwards (in 17th c.) used as an independent word. A current suggestion is that *char-* is an application of CHARE *v.* or *sb.*[1], as if *turn-coal*, i.e. wood *turned* or *converted* into *coal*; but for this no actual evidence has been found.

The name 'coal' itself originally meant 'charcoal' (*collier* being a 'charcoal-burner'), and no satisfactory explanation appears of the introduction of the name *charcoal* in the same sense, esp. as there is no contemporary reference to 'earth-coal', 'stone-coal', 'pit-coal', or 'sea-coal' (as mineral coal was, for various reasons, called). See COAL.]

1. a. The black porous pulverizable substance, consisting (when pure) wholly of carbon, obtained as the solid residue in the imperfect combustion of wood, bones, and other vegetable or animal matter. Hence specified as ***wood charcoal, vegetable charcoal, animal charcoal.*** †***pit charcoal,*** coke (*obs.*).

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 875 A cheyer by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyȝte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charcole [*Pynson* charkole], *carbo.* **1470–1** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Ij skeppis carbonum vocatorum charcole. **1514** *Acc. Churchw. St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cantiana* XVII. 79 Item for ij quarters of charecole. **1562** *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 §6 Working..of any..Stone, Sea cole, stone cole, Moore cole or cherke cole. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. x. 85 Victuall, and some Char-coale for a fire. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §775 Sea-coal last longer than Char-coal; and Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. **1656** H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 26 The fumes of Charcoale, that has often made men fall down dead. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. §5 A picture drawn in Charcoale. **1770** *Phil. Trans.* LX. 214 The inside of all pieces of pit char-coal is full of cavities. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 755 Animal charcoal is a much more powerful discolouring principle than vegetable charcoal. **1864** LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 119 A figure in shovel hat Drawn in charcoal on the wall. **1865** JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 299 Until the middle of the last century, however, iron was always made with charcoal, and a woody country was necessarily its seat. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 764 Animal charcoal especially..has been much employed in the construction of filters.

†**b.** = CARBON *sb. Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 57 Charcoal, the base of animal and vegetable matters, is widely diffused.

†**c.** ? = CARBONATE.

1790 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 107, I heated charcoal of copper in 41 ounce measures of dephlogisticated air.

d. = *charcoal grey.* Also *attrib.* orig. *U.S.*

1952 *Women's Wear Daily* 16 Oct. 3 Charcoal is the choice for a gored skirt sundress with one of the new little triangle cover-tops. **1953** *New Yorker* 13 June 86/2 White cotton drill striped in pink, blue, or charcoal makes a cardigan jacket. **1955** *Wall Street Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 17/3 The charcoal trend in suits will extend to dark blues and greens next fall. **1958** M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* i. 14 Ben was seeing himself in a narrow-trousered charcoal suit, entertaining Rose on an expense account.

†**2.** *collect. pl.* in sense of 1. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxi. 135 Thre thousand sackes of charcolys made of wilowe tree. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 25 A man that made charke coles in a wood. **1557** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 76 Item, for charke cooles. **1598** MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXV. i. (1615) 253/2 Charecoales of Brouse wood. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 302 Croidon..is very well known..for char-coles which the townsmen make good chaffers of. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 111 Those glowing Char-coals.

3. A charcoal pencil or crayon for drawing.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Charcoals are Sallow Wood, or Withy Burnt and split into the form of Pencils, and sharpened to a Point.

4. Short for 'charcoal drawing'.

1884 *American* VIII. 59 A few good charcoals, but this last branch..seems to be sadly neglected by our own artists.

5. *pl.* 'The name by which the best tin plates are known; these are always made by charcoal fires' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 767).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***charcoal-basket, -dust, -fire, -man, -merchant, -poultice, -powder***; **charcoal biscuit**, a biscuit containing wood-charcoal as an anti-fermentative, absorbent, or deodorizer; **charcoal-black**, a pigment obtained from charcoal; **charcoal brown**, a dark brown colour; freq. *attrib.*; **charcoal-burner**, one whose occupation it is to make charcoal by burning wood, etc.; so **charcoal-burning**; †**charcoal-collier** = *charcoal-burner*; **charcoal-filter**, a filter in which charcoal is used to absorb impurities; **charcoal-furnace**, a furnace in which charcoal is made by dry distillation of wood; **charcoal grey**, (*a*) a dark grey powder or pigment made from charcoal; (*b*) a dark grey colour; **charcoal-iron**, iron containing a certain percentage of carbon; **charcoal-oven** = *charcoal-furnace*; **charcoal-point** (*Electr.*) = *carbon-point*; see CARBON *sb.* 2, 3 c.

a **1658** CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 The Green sickness of the Mind..A kind of *Charcoal Appetite. **1885** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 759 Bragg's *Charcoal Biscuits. **1925** Charcoal biscuit [see DIGESTIVE A. 2 b]. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 132 Shaddow it with *Char-coale blacke. **1959** 'ED MCBAIN' *Pusher* ii. 16 He was ..dressed now in a brown sharkskin suit and *charcoal-brown overcoat. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 257 A few *charcoal-burners among the brakes. **1863** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 759 If the supply of air is limited, only the more volatile ingredients [of wood] burn away, and the greater part of the carbon remains behind. This is the principle of the process of *charcoal-burning. **1636** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 78 To the *charcoal colliers uppon my lordes guift towardes the buying of their sackes 00 03 06. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 101 Add to it as much very dry *charcoal-dust. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIX. §2 (1689) 254 A clear *Charcoal or Wood-coal Fire. **1801** N. COXE *Tour Monmouth.* I. 3 Tintern Abby, *charcoal furnace, forges, and wire-works. **1907** *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 471/1 Water Colours..*Charcoal grey. **1934** H. HILER *Notes Techn. Painting* ii. 90 *Greys.* Charcoal grey, Davy's grey, [etc.]. **1949** *Dict. Colours Int. Decoration* (*Brit. Colour Council*) III. 5/2 *Charcoal grey*,..a descriptive colour name introduced into seasonal ranges by B.C.C. in 1942, to denote a neutral grey. **1963** *Times* 27 Feb. 6/4 An easy-to-wear blouse style garment in charcoal grey. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 166 *Charcoal iron has..been the only stub twist barrels they..have ever been served with. **1861** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 The charcoal iron of Newland and Backbarrow, near Ulverston..unrivalled in quality. **1870** *Daily News* 14 Apr., The rope is of charcoal iron, and two inches in circumference. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 895 With an admixture of charcoal pig-iron. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 245 A hundred *Charcoal-men..provide the Wood, which is to burn those that are condemned to the Fire. **1830** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* Introd., The..romance of Rauf Colziar, in which Charlemagne is introduced as the unknown guest of a charcoal-man. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 30 His Father..exercised the trade of a *charcoal-merchant. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 463 In the immediate vicinity of *charcoal-ovens. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 136/1 If the *charcoal-points are too close together. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 553 A *charcoal-poultice differs from an ordinary poultice in having powdered charcoal incorporated with the mass. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cataplasma carbonis*..The charcoal poultice. For correcting the fœtor..of ill-conditioned ulcers. **1855** J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 81 *Charcoal powder darkens..the flowers of the dahlia.

charcoal, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To mark, write, or blacken, with charcoal.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 387 Half a lame couplet charcoaled on the wall. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 47. 493 Brows..charcoaled with some black pigment. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 178.

2. To suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXVII, Because she wouldn't shut herself up in an air-tight three-pair-of-stairs and charcoal herself to death. **1866** *Lond. Rev.* 16 June 665 The novelist..drowned one character, shot another, charcoaled a third, and in some manner got rid of the entire lot.

'charcoaler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A charcoal-burner or -seller.

1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 44 The charcoaler's wain.

'charcoaly, *a. humorous.* [f. CHARCOAL + -Y[1].] Like charcoal; characterized by charcoal.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharn.* II. ii, My charcoally friend.

‖**charcuterie** (ʃarkytri). [Fr., f. †*char* (mod.Fr. *chair*) *cuite* cooked flesh.] Cold cuts of meat, esp. pork, ham, sausages, etc. Also, a shop that sells goods of this kind. Cf. next.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Charcuterie*,..dressed hams, cold meats and fowls, tongues, sausages, etc. **1903** 'A. MCNEILL' *Egregious Eng.* 152 Inferior cuts of butcher's meat with charcuterie and dried fish thrown in. **1958** J. CANNAN *And be a Villain* viii. 199 Spying on me from the yard of the charcuterie shop. **1962** *Punch* 14 Mar. 429/2 One can always take sanctuary in the nearest *charcuterie.*

‖**charcutier** (ʃarkytje). Fem. charcutière (-jɛr). [Fr., see prec.] A pork-butcher; a preparer or vendor of charcuterie.

1894 G. DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. III. 238 Everything that French *charcutiers* and their wives can make out of French pigs. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 4/6 Charcutiers and preparers of cooked viands. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §770 Butcher, pork; charcutier. **1963** *Punch* 18 Sept. 426/1 The *charcutière*..told him to go elsewhere if he didn't like her business methods.

†**chard[1], charde.** *Obs.* An intermediate form between CARD and CHART, in the sense of 'card, map, chart'.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 12 A Charde of the seaven sundry Kingdoms into the which this Realme was sometime divided. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* III. x. R iii, Now ye must set the three diameters..vpon some charde, paper, or other playn. **1577–87** HARRISON in *Holinshed* I. ii. 2 Dividing the latest and best chards each way into two equall parts. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/1 A Pilot without his Chard. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1177 Throgmorton had plotted a chard of the Hauens and Harbours of England.

chard[2] (tʃɑ:d). [var. of CARD *sb.*[3] (Cf. F. *chardon* thistle.)] = CARD *sb.*[3] Hence ***chard-beet.***

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 160 To procure the chard of artichoks. **1664** —— *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Transplant the Beet-chard which you sowed in August, to have most ample Chards. **1693** —— *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 142 Chard-Beets..that in the middle have a large white, and thick downy Cotton-like Main shoot, and that downy Cotton-like shoot is the true Chard used in Pottages. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 252 The footstalks and midribs of the leaves [of white beet]..are stewed and eaten under the name of Swiss chard. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* I. 372 The Chard of Artichokes, or the tender central leaf-stalk blanched.

chardecoynes, -quynce: see CHARE *sb.*[4]

chardon, -doon, obs. ff. CARDOON.

Chardonnay (ʃardɔne). [Fr.] A white grape used for making champagne, white burgundy, and other wines, now grown widely around the world; the vine on which the grape grows. Also, a wine made from this grape. Cf. *Pinot Chardonnay* s.v. PINOT.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. (Index) 165/2 Chardonay (vine): see Pineau. **1935** SCHOONMAKER & MARVEL *Compl. Wine Bk.* v. 127 The majority of Italian gourmets now drink the so-called 'Gran Spumante' (which is made from the same Pinot and Chardonnay grapes as Champagne) rather than Asti. **1946** A. L. SIMON *Conc. Encycl. Gastron.* VIII. 129/2 *Pinot, pineau*, the variety of grapes, both black and white, from which the best champagne and the best burgundies are made. There are a number of the noble *Pinot* family: *Pinot Noir, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Chardonnay*, etc. **1959** W. JAMES *Word-bk. Wine* 50 *Chardonnay*, another name for the white pinot grape which produces Chablis and other white burgundies, and enters with its black brother the pinot noir into the usual champagne blends. In Australia Chardonnay has been adopted as a proprietary name for a sauternes-type wine. **1965** A. SICHEL *Penguin Bk. Wines* III. 145 In the fine white wine areas the grape is the Chardonnay and Pinot Blanc, two very similar varieties, and in the cheaper areas the Aligoté. **1976** *National Observer* (U.S.) 4 Dec. 8/5 Edmond Maudiere, the *chef de cave* at Moet & Chandon who came to America to direct the making and blending of the wines, said he found California's Chardonnay (the principal white grape of champagne) too fruity to make the dry *blanc de blancs.* **1986** *Independent* 6 Dec. 12/6 A heavy-weight panel of producers..told us that this was a 'chardonnay year' — that is Beaunespeak for 'a lousy year for the reds'.

Chardonnet (ʃardɔnɛ). The name of the French inventor, Hilaire de *Chardonnet* (1839–1924), of a process for producing an artificial silk from a nitro-cellulose substance, used *attrib.* in ***Chardonnet process, silk.***

1893 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 12 May 649/1 The Chardonnet process of making silk from wood-pulp. *Ibid.* 650/2 Reducing the inflammability of the Chardonnet silk. **1926** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 725/2 The nitro-cellulose or Chardonnet process. **1963** A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* ii. 44 Around 1890.. Chardonnet silk was being made on the large scale from cotton by a process of nitration.

chare, char (tʃɛə(r), tʃɑ:(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cierr, cirr, cerr, cyrr, 2–4 cherre, 3 chærre, chearre,

3–4 chere, 4–5 charre, 6–7 chair, (7 chaer, chewre, charr), 5– chare, 3– char; see also the variant CHORE. [OE. *cęrr*, *cięrr*, *cyrr*, masc. *i*-stem:—O.Teut. type **karri-z* or **karzi-z*: cf. CHARE *v.*[1]

(Often identified with OHG. *chêr*, MHG. *kêr*, Ger. *kehr*, MDu. *kêr*, Du. *keer*, masc.; besides which there is OHG. *chêra*, MHG. *kêre*, Ger. *kehre*, MDu. and MLG. *kêre*, LG. *kêr* str. fem.; but these represent OTeut. types **kairi-z-oz* or *kaizi-z*, *oz*, and **kairâ* or **kaizâ*, the vowel of which has no connexion with that of the OE. word. No forms cognate to either are known outside Teutonic.)

In modern English the ordinary form of the word from the 13th c. onwards was *char*: but sense 5 is now usually *chare*; *char*, *chore*, *chewre*, are dialectal; *chore* also in U.S. On the other hand the compound, which in the 17th and 18th c. was so commonly *charewoman*, *chairwoman*, is now CHARWOMAN.]

I. Obsolete senses: usually *cher*, *char*.

†**1.** The return or coming round again of a time; hence *gen.* turn, occasion, time. *Obs.*

(The literal sense 2 is not cited in OE.)

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 32 Æt sumum cyrre [*Lindisf.* hwile ȝicerred] ȝewend andtryme þine ȝebroðru. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 18 Æt þam cyrre heo wearð mid cilde. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 214 Ærest þry..æt þam feorþan cyrre niȝon. *c* **1205** LAY. 6844 Makeden hine þridde chærre king. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 23 At an chere. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 3461 Allas! that ilche cherre Hii wente fro hire alto ferre.

†**2.** A turning or movement back, return, retreat; *fig.* (in *after-char*, *again-char*) repentance. *Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 643 Þanne he makeð ðer-to char. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21922 Qua-sum be-for will noght be-warr, He sal find þan nan efter-char. *c* **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 To late cometh the ȝeyn-char. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Graal* lii. 617 So sore to-gederis they mette..there was non geyn char.

†**b.** *on char*: on the turn, in the act of shutting; AJAR.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Done is a battell, &c.* 11 The auld kene tegir, with his teeth on char. *a* **1510** DOUGLAS *K. Hart* xlvi, The dure on chare it stude. **1513** —— *Æneis* III. vi. 177 Quhill percace The pipand wynd blaw up the dur on char.

†**3.** A turn or movement generally. *Obs.*

c **1325** *Body & Soul* 157 (Mätz.) Bote as tou bere me aboute, ne miȝt I do the leste char. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 5172 (Trin.) [Abraham] drowȝe his swerde priuely þat þe childe were nat war Ar he had done þat char.

†**4.** A turn or stroke of work; an action, deed; a piece of work or business. *Obs.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* iv. 36 Menn þe bið abisȝod..mid oðrum cierrum [*v.r.* cirrum]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Sulche monne þe him deð..wiken and cherres. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8801 Sleyght & connyng doþ many a chare. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 While þou holdes mete in mouthe, be war To drynke, þat is vnhonest char. **1570** [see CHARE *v.*[1] 4]. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 306 This Chaer thus chaerd..returnes he backe. *c* **1622** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, Here's two chewres chewr'd. **1680** *News fr. Country* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1881) IV. 201 How pure a Charr had it been then, they not one, to ten times Ten.

II. Extant sense: now usually CHORE.

5. *esp.* An occasional turn of work, an odd job, *esp.* of household work; hence in *pl.* the household work of a domestic servant.

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* 341 Unnethe wolde eny don a char. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. 32 (Gibbs MS.) Makyng þe beddes and suche oþer chares. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 75 The Maid that Milkes, And doe's the meanest chares. **1608–11** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. (1614) 74 Many weare Gods cloth..that never did good chare in his service. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 2 Cleft out Wood, carryed Stones, and did other odd Chairs. **1832–4** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. IX. 69 The peasant who does the humblest chares. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 5/2 The mother will be grey, and 'past chares'. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 321 Not less monotonous than the humblest chars. **1881** HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* ii. 34 Mere handicrafts and chares.

6. *Comb.*, in sense 5, as ***chare-work***. See also CHAR-.

1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 240 Woman..spinnes, Cards, and doth *chare-worke.

chare (tʃɛə(r)), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 chihera, 4 chere, 5– chare; also 6 chayer, 8 chair. [? The same as CHARE turning; cf. Sc. *wynd*.]

Local name for a narrow lane, alley, or wynd, in Newcastle and some neighbouring towns; also for some country lanes and field tracks, e.g. the three which converge at *Chare ends*, by the landing-place on Holy Island.

12.. *Carta Willi de Glanavilla* in Surtees *Hist. Durham* (Gateshead) Poters-chihera. *a* **1400** *Ibid.* Waldeschere. **1430** *Inquest on death of R. Thornton*, ibid., Pylot-chare. **1596** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) I. 263 In the lowe seller, in Chapmane chayer. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 A Large Dwelling-House in the Broad Chair in Newcastle upon Tyne..will be sold. **1772** PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) III. 305 The lower streets and chares or alleys are extremely narrow. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 411 The queer chares and closes, the wynds and lanes of Newcastle.

chare, *sb.*[3], chariot, car: see CHAR *sb.*[2]

†**chare**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [a. OF. *char* (mod.F. *chair*):—L. *carn-em* flesh.]

1. Flesh, meat. (Only in French names of dishes.)

c **1450** *Courses of a Meal* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 92 Graunte chare. **1461–83** *Liber Niger Edw. IV*, in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 30 For his yoman..he taketh dayly, one payne, one messe gros chare [*elsewhere* 'gret flessh', 'great meat'].

2. 'Flesh' or pulp of fruit, as in the following:

†**chare de quince**. *Obs.* Also 5 chardecoynes, -qweyns, charequynses, 6 chardequynce. [F. **chair de coings* (OF. *cooins*) pulp of quinces: see QUINCE.] A preserve made of the pulp of quinces.

c **1440** *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 28b, In maner as men seth chare de quincys. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A halfe pounde of chardecoynes. **1452** MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 182 I. 245, I pray yow that ye wol send me a booke wyth chardeqweyns that I may have of in the monynggs, for the eyeres be nat holsom in this town. **1469** *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 Empty pottes of grene gynger, bagges, bookes of charequynses, boxes of comfettes. *Ibid.* 103 Charequynses, 10lb. the boke, *vs.*—*2l.* 10*s.* **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Loke ye haue in all seasons butter, chese, apples, peres, nottes..compost, grene gynger and chardequynce.

†**chare de wardon**. *Obs.* A preserve made of the pulp of Warden pears.

a **1422** *Dinner to Hen. V*, in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 91. *c* **1425** *15th c. Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) §34 Chardewardon.—Take Pere Wardonys, sethe hem in Wyne or in fayre Water.

chare, *sb.*[5], obs. f. CHAR *sb.*[3] a fish.

†**chare**, *a. Obs.* [App. shortened from CHARY: ? influenced by CHERE, F. *cher* dear.]

1. = CHARY; careful.

1564 *Brief Exam.*, As the prudent and chare ouerseers iudge. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 336 My forrest Ide, of which I am most chare. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1339/1 Chare defense of faithful league.

2. Dear. Cf. CHARY 3, CHERE.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 134 He sheweth howe deare and chare our soulehealth is vnto him.

chare, char (tʃɛə(r), tʃɑ:(r)), *v.* Forms: 1 ciérran, cerran, cyrran, 2 cherre, 2–4 cher, 3 churre, chearre, 3–4 chere, 4 charre, 4–6 charr, 7 (chaer, chewre), 3– chare, 4– char. [OE. *cęrran* (Vesp. Ps.) W.S. *cięrran*, *cyrran*:—OTeut. type **karrjan* or **karzjan*, f. **karri-* **karzi*, OE. *cęrre*, CHARE *sb.*[1] Senses 4 and 5 are perhaps newly formed on the sb.

(Often identified with OHG. *chêran*, *chêrran* (:—*chêrjan*) MHG. *kêren*, Ger. *kehren*, OLG. *kêrjan* (*kêrôn*), MDu. *kêren*, Du. *keeren* OFris. *kêra*, with the same signification. But these represent an OTeut. **kairjan* or **kaizjan*, the vocalism of which is entirely different. Cf. CHARE *sb.*[1]).

The modern form is generally *char*; *chore* and *chewre* are dial.]

†**1.** *trans.* To turn; *esp.* to turn aside or away (also with *by*); to lead aside; to drive away. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxiii.[iv] 8 He..clifu cyrreð on cwicu swylce wæteres wellan. *a* **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 And cher me from sunne. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 52 Satenas our wai will charre. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 850 þe lorde hym charred to a chambre. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 325 And chare awey the crowe. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xix, And stand on rowme quhair better folk bene charrit. **1513** —— *Æneis* II. v. (iv) 43 As ane bull..charris by the aix with his nek wyght. **1674** RAY *N.C. Wds.* 10 *Chare*, to stop: as char the Cow, i.e. Stop or turn her. So **1721** in BAILEY.

†**b.** Inverted constr. (= 'to turn the rain from her'.) *Obs. rare.*

a **1500** *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 142 She hadde no cloþes to chare hir fro þe rayne.

†**2.** *refl.* in sense of next. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Cædmon's Satan* 698 (Gr.) Cer ðe on bæcling. *c* **1205** LAY. 21266 þis isæh Childric, & gon him to charren. [*c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle, Braid out of batell, bound vp his wounde.]

†**3.** *intr.* To turn; *esp.* to turn away or aside, depart; to turn back, return. *Obs.* Cf. AGAIN-CHARE in AGAIN- 2.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxix. [lxx.] 3 Hi on hinderlincg..cyrrað. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Hwan ic aȝen cherre. *c* **1205** LAY. 29495 And charde aȝein sone eft into Rome. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 33 Te þreo children þe chearre nalden from þe lahen. *a* **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 85 in *O.E. Misc.* 106 Eueruyches monnes dom to his owere dure churreþ. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2390 Or ic of werlde chare. *c* **1375** ? BARBOUR *St. Theodera* 121 Scho..as scho mycht, did turne & chare.

†**b.** To turn from one bodily state, belief, etc., to another. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2260 Chear ananriht, þæt te oðre chearren þurh þe. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15730 þe ffeuere agu ful sore hym hatte; But sone he chared [Wace *Dont cil retorne*] & wel swatte.

4. *trans.* To do, accomplish (a turn of work). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 375 This char is char'd well. **1602** [see CHAR *sb.*[1] 4]. **1612** FLETCHER *Two Noble K.* III. ii. 21 All's chared when he is gone. *c* **1622** —— *Love's Cure* III. ii, Here's two chewres chewr'd. **1816** SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii, How now, ruffian, is thy job chared?

5. *intr.* (Now usu. in form char.) To do odd turns or jobs, *esp.* of housework; to work in this way by the day, without continuous employment; hence *trans.* (*colloq.*) to do the cleaning work of (a house). Hence **'charing** *vbl. sb.*

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* (ed. 2) 95 If any person shall go a begging, or charing..they shall be sent to Bridewell. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1883) 230 Him, herself, and two little children, she had to maintain by washing and charing (*note*, I am ignorant whether there be any classical authority for this word, but I know no other word that expresses occasional day labour in the houses of others). **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 528 The identical lady of the mop, who occasionally chared at the house. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 273/1 'Betsy Martin..goes out charing and washing, by the day'. **1864** H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 144 Look at that girl's charing; why I never see anything like it, with the exception of Mrs. Chittle, who chared Park Villa at the end of a fortnight, nursing two. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 8/5, I feel grateful to 'My Charwoman', for it is certain she knows her business—she can char. **1925** *Contemp. Rev.* July 86 The scene where Lummox 'chars' in an immoral house.

[**chare** *v.*, in Bailey, etc. misprint for CHAVE q.v.]

chare, obs. form of CHAIR.

chare = *schare*, cut, obs. pa. t. of SHEAR *v.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiii. 160 Before þe Burde..The Dukis Brede þis childe þan chare.

charect(e, charecter, obs. ff. CARAT, CHARACT, CHARACTER.

chare de quynce, -quynse: see CHARE *sb.*[4]

†**'charely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHARE *a.* + -LY[2].] = CHARILY; carefully.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Being al to ware, and to charely circumspecte. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Mark* xiv. 92 Laye ye handes upon hym, and leade hym charely. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thou fleest that vice..so charely [*rime* barely].

charely(e, obs. form of CHARILY.

†**charet, charette**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 charrette, 5–6 charett, 5–7 charette, (6 chear-, chairette), 6–7 charet, charret. [a. OF. *charrette*, (*charete*) wagon, cart, dim. of OF. *charre* CAR *sb.*[1] (prob. of Romanic age: cf. It. and med.L. *carretta*, Sp. and Pr. *carreta*). In mod.French *charrette* is a two-wheeled vehicle with two shafts, while *chariot* is four-wheeled. This distinction may be historical, and may have existed originally in Eng. also; but here, after the shifting of the stress to the first syllable, and consequent obscuration of the termination, *charet(te* and *chariot* were confounded and treated as synonymous; and the former became obsolete before the middle of the 17th c., though it virtually survived as a pronunciation of *chariot* till the 19th c. With six exceptions *charet* occurs uniformly in the Bible of 1611, but has been everywhere changed in later editions to *chariot*.]

1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance. **a.** for persons or goods; a carriage, chariot, cart, wagon, etc.

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 141 Fower charrettes came anon. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 In a Charett with 4 Wheles..and 4 or 5 or 6 of the grettest Lordes ryden aboute this charyot. **1494** FABYAN VII. 535 So many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis. **1533** CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 114 II. 37 Riche charettes..furnysshed with diverse auncient old lades. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 100 It is harder to rule two horses to guide a coach or charret then one. **1611** BIBLE *2 Kings* ix. 16 So Iehu rode in a charet. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. §2. 7 This Imposter rode up and doun the Town in a triumphant Charret. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xlv. 4 The Kings of the earth..have their Charrets drawn by other horses.

b. A war-chariot. (In biblical or classical use.)

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 40 And the kinge of the north..shall come agaynst him with charettes. —— *Zech.* vi. 2 In the first charet were reade horse. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xiv. 7 Hee tooke sixe hundred chosen charets. **1650** R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 20 There were seen in the air..charets and armed men. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* III. 28 Arm'd from his charret to the ground leapt he.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as ***charet-city***, ***-driver***, ***-horse***, ***-wheel***; **charet-man**, = CHARIOTEER.

1611 BIBLE *2 Chron.* i. 14 A thousand and foure hundred charets, and twelue thousand horsemen, which he placed in the *charet-cities. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xciv. (1591) 108 Vitellius..builded vp stables for *charet driuers. **1611** BIBLE *2 Sam.* viii. 4 Dauid houghed all the *charet horses. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Kings* ix. 18 The *charetman rode to mete them. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 26/2 And those charetmen by exercise and custome were so cunning. **1611** BIBLE *2 Chron.* xviii. 33 Hee sayd to his charetman, Turne thine hand. —— *1 Kings* vii. 33 *Charet wheele.

†**'chareter**. *Obs.* Forms: 7 charrettier, chariter. [a. OF. *charetier*, now *charrettier*, f. *charete*, *charrette* (prob. of Rom. age: cf. It. *carrettiero*, Sp. *carretero*).]

1. The driver of a 'charet'; a charioteer.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 60 The charrettiers mingled themselves with the battel of the footmen. **1656** HEYLIN *Surv. France* 14 There our chareter brought us to the ruines of an house.

2. (A horse) that draws a 'charet'. *rare*—[1]. [F. *cheval charrettier*.]

1601 F. TATE tr. *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, §56 (1876) 41 A vallet herbergeour, who shal herberge the said horses, sommers, and chariters.

Chare Thursday, corrupt f. SHERE-THURSDAY.

chareuille, obs. form of CHERVIL.

charge (tʃɑ:dʒ), *sb.* Also 4 charg, chaarge, 6 chardge, *Sc.* chairge. [a. F. *charge*

fem.:—Romanic *carga*, late L. *carrica* (cf. It. *carica*, Sp. *carga*), f. the vb. *carricāre*, *cargar*: see CHARGE *v.*, and cf. CARK, CHARCHE *sb.*]

I. A material load; that which can be borne, taken, or received.

†**1.** A (material) load, burden, weight. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 140 He was bute charge—& teide uor þui ane clot of heui eorðe to hire. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 So heuy charge of wayn. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 So mykelle was þat barge..& so heuy of charge. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Kings* viii. 9 Fourty chamel chaargis [**1388** the burthuns of fourti camels]. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1352 Of fruyt hadde every tree his charge. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii, The shyp was great, fyve c. tonne to charge. **1638** HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 300 Having a charge of money about me. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 257 This charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Charge*, An unweildy Ship..is a Ship of Charge.

[¶ '*charge of lead.*'

This is merely a mistake of Bailey's for *Charre of Lead*, used in Scotland in 14th c., explained by Cowel in his *Interpreter*, whence it passed into succeeding Law Dicts., and into KERSEY 1708–21. See CHAR *sb.*[2] 2. Bailey's error is duly perpetuated in modern Dictionaries, as if *charge of lead* were a current expression.]

1721 BAILEY, A charge of Lead is 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pound.

2. The action of loading a vessel, etc. ? *Obs.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Any hauen, porte or rode of charge or discharge.

3. a. The quantity of powder, or (more loosely, with sportsmen, etc.) of powder and shot, with which a fire-arm is loaded for one discharge. See BURSTING *charge*, *vbl. sb.* 6.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. §2. 162 Artillery, or Cannons of wood..behind the which they put boxes of iron, that held their charge. **1669** STURMY *Mariners Mag.* II. v. xi. §1. 46 To tell readily how much Powder is a due Charge for any Piece. **1846** GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 327 One half of the musket charge will escape past the ball during its passage up the barrel. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xviii. 331 A single charge of gunpowder. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 57 After watching the animal for about half an hour I gave him a charge of shot.

b. So *Mining*. A quantity of gunpowder or other explosive used in blasting.

c. *slang.* A dose or injection of a drug; marijuana, esp. a marijuana cigarette. orig. *U.S.*

1929 C. G. GIVENS in *Sat. Even. Post* 13 Apr. 54/4 An addict..is a bangster, and a bang is a load, a charge or a hyp of the drug he uses. **1957** C. MACINNES *City of Spades* I. v. 21 'I saw you grew charge out there...' 'You want to smoke some?' **1958** F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* 174 Quite a lot of spooks get done for takeing charge. **1959** *Streetwalker* iv. 68 Relaxing under the influence of charge, marijhuana. **1969** *Melody Maker* 13 Sept. 6 Club promoters are worried that hippies could close them down by smoking charge on the premises.

d. *U.S. slang.* A thrill; a feeling of excitement or satisfaction; a 'kick'; esp. in phr. ***to get a charge out of***.

1951 S. J. PERELMAN in *New Yorker* 3 Mar. 28/3 What kind of an old creep'd get a charge out of this stuff? **1959** W. BROWN *Cry Kill* x. 108 He was getting a charge out of being close to something big. **1963** *N.Y. Times Mag.* 5 May 117 (Advt.), It seems to me that people get a bigger charge out of their grandchildren than they did from their own offspring.

4. *gen.* The quantity of anything which a receptacle, a piece of mechanism, etc. is fitted or constructed to bear, take in, or receive; *e.g.* the quantity of coal which a gas-retort takes in, the quantity of ore, etc. put into a furnace at one heat, etc., etc.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5097 By that means the Microscope will..bear a deeper Charge. **1712–4** POPE *Rape Lock* v. 82 A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 165 The opening through which the charge was introduced. **1858–75** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 55 The charge [of lead-ore] employed varies in almost every establishment. In the North smaller charges are used than in most other localities. At Newcastle, the charge varies from 12 to 14 cwts...in Cornwall, charges of 30 cwt. are not unfrequently worked. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Charge*, the materials introduced at one time or one round into a furnace.

5. *Electr.* An accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar, electric battery, etc., which may be again discharged. Also used of the electrical property of particles of matter.

1767 J. PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electr.* 527 A full charge of two or three thousand square feet of coated glass would give a shock as great as a single common flash of lightning. **1782** BROOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 387 No glass to be charged, as we call it, with electricity, will bear a greater charge than, etc. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 89 The algebraic sum of all the electricity on the surface of a conductor is called the charge on the conductor. **1891** [see ELECTRON[2]]. **1927** SIDGWICK *Electronic Theory of Valency* 11 The charge on the nucleus—the atomic number—determines the number of electrons which surround it. **1955** W. PAULI *N. Bohr* 32 The charge-density for spin ½-particles is positive-definite in the *c*-number theory. *Ibid.*, The postulate of charge-symmetry. **1956** G. THOMSON *The Atom* (ed. 5) i. 6 A proton has the same kind of charge as a positively charged body.

fig. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 269 [They will] accumulate fresh charges of threatening power in the intellectual atmosphere which surrounds the church.

6. *Her.* Any device 'charged' or borne upon an escutcheon; a bearing.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 15 Chaucers armes are not so meane, eyther for coolour, chardge, or particione as some will make them. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 52 A Charge is that thing whatsoever that doth occupy the field. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 47 This to my Elder Brother I must yield, I have the Charge, but he hath all the Field. **1876** ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vi. 56 To introduce many heraldic charges.

7. *Farriery.* A thick adhesive plaster applied to the body of a horse.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 287 Then lay on this charge following. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4495/4 He had, when lost, a hot charge laid on with Deer's Hair on every Leg. **1831–72** YOUATT *Horse* xvii. 382 A charge, or very strong adhesive plaster, across the haunch may be useful. *Ibid.* xxiii. 483 The following mixture makes a good charge.

II. A load of trouble, expense, responsibility, blame, etc.

** of trouble.*

8. *fig.* **a.** A burden, load, weight (of trouble, inconvenience, etc.). *Obs.* **b.** *concr.* Anything burdensome; a source of trouble or inconvenience.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 7292 He n'ul that youre barouns..No beore charge of all this. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 12 To vs, that han born the charge of the day and hete. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Which shalle be in grete charge and payne to gyue a good ansuere. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 131 Folewe vertue and leue charges mundayne. **1713** *Guardian* No. 1 ¶4 The charge of intelligence, the pain in compiling. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, Thank God ..I need not be a charge on the old mother.

*** of importance.*

†**9.** *fig.* **a.** Moral weight, importance, moment. *Obs.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 620 Thyng that beryth more effect & charge. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxii. 243 Thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that berethe charge. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 28 Occupyed in maters of charge and weyghty. **1598** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 18 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import.

†**b.** In such phrases as ***it is no charge***, it is of no importance, it does not matter; ***to make, give, have no charge***, to make of no account, not to care (const. *of* or with *clause*). (Cf. CHARGE *v.* 20.)

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1940 Of þe chepe no charg. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 16 There is no cure, or charge, to thee of eny man [**1388** thou chargist not of ony man]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 359 Dreem of which ther nys no charge. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 744 For hay..Make housyng as the list; it is noo charge [*non refert*]. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) vi, He..makith noo charge what comyth of hymself. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 13 They retched not ne had no charge of suche goodis.

**** Pecuniary.*

10. a. Pecuniary burden; expense, cost. *arch.*

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (*heading*), Ordynaunces for the Kyngs Ordenarye Chargys. *c* **1510** MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 90 Thou hast lytle money & much charge. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 157 The Globe which M. Sanderson to his very great charge hath published. **1653** WALTON *Angler* iii. 79 'Tis the company and not the charge that makes the feast. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 265 January..is the rich mans charge, and the poor mans misery. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 114 The Profits can hardly bear the Charge. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §118 When the..certain charge of the Out-fit was duly taken into consideration. **1842** MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1854) II. 673/1 The whole charge of his kitchen was brought within the sum of two thousand pounds sterling a year. **1848** —— *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 A small body guard of forty young men, well armed and mounted at their own charge, attended Monmouth.

b. The price required or demanded for service rendered, or (less usually) for goods supplied.

1817 S. R. BROWN *Western Gaz.* 90 The taverns are well kept, and charges reasonable. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 388 The charge for conveying a single letter was twopence for eighty miles, and threepence for a longer distance. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* x. xx, His charges, too, are moderate. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 117 The bank is always willing to do the work for fixed low charges. *Mod.* What is the charge for admittance? He declined to make a charge, but left it to us to pay what we thought proper.

c. *pl.* Expenses: often with sense scarcely or not at all distinguishable from the sing. *arch.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte custages and charges of the seid Maister and brethern of the seid Gilde. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 61 Sent ouer of the King of Englands owne proper Cost and Charges. **1653** WALTON *Angler* ii. 44 I'll bear your charges this night, and you shall beare mine to morrow. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 25 Builders ought to calculate the Charges of their designed Building. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVI. 12 To defray the charges of his funeral. **1783** BAILEY, *Cadet*, *Cadee*, one that serves as a volunteer in the wars upon his own charges. **1845** THACKERAY *Cornh. to Cairo* ii, A..cathedral, built by the present bishop at his own charges.

d. *Commerce.* Expenses incidental upon business or commercial operations, especially such as do not come under other particular headings of the Profit and Loss Account.

1546 JOHNSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 143 II. 174, I have allowed for freight and charges of the same thiether. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 17 Tolls, fees, and tariffs of charges. *Mod.* An analysis of the General Charges Account.

†**e.** ***to be at charge*** or ***at charges***: to undergo (great) expense; to bear the expense or cost. So also, ***to be at the charge(s of***. *Obs.*

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* vii. (1874) 20 Nexte terme he must be at charge to come vp. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 256 Ile be at Charges for a Looking-glasse. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 110/2 These live sparingly, Are never at the charges of a Barber, Unguents, or Baths. **1714** STEELE *Lover* i. (1723) 7 As I am a young Author..he would not be at that Charge. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 212 That the Court should be at great Charges for this Pomp.

11. A liability to pay money laid upon a person or estate.

c **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 To setten downe a bill of charge. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charge is where a Man granteth a Rent issuing out of his ground..this is called a Rent-charge. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 51 They do not furnish a single case of such a charge failing in event by the death of the devisee in the devisor's life time. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 Whether the same proportional charge should be made on incomes of 100*l.* or 500*l.* a year, as on those of 1000*l.* or 5000*l.*? *Ibid.* II. vii. 318 A mere charge by one government department against others. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiv. 184 Limitation has..been put upon proceedings to recover charges on the estate. **1885** *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 54 §11 Any mortgage or charge duly created..upon the profits of any benefice.

***** Responsibility, care.*

12. A task or duty laid upon one; commission, trust, responsibility; an office entrusted to one.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 20790 (Fairf.) He wille take na charge on him. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 393. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 28 Jason thenne began to thenke on the grete honour and charge that he hadde receyued. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §2 Whose mere function or charge is the service of God. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 Pastors have a dreadfull charge, not performed by a formal preachment twise a week. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 14 Your tutor ..I dare say he is every way equal to such a charge. **1810** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 151 It is incumbent on those who accept great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 He is now obliged by ill-health to seek a less burdensome charge, and the living becomes vacant. [Cf. 14.]

13. a. The duty or responsibility of taking care *of* (a person or thing); care, custody, superintendence. Phrase, ***to have, take, give (the) charge of***. Also, ***to take charge***: colloq. (of a thing) to get out of control and act automatically, esp. with disastrous or destructive effect.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He shal take þe charge al sone as he is warned þerof. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8952 A cheftan with charge of hom all. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 59 A charge, *cura*. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xc[i]. 11 He shall geue his angels charge ouer the. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* viii. 27 An Eunuch..who had the charge of all her treasure. —— 1 *Macc.* xiv. 42 He should take charge of the Sanctuarie. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 187 If the reverend Clergy showed more concern..I charitably impute it to their great charge of souls. **1841** MACAULAY *W. Hastings, Ess.* (1854) II. 597/1 His uncle..determined to take charge of him. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, Under the charge of her kind..patroness. **1890** *Daily News* 16 June 3/8 A seven-inch steel breech-loading gun 'took charge' in firing, and both gun and carriage were blown off the platform. **1897** *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7/6 A large party of men were pulling the tackle, when suddenly the spar 'took charge', and swung back.

b. ***in charge*** (*of*) is used both actively and passively; *e.g.* to leave children *in charge of* a nurse, or a nurse *in charge of* the children. The latter is the more recent use; thence ***officer, clerk, curate in charge***, i.e. having actually the charge or care (of a place, business, etc.), 'on duty'. ***to give*** (an object) ***in charge*** (*to* a person): (*a*) to commit (it) to his care, entrust him with it; (*b*) to give an order or command, to charge (see sense 15, and CHARGE *v.* 14). ***to give*** (a person) ***in charge***: to hand over to the custody of the police. So ***to have, take in charge***.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 276 Forgetting nothing given to him in charge. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 70 Where is the gold I gaue in charge to thee? **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 349 The Earl of Bulloin having in charge matters of greater concernment. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 478 The weighty terms, That he had taken in charge. **1793** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 51, I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants..that, etc. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, I was now left almost altogether in charge of the deck. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 440 *note*, The Dutch Archives..are in the charge of gentlemen whose courtesy..cannot be too highly praised. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 78 Having the education of young girls in charge. **1861** FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* iv. 33 No one seemed to know what it is to be 'in charge', or who was in charge. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 Mr. Shaw-Lefevre..was left..in full charge of the House. **1885** SIR C. BUTT in *Law Rep., Probate*, 101 The European..was in charge of a duly licensed pilot. **1887** *Newspr.* The thief was promptly arrested and given in charge.

14. a. A thing or person entrusted to the care or management of any one. *spec.* The people or district committed to the care of a minister of religion.

1530 PALSGR. 157 *Vne cúre*, a cure, a parsonage, or a charge. **1590** NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 12, I wyll not be theyr vpholder which lye sleeping and snorting in their charges. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 300 When Stafford and his double charge to Italie were come. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 6 *Dio.* How now my charge? *Cres.* Now my sweet gardian. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 220 Woe be to that Priest..That will not..preach his Charge among. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 69 He hoped her fair charge was well. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x. (1866) 70 [The dog] has driven his charge away. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 58 The Vicar..resided on the latter charge. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 76 Instructions that the clergy should reside within their charges.

†**b.** Term for a 'company' of clergy having the cure of souls. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys, a Charge of curatis.

***** *Mandate, admonition.*

15. a. A precept, injunction, mandate, order.

138. WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 The chargis of profetis tretynge þis matir. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 193 He.. yaf him charge, That they ne suffre..His wife to go. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccles.* viii. 2 When a kynge geueth a charge, his commaundement is mightie. **1611** BIBLE *2 Sam.* xviii. 5 The king gaue all the captaines charge concerning Absalom. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 324 A charge or commandment. **1702** POPE *Sapho* 119 No charge I gave you, and no charge could give, But this, be mindful of our loves, and live. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. xlviii. 36. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 11 His parting charge.

b. *spec.* An official instruction or admonition given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop or archdeacon to his clergy, or by a member of a presbytery or senior minister to a young minister at his ordination.

1690 *Bp. of Worc.'s Charge* 11 Sept. 1 The Charge was given by the Bishop himself. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 245 Johnson..with humourous formality gave me a Charge, pointing out the conduct expected from me. **1864** *Daily News* 26 Mar., Irving's 'charge' to the young minister at London-wall is something almost terrible to read. **1881** BP. WORDSWORTH *in Public Opinion* No. 1044. 395 The main portion of my charge..delivered at our annual synod in Perth. **1888** *Falkirk Mail* 1 Sep. 3/5 Mr. Reid..ascended the pulpit and delivered the charge to the pastor and the congregation. *Mod.* In his charge to the jury, the Lord Chief Justice said, etc.

c. *Sc. Law.* The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, *e.g.* to enter an heir. Also, the messenger's copy of service, requiring the person to obey this command, or generally to fulfil the decrees of a court of law. **d.** *Sc. Law.* An item which an intromittor receives and holds for the benefit of a beneficiary; the total of such items.

1474 *Accts. Ld. Treasurer Scotl.* 1 Dec. (1877) I. 2 Sum totale of all the charge before writtin. **1554** in *Extracts Rec. Burgh Edin.* (1927) II. 280 The charge and discharge being seine, hard and understand. **1615** *in* Roberts & Macphail *Dumbarton Common Good Accts.* (1972) 1 Summa of the hail charges. **1849** *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 51 §13 The accountant shall see that the factor's accounts of charge and discharge, with the vouchers thereof, are duly lodged. **1936** P. W. CHANDLER *Trust Accounts* 2 In Scotland..the accounts of private trusts are there kept by the solicitor who acts for trustees, and he annually or periodically puts the account current into the form of an 'Account Charge and Discharge'.

****** *Accusation.*

16. a. Attribution or imputation of something culpable; accusation.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. 43, I pray God that this turne not me to Charge. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Puttyng the charge of the dede upon other. **1577** PATERICKE *Gontillet's Agst. Machiavel* (1602) 318 The gentleman..gave charge upon those which had taken away his betrothed wife. **1625** BACON *Truth, Ess.* (Arb.) 501 Such a Disgrace, and such an Odious Charge. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 50. 324 He cannot prove these heavy Charges of Disloyalty. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 34 The writer..has well defended my hypothesis from the charge of infidelity. **1867** MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna M.* iii, That such a charge was hanging over her head. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 418 He made the most startling and..the most sweeping charges.

b. Phr. *to lay to one's charge*: to impute to one as a fault, charge one with, charge upon one.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 11 False witnesses..laye to my charge thinges that I knowe not. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* 1. ii. 139 To lay his Goatish disposition on the charge of a Starre. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii. (1813) 172 Two offences..you last night laid to my charge. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 75 Not having anything very serious to lay to the charge of the man himself.

c. *spec.* The accusation upon which a prisoner is brought up for trial; hence, in the slang of the police: A prisoner charged with an offence and brought up for trial.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 422 One by one the 'charges' were brought in..and set before him in that little iron-railed dock. Some were felonious charges: scowling, beetle-browed, under-hung charges, who had been there many times before, and were likely to come there many times again.

d. *to put* (someone) *on a charge* (also *charge-sheet*), to charge with a specified offence, esp. under military law.

1960 M. SPARK *Bachelors* x. 173 Patrick trembles with fear and relief when he thinks of Mr. Fergusson who first put him on a charge. **1968** S. L. ELLIOTT *Rusty Bugles* in E. Hanger *Three Austral. Plays* II. iv. 95 That does it. He puts Vic on a charge sheet.

III. An impetuous attack (and allied senses).

†**17.** The position of a weapon ready for action. Cf. CHARGE *v.* 21. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 120 Their armed Staues in charge, their Beauers downe. **1635** BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 10 The Charges of the Pike are twofold, either for Defence, or Offence. **1650** R. ELTON *Art. Milit.* I. v. (1668) 5.

18. a. *Mil.* An impetuous attack or onset; the act of bearing down impetuously upon the opposing force (see quot. 1832). Also said of the rush of a powerful animal, as a bull, an elephant, of a player at football, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 It chaunced certeine French men and Almaynes to geve such a charge and onset of the English hoste, that perforce they opened the Archers of the Princes battaile. **1579** DIGGES *Stratiot.* 152 To abide a charge. **1611** BIBLE *2 Macc.* xi. 11 Giuing a charge vpon their enemies like lions. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 158 Of Knowledge great Either for Charge or for Retreat. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xix. 531 The two armies rushed with equal fury to the charge. **1832** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 63 The Charge is that attack made with the greatest velocity and regularity possible, to break the order of the opposite enemy. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 Egmont returned to the charge, but was forced back with greater loss than before. **1855** TENNYSON (*title*) Charge of the Light Brigade. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* v, The 'Bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard-fought day. **1887** *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phr. *to return to the charge.*

1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶11 He returns every day to the charge with increase of courage. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) Nor, although he returned to the charge very often, could he obtain any useful intelligence.

19. *Mil.* A signal for the attack sounded on a trumpet or other instrument. (Also *fig.*)

1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* III. xxiii. (1668) The several beats of the Drum; as first, of a Call; second, a Troop;..a March;..a Preparative;..a Battle or Charge;..a Retreat. **1682** OTWAY *Venice Pres.* I. i, Beats not my heart as't would alarum thine [heart] To a new charge of bliss? **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 92 The trumpets on both sides sound the charge. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The pipers on both sides blew their charge. **1854** J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xix. 311 The..proclamation rang like a trumpet charge over the hills and valleys of France.

20. *Comb.*, as ***charge-bearer, -bearing***; **charge account** *N. Amer.*, a credit account at a store, etc.; **charge-book**, a book containing the statements of the charges brought against prisoners in a police court; **charge card** orig. *U.S.*, (*a*) a card (CARD *sb.*[2] 6 h) authorizing the holder to draw on a charge account; (*b*) a similar card issued by an organization, which allows the holder to purchase items on credit from a range of stores, etc., so long as the full account is settled when a statement is presented (usu. monthly); sometimes contrasted with *credit card* s.v. CREDIT *sb.* 14; **charge engineer**, the engineer in charge of the engines and machinery at a power station, etc.; **charge-hand**, a workman, in various trades, who is in charge of a particular piece of work; **charge-house**, (*a*) a building in which prisoners are detained on a certain charge; (*b*) a workshop in which explosive is loaded into shells, etc., in an explosive factory, also *attrib.*; **charge-inspector**, an officer who inspects the charges entered in a charge-sheet; **charge-man**, the leader of a working squad; also, a workman who controls the supply of materials to a furnace, machine, etc. in a workshop or factory; **charge-nurse**, a nurse who has charge of a ward in an infirmary or hospital; **charge-room**, the room, at a police-station, in which the charge against an arrested person is made and entered in the charge book or sheet; **charge-sheet**, the paper kept at a police-station on which are duly entered the names of persons brought in custody to the station, with the charge against them, etc.; **charge-ways** *adv.* (see 7), in the manner of a 'charge' or horse-plaister.

1903 *Red Book* July (Advt. Section) 6/1 No security is required..when you buy on our confidential *charge account system. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Options* (1916) 96 I've got more power here than..a charge of dynamite, and a charge account at Tiffany's combined. **1962** J. LUDWIG *in* R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* 2nd Ser. (1968) 256 Shirley sneaked ties to Maxie, money, let him put things on Jimmy's charge accounts. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.*, A German souldier was observed to kill in the field some captain or *charge-bearer among the Romans. **1592** DEE *Comp. Rehears.* in *Chetham Misc.* (1851) I. 35, I have received..in money towards some of my *charges-bearing the som of, etc. **1890** *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 Sir Andrew Lusk made an entry in the *charge-book of the prisoner's death. **1962** *Good Housekeeping* Sept. 164/3 In many cities, customers receive a *charge plate or card. **1964** *Business Week* 29 Feb. 44/3 The customer gets a new charge card, but the bills go to the former address for months afterward. **1976** LIEBERMAN & RHODES *Compl. CB Handbk.* x. 208 If you've ever registered for the draft, filled out a charge-card application..or written a letter, you can fill out a CB license application for a Class D operator's license. **1977** *Time* 19 Sept. 34/2 (Advt.), Book your rental to any major charge card. **1980** *Daily Tel.* 3 Jan. 15/3 American Express, which is not strictly a credit card but a charge card, is thought to hold 18 p.c. of the market. **1985** *Investors Chron.* 1-7 Nov. 71/1 March's introduction of a charge card turned a £2.7m profit from financial activities into a £2.2m loss. **1907** *Install. News* Sept. 16/2 Young gentleman..desires engagement as *charge engineer of private plant. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Doing their Bit* iv. 65 We, the managers, foremen, and *charge hands of the above factory. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §591 *Painter's foreman*..; charge hand; is in charge of painters on a job. *Ibid.* §691 *Charge hand* (electricity supply); a turbine or engine driver who is directly responsible to charge engineer for operation of turbine plant, [etc.]. **1922** TURNER & WOOD *Man. Up-to-date Organisation* 171 Charge hand is an operator having supervision of a section. **1957** *Times* 12 Oct. 6/1 A charge-hand process worker on the Windscale piles. **1961** *Evening Standard* 4 Sept. 19/4 Male Chargehand wanted to take charge of television component coil-winding sections. **1900** *Daily News* 14 Aug. 5/4 Three hundred and eighty suspected persons found themselves lodged in the fort. Another four hundred and fifty..in the *charge-house. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §149 *Charge house man* (gunpowder),..wheels bogies (small trucks) of raw materials..between stores and scattered workshops of explosive factory. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 The *charge-inspector, being trained as a criminal lawyer as well as a policeman. **1885** *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/3, I, as a *charge man, was the oldest at the particular hammer that I worked at. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §091 *Charge man*; (i) (patent fuel) is in charge of operations in manufacturing patent fuel; [etc.]; (ii) (salt works) is responsible for regulating supply of steam, brine, etc. *Ibid.* §279 *Charge man* (copper smelting)..; charges blast furnace, or cupola, ..under direction of cupola furnace-man. **1896** *Charge-nurse [see SISTER *sb.* 3 d]. **1961** [see AISLE 5]. **1853** DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1899) 200 The old Thames Police office is now a station-house, and..the old Court..is a quaint *charge room. **1933** P. MACDONALD *Myst. Dead Police* i. 3 The other four [men] were all in the Charge Room. **1866** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 161/2 The next witness who steps into the box is a *charge sheet in himself. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/1 It was the custom for the constable to give the information which appears in the charge-sheet. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farriers Disp.* xvi. (1734) 304 Apply it *Charge-ways all over the part.

charge (tʃɑːdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3- charge; also 4 cherge, scharge, 5 charg, 6- *Sc.* chairge. [a. OF. *charge-r, -ier*, 11th c. in Littré (= ONF. *carguer, cargier*, Pr. *cargar*, Sp., Pg. *cargar*, It. *caricare*):—L. *carricāre* (in Jerome) to load, f. *carr-us* car, wagon: cf. *commūnicāre* to share in common, *caballicāre* to ride, etc.

(Several forms resulted in Romanic from the L. type *carricāre*. When the original vb. in sense ' load' was syncopated at an early period to *carcāre* (cf. It. *caricare, carcare*), this gave OF. *karkier, charchier* (cf. L. *caballus* horse, *caballicāre, cabalcāre* to ride, F. *chevaucher*); thence ME. CARK and CHARCHE. Otherwise, *carricāre* became *carrigāre*, and was then syncopated to *cargare*, OF. *carguier, chargier*, Eng. CHARGE. After these changes had taken place, and the original verb had become Romanic *carcare, cargare*, a new *carricare* was formed in the sense 'to convey in a *car*', 'to cart', and this gave OF. *careyer, carier, charier* (cf. *manus* hand, *manicāre* to handle, F. *manier*); thence Eng. CARRY.)]

I. To load; to cause to bear, hold, or receive.

(*To charge* is, in sense, causal of *to bear*; hence in the passive *charged with* is equivalent to 'bearing', 'taking', or 'receiving' what it can bear or hold.)

†**1. a.** *trans.* To place a load on or in; to load (*e.g.* a vehicle, ship, beast of burden, etc.). Also, in *passive*; ***charged with***: laden with, bearing. *Obs.* exc. as merged in other senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 Me chargede þre hondret schippes..þer wyþ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8253 It was so cherged [*v.r.* charged, karkid, karked] ilk a bogh. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3136 Two & þyrty grete somers y-charged alle & some Wyþ fair flour. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 967 A tre, That charged was with fruyt. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chargyn wythe byrdenys, *onero*. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 114 Mak prayer and offerandis Chargeand the altaris oft with his awin hands. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 Cæsar, charging his shippes with a great number of captives. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 Her head, armes, necke, nose, eares, legs and toes, each charged with Amulets and Bracelets of silver. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Branches, charg'd with Leaves. **1853** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 633 Ten mules charged with large hampers. **1854** ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxxv. 655 The frigate charged with the mortal remains of Napoleon.

†**b.** *transf.* To load with blows. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 33 All those..blowes wherewith you haue charged me.

†**2.** To lay or place (goods, etc.) as a load *upon*; to lade. *Obs.*

c **1532** LD. BERNERS *Huon* 423 All .iii...chargyd in theyr neckes mete ynowe & brought it to the shyp. **1539** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 There to charge and discharge the sayde goodes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 133 They must charge and discharge their wares.

fig. **1665-9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. To charge no more upon a Day than the trouble that belongs to it.

†**3.** To carry as a load or lading. *Obs. rare.*

c **1450** *Merlin* 57 Merlin hem shewde the stones that were grete and longe..They..seide it was a thynge inpossible to charge, they were of soche gretnesse and wight. **1660** BURNEY *Kérδ. Δώρον* (1661) 98 Fear not man..thou charges Cæsar and his Fortune.

4. a. To put in or on (a thing) what it can bear or is adapted to receive; to cause to take or receive to the extent of its capacity or requirements; to furnish *with* its full complement; to fill (*e.g.* a vessel *with* liquor, etc.).

In some modern phrases probably transf. from 5.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 204 Hit is iueδδred [as an arrow]; þet is, icharged. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 58 A distaffe charged with flaxe. **1674** RAY *Iron Work* 126 The Furnace which is before charged with coles. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 286 The trembling tears that charge thy melting eyes. **1785** COWPER *Task* VI. 570 Creeping vermin..charged perhaps with venom. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 9 When you charge your rocket. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 20 Charging the cylinders with dry split wood. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. §26 An organ with bellows constantly charged. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 24 The water with which the rock is charged. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 134 The slave who charged thy pipe.

b. Construction transposed as in 2.

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 These bars are cut to lengths and charged into a suitable furnace.

5. *spec.* To put into (a fire-arm) the proper charge of powder and ball; to 'load'.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person..shal cary..any crosse bowe bent, or gun charged or furnished with pouder fire or touch for the same. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 382 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. §45 When any Piece of Ordnance is Charged with such a Shot as will not be driven home unto the Powder. *Ibid.* II. v. xiii. §4 How Granadoes are to be Charged in a Mortar, and Fired. **1670** NYE *Gunnery* 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 ¶8 Did you charge these Pistols? **1803** REES *Cycl.* s.v., Engineers have contrived a sort of cannons which are charged by the breech.

fig. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 88 What are they, That charge their breath against us?

6. *Her.* To place a bearing on (an escutcheon or another bearing). *charged with*: bearing.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A 'Gartiere'..maye not bee charged, but with floures or leaues. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 210 Charged with a Mullet of sixe poynts. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxviii, He ..charged his old paternal shield With bearings won on Flodden Field. **1882** *N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 230 John, his younger brother, should charge his ancestor's crescent with another for himself.

transf. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* (J.) It is a pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories. *a* **1719** —— *Medals* i. 19 Nor are they [coins] only charged with Things but with many ancient Customs.

7. a. To fill (any substance) *with* other matter, diffused or distributed throughout it (*e.g.* the air *with* vapour, water *with* mineral substances, etc.). Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: containing or full of (the matter specified) in a state of diffusion or solution.

[**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 106 The riuer Glaucus, charged with the riuer of Telemessus.] **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 82 The hard waters are such as are charged with some..metallic matter. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 371 A black argillaceous limestone, charged with belemnites. **1854** BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 103 The air may be charged..with aqueous vapour. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 Water highly charged with calcium carbonate. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/2 Old workings charged with foul gas. (Cf. 4.)

b. *Electr.* To cause to receive (electricity); to accumulate a quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged in (a Leyden jar, or any electrified body, or an 'accumulator').

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would bc charged. **1750** *Ibid.* 243 How does the phial become charged (as we term it)? **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 The moving clouds were highly charged with electricity. **1881** SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 One of the twenty kilogramme cells charged..and left with its 60 candle-hours' capacity.

8. *fig.* To fill, furnish fully, render replete. Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: = bearing.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 175 Their braines be not so much charged, neither with weight nor with multitude of matters. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 61 The harder he charges his Head with Politics, the more it recoils. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 15. 26 Fair fronts of variegated mosaic, charged with wild fancies. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 246 Soft accents clear Charged with high meanings. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 3 A face charged with memories of a keen and various life. **1877** H. PAGE *De Quincey* I. xi. 205 The stores of fact..with which his memory was charged.

II. To load heavily; to burden, put anything onerous, troublesome, hateful upon.

†9. a. To lay too heavy a load upon; to overload, burden. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. cliv. (1495) 705 A voyde thynge of codware..and chargyth more than it fedith. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 89 The clustres of grapes ben so grete..that the men ben gretly charged to bere one of them only vpon a colestaff. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 11 Charge not the wound with too much stitching. **1671** tr. *Freius' Voy. Mauritania* 33, I drank five or six cups of this admirable water, with which I felt my stomach no more charged than if I had drank but one. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* (J.) A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of childrens memories with rules and precepts.

b. *Painting* and *Decorative Art.* To overload.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 182 His shades not charged, but helped by varnish. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art.* iii. 133 Nothing is unskilfully charged for the purpose of obtaining grandeur.

†10. To press hard; in *pass.* to be hard pressed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 317 And thai with speris swa him met..That he and horss..war chargit swa That bath doune to the erd can ga. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 The Frenche king understanding well that his men in Calyce were charged sore.

†11. *fig.* To burden *with* sin, guilt, care, sickness, etc. *Obs.*

c **1308** *Pol. Songs* 195 Men that..Mest i-charged beth with sinne. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7953 þai salle be swa hevy charged with syn. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 24233 (Fairf.) þou charge þe [*earlier MSS.* cark þe] noȝt sa fast wiþ care. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 31 A lytel charged in my conscyence. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xx. 28 Kyng Robert of Scotland ..was greatly charged with the great sickenes. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* lii, Lo, here I hang, charg'd with a world of sinne.

†12. To burden with expense, tribute, exactions, etc.; to put to expense; to be burdensome to. *Obs.* (Cf. 17, 18.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Hardeknout did charge þe lond in suilk treuwage, þat noiþer erle no barone myght lyue for taliage. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 344 The pouir folk of this cuntre Ar chargit..Of vs, that ydill lyis her. **1484–5** CAXTON *Curial* 4 They knowe not of what dyspence they ben charged for to nourysshe them. **1596** DANETT tr. *Comines* 225 He had more charged his people than euer had any of his predecessors. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 171. **1611** BIBLE *1 Tim.* v. 16 Let not the Church be charged. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 250 Charging the Kingdom by Billetting of Soldiers.

13. a. To impose a duty, task, or responsibility upon; to burden, entrust, commission *with* (*of*, obs.).

c **1300** *Beket* 836 And thu afonge the bischopriche..That thu of non other thing ne scholdest icharged beo. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 305 He scharged hem with his message. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 9, I shal tel him al alonge all that ye have charged me of. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* iv. 6 He hath charged his angels with yow. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 163 What you haue charg'd me with, that haue I done. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 193 Soveraigns..need not be charged with the Sciences Mathematicall. **1877** BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 482 He was..charged with the supervision of all the military schools. **1881** J. C. SHAIRP in *Academy* 12 Feb. 111 A few poets..who are charged with some old truth to revive.

†b. *ellipt.* To commission, put in charge (or office). *Obs.* Cf. *discharge.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7202 He chargyt was for no cheftain, ne chosyn by hym. *Ibid.* 8944 Sum clene prinse..To be charget as cheftain. **1532** HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 13 Is there euer any other wyse man that ye trust and charge soo moche in your busines, as ye doo your wyfe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 167 Then was he discharged, and Sir John Breton knight charged for the rest of the yere.

c. *refl. to charge oneself with*: to take upon oneself the charge or responsibility of.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.) He charg'd himself with all the sea risk of such vessels. **1788** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 89 The Venetian Ambassador has charged himself with my visitors.

14. a. To lay a command or injunction upon; to command, order, enjoin; to exhort authoritatively; to give charge. Const. with *inf.*, or with clause introduced by *that*; also *simply* (sometimes followed by the exact words of the command).

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 464 How þe cheuetayn hym charged þat þe kyst ȝemed. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1421 Whan he was chargede þe sope to seye. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 940 Enyas was chargit by Venus To fleen a-wey. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 218 And chargeth hem, that they ne flee. **14..** *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 107) He charged hem..Homward by hym they schuld repeyre. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 They..charged hym to lye still. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxii. 16, I charge yᵉ that thou saye no other thinge vnto me but the trueth, in the name of yᵉ Lorde. **1594** MARLOWE *Dido* I. i, Charge him from me to turn his stormy powers. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 49 Hold Toby, on thy life I charge thee, hold. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 200, I charg'd thee, saying: Thou shalt not eate thereof. **1775** SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, Papa charged you to keep close to me. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. vii, He had charged, that his array Should southward march by break of day. **1867** MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* iii. 47, I have strictly eharged them..not to speak of this.

†b. *to charge to an answer*, etc. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 151 Thou canst not (Cardinall) deuise a name So slight..To charge me to an answere, as the Pope. **1596** —— *Merch. V.* v. i. 298 Charge vs there vpon intergatories, And we will answer all things faithfully.

c. To deliver an official or formal instruction or exhortation to (as a judge to the jury, a bishop to his clergy, etc.). Also *absol.* to deliver a 'charge'. Cf. CHARGE *sb.* 15 b.

1618 PULTON *Statutes* 172 (*Act 28 Edw. III*, IX. *marg.*) No writ shal be directed to the Sheriffe to charge a Jury to indict any. **1856** *Nat. Intelligencer* 3 Nov. (Bartlett) 'Well', said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you'? **1870** *Echo* 19 May, The Bishop of Bath and Wells charged the clergy of his diocese at Castle Carey, yesterday. **1881** *Newspr.* The Lord Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury.

absol. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 244 The Bishops one after another began to charge against me.

15. a. To lay blame upon, blame, censure; to bring an accusation against, accuse.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 þei chargen hemsilf as ypocritis. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She wende to have lytelyd her synne, to have charged an other. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 21/2 The king..charged him verie deepelie and sharplie for his rash and hastie adventures. **1611** BIBLE *Job* i. 22 In all this Iob sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. **1687** ABP. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (L), I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that, etc. **1721** *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 284 For trespass of Battery..the master shall not be charged for his servant, unless he did it by his commandment. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* I. 267 The husband shall be charged in an action of waste.

b. Usual const. *to charge* (a person) *with* (a fault, crime, etc.): = to accuse of.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* l. 7 To charge me with offence. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 175 Charge an honest Woman with picking thy pocket? **1672** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. IV. ii, In charging your Unkindness with my Death. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xi, Thwackum, who was immediately charged by Mr. Blifil with the story. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 Two labourers..were charged with creating a disturbance.

†c. Former constructions. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 The French Chronicle chargeth king Richard to be in great fault. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 [He] chargeth the Papistes of wilfull ignorance. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Charged before King Henry the seventh for burning the Metropolitane Church of Cassiles in Ireland. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* Introd., To charge me for not subscribing of my name. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. v. 91 The Bishops charged the Protestants to have been the propounders of the questions. **1756** JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 550 [He] charges the English that they still retain it.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To bring a charge.

1891 *Spectator* 2 May, If she can but get the High Court of Justice to charge on her side. **1929** *Publishers' Weekly* 19 Oct. 1935/2 Thompson charged that McAndrew was the 'king's stool pigeon'.

16. a. *to charge* (a fault, etc.) *on, upon*, **†***against* (a person): to lay it to his charge, impute as a fault.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 836 The poynts of his speeches were as that fellow charged vpon him in open Parliament. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. v. 11 To have all manner of evil charged on you..falsly. **1693** DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (J.) Charge the crime, On native sloth, and negligence of time. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) No. 13. vii, Will they not charge my Fall on Thee? **1786** *Trials J. Shepherd* 46 I am perfectly innocent of the robbery charged against me. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 13 The blame should rather be charged on Philip's ministers than on Philip. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 333 The inconsistency which is charged upon us.

†b. To impute or ascribe *to*. *Obs.*

1737 SWIFT *Let.* 22 May, I hear it [a certain poem] is charged to me.

c. To bring as an accusation; to state or assert in an indictment, to make a count in an indictment; to make the charge (*that*).

1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 38 We ought to be very careful not to charge what we are unable to prove. **1862** J. F. STEPHEN *Defence Williams* x, The second Count charged that Dr. Williams was Vicar of Broad Chalke. *Ibid.* xi, The fourth Count charged a publication in the Diocese of Salisbury. *Mod. Newspr.* (*U.S.*) It has been charged that Coleridge appropriated the ideas of Lessing. Some months ago a 'Mason', so it was charged, poisoned the archbishop of Quito.

17. To subject or make liable (a person, estate, etc.) to a pecuniary obligation or liability. Const. *with* the liability; formerly *to*.

a **1626** BACON *Use Com. Law* 29 That heire..shall be charged of his owne lands or goods..for this deed of his ancestor. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. §1 (1642) 1 What things a man may grant or chargc. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 50 They [certain lands]..must be charged equally with them [the Parish] to all the Burdens of it. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He was..charged to make payment of the expenses of a long lawsuit. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* II. 185 H. Lawson..charged..all his personal estate, with the payment of his debts. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 138 The incomes of those charged..in schedules D and E. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* II. xxv, If the Count pay the debts, and the lady's fortune be only charged with your own.

18. *to charge* (a sum or price):

a. To impose as a liability of pecuniary charge (*on* an estate or income).

1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 340 The debts were not..charged upon the real estate. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 135 Whether it [the tax] should be charged indifferently on all incomes. **1874** *Act 37 & 38 Vic.* c. 3. §9 Moneys to be charged on the revenues of India.

b. To impose, claim, demand, or state as the price or sum due *for* anything.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 46, I myself saw 3*s.* charged in his bill for wine. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxviii. 376 Do you think we ought to charge two-pence this time? **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 115 [The price] she charged for her eggs. *Mod.* How much do you charge for these?

c. *absol.* To make a (pecuniary) charge.

a **1843** SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 46 If he charges at this rate for all things. **1867** MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix. 128, I could not charge..please say no more about payment.

d. With double object (combining 17 and 18): *to charge a person a certain sum* (*for* a service or thing sold).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 109 Charging his customers too..high prices. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 113 If every depositor of a pound were liable to be charged 2 per cent. for lightness. *Mod.* He charged me a shilling for the operation. They were charged five shillings a head for dinner.

19. *to charge* (a thing sold or offered for sale):

a. To lay the liability of payment for (a thing) on a person; to put as a charge *to* or *against* (his account). Also const. *on*. Freq. *U.S.*

a **1889** *Mod.* To whom are the cigars to be charged? Charge these to my account (*or* against me). **1929** W. FAULKNER *Sound & Fury* 231 Have you been charging things at stores again? **1947** STEINBECK *Wayward Bus* 209 She could charge her clothes and sign cheques in restaurants. **1966** *New Yorker* 22 Oct. 20 (Advt.), Charge everything from a surfboard to a luau on your American Express Credit Card.

b. To put a price on; to rate.

Mod. He charges coal at 8*d.* a cwt. (= He charges 8*d.*..for coal; cf. 18 b).

III. To attach weight to. [A transference of the notion of *load*.]

†20. To attach weight or importance to; to care for, regard, reck. With *negative*, To make no account of, set at nought. *Obs.*

a. *trans.* (or with obj. clause.)

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 470 þat he nat chargeþ hym self to spyl. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For þei chargen more þer owne statute..þan þei done þe lawe of þe gospel. **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 34 Esau..chargide litil that he hadde seld the riȝt of the firste gendrid child. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chargyn or gretely sett a thynge to herte, *penso.* *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 445 Nile thou [Timothy] litil charge the grace which is in thee. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 456/1 They chargen more mens traditions than thy commandment.

†b. *intr.* Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 16 Thou chargist not of ony man. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chargyn, rekkyn or yeve tale, *curo*. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2453 He chargit not bot of encress and fame.

†c. *to be not* (*nought*) *to charge*: to be of no importance, to matter not. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Dette is not to charge but ȝif it turne to goostli help. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xx. 120 Childre wordis are noȝt to charge. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 A thyng that nought is to charge or lityl.

IV. To attack impetuously: and senses leading up to it.

[Sense 21 may be connected with 4 or 5, but the links are not clear; perhaps 21 b is the earlier, and connected with 14. Sense 22 is also in French, but Littré gives no clue to its origin. Cf. the sb. senses 17, 18.]

21. a. To place (a weapon) in position for action; to 'level', direct the aim of. (In *charge bayonets!* it appears to have passed into sense 22.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. xv, My spere I charged.. and to this giaunt I toke my course. *Ibid.* (1845) 193 As I gan my grete stroke to charge. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 136, I shall meete your wit in the careere, and you charge it against me. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.) He rode up and down gallantly mounted, and charged and discharged his lance. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 116 But when..they..gaue a shout, and charged their pikes, the enemy..fled. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier*, Several bodies of the enemy's foot.. stood with their pikes charged to keep us off. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liii. 266 With a charged Trident in his right Hand, ready to throw at Offenders. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., *Charge bayonets!* a word of command given to infantry to advance on the enemy with bayonets fixed.

transf. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* viii, P. blundered into the middle of the apartment, with his head charged like a ram's head in the act of butting.

†b. To spur on (a war-horse) to full speed.

†c. To direct and aim (a blow or stroke). *Obs.*

c **1500** *Lancelot* 3398 His horss than can [= gan] he with his spuris charg..And in the thikest of the press is gon. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 193 Thy grete stroke to charge.

22. a. To rush against or upon, with all one's force, in a hostile way; to spur one's horse against at full gallop; to bear down upon, make a violent onset on, attack or assail with impetuosity. *Esp.* in military use; also said of a powerful animal rushing at any opponent, of players at football, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running Strong the steed [the Trojan horse] he chargeth. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a-brest Charg'd our maine Battailes Front. **1605** —— *Lear* II. i. 53 With his prepared Sword, he charges home My vnprouided body, latch'd mine arme. **1664** in *10th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. 69 Col. Ludlowe with a regiment of Wilshire horse..did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 583 Then sallying forth, With such fierce onset charged them in the rear. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Meet them like Englishmen, you School-house boys, and Charge them home. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 223 On foot to charge the foe. **1882** *Daily News* 4 Mar., The Englishmen asserting that Payne charged Maclagan over before he got the ball. *Mod.* The infuriated bull charged one of the horses.

fig. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) A ij b, Constantly charged with furious onsets of his sharp diseases.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 15 Richard cry'de, Charge, and giue no foot of ground. **1652** WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 362 Hee, with five Horsemen more, charged into the Earl of Venavente's troop. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 902 Through thickest of his Foes he charg'd. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXXII, 'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!' Were the last words of Marmion. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vii. (1857) 120 Orders were then given to charge, and, spurring forward their horses, the whole column came thundering on against the enemy. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. 219 (Hoppe) As she [the canoe] charged up, bold and confident, propelled by the paddlers. **1881** *Times* 14 Feb. *Hunting*, A mob of hard-riding strangers charging across their fields and breaking through their fences. *Mod.* The elephant charged at the tree with terrific violence.

‖chargé, and more fully **chargé d'affaires** (ʃarʒe dafɛr). [F.; = (one) 'charged' or in charge of affairs.]

1. A minister who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the temporary absence of the ambassador; also, the representative of a country at a less important foreign court, to which a diplomatist of higher grade is not appointed.

1767 W. MUSGRAVE *Let.* 22 Dec. in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1897) 15th Rep. App. VI. 222 And conclude it [the ceremony] will be sent with your Ribband to the Chargé des Affaires at Turin to serve as a precedent for your Investiture. **1768** CHESTERF. *Let.* 12 Apr. (1932) VI. 2845 Keith is rather inclined to go to Turin, as *Chargé d'Affaires*. **1819** *Acts U.S. 15th Congr.* 56 The Charge des Affaires at London, the Hague and Stockholm. **1836** MRS. S. C. STEVENSON *Let.* 13 July in E. Boykin *Victoria, Albert, & Mrs. S.* (1957) 17 Mr. Vail's function as Chargé ceases on the day of the Minister's presentation. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. 547 Garnier, French chargé at London. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* II. 111 Gunning, the English chargé d'affaires. **1914** E. A. POWELL *Fighting in Flanders* iv. 97 The Swedish and Mexican *chargés*. **1966** G. GREENE *Comedians* I. iv. 112 The chargé would have disapproved of my cuckolding a member of the diplomatic corps.

2. *gen.* Man or officer in charge (for the time).

1797 SCOTT *Let.* 8 Mar. (1932) I. 64, I have the honour to be Secretary & Chargé d'affaires to the Royal Corps of Edinr. Volunteer light Dragoons. **1826** F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* I. v. 174 To be selected as the family man of business—the *chargé d'affaires* on a grand mission. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, The 'Pall Mall Gazette', of which he acted as the editor and chargé-d'affaires during the temporary absence of the chief.

chargeability (tʃɑ:dʒə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. CHARGEABLE + *-bility*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being chargeable.

1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 112 There is nothing in the Union Chargeability Act to undo the mischief that has been done. **1886** *Act 49 & 50 Vic.* c. 51 Concerning the chargeability of persons born in poorhouses.

chargeable ('tʃɑ:dʒəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†I. Of the nature of a charge or burden. *Obs.*

†1. Burdensome, troublesome. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 37 Labours diuers to chargeable of warke. *a* **1634** RANDOLPH *Ode A. Stafford* 4 Leave the chargeable noise of this great Towne.

†2. Weighty, grave; important. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. clxv. 160 Charlys was at that tyme lettyd with chargeable busynesse. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 352 The judges shall in full chargeable and lamentable wise, charge the parties..to make true relation. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi. §2. 619 His chargeable and remarkable seruice.

†3. Involving responsibility; responsible. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 269 A chargeable office is committed unto thee. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iv. (Arb.) 105 Supremacy [of the church]..wylbe a chargeable dygnitye whan accompte shal be asked of it.

†4. Burdensome (as a tax or payment); costly, expensive. *Obs.* (Formerly the most frequent meaning.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiv. 255 Grete taxes, costages and raunsonnes—whiche charges were importable and to chargeable. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xiii. 25 Let vs not all go, lest we be to chargeable vnto the. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 Costly and chargeable apparell. **1618-29** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 15 The Innes and Victualling-houses in England are more chargeble to the Travellers, then in other Countreys. **1660** *Trial Regic.* (1679) 186 That [royalty] was a dangerous, chargeable, and useless Office. **1706** ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. i. 20 Oxford is a chargeable Place, Sir, there is no living there without it [money]. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 They..furnish them with every chargeable decoration.

II. Capable of being, or liable to be, charged: in various senses and constructions of the verb.

†5. Liable to be called to account, answerable, responsible. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 199 Ye ministers of the Guyld be not chardgeable towardes the cure. **1613** SIR F. COTTINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 267 III. 109 None to speake with them but theyr chargable keepers. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 431 A master is..chargeable if any of his family casteth any thing out of his house into the street ..to the damage of any individual. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 56 Writing signed by the party chargeable.

6. Liable to be charged *with* (a fault, etc.).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. §7 Another thing which is chargeable with the very same difficulty in a higher degree. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 ¶ 11 Chargeable with all the guilt and folly of their own actions. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 424 The faults with which it is chargeable.

7. Subject to a charge, tax, or payment.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 268 If he then had a Thane..that to the King's tax..had fiue Hydes of land chargeable. **1641** SIR T. TREVOR in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 341 That he the said John Hampden..was Chargeable with the Money then in question. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 29 Chargeable by English taxation. **1817** LD. LASCELLES in *Parl. Deb.* 782 A bill to make lead mines chargeable to the Poor Rates. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 The various duties with which it had..been chargeable.

8. Liable to be made a charge or expense (*to* the parish, etc.).

1646 *Bury Wills* (1850) 189 Widowes..not to be such as are or haue bene a charge or chargeable to the said parish of Hartest. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 9 When an old Woman begins to..grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch. **1885** *Law Rep. 14 Queen's B. Div.* 359 Relief and employment of the chargeable poor.

9. Capable of being charged as a liability, obligation, debt, fault, offence, *upon*, *on* a person, etc.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 47 The repair of the Bodie of the Church were no way chargable upon the Rector. **1796** BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 271 The blunder is not chargeable upon Matthew. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* I. 510 Such debts as are chargeable on the inheritance. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 104 The same faults are chargeable on the leaders of all the popular movements in England.

10. Proper to be charged *to* an account.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. III. ix. 497 The balance..unless this were also chargeable to territory. **1884** SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep., 13 Queen's B. Div.* 85 The question whether extraordinary expenditure after the entry ..is rightly chargeable to general average.

'chargeableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being chargeable: †a. *esp.* Burdensomeness, costliness, expense (*obs.*). b. The fact that a thing is accountable, accountability.

1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 6 If the chargeableness of that course were the hinderance. **1674** STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleech* (1769) 203 The chargeableness and expensiveness of popery. **1682** *2nd Plea Nonconformists* 29 No respect to his Gray Hairs, [or] the chargeableness of a diseased Body. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 Proving the chargeableness of this evil on Lead-sheathing.

†**'chargeably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHARGEABLE + -LY².] In a chargeable way (in various senses).

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 §13 Summes..wherwith the benefices..chargeably by this act, shal be sette, taxed, and charged. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 236 b, We haue ayded you chargeablye against the French kyng and the Turk. **1571** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 133 Not chargeablie bought by him but liberallie geuen. **1652** J. TAYLOR *Wks.* II. 31 [Flower beds] circular, triangular, quadrangular, orbicular, oval, and every way curiously and chargeably conceited.

†**'chargeand**, *a. Obs.* [see -AND¹.] = next.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 458 That surcharge to chargeand wass.

†**'chargeant**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 chargeaunt(e. [a. F. *chargeant* charging: see -ANT¹,².]

1. Burdensome, onerous.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1604 Of þat chargeaunt chace þat were chef huntes. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 106 And if freris ben combrouse, preestis ben wel more; or ellis telle..Whi the toon is chargeaunt more than the tother. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charyawnt, *onerosus*. **1440** J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 7 Imposicions upon his people, gretter and more chargeant then ever.

2. *Cookery.* ? Thick.

c **1425** *Cookery Bk.* liv. (*Harl. MS.* 279) Make it chargeaunt, and coloure it wyth safroun. *Ibid.* 21 Late it boyle wyl tille it be as chargeaunt as it may. *a* **1440** *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 67 b, Loke that be natt so chargeant butt att a man may powre it out of the bolle. *a* **1500** *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 90 When it boilithe let it not be chargant.

chargeant ('tʃɑ:dʒənt), *sb.* [see prec.] One who has a charge upon an estate; = CHARGEE.

1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Sept. 4 Attempts to defraud the mortgagees and family chargeants on their estates.

†**'chargeantly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] *Cookery.* ? Thickly.

c **1425** *Cookery Bk.* cxiv. (*Harl. MS.* 279) Draw hem thorw a straynoure also chargeauntly as thou myȝth.

charged (tʃɑ:dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHARGE *v.*]

1. Loaded, laden, burdened, filled, etc.; see the verb. Now *esp.* = 'Charged with electricity'.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he fynde[z]. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 84 The lady is lefte charged with childe. **1588** T. DELANY *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 385 With charged Cannons, they laide about them then. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exer.* (1703) 159 A piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 82 Going to let off a charg'd Pistol at his Breast. **1762-9** FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 665 Round the charged bowl the sailors form a ring. *c* **1790** IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 55 Connecting one of the wires with the outside of a charged jar. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 Methods of insulating charged conductors.

b. *Painting.* See CHARGE *v.* 9 b.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 131 His women in general are either charged and heavy..or dry and petite. *Ibid.* 134 The heavy charged style at the Farnesina.

†2. *Naut.* In *high-charged*: see CARGUED.

a **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 Two manner of built ships: the one with a flush deck..the other lofty and high charged, with a half-deck, forecastle, and copperidge-heads.

chargee (tʃɑ:'dʒi:). [f. CHARGE *v.* or *sb.* + -EE; on analogy of *mortgagee*.] The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract.

1884 *Law Rep. 26 Chanc. Div.* 625 The chargees..were entitled to a charge on 90 per cent. of the moneys payable under the contract. **1886** *Law Times* LXXX. 166/1 The..chargee intended to protect himself by a policy of insurance against the infants both dying under twenty-one.

†**'chargeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHARGE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Onerous, burdensome; expensive, costly.

c **1529** FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 303 Christ came to seek the poor and comfort them; he was not chargeful unto them. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 3 b, That ye may be hable to susteyne so chargefull an entrepryse. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 29 Chargefull fashion. **1598** SPENSER *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 553 Less chargefull is the grosse accompte.

2. Full of responsibility, responsible, grave.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 342 Faithful, studiouse, and diligent in that so chargefull a function. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 600 So chargefull an enterprize.

'charge-house.

†1. A house for the charge of youth; a (boarding-) school. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 87 Do you not educate youth at the Charg-house on the top of the Mountaine?

2. A house or building in which cartridges are charged and made up.

chargeless ('tʃɑ:dʒlɪs), *a.* [f. CHARGE *sb.* + -LESS.]

†1. Free from charge or cost, inexpensive. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 71 How easie and chargelesse a thing it is to keepe silkworms. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1034 Worldlings..which could be content to do God chargelesse service. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 25 So certain, speedy and chargeless an Expedient. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII iii. (1852) 521 The ministers have, at their own united expences, employed

minister to make a chargeless tender of preaching among them.

2. Without a (clerical or pastoral) charge.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* x. 185 Briefless lawyers, chargeless clergy. **1886** *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 665 Every pastorless church and chargeless pastor.

3. Not loaded. (*rare.*)

1881 MRS. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 80 In his hand he held his father's chargeless pistol.

chargeling ('tʃɑ:dʒlɪŋ). *rare.* [f. CHARGE *sb.* + -LING.] A young charge. (*attrib.* in quot.)

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. xv. 217 At this period Jesuits stamp the future of their chargeling flocks.

chargeour(e, obs. form of CHARGER.

†**'chargeous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 charjous(e, chargeuse, charʒous, 4–6 chargeous, 6 chargious. [a. AF. *chargeous, -jous* = OF. *chargeus*:—Rom. type **cargoso*, f. *carga* charge: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of a load; onerous, heavy.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charious is the grauel.

2. Burdensome; expensive, costly; troublesome.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Alle þes olde ordris, ben chargious to þe Chirche. **1382** —— *2 Cor.* xi. 9 Whenne I was anentis 3ou, and nedide, I was chargeous to no man. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ℙ277 (Harl. MS.) Ful chargeous [*v.r.* chargeaunt, -geant] and ful anoyous for to hiere. **1540** ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 113 In daliaunce and bankettynge ..and other chargious solasyng. *a* **1563** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 105 He [St. Paul] was not chargeous unto them.

charger[1] ('tʃɑ:dʒə(r)). Forms: 4, 5 chargeour(e, 5 charyowre, charyooure, charioure, chargiour, chargour, chargere, 5– charger. [ME. *chargeour* may represent an AF. *chargeur*, that which loads; or it may be ad. OF. **chargeoir*, on L. type **carricātōrium*, utensil for loading.]

1. A large plate or flat dish for carrying a large joint of meat; a platter.

c **1305** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 136, I was þat cheef chargeour, I bar flesch for folkes feste. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 185 Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeours. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Lay þe hare in charioure. **1422** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 49, Ij chargours of seluer. **1500** *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 70 *Lanx, latus discus*, a charger. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 §7 Workmanship of Tin or Pewter..in Platters, Chargers, Dishes, Saucers. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Kings* vii. 50 Flat peces, charges, basens, spones, and censours of pure golde. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xiv. 8 Giue me heere Iohn Baptists head in a charger [WYCL. disch, TINDALE and *Genev.* platter, *Rhem.* dish; cf. *Mark* vi. 25 WYCL. disch, TINDALE, *Genev.*, and **1611** charger, *Rhem.* platter]. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 102 Why do not those goodly Flanks and Briskets march up in your stately chargers? **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, Placing a large Pewter Charger or Platter, under the Cluster of Bees. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 113 Silver chargers and christening bowls.

2. a. ? A large soup-plate or vessel for liquids. **b.** A large flat vessel for the wort in brewing. † **c.** See quot. 1496.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 293 Item for ij dowbill platis of quhit irne to be gun chargeouris. **1766** *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1766) 147/1 A charger full of wine, which he holds with both his hands. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, An immense charger of broth. **1880** *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 §25 Fermenting backs and wash chargers.

'charger[2]. [f. CHARGE *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. F. *chargeur.*]

†**1.** One who loads. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A Chargere, *onerator, sarcinator.*

†**2.** One who makes a charge, an accuser. *Obs.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 In presence of the.. chargeris, viz. bischopis, preistis, blak freris and grey. **1700** in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 602 Hee desired y[e] charge might be exhibited ag[t] him in writing under y[e] charger's hand.

3. *Sc. Law.* One in whose favour a decree suspended is pronounced.

1747 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 50 §13 No Superior shall be obliged to give Obedience to such Charge, unless the Charger at the same Time shall pay or tender to him such Fees or Casualties. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 482 A charger, who..wants dispatch, may..apply to the Court.

4. One who has a charge on an estate or revenue.

1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 116 §5 The charger shall..pay or tender to such superior such duties or casualties as he is by law entitled to receive. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 6/2 As long as he remained a charger on the estate.

5. A horse ridden in charging the enemy; that ridden by an officer in the field or in action.

[**1712** MOTTEUX *Don Quix.* IV. 1248 [The Knight of the White Moon] presently mounted his Charging-Horse, and leaving the City that very Day, posted homewards. (*Some later edd. have* charger.] **1762** SMOLLETT *Sir Lancel. Greaves* I. viii, That elegant charger who excelled him as much..as his rider Timothy was outshone by his..master. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) VI. 25 The chargers saddled.. were embarked in the flat palanders; and the knights stood by the side of their horses. **1801** CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* iii, Furious every charger neighed. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, They reached the hall-door and the charger stood near. **1818** TODD, *Charger*, the horse of a military officer; 'a charging horse'. **1877** *Field Exerc. Infantry* 413 The embarkation of the Officers' chargers.

6. a. An appliance for charging.

a **1711** *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) *Chargers* are either Bandaleers or Flasks that contain the Powder. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Charge*, a device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gaged quantity of shot. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Charger* (Cornw.), an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes for blasting.

b. A device for loading the magazine of a rifle. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***charger-loading, system.***

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 651/2 The charger, used in the Mauser system,..is placed over the top of the magazine, and all the cartridges in it pushed by one motion into the magazine. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 7/2 The charger system of loading was also recommended. **1909** in *Hansard's Parlt. Deb.* X. 339/1 The charger-loading rifle. **1958** J. A. BARLOW *Elem. Rifle Shooting* (ed. 5) x. 106, I am going to fire ten rounds in two chargers of five.

chargeuse, variant of CHARGEOUS. *Obs.*

charging ('tʃɑ:dʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* **a.** The action of the verb CHARGE, in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 247 Charging and lading of Waggons. **1570** *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 20 §1 All Chargings of such Benefices..with any Pension. *c* **1610** RALEIGH *Let. Prince Wales* in *Rem.* (1868) cxlv, The high charging of ships.. brings many ill qualities. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 344/1 They [the guns] are easier in Charging. **1748** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 198 We are of opinion, that there is really no more electrical fire in the phial after what is called its charging, than before, nor less after its discharging. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 223 A greater degree of pastosity, or charging of colour, on those parts. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10/1 The car..can be run for two hours with one charging of the accumulators. **1887** *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 3/2 The wild charging goes on.

Comb. †**charging-horse** = CHARGER 5, q.v.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 507, 15 charging horses embarqued at Deptford. **1712–1818** in CHARGER 5.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in the names of appliances connected with the charging of a furnace, gas retort, battery, blast-hole, etc., as ***charging barrow, current, door, shop, spoon,*** etc.

a **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Charging Barrow*, a double-wheel barrow, for use in iron furnaces for conveyance of coal, coke, limestone, and ore, to be dumped in at the tunnel-head of the blast furnace. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Charging-current*, in *elect.*, the current used in charging a storage battery, condenser, or cable. **1961** *Listener* 9 Nov. 768/2 A cable, say fifty miles long, operating at a pressure of 100,000 volts, would be charged and discharged with every alternation of current, and this charging current, as it is called, would reach such large proportions that a cable this long would become completely impracticable. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 7/3 The charging-door in the furnace. **1895** *Daily News* 25 July 3/5 In one of these erections, known as a charging 'shop'..the explosion happened. **1894** C. LE N. FOSTER *Ore & Stone Mining* 161 The charging-spoon is a hollow half-cylinder of copper or zinc, at the end of a copper or wooden rod, which is used for introducing loose gunpowder into holes which are more or less horizontal.

'charging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That charges; in various senses of the verb.

1576 A. HALL *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 21 The Mayor, with charging wordes, commaunded him. **1886** *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/1 The 3-cell battery gives a light equal to 25 candles immediately after removal from the charging source.

2. ***charging-order***: an order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgement debtor with the judgement debt.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/4 That instead of a conveyance and mortgage, there should be substituted a simple charging-order, which should be free of stamp duty.

chargiour, -gour, obs. ff. CHARGER.

chargious, -gous, var. of CHARGEOUS. *Obs.*

†**charientism.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *charientismus*, a. Gr. *χαριεντισμός* gracefulness of style, expression of an unpleasant thing in an agreeable manner; cf. F. *charientisme.*] (See quots.)

[**1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 201 The Greeks call it charientismus.] **1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 1/1 A Charientism is that Species of an Irony, which couches a Disagreeable Sense under Agreeable Expressions.

charily ('tʃeərɪlɪ), *adv.* Forms: 6 charely, -lye, charilie, -lye, charyly, 6– charily. [f. CHARY + -LY[2].] In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; warily, circumspectly; with preserving or saving care; sparingly.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1001/1 Let vs beware wee alwayes walke charily. **1582** BRETON *Comparison* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 118 So charyly keep a faithfull friend. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor..Too King Treicius was sent, to be charelye noozeld. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 603 Many broken pieces of one cup which he caused to be gathered together full charily. **1640** BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 188 Set mee charily in my sickly chaire. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 126 Thy life was robb'd untimely..by him whom it behov'd most charily to have preserv'd it. **1799** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* vii, There's not a testy Squire preserves his game More charily than I. *Mod.* One must walk charily there. A man who gives charily to any benevolent object.

chariness ('tʃeərɪnɪs). [f. CHARY + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being chary; caution; scrupulous care; heedfulness, circumspectness; sparingness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 6 Hee commendeth..his peculiar charines which hee beareth towards his children. **1592** GREENE *Disput.* 28 Nor doo their charinesse for a moneth, warrant their chastitie for euer. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Serm. Faith* in *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 91 It behoueth vs with so much the greater charinesse to wade through it, taking special heed both what we build, and whereon we build. **1681** MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 2 Wks. VI. 19 Keeping the word relates to our chariness and tenderness of it, when we are as chary of the word as a man would be of a precious jewel. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. There was no fastidious over-refined chariness in the use of that name.

†**2.** One's carefulness of anything, carefully preserved state, scrupulous integrity. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 102, I wil consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the charinesse of our honesty. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250 To preserve, however, the chariness of their reputation.

charing, *vbl. sb.*: see CHARE *v.*[1] 5.

chariot ('tʃærɪət), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 charyot, (4 schariot), 4–6 chariotte, 5 chariett(e, (scharyette), charyett, charyott, chariet, chareot, 6 charryet, 7 charriot, 4– chariot. [a. OF. *chariot* (13th c. in Littré), augm. of *char* CAR. Since the 17th c. *chariot* has also taken the place of CHARET, the two having been confused in English, though in F. *chariot* and *charrette* are quite distinct, the former being generally 4-wheeled, the latter 2-wheeled; cf. Littré's 13th c. quot.:

Hallage pour cheriot quatre sols, pour charete deux.]

1. A wheeled vehicle, coach, or conveyance.

†**a.** A vehicle for the conveyance of goods; a cart or wagon. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he findez. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4201 To charyotes þey drowen þe grete bales. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. v. (1495) 32 In a charyot is moche thynge caryed at ones. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 271 Other Iewelles as many as viii charyettes myȝt carye. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426, x. or xii. Chariots laden with victuall and Artillery. **1693** *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 59 The Regiment of Dragoons of Buquoi, which convey'd 200 Chariots of Provisions.

b. A stately vehicle for the conveyance of persons; a triumphal car, a car of state, or a carriage for private use. Now chiefly *poet.*, and applied *fig.* to the car in which the sun, moon, night, etc., are represented as pursuing their course.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 39 Whan phebus þe sonne bygynneþ to spreden his clereness with rosene chariettes. **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 If iche lord of ynglond and his wiif haden two schariotis to lede hem. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 341 þe firste þat brouȝte chariot [*quadrigam*] in to Grees. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* B j, Beyng wythin hys charyot of worshyp. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 48 And when you saw his Chariot but appeare, Haue you not made an Vniuersall shout? **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 90 Nero had the same vanity in driving a chariot. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* VI, Chariot reined by awkward charioteer. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 279 Like the sun's chariot at mid-day.

c. A car or vehicle used in ancient warfare.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 163 A Chariot was a certeine Engine of warre, made with long and sharpe pikes of yron, set in the forefront. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xlvi. 9 He burneth the chariot in the fire. **1675** HOBBES *Homer* 62 Idomeneus slew Phæstus with a thrust, As up into his charriot he went. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 221 The operations of the chariots did not extend much farther on this side. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 384 Assyrian sculptures attest how greatly their pride lay in their chariots.

d. *spec.* Applied in 18th c. to a light four-wheeled carriage with only back seats, and differing from the post-chaise in having a coach-box. ***chariot-and-four***: one drawn by four horses.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, We had great sport to try who should drive fastest, Sir W. Butten's coach, or Sir W. Penn's chariot, they having four, and we two horses. **1673** LD. POLWARTH in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) III. xli. 69 A handsome chariot will doe well anuffe, but nou I think on it wee will be for the most part three togither, and by any means a coach must be gott. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 108, I went..the other day all round the town in an open gilt chariot. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 8 There is no Carriage looks better than a genteel Chariot. *Ibid.* II. 51. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 §113 To license..hackney coaches, landaus, chariots, or other carriages for hire. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, He might have been rolling at that moment in his chariot-and-four.

†**2.** *fig.* Vehicle *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 151 There is a pipe that passeth from the middle ventricle to the last, which is as it were the chariot of the spirite, to passe from one to another. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 Consider of the blood ..how in the same the whaye is as a chariot or mediator. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 791 These Philosophers generally conceived the Humane Soul..to have had a Lucid and Etherial Body..as its Chariot or Vehicle.

†**3.** The asterism of the Wain or Plough, forming part of the Great Bear; also some asterism near the South Pole. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 218 When the starres whiche are cauled the wardens of the north starre are vnder the chariotte. *Ibid.* 280 We saw also syxe cleare bryght and great starres verye lowe aboue the sea..We iudged them to bee the chariotte or wayne of the south.

4. a. *Watchmaking.* In cylinder watches, a small plate for the bearing of the foot-pivot of the cylinder.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Slight alterations in the intersection of the cylinder and escape wheel are made by shifting the chariot.

b. A rotating piece of mechanism in a Hughes type-printing telegraph (see quot.).

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 90 When one of these keys is depressed a pin is raised, which just catches a

'chariot'..rotating with the type wheel, and thus sends a current to the distant station.

c. A part of the mechanism of a stage (see quot.).

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 823 Each section [of the stage] is equipped with what is termed a pair of chariots, to hold 'wing' lights placed on so-called wing ladders.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as ***chariot-course, -driver*** (***-ing***), ***-horse, -match, -pole, -race, -racer*** (***-ing***), ***-service, -shape, -shell, -side, -way, -wheel***; ***chariot-breaking, -like*** adjs.; **chariot-burial** *Archæol.*, the burial of a warrior together with a chariot; **chariot-man**, a driver of a chariot; **chariot plane**, a small smoothing plane used for internal angles and small work; **chariot-service**, the management of war chariots.

a **1811** R. CUMBERLAND tr. *Clouds* in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 136 Hard-hearted, *chariot-breaking fates! **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* II. Plate vi, *Chariot burial of a Gaulish chief. **1915** E. A. PARKYN *Prehist. Art* 273 Another chariot burial ..was discovered..at Somme Bionne. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 409 Circus of Caracalla..is a very well-preserved specimen of the ancient-*chariot-course. **1769** GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 224 *Chariot-driving was his favourite pursuit. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 29 The *chariot-guiders in the meane time depart a little out of the medly. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 *Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne. **1685** H. MORE *Illustration* 80 This is a *Chariot-like Throne, as that a Throne-like Chariot. **1725-8** YOUNG *Sat.* i. 124 (Jod.) *Chariot-like, I kindle as I run. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 175 A *Chariote man ought rather to knowe howe to guide his Carte in driuing, than to drawe it himselfe. **1611** BIBLE *2 Macc.* ix. 4. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 Having spent all the estate..in horse-races and *chariot-matches. **1909** WELLS & HOOPER *Mod. Cabinet Work* ii. 9 *Chariot plane.*c* **1720** PRIOR *Flies*, A fly upon the *chariot pole. **1769** GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 224 He never missed the circus, when *chariot-races were to be exhibited there. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 425 Having gained a victory in the Olympic chariot-race. **1696** CREECH *Manilius* IV. 2 (Jod.) *Chariot-racer. **1647** N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* i. 2 Where the people ..had obtained such exquisite perfection in *Chariot-service. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii, In Venus' *chariot-shell, with hues of morn, Comes Galatea. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 231 A man riding by the *chariot-side. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 228 An ample *chariot-way. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 39 What Tributaries follow him to Rome, To grace in Captiue bonds his *Chariot Wheeles? **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 386 The chariot-wheels quiver in the rapid onset.

chariot ('tʃærɪət), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: OF. had *chareter* in same senses.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a chariot: also *fig.* Hence '**charioted** *ppl. a.*

a **1659** R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 48 Our thoughts are charriotted..to the furthest parts of the world. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His godlike presence. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 596 Bright-charioted Aurora. **1819** SHELLEY *Ode West Wind*, O thou Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed The winged seeds. **1864** TENNYSON *Boadicea* 3 Standing loftily charioted.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To drive or ride in a chariot.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. Wks. (1677) 76 The Golden Sun Chariots thorow the rounding Sky. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* 217 Charioting foremost in the envious race. **1845-6** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* vi. (ed. 3) 246 The charioteer charioting, and not dragged in the dust and mire at the heels of his horses.

charioteer (ˌtʃærɪə'tɪə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 **charietere, charyeter, chariatour,** 5 **charyetter,** 7 **charioter,** 7- **charioteer.** [app. a mixed form f. OF. *charioteur*, and OF. *charetier* (whence CHARETER).] The driver of a chariot or car.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 21287 (Trin.) þe charietere [*v.r.* carter] is ihesu crist. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxii. 34 And he seide to hys charyeter, Turn thin hond. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 The chariatour herde þat. **1621** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 29 With hands that cannot erre Hurls lightning at the audacious Charioter. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 390 On a heap Chariot and charioteer lay overturned. **1859** LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 45 The horsemen and charioteers of the Britons..poured such a shower of javelins upon the Roman galleys.

charioteer, *v.* Also 9 -ier. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as charioteer; to guide or manage a chariot or car; to drive.

1802 SOUTHEY *Ode Astronomy* (D.), To charioteer with wings on high, And to rein-in the Tempests of the sky. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* App. Wks (1846) 761/1 Whom I saw charioteering over the French flag.

2. *trans.* To drive (a chariot or vehicle). Also *transf.*.

a **1821** SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* (1824) lviii. 460 Naked boys bridling tame water-snakes, Or charioteering ghastly alligators. **1883** *Leisure Hour* 145/1, I charioteered one of these [buggies]. **1883** *Gd. Words* 205 He compared [them] to ..Phlegethon charioteering the sun.

3. *trans.* To drive (a person) in a chariot. Hence ˌ**chario'teered** *ppl. a.*

1849 [W. M. CALL] *Reverberations* II. 96 Chariotiered, as in an ocean car. **1862** SIR R. CHRISTISON *Let.* in *Life* II. xi. 301, I shall always remember his charioteering me through the finest part of his property.

charioteering (ˌtʃærɪə'tɪərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The driving or management of a chariot.

1788 DYOTT *Diary* Nov. (1907) I. 59, I, in attempting that part of the charioteering, was within an inch of over-setting all the party into the harbour. **1832** *Chamber's Jrnl.* I. 32/2 In vain did his lordship exert all his charioteering skill. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 29 Charioteering began to take the place of a state institution. **1882** *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 The scene of his former charioteering.

charioteership. Performance as a charioteer.

1836 LANDOR *Pericl. & Asp.* Wks. (1846) II. 370 The brave..men whom he celebrates for charioteership. **1871** *Athenæum* 22 July 115 [Such] charioteership..could only have been displayed on turf, or sand.

chariotry ('tʃærɪətrɪ). [f. CHARIOT *sb.* + -RY. (There may have been a Fr. *charioterie*, in sense 1; with sense 2 cf. *cavalry*, *camelry*, etc.)]

†**1.** The art of driving a chariot. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 120 Chariotry is one of the antiquated Modes of Chivalry.

2. The collective name for soldiers who fought from chariots. Cf. *cavalry*, *infantry*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 260 Deep ruts..indented..by the wheels of Fingal's chariotry. **1871** F. C. COOK in *Speaker's Comm. Ezek.* v. 28 I. 309/2 The entire loss of the chariotry and cavalry. *Ibid.* 463/2 Israel had no chariotry.

chariour(e, -jour, obs. ff. CHARGER[1].

charious(e, -jous, var. of CHARGEOUS *a. Obs.*

charish, -isshe, obs. ff. CHERISH.

†**'charishness.** *Obs. rare.* [Implies an adj. *charish* f. CHARE *a.* + -ISH[1].] Carefulness.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 153 Thou seest..in beastes, a charishnesse to bring up their yong..and in all folkes a regard to the maintenance of the things which they haue either made or manured.

charism ('kærɪz(ə)m), **charisma** (kə'rɪzmə). Pl. **charismata** (kə'rɪzmətə), **charisms.** [a. Gr. *χάρισμα pl. -ατα*, (*esp.* in N.T.) favour given, gift of grace, f. *χαρίζ-εσθαι* to show favour, f. *χάρις* grace, favour. In the pl., the Greek form *charismata* has been in use since the word's introduction; in the sing., the Anglicized *charism* was for long the usual form, but has been supplanted by the re-borrowed *charisma* (the only form used in sense b).]

a. *Theol.* A free gift or favour specially vouchsafed by God; a grace, a talent.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 The Charismata of grace. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 149 Is used in the conveyance of that Charisme or miraculous gift of healing. **1852** CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* I. xiii. (1862) 402 The gift of prophecy was that charism which enabled its possessors to utter, with the authority of inspiration, divine strains of warning. **1862** COLENSO in *Evangel. Christendom* Oct. 475 He [St. Paul] speaks, indeed, of various charisms or graces. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 823 Schleiermacher was accustomed to say of Bleek that he possessed a special *charisma* for the science of 'Introduction'. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 322 The charismata of the early Church. **1920** J. A. ROBERTSON *Hidden Romance N.T.* v. 101 He himself had the *charisma*, or spiritual gift of utterance. **1957** N. MICKLEM *Box & Puppets* iii. 57 In *ex tempore* prayer he had a mysterious *charisma* of the Spirit.

b. *spec.* (Only in form *charisma*) [a. Ger. (M. Weber *Wirtschaft u. Gesellschaft* (1922) I. iii. 140).] A gift or power of leadership or authority (see quot. 1947); aura. Hence, the capacity to inspire devotion or enthusiasm.

1930 T. PARSONS tr. *Weber's Protestant Ethic* v. 178 The Zinzendorf branch of Pietism..glorified the loyal worker who did not seek acquisition, but lived according to the apostolic model, and was thus endowed with the *charisma* of the disciples. **1935** A. SALOMON in *Social Research* II. 72 Charisma as a sociological category signifies not a value judgment but merely that quality of appearing as a leader because of extraordinary achievements, which must be legitimized by verification before his followers. **1938** T. ABEL *Why Hitler came into Power* iii. 67 The leader who is thus invested by all his followers with the attributes of a man of destiny may be designated as a *charismatic* leader, following the terminology of Max Weber. Such a leader is one supposedly endowed with 'special grace' (Charisma), for the fulfilment of a given mission. **1947** HENDERSON & PARSONS tr. *Weber's Theory of Social & Econ. Organization* iii. 329 The term 'charisma' will be applied to a certain quality of an individual personality by virtue of which he is set apart from ordinary men and treated as endowed with supernatural, super-human, or at least specifically exceptional powers or qualities. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Sept. 539/2 Max Weber would doubtless have been horrified, had he lived, to see the uses to which his doctrine of the 'charisma' which descends upon the born leader was to be put. **1966** A. PAPANDREOU in *N.Y. Times* 26 Oct. 42 After George Papandreou, I have the widest popular base in Greece... I am the only other man in the party with such charisma. **1967** *Spectator* 30 June 771/3 Like many of his generation, he succumbs to the Kennedy charisma, identifies himself with his hero. **1968** MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 8 Oct. (1970) 718 Both the Generals were in civilian clothes, looking curiously different and defenseless without those uniforms, which do have a charisma for me. **1979** *Sounds* 3 Mar. 18/3 They are now deploying records, concert platforms, radio, marketing techniques and a daily increasing quota of charisma to communicate them. **1981** C. FRANCIS *Commanding Sea* iv. 168 Nelson..had an almost god-like aura about him—today we would say he had charisma.

charismatic (kærɪz'mætɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *χαρισματ-* (see prec.) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* **1.** a. Of or pertaining to a charism; possessing or exhibiting a charism or charisma.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 873 Church offices are..impossible without charismatic endowment. **1885** tr. *Pfleiderer's Infl. Apost. Paul* vi. 248 The Pauline spirit of evangelical freedom and individual charismatic enlightenment. **1947** HENDERSON & PARSONS tr. *Weber's Theory of Social & Econ. Organization* iii. 329 Charismatic authority. **1958** W. STARK *Sociol. of Knowledge* 263 The achievement of the personally unique 'charismatic' individual. **1963** *Listener* 7 Feb. 228/2 They seem to change the institutions of Western democracy into a kind of tribal form with a charismatic tribal leader.

b. Designating a movement within certain Western Churches to restore the *charismata* or spiritual gifts (esp. speaking in tongues and prophecy) to a central place in the life and worship of the Church (esp. as ***charismatic movement, renewal***); hence applied to worship in these Churches: characterized by the use of the *charismata*, spontaneity, and enthusiasm. Cf. PENTECOSTAL *a.* c.

1936 E. UNDERHILL *Worship* xi. 233 This charismatic worship is by no means to be set aside as the passing effect of unbalanced enthusiasm. **1966** W. A. CRISWELL *Holy Spirit in Today's World* 9 The modern charismatic movement especially bewildered me. **1967** *Proc. Presbyterian Gen. Assembly* (N.Z.) in K. McDonnell *Presence, Power, Praise* (1980) I. 142 The interest in, and experience of 'Charismatic Renewal'..was for long regarded as the sole prerogative of the Pentecostal sects; today we find it affecting some of our own Church people. **1975** M. P. HAMILTON *Charismatic Movement* 9 Since then [*sc.* 1960] Dr. Bennett has become a leader in the charismatic movement. **1976** *Whig Standard* (Kingston, Ontario) 14 Oct. 25/2 Within the last year Sandy Gray and his family have become Charismatic Christians. **1981** *Times* 11 Sept. 12/4 As elsewhere, the charismatic movement within Anglicanism has transformed those congregations which have embraced it... Charismatic services include 'speaking in tongues', prophecy, healings.., 'baptism in the Spirit' and occasionally exorcism. **1984** *Daily Tel.* 20 Feb. 12/6 Canon Watson was regarded by many as the leader of the charismatic movement in the Church.

B. *sb.* One who claims prophetic inspiration; an adherent of the charismatic movement.

1910 F. L. POGSON tr. *Harnack's Constitution & Law of Church* i. 24 Apostles..prophets and teachers..are all charismatics, i.e. their calling rests on a gift of the Spirit, which is a permanent possession for them. **1947** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 120/2 As this word was final for Christians, the 'charismatics' were the highest authorities. **1952** GERTH & MARTINDALE tr. *Weber's Anc. Judaism* xv. 395 With prophecy..the scripturally learned rabbis..lived in a state of tension, which is characteristic of any stratum of learned men who are ritualistically oriented to a law book as against prophetic charismatics. **1975** *Church Times* 25 Apr. 1/5 The Bishop tells charismatics:..Remember that you have not a monopoly of the Holy Spirit. **1981** *Times* 14 Sept. 16/4 The church authorities, of whatever denomination, have refused to judge the charismatics' claims on their own terms as true or false.

Hence **charis'matically** *adv.*

1965 *Listener* 20 May 731/2 He charismatically infused in these boys a sense of urgency and responsibility that they had never felt before. **1976** *Church Times* 5 Mar. 14/3 The charismatically renewed congregation should certainly exhibit this gift [*sc.* speaking in tongues] in some of its members.

†**'charister.** *Obs.* [a. F. *charistère*, ad. Gr. *χαριστήριον* thanksgiving.] A thank-offering; a song of thanksgiving.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv, Singing some plaisant Verses and Charisters.

charisticary (kə'rɪstɪkərɪ). [f. Gr. *χαριστικ-ός* bounteous, freely given + -ARY.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Charisticary*, *Commendatary*, or *Donatary*, a person to whom is given the enjoyment of the revenues of a monastery, hospital, or benefice. The *charisticaries* among the Greeks..enjoyed all the revenues of hospitals and monasteries, without giving an account thereof to any person. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 692 Charisticaries, officers (in Greek ecclesiastical history).

charitable ('tʃærɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 4-5 **charatable,** 5-6 **cherytable,** 6 **charytable.** [a. OF. *charitable*, *cheritable* (13th c. in Littré), f. *charité*; see -ABLE, and cf. the later *veritable*, *equitable*. It. has *caritatevole*; there was no L. *cāritābilis*.]

†**1.** Showing Christian charity or the love of God and man. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 145 And charitable, louiinde and louerede, uor hi deþ man parfitliche louie his nixte ase him-zelue. *c* **1375** WYCLIF *Comm. Luke* Prol. (MS. Bodl. 143) The meke and pore and charitable lyuyng of Crist. **1494** FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 Fyll to fastynge and prayer, and contynued therin by a certayne of tyme with parfyte and cherytable deuocyon. **1547-64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 100 a, The true lover of god (which is properly the charitable persone) is under no rule; but he is lord above all lawes. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelicall.

†**2.** Tender-hearted; loving, kindly; well-disposed; benevolent. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 143 Sche was so charitable and so pitous, Sche wolde weepe if that sche sawe a mous Caught

in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmonde* (1708) 22 Consyderynge her gracyous and charytable mynde. **1529** WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Yt wold please yow of your cherytable goodnes. **1634** W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) Ded. Note, The kind acceptance of your charitable hands.

3. Full of active charity to others; *esp.* liberal in almsgiving to the poor.

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 213 With your charatable almes the poore man to comforte. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmonde* (1708) 14 Martha is magnifyed for her godly hospytalyte and charytable dealynge to her neybours. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, And buylde vpon thy fayth by charytable werkes. **1602** *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 4 Which lands, tenements, etc. . . haue not beene imployed according to the charitable intent of the giuers and founders thereof. **1608** *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix. 215, I thought it the charitablest deed I could do. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 36 He was more charitable to relieve others. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 51 The burden of relieving distress will no longer fall wholly upon the charitable.

4. Connected with or devoted to a recognized object of charity, *esp.* as defined in the various statutes on the subject; of the nature of a charity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 1 If we convert some . . portion . . to charitable uses. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 187 The first Protestant, who erected a charitable House of that nature. *a* **1711** KEN *Prepar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 102 Each Grain of Charitable Gold, Is in the Book of Life enroll'd. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 15 The great statute of charitable uses is st. 43 El. c. 4. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 78 The old monastic institutions and charitable orders. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 174 The statutes for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 160 To aid some charitable object.

5. Inclined to think no evil of others, to put the most favourable construction on their actions, etc.

a **1626** BACON (J.) By a charitable construction it may be a sermon. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1647) 50 We will be more charitable then those that say that the Patriarch . . did bewitch and bemad Godfrey. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 151 Such a provoking impudence, that the charitablest people in the world can't help reflecting upon it. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 46 Few men are charitable who remember not that they have sinned. **1846** J. E. RYLAND in *Life & Corr. J. Foster* (1846) II. 2 Allowed the charitable hope.

6. *Comb.*, as *charitable-minded.*

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 104 Charitable-minded men will know certainly where to dispose of their charity.

'charitableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charitable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 24 [St. Margaret] Fully replenyshed with cherytabylnesse. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 233 Let therefore Love abound among us; and . . overflow, even to our Enemies, in Charitablenesse. **1687** in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/2 Loyalty toward so Gracious a Prince, and Charitableness one to another. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxford* 7 No purity, no forbearance, no charitableness. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 45 Notwithstanding her charitableness to the poor maid-servant.

charitably ('tʃærɪtəblɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a charitable or kindly manner; with charity.

c **1400** *Wycliffite Tract* in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 14 *note*, Men . . that 3yuen charitably the greet almes of Goddis word, declaryng it ry3tly to cristene puple. **1494** FABYAN v. cxxxii. 116 He exortyd his .ii. sones charitably to loue. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 15 If thy brother be grieued with thy meate: now walkest thou not charitablye. **1563** ABP. PARKER *Articles*, And releaue the poore charitably. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Let him first charitablie reprehend them. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 213 We then learn to think soberly, and to judg charitably. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ¶2, I was always charitably inclined to believe the Fault lay in myself. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, A supply of provisions charitably sent us by my kind parishioners. **1880** M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 270 Illogical people . . I charitably hope that my amiable critic is not one of them.

chari'tarian. [cf. *humanitarian.*] One who makes charity his 'hobby'.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) Introd. 11 Some divine charitarian benevolently planted an eye in one of his feet. **1930** *Time* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 38/2 He is not so lavish a charitarian as was Brother-in-Law Bok. **1935** S. LEWIS *It can't happen Here* xvii. 180 They offered the charitarians the same dollar a day that the proletarians received.

†**'charitative,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *charitatif, -ive, caritatif, -ive*, med.L. *cāritātīv-us* charitable; see CHARITY and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, charity.

1647 HAMMOND *Fraternal Admon.* § 5. 3 There is a double Correption or admonition, the former paternal or authoritative, the latter fraternal, or Charitative. **1652** W. SCLATER (son) *Civil Magistr.* (1653) 23 Out of the charitative love of Justice. **1673** *Ladies Calling* II. iii. § 23 The World is . . seldom guilty of the charitative [errors], does not overlook the smallest appearance of evill.

2. Of the nature of a charitable gift or donation.

1582 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (1843) 371 This visitation, I do mean that it shall be merely charitative, and not to burden the clergy of any procurations as yet. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the canon law, a charitative aid, or subsidy, is a moderate allowance, which a council grants a bishop upon any urgent occasion; e.g. when his revenues will not bear his expenses to a council, etc.

chariter, var. of CHARETER, *Obs.*

†**'charitous,** *a. Obs.* Also -euus. [a. OF. *charitos, -eus*, in med.L. *cāritōsus*: see CHARITY and -OUS; cf. *necessitous, calamitous.*] Characterized by charity; charitable.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 894 þat nis no chariteuus chois so schast for to libbe. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wroughte charite He was ayeinward charitous.

charity ('tʃærɪtɪ). Forms: *α.* 2 carited, karitеþ, -teð; *β.* 2-6 charite, cherite, 4-5 cheryte, 4-6 charyte, charitee, 4-7 charitie, 4- charity. [Two early types of this word appear in Eng.: (1) *cariteð, -teþ*, (2) *charité*; these are adoptions respectively of ONF. *caritedh, -tet(þ)*, (later, and mod.Pic. *carité*), and the somewhat later central OF. *charité* (earlier *charitet*); which correspond to Pr. *caritat*, Sp. *caridad*, It. *carità*, semi-popular adaptations of L. *cāritāt-em* in its theological sense. In truly popular use L. *cāritāt-em* had already become, through pop. Lat. **cartāt-em*, Pr. *cartat*, ONF. *kierté*, OF. *chierté*, mod.F. *cherté*. But this had the general Latin senses of 'dearness (high price), fondness, affection', as well as those belonging specially to New Testament and Christian use; subsequently, to indicate the latter more distinctly, the Latin word, familiar in the language of the church, passed anew into popular use, and undergoing (from its later date) less phonetic change, gave *caritat, caritet, charitet, charité*. Mixture of the two forms gave the type *cherité*, and, in Eng. at least, the two words were not kept altogether distinct in use. See CHERTE.

The Greek word for 'love' in the N.T. (occasionally also in LXX) is *ἀγαπη*, from root of vb. *ἀγαπά-ειν* 'to treat with affectionate regard', 'to love'; in the Vulgate, *ἀγάπη* is sometimes rendered by *dilectio* (noun of action f. *diligere* to esteem highly, love), but most frequently by *caritas*, 'dearness, love founded on esteem' (never by *amor*). Wyclif and the Rhemish version regularly rendered the Vulgate *dilectio* by 'love', *caritas* by 'charity'. But the 16th c. Eng. versions from Tindale to 1611, while rendering *ἀγάπη* sometimes 'love', sometimes 'charity', did not follow the *dilectio* and *caritas* of the Vulgate, but used 'love' more often (about 86 times), confining 'charity' to 26 passages in the Pauline and certain of the Catholic Epistles (not in 1 John), and the Apocalypse, where the sense is specifically 1 c. below. In the Revised Version 1881, 'love' has been substituted in all these instances, so that it now stands as the uniform rendering of *ἀγάπη*, to the elimination of the distinction of *dilectio* and *caritas* introduced by the Vulgate, and of 'love' and 'charity' of the 16th c. versions.]

1. Christian love: a word representing *caritas* of the Vulgate, as a frequent rendering of *ἀγάπη* in N.T. Greek. With various applications: as

†**a.** God's love to man. (By early writers often identified with the Holy Spirit.) *Obs.*

c **1200** ORMIN 3000, & Godess Gast iss karitеþ & soþfasst lufe nemmnedd; & tatt wass all þurrh karitеþ & þurrh soþ lufe forþedd þatt Godess sune Allmahti3 Godd Warrþ mann of Sannte Mar3e. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 3oven of Crist of . . his endeles charitee to mankinde. **1382** —— *Rom.* viii. 39 The charite [TINDALE, etc. love, *Rhem.* charitie] of God, that is in Jhesu Crist oure Lord. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 27 The whiche goodnes is god hymself for he ys all charyte. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 223 Be the merit of the same maist haly Passion the Charitie of God is powred forth in thair hartes. [**1839** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xxi. 363 Charity is but another name for the Comforter.]

†**b.** Man's love of God and his neighbour, commanded as the fulfilling of the Law, Matt. xxii. 37, 39. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Hwet is riht cherite . . þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer . . alle eorðliche þing . . and seoðdan beoden uwilc mon swa þu waldest þet me þe bude, þis is riht cherite. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ic clepie and bidde for ðo muchele kariteð ðe is an 3eu. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 3 That man lovye God and man, Ase charité hyt hoteth. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 27 In goodnes of charyte is a bonde of loue the whiche draeth us to god. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Charity* II. (1859) 69 Charity stretcheth itself both to God and man, friend and foe. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Quhate is cherite? It is lufe, quharby we lufe God for his awin saik . . and our neichbour for Gods saik, or in God. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* ii. 4 Neuerthelesse, I haue somwhat agaynst thee, because thou hast left thy fyrst charitie. [So WYCLIF, and *Rhemish*: *Geneva* 1560 'love'.] **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 This I think charity, to love God for himselfe, and our neighbours for God. **1846** KEBLE in *Plain Serm.* VIII. ccxli, Charity—the true love of God in Christ . . ensures the practice of all other virtues.

c. *esp.* The Christian love of our fellow-men; Christian benignity of disposition expressing itself in Christ-like conduct: one of the 'three Christian graces', fully described by St. Paul, 1 Cor. xiii.

(One of the chief current senses in devotional language, though hardly otherwise without qualification as 'Christian charity', etc. In the Revised Version, the word has disappeared, and *love* has been substituted.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10043 Cherite [*v.r.* cheryte, charite] euer fordos envie. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* viii. 1 Sothli science, or kunnynge, inblowith with pride: charite edifieth. *Ibid.* xiii. 13 Nowe forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre; forsoth the mooste of thes is charite. *c* **1450** *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* 308 Haue cherité with herte fyne . . That eche man loue wel othere. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 318 Some tell vs that Religion is nothing els but charitie, that is to say, the performing of a mans duetie towards his neighbour. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 261 'Twere good you do so much for charitie. *Iew.* I cannot finde it, 'tis not in the bond. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 63 A Shee precise Hypocrite . . Shee is so taken vp with Faith, shee ha's no roome for Charity. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 483 The charity of the Gospel should extend to men of every Religion. **1845** R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 709/1 The law of charity does not require me to have a greater regard for him than for myself. But, on the other hand, the same law requires that I should not have a less.

d. In this sense often personified in poetic language, painting, sculpture, etc.

c **1300** *Deus Caritas* 33 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 127 Let Charite nou a-wake, And do hit þer neode is. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* VIII. 45 Charite þe champioun chief help a3ein synne. **1726** THOMSON *Winter* 354 The conscious heart of Charity would warm. **17..** HAN. MORE *Ode Charity*, O Charity, divinely wise, Thou meek-ey'd Daughter of the skies! *c* **1850** G. ROBISON *Hymn to Trinity*, Lift on us thy Light Divine: And let charity benign Breathe on us her balm.

e. ***in, out of, charity***: in or out of the Christian state of charity, or love and right feeling towards one's fellow Christians.

c **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 A symple pater noster of a plou3man þat his in charite is betre þan a thousand massis of coueitouse prelatis. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 38 He falleþ nat out of charite. **1455** E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 And he seith he is in charitee with all the world. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* xxiv. 201, I can nat be in charity with hym that holdeth wrongefully from me my landis. **1633** MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, I am out of charity With none so much as the thin-gutted squire. **1735** POPE *Donne's Sat.* iv. 3, I die in charity with fool and knave. **1816** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. xiv. 257 She was now in perfect charity with Frank Churchill.

f. In various phrases: see the quotations.

a **1240** *Ureisun* 161 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Nu ich þe bi-seche ine cristes cherite. *c* **1250** *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune par cherite þat he me sschilde from helle pin. *c* **1305** *Land Cokayne* ad fin., Prey we god so mote hit be. Amen, per seinte charite. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 324 Levys me tharfor, par cheryte. **1461** J. PASTON, jr. in *Lett.* 410 II. 39 Besechyng yow for cheryte of your dayly blyssyng. **1575** J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Helpe me to my neede, for Gods sake, and Saint Charitie. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 247 Ah deare Lord, and sweete Saint Charitee [E.K. *gloss.*, The Catholiques comen othe]. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 273 Peace, peace for shame: If not, for Charity. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* v. i. 273 Of charity, what kinne are you to me? **1602** —— *Ham.* IV. v. 58 By gis, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame.

2. a. Without any specially Christian associations: Love, kindness, affection, natural affection: now esp. with some notion of generous or spontaneous goodness.

In Wyclif, repr. *caritas* of the Vulgate, which (like *ἀγάπη, -ησις*) is used very generally in the O.T. In other cases influenced perhaps by OF. *chierté*, L. *caritas*, or simply with generalized sense.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite—þet is cherte of leoue þinge & of deore. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 2 Rewende thin waxende 3outhe, and the charite of thi weddyng. *Ibid.* xxxi. 3 In euere lastende charite Y louede thee. —— *Hosea* xi. 4 In litil boondis of Adam Y shal drawe hem, in boondis of charitee. —— *Rom.* xii. 10 Louynge to gidere the charite of britherhed [Gr. *τῇ φιλαδελφίᾳ*]. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 17 b, The king, the quene of Corinth, the country, Had the chylde in so great charitie. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* A viij b, Tulle sayth that emonge al other charite the charite of our contre ought to be loued and preferred before al othe[r] charitees. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 216 Dwells in all Heaven charity so dear? **1728** GAY *Begg. Op.* Introd., I cannot too often acknowledge your charity in bringing it upon the stage. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 54, I am one who requires to be treated with kindness and charity.

b. *pl.* Affections; feelings or acts of affection.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 756 Relations dear, and all the Charities Of Father, Son, and Brother. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 507 Can he be strenuous in his country's cause, Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake That country, if at all, must be belov'd? **1814** WORDSW. *Excurs.* IX. 238 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, Are scattered at the feet of Man—like flowers. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 177 Cutting off her members from the charities of domestic life.

3. a. A disposition to judge leniently and hopefully of the character, aims, and destinies of others, to make allowance for their apparent faults and shortcomings; large-heartedness. (But often it amounts barely to fair-mindedness towards people disapproved of or disliked, this being appraised as a magnanimous virtue.)

App. a restricted sense of 1 c., founded upon one of the special characteristics ascribed to Christian charity which 'thinketh no evil' *1 Cor.* xiii. 6; cf. also *1 Pet.* iv. 8 'Charity shall cover the multitude of sins'.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3, I . . beseche alle suche that fynde faute or errour that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I begon after my poore maner to wryte in latyn, but your charite preuayled and letted me. **1634** PRYNNE in *Documents agst. Prynne* (1877) 42 Your Lordship therefore might have in charity forborne to quarrel with my two syllogismes . . till you had produced some better of your owne. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 198 Charity bids hope the best. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 390 ¶3 She has not the least Charity for any of her Acquaintance. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 Happy would it be, if where Unity ends, Charity did begin. **1857** T. HOOD, JR. *Pen & Penc. Pict.* 125 We all want a little charity shown us sometimes. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 157 No charity nor good-will can narrow the intellectual breach.

†**b.** Fairness; equity. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. v, That their ground, with parfit charitie Conveyed be to their advauntage. **1496** *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 6 [Certain foreign nations] have, contrarie to all lawe, reason, charite, right and conscience . . made an ordinaunce . . that noe Englishman resortyng to the seid Martes shall, etc. **1647** N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iii. 8 In

Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp.

4. Benevolence to one's neighbours, especially to the poor; the practical beneficences in which this manifests itself.

a. as a feeling or disposition; charitableness.

c **1200** ORMIN 1017 Till karitebess hallȝhe mahht To wirken allmess werrkess. *Ibid.* 10120 Karitebess mahhte Iss mikell all unnse333enndliȝ. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxviii, The Jewes..now upon the breaking up of the Chaldæan Army, repent them of their Charity. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 367 Their Temperance and Gratitude, their Justice and Fidelity, their Humanity and Charity. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶1 Charity, or tenderness for the poor..is, I think, only known to those who enjoy..the light of revelation. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Charity—the only thing that we can give away without losing it. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 138 Mrs. Heron took the bairn out of charity.

b. as manifested in action: *spec.* alms-giving. Applied also to the public provision for the relief of the poor, which has largely taken the place of the almsgiving of individuals.

[Some would explain quot. 1154 as hospitality, or 'agape Christianorum, convivium quo amici vel etiam pauperes excipiuntur' (Du Cange).]

1154 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice—& fand þe munekes & te gestes al þat heom behoued & heold micel carited in þe hus. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28919 When þou sall do þi charite [*v.r.* giues þi charite]..gif noght so largely till ane þat þou may gif anoþer nane. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wrought charite He was ageinward charitous. **1530** *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To lyue of the charitee and almes of the people. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 61 Do poore Tom some charitie. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his Charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 231 The boys and girls whom charity maintains. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, A dependence upon the charity of their fellow countrymen. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 10 All that the political economist insists upon is that charity shall be really charity, and shall not injure those whom it is intended to aid. **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 4 The poor thing has been living on charity.

c. *plural.* Acts or works of charity to the poor.

1607 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 240 Deferre not Charities till Death. *c* **1818** CAMPBELL *Lines on Scene in Bavaria* xiv, If the wild winds seem more drear Than man's cold charities below. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 He who devotes himself to charities.

5. That which is given in charity; alms.

The phrase *do one's charity*, in 4 b., easily passed into *give one's charity*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19062 He þam be-heild, bot wel wend he þai suld him giue sum charite. Petre said til him onan, 'Gold ne siluer ha we nan'. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 167 Moni Chapeleyns..Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 44 Your honour has through Ephesus pour'd forth Your charity. **16..** DRYDEN (J.), I never had the confidence to beg a charity. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) She did ill then to refuse her a charity in her distress. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶3 An old Woman applied herself to me for my Charity. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 222 An Archbishop..leading a panniered mule laden with charities.

6. A bequest, foundation, institution, etc., for the benefit of others, esp. of the poor or helpless.

The term, especially under the influence of legislative enactments, such as the statute on charitable uses 43 Eliz. c. 4, and the various modern Charitable Trusts Acts, has received a very wide application; in general now including institutions, with all manner of objects, for the help of those who are unable to help themselves, maintained by settled funds or voluntary contributions; the uses and restrictions of the term are however very arbitrary, and vary entirely according to fancy or the supposed needs of the moment; chief among the institutions included are hospitals, asylums, foundations for educational purposes, and for the periodical distribution of alms.

1697 EVELYN *Mem.* 10 Mar., I went this evening to see..Christ's Hospital..having never seen a more noble, pious and admirable charity. **1748** BUTLER *6 Serm.* (1844) 308 In the first establishment of a public charity. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 15 Lord Eldon lately held that Jews were properly excluded from the Bedford charity, consisting of a grammar school, etc. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 538 Upon the recommendation of any one for relief by this Charity. *Ibid.* XV. 549 The advantages of medical charities have usually been confined in large towns. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 454 With a fate not too frequent in similar charities, [it] has been administered to this day on the noble principles of its foundation. **1853** *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 137 To examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, etc. **1862** LOW (*title*) Account of Charities in London.

7. A refreshment dispensed in a monastic establishment between meals; a bever. (App. only a modern rendering of med.L. *charitas* in sense of 'quævis extraordinaria refectio, maxime illa quæ fiebat extra prandium et cœnam in Monasterio.' Du Cange.)

1802-43 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* iv. 31 They entered the refectory to receive their charities (cups of wine), while the Collation was reading. *Ibid.* xlviii. 264 *note*, These Charities did not consist of wine only..for we find a Charity, consisting of a sallad, seasoned with honey.

8. A popular name of the plant 'Jacob's ladder', *Polemonium cæruleum*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 37 Add to your Buds Betony, Charity, Sanicle, the Tops of St. John's-wort when blown.

9. *Phrases.* **a.** ***cold as charity***: referring to the perfunctory, unfeeling manner in which acts of charity are often done, and public charities administered; (but cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 12). ***charity begins at home***: used to express the prior claims of the ties of family, friendship, etc., to a man's consideration (cf. 1 *Tim.* v. 8, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charite of manye schal wexe coold. —— *Of Prelates* xi. Wks. (1880) 78 Hou schulde he þanne here hem for oþere men, whanne charite schuld bigyne at hem-self. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charitie of many shal vvaxe cold. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v. ii, Charity and beating begins at home. **1642** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. iv, 'Tis the general complaint of these times, and perhaps of those past, that Charity grows cold. *Ibid.*, Charity begins at home, is the voice of the world: yet is every man his greatest enemy. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 25 Though Charity should begin at home, it should not end at home. **1795** SOUTHEY *Soldier's Wife*, Cold is thy heart and as frozen as Charity! **1798** —— *Eng. Eclog.* v, But charity begins at home, And, Nat, there's our own home in such a way This morning! **1865** TROLLOPE *Can you forgive her* xliii, The wind is as cold as charity. We are much more comfortable here.

b. ***Brother*** or ***Sister of Charity***: a member of a religious organization devoted to works of charity, of which several have at various times been founded.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 450 The Brothers of Charity were instituted by St. John de Dieu. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, Sisters of Charity..without the romance and the sentiment of sacrifice. **1881** LADY HERBERT *Edith* 247 The other person present was the Superior of the Sisters of Charity.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all referring to 4-6), 'given or devoted to the furtherance of a charitable object', as ***charity ball***, ***bazaar***, ***concert***, ***land***, ***matinée***, ***money***, ***sermon***; 'brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation', as ***charity-boy***, ***-child***, ***-girl***; ***charity-bred*** adj.; **charity-bob** (see BOB *sb.*[4]); **charity-box**, a money-box for collecting contributions to a charitable object; **Charity Commission, Commissioners**, a board created by the Charitable Trust Act of 1853 to control the administration of charitable trusts, with powers as to the management, re-organization, application, etc., of any of the funded charities; **charity-house**, a house or building devoted to a charitable object; **charity walk**, a sponsored walk for charity (see SPONSORED *ppl. a.* 2); **charity walker**, one who takes part in a charity walk.

1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life* (1858) III. 62 Three assemblies and a charity ball in the winter. **1882** *Life* 7 Dec. 1018/1 A grand *Charity Ball under the gracious Patronage of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix. 354 Martha painted flowers exquisitely, and furnished half the *charity-bazaars in the county. **1964** C. MACKENZIE *My Life & Times* III. vi. 237, I was to play the third part and it was to be given at some charity bazaar. **1782** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 72 The plate or *charity-box is held out to them. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I.306 Among the *charity-boys there are abundance of bad ones that swear and curse about. **1838-9** DICKENS *O. Twist* 21/2 A big charity-boy. **1841** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. ii. (1876) 55 Let him not..skulk up and down with the air of a charity-boy. *a* **1845** HOOD *Tale of Trump.* liv, Nay, happy the urchin—*Charity-bred. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 306 They bring up their *charity-children to handicrafts, as well as trades. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* (Hoppe), In all Christendom there is no such sight as Charity Children's Day [at St. Paul's]. **1864** M. B. CHESNUT *Diary* 21 Sept. (1949) 435 At the *charity concert, here were the whole party. **1969** C. CARFAX *Silence with Voices* xvi. 115, I sold her a programme at a charity concert. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (Hoppe) Solecisms and faults of spelling such as a *charity-girl would now be ashamed to commit. **1758** MASSIE (*title*) A plan for the Establishment of *Charity Houses for Exposed or Deserted Women and Girls. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 16 It [England] is stuffed full..with towns, towers, churches, villas, palaces, hospitals, and charity-houses. **1887** HAZELL *Ann. Cycl.* 87/2 The secretary to the [Charity] Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of 'The Official Trustee of *Charity Lands'. **1921** G. B. SHAW *Let.* (1952) 220 Gertrude Kingston..is going to play Catherine at a *charity matinee. **1711** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining..of the *charity money gathered..upwards of 2000*£*. **1840** MALCOLM *Trav.* 32/1, I regretted to see so much charity-money bestowed on Portuguese schools. **1700** R. HOLLAND (*title*) The Good Samaritan; a *Charity Sermon. **1817** SYD. SMITH *Lett.* cxxiii, I am going to preach a charity sermon next Sunday. **1983** *Jinty Ann. 1984* 62/2 The school are doing a *charity walk and you're invited to join in. **1976** *Shooting Times & Country Mag.* 18-24 Nov. 28/2 (Advt.), Ideal present for ramblers, *charity walkers, [etc.].

'charityless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Void of charity.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, People..living and flourishing in the world—Faithless, Hopeless, Charityless.

charity-school. A school, supported by charitable bequests or voluntary contributions, for the free or cheap education of children of the poor. Also *attrib.*

1682 MARCH (*title*) Erecting a Charity School; a Charity Sermon. **1710** SMALRIDGE (*title*) An account of Charity Schools erected in Great Britain and Ireland, with the Benefactions thereto. **1715** NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 163. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 319, I was a kind of a charity-school boy. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 422 In the township of Turton..there is a charity school in which ten or twelve boys are boarded and educated.

charivari (ˌʃɑːrɪ'vɑːrɪ, ˌʃæ-, -'værɪ), *sb.* [a. F. *charivari* (14th c. in Littré), Pic. *caribari*, in med.L. *c(h)arivarium, charavaria*, etc.; of unknown origin; various conjectures are mentioned by Littré.] A serenade of 'rough music', with kettles, pans, tea-trays, and the like, used in France, in mockery and derision of incongruous or unpopular marriages, and of unpopular persons generally; hence a confused, discordant medley of sounds; a babel of noise.

1735 tr. *P. Bayle's Dict.* II. 104 A Charivary, or Mock Music, given to a Woman that was married again immediately after the Death of her Husband. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii. (D.) We..played a charivari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 We..are all drawn into the charivari; we chide, lament, cavil, and recriminate. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-b.* i, Never was heard..such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo, stramash, charivari, and total contempt of dignity and order.

¶ From its original sense, taken as the name of a satirical journal in Paris; in imitation of which:

1841 (*title*) Punch, or the London Charivari.

chari'vari, *v. U.S.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To greet or serenade with a charivari. Cf. SHIVAREE *v.*

1890 in *Amer. Speech* XXI. 176 The four came to town..for the purpose of charivaring a friend recently married. **1900** SMITHWICK *Evol. State* 72 The boys went..to charivari them.

chark (tʃɑːk), *sb.*[1] [app. short. from *chark coal*, which appears soon after 1500, for CHARCOAL, q.v. No independent origin of the word appears. Cf. CHARK *v.*[2]]

1. Wood or coal charred; charcoal; coke.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Charks* (in *Worcester-shire*) Pit-coal chark'd, or charr'd. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Coals-Chark per Maund, 01 06. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* xii, I contriv'd to burn some Wood..under Turf, until it became Chark, or dry Coal. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 223 Wood burned to Chark is a real poison.

2. (See quot.) (Perh. a distinct word.)

1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 35 The discoverer of the Chark or 'fire-drill', an instrument for obtaining fire by artificial means.

‖ **chark** (tʃɑːk), *sb.*[2] [Russ. *charka*, dim. of *chara* glass, noggin.] A small (Russian) glass or cup.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 146 They beginne commonly with a chark, or small cuppe, of aqua vitæ. **1686** *Diary P. Gordon* 26 Jan. (Spalding Club 1859) Receiving a charke of brandy out of the youngest his hand.

† **chark**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *cearcian* to creak; found also in ME. as *cherk*, CHIRK: cf. *merk*, *mark*, etc.]

1. To make a grating noise with the teeth. (*Sc.*)

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. § 5 (Z.) 157 *Strideo oððe strido*, ic cearciȝe oððe gristbitiȝe. [Somner has also cearciende téþ, *stridentes dentes*.] **1825** JAMIESON, To chark as the teeth do [In South of Scotl. pronounced *chairk*].

† **2.** To creak, as a wheel on its axle, a door on its hinges. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Amos* ii. 13 Lo! Y shal charke vndur ȝou, as a wayn chargid with hei charkith. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 There is no dore, which may charke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70/1 Charkyn as a carte or barow or oþyr thynge lyke, *arguo*, VG *alii dicunt stridere*.

3. To complain continuously, be querulous. *Sc.*

1825 in JAMIESON.

chark (tʃɑːk), *v.*[2] [appears only about the middle of the 17th c.; see CHARK *sb.*] *trans.* To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coals).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 97 A way..to Charke Seacole in such manner, as to render it usefull for the making of Iron. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* 32 Small-coal..made by charking the slenderest brush, and summities of the twigs. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 53 We are not to conceive that the earth will be onely scorcht or charkt in the last fire..it will become a molten sea mingled with fire. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. v, A beefsteak..completely charked by over-dressing. **1836** SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 128 Fires, for the purpose of charking the coal used in smelting the metal.

Hence **charked** *ppl. a.*; **'charking** *vbl. sb.*

1655 *Counc. Order* in Thurloe *State Pap.* (1742) III. 496 The sole exercise of their invention of charking or calcining of New Castle coals..His invention of making of iron with pitcoal charked. **1667** DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. ii. 104 Paint ..the Great Harman charkt almost to Coal. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vi. 45 Coal..originally..was the name of charked or charred wood.

† **chark**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Dial. var. of CARK to burden.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23994 Charked sua i was wit care.

charka ('tʃɜːkə). Also **charkha**, **churka**. [Hind. *charkhah*, *charkhā* spinning-wheel (Skr. *cakrá* WHEEL).] A roller cotton gin much used in India.

1880 MARKHAM *Peru* 122 A machine..very like the Indian *churka*. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 730/2 Such was the first spinning wheel which, in the form of the 'charka', has long been known in the East Indies. **1926** *Spectator* 6 Feb. 214/2 Gandhi..bade India spin cotton on the *charka*. **1940** M. MASANI *Our India* viii. 102 If in the bulk of the homes of our cultivators there were a spinning-wheel (*charkha*) or a hand-loom.., they could satisfy the market which at present invites foreign cloth.

charke coal, obs. f. CHARCOAL.

†**charl.** *Obs.* A variant of CARL or CHURL. [ME. *cherl* might have a phonetic variant *charl*, as well as *churl*; cf. BERNE and its variants, etc.]

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 139 The olde charle had ryght gret corage. *Ibid.* 181, I xal sle scharlys, And qwenys with therlys. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle [**1499** *Pynson* churle or carle], *rusticus*. *Ibid.* 77 Choffe or chuffe, charle or chutt, *rusticus*.

charlady: see CHAR-.

charlatan ('ʃɑ:lətən, -tæn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 chiarlatan, charlitan, (schareleton), 7– charlatan. [a. F. *charlatan*, 'a mountebanke, a cousening drug-seller, a pratling quack-salver, a tatler, babler' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *ciarlatano* = *ciarlatore* babbler, patterer, mountebank, f. *ciarlare* to babble, patter, act the mountebank, f. *ciarla*, chat, prattle; cf. Sp., Pg. *charlar*, Wallachian *charrar*, ONF. *charer* (Diez) to prattle, babble. Cf. *quack* to gabble like a duck, talk like a Cheap Jack, puff patent medicines, act as a charlatan.]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** A mountebank or Cheap Jack who descants volubly to a crowd in the street; *esp.* an itinerant vendor of medicines who thus puffs his 'science' and drugs. (Now included under 2.)

[**1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, The Rabble of these ground Ciarlitani, that spred their Clokes on the Pavement. **1611** CORYATE *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Sometimes to hear the Ciarlatans.] **1618** D. BELCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* Djb, I think the Serieant is grown Mountebancke To cling by shifts, hey, passe, passe, Italian grown; a sharking Charlatan. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans, deeeive them in lower degrees. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 971 For Chiarlatans can do no good, Vntil th' are mounted in a Crowd. **1771** MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 At the masquerade..Mr. Banbury was a most excellent friseur, Lord Berkeley a charlatan. [**1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 145 He is called a charlatan, quack, and mountebank.]

†**b.** One who puffs his wares; a puffer.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., Though in the foregoing Paragraph, I have discover'd something of the Charlatan in the behalf of my Bookseller.

2. An empiric who pretends to possess wonderful secrets, esp. in the healing art; an empiric or impostor in medicine, a quack.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 197 Charlatans make Diseases fit their Medicines, and not their Medicines Diseases. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 240 ¶3 Ordinary Quacks and Charlatans. [**1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 34 *note*, *Charlatans*, a Word with which we have none precisely correspondent in our Language: It signifies here, one who is a Pretender to Medecine by the Arts of Magic.] **1791** BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 478 The nation is sick, very sick, by their medicines. But the charlatan tells them that what is passed cannot be helped. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 153 The charlatans, whether they deal in moral or in physical wonders, form a race which is never extinct. **1860** TANNER *Pregnancy* i. 3.

3. An assuming empty pretender to knowledge or skill; a pretentious impostor.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 193 The Alexandrian sages [Proclus, etc.]..were in fact the *charlatans* of antient philosophy. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 268 A questionable step for me ..to say..that Mahomet was a true Speaker at all, and not rather an ambitious charlatan. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 363 His [Cromwell's] true creed was a hatred of charlatans. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. xlv. 335 A charlatan in religion is sure to like other sorts of charlatans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a charlatan; empirical, quack.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 376 But the schareleton tricks of a pitiful impostor. **1852** GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ii. 141 Theatrical, not to say charlatan and mountebank, politics. **1862** SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 472 Because I love freedom.. I hesitate to apply the charlatan quackeries which may fatally hurt all that is best and most living in English liberty.

charlatanic (ʃɑ:lə'tænɪk), *a.* [f. CHARLATAN *sb.* + -IC; cf. *puritanic*, *satanic*, etc.] Of or belonging to a charlatan or quack.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 244 Think not that charlatanic genius rests content with triumphs even so transcendent as these. **1854** LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I. i. iv. 129 The charlatanic shade of that great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. **1872** *Daily News* 25 July, Seeking to make themselves a charlatanic fame out of their prosecutions.

charlatanical (ʃɑ:lə'tænɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of a charlatan; related to, or of the nature of, charlatanry: charlatanish.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colem.-St.* Pref., A cowardly ranting Soldier, an ignorant charlatanical Doctor, a fooling Cheating Lawyer..have always been, and still are the Principal Subjects of all Comedies. **1847** *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 754 Books ushered into existence by such charlatanical manœuvres.

charlatanish ('ʃɑ:lətənɪʃ), *a.* [f. CHARLATAN *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Savouring of a charlatan, charlatanical.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 121 [It] was charlatanish and contemptible. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 512 Charlatanish and generally interested eulogies of virtue.

charlatanism ('ʃɑ:lətə,nɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM; prob. after F. *charlatanisme*.] The practice or method of a charlatan; the being a charlatan.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 We particularly noticed the charlatanism of their amateurs. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 349 What the charlatanism of necromancy effected a thousand years ago, was now effected by the charlatanism of genius. **1848** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. 382 One glance at it ought to prove the complete charlatanism and trickery of the whole system. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Ignorance and charlatanism in work of this kind are always trying to pass off their wares as excellent.

charlatanry ('ʃɑ:lətənrɪ). [a. F. *charlatanerie*, ad. It. *ciarlataneria*: see prec. and -RY.] Action which bespeaks a charlatan; quackery, imposture.

(More contemptuous than the prec., and referring more to actual practice.)

1638 *Divine & Pol. Observ. fr. Dutch* 54 The shift he useth could not have saved another man from imputation of impudency and charlatanery. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Charlatanerie*, cousening or gulling speech, cogging, lying. **1766** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 327,[I] do not even envy you Rousseau, who has all the charlatanerie of Count St. Germain to make himself singular and talked of. **1869** SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* 374 Rules like these..to guard against direct swindling, and charlataneries.

'charlatanship. *nonce-wd.* = CHARLATANISM.

1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 11 The literary charlatanship of this writer.

†**charlatism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHARLATANISM.

1611 COTGR., *Charlaterie*, Charlatisme; or as *Charlatanerie*.

Charles's Wain. Forms: 1 carles-wæn, 4 Cherlemaynes-wayne, 5 Charlmons wayn, carle wensterre, carwaynesterre, Charelwayn, Charlewayn, 6 Charle wane, 6–7 Charles wayne or waine, 7 Charles or Carol's wain(e, Charlemagne or Charles his wane, wain(e, Charle-waine, Charlmaigne Wain, 7– Charles's Wain. [OE. *Carles wægn* the wain (ἅμαξα, *plaustrum*) of Carl (Charles the Great, Charlemagne). The name appears to arise out of the verbal association of the star-name *Arcturus* with *Arturus* or Arthur, and the legendary association of Arthur and Charlemagne; so that what was originally the wain of Arcturus or Boötes ('Boötes' golden wain' *Pope*), became at length the wain of Carl or Charlemagne. (The guess *churl's* or *carle's wain* has been made in ignorance of the history.)]

The asterism comprising the seven bright stars in Ursa Major; known also as The Plough.

As the name *Arcturus* was formerly sometimes applied loosely to the constellation Boötes and incorreetly to the Great Bear, the name *Carlewayne-sterre* occurs applied to the star Arcturus.

a **1000** *Ags. Man. Astron.* in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 16 Arhcton hatte an tungol on norð dæle, se hæfð seofon steorran and is ge-haten septemtrio, þone hatað læwede menn Carleswæn. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. XXXV, Arcturus is comynly clepid in Englis Cherlemaynes wayne. **1468** *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 59 *Artophilaxe*, the carle wensterre. *Arturus, quoddam signum celeste: anglice*, a carwaynesterre. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charelwayn [*v.r.* Charlewayn], *arthurus plaustrum*. *a* **1491** J. ROUS *Hist. Regum Angl.* (1716) 30 Ursæ majoris, vulgariter dictæ Charlmons wayn. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 151 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. **1593** FALE *Dialling* 56 The greater Beare called also Charles Waine, and of country men, the plough. **1600** TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* ii, Now are they mounted into Carols waine. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 The starres of the eelestial beare [*marg. note*, Charlemaine his waine]. *a* **1626** DAVIES *Poems* (Grosart) II. 237 (A. S. Palmer) Those bright starres..Which English Shepheards, Charles his waine, do name; But more this Ile is Charles, his waine, Since Charles her royall wagoner became. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.) Charles his Cart (which we by custome call Charles his wane) is most gloriously stellifide. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 248 He had fixed them in their stations after the fashion of a Charlewaine. **1654** R. VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* III. 74 Sevn Stars..Which are by vulgar *Charlmaigne Wain* named. **1832** TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* 12 Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. **1876** J. F. BLAKE *Astron. Myths* 59 (A. S. Palmer) In England it goes by the name of 'King Charles' Wain'.

Charleston ('tʃɑ:lstən, -lz-). orig. *U.S.* Also charleston. [f. *Charleston*, the capital city of Charleston county, S. Carolina, U.S.] A ballroom dance characterized by side kicks from the knee. Hence **'Charleston** *v. intr.*, to dance the Charleston; **'Charlestoner**; **'Charlestoning** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1923 C. MACK & J. JOHNSON (*title of song*) Charleston. **1925** *N.Y. Times* 26 July 23/2, I have no objection to a person dancing their feet and head off,..but I think it best that they keep away from the Charleston. **1926** *Glasgow Herald* 7 June 8 In these days of fox trots and Charlestons it is refreshing to watch such clean dancing. **1927** *Punch* 9 Feb. 168/1 Charlestoning nymphs. **1927** *Daily Mail* 7 Apr. 10/7 Charlestoners can Charleston quite as well to it. **1928** D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix II* (1968) 525 'Do you Charleston?' she said. **1958** B. NICHOLS *Sweet & Twenties* xi. 139 The Charleston and Rock 'n Roll; is there so much difference after all? **1964** *Punch* 20 May 762/3 A world of knobbly knees and Charlestoning.

†**'charlet.** *Obs.* Also 7 charlett. [cf. OF. *charlet* 'sorte de vase'; also CHARLOTTE.]

A kind of custard containing milk, eggs, brayed pork, and seasoning, boiled to a curd.

?*c* **1390** *Form of Cury* 27 Charlet and charlet yforced. *c* **1425** *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) (1888) 17 Charlette (*recipe*)..Charlet a-forcyd ryally (*recipe*). *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charlet, dyschemete, *pepo*. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 273 Gelly, mortrus, creme almondes, blaunche manger, iussel, and charlet, cabage, and nombles of a dere, ben good; & all other potage beware of. *c* **1631** *Turnam. Totenham* 277 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 95 Chese crustis in charlett As red as any scarlette.

Charlewaine, obs. form of CHARLES's WAIN.

Charley, Charlie ('tʃɑ:lɪ), *colloq.* [a familiar variant of *Charles*.]

1. The name formerly given to a night-watchman.

[The origin is unknown: some have conjeetured 'because Charles I in 1640 extended and improved the watch system in the metropolis'.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Charley*, a watchman, *Charley-ken*, a watch-box. **1823** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1628 No *Charlies* have they now. *a* **1845** HOOD *Tale of Trump.* lv, That other old woman, the parish Charley! **1852** *Bentley's Misc.* I June 620 Oh, those dear old 'Charlies' of the Dogberry school! **1856** STRANG *Glasgow & Clubs* 413 Boxing a Charley..was an affair of weekly occurrence.

2. A small triangular beard extending from the under lip, and ending in a point a little below the chin; well-known in the portraits of Charles I and his contemporaries.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. I. 295/2 With white pantaloons, watch chains and Wellingtons, and a charley at their under lip. *a* **1841** HOOK *Widow* X. 145 He..wore..a Charley on his under lip. **1861** TAYLOR *Antiq. Falkland* 43 That square, short man..wearing a moustache and Charlie is William Laud.

3. Applied as a proper name to the fox.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. (D.) A nice little gorse..where abideth poor Charley. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (D.) 'You don't know Charley, I ean see,' said Halbert.

4. *pl.* A woman's breasts. *slang.*

1874 in HOTTEN *Slang. Dict.* **1940** 'H. GREEN' *Pack my Bag* 231 Foxes are known as Charleys and so in some circles are women's breasts. I made some joke about how many people went after Charleys. **1947** D. M. DAVIN *Gorse blooms Pale* 200 An Iti bint..with bonzer black eyes and nice charlies. **1957** P. WILDEBLOOD *Main Chance* 199 Carrying her famous bosom before her like thc tray of an usherette, she was disconcerted to hear..a nasal cry of: 'Coo, look at them charlies!'

5. *Army slang.* (See quot.)

1919 *War Terms* in *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 695/1 'Old Charlie', the pack—an Old Army phrase now dying out, I think. *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 727/2 The infantryman's pack was his 'Charlie', his haversack was a 'Young' or 'Little Charlie'.

6. A fool, simpleton, esp. a *proper, right Charley*. *slang.*

1946 *Amer. Speech* XXI. 238/1 *Charlie*, one [a soldier] who cannot understand orders and so makes foolish mistakes. **1957** *Listener* 15 Aug. 252/1 The plebeian engineer was a proper Charlie to let himself be roped in for it. **1961** SIMPSON & GALTON *Four Hancock Scripts* 15, I felt a right Charlie coming through the customs in this lot.

7. (Also **Mr. Charlie**.) A white man. *U.S. Negro slang.*

1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 340/1 *Mister Charlie*, a white man. Some Negro use. **1965** J. BALDWIN in J. H. Clarke *Harlem* 175 He is assured.. his ancestors were happy, shiftless, watermelon-eating darkies who loved Mr. Charlie and Miss Ann. **1965** L. HAIRSTON *Ibid.* 292 They all was beamin' like they had Charley's number; and Charley was settin' there fussin'. **1967** *Guardian* 11 Jan. 11/4 Stokely Carmichael was there promising 'Mr. Charlie's' doomsday.

8. *U.S. Services' slang.* The North Vietnamese and Vietcong; esp. a North Vietnamese or Vietcong soldier.

1965 *Newsweek* 20 Sept. 26/2 A Ranger captain..shouted: 'Don't you tell me Charlie [GI slang for Vietcong] isn't hiding here!'..The rubber planter..answered 'Charlie? Who is Charlie?' The plantation manager, of course, knew perfectly well who Charlie was. **1966** *New Statesman* 14 Oct. 549/2 Friendly forces have made contact with Charlie and a fire fight followed. **1967** M. MCCARTHY *Vietnam* 9 If he called them 'Charlie'.., he was either an infatuated civilian, a low-grade primitive in uniform, or a fatuous military mouthpiece.

9. Used as adj.: Afraid, cowardly, esp. in phr. *to turn Charlie*. *slang.*

1954 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* II. xvi. 217 You turn Charlie and we'll do ya. **1958** F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* 61, I was dead charlie and little fairies were having a right game in my guts.

Charley-horse, charley horse ('tʃɑ:lɪhɔ:s). *N. Amer. slang.* [Origin uncertain.] Stiffness or cramp in the arm or leg, esp. in baseball players.

1888 M. J. KELLEY *Play Ball* 21, I could dance in those days, because, you see, I never was bothered with 'Charley Horse'. **1889** *Cincinnati Comm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 15/1 Mac was affected with a 'Charley-horse' and that ended his ball-playing for 1888. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 Oct. 11/4 Pulled tendon, or 'charley-horse' in right leg; torn loose again Monday. **1947** *Sooner Mag.* (Norman, Okla.) Nov. 14/2 The day before the first scheduled game with Oklahoma City he suffered a charley-horse. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 11 July 32/8 Rookie centre Gordon Judges departed in the second half suffering a severe charley horse in his left thigh.

charley-pitcher. *slang*. A thimble-rigger.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 'Charley-pitchers,' the knavish gentry who pursue the games of 'under seven or over seven', 'red, black, leather and star', or inveigle the unwary with 'three little thimbles and one small pea'. **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. ix. 100 'Charley-pitchers', who gained an honourable livelihood with the thimble and the pea.

charling. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? Snarling.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 108 This charling Ape, with counterfeits and lies.

charlock ('tʃɑ:lək). Forms: 1 cerlic, 5–6 carlok(e, 6–7 carlock(e, charlok, 6–8 chadlock(e, 7 carloc, (9 cherlock), 6– charlock. See also CADLOCK, KEDLOCK. [OE. *cerlic*, *cyrlic* of unknown etymology, probably gave *cherlock*, *charlock*. The forms in *car-*, *ker-*, *cur-*, are not easy to account for phonetically, unless there was also an OE. type *carloc*, *cearloc*. For the forms *chadlock*, *chedlock*, *cadlock*, *kedlock*, (OE. *cedelc*), see KEDLOCK. There appears no basis for the guess that the second syllable is *léac*, 'leek'.]

Popular name of *Sinapis arvensis* or Field Mustard (N.O. *Cruciferæ*); but applied also to other gregarious field-weeds of the same order. **joint-podded charlock**, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

a **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 & 451 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Wiþ hatum omum, nim..cerlices sæd, drince on wine. *c* **1325** *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80/2 Sɛerlok, *caroil*. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carlok, herbe, *eruca*. *a* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 153 *Rapistrum*..anglice kennekel *uel* carlokes. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 *a*, The herbe whiche we call in Englishe Carloke or charloke, or wild cole. **1598** GERARD *Herbal* II. ii. §2. 179 Charlock or Chadlock. *Ibid.* 180 Called Charlock, Kedlock, and Carlock. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Velar*, Others improperly call the Rape Chadlocke or Charlocke. *a* **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 7 Carloc is much higher than the Barly. **1645** WARD *Serm. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but carlock and such like raffe. **1776** WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 82 The name Charlock, or as it is more commonly pronounced in the midland counties, Kedlock..is not confined to one plant only, but is indiscriminately applied to *Sinapis nigra*, *Brassica Napus*, *Sinapis arvensis*, and *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, as one or other of these abound more or less. **1862** LD. PALMERSTON *Sp. at Romsey* 19 Dec., When a man walks over a field of turnips and sees it full of charlock, he must say there is room for some improvement. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 158 Runch, cherlock, chedlock, or Kedlock. [Still called *curlick* in Herts. by the farmers. T. Austin.]

charlot.

1866 *Colonist* (*Belize*) 5 May 2/1 [In enumeration of a ship's cargo] Oil, charlots, and shell.

charlotte ('ʃɑ:lət). [F. *charlotte*: possibly the feminine proper name.] A dish made of apple marmalade covered with crumbs of toasted bread; also, a similar dish made with fruit other than apple. Hence, **charlotte russe**, a dish composed of custard enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake.

1796 J. BARLOW *Hasty-Pudding* i. 9 The Charlotte brown, within whose crusty sides A belly soft the pulpy apple hides. **1807** M. E. RUNDELL *New Syst. Domestic Cookery* (ed. 2) vi. 249 A Charlotte. Cut as many very thin slices of white bread as will cover the bottom and line the sides of a baking dish, but first rub it thick with butter. Put apples, in thin slices, into the dish. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* ser. 3 (1847) 247 They soon played the deuce With a large *Charlotte Russe*. **1846** 'A LADY' *Jewish Manual* 139 Apple charlotte. *Ibid.* 190 Another excellent recipe for a fruit charlotte. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, He would have had jellies and Charlottes Russes, instead of mere broth, chicken and batter pudding. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 246 Charlottes of a thousand fruits. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 *Charlottes*, caky externally, pulpy within. **1899** *Daily News* 15 July 7/5 A Neapolitan Cherry Charlotte. **1946** M. DICKENS *Happy Prisoner* iv. 55 It's apple charlotte, with the top off the milk.

Charlton white. A house-painters' pigment consisting of barium and strontium sulphates with zinc sulphide; = LITHOPONE.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 86 Under the name of Charlton White or silicate paints, Mr. J. B. Orr prepares a range of white paints which have come into extensive use.

charlysche, obs. form of CHURLISH.

charm (tʃɑ:m), *sb.*[1] [ME. *charme*, a. F. *charme* charm:—L. *carmen* song, verse, oracular response, incantation.]

1. a. *orig.* The chanting or recitation of a verse supposed to possess magic power or occult influence; incantation, enchantment; hence, any action, process, verse, sentence, word, or material thing, credited with such properties; a magic spell; a talisman, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28521 With charm and coniurisun, wende i womman to bewile. *c* **1340** *Ayenb.* 43 Be charmes oþer be wychecreft. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1854 To othere woundes and to broken armes Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 19 Ich haue saued with þis charme Of men and of wymmen meny score þousend. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 947 Now thies charmys and enchauntementtes are cheuit to noght. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charme, *incantacio*. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 462 Quhen M. Fabius..wes sittand in his chiar, makand charmis [*præfante carmen*] of his maner to the sacrifice of Goddis. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 67 The serpent..stoppeth hir eares with hir taile, to the end she may not heare the charmes and sorceries of the inchanter. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 31 My Charmes Ile breake, their sences Ile restore. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 336 Any charme, though never so wisely murmur'd. **1676** DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* IV. i. 1955 His Name alone.. Repeated as a Charm. **1817** BYRON *Manfr.* I. i. 35, I call upon ye by the written charm Which gives me power upon you. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 46 A charm..denotes any material object or outward act, the possession or use of which is thought to confer safety or blessing, not by natural operation, but by occult virtues inherent in it, or mystical effects appended to it.

b. Anything worn about the person to avert evil or ensure prosperity; an amulet.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 18 Curse on that Cross..Dead long ygoe, I wote, thou haddest bin, Had not that charme from thee forwarned itt. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 86 An Amulet or Inchantment and Charm hung about one's neck or wrest against witchcraft. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 84 Dame Fulton tied a charm round her neck to prevent her being wounded by any venomous reptile. **1832** LANDER *Exp. Niger* I. xi. 72 The horse's head was loaded with charms and fetishes. **1838–42** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xi. 407 He was very much afraid of thunder and lightning and always carried about with him a seal skin, as a charm against its power.

c. *like a charm*: wonderfully, perfectly. Also *to a charm*.

1845 *Niles' Reg.* 25 Oct. 128/1 The new rig works to a charm. **1851** T. A. BURKE *Polly Peablossom's Wedding* 40 Whenever he became refractory, his wife would stick her thimble on the end of her finger, and hold it up for him to look at—it acted like a charm! **1869** P. T. BARNUM *Struggles & Triumphs* viii. 123 He assured me that he should be able to give his imitations 'to a charm'. **1882** *Philad. Press* 19 Mar. (Th.), The freezing-out process was applied by Mr. Bliss to Cook, and it worked like a charm. **1934** F. N. HART *Crooked Lane* iii. 99 Bill Stirling gave her one the other night, and she said it worked like a charm. **1967** M. SHULMAN *Kill 3* II. i. 59 'It's worked like a charm,' said West.

2. *fig.* (cf. *spell*.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. Prol. 6 Alike bewitched by the charme of lookes. **1665–9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. vii, Cards and Company will give them enough to prove a Charm against Thinking. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 59 On whom the charm of the Roman name had no power.

3. *fig.* **a.** Any quality, attribute, trait, feature, etc., which exerts a fascinating or attractive influence, exciting love or admiration. In *pl.*, esp. of female beauty, great personal attractions.

[**1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 107, I neuer knew a woman so doate vpon a man; surely I thinke you haue charmes, la.. Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I haue no other charmes.] **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 112 All she said and did was full of Charms. **1712–4** POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 4 Scornful virgins who their charms survive. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. §1 Every thing has, in that stage of life, the charm of novelty to recommend it. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 289 Slights every borrow'd charm that dress supplies. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 29 A mole is considered an additional charm. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 When parted by the sea from the charms which had so strongly fascinated him. *Mod.* (Statue) Venus hiding her charms.

b. (without *pl.*) Fascinating quality; charmingness, attractiveness.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 111 Something of the charm of fiction is thrown into the historical composition. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 41 To Diderot we go not for charm of style, but for a store of fertile ideas. **1877** MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 5 Her charm is chiefly dependant upon expression.

c. *charms* (*U.S. slang*): Money.

†4. ? A conjuration, adjuration (cf. CHARM *v.* 6).

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶125 She knocked him up at Midnight, with Charms of Secrecy; for, said she, if my Friends come to know I have been with you, I am undone.

5. A small ornament or trinket worn fastened to a watch-chain or girdle. (From sense 1 b.)

1865 *Look bef. you Leap* I. 227 A small charm in the shape of a heart. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. x. 155 Rose's watch and bunch of charms.

6. *Particle Physics.* One of the quantum properties or flavours that distinguish the different quarks, being possessed only by the *c* quark.

1964 BJØRKEN & GLASHOW in *Physics Lett.* XI. 255/1 A new quantum number 'charm' is violated only by the weak interaction, and the model predicts the existence of many 'charmed' particles. **1975** *Physics Bull.* Apr. 180/3 The new kind of quark, the c quark, would have the same charge and the same (zero) strangeness as the u quark but one unit of charm where the u, d and s quarks have none. **1981** *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 65/1 A total of five flavors have definitely been observed (they are called up, down, strange, charm and bottom) and the existence of a sixth flavor (top) is all but certain.

7. *Comb.*, as **charm-reader**, **-ring**; **charm-bound** pple. and adj.; **charm-built**, **-like**, **-struck**, etc. adjs. **charm-bracelet**, a bracelet hung with charms (sense 5); **charm school**, 'a school in which social graces are taught' (Webster 1961).

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. ix, Inextricably..In this name hath my destiny *charm-bound me. **1804** LEYDEN *Mermaid* ad fin., The charm-bound sailors. [**1910** W. J. LOCKE *Simon Jester* ii. 20 She held up her bracelet, from which dangled some charms.] **1941** L. P. BENJAMIN in J. C. Furnas *How America Lives* (1943) 254 The capable little hands..are so bedecked with *charm bracelets. **1959** *Guardian* 31 Aug. 4/2 The latest fifth-form 'gimmick', in the shape of..a charm bracelet. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 69 Amid her *charm-built towers. **1868** LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 162 *Charm-engirdled isle. **1886** *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 The *charm-reader, the fortune-teller and the medicine man. **1877** W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 133 In the Braybrooke Collection is a bone *charm-ring. **1950** C. M. KORNBLUTH *Little Black Bag* in *Best SF Stories* (1968) 76 I'm going to go to *charm school. **1962** 'L. GREX' *Terror Wears a Smile* viii. 126 Steve Blaine might be top of his class in Charm School, but [etc.]. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 115 Mountain-nymph *charm-struck by the night.

charm (tʃɑ:m), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **charme**. [A dialectal variant of *cherme*, a common 16th c. form of CHIRM, q.v. Perhaps some fancied association with CHARM *sb.*[1], or with L. *carmen*, may have contributed to give this form its literary standing; for an original *chirm* would naturally give later *cherm* and *churm*, but not *charm*, (cf. *fir*, *first*, *bird*, *dirt*, none of which become *ar*).]

1. The blended singing or noise of many birds; the blended voices of school-children, and the like.

[**1530** PALSGR. 617/2 What a cherme these byrdes make, *comment ces oyseaux jargonnent*.] **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 31 *b*, The hymne..which that same heauenly quier of Aungels..syng all together in one charme. **1580** H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 97, I..listened..Unto the small birdes chirping charme. **1584** PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii. 12 Hark, Flora, Faunus, here is melody, A charm of birds. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 233 Thousands of starlings, the noise of whose calling to each other is indescribable..the country folk call it a 'charm', meaning a noise made up of innumerable lesser sounds, each interfering with the other. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* s.v., The coppy's all on a charm. *Ibid.* Whad a charm them childern bin makin i' school. **1886** W. BARNES *Dorset Dial. Charm*, a noise or confusion of voices, as of children or birds.

†2. Song or singing: **a.** of a bird; **b.** of men.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 102 The chirp and charme, and chaunt of euery bird. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 38 The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charmes. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xviii. 5 If..Mævius chaunt his thoughts in brothell charm.

3. A company or flock (of finches, etc.). Cf. CHIRM *sb.* 3.

1810 J. STRUTT *Sports & Pastimes* I ii. 33 A charm of goldfinches. **1930** E. W. HENDY *Wild Exmoor* xvi. 245 A 'charm' of goldfinches joined them. **1936** C. R. ACTON *Sport New Forest* ii. 43 A Forester speaks of a swarm of bees as a 'Charm', which expression arises from the Saxon 'cyrm', a cluster.

charm (tʃɑ:m), *v.*[1] [a. F. *charme-r* (13th c. in Littré), f. *charme* CHARM *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To act upon with or as with a charm or magic, so as to influence, control, subdue, bind, etc.; to put a spell upon; to bewitch, enchant.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2411 Any hymen he charmeþ so, þat hy ne myȝte a-wakye noȝt. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxiii. 288 He enchaunted and charmed oure knyghtis. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* viii. 17, I will sende Cockatrices & serpentes amonge you (which will not be charmed). **1591** FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 13 It is good to drinke in a morning to charme the mist. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 128 Each of these animals have a power of fascinating, or charming birds. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 They wanted me to charm or cure him. *Mod.* Many people still believe in charming warts.

b. Const. *to* and *inf.* (obs.), *from*. Also †*fig.* To persuade or induce *to*, to dissuade *from*.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, If thou canst by magic charm The fiend..From pulling down the branches of the tree. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 129 Ile Charme the Ayre to giue a sound. **1607** —— *Timon* IV. iii. 454 Has almost charm'd me from my Profession, by perswading me to it. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 31 As if Men could be charmed to transplant themselves from their own Native..Country merely by Words. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 440 Nor all her hellish arts Can charm my arrows from their destin'd course.

c. With various extensions; e.g.: *to charm asleep*, *charm away*, *charm out*, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8 He..that..charmyng out your christian mynde hath by enchauntment cast you into this frensye. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 39 This Hydra-Sonne of Warre..Whose dangerous eyes may well be charm'd asleepe. **1611** —— *Cymb.* I. vi. 117 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out. **1712–4** POPE *Rape Lock* v. 20 Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day, Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away. **1762** GOLDSM. *Nash* 26. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 232 To charm that rich prize out of the iron gripe of robbery. **1806** CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 'Twill charm away the fiends. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, When Science..charms Her secret from the latest moon. **1859** —— *Vivien* 330 The charm so taught will charm us both to rest.

2. To endow with supernatural powers or virtues by means of charms; *esp.* to fortify against evil or dangers.

a **1564** BECON *Humble Supplic.* in *Prayers, etc.* (1844) 234 The bishop mumbleth a few Latin words over the child, charmeth him, crosseth him. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 56 Then charm me that I may be invisible. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. (R.) Feed not the Grecians pride; They are not charm'd against your points of steele, nor iron fram'd. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 68, I, in mine owne woe charm'd, Could not finde death.

†b. To mark with a symbol as a charm. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1338/4 A grey Mare..charm'd upon the 4 fetter-lock joints.

3. *intr.* To work charms, use enchantments or spells, practise magic.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 342 Thus charmed Neptanabus. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii[i]. 5 He charmys swa wisely in his crafte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. x. (1495) 763 She heryth not the voys of the charmyng nother comyth out to hym that charmyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii[i]. 5 That she shulde not heare the voyce of the charmer, charme he neuer so wysely. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 163. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §71. 94, I do..give my enemies leave to charm against my Pill.

4. To overcome or subdue, as if by magic power; to calm, soothe, allay, assuage. †*to charm the tongue*: (formerly a very common phrase for) to keep it silent.

c 1540 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 37 Fall you to kyssyng, syr ..Your mother shall charme you, go your wayes. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* xi. (Palfr.) 170 Charme thy tongue, thy belly, and thy privities. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* V. ix. 39 A person..That well could charme his tongue, and time his speach. 1602-9 A. MUNDAY *Palm of Eng.* I. xii, Beroald..receiving him at the point of his launce charmed his attempt. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. 254 The stench of His corps could be charmed with no embalming. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 118 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 285 Mercy gave, to charm the sense of woe, Ideal peace. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 670 The sound of their own language..charmed their rage for the moment.

5. *fig.* To influence, enthral, powerfully attract or engage (the mind, senses, etc.) by beauty, sweetness, or other attractive quality; to fascinate, captivate, bewitch, enchant, delight.

In Shakspere's time, still a strong metaphor from sense 1; but now, from constant use, applied without any thought of this connexion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyn, begylyn or forspekyn, *fascino*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 19 Fortune forbid my out-side haue not charm'd her. 1610 —— *Temp.* IV. i. 178 So I charm'd their eares That Calfe-like they my lowing follow'd. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 360 The moderate Beauty they disclose to the Eye (which is sufficient to please, though not to charm it). 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 787 They..with jocond Music charm his ear. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 17 That's something charms me mightily about London. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶3 He every where charms and pleases us by the Force of his own Genius. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33, I was perfectly charmed with the empress. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 124 What always charmed him in Racine and Boileau ..was that they said what they intended to say. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491, I can tell you a charming tale..And we, Socrates..shall be charmed to listen.

b. *absol.*

1704 POPE *Spring* 76 If Sylvia smiles..vanquish'd nature seems to charm no more. 1732 —— *Ess. Man.* II. 200 The fiery soul abhorr'd in Catiline, In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 107 We..sat on, So much the gathering darkness charm'd.

†6. To conjure, entreat (a person) in some potent name. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 16 She Pyram drencht, and then thus charmes: Speake loue, O speake, how hapned this to thee? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 271 Vpon my knees, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty..That you vnfold to me..Why you are heauy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶15. 239 His learned Counsel..made an Harangue, charming him to be free..in answering to his Questions.

†7. [Prob. with some assoc. with CHARM *sb.*[2]] To temper, tune, play (an instrument or melody).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 118 Here we our slender pipes may safely charme. 1595 —— *Col. Clout* (T.) Charming his oaten pipe unto his peers. 1596 —— *F.Q.* V. ix. 13 Like as the fouler on his guilefull pype Charmes to the birds full many a pleasant lay. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* (1812) 32 O what songs will I charm out.

b. *intr.* (of an instrument): To sound harmoniously. See CHARMING *ppl. a.* 3.

charm *v.*[2], dial. var. of CHIRM: cf. CHARM *sb.*[2]

1881 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/1 The ducks and widgeons go on 'charming'.

charmaid, charman: see CHAR-.

charmante ('ʃɑ:mãt). [Fr., fem. of *charmant*, prop. pres. pple. of *charmer* to CHARM.] A silk fabric with a satin face and a heavy crêpe back. Also *satin charmante*.

1922 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. (Advt.), Satin charmante... For Day and Evening wear. 1923 *Weekly Dispatch* 8 Apr. 12 Charmante... Rich Crepe back quality. In the newest Spring shades.

charmed (tʃɑ:md, in verse also 'tʃɑ:mɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHARM *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Influenced by magic power, bewitched, under a spell.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyd, *incantatus*. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90/1 A farmer had a daughter..who was seized with a lingering disorder..He..persuaded himself that his daughter was charmed. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 112 The charmèd god began An oath.

2. Affected with a magic spell, so as to possess occult powers or qualities; enchanted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 377 (R.) Anoynted wyth the holye chrisme, which he calleth charmed oyle. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 50 He beares a charmed shield, And eke enchaunted armes, that none can perce. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 51 Circe..whose charmèd cup Whoever tasted lost his upright shape. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. xi, The charmed water. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 114 Apollonius..considered the use of charmed rings..essential to quackery.

3. Of persons or lives: Fortified, protected, rendered invulnerable, etc., by a spell or charm.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 12 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable Crests, I beare a charmed Life. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 245 Hence came..the story of Kidd's having a charmed life, and that he had to be twice hanged. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 757/4 General Gordon believes himself to bear a charmed life.

4. a. Fascinated, greatly delighted.

Mod. She sang to a charmed audience.

b. As a conventional colloquial or jocular reply, = I am delighted; I am or shall be very pleased (to do something). Cf. CHARM *v.*[1] 5 a.

1856 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. vii. 384 'So delighted,' said Mrs. Merdle, 'to resume an acquaintance so inauspiciously begun at Martigny.' 'At Martigny, of course,' said Fanny, 'Charmed, I am sure!' 1920 WODEHOUSE *Jill the Reckless* i. 18 'Like you,' mumbled Freddie, 'to meet my friends. Lady Underhill. Mr. Devereux.' 'Charmed,' said Ronnie affably. 1930 E. WAUGH *Vile Bodies* v. 82 'Do you mind terribly?' 'Not as much as all that,' said Nina, and added in Cockney, 'Charmed, I'm sure.'

5. *Particle Physics.* Having the property charm (CHARM *sb.*[1] 6).

1964 [see CHARM *sb.*[1] 6]. 1970 *Physical Rev. D* II. 1290/2 We expect the appearance of charmed hadron states. 1979 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 318/2 The charmed quark *c* had been predicted theoretically, and was..needed to explain the slow decay $K_{0L} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$.

charmedly ('tʃɑ:mɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a charmed manner.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 359 But charmedly live on again, And never quite be dying.

charmelaine ('ʃɑ:məleɪn). Also charmaline. [f. F. *charme* CHARM *sb.*[1] + *laine* wool.] A dress material of artificial silk and wool.

1923 *Daily Mail* 5 Feb. 1 Charmaline, a rich fabric of Artificial Silk and Wool, suitable for Day and Evening Dresses. 1923 *Weekly Dispatch* 8 Apr. 12 Crepe Charmaline. 1927 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan., Charmelaine in thirty-eight shades.

charmele, obs. var. of CARMELE, Heath-pea.

1760 POCOCK *Tour Scotl.* (1887) 89 They chew the root of an herb called charmele [*mispr.* charnicle] a..wild liquorice.

charmer ('tʃɑ:mə(r)). [f. CHARM *v.* + -ER[1]; or a. OF. *charmere* (nom. of *charmeur*), f. *charmer*.]

1. One who uses spells and enchantments, or who has magic powers; an enchanter.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Ase doþ þise charmeres and þise wychen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii[i]. 5 He lufes not charmers and venym makers. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxviii. 3 Saul..slew3 hem that hadden chaarmers of devels in the wombe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii[i]. 5. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 57 She was a Charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. *c* 1638 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 56 From..montebanks and charmers..deliver us. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 148 Filling his barbaric court with charmers and sorcerers.

2. One who overcomes, subdues, allays, etc., as if by magic power.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxxii. 10 Faith in God is the great charmer of life's cares.

3. One who possesses great attractiveness or powers of fascination; usually applied to a woman.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, Speak sweet Charmer, Will you be always true? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 232 Thus the sweet charmers warbled o'er the main. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. XXXV, How happy could I be with either Were t'other dear charmer away. 1765 GOLDSM. *Hermit* XXXVIII, Turn, Angelina, ever dear, My charmer, turn to see Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xi. (1876) 223 Mrs. Mountford..(a veteran charmer of fifty). 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 346 Such a charmer of the literary sense as Voltaire.

†4. Applied to a kind of dance. *Obs.*

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. ii. (D.), I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a charmer.

†**'charmeress.** *Obs.* [a. F. *charmeresse*, fem. of *charmeur*: see -ESS.] A female charmer.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 þe deuines and þe wichen and þe charmeresses, þet workeþ be þe dyeules crefte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1261 Phitonesses, charmeresses, Olde wytches.

charmeuse ('ʃɑ:mɜ:z). [Fr., fem. of *charmeur*, agent-n. of *charmer* to CHARM.] A soft smooth silk fabric, having a satin-like surface. Also *attrib.*

1907 *Daily Chron.* 25 Nov. 4/5 The bride is to wear a wonderful robe of soft white satin 'Charmeuse'. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 15/3 The sleeves of the charmeuse frock may be carried out in chiffon or net. 1922 *Daily Mail* 17 Nov. 8 Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, wearing embroidered black charmeuse. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 218 *Charmeuse*, a trade-name for silk, cotton or rayon fabric of satin weave with a dull back and semi-glossy surface.

charmful ('tʃɑ:mfʊl), *a.* [f. CHARM *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of charms or spells, connected with magic; *fig.* full of alluring qualities, charming, delightful.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1687) 13 Bid his charmful Lyre to bring. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Manners* 39 As Fancy breathes her potent spell, Not vain she finds the charmful task. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 151 He is charmful and endearing in his private associations. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* 1091 In our forefathers' weird and charmful creed.

Hence **'charmfulness.**

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 732 There was a charmfulness about his manner.

charming ('tʃɑ:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHARM *v.*[1]]

1. The operation or using of charms; the working of spells; enchantment, incantation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28311, I..folud wiche-crafte and frete, and charmyng. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 In this comandement es forboden..all wychecrafte and charemynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 17 The werste serpentis, to whiche is no charmyng [1382 enchaunting]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 33 Masse..makes their charmings vaine. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i, The charmings of their Priests. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 214 It was supposed that serpents..had also a power of charming. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 36/1 The power of curing diseases by 'charming'.

2. Fascination, charm (*obs.*); now *gerundially*, fascinating, delighting.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* II. xiv. 383 Grant that I may be Ravisht with Thy Charmings. *Mod.* She has lost none of her power of charming.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *charming-cup, -rod, -wand.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D ij, With thy charming wand. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. ii, Mercury Hath travelled this way with his charming-rod. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 272 Chastity and love..whose charming cup is only vertue. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 2 A bloody Sword in one Hand, a charming Rod in the other.

'charming, *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs. rare.* [f. CHARM *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Giving tongue, 'music' (of beagles).

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The..charming of Beagles, gnarring of Puppies.

'charming, *ppl. a.* [f. CHARM *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Using charms; exercising magic power.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxviii. 7 Sechith to me a womman havynge a charmynge goost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charmynge, *incantans, carminans, fascinans*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. vii. 183 And beates downe frute with charming strokes. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. iii. 31 Now helpe ye charming Spelles. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. 550 Her charming Song the Syren sings in vain.

2. a. Fascinating; highly pleasing or delightful to the mind or senses. (At first distinctly *fig.* from 1, but now used without any thought of that, and as a milder word than *enchanting*.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A v b, A Palace, so charming as to hinder furious Mars himself to lay his destructive hands thereon. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Death very yng. Gentleman* 3 O charming youth! in the first opening page. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶3 She is however in my Eye a very charming old Woman. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 60, I love that charming princess, if I may use so familiar an expression. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, Was not Wilkes the..charmingest..man? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 447 Children think variety charming. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 2 The Empress is looking charming.

b. Used ironically.

1893 G. GISSING *Odd Women* I. iv. 95 'If you are long away you find the table cleared.' 'Charming arrangement!' 1959 SIMPSON & GALTON *Hancock* 63 *Doctor*: I don't know and I don't care. *Tony*: Charming. That's the medical profession for you. 1969 *Listener* 3 July 29/1 This young man falls into bad 18th-century company, made here deliberately similar to bad 20th-century company. 'Charming. That's just made my day,' they say. 1977 *Times* 18 Oct. 3/2 Mr Greig had said he and his advisers would have to go away and work on the matter over the weekend to 'throw some mud at you'. Mr. Boycott thought it had been 'charming'.

†3. With a mixture of the sense of CHARM *sb.*[2]

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Pref., ad fin., To follow freely the charming pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief. 1671 —— *P.R.* II. 363 And all the while harmonious airs were heard Of chiming strings or charming pipes.

charmingly ('tʃɑ:mɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a charming way; enchantingly; fascinatingly; delightfully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 118 A most maiesticke vision, and Harmonious charmingly. 1611 COTGR., *Enchanteusement*, charmingly, inchauntingly. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 154 *note*, Orpheus..was said to play so charmingly, that the Woods and stones moved. 17.. MRS. DELANY *Corr.* (1861) III. 359 That has a good effect, and is charmingly painted. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i, We all behaved charmingly. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 56 Charmingly true to nature.

'charmingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charming; power to charm.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1840 L. HUNT *Leg. Florence* I. iii, Be sure you make your wife well..With some transcendent charmingness.

charmless ('tʃɑ:mlɪs), *a.* [see -LESS.] Destitute of charms; personally unattractive.

1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 5 Ophy Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless. 1856 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 208 The wise woman whom the charmless female of the East consults.

charmlessly ('tʃɑ:mlɪslɪ), *adv.* [f. CHARMLESS *a.* + -LY[2].] In a charmless manner, without charm. So **'charmlessness**, charmless condition.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 74 The Pope school strikes charmlessly on our sense. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Nov. 4/4 One wonders whether the historic associations of the Mansion House will counterbalance its gloom and charmlessness. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Apr. 4 The most charmlessly didactic story that ever was written by the author of 'War and Peace'.

'charmlike, *a.* Like or resembling a charm.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H iij a, Certaine Magike praiers and charmelyke Rosaries. **1647** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) I. 17, Such *Charm-like observations. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vi. 211 There was something charm-like and alluring in the conversation of one who was silent to all others.

charmonium (tʃɑ:'məʊnɪəm). *Particle Physics.* [f. CHARM *sb.*[1] + -ONIUM.] A charmed quark and a charmed antiquark bound to one another.

1975 *Physical Rev. Lett.* XXXIV. 44/1 Another way of seeing that a Coulomb-like picture is not completely correct is to estimate the size of a 'charmonium' atom. **1980** *Sci. News* 9 Feb. 85 How the charmonium states change into one another, resemble one another and differ from one another is extremely important for an understanding of the characteristic called charm and of the chromodynamic force that holds these structures together.

'charmwise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner of a charm, in magical manner.

1647 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., I could never open my mouth Charmwise, nor breath out Spells.

charn(e, obs. form of CHURN.

†**'charneco.** *Obs.* Also -aco, -ico. [According to Steevens, from a village so called near Lisbon.] A kind of wine.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 63 Here's a Cuppe of Charneco. **1594** *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 29 There wanted neither sherry, sack nor charnaco. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 79 The vertue of three cuppes of Charnico. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. 152. **1631** HEYWOOD *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 What wine will you drink?.. Canary or Charnico? [**1775** ASH, *Charneco* (a cant word), any kind of strong liquor which is like to bring drunken fellows to the stocks.]

charnel ('tʃɑ:nəl), *sb.*[1] (and *a.*[1]) [a. OF. *charnel, carnel* in same sense:—late L. *carnāle* 'flæschus' (flesh-house) (Ælfric's *Gloss.*), = *carnārium*, whence OF. *charner, charnier.*]

1. †**a.** A burial-place, cemetery (*obs.*). **b.** A mortuary chapel, a charnel house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 50 For in charnel atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe, Or a kniȝte fram a knaue þere. **1426** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 75 Sir Iohn, preest of þe charnell. **1434** *Ibid.* 96 My body to be beryed anenest the charnell of Poules in Poules chircheyard. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The commune charnell of the Cite. **1598** STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 295 The carriage of those bones from the charnell. **1644** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 69 The vast charnels of bones, tombs, pyramids, and sepulchres, took up much of my time. **1683** *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 394 Supposed to be the Charnal of the Antonine family. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 199 Facing this [Paul's] cross stood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were..piled together. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 156 A chapel..called the Charnel, from whence.. were removed cartloads of human bones.

†**2.** A skeleton. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 199 The monks whereof had caused to be curiously painted, the charnel of a man, which they termed—Death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense: **a.** 'of or pertaining to a charnel', as ***charnel-chapel, -priest, -stool, -vault, -yard***; also ***charnel air, breath, meteor***; **b.** 'that is or serves as a charnel', as CHARNEL-HOUSE, ***charnel-cell, -dungeon, -ocean***; **c.** 'savouring or characteristic of a charnel', as ***charnel-book***: some of which pass into true adjective uses as in B.

1813 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 148 As dies the lamp In *charnel airs, or cavern-damp. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Some are raking in old musty *charnell-books, for old mouldy monosyllables. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 A *charnel-breath so mingles with the temple incense, that boys..will shun the spot. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxii, Ere they left that *charnell-cell. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* II. 42 At the West end of the Area..is a *Charnel Chapelle. **1768** BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxii, Ghosts that to the *charnel-dungeon throng. **1815** MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-worsh.* I. (1850) 163 Lights, like *charnel meteors, burn'd Bluely. **1655** FULLER *Waltham Ab.* (1840) 269 [The charge of an obit] to the *charnel-priest, three pence. **1451** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554, 2 *charnel stools in chancel. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 471 Those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in *charnel-vaults and sepulchres. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 131 The half-drunk clown, as he staggers through the church-yard or rather *charnel-yard, to his home.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fit for a charnel, or the remains there preserved; sepulchral; deathlike, ghastly. (Not distinctly separable from prec., the use of the hyphen being unsettled.)

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 193 Something wildly charnel and characteristic of the tomb. **1845** HIRST *Poems* 51 Charnel figures..hurried by. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Dr. of Exile*, Shall split the charnel earth. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 147 In every charnel breast Dead conscience rises slow.

†**charnel** ('tʃɑ:nəl), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 charnaill, -ale, 6 -elle, 6–7 -ell, -aylle, chernell, 8 charnal. [a. OF. *charnel*, prob.:—L. *cardināle*, neut. of *cardināl-is* of or pertaining to a hinge (*cardo, cardin-*); cf. It. *cardinale*, and Sp. *charnela* hinge.] A hinge.

*c***1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1153 On charnaill bandis na[i]ld it full fast and sone. **1488** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 84 Item a ring with a paddok stane with a charnale. **1511** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For ij charnellis and ij barys for þe ovyn ys mowth. **1531** *Ibid.*, For ij new paire of charnellis for the pewys in the Church. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 Charnels that are fixed fast, and beare the doore in frame. **1741** MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 43 The Hinge of a Door or Window..Tradesmen call it Charnal.

b. The hinge of a helmet, on which the beaver and visor moved.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Fyrst they haue hewen and to broke The mighty charnelle of his bassenet And whan his vyser after was of smet..his face naked was and bare. **1510** *Justes at Westmtr.* in Meyrick *Anc. Armour* II. 252 Item who breaketh his spere above the charnell to be allowed ii speres well broken. **1548** HALL *Chron. 12 Hen. VIII* (1809) 612 The Charnell of his Hedde pece..was broken. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 120 His helme..from the charnell vpwards ought to be of three inches at the least. [**1830** JAMES *Darnley* x. 48/2 Broke his spear twice on the very charnel of his helmet.]

†**'charnel,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *charnel*:—L. *carnāl-is* fleshly (Tertullian), f. *carn-em* flesh. A doublet of CARNAL.] = CARNAL, non-spiritual.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 269/4, I desyre no thynges terreyn ne charnel.

†**'charnel,** *v. Obs.* [f. CHARNEL *sb.*[2]] To hinge. Hence **'charneld**, hinged, jointed.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 674 The Duke strake the Kyng on the brow right under the defence of yᵉ hed pece on the verye Coyffe, Scull, or bassenet pece, whereunto the Barbet for power and defence is Charneld, to which coyffe or bassenet never armourer taketh hede for it is evermore covered with the Viser Barbet and Volant pece.

'charnel-house. A house for dead bodies; a house or vault in which the bones of the dead are piled up.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 57 This yere [1548] was put downe the chappell with the charnell howse in Powlles church yerde..and a iiij. or v. C. lode of bones carred in to the feldes and burryd there. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 206 The Charnell house, or place of dead mens sculles for remembrance of death. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 88 Golgotha, the charnell house of the city. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 101 A Charnel House. The Corpses are let down into it from the top. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 655 The sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel-house. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 40 These charnel-houses or ossuary chapels are general.

attrib. **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Said Mrs. Crummles in the same charnel-house voice.

charnico, var. of CHARNECO *Obs.*, a wine.

charnockite ('tʃɑ:nəkaɪt). *Petrography.* [f. the name of Job *Charnock* (d. 1693), founder of Calcutta, whose tombstone is made of this rock, + -ITE[1] 2 b.] Hypersthene-granite; any of a series of rocks containing hypersthene and typically found near Madras. Hence **charno'ckitic** *a.*

1893 T. H. HOLLAND in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* LXII. II. 164 As this is a new type of rock..I would suggest for it the name of *Charnockite*, in honour of the founder of Calcutta. **1937** *Geogr. Jrnl.* LXXXIX. 541 The rock is charnockite. This term indicates an igneous rock which was intruded into the Archaean gneisses and schists. **1939** *Ibid.* XCIII. 533 He found altered charnockitic gneisses.

charoin, var. of *caroine*, CARRION.

Charollais, Charolais ('ʃærəʊleɪ, ‖ʃarɔlɛ). The name of a region of eastern France, used to designate a breed of large white cattle. Also *absol.*

1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* LIV. 193 These half-breds..have the white coat of the Charolais breed... The head is shorter than that of the pure-bred Charolais. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 948/1 Charolles..is the centre for trade in the famous breed of Charolais cattle. **1959** *Times* 10 Mar. 7/6 The suggestion that Charollais bulls might be imported from France..has..aroused considerable opposition. **1963** *Guardian* 30 Oct. 2/7 A Charollais-Friesian cross was compared with Hereford-Friesian, Devon-Friesian, Sussex-Friesian and pure Friesian.

Charon ('kɛərən). [Gr. pr. name.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of the ferryman who conveyed the shades of the departed across the Styx; often used allusively.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 63 3on grislie ferriar to naim Charon hait. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which damp holes breathing out a deadly aire some call *Charoneæ Scrobes*, i. Charons ditches. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 11. **1616** J. LANE *Sqrs. Tale* IX. 304 Yowr lives for him shall goe to Carons ferrie. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxii, The other side Of Charon's ferry. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men.* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 329 This Charon ferries them all over in his boat ..and all gather one grimness of hue and style.

2. Ferry-man. (*humorous.*)

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 He had acted as Charon of the Dee at Banchory. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 361 The gentlemanly-looking Charon, whose negro slaves work the boat.

Hence **Cha'ronic**, *a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* I. 359 The brethren of this Charonic society.

†**'charope,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. χαροπ-ός glad-eyed.] Cheerful, bright.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 131 A good amiable charope Eye, not very concave nor preminent.

charoset(h (xə'rəʊsɛθ, -sɛt). *Judaism.* Also charoises, haroses, haroset(h. [Heb. *ḥ*ᵃ*rôseṯ*, f. *ḥarsîṯ* potter's clay.] A mixture of apples, nuts, spices, etc., eaten ceremonially at the Passover seder service, symbolizing the clay mixed by the Israelites during their slavery in Egypt.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 344/1 The bitter herbs and unleavened cakes were dipped in a kind of sweet sauce called haróseth. **1891** M. FRIEDLÄNDER *Jewish Relig.* 381 *Charoseth*, a mixture of apples, almonds, various spices..in which mixture the bitter herbs are dipped. **1893** I. ZANGWILL *Children of Ghetto* (ed. 3) I. xxii. 205 *Charoises*! (a sweet mixture), *Charoises*! *Moroire*! (bitter herb). **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 9/3 Some 'charoset', balls of almonds, apples, and various spices. **1957** L. STERN *Midas Touch* III. xx. 152 *Haroses*..almonds, raisins and apples, finely chopped in wine and cinnamon. **1959** *Jerusalem Post* 24 Apr. 5/4 The *maror*, the bitter herbs,..are dipped in an elaborately prepared paste of almonds, apples, wine and whatever else can contribute to making it sweet and sticky, the *haroset*.

charotte, obs. form of CHARET or CHARIOT *sb.*

*?a***1400** *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottez chokkefulle charegyde with golde.

‖**charpie** ('ʃɑ:pi:, ʃarpi). Also -pee. [Fr.; pa. pple. fem. of OF. *charpir* to card: see CARPET.] Old linen unravelled into short ends of thread for surgical dressings; 'very narrow, thread-like strips of linen torn off so as to leave fringed edges'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Arsenic*, He directs..dry *charpee* at each dressing. **1807–26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 71 A bit of charpie. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 347 The dry charpee is found to irritate the surfaces of some abscesses. **1872** COHEN *Dis. Throat* 94 This deposit is detached, as by a pledget of charpie.

‖**charpoy** ('tʃɑ:pɔɪ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also charpai. [a. Urdū *chārpāī*, f. Pers. *chahār-pāī* four-footed.] The common light Indian bedstead.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 97 A camp-table, a camp-stool or folding-chair, a charpoy or bedstead. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 138 He attempted to rise from the charpai. **1885** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 80/2 The native bed, or charpoy, a web of netting stretched on four short legs.

Charpy ('ʃɑ:pɪ). *Metallurgy.* The name of A. G. A. *Charpy* (1865–1945), French engineer, used to designate a device or method for measuring the strength of metals under impact.

1915 J. J. THOMAS in *Amer. Soc. Test. Materials Proc.* XV. 62 The Charpy impact test appears to differentiate between steels of various degrees of brittleness. *Ibid.* 63 Experiments made with the Charpy impact machine, for the purpose of determining how the shock-resisting qualities of various steels are affected by heat treatment. *Ibid.* 76 Six transverse Charpy test specimens were machined. **1931** BATSON & HYDE *Mechanical Testing* xix. 332 (*heading*) The Charpy Pendulum Machine. *Ibid.*, The small Charpy machine has a striking energy of about 30 kilogrammeters. *Ibid.* 337 Charpy tests on materials correctly and incorrectly heat treated.

‖**charqui** ('tʃɑ:kɪ). Also charquè. [Quichua (Peruvian) *ccharqui* dried slice of flesh or hung beef. The corruption *jerkin* occurs in Captain J. Smith *a* 1612, and *jerk* vb. in Anson *a* 1748.]

Beef prepared for keeping by cutting into thin slices and drying in the wind and sun; 'jerked' beef (the latter being a corruption of this word).

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* II. VIII. ix. 271 [Chili]..supplies [Peru] with wheat..besides sole leather..Grassa, Charqui, and neat tongues. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1873) 260 The miners are allowed a little charqui. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* v. (Skeat) The male deer and some of the..sheep were slaughtered..and their flesh cut into thin slices was distributed among the people, who converted it into charqui. **1871** *Gd. Words* 716 Cattle..the flesh of which is converted into charquè, better known as jerked beef.

attrib. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 7/2 An unlucky prejudice against their meat in the dry or *charqui* state.

Hence **charqued** *a.*, 'jerked'.

1821 *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 87 Charqued beef is, in this district, a great article of exportation.

†**charr.** *Obs. rare.* [? Echoic: but cf. OE. *ceorian* to murmur, complain, which would give a ME. *cherr, charr.*] A term applied to some of the notes of the nightingale.

*a***1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii, Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyrris and charris.

charr, charr-: see CHAR, CHAR-.

charrack, charract, obs. ff. CARRACK, CARAT.

charre, obs. f. CHAR *sb.*[2,3], CHARE *v.*, CHARREY.

charred (tʃɑ:d), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAR *v.*[2] + -ED.[1]] Burnt to carbon, burnt black; also *fig.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 304 Charred sawdust. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. (1869) 178 Burning the wood and then scraping away the charred portion. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 592 A heart..charred with self-indulgence.

charret, -ette, -ot, var. of CHARET.

charrettier: see CHARIOTEER.

†**'charrey, -oy.** *Obs.* Also charry, charré, carroy. [a. OF. *char(r)ei, char(r)oi*, f. *char(r)eyer, char(r)oyer*, variants of *char(r)ier*:—late L. or Romanic *carricare* to CARRY.] The 'carriage' or transport vehicles of an army; *rarely* a carriage, car, or chariot.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5097 His bestes .. That drowen and ledden his charrey. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8067 To kepe wele hir charrois, Her astore and her harnois. *Ibid.* 4787 Carroy. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 123 So gret rowme held thar charre. 1640 *Witt's Recreat.* (Nares s.v. *Charet*) We'll pluck the wheels from th' charry of the sun.

'charring, *vbl. sb.*[1] The action of the vb. CHAR; burning to charcoal. Also *attrib.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 130 The charring of the coal in their vicinity. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 24 Charcoal might be started at once from its charring place to close vessels. 1878 PARKES *Man. Pract. Hygiene* i. (ed. 5) 31 The charring of the Casks was more effectual than the immersion [of pieces of charcoal].

charring, *vbl. sb.*[2], var. of CHARING.

charriot, charry, etc.: see CHARIOT, etc.

charro ('tʃɑ:rəʊ). [Mexican Sp., a. Sp. *charro* rustic, country-like.] A Mexican cowboy, usu. dressed very decoratively. Also *attrib.*

1926 D. H. LAWRENCE *Plumed Serp.* XXV. 395 They rode about in resplendent charro dress. 1934 A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 286 Four *charros*, magnificently hatted, armed and caparisoned. 1948 *Pix* (Austral.) 28 Aug. 10 (*caption*) A mounted charro (cowboy) snakes his lariat out in a perfect throw, born of long practice. 1966 *Punch* 9 Mar. 364/1 *Mariachis* are large, even outsized men. They sport elaborate *charro* costume, from fancy boots to huge sombreros.

charry ('tʃɑ:rɪ), *a.* [f. CHAR *v.*[2] or CHAR-COAL.] Of the nature of charcoal or a charred substance.

1786 C. WEBSTER *Edin. New Dispens.* (1791) 58 The residuum [of the bitumen] is a charry matter. 1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Casks fired in the making, till a thin charry matter is formed over the whole internal surface of the staves, will preserve the water .. sweet. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 712 At 428° it [Berberite] swells and leaves a charry residue, having a strong metallic lustre.

charry. *colloq.* Variant of CHARA[2]. Cf. SHARRY.

1926 *Brit. Weekly* 1 July 267/2 The motor-omnibus .. is another formidable competitor to the 'charry'.

‖**charshaf** ('tʃarʃaf). Also charchaf, tcharchaf(f. [Turk. *çarşaf*, orig. an all-encompassing outer garment for women, worn with a veil, f. Pers. *chādar-i-shab* bed-sheet.] In Turkey and some Balkan countries: a headscarf worn by women, a remnant of the veil formerly worn.

1926 A. GOODRICH-FREER *Things seen in Constantinople* v. 59 The athletic activity of the modern girl is the more surprising that the *tcharchaf*, elegant and becoming as it is, is not practical for active sports, especially as it is usually made of silk. 1928 *Blackw. Mag.* July 85/1 She threw off the silken charchaf that hid her beauty. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Apr. 275/1 Visitors to the Balkans .. come away with the impression that the *yashmak* and the *tcharchaff*, that long black garment which veils Albanian women .. are picturesque survivals worn to please .. the tourist. 1943 G. W. PRICE in C. Knox *For ever England* 197 His English-born wife .. continued to live the veiled .. life of a Turkish woman. Moving about the streets of Constantinople shrouded in her black *tchartchaf* and veil, she sometimes saw English people. 1955 V. NABOKOV *Lolita* (1958) I. xi. 55 Is it because there is always delight in the semi-translucent mystery, the flowing charshaf, through which the flesh and the eye you alone are elected to know smile in passing at you alone? 1963 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/6 Over the head she wore the traditional *charshaf* or headscarf which is what is left of the veil today in Turkey; it covered her chin and came well down on her forehead. 1972 D. HOTHAM *Turks* iii. 30 Highly symbolic of the Reaction, in the eyes of the Kemalists, is the black headscarf worn by women, known as the *Charshaf*. This is not the same as the veil .. women in backward parts of the country use the black headscarf to cover their faces, almost as if it were a veil. 1986 *Times* 10 Nov. 10/7 The increasing number of women in *charshaf*, the Muslim black headscarf, that one notices in the streets of Istanbul.

charsley, obs. form of SCARCELY.

chart (tʃɑ:t), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 charte, (charde). [a. OF. *charte* card, map, etc.:—L. *carta*, *charta* 'paper, leaf of paper', later also 'card, chart, map', etc. *Charte* was the native Fr. repr. of L. *carta*; but already in 14th c. the It. equivalent *carta* was introduced for a 'playing-card', in the adapted form *carte*, which was gradually extended by the 17th c. to all senses of the native *charte*, and at length superseded it. *Carte* gave the Eng. CARTE and *carde*, CARD (q.v.), both used in 15–17th c. in the sense of 'chart, map'; but late in the 16th c. *charte* was introduced in this sense, for which it became the accepted term. Branches II, III, represent mod.F. *carte* and L. *charta*.]

I. A map or chart.

1. a. A map. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. Ljb, One fayre carde or mappe. *Ibid.* xxxv. Lijb, Appoynting the lengthe of your myle according as you desire to haue your charte great or small. *Ibid.* Liij, Diuide the circle at the myddes of your map into 32 partes, pulling out straight lines fro the centre to the vttermost bounds of the charte. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. 167 The Geographicall Mappe is twofold: either the Plaine Chart or the Planispheare. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, also a Map or other Draught. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Plain Charts are those wherein the meridians and parallels are exhibited by right lines parallel to each other. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 97 Mr. Gerrard Mercator, a Fleming, in 1556 published a similar chart .. whence called Mercator's Chart.

b. *spec.* (short for *sea-chart*): A map for the use of navigators; a delineation of a portion of the sea, indicating the outline of the coasts, the position of rocks, sandbanks, channels, anchorages, etc. Also *fig.*; and in *comb.*, as *chart-box*, *-wright*; **chart-house**, **-room**, an apartment in a ship, in which the charts, navigating instruments, etc., are kept.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, or *Cart*, a Sea-Cart. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443, I do not find it set down on any Sea Chart. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chart*, is a Draught projected for the use of Seamen, discovering the Sea-coasts, Sands, Rocks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 174 ¶1 He .. ought to make some improvements in the chart of life, by marking the rocks on which he has been dashed. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 35 The Doctor .. was apt to be offended if any one called his work a Map: he would have it called a Chart; and yet in strictness I think it cannot be called so, since we have appropriated this word to Sea-affairs. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXI, A chart .. points out .. the peculiarities of his navigation. 1854 ADM. SMYTH *Mediterranean* (L.) The more recent plans .. reveal the awful neglect of our modern chartwrights. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 Our navigation is safer for the chart. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 The Chart-room .. with ranges of shelves stocked with charts and hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological instruments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.*, We speak of the plan of an estate, the map of a country, the chart of an ocean. 1891 H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER *In Conning Tower* 29, I was standing close to the chart house on the upper bridge. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 4/4 The chart-house door. 1937 *Discovery* Jan. 23/2 The chart-room scale.

c. An outline map for other than purely geographical purposes, as a ***magnetic chart***, ***chart of temperature***; also, a plan of military operations, or the route of an expedition; an itinerary.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 307 He was not .. contented to see them [battles] drawn .. in Charts and Maps. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., These Peutingerian Military Charts .. appear too faint a Resemblance. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 56 Making maps or charts of his route. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic charts .. present, at one view, the variations and dip of the needle for all parts of the world.

d. A musical arrangement or score. *colloq.*

1957 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 18 Aug. 26 *Charts*, musical arrangements. 1966 *Crescendo* June 20 His arranging activities started about fifteen years ago with a chart for a Victor Feldman date on Melodisc.

2. A graphical representation (by means of curves or the like) of the fluctuations of any variable magnitude, such as temperature, barometric pressure, prices, population, etc.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 228 The temperature chart, fig. 42, is interesting. *Mod.* A barometric chart.

3. a. A sheet bearing information of any kind arranged in a tabular form.

1840 (*title*) Gentone's Chart of Inheritance. 1846 (*title*) Historical Chart of the Sovereigns of England. 1851 (*title*) Genealogical Chart of the Descent of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 57 The screen unfolds its many coloured chart. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. §2. 114 [When] we turn to the Social World of men, the pantheistic chart is folded up. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 3 Feb., A chart of the condition of Europe. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 26 This rude chart of religious thought. *Mod.* 'Not a portrait, a mere chart of his face'.

c. *spec.* A list of the gramophone records or tunes that are most popular at a particular time. Also *transf.* and *Comb.*

1963 *The Beatles* 3 More chart-topping discs on the way; more packed audiences to drown the frantic beat with cheering. 1965 *Melody Maker* 3 Apr. 11/2 'Little Things' looks as though it will climb high up the chart. 1965 *New Statesman* 16 Apr. 598/3 If Mr Stewart is top of the Tory pops, other ministers are also high up in the charts. 1967 *Scottish Daily Mail* 17 Oct. 14 Engelbert Humperdinck's six-week-long reign at the top of the charts with *The Last Waltz* has finally been broken by the Bee Gees with *Massachusetts*.

II. In other senses of F. *carte*, OF. *charte*.

†4. ***blank chart*** (= OF. *charte blanche*, mod.F. *carte blanche*): a blank paper to be filled up at discretion. *Obs.*

1707 *Chart Blanch*; 1712 *Charte Blanche* (see CARTE BLANCHE). 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Parl.* 247 The Necessity of sending, almost, a blank Chart to the Treaty.

†5. = CARD *sb.*[2] in several senses: a. An ordinary card. b. A playing-card. c. The compass-card.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 227 And practis'd all the Tricks upon the Charts. 1704-32 *Gentleman Instruct.* 412 (D.) The discovery of the chart is but of late standing, tho' of great importance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Compass*, The mariner's compass with a chart, is much less dangerously moved than the common compass with a bare needle. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 241 One of the brightest [rays] .. fell on the chart.

III. = L. *charta* in mediæval senses.

†6. A charter, grant, title-deed; a deed or document of any kind. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Chart*, a writing, a written deed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chart*, paper, parchment or anything to write on; also a writing or written deed. 1673 SIR P. LEYCESTER *Hist. Antiq.* II. Proleg., Some other Chartes of this Hugh I have met withal. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. ii. 2 A series of royal charts or instruments. *Ibid.* 74 Hebrew rolls and charts, relating to their estates in England .. are now .. in the Tower.

chart (tʃɑ:t), *v.* [f. CHART *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make a chart of; to lay down in a chart; to map.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 114 The idea of actually charting these profound regions. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 254 A large indentation which they had seen and charted. 1879 *Times* 5 June, The great outlines of the ocean bed have been charted. 1885 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 172. 119 To chart every single star .. in its proper place.

b. *fig.* To figure as in a chart; to outline.

1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 97 The world .. charts us all in its coarse blacks or whites.

Hence **'charted** *ppl. a.*, **'charting** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 455 A star .. that stood not in the chartings of his heaven-inquiring seer. 1857 I. TAYLOR *World of M.* 831 The charted pathway of direct knowledge.

‖**charta** ('kɑ:tə). [L. *charta*, *carta* papyrus, a leaf of papyrus, paper, a paper, writing, document, ad. Gr. χάρτης a leaf of papyrus or paper. The common med.L. for legal writing, charter.]

†1. In OE. form *carta*: Paper, letter. (Later only as Latin.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 202 Alecȝe ða sealfe on hatne claþ oððe cartan. *c* 1000 *Nicod.* xx, Hiȝ hym tosendon ane cartan, seo wæs þus awriten.

2. A CHARTER. Also used *fig.*

1698 NORRIS *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 329 The Divine Law, which is her Original Charta. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* line 532 And if, ne'ertheless That good day's sun delivered to the vines No charta.

b. *esp.* in MAGNA CHARTA, the Great Charter of English Liberties.

chartaceous, cartaceous (kɑ:'teɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *c(h)artāce-us*, f. *charta* paper: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of paper, made of paper; papery.

1655 R. FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 234 Rejoice ye herrings .. Salmasius .. is preparing chartaceous jackets to invest you all. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 610 Inclosed in chartaceous bags. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Chartaceous*, having the texture of writing-paper.

chartale, -el(l, obs. variants of CARTEL.

'chartaline, *a.* [factitious term f. L. *charta* paper.] Trade name for a thick paper produced as a material for blankets.

1880 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. (*Advt.*) Manufacturers of the chartaline blanket. 1883 *Newsp. Advt.* One Chartaline Blanket is as warm as two pairs of Woollen Blankets.

charte, obs. form of CHART.

charte(e, variant of CHERTE, *Obs.*, dearness.

charted, *pa. pple.* of CHART *v.*

charter ('tʃɑ:tə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 chartre, (3 cartre), 5 chartour, -yr, (-yre), -ere, (7 carter), 5- charter. [ME. *chartre*, a. OF. *chartre*, ONF. *cartre* (for **cartle*):—L. *cartula* charter, lit. small paper or writing, dim. of *carta*, *charta* paper. Cf. CHAPTER, F. *chapitre*:—L. *capitulum*.]

lit. A leaf of paper (in OE. called *bóc*, BOOK); a legal document or 'deed' written (usually) upon a single sheet of paper, parchment, or other material, by which grants, cessions, contracts, and other transactions are confirmed and ratified.

1292 BRITTON II. viii. *De chartres.* Quant al garnement de escrit, qe home apele chartre, fet a saver qe en moutz des maneres sount chartres.

1. A written document delivered by the sovereign or legislature:

a. granting privileges to, or recognizing rights of, the people, or of certain classes or individuals.

Great Charter, that signed by King John guaranteeing the fundamental liberties of the English people: see MAGNA CHARTA. ***Charter of the Forest*** (*Charta Forestæ*), a charter conceded by Henry III in 1217, and revised 1224, restraining the severity of the forest laws of previous reigns.

?*a* 1250 [*Forged*] *Charter Æðelstan* (dated 939) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Æðelstan .. grantye and confirmye by ðisse minre chartre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 77 þe emperour with god cartre, & mid ys owne cel, Hym ȝef of þe se .. þe warde .. þis false mon wende þo mid his cartre a-boute. *Ibid.* 498 Alle hor chartren ywis, That adde of is fader .. Of franchise & of other thing, al clene were vndo. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 88b/1 The Kynge made to them two charters .. the great chartrye of fraunchyses, and .. the charter of forest. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 A charter, *diploma*. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 65 The great Charter of England .. for which the Englishmen had no lesse striven, than the Trojans for their Helena. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 48 Our Substitutes at home shall haue Blanke-charters: Whereto .. They shall subscribe them for large summes of Gold. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 276 Charters are donations of the sovereign; and not laws, but exemptions from law. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 135 The language of the great charter is, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 163 When King Edward I created the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall, he gave him a charter, by which he granted to him the name and honour of Duke of Cornwall. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. i, There is but one nobility, and Nature signs its charter. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. x. 179 The second great charter of Roman liberties. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 27 The

Charter of the Forest..was a great measure of relief; the inhabitants of the counties not living within the forests are released from the duty of attending the courts except on special summons; the forests made in the last two reigns are disafforested; much of the vexatious legislation of Henry II is annulled.

†**b.** granting pardon. Hence *to have one's charter* = to receive pardon. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Havelok* 676 And with þi chartre make [me] fre. **1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxiv. (1859) 38 Oure lordes graunt and chartre of pardon. **1468** Fabyan in *Plumpton Corr.* 18 Whan they shulde have been hanged, there chartours were shewyd, & so preservyd. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 323 Maister John hume had his chartre and was pardoned by the kyng. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Why almyghty god sholde gyue his..charter of pardon to man. *a* **1626** Bacon *Maxims Com. Law* xi. 49 If a man be attainted and have a charter of pardon.

c. creating or incorporating a borough, university, company, or other corporation.

1474 *Act 12 & 13 Edw. IV*, in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* (1869) 8 Among certeyn liberties and privileges by charters..graunted unto the Chaunceller and Scolers of the said universite. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 39 If you denie it, let the danger light Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedome. **1680** Prideaux *Lett.* (1875) 78 The University will be at large to act according to the utmost extent of their charter. **1684** *Ibid.* 136 Ye University concern is about ye town carter..to induce them to surrender it, ye Earle of Abington promised them ye addition of several new grants. **1725** Berkeley *Proposal etc.* Wks. III. 218 If his Majesty would graciously please to grant a Charter for a College. **1765-9** Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 204 The king's charter either creating new or reviving old boroughs. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 888 The Royal Exchange Assurance and the London Assurance Companies were established by charters, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1720. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 497 The main question..was the renewal of the Company's charter. **1861** Buckle *Civilis.* II. viii. 575 The earliest charter was granted to an English town in the twelfth century.

d. *People's Charter*: the name given to the famous document (published 8 May 1838) embodying the principles and demands of the Chartists.

1838 W. Lovett *Address* (issued in Mch. or Apl.) In the course of a few weeks this Bill will be prepared and printed for circulation, under the title of 'The People's Charter'. **1838** *Northern Star* (Leeds) 6 Aug. 7/2 That this meeting cordially approves of the People's Charter as the outline of an Act to provide for the general representation of the people..in Parliament. **1845** *Penny Cycl. 1st Supp.* I. 331/2 The 'People's Charter'. The principal points of this proposed charter are, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the division of the country into equal electoral districts, the abolition of property qualification in members, and paying them for their services. **1877** C. Mackay *Forty Years' Recoll.* II. 50 The Charter—a document exceedingly well drawn up—derived its name from the French Charter of 1830.

2. A written evidence, instrument, or contract executed between man and man: **a.** *gen.*

c **1270** *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS.) (1887) 290 þe chartre he wrouȝte sone And a-selede hire with is ryng. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 122 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle, With-outen leue of his lorde. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 78/1 And toke a chartre and wrote the conscrypcion of the wedlok. **1494** Fabyan VII. 545 Many blanke chartours were deuysyd and brought into the cytie, whiche many of the moost substancyall men of the same were fayne to seale to theyr payne and charge. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyue to Perron your wyfe this nyght ye charter of her endowry. **1786** Burns *A Dream* xiii, But first hang out, that she'll discern Your hymeneal charter. **1847** C. G. Addison *Law Contracts* I. i. 19 The Normans..caused the ancient Saxon contracts and writings to be sealed ..and gave them the name of charters or Deeds.

b. applied *esp.* to the documents or deeds relating to conveyance of landed property.

c **1386** Chaucer *Merch. T.* 929 Min heritage, toun and tour, I give it yow, makith chartres as yow leste. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charters of lands are writings, deeds, evidences, and instruments, made from one man to an other, upon some estate conveyed or passed between them of lands or tenements. **1656** H. Phillips *Purch. Pattern* (1676) 2 Make thy Charter run To thee, thine Heirs. **1818** Cruise *Digest* I. 259 In Madox's collection of ancient charters there are some leases..which considerably exceed that period. **1885** L. Goodeve *Real Prop.* 286 A record of the gift or alienation [of land], called the Charter of Feoffment.

c. *spec.* A document embodying the contract between owners and merchants for the hire of a ship and safe delivery of the cargo; more fully CHARTER-PARTY. Also, the contract thus made.

1794 in Nicolas' *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 428 He was under no Charter. *Customary clause in Charter-parties*, The Brokerage on this Charter is at the rate of Five per cent.

d. Used *attrib.* of or pertaining to an aircraft hired by contract for a particular purpose, or to a flight in such an aircraft, or to a business firm using such aircraft, etc.

1922 *Flight* XIV. 522/1 In addition to this regular service 16 special-charter flights were made during this period. **1958** 'N. Shute' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 2 He had two Austers for instruction and occasional charter flights. **1960** *Guardian* 26 July 5/4 A charter firm..flew the children free from Nice. **1964** *Financial Times* 3 Mar. 13/5 Nearly all British airlines ..can be called charter airlines in that they will undertake charter flights if asked.

e. *ellipt.* An aircraft, boat, etc., available on charter; a charter holiday or flight.

1959 *Aviation Week* 14 Dec. 36/2 Plenitude of piston equipment for charters as most carriers waited for jets. **1961** *Daily Mail* 15 June 4 We don't normally do charters. **1969** *Which?* Feb. 62/1 (*heading*) Why charters can be cheaper. **1974** K. Millett *Flying* (1975) II. 181 It is Steven who finds the signs for the obscure North Terminal where the charters are. **1979** *United States 1980/81* (Penguin Travel Guides) 186 Best for fishing is Galveston..off piers or from deep-sea charters. **1984** *New Yorker* 14 May 42/3, I was driving a charter to New Orleans.

3. Privilege; immunity; publicly conceded right.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 263 Ye haue a Charter to speake what ye list. **1600** Shaks. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 48, I must haue liberty Wiithall, as large a Charter as the winde. —— *Sonn.* lviii. **1665** Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 67 To impose Names is part of the Peoples Charter. **1805** Wordsworth *Prelude* VI. (1850) 149 And mighty forms seizing a youthful fancy Had given charter to irregular hopes. **1839** De Quincey *Lakes* Wks. II. 167 Every man..must grant a charter of large enthusiasm to such an occasion.

†**4.** As a rendering of L. *charta* taken: Paper; a paper, writing, letter, document, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* Prol., Ioyne the epistil whom joyneth presthood; 3he, the chartre twynne not [Vulg. *ne dividat charta*], whom the looue of Crist knytteth. —— *Job* vii. 16 And the chartre taken [*accepta charta*], thei maden the conscripcioun of the wedloc.

5. *Comb.*, as *charter-beer*, *-box*, *-chest*, *-room*; **charter-bond** = CHARTER-PARTY; **charter-boy**, a boy on the Charter-house foundation; **charter-brother**, an inmate and pensioner of the Charter-house; **charter-colony**, a colony founded by Royal Charter; **charter-day**, a day appointed by charter for some special purpose; **charter-exemption**, exemption from taxes, etc. by Royal Charter; **charter-government**, a government founded by Royal Charter; **charter-hand** = COURT-HAND; **charter-hold** (see CHARTER-LAND); †**charter-horn**, a horn used as a charter or instrument of conveyance; †**charter-man**, ? licentiate, ? licenser; **charter-park**, a park held by charter; †**charter-patent**, a letter-patent; **charter-system**, the system of working a mine by a CHARTERMASTER; †**charter-tailzie**, charter of entail: see TAILYE. See also CHARTER-HOUSE, -LAND, -MASTER, -PARTY, -SCHOOL.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 156 A kind of beer called *Charter beer. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* 172 He would forfeit his *charter-bond. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 If all remedy fails, right of revolution is at the bottom of his *charter-box. **1866** Carlyle *Inaug. Address* 181 Compiled out of all kinds of parchments, *charter-chests. **1881** J. Russell *Haigs* 11 Those in the charter-chest of the family date from 1425 onwards. **1766** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 There are several sorts of colonies in British America: the *charter-colonies, the proprietary governments, and the King's colonies. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1007 Upon an omission to elect at the *charter-day, or to do such acts as were by the charter required to be done at certain times..a forfeiture of the charter might be incurred, and the corporation dissolved. **1775** Wesley *Wks.* 1872 XI. 85 The plea of *charter-exemption drops. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 293 The *charter governments were empowered to enact laws, and no ratification by the king was necessary. **1888** J. H. Hessels in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 682/1 The court or *charter hand was used for charters, title-deeds, papal bulls, &c. **1893** [see HAND *sb.* 16]. **1954** N. Denholm-Young *Handwriting in Eng. & Wales* iv. 31 The term Court Hand ..is nowadays used to denote the great variety of hands employed in everyday life, as opposed to book hands, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century... For a time the alternative..term Charter Hand was in vogue, chiefly perhaps among authors associated with the British Museum. **1710** Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 203 His *Charter-hold Lands. **1774** C. Lyttelton in *Archæol.* III. 22 Account of certain *Charter-Horns in the Cathedral of Carlisle. **1683** Dryden *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 333 The *Charter-man in the very Title-page. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3900/4 A *Charter-Park walled about. **1599** Greene *Alphons.* (1861) 291 I seal your *charter-patent. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, There's a parchment book in the *charter-room at Knockwinnock Castle. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., 'Doggies' and 'butties', as they are called by the pitmen, work the mines for the owners, under terms of arrangement known as the '*charter system'. **1634** S. Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 111 I cannot but think, seeing the ends of the earth are given to Christ (and Scotland is the end of the earth, and so we are in Christ's *charter-talizie) but our Lord will keep His possession.

†**'charter**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **chartour**. [a. OF. *chartier*:—L. *c(h)artārium* place for papers, archives.] A repository for charters or deeds.

a **1600** *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) Ane tyne [tin] chartour weyand four pund tua unsis.

charter ('tʃɑ:tə(r)), *v.* [f. CHARTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To grant a charter to; to bestow or establish by charter.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 210 þe thred Robert, charterit, and sesit eftyrwart..þat Lady. **1800** Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* i. 5 The Russia Company..was chartered..in 1555. **1859** C. Barker *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* ii. 48 Early in the reign of Edward III..we find the Goldsmiths' Company chartered.

2. To privilege, license.

1542 Udall tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, He was..chartreed or priuileged from bearyng almaner offices of charge. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* x. 719 If discipline be utterly Relax'd, Vice charter'd, Wickedness let loose. **1879** Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 795 With spreading lands Where pleasure charters all.

3. To hire (a ship or aircraft) by charter-party. Hence *colloq.* to hire (a vehicle, etc.).

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 217/1 They had no vessels of their own, but chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* III. 215 It was impossible to charter a ship for the purpose. **1869** W. Bradwood *The O.V.H.* (1870) 191 To charter a dogcart for the afternoon. **1875** J. Bennet *Winter Medit.* IV. xxi. 638 A carriage may be chartered for a given journey at a certain price. **1933** A. Huxley *Let.* 24 Mar. (1969) 368 Yesterday we joined a party of Americans in chartering an aeroplane to fly to Copan in Honduras, to see the great Maya ruins there.

Hence **'chartering** *vbl. sb.*

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 7 The Company preferred the hiring of ships, called chartering. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 5/2 Chartering limited to sailing vessels.

charterable ('tʃɑ:tərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CHARTER *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being chartered.

In mod. Dicts.

charterage ('tʃɑ:tərɪdʒ). *rare.* [CHARTER *v.* + -AGE.] The practice of chartering.

1806 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Life* (1843) II. 146 Roscoe ..proposes in parliamentary reform the very step to which the adversary could now with least inconvenience accede, so in slave-trade, so in charterage.

†**'charteral**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHARTER *sb.*[1] + -AL[1].] In accordance with a charter.

1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 609 Onlie present 19 persons, q[t]as the Charteral number should have been 24.

Hence **'charterally** *adv.*

1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 505, I could not even by it have acted more Charterallie than I did.

chartered ('tʃɑ:təd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHARTER *v.*]

1. a. Founded, privileged, or protected by charter.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vi. 113 þai gert þe Chanownis be Chartryd. **1780** Cowper *Table-t.* 259 Britain's chartered land. **1800** Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* viii. 257 The Governors..of the different Chartered Companies. **1840** Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxi, There was a foundation or chartered school. **1876** Green *Short Hist.* V. §4 (1882) 239 The fugitive bondsmen found freedom in a flight to chartered towns.

b. *chartered accountant*: an accountant who is qualified according to the rules of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, which received a royal charter in 1880, or of the similar chartered bodies in Scotland or Ireland.

1855 *Index Juridicus*: *Scottish Law List* 612 The Members of the Society of Accountants [in Edinburgh] have adopted the distinctive abbreviate letter of 'C A', Chartered Accountant. **1880** *Accountant* 8 May 5/2 The Members of this Society..are now enrolled as Chartered Accountants. **1955** *Times* 10 May 7/3 He said that chartered accountants had been employed for a long time as umpires in various matters.

2. *fig.* Privileged; licensed.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 48 When he speakes, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. **1783-94** Blake *Songs Exper.*, *London* 3 Near where the charter'd Thames does flow. **1862** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 472 A certain sense of decorum..still preserved its sway over the chartered libertines of Rome. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 25 The sworn and chartered foes of light.

3. a. Of a ship or aircraft: hired under a charter-party.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 130 Chartered, hired for a voyage. **1866** *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 420 The gunboats in the river; the chartered transports..lying at the levee. **1929** *Lancet* 12 Jan. 105/2 We have carried several invalids.. either on scheduled services or by specially chartered aircraft. **1958** *New Statesman* 5 Apr. 427/3 They come..on chartered planes which take them around to see the most famous sights.

b. *fig.* Freighted, charged.

1823 T. Roscoe *Sismondi's Lit. S. Europe* (Bohn) I. 375 The moment chartered with Clorinda's doom.

charterer ('tʃɑ:tərə(r)). [f. CHARTER *sb.* and *v.*[1]]

1. a. One who holds land by charter; a freeholder. **b.** A freeman of a chartered borough.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 217 A Bookeland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterar or a freeholder. **1669** in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 The Aldermen and such of the charterers of this towne as he shall think meet. **1698** *Ibid.* I. 283 The Lord of Derby is a Charterer. **1708-21** Kersey, *Charterer*, (in Cheshire) a Free-holder.

2. One who hires a vessel under a charter-party.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xxii, I was assured by the.. charterer, that it would be all right. **1875** Bedford *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* VI. 224 The Charter-party is the written contract by which a Vessel is let, in whole or in part; the person hiring being called the Charterer. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The charterers of the Swedish steamer Bifrost.

†**Charter friar.** *Obs.* [see next.] A Carthusian.

1686 J. Serjeant *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 42 The Order of the..Charter-Fryers, instituted by one Bruno.

Charterhouse ('tʃɑ:təhaʊs). Also (in sense 3) 7 **chartrous**. [An alteration, by popular etymology, of AF. *chartrouse* = F. *chartreuse*, i.e. *maison chartreuse* Carthusian house. (But, in sense 3 really corresp. to the masc. F. *chartreux*, AF. *chartrous*, which is preserved in quot. 1641.) OF. *chartreus*, *-euse* (AF. *-ous*, *-ouse*) was itself a corruption of an earlier form *charteus*,

-euse (AF. *chartous, charthous, -ouse*, cf. It. *certosa*) repr. L. *cartusius, carthusius*: see CARTHUSIAN. This earlier form was also used in Eng. as *chartous*, CHARTHOUS, q.v.

The popular understanding of *chartrouse* as *chart(e)r-(h)ouse*, was of course helped by the fact that the meaning was Carthusian 'house,' *maison chartreuse*. The earlier corruption of *charteus, -ous* to *chartreus, -rous*, was app. one of French popular etymology, and probably due to association with *chartre* prison, suggested by the rigid confinement and severe discipline of the order.]

1. A Carthusian monastery. *arch.*

[*a* **1500** *Siege of Rouen* 7 in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camd. Soc. 1877) With [inne] a howse of Chartere There loggyd hym oure kynge.] **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/1 As one myghte saye that looked for too dye, or that were entring into the charter house, I wyll neuer eate fleshe more in thys worlde. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 38 Draune from the tower unto Tyborne the iij. priors of the Charterhowses [London, Beauvale, and Hexham], and there hongyd, heddyd, and qwarterd. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1236/1 Buried in the charterhouse at Hull. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* Wks. IV. 249 Think not heaven a Charter-house, where Men..must not speak to one another. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 105 Margaret the old queen..was buried in the charterhouse of St. Johnston. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 251 Buxheim, a considerable charter-house, situate one hour's distance from Memmingen. **1839** MAR. HACK *Eng. Stories Olden T.* 183 He took lodgings near the Charter-house, among the Carthusians.

2. Hence: Name of a charitable institution or 'hospital' founded in London, in 1611, upon the site of the Carthusian monastery, which has sincc become one of the great English public schools.

(Now removed to the neighbourhood of Godalming.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. §15 (an. 1611) Richard Sutton, the Phœnix of our age, and sole founder of Charter House Hospital..Children not yet come to, and old men already past, helping of themselves, have in this hospital their souls and bodies provided for. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 325 The course of classical study in the Charterhouse is similar to that at other public schools.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* [cf. CHARTHOUS.] Carthusian.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Gal.* 198 The Turke thinketh the selfe same thing that the Charterhouse monke doth. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 201 Dionyse the Charterhouse Monke. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1274/2 Being of the charterhouse order. **1641** R. HARRIS *Abners Funerall* 12 Call your selves Sinners; eis we (with that Chartrous Monk in story) Saint all who will see and supple us.

†**'Charterism** *Obs.* [f. CHARTER + -ISM.] Adherence to the 'People's Charter'; Chartism.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 368 Charterism is extending upwards. Meaning always by Charterism, an attachment to the great principles of popular government..embodied in what was called 'the People's Charter'.

'Charterist. *Hist.* [f. CHARTER *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** *Eccl. Hist.*

1579 J. FIELD *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., The..olde Charterists, and new Anabaptists, and such as are of the Family of Love.

2. *Eng. Hist.* = CHARTIST.

1888 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VI. 273 Charterist and Charterism were the words commonly used by those with whom I came in contact, in or about the year 1840.

'charter-land. Land held by charter; freehold land. (In OE. *bócland*, BOOKLAND.)

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Lands and tenements..to the yearly value of xx.*s.* of Charter land or freehold. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13b, There maye be in one manere a lordshyp bothe charter lande and copye lande. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charter-land..which otherwise is called freehold. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 90 Book-land, or charter-land. **1860** C. INNES *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* ii. 54 Bocland or Charter-land was such as was severed by an act of government, that is, by the King with the consent of his parliament, from the public land.

'charterless, *a.* Without a charter (in various senses of that word).

a **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* p. 114 And chartirles gothe this man fulle of drede. *Mod.* The borough forfeited its charter, and still remains charterless.

'chartermaster. [f. CHARTER *sb.*[1] 2; *i.e.* a 'masterman' who works by 'charter' or written contract.] 'In the mining districts, one who raises coal or ironstone at a contract price' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

charter-party ('tʃɑ:tə,pɑ:tɪ). Forms: 6 (?chartwrpartte), chartparte, chartipartie; 6–7 charter-partie, 7 charter-party. [In 16th c. *charte-, chartipartie*, a. F. *charte partie*, in med.L. *charta partīta* (also called *charta divisa*) a divided 'charter' or legal instrument, *i.e.* one written out in duplicate, and then divided through a rubric or title, half being given to each party to the transaction; an indenture.]

†**1.** *gen.* An indenture; a contract written out in duplicate on a single sheet, and then divided so as to yield two counter-parts, fitting each other with their indented edges, or by the division being made through a rubric, title, or alphabet, written between the two. *Obs.*

[RYMER *Fœdera* XIII. 43/2 (Du Cange) Contractus per chartas partitas. DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* II. 94 (Du Cange) Tenent etiam totam terram de Stelden per Cartas Divisas.]

2. In modern use confined to: The charter or deed made between owners and merchants for hire of a ship, and safe delivery of the cargo.

It contains the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighters, the price or rate of the freight, the place and time of lading and unlading, and stipulations as to demurrage.

1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 142 As larger will apere by the sayde chartwrpartte. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The chart parte to be made betwen the said owner or maister and the marchantes. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Contrapoliça*, the counterpane of a chartipartie, *antigraphum.* **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 It is requisite that the same be declared in the charter partie. **1623** WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 37 Those which hire ships for that purpose are bound by conditions vnder hand and Seale, which we call Charter parties. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charter partie. **1658** MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 219 He hir'd out his Ship by a Charter-party Agreement, to one Joseph Arman, an Italian. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 101 When the..Charter-Party is signed, the contracting Parties shall be reciprocally bound one to another, to observe the conditions stipulated therein. **1804** in Nicolas' *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 356 Whether their Vessels are found agreeably to their Charter Parties which they are hereby directed to produce. **1849** FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 43 A Charter-Party is an insurable interest or property.

'Charter School. The name given to schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to provide Protestant education for the Catholic poor. In 1745 a special tax was devoted by parliamcnt to their support.

1763 DK. NORTHUMB. *Sp. Irish Parlt.* in *Ann. Reg.* 197/1 For this purpose your protestant Charter schools were established. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 [Galway] has ..a charter-school, and an hospital. **1881** FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* I. 573 The long celebrated Charter Schools so fiercely condemned by the Catholic priests. **1883** LECKY *Hist. 18th Cent.* II. 200.

†**'Charthous.** *Obs.* Also Chartous. [Earlier form of CHARTERHOUSE; a. AF. *chart(h)ous* = OF. *charteus*:—L. *Carthusius*: sec CARTHUSIAN.] Carthusian, -s.

c **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 305 Aboute that tyme bygan the ordre of the Charthous in Calabria. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 674 Monkes ne preistes, Chanouns ne charthous þat in chirche serveth.

'charting *vbl. sb.*: see under CHART *v.*

Chartism ('tʃɑ:tɪz(ə)m). *Eng. Hist.* [f. L. *charta* in sense CHARTER + -ISM.] The democratic movement and principles of the Chartists, 1838–48.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 536 A sort of intellectual Chartism, very sublime and beautiful in theory, but very useless in practice. **1839** CARLYLE (*title*) Chartism. **1859** MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 189 The democratic movement among the operative classes, commonly known as Chartism, was the first open separation of interest, feeling, and opinion, between the labouring portion of the commonwealth and all above them. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 18 Chartism did not die of its own excesses; it beeame an anachronism.

Chartist ('tʃɑ:tɪst). [f. L. *charta*, in sense CHARTER + -IST.] One of the body of political reformers (chiefly of the working classes) who arose in 1837–8, and whose principles were embodied in the document called the 'People's Charter' (CHARTER *sb.* 1 d). (The organization came to an end after 1848.)

'Not found in their organ, the *Northern Star*, before August 1838.' (*N. & Q.* 7 s. VI. 433.)

1838 *Ann. Reg.* xv. 310–11 A public meeting of the 'Chartists' was convened in the day time at Palace Yard, Westminster. **1850–1** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. v. 263 The body soon to be called *Chartists*—as soon as their political ideas had resolved themselves into the form of a charter which the people might demand. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes —dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers. **1882** W. J. LINTON in *Century Mag.* XXIII. 423/1 The very name of the People's Charter helped the opponents to a nickname: Chartist became a word of reproach.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 2 The Chartist outbreaks. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 219 Chartist doctrines..made such progress in South Wales, as to give rise to dangerous commotions. **1848** *Illust. Lond. News* 17 June 391/2 Failure of the Chartist Demonstrations.

'chartless, *a.* Without a chart.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 56 O'er the chartless main. **1871** JOAQ. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 98 Chartless strange and most uncommon seas.

chartographer (kɑ:'tɒgrəfə(r)). Also CART-. [f. L. *charta, carta*, in med. sense 'chart', 'map' (a. Gr. *χάρτης*) + Gr. *-γραφος* writing, writer + -ER: in mod.F. *chartographe*.] One who draws charts or maps. Cf. CARTOGRAPHER.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L.) We should have thought it better for a chartographer to admit his ignorance. **1878** HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 379 The chartographer has spoiled his map.

So **charto'graphic, -al**, *a.*, **char'tography**, all which are also written CART-.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L.) The careful delineation.. showing a considerable advance in chartographic certainty. **1880** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 323/1 The chartographic prints of the cadastral survey. **1884** *Academy* 22 Mar. 207 Mr. Cust ..obliged the chartographist to adhere to Fred Müller's classification. **1851** J. R. JACKSON (*title*) Chartography. **1883** *Gd. Words* 241 Columbus turned his attention to chartography.

†**'chartomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χάρτης* paper + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Chartomancy [divining] by writing in papers.

chartophylax (kɑ:təʊ'faɪlæks). *Gr. Ch.* [Gr. *χαρτοφύλαξ*, f. *χάρτα* paper + *φύλαξ* guard.] An officer of the household of the Patriarch of Constantinople who has charge of the official documents and records.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 429 He held..the offices of 'Chartophylax', 'Scenophylax', and 'Referendarius' in the 'Great Church' (that of St Sophia) at Constantinople. **1884** ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 423/2 The Chartophylax who superintends ecclesiastical causes. **1928** *Observer* 1 July 10 Manuel I. Gedeon, the learned Chartofylax of the Great Church.

chartour, -tre, obs. forms of CHARTER.

Chartous, var. CHARTHOUS, *Obs.*, Carthusian.

†**'chartre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chartre* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *carcer-em* prison, dungeon.] A prison.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2043 Him ðe chartre haueð bitaȝt. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, The prysoners which were in the prysons and chartres.

‖**chartreuse** (ʃar'trø:z). [Fr.; fem. of *Chartreux*: see next and CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande-Chartreuse (the head monastery of the Carthusians, near Grenoble), with aromatic herbs and brandy.

1866 SALA *Barbary* xx. 379 The absinthe and the chartreuse..should all come from France.

2. A shade of colour; a pale apple-green.

1884 *Western Daily Press* 26 Dec. 7/5 With white all pale shades are employed, such as heliotrope, citron, chartreuse.

3. *Cookery.* **a.** An ornamental dish of meat or vegetables cooked in a mould. **b.** Fruits enclosed in blancmange or jelly.

1806 J. SIMPSON *Cookery* 264 (*heading*) A Chartreuse of Roots and Sausages. *Ibid.* 265 Soak the fat that comes from the chartreuse. **1892** T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 340/1 Chartreuse of Vegetables and Game. **1900** *Manners & Rules of Good Society* xx. 151 Refreshments..include varieties in smart-looking confectionary, chartreuses and *macédoines* of fruit, jellies and creams. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 345/2 Chartreuse of bananas..and banana flan make delicious cold sweets.

4. A varicty of the domestic cat. Also **Chartreux.**

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 223 Among the most noted are..the Chartreux, which is bluish, and the Angora cat. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 206 The Chartreuse, of a bluish-grey colour.

‖**Chartreux** ('ʃartrø). [mod.F., for earlier *charteus*:—L. *Carthusius*: see CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A CARTHUSIAN. Also *attrib.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 223 a Yeue me your honde with chekes dead and pale, Caused of watche and long abstinenee, Sir Chartreux. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 148 Sir, a Chartreux Fryer, His Confessor. **1661** COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 655 The Chartreux wants the Warning of a Bell To call him to the Duties of his Cell. **1732** POPE *Use of Riches* I. 187 Like some lone chartreux.

2. The Charterhouse (School).

1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Addison* Wks. III. 42 I have enquired when he was sent to the Chartreux..At the school of the Chartreux..he pursued his juvenile studies under the care of Dr. Ellis.

chartulary[1] ('kɑ:tjʊlərɪ). Also spelt CARTULARY, q.v. [ad. med.L. *chartulārium* (*cartu-*) repository of charters, f. *chartula* CHARTER: see -ARY.] A collection or set of charters; particulary, the large volume, or set of volumes, containing a duplicate copy of all charters, title-deeds, and like documents, belonging to a monastery, corporation, or other land-owner; a (private) register of charters. Also applied to a modern printed edition of such a register or collection.

(Some have erroneously confounded *chartulary* with *charter*: see Todd. Johnson's explanation 'A place where papers or reeords are kept' gives the radical sense of L. *chartularium*, but appears not to be in use in Eng.)

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) Pref. 2 Diverse manuscripts, Annales and Chartularies. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 697 He brought forth five antient MSS. in folio, which were Chartularies of the Lordships and Lands first given to the Cath. Ch. of S. Paul in London. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 835 Publish'd from an Original in the Chartulary of St. Giles. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 148 M. Guerard..the learned editor of the chartulary of Chartres. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. xi. 369 The ecclesiastical chartularies or collections of title deeds. **1884** *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 209/1 He does not know the difference between an indenture and a chartulary, between a deed on a single membrane and a register of numerous writings.

'chartulary[2]. [ad. L. *chartulāri-us* keeper of the archives, f. *chartula*: see prec.] A keeper of the archives; he who had charge of the records.

1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. **1708-21** KERSEY. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Chartulary*, a keeper of a register-roll or Reckoning-Book. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. vi. 318 Maurice the chartulary harangued the soldiers.

charvaile, -vel, etc. obs. ff. CHERVIL.

charwoman ('tʃɛə-, 'tʃɑ:wʊmən). Forms: 6 charr-, charre-, 7-8 chare-, chairwoman, 8-9 charwoman. [f. CHARE *sb.*[1] 5, *v.*[1] 5 + WOMAN.

The spellings *chare- chair-* have now gone out, though the pronunciation indicated by them is still frequent.]

A woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of household work.

α. **1596** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 116 All such yonge Wemen and others called Charr Wemen in this towne as are in noe service. **1597** DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ix. 107 To be a charre-woman in rich mens houses. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 142 ¶6 Illicit correspondence with cottagers and charwomen. **1861** W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 66 He allowed no living soul, not even an occasional charwoman, to enter the house.

β. **1626** FLETCHER *Fair M. of Inn* IV. ii, The witches of Lapland are the devil's chairwomen. **1626** BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 198 The Chare-woman, and her daughters Pocketing and Filch. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* I. 22 It is no good huswifery to hire Chair-women. **1725** *Lond Gaz.* No. 6385/3 Elizabeth Maulkham..Charewoman. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 550 As a Chairwoman was cleaning out an uninhabited house in Blaney's Court.

char-work. [f. *char-* CHARE *sb.* [1]] Ordinary mechanical work.

1888 F. J. CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* III. 42/2 A considerable part of the Robin Hood poetry looks like char-work done for the petty press.

chary ('tʃɛərɪ). *a.* Forms: 1 cearig, -eg, ceari, 3 chari3, 5 charry, (6 chearie, cheyrye, chairie, 7 chairy), 6-7 charie, 6- chary. [OE. *cearig* = OS. *carag* (in *môdcarag*), OHG. *charag*: —OTeut. type **karag-oz*, f. *karâ-* sorrow, trouble, care. With the sense-development cf. CAREFUL.

The palatalization of initial *ca-* in this word, while it remains guttural in CARE, is thus accounted for: in the sb. the original OE. type was nom. *caru*, gen. **cære*, whence *ceare* (cf. *cæster, ceaster* etc.); so app. the derivative **cærig*, whence *cearig*, with palatal *ce-* becoming *ch-*. But the sb. retained guttural *c* in the nom. (even when by *u-* umlaut it was occasionally written *cearu*), so that no such form as *chare* is found in ME. As to sense 3 cf. CHARE *a.*]

†**1.** Causing sorrow, grievous. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Doomsday* 67 (Gr.) Wæs Meotud on beam bunden fæste cearian clomme.

†**2.** Feeling or showing sorrow; sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Crist* 148 (Gr.) Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwome to cearigum. *a* **1000** *Soul's Address* 162 (Gr.) Ne þurfon wyt beon cearie. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1274 For turrtle ledeþþ chariȝ lif..fra þatt hire make iss dæd.

†**3.** Dear; precious, cherished. *Obs.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2965 Ffore the charry childe so his chere chawngide, That the chillande watire one his chekes rynnyde! **1593** PEELE *Edw. I*, 200 And henceforth see you call it Charing-cross; For why, the chariest and the choicest queen, That ever did delight my royal eyes There dwells. *a* **1600** W. ELDERTON in Farr's *S.P. Eliz.* II. 514 O God, what griefe is this thye charie church should want A bishoppe of so good a grace. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 253 Things of charie price. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Fill the stirrup cup..from a butt yet charier than that which he had pierced for the former stoup.

4. Careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 221 b, I am much more charie, that it may not be lost. **1566** *Answ. Examination pretending to mayntayne Apparell, etc.* 148 Those prudent and chairie ouerseers which tythe mint and anice. **1625-8** tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*, I..have not touched them but with a light and chary hand. **1857** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 343 Yet in this concession, he was very chary. **1878** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 15 Enough to madden a chary lover.

b. Fastidious, shy, particular.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. ii. H iv, Whilste theye indite, and reade theire toyes, Moste chearie and most coy. **1592** GREENE *Ciceronis Amor.*, Man having swilled in this nectar of Love is so chary that he..admitteth no partaker of her favours. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 36 The chariest Maid is Prodigall enough, If she vnmaske her beauty to the Moone. **1834** MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 114 Another [eagle]..not quite so chary in its food as the former.

c. Const. *in, of.* Shy of, disinclined to.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 66 To be very chary and circumspect in opening himselfe. **1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (1875) II. 253 Men ought to be chary of aspersing them [the clergy]. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vi, Chary of mixing in causeless strife. **1883** *19th Cent.* May 882 Crown authorities were very chary in putting it in force. **1884** *Law Times* 16 Feb. 278/1 Tradesmen chary of allowing vessels to leave port prior to payment.

5. Careful (in preservation *of*). Const. *of*, †*over*.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 If you bee chary of your good name. **1598** GREENE *James IV* (1861) 219 With chary care I have recur'd the one. **1598** YONG *Diana* 390 Her father was so tender and charie ouer her, that few times he suffered her to be out of his sight. **1638** COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I. i, 'Faith, I am very Chary of my Health. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 221 The curious sea-chest of glasses..which I shall be very chary to keep as a monument of your love. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. viii. 56 Be chary of them, and return them when perused. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, In reference to your safety and comfort, of which he desires us to be chary.

6. Careful not to waste or part with, frugal, sparing (*of*).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 106 Cheyrye, *parcus*. **1592** GREENE *Disput.* 4 Hee that is most charie of his crownes abroad. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 154 They drank nothing but water, of which they were very chary. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. They were more chary of their royal presence. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fr.* I. ii. 20 He had much need to be careful of shillings, and chary even of pence. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. vii. 478 He is rather chary than enthusiastic. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 281 The primitive barbarian..would have been extremely chary in his use of words.

†**7.** Requiring care or careful handling. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 28 The cheife and chariest point is, so to plie them all, as they may proceede voluntarily.

8. quasi-*adv.* Charily; carefully.

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 175 Thanks, Mephistophilis, for this sweet book, This will I keep as chary as my life. *a* **1600** W. ELDERTON in Farr's *S.P. Eliz.* II. 513 And charie went to churche himself. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, Which I will keepe so chary, As tender nurse her babe. **1633** HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 Let men live as charie as they can. *a* **1845** HOOD *Mary's Ghost* v, You thought that I was buried deep, Quite decent like, and chary.

Charybdis (kə'rɪbdɪs). [L.; a. Gr. *χάρυβδις*.] A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily (now Calofaro), opposite the Italian rock Scylla. Used allusively of anything likely to cause shipwreck of life, etc., and *esp.* in combination with Scylla, of the danger of running into one evil or peril in seeking to avoid its opposite.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Ev., Ess.* (Arb.) 147 And contrarie the remedy of the one euill is the occasion and commencement of an other, as in Scilla and Charybdis. **1609** *Man in Moone* (1849) 22 The very sinke of sensuality and poole of putrifaction; a Sylla to citizens, and Caribdis to countrie-men. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 72 If we consider what mighty Charybdes there are in the World. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 87. **1860** *All Y. Round* 382 In avoiding the Scylla of the mud-bank we had all but stumbled upon the Charybdis of a dredging-machine.

charyowre, -ooure: see CHARGER.

chas, obs. f. of CHASE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]; Sc. f. CHESS.

chasboll, -bow, Sc. variants of CHESBOLL.

chase (tʃeɪs), *sb.*[1] Also 4-9 chace, 5 chaas, chasshe, chas, 6 *Sc.* chaise, chess. [ME. *chace*, a OF. *chace* (= Pr. *cassa*, Sp. *caza*, Pg. *caça*, It. *caccia*): —Romanic type **captia*, f. stem of **captiare*: see CHASE *v.*]

1. a. The action of chasing or pursuing with intent to catch; pursuit; hunting. See also STEEPLE-CHASE, WILD-GOOSE-CHASE.

1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Mest plente of fysch..And mest chase ..of wylde bestes. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 199 Liouns chas..and beore baityng. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Then might nought make sute and chace, Where that the game is nought provable. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 793 Yf a hart fynde dowble wayes..that it be harder for the houndes to fynde and to folowe his chaas by odour and smell. **1566** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 393 The Lord Seytoun..brak a chaise upoun Alexander Quhitelaw. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 107 The chace and following of hereticks is more necessary than that of infidels. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 307 Three bulls..which they killed after a long and tedious chace. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 57 The Carranchas will unite in chace of large birds. **1879** B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 191 The Silesians made a deliberate chase after elegant and original words.

b. *the chase*: the occupation or pastime of hunting wild animals for profit or (more usually) sport; 'hunting'.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 þat neuer on Friday to wod þou go to chace. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Beestys of venery, or of chace. **1606** *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Your speciall beasts for chase, or as we huntsmen call it, for venery. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 1 The Chace, I sing, Hounds, and their various Breed. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. IV. 268 An Asiatic, who depends for subsistence on the chace. **1790** COWPER *Iliad* x. 424 As two fleet hounds, sharp fang'd, trained to the chace. **1832** tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 201 Passionately devoted to the chace. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 Ardently fond of the chase. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xi. 391 Like hunted beasts of the chace.

c. Pursuit of an enemy; rout. *Obs.* (exc. as in a.).

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 6801 There were a thousand prysoners and mo. The chace lested swythe longe. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 þe toþer were affraied, þat þei went to þer schippes, so hard he sette his chace. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1274 þemperours men manly made þe chace, & slowen doun bi eche side. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xli. 79 In the Chace mony there War takyn. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 59 A chase, *fuga*. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 37 Thair was not many slain at this chess. **1571** H. MARLEBORROUGH in *Hanmer's Chron. Irel.* (1633) 207 The chase or discomfiture of Ophaly. **1790** BURNS *Batt. Sheriff-muir* iv, The chase gaed frae the north, man. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 565 I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal.

d. In Naval warfare: The pursuit of a ship.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 Wee gave chase to a Turkish Pirat, after halfe a dayes chase, we gave him over. **1669** STURMY *Mariners Mag.* I. i. 18 With a Man of War in Chase. *Ibid.* 19 We have a stearn-Chase, but we shall be up with her presently. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., *A Stern Chase* is when the Chaser follows the Chased a-stern, directly upon the same Point of the Compass. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M, The admiral displayed the signal for a general chace. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, This will be a long chase; a stern chase always is.

e. Phrases: *in chase* is said both of the chaser and of the chased, as *to be in chase* (*of*), *have in chase, hold in chase. to give chase* (*to*): to pursue. †*fair chase*, a fair field; †*free chase*, free scope, 'full fling'.

c **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3250 Thai ne war fayn of that fair chace. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1346 Where he list, Foly hath fre chace. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 143 Howbeit still all is ace, And there still a fayer chace. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 102 When a hart is in his chase, he is greatly pained in his bowels. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 19 Spies of the Volces Held me in chace. **1632** SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 496 When we have anything in chase. **1634** [see prec. sense]. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 419 What suttle and unpeaceable designs he then had in chace. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Brigantine*, is a small light Vessel..and is either for Fighting or giving Chase. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 324 Two of the frigates gave us chase. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 60 It gives chase to small birds on the wing. **1823** BYRON *Island* III. x, And now the two canoes in chase divide..To baffle the pursuit. *a* **1842** MACAULAY *Armada*, The tall Pinto till the noon had held her close in chase.

f. Short for STEEPLECHASE *sb.*, freq. *attrib.*

1894 M. H. HAYES *Among Men & Horses* i. 12 The professional[s]..regarded gratuitous chase riding as an unwarrantable attempt to take the bread, or rather the whisky, out of their mouths. **1927** *Daily Express* 22 June 16 Seamark will seek consolation for chase misfortunes in the valuable Prix des Drags. **1969** D. FRANCIS *Enquiry* vi. 78 You were riding..in a novice 'chase.

g. *Mus.* A sequence of solos by two or more jazz musicians in which each in turn improvises for a few bars. Freq. *attrib.* orig. *U.S.*

1942 *Gems of Jazz* IV. 7 It's one of the most exciting 'chase' choruses on wax. **1955** L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* (1956) 342 The high point of this..performance..is a piano-guitar 'chase' sequence by Nat Cole and Les Paul. **1956** M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* (1957) i. 9 The 'chase' choruses of Bix and Tram during the late 'twenties offer another example.

2. The right of hunting over a tract of country; also, that of keeping beasts of the chase therein.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 146 Thrughe alle sees and sandys I gyf the the *chace. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 38 A man may have a chase in another man's ground as well as his own. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* III. 253 A chace is a franchise or liberty of keeping certain kinds of wild animals within a particular and known district.

3. A hunting-ground, a tract of unenclosed land reserved for breeding and hunting wild animals; unenclosed park-land.

a **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? What schuld ye do a this place. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53 Thenne shalle alle the hunters flee awaye fro the chasshe. **1539** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A chase..for nourishyng, generacion and feeding of beastes of venery. **1542** BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. (1874) 16 The inclosing of parkys, forestys, and chasys. **1598** MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. (1615) 24 In these three things, a Forest doth differ from a Chase, that is to say, in particular Lawes, in particular Officers, and in certaine Courts. **1679-88** *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 144 Edward Sawyer, keeper of Cranburn Chace, in Windsor Forest. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* II. vi. (1806) I. 432 A part of these domains consisted of parks and chaces. **1830** J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 28 It is almost the only forest in England in the hands of a subject; by whom, in strict language, only a chase is tenable. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 543 Their wide enclosed parks, and unenclosed chaces.

fig. **1849** DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 343 That ancient watery park, that pathless chase of ocean.

4. a. The object of pursuit; the hunted animal.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 Fast after the chace he spedde. **1575** TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* iii. 7 And kill at force, hart, hind ..and euery chace. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 15 When Hounds..find some Game or Chase, we say *They Challenge*. **1681** COTTON *Wond. Peake* 6 For badgors, wolves and foxes..Or for the yet less sort of chaces. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 178 The frighted Chase leaves her late dear Abodes. **1822** BYRON *Werner* I. i. 62, I have been full oft The chase of Fortune. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/1 The intrepid little chase lay dead and mangled.

b. *Naut.* The ship chased.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 The shortest way to fetch vp your chase is the best. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix, It was almost dark when we came up with the sternmost chace. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Chace*, a vessel pursued by some other. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXV. 864 The chase opened fire on the Carolina.

5. Those who hunt, 'the hunt'.

1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 80 And all the chace rode on.

6. The chase-guns of a ship (cf. BOW-CHASE, -CHASERS); the part of the ship where the chase-ports are. *stern chase*: the chase-guns in the stern.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 184 The vice-admirall..began with her chace to salute her with three or foure peeces of artillery, and so continued chasing her and gunning at her. *Ibid.* 190 Doubtlesse it is most proper for shippes to have short ordinance, except in the sterne or chase. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 55 Her Bow and chase so Gally-like contriued, should beare as many Ordnances as..she could. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 To giue her also your full chase, your weather broadside. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Whilst our Stern Chace so galled the rest a Stern. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 501 The galeon returned the fire with two of her stern-chace. **1795** *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Feb., Firing at each other their bow and stern chases.

7. *Tennis.* Applied to the second impact on the floor (or in a gallery) of a ball which the opponent has failed or declined to return; the

value of which is determined by the nearness of the spot of impact to the end wall. If the opponent, on sides being changed (see quot. 1653), can 'better' this stroke (*i.e.* cause his ball to rebound nearer the wall) he wins and scores it; if not, it is scored by the first player; until it is so decided, the 'chase' is a stroke in abeyance.

Since the distance of the place of impact from the wall is the point of value, the common explanation in Dictionaries is 'The place where the ball completes its first bound'.

[= F. *chasse*, It. *caccia*, Sp. *caza*, MDu. *caetse*, from ONF. *cache*, Du. *kaats*. Thence Du. *kaatsspel* i.e. 'chase-play', tennis, whence Sc. CACHESPEL, and *caich*, *cach*, CATCH *sb.* 5. The original meaning appeares to be 'drive', viz. the driving of the ball to such a point.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chace of tenys play, or oþyr lyke, *sistencia*, *obstaculum*, *obiculum*. **1522** SKELTON *Why come ye* 880 Marke me that chace In the Tennys play. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/2 Tindall is a great marker, there is nothing with him now but mark, mark, mark. It is pitie that the man wer not made a marker of chases in some tenis play. **1541** SIR T. WYATT *Defence* 263/3 As a man should judge a chace against him at the tennis, wherewith he were not all the best contented. **1591** FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 25 Boye, marke that chace. *B.* It is marked, and it is a great one [= bad one]. *Ibid.* I have two chaces. *T.* The last was not a chace, but a losse. *H.* Why is it a losse? *T.* Because you stroke it at the second rebound. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 266 (1623) 72/2 All the Courts of France will be disturb'd With Chaces. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lviii, After the two chases are made, he that was in the upper end of the tennis-court goeth out, and the other cometh in. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Chace*.. also in the game of Tenis, the fall of the Ball in such a certain part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time to gain that stroke. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 Marking the chaces.

8. *dial.* Haste, hurry.

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Chass*, 'Tak your awn time ower't, there's nae chass about it.'

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chase-fight*** (cf. 1 d); **chase-gun**, 'such guns as are removed to the chase-ports ahead or astern, if not pivot-guns' (Adm. Smyth); **chase-halter**, a large halter with a long rein used for breaking colts; **chase-piece** = *chase-gun*; **chase-ports** (see quot. 1850); **chase-sight**, 'where the sight is usually placed' (Adm. Smyth).

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 280 A *chase fight to the northward till 7 at night. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii, Raking *chase-guns through our sterns they send. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chase guns*, are such whose Ports are either in the Head (and then they are used in chasing of others) or in the Stern, which are only useful when they are pursued or chased by any Ship or Ships. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 2) 501 He gave orders to fire upon them with the chace-guns. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 75 Tye him downe to the manger, and take off his *chase halter. *Ibid.* II. iii. 29 Hauing.. got a chase halter made of strong Hempe, with the reine aboue three fadome long at the least. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 130 A watering snaffle, and then ouer it a strong soft chasse halter. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Giue him a *chase peece with your broad side. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Duckup*, When a shot is to be made by a chase Piece. *Ibid.* s.v. *Bulk heads*, The Bulk-head afore.. in which are the *Chase Port. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chase-ports*, the ports at the bows, or through the stern of the ship. The former.. are called bow-chasers.

chase (tʃeɪs), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *châsse*, in OF. *chasce*, *chasse*, shrine of relics, setting of gems, casing, case:—L. *capsa* 'repository, box, case', f. *cap-ĕre* to take, receive. (It is doubtful whether sense 2 belongs here; cf. next, and L. *capsus* enclosure).]

1. The 'setting' of a gem.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *La Saillie & cabochon d'vne pierre preétieuse taillée en bosse*, the chase wherein a precious stone is enclosed.

2. *Printing.* The quadrangular iron frame in which the composed type for a page or sheet is arranged in columns or pages, and 'locked up' by the quoins or wedges, so as to be placed in the press.

1612 STURTEVAUT *Metallica* (1854) 78 A Printing Presse hath his seuerall parts.. as the screw, the nut, the pear-tree, and the chase. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §492. 143 The Compositor.. closeth them with chases, (lest they slip out). **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 207 The form.. properly arranged and confined by quoins or wedges within an iron frame, denominated a chase.

chase (tʃeɪs), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *chas*, orig. 'enclosure, enclosed place', needle-eye, etc. (= It. *casso*):—late L. *capsum*, thorax, hollow of the chest, 'locus conclusus'; a parallel form to L. *capsa*, *capsus*, f. *capĕre* to take, receive, contain.]

General sense: A lengthened hollow, groove, or furrow.

†1. The hollow furrow or 'gutter' on a cross-bow wherein the arrow lies. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coulisse d'un arbaleste*, the hollow furrow wherein the arrow lyes; we call it, the gutter, or chace (of a crosse-bow).

2. The cavity of a gun barrel; the part of a gun which contains the bore; the part in front of the trunnions (or, sometimes, between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle).

1647 NYE *Gunnery* I. 47 Every Gunner ought to try his Piece, whether it be not wider in the mouth than the rest of the chase. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, The whole Cavity or Bore of the Piece is called her Chase. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) I iij b, The chace comprehends the ogee nearest to the second reinforce-ring; the chace-girdle and astragal; and the muzzle and astragal. *Ibid.* Rr iij b, The shot would.. roll out of the chace. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* Plate (1862) 50. **1860** TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 213. **1876** *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/3 Obtained by elongating the chase or barrel of the gun.

3. A groove made to receive something which lies within or passes through it: e.g. **a.** A groove cut in the face of a wall, to receive a pipe, etc. **b.** A trench cut for the reception of drain tiles. **c.** The curved water-way in which a breast-wheel rotates, so as to confine the water.

1871 *Week's News* 7 Jan. 5 It would be quite practicable to carry the pipes up in a chase by the side of the kitchen flue, and to place the cistern near the chimney stack.

4. **a.** *Carpentry.* 'A score cut lengthwise for a tenon to be fixed in, as the tenon at the heels of pillars, etc.' (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 A large pillar.. with its.. end tenoned into a chase.

b. *Shipbuilding.* A kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats gradually passes at the stem and stern into a flush joint as in carvel-built boats; this is done by taking a gradually-deepening rabbet out of each edge at the lands.

5. See quot.

1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 40 *Chase*, a stone trough used in cider-making, into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into a kind of paste, provincially must.

6. The apex of a cop or bobbin of a spinning-wheel.

1902 HANNAN *Textile Fibres of Commerce* 124 The shoulder acts as a good support to the chase of the cop in winding.

7. *Comb.*, as **chase-hooped** *a.*, (of a gun) having the chase strengthened by hoops; so **chase-hooping**; **chase-mortice** (from 4), 'a long mortise cut lengthwise in one of a pair of parallel timbers, for the insertion of one end of a transverse timber by making the latter revolve round a centre at the other end, which is fixed in the other parallel timber' (Gwilt).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/2 The other 43-ton guns were to be *chase-hooped. **1888** *Ibid.* 1 June 4/2 Alterations of designs, modifications of tests, *chase-hooping. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 251 On the top of these crank shafts are moving crank heads, with a *chase mortice in each.

chase (tʃeɪs), *sb.*[4] *dial.* Also chace. [Cf. Fr. dial. (Norm.) *chasse*, un petit chemin (Duméril).] A green lane, esp. one leading up to a farm-house or field. Also ***chace-lane***, ***-way***.

1639 in *Connecticut Hist. Soc. Coll.* XIV. 331 A Chasse lane leading from the litle Riuer to the meeting house. *c* **1640** *Ibid.* 393 Abuting on the.. Cheace way alley to the metting house. **1685** *Ibid.* 366 The chase lane. **1804** in *E.D.D.* **1904** *Essex Rev.* Apr. 117 The green lanes, which in some counties are called 'ridings', 'driftways', or 'bridle roads', are called hereabouts by the name of 'chaces', or 'chace-ways'. **1943** *N. & Q.* 25 Sept. 201 *Chase*, green track to farmhouse or field. E. Ang. **1960** *Times* 15 June 14/6 Our seawall is reached by what we call locally a 'chase'.

chase, (tʃeɪs), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 chace-n, chaci, chacy, chasce-n, 4–5 chass(e, (5 chas, chasy, schase, 6 *Sc.* chaiss), 4–9 chace, 4– chase. [ME. a. OF. *chacie-r*, later *chascie-r*, *chasse-r*. in 11th c. *cacer* (ONF. *cacher*, Pr. *cassar*, Sp. *cazar*, Pg. *caçar*, It. *cacciare*):—late L. **captiāre*, used instead of *captāre* (freq. of *capĕre* to take) to seize, catch, in late L. also 'to chase, hunt': see Du Cange. The ONF. form *cacher*, gave CATCH, which had at first both senses 'chase' and 'catch,' but was at length differentiated, and confined to the latter.]

I. To pursue with a view to catching.

1. **a.** *trans.* To pursue for prey or sport; to hunt.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1206 þe hert to chacen and þe hinde. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2741 Tristrem on huntinge rade, An hert chaci bigan. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 64 In wodde to chase the wild dere. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. v. 37 That wont in charet chace the foming bore. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 126 The practise of hunting, chasing and taming Elephants. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 24 Cats will risk the losing of their prey, to chase it over again. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 464 Where I have.. Chaced the gay butterfly from flower to flower. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 406 For here we met.. To chase.. the hart with golden horns.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs and chase them to the bay. **1596** —— *Merch. V.* II. vi. 13 All things that are, Are with more spirit chased than enjoy'd. **1784** BURNS *Green grow the Rashes*, The war'ly race may riches chase. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 386 Do I chase The substance or the shadow?

†**c.** *intr.* (*absol.*) To hunt, go hunting. *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 194 þat erl swor.. In þat forest he wolde chace, þat bor to take. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. vi. 64 Thei.. chacen aftre Bestes, to eten hem. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, Iff youre houndis chase at hert or at haare. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvii. 78 On a day he chased in the wodes.

d. *trans.* To pursue (a member of the opposite sex) amorously; also with *after*, and *intr.*

1894 [implied at CHASER[1] 2 b]. **1929** W. FAULKNER *Sound & Fury* 96 Ah let him alone.. if he's got better sense than to chase after the little dirty sluts, whose business. **1930** BROPHY & PARTRIDGE *Songs & Slang 1914-18* 193 At other periods the phrase was, 'Chase me, girls!';.. 'Ginger, you're barmy!'.. and so on. **1946** *Lingua* (Cape Town) May 2 The popular 'chase'—'he's chasing a dame in Wynberg'—is not recorded elsewhere with this meaning which may be peculiar to South Africa. **1952** E. O'NEILL *Moon for Misbegotten* I. 55 He doesn't give wild parties, doesn't chase after musical-comedy cuties. **1964** WODEHOUSE *Frozen Assets* vi. 113 He drank like a fish and was always chasing girls. **1979** *Tucson Mag.* Jan. 30/3 He recommended two [agents] who.. wouldn't chase me around a couch. **1986** P. BOOTH *Palm Beach* i. 14 Her husband had been chasing the prettier female staff for years now.

e. fig. *to chase up*: to pursue (a matter, person, etc.) vigorously with a specific purpose, esp. after an earlier unsatisfactory response; to make efforts to find or obtain quickly. *colloq.*

1958 J. CANNAN *And be a Villain* v. 117 People won't come forward but if you chase them up they're quite ready to tell you what they've seen. **1985** *Guardian* 9 Nov. 21/4 By taking only the best payers, NHL avoids the troubles of chasing up debts.

2. **a.** To pursue (a flying enemy).

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Right vnto Donkastre þe Danes gan him chace. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1008 Yowr lord fled out of the place, And the tother gan hym chace Heder into his awyn halde. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxviii. 1 The vngodly flyeth no man chasynge him. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 19 His appearance.. put them to flight, and he chased them back to Olynthus with a loss of eighty men. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 A large crowd.. chased the process-server and attacked the police.

b. *esp.* To pursue (a ship) at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 In giuing chase or chasing, or to escape being chased, there is required an infinite iudgement. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 174 We saw a small white Island which we chased, supposing it had been a Sail. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 178 We were chased by two pirates, who soon overtook us. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 224 We were several times chased in our passage. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 42 The boats were constantly out, chasing the vessels along shore.

†**c.** *fig.* To persecute, harass. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6704 þe strenthe of hungre sal þam swa chace þat þair awen flesshe þar sal of-race. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 452 Preyeth for hem.. that yow chacen and pursewen. ?*c* **1460** *Belle Dame* 287 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 61 But fervent love too sore me hath y-chaced. **1596** B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* xxix, Griefs, chase this earth, that it may fade with anguish. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 217 Though Fortune, visible an Enemie, Should chase vs.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* (Former const. *after*.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 53 He.. styntyt swagat the chassaris, That nane durst owt off batall chass. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 446 Aftur hym yorne they chaste. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 53 The children of Israel returned from chasing after the Philistines. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 52 We let our reefs and chased with the squadron. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, 'Horse! horse!' the Douglas cried, 'and chase!' **1842** TENNYSON *Captain* 33 'Chase,' he said: the ship flew forward.

3. *trans.* To pursue or run after in play.

1830 TENNYSON *Merman* ii, And then we would wander away, away.. Chasing each other merrily. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 202 Lovely shapes in marble .. chasing one another round the sides.

4. *fig.* To call upon (a person) to fill up his glass; to push the bottle towards. Cf. HUNT.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, Why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say 'Fairford, you're chased'?

†**5.** *fig. to chase forth*: to pursue (a narrative).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 285 But shortly forth this matere for to chace. *Ibid.* 337 And shortly forth this tale for to chace.

6. *intr.* To run with speed; to hurry or rush along. (Cf. CATCH *v.* 2.) Also with *off* (in pursuit of something).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 51 To a iustes in iherusalem he chaced awey faste. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10436 þen Achilles come chaseand with a choise wepyn. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. iv. 29 Now chacing to and fro, Now hurtling round advantage for to take. **1920** R. MACAULAY *Potterism* IV. i. 172 Aunt Cynthia chased off after another exciting subject, and that was all about Gideon.

II. To cause to move off or depart precipitately.

7. **a.** *trans.* To drive forcibly and precipitately *from*, *out of*, *to*, *into*, etc. (a place or position).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3766 þis esau wit his manace Oute o þe land did iacob chace. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8003 þai salle be chaced ogayne þair wille Tylle alle manere of thing þat es ille. **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 237 Distroie synne & chasse it out of londe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 268 Chaced from oure heritage. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 113 As the smoke chaseth men out of theyr owne hous. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. **1636** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 191 The Principal men of the Citie being chac't out of Florence. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They have .. separated us & chased us from their communion. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 112 A.. method of chacing from the earth one of its bitterest maladies. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 They had repeatedly chased him into banishment.

b. with advbs. *away*, *forth*, *out*, *about*, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4316 He sal.. chace þe wyndes about and þe ayre. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 955 þe oþre.. chacyeþ forþ Olyuere. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 Than is it chased sore about, Till it to fire and leit be falle. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. Prol. (1839) 3 To.. chacen out alle the mysbeleevynge men.

c **1450** *Crt. of Love* iv, Of ignoraunce the mist to chase away. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 104 Vpspryngis the brycht day, Chasand the cloudis of the nycht away. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Theyr hope..chaceth awaye all euyll feares. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* xvi. 61 Thy mere image [shall] chace her foes away.

c. *refl.* To betake (oneself), to go or run away; to depart; esp. in phr. *go (and) chase yourself. colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1883 G. W. PECK *Mirth for Millians* 79 O, you go and chase yourself. That is not small-pox Pa has got. **1893** S. CRANE *Maggie* (1896) xv. 118 Go chase yerself. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Songs of Sentimental Bloke* 119 *Chase yourself*, depart; avaunt; 'fade away'. **1923** R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* xii. 206 Let him rest, Kid. You chase yourself below and look things over. **1937** A. CHRISTIE *Dumb Witness* xiii. 138 Your friend..looks shocked. Shall we send him out to chase himself round the block? **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* 74 Engineers apparently accepted the architect for what he said he was: dispenser of divine revelation in the realm of æsthetics. But they also told him to chase himself if he ventured beyond. **1959** *Listener* 8 Jan. 56/2 Some people will tell you to go and chase yourself. Others will just ignore you. **1968** 'P. HOBSON' *Titty's Dead* v. 66 She was mentioning..that she had had enough of policemen for the day. And, mm-m, that you could go chase yourself.

8. To put to flight, scatter in flight, rout; to dispel = *chase away* in 7 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1754 Y schal wynne the maistrie Of Darie, and him so chase, And his men. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., þe sange of psalmes chases fendis. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. xxviii. (1495) 562 Crisolitus..ferith fendes and chasseth them. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 The Danes were chased, and the Englishe men had the victory. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. **1705** POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 37 Marriage may all those petty Tyrants chase. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 9 Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xvii, To chase the spirits that love the night.

†**9.** To clear (a place) *of* (its inhabitants, etc., by driving them out). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 118/2 The Lacedæmonians..chasing Scilluns of the Eleans, built a Town there.

†**10.** To drive (cattle, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. 249 Thei beren..a lytille Whippe in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors. [*c* **1440** *Promp Parv.* 58 Chasyn or drvye furþe [**1499** catchyn or dryue forth bestis], *mino.*] **1620** J. WILKINSON *Caurts Baron* 147 If any Tenant..bring cattell from his other farme unto his farme within this Manor..this is called chasing and rechasing. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Chase*..a driving Cattle to or from any place; as to chase a Distress to a Fortlet. **1863** ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, 'Chassin' tharro's', driving the horses which are drawing the harrows.

11. ***chase me, Charley***: (*a*) a catch-phrase; (*b*) (see quot. 1945).

1906 E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* xi. 138 The printers cried: 'Chase me, Charley!' **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 504 Chase me, Charley! Buzz! **1945** *Newsweek* 4 June 90 Off the coast of Italy in 1943, British fighter pilots ran into a new German weapon trained on Allied shipping. It was a small glider with a bomb for a body. Directed by remote control from a launching plane, the device assumed attack position and hurtled itself at the target, where it exploded. The British named it 'Chase-me-Charlie'. **1961** W. VAUGHAN-THOMAS *Anzio* vii. 133 The Germans had aimed another wireless-controlled bomb at the fleet—a 'chase-me-Charlie' the British seamen called it.

chase (tʃeɪs), *v.*[2] [App. short for ENCHASE; French has *enchâsser*, but no *châsser*.]

1. *trans.* To adorn (metal, plate, etc.) with work embossed or engraved in relief; to engrave a surface. See also CHASED *ppl. a.*[2]

1438 [see CHASED *ppl. a.*[2]]. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enchasser en ar*, to chace in gold. **1862** *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The great golden statues may have been cut up into rings, and chased by Woeiriot of Lorraine. **1879** H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 This medal appears to have been chased by hand and not to have been struck from a die. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 191 Sometimes a pole which has been lying by..is found to be curiously chased, as it were, all over the surface under the loose bark by creeping things. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8/6 Apparatus..for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth.

2. To set *with* (gems, etc.).

1536-40 *Pilgrim's T.* 330 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 86 Most rychestly chast with margarites euery dell.

b. To 'set' (a gem, etc.) *in*. (See ENCHASE.) Also *fig. rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1047 And close beneath, a meadow gemlike chased In the brown wild, and mowers mowing in it.

chase, *v.*[3] [f. CHASE *sb.*[3]] To groove, indent.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Chased about into the carlings.

chase, obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

chaseable, chasable ('tʃeɪsəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Fit to be chased or hunted.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 Inough Of bestes, which ben chaceable. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 The next yeare he is called a Sanglier Chaseable. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* 373 Of all things huntable, chaseable, rundownable.

chased (tʃeɪst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Hunted, pursued, driven away.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Like to the chaced wilde bore. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The chased dere hath soile, To coole him in his het. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 297 The King..furiously pursued the chased Turks. **1761** FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* (1777) IV. 323 My little chased fawn.

chased (tʃeɪst), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 5 *Sc.* cassit. [f. CHASE *v.*[2] + -ED.] Of plate, etc.: Ornamented with embossed work, engraved in relief.

1438 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 110 A cuppe..chased with Rosys. **1454** *Ibid.* 133 A stondyng cuppe gilde, with chased werk. **1488** in *Ld. Treasurer's Acc. Scotl.* I. 85 A cassit collere of gold made like suannis set in gold. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xlvi. 972 Many vessels engraved and chased [*cælata*]. **1848** MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 80 The carved and chased covers of old books. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 164 Shields..constructed of chased metal.

chased *ppl. a.*[3]: see CHASE *v.*[3]

chasee (tʃeɪ'si:). *nonce-wd.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -EE.] One who is chased.

1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 150 As soon as the chasee had taken up his station..behind a tree.

chasee (Wyclif *Ex.* xxx. 24): see CASSIA.

chaselette: cf. CHAFLET (for which this is app. either a scribal error or misunderstanding).

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii, King Arthur schayer was sett O-boue in his chaselette.

chaser[1] ('tʃeɪsə(r)). In 3 chasur, 4 chasour, chassar. [a. OF. *chaceür, chaceour* (mod.F. *chasseur*), agent-noun f. *chasser* to CHASE *v.*[1]]

1. a. One who chases or hunts; a hunter *of*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. i, As king Meliodas rode on hunting, for he was a great chaser. **1686** *Voy. East Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 187 The poor Creatures tired with the violence of their Coursing, came and fell down at the Feet of their Chasers. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 81 At once the chaser and at once the prey. **1856** BRYANT *Catterskill Falls* xiii, There pass the chasers of seal and whale.

†**b.** A horse for the chase, a hunter (*obs.*). **c.** A horse trained for steeple-chasing.

a **1300** *Signs bef. Judgm.* 110 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 10 Palfrei, chasur, no no stede. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A) 3210 At his in he tok a chasour. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 90 The Relief of an Earl, 8 horses..4 chasers, 1 Palfray, bridled and sadled. **1884** *Illust. Sparting & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/3 A famous trainer and rider of chasers.

2. a. One who pursues (*esp.* with hostile intent).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 439 The chassaris..ourtuk sum at the last. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 40 Then beganne A stop i'th'Chaser; a Retyre. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 167 He in chase the chaser cannot fly. **1822** DE QUINCEY Wks. V. 118 My chasers, that pursued when no man fled.

b. One who chases women, a woman-chaser. Chiefly *U.S. colloq.*

1894 *Yale Wit & Humor* 49/2 (Chess tournament) If our accomplished chasers ain't able to pinch that Harvard Queen without giving up one of our own ladies in exchange, we would respectfully ask what the university is coming to? **1934** J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* (1935) i. 26 If English had been a chaser Al would have heard about it. **1968** H. WAUGH *Con Game* xviii. 147 George deserted her because he was a chaser. **1969** S. GREENLEE *Spaak wha sat by Daar* xii. 102 The women thought him an eligible bachelor, if a bit of a chaser.

3. *Naut.* **a.** A ship which chases another. **b.** A CHASE-GUN: see BOW-CHASER, STERN-CHASER.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 337 Were the ship chased as good a sailer as the chaser. **1804** *Naval Chron.* XII. 71 Firing our bow-chasers. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* viii, We mounted ten guns, besides chasers. **1918** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Oct. 699/1 Each U-boat chaser measures two hundred and four feet in length. **1957** *Jane's Fighting Ships 1956-7* 195/1 Ex-U.S. chasers..now rated as..inshore minesweepers.

4. *nonce-use.* = CHASSEUR 3.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. xii. 224 He dismissed the Guard sent for him; would have nothing there but six chasers (*jäger*).

5. A quantity of water or other mild beverage taken after spirituous liquor. (Cf. CHASSE[2].) *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*) Also *fig.*

1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 2/1 Everything was 50 cents. a drink, no mixed drinks, and no water for a chaser. **1905** *N.Y. Even. Post* 8 Sept. 7 Drinking whiskey from a bottle and refusing a 'chaser'. *a* **1906** 'O. HENRY' *Trimmed Lamp* (1916) 166 Eagerly gulping down the strong, black headlines, to be followed as a chaser by the milder details of the smaller type. **1932** J. DOS PASSOS *1919* 162 Two guys from Chicago who were drinking whisky with beerchasers. **1941** WODEHOUSE *Huy Day by Day* in *Perf. Flea* (1953) 209 Give me one blow-out like that..and you wouldn't find me making a fuss if somebody added a dose of some little-known Asiatic poison as a chaser. **1956** 'N. SHUTE' *Beyond Black Stump* 49 He..took the glass of rum.., shot it down in one swallow, and followed it with a chaser of water.

6. A small, light, usually single-seated aeroplane of great speed and climbing power, used in repelling hostile aircraft. Also *attrib.*

1915 GRAHAME-WHITE & HARPER *Aircraft Gt. War* 33 British pilots, having in view the pursuit of slower-flying German craft, have called these little machines [*sc.* the 'Bullets'] 'the chasers'. **1917** 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* p. xxi, The chaser craft necessary to keep German machines from interference. **1917** *Aeroplane* 16 May 1244/1 The High Command of the German Flying Service instituted some months ago the system of mobile chaser squadrons, consisting entirely of picked fighting pilots. **1918** [see CIRCUS 2 e]. **1919** A. E. ILLINGWORTH *Fly Papers* 41 A chaser squadron of picked pilots. **1939** AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Jaurney to War* 37 Canton now had a considerable force of chaser planes.

7. (See quot.) See also *progress-chaser* (PROGRESS *sb.* 7).

1922 TURNER & WOOD *Man. Up-to-date Organisation* 171 Chaser is a progress man responsible for the progress of a job through the factory.

chaser[2] ('tʃeɪsə(r)). [f. CHASE *v.*[2] + -ER.]

1. One who chases or engraves metal.

1707 EARL BINDON in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 Engravers, Carvers, Chacers. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 153 Enamellers and chasers of plate. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 371 Machinery has invaded even the art of the chaser.

2. A tool used for cutting the threads of screws.

1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 46 The screw thread is originated by hand with the chaser.

3. *Metall.* One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder.

'chaser[3]. *Sc.* 'A ram that has only one testicle' (Jam.).

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 26 (Jam.) When selling my eild ewes and chasers.

chase-work, *sb. Obs.* Chased work (CHASED[2]).

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2230/4 A Tankards Chace-work.

Chasid, Chassid ('hæsɪd). Also **Has(s)id.** Pl. **-idim.** [Heb. *ḥāsîḏ*, lit. 'pious; pietist'.] A name applied to a member of any of several mystical Jewish sects of various periods; an Assidæan. Hence **Cha's(s)idic, Ha's(s)idic** *a.*, of or belonging to the Chasidim; **'Chas(s)idism,** the tenets of the Chasidim.

1812 H. ADAMS *Hist. Jews* II. xxxviii. 281 A rabbin, named Israel, rendered himself very famous..in the Ukraine, between the years 1760 and 1765... The propensity of..credulous men toward the occult sciences procured him, in less than ten years, more than ten thousand followers, whom he called Chasidim. This name designated those men, who, not content to follow the ritual laws of Moses, laboured to unite themselves more intimately to the Deity by their sanctity. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 502 The Assidians, or Chasidim, of those days, found a leader in Mattathias. **1834** [see ASSIDÆAN]. **1893** I. ZANGWILL *Children of Ghetta* (ed. 3) I. xvi. 148 Meckish was a Chassid, which in the vernacular is a saint, but in the actual a member of the sect of the Chassidim, whose centre is Galicia. *Ibid.* 149 Chassidism is the extreme expression of Jewish optimism. **1918** —— *Chasen Peaples* iv. 39 The comparatively modern Chassidism. *Ibid.* 42 A Chassidic Rabbi. **1927** *Daily Tel.* 5 Apr. 12/6 The devotees of that particular cult which was known as Hassidism. **1927** *Sunday Express* 10 Apr. 5/7 'The Dybbuk' is all about the Hassidic cult. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Oct. 811/4 The extreme pietist atmosphere of the Chassidic sect of Jews. **1941** G. G. SCHOLEM *Major Trends Jewish Myst.* iii. 91 To be a Hasid is to conform to purely religious standards entirely independent of intellectualism and learning. **1948** *Thealogy* LI. 302 His collection of Hasidic tales. **1960** S. BECKER tr. *A. Schwarz-Bart's Last af Just* (1961) VII. 351 Do you know who the Christ was? A simple Jew like your father. A kind of Hasid. **1961** G. ABRAHAMS *Jewish Mind* ii. 48 The Rabbis treated the Bible with something of the respectful familiarity with which Chassidim, then and now, have treated God. **1965** *Jrnl. Jewish Studies* XVI. 33 From the end of the period of the *Tanna'im* onwards, the term 'Hasid' became blurred and was used simply as a *saubriquet* for scholars of an austere attitude towards *halakhah.*

chasing ('tʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHASE *v.*[1]]

1. Pursuing, hunting, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 83 With his men..That litill sped in thair chassing. *c* **1440** *Pramp. Parv.* 68 Chacynge awey, *fugacia.* **1808** SCOTT *Y. Lochinvar* There was racing, and chasing, on Cannobie Lee. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown,* The house was filled with constant chasings.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as †***chasing spear, staff.***

?*a* **1400** *Marte Arth.* 1823 With a chasynge [*printed* chasynye] spere he choppes doune many. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 464 The chasing staues and bore-speares were of siluer. **1768** *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Charging the boar with his chacing staff.

2. Short for STEEPLE-CHASING.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 9/2 He..was a constant participator in both racing and chasing.

3. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chacing,* following a vein by its range or direction.

4. *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, My balancing, and chasing.

5. *Workmen's slang.*

1884 RAE *Cant. Socialism* 361 This is shown..in their prohibition of 'chasing'..i.e. of a workman exceeding a given average standard of production.

chasing ('tʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHASE *v.*[2]]

1. The action or art of embossing or engraving in relief; also *attrib.*, as in ***chasing-chisel, -hammer.***

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv, They are very clever in chasing of metals. **1846** ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 110 Chasing, or the art of working forms on hammered or hollowed out plates of metal. **1883** *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 Chasing had degenerated into a poor kind of diaper work.

b. *concr.* The figures or design chased on metal, etc. Also *transf.*

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The Vase..has, in its general form and chasings, signs of exquisite taste. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 23 The little wavelets run and climb and cross each other, and thus form a lovely chasing.

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Metal Warld* No. 2. 23/3 In bronze work the casting process presents the chief difficulty..Next in importance comes the 'chasing', a final operation, which consists in polishing and in the removal of any small surface

inequalities or imperfections, in order that the cast may bear a perfect resemblance to the model.

3. The cutting of a screw. Hence ***chasing-lathe***, a screw-cutting lathe.

1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 46 During the process of chasing it, the thread is always cut deeper at the end.

chasing ('tʃeɪsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Pursuing, following, driving.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 1. 18 It blows a brave chaseing Gale of Wind. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 166 [He] return'd fiercely upon the chaseing Enemy.

chasm ('kæz(ə)m). Also 6–7 chasma, 7 chasme. [ad. L. *chasma*, a. Gr. *χάσμα* yawning hollow. The Gr.-L. form *chasma* was used for some time unchanged.]

†**1.** A yawning or gaping, as of the sea, or of the earth in an earthquake. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 1 That gaping Chasma, and insatiable gulfe of the Soules appetite. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 31 Chasmes, and gapings of the Sea. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 91 Earthquakes, Chasmaes, and Voragoes were at his command. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 331/1 Earthquakes, Chasma's, and the like.

†**2.** An alleged meteoric phenomenon, supposed to be a rending of the firmament or vault of heaven. [So in Latin.] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 17 The firmament also is seene to chinke and open, and this they name Chasma. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. i. 1 Halo's, Rainbows, Parelia, Paraselenæ, Chasms. **1741** SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 630 A list of all the Chasms or Burnings in the Heavens, reeorded in our Annals.

3. A large and deep rent, cleft, or fissure in the surface of the earth or other cosmical body. In later times extended to a fissure or gap, not referred to the earth as a whole, *e.g.* in a mountain, rock, glacier, between two precipices, etc.

a **1636** FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 147 Thus is th' Abyssus fild, the Chasma clos'd. **1622-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 23 The open chinks or Chasmaes of the Earth. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. § 1. 134 This Effort..in some Earthquakes..tears the Earth, making Cracks or Chasmes in it some Miles in length. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., The Water of this vast Abyss.. doth communicate with that of the Ocean by means of certain Holes, Hiatus's or Chasms, passing betwixt it and the Bottom of the Ocean. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 196 Iceland..with its..horrid volcanic chasms. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 7. 49 An arch of snow..may span a ehasm one hundred feet in depth. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 The Colorado River..flows..at the bottom of a profound chasm.

4. A deep gap or breach in any structure; a wide crack, cleft, or fissure. Also *fig.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 26 Heauen it selfe, and the great Chasma betwixt it and vs. **1672** WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 107 So many chasmes or breaches must there be in the Divine Nature. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 356 The amphitheatre of Verona..has no holes or chasms in the wall. **1759** tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. v. (1762) 11 An infinite number of small chasms between them, into which the roots may glide. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, 'This part of the castle.. exhibited a great chasm, through which Mannering could observe the sea.

5. *fig.* A break marking a divergence, or a wide and profound difference of character or position, a breach of relations, feelings, interests, etc.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 99 Where then is that Chasma, that great Gulf of difference? **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. iv. 9 That great Chasma betwixt God and Matter will be as wide as before. **1845** S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 203 The two hierarchies, the spiritual and the temporal..were now separated by a deep and wide chasm. **1866** LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 25 If Christ be not truly man, the chasm which parted earth and heaven has not been bridged over. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 390 A gulf.. almost like the chasm of death.

6. *fig.* A break or void affecting the continuity of anything, as of a chain of facts, a narrative, period of time, etc.; an intervening blank, hiatus, break, interval.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 216 Authors with many Plurima Desunts, many Chasmes and vacancys. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 137 It is carried down from the beginning of Time..without any chasma or interval. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., In the author's original Copy there were not so many Chasms as appear in the book. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶7 The whole chasm of nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 189 The fables with which our own writers have replenished the ehasms in our history. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 109 The chasm of Seven Centuries. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 52 There is an historical chasm manifest in their modes of thinking.

7. A vacant place affecting the completeness of anything; a void, blank, gap.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. (1762) 125 Some chasms occasioned by our not having kept the drill in a parallel direction. **1838** MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 2 The chasm Tom's departure has made. **1855** —— *Hist. Eng.* III. 580 Recruits were sent to fill the chasms which pestilence had made in the English ranks.

chasmal ('kæzməl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of or belonging to a chasm.

1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* ix, Any commanding point was sufficiently chasmal and precipitous. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351 A chasmal difference exists between Orleanists, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and the Opportunist Government.

†**chas'matical**, *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. Gr. *χασματικός*, f. *χάσματ-* stem of *χάσμα* + -AL[1].] = CHASMAL; 'pertaining to a chasm, which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1721-61 in BAILEY. **1775** in ASH.

chasmed ('kæz(ə)md), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASM + -ED.] Having chasms; cleft into chasms.

1796 *Ess. Soc. Gentlem. Exeter* 542 (T.) Yon chasmed hill ..Cleft by an elemental shock. **1849** J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxiii. 268 Jagged here and there by chasmed cliffs of impending rocks. **1880** MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 148 Mountains..chasmed, caverned, and dark with timber.

†**'chasment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHASM.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 124 A terrible fire upon London-Bridge..whereof the still extant gap and chasment is a visible demonstration.

chasmic ('kæzmɪk), *a.* [f. CHASM + -IC.] = CHASMAL *a.*

1926 H. E. BATES *Two Sisters* III. xiv. 298 Tessie had come back and was leaning on her arm as if there had been no chasmic year and a half of doubt and wonder between. **1937** 'G. ORWELL' *Road to Wigan Pier* viii. 161 The chasmic, impassable quality of class-distinctions.

chasmogamy (kæz'mɒgəmɪ). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. (*flores*) *chasmogami* (J. S. Axell *Om anordningarna f. fanerogama växternas Befruktning* (1869), f. Gr. *χάσμα* CHASM + *γάμος* -GAMY.] The opening of the perianth at the time of flowering, as distinguished from cleistogamy. Hence **chasmogamic** (kæzmə'gæmɪk), **chasmogamous** (kæz'mɒgəməs), *adjs.*

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* Add., Chasmogamy ..; chasmogamic. **1906** J. R. A. DAVIS tr. *Knuth's Handbk. Flower Pollination* I. 55 The otherwise normally opening chasmogamous flowers remain closed. **1959** *New Scientist* 5 Nov. 883/1 Producing open (chasmogamous) flowers. *Ibid.*, The causes of chasmogamy in *Leersia*.

chasmophyte ('kæzməʊfaɪt). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *χάσμα* CHASM + -O + -PHYTE.] A plant inhabiting the crevices of rocks.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Chasmophyte*, a plant which grows in rock-crevices. **1903** W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant Geogr.* II. i. 178 Crevices in rocks.. produce a somewhat more copious vegetation, that of the chasmophytes... Chasmophytes, as opposed to lithophytes, are long straggling plants. **1951** *Jrnl. Ecol.* XXXIX. 66 These are all chasmophyte habitats except for the ledge, which is a chomophyte one.

chasmy ('kæzmɪ), *a.* [f. CHASM + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding with chasms; full of breaks.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* IV. 334 A strange, incongruous, chasmy compilation. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 146 A strange high-lying chasmy place.

2. Of the nature of or like a chasm.

1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed. **1876** MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxv. 248 The passage plunged again into a chasmy shaft.

3. Void, abyssal.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, Who pours..from ample urn, The first effusion into chasmy space.

chasoun, var. CHESOUN, *Obs.*, reason.

chasour, obs. form of CHASER.

chass(e, obs. form of CHASE *v.*

chassagne. A kind of Burgundy wine.

‖**chasse**[1] (ʃɑːs). [F. *châsse*:—L. *capsa* CASE: see also CHASE *sb.*[2]] A shrine or case for the relics of a saint.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 35 In this church are to be seen relicks of S. Mary Magdalen..her body in a gilt chasse. **1865** *Reader* 18 Mar. 219/1 A..fine chasse of Limoges enamel of the middle of the thirteenth century.

‖**chasse**[2] (ʃas). [Fr.; short for *chasse-café*, lit. 'chase-coffee, coffee-chaser', f. *chasse-r* to CHASE, drive away. (Now called in Fr. *pousse-café*.)] A draught or potion of some spirituous liquor, taken ostensibly to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, or the like. The full **chasse-café** is now less used.

1800 MAR. EDGWORTH *Belinda* iii. (1857) 45 She ordered coffee, and afterward chasse-café. **1841** L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 25 For the digester itself is digested by a liqueur..called a *chasse-café* (coffee-chaser). **1857** LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* vii, So one glass of cognac neat, as a chasse (to more things than good claret). **1866** SALA *Barbary* xv. 298 Tourists..who breakfast in the Valley are in the habit of..'potting' the monkeys by way of a *chasse-café*. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 205 The coffee and *chasse* followed. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2.

So ‖**chassé**, *pa. pple.* [Fr.] Treated, or having the taste disguised, with a chasse.

1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (Hoppe), Tea or coffee? there's the rum if you like it 'chassé'.

‖**chassé** (ʃase), *sb. Dancing.* [Fr.; lit. 'chasing, chase'.] A gliding step, in a quadrille and other dances, executed by bringing one foot behind the other while this is at the same time advanced, much as in bringing oneself into step in walking; also, the name of a figured step, containing two of these, the direction for which is *chassez croisez*.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* (Hoppe) Who makes her steps and chassés, as the world chasséd in the days when she was Miss Morton Harris. **1880** *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 22 (Quadrille) Steps are gone quite out of fashion: even the *chassé* has been given up for some time past. *Ibid.* 74 (*Valse à deux temps*) The step contains two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassez*.

‖**chassé**, *v.* Also chassez, chassey. [parts of the F. verb *chasser* (in same sense), esp. the imperative *chassez* as a direction.]

1. *Dancing.* To execute the step or movement called a *chassé*.

1803 *Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 14 And made them rigadoon and chassée. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (1868) 364 A husband chassezing forward to murder his wife. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 Lighting upon one toe at the Twickenham letter-office, turning on it while exchanging bags, and chasséing back to town. **1880** *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 74 Pass left foot behind right, and *chassez* forward with it. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406/1 She pirouetted and chasseyed at the changes of the tune.

2. *trans.* To dismiss. (*Society slang.*)

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* III, He was *chasséd* on the spot. **1868** YATES *Rock Ahead* (Hoppe) If indeed the turf were not abandoned, and the 'confederate' chasséd.

‖**chassé-croisé** (ʃase krwaze). [Fr., = CHASSÉ *sb.* + *croisé*, pa. pple. of *croiser* to cross.] A dance figure in which one of two partners chassés first to the right and then to the left, while the other chassés first to the left and then to the right. Hence *transf.* and *fig.* applied to actions or situations in which persons or things cross each other or change positions backwards and forwards.

[**1874** *Ball-Room Guide* 90 *Chassez croisez*. Lady and gentleman *chassez* in opposite directions.] **1883** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 595/1 His drama is a perpetual *chassé-croisé* at the edge of a precipice. **1886** *Athenæum* 17 Apr. 516/1 When he arrived alongside, the Espiègle and the galley were performing a sort of vertical *chassé-croisé*. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan 3/2 A *ménage à trois* and a kind of matrimonial chassé-croisé are discussed. **1928** *Observer* 8 Apr. 5/2 The metamorphoses of character, the *chassé-croisé* of incident.

‖**chasselas** (ʃasəlɑ). [Fr.: named from a village near Macon.] A variety of white grape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 The Chasselas, and other Grapes. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in subsequent Dicts.

‖**chasse-marée** (ʃasmare). [Fr. = chase-tide, that which chases the tide: cf. CASHMARIE, which shows another of the French senses.] A coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged, used on the French side of the Channel.

1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 264/2 From Chasse Marées laden with salt. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. (ed. 2) 17 The subjoined cut represents the Chasse marée.

‖**chassepot** (ʃaspo). [From the name of the inventor.] The type of breech-loading, centre-fire needle-gun adopted as the rifle of the French army in 1866.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 13 He lies with his shoulder shattered by a chassepot. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* lx, A brigade of French infantry armed with chassepots.

chassery. (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Chassery* or Besidery Sandry, a Pear that ripens in November and December. So in BAILEY, ASH, etc.

‖**chasseur** (ʃasœːr). [Fr. *chasseur* hunter:—OF. *chaceor, -eür* (It. *cacciatore*):—late L. type *captiātōr-em*: see CHASE *v.*]

1. A huntsman; a hunter.

1796 SCOTT *The Chase* Pref. note, Once, as a benighted Chasseur heard this infernal chase pass by. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* I. 154 Chasseurs in green and gold beat its woods.

2. a. A soldier equipped and trained for rapid movement; in the French army the designation of a body forming the élite of a battalion; later of a particular type of infantry and cavalry.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Another small corps of chasseurs. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 78 *note*, A corps of European chasseurs, or rifle-men..after the manner of the light infantry in England. **1822** BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxxvii, He found a number of Chasseurs. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 225 The vanguard was composed of chasseurs of the line, hussars, and lancers.

b. *Comb.* **chasseur-blue**, a shade of blue resembling that of the uniform of a French chasseur.

1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/3 Costumes..in blue and black-chasseur-blue.

3. a. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a military style. Cf. Ger. *Jäger*.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 3 Oct. (1904) VI. 311 We foreigners and the foreign ministers were shown the famous beast of the Gevandan, just arrived, and covered with a cloth, which two chasseurs lifted up. **18..** W. IRVING (Webster) The great chasseur who had announced her arrival. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 468 A servant in chasseur's livery entered.

b. A hotel messenger, esp. in France.

1896 E. Dowson *Let.* c 24 Mar. (1967) 351 Ask for a *garçon* called Paul..& ask him to convey the letter to 'Monsieur Léopold'—by the *chasseur* if he is not in the cafè. **1899** —— *Let.* June-July 415 The wretched little chasseur whom I sent daily for my letters pocketed his omnibus fare & never went near the place. **1936** D. Barnes *Nightwood* ii. 54 The *chasseur* of the *Hôtel Récamier*..was approaching them at a run. **1939** E. Ambler *Mask of Dimitrios* xi. 213 With a *boîte*, you know, it takes time to build up a clientèle. .. We had a good *chasseur*.

4. *Gastron.* Used postpositively to designate a poultry or game dish cooked in a white wine sauce which includes mushrooms and shallots. Also *chasseur sauce*.

1889 A. B. Marshall *Cookery Bk.* i. 13 *Chasseur Sauce*... It is excellent to serve with poultry, pheasant, partridge, rabbit, venison, mutton, &c. **1957** R. Postgate *Good Food Guide 1957-58* 89 Such things as Greek fricasse of veal,.. casseroled chicken chasseur. **1967** E. David *French Provincial Cooking* (rev. ed.) 454 The result will be the *poulet sauté* which, in a restaurant, will be glorified with some.. label..; *chasseur* or *forestière* if there are mushrooms.

Chassid, Chassidic, Chassidim: see Chasid.

‖**chassie** (ʃasi). *Obs.* [Fr.; in OF. *chacie*: see Littré.] (See quot.)

1742-1800 Bailey, *Chassie*, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. **1775** Ash, *Chassie* (not much used).

‖**chassis** ('ʃæsɪ, tʃ-). Pl. chassis ('ʃæsi:z). [F. *châssis* frame, app. f. *chas*, late L. *capsum*, *-us*, 'locus inclusus'; the suffix belongs to L. type *-īcius*, It. *-iccio*, Sp. *-izo*. Hence *shashes*, *shasses*, now *sashes*: see sash; also Sc. chess window-frame.]

1. †a. A wooden frame-work that can be fitted with paper, linen, glass, etc.; a window-frame; a sash. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 Open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: Then closing the Double-sheets, (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat. **1693** —— *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 These Windows should also be fitted within side of the House, with Chassis of doubled Paper, that is, by glewing the Sheets on both sides of the Frame; and without this, another Chassis of Glass. *a* **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. li. 414 Chassis or Paper-Windows. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 15 The tumid bladder bounds at every kick, bursts the withstanding casements, the chassys, lanterns, and all the brittle vitrious ware.

b. *spec.* = stretcher *sb.* 4 b.

1934 H. Hiler *Notes on Technique of Painting* i. 25 As to the chassis or stretchers, they should (on any but the smallest pictures) always be of the sort which are provided with keys.

2. The base-frame, forming the lower part of the carriage of a barbette or casemate gun, on which it can be slid backward and forward.

1869 *Times* 18 Jan., In all firing the *chassis* rails should be well sanded.

3. The base frame of a motor car, with its mechanism, as distinguished from the body or upper part; also, in an aeroplane.

1903 *Sci. Amer.* 20 June 472/1 The motor is placed in the center of the chassis and the boiler is now quite in the rear. **1904** A. B. F. Young *Compl. Motorist* v. 149 The frame of the chassis is the ordinary pressed steel frame as generally used on a petrol car. **1909** A. Berget *Conquest of Air* v. 211 The whole apparatus rests upon a running chassis for launching, and to ensure descent without shock. **1910** R. Ferris *How it Flies* xx. 458 *Chassis*, the under-structure or 'running-gear' of an aeroplane. **1924** *Motor* 21 Oct. 583/1 The baffling diversity in methods of chassis construction. **1967** M. Procter *Exercise Hoodwink* ii. 15 This discovery.. led to a search for engine and chassis numbers.

4. *transf.* The body of a person or animal. *slang*.

1930 Wodehouse *Very Good, Jeeves!* iv. 101 'Did he seem very fond of her?' 'Couldn't take his eyes off the chassis.' **1948** A. C. Smith in B. Vesey-Fitzgerald *Bk. of Dog* II. 409 This whimsical, odd-looking, little dog [*sc.* the dachshund], with his low-hung chassis.

5. The frame on which the parts of a radio receiver are mounted; also, the assemblage of parts on the frame, excluding the cabinet or housing.

1931 Moyer & Wostrel *Radio Constr.* (ed. 3) xix. 361 The first step in assembling the television receiver is to attach to the frame or *chassis*..a type No. 216 socket. **1940** *Amat. Radio Handbk.* (ed. 2) iv. 68/2 Superheterodynes where a metal chassis or separately screened stages are most desirable. *Ibid.*, These boxes should be insulated from one another except where earthed to the chassis. **1942** *Electronic Engin.* XV. 238 In some receivers the chassis consists of an intricate die-cast framework, bolted to the panel casting. **1945** *Ibid.* XVII. 554 Fig. 3 shows the chassis removed from the cabinet.

6. *Comb.* (sense 3) ***chassisless*** adj.

1951 *Engineering* 26 Oct. 533/2 Models are of 'chassisless' construction, the single-unit steel body giving..torsional stiffness. **1959** *Motor* 30 Sept. 234/1 This is a chassisless all-steel car.

†chassoygnet. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1477 Caxton *Dictes* 149 A tre named chassoygnet, on whyche tre ther ben many thynges sharp and pryckyng.. and yet neuerthelesse that tre bringeth forth good dates.

†chast, *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Perh. only a bad form of chest; but possibly repr. F. *châsse* case, confused with *chest*. Cf. *arrow-case* = quiver.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 272 A chast with arowes.

chast, obs. form of chest.

†chast, *sb.*^{2} *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Chastity.

1719 Lady Wardlaw *Hardy Knute* ii. 6 His Dame sae peerless anis and fair For Chast and Beauty deemed.

chastaine, -ayne, var. of chesteine, *Obs.*

chaste (tʃeɪst), *a.* Forms: 3-8 **chast**, 4 **schast**, 4-6 **chest**, 5 **chaast(e**, 6 **cheste**, **chaist**. 3- **chaste**. [a. OF. *chaste* (13th c. in Littré), semi-popular ad. L. *cast-us*, *casta* morally pure, chaste, holy.]

1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; continent, virtuous. (Of persons, their lives, conduct, etc.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 164 Meidenhod..oðer, efter meidelure, chaste clennesse. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 191 þat made, lo! þe wymmen þe chastore lyf lede. **1340** *Ayenb.* 202 He ne is naȝt chast. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 209 And chast [*v.r.* chaast] was man in Paradis certeyn. **1450-1530** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 188 Sayntes ioye of mary the cheste. **1552** Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 10 All thame quhilk leivis ane chast lyfe. **1673** Ray *Journ. Low-C.* 55 None more Chast and true to their Husbands. **1742** Collins *Ode Simplicity* 12 O chaste unboastful Nymph! to thee I call. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 153 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to sexual purity.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaur.*, *Abstinentes oculi*, Chast and honest eyes. **1832** W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 144 The chaste and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* vii. 278 Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm.

†2. Celibate, single. *Obs.*

c **1315** Shoreham 61 Ac ȝef eny ys ine the cas, Red ich that he be chaste. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* v. ii. 492 Bidden.. britheren being in the religiouns forto lyue chaast for euer. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 709 All wedding he forsuik, And euirmoir..He levit chest. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 223 She hath sworne, that she will still liue chast. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 116.

†b. Used to render *eunūchus*. *Obs. rare.*

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 12 Ther are chaste, which were so borne..And ther are chaste, which be made of men. And ther be chaste, which have made them selves chaste for the kyngdome of hevens sake. **1581** Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 167 The word Chast, signifieth, Gelded.

†3. Morally pure, free from guilt, innocent. *Obs.*

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* cxxvii[i]. 1 þe dred þat a man has to wreth god..is chaste drede. *c* **1450** *Why can't be nun* 82 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 140 That I may lyue chaste For the corupcion of synnyng. **1535** Coverdale *Wisd. of Sol.* iv. 1 O how fayre is a chaist generacion with vertue?

4. *fig.* Undefiled, stainless pure.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 2 Let me not name it to you, you chaste Starres. **1704** Pope *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. **1849** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 142 The chaste clear stars.

5. Decent; free from indecency or offensiveness.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv. (1676) 191/1 Use honest and chast sports. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 160 All seem'd Chast within those Walls. **1724** Watts *Logic* 56 Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene. **1759** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. ix, The Hero's horse was a horse of chaste deportment.

†6. Restrained, subdued, chastened. *Obs.*

a **1400** *Octouian* 603 The lyoun com..And be the chyld sche ley thon chaste As sche were tame.

7. *fig.* Chastened, modest, restrained from all excess: **†a.** of processes of thought. *Obs.*

1774 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. §2 A fair and chaste interpretation of nature. **1785** —— *Int. Powers* 248 Discovered by patient observation, and chaste induction.

b. of tastes, qualities, etc.

a **1797** Burke in H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 71 Raising them to the level of true dignity, or of chaste self-estimation. **1825** Lytton *Falkland* 26 Her tastes, were, however, too feminine and chaste ever to render her eccentric.

8. Pure in artistic or literary style; without meretricious ornament; chastened, subdued.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xiv. 196 They purposely deadened their colours, and kept them what they affectedly called 'chaste'. **1756** J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 272 So chaste and correct a writer. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 197 A specimen of chaste biographical composition. **1823** Rutter *Fonthill* 45 Its chaste proportions and tasteful arrangement in detail. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 51 Chaste jewellery. **1873** Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* II. x. 136 We prize our prayer book..for its chaste fervour.

9. ***chaste tree***, also **†*chaste lamb*** [mistranslation of L. *agnus castus*, the name of the tree being mistaken for *agnus* lamb]: the tree agnus castus, a species of *Vitex*.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 165 b, Chast tre. *Ibid.* 166 a, It is called agnos that is chaste because weomen kepinge chastite in the sacrifices of Ceres vsed to straw this bushe vpon the ground. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 39 Chastlambe or Agnus castus. **1671** Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 389 Agnus Castus *Ἄγνος* Chast Tree. The seed..restrains lust. **1718** Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 207 Chaste Lamb. This has got a Name for a Cooler. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 264.

10. *Comb.*, as ***chaste-eyed***, ***-glowing***, ***-reserved*** etc., adjs.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & P.* Wks. 1873 III. 189 The gods wills secret are, nor must we measure Their chaste-reserued deepes by our dry shallowes. **1747** Collins *Passions* ix, The oak-crown'd Sisters, and their chaste-ey'd Queen. **1847** Emerson *Poems* (1857) 92 Chaste-glowing, underneath their lids, With fire that draws while it repels.

†chaste, *v. Obs.* [The two ME. verbs *chast-en* and *chasti-en* (chasty) appear both to originate from OF. *chastie-r*:—L. *castigāre* to make chaste or pure, correct, chastise, f. *cast-us* chaste. The OF. vb. was adopted in 12th c. Eng. as *chastien*: in early southern Eng., where the OE. weak verbs in *-iȝan* still retained *-ien* in the infinitive, as OE. *lufiȝan* (3rd s. *lufeð*), ME. *luvien* (3rd s. *luveth*), later *luvi*, *luvy*, *luv-en*, *luv-e*, the *-ien* of *chastien* was apparently treated in the same way, giving *chast-y*, *chast-en*, *chast-e*. But in those dialects in which *lufiȝan* was already reduced to *luv-en*, *chasti-* was recognized as the stem of *chasti-en*, and gave later *chasty-e*, *chasty*. Hence in 13th and early 14th c., *chasti* is the infinitive of *chaste*, or the stem of *chasty*, according to dialect.]

1. *trans.* To correct or amend by discipline; to discipline, train; to bring up under restraint.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No prest. ne no bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forbode. ne mid scrifte. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 268 þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten þi meiden. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2475 In þat forest fede Tristrem hodain gan chast. **1340** *Ayenb.* 220 þeruore me ssel þe children chasti, and wel teche. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 317 A wikked wyf þat will nouȝt be chasted. *c* **1440** Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, How he..chastith [**1533** chastyseth] hem. **1549-62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxix. 11 Though I doe fast my flesh to chaste. *c* **1550** *Friar & Boy* 30 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 36 He is a cursed ladde, I wolde some other man hym had, That wolde hym better chaste.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Nenne weopmen ne chasti ȝe. *Ibid.* 96 Ne chastie ȝe neuer nenne swuchne mon bute o þisse wise.

3. To inflict corrective punishment on.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 184 þench þet he is Godes ȝerd, & tet God bet þe mid him, & chasteð, ase ueder deð his leoue child. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 428 Sparye he wolde myld men, & chasty þe proute. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 6478 He chasted heom with sweord. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 10 Toke a rodde for to chaste hym. **1509** Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 40 Blaming and chasting with much crueltie. **1621** Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 22 (*an. 33 Hen. VI*) If any..which the said chieftayne may chaste, doe any trespasse or felony.

4. To restrain, subdue, tranquillize.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 15 Hwil þi wit atstond & chaisteð þi wil. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 860 Harlote with his hendelayk he hoped to chast. *c* **1330** *King of Tars* in *Engl. Studien* XI. 111 Al þat day & alle þat niȝt Noman miȝt him schast. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 729 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chast, & bere me debonureli. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* II. xiv. (1495) 39 [Angels] chaste euyll spyrytes that they doo not soo moche harme as they wolde.

5. ? To keep chaste. *rare.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 21 To herien hare drihtin & þonken him ȝeorne þat his mihte ham i cleanschipe chaste.

chaste, obs. form of chest.

†'chasted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. chaste *v.* + -ed^{1}.] Kept or made chaste; chaste, pure.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1674) 160 (D.) Ah, chasted bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldest accuse me of one defiled thought. **1793** *Compl. Hist. Drama* 101 'Euripides,' says Aristotle, 'although not very exact nor chasted in the subject of his plays, etc.'

chastein(e, var. of chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

chastelain ('tʃɑ:stəleɪn, -æ-). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **chastelyn**, **chastlayne**, 5-6 **chasteleyne**, 7 **chastellan**, 8-9 **-lain**, 9 **chastelain**. See also castellan, chatelain. [In ME. *chasteleyn*, a. OF. *chastelain*:—L. *castellān-us* castellan.]

The governor or keeper of a castle; = castellan.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6330 Now am I knyght, now chasteleyne. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 1520 Furth in his waye goth now the Chastelyn. **1494** Fabyan VII. 463 The chasteleyne of Beauuays. **1614** Selden *Titles Hon.* 249 In the Territorie of Cracow, the Chastellan is before the Palatin. **1795** Southey *Joan Arc.* X. 277 Chastellains. **1852** Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1876) II. ii. 15 The chastelain offered to set his prisoner free.

chastelet, earlier form of chatelet.

†'chasteling. *Obs. rare.* [f. chaste *a.* + -ling.] A eunuch. Cf. chaste *a.* 2 b.

a **1570** Becon *Summ. N.T.* Matt. xix. Wks. 1844 III. 568 Three kinds of chastelings.

chastely ('tʃeɪstlɪ), *adv.* [f. chaste *a.* + -ly^{2}.]

1. In a chaste manner; purely, continently.

1340 *Ayenb.* 225 He ssel him loki chastliche ase longe ase he is ine þe stat of wodewehod. *c* **1450** *Crt. of Love* 1117 Chastely to keepe us out of loves grace. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Yf yu lyue here religyously & chastly in soule & body. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* V. ii. 27 Though it were as vertuous to lye, as to liue chastly. **1796** Burke *Regic. Peace* (R.) That fire of jealousy eternally and chastely burning. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, Her [Philosophy's] chastely-awful eyes. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 An implied condition that the parties should live chastely.

2. In chaste style or taste (see chaste *a.* 8).

1815 *Scribbleomania* 160 His prose chastely flowing. **1870** Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 886 Richly and chastely colored glass. **1879** D. J. Hill *Bryant* 171 The style, always pure, clear, and forcible, and often chastely elegant.

chastelyn, obs. var. of CHATELAIN.

†**'chastement.** *Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -MENT: cf. CHASTIMENT.] Chastisement.

c **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1559 Ne hadde hys wyf had chastement. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 To chaste me onworthy in a fadyrly chastment.

chasten ('tʃeɪs(ə)n), *v.*[1] [f. CHASTE *v.* + -EN[2]: taking the place of the earlier CHASTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To inflict disciplinary or corrective punishment on; to visit with affliction for the purpose of moral improvement; to correct, discipline, chastise. (Usually of Divine chastisement.)

1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* xii. 6 Whom the Lorde loveth, him he chasteneth. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 He shall by this meanes chasten the vnruly and disobedient. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cxviii. 18 The Lord hath chastened me sore. —— *Dan.* x. 12 Thou diddest set thine heart.. to chasten thy selfe before thy God. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 1637 The love Wherewith we love the Heaven that chastens us.

†**2.** To punish, chastise (generally). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 16, I will therfore chasten him and let him lowsse. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 160 He overcamme him and chastened him with crewell death. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 437 That your Majestie would cause them to be chastened, which were the causes of their vexation.

3. To render chaste or pure in character or style; to purify, refine. (Cf. CHASTE *a.* 8.)

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Mem. Th.* I. IV. x. 190 The Ancients .. were wont to strain their Snow.. to chasten their Wine. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 A good writer.. makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables.

4. *fig.* To restrain from excess or intensity; to moderate, temper, subdue. (Cf. CHASTE *a.* 7.)

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xx. 246, I am not as sanguine as I was—time and experience have chastened me. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 110 The feuds of the families had been chastened, if they had not been subdued. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1885) 318 Reflected possibilities of pain, Forsooth, just chasten pleasure!

†**chasten**, *v.*[2] *Obs.*, for *chasen* to CHASE.

1548 G. WISHART in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 17 To resyst the deuyll.. and by all meanes to chasten him away.

chasten, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

chastened ('tʃeɪs(ə)nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASTEN *v.*[1]]

1. Corrected by disciplinary punishment.

1781 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 234 Chastened, spared like you.

2. Refined, purified (in character, feeling, style).

1794 SOUTHEY *Lyric P., To Hymen*, Chasten'd Friendship comes. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 181 *note*, A poem written in the chastened tone of fine taste. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 95 The more chastened writings of Roman and Grecian lore.

3. Restrained from excess; subdued; tempered.

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. ix. 114 The return, though in a more chastened form. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §11. 84 The chastened light told us that day was departing. **1862** —— *Mountaineer.* vi. 45 A chastened hope was predominant in both our breasts.

Hence **'chastenedly** *adv. rare.*

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 30, I.. prepare to be chastenedly and moderately glad to see them.

chastener ('tʃeɪs(ə)nə(r)). [f. CHASTEN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which chastens.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ars P.* A vj, A solemne Censor, and chastner of euery younge mans sinne. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xcviii, Before the Chastener humbly let me bow. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 66 As a wholesome chastener to the pride of success.

chasteness ('tʃeɪstnɪs). [f. CHASTE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being chaste.

1. Chastity, sexual purity. *arch.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nonnes T.* 88 Pure chaastnesse of virginitee. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 258 In her let beautie both, and chastnesse fully raigne. **1683** CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 415 So great a Patron of modesty and chastness, that he prohibited the Marriages of Cousin-germans. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 108. 20 It tends.. to corrupt the Sobriety and Chasteness of the People's Morals.

2. Purity of style, etc.; see CHASTE *a.* 7, 8.

Mod. Nothing can surpass the chasteness of the ornamentation.

chastening ('tʃeɪs(ə)nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7 chastning. [f. CHASTEN + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHASTEN; disciplinary punishment, chastisement, correction; subduing of excess or intensity.

1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* xii. 5 My sonne despyse not the chastenynge of the Lorde. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Macc.* vii. 33 Though God be angrie with vs a litle whyle (for oure chasteninge & reformacion). **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 Whom he would correct by wholsome chastning. **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, Striking his nose with the knuckle of his forefinger as a chastening for his forgetfulness. **1851** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. x. §7 The .. real power of all colour is dependent on the chastening of it.

'chastening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chastens; correcting, chastising; purifying, refining, subduing.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 373, I..to the hand of Heav'n submit, However chastening. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* VII, A healing and a chastening grief. **1843** J. G. DECK *Hymn*, *'It is Thy hand, my God'* i, I bow beneath Thy chastening rod. **1872** LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 127 The most solemn, the most chastening, the most stimulating consideration.

chasteningly ('tʃeɪs(ə)nɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHASTENING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a chastening manner or tone.

1901 W. J. LOCKE *Usurper* xxiii. 318 'The ultimate evolution of swelled-head', he answered chasteningly.

'chastenment. *rare.* [f. CHASTEN *v.* + -MENT.] Chastening; restraining from excess, etc.

1882 TRAILL *Sterne* 29 The restraint of one instinct.. implied the over-indulgence of another which stood in.. as much need of chastenment.

†**chaster.** *Obs.* —[0]. Chaste-tree; see CHASTE *a.* 8.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.*, Chaster (herbe), *vitex.*

chastese, obs. form of CHASTISE.

chasteyn, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

†**'chastful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Illogical formation, from CHASTE *a.* + -FUL.] Chaste.

1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect* D iij, This worlde of virgyns and chastfull men. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 18b, To winne the chastfull youth to filthie lust.

†**'chasthede.** *Obs.* [ME. f. *chast*, CHASTE *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Chastity.

c **1250** *Gen, & Ex.* 2022 For to don him chasthed for-ȝeten. **1340** *Ayenb.* 230 My chasthede hit ssel by me ydobbled.

†**'chastice.** *Obs. rare.* [app. in sense 1 f. L. type **castitia*, f. *castus* CHASTE: cf. *justice*, *malice*, etc. (Godef. has a single example of OF. *castece*.) In sense 2, connected with CHASTISE *v.*]

1. Chastity.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 71b, My chastice was a wandring Rovers pray. —— *To his Love, &c.*, As she from Collatinus wife of chastice bore the bell.

2. Chastisement.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The irascible is the chastice geuer, and sword of reason.

chastice, obs. f. CHASTISE, *v.*

†**'chastify**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* chaistefie. [a. OF. *chastifie-r*, *chestifie-r*; f. late L. *castificāre*, to make chaste: cf. *justificāre*, *justifier*, JUSTIFY.]

1. *trans.* To chastise.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 133 To be confiderat with the pepil that may chaistefie thame maist esaly. **1669** *ed.* of BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 18, I was chastified as a Bullock.

2. To make celibate.

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 65 b (Jam.) He sayis thair be sum quha hes chastifeit thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict tham seluis to perpetual continencie and chastitie.

†**'chastiment.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 chastiement, 4 castiment, chastyment. [a. OF. *chastiement* (mod.F. *châtiment*), on L. type **castīgāment-um*, f. *castigāre*: see CASTIGATE and -MENT.]

1. Chastisement, correction, punishment.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 198 Hwose.. uorhoweð chastiement. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26004 (Cott.) Lauerd.. ic am redi for to thol þi castiment [*Fairf.* chastiment]. **138.** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 115 þis is chastyment of þe felle fend and nevere chastyment of Crist.

2. Reproof, rebuke.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 72 þurh swuch chastiement haueð sum ancre arered.. a valsinde luue, oðer a much weorre. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 169. *a* **1500** *Ratis Raving* III. 419 Bettir is opine chastiment, Na luf that is hid in thin entent.

†**'chasting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -ING[1].] Chastening, castigation.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 28974 (Cotton Galba) Chastyng of flesch.

chastisable (tʃæ'staɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 chastice-, chastiseable. [f. CHASTISE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be chastised; deserving of chastisement.

1611 COTGR., *Chastiable*, chasticeable; fit to be chastised. **1632** SHERWOOD, Chastiseable. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 241/1 A more pernicious or chastisable guild of touts it has never been my lot to encounter.

chastise (tʃæ'staɪz), *v.* Forms: 4 chastise-n, chastis, chastizen, 4–5 chastyse, 4–7 chastice, 5 chastyzyn, (shastyse), (6 chaistice, -ise, chastese), 6–9 chastize, 4– chastise. [An equivalent of the earlier CHASTE and CHASTY, the formation of which is not easily accounted for. There is no recorded med.L. *castizāre*, F. *chastiser*, and no OF. *chastir*, *chastiss-*, the usual sources of *-ise*, *-ize* in English verbs; the word is too early to be a simple English formation from CHASTE *a.* + -IZE. The stress was originally always on the first syllable *'chastise*, is generally so with Shakspere (7 times against 2), and also in later poets, as still in *'chastisement*; but already in Chaucer sometimes, and Gower often, on the second, as now.

If *chastise* was in some way altered from *chasty*, the alteration has not been accounted for. If the sb. *chastice* had been more frequent or of earlier date in the language, it might have been suggested that the verb was formed on it.]

†**1.** To correct (authoritatively) the faults of; to amend, reform, improve (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 To chastise alle oþer he tok vengeance on him. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 515 ffor he fro vices wolde hym chastise Discreetly as by word and nat by dede. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 24 A woman may chastise her husbonde, and make hym do welle, with fairnesse rather than with rudenesse. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 He that wyl not be chastysed by fayre and swete wordes. **1494** FABYAN VII. ccxxvi. 253 This Henry chastysed the olde vntrewe mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme. **1579** T. F. *News fr. North* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 134 These.. large Expences.. have chasticed and amended me.

†**b.** To discipline, train, break in (*e.g.* a horse or dog). *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1143 Braches bayed þerfore, & breme noyse maked, & þay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng þat went. **1486** [see CHASTISED below].

†**2.** To reprove, rebuke, censure. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 54 þe cherl.. chastised his dogge, bad him blinne of his berking. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 338 But I the shall chastise now. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 It is not honeste to chastise a man afore all folkis. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 265 After his resurrection, he chastised the dulness of his disciples. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 319 He chastises me for saying, That the Sophists affected to excell one another in writing Attic.

b. To accuse, charge. *dial.*

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., They've been chastising my boy of setting the faggot-stack a-fire.

3. To inflict punishment or suffering upon, with a view to amendment; also simply, to punish, to inflict punishment (esp. corporal punishment) on.

c **1325** *Cursor M.* 2612 (Gött.) þu chastis [*Cott.* chasti, *Fairf.* chasty] hir, þu has þe wand; So chastisd Sare hir fra þat day. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 32 He chargede Chapmen to Chasten [*v.r.* chastice; *B.* chastizen, chastisen] heore children. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clxxv. (1495) 717 Chyldren and houndes hatyth the rodde, for they ben therwyth chastisyd. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5104 Not cherist, but chastist, by charge of his foly. **1461** MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 403 II. 29 God defend yt but they be shastysyd as the lawe wolle. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 179 Good Spirites.. when they strike, it is to chastice men. *Ibid.* xii. 183 Not that God is not able to chaistice vs himselfe.. for his Storehouse is neuer vnfurnished of roddes to scurge vs withall. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. ii. 11 Threatning to chastize me, as doth t' a chyld pertaine. **1611** BIBLE *1 Kings* xii. 11 My father hath chastised you with whippes, but I will chastise you with scorpions. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 113 Why should I chastise one for the trespass of another? **1876** BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xv, He at once procured a whip, and chastised the official.

b. in military language.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 274 How Huon.. chastesyd his rebelles. **1570–87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 54 The governor prepared to make a journie into the Iles to chastice the foresaid Donald. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 471 A plan for chastising the intruder. **1845** S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 513 To bring an army into the field to chastise the landgrave.

c. with the offence as object.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 117 That Iudge.. Vnder whose warrant I impeach thy wrong, And by whose helpe I meane to chastise it. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 286 [He] was assembling an army to chastise Robert's insolence.

4. To free from faults, purify, refine; to correct, revise (a literary work); = CHASTEN 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1620 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1632) 96 To chastice his very method and phrase. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶6 Behold the Beauty of her Person chastised by the Innocence of her Thoughts. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 459/2 To correct and chastise his productions so that they have.. a sort of formal merit.

5. To restrain from passion or excess; to moderate, temper, subdue; = CHASTEN 4. *arch.*

1704 STEELE *Lying Lov.* Epil., With Pity to chastise Delight. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 196 Then with surprise (surprise chastised with fears).. he cried. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* XV, A love chastised by awe. **1818** HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 51 Since the regularity of modern tactics has chastised its enthusiasm.

Hence **chastised** (tʃæ'staɪzd) *ppl. a.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastyzed, *castigatus.* **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, A chastised hounde. **1595** SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 84 Betweene this chastiz'd kingdome and my selfe. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 268 It would make a more moderate and chastised use of it [power]. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. §7 A recension or chastised edition of Saint Luke's Gospel. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* II. 242 To sober themselves with a little severe and chastised thinking. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 313 Accents.. more chastised and under control than the lamentations of Miss C.

chastisement ('tʃæstɪzmənt). [f. CHASTISE *v.* + -MENT: cf. the earlier CHASTI-, CHASTEMENT.]

†**1.** Authoritative correction of one who is in fault; means of amendment, discipline, training. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 He is ine grat peril to huam alle triacle went in to venym. Also deþ techinge and chastisement to þe proude. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 [Sedechias] sayd that experyence is a good chastisement. *Ibid.* 80 It is a grete chastisement to the peple to haue a rightwys lord. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 547 As for Oliues.. their roots must be

bared and laid open..by this manner of chastisement they will amend.

2. Corrective or disciplinary punishment, correction, chastening; also simply punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4854 Man or womman þat haþ a chylde þat wyþ vnþewes wexyþ wylde. Chastysment behoueþ þarto. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ℙ849 (Petw. MS.) þe punsshment and þe chastisement and þe vengeaunce of þis outrage. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 212 Esay.. sayth: the chasticement (or correction) of our peace was vpon him. **1591** SHAKS. *I Hen. VI*, IV. i. 69 Lord Talbot there shal..giue him chasticement for this abuse. **1779** COWPER *Olney Hymns, Welcome Cross* iii, Did I meet no trials here, No chastisement by the way. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 348/2 But bullying noblemen and gentlemen meets with instant chastisement, mental or manual as it may chance. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 269 He was occupied with the chastisement of the Dardanians.

3. Keeping within modest bounds; restraint.

b. Purifying or refining. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. §2. 184 If by liberty you mean chastisement of the passions.

chastiser (tʃæ'staɪzə(r)). [f. CHASTISE + -ER[1].] One who chastises.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastysowre, *castigator*. *Ibid.* Chastysowre þat beryth an instrument of chastysynge, to make pees, *castifer*. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 381 A chasticer or correcter, *castigator*. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 107 The mildnes and good will of the chastiser, doth fortifie the austeritie & bitternes of the chastisement. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 305 The thought of death..That kind chastiser of the soul to joy! **1849** *Mem. Kirkaldy Grange* xx. 230 The chastisers chased Seaton to Leith.

chastising (tʃæ'staɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHASTISE; chastisement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4858 Better were þe chylde vnbore þan fayle chastysyng. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Macc.* ii. 49 Chastisyng, and tyme of distruccioun. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 98 Outher by necgligence in chastisynge. **1535** COVERDALE *Hebr.* xii. 11 No maner chastisynge for the present tyme semeth to be joyous. **1647** H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. I. xi, With their continuall chastisings [*rime* wings.]

cha'stising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. +-ING[2].] That chastises.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 221 There is a Chastising as well as Destroying Angel. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. 217, I hope she may con twice this chastising memorandum. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. App. 304 Theories of the chastising judge.

chastity ('tʃæstɪtɪ). Forms: 3–5 chastete, 4–6 chastite, chastyte, 4–7 chastitie, 5 chastitee, chastiti, 6 chastytye, 6– chastity. [ME. *chastete, -etie*, a. OF. (13th c.) *chastete*, ad. L. *castitāt-em* under influence of the adj. *chaste*. The later spelling shows further assimilation to Latin; see -ITY.

This was the second adaptation of the L. word in OF.; at a much earlier date it had been taken in as **castetet*, **castedet*, which, under the regular operation of the phonetic laws, had passed through *chastedet* to *chasteet, chasteé*, and in ONF. to *casteed*, before it was anew adapted as *chasteté*.]

The quality or state of being chaste.

1. a. Purity from unlawful sexual intercourse; continence.

c **1305** *St. Edmund* 83 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 73 He ne miȝte neuere fynde non of so gret chastete. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 Chastete, which selde where Cometh now a daies into place. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastyte, *castitas, pudicacia*. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 19 So she concluded that she wold kepe her chastete. **1547–64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VII. vii, The first degree of chastity is pure virginity, and the second faithfull matrimony. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 23 [Una]..the flowre of faith and chastity. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. iv. 18 Hee hath bought a paire of cast lips of Diana..the very yce of chastity is in them. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 75 And would instantly put her to death if he but suspected her chastity. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. IV. ii. 323 The law of chastity cannot be violated without producing evil. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 149 Chastity was the supreme virtue in the eyes of the church.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 124 Whose chastity standeth in this, to be dedicated to God alone. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 27 Wee define the spirituall chastitie of our minde to be a stedfast abyding faith, in calling upon God, in soundnesse of hart, and in obedience to yᵉ word. **1762–9** FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 317 He felt the chastity of silent woe.

2. Abstinence from all sexual intercourse; virginity, celibacy.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 6 Non ancre..ne schal makien professiun ..bute þreo þinges, þet is, obedience, chastete, & studestaþeluestnesse. **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Frere menours..lyuynge in obedience, wiþ-outen propre, & in chastitie. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 311 Oonli vndir counseil he [St. Paul] profrid chastite to alle men that myȝten it take. **1538** STARKEY *England* iv. 128 The law wych byndyth prestys to chastyte. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 21 Vpon whose Graue thou vow'dst pure chastitie. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 33 A nun, whom love seduced from her vow of chastity.

†**3.** Ceremonial purity. (for L. *castitas.*) *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* xiv. 36 Thei..defouliden alle thingis that weren in cumpas of hooli thingis, and ȝauen greet wounde to chastite. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 To enter into this rowme unlesse it be of necessitie & with devout chastitie, men make it scrupulous & are affraide.

4. Exclusion of meretricious ornament; purity of style, modesty, chasteness.

1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* III. 90 In our own church.. there is the greatest chastity in the external parts of religion. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 218 The engaging chastity of dress. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. §37 Chastity and elegance of style.

5. Exclusion of excess or extravagance; moderation, restraint.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ℙ5 Indulge me, my Noble Master, in this Chastity of Renown.

6. *attrib.*, as ***chastity clause***; **chastity belt**, a belt designed to prevent a woman from having sexual intercourse; also *fig.*

[**1922** *Index-Catal. Libr. Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Army* 3rd ser. III. 1003/2 'Chastity girdle' improvised by suspicious husband.] **1931** E. J. DINGWALL *Girdle of Chastity* ii. 10 The virgin girdles of antiquity have nothing in common with the chastity belts. *Ibid.* vi. 164 The imposition of chastity belts upon women in order to allay masculine jealousy. **1938** L. MACNEICE *I crossed Minch* II. xvi. 230 As medieval and even more effective than a chastity belt. **1960** *Guardian* 17 Dec. 4/6 A traffic plan which enclosed Oxford in, so to speak, a chastity belt. **1969** *Sun* 19 June 5/6 A Dorset firm who make chastity belts have been told that the belts..must carry purchase tax of 13¾ per cent. They are appealing..that the belts should pay no tax 'like other safety equipment'. **1906** Chastity clause [see DUM CASTA].

chastize: see CHASTISE *v.*

chastlayne, obs. form of CHASTELAIN.

chastment, var. of CHASTEMENT, *Obs.*

chastner, -nesse, obs. ff. CHASTENER, -ENESS.

†**'chaston.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *chaston*, mod.F. *chaton* = It. *castone*, in same sense: the same word as OHG. *chasto*, mod.G. *kasten* chest, coffer, box; but their mutual relations and ultimate source are uncertain.] The broad part of a ring in which the stone is set; the collet.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 353 A looking-glasse of golde, shining and well burnished..They called this glasse or chaston of golde 'Irlacheaya'.

†**chasty**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 chastien, chasti, 5 chastie, *Sc.* chaistee, 6 *Sc.* chestee, 3–6 chasty. [a. OF. *chastie-r* (mod.F. *châtier*):—L. *castīgā-re*: see the doublet CHASTE *v.*]

(The earlier (southern) examples of *chasti, chasty*, in which the *-i, -y* is not treated as radical, are given under CHASTE.)

1. *trans.* To correct, chasten; to amend.

a **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Bute wit ase lauerd chasti hire þe betere. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 957 þat he and we Shul euer more chastyede be. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5869 Fadirs and modirs..Sal yhelde acount..Of sons and doghtirs..þe whilk þai here chastied noght. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 122 He is happy, That be othir will him chasty. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 160. *a* **1500** *Ratis Raving* III. 417 Chaistee thi childyr quhil þow may.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28097 Qua chastid me, me thoght hethyng, and snybbyd þam þair chastyyng. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 742 ȝe chasty me, bot ȝhe Aw bettir chastyit for till be. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6995, I, that other folk chastie, Wole not be taught fro my folie.

3. To inflict disciplinary punishment on.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16229, I rede men chasti him forþi And bete him to þe blod. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1877 He moste chasti hire ginne, For iuel blod was hire withinne. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 2612 Chasty hir, þou has þe wande. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Yif no peyne of Iustice ne chastied[e] hem. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1665, I ne herde.. Old man chasty ȝong wyfe. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* 19 He dois chestee them be the abstractione of that superfluite.

†**'chastying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 4 -iing, -iyng, -yyng, -ijng. [f. CHASTY *v.*] Chastising, chastening.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28632 þar es tuin betyng berand mede, þe tan in werk of almus dede, þe toþer is chastying of flies. *Ibid.* 29025 Flexsli chastijng. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii[i]. 39 þi chastiynge suffers me noght to erre fra þe end.

chastyse, obs. form of CHASTISE.

chasuble ('tʃæsjʊb(ə)l). Forms: 4–6 chesible; also 4 -eble, cheisible, 4–5 chesyble, 5 -sibil, -ciple, -siple, -sypyl, -ylle, 5–6 chesybyll, 6 chisible; 5 chesabyll, -pyll, 6 chesable, -sabell; 5 chesuble, chezuble, 6 cheasuble, 7– chasuble. [ME. *chesible* was a. OF. *chesible* (cf. med.L. *cassibula*); the current form, which has taken its place since 1700, corresponds to mod.F. *chasuble* (*casuble* 13th c. in Littré), and to the med.L. *casubula* (*cassubula, casubla*, etc.); these go back respectively to late L. types **casipula*, **casupula* (in It. *casipola* and *casupola* little house, poor cottage, cot, hut), popular forms used instead of the literary L. *casula*, dim. of *casa* 'cottage, house'; meaning originally 'little house, cot', but also, already in Augustine (*c* 400), the ordinary name of an outer garment, a large round sleeveless cloak with a hood, according to Isidore (XIX. xxi. 17) 'vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa'.

(*Casipula* from *casa* has been compared to *manipulus* 'little band' from *manus*. The literary *casula* appears to have left no representative in mod. Romanic langs.; the OF. *chasule, casule* (*casure*), Sp. *casulla*, point to the secondary diminutive *casulula* (see Du Cange).

As an article of dress, *casula* appears to have been a popular or provincial name for the *pænula* of classical Latin, a garment consisting of a circular piece of cloth with a hole in the centre for the head, worn in cold or rainy weather, by peasants in the fields, travellers, etc.; as the most ordinary of garments, it was worn by the monks, and by the Council of Ratisbon, 742, was decreed to be the proper dress of the clergy out of doors. For the supervestment worn in sacerdotal offices, the ordinary name from 5th to 8th c. was *planeta*; 'the earliest undoubted instance of *casula* so used (in *Sacramentary of St. Gregory*) dates from the 9th c., or possibly the 8th' (*Dict. Chr. Ant.*). But it at length supplanted the earlier names *planeta, amphibolum, infula*; and in English *chasuble* has this sense only.]

1. An ecclesiastical vestment, a kind of sleeveless mantle covering the body and shoulders, worn over the alb and stole by the celebrant at Mass or the Eucharist.

a. c **1300** *Beket* 953 Tho Seint Thomas hadde his Masse ido, his Cheisible he gan of weve. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 20 And ȝe, loueli Ladies..souweþ..Chesybles for Chapeleyns and Churches to honoure. **1454** *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 172, i chesabyll of cloth of golde. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755 *Hec casula*, a chesypyl. **1475** *Inv.* in *Hist. MSS. Commiss.* I. 554 A chesapyll..of sylke beryng branchis of blewe purpyll. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 The whyte chesyble that saynt Thomas had said masse in. *Ibid.* 435/1 He reuesteth hym wyth the chezuble. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 b, Fyrst do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the manyple, than the stoole, than the chesybyll. **1552–3** *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffsh.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55, V chesabells one of grene velvet & the other iiij of dyvars colowres. **1579** FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 Why doth not the priest weare his chisible & other vestments at euensong? **1839** STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 292 The sepulchral monument of a priest, wearing the chesible.

β. **1611** COTGR., *Chasuble*, a chasuble. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 33 The neat Chasuble of cloth of tissue. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxx. 63 Copes and chasubles are finding their way back into the Establishment. **1868** MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 67 Till about the close of the 8th century, 'Planeta' was the name given to the supervestment..at a later time..known as the Chasuble. **1884** *Times* 11 Feb. 7/5 The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, putting on a finely-embroidered red chasuble. **1884** MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1018 The cassock and chasuble turned out to be great-coats, worn originally by laity and clergy alike.

†**2.** Used to designate other sacerdotal garments, *e.g.* the Jewish ephod. *Obs.*

c **1430–40** *Wyclif's Bible, Ex.* XXV. 7 (MSS. *I.S.*) With ephod, that is, a chesiple.

Hence **'chasubled** *ppl. a.*, clad in a chasuble.

1885 *Ch. Times* 1 May 349/3 He received the Holy Communion at Powderham Castle from a chasubled priest.

†**chasule.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *chasule*: see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE, CASULE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. §6 Plucking the Chasule [*some edd.* Casule] from his back.

chasur, obs. form of CHASER *sb.*

chat (tʃæt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 chatte, 6–7 chatt, (7 chate), 6– chat. [f. CHAT *v.*]

†**1.** Chatter; idle or frivolous talk; prating, prattle, small talk. *Obs.*

c **1530** MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 Yet shall shee finde chatte ynough for all an whole yere. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 266 A Chough of as deepe chat. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 992 They will prate Till they tire all men with their idle chatt. **1660** MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 394 The rest of his Preachment is meer groundless Chat. **1668** GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* 92 No more to be regarded than the little chat of Ideots and Children. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 13 Scarce list'ning to their idle chat. **1768** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 162, I have plagued you a good deal with political chat.

2. Familiar and easy talk or conversation. †*to hold one chat, with chat, in chat*: to keep one engaged in talk (*obs.*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 134 Insteade of drye studdy fall to gentle chatt. **1584** PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. i, She was a help to Jove, And held me chat, while he might court his love. **1588** GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 32 Thus he held her a long while with chat. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 163 Oh how I long to haue some chat with her. **1629** FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, I'll keep the old man in chat, whilst thou gabblest to the girl. **1655** *Theophania* 171 Wits, who..can hold up a chat. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 92. ℙ4 The Chat I had to Day at White's about Fame and Scandal. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 241 Holding them in a Chat till they came to the Ship's side. **1798** SOUTHEY *Ballads, Cross Roads* 7 It would..only spoil our chat. **1832** LYTTON *E. Aram* I. ii, Two old gossips..in familiar chat with the landlady. **1836** L. HUNT *Bodryddan* 81 Poems (1860) 298 In magic talk, which men call 'chat'. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 131 A chat about old times.

3. *colloq.* The thing under discussion, the question.

1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi. 39 Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the chat, as I take it.

4. *dial.* Impertinent talk, impudence.

Mod. Sc. 'Give us none of your chat'.

5. Comb. **chat show** = *talk show* S.V. TALK *sb.* 7.

1969 *TV Times* 16 Oct. 4/4 Like a lot of women—and men I guess—in New York I thought I'd reached chat-show saturation point, but Frost made me think again. **1972** *Times* 23 Sept. 10/1 The apotheosis of the chat show arrives tonight when Muggeridge guests for Parkinson. **1984** K. AMIS *Stanley & Women* ii. 89 If he ever got tired of editing

he could have walked into a job as a chat-show host on any of the TV channels.

chat (tʃæt), *sb.*[2] [f. CHAT *v.*, in reference to the character of their voice.] A name applied to several birds, chiefly *Sylviadæ* or Warblers: viz. to the species of *Saxicola*, the Furze-chat or Whin-chat, Stone-chat, and Wheat-ear; also to the Hay-chat or Nettle-creeper, and Sedge Warbler; **b.** in N. America, to other birds, *e.g.* the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria polyglotta*) and Long-tailed Chat (*I. longicauda*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 403 The Chatt has a black Tail with white Tips. **1708** W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 148 The chats come to us in April and breed and about Autumn return to Afrik. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Yellow Breasted Chat, *Garrulus Australis*. **1829** E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 405 Chats, larks, and grey wagtails. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* xxviii. 543 The Whitethroat..sometimes called the Hay chat and Nettle-creeper. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 50 The chats, who perch on the furze or on the heaps of flints.

chat, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5–6 chatte. [a. F. *chats* barren flowers of walnut, hazel, willows, etc., lit. 'cats', from their downy appearance; cf. the equivalent F. *chatons* kittens, Du. *katteken*, Eng. CATKIN. Sense 2 (if related) is perhaps a loose popular extension of the word.]

1. A name given to the catkin, inflorescence, or seed of various plants:

a. The downy catkin of the willow, pine, oak, hazel, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xv. 168 The long Peper..is lyche the Chattes of Haselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangeth lowe. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 460 The Oke called Robur, bringeth forth likewise a certaine pendant chat or catkin. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Chats*, the catkins of trees.

†**b.** The spikes or spikelets of grasses, carices, and the like. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Plin.* XVIII. vii, Panick..is found with a tuft or bunch, from which depend certain small clustered chats or panicles. *Ibid.* II. 3 It commeth from a certaine fennie reed growing in marishes, I meane the tender muchets or chats thereof. *Ibid.* II. 557 Certaine chats or catkins which grow vpon many reeds and canes.

†**c.** The 'key' or samaroid seed of the ash, sycamore, and other trees. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 30 a, And the coddes did grow upon clusters, like the chattes or kaies of Ashe trees. **1615** LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 13 Ashes, Round-trees, Burt-trees, and such like, carried in the chat, or berry, by the birds into stone walls. **1691** RAY *N.C. Words* 14 *Chats*, Keys of Trees, as Ashchats, Sycomore Chats, etc.

d. The scaly cone (*strobilus*) of alder, pine, etc.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 374 I observed about Mid-August, the Chats of the Alder to be Gummy. **1864** ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chats*, the cones of the fir-tree.

2. A small branch or twig, such as is used for kindling a fire. Also **chat-wood**. *dial.*

[**1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. §4. 128 Their boles and boughes, their buds and chats, their leaves and flowers, sprouting upwards.] **1670** RAY *Prov.* 42 Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out. [**1670** E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1165 And in what forwardness their Buds and Leaves, or Chats were then shot, or broken.] **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Chat-wood*, little sticks fit for fuel. **1794** in *Ann. Reg.* 361 Even the spray-wood, here called chats..might be made into fagots. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Chats*, small branches or twigs used for firing. 'Dick, run an' fatch tuthree dry chats to put i' the oven'.

chat, *sb.*[4] *dial.* A small poor potato.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 198 Buy inferior weak chats, and rye bread. *Ibid.* xviii, Potatoes small and waxy, such as we should call chats in England. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chat* (Mid. and E. Lanc.), a small potato. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chats*, small and diseased potatoes, unfit for market.

chat, *sb.*[5] *Mining.* Ore with a portion of the matrix adhering to it, forming the second portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

1876 *Mid.-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chat*, ore and stone together, Nidd. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Chats*, Northumb., Small pieces of stone with ore.

b. *Comb.* **chat-mill, -roller**, a special mill or roller through which the 'chats' have to go, the product being known as **chat-ore** or 'seconds'.

†**chat**, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *achat.*] = CATE.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 43 The greatest part of theyr provision consisting in choise chats and junkettinge dishes.

chat, *sb.*[7] *Thieves' Cant.* A louse.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chatts*, lice. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.* **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chats*, lice.

chat (tʃæt), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–6 chatt(e, 6 chate, 5– chat. [app. an onomatopœic abbreviation of CHATTER, which has lost the frequentative, and to some extent the depreciative, force of that word.]

†1. *intr.* To talk idly and foolishly; to prate, babble, chatter. *Obs.*

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxxiii. 3, I charge 3ou as 3our chiftan þat 3e chatt for no chaunce. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 60 To Chatte, *garrulare*. **1494** FABYAN VII. 294 Thoughe I shulde all day tell Or chat with my ryme dogerell. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1451 What nede you with hym thus prate & chat? **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 381 To chat like a pie or lyke a birde in a cage. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 123. **1611** COTGR., *Babillarde*, a title-tatle..a chatting or chattering Minx. **1617** *Janua Ling.* 18 Admit not thy wife to thy secrets; for she will vndoe you both by chatting.

2. *trans.* To chatter, prate, or prattle (a thing); to utter familiarly; to talk in a gossiping way.

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30 a, While she lyueth she may chatt [*obganniat*] it at hys eere. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 12/2 A woman..possessed with a babling spirit, that could have chatted any language saving the Irish. **1583** STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 To what purpose do I chat such ianglerye trimtrams? **1659** HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 399 Bent to learn this language, for fear they should not chat it handsomely when they came to heaven. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 86 To chat their scandal over an infusion of sage. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xliii, The other men stood chatting politics and the latest news.

3. *intr.* To talk in a light and informal manner; to converse familiarly and pleasantly.

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 22, I muste commen with my wife, chatte with my children, and talke wyth my seruantes. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 51 Matter for them and others to chat of. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 27. **1629** MILTON *Nativity* 87 The shepherds on the lawn..Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. **1740** WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 98 They can chat about trifles. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 255 After chatting on indifferent subjects. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 245 Lord and Lady Burworth, and the Squire, were chatting by the fire.

†4. *trans.* To speak familiarly of, talk of, tell as gossip. *Obs.*

a **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 406 She began to chat the same amongst her gossips. **1596** W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 11 When to my flocke my daily woes I chate. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 Your pratling Nurse Into a rapture lets her Baby crie, While she chats him [Coriolanus].

5. To address, talk to (a person); to advise; to approach or address tentatively; to flirt with. Also with *up*. *colloq.*

1898 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Chat*, to flirt with. Londonderry. **1906** E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* x. 132 I want ter chat yeh. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Songs of Sentimental Bloke* 19, I tried to chat 'er, like you'd make a start Wiv *any* tart. *c* **1926** 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Song Bk.* (N.Z.) 69 He drinks with a bloke and chats him. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* 50 She had earned it too the way he had chatted her. **1959** *Streetwalker* i. 10 Big Barbara is chatting a geezer, though the stream of polished professional patter she is directing at him warrants a less terse description. **1963** *Daily Mail* 22 Jan. 6/3 If you try to chat up a girl and she gives you the heavy fish it means she's ignored your advances. **1963** L. DEIGHTON *Horse under Water* vii. 34, I was chatting her up the other day. **1963** *Sunday Express* 10 Mar. 22/7 He saw a pretty girl..smiling at him. He smiled right back. 'I like chatting the birds,' he said. **1966** K. AMIS *Anti-Death League* 330, I must have spent a bit of time chatting them up.

†**chat**, *v.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* Generally referred to CHATE *sb.*, and explained as 'Hang': but this is quite uncertain.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 126 Quod I, Churle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him.

chate, chatte, chat. *Thieves' Cant.* ? *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1610.] *pl.* Gallows.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *Chattes*, the gallowes. *Ibid.* 86 Tryning on the chates [gallowes]. **1610** ROWLANDS *Mart. Markall*, *Chates*, the Gallowes; here he mistakes..for *chates* it should be *cheates* which word is vsed generally for things..if you will make a word for the Gallows, you must put thereto the word *treyning*..and so *treyning cheate* is..hanging things or the Gallows and not *chates*. **1673** R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 36 *Chats*, the Gallowes. *c* **1690** in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

‖**château** (ʃato). *Pl.* châteaux. [Fr. *château*:—OF. *chastel*:—L. *castellum* CASTLE.] **a.** A castle; a large mansion or country house (cf. CASTLE *sb.* 3): used only in reference to France and other parts of the Continent. (Formerly in more general use.) Also occas. used in reference to Britain. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c **1739** J. NIXON *Let.* in E. Hamilton *Mordaunts* (1965) viii. 165 As for our Manner of Life it is (like our Château) collegiate. **1756** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 18 June (1857) III. 21, I ..return to my *château* this evening. **1789** —— *Remin.* iv. 37 At a distance..was a chateau of a considerable German nobleman. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* 122 The mansion-house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower or *chateau* of the manor. **1844** N. P. WILLIS *Pencillings* cxxxvii. 212/2 The river is between you and the chateau [*sc.* Abbotsford] as you come down to Melrose from the North. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 From a love of Montaigne, he had made a pilgrimage to his chateau. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 109 He was transferred from the dungeon to the château. **1903** LD. R. S. GOWER *Records & Remin.* xxi. 211 Boughton, a gloomy French château-looking house. **1963** *House & Garden* Mar. 57/1 'Visit the Château Country' adjure the travel posters. And that, of course, means the châteaux of the Loire.

b. A French vineyard, usu. in the neighbourhood of a château; freq. in the names of wines made at these vineyards. Hence **château-bottled** *a.*, (of a wine) bottled at the vineyard.

1754 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 91 ¶2 The wine was the very same which they had all approved of the day before; and..was true Chateau Margoux. **1833** REDDING *Wines* v. 148 In this commune is grown the famous first quality, Château Margaux. *Ibid.* 150 Nearly all the Château Lafitte, and indeed most of the other growths of this commune, are consumed in England. It is lighter than Château Latour. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 605/2 All the finer descriptions are put into bottle before shipment, the corks bearing the name of the château and the vintage, as is the case with the château-bottled red wine. **1929** C. BEATON *Diary* 7 Dec. in *Wand. Years* (1961) 181 A little *soufflé* should be washed down with a glass of Chateau Yquem. **1937** *Times* 30 Dec. 6/3 Our now suddenly enlarged architectural cellar will, for some time, have a lot of queer wine in it that the fully qualified château-bottled vintages will find surprising company. **1954** 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* II. xiii. 183, I don't think they found our Château d'Yquem... Shall I bring you up a bottle? **1954** IRIS MURDOCH *Under Net* xv. 204, I spent it riotously on *château* wines. **1959** *Times* 27 Nov. 11/7 A *château*-bottled wine from the great *châteaux* will always be good. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 10/5 Branded wines..are relatively cheap, whereas domaine- and château-bottled wines are becoming increasingly expensive.

c. ***châteaux in air, chateau(x) en Espagne, château in Spain, Spanish château*** = castles, or a castle, in the air (see CASTLE *sb.* 11).

1793 COWPER *To W. Hayley*, Dear architect of fine chateaux in air. **1834** A. PRINSEP *Baboo* II. 351, I framed a thousand domestic rules, and built a multitude of chateaux en Espagne. **1840** [see ALNASCHAR]. **1852** LEVER *Daltons* xxi, It was, however, an Irish fortune, and, like a Spanish château, its loss is more a question of feeling than of fact. **1854** N. HAWTHORNE *Mosses from Old Manse* I. 270 She endowed him..with an unreckonable amount of wealth. It consisted..of half a million acres of vineyard at the North Pole, and of a castle in the air, and a chateau in Spain. **1873** J. S. MILL *Autobiogr.* iv. 91 It had been a part of their *Château en Espagne* that my father should be the editor. **1888** *Ch. Q. Rev* (Dixon), Mere *châteaux en Espagne*, the creation of architectural fancy run mad.

Chateaubriand (ʃætəʊbriːɑ̃). The name of François René, Vicomte de *Chateaubriand* (1768–1848), French writer and statesman, used *attrib.* or *absol.* of a thick fillet beef steak, grilled and garnished with herbs, etc. So ***à la Chateaubriand***.

1877 E. S. DALLAS *Kettner's Bk. Table* 6 The steak which had formerly been served..under the name of *filet de bœuf* was now always announced as a Châteaubriand. **1885** 'MAJOR L...' *Pytchley Bk. of Refined Cookery* vi. 176 Fillet of Beef à la Chateaubriand. **1895** G. A. SALA *Thorough Good Cook* vi. 302 *Chateaubriand Steak*. Cut the fillet of beef one and a half to two inches thick. **1932** L. GOLDING *Magnolia St.* II. v. 345 He ordered..pigeons, and two small châteaubriands. **1959** R. POSTGATE *Good Food Guide* 146 On the first floor there is a Châteaubriand Grill, where porterhouse, carpet-bag and châteaubriand steaks are offered.

Châteauneuf-du-Pape (ʃatonœf dy pap). [A commune on the left bank of the Rhône near Avignon.] A wine, usu. red, produced near Avignon.

[**1851** REDDING *Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) vi. 141 The wine of Châteauneuf du Pape, and that of Nerte,..are good wines.] **1876** G. MEREDITH *Let.* 20 May (1970) I. 517 It would have delighted me..to have drunk Châteauneuf du Pape with you. **1908** E. & A. VIZETELLY *Wines of France* v. 144 Like Côte Rôtie and Hermitage, Châteauneuf-du-Pape, when obtainable, is a wine which may be drunk with game or roast meat. **1960** A. BURGESS *Right to Answer* v. 64, I..had drunk gin-and-Italian, Châteauneuf du Pape, brandy.

chatel, -ell, obs. ff. CHATTEL.

‖**chatelain** (ʃatəlɛ̃, 'ʃɑːtəleɪn, -æ-). Also 6 chatelyne, 7 -aine. [a. mod.F. *châtelain*:—OF. *chastelain.*] = CHASTELAIN, CASTELLAN. (*Obs.* as an Eng. title.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxv. 87 Therle of Mountfort entred into the castell..and receyued the feaultie of all the men of that Chatelayne. *a* **1533** —— *Huon* cxxxiii. 493 Then the chatelyne of ye toune came to huon. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 17 The foure Chatelaines..of the Castles of Northampton, Kenelworth, Nottingham, and Scarborough. **1822** BYRON *Werner* I. i. 340 The Chatelains must keep Their Castle walls.

‖**chatelaine** ('ʃɑːtəleɪn, -æ-). Also **châtelaine**. [a. F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain.*]

1. A female castellan; the mistress of a castle or country house. Also, the mistress of a household.

1845 J. S. MILL in *Edin. Rev.* LXXXII. 409 The representative of the chief's person and the delegate of his authority, during his frequent absences, was the *châtelaine*. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Is.*, The youngest fairest chatelaine That this realm of France can boast. **1861** LADY CHATTERTON in *Mem. Adm. Gambier* I. iv. 52 A good châtelaine and true, of an English country house. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 The finest effects of a thunderstorm are dimmed to the most aesthetic of chatelaines by a too keen perception of its 'effects' on her larder. **1900** *New Cent. Rev.* VII. 381 The chatelaine of 17, Hertford Street, was hereditarily qualified to preside over a home whose natural atmosphere was one of culture. **1903** *Mainly about People* XI. 143/2 The châtelaine of a house in Eaton Square. **1949** [see A.W.O.L. (*A III)].

2. **a.** An ornamental appendage worn by ladies at their waist, supposed to represent the bunch of keys, etc. of a mediæval châtelaine: it consists of a number of short chains attached to the girdle or belt, etc., bearing articles of household use and ornament, as keys, corkscrew, scissors, penknife, pin-cushion, thimble-case, watch, etc., according to taste. (Sometimes applied to a bunch of ornaments worn at a watch-chain.)

1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 43/1 The modern chatelaine is but a reproduction of an article of decorative ornament, worn by ladies..more than a century and a half ago. The watch, the scissors, *etui*, pincushion, &c. were then ostentatiously appended to the dress of ladies. **1859** L.

OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission* II. 191 [They] tie bundles of charms or chatelaines to their watch-chains. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vi. 85 The women wear a large bunch of charms as a sort of châtelaine.

b. *attrib.*, as **chatelaine bag**, a small bag suspended from a belt or chatelaine; **chatelaine watch**, a watch attached to a chatelaine.

1873 *Young Englishwoman* June 286/1 A very ladylike chatelaine costume, of black grenadine. **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/1 Châtelaine bags are much worn again. **1936** L. C. DOUGLAS *White Banners* v. 102 She glanced down at her chatelaine watch.

chatelainry ('ʃɑ:tələnrɪ). [f. CHATELAIN + -RY: in OF. *chastellenerie.*] The district under a *chatelain*; CHATELLANY.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 495 The adjoining towns and chatellaineries.

†**'chatelet.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 chastelet. [a. OF. *chastelet*, mod.F. *châtelet*, dim. of *chastel*, *château* CASTLE: see CASTLET, CASTELLET.] A little castle; the name of an ancient prison in Paris.

1494 FABYAN VII. 501 The kynge was kept in the castell of Lourre, and the other .ii. in the chastelet. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvi. 189 Caryed to Parys, and put in prison, in the castell of Loure, and after into the chatelette. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 187 The little chatelet at the entrance into Paris.

chatellany ('ʃɑ:tələnɪ, -æ-). Also in 7 chastellenie. [ad. mod.F. *châtellenie*, OF. *chastellenie*, assimilated to CASTELLANY, q.v.] = CASTELLANY.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 250/2 With all the extent of their Bailiwicks, Chastelenies, Territories. **1711** *Ibid.* No. 4907/1 The Chattelanies of Lisle and the Tournesis. **1715** *Ibid.* No. 5354/2 The Chattellany of Tournay. **1881** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 88 The restitution of Douai, Lille and other chatellanies.

Châtelperron (ʃatɛlpɛrɔ̃). The name of a site in the Allier department of France where Palæolithic remains were discovered; used *attrib.* to designate the earliest stage of the Aurignacian epoch, or artefacts characteristic of this stage. Hence **Châtelperronian** (-'əʊn-) *a.*; also *absol.*

[**1909** H. BREUIL in *Rev. l'École d'Anthrop.* XIX. 330 Le nom de pointe de *Chatelperron*.. le niveau de Chatelperron d'aurignacien.] **1915** W. J. SOLLAS *Anc. Hunters* (ed. 2) viii. 299 The implement which especially characterises the Lower Aurignacian is the Châtelperron point: it resembles a broad-bladed penknife. **1921** R. A. S. MACALISTER *Text-Bk. Europ. Archaeol.* vii. 334 The Châtelperron knife, one of the leading types of the early Aurignacian. **1932** [see AUDI]. **1946** F. E. ZEUNER *Dating the Past* vii. 240 The Chatelperronian is much restricted in distribution, being almost confined to France and Palestine.

chater(e, -ing, obs. ff. CHATTER *v.*, etc.

chateract, obs. form of CATARACT.

†**'chaterestre.** *Obs.* [fem. of *chaterere*, CHATTERER: see -STER.] A female chatterer.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 655 Site nu stille, chaterestre! Nere thu never i-bunde vastre.

†**chateus, -eux.** *Obs.* Also -tews. [a. OF. *chateux*, pl. of *chatel* CHATTEL.] = CHATTELS.

[**1292** BRITTON I. v. §3 Si soynt ses chateus taxez, *transl.* let his chattels be appraised.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 113 Richesse.. of chatews, and of londes al so. *Ibid.* 471 That holi churche ne solde nou3t the chateus there lette. *Ibid.* 569 Saue euerich lif & lime, & chateus al so. **1389** *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 53 To certefyen 3ou of godes & chateux.

chathamite ('tʃætəmaɪt). *Min.* [Named from Chatham, Connecticut, where found.] A variety of smaltite containing much nickel.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVII. 351.

chathern, obs. form of CHAWDRON; hence **'chathernwise** *adv.*, like a chawdron.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 His rinckled jaws, like an old cows neck hang chathernwise, lank and loose.

†**'chating,** *vbl. sb. rare*$^{-1}$. Apparently a nonce-word, formed on the hunting term *rechating*, RECHEATING.

c **1525** SKELTON *Replyc.* 217 To hunt them into hell, With blowyng out your hornes.. With chatyng and rechatyng, And your busy pratyng.

chatir, obs. form of CHATTER.

†**'chatmate.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CHAT *sb.*^{1} + MATE.] A gossip.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 68 The toothless trot her nurse, who was her only chatmate and chambermaid.

†**'chaton**^{1}**, chatton.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chaton* kitten, catkin, dim. of *chat* cat.] A catkin.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvi. 730 [The walnut tree] bringeth foorth long tentes or yellowe ragged things.. hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles.. longer then the Chattons of Whythie.. After these tentes or Catkens, the leaues showe.

chaton^{2} ('ʃatɔ̃). Also 6 chatton. [Fr., ad. G. *kasten* (OHG., MHG. *kasto*).] The head or broadest part of a finger-ring, in which a stone or intaglio is set or upon which a device is engraved.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 265 A chaton without a stane. *Ibid.* 267 A chatton without ane emerauld. **1880** C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol.* 269 The intaglio on the oval chaton of the other gold ring presents an equally strange subject. **1883** in SAYCE *Schliemann's Troja* Pref. 20 The double-headed axe is.. engraved on the famous chaton of the ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mykênæ. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 169 *Chaton*, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

chator. Aphetic form of *achatour*, = CATER.

1619 DALTON *Countrey Justice* cvii. (1630) 279 If any subjects Chator or other officer.

chatoyant (ʃatwajɑ̃, ʃə'tɔɪənt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *rare.* [F. *chatoyant* in same sense, pres. pple. of *chatoyer* (on L. type *caticā-re*): cf. *flamboyant*. Littré gives *chatoyer* in dial. of Berry, as 'to stroke or caress as a cat, to pet'.]

A. *adj.* Having a changeable, undulating, or floating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 257 This mineral has a crystalline structure.. It is slightly chatoyant. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* 38 The 'Moon-stone' a variety of pearly adularia presenting chatoyant rays when simply polished. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 79 The.. chatoyant.. sea of.. silks and satins. **1962** *Listener* 4 Jan. 29/1 Repetition silts them Maturing in a silence Chatoyant and productive.

B. *sb.* **1.** Chatoyant quality or lustre. [So in Fr.]

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 The chatoyant or play of light, on these dark crystals, is very remarkable.

2. A chatoyant stone, as the Cat's eye, the surface and interior of which, when cut and polished, exhibit a floating lustre.

‖**cha'toyement.** *rare.* [F.; see prec.] Changing or undulating lustre; play of colour.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 41 Changeable colors, or chatoyement, or play of colors; irised colors.. For the former, which is the most beautiful, we have mentioned the French term *chatoyement*, because it is expressive, and because there is no word in English. *Ibid.* A mineral is said to exhibit changeable colors, or a chatoyement, when different collections of colors alternately appear and disappear.

chatre, obs. form of CHATTER *v.*

‖**chatta** ('tʃætə, 'tʃɑ:tə). *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *chhātā*, Skr. *chhatra.*]

1. An umbrella (in India).

1796 *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/2 Two bearers, who.. carry a chatta. **1832** G. C. MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* II. 158, I therefore ordered my chair, my Chattah, and my telescope. **1836** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi, Gold chatta chiefs.. permitted to have a gold umbrella carried over their heads.

2. The Umbrella-tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), a native of India.

1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* v. 58 The chatta-tree is here so plentiful, that we made use of it as a standing umbrella.

chattable ('tʃætəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ABLE.] Ready to chat or to be chatted with.

1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* ii. 16 He finds old friends chattable and kindly. **1885** B. L. FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* III. iii. i. 8 He was fond of a chattable mate.

cha'ttation. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATION.] Chatting, chat.

1799 in Mad. D'Arblay's *Diary* VI. 219 An excellent dinner it was, and our chattation no disagreeable sauce.

'chattative, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATIVE (cf. *talkative*).] Chatty, talkative.

1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 643 They grew civil and chattative.

chatte, obs. form of CHAT.

chattee (tʃæ'ti:). *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom one chats.

1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 11/2 Chat requires conditions not always obtainable, more especially a pleasant chattee.

chattel ('tʃæt(ə)l). Forms: 3 chatel, chetel, 6 chatel, -ell, 6–7 chattell, 6– chattel. [a. OF. *chatel*, *chetel* (ONF. *catel*, Pr. *captal*, *capdal*):—late L. *captāle*, L. *capitāle* principal, property, goods, etc.: see CATTLE. *Chatel*, pl. *chateux*, was the form adopted in legal Anglo-French; it appears in vernacular use in the 13th c., and the pl. *chateux* is occasional as a technical term in ME.; but the actual form adopted in Eng. was the Norman *catel*, later *cattell*, *cattle*. In the 16th c. (as shown under CATTLE) this was gradually restricted to 'live stock', and at the same time *chatel*, *chattel*, began to pass from law French into general use for the wider sense 'article of property'.]

I. Collective senses. *Obs.*

†**1.** Property; goods; money; = CATTLE I. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule. *a* **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Aihwer wiδ chatel mon mai luue cheape. **1440** *Paston Lett.* 27 I. 41 All maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng, arn acruwyd on to the Kyng.

†**2.** Capital, principal. *Obs.*

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. xxi. 227 The chatell that is the somme gyuen.. and the gayne.. In puttynge the gayne & chatel in certayne.

†**3.** Live stock; = CATTLE II. *Obs. rare.*

[Apparently an attempt to extend the *ch-* form to all senses of the earlier *catel*, *cattell.*]

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 85 Nor neuer leaue till they their Chattell cleare. **1696** DE LA PRYME *Diary* 78 Chattel eats turneps in this country better than they'll do hay.

II. As an individual sb. with *plural.*

4. A movable possession; any possession or piece of property other than real estate or a freehold. (Generally in *plural.* Cf. CHATEUS.)

1549 *Will* in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Introd 73 Also I giue and bequeth all my chattelles and houses lying abowte Wynchester vnto Richard Mathew. **1592** WEST *Symbol.* I. i. §23 All goods, chattels immouable, bondmen, and other things not being by Law prohibited may be sold. *a* **1626** FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, A rich uncle died, and left me chattels. **1642** PRYNNE *Sov. Antid.* iii. 14 So if Subsidies be granted, and the King dye before they are levyed, his Executors shall not enjoy them, though a chattle; but his Successor. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, Deliver up to me the chattels of the Man Charles Stewart. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let.* Wks. 1859 II. 263/2 It is an absolute chattel, which, like any other chattel, is part of the Archbishop's assets.. and within the memory of man such options have been publicly sold by auction. **1845** POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 834/1 A sale of goods generally, as distinguished from the sale of a specific chattel. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Frank's sketch-book, and some other precious chattels.

b. In *Law* distinguished as ***chattel personal***, and ***chattel real***: see the quots.

1552 HULOET Chatelles personalles.. Chatels reall. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Chattels reall* are leases or wards. *Chattels personall* are all moueable goods, as money, plate, cattell. **1628** COKE *On. Litt.* 199 Of chattels personals. **1651** W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 26 All moveable Goods (which by us are tearmed personall Chattells) which the Wife brings.. do presently passe into the husbands Patrimony. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 386 Chattels real.. are such as concern.. the realty; as terms for years of land, wardships in chivalry.. next presentation to a church. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. §1. 208 Thus leasehold interests came to be classed with personal property. Since however they are rights over things immoveable, they received the mongrel name of 'chattels real'.

c. ***goods and chattels***: a comprehensive phrase for all kinds of personal property. (Cf. CATTLE 3).

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 505 The custodie, not of the landes onely.. but of the goods and chattels also. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 232, I will be master of what is mine owne, Shee is my goods, my chattels, she is my house. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 35 If you finde that he is guilty, you shall enquire, what Goods, and Chattels he had. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 314 For he in all his amorous battles, No 'dvantage finds like goods and chattels. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 174 All his goods and chattels were confiscated. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 99 All the residue of his goods and chattels, personal estate and effects whatsoever. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, Part of his goods and chattels.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 50 Compassed about with the goods And chattels of leisure and ease. **1824** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 II. 194/1 Originality and vigour of mind, which are the best chattels and possessions of the world.

e. Used (chiefly rhetorically, by emancipation writers and others) of slaves or bondmen.

1649 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 11 To make the subject no better then the Kings slave, his chattell, or his possession that may be bought and sold. **1753** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) V. 263 Does he not by this step make me his Chattles, a piece of furniture only, to be removed.. at his pleasure. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 93 **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xv. 400 Much eloquent indignation has.. been vented superficiously on the application of the term chattel to the slaves in the English colonies: seeing that the term chattel ..[imports] that the rights of the master over his slave.. devolve on his intestacy to a certain class of his representatives. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 10 To see what this intelligent chattel had been about. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 391 The chief traffic was in human chattels.

5. *Comb.*, **chattel-interest**, an interest in leasehold property.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 173 That by this means a remainder may be limited of a chattel interest, after a particular estate for life created in the same. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 35 Where the portion of real estate left undisposed of is a chattel interest, it devolves upon the heir as personal estate. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. §1. 206 A leasehold, or, as it is often called, a chattel interest in land. *Ibid.* §2. 216 There can be no estate tail in a chattel interest, such as a term of years.

chattelhood ('tʃæt(ə)lhʊd). The condition or position of a chattel.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., The last great country in which human chattelhood exists as an institution.

chattelism ('tʃætəlɪz(ə)m). [See -ISM.] The system of holding human beings as chattels.

1865 W. PHILLIPS in *Commonwealth* (Boston U.S.) 18 Feb. To grind the negro without restoring chattelism. **1879** TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xl. 295 The.. spirit of the nominally defunct system of Chattelism was still alive.

chattelization (ˌtʃætəlaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next.] The action of chattelizing, or converting (human beings or real property) into a chattel.

1854 A. L. STONE *Boston Orat.* 4 July 25 A system of human chattelization. **1888** *Guardian* 29 Feb. 309/2 What is oddly enough described as the 'chattelisation' of the land.. the custom sanctioned by modern society of treating land as an object which like other objects can be bought or sold, let and hired.

'chattelize, *v.* [f. CHATTEL + -IZE.] To treat as a chattel. Hence **'chattelized** *ppl. a.*

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 251 Chattelized humanity.

'chattelship. [see -SHIP.] = CHATTELHOOD.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 447/1 The woman is the chattel, and must put up with the consequences of chattelship.

chatter ('tʃætə(r)), *v.* Forms: 3 cheater, 3–7 chater(e, 4–6 chatre, 5 chyter, chatir, chatere, shatur, 6 chytter, chattre, 5– chatter. [An onomatopœic word of frequentative form: cf. Du. *koeteren* to jabber, *kwetteren* to chatter, and Eng. *twitter*, *jabber*, etc. See also CHITTER.]

1. Of birds: To utter a rapid succession or series of short vocal sounds; now applied to sounds approaching those of the human voice, *e.g.* of starlings, magpies, etc., but originally used more widely, so as to include what is now called the 'twitter' of sparrows, swallows, etc.

(Human 'chattering' was originally transferred from the chattering of birds; but the 'chattering' of a magpie, etc., is now commonly taken as a simile from that of a human being.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid: cheatereð euer ant chirmeð..so ouh ancre..chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Small byrdes crye and chatter more than grete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 150 (Mätz) The stare wyl chatre. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 The byrdes chermes and chattereth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 610 The old ones [swallows] will fly away chattering, and chirping in mournful sort. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 14 Like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter; I did mourne as a doue. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. ii. 66 Sometimes called Chattering Crows because they chatter like a Magpy. *c* 1810 WORDSW. *Resolution & Ind.* 6 The jay makes answer as the magpie chatters. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 169.

b. *trans.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., How should then a French man borne, such termes conne iumpere in his matter, but as the Jay chatereth English. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 234 An infinite number of pretie small Birds, which continually..doe chatter and chant their proper and naturall branch-songs.

2. Of human beings: To talk rapidly, incessantly, and with more sound than sense. Esp. said of children; but often applied vituperatively to speech which one does not like. Also said of apes and other animals whose voice suggests human chattering.

a. *intr.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 322 Thu chaterest so doth on Irish preost. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 226 If he chyde or chatre Hym chieueth þe worse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chateryn, *garrio*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 þou chaterist like a churle þat can chyde. *c* 1450 *Why can't be nun* 251 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 144 Whoso chateryt lyke a py..schalle be put owte of company. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* v. 13 Shamefully chattring of mariage..of the naughtynes..done in other mens householdes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 9 Like Apes, that moe and chatter at me, And after bite me. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ii. 11 The female slaves..worked, and chattered, and quarrelled. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 174 Chattering about what he had done for the good cause.

b. *trans.*

a 1225 [see 1]. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, He looked in at some of his creditors to chatter charming delusions. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxix, They chatter'd trifles at the door. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 70 Even the girls Chatter half-atheism.

3. Of the teeth: To make a noise by rapidly repeated collision; to shiver, shake.

a. *intr.* (Rarely said of the person.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, The schaft and the shol, shaturt to the shin. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.*, His tethe chattrit and shiveret with the chin. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 142, I stode..in a cold ffrosty mornyng, tyll that my teeth chattred in my heed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 103 When the raine came to wet me, and the winde to make me chatter. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. ii, My Teeth chatter, and my whole Body does shake strongly enough to make the Bed it self do so. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* iv, The evening wind already Makes one's teeth chatter. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xvi. 289 Her very teeth chattered with anxiety and cold.

b. *causally.* To make (the teeth) chatter.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 119 The poore Devil chattered his teeth so sore. 1866 SALA *Barbary* vii. 131 Cowering in corners..gibbering and chattering their teeth like disconsolate pagods.

4. Applied to similar sounds: *esp.* to clatter, rattle from vibration.

1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 125 It burned with the..flame..of cannel coal, and 'chattered' in burning. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 342 The vibration causes the work and the tool to 'chatter' upon each other. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2 [He] first heard one of the bars 'chatter' when a train was passing over the bridge. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 138 If the cutting edge is above the centre of the body pressure..causes it to 'chatter'.

chatter ('tʃætə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 chatere, 6– chatter. [f. prec. vb.]

1. The chattering of certain birds; also of apes, etc.: see the vb.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 284 Mid chavling and mid chatere. 1784–99 COWPER *Pairing-time* 15 And with much twitter, and much chatter, Began to agitate the matter. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 123 Its note of anger is very loud and harsh, between a chatter and shriek.

2. Incessant talk of a trivial kind; prate, tattle.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Sch. Salerno*, Your words are but idle and empty chatter. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The chatter of French politics ..had quite put most of the old legends out of mind.

3. The vibration of a tool (see also quot. 1904). Cf. CHATTER *v.* 4.

1893 [see *chatter-mark*, sense 4 below]. 1904 GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 99/2 *Chatter*, the waviness produced on the surface of work by vibration of the tool, etc. 1964 *Times Rev. Industry* Apr. 91/1 Machine tool chatter, a vibration which shortens tool life, spoils surface finish and reduces machining accuracy.

4. *Comb.*, as ***chatter-house***; **chatter-bag, -basket**, dial. variants of CHATTERBOX, q.v.; †**chatter-chitter**, small talk, gossip (cf. *chitter-chatter*); **chatter-mark**, (*a*) *Geol.* a mark made on a surface by a fragment of rock on the under-surface of glacier ice; (*b*) (see quot. 1893); **chatter-pie**, familiar name for the Magpie; also *fig.* = *chatterbox*; **chatter-water** (*humorous*), tea.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, **Chatter-bag*. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, **Chatter-basket*, an incessant talker; gen. applied to a child. 1711 *Wentworth Papers* 207 You bid me send you all the *Chatter-Chitter I heard. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxvi. (1632) 120 A *Chatter-house for women to meet and determine of their Attires. 1888 T. C. CHAMBERLIN in *U.S. Geol. Survey Ann. Rep.* VII. 247 A fragment of rock acting as a gouging tool often produces '*chatter marks', little transverse lines of breakage due to the unsteady action of the tool in gouging the rock. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Chatter-marks*, irregular tool-markings caused by vibration due to lack of stiffness in a lathe or similar machine. 1904 CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* (1905) I. 270 Glacial striæ and bruises. The block to the right shows two sets of striæ: that to the left shows the peculiar curved fractures known as Chatter Marks. 1954 H. GARNER *Oriental Blue* 37 They are roughly finished with radial marks, caused by the slipping of the turning tool and colloquially known as 'chatter marks'. 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* v. 124 (*caption*) Striation left by the Quaternary Ice Sheet on a Rock in Fakse Quarry (Denmark). Note the lunate 'chatter marks'; the ice moved from left to right. 1721–1800 BAILEY, **Chatter-pie*, a kind of bird. 1888 [Common in dial. Glossaries]. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* s.v., What a time you sit over your *chatter-watter.

†**chatter** ('tʃætə(r)), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CHAT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who chats; a gossip.

1556 HOBY *Courtier* (1561) Yy iv, Not to be a babbler, brauler or chatter. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) Pref. 5 He sharply reproueth such..as chatters and vnprofitable.

chatteration ('tʃætə'reɪʃən). [See -ATION.] *humorous.* Systematic or pretentious chattering.

1862 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. vi. 318 Carlyle taxes one's patience by wilful chatteration with the pen. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 323 The noisy din, and general chatteration.

'chatterbox. [Perh. in origin akin to *clapdish*.] Contemptuous or playful name for a habitual chatterer.

1774 C. CLIVE *Let.* 13 Jan. in *Corr. Garrick* (1831) I. 604 But I suppose his father *can*, for he is a fine chatter-box. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C.D. ed.) 93 A set of idle chatterboxes. 1876 HARDY *Hand of Ethelb.* I. 41 One of those hostile days..when chatterbox ladies remain miserably in their homes. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 52 A mere political chatterbox.

chatterer ('tʃætərə(r)). [f. CHATTER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who chatters; an idle and petty talker, prater, babbler, tattler, prattler.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. (R.) They ment they were bablers and chatterers. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 A babbler, prater, chatterer or jangler; a man more full of words than wit. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 77 Mere London Divines..chatterers in booksellers shops. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 161 A voluble and empty chatterer. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 51 A chatterer of other-world phrases.

2. The name of birds of the family *Ampelidæ*; esp. the Bohemian Chatterer or Waxwing (*Ampelis garrula*); in N. Amer. the Cedar-bird or Chatterer of Carolina (*A. carolinensis* or *cedrorum*).

1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Garrulus Carolinensis*, the Chatterer. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 508 The chatterer visits this kingdom at very uncertain times. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 279 There is no northern bird whose breeding habits have been shrouded in such mystery as the waxwing chatterer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. 71, I saw here for the first time the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis Cotinga*)..it is a dull, quiet bird. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* xii. 211 The Grey-crowned Babbler is known also as the..chatterer. 1963 *Austral. Encycl.* I. 385/1 Babblers..commonly known as catbirds (or caties), chatterers, happy families [etc.].

chattering ('tʃætərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHATTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action expressed by the verb CHATTER (in its various senses).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 560 Bute thu canst of chateringe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 84 Chateryng-oute-of-resoun. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 38 The Pye Betrayes her birdes by her chattering and crye. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 Murning & chatering of teith. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Neuer trouble the church with chattering. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Irreverent chattering of certain Prayers. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 212 Several rigors, and regular chattering of the teeth. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 He had no knowledge of ironwork; but he knew sufficient to lighten the 'chattering'.

b. *attrib.*

c 1678 *Roxb. Bal.* (1882) IV. 358 He cut her Chattering-string, And he [quickly] set her Tongue on the run.

chattering ('tʃætərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHATTER *v.* + -ING[2].] That chatters (in various senses of the verb). ***chattering plover*** (*U.S.*) = KILLDEE, KILLDEER. Hence **'chatteringly** *adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 Take example by the chattering pye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 58 To tame a shrew, and charme her chattering tongue. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 457 Leader of a chattering train. 1731, 1796 [see KILLDEE, KILLDEER]. 1754 [see PLOVER 2]. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 223 To intrude chatteringly upon the midnight privacy of Apollo.

†**'chatterist**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See -IST.] A professed or systematic chatterer.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 204 (D.) You are the only modern chatterist that I hear has succeeded me.

chattermag ('tʃætəmæg), *sb. colloq.* or *dial.* [f. CHATTER *sb.*[1] + MAG *sb.*[1]] **a.** (See quot. 1844). **b.** Chatter, talk. Hence **chattermag** *v. intr.*, to chatter.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 293 *Chattermag*, a chattering magpie, a chatterbox, a much-talking woman. 1895 C. W. SCOTT *Apple Orchards* 25 Gossip and chattermag. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 4/6 Philosophers..have suggested various causes for woman being such a 'chattermag'. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/3 Too late to wait while you stand chatter-maggin' there. 1926 *Sunday at Home* 149/1 She..would have thoroughly enjoyed the gossip of the excited young chattermags.

'chatterment. *rare.* Chattering.

In MAD. D'ARBLAY's *Diary* (F. Hall).

Chattertonian (tʃætə'təʊnɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of *Chatterton* (see below) + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of Thomas Chatterton (1752–1770), English poet, or his literary style. **B.** *sb.* A disciple or admirer of Thomas Chatterton.

1838 E. MANGIN *Let. to 'Admirers of Chatterton'* 13 All Chattertonian readers are aware..that in..1764 (when Chatterton was but *twelve years* old)..he was in possession of certain old MSS. 1910 J. H. INGRAM *True Chatterton* 110 Some of these verses..appear to have been bound up with the Chattertonian MSS. in the British Museum. 1946 *Scrutiny* XIV. 1. 67 The tradition of Chattertonian boy wonders. 1956 E. BLUNDEN *Coleridge's Fellow-Grecian* 75 Another Chattertonian, William Wordsworth, has been met in these pages as an enemy of Le Grice.

Chatterton's compound. A composition used for insulating submarine telegraph cables.

1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* XVI. 459 This compound (which is perhaps somewhat erroneously known as 'Chatterton's compound') is usually composed of..gutta percha 3 [parts] resin 1 [part] and Stockholm tar 1 [part].

†**'chattery**, *sb. Obs.* [f. CHATTER *v.*, after *battery*.] Chatting, chat, chatter.

1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Corr.* V. 17 There was no lack of chattery and chatterers. 1813 *Ibid.* VII. 13 She certainly would not leave town without seeking another chattery with her old friend.

chattery ('tʃætərɪ), *a.* [f. CHATTER + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by chattering. .

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11 As chattery in the teeth as if their under jaws were loose. 1878 DISRAELI *Let.* 6 July (1929) II. 177 She is..very chattery and amusing. 1955 E. BOWEN *World of Love* ii. 42 Any charm of a chattery circle had been broken by condemnatory pushing apart and back of armchairs.

2. *dial.* 'Stony or pebbly. Craven' (Halliwell).

chattily ('tʃætɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHATTY *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a chatty manner.

1892 *Pop. Science Monthly* XL. 718 A correspondent..writes chattily of his pet canaries. 1920 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* vi. 86 'Why, when I was at Oxford in the year '87,' he said chattily.

'chattiness. [f. CHATTY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being chatty.

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. v. (1882) 47 Tradition told..of his chattiness over the adventures of his life. 1885 *Bookseller* 3 Sept. 883/2 This learning, chattiness, and usefulness was eventually to be turned to good account.

chatting ('tʃætɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHAT (in various senses); *esp.* Easy familiar talking.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 For all their chatting and plentie of language. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 289 b, He could not..awaye with the chattyng and contynual bableyng of Cicero. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 48 The Augures did divine from hearing the chatting or the crowing of the birds. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 276 The impertinent chattings, which are so rife in the world. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 762/5 An hour spent in chatting.

chatting ('tʃætɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That chats (in various senses of the verb). Hence **'chattingly** *adv.*

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 13 The chatting swallow. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Conscience* i, Listning to thy chatting fears. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xvii. 156 The two redressers of wrongs chattingly proceeded towards Grippy. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3 Some members have spoken chattingly and inquisitively about it.

chattle, obs. form of CHATTEL.

chatton, var. of CHATON, *Obs.*, catkin.

‖**chatty** ('tʃati), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī chāṭī earthen vessel or pitcher.] An East Indian pot for water; *spec.* a porous earthen water-pot or jar.

1781 in *Lives of Lindsays* III. 285 (Y.) We drank his [majesty's] health in a chatty of sherbet. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* IV. 92 *note*, The chatties are vessels made of earth, of little or no value. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxiii, Pedro came in with a chatty of water. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 169 Earthen pots, like Indian chatties. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 11/2 Playing with wooden spoons on brass chatties.

chatty ('tʃætɪ), *a.*[1] [f. CHAT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Given to chat or light easy talk.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. 35 (T.) As chatty as your parrot. 1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 260 (Jod.) He was very chatty in conversation. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 143 A chatty and readable column.

'chatty, *a.*[2] [f. CHAT *sb.*[7] + -Y.] (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chatty*, lousy.

chatyue, obs. form of CAITIFF.

chau, **chaw**, var. of CHA, *Obs.*, tea.

chaubuck, var. of CHAWBUCK, (oriental) whip.

chauceore, **-eur**, obs. form of CHAUSSURE.

†**chaucepe**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *chaucepié*, mod.F. *chausse-pied*.] A shoeing-horn.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) Chaucepe or schoynge horne [*c* 1440 chauncepe], *parcopollex*.

Chaucerian (tʃɔ:'sɪərɪən), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. the name of the poet Chaucer + -IAN. Cf. *Spenserian*.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Chaucer or his writings.

1660 M. PARKER *Hist. Arthur* sig. C, In an old Chaucerian manuscript. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 Homeric..or Chaucerian pictures. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 364 His imagination has a Chaucerian certainty in representing a natural object in its exact form.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Chaucer.

1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. Canterb. Tales* 89 A vote of thanks to Mr. Skeat from all Chaucerians is hereby recorded. 1883 *N. & Q.* 17 Nov. 398/2 William Thynne, known to us as a Chaucerian.

Chaucerism ('tʃɔ:sərɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] An expression used by, or imitated from, Chaucer.

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Wks. 1883–4 II. 175 Newes, which if your worship (according to your wonted Chaucerisme) shall accept in good part. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 80 (D.) The many Chaucerisms used (for I will not say affected by him [Spenser]) are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* v. 154 The employment of such 'Chaucerisms'.

chauces, obs. form of CHAUSSES.

†**chaud**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *chaud*.—L. *calidus* hot.]

1. *adj.* Hot. *rare.*

138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 130 Metes..well dişt wiþ spicerie chaud & pluse-chaud.

2. *sb.* Heat. *rare*—[1].

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 574 (D.) The over-hot breathings of Ministers, like the chaud of Charcoale, stifle and suffocate the vital spirits of true Religion.

chauder, **-ern**, obs. ff. of CHALDER, CHALDRON.

‖**chaud-froid** (ʃofrwa). Also chaudfroid. [Fr.] A dish composed of cooked meat, fish, etc., served cold in aspic jelly or sauce; (see also quot. 1951). So **chaud-froid sauce**, 'a rich stiff sauce, made of stock and gelatin, used to cover cold meats' (Cent. Dict. Suppl. 1909); also *ellipt.*

1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 341/1 *Chaud-froids*. Literally 'hot-colds', applied to certain methods of preparing birds. *Ibid.* 612/2 Chaudfroid of Fowl. 1905 E. F. BENSON *Image in Sand* vii, Arnold took some chaud-froid. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 397/2 *Chaudfroid*, a sauce used to coat cooked meat, fish, poultry, galantine, etc., which are served as cold entrées. A sweet chaudfroid..is used to coat fruit to serve as a cold sweet.

chaud-mellé, **mella**. *Sc. Law.* [a. OF. *chaude mellee* (in med.L. *calida melleia*) 'heated affray or broil': see MÊLÉE. (By Selden and others erroneously identified with *chance medley*, from the partial coincidence of sense and form.)]

A sudden broil or affray arising from the heat of passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a man in such an affray, without premeditation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xix. 23 Gyve ony be suddane chawdmellè Hapnyd swa slayne to be Be ony of the Thaynys kyne. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif., Chaud-Melle*, in Latine *Rixa*; ane hoat suddaine tuilzie, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thoucht-fellonie. *Ibid.*, *Melletum*, *Medletum*, Chaud-mella is ane fault or trespasse, quhilk is committed be ane hoate suddainty, & not of set purpose, or *præcogitata malitia*. 1672 SELDEN *Notes on Hengham* in Fortescue 123 Our Chaunce medley corrupted from 'Chaud melle'. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 231/2 The murder is not said to have been committed from sudden passion, or *chaud mella*. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 184 Chance-medley, or (as some rather chuse to write it) chaud-medley; the former of which..signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scotl. Mid. Ages* vi. 198.

†**chaudpisse**. *Obs.* In 5 chaudpys, 6 *Sc.* chaudpeece. [a. F. *chaudepisse*] Strangury, or other urinary or venereal disease.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 Diabetica passio..dicitur chaudepisse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Cawdpys or chaudpys [*erroneously* cawepys or chavepys] or strangury, sekenesse. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 308 The snuff and the snoire, the chaud-peece, the chanker.

‖**chaudron** (ʃodrɔ̃). [F. *chaudron* a cauldron, a 'copper'.] A reddish colour, somewhat resembling copper. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The lining is chaudron satin. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 11 Apr. 7/6 Shades of velvet, such as chaudron, myrtle-grey, or sapphire-blue.

chaudron, obs. form of CHALDRON.

chaue, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

chauel, obs. form of JOWL.

chauf(e, **chauff(e**, obs. ff. CHAFE.

†**chauffe**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHAFE *v.*: perhaps the vb.-stem used adjectively or attributively.] Chafed, chafing, fuming, angry.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 In chauffe sea plasshye we tumble.

chauffer ('tʃɔ:fə(r)). [var. of CHAFER (formerly *chaufer*), perh. with some influence of mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat, CHAFE. Also found as CHOFFER.] A metal basket containing fire, formerly used in light-houses; a small portable furnace usually of iron, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* 359 Open coal fires, placed in open chauffers, were exhibited to the mariner. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 224 The lights consisted of coal fires in chauffers. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 179 In a room upstairs, where a chauffer was burning against damp.

b. *Comb.*, as ***chauffer-pan***.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 452 The workman..carries the contents of the mortar to the first chauffer-pan, where it is heated.

†**'chauffet**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *chaufette* chafing-dish (Cotgr.), f. *chauffer* to warm.]

A vessel containing charcoal for warming the feet.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 316 Not one of them will stir without a chaudpied, or chauffet, which is carried by a servant, that it may be ready to place under her feet, whenever she sits down: though few of these chauffets have fire in them.

chauffeur ('ʃəufə(r), ʃofœr). [Fr., agent-n. of *chauffer* to heat.]

†**1.** An automobilist. *Obs.*

1899 *Motor-Car World* Oct. 3/1 The French 'chauffeur', Béconnais. 1901 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/1 Whilst automobilists in Great Britain have perhaps been saved from the 'racing fever'.., the French chauffeur has in part been encouraged in his rashness. 1903 *Lady's Realm* Apr. 684/1 All the members of the Italian Royal Family are enthusiastic *chauffeurs*.

2. A professional or paid driver of a private motor vehicle.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1/3 As to the driver, 'chauffeur' seems at present to hold the field. 1905 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON (*title*) My Friend the Chauffeur. 1906 (*title*) The Chauffeur's Blue Book.

b. *Comb.*, as ***chauffeur-driven*** adj.; also appositively, as ***chauffeur-handyman***.

1934 J. O'HARA *Appt. in Samarra* (1935) iv. 93 The women got out of chauffeur-driven..cars. 1937 EVE GARNETT *Family from One End Street* v. 85 A large Packard, chauffeur-driven. 1953 'N. BLAKE' *Dreadful Hollow* 46 A job as chauffeur-handyman at the Hall.

Hence **chauffeuse** ('ʃəufɜ:z, ʃoføz), a female chauffeur.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 7/2. 1903 *Motor Ann.* 73 A skilful *chauffeuse*. 1970 P. MOYES *Who saw her Die?* ix. 123 Lady Balaclava..signing on as part-time *chauffeuse* to Members of the Government.

chauffeur ('ʃəufə(r)), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To drive (a vehicle) as a chauffeur; to convey (a person) by car. Also *transf.*

1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 111 Occasionally the Flying Corps officer is able to substitute an excursion by air ..if..a bus of the type already flown by him must be chauffeured across the Channel. 1923 R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* iii. 44, I can chauffeur anything with an engine in it. 1929 C. WALT *Love in Chicago* ix. 100 Lefty chauffeurs me around in my Rolls-Royce. 1938 *Manch. Guardian* 12 May 20/1, I..had to chauffeur him down.

Hence **'chauffeured** *ppl. a.*, supplied with or driven by a chauffeur; **'chauffeuring** *vbl. sb.*, the work of a chauffeur; driving. Also as *ppl. a.* (*rare*).

1923 W. J. LOCKE *Moordius & Co.* xxi. 289 He could tell all chauffeuring Grasse how he had beaten the record to Paris. 1937 'J. BELL' *Murder in Hosp.* xv. 297 Dick's ancient ..car, which stood brazenly among the chauffeured Daimlers. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Sept. 572/2 It [*sc.* taxi-driving] seems to be very much worse paid than private chauffeuring. 1964 G. SIMS *Terrible Door* xx. 105 A gardener who did some chauffeuring was not immediately available. 1965 N. FREELING *Criminal Conv.* I. xvii. 93 They belonged to the chauffeured stratum of society.

chaufrain, variant of CHAMFRAIN.

chaufur, **-yr**, obs. ff. CHAFER.[2]

chauiale, obs. form of CAVIARE.

chauk(e, **chaulk(e**, obs. forms of CHALK.

chauld, **chaul(e**, obs. forms of CHAVEL, JOWL.

chauldron, obs. f. CHALDRON.

chaulmoogra (tʃɔ:l'mu:grə). Also chal-, -maugra, -mugra. [Bengali, f. *cāl*, *cāul* rice + *mugrā* a type of plant.] Any of several tropical Asian trees of the family Flacourtiaceæ, esp. *Taraktogenos kurzii*. Hence **chaulmoogra oil**, a vegetable oil obtained from the seeds of the chaulmoogra, formerly much used in the treatment of leprosy and skin diseases; **chaulmoogric acid**, an acid found in chaulmoogra oil.

a 1815 ROXBURGH *Flora Indica* (1832) III. 836 Chaulmoogra and Petarkura, are the names of this tree, and the drug, hereafter mentioned, which it furnishes. *Ibid.* 837 The seeds of this tree, called Chaulmoogree. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 675 *Châlmugrá* oil. 1884 *Ibid.* XVII. 744 Chaulmoogra oil. *Gynocardia odorata*. 1904 F. B. POWER & F. H. GURNALL in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXV. 839 Chaulmoogra seeds. *Ibid.* 847 It has been decided to designate this new acid *chaulmoogric acid*. 1907 *Practitioner* Aug. 245 Chaulmoogra oil is generally considered to have the greatest beneficial effect on leprosy. 1933 *Discovery* Jan. 4/1 The ancient Indian remedy for leprosy is chaulmoogra oil, containing chaulmoogric and hydnocarpic acids. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 13 Aug. 103/3 Chaulmoogric acid has been replaced in leprosy treatment by synthetic drugs of the sulfone family.

chaum, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also **Chame**. [a phonetic variant of CHAWN *sb.*] = CHAWN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxxxvi, Chawmes [ed. 1634 chawnes] and gaping gulfes. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties of Wilts.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Chawm.* a chasm, a crack in the ground. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Wds.* (E.D.S.) *Chaum*, a crack in a floor or wall. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Wds.* (E.D.S.) *Chawm*, a crevice, an earth-crack.

†**chaum**, *v. Obs.* [phonetic variant of CHAWN *v.*: cf. prec.] *intr.* To chap, crack, gape in fissures.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies. [Elsewhere also *chaun*.]

chaumber, **-lain**, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN, etc.

‖**chaumontel** (ʃomɔ̃tɛl). [F.; from name of a village in the department Seine-et-Oise.] A large variety of pear.

1755 in JOHNSON s.v. *Pear.* 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. 489 The most remarkable in both islands is the chaumontel. *Ibid.* 489 Chaumontel pears of extraordinary size.

chaump-, obs. spelling of CHAMP-.

chaun(e, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*

chaun-, obs. spelling of CHAN-.

chaunber, **-bour**, **-byr**, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

chaunch, **chaunfer**, obs. ff. CHANGE, CHAMFER.

chaung (tʃo:əŋ). [Burmese.] In Burma, a watercourse.

1945 B. FERGUSSON *Beyond Chindwin* v. 71 Metkalet stood on the same *chaung* some five miles farther south. 1947 'N. SHUTE' *Chequer Board* 157 They left the main stream and entered the narrow chaungs to reach the Irrawaddy. 1959 M. PUGH *Chancer* 113 Then they crossed a narrow chaung, or dried-up stream with high walls of shingle and stone. 1959 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/7 We found the pair of them later, sprawled among the bushes in the bed of the *chaung*.

'chaunoprockt. *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *χαυνόπρωκτος* 'wide-breeched' (L. & S.).]

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Curse on what chaunoprockt first gained his ear.

chauns(e, **-sel**, etc., obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANCEL.

†**'chaunsel**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *chansilh*, var. of *cheinsil*: see CHAISEL.] = CHAISEL.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 946 He ches þur3 þe chaunsel, to cheryche þat hende.

chaunt, var. CHANT.

chaus, var. of CHOUSE.

chaussé (ʃəuseɪ), *a. Her.* [F.; pa. pple. of *chausser* to shoe, lit. 'shod'.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Chausse* (in *Heraldry*) signifies *shod*, and in Blazon denotes a Section in Base.

‖**chaussée** (ʃose). [F.:—L. type *calceāta*: see CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved way; a high road or highway (in France, Belgium, etc.).

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 To bestow on their *chaussées* a degree of solidity..so infinitely beyond any stress to which

they could ever have been subject. **1849-50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* xciv. §3. XIV. 3 The great chaussée from Brussels to Charleroi runs through the centre of the position.

‖ **chausses.** *pl. Hist.* In 5 chauces, 6 chauses. [a. OF. *chauces*, mod.F. *chausses* = Pr. *calsas*, *caussas*, Sp. *calzas*, Pg. *calças*, It. *calze*, *calzi*, med.L. *calcias*, pl. of *calcia*, clothing for the legs, trousers, breeches, pantaloons, drawers, hose, stockings; f. L. *calceus*, *calcius*, shoe, half-boot. Formerly naturalized ('tʃaʊsɪz); now usually pronounced as mod.French (ʃos).]

Pantaloons or tight coverings for the legs and feet; *esp.* of mail, forming part of a knight's armour (in OF. *chauces de fer*).

1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 61 Chauces of yron or legge harnoys ben gyuen to a knyght. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 14 Thus hathe the Antique recordes of Domus Regni Anglie, ca. 53.. the messengers of the kinges howse.. shalbe allowed for their Chauses yerely iiijs. viij*d*. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 55 Long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them, called by the Normans 'Chausses'. **1850** C. BOUTELL in *Gentl. Mag.* II. 45 The lower limbs have jambarts.. strapped over the mail chausses.

† **chausse-trap.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chausse-trape.*] = CALTROP 2.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 317 Neither omit to cast Chausse traps, and Tables full of nayles.

‖ **chaussure** (ʃo'syr). In 4 (*erron.*) chauceore, 5–6 chawcer, 7 chauceur. [F. *chaussure*, in 13th c. *chauceure*, 'a hosing or shooing; also, hosen or shooes' (Cotgr.):—L. **calceātūra*, f. *calceāre* to shoe, f. *calceus* shoe. Formerly naturalized; now treated as mod.French.]

A general term for anything worn on the feet; shoes, boots, etc. (In quot. 1380 = hose of mail.)

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5631 Ac ȝut þe strok ys ferþer wente.. And ful opon ys genyllere, & bar away ys chauceore, Of yre & styl y-mad. *c* **1430** *Bennet College MS.* Mark i. 7 (R.) Of whom I am not worthi downfallande or knelande to louse the thwonge of his ehawcers. **1461-83** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 Clothing and chawcers for his groomes in sojourne. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 26 For chauceur, the whol yere iiijs. viii*d*. **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 256 Those.. leave their *chaussure* at the palace gate. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvi, The prettiest little foot.. and the prettiest little *chaussure*, too. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 29 That unfriendly *chaussure* [wooden shoes].

Chautauqua (tʃɔ:'tɔ:kwə). orig. and chiefly *U.S.* Also chautauqua. [The name of a county and lake in the southwestern part of the state of New York.] **1.** Used esp. *attrib.* to designate a system of home study originating with summer schools held at Chautauqua, or the organization resulting from this, established by charter in 1871.

1873 (*title*) The Chautauqua Lake Journal, published for the Chautauqua Lake Camp-Meeting Association. **1879** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 357/2 By far the most valuable fruit of the Chautauqua plan.. will come from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. **1886** J. H. VINCENT *Chautauqua Movement* 40 Meetings of the Chautauqua type. *Ibid.*, The camp-meeting period of Chautauqua exercises. **1926** *Even. Standard* 12 July 3/2, I once spent part of a month addressing chautauqua gatherings in a part of New York State.

2. Applied to similar educational meetings of the summer-school type; also *transf.*

1884 *Dakota Mission Conf. of Methodist Episc. Ch.* 5 The Great Chautauqua of the West, Big Stone Lake, Dakota. **1920** S. LEWIS *Main St.* 236 She turned to the Chautauqua as she had turned to the dramatic association. **1931** *Economist* 1 Aug. 214/1 The Chequers conversations proved to be the first of a series of statesmen's chatauquas in the capitals of Europe. **1965** M. ECHARD *I met Murder* (1967) xxi. 161 The rector had been holding forth.. on the subject of summer chatauqas and the threat they posed to church attendances.

Hence **Chau'tauquan** *a.* and *sb.*

1878 in J. H. Vincent *Chautauqua Movement* (1886) 80 Let every Chautauquan.. read Dr. Vincent's lecture. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1947** *Newsweek* 2 June 58/2 McConnell was an ex-Chautauquan.

chauvinism ('ʃəʊvɪnɪz(ə)m). Also **Chauvinism**. [a. F. *chauvinisme*, orig. 'idolatrie napoléonienne' La Rousse; from the surname of a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, Nicolas *Chauvin* of Rochefort, whose demonstrative patriotism and loyalty were celebrated, and at length ridiculed, by his comrades. After the fall of Napoleon, applied in ridicule to old soldiers of the Empire, who professed a sort of idolatrous admiration for his person and acts. Especially popularized as the name of one of the characters in Cogniard's famous vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore*, 1831 ('je suis français, je suis Chauvin'); and now applied to any one smitten with an absurd patriotism, and enthusiasm for national glory and military ascendancy.]

a. Exaggerated patriotism of a bellicose sort; blind enthusiasm for national glory or military ascendancy; the French quality which finds its parallel in British 'Jingoism'.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10 What the French may have contributed to the progress of culture within the last twenty years is nothing in comparison to the dangers caused within the same space of time by Chauvinism. **1882** *Spectator* 16 Sept. 1186 Throughout Southern Europe, including France, the journalists are much more inclined to chauvinism than the people are. **1883** *American* VII. 156 Educated men are supposed to see the difference between patriotism and Chauvinism.

b. Excessive loyalty to or belief in the superiority of one's own kind of cause, and prejudice against others. Freq. with defining adj., as *cultural, scientific,* etc. *chauvinism. male chauvinism*: see MALE *sb.*[2] 4.

1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Apr. 142/3 Even though scientists did not go as far as to confuse scientific knowledge with national ideological doctrine, they did, nonetheless, often make it a point of patriotic honor to practice a certain kind of scientific nationalism and almost indeed a scientific chauvinism. **1968** *Voice of Women's Lib. Movement* June 8 The chauvinism.. they met came from individuals and was not built into the institution itself. **1970** K. MILLETT *Sexual Politics* (1971) II. iv. 208 At times there is a curious tone of 'female chauvinism'. **1973** C. SAGAN *Cosmic Connection* (1974) xxiv. 180 Contact with another intelligent species on a planet of some other star.. may help us to cast off our.. human chauvinism. **1975** *New Left Rev.* Nov.–Dec. 48 Bachelard's neglect.. cannot be ascribed to cultural chauvinism alone. **1984** *N.Y. Times* 15 Jan. 23/1 Freedom from sexism.. must include a commitment to freedom from national chauvinism; class and ethnic bias; anti-Semitism; [etc.].

So **'chauvinist** *sb.* and *a.*, **chauvi'nistic** *a.*, **chauvi'nistically** *adv.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 10 'Là où Rhin nous quitte, le danger commence,' said Lavalée in his chauvinistic work on the frontiers of France. **1877** WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. 411 Among the extreme chauvinists. **1883** D. C. BOULGER in *Fortn. Rev., China & For. Powers*, The most chauvinist of Manchu statesmen. **1885** *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 504/3 The curious Chauvinistic character taken by German patriotism. **1968** *Ramparts* May 12/3 Paternalism, male ego and all the rest of the chauvinist bag are out of place today. **1970** *Univ. Leeds Rev.* May 65 There will be in one's country and its life a mixture of good and ill, and.. if the good were not present or were exiguous by comparison with the ill, then one could not love it, except chauvinistically. **1973** C. SAGAN *Cosmic Connection* (1974) vi. 47 A carbon chauvinist holds that biological systems elsewhere in the universe will be constructed out of carbon compounds, as is life on this planet. **1975** *N.Y. Sunday News* 29 June 18 Linda Wolfe's new book.. may cause some chauvinistic husbands to sit bolt upright in their easy chairs. **1977** *Rolling Stone* 21 Apr. 6/3 First, her treatment of Edmund—female chauvinist! **1983** *N.Y. Times* 20 Nov. VI. 75/3 What Giacomo Casanova chauvinistically called 'the Italian style'—and what the Americans call the French kiss.

† **chavallery.** *Obs.* [variant of *chevalerie, cavallery.*] **1.** = CAVALRY.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xx. 238 To raise a Chavallery. *Ibid.* 71 Master of the Roman horsemen, or Chavallery.

2. The CAVALIER party or cause (in 17th c.).

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 5 The chavaleery lately prevailed.

† **chavart.** *Obs.* An alleged name for the hare.

13.. *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare.. the chauart, The chiche, the couart.

† **chave,** *v. Obs.* [f. CHAFF: cf. *half, halve.* The northern form in sense 2 is CAVE *v.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To mix or strew with chaff.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 338 Yf thou ferne it weel, or chave. *Ibid.* IV. 119 Do chaved cley therto.

2. To free (corn, etc.) from chaff and short straw; to separate the chaff from.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Thrash it out of the straw; and then chave it or clense it from the straw. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. §4 (1681) 29 After you have thrashed it, and chaved it with a fine Rake. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) To *Cave* or *Chave*, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn or small Chaff.

Hence **chaved** *ppl. a.* (see sense 1 above), **'chaving** *vbl. sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 By chaving of it with a narrow toothed Rake. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. §4 (1681) 29 And winnowing or chaving.

chavel, a typical ME. form of the word now written JOWL, jaw-blade, cheek.

† **chavel** ('tʃævəl), *v.* Forms: 3 cheofle, chefle, cheuele, chavle, 4 chaule, 7 chavell. [f. *chavel,* JOWL, cheek.]

† **1.** *intr.* To wag the jaws; to chatter, talk idly. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Heo grint greot þe cheofleð. *Ibid.* 128 Gelstreð, ase þe uox deð.. & chefleð of idel. *a* **1307** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 240 To chaule ne to ehyde.

2. *trans.* To mump or mumble (food). Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 He doth, as it were, chauell or chaw a little hay. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* x, Disarm'd of teeth, this chavells with his gums. **1796** MARSHALL, *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chavvle*, to chew imperfectly. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Chavvle*, to chew imperfectly, to mumble like a toothless person. **1877** E. PEACOCK *Gloss. Manley, Linc., Chavle*, to chew badly. 'That herse chavles strangely, he wants his teeth filin'.' **1911** D. H. LAWRENCE *White Peacock* III. vii. §6 The bracken lay sere under the trees, broken and chavelled by the restless wild winds of the long winter. **1916** —— *Amores* 114 Lives which sorrows like mischievous dark mice chavel To nought, diminishing each star's glitter.

Hence **'chaveling** *vbl. sb.*, chattering, 'jawing'.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 100 Ved þine eien mid totunge, & tine tunge mid cheuelunge. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 284 Mid chavling and mid chatere. *Ibid.* 296.

'chavender. In 5 chevender. The same as CHEVIN, the chub (fish).

c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 764 *Hec frisgula*, a chevender. **1653** WALTON *Angler* xii. 231 A choice bait for the Chub or Chavender. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender).

chavepys, erron. f. CHAUDPISSE.

chaver, chaverell, var. CHAFER[2], CHEVEREL.

'chavish. *dial.* Cf. CHIRM. (See quots.)

1674 RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 61 A Chavish, a chatting or pratling noise among a great many, *Sussex.* **1868** *Ch. News* 25 Nov., Hearing the morning 'chavish' of the birds. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chavish*, a chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. A noise made by a flock of birds.

chavyl(l, var. of CHAVEL, JOWL.

† **chaw, chawe,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (Also 6 cheaw, chew.) [App. a by-form of JAW, modified by association with the vb. *chew* or its by-form *chaw*; it was contemporary in origin with the latter.]

1. Usually in *pl.* Jaws, chaps, fauces.

1530 PALSGR. 507 Get me a kaye to open his chawes. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 1, I will open my mouth, and my tonge shal speake out of my chawes. **1540** EARL SURREY *Poems* 66, '*How no age*,' My withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews.. And eke my toothless chaps. **1548** OLDE *Erasm. Par. 2nd Tim.* 25, I was delyuered from the moste rageing lyons cheawes. **1557** *Primer* M ij, How swete be thy wordes to my chawes. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 64 From the chawes of the greedie lions. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 328 Any greater load than they can bite betweene their chawes. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 [also xxix. 4], I will.. put hookes into thy chawes [*mod. edd.* jaws]. **1626** *Raleigh's Ghost* 116 The same little beast.. also entering into the chawes of the Crocodile.

b. rarely in *sing.* A jaw.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 30 All the poison ran about his chaw. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 337 The Camell.. hath no fore-teeth in the vpper chaw.

2. *Comb.* **chaw-bone** = jaw-bone.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77a, The Chaw-bone of a serpent. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 6 (1619) 663 The Lord opened a chawbone. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 144 To break the chaw-bone of the lye.

chaw, *sb.*[2] now *vulgar.* [f. CHAW *v.*] An act of chewing; also, that which is chewed, e.g. a quid of tobacco.

1709 W. KING *Voyage to Cajamai* Pref. in *Useful Trans.*, Tabacco.. being twisted like a Cord serves for a Chaw. **1772** *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 191 The tars.. Took their chaws, hitched their trousers, and grinn'd in our faces. **1833** MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xiv, The boy was made to open his mouth, while the chaw of tobacco was extracted. **1948** D. W. BALLANTYNE *Cunninghams* (1963) I. xxix. 122 Barry held out a bag of chaws.

chaw (tʃɔ:), *v.* (now *vulgar*). Also 6–7 chawe. [A by-form of CHEW (OE. *céowan*), found since 16th c. The form is not easily accounted for, but it agrees with mod.Du. *kauwen*, Ger. *kauen*, LG. *kauen, kawen*, as distinct from MHG. *kiuwen*, OHG. *chiuwan*, MDu. *kuwen*; and it is not far phonetically from another variant *chow, chowe*, used in Eng. in 16th c., and now in Sc. and some Eng. dialects; see CHOW. *Chaw* was very common in 16–17th c.; it occurs in Udall, Bradford, Levins, Golding, Marbeck, Baret, Breton, Drayton, Marston, Dekker, Topsell, Donne, Ben Jonson, Markham, Boyle, Fuller, Cogan, Harris, etc. in addition to the authors cited below. It is now esteemed vulgar, and is used of coarse or vulgar actions, as 'chawing' tobacco.

(A suggested explanation of the form is a possible passing of the OE. *céowan, céaw, cuwon, cowen*, into another conjugation, as *ceawan, céow, ceawen*; but as no trace of the *chaw* form occurs before 1530, this seems unhistorical.)]

1. *trans.* To chew; now *esp.* to chew roughly, to champ; or to chew without swallowing.

1530 PALSGR. 481/2 There be mo beestes than the oxe that chawe their cudde. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quots., As yet the flesh was betweene their teeth, neither as yet was chawed. **1562** TURNER *Bathes* 12 Chawe your meate well. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 132b, If they [cattle] want their digestion, or chawe not cud. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 30 Malicious Envy.. still did chaw Between his cankred teeth a venemous tode. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 456 When they eate, they chawe their meate but little. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xxx. 14 A generation, that.. chaweth with theyr grinding teeth. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 They are alwayes chawing it [opium]. **1653** WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 Chaw a little white or brown bread in your mouth. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, Some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Fab. Cock & Fox* 485 Nor chaw'd the flesh of lambs but when he could. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶94 He has Thistles to chaw. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, You must larn to chaw baccy. **1878** MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 23 They've bit off more'n they can chaw.

†b. *spec.* To make (bullets) jagged by biting (cf. CHAMP *v.* 5; for quots. see CHAWED). *Obs.*

c. *intr.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 967/1 Hauing some good morsell..giuen him to chaw upon. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 61 They doo not only forbid to eate, but also euen sclenderly to chawe. **1638** W. GILBERTE *MS. Let. Abp. Ussher*, I have chawed many times upon those husks. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* xiii. 134 The women do continually chaw of these three things. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Blood-letting*, Making him [a horse] chaw and move his Chops. **1884** *Bath Jrnl.* 26 July 6/5 Two lions and a tiger..began 'chawing' away at my leg.

†2. *fig.* a. ? To corrode, fret, wear *down*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 137, I am god Tybris.. Quhilk..with mony iawp and iaw Bettis thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun [*but ed.* 1874 *has* schawand, = shavand, L. *stringentem*].

b. To mouth or mumble (words).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 The Priests do so champ them and chaw them [Latin words]. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxi, They who in Richard's Raigne.. the gaudye word Of Tyrranie had Chaw'd.

c. To ruminate upon, brood over.

a **1558** Q. ELIZ. in Hearne *Coll.* 3 June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 256, I..chawe them by musing. **1600** HEYWOOD *2 Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 112 He chawes his malice. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 89 Large roomes, wherein a man may walke and chawe his melancholy for want of other repast. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Content* viii, When all thy deeds..are chaw'd by others pen and tongue. **1845** [see CHAWING].

3. *slang*, chiefly in U.S. *to chaw up*: to demolish, 'do for', 'smash'.

1844 DICKENS *Martin Chuz.* xxi, The patriotic locofoco movement..in which the whigs was so chawed up. *Ibid.* There air some catawampous chawers in the small way too. **1857** F. DOUGLASS *Speech* (Bartlett, s.v. *Catawampously*), For fear of being catawamptiously chawed up.

chaw, var. CHA, *Obs.*, tea.

'chaw-bacon. [f. CHAW *v.* + BACON *sb.*] A ludicrous or contemptuous designation for a country clown; a bumpkin.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 379 You live cheap with chaw-bacons, and see a fine flat country. **1863** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 444 His companions are all the while laughing at him as an innocent, as a greenhorn, as a chawbacon. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 70 Half a dozen grinning chaw-bacons watching him.

†**'chawbuck**, *sb. Obs.* Also chaubac, -buck. [a. Pers. and Urdu *chābuk* horse-whip: see CHABOUK.] A whip; flogging with a whip. (In India.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) He has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck, a great Whip, extorts Confession. **1756** in Long *Rec. Bengal* 79 (Y.) The Nabob..threatened their Vaquills with the Chaubac. **1784** *Song* in Seton-Karr *Sel. Calc. Gaz.* I. 18 (Y.) With Muskets and Chaubucks secure, They guard us in Bangalore Jail.

†**'chawbuck**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To flog with a chawbuck; to whip.

1682 HEDGES *MS. Diary* 2 Nov. (Y.) The next day he was beat on ye soles of his feet, ye third day..Chawbuckt. **1699** *Let. to E. India Comp.* 23 March (Y.) To be tyed up and chawbucked. **1726** in Wheeler *Hist. India* II. 410 (Y.) Another Pariah he chawbucked 25 blows.

chawcer, obs. form of CHAUSSURE.

chawdmelle: see CHAUD-MELLÉ.

†**'chawdron.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 chaudoun, -on, -yn, -ern, -ron, chawdon, -wyn, chawdewyne, chaundron, 6 chauden, 7 chauder, chawdre, chawthern, chaldern(e, 7–8 chawdron, chaldron. [ME. *chaudoun*, a. OF. *chaudun* (*caldun*, *caudun*):—L. type *caldunum*, cf. med.L. *caldūna*, ('de novem ovibus fiunt fercula quæ vocantur *caldunæ*, Du Cange'); app. a deriv. or compound of *calid-us* hot, but the latter part of the word is obscure. In MLG. *kaldûne*, mod.G. *kaldaune-n*. In later Eng. corrupted app. by form-assoc. with CHALDRON. (See also CHOWDER.)]

†1. A kind of sauce, consisting of chopped entrails, spices, and other ingredients. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Chaudoun for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Chaudern for Swannes. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 535 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 152 To signet & swann, convenyent is þe chawdoun. *Ibid.* 688 Swan with the Chawdwyn. **1469** *Ord. R. Househ.* 96 Garbages of swannes, the chaundron made sufficiently. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Blamangers, jellies, chawdres, and a number of exquisit sauces. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-w.* (1660) 77 This is called a Chauder or Gallantine, and is a sawce almost for any Fowl whatsoever.

2. Entrails of a beast, esp. as used for food. *arch.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xviii. 572 The second kind of Letuce hath crompled leaues..drawen togither almost like the Moquet or Chauden of a calfe. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 40 Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 33 Adde thereto a Tigers Chawdron, For th' Ingredience of our Cawdron. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 70 The chawthern, the head, and the feet of Calves. **1611** COTGR., *Fraise*, also, a calues chaldern. **1658** T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 51. 44 To make a Pudding of Calves-Chaldrons. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Calf's Chaldron*, The Chaldron is also eaten in a Court Bouillon, or Broth. **1798** *Progr. Man* 26 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., How Lybian tigers' chawdrons love assails.

3. *comb. Chathernwise*: see CHATHERN.

chawdron, obs. form of CHALDRON.

chawed (tʃɔ:d), *ppl. a.* (now *vulgar*). [f. CHAW *v.*[1]]

1. Chewed (but not swallowed).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They..feede them [pigeons] with chawed white bread. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 50 In their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 328 Chewed or chawed.

†2. Of bullets: see CHAW *v.* 1 b.

1644 LD. A. CAPEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 364 III. 305 We have found divers bulletts which were chawd in our wounded men. **1683** CROWNE *City Pol.* v. i. 65 As venemous as a chaw'd bullet. **1689** MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 39 Provided the shot were round and not chaw'd or jag'd. **1843** 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* xxvii. 257 He emptied all the contents on the counter, viz.: two silver fips, three 'chaw'd bullits', a damaged rifle-wiper [etc.].

chawer. *rare.* (now *vulgar*). [f. CHAW *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chaws or chews.

1611 COTGR. *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer. **1844** [see CHAW *v.* 3].

chawettys: see CHEWET.

chawfe, chawffe, obs. ff. CHAFE.

chawfinch, obs. form of CHAFFINCH.

chawing ('tʃɔ:iŋ), *vbl. sb.* (now *vulgar*). [f. CHAW *v.* + -ING[1].] Chewing (e.g. tobacco); *fig.* 'rumination' . Also *attrib.*

c **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The chawyng, *le macer*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Remaschement*, a chawing of the cudde. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 328 A chewing or chawing. **1845** *Whitehall* xix. 128 'Tis an observation for your chawing.

chawke, obs. form of CHALK.

chawl (tʃɔ:l). [ad. Marathi *chāl* a row of rooms let for lodgings, f. Skr. *shālā* house, hall.] An Indian lodging-house.

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Dec. 7/2 The gaol-bird is..better off in every way in gaol than he would be in his chawl. **1898** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 25 Feb. 312/1 Some of the Bombay 'chawls' or tenements, containing from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants each. **1946** C. BATLEY *Architecture* 31 The conglomerations of regimented concrete cubicles known as chawls. **1962** CLINARD & CHATTERJEE in R. Turner *India's Urban Future* iv. 71 Urban slum dwellers reside in *katras*, lanes, chawls, bustees, *ahatas*, and *cheris*.

chawl(e, obs. (14–17th c.) f. CHAVEL, JOWL.

chawler, obs. form of JOWLER[1].

chawlfe, obs. s.e. form of CALF[1].

chawm(e, variant of CHAUM.

chawmbyr, chawmer, -leyn, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN.

†**chawn**, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 chawne, choane, chone, chaun. [Identical in meaning with CHINE *sb.*[1], and perh. a deriv. of CHINE *v.*[1], of which the pa. t. was in OE. *cán*, ME. *chane*, *chone*; but the form-history is by no means clear.]

A gap, cleft, chink, rift, fissure; a chine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 In one place the walls of cities are laid along: in another they be swallowed vp in a deepe and wide chawne. **1609** —— *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. vii. 89 The earth waxing drie..openeth very great chinkes and wide chawnes. **1611** COTGR., *Fendasse*, a cleft, rift, chop, choane. **1627** T. JACKSON *Chr. Obed.* iii. Wks. 1844 XII. 244 An earthquake..made a chaun or rift in the roof of the temple. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 82/1 An Adams Apple [hath] some rifts, chaps, or chones thereon. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii, I was..plagu'd with Chaps, Chawns and Piles at the Fundament. **1799** REV. F. LEIGHTON (Shrewsbury) *MS. Lett. to Rev. J. Boucher* 26 Feb. Shropshire word chone, meaning a chap, gap, or cut in the flesh of the fingers, from excessive cold.

†**chawn**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 chaune, 7 chawne, choane. [Like the sb. found about 1600, and during the early part of 17th c. The vb. was probably from the sb.: cf. CHINE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

Hence **chawned**, **chawning**, *ppl. adjs.*

1. *intr.* To gape open.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 435 That the threshing floors should be wrought and tempered with oile lees, that they might not chawn & gape. **1610** —— *Camden's Brit.* I. 512 Arches..now chinking and chawning for age. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 19 Salt, bitter, chauning, burnt, parched..grounds.

2. *trans.* To cleave or rive asunder; to cause to gape open.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio & Mell.* I. iii, O thou all-bearing earth..O chaune thy breast, And let me sinke into thee. **1611** COTGR., *Crevasser*, to chop, chawne, chap, chinke, riue or cleaue asunder. *Ibid. Fendiller*, to..chap, choane, open.

3. *trans.* = CHINE *v.*[2]

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 235 Chawned cod.

chawn, obs. form of KHAN.

chawnce, chawndelere, chawnge, chawnjore, chawnsell, chawnt, etc., obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANDLER, CHANGE, CHANGER, CHANCEL, CHANT, etc.

'chaw-stick. [f. CHAW *v.* + STICK.] A species of Gouania (*G. domingensis*, N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), a common creeper in the West Indies and Brazil, so called in Jamaica because its thin flexible stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 172 The chawstick..is generally kept to rub and clean the teeth. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 545 Tooth-brushes are made by cutting pieces of chaw-stick to a convenient length, and fraying out the ends.

chawthern, var. CHAWDRON, *Obs.*, entrails.

†**'chaw-tooth.** *Obs.* A molar tooth, grinder.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Mael-tandt*, a great Chaw-tooth, or one of the Grinding teeth.

chawylle, variant of CHAVEL, JOWL.

‖ **chay, choy** (tʃeɪ, tʃaɪ, tʃɔɪ), **chaya** ('tʃaɪa). Also 6 saia, 8 shaii, 9 choya, chey, chay-root, shaya-root. [ad. Tamil *saya*, in other Indian vernaculars *shaya*, *chaya*.] The root of the Indian plant *Oldenlandia umbellata* (N.O. *Cinconaceæ*), used to give a deep red dye to Indian cottons.

1598 tr. *Caesar Frederike* (*c* 1566) in Hakluyt (Y.) Died with a roote which they call saia. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 370 (Y.) The famous dye called Shaii. **1807** *Ann. Reg.* 874 The chaya, or red dye-root of the coast. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* v. 78 Chay-root, yielding the red dye which figures on Indian chintzes. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 373 The dye-root called chay..which furnished the durable red. **1860** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 55 Choya-roots, a substitute for Madder. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 809/1 The celebrated red turbans of Madura are dyed with chayroot.

chay. Vulgar corruption of CHAISE *sb.* [as if this had been a plural word *chay-s*; cf. *cherry*, *Chinee*, *pea*]; cf. also SHAY.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a chay. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiii (1803) 56 The pleasure of keeping a chay of one's own. **1814** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 77 You know our chay-cart of old. **1839** DICKENS *Tuggs's at Ramsg.*, *Sk. Boz* 369 'How shall we go?'..'A chay?' suggested Mr. Joseph Tuggs. 'Chaise,' whispered Mr. Cymon. 'I should think one would be enough,' said Mr. Joseph. 'However, two chays, if you like.'

chayer, -yre, chayn, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

chay-ka: see CHEKA.

chaynge, obs. form of CHANGE.

chayote: see CHOCHO.

chaytif, -tyf, ME. variant form of CAITIFF.

Chazar (kə'zɑ:(r)), var. KHAZAR.

chazzan (xə'zɑ:n). Also, cazan, chazan, hazan, hazzan, etc. [Heb. *ḥazzān* superintendent of prayer meetings, sexton, cantor, prob. f. Assyrian *hazannu* overseer or governor.] A cantor or precentor in a Jewish synagogue.

1650 E. CHILMEAD tr. *L. Modena's Hist. Rites, Customes of Jews* x. 31 There is One, that sings out the Prayers lowder than the rest, whom they call Cazan;..These, as well as the Cazan, as the Shamas, have stipends allowed them. **1675** L. ADDISON *Present State of Jews* xi. 91 To every Synagogue there belongs six Officers... The sixth is the Chesan (or Præcentor). *a* **1763** 'G. PSALMANAZAR' *Memoirs* (1764) 270 Conversing with the Jews themselves, going to their synagogues, and hearing the Scriptures read by their *chazans* or ministers. **1891** J. E. H. THOMSON *Bks. which influenced Our Lord* 5 The synagogue school, taught by the old *hazzan*. **1892** ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 7 Prayers were shouted rapidly by the congregation, and elaborately sung by the *Chazan*. **1905** *Jewish Encycl.* XI. 19/1 The senior hazzan of the Bayswater Synagogue. **1957** L. P. GARTNER *Jewish Immigrant* (1960) vii. 189 The observant immigrant in the East End..would..welcome the musical ministrations of a visiting *hazan* (cantor).

†**che** (tʃə), *pron. Obs. dial.* An expanded syllabic form of CH, for *ich* I. (With *ch*, *che*, cf. the recent s.w. dial. *utch*, *utchy*, I.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 90 Chee vore tha cham no clowne. **1594** GREENE *Looking Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 97 Che trow, cha taught him his lesson. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 246 Keepe out che vor' ye.

chea-, in many words, earlier spelling of CHEE-.

cheadle. Used by Cockayne (who took it probably from Halliwell's *cheadle-dock*) as a transl. of OE. *cedelc*; it could not however be the representative of this word, which from the Vocabulary cited appears to be = *chadlock* or *charlock*.

[*a* **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *Ibid.* 451. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 186 þas wyrte þe man mercurialis, & oðrum naman cedelc nemneð] Cockayne translates 'named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle.'

cheadle-dock, in Halliwell as a name of *Senecio Jacobæa*, but no authority is given, and the name

is otherwise unknown to Britten and Holland, and to the dialect glossaries.

cheafle, early f. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

†**cheald, chald**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 cheld. [:—OE. (Saxon) *ceald* = Anglian *cald* (whence COLD). Cf. *chalf* = *calf*, *chalk* = *calk*, etc.] = COLD (in early Kentish dial.).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Ænne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid. Ænne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 8840, Thurch the hert that ysen cheld Pased. **1340** *Ayenb.* 139 Honger an þorst and chald and hot. *Ibid.* 242 Hit is hard and chald ase a ston. Alsuo byeþ þet uolk chealde ine þe loue of god.

cheany, variant of CHEYNEY.

†**cheap**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 céap, 2–5 chep, 2–7 cheap, 4–6 chepe, (5 chype, schep), 5–6 cheep(e, *Sc.* chaip(e, 6 chiepe, 6–7 cheape. [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *céap* 'barter, buying and selling, market, price, merchandise, stock, cattle', = OFris. *kâp*, OS. *kôp* (MDu. *coop*, Du. *koop*, LG. *koop*), OHG. *chouf*, MHG. *kouf* trade, buying and selling, merchandise, gain, payment (Ger. *kauf* purchase):—WGer. **kaup*:—OTeut. **kaupo-z* masc.; cf. ON. *kaup* bargain, pay, wages (SW. *köp*, Da. *kjöb* bargain, purchase, price), neut.:—**kaupo*^{m}. The original sense was 'bargaining, barter, exchange of commodities', whence, after the use of money, 'buying and selling', 'buying or selling', in later times often restricted to 'buying, purchase' alone. Beside it, the Teut. langs. have the derivative verbs, **kaupjan* (OHG. *chouffen*, OE. *céapan*), and **kaupôjan* (Goth. *kaupon*, OHG. *choufôn*, OE. *céapian*) to barter, buy and sell, etc. (see CHEAP *v.*), and OHG. an agent-sb. *choufo*, WGer. type **kaupo, -on*, trader, merchant. OE. is the only language in which the sb. has the sense 'cattle', so that there is no ground for taking that as the original sense; it was either, like the word CATTLE itself, a special application of the general sense 'merchandise, stock', or perhaps connected with the use of cattle as a medium of exchange or measure of valuc; cf. FEE.

The coincidence of the stem *kaup-*, and esp. the identity of the WGer. agent-sb. **kaupo, -on* 'trader, merchant, dealer', with L. *caupo, -ōn-em* 'petty tradesman, huckster, tavern keeper', has suggested that the Teut. word and its family are of Latin origin. But there are serious difficulties.

Some, taking the Goth. vb. *kaupatjan* 'to cuff' as a deriv. of the same root, suggest for *kaup-* the original sense of 'stroke, striking': compare the notion of 'striking' a bargain, 'striking hands' over a bargain, Ger. *handschlag*.]

I. As a simple sb.

1. A bargain about the bartering or exchanging of one commodity for another, or of giving money or the like for any commodity; bargaining, trade, buying and selling.

Beowulf 4822 Næs þæt yðe ceap to ȝegangenne gumena æniȝum. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 68 in *Lamb. Hom.* 163 Ech mon mid þet he hauet mei buggen houene riche.. Alse mid his penie alse oðer mið his punde. þet is þe wunderlukeste chep þet eni mon efre funde. *c* **1205** LAY. 31799 No mihtest þu þurh nene chep finde neouwer na bred. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 39 Al for on y wolde ȝeve threo, withoute chep.

2. The place of buying and selling; market. (Hence **b.** in place-names, as *Cheapside*, *Eastcheap*.)

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxii. (Z.) 201 *Ueneo*, ic gange to ceape. **1462** *Paston Lett.* 452 II. 103, I wolle.. man hyr and bryng hyr downne to the Gylys of Hulle, for that ys my chype.

b. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2654 Al so noble of riche mounde, So is chepe in this londe. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A Rakere of chepe. **1596** J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 115 Deservedly crowned with a halter in Cheap.

3. That which is given in exchange for a commodity; price; value.

c **1025** *Cnut's Eccl. Laws* 18 (Bosw.) Deopum ceape ȝebohte. *c* **1205** LAY. 385 Hire cheap wes þe wrse. **1424** *Sc. Act Jas. I* (1597) §24 Bread and aile.. for reasonable price, after the chaipes of the countrie. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheep [*K.* chep or pryse, **1499** chepe], *precium*.

4. Exchangeable commodities, merchandise, goods, chattels, *esp.* (live) cattle.

897 *O.E. Chron.*, Ac hie wæron micle swiþor ȝebrocede on þæm þrim ȝearum mid ceapes cwilde and monna. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 39 þæt we.. aȝeafon þone teoþan dæl þæs þe we on ceape habban. *Ibid.* þone teoþan dæl on urum wæst-mum, & on cwicum ceape. *a* **1000** *Laws King Ine* 40 (Bosw.) His neahȝebures ceap.

II. In contextual uses.

5. Bargain, purchase; qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good*, *great*, etc., as in the modern 'a good bargain', 'a great bargain', 'a bargain', etc. Cf. F. *faire bon marché*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 þe opre beggeþ þe þinges, huanne hi byeþ lest worþ, to greate cheape. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes Prol.* 523 To greet chep is holden at litel pris. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 143 [They] makeþ it as þou3 þey wolde nou3t þerof, to have þe bettre chepe. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 820 To no man schuld hyt be sold Half swych a chepe. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 102 Men say 'lyght chepe Letherly for-yeldys'. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 205 They toke the kynges prises for hir peny worthes at good chepe. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 49 *Marché*, a bargen or a marketstede or cheepe, as good cheepe, *bon marchie*.

b. ***niggard cheap***: close thrift, economy, niggardliness.

1463 *Paston Lett.* 478 II. 139 Summe sey þat ze kepe hym at home for negard chepe, and wyll no thing ware upon hym.

6. State of the market, qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good*, *dear*, etc. ***good cheap***: a state of the market good for the purchaser; low prices, abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness. So ***dear cheap***: a dear market, high prices, dearth, scarcity.

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 Tho god 3er was a3ein icome, and god chep of corn. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 108 In a 3eer of derth and in a 3eer of greet cheep. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierte. **1481–3** —— *Bk. for Travellers* in *Promp. Parv.* 72 He byeth in tyme & at hour, so that he hath not of the dere chepe [*du chier marchiet*]. **1554–9** in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 12 Dear cheape of vittels withe the thowe hast brought. **1574** HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 223 Meruell of the good cheape that was in those dayes, and of the dearth that is nowe of victualles.

b. *transf.* Plenty, abundance.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 1897 The Englishmen.. slew of them so great cheaps, That there lay much folk on heaps. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 261 It is but by wordes wherof is gode chep ynoughe.

7. Hence, *cheap* alone: Abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness; opposed to *dearth*.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1974 Of chepe, of derthe, and of ruyne. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 148, I xal not spare for schep nor derthe. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 6 Concerning dearth or cheape, goodness or harme. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Slack neuer thy weeding, for dearth nor for cheape.

8. quasi-*adj.* ***good cheap*** was used for: That is a good bargain, that can be purchased on advantageous terms; low-priced, cheap. Compared ***better cheap***, ***best cheap***. So (rarely) ***great cheap***.

(It is not clear whether the notion was 'at a good market', or 'as a good bargain'.)

c **1375** *Cato Major* I. xxix. in *Anglia* VII, þat is good chep may beo dere, And deore good chep also. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxii. 233 Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben gretter chep there a gret del, than ben clothes of Wolle. **1494** FABYAN VII. 343 Vytayll.. was better chepe in London, than in many shyrys. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Man. Margery Mylk & A.* 25 The best chepe flessh that euyr I bought. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 104 Count best, the best-cheap, wheresoever ye dwell. **1574** HYLL *Conject. Weather* ii, Vittayles shall be reasonable good cheape. **1611** BIBLE *2 Esdr.* xvi. 21 Behold, victuals shall be so good cheape vpon earth. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 63 Nor is that which is best cheap, alwayes the best profit. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 25 Here is very good Bread and Wine, and good cheap I believe. **1736** BAILEY, s.v. *Best*, Best is Best-cheap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* That costs little (trouble, etc.), easily obtained; plentiful, abundant; of small value, 'cheap'.

[**1340** *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lye3eres byeþ to grat cheap ine hare cort.] **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Because that vertue is so deere in thee, and makst folye so great cheape. **1557** WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 Faire wordes.. be good chepe, they cost right nought. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxvi. 258 Nothing.. is better cheap.. than Compliment. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* civ. (1862) I. 264 It cost me nothing, it is good-cheap love [i.e. Christ's]. **1647** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 200 They wish us well, and pity our case (good words are good cheap), but do little or nothing for us. **1656** JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 315 That advice, which delivered by a common man, is good cheape, yet comming from a counseller, serjeant, judge, are of great value.

9. quasi-*adv.* ***good cheap*** was also used (cf. *to* or *at good cheap* in 5) for: On advantageous terms, at a low cost, cheaply. (Compared as in 8.)

1420 *Will & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) 63 I wille þat my brothere William haue þe landes & rentys bettir chepe þen any othir man. **1428** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 82. **1467** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 395 My mastyr schal have it as good chepe as any othere mane. **1528** TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 122 To buy as good cheap as he can, and to sell as dear as he can. **1538** *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Settis it bettir chaip to ony wyis. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 125 As a man, that would feede vpon Acornes, whan he may eate, as good cheape, the finest wheat bread. **1606** *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 21 No Tradesman should sell his ware too good cheape. **1653** BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 47 The people will take him for their Minister that will do it best cheap. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. §8. 324 Like sick men, who desire to die good-cheap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* On good terms, with little effort; cheaply, easily.

1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 461 Ye might as good cheape, and as well haue wished, that all the whole people.. would learne to speake Greke. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxviii. 1040 [They] thinke thereby to scape the better cheape before God. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 Hoping ..to take them all Prisoners good cheap. **1665** SPENCER *Prophecies* 108 We may ever have Prophecies from these persons very good cheap. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XVII. xii. The Romans.. came off better Cheap.

10. *Comb.* **cheap-house**, a house of merchandise. [Cf. OE. *céapstow* market-place.]

1606 HIERON *Truths Purch.* Wks. I. 46 This sinne of not caring to frequent Gods cheap-house, which is His church.

cheap (tʃi:p), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 chepe, 6–7 cheape. [A comparatively recent shortening of 'good cheap', in its adjectival and adverbial uses; see prec., senses 8 and 9; not found before 16th c.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** That may be bought at small cost; bearing a relatively low price; inexpensive. Opposed to *dear*. Phr. ***cheap and nasty***: of low price and bad quality; inexpensive but with the disadvantage of being unsuitable to one's purposes; hence ***cheap-and-nastiness***.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xix, Of meate and drynke there was great plenty, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 In these Ilands, fruit is cheape and delicate. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. i. 8 The silks of France are better and cheaper than those of England. **1822** C. M. YOUNG *Let.* in Mrs. Mathews *Mem. C. Mathews* (1839) III. 312 Elliston has abandoned the *cheap and nasty* system, and adopted the liberal one! **1823** [see STEREO *sb.*]. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 416/2 On the top of the 'cheap and nasty', did you never pass through Birmingham? **1832** In C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* xiv. (1885) 231 (List of the banners.. in the procession into Birmingham, May 28, 1832) Cheap Government, Cheap Religion, and Cheap Bread. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Compensation* Wks. 1884 I. 49 Cheapest, say the prudent, is the dearest labour. **1867** CARLYLE *Shooting Niagara* vii. in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 226 'Cheap and nasty'; there is a pregnancy in that poor vulgar proverb, which I wish we better saw and valued! **1905** *Studio* Sept. 368/1 The cheap-and-nastiness of our suburban houses. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 810/1 It does not follow, however, that all woollen cloth is cheap and nasty.

b. *transf.* (Applied to the price itself, the place where a commodity is sold, etc.) ***cheap fare***: a fare at a lower rate than the ordinary fare; also ***cheap rate***; also *attrib.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. (R.) He sells his reputation, at cheape market. **1656** H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 4 The price of money falls cheaper, and the price of Land riseth dearer. **1710** W. SALMON *Family Dict.* (ed. 4) Pref. §7, Poor People would be furnished.. with Firing.. at very cheap Rates. **1721** BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 200 Manufactures.. set on foot in cheap parts of the country. **1776** *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 162 It may.. serve to convey information 'at a cheap rate'. **1785** BURNS *Scotch Drink* xiii, The cheapest lawyer's fee. **1838** *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 479 Heidelberg is a very cheap place of residence. **1867** *Cassell's Mag.* I. 438/2 Omnibuses.. for many years.. were running at a cheap rate. **1878** B. PRICE *Pol. Econ.* ix, To buy in the cheapest market. *Mod.* Patronizing cheap shops. He is not a cheap tailor. **1887** *Peel City Guardian* 28 May 5/1 To make special daily sailings from Liverpool to the Isle of Man and back at cheap fares. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 7/5 For trade and cheap-rate passengers. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 6/2 All the 'cheap-fare' vehicles. **1967** *Guardian* 4 Jan. 5/3 During the cheap rate period (10 p.m. to 10 a.m. British clock time Monday to Saturday, and all day Sunday) the charges for an ordinary call will be reduced.

c. Applied to money obtainable at a low rate of interest.

1861 *Economist* 23 Mar. 309/2 Are we to look for cheap money soon, for progressive reductions in the rate of interest? **1940** G. CROWTHER *Paying for War* 31 But cheap money will be impossible.. so long as there is a mass of 5 per cent war debt overhanging the money market.

2. Bearing a low price in proportion to its intrinsic value; of good value in proportion to its price; well worth the price.

1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Good things are most cheape, when th' are most deere. *a* **1632** G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* (1836) 141 Ill ware is never cheap. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xxxviii. (1841) 109 Our manufactures may be cheap, though high-priced, if the substance be rich. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 100 Goods may be low-priced and not cheap. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 122 The services of a Secretary of State.. well qualified for his post would have been cheap at five thousand.

3. *fig.* Costing little labour, trouble, effort, etc.; easily obtained.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 105 Twer the cheaper way. Better it were a brother dide at once, Then that a sister, by redeeming him, Should die for euer. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* x, The cheap swearer through his open sluce Lets his soul runne for nought. *Ibid.* xii, The cheapest sinnes most dearly punisht are; Because to shun them also is so cheap. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 20 He thinks it as cheap to defie the Court, as Submit to it. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1875) 435/2 The courage of a soldier is found to be the cheapest and most common quality of human nature. **1885** RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 10 My kisses ain't cheap.

4. a. Involving little trouble and hence of little worth; worthless, paltry.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 Take it gentle reader as cheape as you finde it. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 22 The cheap laughter of all illiterate men. **1738** JOHNSON *London* 36 The cheap reward of empty praise. **1872** F. HALL *False Philology* 88 *note*, His cheap Latin has about the same ..relevance, etc. **1884** EARL GREY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 513 To win a cheap popularity with a large class of electors.

b. In poor health; out of sorts. (Hence ***cheapness***.) *slang*.

1891 FARMER *Slang* s.v., *To feel cheap*, to 'have a mouth on'; to be suffering from a night's debauch. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 Putting down his weakness, lassitude, and general feeling of extreme cheapness to the climate. **1924** R. REES *April's Sowing* xi. 141 'What's wrong with you, eh?' 'Nothing... A bit cheap, that's all.'

5. a. Accounted of small value, made little of, lightly esteemed; *esp.* brought into contempt through being made too familiar.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 41 Had I so lauish of my presence beene.. So stale and cheape to vulgar Company.

a **1626** BACON (J.) He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself cheap. **1668-9** PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., Making the king cheap and ridiculous. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 179/1 Pericles.. took care not to make his person cheap among the people. **1799** in W. Jay *Mem. C. Winter* (1843) 70, I would not make my company cheap. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 90 Leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. **1850** MRS. H. B. STOWE *Uncle Tom* ix. 73, I shall feel rather cheap there, after all that's been said and done. **1936** N. COWARD *Astonished Heart* iii, It was all a trick—I planned it... I made up my mind then to make you fall in love with me—now I wish I hadn't—I feel cheap. **1959** G. FREEMAN *Jack would be Gentleman* vii. 137 They were engaged after all, it wasn't being cheap.. it was just the full expression of their love.

b. *to hold cheap*: to hold of small account, think little of, despise.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 21, I hold your dainties cheap, sir, and your welcom deer. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 171 The works of the three Scotch writers, which you and I hold so cheap. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 123 Possibly he [Cicero] held the Senate's intellect cheap.

6. Phr. *as cheap as dirt*: exceedingly cheap(ly) (*colloq.*); hence DIRT-CHEAP *a.*, q.v. So the earlier *dog cheap* (*colloq.*). *to be cheap of* a thing (*Sc.*): not to be over-paid in respect of, to get less than one's deserts (in the way of retribution, etc.). So *to be cheap served*.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Descr. Irel.* iii, They afourded their wares so doggecheape, that, etc. **1786** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes to R.A.* xi, And though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a rep, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap. *a* **1817** JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* (1818) IV. ix. 190 All the honour of the family he held as cheap as dirt. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, [*Cumbrian log.*] She should hae been boorned aloive, an' cheap o't. **1818** —— *Br. Lamm.* xii, 'If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en cheap o't.' **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, I sold myself, said Mr. Bumble.. I went very reasonable. Cheap, dirt cheap! **1844** 'J. SLICK' *High Life N.Y.* II. xxxi. 228 They're as cheap as dirt. **1845** *Whitehall* 271 Excommunication and public penance and cheap of it. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* xix, Oh, let that pass: he is cheap served. **1918** SVARTENGREN *Intensifying Similes* 346 Cheap's dirt.

B. *adverbially*. **a.** At a low price, at small expense, cheaply; with little trouble, easily.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 If the Englishemen brenne our houses, we care little therefore, for we may soone make them againe cheape inough. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iij a, They care not.. so they buy it cheape. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cx, Sold cheape what is most deare. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. §1. 81 We got not this victorie so cheap, but that it cost seventeen mens lives. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 69 This work hath been done cheaper. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.) Poor people, who work cheap and live meanly on a little rice. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 59 You shall have them cheap. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxv. §3 To sell cheaper in the foreign market.

b. *Naut* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cable*, Sometimes they say, Pay cheap the Cable, i.e. put or hand it out apace.

C. *sb.* **1.** In the colloquial phrase *on the cheap*: on the cheap scale, cheaply.

1859 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'Doing it on the cheap', living economically, or keeping up a showy appearance with very little means. **1888** *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 The processes cannot be both rapid and good. As a consequence the prices cannot be low; you cannot do it 'on the cheap.' **1939** 'G. ORWELL' *Coming up for Air* II. x. 170 Anything from theosophy to cat's-cradle, provided you can do it on the cheap.

2. *pl.* Things that may be bought at a low price or cheaply, *esp.* cheap editions of books.

1930 *Publishers' Circular* 23 Aug. 255/3 We understood that it was a new book, but surely this cannot be when we find the same story with the same title included in Pearson's Sixpenny cheaps. **1938** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 June 440/3 The Standard Novels and representative examples of similar 'cheaps'. **1952** N. STREATFEILD *Aunt Clara* 94 Nice queue for the cheaps [*sc.* the cheap seats].

D. *Comb.* **Cheap Jack** (also **cheap-jack**) or **Cheap John**, a travelling hawker who offers bargains, usually putting up his wares at an arbitrary price and then cheapening them gradually; also *attrib.* and *transf.*; hence **cheap-jackery**, that which is characteristic of a Cheap Jack; **cheap skate** (see SKATE *sb.*[3]); **cheap trip**, a public excursion (by rail, steamer, etc.) at a specially reduced fare: see TRIP; **cheap-tripper** (*colloq.*), one who makes a cheap trip.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 214/1 The Cheap Jacks, or oratorical hucksters of hardware at fairs and other places, are among the most celebrated.. of this class. **1865** DICKENS in *All Year Round* Christmas i. 2/2 Of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the Cheap Jack calling is the worst used. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* vi. (D.) Making a sort of political Cheap Jack of himself. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 3 Feb. 1/7 The cheap Jack nostrum of Tariff Reform. **1953** J. CARY *Except the Lord* xviii. 80 The cheapjack men,.. the freaks and the flea circus. **1921** *Spectator* 28 May 684/1 Many politicians are willing to see every political struggle decline into cheapjackery. **1960** *Times* 17 May 13/5 A world of fairs.. of cheap-jackery. **1826-7** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1310 Which Cheap John is offering for next to nothing. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* CXXXIII. 66 A Cheap-John is retailing his rude witticisms.. to induce people to purchase his Sheffield cutlery. **1858** J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* II. 274 *note*, Mobs of cheap-trippers. **1884** J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* iv. 116 The irruption of the cheap trippers.

†cheap, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 céapian, 2-3 cheapen, (3 chepin, chapi), 3-4 chepen, 4-6 chepe, (5 chepyn), 5-6 cheape, 6-7 cheap. [A common Teut. vb.: OE. *céapian*, *-ode* to bargain, trade, chaffer, buy = OS. *côpôn* (LG. *kôpen*), OHG. *choufôn*, MHG. *koufen* to bargain, trade, buy and sell, buy, mod.G. *kaufen* to buy, ON. *kaupa* to bargain, barter, buy (Sw. *köpa*, Da. *kjöbe* to buy), Goth. *kaupôn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell:—OTeut. **kaupôjan*, f. **kaupo-*, OE. *céap*, CHEAP *sb.* Beside this was another vb. **kaupjan* (not in Goth.), OLG. *côpian* (LG. *köpen*, MDu. *côpen*, Du. *koopen* to buy), OHG. *chouffen* (MHG. *käufen*), OE. *ciepan*, *cipan*, *cýpan*, *-te*, to sell; this does not appear to have come down into ME. For the derivation, see CHEAP *sb.* This verb has now been superseded by CHEAPEN.]

1. *orig.* (*intr.*) To barter, buy and sell; to trade, deal, bargain.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12 Ða se Hælend into þam temple eode, he adraf ut ealle þa þe ceapodun [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.* cheapeden innan þam temple]. —— Luke xix. 13 Ceapiaþ oð þæt ic cume. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., Cheapiað oððæt ic cume.

2. *trans.* To buy. (Ger. *kaufen.*)

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 8 þætte metto ceapadon [*Rushw.* bohton, *Ags. G.* mete bicȝan]. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Crist* 1096 (Gr.) He lifes ceapode moncynne. *c* **1325** *Pol. Songs* 159 Such chaffare y chepe at the chapitre. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 268 Sche wol on him lepe, Til that sche fynde som man hire to chepe.

3. *trans.* To bargain for, bid for, offer to buy, offer a price for, ask the price of, 'price'.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 290 Hwon he uor so liht wurð.. cheapeð þine soule. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 380 Who so cheped my chaffare chiden I wolde, But he profred to paye a peny or twayne More þan it was worth. **1476** *Plumpton Corr.* 37 As for your cope, I have cheaped diverse, and under a hundred shillings I can by non. **1530** PALSGR. 482, I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye, *Je marchande*. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* 25 A Flax-wife that wanted coles.. cheped, bargaind and bought them. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. iv, Why.. stand heere.. cheaping of Dogges, Birds, and Babies?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1271, & al þe wele of þe worlde were in my honde, & I schulde chepen & chose. **1598** MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Downfall Earl Huntingdon* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 161 Come, cheap for love, or buy for money. **1600** HEYWOOD *1 Edw. IV*, IV. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 65 You come to cheape, and not to buy.

4. *trans.* To treat or bargain in order to sell, to offer for sale; also (with inf.) to offer *to sell*.

a **1225** *Juliana* 63 þu.. lettest an of þe tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapi [*v.r.* chepin] þe & sullen. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 206 þes deofles best, þet he let to chepinge.. & cheapeð hit forto sullen. *Ibid.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle. *c* **1275** *Passion our Lord* 115 in *O.E. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes.. And chepte heom to sullen vre helare. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14723 Mani chapmen.. Serekin marchandis chepand. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 1909 Four outlawes.. chepede me that chyld to sale, For syxty florencys. **1580** [see CHEAPING 1].

5. To fix the price of, set a price on, value.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 180 A grete ordinauns to chepe vitaile. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 62 To chepe, *taxare*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 208 To cheape, *licitari, appreciare*.

cheap, var. of CHEEP *v.*, to squeak.

†'cheapable, *a. Obs.*[−0] Valuable.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2 Cheapable, *estimabilis*.

cheapen ('tʃi:p(ə)n), *v.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -EN, or modification of CHEAP *v.*, by the suffix *-en*.]

1. *trans.* To bargain for, ask the price of, bid for, offer a price for; = CHEAP *v.* 3. Also *fig. arch.* or *dial.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 129 A Colte.. the which he cheapened, bought, and brake. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 10 She would make a puritan of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her. **1727** SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. II. 39 To shops in crowds the daggled females fly, Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. **1766** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 173, I cheapened a pig.. and was asked only eighteen sols. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 48 As though he was cheapening pippins at an apple-stall.

b. *absol.* To bargain, chaffer.

1620 QUARLES *Pental.* (1717) 66 A great Exchange of ware, Wherein all sorts, and sexes, cheapning are. **1883** *Standard* 31 Aug. 2/3 To sell and to cheapen in the Market Square.

†2. *trans.* (?) To chaffer, haggle about terms with (a person), or about (a bargain). *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 541 His Enemies.. without any cheapening, charg'd him so roundly, that, etc. **1677** —— *Art of War* 30 In.. Field Engagements.. where we intend not to cheapen an Enemy, but to fall on merrily. *a* **1679** —— *Guzman* II, I wish, whilst you are cheapening the Bargain, that they do not clap it up.

3. *trans.* To make cheap, lower the price of.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 125 This.. lessens the cost of production, and.. would cheapen our corn. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 113 Cheapening production. **1885** J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 240 His melancholy, perhaps, might have been put on with a view of cheapening the terms .. with his employers.

b. *fig.* To lower in estimation, cause to be thought little of, bring into contempt, vilify.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 426 Meannesse of Birth, or slender Havings, cheapen the richest Abilities. **1668** DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* III. i, I find my proferd love has cheapend me. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 65 Who cheapens life, abates the Fear of Death. **1879** OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* 2 She was too proud to cheapen herself with coquetry.

4. *intr.* To become cheap (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 308 Corn cheapens in the Baltic when it becomes dear in the Mediterranean. **1886** *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Jan. 49 The calm and quiet delights of home circles never cheapen.

Hence **'cheapening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Cheepenyng of a face of furre. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §798. 249 Contented with the moderate gain of the cheapening parties. **1773** BRYDONE *Sicily* (L.) It is only after a long series of cheapenings that a purchase can be effected. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. viii. (1876) 86 Labourers are benefited.. by the cheapening of any article of ordinary consumption.

cheapener ('tʃi:p(ə)nə(r)). [f. CHEAPEN + -ER[1].]

†1. One who offers a price; a bidder. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 6 Many wil be comers, hearers, cheapners, until they finde that the word growes somewhat high rated. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ¶11 Why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

2. One who makes a thing cheap.

1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 251 Religion has sternly revenged herself on those who made her ridiculous.. she has thrown into the mire her cheapeners.

†'cheaper, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 cheper. [f. CHEAP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who bids a price, or inquires the price; a bidder, a purchaser.

a **1529** SKELTON *Maner of World* Poems I. 151 So many chepers, So fewe biers.. Sawe I never. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 67 Bycause the cheaper shulde be the more wyllynge to gyue the reasonable & due price. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 140 [He] had required yᵗ y price of y ground whereof he was a cheaper [*emptor*] shold once be shewed him, and y seller had so done.

cheapfare, obs. form of CHAFFER.

†cheapgild. *Obs.*[−0] Modernized spelling (in dicts.) of OE. *céap-ȝyld* market-price, price of what is stolen, given in Spelman, etc.

1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Cheapgild*, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio. **1721-1800** in BAILEY.

cheapie ('tʃi:pɪ), *sb.* and *a. slang.* Also cheapy. [f. CHEAP *a.* + -IE, -Y[6].] **A.** *sb.* Something cheap (senses 1, 4, and 5); a thing of little value or of poor quality. *spec.* a film, book, etc., produced on a low budget. Occas. applied to a person.

1898 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* I. 571/2 *Cheapy, sb.* and *adj*: Yks. [*tʃiə·pi.*] 1. *sb.* A present; a second-hand article. *w. Yks.* Ah want a coit, an' ah'sl hev ta gooa on t' cheapy (B.K.). **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §30/2 *Something poor, mean, contemptible...* bushwa, cheapie, chicken-halibut, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 397 *Contemptible person...* cat licker, cheapie, cheap-mitt, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 587/4 *Theater...* cheapies, theaters with a small admission charge. **1945** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* Suppl. I. v. 338 It [*sc.* Variety] converts all the other parts of speech into nouns, *e.g... clicky* (a picture making money), *cheapie, biggie, brush-off* and *vocal* (a song). **1950** *Jrnl.* (Ithaca, N.Y.) 25 July 12/9 A couple of real cheapies.. 1929 Essex sedan.. $39; 1930 Chevrolet Tudor .. $59. **1952** *Time* 12 May 103 Low-cost pictures.. known in the trade as 'cheapies'. **1962** *Movie* Sept. 5/2 One can identify the same talent.. behind a British cheapie of 1937, *Jump for Glory*, a 1945 racecourse movie, *Salty O'Rourke*, [etc.]. **1968** *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 30 Dec. 19/1 Gold Coast authorities have cracked down on the 'cheapies'—youths who sleep at night on the beaches or in cars along the roadside or in parks. **1978** J. A. MICHENER *Chesapeake* 805 I'll explain that right now we don't happen to have anything in that price range. I give them coffee. I take them by the arm.. to Gibbons, who does handle cheapies. **1983** *Guardian* 29 Nov. 19/3 It identified insurance shares as a cheapy a couple of years back.

B. *adj.* Rather cheap, and often of inferior quality. Freq. of films.

1898 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* I. 571/2 *Cheapy,.. adj.* Rather cheap, of second-rate quality. *n. Yks.* (I. W.) *w. Yks.* Them trahsers are a bad fit, they're nowt nobbut cheeapy (B.K.). **1973** *Sat. Rev. Arts* (U.S.) Feb. 50/1 That five of the eighteen [new] movies were American-made comedies suggests the beginnings of a trend toward comedy to follow the current run of violence oriented black films, X-rated sex movies and cheapie rip-offs of *The Godfathers*. **1979** *Tucson* (Arizona) *Daily Citizen* 20 Sept. 7B/7 Remember those cheapie exploitation movies like 'Reefer Madness', so shabbily made that they were actually funny?

†'cheapild. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHEAP *sb.* + -HILD.] A female trafficker.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle.

†'cheaping, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 céaping, -ung, céping, -inc, 3-6 cheping(e, (4 sheping, 4-5 chepyng(e, chepeing), 6 cheaping, cheeping. [f. CHEAP *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Bargaining; buying and selling, marketing, mercantile dealing.

a **1000** *Laws Athelstan* I. ¶24 (Bosw.) Ðæt nan ceaping ne sy Sunnan dæȝum. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15419 To þaim þat þe cheping did. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xx, þe house .. of chepynges [**1535** marchandize]. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 403 A setting out to sale to him that will offer most: a prising; a cheaping, *licitatio*.

2. Market, a market-place.

c **1205** LAY. 16682 Samuel nom Agag.. & lædde hine a þan cheping. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 88 Vrom mulne & from cheping, from smiðe.. me tiðinge bringeð. **1385** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Stondinge ydel in þe cheping to be hired. *c* **1485** *E.E. Misc.* (1856) 63 Att churche, at chepyng, or at nale. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 They love.. the principal Chaires in Churches, and greetings in cheeping.

3. Merchandise, ware, goods. *rare.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Gif hit chepinge be þe me shule meten oðer weien.

4. *Comb.*, as ***cheaping-booth***, ***-place***, ***-town***. Also in proper names of English towns, as *Chipping Barnet*, *Chipping Norton*, *Chipping Ongar*, etc. (Cf. *Market Drayton.*)

c **1200** ORMIN 16095 Ne birrþ 3uw nohht mi Faderr hus Till chepinngboþe turrnenn. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 1700 Til thai com to a chepeing toun. **138.** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 317 Sum men clepen it cheping toun. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 Julius his ymage in þe chepynge place.

cheapish ('tʃi:pɪʃ), *a.* Somewhat cheap.

1872 HOWELLS *Their Wedd. Journ.* 26 Cheapish boarding-houses.

cheapitre, obs. form of CHAPTER.

cheaply ('tʃi:plɪ), *adv.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -LY².]

1. At a low price, at a cheap rate, at small cost. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 HULOET Cheapely, *viliter*. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 37 So great a day as this is cheapely bought. **1659** *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 81 One may almost as cheaply and easily rig out a Ship. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. Pref. 3 The antiquary..is more cheaply pleased than a common reader. **1868** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. 87 We ought not to get books too cheaply. **1885** PROCTOR *Whist* iv. 58 The fourth player's duty is usually but to win the trick if he can, and as cheaply as he can.

2. In low esteem, lightly, slightingly.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 44 Holding the Protestants thus cheaply. **1865** PUSEY *Eiren.* 95 A tendency to hold cheaply by Holy Scripture. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 6/1 St. Paul ..treating rather cheaply the pretensions of this church at Jerusalem.

cheapness ('tʃi:pnɪs). [f. CHEAP *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being cheap; lowness of price or cost; also *fig.* (see CHEAP *a.*)

1550 *Royal Procl.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxvii. (1721) II. 222 In plentiful Sort and Cheapness of Price. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 For lacke of money..victuall came to such reasonable cheapnesse and price. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* VI. xxvii. 611/2 Allured with the cheapness of the Rent. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶6, I resolved to walk it, out of Cheapness. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) II. xxxviii. 108 Cheapness causes consumption. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The cheapness of the material.

cheapo ('tʃi:pəʊ), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb. slang.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -O²: cf. CHEAPIE *sb.* and *a.*]

A. *adj.* Cheap, inexpensive (often of inferior quality); produced or sold at a low price. Also redupl. as **cheapo-cheapo** and *adv.*

1967 [see -O² a]. **1976** *New Musical Express* 12 Feb. 37/5 Behind him his band twang artlessly on their cheapo imitation Les Pauls. **1977** MCKNIGHT & TOBLER *Bob Marley* ix. 108 Released in March 1973 It was both produced and marketed like a 'real' LP, rather than the cheapo-cheapo efforts which had been the rule for just about every previous reggae album. **1981** *New Society* 26 Nov. 381/3 The purveyors of cheapo home accessories. **1982** BARR & YORK *Official Sloane Ranger Handbk.* 28 (*caption*) Cheapo fun dangly earrings. **1984** *Gainesville* (Florida) *Sun* 29 Mar. 4A/4 Penny stocks are cheapo investment paper in behalf of little known..ventures.

B. *sb.* = CHEAPIE *sb.*

1975 *New Yorker* 24 Feb. 112/3 The company seems to be selling 'Stepford' as a sci-fi cheapo, but, given any halfway smart promotion, how can the picture not succeed? **1979** *Maledicta* III. 130 'Was your picking on the nonsubscribing Cheapos *really* necessary?' one longtime subscriber asked testily. **1985** *Listener* 21 Feb. 2/3 They want to see if you're wearing a Timex cheapo or a Rolex that's worth stealing.

†**cheapth.** *Obs.* ? nonce-wd. [f. CHEAP *a.* + -TH¹.] Cheapness.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xc, There hucking cheapth, here hearkening dearth.

chear-: see CHAR-.

cheare, obs. form of CHAIR, CHEER.

chearette, chearie, obs. ff. CHARET, CHARY.

chearful, -ly, obs. ff. CHEERFUL, CHEERLY.

chearish, obs. form of CHERISH.

chearm, chearre, obs. ff. CHARM, CHARE.

chearupping, *ppl. a.*: see CHEER-UPPING.

cheas(e, obs. f. CHEESE; obs. pa. t. CHOOSE *v.*

cheasell, variant of CHESIL, gravel.

cheast(es: see CHESS¹.

cheaste, var. of CHEST *sb.*² *Obs.* strife.

cheasuble, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

cheat (tʃi:t), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–6 chet, 4–7 chete, 6–7 cheate, 7 cheit, chate, 6– cheat. [In sense 1, ME. *chet(e*, aphetic f. *achet*, var. of *eschet*, ESCHEAT. Sense 3 is of doubtful origin; senses 4– 9 appear to have been formed immed. from the vb.]

†**1.** An ESCHEAT; property which falls to the lord of the fee by way of forfeit, fine, or lapse. *Obs.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 193 Pylat gef Tyberea To Judas, & hyre gud also, As chet. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 175 þorw 3oure lawe..I lese many chetes [C-*text*, menye escheytes]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chete for the lorde, *caducum, confiscarium, fisca.* **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 140 a, It is called Marchett, as it were a chete or fine for mariage. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 101 It is nonsense for a Conqueror to entitle himself by a cheat, where he had an elder Title by Conquest.

†**2.** Any product of conquest or robbery; booty, spoil. *Obs.* (With quot. 1592 cf. 3.)

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 41 Having lost three of our souldiours we are come home with these present cheates. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 33 A Cunning villaine..had long time haunted this Cittizens house, and gotten many a cheat which he carried awaye safely. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xx. 444 The taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest cheate of their victorie. **1610** —— *Camden's Brit.* II. 144 They suppose, that a cheat or booty is sent unto them from God as his gift.

†**3.** *Thieves' Cant.* According to Randall Holme, orig. A stolen thing (cf. quot. 1592 in 2); but as early as Harman's date (1567) used in general sense 'thing, article', usually preceded by some descriptive word. *the cheat* (= *nubbing-cheat*, *topping-cheat*, *treyning-cheat*): the gallows. (Cf. the Shakspere passage, 1611.) *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caueat* G ij (Peddelars Frenche) A *smeling chete*, a nose, a *pratlynge chete*, a tounge..a *belly chete*, an apern, a *grunting chet*, a pyg..*hanging chattes*, the gallowes. **1610** ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* F, Cheates, which word is vsed generally for things, as Tip me that Cheate, Giue me that thing..and so *treyning cheate* is as much to say, hanging things, or the Gallous. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 28 With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison, and my Reuennew is the silly Cheate. Gallowes, and Knocke, are too powerfull on the Highway. **1622** FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To maund on the pad, and strike all the cheats [*explained below* To beg on the way, to rob all thou meets]. *Ibid.* v. i, *F.* Surprising a boores ken, for grunting cheates? *P.* Or cackling cheates? **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. §68 Cheat, a stollen thing; but the word cheat joined to others hath then a variable signification. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crashing-cheats*, teeth; so **1725** *New Cant. Dict.* **1743** FIELDING *Jon. Wild* IV. ii. (D.) See what your laziness is come to; to the cheat, for thither will you go now, that's infallible. **1826** SCOTT *Woodstock* XXXVI, A make to a million, but we trine to the nubbing cheat..to-morrow.

†**4. a.** The action of cheating or defrauding; deception, fraud. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 A false Prophet taken in the..most dangerous cheat, the cheat of soules. **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but cheat. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. §5 'Tis plain Cheat and Abuse, when I make them [words] stand sometimes for one thing, and sometimes for another. **1696** STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 179 The boasted pleasures of sensual..men are only..vanity and cheat.

b. A fraud, deception, trick, imposition. ***to put a cheat on***: to deceive, impose upon (*arch.*).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 28 Which have no cloak or cheat of Religion to impose upon themselves or others. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 The Gibeonites (who put a new cheat on the Israelites). **1690** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 293 Those who live by cheats and quirks. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 44 Which Cheat we saw them actually impose upon some other Travellers. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) I. lxvii. 81 He..had been noted for several cheats and even thefts. **1823** LAMB *Elia* II. x. (1865) 300 For a man to put the cheat upon himself. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Mon. Ord.* (1863) 211 He insisted that the institution of the priesthood was a cheat.

c. *Cinematogr.* (See quots. and cf. CHEAT *v.* 7). Also ***cheat shot***.

1948 E. LINDGREN *Art of Film* II. v. 73 This procedure of concealing part of the action necessary to the taking of a shot by excluding it from the camera's field of view is known..as 'cheating', and the shot as a 'cheat shot'. **1960** *Consumer Rep.* Jan. 10/2 A phony picture used in a commercial (known in the trade as a cheat shot).

5. a. Applied to a person.

¶ In the following early instance, the sense is uncertain: it may be = CHEATER 4, persons used as decoy.

a **1559** DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) N j a, (Ld. Hastings says) Shore's wife was my nyce cheate, The wholye whore, and eke the wyly peate.

b. One who cheats; a swindler.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 307 Cheats to play with those still aim, Who do not understand the game. **1671** HEAD & KIRKMAN (*title*) The English Rogue Described..a complete History of the most Eminent Cheats of both sexes. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 49 The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 Corinth..was a city of extortioners and cheats.

c. A deceiver, an impostor.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Own yourself and the rest of your sisterhood to be cheats. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ¶1, I should think myself a cheat in my way, if I should translate any thing from another tongue, and not acknowledge it. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. v, If she were not a cheat, If Maud were all that she seem'd.

†**d.** *attrib.* (*Obs. rare.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* Ded. (Arb.) 3 As for..Horace, Iuuenal, Persius, and thee rablement of such cheate Poëtes.

†**6.** Dice or ? false dice. *Obs.*

1532 *Use of Dice Play* B iv, Callinge them selues Chetors, and the dice Chetes [*printed* Cheters], borowing the terme from among our lawers, with whom all such casuals as fall vnto the Lord at the holding of his lets, as waifs, straies & such like bee called Chetes. *Ibid.* C iij, Haue in a rediness to be foisted in when time shalbe, your fine Chetes of all sorts. *Ibid.* C vj, I shall lend you a payre of the same sise that his chetes be. *c* **1590** GREENE *Mihil Mumchance* 12 Haue in readines to be foysted in when time shall require your fine Cheates, and be sure you haue Bard sincke Dewces and Flat sincke Dewces.

†**7.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 96/1 A..kind of Waistcoats are called Chates, because they are to be seen rich and gaudy before, when all the back part is no such thing. *Ibid.* III. 258/1 Such Gallants wear not Cheats or half Sleeves, but..their Wastcoats are the same clear throughout. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cheats*,..also Wristbands or sham Sleeves worn for true, or whole ones.

8. A game at cards, the point of which is to cheat without detection, and to detect cheating in others, failure in either attempt involving a forfeit.

9. A name given locally to certain grasses 'from resemblance to the grain among which they grow'.

Britten & Holland name Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*), Corn Brome (*Bromus secalinus*), and 'Wild Oats'.

1784 J. SMYTH *Tour U.S.* II. 121 My fields consisted entirely of fine healthful clean wheat, without a single head of darnel or cheat. **1850** *Rep. U.S. Comm. Patents Agric. 1849* 455 Cheat is nothing more nor less than degenerated wheat. **1861** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* IV. 351 'Chess', or 'cheat' as it is sometimes called is a species of grass. **1863** *Ibid.* V. 865 *Bromus secalinus*, cheat, chess, is a foreign annual weed. **1866** BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincs.* 39 The field is very full of cheats to-year.

†**cheat**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 5 chiete, 5–6 chet, chete, 6 chett, 6–7 cheate, cheat, (8–9 *Hist.* cheat, chete). [Derivation uncertain. Not in actual use since 17th c.]

Wheaten bread of the second quality, made of flour more coarsely sifted than that used for MANCHET, the finest quality. Comb. ***cheat-bread, -loaf***.

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* III. 452 Manchet and chet bred he shalle take. **1461–83** *Househ. Ord.* 69 To make continually of every busshell halfe chiete halfe rounde..xxvij loves. **1526** *Ibid.* 163 One chet loafe, one manchet, one gallon of ale. **1570** T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynth.* Ep. Ded., Lyke to them that eating fine Manchet, are angry with others that feede on Cheate breade. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* VII. (1586) 26 b, The second called Siligo they used in their fynest Cheate. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The second [kind of bread] is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the coloure therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat. **1616** CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 3 Their purest cheat, Thrice boulted, kneaded, and subdued in past. **1655** MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 Our finest Manchet is made without Leaven, which maketh Cheat-Bread to be the lighter..and also the more wholesome. [**1780** ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* ii. (1816) 45, 41 kinds of wheaten bread—the finest called Manchet the second cheat or trencher bread. **1861** *Our Eng. Home* 79.]

cheat (tʃi:t), *v.* Also 5 chetyn, 7 cheate. [ME. *chete*, aphetic f. *achete* (ACHEAT), phonetic variant of *eschete*, ESCHEAT.]

†**1.** *trans.* To escheat, confiscate. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetyn, *confiscor, fisco.*

2. To defraud; to deprive *of* by deceit.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 79. **1594** —— *Rich. III*, I. i. 19 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Cheate*, to cousin, to deceiue. **1679** PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 68, I am unwilling a rogue should cheat me of 5*l.* **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G.B.* ix. 6 The Scaffold of its prey to cheat. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 71 If they were to be cheated of their right. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 328 You are lazy and mean to cheat us out of a whole chapter.

3. a. To deceive, impose upon, trick.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 To cheat the eye with blear illusion. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 52 All Fanatics cheat themselves with Words, mistaking them for Things. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 78 They would not by any means cheat and impose upon them. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 386 Let us cheat ourselves, if it be a cheat, with this fancy.

b. To lead *into* (an action) by deception.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 264 He..could not but find..himself cheated into cordial admiration, by the splendour of the verses. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* x, They had tried to cheat her into sleeping.

4. *intr.* **a.** To deal fraudulently, practise deceit.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Discov.* iv, He would cheat for his relief. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. §20 Cleon..could cheat at cards. *Mod.* Accused of cheating in an examination.

b. ***to cheat on***: to be sexually unfaithful to (one's spouse). Also without *on*. *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*).

1934 J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* vi. 159 A woman married a louse that beat her and cheated on her. **1942** R. CHANDLER *High Window* XXX. 197 Eight months married and cheating on me with a piece of merchandise like that. **1946** E. O'NEILL *Iceman Cometh* II. 107 D'yuh suppose dat he did catch his wife cheatin'? I don't mean wid no iceman, but wid some guy. **1959** —— *Hughie* 28 Come to figger it, I'll bet he even cheated on his wife that way. **1967** 'E. LINDALL' *Time too Soon* vii. 81 He's only committing a normal infidelity. Tell me... who do you know who doesn't cheat, given the opportunity? **1972** WODEHOUSE *Pearls, Girls, & Monty Bodkin* iii. 47 My husband wouldn't have the nerve to cheat on me if you brought him all the girls in the Christmas number of Playboy asleep on a chair. **1979** R. JAFFE *Class Reunion* (1980) II. iv. 209 Husbands always told their wives to go out and buy things when they were cheating. **1986** *New Yorker* 7 Apr. 36/2 Vincent has never cheated on his wife.

5. *trans.* To beguile (weariness, tedium, etc.).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶6 No Lay unsung to cheat the tedious Way. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. iv, The tuneless rhyme With which the warder cheats the time. **1873** BLACK

Pr. Thule xi. 172 Devices by which the ladies .. were wont to cheat fatigue.

†6. To obtain by cheating. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 119 Making restitution of thousands he has cheated. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* i. vi. 93 Something which for your honour they may cheat.

7. *trans.* and *intr. Cinematogr.* To suppress or adapt (part of a film) during editing so as to create a desired illusion. So **cheated** *ppl. a.*, **cheating** *vbl. sb.* Cf. CHEAT *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1929 I. MONTAGU tr. *Pudovkin's On Film Technique* vi. 192 Any movement or object outside the picture-frame or otherwise unremarked is said to be 'cheated'. **1933** A. BRUNEL *Filmcraft* ii. 72 Get as close as you can in order to reveal your characters .. in some detail... You can .. 'cheat' them nearer—that is, bring them closer together and photograph them at a slightly different angle from the previous scene. *Ibid.*, You may have two characters by a settee in the centre foreground... For the second shot you can 'cheat' the settee nearer the door in order to facilitate or expedite your characters' progress. *Ibid.*, 'Cheating' does not only apply to the position of characters, but to the position of the furniture and other objects in your sets. **1961** G. MILLERSON *Telev. Production* xviii. 347 The cheated substitute provides interesting possibilities. Here a series of representative parts are intercut to convey a composite impression.

cheatable ('tʃi:təb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be cheated, liable to be cheated. Hence '**cheatableness**. *rare.*

1647 *Power of Keys* iii. 29 These incautious, cheatable men. **1853** G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 272 Cheatable excursionists. **1649** HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. IV. 554 An easy cheatableness of heart.

cheated ('tʃi:tɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ED[1].] Defrauded; deceived, tricked.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ¶4 All the cheated People oppose the Man that would open their Eyes. **1812** S. ROGERS *Columbus* IX. 42 Circles of .. light Charm .. the cheated sight. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 247 Vixen laughed merrily at the image of that cheated lady.

cheatee (tʃi:'ti:). *colloq.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -EE.] One who is cheated.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* in *Dodsley* (1780) VII. 133 In this city No dwellers are but cheaters and cheatees. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 307 Reineke was not only the cheater .. but the cheatee. **1872** M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 74 The cheater and the cheatee (to parody law-jargon) are equally enjoying themselves.

cheater ('tʃi:tə(r)). Forms: 4 cheitur, 5 chetowre, 6 chetor, 6–7 cheatour, 7 cheator, 6– cheater. [ME. *chetour*, aphetic f. *achetour*, *eschetour*, ESCHEATOR.]

†1. a. The officer appointed to look after the king's escheats; an escheator. (The 17th c. quots. show its passage into the later sense.) *Obs.*

c **1330** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 338 At justices, at shirreves, cheiturs, and chaunceler. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetowre, *confiscator*, *caducarius*. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living*, *Restit.* §13 Cheaters of men's inheritances, unjust judges, etc. **1656** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 201 As a Cheater may pick the purses of innocent people, by showing them something like the Kings broad seal, which was his own forgery.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 111, I play'd the Cheater for thy Fathers hand. **1598** —— *Merry W.* I. iii. 77, I will be Cheaters to them both, and they shall bee Exchequers to mee. **1600** —— *Sonn.* cli, Then gentle cheater urge not my amisse, Least guilty of my faults thy sweet selfe prove.

†2. A dishonest gamester, a sharper. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* B iiij, They call theyr worthy arte by a newe found name, callinge themselues Chetors. **1591** FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* xii. 169 Milk-maides to daunce, and cheaters to the dice. **1637** WOTTON *Let. Prof. Reg. Div. Cambr.*, That Pack of Reverend Cheaters, among whom Religion was shuffled like a pack of Cards, and the Dice were set upon us.

3. One who cheats or deals fraudulently; a deceiver; a swindler. (A systematic or habitual *cheater* is now called a CHEAT.)

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 52 Vnthrifts cheaters and the rest of their faction .. were borne downe. **1614** [see CHEATEE]. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 81 It is the nature of Ambition to make men Lyars and Cheaters. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 134 Hard Texts are Nuts (I will not call them Cheaters). **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners. **1820** KEATS *Otho Gt.* v. v, I was the fool, she was the cheater! **1831–72** [see CHEATEE]. **1881** JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. vii. 201 What a cheater he is.

†4. *tame cheater*: ? a decoy duck or other tame animal used as a decoy. Shaks. plays on other senses, and Scott uses it with allusion to Shakspere's application of it to Pistol.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 105 Hee's no Swaggerer (Hostesse): a tame Cheater, hee: you may stroake him as gently, as a Puppie Greyhound. **1625** FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, You .. will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. iii, Sinking from ruffling bullies into tame cheaters.

5. *pl.* Spectacles, eye-glasses. *U.S. slang.*

1921 WODEHOUSE *Jill the Reckless* ix. 138 A tall guy in tortoiseshell cheaters. **1932** RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* 35 A little guy who wears horn cheaters. **1949** R. CHANDLER *Little Sister* ii. 9 The eyes behind the rimless cheaters flashed.

cheater, obs. form of CHATTER.

cheatery ('tʃi:tərɪ). Also 6 chetory, 8–9 *Sc.* cheatry, cheatrie. [f. CHEAT *v.* or CHEATER: see -ERY.] The practice of cheating; swindling, trickery.

1532 *Dice-Play* D vij, Now I vnderstand by what chetory it was woon. **1678–1712** FOUNTAINHALL *Dec. Sessions* I. 359 (Jam.) Their cheatry, falshood, and unfaithfulness to their trust. **1823** GALT *Entail* xci, Ye Goliath of cheatrie! **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii. 176 If thou only cheat five times a-day, and give a tenth of thy cheatery to the poor. **1867** STUBBS *Gesta Regis Hen. II*, II. Pref., Much room for exaction, cheatery, and litigation.

attrib. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, Warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that cheatry craft. **1837** R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 150 Maids are witches—we the fools They cast their cheatrie glamour on.

cheating ('tʃi:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHEAT. †a. Confiscation of an escheat (*obs.*). b. Fraud, deceit, swindling.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetynge, *confiscacio*. **1532** *Dice-Play* B v, The first .. ground of Chetinge is .. a studdy to seme to be, and not to be in deede. *a* **1734** NORTH *Sir D. North* 134 Falsities, such as cheating by Weights or Measures. **1845** POLSON *Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 816/1 Cheating is the obtaining from any one, under false pretences, any chattels, money or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud him of the same. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* IV. iii, 'But, Bob,' said Maggie, looking serious, 'that's cheating'.

'cheating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cheats; fraudulent, swindling, deceitful.

1532 *Dice-Play* D iij, Such cheting craftes. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. Introd. §19 A vicious cheating knave. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, That Old Lewis Baboon, it is the cheatingest, contentious Rogue, upon the Face of the Earth. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 158 The cheating tradesman .. shall be deprived of his goods.

cheaunce, obs. form of CHANCE.

cheavin, obs. form of CHEVIN, chub.

cheaw, obs. variant of CHAW, jaw.

cheb: see CHEBULE.

che'bacco. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [By Worcester and Webster conjectured to be named from *Chebacco*, old name of Essex in Massachusetts.] *chebacco-boat*, *-man*: A kind of vessel employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; called also *pinkstern*.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* (1824) I. ii. 22, I was born on board a chebacco-man. **1835** J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* I. iii. 27 Those short stump-masted *non-de-scripts* .. sometimes denominated fishing smacks, but oftener and more euphoniously 'Chebacco boats'. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 92 Innumerable voyages aboard men-of-war and merchant-men, fishing schooners and chebacco boats. **1859** *Congress. Globe* 22. Feb 1210/1, I recollect a little stream in the county of Essex, in Massachusetts, where, some fifty years ago, they used to manufacture a sort of little boat, called chebacco boat. **1886** *Leslie's Pop. Monthly* XXI. 223/1 Squam was in its ascendency in the days of the old pinkies and of the still earlier chebacco-boats.

chebec, -ck (ʃɪ'bɛk). Also written *shebeck*, and now usually XEBEC. [a. F. *chebec*; in OF. *chabec*, Sp. *jabeque*, OSp. *xabeque*, *-veque*, Pg. *xabeco*, *-veco*, OPg. *enxabeque*, It. *sciabecco*, *zambecco*, *stambecco*, mod.Arab. *shabbāk*, *shobbāk*, Turkish *sunbekī* (Meninski, 1680). Ulterior origin uncertain. (Jal shows that the vessel was originally a fishing-boat.)]

A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, a XEBEC; it resembles the felucca, but is rigged with square besides lateen-sails.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 262 It consists .. of twenty-six men of war, thirteen frigates, two packet-boats, eight chebecks. **1773** BRYDONE *Sicily*, Three of their [Turks'] chebecks ran into a small harbour .. and carried off six merchant-ships. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 158 Twelve chebecks, each of two 24-pounders. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Comm. Chebec*, a kind of naval craft.

cheboll, cheboule: see CHIBOL.

‖**chebule** (kə'bu:l). Also 7 cheboule, cheb. [a. F. *chébule*, It. *chebuli* (Pegolotti has *c.* 1303 *chebuli mirabolani*) pronounced *kebūli*; according to Thevenot, *c* 1665, ad. Urdú *Kābulī* ('les Orientaux les appellent *Cabuly*') of Cabul, it being imported thence into India. (Yule.) Florio 1598 has *chebuli*, Cotgr. 1611 *chebule*.]

The dried prune-like astringent fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, a tree of Central Asia, etc., imported commercially under the name of myrobalan. Also *attrib.*

[**1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. iv. (Arb.) 151 *Mirobalanes* .. which the phisitians caule *Emblicos* and *Chebulos*.] **1599** CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Wks. 1873 I. 60 If there be any cheboules in your napkins. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 530 Take bark of the yellow Myrobalans and of Chebs. **1860** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 742/2 The chebule myrobalan.

Hence **che'bulic** *a.*, of the nature of a chebule.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Myrobalan*, The third, chebulic myrobalans, the size of a date, of a yellowish brown, pointed at the end. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1132/1 The principal kinds of Myrobalan are the Chebulic .. and the Belleric.

Chechen ('tʃɛtʃɛn). Also Tchechene, etc. [a. Russ. †*chechén* (now *chechénets*), pl. †*chechényĭ* (now *chechéntsy*).] a. (One of) a North Caucasian people, forming the major part of the population of the Russian Autonomous Republic of Checheno-Ingushetia. b. The North Caucasic language of this people.

1814 F. SHOBERL tr. *J. von Klaproth's Trav. Caucasus* xxvi. 315 The authority of the Tscherkessian princes formerly extended over the Ossetes, the Tschetschenzes, the Abasses, and the Tartar tribes. **1854** I. GOLOVIN *Caucasus* vi. 82 The Tchechenes amount only to 25,000 inhabitants. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 617/2 A variety of branches from Daghestan described under the general name of Chechens. **1928** W. JOCHELSON *Peoples of Asiatic Russia* vi. 143 The Chechen belong to the North Caucasian Japhetides .. and include a group of tribes speaking different dialects of the Chechen language. **1957** CAREW HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* xxi. 77 The false impression that the Caucasian peoples .. were hostile to Russia, whereas this had been true only of the Ingush and the Chechens.

chechia ('ʃɛɪʃɪə). Also checchia, etc. [Fr. *chéchia*, ad. Maghribi Arab. *šāšīya*, f. Arab. *Šāš*, name of a town in Transoxiana.] A cylindrical tufted cap or fez worn by Arabs and formerly by French troops in Africa.

1853 J. RICHARDSON *Narr. Mission Central Afr.* I. 206, I .. offered him .. a shasheeah (or fez). **1909** W. J. LOCKE *Septimus* xiii, He [*sc.* a Zouave] .. swaggered off, his chechia at the very back of his head. **1923** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 331/1 A small procession of natives in red *checchias*. **1924** HICHENS *After the Verdict* III. i, An omnibus .. driven by a big Arab in European clothes and a chechia. **1968** F. VAN W. MASON *Deadly Orbit Mission* ii. 26 The wiry little man .. was wearing his inevitable *chéchia* or dull-red fez.

chechin, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

checiple, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

check (tʃɛk), *int.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 chek, (4 cheke, cheekke, 4–5 chekke, 5 chicke, chak), 6–9 checque, 7–9 cheque, (7 cheeque), 4– check. [ME. *chek*, *chak*, aphetic f. **eschek*, *-chak*, a. OF. *eschec*, *-ek*, *-eq*, *eschac*, in ONF. *eskec*, *escac*, Pr. *escac*, It. *scacco* 'check' in chess, med.L. *scaccus*, *scāchus*; cf. also the parallel forms Sp. *jaque*, OSP. *xaque* 'check', Pg. *xaque* 'check' and 'shah' (of Persia). Adapted form (immed. from Arabic) of Pers. *shāh* 'king', also the 'King' in chess; in this specific sense the Pers. word was taken into Arabic, where arose the phrase *shāh māt*(*a*, 'the King is dead', i.e. can make no further move: see CHECKMATE. (This has been taken back into Persian in the form *shāh māt gardad* = the *shāh* becomes *māt*.) In a MS. written in Sevilla in 1283, *shāh* is made in OSp. *xaque* (*x* = *sh*), and *shāh māt*(*a* appears as *xaque mate*. But the adoption of the words in Romanic took place some centuries earlier, the common Romanic form taken by *shāh* being *scāc-*, *scacc-*, as in the med.L., It., Pr., and Fr. forms given above. Thence also the MHG. *schāch*, Ger. *schach*, Du. *skaak*, Icel. *skák*, Da. *skak*, Sw. *schack* 'check' and 'chess' (in the latter sense also *schach-spiel*, *skaakspel*, etc. = check-play). The general meaning in Romanic is 'check'; for the name of the game the plural is used in med.L. *scacci*, It. *scacchi*, Pr. *escacos*, F. *échecs*: see CHESS.

From its use in chess the word has been widely transferred in French and English. In the sense-extension the sb. and vb. have acted and reacted on each other, so that it is difficult to trace and exhibit the order in which special senses arose.]

A. *int.* 1. A call at chess by which notice is given to the opponent that a move has been made which exposes his King; one says also *check to your king!* and even *check to your queen!* Also *fig.*

†*check-rook*: the call of check when at the same time one of the rooks is threatened with capture.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) p. 426 (Zup.) Ate ches þai sett hem to playn .. þurch a chek Fabour seyd, for soþ, Sadok in hert wex wroþ. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 669 Therewith Fortune said Checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii, The kyng .. ought to take hede that he stonde not so that a knyght or another sayth chek rook: than the kyng loseth the rook. **1656** BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 8 No piece can take him [the king], but must only salute him with the word check. **1791** W. TAYLOR tr. *Lessing's Nathan* II. i. (Tauchn. 1868) 41 (*Saladin & Sittah playing chess*) *Sittah.* I move—So—Now then—Check! and Check again! **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 45 When a player gives check, and fails to give notice by crying 'Check!' his adversary need not, unless he think proper, place his king out of check, or cover. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxxix, 'Check, certainly', said Flaxman to himself ruefully .. 'not mate, I hope, if one can but find out how not to be a fool in future'.

2. Used to express assent or agreement. (Cf. CHECK *v.*[1] 16 a.) *U.S. colloq.*

1922 S. FORD *Trilby May crashes In* iii. 54 'I have felt all along that—' 'Check!' says I. 'I get the picture.' **1929** S. V. BENÉT in *Sel. Works* (1942) II. 407 'First, you're pizen-sure this man is—' 'A cat. Yeah.' .. 'Check.' **1934** J. O'HARA

Appt. in Samarra (1935) vi. 178 'So let's dance.' 'Check and double check,' said Helene, and got up. **1940** R. CHANDLER *Farewell, My Lovely* vii. 48 'You are Philip Marlowe, a private detective?' 'Check.' 'Oh—you mean, yes.'" **1968** 'L. BRUCE' *Death on Romney Marsh* xvi. 176 'Tell her.. I've found out all she wants to know.' 'Check.'

B. *sb.*

1. *Chess.* The act of threatening the King; the position of the King when he is exposed to the attack of one of the opponent's men; if there is no escape from *check*, it is *checkmate* and the game is over.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 23 After chec for the roke ware sore the mate. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Donner vn eschec*, to giue a check. **1592** GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 22 Chesse.. is a game, sayde she, that the first danger is but a checke, the worst, the giuing of a mate. **1614** SAUL *Chess play* To Rdr., None of the Kings can take a man that standeth on a guard, 'Twere checke at once if he doe so. **1656** BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 5 The Knight's.. check, because it cannot be covered, the King must either remove out of check, or cause him to be taken.. [else] it is Check mate. **1848** STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 When your King is attacked by any piece he is said to be in check.. you must then put your King out of check by.. interposing one of your own men between the checking piece and your King, thus 'covering' check, as it is termed.

†**2.** In early use, *fig.* and *transf.*, in various shades of meaning, referring in some way to the 'check' in chess. *Obs.*

a. An attack.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1238 He watz mayster of his men & myȝty him seluen, þe chef of his cheualrye his chekkes to make. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 þey handled boþe sore þer nekkes, Chynnes, chekes, gef harde chekkes. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 231 In sodeyn reses and chekkes [*incursionibus*]. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1986 ffor-thi the kynge chargez hym.. Cheftayne of the cheekke, with chevalrous knyghttez. *a* **1500** *Colkelbie Sow* I. 233 (Jam.) And Fergy Flitsy yeid befoir, Chiftane of that chef chak.

b. *to win* or *achieve a check*: to succeed in inflicting a reverse or defeat on the foe; to win an advantage in a contest.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1107, & quat chek so ȝe acheue, chaunge me þer-forne. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1539 We hafe eschewede this chekke, thurghe chance of oure Lorde. *c* **1400** *Rowland & O.* lxxi, A noble cheke here wonn hafe ȝee. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 3098 Was noȝt Sexes him-selfe þe souereynest in erth, And cheued him of cheualry chekis out of nombre.

c. An act that gives trouble, or is harmful; an evil turn or trick.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 þou has broken it alle, & don him many ille chek. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 107 (Ld. Ilchester's MS.) þair sire.. chastised not his children of her euel chekkes. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 914 When Beryn passid was vii yeer, & grewe in more age He wrouȝt ful many an evill chek. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4042 It was Amalekes That hath doon him so foule chekkes.

d. Contention; quarrel; strife.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 In alle þis ilk chek of Roberd & Henry, Bituex þam wex contek.

†**3.** A taunting call; a bitter reproach. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biv/1 Jacke with the bushe shall taunt thee with a chek. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 300 Let se, this checke if ye voide canne. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xii. 17 Yf any man perhappes offende you, gyue not checke for checke, ne one wrong for an other. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Coming Holy Ghost* I. (1859) 458 Counted woorthy to suffer rebukes, and checkes for the Name.. of Christ Jesus. **1635** R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd., She loaded her with checks and taunts.

†**4. a.** A reproof, reprimand, rebuke. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1540 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1556) 4 The terrible checke that the good maister in the gospell gave to his idell servaunt. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 551 The Captaine.. had a great checke of the gouernour because he had not gone forwards. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 26 Sept., I was very angry, and .. did give him a very great check for it, and so to bed. **1679-80** C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 220 His Majesty gave him a severe checke. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxi, He became acquainted with the proctor betimes. But all the checks he received were insufficient to moderate his career.

†**b.** (without *pl.*) Reproof, censure, rebuke. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 113 Yet peradventure they shall not excuse our Justice of the Peace from checke and blame. **1623** MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 291 III. 153 The Lord Marquess.. hath had in the Spanish Court some check of late for forgetting himself so farre, etc. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* in *Wks.* (1726) I. 48 We.. do intreat that we may have some Letter of Check to such Persons.

5. a. A sudden arrest given to the career or onward course of anything by some obstruction or opposition; a rebuff, repulse, reverse.

Quot. **1330** is doubtful: cf. 2 c.

[*c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 151 þe folk.. þer ȝates ageyn him sperd, & wild not lat him in.. & for þei did þat chek, an oth he suore to gram.] **1515** *Scot. Field* 470 Then betide a chicke, that Cheshire men felden. **1625** BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 297 They must haue some Checke or Arrest in their Fortunes. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 265 A basket was sunk.. to a certain depth of water, which gave a check to the boat's motion. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 303 The check which it would give to industry. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 241 The first great check that had ever been given to the arms of Lewis.

b. *spec.* A slight military reverse or repulse.

1793 CAPT. BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 29 Under the supposition that we first take Condé, then carry Famars, and meet with no kind of check. **1799** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 94 We have reports of our check in Holland, September 19th, and of our complete victory on the 24th.

c. A sudden stopping of the breath; a consonant produced by this means a stopped consonant, 'stop', or 'mute', as *k*, *t*, *p*, *g*, *d*, *b*.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

d. *Hunting*: A stop in the progress of the hounds through failure of the scent.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are put to a check on a high road, by the fox being headed back, etc. **1875** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, The stag.. sped.. six miles on end without halt or hindrance, and the hounds ran him without a check.

e. A crack or flaw in timber. orig. *dial.* (cf. *season-check*).

1877 E. PEACOCK *Gloss. Manley, Linc.* 55/1 That wood's full o'checks; it'll nivver do to make furk-shafts on. **1905** *Terms Forestry & Logging* 33 *Check*, a longitudinal crack in timber caused by too rapid seasoning. **1949** *Gloss. Terms Timber* (*B.S.I.*) 19 *Check*, a separation of the fibres along the grain, forming a crack or fissure in the timber, not extending through the piece from one surface to another.

f. *Mining.* A slight fault or dislocation of the strata.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.*

6. *Hawking.* **a.** A false stoop, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, and pursues some baser game that crosses her flight. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii, Haukes, best preued, sumtime a check can make, Yet for a faute the foule is not forsake. *a* **1626** FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* I. ii, The free haggard will make an hundred checks To shew her freedom. *a* **1641** SUCKLING (J.) A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on check.

b. Base game, such as rooks, crows, doves, etc., which induce a hawk to 'check'.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 110 If your hawke go out to anye checke and kill a doove or a crow or anye other checke and feede upon it. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 27 Take a fit houre at euening when all check be past. **1621** MARKHAM *Art of Fowling* (1655) 164.

c. *to fly at check*: to pursue such game. Also transf. *to run at check*: said of dogs.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxvi When.. Some falcon.. the quarry miss'd, Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind? *c* **1700** *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 331 Like ill-bred Spaniels, they run at Check on a false Scent.

7. a. A sharp stoppage of motion; an interruption in a course, a sudden stoppage or pause.

1532 *Dice-Play* 1 And he agein at eche check in our walking caste earnest lokes vpon me. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 94 Postes like the command'ment of a King, Sans checke, to good and bad. **1829** SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* 11, In they came from the yard without check.

†**b.** *to take check*: to stop short (as if checked), 'pull up'; to take offence. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 51 Therefore our Consciences do take check at it, being afraid the Lord should upbraid us. **1690** DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. i, Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects Take check and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *c* **1700** *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 465 Debauchees will take Check at the Fredom of these Papers. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 380 One man will be oblig'd to take cheque upon a disappointment, and retreat sooner than another.

†**8.** A stoppage of wages or a fine for non-fulfilment of duties or transgression of rules, inflicted upon servants of the royal household, etc.; the amount stopped. (See CHECK *v.* 9.) *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 230 The defaulkation and check of wages of all them which shall be absent. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 892/2 Yeomen of the gard, which before hauing twelue pence the daie with checke, were now allowed six pence the daie without checke. **1598** *Old Cheque Bk. of Chapel Royal* (Camd. Soc. 1872) 67 All and every checke and checkes.. inflicted upon any Gentleman or other member of the Chappell by the Subdeane for breakinge of any of the statutes and orders.. shalbe staied and taken by oure Clearke of the Checke.. out of the offenders boord wages.. and the same monye by checke or checkes soe staied and taken upp, the Clearke of oure Checke shall accounte for. **1663** *Ibid.* 82 The check for absence on ordinary weeke dayes shall be twelve pence every service. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 212 The whole band are to attend at the four principal Feasts of the year.. under penalty of the cheque.

9. a. Restraint upon action or conduct by a supervising or controlling power.

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 61 b, When loue commaundes, we must receiue the check, He rules, and euery god obayes his becke. **1601** *Househ. Ord.* 287 The Clerke of the Kitchen.. hath.. a checke over all the officers in the same. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 326/1 He also keeps Checque, by calling all the Workmen twice a day to their Labour. **1665** SIR W. COVENTRY in Pepys (*Corresp.* Nov. 7.) For a neglect of keeping a good checque upon his Purser. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 320 It is better the child should stand in awe of the old man in the cupboard.. than be under no check at all. **1860** MILL *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 47/2 Its own proper work, that of superintendence and check. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 47 No reasonable man or woman.. would.. be capable of receiving effective check or guidance from beliefs that would have sunk.. to the level of doubtful guesses.

b. *in check*: under restriction of freedom of movement or action, under control. So formerly *at one's check, out of check.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 78 Seeing our case is out of that checke. And as our case is not checked by God's law, etc. **1579** GOSSON *Ephem.* 47 To confesse their owne weakenes which stand at his checke. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 61/1 Bearing themselues for gouernors out of checke. **1845** S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 145 A powerful prince.. who could hold the Turks in check. **1851** GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 305 His task was.. to keep Nugent in check. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 147 The common law of the desert found itself kept in check by the statute law of Palestine.

10. a. Any person or thing that checks, or acts as a stop or restraint.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1712) I. 55 He [the Earl of Manchester] was unhappily too much used as a Check upon the Lord Coventry. **1661** PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., He was a cheque to their engrossing the whole trade of the Navy-office. **1700** DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 500 A satirical poet is the check of the laymen on bad priests. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 317 These imposts, if too heavy, are a check and cramp upon trade. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 1 Of the checks to population. **1885** *Law Times* 16 May 38/1 The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor.

b. *Mechanics.* (See quots.)

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 52 A strong chain.. so fixed, as by means of notches (or a pin called a check) to let the whole plough out a greater length from the axle. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 37 In the inside of the stuffing box a small projecting ring, called a check, is cast, on which rests a brass ring, ground exactly to the size of the piston rod, which passes through it steam-tight.

c. *Angling.* In the reel of a fishing rod, a contrivance for marking, by the clicking of a wheel, the running out of the line.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 18 The best reels for bottom-fishing are the plain reels with a light check.

d. *Music.* A part of the action of a pianoforte fixed at the back part of the key, to catch the hammer and prevent its retouching the strings.

1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 341/1 In cottage pianofortes or pianinos that have check actions the check is placed before the hammer, and a stud projecting from the butt of the hammer comes in contact with the check.

e. Phr. *checks and balances*: means of limiting or counteracting the wrongful use of administrative power. orig. and chiefly *U.S.*

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Const. U.S.* I. p. iii, The checks and balances of republican governments have been in some degree adapted by the courts of princes. **1842** TYLER in *Messages & Papers of Presidents* (U.S.) IV. 193 A proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution. **1958** *Economist* 13 Dec. (African Suppl.) 24/1 A far more complicated federal constitution of checks and balances has had to be adopted to hold together.. Nigeria.

f. A form of catch on a rein; *ellipt.* a check-rein. *U.S.*

a **1867** H. WOODRUFF *Trotting Horse Amer.* (1868) xxiii. 202 In order to prevent him from throwing down his head .. the well-known Kemble-Jackson check.. was invented. **1887** A. W. TOURGÉE *Button's Inn* 122 Throw me that off rein, if you please.. Just shift those inside checks, won't you?

11. Control by which accuracy, correctness, or agreement of facts and their representation, is secured.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 142 That the said Warren Hastings, by uniting the supply and the check in the same hands, did.. disobey the company's specifick orders. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §101 The foreman on shore to take an account of every thing.. under the check of the engineer or his deputy when on shore.

12. One employed to check or control; a checker.

1774 BARCLAY *Dict. Check*.. a person who examines any account. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 353 (Hoppe) One gentleman told me he employed a 'ladylike,' and, as he believed, trusty woman as a 'check.'

13. A mark made against an item in an account, list, &c., to show that it has been 'checked', i.e. compared and found correct.

14. A means to ensure accuracy, correctness, security from fraud, etc.: as

†**a.** The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc.

1706-1782 [see CHEQUE 1].

b. A token, usually a memorandum of receipt, a ticket, or piece of metal duly stamped or numbered, used for the purpose of identification, or as evidence of ownership or title: given, e.g. to the owner of luggage on a railway (as in U.S.), or to one who temporarily leaves luggage, cloaks, portable articles, at the cloak-room of a railway-station, place of entertainment, etc., to enable him to identify and re-claim the same; to a person temporarily leaving a theatrical performance, or going upon the platform of a railway, to allow him to pass the gate-keeper again without payment; to a purchaser in a co-operative or other store as his voucher for a share in a dividend, etc., etc.

1812 [see CHECK-TAKER]. **1835** J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* I. xxi. 223 A shouting of 'Your check, sir! your check! —Give me your check—Please give me your check!' [for re-admission to a theatre]. **1847** *Illust. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146/1 They will deny the receipt of a check, and exact the fare again. **1850** *Wilmington* (N.C.) *Commercial* 28 Feb. 3/3 Porters will receive checks, take charge of the baggage, and convey it to the Hotel. **1858** J. F. REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II. 37 Railways have made their checks evidence in regard to the delivery of baggage. **1878** LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. 32 As to your luggage, you need not trouble your head about it, as you have your 'check'.

c. A restaurant bill. Chiefly *U.S.*

1869 A. D. WHITNEY *P. Strong's Outings* 128, I let her settle for the dinner checks. 1910 'O. HENRY' *Strictly Business* 192 Through an arched opening..you thrust your waiter's check and the money. 1916 *Variety* 27 Oct. 12/3 Inspectors..ordered drinks and paid their check just before one. 1937 R. STOUT *Red Box* vii. 88, I..found the waitress and got my check from her.

15. A counter used in games at cards (*U.S.*); hence (*colloq.*) *to hand in one's checks*: to die. Also *to cash, pass* or *send in one's checks*. (orig. and chiefly *U.S.*).

1845 J. J. HOOPER *Adv. Simon Suggs* (1851) v. 57 He called for 'Twenty, five dollar checks..'. The dealer handed him the red checks. 1857 *Spirit of Times* 7 Mar. 6/1 Those noble and peril-loving souls have nearly all 'handed in their checks'. 1869 *Overland Monthly* III. 31 Three or four miners and axemen sat whittling on the logs as the doctor came out, and Hy Fender asked: 'Well, now; has he passed in his checks?' 1870 BRET HARTE *Outcasts Poker Flat* (Hoppe) Beneath this tree lies the body of J. O. who.. handed in his checks on the 7th December, 1850. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* ii. (Hoppe) You see one of the boys has passed in his checks. 1888 [see CASH *v.*² 2 b]. 1893 C. M. YONGE & C. R. COLERIDGE *Strolling Players* xxxii. 292, I was too bad for twenty-four hours to tell him I wasn't exactly going to send in my checks this time. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 420 Chum o yourn passed in his checks? 1947 W. S. MAUGHAM *Creatures of Circumstance* 111 Ivy's promised me that when I hand in my checks she'll come back here.

†**16.** Short for CHECK-ROLL, list of servants enrolled. *in check*: enrolled on a check-roll. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xvi, Nine score in check attending in their court, Whom honour'd Knighthood knits in mutual bands. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. (1614) 13 Thou shalt be my Knight, and bee enrolled in my Checke, with a Fee answerable to thy worth.

†**17.** *as sure as check*: (cf. *chequer-pay* in CHEQUER). *Obs.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb As sure as Check bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly.

18. a. *Clerk of the Check*: the title of officers in the royal household, keeping the check-roll and having control of the yeomen of the guard and other servants, 'checking' the observance of their duties, their payment, etc.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. xii, Retourned by the two clarkes Comptrollers, the clarkes of the Checque, and clarkes marshalles. *a* 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Life of Wolsey* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* I. 348 Then had he a Clerke of the Checke, as well upon his Chaplaines, as of his Yeomen of his Chamber. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cxliv, To setten downe a bill of charge, There is no Auditor, ne Clerke of Check Can penne it bet then he. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 83 Her Majesty's Body-guard of Yeomen of the Guard.. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Francis Baring..Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms..Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Major Philip L. Tillbrook.

†**b.** Formerly the title of officers of control appointed in the royal ports and dockyards (also occasionally to land forces). *Obs.*

1637 HEYWOOD *R. Ship* 47 Master Francis Shelton, Clerke of the Checke, whose industry and care, in looking to the Workmen imployed in this Architecture, hath beene a great furtherance to expedite the businesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, Comes sudden news..from the Clerk of the Cheque at Gravesend, that there were thirty sail of Dutch men-of-war coming up into the Hope. 1705 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 The Muster-Books returned from the Clerks of the Checque of the said Ports. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5278/8 Matthew Pennefather, Esq., to be Muster-Master-General, and Clerk of the Checque of all His Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in Ireland. 1814 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 514 The Clerk of the Cheque of the Royal Hospital [Greenwich]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth.

19. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *check-experiment*; *check-bitted*, *check-free* adjs.; **check-action** (see 10 d above); **check-reel**, a reel provided with a check to control the quantity of thread wound up; also, an angler's reel fitted with a check (see sense 10 c); **check-winch**, a winch on the reel of a fishing-rod provided with a check (cf. 10 c). Also CHECK-TAKER, etc. (For other comb. see after the vb.)

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 50 A fiery steed but bridled, *check-bitted by innumerable straps and considerations. 1845 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 288 A *check experiment. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 162 *Check-free licentiousnesse. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* Pref. 22 To introduce the Practice of *Check-reels every where. 1892 NIVEN *British Angler's Lex.* 72 Check reels..should be humoured so as not to be too stiff or too slack. 1904 GALLICHAN *Fishing Spain* 208 Two metal check-reels for trout fishing. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 345 The reel should be a large-barrelled *check-winch.

check (tʃɛk), *sb.*² Also 7 checque, cheque. [Goes with CHECK *v.*², either as its verbal sb., or as short for *checker*, *chequer*.]

1. *Her.* and *gen.* A pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 189 He bare a Chek of goulis clere, An Egle of goolde abrode displayed. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 15 Cheuerons..Checkes, and suche lyke stande upon geometricall proportiones. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 389 The one half plain, the other wrought in cheque. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 73, I cut several ornaments and checks for the bills. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 617 And Jenny..Displays a napkin of enormous check. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 3.

2. A fabric woven or printed with such a pattern. Also *attrib.*, as in *check kersey*; *check handkerchief*, *apron*; *check pattern*, *trade*, etc.

1614 W. PEYTON *Voy.* §2 (1625) in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IV. xv, Indicoes of two sorts, Checques the courser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, A couple of old check shirts. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 457 I should be glad of 30 yards of check. 1820 LAMB *Elia*, *Christ's Hosp.*, A large blue check handkerchief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Looms for weaving checks and trouserings.

3. *Agric.* Each of a series of squares made by cross-marking. So **check-row**, one of a series of rows (in planting) so arranged as to form a check-pattern; also *attrib. U.S.*

1787 WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) III. 194 In each of these checks or crosses, one root, when it was large and looked well was put, and two where they were small. 1857 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* III. 62, I lay off my ground with a corn-marker ..into checks of three feet three inches square. 1859 *Rep. Comm. Patents* (U.S.) *1858* I. 474 The seed may..be distributed from either hopper, and sown either in drills or check-rows. 1861 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* IV. 209 In spring it will be harrowed thoroughly, planted by hands in check rows three feet ten inches apart each way. *Ibid.* 312 Most of the corn is now planted with drills, or check row machines.

Hence **check-rowed** *a.*, planted in check-rows; **check-rower**, a corn-planter, or a device attached to one, dropping the seed-corn in check-rows.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 298/1 Particularly for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn. 1882 *Belleville* (Ill.) *Advocate* 9 June 4/4 (Advt.), Haworth Check Rowers, with Wire or Cord. *a* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., Check-rower.

check, *sb.*³ Another spelling of CHEQUE.

check, *sb.*⁴ *Sc.* = CHACK *sb.*³, the Wheat-ear.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 547 The check, the linnet, and the sparrow.

check, *sb.*⁵ Var. of CHICK², screen. (E. Ind.)

check (tʃɛk), *v.*¹ Forms: 4–6 chek(e, 5 chekk-yn, (*Sc.* chak), 5–6 chek, 6–7 checke, 8 cheque, checque, (*Sc.* 9 chack), 6– check. [ME. *chek-en*, aphetic f. *achek-*, **eschek-*, a. OF. *eschequier*, *eschecqu-er* (in ONF. *eskek-ier*) to play chess, give check to; also in pa. pple *eschequié*, Cotgr. *eschequé*, It. *scaccato*, med.L. *scaccātus* chequered, f. the sb. *eschec*, *eskek*, *scacco*, CHECK¹, q.v.]

I. 1. a. *Chess.* To attack the opponent's King by placing a man so that he could, at his next move, take the King if the latter were an ordinary piece; to give check to, place in check. Cf. CHECK *sb.*¹ 1.

1614 SAUL *Chessplay* To Rdr., But as they [pawnes] march who so they finde doe in their colour stande, Such may they kill or checke aslope to the right or left hand. 1656 BEALE *Chess-Play* 3 So also doth he [the pawn] check, (that is give notice to) the adverse King that he can take him. 1825 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 390 We check and take, exult and fret. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42.

b. *fig.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. 306 What? spek I say, thou foulyng, evyl mot thou fare! Loke up, the devyl mote the cheke! 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 149 And so perhaps she might both checke And give the foole a mate. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 9 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els theile not stick to check the king. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 123. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. The Churchmen checked them often, but could never give them the mate.

†**2. a.** To come into collision with, strike, hit. *Obs.*

1576 GOSSON *Spec. Hum.* iii. (Arb.) 76 The prime of youth, whose greene vnmellowde yeares With hoysed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. (1878) 20 And when he rid, his Hatt would check the signes.

†**b.** *intr.* To clash, come into hostile contact or collision. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 8 Neither is it meet to make them [saints] check with our Saviour Christ, much less then to make them checkmate. 1612 BACON *Ess. Love* (Arb.) 446 For if it [Loue] checke once with businesse, it troubleth Mens fortunes. 1632 *Stow's Chron.* 742 There checked with him at the entring thwart the Towne, sixe Gallies: but they in short time retired vnder their fortresses.

II. To stop sharply or suddenly.

3. To arrest, stop, or retard the onward motion or course of (a *person* or *thing*).

[*c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2093 When they metten in that place, They wer a-cheked bothe two.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 287 Barre we þe 3ates. Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 156 The ambitious mind of the man, that even from his youth was ever to checke at the highest. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 126 As one who checks a fiend-drawn charioteer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §7. 51 Asperities..which incessantly check its [an avalanche's] descent. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. 6 Few fortresses checked the march of [the] armies.

4. *spec.* †**a.** ? To challenge (a sentinel). (Cf. *check-watch*, s.v. CHECK-.) *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 817 To chak the wache Wallace and x had beyn Rydand about.

b. Naut. *to check a bowline*: to slacken it and belay it again. *to check a brace*: to ease it off when found to be too stiffly extended. *to check a cable*: to stopper it, when running out. *check her* (a ship): stop her way. (Adm. Smyth.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Check her as she swings.

c. To pull (a rein).

c 1720 GAY *Apparition*, And now he checks the rein, and halts. —— *Birth of Squire*, O check the foamy bit! nor tempt thy fate: Think on the murders of a five barr'd gate.

5. a. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stop short; to stand *at*; to wince, take offence (*at*).

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. French Law.* III. iii, A true friend should not checke at the hazard of a life. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* v. i. 49, I tamely beare Wrongs that a slave-born Muscovite would check at. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* (1718) Introd. 2 Let not the tender eye check, to see the allusion to our blessed Saviour figured in these Types. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 98 That which you check at is the immortality of the soul. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. §13 You may feel him check and tug at it. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 34 No man checks or takes offence at customs or ceremonies, he sees every day. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* vi. 137 In the forenoon the column checked. 1916 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 254 Even in the midst of the swing he checked, glanced once at the spitting fuse, and with a stoop and a heave flung the officer out over the front parapet. 1962 *Times* 12 July 4/1 His chip back just caught the top of the bank and checked.

b. *Hunting.* Of dogs: To stop through loss of scent, or to make sure of its direction.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 255 Ah! yet once more They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 38 At last they struck upon the scent of the blood, and they checked for a moment to make sure.

6. *Hawking.* **a.** *to check at the fist*: to refuse to come to, recoil from, 'shy' *at* the fist.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 732 Till he cheked at the fist. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 240 The hauke may check, that now comes fair to fiist. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 37 She will neuer vnderstand what it is to checke at the fist: but..wil proue a certaine and bold commer.

b. See quot. 1615, 1852; and cf. CHECK *sb.* 6. (Sir Walter Scott's archaic use appears to be erroneous, since one falcon does not 'check' at another, and Marmion would not figure himself as 'base game' crossing the path of nobler quarry.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 71 Like the Haggard, checke at euery Feather That comes before his eye. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Words of Art expl., *Checke*, or to kill Checke, is when Crows, Rooks, Pies, or other birds comming in the view of the Hawke, she forsaketh her naturall flight to flie at them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, E'en such a falcon on his shield..The golden legend bore aright, Who checks at me, to death is dight. 1852 BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* iii. 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other..[*footnote*, To 'check' is to forsake the quarry, and fly at any chance bird that crosses the path].

†**7.** *trans.* To keep back or off *from*. *Obs.*

1597 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 313 A wreath of boughs To check the sun from her brows.

†**8.** To reject, throw back. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 404 A spring boiling out of the ground with such a force, that it scorneth and checketh any thing that is throwne into it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 13 Those Easterly Monsoons always bring strong Currents with them from the Eastward, which check'd him over to the Coast of Magadoxa.

†**9.** To stop (a person) from receiving a part of his wages as a fine or penalty; to fine, mulct. *to be checked*: to have one's wages stopped. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 233 To be checkt of three dayes Wages. 1539 *Ibid.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 34 The Clerkes Comptrolers..shall dayly..default and check the Wages of all such as he shall finde to be absent without lycence. 1618 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (1872) 75 For all these thinges..he shalbe checked the soume of forty shillinges to be staied to his Majestes use out of wages next growinge and due to him. 1705 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 All such Mariners..shall be Chequed out of Wages only from the respective Times they ought to have returned. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 211 If any Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary fail in his attendance, he shall be chequed with the loss of three days' wages. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 61 If they do not attend their musters, they are checked of their pay.

III. To taunt, etc.

†**10.** To reproach, taunt, revile. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Neyther yet vpbrayde ne checke hym. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xv. 32 And they that were crucified with him, checked him also [so 1539 CRANMER, 1557 *Geneva*]. 1530 PALSGR. 482/2. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *John* IX. 28 Then checked they hym, and sayd, Be thou his disciple: we be Moses disciples. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 32 With these speeches they did check me, and I said, etc..wherefore they did greatly reuile me. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 49.

11. To rebuke, reprove, reprimand. Also with *off*. Formerly *arch.* or *dial.* Now *colloq.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) Introd. 56 Still muste thou stande, or els shalt thou be chekt. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 Land-lordes by the wai checked for Rent-raisyng. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xl. (1591) 77 He checked the Generals for their slacknesse. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 346 His majestie yesterday checkt a young lord for swearing within his hearing. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ¶5 The parson made no difficulty to check me when I was pert. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 427 The little flower her vanity shall check. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xii, Young enough to be checked for speech on subjects which they had spoken mistakenly about when he was in his cradle. 1920 F. M. FORD *Let.* 30 May (1965) 100, I offered you the *Heaven* volume for nothing in '17 & was just checked off as if I had been a literary beginner. 1931 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 725 This morning I was hut orderly, and got checked for dull brass door-knobs. 1948 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang 1939-45* 38 *Check*, to reprimand, take to task, during the exercise of one's duty.

†**12.** intr. *to check at*: to aim reproof or censure at; to animadvert severely upon. *Obs.*

1642 *View of Print. Bk.* 4 How he checks at the King for using the word [Grace]. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 373 Tiberius hereupon sent letters to the Senate, severely checking at Caninius.

IV. To restrain, control.

13. (*fig.* from 3.) To stop (action, growth, exhibition of feeling, and the like); to stay the course of; to repress, restrain.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 108 The execution being checkt with a number of accidentarie occurrences, which art cannot comprehend. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 213 If I can checke my erring loue, I will, If not, to compasse her Ile vse my skill. *c* 1600 —— *Sonn.* xv, Men as plants increase, cheared and checkt euen by the selfe-same skie. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 853 Half his strength he put not forth, but check'd His Thunder in mid Volie. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 178 His fury was checked. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. 43 She could perceive that he was rather offended, and therefore checked her laugh. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 313 The scurvy cannot be checked. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 157 The multiplication of animals is checked only by want of food, and by the hostility of races. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Mr. Baldwin checked the enthusiasm of his visitors.

refl. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 109 He .. was about to cover his face with his hands, but checked himself. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* iii, She would have spoken to tell her husband her fears, but checked herself.

14. a. To hold in check or restraint; to curb, control; to act as a check on.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 138 Checke .. the peruersnesse of mens wills. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 164 To check this fort, the Christians built a tower on ships. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 52 Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law? 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiv. 241 These Arts .. have a natural Tendency towards Corruption, unless checked and chastised by wholesome Institutions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xviii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 In England, the strong classes check the weaker. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 172 Cases in which one train of physical consequences is checked by the operation of another.

b. To rein. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. vi. 12 O Phœbus! hadst thou neuer giuen consent, That Phaeton should checke thy fiery Steeds. 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke Gently o'er th' accustom'd oak.

†15. *intr.* To act as a check *upon*. *Obs. rare.*

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* III. i, Lead to the Temple: I'll avoid his Presence; It checks too strong upon me.

16. a. *trans.* To control (a statement, account, etc.) by some method of comparison; to compare one account, observation, entry, etc., with another, or with certified data, with the object of ensuring accuracy and authenticity. Also *to check a person* (in his account, execution of duty, etc.).

1695 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 15 May, Ordered that these words following vizt. 'This note to be currant onely for a Twelvemonth and may bee chequ'd att the Bank, when desired, gratis' Bee added at the Bottome of the New Bank Notes [i.e. cash notes]. *Ibid.* 21 Aug., Ordered that noe Bank Bills brought in bee either allowed or paid or changed till they bee first checqued. 1755 JOHNSON *Check*, to compare a bank note or other bill with the correspondent paper. 1758 *Let. on State of Navy* 24 The Commissioners .. are not possessed of the Books .. of other Vouchers, whereby they can examine and check these Tickets. *Ibid.* 35 Dead and discharged Tickets .. are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 164 The one observation checqued with the other, will .. differ by the quantity of 31'. 1774-82 BARCLAY *Dict. Check* vb. .. in *Commerce*, to compare the flourished or ornamented part of a draught or bank-bill with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 398, I have checked this account .. and find it to be correct. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The .. clerks .. check the weights. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec., We have no means of checking all these statements.

b. *to check off*: to mark as examined and found correct; to 'tick off' as passed or duly entered.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Nearly every other member .. pulled a written paper from his pocket, to check Mr. Pugstyles off, as he read the questions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 46/2 The signer's name is .. checked off on the .. list by a third officer.

c. To accept or hand over (an article) in return for a check (see CHECK *sb.*[1] 14 b); to send to a destination in this way. orig. and chiefly *U.S.*

1846 *Daily Even. Traveller* (Boston) 16 July 3/2 Passengers .. will consult their comfort and convenience by being particular to have their Baggage 'checked'. 1860 *Congress. Globe* 21 Dec. 177/2 It is a great convenience to the traveling public to be able to check baggage through. 1866 *Ibid.* 20 July 3972/3 The Baltimore road .. will not check baggage from here to any point in the West. They .. compel you to recheck your baggage. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 21 July (Farmer), Turning to the man who checks umbrellas and canes. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 10/2 (U.S.), Remove your hats during the performance. You can check them with the maid. 1922 *Publishers' Circular* 21 Jan. 43/2 We began to require all persons .. to check these books at the coat-rooms. 1956 'N. SHUTE' *Beyond Black Stump* 4 They walked out into .. the club and checked their hats.

d. *to check up* (*on*) or *to check on*: to examine carefully or in detail; to maintain a check on; to ascertain the truth about; also *absol.*; *to check out*, to investigate, examine for accuracy, authenticity, or a confirmation of fitness. orig. *U.S.*

1889 *Kansas Times & Star* 15 Mar., He says Willis checked them up closely and discovered nearly 600 saloons here, and only 400 paying a license. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xxiv. 309 In five years the experiment might enable me to check up some of my own conclusions. 1925 H. L. FOSTER *Trop. Tramp Tourists* 51 As the sailing hour approached, the staff and stewards were busy checking up. 1926 G. HUNTING *Vicarion* xvi. 266 He .. offered to set a condenser up for her in her own home where she could check up on any of his activities she desired. 1928 C. M. FUESS *Men of Andover* 13 Every effort has been made to check up on even the least important statements. 1932 E. WILSON *Devil take Hindmost* ix. 92 These people will have to be checked up on. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* II. iii. 212, I have never checked up on this. *Ibid.* iv. 248 One solid pleasure of love is to check up together on what has happened. 1957 D. J. ENRIGHT *Apothecary's Shop* 127 Reading back through the book to check up on the implied parallel. 1959 *Daily Mail* 20 Feb. 10/6 The M.C.C. had a man placed either at mid-on or mid-off .. obviously to check on me. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* ix. 388 Most hydraulic control systems have electrical components .. thus necessitating two systems to install, check-out, and maintain. 1967 *Landfall* XXI. 243 A married man with a rich wife and a packet of kids... I checked him out. 1968 S. CHALLIS *Death on Quiet Beach* v. 72 Kay. We'll check her out. 1968 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/4 To begin with, Apollo 8 .. will be parked in a 119-mile orbit while the crew check out the spacecraft.

e. *to check in* or *out*: to record the incoming or outgoing of (guests, employees, books, etc.). Also *intr.*, to record one's arrival at or departure from a hotel, factory, etc. (freq. *to check into* or *out of*); to arrive or depart. orig. *U.S.*

1918 *Wine, Women & War* (1926) 35 R—— checked in 3.30, more than usually drunk. 1921 S. FORD *Inez & Trilby May* iii. 41 The singer person is checking out from the first floor suite next week. 1931 W. FAULKNER *Sanctuary* xx. 179 'That ain't my affair, where folks go after they check out,' the proprietor said, turning his back. 1935 E. BOWEN *House in Paris* III. iv. 317 'Then we might get something to eat.' 'What, at the hotel?' ' I'll see; we'll check in these first, anyway.' 1936 STEINBECK *In Dubious Battle* i. 6, I checked out of my lodging-house before I came here. 1941 *Amer. Speech* XVI. 310/1 To check out or charge a book, the borrower fills out a call card. 1943 P. CHEYNEY *You can always Duck* ii. 28 He'll probably check in at some hotel. 1951 'N. SHUTE' *Round the Bend* 286, I was just going back to the hotel to check out. 1951 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 8 Feb. 3 Two of them had checked out of the demonstration and packed up. *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 3 He checked into his hotel. 1952 M. MCCARTHY *Groves of Academe* (1953) iv. 66 The student was obliged to check in with the instructor for the requisite hours of studio or laboratory work. 1959 [see BIDET 2].

f. To note with, or indicate by, some mark.

1928 *Publishers' Weekly* (N.Y.) 12 May 1973 For the reasons checked below, we regret that we cannot undertake the publication of your proposed book. 1929 *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 1064 Check the titles you want and we will mail you the books at once. 1969 *N.Y. Rev. Books* 16 Jan. 35/3 (Advt.), Please check appropriate squares and type .. your name and address below.

g. *intr.* To agree upon comparison. *U.S.*

1928 *Publishers' Weekly* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 2491/2 One of the sheets, .. checked closely with fiction which was found in the Gottschalk store. 1935 M. M. ATWATER *Murder in Midsummer* xv. 140 It all checked pretty well. *Ibid.* xvii. 156 If there's finger-prints on it, and yours don't check, that'll let you out.

V. 17. *intr.* To draw a cheque (*upon* a person, *for* an amount). *U.S.*

1809 *Deb. Congress* 20 Feb. 416 The money .. is deposited in the Treasury as in a bank .. to be checked for, whenever that commerce .. shall be again reopened. 1843 POE *Murders Rue M.* Wks. 1864 I. 190 Had checked for nothing until the third day before her death, when she took out in person the sum of 4000 francs. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xvi. 323 To check upon him for $500.

18. *trans.* (*a*) *Carpentry.* To notch or halve (timbers) in making a cross joint. *Sc.* (*b*) *Masonry.* To notch (one stone) *into* (another); also *to check down.* (*c*) To join (two pieces) in this manner (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909).

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* §1066 All plates to be in long lengths, and chacked. *Ibid.* 1072 The rafters to be .. chacked and spiked together. *Ibid.* 1778 The stair to the cellars .. to be droved; the steps to be checked down on (notched into) each other. 1885 *Spons' Mech. Own Bk.* 678 The other 2 stones .. are to be half-checked into it, also half-checked into each other where they meet in the middle.

check (tʃɛk), *v.*[2] Also 8-9 checque, 9 cheque. [Goes with CHECK *sb.*[2], either as short for *checker*, *chequer*; or aphetic f. **escheck*, a. OF. *eschequier*, in Godefroy only in pa. pple. *eschequié*, *eschiqué* in same sense; in Eng. also the pa. pple. CHECKED, CHEQUED, is the part most in use.]

1. a. *trans.* To mark with a chess-board pattern, mark out or cut in squares (*obs.*); to mark with a pattern of crossing lines.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekkyn [1499 checken], *scaccifico*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 141 Whan ye þat venesoun so haue chekkid hit, with þe fore parte of youre knyfe þat ye hit owt kytt. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* ibid. 273 Custarde, cheke them inche square that your souerayne may ete therof. 1800 CANNING *Anti-Jacobin, Rovers*, Sweet kerchief, check'd with heavenly blue.

b. To mark (ground) for planting in checks. *U.S.*

1768 WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 265 At the first and last of which [plantations I] just began to check Corn G[roun]d. 1871 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 239 After the field has been thoroughly prepared .. proceed to check it off from east to west with a three-rowed marker. 1945 B. A. BOTKIN *Lay my Burden Down* 168 And checking corn is running a straight row clean 'cross the field both ways.

c. *trans.* and *intr.* To split or crack along crossing lines.

1641 H. BEST *Rural Econ.* (1857) 15 The sun shoulde not checke and rive them [*sc.* wooden stakes]. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Check*, .. to crack in small checks, as varnish, paint, and the like. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 398 The streaks of the clinker-built canoe rarely check, the wood being generally well seasoned. 1902 *Contrib. Econ. Geol., U.S. Geol. Survey* 277 The coal is not crushed, but can be obtained in large pieces which 'check' but do not break up readily on exposure to the air. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 154/2 *Checking*, a defect in a painted surface, characterised by the appearance of fissures in all directions.

2. *transf.* To variegate with rays or bands of different colours; to chequer. *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 44 He .. checkt the night with the golden rayes that gleamed from his lookes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 184 A glimpse of moonlight checq'd the plain.

†3. *fig.* To chequer, diversify, cloud. *Obs.*

[1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiv. (1840) 24 Their first setting forth .. was checked with bad success.] 1790 *Town Talk* 5 The boy's countenance, that was chequed and overcast with blindness.

check *v.*[3] var. of CHICK.

check-, in *comb.* [from the stem of CHECK *v*[1].] Used *attrib.* 'that serves to "check" or control', as *check-block*, *-ligament*, †*-thong*, *-ticket*, *-valve*, *-weight*, *-wheel*, etc.; **check-back** = CHECK *sb.*[1] 11; **check-band**, a drag-device attached to a spinning mule to check the varying velocity of the spindle carriage; **check-bar** (see quot.); **check-book**, a book in which items of control are entered (but see also CHEQUE); **check-brace**, (see quot.); **check-bridge**, the fire-bridge of a boiler furnace; **check-chain**, a chain used to check the movement of a mechanism, a vehicle, etc. (see quots.); **check-clerk**, a clerk who checks accounts, lists, or any proceedings; **check-collar**, a collar used in horse-breaking; **check-cord**, (*a*) a cord used to check action or movement, *lit.* and *fig.*; spec. a long cord attached to the collar of a hunting dog to bring it to a sudden stop; (*b*) = CHECK-STRING; **check-dam** (see quot. 1953); **check-key**, a latch-key; **check-lock**, (*a*) a small lock for closing the key-hole of a large lock, or otherwise securing a lock, bar, bolt, etc.; (*b*) (see quot.); so *check-locking*; **check-man**, a man who checks fares, tickets, etc.; **check meter**, (*a*) an instrument used to test the accuracy of electricity meters; (*b*) a meter used to measure the amount of gas or electricity used in a separate part of a house, etc.; **check-nut**, a nut screwed over another one to keep it from loosening; **check-off (system)** (see quot. 1923); **check-out**, (*a*) *U.S.* (see quot. 1956); (*b*) the act or process of checking out (see CHECK *v.*[1] 16 e); also *attrib.*; (*c*) a desk at which payment is made in a self-service shop; also *attrib.*; **check-pen** *N.Z.*, a special pen in a sheep-yard (see quot. 1950); **check-piece**, a portion of the head-part of a rein; **check-point** (orig. *U.S.*), (*a*) *Aeronaut.* (see quot. 1940); (*b*) a place (entrance, turnstile, barrier, etc.) where the movement of traffic, pedestrians, etc., is checked; a control-point; **check-post** = *check-point* (*b*); **check-rail** = GUARD-RAIL 2; **check-rein**, (*a*) a rein connecting the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other horse, a coupling-rein; (*b*) a strap which prevents a horse from lowering his head; **check-ring**, a ring to fasten the check-braces to the carriage body; **check-room** *U.S.*, a cloak-room or baggage-room in a hotel, railway station, etc.; **check rope**, a rope used to check the recoil of a gun; **check-set** *U.S.*, a device for setting out the checks for planting; **check-stand** *U.S.*, a stand in which 'checked' articles are placed; **check-strap**, (*a*) the strap of a helmet, etc., running under the chin, by which it is held in position; (*b*) *U.S.*, a strap controlling the bit in a horse's mouth; (*c*) a strap designed to prevent a door from opening too wide; **check-till**, a till with a contrivance to check the receipts; **check-valve**, a valve to prevent backward flow (*spec.* of water in a supply pipe); † **check-watch**, an officer who goes his rounds to challenge the sentinels so as to ensure their vigilance (cf. CHECK *v.* 4 a); **check-weigher**, **-weighman**, at collieries, a man who in the interest of the workmen checks the weight of the coal sent up; hence **check-weighing**.

1926 *Electr. World* 7 Aug. 280 The meter installers soon become very careful about reading meters, and thereby become a *check-back on any one who reads the meter later. 1931 G. O. RUSSELL *Speech & Voice* 6 This has made possible a check-back on acoustic control. 1954 KOESTLER *Invis. Writing* xxviii. 306 Checkbacks had shown that the information was correct. 1892 NASMITH *Students' Cotton Spinning* 276 Two principal faults arising from an imperfect

adjustment of the *check band. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Check-bar*, a bar which limits the backward play of the jacks [in a piano-movement]. **1888** *Daily News* 26 July 5/5, 100 heavy *check-blocks were knocked away and the 20,000 tons of logs slid gracefully into the water. **1872** (*title*) The *Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (Camden Soc.). **1794** FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 211 The *check-braces are.. single straps of leather, placed at the 4 angles of the body of Chaises or phaetons, to check the motion endways. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 8 The latter has generally a *check-chain, by which the wheel is pulled up, in order to be out of the way. *a* **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Check Chain*, a chain connecting the car body with its truck. **1896** *Strand Mag.* XII. 325/1 The sliding ways, cradle, and ship ..glide down the appointed pathway..until retarded..and finally brought to rest by check-chains..connecting ship and shore. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. 68 It is a tiresome task, and requires some degree of cruelty by means of the *check-collar and whip. **1908** *Daily Report* 7 Feb. 1/4 When the competitors..combine to fleece their customers, the *check-cord on their power to run up prices is sometimes more difficult to apply. **1936** *Experiment Station Rec.* Jan. 112 Brush *check dams seem most effective in regions where sandy soils predominate. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TV A* vi. 30 The building of check-dams..for anti-erosion purposes. **1953** *Brit. Commonw. Forest Terminol.* I. 25 *Check dam*, a dam built in a watercourse to prevent or reduce erosion. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 173 These..helping to stop excessive rotation of the skull are called *check ligaments. **1850** CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 18 A *check-lock, with a small key, which throws a hard steel plate over the large key-hole. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 10/3 The 'check-locking' arrangement..ensures that until the movement of a point or signal has been fully completed the lever in the signal-box..is checked... As soon as the signal or point movement..is properly completed, the 'check-lock' is electrically removed. **1737-8** *Manch. School Reg.* (1866) I. 9 Edward Coppock of Manchester, *checkman. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 356 The old checkman came with his lantern to tick off the fares. **1909** *Check meter [see CALIBRATE *v.*]. **1964** *Economist* 28 Mar. 1280/1 'Check meters' are used by landlords who have one mains gas or electricity connection, and only one meter. **1911** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 27 Apr. 1/4 The management..has refused the local union a continuance of the '*check-off', which has been in force heretofore. **1922** *Tom Mooney's Monthly* (S.F.) Nov. 4/4 The miners were on strike against a cut in wages [and] abolition of the 'check-off' system. **1923** J. D. HACKETT *Labor Terms* in *Management Engineering* May, *Check-Off System*, a system whereby initiation fees, fines, and dues of union employees are deducted from their wages by the employer and periodically remitted to the district union organization. **1965** *Times* 21 May 15/2 The deduction of union dues from pay by employers—the 'check-off' as the Americans term it. **1944** *Plane Talk* Sept. 24 Advancement to radio operator 'A' may be earned by..training that must include *checkout on several types of multi-engine airplanes. **1956** W. A. HEFLIN *U.S.A.F. Dict.* 111/2 *Checkout*, instruction or training given a pilot to familiarize him with a given aircraft. **1958** *Punch* 6 Aug. 172/2 Hotel check-out times in America are quite late in the day. **1962** E. GODFREY *Retail Selling & Organ.* xxi. 204 Few people nowadays are unfamiliar with the principle of collecting a basket, selecting the goods required from shelves and taking them to the check-out point. **1964** *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 98/2 The latter [store] has no less than 60 check-outs. **1922** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* 20 Sept. 152 A further lot of sheep [can be] placed in the *check-pen. **1950** *Ibid.* July 7/3 In larger sets of yards one or more of these drafting pens communicate, via a gate, with the check pen(s)... Their purpose is to hold the sheep while they are being checked over for mistakes in drafting and for treatment. **1833** *Reg. Instr. Covalry* I. 71 The..strap from *check-piece to check-piece, under the jaw-bone, is to keep the cavesson back from his eyes. **1940** H. E. BAUGHMAN *Aviation Dict.* 48/1 **Check point.* (1) A check point is a geographical location on the surface of the land or water, above which the position of an aircraft in flight can be accurately determined by means of visual reference... (2) Radio Range Station when instrument flight is necessary. **1940** CRUMP & MAUL *Our Airliners* 101 Allentown, the next check point, is twenty-four minutes away. **1950** C. MACINNES *To Victors the Spoils* I. 48 We were stopped by a Redcap at a check-point. **1959** *Oxf. Mag.* 26 Feb. 274/2 It is observed that *x* vehicles pass the various check-points on their way into the city. **1959** *Times* 15 Apr. 13/2 The Russian stopping of four American lorries at the road check-point at Helmstedt. **1965** *Listener* 9 Dec. 941/1, I showed our passports at Checkpoint Charlie. **1949** F. MACLEAN *Eastern Approaches* II. iii. 203 Anxiously we asked what we might expect in the way of *check posts or road blocks. **1876** J. W. BARRY *Railway Appliances* ii. 58 The extra rail, which is called a *check rail, relieves the sideways pressure of the wheels. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 5/1 The check-rail..—a rail laid..to minimise the danger of the curve. **1962** D. A. BOREHAM *Narrow Gauge Railway Modelling* ii. 20 For this reason the very greatest care should be taken with check-rails. *a* **1809** T. HOLCROFT *Mem.* (1816) I. xiv. 123 He had shewn himself restive, and..was ridden in a *check-rein. **1873** HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 14 The check-rein of his leading horse. **1900** G. ADE *More Fables* 154 He had gone past, on his way to the checkroom. **1801** FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Check-ring.* **1969** *New Yorker* 11 Oct. 43/2 In the new *checkrooms, there's going to be a marvellous new form of coat-checking. **1918** FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms*, **Check ropes*, strong ropes employed to diminish recoil by increasing the frictional resistances. **1861** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* IV. 248 He must have a boy to tend the *check-set of the corn-planter. **1886** E. W. HOWE *Moonlight Boy* 102 My friend left his own baggage at a *check stand. **1904** F. LYNDE *Grafters* ii. 31 The train was in, and the porter had fetched Loring's handbag from the check-stand. **1961** *Progressive Grocer* Dec. 54 View over checkstands shows..small..area with plywood walls.. showing non-foods on special. **1857** J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* (Hoppe) Look at the helmet, with the clean even gap in it, cloven down to the *check-strap. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 508/1 'I'll put a check-strap on him, if he won't do it!' a little chap exclaimed..using a phrase drawn from the training of horses. **1962** *Which?* Suppl. July 107/2 The door check straps were disintegrating. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 7 Curbd with a *checkthong, as bigge as a towpenny halter. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 693 The *check ticket was a card. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Check-valve. **1930** *Engineering* 14 Nov. 627/2 Connected in the feed range immediately before the boiler check valves. **1963** *Gloss. Mining Terms (B.S.I.)* IV. 9 *Reflux valve* (check valve, deprecated; retaining valve, deprecated), an automatic non-return valve which opens freely to permit fluid to pass in one direction but closes under its own weight when motion ceases or when the fluid commences to flow in a reverse direction. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 613 Apon the wall, The *chak-wachis assemblit all. **1828-41** TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 112 The check-watches..were making their round and challenging the sentinels. **1885** *Weekly Notes* 64/2 A *check-weigher in a mine. **1887** *Times* 23 June 9 The rights and duties of the curious, almost unique functionary—the check-weigher, appointed by the men to supervise the employer. **1888** *Daily News* 16 July 2/4 Matters relating to *check-weighmen and the question of rents and wayleaves for getting and carrying coal. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iv. 79 Common sense thus acts as a *check-weight on sophistry. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 151 The reel overran itself, having no *check-wheel.

'checkable, *a.* That can be checked.
1877 W. BOYD *Descrip. Model Newspaper*, In each of its 2239 checkable places.

†**checkarsey.** *Obs. rare.* A fabric; possibly *check kersey*, as understood by Ruffhead.
1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 6 §15 All clothes named Checkarsey and Streites [ed. *Ruffhead*, 1763, Check-Kersee and Straits].

checked (tʃɛkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1]]
1. a. Stopped in progress; repressed; restrained.
1793 T. BEDDOES *Calcul.* 194 Which medical men attribute to checked perspiration. **1821** BYRON *Juan* v. cxxxiv, So supernatural was her passion's rise; For ne'er till now she knew a check'd desire; Even ye who know what a check'd woman is..would much fall short of this.
b. Applied to a syllable that ends in a consonant, or to the vowel in such a syllable; cf. CLOSED *ppl. a.* 1.
1943 K. L. PIKE *Phonetics* 119 A syllable is *checked* (or *closed*) whenever it ends in a contoid. **1952** A. COHEN *Phonemes* iv. 75 The so-called 'Short' or 'Checked' Vowels. **1962** *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 164 In Table 1, the checked vowels..are paired with the free vowels which are phonetically most similar to them.
†**2.** ***checked paper***: see CHEQUE 2.
1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 If I have an account with the Bank of England..if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence to buy me a little bread and cheese.
†**3.** ***half checked.*** (? *half-cheeked.*)
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 57 With a halfe-chekt Bitte, & a headstall of sheepes leather.

checked, *ppl. a.*[2] Also chequed. [f. CHECK *v.*[2] + -ED.] Marked with lines crossing at right angles; variegated with different colours in squares or other geometrical figures; chequered.
c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 147 Custard, chekkid buche, square with þe knyfe. **1536** *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII*, in *Archæol.* IX. 248 Grene clothe of golde checked. **1625** B. JONSON *Paris Annivers.*, The checqued, and purple ringed daffodillies. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 171 Manufacturers of chequed goods in Glasgow. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* viii, Her checked apron. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 6 White duck trousers and red or checked shirts. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 4/1 The Englishman's chequed travelling cap.

checker ('tʃɛkə(r)), *sb.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who checks.
1. A reprover, rebuker, fault-finder; a controller.
1535 COVERDALE *Bible* To Rdr. ¶5 Not as a checker, not as a reprouer or despyser of other mens translacyons. **1611** COTGR., *Repreuart*, a reprehender, rebuker, reprouer, carper, checker, find fault, controller.
2. One employed to check or control the calculations, accounts, time, or work of others; esp. of collectors of money for others.
1867 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., A 'checker' employed by the proprietors, and not..a passenger. **1869** *Daily News* 30 Oct., Another porter..who told his checker what he had seen. **1883** *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 7/1 A checker in the grocery department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.
3. A person who or a thing which checks, impedes, or retards.
1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 548 Checkers or curers of the disease.

checker ('tʃɛkə(r)), *sb.*[2] Also 8 checkard, -erd.
1. A frequent variant spelling of CHEQUER, q.v., in all senses; esp. in *U.S.*
2. a. *spec.* in *pl.* The game of Draughts. (*U.S.*)
1712 SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* (1886) I. 417 You us'd to Huff him, and humble him at a game of Checkers. **1794** A. ELLICOTT in C. V. Mathews *Life & Lett.* (1908) 119 We amuse ourselves with playing checkerds. **1825** *Bro. Jonathan* I. 385 They think I go there to play checkers with him. **1888** *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/1 In the Social Hall are checkers, chess, dominoes.
b. One of the 'men' used in Draughts.
1864 in WEBSTER. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 88 Out of blocks, thread-spools, cards, and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio.
c. *Comb.* as **checker-board**, a chess- or draught-board; **checker-man** = 2 b.
1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 245 They played much at a kind of checker board with glass beads flat on one side. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/2 He had built up a little tower of checkermen. *Ibid.* 280/2 [It] made a mouse-trap from a checker-board.
3. *pl.* (*dial.*) Pebbles; = CHECK-STONES.
1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Checkers*, small stones, pebbles. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Chequers*, pebbles..They were used in the ancient game of merrils or nine men's morris, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to check the advance of those of the opposite side.
Hence **'checkery** *a. dial.*, pebble-like: '*checkery-bits*, small lumps of coal' (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.*).

checker, *v.*: see the other spelling CHEQUER.

'checker-berry. [app. another spelling of CHEQUER *sb.*[3], transferred to another plant, as frequent with names of animals and plants.] The fruit of *Gaultheria procumbens*, a small trailing plant of North America, with oval evergreen leaves and drooping white flowers; hence the plant itself; the Winter-green.
1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* ix, A bunch of checker-berries. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvii. 166 Chewing some checkerberry-leaves. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 10 The flora is rich in checkerberries.
¶The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens* (Webster).
(Partridge-berry is also a name of *Gaultheria*: hence the confusion.)

checkered, *ppl. a.*: see the spelling CHEQUERED.

'checkerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHECKER *sb.*[2] + -IST.] A player of checkers or draughts.
1883 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 5 May 7/3 A performance that may never again be equalled by any checkerist.

†**'checker-roll**, **'chequer-roll.** *Obs.* [f. *checker*, CHEQUER *sb.*[1] + ROLL *sb.*] A roll of persons chargeable to the royal exchequer; CHECK-ROLL. *transf.* a roll or list of persons.
1461-82 *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* (Chaucer Soc. 1876) Yeomen of Chambre iv, Taking for there wages, as yomen of Crowne doe in the Checkerrole. **1486** *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 13 Any seruaunt admytted to be his seruaunte sworne, and his name put into the cheker-roll of his householde. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 His maiesties seruauntes in his Chequer-roll. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 2 To crosse out yᵉ misbegotten children of Abraham out of the checker roll of the godly. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 302 The king of ordinarie calleth euery second, third or fourth yere for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his *mercedes* of his owne meere motion.

†**'checkery**, *a. Obs.*[−0] [Aphetic f. OF. *eschekeré*: see CHEQUER *v.* App. associated with Eng. formations in -Y.] Chequered, checky.
c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekrye as cloþys and oþyr thynge [**1499** chekered], *scaccariatus*.

†**'checkery**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **chekery**, **checory**, 5 and 9 **checkery**. [same word as prec.; F. *eschekeré* was also so used: but in sense 2 app. associated with words in -ERY, like *napery*, *finery*.]
†**1.** Checked cloth; a checked fabric. *Obs.*
1420 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 420 A greene hake lyned with checory. **1459** *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 82 Togam meam de chekery. **1472** *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 77 Clad in a garment of green checkery.
2. Chequer-work, checked pattern. *rare.*
1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii, The beautiful checkery of the clan tartans.

†**'checkful**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Reproachful.
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 22 Suche a checkefull rebuke as was fit for suche a byschop.

checking ('tʃɛkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ING.] The action of the vb. CHECK[1]; particularly
†**1.** Taunting speech, invective, reproof. *Obs.*
1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 3, I haue sufficiently herde the checkynge & reprofe. **1659** HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 608 To satisfy the desires of the Commons..and repress their checkings.
2. A controlling and verifying of accounts, etc.
1879 *Theatre* Nov. 199 What a checking and adjusting there would be.
3. *attrib.*, as ***checking-book***; **checking account** *U.S.*, a current banking account; **checking-room**, a room in which goods, etc. are checked; spec. *U.S.* = *check-room* (see CHECK-).
1923 L. LEM. MINTY *Amer. Banking Methods* v. 152 Unlike the English bank, the American bank frequently allows interest on checking (what we call current) accounts. **1926** *Springfield Weekly Republ.* 19 Aug. 10 She preferred the more generous way, and they had a joint checking account. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 3/1 Others..are content with inscribing their names on their checking-book... The scene..in the checking-room is by no means a quiet one, for nearly every jobber's clerk..is shouting his firm at the top of his voice. **1910** *N.Y. Even. Post* 13 Dec. 7 Mr. Spottford arrived at the station carrying a small grip, and asked Charles where the checking-room was.

'checking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHECK *v.*[2]] Chequering.
c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekkynge, *scaccatus*.

'checking, *ppl. a.* [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ING.] That checks; reproving, censorious (*obs.*); refusing the fist (as a hawk); restraining, controlling.
1548 HALL *Chron. 3 Rich. III* (1550) CC iij, Minatorie termes and checking woordes. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 b, A

sower checkyng sermon. **1570** TURBERV. *To friend that refused him*, Such checking bussards yll deserves or bell or hood so fine. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XXII. viii. (1620) 828, I thought it good to giue her a checking admonition. **1860** MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 13/2 Checking functionaries are as corrupt or as negligent as those whom they ought to check. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 You must then put your King out of check..by taking the checking piece, etc.

'checkingly, *adv. rare.* In a checking manner.
*a***1626** W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 51 David.. checkingly adviseth his soul to return thereto.

†**checklaton.** *Obs.* A variant of CICLATOUN, a stuff of silk or cloth of gold.
1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. vii. 43 In a Iacket, qvilted richly rare Vpon checklaton he was straungely dight.

†**'checkle**, *v. Obs.* [App. the southern equivalent of the northern KECKLE in its sense of 'laugh giddily', as distinguished from that of 'cackle'; cf. also CHUCKLE.]
intr. To laugh violently or giddily; hence **'checkling**, *ppl. a.*
1627 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* Wks. (1677) 348 The Ape.. checkles when he meets the Dainties of a Spider. *a***1659** CLEVELAND *May Day* iii, See where the glittring Nymphs whirl it away In Checkling Caravans as blyth as May. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 126 Things of that Nature as to make ones fancie Checkle while his Heart doth ake.

'checkless, *a. rare.* [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without check, unchecked.
1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. v. (R.) The hollow murmer of the checkless winds. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 28 Time's sand ..through its glassy strait Flowed checkless.

'check-list. orig. *U.S.* [CHECK-.] A list of names, titles, etc., so arranged as to form a ready means of reference, comparison, or verification; *spec.* a list of qualified voters for use at an election.
1853 (*title*) Check list of periodical publications received in the reading-room of the Smithsonian Institution. **1873** J. ROBINSON (*title*) Check List of the Ferns of North America north of Mexico. **1885** *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 1/8 Croydon's check-list has 205 names. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xii. 443 The composition of a primary is determined by the roll or 'check-list', as it is called, of ward voters entitled to appear in it. **1894** T. R. SIM (*title*) Sketch and check-list of the flora of Kaffraria. **1937** *British Birds* XXXI. 7 The numbers and former names refer to the systematic list printed in the last part of the *Practical Handbook* and reprinted in the *Check-List*. **1958** *Listener* 2 Oct. 514/2 This book, which is at once history, criticism, and check-list.

checkmate ('tʃɛk'meɪt), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 chekmat, 4–5 chek mate, 5–6 chekmate, 6 checkemate, checke and mate, chekemate, 6–7 check mate, 7 cheke mate, 6–9 check-mate, 5– checkmate. [ME. *chek mat*(*e chekmat*(*e*, aphetic f. OF. *eschec mat*, *eschec et mat*, Pr. *escat mat*, It. *scaccomatto*, Sp. *jaque y mate*, OSp..*xaquimate*, OSp. and Pg. *xaque mate*, ad. Arabic *shāh-māt*(*a* the king is dead: see CHECK *sb.*[1]]
A. *int.* Exclamation at chess by a player on putting his adversary's King into inextricable check, a move by which the game is won; orig. meaning '(your) King is dead'. (Now commonly MATE.)
1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 27 A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, Whan that a pown seyith to the kyng, chekmate! **1789** TWISS *Chess* I. 127 The Colonel always took care to be on his feet, to fly to the farthest corner of the room, when he said, 'Checkmate, my Lord!'
b. transf. *to say checkmate* (to any one): to say 'you are beaten', 'your game is up'; to beat in a contest; to defeat, undo.
*a***1346** *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 29 In proprio climat tibi dicet aper cito chekmat. *c***1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 752 Shal nonne husbond sey to me 'chek mate'. *c***1430** LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 26 Princes, for they be not stable, Fortune full oft.. saith to them 'Checkmate'. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 55 Whan dethe with his darte sayth to us chekemate. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 A milksop, taunted and retaunted with check and checkmate.
B. *sb.* **1.** This exclamation taken as a name for itself, and for the move which puts the King into inextricable check. *to give checkmate*: to make or effect this conclusive move. (Also MATE.)
[**1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 23 After chec for the roke ware fore the mate.] *c***1440** *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) When he takith [no] kepe of God, and hathe no meyne, than is hit to þe man chekmate. **1562** ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* C vj, If his Bishoppe take thyne, thou shalt geue checke and mate, setting thy Queene in the fourth house of his Kings Bishoppe. **1564** BULLEYN *Dial. pleasaunte & pietifull* (1888) 98 I did se..a Parate giue one of their gentlewomen a checkmate at Chesse. **1656** BEALE *Chesse-Play* 11 The maine designe of the game..is as suddenly as can be to give check mate. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* (Warne) 42 When a checkmate is obtained, the game is at an end. *Ibid.* 45 The player who effects checkmate wins the game. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. v. 362 Bright ideas about checkmates occur only to persons who have studied chess.
b. *fig.* and *transf.*
1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 33 He gaue hym..a dosen chekmates [Lat. *sanna*, a jeer] or they had done. *a***1529** SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 384 Our mayster shall you brynge..to lowe estate, And mate you with chekmate. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 540 If he then were overcome, the game had for the Englishemen bene clerely gotten, and to the Frenchmen, a perpetuall checkmate. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 53 Loue they him called, that gaue me checkmate. **1652** L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 20 To give a check-mate to Religion. *a***1845** HOOD *Compass* xv. His fate, Check-mate.
c. *Phrase. to play checkmate with.*
*c***1500** in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 260 A noble clarke of late.. Hath played with them chekmate, Theyr courage to abate. **1522** SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 585 And he wyll play checke mate With riall maieste, Counte him selfe as good as he. **1572** GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 90 When deadly hate Did play checke mate With me poore pawne.
†**2.** Apparently, from erroneous analysis of the preceding phrase, *checkmate* occurs as
†**a.** Chess. *Obs. rare.*
*a***1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 223 The name of the game, checkmate, is derived..from the Hebrew.
†**b.** Of persons: An equal in a contest, a rival, match; an equal in power or rank; as if 'a mate that checks'; also variously corrupted as *Jack mate*, *chek-meat*, etc. *Obs.*
1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 73 She her selfe helde her estate In a gloryous chaumbre without chekmate. **1530** *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 22 They resorte to lordes and great estates with whom they are dayly checke mates. **1566** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 12 Thou should not mack thy self chek-meat to the King. **1577** H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 Then will all your Elders thinke you be with him Iack mate. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 18/2 All that proudly would play the checkemates against him. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. iii. 854 Untill at length they be checkmates [*exæquari*] with their husbands. **1647–51** N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lv. 156 The Clergy..in every Nation grew checkmate [with the Sovereign]: and..had..a principal part of the strength.

†**check'mate**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec., or ? short for *checkmated*.] In the position of a chess-player to whom *checkmate* has been given, and who is therefore defeated; beaten, undone.
*? c***1370** *Robt. Cicyle* 54 With a draght he was checkmate. *c***1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2926 He cryed 'alas'! and felle alle chekmate. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 334 He is conuict and maid chakmeit. *a***1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P., Agst. Dispair in Love* 12 Nou thou are chekmait.

checkmate ('tʃɛk'meɪt), *v.* [f. the *sb.*]
1. *Chess.* (*trans.*) To give checkmate to: see the sb. sense 1. (Now, commonly, to MATE.)
1789 TWISS *Chess* II. 165 A pawn which was hidden behind a castle checkmated me without mercy. **1847** STAUNTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 39 He must checkmate his adversary in fifty moves on each side at most. **1856** WHATELY *Bacon's Ess.* xxii. Annot. (ed. 2) 215 He is like a chess-player who takes several pawns, but is checkmated.
2. *transf.* To arrest or defeat utterly, discomfit. In mod. use, often: to defeat or frustrate the 'game' or scheme of (any one) by a counter-movement.
*a***1400** *Octouian* 1746 There was many an hethen hounde, that they chekmatyde [*So MS. clearly*]. *a***1529** SKELTON *Deedmans Hed* 30 Oure days be datyd To be chekmatyd With drawttys of deth. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 13 He is despitefully pulled out of his throne, and after a sort checkmated. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxiv. (1632) 414 As an impetuous or raging torrent..shockes and checkmates what ere it meeteth withall. [**1649** *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 58 At this distance he [Jas. I] contrived how to extinguish or check that mate [the Kirk] there.] **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 665 Some..had their own reasons for checkmating the Spaniards in relation to Ralegh, if they could. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 10 To checkmate their dangerous rival instantly. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 It will need a stringent clause to checkmate the ingenuity of the local taxmasters.

†**check-roll.** *Obs.* [App. a later variant of CHECKER-ROLL; perhaps partly phonetic, through running together of the two *r*'s in *checker-roll*, but probably established by being associated in thought with CHECK *v. Checker-roll* is the form first occurring in official documents; later quotations of these often change it to *check-roll*.]
1. = CHECKER-ROLL: a roll or list containing the names, etc., of persons in the service of the sovereign and chargeable to the royal exchequer; used to 'check' their payment, performance of duty, etc.
1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 157 It is seid that he [K. Hen. VI] hath do wretyn to alle his men that be in the chekroll to awayte on hym atte parlement in theer best aray. **1539** *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 34 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall make for every Quarter in the Yeare, a roule of Parchment that shall be called the Check-Roll. **1642** W. BIRD *Mag. Honor.* 156 The Check-Roll of the King's honourable houshold [*a quot. of Statute* 1486, *which has* Cheker-roll]. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 273.
2. A list of the servants of any large household.
1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1257/2 His [Earl of Derby's] famous housekeeping, and eleuen score in checkroll. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* V. ii. 165 So shall you..adde to the check-role of your seruants another faithfull Obseruer. **1636** J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 This carefull thriving age, In which a Coach, a Foote-boy and a Page, Makes up a great mans Check-rowle.
3. *fig.* A muster-roll, call-roll; a list whereby persons or things may be checked off as present.
1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 32 In the checkroule of his Ianissaries. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xviii. 520 To rase out of the publicke checkroll [*tabulis*] of the younger cittizens, the names, etc. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 462 Arte is but the Checke roule, and Register of the Productions uttered..by them [Wits]. **1626** T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 382 The Hymne of the 3 Children in the furnace, who called al creatures, as by a check-rowle, to the prayses of God. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 44 Germanus.. mustered the forces, and by the Check Roll of the soldiers names, he found a third part of them to be in Carthage.

check-row: see CHECK *sb.*[2]

†**'check-stone**[1]. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 chacke-. [Of uncertain origin: the dial. synonym *checkers* appears to show connexion with CHECK *sb.*[1]; this is strengthened by the occasional use of *chess*, *chesses*, for *tesseræ*, also for ἀστράγαλοι or ankle-bones, used as dice, and also in the game of 'dibs' or 'knuckle-bones': perhaps the stones were substituted for the bones, and named from them. In Scotl. called *chucks* or *chuckie-stones*.]
A small smooth round pebble; a children's game played with these. Also *fig.*
1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 287 Yoong children, which set al their felicitie in Checkstones and pins. **1599** NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 44 Shee [Hero] dreamed that Leander and shee were playing at checkestone with pearles in the bottome of the sea. **1611** COTGR., *Cailleteau*, a chackestone, or little flint stone. **1624** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 389 Romists ..in their Checkstone trickes of beades. **1646** G. DANIEL *Wks.* (1878) I. 11 Some At Check-stones play'd, or Cherry-pit. **1666–7** DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xviii, But for triumphant Check-stones if, and shell For Dutchess Closet, 't hath succeeded well. **1883** EASTHER *Gloss. of Almondb. & Huddersf. Checkstone*..a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. [See full account.]

'check-stone[2]. [Cf. CHECK *sb.*[4], CHACK *sb.* 3, STONE-CHACKER.] A local name of the Stone-chat.
1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 82.

'check-string. A string by which the occupant of a carriage may signal to the driver to stop.
1774 COLMAN *Man of Business* III. (D.) The young man was in the high road to destruction..it was time to pull the check-string. **1796** FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Check String*, a worsted line, by which the coachman has notice to stop. **1845** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 358 In passing along Brompton Road, he suddenly pulled the check-string.

'check-taker. [Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1]] An official who takes or collects the checks of admission at a theatre, or other public place, in a railway-train (in *U.S.*), etc. So **'check-taking** *ppl. a.*
1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre*, Hark! the check-taker moody silence breaks, And bawling 'Pit full', gives the check he takes. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Dover*, The Cheque-takers never would let her go through. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 43/2 The conductor or check-taker, or guard, or whatever he may be, wears no uniform. **1887** *Times* 1 Nov. 3/6 A check-taker at the Sanger's Theatre. *a***1845** HOOD *Vauxhall* ii, The check-taking mortal I pass.

check-up ('tʃɛkʌp). orig. *U.S.* [f. CHECK *v.*[1] 16 d.] A careful or detailed examination, scrutiny, or comparison with a list; *spec.* a medical examination.
1921 A. WALL *Analytical Credits* 23 In any order of considerable size..the credit man should..request the local manager..to secure a check-up by night message. **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 18 Sept. 7 A check-up of the miners shows that the number entombed..was 47. **1927** *Hutchinson's Myst. Story Mag.* X. 106 In the usual check-up of the rooms at one-thiry, the clerk became suspicious. **1958** L. A. G. STRONG *Light above Lake* 181 Just for a check-up. Ought to have had it before the wedding. **1960** *Woman's Own* 13 Feb. 18/4 Father went and had a check-up, and..there was a suspicion of ulcer, the doctor said.

checkwede, obs. form of CHICKWEED.

'checkwise, *adv.* [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] or [2] + -WISE.] = CHEQUERWISE.
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 In setting of our fruite trees and Vines, either Checkwise, or Netwise.

'checky, chequee, *a.* Also 6 checkey, 7 -ie, **chequy**, 9 -ey, -ee, checquey. [orig. aphetic f. OF. *eschequié*, *eschequé* in same sense (see CHECK *v.*[2]), but assimilated to Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Checked, chequered: a. *Her.*
1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B v a, Called checky..whan the felde is chekerd with diuerse colouris. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 782 The Crosse is chequy. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Checky*, the Herald's Term for a Bordure or Ordinary, that hath more than two Rows of Checkers. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry* (ed. 3) xv. 217 A fess checquy.
b. *gen.* Hence †*checkie-wise* adv.
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 543 My booke..is but uncoherent, checky, or illjoined. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 206 Checkie-wise falling On to the turf beneath, the sun made richest confusion Mixed with the foliage' shadows.

checon, obs. form of CHICKEN *sb.*[1]

checqine, var. of CHEQUEEN.

chedar ('hɛdə(r)). Also cheder, heder. Pl. chedarim. [Heb.] A Hebrew school for Jewish children.
1882 tr. *L. Kompert's Scenes from Ghetto* 188 At *Cheder* I often put my *Rebbe* in the greatest embarrassment by proposing to him questions which he could not answer.

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 143 His father could not afford to send him to a *Chedar*. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 4/7 The Chedarim, or religious schools. 1900 C. RUSSELL & H. S. LEWIS *Jew in Lond.* 125 The *cheder*, or private Hebrew school.

Cheddar ('tʃɛdə(r)). Also 7 Cheder, 8 Chadder, 9 Chedder. **a.** The name of a village near the Mendip hills in Somerset. Hence ***Cheddar cheese*** (or contextually ***Cheddar***): see quotations.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 18 The worst fault of Chedder Cheese is, they are so few and dear. 1684 MRS. BEHN *Bajazet to Gloriana*, Whose composition was like Cheder-Cheese, (In whose production all the Town agrees). 1721 BAILEY, *Cheddar* or *Chadder*.. the most noted place in all England for making large, fine, rich, and pleasant cheese; for which purpose all the milk of the town cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper persons are appointed to receive it, and set down every person's quantity in a book kept for that purpose, which is put all together, and one common cheese made with it. 1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 Fears that the makers of American cheese .. would oust our home Cheddars from the position of supremacy they had so long held. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 398/1 *Cheddar Cheese*... The name is now given to any cheese which undergoes the special 'cheddaring' process, regardless of where it is made.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **Cheddar-club**, a club formed by dairies for the purpose of making Cheddar cheese; **Cheddar letter** (*humorous*), a letter to which a number of persons contribute each a paragraph, as a Cheddar cheese is made by the contributions of several dairies.

1666 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 181 As the Cheddar clubs dairy to th' incorporate cheese. 1726 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* 22 Sept., I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that Cheddar letter which is preparing for you.

c. Cheddar Pink. A pink with solitary flowers of a pale rose colour (*Dianthus cæsius*), found on the limestone cliffs at Cheddar.

1843 BABINGTON *Brit. Bot.* 41 On limestone cliffs at Cheddar, Som... Cheddar Pink. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 737/1 Cheddar pink (*D. gratianopolitanus*).

'cheddaring, *sb.* [f. CHEDDAR + -ING.] A process or stage in the manufacture of cheese (see quots.).

1909 VAN SLYKE & PUBLOU *Sci. & Practice of Cheese-Making* iii. 32 Cheddaring the curd .. is the main distinctive feature of the cheddar method of cheese-making. 1929 C. H. ECKLES et al. *Milk & Milk Products* xi. 243 In the cheddaring process the curd is piled at both sides of the vat and permitted to meet. *Ibid.* 244 When the cheddaring process is completed, the small particles lose their identity completely, fusing together into a practically solid mass of curd. 1951 [see prec., sense a]. 1958 *New Scientist* 29 May 62/2 Australia's Dairy Research Station has just announced that it has contrived a machine to do the 'cheddaring'. This is the stage in which .. the fibrous particles are fused into a smooth mass. 1960 A. E. BENDER *Dict. Nutrition* 28/2 After coagulation of the milk, heating of the curd and draining, the curds are piled along the floor of the vat when, in the case of Cheddar cheese, they consolidate to a rubbery sheet of curd. This stage is the Cheddaring process.

cheddite ('tʃɛdaɪt). [a. F. *cheddite*, f. *Chedde* (in Haute-Savoie): see -ITE[1].] Any of various high explosives composed essentially of a chlorate, a fatty oil, and one or more nitro-aromatic compounds, e.g. dinitrotoluene.

1908 *Chem. Abstr.* 1346 Cheddite consists essentially of a mixture of potassium chlorate, a fatty oil, and a nitro derivative. 1915 A. MARSHALL *Explosives* 298 The velocity of detonation of Cheddite varies considerably with the density to which it is compressed. 1918 COLVER *High Explosives* 280 Cheddites are very durable, and even prolonged heating at 120° C. causes no decomposition. 1958 *New Scientist* 5 June 105 Rockets .. which detonate 800 grammes of cheddite.

‖ **Chedreux.** *Obs.* [from surname of a fashionable perruquier late in 17th c.] A peruke or wig of a particular fashion.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 57 What a Bush of Bryars and Thorns is here? The Main of my Lady Squeamish's Shock is a Chedreux to it. 1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's 3rd Sat.* (1854) 191 Their Chedreux perruques, and those vanities. [1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* I. ii, (*Frenchman says*) If dat foole Chedreux make de peruque like me, I vil be hangd.] 1745 W. G. (aged 87) *Let.* in *Gent. Mag.* 99 I remember plain John Dryden .. in one uniform clothing of Norwich drugget. I have ate tarts with him and Madam Reeve at the Mulberry Garden, when our author advanced to a sword and Chedreux wig.

cheechako (tʃi:'tʃɑ:kəʊ, 'tʃi:tʃəkəʊ). *colloq.* Also **checaco, chechaco, cheechaker.** ['A Chinook jargon word, lit. "new-comer": *chee* new; *chako* to come' (Partridge *Dict. Slang* Suppl.).] A newly-arrived immigrant in the mining districts of north-western North America; a tenderfoot, greenhorn.

1897 *Chicago Record* 2 Mar. 4/4 Many a 'Chechaco' (tenderfoot) on his way to the mines .. has thrown down his pack and struck back for town. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 56 'Nome is a good camp, but too many cheechakers', that is 'tender feet', new comers. 1920 CHARLOTTE CAMERON (*title*) A Cheechako in Alaska and Yukon. 1922 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 91/2 The Chechaco turns away with heart too full for words. 1963 *Western Miner & Oil Rev.* (Vancouver) Aug. 16/2 To many Cheechakos a shipment of a quarter ton of gold bricks represents most fabulous wealth.

‖ **chee-chee.** *Anglo-Ind.* Also chi-chi. [Said to be from Hindī *chhī-chhī* fie! (*lit.* dirt, filth), an exclamation attributed to the Eurasians; 'but perhaps rather indicating the mincing pronunciation attributed to the class' (Yule).]

A word applied disparagingly to the 'minced English' of Eurasians or half-breeds in India, and so to the class themselves.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Y.) Pretty little looking-glasses, Good and cheap for chee-chee misses. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 118 *note*, Chee chee is the general designation the half-cast ladies receive in India. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 437 (Y.) The hybrid minced English known as chee-chee. 1880 *Sir Ali Baba* 122 (Y.) The accents of her tchi-tchi tongue. 1888 KIPLING *Gadsbys* (1889) 19 A fine Mussoorie *chi-chi* to bring home. 1924 BUCHAN *3 Hostages* ix. 133 Then to my surprise he spoke in English—good English, with the *chi-chi* accent of the Indian. 1944 H. G. WELLS *'42 to '44* 30 Kipling's chi-chi Imperialism. *Ibid.* 33 The Empire has contributed its quota of offspring from minor officials and business representatives, not always innocent of a chi-chi accent. 1951 H. JORDAN *Islander* xiv. 164 The group had originated .. with an element of halfcastes in it, but the chi-chi admixture had been long discarded.

cheefe, obs. form of CHIEF *a.*

chee-ild, chee-yild, varr. CHE-ILD.

cheek (tʃi:k), *sb.* Forms: 1 céce, céace, (ceike, ceke, ceoce), 3 cheoke, 3–7 chek(e, 4 chooke, choke, cheake, (chyke, cheche), 4–7 cheeke, 5 chik(e, (6 *Sc.* cheik), 6– cheek. [OE. (Anglian) *céce*, (WS.) *céace* (from *cᵉæce*, *cæce*) fem.:—WGer. type **kâkâ*; whence also MDu. *câke*, Du. *kaak*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kâke*, *kêke*. It is doubtful whether the late WSax. instance of *ceoke* is other than an error: if it were really *céoce*, it might agree with Frisian forms which appear to point to an OTeut. type **ƕeukôn-*, beside the **kækôn-* implied by WGer. **kâkâ*. No related forms are known outside Teut.

The ME. variant *choke*, *chook*, may go with *ceoke*; but see CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

I. In the animal body.

†**1. a.** The jaw, jaw-bone; later called 'cheek-bone'. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi(i). 9 Cecan heara ȝeteh. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban, vel ceacan, vel cinban. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones. þe tunge is þe cleppe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 48 And hadde no wepen but an asses cheeke.

†**b.** *pl.* (also *sing.*) The chaps, chops, or fauces; the swallow. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Wiþ þara ceacna ȝeswelle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued be mi tunge to mine cheken [*adhereat lingua mea faucibus meis*, etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxi. 72 Ne opene thou out thi cheeke rathere. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Cheke, *faux*.

†**c.** Used like *beard*, *teeth*, etc. in defiance, cursing. ***maugre thy*** (his, etc.) ***chekes***: see MAUGRE.

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 37 Hou þat Wrong .. Rauischede Rose Reynaldes lemmon, And Mergrete of hire Maydenhod maugre hire chekes. 1377 *Ibid.* B. vi. 158 We wil haue owre wille, maugre þi chekes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* v. iv Roister Doisters champion, I shrewe his best cheeke.

2. a. The fleshy lateral wall of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye, in man or beast.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 39 Gif hua ðec slaes in suiðra ceica ðin. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., On ðæt swiðran ceke [*Ags. G.* wenge, *Hatton G.* wænge]. *c* 1000 *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 290/25 *Male* ceocan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Me to-beot his cheoken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24533 Bath frunt and chek [*v.r.* cheke], Muth and nese, and eien eke. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 615 Ys chyke þat swerd þo cam so neȝ [*orig. draft*, His cheche þat swerd cam ful neyȝ]. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C vj b, When thou seeth thy hauke vppon his mouth and his chekis blobbed. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxiv. 7 His .. chekes were not fallen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, Throw baith the cheikis. 1615 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* No. 19 When others kisse with lip, you giue the cheeke. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 602 Care Sat on his faded cheek. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶45 Mr. Nisby dined with me. First Course Marrow-bones, Second, Ox-cheek. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* liv, I signified my contempt of him, by thrusting my tongue in my cheek. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 185 The tears stole silent down her cheeks. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 599 The Cheeks form the lateral walls of the mouth. Externally they have no precise limits.

β. in form *choke*, *chook*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 þer nekkes, chynnes, chekes [*v.r.* chokes]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 239 Chookes and lippes i-schaue. *a* 1400 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 218 Goddis sone a mayden soke, Milk ran by þe childys choke.

b. ***to turn the*** (*other*) ***cheek*** [in allusion to Matthew v. 39, Luke vi. 29]: to permit or invite the repetition of a blow, attack, or the like; to refuse to retaliate.

1850 O. W. HOLMES *Astræa* 50 Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek, To take one blow, and turn the other cheek. 1913 G. S. LEE *Crowds* iv. x. 343 Turning the other cheek is a kind of moral jiu-jitsu. 1930 J. A. WILLIAMSON *Short Hist. Brit. Expansion* (ed. 2) II. vi. v. 247 The language was certainly provocative, and nothing but the consciousness of a good cause enabled Lord Salisbury to turn the cheek to the smiter. As it was, he made a conciliatory answer. 1969 *Listener* 28 Aug. 275/1 Nye [Bevan] was never one to turn the other cheek, and I have no doubt there were conflicts of personality and frustrated ambition behind his resignation.

c. *pl.* The buttocks. *slang.*

a 1600 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1639) II. ii, Spied both his great cheekes full of small blisters. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 91 Shift stuck between the cheeks behind. 1959 N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 369 A car .. is already a girl... The tail-lights are cloacal the rear is split like the cheeks of a drum-majorette.

3. *fig.* of the sea, the heavens, night, etc., personified. (Formerly in sense 'chops' (from 1 b.), as in quot. 1432.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 The chekes and begynnenges [*fauces originales*] of those armes of the see. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 57 The cloudie Cheekes of Heauen. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 12 Ocean's cheek Reflects the tints of many a peak. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* 1, Every flower of fairest cheek.

4. *colloq.* **a.** Insolence in speaking to any one; 'jaw'. Phr. ***to give cheek***: = CHEEK *v.*

1840 E. C. BAILEY in *Haileybury Observer* II. 53. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, The man, who was a sulky saucy sort of chap .. gives cheek. 1848 J. MITCHELL *Jail Jrnl.* 20 July, I once asked .. what fault a man had committed who was flogged .. 'For giving cheek, sir'. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 133 If he gives me any of his cheek I'll knock him down.

b. Cool confidence, effrontery, impudence. ***to have the cheek*** (to do anything): to have the 'face', audacity or effrontery.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv. (D.) On account of his having so much cheek. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xlviii. (D.) She told him .. she wondered at his cheek. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O.V.H.* 264 He can't have the cheek to ask for more. 1885 COL. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 12 May, It shows a considerable amount of cheek to bring forward this matter.

5. a. cheek by jowl; earlier †**cheek by cheek**. (In 6–7 *cheek(e to jowl, by chole, jole, joll, gig(g by geoul, jowl*, 7–8 *jig(g by jowl*, 9 *cheek by chowl, for chowl, and jowl*, Sc. *cheek-for-chow*, dial. *jig-by-jow*.) Side by side; in the closest intimacy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 223 Vmwhile cheke bi cheke. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 352 Then they .. rode togyther cheke by cheke. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 Cheek by iowle with the Emperour. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 4/2 Mercie and Justice, marching cheek by joule. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Justine* 101 a, Agathocles, sitting cheeke by cheeke with the king. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxxvi, In their Churches .. the Laundresse gig by geoul with her Lady. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 293 He with his Master, jig by jowl, Unto old Gillian hy'd. *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 142 Every one in his Turn .. came up Cheek by Joul, and talk'd with my Lord Judge. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, An' cheek-for-chow, a chuffie Vintner. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, To stand cheek-for-chowl confronting us. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* II. i, Destitution .. must be content often .. to jog cheek by jowl with crime.

b. cheek to cheek, applied to dancing with the cheek of one partner touching that of the other; also (with hyphens) *attrib.*

1922 S. LEWIS *Babbitt* xviii. 228 They danced cheek to cheek with the boys. 1922 *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* June 26/1 He knew nothing of .. cheek-to-cheek dancing and petting and cigarette smoking. 1939 C. MORLEY *Kitty Foyle* xi. 117 We hadn't ever seen cheek-to-cheek dancing up to that time. 1968 H. FRANKLIN *Crash* vii. 84 It's the way she behaves .. flirting—trying to shock, really—cheek to cheek dancing and all that.

6. ***to one's own cheek*** (vulgar): to oneself, for one's own private use.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 131 (Hoppe) Such a thing as a moor bird .. which can be eat up to a man's own cheek. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1886) 57. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 194 If I spent my earnings .. or let Tim keep his to his own cheek. 1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Cheek*, share or portion; 'where's my cheek?' where is my allowance? .. 'all to his own cheek', all to himself.

†**7.** ***cheeks and ears***: 'a fantastic name for a kind of head-dress of temporary fashion' (Nares).

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* IV. iii. (N.), *Fr.* Thou canst tell how to help me to cheeks and ears .. *Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads.

II. Transferred and technical. Mostly in *plural*.

8. *gen.* Side. (Cf. 3.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 So joyning in confederacie, [they] .. framed vp cotages, one by anothers chieque, etc. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 271 Are ye to eat your meat by the cheeks of a red fire.

9. Each of the side-posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc. Also the side-pieces of a window-frame.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 229 Set evinly Betuix the chekys of the ȝet. 1486 *Rec. Nottingham* III. 358 For a cheke to þe same wyndowe iiijd. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ix. 1 Smyte the dore cheke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 107 Meete for the cheekes and postes of Gates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 571 The sils, lintels, and cheeks of his dores. 1789 W. GILPIN *Observ. Picturesque Beauty* (1792) I. 125 The river makes a noble rush .. between the two cheeks of the rock, which support the bridge. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, To name sic a word at my door-cheek!

10. a. The side-pieces of a pike-head forming a kind of socket by which it was secured to the staff; also of a hammer, pick, or other tool with a similar head. †**b.** Also, the posture of the pike when cheeked: see CHEEK *v.* 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 A good Pike .. strongly headed, with the cheekes three foote long. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) iii. 44 Every one trayling his

Pike, and holding the cheeke thereof in his hand, ready to push. **1635** Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile, the Pikeman may .. charge to the Front, Reare, or Flanks. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 99 *Cheeks*, extensions of the sides of the eye of a hammer or pick.

11. *Harness.* **a.** Of a bridle: The strap which passes down each side of the horse's head, from the head-stall to the nose-band; the cheek-strap. **b.** Of a bit: The ring or other part at each end of the bit proper. *to put a horse up to the cheek*: to put his reins on to the first or highest rings of the curb, so as to have the lightest leverage on the mouth.

1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 48 The bytt doth consist not of one entyre peece, but of many, as of mouth, cheeke, curbe, and such like. *Ibid.* 68 The cheeke .. I take to be but from the neathermost part of the eye of the bytt downeward, to the vtmost length of the bytt. **1801** W. Felton *Carriages* II. 146 The Bit, which is of iron, is placed in the horse's mouth .. They are of different forms, some are made to be sharper in the mouth, and for a stronger purchase than others, and are called the straight cheek, the duke, and Portsmouth bit. *Ibid.* The bit is buckled in the top loop to the cheek of the bridle. **1851** 'Nimrod' *Road* 16 Put .. the stallion up to the cheek. **1859** F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 105 (*plate*). *Mod.* Ostler asks 'Do you drive in the cheek, the middle-bar, or the curb?'

12. *Mining.* The sides or walls of a vein.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 290 The walls or cheeks of the vein are of two different kinds of stone. **1881** in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

13. *Naut.*, in various senses: **a.** the projections on each side of the mast on which the tressle-trees rest; **b.** the shell or outside wooden part of a block; **c.** pieces of timber upon the ship's bows to secure the beak-head or cut-water; **d.** the 'ears' of a ship's pump; **e.** the eircular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bits.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iii, At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood. **1644** Sir H. Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.*, The sides of the blockes are called the cheekes. **1681** R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 118 A Tree to make Cheeks for the Main-mast. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v., The knees also which fasten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship are called Cheeks; and so are the Sides of any Block. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 270 A Piece of Wood about 15 Foot high, with a Notch cut in the upper End, like the Cheeks of a Ship's Pump. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cheville de potence de pompe*, a .. bolt which fastens the brake to the cheeks or ears of the pump. **1772–84** Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1751 The carpenter discovered the cheeks of the foremast to be rotten. **1787** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (ed. 2) I. 207 The cheeks of her [the Ship Pegasus] head have been taken off. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Cheeks* of a block. The two sides of the shell. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Cheeks are also the circular pieces on the aft side of the carrick-bitts.

14. *Mech.*, etc. A general name for those parts of machines which resemble cheeks in being arranged in lateral pairs: e.g.

The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppet slides; the side-pieces or brackets of any piece of ordnance; the side-pieces of a grate or stove; the jaws of a vice; the standards or supports in rolling-mills, printing-presses, etc.; the solid parts of timber on the sides of a mortise; the sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing; the interior faces of an embrasure; an indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or the like is fitted; in *Founding*, one of the parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts.

1650 R. Elton *Art Mil.* Suppl. (1668) 248 For the Traverses .. that joyn these Planks together, the foremost .. must enter one half of a Diameter in length into either of the Cheeks or Planks. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 170 These Puppets .. slide in the Grove between the two Cheeks. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Trunnions* of a Peece of Ordnance, are those Nobs or Bunches of the Guns Metal which bear her up upon the Cheeks of the Carriages. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Flasques*, the cheeks or sides of a gun-carriage. **1801** *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 400 The back and bottom of fire-grates, combined with cheeks. **1819** *Pantologia* III. s.v., The cheeks of a mortar, or the brackets, in artillery .. are fixed to the bed by four bolts. **1830** E. Campbell *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 38 Cheeks of an embrazure, the interior Faces or Sides of an Embrazure. **1881** C. A. Edwards *Organ* 50 A thick piece of pine or mahogany glued firmly on the front and back .. named the sound-board cheeks. **1881** *Mechanic* §1224 The sides or 'cheeks' of the grate.

III. 15. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *cheek-band*, *-blade*, *-feather*, *-flap*, *-piece*, *-rose*, *-strap*, *-varnish*; *cheek-burning*, *-distending* adjs.; † **cheek-ball**, the rounded part of the cheek; **cheek-blade**, a jaw-blade; **cheek-block**, a block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object which forms the other side; **cheek-bristles** *pl.*, the whiskers (of a cat); **cheek-down**, the incipient whiskers (of a youth); **cheek-knee** = CHEEK 13 c; † **cheek lap**, jaw, jaw-bone; **cheek-pouch**, a pouch-like enlargement of the cheek, *esp.* in certain species of monkey; hence *cheek-pouched* adj. Also CHEEK-BONE, -TOOTH.

1583 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 28 *Gena*, *mala*, the *cheeke balle. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 502 The powder of unwashed wool .. doth very effectually purge the eye-lids or cheek-bals. **1535** Coverdale *Tob.* vi. 3 Take him by the *cheke blade and drawe him to the. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 30 On each side athwartships are *cheek-blocks. *Ibid.* 155 *Cheek-blocks*, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank. **1900** A. Hill *Introd. Science* 30 When darkness approaches .. its *cheek-bristles .. save it from contact with passive objects. **1784** Cowper *Task* IV. 488 The *cheek-distending oath. **1887** Morris tr. *Odyss.* XI. 319 Upon their faces the *cheek-down blossomed fair. **1867** F. Francis *Angling* xiii. (1880) 478 *Cheek feathers, that is, short feathers. **1805** Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xvi, Slivering downward, left The *cheek-flap dangling. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Cheeks or *cheek-knees. **1382** Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedril .. hauynge the nether *checke lap vnmeuable, and meuynge the ouere. —— *Judg.* xv. 15 A foundun cheek boon, that is, the cheek-lap of an asse. **1758** *Phil. Trans.* L. 621 A helmet on his head .. and *cheek-pieces fastened under his chin. **1864** Ld. Derby *Iliad* IV. 166 The iv'ry cheek-piece of a warrior's steed. **1834** McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 47 The Monkeys of America have .. the tail long; no *cheek-pouches. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 20 The true marmots [have] no cheek-pouches. **1879** Wright *Anim. Life* 30 *Cheek-pouched Monkeys. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 16 Haile Virgin .. as those *cheeke-Roses Proclaime you are no lesse. **1598** Florio, *Purpurino* .. a liuely redde colour women vse for painting, called *cheeke-varnish.

cheek (tʃi:k), *v.* Also 7 cheke. [f. CHEEK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form a cheek or side to, to flank or border.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 105 To begyn this Causey, chekid on eche side. **1615** Chapman *Odyss.* XXIV. 699 The brass That cheek'd Eupitheus' casque. **1670** Lassels *Italy* (1698) I. 62 The altars round about the church are cheeked with exquisite pillars.

†**2.** *to cheek a pike*: to hold it by the cheeks.

'The pike-man at the command *Cheek your pike*, grasped it with the left hand below the head, where the first and second rivets are, the head to the front, blade horizontal, left foot advanced, left elbow touching the side, the right hand grasping the pole at the right thigh, the pole sloping downwards, the butt nearly at the ground' (*T. Bunyan*).

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* (1634) 250 Postures .. Order your Pikes, Traile your Pikes, Cheeke your Pikes. **1625** Markham *Sovldiers Accid.* 23 The sixe which are to be done marching, are—Advance your Pike, Shoulder your Pike, Levell your Pike, Sloape your Pike, Cheeke your Pike, Trayle your Pike. **1689** Cotton *To Earl of* ——, Standing at some poor sutler's tent, With his pike cheek'd, to guard the tun.

3. *colloq.* To address 'cheekily' or saucily; to speak with cool impudence to, confront audaciously. *to cheek it:* to face it out, 'carry it through'.

1840 E. C. Bayley *Haileybury Observer* II. 53 The various sensations of the party Cheeked. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 452 (Hoppe) They persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't cheek it. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 811/2 There are boys at every school who are never so elated as when they have 'cheeked' the master. **1884** G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 188 But you must pluck up courage and cheek the Baillie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1877 E. Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Cheek*, to accuse. 'I cheek'd him wi' it, an' he couldn't say a wod.'

cheek, screen: see CHICK *sb.*[2]

'cheek-bone. Forms: see CHEEK *sb.* and BONE.

†**1.** The bone of the lower jaw, the jaw-bone.

c **1000** Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1073 (Trin.) Wip a cheke boon of an asse Men sayn abel slayn wasse. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5650 Al to-dryue Ys chekbon ne3 a-two. **1400** *Gamelyn* 850 Gamelyn cleued his chike bone. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekebone .. chavylbone. **1535** Coverdale *Judg.* xv. 16 With the cheke bone of an asse haue I slayne a thousande men. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 His cheekebones would be even and small. **1611** Bible *Ps.* iii. 7.

2. The bone above the cheek forming the lower boundary of the orbits of the eyes.

1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvi, Little could be seen besides two brown cheek-bones. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363/2 The Ethiopian variety .. cheek-bones prominent.

cheeked (tʃi:kt), *a.* Having a eheek or cheeks: in comb., as *blub-*, *cherry-*, *fair-*, *red-cheeked*, etc.

1552 Huloet *Cheeked* great, or hauynge great cheakes, *macticus*. **1592** Greene *Upst. Courtier* D ij b, Cherry cheeked, like a shredde of scarlet. **1647** Crashaw *Steps Temple* 80 Of all the faircheek'd flowers. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1 s.v. *Cheek*, Full cheeked, or blub cheeked, *bucco*. **1861** *Times* 10 Oct., Rosy-cheeked apples. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* 142 That black-eyed cherry-cheeked sister.

chee'kee, *nonce-wd.* [see -EE.] One who is 'cheeked'; see next.

cheeker ('tʃi:kə(r)). *colloq.* [f. CHEEK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who 'cheeks' or addresses impudently.

1840 E. C. Bayley *Haileybury Observer* II. 53 Neither is the moral constitution of the Cheekee benefited, nor is the talent and philanthropy of the Cheeker displayed.

cheekiness ('tʃi:kɪnɪs). *colloq.* [f. CHEEKY *a.* + -NESS.] 'Cheeky' quality, cool presumption, effrontery, impudence.

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1 They were beat .. by their slow, loggy stroke, and by their cheekiness.

cheekish ('tʃi:kɪʃ), *a. colloq.* [see -ISH[1].] Somewhat 'cheeky', saucy, impudent.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 248 Being 'cheekish' (saucy) to the beadle.

'cheekless, *a.* Without cheeks.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was .. earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless.

cheek-tooth. A molar tooth or grinder.

1388 Wyclif *Joel* i. 6 The cheek teeth therof ben as of a whelp of a lioun. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. CCXXVIII. 239 Al that euer were borne after that pestilence hadden ij chekteth in hir hede lesse than they had afore. **1656** Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 184 Gums with flesh growing too much about the Cheek-teeth. **1880** Huxley in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Cheek-teeth having short crowns with simple patterns.

cheeky ('tʃi:kɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. CHEEK *sb.* 4 + -Y[1].] Characterized by 'cheek'; insolent or audacious in address; coolly impudent or presuming.

1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxvi, These men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be cheeky. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* III. xv. 251 'Don't be cheeky, Jack', remonstrated the landlord. **1873** Black *Pr. Thule* xvii. (D.) You are the cheekiest young beggar I have the pleasure to know.

Hence '**cheekily** *adv.*

1920 in Webster. **1958** L. Little *Dear Boys* I. v. 88 'Hard luck, Chick,' Jamie called out cheekily, dribbling the ball close in to goal. **1975** *Economist* 15 Mar. 13/3 Mr Len Murray .. cheekily added: I am afraid that your market is rather out of date, a structure of its times, and its times were some time ago.

cheekyn(e, cheel, obs. f. CHICKEN *sb.*[1], CHILL.

cheela, var. CHELA[2].

cheep (tʃi:p), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CHEEP *v.*]

1. A faint shrill sound, such as the voice of a young bird or a mouse.

a **1774** Fergusson *Sitting of Session* Poems (1845) 27 The slow-gaun wheels when dry .. gie mony a cheep and cry. **1786** Burns *Ordination*, Come screw the pegs wi' tunefu' cheep. **1829** Cunningham *Magic Bridle*, *Anniversary* 139 The mouse's cheep and cricket's chirrup. **1833** M. Scott *Tom Cringle* x. (1859) 210 The cheep of the tiller rope running through the well greased leading blocks.

2. A sign, sound; chiefly in colloq. phr. *not a cheep* (*out of*).

1962 'A. Gilbert' *No Dust in Attic* v. 62 Janice had disappeared very suddenly .. and there hadn't been a cheep out of her since she went. **1969** J. Fraser *Cock-pit of Roses* xvi. 124 What the hell's this all about? No sign of emotion whatsoever. Not a cheep.

cheep (tʃi:p), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: ? 4, 6 chepe, cheip, cheape, 6–7 cheepe, 9 cheap, 8– cheep. [An imitative word.]

1. *intr.* To utter shrill feeble sounds like those of young birds, mice, bats, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. viii. 76 Hir birdis chepand in thare nest. **1530** Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar cheknis cheip and geaslyngis pew. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 70 To cheepe, *pipilare*. **1606** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 71 A good conditioned Henne .. after she hath once heard them cheape or chirpe vnder her. **1802** Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* Pref. 75 The maxim of the Douglasses, that 'it was better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse cheep'. **1845** Hirst *Poems* 50 A bat affrighted cheeps In some deserted room. **1883** Mrs. Ewing *Jackanapes* 15.

2. *trans.* To utter with a cheeping voice.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 272 'Hold hard now', cheeps little Conchy. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 83, I would pipe and trill, And cheep and twitter twenty million loves. **1883** *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 They cheep a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices.

Hence '**cheeping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1605** Montgomerie *Flyting* 774 Thy cheiping and peiping with weiping thou salt rew. **1762** J. Man *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* 385 *note*, This Archbald is sirnamed .. cheeping Archbald from the way of his pronunciation. **1611** Cotgr., *Piolement*, the .. cheeping of sparrowes or young birds. **1854** Thoreau *Walden* i. (1863) 59 Good for nothing but to raise cheeping squirrels on. **1886** *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 The decks .. resounded incessantly with the noise of hammers; of cheeping blocks.

cheeper ('tʃi:pə(r)). [f. CHEEP *v.* + -ER[1].] That which cheeps, a squeaker; applied *esp.* to the chicks of partridge and grouse: also a provincial name for the Meadow Pipit, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Pioleur*, a puler, cheeper, chirper. **1863** *Spring in Lapl.* 340 When the young willow-grouse were just cheepers. **1863** Atkinson *Provinc. Danby*, *Cheeper*, a young partridge or grouse .. whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full grown bird. **1864** —— *Provinc. Names of Birds*, Moss-cheeper, Grey cheeper, the Meadow Pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. **1878** *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The general hatch of cheepers, as chick partridges are called, takes place from the 18th to 24th of June.

cheepy ('tʃi:pɪ), *a.* [f. CHEEP + -Y[1].] Given to cheeping.

1864 Carlyle in *Life in Lond.* II. 280. What a humiliated, broken-down, poor cheepy wretch I am.

cheer (tʃɪə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 chere, 4–6 cher, 4– cheer. Also 4 scher(e, chire, cheyr, 4–6 cheir, chier(e, 4–7 cheere, 5 chyr, 5–6 chyer(e, 5–7 cheare, 6–8 chear, 7 chaire. [ME. *chere*, a. OF. *chiere*, *chere* face (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *cara* face):—late L. *cara* face, countenance, used in 6th c. by the African poet Corippus (*De Laud. Justini* 'Caesaris ante caram').

The origin of *cara* is uncertain; the current conjecture is that it was a. Gr. κάρα head; but as to this there are many difficulties: see Diez. The word seems to have come by way of Africa and Spain: it is unknown to Italian and Wallachian.]

†**1.** The face. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs .. makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. *c* **1330** *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 143 For hire faired and for her schere. **1382** Wyclif *Ex.* XXV. 20 The cheeres turned into the propiciatorie. —— *Jer.* I. 17 To dreden the chere of them.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheere, *vultus.* **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, His fair chiere. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 38/2 In the swete of thy chere thou shalt ete brede. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 96 All fancy sicke she is, and pale of cheere.

†**2. a.** The look or expression of the face; countenance, aspect, visage, mien. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Of one glede chere. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1091 For be his chere he sagh him wrath. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 664 His chere was so sad and sori. **1559** *Mirr. for Mag., Salisbury* xiii, Where ever I went, I met thy smyling cheare. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* II. i. (1634) 102 Piety is drawne like a Lady of Solemne cheare. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 325 Chear or countenance. **1830** TENNYSON *Poet's Mind*, The flowers would faint at your cruel cheer.

†**b.** Phrases. ***to change cheer***: to change countenance, as the effect of anger, fear, shame, etc. ***to make a cheer***: to assume a (specified) look or expression. *Obs.*

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius..þa he þis iherde, Changede his chere. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 622 She no chiere maade of heuynesse. *c* **1400** *Gamelyn* 319 If my brother grucche or make foule cheere. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 265 Whan he cam to the place there he schuld deye he chaunged no cheere. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 42 The diuelish hag by chaunges of my cheare Percieu'd my thought. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Fab., Meleager & A.* 246 Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer.

3. a. Disposition, frame of mind, mood, *esp.* as showing itself by external demeanour, etc. Usually with qualification as 'good', 'glad', 'joyful', or 'sorrowful', 'heavy', etc.

(In very many early quotations it is impossible to say whether the meaning is 2 or 3, or both at once.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5075 Ioseph comforth þan þere chere [*Gött.* ioseph confort þaim þar chere]. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 184 She thonked dyomede Of alle his trauaile and his gode chere. *c* **1500** *Merline* 768 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 446 The feend..beguiled her with treacherye, and brought her into a dreerye cheere. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 5 He was..with heavie cheare enforced to seeke an other dwelling. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvii, If they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheere. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 496 His words thir drooping chere Enlightn'd, and thir languisht hope reviv'd. **1783–94** BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* Introd. 6 So I piped with merry cheer.

b. Phrases. †***what cheer with you? what cheer make you? what cheer?***: lit. 'what is your state or mood?' 'how are you?' ***to be of good cheer***: to be stout of heart, cheerful, courageous. ***with good cheer***: cheerfully, joyfully, with ready will.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xiv. 85 Say Marie doghtir, what chere with þe. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xviii. 282 He badde his felowes to be of goode chier. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 109 A, Gylle, what chere? **1526** TINDALE *2 Cor.* v. 6 We are alwaye of good chere. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 28 What chere make you, fayre loue Jehannet. **1535** COVERDALE *Haggai* ii. 4 Be of good chere, o Zorobabel. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 2 Heere Master: What cheere? **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶16 His Friend..bade him be of good Cheer. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I, The same strong voice more near Said cordially, My Friend, what cheer? **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* cxliii, A second voice was at mine ear ..A murmur, 'Be of better cheer'.

4. Cheerfulness, gladness, mirth, joy, gaiety. ***to make cheer***: to make merry, be cheerful.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 13 This blinde boteler [i.e. Cupid] Yiveth of the trouble in stede of chere And eke the chere in stede of trouble. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 570 He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn. —— 802 His comfort and his chere is all awaye. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xvi. 9 Myrth and chere was gone out of yᵉ felde & vynyardes. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 174 You are so sicke of late, So farre from cheere. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 955 Our sudden coming there Will double all their mirth and chere. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 325 Chear or gladness, *gaudium.* —— 327 To make good chear, *genialiter agere.* **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxxx, Naked I go, and void of cheer.

†**5.** Kindly welcome or reception, hospitable entertainment. ***to make*** (*do,* or ***give***) ***cheer***: to give a kindly welcome, to receive and entertain. Hence BELLY-CHEER, and ironical WHIPPING CHEER, q.v.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5328 Quen iacob sagh þat hall plenar And all a-bute to mak him cher. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 904 Gret cheere doth this noble senatour To kyng Alla. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 To doo yow suche chere as to youre estate bylongeth. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. cxlix. 280 When she was come, she had all the cheer that might be done. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 They that dide him chere before haue him now in scorne. **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 68 What occasion was here, To provide for learninge and make povertye chere? **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 89 She securely giues good cheare, And reuerend welcome to her princely guest. **1666** TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 17 After I have welcomed you into the Climate with the same Chear and Kindness the Sun I know will do.

6. a. *concr.* What is provided by way of entertainment: fare, provisions, viands, food. ***to make good*** (etc.) ***cheer***: to feast and make merry: cf. sense 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 453 That nycht thai maid thame merye cher. **1533** FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 435 The Corinthians..came to feed their flesh, and to make carnal cheer. **1535** COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xviii. 33 Make not to greate cheare of the thinge that thou hast wonne by avauntage. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiv. E v, Me to fede on simple cheare. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Liuely cheese is lusty cheare. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 713 Their cheere was only rice and mutton. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. x. (1712) 119 This stranger not relishing his chear without salt. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 327 To make good chear, *Epulari hilariter.* **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 39 Our Cheer was very indifferent..for the King's Troops had plunder'd all the Country. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, I care not a rush for the decorations of the table so that the cheer be good. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Every table was loaded with good cheer.

b. ***the fewer the better cheer***: the fewer there are, the more there is for each to eat.

1649–50 NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy.* (1744) VI, We ..fell on without using the ceremony of calling the rest of our company..the proverb telling us, The fewer the better chear. *c* **1720** SWIFT *Polite Conv.* ii, *Lady Smart.* Come, the more the merrier. *Sir John.* Ay, but the fewer the better cheer.

7. That which gives joy or gladness; comfort, solace; encouragement.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xliii. 4 Then shall I to the altar goe of God my joy and cheare. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 107 Their deportment then was full of chear and safety to the people. **1757** DYER *Fleece* IV. 131 The cheers of life..but not the vices, learn to taste. **1861** MISS COBBE in *Macm. Mag.* III. 461 A little breath of cheer from the outer world. **1863** B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. Ded., With the cheer and encouragement which I owed to your unexpected kindness.

8. a. A shout of encouragement, welcome, approbation, or congratulation; *esp.* in *pl.* the loud, combined shouts (Hurrah!, Huzza!) and other expressions of applause of a company or crowd.

In the House of Commons, *Cheers* of approbation are expressed by the words *Hear! hear! Counter-cheers* are answering cheers from the opposite party as an assertion that the matter is really reason for congratulation to them.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 295 We gave them a cheer, as the seamen call it. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxiii, Peregrine..as he went out of the gate, was saluted with three chears by all the domestics. **1785** BURNS *Winter Night*, And hail'd the morning wi' a cheer. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* VII, They answered not our cheer! **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 Not a cheer was heard. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* vii. 91 We gave one cheer, fired our guns, and then pushed on for our lives. *Mod. Newsp., Parl. Rept.* The result of the division was received with cheers and counter-cheers. Loud and prolonged cheers, during which the honourable gentleman resumed his seat.

b. *pl.* A friendly exclamation or exhortation to be cheerful; esp. a salutation before drinking. *colloq.*

1919 *Sphere* 28 June p. v/1 (Advt.), Cheers—I'm longing to see you and a Kenilworth together—the two nicest things on earth. **1926** E. CHISHOLM *Jolly Book* 221 'Cheers.' Gratian spoke comfortingly. 'It's an ill wind that blows no one any good.' **1934** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 836 Here you go a full stride forward. Cheers, and long life to your pen. **1946** E. TAYLOR *Palladian* vi. 61 'Cheers!' the men barked at him, lifting their glasses. 'Cheers!' he growled back and swallowed his whisky.

9. *Comb.*, as ***cheer-marrer***. **cheer-leader** (orig. *U.S.*), one who leads the cheering on special occasions; also *fig.*; hence ***cheer-leading*** vbl. sb.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Poems (1717) 298 Chear-Marrer, Care, did then such Passions breed. **1903** F. D. ROOSEVELT *Let.* 26 Oct. (1949) 437, I was one of the three cheer leaders in the Brown game. **1923** R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* i. 1 The appeals of the frenzied cheer leaders to back up the team. **1923** WODEHOUSE *Adv. Sally* xii. 144 Somebody mentioned you, and the most awful roasting party broke loose, Uncle Donald acting as cheer-leader. **1933** C. DAY LEWIS *Magnetic Mountain* 51 Back-slappers, cheer-leaders. **1951** R. HOGGART *Auden* ii. 39 At its worst it [*sc.* his assertiveness] becomes drum-beating, button-holing, cheer-leading. **1963** *Listener* 31 Jan. 192/2 The Parliament has tended to think that its chief job is to side with them, and act almost as a cheer-leader for their actions.

cheer (tʃɪə(r)), *sb.*² Also chir. [An imitative (Nepali) word.] An Indian pheasant, *Catreus wallichii.*

1827 *Trans. Linn. Soc. 1826* XV. 166 The local [Nepal] name of this bird is *Cheer.* **1879** HUME & MARSHALL *Game Birds India* I. 170 The best places in which to find Cheer are the Dangs or precipitous places. *Ibid.* 173 The Cheer Pheasant feeds chiefly on roots. **1922** *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 334/1 There are three other varieties of pheasant—the cheer, the white-crested kaleeg, and the koklass. **1969** ALI & RIPLEY *Handbk. Birds India & Pakistan* II. 116 Chir pheasant, *Catreus wallichii*... A long-tailed West Himalayan pheasant reminiscent of an English hen pheasant.

cheer (tʃɪə(r)), *v.* Forms: (5 chyer), 5–6 cher(e, (6 chyr, chire), 6–7 cheere, 6–8 chear(e, 5– cheer. [f. CHEER *sb.*¹, in various senses related to each other only through the sb.]

†**1. a.** *refl.* To give oneself or assume a disposition or state of mind of some sort, as in ***they cheered them ill***, they became of evil cheer. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10570 For the choise kyng Achilles þai cherit hom euill, With mych dole for his dethe.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense, as in ***how cheer you?*** of what cheer are you? *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xviii. 107 This sort [vnnaturall melancholie]..destroyeth the braine..& maketh both it, & the hart cheere more vncomfortably. **1594** GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 126 How cheer you gentlemen? **1596** DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 606 Aske Him how He cheeres. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 75 How cheer'st thou Jessica? **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 94 The Landlord himself..asks how cheer you?

2. *trans.* To make of good cheer; to comfort, console, solace.

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 240 Be glad, Sir..We shul you chere in that we mown. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. **1568** *Knt. Curtesy* 80 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 197 To hym comforte anone he toke, And began the lady for to chere. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 184 Therefore be cheer'd, Make not your thoughts your prisons. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap, Husb.* I. i. (1668) 8 Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheareth every member. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 129 So cheard he his fair Spouse, and she was cheered. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* iv. 118 He chears the souls of his people. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 378 The poor being cheered by these feasts of religion and charity.

b. *refl.* To comfort oneself; to take heart or pluck up courage. Mostly in imperative.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle. *Ibid.* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur, And now hatnis his hert all in hote loue. **1598** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii, Yet, Bacon, cheere thee, drowne not in despaire. **1599** *George a Gr.* in *Dodsley* (1780) III. 19 Cheer thee, my boy. **1846** KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* v. 8 O cheer thee, maiden! In His Name Who still'd Jairus' wail!

†**c.** *intr.* with refl. sense. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 2 She cast to bring him where he chearen might, Till he recovered had his late decayed plight.

†**3.** *trans.* ? To cure or recover. *Obs. rare.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10416 Achilles þurgh chaunse was cherit of his wond.

4. To make cheerful or joyous; to gladden, enliven.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheryn, or make good chere, *hillaro, exhillaro, letifico.* **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Jas. I. Scotl.* xx, With the Quene my wife and children me to chere. **1611** BIBLE *Eccl.* xi. 9 Let thy heart cheere thee in the dayes of thy youth. **1785** COWPER *Task* I. 200 Ten thousand warblers chear the day, and one The live-long night. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxviii. 5 One whisper of happy thought to cheer me.

†**b.** *intr.* To grow cheerful, be cheerful; to rejoice, enjoy oneself, make merry. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 61 Who hath wherewithall, may chéere when he shall: But charged man, must chéere as he can. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxviii. (1612) 189 He chats, she cheers, he courts, she coyes. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 338 All, which come to heare it, doe reioyce, and cheere at it.

5. †**a.** *trans.* To entertain with feasting and 'good cheer'; to feast. *Obs.*

? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 276 Arthour 3af ham 3yftez grete, And chered ham wyþ drynk and Mete. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Four Sonnes Aymon* iii. 115 Their moder..fested and chered theym gretly. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 Into the Abbey, where they were feasted and cheered. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 107, I myself the Guests with friendly Bowls will chear.

†**b.** To comfort with warmth; to warm. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1088 So that the flamme upbende The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte.

c. To solace or comfort as food does.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 95 Beif, Mutton, Veale to cheare their courage. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 13 Wine, which cheareth God and man. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 584 Their cold Stomachs with crown'd Goblets cheer. **1784** T. TYERS in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec., With tea he [Johnson] cheered himself in the morning. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine is to cheer them now that their limbs are old.

Berkeley's expression *to cheer but not inebriate* has been popularized by Cowper's application of it to tea, and has often been the subject of sportive allusions.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §217 The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines..is of a nature so mild..as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 39 The cups, That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1865) 109 Had freely partaken of the cup which cheers and likewise inebriates. **1858** RUSSELL *Diary Ind.* (1860) I. 290 (Hoppe) A cup..which to my mind neither cheers nor inebriates.

6. To brighten up externally (the face, etc.).

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 110 With her best Complexions Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections, Her Cheek shee cherries, and her Ey shee cheers. **1662** *Prayer Bk., Veni Creator Sp.*, Anoint and cheer our soiled face With the abundance of thy grace.

7. To encourage, inspirit, animate, or incite, by word or deed; now, *esp.* by cries or shouts. Also ***to cheer on***.

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3781 Among his ost ful fast he rode, And chered his knightes. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 130 A cry more tuneable Was neuer hallowed to, nor cheer'd with horne. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 34 His Lady did so well him cheare, That hope of new good hap he gan to feele. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxii, As to some great advent'rous fight This bravo cheers these dastards all he can. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv, Men as plants decrease, Cheered and check'd even by the self-same sky. **1699** DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 123 He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled. **1794** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) I. 426 Captain Walter Serocold was killed by a grape-shot..as he cheered the people who were dragging the gun. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ix, Close on the hounds the hunter came, To cheer them on the vanished game. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 221 Cheering his troops by his presence and his words.

b. The following perhaps lead the way to 8.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* v. Oj, The Troians them did chere, and did receyue with wondrous ioye. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Ban.* xx, And whan our frendes on eche parte had vs chearde, And that the Harolds bad vs do our lust.

8. To salute with 'cheers' or shouts of applause; to applaud.

Not in Johnson, and app. modern.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vii, The ship was cheer'd, the harbour cleared. **1815** W. BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict., To cheer*, to salute a ship en passant, by the people all coming upon deck and huzzaing three times, called three cheers. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 54 A crowd of little children..had gathered together, to cheer the

carriage. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Many of the audience cheered and applauded this.

b. *intr.* To shout applause.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 146 The boys of the school cheered as he passed. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 42 A signal whether to groan or cheer. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 59 The House cheered more tumultuously than ever.

†**9.** To blow (a whistle). *Obs.* [of doubtful position.]

c **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 135 Our Maister soon his lyttil vhissell cheir[d;] His mariners incontinent compeird.

10. cheer up. **a.** *trans.* To raise the spirits of (anyone) by cheering words; to brighten up.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. **1605** —— *Macb.* IV. i. 127 Come Sisters, cheere we vp his sprights. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 537 The Seraphick Fraternity..chear'd up his countenance with ointment. **1883** FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. 72 The abbot cheered him up, laughed at his dejection.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pluck up heart, take courage.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i. Brother come, cheer up. **1759** GARRICK *Heart of Oak*, Come, cheer up, my lads! 'tis to glory we steer. **1840–5** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* '*Misadv. Margate*', Cheer up! cheer up! my little man.

cheere, var. of CHERE *a.* *Obs.* dear.

cheered (tʃɪəd), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.*[1] and *v.*]

1. [f. CHEER *sb.*[1]]: Having a (certain) cheer, countenance, or demeanour. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *glad-*, *heavy-*, *low-*, *well-cheered*, etc.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen swiðe gledd icheret. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 God lufis wele chered gifers. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 2 Heuy chered I 3ede. **1382** WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 7 Whanne Booz hadde eten and dronken, and was maad gladder cheryd. *c* **1407** OCCLEVE *To H. Somer* ii. 9 Glad cheerid Somer. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 123 Alwey heuy cherid and tryste. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 64 Your cheered action to install me so.

2. *ppl. a.* Encouraged, made cheerful, gladdened.

cheerer ('tʃɪərər). [f. CHEER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who or that which cheers, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 41 Her Vine, the merry chearer of the heart, Vnpruned, dyes. *a* **1639** WOTTON in Walton *Angler* I. i. 33 Angling was..a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 90 Prime cheerer, Light! Of all material beings first and best! **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 315 That I might not shut out that prime cheerer hope. **1879** CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 34 God the Giver, cherisher, cheerer, of life.

b. *Sc.* A cheering cup or drink.

1808–24 in JAMIESON. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, To draw on another cup of ale and another cheerer..of brandy and water. **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* II. ii. (1842) 106 If you have taken a second 'cheerer' with them after supper.

2. He who cheers, applauds, hurrahs.

1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 With the clapping and hurrah of men, And zeal of cheerers. **1874** *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/1 A very faint cheer, for the cheerers were few.

cheerful ('tʃɪəfʊl), *a.* Forms: 5 cher-, 5–6 chere-, 6 cheare-, 6–7 cheere-, 7–8 chearfull, (-ful, -fulle), cheerfull, 7– cheerful. [f. CHEER *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Full of cheer; of good cheer; joyous, gladsome, blithe, lively and in good spirits.

a. of persons, their disposition, looks, etc.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* XVII. 7500 þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn. **1535** COVERDALE *Zech.* ix. 17 The corne shall make the yonge men chearefull. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *2 Cor.* ix. 7 God loueth a cheereful [ἱλαρος; Vulg. *hilaris*] geuer. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low. C. Warres* VI. 14 Egmont ..soone grew cheerefuller then ever. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., I went out..to see Major-general Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered..he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 4 A chearful Temper joined with Innocence, will make Beauty attractive. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 As compared with the Americans, I think them [English] cheerful and contented.

b. *transf.* of things.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Delighted with this cherefull and substanciall profession. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 1 Chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. **1649** BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* Serm. ii. 89 A full, chearfull, and voluntary action. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 90 With chearful Cries the Woods resound. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. xxxi. 14 Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor pow'r, Can give the heart a chearful hour. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 77 Our last conversation..was far from chearful. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Cheerful hope and resignation.

2. Cheering, gladdening, animating; bright, enlivening, raising the spirits.

c **1460** *Pol. Rel. & Love P.*, Love..maketh hem to obeye his ordynance by cherefulle weies. **1559** *Myrr. Mag., Duke Suffolk* v. 4 Fortune..Did smile upon me with a chereful light. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xli, As when the cheerfull sunne, elamping wide, Glads all the world. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were handsome and chearful Chambers. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 24/1 He died..of an Apoplexy, after a full and chearful Supper. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 64 The good effects of more cheerful colours. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* II. 514 Forth we stepped Into the presence of the cheerful light. **1855** ANNE MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* iv. 71, I don't care if I have a cheerful glass with you to improve our acquaintance.

'cheerfulize, *v.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make cheerful. Hence **'cheerfulizing.**

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 257 My journey ..has cheerfullized my existence. **1845** E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cr.* II. 136 A mean straggling town.. surrounded with gardens..that cheerfullize it. **1860** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 84 The wines of cheerfulizing pleasure are serviceable. *Ibid.* xi. 208 The flower-cup wine of comfort giveth..Wine to cheerfulize and cure.

cheerfully ('tʃɪəfʊlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHEERFUL + -LY[2].]

1. In a cheerful manner; with liveliness or gladness; blithely, willingly, readily, gladly, joyously.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 24 She..procedeth..stoutly & cherefully to the fyre. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 10, I do the more cheerefully answere for my selfe. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 17 Now I thanke god I can cherefully sing my nunc dimittis. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 183 My Friend..chearfully bade me Good-Morrow. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 191 We conquer our fate when we submit to it cheerfully. **1864** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 208, I cannot write cheerfully. I am not cheerful.

2. Cheeringly, encouragingly, so as to cheer one.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 34 God a mercy old Heart, thou speak'st chearefully. *Mod.* The fire blazing cheerfully on the hearth.

cheerfulness ('tʃɪəfʊlnɪs). [f. CHEERFUL + -NESS.] Cheerful quality or state.

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Gladsomeness, joyousness, alacrity, readiness.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* iii. 2 They..fought with cherefulnesse for Israel. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* I. vii. 12 There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd and set off with cherfulnes. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 150 The soldiers do not begin the campaign with any great cheerfulness. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 600 The gravity of his manners was tempered by innocent cheerfulness. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. §25 Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as colour to his cheek.

b. As shown in the countenance: Liveliness.

1693 W. ROBERTSDN *Phraseol. Gen.* 666 To show the gladness of the mind, by the chearfulness of the countenance. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 96 Encouraged them by the chearfulness of his voice and countenance.

2. *transf.* Bright and inspiring appearance; freedom from gloom.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. Pref. 8 The Chearfulness of clear Sky. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 272 The cheerfulness of the village with its cabins and its gardens.

cheerie-bye ('tʃɪərɪ'baɪ), *int.* Also cheeri-bye, cheery-bye. [f. CHEERI(O + GOOD)-BYE.] A colloquial variant of GOOD-BYE.

1934 M. HODGE *Wind & Rain* I. ii, Cheerie-bye..as they say in Scotland! **1944** J. BETJEMAN in *Horizon* IX. 151 And 'cheerioh' and 'cheeri-bye' Along the waste of waters die. **1959** T. GIRTIN *Unnatural Break* 35 Well, cheeriebye. Be seeing you.

cheerily ('tʃɪərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHEERY + -LY[2].] In a cheery, lively, or enlivening manner, tone, etc.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. (R.) Come chearily, boyes, about our business. *a* **1667** COWLEY (T.) Let's go cheerily on with the business. [**1755** not in JOHNSON.] **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. iv, 'Never fear', replied Trim chearily. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 18 Cheerily Tread thou the path that leads thee to the grave. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 Instead of the lively song of 'Cheerily, men!' in which all hands join in the chorus, we pulled a long, heavy, silent pull. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 31 And from the east the wind blew cheerily.

cheeriness ('tʃɪərɪnɪs). [f. CHEERY *a.* + -NESS.] Cheery quality or condition, lively gladsomeness.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 96 'What have you two girls been talking about?'..asked Joshua, with an attempt at cheeriness. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 98 The cordial cheeriness of Scott's letters. **1879** D. J. HILL *Bryant* 203 He fills the mind with the breezy cheeriness of spring-time.

cheering ('tʃɪərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHEER in various senses: *e.g.* †entertainment, gladdening, applauding.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 371 The ouerplus..is spend ..upon kny3tis..into her honest chering and weel fare. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. v, For the cheringe of the companye. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 Onely at certaine great feastes and cheerings. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Caresse*, chearing, welcomming, making much of. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 348 'Twould be sõme Solace yet, some little Cheering. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 135 Worthy of the Company and Chearings of three such Friends. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xvi, To us comes no cheering, To Duncan no morrow. **1861** MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* VI. vii, Three cheers for the happy pair! At length the cheering is over.

cheering ('tʃɪərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEER *v.* + -ING[2].] That cheers, in various senses of the vb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 109 (Arb.) Seas ringing with cheering clamorus hoyssayle. **1647** CRASHAW *Poems* (1652) 169 Springs of joy from whose all-cheering ray The fair stars fill their weakful fires. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 14, I now had recourse..to a chearing glass of claret. **1835** BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. Wks. I. 141 A cheering promise Of better things to come. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxvi. 449 The martial pomp, the cheering crowds. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 119 The aspect of affairs was, on the whole, cheering.

cheeringly ('tʃɪərɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cheering manner; so as to cheer one.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 172 Speaking cheeringly, to those who are struggling upwards. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 239 The sun..shone cheeringly upon them. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. ix. 274 To his father..Winthrop..wrote cheeringly.

cheerio ('tʃɪərɪə'ʊ), *int. colloq.* Also cheerioh, (earlier) cheero, cheer o. [f. CHEER *v.* 10b + O *int.*, influenced later by CHEERY *a.*] A parting exclamation of encouragement; 'goodbye'. Also quasi-adj.: cheery.

1910 *Punch* 12 Jan. 23 [One loafer to another] Cheero, Charlie. **1914** R. BROOKE *Let.* 20 Nov. (1968) 634 Cheeryo! (as we say in the Navy). **1915** in W. N. P. BARBELLION *Enjoying Life* (1919) 53 We just go on calling out 'The Devil a bit! Cheero!'. **1915** ROSHER *In R.N.A.S.* (1916) 66 Heaps of love to all, and Cheer O! **1918** S. SASSOON *Counter-Attack* 42 Cheero! I wish they'd killed you in a decent show. **1918** *Punch* 3 Apr. 222/3 *Second Pilot.* Well, cheerio, old thing —weather looks dud. **1919** *Punch* 14 May 374 'Cheerio, Parsons, old cracker,' he shouted wildly. **1921** H. G. JENKINS *Mrs. Bindle* ii. 51 Never seen 'er so cheerio in all my puff. **1922** MRS. A. SIDGWICK *Victorian* ix, He hates scent too, so put on plenty to-night because..I want him to get used to it. Cheerio! **1924** GALSWORTHY *White Monkey* I. xi, Cheerio, my dear, don't quarrel with bread and butter. **1944** [see CHEERIE-BYE *int.*]. **1948** WODEHOUSE *Spring Fever* x. 99 You could not have found a more cheerio butler.

b. A salutation before drinking; = 'cheers' (see CHEER *sb.*[1] 8 b).

1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* xxi. 242 He refilled the glasses..and raised his own to his lips. 'Cheero! Here's to us all!' **1921** —— *Jill the Reckless* viii. 120 Much as the wounded soldier would have felt if Sir Philip Sidney, instead of offering him the cup of water, had placed it to his own lips and drained it with a careless 'Cheerio!'. **1930** AUDEN *Poems* 12 *C.* Thanks. Prosit. *K.* Cheerio.

cheerish, obs. form of CHERISH *v.*

†**cheerishness.** Occurs in Milton's *Divorce* I. vii. in edd. of collected Wks. 1694, 1697, 1738, etc., where the original edd. of the treatise (1643, 1644, 1645) read *cheerfulness.*

1694 ed. *Milton's Wks., Divorce* I. vii, There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd..with cheerishnesse [**1643** cherfulnes].

cheerless ('tʃɪəlɪs), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of cheer or comfort; dull, gloomy, dreary, joyless, dispiriting.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 182 Whose voyces siluer sound To cheerefull songs can chaunge my cherelesse cryes. **1596** —— *F.Q.* I. iii. 27 My chearefull day is turnd to chearelesse night. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 169 Eden itself, after such a vision, would appear a cheerless desert. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 78 It has been thought that our teaching..would be 'gloomy and cheerless'.

cheerlessly ('tʃɪəlɪslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cheerless manner; drearily.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 409 The loneliness..the night, the uncertainty..all affected him cheerlessly.

'cheerlessness. [f. CHEERLESS + -NESS.] Cheerless quality or condition; dreariness.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 196 The one thing which the born blind want most is to have their cheerlessness removed. **1886** *Spectator* 6 Mar. 307 The dark cold cheerlessness of the weather.

cheerliche, var. of CHERELY.

†**'cheerliness.** *Obs.* [f. CHEERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being cheerly; cheeriness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 14 Hee pyned away for greefe & was bereft of all cheerlyness. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 195 The..guest will take more content in the chearlinesse of your countenance, than in your meate.

cheerly ('tʃɪəlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* For forms see CHEER. [f. CHEER *sb.*[1] + -LY[1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Characterized by cheer or cheerfulness; blithe, cheerful, lively, cheery. *arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 33 To be foreward and cheerly in mynd. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 131 The King himself also standing with a chearly countenance. **1757** DYER *Fleece* I. 373 Cheerly shelters raise. **1848** *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 72 The merry 'water-cock'..the cheerliest fisher of the streams. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 233 The cheerly cries of the seamen.

B. *adv.*

1. In a cheerly manner; blithely, cheerily. *arch.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* I. 15 Behold the flocke of six and six that yonder cherly flyes Of Swannes. **1591** SPENSER *Tears Muses* 321 They cherelie chaunt and rymes at randon fling. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vi. 14. **1607** DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* 83 How fares the King, my Lord? speaks he cheerely? **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 53 Oft listening how the hounds and horn Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *P'cess Eliz.* Wks. 1764 I. 323 Hark to yonder milk-maid singing Chearly o'er the brimming pail. **1832** TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* I. iv, A song that echoes cheerly From the river winding clearly.

b. *spec.* as a cry of encouragement among sailors: Heartily, with a will.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts: yare, yare. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.*

1. 1. 20 Cheerly my Mates, the day will be ours. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chearly*, a phrase which usually implies heartily, chearfully, or quickly, as row chearly in the boats! lower away chearly! i.e. row heartily, lower speedily. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, Cheerly, my hearties! yo heave ho!

2. In a way that cheers or enlivens; cheeringly.

1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* 1, The sun would shine as cheerly. **1811** W. SPENCER *Poems* 78 Cheerly smil'd the morn. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* iii, Alighting cheerly to inspire The soldier slackening in his fire.

cheer pine, var. CHIR *pine*.

cheerte(e, var. of CHERTE, *Obs.*

cheer-upping, chear-, in *cheer-upping cup*, var. of CHIRRUPING-*cup*, taken as from *cheer-up*.

.. *Greenland Voy.* (N.), Come turn up the boats, let's put on our coats, And to Ben's, there's a cheerupping cup. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 328 They..retired to comfort themselves with a cheer-upping Cup. **1766** in Dodsley *Collect. Poems* VI. 280 Colin's good dame..Had taken too freely the cheeruping cup. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., When the Lowlanders want to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house, called the change-house, and call for a choppin of twopenny.

cheery ('tʃɪərɪ), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. More colloquial than CHEERFUL: in Johnson's opinion 'a ludicrous word'.]

1. Abounding in cheerfulness; in excellent spirits, lively.

1611 COTGR., s.v. *Lie*, To say a thing with a merrie countenance, cheerie visage, looke full of glee. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Apr., I find him pretty cheery over what he was yesterday. **1767** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 209 The Corporal, with cheery eye. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 89 She had..a stout cheery farmer for a husband. **1869** TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 144 Endeavouring to speak..in a cheery voice. **1875** MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 95 You will be in a cheerier mood to-morrow.

2. Such as to cheer or enliven; cheering.

c **1720** GAY *Pastoral* v, Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 She was ..a kind of cheery sunshine in those otherwise Egyptian days.

3. *Comb.*, as *cheery-hearted, -looking, -voiced* adjs.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* II. iii. 49 Her father was a cheery-hearted man. **1954** J. R. R. TOLKIEN *Fellowship of Ring* 1. ix. 165 A cheery-looking hobbit. *a* **1892** WHITTIER *Poet. Wks.* (1898) 55/2, I can see his sickle gleaming, Cheery-voiced, can hear him teaming. **1913** MASEFIELD *Daffodil Fields* 68 The wren upon the tree-stump carolled cheery-voiced.

cheery-bye, var. CHEERIE-BYE.

chees, obs. pa. t. of *chesen*, CHOOSE.

chees, obs. form of CHESS[1].

cheesa ('tʃi:zə). *S. Afr.* [f. dial. Zulu *tshisa* to cause to burn. Cf. Xhosa *tshísa*.] Used *attrib.*, esp. in *cheesa stick* (see quots.).

1915 A. MARSHALL *Explosives* xxx. 441 In South Africa 'Cheesa sticks' are used, which consist of sticks of cordite with ammonium oxalate and shellac. They have recently been authorized in England. **1956** K. COURLANDER *I Speak of Africa* xvii. 164 The rock-breaker would fill these apertures with explosives and the 'cheesa' boy..would come along with a slow-burning fuse. **1957** *As a Matter of Fact* (P.R.D. Series, No. 56, Johannesburg) 15 *Cheesa-stick*, a slow-burning fuse igniter consisting of a hard cardboard tube filled with an inflammable mixture... 'Cheesa' is a Zulu word meaning 'Burn'.

cheese (tʃi:z), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cese, cyse, 2 cease, cæse, 5 schese, 6 chease, cheise, chiese, ches, 2–6 chese, 4, 6– cheese. [OE. (Anglian) *cése*, (WSax.) **cíese*, *cýse* (with *i-* umlaut from *céasi*, *cæsi*) = OHG. *châsi* (MHG. *kæse*, Ger. *käse*), OLG. *kâsi*, *kêsi* (MDu. *kâse*, Du. *kaas*):—WGer. **kâsi*, ad. L. *cāse-us* cheese (bef. 5th c.).]

1. a. A substance used as food, consisting of the curd of milk (coagulated by rennet) separated from the whey and pressed into a solid mass.

a **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 23 *Formaticus*, cese. *a* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloquy*, ibid. 91 And cyse and buteran ic do. *a* **1154** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1131 þa scyrte ða flescmete and se ceose and se butere. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þenne þe mon wule tilden his musestoch he bindeð uppon þa swike chese. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 643 Bred an chese, butere and milk. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 93 A weye of essex chese. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 123 Hard chese.. wille a stomak kepe..open. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 147 Tis time I were choak'd with a peece of toasted Cheese. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶3 Such who could indeed bear the sight of cheese, but not the taste. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 349 Hung cheese..It is called hung when the curds are tied up in a cloth or net, to get quit of the whey.. instead of being put under the press. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 284 The rich flavour of Parmesan cheese is owing to the aromatic plants which abound in the Italian pastures.

b. (with *pl.*) A mass of this substance, as made in the mould or press, of a definite size and shape (usually wheel-shaped, cylindrical, or globular), and covered with its hardened outer layer or 'rind'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 268 Twey grene cheeses. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xvii. 18 And ten chesis thes thou shalt bere to the tribune. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. 1. (Arb.) 109 Twelue barels of meale with a fewe chieses. **1711** J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 6 The richness of a Cheese is discovered by the multiplicity of its Mites. **1739** GRAY *Lett. West* 21 Nov., Parma,—The happy country where huge cheeses grow. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *'Ghost,'* The Castle was a huge and antique mound, Resembling..A well-scoop'd, mouldy Stilton cheese—but taller.

c. For the names of special kinds of cheese, see CREAM-CHEESE, CHEDDAR, CHESHIRE[1], PARMESAN, STILTON, etc.

d. ***the Cheeses***: a nickname applied to the First Life Guards (see quot. 1903).

1890 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 19 Apr. 251/2 The old school of officers..sneered at their successors as 'Cheesemongers'. From this circumstance the regiments acquired the cognomen of the 'Cheeses'. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 More regimental nicknames. That of 'The Cheeses' was bestowed on the Life Guards... The old-fashioned officers protested that the regiments were no longer composed of gentlemen but of cheesemongers.

e. *School Slang.* A smile. Also, esp. *Photographers' colloq.*, the word 'cheese' notionally or actually pronounced to form the lips into a smiling expression.

1930 [see CHEESE *v.*[1] 2]. **1956** *Punch* 1 Feb. 179/1 They are almost certainly just saying *cheese*, *cheese*, *cheese* to hold their smiles while the news reel camera whirls. **1964** *New Statesman* 17 Apr. 612/3 Her deadpan face mouths a tiny 'Cheese' as she is pegged..into focus.

2. Phrases. **a.** ***green cheese***: fresh cheese, not thoroughly dried; esp. in the expression *to believe* (*to persuade any one*, etc.) *that the moon is made of green cheese*. **b.** ***bread and cheese***: see BREAD *sb.* 2 d. **c.** ***chalk and cheese***: see CHALK *sb.* 6 a.

c **1425** *Chester Pl.* 1. 123 Greene cheese that will greese your cheekes. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 There is .iiii. sortes of..chese..grene chese, softe chese, harde chese, and spermyse. Grene chese is not called grene by the reason of colour, but for the newnes of it, for the whey is not halfe pressed out of it. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 A yong Catt, wherevnto I haue giuen of these floures to eate, very finely pound with greene or fresh Cheese. *a* **1529** FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 315 They would make men believe..that the moon is made of green cheese. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Arain*, (Wee say of such an Idiot) hee thinkes the Moone is made of greene cheese. **1638** WILKINS *New World* 1. (1684) 13 You may as soon perswade some Country Peasants, that the Moon is made of Green-Cheese (as we say) as that 'tis bigger than his Cart-Wheel. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. s.v. *Moon*, Tell me the moon is made of green cheese! **1863** KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. 195.

d. ***hard cheese***: hard luck. *slang.*

1876 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Manchester Man* III. x. 175 It's hard cheese for a man to owe everything to his father-in-law. **1889** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang.* 240/2 (R.M. Academy), Hard *cheese*, equivalent to 'hard lines', no luck; especially used at billiards. **1922** LD. F. HAMILTON *P.J., Secret Service Boy* iv. 181 It *is* rather hard cheese. *Ibid.* v. 192 'Hard cheese!' condoled Mr. Davenant. **1934** E. WAUGH *Handful of Dust* ii. 90, I think it's hard cheese on Tony.

3. ***to make cheeses*** [F. *faire des fromages*]: a school-girl's amusement, consisting in turning rapidly round and then suddenly sinking down, so that the petticoats are inflated all round somewhat in the form of a cheese. Hence, applied sometimes to a deep curtseying.

1835 N. P. WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xxiv. 283 They remained in dirty white tunics reaching to the floor, and very full at the bottom, so that with the regular motion of their whirl the wind blew them out into a circle, like what the girls in our country call 'making cheeses'. **1857–9** THACKERAY *Virginians* xxii (D.), It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present: she and her sister both made these 'cheeses' in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. **1858** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* vi. (D.), What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making cheeses? **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iv. (1883) 150 Spinning round like a school-girl when she makes cheeses. **1883** L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vi. 157 Miss Knight performed a cheese worthy almost of Caroline, and swept away.

4. *transf.* **a.** (in *Cider-making*) A mass of pomace or crushed apples pressed together in the form of a cheese.

1796 MARSHALL *W. England* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Cheese*, the pile of pomage, in making cider. **1843** FALKNER in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The cheese of pommey is then removed, to make way for another charge of the press. **1887** T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. ix. 149.

b. A conserve of fruit, etc., having the consistency of cheese or the form of a cheese, as ***damson-cheese*** (see DAMSON 4 b).

c **1530** H. RHODES *Bk. of Nurture* (1868) 68 Then set downe cheese of fruytes. **1723** J. NOTT *Cook's & Confectioner's Dict.* No. 13 A, Almond cheese. **1845** E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxi. 473 Common cherry cheese. *Ibid.* 483 Mussel plum cheese and jelly.

c. (See quot.).

1915 *Lit. Digest* (N.Y.) 4 Sept. 469/1 The mass of partly crusht grapes, known as 'must', goes into large kettles... From this mass of 'hot must' are made the 'cheeses' that go into the presses. These 'cheeses' consist of about two thousand gallons each of grape-must roughly enclosed in heavy cotton-cloth.

5. a. The fruit of the common Mallow (*Malva silvestris*), of a flattened cheese-like shape. (Cf. F. *fromageon.*)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Water of malva..the beste parte & tyme of his dystyllacyon is the rote and the stalke whan it bereth cheses and floures. [**1578** LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The great wilde Mallow..the seede.. is rounde and flat, made lyke litle cheeses.] *c* **1820** J. CLARE in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Picking from mallows, sport to please, The crumpled seed we call a cheese. **1861** MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 41.

b. Applied to various objects shaped like a cheese: see quots.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 131 A dry skittle-ground, where every day..I exercised myself with the wooden 'cheese' against the seven and a-half pins. **1884** W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 218 The slivers, however drawn off, are automatically wound on to wooden rollers... These balls, or cheeses, as they are generally called, are set in a rack. **1898** *Encycl. Sport* II. 381 Skittles... Pin and Bowl, or Cheese. **1919** S. PAGET *Sir V. Horsley* I. 10 The boys played the nobler form of the game [of skittles], throwing the discus, the big wooden 'cheese'. **1921** [see CHEESER]. **1946** *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* CXIII. III. A 32/1 Aerials using parabolic cylindrical reflectors of this type are often known as 'cheese' aerials. **1947** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LI. 663/1 The first impellers..were..machined from solid cheeses. These cheeses, which weighed about 500 lb., were the largest forgings that had been made in R.R. 59 at that time. **1950** *Electronic Engin.* XXII. 431 The corresponding level for a parabolic cylinder (a 'cheese') which is the best of the mirror systems in this respect, is between 18 and 22 db. **1954** *Gloss. Terms Iron & Steel* (*B.S.I.*) VI. 10 *Cheese*, a roughly cylindrical forging with convex sides formed by upending ingot or billet lengths between flat tools. **1960** G. LEWIS *Handbk. Crafts* 100 Take two 'cheeses' of cotton, place them on a spool rack [etc.]. **1963** A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* iv. 197 Machines used for dyeing yarn wound in the form of cheeses and cones.

6. *Comb.*, as ***cheese-basket, -chamber, -chandler, -cover, -curd, -factor, -grater, -loft, -maker, -making, -room, -scraper, -shelf, -trencher, -tub***; ***cheese-like, -shaped*** adjs.

c **1632** FULLER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 226 Cheshire for the *cheesechamber, Northumberland for the colehouse. **1740** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 120, I must now..go see what's doing in the cheese-chamber and the apple-loft. **1608** ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 29 [He] breakes open the dairy house, eats and spoils new *cheesecurds. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for Love* III. vii, I an't Calf enough to lick your chalk'd Face, you Cheese-Curd you. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4347/4 John Lee..*Cheese-Factor. **1848** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 143 *note*, With brazen *cheesegrater grated cheese. **1845** BUDD *Dis. Liver* 329 Encysted tumors, containing a *cheese-like matter. **1629** *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 174 In the *Cheese Lofte. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the cheese-loft. **1868** *Mich. Board Agric., Rep.* VII. 237 The *cheese-maker watching all the conditions. **1946** *Nature* 9 Nov. 644/1 Cheese-makers and other industrialists have discovered the importance to them of microbiology. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 201 Process of *Cheese-making. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 14/2 The *cheese-room is always very cool, and little light is admitted. **1850** DENISON *Clock & Watch-m.* 193 Such rollers..would require greater accuracy in making than these '*cheese-shaped' rollers. **1947** CROWTHER & WHIDDINGTON *Sci. at War* 48 These problems were solved by designing a rotating aerial and reflector. The latter was cheese-shaped. **1629** *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 3 *cheese shelves w[th] 3 stories. **1607** DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 38 A dozen of *cheese trenchers. **1629** *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie..ii *cheese tubbes. **1651** in *Mayflower Descendant* X. 161 Item, 2 beere vessells & one Cheestubb. **1688** Cheese Tub [see LADDER *sb.* 3]. **1879** in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 A cheese-tub large enough to hold all the milk of the cows.

7. Special comb.: **cheese and bread**, is used in north. dial. for the literary *bread and cheese*; **cheese-bail** [see BAIL *sb.*[2]] = CHEESE-HOOP; **cheese-board**, †**-bred**, (*a*) the cover of a cheese-vat; (*b*) a board from which cheese is served; **cheese-borer**? = *cheese-scoop*; **cheese-box**, a box for holding cheese; also *transf.*, *U.S.* = *cheese-tub* (*b*); **cheese-bug**, local name (Kent) of the wood-louse: cf. CHEESE-LIP; **cheese-cement** (see quot.); **cheese cloth**, †**-clout**, the cloth in which the curds are pressed; now used also for costumes, curtains, wrapping for food, etc.; **cheese-cratch, -crate** = *cheese-rack*; **cheese-cutter**, (*a*) an instrument with a broad curved blade used for cutting cheese; also, a device for cutting cheese by pulling a wire through it; (*b*) *slang* (see quot.); various techn. uses (see quots. 1848, 1927, and 1932); **cheese fingers**, puff paste on which a cheese mixture is spread, the paste being then folded over, cut into strips, and baked; **cheese-fly**, a small black fly (*Piophila casei*) bred in cheese (see *cheese-hopper*); **cheese-hake** (*Sc.*), †**-heck** = *cheese-rack*; **cheese-head**, the head of a rivet or screw shaped like a squat cylinder; freq. *attrib.*; so *cheese-headed* adj.; **cheese-hoop**, a broad hoop, usually of wood, in which the curds are pressed in cheese-making; **cheese-hopper**, the maggot of the cheese-fly, which makes long jerky leaps; also the fly; **cheese-knife**, (*a*) = *cheese-cutter*; (*b*) a spatula used to break down curd in cheese-making; **cheese ladder** (see LADDER *sb.* 3); **cheese-maggot** = *cheese-hopper*; **cheese-mite**, the minute arachnid (*Acarus domesticus*) which infests old cheese; †**cheese-moat** = CHEESE-VAT; **cheese-mould**, (*a*) a mould or form in which cheese is pressed, a *chessel*; (*b*) the blue mould which forms on cheese; **cheese-pale** = *cheese-taster*; **cheese-plate**, a small plate, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, used for cheese at the end of dinner; hence ***cheese-plate button*** (or simply

cheese-plate), humorous name for a large flat coat-button; **cheese-rack**, a frame for drying new-made cheeses; **cheese-ramekin**: see RAMEKIN; **cheese-scoop**, **cheese-taster**, an instrument with a small scoop for piercing cheese and withdrawing a small portion to be tasted; **cheese straw**, (usu. in *pl.*) thin strips of pastry flavoured with cheese; **cheese-toaster**, a fork for toasting cheese; hence *humorously*, a sword; **cheese-tub**, (*a*) (sense 6); (*b*) *transf.*, a contemptuous name for a monitor vessel (cf. *cheese-box*); †**cheese-water**, a water distilled from cheese; **cheese-wring** = CHEESE-PRESS.

1888 *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XXXVI. 120 A *cheesebail is the Hoop that encompasses and gives form to the cheese in the press. **1552** HULOET *Chease bourde, *Albeolus*, *Albeus*, *Alcanna*. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 151 Lay upon the top of the curd your hard Cheese-board. *c* **1938** *Fortnum & Mason Catal.* 64/1 Cheese Boards—Walnut—each 3/6. **1963** V. CANNING *Limbo Line* xiv. 191 They.. asked the girl to bring the cheese board, saying they wanted to try some local cheeses. **1746** *Brit. Mag.* 12 A strong Iron Screw, something like an Augur or *Cheese-borer. **1855** *Knickerbocker* XLV. 14 A *cheese-box, used as a tanning-vat. **1862** *N.Y. Tribune* 10 June, Where is the Monitor? We have not heard a word of the little cheese-box since the repulse in James River until yesterday. **1866** E. A. POLLARD *Southern Hist. War* I. xi. 278 Here, there, and everywhere, was the black 'cheese-box'. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 335 Irreverent Confederates called the hideous-looking vessels cheese-boxes. **1878** E. B. TUTTLE *Border Tales* 17 One of the red-skins having manufactured a drum by stretching a deer-skin over the rim of a cheesebox. **1629** *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie..i *cheese bread. **1847** CRAIG, **Cheese Cement*, a kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panel boards, etc. [cf. BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1562) 85a, Whan stone pottes be broken, what is better to glew them againe.. like the Symunt made of Cheese.] **1657** *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 4th Ser. VII. 83 Your maid likewise wants vessells for to sett milke in, & some cheese clothes. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 124 Then lay a Cheese-cloth in your lesser Cheese Fat. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 14/2 The whey runs out through the..cheese-cloth woven with wide interstices. **1892** V. KELLOGG *Kansas Insects* 65 Wires thrust in the ground so as to form two crossing arches,..and covered with cheese cloth or netting, do well. **1931** H. PRICE *Regurgitation & Duncan Mediumship* 38 The veiling looks *exactly* like a long piece of fine, thin woven material, such as butter muslin or cheese cloth. **1932** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 21 Apr. 284/4 The supposed veil of ectoplasm..proved to be nothing more than a sheet of cheese-cloth, which she had swallowed and was able to regurgitate at will. **1944** *Living off Land* v. 109 Tanks..are best dealt with by screening all openings with a protective wire mesh or even cheese cloth. *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheese vates, *cheese clouts and other perticulars. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §346. 97 Shce drieth the cheeses in a *chees-cratch, or chees-rack. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 119 Redolent of new wine, of the *cheese-crate. **1848** *Sinks of London Laid Open* 102/2 **Cheese cutters*, bandy legs. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Cheesecutter*, a prominent and aquiline nose. Also a large square peak to a cap. Caps fitted with square peaks are called cheesecutter caps. **1886** BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Cheesecutter*, a cap with a straight peak. **1927** G. BRADFORD *Gloss. Sea Terms* 33/2 *Cheese-cutter*, a type of centerboard. **1932** *Flight* 25 Mar. 254/1 The notched quadrant in the front coekpit is the main 'cheese cutter'. **1932** D. GARNETT *Rabbit in the Air* III. 66 There is also a so-called 'tail-incidence lever', or eheese-cutter. **1963** *Times* 6 May p. viii/3 (Advt.), An instrument rather like a wire eheese-cutter was designed. **1885** *Tasty Dishes* 125 **Cheese Fingers*..roll out and cut into strips about three inches long, roll round, and bake. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 5 No caterpillars nor grubs, except the maggot of the small *cheese fly..can jump. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech., Engin.* *Cheese Head Rivet. .. Cheese Head Screw. **1907** *Install. News* Oct. 10/2 A small cheese head screw and washer [are] used to bind it. **1908** *Ibid.* II. 110/1 The binding screws..have cheese heads which permit of a deep slot for screwing up. **1950** L. S. SASIENI *Spectacle Fitting* i. 26 The joint pin may be..a cheese-head screw, the head of which lies within a countersink in one of the outer parts of the chernier. **1930** *Engineering* 26 Dec. 815/2 This grid can be removed by loosening three cheese-headed screws. **1611** COTGR., *Chasiere*, a *cheese-hecke; the long and round racke whereon cheese is dried. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 152 Throughly dry, and fit to go into the Cheese-heck. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 949/1 The maggot of the *Cheese-hopper. **1743** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* May vii. 97 The Cloth must be tucked in with a wooden *Cheese Knife. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* Instead of being straight, his shins curve like a cheese-knife. **1839** *Mag. Domestic Econ.* Feb. 240 The curd..is cut through with a double or triple bladed cheese-knife. **1694** LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 199, I put some *Cheese-Maggots in a Glass Tube in my Pocket. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 352 The *cheese-mite. To the naked eye, these minute creatures appear little more than moving particles of dust. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 269. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. ii. 180 The attire of the Irish women's heads is more flat in the top, and broader on the sides, not much vnlike a *cheese mot. **1629** *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie..4 cheesemoates i wicker cheesemoate. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 44 A white upper coat ornamented with *cheese-plate buttons. **18..** —— *Night's Pleas.* Wks. 1883 IX. IV. 290 A bang-up white coat, covered with mother-of-pearl cheese-plates. **1865** *Reader* 18 *Nov.* 573 With tonsures as large as cheese-plates. **1530** PALSGR. 204/2 *Chese rake, *caisier a frommages*. **1789** R. FERGUSSON *Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) My cheese-rack toom that ne'er was toom before. **1725** *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ramequin's*, To make *Cheese-Ramequins, a Farce is to be prepar'd of the same sort as that describ'd for Cheese-Cakes. **1892** T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 349/1 Cheese Puffs or Ramekins. **1899** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/4 Little individual dishes of devilled macaroni,..cheese ramaquins, etc. **1874** *Young Ladies Jrnl.* XI. 475/1 Three Receipts for Making *Cheese Straws. **1892** T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 350/2 Cheese Straws,..bake for ten minutes in a quick oven. **1811** L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 52 Pocketing the *cheese-taster. **1887** *Daily Tel.* 15 Mar. 5/2 Testing it [the earth's] interior composition as a grocer tries a Dutch cheese with a cheese-taster. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶2 A Silver *Cheese-Toaster with Three Tongues. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) I'll drive my cheese-toaster through his body. **1867** J. T. HEADLEY *Farragut & Nav. Commanders* 519 But all this time, Worden in his 'cheese-tub', as the rebels called her, was crowding all steam to overtake his powerful adversary. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 254/2 Wash yourselfe with the *cheese-water mixed with the Camphir. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wdbk., Cheese-wring*, a cheese-press, found in every dairy. A rock at Lynton is called [from its shape] 'the Devil's Cheese-wring'.

cheese (tʃi:z), *sb.*[2] *slang*. [Of doubtful origin; but prob. a. Pers. and Urdū *chīz* 'thing'. Yule says such expressions used to be common among young Anglo-Indians as 'My new Arab is the real *chīz*', i.e. 'the real thing'.]

1. The right or correct thing: applied to anything good, first-rate in quality, genuine, pleasant, or advantageous.

1818 *Lond. Guide* (cited in *Slang Dict.* 1873). **1847** ALB. SMITH *Man in Moon* I. 201 Admired 'Pets of the Ballet'..in a print-shop window. Thought them the cheese as works of art. *c* **1850** THACKERAY *Codlingsby* iii, 'You look like a Prince in it, Mr. Lint'..'It *is* the cheese', replied Mr. Lint.

2. Wealth and fame (quot. *a* 1910). Also, an important or self-important person (freq. *the big cheese*). Usu. derogatory. *slang* (chiefly *U.S.*).

a **1910** 'O. HENRY' *Unprof. Servant* in *Wks.* (1928) 805 Del had crawled from some Tenth Avenue basement like a lean rat and had bitten his way into the Big Cheese... He had danced his way into..fame in sixteen minutes. **1920** WODEHOUSE *Coming of Bill* I. iv. 44 The bunch of cheeses ought to have been highly grateful to Mrs. Dingle for her anti-pugilistic prejudices. **1934** R. CHANDLER in *Black Mask* July 64 So the big cheese give me the job. **1939** L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 31 He's the big cheese. **1961** J. MASTERS *Road past Mandalay* xii. 136 'Where's the manager?' 'The managcr?' 'The Bara Sahib. The Big Cheese. The Boss.' 'The Brigadier is out.' **1965** *Daily Express* 15 Oct. 19/4 As soon as you become to feel a bit of a cheese you become a bad magistrate.

cheese, *v.*[1] *rare*. [f. the sb.] **1.** *intr.* To become cheese. Hence '**cheesing** *vbl. sb. rare*.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 111 The coagulation, curdling, or cheesing of milk.

2. *School slang*. To smile.

1930 *N. & Q.* CLVIII. 119/1 Another slang use of the word 'cheese' was in vogue at Rugby School... This was with the meaning 'smile', both verb and noun. **1940** M. MARPLES *Public School Slang* 40 *Cheese*..to smile or grin (Oundle 1920+).

cheese, *v.*[2] *slang* (orig. *Thieves'*). To stop, give up, leave off. *cheese it!* = have done! run away!

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cheese it*, the same as *Stow it*. **1866** *Even. Standard* 27 July, As soon as he went up the prisoner Blagin said, 'Cheese it (run away), here's the bobby coming'. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Cheese* or *Cheese it* (evidently a corruption of *cease*) leave off, or have done: 'Cheese your barrikin', hold your noise. Term very common. **1880** *Times, for the year 1980* 4/4 He told the station master at the balloon depôt to cheese it, but thought better of it afterwards. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, 'Cheese it, mates! 'ere comes the bobbies!' **1910** CHESTERTON *Alarms & Discursions* 58 Their citizens..will often say 'Cheese it!' **1923** WODEHOUSE *Inimit. Jeeves* i. 9 He had been clearing away the breakfast things, but at the sound of the young master's voice cheesed it courteously. **1938** —— *Code of Woosters* xii. 261, I pulled myself together and cheesed the bird imitation.

cheese-bowl: see CHESBOLL.

cheeseburger ('tʃi:zbɜ:gə(r)). orig. *U.S.* [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + HAM)BURGER.] A hamburger in which cheese is mixed with or placed on the meat.

1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 157/1 *Cheeseburgers*, made of ham and cheese..may now be had in many dining places. **1954** J. STEINBECK *Sweet Thursday* xxxii. 218 Melted cheese sandwiches, cheeseburgers, and coffee. **1959** R. POSTGATE *Good Food Guide* 134 You can get Hamburgers (2/-), what they call, God forgive them, cheeseburgers (2/6), [etc.].

'**cheese-cake**. **1. a.** A cake or tart of light pastry, orig. containing cheese; now filled with a yellow butter-like compound of milk-curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesekake, *ortacius*. **1530** PALSGR. 204/2 Chese cake, *gasteav*, *torteav*. **1588** *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 40 The dogg flies at the B[ishop] and took of his corner capp (he thought belike it had bene a cheese cake). **1611** COTGR., *Talmouse*, a Cheese-cake; a Tart made of egges, and cheese. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 11 Aug., We..eat some of the best cheese-cakes that ever I eat in my life. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 125 Like three corner'd Cheese-Cakes. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 318 This we call saffron cheesecakes; the other, without currants, almond cheesecakes. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 292 A sort of cheese-cake, made of cheese, eggs, and butter.

b. *attrib.*

1644 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 15 Your [Laud's] cheese-cake cap and magpie gown. *a* **1718** PRIOR *Alma* III, Effeminate he sat, and quiet; Strange product of a cheese-cake diet. **1741** LADY POMFRET *Corr. w. C'tess Hartford* III. 232 Not sculking like a modern hero in a cheescake house. **1788** MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), Cheese-cake-grass, *Lotus corniculatus*, birds-foot trefoil. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.)

2. Also **cheesecake**. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). Display of the female form, esp. in photographs, advertisements, etc., in the interest of sex-appeal; female sexual attractiveness. Also *attrib.* (Cf. *beefcake*.)

1934 *Time* 17 Sept. 30/2 Tabloid and Heartsmen go after 'cheesecake'—leg-pictures of sporty females. **1942** *Time* 24 Aug. 4/1 The supreme Empress of Cheesecake, the very Marlene Dietrich,..was fittingly crowned by the Treasury as the champion bond seller. **1948** *Illustrated* 6 Mar. 4/1 American magazines sell millions of copies because of their 'cheesecake' pictures—'cheesecake' being their name for pictures of movie stars or showgirls with beautiful legs and scanty clothing. **1955** E. HYAMS *Slaughterhouse Informer* 109 Is cheese-cake still the best puller? **1958** J. WAIN *Contenders* 212 She had a sexy slouch like a Hollywood cheesecake queen. **1967** *New Scientist* 13 Apr. 72/3 In flickering torchlight the scenes probably appeared to move. Some of them clearly included cheese-cake and leg shows.

cheesed (tʃi:zd), *a. slang*. [Etym. unkn.] Bored, disgruntled, exasperated; fed up, 'browned off'. Freq. *cheesed off*.

1941 J. SOMMERFIELD in *Penguin New Writing* IV. 12 'I'm browned off,' announces Taff. 'I'm cheesed.' **1942** G. KERSH *Nine Lives Bill Nelson* ii. 10 Two people, both cheesed off, are better than one. **1943** HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang*, *Cheesed off*, more than *brassed off*; yet not entirely *browned off*. **1948** A. BARON *From City, from Plough* 161 Whenever I'm cheesed off I just open it and start reading. **1959** I. JEFFERIES *13 Days* ii. 25, I got cheesed and overtook.

cheese-fat, obs. form of CHEESE-VAT.

cheeseford: see CHESFORD.

'**cheeseling**. *rare*–[1]. [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -LING.] ? A small cheese.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 224 Supposing the cheeseling to be made in the morning, it now remains in the press, untouched, until the evening.

'**cheeselip, -lep**[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cese-, ces-, cis-, cyslyb, 5 cheslepe, -lypp, -leb, 5–7 cheslep, 6 ches-, cheselope, 7 cheslop, 7–8 cheeslep, -lip, 7–9 cheslip, 8–9 keslop, 9 cheeselop, caislip, *Sc.* keeslip. [OE. *céselyb*(*b*, neut., = OHG. *châsi-*, *chêsi-luppa*, MHG. *chêsluppe*, *kæseluppe* fem., in same sense; f. CHEESE (in its various forms) + a word which appears in Goth. as *lubjā-* (? fem.) in *lubjaleisei* witchcraft, ? poison-herb-lore, OE. *lybb* neut. poison, ON. *lyf* fem. 'medicinal herb, simple', OHG. *luppi* neut. deadly juice, mod.G. dial. *lüpp* rennet. Hence the original rennet appears to have been some herb juice.

Beside this, MHG. has *kæselab*, mod.G. *käselab*, the second element of which is *laab*, *lab* rennet, MHG. *lab* sour fluid, OHG. *lab* neut. broth, decoction. Du. has also *leb*, *lebbe*, MDu. & LG. *lebbe* rennet:—*labjô-*, and MDu. *libbe*, *lip*, MLG. *lip*, mod.G. dial. *lippe* neut.:—*libjo*[m]. The original relations between these words are uncertain.]

1. Rennet, for curdling milk in cheese-making.

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 560 *Coagolum* ceselyb. *c* **1000** *ibid.* *Coagulum* ceslyb. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 18 þa meolc geren mid cyslybbe. *c* **1050** *Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 365/30 *Coagulum* cyslyb. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 2 As runnynge or chese lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C435 The running or chese lope, *coagulum*. **1586** LUPTON *1000 Notable Th.* (1675) 22 Snails..stamped and mixed..with Cheslep or Rennet do draw out thorns. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Keslop*, cheese-rennet.

2. *spec.* The dried stomach of a calf (or, formerly of other animals, *e.g.* a hare) used for this purpose. (Formerly also called *cheeselep-bag*.)

c **1000** *Medicina de Quadrup.* in Sax. Leechd. I. 346 Haran cyslybb. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666 *Hec lactis*..cheslypp. *a* **1500** *Nominale* ibid. 703 *Hec lactis*, a cheslepe. *a* **1500** *Voc.* ibid. 591 *Lactis*, a chesleb. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 The Cheslep-bag, or Runnet, is the stomack bag of a young sucking calf. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cheeselp-Bag*. **1781** J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Keslop*, a calves stomach, sometimes called runnet. **1788** MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cheslip-skin*, the calf's bag, used in making yerning. **1801** *Ord. Butchers' Guild* in Ferguson & Manson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 259 No brother..shall buy any calf, to return the caislip in any State whatever. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss. Cheeselop*, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese.

b. The following inaccurate explanation is found in Dicts.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Chees-lip*, the bag wherein House-wives prepare and keep their Runnet or Rennet for their Cheese. [So without essential change in PHILLIPS, RAY, BAILEY, WEBSTER, etc.]

†'**cheeselip, -lep**.[2] *Obs.* or ? *dial.* Forms: 6 chesloppe, cheeselypp, -lippe, 6–8 cheselip, 7 cheslop, chislep, 7–8 cheese-, chees-, cheslip. [Etymol. unknown.

Has been conjectured to be the same word as prec., the animal having possibly been in repute as a rennet. Against this is the consideration that this word belongs (now at least) to the southern dialects, while *cheeselip*, rennet, is more especially northern. Cf. also the equivalent CHESLOCK, and

dialectal *chesil-*, *chissel-bob*, *cheese-bug*. (It seems hardly possible that the second part could be *lop* flea.)]

The common wood-louse; also (in 16–17th c. authors more commonly) the allied Armadillo wood-louse, or the similar pill-millipede.

1530 PALSGR. 204/2 Chesloppe, a worme, *cloporte*. **1552** HULOET, Cheeselypp worme, otherwyse called Robyn-good-felowe his lowse, *tylus*. **1573** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Tylus*, a vermin liyng vnder stones and tyles, somewhat blacke and scaled, which when it is touched turneth himselfe round like a pease. It is commonly called a Cheselip. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 It [barley-meal] is very good for the biting of the cheeslips or many-feet worms called Multipedes. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 786 Cheeselips, or those creeping vermin with many feet called of some 'sowes'. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xviii. 152 Cheeslip Killimbobs, which being touched gather themselves round like a ball. **1611** COTGR., *Porcelet de S. Anthoine*, the vermine called a Ches-lop, or Wood-louse. **1658** ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1048 When the Chislep rols himself up into a round body. **1717** *Dict. Rust.*, *Cheeselip*, an insect, the same as the sow or hog louse. *Cheselip*, a kind of small vermin that lie under stones and tiles. **1721** BAILEY, *Cheeslip*, and *Cheslip*.

'cheesemonger. [see MONGER.] a. One who sells or deals in cheese.

*c***1510** *Cocke Lorelles B.* 9 Fruyters, chese mongers, and mynstrelles. **1662** *Act 14 Chas. II*, c. 26 §3 No Cheese monger..shall repack for sale any Butter in any Kinderkin, Firkin, etc. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* CX. They make cheesemongers and pastrycooks knights. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 318/2 The business of a grocer and cheesemonger.

b. (See quot. 1874.) Cf. CHEESE *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Cheesemongers*, once a popular name for the First Lifeguards. **1893** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 125/1 'Come on, you Cheesemongers!' the bantering cry of a commanding officer of a cavalry regiment of the Household Brigade at Waterloo.

Hence **'cheesemongering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*fig.* in quot.), **'cheesemongerly** *a.* (often contemptuous); **'cheesemongery**, the commodities sold by a cheesemonger.

1839 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, Mr. Tuggs attended to the grocery department; Mrs. Tuggs to the cheesemongery. *a***1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 21 This hind-counter, cheesemongerly, Newmarket, cock-fighting figment. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 489/2 A cheesemongering estimate of Parliamentary qualifications. **1883** *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/5 Contracts for Butcher's Meat, Cheesemongery, and Flour.

'cheese-paring. [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + PARING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

A. *sb.* A paring of the rind of cheese; an object of no value save in the eyes of a miserly economist.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 332, I doe remember him at Clements Inne, like a man made after Supper, of a Cheese-paring. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., I won't loose a cheese-paring. **1821** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 331 That their candle-ends and cheese-parings are no longer safe.

b. *fig.*

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 475, I am told the king of Saxony is to be re-established if he consents to give some cheese-parings to his neighbours. **1831** J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* lvii. in *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 413 Such a tallow-faced cheeseparing of a beardless, bucktoothed ninny.

B. *vbl. sb.* The paring of cheese. *fig.* Niggardly economizing, parsimonious saving.

1871 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 40 (Hoppe) To supply the deficiencies which the wretched cheeseparings of the two previous years had made in our means [of defence]. **1873** *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1005/2 The discontent with the Government, much of it caused by cheeseparing.

C. *ppl. a.* Niggardly, miserly, parsimonious.

1867 *Cape Natal News* 1 Jan., The more rigid and cheese-paring school of economists.

'cheese-press. [see PRESS.] An apparatus for pressing the curds in cheese-making.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371, j chesepresse cum vj chese fattes. **1557** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) I. 159 A chespresse & a rakinge croke. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country F.* 63 Cheese-presses, and other implements. **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* Wedn. 41 The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn.

cheeser ('tʃi:zə(r)). [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] (*5 b) + -ER[1].] An operative who tends a cheesing frame (see CHEESING) for winding wool or silk.

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §367 *Cheese winder*; *cheeser*,..operates winding frame which winds yarn..on to ..tubes,..known as cheeses.

'cheese-,rennet. In 7 -runnet. [see RENNET.] A name for *Galium verum*, Lady's Bedstraw, from its property of coagulating milk.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 283 *marg.*, Chees-runnett. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. 92 Herbs..except Docks and Cheesrunnet. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 145. **1861** MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 72 Yellow Bedstraw.. Ladies' Bedstraw, or Cheese-rennet.

'cheese-room. 1. See CHEESE *sb.* 6.

2. 'The common name in some parts of the country for *Agaricus arvensis*, or Horse Mushroom' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

[Not in BRITTEN & HOLLAND].

†**'cheese-running.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 ren(n)ing. [OE. *rynning* coagulum: see RUNNING.] = CHEESE-RENNET.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 Gallion..we may also name it..Cheese running, or our Ladies bedstraw. **1597** GERARD *Herball* II. cccclxiv. 1126 Ladies Bed straw or Cheese Renning. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 80. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 502 Among several things that will coagulate milk..the plant call'd Cheeserening, or Yellow Ladies Bed-straw, is used commonly about Nantwich.

cheesery ('tʃi:zərɪ). [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -ERY. Cf. *buttery*, *grocery*.] A cheese-factory.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/2 From the upper stories of these cheeseries were long gutters leading to the ships.

'cheese-vat, †**'cheese-fat.** [see VAT.] The vessel or mould in which the curds are pressed and the cheese shaped in cheese-making.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lxxiv. (1495) 904 Chese is wronge other pressyd in a chese fatte. **1401** *Pol. Poems* II. 99 Thi tong likkith the chesefat, and the garner also. *c***1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793 *Hec sissma*, a sches-fatte. **1577** B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 The Milke commeth to a Curd, which is straightwaies put into Formes, or Cheesefattes, and pressed. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 121 Turn it out of that Cheese-fat.

*c***1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheesevates, cheeseclouts and other perticulars. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Baskets made of rushes, or palm, are the cheese-vats of Barbary. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Cheese vats or moulds turned out of solid elm wood.

cheesewood ('tʃi:zwʊd). [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + WOOD *sb.*] A yellowish-white wood obtained from the Australian trees *Pittosporum bicolor* and *P. undulatum*; also, a tree of either species.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 588 'Cheesewood'..is yellowish-white, very hard, and of uniform texture and colour.

cheesine. [f. CHEESE, after *butterine*, etc.] An artificial imitation of cheese.

1888 *The Grocer* 6 Oct. 584 I bought some lots of cheesine under the impression that it was cheese; it was unsaleable. —— *Scott. Leader* 18 Oct. 3 Cheesine..comes from America, and is sold at a low price.

cheesiness ('tʃi:zɪnɪs). [f. CHEESY + -NESS.] Cheesy quality.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* l, 'How's the cream of clerkship, eh?' 'Why, rather sour, Sir... Beginning to border upon cheesiness, in fact.' **1875** MCCOSH *Scott. Philos.* liii. 398 At first there was a flabbiness, a sort of cheesiness about his look.

cheesing ('tʃi:zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] (*5 b) + -ING[1].] The operation of winding yarn or silk on cheese-shaped bobbins. ***cheesing frame***, a frame or machine that performs this operation; also *attrib.* (See also under CHEESE *v.*[1])

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §371 Cheesing frame minder, cheesing frame tenter.

cheeslep, -lip, obs. forms of CHEESELIP.

cheeste, var. of CHEST *sb.*[2] *Obs.* strife.

†**chee-stone.** *Obs.* Cf. A-JEE; also *char*, *ajar*.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij b, *Chee-Stone* [is] a stone that by reason of some Joynt, slips farther into the side than ordinary, and by and by, with some slant Joynt turns in again to the Sticking.

cheesy ('tʃi:zɪ), *a.* [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of or belonging to cheese; consisting of, or of the nature of, cheese; abounding in cheese.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 904 Wheye that is thynne and watry wyth chesy party synketh downe to the grounde. **1579** J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. iv. 7 Eyther thicke and cheesie, or watry and whayey. **1677** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 30 The Butter and Cheesy part of Milk. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 81 Like to a maggot in her cheesy sphere.

2. Resembling cheese in appearance, consistence, etc.; esp. in *Pathol.* = CASEOUS 2.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 Cheesy plugs often occlude the bronchial tubes. **1877** *Cycl. Pract. Med.* XVI. 783 The beginning of cheesy degeneration.

¶ **3.** *slang.* 'Fine or showy' [prob. f. CHEESE *sb.*[2]]

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlviii. 211 To see him at Tattersall's sucking his cane, his cheesy hat well down on his nose.

4. Also cheesey. Inferior, second-rate, cheap and nasty. *slang.*

1896 GORE *Student Slang* 17 *Cheesy*, a vague term of depreciation. **1930** WODEHOUSE *Very Good, Jeeves!* x. 263 She just draws herself up and looks at them with clear, steady eyes, causing them to feel not a little cheesey. **1930** R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* iii. 40 Hare and rabbit fur are just utterly revolting and cheesey. **1932** N. MITFORD *Christmas Pudding* x. 154 'She wasn't born till four in the morning.' 'What a cheesey time.' **1951** AUDEN *Nones* (1952) 43 Grown insolent and fat On cheesy literature And corny dramas.

†**cheesyl,** obs. f. CHISEL[2], bran, whole meal.

1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 Indian Millet..being well drest with Cheesyl and Milke, it maketh indifferent good meate.

cheet (tʃi:t), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach. It is generally doubled' (Jam.). = *puss, puss!* So **cheetie** = pussy.

1806 *Falls Clyde* 169 (Jam.), Cheat! cheat! waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead.

cheet, *v. dial.* To cheep. Hence **cheeter.**

1883 *Gloss. Almondb. & Huddersf.* 24 Birds *cheet*, and it is said specially of a robin as winter approaches..If shoes *cheet*, they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young pigeons are..called *cheeters* in Yorkshire. [Erroneously attributed by Webster, and others from him, to Tennyson, who uses *cheep*.]

cheetah ('tʃi:tə). Also 8 chittah, 9 cheeta, chetah. [a. Hind. *chītā*, f. Skr. *chitraka* speckled, variegated.]

The Hunting Leopard, *Felis jubata*, which is tamed and used for hunting deer in India.

[**1704** tr. *Caveri's Trav.* in *Churchill's Coll.* IV. 198 There are three sorts of Tigers, called Bibo, Cito, and the Royal.] **1781** *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. **1823** *Sport. Mag.* LXII. 282 The cheeta resembles the panther, but is taller and lightly made. **1881** HUNTER *Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper.

¶ It has been suggested that this animal is referred to by SHAKS. (*2 Hen. IV*. II. iv. 105) as 'tame Cheater'; but apart from the fact that this phrase elsewhere has a clear meaning, no channel is known through which Shakspere could have heard of the Cheetah.

cheetal, -ul: see CHITAL.

cheeve, var. of CHEVE *v.*

cheewink, chewink (tʃi:'wɪŋk). *U.S.* Also 8 cheeweeh. [From its note; whence also *towhee*.] A North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), also called Ground-robin.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 Towhe Bird, Pewee, Cheeweeh. **1848–60** in BARTLETT. **18..** LOWELL *Beaver Brook*, From 'neath the arching barberry-stems My footstep scares the shy chewink. **1884** BURROUGHS *Birds & Flowers* 134 The cheewink is a shy bird also.

cheezil, obs. form of CHISEL.

‖**chef** (ʃɛf). [Fr.; = 'head, chief'; used absolutely for *chef d'office* or *chef de cuisine*.] The man who presides over the kitchen of a large household; a head cook.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Romwold*, The chef's peace of mind was restored, And in due time a banquet was placed on the board. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII, The angry little chef of Sir Francis Clavering's culinary establishment. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 74, 567 You have..finally decided on the menu with your chef.

chef(f, chefare, obs. ff. CHAFF, CHAFFER.

‖**chef d'école** (ʃɛdekɔl). [Fr.] The initiator or leader of a school or style of painting, music, or literature.

1840 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 122/2 Is this the way a *chef d'école* condescends to send forth a picture to the public? **1855** —— *Newcomes* II. i. 2 Your splendid *chef d'école*, a Rubens or a Horace Vernet. **1900** W. JAMES *Let.* 8 June in R. B. Perry *Thought & Char. W.J.* (1935) II. 198 Charles Renouvier..is a *chef d'école* in the complete sense of the term (as very few philosophers nowadays are). **1938** *Burlington Mag.* June 259/1 Ingres was..too unique to be a *chef d'école*. **1970** *Times* 27 Feb. 10/8 For many Europeans Jackson Pollock probably is the *chef d'école*, though Rothko was closer in spirit to William Baziotes.

‖**chef d'œuvre** (ʃɛdœvr). *Pl.* chefs-d'œuvre. [Fr.: *lit.* 'chief (piece) of work'.] A masterpiece.

1619 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 31 July in T. Birch *Court & Times of Jas. I* (1848) II. 182 To make up an election at Merton College, as his *chef d'œuvre*, and last work. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 80 In 1721 Arlaud brought this chef d'œuvre to London, but would not sell it. **1813** MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 68 While some chefs-d'œuvre live to weary one. **1831** SCOTT *Diary* 26 Mar. in Lockhart's *Life*, A rare collection of chefs d'œuvre. **1882** T. MOZLEY *Remin.* Ser. I. I. ix, A house of some architectural pretensions, his *chef d'œuvre*, people said.

‖**chef d'orchestre** (ʃɛdɔrkɛstr). [Fr.] The leader or conductor of an orchestra.

1855 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 113/1 An experienced *chef-d'orchestre* like Mr. Benedict. **1892** G. B. SHAW in *Music in London 1890–94* (1931) I. 13 He will unhesitatingly call upon the *chef d'orchestre* to 'stop that music' in the very middle of a suspension. **1923** M. ARLEN *These Charming People* 143 The polite strains of an orchestra led by a *chef d'orchestre*.

†**chefe.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. CHEVE *v.*] Hap.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Cheefe or hap, *fortuna*, *eventus* [*c* **1440** has *chep*, evidently error for *chef*.]

chefe, obs. form of CHAFE, CHIEF.

cheffare, chefferie, obs. ff. CHAFFER, -Y.

chefferie, obs. form of CHIEFERY.

cheffonier; see CHIFFONIER.

chefle, early form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

chego, obs. form of CHIGOE.

†**che'ho**, *v. nonce-wd.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To sneeze.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VII. 20 And made me so Cheho and Snivel, As if I'd got the Sneezing Evil.

cheif, cheigne, obs. ff. CHIEF, CHAIN.

cheik, obs. spelling of SHEIKH.

cheil-, cheilo-, repr. Gr. χειλο- lip, used in scientific terms, but more commonly in the Latinized spelling *chil-*, *chilo-*, q.v.

che-ild (tʃi:'aɪld). Also chee-(y)ild. A representation (usu. ironical) of an affected or melodramatic pronunciation of CHILD *sb.*

1896 G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) II. 54 Oh, that young wife who was about to run away from him when she was reminded of her own mother and her own chee-yild! **1911** 'IAN HAY' *Safety Match* xii. 189 My che-ild! So *that's* the game! **1941** 'N. BLAKE' *Case of Abominable Snowman* i. 7 You're not a woman. You're an infant cheeild. *Ibid.* xiii. 142 Quite right, infant chee-ild. **1966** M. STEEN *Looking Glass* ii. 34 The meeting at Euston was unemotional... I had worked myself into a panic over some apprehended 'My che-ild, my che-ild!'

cheilitis (kaɪ'laɪtɪs). *Path.* Also chilitis. [f. CHEIL- + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lip.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) 150/1 *Cheilitis*, or *Chilitis*,.. Inflammation of the lip. **1952** M. E. FLOREY *Clin. Appl. Antibiotics* ii. 24 Cheilitis is mentioned by a number of authors in their reviews of reactions to penicillin.

cheiloplasty ('kaɪləʊplæstɪ). *Surg.* Also chiloplasty. [f. CHEILO- + -PLASTY.] Treatment of the lip by a plastic operation. So **'cheiloplastic** *a.*

1842 T. D. MÜTTER *Rec. Impr. Surg.* 33 Cheiloplasty when the lips [are made]. **1847** V. MOTT in A. A. L. M. Velpeau *New Elem. Operative Surg.* I. 816 M. Serra has never, in all his cheiloplastic operations, found it necessary to have recourse to the incisions of Celsus. **1853** R. DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* (ed. 6) 413 Cheilo-plastic Operations, by which are signified operations for the restoration of the lip. **1898** B. T. TILTON tr. *Tillmanns's Text-bk. Surg.* II. iv. 230 By cheiloplasty is understood the remedying of defects upon the lips by plastic operation. **1958** *Plastic & Reconstructive Surg.* XXI. 453 The increased width of the upper lip is reduced by triangular excisions and the procedure is typical of the 'Bernard Cheiloplasty'.. or the 'Bernard-Burow operation'.

cheine, -3ie, cheir, obs. ff. CHAIN, CHEER.

cheir-, cheiro-, repr. Gr. χειρ(ο-, combining form of χείρ hand, frequent in the generic names of Natural History. In words that have come through Latin, written *chir-*, CHIRO-, q.v.

cheiranthus (kaɪ'rænθəs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (C. Linnæus *Species Plantarum* (1753) II. 661), f. Gr. χείρ hand + ἄνθος flower.] One of a genus of cruciferous plants of which the best-known representatives are the wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*, and the Siberian wallflower, *Cheiranthus allionii*, with brilliant fragrant flowers.

1850 *Gardeners' Mag. Bot.* I. 289 Marshall's Cheiranthus ..a very interesting and remarkable plant..in the seed we find the peculiar character which belongs to the Cheiranthus as one of the Pleurorhizous tribe. **1860** C. M. YONGE *Hopes & Fears* II. III. xii. 216 The air..loaded with cheiranthus smell. **1961** *Amat. Gardening* 23 Sept. 9/2 Polyanthus.. daisies, cheiranthus and winter flowering pansies are making good growth.

cheirokinæsthesia (ˌkaɪrəʊkaɪnɪs'θi:zɪə). *Physiol.* [mod.L., f. CHEIRO- + KINÆSTHESIA.] The ability to feel movements of the hand. So **ˌcheirokinæs'thetic** *a.*

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 151/1 Cheirokinesthetic. **1913** *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 207/1 Cheirokinesthesia. **1929** HEWER & SANDES *Introd. Study Nerv. Syst.* II. x. 92 A lesion involving the cheirokinæsthetic area only, or isolating this area, leads to inability to write what is desired. **1939** L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* iv. 89 The visual and cheirokinaesthetic areas. **1941** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* July 12 The 'diagram maker' who were intent on explaining aphasia ..in terms of injury to various nerve 'centres' in the brain—..glosso- and cheiro-kinaesthetic centres etc.

'cheiropod, -ped. *Zool.* [(In mod.L. *cheiropoda* pl., f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + -πους footed, *lit.* hand-footed (animals).] A name applied by Ogilby to the mammals possessed of hands, including the Bimana (man), and Quadrumana (monkeys, lemurs), of other naturalists.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 521 A modern zoologist (Ogilby) has, not inaptly, applied the term Cheiropeds or hand-footed animals to this group. **1864** WEBSTER *Chiropod.*

cheiropodous (kaɪ'rɒpədəs), *a. Zool.* Also chiro-. [-OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Cheiropoda* (see CHEIROPOD); having feet like hands.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **'Cheiroptera** (kaɪ'rɒptərə), *sb. pl. Zool.* Rarely chir-. [mod.L. (Cuvier), f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + -πτερος winged. (*Cheiropter* [= F. *chiroptère*] has been used as a singular.)] An order of Mammalia, distinguished by greatly elongated fingerbones supporting a membrane or 'wing' attached to the posterior limbs and the side of the body, and adapted for flight; the Bats.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 156 Bats and vampyres..are denominated Cheiroptera, or hand-winged. **1878** L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* III. iii. 4 A hectoring bat, a blustering cheiropter. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 437 They agree with most of the chiroptera.

Hence **chei'ropteran** *a.*, belonging to the Cheiroptera; as *sb.* a member of the Cheiroptera. **chei'ropterous** *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheiroptera; having winged 'hands'.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 487 One tribe.. the Cheiropterans..seems rather to form an Osculant Order between it [the Predaceans] and the Quadrumanes. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2004. 402/1 The little-known chiropteran genus Aello.

‖ **Cheirotherium** (kaɪərəʊ'θɪərɪəm). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χείρ hand + θηρίον beast.] A large extinct four-footed animal, whose footprints (found in the Upper New Red Sandstone) resemble a human hand; considered by Prof. Owen to be the same as the LABYRINTHODON, a large Batrachian reptile. Hence **cheiro'therian** *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheirotherium.

1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxii. (ed. 5) 339 A large unknown quadruped, provisionally named Cheirotherium by Prof. Kaup. *Ibid.* 341 The..Labyrinthodon having existed at the period when the Cheirotherian footsteps were made.

cheis, obs. form of CHOOSE *v.*

cheise, obs. form of CHEESE.

cheisible, -sil, obs. ff. CHASUBLE, CHAISEL.

cheist, obs. form of CHEST.

cheit, cheitefe, obs. ff. CHEAT, CAITIFF.

Cheka ('tʃekə, 'tʃeɪkə). Also **Chay-ka, Tcheka.** [a. Russ. *cheká*, f. the names (*che*, *ka*) of the initials of *Chrezvýchaĭnaya Komíssiya*, Extraordinary Commission (for combating Counter-revolution, Sabotage, and Speculation).] An organization set up in 1917 under the Soviet régime in Russia for the investigation of counter-revolutionary activities (superseded in 1922 by the G.P.U. or OGPU). Also *transf.* Hence **'Chekist** [a. Russ. *chekíst*], *sb.* and *a.*

1921 *Glasgow Herald* 14 Oct. 9 The Che-ka..rallied round itself not only Communists, but criminals, both Russian and Internationalists. **1921** *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 725/2 A nurse..gained a reprieve through consenting to act as spy for the Chay-Ka. **1922** *Glasgow Herald* 10 Mar. 5 This Government announces the trial before the Special Revolutionary Tribunal, that is to say, the Tcheka, of a number of our old comrades of the Central Committee of our party for fictitious charges of attempts upon the lives of the Bolshevist leaders. **1925** POPOFF *Tcheka* 230 On.. December 21, 1917, the first meeting of the first Tcheka Council took place in the Smolny building. *Ibid.*, Of the first Tchekists only a small number were Communists. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* ii. 77 The most lynx-eared of the fashionable cheka who are the self-appointed arbiters of vogue. **1938** *Times* 1 Jan. 11/5 A wide application of Chekist methods. **1941** [see APPARATCHIK 1]. **1949** I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* 191 The Cheka (the Extraordinary Commission), the forerunner of the O.G.P.U. **1953** J. CARY *Except the Lord* 216 Autocracy with a sword is followed by democracy with a cheka.

†**chekasyde.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. i.e. '*Cheekaside*': applied to the groats coined in the 18th year of Henry VII., when the king's head was, for the first time in English coinage, represented in profile.

1543 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 50, I gyff to the sayd George..ij hole angells of gold, and xx^{ti} of hold groyts cawlyd chekasydes, and my leyse of my fermold.

cheke, obs. form of CHEEK, CHICK, CHOKE.

chekeen, chekin, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

chekefull: see CHOKE-full.

chekeleu, var. of CHOKELEW *a. Obs.* choking.

cheken, -on, -yn, -ynge, obs. ff. CHICKEN *sb.*[1]

Chekhovian (tʃɛ'kəʊvɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Chekovian, Tchehovian.** [f. *Chekhov* (see below) + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the work of the Russian writer Anton Pavlovich *Chekhov* (1860–1904). B. *sb.* A character in one of Chekhov's plays.

1921 J. AGATE *Red Letter Nights* (1944) 100 But these Tchehovians do nothing. **1925** *Bookman* Oct. 174 There is nothing more Chekhovian, outside Chekhov, than Mr. Lytton Strachey's life of Cardinal Manning. **1927** *Observer* 15 May 6 That specific Chekovian symbolism and 'musical' construction which makes his plays more like Maeterlinck's than like 'real life'. **1943** *Scrutiny* XI. 185 Everyone is frustrated: and it is that Tchehovian frustration which is the antithesis of tragedy. **1957** V. NABOKOV *Pnin* 42 She had had a dragging, hopelessly complicated, Chekhovian rather than Dostoevskian affair with a cripple.

chekkel-bone, obs. f. SHACKLE-BONE, *Sc.*, wrist.

†**chel.** *Obs. rare.* Also 3 cheole. [app. identical with OE. *ceole* wk. fem. 'throat', corresp. to OLG. *kela* (MDu. *kele*, Du. *keel*), OHG. *chela*, (MHG. *kele*, Ger. *kehle*):—OTeut. **kelôn-*.] Throat.

c **1000** *Ags. Psalms* cxiii[i] 16 Ne cleopiȝaþ hi, ðeah ðe hi ceolan habban. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Þy-læs seo ceole sie aswollen. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 362 (*Egerton MS.*) Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei..ne martres cheole [*Trinity Coll. MS.* methes-chele]. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3194 And herte him so þer on þe chel, þat he was neȝ y-slayn.

‖ **chela**[1] ('ki:lə). *Zool.* In 7 chely. *Pl.* chelæ ('ki:li:). [ad. L. *chēlē* or its orig. Gr. χηλή crab's claw.] A term for the prehensile claws of crabs and lobsters; also, of scorpions.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v, It happeneth often ..that a Lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer then the other. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 14 The Field Spider had before, two Claws..just like a Crab's claws, with two black tips, like the chely's in Crabs. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The chela of the scorpion. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ix. 330 In the higher crustaceans the anterior legs form a pair of chelæ or pincers.

‖ **chela**[2] ('tʃeɪlə). Also **cheelah.** [Hindī *chēlā* slave, servant, pupil, disciple:—Pāli *chēṭō*, Skr. *chēta*, *chētaka* slave, servant.] In esoteric Buddhism, a novice qualifying himself for initiation. Also, one who occupies the position of disciple and servant; a follower or pupil. Hence **chelaship.**

1834 A. PRINSEP *Baboo* II. ii. 24 She..met the Gosaeen and his Chêla, followed by two Coolies. **1883** SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* i. 15 The chela, or pupil of occultism. *Ibid.* 169 In the East, such a resolution in the highest degree leads to chelaship, to the pursuit of truth. **1885** *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 King Theebaw as a devout Cheelah, with Colonel Olcott for his learned and gallant Gooroo. **1887** *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 5/4 He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a mahatma, or adept. **1894** R. KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* (1895) 35 Would he need a *chela*—a disciple—to beg for him? **1957** R. B. LOCKHART *Friends, Foes & Foreigners* III. vii. 223 Mr. Baldwin, then [*c* 1936] Prime Minister, emphasised the loneliness of Mr. Churchill by referring to him as attended 'by his two faithful *chelas*'.

chelate ('ki:leɪt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. CHELA[1] + -ATE[2].]

1. *Zool.* Having chelæ or prehensile claws.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 397 Mandibles chelate. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 910 The chelate organs of Crustacea and Arachnida. **1880** HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 22.

2. *Chem.* Applied to a group (ligand) that loops round a central metal ion to be attached at two or more points, and also to the co-ordination compound so formed. Hence as *sb.*, a chelate compound.

1920 MORGAN & DREW in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CXVII. 1457 The adjective 'chelate', derived from the great claw or 'chela' ('chely') of the lobster and other crustaceans, is suggested for these caliper-like groups which function as two associating units and fasten on to the central metallic atom so as to produce heterocyclic rings. Among the compounds which..function as chelate groups are ethylenediamine, [etc.]. **1935** *Nature* 26 Jan. 147/2 Abnormally large differences in solubility and volatility between isomers of some disubstituted benzene derivatives have been explained..as arising from the presence of chelate rings in the anomalous compounds. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 15 Oct. 248/2 These compounds, known as chelates. **1957** *Sci. News* XLIV. 19 The so-called 'chelate' groups which are able to attach themselves at more than one position around the metal atom. **1965** PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. vii. 252 A chelate ligand such as ethylenediamine, which is able to occupy two coordinate positions around the copper (II) ion and thus displace two water molecules per ligand attached.

Hence **'chelate** *v. trans.*, to combine with (a substance) to form a chelate ring; so **che'lated** *ppl. a.*; **che'lating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **che'lation**, the process producing a chelate compound; **che'lator**, a substance producing a chelate compound.

1922 MORGAN & MOSS in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CXXI. 2862 A partly chelated lake was obtained by adding slowly a solution of..dinitrosoresorcinol. *Ibid.* 2865 The partially chelated compound. **1932** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 952 (*title*) Chemical evidence of chelation in the sodium salts of o-hydroxybenzaldehydes. **1946** *Nature* 16 Nov. 708/1 The correspondence between the six-membered rings chelating the metal in both systems is apparent. **1953** *Jrnl. Brit. Interplan. Soc.* XII. 162 It is difficult to keep all needed minerals in solution. For this purpose a chelating agent such as ethylene diamine tetracetic acid is commonly used. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 39/1 The powerful chelating agent known as EDTA has a high affinity for plutonium and the rare earths. **1958** *New Scientist* 2 Oct. 941/1 Other lichen derivatives will come into increasing use as chelators in industrial chemistry. **1959** *Sci. News* LII. 9 The attachment of two or more co-ordinate links from the same complexing molecule (ligand) to a single metal atom is usually known as chelation. **1961** *Lancet* 16 Sept. 637/2 Clinical studies on the use of chelating agents in the treatment of various cardiovascular diseases. *Ibid.* 638/2 We suggest that E.D.T.A. chelated the zinc of this exogenous hormone.

chelaundre, var. CHALANDRE, *Obs.*, a bird.

†**chelde**, *sb. Obs.* [OE. (late WSax.) *chylder* from *cielder* (Anglian) *cęldu*:—WGer. type **kaldî*, **keldî*, f. *kald* cold. (Or it may have been analogically formed in OE., after *yldu*, *ęldu*, *strȩngu*, and the other abstracts of this class.)] Cold.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* ℙ12 Hás for cylde and hreame. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5501 He .. had on .. for the chelde, Twoo thik mantels, y-furred with grys.

chele, obs. form of CHILL; see also CHEL, CHAVEL.

che'lerythrine. *Chem.* [f. L. *chel(idonium)* celandine + Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red + -INE.] An alkaloid forming orange-red salts, obtained from *Chelidonium*, and other plants. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

che'leutite. *Min.* [fr. Gr. *χηλευτός* netted, plaited + -ITE.] A variety of Smaltite or gray cobalt ore.

chelicer, -cere ('kɛlɪsə(r), -sɪə(r)). Also in L. form, *pl.* **che'liceræ** (-ri:). [a. F. *chélicère*, mod.L. *chelicera*, f. Gr. *χηλή* (see CHELA[1]) + *κέρας* horn.] A term for the prehensile claws which arm the proboscis of scorpions and spiders.

Hence **che'liceral** *a.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 Claws .. like the mandibles or cheliceres of spiders. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 261 Nature has provided the Spiders with two chelicers or antennæ, terminating in a pair of claws .. these constitute the poison apparatus. **1870** NICHOLSON *Zool.* 198 In the Scorpions the mandibles are short, and terminate in strong pincers, or 'cheliceræ'. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 384 Two horny hooks [are developed] from the cheliceral portion [of the proboscis].

†**chelideret**. *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. A variant of CHELYDRE. (Perh. bad spelling of *chelydric* adj.)

a **1600** BUREL *Pilg.* in Watson's *Coll.* II. 21 (Jam.) Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect [= aspic], With the serpent Chelideret, Quhois stink is felt afar.

†**Cheli'donian**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *chelīdonius* (a. Gr. *χελῑδόνιος* pertaining to a swallow, f. *χελῑδών* swallow) + -AN; in senses 2–3, f. Gr. *χελῑδονίας*.]

1. [transl. L. *chelīdonius*.] (A fig) Of a reddish-brown colour, like the swallow's throat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Chelidonian Figges be the last: and ripen against Winter.

2. Of a kind of serpent called *χελιδονίας*.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 631 The Chersæan asps .. grow to the length of five cubits; the Chelidonian, not above one.

3. Of the spring wind, called in Gr. *χελιδονίας*.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 102 Such winds are called Chelidonian because they arise at the first-comming of the Swallowes. **1884** *Brit. Almanac* Comp. 56 An ancient name for the spring winds was the Chelidonian winds.

chelidonic (kɛlɪ'dɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *chelīdonium*, a. Gr. *χελῑδόνιον* the plant CELANDINE or Swallow-wort + -IC.] In *Chelidonic acid*, $C_7H_4O_6$, obtained from the juice of the Greater Celandine. Its salts are **che'lidonates**, which are very numerous. **che'lidonine**, an alkaloid contained in all parts of the same plant. **chelido'ninic**, epithet of another acid obtained from Celandine. **chelido'nanthin**, a yellow very bitter substance contained in the juice of Celandine.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 847 Chelidonic acid is tribasic, and forms three classes of salts .. the dimetallic chelidonates .. the monometallic salts .. the trimetallic salts. The acid chelidonates crystallize from the solutions of the dimetallic salts. *Ibid.*, Chelidonates of Iron, etc. *Ibid.* 850 Chelidonine crystallizes in small colourless tablets.

che'lidonize, *v.* Used by Stainer and Barrett to anglicize Gr. *χελιδονίζ-ειν* to sing the swallow song (done by boys in ancient Rhodes), *lit.* to twitter like a swallow.

†**Chelidony**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **chalydony**, 7 **chelydoin**. [ad. L. *chīlidonius* (*lapis*), F. *chelidoine*.] The same as CELIDONY[2].

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The chalydony, or swallowe stone, found in the mawes of young swallowes. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 171 Diamond, Agate, or Chelydoin.

chelidre, early form of CHELYDRE.

‖**Chelifer** ('kɛlɪfə(r), 'ki:lɪ-). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. CHELA[1] + L. *-fer* bearing.] A genus of Arachnids or Spiders having the appearance of small tailless scorpions, called also *Book-scorpion*.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 Chelifers on the legs of the house-fly.

cheliferous (kɪ'lɪfərəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bearing chelæ or prehensile claws.

1758 ELLIS *Barnacles* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 846 Six of the hinder [claws] on each side .. are cheliferous. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 117 The cheliferous appendage.

cheliform ('kɛlɪfɔ:m, 'ki:lɪ-), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + FORM.] Having the form of a chela.

1798 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* V. 126 Four .. feelers .. two of which are .. cheliform. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 8 Anterior thoracic feet .. cheliform.

‖**che'lingo, -a**. [In mod.F. *chelingue*; quoted by Yule from Valentijn as *chialeng*, and by him identified with Arabic *shalandī*, which is app. the mediæval *chelandium*, *χελάνδιον*: see Du Cange. (But this is not certain.)]

A kind of large boat used on the Coromandel Coast; see quot. 1790.

1761 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 55 *note*, Send us chelingoes upon chelingoes loaded with rice. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 203 A snow and 7 chelingas (a sort of large boats used for landing of goods, people, &c.).

cheliped ('ki:lɪpɛd). [f. mod.L. *chēla* (ad. Gr. *χηλή*) claw + L. *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] One of a pair of limbs bearing large claws, or chelæ, found in decapod Crustacea.

1869 S. I. SMITH in *Amer. Nat.* III. 557 The left cheliped is exactly like the larger cheliped of ordinary specimens. **1897** PARKER & HASWELL *Textbk. Zool.* I. xi. 500 In front of these is a pair of very large legs terminating in huge claws or chelæ, and hence called chelipeds. **1922** *Outward Bound* Nov. 141/1 The Fiddler Crab with his one cheliped .. so vastly bigger than the other. **1932** J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Rel. Growth* i. 34 Here the chelipeds are the second and not the first pereiopods. *Ibid.* i. 33 (*caption*) Cheliped length. **1964** E. S. REESE in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 467 The crab stands higher on its pereipods and the chelipeds are held in different attitudes. **1968** HEGNER & ENGEMANN *Invert. Zool.* (ed. 2) x. 398 The thoracic region bears the first, the second, and the third maxillipeds, the pinchers or chelipeds, and four other pairs of walking legs.

chell, -e, ? early var. of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* 154 In helle With develes he [= they] shule duelle, For the clogges that cleveth by here chelle.

†**chelle**. *Obs.* [Rimes with *wille*, and so prob. ought to be *chille*:—OE. *cylle*, *cyll*, leather bag, flagon, vessel, in ON. *kyllir*, OHG. *kiùlla*, *chiulla* bag, pouch:—WGer. **kullja-*, ad. L. *culleus* leather bag for liquids, etc.] A vessel.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. §7 On anne cylle se wæs afylled monnes blodes. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* 45 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid guldene chelle.

Chellean ('ʃɛli:ən), *a. Archæol.* [ad. F. *Chelléen* (1881, see below), f. the place-name *Chelles*, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France: see -AN.] Of or belonging to the earliest palæolithic period of Europe; also called ABBEVILLIAN (see quot. 1964). Also *absol.*

The French adj. *chelléen* was used in 1880 by M. Ameghino, a pupil of de Mortillet, in *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop.* ser. 3 III. 638, but not as a specific subdivision of the palæolithic period.

[**1881** G. & A. DE MORTILLET *Musée Préhist.* VI, Le chelléen, la plus ancienne de ces époques, tire son nom de la station de Chelles... Autrefois cette époque était appelée acheuléenne... Mais j'ai renoncé à ce nom parce qu'à Saint-Acheul le gisement n'est pas pur.] **1894** DAWSON *Geol. & Hist.* v. 70 Mortillet's Chellean men. **1921** [see ACHEULIAN *a.*]. **1927** PEAKE & FLEURE *Apes & Men* 56 The fashioning of the early Palaeolithic, Chellean, flints betokens a high degree of purposeful skill and artistry. **1932** *Antiquity* VI. 186 The Chellean can be correlated with the next interglacial stage. **1934** [see ABBEVILLIAN *a.*]. **1964** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 371 As the implements from Chelles, which gave the name to the industry, are now grouped with the Acheulean, the term Chellean, in the sense of earliest hand-ax culture, has been replaced by Abbevillian.

Chelleo- ('ʃɛli:əʊ). Combining form of CHELLEAN *a.*, esp. in ***Chelleo-Acheulian*** adj., of or pertaining to the Chellean and Acheulian periods jointly.

1930 *Discovery* Oct. 346/2. **1934** *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXIV. 338 The Chelleo-Acheulean and the pre-Chellean facies. **1935** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Feb. 84/2 Human remains and objects belonging to a Chelleo-Acheulean complex were found.

†**Chello**. *Obs.* Also **chilla**, **challo**. Some Indian fabric commonly used in the 18th c.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Chints, Challoes, Carradarres. **1725** *Ibid.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz ... Bejutapants, Chelloes, Lemanees. *Ibid.*, Coopees, Chillaes. **1788** CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 104 Callicoes, Cushtaes, Chintz, Chelloes, Nicamees.

'chelmsfordite. *Min.* [f. *Chelmsford* + -ITE.] A variety of Wernerite found near Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

1818 J. F. & S. L. DANA *Mineral. Boston* 21 It occurs in small quantity disseminated in Chelmsfordite.

chelodine ('kɛlədaɪn). [ad. mod.L. *chelodina*, formed with vague reference to Gr. *χελώνη* tortoise.] A genus (*Chelodina*) of river tortoises, with very long neck and flat head.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 9 The carnivorous chelodines of America.

cheloid ('ki:lɔɪd). *Med.* Also (irreg.) keloid. [a. mod.F. *chéloïde*, badly *kéloïde*, according to Littré f. Gr. *χήλη* crab's claw + -OID.]

A disease of the skin; see quots. Also *attrib.*, as in *cheloid scar*, *tumour*, etc.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 383 Keloid is a formation of the skin similar to a hypertrophic cicatrix. **1854** DR. ADDISON *Wks.* (1868) 177 What I have ventured to call 'true Keloid'. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 159 The true cheloid. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cheloid* .. a skin disease .. named by Alibert on account of the peculiar processes which radiate from its extremities, and appear like to the claws of a crab.

cheloidal (kɪ'lɔɪdəl), *a.* [f. CHELOID + -AL.] = KELOIDAL *a.*

1908 *Practitioner* Jan. 42 An incision, which .. has become cheloidal, contracted, and puckered.

che'loniad. *rare.* [f. mod.L. *Chelonia* (see next) + -AD.] A chelonian reptile.

1881 *Academy* 27 Aug. 163/1 Among reptiles .. two cheloniads, the leathery and the hawk's bill turtle.

chelonian (kɪ'ləʊnɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Chelōnia* (cf. Gr. *χελώνη* tortoise) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the order of Reptiles called *Chelonia*, distinguished by having the body inclosed in a double shell, and comprising the various species of tortoises and turtles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 44, I allude to the Chelonian reptiles. **1881** P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The head is less sauropsidian and more chelonian.

B. *sb.* An animal belonging to the order *Chelonia*.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 382 Four Orders, viz.: Chelonians, Saurians, Ophidians, Batrachians. **1842** H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 71 Intermediate .. between the fish and the chelonian.

†**'Chelonite**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χελώνη* tortoise + -ITE.] An obsolete name for fossil Echinites.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ii. 25.

chelp (tʃɛlp), *v. trans.* and *intr. dial.* To chirp or squeak; to chatter. Also as *sb.*, chatter.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* 126 She stands chelping 'bout the town. *Ibid.* 207 And sparrows chelp glad tidings from the eaves. **1891** C. WORDSWORTH *Rutland Words* 7 Hold your chelp! *c* **1909** D. H. LAWRENCE *Collier's Friday Night* (1934) iii. 75, I'll stand no more of your chelp. **1913** —— *Sons & Lovers* iv. 59 Ha'e much more o' thy chelp .. an' I'll rattle my fist about thee. **1959** K. WATERHOUSE *Billy Liar* xii. 164 Don't go chelping back at her like you chelp at me. **1969** D. CLARK *Death after Evensong* ii. 42 Stop your chelping, Matthew. You don't know what you're talking about.

Chelsea ('tʃɛlsi:). [The name of a district of London on the north bank of the Thames.]

1. ***Chelsea bun***: a kind of rolled currant-bun originally made in Chelsea.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 May (1948) I. 259 Was it not *Rrrrrrrrrare Chelsea buns*? I bought one to-day in my walk; it cost me a penny; it was stale, and I did not like it. **1795** D. LYSONS *Environs of London* II. 149 The manufacture of Chelsea bunns should not be omitted, having been .. carried on upon the same spot for more than 100 years. **1855** ANNE MANNING (*title*) The old Chelsea bun-house, a tale of the last century. **1884** 'L. CARROLL' *Tangled Tale* x, in *Monthly Packet* Nov. 474 (*title*), Chelsea buns. *Ibid.*, Give her a Chelsea bun, Miss! **1912** C. MACKENZIE *Carnival* xviii. 202 Pass the Chelsea buns. **1954** L. MACNEICE *Autumn Sequel* xii. 79 Strong talk over strong tea and Chelsea buns.

2. Used *attrib.* to designate a kind of porcelain made at Chelsea in the 18th century. Also *ellipt.*

1754 in Jewitt *Ceramic Art* (1878) I. 173 Chelsea porcelain toys. **1765** J. WEDGEWOOD *Let.* 17 June (1965) 35 What I would be glad to know .. is whether she expects the gold to be burnt in, as it is upon the Chelsea china. **1869** LADY C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* (1911) I. 33 Good Chelsea-Derby figure of youth sacrificing a goat. **1900** F. LITCHFIELD *Pott. & Porc.* v. 51 The most valuable kinds of Sèvres and Chelsea.

3. ***Chelsea pensioner***: an inmate of the Chelsea Royal Hospital for old or disabled soldiers (founded 1682).

1822 M. EDGEWORTH *Let.* 11 Feb. (1971) 347 Wilkie .. wants to mark one of the figures in the picture of the Chelsea pensioners for an Irishman. **1858** 'MEGATHYM SPLENE' *Almæ Matres* 29 You say with reason that it is not the Chelsea pensioner nor the veteran of a hundred fights who coaches young aspirants for the Army Examinations. **1917** N. DOUGLAS *South Wind* x. 133 Is it true that you once .. mistook one of those red-coated Chelsea pensioners for a pillar-box? **1951** H. V. MORTON *In Search of London* viii. 280 The Chelsea Pensioners celebrate Oak Apple Day because it was Charles II who founded the Hospital.

4. ***Chelsea boots***, elastic-sided boots. Also *absol.*

1962 *Sunday Express* 4 Feb. 19/1 Chelsea boots .. elastic-sided, pull on ankle-length pumps. **1963** *Times* 25 Feb. 11/4 A cult of elastic-sided boots, once deemed proper only to the gravest of seniors and therefore laughable. These, dignified with the name of Chelseas, are now correct wear under a bowler hat in St. James's Street. **1963** *Honey* Oct. 55/2 The Beats wear .. polo-sweaters and Chelsea boots.

Cheltenham ('tʃɛlt(ə)nəm). [Name of a town in Gloucestershire.] **1.** Used *attrib.* to designate the chalybeate waters of the springs there, or the salts left by the evaporation of these waters (see also quot. 1848).

1783 S. MOREAU *Tour to Cheltenham Spa* 42 Old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart. *Ibid.* 47 They .. take a gentle dose of Cheltenham salts, or some other opening medicine, as their physician thinks best suited. **1819** SHELLEY *Let.* 23-24 Jan. (1964) II. 76, I .. have been using mercury & Cheltenham salts with much caution and some success. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 31/1 The persons most benefited by the Cheltenham waters are those who, after a long residence in hot climates, are affected with diseased

liver. **1848** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Cheltenham Salts*, these are sometimes made from the waters; at others, factitiously... Cheltenham Water, Artificial, may be made of Epsom salt, gr. xij, iron filings, gr. j: [etc.]. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 142 The so-called Cheltenham salts consist chiefly of sulphate of soda.

2. Any of several varieties of type-fount (see quots.). orig. *U.S.*

1910 E. G. GRESS *Art & Pract. Typogr.* II. 150/1 Automatic harmony is possible with that remarkable type creation, the 'Cheltenham Family', developed by the American Type Founders Company. Cheltenham Oldstyle, from which the dozen other Cheltenhams are descended, was born in the brains of Bertram G. Goodhue..and Ingalls Kimball, of the Cheltenham Press, New York. **1917** F. S. HENRY *Printing for School & Shop* iii. 79 Cheltenham Oldstyle... A Capital R of Thirty-six-point Cheltenham. This paragraph has been set in Cheltenham to show the long ascenders so characteristic of the family group. **1968** 'E. MCBAIN' *Fuzz* ix. 145 The city's other afternoon paper.. was next to feature the notes on its front page..in 24-point Cheltenham Bold.

Cheltonian (tʃɛl'təʊnɪən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Pseudo-L. *Cheltonia*, f. *Cheltenham* (see below), + -(I)AN.] A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of the town of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire; *spec.* a member or former member of Cheltenham College or Cheltenham Ladies' College. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the town of Cheltenham or to either of the colleges there.

1887 *Cheltenham Chron.* 5 Feb. 5/3 It is to be hoped that Cheltonians will not escape the moral of the tale. **1888** *Ibid.* 28 July 2/3 (*heading*) Cheltonian chatter. **1914** *Conc. Oxf. Dict.* Add. 1047/2 *Cheltonian*, a. & n., (member) of Cheltenham College. **1928** HUMPHRIS & WILLOUGHBY *At Cheltenham Spa* i. 5 Not much is now known of these early Cheltonians. **1953** A. K. CLARKE *Hist. Cheltenham Ladies' Coll.* III. i. 134 Six old Cheltonians beat 'The World' on the Peak tennis courts at Canton. **1973** B. GARDNER *Public Schools* viii. 162 Old Cheltonians include Earl Loveburn, Lord Chancellor 1905–12, Viscount Morley,..squash champion Jonah Barrington, and Rugby international R. D. Hearne. **1984** *Financial Times* 29 Oct. 13/1 Intense young men..jangling collecting boxes under the noses of respectable Cheltonians.

chely, obs. form of CHELA[1], JELLY.

chelydoid ('kɛlɪdɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Chelydidæ*: see -OID.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Chelydidæ, a family of tortoises. B. *sb.* A tortoise belonging to this family.

1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 471/2 It may be seen from this list that no Chelydoid passes northward beyond the Isthmus of Panama.

Chelydoin: see CHELIDONY.

†**chelydre.** *Obs.* In 4 chelidre, 7 chelyder. [a. OF. *chelidre*, *-ydre*, 'a most venomous and stinking snake' Cotgr., ad. L. *chelydrus*, a. Gr. χέλυδρος a kind of fetid amphibious serpent, f. χέλυ-ς tortoise + ὕδρος water-serpent, f. ὕδωρ water.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 Chelidre her yafe her adders skin. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* 716 Drive away strong smelling Chelyders..by Galbanum. [**1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 122 Clay, by dun chelydri channelled out.]

chelynge, obs. form of KEELING.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 182 *Chelynge*, an early name of the cod-fish.

chemeis, obs. Sc. form of CHEMISE.

chemene, -eney, -enye, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

chemer, -eyr, obs. ff. CHIMERE.

chemiatric (kɛmɪ'ætrɪk), *a.* [f. med.L. *chemiatria*, Paracelsian term (f. Gr. χημία, alchemy, chemistry + ἰατρεία medical treatment) + -IC.]

Relating to a theory of medicine adopted by Paracelsus and others, according to which the conditions and functions of the body in health and in disease were explained by the chemical doctrines of the time; morbid conditions being referred to disturbances of fermentations, effervescence of humours, and such like, and being treated accordingly. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) Also as *sb.* One who held this theory.

Only a term of modern literature; in 16–17th c. *chemic*, *chemical* were used.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. §38 Sylvius..is reckoned the founder of what was called the chemiatric school. *Ibid.* (1847) III. 599 Willis..was a partisan of the chemiatrics. **1881** *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 409 In the Renaissance, the chemiatric school..said that diseases are derangements of a fermentative process in the body.

chemic ('kɛmɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 6–7 chymick(e, chimick(e, 7 chymique, -ike, 8–9 chymic. β. 7–8 (also in 9 in sense B. 4) chemick, 8– chemic. [a. F. *chimique*, or mod.L. *chim-*, *chymic-us*, for med.L. *alchimic-us*: see ALCHEMIC. *Chymic-us* began to take the place of the earlier word, after the Renascence, under the influence of etymological studies and recognition of the Greek words (χῡμός juice, χυμικ-ός of or concerning juices, χυμεία infusion) considered to be the etymological source, it being held that chemistry was really ἡ χῡμική (τέχνη) 'the infusory art'. The modern spelling *che-* in this word-group is based on the fact that χημία, χημεία is actually found in Greek *c* 300: see ALCHEMY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to alchemy; alchemic.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 6 a, The chymicke Authors. **1613** HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 221 The Art of making gold By Chimicke skill. **1652** ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Proleg. 11 The Grecians that brought the Chemick Learning..out of Ægipt. **1718** PRIOR *Alma* III. 61 How could our Chymic Friends go on, To find the Philosophic Stone. **1815** WORDSW. *White Doe* I. Wks. IV. 58 Close toil with chemic fire; In quest belike of transmutations.

†**b.** Of alchemy metal, *i.e.* counterfeit gold.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 83 Thy base And chymick metal. **1675** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, I'm tir'd with waiting for this Chimick Gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. CCXVII, A chymic treasure Is glittering youth, which I have spent betimes.

†**2.** Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine. *Obs.* (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 224 Chymick medicines are to fooles like swords in mad mens hands. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 187 The..difference..seems to be that of chemic and galenic medicines.

3. Of or belonging to chemistry. (*poet.* and *rhet.* for CHEMICAL.)

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 130 You by a chaste chimicke art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 241 With chymic art..draws the aromatick souls of flowers. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. §14 Extract this essential oil by chemic art. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 163 You [Nature] form with chemic hands the airy surge. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* V. 37 The mystic store of chemic force, which nobody understood. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 20 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood.

B. *sb.* †**1.** An ALCHEMIST. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Alchimista*, a chimicke. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems, Love's Alchemy*, As no chymique yet the Elixar got. **1673** B. OLEY *Pref. Jackson's Wks.* I. 17 The chymicks (which spend much gold only upon hope of getting more).

†**2.** A Paracelsian or CHEMIATRIC physician. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 253 Fixing or perfecting. This is that all good Chymickes desire. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1635) III. viii. §5 Galen mentions..three sects of Physitians..we have now a fourth that goe under the name of Chymikes, Hermetiques, or Paracelsians. **1660** HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, The Chymick sayes in stones, in herbs, in words, Nature for every thing a cure affords.

†**3.** A chemist. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* iii, The subtil Chymick can devest And strip the creature naked, till he find The callow principles within their nest. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glasse. **1651** DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. vi. 70 On which his chemics & distillers wrought.

†**b.** An apothecary or druggist. *Obs.*

1646 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* 117 Every petty Chymick in his little shop.

4. A bleacher's name for chloride of lime as a chemical bleaching agent. (Cf. CHEMIC *v.* 2.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 379 Chloride of lime..is universally called *chemick* in the manufactories.

5. A dye consisting of a very acid solution of indigo in sulphuric acid. Also *attrib.*

1817 W. TUCKER *Family Dyer & Scourer* i. 7 There are some blues on silk, of a very light shade, that are dyed with chymic blue. *Ibid.* ii. 35 Chymic for light blues, and greens on silk or woollen. *Ibid.* iii. 46 From your chymic bottle, one or two drops.

'chemic, *v.* In 7 chimick, 8 chymick, 9 chemick. [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To transmute by or as by alchemy.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A ij, They haue ..Melted the earth, and Chimickt into gold. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref., Chymick'd into a Strange Shape.

2. *Bleaching.* To treat (cotton or linen) with solution of chloride of lime (see CHEMIC *sb.* 4). Hence **'chemicking** *vbl. sb.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 388 [Cotton cloth is] passed through chloride of lime, or chemicked. *Ibid.* 390 Directions [for bleaching linen]..7. Wash well. 8. Chemick..12. Chemick again. **1884** *Times* 15 Apr. 8 The goods are submitted to the 'chemicking' process. **1886** *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 3 [The cloth] then passes through the chemicking vat.

chemical ('kɛmɪkəl), *a.* Forms: 6–7 chimicall, 7 chimical, chymicall, chemicall, 7–9 chymical, 8– chemical. [f. as CHEMIC *a.* + -AL[1], or perh. f. *chemic-us* CHEMIC as sb. + -AL[1].]

†**1.** Of the alchemist, alchemical. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. §99 Distillatorie vessels, furnaces, and other chimicall instrumentes. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 33 The Chimicall philosophers defyne the fermente to bee 'animam' the sowle or lyfe of the philosophers stoone. **1638** FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed..chymicall, because by means of this fire, they extract much gold. **1747** JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.*, The jargon of Geber and his chymical followers.

†**2.** Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine, as opposed to the 'Galenical'. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, Paracelsus is so stiff for those chimical medicines..deriding..Hippocrates, Galen, and all their followers. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* XVII. §3 (1801) 145 Whether chymical or galenical preparations. **1782** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 May, I am of the chymical sect, which holds phlebotomy in abhorrence.

3. Relating or belonging to the practice of chemistry; (of substances) obtained by the operations of chemistry. ***chemical works***: manufactories where chemical processes are carried on for commercial purposes, such as alkali works, etc.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* Pref., The vertues of medicines by chimicall distillation, are made..of more efficacie. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. ix. 37 The chymicall salte. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶14 A Chymical Operation. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 Stall-feeding..converts the stable to a chemical factory. **1860** C. M. YONGE *Hopes & Fears* II. III. xxi. 406 Try chemical manures—drain that terrible old marsh. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 The microscope and the chemical balance. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* i, The chemical telegraph was invented by Coxe. **1905** R. BROUGHTON *Waif's Progr.* XXXI. 348 The face of the very pronounced 'chemical blonde' thrust out of the automobile's window.

4. a. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the science of chemistry, or to the substances and phenomena of which it treats. ***chemical affinity***, ***analysis***, ***attraction***, ***combination***, ***equivalent***, ***formula***, etc.: see AFFINITY, ANALYSIS, etc.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) §217 To act on either material, so as to alter their chymical action on one another. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 10 The chemical composition of plants. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. The.* II. (ed. 2) 69 The combining proportions..are termed chemical equivalents. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. §2. 240 Beyond the violet end of the spectrum we have obscure rays capable of producing chemical changes. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 The discovery of the chemical composition of the atmosphere.

b. In specific collocations: ***chemical closet***, a closet (CLOSET *sb.* 7) in which waste matter is decomposed chemically (see quot. 1940); ***chemical engineering***, a branch of engineering concerned with manufacturing processes involving the theory or practice of chemistry; so ***chemical engineer***; cf. *chemico-engineering* s.v. CHEMICO-; ***chemical extinguisher***, a fire-extinguisher from which a chemical liquid can be discharged (*Cent. Dict.* 1889); ***chemical warfare***, that in which chemicals (other than explosives) are used, as gases, smoke, incendiary compounds, etc.

1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 155/1 *Chemical closet*, a suitably shaped container for use in conjunction with special deodorising and liquefying chemicals, when running water is not available. **1963** *Guardian* 21 Jan. 5/3 Modern plastic or collapsible chemical closets are compact, hygienic, and easily cleaned. **1904** (*title*) The chemical engineer. **1936** *Discovery* Oct. 308/2 Performing miracles with fancy currencies and their blue prints reminiscent of the chemical engineer. **1901** G. E. DAVIS (*title*) Handbook of Chemical Engineering. **1957** *Technology* Apr. 56 Chemical Engineering. One of the primary technologies which came into being when continuous process production began to replace the older methods of batch processing. **1898** *Engineering News* 16 June 391/2 In suburban towns, villages, and isolated country properties, a chemical extinguisher..is of greater value than all other apparatus. **1917** W. S. CHURCHILL *World Crisis 1916–18* (1927) II. 560 Chemical warfare must be one of the..leading features of our campaign of 1918. **1937** A. M. PRENTISS (*title*) Chemicals in war: a treatise on chemical warfare.

5. Of persons: Engaged in the practice or study of chemistry; versed in chemistry.

c **1615** RALEIGH *Last Speech* (1651) 148 A Chimical Frenchman. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) §192 How to analyze limestones..my chemical friends will be at no loss. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 10 The experiments of a number of chemical philosophers.

6. a. as *sb.* (Chiefly in *pl.*) A substance obtained or used in chemical operations.

1747 J. WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) Pref. 11 Chymicals such as they neither had Skill nor Fortune nor Time to prepare. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 30 Chemicals of various kinds were stored in other parts. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 145/1 His chemicals are as the colours of the painter.

b. ***fine chemicals***, those handled in small lots and in a purified state; ***heavy chemicals***, those handled in large lots and in a more or less crude state.

1882 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* Feb. 75 Fine chemicals, alkaloids, essences. **1937** *Chem. Abstr.* XXXI. 8748 The industries discussed include..the Trail industries (both metal and heavy chemicals).

chemical ('kɛmɪkəl), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* = next.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. No. 3 (Advt.), Washing compounds and soap..are highly chemicaled.

chemicalize ('kɛmɪkəlaɪz), *v.* [f. CHEMICAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with a chemical or chemicals; to make much use of chemicals in. Also *fig.* So **ˌchemicaliˈzation**; **'chemicalized** *ppl. a.*

1902 *Clarion* 17 Oct. 1 If this change is produced in milk by chemicalising it, in the case of chemicalised meats, also,

a similar result must follow. *Ibid.*, Milk,..if consumed soon after chemicalisation, may produce a mild..attack of suffering. **1907** *Lancet* 25 May 1443/1 The Chemicalised Road [the calcium chloride treatment of roads]. **1929** D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 113 Flat-chested, crop-headed, chemicalised women, of indeterminate sex. **1964** *Economist* 18 Jan. 193/1 The 'chemicalisation of agriculture'.

chemically ('kɛmɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHEMICAL *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** By alchemy. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II. iv. (1676) 179 A lamp to be made of mans blood..which Chymically prepared forty dayes..shall shew all the accidents of this life. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 121/1 He..chimically turnes his coyne to liquor.

2. In a chemical manner, by a chemical process; in relation to chemistry.

1663 P. SKIPPON *Journ.* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1746) VI. 547 Four hundred glass bottles filled with the Materia Medica, chymically prepared. **1782** A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 Chemically analysed. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 50 The substance..is..precipitated..chemically speaking, in an unaltered state. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 102 The more refrangible rays are the most chemically active. **1883** *Standard* 27 Apr. 6/1 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure.

chemicking: see CHEMIC *v.*

chemico- ('kɛmɪkəʊ), combining form of CHEMIC *a.* used in compound adjs. in sense 'chemically', 'relating to chemistry in connexion with...'; as in *chemico-agricultural*, *-crystallographical*, *-electric*, *-medical*, *-mineralogical*, *-nutritive*, *-physical*, *-physiological*, *-vital* adjs., and the like. Similarly forming sbs., as *chemico-engineering*, *-physics*; ˌ**chemico-biˈology**, the chemistry of living matter; hence ˌ**chemicobioˈlogic** *a.*; ˌ**chemico-dyˈnamic** *a.*, transforming chemical energy into the energy of motion.

1881 in *Nature* XXIII. 456 *Chemico-agricultural subjects. **1903** *Lancet* 22 Aug. 3 (Advt.), The results of bacteriologic and of *chemicobiologic research as applied to the pathology of midwifery. **1908** *Carnegie Trust Rep.* 24 *Chemico-crystallographical researches on thallic sulphates. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Chemicodynamic. **1928** *Daily Express* 12 Sept. 11/4 The original structure of these cells is a chemico-dynamic structure which requires oxygen..to preserve it. **1897** *Daily News* 2 June 7/4 Prof. Dewar's magnificent *chemico-engineering laboratory. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* Introd. 18 The *chemico-medical publications of Shaw, Hoffman, and Lucas. **1903** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 201 In Professor Rosenbusch's scheme of classification the *chemico-mineralogical characters of the igneous rocks are chosen as the basis of the grouping. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* 5 Internal *chemico-nutritive changes. **1856** F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 126 The *chemico-philosophico-politico-economico-botanical discussions of this happy family. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 329/2 These mutual actions between the nutritious juices and atmospheric air are purely *chemico-physical. *a* **1909** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VII. 758 (Cent. D. Suppl.), *Chemico-physics. **1855** J. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 345 *Chemico-physiological points in connection with this subject. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. VIII. vii. 80 His arbitrary *chemico-theological terminology. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 302 Those *chemico-vital actions which end in the production of vegetable secretions.

chemigraphy (kɛˈmɪgrəfɪ). [f. CHEMI(CAL *a.* + -GRAPHY.]

1. Any mechanical engraving process depending upon chemical action; *spec.* a process of zinc etching without the aid of photography.

2. A process of obtaining half-tones by printing, from the same plate, in two colours, or two shades of the same colour, one of which is slightly out of register. Hence **chemiˈgraphic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by chemigraphy. Also **cheˈmigrapher**, one who prints by a half-tone photo-mechanical process; **ˈchemigraph**, a print obtained by chemigraphy.

1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/3 Mr. Leon Warnerke next gave some illustrations of 'Chemigraphic etching'. **1897** SINGER & STRANG *Etching* 25 Whatever niceties the chemigrapher or white-line woodcutter can manage to put upon his block will come out in the printing.

chemiluminescence (ˌkɛmɪl(j)uːmɪˈnɛsəns). [ad. G. *chemilumineszenz* (M. Trautz 1905, in *Zeitschr. f. Physik. Chem.* LIII. 1. 1), f. CHEMI(CO- + LUMINESCENCE.] Emission of light accompanying a chemical reaction, as in the oxidation of phosphorus. Hence ˌ**chemilumiˈnescent** *a.*

1889 [see PHOTOLUMINESCENCE]. **1905** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXVIII. II. 662 (*title*) Chemiluminescence. **1907** *Chem. Abstr.* I. 267 (*title*) A Reaction with Green Chemiluminescence. **1913** *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XXXV. 825 Formaldehyde is known to be chemiluminescent under some conditions of alkaline oxidation. **1942** E. J. BOWEN *Chem. Aspects of Light* xi. 170 The limits separating chemiluminescence from emission due to heat alone, and from electronic excitation..are not as clearly marked as they might be expected to be. *Ibid.* 176 Even in well-investigated chemiluminescent reactions of an elementary character the results are neither simple nor conclusive. **1966** *New Scientist* 17 Feb. 394/3 Chemiluminescence, which is emitted at room temperature during some chemical reactions.

chemin de fer (ʃəmæ̃ də fɛːr). [Fr., lit. 'road of iron', railway.] A form of baccarat.

1891 'L. HOFFMANN' *Baccarat* 12 There are two forms of Baccarat, known respectively as *Baccarat Chemin de Fer* and *Baccarat Banque*. **1897** R. F. FOSTER *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 483 Six packs of cards are generally used in Chemin de Fer. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 13 May 10/2 He raided the club, and found..the defendants seated round large tables playing chemin de fer. **1928** 'IAN HAY' *Poor Gentleman* iv. 74 Do you play chemin-de-fer?

cheminey, obs. f. CHIMNEY.

†**chemis.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 (9) chemis, 6 chymmis, -ys, -es, chymes, chemyis, chemise, 7 chemys. [a. late OF. *chymois*, *chemois*, from earlier OF. *chef mez*, *chef més* 'chief country house or dwelling, mansion house' = Pr. *capmas*:—late L. *caput mansus*, *caput mansi* (Du Cange), f. *caput* head, *mansus* abode, dwelling, mansion.

(Med.L. forms from Romanic were *capmansus*, *-masus*, *-masius*: OF. forms such as *chief-*, *chef-meis*, *-mais*, *-mois*, *chymois*, *chemois* (Godef.), *chefmois* (Cotgr.), show a further development of *-és* to *-eis*, *-ais*, *-ois*; cf. *remés*:—*remansus*).]

The chief manor-house, mansion house.

1488 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 7* The cheif chemis of Bothuile. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 126 The mychty gret Enee Wythin his narrow chymmis leidis he. *Ibid.* XI. vi. 22 Chargeand thai suld in his palice convene Onto the riall chymmys. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 38 Dunbar wes sum time the cheif chemis of the Erlis of Marche. *c* **1550** BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 109 (Jam.) The chemise or principall messuage sould not be devidit. **1883** TUDOR *Orkney & Shetland* 18 The eldest son could claim the head Bail or Chemis place, i.e. the chief manor or farm.

chemisal, var. CHAMISAL.

chemise (ʃɪˈmiːz). Forms: *α.* 1 cemes, 4 kemes, kemse; *β.* 2, 6, 8-9 chemise. [Two types of this word appear in Eng., both ultimately derived from late L.: (1) OE. *cęmes* (? fem.), early ME. *kemes*, *kemse*:—prehistoric OE. type **camisja-*, from the late L. word; (2) *chemise*, a. O. and mod.F. *chemise* (ONF. *camise*, *quemise*, *kemise*, Pr. and Sp. *camisa*, Pg. *camiza*, It. *camiscia*, *camicia*):—late L. *camisia*, *camīsa* shirt, surplice (see Du Cange).

L. *camisia* appears first in Jerome *c* 400 (*Ep. Vest. Mul.* 64 n. 11 'volo pro legentis facilitate abuti sermone vulgato; solent militantes habere lineas, quas camisias vocant'). It is also in Salic Law (lviii. 4 *camisia*, and *camisa*), Isidore (XIX. xxi. 1, xxii. 29 'Camisias (*v.r.* camisas) vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis, id est stratis nostris'). Beside it is found the deriv. *camisīle*, *-is*, *campsīle*, OF. *cainsil*, *chainsil* fine linen, alb, etc. (see CHAISEL); also an uncertainly related *camix*, It. *camice*, OF. *cainse*, *chainse*, 'alb'.

The ulterior history and origin of *camisia* are uncertain. German etymologists incline to consider it adopted from Teutonic, and related to OE. *ham* shirt, and Ger. *hemd*, OHG. *hemidi*, Gothic type **hamiþi*, f. root *ham* to cover, clothe. Kluge supposes a derivative **hamisjâ-*, which, if it existed, might perh. give a Romanic *camisia*, as German *h* gave *c* in OFrench, through Frankish *ch*. But besides other difficulties, no traces of the required word are actually found in any Teutonic lang., the nearest thing being ON. *hams* masc. (:—*hamiso-z*) snake's slough. The Irish *caimmse*, Cornish *cams*, Bret. *kamps* an alb, and MCorn. *camse* an article of female clothing, are all adopted from L. or French.]

1. A garment: the name has been variously applied at different times; perh. originally (as still in French and other Romanic languages) the under-garment, usually of linen, both of men and women, a shirt; but now restricted to that worn by females, formerly called 'smock' and 'shift'. †Formerly also applied to some under garment distinct from the 'smock', as well as to a priest's alb or surplice (so med.L. *camisa*), the robe of a herald, etc. In recent use: a dress hanging straight from the shoulders. Also *chemise dress*.

a. c **1050** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362 *Camisa*, ham, cemes. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 124 His moder dremid..Al the mikel water of Temis Rin in the bosem of hir kemes. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 In þe snowe for syght scho [Matilda] ȝede out in hir smok, Ouere þe water of Temse, þat frosen was iys, Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef all bare vis.

β. c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire chemise smal and hwit ..and hire smoc hwit. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 133 b, The Herehaught..in a chemise blanke, powdred and spotted with mullets sable. **1788** BETSY SHERIDAN *Jrnl.* 22 Dec. (1960) 138 Gowns all kinds—Chemises—Round gowns with flounce or not. **1789** *Bath Jrnl.* 29 June, A chemise of very clean gauze, put over a dress of rose taffety. **1808** R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xl. 167 A standard made of a shift that belonged to one of the ancient queens..She would hardly make a present of so rough a chemise to her lover Broderson. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 392 Each [girl] is provided with fine flannel chemises by the proprietors. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, He or She seizes what He or She pleases, Trunk-hosen or kirtles, and shirts or chemises. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiv. 218 That harmless expression [shift]..has been set aside in favour of the French word 'chemise'. **1922** *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* Feb. 77 Making the Popular Chemise Dress. **1958** *Punch* 17 Sept. 384/1 The summer chemise was the prettiest, most impudent, provocative fashion that we have seen for many a day.

¶ Vulgarly corrupted to SHIMMY: *chemise* being mistaken for a plural; cf. *chay*, *shay*.

2. In various senses from mod.Fr. †**a.** Mil. *fire chemise* (F. *chemise à feu*): (see quot.). *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Fire chemise* is a piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of..combustible matters; used at sea, to set fire to an enemy's vessel.

b. in *Fortification.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chemise*, in Fortification, is a Wall with which a Bastion, or any other Bulwark of Earth is lined for its greater Support and Strength; or it is the Solidity of the Wall from the Talus to the Stone row. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 57 *Chemise*, in mediæval fortification, an additional escarp or counter-guard wall, covering the lower part of the escarp.

‖**c.** The lower part of a furnace.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 34 The anterior part of the furnace..in French *la Chemise*..A stone, called the Zinc-plate, placed at the bottom of the chemise in the furnace.

d. The iron lining or core on which a gun barrel is welded.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 231 All the better quality Damascus barrels are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining, which is bored out after the barrels are welded.

e. A loose covering for a book.

1893 *Quaritch Catal.* No. 138 1 In wooden boards..wrapped in a modern morocco chemise. **1928** E. G. MILLAR *Eng. Illum. MSS.* i. 3 It still retains its binding of this period with a sheepskin 'chemise'. **1960** GLAISTER *Gloss. of Book* 65/2 *Chemise*, a cover of silk or chevrotain sometimes used in the 15th century as a protection for embellished leather-bound books.

chemised (ʃɪˈmiːzd), *a.* [f. CHEMISE + -ED².] Wearing or having a chemise (see prec.).

1928 *Daily Express* 13 June 10/6 Whether we are shingled and chemised..is as unimportant as cocktails. **1959** *Encounter* XII. v. 59 The new sheathed and chemised fashions.

chemisette (ʃɛmiːˈzɛt). [a. F. *chemisette*, dim. of *chemise*; applied to a kind of (women's) bodice, and to a detached 'shirt-front' worn by men.]

1. A bodice, more or less like the upper part of a chemise, worn by women, in some countries.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1862) II. 239 She [a Polish girl] had a chemisette with a high and stiff frill. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 185 A white puffed-out Russian chemisette. **1882** H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 219 Madame Peacock wore..a magenta chemisette.

2. An ornamental article of dress, usually of lace or muslin made to fill in the open front and neck of a woman's dress.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* 89 'Dress', and 'frock', and 'boddice', and 'collar', and 'habit-shirt', and sweet 'chemisette'. **1857** W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. iv. (1861) 95 She had a chemisette in her hand, the frill of which was laced through with ribbon. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 487 She..loosened the fastenings of her dress..removed the studs from the chemisette beneath it. **1883** MRS. LEACH *Dressmaker's Dict.*, *Chemisette*, the lace or muslin which fills up the V, square, or heart-shaped opening of a dress.

chemism ('kɛmɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [a. F. *chemisme*, parallel to *chimiste*: see -ISM.] Chemical action, operation, activity, or force.

1851 (*title*) Reichenbach's Physico-Physiological Researches on the Dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity..and Chemism in their relation to Vital Force. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 20 Liebig draws a few crystalline threads out of the tissue of life, and holds them up to admiration as the share of chemism. **1887** A. SETH *Hegelianism* 88 Hegel passes from Mechanism to Chemism, and from Chemism to Teleology, and the notion of the organism.

chemisorb ('kɛmɪsɔːb), *v.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To collect by chemisorption. Hence **ˈchemisorbed** *ppl. a.*

1935 *Nature* 7 Dec. 899/1 That the hydrogen is chemisorbed is proved by the high heat of adsorption. **1943** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* VI. 207/2 The ortho-para hydrogen conversion occurs by exchange between gaseous molecules or molecules sorbed by..the chemisorbed layer. **1965** *New Scientist* 19 Aug. 445/1 The chemisorbed layer of oxygen originally present on the fresh platinum is displaced.

chemisorption (kɛmɪˈsɔːpʃən). [f. CHEMI(CAL *a.* + AD)SORPTION.] Adsorption, usually irreversible, involving chemical action.

1933 A. KING in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 842 Chemisorption, the term generally applied to irreversible adsorption, was first noticed in the carbon-oxygen system. **1934** *Discovery* Sept. 274/1 The chemisorption of gases on metals and carbon. **1938** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 422/2 We differentiate between general or 'physical' adsorption and the 'activated adsorption' or 'chemisorption' which is the precedent to actual catalytic interaction.

chemist ('kɛmɪst, 'kɪmɪst). Forms: 6-7 chimist, 6-9 chymist, 8- chemist. [16th c. *chimist*, a. F. *chimiste*, ad. mod.L. *chimista*, *chymista*, used instead of the earlier *alchimista*, after the latter began to be analysed, and the Arabic *al-* separated from the rest of the word. Commonly written *chemist* since *c* 1790 (see CHEMIC), though, in sense 4, 'chymist' is still occasionally seen.]

†**1.** = ALCHEMIST. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 69 a, The Chymistes or Distillers of Waters. **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* I. i. 1 The Chymistes doe terme the same both the Chymick and chimistick Arte. **1614** T. ADAMS *Divell's Banq.* 83 Like a Chimist, he turnes euery thing into siluer. *a* **1612** HARINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) II. 33 An Alcumist, That's all too much. Chimist you might him call And I think it were true,

and leave out Al. *c* **1650** COWLEY *Reason* Misc., Like senseless Chymists their own wealth destroy, Imaginary gold t' enjoy. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* II. 269 The starving Chymist in his golden views Supremely blest.

†**2.** A physician who followed the method of Paracelsus. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. § 1. **1616** BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Chymist*, a Physition following the method of Paracelsus.

3. One versed in the science of chemistry; one who makes chemical investigations.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §98 The industry of the Chymists.. discerning by their separations, the Oily, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Gross, Parts of Bodies. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 227 Strange Hermetick Powder.. By skilful Chymist with great Cost Extracted from a Rotten Post. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 16 Things to which these names are given by the chymists. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 249 On the Experiments made by the English Chemist Mayow, towards the End of the seventeenth Century. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 433 The endeavours of all the most eminent chemists to ascertain the components of muriatic acid. **1879** RUTLEY *Rocks* 4 We can have the materials analysed by a chemist.

4. *popularly* and *commercially*. One who deals in medicinal drugs. (Not in U.S.; in Scotland also, *druggist* is the ordinary term.)

In Great Britain, the use of the terms *chemist-and-druggist* and *pharmaceutical chemist* is now regulated by the Pharmacy Acts of 1852, 1868, 1869; a ***pharmaceutical chemist*** (*pharmaceutist*, *pharmacist*) is a person who has passed the higher examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which qualifies for membership, under the provisions of section 10 of the act of 1852; a ***chemist and druggist*** is a person who has passed the minor examination under the provisions of section 6 of the act of 1868 (or who was actually in business when the act of 1868 was passed). No other person than these is legally entitled to use the name chemist (or druggist) in any connexion for trading purposes.

[**1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iv. (1841) I. 26, I have seen ..an apothecary turn chemist.] **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 248 May not the.. practice have arisen from..apothecaries vending drugs by retail, and so far interfering with the business of the chemist? *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Lord of Thoulouse*, The bottles of green and blue light Which you see in a chymist's shop-window at night. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xvi, She arrived in the drug-flavoured region of Mincing Lane, with the sensation of having just opened a drawer in a chemist's shop. **1888** *Chemists' & Druggists' Diary* 142 Candidates must be either pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists who were in business before the Act of 1868 was passed. *Ibid.* 102 Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical, and Analytical Chemists.

†**che'mistic, chimistic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of chemists or chemistry.

1576 BAKER *Jewel of Health* I. i, The Arte of Sublyming, some..doe terme..both the Chymick and Chimistick Arte.

†**che'mistical,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 chym-. [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = CHEMICAL.

1611 COTGR., *Chymistique*, Chymisticall. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv, Some skill in chymisticall [*later edd.* chemistical] distillations. *Ibid.* Paracelsus and his Chymisticall followers will cure all manner of diseases with Mineralls.

chemistry ('kɛmɪstrɪ). Forms: 7 chymistrie, chimistry, 7–9 chymistry, 8– chemistry. [Of English formation: in 17th c. *chymistrie*, f. *chymist* (CHEMIST) + -RY, 'the art or practice of the chemist'; at first probably contemptuous, cf. *palmistry*, *sophistry*, *casuistry*, etc. For modern spelling, see CHEMIC.]

†**1.** = ALCHEMY. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 3 Those phylosophers which have written of chymistrie. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 360 A certain professor of Chymistry, which is a kinde of præstigious, covetous, cheating magick, would shew hands and feet of gold, etc. **1658–9** T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 27 The sinful sons of Adam..by a piece of the divel's chymistry turn their necessity into delight, and make their curse their blessing. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii, The most eager search of Arabian chymistry was the transmutation of metals, and the elixir of immortal health.

†**2.** The practice of medicine after the 'Chemical' or Paracelsian, as opposed to the 'Galenical', method. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 171 Perverse I say, for such as Purge and Vomit I can assure you deserve no better Name, and no little defame Chymistry. **1711** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 85 The great Plenty of generous Medicines, which Chymistry affords us.

3. That branch of physical science and research, which deals with the several elementary substances, or forms of matter, of which all bodies are composed, the laws that regulate the combination of these elements in the formation of compound bodies, and the various phenomena that accompany their exposure to diverse physical conditions.

Chemistry is thus at once a science and an art; the latter, called ***applied*** or ***practical chemistry***, is that referred to by the earlier authors and explained in early dictionaries.

a. as an art or process.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, This by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Chymistry*, is an Art that performs its Operations upon all natural Bodies. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Chymistry*, is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chymistry*, an art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels..are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 158 It may be employed..in the arts, in chemistry, or in medicine. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The full heat of the Christianity which fermented Europe, and drew, like the chemistry of fire, a firm line between barbarism and culture.

(*b*) said of natural chemical processes.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 237 We make use of fermentation, and all the chymistry of nature. **1796** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 386 The cold-blooded reptile race, whose poison is exalted by the chemistry of their icy complexion. **1876** J. NORRIS *Rudim. Theal.* i. 10 Plants by their curious chemistry preparing..food.

b. as a science.

This has many subdivisions: ***inorganic chemistry*** is that portion of the science which treats of inorganic bodies; ***organic chemistry*** treats of the substances found only in organic structures; ***agricultural chemistry*** is that portion of chemistry which bears upon agriculture.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 Application to medicine, chymistry, and natural philosophy. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 70 That the end of chymistry..was to discover and to be informed of the nature of bodies, and their action one upon another. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 109 These memoirs [Lamarck's] exhibit a new theory of chemistry. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 4 Agricultural Chemistry has for its objects all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth..of plants. **1844** EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261 Better than volumes of chemistry. **1851** HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 237 The fact made known to us by chymistry. **1877** THORPE *Inorg. Chem.* 19 Organic Chemistry is to-day defined to be that portion of the science which treats of..the carbon compounds.

4. *fig.* (Referring to the results attributed to alchemy or chemical action.) *spec.* an instinctual, apparently unanalysable, attraction or affinity between people or groups of people; the combination of personal characteristics that creates this.

a **1600** Q. ELIZ. in Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 366 If the furnace of affliction produced such good effects, she should ever after have the better opinion of her chemistry. **1656** *Artif. Handsomeness* 18 How..can [you] by the Chimistry of your wits extract from these places any drop or quintessence of a morall command? **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* III, With infernal chemistry to wring The last sweet drop from sorrow's cup of gall. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 325 The world has a sure chemistry, by which it extracts what is excellent in its children. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxviii. 210 We mortals have a strange, spiritual chemistry going on within us. **1898** G. B. SHAW *You never can Tell* II. 270 No, no, no. Not love: we know better than that. Let's call it chemistry. .. Well, youre attracting me irresistibly—chemically. **1974** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 6 Dec. 6/2 Obviously, the chemistry is not perfect but it may be good enough to permit them to settle some of the irritants in the Canada-U.S. relationship. **1979** R. JAFFE *Class Reunian* II. xi. 218 Annabel ..hadn't been to bed with her husband for two years, except to sleep. There just wasn't any chemistry between them anymore. **1983** *Guardian* 27 June 13/5 It was a real collaboration... We discovered this chemistry between us. **1985** *Times* 27 Apr. 6/7 Mr Mulroney's press secretary.. said 'an exciting chemistry' existed between the two Prime Ministers.

chemitype ('kɛmɪtaɪp). [f. *chemi-*, in CHEMIC etc. + TYPE.] A stereotype or plate for printing, obtained in relief from an engraved plate by a chemical process; hence *chemitype process*, **'chemitypy**.

(That of Piil consisted in filling with a metal the lines engraved or etched on a zinc plate, and then eating away the zinc surface so as to leave the other metal standing in relief.)

1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 July 26/3 The process of chemitypy, as practised by Piil, of Copenhagen. **1869** *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 182 For..obtaining casts in relief from an engraving, the process of chemitype is equally ingenious. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 535 *Chemitype*, a somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

chemmy ('ʃɛmɪ), colloq. abbrev. of CHEMIN DE FER.

1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimit. Jeeves* xvi. 214 We went on from Ciro's to play chemmy with some fellows. **1962** *Punch* 23 May 196 How to behave when a..bingo-club or a chemmy-party..is visited by the police.

chemne, obs. form of CHIMNEY.

chemo- ('kɛməʊ), occas. **'chemio-,** used as combining form = CHEMICAL *a.*, in **chemokinesis** (ˌkɛməʊkaɪ'ni:sɪs) [Gr. κίνησις movement] *Biol.*, a condition of increased activity of an organism, induced by the presence of a chemical substance; hence **ˌchemoki'netic** (-kaɪ'nɛtɪk) *a.*; **chemo'reflex**, a response to a chemical change in the environment by a motor reaction; also as *adj.*, pertaining to or designating a reflex action resulting from a chemical stimulus; **'chemostat** [Gr. στατ-ός standing, after THERMOSTAT], a device designed to provide an environment that can be regulated and kept stable over a long period, *esp.* one used for the continuous cultivation of micro-organisms in which the nutrient medium is continually replenished; **chemo'sterilant** (see quot. 1964); **chemosynthesis** (kɛməʊ'sɪnθɪsɪs) [Gr. σύνθεσις composition], the formation of carbohydrates out of inorganic compounds by an organism in darkness or in the absence of sunlight, as distinguished from 'photosynthesis'; hence **chemosyn'thetic** *a.* (Webster 1911).

1900 *Amer. Jrnl. Physiol.* Apr. 398 The organisms soon leave the area of operation of the chemical causing the reactions. This phenomenon Garry calls 'chemokinesis'. **1901** G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 299 If an effect is produced which is not directive, it is said to be chemokinetic. **1902** *Pop. Sci. Manthly* Mar. 463 [The] complicated activities of such highly developed organisms as ants and bees may be subsumed, with surprising completeness, under some such heading as the 'chemoreflex'. **1950** NOVICK & SZILARD in *Science* 15 Dec. 715/1 We have developed a device for keeping a bacterial population growing at a reduced rate over an indefinite period of time... This device..we shall refer to as the Chemostat. **1967** *Guardian* 7 Feb. 4/5 The chemostat was designed initially to provide a stable but controllably variable environment for the study of cell metabolism. **1964** *New Scientist* 22 Oct. 210/3 The use of chemosterilants—compounds which sterilise insects and make them unable to breed—has been a promising recent development in man's war against insect pests. **1903** W. H. LANG tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* 197 The necessary energy is here obtained not from photosynthesis but from the oxidation of ammonia into nitrous acid, and this into nitric acid (chemosynthesis). **1904** J. MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wonders of Life* 222 Pfeffer has called this carbon-assimilation, on account of its purely chemical nature, 'chemosynthesis' in opposition to the ordinary photosynthesis by means of sun-light. **1909** R. J. H. GIBSON *Biol.* vi. 48 In all probability the energy required is obtained by the oxidation of primary organic compounds, and possibly of protoplasm itself (chemosynthesis). **1959** *Listener* 5 Mar. 410/1 These are known as chemosynthetic autotrophs; in other words, bacteria that obtain their energy by oxidizing..inorganic chemicals.

chemoceptor (kɛməʊ'sɛptə(r)). *Immunology.* [a. G. *chemoceptor* (P. Ehrlich 1909, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XLII. 33), f. CHEMO- + RE)CEPTOR.] (See quot. 1916.)

1911 tr. *Ehrlich & Hata's Exper. Chemotherapy of Spirilloses* III. 118 In the protoplasm of trypanosomes certain groupings—chemoceptors—must be assumed, which possess a special affinity for a certain class, and are capable of anchoring such to the cell. **1916** GOULD *Pract. Med. Dict.* 214/1 *Chemoceptar*, one of the side chains or receptors in a living cell, having the power of fixing chemical substances in the same way that bacterial toxins are fixed. **1932** C. H. BROWNING in *Syst. Bacterial.* (*Med. Res. Council*) VI. 516 Ehrlich applied a modification of his receptor theory involving the conception of chemoceptors and nutriceptors.

chemolysis (kɪ'mɒlɪsɪs). *rare.* [f. *chem-* in *chemic*, etc. + Gr. λύσις loosening; after *electrolysis.*] Chemical decomposition: 'name by Thudichum for the decomposition of organic compounds into more simple substances by merely chemical agents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So **chemolyse** ('kɛməʊlaɪz), *v.* [cf. ANALYSE], *trans.* to decompose by chemical agency; **chemolytic** (kɛməʊ'lɪtɪk), *a.* [Gr. λυτικός loosening], relating to chemolysis.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 17 Both acids yield by chemolysis, cholic acid. *Ibid.* The liver splits up or chemolyses albuminous substances. *Ibid.* 8 The chemolytic method of research. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 369 In some chemolytic experiments upon albumin.

chemoreceptor (ˌkɛməʊrɪ'sɛptə(r)). [f. as CHEMOCEPTOR]

1. *Physiol.* A sensory organ responsive to chemical stimuli.

1906 C. S. SHERRINGTON *Integr. Action Nerv. Syst.* ix. 322 The chemo-receptors on the outer surface of the head.. excite reflexes which move the body round, bringing the mouth to the morsel. **1927** J. H. PARSONS *Theary of Perceptian* i. 7 Chemo-receptors include three classes, those of smell, the common chemical receptor, and those of taste. **1965** R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Snakes* vi. 125 With its highly developed chemo-receptors and successful hunting methods, the snake has no need of mysterious powers.

2. *Immunology.* = CHEMOCEPTOR.

1907 P. EHRLICH in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Public Health* XV. 453 These atom groupings I will distinguish from the toxin-receptors by the name of 'chemo-receptors'. **1927** *Chem. Abstr.* XXI. 2315 The complex chemoreceptor contains apparently independent specifically sensitive toxin-fixing groups for antimony compds.

Hence **chemore'ception**, the action of chemoreceptors; the production of a response to chemical stimuli.

1919 *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* XXIX. 255 Even on the sole of the foot of Chiton physiological evidence of sensory separateness for photo-, tacto-, and chemo- reception is available. **1969** *New Scientist* 17 Apr. 134/3 The females produce a true sex pheromone, which the males detect by contact chemoreception.

‖**chemosis** (ki:'məʊsɪs). *Med.* [a. Gr. χήμωσις (Galen) 'an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (χήμη)'.]

An affection of the conjunctiva of the eye, 'in which there is effusion into the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball; which causes it to be elevated and projected over the edge of the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chemosis*, is the Tumor of the Albugineous Tunick that maketh the Black of the Eye appear Concave. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 43 The conjunctiva is swollen, with a vascular chemosis.

Hence **che'mosed** *ppl. a.* [cf. ANASTOMOSE], affected with chemosis.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 47 Scarification of the chemosed conjunctiva may be requisite.

‖**chemosmosis** (kɛmɒz'məʊsɪs). [mod.L., f. *chem-* in CHEMIC, etc. + OSMOSIS.] Chemical action between two substances taking place through an intervening membrane. Hence **chemosmotic** (-'ɒtɪk), *a.* relating to chemosmosis.

In mod. Dicts.

chemotaxis (kɛməʊ'tæksɪs). *Biol.* Also chemio-. [mod.L. *chemotaxis* (W. Pfeffer 1888, in *Untersuchungen aus d. Botanischen Institut Tübingen* II. 582), f. CHEMO- + Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] The disposition exhibited by certain living cells, or free-swimming organisms, of movement towards or away from certain chemical substances held in solution. Also called **chemo'tactism**. Hence **chem(i)o-'tactic, -ical, -'taxic** *adjs.*

1894 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc. 1893* 26 As a general designation of reactions of this kind Pfeffer devised the term Chemotaxis, or, as we in England prefer to call it, Chemiotaxis. *Ibid.* 27 Chemiotactic cells—that is, cells which act under the orders of chemical stimuli. **1897** *Nature* 16 Sept. 481/2 This remarkable attraction—chemical attraction, or '*chemotaxis*'—is a very general phenomenon. **1898** H. C. PORTER tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* 263 The chemotactic irritability of Bacteria. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 518 The influence of the chemical substance is either that of attraction or repulsion, the one being known as positive, the other as negative chemotaxis. **1903** SNYDER *New Conceptions in Sci.* 202 It is simply a chemical reaction between certain substances in.. the fly and the meat, a case of chemotactism. **1903** *Med. Record* 7 Mar. 392 (Cent. D. Suppl.), Chemotaxic. **1908** HANS DRIESCH *Sci. & Philos. Organism* I. 152 Each mesenchyme-cell is specified.. with regard to its chemotactical irritability. **1908** *Practitioner* Jan. 22 Some of which [cells] die, and thus set up a chemotactic action. *Ibid.* Mar. 392 A negative chemiotactic effect. **1950** *Endeavour* IX. 184 This acidity, due to the metabolism of *Beggiatoa*, produces a chemotactical swarming of two common species of microphagous ciliates. **1964** L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) viii. 240 The follicle is about to rupture by chemotactic attraction. **1964** E. S. REESE in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 479 Both meandering and direct trails, suggesting a chemokinesis and a chemotaxis respectively.

chemotherapy (ˌkɛməʊ'θɛrəpɪ). *Med.* [ad. G. *chemotherapie* (Ehrlich), f. CHEMO- + THERAPY.] The treatment of disease, esp. of parasitic infections or cancer, by means of chemical substances which act selectively on micro-organisms or malignant tissue. Also ˌ**chemothera'peutics**. Hence ˌ**chemothera'peutic(al)** *adjs.*

1907 P. EHRLICH in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Public Health* XV. 449 (*heading*) Chemo-therapeutic studies on trypanosomes. **1910** H. SCHWEITZER in *Science* XXXII. 809 (*title*) Ehrlich's Chemotherapy—a new science. *Ibid.* 810/1 By combining physiological with synthetic chemistry he [*sc.* Ehrlich] created on their borderland the new science of chemotherapy. **1911** tr. *Ehrlich & Hata's Exper. Chemotherapy* III. 146 It is possible.. to find a specific and etiologically acting remedy for protozoal diseases in a chemo-therapeutical way. **1912** *Med. Times* (N.Y.) XL. 132/2 Many infectious diseases are not attended with formation of antibodies to a curative extent... In such cases we are forced to seek remedies which can actually destroy the parasites by chemical means. This new direction of therapeutics is known as chemotherapy. **1913** *Lancet* 16 Aug. 451/1 (*heading*) Address in Pathology on Chemotherapeutics. *Ibid.*, From the very first beginnings of therapeutics chemotherapy has, indeed, been in existence, as all the remedies we employ are chemicals. *Ibid.*, An insight into the workshop of the chemotherapeutic work. **1927** *Daily Express* 12 July 9/7 A concentrated attack is being made on the problem from many different angles—pathological, bio-chemical.. and chemo-therapeutical. **1942** *Electronic Engin.* XV. 242 Twenty-seven years had to pass before it was discovered that it [*sc.* sulphanilamide] was a chemo-therapeutic agent of the foremost rank. **1943** *Endeavour* II. 41/1 A definition of the scope of true chemotherapy is hard to frame... We may assume, however, that the term implies the cure of infections caused by micro-organisms with the aid of substances of known or partly known constitution. **1957** *Listener* 14 Nov. 780/1 The past ten years have seen a great deal of progress in the field of cancer chemotherapy.

chemotropism (kɛ'mɒtrəpɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. CHEMO- + Gr. *τρόπος* a turning + -ISM.] A condition of sensitiveness to a chemical substance in solution, exhibited by certain organisms, or parts of organisms, producing curvature towards the stimulus, termed ***positive chemotropism***, or away from it, ***negative chemotropism***. So **chemo'tropic** *a.*

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* XXXI. 719 It is the difference in the concentration of the chemotropic substance in two layers.. which controls movement. Positive chemotropism gradually disappears as diffusion renders the concentration slight. **1897** *Nature* 16 Sept. 481/2 The cause of the bending [of the hyphæ of fungi] lies in a powerful 'chemotropic' action. **1898** H. C. PORTER tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* 263 Corresponding to the chemotactic irritability of Bacteria and spermatozoids, roots, fungus hyphæ, and pollen tubes exhibit positive and negative chemotropic curvatures. *Ibid.*, Rheotropism.. and Aerotropism, a form of chemotropism, are additional phenomena,.. which stand in direct relations to certain vital requirements of plants. **1901** J. LOEB *Compar. Physiol. Brain* 186 The orientation of an organism by diffusing molecules is termed chemotropism. **1957** M. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dict. Biol.* (ed. 3) 49 *Chemotropism.* (1) (Bot.). Tropism in which stimulus has the form of a gradient of chemical concentration... (2) (Zool.). Often used synonymously with chemotaxis. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 612/1 Fertilization in many plants is controlled by chemotropic action.

chemurgy ('kɛmɜ:dʒɪ). chiefly *U.S.* [f. CHEM(O- + *-urgy* after METALLURGY.] The chemical and industrial use of organic raw materials, esp. of farm products. So **che'murgic, -'urgical** *adjs.*; **che'murgically** *adv.*; **'chemurgist**, one who is skilled in chemurgy.

1934 W. J. HALE *Farm Chemurgic* 141 Chemurgy signifies an intelligent working with and for chemicals. *Ibid.* 145 Chemurgical development of newsprint from young pine. *Ibid.* 146 Chemurgical development of cellulose must ever surpass all other developments. *Ibid.* 190 Chemurgically speaking, this is the way of all nature. **1936** *Amer. Speech* XI. 274/1 *Chemurgy*, meaning progress through chemistry, a word not yet in current dictionaries, is gaining in use. **1937** J. A. WIDTSOE in *Pacific Northwest Chemurgic Conference with Washington State Planning Council* 56 The objective of Chemurgy is development of crops that may be used in factories. **1939** C. BORTH *Pioneers of Plenty* 1. i. 21 Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, the chemurgist.. declared that one of the big jobs to be done.. is the huge task of converting farm products to industrial use. **1939** *Industr. & Engin. Chem.* XXXI. 540 Farm chemurgy is defined as putting chemistry to work for the farm. *Ibid.* 543/2 The direct chemurgic objectives are new uses for present crops, new crops for existing [ones], [etc.]. **1969** N. W. PIRIE *Food Resources* iv. 122 Processes of this type are sometimes referred to as 'chemurgy'; 'biochemical engineering' seems a preferable term.

†**'chemy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. mod.L. *chemia, chimia*; cf. mod.F. *chimie*, Ger. *chemie, chymie*, chemistry; cf. ALCHEMY.] Chemistry.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* ii. (L.) In philosophy, and in philosophical chemy.

chena ('tʃeɪnə). [ad. Sinhalese *hena*.] A form of shifting cultivation in Ceylon. Also, the shrubby vegetation produced by such cultivation or a piece of land used for this.

1832 W. M. G. COLEBROOKE in *Parl. Papers 1831–2* XXXII. 104 The high lands called 'Chenas', which are cleared and cultivated only at intervals of several years. **1877** R. ABBAY in *Nature* 8 Mar. 398/2 Cleared forest-land, however neglected and impoverished, does not run into grass.. but into a dwarfish jungle called 'chena'. **1899** H. H. W. PEARSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* (*Bot.*) XXXIV. 317 The firing of the low-country forest.. is followed by the appearance of 'Chena' composed of the hardier and more-resisting forest undershrubs. **1916** F. E. CLEMENTS *Plant Succession* xi. 275 While fire produces grassland from open savannah forest, it produces scrub or 'chena' from the low-country forest. **1922** W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. 274 Rules drawn up to control shifting cultivation (*chena*). **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 18 July 10 In Ceylon there is a regular method of native cultivation called the chena system. **1950** R. L. SPITTEL *Vanished Trails* 152 Illuk glades, those graveyards of once magnificent forests felled for chenas.

‖**chenaille.** *Obs.* [OF. = *canaille*.] Canaille, rabble.

1340 *Ayenb.* 112 þet bread.. ne is naȝt mete to gromes. ne to yeue. ne to piecaille. ne to chenaille. ne to cherles.

chenam, var. CHUNAM, prepared lime.

‖**chenar** (tʃi:nɑ:(r)). Also 7 chenawr, chinor, zinnar, 8 chinaur, 9 chinar. [Pers. *chinār*.] The Persian name of the Oriental Plane-tree; also, timber from this.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 (Y.) Broad-spreading Chenawrs. **1682** EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., At Mr. Bohun's at Lee. He shewed me the Zinnar tree or platanus. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 259 (Y.) High Chinors, or Sicamores. **1815** MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 7 They seem Like a chenar-tree grove. **1879** LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iv. 324 Fine chenar trees. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, Chinar. **1917** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 414 The folds of the door are of solid steps of chinar. **1925** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 79/2 The tall Chinar trees stood up dreamily.

chene, chenell: see CHINE, CHAIN, CHANNEL.

chenevixite (ʃɛnɛ'vɪksaɪt). [Named 1866 after the French chemist Chenevix; see -ITE.] A dark-green hydrous arsenate of iron and copper.

1868 DANA *Min.* 583.

cheney, obs. form of CHINA, CHEYNEY.

‖**chenille** (ʃɪ'ni:l). Also 8 cheneil. [a. F. *chenille* in same sense, lit. hairy caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*):—L. *canicula* little dog (from its hairy appearance).] A kind of velvety cord, having short threads or fibres of silk and wool standing out at right angles from a core of thread or wire, like the hairs of a caterpillar; used in trimming and bordering dresses and furniture. Also *attrib.*, as in ***chenille-work, -carpet, -machine***.

1738–9 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 28 Lady Huntingdon's.. petticoat was black velvet embroidered with chenille. *Ibid.* 424 To work a cheneil manteil for me. *Ibid.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 167, I desire you will pack up my chenilles ready for me. **1842** LOUISA COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 This hat is.. edged with velvet or chenille. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 176/2 The old process of making chenille by hand began by loosely throwing a woof of silk across a warp of thread or wire. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The chenille outline embroidery is frequently seen on shot silk skirts.

cheno'coprolite. *Min.* [f. Gr. *χήν* goose + *κόπρος* dung + -LITE; cf. COPROLITE.] An impure iron sinter from Germany.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1880) 798 *Ganomatite*, Goose-dung Ore, Chenocoprolite.

chenopod ('kɛnəʊpɒd). *Bot.* In 6 chenopode. [ad. mod.L. *chenopodium*, f. Gr. *χηνόπους, -ποδα-* goose-foot.] A book-name for the plant genus *Chenopodium* or Goose-foot, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 294 The herbe cauled Chenopode (which sume caule goose foote).

Hence **che'nopodal** *a.*, **chenopodi'aceous** *a. Bot.*, pertaining to or typified by *Chenopodium*; as in Lindley's ***chenopodal alliance***.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 287 Chenopodiaceous plants.

chenopodium (kɛnə'pɒdɪəm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χήν* goose + *ποδ-, πούς* foot, referring to the shape of the leaf. Adopted by Linnæus in his *Species Plantarum* (1753) I. 218 as the name of a genus.] A member of a large genus of herbaceous plants so named; goose-foot. Also *attrib.*

1597 J. GERARD *Herball* xliii. 259 The later herbarists have called it *Pes anserinus*, of the likenesse that the leaves have with the foote of a Goose: of some *Chenopodium*: in English Goosefoote and wilde Orach. **1640** J. PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* xiii. 759 *Pes anserinus* or *Chenopodium*.. meaning the Garden sort [of Arrache] with purplish leaves. **1807** T. MARTYN *Miller's Gard. & Bot. Dict.* s.v., It is whiter than most of the Chenopodiums; and varies exceedingly, both when young, and in its seeding state. **1915** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CVIII. i. 195 The toxicity of chenopodium oil is increased in starvation. **1926** *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 235 A list of such flowers includes chenopodiums, [etc.]. **1968** D. MACLEOD *Bk. Herbs* 81 Our own country name of Smearwort refers to the old use of Chenopodium in ointment.

†**chenser.** *Obs. Law.* = CENSER *sb.*[2]

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 7. §1 Yerely tributours or chensers.

cheny, obs. form of CHINA, CHEYNEY.

cheny(ie, -ȝie, -zie, obs. Sc. ff. CHAIN.

cheok, obs. form of CHEEK.

†**cheole**, obs. form of (?) CHEL throat.

‖**cheongsam** (tʃɪɒŋ'sæm). Also cheong sam, chong-sam (tʃɒŋ-). [Chinese.] A garment worn by Chinese women (see quots.).

1957 R. MASON *World of Susie Wong* 1. iii. 34 A Chinese girl came scurrying out... She wore.. a cheongsam with tall collar and split skirt. **1959** P. BROWN *As Far as Singapore* v. 99 His sister.. wore a brocade *chong-sam*, a gown with a high neck, slit up both sides revealing her legs. **1959** E. AMBLER *Passage of Arms* iv. 101 She was wearing a *cheong sam*, the silk formal dress with the high collar and split skirt that Chinese women wear. **1969** *Times* 9 Dec. (Taiwan suppl.) p. vii/6 Their wives wear the traditional cheong-sam but take a full and confident share in all discussions.

cheopine, var. of CHOPINE.

chep (tʃɛp). *dial.* [prob. a. ONF. *chep*, in central F. *cep*, 'partie qui porte le soc de la charrue' Littré:—L. *cipp-us* stump of tree, stock, stake, beam; whence also OE. *cyp*(*p*: see CHIP. (It is less likely that *chep* is a variant of the latter.)] A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-wrest plough; 'the piece of wood on which the share is fixed'. Boys (1796) loc. cit.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 247 Having also near the *chep* of the Plough a small fin to cut the roots of the grass. **1796** J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 51. **1807** R. W. DICKSON *Agric.* I. 9 The foot is tenoned to the end of the beam, and mortised at the bottom to the end of the chep. The chep, to which the share is fixed, is 5 feet long, 4 inches wide, 5 inches deep.

Hence †**cheped** *a.*, having a chep.

1796 BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 75 Furrows made with a two or three-cheped plough.

†**chep.** *Obs.* See CHEFE.

cheptour, obs. Sc. form of CHAPTER.

cheque, check (tʃɛk). *Banking.* [*Cheque* is a differentiated spelling of *check*, which is also in use, especially in *U.S.* In meaning it belongs to CHECK *sb.*[1] sense 13. Cf. also CHECK *v.*[1] sense 16. From being the name of the counterfoil of an Exchequer or other bill, the purpose of which was to check forgery or alteration, the name appears to have been applied to any bill, note, or draft, having a counterfoil, and thus to its present sense, where a counterfoil (though usual) is not even necessary.]

†**1.** The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc. *Obs.*

1706 *Act 5 Anne* c. 13 [Enacts that Exchequer Bills be made henceforth with *two* counterfoils instead of *one*, and] That the said Governor and Company [of Bk. of Eng.] shall.. have the use and custody of the one part of all and euery the Checques, Indents, or Counterfoyls of all such Exchequer Bills.. and from which the same Exchequer Bills

shall be cut. **1708** *Act 7 Anne* c. 7 Such part of the said Cheques, Indents, or Counterfoils as shall relate to the Bills so discharged or cancelled .. shall be delivered back into the Receipt of Her Majesties Exchequer by the said Governor and Company. [Cf. Mr. A. W. Chisholm's Return to Ho. of Commons, ordered 11 May 1857, on National Debt.] **1755** JOHNSON, *Check*, the correspondent cipher of a bank bill. **1774-82** BARCLAY *Dict.*, *Check* .. a counter-cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office.

Hence ***checque-note***, a 'note' having a counterfoil.

1721 *Minutes of Court of Bank of England* 4 Jan., The affidavit of John Jocelyn of .. relating to a checque note for a Dividend Warrant on Bank Stock pawned.

2. A draft form having a counterfoil. *Obs.*

1717 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 24 Oct., Ordered .. that Mr. Woolhead desire all persons who keep accounts by Drawn Notes to use cheques, who do not at present. **1765** *Ibid.* 19 Dec., Ordered that no cheques be delivered but to Persons keeping Cash with the Bank, or to their order in writing, or to their known servant, bringing with him the Bank Book; and that the servant be desired to write his Master's name and his own in a leaf of the Cheque Book, against the number of cheques delivered him, and that the Bank Officer do write the number of the said cheques with the day when delivered signed with his own name in a spare leafe of their Bank Books .. That the name and place of abode of every person demanding payment of Bank Draughts be wrote on the Back thereof before the Draughts be paid. **1832** in Lawson *Hist. Bonking* (1850) 186 Cheques are given out in books, and not in sheets as heretofore.

This was apparently the sense in which Tucker used *checked paper* (which could not mean *chequered* or patterned paper, as none such was ever used by the Bank of Eng.):

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Not.* I. *Gen. Good*, If I have an account with the Bank of England, and .. should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket, if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence.

3. a. A written order (on a printed form or otherwise) to a banker by a person having money in the banker's hands, directing him to pay, on presentation, to bearer or to a person named the sum of money stated therein (called in Bank of England books 1717 a *Drawn Note*). ***blank cheque***: (usually) a cheque signed by the drawer, but with the amount left blank to be filled up by the person to whom it is given.

Quot. 1774 may possibly belong to 1, or 2.

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. i, A draft! A draft on his banker, I reckon .. Let me see. What is the tote? A hundred and ninety two pounds, six and—Oh! here he is, I suppose with the check. **1803** *Ann. Rev.* I. 384/1 The clerks of government might pay to the several stock-holders their interest money in checques, as they are called, or drafts to bearer on some banker. **1818** TODD, *'Check*, the corresponding cipher of a bank bill' [J.] This word is often corruptly used for the *droft itself* of the person on his banker. **1823** GALT *Entail* xcii, Milrookit gave a cheque for two hundred pounds, and retired grumbling. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Monuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 All payments are made, through written orders called checks. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 295 It has also been proposed to subject all checks drawn on bankers to a uniform stamp-duty of 1*d.* or 2*d.* **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 46, I have safely received your cheque this morning. **1880** *Standard* 11 Dec., The Paris 'cheque' [i.e. bill of exchange on demand] is maintained at 25.32½. **1886** W. A. CROFFAT *Vanderbilts* xiii, 'Ten thousand dollars' .. He drew his check for it and handed it to her. **1932** WESEEN *Words Confused* 38 A cheque is 'a written order directing a bank or banker to pay money as therein stated'. How then can there be a blank cheque? **1940** O. JESPERSEN *Split Infin.* 165 He carried a blank cheque in case he should want cash.

b. *fig.* in various uses. ***to give a blank cheque to***: nearly = to give *carte blanche* to.

a **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 376 Sense is only fraught With cheques and tokens taken upon trust. **1881** BOYD DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 He is drawing a cheque on our credulity which is not likely to be honoured. **1884** G. J. GOSCHEN in *Parlt.* 19 Feb. (Hansard, Ser. III. CCLXXXIV. 1420), I have the courage of my opinions, but I have not the temerity to give a political blank cheque to Lord Salisbury.

c. A total of money received.

1947 P. NEWTON *Woyleggo* (1949) 153 A musterer is usually paid by cheque at the end of the season, and refers to his pay as his cheque. **1958** *Listener* 18 Sept. 407/1 The thirty-five per cent. drop in wool prices last season was not reflected fully in the year's wool cheque.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cheque clerk***; **cheque-book**, *formerly*, a book in which the Bank kept a register of 'cheques', i.e. draft forms, issued to its customers (see quot. 1765 in 2); *now*, a book containing engraved cheque forms with their counterfoils, supplied by a bank to its customers; also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*; **cheque card** = *cheque guarantee card* below; **cheque end**, an ornamental device on the perforated edge of a cheque, money order, etc., as a safeguard against fraud; **cheque guarantee card**, a numbered identity card issued by a bank to a cheque-account customer, guaranteeing payment up to a specified sum to the payees of cheques drawn by the cardholder, and also enabling the cardholder to encash cheques at branches of the bank other than the one at which the account is held; cf. *banker's card* s.v. BANKER[2] 1 c; **cheque guard** (see quot.).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I've shown my gratitude to Sedley .. as my *cheque-book can show. **1853** READE *Chr. Johnstone* 26 His Lordship began to feel for a checque-book. **1882** T. MOZLEY *Remin.* Ser. 1. I. xxi, Some people leave everything about; their cheque-books wide open; their tradesmen's urgent reminders. **1919** J. L. GARVIN *Econ. Found. Peace* xv. 365 Their cheque-book philosophy .. their insistence on the peace of profit instead of the peace of justice. **1963** *New Stotesman* 24 May 786/1 Newspapers .. should .. come to a self-denying ordinance to abandon the cheque-book journalism of confession stories by criminals, prominent divorcees and others who have won notoriety. **1966** *Times* 18 Jan. 10/3 The Midland Bank .. is planning to introduce a '*cheque card' service early in March. **1986** *Financial Times* 2 Aug. (Weekend Suppl.) p. v/1 The warning .. to keep your cheque book separate from cheque card, cashpoint card or credit card has never been more relevant. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 8/2 He presented a cheque for £1,000 to the *cheque clerk, who examined the balance and initialled the cheque. **1879** *Print. Trodes Jrnl.* XXVIII. 16 A new method for the prevention of *cheque frauds. **1968** *Business Week* 13 Jan. 69/3 '*Check guarantee' cards. **1975** *Economist* 29 Nov. 86/1 Giro .. will be authorised to provide other banking services such as credit cards, cheque guarantee cards and bridging loans. **1985** *Which?* Feb. 52/2 Like the other three societies .. they can't offer you a cheque guarantee card. *a* **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Check Guord*, a means of preventing tampering with bank checks, raising the figures, etc.

chequeen, chequin (tʃɪ'ki:n). *arch.* Forms: 6 **checkyn, chikino, (sechino), chekin, 7 chickin, -een(e, -en, chechin, cecchine, chiquiney, -ie, chicquin, checqine, chekeen, 7-8 chequin, chequeen, 8 shekin.** See also SEQUIN, ZECCHIN. [ad. It. *zecchino* (tsek'kino), (tʃ) being the nearest Eng. sound to (ts); f. *zecca* the mint at Venice.

(This is the most thoroughly English form of the word, which is now however usually written in its French form *sequin*, although the old pronunciation has long survived the spelling.)]

A gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth from about 7*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* in English money; a SEQUIN.

1583 *Cæsar Frederici* in *Hakluyt* II. 343 (Y.) Chickinos which be pieces of Golde woorth seuen shillings a piece sterling. **1589** T. SANDERS *Unfort. Voy. Tripoli* in Arb. *Gorner* II. 14 To lend him 100 chikinos. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 152 Euery man a chekin, which is seuen shillings and two pence sterling. **1601** W. PARRY *Trov. Sir A. Sherley* 30 Feeing her with two chickins. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii. (1616) 457 When euery word .. is a cecchine! **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 28 Three or four thousand Chickeens [*mod. ed.* chequins]. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 191 Chests .. full of chiquineys. **1611** CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 340 Half a chickeene to cut's throat. **1632** BROME *Novello* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 113 Here's a thousand checqines. **1653** GREAVES *Seraglio* 91 Six hundred thousand chicquins yearly. **1655** MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, Fifty chekeens, Sir. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 413 This Convent payeth but one Chequin. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 91 Presenting the Guardian with two Chequeens a piece. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 249 A body of Jews .. tendered, as usual, 1000 shekins. **1794** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 350 No objection to take your money .. 14000 chequins, 7000*l.* sterling.

chequer, checker ('tʃɛkə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-5 **chekere, 4-7 cheker, 4 scheker, 4-5 chekyr, chekir, checkere, 5 chekyre, chekur, chekker(e, chekkare, *Sc.* chakkere, (checher), 7 *Sc.* chaker, 7-9 checquer, 6- checker, 4- chequer.** [ME. *cheker*, aphetic f. ME. and AF. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschekier* (= ONF. *eskekier*, Pr. *escaquier*, It. *scacchiere*):—late L. *scaccārium* orig. a chess-board, f. *scacci*, *scāchi* (pl.) chess, checkers. Cf. CHECK, CHESS, EXCHEQUER.

(Although the spelling *checker* is historically better supported, and more in accordance with Eng. usage, *chequer* predominates in current use; of 20 quotations since 1750, 16 have *chequer*, 2 *checquer*, 2 *checker*.)]

I. A chess-board and connected senses.

†1. a. A chess-board; a square board divided into 64 small squares, coloured alternately dark and light. *Obs.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3195 Þe cheker Þai oxy and Þe meyne Bifor Þe maiden Þan pleyen he. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 309 A cheker he fond bi a cheire, He asked who wold play. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Woce* (Rolls) 11396 Somme .. Drowe forthe meyne for Þe cheker. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 660 Therewith Fortune said, checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. *c* **1440** *Gesto Rom.* xxi. 71 The chekir or the chesse hath viij. poyntes in eche partie. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i, To speke of the forme and of the facion of the chequer. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 My trees stand foure square like the Chequer or Chesseboord. **1645** BP. HALL *Contentotion* 37 Neither should any of his men either stand or move, if in any other part of that Checker, it might bee in more hope to win. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxix, To finger a man off their enemies' chequer.

b. A square of the board. *rare.* Cf. 12.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Post.* IV. ii, The Polish Game requires a board with ten squares, or chequers, in each row.

†2. a. The game of chess. *Obs.*

At first only contextual in such phrases as *ot the chequer*, orig. = 'at the chess-board'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 192 Wyþ pleyynge at tables, oþer atte chekere. *c* **1314** *Guy Worw.* (Caius) 3195 Than at Chequer with the meyne Before that maide pleyden they. *c* **1330** *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 351 He wil com the ner And bidde the plaien at the scheker. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1621 The chekker .. The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii, He that at the cheker pleyeth.

†b. A chess-man. *rare. Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, He .. dyd do make the forme of chequers of gold and siluer in humayn figure.

3. *pl.* The game of draughts. *dial.* and *U.S.* See CHECKER.

1838 HT. MARTINEAU *West. Trov.* I. 280 Mr. Webster was playing chequers with his boy. **1886** W. H. LONG *Dial. Isle of Wight* (E.D.S.) *Checquers*, the game of draughts.

4. A chess-board as the sign of an inn; hence a generic proper name for a public-house.

c **1400** *Beryn* Prol. 13 They toke hir In, and loggit hem .. Atte 'Cheker of the hope'. **1598** STOW *Surv.* (1633) 249 Now called Chequer-lane, or Chequer-Alley, of an Inne called the Chequer. **1659-60** PEPYS *Diory* 24 Feb., As far as Foulmer .. here we lay at the Chequer. **1797** CANNING *Knife-grinder*, A-drinking at the Chequers. **1843** NEALE *Bollads for People* 14 So they're down at the Chequers, and at it once more!

II. The Exchequer.

Of the origin of this application of the word various more or less conjectural explanations have been offered: the earliest is that given in the *Dialogus de Scaccorio* or *Diologue concerning the Exchequer*, written in 1178 'by Richard Bishop of London the Treasurer, son of Bishop Nigel the Treasurer, and great-nephew of the justiciar Roger of Salisbury' (Stubbs). According to this the *scaccarium* (chequer or eschequier) of the King was a quadrangular table, covered with a black cloth marked with transverse lines a foot or a palm apart, and having 'calculi' in the spaces; it was presumed to be so called from its likeness to a *chequer* or chess-board.

†5. The table which gave its name to the King's' Exchequer; any table for accounts, a counter. *Obs.*

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario* in Madox *Exchequer* App., Scaccarium tabula est quadrangula. Superponitur autem scaccario superiori pannus niger virgis distinctus, distantibus a se virgis vel pedis vel palmæ extentæ spacio. In spaciis autem calculi sunt .. *Disc.* Quæ est ratio hujus nominis? *Mag.* Nulla mihi verior ad præsens occurrit, quam quod scaccarii lusilis similem habet formam. *c* **1237** ? ROGER OF WENDOVER *Chron. Moj.* an. 1231 Sedebant ad scaccarium regis, laicas causas ventilantes. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 83 Þai schulle bringe Þe Catel & leyn vpon Þe cheker bifor Þe aldirman. **1742** R. CORNES in *Phil. Trons.* XLII. 128 A large Purse .. tossed by the two Chamberlains, standing upon the Chequer [a large square Table in Guildhall at Bridgnorth].

†6. The Court of EXCHEQUER. *Obs.*

1178 *Diol. de Scoccario*, Licet autem tabula talis Scaccarium dicatur, transmutatur tamen hoc nomen ut ipsa quoque Curia qua consedente scaccario est scaccarium dicatur. *c* **1260** MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* an. 1209 Amotum est scacarium a Westmonasterio usque ad Northamtonam. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 His tresorere .. Fordos vsages olde, & lawes of Þe chekere. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 91 Somme seruen Þe kynge and hus seluer tellen, In Þe chekkere and Þe chauncelrie chalengynge hus dettes. **1423** SIR T. ROKEBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 31. I. 98 To comande the Tresorer and Barons of the Cheker of our Lord Kyng to here his Acompt. **1506-7** in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (*Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII) Thomas Basset presentid them Into the Cheker for takyn of hyme a fynne of iij*s.* iiij*d.* *o* **1618** RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 58 The Red Book in the Checquer. **1691** LOCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. 34 Men who .. allow high Use as an Encouragement to lending to the Chequer.

†7. *transf.* The royal or national treasury of court of account. *Obs.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jos. I* (1597) §49 To make reckoning and giue compt thereof, at the Kingis Checker. **1473** *Ld. Treos. Acc. Scotl.* I. 48 Dauid Rudeman .. passand with preceptis of the parliament and the chekkere on north halue Forth. **1473-4** *Ibid.* I. 6b, His bill .. particulary examinit at the Chakkere. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Macc.* x. 44 Expenses shal-be geuen out of the kynges Checker. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Moj.* (*Act. Robt. III*) 57 The Schiref sovld compeir in the cheker. **1692** tr. *Sollust* 153 You tacitly murmur'd to see the public Chequer robb'd.

†8. A sitting of the Court of Exchequer or similar body. *Obs.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 34 The nest Compt, that that Schyrrawe thare Suld gywe, quhan haldyn the chekkare ware. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 11 The kingis grace past to Striueling, and thair held his chekker. **1621** *Bk. Discipline* 3 To conveen the time of the next chekker.

†9. *transf.* and *fig.* Treasury. Cf. 'exchequer'.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xviii. 37 That Nature .. made this place the Chequer of her store. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods* 568 If the Checker be empty, so will be his Head. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 121 Makes ev'ry purse his chequer; and at pleasure, Walks forth and taxes all the world like Cæsar.

†10. ? A room or place for accounts. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[**1402-3** *Bursor's Roll New Coll. Oxf.* 3rd & 4th Hen. IV. (*Heading*, Custos Scaccarii et Librariæ), Item .. pro tribus virgatis .. de viridi Kersey emptis pro Scaccario et domo compoti.] **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 The same daie, the king .. landed at Calis .. His grace was receiued into the checker, and there rested. **1593** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1842) 81 He had alwaies one tonne of wyne lyinge in the said checker [at Durham], for the use of the sayd Church. *c* **1670** *New Coll. Oxf.*, *Plan of New Building in Garden Quad.*, Rooms are described as 'Chequer, and Common Room over it', 'Audit House' [now Bursary] 'Treasury', etc. **1887** J. SHEPPARD *Literæ Cantuor.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 21 The Serjeant of Walworth must have his accounts audited in the Cheker at Canterbury. 104 *note*, The Cheker or Audit room of the Monastery .. is here meant.

†11. ? A checker-roll. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 406 It ys ordeyned .. euery citezein of the old cheker pay at this tyme but vij*d.* and euery citezein of the newe cheker but xiij*d.*

III. A chequered pattern.

12. *pl.* Squares or spots like, or suggesting, those of a chess-board.

1629 PARKINSON *Garden Pleas. Flowers* vii. 43 *Fritillaria.* The flower is .. spotted in very good order, with fine small checkers. *c* **1705** BERKELEY in Fraser *Life & Lett.* (1871) 430

Blew and yellow chequers still diminishing terminate in green. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 18 The shadows of the upper boughs.. resting in quiet chequers upon the glittering earth. **1872** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 85 The Netherlands are cut into chequers by canals.

13. Marking like that of a chess-board; alternation of colours; chequer-work, chequering.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea*, A white ensign, bordered with a checker of blue, yellow, and red. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* II. 287 Hill-flowers running wild In pink and purple chequer. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2860. 248 The ornaments are more Asiatic than Egyptian: rosettes, chequers, antefixal ornaments, gazelles.

†**14.** A fabric with a chequered pattern; chequered material; also *attrib.*; cf. CHECKERY *sb.* 2.

1542 *Act 33 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185 Any hydes, fells, checkers. **1552** in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 222 One alter clothe of white Cheker sylk. **1579** *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240 Two hundred and twelve yards of woolen cloth called 'Checkers'.

15. *Arch.* in *pl.* 'In masonry, stones in the facings of walls which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines, without interruption or breaking joints' (Gwilt).

16. *attrib.* or *Comb.* †**a.** 'belonging to the exchequer or royal treasury', as ***chequer-compt, -matter, -pay, -tally***; **b.** 'resembling a chess-board in appearance, of a chequered pattern', as ***chequer-hedge***; ***chequer-faced, -windowed*** adjs.; †**chequer-bill,** a promissory bill issued by the exchequer, an exchequer-bill; †**chequer-bird,** a name of the Guinea-fowl from its marking; **chequer-board** (orig. *U.S.*) = *checker-board* (CHECKER *sb.*² 2 c); also *attrib.* and *fig.*; **chequer-course** (see quot.); †**chequer-man,** a man employed in the exchequer; a man who keeps accounts; †**chequer-note** = *chequer-bill.* Also CHEQUER-CHAMBER, -WORK, etc.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3289/4 Lost.. a *Chequer Bill of 20*l.* No. 17991. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 20 Abundance of Pintadoes, or *Chequer Birds. **1732** FRANKLIN *Let.* 24 July in *Writings* (1905) II. 189 Mr. Crownhim,.. is always dreaming over the *Chequer-Board. **1859** E. FITZGERALD tr. *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* st. xlix, 'Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays. **1870** 'FANNY FERN' *Ginger-Snaps* 79 When some clerical big-gun is supposed to make a false move on the sacerdotal chequer-board. **1931** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Apr. 338/3 Chequer-board fencing, so called from the pattern of interwoven slips of thin wood. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Lesson how to die* 52 Quhen he [the great Judge] thy *checker compt sall craive. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Brick-making*, *Chequer-course is the lower row of bricks in the Arch. **1659** *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 351 The *checker-faced scullion. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 238 Upon turning one of the cocks at *f* rises a *chequer hedge of water, as they call it. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 58 Your *cheker man for it doth keepe no chalke. **1641** BAKER *Chron.* (R.), I have heard many checquer-men say, there never was a better treasurer. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., With the Chequer men to the 'Leg' in King Street; and there had wine for them. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 249/2 Certeine bishops did sit on *chequer matters belonging to the King. **1705** VANBRUGH *Confed.* III. i, Not a penny of money in cash! nor a *chequer-note! nor a bank-bill! **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 336 To stuff the nation with this fine commodity of bank bills and chequer-notes. **1628** MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 350 III. 283 In Queen Elizabeths days, when nothing on earth was surer than *Chequer pay. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 254 And all the Points, like *Chequer-tallies suit. **1865** E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 253 Low, *checker-windowed houses.

'chequer, *sb.*² *dial.* [app. in allusion to the chequered or spotted appearance of the fruit (Britten & Holl.). The surmises that *chequer* may be a corruption of *choker*, and that 'choker' may once have been the name, are gratuitous.]

In *pl.* The fruit or berries of the Wild Service tree, *Pyrus torminalis.* In *sing.* also the tree: short for ***chequer-tree, -wood.***

1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* 281 Services, Checkers called in Suffolk. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* x, Sorbus, the Service tree.. is rais'd of the Chequers or Berries, which being ripe (that is) rotten, about September, may be sown like Beech-Mast. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chequer*, the service tree. *Pyrus torminalis.* The fruit is called chequers. **1878** BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, At Edenbridge, Kent, it is called 'Chequer-wood'. **1883** *Academy* 7 Apr. 242 The bright bunches of red berries with which the Chequer-trees were laden.

chequer, checker ('tʃɛkə(r)), *v.* Forms: 5 chekyr, 6 cheker, 7–9 checquer, 5– checker, 7– chequer. [Either formed in Eng. from CHEQUER *sb.* chess-board, chess-board pattern; or aphetic f. **escheker*, a. OF. **escheker-er*, cited by Godefroy only in pa. ppl. *eschekeré, eschequeré*, checkered, chequered, f. *eschequier* chess-board, CHECKER; on L. type **scaccar(i)ātus*, f. *scaccārium.* In English also, only the *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.* CHEQUERED, is found in early use.

Of 100 quotations since 1755, 70 have *chequer*, 21 *checker*, 9 *checquer*.]

1. *trans.* To divide or mark like a chess-board, in squares of alternately different colours.

1486 etc. [see CHEQUERED *ppl. a.* 1.] **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Church floore*, Mark you the floore? that square and speckled stone, And th' other black and grave, where-with each one Is checker'd all along. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 228 The other.. is checquered brown and black, in half-lozenges. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 24 The wall which enclosed the whole was chequered with blue and white bricks.

2. To divide or partition into squares or sections by crossing lines (without reference to colour). Const. occas. *out.*

1601 *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 241, I scourg'd her for her pride, till her fair skin With stripes was checquer'd like a vintner's grate. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 101 The grotesque branches of the almond trees.. fantastically chequered the clear blue sky. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 158, I have seen the rich Louisianian chequering out his cotton and sugar plantations. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 117.

3. To diversify with a different colour or shade; to variegate, mottle.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3268 A chayere of chalke-whytte siluer, And chekyrde with charebocle chawngynge of hewes. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Rhinoceros.. of the coloure of boxe somwhat variable, and as it were chekered. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 2 The gray ey'd morne.. Checkring the Easterne Clouds with streakes of light. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 109 'Tis checker'd with Natural Groves and Savannahs. *c* **1720** GAY *Araminta*, She saw the morning ray Chequer the floor. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 393 Moorish villages.. chequering the green slopes. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 332 To see something.. checkering the waste of white snow.

b. *absol.*

1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 57 By glimpse of moonshine chequering through the trees.

†**c.** ***to checker in***: to usher in by chequering. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 50 The golden wyers that checkers in the day, Inferiour to the tresses of her haire.

4. *fig.* To diversify or vary with elements of a different character; to interrupt the uniformity of.

c **1632** *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/2 The other Indians from the East repayre, All which with mingled Germans chequered are, And Flemings white. **1670** EACHARD *Cant. Clergy* 28 He is not likely to deal afterward with much Latine; unless it be to checker a sermon. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶4 The Letter was very modishly chequered with this modern Military Eloquence. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 30. 214 His Religious System is chequered with Contradictions. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 85/2 His sleep was checkered with starts and moans. **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 5 Nine tolerable days fortunately checkered the uniformity of the heavy weather.

b. Often used of the vicissitudes of life.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 This king's reign was chequered with variety of fortune. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 163 In all the good and ill, that checker life. **1830** J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 85 Its tranquil existence.. chequered by no vicissitudes. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. (1882) 195 A progress.. chequered with darker vicissitudes.

5. To arrange or distribute chequer-wise; to intermix chequer-wise.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art War* 191 This method of Checquering my Squadrons in the first Line of the Wing with small Battalions of Pike and Shot. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 The Ocean intermixing with the Land so as to checquer it into Earth and Water. **1798** EARL ST. VINCENT in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 104 *note*, It will be best to chequer them in your Line of Battle two in your Starboard Division.. and two in the Larboard.

†**6.** To put or place alternately. *Obs. nonce-use* (with word-play).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 206 In the reign of King Henry the Third, when Chancellors were chequered in and out, three times he [de Merton] discharged that office.

†**7.** To deposit in an exchequer; to treasure *up.*

a **1618** J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1876) 32 (D.) There.. Nature chequers up all gifts of grace. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶4 (1740) 506 For chequering the disbanding Money into the Chamber of London.

†**chequer-chamber.** *Obs.*

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer; *transf.* treasury-room.

1494 FABYAN VII. 342 The Kyng.. yode into the Chekyr Chaumbre, and there satte hym downe. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 449 A place where their Checker-chamber was for the safe keeping of the Roman treasure.

2. A court of appellate jurisdiction deciding cases of doubtful law; = EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER; the chamber in which this court sat.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 216/1 We might.. make it a cheker chamber case. **1643** HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 46 The major part of the Judges in the Chequer-chamber. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* II. 66 That judge was one of those who delivered their judgment in the chequer-chamber against the ship-money.

chequered, checkered ('tʃɛkəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEQUER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED; answering to OF. *eschequeré, eschekeré*, in sense 1, *esp.* in *Her.*]

1. Marked like a chess-board; hence, having a pattern of various colours in more or less geometrical arrangement.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Fj, They be calde armys chekkerit when they ar made of ij colouris to the maner of a chekker. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 497 The baner of Britaine wyth the chekered armes. **1654** GAYTON *Fest. Nates* 97 He had the better of the whites in this checquer'd board; now have-at the blacks. **1674** *Land. Gaz.* No. 901/4 Lost.. a Green Checkerd Night-Bag. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 230 And checquer'd marble pav'd the hallow'd floors. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 170 Checkered cloths. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxx, His chequer'd plaid. **1836** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33.

2. a. Diversified in colour, variegated; marked with alternate light and shade.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* 1 The checkerd (Paunsie) or party coloured Harts ease. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro*, Dancing in the Chequer'd shade. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 17 Here waving groves a checquer'd scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 457 And mark his [the stag's] beauteous chequered sides with gore. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 440 Beneath the o'er-arching forests' chequer'd shade.

b. chequered skipper, a species of the skipper butterfly, *Cyclopides palæmon.*

1839 W. WOOD *Index Entomol.* i. 1 Papilio. Butterfly... 9 *Paniscus* Chequered Skipper. **1879** W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterflies* 64 Cyclopides.. C. Palæmon.. (Chequered Skipper). Wings above blackish-brown, with angular tawny spots on the fore-wings, and round ones on the hind-wings. **1957** E. B. FORD *Butterflies* (ed. 3) i. 16 At the very end of the [18th] century one more butterfly was added to the British list, the Chequered Skipper, *Carterocephalus palaemon.*

3. Diversified in character; full of constant alternation (esp. for the worse). Esp. in phr. ***chequered career.***

1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423 The chequer'd and interwoven Vicissitudes and Turns of things here below. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 239 Our weather, for this fortnight past, is chequered, a fair and a rainy day. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 Manœuvres of a corps retiring.. must be more or less accomplished by chequered movements: one body by its numbers, or position, facing and protecting the retreat of another. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Life's chequered scene of joy and sorrow. **1869** 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxxviii. 407 Her career, for eighteen centuries, has been a chequered one. **1881** H. W. NESFIELD (*title*) A Chequered career, or Fifteen years in Australia and New Zealand. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xii. 24 The chequered silence. **1928** *Melady Maker* Feb. 188/3 Jay Whidden and his band has had a chequered career as far as the Radio is concerned. **1967** *Listener* 17 Aug. 203/3 My career with 20th Century Fox was somewhat chequered.

chequering, checkering ('tʃɛkərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Alternation in marking, order, etc.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 329 The names of Pierce .. and Richard have been.. successively varied in this family for six or seven descents. Such chequering of Christian names serve heralds instead of stairs, etc. **1847** H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. 237 The chequering of shade predominated. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 250 The chequering is then done, and the gun stripped of all the iron-work.

chequer-roll: see CHECKER-ROLL.

'chequer-wise, *adv.* Like a 'chequer' or chessboard; in squares of alternate colours; with lines crossing at right angles. (Orig. *in chequer wise.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The stretes paued.. In cheker wyse with stones whyte and reade. **1534** in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* v. (1866) 205 Red velvett.. powtherid w^t gold checker wise. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 40 Rotes of Horse radice cut checkerwyse like to dice. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 11/1 They haue made a mingle mangle.. of both the languages, and haue in such medleie or checkerwise so crabbedlie iumbled them both togither. **1719** LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* i. 267 To plant those Tufts Checquerwise. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 234 Battalion-columns posted.. chequer-wise on the flanks of the great Redoubt.

'chequer-work, 'checker work.

1. Work arranged after the pattern of a chessboard; work chequered in pattern. Also *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxix. 242 The rofe shalbe celed vautwyse, & with cheker work. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 366 The Romane coines, the checkerworke pavements. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3754/8 A Stuff Gown of Red and Blue Chequer-work. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 459 My letter, first written horizontally.. then perpendicularly to form a sort of chequer-work.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything chequered or diversified with contrasting characters.

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 14 Now joy with sorrow, checker-worke. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 8 A Checquer-work of Arguments and Oratory. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lx. 10 The Churches prosperity, like checker-work, is intermingled with adversity. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi. 184 How strange a Chequer-Work of Providence is the Life of Man! **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, One of the most striking examples which the chequer-work of life could show.

chequin, another form of CHEQUEEN, a coin.

cherarchy, obs. form of HIERARCHY.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & R.* 57 And as the blissful sonne of cherarchy The fowlis song throw confort of the licht.

cherch(e, obs. form of CHURCH.

‖**cherchez la femme** (ʃɛrʃe la fam). Also chercher la femme. [Fr., lit. 'seek the woman'.] A catch-phrase, first used (in the form *cherchons la femme*) by Alexandre Dumas *père* in his *Les Mohicans de Paris* (1864), used to indicate that the key to a problem or mystery is a woman, and

that she need only be found for the matter to be solved.

[**1878** J. LATEY tr. *Dumas' Mohicans of Paris* lxxxv. 235 Ah! Monsieur Jackal, you were right when you said, '*Seek the woman.*'] **1893** 'S. GRAND' *Heavenly Twins* I. II. i. 218 In bygone days when there was mischief afoot the principle used to be, *chercher la femme*, and when she was found the investigation stopped there. **1898** G. B. SHAW *Philanderer* I. 95 Theres a quarrel—a scandal—cherchez la femme—always a woman at the bottom of it. **1967** 'E. PETERS' *Black is Colour* v. 100 'There's always the classic way,' said Duckett disgustedly. '*Cherchez la femme*!'

'chercock. A local name of the Missel Thrush in the northern counties.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* I. 67 Chercock..which gives the cheering notes of Spring.

chere, obs. f. CHARE *sb.*[1], CHEER and CHERRY.

†**chere**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 chere, 4–5 cher, cheere, (5 chier). [a. F. *cher*, *chère* dear, OF. *chier*:—L. *cār-um* dear. (In sense 2, there was evidently confusion with CHARY.)]

1. Dear. **a.** Of persons. Also as *sb.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 166 þe chere men of lond. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 19 A most cheere hynde and a most kindeli hert calf. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8629. ? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 306 þis was a worthy chere. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail.* xlvi. 448 My brothir dere..of alle othere to me most chere.

b. Of things: Precious, valuable, goodly, etc.

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 203 No þyng more profytable, ne more chere. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4513 Achilles the choise was in the chere temple.

2. Loving, fond, careful (*over*). Cf. CHARY.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XVIII. 148 þat is charite, my leue childe, to be cher ouer thi soule. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 373/2 A pellycane, & of al foules he is moost chere ouer his byrdes and moost loueth them.

‖**chère amie** (ʃɛr ami). [Fr., lit. 'dear (woman) friend'.] = MISTRESS *sb.* 11.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. viii. 131 The poor bishops are gone upon their travels, and their *chere amie's* upon the town. **1827** MILL *Let.* 12 Apr. in *Wks.* (1963) XII. 17, I hope you are not the 'young law student of Lyon's Inn' whose *chère amie* tried to throw herself into the Thames yesterday? **1928** E. T. VAUGHAN *Lett. of Mrs. E. Twisleton* xi. 212 Walewska, Mme., a Polish countess, chère amie of Napoleon I, by whom he had a son. **1966** H. YOXALL *Fashion of Life* viii. 66 Elinor Glyn, the surprising *chère amie* of that 'very superior person', George Nathaniel Curzon.

chereche, obs. f. CHURCH.

cherefelle, obs. form of CHERVIL.

†**'chereful**, *a.* *Obs.* [Identical in spelling with early form of CHEERFUL; but app. associated with CHERE *a.*] Dear, loving.

c **1475** *Partenay* 2585 Pray, cause me not it refuse; Cherefull fader myne. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* A vj, Perfite in gouernawnce: and Cherefull to faythfulnes.

†**'cherefully**, *adv.* *Obs.* Dearly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 Men are stedfaste and stable and loue wymmen cherefully.

cherelle, obs. form of CHURL.

†**Cherelly.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Orig. unknown. Some compare *bonally.*] A kind of liquor.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* II. i. 351 Ile tend my Master and instantly be with you for a Cup of Cherelly this hot weather.

†**'cherely**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 cherli, 4–5 cherlich(e, 5 cheerliche, cherly, cherely. [f. CHERE *a.* + -LY[2]; but confused with CHARILY.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately; carefully, watchfully.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 62 þe cherl ful cherli þat child tok in his armes & kest hit. **1395** PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 A wyf kepith cherli the ryng of her weddinge for love of her husbonde. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 203 And cherliche cheriche hem, as cheff in þe halle. *c* **1430** *Pilgrimage of Lyf of Manhode* (1869) 36 This releef j wole keepe streitliche and cheerliche. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 My good arraye ..that y helde so cherely that y wolde not were it in the..sondayes in the worshipe of God.

2. ? Sumptuously.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 582 And chereliche as a cheueteyne his chambre to holden Wiþ chymene and chapell.

‖**cherem** ('hɛrɛm). Also herem. [Heb. *ḥērem*, f. *ḥāram* to devote, put under a curse.] Excommunication from the Synagogue.

1829 H. H. MILMAN *Hist. Jews* III. 145 For more heinous offences, and against contumacious delinquents, the more terrific Cherem, or the still more fatal Shammata, the excommunication, was proclaimed. **1903** *Jewish Encycl.* V. 286/2 If..the excommunicate showed no sign of penitence or remorse, the niddui might be renewed.., and finally the 'herem', the most rigorous form of excommunication, might be pronounced. **1925** W. EWING *J. E. H. Thomson* 158 For some comparatively trivial cause a *cherem*, or ban, would fall like a bolt from the blue. **1967** *Encycl. Jewish Relig.* 182 The *ḥerem* completely ostracizes the individual involved from all contact with his fellow Jews.

Cheremis(s ('tʃɛrəmɪs). Also Tcheremiss. [Russ.] (One of) a Finnish people living in the region of the middle Volga. Also, the Finno-Ugric language of this people. Also *attrib.* Hence **Chere'missian** *a.* and *sb.*

1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. 158 Under the Government hereof are the Czeremissi, a people that live in great Forrests without any houses. *Ibid.* 159 A people much of the same nature with the Czeremissois. **1850** R. G. LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Man* I. 99 The Tcheremiss. *Locality.*—The left bank of the Middle Volga. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 219/2 The Volga Finns include the Cheremissian on the left bank of the Volga. **1885** *Ibid.* XVIII. 550/1 The population [of Perm, Russia] in 1881 amounted to 2,520,100... It consisted chiefly of Great Russians..including..8000 Tcheremisses. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 2/3 In Cheremissian..I could have been a stylist. **1933** L. BLOOMFIELD *Language* iv. 68 Four further branches of the Finno-Ugrian stock..are Mordvine..; Cheremiss [etc.]. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 889/1 The Marii were called by the Russians *Cheremis.*

cherfill, obs. form of CHERVIL.

cheri, -e, obs. form of CHERRY *sb.*

cherice, cherich, obs. ff. CHERISH.

cherif, var. of SHEREEF, an Arab title.

‖**cherimoya** (tʃɛrɪ'mɔɪə). Also chiri-, -moyer. [Anglicized form of the Peruvian (Quichua) name: cf. mod.F. *chérimolier.*]

1. A small tree (*Anona Cherimolia*), a native of Peru, with sweet-scented greenish flowers.

1736 *Bouguer's Voy. Peru* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XIV. 299 The tree which produces the most delicious fruit that I am acquainted with..is called Chirimoya. **1779** MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 488 The fragrant Chirimoya.

2. The pulpy fruit of this tree, highly esteemed on account of its delicious flavour. It is of considerable size, irregularly heart-shaped, with a scaly exterior.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. v. vii. 284 The chirimoya is universally allowed to be the most delicious of any known fruit. **1858** R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 28 That delicious fruit of the Peruvians called Cherimoyer. **1862** C. MARKHAM *Trav. Peru & India* 337, He who has not tasted the chirimoya has yet to learn what fruit is. **1864** *Reader* 23 Jan. 102 'Cherimoya', corrupted in the British colonies into 'Cherimoyer'. **1887** *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The cherimoyer, a near relation of the sweep sop, the sour sop, and the custard apple..is..sent..from Madeira.

cheriot, obs. Sc. form of CHARIOT *sb.*

1538 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 19.

[**cherisance, -aunce.** *sb.*[1] Error for CHEVISANCE[1], associated with *cherish.*

1658-62 PHILLIPS, *Cherisaunce* (old word), comfort. Hence in **1881** OGILVIE (Annandale) and some later Dicts.]

cherish ('tʃɛrɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 cheresch, chirisch, 4–5 cherisch(e, cheris(s, cherse, 4–6 cherice, -ych(e, -ys(he, -issh, 5 -eysch, -ysch(e, -ich, -issch, charisshe, 5–6 cheryss(h, 6 *Sc.* chereis, charish, 6–7 cherrish, cheerish, 6–8 chearish, 4– cherish. [ME. *cheriss*, *-isch*, a. F. *chériss-* extended stem of *chérir* to cherish, hold dear, f. *cher* dear: see -ISH. The *-eis*, *-ice* form was favoured in Sc.; with the abridged form *cherse*, cf. *nourish*, *nurse.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To hold dear, treat with tenderness and affection; to make much of. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 333 My dyscyple whych y haue chersid, Me to betraye hym haue þey hyred. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Former Age* 52 But eche of hem wolde oother wel cheryce. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 121 The Erle Amerie, Which so was louyd and cherished tho. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 We be the yongest chyldren of God, and therfore he maketh moost of vs and cheryssheth vs. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 122/2, I studie to live for them, which you will not do unless you cherish yourself. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 61 The Spaniards are very kind to their black Slaves, whom they cherish and encourage highly.

†**b.** To make too much of, pamper, pet. *Obs.*

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And the yongger [daughter] was so cherisshed that she dede what she wolde. **1483** *Vulg. abs Terentio* 32 b, I cherish or make to mykell of my selfe [*nimis michi indulgeo*].

†**c.** To caress, fondle; to hug; to stroke or pat endearingly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Take off his saddle and cherish him, and then dress him, and cloath him up for all night. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., Calais* (*The Remise Door*), I could have taken her into my arms, and cherished her. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 224 Look how he leans To cherish him; and how the gallant horse Curves up his stately neck.

2. To treat with fostering care, foster tenderly, nurse (children, young creatures).

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 53 Hee cherished þe childe cheefe ouer alle, þat he was woxen full weele. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 16 They toke the child and cherishid it. **1566** DRANT *Wail. Hierimye* i, Thynges precious or good, To cheryshe theyr so needie sowles. **1611** BIBLE *1 Thess.* ii. 7 As a nurse cherisheth her children. **1635** N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 156 He promised to cherish her as the henne cherisheth her chickens. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. vii. 76 The young prince..was cherished during the winter by a yeoman who knew his rank.

b. To foster, tend, cultivate (plants *obs.*, hair, etc.).

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* x, Some cherisshe theyr busshis of heare with moche kymbeynge and wesshynge in lye. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 69 Angelica..is cherished in our Gardens. **1586** T. COGAN *Haven Health* xliv. (1636) 58 For their sweetnesse they [gilliflowers] are worthily cherished in Gardens. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. vi. 21 For what doth cherrish Weeds, but gentle ayre? *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, How the Sailors, too, swear, How they cherish their hair.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 11 One of the most flourishing places..being cherished and put in a way of Trade. **1769** ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 273 He [Erasmus] first scattered the seeds, which Luther cherished and brought to maturity. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 65 That I should cherish that which bears but bitter fruit.

†**3.** To entertain kindly (a guest). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8758 Joye he made for his comyng..& cherisched hym ouer alle oþere of pris. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2055 3if þay for charyté cherysen a gest. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 The kynge of Ynglond..had cherycyd and made moche of theme alle. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 194 Looke to thy Seruants, and cherish thy Guests. **1665** EVELYN *Let. to Wren* 4 Apr., I will charge you with some addresses to Friends of mine there, that shall exceedingly cherish you. **1738** GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 196 Received And hospitably cherish'd.

†**4.** To cheer, gladden, inspirit, encourage. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 128 Rehayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren, & cherisch hem alle with his cher. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6131 Ne be cheryst with chere thurgh our chaunse febyll. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xliii, Myn accusours..cherissheth hem my deth to purchase. **1649** NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1744) VI, We cherish'd him the best we could, and would not have him so profoundly sad. **1734** WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 210 The verdant prospect cherishes our sight.

5. To take affectionate care of (a thing); to keep or guard carefully. *Obs.* exc. as passing into 7.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1154 Hov charged more watz his chaunce þat hem [vesselles] cherych nolde. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 Suche thinges wol be gretely kept, and cherisshed. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Cherrish theese presents. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 415 Every memorial of so great a man..has been preserved and cherished with peculiar veneration.

6. To keep warm; 'to give warmth, ease, or comfort to' (J.). *arch.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 144 Hennes..cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of þe wynter. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chersyn, *foveo.* **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 436 Cherished as the hen doth her egges with heate. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 1068 Some better warmth to cherish Our Limbs benumm'd. **1785** BURNS *Vision* II. xv, When the deep green-mantled Earth Warm-cherished every floweret's birth.

7. To entertain in the mind, harbour fondly, encourage, cling to (a hope, feeling, design, etc.).

(The most frequent current sense.)

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 462 It was myn entente To forthere trouthe in love & it cheryse. **1406** OCCLEVE *Misrule* 282 Men love [trouthe] nat, men wole it not cherice. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 147 You that doe abett him in this kind, Cherish Rebellion, and are Rebels all. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 191 You cannot enough esteem and cherrish this fancy. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xxx. 134 The hostile designs, which they had long cherished in their ferocious minds. **1798** FERRIAR *Varieties of Man* 196 Every age cherishes its favourite errors. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 292 You should not cherish resentment against him. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 157 Opinions and beliefs which have been cherished among ourselves.

cherishable ('tʃɛrɪʃəb(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. F. *chérissable.*] Capable or deserving of being cherished.

1651 *Fenise* 313 Devises to obtaine this cherishable permission which I have given you. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 253. **1885** —— *Diana* III. vii. 134.

cherished ('tʃɛrɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHERISH + -ED[1].] Held dear, tenderly cared for or fostered.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chersydde [*H.* cheryschyd], *fotus.* ? *a* **1500** *Assemble of Ladies* 134 in Urry *Chaucer*, A woman..And wel cherished. **1726** THOMSON *Winter* 232 The cherished fields Put on their winter robe of purest white. **1789** WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 15 In cherished sadness. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 12 He may thereby risk the continuance of cherished friendships.

cherisher ('tʃɛrɪʃə(r)). [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which cherishes.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Apollo..Cherisher of fruite, herbe, floure, and corne. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 50 He that comforts my wife, is the cherisher of my flesh and blood. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 270 He was a great Cherisher of Wit, and Fancy, and good Parts, in any Man. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* xi. (1876) 299 Woman is the natural cherisher of infancy.

cherishing ('tʃɛrɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 cheriss-, 5 chers-, chersch-. [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHERISH in various senses.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12174 þan yode maria and iosep, Wit cherising to iesu spek. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge or grete cherschynge. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 296 So mochel he hadde hem in chersyng. **1540** MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C v b, The more cherisshynge that the carcase hath, the lesse is the soule loked upon. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 76 So shall he..increase his cherishings. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Treason*, He acts the crime that gives it cherishing. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 568 An outside: fair, no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing. **1824** J. WILSON *Life* i. (1878) 19 The cherishing of my lusts.

cherishing ('tʃɛrɪʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ING².] That cherishes; nourishing, fostering, cheering. †*cherishing-cup*, a refreshing and comforting draught.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 42 Let [it] be applyed warm and cherishing all about the Joynt and Part. **1712** FRANCHAM *Spect.* No. 520 §4 When I saw those cherishing Eyes begin to be ghastly. **1733** FIELDING *Quixote in Engl.* Wks. 1784 III. 100 Come, father-in-law of mine that is to be, what say you to a cherishing cup? **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 1 Cocoa is cherishing. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. 364 The cherishing benignancy.

cherishingly ('tʃɛrɪʃɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a cherishing manner; tenderly.

1611 COTGR., *Mignotement*, tenderly, gently, cherishingly. **1817** KEATS *Sleep & Poetry*, See..nymphs are wiping Cherishingly Diana's timorous limbs.

†**'cherishly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 chirsly. [Cf. CHERISHNESS.] Dearly, lovingly.

c **1475** *Partenay* 23 [He] full moche loued hir, chirsly can hir hold. *Ibid.* 122 Als of hys men holden ful cherishlye.

cherishment ('tʃɛrɪʃmənt). Also 6 cherysshemente. [f. CHERISH *v.* + -MENT.]

†**1.** *pl.* Ways of cherishing, indulgences. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 28 As in clothynge, meates, drynkes, vayne trifyls or other cherysshements, to the whiche we be full prone & redy to fall.

2. The process or fact of cherishing; the bestowal of affectionate care or fostering tenderness.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* II. 131. **1591** SPENSER *Tears Muses* 573 With rich bountie and deare cherishment. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 345 The cherishments and blandishments that God bestowes upon them. **1804** H. J. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 130 The relation of master and slave appears to impose the duty of protection and cherishment on the master. **1823** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 370 The cherishment of the people was our principle.

†**b.** *concr.* Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 73 They that spoyled my house, and left me no kind of cherishment for me and my son. **1689** G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 57 Defect of cherishment.

†**'cherishness**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as if adj. *cherish* + -NESS: cf. CHARISHNESS.] Fondness, love.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 286 And for his loue had hem in gret cherysshenys.

cherke, var. of CHIRK *v.*

cherke-cole, obs. form of CHARCOAL.

cherl(e, cherld, cherll(e, obs. ff. CHURL.

Cherlemaynes-wayne: see CHARLES'S WAIN.

cherli, -lich(e, -ly, var. of CHERELY, *Obs.*

cherloc(k, obs. form of CHARLOCK.

cher'madic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. χερμάδιον, a large stone or boulder used for a missile.]

1842 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 306 This fact of the chermadic weight attached to the good war-stone explains, etc.

‖**cher maître** (ʃɛr mɛtr). [Fr., lit. 'dear master'.] A flattering term of address to a famous writer; such a writer. Also *attrib.*

1920 F. M. FORD *Let.* 30 June (1965) 109 So speaking from the Cher Maître elevation..I should say *Young Man*, ahem! **1964** W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) v. 94 He used to correspond with Gide in French and call him *Cher Maître*. **1967** E. COXHEAD *Thankless Muse* ix. 200 Now your promise *cher maître*... The merest glimpse? **1968** M. JONES *Survivor* iii. 51 Martin's always charming with women. And Rose gave him the *cher maître* treatment. **1968** *Guardian* 29 July 20/8 It's a rare French author who can..dash off a note to his bank without being conscious of his literary duty as a 'cher Maître'.

chermar, obs. f. CHARMER.

†**chermat**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [OF. *chère mate* downcast cheer or visage.] Downcast, chapfallen.

c **1475** *Partenay* 5882 Thys bestly bere was passyng old and strong: Natheles tho was heuily chermat.

cherme, obs. f. CHARM, CHIRM.

chermes, obs. f. KERMES.

chern, cherne: see CHIRM, CHURN.

‖**cher'nites**. [Gr. χερνίτης.] An ivory-like marble.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Chernites*, a stone like ivory used by the ancients to preserve dead bodies in. **1861** C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 8 The 'Chernites' is described as a stone only differing from ivory in its superior hardness and density: the sarcophagus of Darius the Great was made of it.

chernozem ('tʃɜ:nəʊzɛɪn, tʃɜ:nəʊ'zjɒm). *Geol.* Also chernosem, tchern-, tchorn-, tschern-. [a. Russ. *chernozëm* black earth, f. *chërnyĭ* black + *zemlyá* earth, soil.] Black earth or soil (see BLACK *a.* 19), a type of soil, rich in humus, characteristic of natural grassland in cool to temperate semi-arid climates, as in central and southern Russia, central Canada, etc.

1842 [see *black earth* s.v. BLACK *a.* 19]. **1859** PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Tchornozem*, a local name for the black earth of the south of Russia, which covers the whole of the Aralo-Caspian plain. **1863** J. VON LIEBIG *Nat. Laws Husb.* v. 221 The extensive tract of land in Russia, known as the *Tschernosem* or 'Black soil', whose fertility for corn plants is proverbial. **1914** G. A. J. COLE *Growth of Europe* xi. 207 The Black Earth district of central Russia, where the famous tchernozem soil prevails. **1934** *Discovery* July 201/1 Chernozems (Black Soils). These are always associated with a grass steppe vegetation, never with forest. **1965** A. HOLMES *Princ. Physical Geol.* (ed. 2) xiv. 406 The upper layer of the soil profile is black, becoming brown in depth where there is less humus. For this reason the soil type is called *chernosem*.

†**'cherogril, 'chœrogryl.** Also 4 cirogrille. [ad. L. *chœrogryllus* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος, f. χοῖρος young pig + γρύλλος pig.] The CONEY of the Eng. Bible of 1611; a small gregarious quadruped (*Hyrax Syriacus*) of Palestine.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which chewith code, & departeth not the clee, is vnclene. **1609** —— (Douay) *ibid.* Cherogril which cheweth the cudde, and divideth not the hoofe, is uncleane.

Cherokee ('tʃɛrəʊki:, tʃɛrəʊ'ki:), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Cherokee *Tsárăgĭ.*] **A.** *sb.* **a.** (A member of) an Iroquoian tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting a large portion of the southern United States. **b.** Their language, esp. as a type of something unintelligible (cf. GREEK *sb.* 8). **B.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, the Cherokees. ***Cherokee rose***: a wild rose of the southern United States, *Rosa lævigata*; also *ellipt.*

1674 H. WOODWARD *Let.* 31 Dec. in *Coll. S. Carolina Hist. Soc.* (1897) V. 460 Amongst which dividing branches inhabit ye Cowatoe and Chorakae Indians. **1699** E. RANDOLPH *Let.* 22 Mar. in W. J. Rivers *Hist. South Carol.* (1856) 449 He would..take with him 50 White men and 100 of the Chirakues Indians. **1716** in *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* (1886) II. 256 The officers who shall command the said soldiers in the said Cherokee expedition. **1721** *Ibid.* 422 The remaining 3800 Indians are the Cherokees. **1725** G. CHICKEN in N. D. Mereness *Trav. Amer. Col.* (1916) 97 The place I ordered the Cherokee Indians (then down) to go to. *Ibid.* 139 The Slav's..talk good English as well as the Cherokee Language. **1765** J. HABERSHAM *Let.* 18 May in *Coll. Georgia Hist. Soc.* (1904) VI. 36 Our clear Creek Leather is now rather esteemed better than Cherokee. **1765** H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 56, I shall present the following specimen, without the original in Cherokee. **1788** J. ATKINSON *Match for Widow* 52 This is all Cherokee to me —I don't understand a word of your simile. **1823** D. DOUGLAS *Jrnl.* (1914) 26 Roses Champneya, Cherokee, and two others. **1829** A. EATON *Man. Botany* (ed. 5) 368 *Rosa laevigata*, Cherokee rose. **1834** W. G. SIMMS *Guy Rivers* II. xi. 138 The reader has already heard something of the Cherokee pony... They are a small, but compactly made and hardy creature. **1836** C. GILMAN *Recoll. Southern Matron* (1838) vi. 53 He..asked me some questions about the Cherokee rose-hedge, and other objects in view, which were novelties to him. **1836** J. HILDRETH *Dragoon Campaigns Rocky Mts.* 96 An old Cherokee, named Rodger. **1868** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* VII. 142 The long-horned or Cherokee cattle passing through North Carolina and Virginia on their way to the Northern markets. **1918** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Mar. 172/1 Yet above all other flowers I prefer these—Cherokee roses. **1946** E. A. NIDA *Morphology* p. v, Linguists will..recognize many of the problems as being drawn from Greek, Latin,..Cherokee, and Navaho. **1969** *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 18 May 30/1 A thousand-mile march—called to this day 'the trail of tears' by the Cherokee. *Ibid.* 34/4 Lloyd New, one of a family of 10 Cherokee children.

cherokine ('tʃɛrəki:n). *Min.* [see quot.] A whitish variety of pyromorphite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 536 Cherokine..occurs in slightly acuminated prisms, and also botryoidal and massive..from the Canton mine, Cherokee Co., Georgia.

cheroot (ʃɪ'ru:t, tʃ-). Forms: 8 cherute, chiroot, sharute, 8–9 sharoot, 8– cheroot. [ad. F. *cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shuruṭṭu* roll (sc. of tobacco). An Eng. phonetic form *sharoot* was frequent *c* 1800.]

A cigar made in Southern India or Manilla. This sort being truncated at both ends, the name was extended to all cigars with the two extremities cut off square, as distinguished from the ordinary cigar, which has one end pointed.

1669–79 T. B. *Asia* fol. 46 (*MS. in possession of Col. S. L. Howard, Dorset*) The Poore Sort of Inhabitants vizt ye Gentues, Mallabars, etc., Smoke theire tobacco after a very meane, but I judge Original manner, Onely ye leafed rowled up, and light one end, holdinge ye other between their lips ..this is called a bunko, and by ye Portugal's a Cheroota. **1759** in Long *Rec. Bengal* (1870) 194 (Y.) 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots. **1781** *India Gaz.* 24 Feb. (Y.) Chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes. **1800** *Month. Mag.* VIII. 727 One hand moves to and fro the warm sharute. **1807** *Ann. Rev.* V. 267 He who wants to purchase a segar in the East, must ask for a sharoot. **1839** MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxii, Their Manilla cheroots. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 248 Monsieur withdrew to smoke his cherout. **1859** FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 219 Cheroots are peculiar in their manufacture, not made by hand but wound on a wire, both ends being cut flat.

cherp, obs. f. of CHIRP.

cherre, obs. f. CHERRY *sb.*, CHARE *sb.*¹, *v.*¹.

'cherried, *ppl. a.* [f. CHERRY *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Coloured red like a cherry, cherry-coloured.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xlvi, The cherried lip, the polished forehead, and speaking blush.

cherrish, obs. form of CHERISH.

cherry ('tʃɛrɪ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 cyrs, ciris; *β.* 4 chiri(e, 4–7 chery(e, 5 cheri, chere, cherree, chiry, 6 chirrie, (cheryse), 6–7 cherie, cherrie, 6– cherry. [The OE. name *ciris*, *cyrs* (known only in comb.) was cogn. with OHG. *chirsa*, *chersa* (MHG. *kirse*, *kerse*, mod.G. *kirsche*), OLG. **kirsa* (MDu. *kerse*, Du. *kers*, Fl. *keerze*), all repr. earlier (?WGer.) **kirissa*:—**keresjâ*, adoption of a pop. L. **ceresia*, **ceresea*, which was also the progenitor of the Romanic forms It. *ciriegia*, Sp. *cereza*, Pg. *cereja*, Pr. *cereisa*, *cereira*, F. *cerise* (cf. med.L. *ciresum*). The ME. *chery*, *chiri* is not known till 14th c.; it was probably derived from ONF. *cherise* (still used in Northern France), inferred to have given an early ME. *cherise*, *cheris*, which was subseq. mistaken for a plural in *-s*, and a singular *cheri* educed from it: cf. *pea*, *chay*, *riches*. It is hardly possible that the OE. *ciris* itself gave the ME. word.

Classical L. had *cerasus* cherry-tree, *cerasum* cherry, corresp. to Gr. κερασός (also κερασέα, κερασία) cherry-tree, κεράσιον cherry; according to the Roman writers, so called because brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus (though some refer the Gr. to κέρας, horn). L. **Ceresea*, to which the Romanic and Teutonic names alike go back, was prob. an adj. form: its phonology is not evidenced; perh. there was a popular **cerĕsus* for *cerăsus*, whence **cereseus* for *ceraseus*. The sequence of forms in WGer. was app. *keresja*, *kerisja*, *kirisja*, *kirissa*, whence OE. *cirisse*, *ciris*, *cirs*. All the Celtic names are either from Romanic, as Breton *qeres* (Rostrennen) *kerez* (Le Gonidec), Welsh *ceirioes*, *ceiroes* (Davies) *ceirios* (Pughe); or from O. or ME., as Irish *siris* (= *shirish*) (O'Reilly), Gaelic *siris*, *sirist*, Manx *shillish*. The fact that there is no native name in Celtic or Teutonic confirms the opinion of botanists that the tree is not indigenous to Britain or Western Europe.]

I. 1. a. A well-known stone-fruit; the pulpy drupe of certain species (or a sub-genus) of Prunus (N.O. *Rosaceæ*). When used without qualification it usually means the fruit of the cultivated tree (*Prunus Cerasus* or *Cerasus vulgaris*); of this, two forms are now also found wild in Britain; the more distinct of these, the common Wild Cherry or Gean, is sometimes considered a separate species (*P. Avium*).

[*c* **1000** *Ags. Vocab.* in Wr.-W. 269/18 *Cerasius*, cirisbeam. **1236** *Pipe Roll 20 Hen. III, Suffolk, Honour of Clare*, Et de lxvi. *s.* et de v. *d.* de pomis et cicera et cerasis venditis per eadem maneria.] *c* **1350** Cheriston: see CHERRY-STONE. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles & cheruelys and ripe chiries monye. *a* **1400** *Pistel of Susan* 93 þe chirie and þe chestein, þat chosen is of hewe. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647 *Hoc ciresum*, chery. *c* **1425** *Disput. Mary & Cross* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees..fro his flesshe gan laue. *c* **1425** *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) cxxiv, Take Chyryis & pike out þe stonys. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 1763 Wyne redd as Cherye. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 118 A bob of cherys. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Rj, The cheryses that I wryte of be the comen great cheryses. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 136 The blacke sowre Cheries do strengthen the stomacke. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 They tooke a medicine of Cherries. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 209 We grew together, Like to a double cherry. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 56 The black hart Cherry is a very speciall fruit. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. v. 273 The only Cherries for Wine are Great Bearers, Murrey Cherries, Morello's, Black Flanders, or the John Treduskin Cherries. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 48 No man can gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas!

b. In proverbial expressions.

c **1430** *Chev. Assigne* 329, I charde not þy croyse..þe valwe of a cherye. **1587** GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 85 That old love now was scarcely worth a cherry. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxviii, By Jingo, I believe he wou'd make three bits [**1737** bites] of a cherry. **1869** in Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 39 A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm. *Prov.* It is no use making two bites of a cherry.

2. a. Short for CHERRY-TREE.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §593 Those that bear Flowers and no Fruit, are few, as the Double Cherry. **1861** DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* 147 The Cherry..A tree of handsome stature..which furnishes a useful wood. **1872** H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* i. 16 To the Roman invaders we are indebted for the cherry, which Lucullus brought to Rome from Pontus.

b. for **cherry-wood** (see 10). Also *attrib.*

1793 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* i, This Windsor-chair! (Of polish'd cherry, elbow'd, saddle-seated). **1845** S. JUDD *Margaret* I. ii. 10 A cherry plate [ed. 1851, cherry-wood plate] with a wolf's bone knife and fork. **1888** *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/2 The reading room is..finished in polished cherry. **1889** R. T. COOKE *Steadfast* i. 13 A small cherry table with two leaves.

3. With qualifying words, applied **a.** to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus* (and subgenus *Cerasus*), of which about 40 are named by Miller, 1884: among these are BIRD C., CHOKE C., GROUND C., etc., q.v.; **black c.**, a formerly prevalent name of the Wild Cherry (*P. Avium*); **Canadian, dwarf**, or **sand c.** (*P. pumila*); **American bird c.** or **wild red c.** (*P.*

pennsylvanica); **American wild black c.** (*P. serotina*); **evergreen c.** (*P. caroliniana*).

1530 PALSGR. 198/2 Blacke chery, *merise*. **1641** FRENCH *Distill*. ii. (1651) 52 Take of Black-cherries..a gallon. **1682** MILTON *Hist. Mosc*. i. (1851) 481 Black-cherry or divers other Berries.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the cherry-tree in fruit, quality of wood, etc. See BARBADOES C., BIRCH C., BRUSH C., CLAMMY C., CORNELIAN C., COWHAGE C., WINTER C., WOODEN C., etc. **Australian c.** (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*); **beech c.** = BRUSH CHERRY; **black c.**, a local name of Deadly Nightshade; **broad-leaved c.**, of W. Indies (*Cordia macrophylla*); **Cayenne c.** (*Eugenia Michelii*); **Hottentot c.** (*Cassine Maurocenia*); **Jamaica c.** (*Ficus pedunculata*); **Jerusalem c.** (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*); **N. S. Wales c.** (*Nelitris ingens*).

4. 'A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted' (Webster). Cf. CHERRY-BRANDY.

5. *fig.* a. Applied to the lips, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 2 Shee spake to vs all, opening the cherrie of her lips. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Pale look the roses, The rubies pale, when mouth's sweet cherry closes.

b. Applied to a person.

1500-20 (?) DUNBAR *In secreit Place* 52 Wylcum! my golk of maireland, My chirrie and my maikles munȝoun.

c. Virginity, esp. in phr. *to lose one's cherry*; similarly, *to take* (etc.) *a cherry*. Also, the hymen; a virgin (also as *adj.*). *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

[**1889** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 241/1 *Cherry* (thieves), a young girl. **1926** W. FAULKNER *Soldiers' Pay* viii. 288 'If that's the only way you got to get a wife you'd better pick out another one'... 'Atalanta', she suggested... 'Try an apple next time'... 'Or a cherry'..said Jones viciously.] **1928** J. B. WHARTON *Squad* iv. 132, I told him he wuz too young to lose his cherry. **1935** J. HARGAN *Gloss. Prison Lang.* 2 *Cherry*, virgin. **1953** S. BELLOW *Adventures A. March* v. 79 She now held off my hands and now led them inside her dress, alleging instruction, boisterous that I was still cherry. **1959** M. RICHLER *Apprenticeship Duddy Kravitz* I. xii. 79 Gin excites them. Horseback riding gives them hot pants too. Cherries are trouble, but married ones miss it something terrible. **1963** T. PYNCHON *V*. vi. 145 Fina was lying in the bathtub, seductive... 'Benny, I'm cherry. I want it to be you.' **1964** *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 117 Associated with the growing heterosexual awareness of high-school students are such words as *cherry*, which in appropriate contexts takes on the familiar slang meaning 'hymen', while a *cherry-buster*, logically, is 'a professional deflowerer'. **1975** R. H. RIMMER *Premar Experiments* (1976) i. 27 The day I lost my cherry didn't amount to much, anyway. **1977** E. J. TRIMMER et al. *Visual Dict. Sex* (1978) vi. 77 'To take or eat a cherry' means to deflower a virgin. **1983** *Maledicta 1982* VI. 256 *Cherry girl*, a virgin. It was a common joke among American soldiers in Vietnam that 'the only cherry you're gonna get while you're here's the one you get in your drink.'

6. The cherry-like berry of the coffee shrub. (So called on plantations.)

7. *Mech.* A spherical bur or reaming-tool.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cherry*, a spherical bur used especially in reaming out the cavities of bullet-molds.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.* or as *adj.* Cherry-coloured, red.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 14 Hyr chyry chekys..Hyr lyppys rosy. **1570** TURBERV. *To his Ladie* i, Thy chirrie lippe doth bleede. **1661** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 88 Is there no Paradise in Cherry-cheek. **1727** SWIFT *Tom Clinch*, A new cherry ribbon. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 Lined with Cherry Silk. **1862** B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 54, I thought the sun was dead, But yonder burn his beacons cherry.

9. General comb.: a. attrib., as *cherry-bloom*, *-blossom*, *-dye*, *-feast*, *-fruit*, *-garden*, *-gum*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-pie*, *-tart*, *-time*, *-stick*, *-stock*, *-yard*; **b.** similative, as *cherry-cheek*, *-colour*; *-crimson*, *-rose* adjs.; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cherry-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-lipped* adjs. Also *cherry-like* adj.

1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Day of Sunsh.* vi. The snow-flakes of the *cherry-blooms. **1761** FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* II. 262 Dolly, who is a pretty little *cherry-cheek, and her father's great favourite. **1586** W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 Thou fine *chery cheekt child. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 127 A cherry-cheeked, blue-eyed country lass. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5842/2 *Cherry-Colour Sattin. **1695** *Ibid.* No. 3112/4 *Cherry coloured Sattin. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 172 Rich cherry-coloured amber. *a* **1790** WARTON *Maid. Garl.* (R.) Lips of *Cherry-dye. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 And that [i.e. hope] endureth but a throwe, Right as it were a *chery feste. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6030/3 A *Cherry-Garden near Newington Green. **1633** *Gerarde's Herbal* II. lxxxii. 391 [It] maketh young wenches to look faire and *cherrie like. **1595** BARNFIELD *Sonn.* xvii, *Cherry-lipt Adonis. **1836-9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 Long *cherry stick pipes. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 161 For she had childe in *chirityme. **1598** *Epulario* F iij b, To make garlike sauce in ..Cherry time. **1845** F. DOUGLASS *Narr. of Life* (1846) i. 1, I do not remember to have ever met a slave who could tell his birthday. They seldom come nearer to it than..cherry-time, spring-time, or fall-time. **1636** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 76 Weedeing & settinge strawberryes in the *cherry yarde.

10. Special comb.: **cherry-apple**, the Siberian Crab-apple (*Pyrus baccata*); †**cherry-bag**, a kind of purse for holding gold; **cherry-bay** = *cherry-laurel*; **cherry-bird**, the American Wax-Wing or Cedar-bird (*Ampelis Carolinensis*); **cherry-blossom**, the blossom of the cherry; also its colour; **cherry-bob**, two cherries with stalks united used by children for earrings and in games; **cherry-breeches**, a nickname of the 11th Hussars, from their crimson trousers; **cherry-chopper, cherry snipe, cherry-sucker**, popular names of the Spotted Fly-catcher; **cherry-clack, cherry-clapper**, a rattle driven by the wind for scaring birds from cherry-trees; **cherry-coal**, a soft coal with a shiny resinous lustre, which ignites readily and burns without caking; †**cherry-cob** = CHERRY-STONE; **cherry coffee**, the fruit containing the coffee berry; **cherry cordial** = CHERRY-BOUNCE 1; **cherry country**, the district, in Kent, where the cherry is largely grown, in extensive cherry-orchards, for commercial purposes; **cherry-crab** = *cherry-apple*; †**cherry-cracker**, the Hawfinch or Grosbeak; **cherry-finch** = *cherry-cracker*; **cherry-laurel**, the common Laurel (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*); **cherry-pepper**, a species of Capsicum (*C. cerasiforme*); **cherry-picker**, (*a*) pl. *slang* = *cherry-breeches* (cf. CHERUB 3 e); (*b*) a crane or similar device by means of which persons may be raised or lowered; **cherry-pie**, popular name of the Great Hairy Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and of the garden *Heliotropium peruvianum*; **cherry-ripe**, *a.*, ripe like a cherry; also a mode of crying 'ripe cherries'; **cherry-rum**, rum in which cherries have been steeped; **cherry-stoner**, an instrument for forcing cherry-stones from the pulp; **cherry-water**, a kind of drink made from cherries; **cherry-wine**, wine made from cherries, *esp.* MARASCHINO, made from the Marasco Cherry; **cherry-wood**, the wood of the cherry-tree; also a popular name for the Wild Guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). See also CHERRY-BOUNCE, CHERRY-TREE, etc.

1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small *Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab..used for making quasar punch. **1539** *Will of Mary Hancoke* (Somerset Ho.) A *cherry bagg of golde. **16..** *Tom Thumbe* 67 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 179 Nimbly he Would diue into the Cherry-baggs. **1633** *Gerarde's Herbal* App. 1602 *Cherry bay (so called from having leaves like the laurel and fruit like the cherry). **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Oleasters, Cherry-bay. **1869** J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The *cherry-bird. **1884** E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616 The Carolina wax-wing, alias cedar or cherry bird. **1868** *Daily News* 18 July, A fine white and *cherry blossom in the cow class. **1871** FORBES *Exper. War Fr. & Ger.* II. 149 (Hoppe) When he [Lord Cardigan] commanded the '*cherry breeches'. **1888** *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 Bee bird and *Cherry chopper are expressive enough, though the inference implied by the latter is absolutely false. **1824** T. FORSTER *Perenn. Cal.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy *cherry clack..drives its..windsails round. **1763** G. COLMAN *Terræ-filius* I, My words, however big and sonorous, are as innocent as the noise of a *cherry-clapper. **1835** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 92 So long as his breath lasted, his tongue would wag as a cherry clapper does while the wind blows. **1853** *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into *cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals. **1877** A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. §6. 80 A very beautiful variety [of coal] known as Cherry Coal in Scotland and Branch Coal in Yorkshire. **1682** H. MORE *Lett. on Several Subj.* (1694) Stickling to get the most Counters and *Cherry-cobs. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Cherry-coffee*, the planters' name for the fruit of the coffee as picked from the tree, before it has undergone the operations of pulping, drying, &c., to prepare the berry for shipment. **1710** W. SALMON *Family Dict.* (ed. 4) 71/2 *Cherry Cordial. Take Black Cherries, [etc.]. **1836** *Mag. Domestic Econ.* I. 7 Make also..cherry cordial. **1902** *Garden* 10 May 302/3 To get into the heart of the *Cherry country one can make Maidstone, Sittingbourne, or Faversham the starting point, and work through miles of orchards. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) I. 223 Bulfinshes, goldfinshes, wash-tailes, *chericrackers, yellow hamers, felfares. **1865** *Intell. Observ.* No. 42. 424 A species of *cherry-finch. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds..Laurels, *Cherry Laurel. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 251/2 The Cherry-laurel or Common laurel..was introduced from the Levant in the 16th century..*Cherry-laurel water* is a watery solution of the volatile oil of this plant; it contains prussic acid. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 7/1 Baron Kremer..mentioned that the wild chestnut, the cherry laurel, and the tulip had been introduced into Vienna by Imperial Ambassadors from Constantinople, and from Vienna had made their way to all the rest of Europe. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 314 *Cherry Pepper..native of..West Indies..shape of the pods..somewhat the form of a cherry. **1865** *N. & Q.* VII. 49/1, 11th Hussars—Cherubims and *Cherry Pickers. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 1/3 The 11th [Hussars] got its name of 'the Cherry-Pickers' through some of its men having been taken prisoners in a fruit garden during the war in the Peninsula. **1928** *Daily Express* 27 Mar. 10/6 Those crimson overalls of the 'Cherry-pickers'..were really a kind of wedding present from the Prince Consort. **1961** *Flight* LXXX. 608/2 The pad rescue team used an armoured personnel carrier and operated a mobile tower or 'cherry-picker'... The cherry-picker stood by on the pad throughout the final 55 min of the countdown. **1962** J. GLENN et al. *Into Orbit* 244 *Cherry-picker*, a crane-like device stationed near the launching pad to help rescue the Astronaut from the capsule in the event of trouble before lift-off. **1968** *Guardian* 29 July 14/3 The call echoes from the platform of a yellow-painted 'cherry-picker'—the sort street-lamps are repaired from... The cherry-picker platform swoops down for a close-up. **1854** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 Some village child will show you it [the great hairy willow-herb] under the name of '*cherry-pie'. **1882** *Garden* 16 Dec. 541/3 Some splendid trusses of Heliotrope White Lady, the finest variety of all the Cherry Pies. *c* **1450** *Women* 22 in *Wright's Chaste Wife* 24 Some be browne, and some be whit..And some of theym be *chiry ripe. **1606** R. ALISON *Recreation* (Hoppe) There cherries grow that none may buy Till cherry ripe themselves do cry. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Cherrie-ripe* (1869) 17 Cherrie-ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry, Full and faire ones; come and buy. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §116. 192 Commonly sold for black *cherry-water. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster*, xliv, Negus and cherry-water were added to tea. *a* **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open* (1669) 127 The Countess of Newport's *Cherry Wine. **1821** *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* III. 167 In staining *cherry wood, cabinet-makers generally employ some kind of red paint. **1879** PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Cherry-wood, in Jacob's Pl. Faversh, the water-elder, from its bright red fruit.

†**'cherry**, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To impart a cherry-like colour to; to redden.

c **1611** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 110 Her cheek shee cherries, and her ey shee cheers.

†**'cherry**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. F. *chérir* (pa. pple. *chéri*) to cherish.] *trans.* To cheer, delight.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. x. 22 Mylde Euphrosyne; Next faire Aglaia, last Thalia merry; Sweete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do cherry!

cherryade (tʃɛrɪ'eɪd). [f. CHERRY *sb.* + -ADE.] A drink made with cherry juice and water, sweetened with sugar. Also, an aerated water with a cherry flavour and colouring.

1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* II. 355/2 Cherryade. *a* **1953** DYLAN THOMAS *Under Milk Wood* (1954) 60 Then his tormentors tussle and run..to buy..gobstoppers..ice-cream cornets..raspberry and cherryade. **1959** *Daily Mail* 21 Apr. 3/1 She and her friend bought sandwiches and the cherryade.

ˌcherry-'bounce. Also 7- **-bouncer.**

1. Colloq. for CHERRY-BRANDY.

[Said by Latham to be a term coined in order to sell the spirit without paying duty; but he gives no authority.]

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 369 Any mingled drink; as punch, cherrybouncer, etc. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin Rev., Rovers* II. ii, This cherry-bounce, this loved noyau, My drink for ever be. **1808** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 A glass of cherry-bounce, or raspberry-brandy. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiv. (1855) 128 A glass of cherry-bounce was insisted upon.

2. Brandy and sugar.

1740 *Poor Robin* (N.) Brandy..if you chuse to drink it raw, Mix sugar which it down will draw; When men together these do flounce, They call the liquor cherry-bounce.

ˌcherry-'brandy. A liqueur of a dark red colour, made of brandy in which Morello or other cherries have been steeped for one or two months, sweetened with sugar. Also, a glass of this liqueur.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 33 Preserv'd Damozins, Cherry-Brandy, and the like Knick-knacks. **1696** J. LOCKE *Let.* 1 Sept. in Fox Bourne *Life of Locke* (1876) II. xv. 455 You had been bottling up kindness for your Joannes, which at last you have let run to the rejoicing of his heart more than if you had overflowed to him sack and sugar or cherry brandy. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 31 Bottles of Cherry-Brandy. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, To a pastry-cook's opposite, to eat cakes and tarts and drink cherry-brandy. **1951** [see ADVOCAAT].

'cherry-fair. A fair held in cherry-orchards for the sale of the fruit, 'still kept up in Worcestershire' (Halliw.); often the scene of boisterous gaiety and licence. Formerly a frequent symbol of the shortness of life and the fleeting nature of its pleasures: cf. *cherry-feast* (CHERRY *sb.* 9).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 19 For al is but a chery feire This worldes good. *a* **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* clxxxv. (1860) 47 Thy lyfe, my sone, is but a chery feire. **1520** WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 23 So hasty fruytes be a pleasure ..for the tyme, but theyr time is but a chery feyre. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Edw. IV*, ii, As a chery fayre ful of woe.

†**'cherrylet.** *Obs.* [CHERRY *sb.* + -LET.] A little cherry; used *fig.* of a woman's lips, etc.

1611 SYLVESTER *Ode to Astræa*, Those twins thy strawberrie teates, Curled-purled cherrielets. *a* **1674** HERRICK *Descrip. Wom.* 20 (1869) App. 434 Two smelling, swelling, bashful cherelettes.

cherry-'merry, *a. colloq.* or *slang.* [perh. f. *cheery* + *merry*; possibly only a jingling combination.] Merry: esp. from conviviality.

[**1602** MIDDLETON *Blurt* I. i, Tricks, tricks, kerry merry buff!] **1775** *Cont. Sterne's Sent. Journ.* 219 That every convivial assistant should go home cherry-merry.

['*Cherry-merry*, a present of money. *Cherry-merry-bamboo*, a beating.—*Anglo-Indian.*' *Slang Dict.*]

'cherry-pit.

1. A children's game which consists in throwing cherry-stones into a small pit or hole; originally the hole itself.

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 246, I can play at the cherry-pit. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 129 Tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. **1632** RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. iii, Your cheeks were sunk So low and hollow, they might serve the boys For cherripits. **1658** FORD

Witch of Edmonton III. i, I have lov'd a witch ever since I played at cherrypit.

2. *U.S. dial.* A cherry-stone.

ˌcherry-ˈred, *a.* Having the colour of ripe red cherries; *esp.* applied to the colour of iron, coal, etc., at a low red heat. Also *subst.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 59 Cheekes cherrie redde. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4250/8 His Hair Cherry-red. **1802** BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 249 Red hot iron.. heated to the degree known by the term cherry red. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 7 The low red heat called cherry red. **1882** *Garden* 30 Sept. 296/3 Good and well tried roses.. most beautiful of the cherry reds.

ˈcherryry. *nonce-wd.* A garden or collection of cherry-trees. Cf. *pinery*, *vinery*, etc.

1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries.

ˈcherry-stone. See CHERRY *sb.* and STONE.

1. The stone or hard endocarp of the cherry.

c **1350** *Medical MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 354 Late hym take yᵉ cheriston mete And with holy watir it drynke & ete. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheristone, *petrilla.* **1584** R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XIII. XXVIII. 335 Take a nut, or a cheristone & burne a hole through the side of the top of the shell. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 276 Cæsar's Image drawn upon a Cherry-stone is a piece of great curiosity. **1784** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 13 June, Milton.. could cut a Colossus from a rock; but.. not carve heads upon cherry-stones.

b. As the type of a thing of trifling value.

[**1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 74 Some diuels aske but the parings of ones naile.. a pin, a nut, a cherrie-stone.] **1607** DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 276 Not a cherry stone of theirs was sunke. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. XIX, He would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them.

2. A game played with these stones.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* XXXII. 282 Playenge at cheriston is good for children. *c* **1520** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 331 To bryng all the see into a cheryston pit.. To rule ix realmes by one mannes wytte. [**1537** *Thersytes* in *4 Old Plays* (1848) 82 The counters wherwith cherubyn did cheristones count.]

ˈcherry-tree. For forms see CHERRY *sb.* and TREE. The tree which bears cherries.

[*c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker, *Cerasus*, cyrstreow.] *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. IV. 22 As it were of Plombtrees or of Cherietrees. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherytre, *cerasus.* **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Before the time that L. Lucullus defeated K. Mithridates, there were no cherrie-trees in Italy. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 240 A lovely wild cherry-tree in blossom.

cherse, obs. form of CHERISH.

cherset = *cherchscet*, CHURCHSCOT, q.v.

c **1300** *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset.

chersonese (ˈkɜːsəˌniːs). Also 7 chersoness(e, 8–9 in Lat. form chersonesus. [ad. L. *chersonēsus*, a. Gr. χερσόνησος peninsula, f. χέρσος dry land + νῆσος island; spec. the Thracian peninsula west of the Hellespont.]

A peninsula. (Now mostly *poetic* or *rhetorical.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 405 Within the Chersonese of the Rhodians. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make A chersonese thereof. **1635** R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 176 A Byland or Chersonesse. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 392 Thence to Agra and Lahor of great Mogul, Down to the golden Chersonese. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 408 This little Chersonese, called The Land's End. **1850** W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 13 That great chersonese or peninsula.. known by the name of Arabia.

chert (tʃɜːt). Also 7–8 chirt. [App. a local term, which has been taken into geological use. Origin not ascertained. Prof. Skeat compares Kentish place-names like *Brasted Chart*; but this *chart* is explained by Parish and Shaw as 'a rough common overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, etc.', whence *charty* rough uncultivated (land).]

1. A form of amorphous silica found in several varieties, e.g. flint.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 A sort of black Chalk found between the beds of Chirts, and the beds of gray Marble. **1729** MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 30 Chert, this is a kind of Flint.. called so, when it is found in thin Strata. **1734** *Phil. Trans.* (abridged) VI. II. 192 The Strata of Chert are often four Yards thick. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Eivb, Attended with small Chirts, Cauks, etc. according to the Nature of the Vein. **1813** BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 211 Seams of siliceous earth, called chert, which nearly resembles flint. **1853** LYELL *Princ. Geol.*, Gloss. *Chert*, A gradual passage from chert to limestone is not uncommon. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 195.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1863 *Reader* 14 Feb., Flint and chert implements were found in much lower positions. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 The 'mill-room' in which huge chertstones are shoved round by iron arms. **1888** *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.*, The skeleton lay upon a bed of chert-fragments.

†**ˈcherte, -tee.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 cherte, 4–5 cheerte, chierte, -tee, 5 cheertee, chierete, chyerete, cheretie, -te, charte, 6 cheritie, (7 *arch.* chiertee). [a. OF. *chierte*, later and AF. *cherté* dearness (in ONF. *kerté*, *querté*, Pr. *cartat*):—L. *cāritāt-em* dearness, f. *cār-us* dear. The OF. inherited form of the word which was subsequently taken anew into popular use in the form *charité* CHARITY. In Eng. the two were not always kept distinct; hence the forms *cherete*, *cheritie*.]

1. Dearness, tenderness, fondness, affection; *esp.* in phr. *to have* (or *hold*) *in chertee.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite, þet is cherte of leoue þinge. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 396 He Wende þat I hadde of hym so greet chiertee [*v.r.* chierte, cherte]. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 37 Charitee holt in cheertee that that oothere holden in vilitee. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141/2 He was grete with hym and had in grete chyerete. **1613** W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. (1772) 11 Sonnes three, Which he had in great chiertee and great prise.

2. Dearness in price; dearth.

a **1420** OCCLEVE *Poems, Au Roy* iv. 7 Gold hath us in swich hate, That of his love and cheertee the scantnesse Wole arte us three to trotte un to Newgate. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierte.

3. [Connected with CHEER.] Cheerfulness.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. XX. 121 Men and wommen myȝte lyue.. in lasse iolite and cherte of herte. *Ibid.* II. XX. 274 The sunne passith in cleernes, cheerte, and coumfort the moone. *c* **1505** DUNBAR *Sanct Saluator* i, It grevis me both evin and morrow, Chasing fra me all cheritie.

cherty (ˈtʃɜːtɪ), *a.* [f. CHERT + -Y¹.] Of the nature of chert; having chert as a constituent.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 161 The rocks are hard and cherty. **1842** H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 It [the limestone] abounds in masses of a cherty, siliceous substance. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 17 Cherty sandstone.

cherub (ˈtʃerəb). Pl. cherubs, cherubim (ˈtʃer(j)uːbɪm). Forms: *α.* 1 cerubin, -im, 1–8 cherubin, 3–7 -ine, 4 -yn, (5 cherybin). *β.* 4–9 cherub, (6–7 cherube). *γ.* 4–5 cherubym, 6–8 -im. *Pl. δ.* 3–7 cherubins, 4 -ynes, 4–6 -yns, (6 -ines, -inis). *ε.* 4–5 cherubyn, 5 -in. *ζ.* 6 cherubyms, 6 -ims. *η.* 7– cherubim. *θ.* 6 cherubis, -es, 6– cherubs. [OE. and ME. *cherubin*, ME. and mod. *cherub*; derived (through F., L., Gr.) from the Heb. of the OTest., where *k'rūb*, pl. *k'rūbīm*, are used as explained below. (It has no root or certain etymology in Hebrew, and its derivation is disputed.) From Heb. the word was adopted without translation by the LXX as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (-ίν, -είν), also in N.T., Heb. ix. 5, and by the Vulgate as *cherūb*, *cherūbīn*, *cherūbīm* (the latter in the Clementine text). As the plural was popularly much better known than the sing. (e.g. in the Te Deum), the Romanic forms were all fashioned on *cherubin*, viz. It. *cherubino*, pl. *-i*, Sp. *querubin*, *-es*, Pg. *querubin*, *cherubin*, F. *cherubin*, pl. *-s*.

The earliest Eng. instances are of *cerubin*, *cherubin*, taken over from ecclesiastical Latin apparently as a foreign word, and treated implicitly as a singular, sometimes as a proper name, at other times as a collective. From the ME. period, the popular forms were, as in French, *cherubin* sing., *cherubins* plural. *Cherubin* survived in popular use to the 18th c.; but in the Bible translations, *cherub* was introduced from the Vulgate by Wyclif, was kept up by the 16th c. translators, and gradually drove *cherubin* into the position of an illiterate form. In the plural, *cherubins* is found from the 13th c.; and although in MSS. of the earlier Wyclifite version, *cherubyn* is more frequent (after the Vulgate), the later version has always *cherubins*; this was retained in ordinary use till the 17th c. But in the 16th c., acquaintance with the Heb. led Bible translators to substitute *cherubims*: this occurs only once in Coverdale, but always in the Bishops' Bible and version of 1611. From the beginning of the 17th c., *cherubim* began to be preferred by scholars (e.g. Milton) to *cherubims*, and has gradually taken its place; the Revised Version of 1881–5 has adopted it. A native plural *cherubs* arose early in the 16th c.; in Tindale, Coverdale and later versions (but not in that of 1611) it occurs beside *cherubins*, *-ims*; it is now the ordinary individual plural, the Biblical *cherubim* being more or less collective.

Briefly then, *cherubin*, *cherubins* are the original English forms, as still in French. But, in the process of Biblical translation, *cherubin* has been supplanted by *cherub*; and *cherubins* has been 'improved' successively to *cherubims*, *cherubim*; while, concurrently, *cherub* has been popularly fitted with a new plural *cherubs*.

The foreign form of the plural, coupled with the vagueness of the meaning in many passages, led to curious grammatical treatment even in MSS. of the LXX: here the Heb. sing. and pl. are normally reproduced as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (the latter taken in Gen. iii. 24 as a *neuter* plural, as it is in Heb. ix. 5), yet in Ps. xviii. 10 and the duplicate passage in 2 Sam. xxii. 11, and in 2 Chron. iii. 11, the Heb. sing. *k'rūb* (of the Masoretic text) is represented by χερουβίμ, treated as a neuter *singular* (*ἐπὶ τῶ χερουβίμ, τοῦ χερουβίμ τοῦ ἑτέρου*). In the former case the Vulgate follows the LXX with *cherubim*. Since, in the Latin, there is, in many passages, nothing to show the number of *cherubin*, it is no cause of surprise that readers often took it as singular, and it is actually used as a sing. (masc. or neuter) in many mediæval Latin hymns and litanies.]

The history of the sense, or notion attached to the word, lies outside English, though English use reflects all its varieties. In the OTest. the *cherubim* are 'living creatures' with two or four wings, but the accounts of their form are not consistent: cf. the earlier notices with those of Ezekiel's vision (Ezek. i, x). They first appear in Genesis iii. 24, as guardians of the tree of life. This name was also given to the two images overlaid with gold placed with wings expanded over the mercy-seat in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, over which the shekinah or symbol of the divine presence was manifested. A frequent expression for the Divine Being was 'he that dwelleth (or sitteth) between (or on) the cherubim'. Psalm xviii. 10 (also contained in 2 Sam. xxii. 11) says of Jehovah 'He rode upon a cherub (LXX. *cherubim*), and did fly'. It is in connexion with this class of passages that the word first appears in English, and it is difficult to know exactly how the word was construed or used. The inclusion of the cherubim among angels appears to belong to Christian Mysticism. According to the 4th c. work attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, the heavenly beings are divided into three hierarchies, each containing three orders or choirs, viz. (according to the received order) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominions, virtues (δυνάμεις), powers; principalities, archangels, angels. *Cherubim* were thus made the second of the nine orders, having the special attribute of knowledge and contemplation of divine things. Their angelic character is that which chiefly prevails in later notions and in Christian art.

†1. In early use: (*cherubin*, *-yn*, *-ym*). A reproduction of the Latin form, app. treated as singular or collective, without article, and variously understood.

†a. In certain Biblical expressions describing the seat or dwelling of the Deity. *Obs.*

c **825** *Vesp. Ps.* xvii[i] 10 Astaȝ ofer cerubim & fleh. —— lxxix. 2, and xcviii[i] 1 Đu ðe sites ofer Cerubin [L. in all 3 places *Cherubin*]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* xvii[i]. 10 And he astah eft ofer cherubin [*ascendit super cherubin*]. —— xcviii[i]. 1 Sitteð ofer cherubin [*sedet super cherubin*]. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 And steh eft abuuen cherubin. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* 25 in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Heih is þi kinestol onuppe cherubine. *a* **1300** *E.E. Psalter* xviii. 11 And he stegh ouer cherubin and flegh thar. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcviii[i]. 1 Crist is kynge þat sittys on cherubyn. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Sam.* iv. 4 The arke.. of the Lord of oostis, sittynge vpon cherubym [**1388** cherubyn]. —— *Ps.* xvii[i]. 11 He steȝede vpon cherubyn, and fleiȝ [**1388** -ym]. —— *Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 2 That sittest vpon cherubyn [**1388** -ym].

¶The form *-in*, *-im*, also stands in one passage in Coverdale, and Bps.' Bible; in neither of which it is (elsewhere) the plural form:—

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 16 Thou God of Israel which dwellest vpon Cherubin. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *ibid.*, Which dwellest vpon Cherubim.

†b. Explained as 'fullness of knowledge', or 'a celestial virtue'.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii[i]. 12 He steghe abouen cherubyn, þat is he passis all manere of conynge, for cherubyn is als mykel as fulnes of conynge. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. ix. (1495) 36 Cherubyn is to vnderstonde plente of cunnynge. **1650** FRENCH *Chym. Dict.*, *Cherubin* is a celestiall vertue, and influence.. proceeding from God, and descending upon the earth, and upon all men. Of this divine glory Paracelsus speaks largely.

†c. Taken as the proper name of an individual angel; particularly of *Uriel*. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 356 þis ilke is.. bitocned bi cherubines sweorde biuoren þe ȝeten of Parais. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1245 Now ga To paradis.. Til cherubin þat es þe yateward. *Ibid.* 22599 þan sal quak sant cherubin, and alsua sal do seraphin. *a* **1300** *Signs bef. Judgem.* 152 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 11 þan sal quake seraphin and cherubin . þat beþ angles two. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. ix. (1859) 7 Cherubyn, my dere broder, to whome is commytted the naked swerde for to kepe the entre of paradys. **1537** *Thersytes* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 82 The fyue stones of Dauyd.. the wing with which seint Mychaell dyd fly to his mount, the counters wherwith cherubyn, did cheristones count. [**1876** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 89/2 From the name of Uriel being little known, the fourth archangel is designated in some mediæval monuments as St. Cherubin.]

†d. Used collectively for a guard, company, or order of angels. *Obs.*

c **1367** *Eulog. Hist.* (1860) II. IV. xi. 12 Cherubin quoque, id est, Angelorum præsidium. **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 24 Cherubyn, that is keping of aungels. **1535** Berthelet's ed. of TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. ix, The ij ordre hyght cherubyn, and is to vnderstonde, plente of counnynge. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cherubin*, order of Angels.

¶Perhaps formerly taken in sense c. or d. in the *Te Deum*: see 2.

2. In extant use: A being of a celestial or angelic order.

a. One of the 'living creatures' mentioned in the Old Testament, and figured in the Jewish Temple.

b. One of the second order of angels of the Dionysian hierarchy, reputed to excel specially in knowledge (as the seraphim in love); a conventional representation of such an angelic being in painting or sculpture.

As the Christian notion was simply super-imposed as a kind of gloss upon the Hebrew, the two are not usually separable in med.L. or Eng. Milton completely blends them, as did *e.g.* Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* (1286). In early Christian art, cherubim were app. coloured red, but according to some, blue, the seraphim being red. In modern art, a cherub is usually represented as a beautiful winged child, or as consisting of a child's head with wings but no body.

†a. Sing. *cherubin*. Obs. (Cf. 1 c.)

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXV. 19 That o cherubyn [**1388** cherub] be in the o syde.. and that othere in that othere.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 624 A somonour..That hadde a fyr reed cherubynnes [*v.r.* -ynys, -ynes] face. **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 70 A cherybyn of gold xii spane long. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cciv. 30 A Vintener, His face was redd as any Cherubyn. **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 319 Which like a Cherubin above them hover'd. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1658) 22 The Spirit of Chastity..in the likenesse of a fair beautifull Cherubine. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* I. ii, No more then we know how a Cherubin sings or thinks. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded., God in either eye has placed a cherubin. **1708–21** KERSEY, A *Cherub* or *Cherubin*. So **1721–31** in BAILEY. [**1742–1800** *Cherub* or *Cherubim* [with pl. *-ims*].]

β. Sing. *cherub*.

c **1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xli. 18, & cherubyns forged & palmes; & a palme bitwix cherub & cherub, & cherub hadde two faces. **1535** COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 19 And thou shalt make two Cherubyns..yᵗ the one Cherub maye be vpon the one ende. —— *2 Sam.* xxii. 11 He sat vpon Cherub and dyd flee. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *ibid.*, He rode vpon Cerub. —— *Exod.* xxxvii. 7 One Cherub on the one side, and another Cherub, etc. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 50, I see a Cherube that see's him. **1632** MILTON *Pens.* 54 With thee bring..The Cherub Contemplation. —— *P.L.* VII. 198 Cherub and Seraph, Potentates and Thrones, And Vertues, winged Spirits. **1735** POPE *Prol. Sat.* 331 A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. *c* **1800** DIBDIN *Poor Jack*, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch for the life of poor Jack. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 431 Taking the dimensions of a cherub, placed at some angle as a diminutive ornament. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. (1876) 281 A cherub in the clouds of Heaven.

γ. Sing. *cherubim*. Obs. (Still *dial.* and *vulgar.*)

1568 BIBLE (Bishop's) ed. 1573 *Exod.* xxv. 18–19 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold..the one Cherubim shalt thou make on the one ende [*elsewhere* cherub]. **1673** *Lady's Call.* II. iii. 88 The ardor of a cherubim. **1709** SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 ¶2 Why should she wish to be a Cherubim, when 'tis Flesh and Blood that makes her adorable? **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, As he looks up at the organ, Miss Tox in the gallery shrinks behind the fat legs of a cherubim on a monument.

†δ. Plural *cherubins*. Obs.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8282 þe gilden oyle, þe propiciatori, Tua cherubins [*v.r.* -ynes]. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two goldun cherubyns. —— *Ezek.* x. 20 Foure cherubyns. **1490** CAXTON *How to Die* 22 The cherubyns and the syraphyns come to thyne helpe. **1535** COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two Cherubyns of beaten golde. **1549–62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xviii. 10 On Cherubs and on Cherubins full royally he rode. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 74 Feares make diuels of Cherubins. **1673** H. MORE *Appendix* 11 The Cherubins in the Ark were of this figure.

†ε. Plural *cherubin*. Obs. or arch.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvii. 7–8 Two cherubyn [**1388** cherubins] of gold..two cherubyn in either heiȝtis. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. viii. 86, 4 Lyouns of Gold, upon the whiche thei bare Cherubyn of Gold, 12 Spannes long. [*Cherubin* in the *Te Deum* is now taken as an archaic plural: see below ¶.]

ζ. Plural *cherubims*. (arch. or vulgar).

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvi. 1 Cherubyms shalt thou make theron of broderd worke [*elsewhere* -ins, -yns, or cherubs, -es]. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Gen.* iii. 24 He set Cherubims and a flaming sword. —— *Heb.* ix. 5 And ouer it the Cherubims of glory [*so always*]. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Life of Christ* I. iv, Inflam'd beyond the love of Seraphims..made more knowing then Cherubims. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 If there be but one in a Coat it is called a Cherub, but if more then Cherubims. **1714** *Spect.* No. 600 ¶7 Rabbins tell us, that the cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Mural tablets with cherubims and flaming urns. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 10 June,[They] sing psalms and hymns like two cherubims.

η. Plural *cherubim*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 28 The first place..is giuen to the Angels of loue, which are tearmed Seraphim, the second to the Angels of light, which are tearmed Cherubim. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 100 Majesty Divine, enclos'd With Flaming Cherubim. *Ibid.* XI. 128 The Cohort bright Of watchful Cherubim: four faces each Had, like a double Janus: all their shape Spangl'd with eyes. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 52 The groupe of cherubim, seraphim, etc. in a marble basso-relievo. **1821** BYRON *Cain* I. i. 418, I have heard it said, The seraphs love most—cherubim know most. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 520 The Cherubim..were objects of awe. **1885** BIBLE (Revised) *Gen.* iii. 24 He placed at the east of the garden of Eden the Cherubim [*so always*].

θ. Plural *cherubs*.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 5 The cherubis of glory [WYCLIF **1382** and **1388** cherubyns, COVERD. -ins, CRANMER -ims, *Bps.*' *Bible* -ims, *Geneva* -ins, *Rhem.* -ins, **1611** -ims, **1881** -im]. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 24 Before the garden of Eden he set Cherubes. —— *1 Kings* vi. 23 He made also..two Cherubins..One wynge of ether of the Cherubs had fyue cubytes. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* x. 1 Ouer the head of the Cherubs [*so throughout the Chapter*]. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 201 Cherubs encircling Heav'n with Swords of Flame. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* I. ad fin., That fatal Tree..Which flaming Swords and angry Cherubs guard. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xxxi, The cherubs and the saints bow'd down before That archangelic hierarch.

¶ In the *Te Deum*, in 15th c., *cherubin* and *seraphin*, may have been a retention of the Latin plural; but they may also (as in some OFr. versions) have been taken as singular. They are now taken as plural, and in edd. of the Prayer-bk. of the American Episcopal Church, altered to 'cherubim and seraphim'.

c **1400** *Prymer MS.* Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* (1882) III. 1516 To thee cherubyn and seraphym: crien with uncecynge vois. *c* **1420** *Douce MS.* 275 lf. 6b To thee cherubyn and seraphin: crien with outen stentinge. *c* **1420** *Douce MS.* 246 lf. 16b To the cherubyn and seraphyn cryeth with voyce withouten cessynge. **1543** *Prymer in Eng. & Lat., use of Sarum* C. v. b To the crye forth all Angels..To the thus cryeth Cherubyn, and Seraphin contynually. **1546** *Primer*, Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. **1549–62** STERNH. & HOPK. *Ps.* (1619) To thee Cherub and Seraphin, to cry they doe not lin.

3. *transf.* Applied to persons: †**a.** (in form *cherubim*) to a divine of surpassing intellect. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Decl. of Christ & his Office* iv, No mans authoritie, Be he Augustine, Tertullian, or other Cherubim or Cherabim [? Seraphim]. **1638** E. KNOT in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. §9 S. Thomas [Aquinas] the Cherubim among Divines.

†**b.** (in form *cherubin*) to a beautiful or beloved woman (cf. *angel*). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. **1610** —— *Temp.* I. ii. 152. **1634** HABINGTON *Castara* I. viii. (Arb.) 21 Sing forth sweete Cherubin. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i. 1756 Hadst thou been honest, thou hadst been a Cherubin.

c. (in form *cherub*, pl. *cherubs*) to a beautiful and innocent child.

1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. ii. 446 My little Cherub what hast thou to ask me? **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* ii, The round-faced rosy cherub before him. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 18 Two little cherubs appeared in the Clapham Paradise. **1883** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The youngest..a rosy-cheeked cherub, with golden curls.

d. ***cherubim***: a provincial name of the Barn Owl.

1864 HARRY JONES *Holiday Papers* 321 You've been and shot a cherubim. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 126 [Locality not given.]

e. ***cherubims***: a nickname of the 11th Hussars, 'by a bad pun' from their cherry-coloured trousers. Brewer, *Phr. & Fable.*

†**4.** ***in the cherubins***: unsubstantial, fanciful, 'in the clouds'. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 139 (D.) Diogenes mocking soch quidificall trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, etc.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 63 This fell whore..Hath in her more destruction then thy Sword, For all her Cherubin looke. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Cherubin, Rouge comme vn Cherubin*, Red-faced, Cherubin-faced, hauing a fierie facies like a Cherubin. **1617** S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 415 Seraph-like, not Cherub-like. *a* **1771** GRAY *Bard* ix, A voice, as of the Cherub-Choir. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 21 With a little cherub-like face. **1794** COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* 7 Assume, O Death! the cherub wings of Peace. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxv, Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways..A cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape. **1821** —— *Cain* I. i. 90 The cherubim-defended battlements. *Ibid.* II. ii. 139 The cherub-guarded walls of Eden. **1877** MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon.* I. 12 The gold-framed cherub face.

cherubic (tʃə'r(j)u:bɪk), *a.* [f. CHERUB + -IC; cf. F. *chérubique*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic.

cherubic doctor: a title given to Thomas Aquinas. ***cherubic friar***: a Dominican. ***cherubic form*** in art: a representation of the four faces of the 'living creatures' in Ezekiel's vision. ***cherubic symbols***: representations of the four 'living creatures' of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse as symbols of the four evangelists. ***cherubic hymn***: a hymn occurring in the chief eastern liturgies, beginning with '(We) who mystically represent the cherubim'.

c **1630** MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 12 The Cherubick Host in thousand quires Touch their immortal Harps. **1667** —— *P.L.* V. 547 Cherubic Songs by night from neighbouring Hills. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiii. (1713) 229 The Cherubick or Angelick Body. **1709** KENNET Erasmus *On Folly* 121 They shall cite their doctors invincible, subtle, seraphick, cherubick, holy, irrefragable. **1826** SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 514 The Seraphic and Cherubic friars. **1866** *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 468/1 Plates of the Four Evangelists with the cherubic symbols. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* v. 62 A fairer Eden..where no cherubic sword guards the way. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 265 The sapphire floor of the Cherubic Car. **1876** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 89/1 Cherubic representations of the four 'Living Creatures'. *Ibid.* I. 634/1 A..tetramorph or cherubic form bearing the evangelic symbols. *Ibid.* I. 801/1 While it is being sung, the priest says secretly a prayer called the prayer of the cherubic hymn.

b. Like a cherub represented as a child-angel; having a childish innocent face.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 323 The innocent distress on the cherubic face.

2. as *sb.* = Cherubic friar, Dominican.

1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 516 A host of shaven and shorn Cherubics have followed him.

†**che'rubical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec. Hence **che'rubically** *adv.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 54 The sword Cherubicall that glitters afore Paradise. **1615** *Curry-C. for Cox-C.* iii. 138 Lyra, with the rest of your Cherubicall Expositors. **1616** R. SHELDON *Mirac. Ch. Rome* viii. 162 The cherubicall angel, which..spoke to St. Francis. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Cherubically escorted.

cherubim, -in, *sb.* see CHERUB.

†**cherubim**, *v.* To sing like the cherubim.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 238 We should have gone on cherubiming of it and carolling, to the end of the chapter. **1760–85** WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann.* Cherubimed and seraphimed.

cheru'bimic, *a. rare.* [f. *cherubim* + -IC.] = CHERUBIC.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* II. 174 With cherubimic smiles and placid brows.

cheru'bimical, *a.* = prec.

1731–42 BAILEY, *Cherubimical*, of or belonging to Cherubims. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 17 The cherubimical figures, that were carried on the four principal standards of Israel. **1854** LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. 234 His face..was ruddy, round, and cherubimical. **1883** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 340 Her beauty is..fair, round and cherubimical.

†**cheru'binical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *cherubin* + -IC + -AL¹. (Cf. *rabbinical.*)] = CHERUBIC.

c **1601** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 201 No lesse Cherubinicall knowledge then Seraphical zeale. **1636** TRAPP *Comm. Coloss.* iii. 5 This is more than to have seraphical knowledge and cherubinical affections.

cherup, obs. form of CHIRRUP.

†**cherve**, *v. Obs.* To twist.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cherwyn, or tetyn [*H.* chervyn or fretyn, *P.* cheruen or freten], *torqueo.* —— Chervynge or fretynge in þe wombe, *torcio.*

chervil ('tʃɜ:vɪl). Forms: 1 cærfille, cerfelle, cerfille, 3 chareuille, 4 chiruylle, 4–6 cheruell(e, 5 cherefelle, 6 cheruyle, -uel, -uyll, charuiel, -uel, -vyle, 6–7 chervill, chervile, 7 cherfill, 6– chervil. [OE. *cærfille, cerfille, -felle*, ad. L. *chær(e)phylla* pl. of *chærephyllum*, a. Gr. χαιρέφυλλον, applied to the same plant. Cf. OHG. *kervela, kervola* wk. fem., MHG. *kervele*, f. *kervel* m., Ger. *kerbel* m., MLG. and MDu. *kervele, kervel*, Du. *kervel* fem., from the same L. word or ? its variant *cærefolium*. The second element of the Gr. is φύλλον leaf, the first possibly from the vb. χαιρ- rejoice, be glad, χαῖρε hail. Cf. CERFOIL.]

1. A garden pot-herb (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*, formerly *Chærophyllum sativum*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*) the young leaves of which are used to impart an aromatic flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc.

a **750** *Corpus Gl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 12 *Cerefolium*, cerfelle. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 80 Wið springe..cerfillan. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Herba Roberti, i.* herbe Robert, *i.* chareuille. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles, cheruelys [*v.r.* & chiriuellis, B cheruelles] and ripe chiries monye. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 Cerfolium, *gall.* cerfoil, *angl.* cherefelle. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Cheruyle is verye profytable unto the stomacke. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick..Charuiel. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cerfueil*, Charuel. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 Chervil, whose tender Tops..are never to be wanting in our Sallets. **1813** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (ed. 5) 265 Chervil..was formerly in much estimation for its warm taste. **1860** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Chervil..is largely used, though in small quantities, chopped fine, in salads, stuffings, sauces, and omelettes.

2. With various qualifying words:

bur chervil, *Anthriscus vulgaris*; **great c., sweet c.**, *Myrrhis odorata*; **hemlock c., rough c.**, *Torilis Anthriscus*; **cow c., mock c., wild c.**, also called Cow Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; **needle c., wild c.**, *Scandix Pecten*, commonly called Venus' Needle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 615 In Englishe, Shepheardes Needel, Wilde Cheruel, and Needel Cheruill. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* II. ccccxvi. 1039 Sweet cheruill, or sweet Cicely. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/1 Sweet Cisley, or Chervil..[hath]..the leaves much cut and jagged. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Pecten Veneris*, a kind of herb, wild chervil. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 Two umbellate plants..under every hedge, called Wild Chervil and Rough Chervil. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 370 Wild Cicely, Cow weed, Cow parsley, Cow weed chervil. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 21 The common Wild Chervil, *Chærophyllum sylvestre* [now *Anthriscus*].

chervonetz ('tʃɜ:vənɛts). Also chervonets, tchervonetz. Pl. chervontsi, -sy, -zi. [Russ. *chervónets*, pl. *chervóntsy̆*.] A Soviet bank-note of the value of ten gold roubles, in circulation from 1922 to 1947.

1923 *British Weekly* 15 Nov. 164/4, I was struck with the remarkable success of the new currency—the chervonets—which has a gold backing. **1923** *Glasgow Herald* 4 Dec. 13 The introduction into circulation of tchervonetz banknotes. **1927** *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 June 694/3 The purchasing power of the chervonetz has slowly but persistently fallen. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan. 12/2 They receive an allowance of five chervontsi for their personal expenses on the journey. **1954** E. H. CARR *Interregnum* 32 Narkomfin authorized the acceptance of chervontsy notes for tax payments at the current rate of exchange.

chery(e, obs. f. CHERRY *sb.*

cherysshe: see CHERISH.

cherytable, -te, obs. ff. CHARITABLE, -TY.

ches, obs. form of CHESS *sb.*¹

chesabell, -able, -abyll, obs. ff. CHASUBLE.

chesal, obs. form of CHISEL.

†**'chesboll**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 chesbowlle, chesebolle, chessebolle, 5–6 chesboll(e, 6 chesboull, cheseboule, *Sc.* chasbolle, 6–7 chesboule, cheesebowl(e, *Sc.* chesbow, 7 chessboll, cheesbowl, cheeseboul, *Sc.* chasbow. [Cited in *Promp. Parv.* and by a number of

authors as *cheese-bowl*, supposed to have some reference to the form of the seed-vessel. Phonetically there is no objection to this, as *cheese*, ME. *chese*, in composition has become *ches-* as in CHESFORD, *cheslip* or CHEESELIP, and *bolle* is the ME. form of BOWL; but the reason for the name is not obvious. The word is to some extent mixed with *chibolle*, CHIBOL, *chesbolle* being given in various 15th c. Vocabularies as 'onion', and *chebole* in one as 'poppy'.

(The conjecture that *chesboll* = 'ball of pebbly seeds', as if the first part were *chesil*, OE. *ceosel*, has no basis in fact.)]

A poppy; particularly the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 134 Chesbolles nowe beth sowe in hoote and drie. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hec papauer*, chesbolle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesebolle, *papaver*. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. liv. (1822) 94 He straik of the hedis of the chesbowis..with his club. **1544** PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) R iij, The heades of poppie, called chesbolles. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 Quhar that he gat ony chasbollis that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* lxviii. 298 Poppie is called..in English Poppie, and Cheesebowles. **1611** COTGR., *Oliette*, Poppie, Chessbolls, or Cheese-bowles. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2/2 Beneath a sleepy chesbow. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 6 Poppy for the most part, yet in some Countries it is called Red-weed; in others..Cheese-bouls. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 Pash-Poles, or Chesboule, are double Poppies.

b. *attrib.*

c **1440** *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, fol. 9 (Halliw.) A male fulle of chesebolle sede. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 28 Sleipryfe chesbow seid. *Ibid.* IX. vii. 150 As the chesbow hedes oft we se Bow down thare knoppis.

¶ = CHIBOL, an onion.

c **1410** *Swete Susane* 105 (MS. Phillips *c* 1410) The cheruyle, þe cholet, þe chesboll, þe cheve [(Vernon MS. *a* **1400**) þe chyue and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hec sepula*, chesbolle. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 62 A Chesse bolle [*v.r.* Chesbowlle], *papauer*, *ciuolus*. *a* **1500** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 710 *Hec sepa*, a chesbolle.

chese, obs. f. CHEESE, CHOOSE.

cheseble, obs. f. CHASUBLE.

chesel(e, -ell(e, obs. ff. CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[1]

cheselip, -lope, obs. ff. CHEESELIP[1] and [2].

chesen, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

†**'chesford.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 chesfoord, chesseford, 9 *dial.* cheeseford. [f. CHEESE + *ford*, possibly a corruption of *fat* in an unaccented syllable; but not certainly explained (can it have been mixed up with the *-hood* of CHESSART, *chizzard*?).] A cheese-vat.

1596 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1860) II. 271, xj chesfordes, for cheese. **1611** COTGR., *Caseret*, a cheese-fat, or chesford, to make a cheese in. *Ibid.*, *Fromage esclissé*, formed in the Cheese-fat; or, that hath still on it the print of the Chesfoord. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Chessford*, *Cheeseford*, the mould in which Cheese is made. Also *Chizzard*, *Kaisart*. **1881** EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* (E.D.S.) *Chesford*, var. pron. of 'cheese-vat'.

Cheshire[1] ('tʃɛʃə(r)). **1.** The name of an English county. Hence the phrase [of undetermined origin] *to grin like a Cheshire cat.*

1770-1855 [see CAT 13 f]. **1837-40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 49 Lavender was there..grinnin like a chessy cat. **1866** DODGSON *Alice in Wonderl.* viii.

2. *Comb.* **Cheshire acre** (see quots.); **Cheshire Cheese** (a well-known kind); †**Cheshire-round**, 'a rough dance' (N.).

1808 HOLLAND *Agric. Cheshire* xvii. 342 Land was formerly very generally measured in this county by what is called the *Cheshire acre, containing 10,240 square yards; and this measure still continues to be employed to a certain extent, particularly in the northern part of the county. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 98/1 There are also local acres in various parts of England, such as the Cheshire acre of 8 yards to the pole. **1928** *Daily Express* 31 July 3 How many square yards constitute a 'Cheshire acre'?.. 10,240 square yards. **1597** *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* Prol. 10 Hee never since durst name a peece of cheese, Thoughe *Chessire seems to priviledge his name. **1638** T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 197 Twenty holland cheeses, or good chessheir chees. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Trade* 82 A Cheshire Cheese..at 10*d.* p. lb. **1706** FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. ii. (Hoppe) He shall box, wrestle, or dance the *Cheshire-round with any man in the country. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iv. (N.) The fidlers, with their chaplets crown'd, Now gave the mob a Cheshire-round.

Cheshire[2] ('tʃɛʃə(r)). The name of Group Captain (Geoffrey) Leonard *Cheshire* (b. 1917), used *attrib.* as ***Cheshire home***, to designate any of the Cheshire Foundation Homes for the disabled established by him in Britain and elsewhere.

1955 *Times* 19 Feb. 4/7 Cheshire Homes.—Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C., founder of the Cheshire Foundation Homes, has opened a new Cheshire home for tuberculosis sufferers. **1984** *Ibid.* 26 May 3/3 A Victorian country mansion, which was used as the county police headquarters at Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, for more than 20 years, is to become a Cheshire home for the disabled.

chesil[1], **chisel** ('tʃɛzɪl, 'tʃɪzəl). Forms: 1 cisil, cisal, cysel, ceosel, 2 chisel, 4-7 chesel(l, 5 chesylle, chysel, scheselle, 6 chesill, chisil(le, cheasell, 7 chisel, 9 chesil. [OE. *cisil*, *ceosel*, *cysel*, corresp. to OHG. *chisil* (MHG. *kisel*, Ger. *kiesel*, MDu. *kēzel*):—OTeut. type **kesulo-*, **kisilo-*, deriv. of **kiso-*, whence MHG. *kis*, Ger. *kies* gravel. As the word is now chiefly dialectal, or retained in place-names, the spelling is unfixed; *Chesil* and *Chisel* both occur in place-names. See also CHISEL bran.]

1. A collective name for small pebbles, such as those of the sea-beach; gravel, shingle. (In early quots. also = a siliceous stone or pebble, with *pl.*)

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 461 *Glarea*, cisil. *a* **750** *Corpus Gloss.* 975 *Glarea*, cisilstan. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 þe ȝetimbrode hys hus ofer sand-ceosel. **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid. Sand-chisel. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 137 For chisel, gravel [*printed* gravet], stones harde. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xxii. (1495) 560 A lytyll stone that hyghte Scrupulus, chesell: and is moost rough and sharpe..yf it fall betwene a mannes fote and the shoo it greuith full sore. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 56 As sond in the se..Hath cheselys many unnumerabylle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chysel, or grauel, *acerua* [*arena* P.] *sabulum*. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* III. 72 To trench the Chisil hard by Seton Toun, and ther to let in the Se. **1567** TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 644 On the sandie Cheasell. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §28 (1810) 34 A port..now choaked with chisel and sands. *Ibid.* §156 Seperated from the sea by a ridge of chesell.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chesil-stone***; **Chesil-Bank or Beach** (†the *Chesil*): see quot. **chesil spar**, a mineral.

c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hec gloria*, a schesellestone. **1577** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in Holinshed *Chron.* xii. 58 The head or point of the Chesill lieng north-west, which stretcheth vp from thence, about seauen miles, as a maine narrow banke. **1835** E. PEARSE in Bray *Descr. Devon* III. xxxix. 255 Specimens of chesel spar beautifully coloured. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* IX. 93/1 The island has one village, Chesilton, at the commencement of the Chesil bank..Portland..has long been united to [the main land] by the Chesil Bank, one of the longest and most extraordinary ridges of pebbles in Europe.

chesil[2], **chissal.** A small, smooth green variety of Pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July, Fruits in Prime ..green Chesil Pears. **1767** ABERCROMBIE *Every M. own Gard.* (1803) 672/1 Pears, Green Chissal.

†**chesil.**[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *chesule*; see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86/2 Then he took away from him the Chesil, saying: By good right we do despoil thee of this Priestly Ornament, which signifieth Charity. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 43 Those shavelings with their stoles and chesils.

chesil[4], obs. form of CHISEL, an edge-tool.

chesil-bob. *dial.* Also chissel-, chizzle-. = CHEESELIP, CHESLOCK, wood-louse.

1881 SMITH *I. of Wight Gl., Chissel-Bob*, the wood-louse. **1883** COPE *Hampsh. Gl., Chesil-bob*, the wood-louse (North Hants). **1888** LOWSLEY *Berksh. Gl., Chizzle Bobs*, the bugs found under decaying wood or old bricks, etc.

chesiun, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

chesleb, -lep(e, -lip, -lop(e, -lypp, obs. ff. CHEESELIP, rennet, and wood-louse.

†**chesloaf.** Perh. for *chisel-loaf* = bran-loaf; but probably an error for *chet-*, CHEAT-, loaf.

1611 COTGR., *Pain de brasse*, a great houshold loafe of course bread, like our Chesloafe.

†**'cheslock.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 chestlock, 7 cheslok, 9 *dial.* cheeselog. [Of uncertain etymology.

On one side the word appears related to the equivalent *cheslop*, CHEESELIP; on the other, the form *chest-lock* appears to be supported by an equivalent *lock-chest*, *lock-chester* 'wood-louse', found by J. O. Halliwell in use in Oxfordshire, and occurring in Promp. Parv. as *locchester*; also by the equivalent name CHEST-WORM.]

A woodlouse, allied animal.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 94 The timber that is not seasoned, is spoiled with chestlockes. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 128 Ashes strewed on the outside of the Hive, will not suffer..Earwig, Cheslok, or black Blatta to harbour there. **1888** *Gardener fr. Bucks* says 'We used to call them [wood-lice] cheeselogs.' C. B. Mount.

chesnut, variant form of CHESTNUT *sb.*

†**'chesoun,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 cheson, -un, -oun, (4 -iun), 5 -oune, -owne, chesen, 6 *Sc.* chasoun, chessoun. [Aphetic form of ACHESOUN, ENCHEASON.]

1. Occasion, cause, reason.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3905 He was þe chesun of hir fine, Of him sco deid in gesine. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 þe Kyng for þat cheson wrathed with Thomas. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Here es forbodene athe withowttene cheson. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxi. 29 For he is mekid bi chesoun of me [**1388** for the cause of me]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesun, or cawse [**1499** chesen], *causa* [**1499** *occasio*]. *c* **1480** J. WALTON *Spec. Chr.* in *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 6 And why this Cite destroied was Fals and coueitous men grete cheson was.

2. A cause or occasion of offence; ground of complaint; complaint, charge, or accusation; in *Sc.* objection, exception, demur.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10536 (Gött.) Ne sal na womman wid right resun Agaynes hir haue nan ille chesun. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 680 Anothir cheson I have goode. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 711 The lordis..maid him tutour with thair haill consent, Into that tyme without debait or chasoun. *a* **1548** *Priests of Peblis* (Jam.) To that I can, nor na man, have chessoun. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 316 All hir sawis they ratifeit but chessoun.

3. Case, condition.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2072 þan hure spak þat burde briȝt: herknyaþ my chesoun. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4314, I may not telle, be my crowne, To no wyght my chesowne.

†**chesoun,** *v. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* chessoun, chesson(e. [f. prec. sb., after OF. *achaisoner* 'to accuse, to picke a quarrell against' (Cotgr.). Cf. med.L. *occasionare* = in jus vocare (Du Cange).]

To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 273 Scottis Lordis chiftanes he gart hald and chessone In firmance fast. *a* **1548** *Priests of Peblis*, I lufe him not in ocht that will me chessoun. **1560** ROLLAND *Seven Sag.* (1837) A ij, Thairfoir my wordis, se that thou not chessoun.

†**'chesounable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to charge or accusation, blameable.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 168 My dedis ere..alouyd byfor þe þof men thynke þaim chesunabile.

chess (tʃɛs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 ches, chees, 4-7 chesse, 5 schesse, 4, 7- chess; in *Comb.* 6 cheast, *Sc.* chas, 6-7 chest(e, 7 ches; also 5-6 chesses, 6 chestes, cheast(e)s, 7 chests. [ME. *ches*, *chess*, aphetic f. AF. and OF. *eschès* (OF. also *eschecs*, *eschas*, *eschax*, *escas*, mod.F. *échecs* = *échè-z*) 'chequers, chess', pl. of *eschec* (*escac*, etc.) CHECK *sb.*[1]. So med.L. had *scacci*, *scāci*, *scāchi*, It. *scacchi*, Pr. *escacos*, all plurals, as name of the game; Sp. and Pg., on the other hand, have preserved in Sp. *ajedrez*, Pg. *xadrez*, the Arabic name, *shâṭ-ranj*, from OPers. *chatrang*, Skr. *chaturanga* lit. 'the four *angas* or members of an army (elephants, horses, chariots, foot-soldiers)'. Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1]]

1. a. A game of skill played by two persons, on a chequered board divided into sixty-four squares; each player having a set of sixteen 'men', consisting of king, queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns; the object of the game is to place the adversary's king in checkmate. (In early use, often *the chess.*)

[*c* **1180** A. NECKAM *De Nat. Rerum* [cap. *De Scaccis*], De scaccorum ludo..scribere non erit molestum.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 28338, I ha me liked..til idel gammes, chess and tablis. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 2172 They found Kyng Richard at play, At the chess in his galeye. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 172 They dauncen and they pleyen at ches [*v.r.* chesse] and tables. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 2 Vnder this kyng was this game and playe of the chesse founden. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. viii. 49 b, The Chesse were inuented..by a certaine wiseman called Xerxes. **1630** BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 96 There is no one game which may seeme to represent the state of mans life to the full so well as the chesse. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §19 Thus the Devill playd at Chesse with mee. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 102 It requires a good capacity to play well at chess.

†**b.** in form *chesses*, *chests.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 12 As the Kyng plaid at the chesses with oone of his knyghtis. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 58 As they were playnge togyder at the Chesses. **1556** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) Yy iv b, To be meanly seene in the play at Chestes. **1562** J. ROWBOTTOM (*title*) The Pleasaunt and Wittie Plaie of the Cheastes. *c* **1610** DONNE *Poems, 2nd Lett. to Sir H. Wootton*, Whose deepest projects, and egregious gests Are but dull morals of a game at Chests. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 181 Chests.

c. *fig.*

c **1657** *Let.* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. (1847) 857/2, I have often observed, that a desperate game at Chess has been recover'd after the loss of the Nobility, only by playing the pawns well. **1887** F. E. GRETTON *Classical Coincidences* vii. 5 Hannibal, in his famous game of chess with Fabius.

†**2.** The pieces or board used in playing; the CHESS-MEN. *Obs.* [So med.L. *scacci*, OF. *eschecs.*]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4308 Take furþe the chesse or þe tabler. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1227 His harp, his croude was rike, His tables, his ches he bare. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 1732 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh & newe. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, After that it is said in the chappitres of theschessys. **1618** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 Called him the son of a bastard and threw the chess in his face.

3. Loosely used to translate Gr. ἀστράγαλοι, πεσσοί, L. *tesseræ*, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Knyȝhtes of golde playenge with chesses of golde [*tesseris aureis*; TREVISA, dees of golde]. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* XXIII. 90 And Childishly the quarrel took at Chess [ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι]. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* I. 143 At Chess [πεσσοῖσι] they vie.

4. *Comb.*, as ***chess-game***, ***-king***, ***-pawn***, ***-player***, ***-playing***, ***-rook***; **chess-clock** (see quot. 1962); †**chess-maker**, one who makes chess-men, etc.; **chess-master**, an expert chess-

player; †**chess-play**, (*a*) ? a set of materials for the game, chess-board and chess-men (see quot. 1481); (*b*) the game of chess; **chess-table**, a small table inlaid as a chess-board. Also CHESS-BOARD, -MAN.

[**1888** *Brit. Chess Mag.* Jan. (Advt.), Chess Timing Clocks.] **1905** *Ibid.* 301 We have received from Mr A. Lehmann..a sample of a new *chess clock. **1951** 'ASSIAC' *Adv. in Chess* III. 92 Before Chess-clocks were in use, match-games would often drag on to twenty hours or more. **1962** E. BRUTON *Dict. Clocks* 39 *Chess clock*, special timer for chess players with two movements and two dials, one showing the accumulating time occupied by one player in his moves, and the other the time of the other player. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 Councillors of State sit plotting, and playing their high *chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. **1646** J. HALL *Poems* I. 8 Like *Chess-kings brave. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 514 Pay[d] to the *chesmaker for ij *chesplayes viij*d*. **1886** *Fortn. Rev.* XL. 765 To depict the masters..who cultivate the royal game, not only as *chess-masters pure and simple, but as men. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/1 The chess master must have full control of himself at all times. **1961** *Guardian* 17 Mar. 8/7 The formation of an 'International Association of Chessmasters'. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 296 The soldier a *chess-pawn to shoot and be shot at. **1596** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. 112 *Chesse-play, is one of the things, which best discouereth the imagination. **1656** BEALE *Chess*, This most excellent and delightfull game of Chesse-play. *Ibid.* 121 (Advt.) The Stationer to the Ingenious *Chesse-player. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 These machines..sink into insignificance when compared with the automaton chess-player. *c***1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 989 Of *chesse pleieyng & of tablere. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 272 The chess-playing machine..was exhibited..in Presburg, Vienna, and Paris. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xv. 197 Charged with a golden *chess-rook. **1862** *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5575, *Chess-tables nacre and pearl specimen cribbage board. **1898** A. BENNETT *Man from North* xvii. 161 They had tea on a little round chess-table.

chess, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 ches, 6–7 chesse; *pl.* 5 ches, 7 chess(e, (chests), (8 chase), 6– chesses.

[Connexion with the rows of squares or men on a chess-board has been conjectured. Senses 4 and 5 may not belong here; they are however parallel layers.]

1. One tier or layer above another; a storey of a house. Now only *dial.*

*c***1460** *Townley Myst.* 27 [Of the ark] thre ches chambre, thay ar welle maide. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Observe that every board lye direcktly over the board which is layde the nexte chesse beneath it save one. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) They keep 'em on trays, chess aboon chess, like cheney in a cupboard.

2. A row side by side with another. ? *Obs.*

1534 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 198, ij chesses of perle abowte every of them. **1615** W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 12 A gutter..set without with three or four chess of thorns. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 Three or four Chesse of stones. *Ibid.* 299 These Bay trees shall be planted in double chesse. *a***1722** LISLE *Husb.* Gloss. s.v. In planting quicksets a single chase is a single row: a double chase means another row planted below the first.

†**3.** *pl.* The parallel rows of grains in an ear of corn or grass. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 72 [Rice] hath comonly an Ear with ij chesses or orders of corn as barley hath. *a***1722** LISLE *Husb.* 154 The smutty ears are perfect in the chests. *Ibid.* 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung.

4. *Mil.* in *pl.* The parallel planks of a pontoon-bridge.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 488 Placing them at proper distances to fit the chesses or planks that cover the bridge. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 277 By removing the chesses over the gunnels, it may be bent. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., Into these saddles were dropped the balks of timber which support the 'chesses'..of the bridge.

b. Hence *chess man*, one whose duty it is to lay the chesses in making a pontoon-bridge.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 Rafts Nos. 5 and 6.—Chess Men.—Nos. 1 of No. 5 Raft will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

5. One of the parallel sections into which an apple, etc., may be divided by cutting from pole to pole; 'the chess or lith of an orange, one of the divisions of it' (Jam.). (*Sc.*)

*a***1800** *Popular Rhyme* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* IV. lix. (Jam.) I've a cherry, I've a chess; I've a bonny blue glass.

chess, *sb.*[3] [Cf. prec.: sense 3.] A kind of grass which grows as a weed among wheat: now chiefly in *U.S.*: see quotations. Cf. *cheat*, *cheats*.

1736 W. ELLIS *New Experiments* 71 Chess-grass. **1744** —— *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) III. I. 50 (E.D.S.) Ches-seed Weed [*Bromus secalinus*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 304 Chess. **1828** WEBSTER, *Chess*, in New-England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cheat, Cheats, or Chess, *Bromus secalinus* and *Lolium temulentum*. American C., *Bromus Kalmii*.

chess, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [ad. F. *châssis*, and *châsse*: in 17th c. Eng. pl. *chasses*; see CHASSIS.]

1. A window sash; = CHASSIS.

1808 in JAMIESON. [Still in common use.]

2. A printer's CHASE. (In Jamieson.)

chess, *v. dial.* [? f. CHESS *sb.*[2]]

1828 *Dial. of Craven*, *Chess*, to pile up.

chess, obs. Sc. form of CHASE *sb.*[1]

chess, -e, obs. form of JESS.

†**chess-apple.** ? *Obs.* [Cf. CHEQUER *sb.*[2]] The fruit of the WHITE-BEAM, *Pyrus Aria*. (Britten & Holland.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1420 The natives [of Westmoreland] call the berries red chesse apples and sea oulers [= alders]. [**1884** in MILLER *Plant-n.*]

chessart. Also chizzard, KAISART. (Jam.) [Cf. Flem. *kaeshorde* (Kilian), *keeshurde* (Plantin, 1573) in same sense.] *Sc.* = CHESFORD.

*a***1800** *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 453 (Jam.) The curd..is put into the chessart or cheese-vat.

chess-board ('tʃɛsbɔəd). **a.** The board on which chess is played. Also *fig.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 133 Of the chesse borde how it is maad. **1562** J. ROWBOTHAM *Chess* A viij b, Beholde here the forme of the Checker or Cheastbourde. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 248 An oracle of Hercules, constituted by a chest-board. **1656** BEALE *Chess* 2. **1718** PRIOR *Alma* III. 488 Cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 193 Earth her chess-board, and the men and women on it, merely pawns. **1855** BROWNING *Men & Women* I. 216 What have we gained then by our unbelief But a life of doubt diversified by faith, For one of faith diversified by doubt. We called the chess-board white,—we call it black. **1868** T. H. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* (1870) iii. 36 The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 The chess-board of party politics.

b. *attrib.* Also as *adj.*, resembling a chess-board; like that of a chess-board.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Sevill is like a chesse-bord table, having as many Moriscos as Spaniards. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, *Chess-board canvas*, a thick cotton canvas used as a foundation for embroidery, and divided into squares..in alternating patterns. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 7/1 Such chessboard cities as Melbourne and Adelaide. **1904** *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 7/5 If the Russians adopt chess-board rules of war the next event will be an attack by Russian torpedo craft. **1911** R. C. PUNNETT *Mendelism* (ed. 3) iv. 33 The 'chessboard' method. For two series each consisting of four different types of gamete we require a square divided up into 16 parts. The four terms of the gametic series are first written horizontally..so that the series is repeated four times. It is then written vertically four times... In this simple mechanical way all the possible combinations are represented. **1923** COLLINGWOOD *Roman Britain* iii. 48 To go in for a town-planning scheme, to lay out a chess-board street-plan. **1962** *Lancet* 5 May 935/2 Using the chess-board technique, a reduction in the M.I.C. of fucidin was demonstrated.

Hence **'chess-board** *v. trans.*, to divide (land) into more or less equal portions resembling the squares on a chess-board.

1891 *Daily News* 12 May 4/8 Mr. Morley protested the other day against 'chessboarding' Ireland. **1924** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 747/1 A tract of low-lying, cultivated land, chess-boarded into fields under various crops.

chessboll, chessebolle, var. of CHESBOLL.

chessdom ('tʃɛsdəm). [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The 'realm' of chess and chess-players.

1875 *City of London Chess Mag.* June 142 There are plenty of courts in Chessdom only too ready to investigate these complaints.

chessel. Also 8 cheswell, chessil. [app. f. CHEESE + WELL.] A cheese-vat.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 141 (Jam.) He is gone out of the cheswell that he was made in [i.e. the position in which he was born]. **1805** R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 157 The curds are put into the chessel or cheese-mould, which is placed under the press. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 209 The press (constructed so as to hold four chessils)..A fine round cloth, the size of the chessil bottom.

chesse-meyne: see CHESS-MEN.

†**'chesses.** *Obs.* An old name for the Peony.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 4 In English *Piony*, or *Peony*, and of some *Chesses*. **1879** PRIOR *Plant-n.*, 44.

chessford: see CHESFORD.

chessill, obs. form of CHISEL.

'chessist. [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One skilled in chess; a professed chess-player.

1881 *Academy* 30 July, Some openings and end-games from the actual play of eminent Eastern chessists. **1886** *Leeds Mercury* 13 Dec., Meeting of Chessists in Dewsbury.

'chessite. *nonce-wd.* A partizan of CHESS.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 83 The airs of superiority the chessites assume over us poor backgammonists.

chess-men ('tʃɛsmɛn). Rarely in sing. -man. [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1] 15. The ME. *chesse-meyne* contains *meyne* a company (see MEINIE 4), a. OF. *meyné* (also used for 'les pièces du jeu d'échecs', Godefroy); but the view that *chess-men* (Caxton) arose from this, either by substitution or by confusion, is untenable, the word for '(chess-)man' in AF. being regularly *hom.*]

The pieces (eight 'pieces' proper and eight pawns on each side) with which chess is played.

[**1474** CAXTON *Chesse* I. iii, The table of the chesse borde and the chesse meyne.] *Ibid.* IV. i, The formes of the chesse men and of their offices. **1552** HULOET, Chest-men, or table men, *tessaræ*. **1578** *Inv. R. Wardrobe* 238 (Jam.) Greit chas men of bane. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 53 Wee must giue names to our Chesse-men. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. §9 The Place of each Chess-man.

†**'chessner.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHESS; ? on analogy of *partner*.] A chess-player.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* IV. (N.) Yonder's my game, which, like a politic chessner, I must not seeme to see.

†**'chessom**, *a. Obs.* [Of uncertain etymology: a suggestion is that it = *cheese-some* 'of the nature of cheese', which suits the phonology, though the sense may be questioned, since cheese is of many kinds.] Of soil: Loose, friable, and free from stones or grit.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §665 The Tender, Chessome, and Mellow Earth, is the best; Being meere Mould, between the two Extreames of Clay, and Sand. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 6 Mould of..more delicate grain, tender, chessom, mellow; clear of stones and grittiness with an eye of loam and sand.

¶ Curiously mistaken by Johnson for a sb.; the error is retained in later Dicts.

chessoun, Sc. var. of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

'chess-tree. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

[The sense and form would fairly suit derivation from CHASE *sb.*[3], F. *chas* needle-eye, etc.; but no formal evidence in support has been found.]

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Tackes are..reeued first thorow the chestres. **1644** SIR H. MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.*, *Cheteres*. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 18 Get the main Tack close down, in the Cheese-tree. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 210 Then to the chess-tree drag the unwilling tack. **1769** —— *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Ches-trees*, two pieces of wood bolted perpendicularly, one on the starboard, and the other on the larboard side of the ship. They are used to confine the clue, or lower corners of the mainsail; for which purpose there is a hole in the upper part through which the rope passes that..extends the clue..to windward. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, A huge wave..struck us on the chess-tree, and deluged us..fore and aft.

chessy ('tʃɛsɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characteristic of good chess-play.

1883 GUNSBERG in *Knowledge* 15 June 365/1 Q to Kt 7 would have been more chessy. **1883** *Daily News* 19 July 5/1 Such encounters..are often more productive of 'chessy' situations than match games.

chessylite ('tʃɛsɪlaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Chessy*, near Lyons + -LITE.] A synonym of AZURITE, the blue carbonate of copper. Also called **chessy copper.**

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 594 *Chessylite*, blue carbonate of copper. **1854** DANA 459. **1936** *Amer. Mineralogist* XXI. 191 Your Committee and the British Committee both recommend the following names and spellings of mineral species. The names to be discarded are placed in parentheses... Azurite (chessylite). **1953** *Mineral. Abstr.* XII. 203 Rosettes of minute crystals of chessylite are found.

chest (tʃɛst), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cest, cyst, 3–6 cheste, 3–5 chiste, 4–7 chist, 5 chast(e, 5–6 chyst, (6 ? gest), 3– chest. See also KIST. [OE. *cest*, **ciest*, *cist*, *cyst* (:—**cesta*) str. fem., app. an early adoption of L. *cista*, a Gr. *κίστη* box, chest. Cf. OFris. *kiste*, (MDu. *kiste*, Du. *kist*), OHG. *chista* (MHG. and Ger. *kiste*):—**kista* str. fem. ON. *kista* wk. fem. (Sw. *kista*, Da. *kiste*, was prob. a later adoption. Cf. KIST, CIST. (Some claim for OE. *cest* a native origin, connecting it with Ger. *kasten* box.)]

1. a. A box, a coffer; now mostly applied to a large box of strong construction, used for the safe custody of articles of value.

*a***700** *Epinal & Erf. Gloss.* 231 (& *Corpus* 365) *Capsis* cest. *c***975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John xiii. 29 Sume..woendun þætte ceste hæfde Iudas. *c***1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276 *Capsis*, cist. *a***1100** *Ibid.* 326 *Loculus*, cyst. *a***1300** *Havelok* 222 Ne micte men finde..Of his in arke, ne in chiste. *c***1386** CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 309 Wherfor hydestow..The keyes of thy chist away fro me? *c***1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b, Out of her chist to take the fatell brond. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Kings* xii. 9 Ioiada the prest toke a chest, and bored an hole aboue therin. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 456 Certeine Frenche men..entered into the kinges campe..and there..robbed tentes, brake up chestes, and caried away Caskettes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 455 Cloths and apparels bestowed in chists and coffers. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 71 Those bright guineas in our chests. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 Set afloat in that monstrous wooden chest. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 To break open the chests, or mortgage the manors of his ancestors. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 653 Keep it like a puzzle chest in chest.

b. *esp.* A box devoted to the safe custody of the personal property of a sailor, etc.; or of the tools and requisites of any craftsman, as a ***carpenter's chest, surgeon's chest***; or of the requisites of any particular department, as a ***medicine chest, tool chest***, etc. (Commonly including the contents.)

1615 *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 634 Physic and Surgery helps..A Chest, with partitions, for all these things. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* xiii. (1790) 244, I found in the seaman's Chest about fifty pieces of eight. **1720** —— *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 177 Things..useful to furnish a surgeon's chest. *Mod.* Family medicine chests from one guinea upwards.

c. = CAISSON.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1457/1 The chest now sunck is of the same Dimensions. **1816** C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Bridges*,

Caisson, a kind of chest, or flat-bottomed boat, in which a pier is built.

d. *chest of* = chest full of, chestful of.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 461 The father of Ossian boasts of two chests more of ancient poetry. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 His [man's] body [is] a chest of tools. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. i, [He] brought forth .. his chest of clothes.

2. *fig.* (With some of these, cf. sense 9.)

c **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxxiii, The brest is chest of dule and drerynesse. *c* **1430** *Chev. Assigne* 127 Holde þy wordes in chaste þat none skape ferther. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* cx, Some purer chest, to close so pure a mind.

†**3.** A coffin. Still *dial.*

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxx. (Bosw.) Dæt hi woldan his ban on niwe cyste ȝedon. *c* **1000** *OE. Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 He .. ða cyste æt-hran. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., He .. þa cheste ætran. *c* **1205** LAY. 32303 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Buryede with hym in hys chest. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes Prol.* 29 He is now deed, and nayled in his chest. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 96 The chest that his body laye in. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xiii, One Cn. Terentius .. as he digged .. light upon a chist, wherein lay the bodie of Numa. **1602** *Return. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 13 Let all his faultes sleepe with his mournefull chest. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* 180 A stone chest, formed of five flat stones. **1859** CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 107 A shell is let down—Then, a small wooden chest.

†**4.** Applied to a basket or 'ark' of rushes, etc.

a **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 204 *Cistula, Sporta,* uel cyst. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 5617 (Trin.) In þis chist þe childe she dide. *c* **1700** ADDISON tr. *Coronis,* Minerva .. the infant laid Within a chest of twining osiers made.

5. a. The place in which the money belonging to a public institution is kept; treasury, coffer; often used *transf.* for the fund of money itself. †**b.** A cash account (*obs.*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C ij, By Capsa is vnderstood the chyst or ready money .. And if .. the Creditor syde of your chyst .. should bee founde more .. than the Debitor side of your said Chist, then were there error. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 2 July, The business of the Chest at Chatham. **1699** T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 196 In the one Case we are beholden to the Chest, in the other to the Virtues and Abilities of the Person. **1803** *Collect. Stat. Admir., Navy, etc.* (1810) 651 A certain ancient .. Institution, commonly called .. The Chest at Chatham, for the perpetual Relief of such Mariners and Seafaring Men as have been or may happen to be hurt or maimed in the Service of his Majesty .. It is expedient .. that the said Chest should be removed from Chatham .. to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 138 The church possessed herself of a chest; that is to say, became mistress of a disposable capital. **1839-42** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-51) III. xiii. §88 A military chest was formed. **1883** *19th Cent.* May 829 Starved on an annual pittance from the University Chest.

6. *Commerce.* A large box or case in which certain commodities, as tea, sugar, etc., are packed for transport; hence used as a variable measure of quantity for such commodities; now almost confined to tea chests.

1708 KERSEY, *Chest* .. also an uncertain Quantity of some Merchandizes, as of Sugar, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. ix. 98 They can yearly export 2000 Chests of Rose-Water .. A Chest contains about 12 English Gallons. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A chest of sugar .. contains from ten to fifteen hundred weight: a chest of glass, from 200 to 300 feet; of Castile-soap, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to three hundred weight; of indigo, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two hundred weight. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Sheet lead, which comes to us in the way of lining round tea-chests. *Mod.* A small chest of tea as a christmas gift.

†**7.** *chest of viols*: a case containing a set of viols; the set of viols itself. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Vn ieu de violles*, a set, or chest of Violls. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* 10 Musitians and a chest of Viols kept in the house. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 356 Viols .. of which it was usual, during the last century, for most musical families to be in possession of a chest, consisting of two trebles, two tenors and two basses.

8. *chest of drawers*: a kind of large box or frame fitted with a set of drawers; formerly used for keeping money and other valuables, now an article of bedroom furniture in which clothes are kept.

[**1599** MINSHEU, *Caxón*, a great chest, or standerd with drawing chests, or boxes in it.] **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1166/4 Quilts, Chairs, Carpets .. and Chests of Drawers. **1691** M. PITT *Cry of Oppressed* Pref. 30 My Lord's Chest of Drawers wherein his Money was. **1710-11** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109 The key general of the chest of drawers with six locks. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 230 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. **1859** W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 86 Isaac locked the door, set his candle on the chest of drawers.

9. a. That part of the human body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone, forming the upper part of the trunk, and containing the heart and lungs; the thorax. Also the same part in the lower animals.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chest of a man, *fovrielle.* **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 57 One that had a suppuration in his chist. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 163. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Costæ*, The Ribs, are those Bones which with other parts make the Chest or Thorax. *a* **1720** GAY *Dione* II. iii, The tall swan, whose proudly swelling chest Divides the wave. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 559 Inflammatory affections of the head, chest, or belly.

†**b.** *fig.* regarded as the seat of the emotions and passions. (Cf. *breast, bosom.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ix. 9 When corage first does creepe in manly chest. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xiii, What rage, what sorrow boils thus in thy chest?

c. Colloq. phrases: *to get it off one's chest*, to relieve one's mind by making a statement or confession; *to play* (cards, a thing, etc.) *close to one's chest*, to be cautious or secretive about (something); to keep information to oneself.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Sept. 3/2 The desire is either to deliver a message to the world or to express the individual personality—to 'get it off your chest' is the horrid, vulgar phrase. **1910** W. J. LOCKE *Simon the Jester* xxi, 'I've got to get it off my chest,' said he .. 'I want to tell you that I've been every end of a silly ass.' **1939** A. POWELL *What's become of Waring* vi. 166, I wanted to see you to get some things off my chest. I've got to tell them to somebody. **1961** A. CHRISTIE *Pale Horse* xxiv. 248, I couldn't afford to give hints .. You have to play these things close to your chest. **1966** *Guardian* 8 Sept. 3/6 It was suggested yesterday that Manchester Corporation in its many property deals should play the cards a little closer to the chest.

10. *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *chest-lid, -lock, -maker*, etc. †**chest-breaker**, one who breaks open chests (cf. *house-breaker*); **chest freezer**, a freezer with a hinged lid rather than a door, usu. lower and wider than an upright or front-opening model; **chest-saw**, 'a species of hand-saw without a back' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chest-trap** (see quot.); **b.** In sense 9, as *chest girth, measure, measurement, -pressed* ppl. adj.; **chest-deep** *a.* (*adv.*), so deep as to reach to the height of one's chest; **chest-expander** (see quot. 1858 and EXPANDER); **chest-founder, -foundering**, a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses; **chest-foundered**, *a.*, affected with chest-foundering; **chest-measurer**, an instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest, or the movement of the walls of the chest in respiration, a stethometer; **chest-note**, a note produced in the lowest register of the voice (see *chest-voice*); **chest pack**, an airman's pack containing a parachute, carried on the chest; **chest-piece**, that part of a stethoscope which, when in use, is placed against the chest; **chest-protector**, a covering or wrap to protect the chest from cold; **chest-quake**, *humorous nonce-wd.*, after *earthquake*; **chest register**, the lower portion of the compass of the human voice; **chest-voice**, the lowest register of the voice in singing or speaking; **chest-wall**, the external surface of the thorax or chest.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 11 Hee would .. rather bee a Wood-cleauer in the Countrey, then a *chest-breaker in London. **1889** C. EDWARDES *Sardinia & Sardes* 172 The stream was strong and *chest-deep. **1850** *Rep. Comm. Patents 1849* (U.S.) 270 Having thus fully described .. the operation of the shoulder brace and *chest expander. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chest-expander*, an application of fixed or pliable materials for keeping back the shoulders. **1935** C. ISHERWOOD *Mr. Norris* xiii. 207 Kuno was to be seen, in a pair of gym shorts, doing exercises with a chest-expandcr. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3908/4 A black Gelding .. goes stradling before, being *Chest-founder'd. *c* **1720** GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxvi. (1738) 90 Of *Chest-foundering .. The Disease .. comes the nearest of any to that which in a Human body is called a Pleurisy. **1947** G. J. STOUT *Home Freezer Handbk.* vi. 38 The chief differences between the different types of *chest freezers are discussed here. **1963** [see *top-opening* s.v. TOP *sb.*[1] 32 a]. **1985** *Sears Catal.* Spring/Summer 884 You get plenty of storage for your frozen foods in these chest freezers. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 6/6 A noticeable increase of *chest girth of every boy in the school. **1815** MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 9 A huge *chestlid jealously and scantily Uplifted. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cestero*, a *chest maker, a basket maker. **1889** *Cent. Dict., *Chest-measure*, the greatest girth of the chest. **1862** H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 26 An instrument proposed by Dr. Sibson. He has named it the *Chest-measurer. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chest-measurer*, same as Stethometer. **1854** BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 286/1 The notes of the natural voice—called also *chest-notes—are fuller. **1879** HAWEIS *Music & Morals* I. vii, The tenor has to come out with a high chest-note. **1930** C. DIXON *Parachuting* 160 The Back Pack is usually used, the *Chest Pack being a small auxiliary. **1956** HEFLIN *U.S. Air Force Dict.* 112/1 *Chest-pack parachute*, a parachute pack that is detachable from the harness and is clipped onto a chest harness when needed. **1894** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Nov. 991/1 The ear pieces are made of india-rubber, .. and the *chest piece has an india-rubber air pad cover. **1909** *Practitioner* Dec. 862 The edge of the metal chest-piece might be conveniently rimmed with hard rubber. *a* **1845** HOOD *Nocturnal Sk.* v, In a nightmare rest, *chest-press'd. **1888** *19th Cent.* Mar. 465 Most men need flannels, *chest-protectors, etc. **1855** G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* (1872) 157 *Chestquakes of irresistible laughter. **1847** C. W. MANBY *Man. Music* xii. 113 In the soprano voice the notes of the *chest and medium registers are distinguished for their clearness and brilliance. **1966** H. L. SHORTO in C. E. Bazell *In Memory of J. R. Firth* 402 Variation entailed by the nature of the prevocalic consonant is minimal in chest-register words. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Chest-Traps*, a kind of Boxes or Traps, used to take Polecats, Fitchets, Marterns and the like Vermine. **1879** HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 344 By '*chest-voice' is .. understood the lowest sounds of a voice .. in other words, the 'first register'. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 285 A wound on chest-wall. **1909** *Practitioner* Dec. 862 Many physicians prefer to use the unaided ear applied direct to the chest-wall.

†**chest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 céast, 2-5 cheste, 3 cheast, 3-4 cheaste, 4 chyste, cheeste, (*Ayenb.*) chyaste, 4-5 chest, 5 (?) chost. [OE. *céast*, app. a later refashioning of the equivalent OE. *céas* (by addition of the ordinary *-t* of nouns of action: cf. OE. *hæs*, ME. *hest*). *Céas* fem. corresponds to OHG. *kôsa* point of dispute:—WGer. **kausa*, app. a. L. *caussa* cause, matter of dispute, lawsuit, etc.] Strife, contention, quarrelling.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116 *Seditio*, folcslite, *uel* æswicung, sacu, ceast. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þet clene wif scunað ȝitsunge and cheste ne sturað. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 200 þe uormest is Cheaste, oðer Strif. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 29 Now pais holdith, and leteth cheste. **1340** *Ayenb.* 67 Efter þe chyaste we zetteþ þe zenne of grochinge. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 109 Ferly me þinketh But chest be þere charite shulde be. **1382** WYCLIF *James* iv. 1 Wherof bateyles and cheestes, or chidinges, among ȝou? *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1638 Withoutyn ony more chest Thay dyden the emperour hest. *c* **1450** MYRC 1477 Hast þou I-lyued .. in chest [ed. chost] and stryf Wyþ þy meyne and wyþ þy wyf?

chest (tʃɛst), *v.* Also 6 chist, cheist. [f. CHEST *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put into a coffin. Now chiefly *dial.*

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 21 On the morwe he was chestyde and brought to S. Paulys. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 159 *note*, A cophin, soche as the carkesses of noble persons ar cheisted in. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* l. (*headnote*) Joseph taketh an oath of them for his bones. He dieth and is chested. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 339 That afternoon, we chested our late slain Commander. **1849-53** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 491 The body was chested. *Mod. Sc.* The corpse will be chested this evening.

2. To enclose in a chest or box; to stow away.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larumbell* 48 All their mony is little enough .. to chest vp in their Treasurie. **1636** R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 47 To cheste Eternall hatred in a mortall brest. **1657** MAY *Satir. Puppy* 14 He gaue charge his Unkles Wardrobe should be chested up, and kept as Reliques. **1824-9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Serious thoughts are folded up and chested.

3. Of a horse: To come against or strike with the chest. (Cf. BREAST *v.* 1.)

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXV, My horse came with full force against it .. chesting the tangled branches. **1845** E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1846) II. 216 The next moment my mare chested him, and sent him spinning and tangled in his long blue gown. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., His hand .. the firmest .. that ever beguiled a beaten horse to rise at a stiff bit of timber which his neighbours right and left were chesting or declining to negotiate.

Hence '**chesting** *vbl. sb.*, the putting (of a corpse) into a coffin, 'with (in Scotland) the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion' (Jamieson).

1535 *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. XXXIII. 242 The leading and chesting was preparing. **1552** HULOET, *Chestynge* of a deade bodye in a close coffyn, or the ministration of baulmynge. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 77 Those who had the .. chesting .. of the dead corps. *Mod. Sc.* The chesting has been deferred to enable relatives at a distance to be present.

chest(e, obs. f. CHASTE, CHESS *sb.*[1]

chestable, obs. f. CHASUBLE.

chestan, -ayn(e, var. CHESTEINE, *Obs.*

chested ('tʃɛstɪd), *ppl. a.*

1. [f. CHEST *v.*] Inclosed in a chest or coffin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 165 We .. haue seen their bodies how they lie embalmed and chested.

2. [f. CHEST *sb.*[1] 9.] Having a chest; chiefly in compounds, as *bare-, broad-, deep-chested.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandsh.*, A very proper man, broad-shouldered and chested. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3941/4 A brown-bay Horse .. well Chested. **1815** L. HUNT *Chorus Seneca's Thyestes*, No need .. of vulgar force .. or chested horse. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Stately maidens and bare-chested youths.

chestee, Sc. var. of CHASTY. *Obs.*

†**chesteine, chesten.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 chastein(e, 5 chasteyn(e, 5-7 chasten, 6 chastayne. *β.* 4 chesteine, -ene, kesteyn, 4-7 chesten, 5 chestan, 5-6 chesteyn(e, chestayn(e, 5-7 cheston, 6 chestin. See also CASTANE. [ME. *chasteine* (commonly *chesteine*, etc.), a. OF. *chastaigne, -aine* (= ONF. *castaigne*, Pr. *castanha*, Cat. *castanya*, Sp. *castaña*, Pg. *castanha*, It. *castagna*):—L. *castanea* chestnut, a. Gr. καστανέα, synonym of κάστανον, καστάνιον, καστάνειον (in full καστάνειον or καστανᾶιον κάρυον, lit. 'Castanian nut', referred by some to Καστανάια a city of Pontus, by others to Castana in Magnesia (Thessaly). The word was already in OE. in the form *cisten-, cyst-béam*, corresp. to OHG. '*chestinna* (MHG. '*kestene, kesten*, mod. Upper Ger. *keste*), pointing to a WGer. **kastinna*, **kastinja* for **kastanja* (prob. by assoc. with Germanic suffix *-injô-*). It is doubtful whether this OE. form had anything to do with the change of ME. *chasteine* to *chesteine*, or whether this was merely due to the obscurity of the first syllable while the stress was still upon *-teine*. In its latest stage *chesten, nut* was added: see CHESTNUT *sb.*]

1. A chestnut-tree.

a **700** *Erfurt Gloss.* 249 (Sweet *O.E.T.*) Cistim beam. *a* **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 374 *Castanea*, cistenbeam. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC

Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 138 *Castanea*, cystel, *uel* cystbeam. *c* **1050** *Cotton Cl. Gloss.* ibid. 368 *Castaneus*, cistenbeam. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 1699 He reinede his hors to'a chesteine. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2064 Wylugh, Elm, plane, Assh, box, chasteyn [*v.r.* chestayn, chesteyn, chasteine]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxxi. 307 Grete Forestes of Chesteynes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 253 Chasten wol..of his seedes multiplie. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) F iij a, For Chastaynes colde places commonly choseth he. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 60 A chesten, *castanea*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 472 The Cheston, and the Walnut-trees, or Mast-trees.

2. The fruit of this tree; a chestnut.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* VII. 281 (MS. H) Chibolles, chesteyns and ripe chiries monye. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XV. xx. (1495) 496 Plente of myle and chestens. *a* **1400** *Pystel Susane* 93. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns, Cherys, of which many oon fayne is. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 283 Chasteynes.. under sande asonder leyde. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 715 *Hec castania*, a cheston, or the tre. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Chesteynes doth nowrysshe the body strongly. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 53 b, Rough without like a Chestin. **1580** BARET *Alv.* B 1395 Browne as a chesten, *phoeniceus*. **1674** CUNNINGHAM (of Craigends) *Diary* (1887) 43 Ther was no chastens gotten.

3. *Comb.*: ***chesten-nut*** (CHESTNUT *sb.*), ***chesteine-tree***.

a **1330** *Syr Degarre* 3 Hii leien hem doun..Under a chastein tre. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 14 He..toc the kesteyn tre, and the oek. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec castania*, chestantre. *c* **1535** DEWES (in Palsgr. 1852, 914) Chestayne tree, *chataignier*. **1580** *Conveyance* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 141 Quandam silvam..voc. Chesten woode.

†**'chester.**[1] *Obs.* (exc. in comb.). [OE. *ceaster* :—**cæster*:—**cæster*:—prehist. OE. **cæstra* (5–6th c.) fem., a. L. *castra* pl. neuter, 'camp', often applied to places in Britain which had been originally Roman encampments. (For the phonology, cf. Sievers *Ags. Gram.* 1886, §75. 1.) This is one of the best ascertained of the Latin words adopted by the Angles and Saxons during the conquest of Britain. Still existing as the proper name, or part of the name, of many places. In Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and some counties south of these, it appears as *-caster*, without palatalization. The history of the form written *-cester*, of which only *-ster* is pronounced (in Worcester, Bicester, etc.), is obscure; the written form is perhaps of Fr. or med.L. origin.]

A city or walled town; orig. one that had been a Roman station in Britain.

a **855** *O.E. Chron.* an. 491 Ælla and Cissa ymbsæton ceaster. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 23 He com..& eardode on þære ceastre. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., On þare chestre. *c* **1200** ORMIN 8439 þatt chesstre þatt te Laferrd Crist Comm till. [**1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 Chester, denoted a walled or fortified place, being the same both in woorde and weight that the Latine (*Castrum*) is.] **1881** FREEMAN *Subj. Lands Venice* 146 It was a *chester* ready made, with its four streets, its four gates.

†**'chester.**[2] *Obs.*–[0] [f. CHEST *v.* + '-ER[1].] One who puts a corpse into a coffin.

1552 HULOET, Chester of a deade corps..*pollinctor*.

Chesterfield ('tʃestəfi:ld). Also **chesterfield**. [f. the name of an Earl of Chesterfield in 19th c.]

1. A kind of overcoat.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* III. i. 32 Chesterfield, Benjamin, Taglioni, and Macintosh, are sumptuary nobodies; and Nicol is only tolerated in his most gossamer form. *a* **1889** J. ALBERY *Dram. Wks.* (1939) II. 521 Great blue Chesterfield I had, I now use as a pea-jacket. **1907** *English Gentleman* Feb. 1 The Chesterfield and other overcoats will also be somewhat shorter than last season. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 38 *Chesterfield*... This coat is a fly-fronted, single-breasted, straight coat, often with a velvet collar. It is now used as a description of a similar straight coat but it is sometimes double-breasted and more tailored.

2. A stuffed-over couch or sofa with a back and two ends, one of which is sometimes made adjustable.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 10/2 The club room, charmingly furnished with chairs and Chesterfields upholstered with blue cretonnes. **1919** C. ORR *Glorious Thing* vi. 67 'Is that the book?' asked Nannie, drawing in the Chesterfield, and motioning to him to sit down beside her. **1927** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 641/1 Both were seated, Jimmy in the chair facing him, and Betty on the chesterfield. **1954** *Jrnl. Canadian Linguistic Assoc.* I. 1. 16 *Chesterfield* seems to be in general use throughout Canada, though the usual American *sofa* is also known and used. Almost everywhere in the United States *chesterfields* are cigarettes and nothing more.

Chester'fieldian, *a.* [f. prop. name *Chesterfield* + -IAN.] Relating to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), a writer on manners and etiquette. So '**Chesterfieldism**.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 291 All the Chesterfieldian indecorums of laughter. **1885** *Homilet. Rev.* June 545 We are not pleading..for Chesterfieldian etiquette. **1830** *Gentl. Mag.* C. II. 135 Business is not regulated by Chesterfieldism.

chesterlite ('tʃestəlaɪt). *Min.* [f. place name *Chester* + -LITE.] A variety of orthoclase.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 New species, *Chesterlite*. **1868** *Ibid.* 355 *Chesterlite*, in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite in Chester Co., Penn.

Chestertonian (ˌtʃestə'təʊnɪən), *a.* [f. the name *Chesterton* (see below) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of the English author Gilbert Keith Chesterton (1874–1936) or his writings.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 June 3/1 Chestertonian. [Heading of a review of *Heretics*, by G. K. Chesterton.] **1908** *Catholic Times* 20 Nov. 3/2 And that he [*sc.* G. K. Chesterton] accomplishes in his own Chestertonian way. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 3/3 He is immune from the Chestertonian taint of straining after paradox and epigram. **1921** *Public Opinion* 29 July 102/1 The Lord Chancellor was almost lyrical or Chestertonian in his rhapsody. **1922** C. S. LEWIS *Let.* 24 July (1966) 80 He is the largest man Baker has ever seen—Chestertonian both in figure and habits. **1965** *Listener* 27 May 804/1 A barrage of justificatory protest and Chestertonian rebuttal.

chestes, obs. form of CHESS *sb.*[1]

chestful ('tʃestfʊl). [-FUL.] The quantity (of articles) contained in a chest; *spec.* = CHEST *sb.*[1] 7.

1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 106 A large chestful of Mr. Calderwood's papers. **1884** CHILD *Ballads* II. xli. 363/1 He promises red gold and chestfuls of pence. **1942** E. BLOM *Music in Eng.* v. 80 Purcell's..fantasies for strings..revive the old family habit of playing in consort on a chestful of viols.

†**chesticore.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [app. corruption of F. *justaucorps* a closely-fitting garment reaching to the knees, associated with *chest*.]

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 6 A rich chesticore with Diamond buttons.

chestily, chestiness: see CHESTY *a.*

chestin, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

chestnut, chesnut ('tʃesnʌt), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 6 chesten nut, chest nut, chestnutte, chestnot-(tree), chesse nut(te, ches-nut, chesnutte, 6–7 chesse-nut, 6–8 chest-nut, 7 chessenut, 8 chessnut, 6– chestnut, chesnut. [f. *chesten*, late form of CHESTEINE + NUT. *Chesten-nut* was soon reduced to *chestenut*, *chestnut*, and *chesnut*: the last was the predominant form (82 per cent. of instances examined) from 1570 to *c* 1820, and is used in all the editions of Bailey; *chestnut* was adopted by Johnson, and prevails in current use.]

A. *sb.* **1. a.** The large edible seed or 'nut' of the chestnut-tree (see 2), two or more of which are inclosed in a prickly pericarp or 'burr'.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xvii. 165, I haue getherde chesten nuttis. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F j a, The chestain tres bring forth the soft swete chest nut. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 195 A chesnutte, *castanea*. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 138 Chestnuts of all wilde fruits are the best and meetest to be eaten. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 365 That will..refuse the sweete Chesnut, for that it is couered with sharpe huskes. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 442 A chesten nut. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* Introd. 2 Take..the quantitye of a Chesse Nutte. **1714** GAY *Trivia* III. 46 Boars..on Westphalia's fatt'ning Chest-nuts fed. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Chesnuts..afford a very good Nourishment. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 238 Young chesnuts..afforded..a matter which appeared to be a combination of albuminous matter and tannin. **1861** BRYANT *Poems, Third of November* iii, Children..Gathering tawny chestnuts.

b. *to pull the chestnuts out of the fire*: see FIRE *sb.* 5 f.

2. a. The tree which bears these, *Castanea vesca*, N.O. *Corylaceæ*, now growing naturally all over Southern Europe, though said to have been introduced, within the historical period, from Asia Minor. Both the tree and the 'nut' are also called **Spanish** or **sweet chestnut**.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 729 The Chesnut delighteth in shadowie places. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* vii. § 1 The Chesnut of which Pliny reckons many kinds. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 263 These chesnuts ranged in corresponding lines. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 65 A chesnut, or any other tree with pointed leaves. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV, The chesnut's fretted foliage grey. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 204 An oak or a chestnut undertakes no function it cannot execute.

b. The wood of the chestnut-tree.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 262.

3. a. Applied to the tree *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or to its seed; more fully called HORSE-CHESTNUT.

1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* vii, Those three chestnuts near, that hung In masses thick with milky cones. **1871** *Member for Paris* II. 207 (Hoppe) The spreading chestnuts..dotted the..sand..with white flowerlets like snow-flakes. *Mod. Newspr.* Yesterday was 'Chestnut Sunday' at Bushey Park, and the day being fine, the chestnuts were visited by admiring crowds.

b. Cape (or **wild**) **chestnut**, an evergreen tree, *Calodendron capense*, belonging to the family Rutaceæ and native to South Africa.

1854 L. PAPPE *Silva Capensis* 7 *Calodendron capense*.. wild chesnut. **1868** J. CHAPMAN *Trav.* II. 450 The Wild Chestnut..well deserving its name for its exquisitely-pencilled delicate pink flowers. **1909** *East London Dispatch* 3 July 5 (Pettman), The beautiful lilac flowers of the wild chestnut. **1912** *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 7 (*ibid.*), It is very seldom that the Cape chestnut and the Wild fig become altogether devoid of leaves. **1951** L. E. W. CODD *Trees Kruger Nat. Park* 82 Well known South African examples [of the Rutaceæ] are the Buchu (*Barosma*) and the Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*).

†**4.** *earth chestnut*: the roundish edible tuber of *Bunium flexuosum* (including *B. Bulbocastanum*), or the plant itself; = EARTH-NUT. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 579 The small Earth Chestnut..The roote..in taste..is muche lyke to the Chestnut. **1597** GERARD quoted by BRITTEN & HOLL. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Earth-nut, or Earth-chestnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

†**5.** Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Apples..Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter-Chestnut. *Ibid.* 232.

6. The hard knob in the skin of the horse at the inner side of the fore-legs; supposed to represent the thumb-nail of other animals. Cf. CASTOR.[4]

1859 RAREY *Taming Horses* iv. 45 To tame the horse, sometimes using the chestnut of his leg, which they dry, grind..and blow into his nostrils. **1876** STEEL *Equine Anat.* 208 The circular horny process or chestnut found opposite the inferior part of the radius. **1888** *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the fore-arm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

7. *slang.* A story that has been told before, a 'venerable' joke. Hence, in extended use, anything trite, stale, or too often repeated. Also *attrib.*

[Origin unknown: said to have arisen in U.S. The newspapers of 1886-7 contain numerous circumstantial explanations palpably invented for the purpose. A plausible account is given in the place cited in quot. 1888.]

[**1816** W. DIMOND *Broken Sword* I. 13 *Zavior*... When suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork tree——*Pablo*. (Jumping up.) A chesnut, Captain, a chesnut... Captain, this is the twenty-seventh time I have heard you relate this story, and you invariably said, a chesnut, till now.] **1880** D. K. RANOUS *Diary of Daly Débutante* (1910) 199 Think of doing that awful *Nancy Lee*—such a chestnut!—..and following it up with that..romping dance! **1886** in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 86/2 Minnie Palmer will give £1,000 to any one who will submit to her an idea for legitimate advertising ..Chestnut ideas not wanted. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 6/2 This story is what the Americans would call a 'chestnut'. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Oct. 467 There are, of course, good things here, and some venerable chestnuts. [**1888** in J. Hatton *Remin. Toole*, 'When suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork-tree—' 'A chestnut, Captain; a chestnut.' 'Bah! booby, I say a cork-tree!' 'A chestnut,' reiterates Pablo: 'I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times'.] **1948** *Time* 5 Apr. 106/2 He has omitted such chestnuts as *The Raven* and *O! Captain! My Captain*! **1962** *Listener* 6 Sept. 369/3 Souzay's recital [of songs]..is a rare and welcome experience—the more so as on this occasion the chestnuts of the repertoire are avoided.

B. as *adj.* **1. a.** Of the colour of a chestnut; deep reddish-brown.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1684) 98 Merab's long Hair was glossy Chestnut Brown. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxviii, Like the mane of a chestnut steed. **1835** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* III. 271 As much akin..as a horse chesnut proverbially is to a chesnut horse. *a* **1855** C. BRONTË *Professor* I. xi. 187 Her rich chestnut locks.

b. *absol.* = Chestnut colour.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. iv. 12 His haire is of a good colour ..Your Chessenut was euer the onely colour. **1832** L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 12 My hair would be a fine chesnut still. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* II. 122 Her hair of resplendent chestnut.

c. Short for ***chestnut horse***. (*colloq.*)

[**1636** chestnut-coloured: see C below.] **1670** DENTON in M. M. Verney *Mem.* (1899) IV. vii. 228 The horse..was a chestnutt. **1840** LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* (Hoppe) The horses were dark chestnuts, well matched. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 41 Mrs. Tregonell's landau..with a pair of powerful chestnuts. **1883** A. ROBSON *Old World Idylls* 27 Jumped on his chestnut.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chestnut-bloom***, ***-bud***, ***-burr***, ***-colour***, ***-husk***, ***-muncher***, ***-seller***, ***shade***, ***tree***; ***chestnut-coloured***, ***-crested***, ***-red***, ***-winged***, adjs.; **chestnut-bread**, bread made with the meal of chestnuts; **chestnut-brown** *a.* and *sb.*, (of) the deep reddish-brown colour of a chestnut; *spec.* designating a breed of cat (see quot. 1958); **chestnut-eared finch**, the Australian zebra finch; **chestnut-extract**, an extract from chestnut wood, used in dyeing silk black; **chestnut-oak**, *Quercus sessiliflora* and other species; **chestnut-roaster**, a stove used by itinerant vendors of roasted chestnuts; also, the vendor; **chestnut soil** (see quot. 1954).

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 65 That islet in the *chestnut-bloom. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, The *chesnut-bread was on the shelf. **1656** [see B. 1]. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 The hedge-chafer, or *chesnut brown beetle. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 52 Fur chesnut brown back and head. **1958** *Times* 17 Nov. 12/6 Exhibited for six years as 'any other variety', the Chestnut Brown cat made its first London appearance on Saturday after its recognition as a separate breed in July. The previous name of 'Havana' has been dropped. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §450 The Acorns and *Ches-nut-buds. **1842** TENNYSON *Launcelot & Guin.* ii, Drooping chestnut-buds. **1874** ROE (*title*) The Opening of a *Chestnut Burr. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 Men are of *chestnute colour at the ryuer of Plata. **1636** MASSINGER *Gt. Duke Flor.* III. i. (R.), I mean the roan, Sir, And the brown bay; but for

the *chesnut-coloured, etc. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1804) 137 He had..chesnut-coloured hair. **1868** LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 220 The *chesnut-crested plain. **1934** A. RUSSELL *Tramp-Royal in Wild Austral.* XXXV. 229 The *chestnut-eared or zebra finches..came humming down to the water-side. **1881** *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* IV. 1226 Hemlock-extract is a deep-red syrupy extract of the bark of the hemlock pine of America. *Chestnut-extract is a similar product from the rasped wood of the Spanish chestnut. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 314 The *chestnut-muncher in Macbeth. **1703** in *Early Rec. Providence* V. 176 The Northwest Cornner is a *Chessnut Oake Tree. **1708** SEWALL *Diary* (1879) II. 222 By the Stump grows up a fine little Chestnut Oak. **1885** 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* xi. 197 A branch, too, of the low-spreading Chestnut-oak..was visible. **1931** C. H. OTIS *Michigan Trees* (rev. ed.) 139 Chinquapin Oak. Chestnut Oak. Yellow Oak. *Quercus muhlenbergii*... A tree with somewhat similar characteristics, also known as the Chestnut Oak, *Quercus primus* L., is common to the south and east of our range. **1882** *Garden* 16 Dec. 535/1 Bright *chestnut-red. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/2 The bowed old woman who sits hugging her *chestnut roaster at the end of the Pont Marguet. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §777 Baked chestnut man; chestnut roaster. **1923** *Weekly Dispatch* 29 Apr. 2, I have never more than once come across a genuine old chestnut-roaster with a pierced box and lid. **1883** R. BURTON in *Academy* No. 577. 366/2 *Chestnut-sellers from Friuli. **1928** *Soil Research* I. 132 We were already in a zone of light *Chestnut soils, near to brown ones. **1954** W. D. THORNBURY *Princ. Geomorphol.* iv. 78 Chestnut soils are brown or grayish soils that developed under short-grass vegetation in areas slightly drier than those that produced chernozems. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 37 Iacob toke staues of grene wyllies, hasell and of *chest-nottrees. **1816** KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 58 Shady avenues of Chesnut-trees. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Small *chestnut-winged butterflies.

'chestnutting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.; cf. NUTTING.] The gathering of chestnuts. Also *attrib.*

1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 910/2 Amy wishes to have a chestnutting party to-morrow.

chestnutty ('tʃɛsnʌtɪ), *a.* [f. CHESTNUT + -Y¹.] **a.** Resembling the colour of a chestnut.

1893 *Strand Mag.* Nov. 537/1 His [eyes] are chestnutty brown.

b. Of the nature of a chestnut (CHESTNUT 7); old and well-known; frequently repeated. orig. *U.S.*

1884 *Detroit Free Press* 14 May 2/1 Excitement about it soon dies away, and references to it are regarded as chestnutty in the press and the pulpit. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 4/4 The story, slightly chestnutty in its flavour, of the theatre manager. **1963** *Punch* 25 Dec. 934/1 Old chestnutty films.

cheston. ? *Obs.* [acc. to Dicts., from resemblance to a chestnut; see CHESTEINE.] 'A species of plum' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

cheston, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

chestree: see CHESS-TREE.

[**chest-rope.** A misprint in some editions of Smith's Seaman's Grammar, and thence in Dictionaries for *ghest-rope*, GUEST-ROPE, q.v.]

chests, obs. form of CHESS¹,².

†**'chestworm.** *Obs.* [Cf. CHESLOCK.] A pill millipede, or wood-louse. It is doubtful whether quot. 1639 is a fig. use of this, or a distinct compound, meaning 'worm within the chest or breast'.

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B iv, Also the chestwormes that are founde betwene the barkes of trees, whych wyll tourne themselves together like a beade when they be touched. *a* **1639** S. WARD *Serm.* 60 (D.) Universal tortures ..of which the pangs of childbirth..gnawings of chest-worms, drinks of gall and wormwood, are but shadows. *Ibid.* 98 (D.) The..reproofs of it [conscience]..gnawing more than any chest-worm, tormenting worse than hot pincers.

chesty ('tʃɛstɪ), *a.* [f. CHEST *sb.*¹ 9 + -Y¹.]

1. *U.S. slang.* Conceited and self-assertive; having one's chest thrust out as a sign of self-importance. Also quasi-*adv.*, in *to walk chesty*.

1900 ADE *Fables in Slang* 90 Zoroaster and Zendaresta continued to walk chesty and tell people how good they were. **1901** 'H. MCHUGH' *John Henry* 57 It isn't quite as chesty as 'David Harum', but there's more poetry in it. **1903** *N.Y. Sun* 29 Nov. 26 His school reputation..may have had the effect of enlarging his self-esteem. He may have been a bit chesty, as it is known in the vernacular of the campus. **1912** MATHEWSON *Pitching* iii. 69 The team had won the championship in 1900, and naturally they were all pretty chesty. **1950** A. LOMAX *Mr. Jelly Roll* (1952) 148 George was a little bit chesty, because all the girls around were making eyes at him.

2. Inclined to or symptomatic of weakness or disease of the chest; see also quot. 1934. *colloq.*

1930 J. CANNAN *No Walls of Jasper* xv. 265 The family solicitor—he'd a cold too, but a chesty one. **1934** WEBSTER, *Chesty*, ..having chest tones. *colloq.* **1945** E. TAYLOR *At Mrs Lippincote's* xx. 175 'That is a nasty cough you have, Felicity,' said Julia. 'I have always been a bit chesty.' **1967** *Guardian* 7 Dec. 8/5 Many of these children are chesty, prone to colds.

b. Of a woman: having prominent breasts. *colloq.*

1955 M. DICKENS *Winds of Heaven* vi. 168 A chesty girl in a sweater.

Hence **'chestily** *adv.*, in a chesty (sense 1) manner (*U.S. slang*); **'chestiness**, the condition or quality of being chesty (in any of the senses above).

1908 G. H. LORIMER *J. Spurlock* iii. 59 So I explained rather chestily to Horton. 'Of course, I didn't send those notes; but it was done by one of my authorized agents.' **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Chestiness*, the feelings, attitude, or manner of a 'chesty' person; defiant self-assertiveness. **1910** O. JOHNSON *Varmint* xiii. 181 Why so much chestiness?..I haven't sold anything to any of you, have I? **1931** *Kansas City Times* 26 June, A Clinton man chestily announces that he does not fear divorce. **1959** *Woman's Own* 7 Nov. 4/3, I wondered if you could give me any tips for preventing ..'chestiness'?

chesuble, -yble, ypyll, obs. ff. CHASUBLE.

chesun, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

Chesvan, var. HESVAN.

chesyl(le, var. CHESIL, gravel; obs. f. CHISEL.

chesyn, obs. f. CHOOSE *v.*

chet, var. of CHIT *v.*¹; obs. f. CHEAT *sb.*¹,².

chetah, var. form of CHEETAH.

†**chete.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Possibly:—OE. *céte, cýte*:—**cíete*, cot, chamber, cell.]

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot, Ant are al hende ase hake in chete.

chete, -en, -our, obs. ff. CHEAT, CHEATER.

†**chetel, -il, yl.** [OE. *cietel* (*ce-, ci-, cy-*):—**ceatil*:—*cætil*, ad. L. *catill-us*]. Obs. form of KETTLE.

c **1300** *Juliana* (Ashmole MS.) 54 A chetel wol of iwelled bras biuore þis maide was ibroȝt. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 That Jenette my nece haue..j. bras pot, a chetill, a panne.

chetel, obs. f. CHATTEL.

chetel, var. CHITAL.

cheter-, chetterling, obs. ff. CHITTERLING.

‖**chétif** (ʃetif), *a.* Also *fem.* chétive (ʃetiv). [Fr.] Sickly, thin, weak, esp. of a person's constitution; miserable, wretched.

1801 C. W. WYNN *Let.* in *Corr.* (1920) 62, I hail you by your newly acquired Title in comparison of which the appellation of Clerk is certainly as you say *chetive*. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 4/4 Her tall, strapping girl is usually accompanied in the streets by a chétive, but rather pretty little maid. **1914** D. H. LAWRENCE *Prussian Officer* 75 A small, chétif man, scarcely larger than a boy of twelve. **1920** D. H. LAWRENCE *Women in Love* xxx. 522 He looked chétif and puny. **1921** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 250/1 Upon this small coterie..there burst..this insignificant *chétive* child. **1946** H. NICOLSON *Diary* 29 July (1968) 69 Our delegation does not look impressive. Attlee, so small, so *chétif*; A. V. Alexander, sturdy but scrubby; Hector McNeil, Scotch and dour. **1976** J. BAYLEY *Uses of Division* I. i. 35 The unconscious humour of the glowing texture, in accounts of food, clothes, gesture and speech; and the way in which these things emerge in contrast to the *chétif* and malign accuracy of self-glorifying intention.

chetnik ('tʃɛtnɪk). Also četnik, C-. [a. Serbian *četnik*, f. *četa* band, troop.] A member of a guerrilla force in the Balkans.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 5/2 Mr. Smith..became a real 'chetnik', as the members of these forces [*sc.* Bulgarian guerrilla troops] were called. **1943** *Ann. Reg. 1942* 207 A well-organised guerrilla army in Yugoslavia consisting of between 80,000 and 150,000 chetniks. **1949** F. MACLEAN *Eastern Approaches* II. viii. 279 The resistance of General Mihajlović and his Četniks to the enemy.

chetopod, *a. Zool.* variant of CHÆTOPOD.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 434/2 In many chetopod Annelides, the setæ and cirrhi form..organs of progression.

chett, var. of CHEAT *sb.*²

chetty ('tʃɛtɪ). Also chetti(e, chitty. [Malayalam *chetṭi*, Tamil *shetṭi*.] An individual of any of the South-Indian trading castes so named. Also *attrib.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy. E. Indies* I. 58/2 There are some likewise that get their liuings by their friends, trauelling for them from place to place with some wares and marchandises, and they are called Chattiins. **1686** in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) I. 152 If the Chetty Bazaar people do not immediately open their shops and sell their grain. **1773** IVES *Voy.* 25 Chitties are a particular kind of merchants of Madrass, and are generally very rich, but rank with the left hand cast. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 760/1 Along the eastern sea-board [of India] the predominating classes of traders are those named Chetties and Komatis. **1908** C. CORNER *Ceylon* xxix. 270 Very exclusive indeed is the Chettie socially. *Ibid.* 273 The host ..a Chettie in chettie costume. **1912** *Times* 1 Oct. 6/6 A chetty gave as a treat to 173 persons a bushel of rice each. **1934** 'G. ORWELL' *Burmese Days* ix. 144 The Indian chetty in the bazaar would cash cheques.

cheue, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*¹

†**chevachance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chevauchance* riding, f. *chevauchier* to ride: see next.]

1. Chivalry, chivalrous spirit.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 36 That feasts continuance Which was maintained through noble chevachance.

2. = CHEVACHEE.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 45 King Iohn informed of our chevachaunce His sommons cald.

†**chevachee.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 chivachee, -ie, 4-5 -ye, chyvachee, -ie, -ye, chiuache, cheuache, 5 chyvauche, 6 chevachey, (9 chevachie). [a. OF. *chevauchie, chevalchié* (mod.F. *chevauchée*):—Romanic type *cavalcata* a riding, f. pa. pple. of *cavalcare*:—late L. *caballicāre* to ride, f. *caball-us* horse. *Chevachee* is in its origin a doublet of CAVALCADE: see -ADE.]

An expedition on horseback; a raid, campaign.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1005 þat chyuachee for to do. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 85 He hadde ben somtyme in chyvachie [*v.r.* chiuachye, chyuachie, chyuachye, cheualrie], In fflaundres, in Artoys, and Picardie. *c* **1386** —— *Manciple's Prol.* 50 Down his hors him cast..This was a faire chyuachee [*v.r.* chiuache, cheuache] of a coke. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 145 And thus was the chyuachie so privily kept. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 150 In their cheuachey a venture did befall. [**1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 34 He..had distinguished himself in many of the expeditions, or chevauchées. **1875** J. VEITCH *Tweed* 139 Four knights his peers Rode, famed in chevachee.]

†**'chevage.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 chyvyage, 6 chyvage, (cheifage), 6-7 chiefage, 7 cheefage, 7, 9 chivage, 7-9 chevage. [a. F. *chevage*, also *chievage, chefvage*, etc., capitation, f. *chef, chief* (*chev-*) head + -AGE.]

Capitation or poll-money paid to a lord or superior; particularly, an annual payment due to a feudal lord by each of his villeins.

[*c* **1250** BRACTON *De Leg. Angliæ* (1569) I. x, Cheuagium soluunt (quod dicitur recognitio in signum subiectionis & dominii de capite suo). **1292** BRITTON I. xxxii. §9 Suffist qe les seignurs..preignent..un dener par an de chefage et un jour en aust de service.] **1461-83** *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 The King offerithe or sendithe to the shryne of Seint Thomas of Caunterbury, in the name of Chyvyage, three florynes of golde..yerely. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1602) 163 One of the articles enquirable in the Kings bench, whether any persons doe take others to their Auowment & protection, & do receiue of them rents (or other giftes) yearely in the name of Chyuage (or rather Cheifage) because they seeme to take vpon them to be their Chiefes, heads, or leaders. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, *Chevage* ..signifieth a summe of money paid by villeins to their Lords, in acknowledgment of their slaverie. **1626** R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 20 Tenants must pay their rent, a cheefage..must they not? **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 140 a. **1650** ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 47. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Chevage, Chivage, Chiefage.* **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Jews while allowed to live in England, paid Chevage or poll-money: viz. three pence per head, paid at Easter. **1880** ROGERS in *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 675 An annual tax, known as chivage.

fig. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxlvi. 900 In deede I am the owner of it; but yet God hath reserued some chiefage for himselfe. **1626** R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 'Tis our profession, our promise, our cheefage and rent that is due to him.

‖**cheval** (ʃəval, -æ-). [F. *cheval* horse (= Pr. *cavalh*, Cat. *caball*, Sp. *caballo*, Pg. *cavalho*, It. *cavallo*):—L. *caball-us* pack-horse, nag.] Used in comb. (as in *cheval-de-frise, cheval-glass*), and in some Fr. phrases, as *à cheval* 'on horseback', 'with one foot on each side'; in military phraseol. 'in command of two roads or lines of communication'; also *transf.*; *spec.* in gambling, applied to a stake risked equally on two chances. (Formerly somewhat naturalized as CHIVAL q.v.)

1609-38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Then mount Chevall Brutus this night take you the charge of the army. **1832** C. MACFARLANE *Banditti* I. i. 22 It is so easy for the criminals to evade pursuit, by constantly keeping themselves (to use a military phrase) *à cheval* on the line of demarcation of the two countries, and when pursuit is hot in the one, by retreating into the other. **1871** *Times* (O.), The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. **1881** T. HARDY *Laodicean* II. iv. 258 Leaving off backing numbers *en plein*, he laid his venture upon two columns *à cheval*. **1919** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 293 If we pay half the Hejaz expenses direct to Mecca, and another share direct to the Government of Syria, we seem reasonably *à cheval* upon all possible contingencies. **1931** HARTMANN *Diary* 29 Aug. in P. Bauer *Kanchenjunga* (1955) III. v. 150, I was able to proceed along the narrow edge *à cheval*. **1951** E. COXHEAD *One Green Bottle* vi. 161 Alec..had climbed out on to the dizzy crest of the ridge... The thin part in the middle was passed by the daughter *à cheval*.

‖**cheval de bataille** (ʃəval də batɑj). Pl. chevaux de bataille (ʃəvo). [Fr., lit. battle-horse.] An obsession, favourite subject.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* II. ii. 86 Ceremony, with all its laws of precedence, is the *cheval de bataille* of the demi-officials of Ireland. **1888** G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888-89* (1937) 42 When Beethoven is made a mere *cheval de bataille* for a Rubinstein, the interest is more volatile. **1895** C. M. YONGE *Long Vacation* viii. 75, I unfortunately told Fernan Brown one story..and it has served him for a *cheval de bataille* ever since! **1942** E. BLOM *Music in Eng.* ix. 150 The chief *chevaux de bataille* for new sopranos being the heroines in 'La Sonnambula' and 'Lucia di Lammermoor'.

‖**cheval de frise**; usually pl. **chevaux de frise** (ʃə'vo: də 'fri:z). Also 7-9 frize, freize, 9 frieze. [Fr.; lit. 'horse of Friesland'; because first

employed by the Frisians in their struggles for freedom during the latter half of the 17th century to supply their want of cavalry; cf. the Du. name *Vriesse ruyters* (Frisian horsemen). In 17th c. *Horse de Freeze* occurs.]

1. A defensive appliance of war, employed chiefly to check cavalry charges, and stop breaches: see description in the quotations.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/3 The Count de Serini.. posted his men on the other side, and covered them with Chevaux de Frise..fastened together with Chains. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 520 Numbers of chevaux de frize were shipt, an instrument to fix in the ground to keep off a body of horse from attacking the foot. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chevaux de Frise*, or *Friseland Horse*, in Fortification. **1708** KERSEY, *Chevaux de Frise* are large Joists, or pieces of Timber, Ten or Twelve Foot in length, with Six Sides into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins aboue Six Foot long, crossing one another, and having their Ends armed with Iron-Points. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4675/1 The Danes..had planted themselves..behind their Chevaux de Frize. **1727–38** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cheval de Frise*, a large piece of Timber, etc. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 11, I shall be very glad to see the chevaux de frise. **1869** PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* xiv. (1875) 168 Its declivities were..guarded by *chevaux-de-frise*. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 219/1 The main trunk seems..to stand upon its lower branches like a *cheval-de-frise*.

2. *transf.* a. A line of spikes or nails similarly fixed along the top of a railing, paling, or wall. b. *fig.* Protective lines of spines or hairs in the corolla tube of plants; the eye-lashes, teeth, etc. † c. A name for jagged edges of women's dresses and caps in the 18th c.

Chevaux-de-frise is sometimes made a collective sing.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 Your neck and your shoulder both naked should be, Was it not for Vandyke, blown with chevaux-de-frize. **1759** *Apollo or Muses Choice* xxvi. 21 Each nymp that one sees, Can teach us the use of the Chevaux de Frize. **1802** FORSYTH *Culture Fruit-trees* xxiii. (1824) 332 An oak paling..with a cheval-de-frise at top, to prevent the people's getting over it. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 When he laughed, there appeared from ear to ear a chevaux-de-frize of teeth. **1813** *Examiner* 26 Apr. 271/2 The top of the wall of the prison, where there is a chevaux de frieze. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, Bounded by a high brick wall, with iron chevaux-de-frise at the top. **1862** *Possibilities Creation* 182 Is it important that the organ of vision should be protected by a cheval-de-frise of bristle? **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 Sometimes..flowers are protected by chevaux de frise of spines and fine hairs pointing downwards. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* July 172/2 An unsightly fence with *chevaux-de-frise* of nails.

‖ **'chevaler**, *v.* [F.; f. *cheval* horse.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Chevaler*, A horse is said to chevaler when in passaging upon a walk, or a trot, his far fore-leg crosses or over-laps the other fore-leg every second time or motion.

chevaleresque, var. form of CHIVALRESQUE.

‖ **chevalet** (ʃəvalɛ). [Fr. *chevalet*, dim. of *cheval*. Cf. It. *cavaletto*.] a. A trestle or framework for a bridge.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 177 A bridge upon chevalets cannot be very strong. **1811** —— VII. 144 Beams of wood..have been made with chevalets to form bridges.

b. The bridge of a stringed instrument.

c. *Glass-manuf.* A stand or bench upon which a cylinder of glass is laid before it is spread out.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 147 The cylinder—some six feet long—is then laid on the wooden 'chevalet' or stand.

cheval-glass (ʃə'vɑ:lglɑ:s, -væl-). [f. Fr. *cheval* 'horse', also 'support' + GLASS.] A mirror swung on a frame, and of sufficient length to reflect the whole figure.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. 14 The stranger surveyed himself ..in a cheval glass. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xix, The spare bedroom was endowed with..a bed as big as a general's tent, a cheval glass, etc. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. (D.) In the places of business of the great tailors, the cheval-glasses are dim and dusty for lack of being looked into. **1862** MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. 57 George Talboys saw his..tall gaunt figure reflected in the cheval-glass.

chevalier (ʃevə'liə(r)). Forms: 4 chevaller, 4, 7 chivaler, 5 chyvalour, -er, cheveler(e, chevaler(e, 5–6 chyvaller, 6 chivallier, chevillere, -ailer, -alour, (chevelrier), 7 (shavileir), chivalier, chevaliere, 6– chevalier. [ME., a. AF. *chevaler*, *chivaler*, OF. and mod.F. *chevalier* = Pr. *cavallier*, Sp. *caballero*, Pg. *cavalleiro*, It. *cavaliere*:—L. type *caballāri-us* horseman, f. *caballus* horse. The mod. repr. of this would have been '*chevaler*, or '*chivaler* (cf. *chivalry*); but since the 16th c. the word has been refashioned after mod.Fr., whence the pronunciation as given above; it is also often pronounced as Fr. (ʃəvalje).]

1. a. A horseman; *esp.* a mounted soldier, a knight. (Now only *Hist.* or *archaic.*)

[**1292** BRITTON I xiii. §1 Gentz de religioun, clercs, et chivalers, et lour fiz eynznez.] **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 99 3owre champioun chiualer, Chief knyȝt of 3ow alle. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 918 He hath with hym dyuers Chyvalours Of Norwey..and Denmark nacioun. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xvi. 52 Knyghthes I comaunde..þas churles as cheueleres ye chastise & chase. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 15 The seyd erle made ser John Fastolfe chevaler his lieutenaunt. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Remonstr. to King* 10 Chevalouris, callandaris, and flingaris. **1587** M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 33 Among the troupe of chyuallers, one Pelops doth arise. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 33 They saw..The Cheualiers of Fraunce and crosse-bow-shot Make lanes of slaughtered bodies through thine hoast. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* I. xiv, Knights for the Shire in the Parliament..and, if with the addition of Chivaler or Miles..Knights by dubbing, before of that their Relation. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 Carried to his grave by 4 Irish chevaliers. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. iii, Sacred abbots and noble chevaliers—Normans all.

b. A member of certain orders of knighthood; and of modern French orders, as the Legion of Honour.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 During the short Reign of our promising King Edward VI, the Chevaliers [Knights of St. John] could do nothing here. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 37 The order of the Golden Fleece..The Chevaliers were emperors, kings, princes, etc.

c. *the Chevalier* or *Chevalier de St. George*: a name applied to James Stuart, son of James II, the 'Old Pretender'. *the Young Chevalier*: Charles Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender'.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* (1741) 194 Of late the chevalier has been mention'd with an air of importance in our newspapers, as if he were really some-body. **17..** *Jacobite Song*, Charlie is my darling, The young Chevalier. **1788** H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 25 A letter..addressed, I think, to the Chevalier de St. George. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lvii, About the beginning of November the Young Chevalier..resolved to peril his cause on an attempt to penetrate into the centre of England. **1824** —— *Redgauntlet* ch. i, He spoke sometimes of the Chevalier, but never either of the Prince, which would have been sacrificing his own principles, or of the Pretender, which would have been offensive to those of others. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. Introd. 2.

d. Applied to the cadets of the Old French noblesse, who embraced a military career.

1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 99 His house immediately became the rallying-place of all the young French chevaliers. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 53 *note*, Chevalier appears to have been a title given by courtesy to the cadets of certain great families.

2. As an appellation of honour: A chivalrous man; a lady's cavalier; a gallant.

1630 DEKKER 2nd pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 159 Let who will come (my Noble Shauileir). **1711** 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 O Chevalier! worthy to be call'd St. George. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x, A noble devout-hearted chevalier.

3. *chevalier of industry* (F. *chevalier d' industrie*), *chevalier of fortune*: one who lives by his wits, an adventurer, swindler, sharper.

1750 CHESTERFIELD *Let.* 26 Apr. (1774) II. II. 4 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of.. fine-spoken *chevaliers d'industrie*..which swarm at Paris. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 279 Doubtful characters; particularly pimps, bailiffs, lottery-brokers, chevaliers of industry, and great men. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* IV. XII. 287 A severe wound on the head, inflicted..by a well-known *chevalier d'industrie*. **1867** MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* v. ix, A puppet in the hands of the chevalier of fortune. **1897** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) III. 18, I have no objection whatever to Satan, after elaborately disguising himself as a modern *chevalier d'industrie*, giving himself away by occasional flashes of lightning. **1945** R. HARGREAVES *Enemy at Gate* 183 That Imperial *chevalier d'industrie*, Napoleon III.

4. *transf.* a. *Her.* A horseman armed cap-à-pie. b. The knight in chess.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 383 The hippocampus, or sea-horse, which I could compare to nothing better than the chevalier of a chess-board.

c. A bird: the Greenshank or Whistling Snipe (*Totanus glottis*).

[**1777** PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 56.] **1885** LADY BRASSEY *In the Trades* 118 The specimens included..curlews, chevaliers, rails, water-hens.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* b. *comb.*, as **chevalier-crab**: see quot.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 281 The perfidy of Rupert.. sank deep into the high chevalier bosom of the Palatine. **1868** J. TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 294 The Chevalier crabs (so called from the celerity with which they traverse the ground). These are found in Africa, and along the borders of the Mediterranean.

chevaline ('ʃevəlɪn), *a.* [a. F. *chevalin*, *-ine* equine, f. *cheval* horse.] Of or pertaining to horses, horse-; now chiefly in reference to the flesh of the horse as an article of food. Also *subst.* horse-flesh.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Her.* (1877) §163 Moyles..asses, & al other beastis chevalynes. **1864** *Times* 5 Oct., Cold horse pie, and other chevaline delicacies. **1868** A. S. BICKNELL *Hippophagy* 10 Horseflesh..or, as I propose henceforward to call it..Chevaline.

chevalresque, -rie, -rouse, -ry: See CHIV-.

cheval-trap = CALTROP 2.

1787 in PORNY *Elem. Her.* Gloss.

† **'chevance, 'chievance.** *obs.* Forms: 4–5 chevaunce, 5 chy-, chevaunche, 6–7 chevance, 7 cheavance, chievance. [a. F. *chevance* the wealth that one has acquired, f. OF. *chever* to finish, f. *chief*, *chef* (*chev-*) head. Cf. ACHIEVE, ACHIEVANCE.]

1. Success in acquiring wealth; fortune.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Netheles men se pouerte..Full ofte make a great chevaunce And take of love his avauntage. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 By their auarice & cheuaunce the sciences come to nought. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 348 Such chevance made the legat..that he got togither twelve thousand marks towards his charges. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xlii. 770 Those..who happen to meet with some new good chevance [*bona fortuna*].

2. *concr.* Acquired wealth, fortune, estate.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 Alle my richesses and cheuaunche. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Destructyue of theyr personis, honoures, goodes, and chyuaunches. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iv, At Rome, a good garden..was thought a poore mans cheiuance; it went..for land and liuing. **1603** —— *Plutarch's Mor.* 46 What tell you me of Pluto [= Plutus] and his chievance.

3. Raising of money. *to make chevance*: to raise money or funds. Cf. CHEVISANCE.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 400 He was not able to make provision for household; and therefore required the best mitre, the best cross, and another thing or two, to make chevance withal for provision. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1865 As al is gone, you would fain haue me make another cheuance with the Bishops lands. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 Unlawful chievances and exchanges, which is bastard usury. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 269 You..would make a cheavance on Church lands, etc.

4. Accomplishment, achievement.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 527/2 What a matter of howe great cheuance it is, wherein so many and so great difficulties do lie. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* 439 (R.) The vow made unto Mars for the good cheevance of that war.

che'vaster. *Surg.* Also chevastre, chevestre. [a. OF. *chevestre*, mod.F. *chevêtre*:—L. *capistrum* halter, f. *capĕre* to take hold of.] A double bandage for supporting the chin in cases of fracture of the lower jaw.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 189/1.

† **chevausende**, *pr. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *chevauchant*, pr. pple. of *chevaucher* to ride.] Riding.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Nor to our luste fully comprehende How Phebus in his chaire is cheuausende [printed *cheuansende*].

chevaux, see SHIVEAU.

† **cheve, chieve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: (4 schef), 4–6 cheve, 4–7 chieve, 4, 7 cheeve, 4–5 chefe, (7 chive). [ME. *cheve*, a. OF. *cheve-r*, f. *chef* head; but in sense 6 aphetic f. Eng. ACHIEVE.]

1. *intr.* To reach an end or object, succeed; usually with adv. *well*, *ill*, etc., to get on, fare.

c **1300** *Beket* 856 Thanne we miȝte..The bet cheve of oure consail. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 31 And summe chosen chaffare, to cheeuen þe bettre. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1841 And nowe has þow chevede soo: it es thyne awene skathe! *c* **1460** *Townley Myst.* 108 Go forth, ylle myght thou chefe. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* June 1556 One wished them ill to chieue, that should go about such an acte. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* x. xviii. 363 All things went well and chieved prosperously [*res prosperas esse*]. **1674** RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 *To Chieve*, to succeed: as It chieves nought with him.. Fair chieve you, I wish you good luck.

b. To fare well; prosper, thrive, flourish.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 104 3e, cherles, & 3owre children chieue shal 3e neure. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 297 Inoculing also in hem hath cheved. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. xv. in Ashm. (1652) 138 If thou do contrary thy Warke may never cheve. **1611** COTGR., *Faire bonne fin*, to thriue, cheeue, increase, or prosper well.

2. *intr.* To make or win one's way, get (*to* a place); to come, go, proceed: much used in allit. verse. Also *to cheve to an end*: to come to an end.

c **1300** *St. Brandan* 408 After the schip so faste he schef that almest he com therto. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 63 þe chauntre of þe chapel cheued to an ende. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 78 Hee..cheued forthe with þe childe. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. i. (1495) 590 Yf thou sowest the seed of a tree fyrste it cheueth and spryngeth forth as an herbe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9331 Our londes haue leuyt..and chefen fro hom Vnto a cuntre vnkynd.

3. *trans.* To come into possession of; gain, acquire, win.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1271, I schulde chepen & chose, to cheue me a lorde. *Ibid.* 1390 Tas [= take] yow þere my cheuicaunce, I cheued no more. *c* **1430** *Chev. Assigne* 16 That he hadde no chylde to cheuene his londis. [**1614** DAVIES *Eclogue, Willy & Wernocke*, O hou it garres old Wernock swinck with glee In that emprise that chiuen featest fame.]

4. *intr.* To fall *to*, befall, happen, come to pass.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1125 If hit cheue þe chaunce vncheryst ho worþe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 395 Hym chefet thurghe chaunse childer no mo. *Ibid.* 518 Auntres..Of chiualry & chaunce, þat cheuyt hym before. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 465 How as evere hit cheve; The knyght takes his leve.

b. *impers.* with object in dative.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 226 And if he chide or chatre, hym chieueth [*v.r.* cheueþ] þe worse. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 869 Hade I wytene of this, wele had me chefede. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5985 þurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* I. iii, Foul chive him, he is too merry. **1657** SIR A. COCKAIN *Obst. Lady* III. ii, Foul cheeve him for it!

5. *intr.* To do homage *to*. Cf. CHEVAGE.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 111 Whan wrathed Steuen with Dauid of Scotland, þat wild not tille him cheuen, no bowe vnto his hand. *Ibid.* 323 Grete was þat linage & many to þam cheued. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 156 God ..Sav Caleys..That ever yt mot wel cheve Unto the crown of mery Yngland, Whils that this world wyll stand.

6. *trans.* To bring to an end or issue; to finish, accomplish, perform, achieve.

[*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 16 New stories ben now.. Cheuyt throughe chaunce & chaungyng of peopull. *Ibid.* 947 Thies charmys & enchauntementes are cheuit to noght.] 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 132 Gladly he chevith what so he begynne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 597, I shall plainly do your commaundement, What-someuer cost it for to cheue. 1530 PALSGR. 483/2, I cheve, I bringe to an ende, *Je aschieve.*

†**cheve day.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Explained by Gairdner as 'day of the chief or patron saint'.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 425 I was at Blofeld on Sent Andruys Day wyt the person, and he understode non noder but that I cam to se is masterchepe, for it was hese cheve day.

chevel, -ylle, early var. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

†**chevel-bolt.** Some kind of bolt in a car.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For a chevel bolt and a lymour bolte weying xvj lb.

‖**chevelé.** [F. *chevelé* lit. 'haired', f. OF. *chevel* hair.] (See quot.)

1731-6 BAILEY, *Chevelle* [in Heraldry] signifies streaming, i.e. a stream of light darting from a comet or blazing star, vulgarly called the Beard. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chevelle*, used by the French heralds [of] a head, where the hair is of a different colour from the rest of the head.

‖**chevelure** (ʃəvə'lyr). Forms: 5 cheveler, 7- chevelure. [a. F. *chevelure*, in OF. *cheveleüre* = Pr. *cabelladura*, It. *capillatura*:—L. *capillātūra* head of hair, f. *capillāt-us* haired, f. *capillus* a hair. In ME. naturalized as *cheveler*, but in mod. use, treated as a French loan-word, and pronounced accordingly.]

1. The hair of the head, a head of hair; †a wig.

1470 in Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* (1829) I. 18 Item, longeth to the angels four chevelers. *c* 1488 *Digby Myst.* 139 (*Stage direction*) Ffyrst entreth Wysdam..vpon his hed a cheveler with browes. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 235 Majesty in his very chevelure. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 49 Conspicuous..by her chevelure which looked like a closely-fitting cap of Astrachan wool. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 An abundant chevelure, drawn up from the neck.

2. *transf.* The luminous appearance surrounding the nucleus of comets; also the diffused light round certain nebulous stars. [So in French]

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4044 When we beheld the Comet with Telescopes, we saw about his head a chevelure of an almost equal length, without being able clearly to distinguish his tail. 1791 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 78 A star of about the 9th magnitude, surrounded by a milky nebulosity, or chevelure, of about 3 minutes in diameter. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 135 If the moon is an old comet, what has she done with her chevelure, or hair?

†**cheve'lured,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 'chevelered. [f. prec. + -ED.] With a wig; wigged.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* 150 (*Stage direction*) Alle iij.. chevelerede and crestyde in on sute.

cheven, chevender, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHAVENDER.

cheventayn, -eyn, etc.: see CHEVETAINE.

†**cheveral.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? a deriv. of *chèvre* goat: Godefroy has an OF. *cheveron* a sort of stuff into which goats' hair entered. Or can it be the next word?]

c 1517 *Wardr. Inv. Hen. VIII* (in Planché) Black and blue cloth of gold cheverall..green cloth of silver cheverall.

†**'cheverel,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 chevrelle, 5-7 cheverell(e, 5-8 cheverel, (6 chaverell), 6-7 chiverel(l, cheveril(l. [ME. *chevrelle*, a. OF. *chevrele*, *-elle* kid (Romanic type **caprella*), dim. of *chèvre*:—*capra*, she-goat; in mod.F. replaced by the synon. *chevrette*.]

1. *lit.* Kid; but always used in the sense of the full *cheverel-leather*, kid-leather. (Noted for its pliancy and capability of being stretched.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 Two doseyn poyntys of cheverelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cheurelle, leddare. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Cheverell lether, *cheuerotin.* 1576 BP. CURTIS *Serm.* viii. (J.) The nature of cheveril leather is, that if a man take it by the sides and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as broad as both his hands; if he take it by the ends and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, If they make their consciences stretch like chiuerel in the raine. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 108 A gloue of warmth, Not cheuerell. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cheveril*..now obsolete.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 87 Here's a wit of cheverell, that stretches from an ynch to an ell broad.

2. *attrib.* Made of cheverel-leather.

1515 *Will of Symson* (Somerset Ho.) Cheverell purse. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* R ja, To streche out heaven, that is to saie holy writte, lyke a cheverell skynne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 13 A sentence is but a cheu'rill gloue to a good witte, how quickely the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 734 Stretching like a cheverell-glove.

b. *fig.* Of the nature of cheverel-leather; stretching, flexible, pliable, yielding, elastic; *esp.* in phrase *a cheverel conscience.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 12 The lawiers have such chauerell consciences. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 62 In his cheverel fancie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 32 The Capacity Of your soft Chiuerell Conscience. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 4 Cheverel-consciences, which will stretch any way for advantage. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory's Father Grey-b.* 302 With wide open Mouth and Cheveril Lungs. 1705 —— *Priest-Craft* II. vii. 72 Get Cheverel-Charity, that will stretch, wide, wide.

3. *Comb.*, as *cheverel-brained, -conscienced.*

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* IV. i. (1881) 58 Ile see which of my cheuerill braind immitators dares follow my fashion. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 73/2 A cheuerell conscienced Vsurer.

†**'cheverel,** *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* (See quot.)

[1721-1800 BAILEY, *Cheverillus* [*Old Law*], a young cock or cockling.] 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 450 A variety of goldfinch..called by the London bird-catchers a cheverel, from the manner in which it concludes its jerk.

†**'cheverelize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHEVEREL *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To make capable of stretching to any extent, like cheverel-leather. Hence **cheverelized** *ppl. a.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* iv. 23, I appeale unto your owne, though never so much Cheverellized consciences.

cheverie, -ye, obs. forms of CHIEFERY.

chevern, chevernel, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHEVRONEL.

cheveron, var. form of CHEVRON.

†**'cheveronne.** *Obs. rare.* Apparently a corruption of *chaufron*, *shawfron*, CHAMFRAIN; perh. confused with the heraldic CHEVRON.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, His stede..was trapput to the hele. Opon his cheueronne be-forn, Stode as a vnicorn Als scharpe as a thorn An nanlas of stele.

†**'chevesaile.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cheveçaille*, *-essaile*, part of any garment which goes round the neck, collar (:—L. type **capitiāle*, *-ia*), f. OF. *chevece*:—L. *capitia*, pl. of *capitium*, opening for the head in a tunic, neckband, collar, f. *capit-* head: cf. CAVESSON.]

The collar of a coat, gown, or other garment; in the 14th c. often richly ornamented. (By late antiquaries, historical novelists, etc., apparently often taken for a gorget, necklace, or collar, as a separate article of attire.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1082 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile, In which ther was fulle gret plente Of stones clere and bright to see. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II] a gorget called a Chevesail, for as yet they used no bands about their necke. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ix, Some nowches and knackeries..indifferently well wrought, specially a chevesail. 1847-9 ROSSETTI *Bride's Prel.* ix, Around her throat the fastenings met Of chevesayle and mantelet.]

†**chevese.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 (cebis), ciefes, cifes, cefes, ceafes, cyfys, cyfese, 3 chivese, chevese. [OE. *cębis* (= *b*), *cefes*, *ciefes*, *cifes*, *cyfes* str. fem., and *ciefese*, *cyfese* wk. fem.:—WGer. *kavis*, *kavisâ*, MLG. *keves*, *kevese*, MDu. *kefse*, *kevisse*, Du. *kevis*, OHG. *chebis*, *chebisa* (MHG. *kebes*, *keb(e)se*, Ger. *kebse*):—OTeut. **kabisjâ-*, **kabisjôn-*. ON. has a cognate masculine *kefsir* (:—*kabisjo-z*).]

A concubine, mistress, leman.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 745 *Pelices*, cebisae—Erf. [? *pellex*] caebis. *a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1540 *Pelices*, cebise. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxx. §4 His suna..ðone he haefde be Elenan his ciefese. *a* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 406 (Bosw.) Se ðe hæbbe riht wif, and eac cifese [*v.r.* ceafese, cefese]. *c* 1205 LAY. 6356 Ane chiuese [1275 lemman] him ichæs. *c* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Yef ha is freo wummon, ich hire wull habben ant to wif halden; yef ha theowe is, ich cheose hire to cheuese.

cheves-born *a.*, born of a concubine, bastard.

c 1205 LAY. 4334 Eært þu þenne cheues-boren [1275 cheuis-bore].

chevestre, var. of CHEVASTER.

‖**chevet** (ʃəvɛ). [F. *chevet* pillow, 'eastern extremity of a church, especially considered externally'. In the latter sense, French formerly used *chevès*:—L. *capitium*, f. *caput-* head. (See Littré.)]

The French name of the apsidal termination (semicircular or semipolygonal) of the east end of a church; particularly applied to that of French Gothic churches, where it is sometimes surrounded by apsidal chapels.

1809 WHITTINGTON *Eccl. Antiq. France* II. iii. (1811) 132 Rebuild the upper end of the church, which is called the Chevet, or round point. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 568 The choir, chevet, and transepts of the Abbey church [of Westminster]..belong to the great rebuilding undertaken by Henry III. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 92 We have a further reason..for the adoption in our cathedrals of the chevet. 1888 LOFTIE *Tower of Lond.* 36.

†**'chevetaine.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 cheveteyn(e, 3, 6 -aine, 4-5 -ayn(e, 5 -ein, -an, -un, chiveteyn, chyveteyne, -tayn(e, 5-6 chievetain, 6, chieuetaine; 3-5 cheventeyn, 4 -ayn, 5 eyne, -ein, -en(e, chevynteyn. [ME. *chevetaine*, a. OF. *chevetaine*, *-aigne*, 12th c. semi-popular ad. late L. *capitāneus*, *capitānus*, chief, principal, f. *capit-* head: see CAPTAIN. The word underwent various corruptions in ME.; but the form *chev(e)taine* under the influence of *chef*, CHIEF, became *cheftaine*, CHIEFTAIN, which at length superseded all the others.] Earlier form of CHIEFTAIN.

c 1275 LAY. 5879 And ouer eche ferde anne cheuetaine [1205 heretoȝe]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 Cheueteyns he [Arture] made somme: As þe kyng of Cornwayll, etc. *Ibid.* 400 Roberd Courtehese hii chose to cheuenteyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1696 And if so be the chieftayn [*v.r.* chiefteyn, cheuynteyn, cheuentein, chevetayn, cheftaigne, cheventen] be take. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. 3 Withouten a Cheventeyn, or a chief Lord. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 9 Whenne þe cheventeyns of the cite sawe him. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 They take..the kynges broder to ben hir chyueteyne. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G viij, Thee being cheuetaine [*te Principe*]. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 24 In the choise of Chieuetaines.

‖**cheville** (ʃə'vi:l). [a. Fr. *cheville*, in many technical senses, e.g. pin, plug (in carpentry), etc., and thence in the sense of word inserted to plug up a vacant place in a sentence.]

1. A meaningless or redundant word or phrase inserted to round off a sentence or complete a verse.

1883 SIMCOX *Latin Lit.* II. v. v. 77 One finds the chevilles at the end of the line in the 'Æneid'. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 Cheville..is any meaningless or very watered phrase employed to strike a balance in the sound.

2. 'The peg of a violin or similar stringed instrument' (Stainer and Barrett, 1878).

chevils, variant of KEVELS (of a ship).

chevin ('tʃɛvɪn). Forms: 5 cheveyne, 5-7 chevyn, cheven, (6 chevion), 6-7 chevine, (7 chevern), (8 given), 9 chivin, 6- chevin. [a. F. *chevin*, also *chevanne*, in OF. also *chevesne*, Swiss Rom. *chevenne* (Godef.): of uncertain derivation: see Littré.] A fish, the CHUB.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613 *Strengula, quidam piscis*, a cheveyne. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 28 The cheuyn is a stately fysshe; and his heed is a deynty morsell. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 913 Cheuyns, *chieuennes.* 1583 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 4 For the cheven you must make your baites as big as cherrie stones. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 371. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Have you no other way to catch a chevin or chub? 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Chevins and Millers thumbs, are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Standing Water*, They put into these Pools store of Chevins. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 53 A shoal of white chivin. 1887 BURNAND *Incompl. Angler* 44 The Pike..Is worth a dozen cheven.

†**'cheving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CHEVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHEVE. Ending, success, fortune: *ill, evil ch(ī)eving*, ill success, bad luck.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 2 The people blesseth hym with evyll chevynge. 1530 PALSGR. 709 God sende you yvell chevyng, whiche is a maner of cursing. 1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax*, You haue vsde a Doctour farre worse, and therfore look for ill chieving.

Cheviot ('tʃi:vɪət, 'tʃɛv-). [Name of the mountain range on the borders of England and Scotland.]

1. *Cheviot sheep*, in plural often *Cheviots*: a hardy breed of short-wooled sheep, thriving on the Cheviot Hills and in mountainous districts, and valued on account of their heavy carcases and fine thick-set wool, *Cheviot wool.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, Highland cattle and Cheviot sheep. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 359/1 The Cheviots..differ essentially from both the black and the dun-faced breeds by which they are surrounded, but neither history nor tradition has given the slightest clue to their origin. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* II. 5 (Hoppe) Jack's sheep..the Cheviots that he was so proud of.

2. A cloth made from Cheviot wool.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 696/2 Cheviots and Vicunas are being employed for many autumn gowns. 1887 *Daily News* 4 July 4/3 Worsteds, diagonals, twills, and cheviots.

†**'chevisance**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 chevisans, chevicaunce, chewisance, chefesaunce, chyvesaunce, chevyssauns, 4-5 chevissaunce, -ance, 4-6 chevysaunce, -ance, chevesance, -aunce, 4-7, 9 chevisaunce, -ance, 5 (cheysaunce, chevysshaunce), chevesauns, chevyshaunce, -ance, (7 chevisancie). [a. OF. *chevisance*, *chevissance*, f. *chevissant*, pr. pple. of *chevir*: see CHEVISE *v.*]

I. **1.** A bringing to an end or issue; issue, end.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Whan Henry herd telle þis of þat gode cheuysance. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.) Shamide that he ne wiste what chevisaunce he myght make.

2. Furtherance; help, assistance rendered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6978 (Gött.) Na folk þaim miht widstand..Quilis þai wid þaim had goddes cheuisans. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4911 Yf a man..Of his gode yeve you a gode substaunce, Kunneth hym thanke of his goode chevysaunce.

3. Resource, remedy, means of helping or extricating oneself, shift; also, expedient, device, shiftiness.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 181 If þe Soudan ros opon Philip of France, & I wer þan in clos withouten

cheuisance. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 16 þauh he..can no betere cheuesaunce, Neode nymeþ hym a-non vnder his maynpryse. **1440** *Protest Dk. Gloucester* in Rymer, *Foedera* (1710) X. 766 Yf..my said Lord can find noon other meen or chevesaunce to keep ony part. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* iv. iii, Eche daye they made wyttye cheuesaunce, To helpe them selfe at their necessitee. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 104 The foreste is soo grete, that they shall fynde some cheuysaunce. **1530** PALSGR. 267/1 Schyfte, chevesaunce, *cheuesance*. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 406 Hir craftie chevesaunce tooke none effect in Brytayne. **1650** B. *Discollim.* 39 Violated by *Leger du main*, or chevisance of wit.

4. Contribution to the supply of any want; provision; supply.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 382 What chefesaunce & costis þe clergi makiþ. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 67 There was then neither such number of Altars, nor such cheuisance of Masses, as hath beene sithence.

5. Provision of what is wanted for life; *concr.* provisions, substance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 402 He gat schippyne gud plente, And wictalis in gret aboundance: Sa maid he nobill chewisance. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.*, *Phillis*, Hys wyse folke conseyle han hym yeven..To..make in that londe somme chevissaunce, And kepen hym fro woo. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 Thus moste rude ware be in here chevesaunce. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 29 The store-house of Sunnes cheuisance...Oceanus. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXIII. iii. 221 A strong towne of defence, and for rich chevisance and quicke traffique a most delectable place. **1611** COTGR., *Bien*, wealth, substance, chevisance, riches, possessions.

6. Booty.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1390 Tas yow þere my cheuicaunce, I cheued no more. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 332 As a thefe maketh his chevesance And robbeth mennes goodes about. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2264 When we with Magnyfycence goodys made chevysaunce. **1530** TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* xii, For him they might not slee whom they wolde, and make what cheuysaunce they lusted. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 149 [They] carried their pillage..to places of safety..and full of gladnesse for their chevisance, did then come again to fetch more.

II. *spec.* The providing or raising of funds:

7. Regarded as the action of the borrower: Raising of money by some expedient, *esp.* on some surety or pledge; borrowing. ***to make a chevisance***: to contract a loan; to pledge or pawn anything for ready money.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 329 Chaffare is so dere, That nedes must he make a chevisance, For he was bonde in a recognisance, To payen twenty thousand sheldes anon. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 144 For he [Richd. I] purposed to go to the Holy Land, and must make chevesauns for mech money, he sent aftir the Kyng of Scottis. **1461** J. PASTON *Lett.* 410 II. 41, I kowd make non othyr cheysaunce but I schuld a boruyed it of a strange man. **1474** *Ibid.* 745 III. 115 And as for the forte C. mark..he wolde, rather than joperte sholde be, purvey it by weye off chevyshaunce at London, in so moche that..he had for my sake leyde v.c. markes worthe of plate with Hewghe Fenne. **1530** TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* xiii, The old Pope had none auctoryte to make anye soch cheuisaunce with St. Peters enheritaunce: he coude but haue the vse of it his lyfelonge.

b. Resource or shift to get money, way of 'raising the needful'. (Always in a bad sense.)

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* XXV. 243 A beggerys dowtere..To counterfete a jentylwoman..And yf mony lakke, this is the new chevesauns With here prevy plesawns to gett it of sum man. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) C iij, If he shame to begge..Then turneth he to fraude and crafty cheuesaunce, Of all men borowing on suertie, othe or seale. **1545** *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Pream., Punyshment of Usurye ..and of other corrupte bargaynes, shiftes and chevisances. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 Pasturage was before tillage, or fishing or fowling, or any other predatory art or cheuisance.

c. Merchandise, gain (in a bad sense); esp. in ***to make chevisance of***: to make merchandise, profit, or gain of.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 14 Then shalt thou let her go whither she wyll, and not to sell her, nor to make cheuesaunce of her. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 161 The parentes brought to niedinesse, vse there to make cheuisaunce of their doughters bodies. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cccxxix, And to commaund and haue the world at wyll Others for they mak of it chevisaunce. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Cheuisance*, merchandise, bargaining. **1623-6** so COCKERAM.

8. Regarded as the action of the lender: The furnishing of funds, money-lending on security. Also, app. The lending of goods, etc., for profit; and sometimes, merely, Dealing for profit.

(Apparently commonly applied in 15-16th c. to some device by which the statutes against usury were evaded.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 249 Eschaunges and cheuesaunces With suche chaffare I dele. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 88 Marchauntis by usure under colour of treupe þat þei clepyn chevysaunce. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 283 So estately was he of governaunce, With his bargayns, and with his chevysaunce. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 252 þat chaffared with my chyuesaunce, cheuede selde after. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 33 Usury and Chevesaunce, incresith the Povertie of hym that borowyth. **1487** *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 6 §3 Ordyned..that all unlefull Chevysaunces and Usurye be dampned, and none to be used, upon payne of forfeyture of the Value of the Money or Goodez so chevysched or lent. **1570** *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 5 Couenous and fraudulent Feoffements..Conueyances, Bonds..to the overthrow of all true and plain dealing, bargaining and chevisance between man and man. *Ibid.* c. 7 (*Who is a Bankrupt*) Any..Person..using the Trade of Merchandize by way of Bargaining, Exchange, Rechange, Bartry, Chevisance or otherwise. **1588** J. HARVEY *Disc.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 146 Pitie, that any such knack of knauerie, or covenous chevisance..should..overthrow.. any well governed.. state. **1602** FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 It is held to be simonie, and corrupt cheuisance, if any valuable consideration be giuen in such regard *pacto, vel facto.* [**1641** *Termes de la Ley* 56. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxi.]

¶ Misused by Spenser and others after him, who have erroneously confounded the word with *chevance*, *chivalry*, *chevauchee*, etc.: Enterprise, performance; chivalrous enterprise or achievement; expedition on horseback; chivalry; prowess, etc.

(Spenser app. misunderstood some passage in Gower or other old writer: modern archaists have in turn misunderstood Spenser.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 92 They maken many a wrong cheuisaunce [*gloss.*, Cheuisance, sometime of Chaucer vsed for gaine: sometime of other for spoyle, or bootie, or enterprise, and sometime for chiefdome]. **1590** —— *F.Q.* III. xi. 24 Shameful thing Yt were t' abandon noble chevisaunce For shewe of perill, without venturing. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. lxxxi, Be it not pardie declar'd in France..That we forsooke so faire a cheuisance, For doubt or feare that might from fight arise. **1612** *Pasquil's Night Cap* (1877) 109 None of more valour, might or cheuisance. **1624** QUARLES *Div. Poems Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 377 Encreas'd in power, and high Chevisance Of Arms. **1849** LYTTON *K. Arthur* VIII. xi, Frank were those times of trustful chevisaunce [*note*, chevisaunce, Spenser], And hearts when guileless open to a glance. *Ibid.* XII. CXCV, Stand forth..bold child of Christian Chevisaunce. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXXII, When the northern gods..rode on their chevisance, they went down into the deep valleys singing magic songs.

'chevisance[2]. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec.] An old name of some flower, not identified: Dr. Prior has suggested the Wall-flower.

(The conjecture that this is 'evidently a misprint for *cherisance*', is baseless: there is no such word.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 143 The pretie Pawnce And the Chevisaunce Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice. *c* **1620** T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 317 The woody Primrose and the pretty Paunce; The Pinke, y^e^ Daffodill and Cheuisance.

†**'chevisancer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHEVISANCE *sb.*[1] 8 + -ER.] A money-lender.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxii. 421/1 Also, if any Usurers or false Chevesancers be dwelling within this ward. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 392 If any false Chevesauncers, or extortioning, Usururs dwell within their Ward.

†**'chevisancing.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Money-lending; dealing for profit.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 If such a one now, through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, lease monging, or perhaps miserable nigardnes shall rise up to a reunew.

†**'chevise**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 chevesschen, chevese, 4–5 chevis(e, 5 -yche, -yss, -esshen, -isshe, -ice, cheveys. [ME. *chevis-*, *chevish-*, a. F. *cheviss-* extended stem of *chevir*, *chevissant*, to bring to a head or end, finish, achieve, make an end of, carry out, succeed with, execute, manage, furnish, etc., f. *chef* (*chev-*) head.]

1. *trans.* To achieve, perform, accomplish.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8329 (Cott.) þat he ne it thoght to cheuis sua, Als þe angel brogh[t] him bodeword aa.

2. *intr.* To get on, speed, succeed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 427 Gif that thai mycht cheviss [chewyss] swa..That thai mycht vyn the vode agayn, His men, thai thoucht, thai suld nocht dreid. **14..** *Legenda Aurea* 64 b (in *Promp. Parv.*), And the nexte nyght after he departed in thabyte of a brother of Sympringham, and so cheuyssed y^t^ he wente ouer see.

3. *intr.* (*refl.*) To come to an end or issue, come to terms *with*, get on *with*.

1406 OCCLEVE *Misrule* 101, I nat can with reason me chevice. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 191 They sawe that they conde not cheuyshe with them by loue. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xiv. (1495) 321 b, They bounde hym bothe handes and feet; for otherwyse coude they not cheuysshe with hym.

4. *refl.* To furnish, provide for, help, take care of (*oneself*), provide for one's sustenance.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6409 (Cott.) 'Cheues þe,' he said, 'wit man an freck And ga fight a-pon amalec. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 72 Souereyn [of] him-self his soule for to ȝeme, And Cheuesschen him from charge. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* xiv, Alas! your honour and your emperise, Neigh ded for drede, ne can her not chevise. **1402** OCCLEVE *Lett. of Cupid* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 65 O Woman! how shalt thou thyself chevice; Sith men of thee so mochil harm witness? **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxiii. 106 Rebecca loued best her sone Jacob..because he coude best cheuisshe hym selff, and was of good puruiaunce. *a* **1500** *Ratis Raving* 3874 Had scho done weill Scho had ben maryt richly: Now lat her chewys her, fore thi.

b. To occupy oneself (*for* any one).

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6427 He shal cheveys hym for me, For I trowe he can hampre thee.

5. *trans.* To provide, procure, obtain, earn.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 966 Ðof þow haue cheuesed þee a chylde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chevystyn or purveyn [*v.r.* chevyschen, cheuesshen], *provideo*. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 66 If I sawe..alle that I coude fine and cheuisshe perisshe in the..depnes of the see.

6. *trans.* To provide (funds), raise (money), borrow.

1455 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 260 I. 354 Wochesafe to chevesshe for her..xxti marke for to be payed to Mastre Ponyngs. **1469** SIR J. PASTON *ibid.* 621 II. 374, I beseche you to sende me comfort with what money ye coude fynde the menys to get or chevysche uppon suerte sufficient. **1487** *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 6 §3 Forfeyture of the Value of the Money or Goodez so chevysched or lent.

b. *intr.*

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxv. 253 Well I knowe he must cheuich for money to perfourme y^t^ iourney.

chevra, see HEBRA.

‖**chèvre** (ʃɛvr). [Fr., lit. '(she-)goat'.] (A variety of) goat's-milk cheese.

1965 *Harper's Bazaar* Dec. 102/3, 2 *chèvres* (goat cheese). **1971** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 28 Mar. 34/1 *Chévre* [sic], one of many nameless young goat's milk cheeses, this comes from the Touraine. White crumbly flesh, flavour mild but unmistakably goat. **1984** *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 7 Oct. 37/4 The cheese bore..eats..chèvre in spring and summer.

‖**chevrette** (ʃəv'rɛt). [F. *chevrette* (= Pr. *cabreta*, It. *capretta*, dim. of *chèvre*, L. *capra* she-goat.]

†1. A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Obs.*

1731-6 in BAILEY. **1772** SIMES *Mil. Guide.*

2. A thin kind of goat-skin leather used for gloves.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 37 Kid and chevrette leather..is prepared in the dressing yards at Grenoble, Fontaine, and Ottigniés, near Brussels. The supplies of..chevrette, or young goat skins, for stouter gloves, from Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia. **1888** *The Lady* 25 Oct. 378 Tan, chevrette, and silk gloves.

chevron ('ʃɛvrən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 cheffrounce, 6 chevorn, cheveroune, 7 cheverne, cheavern, 5- cheveron, 6- chevron. [a. F. *chevron* rafter, chevron, circumflex accent (in Picard *caveron*, Pr. *cabrion*, Sp. *cabrio*, rafter, chevron):—L. type **capriōn-em* f. *caper* goat: Sp. has also *cabriol* in same sense:—L. *capreol-us*, dim. of *caper* goat, of which the pl. *capreoli* was applied to two pieces of wood inclined like rafters.]

1. A beam, or rafter; *esp.* in *pl.* the rafters or couples of the roof, which meet at an angle at the ridge.

(There is but little evidence of the actual use of this in Eng.)

[*c* **1300** *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 29 Quatuor cheveruns et omnia pertinentia in parietibus. **1331** *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 368, Xij. cheverones et ij postes de quercu.] **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn Chevron*, a Chevron, a rafter in the house that beareth vp the roofe. **1611** COTGR., *Chevron*, a kid; a Chevron (of timber in building); a rafter or sparre. **1617** MINSHEU, *Cheverons.* **1692** COLES, *Chevrons*, the strong rafters meeting at the house top. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 17 Its timber gable, and seven couples, or cheverons, of the roof.

b. (See quot.).

1762 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 240 Fish yards, cheverons, or other obstructions to navigation in the river.

2. *Her.* A charge or device on the escutcheon, consisting of a bar bent like two meeting rafters, thus, ∧. ***chevron couped***: one which does not touch the sides of the escutcheon; ***chevron in chief***: one which rises to the top of the field; ***chevron rompee***: one with the upper part displaced, as if broken off.

1395 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel ypouthered with Cheuerons. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B v b, The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce, that is, a couple of sparis. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 123 This Cheuron in Blazon is called Rompee, or rather Rompu. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1041/4 Stolen out of the Buttery and Butlers Chamber at New-Colledge in Oxford..one large Silver Pot..and about eleven small ones, all markt with the Colledge Arms, viz. two Cheaverns between three Roses. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* §235 The Chevron, a band bent at an angle (properly a right angle)..represents the gable or roof of a house.

3. The same shape used in decorative art, etc.

1608 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackn.* (R.) The top thereof was stuck with a chev'ron of lights. **1835** MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 208 The wings and tail are black..the latter with a chevron of white. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. 169 Incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly reappears. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 816 These chamfers..enriched with chevrons of slight depth.

4. *esp.* A distinguishing mark or badge on the sleeve of non-commissioned officers, policemen, etc.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 363, I am ignorant to what purpose..5000 serjeants' chevrons..are to be applied. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 The Non-commissioned Officers..are to wear Chevrons on each Arm. **1868** *Times* 3 Mar., Constables O'Brien and Mackay, who assisted in the arrest, received chevrons. **1884** SIR F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1072 No reason why the chevron should not still be given..to mark certain periods of average good conduct.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chevron-cloth***, ***-form***, ***-pattern***, ***-shaped*** adj.; **chevron-bone**, the V-shaped bone branching from the vertebral column of some animals; **chevron-moulding**, an ornamental moulding of a zigzag pattern; **chevron-work** = prec. Also **chevron-wise** (**-ways**) *adv.*, in the manner of a chevron.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 569/1 The *chevron bones of the anterior portion of the tail. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/1 *Chevron cloth owes its name to the herring-

bone weaving. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 138 The zigzag or *chevron moulding, which is generally used in great profusion. **1616** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The Plow-man .. Throwes up the fruitful earth in ridged hils, Betweene whose *chevron forme he leaves a balke. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 87 *Chevron-shaped coloured bands. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 58 Two lines erected *Cheuronwaies. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. §2. 274 A line set chevron-wise.

†**'chevron**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also cheveron. [app. an error for CHEVEREL (but Cotgr. has '*chevron* kid'): *cheveron* in Old French was a stuff containing goat's hair. Sir W. Scott, in his use of the word, probably merely followed quot. 1754.] 'A glove' (Jamieson); app. meant for: Kid-glove.

1754 SIR J. SCOTT *Stagger. State of Sc. Statesm.* 50 (Jam.) Sir Gideon by chance letting his chevron fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, A black pair o' cheverons! **1826** —— *Woodst.* III. 200. **1828** —— *F.M. Perth* v, I .. am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chevron again.

'chevron, *v. rare.* [f. CHEVRON *sb.*[1], or ad. F. *chevronner*, to adorn or charge with chevrons.] *trans.* To fit with chevrons or things arranged chevronwise; to make with a chevron pattern. Also **'chevroned** *ppl. a.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. i. vi. 92 You must sewe of cloutes incoled or cheverned and laye them upon the wounde. **1606** B. JONSON *Hymenæi* (R.) Whose nether parts, with their bases, were of watchet cloth of silver, chev'ron'd all over with lace. **1851–3** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 227, (transl. Lib. Roll. 35 Hen. III) And cover the chamber .. with shingle and chevron it [orig. *keveronari facias*]. **1941** E. BLUNDEN *Thomas Hardy* iii. 49 The chevroned doorway of a village church tower. **1946** R. CAMPBELL *Talking Bronco* 45 And Boreas opens out his throttle Down speedways chevroned by the storks. **1960** *Guardian* 22 July 8/5 White satin appears chevronned with brown velvet.

chevronel ('ʃɛvrənɛl). *Her.* Also 6–8 chevernel(l, 7 -onel, 8 chevronell(e. [f. CHEVRON *sb.*[1] + -EL[2] dim.] A bent bar on the escutcheon half the breadth of the chevron.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Cheuernel containeth halfe the Cheuron. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 14 The men of Glostershire, In Gold three Bloudy Cheuernells doe bring. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 191 A differenced shield of the De Clares which charges each chevronel with three *fleurs de lys*.

'chevronelly, *a. Her.* [see -Y[3].] Charged with or bearing chevronels.

1884 *N. & Q.* 9 Aug. 112/1, I have looked .. for any coat with two chevronels, and have only found instances of chevronelly of four and six.

chevrony ('ʃɛvrənɪ), *a.* [ad. F. *chevronné*, pa. pple. of *chevronner* f. *chevron*.]

1. *Her.* Charged with chevrons.

1724 *Dict.* in *Guillim's Heraldry*, *Cheverony* (in French, *Chevronné*), signifies a Shield laid out into several equal Partitions, Chevron-wise.

2. *gen.* Formed of chevrons, zigzag.

1887 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 24 Feb., A simple incised border with a chevrony pattern.

chevrotain, -in ('ʃɛvrəʊtɛɪn, -tɪn). [a. F. *chevrotin* (*-ain*), dim. of OF. *chevrot*, itself orig. a dim. of *chèvre* she-goat.] The smaller species of Musk Deer, found in S.E. Asia and the adjacent islands.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. II. iii. 311 The chevrotin, or little Guinea deer .. the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §277 The true Musk-Deer inhabit .. central Asia .. The other Musk-Deer to which the general name of *Chevrotains* is given, are inhabitants of Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Southern India. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 27 The Tragulidæ are small deer-like animals, known as chevrotains or mouse-deer. **1883** MRS. BISHOP *Sk. in Malay Penin.* in *Leisure H.* 85/1 The palandok or chevrotin, the hog deer .. and the sambre, may not be far off.

chevy, chivy ('tʃɛvɪ, 'tʃɪvɪ), *sb.* Also chivvy. [This and the cognate verb are modern; and probably arise out of *Chevy Chase*: see below.]

1. As a hunting cry.

c1785 O'KEEFE *Hunting Song*, '*Old Towler*', With a hey, ho, chivy Hark forward, hark forward, tantivy. **18..** SHAIRP in Knight *S. & Friends* 12 Then, with the music of the baying pack, All the old chivalries came floating back, And mingled with the chevy and the chime. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, When you are ready, I am .. with a Hey Ho Chivey, and likewise with a Hark Forward, Tantivy.

2. A chase, pursuit, hunt.

***a*1824** CAPELL LOFFT *Self-Formation* (1837) I. 174 Running into a hare after a chevy of a full hour. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. 48 The man .. made a chevy down the south side of Leicester Square, etc. **1860** J. C. ATKINSON *Playhours* 1 Come out man and warm your blood with a chivy. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 257 A stag hunt in full chevy. **1872** *Daily News* 3 Sept., With noisy chevies after the hares.

3. a. The game of prisoners' base.

1883 F. ANSTEY *Vice Versa* v, This particular sport 'chevy', commonly known as 'prisoners' base', being of a somewhat monotonous nature, and calling for no special skill on the part of the performers.

b. The set of players who are chased in this game.

1859 J. PAYN *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 We were great at football; we were a most distinguished 'chevy'.

4. Chevy Chase a. the scene of a famous Border skirmish, celebrated in a well-known ballad; hence, transferred, as in quots.

(Quot. 1665 refers possibly to a song of the name.)

1665 LOCKE *Letter* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iii. 113 He that could not .. make better music with a chevy-chase over a pot of smooth ale, deserved well to pay the reckoning and go away athirst. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chevy-chase*, a running pursuit. **1880** *West Cornw. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chevy-chace*, a great bustle or noise. 'What's all the Chevy-chace about?'

b. *Rhyming slang* = FACE *sb.* 1 a. Also *ellipt.* as *chevy*. Cf. CHIV(V)Y *sb.* ? *Obs.*

1859 HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* 142 *Chevy Chase*, the face. **1891** [see CHIV(V)Y *sb.*]. **1909** J. R. WARE *Passing Eng.* 72 After listening for a while her chevy-chase gets serious looks. **1944** *Amer. Speech* XIX. 192/1 *Chevy chase*, the face. .. Now obs. in England.

chevy, chivy ('tʃɛvɪ, 'tʃɪvɪ), *v.* Also chevey, chivey. [See the sb.]

1. *trans.* To chase.

1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chivy*, to chace, to run and career gaily, like boys in their sports. **1840** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 50 The other side are to blame, if they do not, as we should say in the dragoons 'Chevy' them back again. **1872** F. W. ROBINSON *Wrayford's Ward* III. 209, I thought that it was a very odd name, .. and that the boys would be very severe upon it presently in the play-ground, and 'chivey' him. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 85 We .. had been chevied by a diminutive black bull of exceedingly fierce aspect. **1883** *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2 Localities whence omnibuses and railways have chivied romance. **1914** G. B. SHAW *Pygmalion* 1, Poor girl! Hard enough for her to live without being worrited and chivied. **1927** *British Weekly* 27 Oct. 85/2 Into this melee Mr. Sheppard proposes joyously to launch another fifteen, and chivy the ball in yet a third direction.

2. *intr.* To race, scamper.

1830 FORBY [see 1]. **1863** J. C. JEAFFRESON *Live it Down* II. 243 (Hoppe), I just caught sight of young Squire Turrett chiveying along as if the old 'un was behind him. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar., They [the hares] had .. 'chevied' over the moonlit open so securely, that they had almost forgotten to sleep with one eye open.

Hence **chevied, chivied** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* (Hoppe) The very least child of all, too young as yet for chivying. **1886** N. TIRARD in *19th Cent.*, The poor chivied outcast.

chew (tʃ(j)u:), *v.* Forms: 1 céowan, 3 cheowen, cheouwen, chewwenn (*Orm.*), 3–5 chewen, 3–6 chewe, (4 chyewe, 5 schewe), 5– chew. See also variants CHAW, CHOW. [OE. *céowan*, pa. t. *céaw*, *cuwon*, pa. pple. *cowen*, corresp. to OHG. *chiuwan*, *kiuwan*, pa. t. *kou*, *kūwun*, *gikūwan*, *kiuwan*:—OTeut. **kewwan*. The original strong pa. t. and pa. pple. appear not to have come down into ME.; an analogical pple. *chewen* occurs however in 16th c.]

1. a. *trans.* To crush, bruise, and grind to pulp, by the continued action of the molar teeth, with help of the tongue, cheeks, and saliva.

***c*1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 510 (Bosw.) He het hine ceowan mid toþum his fingras. *Ibid.* I. 404 Hí cuwon heora girdlas, and gærs æton. ***a*1225** *Ancr. R.* 80 Hwose cheouweð spices. ***c*1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 504 But first he cheweth greyn and lycoris, To smellen sweete. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1632) xxiv, Barre some fellow from chewing a sticke. **1710** J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 175 It excites but a very small Sensation in those who chew the Wood. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 803 No astringency is perceived when a piece of it is chewed. **1839** E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 102/1 To lead a very idle life .. chewing tobacco or opium. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 398 They frequently chew the branches for the bark and the sap alone.

b. In early times often equivalent to *gnaw*.

***a*1000** *Soul's Address* 72 (Gr.) þec sculun moldwyrmas ceowan. ***c*1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Iuele wurmes mote þe chewe.

2. a. *esp.* To perform this operation upon (food), in preparation for swallowing it; to masticate. Sometimes, To eat with chewing, devour.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 199 Let hem chewe as þei and chide we not, susteres, For hit is a botless bale þe byte þat þei eten. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 40 Bodely meate is not ryght profytable, but yf yt be wel chewyd. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. iii. 102 Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 195 Pills .. chewed, are for the most part cast up again without effect. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 349 These [teeth] also seem better adapted for tearing and chewing, than those of the cat kind. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 247, I am chewing what I have to swallow.

b. To masticate for another.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The moder chewyth meete in her mouth and makyth it redy to the tothlees chylde that he may the easylyar swolowe the meete. **1552** [see CHEWED]. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 15. 101 Chew or cut it small, that the Lion may swallow it safely.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* in many applications:

a. by simile.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 140 Holy churche, and charite ȝe cheweþ and deuourep. *Ibid.* VII. 154 (MS. F), I spak no speche it swal so my breste þat I chewed it as a cowe þat code chewith ofte. **1597** BACON *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 8 Some bookes are to bee tasted, others to bee swallowed, and some few to bee chewed and disgested. **1696** EVELYN in Pepys *Corr.* 3 Dec., I have of late been chewing over some old stories.

b. in reference to spiritual food: To meditate on.

***c*1200** ORMIN 1241 Forr þe to ȝifenn bisne þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn a33 & chewwenn i þin heorrte Hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin. ***c*1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Sherard MS.) Gostly chewynge in þat manere the gospell of crist. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 The commaundementes of god, of the whiche we must fede dayly, and chewe them in our hertes, by ofte meditacyon.

c. in reference to counsels, opinions, statements, etc.: To consider or examine deliberately (as a process preliminary to swallowing and digesting them).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 367/1 It is good .. to haue thinges well chewed, that we may the better digest them. **1626** SIR C. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (1641) III. 522 Counsels are to be chewed not swallowed. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 397. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 560 Nor scrupulously chew or examine any thing.

d. in reference to plans, etc.: To meditate, devise or plan deliberately.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 56 Capitall crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested. **1682** DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* I. iii, If while alive, I cease to chew their ruin. **1718** PRIOR *To Mr. Harley* 285 He chews Revenge.

e. in reference to words: To take or retain in the mouth; to keep saying or mumbling over.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 5 Heauen in my mouth, As if I did but onely chew his name. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxix, Her mother was startled when she put the question to her, and chewed it, and cursed her when she insisted upon the truth.

†**f.** *to chew to* (a person): (cf. 2 b); to reduce (anything) to a condition ready for another's use, to prepare (words, etc.) for another to utter. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1616) 156 Lawyers .. if the cases which the law thrusteth into their mouth bee not squared and chewed to their hands, they are to seeke what to doe. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 60/1 A minister that can not be trusted to pray in his own words without being chewed to .. should as little be trusted to preach.

g. Slang phr. *to chew the rag* or *fat*: to discuss a matter, esp. complainingly; to reiterate an old grievance; to grumble; to argue; to talk or chat; to spin a yarn.

1885 J. B. PATTERSON *Life in Ranks* ix. 77 Persisting to argue the point, or 'chew the rag', as it is termed in rank and file phraseology, with some extra intelligent non-commissioned officer. *Ibid.* xv. 124 The various diversions of whistling, singing, arguing the point, chewing the rag, or fat. **1891** J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phr.* s.v., He was chewing the rag at me the whole afternoon. **1909** *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 250/2 How better is conversational impotence characterized than by 'chewing the rag'? **1916** *Punch* 23 Aug. 144/3, I got me woes .. An' she's got 'ers, the good Lord knows, Although she never chews the fat. **1916** 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* viii. 134 D'you think I'm standin' up 'ere 'longside a blackboard chewin' my fat for the good o' my 'ealth, or wot? *Ibid.*, *Chewing the fat*, spinning a yarn. **1919** *War Slang* in *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 727/2 If anyone starts fault-finding or 'chewing the fat' he is immediately 'ticked off'. **1928** *Daily Express* 2 Mar. 5/2 We 'chew the rag', as our husbands would call it, over happenings of weeks and even months ago. **1931** R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* i. 17 The scavengers of letters Convene to chew the fat about their betters. **1946** WODEHOUSE *Money in Bank* xii. 102 We were at J. Sheringham Adair's office, chewing the fat with J. Sheringham Adair. **1948** 'J. TEY' *Franchise Affair* xi. 117 We had that paper in the pantry last Friday and chewed the rag over it for hours!

4. *to chew the cud*: **a.** of certain quadrupeds, to bring back into the mouth and masticate the food which has been coarsely bruised and swallowed into a first stomach; to ruminate.

In OE. the simple *céowan* is so used; the Ayenb. has *eftchyewe*.

***c*1000** ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xi. 3 Dæt hiȝ eton þa nytenu þe hira clawe todælede beoþ and ceowaþ. Ne ete ȝe þa þing þe ceowaþ, and clawe ne todælaþ. ***c*1200** ORMIN 1236 Oxe chewwepp .. Hiss cude. ***a*1300** *Cursor M.* 1958 O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude, ȝee ete o þaa. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 Efterward me ssel þesne mete eft chyewe ase þe oxe þet gers þet he heþ vorzuelȝe. **1382** WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 3 Alle that han the clee dyuydid, and chewith kude. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Like so many Ginny-Pigs, munching and chewing the cud. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 295 The cattle .. stood listlessly chewing their cuds.

b. *fig.* To 'ruminate'.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vii. 14 Thei chewiden cud vpon whete, and wyne, and departiden fro me. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* II. (1859) 15 Let vs ruminate, and (as it were) chewe the cudde that wee maye haue the sweete iewse .. & consolation of them. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. iii, Having left her a little while to chew the cud, if I may use that expression, on these first tidings. **1768** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 15 July, To chew the cud of reflection. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, And in all outward patience chew the while The cud of bitter thoughts. **1876** MAXWELL in *Life* xiv. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Thoughts* I. I. xii. 196 She is dismally chewing the cud of sour reflection.

5. †**a.** To worry with reproaches, etc.; 'to jaw' (Cockayne). *Obs. rare.*

***c*1230** *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheoweð þe & schent te schomeliche.

b. With *out*. To reprimand. *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*).

1948 J. B. ROULIER in *N.Y. Folk Q.* IV. I. 18 A verbal admonishing from a superior would be recorded by the victim with 'I just got eaten out' or 'I just got chewed out'. **1963** H. GARNER in R. Weaver *Canadian Short Stories* 2nd Ser. (1968) 48 Walters chewed him out for not knowing that

the specifications had been changed. **1967** R. J. SERLING *President's Plane is Missing* (1968) ii. 20 When Gunther Damon chewed out an errant staffer, his five feet eight seemed to swell to six feet.

6. *intr.* To perform the action described in 1, 2; to exercise the jaws and teeth (*on, upon* anything); to bite, champ.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 46 Ac of þese metes þis maister myghte not wel chewe. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. ci. 287 The same chewen upon maketh one to avoyde much flegme. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 26 The veriest Varlet that euer chewed with a Tooth. **1608** *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 199 That mortgage sits like a snaffle upon mine inheritance and makes me chew upon iron. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The cartilaginous parts of the fore-flippers were passed round to be chewed upon.

7. *fig.* To exercise the mind, meditate, ruminate *upon, on,* occas. *at.* Also with *over*; esp. to discuss, talk over (a matter).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 351, I haue more desire to chew vpon melancholy, then to dispute vpon Magicke. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 171. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 49, I shall only leave the Reader to chew upon the point. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 244 Old Politicians chew on Wisdom past And blunder on in Bus'ness to the last. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 271 To chew upon his new-blown dignities. **1883** MARK TWAIN *Mississippi* liii, When you come to..chew at it and think it over. **1939** R. CHANDLER *Big Sleep* xxv. 149 Drop up and chew it over. **1952** 'M. INNES' *Private View* ii. 37 Must you people really go on chewing over Gavin? **1952** S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) xv. 247, I certainly don't want to chew the matter over tonight. **1960** L. COOPER *Accomplices* I. vi. 62, I chewed it over for a bit and came to the conclusion that I'd better speak to John Pollard.

8. *to chew up*: to demolish. Cf. CHAW *v.* 3.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 391, I felt as if I could chew him right up.

chew (tʃ(j)u:), *sb.* [f. prec. vb. The 12th c. *icheu* may go back to an OE. **ʒeceow*.]

1. The action of the verb CHEW.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ofte mid wurmene icheu. *Ibid.* 123 Hwile wurmene cheu and fele oðre þe ich telle ne mai. **1878** L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 217 After every smoke or chew, brush the teeth thoroughly.

†**2.** ? 'Jawing', reproach. *Obs.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Chest and chew and twifold speche and ilch fliting of worde.

3. That which is chewed or for chewing; *spec.* a quid (of tobacco). Also, a sweetmeat, esp. a 'chewy' one.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 Commonly has a Chew of Tobacco in his under Lip. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, One of the sailors..put a large chew of tobacco in his mouth. **1887** M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* xx, The floors..covered with saliva, old chews, and tobacco ash. **1936** MORROW & HEMMINGER *Western Cook Bk.* 40 (*heading*) Chinese Chews. **1950** B. SUTTON-SMITH *Our Street* iv. 48 He would spend it on biscuits and chews. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* ix. 166 Sweets are..'chews' in Aberystwyth. **1967** L. DEIGHTON *London Dossier* 158 Chewable trifles such as wine-gums..and nougat-based chews on sticks.

chewable ('tʃ(j)u:əb(ə)l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. CHEW *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be chewed. So as *sb.* (*rare*), something that can be chewed.

1846 [see SUCKABLE *a.* and *sb.*]. **1866** 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 111/2 With what nourishment we can get from boot-legs and such chewable matter. **1939** JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* (1964) 406 He was guilbey of gulpable gluttony as regards chewable boltaballs. **1967** [see prec.].

che'wallop, *adv. vulgar.* U.S. [Cf. WALLOP.]

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (*1862) 368, I was on the edge of a wharf, and only one step more was over head and ears chewallop in the water.

chewalrie, -ry, etc. obs. ff. of CHIVALRY.

chewed (tʃ(j)u:d), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEW *v.* + -ED[1].] Bruised and reduced between the teeth, masticated.

1552 HULOET, *Chewed meate*..is the meate whiche a nource cheweth. **1611** COTGR., *Masché*, chowed meat, such as Nurses giue vnto their children. **1745** SWIFT *Direct. to Servants, Footman,* A bit of dirty chewed paper.

chewen, *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec.: see CHEW *v.* 6.

chewer ('tʃ(j)u:ə(r)). [f. CHEW *v.* + -ER[1].] One that chews; *spec.* that habitually chews tobacco.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. S. Martins* 6 The religious chewer of such a cudde. **1832** CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 90 A hairy Savage and chewer of acorns. **1871** NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 45 To enlighten smokers and chewers upon this.

†**'chewet.**[1] *Obs.* Also 5 chewette, chawette, 6 chuette, 7 chuet(t, chewit. [Derivation uncertain: it can hardly be referred to CHEW *v.*]

A dish made of various kinds of meat or fish, chopped fine, mixed with spices and fruits, and baked, fried, or boiled. Later also *chewet-pie.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Chewetes on fysshe day. Chewetes on flesshe daye. *c* **1430** *15th c. Cookery. Bks.* 48 Chawettys. Take buttys of Vele, etc. **14..** *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 55 To mak chewettes of beef tak beef and cutt it smalle, etc. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 556 Servinge ther god, ther belly With chuettes and with gelly. **1594** *Huswifes Handm. Kitchin* 39 Make two Chewets as you would make two Tarts. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 81 A chewet Pye. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1651) 14 Chuetts, which are likewise minced meat. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii, Chewit, or small Pie: minced or otherwise.

†**'chewet.**[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *chouette* 'a chough, cadesse, daw, jackdaw' (Cotgr.).]

A chough: applied to a chatterer, prater.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Chatting to chiding is not woorth a chuet. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 29 Peace, Chewet, peace.

chewing ('tʃ(j)u:iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEW *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. a. The action of the vb. to CHEW; mastication. Also *fig.*

c **1000** *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 179 *Ruminatio,* ciwung, *uel* edroc, *uel* aceocung. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 Vorzuelȝe wyþoute chewynge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chewynge of metys or oþyr þynngys, *masticacio.* **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E iij a, You can sup of a coole cup of Sacke without any chewing. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 428 If the kingdom shall tast nothing but after his chewing, what does he make of the kingdom, but a great baby. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. §21 [In] chewing..there is a complicated concurrence of movements of the jaw, the tongue, and the cheeks.

†**b.** used as = Tasting. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17018 Hering, sight, smelling and fele, cheuing er wittes five.

2. The action of champing and squeezing any substance between the teeth, without reducing it to pulp, or intending to swallow it; *esp.* the habitual practice of so operating upon a quid of tobacco for the sake of the juice.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 131 The habit of chewing. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 78/1 The prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Chewing is rapidly going out of fashion, but the quid has still a few votaries left.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as **chewing-ball** (see quot.); **chewing-gum** (orig. U.S.), the hardened secretion of the spruce-tree, or other insoluble substance, chewed, after the manner of tobacco, by boys and girls; **chewing-tobacco,** orig. *U.S.*, tobacco suitable for chewing.

1708-15 KERSEY, **Chewing-balls*, little Balls made of several sorts of Druggs, to be chew'd by Horses, in order to recover their Appetite. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. **1850** *Chicago Daily Democrat* 25 Oct., *Chewing gum! A new and superior preparation of Spruce Gum. **1871** MARK TWAIN *Sketches* (Hoppe) Your little brother's 'chawing gum'. **1882** *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 219 They are the 'chewing-gum of literature, offering neither savor nor nutriment, only subserving the mechanical process of mastication'. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Nov., Petroleum [is used]..to make the substance known as 'chewing-gum'. **1949** *Economist* 5 Nov. 996/2 The Soviet delegate..accused the United States of giving exports of chewing gum priority. **1789** *Mass. Sentinel* (Boston) 28 Oct. 4/3 *Chewing Tobacco of various kinds. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Options* 200 Which one of you has got any chewing-tobacco? **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Oct. 11/1 (Advt.), Macdonald's Prince of Wales Chewing Tobacco.

'chewing, *ppl. a.* That chews; ruminating.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 540 By then the chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb.

Chewings fescue: see FESCUE *sb.* 4.

chewink, var. of CHEEWINK.

chewre, obs. or dial. f. CHARE *sb.*[1], *v.*

chew-stick. = CHAW-STICK. Also, the root or stem of various West African plants, used to clean the teeth.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chew-stick,* the branches and sticks of *Gouania Domingensis,* used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 287 The roots [of the cola], called 'chew-stick', are used in Sierra Leone for cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath. *Ibid.* 371 Chew-stick of Ewuro (*Vernonia amygdalina,* Del.).—Shrub..used in Sierra Leone as a bitter. **1916** C. E. LANE-POOLE *Trees of Sierra Leone* 147 Every native male and female uses a chew stick. **1965** R. W. J. KEAY et al. *Nigerian Trees* II. 419 The common and widespread species *V[ernonia] amygdalina* Del. and *V. colorata* (Willd.) Drake..are well-known as a source for chewsticks.

chewy ('tʃ(j)u:ı), *a. colloq.* [f. CHEW + -Y[1].] Suitable for or requiring chewing. Also *transf.*

1925 *Golden Book Mag.* Nov. 66 (Advt.), It was made for those who prefer firm and 'chew-y' chocolates. **1957** E. W. BARNES *High Room* iv. 76 Though just as addicted to sentimentality as our fathers before the first World War, we prefer that commodity with a more brittle coating, or of a chewier texture than that of Sheldon's story. **1969** N. W. PIRIE *Food Resources* vii. 168 So fabricate a 'chewy' texture in their product.

chewyele, var. CHAVEL, obs. form of JOWL.

chewys, -ance, etc.: see CHEVISE, -ANCE, etc.

Cheyenne (ʃaı'æn, ʃaı'ɛn). Also Chajenne, Chayenne, Chean, Chian, Chien, etc. [Canadian Fr., f. Dakota *Šahi'yena.*] A tribe of Algonquian Indians inhabiting the area between the Missouri and Arkansas rivers; a member of this tribe; their language. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. Int. Parts N. Amer.* 80 These..are termed..the Mawhaws, and the Schians. The other three bands, whose names are the Schianese, the Chongousceton, and the Waddapawjestin, dwell higher up. **1804** LEWIS & CLARK *Jrnl.* 15 Oct. in *Hist. Exped. Lewis & Clark* (1893) I. iv. 168 We saw..a little below the creek, an old village of the Sharha or Chayenne Indians. **1812** J. C. LUTTIG *Jrnl. Exped. Upper Missouri* 15 Oct. (1920) 86 A Band of Chajennes about 12 Lodges arrived. **1813** *Missouri Gaz.* (St. Louis) 15 May 1/2 Finding an inland tribe of indians calling themselves Shawhays, but known among the whites by the appellations of Cheyen-nes, we procured from these people an accession of forty horses. **1821** J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1848) 59 We have heare now about seven hundred lodges. . . with the addiction of the Cheans—about two hundred lodges. **1857** J. A. GOVE in *Coll. New H. Hist. Soc.* (1928) XII. 28 The messenger reports 840 head of cattle stampeded about 30 miles beyond Kearney by the Cheyennes (pronounced as though written Shy-ans). **1891** *Harper's Mag.* XXII. 204/1 The Texas saddle has a much flatter seat than the Brazos tree; the Cheyenne saddle a still flatter one, with a high cantle and a different cut of pommel arch. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 72 A few detached languages in the west: *Blackfoot, Cheyenne,* and *Arapaho.* **1946** G. FOREMAN *Last Trek Indians* 296 Colorado troops attacked the Cheyenne in May. **1949** M. MEAD *Male & Female* ii. 23 The Ashanti and the Cheyenne Indian, have histories as long as our own, only different. **1969** R. C. BELL *Board & Table Games* II. v. 79 This gambling game was played by the squaws of the Cheyenne Indians for small stakes.

cheyer, cheyne, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

Cheyne-Stokes ('tʃeın 'stəuks). The names of John *Cheyne* (1777–1836), Scottish physician, and William *Stokes* (1804–78), Irish physician, used *attrib.* in ***Cheyne-Stokes breathing, respiration,*** etc., to describe a type of breathing characterized by cycles of respiratory movements consisting of gradual decrease, total cessation, and gradual increase of the respiratory movements, occurring chiefly in coma and in cardiac and cerebral affections.

1874 *Dublin Jrnl. Med. Sci.* LVIII. 519 That peculiar form of breathing once called ascending and descending respiration, but now better known, especially abroad, by Professor Traube's nomenclature, as 'The Cheyne-Stokes Phenomenon'. **1877** *Lancet* 3 Mar. 309/1 The typical Cheyne-Stokes' respiration is that..in which, after a complete pause, there is gradual return of breathing and increase of chest movements till they attain an exaggerated degree,..and again a gradual subsidence and pause. *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 385/2 When the exhaustion was extreme, the phenomenon of Cheyne-Stokes' breathing developed. **1886** L. CURTIS in *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 89/2 In the last stages [of fatty heart], Cheyne-Stokes respiration and evidences of cerebral anæmia occur. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 7/1 Mr. Gladstone has what we call the Cheyne-Stokes breathing. **1910** A. BENNETT *Clayhanger* III. xvi. 434 Symptoms of 'Cheyne-Stokes breathing', the final and worst symptom of his disease. **1964** G. B. MAIR *Miss Turquoise* iv. 50 The shallow irregularity of Cheyne Stokes rhythm.

†**'cheyney.** *Obs.* Also 7 cheney, cheany, 8 cheny. [The same as *cheney*, variant of CHINA (rather its Persian form *chīnī*); see CHINA II. Cf. Littré, *Chiné, étoffes chinées,* f. *chiner* (with weavers) to give different colours to the threads of the warp, and arrange these so as to produce a pattern; It. 'far i drappi alla Chinese'.] A sort of worsted or woollen stuff.

[**1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 The Bannyans..sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattins, Cheney ware.] **1668** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 161 Colchester Bayes..Cheanyes, and some other sorts of Norwich Stuffs. *c* **1680** POLEXFEN in *Coll. Poems* 205 In stead of our Stuff, Serges, Cheyneys, and other Goods. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, Toys..Shaloons..Silk Shags, Chenies..will be sold by Auction. **1757** DYER *Fleece* III. 107 Every airy woof, cheyney and baize and serge..and all the countless list Of woollen webs.

In some passages it is associated with *Philip and Cheny* (also *Philip, Hob,* and *Cheny*): a phrase found from 16th c. in the sense of 'Dick, Tom, and Harry'; see PHILIP.

a **1616** BEAUM. & FLET. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. i, 'Twill put a lady scarce in Philip and cheyney, With three small bugle laces, like a chambermaid. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 64 No cloth of siluer, gold or tissue here, Philip and Cheiny neuer would appeare Within our bounds. **1650** *Will of Brooke* (Somerset Ho.) My red bed of Phillipp & China.

‖**chez** (ʃe), *prep.* [F., f. OF. *chiese,* L. *casa* house.] Used with (French) personal pronoun or proper name: at the house or home of.

1740 M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 19 July (1966) II. 199 Be pleas'd to direct your next chez Madame La Comtesse de Pomfret, Pairesse d'Angleterre, a Florence. **1765** D. GARRICK *Let.* 16 Feb. in R. B. Peake *Mem. Colman Family* (1841) I. 138 But he keeps with the lady, and sees no body *chez lui.* **1770** GRAY *Let.* 22 Dec. in *Wks.* (1884) III. 388, I shall not be able to wait on you chez vous. **1803** *Wynne Diaries* 5 Dec. (1940) III. 101 My Mother must have been in high fidgets at Fanny's accouchement chez elle. **1821** LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 26 Feb. (1894) I. 209 How much better I like *chez moi* society than any other! **1845** THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* June 715/2 Who knows whether there may not be something of the sort *chez nous*? **1916** A. BENNETT *Lion's Share* xxxv. 275 Do you think I do not know the type? We have it, *chez nous.* **1918** —— *Pretty Lady* xvii. 105 One is very comfortable *chez-moi.* **1936** C. CONNOLLY *Rock Pool* (1947) iv. 47 The male American headquarters: *chez* Eddie-from-the-top. **1954** I. MURDOCH *Under Net* i. 24, I thought it might not be very restful chez Dave. **1964** *Guardian* 29 Feb. 6/2 That hung-on-an-under-bodice technique..makes for perfection Chez Balenciaga..but..chez anyone else would look like nothing at all. **1970** A. DRAPER *Swansong for Rare Bird* ix. 90 Her old man's house..had..a posh name on the gate 'Chez Nous'.

Hence (with *pron.*) as *sb.*

1804 J. ORROK *Let.* 12 Mar. (1927) 63 This day James Reid has come to see us and we give a 'chez-vous' on the occasion, it may be called our *house warming*. **1843** F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 48 They come and sit with me sometimes of an evening, otherwise *mon chez moi* is undisturbed. **1908** *Doily Chron.* 28 Mar. 4/4 Southerners who loll in the sun all day..do not need so much the cheering influence of a bright and beautiful chez-soi.

chi (kaɪ). The name of χ, the 22nd letter of the Greek alphabet; *spec.* used as the name of a moth having a marking of the form of this letter (in full, *chi moth*). See also CHI-RHO, CHI-SQUARE.

c **1400** in MAUNDEVILLE *Trav.* (1839) iii. 20. **1832** J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 77 The July Chi (*Polio Chi*). **1848** T. K. ARNOLD *Elem. Gk. Grom.* 1 Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi. **1869** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 394 The grey chi. **1927** *Contemp. Rev.* July 97 The chi moth is wonderfully concealed when it rests on a grey stone wall. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 19 Feb. 117/2 The 21 particles listed by Dr. Oppenheimer as currently accepted are electron, positron and neutrino;..sigmas, positively and negatively charged; negative chi, [etc.]. **1961** R. SOUTH *Moths of Brit. Isles* (ed. 4) I. 242 (*heading*) The Grey Chi (*Antitype chi* Linn.).

‖**chia.** An early form of the word TEA. Cf. CHA.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 216 Water mixt with a certaine precious powder which they [the Japanese] use, they account a daintie beverage: they call it Chia. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. xviii. 437 They offer him 'Chia' to drinke. *Ibid.* v. xv. 524.

chiack, chiak, varr. CHI-HIKE *sb.* and *v.*

Chian ('kaɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **Chyan**. [f. L. *Chī-us* adj. (a. Gr. *Χῖος* adj., f. *Χίος* Chios) + -AN.]

Of or pertaining to the island of Chios (now Scio) in the Ægean Sea, anciently famed for its wine. ***Chian earth*** (*Chia terra*): an earth obtained from Chios, formerly used as an astringent and a cosmetic. Absolutely, *Chian*, an inhabitant of Chios; also short for ***Chian wine***.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece..Vsquebath from Ireland. **1703** ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. **18..** MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* vii, Go—let others praise the Chian!

chian, obs. f. CAYENNE.

Chianti (kiːˈæntɪ). [Name of the *Chianti* Mountains, Tuscany.] In full ***Chianti wine***. A dry red wine, also a white wine, produced in a specified area of Tuscany; loosely applied to various inferior Italian wines.

1833 REDDING *Wines* ix. 245 Chianti wine was formerly imported into Great Britain before that of Oporto had nearly excluded the other species, and the red wine of Florence continued to arrive after the importation of Chianti had ceased. **1887** *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/3 He lived in Florence..when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul. **1916** *Anzac Book* 129/2 He keeps a Chianti that is first-rate. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 394/2 Chianti wine ..is an agreeable thin red wine..of the claret type, usually rather dry... Chianti is usually bottled in straw-covered flasks.

chiarlatan, obs. f. CHARLATAN.

chiaro'scurist. [f. next + -IST.] An artist in chiaroscuro; a painter distinguished for his chiaroscuro. Also *attrib.*

1784-98 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 182 Practice adopted by the great chiaroscurists. **1870** RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 159 The chiaroscurists must leave much indeterminate in mystery, or invisible in gloom. **1871** *Athenæum* Mar. No. 2262. 280 The object of the chiaroscurist school is to get sunshine and warmth without colour. **1887** *Ibid.* 15 Jan. 102/1 Correggio was the only first-class colourist and chiaroscurist from whom Van Dyck learned nothing.

‖**chiaroscuro** (ˌkjɑːrəʊˈskuːrəʊ). Also 7-9 chiar-oscuro, 8-9 chiaro-oscuro. (Incorrectly 7-9 chiaro-scuro, chiaro scuro.) [It.; f. *chiaro* (:—L. *clārus*) clear, bright + *oscuro* (:—L. *obscūrus*) dark; thence F. *clair-obscur*.]

†**1.** The style of pictorial art in which only the light and shade, and not the various colours, are represented; black-and-white, or dark brown and white. ? *Obs.*

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms s.v., It is taken in two Senses..Painting in Chiaro-Scuro is meant, when there are only two Colours employed. *Ibid.* 163, I have a Head of his in Chiaro Scuro. **1696** BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 2 The Witnesses before stood in naked and unfinish'd Lines, in Chiar-oscuro, as the Italians call it. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 119 Two pictures in chiaro scuro. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chos. V*, III. vi. 81 The paintings of Vandyke for the edifice of Inigo Jones exist only in a sketch in chiaro-scuro.

b. A sketch in black and white; also *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 4 To print off this Chiaro oscuro of my mind.

2. The treatment or disposition of the light and shade, or brighter and darker masses, in a picture.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, *Chiaro-Scuro*..Secondly..is taken for the disposing of the Lights and Shadows Skilfully; as when we say, A Painter understands well the Chiaro-Scuro. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 19 May, His management of the *chiaro oscuro*, or light and shadow..is altogether wonderful. **1807** J. OPIE *Lect. an Art* iii. (1848) 295 'Chiaroscuro' includes not only light and shadow as it affects each separate part, but the proper division and distribution of the whole surface of a picture into bright or dark masses, whether the darkness be produced by shadow, or by the proper colour of..the objects represented. **1871** *Athenæum* 27 May 661 Their colour is superb, their chiaroscuro masterly and subtle.

b. *transf.* The effect of light and shade in nature, e.g. in a landscape.

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 1 Hills, dusky in the after-sunset chiaroscuro of a fine summer evening.

3. *fig.* Used of poetic or literary treatment, criticism, mental complexion, etc., in various obvious senses, as mingled 'clearness and obscurity', 'cheerfulness and gloom', 'praise and blame,' etc.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* xi. (1870) 54 The portentous massiness of the forms, the splendid chiaro-oscuro, and shadowy horror. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. (1858) 113 Our Professor..involves himself, now more than ever, in eye-bewildering *chiaroscuro*. **1842** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 164, I delight in the bright and the cheerful.. Now, these new people have no notion of chiaroscuro. They are all oscuro. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 1 Writers..left to the chiaroscuro of the candid friend or the monochrome of undiscriminating reverence.

4. A method of producing wood-engravings.

1758 *Month. Rev.* 348 An improved method..of printing in chiaro oscuro. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chiaro-oscuro*, a system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, etc. Practised in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

5. *attrib.* **a.** *lit.* **b.** *fig.* Partly revealed and partly veiled.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 227 The shading of these chiar-oscuro pictures. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v, The singular chiaroscuro manner of procedure..which his anonymous..thunderings in the *Times* necessitated in him. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. vii, Toward them he held only a chiaroscuro parentage. **1870** RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 158 The Greek or chiaroscuro school.

'chiasm. Anglicized f. CHIASMA, CHIASMUS.

1870 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philipp.* (1885) 89 The order of the clauses is reversed by the figure called chiasm.

chiasma (kaɪˈæzmə). *Anat.* Also **chiasm.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *χίασμα* arrangement of two lines (sticks, etc.) crossed like the letter *X* (*χῖ*), decussation; *χιάζ-ειν* to mark with or like a *chī* (*X*, *χ*).] **1.** Intercrossing or decussation. *optic chiasma*: the crossing or decussation of the fibres of the optic nerves at the base of the brain; the optic commissure.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The existence of a chiasma is not general throughout the animal series. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 387 This decussation of fibres is called the optic commissure or chiasma. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 104 In Palæichthyes the two nerves are fused together, immediately after their origin, into a chiasma.

2. *Cytology.* Pl. **chiasmata.** [Fr. (F. A. Janssens *Cellule* (1909) XXV. 391).] The exchange of segments of chromatids during nuclear division.

1911 T. H. MORGAN in *Science* XXXIV. 637/1 The chiasma type of cross union between the homologous chromosomes is grasped. *Ibid.*, If, then, the genes do not themselves split when the chiasma is formed there is no opportunity offered for a quantitative division. **1929** DARLINGTON in *Noture* 20 July 99/2 In the longer chromosomes these chromatids change partners, forming what are called 'chiasmata'... In the short chromosomes.. there is rarely more than one chiasma. **1949** *New Biol.* VII. 83 Each chiasma represents a point where two of the four daughter chromatids, one from each of the pairing partners, have broken and rejoined with one another, thus giving rise to two new continuous strands which cross over from one partner to the other.

chiasmal (kaɪˈæzməl), *a.* [f. CHIASMA or CHIASMUS or their Gr. originals + -AL[1].] Of the nature of chiasm or decussation.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 292 The chiasmal interpositions which characterise this mineral.

‖**chiasmus** (kaɪˈæzməs). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *χιασμός* crossing, diagonal arrangement, esp. of clauses of a sentence, f. *χιάζ-ειν*; see prec.] A grammatical figure by which the order of words in one of two parallel clauses is inverted in the other.

1871 A. S. WILKINS *Cicero agst. Cot.* 138 *note*, *Frequentia sustentotur, alitur otia.* This is a good instance of the..figure called chiasmus..in which the order of words in the first clause is inverted in the second.

chiaster ('kaɪæstə(r)). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *χιαστός* marked with a *χ* (CHI) + *ἀστήρ* star (see ASTER).] A star-shaped sponge-spicule with slender cylindrical rays.

1888 SOLLAS *Tetroctinellido*: *Chollenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiv, *Euosters*.. 1. Chiaster (from the Greek letter *χ*, to which some forms present a fanciful resemblance). A minute aster with very slender cylindrical actines, terminally tylote or not, or truncate. **1900** C. W. ANDREWS et al. in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Feb. 133 Microscleres—spherasters..Somal chiasters, 12*μ*.

chiastic (kaɪˈæstɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *χιαστ-ός* arranged diagonally, *χιαστί* crosswise (see CHIASMUS) + -IC.] Characterized by chiasmus.

1868 tr. *Delitzsch's Camm. Hebrews* I. 225 They rightly regard the structure of vers. 1-10 as chiastic.

chiastolite (kaɪˈæstəlaɪt). Also **-lith, -lithe.** [named in 1800 from Gr. *χιαστός* arranged crosswise (see CHIASMA) + -LITE.]

A variety of Andalusite, a transverse section of which often exhibits the figure of a cross.

[**1804** R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 547 Karsten, on account of the resemblance of its surface to the letter X, has denominated it Chiastolith.] **1811** PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 106 A recent discovery, chiastolite or hollow spar. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 162 Chiastolite..occurring in long slender prisms, which cross and lie over each other in the masses of slate like the Greek letter *χ*.

Comb., as ***chiastolite-slate*** (see quot. 1855).

1849 MURCHISON *Silurio* viii. (1867) 146 Fine, glossy, chiastolite slates. **1855** LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxxv. (ed. 5) Chiastolite-slate..includes numerous crystals of Chiastolite: in considerable thickness in Cumberland.

chi'astre. *Surg.* [a. F. *chiastre*, f. Gr. type **χίαστρον* crossing appliance, f. *χιάζειν* to cross.] 'A double-headed roller for securing the compress over the wound when the temporal artery has been opened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖**chiaus** (tʃaʊs, tʃaʊʃ). Forms: 6-7 **chaus**, 7 **chiause, chiaouse**, 7-8 **chiaush**, 8 **chiauss**, 7-9 **chiaus, chiaux, chiaoux**; 9 CHOUSH. [An imperfect adaptation of Turkish *chāush* (in Pers. *chāwush*) messenger, herald, lictor, sergeant.

The proper 16-17th c. representation of this word would have been *chaush* (tʃoːʊʃ), but app. the nearest approaches made to this were *chaus* (whence CHOUSE, q.v.) and *chioush*; the faults of both forms are combined in the prevailing form *chiaus*. The erroneous spelling with *chi-* seems to be borrowed from Fr., where the better 16th c. *chooux* has been superseded by *chiooux* (occasionally also followed by English writers). The more accurate spelling in modern French is *choouch* (see Littré) and in English CHOUSH.]

A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or lictor.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 168 Our Ambassadour sate downe ..and the Chaus stood before him. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 611 What doe you thinke of me, That I am a Chiause?..doe you thinke I am a Turke? **1624** MASSINGER *Renegado* III. iv, There's your beglerbeg, or..your chiaus. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 This Chaus..made no answer. **1653** GREAVES *Seraglio* 18 The Chiaush Bashaw.. and many other Chiaushes..which are imployed in Ambassies, or in ordinary messages. **1666** *Oxford Goz.* No. 57/3 Several Chiauses..have been returned with contempt ..with their Noses and Ears cut off. **1684** *Sconderbeg Rediv.* vi. 134 A Turkish Chiaux present in the Polish Court. **1693** *Mem. Cnt. Teckeley* II. 115 Tekeli receiv'd a Chiaous from the Grand Seignior. **1775** CHANDLER *Trav. Asio M.* (1825) I. 286 Headed by a chiaush, or the messenger of the aga. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 246 Chiauss, Dragoman, Domestic. **1813** BYRON *Giaour* 570 The Chiaus spake, and as he said, A bullet whistled o'er his head. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 221 They bribed the chiaoux.

chiaus, *v.*: see CHOUSE.

Chibcha ('tʃɪbtʃə). [Sp.] (A member of) an Indian people of Colombia, having an ancient civilization; also, the language of this people. Also *attrib.*

1814 H. M. WILLIAMS tr. *von Humboldt's Res. Anc. Inhabitants Amer.* II. 111 The language of the..Moscas, or Muyscas, is known in the country under the designation of Chibcha. *Ibid.* 118 No dictionary of the Chibcha language exists. **1877** A. S. GATSCHET in W. W. Beach *Indian Misc.* 422 Such political bodies have frequently absorbed neighbouring communities engaged in similar pursuits, and turned them into powerful empires, as is the case of the Aztecs, Mayas, Chibchas and Quichhuas, in the western hemisphere. **1950** [see next]. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 343/2 *Chibcho Area*... Culturally and linguistically the tribes of the isthmus..belong with the Chibcha of Colombia. *Ibid.* 352/2 The most politically developed tribes, the Chibcha. **1961** *Times* 13 May 9/7 Some of these bore resemblance to Chibcha art.

Chibchan ('tʃɪbtʃən). [f. prec. + -AN.] The language of the Chibcha people. Also as *adj.*, designating a group of related S. American languages of which it is the principal (Webster 1934).

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 811/2 The [linguistic] families of.. South America are here given in alphabetical order.. Chibchan. **1950** E. PARTRIDGE *Here, There & Everywhere* 133 *Chibcha* or *Chibchon* is an extinct language of Colombia. **1950** J. A. MASON in J. H. Steward *Handbk. S. Amer. Indions* VI. 175 Formerly almost all the languages of highland and coastal Colombia were considered to belong to the Chibchan group, but recent opinion assigns the Chocó and most of the other groups of northern Colombia, except for the Bogotá Chibcha and the Arhuaco region, to the Carib.

†**chibe.** *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of CHIVE *sb.*[1]; but possibly representing OE. *cipe* 'onion' and (?) 'shalot, scallion', the normal modern repr. of which would be *chipe*. Cf. also Sc. *ciba*, *sybo*, 'onion'.

[*o* **700** *Erf Gl.* 286 *Coepa*, cipae. *c* **725** *Corpus Gl.* 448 *Cepo* ynnilæc, cipe. *o* **1100** *Vacab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296 *Ascolonia* cipe.] **1691** NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhymb.* in RAY *N.C. Words* 140 A Chibe, *Cepa*, AS. Cipe.

†**chibol** ('tʃɪbəl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 chibolle, (chyball), 4–7 chibole, (5 chebolle, 5–6 chybolle), 6 chiboll, (chibal, chibboll,' chebol(e, cheboule), 6–7 chibol, (7 chibbal), 7–8 chibból, (8 chiboul, 9 *dial.* jibbole, chipple). See also CIBOL, SYBOW. [a. **chiboule*, a northern Fr. form = central F. *ciboule*, in same sense, cognate with Sp. *cebolla*, Pg. *cebola*, It. *cipolla* onion:—L. *cē-*, *cæpulla* onion-bed, f. *cēpa*, *cæpa* onion.]

1. A species of Allium (*A. fistulosum*), known also as Stone Leek, Rock Onion, and Welsh Onion, in appearance intermediate between the onion and the leek. Now little cultivated in Britain.

(This application of the name has been certain since the 16th c.; in earlier times, as now in popular use, other species or forms of Allium may have been included.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles [*v.r.* -is, chibols, chybolys] cheruelys, and ripe chiries monye. **1393** *Ibid.* C. IX. 311 Ac ich haue porett-plontes, perselye and scalones, Chiboles and chiruylles. *a* **1400** *Pistel of Susan* 105 þe chyue and þe chollet, þe chibolle þe cheue. *a* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take..grene Chebolles, and hew hom small. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* XV. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolles, or Scalyons. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 203 The roote [of Dog's-tooth] is long and slender lyke to a Chebol. **1585** PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 168 God sent not the pleasaunt Manna.. as long as theyr flower and chibals of Egypt lasted. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. vi, As for the Chibbol, it hath in maner no distinct head at all, but only a long neck, & therfore it runs in maner all to a green blade; the order is to cut and sheare it often in manner of porret or leeks. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 158 Quarter out a bed for Leekes and Cyves, and..two other for Onions and Chiboles. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. (1650) 139 Scallions and Chibols are much of the nature of Onions. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite*, Roasted Victuals season'd with Garlick, or Onions and Chibouls, Leeks. [**1778** See CIBOL.]

2. A young or spring onion with the green stalk attached (in which stage it is much like a chibol proper). Chiefly *dial.*

1848 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dialect* Gloss., *Gibbole*, a young onion. [*In a letter the author says*, Here [S. Dorset] it is *chipple*. In the vale of Blackmore I certainly heard it as a boy in the form *jibbole*.] **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Chibbole*, a young onion with the green stalk attached; a favourite addition to salad.

‖**chibouk, chibouque** (tʃɪ'bʊk). Also chiboque, chibbook. [a. Turkish *chibūk*, lit. small stick, also tube of the pipe; the pipe itself. The spelling *chibouque* is French.] The long tobacco-pipe used by the Turks. Hence **chiboukchy, chibouquejee** [Turkish], pipe-bearer.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii, The long chibouque's dissolving cloud. **1839** J. STEPHEN *Trav. Turkey* 38/1, I.. lolled half an hour on a divan, with chibouk and coffee. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* 17 He had only taken a preliminary puff of his chibouque. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vii. 105 The long chibbook of the Turk. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 10 The sponge-merchant smokes his long chibouk.

1834 MORIER *Ayesha* (1846) 66 The end of the room was crowded with chiboukchies or pipe-men. **1869** *Guardian* 17 Mar., The Prince and Princess started..with a following.. of chibouquejees, syces, guides, cavasses, dragomans.

‖**chic** (ʃik), *sb.* and *a. slang.* [F. *chic*, of uncertain origin; it has been variously referred to the German *schick* tact, skill, and viewed as an abbreviation of *chicane*: see Littré.]

A. *sb.* Artistic skill and dexterity; 'style', such as gives an air of superior excellence to a person or thing.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 321 The French have invented a slang word..and by the expression 'Chic' have designated a certain property, by which objects assert their undoubted superiority over all their counterfeits. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 178 She had no *chic*. **1887** SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 12 There is an air of chic and high tone about him. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/2 Her voice is sweet and her delivery artistic, but she is wanting in what the French call 'chic'—an untranslatable word, denoting an indispensable quality.

B. *adj.* [Not so used in F.] 'Stylish', in the best fashion and best of taste.

1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 14 What they term 'Fashionable Chic Note'. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* I. 44 They are all chic, you know. **1887** *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The ladies of New York..think no form of entertainment so *chic* as a luncheon party.

‖**chica**[1] ('tʃi:kə). [App. the name in a lang. of the Orinoco.] A red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia Chica*, a native of Guiana and Colombia, used by some native tribes for painting the skin. (Also called *carajuru.*)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 Chica is a red feculent substance obtained by boiling the leaves of Bignonia Chica in water. **1860** MAYNE REID *Odd People* 253. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 308 His skin besmeared with annatto, chica, or some other copper-red colour.

chica[2]: see CHICHA.

Chicago (ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ). The name of the city in Illinois, U.S.A., used *attrib.* or in *Comb.* in various special collocations (see quots.).

1860 *Cincinnati Commercial* 29 Dec. 3/2 The Chicago Platform [of the Republicans] was framed with a view to recognizing the admissibility of a doctrine of absolute non-intervention. **1881** W. D. HAY *300 Yrs. Hence* IV. 69 The electric shell..usually known as 'the Chicago bullet'. **1935** R. B. PERRY *Tht. & Char. W. James* II. LXXXI. 519 The group..formed around [John] Dewey at the University of Michigan and afterwards at the University of Chicago, forming the nucleus of the so-called 'Chicago School', and of the general movement known as 'instrumentalism'. **1941** C. OLSSON in Michie & Graebner *Lights of Freedom* XIV. 183 A rating..was crouched by the 'Chicago piano' (battery of A.A. pompoms) amidships. **1944** P. NOBLE *Transatlantic Jazz* IV. 45 Bud Freeman..plays in the 'Chicago style' (using 'choppy' phrasing). **1946** R. BLESH *Shining Trumpets* (1949) I. 23 No heterophony in white jazz except a chaotic sort in Chicago-style jazz. **1958** P. GAMMOND et al. *Decca Bk. Jazz* VI. 77 'Chicago style'..came to be a pattern of expression used by a group of white musicians, all of whom were strongly under the influence of the coloured players, and all of whom performed in and around Chicago in the late 'twenties. **1966** *New Statesman* 24 June 940/2 The Chicago school has a great deal to teach architects in terms of a proud commercial vernacular.

Chicagoan (ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊən). [f. prec. + -AN.] A native or inhabitant of the city of Chicago; *spec.* an exponent of a jazz style which originated there.

1861 *N.Y. Herald* 25 May 8/1 Several thousand Zouave organizations..all dating their organization since the tour of the Chicagoians. **1882** *Advance* (Chicago) 27 July, A nervous, brain-weary Yankee or Chicagoan. **1946** R. BLESH *Shining Trumpets* (1949) X. 230 The earliest playing by Chicagoans shows the predominance of the one influence or the other. **1955** R. HORRICKS in A. J. McCarthy *Jazzbk. 1955* 32 They are a resurrection of the white Chicagoans in so far as their music has everything but the rare, natural inspiration of the Negro jazzmen. **1958** *Times* 22 Nov. 7/7 Chicagoans were ever perhaps the most essential, the most typical, of Americans.

chicane (ʃɪ'keɪn), *sb.* [a. F. *chicane*.

F. *chicane*, *chicaner*, *chicanerie*, *chicaneur*, are unknown to the other Romanic langs. So far as the evidence goes, *chicanerie* is considerably older than *chicane*, which latter looks like a derivative of the verb. Littré and Devic think the French derived from med.Gr. *τζυκανίζ-ειν*, var. of *τζουκανίζ-ειν* to play golf or polo (whence *τζουκάνισμα* the game, and *τζουκανιστήριον* a place for playing it, cited from Theophanas A.D. 817, by Sophocles); app. f. Pers. *chaugān* the crooked stick used in polo. But evidence actually connecting the French with the Gr. word appears not to be known.]

1. = CHICANERY 1.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. IX. 176 Civil law..concerns not the chicane of private cases, but the affairs..of civilized nations in general. **1698** R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 5 With Impertinence, Insincerity, and Chicane. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 28 Chicane in furs, and Casuistry in lawn. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. v. 446 All the subtleties and chicane which the court of Rome can so dexterously employ to protract or defeat any cause. **1807** JEBB *Corr.* I. 350 That church..tried everything that chicane and bribery could do, to gain her. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 56 The whole commerce was a mass of fraud and chicane.

2. (with *pl.*) A particular instance of chicanery; a subterfuge, petty trick, quibble. *Obs.*

1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 369 Sir Lyonell Jenkins told me..of a Chicane made him by Monsieur Beverning upon the Point of first Visit. **1678** —— *ibid.* II. 503 A Chicane about Words, whether the French Declaration were in Form, or their Promise in Writing. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) II. 78 *Cleo.* There is a great Difference between that [natural] and artificial Courage. *Hor.* That's a Chicane I won't enter into. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 488 One who takes advantage of such chicanes, is not commonly regarded as an honest man.

3. In the game of Bridge, the condition of holding no trumps (see also quot. 1964); ***double chicane***, chicane of both partners.

1886 *Biritch or Russian Whist* 4 If one hand has no trumps ..this is called 'chicane'. **1895** 'BOAZ' *Laws of Bridge* 3 Chicane is thus reckoned:—If a player holds no trump, he and his partner score for Chicane twice the value of the trump suit trick. **1900** 'J. DOE' *Bridge Man.* 8 Double Chicane is scored if neither of two partnered players has a card of the Trump suit... Double Chicane [counts] four by honours. **1929** WORK *Compl. Contract Bridge* iii. 17 In addition to chicane, a singleton ace..may be relied upon as insurance against losing tricks in that suit. **1964** *Official Encycl. Bridge* 75/1 *Chicane*, a term from *bridge whist* referring to a hand that is void of trumps. It was scored the same as three honors. In contract bridge, the term..is occasionally used to describe a void suit, as 'chicane in hearts'.

4. *Motor Racing.* A disguised or artificial construction, esp. a barricaded ramp. Also *attrib.*

1955 *Times* 23 May 12/6 The Lancia skidded at the *chicane*, demolished the wall bordering the sea, and dropped into the harbour. **1958** *Times* 8 Apr. 14/2 Led..for three laps; only to crash into the chicane barrier. **1959** G. FREEMAN *Jack would be Gentleman* VIII. 158 The news cameramen crouching down at the chicane for action photographs. *Ibid.* X. 216 He changed down again as he approached the chicane, snaked neatly through it, and accelerated up to the start.

chicane (ʃɪ'keɪn), *v.* [a. F. *chicane-r* 'to wrangle or pettifog it; to spoyle or perplex a cause with craftie and litigious pleading; also to write a verie fast hand' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To employ chicanery; to use subterfuges and tricks in litigation, or quibbles, cavils, shifts, and petty artifices in debate or action; to quibble, cavil.

a **1672** WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 252 At the Treaty of the Isle of Wight, while they stood chicaning. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. XVIII. 250 We ought not to chicane upon the Word Worship. **1748** CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* II. 81 Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and chicane about the motives. **1793** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 360 The Courts chicane very much here. *a* **1797** WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 116 Chicaning upon it rather than attacking it openly. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Mr. Hastings..chicaning about the quality of the Rajah, or his dignity and rank. **1840** J. S. MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 168 Chicaning on texts instead of invoking principles.

2. *trans.* **a.** To quibble over, cavil at (a thing). **b.** To overreach by chicanery. **c.** To enter into litigation with (properly French). **d.** ***to chicane away***: to get rid of by chicanery; so *to chicane* any one *into*, or *out of* a thing, etc.

1777 BURKE *Address to King* Wks. IX. 186 The very possibility of publick agency..has been evaded and chicaned away. **1824** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 408 Those who read..to understand and not to chicane it. **1835** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 359 Their ingenuity in having chicaned the landlords of the north. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XXI. vi. 125 By way of codicil, Austria agrees not to chicane him in regard to Anspach-Baireuth. **1863** OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31 She could not..chicane me into admitting the promise of marriage.

†**chica'neer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chicanier* adj. and sb. (in same sense).] = next.

1705 DE FOE *Dyet of Poland* 48 A Whoreing, Gameing, Swearing Chicaneer.

chicaner (ʃɪ'keɪnə(r)). Forms: 7–8 chicaneur, 8 chicanner, 8– chicaner. [a. F. *chicaneur*, f. *chicaner* (see prec.); afterwards taken as f. CHICANE *v.* + -ER[1].]

One who practises chicanery; a pettifogging lawyer; a quibbler, caviller, shifty man.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (ed. 6) 455 A Quarrelsom Plaintiff and Defendant, and a Brace of Chicaneurs. *a* **1704** LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* 16 To distinguish a logical Chicanner from a Man of Reason. **1742** NORTH *Ld. Guilford* II. 73 (D.) The knavish confederating officers, and other chicaneurs that belong to the court. **1791** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 288 All men are not courtiers or chicaners. **1869** *Public Opin.* 15 May (*article*) The Chicaner of the Exchequer.

chicanery (ʃɪ'keɪnərɪ). Forms: 7 chiquanerey, -ery, chicanrey, chicannery, 7–8 chicanry, 7– chicanery. [a. F. *chicanerie*, in Littré the earliest exemplified member of the group, implying however the existence of the vb. *chicaner* and sb. *chicaneur* as its source: see -ERY. Formerly more completely anglicized as '*chicanry*.]

1. Legal trickery, pettifogging, abuse of legal forms; the use of subterfuge and trickery in debate or action; quibbling, sophistry, trickery.

a **1613** OVERBURY *Observ. State France* (1856) 241 All this chiquanerey, as they call it, is brought into France from Rome. **1665** EVELYN *Lett. Sir P. Wyche* 20 June, We have hardly any words that do so fully expresse the French *clinquant*, *naiveté*..*chicaneries*. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 151, I shall not advise this honourable House to use any chiquanery or pettiffoggery with this great representation of the kingdom. **1682** BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 57 To do it with all the Tricks and Chicanery possible. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chicanry*, is a trickish and guileful Practice of the Law. **1708** OZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* V. (1730) 53 That foul Monster, void of Ears and Eyes, Call'd Chicanry. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. ii. 14 It was..by the chicanery of the lawyers..carried against him. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. xii. The period of lord Danby's administration..was full of chicanery and dissimulation on the King's side. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. §8. Forty days wasted in useless chicanery.

b. as a personal quality.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 26 June, He carried home with him all the knavish chicanery of the lowest pettifogger. **1832** LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. XVI. 256 The artifice, chicanery and low cunning of a crafty and corrupt mind.

2. (with *pl.*) A dishonest artifice of law; a sophistry, quibble, subterfuge, trick.

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 23 Pitifull Chicanneries and tricks of the Law. **1758** JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 103 These letters ..full of chicaneries about trifles. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 227 Impatient of such chicaneries.

chicaning (ʃɪ'keɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHICANE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHICANE; quibbling, cavilling.

1775 J. TUCKER *Letter to Burke* 32 An effectual Stop had been put to American Chicaning. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. X. V. 644 The Hof kriegsrath..make no end of chicaning to one's clear answers.

chi'caning, *ppl. a.* That chicanes; quibbling.

1698 PRIOR in *Lett. Eminent Lit. Men* (Camden) 266 With chicaning answers. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. V. 37 A poor Chicaning Petty Fogger. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. LXXVI. 306 A chicaning law. **1836** DISRAELI *Lett. Runnymede* 79 Your chicaning colleagues.

Chicano, chicano (tʃɪ'kɑ:nəʊ, ʃɪ-, -'keɪnəʊ), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. Chicanos. [a. Mexican Sp. alteration of Sp. *mejicano* Mexican.] A. *sb.* A person of Mexican birth or descent resident in the U.S. (particularly in those areas annexed in 1848), esp. one who is proud of his Mexican origins and concerned to improve the position of Mexicans in the U.S.; a Mexican-American.

1947 *Arizona Q.* Summer 12 From the center of downtown Tucson the ground slopes..to the banks of the Santa Cruz river. Here lies the sprawling section of the city known as El Hoyo... Its inhabitants are *chicanos* who raise hell on Saturday night. **1969** *Times* 4 July 17/1 No man.. personifies the *Chicanos'* bleak past, restless present and

possible future in quite the manner of Cesar Chavez. **1970** KOENIG & DIXON *Children are Watching* (1971) 124 There are quite a few people with Spanish surnames around here. .. Lots of Chicanos working here in the Colony. **1972** *Newsweek* 19 June 23/3 Taking the black vote for the first time in any primary and the chicanos as well. **1981** *Willoughby* (Ohio) *News-Herald* 12 May, In California and Texas, Mexican-American and Chicano are most widely used. But as you travel farther south in both states,.. Mexicano is more common. In New Mexico.. many Latinos... refer to themselves as Spanish-Americans or Hispanos. **1984** *Listener* 7 June 5/2 Sunday night is 'cruise' night on Whittier Boulevard for thousands of the city's young chicanos.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mexican-Americans or to the varieties of English and Spanish spoken by them.

1967 *Trans-Action* Apr. 6/1 This field worker, Cowboy, was a white dude of 25. He had run with 'Paddy' (white), 'Chicano' (Mexican), and 'Blood' (Negro) sets since the age of 12 and was highly respected for having been president of a tough gang. **1971** *Times* 8 Jan. 10/7 He mixes easily and has become an expert researcher, devising and assessing questionnaires and programmes to probe the chicano.. community. **1978** *Language* LIV. 54 In a more interesting group of Chicano dialects, described in Reyes, the diphthongization alternation has been lost across the board within a peculiarly characterizable set of forms. **1982** *English World-Wide* III. 233 The third day attempted to synthesize issues regarding Chicano English.

chich (tʃɪtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 chiche, 6–7 cich(e; commonly in *pl.* 4 chyches, 5 chitches, 6–8 ciches, 4–9 chiches. [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. *chiche* (also *cice*, both 13th c. in Littré); also 16th c. *ciche*, a. F. *ciche* (16th c.): the French forms correspond to It. *cece*, Pr. *ceze* (also *cezer*):—L. *cicer*, with same meaning.

The French name is in none of its forms an inherited word (the plant not being native, nor in early times grown in France proper), but must have been adopted from a language of the south. An allied plant, the Chicheling or CHICKLING Vetch, or Lesser Chick Pea, had in OF. a native name *ceire*:—L. *cicera*.]

The older name of the CHICK-PEA, the seed of *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes also applied to the Lentil, *Ervum Lens*. (Now nearly *Obs.*)

α. in form *chich*.

1388 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xvii. 28 Fried chichis [Vulg. *frixum cicer*], and hony. *?c* **1390** *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Take chyches, and wry hem in ashes all nyȝt. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 857 The thridde among his wortes chitches soweth. **1547** BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. xviii, Tullius Appius.. had on his nose a marke like a chiche, which is a kinde of pulse, called cicer. **1658** J. ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1114 Broth of black Chiches. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 117 Chiches; there are three sorts, white, red, and black. **1808** COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 523 The tame Gayáls.. eat rice, mustard, chiches.

β. in form *cich*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. **1551** —— *Herbal* 107 Ciche hath the longest roote of any pulse. **1591** PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cizerca*, ciches. **1597** GERARD *Herball* II. iv. 182 Seedes like unto tares, or wilde ciches. **1614** W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 62 Ciches are both white and black. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Cich* or *Cich-pease*, a sort of pulse. *Cichlings*, petty Ciches.

†**chich**, *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. CHICK *v.*[1]] *trans.* To call as a hen (her chickens).

c **1420** *Pallad.* I. 661 She.. clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne, She chicheth hem and leith it hem before.

chich, *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*, earlier f. CHINCH, niggard, etc.

‖**chicha** ('tʃitʃa). Also chichi, chichia, and *erroneously* chica. [Native name in the lang. of Hayti (Oviedo, Brasseur de Bourbourg). Carried by the Spaniards to other countries of S. America.]

A fermented liquor made from maize and other plants by the natives of South America.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. v. v. 263 When the Indian has once got the money, he spends it all in chicha [*note*, A kind of beer or ale made of maize and very intoxicating]. *Ibid.* I. v. vii. 288 Called chica. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 114 The beverages.. known by the name of chicha. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 296 A plant.. called by the inhabitants Chepones.. I saw the Chilotans making chichi or cider with this fruit. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 48 They did not refuse.. to quaff the sparkling chicha from golden vases. **1854** DE BONELLI *Trav. Bolivia* II. 109 We now partook of some chichia.

chicharrones (tʃɪtʃə'rəʊnɪz), *sb. pl.* [a. Sp., pl. of *chicharrón* (-ə'rɒn), occas. also used.] = CRACKLING *vbl. sb.* 2, esp. as a Mexican delicacy.

1856 C. W. WEBBER *Tale of South Border* 48 Chicharrones are cracklings, and are one of the greatest delicacies the Mexicans know! When they kill a hog, they cut him up in small pieces; boil them for the lard until they are crisp; then strain and let 'em get cold. **1934** E. FERGUSSON *Mexican Cookbk.* 33 Make a depression in the middle of each [tortilla] and fill with chicharrones, made according to recipe on page 30. **1973** E. L. ORTIZ *Compl. Bk. Caribbean Cooking* 426 *Chicharrones* are fried pork cracklings and are available packaged in Latin American and Caribbean markets. **1981** *Gourmet* Nov. 134 There was also the inevitable *chicharrón* man selling sheets of fried crisp pork skin that are nearly as puffy as pommes soufflées and like them, are traditionally deep-fried twice.

chich(e)ling, obs. f. CHICKLING.

chiche-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

†**'Chichevache.** *Obs.* [A perversion of *chichefache*, north. Fr. form of *chicheface*, *chincheface* lit. 'thin-face', 'niggard-face', 'ugly face', 'une chimère dont ils font peur aux petits enfants' (see Godefroy). The perverted *chichevache* = 'ugly' or 'lean cow', is found only in Eng., and, so far as is known, first in Chaucer. (See Montaiglon, *Poésie franç. 15e et 16e siècles* (1855) II. 191.)] The proper name of a fabulous monster said to feed only on patient wives, and hence, from the scarcity of the diet, to be always lean and hungry. Cf. BYCORNE.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1132 O noble wyuys ful of prudence Let noon humilite ȝoure tunge nayille.. Lest Chicheuache [*v.r.* chichi-, chyche-, chychyuache] you swolwe in hire entrayle. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Chichevache & B.* in *Dodsley* (1780) XII, Chichevache etith wymmen goode.

chi-chi ('tʃi:'tʃi:), *sb.*[1] Var. CHEE-CHEE, 'minced English', Eurasian; q.v.

chichi ('ʃi:'ʃi:), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Also chi-chi. [Fr.]

A. *sb.* Fuss(iness), excessive refinement; pretentiousness, affected ways. **B.** *adj.* Fussy, precious (see PRECIOUS *a.* 3), over-elaborate.

1908 *Sporting Times* 28 Mar. 4/1 Small silk bows, embroidered spots, odd bits of lace sewed on anywhere, are all 'chichis'—trifles, trumpery adornments... The actress pretending to be down with influenza so as to throw up a part she dislikes creates 'chichis'.. wee cakes and sandwiches are 'chichis'; saucy false curles rank as 'chichis'; elaborate compliments, or the 'no' that means 'yes', and vice versâ, are all 'chichis'. **1928** W. S. MAUGHAM *Ashenden* xii. 236 The managers won't be too pleased with me if I make a lot of *chichi*. **1932** N. MITFORD *Christmas Pudding* xiv. 208 A pair of gold hair-brushes, rather chi-chi, but very attractive all the same. **1933** R. ALDINGTON *All Men are Enemies* III. i. 249 He stepped across the path of crazy pavement (a bit of Margaret's upper-suburban *chi-chi*). **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* iii. 226 It manages to deal with a modern emotional subject without chi-chi, false sentiment or mechanical romanticism. **1937** *New Statesman* 11 Dec. 1007/2 Every manner of eating-house throughout France, from the *chi-chi* establishment appropriate to the entertainment of a *poule de luxe* to the obscure provincial *bistro*. **1942** DENTON WELCH *Jrnls.* (1952) 28 Sept., Tea with the Graham Sutherlands yesterday... Talk lapsing to chichi quickly and then righting itself in periods of silence. **1951** E. TAYLOR *Game of Hide-&-Seek* II. i. 140 Going in gangs to those chichi clubs at Maidenhead. **1961** A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* v. 249 Elegance with a touch of chichi. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 22 Jan. 15 The sort of real delicious Italian country cooking that is a revelation after so much chichi Italian food dished up in London.

chichie, chichisbee: see CHINCHY, CICISBEO.

chick (tʃɪk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 chike, chyke, 5–6 chyk, 6 chik, (cheke), 6–7 chicke, 6– chick. [A shortened form of CHICKEN *sb.*[1] Probably in its origin merely a phonetic development, the final *n* being (in some dialects) lost, as in the inflexion of nouns and verbs, and the resulting final *e* then disappearing in the ordinary way. A few examples of the intermediate *chicke* have come down; cf. also *lent* from *lenten*; *often*, *ofte*, *oft*; ME. *selden*, *selde*, *seld*, etc. *Chick* is now treated generally as a kind of diminutive of *chicken*; but in s.w. dialect, *chick* is singular, *chicken* plural; and it appears to be certain that there *chick*, *chicken*, are the worn down forms of ME. *chike*(*n*, *chikene*, OE. *cicen*, *cicenu*, the result being to bring them apparently into the class of *ox*, *oxen*, and dial. *house*, *housen*, *vurze*, *vurzen*.]

1. A chicken; esp. a young chicken; sometimes, the young of any bird.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 541 Hir flesh tendre as is a chike. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xix. in Ashm. (1652) 165 The substance of an Egg by nature ys wrought Into a Chyk. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 203 Two greate chykens, the one was a hen chik & the other a cock chyk. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 199 As the old cocke crowes so doeth the chick. **1707** SWIFT *Manner of Living* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 288 On rainy days alone I dine Upon a chick and pint of wine. **1886** *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Feb. 142/2 The.. courage which the hen exhibits when her chick is threatened with the foe.

2. *esp.* The young bird still in the egg or only just hatched.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. liii. (R.) By the twentie daie ye shall heare the chicke to peepe within the verie shell. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants.* I. vi. §13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering, is to the Egg or Chick. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶4 With how much Nicety and Attention does she [the Hen] help the Chick to break its Prison? **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. The Chick within the egg sets itself free by tapping with its bill.. against the shell.

3. *transf.* **a.** Applied to human offspring; = CHICKEN *sb.*[1] 2; *esp.* in alliteration with *child*. Sometimes as a term of endearment (see quot. 1610).

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2159 He is the fendes chike. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4332 He semeþ ful wel þe deuels chyke, y-sprong of þe pyt of helle. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 318 My Ariel; chicke That is thy charge. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Bremant*, Hee hath nor child nor chicke to care for. **1630** DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 104, I haue no wife, I haue no child, haue no chick. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *For Duke of Yorke* 8 And so dresse him up with love, As to be the chick of Jove. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 280 He.. had no chick or child to bless his house.

b. A girl; a young woman. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1927 S. LEWIS *Elmer Gantry* vii. 114 He didn't want to marry this brainless little fluffy chick. **1957** C. MACINNES *City of Spades* I. v. 31 There stood.. Muriel's sister. But what a difference from the little chick! **1959** *News Chron.* 12 Aug. 4/3 Beatniks and their 'chicks'—palefaced girls wearing pony-tail hair-dos and toreador pants. **1971** *It.* 12–16 June 16/2 Jackie, always a 'with-it chick'.

4. *Digby chick*: a small kind of dried herring.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Yarmouth Golden Digby Chicks in tins hermetically sealed. **1887** *Daily News* 2 May 2/8 Digby chicks, 6*d.* per bundle.

5. *Comb.*, as †*chick-master*, chicken-keeper; *chickpecked* (*nonce-wd.* after *hen-pecked*).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xiv. 322 The Chick-master [*pullarius*].. sendeth mee word that the birds feed right. **1880** J. B. HARWOOD *Young Ld. Penrith* I. iv. 49 Families in which.. the old folks.. sorely chickpecked, yield precedence to the young.

‖**chick, cheek**, *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Ind.* Also check. [Hindī *chik*.] 'A kind of screen-blind made of finely-split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outer side; hung or framed in doorways or windows' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 92 (Y.) Their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or latises. **1825** HEBER *Journ. India* (1844) I. 192 (Y.) The check of the tent. **1835** EMMA ROBERTS *Scenes Hindostan* 218 A curtain.. of a sort of gauze-work, formed of bamboo split very fine, coloured green, and called *chick*. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 46 Peeping through the check by which my dressing-room was screened from the verandah.

chick (tʃɪk), *sb.*[3] *Anglo-Ind. colloq.* An abbreviation of *chickeen*, CHEQUEEN, the Venetian gold coin, long current on the shores of India, and there valued at four rupees.

1866 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* (Y.) Whenever master spends a chick, I keep back two rupees, Sir. **1875** *The Dilemma* x. (Y.) 'Can't do much harm by losing twenty chicks', observed the Colonel in Anglo-Indian argot. **1886** YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, 'I'll bet you a chick'.

chick, *sb.*[4] [Cf. CHICK *v.*[1] 2.] **1.** *Sc.* A tick.

1791 BURNS *Let. to Ainslie* (Globe) No. 236 Here must I sit.. slowly counting every chick of the clock.

2. The call-note (of a bird). Also *chick-chick*. (Cf. CHACK *sb.*[3], CHACK-CHACK.)

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v, The chick-chick of the stonechat. **1894** R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 105 They never uttered more than a whispered call-note, 'chick'. **1922** ZANE GREY *To Last Man* iv. 84 A hoarse-voiced old turkey gobbler was booming his chug-a-lug.., and the softer chick of hen turkeys answered him.

†**chick**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Imitative of sound.]

1. Of chickens: To chirp, cheep.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykkyn', as hennys byrdys [**1499** chycke, as henne byrdes], *pipio*, *pululo*. *Ibid.* Chykkynge, or wyppynge of yonge byrdys [*K.H.* chickyng or ȝippyng of bryddys], *pupulatus*, *pupulacio*.

2. *Sc.* To tick as a clock or watch. (Jamieson).

†**chick**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 chykkyn, 7 check. [Onomatopœic. Closely related to prec., but denoting the sudden action of breaking which the sound there expressed often accompanies: cf. CHIP in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To sprout, shoot, germinate; to 'chip'. Hence '**chicking** *vbl. sb.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykkyn, as corne, or spyryn, or sp[r]owtyn', *pulilo*. *Ibid.* Chickyng, or spyryng of corne, *..germinacio*, *pululatus*, *pululacio*. **1787** W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chicked*, sprouted, begun to vegetate, as seed in the ground. **1830** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chick*, to begin to germinate; as seeds in the earth, leaves from their buds, or barley on the couch in the malthouse.

2. To crack or burst as a seed does in sprouting; to split; to chap. Also *trans.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 15 Soone as they are peel'd we carry them into some house because the sunne shoulde not checke and rive them [willows]. *Ibid.* 104 That paste that is made of barley meale, cracketh and checketh. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 246 Put a little [Onion seed] into a Porrenger of water, and let it infuse upon the hot embers, and if it be good it will begin to Check and Speer. **1830** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chick*, to crack, chap, chop, as the skin in frosty weather.

chickabiddy ('tʃɪkəbɪdɪ). [f. CHICK + BIDDY[2].] A nursery formation on *chick* or *chicken*; hence a term of endearment to young children.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Chickabiddy*, a chicken so called to, and by little children. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiv, You will be aboard of my chickabiddies. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 183 Do you, sweet Rob? Do you truly, chickabiddy? **1862** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xx. (1888) 427 I'll leave it to the eldest chickabiddy. **1878** *G. Canterbury's Will* 223.

chickadee (tʃɪkə'di:). *N. Amer.* Also chicadee. [Named from its note.] The Black-cap Titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) of N. America. Also used as a term of endearment to a woman.

1838 THOREAU *Jrnl.* 23 Sept. (1949) I. 60 The chickadee is more than usually familiar. **1854** —— *Walden* iv. (1886) 124 The chicadee lisps amid the evergreens. **1884** E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 615/1 We all know the lively black-capped chickadees. **1940** *Times* 20 May 4/5 Mr. [W. C.] Fields is magnificently flamboyant and rhetorical.. but, hard as he works, *My Little Chickadee* obstinately refuses to gather momentum. **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §185/2 Pet names; terms of endearment. (Frequently prefaced 'my' or 'little'.) *Angel*,.. *chickadee*. **1964** A. L. THOMSON *New Dict. Birds* 823/2 In North

America some *Parus* spp. are called 'chickadees', the best known being the Blackcapped Chickadee *P. atricapillus*. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* 26 Mar. II. 9/7 Here in the woods was the usual sparse sprinkling of chickadees and nothing else. **1968** *Listener* 23 May 678/1 Mr Durrell, looking so much like a sober W. C. Fields that one expected him to address Joan Bakewell as 'my little chickadee'.

chick-a-diddle = CHICKABIDDY.

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 3 Oct., Lay a chick-a-diddle down with his bill upon it.

chickaleary ('tʃɪkəlɪərɪ), *a.* (*sb.*) *Costers' slang.* [f. CHICK *sb.*[1] + LEERY *a.*[2]] Artful, 'downy'. Also *sb.*, a 'downy cove'.

1839 W. A. MILES *Poverty* (Partridge), He's a right down chap, a chickle-a-leary chap. *c* **1869** VANCE *Ballad, Chick-a-leary Cove* (Farmer), I'm a chicka-leary cove..; Whitechapel was the village I was born in. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 4/4 It's the chickalearies and their donahs that are responsible.

chickara, var. CHINKARA.

chickaree (tʃɪkə'ri:). *U.S.* [From its cry.] The larger American Red Squirrel. See also CHIPAREE.

1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* I. 187 *Sciurus Hudsonius* (Pennant). The Chickaree. **1849** THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 206 The larger red squirrel or chickaree, sometimes called the Hudson Bay squirrel. **1860** —— *Lett.* (1865) 186 The jays scream, and the chickaree winds up his clock.

Chickasaw ('tʃɪkəsɔ:), *sb.* and *a.* Also Chicasa, Chicashaw, Chicaza, Chickesaw, Chikasa, etc. [ad. Chickasaw *Chikasha.*] A. *sb.* A member of a Muskogean tribe of North American Indians formerly resident in Mississippi and in Alabama, but subsequently in Oklahoma.

1674 H. WOODWARD *Let.* 31 Dec. in *Coll. S. Carolina Hist. Soc.* (1897) V. 461 Ye Cussetaws, Checsaws & Chiokees were intended to come downe and fight ye Westoes. **1722** D. COXE *Descr. Carolana* 14 The great and powerful Nation of Chicazas. **1744** F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* 120 The Chickasaws, who lie upon the Mississippi river, between the Cherokees and the Choctaws. **1770** P. PITTMAN *Europ. Settlem. Mississippi* 6 The Chicashaws formerly were very troublesome. **1854** T. H. BENTON *30 Years' View* I. 626/1 The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Choctaws having previously agreed to remove. **1907** L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* II. vi. 163 In like manner the Chickasas were organized in two phratries. **1927** W. A. READ *Louisiana Place-Names* 22 Perhaps *Chickasaw* signifies 'rebellion', the term referring to the separation of the Chickasaws from the Creeks and the Choctaws.

2. The language of this people.

1893 *Daily Ardmoreite* (Ardmore, Okla.) 27 Dec. 3/1 Salus populi, suprema est lex, which, in Chickasaw, means, 'The people are first bidden to the feast.' **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Language* iv. 72 The Muskogean family includes .. Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole. **1941** M. R. HAAS in L. Spier et al. *Language, Culture, & Personality* 42 Choctaw and Chickasaw are actually subvarieties of the same language.

B. *adj.* ***Chickasaw Indian***, an Indian of the Chickasaw people; ***Chickasaw plum***, a wild plum of the Mississippi region (*Prunus angustifolia*); ***Chickasaw rose***, the Cherokee rose.

1726 S. PENHALLOW *Hist. Wars New-Eng.* (1859) 75 Col. Gibs .. commissioned .. Capt. Welch, with the assistance of the Chicksha Indians, to fall on them in several parts. **1736** [see INDIAN *sb.* 2 a]. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. 71 The mission for the Chickasaw Indians. **1775** J. ADAIR *Hist. Amer. Indians* 360 They have a large sort of plums .. called Chikkasah plums. **1821** T. NUTTALL *Trav. Arkansa* vii. 137 The abundance of Chickasaw plum bushes forming a grove. **1864** A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 328 *P*[*runus*] *Chícasa* .. Chickasaw Plum... A fine fruit shrub, native of Ark., &c., often cultivated. **1867** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1865–66* VI. 390 Our beautiful foliaged Chickasaw Plum. **1835** J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* II. 108 The 'chickasaw rose', which is a beautiful hedge thorn, grows .. luxuriantly [in Mississippi]. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/1 Along one side of his home .. runs a superb hedge of Chickasaw roses.

chickeen(e, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

'chickell. A name of the WHEAT-EAR in Cornwall and Devon.

1802 in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 1833). **1806** W. BOWLES *Banwell Hill* III. 525.

chicken ('tʃɪkɪn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cicen, (ciken, ciccen), 2, 4–6 chiken, 4– chicken. (4 chykin, chekon, 4–5 cheken, 4–6 chyken, 5 chykyn, -on, -ynge, chycon, checon, schecon, schekyn, 5–6 chekyn, chikyn, 6 cheekyne, 6–7 chickin, 7 (?) chikin, chicking.) *Pl.* 1 cicenu, 2–3 chikene, 4 chikenes, -ys, chiknes, -nys, 5– ens. [OE. *cicen*, pl. *cicenu*. In the same sense Du. has *kieken*, *kuiken*, MDu. *kieken* (*kiekijn*), *kûken*, MLG. and LG. *küken*, MHG. *küchen*; whence Ger. *küchlein*; also ON. *kjúklingr* (Sw. *kjukling*, Da. *kylling*). The relations between these words are not clear; some think that OE. *cicen* represents an earlier **ciecen*, going back, with Du. *kieken*, to an OTeut. **kiukino*[m], a dim. of **kiuk-* (cf. the ON.), an ablaut-form of **kuk-*, whence *cock*.

But an OE. *ciecen* ought to have given in ME. *chīchen*; and the non-palatalization of the second *c* could be accounted for only by an OE. contraction **ciecnes*, **ciecnu*, etc. at a date anterior to that of palatalization. But in all the OE. and early ME. examples the word remains full and uncontracted]

1. a. The young of the domestic fowl; its flesh.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Suæ henne somniȝas cicceno hire. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Swa henne somnaþ ciken hiræ. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132 *Pullus*, cicen. *Ibid.* 318 *Pullus*, cicen oððe brid, oððe fola. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Swa seo henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru ȝegaderað. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid. Chikene. **1382** WYCLIF *Tobit* viii. 11 Aboute chykenys crowyng [Vulg. *circa pullorum cantum*]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 380 To boille the chiknes [*v.r.* chikenes, -ys] with the Marybones. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 144 As þe househennes .. cherichen her chekonys. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 799 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 170 Boyled Chykon or capon agreable. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 14 The cok that nothyng norissheth his chekens. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He .. cherysshseth vs, as the egle her byrdes, the brood hen her chekyns. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 249 To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 96 The superstitious observation .. of the flying of vulturs, and the pecking of chickings. **1702** W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xl. 159 At Cairo .. they hatch Chickens in certain Ovens. **1760** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 93 ¶2 The company may .. refresh themselves with cold tongue, chicken, and French rolls. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 226 The spring-chickens come to market.

†b. Extended to the young of any bird. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* I. xxviii. 108 The brydde in the nest is the Holy Goste .. the vij. chekenis ben the vij. werkes of mercy. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) IV, The [Turkey's] Chickens being hatched under a Henne, may be kept with the Hennes Chickens. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 470 These Halcions making their nests in the sea rocks or sands, wil sit their Egges & hatch forth their chickens. **1651** W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 58 The Chickins or young ones of such Birds as build in my Trees.

c. *chicken* sometimes occurs as a plural or collective. Still *dial.*, with CHICK as the singular.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 5 So our children haue beene still like Chicken of the halfe kind. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 In Chicken and other Fowl. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 195 There pigs and chicken quarrel for a meal. **1829** SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, The chicken were her delight. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chicken*, in Mid-Sussex used as the plural of chick.

d. A domestic fowl of any age.

1827 *Harvard Register* May 84 Some students were 'hooking' chickens. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* May 622/1 The farm people had all retired with the chickens long before. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/1 It is a disastrous betrayal of middle-class origin to speak of a 'chicken' as a 'fowl'. Whatever the age of the bird, the word must always be chicken.

e. The prairie chicken or pinnated grouse; also, the sharp-tailed grouse. *U.S.*

1812 J. C. LUTTIG *Jrnl. Exped. Upper Missouri* (1920) 14 Oct. 85, 4 Men went out to hunt .. got this Day 21 Chickens. **1876** *Fur, Fin & Feather* Sept. 95 You can always find good chicken dogs wherever there are chickens. **1901** S. E. WHITE *Westerners* xx. 189 The careful attention necessary for the destruction of the wily 'chicken' or experienced squirrel.

2. *transf.* of human offspring: A child.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 4182 The churles chekyne hade chaungyde his armes. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 218. **1642** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vi. 82 A chicken of the same broode was Messalina. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. (Bohn) 498 Well! my chicken, said he .. are you satisfied?

3. *fig.* a. A youthful person: one young and inexperienced. (*to be*) *no chicken*: no longer young. Also as a *slang* (chiefly *U.S.*) term for a girl or young woman. Cf. CHICK *sb.*[1] 3 b.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 216 ¶2 You ought to consider you are now past a Chicken; this Humour, which was well enough in a Girl, is insufferable in one of your Motherly Character. **1720** SWIFT *Stella's Birth-day*, Pursue your trade of scandal-picking, Your hints that Stella is no chicken. **1809** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar. XV. No. 12. 421 An infant at law? A mere chicken? **1860** G. D. PRENTICE *Prenticeana* 97 Call a lady 'a chicken', and ten to one she is angry. Tell her she is 'no chicken', and twenty to one she is still angrier. **1877** E. WALFORD *Gt. Families* I. 170 He must have been well forward in years—or at all events, as they say, no chicken. **1880** SPENCER WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 43 [Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P.] calling himself on one occasion 'a mere chicken in the law', he was ever afterwards known as 'Chicken Taylor'. **1882** *Sydney Slang Dict.* 2/2 *Chicken*, a Girl (applied to the respectable class). **1923** G. H. MCKNIGHT *Eng. Words* iv. 61 In the vocabulary of modern youth, chivalry is dead... A girl is .. a *chicken*, a *doll*, [etc.]. **1934** J. T. FARRELL *Young Manhood* (1936) 71 He said he was fed up on the dago chickens around State Street anyway. The guys all thought that was a new word.

b. Applied to one who is as timorous or defenceless as a chicken. Revived in mod. slang (orig. *U.S.*), often as quasi-*adj.*: cowardly. Hence (*to play*) *chicken*, (to engage in) a 'game' of physical hazard which tests the courage. Cf. CHICKEN-HEARTED.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 42 Forthwith they flye Chickens, the way which they stopt [*Globe ed.* stoop'd] Eagles. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xix. (1821) 199 Not finding the Defendants to be Chikins, to be afraid of every cloud or kite. **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. iii. 54 *Gib.* You assure me that Scrub is a Coward. *Bou.* A Chicken, as the saying is. **1936** *Amer. Speech* XI. 279/2 *Chicken*, a timid soul; a sissy. **1941** *Life* 15 Dec. 89 Gets chicken. **1945** *Amer. Speech* XX. 147/2 A person is 'chicken' when he abides too closely by army rules and regulations, or when he misuses or abuses authority, especially in minor or petty matters. **1952** S. ELLIN *Key to Nicholas St.* (1953) IV. ii. 167 You'd just holler for the cops? Why, man, you're chicken. **1953** R. BRADBURY *Fahrenheit 451* (1954) I. 33 Go out in the cars .. trying to see how close you can get to lamp-posts, playing 'chicken'. **1956** 'M. INNES' *Appleby plays Chicken* I. i. 17 Playing chicken .. this business of proving to yourself that you're as tough as the other chaps. *Ibid.* II. ii. 18 Chicken is done with cars. **1959** *Daily Mail* 18 May 5/6 Sit on the track as the train thunders nearer... Last to get up is the winner. First is branded 'chicken'. **1960** E. W. HILDICK *Jim Starling & Colonel* xi. 93 'Speak for yourself—chicken!' he jeered. **1960** SWERLING & BURROWS *Guys & Dolls* II. iii. 54 *Player.* Come on, quit stallin', roll. *Harry.* What's the matter, Sky, turning chicken?

c. (See quots.)

1887 J. D. BILLINGS *Hardtack & Coffee* 52 A Marblehead man called his chum his 'chicken', more especially if the latter was a *young* soldier. **1890** *Congress. Rec.* 21 Apr. 3637/1 The affection which a sailor will lavish on a ship's boy to whom he takes a fancy, and makes his 'chicken', as the phrase is.

4. ***Mother Cary's*** (or ***Carey's***) ***chicken***, a name given by sailors to the Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*): also (in *pl.*) applied to falling snow.

1767 CARTERET in Hawksworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 189 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken. **1864** *Athenæum* 558/2 'Mother Cary's Chickens', the sailors' slang for snow .. 'Mother Cary' being the *Mater cara* .. of the Levantine sailors.

5. Short for CHICKEN-HAZARD.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/4 'Don't go; let's have a little chicken' .. A 'little chicken' does not mean a wing and a little weak white wine and water, but the rattling of certain ivory cubes in a little leather box.

6. a. *Proverbs.*

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 19 a, I woulde not haue him to counte his Chickens so soone before they be hatcht. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. §33. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 923 To swallow gudgeons ere they're catch'd, And count their chickens ere they're hatched. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* Motto, Curses are like young chicken: they always come home to roost. **1882** HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.*, Children and chicken must ever be picking.

b. *chicken-and-(the-)egg* = *hen-and-egg* (see HEN *sb.* 8).

1959 *Times* 23 Sept. 17/5 One of the chicken-and-the-egg problems is involved here. **1961** 'C. H. ROLPH' *Common Sense about Crime* iii. 45 To argue that there would be no punishment without crime and (*ergo*) no crime without punishment would be to import the chicken-and-egg sequence into a problem. **1967** *Guardian* 24 Feb. 8/5 The chicken-and-egg attitude towards the home background of addicts.

7. General combinations, as †***chicken-bird***, ***-cavie***, ***-coop***, ***-farm***, ***-house***, ***-pie***, ***-run*** (RUN *sb.*[1] 21 b), ***-salad***; ***chicken-brooding***, ***-farming***, ***-keeper***, ***-merchant***, ***-raising***, ***-rearer***; also in parasynthetic compounds, as ***chicken-brained***, ***-spirited*** (= CHICKEN-HEARTED), ***-toed***, adjs.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4984 With bathe þe chekis & þe chauyls as a *chykin bird. **1678** OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 24 What a *Chicken-brain'd Fellow am I grown? If I but dip my Bill I am giddy. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 8/2 Incubators, *chicken-brooding houses, and 'accessories' innumerable. **1785** BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, Ahint the *chicken-cavie. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 173 St. Mark's Place is all covered over in a morning with *chicken-coops. **1789** H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* ix. 70 The duchess carrying off the chicken-coop under her arm. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 452/1 Wilson .. owned a prosperous *chicken farm. **1887** I. RANDALL *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 56 The worst of *chicken farming here is, that in the summer there is a glut of eggs, about 6d a dozen. **1904** WODEHOUSE *Gold Bat* ii. 19 The master of that house retired from the business, and took to chicken-farming. **1884** E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/1 They are shut up in the *chicken-house. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 140 He that kept them was called *Pullarius*, the *chickin-keeper. **1832** *Edinb. Rev.* LV. 490 Young Nick, the *chicken-merchant. **1709** W. BYRD *Secret Diary* (1941) 10 July 58, I ate *chicken pie for dinner. **1723** J. NOTT *Cook's & Confect. Dict.* No. 10B, Balls of forced Meat for a Chicken Pye. **1824** SCOTT *Lett.* 3 Feb. in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 229 Though I shall never .. eat her chicken-pies. **1896** J. C. HARRIS *Sister Jane* 166 Aunt Sally a dishin' out the chicken pie at her house. **1891** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Apr. 3/3 Another industry that could be well pushed into greater prominence is *chicken raising. **1895** *Daily News* 9 Oct. 6/7 Silver medals were accorded .. for the *chicken rearer .. and .. a wheel-barrow fowl house. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 16/3 Should it .. miss the lizard that crawls out into the open space of the *chicken-run and pick up a young chicken instead—well, you can hardly blame it. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xx, A timorous, *chicken-spirited, though well-meaning man. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* I. 69 The English gentry, in velvet jerkins, and *chicken-toed shoes.

8. Special combs.: **chicken à la King** [said to be named after E. Clark *King*, proprietor of a hotel in New York], cooked chicken breast served in a cream sauce with mushrooms and peppers; **chicken-breast**, a malformed projection of the breast-bone; hence **chicken-breasted** *a.* (more usually *pigeon-breasted*); **chicken brick** (see quot. 1970); **chicken-broth**, a decoction of the flesh and bones of a chicken, used as a nutritious food for invalids; hence *v.* (*humorous*), to dose with chicken-broth; **chickenburger**, a cake of minced chicken, usu. served fried or grilled; **chicken-cholera**, 'an infectious disease of chickens, which is very destructive in the poultry farms of France' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chicken colonel** *U.S. slang* (see quots. 1948 and 1962); **chicken corn**, (*a*) *U.S.*, the common sorghum growing out of cultivation; (*b*) *dial.*, inferior corn; **chicken-feed** *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*), food for poultry; also *fig.*, anything of little importance, *esp.* a trifling sum

of money; **chicken-fixings** *local U.S.*, chicken prepared as food; also *fig.*; **chicken-flesh**, = *goose-flesh*; **chicken-grape**, an American species of the vine (*Vitis cordifolia*); **chicken gumbo** (see GUMBO 1 b); **chicken-hawk** chiefly *U.S.*, any of various hawks that kill chickens; **chicken Kiev** [*Kiev*, the name of a city in Russia], chicken breast fried or baked with a stuffing of (garlic) butter; †**chicken-knots**, the chalazæ of an egg; **chicken-liver** (*a*) the liver of a fowl; (*b*) *colloq.*, a coward; **chicken-livered** *a.*, = CHICKEN-HEARTED *a.*; **chicken-pecked** *a.*, governed by a child (humorous *nonce-wd.*, after *hen-pecked*); **chicken-pepper**, the *Ranunculus abortivus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chicken-shit** (*coarse slang*, orig. *U.S.*), a coward; also used as a general term of abuse; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (cf. sense 3 b above); **chicken-skin**, a substance or surface resembling the skin of a chicken in texture or appearance; also *attrib.*; **chicken-snake**, a species of American snake considered particularly destructive to chickens and eggs (Bartlett); **chicken stake**, a small stake (at play); **chicken thief** (*U.S. colloq.*), a petty thief, a pilferer; †**chicken-water**, = *chicken-broth*; **chicken-wire**, a light wire netting with hexagonal mesh; **chickenwort**, = CHICKWEED.

1912 F. M. FARMER *New Book Cookery* 228 *Chicken à la King. **1931** E. LINKLATER *Juan in Amer.* II. v. 97 Their stomachs filled alike with chicken *à la* king and pie *à la mode*. **1940** C. MCCULLERS *Heart is Lonely Hunter* (1943) II. ii. 103 She marked the special dinner with chicken à la king at twenty cents instead of fifty. **1969** *Harrod's Summer Food News* 10/1 Chicken à la King—16 oz. 10/6. **1849–52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1038/1 That deformity called '*chicken-breast' appears to be independent of the condition of the spine. **1970** SIMON & HOWE *Dict. Gastron.* 123/1 **Chicken brick*, an inexpensive earthenware container which is made in two halves, almost like two halves of a sarcophagus and originates in Tuscany. It just holds one medium-sized chicken which is cooked peasant-style in the brick. **1982** *Habitat Catal. 1982/83* 84/4 Terracotta chicken brick that cooks any meat to golden, tender succulence in its own juices. **1984** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 4 Nov. 110/1 Like a chicken brick, the idea is for the meat, encased in clay, to grill in its own juices. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 *Chicken-broath is not thinner than that which is commonly offered for a piece of most..convincing sense. **1870–4** ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xi. 176 Every Nestorian..would sooner die than touch a spoonful of chicken-broth during a fast. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 386 Nursing, and comforting, and chicken-brothing me to my heart's content. **1936** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) 220 The barbecues which began to dot the country with the rise of the automobile soon offered **chickenburgers* as well as *hamburgers*. **1984** *Listener* 12 Apr. 11/3 Thigh meat marinated with Gruyère cheese, chickenburgers, even reformed chicken on a stick like a lollipop, have all been tried. **1883** *Standard* 29 Sept. 3/5 The attenuation of the virus of ..*chicken cholera, by the action of oxygen. **1888** *Spectator* 5 May 595/2 M. Pasteur's proposal to kill off the Australian rabbits by Chicken-Cholera. **1948** A. M. TAYLOR *Lang. World War II* 53 **Chicken Colonel*, a full colonel, rank designated by silver eagles (chickens) on his shoulders. **1950** HEMINGWAY *Across the River* iv. 25 Maybe they treat me well because I'm a chicken colonel on the winning side. **1962** *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 288 It is proper to call a full colonel a *chicken colonel* in the Air Force, but in the Marine Corps the correct expression is *bird colonel*. **1856** *Congress. Globe* 17 Apr. 960/2 Chinese sugar cane is nothing more than what we call *chicken corn down in Georgia. **1895** *Wilts. County Mirror* 27 Sept. 2/4 The second share has only yielded chicken corn. **1901** C. MOHR *Plant Life Alabama* 339 *Sorghum vulgare*,..Chicken Corn, Durrha. Sugar-Corn... Escaped from cultivation, becoming a pernicious weed in many parts of the Southern States. **1836** *Col. Crockett's Exploits* 78, I stood looking on, seeing him pick up the *chicken feed from the green horns. **1865** R. H. KELLOGG *Rebel Prisons* 109 Two buckets of mush for ninety men. 'Chicken feed,' the boys called it. **1879** F. R. STOCKTON *Rudder Grange* xiv. 173 The houses scattered a long ways apart, like stingy chicken-feed. **1904** ' O. HENRY' in *McClure's Mag.* Aug. 359/2 Salt away that chicken feed in your duds. **1937** G. HEYER *They found him Dead* xiii. 265 He was picking up a living doing odd jobs for any firm that would use him. Chicken-feed! **1941** *New Review* 28 Aug. 5/3 In peacetime, officers in the British Army were men of independent means to whom their Army pay was chicken-feed. **1958** *Observer* 4 May 14/7 We're ridden with guilt... God bothers us. This kind of thing is chickenfeed to the playwright. **1838** E. FLAGG *Far West* II. 72 Wheat-bread and *chicken fixens, or cornbread and common doins? **1854** MARY J. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* v. 70 We don't have any of your Chicken Fixins nor little three-cornered handkerchiefs laid out at each plate. **1874** EGGLESTON *Circuit Rider* ii. 20 The strife had given them vigorous relish for Mrs. Lumsden's 'chicken-fixin's'. **1886** PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 1 Apr. 179/1 *Chicken fixings*, originally a chicken fricassee, now applied sometimes to any particularly fine arrangements, as distinguished from 'common doings'. **1886** [see GADGET]. **1887** *Month* LXI. 14, I got '*chicken flesh' all over my body. **1807** J. SCOTT *Geogr. Descr. Maryland* 112 A middle sized grape, of a purple colour, growing in clusters, like the *chicken grape. **1883** *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 The berries of the haw, the gum, and the chicken-grape. **1867** *Common Sense Cook Bk.* (N.Y.), *Chicken gumbo. **1884** C. PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY *Trottings of Tender Foot* 5 A *menu*..including such hitherto unheard-of luxuries as chicken gumbo..and mush. **1908** G. H. LORIMER *J. Spurlock* ix. 207 First there was a chicken gumbo soup, and then cold boiled Virginia ham. **1958** *Catal. County Stores, Taunton* June 7 Soups..Chicken Gumbo—a tin 1/7. **1827** J. L. WILLIAMS *W. Florida* 30 *Chicken Hawk. *F[alco] pullenarius*. **1890** J. WATSON *Nature* viii. 96 The freshly added Sparrow-hawk is by no means the only one of its kind, for there are four or five 'blue-hawks'. 'Chicken-hawk' is another of the Keeper's names for the bird. **1925** J. GREGORY *Bab of the Backwoods* ii, I never saw a buzzard and a sparrow nesting together... Nor a chicken-hawk and a linnet. **1958** J. CAREW *Wild Coast* iii. 45 They saw a chicken hawk fighting with a grass snake. **1950** *Gourmet Cookbk.* 301 (*heading*) *Chicken cutlets Kiev. **1964** L. DEIGHTON *Funeral in Berlin* xxx. 155, I..had..lasagne and followed it with chicken Kiev. **1980** B. W. ALDISS *Life in West* iii. 57 And I ate up all my Chicken Kiev. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 55 Cleanse away the little white *chicken knots, which stick unto the yelks. **1899** KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* I. xii. 308 They gave me *chicken liver and sucking-pig in the Victoria at Hong-Kong. **1932** R. MACAULAY *They were Defeated* I. iv. 33 Pox on him for a chicken-liver that ran away from the Scots. **1950** E. DAVID *Bk. Mediterranean Food* 137 Take about 1 lb. of chicken livers or mixed chicken, duck, pigeon or any game liver. **1963** M. MCCARTHY *Group* ix. 194 Mr. Andrews' famous chicken-liver *pâté*, a recipe he had brought back from France. **1872** 'M. TWAIN' *Roughing It*, Many a notorious coward, many a *chicken-livered poltroon. **1943** H. PEARSON *Conan Doyle* iii. 37 He's a nervous, chicken-livered kind of man, and when I look at him he turns the colour of putty. **1786** BURGOYNE *Heiress* III. i. (D.) What am I the better for burying a jealous wife? To be *chicken-peck'd is a new persecution more provoking than the old one. **1947** C. WILLINGHAM *End as Man* xvi. 192 You're both acting like *chicken-shits. We win a batch of money—you're afraid to take it. **1948** N. MAILER *Naked & Dead* I. i. 7 'What's the matter?' he asked. 'You going chickenshit?' **1968** *Southerly* XXVIII. 281 ' You're just a pile of compromising chickenshit,' Gillian says in a whisper. **1969** C. HIMES *Blind Man with Pistol* xix. 203 She's a slut, just a chickenshit whore. **1970** *It* 12–25 Feb. 17/1 American groups are not so chickenshit about getting into underground work. **1690** EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Gloves..Some of *Chicken skin for night, To keep her Hands plump, soft, and white. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* (1841) xiii. 24/2 They [*sc.* Californians]..buy..'chicken-skin' boots at fifteen dollars apiece. **1901** *Lady's Realm* X. 652/2 The chicken-skin [design]—namely, a sort of groundwork with tiny pin-points all over it, which shows up the flowers to perfection. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 19 July 8/3 Fans..composed of delicate lace inset with net or chicken-skin medallions. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 31 May 3/1 Subtle effects of colour which [china] collectors prize under such names as 'egg-shell', 'chicken-skin', and especially 'flambé'. **1928** *Daily Mail* 7 Aug. 3/2 The painting is done on what is called 'chicken-skin'—which in the old days was really a specially prepared parchment. **1930** W. DE LA MARE *On Edge* 320 Absurd misgivings productive only of chicken-skin and perplexity. **1709** J. LAWSON *New Voy. Carolina* 134 The Egg or *Chicken-Snake..eats Eggs and Chickens. **1868** F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* II. 285 The boba or chicken-snake..rarely attains a greater length than twelve feet. **1785** DAINES BARRINGTON in *Archæol.* VIII. 133*, There are also considerable heaps of gold and silver on the table, so that these dignified personages seem to have played for what would not at present be called a *chicken stake. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 674 '*Chicken thieves', the nuisance of petty traders dealing with the negroes, and encouraging them to pilfer. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 313 To make *Chicken Water. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 541 The patient may be supported..by clysters of beef-tea, or chicken-water. **1920** *Outing* (U.S.) June 164/2 It is a very good idea to take along a roll of *chicken wire. **1963** J. TOOTELL *Floristry* II. i. 26 Having cut a piece of inch-and-a-half mesh chicken-wire, curl the edges inwards until you have formed a rough ball. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 486 The frequent plowing of this soil makes it run much to *chickenwort, and other creeping weeds.

chicken ('tʃɪkɛn), *sb.*[2] *India.* Also chikan. [Hind., a. Pers. *chakin*, *chikin* needle-work.] Embroidery. Also *attrib.*

1880 W. HOEY *Monogr. Trade N. India* III. 88 Chikan is hand-worked flowered muslin and the chikan of Lucknow is in great demand in all parts of India. *Ibid.*, Chikan is largely exported from Lucknow to Agra..., to Mirzapur, Patna, and Calcutta..., and to Haidarábád, Dakhan. **1886** *Offic. Catal. Col. & Ind. Exhib.* 16 At Calcutta embroidered muslin is called *chikan* (needle work). *Ibid.* 43 The large collection of *chikan* work from Calcutta. **1886** YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Chicken-walla*, an itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs, petticoats, and such like. **1908** *Imp. Gazetteer India* III. 221 *Chikan* work in fact takes the place in India that lace holds in Europe.

chicken ('tʃɪkɪn), *v. slang* (orig. *U.S.*). [f. CHICKEN *sb.*[1] 3 b.] To fail to act, or to back down, from motives of cowardice. Freq. const. *out.*

1943 I. WOLFERT *Torpedo 8* (1944) ii. 19, I just wanted to ..make sure you weren't chickening out on me. **1950** *Cornell (Univ.) Daily Sun* 24 Mar. 4 (Wentworth & Flexner), The Harvard Student Council..just plain chickened out... [They] considered the proposal..and sent the resolution back to committee on a technicality. **1960** *Encounter* Feb. 46/2 Those people were looking to us for help and—we chickened out. **1961** C. MCCULLERS *Clock without Hands* iv. 76 You would of been the first to chicken. **1965** *Economist* 4 Sept. 890/1 Nobody can trust the others not to chicken out if they take the first plunge.

chicken, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

'chickenable, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of producing chickens.

1852 READE *Peg Woff.* ii. (1868) 55 Sitting upon eggs no longer chickenable.

'chicken-'hazard. [*Chicken* is here, and in the earlier *chicken stake*, generally taken in the sense of 'small, comparatively harmless'. Col. Yule suggests its origination in *chickeen*, CHEQUEEN, as if a hazard or stake not exceeding that amount.] A game at dice: see HAZARD.

a **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ld. of Thoulouse*, He was tired ..Of billiards, shortwhist, chicken-hazard and punting.

1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 220 Let's have a little chicken hazard. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 138/2 The solace of congenial companions and occasional chicken-hazard.

'chicken-'heart. a. A 'heart' or courage as faint as a chicken's. b. A timorous, cowardly person.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, Such chicken-hearts, and yet great quarrellers. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii, Why, you chicken-heart. **1836** MARRYAT *Three Cutt.* iii, You must have a chicken-heart to be frightened at a blue pigeon. **1871** G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* II. 10.

'chicken-'hearted, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Timorous and cowardly as a chicken, faint-hearted.

1681 DRYDEN *Prol. Sp. Friar* 41 Where 'tis agreed by bullies chicken-hearted To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 117 He was himself so Chickin-hearted a Man. **1886** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. iv. 30 Small thanks to you big, hulking, chicken-hearted men.

chickenhood ('tʃɪkɪnhʊd). [see -HOOD.] The state or condition of a chicken.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 183 [They] enjoy the luxury of a natural death, in their chickenhood, from the hands of Dolly the Scullion. **1866** *Guardian* 31 Oct. (Supp.) The instinct which leads it [a parrot] in unfledged chickenhood to imitate its parent.

†**'chicken-meat, chicken's meat, chick-meat.** *Obs.* [OE. *cicena mete* 'chickens' meat'.] Food for chickens. Hence, an old name for various plants, including endive; now *dial.* for CHICKWEED.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 Nim..cicena mete. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Modera*, cicenamete. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Intiba*, muruns, chicnemete. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25 *Ippia minor*, chiken-mete. *a* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 119 *Morsus galline*, chikemete. *a* **1500** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712 *Hec ipia*, chekynmette. **1830** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chicken's-meat*, the herb chick-weed.

'chicken-'pox. [Generally supposed to have been named from the mildness of the disease. (Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 234, conjectures an allusion to chick-pease.)]

The common name for Varicella, a mild eruptive disease, bearing some resemblance to small-pox, and chiefly attacking children.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pox*, Chicken Pox, a cutaneous disease, frequent in children, wherein the skin is covered with pustules like those of the small pox. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 440 Is there not the strongest probability that the swine and the chicken pox derived their origin, at some distant period, from the animals whose names they take? **1809** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i. (1831) 2, I have just heard that there is a shocking chicken-pox in the village.

b. *chicken-pock*: the pustule of this disease.

1780 HUNTER *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 Sometimes..there is a pitt in consequence of a chicken pock.

chickenweed: see CHICKWEED.

chickenwort: see CHICKEN *sb.*[1] 8.

'chicker, *v.* ? *dial.* [imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To chirp as a cricket. Cf. CHITTER.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 168 While chick'ring cricket sings.

†**chicket,** *a.*

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 335 How blithe wast thou; how Buxome, and how Chicket.

chickhood ('tʃɪkhʊd). [see -HOOD.] The state or condition of a chick. Cf. CHICKENHOOD.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 287 Obliged to take to the nest again in his second chickhood. **1854** *Ibid.* XLIX. 109 [She] laid an egg in the home of her chick-hood.

chickin, obs. form of CHICKEN *sb.*[1], CHEQUEEN.

chickling[1] ('tʃɪklɪŋ). [see -LING.] A tiny chick.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

chickling[2]**, chichling** ('tʃɪklɪŋ, 'tʃɪtʃlɪŋ). Forms: 6 cich(e)lynge, cichelinge, 6–8 cichling, 7–8 chichling, 8 chicheling; 7– chickling. [In 16th c. *cicheling*, *chicheling*, dim. of *ciche*, CHICH, formed to represent Lat. *cicercula* as dim. of *cicera*. Altered in 18th c. to *chickling*.

(It is doubtful whether the alteration was intended, or merely due to an error; *chickling* occurs in Wilkins 1668, perh. a misprint; Kersey's Dict. 1708-21 has *chichling*; so Bailey 1721, but from 1731 onwards the edd. have *chickling*; this was app. a misprint, for Bailey's folio of 1730-36 retains *chichling*, which also occurs in writers as late as 1759. The Index to Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* 1759 has *chickling*, but the text *chichling* (about 35 times under Lathyrus). Britten and Holland adopt the form *cichling*.]

A name given by Turner to the Common cultivated Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), largely grown in England for fodder, but in the south of Europe as pulse. *black cichlynge*: Turner's name for the allied *Lathyrus Cicera*, Lesser Chick Pea, Flat-podded Vetch; the *ciere* of OF., L. *cicera*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cicera* maye be called in englishe blacke cichlynge. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cicercula*, The puls maye be called in Englishe cichlynge, or litle or Petie ciche. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 476 There be two sortes of Cichelinges, the great and the small, or garden and wilde Cichelinges.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 142 The Cichling or pety Cich-pease [*cicercula*]. 1611 COTGR., *Garvences*, Fitches, Chichlings. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 209 Manured White Chichling. 1708-21 KERSEY, *Chichlings*. 1721 BAILEY, *Chichlings* [edd. 1731-1800 *Chickling*; folio ed. 1730-36 *Chichlings*].

b. Now more fully called **chickling vetch** (formerly also *chicheling pease*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxviii. [They] had hid themselves in the garden upon the chichling pease. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Chichling Vetch. In boggy, watery places. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Lathyrus*, Chichling Vetch. *Ibid.* (Index) Chickling Pea: see *Lathyrus*. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (*Catal. Seeds*) Vetch, Kidney, Chickling. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 138 In Switzerland..the Chickling Vetch..is cultivated.

chick-meat: see CHICKEN-MEAT.

†**chickny pea.** App. variant of CHICK-PEA.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 408 It is more..hurtful than..the Fitches to the Chickny Pease.

chick-pea ('tʃɪk 'pi:). Forms: 6 ciche-, chiche-, 6-7 cich-, 7-8 chich-, 8- chick-. [In 16-17th c. *cich-pease*, *chich-pease*, f. *cich*, CHICH + PEASE, after F. *pois chiche* (earlier simply *chiche*); but in the 18th c. altered (by some error) to *chick-pea* (cf. *chichling*, CHICKLING).

Chick-pea is used in Lisle 1752, and is the form adopted by Johnson 1755: he names Miller as his authority; but Miller's word is *chich pease*.]

A dwarf species of pea (*Cicer arietinum*), largely used for food in the South of Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. Its earlier name was simply *cich*, CHICH.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 28 a, Ciche-peasen sodden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 479 The tame Ciche Peason is a smal kinde of pulse almost like to a lentil. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 570 Many sorts there be of these cich-pease. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 64 Beanes, lentill, and chich-pease. *Ibid.* 149 That little pulse which wee call..a chice peas. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. §128 The red pease, the cich-pease, lupines, the vetch. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 As large as a Chich Pea. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 89 Of chick peas and chicklings, and peas three modii. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 136 Flour of Chich-pease or vetch. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chick peas*, a kind of degenerate pea. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) Cicer or Chich pease..Chich pease with sawed leaves..Garden Chich pease, etc. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 106 The chick pea, the gram of the East.

chickweed ('tʃɪkwi:d). Sometimes chicken-weed. Also 5 chekenwede, 5-6 chekynwede, 6 chykenwede; 6 check-, chykwede, chikewed, -weede. [f. CHICKEN *sb.* + WEED, as eaten by chickens. The full form *chicken-weed*, which is the earlier, is still used in Scotland.]

1. A name now usually applied to a small weedy plant, *Stellaria media* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), but formerly to many other plants more or less allied, as *Stellaria aquatica*, and species of *Arenaria*; and even to others having only a similar habit of growth, as the annual weedy species of *Veronica*.

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Ch[ek]yn wede, herbe, *hospia*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Chykenwede, *A[l]sine*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Like a hungry lion invited to a feast of chickenweed.

β. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* (1656) xxviii, Take chick weed, clythers, ale, and oat meal, and make pottage there with. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Chykwede, *a[l]sine*, *anagallis*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 52 Chickweede, *anagallis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 50 Chickeweede hath sundry upright, rounde, and knobby stalkes. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxcii. 615 The Chickweeds are green in Winter. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Give them [Birds]..Beets, Groundsel, Chickweed. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 43 Turnips among which chickweed grew luxuriously. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 60 The purple lichnis and white-starred chick-weed.

2. With various defining adjuncts: as **bastard** c. (*Sibthorpia europæa*); †**germander** c. (*Veronica agrestis*); †**ivy** c. (*V. hederifolia*); **sea** c. (*Honkenya peploides*); **water** c. (*Montia fontana*, also sometimes *Stellaria aquatica*, and *Callitriche verna*). See also MOUSE-EAR C., etc.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxciii. 615 Germander Chickweed hath small tender branches. *Ibid.* I. clxxxi. 487 The great Chickweede riseth vp with stalkes a cubite high, and some time higher. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 175 *Montia fontana*, Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks.

3. ***chicken-weed***: 'a name under which *Roccella tinctoria* has been sometimes imported' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

chicle ('tʃɪk(ə)l, 'tʃɪkli:), *sb.* Also chickle. [Amer. Sp., ad. Nahuatl *tzictli*.] In full ***chicle-gum***: a gum-like substance obtained from the bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*), and from the sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*), largely used in the United States in the manufacture of chewing-gum; hence, chewing-gum. Hence 'chicle *v. intr.*, to chew gum.

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Chicle-gum. 1907 WISTER *Simple Spelling-Bee* 18 Fifty per cent of our population chickles. *Ibid.* 36 He again removed his chickle and placed it on the window-sill. 1915 *Chambers's Jrnl.* June 376/1 Chicle, the rezin of the chicozapote-tree of Mexico, is the principle [*sic*] ingredient..in the manufacture of chewing-gum. 1925 *Countries of the World* XXVII. 2752/1 The collecting of chiclegum and the cultivation of rubber are notable. 1933 *Discovery* Nov. 352/1 A few chicle gatherers..engage in tapping the sapodilla trees during the rainy season. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 403/1 This type of sweetmeat [*sc.* chewing gum] is usually made of chicle.

chicly ('ʃi:klɪ), *adv.* [f. CHIC *a.* + -LY².] Stylishly.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 3/3 There have been far prettier women than any of them and much more chic-ly dressed. 1958 *Spectator* 6 June 739/2 That acquaintance with foreign tongues so rightly demanded for true amateur status..is what enables Mr. Raymond to use the chicly inaccurate *terribiltà*.

Chicom ('tʃaɪkɒm), *sb.* and *a.* [f. CHI(NESE *a.* + COM(MUNIST.] (A) Chinese Communist.

1966 *New Statesman* 14 Oct. 549/1 The Chicom hordes are held at bay. 1967 M. CHILOS *Taint of Innocence* (1968) ii. 78 The Chicoms versus the Sovs in Kerala Province. 1969 J. BENNETT *Dragon* ii. 20 'I suppose we're quite sure the Chicoms have Dr Warren?'..'I assume you mean the Chinese Communists. I can't stand this verbal shorthand...' 1969 H. MACINNES *Salzburg Connection* xvi. 222 The Russians would keep intercepting his radio messages to the Chicom agents in Warsaw.

chico'raceous, bad form of CICHORACEOUS.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 59/1 Decidedly chicoraceous coffee.

chicoried ('tʃɪkərɪd), *a.* [f. CHICORY *sb.* + -ED.] Flavoured with chicory.

1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* I. xi. 168 A cup of chicoried coffee.

chicory ('tʃɪkərɪ). Forms: 5-6 cicoree, 6 cykory, -ie, sichorie, 6-7 cycory, -ie, cichorie, 7 cicory, 7-8 cichory, (9 chiccory, 7- chicory). See also SUCCORY. [a. F. *cichorée* (now *chicorée*) endive, chicory (= It. *cicórea*):— L. *cichorium*, *cichorēum*, ad. Gr. κίχορα, κιχόρεια (neut. pl.) succory, endive.

In 16th c. French (Littré) and in Cotgrave *cichorée* is the main form, *chicorée* occasional: the former was noted and condemned by Marg. Buffet 1668, and Ménage 1672, and is now obsolete; in English also *chicory* began to supersede *cichory* in the 17-18th c.]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N.O. *Compositæ*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in the south of England, and elsewhere in Europe and Asia, and cultivated in various parts for its root.

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 Thilke herbe also..Cicorea the boke him calleth.] *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53 Eleutropia..angl. et gall. cicoree. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettise. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 142 Decoction, or powder of Cicory or Endiue. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *De la Cichorée*, Sichorie, an herb. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 140 Opium and cichory. *Ibid.* III. 172 The flowers of chicory, commonly called suckary. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 249 Cichory and Dandelion have some of the same Qualities. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory. 1806-7 —— *Agric. Essex.* (1813) I. 8 Chicory is indigenous in every lane and on the borders of most of the fields. 1859 LOUDON *Encycl. Garden.* III. III. vii. §3 The succory, or chiccory, is a hardy perennial not uncommon in calcareous wastes and by road sides. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 109.

2. The root of this plant ground and roasted as an addition to, or substitute for, coffee.

[1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 301 A sort of coffee prepared from the chicorée (I suppose endive) root..was given me by Sir Joseph Banks.] 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 270 Chicory, or succory, is received under the mask of coffee. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Chicory, the kiln-dried, and then roasted and powdered root of *Cichorium Intybus*, used extensively to mix with coffee. *Mod.* In compliance with the Adulteration Act, this is 'sold as a mixture of Chicory and Coffee'.

3. *Comb.*, as ***chicory-maker, -paste, -root.***

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 17 At the begynnynge of dynner he shall eate cicoree rootes and leaves sodden. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 218 The chicory-maker adulterates his chicory with Venetian red. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Queen's Maries* (1866) 67 For the dessert, seven dishes of fruit, and one of chicory-paste.

chicote (tʃi:'kəʊtɪ). Also chicotte. [Sp., = rope's end.] A long whip of leather or hide, having a wooden handle, used in the Congo, Portuguese Africa, and elsewhere.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 6/5 The fearful whip made of hippopotamus hide, and called the chicotte, and with which the natives in all parts of the Congo are so familiar. 1906 NEVINSON *Mod. Slavery* iii. 55 Her back scored all over with the cut of the *chicote*. 1928 *Daily Express* 28 Nov. 9 Corporal punishment, or 'chicotte', now exists only in the Congo army.

chicquin, obs. form of SEQUIN.

chidden ('tʃɪd(ə)n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of CHIDE *v.*] Reproved, rebuked, scolded.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 46 If we..flye like chidden Mercurie from Ioue. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Rom.* ii. 4 Pt. ii, The blushings of a chidden girle. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 113 As a chidden dog might steal across the room.

chide (tʃaɪd), *v.* Pa. t. chid (tʃɪd); pa. pple. chid, chidden ('tʃɪd(ə)n). Forms: 1 cídan, 3-5 chiden, (4-6 chyde(n, 5 chyte), 4- chide. For inflexions see below. [OE. *cíd-an* wk. vb.: not known in the other Teutonic langs.

The original inflexions were: pa. t. OE. *cídde*, ME. *chidd(e, chid*, mod. *chid*; pa. pple. OE. *cíded, cidd, cid*, ME. *chidd(e, chid*, mod. *chid*; but in 5-6 *chode*, *chidden* formed on the analogy of the strong verbs (e.g. *ride*), came into partial use, and *chidden* at least is still common; *chided* is occasional in modern writers. (OE. and ME. contracted the 3rd pers. pres. indic. as *cít, chit.*)]

1. *intr.* To give loud or impassioned utterance to anger, displeasure, disapprobation, reproof.

†**a.** To contend with loud and angry altercation; to brawl, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 18 Gif men cidaþ. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 347 *Altercaretur*, cidde. *c* 1205 LAY. 8149 Heo bigunnen to chiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2722 He saȝ chiden in ðe wey two egypcienis, modi & strong. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6681 (Trin.) If two chide [*earlier texts*, flite] & þat oon þe toþer smyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 115 We wille nawther..Fyght nor chyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63/1 To chyde, *litigare..ubi*, to flyte. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 §1 Yf anye person..shall..by wordes onelye quarrell, chyde or brawle in any Churche or Churcheyarde. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 329 They did chide and brawl so long till they fell together by the ears.

†**b.** To give loud and angry expression to dissatisfaction and displeasure; to scold. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Crist nalde flitan ne chidan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8024 He chydde & made hym wroþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 þe ilke þet ne dar ansuerye ne chide..he beginþ to grochi betuene his teþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 191 Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan.-Yem. Prol. & T.* 368 Whan that oure pot is broke..Every man chyt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 þou chaterist like a churle þat can chyde. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/2 Other folk..had a good sporte to heare her chide. 17.. SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 293, I am confident you came chiding into the world, and will continue so while you are in it.

c. To scold by way of rebuke or reproof; in later usage, often merely, to utter rebuke.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 224 Ich cam noȝt to chiden. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii[i]. 9 He wil not allwaye be chydinge. 1660 MILTON *Sonn.* xiv, To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest he, returning, chide. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xxxvii, The wondering fair one turned to chide. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 301 To smile on me, to speak to me, to flatter or to chide.

d. *fig.* Applied to sounds which suggest angry vehemence: as the yelping of hounds in 'cry', the querulous notes of quails, 'brawling' of a torrent, angry blast of the wind, etc.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* xxii. in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 His javelin..being denied entrance, for very anger, rent itself in forty pieces, and chid in the air. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 27 Partridges..flie chiding about the vine-yards. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 3 The lowdest storme that could ever chide. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The silver snarling trumpets 'gan to chide.

†**2.** *Const.* a. In OE. construed with dative of personal object, in sense 'to rebuke'; later, with various preps., esp. *at*; hence by levelling of dat. and acc. the *trans.* sense 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 Ða cydde se hælend him. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., þa kydde se hælend hym. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 295 If..thou at any time hast chid Toward thy love. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 132 You chide at him, offending twice as much. 1591 —— *Two Gent.* II. i. 78 You chidde at Sir Protheus, for going vngarter'd.

†**b.** with *with*: To complain aloud against (so later, *to chide against*); to quarrel or dispute angrily *with*; to have altercation *with*. *Obs.*

a 1000 Thorpe *Hom.* I. 96 (Bosw.) Cide he wið God. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe mon soreð..and chit þenne wið gode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 287 Ne lust me wit the screwen chide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Yeitt can þat chinche wit godd to chide. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xxi. 22 Whanne the faders of hem comen and aȝens ȝou bigynnen to pleyne and chiden. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 She..chidde with hym afore alle the peple. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 126 Churle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxi. 36 And Iacob was wroth, and chode with Laban [so 1611]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xvii. 2 Why chide you with mee? 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 329 To chide or quarrel with one. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 6 We have a stiff bit of soil to plough when we chide with sluggards.

3. a. *trans.* To address (a person) in terms of reproof or blame: in earlier use implying loud vehemence, to 'scold'; in later use often little more than 'reprove, rebuke'. (The main modern use, but now chiefly *literary*, and somewhat *archaic*).

This comes down directly from the OE. const. with the dative, which may still be valid for early ME. examples. The later examples show modern instances of inflected forms.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheopeð þe & schent te schomeliche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1329 Ah ȝet thu, fule thing, me chist. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13867 (Trin.) For iewes so had him chid. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 þere Dunston was strongliche despised and i-ched. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Ye shall heare anone how that he chit The quene Heleyne. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) VII. vi, Euer she chode him and wolde not rest. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 410 Thou wilt be horrible chidde to morrow. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 32 Peevish children, who..are but chidden in their first schoole. 1646 SIR R. MURRAY in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden 1880) 108 You encourage me.. when I should rather be chid for it. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 64 The Priest..First chid her, then her sins remitted. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 182 ¶5 Having chidden her for

undutifulness. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 520 He stroked them gently and as oft he chode. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 271 Kiss and be friends, like children being chid! **1848** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 40 The monks have been sorely chidden for [this]. **1861** P. YOUNG *Daily Readings* II. 298 Our Lord..chode them for their want of faith. **1865** MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* I. x. 164 The farmer chid her. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 121 Atrides..spake and chid them. **1879** BEERBOHM *Patagonia* vi. 97, I have never seen a child chided or remonstrated with. **1885** MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED *Head Station* xxiii, Mrs. Clephane.. chided Jinks. **1897** *Daily News* 15 Apr. 6/3 We..notice with interest that Mr. Meredith, after vacillating in former editions between 'chid' and 'chidded', has now resolved that the past tense of 'to chide' is 'chided'. **1925** C. S. DURRANT *Flem. Mystics & Eng. Martyrs* I. x. 146 Margaret..quietly chode her elder.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To scold, rebuke, or find fault with (a thing, an action, etc.).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 531 The Friday for to chiden..(For on a Fryday sothly slayn was he). **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. **1606** —— *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 221 The Rauen chides blacknesse. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 150 He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xi. 303 The emperor..chided the tardiness of the senate. **1860** CDL. WISEMAN *Past. Lett.* 25 Mar. 20 Could that power have been reproved, chided, and even corrected ..by so dependent an authority? **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Ilicet* 137 Before their eyes all life stands chidden.

c. Said of hounds, brawling streams, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 45 The Sea That chides the Bankes of England. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 132 Streams that..the scarce cover'd Pebbles gently chide. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. viii, The baffled dogs..Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

4. With *adv.* or *advb. compl.*: To drive, impel, or compel by chiding.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 312 He hath chid me hence. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Militant* 105 He chid the Church away. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 258 Scylla..chid her barking waves into attention. **1643** ANGIER *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 29 This seasonable check chode us to duty. **1738** WESLEY *Hymns, 'Triumphal Notes'* ii, Thy Word bids Winds and Waves be still, And chides them into Rest. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 219 Be neither chided nor flattered out of your position.

chide, *sb.* [f. prec. vb. OE. had *ȝecíd*.]

†**1.** Chiding; quarrelling, wrangling. *Obs.*

c **1325** *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (1841) 342 Mid me to holde chide and cheste.

†**2.** An angry rebuke, a reproof. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 G. BROWNE *To Ld. Cromwell* in *Phenix* I. 123 The prior and the Dean..heed not my words: therefore send..a chide to them and their Canons. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶174 A kind of chide for my proneness to desperation.

3. *transf.* 'Brawling' (of streams). *rare.*

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1265 The chide of streams And hum of bees.

chider ('tʃaɪdə(r)). [f. CHIDE *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A quarrelsome person, brawler, scold. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 43 Brawleres and chideres. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 Bawdes, scolders and chiders. *c* **1530** *Hickscorner* in T. Hawkins *Eng. Drama* I. 89 Braulers, lyers, getters, and chiders. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 227, I loue no chiders. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 278 A brawler or chider, *altercator*.

2. One who scolds or rebukes with vehemence.

c **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G ij, In flatterers then chiders count greater ieopardy, For chiders and braulers vse vices for to blame. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 451 A chider or rebuker, *obiurgator*. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXV, His conscience..becomes a perpetuall chider. **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* XXXII. 293 A partaker, not a chider, of their happiness.

†**'chideress.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chider or brawler.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 150 For hir wrathe, yre, and onde..An angry wight, a chideresse. *Ibid.* 4265 Another is a Chideresse.

†**'chidester.** *Obs.* [ME. *chidestere*, fem. of *chidere*, CHIDER; see -STER.] = prec.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 291 Wher she be..a shrewe, A chidestere [*v.r.* chidester, -ystere, -istere, chydester, *Harl. & Petw.* chidere] or wastour of thy good.

chiding ('tʃaɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *cíding*, *cídung* f. CHIDE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHIDE.

†**1.** Quarrelling with angry words, contention; vehement expression of displeasure. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 30 þer is uerst chidinge and þanne wreþe. **1388** WYCLIF *Ex.* xvii. 7 For the chidyng of the sones of Israel. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chydynge, *contencio, litigacio*. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 20 Nor are we ..to lyue in sedicion and chyding, but to lyue in peace and concorde. ? **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 199 To take away occasion of chiding from his Disciples. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 141 There's no such joy as Chiding.

2. Scolding, reproof, rebuke.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. xii. §2 For his cidinge and þurh his lare. *a* **1000** *Psalms* (Spelman, Trin. MS.) ciii. 8 [civ. 7] (Bosw.) Of cydunge ðinre hi fleoþ. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 415 Shal neuere chalangynge ne chydynge chaste a man so sone As shal shame. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 15 The foundacions of the round worlde were discovered at thy chiding (o Lorde). **1697** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* iv. 14 No Punishment followed his anger but only a Chiding. **1774** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* II. 74 Nothing so much weakens authority as frequent chiding. **1877** BRYANT *Litt. People of Snow* 283 As they came With gentle chidings ready on their lips.

3. Brawling or angry noise: *spec.* of fox-hounds. Also *fig.* of wind, waters, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 120 They bayed the Beare With hounds of Sparta; neuer did I heare Such gallant chiding. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 42 The chiding of the winds and waters. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶7 The Chiding of the Hounds. **1818** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi, The angry chidings of the inhabitants of the hive. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* v, The chiding of the sharp-tongued bell.

'chiding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chides, that gives loud and vehement utterance to displeasure; brawling, scolding, rebuking.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þe prude, þe fordrunkene, þe chidinde sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 279 Droppyng hous, and eek smoke, And chydyng wyves maken me to fle. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Prov.* xxi. 19 Better to dwel in the wildernesse, then with a chiding and an angry woman. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 32 Thou hast as chiding a nativity, As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can make. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) I. 26 Chiding streams betray small depth below. **1800** BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 258 The sound Of distant sportsmen, and the chiding hound.

Hence **'chidingly** *adv.*, **'chidingness**.

1552 HULOET, *Chidingly*, or after the manner of chydynge. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 22 How often haue I..chidingly communed with thy soule? **1677** GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 202 Gregory the Great writes chidingly to Serenus, bishop of Marseilles. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. xxiii. 600 Mayne..wrote chidingly to Washington. **1880** M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. i. ix. 144 Smiling on his young wife with pensive chidingness.

chidlings, *pl.* A dial. form of CHITTERLINGS.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 271 When you kill another pig ..to fry the chidlings. **1881** *Suppl. Oxfords. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chidlins* and *chitlins*, chitterlings [also **1888** *Berksh. Gl.*]. **1887** *Dict. Kentish Dial.*, *Chidlins*, chitterlings.

chief (tʃi:f), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 chef, (chiue), 4–7 chefe, cheif, (5 cheyff, cheef(f, chif(e, chyfe), 5–6 cheffe, chyef, 6–7 cheefe, chiefe, 4– chief. [ME. *chef, chief*, a. OF. *chef, chief* (= Pr. *cap*, Sp. *cabo*, It. *capo* head):—Rom. type **capu-m*:—L. *caput* head.]

I. Proper and transf. material senses.

†**1.** *lit.* The head (of the body). *Obs. rare.*

(The first quot. is doubtful.)

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 9513 The ferth he tok on the chiue, And carf him ato biliue. *a* **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 901 [Membres longyng to Mannes Body], the heed or chyfe, *le chief*.

†**2.** The head, top, upper end (of anything). *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. XX. 217 At the chief of the Halle, is the Emperours throne. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1663 In the cheffe of þe choise halle..Was a grounde vp graid with gresis of Marbill. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* ix, Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A padok prykette on a polle. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov., Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee? The coloured chaplets wrought with a chiefe.

3. *Her.* The head or principal part of the escutcheon, occupying the upper third of the shield, and divided from the rest by a line which may be straight, indented, embattled, wavy, etc. ***on a chief***, †***in*** (***the***) ***chief***: borne on this ordinary. ***in chief***: borne on or occupying the upper part of the shield, within the limits of this ordinary, though no chief is marked off.

a **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1029 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a satur With doubule tressour And treweloves bytwene. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 The lorde William Duglas..bare azure a cheffe syluer. *Ibid.* lx, His baner..was goules, a sheffe syluer, thre cheuorns in the sheffe. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30b, There maye be also borne in chiefe, diuerse tokens of armes, and yet the chief not altered in colour from the field. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* III. (1634) 143. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii, And in chief three mullets stood The cognizance of Douglas blood. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 171 The Helm always rests upon the Chief of the Shield.

†**4.** A head of discourse, a heading. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. Argt., A Generall Muster of the Bodies Griefes, The Soules Diseases, vnder sundry Chiefes.

†**5.** An end (of a bandage). *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, This is done with rolles of one chyef or dyuers chyefs, or armes, begynnynge vpon the hurt place.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. a. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; foremost authority, leader, ruler.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 þo þe Romeyns were wyþ out chef, dyscomfortd hii were. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid..or maad cheef. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399 She was made abbesse and chyef of al the monasterye. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* xi. 15 By the power of Belzebub, the chefe of the deuyls. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 288 The king sayde to Syr Gualtier Maury, I will that ye be chiefe of this enterprise. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* iii. 30 The chiefe of the house of the..Kohathites shalbe Elizaphan. **1666–7** PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., A French-man come to be chief of some part of the King's musique. **1791** BURKE in *Corr.* (1844) III. 202 The chief of every monarchical party must be the monarch himself. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Nom. & Realist* Wks. (Bohn) I. 253 Hence the immense benefit of party in politics, as it reveals faults of character in a chief. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, The chief of the kitchen, Monsieur Mirobolant.

b. *spec.* The head man or ruler of a clan, tribe, or small uncivilized community. ***big*** or ***great white chief***: a jocular name (modelled on the speech of American Indians) given to a person of authority or importance. Cf. *great* (*white*) *father* (s.v. GREAT *a.* 12 h).

1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) §94 Clannes..dependis vpon the directiones of the saidis Captaines, chiefes, and chieftaines. **1695** C. LESLIE *Gallienus Rediv.* 9 He gives these Directions to Collonel Hill. Till we see what is done by the Chiefs, it is not time to Receive their Tenants. **1713** POPE *Windsor For.* 405 And naked youths and painted chiefs admire Our speech, our colour, and our strange attire. **1809** CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* ad fin., The death-song of an Indian chief! **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxii, Proud chiefs of Clan Ranald, Glengarry, and Sleat! [**1835** W. G. SIMMS *Yemassee* I. 95 Does the white chief come to the great council of the Yemassee as a fur trader?] **1841** MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1853) 95 Their chiefs, when united by a common peril, could bring eighty thousand men into the field. **1937** M. ALLINGHAM *Dancers in Mourning* xxvi. 315, I see a chap who is a sort of great white chief in his own little world. **1939** WODEHOUSE *Uncle Fred* iii. 43 'Was that Aunt Jane I saw going off in the car?' 'That was the Big White Chief.' **1949** E. COXHEAD *Wind in West* ii. 37 You've actually seen the Great White Chief. Jove, what an experience.

c. A chief or superior officer: the head of any department; one's superior in office.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 93 Farewell great Chiefe. Shall I strike now? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 566 Warriers..A waiting what Command their mighty Chief Had to impose. **1733** POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 126 Chiefs out of war, and Statesmen out of place. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 102 The chief of the squadron..gives the general caution..and the leaders of divisions give their words of execution. **1853** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Digby Grand* xix, Our old chief..has been appointed to a command in India. **1888** MOWBRAY MORRIS *Claverhouse* iv. 67 In the report Lord Evandale makes to his chief.

d. The Chief Engineer, or Lieutenant-Commander, in a (war)ship (see also quot. 1929). *Naut. colloq.*

1894 KIPLING *Seven Seas* (1896) 153 He's Chief of the Maori Line. **1916** 'TAFFRAIL' *Stand By!* 18 Next comes the engineer-lieutenant-commander, or the 'chief', as we call him. **1929** F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 26 *Chief*, the Chief Engineer as a rule, though loosely applied, more and more frequently to mates in the Merchant Service and petty officers and others in the Navy. **1942** F. G. HACKFORTH-JONES *One-One-One* xi. 104 'Chief,' he called down the voice-pipe to the engine-room, 'Knock her up to full speed or I'll come down and stoke myself.' **1946** —— *Sixteen Bells* xiii. 230 It was the custom of her Chief, an Engineer Commander of many years' standing, to enjoy an afternoon's caulk.

7. Of things personified.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cott.) Hali kirke o rome..þat crist..has in erth leued o cristen-dome for cheif and heued. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 8 Thou most have fayth, hope, and charyté..then charyté he is the chif. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 102 Many lesser Faculties that serve Reason as chief.

†**8.** The head town or city; the CAPITAL. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22097 (Cott.) þis tun was quilum chefe [*v.r.* chef, cheef, chief] o pers. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 164 Whan Rome was the worldes chefe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v. 35 Surrye of the whiche the cytee of Damasc was chief.

†**9.** The best part; the height, the prime. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. CHIEF *a.* 7.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XX. xiv. (1845) 97 The chefe is gone of all thy melody, Whose beauty clere made moost swete armony. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 35 He smote all ye first borne in their londe, euen the chefe of all their substance. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 36 Euen in the chiefe of his youth he was taken from schole into the Courte. **1572** J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 12 The cheefe of Sommer. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 By some corruption of the air, whereunto Rome in the chief of Summer is much subject.

†**10.** Chief position, first place, eminence, excellency.

(The meaning of the Shakspere passage is disputed.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 He wanne the chieffe at euery game, *victor palmam abstulit*. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 74 (*Q*° 1) And they of France of the chiefe rancke and station Are of a most select and generall chiefe in that. —— (*Q*° 2, 3, 4) And they in Fraunce of the best ranck and station Or of a most select and generous chiefe [cheefe] in that. —— (*Fol.* 1) Are of a most select and generous cheff in that.

11. Short for *chief-rent* (see 13).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 The lead mine named Antimonianum..which paid in old time but a chiefe of ten pound weight. **1625** F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon., Let. to King* 2 But to the immortall and only true God of Heauen and Earth you pay no Chiefes or Acknowledgements. **1795** J. AIKIN *Manchester* 258 A 999 year lease, at the small chief of a shilling per ann. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. 200 An all but universal custom in Lancashire of letting building-sites on what is called chief, that is at a perpetual ground-rent.

12. Phrase. ***in chief***. **a.** *Feudal Law* [med.L. *in capite*, F. *en chief*]. Applied to a tenant holding, or tenure held, immediately from the Lord Paramount, as when a tenant held directly from the king, rendering to him personally the service belonging to the tenure. Hence, by extension, applied to tenancy by a perpetual feu-duty or ground-rent, as opposed to a lease for a limited period.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9691 No man, that of the kinge hulde ouȝt In chef, other in eni seruise. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 154 Gyff thow will hald in cheyff off me For euirmar, and thine ofspryng, I sall do swa thow sall be king. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 48 §1 The same Castelles..be holden of your Highnes in Chief as of youre Crowne. **1542–3** *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 §5 Manours..holden of the kinge by knightes seruice in chiefe. **1607** DAVIES *1st Let. Earl*

Salisbury (1787) 236 He hath yet allotted to him..in demesne, and in chief, ten ballibetaghs or thereabouts. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Ep. Ded., Proud to hold my dependence on you in chief, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire.

b. In the chief or highest place or position. Often in titles, as *Commander-in-Chief*, *Colonel-in-Chief*, etc.

1607–12 BACON *Ess. Of Great Place* (Arb.) 286 Thinke it more honor, to direct in chiefe, then to be busie in all. **1618** CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 542 Call thy friend In chief one near. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 17 Sittas..commanded the Armenian Army in cheif. *c* **1670** J. GORDON *Hist. Scots Affairs* IV. xxxix, They coulde not agree who should be commander in cheefe. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Elephant in Moon* 27 When one, who for his deep belief Was Virtuoso then in chief. **1866** MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Hoppe) Nelly Askell whom Will had appropriated..as his sympathizer-in-chief. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 152 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief..Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Ibid.* 156, 1st Life Guards..Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

c. Chiefly; mainly, principally.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 220 Some speech of marriage..which was broke off..in chiefe For that her reputation was dis-valued In leuitie. **1855** BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence*, 'Twixt the aloes I used to lean in chief.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**chief-pledge**, a borrow-head, head-borough; **chief-rent**, a rent paid under a tenure in chief; now = quit-rent; **chief-tenant**, a tenant in chief: cf. 12 a. See also CHIEF *a.* 1.

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxx. §4 Si touz les chefs pleges soint venuz a la veuwe; *transl.* whether all the headboroughs are come to the view.] **1619** DALTON *Country Just.* i. (1630) 3 There be other officers of much like authority to our constables, as the borsholders in Kent, the thirdborow in Warwickshire, and the tythingman and burrowhead or headborow, or chiefe-pledge in other places. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 11 The lorde may haue a fre holder that holdeth his lande of hym & payeth hym chefe rentes and other seruyce. **1617** J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* III. v. 209 Forgetting his homage to God, and chiefe-rent of obedience. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Those of the freeholders are frequently called chief rents..and both sorts are denominated quit rents..because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services.

chief (tʃi:f), *a.* and quasi-*adv.* Forms: 3–4 chef, 4– chief; also 4–6 chefe, cheef, (5 chif, chiff(e, chyf(e, cheyf, scheff), 5–6 cheff(e, 5–7 cheefe, cheif, (6 chieffe, chyefe), 6–7 cheife, cheiffe, chiefe. [f. prec.: originally the substantive used in apposition or attributively.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Of persons: That is formally the CHIEF or head; standing at the head; taking the first place; = HEAD-. Used in many official designations, etc., as *Chief Baron*, *Chief Constable*, *Chief Engineer*, *Chief Justice*, *Chief Rabbi*, *Chief Secretary*, etc.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Sir Egbriht, our chefe kyng. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 4434 (Fairf.) þe maister chefe iailer [*earlier MSS.* maister jailere]. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3841 I schal..mak him my chef stiward to stiȝtli all my godes. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 36 Siche cheefe lordis þat han not above hem anoþir cheef lord. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* 26 Bodrygan scheff reulere of Cornwayle. *c* **1525** *Elegy Hen. VIII's Fool* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 45 Ye as chefe moerner yn your own folys hode. **1530** PALSGR. 204 Chefe baron of the Eschequer, chefe capitayne, etc. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 172 That the king of Englande ought of right to be their chiefe head and sovereigne. **1685** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 361 Paul Ricaut, esq., chief secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 21 The following officers shall be exempted..viz. the chief-mate, the boatswain, and carpenter. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* VI. 503 Argued before Lord Chancellor Nottingham, assisted by the Chief Justices North and Pemberton, and Lord Ch. Baron Montague. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 365 Chief-consulship, Emperorship, victory over Europe. **1861** in G. B. McClellan *Own Story* (1886) v. 83, I have on the staff..Barnard as chief-engineer. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 2 Sept. in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) III. xviii. 256 A letter..from Dr. Hermann Adler, the Chief Rabbi here. **1890** W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xix. 101 The chief-engineer of the vessel had entered my state-room. **1932** C. ROTH *Hist. Marranos* iii. 60 Simon Maimi, the last *Ar-rabi-Mor*, or Chief Rabbi of Portugal.

†**b.** Of things: Highest in rank, capital, head-.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4758 An chyrche he lete rere, In Est end of Kanterbury, þat þe chef chyrche were. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 49 Of al his lond þe chief Cite. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 10010 (Trin.) þat are foure vertues principales Whiche men callen cardinales. Alle oþere vertues of hem han holde, þer-fore þei are for cheef Itolde. **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 16 Aȝenst þe chifwerk of gostly mercy. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 23 Thre chefe chambers. *a* **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 54 Thou thyself dost cast thy beams from high From thy chief house. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 Vienna, which is the chiefe Citie of the Countrie. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 157 Creuznach, the chief town, is situated on both banks of the Nahe.

2. †*chief father*: first ancestor, first parent; = ME. *form-fader*. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Habraham..chosen to be chef chyldryn fader. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 92 Schyr Dardanus..Our cheif fader.

3. At the head or top in importance; most important, influential, or active; principal, foremost, greatest: **a.** of persons.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Of alle wicked men weiward prestis ben chiff whanne þei turne to cursednesse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chefe or princypale, *precipuus*. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiii. 253 Syr bartram Cleykyn that was chefe maker and cause of the werre. **1633** MARMYON *Fine Companion* III. iii, The cheefe and only mouer of yovr loue. **1828** HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* i. (1879) 15 A very dear friend..who in his early manhood had been his chief intimate. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 Archbishop Cranmer being his chief supporter.

b. of things.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 469 Holycherche chief help & chiftaigne of þe comune. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xix. 23 And my cheffe helpe is he. *c* **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. ix. 97 a, To haue the chief stroke in all ceremonies. **1569** J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 186 Children are their Parents cheefe joy. **1661** BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 5 It was not my cheif design. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 168 O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶12 Hope is the chief blessing of man. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 51 The man who took the chief part in settling the conditions. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The chief difficulty in adopting such a new metal.

4. More loosely: Belonging to the highest group or first rank; 'of the first order' (J.), prominent, leading. In this relative use, formerly often compared *chiefer*, *chiefest*; see 8.

a. of persons.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxv. 94, I shall declare playnly his comyng To the chiffe of the Jewes. **1536** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 48 The cheiffe peeres of the realme following the Kinge. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 The king of Scottes did hang foure hundreth of the cheefe doers. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 Any Aristocracy of the chief Princes of the People. *c* **1785** BURNS *Answ. Ep. of Tailor*, He's rank'd amang the chief O' lang-syne saunts. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXX, All the chief among the Cardinals.

b. of things.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 For love drunke is the mischefe Above all other the moste chefe. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Alwayes in the chyefe of the batayle [au plus fort de la bataille]. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 58 The first, of all your chiefe affaires. **1631–3** *High Commission Cases* (1886) 321 This goeth as a cheife story amongst them. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 71 A short account of the chief crimes they have committed. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 552 A chief object of the expedition.

†**5.** Pre-eminent in excellence; best, finest; choice. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 He hath the chieffe game, where so euer he goeth, *victor est omnium certaminum*. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. v. 12 The cheefe perfections of that louely Dame. **1611** BIBLE *Amos* vi. 6 Anoint themselues with the chiefe ointments. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv., Colet* (1867) I. 116 His chief companion was ever some chief book. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 The light colours are they that are chief for choice.

6. *Sc.* Intimate (as friends). Cf. the dial. *great*, *thick*. Apparently connected with the Biblical use in Prov. xvi. 28 (1611) 'A whisperer separateth chiefe friends', where the Heb. word means 'familiars, intimates'.

1530 PALSGR. 424, I am cheife a counsayle with one; I am moste aboute hym..he is cheife a counsayle with hym. **1879** JAMIESON s.v., They're very chief wi' ane anither.

Mod.Sc. You and he are rather chief.

7. *absol.* or *elliptically*. See also CHIEF *sb.* 9.

a. *pl.* Chief people.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 Neither Maior, nor Alderman, nor other of the chiefe of the Citie. **1597** BACON *Coulers of Good & Evill* ii. (Arb.) 140 In the northern climate the wits of chief are greater. **1612** W. SHUTE tr. *Fougasses' Hist. Venice* 4 Divers of the cheefe of Padua. **1707** HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Aug., One of yᵉ chief who formerly got him turn'd by a Fellowship.

b. The main part; the most; the bulk.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlviii, The disasters occasioned by this hurricane were very great, owing to its having taken place at night, when the chief of the inhabitants were in bed and asleep.

8. Compared as *chiefer*, *chiefest*.

As the word was weakened in force from the meaning of 'head' or 'supreme' absolutely, to that of 'leading', comparison of relative position became possible; and thus a comparative *chiefer* occurs, and much more frequently a superlative *chiefest*, the latter very common in the 16th and 17th c., and still frequent in literary use.

†**a.** *comparative.* Obs.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* F viij, That they might be taken for chief, yea, and chiefer than the chiefest. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 269 The Master may imploy his paines principally amongst the chiefer; as the Vsher doth amongst the lower.

b. *superlative.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12418 He was chosyn..chevest of councell. **1535** COVERDALE *Mark* xii. 29 The chefest commaundement of all commaundementes is. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 b, The cheefest time of pianting..is the end of Sommer. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 59 We giue vnto God the cheefest stroke and the cheefest rule in all things. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 12 Within their chiefest Temple. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* x. 44 Whosoeuer of you will bee the chiefest [WYCL., *Rhem.* first, TINDALE, etc. chefe]. **1689** SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 82 Patience is the chiefest fruit of Study. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiv. 387 The Chinese are the chiefest merchants. **1699** *Ibid.* II. II. iv. 112 About which they spend the chiefest of their time. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 279 There are six penny-post offices: the chiefest is in Threadneedle Street. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xl, The Grave shall bear the chiefest prize away. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 339 Culture will instantly destroy that chiefest beauty of spontaneousness.

9. *chief good*, †*chiefest good*: used to translate Lat. *summum bonum*.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 117 When Epicurus to the World had taught, That pleasure was the cheifest Good. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 493 As their chief good. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 2 Desires after some one Chiefest Good. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* XIV. Wks. 1874 II. 193 Knowledge..cannot be the chief good of man. **1806** A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 31 Reason..informed the heathen sages that there was a chief good of man. **1869** M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 212 A good in itself, one of the chiefest of goods.

B. as *adv.* **a.** Chiefly, principally. *arch.*

a **1553** UDALL *Roister D.* III. v. (Arb.) 57 Sweete mistresse, where as I loue you..chiefe of all For your personage, beautie, demeanour and witte. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (1880) 17 But chiefe through Iunoes long fostred deadlye reuengment. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 754 Not truly penitent, but chief to try Her husband. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XIV. 291 Me chief he sought. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 407 But chief where in the town The six great avenues meet. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* II. (1868) 73 And chief, that earnest April morn Of Richard's Love-court, was it time.

b. So *chiefest*.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 51 But first and chiefest with thee bring Him that yon soars on golden wing. **1811** HEBER *Hymn, 'Hosannah, etc.'*, But chiefest, in our cleansèd breast, Eternal, bid Thy Spirit rest.

chiefage, variant of CHEVAGE. *Obs.*

chiefalrie, variant of CHIVALRY, after *chief*.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 6 b, Common actes of chiefalrie. *Ibid.* Marcial chiefalrie.

chiefdom ('tʃi:fdəm). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate, position or dominion of a chief; headship, leadership, chief place.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr., The chiefdome and soveraintie of all flowers and greene hearbes. **1601** DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 146 They haue a superioritie and chiefdome ouer the kingdomes of the world. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* To Rdr. 2, I aimed both at Reason and Rhethorick; but principally the first, as first in worth and chiefdom. **1860** FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 64 The sway of a feudal chiefdom..was ending. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 117 To continue in the obscure dignity of his petty chiefdom.

chiefery, chiefry, ('tʃi:fəri, 'tʃi:fri). Chiefly *Irish*. Also 6 chefferie, cheuerie, -ye, 6–7 chiefrie, 7 cheifrie, cheeferie. [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.]

1. The office and territory of an Irish chief.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 11/1 Rothorike..left the chefferie which he demanded. **1607** DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 222 It was doubtful in whom the chiefrie of that country [Cavan] rested. **1741** T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 15 Every Seignory or Chiefry in these Countries. **1885** R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 13 Like a lay chiefry, the abbacy was elective.

†**2.** The body of chiefs or leading people. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 123 The chiefery, or greatest men of Ulster.

3. The institution of chiefs.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan-system, indeed, to 'chiefery', and to ' Celtic feudalism', the duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands.

4. The dues belonging to the chief or tanist of a clan or district; the analogous payment of tribute to the sovereign, or of rent to the lord superior.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 55/1 The Orians..denieng to paie their accustomable cheuerie, yeelded themselues vnto the earle of Ormond. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 542/2 Able..to yeeld her Maiesty reasonable chiefrie. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 169 These cheeferies..did consist cheefly in cuttings and cosheries and other Irish exactions. **1731** SWIFT *Consid. on Two Bills* Wks. (1761) III. 211 Leaving a small chiefry for the minister to pay. **1884** MARY HICKSON *Irel. in 17th Cent.* I. 93 Large tracts of land..for which they paid merely nominal chiefries to the Protestant owners in fee.

chiefess ('tʃi:fis). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -ESS.] A female (ethnic) chief.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 41 This heroine was ever after treated by her nation as their deliverer, and was made a chiefess in her own right. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 18 The converted chiefess, Kapiolani. **1882** *Good Wds.* 654 The highest chiefess dared not..taste food that had been prepared for any man. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 787 No one can address a chief or chiefess without being first spoken to.

†**chieffe**, obs. form of KEEVE, a vat.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 175, 2 washing chieffes.

†**chieffront.** *Obs.* App. a corruption of CHAFFRON, CHAMFRAIN: cf. CHEVERONNE in same sense.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Chieffront*, a French word, is the arming for the forehead of the horse. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier and Chieffront.

chiefless ('tʃi:flis), *a.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no chief.

c **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 221 The Chiefless Highlander was going to the place. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 617 And chiefless armies doz'd out the campaign. **1882** *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501/2 From the lowly estate of chiefless Eskimo and almost chiefless Australians.

chieflet. *rare.* A petty chief.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 22 The chief or chieflet, for he was no less, came out. **1883** BARING-GOULD *John Herring* XXXVI, A chieflet of indifferent character. **1933** *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* 2 There was no compulsion to pay toll to every chieflet or headman.

chiefling ('tʃi:flɪŋ). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LING.] A petty chief.

1891 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 8 Henry is a chiefling from Savaii. **1926** *Brit. Weekly* 11 Mar. 566/5 A native chiefling..appeared in plus fours, a tall hat, a frock coat and patent-leather boots.

chiefly ('tʃi:flɪ), *a.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LY¹.] Properly pertaining to a chief.

1870 MEADE *New Zealand* 356 A real chiefly exercise. **1876** H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. ix. (1879) 708 There is a natural relation between constant fighting and development of chiefly power. **1882** *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 502/1.

chiefly ('tʃi:flɪ), *adv.* [f. CHIEF *a.* + -LY².]

1. In chief, in particular; preeminently; especially, particularly; above all, most of all. †*chiefliest*: most particularly.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 850 þe lorde hym charred to a chambre, & chefly cumaundez To delyuer hym a leude, hym lo3ly to serue. *Ibid.* 883 He..achaufed hym, chefly, & penne his cher mended. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 42 Crist is rich, for He haþ chefly & richli alle þingis. **14..** *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 113) Sche answered..With all the port of womonly clennes Hurself demenyng and chefly with mekenes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Many great inconveniences followed. And chiefely the price of Corne this yere beganne greatly to be advaunced. **1611** BIBLE *Tobit* iv. 12 Beware of all whoredome..and chiefely take a wife of the seed of thy fathers. **1645** MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 118 That which is chiefliest and earnestliest recommended you. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, To make a fine gentleman several trades are required, but chiefly a barber. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 389 Not life, but a good life, is to be chiefly valued.

2. (Relatively to others.) Principally, mainly, for the most part. (Usually with the force of 'mainly but not exclusively'.)

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 370 þe material swerde wiþ his purtenance in þe persone of cesar, in whom þat tyme was chefly þis swerde. —— *Sel. Wks.* I. 14 Cristis prechours shulden chevely tellen Goddis lawe. **1529** FRITH *Antithesis* (1829) 300 We will chiefly touch the head, which is the Pope. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300, I must needes commend you very much in all your doings, chiefely for your valiantnes.. in this battaile. **1711** ADDISON *Spec.* No. 169 ¶9 Cæsar's Character is chiefly made up of Good-nature. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 The Anatomy of Melancholy..consists chiefly of quotations. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 In consequence chiefly of his exertions.

†**'chiefness.** *Obs.* [f. CHIEF *a.* + -NESS.] The chief quality; supremacy, superiority.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 403 þen ony state gretter nowherellys to bere, Of cheffenesse or of heyȝe governyng. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* vi. (D.) Accounted the principall; but..their chiefnesse was *penes Regis arbitrium*.

chiefry: see CHIEFERY.

chiefship ('tʃi:fʃɪp). [f. CHIEF + -SHIP.] **1.** The office and function of chief.

1783 BURKE *Affairs of India* Wks. XI. 193 Mr. Nicholas Grueber, who preceded Mr. Barwell in the chiefship of Dacca. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 625 The chiefship of the district has been ever since in the same family. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* 206 A recognized chiefship in the ministry.

2. A state ruled by a chief.

1894 *Daily News* 18 May 6/2 The ordinary Briton never gives these native kingdoms, principalities, and chiefships a thought. **1899** *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 9/4 The native State—Sarawak —..became a model for the chiefships of the Archipelago.

chieftain ('tʃi:ftɪn). Forms: 4 cheftayne, 5–6 chieftayne, 6–7 -taine, 7–8 -tan, 5– -tain; also 4 chefteyn, chiftaigne, chyftan, 5 chefteyne, -tane, -taigne, -tayn, -tan, chiftene, chiefteyn, chyeftayne, 5–7 *Sc.* chiftan, 6 chefetaine, cheefteine, cheefetein, chiefteyne, -teine, (cheiftane, chiefden), 6–7 chiefetain(e, chiftain, 7 cheeftain(e, (8 cheiftan). [ME. *chef-*, *chieftayne*, arose as a variant of the earlier CHEVETAINE, partly phonetic (for *chevtaine*), partly assimilated to *chef*, CHIEF, and gradually superseded all the varieties of the earlier form. *Chiefteyn*, *cheftain* occur occas. in Anglo-French.]

†**1.** The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; head-man, ruler, chief. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* (1864) B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he fyndez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 97 To yeve vs a kynge and chiefteyn that may saue and mayntene holy cherche. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 151 Inglismen tuik not God to be their cheiftane. **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1019/1 The magistrates and cheefeteins of the citie. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 52 Every one of these groups of peasantry..had a species of chieftain.

2. A military leader; a captain. *arch.* and *poet.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Dardan hight þe cheftayn of þat company, Sadok sonne of Danmark kyng Danesry. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4790 Then Agamynon.. chargit hom as cheften all his choise pepull. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 416 The Scottes..appoynted two Armies to invade Englande. Of the first was chiefetaine syr Thomas Halibarton. *Ibid.* II. 434 Sent to the sea Lord Edmond Holland Erle of Kent, as Chefetaine of that Crewe. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 16 These two armies conducted by their most resolute chiefetains. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 172 Ah, Hector, Chieftain of excelling form. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiii, Brunswick's fated chieftain. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The chieftain paced beside The centre of the troop allied.

b. The captain or leader of a band of robbers.

a **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 6 Rather..than render himself chiftain of thievish troops. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 134 The robber chieftain left them; the Pacha of Bosnia came to their aid.

3. The CHIEF of a clan or tribe:

a. of a Highland clan. (Attempts have been made to differentiate *chief* and *chieftain*: see quot. 1818.) Also sometimes extended to heads of Border clans and others representing the oldest branch of their family.

1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) §94 [erroneously printed §96] The Captaines, chieffes, and chieftaines of all Clannes..and the principalls of the branches of the saidis Clannes. *Ibid.* §100 To require..redresse thereof, at the chiefe of the Clanne, or chieftaine of the Cuntrie. **1639** *Sc. Parl., Minutes of Articles* 17 Oct., That the chieftanes of Clannes and Landislorde might be obleist to bring in all brokin men. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 207 The islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains. **1814** SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* xxxiii, Health to the Chieftain from his clansman true! **1818** —— *Rob Roy* Introd., Chieftains, which in the Highland acceptation, signifies the head of a particular branch of a tribe, in opposition to Chief, who is the leader and commander of the whole name. **1842** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 160 She [Lady Willoughby] wore.. the chieftain's bonnet with two eagle's feathers. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 460 The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles..who claimed to be Kings as well as Chieftains.

b. of an uncivilized tribe or primitive people.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 Prevailing upon the Crow chieftain to return him his horses. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 53 Beowulf, a chieftain of the Western Danes, was the Achilles of the North. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 69 The chieftains of Rajputana, particularly the Rajas of Bundi and Jaypur.

†**4.** One who takes a chief or leading part; a leader, principal, head. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 292 The Chiefetaynes of the conjuration in England. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 412 The Abbot..heeryng that the Chiefeteynes of his Felowship were taken and executed. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XL. liii. 1092 To proceed against them who had been the cheeftaines and counsellers to persuade them to passe over the Alpes.

fig. c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶313 The deedly synnes, this is to seyn Chieftaynes of synnes..Now been they cleped Chieftaynes for as much as they been chief.

5. *Her.* = CHIEF *sb.* 3.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30b, Here the fielde remaynethe perfecte without alteration of coloure, and abydeth onely as charged in the chefetaine.

chieftaincy ('tʃi:ftɪnsɪ). [mod. f. prec. + -CY; (cf. *captaincy*); after *infancy*, *lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.]

The rank or position of chieftain; government by a chieftain; = the earlier CHIEFTAINRY.

1817 *Month. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 203 Edward Davis having succeeded to the chieftaincy. **1835** COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 494 The Greek chieftancies, had..passed into Constitutions. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 459 The chieftaincies of the Celtic tribes.

chieftainess ('tʃi:ftɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS. *Cheventaynes* occurs in 15th c. and *chefetaynes* in early 16th c.; but app. the word after being long obs. was formed anew by Scott.] A female chief or chieftain; a female head of a clan or tribe.

c **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlix. (Gibbs MS. 103) þe lady of alle worlde & princes of holy chyrche and cheuentaynes [ed. W. de W. 1530, chefetaynes] of Godes peple. [**1592** CONSTABLE *Sonn.* ii. Poems (1859) 41 Worthie dame! if I thee chieftayne call of Venus' host.] **1805** SCOTT *Let. 21 Mar.* in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 217, I don't know if ever you saw my lovely Chieftainess. **1818** —— *Rob Roy* xxxi, The Highlanders who surrounded the chieftainess, if I may presume to call her so without offence to grammar. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* x. 133 Tamelan..under the rule of a petty chieftainess.

chieftainry ('tʃi:ftɪnrɪ). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The rank of chieftain, chieftaincy; the rule or territory of a chieftain.

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 189 They were..divided into the like petty chieftaineries as we find them to have been in Wales. **1773** JOHNSON *Lett.* I. lxxx. 144 The Laird..has sometimes disputed the chieftainry of the clan with Macleod of Skie. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. v. 366 The.. chieftainry of Fergus descended to his son. **1833** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 326 A county of half-barbarian chieftainries.

2. A body of chieftains collectively.

1807 *Annual Rev.* V. 584 An aristocratic chieftainry. **1836** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* II. iv, Not thought to hate the chieftainry.

chieftainship ('tʃi:ftɪnʃɪp). [f. CHIEFTAIN + -SHIP.] The office or position of a chieftain.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 6 Sept., The chieftainship of the Highlanders is a very dangerous influence. **1790** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 241 A Highland gentleman.. consulted me if he could not validly purchase the chieftainship of his family from the chief. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A Government under the chieftainship of Lord Derby. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. ix. 247.

chieftance, obs. form of plural *chieftains*.

chieftess ('tʃi:ftɪs). [Abnormal f. *chief* or *chieft(ain* + -ESS.] A female chief or chieftain.

1878 SPRY *Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger* xvi. (ed. 7) 275 A small party of ladies..amongst whom were..Moa, Queen of Raiatea..the Chieftess of Morea. **1883** *Mission Herald* (Boston) Jan. (1884) 37 The..Christian woman and chieftess.

†**'chiefty.** *Obs.* [f. CHIEF + -TY.] Headship, supremacy, sovereignty; chief place, or degree.

1552 HULOET, Cheiftye, or cheife gouernaunce, or supremacy, *primatus*. Cheifty, or pryncipall rule of holy matters, *hierarchia*. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 104 To giue the soueraigntie, or chieftie of their Landes from them, to a straunger. **1616** HIERON *Wks.* II. 36 Surely, that, which hath the chieftie in a mans desire, will preuaile most in his endeuour. *a* **1626** W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* IV. (1650) 176 The chiefety of our hope and confidence must be placed in God. **1644** HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 These Titles..import only Utmost chiefty.

chiefy ('tʃi:fɪ). *Forces' slang.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* 6 + -Y⁶.] = CHIEF *sb.* 6 c; *spec.* in the R.A.F. = *Flight Sergeant*.

1942 I. GLEED *Arise to Conquer* v. 46 To this day I can see distinctly 'Chiefy' N., stripped naked, putting on..a spotless clean tunic. *Ibid.*, 'Chiefy' means a Flight Sergeant. **1957** M. K. JOSEPH *I'll soldier no More* (1958) 9 The chiefy who done him out of his stripes.

chiek, obs. form of SHEIK.

chield (tʃild). *Sc.* Also 6 cheild, 6– chiel. [App. a variant of CHILD.

For *child* in its ordinary sense BAIRN is used in Sc. The chief difficulty with *chield* is phonetic: in no other word is Eng. *-ild* (-aɪld) represented by (-ild) in Sc. But no other origin for the word has suggested itself.]

†**1.** In *chamber-chield* = valet; see CHAMBER *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 703 With ane sword..His chalmer cheild and all the laif, to deid..he pot thame all. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 27 (Jam.) He called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles.

2. A familiar term for man, *esp.* young man, lad; 'fellow', 'chap'.

a **1758** RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 83 Twa sturdy chiels. **1786** BURNS *Dream* iv, But facts are chiels that winna ding, And downa be disputed. **1789** —— *On Captain Grose* i, A chield's amang you taking notes. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, She's breaking her heart..about this wild chield.

3. '= CHILD in Aberdeenshire' (Jamieson).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 73 (Jam.) Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare? [(?) child or dear]. **1790** SHIRREFS *Gloss.*, *Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child.

Ch'ien Lung ('tʃi:ən lʊŋ). The name of the Emperor of China who reigned 1736–96, used esp. *attrib.* to designate pottery, carved jade, etc., made during those years, or the period itself.

1901 C. MONKHOUSE *Hist. Chinese Porc.* I. 46 The note of the Ch'ien-lung period was mastery of material. *Ibid.* (*caption*), Ch'ien-lung vase. **1905** MRS. W. HODGSON *Old Chinese Porc.* III A beautiful and characteristic piece of Fen-ting made during the Ch'ien-lung period. **1935** *Burlington Mag.* July 43/2 The elaborately carved white 'mutton fat' jade of the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-96) whose craftsmen were famous for their undercutting in relief and open-work patterns. **1968** *Guardian* 2 Apr. 3/6 A pair of pheasants made in the Ch'ien Lung period in China.

chier(e, obs. form of CHEER.

chierete, chierte(e, obs. ff. of CHERTE.

chiese, obs. form of CHEESE *sb.*¹

chievance, chieve: see CHEVANCE, CHEVE.

†**chiever.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *chièvre*:—L. *capra* she-goat.] A goat.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vi. 10 a/1 The paas & way of the wylde bestes, as chieuers, beres & other.

chif(fe, obs. forms of CHIEF.

chiff-chaff ('tʃɪftʃa:f, -æ-). Also 8 chiff-chaf, chif-chaf. [Expressive of its note.] **1.** A bird, also called Lesser Pettychaps (*Phylloscopus rufus*), of the family *Sylviinæ* or Warblers, closely akin to the Willow Wren or Willow Warbler, with which it is often confounded in dialectal nomenclature.

c **1780** G. WHITE *Observ.* (1876) I. 409 The smallest uncrested willow wren, or chiff-chaf..utters two sharp piercing notes. **1792** —— *Lett.* xi. *To Marsham*, The smallest willow-wren..called here the Chif-Chaf from its two loud sharp notes, is always the first spring bird of passage. **1860** TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* vi. 100 Here are the winter-quarters of many of our familiar English birds: the chiffchaff, willow-wren, and white throat hop on every twig in the gardens.

2. The note of the chiff-chaff, or sounds resembling this.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 14/1 They..make their presence known by their cheery reiteration of 'Chiff-chaff, chiff-chaff'. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 31 May 4/4 The sounds (quite important barks and chiff-chaffs and gurgles and bubbles) that make the emphasis of conversation. **1916** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 14/2 His cheery, oft-repeated note, 'Chiff-chaff, cheef, cheef, chaff'.

Hence **'chiff-chaff** *v.*, to utter this bird's note.

1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 779/2 The little chiffchaff was chiffchaffing in the pine woods.

Chiffney-bit. A kind of bit, invented by Chiffney, a jockey, which gives more leverage upon the curb than an ordinary bit.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. xviii. 44 A mouth so callous that a Chiffney-bit might have broken his jaw, but I defy it to have stopped him.

chiffon ('ʃɪfɒn, ‖ʃifɔ̃). [F.; = 'tout ajustement de femme ne servant qu' à la parure' (Littré), primarily piece of old cloth, paper, etc., rag; f. *chiffe* rag.] **1.** *pl.* Ornamental adjuncts of a lady's dress, 'fal-lals'; colloquially extended to matters of feminine dress considered as an object of ornament or display.

1765 Earl of March *Let.* 28 Sept. in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemporaries* (1843) I. 410 She wanted to get back to all her *chifons*, contrary to my inclination. **1803** *Lett. Miss Riversdale* I. 126 Every one of my things was crushed and spoilt—and the sweetest—most elegant *chiffons*. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxix, It would stand out well among the fashionable *chiffons*. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3 With various chiffons here and there, perhaps a bit of Japanese silk bunched out behind or swaddled up in front into a knot or a bow. **1888** E. M. Marsh in *Gd. Words* May 339 Tea and *chiffons* become monotonous. *Mod.* 'What did you and Miss B. talk about?' 'Oh! chiffons!'

2. A diaphanous plain-woven fabric of fine hard-twisted yarn (orig. silk, later nylon, etc.); also *attrib.*, sometimes with sense 'light in weight'.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/2 The..tea-gown was a combination of white chiffon and yellow silk. **1900** [see mousseline 1c]. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 24 Oct. 8/1 Chiffon cloth. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 4/2 Chiffon-like muslin. **1908** *Costumes Classical & Fashionable* (*Liberty & Co.*) 12 Under-dress in chiffon velvet. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 36/2 The term chiffon is also sometimes used to describe a lighter weight of a particular material, e.g. chiffon velvet, chiffon lisle.

3. ***chiffon pie***, a baked pie-shell with a light-textured filling, containing beaten egg whites or a gelatine mixture, flavoured with fruit, etc.

1929 *Fashions in Foods* (*Beverly Hills Women's Club*) 155 Chiffon pumpkin pie. **1931** I. S. Rombauer *Joy of Cooking* (1936) 363 Lemon chiffon pie. *Ibid.* 364 Gelatine chiffon cream pies. **1937** *America's Cook Book* 653 *Lemon Chiffon Pie*, Gelatin..water..eggs..sugar..salt..grated lemon rind..lemon juice..pastry..shell..cream. **1946** H. Croome *Faithless Mirror* iii. 36 She had cleared away the chicken and brought in a lemon chiffon pie. **1958** *Woman* 4 Oct. 23/1 What about Butterscotch Chiffon Pie?.. You can serve it, like cake, with coffee or as a dinner sweet. **1960** *Guardian* 10 Nov. 9/6 Pineapple chiffon pie.

Hence **chiffony** ('ʃɪfənɪ) *a.*, of the nature of or resembling chiffon.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 8/2 Billowy ruffles and chiffony hats. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 4/2 Taffeta and silk muslins, as we call these chiffony soft stuffs.

chiffonier (ʃɪfə'nɪə(r)). Also -onnier, -onniere, -oniere, cheffonier. [a. F. *chiffonnier*, *-ière* rag-gatherer, *transf.* 'a piece of furniture with drawers in which women put away their needlework, cuttings of cloth, etc.' (Littré).]

1. A piece of furniture, consisting of a small cupboard with the top made so as to form a sideboard.

1806 C. K. Sharpe *Lett.* (1888) I. 251 Driven out into the wide world with a small helpless family of chiffoniers, writing-tables and footstools. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 28 Littered table and chiffonnière. **1836-9** Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 108/1 Rosewood chiffoniers. **1844** Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) II. ii. 176 The rout cakes are in the chiffonière. **1851** *Times* 2 Apr. 12/6 Cheffoniers, pier tables, rocking chairs.

‖**2.** A rag-picker; a collector of scraps. (Consciously Fr., and usually so spelt.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 568/2 Play the part of political *chiffonniers*. **1861** *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 620 All kinds of odds and ends, scraps and rubbish, fished up as it were by the literary chiffonnier. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* 829/1 Swarms of Chiffoniers gather around it to pick out..scraps of value.

‖**chiffonnade** (ʃɪfɒnad). Also chiffonade. [Fr.] (See quots.)

1877 E. S. Dallas *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 122 *Chiffonnade*..usually means a selection of vegetables, nicely cut, served in a good consommé; but sometimes, instead of a consommé, the French serve them in a green-pea soup. **1907** G. A. Escoffier *Guide Mod. Cookery* 89 The name '*Chiffonade*' is given to a mince of sorrel or lettuce, intended as a complement for..soups. **1961** *Larousse Gastronomique* 270 *Chiffonnade*. In cooking, all plants..which are cut into fine strips or ribbons are denoted by this term. It is more especially used to denote a mixture of sorrel and lettuce... Most of the *chiffonnades* are used as a garnish for clear or thick soups.

chigger, †**chiger**, var. (*a*) chigoe; (*b*) jigger *sb.*[2] 2.

1756 Chiger [see chigoe]. **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 In the West Indies the juice of Mammea is employed to destroy the chiggers.

1915 *U.S. Dept. Agric., Farmer's Bulletin* 671 Harvest mites, or chiggers. **1956** *New Biol.* XXI. 74 In the British Isles the season for harvest mites (or chiggers) (Trombicula autumnalis) usually extends from May to October, reaching its peak in September.

‖**chignon** (ʃiɲɔ̃). [a. F. *chignon* nape of the neck, chignon; in earlier F. *chaaignon* (13th c.), *chaignon du col*, *chinon du col*, *eschignon du col* (16th c.) nape of the neck, variant of *chaînon* ring or link of a chain, f. *chaîne* chain.]

A large coil or hump of hair, usually folded round a pad, which has, at various times (e.g. *c* 1780, *c* 1870), been worn by women on the nape of the neck or back of the head.

1783 *Lady's Mag.* XIV. 121 Fashionable Dresses for 1783. Full Dress.—The hair large, and the chignon low behind. **1817** Mar. Edgworth *Harrington* xiii, The hair behind, natural and false, plastered together to a preposterous bulk..was [*c* 1780] turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or chignon. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 267 Pretty little fantastic chignons and lovelocks. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 9/1 A young gentleman was seen riding..holding on high at the end of his cane a chignon, as those heavy humps of hair are technically called. **1871** M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 171 These girls..are all alike—from chignon to ankle.

Hence '**chignoned** *a.*, wearing a chignon.

1869 *Daily News* 4 Mar., All the noisy world of carrotty, chignoned 'cocodettes'. **1870** W. Whitman in *Scott. Rev.* (1883) 291 Unhealthy forms..padded, dyed, chignon'd.

chigoe ('tʃɪgəʊ). Also 7(?)–8 chego, 8 chiego, 8–9 chegoe, chigre, 9 chigua, chigo. Also chigger, chiger, jigger. [A West-Indian name: the F. form is *chique*, which Littré thinks identical with Sp. *chico* small; of this *chigo* might be a negro corruption: evidence is wanting. *Chigger*, *jigger*, are corruptions by English-speaking people.]

A small species of flea (*Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*), found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the human feet (and sometimes of the hands) and becomes greatly distended with eggs, which are sometimes hatched there, causing itching, and painful sores. Hence †**chigoe-pated** *a.* (quot. 1691).

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. on Unreasonableness of New Separation* 11 By Vertue of which..a busie Chego-pated Priest may insolently attempt to Visit his Metropolitan. **1708** Kersey, *Chigo*, a small Creature that gets into the Feet of those that live in the Island of Barbadoes, and makes them very uneasie. **1748** *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 162 The Chego. **1756** P. Browne *Jamaica* 418 The Chigoe or Chiger..is very frequent and troublesome in all our sugar-colonies. **1781** Smeatham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 170 The jigger of the West Indies. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* I. vii. 137 Multitudes of chigoes or sand-fleas. **1810** Southey *Hist. Brazil* x. 436 The first settlers suffered terribly from the *chiguas* or jiggers. **1868** F. Boyle *Ride across Cont.* 68 'Neguas'..better known in England by their West Indian name, 'jiggers' or 'chigos'.

chi-hike ('tʃaɪ'haɪk), *sb. slang*. Also chi-ike, chy-; *Austral.* and *N.Z.* (with pronunc. 'tʃaɪæk) chiack, chyack, etc. The shouting of 'chi-hike' as a salute; hence, a noisy demonstration. In Australia and (less commonly) N.Z., jeering, banter, cheek.

1859 Hotten *Dict. Slang, Chi-ike*, a hurrah, a good word, or hearty praise. *c* **1869** Vance *Ballad, Chick-a-leary Cove* (Farmer), Now join in a chyike, the 'jolly' we all like. **1894** A. Chevalier *Humorous Songs* ii, Folks with a 'chy-ike' shouted, 'Ain't they smart?' **1910** *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 7/7 The audience..was out for a gigantic 'chi-hike', and it enjoyed itself to the full. **1915** C. J. Dennis *Songs of Sentimental Bloke* (1916) 119 *Chiack*, vulgar banter; coarse invective.

Hence **chi-hike** *v. trans.*, to salute with the cry 'chi-hike'; also *absol.* or *intr.*, to make a noisy demonstration. In Australia and (less commonly) N.Z., to jeer at, tease, make fun of. So '**chiacking**, '**chyacking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1874 Hotten *Slang Dict., Chi-ike*, to hail in a rough though friendly manner; to support by means of vociferation. **1874** G. Walch *Adamanta* II. ii. 27 (Morris), I've learnt to chi-ike peelers. **1878** *Australian* I. 742 The circle of frivolous youths who were yelping at and chyacking him. **1886** *Sporting Times* 17 July 7/2 There was no charge for admission. Enough. They came, they saw, and they chi-iked. **1894** E. W. Hornung *Boss of Taroomba* i, It's our way up here, you know, to chi-ak each other and our visitors too. **1896** H. Lawson *While Billy Boils* (1897) 47 Didn't the fellows chyack me, though! *Ibid.* 301 She was..laughin', and jokin', and chyackin'. **1904** G. B. Lancaster *Sons o' Men* 30 Stop off yer chiackin', you fellers, can't yer? **1906** Whiteing *Ring in New* 122 His 'chihiking' of members, popular and unpopular. **1914** A. A. Grace *Tale of Timber Town* xix. 88 Go on chiacking—poke borak—it don't hurt me. *Ibid.* xxiv. 116 You won't chiack or poke borak at his grey and honoured head. **1926** K. S. Prichard *Working Bullocks* xiv. 125 Yells and chiacking queries went up from the hill-top. **1930** V. Palmer *Men are Human* v. 40 'Heard any more about that thousand?' Larry chiacked him. **1934** T. Wood *Cobbers* 17 Just think how you can chyack those stay-at-homes in Sydney and Melbourne. **1944** J. H. Fullarton *Troop Target* iv. 36 He was 'chyiked' unmercifully. **1958** [see ad-lib *v.*]. **1962** *Spectator* 24 Aug. 287 Half a dozen chi-iking louts. **1969** M. Painter in *Coast to Coast 1967–68* 56 There is a kind of chiacking which does not always export too well.

Chihuahua (tʃɪ'wɑ:wə, ʃɪ-). [The name of a city and state in Mexico.] A breed of very small smooth-haired dog which originated in Mexico; a dog of this breed. Also *attrib.*

1858 T. Vielé *Following Drum* 185 The Chihuahua are rare, even here in such close vicinity to Mexico. **1905** H. de Bylandt *Dogs of all Nations* II. 770 Chihuahua Dog... Head of medium size... Nose rather pointed... Ears of medium size. **1926** D. H. Lawrence *Plumed Serp.* x. 165 Doña Carlota was delicate and sensitive like a Chihuahua dog. **1929** *Sunday Express* 13 Jan. 3/3 A sensation has been created..by the arrival in this country of three Chihuahuas from Mexico. **1958** *Times* 12 Dec. 1/7 (Advt.), Chihuahua puppies for sale.

chik(e, -en, obs. form of chick, chicken *sb.*[1]

chikara, var. chinkara.

chikhor, **chikor** ('tʃɪkɔ:(r)). *India.* Also chichore, chikkor, chuckoor, chukor, -ar. [Hind. *chakor*.] A name for red-legged Indian partridges of the species *Alectoris chukar* and its sub-species.

1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* 144 A bird which is called ..the hill Chichore by the Indians. *a* **1851** Mrs. Sherwood *Life* (1854) 467 One day..he found a hill partridge... This bird is called the chuckoor, and is said to eat fire. **1879** Hume & Marshall *Game Birds India* II. 35 October is the best month..for Chukor-shooting. *Ibid.* 39 The inhabitants of Scio..keep tame Chukor Partridges. **1893** *Baily's Mag.* May 263/1 We also came across some chikhor (mountain partridge). **1909** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 Apr. 124/2 He has taken teal, chukor, stone-plover, and grouse. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* May 664/2 Some of the officers went out one day to shoot *chikhor*. **1923** *Ibid.* Apr. 493/1 A dozen chikor or a haunch of venison. **1936** P. Fleming *News from Tartary* VII. iv. 339 Distraction was provided by a covey of chikkor. **1963** *Times* 16 May 14/6 Coveys of *chikhor* dusted themselves in our path.

chikino, var. of chequin.

chilandre: see chilindre.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur, *chyndrus* [v.r. *chillindrus*]. **1530** Palsgr. 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre*.

chilbed, obs. form of childbed.

chilblain ('tʃɪlbleɪn). Forms: 6 chyll blayne, chilblaine, 6–7 chilblane, (7 child-blane, -blain), 8 chill-, 7- chilblain. [f. chill + blain.] An inflammatory swelling produced by exposure to cold, affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with heat and itching, and in severe cases leading to ulceration.

1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.*, *Perfigedd*, chyll blayne. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 357 Wash chil-blanes when they breacke with good warme wine. **1656** Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 80 Child-blanes are an inflammation of the Feet by the Winter cold. **1676** D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 4 For fear of catching Chil-blanes. **1807-26** S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 91 If a limb, that is.. excessively cold, be suddenly warmed, chilblains..are the result. **1826** Scott *Diary* 26 Mar., I catch chilblains on my fingers and cold in my head.

'**chilblain**, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.] To affect with chilblains.

In mod. Dicts.

chilblained ('tʃɪlbleɪnd), *a.* [f. chilblain + -ed.] Affected with chilblains; also *fig.*

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Clumsie chil-blain'd iudgement. **1658** Flecknoe *Enigmat. Charac.* (1665) 103 [His fingers] be so gouty and chilblain'd. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 9 Unstockinged legs and chilblained feet.

chilblainy ('tʃɪlbleɪnɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y[1].] Affected with chilblains.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 222, With chilblainy fingers. **1859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 83 A small child in a distant school —gloomy, fireless, chilblainy.

†**chilce.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *child* after *milce*:—OE. *miltse*, f. *mild*.] Childishness, childness.

a **1200** *Moral Ode* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 22 Mest al þæt ic habbe ydon ys idelnesse and chilce.

child (tʃaɪld), *sb. Pl.* children ('tʃɪldrən). Forms: *Sing.* 1 cild, 2- child; also 2 cyld, 2–6 chyld, (4 chilld), 4–6 chylde, 4–7, 9 (*arch.* in sense 5) childe, (5 schyld); see also chield. *Pl.*: see below. [OE. *cild* neut.:—OTeut. type **kilþom* (OE. *-ld* from OTeut. *-lþ*) from root **kilþ-*, whence also Goth. *kilþei* womb, *inkilþô* pregnant woman. Not found elsewhere: in the other WGer. langs. its place is taken by *kind*.

As the form of OHG., OS., OFris. *kind* is not satisfactorily explained from the root *ken-* (Aryan *gen-*) 'beget, bear', and is, for LG. at least, quite irregular, Prof. Sievers suggests the possibility that *kind* is a perversion of *cild*, *kilþ-*, by assimilation to the derivatives of root *ken-*, which may have spread from OHG. to OS. and Fris.

The OE. plural was normally *cild* ; but in late OE. the word was partly assimilated to the neuter *-os* stems, making nom. pl. *cildru*, *-ra*, and esp. gen. pl. *cildra*. Ælfric, *Grammar* 23, gives nom. *cild*, gen. *cildra*, dat. *cildum*; but he also has nom. *cildru* (e.g. Hom. II. 324). No *r* forms occur in the earlier Vesp. Psalter nor in Northumbrian. The latter had *cild* and *cildo*; and sometimes made the word masc. with pl. *cildas*. In ME. there are rare instances of *chyld*, *childe* as plural; but the surviving type was OE. *cildru*, *cildra*, which gave ME. *childre*, *childer*: this was the regular northern and north midland form, and is still used in the dialects as far south as Shropsh., Leicester, and Lincolnsh. But in the south this was made *childer-en*, *childre-n* by conformation to the *-en* plurals: cf. *brethre*, *brether*, *brethren*, plurals of brother. This has become the standard and literary form. The Old Northumbrian *cildas* is paralleled by *childes* in 15th c., which is exceptional; but the Sc. differentiated word chield has always *chields* in plural.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

†a. childe: 1 *cildo, cild*, 2 *chyld*, 4 *childe*.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 þa brohte weron him cild. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of cilda and of sacerda muðe. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* Matt. ii. 16 Ealle þa chyld þe on Bethleem wæron. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 11578 þe childe þat were slayne.

β. childer: OE. *cildru, cildra*, 2–6 *childre*, (3 *childere*), 3– *childer* (still in dial.) 4 *-ire*, 4–5 *-yre*, 4–6 *-ir*, 5 *childur, -yr*, 5–6 *chylder, -ur*. *Genit.* OE. *cildra*, 2 *chyldren* (or ? *dat.*), 2–3 *childrene*, 2–7 *childre*, 4–7 *childer*, 5 *chyldyr*, 6 *chillder, childers*.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & sukendra. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* ad. init., We cildra biddaþ þe. *c* **1000** Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 608 (Bosw.) Cildru. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of chyldren, & of sacerda muðe. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 þa weren monie childre dede. *Ibid.*, Of milc drinkende childre muðe. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 422 Childrene scole. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2707 Childir thre. *Ibid.* 5549 þar childer [*Trin. MS.* childre] liues. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cxii[i]. 1 Preise, ȝee childer, the Lord. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* I. xii, Techenge the childre. **1535** COVERDALE *Esther* ix. 28 Dayes . . to be kepte of childers children. **1539** TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 41 Besydes women and chylder. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 13 His propir childir. **1578** *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 114 Thy childeris children thow sall se. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 193 What childre-spell? what May-game have we here? *c* **1631** *Turnament Totenham* 154 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 89 It was no childer game. **1861** E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 31 We're o' God Almighty's childer, mon. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Childer*, or *Childern*, var. of 'children'.

γ. children: 3 *childerne, -rene*, 3–5 *chyldryn*, 4 *childeren, -drin*, 4–5 *-dryn*, 4–6 *childern* (still in dial.), *chyldren*, 5 *childeryn, -dyrn*, 6 *chylderne*, 2– *children*. Exc. in 3 childres. *Genit.* 4–5 *chyldryn*, 6 *children, -ern*, 4–7 *childrens*, 7– *children's*.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Feire children. *c* **1205** LAY. 12992 An of þissen children [**1275** childrene]. *Ibid.* 5323 Childre swiðe hende [**1275** children]. *Ibid.* 5414 Riche menne children. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 230 His leoue children. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Of her chyldryn noȝt on. *c* **1300** *Beket* 79 ȝunge childerne. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Chef chyldryn fader. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 The fallynge euyll also hyght childrens euyll. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* 8 For these chyldryn sake. **1483** *Act I Rich. III*, c. 2 § 1 Their childeryn unpreferred. **1548** HALL *Chron.* an. 1533. 215 Two hundreth chyldren. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Their chyldrens [**1549** childers] children. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* 76 The men chylderne wyth the women chylderne. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xv. 26 The childrens bread [**1750** children's].

†δ. childs: OE. *cildas*, 5 *childes*.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Lytlas cnæhtas *vel* cildas. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 152 Where so many childes Thare balys cannot bete.

†ε. childres. *rare*.

1275 LAY. 5465 Alle hire childres.

B. Signification.

I. With reference to state or age.

1. a. The unborn or newly born human being; fœtus, infant. App. originally always used in relation to the mother as the 'fruit of the womb'.

When the application was subsequently extended, the primitive sense was often expressed by *babe, baby, infant*; but 'child' is still the proper term, and retained in phrases, as 'with child', 'to have a child', 'child-birth', the verb *to child*, etc.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 44 Se cild in innað minum. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.* ibid., Min cild . on minum innoþe [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, Min chyld]. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 16 þæt cild on binne aled. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., þæt chyld on binne aleiȝd. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6944 Wiþþ þe childess moderr. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* i. 40 The ȝonge child [*16th c. versions* babe] in hir wombe gladide. —— ii. 16 A ȝong child put in a cracche [*16th c. vv.* babe layde in a manger]. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1892 Sevene chyldur she hym bare. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 208 In the same ȝere the qween had child at Gaunt. *c* **1475** *Pictorial Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 751 *Hec matrix*, a schyn that a schyld ys consevyd in. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xii. 5 If she beare a maid child. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 35 It expelleth the dead childe and the after-birth. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 325 A child *en ventre* . . is considered as a child *in esse*, and is entitled under all the circumstances, in which a child then born would be entitled. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9 The last living child of the Princess Anne.

b. *spec.* A female infant, a girl-baby. *dial.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 71 A very pretty barne: A boy, or a Childe I wonder? **1775** ASH, *Child*, an infant—a son or daughter . . a female infant. *c* **1780** HOLE *MS. Gloss. Devonsh.* (cited by Halliw.) *Child*, a female infant. **1876** *N. & Q.* 22 Apr., A country woman [in Shropshire] said to me, *apropos* of a baby, 'Is it a lad or a child?' **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 126 *Chiel* . . 2 A female infant. 'Well, what is it theeäs time, a chiel or a bwoy?'

2. a. A young person of either sex below the age of puberty; a boy or girl.

A gradual extension of sense 1.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 222 Him hylpð . . þæt him fæt cild ætslape. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 7 þa children ploȝeden in þere strete. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout . . turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 49 To synge and to rede, As smale childer doon. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. 300 Children and maides that holly carolles sang. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 201 When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing. **1747** BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 484 Two children, a boy and a girl. **1804** WORDSW. *Poems on Childh.* i, The child is father of the man. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 303 A desire to lessen the labour of young children.

b. In the Bible, as rendering Heb. *yeled* 'child', 'bairn', extended to youths approaching or entering upon manhood.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 30 Ruben turned aȝen to the sisterne, fonde not the child [i.e. Joseph æt. 17]. —— *Dan.* i. 17 God ȝaue to these children science and discipline. **1611** *Ibid.* As for these foure children, God gaue them knowledge and skil. —— *Apocrypha* (*title*) The Song of the three holy children, which followeth in the third chapter of Daniel. *Mod.* (Canticle) *Benedicite* or the Song of the Three Children.

3. a. *transf.* One who has (or is considered to have) the character, manners, or attainments of a child; esp. a person of immature experience or judgement; a childish person. (See also 20.)

c **1250** *Moral Ode* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 22 Wel lange ic habbe child iben a worde & ec a dede. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiv. 20 Britheren, nyle ȝe be maad children in wittis. **1526** TYNDALE ibid., Brethren be not chyldren in witte. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv, He was a childe amonge children. **1678** DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Men are but children of a larger growth. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* II. 44 Your language proves you still the child. **1857** BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 576 The French, always treated as children, are, in political matters, children still.

b. In contemptuous or affectionate address.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 409 Come recreant, come thou childe, Ile whip thee with a rod. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* VI. vii, Poor child, that waitest for thy love! *Ibid.* LXIX. iv, They called me fool, they call'd me child.

4. a. Formerly applied to all pupils at school, esp. to those at charity schools.

a **1200** *Charter of Eadwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 260 Ic Eadwine munek, cildremeistre on Niwan munstre. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5881 Maysters som tyme uses þe wand þat has childer to lere under þair hand. **1518** COLET *Stat. St. Pauls* in Lupton *Life of Colet* 276 All the Children in the scole knelyng in theyr Settes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 76 Alle the men chylderne wyth the women chylderne . . that perteynyd unto the howse of the powre [Christ's Hospital]. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) I. 216 [They] were all poor Children, Taberders and afterwards Fellows of Queen's College. **1720** STRYPE (*St. Paul's Sch.*) in *Stow's Surv.* I. xxv, If any Child admitted here, go to any other School to learn there, such Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School. **1810** *Minute-bk.* of *Mill Hill Sch.*, Regul. for Dom. Superint. . . His attention shall be directed to the Morals and Conduct of the Boys . . before and after School hours. He shall not suffer the children to pass beyond the Bounds prescribed, etc.

b. *spec.* A singing boy or chorister. Still retained at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

1510–11 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* 40 Gentyllmen and Childryn of the Chapell. *Ibid.* 44 Childer of the Chapell —vj. **1534** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 41 New surplecs for the childern. **1566** TURBERV. *Poems* (*title*) Epitaph on Maister Edwards, sometime Maister of the Children of the Chappell. **1584** LYLY (*title*) Campaspe, played before the Queenes Maiestie . . by her Maiesties Children . . and the Children of Paules. *a* **1717** *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* 28 Dr. William Croft (as Master of the Children). **1887** *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist and composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and musical instructor of the children.

†5. A youth of gentle birth: used in ballads, and the like, as a kind of title. *arch.* When used by modern writers, commonly archaically spelt *chylde* or *childe*, for distinction's sake.

The precise force with which *cild* was used in OE. is not certain: Mr. Freeman (*Norm. Conq.* I. v. 374 *note*) merely concludes that 'it is clear that it was a title of dignity'. In 13th and 14th c. 'child' appears to have been applied to a young noble awaiting knighthood: e.g. in the romances of Ipomydon, Sir Tryamour, Torrent of Portugal, etc.

1016–20 *Charter of Godwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 10 Godwines Wulfeaȝes sunu, and Ælfsiȝe cild, and Eadmer æt Burham. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6032 Ac a child yong man aplight . . Berard was his right nam, Alle on he folwed Sir Gii. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1822 Oþer cherl oþer child. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 To whom he ordeyned child Gilbert to be tutour. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 741 And Tryamowre rode hym ageyne, Thogh he were mekylle man of mayne, The chylde broght hym downe! *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 143 Be he churle or childe. *c* **1525** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 55 (Camb. MS.) Anchises get! heynd childe [*v.r.* heynd, kynd], curtes and gude. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 124 Than was in Rome ane nobill childe . . namit Caius Mucius. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. viii. 15 The noble Childe, preventing his desire . . smote him on the knee. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 36 Chyld Tristram prayd that he with him might goe. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 187 Childe Rowland to the darke Tower came. ? *a* **1700** *Child Waters* i. in Percy *Reliq.* III. ix, Childe Waters in his stable stoode. ? *a* **1700** *Child of Ell* ii. in Child *Ballads* I. vii. 103/2 Till he haue slaine the Child of Ell. **1765** PERCY *Reliq.* (1823) III. 315 Child is frequently used by our old writers, as a title. It is repeatedly given to Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queen*. **1812** BYRON (*title*), Childe Harold. *Ibid.* I. iii, Childe Harold was he hight. *Ibid.* I. iv, Worse than adversity the Childe befel. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 267 The pious Childe began to sing.

†6. A lad or 'boy' in service; a page, attendant, etc. Cf. also *child-woman* in 22. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 25 By the mouth of oure fadir Dauith, thi child. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 191. **1478** *Will* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I bequethe to John Jakke, child of my kichen, *xs.* *c* **1488** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 No man shall drawe in any office in this courte any chylde or servaunt, but he be come of clene byrthe. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ix. 10 Saul sayde vnto his childe: Thou hast well spoken. **1555** *Will* in Maddison *Lincolnsh. Wills* (1888) 46 To Henry Scott 'sometyme my childe iij*s.* iiij*d.*' **1610** *Househ. Prince Hen.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 336 Noe childe, page, scowrer, or turnebroach, to marry.

†7. a. Used familiarly or contemptuously for 'lad'; 'fellow', 'chap', 'man.' *Obs.*; but cf. Sc. CHIELD.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 128 The false and malicious circumuentions of craftie children. **1561** AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 6 A Curtesy man . . This child can behaue him selfe manerly. **1638** STRAFFORDE *Lett.* 28 July, They [the Scots] are shrewd Children, not won much by Courtship.

b. In U.S., esp. among negroes, 'this child' is used jocularly in speaking of oneself.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, 'Be careful for the horses, Sam . . don't ride them too fast' . . 'Let dis child alone for dat,' said Sam. **1851** RUXTON *Far West* (Bartlett) This child has felt like going West for many a month.

II. As correlative to parent.

8. a. The offspring, male or female, of human parents; a son or daughter. This in OE. was expressed by *bearn*, BAIRN.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 49 Riche men . . þe habbeð . . feire wifes . and feire children. *c* **1200** *Charter of Brihtmær* (dated 1053) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 133 Efter his childrene daȝe. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 901 *Tisbe*, Ye wrecched jelouse faders oure, We that weren whylome children youre, We prayen yow, etc. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 81 So mylde So xulde childyr to fadyr and modyr. **1526** TINDALE *Col.* iii. 20 Children [WYCLIF sones] obey youre fathers and mothers in all thinges. **1535** COVERDALE *Esther* ix. 28 Not to be forgotten, but to be kepte of childers children. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* 9 Ane ordinance til excerse his propir childir. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 148 Now you speake Like a good Childe, and a true Gentleman. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? **1843** MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1885) 702/1 Well known as . . the father of two remarkable children.

b. It has been pointed out that *child* or *my child* is by parents used more frequently (and longer) of, and to, a girl than a boy. Shakspere nowhere uses 'my child' of or to a son, but frequently of or to a daughter.

This is possibly connected with the use in 1 b; but is perhaps more due to the facts that *girl* has a wider range of application than *boy*, and that a daughter is more dependent on parental protection.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 77, I charge thee doe, as thou art my childe. **1605** —— *Lear* IV. vii. 70, I thinke this Lady To be my childe Cordelia. **1610** —— *Temp.* V. i. 198 That I Must aske my childe forgiuenesse.

c. The young of an animal. (*rare.*)

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyonesse, did lowd require Her children deare. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 742 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments.

9. *pl.* In Biblical and derived uses: Descendants; members of the tribe or clan.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 684 He [Abraham] is chosen to be chef chyldryn fader. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* iii. 14 Thus thow shalt seye to tbe children of Israel. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 121 Canaan is a region of Syria, possessede firste of the childre of Canaan. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* iv. 6 Ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 127 A Helot feeling, compounded of awe and hatred, is . . discernible in the children of the vanquished.

10. Theol. *Child of God*: i.e. by creation, or by regeneration and adoption.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 þeih alle men ben godes children . for þat he hem alle shop: and ches hem to sunes and to dohtres. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 230 Hwon God ȝifð him leaue on his leoue children. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6148 Commes now til me, My fadir blissed childer fre. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 The chrysten man, as the welbeloued chylde of god. **1549** *Eng. Ch. Catechism* (1852) In my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 Which way should I become the child of God? **1846** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* iv, Marvellously does He thus run oftentimes the lives of his children parallel with the life of the Church at large. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. iv. (1878) 54 Man is God's child, and the sin of the man consists in perpetually living as if it were false.

11. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to disciples *of* a teacher and those in a similar relation. (Chiefly Biblical.)

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1300 þe . . prophetes childer. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 374 Freris . . maken dissencioun bitwix curatis and hor gostly childer. **1526** TINDALE *1 John* ii. 1 My lytell children, these thynges write I vnto you, that ye synne not. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Kings* ix. 1 Eliseus the prophet called one of the prophetes children. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *John* xxi. 5 Children, haue ye any meate? **1853** MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 139 The phrase 'children of the prophets' . . indicates men who were taught by a prophet.

12. *fig.* One of the spiritual or moral progeny of a person; one who inherits his spirit and hands down the tradition of his influence.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 351 þei ben cayms childire. —— *Sel. Wks.* III. 386 Freris also ben Scarioths childre. **1535** COVERDALE *Acts* xiii. 10 O thou childe of the deuell . . and enemye of all righteousnes. **1888** *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 The children of Izaak Walton have multiplied beyond all reckoning . . and river fishing has been falling off.

13. *fig.* Expressing origin, extraction, dependence, attachment, or natural relation to a place, time, event, circumstance of birth, ruling or characteristic quality. Orig. a Hebraism of Scripture transl.; e.g. children of the East, of the world, of the kingdom; of light, of darkness, of the day, of wrath, of disobedience, of sin, of murder, of death; of wisdom, of folly, of truth, of fancy; of nature, of fashion, of the age, of the

time, of the century; of adultery, of shame; of tears, of sorrow, of prayers, etc., etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Child of yre and of helle. **1388** WYCLIF *John* xii. 36 That ȝe be the children of liȝt [**1382** sones]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 We all be borne the chylder of ire, as saynt Paule sayth. **1526** TINDALE *1 Thess.* v. 5 Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the daye. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Kings* vi. 32 This childe of murthure. —— *1 Sam.* xx. 31 He is a childe of death. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 171 This childe of fancie that Armado hight. **1596** —— *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 139 This same Child of Honor and Renowne. **1606** —— *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 106 Be a Child o' th' time. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* vi. 3 The children of the East. —— *Luke* vii. 35 Wisdom is justified of all her children. —— *Col.* iii. 6 The children of disobedience. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's Child. **1641** —— *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 174 The .. voice of truth and all her children. *c* **1800** WORDSW. *To a Young Lady* i, Dear child of nature. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §3 Elizabeth .. was a child of the Italian Renascence. **1885** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 193 Thomas Carlyle .. is in spirit a child of the great Revolution.

14. *fig.* That which originates from, or is produced by, something else; the 'offspring' *of*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 97 Dreames: Which are the children of an idle braine. **1605** —— *Macb.* IV. iii. 115 This Noble passion Childe of integrity. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxviii. 117 When Mischiefe is the childe of Mirthe. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. *Ibid.* IV. 401 A hope, The child of regal compact.

†**III. 15.** Child-bearing. *Obs.* [? elliptical, or f. the vb.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11204 Sco was at hir time o child. *c* **1325** *Pope Gregory* in *Leg. Cath.* (1840) 12 The thridde day of hir childe To chirche sche ȝede. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 8 If prayers had not been .. she had deyed of chylde.

IV. Phrases and Proverbs.

16. *from* (†*of*) *a child* or *children* († *of a child little*): from childhood.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 21 How longe is it agoo, sens this hath happened him? And he sayde, of a chylde. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bryngeth vp his seruaunt from a childe. **1611** BIBLE *2 Tim.* iii. 15 From a childe thou hast knowen the holy Scriptures. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* vi. 11 Coriolanus had so used his weapons of a child little. **1761** FR. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* I. 8 It was our continual practice, from children, to keep little journals.

17. *with child:* a. *lit.* Pregnant. Hence *to get* (*beget* obs.) *with child*; *to go with child.*

c **1175** *Cott. Hom.* (Morris) 227 Hi .. wurð mid cylde. *c* **1205** LAY. 265 ȝeo wimon was mid childe [*c* **1275** ȝe mayde was wid childe]. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 974 Agar .. wimman wið childe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2605 Agar was made wit child. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* (Mätz.) What sorewe hit is with childe gon. **1340** *Ayenb.* 224 ȝe elifans nele nazt wonye mid his wyue ȝerhuyle ȝet hi is mid childe. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 She sayd that she was with child. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 10 If the childe I now go with, do miscarrie. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 74 For getting Madam Iulietta with childe. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* i. 18 Shee was found with childe of [COVERDALE by] the holy Ghost. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. (1727) 327 Women great with child. **1864** TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 518 Such doubts and fears were common to her state, Being with child.

†**b.** *transf.* of ground, trees, ships with swelling sails. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 70 With ryshes, reede, graas .. also goo it [good land] with childe. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 In the Spring, all Trees are as it were with child. **1606** CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & L.* III, All her fleet of spirits came swelling in, With child of Sail.

†**c.** *fig.* (*a*) Full (*of* a thing) so as to be ready to burst with it; teeming, pregnant; = BIG *a.* 5; (*b*) Eager, longing, yearning (*to* do a thing). *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 8 The man had of long tyme been with chylde to haue a sight of Iesus. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. v. 1 The noble hart that .. is with childe of glorious great intent. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 116 Their countnance mery and their eyes with child Of ioy. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, I sent my boy, who, like myself, is with child to see any strange thing. *Ibid.* 9 Oct., I went to my Lord, and saw .. his picture .. and am with child till I get it copied out. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 264 I'm with child to hear it.

18. *child's play* (†*child's game*, †*childer game*, †*childer spell*): a. *lit.* play befitting a child, childish sport; b. *fig.* a piece of work easily accomplished, trivial matter, trifle.

c **1325** in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 It is but childes game. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 286 It is no childes pley To take a wyf with-outen auysement. **14..** *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 128 Childer pleye. **1548** *Luther's Art. Faith* Pref. A v, Forgette all children playes. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 193 What childre-spell? What May-game have we here? *c* **1631** *Turn. Totenham* 154 It was no childer game when thei to geder mete. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 144 The .. craftsman finds it no child's-play.

†**19.** *child's part* (also in pl. *childer-parts*): child's portion or share of inheritance. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 10, I wit to the seid Lannslot a kist .. and his hole childe parte without enny trouble. **1547** *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 64 Vij *li.* overe and besydes theire childreparts. **1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. 39 That has no other childe's-part but her honor. **1640** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 141 Every mothers child .. hath a childs-part of those troubles.

20. In proverbs and proverbial phrases, as *the burnt child dreads the fire* (BURNT 3 b); *the child unborn*, as type of innocence or ignorance, etc.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1820 Brent child of fier hath mych drede. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prouerbe .. Children, drunkers and fooles, can not lye. **1547** DK. NORFOLK in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. iii. 103/1 Nor can [I] no more judge .. what should be laid to my charge, than the child that was born this night. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 As the Prouerb is, *Senex bis puer*. An olde manne, twyse a chyld. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Many kisse the childe for the nurses sake. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy*, VIII. xxviii. She knows no more .. of it .. than the child unborn.

V. Combinations.

21. General combs. a. appositive, as *child-angel*, *-girl*, *-heroine*, *-king*, *-man*, *-mother*, *-noble*, *-prince*, *-saint*, *-sweetheart*, *-virgin*, etc.; b. attributive, as *child-cheek*, *-kind*, *-labour*, *-literature*, *-nature*, *-sacrifice*, *-smile*, *-spirit*, *-suffering*, *-world*, etc.; c. objective: (*a*) direct, as *child-eater*, *-eating* adj., *-killer*, *-killing*, *-lover*, *-loving* adj., *-murder*, *-murderer*, *-stealer*, etc.; (*b*) indirect, as *child-bereft* adj.; d. similative, as *child-simple* adj., etc., etc.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) The fair creature whom Leonard called his *child-angel. **18..** MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* lxii, The *child-cheek blushing scarlet. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xx, I was captain in Lunsford's light horse .. I was a *child-eater, Sir. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* (L.), The calumnies of *child-eating and impurity in the christian meetings. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 112 That Clifford, that cruell *Child-killer. **1828** *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 402 What would mankind, or womankind, or *childkind think. **1601** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 232 England felt all miseries which happen under a *Child-King. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 448 Limitation of *child-labor. **1884** *Mag. Art* 133/2 The *child-literature of the last generation. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 190 The first Pagan Thinker .. was precisely this *child-man of Plato's. **1869** FREEMAN *Old Eng. Hist. for Children* 272 That there should be some one in his College able to teach .. he made the '*Childmaster' be one of the chief among the Canons [cf. 4.] **1755** BURN *Justice of Peace, Children & Infants* (L.), The offence of *child-murder. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 162 The professional *child-murderer. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii, Teacher Ignorant of the fundamental facts of *child-nature. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 3 Baal and Ashtaroth, with all their abominations of consecrated *child-sacrifices. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 396 S. Rumald .. was canonized .. for a *Child-Saint. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 310 *Child-simple, undefiled, Frank, obedient. *Ibid.* II. 216 To erase the *child-smile from her lips. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 271 The condition of entrance into the spiritual kingdom is to possess the *child-spirit. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 61 Titian's *child-virgin. **1856** WHITTIER *Brew. Soma* viii, As in that *child-world's early year.

e. Passing into adj., with the meaning of 'child's' or 'childish', *child-art*, *-brain*, *-bride*, *-culture*, *-eyed* adj., *-face* (hence *-faced* adj.), *-marriage*, *-mind*, *-voice*, *-word*.

1945 H. READ *Coat of Many Colours* xix. 101 Folk-art is merely child-art which has become adult. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 21 May 4/5 My child-brain, clear and natural, could not swallow the impossibilities administered to me as facts. **1843** LYTTON *Last of Barons* II. v. i. 161 Boy-bridegroom and child-bride as we were. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 3/1 The author shows us the child-bride arriving at the court of France. **1899** M. BEERBOHM *Around Theatres* (1924) I. 87 The modern system of child-culture .. is the system of treating children as decoration. **1925** W. DEEPING *Sorrell & Son* xiv. 129 Merry, insouciant, child-eyed little lady. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 2/1 A child-face glowing with more radiant happiness we have never seen. **1906** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 942 The curly-headed, thick-lipped, child-faced, gay, unlucky negro. **1894** F. J. FURNIVALL (*title*) Child-marriages, divorces, and ratifications, &c. **1933** *Lancet* 22 Apr. 886/2 Legislation for the prevention of child marriage [in India]. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 8 Sept. 3/2 In order to interest the child-mind, the subject is treated so as to focus attention on the marvellous intricacies of Nature. **1919** W. DE LA MARE *R. Brooke* 10 The child-mind, the child-imagination persists. **1898** WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* i. §2 Into my very being that child-voice passed. **1944** E. SITWELL *Green Song* 31 Lest I hear your child-voice crying. **1947** *Mod. Lang. Rev.* July 354 The transition from the child-word to the conventional word.

22. Special combs.: **child abuse**, maltreatment of a child, esp. by beating, sexual interference, or neglect; †**child-age**, childhood; **child benefit**, a State benefit replacing family allowance (FAMILY *sb.* 11) (see quot. 1975); **child-bird**, (see quot.); **child-bishop** = *boy-bishop* (see BOY *sb.*[1] 7); **child-care** [CARE *sb.*[1] 4], the care or oversight of a child or children; also *attrib.*; **child-centred** *a.*, centred around the child; having the interests, needs, etc., of the child as its main concern; **child-changed** *a.*, ? changed into a child, or ? changed by the conduct of his children; **child-crowing**, the disease *Laryngismus stridulus* or spasmodic croup; **child-farming** = *baby-farming* (see BABY 2); †**child-geared** *a.*, having childish manners; †**child-great** *a.*, big with child, pregnant; **child guidance**, the supervision of the welfare, esp. in its psychological aspects, of children and adolescents; also *attrib.*, esp. in *child guidance clinic*; †**child-ill** (*Sc.*), the pains of child-bearing, labour; **child-land**, the (ideal) realm of childhood; **child-life**, life as a child; the lives of the children of a nation or community; **child-minder**, **childminder**, a person who takes care of small children (e.g. when the mother is working); **child molester**, one who is guilty of sexually assaulting a child; also **child molestation**; **child-proof** *a.*, that cannot be operated by, or damaged by, a child; **child psychology**, the systematic study of the psychology of children; so *child psychologist*; **child-queller**, one who kills children (*obs.*); *humorously*, one who deals severely with children; **children's hour**, an hour of recreation in the evening, spent in former times by children with their parents; (with capital initials) a B.B.C. radio programme thus entitled (first broadcast 1922, discontinued 1961); **child restraint** orig. *U.S.*, a seat-belt or safety seat designed for the protection of children in a motor vehicle; **child-ridden** *a.*, overridden with children; †**child-rider**, (cf. sense 6); **child-rites** *sb. pl.*, the rites connected with the baptism of children; **child's-eye view** [cf. *bird's-eye view*], a view, picture, or opinion, such as is presented to the eye of a child; **child-study**, the systematic study of children and their ways; **childward** *a.*, directed towards children (*rare*); **child welfare** [WELFARE *sb.*4], the welfare of children; **child-woman**, †a girl, maid(-servant); a woman who is still a child. See also CHILD-BEARING, -BED, -BIRTH, -WIFE, -WITE.

1972 *Newsweek* 11 Sept. 76/1 Other themes scheduled for prime-time dramatic treatment include impotency, castration, .. and *child abuse. **1984** *Toronto Star* 28 Mar. A6/5 The number of reported cases of child abuse in Metro has risen 300 per cent since 1981. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 4 a, In your very *chyldage there appered in you a certayne .. meruelous towardenes. **1638** T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Child-age, which from the birth is extended to the foureteenth or fifteenth yeare. **1975** *Child Benefit Act* c. 61 § 1 (1) A person who is responsible for one or more children in any week .. shall be entitled to a benefit (to be known as '*child benefit') for that week in respect of the child or each of the children for whom he is responsible. **1977** *Belfast Tel.* 22 Feb. 3/1 (Advt.), If you want Child Benefit, we want your Family Allowances book. **1745** *Ovalle's Relation Chile* xix. (Churchill *Voy.* III.) [A] bird called the *Child-bird, because it looks like a swaddled child with its arms at liberty .. Perhaps they are the same, called Penguins. **1720** STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxv. 186/1 The Children every Childermas day to go to Paul's Church and hear the *Child-Bishop Sermon. **1915** J. WEBSTER *Dear Enemy* (1916) 217 Modern, humane views on the subject of *child-care. **1960** *Guardian* 9 Nov. 6/5 Most child-care officers can produce examples of this type of failure. **1928** RUGG & SHUMAKER (*title*) The *child-centered school. *Ibid.* p. ix, Tolerant understanding and creative self-expression —the two great aims of the new education. These are the two criteria on which we shall appraise the child-centered schools. **1949** K. YOUNG *Sociology* (ed. 2) xxv. 468 In recent decades democratic cultures have shown a tendency toward not only the child-centered school but the child-centered home. In such families the child may be permitted .. to dominate many domestic situations which in other cultures would not be tolerated. **1965** HALL & HOWES *Church in Social Work* I. iii. 57 A tendency .. for much social work to become child centred, that is, to make what were believed to be the psychological needs of the child paramount in all cases. **1970** *Guardian* 28 Jan. 11/5 The child-centred, permissive approach. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 17 This *childe-changed Father. **1861** T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 191 The *child-crowing, though merely a spasmodic disease, is not .. free from danger. **1872** FORSTER *Dickens* (1874) III. 257 A *child-farming that deserved the gallows. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 86 He watz so ioly of his ioyfnes & sumquat *child-gered. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. I. 98 A *Child-great Woman. **1927** S. & M. G. BLANTON (*title*) *Child guidance. **1928** R. P. TRUITT et al. (*title*) The child guidance clinic and the community. **1937** 'E. M. DELAFIELD' *Ladies & Gentl. in Vict. Fiction* i. 33 A modern child-guidance expert. **1940** R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 12) i. 13 When a child presents a serious behaviour problem .. he may be taken to a child guidance clinic. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 274 It is the layndar .. That her *chyld-ill rycht now hes tane. **1865** 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in W.* xii. 192 Remembering her own *child-life, and the happy summer days. **1884** *Mag. Art* Feb. 135/1 Scarcely painters of child-life or child-character. **1885** M. I. BRYSON (*title*) Child Life in Chinese Homes. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 16/3 Aspects of Child Life and Education. **1941** *Economist* 29 Mar. 406/1 Members were agreed in rejecting Mr. Bevin's .. scheme for the provision of *child 'minders', urging that women engaged in looking after their own children should not be called up. **1964** *Punch* 1 Apr. 481/3 Panels of child-minders for working mothers. **1950** *Collier's* 21 Jan. 21/1 When *child molesters got to the courts, like as not they were let off with $100 fines. **1981** G. SWIFT *Shuttlecock* i. 15 A suspected child-molester .. who commits suicide before proceedings can be taken. **1950** *Collier's* 21 Jan. 21/1 How many cases of *child molestation were never reported to the police? **1960** G. WESTWOOD *Minority* viii. 165 The dangers of child molestation from homosexuals are small but not negligible. **1977** *Daily Mirror* 15 Mar. 3/5 [The] film director .., who is accused of rape, child molestation .. [etc.], claimed today that he is innocent. **1956** B. CLEARY *Fifteen* ix. 192 Mrs Scruggs had done everything possible to make the room *childproof. **1958** *Vogue* June 14 Special child-proof rear door locks. **1897** *Amer. Naturalist* XXXI. 455 The past year has been one of remarkable activity in the sphere of *Child Psychology everywhere, but especially in this country. **1924** R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* 3 The child-psychologist can follow the growth of a human being. *Ibid.*, Principles of child-psychology. **1941** 'R. CROMPTON' *William does his Bit* x. 232 Mrs. Dayford was a self-styled expert on Child Psychology. *c* **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Mortherers, Crakers, facers, and *chylderne quellers. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* viii, The castle of this ogress and child-queller was in a steep by-street. **1863** H. W. LONGFELLOW *Tales of Wayside Inn* 209 Between the dark and the daylight .. Comes a pause in the day's occupations,

That is known as the *Children's Hour. **1923** *Radio Times* 12 Oct. 89/3 The Children's Hour: (a) Games and Pastimes; (b) Children's News. **1937** 'E. M. Delafield' *Ladies & Gentl. in Vict. Fiction* 14 The children .. live in the society of their parents. What was once known as the children's hour now extends handsomely into the twenty-four. **1964** M. Laski in S. Nowell-Smith *Edwardian Eng.* iv. 199 The institution of the 'children's hour' between afternoon tea and dressing for dinner. **1976** *National Observer* (U.S.) 5 June 9/1 The study recommended that children be restrained by a seat belt or specially designed *child-restraint system while traveling. **1986** *Nursery World* 13 Feb. 12/3 There are also sections on road safety .. with a round up of all the various kinds of child restraints available. **1870** Miss Broughtdn *Red as Rose* I. 254 The Felton curate's fat *childridden wife. **1679–88** *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) p. vi, Footmen 24, *Child-ryders 4, Falconers 12. **1616** Chapman *Homer's Hymns* 26 Every feeble chaine of earthy *childrights flew in sunder all. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (Hoppe) An Anabaptist minister conforming to the child-rites of the Church. **1959** *Birmingham Mail* 29 May 4/6 The serious-minded parents could no longer ignore the *child's-eye view of the family world. **1959** I. & P. Opie *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* xv. 340 The interest of the following five descriptions lies in their being child's-eye views of what are still primarily adult activities. **1899** *Daily News* 9 June 3/4 *Child-Study and Mental Training. **1899** W. James *Talks to Teachers* i. 14, I know that child-study, and other pieces of psychology as well, have been productive of bad conscience in many a really innocent pedagogic breast. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 7/2 There are those who urge a rather plausible plea in these child-study days for a little wholesome neglect. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* vii. 267 She [must gain] mental breadth, nor fail in *childward care. **1908** H. G. Wells *New Worlds for Old* xiii. 305 There is the need and opportunity of organizing .. *child welfare. **1915** A. L. Strong (*title*) Child Welfare Exhibits. **1930** *British American* 19 Apr. 6/1 Mrs. J. S. Inglis, Kilrymont, St. Andrews, who took a leading part in the child welfare movement and coined the term 'child welfare'. **1958** *New Statesman* 20 Dec. 877/1 Intelligence testing, for example, grew to its present stature because its value was recognised in the world of education and child welfare. **1382** Wyclif *Judith* xiii. 4 Judit seide to hir *child womman [**1388** damesele]. —— *Esther* iv. 4 The childer wymmen of Ester. **1862** Lytton *Str. Story* 247 The childwoman in the childworld.

† **child** (tʃaɪld), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To bear a child; to be delivered.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 604 Time is come the lady schal childe: Scheo bad that God beo to hire mylde. **1340** *Ayenb.* 224 þe wyfman lyþ a chi[l]dbedde oþer nyeȝ to childi. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 108 Whanne she hadde childed she thanked God. **1549** Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 71 Within ii dayes they chylded both. **1808** *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 453 Jeremy Taylor .. says: the Virgin Mary childed on her knees, that she might bring forth her maker in the act of adoring him.

2. *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to (a child).

c **1200** Ormin 156 þe shall Elysabæþ þin wif an sune childenn. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 978 Sche childed a selcouthe grome. **1388** Wyclif *Ezek.* xxiii. 4 Thei childiden sones and douȝtris. **1430–50** *Gregory's Chron.* 80 In the towne of Andeworpe, the quene chyldyd Sir Lyonelle. **1596** Spenser *F.Q.* vi. xii. 17 A litle mayde, the which ye chylded tho. **1611** Heywood *Gold. Age* iv. i. Wks. 1874 III. 56 The Queene shall childe a daughter beautifull.

3. *fig.* To bring out, bring forth.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv. 26 a/2 An vnfallible reule hit is amonge the chyldren of vanitie, to chylde the vices of theym that be vycyous. **1628** Feltham *Resolves* ii. xxxviii. 116 We childe that in a loose laughter, which should be graue.

child: see chill *v.*, chilled.

'child-bearing, *vbl. sb.*

1. The bringing forth of a child; parturition.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 24 The tyme of childberyng cam. **1611** Bible *1 Tim.* ii. 15 She shall be saued in child-bearing, if they continue in faith and charitie. **1667** Milton *P.L.* x. 1051 To thee Pains onely in Child-bearing were foretold. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Sylvia has demurred till she is past Child-bearing. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 581 After child-bearing, the veins .. are often found distended with blood.

2. Gestation. (*rare.*)

1862 Lewis *Astron. Ancients* i. §4. 21 The period of child-bearing in women .. is 280 days.

'child-bearing, *ppl. a.* That bears a child or children. (Also *fig.*)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlix. 21 Bareyn, not child berende. *a* **1617** Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 68 That gratifying Mother, child-bearing grace. **1655** Gouge *Comm. Heb.* (ii. 18) 255 Child-bearing women are more pitifull to others in their travails, than such women as are barren.

childbed ('tʃaɪldbɛd). [f. child *sb.* + bed *sb.* Although instances are wanting, the literal sense 1 c is presumably the original.]

1. The state of a woman in labour; 'confinement'.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þre þinges. Þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang, and þe þridde þe offring. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 379 'þe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engelond .. lyþ myd hys gret wombe at Reyns a chyld bedde.' *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 237 She browte forthe a faire sone; but she dide in hir childebed. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 63 To ly in chilbed, *decubere.* *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 45 That Fenyce, hys quene, should lye a chyld-bedde at the Port Noyre. **1654** Trapp *Comm. Job* xli. 30 As for pillows, they said they were fit only for women in child-bed. **1834** Macaulay *Pitt, Ess.* (1854) I. 304/1 Queens run far greater risk in childbed than private women.

† **b.** with *plur.* *Obs.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 165 All her child-beddes are false conceptions, and her productions, abortions.

c. The bed in which a child is born. Also *fig.*

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 115 The nest where sinne was first hatched, may bee now the child-bed of grace and mercie. **1616** Chapman *Homer's Hymns* 38 Her childbed made the mountain Cynthian.

† **2.** The womb. (Also *child's-bed.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. *bairn's-bed* s.v. bairn.

1535 Coverdale *2 Esdr.* iv. 40 Yf hir childeszbed maye kepe yᵉ byrth eny longer within her. **1863** Atkinson *Provinc. Danby, Childbed,* the matrix or womb.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1.)

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Accouchée* & *gisante,* a childebed wife. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 104 The Child-bed priuiledge deny'd, which longs To Women of all fashion. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 130 An wholesome Medicine for Child-bed Women. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/10 A Large Trunk containing Child-bed Linnen. **1836–9** Dickens *Sk. Boz* vi, The great points about the Childbed-linen Monthly Loan Society.

child-birth ('tʃaɪldbɜːθ). [f. as prec. + birth.] The bearing or birth of a child; parturition.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony* Rubric, This prayer folowing shalbe omitted where the woman is past chylde byrth. **1606** Holland *Sueton.* 242 An olde Oke .. which at 3 childbirths of Vespasia sodainly did put forth every time a several bough. **1779** Johnson *L.P., Milton,* She died .. of childbirth, or some distemper that followed it. **1876** Green *Short Hist.* vii. §1 Jane Seymour died next year in child-birth.

fig. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. (Arb.) 33, I am so great in child-birth with this iest.

childe: see child *sb.* 5.

childe, obs. form of shield.

childed ('tʃaɪldɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. child *sb.* + -ed².] Provided with a child or children.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* iii. vi. 117 (Globe ed.) He childed as I father'd! **1615** Waltham *Complaint* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 15 She .. did show in woeful wise Her childed womb. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* xi, One many-childed matron.

† **childene,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [perh. f. child + -en, like *wooden,* etc.; but the reading may be incorrect.] Of the nature of children, childish.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 242 To scheowe [childene *T.*, *C.*] heo beoð mid alle þet fleoð uor ane peinture.

childer, obs. and dial. pl. of child.

† **'childerhed.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. *childer,* pl. of child + *-hed,* -head.] The state of being children of a certain parent; = childhood 5.

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 128 Fallen .. fro kynraden and childerhed of God.

† **'childerless,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. *childer* pl. of child + -less.] Without children; = childless.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* K ij b, Attendaunce on olde men childerlesse.

Childermas ('tʃɪldəmæs). *arch.* Forms: 1 cildamæsse, 4 childerne masse, children masse, 4–7 childermasse, 6 -messe, 6–9 -mas. [Repr. OE. **cildramæsse* (*cyldamæsse* is found), f. *cildra* of infants + *mæsse,* mass.]

1. The festival of the Holy Innocents (the 28th of December), commemorating the slaughter of the children by Herod (*Matt.* ii. 16). Usually *childermas-day, -tide.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 13 *rubric,* Ðys god-spel sceal on cylda-mæsse dæg. *c* **1300** *Beket* 2009 Amorwe a childerne massedai. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 49 þe legende þat is i-rad a children masse day. **1460** in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 117 On chyldermasse day yn cristemasse. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Les Innocens,* as *le jour des Innocens,* childermas day at christmasse. **1614** B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* ii. vi. (1631) 31 Hold thy hand, childe of wrath .. make it not Childermasse day in thy fury. **1720** Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxv. 186/1 The children every Childermas day to go to Paul's church. **1849–53** Rock *Ch. Fathers* III. ix. 220 At Childermas-tide. **1889** *Letts's Diary* 28 Dec., Innocents' Day, Childermas.

2. 'The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day in which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized' (J.).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32/1 That proues as ominous to the fisherman as the beginning a voyage on the day when Childermas day fell doth to the Mariner. **1745** Swift *Direct. Servants, The Cook,* Friday and Childermas are two cross days in the week, and it is impossible to have good luck on either of them.

childern, obs. and dial. pl. of child.

childhead, hed(e: see childhood.

† **childhedi (heady),** *a.* [f. prec. + -y.] Childish.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Zuo childhedi .. þet hi makeþ ham-zelue to by hyealde foles.

childhood ('tʃaɪldhʊd): also † **childhead.** Forms: *a.* 1 cildhád, 2–3 childhade, 3–5 -hode, 4 -hod, 4–6 chyld(e)hode, 5 -hodde, 5–6 childehode, 6–7 child-hood, 7 -hoode, 6– childhood. *β.* 3–5 childhede, 4 -hed, 4–5 childehede, 5 chyldhede, 6– head, *Sc.* child-, chyldheid, (9 (*nonce-use*) childhead). [OE. *cildhád,* f. *cild,* child + *hád* state, condition. For the history of the variant suffixes, see -head, -hood.]

1. The state or stage of life of a child; the time during which one is a child; the time from birth to puberty. (Formerly with *pl.*)

a. c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 21 Soð he cuoeð from cildhad. **1205** Lay. 20311 He cuðen harpien wel an his child-haden. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 79 Ðis meiden was baðe faderles & moderles of hire childhade. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* vi. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste chyldhode is wythout teeth .. and durith vij monthes. **1535** Coverdale *Eccles.* xii. 1 Childehode and youth is but vanite. **1567** Mulcaster *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 107 Other Lords .. in their childhood .. are brought up in the Kings house. **1596** Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 553/1 Trayned up therein from their child-hoods. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* i. i. 25. **1646** J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 35 Others .. understand the Scriptures from their Childhoods. **1872** E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. i. 2 They had passed an unhappy childhood.

β. a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28500 (Cott.) In mi child-hede haf i wroght many thyng þat i aght noght. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 49 To synge and to rede, As smale childer doon in her childhede. **1489** Caxton *Faytes of A.* i. xxii. 69 From theyre chyldhede men taughte hem the vse of armes. **1588** A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 173 b, Fra my childheid pietie grew with me.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *infancy.*)

1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 It [Poesie] was bot in the infancie and chyldheid. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 95 Now I haue stain'd the Childhood of our ioy. **1856** Whittier *Brew. Soma* i, In the childhood of the world.

2. *concr.* This state or age personified. Cf. *youth.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* ii. ii. 54 'Tis the Eye of Child-hood, That feares a painted Deuill. **1742** Gray *Ode Eton Coll.* ii, Ah fields .. Where once my careless childhood stray'd. **1814** Scott *Wav.* iii, The well-governed childhood of this realm. *a* **1839** Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 321 Fair Childhood hard at play.

† **3.** Quality proper to a child, childishness. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 161 Mest al þet ich habbe idon bi-fealt to child-hade. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2652 We sulen nu witen for it dede Ðis witterlike, or in child-hede. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 219 She upon childehod him tolde, That Perse her litel hounde is dede. *a* **1420** Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 74 Considerethe how that endityng .. not accorde may Withe my childhode, I am so childisshe ay.

¶ For this sense app. the form *childhead* is used in the following (perh. by assoc. with *maidenhead*):

1854 S. Dobell *Balder* iii, The unconscious child—Tho', for his childhead, he be special child—Is universal man.

† **b.** (with *pl.*) A childish action. *Obs.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (1840) 163 Ich dede gret childhod That alto long y ther abod. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12577 (Trin. MS.) Mony are his childehedes .. Done ar he were twelue 3eer olde. **1340** *Ayenb.* 166 þet lyeseþ hare time .. ine fole pleȝes, ine childehedes, ine liȝthedes, ine zonges.

4. *second childhood:* the state of childishness incident to extreme old age; dotage.

[*c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 399 She .. turned ageyn unto childhede.] **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 113 S. John .. died in his second childhood at Ephesus. **1789** H. Walpole *Remin.* ix. 76. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xxxix, Lord Privilege .. was fast verging to a state of second childhood.

† **5.** = childship; filial relation. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* ii. iv. 181 Thou better know'st The Offices of Nature, bond of Childhood. **1609** R. Barnerd *Sheph. Practise* 18 Many discents doe not extinguish fatherhood and childhood in consanguinitie. *a* **1626** Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 The custome of Kent, that every male of equall degree of childhood, brotherhood, or kindred, shall inherit equally.

6. *attrib.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 202 All schooledaies friendship, child-hood innocence. **1869** Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* 312 Their childhood sports.

childie ('tʃaɪldɪ). *rare.* [f. child *sb.* + -ie, -y⁴, dim. suffix.] Little child; dear little child.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* I. 90 'Nonsense, childie', said Lilla, laughing. **1881** E. Coxon *Basil Plant* I. 182 'You needn't be so decided, childie', said her father.

† **childing** ('tʃaɪldɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 chiltyng, chiltting, *Sc.* childyne. [f. child *v.* + -ing¹.] Child-bearing, parturition, delivery.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11021 Elizabeth .. was .. noght far fra childing. *c* **1400** *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 40 In childynge of the unwemmed vyrgyn. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 A woman hade vij. childer at oon childenge. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* i. xxi. 27 The throwes .. that women haue in their childing. **1748** tr. *R. Mead's Influence Sun & Moon* ii. 42 Women who stop'd childing early.

attrib. **1655** *Francion* ix. 22 Her childing throws did begin to grow .. and she was delivered of a goodly Boy.

'childing, *ppl. a.* *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ing².]

1. That bears a child or children, breeding; parturient, in labour; pregnant.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyldynge, or woman wythe chylde, *pregnans.* **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 þe oþer makeþ a childyng womman barayn. **1563–87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 106/1 The childing or bearing woman, whie maie she not be baptised? **1637** Brian *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 86 Most childing women go a year .. before they conceive with child again. **18..** Southey *Batt. Blenheim* viii, Many a childing mother then, and new-born infant died. **1825** —— *Paraguay* i. 28 Tender care, to childing mothers due.

2. *fig.* **a.** Fertile, fruitful. **b.** Applied to some plants which produce younger or smaller florets around an older (regarded as parent) blossom; as *childing daisy, pink.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 112 The childing Autumne. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* v. xix. 111 By him [Saturn].. Childing Tellus beares. 1636 *Gerard's Herbal* II. cciii. 635 Another pretty double daisie, which .. puts forth many foot-stalkes carrying also little double floures .. whence they haue fitly termed it the childing Daisie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Childing Pink groweth .. on upright stalks. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1830) II. 539 *Dianthus prolifer*, Childing or Proliferous Pink. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Childing Cudweed, *Gnaphalium germanicum*.

childir(e = *childer*, obs. pl. of CHILD.

childish ('tʃaɪldɪʃ), *a.* [OE. *cildisc*, f. *cild* CHILD: see -ISH[1].]

1. Of, belonging, or proper to a child or to childhood; childlike; infantile, juvenile.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2318 (Gr.) Cildisc wesan. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1168 Wole ye the childische jalousye countirfete? *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxi, Thyse ensamples arn chyldisshe. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 This dwelling, wheare rests thee childish Iulus. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 162 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish trebble. 1774 J. WRIGHT in *Athenæum* (1886) 10 July 56/2 The youngest has .. such a sweet childish expression. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 2, I feel .. my father's hand .. Stroke out my childish curls.

2. Exhibiting unduly the characteristics of childhood; not befitting mature age; puerile, silly.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* xxviii. (1860) 8 After thy childisshe chere and froward conceyt. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 94 Ar ye so moche chyldyssh that ye byleue this false and subtyl shrewe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 38 What cannot be auoided, 'Twere childish weakenesse to lament. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 23 The distinction .. is not .. so childish and impertinent as our Author would have believed. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 217 The childish titles of aristocracy. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 739/1 'Childish' and 'childlike' when applied to adults—the former implying censure, and the latter the reverse. 1884 *Chr. World* 30 Oct. 831/1 Child-like faith is not necessarily childish faith.

3. *Comb.* as ***childish-minded, -mindedness***.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 142, I am too childish foolish for this World. *a* 1626 BACON (T.), I love birds, as the king does; and have some childishmindedness wherein we shall consent. 1701 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶2 Neither Childish-young, nor Beldam-old.

childishly ('tʃaɪldɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a childish way. **a.** In a way befitting or proper to a child; in the manner of a child.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 804 My litel tonge If I discryven wold hire hevynesse, It sholde .. childisshly deface Hire heighe compleynte. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 263/2 Little ones, that childishly crave for some small coin. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, Childishly-inquiring gray eyes. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxvii, A crop of fluffy curls frizzling childishly all over her head.

b. In a way not befitting mature age; in a puerile, foolish, or silly manner.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Lactantius, childisshelye erringe denyed that, etc. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. §12 As some have childishly imagined. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 36 Many learned men, who have thus childishly set their wits to play in so serious a business. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. viii, You talk foolishly and childishly. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* (1880) III. xlv. 345 Childishly ignorant of many things.

childishness ('tʃaɪldɪʃnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Childish quality.

1. Quality or conduct natural to a child.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xiii. 11 I put awaye all childesshnes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 157 Speake thou Boy, Perhaps thy childishnesse will moue him more Then can our Reasons. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* xii, The children of the very poor do not prattle .. there is no childishness in [their] dwellings. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 246 A sort of southern childishness and swiftness of gleeful apprehension.

2. Quality or conduct not befitting mature age; puerility, silliness.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 9 Gentle in behavor without childishenes. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 29 From a weakness and childishness of temper. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 292, I cannot bear this silly Childishness. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O.T. Revision* x. 214 The most stupendous mass of childishness and folly.

b. (with *pl.*) A piece of childishness. *rare.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 120 What a childishnesse is this? 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* Pref., Follies and Childishnesses.

†**3.** = CHILDHOOD. *rare. Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 17 Those years which are esteem'd the confines of Childishness and Manhood.

4. *second childishness*: the childishness incident to old age, 'second childhood' (see CHILDHOOD 4).

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 165 Last Scene of all .. Is second childishnesse, and meere obliuion. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xix. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 74 The old man doth not become a child by means of his second childishness. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 449 The revelation made .. by Naomi in her second childishness.

childless ('tʃaɪldlɪs), *a.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no child or children; without offspring.

c 1200 ORMIN 2312 þatt wif þatt haffde ben A33 childlæs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2591 Sare was childeles. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xv. 33 Like as thy swerde hath made wemen childlesse. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. §71. 119 By it, parents .. have beene soone made childlesse. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) tr. *Verg. Georg.* IV. (L.) The sad nightingale, when childless made. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 7 Being a childless widower.

childlessness ('tʃaɪldlɪsnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childless condition or quality.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 60 Childlessness .. is the appropriate and frequent punishment of sins of the flesh. 1865 TROLLOPE *Can you forgive her* xli, She recurred .. to her own childlessness, and to his extreme desire for an heir.

childlike, child-like ('tʃaɪldlaɪk), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*: a reconstruction of the same elements which appear in CHILDLY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to or becoming a child; filial.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) I. 264 This childlike feare, which is unseparablie joined with the true love we owe to our common Father. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 75, I thought the remnant of mine age Should haue beene cherish'd by her child-like dutie. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her.

2. Like a child; (of qualities, actions, etc.) like those of a child, characteristic of a child. Almost always in a good sense, with reference to the innocence, meekness, etc., of children; opposed to *childish*, which is generally used in a bad sense.

1738 WESLEY *Psalms* xxxii. vii, I will instruct the childlike Heart. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 17 To place a child-like trust in Providence. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. (1854) III. 295 In no subject is the difference between the childish and the childlike more touchingly brought forward. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* II. 194 Mr. Fox was marked by a childlike simplicity.

B. *adv.* Like a child; childishly.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 489 Him, child-like wand'ring forth, I'll lead away. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 11 The plot .. is .. simple as a nursery narrative, 'childlike easy'.

childlikeness ('tʃaɪldlaɪknɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childlike quality.

1814 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. xvii. 432 Schiller says all great men have a childlikeness in their nature. 1870 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. (1871) 62 The humility and childlikeness demanded by Christianity.

childliness ('tʃaɪldlɪnɪs). *rare.* [f. CHILDLY + -NESS.] Childly quality; childlikeness.

1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 376 Humility, childliness, and self-sacrifice .. are set forth as the conditions of entrance into the kingdom.

childling ('tʃaɪldlɪŋ). *arch. rare.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A little child.

1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 Young Simplicius, childling. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 138 The king of all the fairies to the childling thus 'gan say.

childly ('tʃaɪldlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *cildlíc*, f. *cild*, CHILD + *lic*, -LY; cf. *manly*, *kingly*. Often used in 19th c. literature, after having been obsolete since 16th c.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or natural to a child or childhood; childish.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. viii. (Bosw.) For ðære cildlican yldo. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1095 After my yong childely wit. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnoraunce. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 464 Because of their childlie age. 1818 TODD, *Childly* .. Not in use. 1827 HARE *Guesses*, Their childly brains are bewildered. 1843 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Mart. St. Christina*, Beautiful-wingèd childly shapes. 1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 338 A perfect plan with childly simplicity. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 181 A childly way with children.

†**2.** Becoming or proper to a child (as related to parent); filial. Hence *childly fear*.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* ix. *Mary in Temple*, A childely fer in dede, With a longyng love in oure Lorde. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum Divinitie* G iv b, This faieth also maketh dyfference betwene seruile feare and childelye feare. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. 24th Sunday aft. Trin.* II. 207 [To] stir up a childly love in our hearts towards him. 1563 NOWELL *Hom. Just. of God* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 496 Chyldelie and reverent feare to his maiestie. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 285 Ought wee not to yield him childely obedience?

B. *adv.* In a childish or childlike manner.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 65 [They] glorien full veinli and ful childli and lewdeli in tho iij. textis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Childely, *pueriliter*. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* xvii, Then she smiled around right childly.

childness ('tʃaɪldnɪs). *rare.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -NESS.] †**a.** Childish humour, childishness (*obs.*). **b.** Child quality, being a child (cf. BREADNESS).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 170 He .. with his varying child-nesse, cures in me Thoughts, that would thick my blood. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 Aren't you a spoiled child, without the childness. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serm.* i. (1884) 12 Childlike enough to embrace a child for the sake of his childness.

childre, obs. pl. of CHILD.

children, plural of CHILD.

childrenite ('tʃɪldrənaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1823, after Mr. *Children*, a mineralogist: see -ITE.] A phosphate of alumina and iron found in Cornwall.

1826 in EMMONS *Min.* 170. 1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 124 Childrenite approaches, in several of its properties .. lazulite.

†**'childrenless**, *a. Obs.* [f. *children*, pl. of CHILD + -LESS.] Without children; = CHILDLESS.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 183 [þey] dradde also þat longe abidynge from home in werre .. schulde make hem childrenlese. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. K iij, If thoue be ryche, and chyldrenles.

childship ('tʃaɪldʃɪp). Now *rare.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -SHIP; cf. *sonship*. (App. formed to render St. Paul's *υἱοθεσία*.)]

1. The relationship of child to parent; the attainment of this status, filiation, adoption.

1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* viii. 23 We .. grone within in oure selues for the Childshippe. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1862) III. 101 God's actual choice, and our potential childship. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Def. agst. Rickter* 19 It attaineth not the divine Childship, or Filiation. 1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. (1772) 232 The inherited Adoption or Childship. 1886 WESTCOTT *St. John's Ep.* 17 Love is the sign of divine childship.

†**2.** *second childship*: = 'second childhood'. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 646 Reduced to his second childship .. his memory was quite decayed.

childur, = *childer*, obs. pl. of CHILD.

childwife, child-wife (see below).

†**1.** ('tʃaɪldwaɪf), A woman in childbed, or who has lately borne a child. *Obs.*

1485 *Inv.* in J. M. Cowper's *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, p. xii, J candlestyke to stonde afore childwyfez. 1499 *Will of Frere* (Somerset Ho.), To the Ch. of S. Marg. Southwk ij cusshones of arras worke for childe wife to sitt & knele vppon. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 136 The kinge .. held the child-wyfes backe while she had brought forth the chylde, and was her mydwyfe. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 7 Let vs go .. to visite the childwife, and to gratulate the father. 1636 *Churchw. Acc. Cundal* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 138/2) A childwife pew .. 26*s.* 8*d. Note.* The childwife pew we take to be the 'some convenient place' of the rubric where the woman was to kneel in church at the time of her thanksgiving after child-birth.

†**2.** A midwife. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 425 Bi þe counsaile of a childe wyf [*obstetricis consilio*].

3. ('tʃaɪld,waɪf), A wife who is a child, a very young wife. (In this sense always with hyphen.)

1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 199 Mary of England, the child-wife of Montfort. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xliv, 'Will you call me a name I want you to call me?' inquired Dora:—'Child-wife'.

†**childwite** ('tʃaɪldwaɪt). *Old Law.* Also -wit. [OE. type **cildwít*, f. *cild* child + *wíte* penalty, satisfaction made.] A fine paid to the lord for getting one of his bondwomen with child.

1194 *Charter Rich. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 52 Concessimus, quod sint quieti de bridtol, et de childwite, et de gieres gieve. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Childwite*, chalenge de serf ki serf, serve enceinte. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 2 That the citezens .. be alle quyte of bryyghtol, and childewyte, yerisgiue and scotale. 1607 in COWEL *Interp.* s.v. *Childwit*, Within the Mannor of Writtle in Com. Essex, every reputed Father of a Bastard gotten there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three shillings four pence, and the custome is there also called Childwit. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* 117.

childyr(e, = *childer*, obs. pl. of CHILD.

chile, obs. form of CHYLE.

chile, chili, variant forms of CHILLI.

Chile ('tʃɪli:). Also Chili. The name of the South American republic used *attrib.* in the names of natural products, animals, etc., as **Chile copper** (see quot. 1888); **Chile nettle**, any plant of the family Loasaceæ; **Chile pine** = MONKEY-*puzzle*; **Chile saltpetre** (see quot. 1959).

1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* 2nd Suppl. 140 Chili Woodpecker. This bird is scarcely as large as a Blackbird: it has a red-crested crown, and the body is banded with blue and white. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §870 Loasaceæ, the Chili-Nettle Family... They are .. chiefly distinguished for their stinging qualities, and hence the name of Chili-Nettle. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 70 *Araucaria imbricata* (imbricated, or Chili pine). 1872 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 1131 The Chili Saltpetre and Iodine Industry of Tarapaca. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin., Chili Copper*, black oxide of copper obtained in Chili. 1940 E. STEP *Wayside & Woodl. Trees* 176 The Chile Pine, or 'Monkey Puzzle' is a familiar sight on suburban lawns. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 46/1 *Nitrate* occurs in nature mainly as soda-nitre (Chile nitre or Chile saltpetre), $NaNO_3$ [etc.].

Chilean, Chilian ('tʃɪlɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Formerly also Chilesian. [f. prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chile or its inhabitants. **B.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Chile.

1704 tr. *A. de Ovalle's Hist. Relation Kingdom Chile* in J. Churchill *Coll. Voyages* III. III. ii. 69/1 The Chilean Indians having so often signalized their Valour in Fights, they may very justly be distinguish'd from all the other Indians. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Arraucos, and the rest of the Chilian Indians. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 688/2 No defeats .. could dispirit the Chilesians. 1818 *Deb. in Congress* (1854) 2038 The restoration of the banished Chilians to their

families. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* XXXVI. 61/2 The Chilian Andes. **1866** [see PERUVIAN *a.*]. **1898** *Jrnl. Sch. Geogr.* (U.S.) Oct. 304 Punta Arenas..began its existence as a Chilean convict settlement. **1922** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 336 The Chileans seem to me to aim at being the aristocracy of the other hemisphere. **1924** *Public Opinion* 21 Mar. 278/2 The Chilian houseboy took us a short cut. **1952** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VI. 92/2 The Chilean Glory Flower (*Eccremocarpus scaber*) with clusters of small orange, tubular flowers. **1955** *Nomencl. Commerc. Timbers (B.S.I.)* 52 'Chilean laurel' ..*Laurelia aromatica* Juss. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 43/2 The Chilean guava (*M[yrtus] ugni*), a shrub with ovate, dark-green leaves and white flowers succeeded by globular red or black glossy fruit..hardy in southwest Britain.

'chileite. *Min.* [Named 1853 from *Chile* or *Chili*, where found + -ITE.] A dark-brown vanadate of lime and copper.
1868 DANA *Min.* 612.

chilenite. *Min.* [Named 1868 from *Chili.*] A silver-white compound of bismuth and silver.
1868 DANA *Min.* 36.

chiliad ('kɪlɪəd). [ad. L. *chilias, -ad-*, a. Gr. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-ος, f. χίλιοι thousand. Cf. F. *chiliade.*]

1. A group of 1000 (things); a thousand.
1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 114 With a chiliade of crosse Fortunes. **1656** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 490 Decads, Centuries, Chiliads of novel Tenents, brought in in this last Age. **1773** HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 300 Chiliads of fathom. **1876** F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* §54. 126 Centuries, perhaps..chiliads of years before Christ.

†**b.** *esp.* of logarithmic tables. *Obs.*
[**1617** H. BRIGGES (*title*) Logarithmorum Chilias prima.] **1675** GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 268 A table of logarithms, from the first chiliad, true to more places than any yet attempted. **1695** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 61 Briggs's first Twenty Chiliads of Logarithms. **1721-1800** BAILEY s.v., Tables of Logarithms are often called Chiliads.

2. A period of 1000 years.
1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 220 The world then in the Seventh Chiliad will be assumed up into God. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 301 After some time, some Centuries, or even Chiliads. **1868** G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* III. ii. 32 The scars and dints of centuries, of chiliads of stubborn resistance.

b. *esp.* The 'thousand years' mentioned in *Rev.* XX. 1–5; the millennium. *rare.*
1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iv. (1852) 330 'Tis evident from Justin Martyr, that this doctrine of the Chiliad was in his days embraced among all orthodox Christians. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* iv. 104 Who in the chiliad sees the day, shall feel No anxious heart.

Hence **'chiliadal, chili'adic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a chiliad or thousand years.
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 115 Another chiliadal repetition of the four ages. **1854** *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 40 We..make no pretensions to decide upon the completion of the chiliadic periods.

chiliagon ('kɪlɪəgən). [mod. ad. Gr. χιλιάγωνος, f. χίλιοι thousand + γων-ία angle. In mod.Fr. *chiliogone.*] A plane figure with a thousand angles.
1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 27 A Chiliagon, whose Angles we cannot represent in a distinct view, but may clearly understand it. **1724** WATTS *Logic* I. iii. §4 (1822) 46 When we speak of a chiliagonum. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IV. iii, He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a chiliagon to 1996 right angles.

chiliahedron (ˌkɪlɪə'hi:drən). *rare.* Also chiliaëdron. [mod. f. Gr. χίλιοι thousand + ἕδρα seat, side.] A solid figure having a thousand sides.
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. §14 He that thinks he has a distinct Idea of the Figure of a Chiliaëdron, let him for Trial's-sake take another parcel of the same uniform Matter ..and make it into a figure of 999 sides.

†**chili'ander,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *chiliandre*, ad. Gr. χιλίανδρος, f. χίλιοι + ἀνδρ- (ἀνήρ) man.] Containing a thousand men.
a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li, Mighty Gallioons the large Floyts, the Chiliander and Myriander Ships.

†**chilianism.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = CHILIASM.
1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* 291 The opinion of Chilianisme.

chiliarch ('kɪlɪɑ:k). [mod. ad. L. *chiliarchēs, -archus*, a. Gr. χιλιάρχης, -ος, f. χίλιοι + ἀρχός ruler, f. ἄρχ-ειν to rule. In mod.Fr. *chiliarque.*] The commander of a thousand men; properly a term of Greek or Roman History.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chiliarch*, a Collonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 15 Appointing eighty chiliarchs, or commanders of thousands. **1879** C. GEIKIE *Christ* lx. 742 The chiliarch in command of the garrison.

chiliarchy ('kɪlɪɑ:kɪ). [ad. Gr. χιλιαρχία: cf. *monarchy, heptarchy*, etc.]

†**1.** Government by a thousand rulers. *Obs. rare.*
1650 *Exercitation conc. Usurped Powers* 18 Not an heptarchy, but a chiliarchy, or myriarchy might follow.

†**2.** A body of a thousand men. *Obs.* (So in Gr.)
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 195 The Chiliarchies also, or Regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number. **1685** —— *Para. Prophet.* 358.

3. The post of chiliarch.
1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 129 The chiliarchy which had been assigned to himself.

chiliasm ('kɪlɪæz(ə)m). [ad. Gr. χιλιασμός, f. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-ος, CHILIAD.] The doctrine of the millennium; the opinion that Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 819 This [promise] some applie to the proofe of Chiliasme. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 384 Chiliasm is the rule..with the Christian writers of the second century. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 166 Carnal notions of Jewish chiliasm.

chiliast ('kɪlɪəst). [mod. ad. L. *chiliasta* (Augustine), ad. Gr. χιλιαστής. In mod.F. *chiliaste.*] One who holds that Christ will reign in person on earth for a thousand years; a believer in the millennium; a millenarian.
1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 324 Agreed on all sides, except the Chiliasts. **1641** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 64 These the new Chiliastes. **1647** *Hist. Anabaptists* 52 All Anabaptists were and are still Chiliasts, expounding literally that Kingdome of a thousand years of Revel. xx. 6 to be a temporall Kingdome. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 171 The Talmudic Jews and..the Chiliasts of the early ages. **1858** MASSON *Milton* I. 103.
attrib. a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 The opinion of the Jews and Chiliast Christians.

chiliastic (kɪlɪ'æstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or holding the doctrine of the millennium; millenarian.
1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apostol.* (1702) 48 His millennary or chiliastick notions. **1710** R. WARD *Life H. More* 182 That no one may..have any Fabulous and Chiliastick Dreams..concerning it. **1850** S. MAITLAND *Eruvin* (ed. 2) 168 Whether Cerinthus held the Chiliastic doctrine. **1870** *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 292 The primitive Church..for the first two or three centuries was essentially chiliastic.

†**chili'astical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL^{1}.] Inclined to chiliastic doctrines.
a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* IV. lii. 813 Judge by this..how powerful the Chiliastical party yet was at the time of that Council.
Hence **chili'astically** *adv.*
1882 A. SETH *Kant to Hegel* 131 The coming of the Kingdom of God, which, in the sacred records, is represented chiliastically as the end of the world.

chilifactive, chiliferous, etc.: see CHYLI-.

†**chi'lindre.** *Obs.* Also 5 chylendere, chilinder, chylander, -laundre, -lawndur, 6 chilandre. [ad. med.L. *chilindr-us* (in same sense) for L. *cylindrus*, a. Gr. κυλινδρος CYLINDER *sb.*: cf. It. *cilindro* 'a kinde of diall' (Florio).] A kind of portable sun-dial of cylindrical form used in early times.
[See 13–14th c. treatise *De composicione chilindri*, and Hoveden's *Practica chilindri* (Chaucer Soc. pt. 1, 2).]
c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 204 And lat us dyne as soone as þat ye may ffor by my chilyndre [*v.r.* chylendere, chilinder] it is pryme of day. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Siege Thebes* (Arundel MS. 119 lf. 18) By my chilyndre I gan anon to se, Thorgh þe sonne þat ful cler gan shyne, Of þe clok that it drogh to nyne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572 *Chilindrus*, a leuel *vel est instrumentum quo hore notantur* [a chylaundre]. **1530** PALSG. 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre.*

chiliogramme, -liter, -metre: see KILO-.

chiliomb ('kɪlɪəm). [a. Gr. χιλιόμβη (in Julian, etc.), formed in imitation of ἑκατόμβη HECATOMB.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen).
1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 219 Chiliombs, in which were sacrificed a thousand living Creatures. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. iv. 209 Mention is frequently made of hecatombs..and of chiliombs.

chilitis, var. CHEILITIS.

Chilkat ('tʃɪlkæt). Also Chilcat. [Tlingit *djîlqā't*, a place-name, said to mean 'storehouses for salmon'.] (A member of) a subdivision of the Tlingit tribe of Indians in Alaska; used *attrib.* to refer to the blankets which they make.
1836 *Archaeologia Americana* II. 302 Commencing on the north, from lat. 59° to lat. 55°, there are found ten or more petty tribes that speak the Sitka language, viz. the Chilcart, one of the most numerous and powerful of these tribes; [etc.]. **1844** J. DUNN *Hist. Oregon Terr.* xvii. 288 A little to the northward of this there is a tribe called the Chilkasts. **1890** *Internat. Archiv Ethnogr.* III. 8 The beautifully woven Chilkat-blankets are used as far south as Comox. **1907** G. T. EMMONS in *Mem. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 'Chilkat blanket' is an expression, coined in recent years, current among Europeans, but meaningless to the natives, except in a commercial sense. **1966** *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 27/1 These works by Tlingit, Tsimpshian, and Itaida Indians include..dance sticks, magnificently woven Chilkat blankets, baskets, [etc.].

chill (tʃɪl), *sb.* Forms: 1 cele, ciele, cile, cyle, 2–4 chele, 4 chile, 5 cheele, 7– chill. [OE. *cęle, cięle*, cold, coldness:—OTeut. type *kali-z* masc., f. *kal-an* to be COLD: not exemplified in the other Teut. langs. This word seems to have become obs. by 1400, after the vb. and adj. had been formed from it, its place being taken by COLD *sb.* Since *c* 1600 it has been revived, app. as a new formation from the vb., and in a modified sense evidently of verbal origin. But see note to CHILL *v.* For etymological relation of *chill, cool*, †*kele, acale, cold*, and their derivatives, see COLD.]

I. In OE. and ME. (*chile, chele, cheele.*)

†**1.** The former equivalent of the modern COLD, used, *e.g.*, of the coldness of the weather, frost.
c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 6 Biforan ansiene celes his. *c* **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 285 For ciele [*Cott.* cile] nele se slawa erian on wintra. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 59 On cyle he bið afeded. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 33 Hunger and þurst and chele. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 þurst and hunger, chele [*v.r.* chule] and hete. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1615 Wiþþ chele & þrisst & hunngerr. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 152 þat water of Baþe..euer is iliche hot..& euere springeþ ne be þe chele so gret. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 62 Ne chile ne hete ne fonde ȝe noȝt. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 Scythia..haþ moche wildernes by cause of greet colde and chele. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 236 Sitthen þei chosen chile and chaytif pouerte, Let hem chewe as þei chosen. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3392, I haue cheueride for chele. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4164 A velans vale, þare was a vile cheele.

II. In modern use [f. the vb. or adj.]. (*chill.*)

2. Coldness seizing upon or pervading the body; an unnaturally lowered bodily temperature marked by shivering, etc.; the cold fit of an ague; now especially a sudden affection of physical cold, a sudden chilling of the body, which is often a first stage or symptom of illness; hence, *to catch a chill, to give* (*one*) *a chill*, etc.
1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vj b, A cold congealed ice, a bloudlesse chill. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.), To have a sort of chill about his precordia and head. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 403 The death-doom'd foe..Felt such a chill run through his shivering frame. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 310 Irregular chills, fever and sweats. **1860–1** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 91 You may give a baby a chill which will kill it..without giving it fresh air at all.

3. A coldness of the air, water, etc., which tends to make one shiver; a cold which has a depressing, benumbing, or penetrating effect on the body. *to take the chill off* (a liquid) : to raise it to a temperate heat (*colloq.*).
1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary in Spain* (1861) II. 89 At about six the air..changed suddenly to a chill. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §11. 84 The chill was painful to the teeth. **1868** MISS YONGE *Pupils St. John* I. 34 The chill of early dawn. **1870** TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 96 A deathwhite mist..Whereof the chill, to him who breathed it, drew Down with his blood, till all his heart was cold.

b. in *pl.* Chilling states of the atmosphere.
1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 167 No sooner have the chills withdrawn, Than the bright elm is tufted on the lawn. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 19 The chills of night and the biting blasts of winter. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxvii. 58.

4. *fig.* a. A benumbing and depressing sensation or influence upon the feelings. *to cast or throw a chill over* : to damp the warmth or ardour of.
1821 BYRON *Sard.* I. ii, A chill Comes o'er my heart. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 14 The comparatively prosaic results..have thrown a chill over our political imaginations.

b. Absence of warmth of feeling or sympathy; depressing coldness or iciness of manner.
1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 85 We..in no instance that I remember failed to dissipate the chill by showing that we were ready to..be sociable. **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, The boys gave three feeble cheers. Such cheers! sighs of extra strength with the chill on.

5. *techn.* An iron mould, or a piece of iron in a sand mould, for making 'chilled' castings: cf. CHILL *v.* 6.
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 120 Iron..which had been cast in an iron mould or 'chill'.

b. A mass of chilled material in a blast-furnace.
1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engineers* II. 60 Firing shots up into the chilled mass..bringing down from time to time portions of the chill.

6. *Painting.* A cloudy appearance on the surface of a picture; 'blooming.'
1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* II. viii. (ed. 6) 117.

chill (tʃɪl), *a.* Also 5 chele, 6 chyll, chil, 6, 9 *Sc.* schil(l. [Mostly since 16th c.: app. f. CHILL *sb.*: cf. the use of *cold* both as adj. and sb.]

1. 'Cold; cold to the touch' (J.); now always unpleasantly, depressingly, or injuriously cold; that chills, tends to benumb, or causes to shiver.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 109 They that duellis langis the schil ryuere Of Anien [*gelidumque Anienem*]. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi, In winter quhen maist schill and persand stormes apperit. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 123 Chil, cold, *algidus*. **1640** MILTON *Arcades* 49 Noisom winds, and blasting vapours chill. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Which [Lime] bestowed on cold and chill ground brings it to a fruitful consistency. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1083 And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky In her chill progress. **1797** COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, The night is chill. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* ix, A chill easterly wind was sighing among the withered leaves.

2. Depressingly affected by cold; having a pervading sensation of cold; 'creeping' or shivering with cold.
1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 77 My veins are chill. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* III. 101 Being frighted he grew chill, went to bed, and soon after died. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xi, They had a fire to warm them when chill. **1821** KEATS *Isabel* 617 She kiss'd it with a lip more chill than

stone. **1842** Sir T. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., I felt my person growing chiller and chiller.

b. Sensitive or liable to cold.

1576 Turberv. *Bk. Venerie* 185 They are verie chyll of colde, and .. where there is any fire, they will creepe so neare it that they will burne their coates. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* IV. v. 56 The manie will be too chill and tender.

3. ***to run chill*** (of the blood); ***to blow chill***, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 244 My very Blood ran chill in my Veins. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 13 How chill and tardy runs the blood. **1832-53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 12 The nicht is mirk, and the wind blaws schill.

4. *fig.* a. Said of circumstances or influences which repress warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, etc. In quot. 1400 perhaps simply 'cold, cold-blooded'.

[*c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7958 Ne neuer charite be cherisst þurghe a chele yre.] **1750** Gray *Elegy* xiii, Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. **1877** Gladstone *Glean.* IV. xiv. 350 The chill elevation of political philosophy. **1883** A. Dobson in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 108 Let those who will be proud and chill.

b. Said of, or with regard to, the feelings under repressing or deadening influences.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. xxii, Oft therefore have I chid my tender Muse; Oft my chill breast beats off her fluttering wing. **1699** Garth *Dispens.* I. (1700) 4 Chill Virgins redden into Flame. **1872** Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* II. xx, One of whom would presently survive in chiller loneliness. **1878** B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. iii. 71 Their chill calm of changeless being.

5. *Comb.*, as ***chill-fit***; ***chill-looking*** adj.

1813 *Evangelical Mag.* Mar., To fence against blasts and chill-fits, the Holy Ghost has directed the use of zeal as a cloke. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A large, chill-looking room, with a polished floor and very little furniture.

chill (tʃɪl), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **chyll**, **chil(le**, (7 **cheel**), 6– **chill**. [First found in 14th c., but not frequent before 16th; app. f. CHILL *sb.*: but evidence is deficient.

It has been suggested that the vb. may have been deduced from a pa. pple. *child* (*chilled*), short for *childed*, from a vb. *child-en* repr. OE. **cieldan*, **cildan* to make cold. If so, the whole later series of *chill* v., adj., and sb. (since 1600), would be distinct from the ME. sb.]

I. *intr.*

1. To grow or become cold; to be injuriously cold.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 368 Al chaunged her chere & chylled at [? al] þe hert. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 123 To chil with cold, *algere*. **1580** Baret *Alv.* C 474 To Chill for colde: to be in great colde. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xxxiii. §2 (1665) 385/2 The outward parts burn, but the inward chill. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That the Glew Chill not (as Work-men say when it cools) .. as it chills, it thickens. **1722** De Foe *Moll Fl.* (1840) 298 My very blood chills at the mention of the name of Newgate.

†**2.** a. *esp.* To shiver or shudder with cold. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllyn, for cold, *frigucio*. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 374, I Chille and Chever for this Orrible chaunce. **1530** Palsgr. 483/2 My handes chyll, *mes mains me frissonnent*. **1560** A. L. tr. *Calvin's 4 Serm. Songe Ezech.* Epist., Sometime chilling and chatering with colde. **1591** Spenser *M. Hubberd* 993 The Ape .. did nought but chill and quake.

b. Of things: ? To vibrate, quiver, thrill, shiver.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E iij, Lay one Hand on the Rock .. and strike gently, or more hard as we feel it chills, the more faint and languid the motion is that is caused by striking, the more firm and fast it shews it to be.

3. To be seized with a sudden chill.

1830 W. Taylor *German Poetry* I. 75 A hoarse sigh rattled up his throat, he chilled, he fell, he stiffened, and arose no more. **1883** *Daily News* 5 July 5/6 He was carried out into the park, but chilled suddenly and fainted.

II. *trans.*

4. a. To make cold, lower the temperature of absolutely; to affect sensibly and injuriously with cold; to give a chill to. Also *absol.*

(The first quot. is very doubtful; perh. it is *chile* or *chill* adj., but 3 MSS. have *child*, 1 *scheld*, 2 *cold*.)

1399 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 49 And charite þat child is now · sholde chaufen of himself. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 Heat burnes, cold chilles. **1670** Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i, Ev'ry Lady's Blood with Fear was chill'd. **1764** Goldsm. *Trav.* 172 Winter lingering chills the lap of May. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 153 Cold stones and other objects which have become chilled by free radiation.

b. To deaden, benumb, blight, or blast with cold.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You must .. defend your Auriculas .. from Rains that chill them. **1712** Blackmore *Creation* 111, The fruits decay .. by snows immod'rate chilled.

c. With advb. extension: ***to chill up, down***, etc.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 41 The marmout .. has all its faculties chilled up in winter.

5. *fig.* To affect as with cold; to check, depress, or lower (warmth, ardour, etc.); to damp, deject, dispirit.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. §12 Chilleth .. all warmth of zeal. **1618** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 424 The promoter .. hath gotten his Charges of Sir Thomas Brookes, and Sir Thomas much cheeled. *a* **1655** Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 122 Sifting and disputing too boldly chill all warmth of our zeal. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 51 Age had chilled the daring spirit of Athanaric. **1820** W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 A supercilious air that chilled admiration. **1849** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 349 Nothing chills the heart like .. distrust. **1869** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 170 Their courage was chilled by the ill success of their arms.

6. *techn.* a. To cool molten metal suddenly so as to harden it; *esp.* in moulding, to cool and harden the surface of cast iron by allowing the molten metal in the mould to come in contact with cold iron placed at the part where the hardening is to be effected, or by casting altogether in an iron mould.

1831 [implied in chilled *ppl. a.*]. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 297 The frozen mercury resembled .. lead, recently chilled after melting. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 474 A section of the casting shows the effect of chilling.

b. To subject (meat or other food) to a low temperature in a chill-room or a refrigerator. (Cf. chilled *ppl. a.* 2 b, chilling *vbl. sb.* c.)

1891 R. Wallace *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* xxxv. 441 American beef, which is only a few days in transit, is not frozen through, but chilled and kept in chambers at a temperature of three to four degrees Fahr. below the freezing point. **1959** *Listener* 6 Aug. 227/3 Chill for 2 hours before serving.

7. To dull or deaden (a varnished surface) by cold or other agency; to 'bloom'.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 214 Whatever varnish may be employed .. a current of cold or damp air, which 'chills' or 'blooms' them [paintings] should be avoided.

8. *colloq.* To take the chill, or sensation of active cold, off (a liquid); to raise to temperate heat.

a **1825** Forby *Voc. East Anglia*, *Chill*, to take off extreme coldness from any sort of beverage by placing it near the fire in frosty weather. **1836-9** Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1866) 275 A pint pot, the contents of which were 'chilling' on the hob. **1875** Parish *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I often gets my mistus to chill a drop of beer for me, when I comes home winter evenings. **1881** Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Did you chill the water for the 'osses?

chill- in *comb.* [Various parts of speech.]

†**1. chill-cold** [either 'as cold as chill', like *ice-cold*, *stone-cold*; or, as sometimes found, *chilled-cold*, like *burnt black*].

a. *adj.*, also **chilled-cold**, completely chilled, thoroughly cold.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 125 A chil-cold swet my sieged limmes opprest. **1591** Nashe *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, The earth .. snatcht thee too soone into her chilled colde armes. **1594** Marlowe *Dido* II. i. 263 Dipped it in the old King's chill-cold blood. **1601** *Dounfall Earl of Huntington* II. i. Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 126 Friendship, honesty, Are chill-cold, dead with cold. **1611** Barksted *Hiren* (1876) 74 Tendring their spotlesse vows, in child-cold dew, Of virgin teares. **1612** J. Davies *Muse's Sacrif.* 49 (D.) A chill-cold Bloud .. Fleets through my veines.

b. *sb.* Chill coldness.

1693 Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 343 A chill-cold, *algor*.

2. chill-cast(ing), **-crystal**, **-depth** (see quots.); **chill-hardening** (see quot.); **chill-plough**, a plough having a share 'chilled' on the under surface: see chilled 2; **chill-room**, a room for chilling or refrigerating meat, etc.

1930 *Engineering* 13 June 782/2 The tensile strength of the rolled material was considerably greater than that of the chill-cast material. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 481/2 In 'chill casting' a portion of the surface of the whole or a part of the mould is made of cast iron, so that the metal brought in contact with it is rapidly cooled. **1958** Merriman *Dict. Metallurgy* 34/2 *Chill cast*, metal cast into metal moulds or chills. *Chill castings*, cast iron that has been set in metal moulds or castings that have been allowed to set in moulds in which metal pieces are placed in the walls of the mould to accelerate cooling. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 156/2 *Chill crystals*, small crystals formed by the rapid freezing of molten metal when it comes into contact with the surface of a cold metal mould. **1930** *Engineering* 9 May 611/2 With regard to depth of chill he was of opinion that a chill depth of rather more than 3/4 in. was desirable. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Chill-hardening*, a mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air. **1886** *York Herald* 23 Aug. 3/6 There are several imitations of the original American chill plow in the market. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* July 298/1 The animal is hung up .. and then left to cool in the chill-room .. preparatory to shipping.

chill, obs. and dial. f. *I will*: see CH *pron.*

chilld, obs. form of CHILD.

chilled (tʃɪld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHILL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Made sensibly cold; injuriously or unpleasantly affected with cold.

1598 Chapman *Iliad* I. (R.), He said, and Priams aged joynts with chilled feare did shake. **1820** Keats *Lamia* I. 140 The God fostering her chilled hand. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Presenting a comfortable rampart of shoulder to the chilled figure of the man. **1877** Bryant *Little People of Snow* 292 Strove .. To make the chilled blood move.

2. *techn.* a. Of cast iron: Rapidly cooled, and so hardened. Cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 238 Both cases usually made of cast-iron chilled on the outside to make them hard. **1868** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec., Major Palliser, whose inventions —particularly his chilled shot—have been and are productive of enormous saving to the country. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 474 Their chilled ploughshares and chilled railway chairs are cast in moulds of such a construction that the melted iron comes in contact with iron in those parts of the moulds where it is wanted to be chilled. **1883** *Birmingham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Mixing metal, annealings, casting chilled ploughshares.

b. Of meat, esp. beef: kept at a moderately low temperature in cold storage, as distinguished from frozen meat.

1891 R. Wallace *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* xxxvi. 471 About 90 per cent. of the whole frozen and chilled meat trade. **1894** *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/1 The newest thing is chilled beef, as distinct from frozen. **1955** *Times* 14 May 7/3 Chilled and frozen beef sent to the United Kingdom.

3. *Painting.* Clouded or 'bloomed'.

1882 Mollet *Art Dict.*, *Chilled* (Fr. *chancissure*), said of a moisture on the varnish of a picture by which the defect of cloudiness called Blooming is caused.

4. With the chill taken off.

1882 *Field* 7 Oct. 505 A thirsty horse .. can then be either given gruel or chilled water.

†**5.** ***chilled-cold***: = chill-cold: see CHILL-. *Obs.*

chiller ('tʃɪlə(r)). [f. CHILL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which chills. Also in *comb.*, as ***beer-chiller***.

1798 Mary Wollstonecr. *Posth. Wks.* III. l. 149 Tormented, as I now am, by these North-east chillers .. Give me, gracious Heaven! at least, genial weather. **1836** [see beer *sb.*[1] 4]. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §279 *Chiller*; sprays moulds with water after use, to cool them, and sometimes whilst in use in order to hasten cooling of steel ingot. **1965** *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 1 Oct. 16 One of his portable mobile chillers. **1968** K. Weatherly *Roo Shooter* 6 The chiller was built on to a large four-wheeled trailer.

chilli, chilly ('tʃɪlɪ). Forms: 7 **chille**, 7–9 **chile**, 8 **chilly**, 9 **chili**, 7– **chilli**, *Pl.* **chillies**. [In Sp. *chile*, *chili*, a. Mexican *chilli*, the native name in 16th c.

Simeon *Dict. Langue Nahuatl*, has '*Chilli*, piment dont on compte douze espèces principales; il sert à composer avec le maïs une boisson très-recherchée *chilli atolli*, *chillatolli*'. So '*chilatl* eau de chilli', etc. As early as 1631, Bontius erroneously stated that the name was from Chile in S. America 'quasi dicas *piper a Chile*'.]

1. a. The dried pod of species of Capsicum or Red Pepper, esp. *C. annuum fastigiatum*, and *frutescens*. The pods, which are acrid, pungent, and of a deep red colour when ripe, are largely used as a condiment, and when reduced to powder form the basis of Cayenne pepper.

1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 10 Some Pepper called Chille .. was put in. **1676** Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 179 Two Cods, or Pods, of Chile. *Ibid.* 184 Chile, or long Pepper. **1685** J. Chamberlayne *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 89 Some hold there are but two sorts of Chiles or Chilli, the one the Eastern which is Ginger, and the other Western, which is the Pepper of Mexico. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* iii. (1853) 18 'Try a chili with it, Miss Sharp', said Joseph, really interested. 'A chili', said Rebecca, gasping; 'oh yes!' She thought a chili was something cool, as its name imported. **1870** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 149 In tropical countries chillies are used in great quantities.

b. The shrub which bears chillies.

1843 Prescott *Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 169 Fields of towering maize, the juicy aloe, the chilli or Aztec pepper.

2. *Comb.*, as **chilli** (usu. **chile** or **chili**) **con carne** (orig. *U.S.*), a stew of Mexican origin containing minced beef flavoured with chillies (in quot. 1907 contextually shortened to *chile con* as a nonce-use.); **chilli** (usu. **chili**) **sauce** (chiefly *U.S.*), a sauce made with tomatoes, peppers, and spices; **chilli-vinegar**, vinegar flavoured with chillies.

1818 Byron *Beppo* viii, Soy, Chili-vinegar, and Harvey. **1857** S. Compton Smith (*title*) Chile con carne, or the camp and the field. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXXVI. 28/2, I went to a little Mexican restaurant .. and, sitting there eating my *frijoles* and *chile con carne* [etc.]. **1907** Chile con [see airtight *sb.* 2]. **1927** *Weekly Dispatch* 4 Apr. 4/6 Excellent Mexican meal of tamalis, chili-concarne etc. **1960** *Harper's Bazaar* Oct. 98/2 *Chili con carne*, Mexican beef with hot chili sauce served with red beans and rice.

3. (In form chili.) An oppressive hot southerly wind which blows in Tunisia.

1927 W. G. Kendrew *Climates of Continents* (ed. 2) v. 28 Strong southerly winds are specially hot and unpleasant, and they are distinguished everywhere by local names such as sirocco, chili, khamsin.

chillily ('tʃɪlɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. chilly *a.* + -LY[2].] In a chilly or chilling manner.

a **1849** J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 75 Winter's blast From the north is chillily returning. **1884** *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 120. **1886** G. Allen *In all Shades* II. xxv. 193 Dupuy condescended .. to ask chillily whether he was expecting friends.

chilliness ('tʃɪlɪnɪs). [f. chilly *a.* + -NESS.] Chilly state or condition.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 2/1 Chillyness, or sense of Cold. **1762** Achard in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 102 The bird .. from a chillyness in the air, did not revive to be able to fly. **1763** Mackenzie *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 74 The pestilential fever shews itself first by a chilliness and shiverings. **1817** J. Gilchrist *Intellect. Patrimony* 45 Cheerless chilliness of heart.

chilling ('tʃɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHILL *v.* + -ING[1].] a. The action of the verb CHILL in various senses.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 335 For chillynge of hir Mawe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllynge of tethe or oþer lyke, *frigidor*. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 The Water endangers the chilling and rotting of the Fibres. **1861** Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. 13 Whenever a tendency to chilling is discovered, hot bottles .. should be made use of.

b. *spec.*; see CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 72 To case-harden railroad plates by casting them upon a piece of cold iron ..[is] termed chilling. 1881 *Metal World* VIII. 120 The property of chilling in iron is dependent to a large extent on the absence of silicon, and to the presence of carbon in what has been called the third form.

c. The action or process of chilling meat. In quot. *attrib.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 10/3 The great River Plate exporters having adopted the 'chilling' process.

chilling ('tʃɪlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That chills: in various senses of the verb.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2966 The chillande watire one his chekes rynnyde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 452 At Juill and Aust in landes chillingest [*frigidissimis*]. 1563 SACKVILLE *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. 4 His frosty face With chilling cold had pearst the tender green. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 212 A chilling sweat ore-runs my trembling ioynts. 1726 SWIFT *On Poetry*, Our chilling Climate hardly bears A Sprig of Bays in fifty years. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xvi, Chilling news. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii. 144 Chilling suspicious manners. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40.

2. *Comb.*, as ***chilling-cold***, so cold as to chill.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 14 Some of them were chilling cold in charitie. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* X. xii, To the touch They are chilling cold.

Hence '**chillingly** *adv.*

c 1784 in MAD. D'ARBLAY (F. Hall).

1804 MOORE *Poems* I. 349 Think not the veil he so chillingly casts, Is the veil of a vestal severe. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 737 Evening's breeze blew chillingly. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2 Next-door neighbours..are either on terms of the closest intimacy or chillingly distant.

chillish, *a.* [f. CHILL + -ISH¹.] Rather chill.

18.. in CHALMERS, (F. Hall).

chillness ('tʃɪlnɪs). [f. CHILL *a.* + -NESS.] Chill quality or condition.

1. Unpleasant coldness, chilling quality.

1598 FLORIO, *Gelidezza*, coldnesse, chilnesse, freasing, frost. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 29 The exceeding chilnesse of the aire. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* 21 Apr., Not caring to venture the chillness of the evening. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 41 After so much stormy chillness.

2. The sensation of cold; the state of being unpleasantly cold and shivering.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 294/1 If it [the plague] take him with..chillness..cover him well that he may sweate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §793 There followeth a chilness or Shivering in all the Body. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 47 He cannot think of it but as we do of the grave, with a chillness in the blood and a tremour in the spirits. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 When cold bathing occasions chilness..it ought to be discontinued. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The chillness of his ankles.

3. *fig.* Absence of warmth of temperament, feeling, or manner; want of zeal or interest.

1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 93 Why that remissenesse and chilnesse to encourage..the exercise of Armes? 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 59 Under such Chilness of Zeal. 1754 JOHNSON *Life Cave* Wks. IV. 529 The same chilness of mind was observable in his conversation. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 68 The chillness of his moral atmosphere.

chillsome ('tʃɪlsəm), *a.* [f. CHILL *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME.] Chilling, chilly.

1927 WHITHAM *Latude & Linguet's Mem. Bastille* Introd. 40 Her mistress, who, chillsome in blood..dreaded that she might cease to be agreeable to her lusty sovereign. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 7 Glorious and gently sloping golden sands, a chillsome sea.

‖ **chillum** ('tʃɪləm). [Hindī *chilam.*]

The part of the hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls; also applied loosely to the entire hookah, the act of smoking, and the 'fill' of tobacco.

1781 J. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* III. (Y.), Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at 3 chillums a day. 1828 *Kuzzilbash* I. ii. (Y.), Every sound was hushed but..the occasional bubbling of my *hookah*, which had just been furnished with another chillum. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, It was the bitterest chillum I ever smoked.

‖ **chillumchee.** [Hindī *chilamchī.*] A wash-hand basin of brass or tinned copper.

1715 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras* II. 246 (Y.) The chelumgie of Manilla work. 1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 289 Sir John Kennaway got a Chillumchee made here. 1851 MAWSON *Comm. Sir C. Napier* (Y.), A chilumchee of water sans soap was provided. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 146 Empty a bottle of brandy or gin into your chillumchee.

chilly ('tʃɪlɪ), *a.* Also 6 chyllie, 6–7 chillie. [f. CHILL *sb* + -Y¹.] Characterized by chillness.

1. That chills or produces the sensation of cold; appreciably or disagreeably cold.

1570 TURBERV. *Lover to his carefull Bed*, Ne heate..May bate my chillie colde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid.* XI. Hh j b, Nights chyllie shade. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 435 A chilly fear congeal'd my vital blood. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 124 The chilly mists of eventide. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. vi, It was as chilly as if it had been October.

2. Affected by a chill or by cold; feeling rather cold, coldish. **b.** Sensitive to cold, easily chilled.

1611 FLORIO, *Gricciloso*, chillie or shiuering through cold. 1727 W. PULTENEY in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 12 By nursing herself up too much, she is so chilly that she can scarce stir abroad without catching cold. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The chilly cry of the poor sweep as he crept shivering to his early toil. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93, I..found him, sitting near a fire, for he is of a chilly nature.

3. *fig.* Void of, or adverse to, warmth of feeling.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 143 A chilly feeling in which for a time grief is kept aloof by fear. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 33 Very chilly to general theories, loftily disdainful to the men of a principle.

4. In comb., as ***chilly-fingered, -hearted***, adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* IV. 971 Chilly-finger'd spring. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xix. 223 He was chilly-hearted, but yet quite capable of enough love to make him a good son.

chilly ('tʃɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHILL *a.* + -LY².] In a chill manner, with chillness.

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 12 Done..coldly, chilly, carelesly. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Ode i. (R.) The midnight air falls chilly on my breast. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 1 The March wind blew in chilly.

‖ **chi'locace.** *Obs.* Also cheilocacë. [f. Gr. χεῖλος lip + κακή evil.] (See quot.).

1715 KERSEY, *Chilocace*, a canker of the mouth, a disease which often happens to young children. 1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

chilognathan (kaɪ'lɒgnəθən), *a., sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Chilognatha* sb. pl., name of the order, f. Gr. χεῖλος lip + γνάθ-ος jaw.] Belonging to, or a member of, an order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, with segmented bodies and heads furnished with two pairs of maxillæ, of which the second pair are united to form a lower lip.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 74 The Chilognathans, in their young state come nearest to the insect or hexapod tribes. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 244 In the Chilognatha the second and third pairs are converted into a kind of lower lip.

chilog'nathiform, *a.* [f. prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of the *Chilognatha*: applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical.

‖ **chiloma** (kaɪ'ləʊmə). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. χείλωμα rim, edge, f. χεῖλος lip. Cf. Fr. *chilôme.*] The upper lip of a mammal when tumid and continued without interruption from the nose.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Chi'lonic,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [a. Fr. *chilonique* (Cotgr.), f. *Chilon* (Χίλων), one of the seven wise men of Greece.] (See quot.) So also **Chi'lonian** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Chilonick*, brief, succinct, compendious, from one of the Grecian wise men, Chilo, who in all his speeches and writings was very short. *Cotgr.* 1708–15 KERSEY, *Chilonian* or *Chilonick*..as a Chilonick Style. 1721–1800 in BAILEY, *Chilonian, Chilonick.*

chiloplasty, var. CHEILOPLASTY.

chilopod ('kaɪləʊpɒd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chilopoda* sb. pl. (also used as Eng.), f. Gr. χεῖλος lip + πούς, ποδ-ός foot. In mod.F. *chilopode.*]

A member of the *Chilopoda*, an order of Myriapoda, having segmented bodies, and two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot-jaws. The order contains the Centipedes proper.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 67/1 Chilopoda..are carnivorous, and crawl about by night..They conceal themselves under stones and fallen trees, and are all found in rotten wood.

Hence **chi'lopodan** *a.* and *sb.* as prec. **chilo'podiform** *a.*, having the form of a centipede: applied to coleopterous larvæ, which are sub-hexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body. **chilopodi'morphous** *a.* = prec. **chi'lopodous** *a.*, of the nature of the Chilopoda.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 Chilopodans or Centipedes. 1828 —— *Entomol.* III. xxix. 166 Those [larvæ] of the Gyronectima being the most perfect chilopodimorphous of the whole. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 551/1 In the Chilopodous genera.

chilostomatous (kaɪlə'stɒmətəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χεῖλος lip + στόματ mouth + -OUS.] Having the cell-mouth closed with a movable lip.

1881 A. W. WATERS in *Athenæum* 7 May 626/2 On Fossil Chilostomatous Bryozoa from the Yarra-Yarra.

chilostome ('kaɪləstəʊm), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also cheilo-. [ad. mod.L. *chilostomata*: see CHILOSTOMATOUS *a.*] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Chilostomata, an order of marine Polyzoa. **B.** *sb.* A member of this order.

1896 HARMER in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 481 The operculum is usually..a conspicuous feature of the Cheilostome zoœcium. *Ibid.* 486 Some marine Cheilostomes may be saved from attacks..owing to the existence of their armoury of avicularia and vibracula. 1912 *Brit. Museum Return* 173 The collection of Cretaceous Cheilostome Polyzoa from France. 1959 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* V. xx. 374 The cheilostomes are the dominant group of existing ectoprocts.

Chiltern ('tʃɪltən). Also 6 chylturne, chiltorne, 8 chilturn. [*Ciltern* occurs as a proper name in the OE. Chron. anno 1009; but also, since 16th c., applied to a kind of soil or country. This may be from the proper name, though the converse is also possible; at present no explanation of the word is known.]

1. Proper name of a range of hills, in some parts wooded, which extend from the south of Oxfordshire, near Wallingford, quite across Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

a 1125 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Ða æfter middan wintra hi namon þa ænne upgang ut þurh Ciltern, and swa to Oxneforda. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 The woodlands on the edge of Bucks and Hertfordshire, called the Chiltern.

2. ***Chiltern Hundreds***: a name given to five (or more strictly four and a half) hundreds in Oxfordshire, and three in Buckinghamshire, which contain the Chiltern Hills. The manorial rights of these belonged to the Crown, which appointed over them Stewards and Bailiffs. These offices have long been obsolete or merely nominal, but that of the three Buckinghamshire hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham) is the best known of several fictitious offices, now used for a special purpose. No member of parliament is by law at liberty to resign his seat, so long as he is duly qualified; on the other hand, a member who accepts an office of profit under the Crown must vacate his seat, subject to re-election. A member desiring to resign therefore applies for the ***Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds***, or other similar appointment, which is, by a legal figment, held to be such an office; the appointment necessitates his resignation, and, having thus fulfilled its purpose, is again resigned, so as to be ready for conferment upon the next member that wishes to make the same use of it.

The holding of an office of profit under the Crown became a disqualification in 1707. It was not till 1740 that the Stewardship of a royal manor was used in order to create a disqualification. In that year Sir Watkin Wynn took the Stewardship of H. M. Lordship and Manor of Bromfield and Yale (which was again taken in 1749). In 1742 Ld. Middlesex took the Head Stewardship of H. M. Honour of Otford in Kent. In Jan. 1750-51 John Pitt, M.P. for Wrexham, took the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which has come to be the ordinary form, except when a second resignation takes place before this is vacant.

c 1260 *Rot. Hund.* I. 22/2 Aria hundreda Ciltrie sunt in manu domini Regis, scilicet Dosteberge, Stokes & Burnham. 1653 *Parl. Survey, Bucks* No. 4 (MS. Recd. Off.) A Survey of the Rents, issues, and profitts of the three Hundreds commonly called or knowne by the name of ye Three Hundreds of Chilturne, with ye Courts and Bayliwick thereunto belonging..within ye county of Bucks, parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed. 1751 *Entry* in *Journal of Ho. Comm.*, Who since his election ..hath accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of H. M.'s Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough and Bonenham in the County of Buckingham. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 276 Norborne Berkley, Esq. steward of the manor of the three Chiltern Hundreds. 1781 HATSELL *Precedents* (1818) II. 55. 1817 EVANS *Parl. Deb.* I. 1303 A representative of the city of London, in the room of Harvey Combe, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. 1844 MAY *Parl. Practice* 340. 1883 *Ibid.* 709. 1888 *Newspr.*, 'If he doubts it, let him apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and present himself for re-election.'

3. *a.* and *sb.* Applied to a kind of soil, and to districts having this soil: see quots.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* Bj, There be many maner of groundes and soyles. Some whyte cley, some redde cley, some grauell or chylturne. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. x, Agar or Sinai is not such a general name of the whole mountain country in Arabia as wold or chiltern is in English. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Compare such Counties and Places in England, that are for the most part upon Enclosure, with the Champion or Chilterne Counties or Places. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. i. 27 Hertfordshire in general, most part of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, are deservedly called Chilturn countries, as being of a short dry nature, and lying in dry situations. *Ibid.* (*title* of Vol. VI) Chiltern and Vale Farming explained.

† **chilter-wheat.** *Obs.* [possibly connected with prec., as if grown on such land.] ? A wheat of an inferior kind or quality.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 153 One trough full of small chilter-wheat, and another with water. *Ibid.* VII. xxiv, Sprinkle into it the grains of small chilter-wheat.

† **'chiltonite.** *Min. Obs.* [Named by Emmons after Dr. Chilton: see -ITE.] = PREHNITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 411.

chiltting, chiltyng, obs. f. CHILDING.

chilver ('tʃɪlvə(r)). [OE. *cilfer-, cilfor-lomb* ewelamb, corresp. to OHG. *chilburra, -ira* (MHG. *chilbere*, mod.G. Bav. dial. *kilbare, kilbere*; cf. Swiss *kilber* masc. 'young wether', Bav. *kilbern* to lamb); the stem *kilb-* is an ablaut form of *kalb-* in *kalboz-* CALF; there are many related words outside Teutonic, with the phonetic base *glbh-*, designating the young of animals.]

A ewe-lamb: commonly **chilver-lamb.** (Found in OE., and still common in southern

dialects, though not evidenced in the intervening period.)

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lev.* v. 6 Bringe an cilfor lamb·[*offerat agnam*]. *a* **1100** *O.E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 392 *Enixa est*, cilforlamb, oððe acennende wæs. **1815** *European Mag.* LXVIII. 337 I'll sell you a lamb that is called a Chilver [*note* or ewe lamb]. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 An eloquent sally on the rare wool of the chilver-hogs then present. **1825** BRITTEN *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Chilver*, an ewe-lamb. **1883** in *Standard* 21 Apr. 5/8 The chilver (or breeding lamb) might be protected from the butcher's knife for a year or two. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 15 *Chilver-lamb*, a ewe-lamb.

chilyndre, var. of CHILINDRE, *Obs.*

chimra, variant of CHIMERA.

chimroid (kaɪ'mɪərɔɪd), *a. Zool.* Related to the genus of fishes *Chimæra*, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and only one spiracle. Also *sb.*

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the chimæroid and edaphodont fishes. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 78 The Chimaeroids [have] only one gill-opening, besides other peeuliarities.

chimar, chimbe, var. of CHIMER[1], CHIME.

chimblay, -bley, -bly, dial. var. of CHIMNEY.

chimbo'razite. *Min.* [Named 1821 from Chimborazo, where found: see -ITE.] = ARAGONITE.

1868 in DANA *Min.*

chim-cham: see KIM-KAM.

chime (tʃaɪm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 chymbe, chimbe, 4–6 chyme, 4, 7 chim, 5 chymme, (6 cheyme, cheime), 4– chime. [This and the verb of same form are of somewhat obscure history; but they were evidently derived in some way from L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL, in OE. *cimbal*, *cimbala*, which would naturally give a ME. **chimbel*, **chimble*. Cf. also MHG. *zimbel*, *zimel* m. and n., *zimbele* f. 'a small bell struck with a hammer.' But while ME. *chimbe*, *chime*, *chim* agrees with the first part of *chimbel*, the loss of the latter part is not clearly accounted for (cf. however *much*, *lite*, *badde*, from *muchel*, *litel*, *bæddel*). *Chimbe* may however have been from OF.: Godefroy has a single instance of *chinbe* = cymbal. As to the passages in which 'cymbal' is expressed by *chymbe belle*, *chymme belle*, these may indicate that a ME. **chimbel* was thus popularly understood and divided, making *chimbe* or *chim* a distinct word; but, on the other hand, if *chimbe* or *chim* already existed, the analysis of *chimbel* as *chimbe bell* would be equally natural. The following are the instances in question:

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1852 Anon he doth his bemen blowe, v.c. [500] on a throwe. His chymbe belle he doth rynge, And doth dassche gret taborynge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Ch(y)mme belle [*H. P.* chyme bell], *cimbalum.*]

† **1.** a. A cymbal. *Obs.*

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* Ps. cl. 5 Loves him ever in lande, In chimbes ful wele ringande [WYCLIF, cymbalis wel sounende]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12193 Als a chim [*Gött.* chime, *Trin.* chymbe] or brasin bell, þat noþer can vnderstand ne tell. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11387 Fyþeles, sitoles, sautreours, Belles, chymbes, and symfan. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 Louys him in chymys wele sownand: louys him in chymys of ioiynge.

b. ? Instrumental music. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (MS. Inner Temple cf. Rolls ed. 4209) He couth so mykelle musik and chyme, That the pupille said in his tyme, He was god of fitheleres.

2. a. An apparatus or arrangement for striking a bell or set of bells so as to make it or them 'chime' or emit a musical sound.

The earliest method appears to have consisted of hammers actuated by pegs on a revolving barrel.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 9, I wille yᵗ John Elys..owyr se the chymes at Seynt Marie awter, and the chymes in yᵉ stepyll, therto make a newe barell wiche is redy, and to make plombes of leed and newe lynes and ropys. *Ibid.* 28 To kepe the clokke, take hede to the ehymes..so that the seid chymes fail not to goo thourgh the defawte of the seid sexteyn. **1541** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* 4 Bought a roope for the cheymys. **1593** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 34 And maide a goodly chyme to be sett on the said bells. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 159 When he speakes, 'Tis like a Chime a mending. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* II. xv, Those curious quadrants..chims and dialls..were first us'd by them.

b. *spec.* (Usu. in pl.) Such an arrangement used as a door-bell.

1934 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* CXXIV. 65 (*title*) How to make a set of musical electric chimes to replace your noisy old doorbell. *Ibid.* 65/1 Although expensive to buy, suitable door chimes are easy to construct. **1963** 'L. EGAN' *Run to Evil* vii. 76 The front-door chimes produced only silence.

3. Hence, A set of bells in a church tower, etc., so attuned as to give forth a succession of musical notes, or to be capable of playing tunes when thus struck, or when slightly swung. (See CHIME *v.*[1] 2 b.) Applied also to the small set of hand-bells used in the R.C. Ch. service; the set of bells with their strikers in an organ or musical box, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 Should that clocke haue a chime? **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 98 Almost beyond the sound of eity chime. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 213 Noise Of clocks and chimes. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A set of three small bells mounted in a stand for ringing by hand, used in the Roman Catholic church service, is also called a chime, or altar chime.

4. The series of musical sounds, or tune, played on such sets of bells when struck in succession.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chyme of belles, *gamme.* *c* **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 228 Wee haue heard the Chymes at mid-night. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 331 The chimes, *numeri ad quos campanæ pulsantur.* **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 647 Ring on, ye bells! most pleasant is your chime. **1829** HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxvi, All night I lay in agony From weary chime to chime. **1847** A. GATTY *Bell* iv. 24 Chimes on the Continent are played by means of a barrel, like that in a hand organ, on which pegs are so arranged as to lift the levers in such harmonious succession that a tune is produced. **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 The chime of a village clock falls faintly on the ear.

5. *transf.* The sequence of harmonious sounds given forth by any musical instrument; the musical sound, 'music' or 'melody' of any movement, etc.; harmony, musical concord.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* II, It was as silver, as the chime of spheres. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 1018 She can teach ye how to climb Higher than the sphery chime. **1667** —— *P.L.* XI. 559 The sound Of Instruments that made melodious chime Was heard, of Harp and Organ. **1772** SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* (1777) 35 The chime of tuneful strings. **1782** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 14 Musical as the chime of tinkling rills.

fig. **1819** WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 38 Mighty Fairfield, with a chime Of echoes, to his march kept time. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 134 The silver chime of his melodious eloquence.

6. a. The rhythm, 'music', or 'ring' of verse.

a **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Char. Perfect Anagram* Wks. (1711) 231 For the use of the anagram..It may be the title or inseription of a tomb..the chyme of verses. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* ix. 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done. **1850** WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 22 The sinewy vigor and sonorous chime which generally distinguish his style.

b. *depreciatively.* Mere rime, jingle.

a **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 37 Confounding..their understandings, by a chime of words. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶20 (1740) 242 Nothing but an empty Chime of Words signifying nothing. *c* **1793** SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme.

7. *fig.* A system of which all the parts are in harmony, showing a correspondence of proportion or relation.

c **1630** MILTON *Solemn Musick*, Disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against natures chime, and with harsh din Broke the fair Musick. **1633** B. JONSON *Epithalam.*, The kindly season of the time..calls all creatures forth, To doe their offices in nature's ehime. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The coneeptions of things are plaeed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious chime, the voice of reason is often drowned.

8. *fig.* Accord, harmony, harmonious correspondence. Phrases, ***to fall into chime with, keep chime with.***

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 428 Primal chimes of sun and shade, Of sound and echo. **1858** SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 243 Each essential to the other and keeping chime with it. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 167 A nature gloriously akin to God in its mold, falling freely into chime with his freedom. **1879** H. MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* viii. 410 Others have found no such happy chime of fact and theory.

9. *Comb.*, as ***chime-keeper, -maker, -player,*** etc.; **chime-barrel**, a barrel or cylinder (in clocks, a prolongation of the striking wheel), studded with pins placed so as to lift the tails of the bell-hammers in due succession; **chime-bell**: see above.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 A chimekeeper, *nolarum curator.* **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., By setting the names of your bells at the head of any tune, that tune may easily be transferred to the chime-barrel. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 21 In the last century..chime barrels..were more common than at present..various psalm tunes were usually set in them.

chime, chimb (tʃaɪm), *sb.*[2] Also 4 chimbe, 6 chyme, 9 chimb. [ME. *chimb(e*: cf. OE. '*cimstanas* bases of a pillar' alleged by Somner. Also Du. *kim*, MDu. *kimme* (**kembe*, **kemme*, Flem. *kemme*) fem., edge of a cask, MLG. *kimme* fem., *kimm* masc., mod.G. *kimme*, edge, border (*kimm-wasser* bilge-water); which appear to point to a WGer. **kimma* or **kimba* fem. App. related is OE. *cimbing*, explained as 'commissura', ? joining, jointing; cf. Ger. *kimmung* horizon, mirage, *kimmen* to notch, provide with a 'chimb'. The general sense appears to be 'edge'. In late use the word is often altered to CHINE.]

1. The projecting rim at the ends of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves. (Also applied loosely by coopers to the staves themselves; quot. 1580 takes it as the 'head' of a cask.)

[*a* **800** *Erfurt Gloss.* 291 *Commissuras*, cimbing. —— *Corpus Gloss.* 554 *Commisura*, cimbing. *a* **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 206 *Commisura*, s. dicitur tabularum coniunctio, ȝefeȝ, cimbing, clut, uel flihteclaþ.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 41 Almoost al empty is the tonne. The streem of lyf now droppeth on the chymbe [2 *MSS.* chimbe]. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Whan ye sette a pype on broche..set it foure fynger brede aboue yᵉ nether chyme. **1671** SKINNER, *Chimb*, the Vttermost part of a Barrell. **1721** URRY *Gloss. Chaucer*, *Chimbe*, the Rim of a Cooper's Vessel on the outside of the Head. The end of the Staves from the Grooves outward are called the Chimes. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chimb*, the end of a barrel or tub. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 207 A cock is to be fixed in one of the staves, about an inch above the bottom chimb. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 79 A false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the chimes of oil-casks. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chime* (pron. *choime*), a stave of a cask, barrel, etc. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 Seated on the edge of the canoe, which was almost as sharp as the chime of a cask.

2. 'That part of the water-way [plank which connects the sides of a ship to the deck] which is left the thickest, so as to project above the deck-plank, and is notched or gouged hollow in front, to let the water run free' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, s.v. *Chine*, to which he refers *chime*). [So Ger. *kimme* 'am schiffe der äuszere rand', Hildebrand.]

chime (tʃaɪm), *v.*[1] Also 4 chimbe; 4–7 chyme, (6 chim). [ME. *chimbe*, *chyme*, belongs to *chimbe*, *chyme*, CHIME *sb.*[1]

A corresponding verb occurs in the mod. Scandinavian langs. and dialects. In Swedish dial., Ihre 1766 has *kimba* 'to strike the bell with a quick succession of strokes' as used in Upland; it is now obs. there, but still used in part of Finland (Uleåborg). *Kimma* (*pronounced* 'tʃɪmə) is in Götland 'to strike a church bell with the clapper instead of ringing', and in the island of Gotland (*pron.* 'kɪmə) 'to strike a bell with a hammer or smooth stone'. Norwegian (Aasen) has *kime* ('tʃi:mə) in same sense, and Danish *kime* ('ki:mə) to ring an alarum bell, toll a bell, ring chimes. Although thus widely diffused, the word is not in ON., nor even in the lang. of the middle period bef. the Reformation in 1527; Swedish scholars think it possibly from English.]

1. *intr.* To resound when struck, give forth a musical sound, ring out; to tinkle. *arch.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* (Ps.) xi. 7, Imange all metalles nan is þat swetterly chymes þan syluere. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 The belle Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. **1600** *Dr. Dodypoll* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 132 Chime, hollow caves, and chime you whistling reedes. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 Their eares doe chime and tingle. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 193 Rills..chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles.

fig. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 121 To whom..The life before, the life behind, In the ear, from far and near, Chimeth musically clear.

b. *trans.* (with the sound or music as object). *arch.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 127 Thou chim'st me spheare-like musieke. **1793** SOUTHEY *Chapel Bell* II. 143, I love the bell that calls the poor to pray, Chiming from village church its cheerful sound. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 20 The..bell..chiming a funeral peal.

2. *intr.* To produce a musical sound from a bell (or the like) by striking it (or by other means than ordinary 'ringing': see b).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymyn or chenkcn wythe bellys [**1499** clynke bell], *tintillo.* **1626** BACON *Sylva* §124 By Chiming with a Hammer upon the outside of a Bell. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii, Chiming in the regular way, i.e. swinging the bells just enough to make the clappers strike.

b. *trans.* To strike (a bell, etc.) so that a musical sound is given forth. See quot. 1880.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 With lifted Arms they order ev'ry Blow, And chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxxiii, The man in black sat next his mistress, helped her plate, chimed her glass. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346 A bell is said to be chimed when she is swung through the smallest part of a circle possible so as to make the clapper strike, or when a separate hammer is fixed apart from her and she is struck by it. There are many different machines by which one man can chime any number of bells.

3. To ring chimes with a set of musically attuned bells. a. *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 484/1 It is churche holyday to morowe..in the nexte parysshe, for they haue chymed there all this afternoone.

b. *trans.* (with the bells as object).

1611 COTGR., *Carillonner*, to chyme, or knowle, bels. **1639** HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lix. (1643) §629 The Sexton by chiming the bels in due measure, in the steeple or belfree, calleth the congregation together to divine service. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 454 Eight bells are chimed for an hour together.

4. *intr.* Said of a set of bells: To ring ? harmoniously, to ring chimes. See CHIME *sb.*[1]

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* lxv, When the bells do chime 'Tis angels musick. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xl, Those great bells Began to chime. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, A number of little bells are attached in such a manner as to chime in harmony when the nets are moved. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 84 The bells chimed for early morning service.

b. *trans.* To indicate (the hour) by chiming.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112, I..might set the clocke..To strike and chime xij.

c. *intr.* With the hour as subject.

1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 18 The noon hours chimed from the bell-tower.

d. *fig.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. 1881–6 II. 85 Perceiuing Gostino to craue rest and that his drowsie eyes chymed for sleepe. **1596** COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 171 How sore for sleepe my eielids chim? **1624** MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, If I did not..Look on my watch when my guts chimed twelve, and

wear A state beard..degrade me! **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 693 My guts chime twelve, *jam annum esurio.* **1768** *Ray's Prov.* s.v. *Belly,* Your Belly chimes, it's time to go to dinner. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi, My ears are chiming vespers with the strength of your good wine.

5. *trans.* To bring or put (into or out of a state or place) by chiming, summon by chiming.

1588 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 292 The clock..chimes her fast asleep. **1589** —— *Arcadia* (1616) 14 Seeing they were wearie, and that sleepe chimed on to rest. **1647** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 One chimes all in, and then the other strikes up, as the Saints-Bell. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 460 Song, fashionably fruitless!.. Chiming her saints to Cytherea's fane. **1820** SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 403 His enemies had the indecency to chime him out of the church. **1859** KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 140 As God's bells chiming him home in triumph.

6. Said of the human voice: To recite or repeat in cadence or mechanically; to prate, din (into the ears). **a.** *intr.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeves Prol.* 42 The sely tonge may wel rynge and chimbe Of wrecchednes, that passed is ful yoore.

b. *trans.*

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 186 Words which the Quakers have Chim'd over and over against us. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 495 Both [the orthodox and freethinkers] expect that a constant repetition of positive assertions chimed into their ears by others, should pass for proof and explanation. *Ibid.* II. 373 Continual harangues chimed always in the same strain. **1809** BYRON *Eng. Bards* 918 Let simple Wordsworth chime his childish verse. **1814** J. GILCHRIST *Reason Arbiter of Lang.* 99 A senseless baby or drivelling idiot chimes over the same word without meaning or reason.

7. *intr.* Of verses, etc.: To rime or jingle.

a **1667** COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. (1710) II. 691 In the same Tune it shall not always Chime. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* Prol. 15 His Numbers rarely chime, Nor bless the Gall'ries with the Sweets of Rhime.

b. *trans.* (*causative.*)

1878 *Masque Poets* 11 Chime word with word and pipe to catch the hour.

8. *fig. intr.* To accord harmoniously, harmonize, agree.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv, Father, and Son; Husband and Wife, and such other correlative terms..do readily chime, and answer one another in Peoples Memories. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* 455 Let it chime right to the humour which is at present a Gog. **1791-1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Anc. Cookery,* As in a concert instruments resound, My ordered dishes in their courses chime. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 327 The intention and expectation chime or go together.

b. Constr. *with.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvii, There was a freshness in the sound..which chimed exactly with his mood. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 158 A tendency..which chimed with his own private desires. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 20 How this fourth of the third eight chimes with the fourth of the fourth eight.

9. chime in. To join in harmoniously or in unison (in music).

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 9 The whole world was made an Harmonious Scheme; every Being from the least and lowest, to the greatest and highest, chiming into the Consort. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. 32 The softening voices ..Must chime in to the echo of his revel. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 366 Uledi, with a cry of Bismillah!..struck his axe into the tree, and two others chimed in.

b. To strike into a conversation with a note of agreement.

1838 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 31 'He was extremely civil', Wiseman chimed in. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 241 'Of course, nobody can doubt it,' chimed in gravely a highly cultivated Greek.

c. ***chime in with***: †(*a*) To come into agreement or harmony *with*; (*b*) To be in complete accord *with*. (= *chime with*, 8 b, but expressing subordinate accord.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 5 Mrs. Bull had been pretty well tuned up by Frog, who chimed in with her learned harangue. **1713** *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 79, I must chime in with his Notion. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* viii, 'Indeed' said Elspeth, trying to catch and chime in with the ideas of the Sub-Prior. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* 71 It would always chime in with our feelings of fitness, that acts which we deem unjust should be punished.

chime (tʃaɪm), *v.*[2] [f. CHIME *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To groove or chamfer the ends of cask-staves on the inner surface, and so to form the chime.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 The body thus formed is then taken to the chiming, crozing, and howelling machine, and is afterwards hooped by hand. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

chimed (tʃaɪmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIME *v.*[1]] Rung in harmonious succession; rimed, etc.

1630 SHIRLEY *Upon Prince's Birth* Wks. VI. 423 The Muses, that in well-chim'd verse..do sing. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xli, She heard the chim'd bells.

chimenai, -enee, -eney, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

chimer[1], **chimere** ('tʃaɪmə(r), tʃɪ'mɪə(r)). Forms: 4 chemer, chemeyr, 4, 6 chimmer, 5-7 chymer, 5-8 chymere, 6 chymmer, chymour, shemer, chammer, chamarre, 6-7 chimer, 9 chimar, 7- chimere. [The same word as OF. *chamarre* (mod.F. *simarre*) 'a loose and light gowne' (Cotgr.). Diez mentions Sp. *chamarra, zamarra, -o,* sheepskin, Sard. *acciamarra* white sheepskin coat, It. *zimarra,* Pr. *samarra,* of uncertain origin. In med.(Anglo-)L. *chimēra, chimæra,* whence perh. the Eng. form, or *vice versa.*]

A loose upper robe. **a.** *esp.* That worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

'Which, before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a chimere of black satin' (WHEATLEY *Common Prayer* (1710) ii. §4).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 580 The gude bischop..A chemeyr [*v.r.* chemer, chimmer] for till heill his veid, Aboue his armyng had. *Ibid.* 601 With that he kest of his Chemer. *c* **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2nd Prol. 30 His chymeris wes of chambelote purpour broun. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 1050 Hys vpper garmente was a long Shemer [*ed.* **1583** Chymere] downe to the foote, and vnder that a whyte lynnen rochet. *Ibid.* (1596) 295/2 Their [priests'] chimmers and scappillers which they weare. *a* **1586** *Maitland Poems* (1786) 188 (Jam.) Thair hudes, thair chymours, thair garnysings. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 273 Their black chimere, or sleeveless coat, put upon the fine white rochet. **1633** *Sc. Act Chas. I* (1817) V. 21 (Jam.) A chymer..to be worne over thair whytes at the tyme of thair consecratioun. **1679** OLOHAM *Satires on Jesuits* (1854) 131 Albs, ammits, rochets, chimers, hoods, and cowls. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 199 Grindal, the new Bp. of London, preached at St. Paul's Cross, in his rochet and chimere. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 71 His upper garment was a long scarlet Chymere. **1883** BP. FRASER in *Standard* 20 Jan. 3/6 The chimere is properly a kind of cope with apertures for the arms to pass through.

b. As worn by others: variously explained.

[**1380** *Acts New College, Oxford* Rubr. 23 Quod Custos, Socii et scholares..capis, chimeris, et tabardis longis et talaribus..superius induantur.] *a* **1500** *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 *Est interula, braccæ, camisia, toga, et iupa,* [*glossed*] smokke, brechys, schyrt, gowne, a chymere. **1530** PALSGR. 558/2 Your sworde freateth the plyghtes of your chymer [*chammare*]. *Ibid.* 637/1 Put of this chymmer, it mysbecometh you. *Ibid.* 674/1 Wyll you put on your chamarre to daye? *a* **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 304 This purple chimar which we wear.

chimer[2] ('tʃaɪmə(r)). [f. CHIME *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chimes bells, or plays a set of chimes.

1611 COTGR. *Carillonneur,* a chymer, or knowler, of bels. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 331 A chimer, *campanorum pulsator ad numeros.* **1872** ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 262 Every Ringer shall also be a chimer.

chimera, chimra (kɪ'mɪərə, kaɪ-). Forms: 4 chymere, 5-7 chimere; 4-7 chymera, (6 chemera), 7 chymæra, 6- chimæra, chimera. [ME. *chimere,* a. F. *chimère,* ad. L. *chimæra,* a. Gr. χίμαιρα she-goat or monster, f. χίμαρ-ος he-goat. Since the 16th c. the earlier form from Fr. has been supplanted by its Latin original. As *chimere* was certainly ('tʃɪmɛr), the two spoken forms are practically distinct words.]

1. a. A fabled fire-breathing monster of Greek mythology, with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail (or according to others with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent), killed by Bellerophon.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 31 Beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not, no but oonly in opynyoun. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. lv, The Chimere of Licy. *a* **1528** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1334 By Chemeras flames. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. xviii, New Chimeres, Sphinges, or like monsters bred. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 89 That monstrous beast of Cicily Cal'd the Chimera. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things..worse Then fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxiv, A convocation of chimeras breathing fire and smoke. **1831** LANOOR *Siege Ancona* Wks. 1846 II. 584 The flames and coilings of the fell Chimæra.

b. Any fish of the family Chimæridæ; = RABBIT-*fish.* (Cf. CHIMÆROID *a.*)

1804 HOLLOWAY & BRANCH *Brit. Museum* III. 56 The Chimæra, or *Chimæra Monstrosa,* belongs to that class of fish which have close gills and cartilages instead of bones. **1808** E. DONOVAN *Nat. Hist. Brit. Fishes* V. Plate CXI, There are two species of the Chimæra genus, Monstrosa, and Callorhynchus; the latter of which is distinguished by the name of Southern Chimera and Elephant Fish. **1836** W. YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Fishes* II. 365 The Northern Chimæra is represented as a fish of singular appearance and beauty, a native of the northern seas only, where it seldom exceeds three feet in length. **1848** [see RABBIT *sb.*[1] 4]. **1969** A. WHEELER *Fishes Brit. Isles* 111 The chimaeras are deep-water fishes, living on or below the edge of the continental shelf.

2. In *Painting, Arch.,* etc. A grotesque monster, formed of the parts of various animals.

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. xxxvii. (1495) 879 Somtyme they..bryngyth to lesynges as he dooth that paynteth Chymera with thre heedes.] **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. xi, Chimeras, or painted devices which represent no visible creature. **1636** B. JONSON *Discov.,* He complains of their painting Chimaeras, by the vulgar unaptly called grotesque. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶7 The third Artist ..had an excellent Hand at a Chimera. **1876** HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 66 The Chimæra enriching the helmet is the monster Scylla.

3. *fig.* with reference to the terrible character, the unreality, or the incongruous composition of the fabled monster: **a.** A horrible and fear-inspiring phantasm, a bogy.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 72 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xvii, Chimeræs, begotten betweene Feare, and Darknesse, which vanish with the Light. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1145 Full of pale fancies and chimeras huge. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The nation..exorcised the chimæra with a few resolute words for ever.

b. An unreal creature of the imagination, a mere wild fancy; an unfounded conception. (The ordinary modern use.) See also BOMBINATE.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 379 How could that Chymera haue come in any mans minde? *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. iv, That golden myne is proved a meer Chymera, an imaginary airy myne. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, Exploded chimera's, the perpetuum mobile..philosopher's stone, etc.. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 18 The sea-snake, or serpent of the ocean, is no longer counted a chimera. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* xv. 237 The 'chimera of a north-west passage', as it has been termed.

c. An incongruous union or medley.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 27 The exterior of the Church..is a chimera in architecture, being Doric below, Corinthian above, and Ionic in the middle.

d. *Biol.* [ad. G. *chimäre* (H. Winkler 1907, in *Ber. d. Deut. Bot. Ges.* XXV. 574).] An organism (commonly a plant) in which tissues of genetically different constitution co-exist as a result of grafting, mutation, or some other process.

1911 D. H. CAMPBELL in *Amer. Naturalist* XLV. 44 Such monstrous forms, for which Winkler proposes the name 'chimæra', are not hybrids in any true sense of the word, but have arisen from buds in which there was a mere mechanical coalescence of tissue from the two parent forms at the junction of the stock and graft. **1926** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. in Pop. Sci.* xviii. 259 If the front half of one species be grafted on to the back half of another species, both continue to differentiate, and a chimaera or mosaic organism is produced. **1968** *Nature* 9 Nov. 596 (*heading*) Mouse chimaeras obtained by the injection of cells into the blastocyst. **1969** *New Scientist* 16 Jan. 133/1 Cytogeneticists have found human mosaic individuals, trisomics and chimeras.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1619 BP. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 20 For a woman..to come vnto a Church Chimæra-like..halfe male and halfe female. **1761** FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* III. 138 Our sex, said he, have not such chimæra notions.

Hence **chi'meraship** *nonce-wd.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 170 His serene Chimeraship.

†**chi'merian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CHIMERA + -IAN.] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 32 This is another of our Lady of Lorettoes Miracles..As for any more vertue of this Chimerian image, etc.

chimeric (kɪ'mɛrɪk, kaɪ-), *a.* [f. CHIMERA + -IC.] **1.** = CHIMERICAL; imaginary, fanciful.

1653 R. BAILIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 84 Your Chimerick excommunication which your self has invented. **1732** SWIFT *Beasts' Confess.,* Rise by merit to promotion; Alas! a mere chimeric notion. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* iii. 6 With no chimeric claim to supermundane birth.

2. Of the nature of a chimera; chimera-like.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. §21. 158 The irises of the eyes of its chimeric monsters being cut boldly into holes.

chimerical (kɪ'mɛrɪkəl, kaɪ-), *a.* Forms: 7 chymærical, chymerical(l, 7-8 chimærical(l, 7- chimerical. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of the nature of a chimera; vainly or fantastically conceived, imaginary, fanciful, visionary.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed..Chymericall, because a meere fiction. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶1 He can..distinguish between Chimærical and Practical Politicks. **1763** JOHNSON in *Boswell* xv, Sir, this book..is a pretty essay..though much of it is chimerical. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 178 The distant and chimerical projects of Hamilcar.

2. Prone to entertain chimeras; filled with idle fancies and wild dreams; whimsical, fanciful.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 10 Hammer'd in the impure mint of his own Chymærical Pericranium. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 95. 287 She is somewhat too scrupulous, if not a little chimerical. **1854** A. R. SCOBLE tr. *Guizot's Oliver Cromwell* I. 4 The most chimerical of the non-military republicans.

Hence **chi'merically** *adv.,* in a chimerical way, 'vainly, wildly, fantastically', in Bailey (fol.) 1731-6, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.; **chi'mericalness** *rare*[-0], chimerical quality, 'imaginariness, whimsicalness' (Bailey (fol.) 1731-6.)

†'**chimerize** *v. Obs.* [f. CHIMERA + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in chimeras, to foster wild and unfounded fancies. Hence '**chimerizing** *ppl. a.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 316 A certayne vayne and chimerizing discoursing, by which men build Castels in the Ayre. **1626** tr. *Boccalini* 226 (T.) Sophistical dreams and chimerizing ideas. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 187, I found him chimerising within himself how he might make it possible, etc.

chimic(ke, etc., obs. f. CHEMIC, etc.

chimice, obs. f. CIMEX *sb.*

†'**chimin.** *Old Law.* [a. F. *chemin* road, in Law Lat. *cheminus, chiminus.*] A way or road.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 159 Hither belongeth chemin, or way ouer ones land from one certain place to another. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 56. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.,*

Chimin..signifies a way; which is of two sorts. The Kings High-way, and a private way.

'chiminage. *Feudal Law.* [a. OF. *cheminage* right of way, f. *chemin* road; in Law Lat. *chiminagium*.] A toll formerly paid for liberty of passage through a forest.

[**1217** *Charter of Forest* §14 Forestarius autem de feudo firmam nobis reddens pro balliva sua capiat chiminagium.] **1594** CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 189 Chimynage, that is toll for wayfearage. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* III. iv. 70. **1617** in J. Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 381, Aug^t 8. Pd for Chymynage, or libertie of passage [over Rotherham Moor]. **1717** *Dict. Rust.*, *Chiminage*, a toll for wayfaring or passage through a Forest: also, a Fee taken by Foresters throughout their Bailiwick for Timber, Bushes, etc. **1765** *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Pream., Assarts, purprestures, chiminages, piscaries. **1817** *Ann. Reg.* 1816 Chron. 303 The accounts..proved..that chiminage had anciently been levied.

chiming ('tʃaimiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIME *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. CHIME in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Carillon*, a chimyng of bels, courfew. **1646** SHIRLEY *Friendship* Wks. VI. 453 The chiming of the Spheres. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 74 The Rhyme is disposed carelessly, and far from often chyming. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. I. xxxii. 266 [Piers Plowman] is writ in metre, but much different from the manner of our modern verse, there being no rhithms or chiming of words. **1864** *Ecclesiologist* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iv. (1872) 265 In both chiming and ringing the motion of the bell is oscillatory.

b. *Comb.*, as **chiming-barrel** (see quot.).

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 [The] Chiming Barrel..[is] a brass or wooden cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers in a chiming train.

chiming ('tʃaimiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chimes, in various senses of the vb.; *spec.* in *chiming clock*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Musick* (1869) 109 Fall down..from those thy chiming spheres To charme our soules. **1656** MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 This Assertion..is a mere chiming contradiction. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. xl. 13 The poet's chiming close. **1789** *Loiterer* 18 July No. 25 p. 14 The chiming Clock, or the repeating Wateh. *a* **1870** MONSELL *Ch. Bells* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* i. (1872) 20 Chiming Bells, with changeful sound, Scatter music all around. **1962** E. BRUTON *Dict. Clocks & Watches* 39 *Chiming Clock*.. Tower clocks and some antique clocks chime on bells. Modern domestic clocks usually have the Westminster or modified Whittington chime on rod gongs.

Hence †**'chimingness**, chiming quality.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Those bewitcheries of speech that flow from Gloss and Chimingness.

chimla, -lay, -ley, -lie, dial. ff. CHIMNEY.

chimmer, obs. form of CHIMER.[1]

chimney ('tʃimni), *sb.* Forms: 4 chimenee, chymenay, 4–5 cheminey, chymeney(e, 4–7 chymney, 5– chimney. Also 4 chimenai, chymnee, chemne, chimne, 4–5 chymenei, -neye, chymne, chemney, chemyney, 5 chemeney, -enye, -ene, chymene, chymnei, -eny, -yney, chympne, schimnay, 5–6 chymny(e, 6 chim-, chameney, chyminey, chymnaye, chymmeney, chimnie, -nye, -nej, 6–7 chimneye, 7–8 chimny, *Sc.* 6 chim-, chymlay, chimblay, 8 chimla, 8–9 (also *dial.*) chimlie, -ley, -ly, chumley, -lay; also *dial.* and *vulgar* chimbly. [ME. *chimenee*, etc., a. OF. (and mod.F.) *cheminée* fireplace, and chimney, corresp. to It. *cam(m)inata* fireplace, room with a fireplace:—late L. *camīnāta*, deriv. of L. *caminus* 'furnace, forge, oven'. Pliny (*H.N.* XVII. xi) has *fossūra camīnāta* 'hole dug out oven-shape, wider below'. *Caminata* as sb. occurs in a Frankish document anno 584 'solarium cum caminata'. From the persistence of the medial *i* in OF. it is seen that the word was not an ancient popular word, but a very early adoption of *caminata* with subsequent phonetic evolution. As the usual sense in med.L. is 'room with a fireplace', it is assumed that this was short for *camera caminata*. The sequence of senses as seen in It., Fr., and Eng. is 'room with a fireplace', 'fireplace', 'smoke-vent over a fireplace'.]

†**1. a.** A fireplace or hearth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1330** *Syr Degarre* 352 Ase fer out of a chimenai. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 875 A cheyer by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned, Watz grayþed for Syr Gawan. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2232 þan was þer on a chymenay a gret fyr þat brente rede. **1461–83** *Ord. R. Househ.* 22 For his [the King's] own person, one chymney brenning day and night. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 111 And stretch'd out all the chimney's length Basks at the fire his hairy strength. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶1 The Rules of Ben's Club, which are in Gold Letters over the Chimney. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, 'The honest man thought it was best to gang and sit by the chimley when the reek rase'.

†**b.** Including the flue or vent over it. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xvi, The shanke or tonel of the chymney voydeth nat the smoke. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 239 The multitude of chimnies latelie erected, wheras in their yoong daies..ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 29 One great chimney, whose long tonnell thence The smoke forth threw. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The parts of a chimney are the jambs, or sides..the tube or funnel which conveys away the smoke..and the hearth, or fire-place.

†**c.** ? The ornamental structure of marble, wood, etc., around a fireplace; a CHIMNEY-PIECE.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 79 The Chaumbre wher King Henri the vii. was borne, in Knowlege wherof a Chymmeney is new made with the Armes and Badges of King Henri the vii. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 23 Nov., And so to buy a picture for our blue-chamber chimney. **1863** ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 313 Reed roarin' chucks on the chimley aw'll place.

†**2.** Translating Gr. κάμινος, L. *camīnus*, furnace.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4368 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymné brynnand light. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 42 Y^s schal throw y^em in to y^e Chimnej of fijr. **1611** BIBLE *2 Esdras* vi. 4 Or euer the ehimnies in Sion were hot.

†**3.** A (portable) fire-grate, fire-pan, stove. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyȝte. **15..** *Burrow Lawes* c. 125 §1 (Jam.) [Moveabill heirschip]..ane bag to put money in..ane ehimney, ane water-pot. **1558** *Inv.* in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1697) 25 Item, one Iron chimley..vj. viij. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 177 And so was brought ane chymlay full of burnyng coallis. **1616** in Raine *Hist. N. Durham* 243. [Cf. **1861** *Our Eng. Home* 128.]

4. a. The passage or flue by which the smoke from a fire or furnace ascends and escapes.

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2351 In to Floripas bour. By a Chemney he wente inne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymney, *fumarium*. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* (1710-2) VIII. II. 66 b, One thinge I muche notyd in the Haulle of Bolton, how Chimeneys were conveyed by Tunnells made on the syds of the Wauls..and by this meanes, and by no Covers is the smoke..wondcr strangly convayed. **1582** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All chymneys..shall..be swept fower tymes everie yeare. **1767** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* iii. 326 Like to the roaring of a chimney when on fire. **1868** *Daily News* 10 Oct., Mr. Arnold said that the legislature had used a strange expression in the phrase 'chimney on fire', which must clearly mean the soot within it.

b. The part of the flue raised like a turret above the roof of a house.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees þer ches he in noȝe, Vpon bastel rouez, þat blenked ful quyte. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of tre ner thached houses be suffred w^tyn the cyte. **1494** FABYAN VII. 475 It blewe downe stronge & myghty buyldyngs, as toures, steples, houses & chymneys. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 60 The Night ha's been vnruly: Where we lay, our Chimneys were blowne downe. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 81 Hard by a Cottage chimney smokes From betwixt two aged okes. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 56 A multitude of Storks..building upon their Chimnies. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 58 Farther on,..they can just see the chimneys of the Hall Farm.

c. Phr. *to smoke like a chimney*: to smoke (cigarettes, etc.) very heavily.

1840 BARHAM *Lay of St. Odille* in *Bentley's Misc.* VII. 172 A German, Who smoked like a chimney. **1870** L. M. ALCOTT *Old-Fash. Girl* x. 157 Tom lay on the sofa.., reading 'Pendcnnis' for the fourth time, and smoking like a chimney as he did so. **1911** A. PINERO *Mid-Channel* IV. 217 Zoe smokes like a chimney.

5. a. The funnel which carries off smoke or steam from a locomotive engine, steam-boat, etc. **b.** A tube of glass placed over the wick of a lamp to protect the flame and promote combustion.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 Furnished with a cover and chimney. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 601 They see her [river steamer] lower her chimney to pass beneath the arch. **1857** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 171/1 In some lamps..the same effect is produced by the contraction of the cylindrical glass chimney. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The clouds of steam which issue from the chimney of a locomotive engine.

6. *transf.* **a.** Applied to a natural vent or opening in the earth's surface, *esp.* that of a volcano.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 12 þe vnstable mountaigne þat hyȝt Veseuus . þat wircheþ oute þoruȝ hys brokene chemineys smokyng fires. **1684-5** BOYLE *Min. Waters* 19 Whether at or near the mouth or orifice, of the above mentioned chimneys or vents, there be found..flowers of Brimstone. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen all round the orifice in conical layers..sloping in all directions away from the central chimney. **1887** C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 13.

†**b.** A vent for humours or 'fumosities' of the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* V. ii. (1495) 103 The heed is the chymeneye and helynge [*caminus sive tectum sive cooperculum*] of alle the body, and therfore it takyth in itself many fumosytees that come out of al the body. **1684** BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 15, I look upon the Windpipe as the great Chimney of the Body, in comparison of those little Chimneys in the Skin, at which the matter that is wasted by perspiration is emitted. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* V. v, Acute Distempers..arising from a Diminution of Transpiration through the cutaneous Chimneys.

7. In an organ: A narrow tube inserted in the 'cap' or top of a stopped metal pipe, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharpening the note.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 28 There are half-stopped pipes which have in the cap or stopper a small tube, or chimney, and hence called, in France, *flûte à cheminée*. **1880** HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 538/1.

8. A name given by mountain-climbers to a cleft in a vertical cliff by which it may be scaled, usually by pressing rigidly against the opposite sides.

1871 WHYMPER *Scrambles in the Alps* 119, I lowered myself through the chimney, however. *Mod.* The 'great Chimney' of the Pillar Rock in Ennerdale.

9. *Mining.* An ore-shoot (Raymond *Min. Gloss.*)

1860 *San Francisco News Let.* 20 Jan. 5/1 Silver ore is found in what are termed chimneys,..the lead..dropping sometimes two or three thousand feet, and sometimes turning short. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xviii. 334 It may be a 'chimney' from some lode ten thousand feet away through solid rock. **1873** J. MILLER *Life amongst Modocs* xviii. 226 A pouch in the rock—a little 'chimney' that nurses a few thousand dollars worth of dust about the flue.

10. General comb., chiefly attrib.: **a.** lit., as ***chimney-fire***, ***-flue***, ***-grate***, ***-ornament***, ***-pier***, ***-smoke***, ***-smutch***, ***-tile***, ***-vault***, etc.; ***chimney-like*** adj.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 157 The design of a *chimney-fire being to warm a room. **1763** FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 The straight bars of a *chimney-grate. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 113 At Moye Point are two *chimney-like holes. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 196 Elegant and cheap *chimney ornaments. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 298 There are remnants of simple but well-designed *chimney-piers. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 16 Far from furnace-glare and *chimney-smoke. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 34 Like an old hag Collied with *chimney-smutch! **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 The pictures on the *chimney-tiles of his nursery. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Naples* 124 The ample *chimney-vault is dun with smoke.

b. in sense 'belonging to the fire-side or chimney-corner, fireside-' (chiefly depreciatory), as ***chimney-cavalier***, ***-minstrel***, ***-preacher***, ***-tale***, ***-talk***.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Sir Raderick keepes no *chimney Cauelere, That takes Tobacco aboue once a yeare. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* vi. 13 Rome's dunghill deities, together with their chemarims or *chimney-chaplains, the priests. **1801** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 *Chimney-minstrels, crickets call'd. **1549** BALE in *Pref. Cheke's Hurt Sedition* (1641) b, These *chimney-Preachers, and bench-Bablers. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 53 Old Wives, in Superstition over-grown, With *Chimny-Tales, and Stories best are won. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxlvi, But it will out; for Chronicles haue made It Common *Chimney talke. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 44 Things..that serve for ehimney and market-talk.

11. Special combs.: **chimney-back**, the back of a fireplace; †**chimney-bacon**, smoke-dried bacon; **chimney-bar**, an iron bar supporting the masonry above a fireplace; **chimney bellflower**, ? = *chimney-plant*; **chimney-board**, a board used to close up a fireplace in summer; **chimney-breast**, that projecting part of the wall which is between the chimney-flue and the room; **chimney-can** = CHIMNEY-POT; **chimney cap**, (*a*) the top of a chimney, either as an ornament or as a cover; (*b*) = COWL *sb.*[1] 4; **chimney-cleaner**, **-cleanser**, a chimney-sweeper; **chimney-doctor**, one who cures smoking chimneys; **chimney-glass**, (*a*) the looking-glass commonly placed over a chimney-piece; (*b*) 'gardener's name, on the Bombay side of India, for the flower and plant *Allamanda cathartica*' (Sir G. Birdwood in Yule); **chimney-hat** = *chimney-pot hat* (see CHIMNEY-POT); **chimney-head** = CHIMNEY-TOP 1; **chimney-hook**, a hook or crook on which to suspend pots and pans over a fire, or for other purposes (see quot.); **chimney-jack**, (*a*) a rotating chimney-pot or cowl; (*b*) = *steeple jack* (see STEEPLE *sb.*[1] 7); **chimney-jamb** (see quot.); **chimley-, chimla-lug** (*Sc.*), the side or 'cheek' of the fireplace; †**chimney-man**, the collector of CHIMNEY-MONEY; †**chimney-mantle**, a mantelpiece; **chimney neck**, the shaft of a chimney; **chimney-nook, chimley-nuik** (*Sc.*) = CHIMNEY-CORNER; **chimney-plant**, a name for *Campanula pyramidalis*, which is placed as an ornament before fireplaces in the summer (*Treas. Bot.*); †**chimney-publican**, a farmer of the CHIMNEY-MONEY; **chimney rock**, (*a*) *Geol.*, a chimney-shaped body of rock; (*b*) in Florida, a porous phosphate rock used in building; **chimney-shaft** = *chimney-stalk*; †**chimney-shank**, a flue; **chimney-side**, one of the two vertical sides of a fireplace; chimney corner, fireside (*obs.* or *arch.*); **chimney-stack**, (*a*) a group of chimney-stalks, united in one block; (*b*) = *chimney-stalk* (*b*); **chimney-stalk**, (*a*) the part of a chimney which rises, detached, from a house-top; (*b*) a tall chimney built to carry off the smoke from a mill, factory, etc.; †**chimney-stock**, (?) one of the upright sides of a chimney or grate; **chimney-swallow**, (*a*) the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (*b*) = *chimney-swift*; **chimney-swift**, a species of swift, *Chætura pelagica*; **chimney-tax** = CHIMNEY-MONEY; **chimney-throat**, the narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue; **chimney-tun** (*dial.*) = *chimney-stalk*.

1764 H. T. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Chimney*, The mouth of the tube, or that part joined to the *chimney back. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. ii. F v, With better meate.. then..*chimnye bacon. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* §79 The fire-places to have each a strong iron *chimney-bar. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 156/2 *Chimney bar*, an iron bar supporting the arch over a fireplace opening. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/2 A garden of Bell Worts.. might include.. the *Chimney Bell-flower. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Bod.* IV. iv. 64 Can you condescend to stand behind this *Chimney-Board, Sir George? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxviii, She never made any bones of hiding..behind a chimney-board, on purpose to hear what we said. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iii. 10 A mirror of gigantic proportions occupied the *chimney-breast. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 140 Edinburgh—A strong gale..came on from the north-east, and the usual demolition of *chimney-cans, slates, etc. ensued. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 127 A remarkable class of urns..described in the old Statistical Reports as resembling chimney-cans. 1847 *Rep. Comm. Patents 1846* (U.S.) 221 What I claim, therefore, as my invention..is a ventilator or *chimney cap. 1910 B. PITE et al. *Building Construction* I. 160 Chimney caps are so usual that the advisability of avoiding heaviness in their arrangement and design may be pointed out. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 4/6 Mechanical *chimney-cleaner. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §924 Sweep, chimney sweep; chimney cleaner. 1952 'R. CROMPTON' *William & Tramp* v. 162 William carried his tin of red paint, Ginger his chimney cleaner. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 4/7 John Smith or so, '*chimney-cleanser'. 1772 *Acc.* in Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 237 Mr. Allen the *Chimney Doctor, for two chimneys. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 81 A *Chimney Glass and a pair of Sconces. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Sticking the card in the chimney-glass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iv. (L.) As great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads with gold. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) **Chimney hooks*. These are Hooks of Steel or Brass put into the Jambs of the Chimney..for the handle of the Fire-pan, and Tongs to rest in. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 10/1 A competent *chimney-jack was despatched up a rope to work upon the crack. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) **Chimney-jambs*. The sides of a Chimney..on the Extremities of which the Mantle-tree resteth. 1887 TOURGÉE *Button's Inn* 253 'I don't know, sir,' she responded, setting the spider in its place by the chimney-jamb. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* i, While frosty winds blaw in the drift, Ben to the *chimla lug. *a*1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 201 The King's revenue in customs, excise, and *chimney men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 36 Nor could the Treasury..restrain the chimneyman from using his powers with harshness; for the tax was farmed. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The *Chimney-mantles ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* §983 Deal sarking..to be laid on each side of the roof and *chimney necks (shafts). 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Alken.* Where saw you her? *Scath.* In the *chimney-nuik within. 1788 BURNS *Friar's-Carse Hermitage* (2nd version) Seek the chimney-nook of ease. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'Ilka auld wife in the chimley-neuck'. 1671 BUTLER *Rem., In mem. Duval* vi, Th' Excise and *Chimney-Publican. 1847 in *Utah Humanities Rev.* (1948) 125 *Chimney Rock was still visible down the River. 1870 *Congr. Globe* App. 26 Mar. 225/2 The marbles of our western border have heretofore served as 'chimney rock' for the cabin of the luxurious border farmer. 1877 J. APPLEGATE in *Trans. Oregon Pioneer Assoc. 1876* IV. 59 The Chimney Rock, Court House, and other bluffs. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 9 Exorbitant *Chimney-Shafts. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 265 With the fireplace came that other modern feature, the chimney-shaft. 1552 HULOET, *Chymney shanke, or tonel, *fumarij.* 1732 SWIFT *Sacr. Test.* (J.) Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney sides to obtain. 1824 SCOTT *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Lockhart*, An accurate sketch of the windows and chimney sides of the drawing room. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 104 The nook and chimney-side of prudence. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, Roof and *chimney-stack seemed drunk. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 8 Abrupt gables and lofty chimney-stacks. 1883 M. P. BALE *Saw-Mills* 75 An important factor in the economical working of boilers is the correct arrangement of the chimney stack. 1903 'A. MCNEILL' *Egregious English* 48 The top of the factory chimney-stack. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestried Chamber*, Ancient wreathed and carved *chimney-stalks. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2009. 566/2 Two enormous chimney-stalks. 1602 *How Choose Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 54 He had a pound of soap to scour his face, And yet his brow looks like the *Chimney-stock. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney-stock. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 258 The house-swallow, or *chimney-swallow, is..the first comer of all the British *hirundines*. 1789 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 60 Red winged Starling, Swallow, Chimney do. 1809 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* (ed. 2) I. 140 The species called the house or chimney swallow, has been found during the winter, in hollow trees. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 231/1 *Chaetura p[e]lagica*, the 'chimney-swallow' of the United States. 1849 *Audubon's Western Jrnl.* (1906) 129 Fifteen or twenty swifts, about double the size of our common *chimney swift at home. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 456/1 Chimney-swifts were shooting hither and thither athwart the sky. 1930 J. S. HUXLEY *Bird-Watching* ii. 38 Some barn-swallows and chimney-swifts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 37 An Act by which the *chimney tax was declared a badge of slavery. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 165 Perch'd on the brink of *chimney-throat profound. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 The chimney throat was contracted so as to lessen the draught. 1600 *Inscr. on Porch at Beaupré, Glamorgansh.* (*N. & Q.* (1871) 2 Sept.) Rycharde Basset.. Bwylt This Porch With The *Chymnye Tunnes. 1875 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 168 On the great chimney-tuns, as country folk call them, and in the ivy, tribes of birds have taken up their residence.

'chimney, *v.* [f. the sb.] **1.** *trans.* To furnish with a chimney or chimneys. *nonce-wd.*

1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Margate Hoy*, A great sea chimera, chimneying and furnacing the deep.

2. *colloq.* (Also with *up*.) To climb a chimney (CHIMNEY *sb.* 8).

1940 F. S. CHAPMAN *Helvellyn to Himalaya* i. 15 A gully which was just too wide to 'chimney up', that is, to jam oneself between two rock walls and to wriggle up by extreme muscular exertion. 1957 J. MASTERS *Far the Mountain Peak* iii. 32 He had his back against the wall and his feet against a projection... He came on down, 'chimneying'..you held yourself in place by pressing your back against one surface and your feet against the other.

'chimney-corner. [see CHIMNEY *sb.* 1.]

1. The corner or side of an open fireplace or hearth, *i.e.* of the large projecting or retreating fireplace of olden times; 'the fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate' (J.); familiarly treated as the place of the old, the infirm, and idle.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Vn Cendrier*, he that keepeth the chimney corner, a sluggard. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 A tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Every one has the priviledg to speak his mind in his Chimney-Corner. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., The parson would not leave the quiet of his chimney-corner. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii, All but confined to the chimney-corner now.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. CHIMNEY 10 b.)

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 300 To be made at length a Winters Tale, and Chimney-corner Discourse. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 46 A chimney-corner tale, fit for a legend. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 29 *note*, A chimney-corner politician..a mere speculator or unpractical dreamer. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 417 A sterile chimney-corner philosophy.

chimneyed ('tʃɪmnɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIMNEY *sb.* + -ED².] a. Having a chimney or chimneys.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* xxxiv. 8 Whose chimney'd roofs the steep ridge cope.

b. Of rock: having a vertical cleft. (Cf. CHIMNEY *sb.* 8.)

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 553/1 Troops of chimneyed rocks stepping out boldly into the wrinkled shoals.

chimneyless ('tʃɪmnɪlɪs), *a.* [f. CHIMNEY *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no chimney or chimneys.

1662 FULLER *Worthies Merionethsh.* (R.) Two or more tipling houses, and chimnyless barns. 1881 COWEN in *Standard* 30 Aug. 3/3 An Irish peasant, reared amidst the smoke of a one-roomed and chimneyless cabin. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 80/1 The Patent..chimneyless burner.

†**'chimney-,money.** *Obs.* A tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. & Mary; any similar tax.

1664 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 74 Chimney-money and Excise is imposed. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., One moved that the chimney-money might be taken from the King. 1689 *Address fr. Northumbld.* 17 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/1 Your Majesties great Clemency and unexampled Favour in freeing and easing Your Subjects from the Burthen of Chimney-Money. *a*1714 BURNET *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 13 The King, as he had come through the Western Countries..had been in many places moved to discharge the chimney money.

'chimney-piece. [PIECE in the artistic sense.]

†**1.** A picture, piece of sculpture, or of tapestry, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 81 The Chimney Is South the Chamber, and the Chimney-peece Chaste Dian, bathing. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 128, I have seene many peeces of his [Hans Holbein] in oyle, and one of his owne draught with a penne a most curious chimney-peece. 1647-8 EVELYN *Mem.* 28 Jan. (1857) I. 254 A very good chimney-piece of water-colours. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 167 A Cut (black and white) which serves for a Chimney Piece.

2. The ornamental structure, usually of stone or marble, with moulding, carving, etc., over and around the open recess of a fireplace. **b.** Now often used for the simple projecting slab or shelf over the fireplace, the MANTEL-SHELF.

1680 EVELYN *Mem.* 18 Apr., Excellent carving by Gibbons, especialy the chimney-piece of y^e^ library. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Chimney-piece*, certain Mouldings of Wood, or Stone, standing on the fireside of the Jambs, and coming over the Mantle-tree. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 348, I stay some time leaning on the chimney piece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 Those beautiful chimney-pieces..known all over the kingdom by the name of Kilkenny marble. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 1 A little fat plasterman on the chimney piece. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 153.

attrib. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IX. 28 Poor..chimney-piece ornaments under glass-cases.

'chimney-pot.

1. A cylindrical (sometimes prismatic or square-shaped) pipe of earthenware, sheet-metal, etc., fitted on the top of a chimney-shaft, to increase the up-draught and carry off the smoke: a chimney-can.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 13 Why a church is with a steeple built; And a house with a chimneypot? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 829/2 The painter has left his garret among the London chimney-pots.

2. ***chimney-pot hat***: a colloquial name for the cylindrical black silk hat worn by men in the latter part of the 19th c. Also ellipt. *chimney-pot*. Now *rare*.

1851 *Expositor* 4 Jan. 145/1 The absurdity of the 'Chimney-pot' and 'Coal-scuttle' covering for the head at present in use. 1862 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* II. xii. 244 Middle-aged men..in swallow-tailed coats and black trousers, with chimney-pot hats. 1868 *Mask* Apr. 87 The chimney-pot hat, the ugliest European head-dress known. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* I. i. 33 So off went that penitential chimney-pot leaving such a great red line round his forehead. 1885 *Graphic* 14 Feb. 165/3 Wearing a chimney-pot hat and a white rosette. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 10/1 The chimney-pot is so called because in Germany only the sweeps wear them.

'chimney-sweep. [see SWEEP *v.* and *sb.*]

†**1.** *Phrase.* The cry of a chimney-sweeper. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Cheminée, Haut & bas la cheminée*, chimney-sweepe; the crie of chimney-sweepers.

2. = CHIMNEY-SWEEPER 1. (Now also simply SWEEP.) ***chimney-sweep's cancer***: see next, 1 b.

1727 SWIFT *Descr. Morning*, The small-coal man was heard with cadence deep, Till drown'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep. *a*1845 HOOD *Doves & Crows* iv, As fine as Chimney Sweeps in May. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* 41 A particular form of cancer..formerly.. common enough in England, is now almost extinct..'chimney sweep's cancer'.

3. The name of a fly used in salmon-fishing.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 446 The Chimney Sweep..is the only thoroughly black fly I ever saw.

'chimney-,sweeper.

1. One whose business it is to sweep chimneys, in order to remove the soot.

*c*1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Chymney swepers, and costerde mongers. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 266 To look like her are Chimny-sweepers blacke. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 198 A Chimny-sweeper, with his Brooms, his Poles and Shackles. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 360 Dressed..like.. English chimney-sweepers on May-day.

b. ***chimney-sweeper's cancer***: 'epithelioma of the scrotum, caused by the irritation of soot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A stiff radiating brush fixed on a long jointed rod, used for cleaning chimneys; a sweep's brush.

(Introduced in 1805 to supersede the use of climbing boys.)

3. Collector's name for a small black British moth (*Tanagra chærophyllata*).

So **'chimney-sweeping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 Such chimnie sweeping attributes of smoking and parching. 1650 VENNER *Tobacco* 412 Attended with Chimney-sweeping Lackeys. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, First of May*, Chimney-sweeping had become a favorite..pursuit.

'chimney-top.

1. The part of a chimney that rises above the roof, or more particularly the flat upper surface of this.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 44 To Towres and Windowes? Yea, to Chimney tops. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* iii, Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Chimney*, The part which rises above the roof, for discharging the smoke into the air, is called a chimney-shaft, whose horizontal upper surface is termed the chimney-top.

2. In an organ: = CHIMNEY 7.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mechanics.*

chimonanthus (kaɪmə'nænθəs). [mod.L. (J. Lindley 1819, in *Bot. Reg.* V. 404), f. Gr. χειμών winter + ἄνθος flower.] A member of a small genus of shrubs, belonging to the family Calycanthaceæ and native to China; wintersweet.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 454 *Chimonanthus*..in allusion to the period of the year when its blossoms are produced. 1904 FARRER *Garden of Asia* 18 There are cherries, plums, chimonanthus, magnolia. 1955 A. G. L. HELLYER *Flowers* 33 Chimonanthus (Winter Sweet)..is deciduous shrub.

chimp. Short for CHIMPANZEE.

1877 E. LEAR *Laughable Lyrics* 88 The wail of the Chimp and Snipe. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 6 The 'chimps' behave almost perfectly at table. 1957 *Times* 21 Nov. 18/6 Chimps, picture cards and many diverse forms of advertising bring our teas before..buyers.

chimpanzee (tʃɪm'pænzɪ, tʃɪmpæn'zi:). Also 8 chimpanze, 9 shimpanse. [The native name in Angola, in W. Africa. (Cf. F. *chimpansé, -zé, -zée.*)]

A genus of African apes (*Anthropopithecus*), bearing the closest resemblance to man of any of the anthropoids. The name originally belonged to *A. Troglodytes* (formerly *T. niger*), which was long the only species recognized; but at least one other species is now known. (See *Nature* 1889, 254.)

1738 *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 465 A most surprizing creature is brought over in the Speaker, just arrived from Carolina, that was taken in a wood at Guinea. She is the Female of the Creature which the Angolans call Chimpanze, or the Mockman. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chimpanzee*, the name of an Angolan animal..In the year 1738, we had one of these creatures brought over into England. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. R. Sierra-Leone* iv. (1791) 41 The

Japanzees, or Chimpanzees, are also natives of this country. **1874** LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The chimpanzee and the gorilla must certainly give place to the bee and the ant.

chimyl alcohol ('kaɪmɪl 'ælkəhɒl). *Chem.* [ad. G. *chimylalkohol* (Y. Toyama 1924, in *Chem. Umschau* XXXI. 61/2), f. *Chim*(*era* + -YL.] A crystalline alcohol, cetyl-α-glyceryl-ether, $C_{19}H_{40}O_3$, obtained from the liver oils of fishes.

1924 *Chem. Abstr.* 2613 Shark- and torpedo-liver oils... These two oils contain another solid alc., a homolog .. of the probable compn. $C_{19}H_{40}O_3$, named *chimyl alc*[*ohol*] by T[oyama]. **1964** J. A. LOVERN in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 173 Glyceryl ethers, such as chimyl alcohol (D-glyceryl-1-hexadecyl ether) .. occur as alkoxydiglycerides in the fats of some fish.

chin (tʃɪn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cin, 3–6 chyn(ne, 3–7 chinne, 3– chin. [OE. *cin* (prob. fem., but only known in gloss.), corresp. to OFris. *kin*, OS. *kinni* neut., 'chin, jaw', (MDu. *kinne*, *kin*, neut., mod.Du. *kin* f.), OHG. *chinni*, (MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, mod.G. *kinn*) neut.:—WGer. *kinni*:—OTeut. **kinnjo*^{m}- (cf. Gr. *γένειον* chin), a neuter derivative from the primitive **kinn-* (retained in ON. *kinn* 'cheek, lower jaw'), a fem. cons. stem, standing for *kinw-* (with assimilation of *nw* to *nn* in a pre-tonic syllable, founded on an oblique-case form with accented suffix, e.g. genitive pre-Teutonic **genwós*): cognate with Gr. *γέννς*, *γέννος* lower jaw, side of the face, cheek, Skr. *hanus*. (In Goth. *kinnus* fem., the word had passed into the *u* decl., like Goth. *fôtus*, *tunthus*.

The word has in Teut. a somewhat wide range of signification 'cheek, cheek-bone, jaw-bone, chin'; in all the examples preserved in Eng. the meaning is restricted as in modern use: traces of the wider meaning appear however in OE. *cin-bán*, mandibula (jaw-bone), Ger. *kinnbein* cheek-bone, and OE. *cin-tóþ* molar tooth, grinder, OHG. *chinnizan* cheek-tooth.]

1. a. The part of the face below the under-lip formed by the prominent extremity of the lower jaw.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mentum*, cin. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ie walde .. sitten on forste & on snawe up et mine chinne. *c* **1205** LAY. 8147 Hengal smat Æuelin swiðe vuele a þane chin. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 And sette Constantin therinne All naked up unto the chinne. *c* **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 747 *Hic mentum*, a schyne. *a* **1568** COVERDALE *Bk. Death* vi. (1579) 18 The chynne falleth downe .. the deadly sweat breaketh out. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx, A round and dimpled Chin. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. ii. 76 Stroke your chinnes, and sweare by your beards that I am a knaue. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 89 The Mother Cow .. Her double Dew-lap from her Chin descends. **1793** HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xi. 61 The pointed chin is held to be a sign of acuteness and craft. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 156 Genus *Capra* .. Horns common to both sexes .. chin bearded. **1832** TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* i, I see the wealthy miller yet—His double chin, his portly size.

fig. **1581** T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 204 Thy makers Muse in spite of enuies chinne, For wise deuise, deserued praise shall winne. **1629** MILTON *Ode Nativ.* xxvi. 3 The Sun .. Pillows his Chin upon an orient Wave.

† **b.** The hair on the chin, the beard. *Obs.*

[*c* **1205** LAY. 18764 Swor bi his chinne þat he wuste Merlin.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare.

† **c.** ? Cheek.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 25491 (Fairf.) Jhesus þat .. sufferred for our synne boffetis on þi faire chynne.

d. Phrases. † *to hold up by the chin*: to keep from sinking, support. † *of the first chin*: with the beard just beginning to grow. *up to the chin*: reaching to the chin; deeply immersed *in*. *keep your chin up*, often ellipt. *chin up*, do not succumb to depression; also *chin*(*s*)*-up* used *attrib.*; *to take it* (or *life*) *on the chin* (from *Pugilism*), to meet misfortune courageously; to withstand a severe blow, irrespective of one's feelings.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 He must needes swym, that is holde vp by the chyn. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/1 Yet they remaine vnpunnished, yea they are holden vp by the chinne to harden them in their wickednesse. **1616** R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* v. 1706 The richer sort doe stand up to the chin In delicates. **1630** SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* III. iv, Your weak gallants of the first chin .. will brag what ladies they have brought to their obedience. **1638** EARL STRAFFORD *Let. to Laud* 7 Aug., A languishing purpose to hold me up by the chin .. for as long as I may be of use in these affairs. **1928** J. P. MCEVOY *Show Girl* ix. 129 Jack Milton won't kick in another nickel. And we're going to take it on the chin for five thousand down here this week. **1931** *Daily Express* 22 Sept. 3/4 'We are not paying out against sterling,' chanted the cashier. Elderly Englishmen of the retired colonel type took it on the chin. **1938** P. GALLICO *Confessions of Story Writer* (1946) 226 Keep your chin up. I get the picture. **1939** I. BAIRD *Waste Heritage* xix. 263 Keep your chin up honey. **1946** F. SARGESON *That Summer* 108 Terry said chin up. **1958** *Spectator* 13 June 761/1 They scoffed at the President's chins-up speeches. **1960** D. LYTTON *Goddam White Man* i. 39, I liked the Williams' because of the way they took life on the chin. **1961** *John o' London's* 6 July 29/1 Their passivity suggested to me a definite chin-up attitude.

e. *slang* (orig. and chiefly *U.S.*). A talk; conversation; *spec.* insolent talk, 'cheek'. Also, reduplicated, *chin-chin*. Cf. CHIN *v.* 3 and CHIN-*wag*.

1877 'MARK TWAIN' *Love Lett.* (1949) x. 198, I haven't had so much chin-chin for years. **1894** P. L. FORD *P. Stirling* 14 I'll wait till I've graduated, and had a chin with my governor about it. **1902** MASEFIELD *Salt-water Ballads* 45 Jake was a dirty Dago lad, an' he gave the skipper chin. **1914** G. ATHERTON *Perch of Devil* I. xxiv. 148 There's a guy .. come out to have a chin with you. **1918** E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 289, I went back and resumed the 'chin-chin' with Kerr and the other boys. **1936** M. DE LA ROCHE *Whiteoak Harvest* x. 129 Oh, I have time for a chin before I go. **1947** *Coast to Coast* 136 Mum and Mrs. Martin had a good chin-chin at the fence about sickness and husbands. **1952** *New Yorker* 12 Jan. 24/1 We'd like to have a little chin with you right now.

2. *Comb.*, as ***chin-beard***, ***-chopper***, ***-chucking***, ***-high***, ***-line***, ***-piece***, ***-tip***, ***-tuft***, ***-whiskers***; **chin-band**, **-cloth**, † **-clout**, a band or cloth passing under the chin, formerly worn by women, and still used with corpses; also *fig.*; † **chin-cushion**, a kind of cravat which was puffed out under the chin; **chin-deep** *a.*, so deep as to reach the chin; *fig.* very deep, deeply immersed *in*; **chin-music** (chiefly *U.S.*), talk, chatter; **chin-mute**, a mute applied to the violin by the action of the chin; **chin-scab**, a disease in sheep; **chin-stay**, a band for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, also a support for the chin; **chin-strap**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) *Saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter; (*c*) as used by women (see quot. 1939); **chin-wag** (*slang*), chat, talk; *v. slang*, to talk, chatter; **chin-welk**, a disease affecting the chin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. iii, In earings pendant at their ears, in staies, wreaths, and *chin bands. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 7 Broken loose From chin-bands of the soul, like Lazarus. **1885** STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 109 A *chin-beard in the American fashion. **1837** DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 171 A '*ehin-chopper' or Jews'-harp player .. will find himself a privileged man in comparison with the philosopher. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iii, 'More *chin-chucking, my dear', said Nancy. **1632** SHERWOOD, Chinne-peece of an helmet, or a (Ladies) *chin-cloth, *barbotte*, *mantonniere*, *nassel*. **1712** MISSON *Travels in Eng.* 90 (D.) Upon the head they put a cap, which they fasten with a very broad chincloth. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. (1882) 382 I'll get up from my grave And wear my chin-cloth for a wedding veil. **1608** MIDDLETON *Mad World* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* V. 362 (N.) The lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *ehin-clout. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. (N.) And from the chin-clout to the lowly slipper In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 6 (D.) A King William's cravat, or some such antique *chin-cushion as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then in fashion. **1634** S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 325 In any Noble Act Ile wade *chin-deepe with you. **1823** LAMB *Elia*, *Capt. Jackson*, To fancy himself all the while chin-deep in riches. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Training the young top .. is done by cutting off the shoot *chin high. **1938** *Ottawa Jrnl.* 19 Feb. 12/4 To keep *chinline youthful sleep without pillow. **1967** M. MORRIS in *Coast to Coast 1965–6* 126 The tell-tale signs of age .. the crêpey eyelids, the blurred chin-lines. **1834** J. ROMILLY *Diary* 5 Mar. (1967) 50 Evening Party at Mrs Skrines... F. Grey plaid *chin music & sung the dogs meat man: rather too ludicrous. **1836** J. HILDRETH *Dragoon Campaigns Rocky Mts.* I. 26 Full of chin music, as the species of loquacity he possessed is termed. **1852** *Gloss. Provinc. Words Berks.* 6 *Chin-music*, chattering; scolding. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* ii. (Hoppe) [I seek] somebody to jerk a little chin-music for us. **1883** *Bread-winners* 77 If we have joined this order to listen to ehin-musie the rest of our lives. **1887** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 27 May (1965) 170 The Fabian, which has been doing the work whilst the others have been snatching the credit of it with discordant chin music. **1848** J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The *Chin-mute—by means of which .. the violinist is enabled .. to bring the newly-designed mute into immediate contact with the bridge. **1632** SHERWOOD, The *chinne-peece of an helmet .. *barbotte*. **1736–1800** BAILEY, **Chin-scab*, a scabby Disease in sheep, which Shepherds call the Dartars. **1699** F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* 20 Four double Cross-cloths for a Woman, One Mantle and seven *Chin stays. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 329 It was necessary to support his under jaw with a chin-stay. **1860** V. L. CAMERON *Future Highway* I. vii. 129 A semi-military forage cap with a chin-stay. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 411 The men were obliged to have their *chin-straps as tight as possible to keep them [shakos] on. **1939** M. B. PICKEN *Lang. Fashion* 26/2 *Chin-strap*, strap or band worn under the chin... Also, 'beauty' strap worn at night, supposedly to prevent double chin. **1942** R. CHANDLER *High Window* (1943) v. 43 On the chair beside her there was .. a white satin chin-strap. **1955** 'P. WENTWORTH' *Out of Past* xxii. 118 Adela Castleton was wearing a chinstrap and a kind of mask of some cosmetic preparation. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe) Young dandies with their *chin-tips. **1814** MOORE *New Cost. Ministers* ii. 312 Wig, whiskers, and *chin-tufts all right to a hair. **1879** *Punch* No. 2061. 4 I'd just like to have a bit of *chinwag with you on the quiet. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182/2, I didn't waste any time chin-wagging. **1954** A. BARON *Golden Princess* 50 Didn't he send her down to the village to chinwag with the Indian chiefs? **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 463 The disease called *chin-welk, or mentagra, *Sycosis contagiosa*. **1883** GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 113 That adornment known at the West as '*chin-whiskers'.

Chin (tʃɪn), *sb.*[2] [Burmese, 'hill-man'.] One of a people inhabiting the Chin hills and adjacent districts in Burma; also, their language.

1881 F. S. COPLESTON in *Rep. Census Brit. Burma* 68 In British Burma the Chins are very widely extended. **1882** [see ARAKANESE *a.* and *sb.*]. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elements Social Organiz.* iv. 145 The Feasts of Merit of the Chins of Burma. **1962** *Listener* 25 Oct. 646/1 Some of these hill peoples—such as the Karens, Kachins, and Chins—have a long tradition of feuding and fighting with the Burmese of the plains.

chin (tʃɪn), *v.* [f. CHIN *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** To press chin to chin. *Obs.*

1599 BRETON *Author's Dr.* 17 A troupe of faire Ladies, Everie one her Lover, Colling and Kissing, Chinning and Embracing, and looking Babies in one anothers Eyes.

2. To bring up to the chin; also with *up*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/1 It is not any 'fellah' that can *chin* this kind of fiddle. **1881** BLACKMORE *Christowell* XV, He chins up his fiddle, and touches two strings.

3. *U.S. slang.* **a.** To chat, chatter.

1884 J. HAY *Bread-Winners* 161 You haven't done a — thing but lay around on the grass and eat peanuts and hear Bott chin. **1887** *N. York World*, 'They chin about the best methods of relieving poverty.'

b. *trans.* To talk to, to address, esp. boldly or impudently.

1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 247, I heard one of them call another 'Constable' and the other chinned him as 'Sheriff!' **1898** H. S. CANFIELD *Maid of Frontier* i. 7 He chinned the barkeep mos' to death. **1911** H. S. HARRISON *Queed* vii. 85 [I have] been up chinning your sporting editor. **1934** J. M. CAIN *Postman rings Twice* ix, The cop was half way down the hall, chinning a nurse.

4. *to chin the bar*: in gymnastics, to draw up the body until the chin is brought over the horizontal bar; also *absol.* (*refl.*).

1903 *Independent* 15 Jan. 146/2 He must also be something of an athlete; able to chin the horizontal bar. **1906** *Amer. Mag.* LXIII. 139/1 On the horizontal bar he was persuaded to chin himself twelve times. **1906** 'O. HENRY' *Four Million* 85 He .. could chin the bar twice with one hand. **1940** *Mind* XLIX. 195 No man can chin himself 6,000,000 times in succession without rest.

Hence '**chinning** *vbl. sb.*, a talk, (*slang*).

1884 *Sunday at Home* Jan. 44/2 Are you the boss who wants to give the boys a chinning to-morrow?

chin, obs. f. CHINE *sb.*[1]

China ('tʃaɪnə), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Forms: see under II. [Not a native Chinese name, but found in Skr. as *Chīna* about the Christian era, and in various modified forms employed by other Asiatic peoples. In Marco Polo *Chin*, in Barbosa (1516) and Garcia de Orta (1563) *China*. So in Eng. in Eden 1555.

(The origin of the name is still a matter of debate. See *Babylonian & Or. Recd.* I. Nos. 3 and 11.)]

I. 1. The country so called, in Asia.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 260 The great China whose kyng is thought .. the greatest prince in the world.

† **b.** A Chinaman, a Chinese. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 644 How those witty China's .. should be so gulled. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* III. (1638) 338 The Chynaes are curious in novelties.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Now generally superseded by CHINESE *a.*, exc. where this would be ambiguous, as in *China trade*, *trader*, *merchant*, etc. See also 3 a.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 551 *margin*, China ships with one saile. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink). **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* Table 441 Concerning the China Character. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 344 The old China Books. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 245 We found the China traders. **1868** C. COLLINGWOOD (*title*) Rambles of a Naturalist on the shores and waters of the China sea.

b. in names of natural products, etc., as **China-aster** (see ASTER 3); **China-berry** *U.S.*, in full ***Chinaberry tree***, (*a*) the wild China or soap-berry (*Sapindus saponaria*) of the southern U.S.; (*b*) = CHINA-*tree*; **China-crape**, a kind of silk crape; **China-goose**, a variety of goose found in China in immense flocks during the winter, *esp.* near Canton; **China-grass**, *Bœhmeria* (*Urtica*) *nivea*, a small shrubby plant with broadly cordate leaves, native to China and Sumatra; also the strong fibre obtained from the inner bark of this shrub, used in the making of grass-cloth; **China hog**, a breed of swine; also *ellipt.*; **China-ink** = INDIAN-INK, a black pigment sold in bars and cakes, consisting generally of lamp-black and size (see also quots.); **China-orange**, the Sweet Orange of commerce (*Citrus Aurantium*), originally brought from China; freq. taken as a typical object of trifling value; **China-pea**, *Caragana Chamlagu*, a native of Siberia and the East; **China-pink**, *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering pink; **China-rose**, (*a*) the Monthly Rose (*Rosa indica*) and the Red Rose (*R. semperflorens*) with their many varieties; (*b*) *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* (N.O. *Malvaceæ*), a tree 20 to 30 feet high, with beautiful flowers of various colours; **China-root** (see CHINA[2]); **China silk**, a lightweight silk fabric in plain weave; **China snoek** *S. Afr.*, a small immature specimen of the snoek fish *Thyrsites atun* (see quot. 1957); **China tea**, a type of tea prepared from a small-leaved variety of tea plant (*Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis*) grown chiefly in S. China and differing from other kinds of tea chiefly in that it is cured with smoke; **China-tree**, (*U.S.*) the AZEDARAC; **China-ware**, ware from China (see 3 a); **China-wax**, a white

crystalline wax soluble in alcohol, the product of *Coccus sinensis*.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 106/2 The high gray towers.. were crowned with ornaments like the berries of the *china-berry trees. **1908** R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* xxix, A subtler scent..came to him on the sea-wind;..—the lilac perfume of china-berry in bloom. **1932** E. CALDWELL *Tobacco Road* i. 8 Ellie May stood behind a chinaberry tree. **1944** R. M. HARPER *Prelim. Rep. Weeds Alabama* 141 M. Azedarach L. Chinaberry. A medium-sized tree, very commonly cultivated for shade in the South. **1813** JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 29 Jan. (1932) II. 298, I hope you will wear your *China crape. **1871** C. M. YONGE *Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe* i. 4 A scarlet China crape shawl. *Ibid.* viii. 40 A sort of blue China-crape tunic. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Cornwall hath Doues, Geese, *China geese. **1858** R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 673 The excellent fibre known as *China-grass. **1884** *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 1/7 The rhea, China grass, or ramie plant, as it is variously called, is said to possess the strongest fibre in nature. **1880** BLACKMORE *Erema* xix. (Hoppe), I had not one atom of Russian twist or dyed china-grass cloth in my hair. **1838** H. COLMAN *Rep. Agric. Mass.* 74 A cross with some of our small boned breed, such as the Byfield or the *China [hog]. **1851** C. CIST *Cincinnati* 279 The hogs raised for this market, are generally a cross of Irish Grazier Byfield..and China. **1871** EGGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolm.* (1872) xxvi. 180 You can't make nothin else out of him, no more nor you can make a china hog into a Berkshire. **1782** WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 156, I pencilled the bottom of the hollows all over black with *China ink. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 776 It is said that the true China ink is made from the condensed smoke or soot of burned camphor. **1665-6** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., I..made them welcome with wine and *china oranges (now a great rarity). **1698**, etc. [see ORANGE *sb.*[1] 1 a]. **1771** P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 149 A hundred pounds to a China orange upon Eclipse. **1819, 1849** China orange [see LOMBARD-STREET]. **1660** *Act 12 Chas. II* (*Tonnage & Poundage*) Capravens, Cockared Caps, *China Pease, Citterns. **1731** MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Double *China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. **1760** J. LEE *Botany* (1776) App. (Jod.) China rose, *hibiscus*. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 264 In the middle of a fine October, while the China-roses covered the walls. **1614** in T. Roe *Jrnl.* (1899) II. 556 A Riall and a half of 8 the pownd..is more than the whight *China silke doth cost in the Indies. **1720** DEFOE *Capt. Singleton* 335 We had Fifteen Bales of very fine China Silks. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 314 Some marrowy crapes of China silk, Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk. **1945** C. S. FORESTER *Commodore* iii. 27 A nightshirt of solid China silk. **1950** *Cape Argus* 28 Oct. (Mag. Section) 3/6 *China snoek..have thicker bodies and shorter heads than the large snoek. The scientists refuse to recognize the China snoek as a different species. **1957** S. SCHOEMAN *Strike!* 117 The so-called 'China snoek', those undersized snoek which are found in Table Bay docks during August to October and in False Bay during November–January. **1811** JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 31 May (1932) 286 We began our *China Tea three days ago. **1920** J. M. BARRIE *Kiss for Cinderella* III. 130 You'll have a cup of China tea and some of this cake? **1819** E. EVANS *Pedestrious Tour* 315 Here grew the *China tree, of a beautiful appearance, and bearing fruit of an inviting aspect. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 21 Shaded by china-trees..Stood the houses of planters. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxviii. 332 The shadows of the graceful china-trees lay minutely pencilled on the turf below.

II. *China porcelain, China-ware, china.*

[Throughout India, and the East generally, the Persian name is widely diffused as *chīnī*, in the sense of 'porcelain', 'china-ware'. From India this form and use of the word was prob. introduced in the 17th c. into England, whence the spellings 17th c. *chiney, cheny, cheney, chenea*, mod. dial. *chainy, chaney, chany, chaynee, chayney, cheenie, cheeny*, and the fashionable pronunciation of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, ('tʃeɪnɪ) (see Walker), which with ('tʃiːnɪ), still survives in the dialects.]

3. A species of earthenware of a fine semi-transparent texture, originally manufactured in China, and first brought to Europe in the 16th c. by the Portuguese, who named it *porcelain*. Early in 18th c. it began to be manufactured in Europe.

a. *China-ware* (which naturally occurs earlier than *china*) had at first the literal sense of 'ware from China'. This was soon shortened to *china*, and as the shortened form became gradually the common name of the material, 'china-ware' came to be regarded as 'ware made of china or porcelain', the sense it now bears.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 They sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware. **1699** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 553 The price of china ware in London is fallen 12*s.* in the pound. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xv, John came with his constable's staff to..break the Esquire's China-ware. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 125 His collection of China-ware [is] valuable and tasteful. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts & Manuf.* III. 603 A fusible earthy mixture, along with an infusible, which, when combined, are susceptible of becoming semi-vitrified and translucent in the kiln..constitute true porcelain or china-ware.

b. *china.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 206 A Present of certain very rich Pieces of China. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 17 Massy Plate, Rich Cheny. **1685** CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* I. 8 Women, like Cheney, shou'd be kept with care, One flaw debases her to common ware. **1694** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 281 Three trunks..in which were chenea and other fine things. **1735** POPE *Ep. Lady* 172 Mistress of herself, tho' China fall. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 Calling for his Dresden China. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Old China*, I have an almost feminine partiality for old china. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxx, A tea-table with Queen Anne urn and old English china. **1896** NORTHALL *Warwicks. Word-Bk.* 45 *Chāney* sb. and adj., china. Oxf., Shrop., SE Worc., and elsewhere. **1897** W. B. YEATS *Secret Rose* 171 One party was quietly playing 'chanies', as they called house-keeping with pieces of broken pottery. **1936** 'F. O'CONNOR' *Bones of Contention* 178 Sacred Heart, he'd make chanies of the crockery on me!

c. *dial.* **chainy, chaney, chany, chaynee, chayney, cheenie, cheeny.** Also *pl.*, pieces of broken china; see also quot. 1897.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 74 *Cheeny*, China. Both ware and country. **1831** S. LOVER *Legends & Stories of Ireland* 167 A bull in a chaynee shop. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. III. ii. 278 There's none of 'em got better chany. **1864** B. BRIERLEY *Chron. Waverlow* 88 Tum had the old-fashioned 'chaney'..spread upon the table. **1868** LADY VERNEY *Stone Edge* xx. 234 His yead were cracked all one as a chayney jug. **1880** PATTERSON *Gloss. Antrim & Down* 18 *Chainy*, china.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Of china, made of china or porcelain.

[In the earliest quotations *China* prob. often bears sense 1, the transition being gradual.]

1579 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 736 Fine China-dishes of white earth, and great store of China-silks. **1598** FLORIO, *Porcellana*..whereof they make China dishes, called Porcellan dishes. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 97 They are not China-dishes, but very good dishes. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. §7 We are not throughly resolved concerning Porcellane or China dishes, that according to common belief they are made of Earth. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 19 The sherbet..was served in China bowls. **18..** L. HUNT *Country Lodging*, The *chaney* shepherds and shepherdesses on the mantelpiece. **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 The fall of a china-jar. **1884** R. HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* 60 Thy uncle and aunts' comin to tay this afternoon, Mary; tha'd better get th' *chainy* cups and saucers ait.

b. *fig.*

1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 183 The mischief he will do to his neighbours' china creeds and delicate porcelain opinions, is shocking to contemplate.

c. *Comb.*, as ***china-blue, -fancier, -hunter, -oven, -shop*** (see also BULL *sb.*[1] 1 c); **china-closet**, a closet for china; **china eye**, a wall eye; **china-glaze**, a preparation for painting blue fret, composed of glass, lead, and blue calx; †**china-house**, a house where china-ware was exhibited (often alluded to as a house of assignation); **china-man** (see CHINAMAN 1); **china mark**, a collectors' name for any moth of the genus *Hydrocampa* and allied genera; **china money** (see quot. and cf. *china token*); **china-paints**, pigments specially prepared for use upon china; so **china-painting**; **china-shell**, a collectors' name of the *Ovulum ovum*, given in allusion to the white porcelain-like surface of the shell; **china-stone**, a kind of talcose granite, the felspar of which has undergone partial decomposition, used for producing a glaze in the manufacture of porcelain; †**china-tipper** (see TIP); **china token**, a token of porcelain or earthenware used in porcelain and pottery works; **china-ware** (see 3 a); **china wedding** *U.S.* (see quot.); †**china-woman**, a woman keeping a china-house or china-shop. Also *china-like* adj. See also CHINA-CLAY, -METAL.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* ix, Her eyes were soft, large, and *china-blue in colour. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 348 Her *china-closet, cause of daily care. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Old China*, When I go to visit any great houses, I enquire for the china-closet. **1928** F. T. BARTON *Kennel Encycl.* 372 Wall eye..is applied to one or both eyes..in which the iris or the irises is destitute of its usual pigmentation, giving the eye a light colour—*China eye. **1964** F. O'ROURKE *Mule for Marquesa* (1967) vi. 80 He turned and his right eye rolled, the china eye, white-marbled and yellow-veined, the birthmark, the trademark of the man. **1878** *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To *china-fanciers he is known as the famous Maestro Giorgio. **1784** S. JONES *Let.* 8 Mar. in *J. Wedgwood's Lett.* (1965) 288 A man that can make as good a *China glaze..as any man in the country. **1609** B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii. (1616) 536 To watch when ladies are gone to the *China houses, or the Exchange. **1730** J. MILLER *Humours Oxford* II, For the evening, that noon of pleasure, operas, masquerade, assemblies, china-houses, play-houses. **1878** *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To the *china-hunter, every object in his cabinet or on his brackets is a trophy. **1868** TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 299 Porcelain crabs, with delicate, *china-like shells. **1832** J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 150 Hydrocampa... The Lettered *China-mark (*H. literalis*). **1901** W. F. KIRBY *Butterflies & Moths* 112 China Marks..are moths rarely exceeding an inch in expanse. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) xiv. 213 They are commonly called the China Mark Moths from the fancied resemblance of the markings on the wings of some of them to the potters' marks inscribed on the bottom of good china. **1868** L. JEWITT in *Art Jrnl.* 282/1 The issuing of '*chainé money', *i.e.*, tokens representing different values of money, made of china... They were called 'Mr. Cokes' coin', or 'chainé money' (china money), in the provincialism of the locality. **1881** *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 26 A *china oven takes about forty hours to fire. **1880** *Harper's Mag.* June, Hundreds of women who are taking lessons in *china-painting. **1942** W. FAULKNER *Go Down, Moses* 263 She gave lessons in china-painting. **1886** GRAY & WOODWARD *Sea-Weeds, Shells* 47 The *Cypræ idæ* or Cowries..With these is classed the '*China-shell' (*Ovulum*). **1616** T. ROE *Let.* 14 Feb. in *Jrnl.* (1899) I. 134, I thought all India a *China shop, and that I should furnish all my Frendes with rarietyes. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xi, How he set up a China-shop over-against Nic. Frog. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, Such a bull in a china-shop I never saw. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 776 No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered of the conditions which operate on the granite to produce the *China stone. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Henry Ward..*China-Tipper, late of Little Old Bailey. **1878** JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. 141 One peculiarity connected with the Pinxton China Works..is the issuing of *china tokens, *i.e.*, tokens representing different values of money, made of china, and payable as money among the workpeople and others, including shopkeepers. **1888** *Girl's Own Paper* 24 Mar. 407/2 In America..is the 'crystal-wedding', which is kept after fifteen years of married life... Then, too, there is the '*china-wedding', which is observed five years later. **1609** B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iv, His wife was the rich *China-woman that the courtiers visited so often. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 ¶3, I am, dear Sir, one of the top China-women about town..One..calls for a set of tea-dishes, another for a basin, a third for my best green tea.

III. **5.** = CHEYNEY.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Groans fr. Loom*, And then the last boon I'll implore, Is to bless us with China so tight.

6. Short for *China rose* (a) and for *China tea.*

1844 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Compan. Flower Garden* (ed. 3) 344 *Rosa indica* (the common China); *Rosa semperflorens* (the monthly China). **1898** M. A. VON ARNIM *Eliz. & German Garden* 17, I have misgivings as to the effect of the Persian Yellows among the Chinas, for the Chinas are such wee little baby things. **1907** *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 1/1 Tea... Finest China, Plain (Moning). **1938** S. BECKETT *Murphy* v. 83, I ask for China and you give me Indian. **1964** J. TURNER *Slate Landscape* xvi. 158 I'll tell you all about it over tea. You like China, I suppose?

7. Short for *china plate*, rhyming slang for 'mate'.

1880 D. W. BARRETT *Life & Work among Navvies* ii. 41 'Now, then, my china-plate...' This is essentially a brick-layer's phrase. If for 'china-plate' you substitute 'mate',.. the puzzle is revealed. **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 53 *China, or Old China*: chum. **1945** *Penguin New Writing* XXV. 170 'Remember that China of his?' 'What, the bloke with the hair?' **1953** K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* xxxi. 304 My china's got something she wants to tell you. **1965** *New Statesman* 14 May 760/2, I have my hands full with his china who is a big geezer of about 14 stone.

china[2] ('tʃaɪna). [From *China* the country, whence brought to Europe; early names were *Radix Chinæ* and *Tuber Chinæ*; the Ayeen Akb. (Pers.) calls it *chob-chīnī* 'China-wood'; cf. Pg. *raiz de China, pao de China*, (F. *bois d'eschine*). The French synonym *esquine, squine*, and mod.Lat. *schina*, point to confusion with some other word.

(App. with med.L. *schīnus* mastic tree: cf. Susannah (Daniel xiii.) 54 *sub schino*, LXX. *ὑπὸ σχῖνον.*)]

1. The thick fleshy root-stock of a shrubby climbing plant (*Smilax China* L.) closely akin to Sarsaparilla, and once supposed to possess great medicinal virtues.

a. *China root.*

[**1563** GARCIA DE ORTA *Simples* 177 Alguma raiz ou pao de China.] **1587** T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt (1599) II. 272 The China root brought from the East Indies. **1598** W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 195 They heale them with the root China. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 409 China affords Drugs in great abundance; especially China Root. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 19 Take..3 Ounces of China Roots. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1066 China root.. first introduced from China in A.D. 1535, as an infallible remedy for gout.

b. *China.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xlvii. 67 This China is a roote like vnto the roote of Canna, the whiche is brought vnto vs, out of India, from an Ile called China, from whence it tooke his name China. **1633** *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxv, China..to cure the French Pox. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Aristippus*, a Deeoction of Sarsa, China, etc.

2. American or Bastard China: the root of *Smilax pseudo-China* of W. Indies and Carolina, still employed in America as an alterative medicine; **Carolina China-root**, *Smilax tamnoides*; **West Indian China-root** (*Cissus sicyoides*), a tropical plant closely resembling the vine.

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 13 b, He said..that not only was there in the newe Spaine the China, but, etc. **1633** *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxv. 1617 Of China, and Bastard China. **1673** in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. vi. 326 By the last fleet I sent you a parcel of Carolina china-root. **1730** MORTIMER *Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 432 *Smilax*, the Inhabitants of Carolina..call it there China-Root. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 359 China-root is frequent in the more cool inland parts of Jamaica.

3. *Comb.*, as **China-ale**, ale flavoured with China-root, whence **China-alehouse**; **China-broth**, broth made with China-root.

1659 NEWTON in Brewster *Life* i. 18 *Otiose et frustra expensa*, sherbet and reaskes, *China ale, Beere. **1662-3** PEPYS 17 Jan., Thence with him to the *China ale-house. **1713** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 193 To make China-Ale. To six Gallons of Ale take ½ lb. or more of China-root thin sliced, etc. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 75 A dyet drink in the morning, Cock-broth, China-broth.

china[3] ('kaɪna, 'kiːna). [a variant spelling of *kina* or *quina* (see QUININE *sb.*), the Peruvian word for bark, whence *kina-kina* 'bark of barks' Peruvian bark or Cinchona.]

1. 'A name of Cinchona bark' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); chiefly used in pharmacy, as *Calisaya China*, the bark of *Cinchona cardifolia*; *Huamalies China*, that of *C. pubescens*; *Huanuco China*, *Loxa China*, etc. (Also applied to the bark of other

cinchonaceous trees.) Also a homœopathic medicine prepared from cinchona.

1866 *Treas. Bot., China Bark*, the bark of *Buena hexandra*, an indifferent febrifuge.

2. In comb. or derivation *chin-* = QUIN-.

china-clay. [f. CHINA[1] 4 + CLAY.] A fine white potter's clay, called also kaolin, derived from the felspar of disintegrated granitic rocks, employed in the manufacture of china or porcelain.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 472/1 For the better kinds, a portion of China-clay..is added. **1879** *Manch. Guard.* 25 Jan., Mixings of size which contained among other things.. glue and China clay.

b. *attrib.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 810 The depth of the China-clay pits is various, extending from twenty feet to fifty feet. **1888** *Daily News* 10 July 5/1 China-clay works are the chief offenders. Many of the Cornish streams are like rivers of milk from the..fine kaolin with which they are charged.

'Chinadom. The Chinese community or quarter (in American cities).

1856 *Sacramento Daily Union* 15 July 3/1 Disturbing the peace in Chinadom. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* July 831/1 The most curious of all the sights connected with Chinadom.

chinagraph ('tʃaɪnəgrɑːf, -æ-). [f. CHINA[1] 3 + GRAPH *sb.*[2]] In full ***chinagraph pencil***: a pencil with which it is possible to write on china, glass, and other hard surfaces.

1943 R. HILL *Desert Conquest* ix. 65 All the officers..go up to the squadron leader's tank, armed with map-cases and chinagraph pencils. **1944** L. MACNEICE *Springboard* 26 May come up with a chinagraph. **1950** G. WILSON *Brave Company* (1951) xiii. 223 My boxes of colored chinagraph pencils. **1960** *Times* 1 Feb. 11/2 He will certainly be drawing on the map, in a broad stroke of the chinagraph, the general axis of advance. **1969** *Listener* 27 Mar. 439/2 You can draw pictures or write messages on a coloured egg using a white Chinagraph pencil.

†**'Chinaist.** *Obs.* [f. CHINA + -IST.] A native of China.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 164 That..prodigious Wall, which the Chinaists had erected to separate themselves insocially from the Tartars.

chinam, var. of CHUNAM.

Chinaman ('tʃaɪnəmən). [f. CHINA[1] 3, 1.]

1. A dealer in porcelain.

1772 *Lond. Directory*, Brown William, China-man, 1 Aldgate. **1800** *New Ann. Direct.* 79 Fogg and Son, Chinamen. **1819** *P.O. Lond. Direct.* 123 Fogg, R., Chinaman.

2. A native of China.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 198 The disgust of California has not been able to drive nor kick the Chinaman back to the home. **1872** MEDHURST *Foreigner in Far Cathay* xi, John Chinaman is a most temperate creature.

3. Chinaman's chance *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*), a very poor or negligible prospect (of gain, survival, etc.); the least chance. **Chinaman's hat**, collectors' name for a gastropod shell, also called *Cup-and-Saucer*.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 152 The recent Trochita Sinensis—the 'Chinaman's hat' of collectors—is found on the southern shores of England. **1914** *Call* (San Francisco) 30 Apr. 6 The poor boob ain't got a Chinaman's chance. **1915** 'IAN HAY' *First Hundred Thousand* vi. 50 The Service Battalions..*must* be led by the officers who have trained them if they are to have a Chinaman's chance when we go out. **1926** H. C. WITWER *Roughly Speaking* iii. 80 Just make out we're a couple of big brothers—we know full well we ain't got a Chinaman's chance to be nothin' else to you! **1951** F. YERBY *Woman called Fancy* (1952) x. 193 You haven't a Chinaman's chance of raising that money in Boston.

4. *Cricket.* A left-handed bowler's offbreak to a right-handed batsman (see also quots.).

1937 *Daily Herald* 3 Feb. 14/1 The Yorkshire lefthander..has frequently broken up a big partnership with his 'chinamen'. **1955** MILLER & WHITINGTON *Cricket Typhoon* 1. ii. 32 In..Yorkshire, the 'Chinaman' is regarded as the lefthand bowler's off-break... In Australia..the 'Chinaman' is..the left-hander's googly. **1963** *Times* 11 May 9/7, I understand the 'Chinaman' to be simply an off break bowled out of the back or side of the hand by a left-handed bowler—that is, the ball comes in to a right-handed batsman from the off and the left-handed bowler's action in bowling is equivalent to that of the right-hander in bowling a leg break. I believe the term was first used in referring to this style of bowling practised before the last War by Ellis Achong, who, although he played for the West Indies, was in fact a Chinese.

china-mania, china'mania. [f. CHINA[1] 3 + MANIA.] A mania or extravagant fancy for the collection of (old) china. Hence **china-'maniac.**

1875 *All Y. Round* XIV. 10 Like other mild forms of insanity, Chinamania has its peculiar phases. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 As a China-maniac fondles Nankin porcelain. **1886** *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sense and scholarship necessary to the making of a successful Chinamaniac.

†**'China-ˌmetal.** *Obs.* An early name for porcelain or majolica, dating to a period when its composition was still a secret. (Cf. CHINA[1] 4 a. quot. 1646.) Hence **'China-ˌmetalled** *a.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dial.* (1623) 12 If a man will serue his turne with glasse, or China mettall [*marg.* i. the fine dishes of earth painted such as are brought from Venice]. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 227 How oft have I thought my fine wits and China-mettall'd understanding too dainty for thy matters. **1673** A. WALKER *Leez Lachrymans* 13 Their Venice-glass, and Purslane and China-Metal, cracks with as slight a blow as pots of courser Clay. **1861** *Our Eng. Home* 153.

‖**chinampa** (tʃɪ'næmpə). [Mexican: orig. 'raft'.] The native name of the floating-gardens formerly used on the lakes of Mexico, consisting of a wooden raft covered with earth.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 207 The form usually given to these Chinampas was quadrangular..At first the use of these floating gardens was confined to the growth of maize and other objects of..necessity.. In time..the owners.. applied themselves to the production of vegetable luxuries. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 250 Covered with aquatic plants, they resemble..floating meadows, the chinampas or floating gardens of the Mexican lakes.

chinar, var. CHENAR, the Oriental plane-tree.

Chinatown ('tʃaɪnətaʊn). A section of a large town, especially a sea-port, in which Chinese live as a colony and to a great extent follow their own customs.

1857 *Butte Record* (Oroville, Calif.) 31 Jan. 2/7 Chinatown was wild with joy. **1880** R. L. STEVENSON *Across Plains* (1892) 81 The noise..mounts to you..from your right also, round by Chinatown. **1889** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 39/2 For filth and wretchedness you must go to Chinatown [San Francisco] by night. **1892** D. B. W. SLADEN *Japs at Home* ii. 21 Separated from the Settlement and Chinatown..is the native town. **1902** in G. R. Sims *Living Lond.* III. 86/1 The Limehouse Chinatown. **1944** *Living off Land* viii. 160 He makes straight for 'Chinatown' and proceeds to buy up.. junk. **1957** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Oct. 621/2 A fascinating picture of Chinatown. **1969** V. G. KIERNAN *Lords of Human Kind* v. 164 The opium-dens of Singapore, or London's China-town, had a sinister repute.

'China,woman. [f. CHINA *sb.*[1] 1, after CHINAMAN.] A Chinese woman.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ix. 66 There were few white servants and no Chinawomen so employed. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 Apr. 4/2 Mrs. Yung Sue Kee..revealed herself on coming into the witness box as a young married Chinawoman.

†**chin-bone.** *Obs.* [CHIN.] The jaw-bone.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban, vel ceacan, vel cinban. *c* **1050** *Ibid.* 444 *Mandibulas* cinban. *c* **1450** *Ibid.* 678 *Hec sura*, a chynbone. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1595) C ij b, Cheeks that sag like a womans dugs ouer his chin-bone.

‖**chincapin, chinquapin** ('tʃɪnkəpɪn). Also 7 chincopine, 9 chicopin, chinkapin, 8–9 chinquepin. [A corruption of the Indian name: see quot. 1624.] The Dwarf Chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a native of Virginia and the adjacent states, a shrubby tree, from 6 to 20 ft. high, with a small, very sweet nut. Also, the nut of this tree. **water chincapin** (*Nelumbium luteum*); **western chincapin** (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*).

1612 W. STRACHEY *Trav. Virginia* (1849) vi. 72 They..live..most of acrons, wallnuts, chesnutts, chechinquarnins, and fish. [**1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 353 They [the Virginians] haue a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a Chesnut, but the fruit most like a very small Acorne. This they call Chechinquamins, which they esteeme a great daintie.] **1676** T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 A Chincopine, which is like a Chesnut, with a Burry husk, but lesse by far. **1693** *Ibid.* XVII. 619 The Flowring Beech of Virginia, and..the Chinquapin of the same place. **1785** H. MARSHALL *Amer. Grove* 125 *Quercus Prinus humilis*. Dwarf Chesnut or Chinquepin Oak. **1807** *Norfolk* (Va.) *Gaz.* 13 Nov. 4/3 For Sale, 2000 Cedar and Chinquepin Posts. **1814** F. PURSH *Flora Amer.* II. 625 Castanea pumila... The fruit is..generally known by the name of Chinquapin. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 326 Look at Cornelia's face! It is as brown as a chinquapin. **1863** *Times* 16 June *U.S. Corresp.*, A thick undergrowth of chicopin. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 408/2 A thicket of chincapins. **1893** LELAND *Mem.* II. 110 Rebeldom, where a Union man's life was worth about a chinquapin.

chinch (tʃɪntʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 7 chince, 7–8 chink, 8 chintse, 9 chintz, 7– chinch. See also CIMEX. [a. Sp. *chinche*, It. *cimice*:—L. *cimic-em* bug.]

1. The bed- or house-bug. (A name now confined to *U.S.*)

a **1625** FLETCHER *Loues Pilgr.* 1. i. (*in Spain*) *Theod.* Will you shew me in? *Hostess.* Yes marry will I, sir: and pray that not a flea or a chink vex you. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 372 We were very much troubled with Chinches. **1673** RAY *Trav.* (1738) I. 352 Chinces, or wall-lice, which are very noisome..by their bitings in the night-time. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* 1. 16 The Floor so furnished with Chinches. **1710** RAY *Hist. Insect.* 7 *Cimex*, the Chinche, or Wall-louse..in Angliâ paucis noti. **1730** SOUTHALL *Bugs* 7 He..asked if Chintses (so Buggs are by Negroes and some others there called), had bit me? **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 434 The Chink or Bug.. very common in Jamaica. **1844** G. W. KENDALL *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* II. xi. 229 Scarcely had we touched the mattresses before we were visited by myriads of chinches! **1851** R. BURTON *Goa* 4 The impolite animal which the transatlantics delicately designate a 'chintz'.

2. ***chinch-, chink-bug*** (U.S.): 'an insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odour, which is very destructive to wheat and other grasses' (Webster); also ***chinch-bug fly***.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 84 The Buonavista Chink. This is a small green flattish fly..and smells, when killed, like a bug. **1785** in *Southern Lit. Messenger* XXVIII. 38/1 The devastation of the Chintz bug, which since harvest have infested the Indian corn. **1786** WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) III. 97 Examined the..corn in several parts of this field and discovered more or less of the Chinch bug on every stalk. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 137 America suffers.. in its wheat and maize from the attack of..the chintz bug-fly. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xiii. 225 Its [*sc.* wheat's] principal enemy is the chintz bug, so called here. **1886** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 356 Corn destroyed by the chinch-bug. **1887** *Standard* 19 Sept. 2/2 (*Iowa*) The damage done by chinch bugs. **1959** SOUTHWOOD & LESTON *Land & Water Bugs* v. 82 The chinchbug, *Blissus leucopterus*, is an important cereal pest in North America which has spread rapidly over vast areas—this spread is paralleled in western Europe by the recent spread of our single British species. *Ibid., Ischnodemus sabuleti* (Fallén), European chinchbug.

†**chinch,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 chinche, 4–5 chynche, 5 chynshe, 6 chynch, chince, 4 chyche, 4–5 chiche. [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. (and mod.) *chiche* parsimonious, = Cat. *xic*, *chic* little, of little worth, Sp. *chico* little; cf. It. *cica* small thing. In later F. it became *chinche*, by nasalization of *i* (as in various other words). In Eng. also *chinche* in later use; often written by copyists, where the rime shows that the original had *chiche*.]

A. *adj.* Niggardly, sparing, penurious, parsimonious, miserly.

a **1300** *Havelok* 1763 He..dide greyþe a super riche, Also he was no [whit] chinche [*so* l. 2941]. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1244 And that other lef to pinche, Bothe he was scars and chinche. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5591 He..Lyveth more at ese, & more is riche, Than doth he that is chiche. *Ibid.* 6001 For chynche & feloun is Richesse, That so can chase hem.

B. *sb.* A niggard, miser; a wretch.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Yeitt can þat chinche wit godd to chide. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 604 þe gentyl cheuentayn is no chyche. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* ℙ 653 An auaricious man or chynche. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* ciii. 136 A woman shulde not be a chiche of that she hathe in gret plente. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 134 A chince, *parcus*.

†**chinch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To be niggardly; to stint.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chynchyn, or sparyn mekylle [*H.* chinkinge or to mekel sparyn], *perparco*. *a* **1450** *Langl. P. Pl.* C XIII. 227 (MS. Dk. Westm.) That chafferen as chapmen and chynchen [*other MSS.* chiden] but þei geten.

chinch *v.*, dial. form of CHINK *v.*[2]: see CHINSE.

†**'chincher.** *Obs.* Also 5 chynchyr, -are. [f. prec. + -ER.] = CHINCH *sb.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* ℙ 637 (Camb. MS.) That men haue ne matier ne cause to calle the neythir wreche ne chinchere [*other MSS.* chynche]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chynchyr or chynchare [*H.P.* chynche], *perparcus*.

†**'chincherd.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. F. *chichard* = *chiche* (Cotgr.).] Niggard.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2517 Not all the nygarde nor the chyncherde to play.

chincherinchee, common var. CHINKERINCHEE.

†**'chinchery.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 chyncherie, 4 chyngerie, 5 chyncery, -chery. [f. CHINCHER + -Y.] Miserliness, avarice.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* ℙ 634 Bycause of his skarseté and chyncherie. *a* **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4743 Effect withe no wrecched chyncherie. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyncery [**1499** chincherye or scar(s)nesse], *parcimonia*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 63 Chinchery, *tenacitas*.

chinchilla (tʃɪn'tʃɪlə). Also 7 chinchille and with capital initial. [Sp.; app. dim. of *chinche* bug (= OF. *cincele*, *chincele*); perh. from an erroneous notion that the animal had a fetid smell, or in contradistinction from a larger beast that had.]

1. A genus of small rodent animals peculiar to South America. *Chinchilla lanigera*, a native of Peru and Chili, supplies the fine soft greyish chinchilla fur of commerce.

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* IV. xxxviii, The Chinchilles is another kind of small beasts, like squirrels; they have a wonderfull smoothe and soft skinne. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 157 He is gray; his skinne is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene..They call this beast chinchilla. **1824** SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 The Chinchilla is a woolly field-mouse, which lives underground, and chiefly feeds on wild onions. **1852** SIR W. PARISH *Buenos Ayres* III. xviii. 310 The beautiful little chinchilla, thousands of dozens of the skins of which are yearly collected..for exportation to Europe.

b. Short for ***chinchilla fur***.

1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 That which comes from Upper Peru is rougher and larger than the Chinchilla of Chile, but not always so beautiful in its colour. **1882** in *Draper's Dict.* s.v.

c. *attrib.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 251 She also wore a chinchilly tippet. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 75 Chinchilla fur is greatly admired for winter clothing.

2. A cloth with a long nap gathered in little tufts, in imitation of this fur.

3. A variety of silver-coloured domestic cat; also *attrib.*, as ***chinchilla Persian***.

1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* 136 The Abyssinian Silver Gray, or Chinchilla, is the same [as the Abyssinian] in all points, with the exception of the ground colour being silver instead of brown. **1893** J. K. JEROME *Novel Notes* vi. 136 The Chinchilla was a lady cat. **1903** F. SIMPSON *Book of Cat* xii.

137/1 Perhaps no breed or variety of cat has been so much thought about, talked about, and fought about in the fancy as the silver or chinchilla Persian. **1935** E. B. SIMMONS *Cats* xxviii. 144 A good chinchilla is of a pale, unshaded silver, with green eyes. **1958** E. F. DAGLISH *Pet-Keeper's Man.* 1 The chinchilla is white with black-tipped hairs on the head, ears, back, sides, and tail.

4. (In full *chinchilla rabbit.*) A variety of rabbit bred for its fur; also, the fur obtained from this animal.

1904 J. R. A. DAVIS *Nat. Hist. Animals* VII. lxvii. 243 Some of the races, especially Chinchillas and Angoras, are valued on account of their fur. **1920** *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* 16 July, Suppl. 74/3 The Havana (that beautiful brown rabbit), and..the Chinchilla. **1921** H. A. DAY *Up-to-Date Rabbit-Keeping* 13 The Chinchilla-Coney..is a new French breed that deserves attention. **1922** *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* 27 Oct. 430/3 In the autumn of 1919, certain enterprising lady fanciers introduced from France some specimens of a new breed called Chinchilla rabbits. **1927** *Smallholder* 26 Mar. 123/1 In Beverens and Chinchillas many specimens only moult twice in the year. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 127/2 The Chinchilla was first discovered as a mutation in Serbia and imported into France about 1912... Chinchilla rapidly became the most popular and best selling skin.

‖**chin chin** (tʃɪn tʃɪn), *sb. Anglo-Chinese.* Also chin-chin. [Chinese *ts'ing ts'ing.*] A phrase of salutation. Also used as a drinking toast.

1795 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 295 (Y.) We soon fixed them in their seats, both parties..repeating Chin Chin, Chin Chin, the Chinese term of salutation. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/1 On the thirty-sixth day from Charing-cross a traveller can..be making his chin-chin to a Chinese mandarin. **1909** WARE *Passing English* 73/1 *Chin-chin* (Naval – passed into club society). 'Hail!' 'Good health!' 'Here's to you.' **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Compan.* II. vii. 439 Chin-chin, Effie my dear, and all the best for Xmas! **1938** HEMINGWAY *Fifth Column* (1939) I. ii, Downa hatch. Cherio. Chin chin. **1962** 'M. INNES' *Connoisseur's Case* iii. 34 Going on your way, are you? Well, chin-chin! **1967** P. JONES *Fifth Defector* iv. 36 Two glasses appeared, with ice tinkling in the Scotch. Paul raised his, smiling. 'Chin chin.'

Hence **chin-chin** *v. trans.*, to salute, greet; as *v. intr.*, to say 'chin-chin'. Hence **chin-chinning** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 18 She 'chin-chins' the captain ..and then nods her pretty head. **1887** *Murray's Mag.* July 89 We were received with much ceremony and chin-chinning. **1892** *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 268 We 'chin-chinned' over foaming beakers. **1966** 'R. STANDISH' *Widow Hack* xv. 164 'Will you please order me a drink, Mike?' For the sake of appearances we chin-chinned and tried to look gay.

chin-chin: see CHIN *sb.*[1] 1 e.

† **chinching iron.** *Obs.* See CHINSE *v.*

chinchona: see CINCHONA.

'chinchy, *a.* Now chiefly *U.S. colloq.* Also 5 chynchy, 7 chichie. [f. CHINCH as *sb.* + -Y.] Niggard, stingy.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6005 Riche chynchy grede. **1406** OCCLEVE *Misrule* 134 Chinchy herte hath ther of but small. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Chichie sneakbil rogues. **1915** *Dial. Notes* IV. 214 We agents think the Security Mutual's chinchy but I reckon it's a good thing for the policy holders. **1952** H. SINCLAIR *Music out of Dixie* iii. 71, I aims for the piano player to stay on the stool an' earn his pay. Same time, I don't aim to be chinchy. **1961** F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* vi. 123 *Chinchy*, in this sense, is still very much alive in the American south (Georgia and other states), therefore not a Jamaicanism.

chincough ('tʃɪnkɒf). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 chyne cough, chyn-, chincoughe, (chyckock), choinecouch, 7 choynecough. [For *chinkcough*, in northern dialect KINKCOUGH, f. CHINK *v.*[1], KINK + COUGH. An earlier form was KINKHOST (f. HOST cough), corresp. to MLG. *kinkhôste*, LG. *kinkhost*, Du. *kinkhoest*, *kik-*, *kiekhoest*, Ger. *keich-*, *keuchhusten*, Da. *kighoste*, Sw. *kikhosta*, hooping-cough, all containing the stem (Saxon) *kink-*, OTeut. *kik-* to chink, kink, gasp. By popular etymology the word seems to have been connected with *chin* and *chine*, and in north dial. with *king*.]

An epidemic distemper, especially of children, characterized by a violent and convulsive cough: now more commonly called *hooping-cough.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 35 b, I am foule rayed with a chyne [? chync] cowgh. [**1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 525 Thre syppes are for the hyckock And vi more for the chyckock.] **1547** SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Pas pesswch*, chyncoughe. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 167 Was hee staied with the Choine-couch, and forced to breake off his tale in the midst. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, It shall ne'er be said.. Thou diedst o' th' chin-cough. **1652** COTTERELL *Cassandra*, Not broken it of in the middle, as if you had had the Choyne cough. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ¶1 Poor Cupid..lies under something like a Chin-Cough. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 508 A deep sonorous hoop, exactly resembling that of chin-cough. **1823** MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* vi. 92 That they and theirs stood by the King, Throughout his measles and his chin-cough. **1859** MISS MULOCK *Domest. Stories* (1862) 28 He cured Mabel of the chincough.

chind, obs. f. CHINNED.

Chindit ('tʃɪndɪt). [ad. Burmese *chinthé*, a mythological creature.] A member of an Allied force fighting during the 1939–45 war behind the Japanese lines in Burma.

1943 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 12 May–3 Aug. 171 Some of Brigadier Wingate's doughty Chindits on their way back from the dangers of the jungle. **1944** A. JACOB *Traveller's War* xxii. 325 Shortly before I had never heard of Wingate or his Chindits as, at his suggestion, we began to call them. (Chindits are the fabulous lions which guard the Burmese pagodas.) **1959** *Sunday Times* 5 Apr. 9/6 Wingate ..was in the autumn of 1942 looking for a name for his force. He was told that 'chinthé' was the Burmese word for lion. 'Chindit?' he asked, doubtfully... By the next spring..Mr. Alaric Jacob, who had talked with Wingate, was referring to the force as 'The Chindits'.

chine (tʃaɪn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cine, cyne, cinu, 4–5 chene, 4–6 chyn, 4–6, 9 chyne, 5–6 chinne, chynne, chin, 3– chine. [OE. *cinu*, *-an*, wk. fem., corresp. to MDu. *kēne*, Du. *keen* (:—*kina*) chap, germ, f. root *ki-* to burst open, split, etc.: see CHINE *v.*[1]

The phonetic history has points of doubt. The normal course was for the *i* to remain short, which is exemplified by the frequent *chynne*, *chinne*, *chyn*, *chin* of 15–16th c. But *chene* was the form with many (e.g. Trevisa, *Palladius*). In the middle of the 16th c. the word was superseded by CHINK, except in the local use, 2 b, in which mod. usage makes the *i* long.]

† **1.** An open fissure or crack in a surface; a cleft, crack, chink, leak. *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. §3 Duru þær ðær ic ær ȝeseah ane lytle cynan. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 154 (Bosw.) Gemette he ðæt fæt swa ȝehal ðæt ðær nan cinu on næs ȝesewen. **1382** WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii. 14 In the chyne of a ston wal. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. CXXIII. (Tollem. MS.) Schippis beþ pichid þerwiþ, and chynes [ed. **1535** chinnes] and crasyng of schippes beþ stopped. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1140 Iche hole & chene. *a* **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4259 In at the chynnes of the bordes they prye. *a* **1535** MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 A leude master..letteth..his shyp fal on a leke, and than careth not yet to stop the chines. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh i, Betwene the chines and gynks [ed. **1564** chynes and chynkes] of closely ioynyd bourdes. **1572** J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 72 In the holes and chynnes. **1582** BATMAN *ed. Barth. De P.R.* 179 In chinnes. *Ibid.* 180 In chins and walls.

† **b.** *spec.* A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 14012 Where she fonde chyn or soore Wiþ oynement she anoynt þore. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.) þey..hauen ofte euel drye chines in þe hynder party of þe foot. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 49 Pusshes, chappyngs or chyns, which cause great payne. *Ibid.* III. iii. (1634) 170 The childes lippes..hauing ..clefts and chines. **1562** BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes & Chyr.* 45 a, Any clifte or chinne.

† **c.** A cut, an incision. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. vi. (Tollem. MS.) In that stone ..is seen of that stroke a chynne of an elne longe. *Ibid.* (Rolls) I. 223 þe chene of his wounde [*vulneris hiatus*].

† **2.** A fissure in the surface of the earth; a crevice, chasm. *Obs.*

c **1050** *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 381 *Crypte*, cinan. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 402 In eried lond or in erðchine. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 233 þere was somtyme in þe myddel of Rome a greet chene in þe erþe; out of þat chene come smoke and brymston, and slow many man. **1480** *Cambriæ Epit.* 271 In that hither side in a chene Shall thou here wonder dene. *c* **1490** CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, By chynnes and krevays. **1577** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. 35 A rocke..which hath a little rift or chine upon the side.

b. *spec.* On the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, a deep and narrow ravine cut in soft rock strata by a stream descending steeply to the sea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 281 One of these chines, near Boscomb, has been deepened twenty feet within a few years. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XV, A certain point close to the Black Gang chyne. **1879** JENKINSON *I. of Wight* 69 The Shanklin Chine is the most beautiful of any on the island.

chine (tʃaɪn), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 chyne, (7 chein, chaine). [Aphetic f. **achine*, for OF. *eschine* (mod.F. *échine*) spinal column, back-bone (11th c. in Littré), corresp. to Pr. *esquina*, *esquena*, Sp. *esquena*, It. *schiena.*

For the Romance word Diez suggests an adoption of OHG. *scina*, MHG. *schine*, which, among other things, meant 'needle, splinter,' perh. originally 'small piece of bone or metal'. The transition of sense would be parallel to that of L. *spina*, prickle, fishbone, backbone, and Ger. *grat*; the difficulty being the want of evidence, either in German or Romanic, for this transition. (Scheler *Anhang*, to Diez quotes from an It.-Ger. Gloss. in Mussafia 'schena, *schinpein*' shinbone, which may be thought to show some approximation.)]

1. The spine, backbone, or vertebral column; more loosely 'the part of the back in which the spine is found' (J.). *arch.* and *techn.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 3977 Thow..Me byhynde at my chyne Smotest me with thy spere. **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 468 Take a pike or a tenche, and slitte hom by the chine. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 495 The emperoure was so brused wyth hys fal, that nye the chyne of his backe was broken asonder. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 139 The chine of a beast, *spina.* **1607** DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 217 My backe must beare Till the chine crack. **1705** OTWAY *Orphan* II. iii. 516, I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 35 It is continued along the Chine downwards..and through all that passage is term'd the Spinal Marrow. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 263 Sheep..The chine should be low and straight from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail. **1879** BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 206.

† **2.** The back. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Partenay* 5647 Well felt the strokes on the chinesse bred. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. iii. 3 Whom Calidore thus carried on his chine. **1611** COTGR., *Eschinon*, the chyne, or vpper part of the backe betweene the shoulders. **1775** *Songs Costume* (1849) 255 Then the fops are so fine, With lank-waisted chine, And a skimp bit of a hat.

† **b.** *to bow the chine. Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, And do theym bowen both in backe and chyne. —— *Bochas* II. xxxi. (1554) 67 a, To that Lord bowe a down thy chine. **1443** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 211 Tofore whos face lowly they did enclyne..Ffyl doun to ground, bowyd bak and chyne.

3. *Cookery.* A 'joint' consisting of the whole or part of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining flesh. The application varies much according to the animal; in *mutton* it is the 'saddle'; in *beef* any part of the back (ribs or sirloin).

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1354 Syþen sunder þay þe sydez swyft fro þe chyne [of a deer]. **1556** in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 260 Item, payed for a chyne of freshe salmon. **1592** *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 289 Yeomen..Whose long backs bend with weightie chynes of biefe. *a* **1764** in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* VI. 257 Chickens and a chine of lamb. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 7 In a sheep..the two loins together is called a chine or saddle of mutton. **1823** F. COOPER *Pioneers* ix, A prodigious chine of roasted bear's meat.

b. *spec.* The backbone and immediately adjoining flesh of a bacon-pig, which remains when the sides are cut off for bacon-curing.

[**1502** *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 64 Podynges and chynes of porke.] **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶8 He had killed eight fat Hogs..he had dealt about his Chines very liberally amongst his Neighbours. **1788** *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 208 As the person said about his friend from the country sending him a chine, that he wished he had sent the turkey too. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 647 When country cousins were not too fine to send up turkeys and chine.

4. *transf.* A ridge, crest, arête.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 166 And the billow now Upon its chine the ironed wheels supports. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 99 Crawling on hands and knees along the sharp chines of the rocks. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix. (ed. 12) 170 Every man in his several place, keeping down the rig or chine. **1876** R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 257 We then struck the roughest of descents, down broken outcrops and chines of granite.

† **5.** ***mourning of the chine, mourne of the chine, mose in the chine, glanders of the chine:*** a disease of horses: see MOURN *v.*[2], GLANDER. Hence, perhaps, *chine*, as name of a disease.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §87 Mournynge on the chyne.. appereth at his nosethryll lyke oke water. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 Well, this Louer..began..to mourne of the chine, and to hang the lip. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 51 His horse..possest with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 77 The iuice of black Chamæleon killeth young kie like the chine. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine.

6. *Comb.* **a.** as † *chine-beef*; † **chine-bone**, the vertebral column; **chine-marrow**, spinal marrow.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 37 He took..Of good *chine-beef, and gave it to these guests. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The *chyne boone, *la greue.* **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 42 If the chinebone were all of one piece, a man shoulde bee alwayes stiffe like to a pale. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The *chine or pithmarrow.

b. cf. sense 5: *chine-evil, -gall, -glanders.*

1630 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 90/1 The Chinegall, the Nauelgall..the Glanders. **1746** LANGRISH *Phys. Exper. on Brutes* 104 What the Farriers call the chine-glanders.

chine (tʃaɪn), *sb.*[3] [a variant of CHIME[2], prob. altered by phonetic attraction to prec.]

1. The projecting rim at the heads of casks, etc., formed by the ends of the staves; = CHIME *sb.*[2]

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 121 When þow settyst a pipe abroche..iiij fyngur ouer þe nere chyne þow may percer or bore..and so shalle ye not cawse þe lies vp to ryse. **1601** *Househ. Ord.* 295 The yeoman drawer hath for his fee all the lees of wine within fowre fingers of the chine. **1713** *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 312 Ornamenting the very Chines of his Cask by a moulding Instrument. **1883** *American* VI. 206 The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their chines.

2. a. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1850.)

1833 RICHARDSON *Mercant. Mar. Archit.* 5 The rabbet.. is always the same distance from..the chine, as the thickness of the plank intended to be worked on the bottom. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chine*, that part of the waterways which is left the thickest, and above the deckplank. It is bearded back, that the lower seam of spirketing may be more conveniently caulked, and is gouged hollow in front to form a watercourse.

b. Of a (flat-bottomed) ship: see quot. 1927. Of a flying boat, the extreme side member of the bottom of the hull running approximately parallel to the keel in side elevation.

[**1911** J. BARTEN *Nautisches Taschen-Wörterbuch* I. 43/1 *Chine*, die Rundung des Leibholzes.] **1920** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXIV. 465 When the A.D. boat was fully loaded the water-line came up above the chine. **1927** G. BRADFORD *Gloss. Sea Terms* 56/2 *Chine*, the line of intersection between the sides and bottom of a flat-bottomed boat; the angle in the planking of a V-bottomed boat. **1933** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 861 Increase of resistance..can be reduced by provision of longitudinal steps or scallops..so that at high speed the chines are clear. **1950** *Engineering* 3 Mar. 229/2 The wooden hull was carvel-built, with a sharp chine, flat bottom, [etc.].

3. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) ***chine-hoop*** (of a cask); (sense 2 b) ***chine-bilge, -piece, -strut.***

1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Mar. 216/4 If a flat bottom and a chine-bilge are the hall mark [of a barge] the Humber keel and sloop are included. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chine-hoop*, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 135/2 *Chine piece*, a longitudinal piece which runs from stem to stern where the side and bottom frames join in a V-bottom boat. Also called chine log. 1931 *Flight* 23 Jan. 83/2 Chine struts have always been troublesome by reason of liability to damage by attendant boats.

chine, obs. f. CHAIN.

†**chine**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 cínan, 2–3 chinen, chynen, 4–6 chynne, 3– chine; *pa. t.* 2–3 chan, 3–4 chane, chon, 4– chined; *pa. pple.* 6– chined. [OE. *cínan, cán, cinon, cinen* str. vb., corresp. to OS. and OHG. *kînan*:—OTeut. *kînan*, in which *n* appears to have been orig. a present-tense formative, f. stem. *ki-*; cf. Gothic strong pa. pple. *us-kijans* sprung up, also *us-keinan* to sprout out, spring up, with change of strong inflexion to the weak inflexion of the inchoative *na-* class. (Cf. AWAKEN.) From the same root came OE. *cíp*, OS. *cîð*, OHG. *chîdi*, mod.G. dial. *keid(e* sprout. The primary meaning of the vb. root 'to burst open, split' was retained in Eng. See also the deriv. vb. *to* TO-CHINE.]

1. *intr.* To burst asunder, split open; to open in fissures; to crack, chink, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 495 *Hiulca*, cinaendi. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.*, cinendi. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 221 *Dehiscens*, cinende. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 ȝif men cine hwilc lim. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 83 þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl . þet gles ne brekeð ne chineð. *c* 1305 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 His lippes to clouen and chyned. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 212 Hys wounde..gan to chine. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 599 By strengthe of hete the erthe cleuyth and chynnyth. 1530 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 129 Whan the erthe dyd chyne and gape.. he went downe in to that great chyne.. and dyd se an horse of brasse.

b. To split off, separate by a fissure.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2228 He smot his stede in the mane, That hed fro the body chane.

2. *trans.* To burst, split.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7764 Tho that deth her hert chon. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chypped by the hete of the sonne.

chine (tʃaɪn), *v.*[2] Also 6 chynne, chyne. [f. CHINE *sb.*[2]; cf. F. *échiner* to break the back of.]

I. Connected with the *chine* = backbone.

1. *trans.* To cut along or across the chine or backbone; to cut the chine-piece.

1611 COTGR., *Eschiner*, to chyne; to diuide, or breake the backe of. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-wife* 60 And the Pigge you shal chine [and] divide into two parts. 1636 *Divine Trag. lately Acted* 22 [He] with a hatchet chines him downe the backe, so as his bowells fell out. 1787 CANNING *Microc.* No. 28. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 331 Cutting out a pluck, or chining a whole sheep.

b. *spec.* To cut up (a salmon or other fish).

1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Chyne that samon. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 22 You chine the Salmon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii, Chine or slit him through the middle, as a salt fish is usually cut. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168.

2. To break the chine or back of. (? Also, To cleave to the chine.)

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. vi. 13 On her horses hinder parts it [a stroke] fell.. That quite it chynd his backe behind the sell. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* II. i. 79 By all the Honour of my ancestors I'll chine the villain [Fr. *je le veux échiner*]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 250 He would chine the Man, that was his Word, who offer'd to touch his Lady.

II. Connected with *chine* = ridge.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* To ridge. (Only in one writer.)

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 18 The valleys [were] chined with shadow. 1873 —— *Cradock Nowell* xi. (1881) 44 His mighty forehead would scarp and chine like the headland when the plough turns. 1880 —— *Erema* xx. (Hoppe) The cliff was of chalk.. where it suddenly chined away from landslope into sea-front, a long bar of shingle began.

chiné (ʃine), *a.* and *sb.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *chiner*, f. *Chine* China.] A. *adj.* Of silk: dyed or woven with a mottled or indistinct pattern after an actual or supposed Chinese fashion. B. *sb.* Chiné fabric.

1852 E. TWISLETON *Let.* 3 July (1928) i. 15 My little chené [*sic*] silk.. would have made another more suitable toilette. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chiné*, goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen, with printed warps. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3901, Plain and figured chinés. 1862 S. HALE *Lett.* (1919) 13 Sheer white muslin, most elaborately trimmed with brilliant rose and Chine ribbon, round the bottom of the skirt. 1896 *Daily News* 9 May 8/6 The chiné ribbon is in pink flowers, with a green border. 1900 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 6/3 The coats are lined with chiné silks. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 157/1 *Chiné*, a fancy silk material in which the patterns are printed on the warp threads, before weaving. 1960 CUNNINGTON & BEARD *Dict. Eng. Costume* 250/1 *Chiné silk*, a silk of which the pattern has the appearance of having 'run'. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 219 Chiné fabrics are those in which the warp threads are dyed or printed before weaving.

chined (tʃaɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHINE *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]]

1. Having a chine; chiefly in *comb.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 A good Horse.. Double chinde upon his loines, a gutter runes withall. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* v. i. (R.) These .. steel chin'd rascals that undo us all. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A.. well-shaped, full-chined, fine-snouted.. hog.

†2. Broken-backed. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Eschiné*.. chyned, broken-backed.

†3. Affected with 'mourning of the chine'; see CHINE *sb.*[2] 5.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* III. iii, He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man: he is a mourner.

Chinee: see CHINESE B. 1 b.

†**Chi'nenses**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. *China*, on analogy of L. *Sinensis, -es.*] Chinese.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 11, The Chinenses observe the same customes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cvii, The wise Chinenses.. soe make their Porcelane.

So †**Chi'nensian**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 811 The Chinensian Succession in their several Families. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 233/1 A Chinensian, or a Man of China.

Chinese (tʃaɪ'ni:z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CHINA + -ESE: in F. *chinois*. In 16th c. †*Chinish* was used.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to China. ***Chinese compliment***: a pretended deference to the opinions of others, when one's mind is already made up.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 Whence the Chinishe nation haue theyr prouision for shyppyng. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., Those of Chinese kings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 59 The Chinese language. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* i, There can be.. no doubt of the great antiquity of the Chinese Empire. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 144 Your asking me if I take exception to any of your arrangements is only a Chinese compliment.

2. In the specific names of many natural and artificial productions obtained from China, e.g. ***Chinese-bellflower, cherry, crab, gall, gelatine, glue, indigo, pear, pitcher-plant, varnish, water-lily, yam***, etc.; **Chinese artichoke**, *Stachys affinis* (formerly *S. sieboldii*), a herb of the family Labiatæ, cultivated as a vegetable; **Chinese-balance** (see quot.); **Chinese block**, an oblong slotted wooden block used esp. by jazz drummers; **Chinese-blue**, a mixture of cobalt-blue and flake white; **Chinese box**, one of a nest of boxes: see NEST *sb.* 6; **Chinese cabbage**, one of two brassicas, *Brassica pekinensis* or *B. chinensis*; **Chinese-capstan** (see quot.); **Chinese Chippendale**, Chippendale furniture combining straight lines with Chinese bamboo and lattice motifs; **Chinese copy**, a precise drawing of a structure, piece of apparatus, etc., made from its appearance only without other information; a slavishly exact copy (see also quot. 1920); **Chinese crescent** = *Chinese pavilion*; **Chinese cut** *Cricket* (see quot. 1956); **Chinese fire**, in pyrotechnics, a composition consisting of gunpowder, nitre, charcoal, sulphur, and small cast-iron borings; **Chinese gooseberry**, the N.Z. name for the plant and fruit of *Actinidia chinensis*, a deciduous fruiting vine; **Chinese-grass** = CHINA-*grass*; **Chinese-lantern**, a collapsable lantern of thin coloured paper, chiefly used in illuminations; **Chinese lantern (plant)**, *Physalis alkekengi*, a plant of the family Solanaceæ, grown for the decorative effect of the orange-coloured, inflated calyx; **Chinese laundry**, a laundry operated by Chinese; **Chinese layering** = *air-layering* (AIR *sb.*[1] B. II.); **Chinese pavilion** (see quot.); **Chinese primrose**, *Primula sinensis*, a well-known early flowering window-plant; **Chinese puzzle** (see PUZZLE *sb.* 3 b); **Chinese red** = CHROME *red*; **Chinese tumbler**, a toy figure so constructed as to regain its balance from any position; **Chinese vermilion**, a bright, yellowish-red pigment; **Chinese wall** [after the defensive wall built between China and Mongolia in the 3rd c. B.C.], (*a*) *transf.* and *fig.* an insurmountable barrier (to understanding, etc.); (*b*) *Stock Exchange*, a prohibition against the passing of confidential information from one department of a financial institution to another; **Chinese-wax**, see CHINA-*wax*; **Chinese wheel** (see quot.); **Chinese whispers** = *Russian scandal* (a) s.v. RUSSIAN *a.* 2 e; **Chinese-white**, white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment; **Chinese-windlass** (see quot.); **Chinese-yellow**, a bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China.

1902 L. H. BAILEY *Cycl. Amer. Hort.* IV. 1714/1 Chorogi. *Chinese or Japanese Artichoke. Knotroot. 1950 METCALFE & CHALK *Anat. Dicotyledons* II. 1051 The tubers of the so-called Chinese artichoke (*Stachys sieboldi* Miq.) are edible. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-balance*, a form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. 1926 *Leedy Mfg. Co. Catal.* 'N' 36 Chee Foo *Chinese Blocks are of the same high-grade quality as all other drummers' accessories of this brand. 1946 R. HILL in A. L. Bacharach *Brit. Music* vii. 107 The use of the Chinese block in the finale has led some undiscerning critics to claim the influence of jazz. 1829 R. C. SANDS *Writings* (1834) II. 57 Some of the members.. thus compacted like *Chinese boxes. 1921 V. WOOLF *Mon. or Tues.* 78 Like a vast nest of Chinese boxes .. turning ceaselessly one within another the city murmured. 1964 M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Ling. Sci.* ii. 34 There is no rank scale in lexis: no 'Chinese box' arrangement of pattern-carrying units. 1842 J. C. LOUDON *Suburban Horticulturist* v. 627 The *Chinese Cabbage.. is an annual, apparently intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. 1885 W. ROBINSON tr. *Vilmorin-Andrieux's Veget. Garden* 147 Chinese Cabbage, or Pe-tsai.. differs entirely in appearance from the Cabbages of Europe, being rather like a Cos Lettuce in aspect. 1950 *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Dec. 523/3 Chinese cabbage is not grown to a great extent by home gardeners. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-capstan*, a differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass. 1922 S. LEWIS *Babbitt* v. 59 The reading-room in *Chinese Chippendale. 1924 A. E. W. MASON *House of Arrow* xiii. 153 The writing-table of Chinese Chippendale. 1943 D. WELCH *Maiden Voyage* vii. 52 The librarian was showing us some Chinese Chippendale chairs. 1920 *Hansard Commons* CXXXV. 1490 A *Chinese copy.. is.. a copy with the words struck out showing the alterations. 1964 *Evening Standard* 14 Oct. 11/3 Although these missiles are being bought from the United States each consignment will include spare parts sufficient for four or five years. This means that.. there would be time to manufacture in this country what the Navy calls 'Chinese copies'. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 46/3 Among deciduous trees that flower about the end of April.. one of the most beautiful is the *Chinese Crab. 1937 *Daily Express* 28 Jan. 18/2 Farnes, bowling really fast, twice took Leyland's leg stump in a few minutes, the batsman trying to make what Duckworth called '*Chinese cuts'. 1956 R. ALSTON *Test Commentary* ix. 62 Oakman edged an intended off-drive past the leg-stump for four, a stroke variously described as a Chinese cut, a Surrey cut or a Staffordshire cut. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/2 **Chinese* or *Japanese galls*.. are supposed to be produced by a.. species of aphis on a terebinthinous plant. 1925 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 1 Oct. 62 The *Chinese gooseberry.. has been introduced into Auckland. 1944 *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Feb. 111/1 The Chinese gooseberry, the fruit of a vine imported from China, is gaining increasing popularity in New Zealand. *Ibid.* 112/3 In many ways the Chinese gooseberry resembles the grape-vine. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1027 *Chinese lanterns are hung. 1901 L. H. BAILEY *Cycl. Amer. Hort.* III. 1320/2 *P[hysalis] Alkekengi* var. *Franchetii*, Hort. Chinese Lantern Plant. 1936 F. CLUNE *Roaming round Darling* xvii. 163 Shrubs of Chinese lanterns with pods that crack when squeezed. 1881 LADY MONKSWELL *Diary* 12 Nov. in *Vict. Diarist* (1944) 96 When I passed through New York before I had not noticed the *Chinese laundries. 1961 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/4 The Widow Twankey in her Chinese laundry. [1886 G. NICHOLSON *Illustr. Dict. Gardening* II. 244/1 This is sometimes called the *Chinese method of Layering, presumably on account of it being more generally adopted in China.] 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Cycl. Amer. Hort.* II. 894/2 This kind of propagation is known as air-layering, Chinese layering or circumposition. 1934 Chinese layering [see *air-layering*, AIR *sb.*[1] B. II.]. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346/1 s.v., *Chinese Pavilion, Chinese Crescent.. consists of a pole, with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, and generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat.. On all these parts a number of very small bells are hung which the performer causes to jingle. 1825 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LII. 2564 (*heading*) *Primula Sinensis*. *Chinese Primrose. 1858, 1887 Chinese Primrose [see PRIMROSE *sb.* 2]. 1952 A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 397 *P[rimula] sinensis*, 'Chinese Primrose', various [colours], winter and spring, 9 in., China. 1892 W. CROOKES tr. *R. von Wagner's Man. Chem. Technol.* III. 480 Conspectus of inorganic pigments... Reds... Vermilion, cinnabar, *Chinese red (HgS). 1935 *Discovery* Aug. 240/2 A wooden fence painted in Chinese red. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 5 The common toy, the *Chinese tumbler. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *China*, The tsi-chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable *Chinese varnish. 1886 H. C. STANDAGE *Artists' Man. Pigments* v. 48 **Chinese vermilion*, or Carmine vermilion. 1962 R. G. HAGGAR *Dict. Art Terms* 75/1 *Chinese vermilion*, genuine vermilion. 1907 C. J. BULLOCK *Sel. Readings in Econ.* xx. 672 The cheap prices of its commodities are the heavy artillery with which it batters down all *Chinese walls. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Eliz. Essays* 22 After the erection of the Chinese Wall of Milton, blank verse has suffered not only arrest but retrogression. 1941 AUDEN *New Year Let.* II. 34 They fought over their premises, Shut out from Eden by the bar And Chinese Wall of Barbara. 1941 KOESTLER *Scum of Earth* 269 It succumbed.. to a social phenomenon, which it might be appropriate to call the 'Chinese Wall psychosis'. 1979 *Amer. Banker* 25 Jan. 5/3 The Chinese Wall question has been raised anew. But the Morgan spokesman says the bank sees no conflict. 1984 *Nat. Westminster Bank Q. Rev.* Nov. 36 The increase in risk of conflict of interests arising from the conglomeration of financial activities can be contained by erecting 'Chinese Walls' among the various activities carried out by a single firm. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Chinese*, *Chinese wheel is an engine.. for raising water from rivers to irrigate plantations of sugar canes. 1964 *Guardian* 13 Mar. 5/6 The children's game of '*Chinese whispers'.. in which whispered messages were passed around the room and the version which came back to the starting point bore no relation to the original message. 1984 T. AUGARDE *Oxf. Guide Word Games* xviii. 167 This is the basis for a game which 'Professor Hoffmann' .. calls Russian Gossip (also known as Chinese Whispers). The participants are arranged in a circle, and the first player whispers a story or a message to the next player, and so on round the circle. The original story is then compared with the final version, which has often changed beyond recognition. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-windlass*, a differential windlass in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other.

B. *sb.*

1. a. A native of China. [The plural *Chineses* was in regular use during 17th c.: since it

became obs. *Chinese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Chinee* has arisen in vulgar use in U.S. (So sailors say *Maltee*, *Portuguee*.)]

1606 E. Scott (*title*) An exact Discourse of the East Indians as well Chyneses and Jauans. **1667** Milton *P.L.* III. 438 Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind, thir canie Waggons light. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* I. xv. 406 The Chinese in general are tall. **1703** Cunningham in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 Saying that the Chineses are strangers to the art of grafting. **1842** Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 228 The Chinese have long been the most numerous and powerful of these nations. **1878** J. H. Gray *China* xiv, If a Chinese feared or expected something from a foreigner.

b. sing. *Chinee*.

1871 Bret Harte *That Heathen Chinee*, The heathen Chinee is peculiar.

c. *Comb.*, as ***Chinese-owned***.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 179 Large and well-appointed steamers, *Chinese-owned and manned.

2. The Chinese language.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* I. s.v., The Chinese has no analogy to any other language in the world. **1870** Farrar *Grk. Syntax* §6 Chinese has never possessed cases or inflections of any kind.

chinesery (tʃaɪ'ni:zərɪ). [ad. F. *chinoiserie*, f. *chinois* Chinese + *-erie* -ery.] = chinoiserie.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 191/2 The Treasury .. goes on with its old Chineseries. As for this particular Chinesery, it seems to us neither better nor worse than a round dozen of others we have seen. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 2/1 The 1820 romanticalities of Wörlitz, and the dapper blue-and-yellow chineseries of Oranienbaum.

†**Chi'nesian**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Chinese.

1674 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* (1675) 392 Among the Chinesians, Indians .. and Persians.

chiney, obs. form of china.

chingle, -ly, early ff. shingle, shingly.

†'**Chinian, -ean**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Chinese.

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 In the Chinian Epistles. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 146 Chinean Rhabarb.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 263 The Chinians are very suspitious and doe not trust strangers. **1613** Purchas *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 Of the Chinians and Cathayans.

†'**chining**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. chine *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Cracking, fissuring; a chink or crack.

a **1420** Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 152 At many a chynnyng .. they myghten beholde And see. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* §138 Than take mosse and laye thervpon for chynynge of the claye. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Man* 122 Chappynge, or chynynge of the mouthe. **1631** Massinger *Believe as you List* III. ii, I did expect The chininge of his horse.

chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.*[1] [f. chink *v.*[1]; = northern kink.] A convulsive gasp for breath, or spasmodic losing of the breath, as in hooping-cough; a convulsive fit of coughing or laughing.

[*a* **1500** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791 (Nom. Infirmitat.) *Hec reuma*, a chynge.] **1767** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* iv, My Lord and Lady took such a chink of laughing, that it was some time before they could recover. **1855** Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* ix. (D.), The boys were in chinks of laughing.

chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.*[2] Also 6 chynk(e, chincke, 7 chinke. [This and its verb, chink *v.*[2], are known only from the 16th c. There is nothing similar in Teutonic or Romanic.

In sense, *chink* is exactly equivalent to the earlier word chine (sb[1].), and indeed its earliest known occurrence is in Berthelet's ed. of a work, where it has been substituted for *chine*, *chynne* of earlier MSS. and edd. And, although 'chynes and chynkes' occurs in 1545-64, it may be said that, generally, *chink* took the place of *chine*, between 1550 and 1580. It thus looks like a new formation on *chine*; but no satisfactory account of its origin can at present be offered. If *chinch*, chinse, is, as it appears to be, a variant of the verb, the whole may have to be referred to an earlier date.

Professor Skeat thinks it 'formed with an added *k* expressive of 'diminution'; but examples of this process in 15-16th c. are not known.

Wedgwood would identify it with chink[3], with the root notion of a sharp shrill sound, as in the chink of metal, and thence derive the sense of sudden fissure or fracture accompanied by such a sound. He compares the development of crack, 'sharp report' and then 'fissure', and of other words, in which actions are instinctively expressed by their associated sounds. (Cf. e.g. *bang*, *bomb*, *bum*, *chap*, *clap*, *pop*.) But the historical data are too scanty to establish this.]

1. A fissure caused by splitting; a cleft, rift, or crack; a crevice, gap. = chine *sb.*[1] 1, 2.

[**1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.) Also in chines, holes and dennes of þe erþe. *c* **1450** *MS. Bodl. 3738* VIII. xxviii, and **1495** W. de W. *ibid.*, In chynnes holes and dennes.] **1535** *Ibid.* ed. Berthelet VIII. xl, The chinkes, holes and dennes of the erthe. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Man* Hhj, Betwene the chines and gynks [ed. **1564** chynes and chynkes] of closely ioynyd bourdes. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 See it be .. not ful of chincks or cleftes, that the Sunne burne not the tender rootes. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 585 A city swallowed vp by a wide chinke and opening of the earth. **1691** Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 87 The Water descending .. into Chinks and Veins. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chinks. **1791** Smeaton *Edystone L.* (1793) §26 An iron chain .. fast jambed into a chink of the rock. **1865** Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 229 The cliff .. is rent into endless chinks and clefts.

b. A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xl. 60 The chappes and chinkes of the hands. **1748** tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 196 A sore like a Chap or Chink.

c. *fig.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 28 Any such chink or least crack in Religious worship. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 329 There is no chink or crevice in which it [power] is not lodged.

2. A long and narrow aperture through the depth or thickness of an object; a slit, an opening in a joint between boards, etc.

1552 Huloet, Chinck, clyft, cranny, or creues of earth, stone or woode, thorowe the whiche a man maye loke. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May, Privily he peeped out through a chinck. **1599** Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 139 The box of devotion, with .. two tapers on each side to see the chinke to put money in. **1656** Cowley *Misc., Reason* vi, There through Chinks and Key-holes peep. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 96 Fire was seen .. Thro' some chinks of the door. **1839-47** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 111/2 The length of the chink of the glottis is very variable. **1862** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Chinks and openings produced by imperfect carpentry.

fig. **1831** Landor *Andrea of Hungary* Wks. 1846 II. 540 That is the chink of time they all drop through.

chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.*[3] [An echoic word; used also as a verb, chink *v.*[3]]

1. An imitation of the short, sharp sound produced by pieces of metal or glass striking one another; hence a name for this sound.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276b, As soone as theyr coyne shall cry chink in your boxes. **1601** Yarington *Two Lament. Traj.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, And chinck of gold is such a pleasing crie. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. §18 The chink of their money. **1782** Cowper *Truth* 140 At chink of bell. **1855** Tennyson *Maud* x. iii. 7 The chink of his pence. **1872** Holland *Marb. Proph.* 10 The sharp, metallic chink of grounded arms.

2. Any sound of the same kind.

a **1764** Lloyd *To Colman*, Ere Milton soar'd in thought sublime, Ere Pope refin'd the chink of rhyme. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. I. 165 Half a dozen grasshoppers .. make the field ring with their importunate chink. **1879** Jefferies *Wild Life in S.C.* 299 The 'fink, chink' of the finches sounded almost as merrily as before.

†**3.** *pl.* Pieces of ready money, coins. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 134 To buie it the cheaper, haue chinkes in thy purse. **1577** Holinshed *Descr. Irel.* iii, Such as had not redy chinckes, and theruppon forced to run on y^e^ score. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 119 He that can lay hold of her, Shall haue the chincks. **1611** Cotgr., *Quinquaille*, chinkes, coyne.

4. A humorous colloquial term for money in the form of coin; ready cash.

Exceedingly common in the dramatists and in songs of the 17th c.; now rather slangy or vulgar.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 101 Til purse doe lack chinke. **1598** Florio, *Dindi* .. a childish word for money, as we say chinke. **1652** C. Stapylton *Herodian* xv. 129 They shew withall their purses full of Chink. **1653** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (1876) No. 20. 8 He pay'd the chinque, and freely gave me drink. *a* **1745** Swift *Martial* I. lxxxvi. 67 Nay, I'm so happy, most men think, To live so near a man of chink. *a* **1845** Hood *Black Job* iv, A Treasurer, of course, to keep the chink.

5. [from the sound of their note.] **a.** The Chaffinch; also called *chink-chink*, *chink-chaffey*, *chinky-chank*. *dial.* **b.** The Reed Bunting. *Sc.*

1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 104. **1864** Atkinson *Provinc. Names Birds, Chink, chinky*, chaffinch. **1875** Buckland *Note* in *White's Selborne* 356 The chiff-chaff is also called the 'chinky-chank'.

chink, *sb.*[4] *dial.* [app. a variant of kink, a twist: cf. the corresp. vb. chink[4].] (See quot.)

a **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chink*, a sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebræ.

Hence **chink-backed** *a.*

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The chink-backed bullock.

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.*[5] *slang.* Also chink. [Irreg. f. China[1].] A Chinaman. Also *attrib.* (Derogatory.)

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 536 The leader suggested the 'chink', and to the one Chinese laundry .. the little band departed. **1910** W. M. Raine *B. O'Connor* iv. 41 Chinks, greasers, and several other kinds of citizens driftin' that way. **1919** *War Slang* in *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 727/2 'Chinks' for Chinese labourers. **1922** J. S. Fletcher *Ravensdene Court* xiv. 173 'A—Chink?' 'He means a Chinaman,' I said. **1926** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 552/1 The towns, small or large, possessed from one to hundreds of 'Chink' laundries. **1932** J. Dos Passos *1919* 17 The Barman was a broadfaced Chink. **1936** 'R. Hyde' *Passport to Hell* 229 The little Chinks hated the Boche like hell. **1945** [see chow-chow *sb.* 3]. **1969** J. Durack in *Coast to Coast 1967-8* 99 We used to have a couple staying with us. Chinks, they were, medical students.

chink, *sb.*[6] *S. Afr.* Short for chinkerinchee. *colloq.*

1949 L. G. Green *Land of Aft.* v. 73 'Chinks' grow only in the Western Province. **1960** C. Lighton *Cape Floral Kingdom* xiii. 117 The 'chinks' have always been welcome in Britain as a change from the usual run of early winter flowers.

chink (tʃɪŋk), *v.*[1] *dial.* Also kink. [Goes back to an OE. **cincian* of which the vbl. sb. *cincung* occurs in 11th c., corresp. to LG. and Du. *kinken* to cough, to draw the breath with difficulty, app. a LG. nasalized form of **kîk-an*, whence MHG. *kîchen*, mod.G. *keichen* to gasp, cough. In Eng. the northern dial. form *kink* is common from the 14th c.; but *chink* is known only in modern dialect writers or illustrators (Lancashire, Cheshire, etc. Cf. chink *sb.*[1], chincough.]

intr. To gasp convulsively for breath, lose one's breath spasmodically in coughing or laughing.

[*c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 171 *Cachinnatio*, ceahhetung *uel* cincung. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 309, I laghe that I kynke. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glasse* 46 Hee laughes and kincks like Chrysippus.] **1853** Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* xviii. (D.), He chinked and crowed with laughing delight. **1875** *Lancash. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chink*, to lose one's breath with coughing or laughter. **1884** Holland *Chester Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chink*, to catch or draw the breath in laughing. When a child first begins to make a noise in laughing, it is often said 'it fairly chinks again'.

chink (tʃɪŋk), *v.*[2] Also 6 chynken, chincke, 6-7 chinke. [Belongs to chink *sb.*[2], along with which it appears in the 16th c. Cf. also chine *v.* and chinse *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To open in cracks or clefts, to crack.

1552 Huloet, Chynken or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth. **1580** Baret *Alv.* C 484 The boate chinketh. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 467 The earth aboue head chinketh, and all at once .. setleth and falleth. **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 To chink, as ground doth, *rimas agere*.

†**2.** *trans.* To crack or chap. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 11 Kissing their wal apart where it was chinckt. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 551 This kind of painting ships is so fast and sure, that neither sun will resolue .. ne yet wind and weather pierce and chinke it. **1611** Cotgr., *Gercer*, to chink, chap, chawne (as the North wind does) the face, hands, etc. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Seasonable Serm.* 15 (L.) The surface .. is chopped, and chinked with drought, and burnt up with heat.

3. To fill (*up*) chinks, *esp.* (*U.S.*) those between the logs in a log-house. (Cf. chinch, chinse.)

1822 Scott *Nigel* vii, The walls, doors, and windows, are so chinked up. **1845** G. W. Kendall *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* I. i. 25 Our log-house quarters, however, were closely 'chinked and daubed'. **1881** *Scribner's Mag.* 79 While the men .. build the house, the women chink the cracks.

chink (tʃɪŋk), *v.*[3] [Corresponds to mod.Du. and EFris. *kinken*; a word imitating the sound expressed. See chink *sb.*[3], and note below.]

1. *intr.* To emit a short, sharp, ringing sound, as coins or glasses do in striking each other.

1589-1611 [see chinking *vbl. sb.*[2]] **1633** G. Herbert *Temple, Quip* iii, Then Money came .. chinking still. **1676** Hobbes *Iliad* I. 50 The Arrows chink as often as he jogs. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 31 'Tis time To Rise to Matins! Thus, the Bells did Chink! **1798** Southey *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning* Poems VI. 190 He made the guineas chink. **1851** Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 83 When thrown into a tumbler, they chinked like lumps of ice.

b. said of a purse, pocket, etc., containing coins.

a **1616** Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* IV. i, Enter Ruinous with a purse. *Ru.* It chinks; make haste! **1817** Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 141 Our pockets chink with the sound of something real.

2. *trans.* To cause (things) to make this sound by striking them together; *esp.* coins.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 189 He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state. *a* **1764** Lloyd *Milk-Maid* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 52 Oft in her hand she chink'd the pence. **1884** Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xii, Chinking a glass against a bottle as a summons to the waiter.

[*Note.* The Harl MSS. 221 (*c* 1440) of *Promp. Parv.* has the entry '*Chymyn*' or *chenken*' wythe bellys *tintillo*', which, if genuine, carries back the evidence for this word a century earlier. Unfortunately, the reading is not supported by the other MSS., some of which, like the King's Coll. and Winchester, have not the entry, while MS. Addit. 22, 586, like Pynson's and the other printed edd., has '*chymyn* or clynke bellys, tintillo'. This and the treatment of *Clynkyn* farther on make it possible that *chenken* is a scribal error for *clynken*.]

chink, *v.*[4] *dial.* [Goes with chink *sb.*[4]: there appears to have been a Teut. vb. *kink-* to twist, entangle.] *trans.* To give a twist to (the vertebral column); to crook slightly, sprain.

a **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chink*, to cause such an injury. 'The fall chinked his back.' **1831** Youatt *Horse* x. (1843) 227 Old horses who have .. some of the bones of the back or loins anchylosed—united together by bony matter and not by ligament .. Such horses are said to be broken-backed or chinked in the chine. **1881** Ouida *Village Comm.* x, As a packed mule is 'chinked' on the march.

chink, obs. form of chinch *sb.*[1], bug.

chink, var. of chinch *v. Obs.* to stint.

chinkapin, var. of chincapin.

chinkara ('tʃɪŋkəra). Also chi(c)kara. [Hindi *ćinkārā*, f. Skr. *chikkāra* a kind of antelope.] An Indian gazelle, *Gazella gazella bennetti*.

1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 287/2 The Chikara and some other Indian species are distinguished by two additional rudimentary horns in front of the ordinary horns. **1911** *Encycl. Sport* I. 411 The Chickara, Chinkara, Ravine Deer, or Indian Gazelle (*G. bennettii*) [*sic*], is found throughout the plains of India. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242/1 Neither I nor the Kumar had yet stalked black buck or chinkara in the flaming dâk jungle. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 156/1 The

gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*), the chikara, or 'ravine deer', of sportsmen.

chinked (tʃɪŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHINK *v.*² and *sb.*² + -ED.] Cracked, chapped.

1552 HULOET, Chyncked, or crannyed, *hiulcus*. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ix. 138 The Vine, with a chinked bark. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 141 At the chinked fields of ice, the waste of snow.

†**'chinker**¹. *Obs.* [f. CHINK *v.*² or ? *sb.*²] = CHINK *sb.*²

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 312 Leave no chinker at all for Fayth, to peepe through. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 The chinkers or clefts which may grow must oftentimes be searched out and stopt, for feare of Rats or Mice.

chinker² ('tʃɪŋkə(r)). [f. CHINK *v.*³ + -ER¹.] That which chinks; a coin, or piece of money.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. i. (1849) 185 Are men like us to be entrapped and sold, And see no money down, Sir Hurly Burly?.. So let us see your chinkers.

chinkerinchee (ˌtʃɪŋkərɪn'tʃi:). *S. Afr.* Also chincherinchee, chinkerichee, chinkeringching. [Said to be onomatopœic, from the squeaky sound produced when two flower-stalks are rubbed together.] A popular name for the liliaceous bulbous plant *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*, bearing white to golden-yellow flowers in a dense 12- to 30-flowered raceme.

[**1793** tr. *Thunberg's Trav. 1770–9* I. 153 *Tintirinties* is a name given to a species of *Ornithogalum*, with a white flower, from the sound it produced, when two stalks of it were rubbed against each other.] **1904** *Cape G. Hope Agric. Jrnl.* July 6 (Pettman), The *Chinkerinchee*, *Chincher-and-ching*, 'Viooltjes', as that beautiful white flowering bulb, the *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*, is variously called in South Africa. **1913** PETTMAN *Africanderisms* 120 *Chinkering ching*, *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*. The popular name of this plant in the Western Province. **1915** MARLOTH *Flora S. Afr.* IV. 106 The best known species is *O. thyrsoides*, called the star of Bethlehem, but more familiar as viooltje or chinkerichee. **1923** *Daily Mail* 3 Dec., The South African flower the chinkerichee. **1926** A. H. HAMER *Wild Flowers of Cape*, Key List of Flowers.. Chincherinchees (Ornithogalum). **1942** *Amer. Speech* XVII. 66/2 For some years now the catalogs of dealers in bulbs have admonished us that a recognized American name for the flowering bulb *Ornithogalum* is *chinkerichee* (as I saw it first) or *chincherichee* (as I see it nowadays). **1949** M. MASSON *Narrowing Lust* xiii. 129 Even the creamy Chincherinchee glowed with a depth of colour that accentuated its whiteness and made it striking. **1959** *Times* 7 Mar. 1/7, 25 Chincherinchees 10s.

Chinkey, Chinkie, Chinky ('tʃɪŋkɪ). *slang.* [f. CHINK *sb.*⁵ + -IE, -Y⁶.] = CHINK *sb.*⁵ (Derogatory.)

1879 W. J. BARRY *Up & Down* vii. 51 We.. had a good passage to Hong-Kong. When we arrived, the first Chinese war with Britain had broken out, and there was every appearance of plenty of fun to be shortly had with the Chinkies. **1882** A. J. BOYD *Old Colonials* 233 The pleasant traits of character in our colonialised 'Chinkie', as he is vulgarly termed. **1899** BOXALL *Austral. Bushrangers* 241 They rode straight to the Chinese camp at Wombat, 'to give the Chinkies a lesson'. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 6/1 The farmers getting a reward of £1 for each 'Chinkey' they turn over to the police. **1923** D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* xvi. 351 Brother Brown and Chinky and all the rest: the Indians in India, the niggers in the Transvaal. **1945** [see CHOW-CHOW *sb.* 3]. **1959** N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 353 A certain Chinkie.

'chinking, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. CHINK *v.*² + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Fissuring, cracking. *Obs.*

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Lysis*, a chinking or opening of a wall.

2. *chinking* and *daubing*: the process of filling the chinks of log-houses, and plastering them over with clay; cf. CHINK *v.*² 3. *U.S.*

3. Material for filling up chinks. *U.S.*

*a***1848** CARLTON *New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The chinking being large chips and small slabs.. and the daubing yellow clay. **1884** J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* vii. 67 Palisade, filled in with mud chinking. **1888** *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 108 She wore one of the smallest thimbles with a bit of cloth inside for 'chinking' to keep it on.

chinking ('tʃɪŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. CHINK *v.*³ + -ING¹.] Emission of a short sharp ringing sound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 192 Clinking of fetters, chinking of money. **1611** COTGR., *Clinquallerie*, a chinking, clinking. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xvi, The chinking of glasses and tea-spoons.

†**'chinking**, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. CHINK *v.*²] Cracking, fissuring.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 650 A clouen barke, or chinking rinde.

chinking ('tʃɪŋkɪŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. CHINK *v.*³ + -ING².] That chinks or jingles.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. v. 209 Chinking gold and silver. **1882** J. GREENWOOD *Tag, Rag & Co.* 117 An article of his chinking treasure.. a small common horseshoe.

chinkle ('tʃɪŋk(ə)l), *v.* [f. CHINK *v.*³ + -LE, frequentative suffix.] To chink continuously, jingle, tinkle. Hence **'chinkling** *vbl. sb.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 96 (1774) III. 191 The chinkling of a tin cascade. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 118 He chinkled the ginneys i' th' pockets of his breetches.

chinky ('tʃɪŋkɪ), *a.* [f. CHINK *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Characterized by, or full of, chinks.

*c***1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxiii. 45 Those Rayes.. scorch and parch this chinky gaping soyl. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 63 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay. *a***1774** GOLDSM. *Exp. Phil.* (1776) I. 327 The vapours.. trickle downwards into the chinky bed of the hills. **1863** WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 156 And, torn from its familiar flood, The chinky pinnace rots apace.

chinless ('tʃɪnlɪs), *a.* [f. CHIN *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] **a.** Without a chin. **b.** Without the firmness of character held to be expressed by a prominent chin. Esp. in phr. *chinless wonder*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 Earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. **1881** *Voice* (N. York) 17 Mar. 5/4 A nation of chinless men—without opinions. **1962** *Times* 22 Nov. 18/7 Debutantes and their chinless wonders of husbands—just down from Oxford. **1964** J. GARDNER *Liquidator* vii. 137 Quadrant.. was a chinless wonder of the first water. **1967** J. BURKE *Till Death us do Part* v. 90 We don't need a lot of chinless wonders sitting up in the House of Lords.

chinne, obs. f. CHIN, CHINE *sb.*¹

chinned (tʃɪnd), *a.* Having a chin: *esp.* in comb., as *broad-*, *double-*, *short-*, *square-chinned*.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 86 Some three chind foggie dame. *c***1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 545 Would to heaven I were so young chinn'd now. **1654** GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 141 He had been made so smooth chinn'd. **1874** MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 31 The delicate-featured, double-chinned, smooth and sluggish Florentine.

†**chinnel**. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 51 When wee have a flatte of good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed, wee usually.. reserve them as choise seede for the clayes.

chinny ('tʃɪnɪ), *a.* [f. CHIN *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.]

1. Talkative. Cf. *chin-music* s.v. CHIN. *U.S.*

1883 *Bread-winners* 94 She was more chinny than the young one.

2. Marked by a conspicuous chin.

1897 G. DU MAURIER *Martian* 158 Her narrow chinny face. **1920** GALSWORTHY *In Chancery* I. i, A face concave and long, with a jaw which divested of flesh would have seemed extravagant: altogether a chinny face, though not at all ill-looking.

†**Chino**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also Chinao. [a. OSp.] A Chinese.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 23 The Chinos do agree to this. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vii. §10 The Chinaos account all other Nations but Salvages. **1641** R. BROOKE *Episcopacy* 59 The learning of the Chinoes.

chino ('tʃi:nəʊ, 'ʃi:nəʊ), *sb.*² *U.S.* [Amer. Sp. *chino* toasted (referring to its usual colour).] A cotton twill cloth, usu. khaki in colour; also (usu. *pl.*), a garment, esp. trousers, made of this cloth. Freq. *attrib.*

1943 T. R. ST. GEORGE *C/o Postmaster* (1944) 26 Living as we did, mostly in a life belt and a filthy pair of chinos, the one thing we needed most was a strong blast of Chanel No. 5. **1957** M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 61/2 *Chino cloth*, cotton twill fabric of combed yarns dyed khaki color, mercerized and sanforized. Used for uniforms. **1957** J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) vii. 41 Wearing only my chino pants. **1961** D. HAMILTON *Removers* (1962) xv. 84 Her skirt was nicely tailored of some fine khaki material, or maybe the stuff is called chino when it joins the aristocracy. **1969** E. LATHEN *When in Greece* vii. 71 The unofficial uniform of the Quaker camp—a white shirt, faded chino pants, and field boots.

Chino- ('tʃaɪnəʊ), used as combining form = Chinese. *Chino-Japanese* adj., Chinese and Japanese.

1889 *N.E.D.* s.v. *Chino* 2, Chino-Japanese. **1893** *Graphic* 11 Mar. 260/1 The tribes on the Indo and Chino-Burmese frontiers. **1895** H. NORMAN *Far East* 604 Chino-French relations at Monkay. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 8 Apr. 4/5 The Chino-Japanese war. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 8/2 The Chino-Japanese and Australian service at Vancouver.

chinoidine (kɪ'nɔɪdaɪn). [f. CHINA³ (= *quinine*) + -OID + -INE.] A resinous substance, contained in the refuse of quinine.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 79 Under the name of chinoidine is sold by the manufacturers the black, intensely bitter residue left upon the evaporation of the mother-liquor after the crystallization of the alkaloids. **1883–4** *Med. Ann.* 35/1 The chinoidin has a similar action to quinine.

†**Chinois**. [a. F. *chinois*.] = CHINESE. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Chinois sometimes Lords of Zeilan. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 69 By St. Thomas the Chinoises, and Ethiopians were converted. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 19 As an Indian or Chinois would perchance do. *a***1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 132 The Chinoys who live at the bounds of the earth. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 34 Some Runaway Chinois.

Hence ‖**chinoiserie** [mod.F.], Chinese conduct, a Chinese art, 'notion', etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 830/2 A bit of *Chinoiserie*. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/1 One of those Chinoiseries that would seem to show that M. Ferry has not much to learn from the [Chinese]. **1885** MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 116 Japanese tea-trays, *chinoiseries*, unbreakable glass.

chinoline ('kɪnəlaɪn). [f. CHINA³ + L. *ol-eum* oil + -INE.] A tertiary amine C_9H_7N (belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n-11}N$), an oily fluid, obtained by the distillation of quinine or cinchonine with potassium hydroxide; and also by the dry distillation of coal. **chinoline-blue**, a fine blue colour produced by dissolving in alcohol the black resinous precipitate obtained from a mixture of chinoline oil, iodide of amyl, and caustic soda.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of.. chinoline, picoline.. are.. insoluble. **1864** *Reader* 8 Oct. 450 Chinoline blue. **1883** *Nature* XXVII. 288 Two isomerous bodies, Chinoline and Chinoleine. **1883–4** *Med. Ann.* 14/1 Chinoline.. is a transparent, colourless, mobile oil.

Chinologist (tʃaɪ'nɒlədʒɪst). [f. CHINA, after the more usual SINOLOGIST.] One who makes a special study of the language and affairs of China.

1883 *American* VII. 57 A commission of competent European Chinologists.

Chinook (tʃɪ'nu:k). *U.S.* [Native name of an Indian tribe on the Columbia river, N. America, with whom early intercourse was established by the Hudson Bay colony at Vancouver.]

a. A jargon which originated in the intercourse of the Hudson Bay Company's servants with the Indians of Oregon and Columbia, and is used by the latter as a means of intercourse between different tribes and with white people. ***Chinook wind***: a warm, dry, and often turbulent wind that blows for hours or days at a time down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and over the adjacent plains (see also quot. 1967); also *ellipt.*

1840 H. HALE *Ethnog.* in *U.S. Explor. Exp.* 636 Tshinuk jargon or Trade Language. **18..** JOAQUIN MILLER *Mem. & Rime* (1884) 134 All Indian [N. Am.] dialects, except the 'Chinook', a conglomerate published by the Hudson Bay Company for their own purposes. **1860** A. J. THIBODO *Diary* 1 Apr. in *Pacific Northwest Q.* (1940) XXXI. 347 Pleasant warm weather, high winds from S.W., they call it the Chinook wind. **1876** *Idaho Daily Avalanche* (Silver City) 18 Mar. 2/2 In winter however it is somewhat blustery, the wild, yet balmy chinook, sweeping with intense force from the open south and west country. **1884** *Boston Jrnl.* 6 Mar., Our cold weather.. is tempered by the 'Chinook' wind from the Pacific coast. **1887** *West Shore*, Snow.. is frequently removed in short order by the chinook, as the warm ocean wind is called. **1887** *Governor's Rept.* in *Puget Sound Gaz.* July 1888 The Chinook is the natural enemy of the odious east wind. **1889** *Ill. Lond. N.* 2 Mar. 266 (*title*) The Chinook. **1932** FULLER & CONARD tr. *Braun-Blanquet's Plant Sociol.* v. 97 The chinook wind in Alberta, Canada, may raise the temperature in a very short time from -10° to more than 20° C. **1936** D. MCCOWAN *Anim. Canad. Rockies* x. 87 The potency of the Chinook winds. *Ibid.*, Under a Chinook the snow does not melt, it evaporates. **1967** R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Atmos. Sci.* 1151/2 Chinook winds may occur in summer but are less noticeable then. The term *chinook* has mistakenly been used for any warm and moist oceanic wind on the windward side of the [Rocky] mountains.

b. In full *Chinook salmon* = QUINNAT.

1851 *San Francisco Picayune* 15 Oct. 2/5 A supply of Chenook salmon. **1881** *Amer. Naturalist* XV. 177 Quinnat —.. Chinnook salmon, Columbia River salmon, Sacramento Salmon. **1884** GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 479 On the Columbia River the name 'Chinnook Salmon' is in universal use. **1889** *Oregonian* (Portland) 4 Nov. 5/1 He .. landed after a most exciting fight, a chinook or chisel-mouth of large size. **1911** F. J. HASKIN *Amer. Govt.* xii. 151 The bureau of fisheries.. has tried to establish the chinook salmon in Atlantic coast waters. **1936** J. T. JENKINS *Fishes Brit. Is.* (ed. 2) 24 In the United States... In 1872 the Bureau of Fisheries distributed 30,000 eggs of the Chinook salmon. **1940** *Geogr. Jrnl.* XCVI. 241 Forty-two million salmon of one variety (chinook) alone. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 72/3 The other five salmon species, all on the Pacific Coast, are the Chinook (also called the king salmon), the sockeye, the silver, the humpback, and the chum.

chinosol ('kɪnəsɒl). [a. G. *chinosol*, f. CHINA³.] The proprietary name for 8-hydroxyquinoline sulphate (or a mixture of this with potassium sulphate), a yellow crystalline substance with antiseptic and deodorant properties.

1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 285/2 Mr. B. Kühn.. has sent us a sample of chinosol, a new antiseptic and deodoriser, manufactured by F. Fritzsche and Co., Hamburg. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 7/3 The razors.. are sterilised in a solution.. of chinosol. **1937** A. J. CLARK *Appl. Pharmacol.* (ed. 6) xxvi. 582 Quinine and chinosol, which are very widely used as contraceptives have very little spermatocidal action. **1952** *Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia* (ed. 23) I. 887 Chinosol was originally stated to be potassium-oxyquinoline sulphate, but the content of potassium in the original article of commerce does not agree with theory.

‖**chinovnik** (tʃɪ'nɒvnɪk). Also tchinovnik. [Russ.] In Tsarist Russia, a government official; a civil servant; esp. a minor functionary; a clerk.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xiii. 305 A large and well-drilled army of officials. These.. form a peculiar social class called Tchinovniks. **1907** J. MORLEY in *Recoll.* (1917) II. 229 He has much more vitality of mind than any other of your Tchinovniks. **1919** H. WALPOLE *Secret City* I. vi. 25 He was a Chinovnik, and held his position in some Government office with great pride and solemnity. **1959** D. DAVIE *Forests of Lithuania* ii. 23 When fate must send To live next door Dog-loving dull *chinovnik*.

chinquapin, chinquepin, varr. of CHINCAPIN.

chinse (tʃɪns), *v.* Also 8 chince, 9 chintze, chinch. [App. the typical form is *chinch*, dial. var. of

CHINK *v.*[2] Of this *chinse* and *chintze* are corruptions.]

1. *dial.* = CHINK *v.*[2] 3.

1770 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* (1792) I. 24 Fogarty chinsed the storehouse with moss. *Ibid.* 65, I ordered some of the workmen to gather moss, and chinse the store. **1792** *Ibid.* Gloss. p. x, *Chinsing*, filling with moss the vacancies between the studs of houses, to keep out the wind and frost. **1887** PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Gloss. Chinch*, to point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, etc., with mortar.

2. †To caulk; now *Naut.* to caulk slightly or temporarily; to stop seams, etc., which do not admit of regular caulking. Hence **'chinsing** *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* in **chinsing-iron**, a caulker's tool for chinsing seams with, Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Loke ye haue a chynchynge yron, addes, and lynen clothes. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 317 As..we might go down immediately..we had no other resource left than chincing and caulking within board. **1776** FALCONER *Marine Dict.*, *Chinse*, is to thrust oakum into a seam or chink with the point of a knife or chissel. This is used as a temporary expedient when calking cannot be safely or conveniently performed. **1804** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 4 The doors, etc. of the ward-room, were chinsed up to keep out the smoke. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 The space..must be..filled up with battens, and chintzed.

chintse, chintz, var. of CHINCH, bed-bug.

chintz (tʃɪnts). Forms: *pl.* 7-8 chints, 7 chites; *sing.* 7 chint, (? 7) 8-9 chints, 8 chince, chinse, 8- chintz. [Originally *chints*, plural of *chint*, a. Hindī *chīnt*; also formerly found as *chite*, F. *chite*, Pg. *chita*, a. Mahrāṭī *chīt* in same sense; both:—Skr. *chitra* variegated. The plural of this word, being more frequent in commercial use, came in course of time to be mistaken for a singular, and this to be written *chince*, *chinse*, and at length *chintz* (app. after words like *Coblentz*, *quartz*). This error was not established before the third quarter of the 18th c., although editors and press-readers have intruded it into re-editions of earlier works. Cf. the similar *baize* for *bays*.]

1. *orig.* A name for the painted or stained calicoes imported from India; *now*, a name for cotton cloths fast-printed with designs of flowers, etc., in a number of colours, generally not less than five, and usually glazed.

†*a.* sing. *chint*, pl. *chints* (*-z*).

1614 W. PEYTON *Voy.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. xv. (1625) I. 530 Callicoes white and coloured..Pintados, Chints and Chadors. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Sept., Bought my wife a chint [*so app. MS.*; *ed.* chintz], that is, a painted Indian callico, for to line her new study. **1678** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. iv. 33 There is also a great Trade for all sorts of painted Calicuts, which are called Chites. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 134 Silks, Chints, Muzlins, Callicoes. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* (Index), *Chint*, a sort of Callico painted. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* 22 A quantity of..wrought silks, muslins and Chints [*mod. edd.* chintz]. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VIII. (1783) III. 350 Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks.

β. sing. *chints* (*chinse*), *chintz*, pl. *chintzes*.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 163 In Callicoe, or lowly Chinse. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 248 Let a charming Chintz [*ed.* 2 chints] and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit., In Flower Garden*, The most admired chintses. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chints*, cloath of cotton made in India. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 553 A vast trade in chintzes. **1832** WEBSTER, *Chints* (sing.). *a* **1845** HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* xviii, The maids in morning chintz. **1880** BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 91 Masulipatam chintzes.

2. *attrib.* Of chintz; covered, etc., with chintz.

1712 ARBUTHNOT & SWIFT *John Bull* Postscr. x, How he.. could not sleep but in a Chints bed. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 One Chince Gown. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Scotsman* 13 Dec. (1884) 9/6 A very pretty chince night-gown. **1768** in *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 395 Two ladies were convicted before the Lord Mayor in the penalty of £5 for wearing Chintz Gowns. **1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* 13 The chintz chairs in the best drawing-room were uncovered.

chintz-bug, var. CHINCH *sb.*[1] 2.

chintzy ('tʃɪntsɪ), *a.* [f. CHINTZ + -Y[1].] Decorated or covered with chintz; suggestive of a pattern in chintz. Also in extended use: suburban, unfashionable, petit-bourgeois, cheap; mean, stingy.

1851 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 18 Sept. (1954) I. 362 The effect is chintzy and would be unbecoming. **1902** *Academy* 12 Apr. 379/1 Hunt's rhapsodical interpretation of Tickell's chintzy mythological poem on Kensington Gardens. **1923** U. L. SILBERRAD *Lett. Jean Armiter* vi. 135 The drawing-room was chintzy then—white walls and old china and bowls of roses and pink shaded lights. **1941** J. H. N. COLLIER *Presenting Moonshine* 5 A chintzy woman, possibly of literary tastes, swam forward. **1951** G. GREENE *End of Affair* III. vii. 145 He got up from his chintzy chair and came and sat with me on the chintzy sofa. **1958** B. HAMILTON *Too Much of Water* ii. 30 A pleasant white-and-gold chintzy drawing-room. **1964** L. DEIGHTON *Funeral in Berlin* xxx. 154 I'll have to revise my attitude to the chintzy old bastard.

chin up, chin-up: see CHIN *sb.*[1] 1 d.

chiolite ('kaɪəlaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1846; f. Gr. *χιών* snow + -LITE: the etymological formation would be *chionolite*.] A fluoride of aluminium and sodium occurring in the Ilmen mountains.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 128.

chionodoxa (ˌkaɪənəʊ'dɒksə). [mod.L. (E. P. Boissier *Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium Novarum* (1844) I. v. 61), f. Gr. *χιών* snow + *δόξα* glory.] A plant of the genus so named, bearing blue flowers, valued by horticulturists for its early-blooming habit, and popularly known as 'glory of the snow'.

1879 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* CV. 6433 *Chionodoxa* has proved itself perfectly hardy in the open ground. **1893** *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/2 Scillas and Chionodoxas now in full glory. **1961** *Amateur Gardening* 16 Sept. 1/1 Bulbs..not usually suitable for forcing, such as..chionodoxa.

chiopin(e, chiorm, obs. ff. CHOPINE, CHIURM.

chip (tʃɪp), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 chyppe, chype, 5-7 chippe, 6 chipp, shyppe. [Found since *c* 1300: immediately connected with CHIP *v.*[1]; though the sense is not that of a verbal sb., as in *a cut*, *a knock*, etc.]

1. a. A small, and esp. thin, piece of wood, stone, or other material, separated by hewing, cutting, or breaking; a thin fragment chopped or broken off. (Unless otherwise specified, understood to be of wood, and to mean those made by the woodcutter and carpenter in course of their work.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 þat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip falles in his ine. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppe, *quisquilie, assula*. **1481-90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* 291 For caryinge of ij. lodes of chippes x*d*. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 245 Lyke sawdust or drye chyppes. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 144 He broke the dartes into a thousande chyppes. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 259/1 Water, wherin hath bin sodden chippes of Iuniper. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* XIV. v. 226 Lighted by chips of deal full of turpentine, burning in a round iron frame. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 46 Dry chips..are the things for making a blaze. **1844** *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 369 The clattering of a chip of tile from the battlements. **1873** HALE *In His Name* v. 26 Chips on the ground showed that the wood-cutters had taken out some saplings.

fig. a **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1557) 47 That weigh..A chippe of chance more than a pounde of wit. **1575** CHURCHYARD (*title*) The Firste Part of Churchyarde's Chippes. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 169 For kissing love's dissembling chips The fire scortcht my heart. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. §4 (1669) 66/1 Some indeed he cuts down by Chips in Consumptive diseases, they dye by piece-meals. **1862** MAX MÜLLER (*title*) Chips from a German Workshop.

b. *spec.* In gem-cutting, a cleavage which weighs less than three-fourths of a carat (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909).

c. *pl.* Small pieces of kauri-gum.

1916 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Aug. 542/1 The chief factor influencing sales and prices of kauri-gum in recent years has been the request for the poorer qualities, called 'chips' and 'dust'.

2. *spec.* †**a.** A paring of bread-crust; = CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

c **1440** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 456 With a fewe Chippes of light bred stepet in vernage. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 188 Theyr sheepe han crustes, and they the bread; the chippes, and they the chere.

b. *Cookery. pl.* (rarely *sing.*). A thin irregular slice of a fruit, etc. *spec.* fried pieces of potato, usu. oblong in shape; = *French fried potatoes*, *French fries* (FRENCH *a.* 3); also (chiefly *U.S.*) = CRISP *sb.* 7. Cf. *chip-potatoes*, *fish and chips* (FISH *sb.*[1] 7).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 233 Put salt in the water for either oranges preserved, or any kind of orange chips. *Ibid.* 243 To make Orange Chips. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 341 Take your apricots or peaches, pare them and cut them very thin into chips. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v. 19 Husky chips of potatoes, fried with some reluctant drops of oil. **1886** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 18 Dec. 808/2 The hand of Zacharias was betrayed in potato chips and cunning sauces. **1893** *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v. *Chip*[1], *Saratoga chips*, potatoes sliced very thin while raw, and fried crisp. **1899** W. C. MORROW *Bohemian Paris* 224 Here are.. fried-potato women, serving crisp brown chips. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/7 The chop and chips business. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 611/1 Place the basket of chips in it [*sc.* fat] again and fry them until they are golden-brown. **1967** *Tit Bits* 11 Feb. 7/4 She took a sudden fancy for fish and chips... 'It tastes better out of a newspaper.'

c. *Naut.* A small quadrant-shaped piece of wood at the end of the log-line.

1835 *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* IV. 98/2 The *log* is simply a flat piece of wood of the form of a quarter of a circle... The wood is called the chip. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two thirds being immersed in water..The chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds.

d. A counter used in games of chance; hence, *slang.* a sovereign. Also *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*), a piece of money; *pl.* money. So ***to buy chips***: to invest; (***when***) ***the chips are down***: (when) it comes to the point (see POINT *sb.*[1] A. 22 b); ***in the chips***: moneyed, affluent.

1840 in *Amer. Speech* (1965) XL. 182 He is perfectly willing to 'pile the chips' for any distance. **1859** HOTTEN *Dict. Slang, Chips*, money. **1873** *Slang Dict., Chips*, money. **1877** W. BLACK *Green Past.* III. xiv. 226 The chips must be paid. **1882** [see STRADDLE *v.* 7]. **1883** MISS BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* xli. (1884) 355 Divers values, from the respectable 'pony' to the modest 'chip'. **1903** A. H. LEWIS *The Boss* 205 There was a saw-bones here,..pawin' me over for a life insurance game that I thought I'd buy chips in. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 11 Sept. 2/6 It is..quite a commonplace remark to hear young men boast of the time when 'the old man turns up his toes', and they can 'collar the chips'. **1919** W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 58 *Chip*, a rupee. **1925** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 424/2 I'll give you ten chips myself. **1938** A. J. LIEBLING *Back where I came From* 68 Never to have been in the chips marks one as a punk. **1943** G. MARX *Lett.* (1967) 49 The previews are always more fun than the actual shows. Since the chips are not down, everyone is at ease and the audience senses it. **1945** H. I. PHILLIPS *Pte. Purkey's Private Peace* 10 He had..established himself as a tough battler when the chips were down. **1949** in WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* (1960) 101/2 When the chips are down a man shows what he really is. **1950** J. DEMPSEY *Championship Fighting* 179 But when the chips are down, rhythm is destroyed. **1957** WODEHOUSE *Over Seventy* iv. 55 When I was in the chips and an employer of butlers. **1959** *Spectator* 25 Sept. 399/3 For the fact is that when the chips are down, the Right wing of the Tory Party comes up.

e. Slang phrases: ***to pass*** (or ***hand***) ***in one's chips*** (U.S.), to die (cf. CHECK *sb.*[1] 15); ***to have had one's chips***, to be beaten, finished, killed, etc.

1879 *Missouri Republican* (St. Louis) 22 Oct. 3/7 If you wish to express the demise of a friend..in Southern Colorado..it would be more elegant to say that 'he'd passed in his chips'. **1890** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351/2 Ye kin bet yer life I ain't afeard o' passin' in my chips. **1891** FARMER *Slang* II. 95/1 *To hand in one's chips*, to die. **1907** MULFORD *Bar-20* xi. 130 He passed in his chips last night. **1936** J. A. MCKENNA *Black Range Tales* 56 Several cowboys passed in their chips in that snowstorm. **1936** *Amer. Speech* XI. 200/2 Handed in his chips. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xvii. 376 You've had your chips. **1960** G. DURRELL *Zoo in Luggage* viii. 189 'Cor!' said the constable, in a voice of deep emotion, 'I thought I'd 'ad me chips that time.' **1961** *Technology* May 131/1 The St. Albans lot will have had their chips by this time next week.

f. *Electronics.* A tiny square of thin semi-conducting material which by suitable etching, doping, etc., is designed to function as a large number of circuit components and which can be incorporated with other similar squares to form an integrated circuit.

1962 B. G. BENDER in G. W. A. Dummer *Microminiaturization* 139 A device must have a semiconductor element in any event, but economical techniques have been developed for producing chips for the Microseal component effort which have advanced the state of the art. **1967** *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 46/1 The size of the wafers varies, but it is not uncommon for one about the size of a penny to carry several hundred tiny squares known as 'chips', each containing anything from about 20 to perhaps 600 components. **1970** *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 22/1 Ten years ago..a chip of silicon a tenth of an inch square might hold 10 to 20 transistors, together with a few diodes, capacitors and resistors. Today such chips can contain well over 1,000 separate electronic components.

3. Applied to the keys of a spinet or harpsichord (quot. 1600), chessmen (quot. 1645), etc.

c **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxviii, To be so tikled they [my lips] would change their state, And situation with those dancing chips, ∕Ore whome thy fingers walke. **1645** BP. HALL *Contentation* 37 A skilful player will not stirre one of these Chips, but with intention of an advantage.

4. a. As a material: Wood (or woody fibre) split into thin strips for making hats and bonnets.

1771 [*see* 9]. **1784** COWPER *Lett.* 21 Mar., A fashionable hat..a black one, if they are worn; otherwise chip. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 270 *Chip*, a material used for plaiting into various articles of ornament and use, and obtained from the leaves of the palm called *Thrinax argentea*. **1888** *Bow Bells* 22 June 3 Some of these [bonnets] in chip or crinoline.

b. Also for making baskets. Hence, ellipt. for *chip basket* (see 9 below).

1922 J. JOYCE in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 230 Chips of strawberries. **1923** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 8/5 4lb. chips of apples. **1928** *Daily Express* 28 May 5/3 In Hampshire..these baskets contain two to four pounds, and are termed 'chips'. **1955** *Times* 14 Aug. 10/4 The fat fruits were laid out in their regulation blue-lined punnets and chips.

5. Taken as the type of **a.** anything worthless or trifling (see also *not to care a chip*, etc., in 8.); **b.** anything without flavour, innutritious, or 'dry', dried up, scorched, parched.

a **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxv. (1640) 46 He takes not the chips for excellent things, but reckons of them as of chips. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 272 All the honours, riches, greatness, and glory of this world are but chips, toys, and pebbles to these glorious pearls. **1725** DUDLEY NORTH in North *Lives* II. 303 We had in the ship ..fresh mutton..but all was chip to me. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 23 They roast every thing to a chip. **1857** HOLLAND *Bay Path* viii. 100 Discussing some dry chip of a doctrine. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* xiv. 235 They [boots] were burned to a chip.

c. A piece of dried buffalo- or cattle-dung. *N. Amer.* (Cf. *buffalo-chips* s.v. BUFFALO 5.)

1846 E. BRYANT *What I saw in Calif.* (1848) vii. 102 Bacon broiled on a stick over a fire of buffalo chips. **1857** W. CHANDLESS *Visit Salt Lake* I. iv. 61 Buffalo were looked for; a solitary 'chip'—so the buffalo droppings are called—found one evening caused quite an excitement in our camp. **1903** A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xiv. 209 We had begun to feel the scarcity of wood for cooking purposes... These chips were a poor substitute. **1960** D. E. BUBLITZ *Life on Dotted Line* xv. 98 There were no chips or wood around, so we meandered into the schoolhouse.

6. a. *fig.* Something forming a portion of, or derived from, a larger or more important thing, of which it retains the characteristic qualities. Usually applied to persons.

[**1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 221 As most of the small Princes beyond the Alps, are themselves, or their wives, chips of the Cross.] **1815** *Scribbleomania* 2, I rank with the Nine a true chip of Apollo. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xiii. 116 A dry chip of the University. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Chip*, Brother chip, one of the same trade or profession. Originally brother carpenter, now general. **1884** *Birmingham Daily Post* 28 July 5/1 Even a Parnellite will help a brother chip when he is in distress.

b. †*chip of the same block*: a person or thing derived from the same source or parentage. *chip of the old block*: one that resembles his father, or reproduces the family characteristics; also applied to things; now freq. *a chip off the old block.*

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 205. **1627** *Ibid.* 283 Am not I a child of the same Adam..a chip of the same block, with him? **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 297 How well dost thou now appeare to be a Chip of the old block. **1655** LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 126 Episcopacy, which they thought but a great chip of the old block Popery. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 b, One Mr. Coke (a true Chip of the old Block). **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 265 A chip of the old block, *Patris est filius.* **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxiii. **1833** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* II. 318 The crab is its mother's child—a chip of the old block. **1929** H. E. BATES *Seven Tales & Alex.* 40 He's my son, and he's a chip off the old block, and I'm proud of him. **1947** W. S. MAUGHAM *Creatures of Circumstance* 7 His heir was a nephew..not a bad boy, but not a chip off the old block, no, sir, far from it. **1966** D. VARADAY *Gara-Yaka's Domain* v. 51 He was a true chip off the old block.

c. *pl.* (A nickname for) a carpenter, esp. on a ship. (Usu. with capital initial.)

1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* **1851** *Chambers' Paper* No. 52, 20 (Farmer), The carpenter..was not offended..at being called *chips* even by the black cuddy servant. **1927** J. SAMPSON *Seven Seas Shanty Bk.* 47 A handy Chips to drive the nails. **1943** C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 21 *Chips, chippy* or *chippy rigger*, an airman of the trade of carpenter or carpenter rigger. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xvii. 362 The gardening master is commonly 'Spuds', the wood-work teacher is 'Chips'.

7. a. A crack or slight fracture caused by chipping. b. *dial.* An act of chipping, a cut with an ax, or adze.

a **1889** *Mod. colloq.* One of the cups has got a chip on the edge. *South Scotch.* Let me take a chip at the tree.

8. Phrases. †*chip in one's eye*, etc. (*obs.*; see quots.). *not to care*, etc., *a chip* (sense 5). †*such carpenters, such chips*: as is the workman, such is his work. *chip in porridge* (*pottage, broth*): an addition which does neither good nor harm, a thing of no moment. *a chip on one's shoulder* (orig. *U.S.*), carried as a challenge to others (see earlier quots.); hence, a display of defiance or ill-humour; an unforgotten grievance; a sense of inferiority characterized by a quickness to take offence.

1330 [see 1]. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 279 b/2, For an old Proverbe it is ledged, He that heweth to hie, with chippes he may lese his sight. *c* **1430** LYDG. in *Anglia* IX. II. 112 Me list nat to hewe chippes ouer myn hede. *c* **1530** R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Clyme not to hye lest chypys fall yn thyn eie. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* xxxix. 52 Thei differ not a chip. **1562** —— *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 14 So playde these twayne, as mery as three chipps. *Ibid.* II. vii. Suche Carpenters, suche chips. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* VI. 17, I weigh not two chips which waie the wind bloweth. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 467 Looketh high, as one yat feareth no chips. **1603** BRETON *Dignitie or Indig. of Men* 197 Who looketh hye, may have 'a Chip fall in his Eye'. **1675** COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 115, I know, but care not of a Chip. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 108 The Sextile is no Chip in Broth..but a very considerable Engine. **1688** *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 56 A sort of Chip in Pottage, which (he hopes) will not do Popery much good, nor the Church of England much harm. **1830** *Long Isl. Tel.* (Hempstead, N.Y.) 20 May 3/5 When two churlish boys were *determined* to fight, a *chip* would be placed on the shoulder of one, and the other demanded to knock it off at his peril. **1855** *Weekly Oregonian* 17 Mar. (Th.), Leland, in his last issue, struts out with a chip on his shoulder, and dares Bush to knock it off. **1868** HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxi. 164 Basil did not care a chip. **1880** *Ch. Times* 25 June (D.), The Burials Bill..is thought..to resemble the proverbial chip in porridge, which does neither good nor harm. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 658/1 The way that dog went about with a chip on his shoulder..was enough to spoil the sweetest temper. **1903** *N.Y. Sun* 1 Nov., Who, they say, wears a chip on his shoulder because he didn't get the Republican nomination for City Treasurer. **1905** *Amer. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 88 Each boy had a sort of chip-on-the-shoulder air. **1930** W. S. MAUGHAM *Gentl. in Parlour* xliv. 271 He was a man with a chip on his shoulder. Everyone seemed in a conspiracy to slight or injure him. **1952** W. SPROTT *Social Psychol.* 220 If you are spoiling for a fight you go about with a 'chip on the shoulder' challenging anyone to knock it off. **1956** J. CANNAN *People to be Found* ix. 148, I got him the sack—months ago but all this time he's been carrying a chip on his shoulder.

9. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chip-bonnet-hat* (see 4); **chip basket**, a basket made of strips of thin wood roughly interwoven or joined, used chiefly for packing fruit for the market; also *attrib.*; **chip-bird** *U.S.* = *chipping bird*, CHIPPING *ppl. a.* 2; **chip-board**, a type of pasteboard made by compressing waste paper or wood refuse; †**chip-box**, a small box made of thin wood; **chip-carving**, carving in which the patterns are produced by chipping out the material; so **chip-carve** *v. trans.*, **chip-carved** *ppl. a.*, **chip-carver**; **chip-heater** *Austral.*, a domestic water-heater which burns wood chips; **chip-potatoes** = *chips* (2 b); **chip-shop**, a shop selling fish and chips; **chip-shot** *Golf*, a short lofted approach-shot on to the putting-green; also, a similar lofted shot in *Association Football*, etc.; also *fig.*; **chip-sparrow** *U.S.* = *chipping-sparrow* (CHIPPING *ppl. a.* 2); **chip-straw** (cf. CHIP *sb.*[1] 4); **chip-yard** *U.S.*, a wood-cutting yard. See also CHIP-AXE.

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §472 *Chip basket maker*;..plaits together..narrow strips of shavings of thin wood to make..chip baskets. **1824** *Massachusetts Yeoman* 28 Apr. (Th.), The destruction of a robin, chip, blue or black bird is not all. **1871** J. R. LOWELL *My Study Windows* 15 The only bird I have ever heard sing in the night has been the chip-bird. **1872** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 142 Chipping Sparrow, Chipbird or Chippy. Hairbird. **1919** *Fibre Containers* IV. x. 26 (*heading*) Manufacture of jute and chip board. **1953** *Archit. Rev.* CXIII. 398 The floor finishes downstairs..are quarry-tiles and plastic-bonded chipboard. **1954** *Paper Terminology* (*Spalding & Hodge*) 17 *Chipboard*, a cheap quality of board made from mixed waste and used in the manufacture of cartons, etc. **1820** S. BRECK in *Recoll.* (1877) 298 She has gone on..bedecking herself in merino shawls, chip bonnets, &c. **1845** M. M. NOAH *Gleanings* 65 On her little head she wore a good sized chip bonnet, decorated with artificial flowers. **1759** ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 These seven parcels were all put into chip boxes. **1810** *Ann. Reg.* 418 Wooden boxes called chip-boxes or pill boxes. **1948** R. HEINE-GELDERN *Indonesian Art* 157 Water jar..chip-carved when the ware was in the 'leathery' stage before firing. **1951** T. H. ORMSBEE *Field Guide to Early Amer. Furnit.* vii. 182 Chip Carved Chest of Drawers. Has stile and rail construction. Carcase contains two or three full-width drawers that are fitted with turned wooden knobs. **1957** CHILDE *Dawn Europ. Civilization* (ed. 6) vi. 95 There are indeed analogies to Veselinovo handles and to the 'chip-carved' lamps in Anatolia. **1961** *Antiquaries Jrnl.* XLI. 107 The 'chip-carved' buckles, cast and not chiselled by hand, were mass-produced by provincial Roman workshops for the army of the late fourth century. **1892** E. ROWE *Chip-Carving* 47 Instructions to the chip-carver. **1888** *Queen* 29 Sept., Suppl., Chip-Carving. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 7/3 Examples of bent-iron work, and wood and chip carving. **1927** F. B. YOUNG *Portrait of Clare* 437 When she came to look more closely, there was the face of Edith Wilburn framed, not in plush, but chip-carving. **1935** *Discovery* Nov. 337 Examples of Kentish chip-carving jewellery of the Anglo-Saxon period. **1759** *Newport Mercury* 26 June 4/3 Imported..silver'd Paper, chip and black Satten Hats. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., The ladies wear..chip hats. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 63 The wood of the White Willow has been extensively used in the manufacture of chip-hats. **1880** *Drapers' Jrnl.* 27 May 5/2 A chip hat to match the dark shade of broché. **1913** C. MACKENZIE *Sinister Street* IV. vi. 987 That girl in her chip hat, holding a bunch of cherries. **1946** K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) vii. 95 Grandpa led the way to the bathroom and expected the guest to admire the bath and the chip-heater! **1965** G. MCINNES *Road to Gundagai* v. 76 The woodshed for the logs to be split into chips for the copper and for the 'chip-heater' in the bathroom. **1916** *Home Chat* 9 Sept. 432 Dinner 2. Salmis of Game. Potato Chips. Greengage Tart... The Chip Potatoes. Fry these as usual. [etc.]. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 51 A deep..bed of chip sand, affording very good whetstones. **1953** H. CLEVELY *Public Enemy* xxvii. 219 Joe's chip shop. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 12/4 Chip shots which he laid within two feet of the pin. **1919** WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* iii, 'Not at all,' said George, trying a sort of vocal chip-shot out of the corner of his mouth. **1963** *Times* 19 Feb. 4/7 Easton raised Gravesend's hopes with a chip shot that was only inches wide. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 191 Then she sat on his knee like a chip sparrow, still laughing. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/2 Chip straw is again to the fore, indeed, forms the foundation of some of the most exclusive hats. **1850** *Knickerbocker* XXXVI. 73, I..crossed her chip-yard. **1863** MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh.* xiv, The spicy smell of the chip-yard round the corner where the scraps of pine lay..under the summer sun. **1891** M. E. RYAN *Pagan of Alleghenies* xix. 232 Two men..halted out at the chip-yard.

b. Short for *chip-shot.*

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 14/3 He was short with his chip on to the green at the fourth. **1958** *Times* 30 Oct. 3/5 Littlewood..finished..winning all four holes and holing his chip at the eighteenth. **1961** *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 14/2 His chip for the far post was helped on its way past George by Ellis's head.

†chip, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 cipp, 5 chyppe. [OE. *cipp*, corresp. to Du. *kip* neut. 'small strip of wood in the plough which holds fast the ploughshare', ad. L. *cippus* 'post, stake, beam of the stocks', app. also in later times in this sense: cf. CHEP.] The share-beam of a plough; also, perh., (like L. *dentalis*) the share itself.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 102 *Dentale*, cipp. *a* **1500** *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 628 *Cultur, dentale, vomerque* [*glossed*] cultere, chyppe, chare.

chip (tʃɪp), *sb.*[3] *Wrestling.* [f. CHIP *v.*[2]]

1. The technical term for: A trip, a trick, a special mode of throwing one's opponent.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 109 He..knows a chip or two in wrestling. **1883** in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 It is amongst the lighter men that the prettiest chips are seen. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 4/1 Mr. Steadman's favourite 'chip' is the 'long leg strike'.

2. A quarrel, tiff. *dial.*

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., We've nivver had a chip sin we was wed.

chip (tʃɪp), *v.*[1] [In ME. found only since the middle of 15th c., but prob. in OE. **cippian*: Lye cites *forcyppod* = 'præcisus', from gloss to *Canticum Ezechiæ*, where another gloss has *forcorfen*. EFris. has *kippen* to cut, and MDu., MLG. *kippen* to chip eggs, to hatch; implying the existence of at least an OLG. (Saxon) *kippan*. But the earlier history of the whole group is uncertain; as is also the relation of *chip* to *chap*, *chop*. In actual modern use, *chip* is in sense 2 used in Scotland = *chop*; in sense 3 it is treated in Eng. as having the same relation to *chop*, that *tip*, *drip* have to *top*, *drop*, i.e. it expresses a slighter and more delicate action.]

†1. a. *to chip bread*: to pare it by cutting away the crust. *Obs.*

1461-83 in *Househ. Ord.* 71 Them oweth to chippe bredde, but not too nye the crumme. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Chyppe your soueraynes brede hote. **1554** RHODES *Bk. Nurture* ibid. 66 In your offyce of the Pantrye, see that your bread be chipped and squared. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 259 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. **1634** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 17 To Furley 4 days chipping bread 00 01 04. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 193 He brings Bread, which the Guests may chip every one for themselves. **1727** POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 113 Uncork the bottle, and chip the bread.

†b. So *to chip* or *chip away* the crust. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 The utter crusts above and beneath should be chipped away. **1709** W. KING *Cookery* 590 'Tis ev'n so the butler chips his crust.

2. *trans.* generally, To hew or cut with an ax or adze, or with strokes from any other cutting tool. (In South of Scotland the proper word for to cut with an ax, to 'chop'.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 34 His mangled Myrmidons. That noselesse, handlesse, hackt and chipt, come to him. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. ii. 57 The sap is white and the heart is red: the heart is used much for dying; therefore we chip off all the white sap, till we come to the heart. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 82 Industry..Taught him [the savage] to chip the wood. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Ax*, Chipped with an ax, *dolabratus.* **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 235 The workman..cuts, or rather chips, the pipe into pieces of the requisite size. **1883** HASLAM *Yet not I* 17 Busy chipping and cutting wood.

3. To break off (by a sharp blow with anything hard) small fragments from wood, stone, or other hard substances (especially from an edge); to reduce or shape by thus removing small portions at a time. (In this sense it is in use a kind of dim. of *chop*.) a. with the substance as obj.

1859 *Handbk. Turning* 9 Do not push them roughly against the wood.. or you will spoil their edge, and chip the work. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. 260 Chipping, and modulating the sound of every bell. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. §1 (1882) 588 Statues were chipped ruthlessly into decency.

b. with the fragments as obj. (with *off*, *from*, etc.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 539 Coming to the edge of a layer ..they have occasionally chipped it off. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 131 They chipped several small pieces of stone from the walls. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 261 Men who chipped bits of rock and cherished fossils.

c. with the product as obj.: To produce or make by chipping.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxi. 214 As nice an epitaph as was ever chipped by stone-cutter.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1753 [see CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 1.] **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 491 It is extremely brittle, chipping on the smallest fall or shock. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 23/2 This often causes the earthy matter to 'chip' off.

e. *intr.* To make chipping strokes.

1908 A. BENNETT *Buried Alive* x. 248 Muscular, hairy males..were chipping and paring at huge blocks of stone.

†4. a. *trans.* To crack or fissure the surface of; to chap; = CHAP *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1508 FISHER *On Ps.* cii. Wks. 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chypped by the hete of the sonne. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* 12 b, The beauty [of a fine face]..parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chipped with the Winters blast.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1855 *Whitby Gloss., Chip*, to chop as the lips or hands in frosty weather.

†5. *intr.* Of seeds or buds: To break open, burst, germinate; to break into leaf or blossom.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 124 The rois knoppis.. Gan chyp, and kyth thare vernale lippis red. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 100 When bushes budded, and trees did chip [*note*, blossom]. **1734** CURTEIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 275, I sow the Seed pretty thick, and in forty-eight Hours it will begin to chip.

6. a. *trans.* Of chickens, etc.: To crack and break away (the egg-shell) in hatching.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvii. 387 Then had Churchpride chipped Shell. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv, 'In comes Rashleigh and chips the shell, and out bangs the wonder amang us.' **1823** BYRON *Age Bronze* v, Thou isle!.. That saw'st the unfledged eaglet chip his shell! **1823** —— *Island* IV. ii, The young turtle, crawling from his shell, Steals to the deep..Chipp'd by the beam, a nursling of the day.

b. *transf.* To crack or break the shell of a nut.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 273 The little tame squirrel that chippeth his nuts.

7. *Austral.* and *N.Z.* To harrow (ground). Cf. CHOP.

1798-1802 D. COLLINS *N.S. Wales* 24 The following prices of labour were now established: Chipping fresh ground, 12*s.* 3*d.* per acre; Chipping in wheat, 7*s.* **1818** J. HOLT in *Mem.* (1838) II. 91 Twenty shillings per acre for breaking the ground..and ten for chipping (the name used in New South Wales for harrowing). **1846** C. J. PHARAZYN *Jrnl.* 24 Oct. 61 (MS.), Sowed 4 rods more barley chipped it in after dusk. **1849** C. HURSTHOUSE *Settl. New Plymouth* vii. 98 For its first grain crop the seed can be 'chipped-in' for 10*s.* per acre more.

8. ***chip in*** (colloq.): **a.** to interpose smartly, 'cut in'; to 'butt' in. Cf. CHOP in. Also *trans.*

c **1870** BRET HARTE *In the Tunnel*, Just you chip in, Say you knew Flynn. **1888** *Star* 12 Dec. 3/3 Justice Smith here chipped in with the remark that counsel..had not curtailed their cross-examination. **1903** A. H. LEWIS *The Boss* 271 Madam, let me chip in a word. **1906** E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* iii. 36 She's been goin' to marry me, more 'r less for a year, an' now you've chipped-in.

b. To put in or stake chips (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1891 'L. HOFFMANN' *Cycl. Card & Table Games* 203 Each person puts up an agreed amount by way of ante... To avoid dispute as to whose turn it may be, a pocket-knife, known as the 'buck', is passed round, resting with the player whose turn it is to 'chip' for the remainder. **1892** FLORENCE *Handbk. Poker* 89 *To chip in*, to put counters on the table. Equivalent to entering into the game. *Ibid.* 158 Every time my callow friend won a pot he put the silver and bills in his pocket and would chip in the stuff as he needed it.

c. To contribute; to make a contribution. Also *absol.* orig. *U.S.*

1861 *Winsted* (Conn.) *Herald* 22 Nov., An idea..that the printer should 'chip in' to every charitable and religious operation. **1886** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 36 'Here's a dollar!' 'Here's another!' And they all chipped in their share. **1888** *Amer. Mag.* Sept. (Farmer), A man who won't chip in to charity is always an object of suspicion. **1903** *N.Y. Sun* 15 Nov., Nevertheless they all chipped in for the benefit of Simpson's widow and little child next day. **1908** S. E. WHITE *Riverman* ix. 80 Why, there isn't a man on that river who doesn't chip in five or ten dollars when a man is hurt or killed. **1953** P. FRANKAU *Winged Horse* iv. 280 David will know somebody who can chip in. **1960** *Commentary* June 487/1 The help of the Ford Foundation (which chipped in more than $100,000).

¶ 9. ***to chip at***: to aim a blow at, peck at, hit at, pick a quarrel with; also, to poke fun at. Hence *trans.* (by omission of *at*), to make (a person) the object of a joke, to chaff, banter; to find fault with; also *absol.* [Of uncertain position: possibly related to next in sense c.]

1803 *Month. Mag.* XIV. 326 Geddes..has translated more of it..in a manner which it is the utmost of erudition to chip at, and of taste to criticize. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 7/2 So direct were his allusions to us that a prisoner whispered to me, 'He is chipping at you, Burns'. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 6/2 The friends of the contending teams each ' chipped' and jeered at the other. **1898** *Daily News* 20 Aug. 5/4, I chipped them a little on their plump, well-fed condition. **1915** *Even. News* 24 Nov. 3/4 People have been telling me I'm a German and chipping me, and I wish to get it over. **1928** *Daily Express* 23 Feb. 6 Letitia Pilkington..was a sportswoman. She even chipped her confessor on her deathbed. **1929** K. S. PRICHARD *Coonardoo* 41 Here, what are you chippin' about? **1958** 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* iii. 91 They chipped us about having tarried on the way.

10. *intr.* and *trans.* To play a chip-shot; to hit or kick (the ball) with a chip-shot.

1923 *Daily Mail* 8 May 12 He chipped to within eighteen inches of the hole. **1959** *Times* 29 May 5/2 He also won the second [hole] by chipping close. *Ibid.* 31 Aug. 12/2 Jones..drew the defence and chipped the ball to Medwin. **1969** *New Yorker* 14 June 44/3 Graebner, instead of hitting out, chips the ball back—the cautious thing to do.

chip (tʃɪp). *v.*[2] Chiefly *north.* [Known in books only since the 18th c.; but perh. cognate with ON. *kippa* 'to scratch, pull', refl. 'to struggle, also to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively', also with Du. *kippen* to seize, catch, ensnare. Relation to CHIP *v.*[1] is uncertain.]

a. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble (esp. in wrestling). **b.** *intr.* To step along nimbly, trip along. **c.** *intr.* To fall *out*, to quarrel.

a, b. **1788** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* Gloss., *Chip*, to trip: as, 'to chip up the heels': or, to 'chip a fall': as in wrestling. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, To Chip up, or rather 'to be chipped up', to be tripped up, as by the foot catching a stone. **1876** ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip or cause to stumble. **1878** *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip: a term in wrestling.

c. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'We chip'd oot.' **1878** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'They chipped about the election for coroner, and hev never spok to one another sin.' **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Chip out*, to fall out. 'They chipped out while they were drinkin'.'

chiparee, earlier form of CHICKAREE.

1804 in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* (1909) IV. 9 These squirrels are exceedingly active and the mountaineers call them the Chiparee squirrel.

chip-axe ('tʃɪpæks). [f. CHIP *v.*[1] + AXE *sb.*[1]] A small axe used with one hand for cutting timber into the required shape. (Formerly, sometimes an adze.)

1407 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 347 Lego Petro meo apprenticio j chipax. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/1 A carpenter stoode hewing with his chyppe axe vpon a pece of timber. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxiii[iv.] 6 In hatchets, and chippeaxe they have cast it downe. **1611** COTGR., *Aisceau*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 192 A Little plaining ax or Chip-ax. **1745** *Columella's Husb.* II. ii, Let the ploughman make no less use of a chip-ax than of a plough-share. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chip-ax*, a small, single-handed ax used in chipping or listing a block.

chip-chop ('tʃɪptʃɒp), *a.* [Reduplicated formation on *chop*.] Chopping, harshly consonantal.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 27/1 The sweet Italian and the Chip Chop Dutch. *Ibid.* (N.) Our outlandish chip-chop gibrish gabbling [i.e. as contrasted with Greek, Latin, and Italian].

chipeener, corr. of CHOPINE, high-heeled shoe.

Chipewyan (tʃɪpə'waɪən). Also **Chippewyan**, †**Che-**, etc. [Cree.] A member of an Athapaskan people of North American Indians; also, the language of this people. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

[**1743** J. ISHAM *Obs. Hudson's Bay* (1949) 177 The following is a small acc't of the (wechepowuck) Indians. **1775** A. GRAHAM *Ibid.* 316 [Nation:] Weechepowack... [Tribe:] Wee chip y an i wuck.] **1789** A. MACKENZIE *Jrnl.* Aug. in *Voy. Montreal* (1801) 106 It was a custom with the Chepewyan chiefs to go to war after they had shed tears, in order to wipe away the disgrace attached to such a feminine weakness. **1808** G. KEITH *Let.* 1 Dec. in L. F. R. Masson *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest* (1890) II. 78, I had it from an old woman who never had any communication with the Red Knives or Chipewyans. **1823** J. FRANKLIN *Journey to Polar Sea* 294 There are some other tribes who also speak dialects of the Chipewyan. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 827/1 *Athapascan*, a widely distributed linguistic stock of North American Indians, the chief tribes included being the Chippewyan, Navajo, [etc.]. **1937** R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* xi. 183 Detailed inquiries as to a clan organization among the Chipewyan of the Great Slave district yielded wholly negative results. **1963** *Times* 25 Feb. p. xvi/5 The Chipewyan Indians—the greatest of the caribou-eating tribes. **1965** *Canad. Jrnl. Linguistics* Spring 131 Chipewyan is the example of a language which permits only spirantal consonants finally.

chiplet. [f. CHIP *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little chip.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) 125 Turn we..from these chiplets to view the machine that flings them out.

†**chiplin.** *Obs.* ? Little chip.

1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 28 Popes were Kings Chiplins first, their Chaplains next.

chipmunk, -muck ('tʃɪpmʌŋk, -mʌk). Also -minck, -monk, -muk. ['Prob. an Indian word' (Bartlett); though the synonym *chipping-squirrel* (unless formed from *chipmunk*) suggests that 'chipmonk' may be an English compound.]

A species of ground-squirrel, the Striped Squirrel, Hackee, or Chipping Squirrel, of North America.

1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* (Bartlett), Watching the vagaries of the little chipmonk, as he glanced from branch to branch. **1854** P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 13, I would not give a chip-minck's tail for both our scalps, if we were circumvented by that noted rascal. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 31 The Chipping Squirrel, or Hackee, or Chipmuck (*Tamias Lysteri*), is peculiarly conspicuous. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. 359 The merry little chipmunk. **1882** HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxxiii, Hares and striped chipmonks cantered and scudded amidst the huckleberry bushes.

chipolata (tʃɪpə'lɑ:tə). [F., ad. It. *cipollata* dish made of onions, f. *cipolla* onion.] In full ***chipolata sausage***: a small spicy sausage; also, a dish or garnish containing these sausages.

1877 E. S. DALLAS *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 376 *Chipolata Relish*—a great favourite for poultry. Chipolatas are small sausages about two inches long, made of pork and bacon. **1935** C'TESS MORPHY *Recipes of all Nations*, Chipolata sausages, a large slice of fat bacon. **1952** F. WHITE *Good English Food* VI. xii. 280 The chipolata for garnishing consists of 36 little onions..1 lb of chipolata sausages, fried.

chipped (tʃɪpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIP *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Chapped. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. li. (1495) 633 Chyppid chynnes and whelkes of the lyppes. **1530** PALSGR. 307/2 Chypped as ones face or handes is with the marche wynde.

2. a. Cut into chips, esp. of potatoes (cf. CHIP *sb.*[1] 2 b); made with chips or small pieces.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Engastár*..to make inlaied worke, as chipped worke or checker work with bone, or timber. **1611** COTGR., *Chapplé*..also, chipped; as bread. **1911** L. STONE *Jonah* 1. ix. 98 The larrikins turned to the chipped-potato stall as a hungry dog jumps at a bone. **1948** *Good Housek. Cookery Bk.* II. 334 Chipped potatoes are a national favourite. **1965** P. HARBEN *Grammar of Cookery* x. 215 The most popular form of fried potatoes in Great Britain is the one we know as chipped potatoes or 'chips'.

b. Of beef: cut into thin pieces and dried. *U.S.*

1819 *Massachusetts Spy* 18 Aug. 4/2 No vapid tea, or cold toast, and greasy butter, and chipped meat. **1859** *Knickerbocker* Oct. 406 Such waffles, chipped beef, sweetmeats, melon. **1948** *Field & Stream* (U.S.) July 116/3 Dried or chipped beef is excellent.

3. a. Having small pieces chopped or broken off the edges or surface; broken off in small pieces; made by chipping (as prehistoric flint implements).

1863 A. TYLOR *Educ. & Manuf.* 47 The supposition of man having lived in caves, using only the most simple tools made from chipped flint. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 195 A set of chipped implements belonging to the..period of the cromlechs.

b. ***chipped glass*** (see quot.)

1903 *Chambers's Jrnl.* VI. 685/1 The material is known technically as chipped glass, for the pattern is actually chipped out of the surface.

Chippendale ('tʃɪpəndeɪl), *a.* [f. name of a celebrated cabinet-maker and furniture designer of the 18th c.: see first quot.] Applied to a particular style of light and elegant drawingroom furniture; also to a style of book-plates. Hence **Chippendalism.**

[**1754** T. CHIPPENDALE (*title*) Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers Director.] **1876** MRS. OLIPHANT *Odd Couple* 167 (Hoppe) The chair upon which Mrs. T. sat was an elegant chippendale. **1880** WARREN *Book-plates* iv. 28 The Chippendale style, which is the leading artistic fashion on English ex-libris after 1750. *Ibid.* xiv. 162 By 1780, Chippendalism had become on book-plates practically a thing of the past. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. i. 14 Spindle-legged Chippendale tables.

chipper ('tʃɪpə(r)), *sb.*[1] [f. CHIP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] **1. a.** *gen.* One who or that which chips. **b.** *spec.* †A knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*).

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 One knyfe to square trenchoure loues, an other to be a chyppere. **1616** R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* II. 775 Some bread-chipper or greasy cooke. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, *Chippers*, those that Dress the Round or Bing Ore. **1789** BURNS *To Capt. Riddel*, Our friends the reviewers, those chippers and hewers. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 129 A ship caulker, a chipper, or a carpenter..hardly knows, how the blows of the mallet or hammer are directed to..the chisels or the nails. **1880** *Academy* 15 May 366/1 No anthropoid ape at the present day..is a stone-chipper or a bone-cutter.

c. With advs.

1898 [see STRINGER 1 b]. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/3 Pianoforte.—Fitters-up and chipper-up and tuner wanted. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §279 *Chipper-in* (rolling mill); a chipper *q.v.* chipping rough ends on rails with hammer and chisel. *Ibid.* §643 *Chipper-up*; carries out first stage of tuning strings of pianos when partly finished.

†**2.** Name of a bird. *Obs.*

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 510 Two small birds: the bigger called a chipper, or *betulæ carptor*.

chipper ('tʃɪpə(r)), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. CHIPPER *v.*] Twitter, light chatter.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 314 A mirthful chipper and laugh under the song of the soaring larks. *Ibid.* 411 The twitter and chipper of birds.

chipper ('tʃɪpə(r)), *a. U.S.* [App. the same word as northern Eng. *kipper* lively, nimble, frisky, and perh. orig. a southern or midl. Eng. form of it; but now known only in U.S., and probably associated with, and influenced by CHIPPER *v.*] Lively, brisk, cheerful; 'chirpy'.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 236 There sot Katey ..lookin' as bloomin' as a rose, and as chipper as a canary bird. **1849** THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 234 The sparrows seem always chipper, never infirm. **1861** HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 21 They are cheerful, and chipper, and sunshiny, and not easily moved to anger.

chipper ('tʃɪpə(r)), *v. dial.* and *U.S.* [Prob. partly a metathesis of *chirrup*; but also independently imitative of the sound indicated; the form being diminutive-frequentative, like *twitter*, *chatter*, *totter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: To twitter, chirp; (of persons, or of streams) to babble, chatter.

18.. MARY STONE in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* (1885) 55 On my pine-tree bough The Chipperings are hushed. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chipper*, to chirp..a metathesis of that word or rather of chirrup. **1861** MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 22 Always chippering and chattering to each other, like a pair of antiquated house-sparrows. **1865** E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 360 The sparkling stream that chippered among the ferns.

2. a. *trans.* To make 'chipper' or lively, to cheer *up*. *U.S.* [f. CHIPPER *a.*]

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xviii. (1876) 235 Setting to work to 'chipper' her mother up.

b. *intr.* To brighten *up*.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 583/1 She'd chipper up and fix up what she could. **1904** G. H. LORIMER *Old Gorgon Graham* 129 'Young man, I've decided to help you out of this hole,' he began. Percy chippered right up.

†**chippering**, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (1495) 695 The juys of the Cambmok helpith ayenst..the chypperynges [ed. 1582 chipperings] of the tonge.

chippering, *vbl. sb.*[2] Twittering.

18..-61 See CHIPPER *v.* 1.

Chippewa ('tʃɪpəwɔ:, -wɑ:). Also **Chippeway** and numerous other varr. [By-form of OJIBWA.] A member of an Algonquian Indian people found in the Great Lakes region. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1754 WASHINGTON *Let.* 24 Apr. in *Writ.* (1889) I. 51, 600 of the Chippoways and Ottoway Indians are marching down Scioto Creek. **1778** J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 416 The Chipéway tongue is not incumbered with any unnecessary tones or accents. **1788** [see MOHICAN *a.*]. **1826** J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* III. ii. 39 The wicked Chippewas cheated my squaw. **1831** *Boston Transcript* 30 Dec. 1/1 The Chippewa tribe formerly inhabited the regions around Lake Superior. **1835** C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 215 A well-made young half-blood Chippeway. **1880** *Harper's*

Mag. Dec. 43 The guttural ejaculations of the Chippewas who came to her door. **1890** FRAZER *Golden Bough* II. iv. 239 Among the Chippeways and other Indians of the Hudson Bay Territory. **1929** *Folklore* XL. No. 4, (*title*) Tales of the Chippewa Indians. **1963** *Amer. Speech* XXXVIII. 270 He must use English to converse with new friends, who may be Eskimo or Chippewa or the like.

Chippewyan, var. CHIPEWYAN.

chippie: see CHIPPY *sb.* 2 and 4.

chippine, obs. form of CHOPINE.

chippiness ('tʃɪpɪnɪs). *humorous.* [f. CHIPPY + -NESS.] State of being chippy, or 'dry as a chip'; shortness of temper.

1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 414 The utmost dryness..sheer chippiness of manner.

chipping ('tʃɪpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the verb CHIP; the act of chopping lightly or breaking off small pieces, of cracking or breaking the shell of an egg, etc.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chapplis*..the chipping of bread. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chipping*, a phrase used by the potters and China-men to express that common accident.. the flying off of small pieces, or breaking at the edges. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 Metals are sometimes wrought by chipping. **1836** EMERSON *Nature* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 141 A little chipping..patching, and washing. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii, Show a vast predominance of chipping over grinding.

2. *concr.* †a. A paring of the crust of a loaf. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 The Pantryes, Chippinges, and broken breade. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) F 19 b, Thou hast capt and kneed him..for a chipping. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. iii. (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus lies howling..he only seeks chippings. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Duck*, [Ducks] eating such Grain or Chippings as you shall throw to them.

b. *gen.* A small piece (of wood, stone, etc.), chipped off, esp. in dressing or shaping. (Usually *pl.* Cf. *parings*, *cuttings*, etc.) Also *fig.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppynge of ledyr, or clothe, or other lyke, *succidia*. **1610** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 6 A little new cesterne of lead, a binge to putt the chipings in. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xli. 411 These Chippings of the world, these fragmentary and incoherent Men (who embrace no calling). **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 244 The chippings of the stone they hew at their Quarry. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 8j, Scafflings [is] what comes off from the Ore in dressing it..which is called also by the name of Chippings. **1865** *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 152 Dealing in parings and chippings of reasoning.

†3. Chapping (of the skin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 116 Exulceration or chyppyng of the mouth. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 148 A dogs head made into powder..cureth..the chippings in the fingers.

4. *attrib.* as **chipping-ax** = CHIP-AXE; **chipping-bit** = *chipping-piece* b.; **chipping-chisel**, a cold chisel with a slightly convex face for chipping off the inequalities of cast-iron; †**chipping-knife**, a knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*; see CHIP *v.*[1] 1); **chipping-machine**, 'a planing-machine for cutting dye-wood into chips' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chipping-piece** (*Founding*), 'a. an elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools; b. the projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron-framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another' (Knight); †**chipping-time**, see quot. and CHIP *v.*[1] 5 (*obs.* ? *dial.*). So *chipping-block.*

1611 COTGR., *Epeau*, a Coopers *chipping ax. **1849** *Specif. Britten's patent* No. 12. 548 Instead of the ordinary *chipping bit..I use a set screw. **1601** *Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The yeomen [of the Pantry] have for their fees, all the chippings of breade..for the which they find *chipping knives. **1610** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 8 Itm paring iron, cheeping knives, tosting forke. *c* **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* I. i. 2 If it [wheat] has a good sprouting or *shipping-time. **1792** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. on New-Made Lord* Wks. 1812 III. 191 The Carpenters..the men of *chipping trade.

Chipping, common var. of CHEAPING market, in place-names.

'chipping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That chips; see the verb. In quot. = germinating (*obs.* ? *dial.*).

c **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. ii. 5 The chipping part of the wheat, as we call it in Hertfordshire.

2. *Comb.* as **chipping-bird**, a small species of sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) common in the United States; **chipping-sparrow**, the chipping-bird; **chipping-squirrel** = CHIPMUNK.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav. Carolina* II. 289 Passer domesticus; the little house sparrow or chipping bird. **1810** A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 127 Chipping Sparrow. *Fringilla socialis*... The Chipping-bird builds his nest most commonly in a cedar bush. **1849** THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tues. 205 The chipping or striped squirrel. **1861** MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* I. viii. 58 I've seen 'em big as chippin-birds' eggs. **1867** *Amer. Naturalist* I. 402 Simultaneously with the Bluebird the Chipping Sparrow awakes, and is soon heard chanting his simple cricket-like song from the garden and lawn. **1868** [see CHIPMUNK]. **1869** BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The chipping-bird. **1961** O. L. AUSTIN *Birds of World* 298/2 The friendly song and chipping sparrows nest in shrubbery close to houses.

chippy ('tʃɪpɪ), *a.* [f. CHIP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Of, or composed of, chips.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. (R.) Here my chill'd veins are warm'd by chippy fires.

2. Full of chaps; chapped.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 Eyes, nose, and mouth chippy with lamp-black and undue evaporation.

3. a. Resembling a chip; as dry as a chip.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 375 A few..have passed a dry, chippy, verseless youth. **1883** E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 386 Chippy and parched.

b. Vulgarly applied to the physical sensations experienced after alcoholic dissipation. Also *gen.* 'off colour', seedy, unwell.

1877 *Belgravia* XXXII. 235 After too copious libations of the above [*sc.* brandy and soda] a man is apt to feel 'chippy' next morning. **1884** H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xxi, A dozen cigars a day make one feel dreadfully 'chippy', in the morning. **1899** CONAN DOYLE *Duet* 74 'I feel a little chippy to-day.' 'That's the worst of these cheap champagnes.' **1937** E. GARNETT *Family from One End St.* iv. 81 You looks a bit chippy. Don't you be sick here.

4. *colloq.* a. Given to chipping, ready to chip. Also *fig.*, cross, irritable.

c **1885** F. M. FETHERSTON *Adv. Yorks. Farmer* 84 You look chippy and down in the mouth. **1888** '*Poor Nellie*' 271 She won't then be quite so chippy on her chipping-block. **1898** in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., The master is quite chippy to-day; you can hardly speak to him but he snaps at you. **1941** *Penguin New Writing* IV. 37 'Don't bother. Here are your gloves.' 'No need to be chippy, old fellow.'

b. Lively, brisk. Cf. CHIPPER *a.*

1923 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Aug. 558/3 Mr. Nicholson writes sometimes in the chippy, voluble monologue of 'If Winter Comes'. **1950** C. FRY *Venus Observed* 13 You call me old But I am still A chippy young chap.

chippy ('tʃɪpɪ), *sb.* [f. CHIP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. *U.S.* (Also *chippy bird*, *sparrow.*) = *chipping-bird* (CHIPPING *ppl. a.* 2).

1864 WEBSTER, Chipping-bird..also chippy. **1898** S. HALE *Lett.* (1919) 338, I must tell you of our little chippy sparrows that had their nest in the trellis. **1900** *Congress. Rec.* 30 Apr. 4872/2 The ground chippy darted under the fences. **1913** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* iii. 94 In the hollow of a rotten rail a little chippy bird always built a hair nest.

2. (Also *chippie.*) A young woman (usu. derogatory); a promiscuous or delinquent girl or young woman; a prostitute. Also *attrib.* *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1886 in *Amer. Speech* (1950) XXV. 31/2 This class of females are known by the gang as 'Chippies', and most of them come from the slums. **1929** T. WOLFE *Look Homeward* (1930) xii. 254 Your place is getting the reputation of a regular chippyhouse. *Ibid.* xix. 279 She's no better than a regular little chippie. **1938** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 June 438/1 Opal and other 'chippies' at Moll's 'sporting-house'. **1955** 'W. MOLE' *Hammersmith Maggot* ii. 26 He was no timidly frenzied lover of some exorbitant chippy.

3. *slang* = CHIP *sb.*[1] 6 c. (Also see quots.)

1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Carry On* 26 A carpenter's mate [is] a 'woodspoiler' or 'chippy chap' . **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 54 *A chippy chap*, a man of carpenter's rating. (Navy). *Ibid.* 167 *Nicknames..Chippy*: for a man named Carpenter. **1929** *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* X. 284/1 *Chippies*, carpenters in the British naval air-service. **1930** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 680 Try & find me a chippy to run shelves..the full depth and height of the chimney-breast. **1943** [see CHIP *sb.*[1] 6 c]. **1960** A. WESKER *I'm Talking about Jerusalem* I I'll work as a chippy on the Colonel's farm.

4. (Also *chippie.*) = *chip-shop*, CHIP *sb.*[1] 9. *local colloq.*

1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1036/1 *Chippy*, a fish-and-chips shop: Merseyside. **1964** *New Society* 20 Feb. 11/1 An acceptable alternative to the pub: the chippy on the turf —a chip shop in the gang's area. **1965** *Listener* 3 June 827/1 In the industrial towns the housewife..found that time, labour, and money were saved by the chippie.

chiprassi, var. CHUPRASSY.

chipre, var. CHYPRE.

chip-squirrel. = CHIPMUNK.

1844 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N.Y.* II. 220, I could feel the leetle hand a movin..like a chip squirrel in its nest. **1848** C. W. WEBBER *Old Hicks* 49 [Sand rats] look something like the common chip squirrel. **1884** J. C. GOLDSMITH *Himself Again* i. 5 A little chip-squirrel, no thicker than one's finger.

chip-stone. (See quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 334/2 There are also some artificial and complicated games with the peg-top, especially one called chipstone, which we never saw played.

chiquiney, -ie, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

chir (tʃɪər). Also cheer. [Hindi *chīr.*] In full *chir pine.* An Indian tree, *Pinus roxburghii.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 155/1 The *chir* or three-leaved Himalayan pine. **1885** *Ibid.* XIX. 105/1 *P. longifolia*, a Nepal species, is remarkable for the great length of its lax slender leaves... It is known in India as the 'Cheer-Pine'. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 478/1 Our road ran through chir-pine forest and grassy glades. **1940** F. SMYTHE *Adv. Mountaineer* x. 156 The lower foothills are clotted for scores of miles with forests of chir, tall graceful pines.

‖**chiragh** (tʃɪ'rɑ:g). Also chirag, chirak. [Hind., a. Pers. *chirāgh* lamp, light.] A primitive oil lamp used in India and adjacent countries.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 1/3, I took the oil from my chirag and anointed my back therewith. **1920** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Dec. 863/2 To-night we'll light tiny, weenie *chiraghs*. **1932** *Discovery* Sept. 304/1 A *chirak*, a primitive little oil lamp. **1935** *Ibid.* Nov. 334/2 The little earthenware *chirags* are indistinguishable in form from the early spouted saucer lamps of Egypt.

†**'chiragon.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. χείρ hand + ἄγων leading, guiding.] (See quot.)

1832 *Athenæum* 781 The Chiragon, or guide for the hand ..by the assistance of which a person who has become blind after having learned the art of writing may continue its practice without the risk of confounding words or lines together. **1851** *Catalogue Exhib.* II. 538 The chiragon, a hand guide for blind and tremulous writers.

†**chi'ragrical**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *chīragricus*, f. *chīragra*, Gr. χειράγρα gout in the hand + -IC + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or having, gout in the hand.

[**1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* G 2 Podagra, ye gout of the legges and feete, and Chiragra the goute of the fingers.] **1644** BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragracall prohibition. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv, 186 Chiragricall persons*doe suffer in this finger..sometimes first of all.

chiral ('kaɪərəl), *a.* [f. Gr. χείρ hand + -AL.] Of a crystal or three-dimensional form: not superposable on its mirror image. Hence **chirality** (kaɪ'rælɪtɪ) [-ITY] (see quot. 1894); **chiroid** ('kaɪərɔɪd), a chiral object or process.

1894 LD. KELVIN *Boyle Lect.* in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Jun. Sci. Club* 25 May 25 *note*, I call any geometrical figure, or group of points, *chiral*, and say that it has *chirality*, if its image in a plane mirror, ideally realized, cannot be brought to coincide with itself. **1904** —— *Baltimore Lect.* 439 For brevity I now call a molecule which has chirality, a chiroid. **1939** *Nature* 11 Feb. 240/2 The tensor scheme of relativity is incomplete by itself to include relations of chirality, to use Lord Kelvin's term... This significance of the chiral property..is the difference between a chiral system and its mirror-image. **1957** *Physical Rev.* CVI. 1306 (*title*) Chirality of *K* Particle. *Ibid.* 1306/1 An operator called 'chirality', which anticommutes with the parity operator, can be applied to both fermions and bosons. *Ibid.* 1306/2 This leads to two alternative assignments of *K* particles to chiral eigenstates. **1964** *Cambr. Rev.* 24 Oct. 53/3 Only particles of one chirality interact. **1969** *Nature* 2 Aug. 453/1 Even the complexities which abound in naming fused rings, where chirality is so important, may be resolved.

chirapsy ('kaɪəræpsɪ). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *chirapsia*, a. Gr. χειραψία hand-to-hand combat, also gentle friction.] Touching or rubbing with the hand.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 119 Whether the application of the mother's hand (chirapsy) to any particular part of her body..can..induce an organic change on the same part of the fœtus. [**1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chirapsia*, Gentle friction, manipulation.]

‖**chirayta** (tʃɪ'raɪtə), **chiretta** (tʃɪ'rɛtə). Also chirata, chireeta. [a. Hindī *chirāītā*, Bengālī *chirāta*, Dakhnī *chirāēta*, Marāthī *kirāitā*:—Skr. *kirāta-tikta* butter plant of the Kirātas, an ancient forest tribe on the N.E. of Bengal.] A plant, *Ophelia* (or *Agathotes*) *Chirayta*, N.O. *Gentianaceæ*, found in northern India. b. The bitter tonic obtained from this, used like quinine.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 115 *Chiretta* or *Chirayta*, a perennial plant, growing in Hindostan and Bengal. **1847** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 Chirayta possesses the general properties of bitter tonics. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 511 Chiretta contains two bitter principles, chiratin and ophelic acid.

Hence **chi'raytin**, **chi'ratin**, **chira'togenin**, *Chem.* bitter principles obtained from chirayta.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 What is..sold as a sulphate of chiraytine is well known to be only the disulphate of quinia. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chiratin*, $C_{26}H_{48}O_{15}$. One of the two bitter constituents of chirata..a yellow, somewhat hygroscopic powder..*Chiratogenin*, $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$..a yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance.

chirche, obs. form of CHURCH.

†**chire**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4 schyre, 5 chyre, 6 chyer, 7 chier, cheyre. [This appears first as a variant reading for *chipe*; subseq. *chive* appears as a variant of this. What are the precise relations between *chithe*, *chire*, *chive*, it is difficult to say; *chive* might be a phonetic corruption of *chithe* or a graphic alteration of *chire*: see CHITHE, CHIVE *sb.*[2]]

A sprout, a slender blade of grass, etc.; the pistil or stamen of flowers; a fibre.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xci. (Harl. MS. 4789) In þe myddel stondeþ schyres of saffron [*Harl.* 614 chiris; *Bodl.*, & *B.M. Addit.* 27944 chipes; *Wynkyn de Worde* 1495 (659) chyres; *Berthelet* 1535 chyues.] **1483** *Cath. Angl.*, A Chire, *genimen*. **1591** DRAYTON *Harmony, Song Solomon* ii, As lily flower excells the thorn or little chyer of grass. **1611** COTGR., *Fibres*, The small strings, or haire like threads of roots..in Lincolne-shire they are tearmed Cheyres. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 Pick out of it all manner of motes, chiers of grass.

†chire[2]. *Obs.* Form of KIRE, OE. *cyre*, Choice.
The palatalization of *c* before an umlaut vowel was unknown to OE.: *chire* was doubtless influenced by the *ch* forms of the cognate vb. *cheosen*, and the increasing extension of *ch-* to the parts which had properly *k*. See CHOOSE.
c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 219 God..let hi..habben aȝen chire.

[**chire** *v.* ? misprint for CHEW. (Halliwell explains 'to feast or make cheer'.)
1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne.]

chireche, chiriche, obs. ff. CHURCH.

chi-rho (kaɪ rəʊ). The first two letters of Gr. XPICTOC Christ, often joined in a monogram ☧ and used to symbolize the name.
[**1611** FLORIO s.v. *Labaro*, The letter Chi and Rhò, which signifieth Christ.] **1868** *Jrnl. British Archaeol. Assoc.* XXIV. 132 The *chirho* also occurs on a doorstep. **1880** SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1312/1 The upright cross being first added to the Chi-rho so as to form a kind of star. **1889** J. ROMILLY ALLEN *Monumental Hist. Brit. Ch.* 30 The Chi-Rho monogram. **1900** *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/3 The monument consists of a simple monolithic block... Upon one side is incised a simple Chi-Rho enclosed in a circle. **1923** R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Roman Britain* v. 95 Engraved on a silver cup of foreign manufacture..we find the Chi-Rho monogram. **1953** K. JACKSON *Lang. & Hist. Early Brit.* v. 163 The chi-rho monogram of the earlier type with the *X* over the rho was largely replaced in southern Gaul at the end of the fifth century by the later type with a mere crossbar.

chiri(e, chirisch, obs. ff. CHERRY, CHERISH.

chirimoya, var. CHERIMOYA.

chirk (tʃɜːk), *v.* Forms: (1 cearcian), 4–6 chirke, 5–6 chyrke, 5–7 cherk(e, 6 churke, 6– chirk. [In its origin, a variant of CHARK:—OE. *cearcian*, *stridēre*, with which sense 1 coincides. The change to *chirk* was not phonetic, but evidently a modification adapted to express a thinner sound: another (Sc.) variant CHORK, expresses a *coarser* sound.
It was in the form *chirk* that the word was applied to the voice of birds, for which the original *chark* was not used. (Here association with *chirm* may also have worked.) In this sense there further arose the variants CHIRT and CHIRP, the latter of which became the prevailing form.]
†**1.** *intr.* To make a strident noise; to grate (or otherwise make a noise with) the teeth; to creak as a door; to croak. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.*
c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVI (Z.) 157 *Strideo* oððe *strido* ic cearcige oððe ic gristbitige. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶531 Of hem that bileeuen in diuynailes as..by chirkynge of dores. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Makiþ hir noyse wiþ grisbaytynge and chirkynge of teeþ. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. XXXVII. (1495) 565 Electrum chyrketh and chaungyth ofte in to diuers colours [ed. 1535 maketh a great chyrkynge noyse]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrkynge, *sibilatus*. *Ibid.*, Chyrkyn', *sibilo*. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 418 Lest the vehemency of Chirking Frogs, vex the wish'd for Repose. **1806** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 338 (Jam.) The doors will chirk.
2. a. To chirp, chirrup (as a bird); to make a noise with the lips like a bird's chirp; to squeak (as a mouse). *arch.* and *dial.* (Not in *Sc.*)
c **1386** CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kist hir swete, and chirkith as a sparwe With his lippes. **1530** PALSGR. 484, I chyrke, I make a noyse, as myse do in a house. **1533** MORE *Apology* xlvii. Wks. 922/1 A few birdes..chirking and fleing from bushe to bushe. **1565–78** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Gingrio*, to churke or make a chirme as birdes doe. **1575** TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 143 Chyrke wyth your voyce and use those other soundes which falconers do to their hawkes. **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque Q. Bersabe* 28 Ye chirk as starlings that be fed. **1885** A. DOBSON *Sign Lyre* 201 The sparrow..chirketh lustily.
†b. *trans.* To incite by 'chirking'. *Obs.*
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. iiij b, Cherke hir and whistyll hir [the hawk]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x, A horse-rider cheering and cherking up his horse.
3. a. To become cheerful, cheer *up*. (*U.S. colloq.*; see CHIRK *a.*)
1844 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N. Y.* I. 231 All I could do she wouldn't chirk up. **1860** HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 102, I ra'ally hope..she'll chirk up, and get along comfortable. **1886** ROE *Fell in Love* xiii. 117 Don't you worry now; chirk up and you'll come out all right. **1887** M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 17 P'rhaps nothin' awful's goin' to happen. .. Chirk up an' give us a kiss. **1951** H. GILES *Harbin's Ridge* 139 He chirked up from then on. All of us felt better then.
b. *trans.* To make cheerful, to brighten *up*. *U.S. colloq.*
1843 *Yale Lit. Mag.* Feb. 26 (Th.), All our folks appear more chirkier than they usually feel, in order to chirk her up. **1887** R. T. COOKE *Happy Dodd* xii. 122 Ef there's a mortal thing I can do to help ye, or chirk ye up, I want to do it right off. **1911** E. FERBER *Dawn O'Hara* xvi. 238, I donned a becoming gown to chirk up my courage. **1912** W. IRWIN *Red Button* 40 The thought chirked me a lot. **1923** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Apr. 540/2 I'll stay right on here and do what I can to chirk the place up. **1938** *Sun* (Baltimore) 4 Mar. 10/5, I kind o' feel chirked up about my abilities as a prophet. I said..there was a likelihood we would have a blizzard..and sure enough..it came.

chirk (tʃɜːk), *a. U.S. colloq.* [perh. f. CHIRK *v.*: but prob. associated with *cheer*.] 'Lively, cheerful, in good spirits' (Webster).
1789 WEBSTER *Diss. Eng. Lang.* 387 This word is wholly lost except in New England. It is there used for *comfortably*, *bravely*, *cheerful*, as when one inquires about a sick person, it is said, he is chirk. **1816** PICKERING *Vocab.* 59 It should be remarked, that the adjective *chirk* is used only in the *interior* of New England; and even there, I think, only by the illiterate. It is never heard in the sea-port towns. **18..** *Major Downing's Letters* (Bartlett) The General looked as chirk and lively as a skipper. **1876** HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* vii. 93 Be'n purty chirk this summer? **1885** *U.S. Mag.* in *Free Ch. Monthly* Aug. 244/1 He was as chirk and bright a little fellow as ever was.

chirking, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* See CHIRK *v.*

chirl (tʃɜːl), *v. Sc.* [Imitative of the sound: see CHIRR *v.*] To warble, to utter a long note with modulation; sometimes, to emit a low melancholy sound.
1818 *Ballad* in *Edinb. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) The laverock chirl't his cantie sang. **18..** HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* 323 (Jam.) The chirling echoes went and came. **1838** J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Short syne ye took a chirlin fit.
Hence **chirl** *sb.*
c **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li. 3 Thy chivring chirlis, vhilks changinglie thou chants. **1850** *Zoologist* VII. 2527 [Crossbills]..commence a fretful, unhappy chirl, not unlike the Redpole's. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 3 His voice ..had a kind of musical warble ('chirl' we vernacularly called it).

chirm (tʃɜːm), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 cirm, cyrm, 3 chirm, 6 chirme; 5–6 chyrme, cherme, 6 chearm, charme, 6–7 churme, 7 churmne: cf. also CHARM *sb.*[2] [Immediately connected with CHIRM *v.*]
1. Noise, din, chatter, vocal noise (in later times esp. of birds).
a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 925 *Fragor*, suoeg, cirm. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 6 Æt middere niht þa cirm geworden wæs. *a* **1000** in Wr.-Wülcker 205 *Clangor*, *tubarum sonus*..dyne, geþun, cyrm. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 305 The3 crowe bigrede him..And goþ to him mid heore chirme. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 14 That wnderstandis the..chirme of every birdis voce on fer. **1806** TRAIN *Poetical Rev.* 79 (Jam.) A chirm she heard..out o' a hole she shot her head.
2. *esp.* The mingled din or noise of many birds or voices, the 'hum' of school children, insects, etc.
1530 PALSGR. 617 What a cherme these byrdes make [*jargonnent*]! **1547** BREND *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 379 Words confirmed with a churme of those that stood about. **1556** HOBY tr. *Castilione's Covrtyer* (1577) G ii a, Then was there heard..a cherme of loude speaking. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lv. 1 With this a chirme in mumering there fell: Amongst them [insects] all. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 235 Grammer schooles ringing againe with a chirme of schollers. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 186 [Perkin] was conueighed leasurely on Horsebacke..through Cheape-side ..with the Churme of a thousand taunts and reproches. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 457 A coming tempest announces itself by the birds subduing their song to a chirm.
†**3.** A company or flock (of finches). *Obs.*
c **1430** LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A chyrme of fynches, a swarme of bees. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Cherme of Goldefynches. **1688** in R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1.

chirm (tʃɜːm), *v. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 cirman, cyrm-an, 3 chirmen, 5–6 chirme, chyrm(e, 6– chirm, (9 churm). [OE. *cirm-an* to cry out, shout, make a noise. Cf. Du. *kermen*, MDu. *kermen*, *karmen*, to mourn, lament, MLG. *kermen*. The ulterior history is uncertain.]
1. *intr.* To cry out, vociferate, roar: originally used widely, but in Middle and modern English, chiefly restricted to the melodious chatter or warbling of birds, or of human beings compared to birds.
a **1000** *Judith* 270 Hi ongunnon cirman hlude. *a* **1000** *Guthlac* (Gr.) 880 Swa wilde deor cirmdon. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe..cheatereð euer ant chirmeð. So ouh ancre..chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 878 Briddes..meryly chirmed in the grene wod. **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) Repr. Gloss. XIII, *Cantillo*, to chante or chirme. **1623** COCKERAM II, To Chirme like birdes, *Gingreate*. **1700** WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 417 We have a Monkey aboard that chirms like a Lark. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 12 Linties, chirmin' frae the spray. **1808** R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 31 Then he wad chirm and talk, And say, Ded, ded; Mam, mam, and aw. **1840** GALT *Demon Dest., etc.* 63 Admiring wonder churm'd from all the throng. **1860–80** FERGUSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chirm*, to chirp. **1865** A. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 345 The fairy sits..chirming and singing songs to the cows.
2. *trans.* or with cognate object.
1728 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. i, To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants! **1832–53** *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 98 The corn-craik was chirming His sad eerie cry.
Hence **chirming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1481 CAXTON *Old Age*, And knewe the thyngys to come by the chyrmyng and by the song and by the countenance of foulys and birddys. **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymolog.* (E.D.S.) *Augur*, a gesser be the chirming of birds. **1854** *Phemie Millar* 33 A chirming..foolish woman. **1877** OUIDA *Puck* xxix. 359 Sounds of..stirring bees and chirming birds.

chirne, obs. form of CHURN.

chiro-, chir-, = Gr. χειρο- combining form of χείρ hand, appearing in Greek in a very large number of words; several of these were adopted in Latin with the spelling *chiro-*, e.g. *chīrographum*, *chīromantia*, *chīronomia*, *chīrothēca*, *chīrūrgia*, and have thus passed into the modern langs.; many more have been taken by these directly from Greek, e.g. *chirocracy*, *chiroscopy*, *chirosophy*, *chirotechny*, or formed from Greek elements and on Greek analogies, as *chiropodist*, *chirosopher*. In modern technical terms, esp. those of botany and zoology, the spelling is often *cheir-*, e.g. *cheiranthus*, *cheiroptera*, *cheirotherium*.
In words thoroughly naturalized in Latin, CH was treated as C, and had in Romanic the phonetic history of *c* before *i*: hence such medL. forms as *cirographum*, *cirogryllus*, *cirotheca*, *ciromancia*, *cirurgianus*, also written *cyro-*, and It. and OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-*, *cyro-*. But, in most words, modern scholarship has restored the *ch-* spelling and *k* pronunciation: see however CHIRURGEON, SURGEON.
The more important of these derivatives follow in their alphabetical order; a few trivial ones are given here: **ˌchirocos'metics** *sb. pl.* [Gr. κοσμητικός; see COSMETIC], the art of adorning the hands. †**'chirogram** [see -GRAM], used by Bulwer for a diagram illustrating chironomy. **chiro-'gymnast** [Gr. γυμναστής; see GYMNAST], an apparatus for exercising the fingers for pianoforte playing. **'chiromys, cheiromys** [Gr. μῦς mouse], the AYE-AYE of Madagascar. **'chiroplast** [Gr. πλάστης moulder, modeller], an apparatus devised by J. B. Logier in 1814 for keeping the hands in a correct position in pianoforte playing; hence **'chiroplastic** *a.* **ˌchiropoi'etic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making, f. ποιεῖν to make, do], ? surgical. †**chi'roponal** *a.* [Gr. πόνος toil + -AL[1]], pertaining to or involving manual labour (*obs.*). †**chiro'scopical** *a.* [Gr. -σκοπος inspector, examiner], pertaining to palmistry.
1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 119 Gloves of chicken skin..were at one time a main article in chirocosmetics. **1644** BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 26 Types and Chirograms whereby this Art might be better illustrated then by words. **1845** *Mag. Sc.* VI. 137 The Chirogymnast..ought..to cause the different parts of the hand to acquire..dexterity. **1882** *Pop. Sc. Monthly Mag.* XX. 423 The chiromys..may be regarded as the last survivor. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 9 As for the horse, his legs stuck through the bridge, as though he had been put in a chiroplast. *Ibid.*, The horse's first lesson in chiroplastic exercise. **1864** SPOHR *Autobiog.* II. 98 His [Logier's] chiroplast, a machine by means of which the children get accustomed to a good position of the arms and hands. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2025. 215/2 Logier with his 'cheiroplast'. **1823** H. H. WILSON *Ess.* (1864) I. 391 Operations of the chiropoietic art..as extraction of the stone in the bladder. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 16 ¶44 Chiroponall pyrotechny. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 What a chyroscopical horoscope..of jugling, legerdemain, and superstitious imposture!

†**chirocracy**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. χειροκρατία, f. χειρο- hand- + -κρατια rule.] Government by the strong hand or by physical force.
1677 *Govt. Venice* 300 It might rather have been called Chirocratie, all things being managed by Violence and Tumult.

chirognomically (kaɪərɒg'nɒmɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHIROGNOMY + -ICALLY.] As a matter of chirognomy.
1891 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 727 The thumb is generally regarded as chirognomically the most important part of the hand.

chirognomist, one who practises chirognomy.
1883 M. & F. COLLINS *You play me false* iv. 25 The skilled cheirognomist could learn a lesson from that small strong hand.

chirognomy (kaɪə'rɒgnəmɪ). Also cheir-. [f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + γνώμη knowing, judgement, after *physiognomy*.] The alleged art or science of estimating character by inspection of the hand.
1868 W. R. CRAIG *Bk. of hand* 263 Chiromancy and chirognomy. **1885** E. H. ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Cheirosophy; being a Complete Practical Handbook of the Twin Sciences of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy.

chirograph ('kaɪərəʊgrɑːf, -æ-). Also 5 cirographe, 7 chyro-. [a. F. *chirographe*, ad. L. *chīrographum*, *-us*, a. Gr. χειρόγραφον, -ος (that which is) written with the hand, f. χειρο- hand- + -γραφος writing, written. It became a technical word in later L. (cf. Gaius iii. 134); its complete naturalization is shown by the prevalence of the form *cirographum*, whence OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-*, *cyro-*.]
1. Applied technically to various documents formally written, engrossed, or signed.
a. An indenture; = CHARTER-PARTY 1; a deed of conveyance of land so indented. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*
[*c* **1280** *Charta Edw. I*, in *Rotul. Scot.* I. 1 (Du Cange) Que vous voudrez liverer par Cyrographe endenté entre vous e li.] **1727** *Cowel's Interpr.* (*augmented*), Anciently, when they made a Chirograph or Deed, which required a Counterpart, as we call it, they engrossed it twice upon one Piece of Parchment contrary-wise, leaving a Space between, in which they wrote in great Letters, the word Chirograph; and then cut the Parchment in two, sometimes even, sometimes with Indenture, thro' the Midst of the Word. **1736** GALE *Anc. Chirogr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 212 This Marble..exhibiting a compleat Formula of a Chirograph, or

Conveyance of one Part of a Burying-Place from one Family to another.

b. The indenture of a fine; one of the counterparts of such indenture.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 556 The said Gundreda had a Fine levied unto her..and thereof produced the Chirograph. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1633/4 Notice, that whereas divers Fines that were lost or burnt in the late Fire in the Temple, remain uningrossed for want of bringing in the Chyrograps, or exemplifications thereof. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 700 The chirograph of a fine is evidence of such fine; because the chirographer is appointed to give out copies of the agreements between the parties. **1865** NICHOLS *Britton* II. 356 All general attorneys may levy fines and make chirographs.

c. An obligation or bond given in one's own handwriting.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 This dette here [*Col.* ii. 14] thapostle calleth Cirographe or oblygacion. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 291 The divel casting in the chirograph, he was publiquely received into the bosome of the Church. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chirograph*, a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an Obligation or hand-writing.

d. One of three forms in which the will of the Papal See is expressed in writing.

1528 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Records xxii, That ..by a new Chirograph, the Popes Holiness may be so astringed. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 197 A new chirograph of pollicitation. **1864** *Daily Rev.* 24 May, The Chirograph is frequently in Italian, and..is considered as a private act of the Pontiff. **1868** CARTWRIGHT in *News of World* 29 Mar., A third form of Papal expression in writing, called a Chirograph..It appears indeed to have no binding force except what it may derive from personal respect for its author, and resembles in authority somewhat the minutes which at times are drawn up in our offices, or the peculiar expression of Royal wishes formerly in use in Prussia, and termed Cabinets-ordre.

2. *gen.* a. Any formal written document; a charter. **b.** Handwriting. (*unusual.*)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chirograph*, hand writing. **1844** S. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 255 Our most beautiful chirographs, written in the Roman character.

Hence **chi'rographal** *a.*, **chi'rographary** *a.* [ad. L. *chīrographārius*], related to or given in one's own handwriting; *chirographary creditor*, one who holds an acknowledgement of debt in the debtor's handwriting; **chi'rographate**, to set one's hand to, sign; **chiro'graphic** *a.*, **-'graphical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or in handwriting; **chi'rographist**, a professor of chirography (used by Pope for *chirognomist* or *chirologist*); **chirographo'sophic** (*nonce-wd.*), skilled in, or a judge of handwriting.

1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 111 Few of the Debts are Chyrographal, i.e. upon Bond. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 352 Privileged chirographary creditors. **1623** COCKERAM II, To Write his name to a Band or so, *Chirographate*. **1885** BEVERIDGE *Culross & Tulliallan* II. xv. 7 Interesting relics.. monumental and chirographic. **1623** COCKERAM, *Chirographical*, writing, a writing of ones owne hand. *c* **1714** ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scribl.* iii, Let the Chirographists behold his Palm. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chirographist*. This word is used [in the prec. passage] I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv. (D.), 'But what sort of handwriting was it?'.. 'Ou then—aiblins a man's, aiblins a maid's: he was no chirographosophic himsel'.'

chirographer (kaɪ'rɒgrəfə(r)). Also 6 cyro-, 6–7 ciro-, chyro-. [partly ad. F. *chirographaire*, ad. late L. *chīrographārius*; partly Eng. formation like *geograph-er* and the like.]

1. *Law.* The officer appointed to 'engross fines' (chirographs), in the Court of Common Pleas. (Abolished in 1833.)

[**1285** *Act 13 Edw. I*, c. 44 De Cirographariis pro cirographo faciendo.] **1400** *Act 2 Hen. IV*, c. 8 § 1 Loffice de Cirogrofer en la Comone bank du Roi est lessez a ferme. *a* **1577** Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The Cirographer..maketh Indentures tripertite. **1581** *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The Chirographer of Fynes of the Common Plees for the tyme being. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. §61 Delivered to the Cyrographer of fines to be ingrossed and proclaimed. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 62/1 In the Courts of Common Pleas..the Chyrographer doth Enter and Ingrose Fines acknowledged. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351 There are indentures made, or engrossed, at the chirographer's office, and delivered to the cognizor and the cognizee. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 144 The wealthy sinecure of Chirographer of the Common Pleas.

2. 'He that exercises or professes the art or business of handwriting' (Johnson, 1755); a copying clerk.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* 216 The seedy and dilapidated appearance of the old chirographer.

chirography (kaɪ'rɒgrəfɪ). Also 7 cheir-. [f. same Gr. elements as CHIROGRAPH, on analogy of *geography* and the like.] Handwriting; (own) handwriting, autograph (*obs.*); style or character of writing.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 169 It was..assured him that it must be the cheirography of the Lord Lowden, whereupon he was committed to the Tower. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. vi. 381 Beautifully executed as to their chirography. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3 The extraordinary conflict of testimony among experts in chirography.

[**chirography**, erroneously in Cockeram, etc., for CHOROGRAPHY.]

chirologist (kaɪ'rɒlədʒɪst). Also **cheir-**. [f. CHIROLOGY taken in sense 'science of the hand' + -IST.] One who makes the hand a subject of study.

1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 528 'Nature', says a Cheirologist, 'was a careful workman'. **1872** M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. ix. 197 Cheirologists know that it takes many generations to confer patrician form upon the fingers.

chirology (kaɪ'rɒlədʒɪ). Also **cheir-**. [a. F. *chirologie*, f. Gr. χειρο- hand + -λογία discourse.]

†**1.** The art of speaking by signs made with the hands or fingers. *Obs.*

[**1644** BULWER (*title*), Chirologia, or the natvrall Langvage of the Hand.] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chirology*, a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand. **1680** DALGARNO *Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd. (T.), Cheirology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix, Such a fine Gesticulator, and in the Practice of Chirology an Artist so compleat..that with his very Fingers he doth speak.

2. The study of the hand: see CHIROLOGIST.

Hence **chiro'logical** *a.*, **chiro'logically** *adv.*

1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 528 Cheirologically speaking.

†**chi'romachy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. χειρομαχία, f. χειρομάχος that fights with the hands.] A hand-to-hand fight.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 544 Dreadful Chiromachies.. scufflings and fightings with hands and arms of flesh.

chiromance ('kaɪərəʊmæns), *v.* [f. CHIROMANCY.] **a.** *trans.* To divine by chiromancy. **b.** *intr.* To practise chiromancy. So **'chiromancist** = CHIROMANCER.

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 235 The hands must be washed ere I can chiromance anything. **1882** —— *Gypsies* vii. 181, I had chiromanced to the Romany clan. **1889** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Mar. 3/1 The chiromancists or fortune-tellers.

chiromancer ('kaɪərəʊmænsə(r)). Also 6–7 **chyr-**, 9 **cheir-**. [f. next + -ER^1.] One who practises or professes chiromancy.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 5 Why is Pasiphilo a chyromancer. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chirosophers or chiromancers abuse, to proove their palmistry. **1872** M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. xvi. 246 A cheiromancer would have said the same of..his hands.

chiromancy ('kaɪərəʊmænsɪ). Also 6–7 **chiromancie**, 7 **-manty**, **-tie**, **chyromancy**, **-cie**, 7–9 **cheiro-**. [a. (prob. through F. *chiromancie*) L. *chīromantīa*, *-cīa*, a. late Gr. χειρομαντεία, f. χειρο- hand + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.]

Divination by the hand; the art of telling the characters and fortunes of persons by inspection of their hands; palmistry.

a **1528** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 140 Som pseudo-propheta with chiromancy. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 The Thumbe, in chiromantie, we giue Venvs. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 342 Physiognomy, Chiromancy, and other fantastic arts of prediction. **1883** FRITH & ALLEN (*title*) Chiromancy or the Science of Palmistry.

chiromant ('kaɪərəʊmænt). [ad. Gr. χειρόμαντις chiromancer.] = CHIROMANCER.

1876 *Overmatched* II. v. 66 The cheiromant of old was an artist, as the augur and astrologer were. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/1 He had better betake himself to a regular Chiromant and make himself miserable.

chiromantic (kaɪərəʊ'mæntɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *Astromantic.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy.

1627 DRAYTON *Elegy Sir H. Raynsford*, Some idle Chiromantick booke, Shewing the line of life, and Venus mount. **1867** VAMBERY *Sk. Centr. Asia* 11 The chiromantic feats.

†B. *sb.* A chiromancer. *Obs.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 161 Your Chiromantiks would writhe and wrest it to their purpose. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 437/2 Chiromanticks..take upon them to tell Fortunes by the Lines of the hand.

†**chiro'mantical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to chiromancy.

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 73 This art of Chiromanticall Phisiognomie. **1701** W. SALMON (*title*) Polygraphice, or Arts of Drawing, Chiromantical Signatures, etc., etc. **1834-47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 527 The text appears more chiromantical in the vulgate.

So **chiro'mantist**, †**chiro'mantine** = CHIROMANCER.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 These Physiognomers & Chiromantines..as friuolous and foolish as they be, yet now adaies are in credite. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 240* The fatidicall chiromantist will divine all things sinisterly of me. **1904** E. F. BENSON *Challoners* vi, If I had been told by a chiromantist that I should shortly be writing the words *Sunday Magazine*.

chironomid (kaɪə'rɒnəmɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Chironomidæ*, f. *chironomus*, a. Gr. χειρονόμος: see CHIRONOMY and -ID^3.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Chironomidæ, a family of dipterous insects typified by the midge. B. *sb.* An insect of this family.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1905** *Jrnl. N.Y. Ent. Soc.* XIII. 69 (*title*) A Chironomid inhabitant of *Sarracenia purpurea*. **1924** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 750/2 Chironomid gnats and moth flies (*Psychodidæ*) inhabit the tanks. **1925** R. W. G. HINGSTON in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* 288 Fragile Chironomids, delicate as mosquitoes, skated on the surface of the water. **1946** *Nature* 13 July 71/1 The following arthropods were apparently unaffected: Chironomids, *Mysis*, *Sphæroma* and *Carcinus*. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) xiv. 237 The haemoglobin in the blood of Chironomid larvae.

chironomy (kaɪ'rɒnəmɪ). Also 6 **chyronomie**, 9 **cheironomy**. [ad. L. *chīronomia*, a. Gr. χειρονομία management of the hands, gesticulation, f. χειρονόμος one who practises pantomimic gestures, f. χειρο- hand + -νομος managing, etc. In F. *chironomie*.] The art or science of gesticulation, or of moving the hands according to rule in oratory, pantomime, etc.

[**1644** BULWER (*title*) Chirologia..wherevnto is added Chironomia or the Art of Manual Rhetorick.] **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. (1698) 26 He must have..a chironomy or decent acting with his hands. **1847** GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xxix. 114 Cheironomy, or the decorous and expressive movement of the hands.

¶ Used by an etymological conceit for 'hand law' with allusion to *chirograph.*

1569 J. SA[NFORD] tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 121b, A solemne Chyronomie, or hand law and prescript woordes.

So †**chi'ronomer**, one who practises or professes chironomy; **chiro'nomic** *a.*, and (badly) †**chirono'matic** *a.*, of or pertaining to chironomy; **chironomon, -ont** [L. *chīronomōn*, Gr. χειρονομῶν, -οῦντα] = *Chironomer.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 13 Give me, quoth he, Royall Sir, this Chironomer. **1649** —— *Pathomyot.* I. §6. 36 To see in a Chironomer..the Muscles of his Hand should bee directed so swiftly to the Nerves of his instrument. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 159 A Chironomatick Italianising of his Demand, with various Jectigation of his Fingers. **1746** MELMOTH tr. *Pliny's Lett.* IX. Let. 34 *note* (R.), Chironomic art, so much studied by the antients. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi. 155 Assisting his meditations by certain mysterious chironomic signs. **1644** BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 12 The first man that usurped the name of Chironomon or Pantomime among the Romans was Pylades. *Ibid.* Lipsius confounds these structores or carvers, with the Chironomonts.

chiropod: see CHEIROPOD.

chiropodist (kaɪ'rɒpədɪst). [A factitious designation, apparently assumed in 1785: see first quots. Whether the inventor put together Gr. χείρ, χειρο- hand, and *and* feet were the objects of his attention, or whether he had in view the ready-made Gr. χειροπόδ-ης (or χειρόπους, χειρόποδ-) 'having chapped feet', does not appear. The latter would better justify his formation, the former better suit his meaning.

Gr. χειρόποδ- is founded on χειρ-άς a chap, properly of the hands (χείρ) but also of the feet (χειράδες ποδῶν).]

'One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; now usually restricted to one who treats corns and bunions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1785 D. LOW (*title*) *Chiropodologia*, a Scientific Enquiry into the Causes of Corns, Warts, Onions [etc.]..with a detail of the most successful Methods of..removing all deformities of the Nails; and of preserving or restoring to the Feet and Hands their natural soundness and Beauty. *Ibid.* 83 A skilful Chiropodist. **1785** *Europ. Mag.* VII. 429 Classic lore..has now reached Davies Street..the residence of our Lucretian *Chiropodist* (anglicè corn-cutter). But whilst we point out the absurdity and needless affectation of learning, the coining of new-fangled derivatives on every occasion, we should be sorry, etc. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself.. Chiropodist. **1818** *Art Preserv. Feet* 45 Self dubbed chiropodists or corn-doctors. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi. **1861** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 168 Even the cunning chiropodist who did so much for Louis Napoleon.

So **chiro'podical** *a.*, pertaining to chiropody; **chi'ropodism**, **chi'ropodistry** = *chiropody*; **chiropo'dology**, 'a treatise on corns, warts, bunions, and their causes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chi'ropody**, the art of treating corns, warts, defective nails, etc., on feet or hands, *esp.* corn-cutting.

1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xvii. 170 Taking off my shoe, I found that a small chiropodical operation was necessary. **1887** FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 230 The study and practice of chiropodism. **1886** *Belgravia* LX. 164 When she had finished her chiropodistry. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 2/1 The conversation..happened to turn upon chiropody.

chiropractic (kaɪərəʊ'præktɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. χειρο- + πρακτικός: see CHIRO- and PRACTIC *a.*] A. *adj.* That practises or is concerned with the curing of disease by manipulation of the structures of the human body, esp. those of the spinal column.

1898 *Stone's Davenport* (Iowa) *City Directory* 384 Dr. Palmer Chiropractic School & Cure. **1908** *Congress. Rec.* 6 Apr., A bill to regulate the practice of chiropractic, to license chiropractic physicians, [etc.] **1920** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 348/2 The country is overrun with..chiropractic and osteopathic

doctors. **1926** J. H. JONES *Healing by Manip.* 64 Biologists, once they become aware of the chiropractic principle.. will probably do useful service. **1962** *New Eng. Jrnl. Med.* 1 Nov. 939/2 Three recent superior-court judgments regarding chiropractic practice..indicate an increasing campaign by the chiropractor..to rid chiropractic of its stigma as a cult.

B. *sb.* Such a method of curing disease.

1903 (*title*) Backbone. The journal of chiropractic. **1908** [see above]. **1913** B. J. PALMER (*title*) The science of chiropractic, containing a series of lectures..and used as a textbook at the Palmer School of Chiropractic. **1926** J. H. JONES *Healing by Manip.* 35 Chiropractic or bone-setting differs from most other methods of combating disease. **1948** [see CULTISH *a.*]. **1962** [see above].

chiropractor (kaɪərəʊ'præktə(r)). [f. CHIROPRACT(IC + -OR.] One who practises chiropractic.

1904 *Backbone* I. 215 He is fitted to become an all-round family Chiropractor. **1926** *Spectator* 24 July 148/1 Chiropractors have trebled their numbers in a very few years. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 595/1 It is estimated that there are about 18,000 chiropractors practicing in the United States and Canada.

chiroptera: see CHEIROPTERA.

†**chi'rosopher.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. χειρόσοφ-ος 'skilled with the hands, *esp.* gesticulating well' (f. χειρο- hand + σοφός skilled, wise) + -ER¹.]

1. A person learned in the subject of the hand.

1648 (*title*) Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friend..By J. B[ulwer], sirnamed the Chirosopher.

2. = CHIROMANCER.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chirosophers or chiromancers abuse, to proove their palmistry.

chi'rosophist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†**1.** One who practises sleight of hand. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239* Stageplayers and juglers, which..we call chirosophists, that is, slight-handed.

2. = CHIROMANCER.

1755 JOHNSON, *Chirographist.* This word is used.. improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

chi'rosophy. Also cheir-. [f. as prec., after *philosophy*, etc.]

†**1.** The science of the hand.

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 126, I could furnish a Prevaricator in Chirosophie, with some notions.

2. = CHIROGNOMY or CHIROMANCY (or both).

1885 HERON-ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Cheirosophy.

†**chi'rotonize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. χειροτονία election by show of hands, appointment (f. χειροτονεῖν to stretch out the hand, to elect by show of hands, or voting) + -IZE.] To elect by vote, to vote.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. vii. (1700) 259 If they unchirotoniz'd or unvoted God of the Kingdom, then they had chirotoniz'd or voted him to the Kingdom.

So †**chiro'tonia, chi'rotony,** election or appointment to office by vote. (Sometimes confused with 'ordination by imposition of hands'.)

[**1658** J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 308 The People gave the Result of the Commonwealth by their Chirotonia, that is, by holding up their hands.] **1878** GLADSTONE *Gleanings* III. 262 It was the cheirotony of the Acts that expanded into lay assent in the subsequent history of the Church.

chirp (tʃɜ:p), *v.* Also 5 chyrpe, 6 churpe, shirp, 6–7 chirpe, 7 cherp. [A late word, evidently owing its origin to the working of mimetic modification upon the earlier synonyms CHIRK and CHIRT. The labial *p* with which *chirp* ends, being more suggestive of the movements of a bird's bill (cf. *cheep*, *peep*, etc.), this has become the prevailing form, and the proper word for the action. (See also CHIRR.) Cf. mod.G. *zirpen*, a parallel imitative word.]

1. a. *intr.* To utter the short sharp thin sound proper to some small birds and certain insects.

1440 [see CHIRPING *vbl. sb.*] **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes..peping and chirping about their mother. **1570** LEVINS *Manip. Voc.*, To churpe, *pipilare*. **1579** FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 733 In our praiers we must not chirpe like birdes, but sing like men. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 26 If the Sparrowes doe sing and chirpe beyond measure. **1629** SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* 219 The swarmes of Locusts afresh chirping amongst vs. **1773** BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 249 To chirp, is the first sound which a young bird utters..and is different in all nestlings. **1785** SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ii, Crickets..chirped the live-long night. **1842** J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 146 A few sparrows chirping..in the eaves.

b. *trans.* To utter by chirping.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 61 The vncleane Sparrowes, cherping the voice of Lust on the house-tops. **1794** SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. The linnet..Chirps her vernal song of love. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. Snow-birds..chirping sweet music.

2. a. *intr.* To make a sound imitative of, or similar to, the chirp of a bird; esp. to make a sound of suction with compressed lips by way of encouragement or greeting (now usually CHIRRUP).

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 90 Rubbe hir feete with warme fleshe, chirping and whistling to hir. **1618** LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 25 Vsing your voice in whistling or chirping vnto her. **1647** CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 89 The high-perch'd treble chirps at this. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxx, The tea-kettle had been..chirping as never kettle chirped before.

b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirping; *esp.* with adverbial extension. **c.** ***to chirp up*** (*U.S.*): to cheer up.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Redi's Bacchus in T.* 205 Chirp it and challenge it [wine], swallow it down. **1880** HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 161 The Shaker chirped his reeking horses into a livelier pace. **188.** J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* 87, I chirped her up for a time, but she did not last much longer.

3. *intr.* To speak in a manner compared in some respect to the chirping of birds. **a.** To utter words feebly and faintly, to 'cheep'. **b.** To talk in sprightly and lively tones, to give utterance to cheerful feelings. Also ***to chirp it*** and ***chirp up.*** *U.S.*

1604 BROUGHTON *Corruption in Relig.* 68 [They] graunt them more..then of themselues they durst euer chirp to speak for. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Mrs. E. Wheeler*, He chirpt for joy, to see himself disceav'd. **1664** SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 38 As when you may remember wee chirpt it sometimes in Duke Street. **1823** LAMB *Elia* I. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand, over a muffin. **1887** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. i. ii. 40 They're chirming and chirping like as many sparrows. **1897** R. M. STUART *Simpkinsville* 35 Mis' Meredith is chirpin' up a'ready.

chirp (tʃɜ:p), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The short sharp shrill sound made by some small birds and certain insects; a sound made with the lips resembling this; a chirrup.

1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v, The grey Lizard's chirp. **1825** *Bro. Jonathan* III. 7 Away went Mrs. P...bidding her dear dear friend good night, with a kiss and a chirp. **1845** DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth*, Hark! how the Cricket joins the music with its Chirp, Chirp, Chirp. **1850** TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cxix. 5, I hear a chirp of birds. **1855** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. §399 Even the chirp of the stormy-petrel ceases to he heard here.

Chirpal, var. DYIRBAL.

chirpation, humorous for *chirping*: see -ATION.

1638 RANOOLPH *Amyntas* I. iii. 32 Cawation, chirp-ation, hoot-ation, whistle-ation, crow-ation.

chirper ('tʃɜ:pə(r)). [f. CHIRP *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which chirps; a little bird.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 49 Away to the landes ende they trigge all the skie-bred chirpers of them. **1609** ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* Civb, To gather killing Stones For harmless chirpers. **1768** G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. 44 The one [species of willow-wren] has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a harsh loud chirp..The songster is one fifth heavier than the chirper. **1798** LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 18 Oct., The owl and little chirpers. **1806** E. RUSHTON *Poems* 104.

2. A 'chirping' cup or glass (see CHIRPING *ppl. a.* 3).

1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love, Juggling Jerry* xi, Hand up the chirper! ripe ale winks in it.

chirpily ('tʃɜ:pɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHIRPY *a.* + -LY².] In a chirpy or lively manner.

1923 *Daily Mail* 21 Feb. 8 Calthorpe veterans [*sc.* motor vehicles] 'still running' as chirpily as any highly-tuned racer. **1927** 'Q' in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 156/2 Defendant (turning chirpily on his accuser).

chir pine: see CHIR.

chirpiness ('tʃɜ:pɪnɪs). *colloq.* [f. CHIRPY + -NESS.] State or quality of being chirpy.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 248 He saluted us with a cricket-like chirpiness of manner. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 180 The chirpiness of the sparrow.

chirping ('tʃɜ:pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIRP *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CHIRP.

1. *lit.* Of birds and certain insects. (Formerly used more widely.)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 C[h]yrpynge or claterynge of byrdys. **1563** HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 38 Against the chirping of the frogs, which perhaps seem to disquiet the Gardner in the sommer nights. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 42 The chirping of a Wren. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 252 Its song is only a disagreeable kind of chirping. **1841–71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 392 The chirping of several *Orthoptera* seems to have a similar origin..the edges of their hard pergamentaceous wings being..scraped against each other.

2. *transf.* The making of a sound like this.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call shirping. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 297 A kind of whistling or chirping with the lips. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 11 The cheerful chirpings of the lyre.

'chirping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That chirps.

1611 COTGR., *Gazouillard*, singing, chirping, or warbling, as a bird. **1714** GAY *Trivia* I. 148 Chirping Sparrows. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 182 Now chirping crickets raise their tinkling voice. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 26 Each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle chirping noise was produced.

2. Merry, hilarious, lively. (Cf. CHIRPY.)

1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, [He] has been in his days a chirping boy, and a kill-pot. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chirping-merry*, very pleasant over a Glass of good Liquor. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.* **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, Drink..made him chirping and merry. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, A chirping, healthy..fellow.

Hence **chirpingly** *adv.*

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 15 To be chirpingly drunk, and sing away sorrow.

3. Producing merriment, cheering.

[The original notion here is not quite clear: perhaps the word was properly a vbl. sb. used *attrib.*, 'chirping-cup' being = cup (productive) of chirping. In later use the phrase is merely traditional, without analysis.]

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* 5 July §5 (1650) 162 The Fannian Law..allows a chirping cup to satiat, not to surfet. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 412 To take a chirping cup: *Bibere ad hilaritatem.* **1710** W. KING *Love* x. 1480 Bacchus with his chirping cup. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 358 Sir Balaam..takes his chirping pint and cracks his jokes. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* III. 224 Sir Dudley North loved a chirping glass in an evening. **1801** *Month. Mag.* XII. 224 That stimulation, which succeeds to a seasoned dinner and a chirping pint.

chirpling. Little chirper; young bird, 'chick'.

1888 *Chicago Advance* 26 Apr. 257 For the joy that our chirplings will give us!

chirpy ('tʃɜ:pɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. CHIRP + -Y¹.] Given to chirping; cheerful, lively, merry, hilarious. (Cf. CHIRP *v.* 3.)

1837 J. BATES in Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 332 It makes me chirpy to think of Roseland. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 19 The soup and a glass of wine set Jack up; and he becomes quite chirpy. **1882** BESANT *All Sorts* xx. 146 Her ladyship put quite a chirpy face upon it.

chirr (tʃɜ:(r), tʃərr, *dial.* and *Sc.* tʃɪrr), *v.* [A modern formation naturally expressing a prolonged and somewhat sharply trilled sound: cf. *whirr*, *birr*, *burr*, *purr*; with *chirring* cf. the more ponderous *jarring*. As a recent onomatopœia, *chirr* was evidently largely suggested by the already existing *chirm*, *chirk*, *chirt*, *chirp*, *chirrup*, of which it retains the common phonetic element and the common kernel of meaning.

Along with the subsequently formed *chirl*, and the many derivatives of *chirp*, etc., these form a well-marked recent group or 'family' of words, which mutually illustrate and help each other's meaning. Thus *chirr* expresses continued and uniform trilled sound; in *chirk*, *chirt*, *chirp* this sound is abruptly stopped by oral action; in *chirrup*, a modulation is introduced before the stoppage; *chirl*, esp. in its northern form *chirr'l*, suggests the passing of the *chirr* into a warbling modulation; while *chirm* with its suggestions of verbal sbs. in *-m* of divers origin, e.g. *scream*, *bloom*, *blossom*, *rhythm*, *spasm*, assumes the appearance of a derivative of *chir-*. If these words, instead of being nearly all recent, were of prehistoric formation, or of Aryan standing, *chir-* would certainly be assumed as the 'root', and the other words as out-growths from it.]

intr. To make the trilled sound characteristic of grasshoppers, etc. (Often nearly equivalent to CHIRP, but properly expressing a more continuous and monotonous sound.) Hence **chirring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* II. i, As Swans..who do bill, With tardy modesty, and chirring plead Their constant resolutions. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 24 The chirring Grasshopper. **1834** PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 202 The chirring of the grasshopper. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 103 Drowning the snoring of the toads and chir-chir-chirring and wheetle-wheetling of the numberless noisy insects. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Rustles the lizard, and the cushats chirre. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv. 2 Not a cricket chirr'd. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 133 Throwing up his head, utters the chirring notes *ad libitum.* **1886** *N. & Q.* 20 Feb. 141/2 Claudian had high authority for the thin stridulous chirring which he assigns to his ghosts.

chirr, *sb.* Also 7 chyrr. [f. prec. vb.] The sound described under CHIRR *v.*

c **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii, Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyrris and charris. **1883** SPALDING in Romanes *Mental Evol. Anim.* xi. 175 When a week old my turkey came on a bee right in its path..It gave the danger chirr.

chirrie, obs. form of CHERRY.

chirrup ('tʃɪrəp), *v.* Forms: 6 cherip, 7 cherrip, cherrup, 7–9 cherup, 7– chirrup. [Evidently formed from *chirp*, by trilling the *r*, and developing an additional syllable, to indicate a corresponding variation of sound. But it was thus brought into phonetic association with *cheer*, *cheerful*, *cheer up*, which have acted powerfully upon its sense-development, so that *chirrup* now conveys a more sprightly or cheery notion than *chirp*.]

1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To chirp, *esp.* with a more sustained and lively effect, approaching to twittering or warbling.

1579 [see CHIRRUPING *vbl. sb.*]. **1637** G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 358 Birds cherup in the woods, And mingle notes. **1649** —— *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 125 Finches are taught to Cherrip with the Quill. *Ibid., Rich. II*, 314 If the Great Ones Sing The smaller Cherrup. **1766** GOLDSM. *Hermit*, The cricket chirrups in the hearth. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Cherups the contumacious grass-hopper. **1864** TENNYSON *The Grandmother* x, Whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 70 The poore wren Cherups what the Larke doth Sing. **1865** LIVINGSTONE

Zambesi ix. 189 [The ant] chirrups a few clear and distinct notes.

2. *intr.* Of persons: To make a sharp thin sound (by suction) with the lips compressed by way of encouragement or greeting (to a horse, an infant, etc.).

a **1726** VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* II. (1730) 241 If I do but chirrup to her, she'll hop after me like a tame sparrow. **1860** HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 93 Dr. Gilbert chirruped to the little black pony. **1879** BROWNING *Ivan* 100 Start him on the road: but chirrup, none the less.

b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirruping.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed. **1861** MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.*, Trotted, chirrupped in babyhood on their knees.

c. *slang.* To cheer or applaud (public performers) for a consideration. Hence **chirruper** = F. *claqueur*.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 4/2 A 'chirruper'..excused himself at the Lambeth police-court yesterday by alleging that 'he thought there was no harm in it'. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 14/1 Chirruping, As to the etymology of the word..the French *argot* for blackmail is *chantage*. Such paltry operations as those reported from the Lambeth music-hall do not merit the description of singing—they are simply twittering or 'chirrupping'. **1888** J. PAYN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Mar. 268 The..singers in music-halls cannot..do without him (the 'chirruper').

3. *intr.* To speak or sing in sprightly tones.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, How she did chirrup at Mrs. Piano's Concert! **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Domest. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 All..gabble and chirrup to him.

chirrup ('tʃɪrəp), *sb.* Also cherup. [f. prec.]

1. A lively modulated chirp (of a bird or insect).

1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vii, The sparrow's chirrup on the roof. **1845** DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* (1887) 8 And here ..the Cricket did chime in with a Chirrup, Chirrup, Chirrup..by way of chorus. **1862** TRENCH *Poems, Monk & Bird* xxx, The merry chirrup of the grass-hopper.

2. A similar sound made by man, expressing incitement, liveliness, etc.

1788 COWPER *Dog & Water-lily* vii, With a cherup clear and strong, Dispersing all his dream. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiv, He heard..the chirrup of the baby at his knee. **1872** HOLLAND *Marble Proph.* 29 Smothered his chirrup of delight.

chirruping ('tʃɪrəpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIRRUP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHIRRUP.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June, Thy rymes..Whose Echo..taught the byrdes..Frame to thy songe their cheerefull cheriping. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 351 Except in the very coldest weather, they [crickets] never cease their chirruping. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* §660 The first attempts to speak are mere chirrupings.

chirruping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That chirrups.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, Robin-redbreast['s] chirruping song was heard. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiii, A wholesome, whole-hearted, chirruping little woman. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 63 The small chirruping voice..came from a little sunny-haired girl between three and four.

2. in *chirruping cup, glass*, etc. = CHIRPING *cup, glass*, etc. [perh. this is *vbl. sb.*]

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 35 This Saturnine People may sometimes drink a Cherripping Glass or two, without any danger to their Health. **1687** T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 119 He wou'd take a Cherriping Cup off in a Corner. **1694** KING *Animadv. Acc. Denmark* Wks. 1776 I. 84 A chirruping dose of brandy.

chirrupy ('tʃɪrəpɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. CHIRRUP *v.* or *sb.* + -Y[1].] Given to chirrup; lively, cheery; cheerfully chatty.

1808 T. CAMPBELL *Let.* 23 Jan. in W. Beattie *Life & Lett.* (1849) II. v. 136 Laugh at all my *doledrum* of yesterday. I have been quite *chirrupy* to-day! **1874** BURNAND *My time* i. 8 A chirrupy stereotyped smile. **1884** *Christ. World* 25 Dec. 995/1 A chirrupy, garrulous old age.

chirsly, var. of CHERISHLY, *Obs.*

chirt (tʃɜ:t), *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* [In branch I, a parallel form to CHIRK, CHIRP: see CHIRR. In branch II, used to express an action accompanied by such a sound, and then transferred.]

I. *Obs.* Of sound.

†**1.** *intr.* To chirp. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kiste hire sweete and chirteth [4 MSS. chirketh] as a sparwe With his lyppes. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. v. (Tollem. MS.) Excitep briddes and foulis to chirtynge [ed. **1495** chyrterynge, **1535** cherterynge] and to loue [*ad garritum et amores*].

II. Of an action. *Sc.*

2. *intr.* To issue or spout out with a chirping sound, as liquid when squeezed; to spirt or squirt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 72 The ȝoustir tharfra chirtand and blak blud. *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 169 He him in armys claspit, And so strenȝeit his throtl, furth chirt his ene.

3. *trans.* 'To squeeze (liquid) through the teeth' (Ruddiman); 'to squeeze, to press out' (Jam.).

1805 G. M'INDOE *Million Potatoes* 149 John chirted out his hairy purse. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 335 All meaning is chirted out of these words. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 259 The love o' truth chirts it out o' me.

4. *intr.* To press *in*.

1790–1813 A. WILSON *Ep. E. Picken* Poet. Wks. 107 While lads and laughin' lasses free Chirt in to hear thy sang.

chirt (tʃɜ:t), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** A sound resembling a chirp; used by A. Hume to describe the sound of (tʃ). *Obs.*

c **1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 13 With c we spii the aspiration, turning it into an Italian chirt; as, charitie, cherrie.

2. A squeeze (which ejects liquid).

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 171 Giving his trowsers a hitch, and his quid a cruel chirt.

chirt, obs. form of CHERT.

†**chirurge.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also syrurge. [ad. L. *chīrūrgus* (med.L. *cirurgus*) surgeon, a. Gr. χειρουργός: see next.] = CHIRURGEON.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 513 Ane chirurge, the quhilk wes of maist fame. **1572** *Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th Cent.* II. 243 Lyke a gude medciner or gude syrurge.

chirurgeon (kaɪ'rɜ:dʒən, tʃɪ-). *arch.* Forms: *α.* 3 cirurgian, 4 sir-, 5 cerurgien, 6 ci-, cyrurgyen, syrurgyan. *β.* 6 (chirurgean(e, chierurgion), 6–7 chi-, chyrurgian, chy-, 6–8 chirurgion, (7 shirurgion), 6–8 chy-, 7–9 chirurgeon. [In ME., a. OF. *cirurgien* (= Sp. *cirurgiano*, Pg. *cirurgião*):—Romanic type **cirurgi-an-o* f. *cirurgía*: see CHIRURGY. In later OF. *serurgien*, contracted *surgien*, whence Eng. *sirurgien*, *surgien*, now corruptly *surgeon*. The Renascence brought back to Fr. and Eng. (partly also to It.) the spelling *chir-*, but never to French the pronunciation with k, which has now established itself in Eng., largely because the word being no longer in popular use, the traditional pronunciation has yielded to a new one, founded immediately upon the Gr. The original ending which would normally give mod. *chirurgian*, was variously perverted in 16th c., and finally settled down in its present form: cf. SURGEON. The result of these successive reformations and perversions is that the modern (kaɪ'rɜ:dʒən) is, strictly, a different word from ME. (sɪ'rʊrdʒɪən), though it would be difficult to draw a chronological line between the two.]

One whose profession it is to cure bodily diseases and injuries by manual operation; a SURGEON.

α. **1297** R. GLOUC. 566 Maister Philip Porpeis, þat was a quointe man, & hor cirurgian. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* ¶ 45 (Harl. MS.) A sirurgien..up ros, and to Melibeus sayde, etc. [*Of 6-text, 2 MSS. have* sirurgien; 2 surgien; 1 surgeen; 1 surgeane.] **14..** JOHN ARDERNE in *Rel. Ant.* I. 191 To aske counsell at all the lechez and cerurgienz that he myghte fynd. **1530** PALSG. 455, I bynde with a clothe as a cirurgyen dothe his pacyentes sore. **1541** R. COPLAND (*title*) *Guydon's Questyonary of Cyrurgyens, etc.* **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 Gif ane cirurgyen vald drau part of there blude.

β. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 64 Wes no chirurgeane of his craft so slie. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought to be wyse, gentyll, sober. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 379 Bearing of the Worshipfull Company of Barber Chirurgions. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VII. vi. 570 The Arts of the Apothecarie and Chirurgian. **1661** P. HENRY *Diary* 24 Aug., Sister Mary went to Chester to a Shirurgion. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 79 The Physicians to..use the assistance only of such Chyrurgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant. **1695** *New Light Chirurg. Put out* Introd. 10 Mr. Harris, Chirurgion to the Regiment. **1708** *Royal Proclm.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 Midshipmen..Quarter-Masters Mates, Chirurgeons Mates. **1715** *Ibid.* No. 5298/3 Alexander Inglis, Esq., to be Chyrurgeon-General of his Majesty's Forces. **1760** JOHNSON *Lett.* 18 Oct. in *Boswell*, I am glad that the chirurgeon at Coventry gives him so much hope. **1823** BYRON *Juan* VIII. xciv, If there might be chirurgeons who could solder The wounds they richly merited.

b. *fig.*

15.. *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 160 Thou art the chirurgian sure That hailis all eirdly creature. **1631** QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 310 Thou great Chirurgion of a bleeding soul. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* Pref. I. §1 Such excellent Chirurgeons, that they will heal Christs body by separating the members.

†**chi'rurgeonly**, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Like a (properly trained) surgeon.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 140 *Gon.* You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. *Seb.* Very well. *Ant.* And most Chirurgeonly.

†**chirurgerar.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. CHIRURGERY + -AR[3] = -ER[1].] A surgeon.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Medicinaris and Chirurgeraris that begyles the seik and hurt men.

chirurgery (kaɪ'rɜ:dʒərɪ). *arch.* Forms: *α.* 5 syrurgery, cyrurgerye, 6 cyrurgery. *β.* 6 chirurgerie, 7 chyrurgery, 6–9 chirurgery. [In ME. a. OF. *cirurgerie*, f. stem of *cirurg-ien*, *cirurg-ie* + *-erie*, -ERY. After the Renascence altered, with the cognate words, to *chir-*.]

That part of medical science and art which is concerned with the cure of diseases or bodily injuries by manual operation: = SURGERY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* (W. de Worde) VII. vi. (1495) 227 Holpe wyth crafte of Syrurgery. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 93/1 No maistre in phisike ne in Cyrurgerye. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* A ij, Cyrurgery is in two maners. **1563** T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 1 Suche medicinal instruments, as..are required in the arte of Chirurgerie. **1598** STOW *Surv.* viii. (1603) 76 There was founded a publike lecture in Chirurgerie. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 390 A Dropsy of the Breast is cur'd by Chirurgery. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, The gudewife..showed some knowledge of chirurgery.

¶ *Etymological nonce-use.*

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 48 It was mere chirurgery, that is hand-craft, handy-work.

chirurgic (kaɪ'rɜ:dʒɪk), *a. arch.* Also 7 chyrurgick, chirurgick. [ad. L. *chīrūrgic-us*, or its original, Gr. χειρουργικ-ός surgical, f. *chīrūrg-us*, χειρουργ-ός surgeon: see CHIRURGY.] Of or belonging to surgery, surgical.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds, Chyrurgick, by incision or cauterising, etc. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. IV. §3. 58 The three parts of medicine, the Chirurgic, the Pharmaceutic, and the Diætetic. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. viii. §40. 346 Ambrose Paré..is deemed the founder of chirurgic science.

chirurgical (kaɪ'rɜ:dʒɪkəl), *a. arch.* Forms: *α.* 6 cyrurgycall. *β.* 7 chyrurgical(l, cheir-, 7–9 chirurgical. [In earliest form, a. F. *cirurgical*, or med.L: *cirurgicāl-is* (f. *c(h)irurgic-us* see prec., and -AL[1]: cf. also 16th c. It. *cirurgico* surgeon); but in 16th c. altered with the other words of the group to *chir-*.]

Of or pertaining to surgery; skilled in, practising, or treating of, surgery; surgical.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Operacyons Cyrurgycalles. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 A chyrurgical hand. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By way of Apologie, to the Chirurgicall Reader. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 461 A set of chirurgical instruments. *Ibid.* xvii. The best chirurgical writers. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 111 The surgeon..was performing the chirurgical operations. **1822** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 286 Chirurgical and medical knowledge.

¶ *nonce-use.* [with etymological reference.] Pertaining to manual operation or handicraft.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 The Cheirurgicall or Manuall [Mechanick] doth refer to the making of these instruments, and the exercising of such particular experiments.

†**chi'rurgy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 cyr-, syrurgye. [In ME. *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, a. OF. *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, corresp. to It. *cirurgía*, *cirugía*, Sp. *cirugía*, Pg. *cirurgía*:—Romanic type *cirurgía*, repr. L. *chirūrgia* (*cīr-*), a. Gr. χειρουργία abstr. sb. of office, f. χειρουργός surgeon. The latter was prop. an adj. (sc. ἰατρός professor of healing) 'operating with the hand' f. χειρο- hand- + -ἐργος -working. The word being fully naturalized in Lat., *ch* was treated as *c* (see CH- and CHIRO-), regularly giving *cir-* in Romanic and Eng., and in later OF. and Eng. *sir-*, *ser-*. But the Renascence brought back into Fr. and Eng. (partly also into It.) the Lat. spelling with *chir-*; in French, however, and formerly in Eng. pronounced with the 'soft' *ch*.] = Surgery, CHIRURGERY.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Notable leches and gode maystres of Syrurgye. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref., As well the syckenesses the which doth parteyne to Chierurgy as to phisicke.

chiruylle, obs. f. CHERVIL.

†**chis, chise**, *a. Obs.* Also chys(e. [ME. *chīs*, OE. *cís* fastidious, e.g. in eating. Of uncertain derivation: it is difficult to connect it with the root of *céosan* to choose, although the meaning favours this.] Fastidious, dainty as to eating; particular or nice in choosing; to be chosen; choice; fond. (The sense in ME. in some cases very uncertain.)

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 406 *Fastidium* ciisnis [*Erf.* ciinis, *Corp.* fastidium [odium] cymnis]. *c* **1000** *Herb. Apul., Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Gif hwa on þære untrumnysse sy þæt he sy cis. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 3294 Whan note brounith in haselrys The lady is of lemon chis. *c* **1320** *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 123 Gent ich wes ant chys, Ant mon of muche prys. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 49 A king ryche, That was chyse of þe childe, & choicelich hym kept. *a* **1400** *Hymn to Virgin* vi. (Vernon MS.) in Warton *Hist. Poetry* II. 109 Heyl cher chosen that never nas chis. *c* **1425** *Cov. Myst.* 180 (Mätz.) Knyghtys wyse, Chosyn ful chyse, Aryse, aryse.

chisel (tʃɪzəl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 chisell, chesell, 5 chysel, chesel(e, cheselle, sceselle, scheselle, 5–6 chesyl(le, 6 chyssell, chesil(l, chesal, 6–8 chizel(l, 7 chissell, chessill, chizil, chizzell, (cheezil, chitzell), 8 chessel, 7–9 chissel, chizzel, 4– chisel. [a. ONF. *chisel* (= central OF. *cisel*, in mod.F. *ciseau*, = OPr. *cisel*, Cat. *cisell*, Sp. *ci-n-cel*, Pg. *ci-n-zel* chisel):—late L. type *cīsell-um* dim. f. **cisum* = *cæsum*, f. *cædĕre* to cut: cf. L. *cīsorium* cutting tool; see SCISSORS.

It. *cesello* points to L. **cæsellum*, but It. has also derivatives of the **cis-um* type. See Gröber in *Archiv f. Lat. Lexicog. u. Gram.* I. 546.]

1. a. A cutting tool of iron or steel with the cutting face transverse to the axis, and more or less abruptly bevelled on one or both sides; used for cutting wood, metal, or stone, and worked either by pressure, or by the blows of a mallet or hammer.

The ordinary carpenter's chisel has a wooden handle, and a plane face at right angles to the axis, bevelled on one side only; most of the stone-cutters' chisels are bevelled on both sides (or rarely on four sides); some chisels, as the gouge, have the plane of the face curved; others, used in turning, have the edge concave or convex.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 24 Who ȝiueth to me, that my woordis be writen?.. or with a chisell thei be grauen in flint? *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶344 But there is also costlewe furrynge in hir gownes, so muche pownsonynge of chisel [*Harl.* chesellis, *Selden* cheseles] to maken holes, so muche daggynge of sheres. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76/1 Chysell, instrument, *celtis*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 64/1 A Cheselle, *celtis, celium, scalprum*. *a* **1500** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 807 *Hic cunius*, a sceselle. *Hec seltis*, a scheselle. **1539** CRANMER *Bible* Pref., As mallettes.. chesylles, axes, and hatchettes be the tooles of theyr occupacyon. *a* **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 21 The Chessill and Gowge of the carpenter. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 438 A Chesill, *celtis*. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1247 The Lacedæmonians.. caused the said Epigram to be cut out with a chizzel. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* IV. x. (1636) 312 The silver which hee had in the army was every where chipt with chizils. **1669** BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* 1. (1682) 187 Fragments struck off from it with a Chizel and a Hammer. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85. §10 If our divines and physicians were taught the lathe and the chizzel. **1841-71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (1871) 829 Such teeth are, in fact, chisels of most admirable construction. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 On almost every stone we found the marks of the mineralogist's hammer and chisel.

b. *esp.* as the sculptor's tool.

1631 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could euer yet cut breath? **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 The most exquisite turns of the chissel in the hands of a master. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 705 Nor does the chissel occupy alone The pow'rs of sculpture, but the style as much. **1825** MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 11 [The poetry] of Dante is picturesque indeed beyond any that ever was written. Its effect approaches to that produced by the pencil or the chisel. **1859** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 35 The Chisel, the architect's and sculptor's lithographic pen.

c. With various defining words prefixed, as ***firmer chisel, mortise chisel, round chisel***, etc., **cold chisel**, a strong chisel entirely of iron or steel highly tempered, so as to cut cold iron (F. *ciseau à froid*, so called in contradistinction to the *ciseau à chaud*, or blacksmith's chisel for cutting hot iron, which, as it becomes itself hot in the process, is held by a withe or other temporary handle).

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1687 (R.) It was one man's work to be all day cutting out bars of iron into small pieces with a cold chisel. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 239 The Firmer Chisel is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. *Ibid.*, Paring chisel. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* §1. 20 Some cold chissels, a screw driver.. cutting chissels.

d. A surgical instrument of like make and use, for cutting bone. So **chisel-osteotome**, a chisel for dividing the bones in osteotomy.

1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. II. iv. Fingers and Toes.. may be removed either by fit Chizels or cutting-Mallets. **1871** T. HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. 1076 Sets of bone-cutting forceps and chisels. **1883** —— (ed. 3) III. 825 With Maunder's chisel- 'osteotome' there is less chance of disturbing the soft parts.

†2. ? A paint-brush. *Obs.*

a **1500** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571 *Celeps*, a chesell to peynte wyth. [Cf. *Cath. Angl.*, A Brusch for paynterys, *celeps*.]

3. U.S. colloq. phr. ***full chisel***: at full speed, 'full drive'.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 95 The long shanks of a bittern.. a drivin away like mad full chizel arter a frog. **1878** MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 76 Then he'd turn and run up the narrow way, full chisel.

4. *attrib.* **a.** Resembling a chisel, chisel-shaped.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 58 The siluer scalit fyschis .. With fynnys schinand.. And chesal [**1874** chyssell] talis.

b. *spec.* Designating a type of shoe with a squared toe.

1961 *New Statesman* 26 May 830/1 Where I live, the latest is an Italian-styled navy blue double-breasted suit, and chisel shoes. **1962** *Guardian* 31 July 3/2 He stands out.. like a continental chiseltoe in a row of sensible Northampton brogues. **1969** *New Yorker* 11 Oct. 9 (Advt.), The shoe that fits the mood is the chisel toe slip-on.

5. *Comb.*, as ***chisel-edge, -mark***; ***chisel-cut, -like, -pointed, -shaped*** adjs.; **chisel-bone**, the one half of the lower jaw of the pike (fish); **chisel-draft**, a flat line, of the breadth of the chisel, cut on the edges of a stone which is to be dressed, to mark the level of the plane of the intended surface; **chisel end, head**, an end or head shaped or sharpened like a chisel; **chisel-mouth** *U.S.* = QUINNAT; **chisel-tooth**, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 214 Batrachomyomachia.. neatly described upon the *Chizel Bone of a large Pike's Jaw. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXX. (ed. 3) 449 Able to read dates in *chisel-cut mouldings. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* 261 (*note*) Driving a fair *chissel draft across the joints. **1876** PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 194 The *chisel end of the punner bar. **1908** *Animal Managem.* 241 The '*chisel' head or sharp portion [of the frost nail] to remain above the [horse-]shoe. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 83 When any unnecessary branches project inward, they cut them off with their *chisel-like teeth. **1863** A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 612 The very *chisel-marks of the men who built the castle. **1889** [see CHINOOK b]. **1896** JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. Amer.* 1. 207 Acrocheilus, Agassiz. (*Chisel-mouths.) **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Chisel-mouth*, a cyprinoid fish, *Acrocheilus alutaceus*, found in the lower Columbia river and its tributaries, as far up as Shoshone and Spokane Falls. Also called *chiselmouth jack*. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 9 The Kentish turnwrest-plough with a *chisel-pointed share. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 8 [Incisors] with sharp *chisel-shaped edges. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 906/1 The long and large incisors of the Rodents have been termed .. *Chisel-teeth.

chisel, *sb.*[2], another form of CHESIL, gravel.

chisel, chissel ('tʃɪz(ə)l, 'tʃɪs(ə)l), *sb.*[3] Forms: 7 chisel(l, cheasil, chizell, chesill, 8 chizzil, 7, 9 chissell, chizzel(l. [The same word as CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[2] gravel, applied to bran from its coarse gritty character.]

Bran (called in some localities 'sharps'); sometimes also applied to the coarsest flour in which some of the bran is left, 'whole meal'.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 95 [They eat] Grass, Oats, Cheasil, Hay, and Bread. *Ibid.* 198 Mix goats bloud with chisel steept in broath. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 8 Common horse-bread.. made of ordinarie Chissell, or branne. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 105. §1 Chizell.. which, hereaboutes, is called treate, in the South-country, branne. **1674** RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 Chizzell, bran. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 470 Coarse bread made of chesill. **1788** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Chizzil, sb. bran (the common term). **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, Chizzel, bran, wheat skins from refining flour. **1877** PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Chissells*, the coarsest kind of flour. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the chisel, then the fine flour.

chisel ('tʃɪzəl), *v.*[1] [f. CHISEL *sb.*[1] which see for forms. Cf. F. *ciseler*. (Sense 3 is doubtfully connected.)]

1. a. *trans.* To cut, grave, pare, shape, etc. with a chisel. Often with *out*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. 16 A grece there was ychesyled all of stone Out of the rocke. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 297 The Stones chesseled and made smooth. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, With this and a Hammer to strike with, we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 129 People were at work chiselling several statues.

b. *absol.* To work with a chisel.

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 142 In these days no man will be content to chisel humbly.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 135 These all modify, repair, and chissel forth the body. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 It is as if there were some fine art to chisel thought.

3. *colloq.* or *slang.* Also chizzle. To cheat, defraud. ***to chisel out of***: to cheat of.

[History obscure: written evidence wanting. Its use at Winchester Coll. in 1821 is vouched for by the Warden of New College (the Rev. Dr. Sewell), and in 1839 by Rev. C. B. Mount. Mr. H. H. Gibbs says, 'quite a current word in England in 1835'.]

1808 JAMIESON, *Chizzel*, to cheat, to act deceitfully. **1834** C. A. DAVIS *Lett. J. Downing* 181 You can chizzle them out of their property. **1848** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., To chisel*, to cheat, to swindle (comp. *To gouge*), a Western word.. 'have chiselled the people of California out of a million of dollars'. **1848** *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 220/3 We aint going to be chizzled out of it. **1856** SMYTH (U.S.) *Rom. Fam. Coins* 245 He muttered something about being 'chiselled' in the transaction. **1863** OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31, I never can stand quiet and see people trying to chisel me.

4. *intr.* To 'butt *in*'; to intrude. *colloq.*

1936 M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* (1952) lii. 411 It is considered smart to chisel-in on a married woman now. **1939** STEINBECK *Grapes of Wrath* 260 Goin' aroun' stirrin' up trouble. Gettin' folks mad. Chiselin' in. **1942** D. POWELL *Time to be Born* (1943) iv. 93 There is something.. annoying .. in finding neighbours from back home chiselling in on your own exclusive New York.

chisel, chizzel, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [f. CHESSEL.] To press in a chessel or cheese-vat.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* July 379 (Jam.) Some ewe milk cheese .. pressed and chiselled wi' my ain hand.

chiselled, -eled ('tʃɪzəld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHISEL *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[1]) + -ED.]

1. Cut, shaped or wrought with a chisel.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 An exquisitely chiselled gem. **1885** *Athenæum* 9 May 606/3 To lay the bones in a chiselled space in the centre.

2. *fig.* Having clear and sharp outlines, as if cut with a chisel.

1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 389 An incarnation of the poet's god In all his marble-chisell'd beauty. **1825** LYTTON *Falkland* 30 The broad and noble brow, and.. the chiselled lip. **1830** TENNYSON *Character* v, With chisell'd features clear and sleek. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §5. 39.

b. *fig.* Of thought or its expression.

a **1862** BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 331 That beautiful and chiselled style in which he habitually wrote. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 11 A more distinct and more highly chiselled notion. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. xiii. 222 A chiselled emphasis.

3. Shaped or edged like a chisel.

a **1737** M. GREEN *Sparrow & Diam.* iii. in *Dodsley* I. 147 With chizzled bill a spark ill set He loosen'd from the rest. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX, A crowbar with chiseled edge.

chiseller[1], **-eler** ('tʃɪzələ(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] **1.** One who cuts or shapes with a chisel.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/6 The chiseller's and mason's skill .. seen in some.. finely-carved marble chimney-pieces.

2. *colloq.* A swindler, cheat. Cf. CHISEL *v.*[1] 3.

1918 C. MACKENZIE *S. Scarlett* I. vi. 188 You know I won the toss. We tossed up which should tell and I won. You *are* a chiseller. **1949** E. HYAMS *Not in our Stars* xvii. 207 Harry was easy with all men because they were all equal as chisellers.

chiseller[2] ('tʃɪzələ(r)). *Anglo-Ir.* Also chiselur, chisler. [Of uncertain origin; perh. related to CHISEL *v.*[1] 3.] A child or youngster; a youth.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 93 Reuben J. and the son were piking it down the quay next the river on their way to the isle of Man boat and the young chiseller suddenly got loose and over the wall with him into the Liffey. **1925** S. O'CASEY *Juno & Paycock* II, in *Two Plays* 62, I remember sayin' to Joxer .. that the new arrival in Boyle's ud grow up a hardy chiselur if it lived. **1932** S. O'FAOLÁIN *Midsummer Night Madness* 139 It was all thanks to the chiseller that kep old Johnny talking Irish to him. **1958** L. A. G. STRONG *Light above Lake* xxii. 150, I can see that little shop... There was spades and buckets for the chislers, [etc.]. *a* **1966** 'M. NA GOPALEEN' *Best of Miles* (1977) 53 The brothers says they do take a great interest in the chislers. **1983** *Sunday Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 18 Sept. 7/3 Guzzling there [*sc.* in Ireland] means throttling, here [*sc.* in England] it is merely overeating; a chiseller there is a youngster, in some parts of this country it is more likely to be a con-man or a crook.

chiselling, -eling ('tʃɪzəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as CHISELLER[1], -ELER + -ING[1].] Cutting or working with a chisel. Also *concr.* Chiselled work.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxxii. 224 His features are of the clearest Greek chiselling. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii. 20 His features.. have.. regularity in their chiseling. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. xlvii, Some bit of chiselling or engraving.

chiselly ('tʃɪz(ə)lɪ), *a.* and *adv. dial.* Also **chissely, chizzly**. [f. CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[2] gravel.] Gravelly, gritty; grittily.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 208 A light mixed chissely land. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying* 55 Cheese made of cold Milk.. is apt to cut chiselly, or that breaks or flies before the Knife. **1830** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chizzly*, harsh and dry under the teeth. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk., Chizzly*, gritty, sharp: said of earth or sand.

'chiselmanship. *nonce-wd.* (See first quot.)

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 28 That species of ornamental flourish, which, when it is done with a pen, is called penmanship, and when done with a chisel, should be called chiselmanship. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 86 (D.) This elaborate piece of chiselmanship.

chisil(le, variant of CHESIL, gravel.

†chisly, chysly, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHIS *a.* + -LY.[2]] ? Choicely, fondly.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B 543 þat he chysly hade cherisched he chastysed ful hardee.

chi-square (kaɪ:'skwɛə(r)). [f. CHI + SQUARE *sb.* 8.] Applied (usu. *attrib.*) to a test for, or statistic of, comparison between observed and theoretical values (see also quot. 1960). Also **chi-squared** *a.*

K. Pearson, who devised this test in 1900, called it the 'goodness of fit test' or 'χ^2 test'.

1936 DAVENPORT & EKAS *Statist. Methods Biol.* (ed. 4) 47 The χ^2 (*'chi square'*) *test*. Find for each class the difference (δ_1) between the theoretical value (y) and the observed frequency (f). Divide the square of this difference in each case by y. The sum of the quotients is χ^2. **1939** KURTZ & EDGERTON *Statist. Dict.* 24 *Chi square test of goodness of fit*, a function from which can be obtained approximately the probability that a given set of data.. might arise if a certain law or cause were in operation. **1946** [see ADDITIVE *a.* d]. **1949** *British Birds* XLII. 256 Application of the chi-square test to a comparison of my figures and Höhn's.. shows that the chance of his part A and my column 3 differing only by chance is much less than 1 in 100. **1957** P. LAFITTE *Person in Psychol.* 150 This kind of analysis.. uses only non-parametric methods, mostly chi-square. *Ibid.* 151 These variables are compared with the criterion by means of chi-square (or the t-test, if the criterion is quasi-physical). **1960** KENDALL & BUCKLAND *Dict. Statist. Terms* 41 *Chi-squared Statistic*.. For historical reasons.. it more usually relates to a statistic of a particular kind which is, as a general rule, distributed more or less approximately in the χ^2 form. *Ibid.* 42 *Chi-squared Test*.. Such tests occur in many ways, the most prominent being: (i) An overall goodness-of-fit comparison of observed with hypothetical frequencies falling into specified classes; (ii) Comparison of an observed with a hypothetic variance in normal samples; (iii) Combination of probabilities from a number of tests of significance. **1961** L. F. BROSNAHAN *Sounds of Lang.* iii. 66 It was decided to test the significance of the co-incidence of the two distributions by the Chi-square technique.

chissel(le, obs. form of CHISEL.

chit (tʃɪt), *sb.*[1] [Often identified with CHIT *sb.*[3], but found more than two centuries earlier, and at a time when the latter (if it existed at all) existed as *chīthe*. Seeing how this constantly renders *catulus*, we may compare it with *kitten, kitling*. Cf. also the Cheshire dial. *chit*, Sc. *cheet* 'puss', and *chitty, cheety* a cat. With sense 2 cf. *kid, cub, whelp* applied contemptuously to a

child: as, however, sense 1 is obsolete, it is probable that people now often associate sense 2 with CHIT[3], as if = 'sprout', 'young slip'; cf. 'chit of a girl' with 'slip of a girl'.]

†**1.** The young of a beast; whelp, cub; kitten.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshede out litle chittes [**1388** whelpis]. *c* **1450** *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624 *Murelegus, catus, catulus*, [glossed] catte, idem est, chytte. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 The lyon with his roryng awaketh his chittes. **1591** PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Gatillo*, a chit, *Catulus*. **1713** C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 129 That demure and seeming harmless Puss Herself, and mewing Chits regales with us.

2. Applied, more or less contemptuously, to a child, *esp.* a very young child (cf. *kid*); a brat.

c **1624** MIDDLETON *Game Chess* I. i, Priapus..Bacchus' and Venus' chit, is not more vicious. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 340 But this lickerish Chit, I see, defeats her plot. **1682** DRYDEN *Satyr to Muse* 4 Scolding Wife and Starving Chits. **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 474 While yet thou wast a grovelling, puling chit. **1864** H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 312 When I was a naughty little chit in a pinafore.

b. A person considered as no better than a child. 'Generally used of young persons in contempt' (J.); now, mostly of a girl or young woman.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxliv, Silly Chitts they knew not what Hee mean't. **1694** *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 42 When a Nation submits To be govern'd by Chits. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, As for the chits about town, there is no bearing them about one. **1812** CRABBE *Flirtat.* Wks. 1834 V. 267 A girl, a chit, a child! **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, A little chit of a miller's daughter of eighteen. **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 108 To be in love with a young chit of fourteen. **1879** MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 193 He either marries a kitchen-wench, or some chit twenty years his junior.

3. *attrib.* (Cf. CHITTY *a.*[2], CHITTYFACE.)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He was so silly as to like her good-for-little chit face.

chit, *sb.*[2] [CHICH, chick-pea, lentil, was in 16th c. corrupted to *chits*, which being taken as plural, yielded a singular *chit*. Sense 3 is entirely doubtful, and may belong to the prec. or following word.]

†**1.** = CHICH, chiches, or chick-peas. *Obs.*

a. pl. *chits*.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 90 b, *Cicer*, and the pulse called in latin *ervum* (in englishe I suppose chittes). **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 a, Lenticula is a poultz called chittes, whiche..I translate peason. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 149/8 Chits, pulse, *lenticula*. **1578** COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Acacia*, The seede whereof is lyke to chittes. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xv. (1639) 124 Minister Chits wel rosted.

b. sing.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 267 A few seedes in the figure of chit or Lentil.

†**2.** A freckle or wart. *Obs.* [cf. L. *lentigo* f. *lens*.]

1552 HULOET, Chyts in the face lyke vnto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*. *a* **1677** JUNIUS *Etymol.*, Chit, *idem cum* Freckle, *Lentigo*. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chit*, a freckle.. Seldom used.

3. *pl.* Small rice.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 477, 3,243 lbs. of 'broken' rice, 570 lbs. of 'chits' or 'small'. In the Carolina mills the product is divided into 'prime', 'middling' (broken), 'small' or 'chits', and 'flour' or 'douse'.

chit (tʃɪt), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 chitte, 5 chytte, 6 chyt, 6–8 chitt. [This and its verb of identical form appear about 1600: nothing is known of their history, but it is conjectured that the sb. may be a somehow changed descendant of ME. CHITHE, OE. *cíð* in same sense. But the shortening of the long vowel in such a position, and the change of *ð* to *t*, are in the present state of our knowledge inexplicable.] A shoot, sprout.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv, The stone or kernell of the Date..hath a round specke..whereat the root or chit beginneth first to put forth. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, The Barley..will..begin to shew the Chit or Sprit at the Root-end of the Corn. **1886** *W. Linc. Gloss., Chit*, the first sprout of seeds or potatoes. 'I have set him to rub off the chits.'

†**chit**, *sb.*[4] Obsolete name of a bird: the Tit, Titlark, or Meadow Pipit. [So called from its short and feeble note: cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and CHEET *v.*]

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper..Sea and Land Larkes. **1611** COTGR., *Alouette de pré*, the chit, or small meddow-larke. *c* **1668** SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 507 The..May chit is a little dark grey bird.

chit (tʃɪt), *sb.*[5] *Anglo-Indian.* **a.** Short for CHITTY.

In British use *chit* is commonly heard but *chitty* is now rare or obs.

1785 in SETON-KARR I. 114 (Y.) [They] may know his terms by sending a chit. **1794** H. BOYD *Ind. Observer* 147 (Y.) The petty but constant and universal manufacture of chits which prevails here. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 294 The chit was found on Miss Crawford's dressing-table; a chit which nobody wrote, but which every body read. **1871** *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 296 In India the practice of writing chits, i.e. notes, on the smallest provocation has always been carried to excess. **1879** E. S. BRIDGES *Round World* 97 Everything [in Hong Kong] is done by what is called chits. **1929** *Strand Mag.* Dec. 526/1 The boy brought lemonade for Mrs. Wilkins, a whisky-and-soda for her husband, and a gin and tonic for me. We shook dice and I signed the *chit*. **1955** *Times* 22 Aug. 5/6 Mr. Marshall pours out a stream of comment and advice or chits to the various administrative departments.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 109 The apparently time-wasting system..which we shall denominate the Chit-system. **1892** A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* 21 Billiard tables in the hotels galore (the 'chit' system was in vogue in running them too). **1892** *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/4 The 'Chit system'..is the very general practice of putting the name on a piece of paper for every article that is purchased instead of paying cash down. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 264/2 For days the chit-coolies bore confidential messages. **1932** 'A. BRIDGE' *Peking Picnic* iii. 24 Mrs. Leroy had by this time finished entering her notes in the chit-book. *Ibid.* 25 'Do you never post letters?' 'Not to people in Peking... It's much quicker to send the chit-coolie.' **1962** *Guardian* 2 Oct. 9/4 A chit fund [in India] roughly corresponds to a building society in Britain.

chit, *sb.*[6] A small *frow* or cooper's cleaving-tool used in cleaving laths (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

†**chit** (tʃɪt), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 chet. [Goes with CHIT *sb.*[3], as its immed. source, or immediate derivative: cf. to *sprout, bud, seed*, etc.] **1.** *intr.* Of seed: To sprout, germinate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 22 Dill seed will chit within foure daies, Lectuce in fiue. **1610** —— *Camden's Brit.* I. 280 That steeped barly sprouting and chitting againe. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* i. §4 To Sprout and Chet the Sooner. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Chitting*, Seed..is said to chit, when it shoots its small Roots first into the Earth. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* §15 (1813) 239 Laying it [seed] in damp mould till it begins to chit. **1883** *Hants. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chit*, to bud, or germinate. **1886** *W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., The corn has not chitted a deal. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chit*, to sprout.

2. *trans.* To allow (a potato) to sprout; to remove the sprouts of (potato tubers) for planting as sets.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Apr. 6/4 Having chitted them [*sc.* 'Eldorado' potatoes] three times already, he has made between £7,000 and £8,000 out of his original purchase.

†**chit**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Imitative of the sound: cf. CHEET *v.*, CHIT *sb.*[4], CHITTER *v.*] *intr.* To chirp.

a **1639** WARD *Serm.* 108 (D.) He soars like an eagle, not respecting the chitting of sparrows.

chital ('tʃi:təl). Also cheetal, -ul, chetel. [Hindi.] The Indian spotted deer, *Axis axis*.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 742 The *chitál* or spotted deer..is ..admitted to be the most beautiful inhabitant of the Indian jungles. **1923** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 381/2 He..had been after cheetul here and had come on a tiger. **1925** *Punch* 20 May 546/2 The best of his bag was a *chital* stag. **1963** *Times* 5 Mar. 12/6 At one point he predicted a herd of cheetal and backed his words by giving the cheetal stag's call.

‖**chitarrone** (kɪtə'rəʊnɪ). Pl. chitarroni. [It., augmentation of *chitarra* guitar.] A theorbo, or double-necked lute, of great length.

1740 in J. GRASSINEAU *Mus. Dict.* 25. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 347/2 The chitarrone, as implied by the suffix, was a large chitarra. *Ibid.* 348/1 One [orchestra] that was got together for the performance of Monteverde's 'Orfeo' in 1607, in which appear two chitarroni. **1961** M. W. PRYNNE in A. Baines *Mus. Instruments* vii. 162 In its extreme form, the 'Roman theorbo' or *chitarrone*, the basses were over 5 ft long.

chitch, obs. form of CHICH.

chit-chat ('tʃɪttʃæt), *sb.* [Formed by reduplication from CHAT *sb.*[1]; cf. *tittle-tattle, bibble-babble*, etc. The reduplication implies repetition or reciprocation, possibly with diminutive effect. Johnson says 'A word only used in ludicrous conversation'; it is now quite serious, though familiar.]

1. Light chat; light familiar conversation.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 52 'Tis the custom of foolish people ..in their chit chat to be always biting people's reputation behind their back. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 210 The dear Prattler..began such a bewitching Chit-chat with Mrs. Jervis. **1746** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxii. 306 The frivolous chit-chat of idle companies. **1824** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 179, I take up a book as a companion, with whom I can have an easy cheerful chit-chat. **1847** *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 3 Trifles that may..promote chit-chat and pleasant feelings, which we hold to be the great end of a dessert.

2. Matter of current gossip or common small talk; what people are talking about.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶3 If Ralph had Learning added to the common Chit-Chat of the Town. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 Play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* xi. 74 One was sure to hear all the chit-chat and gossip of the day. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, An additional scrap of local chit-chat.

b. *attrib.*

1714 *Spect.* No. 560 ¶4, I am a Member of a Female Society who call ourselves the Chit-Chat Club. **1819** *Month. Rev.* XC. 1 The careless chit-chat letters of eminent men.

chit-chat, *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To gossip; = CHAT *v.*[1] 3. Hence **chit-chatting** *vbl. sb.*

1821 P. EGAN *Life in London* II. i. 151 Riding round the circle to *chit-chat* and nod to her friends. **1823** T. CARLYLE *Let.* 26 Mar. (1909) I. 187 What expounding and reading and chitchatting we shall have together. **1849** T. M. GARRETT *Diary* 2 Aug. in *Amer. Speech* (1951) 182/2 Setting upon the door steps of the building chit chatting about nothing.

chit-chatty ('tʃɪt,tʃætɪ), *a.* [f. CHIT-CHAT + -Y[1].] Of the nature of chit-chat or light chat; gossipy.

1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* III. xvii. 153 Long communications, chit-chatty, amusing. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 July 411/3 The chit-chatty humour of Miss Joyce Grenfell.

chit-chit-chat. *nonce-wd.* [Imitative of the sound meant: cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and CHIT-CHAT *sb.*]

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* (1633) 501 Then flees the shame-less Bat Among the Birds, and with her Chit-chit-chat Shee seems to sing.

chiter, -lin, obs. ff. CHITTER, CHITTERLING.

†**chithe.** *Obs.* [OE. *cíð* young shoot, sprout, germ = OS. *kîð*, OHG. *kîdi* (MHG. *kîde*, Ger. dial. *keide*):—OTeut. **kîþó-z* f. root *ki-* to split, sprout: see CHINE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]]

1. A tiny shoot, sprout, or blade of grass or any plant; a glume or awn of chaff, a mote.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. vi, Ðu meaht gesion lytelne cip on ðines broður eagan. Ðæt is se smala ciið. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 2 Swa dropan ofer gærsa cipas. —— *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 100 Hwæt eac seo eorðe cyð mid hire ciðum. *a* **1100** in Wr.-Wülcker 416 *Gramina*, cipas.

2. Applied to the filamentous organs in flowers, *esp.* to the style or stigma: see CHIVE *sb.*[2], and CHIRE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xci. (Br. M. MS. addit. 27944) *De Lilio*, And þe flour [lilye] haþ wiþinne, as it were, smal þrede þat conteyneþ þe seed. In þe myddil stondeþ chipes of saffran [Pliny *stantibus in medio crocis*; MS. Bodl. chipes; Harl. 814 chiris, Harl. 4789 schyres; ed. W. de Worde 1495 chiers: see also CHIRE, CHIVE *sb.*[2]].

chitin ('kaɪtɪn). *Zool.* and *Chem.* Also -ine. [a. F. *chitine*, f. Gr. χιτών frock, tunic: see -IN. (The etymological formation would be *chitonin*.)] The organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 The..substance that constitutes the hard portion of the dermo-skeleton is called chitine by Odier. **1874** SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Compds.* 467 Chitin, $C_9H_{15}NO_6$, is the principal constituent of the horny cover of beetles and crustaceans. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 The existence of cellulose as a constituent of chitin. *fig.* **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 331 Words are mere chitine.

attrib. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 113 A superficial homogenous chitin layer. **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 7 Empty..chitine sacs.

Hence '**chitinize** *v. trans.*, to convert into chitin; ,**chitini'zation**, conversion into chitin; '**chitinocal'careous** *a.*, containing chitin and lime.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 254 Chitinised tendons. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 22 Chitinised cuticles. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 133 [They] obtain considerable rigidity by chitinization. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish*, Its [the crayfish's] chitino-calcareous body-walls.

chitinogenous (kaɪtɪ'nɒdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. CHITIN + -(O)GENOUS.] Consisting of or producing chitin.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 227 *T[aenia] serrata*... In the 'embryonic mass' there are..flattened cells placed laterally and containing nucleolated nuclei. These cells constitute a 'chitinogenous layer'.

chitinoid ('kaɪtɪnɔɪd), *a.* [f. CHITIN + -OID.] Resembling chitin.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 429 The egg-shell in oviparous *Elasmobranchii* is chitinoid. **1957** *New Biol.* XXIV. 22 After a time this pseudopodial fan shortens again. A chitinoid membrane forms at its periphery.

chitinous ('kaɪtɪnəs), *a.* [f. CHITIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, chitin.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 A flexible chitinous investment. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 324 The chitinous coats of insects.

chitling ('tʃɪtlɪŋ). Also chitlin. [See CHITTERLING.]

1. Another form of CHITTERLING: widely used in Eng. dialects, and in U.S.: cf. also CHIDLINGS.

1886 COLE *S.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chitlings.* **1887** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 A dish of smoking sausages was flanked by a dish of chitlins. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Chitlings*..the small intestines of the pig—usually fried as a great delicacy amongst the poor. **1888** ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* s.v., To beg the chitlings of pigs. **1888** *Oxford & Berksh. Gl.*, Chidlings or chitlings.

2. *fig.* Rags, tatters, shreds. *U.S.*

a **1848** ROBB *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), They were tearing my character all to chitlins. **1855** HALIBURTON *Hum. Nat.* (1859) 188 (Bartlett), To tear my reputation to chitlins.

‖**chiton** ('kaɪtɒn). [a. Gr. χιτών frock, tunic; coat of mail.]

‖**1.** The ancient Greek tunic.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* §337 The male chiton was a woollen shirt originally without sleeves. **1885** *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 741/2 His dress, a scarlet chiton bordered with gold.

2. A genus of Molluscs having a boat-shaped shell consisting of a series of eight separate plates in contact or overlapping each other.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 301 The anatomy of the chiton. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 266 These with the multivalve Chitons, form the Gastropods. **1877**

HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 The Chitons have existed from the Silurian epoch..with very little modification.

chitosan ('kaɪtəʊsæn). *Biol.* [f. CHITIN + -OSE + -AN.] A substance obtained from chitin, formed by the action of alkali at a high temperature.

1895 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVIII. I. 167 The conversion of chitin into chitosan and acetic acid by fusion with potash. 1963 R. P. DALES *Annelids* i. 20 All chaetae give positive chitosan reactions.

chitra ('ʧɪtra). Also chittra. [Hind.] = CHITAL.

1843 J. E. GRAY *List Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 212 Axis Maculata. The Axis or Chittra.

chittack ('ʧɪtæk). [Bengali *chhatak.*]

1. An Indian weight about equal to 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy.

1899 KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* II. 305 The cake-maker.. receives a lump of opium, weighed out, of one seer seven chittacks and a half. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 139/1 Chittack, Bengal, 5 tolas, or 900 grains.

2. A measure of land in Bengal.

1905 *Statesman* 22 Aug. 2/4 A..dwelling house containing by estimation 7 cottahs 7 chittacks 2 square feet. 1969 *Hindusthan Stand.* (Calcutta) 5 Aug. 3/2 (Advt.), Land containing an area of 9 cottahs, 13 chittacks and 40 square feet = 660·0545 square metres.

Chittagong ('ʧɪtəgɒŋ). [Name of a district of Bengal.] A variety of a domestic fowl of the Malayan type.

1816 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 2) 24 The Chittagong or Malay, another Indian variety, is, as a contrast to the Bantam, probably the largest of the Gallinaceous tribe. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 201 Last spring I had a Chittagong and a black Spanish rooster.

chitter ('ʧɪtə(r)), *v.* Forms: 4–5 chiter, cheter, 5 chyter, 6 chydder, 6–7 chytter, 6– chitter. [A parallel form to CHATTER, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind: cf. *drop, drip, chop, chip, jabber, jibber*, etc. Cf. also CHIT *v.*[2]]

1. a. Of birds: To utter a short series of sharp thin sounds, to twitter. Formerly used also in the senses *chatter*, and *chirp*. Also *transf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 72 Of hir song, it was so lowd and yerne As eny swalwe chitering on a berne. —— *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 844 They mowe wel chiteren as þat doon Iayes. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 239 in *Cath. Angl.* 64 *note*, With mouth than chetereth the stare. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowȝes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 315/1 The Swalowes chyteryd and Songe. 1530 PALSGR. 484/2, I chytter, as a yonge byrde dothe before she can synge her tune. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 134 b, A Sparrow, chirping and chyttering to other Sparrowes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the hedge-chats chittering play. 1904 M. E. WALLER *Wood-Carver* vii. 309 A chipmunk chittered along the stone wall. 1921 C. ORR *Kate Curlew* i. 13 The rain ..chittering in the rusty beech hedges. 1930 E. FERBER *Cimarron* xviii. 277 A linotype machine..chattered and chittered and clanked.

b. *trans.* (also with *out*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 She..chitereth out in her langage What falshede is in mariage. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 129 (Jam.), They chitter their farewell. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* vii. 95 Little things in the hedgerows chirped and chittered mockery at him.

2. To shiver with cold, to tremble. *dial.* and *Sc.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.*, Se, for God avowe, for cold as I chydder. *a* 1796 BURNS *Cauld blaws the wind*, The birds sit chittering in the thorn.

3. To 'chatter' as the teeth. Now *Sc.*

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 424 The coldnesse of the snow shal make their teeth for to gnashe and chytter in theyr heades. 1728 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. i, Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stan. *a* 1822 SIR A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs*, Some teeth in angry fit may chitter.

chitter ('ʧɪtə(r)), *sb.* [f. prec.]

1. Twitter.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xi. 147 The faint chitter of birds.

2. *dial.* [prob. agent-sb. f. CHIT *v.*[2]]

1887 *Dict. Kentish Dial., Chitter*, the wren.

3. *Comb.*, **chitter-pouch** *dial.* = CHATTERBAG.

1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Chitter-Pooch*, a gabbler.

chitter, chitteril, dial. var. of CHITTERLING.

,chitter-'chatter. a. A reduplicated extension of CHATTER: cf. CHIT-CHAT *sb.*

1712 LADY STRAFFORD in *Wentworth Papers* (1883) 283 You desired all the Chitter Chatter I heard. 1877 DISRAELI in Buckle *Life* (1920) VI. 116 He did not want anything: only chitter-chatter. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 193 Mowgli ..imitated perfectly the sharp chitter-chatter of Chikai, the leaping rat of the Dekkan. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 3/1 What is the use of smart women's chitter-chatter without their dresses? 1928 *Observer* 19 Feb. 10/1 The empty, drawing-room chitter-chatter plays. 1940 F. STARK *Winter in Arabia, Diary* 29 Dec. 74 'We exhaust you with our chitter-chatter,' they say politely.

b. Also as vb.

1928 *Hearst's International* Aug. 43/1 He never tired of the Esperanto of the ticker tape..chittering chattering fortune or disaster.

chittering ('ʧɪtərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also chithering. [f. CHITTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHITTER: twittering, shivering, chattering.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 19 The swalow Progne..made her chiteryng. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xix. 34 a, Of birdes..Carus fyrste marked the chyttering. 1552 HULOET, Chytteryng, quiueryng or shakyng for cold. 1827 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 903 The chithering of grasshoppers. 1870 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Jordan*, It was only the chittering of their bills. *Mod. Sc.* He could not speak for the chittering of his teeth.

2. *Comb.*, in **chittering-bite, -crust, -piece**, (*Sc.*), a bit of bread, etc., taken to prevent shivering or chattering of the teeth; cf. *shivering-bite.*

1808 JAMIESON, Boys..call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a chittering piece. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 529 The Greeks..appear to have begun the day with a sort of 'chittering crust' (ἀκράτισμα).

chittering ('ʧɪtərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chitters (in all the senses of the vb.).

1785 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 The chittering cricket. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii. 83 Wauken, at cauld-rife sax o'clock My chitterin' frame.

chitterling ('ʧɪtəlɪŋ) (gen. in *pl.*). Forms: 3, 6 cheterling, 5 chytyr-, chiterlynge, 6 chyter-, chetter-, chytterlyng, chiterling, 7 chiter-, 7–9 chitterlin, 6– chitterling. [Found also in the dial. forms *chidling, chitling, chitter, chitteril*; the primary form and derivation are doubtful. The Germ. *kutteln* chawdrons, MHG. *kutel*, agrees in sense, but has only a remote relation phonetically, coming nearest to the form *chidling.*]

1. The smaller intestines of beasts, as of the pig, *esp.* as an article of food prepared by frying or boiling. Sometimes filled with mince-meat or force-meat, as a kind of sausage.

c 1280 R. DE GRAYSTANES in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres* (1839) 57 [Women quarrelling as they wash 'inwards' at the stream] Deinde solebamus crines evellere pungnis, cum cheterlingis et monifauldes mutuo nos cedere [= cædere]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chytyrlynge, *scrutellum, scrutum.* 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chyterlyng, *endoile.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 a, The inwarde of beastes, as trypes and chytterlynges. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator*, A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs harslet. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. vii. Wks. 1873 II. 40 How fare I?.. as well as heart can wish, with Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. 1611 COTGR., *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling; a big hogges gut stuffed with small guts [etc.], cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 120 His warped Ear hung o'er the Strings, Which was but Souce to Chitterlings. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v, Fill up your Chitterlings with the stuffing. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chitterils*, the stomach of the pig, eaten as tripes. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumberl. Gloss., Chitters*, the small entrails of the goose or sheep.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Chitterlin or fat gut, *G. le gras boyeau.* 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner Temp. Masque* Wks. V. 139, I know him by his gauntness, his thin chitterlings; He would undo a tripe-wife. 1666 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 413 Th' Indignities once offer'd to our King, Reduce ye [Dutch] from a Cheese, t'a Chitterling. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 305.

†2. A frill, ruff, or ornamental pleating; *esp.* the frill down the breast of a shirt. *Obs.*

[It has been suggested that this use is due to the likeness of such a frill to the mesentery, called by Butchers the 'frill' or 'crow': cf. Ger. *gekröse* used in same way.]

[1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310, I learn'd to make ruffs like calves chitterlings.] 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delic. Diet Droonkardes* (1786) 18 Of a French ruffe, [we make] an English Chytterling. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 120 Let..Chitterlings be worne for statute lace. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 323 Exuberant chitterlings..puffed out at the neck and bosom. 1849 SIR G. HEAD *Tour Many Days Rome* I. 70 Arranging his paper ruffles and chitterlin.

b. *attrib.*, like a chitterling, frilled in the manner of a chitterling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. (1804) 92 With a chitterlin shirt, and a buckle of stone. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.* s.v., Here comes old Warder wi' his chitterlin vrill.

3. [Treated as dim. of CHIT *sb.*[1]] A little chit.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 163 She was but poor ten years old, A little snotty Chitterling. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii. 176 'I'll soon stop thy prate, chitterling!'

chitting ('ʧɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIT *v.*[1]] Sprouting, germination; *spec.* the process of allowing potatoes, etc., to sprout. Also *attrib.*

1727 [see CHIT *v.*[1] 1]. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 504/1 The first visible sign of germination [of barley] is the sprouting of the rootlet, termed 'chitting'. 1949 E. COXHEAD *Wind in West* ii. 55 The dozens of chitting-boxes, the potatoes showing..here and there..a fat purple sprout. 1963 *Times* 4 Feb. 4/6 Losses of seed through frost in chitting sheds.

chittish ('ʧɪtɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CHIT *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Somewhat of a chit.

1871 *Daily News* 29 Dec., The young chittish girl.

†**chittle,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and CHITTER.] To twitter, warble.

1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 119 (Jam.), The lintie chittles sad in the high tower wa'.

chitty ('ʧɪtɪ), *sb. Anglo-Indian.* [a. Hindī *chiṭṭhī*, Mahrātī *chiṭṭī*:—Skr. *chitra* spot, mark, etc.] 'A letter or note; also, a certificate given to a servant, or the like; a pass' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* III. iv. 126, I sent my Gulleon Peon..with his Master's Chitty, or Pass, to the Governor. 1786 *Tippoo's Let.* 284 (Y.) Every merchant from Muscat who brings you a chitty from Meer Kâzim. 1829 *Mem. of Col. Mountain* (ed. 2) 80 (Y.) He wanted a chithee or note, for this is the most note-writing country under heaven.

†**chitty,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. CHIT *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Freckled or warty.

1552 HULOET, Chytty, or full of chyttes or wartes, *lentiginosus. c* 1729 R. DRURY *Rural Milliners* II. xi, Shall they, such chitty Jades, so happy be.

chitty, *a.*[2] [Apparently deduced from CHITTY-FACE, q.v., but afterwards associated with CHIT *sb.*[1]] Said of the face: **a.** Lean and pinched. **b.** Puny, childish, baby-like.

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 229 A chittie, well complexion'd face; And yet it wants a beard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she..have a..lean, thin, chitty face. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chitty*, childish, like a baby.

chitty, var. CHETTY.

†**chitty-face.** *Obs.* Also 7 chichie-, chits-, chit-face, 7–8 chittiface. [Possibly originally F. *chicheface* thin face, pinched-face (see CHICHEVACHE), perverted by association with CHICH, with CHIT *sb.*[1] or [2], or with CHITTY.]

1. A term of reproach: thin-face, pinched-face; in later usage, baby-face.

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. R. Earl of Huntington* I iij You halfe-fac't groat, you thick [? thin] cheekt chittiface. 1602 J. COOKE *Good Wife* II. iii, That leane chittiface, that famine, that leane Enuy, that all bones. 1611 COTGR., *Chiche-face*, a chichiface, micher, sneake-bill. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Chittiface* proprie est facies parua et exigua. 1632 SHERWOOD, A chittie-face, or chichie-face, *Ciche-face.* 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III, Now, now, you little Witch, now you Chitsface. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chittiface*, a little puiny Child. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

2. *attrib.* = CHITTY-FACED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, The peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it [so ed. 1631; ed. 1779 and mod. edd. have altered it to *chitty-face*].

chitty-faced, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a thin pinched face; child-faced, girl-faced.

a 1622 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* III. ii, A tender, puling, nice, chitty fac'd squall 'tis. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, Squabbling with yon Chitty-faced thing as he would have me marry. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 70 Brow-beaten by a chitty-faced girl? 1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chitty-faced*, baby-faced. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Chitty-faced*, with white, pinched features.

chiule. *Hist.* [A modernization of *chiula*, the Latinized form, in Nennius, of OE. *cíol, céol*:—WGer. *kiul*, ON. *kjóll*, barge, large ship, see KEEL. In Gildas it appears as *cyula.* Used occasionally by modern historical writers.] An Old English or Norse ship of war.

c 550 GILDAS xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus, exprimitur, *cyulis*, nostra lingua longis navibus. [Hence BÆDA I. xv, tribus longis navibus. OE. CHRON. anno 449 On þrim ceolum.] *a* 800 NENNIUS xxviii, Tres chiulæ. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The tradition is, that they came to his aid with three chiule carrying 1600 men. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* XI. xciv, Your chiules..rot within your crowded bay. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 118 The Humber..Hither the Anglians, Danes, and Northmen directed their chiules. [18.. *Gildas* §23 in Bohn *6 OE. Chron.* 310 In three cyuls, as they call them.]

†**chiurm, chiorm.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chiourme*, 16–18th c., also *chiorme*, ad. It. *ciurma*, Genoese *ciusma*, Sp. *chusma.* Ulterior origin doubtful: see Littré and Diez.] A crew or gang of slaves rowing a galley; also *contemptuous* 'crew', 'gang'.

[*c* 1645 HOWELL *Letters* I. i. 22 He went aboard the Cape Gallie..passing through the Churma of slaves.] 1655 *Theophania* 85 The Chiorm..consisted of twenty Banks, and twenty Slaves on a Bank. 1692 tr. *Sallust*, To Rdr., That insipid clutter which that impertinent and trifling Chiurm of Pedants make, that call themselves Expositors. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 59 Being well acquainted with..a Bey of a Galley, he procured of him a String of Slaves out of his *Chiurm*..to work in his building [*margin* Served by a Chiurm of Galley Slaves].

chiuyng, var. of CHEVING, *Obs.*

chiv (ʧɪv), = CHIV(V)Y *sb. Austral. slang.*

1916 C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentim. Bloke* 119 *Chiv*, the face.

chiv, variant of CHIVE *sb.*[3], *v.*

chivachee, -ie, var. of CHEVACHEE, *Obs.*

†**chival.** *Obs.* [see CHEVAL.] A horse.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 148 b, I..Upon the captive chivals came into my tents againe [In mea captivis castra revectus equis]. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 204 And raise his Chival with a lasting fame.

chivaler, -ier, obs. f. CHEVALIER.

chivalresque (ʃɪvəl'rɛsk), *a.* Also chev-. [cf. mod.F. *chevaleresque*, It. *cavalleresco*, Cat. *caballeresc*, Sp. *caballeresco*; f. *chevalier*, *cavallero*, etc.: see CHEVALIER, and -ESQUE.]

Wearing the garb, manners, or spirit of chivalry.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 These stories..received first in Armorica their chivaleresque garb. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 313 The scientific and chevaleresque race of Andalusia and Granada. *Ibid.* II. 215 The terms of tbe verdict seem to us somewhat chevalresque. **1817** GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 71 (D.) A strange mixture in it of the gallant and the chevaleresque. **1834** *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 205 His manners were..courteous and chivalresque.

chivalric (ʃɪ'vælrɪk, 'ʃɪvəlrɪk, tʃ-), *a.* [f. CHIVALRY + -IC; cf. *geometr-ic*, etc. (The first pronunciation is that sanctioned by the poets.)] Of or pertaining to chivalry; chivalrous.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* (ed. 2) I. 89 The innocence of her, whom you defend with so cbivalric an air. **1824** BYRON *Deform. Transf.* II. ii, 'Gainst a foe I would not warrant thy chivalrie heart More than Pelides' heel. **1824** CAMPBELL *Theodric*, Some extant spirit of chivalric kind. **1836** *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 422/1 [At Drury Lane] *Chevy Chase* a grand chivalric entertainment, was produced. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 319 The spirit of the chivalric days had been restored under better auspices.

chivalrist ('ʃɪvəlrɪst, tʃ-). *rare.* [f. CHIVALRY + -IST.] An admirer of mediæval chivalry.

1862 *All Year Round* VII. 259, I wish the pseudo-chivalrists to learn what the Sir Launcelots and the Elaines actually were, and how they lived.

chivalri'zation. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. assumed vb. *chivalrize* (f. CHIVALRY) + -ATION.] The action of making chivalric or chivalresque.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 William of Britanny, Walter Chatillon and others preceded Guido Colonna and the Italian romancers in the chivalrization of ancient Epopœas.

chivalrous ('ʃɪvəlrəs, 'tʃɪv-), *a.* Forms: 4 chewalrouss, -rus, chevelrous, -russ, 4–6 chyualrous, -rus, cheuelrous(e, -rus, 4–7 cheualrous, 5 chevalerous(e, -allrus, chiualrus, -allrouse, 6 cheualrus, -ryous, -allorous, 4–6, 8–9 chivalrous. [ME., a. OF. *chevalerous*, *chevaleros*, *-us*, *-eus*, *-eux* (not in mod.F.), f. *chevalier* CHEVALIER: see -OUS. In its original use this word became obsolete both in French and English before 1600, perhaps shortly after 1530 (Lord Berners), for in Shakspere, Spenser, and Dicts. *c* 1600, it was merely traditional. It reappears in Bailey's Dict., 1721–31, as a word of Spenser and Chaucer. Johnson 1755 has it merely as a Spenserian word 'now out of use'. But in the latter part of the 18th c. it was revived by writers on the romances of chivalry, and has become again a living word referring either to the historical or the ideal chivalry of the Middle Ages. The early pronunciation as shown copiously in alliterative verse was (as in OF.) with (tʃ-); since its revival it is more generally pronounced with (ʃ-), as if from modern French (where it is not found).]

I. In early use.

† **1.** Like, or having the characteristics of, a (mediæval) knight or man-at-arms; *esp.* doughty, valorous. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* exc. as forming part of sense 3.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2399 Cheualrous kny3tez. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 802 Diomede was..Hardy, testife, strong, and cheualrous. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3651 Achilles, a choise kyng & cheuallrus in armys. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxiii. 31 No chyvalrus chiftan may chere hym. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 To make hym more cheualerouse than eny othre of hys tyme. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) Pref. 3 The chyualrous feates and marcyall prowesses of the vyctoryous knyghtes of tymes paste. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 81 Ile answer thee in any faire degree, Or Cbiualrous designe of knightly triall. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ix. 1, In brave poursuitt of chevalrous emprize. **1611** COTGR., *Chevalereux*, cheualrous, doughty, valorous, valiant, couragious, stout, bold.

† **b.** Of places: Of warlike renown. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Bone Flor.* 2 A more chyvalrous town then Troy was oon In londe was never seen. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 77 O worthy Troiane wallis cheualrus [Inclyta bello].

II. In modern (revived) use.

2. Of or pertaining to the Age of Chivalry, or to the knights of that age (as viewed historically).

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. §3. 148 But to sing romantic and chivalrous adventures was a very different task. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 153 The old feudal and chivalrous spirit of fealty. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii. (1837) 511 The manners of chivalrous times do not make so fair an appearance in Monstrelet. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, By the Crusades chivalry became more religious, religion more chivalrous. *Ibid.*, The chivalrous word courtesy designates a new virtue, not ordained by our religion. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 The chivalrous spirit is, above all things, a class spirit. The good knight is bound to endless fantastic courtesies towards men, and still more towards women, of a certain rank; he may treat all below that rank with any degree of scorn and cruelty. *Ibid.* 483 The whole chivalrous idea, an idea quite un-English. **1882** —— *Wm. Rufus* II. 173 The massacre of Limoges, the most truly chivalrous deed ever done.

3. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ideal knight; possessing all the virtues attributed to the Age of Chivalry; characterized by pure and noble gallantry, honour, courtesy, and disinterested devotion to the cause of the weak or oppressed. Sometimes, 'gallant, or disinterestedly devoted in the service of the female sex'; sometimes, in ridicule = 'quixotic'.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii, Eminent instances of chivalrous virtue. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 106 Boasting of the 'chivalrous' treatment she [woman] enjoys. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 353 Certainly a most unpromising and chivalrous attempt. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 A chivalrous perception of the meaning of the word duty. **1863** OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 88 Positively, Granville, you are quite chivalrous in her defence. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 45 Frank is the most generous, chivalrous fellow in the world.

4. Of knightly position or rank. *rare.*

1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xx, Of gentle blood and chivalrous rank.

chivalrously ('ʃɪvəlrəslɪ, -tʃ-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a chivalrous manner: † **a.** Bravely, valiantly, gallantly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 89 The king full ehewalrusly, Defendyt all his cumpany. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxi. 45 The..englysshmen assauted chyualrously. **1548** THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Caullerestamente*, cheuallorously, or valiantly.

b. In the manner of the ideal knight; with disinterested devotion and ideal courtesy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 661 To his accomplices he was religiously and chivalrously faithful. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 129 His colleagues chivalrously defended him. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 It is recorded how chivalrously the Emperor kissed her hand.

'chivalrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chivalrous quality or character.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 127 There was a certain revelling chivalrousness still left in this man.

chivalry ('ʃɪvəlrɪ, 'tʃɪvəlrɪ). Forms: 3–4 chy-, chivalerye, -ie, 4 chevalerie, chyualrie, 4–5 chiualrye, 4–6 cheuelry(e, chevelry, *Sc.* chewalry, 4–7 chevalrie, -ry, chyualry(e, chivalrie, 5 cheyvalery(e, chevallry, 6 chevalree, 7 chivaldry, -altry, 5– chivalry. [ME., a. OF. *chevalerie* (11th c.), *chivalerie* = Pr. *cavalaria*, Sp. *caballería*, Pg. *cavallería*, It. *cavalleria* knighthood, horse-soldiery, cavalry, a Romanic deriv. of late L. *caballerius* (Capitularies 807):—L. *caballāri-us* rider, horseman, CAVALIER: see -ERY, -RY. (The same word has in later times come anew from It. into Fr. and Eng., as *cavalerie*, CAVALRY.) As a ME. word the proper historical pronunciation is with (tʃ-); but the more frequent pronunciation at present is with (ʃ-), as if the word had been received from modern French.]

1. *collect.* Knights or horsemen equipped for battle.

† **a.** The contemporary name for the 'men-at-arms', or mounted and fully armed fighting-men, of the Middle Ages. *Obs.* (In OF. *chevalier* translates *miles*, *chevalerie* = *militia*.)

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1495 He schipeth into Libie, With al his faire chivalrie. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 2217 þai wolde after vs.. Wiþ wonder-gret cheualrie, And do vs schame and vileinie. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 252 A parte of the chivalrie With him to suppe in compaignie Hath bede. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 203 With fourty thowsande chevalry Of worthy men of Were. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv. (Globe) 39/2 The eleven kings with their chivalry never turned back. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvii. 302 Sir John Mountfort..had..taken all the cheualry of Bretayne.

† **b.** *as collective sing.* A body of men-at-arms.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 187 King Eduard..gaderit a gret cheuelry.

† **c.** Applied by early translators to the horsemen (ἵππος, *equitatus*, *equites*) of ancient Greece and Rome, for which CAVALRY is the modern equivalent. *Obs.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 15 Lucius Tarquinius.. captayn of cheualry. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4030 Prince Tytus, with his Chewalrye. *c* **1580** SIDNEY *Psalms* XX. vi, Let trust of some men be In chariots, and some in chivalry [*hi in curribus et hi in equis*]. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 651 Hermogenes master of the Chiualrie, was slaine. **1796** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 The chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians.

† **d.** Rarely applied to CAVALRY in the ordinary modern sense. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* 59a. **1693** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 65 The elector of Bavaria had remounted his chivalry.

e. As a historical term for the mediæval men-at-arms. Occasionally applied poetically or idealistically to 'cavalry' or 'horsemen' in general, *esp.* when chivalrous gallantry is attributed.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 13 The lordes and chevaltre of France..wolde have stoppyd [Hen. V] the kynges waye, that he shulde not passe to Callys. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 5 Able..to decke the fieldes with lustie cheualrie. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 20 And by his Light Did all the Cheualrie of England moue To do braue Acts. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 307 The Red-Sea Coast, whose waves orethrew Busiris and his Memphian Chivalrie. *Ibid.* 765 At the Soldan's Chair Defy'd the best of Panim Chivalry To mortal Combat. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xv. 518 A valorous knight, who charged at the head of the Spanish chivalry..against the Moors. **1802** CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*, Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry! **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 311 They met with some of the 'chivalry' of that noted pass. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. ii. (1864) 281 Cortez and his chivalry rode down the whole extent of the great street.

f. In more extended and complimentary sense: Gallant gentlemen.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxi, There was a sound of revelry by night, And Belgium's capital had gathered then Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 408 When Loveliness and Chivalry Were met to feast together. **1883** W. H. BREWER in *Daily Tel.* 10 July 5/3 The galloping turf was for the chivalry of tbe South.

† **2.** As at one time the 'chivalry' constituted the main strength of a mediæval army (the archers, slingers, etc. bcing mere subordinate adjuncts), the word had sometimes the value of 'army', 'host'.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Phicol, the prince of his chyualrye [Vulg. *princeps exercitus ejus*]. **1388** —— *Jer.* xix. 13 Thei sacrifieden to al the chyualrie [**1382** knyȝthed] of heuene. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 275 All the chyualry of heuen prayseth her. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 94/3 A grete companye of cheualrye of heuen.

3. The position and character of a knight, knighthood. † **a.** generally. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 þo hii seye her kyng aslawe, flour of chyualerye! *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1818 *Lucrece*, Whi hast tow don dispit to chiualrye? Whi hast thow don this lady vilanye? **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 How this king in womanhede Was falle fro chivalerie. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* A iiij b, Foure vertues of cheualry. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.*, *To his Bk.*, To him that is the President Of Noblesse and of chevalree. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iiij, Great Bolingbrooke this type of chiualrie. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 249 Braue Troylus the Prince of Chiualrie. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables*, *Pal. & Arc.* I. 101 He swore That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore, And whate'er else to chivalry belongs. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Butler* Wks. II. 185 Pedantic ostentation of knowledge which has no relation to chivalry.

† **b.** In early use, *esp.* Bravery or prowess in war; warlike distinction or glory. Phrase, *to do chivalry*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 211 He bed hym sywy, trwelyche to do chyualerye. *c* **1325** *Chron. Eng.* 225 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 279 Hy weren men of Chevalerie. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 345 Thai saw Thar fayis ridand..Willful to do chewalry. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 45 Fro þe time þat he ferst bigan To riden out, he louede chyualrye Trouthe and honour fredom and curtesye. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5985 Thurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. ? *c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1054 He hath bene in Lombardy And done he hath great chyvalry. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi, So through Godde's helpe he had then the victory and bare thens a glorious chyvalrye. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 1 Hie renowne of Martis cheuelrie. **1534** WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 The desyre of fame by chyualry [*studium bellicæ gloriæ*]. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 203 You shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. *Ibid.* II. i. 54 This England..Renowned..For Christian seruice, and true Chiualrie. **1652** BROME *Joviall Crew* Prol., No Power can redresse Th' Afflicted Wanderers, though stout Chevalry Lend all his aid for their delivery.

c. The military art (of the middle ages), knightly skill and practice in arms and martial achievements. *arch.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyualry or knyghtehoode, *milicia*. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 21 Vegecius in his boke of Chivalrie [*Institutio Rei militaris*]. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 29 It happed neuer..that clergye cheualrye & laboures of therthe myght be well knowne by one only man. **1489** —— *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 Experte in tharte of chyualrye. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (Arb.) 157 The resydewe of the daye they passe ouer in playes and exercise of cheualrye [*exercitio militaris disciplinæ*]. **1611** BIBLE Pref. 2 He excelled in feates of chiualrie. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Chiualrie*, Knighthood, the Knowledge of a Knight or Nobleman in feats of armes. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 104 Spaine, that brave martiall Countrey, ennobled for Chevalry [*viris armisque nobilem*]. **1655** *Francion* I–III. 73 My greatest pastime..was to read the feats of Chivaldry. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minst.* 8 The last of all the Bards was he, who sung of Border Chivalry.

fig. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 49[They] þat goop to holy chevalrie [*ad sacram militiam*].

d. Knighthood as a rank or order. *arch.*

c **1450** *Merlin* xii. 186 Who so myght take ordere of chiualrye moste in eny wise be a gode knyght. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the quene..made them alle to swere this newe chyualrye. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 29 His device, a wreath of chivalry. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 There be now, for Martiall Encouragement, some Degrees and Orders of Chiualry; which neuerthelesse, are conferred promiscuously, vpon Soldiers, and no Soldiers. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. 18 Never bent his stubborn knee To anything but Chivalry. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 488 That an order of Chivalry might be instituted, in imitation of the Civic Crown.

† **4.** A feat of knightly valour; a gallant deed, exploit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4578 He smot of is heued as liȝtliche as it were a stouple · þat was is laste chiualerye. *c* **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 12 How ony man sa suddandly Micht do sa gret a cheuelry. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 220 Many feire chivalryes shewed on the oo parte and on the tother. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Eche of you do Valyantly bys

armes and hys chyvalryes. *c*1580 SIDNEY (J.) Acts less famous, because they were but private chivalries. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ball., Introd.* 13 In the..chivalries celebrated in the Castilian Ballads.

5. The knightly system of feudal times with its attendant religious, moral, and social code, usages, and practices. *age of chivalry*: the period during which this prevailed.

1765 PERCY *Reliq.* Prelim. Ess., K. Richard I..the great hero of Chivalry. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. i. 65 The ideas of chivalry, the appendage and the subject of Romance, subsisted among the Goths. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 149 The age of chivalry is gone..The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroick enterprise is gone! 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xi, Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away. 1829 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 255 If I were called upon to name what spirit of evil predominantly deserved the name of Antichrist, I should name the spirit of chivalry—the more detestable for the very guise of the 'Archangel ruined', which has made it so seductive to the most generous minds. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 12 The student interprets the age of chivalry by his own age of chivalry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, Chivalry..left upon European manners..a punctilious regard for honour, a generous reverence for justice, and a hatred of injustice. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 579 In the eleventh century there arose the celebrated institution of chivalry, which was to manners what feudalism was to politics. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 Chivalry..is in morals very much what feudalism is in law; each substitutes..obligations devised in the interests of an exclusive class, for the more homely duties of an honest man and a good citizen.

6. The brave, honourable, and courteous character attributed to the ideal knight; disinterested bravery, honour, and courtesy; chivalrousness.

1790 BURKE [see 5]. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) 89 Chivalry is only a name for that general spirit or state of mind which disposes men to heroic and generous actions. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, All the noble sentiments, which blended together are chivalry. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xl. (ed. 4) 289 He felt himself bound..to cling to her himself. Such was the special chivalry of the man. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. viii. §2. 302 Generosity or Chivalry towards adversaries or competitors seems to consist in shewing as much kindness and regard for their well-being as is compatible with the ends and conditions of conflict. 1885 L. STEPHEN in *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 696/3 Chivalry of feeling, as I understand the word, means a refinement of the sense of justice—an instinctive capacity for sympathizing with every one who is the victim of oppression.

7. *Flower of Chivalry*: in various senses: a. Flower or fairest type of knighthood, or of feudal chivalry; b. the prize or highest honour of knightly prowess; c. the choice portion of a force of armed knights.

1297 [see 3 a]. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Knightes T.* 124 And in his hoost of Chiualrie the flour. *c*1440 *Partonope* 1227 The rereward..wherin the floure Is herbowred of his Cheualrye. *Ibid.* 1902 This hethen kyng..Which of chevalry beryth the flour Of alle the sette in hethen lay. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxxiv. 269 The kynge..with the flowre of that Chyualry of Fraunce set forthward. *c*1500 *Lancelot* 2181 The flour of knychthed and of chevalry. 1587 THYNNE *Holinshed* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 77 Which duke [Black Prince], being the flower of Chivalrie in his time. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. viii. 26 Flowre of chevalrie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* I. 120 His host, the flower of Grecian chivalry. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* xii. 517 Our English swords..Cut down the flower of all their chivalry. 1821 —— *Vis. Judgem.* viii, He of the sable mail, the hero of Cressy, Flower of chivalry. 1833 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xxxix, When all the flower of chivalry Was in his train.

†**8.** *Old Law.* Tenure by knight's service (abolished in 1662, and since only *Hist.*). *guardian* or *warden in chivalry*: The guardian of a minor holding by knight's service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. §1 Plusours maneres de tenures dount touz les plus sount de chevalerie et de graunt serjaunties.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10b, And them [xx. acres of lande] hath and occupieth as warden in chivalry duringe the chyldes nonage. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 57b, The services are all by Littleton divided into two sorts, Chivalry and Socage; the one martiall and military, the other clownish and rusticall. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v, Incident to the tenure in chivalry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 607 The conversion of lands held till then [12 Car. II. cap. 24] in chivalry into lands held in common socage.

†**9.** *Court of Chivalry* (*curia militaris*): a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms out of the realm. When deprived of its criminal jurisdiction it continued to judge civil cases concerning points of honour and family distinction. *Obs.*

1616 SELDEN tr. *Fortescue* xxxii, So as the Cognisance of it belong to the jurisdiction of the said Court of Chivalry. Note: That Court..hath long been discontinued..The Court of Chivalrie, wherein all matters of Armes, Treason committed beyond Sea, Warre, and the like, which could not be tried at the Common Law, were determinable. 1644 COKE *On Litt.* IV. xvii, The Honorable Court of Chivalry before the Constable and Marshall..this Court is the fountain of the Marshall law. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. ii. 321 footnote.

¶**10.** *improperly.* Team of horses. [cf. *cheval.*]

1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Trans., Phaethon* 12 Nor even thus..had curbed That chivalry divine.

11. *Comb.*, as *chivalry-play*, *-ribbon*, *-romance.*

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 52 The Sentimentalists, the Chivalry-play writers. 1839 —— *Chartism* iii. 121 Chivalry-ribbons, and plebeian gallows-ropes. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 230 The chivalry-romances are all battles.

chivan: see CHIVEN.

[**chivancy**, error for CHEVACHEE.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Chivancy*, Chivalry, riding. *Chaucer.*]

†**chivauchier**. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *chevauchère* nom. of *chevaucheor*, rider, f. *chevaucher* to ride: see CHEVACHEE.] A rider, a courier.

1420 STOKES, etc. tr. *Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. No. 29 We sende 30wr graciows lettres vn to the Erche-byschopys, of Mayns, Trese, and of Cologne by Hans Pruce 30wr chivauchier.

chive (tʃaɪv), *sb.*[1] Also cive (saɪv). Forms: 5 cyves, -ys, 5–7 cyve, 6 chyve, 6, 8 sive, (9 shive), 6– chive, cive. [In form *cive* a. F. *cive* = Pr. *ceba*:—L. *cēpa*, *cæpa* onion. The form *chive* prob. represents a North Fr. *chive*. (Cf. *rive*:—*ripa*; *cire*:—*cera*.) It is probable that sense 2 is orig. the same word, though it never appears as *cive*, and early writers who regularly used *cive* for the plant, employed *chive* in sense 2.

In OE. *cipe*, a. L. *cēpa*, still retained the sense 'onion' (also that of 'shalot' or 'scallion'); but in Romanic the name was extended and transferred to smaller species of *Allium*. In French, *cive* included (or perhaps still includes) 'several small species or varieties', besides *A. Schœnoprasum*, to which the dim. *civette* (in Cat. *cebeta*) applies more exclusively. In Eng. *cive* or *chive* appears always to have meant this, *civet* being merely a rare, and now obsolete synonym. In French it is also called *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule* CHIBOL. Other OF. derivative forms were *civol*, *civon*, *civot*. The form *chive* is not recorded by Littré, but its existence in ONFr. may be inferred from the derivatives *chivon*, *chivot* (Godefroy). In Eng. *cive* and *chive* both occur from early times; but the former is the leading form, down to the present century. The phonetic corruption *siethe* used by Tusser, and interesting as exemplifying the interchange of *v* and ð, is still in familiar use in the south of Scotland. The modern prevalence of *chive* in the leading form is, perhaps, due to association with CHIVE *sb.*[2], arising from the fact that it is for its slender leaves that the *chive* is cultivated. *Chived garlic* in 3 clearly points to this.]

1. The smallest cultivated species of *Allium* (*A. Schœnoprasum*), which grows in tufts, with rush-like hollow leaves and small clustered bulbs. The leaves are cut for use in soups and stews. *wild chive*: a name sometimes applied to the Wild Garlic or Ramsons (*A. ursinum*).

*a*1400 *Ep. Swete Susane* 105 (Vernon MS.) þe chyue [*MS. Phillips c*1410 cheruyle] and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cyuys, herbe. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chyve an herbe, *ciue*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium is called in englishe a Syue, a chiue, or a ciuet. 1562 —— *Herbal* II. 9 Chyue..is not of yᵉ kynde of lekes, but of yᵉ kynde of an vnion. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen: Siethes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 642 Cyves or Rushe Onyons..have litle smal, holowe, and slender piped blades, lyke to smal Rushes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 557 Ciues, *cæpulæ*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. viii. 11 The root is thicke and clouedlike..Ciues. 1611 COTGR., *Escurs.* the little sallade hearbe called, Ciues, or Chiues. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 245 Sives, Rampions, Jew's Ears. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 90 Pastures much addicted to wild garlick, or cow-garlick, ramsons or wild chives. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 139 Here grow the humble cives. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 292 The chive..is a hardy perennial plant. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 356 He had often gathered *shives* for the pot there. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 46 Chives or Cives..more like a cluster of miniature leeks than a tuft of onions.

2. A small bulb or bulbil; *esp.* one of the *daughter bulbs* or 'cloves' of a bulb of garlic.

(By Herrick possibly misapplied to the young leaves by confusion with CHIVE *sb.*[2])

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) K iv b, I saw the see gyrdell [*Laminaria digitata*]..the rootes was lyke onto garleke, many chyues makyng one great hede. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hymne to Lares*, To worship ye, the Lares, With crowns of greenest parsley, And Garlick chives not scarcely [Also *To Larr*]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Chives* are the smaller parts of some bulbous Roots, as of Daffadil, Garlick, etc. by which they are propagated. 1692 in COLES s.v. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 36 Out of a Bulbe or Root of Garlick, chuse a Chive of a convenient Bigness.

3. *attrib.*, as **chive-** (or **chived**) **garlic** = sense 1; **chive-cheese**, cheese flavoured with chives.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 335 Leaves cylindrical, awl-threadshaped, as long as the stalk..Chived Garlic. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 304 Chive Garlic. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 An English maker seized on the happy idea of making chive cheese.

†**chive**, *sb.*[2] *Bot. Obs.* Forms: 6 chyve, 6–8 chieve, 7 shive, 6– chive. (Mostly in *pl.*) [Occurs first in the expression 'chives of saffron', which in Berthelet's reprint (1535) of Trevisa's transl. of Bartholomæus *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, takes the place of *chithe*, *chire* in the 15th c. MSS., *chire* in the ed. of Wynkyn de Worde (1495). As *chithe* is app. the original word, *chive* appears to be an altered form, perhaps partly phonetic (cf. the form *siethe* in Tusser, *cīthe* in modern Scotch for *cive* = CHIVE *sb.*[1]), partly influenced by confusion with CHIVE *sb.*[1], this being an *Allium* of which only the *chithes* or slender thread-like leaves are used. The passage in *De Prop. Rerum* is a quotation from Pliny *H.N.* xxi. 5. §11, 'stantibus in medio crocis', where 'crocis' has not the sense of 'saffron', but that of 'internal organs of other flowers analogous to saffron'; but whether the Eng. translator so understood it in rendering it 'chiues of saffron' is doubtful. In any case the sense of *chive* as thread-like organ in flowers is clear.]

1. *gen.* A general name for 'threads' or filamentous organs in flowers, *i.e.* stamens and pistils.

1535 BERTHELET 'corrected' ed. of Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xci, The floure [Lilye] hath within as it were smalle thredes that conteyne the sede. In the myddel standethe chyues of saffron [*stantibus in medio crocis*]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxxiii. 45 Faire star-like flowers..with certaine chiues or threds in them. 1688 R. HOLME II. vi. 115 Chives are thick, round and sharp pointed horns that stand in the middle of flowers, which in some are more slenderer than in others. Chives, tipt with pendents, is when the horn hath a seed hanging and shaking at the point of it. Chives are small pointels.

†**2.** *spec.* The thread-like style and stigma of a flower, *esp.* the stigma of the saffron crocus. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., Chyue, of safron or suche lyke. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 80b, By the eating of one chieue of safron. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1877) II. 52 In everie [crocus] floure we find commonlie three chives, & three yellowes, & double the number of leaves. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* I. xxii. (1634) 69 Five or sixe shives of saffron. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 249 In the middle of it comes up two or three chives which grow upright together ..which chives, that is the very Saffron & no maore..you may take betwixt your fingers. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 947 The best Saffron is that which consists of the thickest and shortest chives. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 112 Saffron is the Chive, or Thread of a Flower. 1728 DOUGLAS, *Saffron* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 569 They fall to picking out the Filamenti Styli, or Chives, and with them, a pretty long Portion of the Stylus itself, or string to which they are joined.

b. wrongly applied to the ovary.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alaturnus*, At the Bottom of the Flower grows the Chive, which turns to a Fruit or Berry fill'd with three Seeds.

3. The filament or thread of the stamen, or the stamen as a whole. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Out of the middle of the Flower groweth a long style or poyntel, beset round about with small chives, which are tipped with pendents. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. §13 Made up of two general parts, Chives and Semets, one upon each Chive. 1754 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 614 It has four conspicuous chives, which sustain yellow summits, in which is great plenty of farina. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* App. 316 Chives are those slender Bodies which surround the Ovarium in the Centre of Flowers, and support the Summits. 1787 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* passim. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 270 The Stamens, formerly called Chives.

b. Misapplied by Ray, and some after him, to the anther (also *apex*, *pendant*, *semet*, or *summit*).

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 124 The prolific seed contained in the chives or apices of the Stamina. 1707 PHILLIPS, *Chives*, the fine Threads in Flowers, or, according to some, the small Knobs that grow on the top of those Threads. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 28 Little Threads, to which the Botanists have given the name of Stamina..are terminated at their tops by small Caps or Purses call'd Apices or Chives. 1732 *Flower Gard. Displ., Apices*, Chives, the small knobs that grow on the fine Threads or Stamina.

4. A slender blade (of grass); a mote, piece of chaff, or the like; = CHITHE 1.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxviii. (1639) 60 If any chive, chip or dust skip into the eye. 1616 SURFL. *Countr. Farme* 645 A conie..will gather vp the smallest chiue of grasse that may be. 1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict., Chives*, chits of grass. *Leic.*

5. One of the lamellæ or the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric. (Perhaps another word.)

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 19 Champignion..the Chives within side of the Cap have been by some taken for the Seed; but I do not find, with the greatest Care, they can ever be made to Germinate. 1744 PICKERING, *Mushrooms*, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 96 The *Lamellæ* or Chives on the concave side of the Umbella. *Ibid.* 97 A..Proof, that each distinct Chive is a Siliqua or seed-vessel.

chiv(e) (tʃɪv), *sb.*[3] *Thieves' cant.* A knife.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 12 He takes his Chive and cuts us down. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Chive*, a Knife, File, or Saw. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Os-Chives*, Bone-handled Knives. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 490 The dreadful clasp-knife called a chiv is exposed and used if necessary. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., *Chive*, a knife..the word is pronounced as though written chiv or chivvy. 1950 R. CHANDLER *Let.* 18 May (1966) 78 Chiv, or more commonly shiv, means a knife, a stabbing or cutting weapon, perhaps (but I don't think so) including a razor, but that is not the meaning. 1962 *John o' London's* 25 Jan. 82/1 A criminal may use...a *chiv*, which is a razor, knife or dagger.

Hence **chiv(e)** *v.*, to knife; also, to slash with a razor (cf. CHIVVY *v.*[2]); '**chivving** *vbl. sb.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To *Chive his Darbies*, to saw asunder his Irons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., to chiv a person is to stab or cut him with a knife. 1816 *Sessions Papers* Sept. 377/1 They will chiv me; that means stabbing him; putting a knife into him. 1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1895 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 2/7 Kelly..had threatened to 'chiv' (knife) her. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* v. 54 He was chived in the left lung. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 343 Stabbed! Chived! They chived Dicky Perrott! 1955 *Times* 15 Nov., Three of Heaton's pals threatened to 'chiv' him... 'Chiv' is the shortened version of 'chivvy chase', rhyming slang for 'mark

the face'. **1959** *Encounter* Aug. 32/1 'Ar,' he said, 'so a few of ver blacks git chived. Why oll ver fuss?' **1962** 'J. BELL' *Crime in our Time* III. 70 The usual 'carving' or 'chivving' was done, witnesses were intimidated.

chiveau, var. SHIVEAU.

†**chivel**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Of doubtful meaning: Prof. Skeat suggests—To shiver, to tremble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 193 As a letheren purs · lolled his chekes Wel sydder þan his chyn · þei chiueled [*v.r.* cheuerid] for elde. *Ibid.* C VII. 199 Ychiueled [*v.r.* he chyuelede, i-reueled] for elde.

†**chiven**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. the same as *chivin*, CHEVIN, chub, 'a very shy fish, which hides in holes'. But cf. also CHIVIE.] Only in phrase, *to play the chiven* (Nares *chivan*): 'to run away precipitately' (Nares).

c **1660** *Robin Hood & Stranger* (Ritson II. xi. 30) 'Go play the chiven' the stranger said, 'Make haste and quickly go'.

chiver, obs. form of SHIVER.

chiverel(l, obs. ff. CHEVERAL, CHEVEREL.

†**chiveret**. *Obs.* See quot. and cf. CHEVERAL, -EL.

1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk.. such as.. Sattinets and chiverets.

†**'chivet**. *Obs.* [cf. CIVET], dim. of CHIVE *sb.*^{1}, in sense 2. See quot.

1708-21 KERSEY, *Chivets* the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated. So BAILEY 1721-1800. [But this explanation comes verbally from Phillips and Coles, who give it as the meaning of *chives:* so that Kersey's *chivets* is possibly a Dictionary error.]

chiveteyn, var. of CHEVETAINE.

chiviatite. [Named 1853 from Chiviato, Peru, where found.] A sulphide of bismuth and lead, of a metallic lustre and grey colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* 86.

†**chivie**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? Fearful, trembling.

1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minucius* 42 Pale chivie people and deserving pitty [*pallidi trepidi misericordia digni*].

chivin, obs. variant of CHEVIN, chub.

chivoo, var. SHIVOO.

chiv(v)y ('tʃɪvɪ), *sb.* Also chivey. [Short for *Chevy Chase* (see CHEVY *sb.* 4 b).] = FACE *sb.* 1 a.

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 246/2 *Chivy* (thieves), the face. **1891** FARMER *Slang* II. 99/1 *Chivy* or *Chevy* (thieves'), the face..: c. 1886. Music Hall Song. "Aint he got an artful chevy.' **1898** J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 29 Wot! wiv a chivey like that? *Ibid.* 217 Yer orter seen Bill's chivey. **1916** J. B. COOPER *Coo-oo-ee* x. 143 Just as if the Egyptians had carved your dial in stone, Hawley, just as if your hard chivvy was what it looks like—a stone. **1958** A. WILSON *Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot* III. 335, I can't keep this look of modest pride on my chivvy forever.

chivvy ('tʃɪvɪ), *v.*^{1} [A form of CHEVY, CHIVY *v.*] To harry, harass, trouble, worry.

1918 *Chron. N.Z.E.F.* 27 Feb. 37/1 Doris.. and I chivvied the chicken around till we caught her. **1923** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 350/1 A small girl with a wire hook was chivvying the frying morsels about. **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 11 Mar. 7 For nearly an hour Mr Tom Shaw was teased and chivvied. **1932** E. WAUGH *Black Mischief* ii. 73 Sakuyu warriors played hide and seek among the rocks, chivvying the last fugitives of the army of Seyid. **1951** R. HOGGART *Auden* iv. 122 Auden probably felt more justified in chivvying people. **1956** A. WILSON *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* 9 If they chivvied him, he would raise the red herring of his projected work. **1957** *Economist* 16 Nov. 564/2 The government that lends its signature to a treaty may fall, or be chivvied into tacitly revoking it by opposition leaders.

chivvy ('tʃɪvɪ), *v.*^{2} *slang*. Also chivey. To 'knife'; = CHIV(E *v.*

1959 A. LEJEUNE *Crowded & Dangerous* vii. 79 We wanted to go round and chivvy him. **1960** K. HOPKINS *Dead against Principles* iii. 22 He got chivvied at Brighton races. **1961** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1036/2 *Chivey, chivvy* (gen. as ppl. adj. *chiv(v)ied*), to slash (a person) with a knife.. C[ent.] 20.

chivy, another form of CHEVY *sb.* and *v.*

chizel(l, -il, chizzel(l, obs. ff. CHISEL, CHESIL.

chizz, *sb.*^{1} [From the sound.] = CHIRR.

1884 G. M. FENN *Hard to Win* lix, Then from the dry grass hard by came the shrill crisp chizz of the grasshopper.

chizz, chiz (tʃɪz), *sb.*^{2} *slang*. [See CHIZZ *v.*] A swindle; a nuisance. Also as *int.* (see quot. 1959).

1953 G. WILLANS *Down with Skool!* i. 20 More chizzes about headmasters. *Ibid.* v. 76 It is time we sent Nigel to skool chiz! **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* ix. 161 The new lamentations 'grue' or 'grooh' (from gruesome) and 'chiz' or 'chiz-chiz' (cross between chisel and swiz ?). **1961** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1036/2 'What a chizz!' What a nuisance. C[ent.] 20.

chizz (tʃɪz), *v. slang*. [Shortened form of CHISEL *v.*^{1}] = CHISEL *v.*^{1} 3. So **'chizzer**, a swindler; **'chizzing** *vbl. sb.*, cheating.

1935 'N. BLAKE' *Question of Proof* viii. 154 'I suppose Wemyss wasn't a member of the Black Spot?' 'I should think he jolly well wasn't, slimy little chizzer!' **1948** C. DAY LEWIS *Otterbury Incident* iv, Toppy was in favour of using a real charity.. whose initials could secretly stand for our own charitable object. Ted was against this. He said it was too like chizzing.

chizzle, *v.* Var. CHISEL *v.*^{1} 3.

chladnite ('klædnaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1846 after *Chladni*, writer on meteorites: see -ITE.] A variety of the mineral Enstatite, containing little or no iron, found in meteorites. (Dana, 1850.)

chlamydate ('klæmɪdeɪt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χλαμυδ- (χλαμύς) mantle: see -ATE^{2}.] Having a 'mantle'; applied to certain molluscs.

chlamydeous (klə'mɪdɪəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *chlamyde-æ*, f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having one or more floral envelopes.

chlamydia (klə'mɪdɪə). Also **Chlamydia**. Pl. **-iæ, -ias**. [mod.L., f. Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδ- mantle + -IA^{1}.] **1.** *Biol.* and *Med.* A virus-like bacterium of the genus *Chlamydia*, which comprises Gram-negative coccoids that reproduce as intracellular parasites in vertebrates and occasionally arthropods, causing numerous diseases (as trachoma, genital infections, and infantile pneumonia in man, and psittacosis and abortion in animals).

Orig. proposed (quot. 1945) as the name of a larger taxon than the genus.

[**1945** H. JONES et al. in *Jrnl. Infectious Dis.* LXXVI. 55/2 Evidence has accumulated serving to separate this group from the true viruses and place it in a position between the bacteria and the viruses, analogous to the Rickettsiae, with the name Chlamydia.] **1966** *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* XX. 107 (*heading*) The relation of the psittacosis group (chlamydiae) to bacteria and viruses. *Ibid.* 124 The generic epithet, *Chlamydia*, proposed for the psittacosis group by Page furnishes the convenient trivial name chlamydiae from which may be derived the concept of the protochlamydiae, the hypothetical first chlamydiae from which all others have descended. **1967** *Jrnl. Immunol.* XCVIII. 735/1 Infection with living chlamydiae. **1973** FROBISHER & FUERST *Microbiol. Health & Dis.* (ed. 13) v. 73 Chlamydias appear to parasitise their host cell for most of their energy and to lack most energy-yielding enzyme systems. **1977** *Lancet* 9 Apr. 787/2 Schachter et al. isolated chlamydiæ from the sputum of an infant who had had a prolonged attack of conjunctivitis (probably chlamydial since both parents had genital chlamydial infection). **1984** TIGHE & DAVIES *Pathology* (ed. 4) xiii. 109 Patterns of infective endocarditis intermediate between the two classical forms are now seen and the range of micro-organisms has increased to include fungi.., rickettsiae.. and chlamydiae.

2. A chlamydial infection of the genitals.

1984 *Advertiser* (Adelaide) 22 June, The spread of chlamydia, until recently a relatively unknown venereal disease, has reached epidemic proportions. **1985** *New Scientist* 7 Nov. 23/3 Chlamydia should be one of the easiest sexually transmitted diseases to prevent and to treat. **1986** *Sunday Tel.* 3 Aug. 8/2 Herpes scares were followed by Aids scares, Aids scares by chlamydia, dubbed 'The disease of the '80s', a sexually transmitted disease which can kill the unborn child and infects between 3 million and 10 million Americans every year.

Hence **chla'mydial** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or caused by chlamydiæ.

1967 *Jrnl. Immunol.* XCVIII. 732 The Subcommittee on the Chlamydiaceae.. has concurred in a proposal.. to include all of the organisms of the psittacosis-lymphogranuloma venereum-trachoma group in the genus *Chlamydia* Jones, Rake, Stearns 1945; hence, the vernacular term, chlamydial infection, is used. **1971** H. PINKERTON in W.A.D. Anderson *Pathology* (ed. 6) I. xi. 365 (*heading*) Rickettsial, chlamydial, and viral diseases. *Ibid.*, In the case of.. chlamydial replication, this metabolic diversion is probably limited to a few critical enzymes. **1977** *Lancet* 22 Oct. 857/1 Chlamydial urethritis or chlamydial cervicitis.. are the commonest venereal diseases in developed countries. **1985** *New Scientist* 7 Nov. 22/1 Only recently has the true severity of chlamydial infection come home to doctors. *Chlamydia trachomatis*, a major cause of blindness in the Third World, is now known to be responsible for some 40 per cent of cases of pelvic inflammatory disease in Britain.

chlamydomonas (klæmɪdə'məʊnəs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (C. G. Ehrenberg 1833, in *Phys. Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 281), f. Gr. χλαμυδ-, χλαμύς cloak + μόνος one.] A unicellular, flagellate, green alga, belonging to the class Chlorophyceæ and widely distributed in fresh water.

1884 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 427 *Chlamydomonas* consists of a single biciliated primordial cell with an eye-spot and two contractile vacuoles. **1935** F. E. FRITSCH *Struct. & Reprod. Algae* I. 79 The flagella in *Chlamydomonas* and its allies consist of a thicker basal portion and a long thin whip-like termination. **1949** *New Biol.* VI. 94 A typical *Chlamydomonas*.. is an ovoid cell. **1967** *Punch* 31 May 813/2 Some stuff for cleaning the carpet that brought out both Mrs. Jones and the carpet in a fine emerald-green rash of *chlamydomonas*.

chlamydophore ('klæmɪdəʊˌfɔə(r)). *Zool.* Also **'chlamyphore**. [ad. mod.L. *chlamydophorus* (incorrectly *chlamyphorus*), f. Gr. χλαμύδ- (χλαμύς) mantle, cloak + -φορος bearing, wearing.]

A genus of edentate mammals consisting of a single South American species, a small burrowing animal allied to the armadillo, having the upper surface covered with a cuirass of leathery plates.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 46/2 The recently discovered American fossorial animal, the Chlamyphorus. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 203 The chlamyphorus .. possesses characters so exclusively its own as to render it one of the most interesting discoveries in zoology. **1876** *Encycl. Brit., Chlamydophore*.. found at Mendoza on the Eastern slope of the Cordilleras, where it is known as the Pichiciago.

chlamydospore ('klæmɪdəʊspɔə(r)). [f. Gr. χλαμυδ-, χλαμύς cloak + SPORE.] **a.** *Bot.* A thick-walled resting spore produced by various fungi. **b.** *Zool.* A spore with protective chitinous covering, as distinguished from *gymnospore*.

1884 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 160 Chlamydospores, when fully formed, are still enclosed within their parent-cells. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837/1 Each spore.. has its own protective envelope... The former condition is distinguished as a 'chlamydospore'. **1910** G. N. CALKINS *Protozoöl.* 183 The covered spores or chlamydospores, of the sexual generation. **1922** *Nature* CIX. 699/2 Relations between the chlamydospores and the mycelian loops. **1952** *New Biol.* XIII. 103 The *chlamydospore* or *gemma* (plural *gemmae*). Such spores are produced in hyphae by the secretion of a thick wall around a portion of protoplasm.

‖**chlámys** ('klæmɪs). [a. Gr. χλαμύς mantle.] **1.** *Greek Antiq.* A short mantle or cloak worn by men in ancient Greece.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 610 His right arm.. supports a chlamys, which crossing his breast descends on both his sides. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 49 Charles.. had exchanged his simple Frankish dress for the sandals and the chlamys.

2. *Bot.* The floral envelope.

chloanthite (klə'ænθaɪt). *Min.* [(1845) f. Gr. χλοανθής budding, sprouting, f. χλόη a young green shoot.] A variety of SMALTITE containing a large proportion of nickel. (Dana, 1850.)

‖**chloasma** (klə'æzmə). *Med. Pl.* **chlo'asmata**. [f. Gr. χλοάζειν to become green (as if a. Gr *χλόασμα).] An affection of the skin, characterized by yellowish-brown or blackish patches, either accompanied with a fungous growth, or due simply to deposits of pigment in the epidermal cells. **b.** *pl.* These discoloured patches.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Chloasmata.. occasioned by the presence of an excessive amount of the normal pigment. *Ibid.* 338 Chloasma is a pigmentary affection.

†**chlonaph'thase**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. *chlo-* in CHLORINE + NAPHTHASE, q.v.] A name proposed by Laurent for *mono-chloronaphthalene*. So **chlonaphthese** for *di-chloronaphthalene*, etc.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* (ed. 2) 195.

chlor-^{1}, combining form of Gr. χλωρ-ός green, used before a vowel: cf. CHLORO-^{1}.

chlor-^{2}. *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine* (*chloric*, *chloride*, and *chlorous*) used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of chlorine compounds. Like the fuller form CHLORO-, prefixed chiefly to the names of compound bodies (with the adjectives, etc. belonging to them) in order to form the names of new compounds due to the action of chlorine upon the former. Most of these are substitution products, in which chlorine takes the place of hydrogen, the nature of which is indicated by the remainder of the word; *e.g.* **chlora'cetic**, name of acids derived from Acetic acid, by substitution of 1, 2, or 3 atoms of chlorine for hydrogen, giving *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-chloracetic* acids respectively. Similarly, *chlora'cetal*, *chlorace'tamic*, *chlo'racetamide*, *chlo'racetate*, *chlo'racetone*, *chlo,raceto'nitril*, *chlo'racetyl*, *chlo'raldehyde*, *chloraloïd*, *chloraloïn*, *'chloramide*, *chlo'ramylal* (produced by the action of chlorine on amyl alcohol), *chlo'ranil*, *-ani'lamic*, *-'anilamide*, *-a'nilic*, *-'aniline*, etc.; *chlora'nisic*, *chlore'thane*, *chlore'thene*, *chlori'samic*, *-i'satic*, *-'isatin*, etc.

b. Also **chlo'racid**, 'an acid in which chlorine is supposed to play the part of acidifying principle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chlo'ralbin**, a crystalline substance ($C_6H_6Cl_2$) obtained in white needles by passing chlorine through coal-tar; **chlo'ralum**, a disinfecting agent, consisting of aluminium chloride and sulphide with some impurities; **chlora'luric** (acid), an acid produced by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid; †**chlo'rare**, a name proposed by Mansfield, along with analogous forms in *-ere*, *-ire*, *-ore*, *-ure*, for a compound of chlorine with 1, 2, 3, etc. atoms of oxygen; **chlo'raurate**: see CHLORO-AURATE in CHLORO-^{2}; **chlo'razol**, an oily fluid

obtained by treating albumen with nitric and hydrochloric acids; **chlor'hydrate**, a salt of **chlor'hydric** acid = Hydrochloric acid (H Cl); **chlor'hydrin**, a chlorhydric ether of glycerin, analogous to bromhydrin; of these there is a long series; **chlorhydrosulphuric** acid, SO_3HCl, formed by union of SO_3 with chlorhydric acid; **chlori'odic**, combining chlorine and iodine, as *chloriodic acid*, an old name for iodine chloride; **chlo'riodide**, a compound of chlorine and iodine with an organic radical, as *chloriodide of ethylene*, C_2H_4ICl; **chlori'odoform** ($HCCl_2I$), a transparent pale yellow fluid, intermediate between chloroform and iodoform, being chloroform in which one atom of chlorine is replaced by iodine.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 Vinegar.. exposed along with dry chlorine to the action of the sun's rays, is converted into an acid called the chloracetic. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 744 Phosphorus pentachloride converts aldehydes into chloraldehydes. **1888** *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. 186/1 They endeavoured to bring it round by the drastic remedy of chloralum and permanganate of potash. **1847** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 655 *Chloramylal*..an oily yellow liquid, the result of the action of chlorine on amyl. **1865** MANSFIELD *Salts* 143 In Hypochlorous Acid, Cl O (Chlorare). *Ibid.*, 'Chlorous Acid,' Cl O_3 (Chlorire). **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 96 Acting on ammonia with chlorethylsulphurous acid. **1880** *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 He applies to painted decorations..chlorhydrate of ammonia. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 43. 391 He submits it to the action of chlorhydric acid. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 386 Heated with hydrochloric acid, glycerin forms compounds termed chlorhydrins. **1831** T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiv. 252 With oxygen [Iodine] produces *iodic* acid, and with chlorine chloriodic acid. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 624 Iodoform, distilled with phosphorus pentachloride is converted into chloriodoform. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 A compound called isatine, derived from the oxidation of Indigo, and two substances called chlorisatine and bichlorisatine, produced from it by the substitution either of 1 or 2 atoms of chlorine for 1 or 2 of hydrogen.

c. *Mineralogy*. **chlora'luminite**, 'a hydrous chloride of aluminium, discovered at Vesuvius in the lava of 1873' (Dana); **chlo'rapatite**, a variety of APATITE, containing chlorine; **chlor'magnesite**, a native chloride of magnesium from Vesuvius.

1875 in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. X. 481 Chloraluminite. **1868** DANA *Min.* 531 Fluor-apatite; chlor-apatite.

chloræmia (klə'ri:miə). *Path.* Also **-emia**. [mod.L., f. CHLOR-[1] + Gr. αἷμα blood.] (See quot. 1961.)

1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 May 1239/1 Chloremia... A blood disorder, either idiopathic or associated with other ailments, consisting essentially of a greatly diminished percentage of hæmoglobin, and of a variable decrease in that of the red corpuscles. **1907** *Practitioner* June 826 To the greater part..of the symptom complex of nephritis, he [*sc.* Widal] gives the name chloraemia. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 293/2 *Chloraemia*, 1. A condition in which the blood contains an excess of chlorides. 2. Chlorosis (green sickness).

chloragogen (klɔərə'gəʊdʒən), *a. Zool.* [a. Ger. *chloragogen* (W. Kükenthal 1885, in *Jen. Zeitschr. Naturwiss.* XVIII. 332), f. mod.L. *chloragogena* (see quot. 1829), f. CHLOR-[1] + Gr. ἀγωγή leading, carrying away (ἄγειν to lead).] Pertaining to or designating a series of yellowish cells lining the outer surface of the alimentary canal of certain worms. Also **chlora'gogenous** *a.*

[**1829** C. F. A. MORREN in *Ann. Acad. Gandavensis 1825-26* 142 De chloragogenâ.] **1894** A. GRAF in *Trans. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* XIII. 240 In Clepsine..the funnel is surrounded by chloragogenous cells in the interior of the ventral sinus. **1897** J. P. MOORE in *Jrnl. Morphology* XIII. 360 Cells..filled with granules which impart..a green-brown color. The coelomic corpuscles have exactly similar characters, and one finds frequent indications of their.. budding from the chlorogogen [*sic*] cells, just as Schaeppi has shown. **1961** A. J. GROVE et al. *Animal Biol.* (ed. 6) xii. 204 The chloragogen cells fall into the coelom and after beginning to disintegrate are finally engulfed by phagocytic coelomic corpuscles. *Ibid.*, Coelomic fluid containing ammonia and urea produced by the chloragogenous cells is directed into the nephrostome by ciliary action. **1963** R. P. DALES *Annelids* iv. 88 Tissues referred to as 'chloragogen' in polychaetes may also participate in this process.

chloral ('klɔərəl). *Chem.* [mod. f. CHLOR(INE) + AL(COHOL); formed by Liebig after *ethal*.] A thin colourless oily liquid with a pungent odour, first obtained by Liebig by the action of chlorine upon alcohol; = *trichloraldehyde* (C Cl_3·CHO). The name is applied popularly and commercially to ***chloral hydrate*** (C Cl_3·CH ·2 OH), a white crystalline substance resulting from the combination of water with chloral, and much used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic.

[**1831** LIEBIG in *Annales de Chimie* XLIX. 155 Dans la complète décomposition de l'alcool, le chlore en sépare l'hydrogène et le remplace. Il se forme une combinaison.. que j'appellerai..chloral. La composition..est calquée sur celle du mot éthal.] **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 316 The most certain method of obtaining chloral. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 182, I took a dose of hydrate of chloral in order to secure sleep. **1874** SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Compounds* 146 Chloral hydrate..acts as a sedative and antispasmodic, producing anæsthesia and a quiet sleep.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 5 [She] destroyed her nerves with.. chloral. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641/2 Devotees to the opium and chloral habit.

Hence **chlo'ralic** *a.* (*Chem.*), of or pertaining to chloral; **'chloralide** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon hydrate of chloral; **'chloralism** (*Med.*), 'the morbid condition of system produced by the long-continued use of chloral hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **ˌchlorali'zation**, the pernicious action of chloral upon the system (*fig.* in quot.); **'chloralize** *v.*, to bring under the influence of chloral; so **'chloralized** *ppl. a.*

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13 Such magnitude has the disease produced by the hydrate attained that.. Dr. Richardson has given it the name of chloralism. **1885** *Ibid.* Jan. 102/1 War was a form of chloralization. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 446 Small quantities of chloral are present in the urine of men who are chloralized. *Ibid.*, [He] could find no chloroform in either the blood or the expired air of chloralized animals.

chloralamide (klɔərə'leɪmaɪd). [ad. G. *chloralamid*, shortened form of *chloralformamid*: cf. CHLORAL and AMIDE.] A compound that results from a condensation reaction of chloral with an acid amide; *spec.* chloral formamide, CCl_3·CH(OH)·NH· CHO, a mild hypnotic.

1889 *Lancet* 26 Oct. 849/2 The administration of 40 gr. of chloralamide the evening after gave him an unbroken sleep of nine hours. **1897** *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168 The treatment consisted of the administration of nervous sedatives, at first chloralamide, to which later was added hyoscine. **1909** ALLBUTT & ROLLESTON *Syst. Med.* (ed. 2) VI. 490, I now use chloralamide which, I am told, is safer than chloral; it acts nearly as well. **1963** K. W. WHEELER in Campaigne & Hartung *Med. Chem.* VI. i. 12 The so-called chloralamides, products of the condensation of chloral with the NH_2 of the amide, generally do have some hypnotic activity but not of a high order.

chloralose ('klɔərələʊs). [f. CHLORAL + -OSE[2].] A compound of chloral and glucose, $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$, having hypnotic properties. Also *attrib.*

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 July 233/2 Chloralose is a new drug and is said to be a very safe hypnotic. **1949** H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* I. viii. 360 Cats..under chloralose or nembutal anaesthesia.

chlorambucil (klɔə'ræmbju:sɪl). *Pharm.* [f. 4-p-di-(2-*chloro*ethyl)*am*inophenyl*but*yric acid, the systematic name + *-cil*.] A water-soluble aromatic nitrogen mustard used as an antineoplastic agent, esp. against certain lymphomas and leukæmias. Also called *CB 1348*.

1956 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 15 Sept. 182/1 It is our impression that chlorambucil is of beneficial effect in certain patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. **1962** [see ASTROCYTOMA].

chloramine (klɔə'ræmi:n, 'klɔərəmi:n, -aɪn). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-[2] + AMINE.] Any compound that contains a chlorine atom attached to a nitrogen atom, as: **a.** any of the three compounds formed when one or more of the hydrogen atoms in ammonia is replaced by a chlorine atom; *esp.* the monochlorine derivative, NH_2Cl, a colourless, oily, somewhat explosive liquid with bactericidal properties which has been used in the treatment of water supplies; **b.** any derivative of a sulphonamide in which one or both of the hydrogen atoms in the amide group is replaced by chlorine; *esp.* sodium *para*-toluenesulphonchloramide (also called *chloramine-T*), a white crystalline solid used in solution as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

1893 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXIV. 1. 497 Chloramines. **1905** CAIN & THORPE *Synthetic Dyestuffs* xx. 153 Chloramine yellow (By) is a yellow tannined cotton dyestuff made by the oxidation of dehydrothiotoluidine sulphonic acid. **1908** *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Ind.* XXVII. 260/2 The production of chloramine derivatives. **1916** H. D. DAKIN et al. in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 Jan. 160/2 The substance chosen is paratoluene-sodium-sulphochloramide... It has been decided to assign the more convenient name 'chloramine' to the compound, thus indicating its membership in the group of substances containing the NCl linking. If, in future, other members of the group should come into use, it is suggested that the present compound should be known as chloramine-T to indicate its relationship with toluene. **1916** *Lancet* 11 Mar. 581/1 The germicidal action of many of these chloramine compounds was..greater than that of sodium hypochlorite. **1919** *Chem. Abstr.* XIII. 3258 Chloramine has been used successfully for disinfection and elimination of after-growths in the water supply. **1937** W. H. MAXWELL *Water Supply Problems* (ed. 2) iii. 55 The chloramine treatment of water has been increasingly practised of recent years. **1949** KIRK & OTHMER *Encycl. Chem. Technol.* III. 668 Unstable chloramines sometimes form strongly colored compounds as decomposition proceeds. **1957** *New Biol.* XXIII. 91 The process of sterilization involving a contact period of about four hours with chloramine.

chloramphenicol (klɔəræm'fɛnɪkɒl). [f. CHLOR-[2] + AM(IDE + PHE(N- + NI(TRO- + GLY)COL.] An antibiotic isolated from cultures of *Streptomyces venezuelæ* or prepared synthetically. Cf. CHLOROMYCETIN.

1949 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXXI. 2458 Chloramphenicol has been assigned as a generic name for the compound..for which Parke, Davis and Co. has adopted 'Chloromycetin' as its trademark. **1953** J. RAMSBOTTOM *Mushrooms* xxiii. 290 Chloramphenicol is the only antibiotic manufactured on a commercial basis by chemical synthesis. **1969** *Times* 3 Mar. 5/6 It is proposed that chloramphenicol should never be used as a feed additive.

chloranthaceous (klɔəræn'θeɪʃɪəs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to the family Chloranthaceæ.

1882 J. D. HOOKER *Let.* 12 Aug. in L. Huxley *Life & Lett.* (1918) II. 248 He [*sc.* Maximovicz] has since published it as *Circaeaster agrestis*..and adopted an idea of Oliver's which I hardly share, that it is Chloranthaceous.

chloranthous (klɒ'rænθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Having green flowers.

Hence **chlo'ranthy**, a condition of regressive metamorphosis of a plant in which the coloured floral organs return to the colour and condition of leaves, as in the green rose, green flowers of *Pyrethrum*, etc.

1871 THISELTON DYER in *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 19 A kind of corymb of chloranthous flowers.

chlorastrolite (klɒ'ræstrəlaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1837; f. Gr. χλωρ-ός green + ἄστρον star + -LITE.] A light bluish-green mineral, closely related to (or a variety of) Prehnite, of finely radiated or stellate structure and pearly lustre, sometimes used as a gem; found in rounded pebbles on the shore of Lake Superior.

1850 DANA *Min.* 307.

chlorate ('klɔərət). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-IC + -ATE[4]: cf. F. *chlorate*.] A salt of chloric acid, e.g. *chlorate of potash*, or *potassium chlorate*, KO_3 Cl. *perchlorate*, a salt of perchloric acid, as *perchlorate of potash*, KO_4 Cl.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate, or hyperoxymuriate of potash. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 272 The chlorates..deflagrate violently with combustible matter..The only important chlorate is chlorate of potash..The perchlorate of potash..is the only perchlorate of interest.

chlordane ('klɔədeɪn). Also **chlordan**. [f. CHLOR-[2] + *in*)*dane* a hydrocarbon derived from INDENE.] A viscous liquid insecticide, $C_{10}H_6Cl_8$.

1947 *Jrnl. Econ. Ent.* XL. 264/1 Chlordane possesses a toxicity to many insects greater than that of DDT. **1952** *New Biol.* XII. 56 Many potent materials such as..chlordan ..are now available for crop protection. **1962** *New Scientist* 11 Oct. 75 Dieldrin and chlordane were both found to be extremely effective against cockroaches.

chlorella (klɒ'rɛlə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (M. W. Beijerinck 1890, in *Botanische Zeitung* XLVIII. 726), dim. f. Gr. χλωρός green; cf. NIGELLA.] A unicellular green alga of the genus so named.

1904 G. S. WEST *Brit. Freshwater Algae* 230 Grintzesco.. has cultivated *Chlorella* in various media and finds that glucose stimulates its development. **1923** *Chem. Abstr.* XVII. 2440 Protein synthesis in Chlorella. **1957** *Times* 11 Sept. 6/2 Mass cultures of a minute aquatic plant—chlorella—promised to be a means of achieving high efficiencies [for photosynthesis] on a large scale. **1958** *New Biol.* XXV. 90 In the ponds under investigation the green algae *Chlorella* and *Scenedesmus* were found to be the most important photosynthetic organisms in the operation of the oxidation system.

chlorenchyma (klɒ'rɛŋkɪmə). *Bot.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + ἔγχυμα infusion.] Green tissue consisting of cells containing chlorophyll, esp. in leafless branches having the function of leaves.

1894 F. W. OLIVER et al. tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 278 In flowering plants the transpiring cells are situated as a rule in the interior of the green leaves, and also in the green cortex of leafless branches, forming a part of that green tissue which has been termed *chlorenchyma*, or when in the leaves, *mesophyll*. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 522/1 *Chlorenchyma*, parenchymatous tissue, the cells of which contain chloroplasts. The palisade and lobed parenchyma of the mesophyll of the leaf are collectively termed chlorenchyma.

chloretic, *a. Min.* = CHLORITIC.

chloretone ('klɔərɪtəʊn). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-[2], with the termination of *acetone*.] A white crystalline substance, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CCl_3$, tasting like camphor, used as a local anæsthetic and a hypnotic.

1899 HOUGHTON & ALDRICH in *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* XXXIII. 777/1 In order to avoid confusing this subject with 'acetone chloroform' (a name which has been applied to chloroform made from acetone), we have deemed it advisable to use the name 'Chloretone'. *Ibid.* 778/1 As a hypnotic, chloretone is frequently efficacious in various conditions. **1907** *Practitioner* Aug. 291 In this case, chloretone, dusted lightly on, will be found useful, as it is anesthetic and antiseptic. **1908** *Ibid.* Feb. 253 Chloretone Ointment. **1946** *Nature* 17 Aug. 238/2 Narcotics such as chloretone stimulate the synthesis of vitamin C in rats.

chloric ('klɔərɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -IC; cf. F. *chlorique*.] Of or pertaining to chlorine;

containing chlorine in smaller proportion, relatively to oxygen, than *chlorous* compounds; as in *chloric oxide* or *anhydride*, Cl_2O_5; *chloric acid* (*hydrogen chlorate*), HO_3Cl, a colourless syrupy liquid, having a strong acid reaction, and powerful oxidizing and bleaching qualities: its salts are *chlorates*. *chloric ether*, an old name of *ethyl chloride*, C_2H_5Cl; in *Med.* sometimes applied to a solution of chloroform in alcohol.

perchloric acid HO_4Cl, containing a still smaller proportion of chlorine, is a colourless very volatile liquid; its salts are *perchlorates*.

1810 [see CHLORINE 1.] **1818** FARADAY *Res.* xvii. (1823) 81 The compound of chlorine and olefiant gas sometimes called chloric ether. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 219 *Chloric Acid*, a third compound of chlorine and oxygen..existing in the class of salts..now termed chlorates. **1863** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 906 Chloric acid when oxidated at the positive pole of a voltaic battery yields perchloric acid. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 724 A solution of 1 part of pure chloroform in 7 of Rectified Spirit has been much used under the fictitious name of chloric ether.

'chlorid, *a. rare.* [cf. *florid.*] Of a greenish tint of complexion; or ? = *chlorotic*.

1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 83 All cases marked by indigestion and a chlorid countenance.

chloridate ('klɔərɪdeɪt), *v. Photography.* [f. next + -ATE³.] *trans.* To treat with a chloride; *e.g.* to cover (a plate) with chloride of silver, so as to render it photographically sensitive.

chloride ('klɔərɪd, -aɪd). Rarely chlorid. [f. CHLOR-INE + -IDE.]

1. *Chem.* A simple compound of chlorine with a metal or an organic radical. A compound analogous to one or more atoms of hydrochloric acid (H Cl), itself called on this type *hydrogen chloride*.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 6 Some persons may chuse rather to use the word chloride, following the analogy of oxide. **1818** FARADAY *Res.* vii. 19 A strong solution of chloride of silver. **1849** DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 202 Chlorid of ammonium. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 5 Ask the chloride's name From somebody who knows!

2. Applied in the arts to a number of bleaching and disinfecting compounds, such as 'chloride of lime', 'chloride of soda', 'chloride of potash', which are not simple chlorides, or combinations of chlorine with metals. (Ure.)

It is now generally believed, that these so-called chlorides of the alkalis and alkaline earths are either compounds or mixtures of true chloride with hypochlorite (Ca''. Cl. OCL.)

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 583 The chloride of lime is thus converted by heat into chloride of calcium. **1832** MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 270 The chloride was brought since the cholera came. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 235/2 Thoroughly fumigated with sulphur and Chloride-of-Lime. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 781 Chloride of lime—so called—was first employed in the liquid form as a bleaching agent in 1798. *Ibid.*, In the manufacture of chloride of lime, chlorine gas is transmitted at a proper temperature through milk of lime, or over dry slaked lime, the product being thus..a liquid or a powder. *Ibid.* 787 The property of chlorine, to destroy offensive odours and to prevent putrefaction, gives to the chlorides of lime and soda a high value. *Ibid.*, Chloride of potash is known as Water of Javelle..chloride of soda as Labarraque's Liquor.

3. *Chlorides*: 'a common term [on the Pacific coast of U.S.] for ores containing chloride of silver' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

chlorider ('klɔəraɪdə(r)). [f. CHLORIDE + -ER¹.] One who mines for ores containing chloride of silver.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 229 'Chloriders' have been at work during the past summer, and have shipped a few tons of ore to Eureka. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 549/2 A 'fossicker'..[in Australia] is one who buys up the right to search old claims, in the hope of finding gold overlooked by previous diggers. He is comparable with the 'chlorider' of the United States.

chloridize ('klɔərɪdaɪz), *v.* Incorrectly chlorodize. [f. CHLORIDE + -IZE.]

1. *Photography.* = CHLORIDATE *v.*

2. *Mining.* 'To convert into chloride. Applied to the roasting of silver ores with salt, preparatory to amalgamation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 A sensible loss of copper arises by being chlorodised, and carried off by the saline vapours. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 391/2 Salt is..used at home in chlorodizing ores.

chloridizing ('klɔərɪdaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHLORIDIZE *v.* + -ING¹.] Conversion into chloride. Also *attrib.* So **,chloridi'zation.**

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 195 Where the natural chloridization is complete. *Ibid.* 416 The furnace at Belmont..gives good results as to the chloridizing action. **1882** *Rep. Precious Metals* (U.S.) 176 A chloridizing furnace, for the purpose of working the rich auriferous sulphuret with which the ore abounds. *Ibid.* 183 Two silver mills..will next year reduce the ores of the Saw Tooth district, the method employed being chloridizing. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 158/1 *Chloridising roasting*, the roasting of sulphide ores and concentrates, mixed with sodium chloride, to convert the sulphides to chlorides.

chlorimeter, -try: see CHLOROMETER, -TRY.

'chlorinate, *sb.* [f. CHLORINE + -ATE⁴.] A product obtained by saturating a caustic alkali or its solution with chlorine; = CHLORIDE in sense 2.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 264 If gangrene supervene, the wound must be syringed with weak solutions of nitric acid, tincture of myrrh, chlorinate of soda.

chlorinate ('klɔərɪneɪt), *v.* (Chiefly in *passive.*) [f. CHLORINE + -ATE³.] To act upon or impregnate with chlorine; to convert lime, soda, etc. into the so-called 'chloride' (sense 2); to treat gold or silver ore with chlorine, in order to extract the precious metal.

Hence **chlorinated** *ppl. a.*, as *chlorinated lime*, a recent name for the so-called 'chloride of lime'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xv. 169 One salt-pork lamp with rusty chlorinated flame. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 178 Chlorinated Lime was first prepared..in 1798. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 788 If the ore to be chlorinated contains finely-divided gold in quartz.

chlorination (klɔərɪ'neɪʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

a. *Chem.* Combination, treatment, saturation, etc. with chlorine. **b.** *Mining.* The process of extracting gold and silver from certain ores by means of chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 322 Protochloride of iron is a union of chlorine with iron in the first grade of chlorination. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 787 The chlorination-process was originally prepared by Prof. Plattner, and..applied in 1851. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

chlorinator ('klɔərɪneɪtə(r)). [f. CHLORINATE *v.* + -OR.] An apparatus for chlorinating.

1930 *Engineering* 14 Feb. 215/3 If the chlorinator is satisfactorily to fulfil its functions. **1939** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXVI. 152 Sterilization is carried out on the chloramine system by means of a gas chlorinator and a gas ammoniator. **1963** R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Papermaking* vi. 134 Other types of chlorinator are available such as the continuous chlorinator illustrated in Fig. 42.

chlorine ('klɔəraɪn, -aɪn), *sb. Chem.* [Named by Sir H. Davy in 1810, from its colour; f. Gr. χλωρός yellowish or light green + -INE³, Gr. -ινη, a feminine patronymic and derivative suffix. In F. *chlore*, Ger. *chlor* (without any suffix).]

1. One of the non-metallic elements; a yellowish-green heavy gas (condensable by pressure into a yellow transparent liquid), having a peculiar irritating smell, and very active chemical properties. Symbol Cl; atomic weight, 35·5.

It is not found free in nature, but is widely distributed in its compounds, chiefly in the *chloride of sodium* (common salt). The simple element was obtained by Scheele in 1774, but was at first supposed to be a compound body (*oxymuriatic acid*); its elementary nature was established by Davy in 1809–10. It has powerful bleaching and disinfectant qualities, and supports the combustion of many bodies. With *bromine*, *iodine* and *fluorine*, it forms an important group of elements resembling each other in properties and compounds.

1810 (15 Nov.) DAVY in *Trans. Royal Soc.* (1811) 32 It has been judged most proper..to call it Chlorine, or Chloric gas. **1813** —— *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 44 Chlorine may be produced by heating together a mixture of..muriatic acid, and Manganese. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 210 Chlorine was discovered by Scheele..and first described by him.. under the name of dephlogisticated marine acid. It was afterwards termed in the French nomenclature oxygenated or oxygenized muriatic acid, and by Dr. Pearson oxymuriatic acid. **1830** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 56 The discovery of the disinfectant powers of chlorine. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 901 Chlorine, by combining with hydrogen or a metal, acts indirectly as an oxidising agent. Chlorine destroys the colour of most organic pigments. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 Chlorine is largely used as a bleaching agent.

fig. **1838** EMERSON *Address* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment..is the embalmer of the world. It is myrrh and storax, and chlorine, and rosemary.

2. *attrib.*; esp. in names of compounds, where it is = *chloric*, *chlorous*, *of chlorine*; as *chlorine monoxide* (hypochlorous anhydride), Cl_2O, a pale reddish gas, with powerful bleaching properties; *chlorine tetroxide* (perchloric oxide), Cl_2O_4, a deep yellow explosive gas condensable to an exceedingly explosive yellowish liquid; *chlorine trioxide* (chlorous oxide or anhydride), Cl_2O_3, a yellowish-green explosive gas, liquefiable by extreme cold; so *chlorine sulphide*, *bisulphide*, *selenide*, etc.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 104/1 On the addition of chlorine-water. **1860** PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 97 Chlorine gas. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 186 Chlorine tetroxide has a powerful odour. *Ibid.* 198 By decomposing chlorine bisulphide. **1880** J. W. LEGG *Bile* 33 With chlorine vapour. **1881** WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 416 With this knowledge of the molecular constitution of hydrogen and of chlorine gases.

chlorine ('klɔəraɪn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χλωρός light green + -INE¹.] Of the colour of foliage in spring; light green, grass-green. (In quot. 1849 *humorously* = 'green'.)

a **1849** POE *Welby* Wks. 1864 III. 204 Nothing is more clear than this proposition—although denied by the chlorine critics. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. 34 Trees..green with the first sweet chlorine foliage of April.

chloriniferous (klɔərɪ'nɪfərəs), *a.* [f. CHLORINE + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 511 Nitrohydrochloric acid being the chloriniferous fluid.

chlorinize ('klɔərɪnaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with chlorine.

1881 S. JENNINGS *Gold F. Wynaad* viii. 71 The chlorine gas is admitted, beneath the pulpy mass to be chlorinized.

chlorinous ('klɔərɪnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the character of chlorine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 36 A faint chlorinous odour.

chlorite[1] ('klɔəraɪt). *Min.* [ad. Gr. χλωρῖτις (Pliny), name of some green stone, f. χλωρός light green: see -ITE.] A name applied to certain green hydrous silicates of magnesia and alumina occurring in ancient rock-formations, and forming the characteristic ingredients of chlorite slate.

The name was taken as a specific one by Werner in 1789. In 1838 Von Kobell showed that Werner's name included more than one species, and restricted it to the hexagonal chlorite of St. Gothard, from which he separated *Ripidolite*: various other species have since been established, as *Penninite*, *Delessite*, *Leuchtenbergite*, *Clinochlore*, *Chloritoid*, etc., and as 'chlorite' has thus become a vague popular term, Dana has given the name of *Prochlorite* to the St. Gothard mineral on which Werner founded the species.

[**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 626 Chlorites is a stone of a grasse green colour.] **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* 194 Chlorite is found in scales either investing other stones, or heaped together..feels greasy. **1807** CARNE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 293 It is composed of shist, chlorite, and quartz. **1813** BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 41 Chlorite..is nearly allied to talc. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 297 It was encrusted over by a thin layer of chlorite, slippery as the mixture of soap and grease that the ship-carpenter spreads over his slips. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* v. 104.

2. *attrib.*, esp. in **chlorite schist, slate,** a green slaty rock, consisting of chlorite in foliated plates, often blended with quartz, felspar, or mica, and associated geologically with gneiss and clay-slate; **chlorite spar,** an old name of CHLORITOID.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 12 Micaceous chlorite, hornblend, and siliceous schistus. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 194 Chlorite Schist..consists of chlorite, a green or gray substance somewhat analogous to mica and feldspar. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 411 Hydro-silicates..Example: Chloritespar. **1854** DANA *Min.* 298 Chlorite spar. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. (ed. 3) 298 Three varieties of granite, besides gneiss, chlorite-slate..serpentine. **1873** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 393 Chlorite rocks.

chlorite[2] ('klɔəraɪt). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -ITE.] A salt of chlorous acid (*hydrogen chlorite*, H Cl O_2); *e.g.* chlorite of silver, silver chlorite, Ag Cl O_2, having the form of yellow crystalline scales, which decompose with explosion.

hypochlorite, a salt of hypochlorous acid.

1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 110 Cl O_4, Cl_3O_{13}, and Cl_3O_{17}..they all yield, with potash, mixtures of chlorate and chlorite. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 916 Hypochlorites, chlorites, chlorates, and perchlorates of alkali-metal, when strongly heated, are alike converted into chlorides by loss of oxygen.

chloritic (klɒ'rɪtɪk), *a. Min.* [f. CHLORITE[1] + -IC.] Consisting of, or containing, chlorite.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 38 Of chalk and chloritic sand. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 157 Chloritic and argillaceous slates.

chloritization (ˌklɔərɪtaɪ'zeɪʃən). *Petrogr.* [f. CHLORIT(E[1] + -IZATION, after G. *chloritisirung* (H. Rosenbusch *Mikrosk. Physiogr.* (ed. 2, 1887) II. 183).] A transformation into or replacement by chlorite, esp. of ferromagnesian minerals by hydrothermal action. Hence (as a back-formation) **chloritize** *v. trans.* (chiefly in passive), to convert into chlorite.

1890 G. H. WILLIAMS *Greenstone Schist Michigan* 56 The simultaneous action of the two last described processes (chloritization and epidotization) in an aluminous pyroxene or hornblende results in the production of an aggregate consisting of..crystals of epidote, imbedded in a green, scaly mass of chlorite. **1909** *Econ. Geol.* IV. 633 A chloritised or partially altered rock (*grünstein*). **1914** F. H. HATCH *Petrol. Igneous Rocks* (ed. 7) I. iv. 72 Chloritization is one of the commonest changes undergone by the ferro-magnesian minerals, the amphiboles, pyroxenes, dark micas, and olivines all falling a prey to it. **1963** D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* ii. 45 Fault breccias which are chloritized stand out green against the virgin rock.

chloritoid ('klɔərɪtɔɪd). *Min.* [f. as CHLORITIC *a.* + -OID. Named by Rose, 1837, from its resemblance to chlorite.] A foliated hydrous silicate of alumina and iron, varying in colour

from greenish black to gray; also called *chlorite spar*.

1844 in DANA *Min.* 523. **1873** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 399 Chloritoid..has been observed at many of the corundum localities.

chloritous (klɒ'raɪtəs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. F. *chloriteux*.] Of the nature of, or containing, chlorite.

1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 398 *note*, Chloritous slate. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* 339 Greenish colour which it owes to a chloritous silicate of iron.

chloro-[1] ('klɔərəʊ, 'klɒrəʊ), before a vowel commonly shortened to CHLOR-[1]. [a. Gr. χλωρο- combining form of χλωρός green, pale green, as in χλωρόκομος green-leaved, χλωρο-μέλαν pale black.]

An element in many modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany and Mineralogy. Besides those explained in their alphabetical places, are the following:

chlorocarpous (-'kɑ:pəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit: see -OUS], 'having yellow or greenish fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chloro'cruorin** (see quot.); **chloro'genic acid**, *Chem.* [Gr. -γενικος producing] = *caffetannic acid* (see CAFFEIC), so called from colouring ferric salts green; **chlorogenin** (-'ɒdʒɪnɪn), *Chem.*, a substance obtained from madder, which forms a green powder; **chlo'romelan**, **chloro'melanite**, *Min.* [Gr. χλωρομέλαν- pale black] = CRONSTEDTITE; **chlorophæite** (-'fi:aɪt), *Min.* [Gr. φαιός brown], a hydrated silicate of iron, occurring in amygdaloid, of a dark green colour, changing on exposure to brown or black; '**chlorophan** (-fæn), *Phys.* and *Chem.* [Gr. -φανης, -φανος showing], 'the greenish-yellow form of CHROMOPHANE' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); '**chlorophane** (-feɪn), *Min.* [as prec.], a variety of fluor spar which exhibits a green phosphorescent light when heated; **chlorophanerite** (-'fænəraɪt), *Min.* [Gr. φανερός manifest + -ITE], a variety of GLAUCONITE or green earth occurring in eruptive rocks; **chlo'rophanous** *a.* [Gr. -φανος showing: see -OUS], 'of a yellow or yellowish appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); '**chlorophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant], any plant having a successive evolution and green parts or expansions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chlorosperm** (-spɜ:m), *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a sea-weed belonging to the division *Chlorospermæ* or *Chlorosporæ*, characterized by green spores; **chlorospinel** (-'spɪnəl), *Min.*, a variety of SPINEL of a green colour, due to the presence of copper; **chloro'tannin**, *Chem.*, 'a term for tannin when coloured with chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); '**chlorotile**, *Min.* [Gr. τίλος fibre], 'a hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in capillary green crystals' (Dana 1879); **chloro'xanthous**, *a.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow: see -OUS], 'of a green or olive and yellow colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chlorocruorin*, a green substance which, according to Ray Lankester, is the cause of the green colour of the blood of some species of Sabella. **1832** SHEPARD *Min.* 124 *Chloromelan* (see Cronstedite). **1887** *Athenæum* 3 Sep. 317/3 Magnificent specimens of Oriental jade, together with chlormelanite, amber, and callaïs. **1822** CLEVELAND *Min.* 476 Chlorophæite. **1843** PORTLOCK *Geol.* 227 Chlorophæite..is a common mineral in the Irish trap. **1802** W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 151 On the Chlorophane, and a supposed new Variety of Barytes. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 160 Chlorophane gives out abundantly an emerald green light by the mere heat of the hand; and after being exposed to the sun, or even to a candle, continues to shine in a dark place for some time. **1857** SHEPARD *Min.*, Chlorophanerite. **1857** BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §88 Species possessing the true green of Chlorosperms and the rosy purple of Rhodosperms. **1884** *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 The green varieties, called Chlorosperms, have their abode in shallow waters. **1850** DANA *Min.* 371 Chlorospinel is a grassgreen spinel.

chloro-[2]. *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine*, *chloride*, *chloric*, *chlorous*, used (chiefly before a consonant) in forming names of chlorine compounds and substitution products: see CHLOR-[2].

a. *esp.* in names of substitution products formed by the action of chlorine on other bodies specified; *e.g.* **chloro'benzene**, formed from benzene by the substitution of one or more chlorine atoms for hydrogen atoms; so *chlorobenzamide*, *-benzide*, *-benzil*, *-benzoic*, etc.; *chlorocyanamide*, *-cyanilide*; *chloro-ethane*; *chloromethane*, *-methyl*, etc.; *chloro-propionic*, etc.; *chloroproteic*, *chloroquinone*, *chlorosalicin*, *chlorotoluene*, *chlorovaleric*, etc.

b. **chloro-aurate**, a compound of chloride of gold with a basic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chlorobromide**, a compound containing chlorine and bromine in union with a metal or organic radical, as chlorobromide of silver; **chlorobromiodide**, a similar compound containing chlorine, bromine, and iodine; **chlorobromoform**, a liquid ($HCCl_2Br$) intermediate between chloroform ($HCCl_3$) and bromoform ($HCBr_3$); **chlorocarbonic acid**, a synonym of carbonyl chloride or phosgene gas ($COCl_2$); **chlorochloric**, name given to a supposed acid, of composition Cl_6O_{13}; **chlorochromate**, a salt of chlorochromic acid, an oxychloride of chromium (CO_2Cl_2); **chlorocyanic acid**, early name of *cyanogen chloride*, CNCl; **chlorohydric**, etc., **chloroiodide**: see CHLOR-[2]; **chloro'manganese**, commercial name of *manganese chloride*, used as a disinfectant; **chloro'mercurate**, a compound of mercuric chloride with a basic metallic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chloro'palladate**, a compound of chloride of palladium analogous to the prec.; **chloro-perchloric**, name of an acid of supposed structure Cl_6O_{17}; **chloro'picrin**, a colourless oily liquid formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime; **chloro'platinate**, a compound of tetrachloride of platinum, analogous to chloroaurates; so **chloro'platinous** *a.*; **chloro'stannate**, a similar compound of chloride of tin; **chlorosulphuric acid**, old name of sulphuryl chloride.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 417 Auric chloride combines with a number of metallic Chlorides, forming a series of double salts, called *Chloro-aurates. *Ibid.* 813 *Chlorobenzoic Acid treated with sodium amalgam and water is converted into benzoic acid. *Ibid.* 427 The *chlorobromide is prepared by treating tetrammonio-platinous chloride with bromine. **1881** *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/3 On some *Chlorobromiodides of Silver. **1882** —— 16 Dec. 818/2 The author has detected carbon tetrabromide, bromoform, and *chlorobromoform. **1819** CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 7 Acid Gases.. hydrochloric, carbonic and *chlorocarbonic acids. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 363 Chloro-carbonic acid has an intolerably pungent odour, and excites a copious flow of tears. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 138 Euchlorine, an explosive yellow gas, composed of a mixture of chlorine and *chlorochloric acid. **1854** RONALD *Chem. Techn.* I. 371 We have heard that *chlorochromic acid has been dispensed with in the purification of the paraffine. **1871** *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* 434 The absorption spectrum of the vapor of chlorochromic anhydride. **1819** CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 323 *Chlorocyanic acid was first observed by Berthollet, and called by him 'oxyprussic acid.' **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 579 *Chloroethane is often called Hydrochloric ether. **1856** KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xi. 34 A *chlorohydrated tincture. **1848** DANA *Zooph.* 714 Dissolved in *chlorohydric acid. **1853** R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 246 The *chloroiodide of lime may be formed in the same manner. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63/1 *Chloromanganese..Camphoric Anti-septico, Salicylic Acid. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 549 Chlorine and Methane, exposed to diffuse daylight, yield the compound called *chloromethane or methyl-chloride. **1843** GRAVES *Clinical Med.* 33 The *chlorure platinosopotassique* now considered as a compound of chloroplatinous acid, and the chlorobase of potassium, must then be called *chloroplatinate of potassium. **1854** *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 333 The chloroplatinate of ammonia..is a yellow salt. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 422 Double salts called platino-chlorides or chloro-platinates. **1847-9** TODD *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 164 This substance [i.e. Chlorite of protein] is sometimes called *Chloroproteic acid. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 444 Stannic chloride forms with alkaline earth-metals, crystalline double-salts, called Stanno-chlorides or *Chlorostannates. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 401 Some chemists have..proposed to call it the *chloro-sulphuric acid.

c. Also in some names of minerals containing chlorine; as **chloro'calcite** [CALCITE], a native chloride of calcium from Vesuvius; named 1872 (Dana); **chloro'thionite** [Gr. θεῖον sulphur], a doubtful mixture of chloride of copper and sulphate of potassium from Vesuvius; named 1873.

chlorocresol (ˌklɔərəʊ'krɛsɒl, ˌklɒr-). *Chem.* [f. CHLORO-[2] + CRESOL.] Any of various chlorine derivatives of cresols; esp. the derivative C_7H_7ClO, a white crystalline compound used as an antiseptic and preservative.

1886 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* L. 614 (*title*) Chlorocresols and Toluquinones... *Dichlororthocresol*, purified.., crystallises in colourless needles. **1952** M. E. FLOREY *Clin. Appl. Antibiotics* ii. 32 Meara (1948) considered the responsible agent to be wood alcohols—sterols and chlorocresol.

chlorodyne ('klɔərədaɪn, 'klɒr-). [A factitious formation from *chloroform* + *anodyne*. (Analytically, the elements are Gr. χλωρός green + ὀδύνη pain.)] A drug, popular as a narcotic and anodyne, composed of chloroform, morphia, tincture of Indian hemp, prussic acid, and other substances.

1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 158, I..have been thinking of realising some chlorodyne. **1887** OUIDA *In Wint. City* iii. 49 Who could no more live without a crowd about her than she could sleep without chlorodyne. **1887** *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/1 In the habit of taking enormous quantities of a patent medicine known as chlorodyne, which had the effect of stupefying her.

chloroform ('klɔərəfɔ:m, 'klɒr-), *sb.* [a. F. *chloroforme*, name given by Dumas in 1834, f. CHLORO-[2] + FORM(YL, as being a chloride of *formyl* (in its obs. sense of CH = methenyl; not in its present sense of the oxidized radical CHO of formic acid).]

a. The common name of a thin colourless liquid (sp. gr. 1·5), having a pleasant ethereal odour, and pungent sweetish taste, the vapour of which when inhaled produces insensibility; hence it is much used as an anæsthetic in surgical and obstetrical operations. Chemically, it is a triatomic haloid ether of the methyl series = trichloromethane, or methenyl trichloride, Cl_3CH.

[**1834** J. DUMAS in *Ann. de Chimie* LVI. 120 La formule.. correspond à un chlorure d'hydrogène carboné, qui est l'équivalent de l'acide formique anhydre..C'est ce qui m'engage à la désigner sous le nom de chloroforme.] **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* §5. 312 Chloroform. This remarkable substance was discovered about the same time by MM. Soubeiran and Liebig [Dates 1831, 1832]. **1847** SIR J. SIMPSON *New Anæsthetic* 7, I have found, however, one infinitely more efficacious than any of the others, viz. Chloroform, or the perchloride of formyle. **1847** *Illust. Lond. News.* 4 Dec. 370/2 Chloroform. This new anæsthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday. **1859** *Q.R.* Jan. 74 At the Liverpool meeting of the professors of 'Social Science' [1858] Sir James Stephen introduced..the happy phrase of 'statistical chloroform'. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 45. 452 Had Simpson kept secret the means of abrogating pain by chloroform, what immense pecuniary benefit would have accrued to himself!

b. in *Comb.* as *chloroform-bottle*, *-drunkenness*, *-giver*, *-inhaler*, *-poisoning*, etc. **chloroform-coagulum**: see quot.; **chloroform-narcosis**, insensibility produced by chloroform.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 418 When defibrinated blood and chloroform are mixed together, outside the body, there is produced a peculiar albuminous precipitate of the colour of red sealing-wax (chloroform coagulum). *Ibid.* 431 Those who divide chloroform narcosis into several clearly distinguished stages. *Ibid.* 439 There is no medicinal treatment for cases of chloroform poisoning.

chloroform ('klɒrəfɔ:m, 'klɔərəfɔ:m), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To administer chloroform to; to render insensible by means of chloroform; to apply chloroform to (a thing), soak with chloroform.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* 1 July 39/2, I had successfully chloroformed several of the lower animals. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 107 She should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world. **1885** *Leeds Mercury* 15 Dec. 5/3 It was alleged that he chloroformed her.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render insensible.

1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* vii. (1851) 62 We now chloroform all kindly feelings. **1864** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 381 If we chloroform ourselves against the painful perception [of human sorrows]. **1882** *Chr. World Pulpit* XXI. 25 The cold chloroforming them into an unconsciousness.

Hence '**chloroformed** *ppl. a.*, '**chloroforming** *vbl. sb.*

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* July 41/2 The chloroformed hand. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 10 Hold the chloroformed cloth close to his nose. **1883** *Standard* 22 Mar. 5/5 [They] had pleaded guilty of the chloroforming and robbery.

chloroformic, *a.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IC; cf. F. *chloroformique*.] 'Relating to chloroform' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

'**chloroformist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professionally administers chloroform; one versed in the use of chloroform.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 11 The assistance of a proficient chloroformist. **1879** J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 To officiate as chloroformist at her then pending accouchement. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/1 The conspirators may be briefly described as a League of Chloroformists and Poisoners.

ˌ**chloroformi'zation**. *Med.* [f. next + -ATION; cf. F. *chloroformisation*.] The occurrence or the induction of the sleep and anæsthesia caused by the inhalation of chloroform.

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 In some cases of chloroformization and etherization. **1887** W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 8, I.. observed the same recession of objects during the beginning of chloroformisation.

'**chlorofor,mize**, *v.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IZE; cf. F. *chloroformiser*.] = CHLOROFORM *v.*

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F.* III. 213 He was heavily chloroformised first..then strangled.

chloroformyl(**e**, early synonym of CHLOROFORM.

c **1851** in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

chloroid ('klɔərɔɪd, 'klɒr-), *a. Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OID.] Akin to or resembling chlorine. *chloroid pole* = *chlorous pole*.

chloroma (klɒ'rəʊmə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. CHLOR-[1] + -OMA.] A disease of the bones

characterized by greenish tumours; a form of plasmocytoma.

1886 *Buck's Hondbk. Med. Sci.* III. 402/1 *Chloromo*, a very rare tumor, agrees in structure with the round-cell sarcoma, and contains in its cells a bright green pigment. **1906** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XC. II. 566 Acute and chronic lymphatic leucæmia and chloroma are all essentially the same. **1964** S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xxxiii. 530 Hæmopoietic tumours may occur—the various types of reticular tumour..and chloroma.

chlorometer (klɒ'rɒmɪtə(r)). Also **chlorimeter**. [f. CHLORO- combining form of CHLORINE + -METER; cf. F. *chloromètre*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of chlorine in chlorinated lime, soda, or potash, with a view to estimating their bleaching power, etc.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 585 Gay Lussac has contributed to render the assay of chloride of lime by indigo more certain..by the invention of an apparatus for the purpose, which he calls a chlorometer.

Hence **chloro'metric** *a.*; **chlo'rometry** (also *chlorimetry*) [cf. F. *chlorométrie*], 'the name given to the process or processes by which the amount of available chlorine is estimated in substances containing it, which are employed in bleaching, or as disinfectants' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 792).

Chloromycetin (ˌklɔərəʊmaɪ'siːtɪn, ˌklɒrəʊ 'maɪsɪtɪn). [f. CHLORO-[1] + MYCETO- + -IN[1].] A trade-name for chloramphenicol.

1947 *Science* 31 Oct. 417 From these filtrates a crystalline antibiotic has been isolated, for which the name Chloromycetin is proposed. **1949** [see CHLORAMPHENICOL]. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 2 Apr. 214/3 Chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin) has been the drug of choice for treating typhoid fever.

chloropal (klɒ'rəʊpəl). *Min.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + OPAL.] A green or greenish-yellow hydrated silicate of iron, resembling opal in appearance.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 170 Chloropal. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1884) 462 Chloropal is partly decomposed by muriatic acid.

chlorophyll ('klɔərəfɪl, 'klɒr-). *Bot.* and *Chem.* (Also -phyle, -phylle, -phyl.) [a. F. *chlorophylle*, f. Gr. *χλωρός* green + *φύλλον* leaf.]

1. The colouring matter of the leaves and other green parts of plants; found in the cells usually in the form of minute granules (*chlorophyll-bodies* or *-corpuscles*). Its chemical composition is uncertain. It forms the colouring matter also of various green water-animalcules, e.g. *Hydra viridis*.

[**1818** PELLETIER & CAVENTOU in *Ann. de Chimie* IX. 195 La matière verte des végétaux..Nous proposons de lui donner le nom de chlorophyle.] **1819** CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 287 Chlorophyle is the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. **1842** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4. (1880) 88 The characteristic contents of the cells of parenchyma are grains of chlorophyll..to which the green color of foliage is wholly owing. **1869** RUSKIN *Q. of Air* §57 When I want to know why a leaf is green, they tell me it is coloured by 'chlorophyll', which at first sounds very instructive; but if they would only say plainly that a leaf is coloured green by a thing which is called 'green leaf', we should see more precisely how far we had got.

2. *Comb*, as *chlorophyll-body*, *-cell*, *-corpuscle*, *-grain*, *-granule*.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. (1875) 335 The upper stratum..is composed of chlorophyll-cells. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. viii. 109 The colouring matter is limited to very minute granules lying in the colourless fluid contents. These are called the chlorophyll granules. **1882** VINES *Soch's Bot.* 45 These green-coloured portions of protoplasm ..designated Chlorophyll-bodies. **1883** MCNAB *Bot.* (Lond. Sc. Class-bks.) I. 17 The chlorophyll granule consists of two parts; a colourless solid portion derived from the protoplasm ..and a green colouring matter, the chlorophyll, which is diffused through and colours the granule.

Hence **chlorophy'llaceous** *a.* [-ACEOUS], containing chlorophyll; **chloro'phyllan**, 'a substance contained in chlorophyll; probably identical with what is called crystalline chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chloro'phyllian** *a.* [cf. F. *chlorophyllien*], of or pertaining to chlorophyll; **chloro'phyllite**, †(*a*) *Bot.* = CHLOROPHYLL; (*b*) *Min.*, a greenish mineral, a variety of FAHLUNITE, an altered form of IOLITE; **chloro'phyllous** *a.*, characterized by, or of the nature of chlorophyll.

1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 249 Forms belonging to the chlorophyllaceous series. *Ibid.* 758 The spectrum of Hoppe-Seyler's chlorophyllan is the same as that of chlorophyll. **1880** *Noture* XXI. 438 He did not succeed in demonstrating any chlorophyllian activity by the evolution of oxygen. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 425 The name chlorophyllite has been given by Pelletier and Caventou to the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. **1841** *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 358 The aqueous content of the chlorophyllite. **1863** BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 311 Gloss., *Chlorophyllous*, spoken of the leaf-cells when they..contain a..mass, or little pellets of chlorophyll. **1871** COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 117 No pure or chlorophyllous green.

chloroplast ('klɔərəplæst, 'klɒr-). *Biol.* Formerly also **chloroplastid**(e. [a. G. (formed by E. Strasburger in 1884 as a shortening of G. *chloroplastid* (A. F. W. Schimper 1883, in *Bot. Zeitung* 16 Feb. 108)): cf. CHLORO-[1] and -PLAST.] A plastid containing chlorophyll.

1887 W. HILLHOUSE tr. *Strosburger's Hondbk. Proct. Bot.* iv. 44 We can..distinguish the chlorophyll-bodies, colour-bodies, and colourless starch-builders as Chloroplasts, Chromoplasts, and Leucoplasts respectively. **1888** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIV. 983 Between the fibrils [of chloroplastin] is the colourless metaxin, hardly visible in the intact chloroplastides. **1902** H. WAGER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 333/1 As the cell grows they [*sc.* the chromatophores] may become converted into leucoplasts (starch-formers), chloroplasts (chlorophyll-bodies), or chromoplasts (colour-bodies). **1906** *Combr. Not. Hist.* I. 86 The cell [*Zooxonthella*] contains two chloroplastids, or plates coloured with the vegetal pigment 'diatomin'. **1909** R. J. H. GIBSON *Biol.* vi. 43 The chloroplasts are minute ovoid bodies, occurring singly or in large numbers in the cells... Each consists of a basis of protoplasm permeated by an oily matter in which the chlorophyll, or pigment proper, is dissolved. **1938** WEAVER & CLEMENTS *Plant Ecology* (ed. 2) xiv. 381 Light influences the number and position of the chloroplasts. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) iv. 77 The Green Algae all possess chlorophyll, contained..in special structures called chloroplasts. **1964** *New Scientist* 20 Feb. 490 Chloroplasts, the small chlorophyll-containing organelles responsible for photosynthesis found within the cell substance..of green plants and algae.

chloroprene ('klɔərəpriːn, 'klɒr-). *Chem.* [f. CHLORO-[2] + ISO)PRENE.] A colourless liquid, made from acetylene and hydrochloric acid, which polymerizes to form NEOPRENE.

1931 W. H. CAROTHERS et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LIII. 4203 In order to recognize the analogy in structure and behavior which exists between isoprene and chloro-2-butadiene-1,3, we call the latter compound chloroprene. **1958** *Times Rev. Industry* Nov. 64/2 Acetylene is now..used in the production of chloroprene.

chloroquine ('klɔərəkwiːn, 'klɒr-). *Chem.* [f. CHLORO-[2] + QUIN(OLINE.] A compound derived from quinoline and used mainly as an anti-malarial drug.

1946 R. F. LOEB et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 20 Apr. 1069/2 Activity of a new antimalarial agent, chloroquine (SN 7618). **1947** *Loncet* 29 Mar. 415/1 American workers.. finally selected one member—'Resochin', 'Chloroquine', 'SN 7618'—as the best for general purposes. **1958** *Observer* 17 Aug. 9/5 Two drugs, chloroquine and pyrimethamine, were tested.

chlorosis (klɒ'rəʊsɪs). [mod.L (in F. *chlorose*), f. Gr. *χλωρός* green, lit. 'a making green': see -OSIS. In sense 2 a, the etymology is lost sight of, and the notion is that of 'loss of the natural colour', which in this case is green.]

1. *Path.* A disease mostly affecting young females about the age of puberty, characterized by anæmia, suppression or irregularity of the menses, and a pale or greenish complexion; green sickness.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Chlorosis*, the green-sickness, or the virgins disease. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 523 The indolent and lazy..are in a manner eaten up by the chlorosis, or green-sickness. **1874** JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 13 In those cases of chlorosis where the administration of iron is sufficient to reproduce the ruddy hue. **1882** QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, Chlorosis occurs almost without exception in young women about the time of puberty, but is found occasionally in children and married women, and, very rarely, even in men. [Cf. SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 100.]

2. *Bot.* **a.** A disease or affection of plants, in which the green parts become blanched or yellow through the chlorophyll not being developed, either on account of the absence of light (= ETIOLATION), or *spec.* for want of iron in the soil. **b.** The turning green of some part normally of another colour, as in the reversion of petals to the form of green leaves.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 When plants become pale from want of light..he [Willdenow] terms it Chlorosis. **1842** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1869) Gloss., *Chlorosis*, a loss of color: a reversion of the petals, etc., of a blossom to green leaves. **1866** *Treos. Bot.* 273 *Chlorosis*, one of the most formidable diseases to which plants are subject..The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron.

chlorothiazide (ˌklɔərəʊ'θaɪəzaɪd, ˌklɒr-). *Chem.* [f. CHLORO-[2] + *thia*(*dia*)*z*(*ine* + DIOX)IDE.] A white crystalline powder, $C_7H_6ClN_3O_4S_2$, used as a diuretic.

1957 NOVELLO & SPRAGUE in *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXXIX. 2029/1 One compound of this type..has been selected for clinical trial and assigned the generic name of chlorothiazide. **1960** *Jrnl. Org. Chem.* XXV. 970/1 The generic name of chlorothiazide has been given to this compound and Diuril is the trademark of Merck and Co., Inc., for chlorothiazide. **1963** *Brit. Phormaceuticol Codex* 170 Chlorothiazide is a non-mercurial diuretic which reduces the resorption of electrolytes by the proximal renal tubes. *Ibid.*, Chlorothiazide is used for the treatment of œdema and of the toxæmias of pregnancy.

chlorotic (klɒ'rɒtɪk), *a.* [f. CHLOROSIS; see -OTIC. Cf. F. *chlorotique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or affected with, green sickness.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugor Cone* IV. 150 The chlorotic fair Oft chalk prefer to the most poignant cates. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1826) 115 He was much emaciated..and had a chlorotic appearance. **1873** W. S. MAYO *Never Agoin* xv. 199 A sickly sensitiveness that would disgrace a chlorotic girl.

fig. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering,—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianism. **1881** *Stondord* 7 Oct., Those who devote themselves to depicting chlorotic saints.

2. *Bot.* Affected with chlorosis (sense 2 a).

1836 *Blockw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 The field looks shabby, becomes chlorotic, pines away. **1870** T. L. PHIPSON *Sun* 56 A plant..shut up in a dark place..becomes chlorotic; its green colour disappears.

chlorous ('klɔərəs), *a. Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OUS; cf. F. *chloreux*.]

1. Abounding in chlorine; *spec.* containing chlorine in greater proportion relatively to oxygen than chloric compounds, as in **chlorous oxide** or **anhydride**, Cl_2O_3, a yellowish green gas; **chlorous acid** (hydrogen chlorite), H Cl O_2, the salts of which are *chlorites*.

The compounds with a still greater proportion of chlorine are **hypochlorous oxide** or **anhydride** (Cl_2O), a pale reddish yellow gas; and **hypochlorous acid** (H Cl O), the salts of which are *hypochlorites*.

1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 41 Replaced by six atoms of chlorous acid. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 184 Hypochlorous and chlorous acids..by direct oxidation of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 186 Chlorous Oxide.

2. Of the quality of chlorine: applied to elements or radicals which unite with hydrogen to form an acid, and are relatively electro-negative. *chlorous pole*, the negative pole of a galvanic battery, which exhibits the same attraction as a chlorous element.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 414 Such primary compounds were classified..into electro-positive or basylous, and electro-negative or chlorous compounds. *Ibid.* 417 Illustrations of the greater atomic values which elements assume by combining with both chlorous and basylous atoms than with atoms of the one kind only.

chlorpromazine (klɔə'prəʊməzɪn). Also **chloro-**. [ad. F. *chloropromazine* (P. Charpentier et al. 1952, in *Comptes Rendus* CCXXXV. 60), f. CHLOR-[2] + PROM(ETH)AZINE.] A white or cream-coloured compound of bitter taste, $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_2S$, used chiefly as a sedative and anti-emetic.

1952 *Sci. News Let.* 24 Dec. 412/3 Reserpine and chlorpromazine were useful in calming disturbed patients. **1954** *Lancet* 5 June 1186/1 There are several ways in which chlorpromazine could contribute to safer hypotension for cerebral surgery. **1957** M. MILLAR *Soft Talkers* 151 'And two little pills to help with the jitters.' Harry glanced briefly at the pills. 'Chlorpromazine.' **1962** *Loncet* 22 Dec. 1300/2 Chlorpromazine and fan cooling, with wet sheets and ice packs, were needed to bring down the temperature from a peak of 105·6° F.

chlortetracycline (ˌklɔətɛtrə'saɪklaɪn, -iːn). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-[2] + TETRACYCLINE.] = AUREOMYCIN (see quot. 1963).

1953 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 10 Oct. 587/2 Recently antibiotic agents such as chlortetracycline (aureomycin) and chloramphenicol have been found effective in altering the course of infectious mononucleosis by some investigators, whereas others concluded that these drugs were ineffective. **1963** *Brit. Pharmaceutical Codex* 180 Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride... *Synonym*: Aureomycin Hydrochloride... The general use of the synonym 'Aureomycin' is limited, and in any country in which 'Aureomycin' is a trade mark it may be used only when applied to the product made by the owners of the trade mark.

'chlorurated, *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. F. *chloruré*, pa. pple. of *chlorurer*, f. *chlorure*: see next, and -ATE[3].] Combined or impregnated with chlorine.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57. 239 [He] washes the wound in chlorurated water.

'chloruret. *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -URET; cf. *sulphuret*, *phosphuret*. In F. *chlorure*.] A primary compound of chlorine with another element or a radical; now commonly CHLORIDE.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 275 Those compounds of chlorine which are not acid, are termed chlorides or chlorurets.

choak, obs. form of CHOKE *sb.* and *v.*

choakee, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

choana ('kəʊənə). *Anat.* Pl. **-næ** (-niː). [mod.L., a. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel.] A funnel-like opening; applied to the posterior nasal orifices in vertebrates.

1878 MACALISTER *Syst. Zool.* 13 The pair of maxillary lobes usually unite in the middle line, leaving behind them openings into the nasal cavities (*choanæ*). **1895** H. & M. BERNARD tr. *Wiedersheim's Struct. Man.* 61 The choanæ of the Veddah's skull are..half a centimetre lower than in the European. **1958** J. M. YOFFEY in W. J. Hamilton et al. *Textbk. Human Anot.* 407 The choanae are oval in shape, being about 1 inch high and ¼ inch wide.

choane, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*, a cleft.

choanite ('kəʊənaɪt). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel + -ITE.] A fossil Zoophyte, generally

characterized by a funnel-shaped skeleton, which forms the nucleus of many chalk flints.

1846-9 SMART *Dict. Suppl.* **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 215 The beautiful sections cut from the pebbles..owe their exquisite markings to the fossil Choanite.

choano- (kəʊənəʊ), combining form of Gr. χοάνη funnel, as in **'choanocyte**, a 'collar cell' in sponges and choanoflagellates; hence **ˌchoano'cytal** *a.*; **ˌchoano'flagellate** *a.*, belonging to the order Choanoflagellata of Infusoria (see quots.); also as *sb.*, a member of this order; **'choanosome**, the inner part of a sponge, containing the choanocytes; hence **ˌchoano'somal** *a.*

1887 Choanosome [see *ectosome* s.v. ECTO-]. **1888** W. J. SOLLAS *Tetractinellida* p. xiv, The endoderm is partly composed of flagellated collared cells (choanocytes), and partly of pinacocytes. *Ibid.* p. xv, This investing skin may be distinguished as the ectosome, the rest of the sponge as the choanosome, the latter name framed in allusion to its being the region to which the choanocytes lining the flagellated chambers are restricted. *Ibid.* p. xxxviii, A contraction of the choanocytal wall. **1888** Choanosomal [see *ectosomal* s.v. ECTO-]. **1900** E. A. MINCHIN in Lankester *Treat. Zool.* II. 27 Each cell bears at its upper free extremity a single vibratile flagellum.., which springs from the centre of an area enclosed by a delicate cup or collar of protoplasm. On account of the latter peculiarity these cells have been termed collar cells or choanocytes. *Ibid.* 53 Each collar cell resembles..a single choanoflagellate monad. **1906** *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* I. 121 The Craspedomonadidae (often called Choanoflagellates). *Ibid.* 214 The distal ends of the choanosomal folds. **1927** HALDANE & HUXLEY *Anim. Biol.* xii. 264 The Choanoflagellates, a group of Flagellates in which a transparent collar of protoplasm surrounds the flagellum. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 101/2 The choanosome consists of a network of irregularly star-shaped cells, joined at their points, the interstices..being filled.. with an intercellular jelly. *Ibid.* 102/1 The choanocytes, also known as whip-cells or collared cells, consist of a spherical or oval body, with the apex drawn out to form a protoplasmic collar from the base of which springs a long protoplasmic thread or whip. **1960** L. PICKEN *Organiz. Cells* VI. vii. 241 It is possible that the condition of being attached is primitive, since it occurs in choanoflagellates, in the choanocytes of sponges [etc.].

choanoid ('kəʊənɔɪd), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. χοάνη funnel + -OID: cf. F. *choanoïde*.] Funnel-shaped; applied to one of the muscles of the eye in many vertebrata.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1002/1 The suspensory or choanoid muscle met with in Mammalia. **1881** MIVART *Cat* v. §7 The eyeball..is held in place by seven muscles. The first..is the suspensor oculi, or 'choanoid' muscle.

choar, obs. form of CORE, CHORE.

choate ('kəʊət), *a.* An erroneous word, framed to mean 'finished', 'complete', as if the *in-* of *inchoate* were the L. negative.

1878 O. W. HOLMES *Let.* 9 Dec. in *Pollock-Holmes Lett.* (1942) I. 11 Several of the State Courts have left equally amusing slips in the Reports... I have read in a California volume that the wife on marriage acquires an inchoate right of dower which by the death of the husband becomes choate. **1902** W. B. RICHMOND in *Saint George* V. 288 He [*sc.* Ruskin] seemed to be under the spell of a vision which he would make choate. **1929** W. S. CHURCHILL in *Times* 13 Feb. 16/1 How could the peoples know?.. What choate and integral conviction could they form?

‖**chobdar** ('tʃəʊbdɑː(r)). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **chubdar**, **chobedar**, **chopdar**, 9 **choabdar**. [Pers. and Urdū *chobdār*, f. *chob* staff.] In India, an usher or beadle attending on persons of consequence, who bears as his ensign of office a staff overlaid with silver; he is 'still a part of the state of the Viceroy, Governors, and Judges of the High Courts' (Col. Yule).

1701 in Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 371 (Y.) He had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard. **1786** BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 443 A person of the meanest station, called a Chubdar, at best answering to our common beadle or tipstaff. **1810-17** M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. India* (ed. 2) II. xxxi. 110 The Chobdars and attendants were ordered.

choc (tʃɒk), colloq. abbrev. of CHOCOLATE 2.

1874 [see CHOCOLATE 2]. **1896** E. TURNER *Little Larrikin* xvii. 201 'Give me the chocs.'. He put three of the largest creams in his mouth. **1903** A. BENNETT *Leonora* i. 21 Have a choc? Milly said yes, and Ethel drew a box of bonbons from her pocket. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 640 Fond lovers' ways and flowers and chocs. **1938** D. SMITH *Dear Octopus* 1. 3 Have a bit of choc? **1966** A. YORK *Eliminator* v. 94 He comes up to me one day when I was getting after the chocs and says, 'Rhoda, it's me or them chocolates. Take your pick.'

b. *attrib.*, as **choc-bar**, **choc-ice**, a brickette of ice-cream covered with chocolate.

1954 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* iii. 43 A voice which reminded him..of a Walls' choc-bar, so cool, sweet and creamy. **1951** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Fest. Farbridge* III. i. 431 To eat choc ices With Iphigenia. **1968** M. RICHLER *Cocksure* xviii. 111 The children skipped off to the dining-hall, where choc-ices, a conjurer, and a Popeye cartoon awaited them.

choca. 'A mixture of coffee and chocolate' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1859 DORAN *Table Fruits* The favourite beverage of Voltaire, at the Café Procope, was choca, a mixture of Coffee with Milk and Chocolate..I do not know a draught which so perfectly soothes and revives as hot well-frothed choca.

chochem, var. HAHAM.

chochlea, -ry, obs. ff. of COCHLEA, -RY.

‖**chocho** ('tʃəʊtʃəʊ). Also **choco**, **chuchu**. [Native name in Brazil.] Name in the British West Indies of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Sechium edule*), cultivated for its wholesome succulent fruit.

'From Madeira its fruits are sometimes..sold in Covent Garden Market under the name of Chayotes.'

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 355 The Chocho Vine..is now cultivated in many places in Jamaica. **1882** *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 Clustering over an orange tree is the lovely chocho vine. **1887** —— 16 Sept. 5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, the christophine of the French Antilles, the chuchu of Brazil.. chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira..is one of the most peculiar fruits of tropical America.

chock (tʃɒk), *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 **choak**, and CHUCK q.v. [*Chock* and *chuck* appear to have been originally variants of the same word, which are now somewhat differentiated. Though they appear late, they may possibly go back to ONF. **chuque*, *choque*, *chouque* (mod.Pic. *choke*, Norm. *chouque*) = OF. *çuche*, *zuche*, *çouche*, *souche* 'log or block of wood'; cf. It. *ciocco* a burning log, block of wood, stump; also *ciocca* bunch, cluster, tuft, etc. In Eng. the word appears to have been influenced by CHOKE, with which it is occas. confounded under the forms *choke*, *choak*.]

1. A lumpy piece of wood, esp. for burning; a block or log, *dial.* a 'clog'.

1674 [see CHUCK]. **1852** W. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Chucks*, large chips of wood. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chock*, *Chog*, a small log or block of wood. **1881** *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chocks*, small pieces of wood.

2. *Turning.* A contrivance for fixing the material to be turned to the mandril of the lathe; now CHUCK. Also *attrib.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 192 Sockets, or Chocks, belonging to the Screw-Mandrel. **1786** *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 31 A stout mandrel, or arbor, for a chock Lathe. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Chocks*, cylindrical pieces of wood or iron, screw-cut at one end, to screw into the end of a mandrel. **1803** *Ann. Reg.* 780 Being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or chock, [it] is screwed upon the lathe. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 147 Place it on the collar at the chock end of the screw.

3. A term applied to a block of wood (usually wedge-shaped) used to stop a cask, wheel, or other body from moving; *spec.* a block (of wood, etc.) placed in front of an aeroplane wheel. *boat-chocks*: 'clamps of wood upon which a boat rests when stowed on a vessel's deck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chock*, a sort of wedge used to confine a cask or other weighty body..when the ship is in motion. **1775** FALCH *Day's Diving Vess.* 27, I secured them in proper chocks on the gunnels of the barges. **1849** WEALE *Dict. Terms* 98/2 The longboat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. **1861** *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., To remove the chocks or wedges connected with one of the lattice girders. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chock* (Ship-building), a block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Chock*, a wedge for fastening the cart to the shafts. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chock*, a wedge to keep the window from shaking, *Chock'd*, wedged. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chock*, *Chog*, a block or stone used to chock, or scotch the wheel of a cart or waggon. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., We had only one boat, and no tackles ready to lift her out of the chocks. **1917** 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 16 The chocks were pulled clear, and away and up raced the machine. **1942** in H. G. BRYDEN *Wings* x. 276 She quivers and rocks as she strains at the chocks And clamours amain to soar.

4. a. *Mining.* See quot. 1888.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 We lay Choak Deals which is Deales put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the Sand, or Earth. **1881** in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* **1885** *Times* 10 July 10 A lighted candle placed against a chock in the working place of John Dyke. **1888** ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Chock*, a thick, rectangular block of wood, used in building up a strong support for the roof in coal-mining.

b. *chock and log (fence)*, a fence raised by placing layers of logs on 'chocks' or short wooden blocks placed transversely to the line of the fence. *Austral.*

1872 G. S. BADEN-POWELL *New Homes for Old Country* 207 Another fence, known as 'chock and log', is composed of long logs resting on piles of chocks, or short blocks of wood. **1890** *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/5 A herd of kangaroos.. bounding over the wire and 'chock-and-log' fences.

5. In various applications on ship-board: e.g.

a. 'Smaller pieces of wood used to make good some deficiency in the main piece, as those at the head and heels of timbers, the frame-knees,' etc. (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106).

b. 'Blocks of timber latterly substituted beneath the beams for knees, and wedged by iron keys' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c. 'A piece of timber, framed into the heads and heels of ship's timber at their junctions, to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

d. *chocks of the rudder*: 'large accurately adapted pieces of timber kept in readiness to choak the rudder, by filling up the excavation on the side of the rudder hole in case of any accident, when a ship is likely to get strong stern-way, etc.' (Smyth).

e. *anchor chocks*: see ANCHOR *sb.*[1] 7.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 160 *Chock*, a square tapering piece of elm..used in strapping large blocks. **1804** *Naval Chron.* XII. 479 Shipped the rudder-choaks. **1806** *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 525, 10 vessels, completely fitted with slides, chocks, iron-bolts, sweeps, etc. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xlii, He stood up on the choak to ascertain what way she was making through the water. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 26 Reeve it through the after sheeve in the chock. **1860** GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 260 In attempting to throw the line clear from the chock, a turn caught his left wrist. **1863** *Scotsman* 21 Aug., Laden to the chocks with cannon and bombshells.

6. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; e.g. stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, etc.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Hence **chock-hole**.

1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chockhole*, the deep rutty hole to be met with in many of the bye-roads or occupation roads in the country. **1887** *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chock*, an inequality, roughness in a road..also used quasi-adverbially = joltingly. 'Theer yo gon chock (*or* chick-chock) o'er a stone'.

8. *attrib.*, as **chockstone**, a stone wedged in a vertical cleft.

1909 C. E. BENSON *Brit. Mountaineering* iv. 72 A chockstone is a piece of rock which has fallen from higher up the cliff, and has been caught and wedged in its descent between the lateral walls of a fissure. **1924** J. BUCHAN *3 Hostages* xxi. 312 After a rather awkward chockstone, I came to a fork. **1956** C. EVANS *Kanchenjunga* xii. 127 Two moves brought him to a chockstone to which he fastened a second runner.

†**chock, -e**, *sb.*[2] Obs. form of SHOCK.

chock (tʃɒk), *sb.*[3] [Imitative.] A hollow sound, such as is made by chopping. So **chock-chock**.

1913 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sons & Lovers* ii. 36 Mrs. Morel could hear the chock of the [cricket] ball. **1922** 'K. MANSFIELD' *Garden Party* 72 And now there came the chock-chock of wooden hammers. **1954** W. FAULKNER *Fable* (1955) 228 The dreamy chock of the woodcutter's axe.

chock (tʃɒk), *v.* [app. f. CHOCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr. to chock in*: to fit in tightly or exactly; to wedge in. *Obs.* (Cf. CHOKE *v.*)

1662 FULLER *Worthies* 149 The wood-work..exactly chocketh into the joynts again. **1786** *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 43 A small cylinder of hard steel..made of a size so as just to chock in betwixt the extremities of the teeth.

2. *trans.* To furnish, supply, or fit with a chock or chocks; to make fast with a chock; to wedge (a wheel, cask, etc.); also with *up*.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xii. 296 It was only by putting a shoulder to the wheels, and chocking them at every five or six feet, that these hills could be surmounted. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 103 Chock the wheels of the light guns. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 64 The casks are..well chocked up with firewood. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 60 Have the waist netting well chocked and shored up.

3. To place (a boat) upon chocks.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 76 We got..the launch and pinnace hoisted, chocked, and griped.

Hence **chocking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 This is called scotching, or chocking, and the handspikes are called 'chocking handspikes'.

†**chock**, *v.*[2] and *v.*[3], obs. form of CHUCK, SHOCK.

chock *a. dial.* Short for CHOCK-FULL.

1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 77 Ivery nuik was chock. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chock* and *Chock-full*, var. of 'choke-full' full to suffocation.

chock, *adv.* Also **choke**. [Partly f. CHOCK *sb.* and *v.*[1]; but largely deduced from CHOCK-FULL.]

1. a. As close or tight as can be; so as to press 'dead' against, stop 'dead', etc.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* I. xiv. 150 It's only the big wheel stopped as chock as a tombstone. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. i, I drew a shaft Chock to the steel, and.. Aimed it at Serjeant Laubscher's heart. **1856** KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxvii. 361 A newly-broken team-dog..carried one of the runners chock against the edge of the circle. **1880** MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xiii. 103 Seized up a great stone, and crowded it chock against the grinding, slipping wheel.

b. with adverbs, as *chock aft*, *-home*, *-tight*, *-up*.

1799 J. M. in *Naval Chron.* II. 71 The small block is chock up to the truck. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 13 Irresolute whether to run it choke up or haul it down again. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 We..ran her chock up to the yard. *Ibid.* xxv. 83 The seas..washing chock aft to the taffrail. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, Drawn chock-tight round his neck. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chock-aft*, *chock-full*, *chock-home*, *chock-up*, etc., denote as far aft, full, home, up, etc., as possible, or that which fits closely to one another.

c. chock-a-block (*Naut.*), said of a tackle with the two blocks run close together so that they touch each other—the limit of hoisting; *transf.* jammed or crammed close together; also of a place or person, crammed *with*, chock-full *of*.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 Hauling the reef-tackles chock-a-block. **1850** H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* II. xxxi. 209, I'm blessed if we ar'n't about chock a' block here! **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chock-a-block*, or *Chock and Block* is the same with *block-a-block* and *two-blocks*. **1881** W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. ii. 122 They hoisted it chock a block. **1885** H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* III. viii. 259 Sideways, lengthwise, crossways, choke-a-block, as if the river had swept away a village or two and stranded them there anyhow. **1889** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Sept. 6/2 You will find the place chock-a-block. **1894** *Idler* Sept. 132 We'll see ..if that there foundered ship ain't a-going to work out this traverse the same as if she was chock-a-block with bullion. **1903** *Smart Set* IX. 9/1 Good-for-nothings in shop 22, who were full, chock-a-block, of socialism. **1946** W. S. MAUGHAM *Then & Now* v. 15 The city's two or three inns were chock-a-block and men were sleeping three, four and five in a bed.

chocker ('tʃɒkə(r)), *v.* [? f. CHOCK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] *trans.* In the game of Patience: to block (a card, or the player).

1887 M. WHITMORE JONES *Games of Patience* 9 If the cards come out unfavourably, you often have to put high upon low ones, at the imminent peril of chockering. *Ibid.* 20 Care and judgment are required here, not to place a card which will chocker the one below it. *Ibid.* 47 You are, in Patience parlance, 'chockered'. **1892** 'L. HOFFMANN' *Patience Games* 5 When the player reaches a point at which he can make no further progress, he is said to be 'blocked', or, less elegantly, 'chockered'.

chocker ('tʃɒkə(r)), *a. slang* (orig. *Naval*). Also **chocka**, **chokker**. [Abbr. of *chock-a-block* (see CHOCK *adv.* 1 c).] 'Fed up'; extremely disgruntled.

1942 *Gen* 1 Sept. 13/1 When Jenny the Wren is fed up with the world she is 'chokker'. **1943** HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang* 22 *Chocker*, this is the sailor's way of saying he is fed up or browned off. **1945** 'TACKLINE' *Holiday Sailor* xiv. 142 Says she's chocka with being blonde, and she'll be brown again by the time I see her. **1958** F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* III. 130 I'm a little chocker of this place [*sc.* prison].

chock-full, choke-full ('tʃɒkfʊl, 'tʃəʊkfʊl), *a.* Forms: 5 **chokke-fulle**, (**cheke-full**), 8 **chocque-**, 7– **choke-**, 8– **chock-**, **choak-**, **chuck-full**. [The phonetic form and spelling and the derivation are alike unsettled, the uncertainty of the latter involving that of the former. In Dictionaries, first in Todd (1818) as *choke-full* (with mention of *chuck-full* as a 'corruption'). Subsequent dictionaries have *choke-full* as main form, with *chock-full* as a recognized variant. But the American lexicographers have *chock-full* as the standard form, with *choke-full* as a cross-reference; and this appears to agree with literary usage in U.S. *Choke-full* appears to be rather the more frequent in literary use in England; but *chock-full* is almost universal in spoken use; *chuck-full*, in literary use bef. and after 1800, is now only dialectal.

The uncertainty begins with the first appearance of the word as *chokke-fulle*, *cheke-fulle* in the alliterative Morte Arthur, the spelling of which is very insecure. Conjectural derivations are from CHOKE *v.* (ME. *choke*, *cheke*) with sense 'full to choking', or 'choked full'; from CHEEK (ME. *cheke*, CHOKE *sb.*[2]) or the related *chokes* = chops, fauces, with sense 'full to the chops'; from ME. CHOK, *chokke* ? to thrust, ram in, in sense 'crammed full'. Either of the two former derivations would give an original long *ō* (which might perhaps, however, be shortened in the combination); the third would give short *ŏ* from the beginning. Prob. there is a recent association with CHOCK *sb.* and *v.*, in some of their senses, but the latter are too late to be the origin; it is more likely that these senses have been developed under the influence of *chock-full*: see CHOCK *adv.* In Eng. dial. glossaries, *chock-full* is recorded from Lancashire, Cheshire, Sheffield, Whitby, Holderness, Leicester, Warwicksh., Worcester, Berks, Kent; and correspondents send it as the current form in Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Warwicksh., Staffordsh., Derby, Notts, E. & S. Lincoln, Rossendale, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, Scotland, 'all parts of Ireland', and 'among all English soldiers in the army'. *Chuck-full* is in the Holderness Gloss., and is reported from Norfolk, Suffolk, E. London, Oxford, N. & E. Devon, and in the U.S. *Choke-full* appears to have no local status. As the local pronunciation is usually entirely distinct from that of *choke* (*choăk*, *chooăk*, *chowk*, etc.), the two words are not associated, and app. have nothing to do with each other; *choke-full* being thus merely a book-spelling founded upon a conjectural derivation.]

Filled so as to leave no vacant space; cram-full; stuffed full; full to suffocation.

a. ***chock-full.***

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottez chokkefulle charegyde with golde. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. ciii. 327 Stow thyself chocque-full of the best liquor in the land. **1772** NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 153 With a head chock-full of these impertinences. **1825** *Bro. Jonathan* I. 106 Chock-full o' fight I guess. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. (1871) 6 Though you may be chock full of Science. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 63 Gardens..chockfull of flowers. **1866** DICKENS *Mugby J.* 4 Chock-full of trucks of coal. **1875** HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. 19, I hate a fellow who is always chock full of facts! **1880** *Punch* 15 Mar. 124/2 Speeches..chockful of puerile insolence.

β. ***cheke-full.***

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3605 [Ships] Charggede evyne cheke-full of cheualrous knyghtes.

γ. ***choke-full, choak-full.***

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 101 The Bay..fild choke-full. **1790** BRUCE *Trav. Nile* IV. 549 (T.) We filled the skins choak full. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 272 Full of visitors; choke full of them. **1831** LANDOR *Coronation* Wks. (1846) II. 611 Catafalcs, choak-full and mountains-high. **1836** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Choakful of water. **1856** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 296 We have a house choke full. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 122 Chests choakful with gold. **1880** *Punch* 9 Feb. 64/2 It is..choke-full every night.

δ. ***chuck-full.***

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 559 He is Drunk..Top-heavy, Chuck full, Hocky, etc. *a* **1816** SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 280 It is literally chuck full. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 598 Volumes..chuck full of droll little pieces. **1832** *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 148 Chuck-full and buoyant with good humour. **1834** CROCKETT *Tour down East* 86 (Bartlett) To make chuck-full the 'measure of the country's glory'. **1868** *Putnam's Mag.* Dec. (De Vere), These prairies are nature's banks, stuffed chuckfull of cash. **1888** 'Q' *Troy Town* x. 111 You niver seed a bull yet as wasn' chuck-full o' conviction, an' didn' act up to hes rights. **1893** W. K. POST *Harvard Stories* 31 The public wards are chuck-full. **1929** *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* 1 June 619 She sent us a letter just chuck full of interesting news items.

chock-hole: see CHOCK *sb.* 7.

†**chock-tooth** = CHEEK-TOOTH. [Doubtful whether a misprint, or really to be referred to *chok*, CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Muela*, the chocke toth, *Dens molaris*. **1599** MINSHEU, *Muela de baxo*, the lower chocke tooth. *Ibid.*, *Muela de encima*, the upper chock-tooth.

chocky, *a. dial.* [f. CHOCK *sb.*[1] 7.] Having chocks or obstructions, which stop or impede motion.

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Chocky*, of a road, uneven, full of ruts and inequalities.

chocky, obs. form of CHOKY *sb.*

choco ('tʃɒkəʊ). *Austral. slang.* Also **chocko**. [Abbrev. of *chocolate soldier* (see below).] A militiaman or conscripted soldier.

[**1919** DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 16 *Chocs*, the 8th Brigade ('Tivey's Chocolate Soldiers.' Originally an abusive name; now an honourable appellation).] **1943** G. H. JOHNSTON *New Guinea Diary* ii. 60, I told you we'd do something when we got stuck into 'em. Not bad for Chockos! **1943** BAKER *Austral. Slang* (ed. 3) 20 *Choco*, a Militiaman. (War slang.) *Chocolate soldier*, as for 'Choco'. **1955** A. ROSS *Australia* 55 v. 64 Conscripts, known as 'chocos' (chocolate soldiers) were not required to serve outside prescribed areas. **1966** *Sunday Truth* 3 July 3/3 During the war against Japan.. many of the Diggers were conscripts (chocos).

chocolate ('tʃɒkələt). Also 7 **chocolata**, **-latte**, **-letta**, **-lat**, **chocaletto**, **-latte**, **chockelet**, **jocolatte**, **jacolatt**, 8 **jocalat**. [a. F. *chocolat*, Sp. *chocolate*, ad. Mexican *chocolatl* 'an article of food made of equal parts of the seeds of cacao and those of the tree called pochotl' [*Bombax ceiba*] Siméon *Dict. de langue Nahuatl. Chocolatl* has no connexion whatever with the Mexican word *cacauatl* 'cacao', or its modern corruption *cocoa*; but is, so far as is known, a radical word of the language. It is possible, however, that Europeans confounded *chocolatl* with *cacaua-atl*, which was really a drink made from cacao.]

1. A beverage made from the seeds of the cacao-tree; now, as distinguished from *cocoa*, that made by dissolving chocolate cake (see next) in boiling water or milk.

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxii. 271 The chiefe vse of this Cacao is in a drinke which they call Chocolate. **1662** H. STUBBES (*title*), The Indian Nectar, a Treatise on Chocolata. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., To a Coffee-house, to drink jocolatte, very good. **1682** EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., They also drank of a sorbet and jacolatt. **1684** *Frost of 1683–4* (1844) 28 Wine, beer, ale, brandy, chockelet. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 Bless the Mahometan Coffee, and the Popish Spanish Chocolate. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 20 Apr., He asked if she would take a dish of chocolate. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 The chocolate—from the Mexican chocolatl,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe.

2. A paste or cake composed of the seeds of the cacao-fruit roasted and ground, sweetened and flavoured with vanilla and other substances. This is used to make the beverage (sense 1), and also eaten in various comfits. Esp. a sweetmeat in the form of bars, cakes, or drops, often with a qualifying word (see quot. 1925). Also with *a.* and *pl.*, a sweetmeat made entirely of or coated with chocolate. See also *milk-chocolate*.

1659 LOVELL *Compl. Herball* 70 Cacao..the confection thereof, Chocolate. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 11 The best Chocolata, call'd Chocolata-Royal, will cost six shillings six pence each pound. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Chocolatte is sold, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per Pound. **1710** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 27 The chocolate is a present, madam, for Stella. **1855** J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Comm. Life* I. 224 The chocolate is made up into sweet cakes. **1861** MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 804 Box of chocolate. This is served in an ornamental box... May be purchased at any time. **1874** L. TROUBRIDGE *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) 78, I do *adore* Menier and Nougat chocolate... It is the only thing, except other sorts of choc. *and* ices, that I really *enjoy* eating. **1887** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 38 Chocolates in Boxes..per box 1/9. **1925** B. BEETHAM in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest*: *1924* 368 Chocolate..plain, nut, milk, nut-milk, Bitro, vanilla, coffee, etc. **1959** [see BAR *sb.*[1] 3 a]. **1966** *Listener* 10 Feb. 217/1 Television programmes that are made up like boxes of assorted chocolates leave one with a confused taste in the mouth.

3. †Erroneously applied to the cacao-tree, its fruit or seed. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Chocolate*, the nut of the Cacao-tree [so in mod. Dicts.]. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* 370 There are four orders..Chocolate [*Theobroma Cacao*] is in the first.

4. a. Chocolate colour.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 167 Pileus varying from deep chocolate to chesnut. **1883** SCARTH *Rom. Brit.* xviii. 177 Stones of a variety of shades, as cream colour, grey, yellow, and chocolate.

b. as *adj.* Chocolate-coloured; dark brown; in U.S. *spec.* of certain soils.

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch Venison* 95 'The tripe', quoth the Jew, with his chocolate cheek. **1776** WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 202 Pileus with black, brown, and chocolate stripes. **1821** T. NUTTALL *Jrnl. Trav. Arkansa* vi. 99 The chocolate or reddish-brown clay of the salt formation. **1858** *Texas Almanac* 56 The soil is chocolate loam. **1869** *Daily News* 24 Apr., A Cariboo young lady of chocolate complexion. **1869** *Overland Monthly* III. 130 Texas is notable for the number of its soils... There is the 'chocolate' prairie and the 'mulatto' and the 'mezquite' [etc.].

5. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chocolate bar, -brown, -cake, -colour, -crimson, -cup, -maker, -pot, -puff, -red, -seller; -coloured, -confectioning*** adjs.; **chocolate biscuit**, a biscuit coated with chocolate; **chocolate-box**, a decorated cardboard box filled with chocolates; also *fig.*, and *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* = *chocolate-boxy* adj.; so **chocolate-box(e)y** *a.*, like the (usu. stereotyped romantic) pictures on chocolate-boxes; **chocolate-cake**, (*a*) a chocolate-flavoured cake; (*b*) raw chocolate in the form of a 'cake'; **chocolate chip** *N. Amer.*, a small piece or chip of chocolate used in flavouring sweet confections, etc.; so **chocolate chip cookie**, a traditional variety of sweet biscuit containing chocolate chips; **chocolate cream**, a confection made from chocolate; (*a*) see CREAM *sb.*[2] 2 a; (*b*) a form of confectionery consisting of a sweet, flavoured, creamy paste coated with chocolate; **chocolate (cream) soldier**, (*a*) a chocolate sweet in the shape of a soldier; (*b*) *transf.* a soldier who will not fight; (*c*) = CHOCO; **chocolate drop**, a small round sweet-meat made of chocolate; **chocolate éclair** = ÉCLAIR q.v.; **chocolate-mill**, (*a*) an instrument for mixing the chocolate and milk or water in preparing the beverage; (*b*) a mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-tree are ground in the preparation of chocolate; **chocolate-nut**, the cacao-fruit or its seed (it bears nothing of the nature of a *nut*); **chocolate-root**, the root of a North American plant, *Geum canadense*, used as a mild tonic; also the plant itself; **chocolate spot** (see quot.); **chocolate-tree**, the cacao-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. Also CHOCOLATE-HOUSE.

1937 I. GERSHWIN *They all Laughed* 3 They all laughed.. at..Hershey and his *choc'late bar. **1967** WODEHOUSE *Company for Henry* v. 74 And now for Mr. Stickney's chocolate bars... He munches them instead of sweets. **1723** J. NOTT *Cook's Dict.* No. 128 C *Chocolate Biskets. **1907** *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 7 Biscuits..Chocolate (Society's make). **1932** L. GOLDING *Magnolia St.* I. ii. 40 She insisted on getting some chocolate biscuits for Mrs. Seipel. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 3/3 It is odd that a writer whose observation..is so real should..be satisfied with these *chocolate-box conventions. **1931** WYNDHAM LEWIS in *Time and Tide* 25 July 883 Their faces failing to conform to any recognised chocolate-box canon, thousands of women far better fitted to continue the race than the indolent characterless chocolate-box-faced monsters of prettiness in vogue at the time [etc.]. **1959** *Spectator* 24 July 102/1 'Classical ballet'..in its chocolate-box you will still find a few sexless sylphs and glades. **1965** *Listener* 18 Nov. 795/2 The sequence.., for all its chocolate-box vulgarity, contains sufficient emotional impact [etc.]. **1894** SOMERVILLE & 'ROSS' *Real Charlotte* I. viii. 114 Christopher will only say that she is *chocolate-boxey! **1923** A. HUXLEY *On Margin* 198 A fear of becoming sentimental, or 'chocolate-boxy'. **1959** *Observer* 2 Aug. 12/7 The harsh unrelieved lighting tends to make every group on which the camera dwells look chocolate-boxy. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 165 Good representations of olive-greens or *chocolate-browns. **1882** *Garden* 11 Nov. 417/3 The colour is a bright chocolate-brown. **1868** M. JEWRY *Warne's Model Cookery* 67/2 Scrape up about a quarter of a pound of the *chocolate cake into a saucepan with two gills of water. **1876** M. F. HENDERSON *Cooking* 299 Chocolate-cake. Make a cup-cake with the following ingredients: One cupful of butter, [etc.]. **1969** R. D. ABRAHAMS *Jump-Rope Rhymes* 134 My mother made a chocolate cake. **1940** *Better Homes & Gardens* Nov. 42/3 *Chocolate chip cookies... Chocolate chip cake. **1975** *New Yorker* 21 July 83/2 For dessert, Keen Specials, which are to chocolate-chip cookies what Frank's hot cooked salami is to salami. **1976** D. HEFFRON *Crusty Crossed* xxvii. 168, I added to it a loaf of bread, a jar of peanut butter and a package of chocolate chips. **1986** *Financial Times* 15 May 44/8 The decision of a US chocolate chip cookie company to go public on London's Unlisted Securities Market is..one of the more bizarre aspects of the internationalisation of the equity markets. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 A deep brown, or *chocolate colour. **1736** B. LYNDE *Diary* 21 Oct. (1880) 91 My *chocolate colored coat. **1819** E. DANA *Geogr. Sk.* 188 An extensive body of level rich land, of fine black or chocolate coloured soil. **1845** *Florist's Jrnl.* 15 A dark chocolate-coloured smooth coat. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 1/3 Vesuvius..showering a thick layer of chocolate-coloured dust over us. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 104 The *Chocolatte-confectioning Donnas. **1723** J. NOTT

Cook's Dict. No. 131 C **Chocolate Cream.* Boil.. Sugar in.. Milk..beat up the Yolk of an Egg, put it into the Cream.. put in Chocolate. **1851** *London at Table* I. 18 A maraschino jelly, and a chocolate cream, form the sweets. **1879** C. M. YONGE *Magnum Bonum* I. iv. 58 We'd got nothing to eat but chocolate creams. **1885** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 30 Chocolate Creams..per box..1/8. **1931** J. CANNAN *High Table* x. 157 A girl with..a box of chocolate creams on her knees. **1931** S. JAMESON *Richer Dust* iv. 79 A sponge cake, hollow in the centre and heaped with chocolate cream. **1898** SHAW *Arms & Man* I. 17 You are a very poor soldier—a *chocolate cream soldier! **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/2, I cease to ask whether the chocolate cream soldier is true to life. **1882** *Garden* 18 Nov. 451/3 Flowers..of a rich *chocolate-crimson. **1757** MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 29 Ten or twelve *chocolate-cups of the water. **1826** M. KELLY *Reminiscences* I. 208 Continually putting *chocolate drops, which he took from his waistcoat pocket, into his mouth. **1883** R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 160 Chocolate Drops with Nonpareils. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 78 Ignorant *Chocolata-makers, who amass whatever is good ..to be an ingredient. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 Lackered Tea-Tables, *Chocolat-Mills. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises. **1751** SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.), The cacao or *chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 To come to church with their *chocalatte pots. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make *Chocolate Puffs. **1882** *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/1 The ground colour is yellow, that of the markings a *chocolate-red. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 10 The mixture..is..confined only to the common *Chocolata-sellers. **1912** D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 17 Sept. (1962) I. 147 The officials are all *Chocolate Soldiers. They let you walk through the Customs with a good day. **1918** R. H. KNYVETT *'Over There' with Australians* xvii. 133 There was a good deal of rivalry between us and another brigade known as 'The Chocolate Soldiers'. **1943, 1955** Chocolate soldier [see CHOCO]. **1959** *Listener* 1 Oct. 545/2 Captain Kelly, the mole-like chocolate soldier with a passion for soap and water. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Jan. 10/3 *Chocolate spot (*Botrytis cinerea*) is a fungous disease which can be found on broad beans almost any year. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The Cacao, or *Chocolate-tree.

b. *chocolate north, gale*: see quots.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. i. 39 The next day having a brisk N.W. Wind, which was a kind of a Chocolatta North, we arrived at Port Royal. *Ibid.* III. vi. 62 The Wind continues at N.W. blowing only a brisk Gale, which the Jamaica Seamen call a Chocolate North. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chocolate-gale*, a brisk N.W. wind of the West Indies and Spanish main.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **'chocolate** *v.*, to drink chocolate; **chocola'tesque** *a.*, pertaining to chocolate; †**choco'latical** *a.*, of the nature of chocolate; ‖**chocola'tier** [F.], a maker or seller of chocolate.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxxvii. (1862) 38 We arose in the moonlight, chocolated in the comedor, or dining-hall. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. 5/3 The late M. Menier, of chocolatesque fame. **1652** WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 14 As for the rest of the ingredients which make our Chocolaticall Confection. **1888** *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/3 Sugar workers, liquorice refiners, chocolatiers, and fruit preservers.

†**chocolate-house.** *Obs.* A house for the supply of chocolate as a beverage. Also *attrib.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 341 The lord Cholmley and Mr. Bertie (vice-chamberlain) quarrelling yesterday at the chocolate house, went out to fight. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. i, A chocolate-house lampoon. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 In the common Theaters, or in the Jocalat-Houses. **1724** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 All Keepers of Coffee or Chocolate-Houses. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxi. 202 Seldom seen but at Newmarket and the chocolatehouse.

chocolat(e)y ('tʃɒkələti), *a.* [f. CHOCOLATE + -Y[1].] Made of, containing, or resembling chocolate.

1965 *Economist* 9 Jan. 99/2 The prices of so many sugary, chocolaty things. **1969** *Vogue* Nov. 63 The stripes are red and grey and chocolatey brown.

Choctaw ('tʃɒktɔ:). [ad. Choctaw *Chahta.*]

1. A Muskogean tribe of North American Indians, originally inhabiting Mississippi and Alabama; a member of this tribe. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1722 D. COXE *Descr. Carolana* 25 This mightier Nation of the Chattas consisting of near 3000 Fighting Men. **1725** G. CHICKEN *Jrnl.* 12 Aug. in N. D. Mereness *Trav. Amer. Col.* (1916) 122 The Chickesaws have made a peace with the Chactaws. **1736** J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 30 June (1938), The Choctaws, the least polished, i.e. the least corrupted of all the Indian nations. **1738** W. STEPHENS *Jrnl. Proc. Georgia* in *Col. Rec. Georgia* (1906) IV. 82 The Choctaw Indians..had ..come in a great body. **1775, 1791** [see CREEK *sb.*[3]]. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. iv. 95 A chief of the Choctaw tribe of Indians. **1948** *Daily Ardmoreite* (Ardmore, Okla.) 21 Apr. 7/5 Doc is half Choctaw along with a mixture of English and Irish.

b. The language of this tribe. Also *attrib.*

1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Univ. Geogr.* (ed. 3) I. 669 The Chickasaw and Choctaw languages. **1880** G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* 60, I also speak Choctaw. **1941** [see CHICKASAW 2]. **1948** D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* I. x. 183 Choctaw is another important Muskhogean dialect; it has now about 18,000 speakers, who live in eastern Oklahoma and in Mississippi.

c. *colloq.* As a type of an unknown or difficult language; cf. GREEK *sb.* 8.

1839 *New Orleans Picayune* 1 Mar. 2/4 Even admitting a person understands French and pronounces the name of a dish correctly, its all Hebrew or Choctaw to the waiter. **1929** J. BUCHAN *Courts of Morning* 13 He had a good many private expressions that were Choctaw to those that did not know him.

2. *Skating.* A step from either edge on one foot to the opposite edge on the other foot, in an opposite direction. (Cf. MOHAWK 4.)

1892 J. M. HEATHCOTE et al. *Skating* 81 Starting as before from the outside forward, it is possible to put the other foot down not on the outside but on the inside back. This step it is proposed to call a 'Choctaw'. **1892** MONIER-WILLIAMS *Figure-Skating* 61 A Choctaw is simply a step or stroke from any edge in one direction, to the opposite edge on the other foot, in an opposite direction. **1908** E. F. BENSON *Eng. Fig. Skating* 119 Mohawks and Choctaws, to attempt a definition, are a cross between edges and turns... In Mohawks the same edge (outside or inside) as has been laid down by the first foot is taken up by the second; in Choctaws the opposite edge. **1948** *Time* 2 Feb. 51/2 From difficult double Salchows to simple open Choctaws.

‖**chodchod.** A Hebrew word *kadkōd* 'a sparkling gem, prob. ruby', left untranslated by the LXX. as χορχόρ, and by Jerome as *chodchod*, which was retained by Wyclif and the Douay version. Coverdale has 'Christall'; 1611 'agate'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 16 Bijs, and silk, and chodchod, that is, precious marchaundise [**1388** cochod, ether auer de peis]. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, Fine linnen, and silke, and chodchod.

chode (tʃəʊd), str. pa. t. of CHIDE *v.*

‖**chœnix** ('ki:nɪks). [Lat., a. Gr. χοῖνιξ.] A dry measure of ancient Greece, variously estimated at one quart, and 1½ pints imperial measure.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Sit not upon the measure Chœnix. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 183 If one Chœnix of wheat be sold for a penny. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 619 Pay..a chœnix of chick-peas.

chœrogryl: see CHEROGRIL, the coney.

choff(e, obs. f. CHOUGH, CHUFF.

choffer ('tʃɒfə(r)). *Sc.* [By-form of CHAFER, CHAUFFER, ad. mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat.] A small portable furnace, or chafing dish.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journ.* (1884) 130 His tea-kettle boiling on a choffer. **1860–8** CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Balloon*, Heated by an iron choffer. **1885** SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* I. ii. 60 We proceeded to kindle our choffer.

†**choffing-dish.** *Sc. Obs.* A variant of CHAFING-DISH: cf. prec.

1689 A. HAY tr. *St. Germain's Physician* 223 (Jam.) Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a choffing-dish.

chofinch, obs. form of CHAFFINCH.

choga ('tʃəʊgə). [Turki *choghā.*] A loose garment with long sleeves like a dressing-gown, worn by Afghans.

1869 WATSON & KAYE *People of India* IV. No. 209 A richly embroidered robe or choga of Cashmere cloth. **1883** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 303 We believe his favourite dishabille was an Afghan *choga.* **1891** KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 20 The black frock-coat rises to explain his friend's amendment... The black *choga*..speaks again. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/1 Mussulman Gentlemen. Black broadcloth or silk jubba, jama, choga or other robe worn over a saya.

choghe, obs. form of CHOUGH.

chogset ('tʃɒgsɛt). *U.S.* [Indian name.] A small, edible, salt-water fish, found on the eastern coast of the United States from Delaware northward; the Burgall.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Burgall*, other names ..are..Chogset, the Indian name.

choical ('kəʊɪkəl), *a.* [f. Gr. χοϊκός earthy (f. χοῦς dust) + -AL[1].] A Gnostic term for: earthy.

1708 H. DODWELL *Explication* 6 He supposes them [*sc.* human souls]..to be Hylical and Choical, not Cælestial. **1914** R. M. JONES *Spiritual Reformers* p. xiii, There was in man..a visible body..believed to be composed, according to many of the Gnostics, of a subtle element..which they named the *hylic* body, and a sheath of gross earthly matter which they called the *choical* body.

choice (tʃɔɪs), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 choys, 4 chois, 5–7 choyse, 6–7 choise, choyce, 6– choice. [ME. *chois, choys*, a. OF. *chois* (mod.F. *choix*), f. *choisir* to choose. *Choisir* (ONF. *coisir*) is cognate with Pr. *causir, chausir*, whence OIt. *ciausire*, OSp. **cosir* (in *cosido* seen), Pg. **cousir* (in *cousimento* choice):—Romanic **causire* ad. Ger. *kausjan*, in Gothic, to try, test, prove, taste, deriv. of *kiusan*, pa. t. *kaus*, to try, test, prove, discern, perceive, see, CHOOSE. The Rom. vb. had also in early times the senses 'perceive, see', as well as 'discern, choose'. The Fr. word *chois* supplanted the OE. *cyre*, early ME. *kire, cure* (*ü*):—WGer. *kuri*:—OTeut. *kuzi-z*, f. *kuz-* weak grade of *keus-* to CHOOSE.

The fact that *kire, cure*, had in its phonetic development become so completely detached from any current inflexion of CHOOSE, while this French word lay phonetically so near, and so naturally suggested relationship to *choose, chose, chosen*, without doubt led to the displacement of the native by the alien word. The continuous mutual influence of the sb. and vb. is evidenced by the fact that there arose also a sb. CHOOSE and a vb. CHOISE.]

1. a. The act of choosing; preferential determination between things proposed; selection, election.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 Þe strengeste we schal bi choys and bi lot al so Chese out. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 Of his owne chois. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 58 Cosyn he [Octavian] was onto Julius Cesar, and, be choys, his son. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, Admitted as children by adopcyon or choyse. **1528** MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 165/1 What coulde I do further than praye for grace to gyde my choyce. **1640** QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xxix, Be very circumspect in the choise of thy company. *a* **1687** MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Being put to his choice whether he would yield to that, or the abuse of his body. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 531 The choice of the people is the best and purest title to reign over them. **1872** RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* Pref. (1880) 15 In the choice of the elements of wealth. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §10. 568 With this body too..lay the choice of all future Protectors.

b. *to make choice of*: to choose, select. *to make a choice*: to perform the act of choosing. *to take one's choice*: perh. orig., to take after selection; but now usually, to choose what one will take or have.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 214 This law requireth that he..do therwithall make choise. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xv. 7. **1660** BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 50 The Colonel made choise of a thick leafed Oak. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 101 Take to thee from among the Cherubim Thy choice of flaming Warriours. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 12 As if Heaven had not already made the best choice for us. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxxvi, The dancers could take their choice in the motley crowd of dames and damsels, all masked. **1887** J. RAE in *Gd. Words* 237 He made the choice then without a back-thought.

c. *by, for, of* (†*in, with*) *choice*: by preference. *without choice*: without distinction, indiscriminately.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11014 Twey men were yn choys to take. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Since..his workes without choice be condemned as Hereticall. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Is the vse of their weapon with choice, for their calling, any blemish vnto them? **1885** *Punch* 2 May 210 a, Cutting blasts of wind, which seemed to blow from every quarter at once, but from the North and East for choice. **1886** MISS BRADDON *Like & Unl.* xxxiv, I have ties in Kilrush.. otherwise, for choice, I should infinitely prefer Chadford.

2. a. The power, right, or faculty of choosing; option.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8550 (Gött.) Mi lauerd has þe sent word bi me To giue þe choys of thinges thre. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. clii, This sufficeth..For to destroye our fre choys everydele. **1413** LYDGATE *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 This is nought in thyn choys. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 206, I must (no choice) away of force like posting horse. **1663** COWLEY *Ess.* v. *Garden*, Happy art Thou whom God does bless With the full choice of thine own Happiness. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82, I have given thee thy choice of the Manner in which thou wilt die.

b. †*to be at one's choice*: to act as one chooses, do as one pleases (*obs.*). *at choice*: at pleasure. *to have one's choice*: to have the right or privilege of choosing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 246 If suche companies will not keepe the peace, let them be at their choise. **1583** T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 34 That euery man..maie be at his free choise so to vse them, etc. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 We may be at our choice; *In nostra potestate est*; *manu est situm.* **1810** LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 2 Jan., I have chosen that [title], if ever I should have my choice. **1817** COLEBROOKE *Algebra Hindus* 270 These, with the two coefficients..taking them at choice, furnish the values, etc. **1875** MRS. ALEXANDER *The Wooin' o't* xxxiii, I should not hesitate for a moment, had I the choice.

c. *Hobson's choice*: the option of taking the one thing offered or nothing; also rhyming slang for 'voice'; freq. *ellipt.*

Named from Tobias Hobson, the Cambridge carrier (commemorated by Milton in two Epitaphs), who let out horses, and is said to have compelled customers to take the horse which happened to be next the stable-door, or go without. See *Spectator* 1712 No. 509.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 128 If in this Case there be no other (as the Proverb is) then Hobson's choice..which is, chuse whether you will have this or none. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 331 The Masters were left to Hobsons choice, to choose Bennet and no body else. *a* **1708** T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 326 (D.) Where to elect there is but one, 'Tis Hobson's choice, Take that or none. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1808) I. 163 (D.) They wanted a competition to make the money fly; and they said, Hobson's choice was no choice. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliii. It was a case of Hobson's choice with them. **1937** in PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 394/2 **1960** *Observer* 17 Jan. 19/1 Her Hobson's (rhyming slang for voice) is one of the most vibrant in the business. **1961** *New Statesman* 14 July 43/3 The landlady, Queenie Watts, throws her Hobsons (*Hobson's choice = voice*) so hard that on a clear night you could hear it in Canning Town.

3. a. That which is specially chosen or to be chosen on account of its excellence, the preferable part of anything, the 'pick', 'flower', *élite.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 533 The sayde wyne was so plenteouse in Englonde, that a tunne therof was solde for a marke, & xxs. the choyse. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 6 Heare vs, my Lord ..in the choise of our sepulchres bury thy dead. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 191 Our enemies [were] thirteene hundred men and boyes..and those of the choice of Peru. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* III. 313 The flower and choice of many Provinces. **1785** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 375 The choice of a chosen library. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 What I think were..Most the choice for quiet.

b. *concr.* A choice or picked company.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 72 A brauer choyse of dauntlesse spirits..Did neuer flote upon the swelling tide.

4. a. Abundance and variety to choose from; scope or field for choice.

[1486 Cf. CHOOSE *sb.* 3.] 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* vi. (1636) 29 As of Wheate, so likewise of Barley there is great choice to bee had. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 138 Faith (as you say) there's small choise in rotten apples. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 56 In England where we have so many choyces of good foodes. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 314 Here is more choise of tutors to be had. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 80 She had an unusual choice of cambrics and silks.

b. An abundant and well-chosen supply.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. v. 16 So Diuine So full repleate with choice of all delights. 1606–9 BP. HALL *Medit. Cant.* iii. (1808) Dedic., I offer them to you, not for that yourself are not stored with choice of better, but as, etc.

5. a. The person or thing chosen or selected.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 31 *Qui.* M. Slender would speak a word with you. *An.* I come to him. This is my Fathers choice. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 74 For me, the Wilds and Desarts are my Choice. 1792 SWAIN *Hymn*, '*Come ye souls*' iv, His commandments Then become their happy choice.

b. A person (or thing) to be chosen. *rare.*

1806 *Temple of Truth* 342 No man..will contend that the pleasures of sense are the best Choice. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 25 Pointed him out as a most eligible choice.

†6. Care in choosing, circumspection, judgment, discrimination. *with choice* (F. *avec choix*): elegantly. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 20 Therefore in my iudgement is there great choise to be made of schoolmaisters. 1625 BACON *Apophthegmes* Pref., They were collected with Iudgement, and Choice. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 415 Here he had need All circumspection, and we now no less Choice in our suffrage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* Pref., Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank piques himself on speaking his own tongue correctly and with choice.

†7. Special value, estimation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 26 This Ring he holds In most rich choice.

8. An ALTERNATIVE: used both in the exact and the loose senses of that word, i.e. of the terms between which one may choose, or a term which may be chosen.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 3 (1817) 269 Death or conversion was the only choice offered to idolaters. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 146 In dealing with William the Conqueror there were only two choices, unconditional submission and resistance to the last. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 The refusal of the French sovereign..left no choice for him but war. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 565/1 If a man is not orthodox he has no choice but to be rigidly scientific.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***choice-making***, ***-picked***, ***-worthy***; **choice-drawn**, chosen with special care; †**choice-mote**, a meeting for election.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 24 These cull'd and *choyse-drawne Caualiers. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxviii. 104 He thought yᵗ God without any *choycemaking did unadvisedly outrage againest men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 267 In the first comitial assembly, or *choyse-moote. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* ii. 3 A *choice-picked place from al the earth. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 Ideals..of deedworthy conduct..of *choiceworthy aim.

choice (tʃɔɪs), *a.* Forms: 4 choys, chois, 5–7 choise, 6–7 choyse, choyce, 6– choice. [Prob. due to association of the native adj. CHIS with the prec. sb.]

1. a. Worthy of being chosen, select, exquisite, of picked quality, of special excellence.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 727 Him a chalis ful chois wiþ good chere bringen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 400 William þat choys child in to his chaumber ledde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes..Intill a chaumber full choise chosen þere way. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 33 Among the select and choise people of God. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 8 The one with the choicest wits, the other with the multitude. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 308 A Choyser is not here. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 302 In discourse her words are rather fit then fine, very choice and yet not chosen. 1738 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 126 In a sea of folly toss'd, My choicest Hours of Life are lost. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 274 The secretary had..given a choice toast, sung a choice song.

b. Often in the Shaksp. phrase, *choice spirit.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 Ye choise spirits that admonish me. 1601 —— *Jul. C.* III. i. 163 The Choice and Master Spirits of this age. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, A being perfectly different from the choice spirit of the evening before. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. ii, He quickly rallied round him the choicest spirits in the Church.

2. Selected with care and judgement, well-chosen, fit, appropriate.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 17 A most singular and choise Epithat. 1613 —— *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 162 Wishing me to permit..my Chaplaine, a choyce howre To heare from him a matter of some moment. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 138 Two choice Metaphors. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 Things delivered in choice words; *Electis verbis dictatæ res.* 1807 WORDSW. *Resol. & Indep.* xv, Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach Of ordinary men.

†3. a. Of persons: Careful or nice in choosing, selective, discriminative. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 287 I'le make the aire Court thy choice eare with soft delicious sounds. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1 He that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company and choice of his actions. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ps. xix. 13 (1689) 407 A Traveller in a deep rode will be choice of his way throughout.

b. Careful *of* (*over*), as valuing highly; making much of. Chiefly *dial.*

1775 A. ADAMS in *Familiar Lett.* (1876) 128, I received..the other articles you sent,..I shall be very choice of them. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxix. 103 Many of the latest sailor songs..which they were very choice of. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., 'He aint got but two brockyloes, but he's middlin' choice over them, I can tell ye.' 1881 *Shropsh. Gloss.*, 'They han but that one little lad, and they bin mighty choice and tid on him.' 1888 *W. Somerset Wd-bk.*, Terrible choice man about his things. Uncommon choice over her daughters.

c. Fastidious (as to diet); 'nice'.

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Choice* or *Chice*, difficult to suit as regards food.

4. quasi-*adv.* Exceedingly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur.

choiceful ('tʃɔɪsfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. CHOICE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of choice: a. Making many choices, fickle in choosing. b. Offering or affording choice, varied.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 159 None of these..Mote please his fancie..His choicefull sense with every change doth flit. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Colonies* 460 For costly toyes, Silk Stockings, Cambrick, Lawne, Heere's choice-full Plenty.

choiceless ('tʃɔɪslɪs), *a. rare.* [f. CHOICE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without choice; incapable of choosing.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xvi. (J.) That dead, choiceless creature. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. (1845) III. 337 In that Age there was a choicelesse choice, that Monks, or none at all, should write our English Histories.

choicely ('tʃɔɪslɪ), *adv.* Also 6 choselie; and see CHOICE *a.* [f. CHOICE *a.* + -LY².] In a choice manner: with careful choice, with special care, carefully, specially, discriminatingly; daintily, exquisitely, excellently.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1752 The posterne of that perles erber, That was to Meliors chaumber choisli a joyned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2772 My Sister Exiona fro seruage to brynge. That shal be choisly your charge. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* 218 To seche a childe þat choisly chees In maydenes blode to blome. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 In euerie separate kinde of learning and studie..ye must follow, choselie a few, and chieflie some one. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vi. 12 Choycely picked out from all the rest. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1611) 137 Keeping them exceeding choicely. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* (1858) 221 This they do most slow Because most choicely. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* iv. § 19 (1689) 50 So choicely handled, as not to be in the least bruised. 1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* II. 456 Our Ship..will be choicely manned. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* xxxvii, Below was all mosaic choicely plann'd. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 60 To furnish choicely his stable, or his cellar.

choiceness ('tʃɔɪsnɪs). [f. CHOICE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Selectness; special excellence, value, or fitness.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (R.), In choiceness of phrase, round and cleane composition of sentence. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* Epist., The Choiceness of the Auditory might require the exactest preparation. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* vi, Mrs. North's..flower-garden..in neatness, and the choiceness of its contents. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 264 The choiceness of the cuisine.

2. Discrimination in choosing; fastidiousness.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 109 Here is no matter for choiceness of wisdom to shew itself. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Contents (1712) 1 His caution and choice-ness in the Managing such arguments. 1886 J. W. SHERER *Worldly Tales* 76 He won the appellation of 'Spatts', from a supposed excessive choiceness in the selection of that equipment.

choil. *Cutlery.* The name of the indentation in a pocket-knife where the edge of the blade adjoins the 'tang' or thick part by which it is hafted; or the corresponding part of any knife where the cutting edge ends. Hence **choil** *v.*, to make this indention or slope in a knife; **choiler**, an instrument for making the choil.

Choil has been used in Sheffield from before the memory of the oldest inhabitant: it is also in use in cutlery establishments in U.S. (*N. & Q*, 7th S. VII. 197, 1889).

1888 in ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* 1889 —— in *N. & Q.* 9 Mch. 199 This filing cutlers call 'choiling', and they do it by means of a rather smooth three-sided file..one could not call the choil of a table-knife an indentation..it is a rounding off.

choir, quire (kwaɪə(r)), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 quer, 3–6 quere, 4 queor, queyr, 4–6 queer, 5 qwer, 5–6 qwere, qweer, 6 queare, *north.* qwhere, where; 6–7 queere. β. 5–6 quyre, queyere, 6 quiere, quyer, 6–7 quiere, 6– quire. γ. 7– choir, (8 choire). [ME. *quer*, *quere*, a. OF. *cuer* choir of a church (mod.F. *chœur*):—L. *chorus* company of dancers, dance; company, band; (in med.L.) body of singers in church, place for singers in church; a. Gr. χορός dance, company of dancers or singers: cf. CHORUS. The change from ME. *quēre*, to *quyer*, *quire*, goes exactly with that of *brere* and *frere* to *brier*, *friar*. The spoken word is still *quire*, though since the close of the 17th c. this has been fictitiously spelt *choir*, app. as a partial assimilation to Gr.-L. *chorus*, or F. *chœur*.

The spelling *quire* has never been altered in the English Prayer-book. Some people affect to pronounce *choir* (kɒɪə(r)).]

1. The organized body of singers in cathedral or church service.

†a. The clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church engaged in performing the church service: formerly more or less coextensive with CHAPTER. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 305 Tuelf other freres of the queor. *c* 1305 *E.E.P.* (1862) 82 Alle þe Canouns of þe queor. 1518 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 12 The Bishop of London, with all Powles quier, receaued him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 75 The qweer of Powlles had a commandment from the dene.

b. The band of singers who perform or lead the musical part of the service in a church or chapel.

A cathedral choir consists of the vicars choral or minor canons, lay-clerks, and choristers. This body is divided into two sets of voices sitting in the south and north sides of the chancel, called respectively *decani* and *cantoris* (i.e. dean's and precentor's side) who sing antiphonally. (But in some cases the positions are reversed.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 Whanne þer ben fourty or fyfty in a queer þre or foure..lorellis schullen knacke þe most deuout seruyce þat noman schal here þe sentence. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, The Chaunter..made the whole quier, that then was redy for syngyng, to fall streight a laughyng. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 156 To haue plaide it on the organes with a quier of singing men. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 162 Let the pealing organ blow To the full voic'd quire below. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 207 Singing Men, much less singing Women, as a separate Choir made no part in the..orders, which St. Peter and St. Paul had..appointed. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxii, The silenced quire. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xiv. 91 In writing for two choirs, it is always desirable to make the harmony of each choir complete. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 'Choir' is..used for the singers in churches of all kinds; and for the portions into which a chorus is divided when the composition is written for two, three, or any other number of 'choirs'. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 The choir answers from the organ loft.

†c. *transf.* The singers in the Jewish temple; also, in a heathen temple. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ix. 27 The querys maad of syngers, thei wenten into the temple of her god. —— *Neh.* xii. 39 Two queris of men preisende stoden in the hous of God. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The Psalmes were written..for the use of the Quire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 546 The bright Quire their kindred Gods invoke.

2. a. That part of a church appropriated to the singers; *spec.* the part eastward of the nave, in which the services are performed, separated from the rest of the building by a screen or screens, usually of open work; the chancel. (Now so called chiefly in cathedrals and such large churches as show the cathedral or minster type.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 4593 (Rolls) At glastinbury his bones suþþe me fond. & þere at-uore þe heye weued · amydde þe quer ywis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 293 In a fair towme in the queyr. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3138 In A chapelle, Amydde the quere, That bold baron they beryed thare. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 30 He went..Towardes the quyere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 He lyeth worshipfully in a new chapel on the south-syde of the quyre. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* I. 366 Comming to the quire. —— 367 Quyer. 1549 *Prayer Bk. Edw. VI, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, The priest beyng in the queer shall begynne wyth a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 256 Buried in the Quier, or upper parte of Paules Churche. 1591 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The forme on the north side of the queare. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 115 Divine service..is performed in the quire or chancel. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. & Even. Prayer* Rubric, In Quires and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1708 KERSEY, *Choir*, the Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is said or sung. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, In nunneries, the choir is a large hall, adjoining to the body of the church; separated by a grate, where the religious sing the office. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 112 Can she be grieved for quire or shrine Crushed as if by wrath divine? 1874 PARKER *Illust. Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 102 St. Hugh's choir of Lincoln Cathedral is the earliest building of the pure Gothic style..that has been..found in Europe. 1875 —— *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Church*, The name of chancel and choir became synonymous, but usage now generally confines the name of choir to the cathedrals or large churches. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* IV. iii. II. 269 The rising..sun already lights the choir.

transf. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiii, Those boughes which shake against the could Bare ruin'd quiers, where late the sweet birds sang.

†b. Phrase. *to keep one's choir* (cf. *to keep* CHAPEL). *Obs.* Prov. *to rob the church to mend the choir*, etc.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 566 Fye, preest..Go home and kepe thy Qwer. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) ciij, Uncouer not the Church, therewith to mende the quere. 1514 —— *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 17 Some pill the churche, therewith to leade the quere. 1516 *Will of R. Peke, Test. Ebor.* V. 74 All other clarkes that kepes daly ther where ijd. *Sc. Proverb*, He rives the kirk to theik the quire.

†c. *lady quire*: = Lady chapel. *Obs.*

1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 36 To be buried..in the Lady qwere. 1550 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 166 Ye alter in our lady gwerre..ye alter in nycholas gwerre.

†d. As a place for the CHURCH-BUCKETS.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Rebell Scot*, Not all the buckets in a Countrey Quire Shall quench my rage. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxix, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd Quire.

3. a. *gen.* A company of singers; *spec.* an organized body of singers who perform at concerts, etc.; a choral society or institution.

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 86 Let me fet your quier, that we may haue a song. **1595** *Pedler's Prophecie*, We foure will make an honest quere; I will follow, if the Pedler will begin. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 116 What Princes Quire of Musick can excell That which within this shade does dwell? **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 566/1 The choirs which the cities sent to sing the praises of Apollo. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 107 A choir of fair singers of Brientz usually accompanies the party. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 261 During this winter [1827–8] Felix [Mendelssohn] .. formed a select choir of 16 voices, who met at his house on Saturday evenings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of angels, birds, echoes, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 840 Still the quier of ecchoes answer. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §253 Where Eccho's come from severall Parts .. they must .. make as it were a Quire of Eccho's. **1628** SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 115 Like bright Apollo in the Muses Quires. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 366 They .. by a Quire Of squadrond Angels hear his Carol sung. **1672–5** COMBER *Comp. Temple* I. x. §3 The great Mystery of the Trinity, which the Celestial Choir own by their Trisagium. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 186 Feather'd Quires that warbled in the shade. **1880** E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 82 As if a quire of angels filled the firmament with their songs.

c. (See quot. 1909.) Chiefly *U.S.*

1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Choir*, .. a group of instruments of the same class .., as a *trombone choir*. **1955** R. BLESH *Shining Trumpets* (ed. 3) xii. 277 The sluggish swing mechanism, with its brass and reed choirs.

4. Each of the nine orders of angels in the heavenly hierarchy.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 17 Say .. that there are nine Orders, or Quires of Angels. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 666 Hath brought me [Satan] from the Quires of Cherubim Alone thus wandring. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 222 My report Shall .. win the quires of heaven To love and honour him.

5. Cf. CHORUS *sb.* 1.

a. A band of dancers, or of dancers and singers (in ancient heathen worship, etc.).

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* (1669) 21 Lo how the Years to come, a numerous and well-fitted Quire, All hand in hand do decently advance, And to my song with smooth and equal measure dance. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 243 How often have I led thy sportive choir With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxiii, Like a quire of devils, Around me they involved a giddy dance.

†b. A dance (or ? a carol). *Obs. rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* v. 14 Our mery quere [**1611** our dance] is turned in to mourninge.

6. *gen.* An organized company or collection, a band (of persons, or *fig.* of things); sometimes with the idea of rhythmical motion or regular order as of dancers. (Cf. CHORUS *sb.* 2.)

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vi. 13 Queres of tentes [Lat. *choros castrorum*]. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 55 And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 105 The King euer willing to put himselfe into the Consort or Quire of all religious Actions. **1692** RAY *Creation* I. 52 The Hypothesis of every fixt Stars being a Sun .. and having a Quire [**1704** choire] of Planets .. moving about him. *Ibid.* II. (1704) 309 Nature which hath so skilfully ranked and disposed this Quire of our Teeth. **1855** KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 12 The whole choir of cosmical sciences.

7. *Comb.*, as in ***choir-house***, ***-service***; (in sense 2) ***choir-aisle***, ***-chapel***, ***-crypt***, ***-door***, ***-screen***, ***-side***, ***-stall***; **choir-boy**, a boy who sings in a choir, a chorister; †**choir-cope**, a cope worn by a member of a choir; **choir-master**, a leader or director of a choir; **choir nun** or **sister**, a member of a female religious society who is professed for the choir (i.e. to perform the choir offices), distinguished from *lay sister*; **choir offices**, the divine service which is said or sung in choir (i.e. the canonical hours, morning and evening prayer of the Book of Common Prayer); **choir-pitch** (*Mus.*), see quot.; **choir practice**, the trial or performance of set pieces of music by a choir, under the instruction of the choir-master; **choir school**, a school for choir-boys that is maintained by a cathedral or large church; so ***choir scholar***; **choir-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a choir, antiphonally. See also CHOIR-MAN, -ORGAN.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or *choir-aisles. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, He had been a *choir-boy. *a* **1300** *Saints Lives* (1887) 227 Monekes .. yreuested faire and in *queor-copes. **1853** ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. II. 250 All the canons and clerks .. took off the black choir-copes and arose clad in surplices. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 29 Here .. we have still remaining the *choir-crypt. **1513** *Test. Ebor.* V. 48 Afore the *quere dore in the church of Est Drayton. **1591** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The seconde stall from the queare doore. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 2/1 The boys in the Abbey choir .. boarded in a *choir-house. **1860** RAMSAY *Remin.* (1874) p. xlv, Choirs have been organized with great effect by *choir-masters of musical taste and skill. **1788–9** in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1910) VIII. 187 The Number of Religious at this time are 13 *choir Nuns 3 lay sisters & 3 novices. **1876** *St. Cross, Holywell, Parish Mag.* 277 The choral cope worn on ferias in large churches by all the clergy at the *choir offices. **1898** *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The canons are .. free in all acts outside those of the choir offices. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 22 Organs .. tuned either in the so-called chamber-pitch .. or in the *choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. **1865** F. HELMORE *Ch. Choirs* 65 In *Choir Practice .. let the Choir-master .. insist on constant attention to the movements of his 'baton'. **1904** E. F. BENSON *Challoners* vi, This afternoon .. she would have to take choir-practice in the Room. **1873** C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* I. xx. 192 He is in the *choir school at Minsterham Cathedral. *Ibid.* II. xvii. 137 You and Harewood can be retained as choir scholars for another year. **1958** *Times* 23 June 9/4 A match between the Fellows of Kings and the Choir School. **1643** CROMWELL *Lett.* 10 Jan. (Carlyle), I require you to forbear your *choir-service. **1774** T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 161 That part of our choir-service called the motet or anthem. **1889** A. DEVINE *Convent Life* IV. iv. 298 A Lay-Sister cannot be transferred to the state of a *Choir-Sister without the authority of the Holy See. **1661** HEYLYN *Hist. Ref.* II. v. 59 A song sung *Quire-wise .. Moses as Chanter.

choir, quire (kwaɪə(r)), *v. poet.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sing, as a choir; to sing in chorus.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 62 Still quiring to the young eyed Cherubins. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. ii, Among whose infant leaves the joyous birds do quire. **1804** GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 22/2 With sweet response harmoniously they [seraphim] choir'd.

b. *trans.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 18 To the sacred Sun, Spontaneous Concords quired the matin strain.

c. *intr.* To resound, as music sung by a choir.

1838 D. MOIR *Casa's Dirge* Poet. Wks. 1861 I. 29 Where the psalm and song Of angels choir abroad.

Hence **choiring, quiring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems, Conscience* 1 No choiring warblers flutter in the sky. *a* **1843** CAMPBELL *Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 133 In thundering Concert with the quiring winds. **1843** E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 61 Oceanic choirings. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 60 Hark, the .. Sound of their quiring.

choired (kwaɪəd, 'kwaɪərɪd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CHOIR *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

a. Assembled in a choir or company. b. Uttered in chorus.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Depart. Year* 73 From the choired gods advancing. **1838** S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 44 Sweet unities .. such as from quired tongues will break. **1843** E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 59 Choired cries.

choirist. *rare.* A chorister.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 127 You my lively Choirists have perform'd Beyond my fleetest hope.

choirister, obs. from of CHORISTER.

choirman, quireman ('kwaɪəmən). A man who sings in a choir; a 'singing man'.

1488 *Will of Stalworth* (Somerset Ho.) A preest of goode name .. & a goode quereman. **1502** *Bury Wills* (1850) 95, I wyll that an honest prest and a queerman shall syng for my soule. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 16 Some others .. sing, whom Quier men they call. **1611** COTGR. *Chorieux*, Queeremen, singingmen, quirresters. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 109 Choirmen, to sing mass daily. **1888** S. H. LITTLE in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 106 No choirman .. should be able to consider himself a necessity to the choir.

choir organ, chair organ. [The latter is the original name. *Choir organ*, if not a blunder to begin with, has often been wrongly substituted for *chair organ* in printing 17th c. documents; and thus, even writers of repute have erroneously alleged that it was the original. (See Hopkins and Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (passim); Hawkins, quot. 1776; Grove, *Dict. Music* s.v. *choir organ.*)] One of the aggregated organs (now usually three in number, the others being the *great organ* and the *swell organ*) which go to make up a large organ, having its row of keys the lowest of the three, and containing stops of a lighter character than the great organ; used for accompanying a choir.

α. **1606–7** *Acc.-bk.* in Carter *King's Coll. Ch.* (*Camb.* 1867), The pypes, armes and scutchins of the chayre organ. **1613** *MS. Specif. of double organs in Cathed. Ch. of Worctr.* In the chaire organ: 1 principal of mettal, 1 diapason of wood, etc. **1666** *Organ Agreemt.* in Hopkins & Rimb. *Hist. Organ* (1877) 121 He shall set up in the choyre a double organ, consisting of great organ and chaire organ. **1683** *MS. Agreemt. w. Father Smith* (*Durham MS.*), A good, perfect, tuneable and harmonious Great Organ and Chair Organ. **1690** —— *Agreemt. for addition to Organ* (*Durham MS.*), Chear organ by artikels. **1760–88** W. BOYCE *Cath. Music* xii, It is recommended to .. play the Full Chair-Organ. **1796** V. GREEN *Hist. Worcester* I. 114 On this side the lesser or chair organ is seen.

β. **1776** HAWKINS *Hist. Music.* IV. 150 We in England call it the Choir, and by corruption, the Chair organ. **1804** W. CROTCH *Ten Anthems* 26 Choir Organ. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, The upper row is appropriated to the swell, the middle to the great or chorus organ, and the lower to the choir or soft organ. **1848** B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 135 There is a choir-organ at the west end of the chancel. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* (1878) i. 3 The first, or lowest Manual, which is called the Choir Organ contains pipes of a narrow measure, and a soft, delicate, and somewhat penetrating tone.

†**choise,** *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Pa. t. and pple. choised. Forms: 6–9 choise, 6 choyse, 7 choyce, 8 choice. [? a. F. *chois-ir*, in same sense; or perh. rather an assimilation of CHOOSE *v.* (? in form *chose*) to the *sb. chois*, CHOICE, so that *choice*, *choise* would form a pair like *advice*, *advise*, *use*, *use*, *glass*, *glaze*. If it had been only Sc., the *oi* might have originated as the 16th c. Sc. spelling of *ō*. Cf. the use of CHOOSE, *chose*, for *choice*, adj.] = to CHOOSE.

1505 *Seal of Cause* in *Blue Blanket* (1780) 57 (Jam.) We haue power till choyse a cheplaine till do divyn service. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 357a, That they them selues woulde choyse some experte Diuine. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 38 By certein sure signes a man mey choise a colt. *Ibid.*, To choise a good witte. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvii. 241 The objects onely are to be choysed. **1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 10 They have chois'd to teach Principles which seem ridiculous. *a* **1700** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 188 And choyc'd a guarden for his church and bed. **1747** MAXWELL *Bee Master* 21 (Jam.) Let such as choise straw, be sure to put it on thick. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* iv. (1884) 94 To choice a Scots name. *Ibid.* v. 142, I was resolved to see a convent and choised this.

Hence **choised** *ppl. a.*, chosen, selected.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 133 Choised seede to be picked.

choisya ('ʃwɑːzɪə). [mod.L. (C. S. Kunth in Humboldt & Bonpland's *Nova Genera et Species Plantarum* (1823) VI. 513), from the name of M. J. D. *Choisy* (1799–1859), a Swiss botanist.] An evergreen shrub, the only member of the genus so called, native to Mexico and belonging to the family Rutaceæ; also called *Mexican orange.*

1840 J. PAXTON *Pocket Bot. Dict.* 75/1 *Choisya* .. is an ornamental shrub, growing about six feet high. **1913** W. G. LAWRENCE *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Home Lett. T. E. Lawrence* (1954) 461 Your letter—enclosing the flower of the choisya—came last mail. **1963** *Times* 9 Feb. 11/3 A few nights of searing east winds may yet singe my choisya.

†**chok, chokke,** *v. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin: possibly a. F. *choquer* to strike heavily, come against with a shock: see SHOCK *v.* (Of this *schokke* might be a simple variant (see CH); but it may be a distinct word meaning to *heap*: cf. the sb. *schokke* in *Promp. Parv.* See SHOCK *sb.*[2])]

? To thrust, push, or drive with force; *to chokke togeder*, to thrust or ram together; *to chokke thurgh*, to thrust through.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2956 With a chasyng spere he chokkes hym thurghe. *Ibid.* 3604 Thare the false mene fletyde, and one flode lengede, With chefe chaynes of chare chokkode to-gedyrs. [*c* **1400** MAUNDEV. 252 Whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp; that 3if there be 20000 men, men schalle not wenen, that there be scant 10000.]

chokage ('tʃəʊkɪdʒ). [f. CHOKE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. *blockage*, *stoppage.*] A choked up state; obstruction, congestion.

1889 *Standard* 16 Feb. 3/8 The supply-pipe was choked with foul air .. When the chokage was cleared, the gas was found .. to be of the full quality.

choke (tʃəʊk), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. See note on sense 5.]

1. What chokes or impedes respiration: †a. *chokes*: the quinsy. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 144a, It will heale ye diseases of the sciatica and ye squynansie or chokes. *Ibid.* II. 164a, Good for the squinancie or choukes.

b. *slang.* Prison bread.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He had no food but gruel and brown 'choke'.

2. The action and noise of choking.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Miss Squeers .. was .. taken with one or two chokes and catchings of breath. **1870** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 63 Men born dumb who express by grunts and chokes the inexpressible eloquence which is not in them.

†3. A condition in which progress is entirely obstructed; a block; a dead-lock. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 57 As to a number beyond the numbers of Arithmetick, I .. ask, Whether it will be even or odd? if it be either, we have the same choaks for it that we had before; and if it be neither, then 'tis no number. **1715** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 58 Some .. who are and will in a choak be found as hearty for King George as any in Britain. **1729** *Ibid.* III. 428 Pray for the Assembly; they are coming to a choak.

4. A constriction; the part of the paper tube of a firework where it is compressed to form a stoppage. In a firearm = CHOKE-BORE (both senses). Cf. CHOKE *v.* 13

1786 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 287 The tube or cylinder .. was .. perfectly cylindrical .. without any choak. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Choke*, the nip of a rocket. **1875** *Field* 26 June 635/3 After firing upwards of 2,500 shots from each of the three guns to be tested, no falling off of any kind could be discovered, nor did the measurement by callipers vary even to the thousandth of an inch from the original diameter of the choke. **1884** F. F. R. BURGESS *Sporting Fire-arms* 4 The sketches .. show the ordinary choke and the tulip choke respectively. **1892** W. W. GREENER *Breech-Loader* 146 With a twelve bore gun, standard load distance and conditions, the ordinary full choke will make an average pattern of 215 pellets; The half-choke 185 pellets; The quarter-choke 160 pellets. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 664/1 The greater the degree of choke the more the concentration of the pellets in the shot-charge during flight.

5. a. The mass of immature florets with their scales and down in the centre of an artichoke head.

[This use is partly at least due to popular analysis of ARTICHOKE (q.v.), as having in its *heart* a 'choke'.]

1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 54 If many of them [leaves] be spread from the top, then the choke is shot so much, that much of the heart of the artichoke being drawn out, the bottom will be the thinner. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.*

vi. 65 The choke, which we take out of the middle, is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. **1888** *Daily News* 21 June 5/8 We are stripping the artichoke very fast.. we shall soon come I think to the choke.

b. *transf.* to similar things.

1886 *Mehalah* x, Roses [bearing] hips, with hard red skins outside, and choke and roughness within.

6. *Electr.* (Also *choke-coil.*) = *choking coil*; *choke control* (in wireless telegraphy), modulation of the carrier-wave by means of a choke.

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Choke-coil. **1911** A. B. SMITH *Mod. Amer. Telephony* xxv. 685 The choke coils being inserted in order to prevent the alternations from flowing back on the line circuit. **1913** *Year-bk. Wireless Telegr.* 331 The transformer secondaries.. are protected.. by air core chokes. **1923** HAWKHEAD & DOWSETT *Techn. Instr. Wireless Telegr.* 156 A third method known as 'anode' or 'choke' control. *Ibid.* 184 The Choke Coils (Air Core). *Ibid.* 200 Air Core Choke. **1928** *Morn. Post* 9 July, When chokes having a winding of thick wire are used the voltage lost is quite small. **1928** *Times* 26 Nov. 11/3 R.W.C.. was charged.. with selling high frequency chokes, to which a false trade description.. had been applied. **1941** *Electronic Engin.* XIV. 396 Small transformers, chokes and loudspeakers.. should be treated in the same manner as suggested for the mains transformer.

7. A valve which controls the flow of air through the air-intake of a carburettor, chiefly to provide a richer petrol mixture for starting. Also *attrib.*

1926 in *Amer. Speech* I. 686/1 **1932** *Autocar* 28 Oct. 7 (Advt.), Improved choke giving easier starting. **1955** *Times* 10 May 7/6 It starts readily when cold (but not always so willingly when hot) and warms up quickly with but little use of the choke. **1959** *Motor* 3 June 604/1 The 'choke' control .. was needed scarcely at all in warm spring weather.

choke, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: plural, 4 chokes, chookes, 5 *Sc.* chokkeis, 8–9 *Sc.* chouks, chowks, *dial.* chokes, chucks. [Of uncertain relations: in some cases prob. merely a variant of CHEEK; but mod.Sc. *chowk* (tʃʌuk) suggests ON. *kjálki* jaw-bone.] The fleshy parts about and under the jaws; the chops.

1330–1400 [see CHEEK *sb.* 2*β*]. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 148 Wndir the chokkeis [? cholkeis] the grounden suerd gart glid By the gude mayle bathe hals and his crag bayne In sondyr straik. **1880** PATTERSON *Antrim & Down Gloss., Chokes*, the sides of the neck. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss., Chuck*, the under part of the face; the throat. 'I like a pig's chuck.' *Mod. Sc.* Fat about the chowks.

Hence **choke-band** *dial* and *Sc.* (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Chok-band*, the small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Choak-band.*

choke (tʃəʊk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. choked (tʃəʊkt). Forms: 4–5 cheke, [chekyn], 5– choke, (6 schoke). Also 6–9 **choak**(e; occas. 6–9 (esp. in *mod. dial.*) chock, 6 chouke, 9 *Sc.* chouk, chowk, 9 *dial.* chuck. Rare str. pa. pple, in 7 choaken. [The early history is obscure, the word being comparatively rare. The ME. variation *choke* and *cheke*, also found in ACHOKE, *acheke*, points back to an OE. **céocian*, *acéocian*, of which the latter only is exemplified (Ælfric, *Hom.* I. 216). Possibly therefore *choke* is an aphetic form of *achoke*. No cognate verb appears elsewhere in Teutonic: but connexion with CHEEK *sb.* is perh. possible, at least if the latter had an OTeut. type **keukôn-*, since *acéocian* would also represent a stem **keuk-*. (The meaning of *céoc-ádl* in *Leechd.* II. 310 is doubtful: ? *cheek-* or *choke-*illness.)

Association between the two words is suggested by the ME. double form of both, *cheke*, *choke*; in mod. Sc., *chouk* to choke, and *chouks* chops, fauces, external parts about the top of the throat (see CHOKE *sb.*[2]), are always associated in sense. The possibility of such a derivation is further illustrated by the verbs ATHROAT, THROTTLE, G. *erdrosseln*, L. *jugulare*, and by *querken*, given by the Promptorium as a synonym of *choke*: 'chekyn or qwerchyn (*v.r.* querken) *suffoco*; chekenyd or qwerkenyd (chowked or querkened) *suffocatus*, *strangulatus*.' This *querken* to strangle or choke is a deriv. of ON. *kverk*, OHG. *querca*, the angle below the chin, in pl. throat, fauces, = Sc. chouks.

The normal ME. repr. of **céocian* was *cheke*; *choke* is explained by passage of OE. *céo-* into *cēō-*; cf. *céosan*, ME. *chose*, CHOOSE. The form *Cheken* in the Promptorium (see above), appears to be a derivative with *-en* suffix, like *cheapen*, *threaten*.]

I. *proper.* To stop the aperture of the throat so as to prevent breathing; to kill by so doing.

1. *trans.* To suffocate by external compression of the throat; to throttle, strangle; to produce a sensation of strangling. (Still the ordinary word for this sense in Scotland.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3192 Now shal he me strangle and cheke, Ne shal y neuer aftyr speke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Chekyn, or querchyn [Pynson, querken], *suffoco*. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 29 Slaine or some say Choaked by his own men. **1602** 'PHILARETES' (*title*), Work for Chimney-sweepers.. or A warning for Tobacconists.. Better be chokt with English hemp, then poisoned with Indian Tabacco. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* III. 352 Choakt by the Latchet underneath his chin. **1790** COWPER *Iliad* III. 447 The broider'd band That underbraced his helmet at the chin.. Choak'd him. **1865** HOLLAND *Plain T.* ii. 77 Men clothed in black and choked with white cravates. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew* xiv. 183 The man who choked the Emir. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 99 The embroidered band that held The helmet.. was choking him.

2. Said of the action of anything which sticks in the throat and blocks up the windpipe or its orifices; of disease or emotion which stops the action of the respiratory organs; of an unbreathable medium, such as water, gas, fumes, smoke, dust, or the like, when it fills the lungs and produces suffocation. (The ordinary use.)

[*c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 [Adam] þar-offe bot, and wearð þar mide acheked.] *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 104 Prelatis.. ben so chokid wiþ talow of worldly goodis.. abouten hem, þat þei may not preche þe gospel. **1398** TREVISA *Barth de P.R.* v. XXXV. (1495) 147 Some parte of the mete fallyth in to.. the pypes of the lounge, thenne the beest coughyth, and somtyme by myshappe is strangelyd and chekyd [*Bodl. MS. c* **1450** ichoked]. **1494** FABYAN VI. CCXII. 228 As soone as he had receyued the brede, forth-with he was choked. **1526–34** TINDALE *Luke* viii. 33 The heerd.. ran heedlynge into the lake, and were choked [so Cranmer, Geneva, 1611 and 1881]. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 22 Welnigh choked with the deadly stinke. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 37 **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 380 Choked with the bones. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 354 They say of the dampe in Colepits, that if it come.. the workemen haste them to the mouth of the pit presently, lest they be choaked. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 21 The dust began so abundantly to fly about, that Christian had almost therewith been choaked. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 259 Bentley.. half choak'd with Spleen and Rage, withdrew. **1727** —— *Gulliver* II. v. 142, I was almost choaked with the filthy stuff the monkey had crammed down my throat. **1775** JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl., Dunvegan* Wks. X. 398 Macleod choked them with smoke, and left them lying dead by families as they stood. **1863** DICKENS *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodg.* i, That I.. didn't force it down his throat, and choke him dead with it.

3. Said of a temporary and partial action of the same kind, which deprives of breath, power of speech, or command of one's faculties.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd. **1705** OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi 1552 Grief.. choaks and will not let me tell the cause. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xiv, He was choaked with the thought. **1825** LYTTON *Falkland* 41, I felt choked with contending emotions. **1863** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xxi. 12 The words choked her as she uttered them.

4. *refl.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 87 But when to my good Lord, I proue vntrue, Ile choake my selfe. *a* **1631** DONNE *Paradoxes* ix. 28 And labour to choak himself.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer suffocation, complete or partial.

? *a* **1400** tr. *Chastel d' Amour* 429 The fend.. choked on the godhede as fisch dos on the hoke. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 97 Amyd oft her parlye she chocketh. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxliv. (ed. 6) 482 Men are ready to Choak for want of Drink. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 195 He [the patient] really seemed choking. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 47, I must say—or choke in silence.

6. a. To choke the *breath*, *utterance*, *voice*, *speech*, *laughter*, the *tongue*: to stop (them) by choking.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 217 Impatience chokes her pleading tongue. **1785** BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xii, Sin' I began to nick the thread, And choke the breath. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, A laugh.. came choked and muffled through his vizard. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist.* I. iv. 501 Till the waves choked her voice. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 212. **1887** *Spectator* 4 June 758/1 Passion which almost chokes his utterance.

b. in other transferred uses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 102 Dying like men.. Leauing their earthly parts to choake your Clyme. **1607** —— *Timon* v. ii. 16 Fearfull scouring Doth choake the ayre with dust. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 335 With sprinkl'd Water first the City choak. **1866** KINGSLEY *Hereward* Prelude 18 The air choked with foul brown fog.

II. To produce similar effects upon vegetable life, fire, emotion, action, or the free play of anything; to smother, stifle.

7. To kill (or injuriously affect) a plant, by depriving it of air and light. Often *fig.* (from the parable of the sower).

1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 7 Some fell amonge thornes, and the thornes sprange vp and chooked it [WYCLIF strangliden]. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 147 Be there not as good wittes in wealth, though oftimes choked with dissolutenes and negligence. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 61 It rampeth upon, and is ready to choak whatever grows near it. **1658** BAXTER *Saving Faith* §8. 57 Being over-topt and choaken with predominant enemies in the other [ground]. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 182. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 44 To choke the progress of true knowledge with formalities. **1874** S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* v. 108 Field choked with briars.

8. To smother (a fire) by stopping the free circulation of air. Also *fig.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* T iiij, The fier, without fannynge of the aier, is schoked and quenched. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 The irrationall and brutall part .. choakes those tender sparkes.. of reason. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 253 If any [rays] be.. reflected they are soon choaked in the black inside of the Uvea. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 369 The vestal-fire of conscience.. choked again and again with bitter ashes and foul smoke.

9. To suppress or smother any feeling, or aspiration.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 269 All pitty choak'd with custome of fell deeds. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 54 Not capable to choak a strong belief. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 168 In whose heart many an old enmity must have been choked, before, etc.

10. †**a.** To obstruct and prevent the free play of.

[*c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 47 Yif þou wilt achoken þe fulfillyng of nature wiþ superfluites.] **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 9 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §502 Else you will choake the Spreading of the Fruit.

b. To damp (a cymbal), usu. just after it has been struck.

1927 *Melody Maker* June 609/3 The best way to produce this effect is to use the same hand.. to play the snare drum and choke the cymbal. **1928** *Ibid.* Feb. 203/3 All beats shown to be played on the loose cymbal must be damped out or choked, that is to say, not allowed to 'ring on' for longer than the value of the note as written. **1964** B. ZILDJIAN in Norton & Spacey *Drums & Drumming Today* 87 *Splash Cymbals.* (Also called 'Choke' Cymbals.) Small cymbals 7 to 11 inches in diameter. They are usually thin in weight and are used for fast cymbal crash work, and are very often choked off fast.

†**11.** To silence or 'shut up' in argument or debate; to stop the mouth of a witness, etc. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Bk. Sacrament* Wks. (1572) 130 Thus doth S. Ambrose choke our sophisters. **1579** FULKE *Ref. Rastel.* 774 He will choake the Bishop and vs all with the last question. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 378 What, haue I choakt you with an Argosie? **1632** *High Commission Cases* (1886) 318 It may be some promise to choake you with a Benefice. **1649** BP. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 78 Let no man think to choke me with the objection.

12. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smothered.

a **1593** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Rather let.. nature's beauty choke with stifling clouds.

III. To stop, obstruct, any channel or receptacle; block up, fill up.

13. To close or greatly narrow (a tube, etc.), **a.** by external constriction, as in the case of the paper tubes for fireworks, or **b.** by internal obstruction.

a. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. (*heading*), How you shall choak a rocket.. A small cord will not choak a great rocket for want of strength. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xiii. §11 Fill two Inches more with Pistol-Powder, then choak the end up.. put in a little of the mixture. **1786** SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 279 Having first choaked the cylinder.. by heating it, and crowding its sides inwards towards its axis. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 After this choak the rocket at top.

b. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New. Exp.* I. (1682) 38 The cement wherewith we choak'd the upper part of the neck of the Bottle. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* 27 The bore is nearly choked .. by means of a bit of enamel or glass.

14. a. To obstruct or block up a channel, so as to prevent natural or proper passage; to congest: said of the obstructions.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVIII. (R.), A sullen brook.. Whose channel quite was chok'd with those that there did fall. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. §3 Be sure your Barrels have great Touchholes, that the rust through time may not choak them. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 42 Thy glassy brook.. chok'd with sedges works its weedy way. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 639 All the northern avenues of the capital were choked by trains of cars. **1860** in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 247 The pumps were choked. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. §27. 384 Broken ice and débris.. choking the fissures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. (R.), My sweat streames choake with mortalitie Of men, slaine by thee. **1834** TENNYSON *Poems, You ask me, why, tho' till at ease* vi, Tho' every channel of the State Should almost choke with golden sand.

15. To fill chock-full, so as to leave room for nothing else. *lit.* and *fig.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507. §2 Party-lies.. the press is chok'd with them, eminent authors live upon them. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §16 The trees.. unable to perspire.. are.. choked and stuffed with their own juice. **1800** A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 131 We first attempted Belton Inn, but it was choked full by that time. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 283 The interior was choked with rubbish. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 128 Rome was becoming choked with impoverished citizens. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 2/1 Infamous placards choked with appeals to the memory of civil strife and religious hatreds.

16. To stop the movement of any machine by clogging or jambing. Cf. CHOCK.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 30 Such quantities of Weeds, as will choke and bury both Cable and Anchor. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 125 The whins in rising are very apt to entangle or chock the beam [of the plough]. **1779** CAPT. LUTTRELL in *Naval Chron.* X. 458 The.. rudder was choaked by a shot. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Choaking the Luff*, placing the bight of the leading part, or fall of a tackle, close up between the nest part and jaw of the block. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Choked*, when a running rope sticks in a block, either by slipping between the cheeks and the shiver, or any other accident, so that it cannot run.

17. To fit *in* tightly, jamb *in*, ram *in*. [Cf. CHOCK.]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, Made by Choaking in long stones between the two Sides. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 The floes were choaked in around us, so as to prevent the possibility of warping from our present position. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The cartridge is choked tightly into the groove of the socket. *Ibid.*, Made up with Boxer's lubricators choked in them.

IV. In combination with adverbs.

18. choke back, down, †**in, out.** To repress, smother down, as with a choking effort.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, Choak in that threat. **1848** C. PICKERING *Races Men* in *U.S. Exploring Exp.* IX. 23 The Chinooks.. seemed to choke out their words. **1856** KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. viii. 85 The deck blazed.. but.. I choked it

down till water could be passed from above. **1866** BRYANT *Death of Slavery* iii, Choked down, unuttered, the rebellious thought. **1888** MRS. H. WARD *Robt. Elsmere* xliii, A passionate flood of self-reproachful love was on his lips. He choked it back. *Ibid.* xlvi, Choking down a sob.

19. choke off. To cut off, put a stop to, get rid of, as if by throttling, as bulldogs are made to loosen their hold by choking them. Also, to deter, discourage (forcibly), dissuade.

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 72 The Duke's seven mouths..made the Whig party choak off Sheridan. **1848** *New York Expr.* 21 Feb. (Bartlett), In the House..of.. Representatives. The operation of 'choking off' a speaker was very funny, and reminded me of the lawless conduct of fighting school-boys. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 65 The Major..was..not easily choked off when he wanted anything. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 358 It was determined to..choke off the patriotic movement. **1914** KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 343 You ask 'im to read it. That'll choke 'im off, because 'e can't! *a* **1916** 'SAKI' *Seven Cream Jugs* in *Toys of Peace* (1919) 227 We always choked him off from coming to see us. **1921** G. B. SHAW *Back to Methus.* II. 40 It's quite easy to be a decent parson. It's the Church that chokes me off. **1955** M. GILBERT *Sky High* viii. 110 There's a broad distinction between being dispirited and being choked off. I refuse to be choked off.

20. choke up. †**a.** *trans.* and *intr.* To suffocate completely (see branch I). *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 92 Winding the tayle of an oxe aboute their throte [they] choke vp and die. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 359 Her words were choakt up. **1752** YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, The thought quite choaks me up.

†**b.** *trans.* To enclose so as to smother. *Obs.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xiii. 22 The care of this worlde, and the dissaytfulnes of riches, choke vp the worde. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 44 Her fairest Flowers choakt vp. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 34 Loading and choaking him up with Blankets.

c. To block up a channel. (The usual sense)

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 378 The Haven is almost choaked up. **1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 306 The Western mouths of the Lena were so choaked up with ice. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 169 To open the course of a little river..that had been chocked up with sand. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 408 Multitudes of fugitives were choking up the bridges.

d. To fill chock-full.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 85 Take the words 'Absolute' and 'Infinite' to mean that He to whom they are applicable chokes up the universe, mental and physical.

choke-, in *comb.* [the stem of the vb.]

1. a. in attributive relation to a sb. = 'choking, that chokes': as ***choke-ball***, ***-muddle***; **choke-cymbal** (see quots. 1934 and 1938); also, a cymbal that is 'choked' (see CHOKE *v.* 10 b); **choke-strap**, a strap which connects the collar with the belly-band, and keeps the former in place when a horse is backing. Also CHOKE-DAMP.

1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 26 Lust and luxury, the only baine and *choak-ball to Honour. **1934** E. LITTLE *Mod. Rythmic Drumming* 21 It is..desirable to have '*choke' cymbals atttached to the hoop of the bass drum. Two 8-inch cymbals are clamped together, 'face to face' and are mounted on a holder which can be fixed within easy reach of the sticks. A screw washer makes it possible for the volume of tone to be controlled. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 160/2 *Choke cymbals.* These are two ordinary cymbals, fixed face to face on a rod, with a device by which their pressure, one on the other, can be adjusted according to the tone-quality desired. **1964** [see CHOKE *v.* 10 b]. **1967** *Crescendo* June 9/1 It is all there: the banjo, the choke cymbal, the sax trio with its 'jolly' phrasing. **1882** *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 The '*choke-muddle' shrubberies that one sees in all parts of the country.

b. *esp.* with fruit- and plant-names, as **choke-apple**, the Crab-apple; †**choke-plum**, a plum having qualities similar to the Choke-pear; used *fig.*; †**choke-wort** = CHOKE-WEED. Also CHOKE-BERRY, -CHERRY, -PEAR.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 379 A kind of wild Apple, called a *Choake apple, because they are verie harsh in eating. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxvi. 1 The spiders tale..semth a choking *choke plum Against flies. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. III. 66 a/2 The name of *Choak-wort is to it assigned, Because it stops the venom of the mind.

2. with sb. in objective relation = 'what chokes (the thing in question)': as †**choke-bail**, an action, raising so great an issue as to prevent the possibility of bail being offered; **choke-dog**, *dial.* (see quot. 1886); †**choke-fitch**, an old name for Dodder, *Orobanche*; †**choke-pard**, Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum*); **choke-priest**, a rendering of Ital. *strozzapreti*, a soup thickened with short pieces of a kind of pasta or macaroni.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. iii, Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail. **1676** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, *Bailiff.* We arrest you in the King's name. *Widow Blackacre.* How, how? In a choke-bail action? **1826** SCOTT *Diary* 14 June, Bought a little bit of Gruyere cheese, instead of our dame's *choke-dog concern. **1886** W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Chock-dog*, an epithet bestowed..on hard Dorset cheese. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 b, Orobanche that is *chokefitche or strangletare. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 408 More..hurtful than the Strangle-weed, Choak-fitch is to the Flax. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 The touch of *Choak-Pard Aconite [cf. LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 426 *Aconitum Pardalianches*..Aconit that baneth Panthers]. **1848** T. GRANT *Advent. Aide-de-C.* xxxiv, A famous maker of polenta and *choke-priest.

choke-berry. [CHOKE- 1 b.] A plant belonging to the genus *Aronia*, which includes several species of North American shrubs; also, the fruit of this plant.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 511 The Choak berry. The shrub thus termed by the natives..bears a berry about the size of a sloe, [etc.]. **1836** D. B. EDWARD *Hist. Texas* iv. 66 The Cranberry and the choakberry. **1838** MRS. A. H. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* (ed. 7) 77 *Aronia arbutifolia*..Red Choke-berry. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xl. 305 Skin-bags filled with..choke-berries. **1898** *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 497/2 With the huckleberry, was chokeberry, another New England acquaintance. **1901** C. MOHR *Plant Life Alabama* 71 The chokeberry, which is here of arborescent habit, presents a beautiful sight when loaded with its bright scarlet fruit. **1949** L. H. BAILEY *Man. Cultivated Plants* (rev. ed.) 518 Aronia... Chokeberry.. little shrubs of swamps and low woods.

choke-bore ('tʃəukbɔə(r)). The bore of a fowling-piece which narrows towards the muzzle, thus tending to keep the shot together and increase the range of the gun. Also a fowling-piece with such a bore.

So **choke-bored** *ppl. a.*; **choke-boring** *vbl. sb.*

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. §5. 82 The second barrel..should..be choke-bored. **1876** OUIDA *Moths* 76 A great duchess..carrying her own chokebore. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 What need is there of choke-boring for ordinary game-shooting? A 10-bore choke loaded with No. 1 or 2 shot.

choke-cherry. *N. Amer.* Two North American species of cherries, with astringent properties; also the trees, *Prunus borealis* and *P. hyemalis*, the latter called more fully ***black choke cherry***.

1785 CUTLER in *Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci. 1784* I. 449 The Black Choke Cherry... The Red Choke Cherry. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Dwarf or Choak Cherry (*Pr. canadensis*). **1838–44** LOUDON *Trees & Shrubs* 703 (L.) *C. borealis*..Astringent in the mouth, and hence called choke-cherries. *Ibid.* 705 The fruit [of *Cerasus hyemalis*]..is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia and Carolina] the black choke-cherry. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 835 The choke-cherry and the mountain ash display their red fruit.

choked (tʃəukt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ED.]

1. With the respiration stopped or impeded; suffocated; with the free passage obstructed; clogged.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Chowked or querkened, *suffocatus*. **1699** GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 43 His choak'd Streams. **1855** BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 12 Her own choked and stagnant existence. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 341 Analysis of the air of a choked sewer.

2. Annoyed, disgusted, disappointed.

1950 in Partridge *Dict. Underworld* (1961) Add. 793/1. **1956** *New Statesman* 8 Dec. 740/2 They said that Kenneth Large and some of the other geezers..were choked—doing their nut over being beaten in an essay competition by a Paddy. **1965** L. J. CUNLIFFE *Having it Away* i. 14 'Do you wish me to inform your wife that you are confined to the ship?' Too choked to speak, I nodded. *Ibid.* xv. 100 The bogies knew he'd had it away, but just couldn't pin the job on him. Which meant he was laughing and they were double-choked. **1969** *Oz* Apr. 17/1 My governor is going to be choked when I take the day off. He's going to be double choked if I enjoy myself.

choke-damp ('tʃəuk,dæmp). [f. CHOKE- + DAMP.] A miner's term for the carbonic acid gas (or air largely mixed therewith) which accumulates in old workings in coal-pits, and at the bottom of wells, quarries, and caves; after an explosion in a coal-mine, it often rises and mingling with the remaining nitrogen, steam, smoke and dust, constitutes the ***after-damp***, which suffocates the survivors from the deflagration of the fire-damp.

[**1642** see CHOKE *v.* 2.]

1741 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 240 The choak-damp, or stith, found in the coal-mines. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 482 This [carbonic acid] gas, or air, is often found to occupy the lower parts of mines. It is called the choke-damp by the miners. **1812** J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This *after-damp* is called *choak-damp* and *surfeit* by the colliers. **1871** HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 278 The choke-damp, or black-damp, the name given by the miners to carbonic acid gas. **1878** L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 192 By lowering the patient into the choke-damp of a well. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10/1 The officials, realizing that the catastrophe was due to choke-damp, called to the visitors to run.

fig. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 Stifled by the choke-damp of folly.

choke-full, *a.* See CHOCKFULL.

†**chokelew, chekelewe,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *cheke*, CHOKE *v.* + -LEWE, ON. *-ligr*, as in *costlewe* costly (ON. *kostligr*), *drunklewe* drunken, etc.] Choking, suffocating, strangling.

a **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* lxv, Ware hem of hempyn lane, For stelthe is meeded with a chokelewe [*v.r.* chekelew] bane.

†**chokeling.** Apparently an early form of *chuckling*: see CHUCKLE *v.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 413 The Pardoner..anoon he gan to syng..chokelyng in his throte, ffor the tapster shulde here of his mery note.

†**'chokely,** *a. Obs.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -LY¹.] That has a choking tendency.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares..rough, binding, and chokely. *Ibid.*, Sower, rough, and chokely Peares.

choke-pear. [f. stem of CHOKE *v.* + PEAR.]

1. A name given to rough, harsh, and unpalatable varieties of the pear, used for perry.

1530 PALSGR. 154 *Estrangvillon*, a choke peare. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 a, The wyld Pere tre or chouke Pere tre or worry Pear tre. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* II. (1859) 391 The crab and choak-pear seem outwardly to have sometime as fair a red, and as mellow a colour, as the fruit which is good indeed. *a* **1664** BEALE *Aph. Cider* xlv. in Evelyn *Pomona*, Of such unsufferable taste that hungry swine will..shake it out of their mouths;..the clowns call other pears, of best liquor, Choak-pears, and will offer money to such as dare adventure to taste them. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. §3 (1682) 41 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Choak-Pears). **1839** J. BUEL *Farmer's Compan.* 269 It is as easy to cultivate the vergaleu as it is the choke pear. **1872** *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* I. 107 Man, by his industry, skill and perseverance applied to the wild choke pear of our fields,..has transformed it.

2. *fig.* Something difficult or impossible to 'swallow', make away with, or get over; a difficulty; a severe reproof; a 'settler', *arch.*; a gag (*obs.*). (Cf. F. *poire d'angoisse*, G. (*Folter*) *Birne.*)

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 8 He had givne us mani a choke pare in his dais. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 321 He gave him a choake-peare to stoppe his breath. **1592** —— *Midas* IV. iii. 51. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 341 S. Austens testimonie..is a choake-peare that you cannot swallow. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 Who boggle so much at the Trinity, and look upon it as the choak-pear of Christianity. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. viii. 40, I believe I have given her a choak-pear. *Ibid.* (J.), Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. **1846** L. HUNT *Stories fr. Ital. Poets* I. 102 A great choke-pear to the commentators. **1868** N. I. LUCAS *Germ.-Engl. Dict.*, *Birne*, ..choke-pear (as instrument of torture, forced into the mouth to prevent shrieking).

choker ('tʃəukə(r)). [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ER.]

1. a. 'One that chokes or suffocates another. **b.** One that puts another to silence. **c.** Any thing that cannot be answered' (Johnson).

1552 HULOET, *Choker*, or who that choketh, *Suffocator.* *a* **1620** J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 87 Worldlinesse is a choaker and a quencher of the Spirit. *a* **1779** GARRICK *Lilliput* I. ii (Jod.), That's a choker! **1848** THACKERAY *Dr. Birch* ad fin, A glass of water was on the table. I took it and drank it to the health of Anny Raby and her husband. It was rather a choker. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 352 She not being in the habit of pledging is a choker for them. **1859** F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 194 I'll give that neck of yours a choker! **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Choker* or Wind-stopper, a garotter. **1883** LELAND *Snooping* vii. 83, I do not think there is any of this in this last story, and that it is either a choker or a chestnut.

2. a. *slang.* A large neckerchief which was worn high round the throat. ***white choker***: the white neckerchief worn in evening dress, by waiters, etc., and *esp.* by clergymen; often used allusively and sometimes put for the wearer.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* i, A sham frill, and a white choker. *Ibid.* xiv, The mother of the Rev. F. Hughes, proud of her son in his white choker. **1849** DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* v, In..grey coat, speckled choaker, etc. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 122/2 [Clergymen] once more encase themselves in the stiff respectability of a white choker, etc. **1864** *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 The platform array of stuttering nobodies in white chokers.

b. A necklace or decorative band worn close up against the throat.

1928 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 13/1 A string of chokers is quite inexpensive, and can be worn with practically anything. **1953** A. BARON *Human Kind* 131 A white pearl choker showing off..her slender neck.

3. *slang.* = CHOKY 2: the lock-up, prison.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He preferred to go to 'choker'.

4. *Electr.* = *choking coil.*

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 233/1 Choking or impedance coils..called 'chokers'.

5. A noose of wire rope or the like tied round a log for hauling it. orig. *U.S.*

1905 *Terms Forestry & Logging* (U.S.) 33 *Choker*, a noose of wire rope by which a log is dragged. **1945** B. MACDONALD *Egg & I* (1946) iii. 42 He told me to put the chokers on the fir trees and to shout directions for the pulling. **1957** *Brit Commonw. Forest Terminol.* II. 44 *Choker*, a length of flexible wire rope or chain with a connexion (*shackle*) for attaching it to the butt hook on one end and a hook..on the other. *Note.* A choker is used to form the noose around the log and hold it during dragging.

Hence **chokered** *ppl. a.*, attired in a choker.

1865 *Look before you Leap* I. 46 A white-chokered young Exquisite. **1866** *Lond. Rev.* 7 Apr. 388/1 A whitebait waiter is admirably chokered.

choke-weed. A weed which chokes other plants; a species of Broomrape, *Orobanche Rapum.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Orobanche*..it may be of his propertie called Chokeweede. **1551** —— *Herbal* P v a, Chokewede..groweth muche aboute the rootes of broome. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* I. 259 A certain chokeweed grown Since o'er the waters.

chokey, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

chokidar, chowkidar ('tʃəukidɑ:(r)). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 chocadar, 9 chokey-dar, chockedaur,

chokadar, choukidar, chokeydar, chokedar. [Urdū *chaukīdār*, f. Hindī *chaukī* watching, etc. + Pers. *-dār* possessing, lord.] A watchman, in India.

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 416 (Y.) The Chocadars, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates. **1810** T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 295 (Y.) The chokey-dar ..parading about with his spear, shield, and sword. *c* **1813** Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* vi. 35-6 Through favour of the chockedaur. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 222 Call'd loudly to a chokadar. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 120 A sufficient number of watchmen, or choukidars. **1887** KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* (1899) II. 314 A *chowkidar* (watchman) was deputed to do justice. **1895** Mrs. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 15 After some parley we were admitted by the chowkidar (or watchman). **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 5/1 The 'chowkidar' of each village..receives a Government salary of three rupees a month. **1953** J. MASTERS *Lotus & Wind* 93 The chowkidar's disappeared too, so he must have been in league with this fellow.

chokiness ('tʃəʊkɪnɪs). [f. CHOKY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being choky or inclined to choke.

1844 HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* vi, I felt a short, unpleasant kind of chokiness. **1901** 'L. MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* v. v. 422 Smiling to herself, notwithstanding a chokiness in her throat.

choking ('tʃəʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* (or *ppl. a.*) [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ING[1].] **1.** The action of the vb. to CHOKE; obstruction of the breath; blocking up of a passage, constriction of a tube; suffocation, smothering.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekenynge [**1499** PYNSON Chowkinge] *suffocacio.* **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 [Godwin] execrated vpon himselfe a choaking. **1635** J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. 4 A great cord will not serve for a small [rocket], in regard that it will make too great a choaking. *Ibid.* 8 Betweene the choaking of your Rocket and the end of the vent. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 215 Alarming sensations of suffocation or choaking. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. i. 18 The choking of the narrow inlets with mules and carts.

2. choking coil *Electr.*, a coil of high inductance inserted in an alternating-current circuit to impede and cut down the current or to change its phase. Called also *impedance* or *reactance coil.*

1893 R. M. WALMSLEY *Wormell's Electricity in Service of Man* 644 An extremely pretty device known as a 'choking' coil. **1902** W. G. RHODES *Altern. Currents* 83 Impedance coils, or choking coils, as they are often called, are simply coils having low ohmic resistance and high self-induction. **1962** S. HANDEL *Dict. Electronics* 52 *Choke* (*Choking coil*), an inductor designed to present a relatively high impedance to alternating current.

choking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That chokes; that stops respiration; that produces a feeling of choking; also *fig.* **choking apple** = *choke apple* (see CHOKE-); **choking pear** = CHOKE-PEAR; **choking pie** (see quot. 1611).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 To cast in my teeth, Checks and chokyng oysters. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 200 A choking gall. **1611** COTGR., *Chaumoufflet*, Bumbast put into a cornet of paper, then kindled, and the smoke thereof put into the nosethrils of a sleeper; we call it, a choaking pie, or cold pie. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* v. i. 48 Kept a choaking Peare in store for him. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 619 Out of the choking cloud of dust. **1888** Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxi, Helpless children died in choking torture [of diphtheria].

2. Smothering, strangling.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* 145 Like some choaking weed.

3. Drawing together; tightly closing.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The putting in of the braid and choking string.

4. Showing a tendency to choke as with emotion.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. (1871) 109 Her tone was severe and choking. **1844** —— *Coningsby* IX. iv. (L.), Said Flora, speaking in a choking voice.

'chokingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a choking manner; so as to choke.

c **1620** BP. HALL *Serm. 2 Pet.* i. 10 The place is so chokingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. *c* **1868** Mrs. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xii, Her heart beat a little chokingly. **1873** *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 701 With chokingly over-crowded towns.

chokka ('tʃɒkə). *S. Afr.* Also 'chokker (-ə(r)). [Afrikaans *tjokka.*] = SQUID 1.

1902 J. D. F. GILCHRIST in *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* XI. 224 Though not a fish the 'Tschokka' may be mentioned as another example of this [*sc.* an onomatopœic name]. It is applied to the Cuttle-fish, or Squid, on account of the peculiar noise it makes when landed. **1930** C. L. BIDEN *Sea-Angling Fishes of Cape* I. i. 42 A species of cuttle-fish.. locally called 'chokker' and..classified as *Loligo indica.* **1950** *Cape Argus* 16 June 5/8 These fish are still biting well, although most are caught on whole chokka or mackerel bait. **1957** S. SCHOEMAN *Strike!* vii. 186 It is hardly ever necessary to preserve fish bait or chokker for longer than three or four days. **1961** *Cape Times* 18 Aug. 5/6 The bay is full of snoek, chokka and mackerel.

chokkefulle, obs. form of CHOCKFULL.

chokkeis: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]

chokker, var. CHOCKER *a.*, CHOKKA.

chokkode: see CHOK *v. Obs.*

choko ('tʃəʊkəʊ). *Austral.* and *N.Z.* = CHOCHO.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/1 Chinkey Tong was down the cultivation paddock cutting chokos. **1906** Mrs. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* lvi. 1579 The choko is a vegetable little known, although it grows freely in many parts of Australia. **1914** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 18 June Red Page/1 The chokos on the vine are turning white. **1945** C. MANN in *Coast to Caast* 9 The occasional pie-melons and chokos that constituted the inhabitants' gardens. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Oct. 363/1 The choko (*Sechium edule*) is grown by many home gardeners in the North Island, especially by those who are fond of marrows and squashes. When cooked the choko is very much like these in flavour. In habit of growth the choko resembles a climbing cucumber. **1966** *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 6 Nov. 6/3 Few vegetables are as prolific croppers or as easy to grow as the choko.

chokra ('tʃəʊkrə). *India.* [Hind. *chhokrā.*] A boy, youngster; esp. one employed as servant in a household or in a regiment.

1875 A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* 136 He was dubbed 'the Chokra', or simply 'boy'. **1895** Mrs. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 51 The two natives—the open-mouthed, gaping chokra, the respectfully exultant bearer. **1926** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 499/2 In his absence the *chokra* was to look after me. **1934** 'G. ORWELL' *Burmese Days* ii. 29 The invisible *chokra* who pulled the punkah rope outside.

choky (tʃəʊkɪ), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 chukey, chocky, 7-9 chowkie, -kee, 9 chokey, choakee. [Hindī *chaukī* shed, watch-house, station, lock-up.]

1. A custom or toll station, in India (in quot. 1608 erroneously applied to the toll itself); a station for palankin-bearers, horses, etc., a guard-house; a police-station.

1608 SARIS in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 391 (Y.) The Kings Custome called Chukey. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 (Y.) At every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll. *Ibid.* 410 A Chowkie, i.e. a Shed where the Customer keeps a Watch to take Custom. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 326 Duties are levied at the different chokeys close to the Island. **1810** T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 297 (Y.) Chokies or patrol stations. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 192 Solitary chowkies.

2. A police 'station' or lock-up (in India).

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 77 The idea of the great Mataka in 'chokee' made him wince. **1869** *Times of India* 4 Jan., He was taken to the chowkey close by.

b. In this sense also English *slang*, and by association with *choke*, variously misused. [Cf. CHOKE *sb.*[1] 1 b, CHOKER 3.]

1873 *Slang Dict., Chokey* is also very vulgar slang for prison. **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vul.* II. vi. 223 I'll cool his heels in chokee for a month, and warm them on the treadmill afterwards. **1884** *Daily News* 24 Sept. 3/1 Wright ..would get two or three days 'choky' (i.e. bread and water).

choky ('tʃəʊkɪ), *a.* Now chiefly *colloq.* Also choaky, chocky, chokey. [f. CHOKE *v.* + -Y[1].]

1. Apt to choke one who tries to swallow it; harsh, dry, and gritty. Said of fruit, and *transf.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 459 The sower, rough and choky Peares. **1638** WILKINS *New World* xi. (1707) 91 Keplar..guesses that the Earth there is of a more choaky Soil. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 38 A choaky peare..as bad and ill-savoured as ever. **1662** FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.* 115 The Heart but not the Core of England, having nothing Course or Choaky therein. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 297 If it is kept..it becomes dry, and eats harsh and choaky. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* 354 If milk be sour, the cheese..will always eat chocky and never eat fat.

2. Stifling, suffocating.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 29 The room within is close and choaky.

3. Having or showing tendency to choking.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather chokey. **1859** F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 71 Daintily picking her way through a somewhat dark and choky shrubbery.

chol, early form of CHOWL, JOWL.

chol-, variant of CHOLE-, Gr. χολή bile, used bef. a vowel: as in **cho'lacrol,** an oily neutral body produced by the action of nitric acid upon bile. **cho'læmia** (also *chole'hæmia*), bile in the blood, as in jaundice; hence **cho'læmic** *a.* **cho'lalic acid** [CHOL- + AL(KALI) + IC], the non-azolized acid obtained by the action of alkalis on the acids of bile: see CHOLIC. **'cholamide,** an amide of cholic acid $C_{24}H_{41}NO_4$, obtained in silky, hygroscopic crystals. **ˌcholangi'ography** [ad. Sp. *colangiografía* (P. L. Mirizzi 1932, in *Bol. Trab. Soc. Cirugía Buenos Aires* XVI. 1133)], X-ray examination of the gall-bladder and bile-ducts. **cholangitis** (kɒlæn'dʒaɪtɪs) [see ANGIO-], inflammation of a bile-duct. **'cholate,** a salt of cholic acid.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 The presence of the essential constituents of the bile in the blood constitutes the morbid condition called cholaemia. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 555 The cholæmic attack has so to speak a psychical character. **1880** J. W. LEGG *Bile* 21 Cholalic acid is formed by the decomposition of the bile acids by acids, alkalies, or fermentation. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 89 Cholic acid is said to yield cholamide. **1936** *Surg., Gynecal. & Obstetrics* LXII. 684 (*heading*) Cholangiography. A Modified Technique for X-ray Visualization of the Bile Ducts During Operation. **1962** *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1208/2 Radiographic examination of the biliary tract is an invaluable aid to diagnosis. Cholangiography yields more information than cholecystography. **1886** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 290/1 The cases..presented nearly all the anatomical appearances that occur in cholangitis and cholecystitis. **1907** *Practitioner* Oct. 571 Catarrhal cholangitis. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 613/1 When inflammation involves the gall-bladder the disease is cholecystitis, and when the bile-ducts alone are involved the disease is cholangitis. **1963** *Lancet* 12 Jan. 72/1 A 38-year-old woman had chronic jaundice and recurrent attacks of cholangitis after a bile-duct lesion in connection with cholecystectomy. **1845-6** G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (1846) I. 49 Most of the cholates are soluble, and possess a sweetish taste.

cholagogue ('kɒləgɒg). *Med.* Also 8 cholagog, chologogue. [a. F. *cholagogue*, f. mod.L. *cholagōgum*, f. Gr. χολαγωγόν, f. χολ-ή bile + ἀγωγός leading.] A medicine that carries off bile.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 722 Purge with Cholagogues. **1702** J. YOUNG *Plumb-stane* in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1281 A strong Cholagogue taken for a Jaundice. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 201 That mercury..is a cholagogue.

Hence † **chola'gogal** *a.*, fitted to carry off bile.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 62 Golden pils.. are cholagogall. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 ¶ 115 It's false that a cholagogall medicine will cure bilious diseases.

chold, dial. f. *I would*: see CHOULD.

chole, early (13-14th c.) form of CHOWL, JOWL.

chole- (kɒli:) repr. Gr. χολή gall, bile; formative of medical and chemical terms; as **'choleate,** a salt of choleic acid. **chole'chlorin** [χλωρός green], the green bile pigment, biliverdin. **chole'chroin** [χρόα colour], a green resinous substance found in bile; a mixture of biliverdin and other substances. **cho'leic** *a.* = taurocholic (acid). **'cholein,** a non-nitrogenous matter obtained from bile. **chole'inic** *a.*, applied to taurocholic acid, or a mixture of it. **'cholelith,** a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **cholelithiasis** (-lɪ'θaɪəsɪs), formation or presence of biliary calculi; an instance of this condition. **cholepoi'etic** *a.*, forming or secreting bile. **chole'pyrrhin, cho'lerythrin** [Gr. πυρρός flame coloured, ἐρυθρός red], two of the bile-pigments, biliphæin and bilirubin. **cholestea'toma** [στεάτωμα sebaceous tumour], a fatty tumour, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesterine (Mayne 1852). Hence **cholestea'tomatous** *a.*

1845-6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 26 Choleate of soda. *Ibid.* I. 164 Decomposed into choleic acid, uric acid, etc. **1854** BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/1 Bile is..a solution of a salt of soda, formed by combination of the base with two acids—namely, the cholic acid and the choleic acid. **1880** J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Spoken of as choleinic acid. **1887** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 560/1 Cholelithiasis, or gall-stone formation. **1906** *Practitioner* Dec. 809 Both in cholelithiasis and in nephrolithiasis. **1963** *Lancet* 19 Jan. 136/1 Stones from 10 unselected cases of cholelithiasis were also washed and tested in the same way. **1845** TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 263 Its colouring matter [cholepyrrhin, or biliverdin] is carried off in the excrements. **1878** A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 197 Cholesteatoma..occasionally present in the brain. **1847-8** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/2 Composed of cholesteatomatous matter.

cholecyst ('kɒlɪsɪst). [ad. mod.L. *cholecystis*, f. Gr. χολή gall + κυστις bladder, cyst.] The gall-bladder (*rare*).

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **cholecy'stitis** (see quot.); **cholecystectomy** (-'ɛktəmɪ), [Gr. ἐκτομία cutting out], extirpation of the gall-bladder; **cholecystenterostomy** (-ɛntə'rɒstəmɪ) [Gr. ἔντερον gut, intestine, στόμα mouth], the operation of establishing a passage between the gall-bladder and the intestine by incision and suture; **cholecystorrhaphy** (-'ɒrəfɪ) [Gr. ῥαφή sewing, suture], suture of the gall-bladder after an incision; **cholecystostomy** (-'ɒstəmɪ) [Gr. στόμα mouth] (see quot. 1961); **cholecystotomy** (-'ɒtəmɪ), [Gr. τομία cutting], the opening of the gall-bladder for the purpose of removing gall-stones.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 635 Ulceration of the gall-bladder..cholecystitis, as it has been called. **1885** *Lond. Med. Rec.* 16 Feb. 39/1 Cholecystectomy is said..to have been done six times. **1880** LAWSON TAIT in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 17 Case of Cholecystotomy performed for dropsy of the Gall-Bladder. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 6/3 The 'Matin' states that the operation performed on the ex-Premier was that of cholecystenterostomy. **1906** *Practitioner* Dec. 790 In patients, who have shown signs of cholecystitis after the attack, he advocates a subsequent cholecystostomy. **1908** *Ibid.* Sept. 452 The removal of biliary calculi..either by cholecystostomy or cholecystenterostomy. **1910** *Ibid.* Mar. 377 As a general rule the operation of cholecystectomy shows a higher mortality than cholecystostomy. *Ibid.* 381 When the gall-bladder is found to be wounded, the question arises as to whether it should be treated by gauze packing, cholecystectomy, or cholecystorrhaphy. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 298/1 *Cholecystastamy*, incision into the gall bladder for the purpose of inserting a drainage tube.

cholecystography (ˌkɒlɪsɪ'stɒgrəfɪ). *Med.* [f. CHOLECYST + -O + -GRAPHY.] X-ray examination of the gall-bladder after the administration to the patient of a radio-opaque substance. Hence **ˌcholecysto'graphic** *a.*, pertaining to or involving cholecystography;

chole'cystogram, an X-ray photograph of the gall-bladder.

1925 E. A. GRAHAM et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* LXXXIV. 14/2 We have established the fact that cholecystography is possible in the living human subject. By this we mean making the gall-bladder opaque to the roentgen ray by the injection of certain substances into the blood stream. **1926** *Glasgow Med. Jrnl.* CVI. 153 (*heading*) Cholecystography: The X-ray Visualisation of the Gall-Bladder by means of Sodium Tetraiodophenolphthalein (Graham's Method). **1927** *Trans. Amer. Gastroenterological Assoc.* 1926 XXIX. 284 (*title*) Cholecystographic gall-bladder diagnosis. **1927** *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 14 May 1550/1 Cholecystography is being used so extensively to test the function of the gallbladder that it was considered advisable to compare the evidence of the cholecystogram with the pathological changes in the gallbladder after its removal. **1962** [see *cholangiography* s.v. CHOL-].

choledoch ('kɒlɪdɒk), *a. Med.* Forms: 7 choleduc, 8 cholidoc, 9 cholidoch, choledoch. [a. F. *cholédoque*, f. mod.L. *choledochus*:—Gr. χοληδόχ-ος containing bile, f. χολή bile + δοχ-ός containing, receiving.] A. *adj.* Containing or receiving bile; as *choledoch duct, canal*, the tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Choleduc vessels, the vessels that hold and send forth the gall. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 48 The cistic and cholidoc canals. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* IV. 395/2 The orifice of the choledoch duct.

B. as *sb.* The choledoch duct.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 94/1 An excretory duct.. piercing the intestine of the side of the choledoch. *Ibid.* 106/2 Now in cats the pancreatic duct joins the choledoch before it enters the intestine.

Hence †**cho'ledochal** *a.* = CHOLECYST; **choledo'chotomy** [see -TOMY], incision of the gall-duct (to remove gall-stones).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 232 Purging..evacuates the choledochal Vessels. **1894** in GOULD *Dict. Med.* **1908** ALLBUTT & ROLLESTON *Syst. Med.* IV. I. 233 Out of 150 choledochotomies that I..performed the mortality was under 4 per cent. **1908** *Practitioner* Dec. 829 Choledochotomy after cholecystectomy.

†**chole'dography**, **chole'dology**. *Obs.* Barbarous forms of CHOLOGRAPHY, CHOLOLOGY. [Dict. Fr. Acad. had *cholédologie*: see Littré.]

1833-57 DUNGLISON is cited by Webster.

choler ('kɒlə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 colre, colrye, (coloure), 4-6 coler(e, 5 collor, 6 coller, -ar, cholere, -ier, -ar, color, (colour), 6-7 choller, cholor, 6- choler. [ME. *colre*, and *colere*, *coler*, a. OF. *colre* and *colère*, inherited form, and later learned adaptation of L. *cholera* (in med.L. often *colera*), a. Gr. χολέρα, name of a disease, = CHOLERA (sense 2), and including perhaps other bilious disorders (mod.L. dicts. say 'jaundice'). App. (as stated by Celsus A.D. 50) f. χολή bile, though the formation is obscure and the derivation disputed; another sense of χολέρα was rain-pipe, gutter. With Celsus and Pliny, L. *cholera* retained the same sense as in Gr.; but in 3rd and 4th c. it was used by Lampridius and Jerome in the sense of Gr. χολή 'bile', also 'bitter anger,' and became the ordinary name of one of the 'four humours' of the physicians (*sanguis*, *cholera*, *melancolia*, *phlegma*), as in Isidore. In this sense alone the word survived in Romanic, It. *collera*, Pr. *colera*, *colra*, OF. *colre*, *colle*, *cole*, bile, anger. The last has been superseded in Fr. by *colère*, a re-adaptation of the L. word, of learned origin. Both Fr. types appear in late ME., where also the word appears to have been sometimes confused with *colour*, esp. in its association with *red*. In the 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after the original Latin.]

A. *sb.* 1. Bile.

a. as one of the 'four humours' of early physiology, supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 108 Certes this dreem.. Cometh of greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera pardee [so 4 *MSS*; 1 colere, 1 colre, 1 coloure]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The complexion..Which in a man is coler hote, It maketh a man ben enginous And swifte of fote and eke irous. **1530** PALSGR., Colour, the complexion in a man, *colere*, *cole*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 71 Choler, humor, *cholera*. **1656** MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 69 Mere Choler engages the Fancy to dream of firing of Guns. **1662** FULLER *Worthies, Sussex*, The Tetrarch Humour of Choler. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 117 The four humours, choler, melancholy, phlegm, and the sanguine portion.

b. In the modern physiological sense.

(This only gradually disengaged itself from the prec.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 a, Naturall coler is the fome of bloud, the color wherof is redde and clere, or more lyke to an orenge colour. **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* 186 a, Halfe a pynt of greene choller. **1682** T. GIBSON *Anat.* 23 Choler is separated by the Liver. **1715** PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Choler*, Bile..contained in the Gall Bladder. **1755-** JOHNSON, *Choler*, the Bile.

fig. **1610** *Histrio-m.* II. 16 Swarthy India..Disgorging golden choller to the waves.

c. Bile viewed as a malady or disease; bilious disorder, biliousness.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 126, I conseille yow..That bothe of Colere [1 *MS.* colre, 1 colour, 2 coloure] and of Malencolye Ye purge yow. **1540** J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 365 It purgeth you clean from the Choler. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvii. 84 Good against the dissease called choler or melancholy. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 153 Let's purge this choller without letting blood. **1624** HARINGTON *Diet & Sleep* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 257 To those that are subject to choller, it is lawfull to feede often. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 83 Butter..ought not to be eaten in too great quantity, for then it generates Choler.

2. Anger, heat of temper, wrath; choleric disposition, irascibility. Cf. *bile*, *gall*, *spleen*.

1530 PALSGR., 207/1 Collar angre, *chavlde cole*. **1560** THROCKMORTON in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 134 The queen uttered some choler and stomach against them. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 5 The peeres departed in choler from the Court. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 188, I doe know Flueullen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 He must in great Choller breake out against the poore empresse. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 44 Hollis, in choler, pulled him by the Nose. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 96, I found my choler rising. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xliii. 466 Subject to violent fits of Choler. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Good Fr. Governess* (1831) 122 The embarrassed manner and stifled choler of Mrs. Grace. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xiv. 225 A strong flame of choler burnt in all these Hohenzollerns.

†3. In Bible versions probably = cholera, diarrhœa. [Vulg. *cholera*, LXX. χολέρα.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 33 Gredynesse shall neȝhen vnto colre [**1388** colrye]. **1611** BIBLE *Ibid.* 30 Surfetting will turne into choler. —— xxxi. 20 The paine of..choller, and pangs of the bellie are with an vnsatiable man.

b. The distemper in swine.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 502 The Distemper, called the Choler in Swine, shews itself by the Hog's losing its Flesh. [**1887** *Times* Feb., Swine-fever:—in America it was termed hog-Cholera.]

4. choler adust, also **black choler** = *black bile*, *atrabile*, *melancholy*. A supposed thick black and acrid fluid formerly believed to be secreted by the renal glands, and to be the cause of melancholy; another of the four humours of ancient physicians: see MELANCHOLY. (By the end of the 16th c., it was recognized as merely a morbid condition of Bile: so Holland, Bacon.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. xi. (1495) 96 This blacke colera is enmye of kynde. *Ibid.* (Berthelet 1535), Melancoly —Physiciens cal it colera nigra, coler black. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 377 The leaves of Sena..do scoure away fleme and choler, especially blacke choler, and Melancholie. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Choler black and adust, what purgeth downward. **1607-12** BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 222 Ambition is like Choler..if it be stopped, and cannott have his way, it becometh Adust, and thereby maligne and venemous. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 181 That humour in man, which we call Melancholy and choler-adust. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 Fevers and hot distempers from choler adust. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 156 Choler adust congeals our blood with fear. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Atra bilis*, black Choler, Melancholy.

5. *Comb.*, as †*choler-passage*, bile duct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Gall-bladder, Choler-passage, and Piss-bladder, serve the Liver.

†B. as *adj.* = Choleric. [F. *colère* adj.] *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* xxiv. 16 The several Complexions, as Sanguine, Choller, Melancholly, Flegmatick.

choler, obs. f. COLLAR.

cholera ('kɒlərə). Forms: 4 colora, 4, 6 colera, 7- cholera. [a. L. *cholera*:—Gr. χολέρα, used by Hippocrates, Aretæus, etc., as name of a disorder = sense 2 below. (For derivation, and history in Latin, see CHOLER). Taken into Eng. in the med.L. sense, as a variant of *choler* bile. Through the translation of Pliny and other classical L. authors, *c* 1600, the word was restored to its Gr. and earlier L. signification, as name of the disease, sense 2. This is the historical sense; the *malignant* or *Asiatic cholera*, with which the name is now specially associated, having been so called from the general resemblance of its symptoms to those of aggravated cases of the original or European cholera.]

†1. a. = CHOLER 1; bile. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 108 This dreem, which ye han met to-nyght, Cometh of the greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera [*v.r.* colere]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. vi. (1495) 89 In the humours is one partye that is lyght and comyth vpwarde . and that is colera. *Ibid.* IV. x, Some colera is kyndely and somme unkyndely. **1525** DR. SAMPSON *Lett. to Wolsey* in *MS. Cott. Vesp.* iii. 56 b, When your grace is movyd with colera, such words passith yow in a fume and hast. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 1 b If the headake commeth of colera, that is of hote and dry complexion.

†b. *black cholera*, melancholy: see CHOLER. 4.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iij b, The black colera, that is melancolye. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 a, If the perbreakinge commeth of the black Colera.

2. a. A disorder, attended with bilious diarrhœa, vomiting, stomach-ache, and cramps. It generally occurs in late summer and early autumn, and is rarely fatal to adults. *cholera infantum*, a once common and often fatal diarrhœa of young children prevailing in summer months.

In early times called also the *disease cholera*, and *cholera morbus*, to distinguish it from sense 1; now called *cholera nostras, bilious, British, English, European*, and *summer cholera*, to distinguish it from sense 3.

[**1565-78** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cholera*..the humour called Choler. Also a sicknesse of the stomacke, with a troublous flixe and vomite..the cholerike passyon.] **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. viii, For the disease Cholera [Pliny has *In cholera quoque*] wherin choler is so outragious, that it purgeth vncessantly both vpward and downeward. **1667** N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 550 She falls into a right-down Cholera. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 103 A Cholera is a Convulsive Motion of the Stomach and Guts, in which the Biliose Excrements are discharg'd in great Quantities both upwards and downwards. **1745** *Gentl. Mag.* 91 A cheap and effectual medicine to cure the Cholera or Colick. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 468 Diarrhœa and dysentery have more frequently occurred than cholera. **1829** B. HALL *Travels N. Amer.* III. 389 The illness of our little girl, whose long exposure to the noxious air of the great rivers, had given her a complaint..called by the ominous name of Cholera Infantum. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 33, I..have been hindered by..an attack of British cholera. **1886** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 135/1 The line of demarcation between cholera infantum and the ordinary summer diarrhœa, entero-colitis, cannot always be sharply drawn. **1887** HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, The English or European form of Cholera is accompanied by bile: the Indian is without bile. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 405/2 You are forced to wish that cholera-infantum had been more prevalent sixty years ago. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 299/1 *Cholera infantum*, summer diarrhoea, acute gastro-enteritis of children.

b. *cholera morbus*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Cholera morbus*, is a depraved motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are discharged. **1710** J. TAYLOR *Lett. H. Walpole* in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1887) App. iv. 67 Your brother..is very well recovered from his late sudden illness call'd Collero Morbus. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 566 With the symptoms of kine-pox was joined a cholera morbus. **1860** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Cholera biliosa*..or *Cholera morbus*, a common bilious disease familiarly known in most countries.

†c. Applied by ancient writers to jaundice.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 300 Two kindes of jaundise called of them 'cholera'.

3. A malignant disease (not of bilious nature), endemic in India and from time to time epidemic in other parts of the world. It is characterized by violent vomiting, purging with watery rice-coloured evacuations, severe cramps, and collapse, death often occurring in a few hours.

(A terrible outbreak of this disease began in India in 1816-17, and, extending year by year over an increasing area westward, at length reached Europe in 1831 and N. America in 1832. After rivalling the great pestilences of former ages in the mortality which it produced, it abated, or retreated back to India, after 1837.)

In earlier use, and sometimes still, distinguished as *Asiatic, catarrhal, epidemic, Indian, malignant, Oriental, serous*, and *spasmodic cholera*; but since its first invasion of England in 1831-2 this disease has more and more appropriated the simple name.

cholera morbus, which originally belonged to sense 2 to distinguish it from sense 1, has also been in modern times vulgarly used to distinguish this from sense 2.

[**1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 113-4 (Y.) The Diseases reign according to the Seasons..In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus.] **1819** (*title*) Reports on the Epidemic Cholera (Bombay). **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 397/1 The Cholera Morbus, which has lately come across the Caucasus from Persia to St. Petersburg. **1832** *Ibid.* Mar. 426/1 They ..shew all the symptoms of Malignant Cholera. **1833** CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 83 The Indian Cholera, or Cholera Asphixia of Scott, consisting of a violent discharge of the mucous membranes generally. *Ibid.* 99 May be employed in the catarrhal cholera. **1849** CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 181 Asiatic Cholera.—On the first appearance of cholera symptoms, which are generally those of languor and chilliness. **1864** KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. 172 The Cholera-morbus had come to England..In the middle of February, 1832, cases of cholera were first observed in London. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Ht. Martineau* (1878) 260 The times were bad; cholera was abroad. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cholera morbus*, a synonym of malignant cholera.

4. chicken cholera (sometimes *fowl cholera*): an infectious disease of chickens, very destructive in the poultry farms of France: so called from its prevalence during a cholera epidemic, but in no way akin to either of the preceding diseases.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cholera-camp*, *-cell*, *-fluid*, *-hospital*, *-patient*, *-pill*, *-secretion*, etc.; **cholera belt**, a waistband of flannel or silk worn as a preventive against stomachic ailments; **cholera-fever**, 'a febrile condition into which cases of choleraic diarrhœa pass'; **cholera-fungus**, the name given to certain fungi and fungoid appearances occurring in the dejections of those suffering from malignant cholera; **cholera-typhoid**, 'the secondary fever of malignant cholera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 30 A cholera patient is denied a drop of water. **1833** CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 35 The discharges always consist entirely of a

peculiar fluid, which has been very appropriately named the cholera secretion. **1843** GRAVES *Clin. Med.* 699 Used in the Cholera Hospital. **1848** in *Medical Hist.* (1957) I. 217 Each soldier is to be provided with two cholera belts as part of his Necessaries. **1864** E. A. PARKES *Mon. Pract. Hygiene* xiii. 356 Cholera belts are made of flannel, and fold twice over the abdomen. **1883** *Doily News* 31 July 5/7 A cholera camp is being prepared near Mokattam. **1886** FAGGE *Princ. & Proct. Med.* I. 296 The reaction-stage of Cholera often presents a grave complication, which is known as Cholera-Typhoid. **1906** MRS. BEETON *Househ. Monagem.* xx. 1853 The so-called 'Cholera Belt' is a regulation garment in the kit of every British soldier on Indian service. **1961** D. BATES *Fly-Switch from Sulton* i. 9 Cholera-belts and spine-pads were other mistakes. There was a shiny-faced colonel who had been in India in the nineties... Anyway, he was very keen on cholera-belts (to prevent a chill on the tummy in the treacherous early hours).

Hence **ˈchole,raiˈzation**, the artificial communication of cholera to the lower animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **cholera'phobia** [f. Gr. *-φοβία*, f. *φόβ-ος* fear], dread of cholera. **cholera'phonia** [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice], the feeble, hoarse or squeaking voice which accompanies the collapse stage of Asiatic cholera.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 563 Persons..under nervous excitement, imagine that they are about to be attacked, when no symptoms of the disease are present. These have been aptly called cases of choleraphobia.

choleraic (kɒləˈreɪɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. *algebraic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cholera.

1856 *Athenæum* 5 July 835 Seized with choleraic symptoms. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* No. 151. 5/2 Cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. **1888** T. WEMYSS REID *Life Forster* (ed. 2) I. ix. 371 Mr. Forster was seized with a sudden and violent choleraic attack.

choleretic (kɒləˈrɛtɪk), *a.* and *sb. Chem.* [ad. G. *cholereticum* (Brugsch and Horsters 1923, in *Klin. Wochenschr.* 13 Aug. 1558/1), f. mod.L. *choleresis*, secretion of bile by the liver; after *diuretic*.] Stimulating the secretion of bile by the liver. Hence as *sb.*, a drug that has this effect.

1927 *Jrnl. Pharmacol. & Exper. Theropeutics* XXX. 185 (*heading*) The Choleretic action of Tolysin. **1929** E. G. WAKEFIELD et al. in *Ann. Internal Med.* III. 572 (*heading*) The Use of Sodium Salt of Dehydrocholeic Acid (Dectrolin) as a Choleretic. *Ibid.* 572/1 Brugsch and Horsters originated the term choleretic to designate a drug which increases the flow of bile from the liver as distinguished from the term cholagogue which means expulsion of bile from the gall-bladder. **1934** *Chem. Abstr.* XXVIII. 6838/2 (*heading*) Choleretics of plant origin. *Ibid.*, Onions contain a choleretic substance acting directly on the liver cells and causing increased secretion of bile and bile substances. **1956** *Nature* 14 Jan. 75/1 A remarkable diuretic and choleretic effect [due to the administration of thioctic acid] was also observed in the rabbit.

choleric (ˈkɒlərɪk), *a.* Forms: 4 colrik, coloryk, 4–5 colerik(e, 4, 6 -yk(e, 6 -ycke, collerick(e, colloryke, colorycke, choloricke, -icque, 6–7 cholerique, -yke, -ike, cholleric(ke, 6–8 cholerick, 7 cholloricke, 7– choleric. [a. F. *cholérique*, ad. L. *cholericus* bilious:—Gr. *χολερικός* of or relating to *χολέρα* CHOLERA.]

†**1.** Of persons: Having CHOLER as the predominant humour; of bilious 'complexion', or temperament; bilious. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 þe dyevel..asayleþ stranglakest..þane colrik mid ire and mid discord, þane sanguinen mid jolivete, etc. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 587 The Reue was a sclendre colerik man. **1398** TREVISA *Borth. De P.R.* IV. x. (1495) 95 Colerik men been generally wrathful, in ye body longe & sk[l]endre & lene. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetory* viii. (1870) 245 Sanguyne and colorycke men. **1699** DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., [Homer and Virgil] being so different in their tempers, one choleric and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic.

b. of the 'complexion' or temperament, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Borth. De P.R.* VIII. xiii. (1495) Mars..hath maystry ouer colera fyre and coleryk complexyon; he disposeth the soule..to wrathe..and to other coleryke passions. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 148 Colerycke and egre humours. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi, The Bees.. with their cholerike Complexion, which their very hue bewrayeth.

†**c.** *transf.* Of hot or fiery nature. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 43 In Aries, the colerik hoote signe. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 7 The common opinion is, that all hot, and choleric Grounds, are red or brown.

†**2.** Subject or liable to bilious disorder; bilious.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 74 In ceasynge of paynes in the goute of cholericke personnes. **1586** COGAN *Hoven Heolth* ccxiii. (1636) 224 Honey is very..unwholesome for..such as be cholerick. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Porey's Chirurg.* I. vi. 10 Choleric men are of a pale or yellowish color.

†**b.** of maladies, symptoms, etc. *choleric passion*: old name of CHOLERA, sense 2.

1565–75 COOPER *Thesourus, Cholera*, a troublous flixe and vomite..the choleryke passyon. **1590** NASHE *Posquil's Apol.* I. C ij b, But for Cholericke diseases this scorching wether. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 126 They..helpe the cholericke passion, which is a vehement purging of choler vpwards and downewards. **1657** W. COLES *Adom in Eden* lxxi, It is very profitable in Cholerick Feavers. **1707** FLOYER *Pulse-Wotch* 379 The Serum and choleric Blood are mix'd..when the Vesica invades the Heart.

†**c.** Causing choler, or biliousness. *Obs.*

a **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1071 Whan they ben rosted they ben somwhat more colloryke. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 19 What say you to a Neats foote?.. I feare it is too cholericke a meate. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 59 A cholerick parcel of food it is.

3. Inclined to wrath, irascible, hot-tempered, passionate, fiery: these being the characteristics of the choleric 'complexion' or temperament.

1583 GOLDING *Colvin on Deut.* clxxvii. 1101 The sharpest, the roughest and the cholerickest man yt euer was. **1588** *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 4 My L. of Winchester is very cholericke. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 302 Infirme and cholericke yeares. **1793** GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386 A choleric man beats the post which he has struck his head against. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxi. (1876) 353 You are patient, and I am choleric.

4. In a passion, enraged, angry, wrathful. †*to be choleric with*: to be angry with. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 68, I durst haue denied that before you vvere so cholericke. **1593**—— *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 51 What, what, my Lord? Are you so cholericke With Elianor, for telling but her dreame? **1641** BAKER *Chron.* an. 1087 (1674) 30 Winning much money of him, Lewis grew cholerick, that he threw the chess men at Henry's face. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, Mrs. Bull you must know, was very apt to be cholerick.

b. As a characteristic of words and actions.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This quick cholerick challenge hee could not abandon. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Captaine's but a cholericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. **1615** *Life Eorl Essex* in *Sel. Horl. Misc.* (1793) 161 The cannon..having discharged their cholerick errands. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grondison* III. xiii. 98 An exertion of spirit, as he called a choleric excess.

5. Of or pertaining to cholera; = CHOLERAIC.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 226 The small intestines distended with an enormous quantity of choleric fluid. **1865** *Reoder* No. 153. 631/3 The action of the choleric poison. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex*, s.v., Infantile choleric fever.

†**choˈlerical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = CHOLERIC; bilious.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 10 Colericall impostumations, as blytes and blastes. **1612** BENVENUTO *Pass. Diol.*, It helps yong men and persons collericall.

†**choˈlericly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHOLERIC + -LY².] In a choleric manner, passionately, hotly, angrily.

1589 *Hoy any Work* (1844) 74, I hope that disputation was very cholerickly performed. **1681** GLANVILL *Sodducismus* II. 174 Florence..cholerickly uttered these words.

†**ˈcholericness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Choleric state or quality; passionateness, irascibility, anger, peevishness.

1571 GOLDING *Colvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 21 He compareth his choleriknesse to Leven. **1626** W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 295 Through pride of heart, and choleriquenes. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 779 The cholerickness of his nature.

ˈcholeriˌform, *a.* [see -FORM.] Having the form of, or resembling, cholera.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 19/2 M. Fauvel..declaring the disease..a form of cholerine, choleriform, or cholera nostras —of anything, in fact, but Asiatic cholera itself.

cholerine (ˈkɒləraɪn, -iːn). [a. F. *cholérine*, dim. of *choléra* CHOLERA.]

1. British or Summer Cholera.

1847 E. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 57 What used to be called cholera, and is by some now called cholerine..occurs in the height of summer from sudden chill, improper food, or travelling.

2. A mild diarrhœa which occurs extensively during the prevalence of malignant cholera; also applied to the early stage of cholera.

1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 201 Assailed too by cholerine, by true cholera. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 3/1 The cholera was decidedly better yesterday..There was, however, a great outbreak of cholerine in the barracks. **1875** H. WOOD *Therop.* (1879) 202 In cholerine, and even to some extent in cholera, camphor is a very efficient remedy.

3. 'The zymotic cause of malignant cholera'.

1852 W. FARR *Rep.* in Aitken *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1872) I. 653 A certain specific matter—the zymotic principle of Cholera, which he proposes to call *cholerine*.

ˈcholerized, *ppl. a.* Charged or mingled with bile; applied to the blood of the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

choleroid (ˈkɒlərɔɪd), *a.* [f. CHOLERA + -OID.] Resembling cholera, choleriform.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†**ˈcholerous**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHOLER + -OUS.] Pertaining to choler or bile, bilious, wrathful.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. vii. (1639) 232 To mitigate the cholerous heate. **1822** *Blockw. Mog.* XI. 441 They..grow cholerous.

†**ˈcholery**, *a. Obs.* Having choler or bile.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Von Helmont's Oriot.* 303 After that I certainly knew that there was no black choler in nature, it was easie for me..to forsake the black cholery Schools.

cholesterin (kəˈlɛstərɪn). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *χολή* bile + *στερ-εός* stiff, solid + -IN.]

A tasteless, inodorous, fatty-looking substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$), found in most animal liquids and solids, and in the fruit and seed of many plants. It crystallizes in white transparent scales, and in this form is the chief constituent of gall-stones.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* x. 253 Alcohol is applicable to the crystallization of potash, cholesterine, etc. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anot.* I. 376/1 Cholesterine separates in white pearly scales. **1845** BUDD *Dis. Liver* 20. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 123 A remarkable crystalline substance, very fatty-looking, but not really of a fatty nature, called cholesterin. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cholesterin diseose*, a term applied to certain forms of amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

Hence **choleste'ræmia** (see quot.). **chole'steric** *a.*, as in *cholesteric* (also choˌleste'rinic) *acid* ($C_8H_{10}O_5$), produced by the action of nitric acid on cholesterin, and forming salts called cho'lesterates. **cho'lesteride** (see quot.). **chole'sterilin**, a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of sulphuric acid to cholesterin. **cho'lesterone**, a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of phosphoric acid to cholesterin. **cho'lesteryl**, the radical of cholesteric acid; hence **cho'lesteryla,mine**, etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 81 To a morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood he applied the name cholesteræmia. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 925 The cholesterates of the heavy metals are insoluble. **1840** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. xiii. 444 Cholesteric acid separates on cooling in the form of a yellow substance. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anot.* IV. 98/1 Several small tumours..composed in great part of cholesteric scales. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 97 Compounds termed cholesterides..resembling saccharides in their general nature. *Ibid.* 98 Three hydrocarbons of the formula H_{42}, named cholesterilin. **1880** J. W. LEGG *Bile* 31 The olefiant gas of the series is cholesterilin. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 98 Cholesteryl chloride.

cholesterol (kəˈlɛstərɒl). *Chem.* [f. CHOLESTER(IN + -OL.] A steroid alcohol, $C_{27}H_{45}OH$, that occurs esp. in animal cells and body fluids. Formerly called CHOLESTERIN.

1894 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. I. 486 A great number of analytical results obtained by the authors with cholesterol and its derivatives, seem to show that the composition of cholesterol is expressed by the formula $C_{27}H_{44}O$. **1939** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 88/2 In the tissues of animals, with the exception of certain invertebrates, cholesterol is present and appears to be synthesised *in vivo*. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 1 Oct. 214/1 A diet free of cholesterol, the chemical that plays a large part in hardening of the arteries, leads to the formation of gallstones in experimental animals.

‖**choli** (ˈtʃəʊliː). [Hind.] A short-sleeved bodice worn esp. by Indian women.

1908 *Imp. Gazetteer India* III. 199 The *choli* (*khāna*) is a little bodice now largely worn by women below the *sōrī*. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 419/2 A short jacket fastened at the back and with short sleeves is worn... In Sind..and other parts of western India it is called a *choli*. **1960** J. MASTERS *Venus of Konpara* xviii. 131 Her sari was pale green..and under it the choli was almost transparent. **1962** *Sunday Express* 25 Feb. 18/4 A floor-length bell skirt..had a little choli-style top.

choliamb (ˈkəʊlɪæmb). *Pros.* [ad. L. *chōliambus*, a. Gr. *χωλίαμβος*, f. *χωλ-ός* lame, halting + *ἴαμβ-ος* iambus; cf. F. *choliambe*.] An iambic verse with a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus in the last (sixth) foot; a scazon.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 45 Hipponactean or limping verses, scazons or choliambs.

Hence **choli'ambist**, a writer of choliambs.

1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 83 The Choliambist Hippônax.

choliambic (kəʊlɪˈæmbɪk), *a. Pros.* [mod. ad. Gr. *χωλιαμβικ-ός*, f. *χωλίαμβος*, see prec.; cf. F. *choliambique*.] Of, or pertaining to, the choliamb.

1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 285 The ancient choliambic poetry of Hipponax. **1883** *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 400/3 The choliambic metre, as employed by Babrius.

b. *subst.* in *pl.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phol., Of Æsop's Fobles* v, After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn of the fables into choliambicks. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2863. 340 This simple and charming writer of choliambics.

cholic (ˈkɒlɪk), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *χολικ-ός* , f. *χολή* bile.] Of or pertaining to bile. **cholic acid**, an acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) discovered in 1838, which is produced from the nitrogenized acids of bile during its putrefaction. Sometimes called *cholalic acid*; the name *cholic* having been formerly given to *glycocholic acid*.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. App. 507 Ultimate composition of cholic acid. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 401/1 Decomposed in the liver into..sugar and cholic acid. **1863** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 926 Cholic acid has a bitter taste, with slight saccharine aftertaste.

cholic(k, cholical, cholicky, var. and obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL, etc.

cholidoc(h, obs. f. CHOLEDOCH.

cholier, obs., f. COLLIER.

choline (ˈkəʊliːn, -ɪn; also kɒ-). *Biochem.* Also cholin. [a. G. *cholin* (A. Strecker 1862, in *Ann. d. Chem. und Pharm.* CXXIII. 355), f. Gr. *χολ-ή* bile + -INE⁵.] A strong hygroscopic base, $HO{\cdot}N(CH_3)_3{\cdot}CH_2CH_2OH$, which is of widespread occurrence, either free or in

combination, in living organisms and which is important biochemically as a source of methyl radicals, as a precursor of acetylcholine and other esters, and in the metabolism of fat; it is sometimes regarded as a vitamin of the B group. Formerly also called *bilineurine*, etc., and confused with neurine. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1869–71 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 448 Strecker in 1861 obtained from pigs' bile, and afterwards from ox-bile, a base which he called choline. *Ibid.* Choline or Neurine, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 827/2 Choline (bilineurine, sincaline)..is found in the bile, in brain substance, and in yolk of egg in the form of lecithin. **1919** *Nature* 20 Nov. 323/2 Lecithin, which is undoubtedly used in the construction of the tissues, plays a like part in detoxicating cholin. **1942** L. LICHTWITZ *Functional Path.* i. 6 As cholin takes part in the formation of lecithin, it is present in considerable quantities in nerve tissue. **1946** *Nature* 2 Nov. 630/1 The rate of phospholipid turnover in the rat's kidney is greatest at the time..when the kidney is most susceptible to choline deficiency, and..the turnover is greatly reduced in choline-deficient animals. **1950** R. J. WILLIAMS et al. *Biochem. B Vitamins* 431 One might associate a vitamin function with choline for its role in acetylcholine synthesis, were it not so difficult to extend this to micro-organisms. **1968** A. WHITE et al. *Princ. Biochem.* (ed. 4) xxi. 502 Certain analogues of choline,..although foreign to nature, are incorporated into lecithin and prevent the fatty liver of choline deficiency.

Hence **cho'linic** *a.*, as in *cholinic acid*, obtained by digesting bile with dilute hydrochloric acid.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 271 A mixture of the salts of cholic and cholinic acids.

cholinergic (kɒlɪ'nɜːdʒɪk), *a.* [f. CHOLINE(E + Gr. ἔργ-ον work + -IC.] Of the synapses or nerve-fibres: liberating acetylcholine; also, stimulated by acetylcholine.

1934, 1935, 1955 [see ADRENERGIC *a.*].

cholinesterase (kɒlɪ'nɛstəreɪz). *Biochem.* Also **choline-esterase.** [f. CHOLIN(E + ESTERASE.] An enzyme which hydrolyses esters of choline and which is concerned with the transmission of neural impulses.

1932 E. STEDMAN et al. in *Biochem. Jrnl.* XXVI. 2059 It is proposed to term the enzyme which hydrolyses esters of choline choline-esterase. **1944** *Ann. Reg. 1943* 353 Brain tissue of all vertebrates was found to contain only true cholinesterase, which hydrolyses low concentrations of acetylcholine, and plays an essential role in the chemical transmission of nerve impulses. **1956** *Nature* 28 Jan. 185/2 Most of our knowledge concerning the topical distribution of cholinesterases in the mammalian nervous system is derived from studies on tissue sections. **1963** *Listener* 7 Feb. 238/2 Agents which upset the so-called 'choline-esterase' mechanism by means of which nerves transmit their messages were at one time recommended as war weapons but they now appear to be considered old fashioned.

cho'litic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χολή bile.] Of, pertaining to, or acting on the bile.

1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 437 Hydrochlorate of ammonia, or other cholitic remedies.

choll(e, early form of CHOWL, now JOWL.

cholla ('tʃɔɪə). *U.S.* Also **choya.** [Mexican Sp.] One or other of several species of *Opuntia*, native to the south-western United States and Mexico.

1846 A. ROBINSON *Life in Calif.* vii. 102 A large tract covered with choyas, or prickly pears. **1907** S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. xii. 186 The hill I had to climb was steep and covered with *chollas*. *Ibid.*, I..slipped down the bluff getting pretty well stuck up with the *cholla* spines. **1909** in C. R. Orcutt *Amer. Plants* II. 403 The cholla cactus (Opuntia prolifera) attains a height of six feet. **1955** PRIESTLEY & HAWKES *Journey down Rainbow* xii. 171 Cacti..that is what I miss most. Not only the saguara..the prickly pear, and the inflammable cholla. **1970** *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 96 (*caption*) Cholla cactus and creosote bush are the principal plants in this arid section of..California.

choller, *dial.* and *Sc.* Also **chiller, chuller, churl** (Jam.), **choler.** [perh.:—OE. *ceolur, ceolres* throat, cogn. w. OHG. *kelur* str. masc. :—OTeut. type *keluro-, kelro-*, from same root as *kelôn-*, whence OHG. *chela* (mod.G. *kehle*), OE. *ceole* (see CHEL). For the form, cf. OE. *weolur* lip, OS. *lepor* lip. The variant *chiller* might go back to the oblique form, genitive **cielr-es* (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.* 75 Anm. 3). But the late appearance of the word is an element of difficulty; and it is not impossible that it may be related to *cholle* JOWL.]

(Cf. *a* **1000** *Ps. Lamb.* cxlix. 6 (Bosw.) On ceolre oððe þrote heora [= *in gutture eorum.*])

1. The jaw, *esp.* the covering of the lower jaw when fleshy and over-hanging; hence, a flabby cheek, double chin, hanging lip of a hound, etc.

1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 2 (Jam.) The second chiel..wi' a great chuller ouer his cheeks. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Chollers, Chillers*, the sides of the neck. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Ugly-looking woman—her chollers hang down like a bull-dog's.

2. in *pl.* The gills of a fish.

1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., You can slip your vingers into the chollers o' un. (Also in Scotch.)

choller, -ic(k, obs. ff. COLLAR, CHULLER, CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

‖ **chollet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. prob. = SHALOT.

a **1400** *Pistel of Susan* 105 The chyue, and the chollet, the chibolle, the cheue.

chollick(e, -icall, obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL.

chollorick(e, obs. f. CHOLERIC.

Cholo, cholo ('tʃəʊləʊ). [Amer. Sp., f. *Chololán*, now *Cholula*, a district of Mexico.]

a. An Indian of Latin America. **b.** *U.S.* A lower-class Mexican (often derog.). **c.** = MESTIZO. The feminine is **'Chola.**

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* II. i. 1 Archy..whispered to his neighbor, a Cholo. **1860** *Star* (Los Angeles) 3 Mar. 2/2 The lower class of Sonoranians, called cholos. **1862** C. R. MARKHAM *Trav. Peru & India* 80 The Cholos or Indians of Arequipa have long been notorious for their turbulence. **1877** E. G. SQUIER *Peru* 115 One of them [*sc.* Chinese] had married a native *Chola*. **1908** C. R. ENOCK *Andes & Amazon* (ed. 2) 19 A Chola girl had entered my room to sell me a *cui*, or guinea-pig. *Ibid.* 138 The Cholos..are the original Quechua Indians of the uplands..and sometimes they have an admixture of Spanish blood. **1909** *N.Y. Even. Post* 19 Jan. 6/3 The Westerner must then equally persecute the 'cholos' who have been pouring into his State from below the Rio Grande. **1925** *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 799 A few cows and llamas tended by a bright-petticoated, ever-spinning chola. **1959** *New Statesman* 23 May 728/1 A whole area of petty bureaucracy belongs to the lower middle class *mestizo* or *cholo*.

cholo-, corresp. to Gr. χολο- combining form of χολή bile: used as first element in numerous technical words, some of which have variants in CHOLE-. **'cholochrome** [χρῶμα colour], the general name for the colouring matters of bile; including chiefly **cholo'chloin** or **cholo'chlorin,** the green pigment, called also biliverdin, **cholo'cyanin,** a blue pigment, **cholo'fulvin,** a yellow pigment, **cholo'phæin,** the brown pigment. Hence **cholo'chromic acid.**

cho'lography, a treatise on the bile. **cho'lolith** [λίθος stone], a gall-stone or biliary calculus. **cholo'lithic** *a.*, of or pertaining to gall-stones. **cho'lology,** the part of physiology and pathology which deals with the bile. **cho'lonic acid,** produced by the action of strong acids upon glycocholic acid; its salts are **'cholonates.**

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 928 A dilute solution of cholochrome (either brown or green). *Ibid.* 927 *Cholophæin*, or the brown pigment..the substance to which excrements owe their colour..*Cholochloïn* or *Biliverdin*, this green pigment is produced by the oxidation of cholophæin. **1872** THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 21 In disease of the bile in oxen the cholophæinate of lime predominates.

choloid ('kɒlɔɪd), *a.* [f. Gr. χολή bile + -OID.] Resembling bile (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **choloi'danic** *acid*, a white acid, crystallizing in long hair-like prisms, formed in treating choloidic with nitric acid. **cholo'idic** or **choloi'dinic acid,** a product of the dehydration of cholic acid, and of the putrefaction of bile.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 282 Two fatty acids, termed the choleic and the choloidic. **1880** J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Demarcay succeeded in separating 3 acids, choleic [= taurocholic], choloidic, and cholic [= glycocholic].

cholorick(e, -icque, obs. ff. CHOLERIC.

cholt, cholter, *dial.* variants of JOLT, JOLTER in *jolt-headed, jolter-headed*, q.v.

choltry, var. of CHOULTRY.

‖ **'cholum.** [Tamil.] A grass, the Indian millet or Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), largely grown for food in India and other parts of the East.

1858 DRURY *Useful Pl. of Ind.* 413. **1886** A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 80 In Madras in 1875–76 more than 4½ million acres were under cholum.

chomberier, obs. f. CHAMBERER.

chomer, var. of HOMER, a Hebrew measure.

chometz, var. HAMETZ.

chomophyte ('kəʊməʊfaɪt). *Bot.* [G. (M. Oettli *Beiträge z. Ökologie d. Felsflora* 1905), f. Gr. χῶμα heaped-up earth + -O + -PHYTE.] (See quot. 1938.)

1909 tr. M. OETTLI in E. Warming *Oecology of Plants* lxii. 240 Cryptogamia and Phanerogamia which only colonize rock where detritus has accumulated..in crevices or on the general surface of the rock. Plants of this latter type we term chomophytes. **1938** CARPENTER *Ecol. Gloss.* 56 *Chomophyte*, plants growing in fissures or crevices in rock, and on ledges where rock debris has accumulated. **1939** A. G. TANSLEY *Brit. Isl. & Veget.* VIII. XXXIX. 799 On the Scottish mountains the arctic-alpine chomophyte communities reach their greatest development in the corries of the mica-schists. **1951** *Jrnl. Ecol.* XXXIX. 65 In contrast to chasmophytes, chomophytes (which grow in layers of debris overlying lips and ledges of rock) are few and of local occurrence.

chomp (tʃɒmp), *v.* Formerly only *dial.* and *U.S.* [Cf. STAMP *v.*, STOMP *v.*[2]] Now a widespread variant of CHAMP *v.* (esp. in senses 1–3).

c **1645** [see CHAMP *v.* 3]. **1714** [see CHAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. **1848** 'T. TREDDLEHOYLE' *Bairnsla Ann.* (E.D.D.) 52 A donkey chomping thisals. **1890** S. HALE *Lett.* (1919) 254 We descended to the tug..sate on a settee in rugs, chomping up to Southampton. **1940** J. STUART *Trees of Heaven* 164 Listen to 'em chomp their grub. **1962** W. FAULKNER *Reivers* ix. 205 'What time you setting breakfast, Good-looking?' 'The soonest time after your jaws is too far away to chomp it.' **1981** P. PORTER *Eng. Subtitles* 25 There have been parties of chomping sightseers to show round.

Chomskyan, Chomskian ('tʃɒmskɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of Noam L. *Chomsky* (b. 1928), American linguistic scholar + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Noam Chomsky or his writings.

1965 *Amer. Speech* XL. 289 Unlike Gleason, Hall has not accepted the Chomskian revolution. **1965** C. F. HOCKETT in *Language* XLI. 197, I speak of 'transformations', in a somewhat Chomskyan way. **1969** *Language* XLV. 323 The Chomskyan linguists take the position that the child comes equipped with very specific principles concerning the nature of syntactic structure. **1969** *Sunday Times* 2 Nov. 51/3 Chomskian generative grammar and the analysis of American imperialism..are both expressions of a mind almost obsessively in pursuit of unification. **1975** S. ROGERS *Children & Lang.* I. 1 This, briefly, is not the rather restricted competence in the Chomskian sense. **1977** R. WILLIAMS *Marxism & Lit.* I. ii. 43 In Chomskyan linguistics there has been a decisive slip towards a conception of system which emphasizes..individual initiative and creative practice.

B. *sb.* An adherent of Chomsky's views or methods; a transformational grammarian (see TRANSFORMATIONAL *a.*).

1975 I. ROBINSON *New Grammarians' Funeral* v. 88 The Chomskyans fall plumb into the old atomism they began by attacking. **1980** *Logophile* III. IV. 54/1 They almost always immediately ask, 'Are you a Chomskyan?' **1985** *Linguistic Anal.* XV. IV. 305 (*heading*) Chomskyans and NP.

chonch, obs. form of CHANGE.

chondrarsenite (kɒn'drɑːsənaɪt). *Min.* [f. *chondr-odite* + *arsen-ic* + -ITE.] A native arsenate of manganese, 'named from its similarity in occurrence, colour, and transparency to chondrodite'.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 562.

chondre. *rare.* [ad. Gr. χόνδρος 'a groat, grit, or lump of salt'. In Ger. *chondrum*, pl. *chondren.*] One of the small rounded grains which enter into the composition of some stony meteorites.

1882 A. GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. II. §2 In these [deep-sea] deposits..occur..'chondres', or spherical internally radiated particles referred to bronzite.

chondrenchyma (kɒn'drɛŋkɪmə). *Zool.* Also anglicized **chondrenchyme** (kɒn'drɛŋkaɪm, -kɪm). [f. Gr. χόνδρος (see CHONDRO-) + ἔγχυμα infusion, filling.] A cartilage-like tissue in certain sponges. Hence **chondrenchymatous** (ˌkɒndrɛŋ'kɪmətəs) *a.*, consisting of, of the nature of, chondrenchyma.

1888 W. J. SOLLAS *Tetractinellida* p. xcviii, The mesogloea..is in some very few of the Chondrospongiæ a chondrenchyme. *Ibid.* p. cli, The mesoderm is in part sarcenchymatous, in part chondrenchymatous. **1900** E. A. MINCHIN in Lankester *Treat. Zool.* II. 52 Chondrenchyma. *Ibid.* 147 With dense sarcenchymatous choanosome and tough chondrenchymatous ectosome.

chondric ('kɒndrɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος gristle + -IC.] Cartilaginous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

chondrifi'cation. *Physiol.* [n. of action f. next.] Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 194 There is a slight chondrification of the same part in the Dog. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* 954 The continuous chondrification of the base of the skull.

chondrify ('kɒndrɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + -FY. (L. type **chondrificāre*).]

trans. To turn into cartilage.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 194 In man the internal tendon..is neither ossified nor chondrified. **1882** W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 166 The floor also is slightly chondrified backwards from the internasal plate.

'chondrigen, -glucose, = CHONDRO-.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 331 *Chondrigen* or *Chondrogen.* **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chondriglucose.*

chon'drigenous, *a.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος gristle + -GEN + -OUS.] Furnishing cartilage: applied to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

†**chondril.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. χονδρίλη, κονδρίλλη 'a kind of endive or chicory'; in L. *c(h)ondrillē, c(h)ondrillon.*] (See quot.)

[**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 131 Chondrillon or Chondrille..hath leaues like to Endiue or Cichory [*marg.* 'gum succorie'].] **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 To the wild succory are referred all the sorts of chondrils.

chondrin ('kɒndrɪn). *Chem.* (Formerly -ine.) [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + -IN. Cf. F. *chondrine*.] A substance resembling gelatin, obtained from the cellular cartilages by boiling them in water. 'When dried, it is a hard, horny, diaphanous substance, which softens to a jelly in cold water, and dissolves completely in boiling water'. (Watts.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 214 Acetic acid.. does not occasion any precipitate in a solution of albumen or gelatine, though it does in a solution of chondrin. **1851** CARPENTER *Mon. Phys.* §264 It is only in the pure cellular cartilages.. that Chondrine occurs. **1881** MIVART *Cat.* 290 The Cornea yields chondrin on boiling, unlike the sclerotic, which yields gelatine.

chon'drinogen = CHONDRIGEN; **'chondrinous** *a.*, consisting of cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 45 Cartilage contains peculiar cells and chondrinogen.

chondriosome ('kɒndrɪəʊˌsəʊm). *Biol.* [ad. G. *chondriosom* (F. Meves 1908, in *Archiv f. mikrosk. Anatomie* LXXII. 831), f. mod.L. *chondriosoma*, f. Gr. *χονδρίον*, dim. of *χόνδρος* cartilage + *σῶμα* body.] A minute organelle present in the cytoplasm of most cells and containing enzymes necessary for various metabolic processes; a mitochondrion. Also **'chondriocont, -kont** [a. G. *chondriokont* (F. Meves 1907, in *Anat. Anzeiger* XXXI. 401), f. Gr. *κοντ-ός* pole], a rod-shaped chondriosome.

1910 C. E. WALKER *Hered. Characters* ii. 35 He [*sc.* Meves] suggests that certain cytoplasmic structures, 'chondriosomes', divide with the cell, and are handed on individually from generation to generation. **1911** *Jrnl. Morphology* XXII. 777 There are.. no filamentous mitochondria (chondriokonts) in the spermatogonia. **1920** L. DONCASTER *Introd. Cytology* 21 The structures grouped together under the general name of mitochondria, known also as chondriosomes, or when rod-shaped, as chondrioconts. **1956** *Nature* 25 Feb. 387/1 Small granules often appear in the cell after staining with 1 per cent aqueous Janus green which are thought to be chondriosomes.

'chondrite. [f. mod.L. *chondr-us*, name of a genus of sea-weeds (a. Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage) + -ITE.] **1.** *Palæont.* A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations.

2. *Min.* [ad. G. *chondrit* (G. Rose 1863, in *Abh. Akad. Berl.* 29), f. Gr. *χόνδρος* granule.] A meteorite containing granules.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 112/1 From the small rounded grains that give it this appearance, the name chondrite.. has been applied to this kind of meteorite. **1912** J. W. GREGORY *Moking of Earth* I. ii. 35 The meteorites with rounded grains (chondrites) have been regarded as due to the fusion of many separate granules into a large mass. **1944** C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. 121 Most of the stony meteorites are made up of chondri or chondrules.. of silicate minerals and are therefore classed as chondrites.

chondritic (kɒn'drɪtɪk), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC, after G. *chondritisch*.] Characterized by granular structure; of or pertaining to chondrites.

1866 *Times* 14 Nov. 4/5 These oolitic, or as Gustav Rose, the great mineralogist of Berlin, has happily termed them, *chondritic* aerolites, form by far the largest group among the meteoric stones. **1896** L. FLETCHER *Introd. Study Meteorites* 35 The stony part of the siderolites and aerolites is almost entirely crystalline, and in most cases presents a peculiar 'chondritic' or granular structure, the loosely coherent grains being composed of minerals similar to those which enclose them. **1914** *Brit. Mus. Return* 223 Chondritic meteorites. **1922** *Chombers's Jrnl.* 126/2 The 'stones'.. have a structure called 'chondritic', utterly unknown among terrestrial substances. **1956** *Nature* 28 Jan. 156/2 The identification of the Earth's mantle with chondritic meteorites is now thoroughly discredited.

‖ **chondritis** (kɒn'draɪtɪs). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + -ITIS (= Gr. *-ῖτις*).] Inflammation of cartilage.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 790/1 External signs of.. chondritis. **1877** BURNETT *Ear* 22 The..operation of piercing it [the ear]..may give rise to serious chondritis.

chondro- ('kɒndrəʊ), combining form of Gr. *χόνδρο-ς* a grain, cartilage, used as the first element in many words, chiefly *Med.* and *Phys.*, as **chondro-'costal** *a.*, 'relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **chondro'cranium**, the primitive brain-case, composed of cartilage. **'chondrocyte** *Histol.* [-CYTE], a cartilage cell; so **chondro'cytic** *a.* **'chondrogen** [see -GEN²] = chondrin, or 'the tissues which yield chondrin'. **chondro'genesis**, the development of cartilage. **chondroglossus** [Gr. *γλώσσα* tongue] a fasciculus of muscular fibre extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue; part of the hypoglossus muscle. **chondro'glucose** [see GLUCOSE], a sugar obtained from cartilage; also *chondriglucose*. **chon'drography** [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], a description of cartilages. **chon'drology** [Gr. *-λογία* discourse], 'a discourse or treatise on cartilages' (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **chon'drometer** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a steelyard for weighing grain. **'chondrophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], 'a growth, tumour, or vegetation, arising from a cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **'chondroplast** [Gr. *πλαστ-ός* formed, moulded], 'a term applied to the cavities in the matrix of cartilage which contain the cartilage cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **chon'dropodous** *a. Zool.*, applied to snakes, having the rudiment of a foot consisting in a simple cartilaginous filament (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **chondro'samine** [AMINE], an amino-sugar, $C_6H_{13}O_5N$, the basis of chondroitin. **ˌchondrosar'coma** *Path.*, a malignant tumour in which the parenchyma is composed wholly of differentiated cartilage. **chondro-'skeleton**, cartilaginous skeleton. **chondro-'sternal** *a.*, relating to the sternum and to the cartilages of the ribs. **'chondrotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting, cutter], a knife for dissecting cartilage. **chon'drotomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], dissection or cutting of cartilage. **chondro'xiphoid** *a.*, relating to the xiphoid cartilage at the bottom of the breast bone.

1875 T. H. HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 753/1 The primordial skull or *chondro-cranium*. **1919** J. G. KERR *Embryol.* II. 306 The skull consists in its simplest form primarily of a chondro-cranium—a trough of cartilage, the cavity of which is occupied by the brain. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XII. 591/1 The parts of the skull which develop in cartilage constitute in the embryo what is called the chondrocranium. **1903** DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) 163/1 *Chondrocyte*, a cartilage cell. **1937** E. E. HEWER *Textbk. Histol. Med. Stud.* 52 In the mature state the chondrocytes do not divide. **1968** BLOOM & FAWCETT *Textbk. Histol.* (ed. 9) ix. 212/1 Cartilage is a specialized form of connective tissue consisting of cells, chondrocytes, and extracellular fibers embedded in an amorphous, gel-like matrix. **1965** R. P. MOREHEAD *Human Poth.* viii. 233/2 (*heoding*) Benign chondrocytic tumors. *c* **1865** in *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The bones of the infant yield gelatine of cartilages or 'chondrogen'. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 The transformation of collagen and chondrogen into mucus or mucin. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 449 s.v. *Chondrin*, Pure rib-cartilage boiled with strong hydrochloric acid yields a sugar.. De Bary.. designates the sugar thus obtained as chondroglucose. **1897** CHANEY *Weights & Meosures* 130 In estimating the quality of corn a little instrument called a 'chondrometer' is sometimes used. **1914** *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* XVIII. 123 The substance is isomeric with glucosamine, and until the details of its structure will be disclosed it will be referred to as chondrosamine. Chondrosamine resembles glucosamine in its elementary composition. **1956** *Noture* 10 Mar. 467/2 A sulphated polysaccharide containing both glucosamine and chondrosamine. **1883** J. COATS *Man. Path.* 213 Sarcomas follow in their type the various connective tissues of the body... So Virchow indicates the division into fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, gliosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, melanosarcoma. **1886** Chondro-sarcoma [see CHONDROMA]. **1906** *Practitioner* Nov. 663 Similar new growths have been labelled by different observers carcinoma, adeno-sarcoma, chondro-sarcoma, myxosarcoma. **1966** WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Poth.* II. xxxvii. 1414/2 In contrast to the majority of benign cartilaginous tumours, which occur towards the periphery of the limbs, chondrosarcomas usually arise in the pelvis, ribs, and proximal long bones. **1881** P. M. DUNCAN in *Acodemy* 23 Apr. 303 The chondro-skeleton is now complete. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 177/2 The chondro-sternal ligaments. *Ibid.*, The superior pubic ligament finds its homologue.. in the chondro-xiphoid.. fibres.

chondrodite ('kɒndrədaɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *χονδρώδ-ης* granular (f. *χόνδρος* groat, grain, granule) + -ITE.] A silicate of magnesium containing a little fluorine. It is usually of a yellowish or brownish red colour, and often occurs in imbedded grains.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 295. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 299 Chrondrodite is found in ejected blocks with mica. **1884** DANA *Min.* 365 Chondrodite occurs mostly in granular limestone.

chondrodystrophy (kɒndrəʊ'dɪstrəfɪ). *Path.* [ad. G. *chondrodystrophie* (E. Kaufmann *Untersuch. sogenannte foetale Rachitis* 1892), f. mod.L. *chondrodystrophia* (also used), f. CHONDRO- + DYSTROPHY.] Any of a number of congenital disorders of the skeleton that involve cartilage, esp. *chondrodystrophia fœtalis*, = ACHONDROPLASIA. Hence **ˌchondro'dystrophic** *a.*

1893 *Trons. Edin. Obstetr. Soc.* XVIII. 195 (*heoding*) Note on three living cases of achondroplasia (chondrodystrophia fœtalis, or so-called fœtal rickets). *Ibid.* 200 The course of the chondrodystrophia. **1903** *Boston Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* 26 Mar. 344 (*heoding*) Chondro-dystrophic dwarf. **1903** *Med. Record* 27 June 1038/1 (*heoding*) A case of Chondro-dystrophy Foetalis in a child fourteen months old. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 739/2 Disproportionate dwarfism known as achondroplasia or chondrodystrophia in which the limbs and especially the legs are short, thick and bent, with head and trunk disproportionately large.

chondroid ('kɒndrɔɪd), *a.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + -OID.] Resembling cartilage.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anot.* IV. 138/2 Its texture..often acquires a chondroid appearance. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 Chondroid or Cartilaginous.

chondroitic (kɒndrəʊ'ɪtɪk), *a.* [Irreg., f. CHONDRO- + -ITIC (see -ITE¹ 4 b).] *chondroitic acid* [tr. G. *chrondroitsäure* (C. Boedeker 1861, in *Ann. d. Chemie* CXVII. 111)], (see quot. 1944).

1885 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLVIII. 405 Bödeker found that on boiling cartilage with mineral acid, a substance was obtained, which he named chondroitic acid... The author made four preparations of this so-called chondroitic acid. **1895** [see next]. **1944** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 197/2 *Chondroitic acid*, $C_{18}H_{27}O_{17}NS$.. An acid of cartilage, found in traces in urine; splits into chondroitin.

chondroitin (kɒn'drəʊɪtɪn). *Biochem.* [f. CHONDROIT(IC *a.* + -IN.] An organic substance, $C_{18}H_{27}NO_{14}$, found in cartilage, together with sulphuric acid.

1895 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVIII. 254 (*heoding*) Chondroitin-sulphuric acid... This substance, originally named chondroitic acid, is an ethereal hydrogen sulphate, and has been found in certain forms of cartilage. **1907** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. 1. 369 Chondroitin-sulphuric acid.. formulae for this substance..and for its hydrolysis products, chondroitin. **1925** P. A. LEVENE *Hexosamines* II. i. 76 The presence of glucuronic acid in the chondroitin and mucoitin sulphuric acids was demonstrated. *Ibid.* 77 In chondroitin sulphuric acid, the sugar is chondrosamine and in mucoitin sulphuric acid it is chitosamine. **1944** [see prec.]. **1957** *Sci. News* XLV. 87 Chondroitin..has not yet been isolated from human tissue but has been found in bovine cornea.

chondroma (kɒn'drəʊmə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + -OMA.] A benign tumour arising from chondrocytes. Hence **chon'dromatous** *a.*

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1443/2 *Chondromo*, a cartilaginous growth. **1886** *Buck's Hondbk. Med. Sci.* II. 810/2 Chondromatous tissue is found somewhat more frequently (chondro-sarcoma). **1908** *Practitioner* Oct. 535 Excessive and exuberant callus, chondroma, sarcoma, etc., at the site of fractures are comparable with keloid, sarcoma, epithelioma, etc., arising in scars of soft parts. **1966** WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Poth.* I. ix. 327/1 Chondromas may arise from any of the laryngeal cartilages but their usual site is the cricoid cartilage.

chondropterygian (ˌkɒndrɒptə'rɪdʒ(ɪ)ən), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chondropterygii* (f. Gr. *χόνδρο-ς* cartilage + *πτερύγιον* fin) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A member of the order *Chondropterygii*, fishes having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton, as the shark, ray, and sturgeon.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. xvi. vii. 369 Fish form two distinct series; that of fish properly so called, and that of chondropterygians or cartilaginous fish. **1861** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 The Cartilaginous state of the endo-skeleton of Cuvier's chondropterygians.

B. *adj.* = next.

1881 *Acodemy* 1 Jan. 11/3 Dr. Günther [adopts] the grouping together of the Ganoid and Chondropterygian fishes into a single sub-class, that of the Palaeichthyes.

chondropterygious (ˌkɒndrɒptə'rɪdʒəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Chondropterygii*; having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Not.* (1834) II. 30 In the.. chondropterygious order, the gills are cartilaginous. **1861** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 2 Because of the softness of the skeleton in the class of chondropterygious fishes.

chondrose ('kɒndrəʊs). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + -OSE.] The same as CHONDROGLUCOSE.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chondrosine ('kɒndrəʊsɪn). *Chem.* Also **chondrosin**. [ad. G. *chondrosin* (C. F. W. Krukenberg 1886, in *Zeitschr. f. Biol.* XXII. 267), f. mod.L. *chondrosia*, f. Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage: see -IN¹.] A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{21}O_{11}N$, obtained by hydrolysis of chondroitin.

1886 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* L. 481 Chondrosine is a hyalogen obtained from the sponge *Chondrosio reniformis*. **1925** P. A. LEVENE *Hexosomines* II. i. 76 Chondrosin, the disaccharide obtained from the more complex substance. **1957** *Science News* XLV. 86 On mild acid hydrolysis both [polysaccharides chondroitin sulphates A and C] give the same disaccharide, chondrosine.

‖ **chondrosis** (kɒn'drəʊsɪs). *Phys.* [f. as CHONDROSE + -OSIS.] The formation of cartilage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chondrostean (kɒn'drɒstɪ:ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *chondrostea* (f. Gr. *χόνδρ-ος* cartilage + *ὀστέον* bone) + -AN.]

Belonging to the *Chondrostea*, a sub-order of ganoid fishes (mostly extinct), in which the vertebral column consists of a simple soft *chorda* not divided into separate vertebræ. Also called *Loricata*. **b.** *sb.* A member of this sub-order.

1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 249 There were also sturgeons, chondrosteans, possessing an archaic character.

chondrule ('kɒndru:l). *Min.* [f. as CHONDRITE + -ULE.] A small spherical grain of mineral embedded in varying numbers in the matrix of

chondritic meteorites. Also **'chondrulite, chondru'litic** *a.* (see quot. 1928).

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1892** DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) i. 32. **1896** L. FLETCHER *Introd. Study Meteorites* 36 Through this paste are disseminated round chondrules of various sizes and with the same mineral composition as the matrix; in some cases the chondrules consist wholly or in great part of glass. **1906** IDDINGS *Rock Min.* 294 Enstatite..occurs in meteorites in radiating aggregates called chondrules. **1928** T. C. CHAMBERLIN *Two Solar Families* 254 'Chondrulites' is merely a more general term here used to include not only chondrules but their débris and all such quasi-chondrulitic material as cannot be called chondrules. It is here used for the primitive chondrulitic accretions, whether they develop into chondrules or not. **1944** [see CHONDRITE 2].

chone (kɔʊn). [ad. Gr. *χώνη*, contr. f. *χοάνη* CHOANA.] In sponges, a cortical dome-like structure communicating with the subdermal cavity. Hence **chonal** ('kɔʊnəl) *a.*, pertaining to this.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 In many sponges..the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or ectochone from an inner or endochone.., the whole structure being a chone. **1888** —— *Tetractinellida* p. xxiii, The chonal sphincter. **1906** *Combr. Nat. Hist.* I. viii. 214 A chone is a passage through the cortex opening to the exterior. **1940** L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. vi. 337 In the case of a thick cortex, each dermal pore generally opens into a canal termed a chone.

chone, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*

chong(e, obs. form of CHANGE.

chong, var. CHANG *sb.*²

chonicrite ('kɒnɪkraɪt). *Min.* Also -krite. [Named 1834, f. Gr. *χωνεία* melting, fusion + *κριτ-ός* separated, selected, 'its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species' (Dana).] A native silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 321 Chonikrite. **1868** DANA *Min.* 494 Chonicrite..is a lime pyrosclerite.

chooce, var. of CHOOSE *sb.*, *Obs.*

choo-choo ('tʃu:tʃu:). [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound of a steam-engine, used as a nursery name for a railway train or locomotive. Chiefly *U.S.*

1903 G. ADE *People you Know* 110 And now Saturday Afternoon had come and Percy M. Piker was hanging on the rear end of the choo-choo. **1927** W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 7 Trains are still called puff-puffs or puffers as against the American onomatope choo-choo. **1938** S. CHASE *Tyranny of Words* xiv. 178 Like a little boy making himself a choo-choo after seeing a locomotive. **1958** V. BELLERBY in P. Gammond *Decca Bk. Jazz* xvii. 205 The mill-girl of Burnley sings about the 'Chatanooga choo-choo'. **1963** *Guardian* 27 Sept. 11/5 A number of ancient turns (including the choo-choo train routine).

chook (tʃʊk). *Austral.* and *N.Z. colloq.* Also **chookie, -y, chucky, -ie** ('tʃʊkɪ). [cf. CHUCK *sb.*² 2.] A domestic fowl, a chicken.

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* I. viii. 103 Ony mair than ye'll change a Norroway falcon into a barn-door chuckie. **1895** G. CHAMIER *South-Sea Siren* xiii. 194 You will let me carve the chucky? **1928** 'BRENT OF BIN BIN' *Up Country* vii. 78 If no one else has thought of chookies I know that these will be useful. **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 25 Jan. 26 In N.S. Wales there's a fair amount of bumblefoot among the chooks. **1934** N. SCANLAN *Winds of Heoven* ix. 79 [Grannie] will take you down..to see the chookies. **1940** A. UPFIELD *Bushranger of Skies* ix. 93 Burning Water's youngest child continued to build the walls of the 'chook house'. **1942** G. CASEY *It's Harder for Girls* 127, I seen one take the roof off my front veranda an' land it in th' chook-yard at the back. **1950** K. S. PRICHARD *Winged Seeds* 161 Brown bread and bacon and cuts of chookie. **1951** J. FRAME *Lagoon* 68 My big mother with a big blue pinny to shake at me as if it were wheat for a little chook. **1969** *Coast to Coast 1967–68* 2 His had been wild-eyed, scraggy long-legged chooks, few in number, sneaking into the kitchen after scraps.

chooke: see CHEEK, CHOKE *sb.*²

choola ('tʃu:la). Also choolah, chula. [Hind. *chúlhá*, *chúlhí* fireplace (Skr. *chullī*).] An Indian fireplace or cooking-place.

1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* III. 120 A marble corridore filled up with *Choolas*, or cooking-places, composed of mud, cow-dung, and unburnt bricks. **1864** J. A. GRANT *Walk across Africa* 51, I observed a portable Indian 'choolah' or fireplace inside the hut. **1929** F. L. BRAYNE *Remaking Village India* 221 The chūla has been designed to burn soft coke, as a substitute for dung-cakes. **1945** —— *Better Villages* (ed. 3) 50 The ordinary *chula* (grate) besides wasting most of the heat of the fire, only holds one pot.

choom (tʃu:m), *sb.*¹ [Russ. *chum*, f. native name.] Among the nomadic peoples of Siberia, a conical hut or tent of fir poles covered with skins or birch bark.

[**1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 284 Their tents are rounde and are called *Chame* in their language.] **1889** V. MORIER in *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 175 A little encampment of Samoyede summer 'chooms', *i.e.* birch-bark tents. **1895** F. G. JACKSON *Gt. Frozen Land* 82 Of the choom which forms the Samoyad's home there are two kinds, one for summer and another for winter.

choom (tʃʊm, tʃu:m), *sb.*² *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* [var. of CHUM *sb.*] An English soldier; an Englishman.

1918 *Chron. N.Z.E.F.* 10 May 153/1 Our chaps are rather fond of the 'Aw choom' dialect. **1919** DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 16 *Choom*, an English soldier. **1930** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 5 Mar. 25/1, I met a fresh-faced choom in charge of a spring-cart. **1933** *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 20/1 Choom's eyes were saucers of awed interest. **1935** *Ibid.* 24 Apr. 21/2 He wasn't a choom; he came straight from Brisbane and had been born and reared in Sydney. **1952** J. CLEARY *Sundowners* ii. 81 'Come on, Choom,' he said to Venneker [an Englishman].

choop, choup. *North. dial.* and *Sc.* The hip or fruit of the wild-rose.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) 'A hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane *o'* them as like my ane as ae choup is like to another.' **1847** HALLIWELL, *Choups*, hips, the fruit of briars. *North.* **1872** J. P. MORRIS *Moggie Bell* in *Lancash. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) Her cheeks were rosy as a choup. **1881** J. SHAW in *Gd. Words* Oct. 716 Choops, that is the heps of the wild rose. **1886** BRITTEN & H. *Plant-n.*

choore, obs. form of COR.

choose (tʃu:z), *v.* Pa. t. chose (tʃəʊz), pa. pple. chosen ('tʃəʊz(ə)n). Forms: see below. [OE. *céos-an*, str. vb., belonging to the OTeut. ablaut-series *eu*, *au—u*, *u*. By reason of internal consonant-mutation (*s* to *z* and *r*), in OTeut. and WGer., and by OE. palatalization of *c*, the inflexion of this vb. presented, in the OE. and early ME. stages, various phonetic differences, which were subsequently levelled under the influence of analogy; while new phonetic or analogical influences changed the present and past stems in various directions, so that not one of its modern forms is the normal phonetic representative of the corresponding OE. form. The OTeut. inflexion was *keus-*, *kaus—kuzum*, *kuzano-* (with original *s* changed to *z* by Verner's Law), Gothic *kius-*, *kaus—kusum*, *kusans*; in WGer. with development of *z* to *r*, *kios-*, *kaus* (OS. and OHG. *kôs*)*—kuri—kurum*, *koran*, whence OE. *céosan*, *céas—cure—curon*, *coren* (with *c* palatal in *céosan*, *céas*, but guttural in *cur-*, *cor-*). Hence regularly in ME., *cheose* (*chēse*, with close *ē*), *cheas* (*chēs*, with open *ē*)— 2 sing. *cure*,—pl. *curen*, *coren*. The first change upon this was the levelling of the consonant differences in the pa. pple. *coren*, which (though retained as *corn*, *core*, in s.w. dial. to 15th c.) was by 1200 assimilated to the general consonantism of the vb. as *chosen* (perh. through an intermed. *choren*: cf. *chure* in 2 s. pret.); this was subseq. often reduced to *chose*, but the full form is the survivor. By assimilation to this the pl. pret. *curen* became *chosen*, and in due course *chose*, still used. The prevalent ME. form of the pret. sing. was *chēs*; but there was also *chās*, app. repr. OE. *cēas*, for *céas*. In later ME., and esp. in north. and n. midl. dial., these were also used for the pl.; and by similar levelling the pl. *chose* was also used as sing., app. only after 1500, and is now the standard form. In the pres. stem, OE. *céose*, early ME. *chéose*, normally gave *chēse*, *cheese*, which survived to *c* 1500, and later in Sc. But a type *chōse* appears in the 14th c. and lasted till *c* 1575 (in More, Coverdale, Ascham); before 1550 the type *choose* is found. Probably ME. *chōse* represented OE. *cēōse*, for *céose*, and regularly passed into *choose*: cf. *lose*, in later pronunciation (lu:z). The chief difficulty attaches to the type *chuse*. This was no mere variant spelling of *choose*, but a much earlier form, which occurs somewhat sporadically in ME., but became very frequent in 16th c. (when it rimed with *amuse*, *refuse*, *excuse*). *Choose* and *chuse* are used indiscriminately in the Bible of 1611 and the First Folio of Shakspere: *chuse* was by far the prevailing form in 17–18th c., but has in the 19th been gradually superseded by *choose*, which Dr. Johnson, following Bailey, took as his leading Dictionary form, although in his own practice he appears to have spelt *chuse*.

(All other words in *-use*, as *abuse*, *accuse*, *amuse*, *refuse*, *ruse*, are of Fr. origin; and in some Sc. dialects *chuse* has still the sound of Fr. *u*. Of OF. *choisir*, Littré gives Picard forms *keusir*, Walloon *chûzî*, Rouchi *chusir*.)

On these various types of the present stem were formed weak types of the pa. t., *chesed*, *chosed*, *choosed*, *chused*, used alongside of the various strong forms already mentioned; none of them are now recognized in standard English, though some exist in the dialects. Perhaps these were in some measure due to a tendency to identify the Eng. verb with the F. *choisir*—a tendency which is distinctly marked in the rise of the by-form CHOISE, *choised*, formerly used in English, and still the ordinary word for *choose* in the South of Scotland.]

The complicated nature of these facts makes it necessary to illustrate the Forms apart from the sense-development.

A. Illustration of the Forms.

I. 1. *Present stem.*

†**a.** 1 ciose, céose, 2 cése, 2–3 cheose, 2–5 chese (chyese, chiese, chise, cheese, chees, chess, schese, *Sc.* cheyss, 5–6 cheise). *Obs.*

Beowulf 2376 þæt he..þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1867 (Gr.) He heht hine wine ceosan. *o* **1131** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1123 þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ærcebiscop. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi habben aȝen chire, to chiesen ȝief [h]y wolden..lufie. *c* **1175** *Lomb. Hom.* 71 To þin aȝen us ches. *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 3 Ich cheose hire to cheuese. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 664 þe fiss þat ihc wolde cheose. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8409 (Cott.) Quam godd will chesse Kyng efter þe for-soth beess. *Ibid.* 8552 Chese [*v.r.* ches; chees, chose] quilk þou will. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 Huer by he conne chyese þet guode. *Ibid.* 93 He..wolde chise..þe gostliche blisse. *Ibid.* 626 þet..chyest al þet him may helpe. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 43 To cheyss a king. **1382** WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 22 What I schal cheese [**1388** chese] I know not. *c* **1420** *Pallod. on Husb.* I. 84 Land to chees eke must thou yeme. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 339 Now Mown ȝe schese. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1611 For thow shuld euer chess apone sich wyss. **1528** MORE *Dial. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 247/2 Men may..chese and hold yᵉ right way. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 142 To doo guid and cheise yam ane right tred of lyf.

†**b.** 4– 6 chose. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 2462 (Fairf.) þou chose to wone in queþer side, queþer þou choses [so always in this MS.]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12339 Chose you sum cheftane, & charge hym þerwith. **1528** MORE *Diol. Heresyes* I. Wks. 165/2 We be likely to chose wel ynoughe. **1534** TINDALE *Phil.* i. 22 What to chose I wot not [so CRANMER, and *Geneva*; *Rhemish* choose; **1611** chuse; WYCLIF **1382** cheese, **1388** chese]. **1535** COVERD. *Josh.* xxiv. 15 Chose you this daye whom ye wyll serue. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal not chose but speake rudelie. *Ibid.* 78 Nou chose you, you Italian English men, whether you will be angrie with vs. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xi. 25 Rather chosing to be afflicted [WYCL. chesynge; **1611** chusing, (mod. edd. and **1881** choosing].

c. 6– choose. The existing form.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 82 b, He cannot choose but reuiue again. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 253, I cannot choose but muse. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Zech.* ii. 12 The Lorde..shal choose [COVERD. chose] Hierusalem yet agayne. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 646 The World was all before them where to choose. **1800** WORDSW. *'Tis said that some, etc.* iii, Sing another song, or choose another tree.

d. (3) 4, 6–9 chuse *arch.* (The first quot. is of doubtful phonetic significance.)

c **1300** *St. Margarete* 103 Chus weþer þu wold..to deþe beon ibroȝt Oþer honoury our godes. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 140 Hee chused too chasen hem þere. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. 221 Who so wille not, may chuse. **1513** MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 404 To elect and chuse the most couragious. **1642** ROGERS *Naoman* Ep. Ded. 2 How can our lives chuze but be sad. **1760** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 94 ¶1 At liberty to chuse their business. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* ix, Would not Mr. Waverley chuse some refreshment after his journey? **1832** *Country Houses* III. vi. 208 In chusing carriages and jewels.

II. *Past tense.*

2. *1–3 pers. sing.* †**a.** 1 céas, 2–3 cheas, chæs, 2–5 chēs (4–5 chees, chese, chess).

a **1000** *Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii[i]. 173 Bebodu ðine ic ceas. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 229 þa aceas he him leornincnihtes. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He..ches þere crundel to halle. *c* **1200** ORMIN 13930 Ne chæs himm nohht te laferrd crist. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hire. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 791, I chees [*v.r.* ches, chese] loue to my first crafte. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. 1 That lond he chees. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 111 God ches and ordeyned hym.

†**b.** 3–4 chās, 4–5 chaas, 5–6 chase (5 chace, *mod. Sc.* chaise).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20914 (Cott.) Naild on þe rod he was, Als for-be he-self it chas [*Edin. Gött.*, Fairf., wes..ches, *Trin.* was..chas; *Cott. has* ches *in* 20532]. *a* **1400** *Cursor M.* 9875 (Laud) A clene stede he chas. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) Cryst..chaas þat is moste harde to þe fleche. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxx, He chase hym to his apostle. *o* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* xiv. 20 And thus he chace her. **1484** CAXTON *Chyvalry* i. 3 A wyse knyght..chaas to hym an heremytage. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Whom God chase..to be kynge.

c. chose (the current form). [f. the plural.]

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 13 Of them he chose twelve [*so all 16th c. vv.*, WYCLIF chees]. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xv. 40 Paul chose Silas, and departed. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. xix, A mortal ..who chose to go where'er he had a mind.

3. *2nd pers. sing.* †**1–2** cure, 3 chure. (Afterwards fashioned on the 1–3 sing: now chosest.)

a **1225** *Juliana* 60 þu chure..abráám isahac & iacob.

4. *plur.* †**a.** 1 curon, 2–3 curen. (So *subj.*)

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1803 (Gr.) Him ða wic curon. *c* **1205** LAY. 6888 þe eorles..curen heom enne king [*later text* chosen].

b. [f. pa. pple.] 3–5 chose(n, 4– chose.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 543 He chosen hem wiues. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 400 Roberd Courtehese hii chose to cheuenteyne. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 7389 Tho schosen thai ..A noble knight. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 2 Alle the whiche thei chosen [*v.r.* chesden]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 30 Of Alemaine princes seven They chose. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* vi. 5 They chose Steuen [*so all 16th c. vv.*]. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiag.* Wks. 1840 I. 204 [They] chose me to be colonel.

†c. [f. sing. *chēs*.] 4–5 chesen, chese, ches (chees, chess). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 The Inglis þerto ches. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 þe Romayns chees hym afterwardes. **1388** WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 7 Thei chesen [*v.r.* chosen, chesiden] the firste seetis. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9627 þai..Ches hym for cheftain.

†d. [f. sing. *chās(e.]* 5-6 chase. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c **1440** *Generydes* 1325 They chase hym kyng. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* (1812) 31 Thei all accorded by one assent, And chase Philip. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. i. 28 That part of Arabia, that he, and his, chase to be theirs.

5. *weak infl.* [f. *chese*] 4-5 chesid, -ed. 4-6 *pl.* cheseden, -iden, chesden. *Sc.* chesit. [f. *chuse*] 4, 6-8 chused. [f. *chose*] 6 chosed. [f. *choose*] 6-8 choosed.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Ps. xxi. 5 þai chesid baraban þe thefe. **1340-70** *Alisaunder* 140 For þis enchesoun hee chused too chasen hem þere. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 2 Which thei chesden [*v.r.* chosen]. —— *Luke* xiv. 7 Thei chesiden the firste seetis [*2 MSS.* chosen, **1388** chesen]. —— *Acts* vi. 5 Thei cheesiden Stheuene [*2 MSS.* chosen, **1388** chesiden]. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maid þe lowist. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* lxv. 12 Ye..chosed the thinge that pleased me not. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, He chesit a flane. **1598** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 130 Mean space, with all his care he choosed. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 143 She..chused one who seemed to excel all the rest. **1722** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 688 Which they choosed rather to do. **1788** *Lond. Mag.* 538 As many goats as they chused to take.

III. *Pa. pple.*

6. *strong.* †a. coren, corn, koren, core. *Obs.* (More freq. YCORE *pa. pple..*)

a **1000** *O.E. Chron.* an. 656 (end) And Cuðbald wæs coren to abbot. *c* **1205** LAY. 16354 Of hir ferde coren. **1330** *Roland & V.* (1836) 16 Our kinde lord y-corn. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 1431 That was so comly corn. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 415 þei ben kindeli coren. *Ibid.* 407 Comelokur corn þan hur kynde askyp. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 409 When he was Kyng furst y Kore. *Ibid.* 1079 Willyham Conqueror to þe Kyndam of Englond was core.

b. 3- chosen (4-5 -in, -yn, -un, etc.).

c **1200** ORMIN 15700 He þe33m..chosenn haffde. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10859 He has þe chosin [*v.r.* chosen]. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 62 Any of hem yt is schosyn. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylke. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 39 He has chosen, or intended to chuse. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1875) 5 If any one commodity be chosen.

c. [Shortened from b.] chose. Occasional in ME., but very frequent in 18th c.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3378 A stif man & a stern..cheuetayn was chose. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 60 Poule was not chose be Crist in His lyve. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 241 We have chose to fill our Hives. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. II. xl. 53 The French King was chose of the Order. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 90, I have chose this Ionick Example. **1820** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 206 Since the armies..have chose to interfere.

7. *weak*: cf. 5.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 139 The banis walit by and naitlie chosit. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 725 They be chosed men of warre. **1606** CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie. **1631** —— *Cæs. & Pomp.* ibid. III. 128 Chus'd by him, To be his blacke Guard.

B. Senses.

1. a. *trans.* To take by preference out of all that are available; to select; to take as that which one prefers, or in accordance with one's free will and preference.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. §1 Him sædon þæt..hie him woldon oðerra wera ceosan. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hire bimong alle wimmen for to beon his moder. **138.** *Antecrist* in Todd *3 Treat. Wyclif* 151 Antecrist chesep to hise discyples þe sotil and slyȝe. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 278 Leuy and hise children..God chase to be preestis. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 318 Chuse thee what armes thou likest. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* xvii. 5 The mans rod whom I shall choose, shall blossome. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iii. 51 Writs of Election..for chusing new Members. **1684** EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 96 Chuse an Author as you chuse a Friend. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 251 They chuse for the combat the darkest hour of the night. **1854** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 431 If each drop of rain chose where it should fall. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 She had a right to choose the course which seemed the best to herself.

b. *Theol.* Of God: 'To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life' (J.). Cf. CHOSEN.

c. with complement, as 'to choose a man king'.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10859 Vr lauerd has chosen þe his lemman [*G.* chosin to his lemman]. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2523 Sir Aufreus thei chosen king. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 65, I would the Colledge of the Cardinalls Would chuse him Pope. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 37/1 How could he be chose Arbitrator? **1764** FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Have unanimously chosen you Mayor.

2. with *infinitive obj.*: To determine in favour of a course, to decide in accordance with inclination. *to choose rather*: to resolve (*to do* one thing) in preference (to another).

a **1340** *Cursor M.* 22092 (Edin.) Criste him seluin chese be borne in bethlem for ure ese. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maad þe lowist. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 4 Chees rather to dye than lenger to lyue. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Some chose to go by the worlde and some by religion. **1611** BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 25 Chusing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, then to enjoy the pleasures of sinne for a season. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 [He] chooses to forego the pleasure, rather than endure the pain. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 A wise traveller will naturally choose to visit the best of actual nations.

3. The notion of a choice between alternatives is often left quite in the background, and the sense is little more than an emphatic equivalent of, To will, to wish, to exercise one's own pleasure in regard to a matter in which one is a free agent.

a. *esp.* with *infin.* To think fit, to be pleased (to do so and so). *not to choose* (to do a thing): not to be pleased and therefore to forbear.

1619 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1635) 4 Hee chuseth to forbeare those meates. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, He chuses to remain concealed. **1773** —— *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, When I travel, I always chuse to regulate my own supper. **1794** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 The lot of those who will choose to go to sleep on the edge of Dover cliff. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He did not choose to keep a clerk, who was not in his interests. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvi, Pendennis chose to assume a very gloomy and frowning countenance. **1853** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 269 He did not choose to speak to her in public.

b. To wish to have, to want. *vulgar.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The landlady returned to know if we did not choose a more genteel apartment. **1788** G. COLMAN *Ways & Means* I. i, Do you chuse any refreshment, Sir? **1814** [see A. I. d.] **1871** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 453 A dish offered at table is declined with the words 'I don't choose any'.

†c. To take, accept, or embrace what is offered; not to refuse. (Only in OE.)

Beowulf 2376 þæt he..þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *Ibid.* 5629 þæt wæs þam gomelan ȝingeste word..ær he bæl cure. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2442 (Gr.) Hie on þanc curon æðlinges est.

4. a. *intr.* or *absol.* To exercise choice; to make a selection between different things or alternatives.

c **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen ȝief [h]y wolden hare sceappinde lufie, oðer hine ferleten. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7885 Muche of þys lond wyllede Roberd Courthese To be Kyng of Engelond, ȝyf hii myȝte chese. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. viij. 184 If God take upon him forto pointe and chese. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. 2 To choose is to will one thing before another. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 60 Here doe I choose, and thriue I as I may. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 11 Give her leave to choose to her own liking. **18..** PRESCOTT (O.) They had only to choose between implicit obedience and open rebellion.

†b. To exercise one's own pleasure, do as one likes, take one's own way; esp. as an alternative to something suggested and rejected. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xx. 221 Whoso that wole, may leve me ȝif he wille; and who so wille not, may chuse. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 51 If you will not have me, choose. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Polite Convers.* ii, *Neverout.* Miss, shall I help you to a pigeon? *Miss.* No, sir; I thank you. *Neverout.* Why, then you may choose. **1778** MISS BURNEY *Evelina* I. xxi, If Miss does not think us fine enough for her, why to be sure she may chuse. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Ah sall choose tell him' [I shall tell him or not, as I choose].

5. a. *cannot choose*: = have no alternative, cannot do otherwise, cannot help. (Also *interrog.*: see quot. 1595.) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst., Abraham* 54 Alas, dere childe, I may not chese, I must nedys my swete sone kylle. **1500** *God Speed plough* (Skeat) 35 Thus be we shepe shorne, we may not chese. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 Without any rest, but at suche passages as they coulde nat chese. **1595** A. DAY *Engl. Secret.* (1625) II. 13 How can it otherwise chuse? is not the matter plaine and evident? **1607** HIERON *Wks.* II. 499 There are some differences of opinion, as it cannot bee chosen. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 186 'Tis a good dulnesse, And giue it way: I know thou canst not chuse. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §101 We cannot choose seeing what part of the man is nearest to the earth.

b. constr. with *but.* (*arch.*)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 b, Suche..crueltee..as could not choose afterwarde but redound to his..confusion. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 97 It cannot be chosen, but that they muste. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 120 Hee cannot choose but breake. **1650** T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 82 It is done, and you could not otherwise chuse but do what you did. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv, There cannot choose but be some whose interests are contrary. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 321 Who can chuse but bless you? **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vi, The wedding guest sat on a stone, He cannot choose but hear. **1886** FROUDE *Oceana* viii, When earth is so kind, men cannot choose but be happy.

†6. To 'pick up'; to take, collect, or gather at pleasure. *Obs.*

a **1300** *K. Horn* 664 Ihc wene þat ihc schal leose þe fiss þat ihc wolde cheose. *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 1317 Such strengþe he him þo ches þat prince of al þe world he wes. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 18 Seuen oxen..the whiche in the pasture of mershe the grene leswis cheseden.

†7. To pick out by sight, distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.*

[An ancient sense; also in OHG. and in F. *choisir.*]

a **1300** *Havelok* 2147 Men Mouhte se by þe liht A peni chesen, so was it briht. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees þer ches he in-noȝe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 Huerby hi conne chyese: þet guode uram þe kueade. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13509 By the chere of achilles he chese hym onone.

†8. a. *to choose one's way* or *gate*: to take one's way, proceed or go (of one's own accord). *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2736 Đo bi-thowte him moyses, and his weiȝe ðeðen ches. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 William..his way to Scotland ches. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 930 Chaplaynez to þe chapells chosen þe gate. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1225 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chesez hym the waye. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes..Intill a chaumber..chosen þere way.

†b. Hence simply *to choose* in same sense. *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Trist.* 2642 Into bretein he ches. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1619 To-wardez Chartris they chese, these cheualrous knyghttez. *c* **1440** *Sir Gowther* 312 Til the hegh borde he chese.

†c. *intr.* To 'take' or accede *to* (a course). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 If he wille þe lond ȝeld, & to þe pes chese. *Ibid.* 267 þe Inglis þerto ches. *Ibid.* 270 Vnto þat conseil ches þe kyng of Almayn.

†9. To resolve upon, agree to have. *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Trist.* 65 A turnament thai ches Wiþ kniȝtes stiþe on stede.

†10. *refl. to choose oneself to*: to set or devote oneself to. *Obs.* [The orig. constr. is doubtful; the pronoun may have been gov. by following *to.*]

[*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 144 Moyses þat goddis folk to lede him ches.] *Ibid.* 13304 (Gött.) þai þaim to þis lauerd ches, Alle þai forsoke þis worldes ese. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 684 Falshed of freres haþ..maid hem to leuen Here charite and chastite, & [chesen] hem to lustes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8270 Achilles, þou cheses þe fast, For to prese me with pyne.

11. choose out. To pick out, select and take.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 The strengeste me schal bi choys..chese out. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcii. 294 He chase out x. thousande of the moost valyauntes men in his company. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xvii. 9 Moses said vnto Ioshua, Choose vs out men. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 35 Chuse out the smoothest and evenest Glass Cane. **1928** P. DEARMER et al. *Oxf. Bk. Carols* 45 Joseph is chosen out from the other suitors by the budding of his rod. **1945** A. L. ROWSE *West-Country Stories* 192 Sir Thomas Arundell, who chose out and fastened upon this spot.

12. *Phrases. to pick and choose*: to select with careful scrutiny. †*to choose*: as a thing to choose; hence *advb.*: by choice, in preference. *Obs. not much, not a pin* (or the like) *to choose between them*: no ground of preference or difference.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 190 They..can..picke and choose out the best. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 175, I thinke there is not halfe a kisse to choose Who loues another best. *a* **1663** SANDERSON *Wks.* (1854) II. 260 (D.) But the worthy magistrate would meet with such a lion, to choose. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 222 (D.) The Scots, to chuse, prefer a monarchy before any other government. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1195 What made thee pick and chuse her out. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 136 (D.) 'Oh then,' said Miss Darnford, 'pray let us hear it, to choose.' **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. §3 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and chuse for a particular sort of Events. **1887** EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* xxi, I can't see that there's a pin to choose between me and the man who murders in sudden anger.

†choose, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 chos, *Sc.* choss, 4-6 chose, 5 chooce, 6, 7 choose. [A variant of CHOICE treated as verbal sb. from CHOOSE, and assimilated in form to the verb. Perh. to a certain extent phonetic, *oi* being in 15-16th c. Scotch often reduced to o, e.g. *rejose, jone*; and conversely *oi* written for *ō* as *rois, clois.*]

1. The act of choosing, selection.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 264 Giff that thaim war set in choss, To dey, or to leyff cowartly. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some will have of chose geseran. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 Ye prophet prophesieth..of the succession, chose, and acceptaunce of a new [sacrifyce]. **1570-87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 237 Of whom could they better take choose than of a king their neighbour? *c* **1620** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Workis.

2. Power, right, or privilege of choosing.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8550 (Cott.) Mi lauerd..gis þe chose [*Gött.* choys] o thinges thre. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 Let them be at their chose. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §144 He is an vnhappy man..that god..putteth hym in chose, and woll chose the worst parte.

3. Scope for choice.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij a, Off spare hawke bellis ther is chooce.

chooseable, choosable ('tʃu:zəb(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. CHOOSE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Fit to be chosen, eligible.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 7 It is most choosable for the glory of it to God.

Hence **chooseableness,** eligibility.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. §8 The true source of the nobleness and chooseableness of all things.

†choosed, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 chosed. = CHOSEN.

c **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 725 They that be passed ouer be chosed men of warre. **1606** CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie.

†chooseling. *Obs.* In 4 chosling, choseling. [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -LING dim. suffix.] A chosen one; one of the elect.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1609 (Cott.) He to pin him-selfen did For his choslinges [*Gött.* schoslinges] on rod-tre. *Ibid.* 12717 Quen drightin gan to sprad his grace Til his aun choslings treu. *Ibid.* 17262 (Gött.) þi choselinges.

chooser ('tʃu:zə(r)). Forms: 4 cheser, 5 chesar, 6-8 chuser, 6- chooser. [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chooses.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 413 Alle þes cheseris cannot telle whęþer þei han chose a fend. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Beggars should be no choosers. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 The greedinesse of worldly chusers. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 11 Her selfe might be her chooser. **1678** L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 414 We cannot be the Chusers of our own Parents but of our Friends we may. **1707** J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 425 Beggers must not be Chusers. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. l. 17 Pickers and choosers of God's words.

†b. *spec.* An elector. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 He [schulde be pope] þat hadde þe more partye of þe chesers assentynge to his allectioun. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 The eliseurs or chesars ought more to pourueye to the wele of the offyce. 1642 CHAS. I, *Answ. 19 Propos. Parl.* 21 The people who chuse the Chusers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 320 None shall be Choosers or Voters, but such as can expend 40s. per annum. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 A College, or court of choosers or electors. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 289 The choosers vary every election.

†**'chooseress, cheseresse**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chooser.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 4 The cheseresse of hise werkis.

choosey, choosy ('tʃu:zɪ), *a.* orig. *U.S.* [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -Y¹.] Disposed to be particular in one's choice; fastidious, fussy. Hence **'choosiness** *sb.*, particularity, fastidiousness.

1862 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/2 But so I'm sure enough thar at last, I'm noways choosy about the road. 1915 J. WEBSTER *Dear Enemy* (1916) 68, I am very *choosey* in regard to homes, and I reject three-fourths of those that offer. 1927 WODEHOUSE *Small Bachelor* i. 4 'Mr. Finch had been getting what you might call choosey about his clothes...' 'What do you mean, choosey?' 'Particular, sir.' 1931 *Publisher's Circular* 13 June 747/2, I have found that collectors who ask for discounts are the choosiest of buyers. They want the best. 1936 WODEHOUSE *Laughing Gas* xii. 119 It so happens that in the matter of pyjamas I've always been a trifle on the choosy side. I'm not one of those fellows who just charge into a hosier's and grab anything. 1945 G. ENDORE *Methinks the Lady* (1947) x. 248 Such care, such choosiness, shows a fear.. lest a word, not too carefully chosen, might give away your secrets. 1948 *Daily Tel.* 16 July, I hear that air passengers are becoming more choosy about where they sit. Seats in the rear of the plane are now preferred. 1956 A. WILSON *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* I. iii. 63 Gerald saw that this topic, too, did not appeal to Elvira. He disliked 'choosey' women as a rule. 1958 *Oxf. Mag.* 1 May 381/1 Regular students of lecture lists must by now be pretty well habituated to the mysterious choosiness about titles shown by their compilers.

choosing ('tʃu:zɪŋ). *vbl. sb.* For forms see verb. [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CHOOSE in various senses; selection, adoption, picking out, electing, etc.

*c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Noht after chesunge ac after strene. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 8566 (Cott.) Wisli þou has in chesing [*Fairf.* chosing] don. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Dingnetes þet me makeþ be chyezinge. *c*1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, Man in hys fyrste fourmynge..had free chesyng. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They cockid for cartes, and cast for her chisyng. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 17 A stryffe in the yelde halle for chesynge of the mayer. 1563 *Hom.* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 530 A superstitious abstinency, and chosyng of meates. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 150 Women that marrie husbandes of their owne choosing. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) 266 A rule that there should bee noe picking and chuseing of partes of directions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112. ¶2 Several Texts of his own choosing. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 308 After long chusing selected a subject.

choosing ('tʃu:zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That chooses. Hence **'choosingly** *adv.*, by choice, in preference.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. §7 If our spirits can serve God chusingly and greedily. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 78 The love which seeks diligently, that is to say, choosingly and by preference to all things else.

chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*¹ Also 4–7 choppe, 5–6 chopp (6 cheoppe). [f. CHOP *v.*¹ The senses fall into a number of groups derived from those of the verb, but having no mutual connexion.]

I. from CHOP *v.*¹ I.

1. a. An act of chopping, or cutting with blows of an axe, cleaver, etc.; a cutting blow or stroke.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 187 Han þei none children bote chestes and choppes hem bitwene. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 7701 Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles. *c*1430 *Syr Tryam.* 763 Syr James had soche a chopp That he wyste not ..Whethur hyt were day or nyght. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 209 § 11 He smote hym with small choppis of the axe. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. 97/2 The executioner tooke the axe, and at the first chop stroke off his head. 1879 BROWNING *Ivanovitch* 37 Now some chop athwart the bole Changed bole to billets.

b. Freq. *pl.* A wood-chopping contest. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1926 K. S. PRICHARD *Working Bullocks* v. 48 He hewed his way through tough logs as though he were out to beat the champion in a chop. *Ibid.* viii. 84 One of the best axe-men in the sou'-west, Duck was champion in his day, and..he still entered for the chops. 1930 W. SMYTH *Wooden Rails* vii. 108 There were standing chops, underhand chops, single and two-handed sawing contests. 1944 R. PARK in *Coast to Coast* 42 'And the chops,' he said. 'I'd like to see Whaka Green making the chips fly.' 1963 N. HILLIARD *Piece of Land* 172 The fourteen-inch chop, championship of the North Island, about to start now!

2. a. A piece chopped off; a slice, cutlet. Also *fig.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* 428 II. 72 He had 3on [= given] 3ow and hym a choppe of xx. pownd of lond. *a*1626 BACON (J.), Empson would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 267 Forrests were my delight, this but a chop is; I have exchang'd a Forrest for a Coppice.

b. *spec.* A slice of meat, usually mutton or pork, including generally a rib, intended to be cooked and served by itself.

*a*1640 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, A chop of mutton, Or a pint of drum-wine. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 9 July, Had a chop of veale. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 417 A cut or chop of meat. *a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶117 (1740) 93 He kept no House, but lived upon Chops. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 76 Take a neck of mutton..cut it into chops. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Rarely out of England is a first-rate broiled chop to be obtained.

†**c.** ***twopenny chop***: ? chopped meat in broth.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 39 *Enter* Miles *with a messe of pottage and broth, and after him* Bacon. *Miles.* Spill, sir? why, doe you thinke I neuer carried two-penny chop before in my life? 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 46 Feeds on twopenny chops and pottage.

d. Material, esp. fodder, which has been chopped up. Also ***chop-feed***.

1830 S. H. COLLINS *Emigrant's Guide* (ed. 4) 132 When it [*sc.* rye] is ground only (as it is used for bread in England) they here call it 'chop', and give it to cattle. 1852 *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* III. 151 Chop feed is good for them in small quantities, say half a pint to a sheep. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 507 With the chaff-cutter a fresh supply of chop is obtained daily. 1889 J. WRIGHTSON *Fallow & Fodder Crops* 199 [He] is accustomed to cut rye and straw together and throw the 'chop' back into a barn. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 121 Chaff ('Chop'). 1922 *Outing* (U.S.) July 184/3 When the cow had licked up the last bit of chop.

e. A share, esp. in phr. ***to be in for one's chop***. *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.*

1919 DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 16 *Chop*, share. 'To hop in for one's chop'—to enter in, in order to secure a privilege or benefit. 1964 *Christchurch Star* 14 Mar. 2/1 New Zealand is in for its chop [in the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*]... No one else calls a road a tar-sealed road.

3. An instrument or appliance for chopping.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The cylinder in turning presses against an iron bar called the 'chop', which removes the skin of the cherry [= Coffee berry].

†**4. a.** *fig.* Cf. '*blow, stroke.*' *Obs.* (F. *coup.*)

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* Bj b, God hathe in this sodayne cheoppe, taken awaye the libertie of his most pure playne worde. 1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., Howe..fortune through this chop or that chaunce turned their bless to baile. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 94 §2 They [sheep] are wasters ever after such a choppe, and neaver come to theire former estate. *c*1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Chop by chance*, a rare Contingence [1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, rare Booty].

†**b.** ***at the first chop***: at the first stroke, encounter, brush (F. *du premier coup*); immediately, at once (F. *tout à coup*).

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 241 Let them..not believe them at the first chop whatsoever they say. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 The worlde arose at the first chop with all his force. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 863 They were deceived of their hope at the first chop. 1611 COTGR., *Prinsault*, presently..suddainely, at an instant, at the first chop. *c*1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) 49 It will bee denyed at the first chop, that..the said Elizabeth was then livinge.

†**c.** ***at one*** (*a*) ***chop***: at one stroke, at once, (F. *tout d'un coup*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 b, This lusty gallaunt..challengeth the field agaynst foure choise and tryed souldiours at one choppe together. *Ibid.* 477 Here be two lyes at a chopp. 1583 J. STOCKER *Tragicall Hist.* I. 47 a, Then the hangman letteth him slip at one choppe almost to the ground.

d. *Cricket.* A stroke made by bringing down the blade of the bat sharply on the ball (see quot. 1966). Also ***chop-cut***. **e.** *Lawn Tennis.* An undercut ground-stroke. Also ***chop-lob, -stroke***.

1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* ii. 62 If the ball..keeps a bit low after the pitch, it is a most effective stroke to come heavily down on it; if the force is put on the ball at the right moment it will go very hard, and may be called a 'chop'. 1913 *Daily Mail* 7 July 9/2 A sound batsman with a beautiful chop cut by third slip. 1920 TILDEN *Lawn Tennis* p. x, An undercut ground stroke is the general definition of a chop. *Ibid.* 35 The chop lob, a heavily under-cut spin that hangs in the air. *Ibid.* 82 Tilden is a chop-stroke player. 1961 F. C. AVIS *Sportsman's Gloss.* 254/2 *Chop*, a sharp stroke made by drawing the face of the racket on to the ball. 1966 *Armchair Cricket 1966* 95 *Chop*, a form of late cut, made by bringing the bat *down* sharply on the ball just as it is about to pass the batsman on the off-side.

f. (*to get*) ***the chop*** or ***chopper***: (to be) killed. Also *transf. slang.*

1945 C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 19 *To get the chop*, to be shot down and killed or injured. 1956 A. CRAWLEY *Escape from Germany* iii. 40 'The chop' in Buchenwald meant execution or the gas chamber. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xx. 176 We noncoms used to say got *the chopper*. Going for a Burton was journalist's talk. 1961 L. PAYNE *Nose on my face* viii. 139 Sounded to me like a death warrant... Sooner or later he'd have got the chop. 1968 R. COLLIN *Locust on Wind* vii. 80 The editor had got what he wanted... 'I think my series has gone for the chop.' 1971 *Ink* 12 June 12/2 The Anglo-Italian tournament..must be due for the chop.

II. from CHOP *v.*¹ II. (cf. sense 9 of vb.).

†**5.** The act of suddenly striking *up* or *down*; a sudden or sharp turn.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R ij, When Veins or Pipes take a chop up higher than ordinary into their proper Lids..this is opposite to Troughing or Choping down.

III. from CHOP *v.*¹ III.

†**6.** A fissure, cleft, crack; a CHAP in the skin.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 301 The joyntes, or cliftes, or choppes of Cleefes and Rockes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Gv. Choppes of ye gums and lippes. 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 100 The many chops and chinks which the ardour of the Sun makes in the Sands. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxx. 133 Good for Chops in the hands or feet. 1712 W. ROGERS *Cruising Voy.* App. 15 Broken in chops, as is all that coast. 1767 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 299 His tongue turned black, with large chops in it.

IV. from CHOP *v.*¹ IV.

†**7.** A stroke as of a clock; in mod. Sc. CHAP.

1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 181 (Jam.) In the dumb choppe of the conscience. *Ibid.* 1203 The word without, and the dumbe choppes of his conscience within could not moue him to do well.

V. [see CHOPPING *ppl. a.*¹,².]

8. A short broken motion (of waves); choppiness. Also *attrib.* = *choppy*.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 347 The unusual swell and short chop of a sea on, led him to think that he was in shoaler water. 1868 J. SAXON *Five Years in Gold. Gate* 235 Conflict with the horrors of the Caribbean 'chop seas'.

VI. 9. *Comb.* ***chop-eater***. Also CHOP-HOUSE.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 182 The chop-eater was so fatigued.

chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*² Also 6–7 chopp(e. [Another form of CHAP *sb.*²; and the more usual one in several senses. *Choip* in the quot. of 1505 (which occurs in a printed text of 1508) is the earliest trace of the word in any form: with this exception the *chap* form is evidenced earlier. The variation may have arisen from association with the other words in which *chap* varies with *chop*.]

1. A jaw.

*c*1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 166 Thy cheik bane bair..Thy choip, thy choll, garris men for to leif chest. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶5 There is a Thread on one of Punch's Chops, which draws it up, and lets it fall. *a*1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 96 His fallen chop Most eloquently tells.

b. usually *pl.* Jaws; sides of the face.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 124 The muscles of the choppes. *a*1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* III. 460 He..laies me over the chops with his club fist. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 223 Make deep scarification under the Chops. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 86 To give Nic. a good slap on the chops. 1731 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 50 If thou hadst as much brains in thy skull as beard on thy chops. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* IV. ii. II. 247 His cheekbones and his chops are shattered. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chops*, the jaws. 'Ah'll slap thy chops fo' tha".

2. *pl.* The jaws and intervening space, the cavity of the mouth, fauces, parts about the mouth; = CHAP *sb.*² 2. (This is the more usual form in contemptuous or humorous application to men.)

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Whose good names can take no staine, from a bishops chopps. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vi. 8 Downe he dips his chops deepe in the myre, And drinks. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 421 Two Hens..changed, as they grow fat for the Priests Chops. 1655 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 227 The sight of this egg ..caused our monarchy-men..to lick their chops. 1733 FIELDING *Int. Chamberm.* I. v, My chops begin to water. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 37 Mixed with hot Water, and..poured down the Animal's Chops. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 206 The nut stowed away in its chops. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Prov., Chops*, the mouth.

3. *transf.* An appellation for a person with fat or bloated cheeks.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 151 *Fal.* Ile hang you for going. *Poy.* You will, chops. 1597—— *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 235. 1611 COTGR., *Fafelu*, Puffed vp, fat cheeked, a chops.

4. *transf.* The mouth, opening, or entrance of an abyss, cannon, valley, channel, etc.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* v. 64 In the very chops of destinie, or jawes of death itselfe. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. 2 They were to enter by the Chops of Pihahiroth. 1727 SWIFT *Poems, To Delany*, He runs into a cannon's chops. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. xv. §3 Which army they placed at the chops of the mountains.

b. ***chops of the Channel***: the entrance into the English Channel from the Atlantic.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 646 A squadron of 13 French men of warr sailed from Brest..to lye in the chops of the Channell. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. (ed. 4) 548 Cruising in the chops of the Channel. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, The brig was not far off from the chops of the Channel. *a*1845 HOOD *Supper Superst.* vi, When down she went with all our hands, Right in the Channel's Chops.

5. *Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice, etc.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 Two chops, free to slide between guides, embrace the pendulum spring.

†**6.** *Comb.*

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. vi, The chops-shoot is that which springs out of the middle, between two arms of the vine, as it were, in a fork.

chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*³ [f. CHOP *v.*²]

1. An exchange, a barter.

*a*1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. 187 (D.) The Duke..drew on the King hardly to make a chop with those demeasnes.

2. ***chop and change***: a change, alteration; cf. CHOP *v.*² 4.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Surnames..which, in a course of years, have generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvi, At last we were all arranged..although there were several chops and changes about, until the order of precedence could be correctly observed. *a*1845 HOOD *To Kitchener* iii, Like Fortune, full of chops and changes.

chop, *sb.*⁴ [f. CHOP *v.*³] A snap with the jaws or mouth. (Quot. 1693 may belong to CHOP *sb.*¹)

*a*1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 160 Give a double Choppe On the Mouth-fitting Vowel. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 124 [An apple that] requires to be Eaten greedily, and at a chop; that is to say, without Ceremony, and with its

Coat all on. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 298 'No' said Miss Wren, with a chop.

chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*[5] Also 7 chaup, 8 chap(p, (tiapp), 9 chhap. [ad. Hindī *chhāp* impression, print, stamp, brand, etc.: see Yule. The word has been carried by European traders to China, where it is now used in senses that have become obsolete in India.]

1. In *India, China.* A seal or the impression of a seal; an official impress or stamp.

1614 MILWARD in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 526 (Y.) The King [of Achen] sent us his Chop. **1678** *Lett. from Dacca Fact.* in *India Office* (Y.), Alledging that they came without y[e] Visiers Chaup to him. **1696** OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 251 (Y.) Upon their Chops as they call them in India, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. 340 Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper. **1859** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chhap*, an official mark on weights and measures, to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty.

2. a. A licence, passport, etc., made valid by means of such a seal; generally, a properly authenticated official document, permitting or authorizing some act; a permit.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 16 The Governor or his Deputy gives his Chop or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down. **1711** LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 35 (Y.) This [Oath, at Acheen] is administered by the Shabander..and it is called receiving the Chop for Trade. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 300 Came on board a Chinese Interpreter, or Linguist, who brought with him a Chop, for our going over the Barr. **1771** FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Trav. China* I. 181 (Y.) With Tiapp or passports. **1802** CAPT. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The Hong merchant furnishes you with a chop to deliver your cargo. **1859** S. W. WILLIAMS *Chinese Comm. Guide, Grand chop*, a ship's port clearance.

b. Hence **chop-boat**, 'a licensed lighter employed in the transportation of goods'; **chop-house**, 'a custom-house where transient duties are levied' (Williams *Chinese Comm. Guide*).

1882 *Fankwae at Canton* 25 (Y.) On the edge of the river ..were Chop houses..to prevent smuggling.

3. *China trade.* A mark on goods to declare their nature, quality, etc.; a trade-mark; hence, a particular 'brand', sort, or class of goods bearing the same trade-mark. Also *attrib.*

1828 in WEBSTER. **1859** S. W. WILLIAMS *Chinese Comm. Guide, Chop of Tea*, a number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf. **1859** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chop*, a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made. **1861** *Guardian* 11 Nov., In China Silk..notwithstanding the continued small supply of 'classical' chops, the prices..have given way 6*d.* **1881** *Manch. Courier* 12 Jan., The only special chop in request has been 'hand and branch'.

4. a. Hence, *Anglo-Ind.* and *colloq. first* (*second*) *chop*: first (or other) rank, rate, position, quality, etc.; also *attrib. no chop*, 'no class' (*Austral.*).

1823 C. W. WYNN *Let.* in Dk. Buckingham *Mem. Crt. Geo. IV* (1859) I. 478, I must make my table up with directors, military men, and such like second chop. **1837–40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 7 It [a carriage] is a beautiful article—a real first chop—no mistake. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix, We are the first-chop of the world. *Ibid.* xl, They are a sort of second-chop dandies. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xiii. (D.), You must be first chop in heaven, else you won't like it much. **1888** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* I. ii. 16 There's good and bad of every sort, and I've met plenty that were no chop of all churches.

b. *not much chop* (also, rarely, *chops*), not up to much, of no or little value. Cf. COP *sb.*[7] 2. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1909 H. B. VOGEL *Trag. Flirtation* xxvii. 219 He ain't much chops, that doctor, I reckon. **1928** 'BRENT OF BIN BIN' *Up Country* ii. 19 'That old parson is not much chop, I don't reckon,' he confided. **1947** D. M. DAVIN *Gorse blooms Pale* 207, I know it's not been much chop so far but we're only getting started. **1969** *Coast to Coast 1967–68* 83 The street is not much chop, but not seedy, rather claustrophobic from the eight-feet walls of grey concrete on each side.

5. In *China.* 'A hulk' (Y.). [Of uncertain origin.]

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 2. 38 He lives in a 'chop'—a floating house like a two-storied City barge, but larger.

Hence **chop** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) The Custom-house has a good Front, where the chief Customer appears certain Hours to chop, that is to mark, Goods outward-bound.

chop, *sb.*[6] *W. Afr. colloq.* [Cf. CHOP *v.*[6]] Food. Also *attrib.*, as *chop-day*, *-money*, *-room*; **chop-box**, a food-box.

1805 H. NICHOLLS *Let.* 15 Feb. in R. Hallet *Rec. Afr. Assoc.* (1964) xi. 208 Their food is chop made of yam cut in slices, cayenne pepper, palm oil, and fowl, fish, goat or wild hog. **1863** R. F. BURTON *Wanderings W. Afr.* II. ix. 144 'Palm-oil chop' is the curry of the Western coast. **1870** *Food Jrnl.* I. 154 In those days,..every chief of any consideration had what was called his chop-day, or feast-day. **1897** M. KINGSLEY *W. Afr.* 313 The unfortunate white men..are expected..to live on native chop. **1898** R. A. FREEMAN *Trav. & Life Ashanti & Jaman* 363 Besides the chair and fan he carried a small 'chop box', *i.e.* a box containing the requisites for a meal and my portable tea service. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/5, 2*s.* a week 'chop' money or maintenance. **1904** J. M. FREMANTLE *W. Afr. Jrnl.* 10 Dec. (1938) 30 Pretty cram full with 100 bits of luggage, 'chop-boxes' mountain high. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* June 844/2 Evans went in to the chop-room. **1935** [see COASTER 3 b].

chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 choppe, (5–6 schoppe, 6 chopp, 7 chope). [Another form of CHAP *v.*[1] The evidence of the quotations as to their relative priority in date is not decisive, nor is any trace of the word in either form to be found in OE., or in the older stages of Teutonic. *Chap* coincides in sense with Du. *kappen* to chop, cut, mince, hew, lop, prune, late MDu. *cappen* to hew off, chop off, LG. (whence mod.G.) *kappen*, Da. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa* to cut, chop. But the type to which these point is **kappôn*, OTeut. **kappôjan*, and this would app. have given in OE. only **cappian*, since *a* before double stops followed by guttural vowel, did not give *æ* in primitive OE. This again would have given ME. and modern **cap*; while the OE. type of *chap* would be **ceappian*, **cæppian*. Thus, the relationship of the Eng. to the continental words cannot, at present, be made out.

Chop and *chap* were subsequently somewhat differentiated, *chop* becoming the proper word for branches I and II, while III and IV are left to *chap*. In some respects, the use of the *chop* forms, esp. in the sb. (sense 2), suggests influence of F. *couper*, in 13–15th c. often *coper*; but whether the latter had, or could have, any influence on the rise or currency of the form *chop* is problematical.]

I. To cut with a blow.

1. a. *trans.* To cut with a quick and heavy blow; now always with a hewing, hacking instrument, as an axe or cleaver; formerly also with a sword.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 253 Children and Cheorles, Chop hem to dep̄e. **1377** —— B. XII. 127 And medle we nau3t muche with hem to meuen any wrathe, Lest cheste chafen vs to choppe vche man other. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8230 Achilles mony choise men choppit to þe erthe. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* XXII. 83 Thei thre furyouse goddesses infernalle..kutten and choppen, breken and marren alle the werke. **1839** SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. 132 Cavalry are only useful to bully a mob..by chopping them a little instead of destroying them by firearms.

b. To make by this action.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 543/2 The cotton-chopper straddles the row, and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills.

2. With various adverbial extensions (precisely as with CUT); as *about*, *away*, *down*, *off*, *through*, *from* anything, *in two*, *in* or *into pieces*, etc.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 64 Bote holy churche & charite choppe [*v.r.* chaste] a-doun swich shryuers. *? a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 161, I shall choppe of his heade. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1967 I shuld..chop þurghe þi chekes for chaterying so high. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xix. 201 Thei choppen alle the Body in smale peces. **1583** STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Wee chopt of softlye the cables. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI* v. i. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. **1611** BIBLE *Micah* iii. 3 They breake their bones, and chop them in pieces. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope..ordered..both his Hands to be chopped off. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 26 Bones, chopped into small pieces. **1864** TENNYSON *Boädicea* 68 Chop the breasts from off the mother. **1885** *Mag. Art.* Sept. 448/1 [He] chopped the windows about, to fit in heavy shutters.

3. To cut (with an axe, cleaver, etc.) into pieces (usually for a purpose); to mince. This is = *chop in pieces* in 2. Also with compl., as *to chop small*. *chop up*: to subdivide thoroughly by chopping; also *fig.*

? a **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1026 Childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §44 Take..brome, croppes..and chop them very smal. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, The herbes or leves chopt. *a* **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 939 To chope brede, *chapler*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 169 To chop herbes, *concidere*. **1714** GAY *Trivia* II. 129 The Cleaver chops the Heifer's spoil. **1840** H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. v. 251 Those complicated divisions and subdivisions into which our forefathers thought proper to chop up their discourses. **1849** CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-Cure* (1869) 89 Chopping or sawing wood is better exercise..than walking.

absol. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. §2 (1681) 92 Good to make Dressers, and Planks to chop on. *Mod.* In chopping fire-wood we want a block to chop on.

4. *intr.* To aim a hacking or hewing blow *at*.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 22 Ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7259 He choppit to Achilles with a chere felle. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 202 He..chops at it fiercely and hastily. *Mod.* I found him with an ax chopping at one of the trees.

5. *trans.* (*fig.*) To utter abruptly and disjointedly, with words or phrases cut short.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii. 278 Chopping the exclamation with that sharp little hatchet of hers. **1882** *Society* 16 Dec. 19/2 She was somewhat nervous..and chopped her words.

6. To harrow; = CHIP *v.*[1] 7. [Of doubtful connexion.]

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. xi. (1849) 78 Having seven acres chopped, and three of them under crop. *Ibid.* 80 That 'ere chopping, I reckon, is tarnation hard work.

II. To thrust or move with suddenness or force (as in delivering a blow).

†**7. a.** *trans.* To thrust with sudden force. *Obs.* (Cf. colloq. *to stick, clap.*)

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 33 b, The iust charge in pouder..may..be..put in bagges of linnen..which in a sodaine may be chopt into the mouth of a peece. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 348 b, All these toyes, (which you have chopt into the Church at this day). **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 160 (Globe) We will chop [**1623** throw] him in the malmsey-butt in the next room. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 146 A Souldier chopt his javeline into him. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 15 B. lying on the ground plucketh out his knife, and A. is so hasty to kill B. that he choppeth himselfe upon the knife of B. **1652** COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. ii. (1676) 143, I chopp'd my hand suddenly into his [a lion's] throat. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Have good strong wooden Plugs ready made, whilst boreing, to chop into the Bore-hole.

b. *to chop down, chop in, chop together.* (Cf. to *clap down, stick in, stick* or *clap together.*) *chop in* (fig.): to interpolate, 'clap' or 'stick' in.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, I. 253 This covetous fellow..interrupted the sermon, even by suddenly chopping in 'Master..speak to my brother.' **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 She..chopt downe emptie candelsticks two or three. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 418 A certein Gloaser, who..doth chopp in an exposition of his own. *Ibid.* Could this Lymbus be a fitt place to chopp the unbelevers and holy ones together? **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 23 You chop so much vplandish in your tale, that by my troth, I scantly vnderstand the halfe of it. **1602** ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* (1860) 29 By a fine tricke of Legerdemaine gathers it [a gold chain] vp into his hand, and chops the copper chaine in place. **1640** SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 29 You chop in the word *offer*. **1656** HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. etc.* (1841) 327 He chops in *and therefore*, and makes an absurd consequence.

c. *absol.* To cause to fall with a sudden jerk.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 We have two Labourers at a time at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce.

d. *Cricket. intr.* To bring down the blade of the bat quickly and heavily on the ball; *trans.*, to strike (the ball) in this way. **e.** *Lawn Tennis.* (Cf. CHOP *sb.*[1] 4 d, e.)

1776 M. ANGELO *Juv. Sports* (ed. 2) 82 If the ball runs so close to the ground, that you cannot make a fair blow at it..content yourself with chopping on the ball. **1887** *Leisure Hour* 544/1 Jupp and Humphry..blocked and chopped in a style that was simply maddening. **1898** *Field* 18 June 911/3 Little could be done but to chop Lockwood's off balls for singles. **1920** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 10/1 This drive is alternated with a cut-stroke, and sometimes with a heavily chopped return. **1930** *Morning Past* 17 June 16/3 Slater chopped a ball on to his stumps.

†**8.** *intr.* To go or come with sudden impetus, or with violence. Of voluntary action: to 'strike', dart, swoop, bounce, pounce, force oneself. *Obs.*

a. *esp.* with *in*, *into*, to 'strike' in, thrust oneself in, enter forcibly, intervene, break in with a remark.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 So sodenly fyercely and boldely to choppe in to any mannis conscience. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 51 b, Some..choppe in at a windowe when the doore is shut up. **1585** PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 252 Vnconstant menne, that nowe choppe in, and nowe runne out. **1600** J. NORDEN in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 460 A change chops in of more inconstant rate. **1631–2** *High Commission Cases* (1886) 320 It was not wont that men should choppe in and talke soe when the Court is speakinge. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiv. (1668) 422 He..made no more ado but chopt into their company. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 22 He presently orders the Musick to play grave, and chop into a Dorion. **1714** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 254, I..chopt in upon him, and kept him at a Bay. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 204 [They] chop in with their nimble tongues. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* iii. How have I trembled, lest some passing stranger should chop in between me and the prize.

b. Also with other constructions, as *down*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, etc.; *to chop upon*, to pounce upon.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxv. 7 Flise at libertee in and out might chop. **1562** —— *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 [He] as rashely, as rudely, chopt foorth. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 359 They chop downe to the table lyke swyne. **1600** F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, When they see any Hawke..they choppe downe into the Snowe. *a* **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, Thou wilt chop out with them unseasonably, When I desire them not. *a* **1620** J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 108 They chop suddenly off from these duties, breake them off abruptly. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 143 Whose Chastity he chops upon, he cares not. **1691** LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxi. 89 Now every thing is so soon chopped upon and gone. **1698** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 67 It would not do so well to..chop down right into a discourse about Religion.

c. Naut. *to chop to an anchor*: to come to anchor hastily.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 22 We chopt to an Anker; and sayed the pumps.

†**9. a.** Of involuntary action: To be precipitated, to come or go suddenly, to drop, fall, etc. With *down*, *in*. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 261/2 There be no stumbling blocks to make vs chop out of the way. **1583–91** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 366 A hard thing for princes to remember death; they..chop into the earth before they be aware. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 3 If his frinds or his foes chop into it vnawares. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 124 And being gotten to the top..downe on th' other side doth chop, And to the foot came rumbling. **1681** COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 55 The water's margent here goes down so steep, That at the first step, you chop in middle-deep.

†**b.** To fall *in with*; come *upon* suddenly and by chance; to fall *upon*. *Obs.*

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Imp.* xxviii. 192 He shall never make a Plough to go with ease by his rules, unless he chop upon it by chance. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 503 One of our..ships..chopt upon a French privateer..and took her. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mar. Subj.* II. (1709) 197 He is just chop'd in with a Pack of Dogs. **1703** FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. (1728) 42 What shou'd I chop upon but the

very place. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 217 We chopped upon a booty.

III. = CHAP *v.*[1] II.

†**10.** *intr.* To break open in clefts or cracks; to crack, cleave; now to CHAP. *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 17a, The Oven must..be well playstred with fast and strong Lyme, that the same chop not. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* 318 A certayne fruit like unto peares, the whiche do also chop and cleeve asunder. **1693** Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 23 Soils that easily Chop in the time of great long heats. **1759** Heberden in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 216 The nipples of her breasts chopped.

11. *trans.* To make a cleft or incision in, gash.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* vj. §2 (1681) 91 If the old [Elm] Roots be chopped or slit, and slightly covered with light Mould, they will send forth plenty of Suckers. **1857** Holland *Bay Path* vi. 76 That rough thread of soil, chopped by the blades of a hundred streams.

IV. = CHAP *v.*[1] III. *Sc.*

†**12.** *trans.* To strike, knock; mod. Sc. *chap.*

a **1375** in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 137 He chopped his Cholle, A-3eyn þe Marbel-ston. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* IX. xii. 46 For wikkit Iuno..Choppyt by the schaft [of the spear]. *a* **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref. Scotland* Wks. 1846 I. 99 Thei wold chope thare familiares on the cheak with it. **1599** James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 11 Conscience..choppeth..him with a feeling that he hath done wrong. *a* **1657** Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 68 It was..his Maiesties pleasur, that they tuo should chope handes, and embrace one ane other, wich..they werey cordially did.

†**13.** *intr.* To strike; mod. Sc. *chap.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 66 Diores, quhidderand at his bak fute hate, His tais choppand on his heill all the gait. *a* **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 206 The galayes..eschapping a great danger, for upon the back of the sandis thei all schopped.

V. In various uses this verb and the next appear to run together, and produce senses which combine the two notions of 'striking', or suddenly moving in any direction, with that of 'turning' as in the chopping of the wind. Thus a fox is said to *chop back* and double; a mineral vein *chops up, down, back*, etc.

a **1620** J. Dyke *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 108 Such a sudden and immediate chopping from holy duties to matters of the world. **1747** [See CHOP *sb.*[1] II]. **1879** J. Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (Hexham) 85 The fox chops back and doubles like a hare.

chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[2] Also 5–7 choppe. [Appears bef. 1400 in the appellation *choppe-churche*, which implies earlier use of the vb., though the latter has been found first, in the phrase 'to choppe and change', late in the 15th c. The history is not clear, but as CHAP was of occasional earlier use in the same sense, it is not improbable that *chop* was merely a variant due to the circumstance that other words of the same form varied between *chop* and *chap*. There appears little reason to think that the Flemish *kōpen*, *koopen*, to sell, or its Eng. form *cope*, or the ON. *kaupa*, or its Sc. form *coup*, had anything to do with the origin of *choppe*. The difference between (ko:p) and (tʃɒp) is great.]

I. To barter, give in exchange.

†**1.** *intr.* or *absol.* To barter; make an exchange *with*. *Obs.*

c **1485** [see *chop and change*, 4 a]. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Eschanger*, to exchange, to chop, to scorse. **1590** Tarleton *News Purgat.* (1844) 56 Will you chop with me? *voules vous troquer avec moi?* **1611** Cotgr. *Changer*..to exchange, interchange, trucke, scoorse, barter, chop with. **1613** Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* i. ii, [A trader] in another country..Chopping for rotten raisins. *c* **1630** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Mars chops with Saturn; Jove claims Mars's sphere.

2. *trans.* To exchange one thing for another by way of commerce; to barter. *to chop away*: to barter away; also *fig.*, to bargain away or let go for unworthy objects or motives. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1554 Latimer *Wks.* (1845) II. 433 Shall we go about to chop away this good occasion, which God offereth us. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* xl. (1887) 229 Schoole places..being in the hart of townes, might easely be chopt for some field situation. **1623** Bp. Hall *Serm.* V. 157 Here one chops away the Truth, for fear or ambition. **1693** Shadwell *Volunteers* IV. (1720) IV. 467 Horses that are jades..may be chopt away, or sold in Smithfield. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/4 The same Person has..chopp'd and dispos'd of several Horses. **1880–81** *E. Cornwall, Oxford, I. of Wight*, etc. *Gloss.*, *Chop*, to barter, to exchange. *Mod. Kent. dial.* He chopped away three old hens for two young ones.

†**3.** To buy and sell, make commerce of. *Obs.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1738) 254 To limit it to that age, when it was in fashion to chop matrimonies.

4. to chop and change: an alliterative phrase in which, as the force of the word *chop* has become indistinct, the meaning has passed from that of 'to barter' to that of 'to change, alter'.

a. *intr.* To practise bartering; buy and sell; bargain *with*.

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 641, I..choppe and chaunge with symonye, and take large yiftes. **1526** Tindale *2 Cor.* ii. 17 Many..which choppe and chaunge with the worde of God. **1578** T. N[ichols] tr. *Conq. W. India* 197 A hundred thousand persons come thither to choppe and change. **1622** R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 148 To speake with some of the Indians..to see if they would..chop and change with us.

b. *trans.* To buy and sell, exchange; also *fig.*

1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* 29 She hath chopped and changed it; yea she hath solde it. **1558** *Will of C. Alee* (Somerset Ho.), Shall neither give, sell, choppe nor chaunge any part. **1584** *Leicester's Commonw.* (1641) 60 He doth chop and change what lands he listeth with her Majesty. **1590** H. Barrow in *Confer.* i. 6 You buy and sell, chop and change your ecclesiasticall offices..as horses in a faire. **1852** R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxix. 212 He was continually chopping and changing his horses.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To change one's tactics or ways, to make frequent changes; to change about.

1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 419 Even as ye pervert the words of holy scripture..as ye chop and change with it. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 108 They cannot content themselues with common, and vsuall fashions, but they must chop and chaunge euerie day with the worlde. **1635** Quarles *Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 38 O, who would trust this world..That..chops and changes ev'ry minute. **1888** *Poor Nellie* 299 It is to be hoped he knows his own mind this time, and does not intend chopping and changing about again.

d. *trans.* To change, make different, alter.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *1 Pet.* ii. 2 *note*, [That] they be not deceaued by them which chope and change it, and gyue poyson in stede of it. **1566** T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 63 Thus he choppeth and changeth his minde. **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1669) 254/2 [Laban] chopping and changing his wages so oft. **1724** A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 222 To chop and change the whole Old Testament as he pleases.

II. Hence the meaning of 'change' passes over into *chop* alone. (As said of the wind, there was prob. some influence of CHOP *v.*[1] in the sense of 'striking' in a given direction.)

†**5.** *trans.* To change. *Obs.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not to put down Prelaty, this is but to chop an Episcopacy; this is but to translate the Palace Metropolitan from one kind of dominion into another.

6. *intr.* esp. *Naut.* Of the wind: To change, veer, or shift its direction suddenly; usually with *round*, *about* (*up*, obs.).

a **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 191/2 The Wind would chop up Westerly. **1657** Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was the time of Tornado, when the winds chop about into the South. **1754** Fielding *Amelia* III. iv, The wind, which was at first fair, soon chopped about. **1794** Southey *Bot. Bay Eclog.* iii, Then the fair wind of fortune chopt round in my face. **1805** A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 174 At the same moment the wind chopped from N.N.W. to west. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* I. (1860) 5 The wind chopped suddenly round, and they all set out to sea.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* To turn with, or like, the wind.

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 13 The probablest reason why three or four tydes do chop in one day is, because the winds blowing, etc. **1711** F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref. When a Cough comes to last above a Month, and begins to chop in its Indications. **1814** D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 The weathercock chopping with the wind, so pliant to move, and so stiff when fixed. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xv, The ship turned slowly to the wind, pitching and chopping as the sails were spilling. **1860** Thackeray *Four Georges* i, How the House of Lords and House of Commons chopped round.

8. *trans.* To exchange or bandy words; esp. in *to chop logic*: to exchange logical arguments and terms, bandy logic, reason argumentatively, argue.

(In late use, often erroneously referred to CHOP *v.*[1], as if 'to mince', divide minutely, 'split hairs', or 'hash up'.)

c **1525** Skelton *Replyc.* 118 Wolde..That wyse Harpocrates Had your mouthes stopped..Whan ye logyke chopped. **1577** Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 49 You charge me..that I presume to chop logike with you..by answering your snappish Quid with a knappish Quo. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. B. Pestle* I. 51 Harke how he chops Logick with his Mother. **1659** J. Arrowsmith *Chain Prin.* 349 Bublings up of carnal reason against divine dispensations..which our English Proverb calls chopping Logick with God. **1661** Ussher *Power Princes* II. (1683) 142 What confusion would be brought..if a Son, or a Servant, or a Subject might have liberty to stand upon terms and chop Logick with his Father, Master, or Prince. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 25 A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can chop logic by mode and figure. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* ii. (1858) 232 A bastard kind of Christianity..chopping barren logic merely! **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ix, Men chopping little familiar logic on one of the profoundest mysteries of Revelation.

†**b.** *rarely* with other objects.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Man.* 140 To chop reasons. **1746** Berkeley *Wks.* IV. 304 We will chop politics together.

†**c.** *intr.* To bandy words, to answer back.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 181 With some Logicall helpe to chop, and some Rhetoricke to braue. **1617** Hieron *Wks.* 1619–20 II. 321 How soone came he [Jonah] to that extremity of testinesse, that he feared not (as it were) to chop with God. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §252 Echoes are, some more sudden and chop again as soone as the voice is delivered. *Ibid.* §248 If it [an Eccho] be neare, and yet not so neare, as to make a Concurrent Eccho, it choppeth with you upon the sudden. **1625** —— *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 457 Let not the Counsell at the Barre, chop with the Iudge..after the Iudge hath Declared his Sentence.

†**d.** *trans.* To find fault with; = ARGUE *v.* 2.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* Pref. 3, I was never afraid to be choped by my master for telling of truth.

chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[3] Also 6–7 choppe. [app. f. CHOP *sb.*[2] in the sense of 'take with the chops'; but probably vaguely associated also with those senses of CHOP *v.*[1] which express sudden action.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take into the chops and eat; to snap *up*. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 With your fingers you handle the reall, corporall, substanciall, identicall presence of Christ, behold the same with your eyes, and choppe him uppe at a morsell. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 230 With which [goods] the waves played a little, and then chopped them up at a morsel. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. v. (1675) 195 A large Fish, espying the Fly..having greedily chop'd it up, etc. **1701** J. Collier *M. Aurel.* 244 She does not chop him up at a Mouthful, like the Sphinx.

†**2.** *fig.* Applied to hurried reading or speaking in which the words are 'swallowed' or bolted. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 74 Which maketh them [Reading ministers] to gallop it ouer as fast as they can, and to chop it vp with all possible expedition, though none vnderstand them. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To chop up Prayers*, to huddle them up, or slubber them over.

†**3.** *intr.* To snap, to bite *at*. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 76 [The fish] seeing the mark fall so just in his mouth, chopped a-loft and snapped her up. **1648** Herrick *Hesper.*, *Chop Cherry*, Thou mad'st me chop, but yet, Another snapt the cherry. **1687** H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 184 If a Dog chop at the bigger morsel. **1694** L'Estrange *Fables* xcvi. (1714) 111 The Common People will Chop like Trouts at an Artificial Fly.

4. *trans. Hunting.* To seize (prey) before it has time to get fairly away from cover.

a **1624** Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 201 While the Vrchin..creepes forth to sucke the cow, he is dogged, and chopped in. **1757** Foote *Author* I. 28 The Pleasure of this Play, like hunting, does not consist in immediately chopping the Prey. **1781** P. Beckford *Hunting* 141 Harefinders are of one great use: they hinder your hounds from chopping hares, which they otherwise could not fail to do. **1875** Stonehenge *Brit. Sports* I. i. vii. §8. 108 The spaniels will..even chop them occasionally; but..the bird (woodcock) is very nimble in evading the jaws of his enemy. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk* s.v., Bad luck, the hounds chopped a fox in Tripp brake, and after that 'twas a blank.

†**b.** *trans.* To seize. *Obs.*

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 449 David Griffith..who was chopp'd, that is, seiz'd till the man who was guilty of the crime was deliver'd to them.

chop, *v.*[4] *colloq.* [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] 2 b.] To eat a chop.

1841 Mrs. Gore *Cecil* xx, I would rather have 'chopped' at the 'Blue Posts' as I once did, fifteen years before. **1887** Sala *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Feb. 144, I went one day..to 'chop' at the Cock.

chop, *v.*[5] *Anglo-Ind.*: see under CHOP *sb.*[5]

chop, *v.*[6] *W. Afr. colloq.* [Cf. CHOP *sb.*[6]] To eat.

1833 W. F. W. Owen *Narr. Voy. Afr., Arabia* II. xxv. 327 'Chop' for eating; as 'Suppose go long way among Bullaman, he chop you'. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 5/3 The natives have sent word..that if the Consul interfered with them they would make a raid on the trading factories and 'chop' (a native expression for 'eat') the white traders there. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* June 845/2 You're both chopping with me to-night, so we can talk things over. **1969** *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 19 Oct. 2/1 'Where are we going to chop,' Ian said [in Accra]. 'Chop?' I said. 'Eat,' the other three replied, delighted to put me down. 'We go choppem proper.'

chopa ('tʃəʊpə). [Sp.] A rudder-fish of various species of the genus *Kyphosus*, found in the tropical Atlantic and Pacific.

1883 Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* 57 'Chopa', a sea-bream which represented their bait for the large fish. **1939** *Amer. Speech* XIV. 255 Chopa is also known as a Bermuda chub, chub, chopa blanca, and rudder fish.

†**chop-cherry.** *Obs.* [f. CHOP *v.*[3] + CHERRY.] A game in which one tries to catch a suspended cherry with the teeth; bob-cherry.

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Covrtyer* (1577) I 6 b, Manye women..for a season played as children doe at Chopcherie. **1594** Plat *Jewell Ho.* I. 3 How they may play at chop-cherrie, when cherrie time is past. **1609** *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. **1648** Herrick *Hesper.* (*title*) Chop-Cherry. **1659** C. Noble *Inexpediency of Exped.* 7 To see themselves Tantalized and plaid at Chop-cherry weath. **1684** H. More *Answer* 240 That the Tree of Life was not set in Paradise for Adam to eat of, but to play at Chop-cherry with him, and to mock him.

chop-chop, *sb.* An imitation of a natural sound.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. The idle flapping of a sail or the ceaseless chop-chop of a boat at her moorings.

chop-chop ('tʃɒp'tʃɒp), *adv.* and *int.* [Pidgin-English, f. Chinese *k'wâi-k'wâi*.] Quick, quickly; hurry up!

1834 *Canton Register* 13 May 76/2 We have also..'chop-chop hurry'. **1836** *Chinese Repository* IV. 434 'More soon, more better; sendee chop-chop,' I told him. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 20 July 4/7 In pidgin English 'chop-chop' means 'make haste'. **1946** J. Irving *Royal Navalese* 52 *Chop-Chop*! In a hurry; Hurry up!

†**'chop-church.** *Obs.* A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices; one of 'those secular priests who drove a trade, or made an advantage by exchanging of their benefices' (Kennett); also called *church-chopper*.

1391 in Spelman *Concilia* II. 641 Litera missa omnibus Episcopis suffraganeis Domini contra Choppe-Churches. *a* **1500** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594 *Manglisa*, a choppechurche. **1581** Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 488

Chopchurch, Merchaunt, Grocer.. Spinster, &c. bee good Additions of misterie. But Citizen is not, because it is no misterie, arte or degree. **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 201 Those Chop-churches, against whom some late constitutions had been made in this diocese.

chopdar, variant of CHOBDAR.

choperloche, perversion of CHOP-LOGE, *Obs.*

chop-fallen ('tʃɒpˌfɔːlən), *a.* Also 7 -falne. [f. CHOP *sb.*² + FALLEN.] With the lower jaw fallen, hanging down, or shrunk; *fig.*, dejected, dispirited, miserable, crest-fallen; = CHAP-FALLEN.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 212 Where be your Jibes now? Your Gambals? Your Songs?.. Quite chopfalne. **1711** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 139. 3/2 Thy chop-fallen Face. **1742** R. BLAIR *Grave* 305 Alas, how chop-fallen now! **1789** J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 530 In piteous chop-fall'n plight. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Sir Arthur.. looked extremely embarrassed, and, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, chop-fallen. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Most chopfallen, blue, enter the National Agents.

chop-house. [f. CHOP *sb.*¹ 2b + HOUSE.] An eating-house where mutton-chops, beefsteaks, and the like are supplied; 'a mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold' (J.). Now *colloq.*, a restaurant.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chop-houses*, where Both boyld and roast Mutton (in chopps) are alwayes ready. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶3, I dine at the Chop-house three Days a Week. *a* **1861** CLOUGH *Poems, Mari Magno* 577 Who friendless in a London lodging lives, Dines in a dingy chop-house. **1915** W. CATHER *Song of Lark* VI. vii. 440 Nice English chop-house on Forty-fourth Street. **1934** T. S. ELIOT *Rock* i. 7 We have too many churches, And too few chop-houses. **1959** R. POSTGATE *Good Food Guide* 242 This is a genuine City chophouse with 'middle-aged, civil and knowledgeable waiters'.

chopin ('tʃɒpɪn), *sb.* Forms: (3 schopin), 4 chopyn, 6 choppyne, choppen, 7–8 choppin, chopine, 7– chopin, 8– *Sc.* chappin. [? a. F. *chopine* an old measure = half a pint; f. *chope* 'a kind of vessel containing about half a litre', identified by Littré with mod.Ger. *schoppen*, LG. *schopen* a liquid measure of the same amount.]

a. 'A French liquid measure containing nearly a pint of Winchester' (J.), *i.e.* half an Old French *pinte*. b. A Scotch liquid measure, equal to a Scotch half-pint, or about a quart of English wine-measure.

1275 *Mun. Gildhallæ, Lond.* (Rolls) III. 432 Mensuræ quæ vocantur 'schopinas' et 'gilles'. **1388** WYCLIF *1 Kings* vii. 26 *marg.* A sextarie is as a chopyn of Pariys. **1426** *Sc. Act Jas. I* (1597) §70 Twa gallownes and a halfe, and a choppen of the auld mette. **1608** ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 17 Meate was brought and layde by him, and a Choppin of Wine (for so they call it there). **1611** COTGR. *Chopine*, a chopine; or the Parisien halfe pint; almost as big as our whole one. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 59 My Landlord.. brought up a chopin of Whitewine. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., They .. call for a chopine of two-penny. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 215 A chopin (two English pints) of new milk. **18..** GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. 217 (Jam.) On this night.. they hae a chappin. **1837** in *Fifesh. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/5 6½ bolls of meal, 3 chopins of milk. *c* **1850** G. MILLSWOOD *New Fam. Receipt Bk.* 57 One teaspoonful of this liquid to a choppin of water.

c. *attrib.*

c **1520** DUNBAR *Poems, Rycht airlie* 26 Owt of ane choppyne stowp They drank twa quartis. **1749** *Lett.* in *Soc. Life former Days* (1865) A man was to go into a chopin bottle, and there play on the fiddle. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 160 Chopin bottles were sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Hence † **chopin** *v.*, ad. F. *chopiner* to tipple.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Chopining and plying the pot. *Ibid.* II. xxx, We tipled and chopined together.

chopine, chopin (tʃəʊ'piːn, 'tʃɒpɪn), *sb. arch.* Forms: 6–7 choppine, shoppino, chopino, 7 chapin(e, chapiney, cioppino, ciopine, chioppine, chiopin, cheopine, chippine. (?) chipeener, 7– chopin(e. [Identical with obs. F. *chapins*, *chappins* 'choppins, a kinde of high slippers for low women' (Cotgr.), and Sp. *chapin* 'a woman's .. high cork shoes' (Minsheu); mod.Sp. *chapin* 'clog with a cork sole', Pg. *chapim* 'a high-soled clog made of cork'. The Eng. writers *c* 1600 persistently treated the word as Italian, even spelling it *cioppino*, pl. *cioppini*, and expressly associated it with Venice, so that, although not recorded in Italian Dicts., it was app. temporarily fashionable there. App. orig. Sp., and a deriv. of *chapa* plate of metal, etc.; hence perh. orig. a shoe with a *thin* cork sole, and gradually transferred. See Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1885–7, 79.]

A kind of shoe raised above the ground by means of a cork sole or the like; worn about 1600 in Spain and Italy, esp. at Venice, where they were monstrously exaggerated. There is little or no evidence of their use in England (except on the stage); but they have been treated by Sir Walter Scott, and others after him, as parts of English costume in the 17th c.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 252 b, He [Chinaman] goeth in woodden Choppines a foot hygh from the grounde. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. 49 The actors did walke vpon those high corked shoes.. which now they call in Spain and Italy Shoppini. **1598** FLORIO, *Piannellani*, great pattins or choppins. *Ibid.*, *Zoccoli*, chopinoes that women vse to weare. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, I do wish myself one of my mistresses choppini. **1616** —— *Devil an Ass* III. iv. (N.), To say he wears cioppinos, and they do so In Spain. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 445 Byrlady your Ladiship is neerer Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 261 There is one thing used of the Venetian women.. that is not to be observed amongst any other women in Christendome.. It is called a 'Chapiney,' which they weare vnder their shoes.. by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her Chapineys. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* IV. i. 172 The Women of Venice weare choppines or shoos three or foure hand-bredths high. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 99 From their high chapins. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* June, The noblemen stalking with their lady's on choppines. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* vi. 179 Raising themselves upon their Ciopines. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 118 She put her Chapines into her sleeve, and lifting her long coats went as fast as she could. **17..** *Revenge, or Match Newgate* III. (D.), I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear chipeeners, much might be done. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* viii, As I will but take my chopins and my cloak.. and cross the street to neighbour Ramsay's. **1861** READE *Cloister & H.* III. 302 Your wooden heeled chopines to raise your little stunted limbs up.

Chopinesque (ʃɒpæn'ɛsk, ʃəʊpɪn-), *a.* [f. the name of Frédéric *Chopin* (1809–49), Polish composer + -ESQUE.] Resembling the compositions or technique of Chopin.

1920 *Oxf. Mag.* 14 May 328/1 Comparatively early work [of Scriabin]—some very beautiful, some very dull, but almost all very Chopinesque. **1923** *Weekly Disp.* 8 Apr. 2 This dainty little Chopinesque pianist. **1957** L. DURRELL *Bitter Lemons* 130 These dreamy Chopinesque moods alternated with moods of anarchy.

† **chop-living.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CHOP *v.*² + LIVING *sb.*] One who traffics in ecclesiastical livings; cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 100 Covetous chancellors, dignified chaplains, alias choplivings, ambitious pluralists, simoniacal patrons, alias latrons.

† **chop-loge.** *Obs.* Also -logue, -loche, choperloche. A familiar perversion of CHOP-LOGIC 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, He.. with lacke of vitailles brought those chop-logues or greate pratlers as lowe as dogge to the bow. *a* **1553** —— *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Well dame Custance, if he heare you thus play choploge. **1564** BECON *Acts Christ & Antich.* (1844) 530 My choploches, chaplains, and chapmen. **1623** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzm. D'Alf.* II. 17 Pointing to this Chop-loch with her finger. **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 474 Wraw finds these Choperloches good Disciples.

'chop-ˌlogic. *contemptuous.* Also 6–7 chopt-logicke. [cf. CHOP *v.*² 8.]

1. Sophistical or contentious argument.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/1 All suche argumentes, and suche choppelogikes agaynste good rules. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 395 b, What kinde of chopp-logick is this?.. A trymm conclusion surely! **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 13 Cloth-Breeches.. swore.. that this chop-logick was not worth a pinne. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 254/1 Argumentation.. is.. termed also Demonstration, Sophistry, Chop Logick, Polemic. **1951** N. ANNAN *Leslie Stephen* i. 42 His chop-logic destruction of cant. *Ibid.* ix. 257 The true positivist is not a crude lout wielding an axe of chop-logic. **1960** *Spectator* 8 July 51 The arguments were nearly always developed with the same chop-logic.

2. One who chops logic; a contentious, sophistical arguer.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 15 Choplogyke is he that when his mayster rebuketh him of hys fault he wyll geve hym xx wordes for one. **1576** NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 209 Wranglers, Busie medlers in other mens matters .. Choplogicks, and Prattlers. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 150 How now? Chopt Logicke? what is this?

3. *attrib.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliv. 213 And take vpon him in chop logic lawse To controll vs.

Hence **chop-logical** *a.*, argumentative, disputatious. Tindale uses *chopological* in derision of *tropological*.

1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 308 The literal sense killeth.. We must therefore, say they, seek out some chopological sense. *a* **1652** BROME *Queen & Canc.* IV. v, You choplogical Rascal. *Ibid.* v. vii, Why thou choplogicall Fellow, dost thou not think, there are as good men hanged?

† **chopness.** [? A fictitious word.] (See quot.)

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1882) 149 Then getting a Chopness (a Thing like a Spade) and digging, he discovered a Copper-chest, full of Gold. **1830** in MAUNDER. **1846** WORCESTER *Chopness*, a kind of spade. **1864** in WEBSTER.

chopped (tʃɒpt), *ppl. a.*¹ Also chopt. [f. CHOP *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; CHAPPED *ppl. a.*¹

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lv. 9 When that the earth is chopt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. iv. 50 Her pretty chopt hands. **1678** DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Their skarr'd Cheeks, and chopt Hands. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 230 His Lips and his Nostrils were chopped. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schlm.* (1858) 237 Chopped hands and bleeding fingers.

2. Reduced to fragments by chopping; minced.

1548 ELYOT *Thesaurus, Tucetum*, a meate made with chopped flesh. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 67 Roll a good lump of butter in chopped parsley. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 4 The chopped straw [in bricks]. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 63 Coarsely chopped walnuts.

3. Of waves: Broken, short and abrupt. Cf. CHOPPING *ppl. a.*¹ 2, CHOPPY *a.*¹ 2.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* I. i. (1884) 11 Here chopped waves, there long swells.

chopped, *ppl. a.*² [f. CHOP *sb.*² + -ED.] Having chops; mouthed. Chiefly in *comb.*

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. xi. 148 Hercules led away the three-chopt Porter, and broke down the black Gates.

chopper¹ ('tʃɒpə(r)). [f. CHOP *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who chops or cuts into pieces.

1552 HULOET, *Chopper*, truncator. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 342 Call me Pantler, and Bread-chopper. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Vay.* II. vii. (1711) 173 One of them cuts the soft and tough Fat into small pieces with a long Knife; this Man they call the Chopper. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 'The.. domestic sound' of the wood-chopper's axe.

b. *U.S. Lumber-trade.* A workman who fells and lops the trees.

1827 COOPER *Prairie* vii. 103 What will the Yankee Choppers say? **1847** EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 204 Fishers and choppers and ploughmen Shall constitute a state. **1880** *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers', and 'swampers.'

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1865 in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 9/2 I was glad to get it off to a 'chopper' at last.. Dr. Letheby explained that a 'chopper' is the trade term for a sausage-maker.

2. a. An instrument used for cleaving or cutting up: *spec.* a large-bladed short-handled axe used for cutting up meat, wood, etc.; a butcher's cleaver.

1818 TODD *Chopper*, a butcher's cleaver; a word now used more frequently than cleaver. **1844** MACAULAY *Baréte* (Misc. Wks. 1860 II. 160), The long fair hair of handsome aristocrats who had died by the national chopper [the guillotine]. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 15 Aug. 4/7 Charged.. with .. striking it on the head with a chopper.

b. *to get the chopper* (see CHOP *sb.*¹ 4 f).

3. An agricultural implement for thinning out plants in drills. Used in Great Britain for turnips; in the United States for cotton plants. (Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1874.)

4. A device for interrupting an electric current, a beam of light, or radiation, at regular intervals; = INTERRUPTER b. Also *attrib.*

1929 J. A. RATCLIFFE *Physical Princ. Wireless* iv. 64 Such a device is called a chopper, and usually takes the form of a buzzer contact. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 160/1 *Chopper*, an interrupter, generally in the form of a rotating commutator. **1950** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LIV. 22/2 For still greater numbers.. the gauges are grouped in banks of eight, scanned by a rotating chopper switch. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 64/1 The chopper is a Kerr cell: a glass cell containing a liquid.. which in an electric field can transform an entering beam of plane-polarized light into a 'circularly polarized' beam. **1962** *Gloss. Terms Autom. Data Pracessing* 103 The modulator, which is called a chopper, is often a vibrating mechanical contact or a solid-state electronic switch. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* ix. 216 Because of their excellent switching characteristics, transistors make particularly good 'choppers' for d.c. to a.c. conversion.

5. A machine-gun or -gunner. *U.S. slang.*

1929 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 535/2 Johnny Hand.. had met the 'chopper', *i.e.*, machine-gun. **1931** G. IRWIN *Amer. Tramp & Underworld Slang* 50 *Chopper*, a machine gun, or the man operating such a weapon with a gang of racketeers or robbers. **1932** E. WALLACE *When Gangs came to London* viii. 65 You remember the shooting of Big Sam Polini? The choppers got him as he came out of mass one morning. **1962** I. FLEMING *Spy who loved Me* xi. 156 There was a mixture of single shots and bursts from the chopper.. sorry, sub-machine gun.

6. A helicopter. *slang.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1951 *N.Y. Herald Tribune* 16 Dec. II. 5/7 The Korean War has added some new words to the American soldier's vocabulary.. Chopper: Helicopter. **1952** *N.Y. Times Mag.* 17 Aug. 16/4 Oil and gas producers use the 'chopper' to patrol long and rugged gas and oil pipelines. **1958** *Listener* 31 July 175/3 A naval helicopter or 'chopper' going about its flights and hoverings.

7. a. A motor-cycle built or adapted for speed and stripped of inessential parts; *spec.* one with raised handlebars and front-wheel fork extended forwards, orig. as used by Hell's Angels. Also *loosely*, a motor-cycle. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1965 W. MURRAY in *Sat. Even. Post* 20 Nov. 37/2 The Angels reduce a machine to its essence, jamming the seats down, stripping away the chrome and extras, replacing standard parts and fittings with improvisations of their own, turning what started out as a 'garbage wagon' into a 'chopper'. **1970** K. PLATT *Pushbutton Butterfly* (1971) iv. 36 The chopper came roaring up and then I saw it [was].. an Angel.. riding the big outlaw Harley 74. **1973** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 1 July 6/1 Snarling bikes or 'choppers', low, rakish, and tuned for speed. **1977** *Economist* 17 Dec. 42/2 An Evel Knievel doll on the notorious chopper motor bike. **1985** *N.Y. Times* 27 Apr. 9/4 Ending up at House of Choppers, a motorcycle repair shop.

b. (With capital initial.) A proprietary name for a type of child's bicycle, modelled after the design of a 'chopper' motor-cycle.

1971 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 31 Mar. 573/1 *Chopper*... Bicycles, tricycles and parts included in Class 12... Raleigh Industries Limited, 177, Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham; Manufacturers. **1971** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 22 Oct.

41/3 Long handlebars are only part of the conversion that creates the so-called 'chopper'. The forks are lengthened and their angle is changed to throw the front wheel further forward. The machines are lightened and decorated, sometimes becoming psychedelic fantasies. **1976** *Bridgwater Mercury* 21 Dec. 11/1 The Ladies' Auxiliary.. has recently presented a chopper-bike and other gifts to Penrose School, Bridgwater. **1978** WATSON & GRAY *Penguin Bk. Bicycle* i. 36 The chopper-type bicycle or 'high-riser', that freak of modern design.

chopper[2]. [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] †**a.** One who barters or exchanges, *esp.* a trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. **b.** One who chops logic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271 Bowthes of Choppers and Chaungers. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 37 Those simoniacal choppers and changers, buyers and sellers. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers. **1699** LOCKE *2nd Reply Bp. Worcester* (R.), Such a dangerous chopper of logick. **1875** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 299 A chopper of Chinese logic.

†**chopper**[3]. *Obs. rare.* ? A 'chopping' or strapping boy or child. Cf. CHOPPING *a.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters.. such child-choppers, that as soone as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *No Wit, No Help* II. i, 'Twould have been A jolly chopper and't have liv'd till this time.

chopper ('tʃɒpə(r)), *sb.*[4] *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8 **chappor**, 9 **chupper**. [a. Hindī *chhappar* thatched roof.] A thatched roof. Also *attrib.*

1780 *Lett.* in Hicky *Bengal Gaz.* 6 May (Y.) Setting fire to Houses by throwing the Tickeea of his Hooka on the Choppers. **1782** PRICE *Observ.* 61 (Y.) They might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased. **1810** T. WILLIAMSON *E. Indian Vade-Mec.* I. 510 (Y.) Chuppers, or grass thatches. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 258 (Y.) These cottages had neat choppers. **1834** T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 164 [White ants] attracted by the lights, descend from the choppers in thousands.

Comb. **chopper-cot** [Hindī *chhappar khāt*], a tent-bed.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *E. India* II. 92 (Y.) Bedsteads.. the best are called Palang, or Chhapar Khat.. they have curtains, mattrasses, pillows, and a sheet. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xviii. 161 A very pretty chopper cot, with curtains, and everything quite complete.

Hence **choppered** *a.*, thatched.

c **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxii. 224 It was thatched, or, as we should call it in this country, choppered. **1834** T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 141 Bungalows are mud-walled buildings, choppered, or thatched with grass.

†**choppimors**: ? = *choppinoes*: see CHOPINE.

1605 R. TRESWELL *Journ. Earl Nottingham*, The iudges.. gaue reward to the best deserved: as Scarfes, Gloues, Choppimors, Ribbens and such like.

choppin(e, obs. ff. CHOPIN, CHOPINE.

choppiness ('tʃɒpɪnɪs). [f. CHOPPY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being choppy.

1881 A. ELWES tr. *Pinto's How I crossed Africa* I. 142 The water was.. made perilous.. by the excessive 'choppiness' of the surface caused by the proximity of the falls.

chopping ('tʃɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHOP *v.*[1]]

1. a. The action of CHOP *v.*[1], in various senses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 167 Many a peire.. In ialousye ioyeles and ianglyng on bedde Haue þei no children but cheste and choppyng hem bitwene. **1577** HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* i. xi. (R.) The sensible chopping in of three or foure tides in one naturall daie. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. (1681) 123 Clay well tempered with Horse-dung to keep the same from chopping. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Chopping of blocks.

b. with adverb.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 46 a, In chopping of Iohns head. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 233 An adulteresse, at the chopping off of whose head seuen strokes were giuen. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 677 Nothing so terrifide the barbarous, as the chopping off their hands.

†**2.** A result or product of chopping. *Obs.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* IV. L ij b, Could I not of Ascanius chopping [have] made? and dresse for meate His flesh? **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* R iij, Englishe Galangale healethe the choppynges & depe woundes. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 122 The choppings they make of them.

3. Short and abrupt motion, of the sea, waves, etc.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitcht againe, and vpon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 348 A rippling and chopping of the waves.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chopping-board, -machine, -tool*; **chopping-bee** *N. Amer.*, a 'bee' for the cutting down of timber; **chopping-block**, a block or board used for chopping food, etc.; also *transf.* (*colloq.*), e.g. applied to a boxer who sustains steady punishment; **chopping-knife**, (*a*) a cleaver for cutting up, a chopper; (*b*) a knife with a handle at each end, for mincing meat, suet, etc.; **chopping-stick** (see CHAPPING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1809 *Massachusetts Spy* 12 July (Th.), At Bristol (Ver.), June 7, at a *chopping-bee, a limb of one of the falling trees struck one of the men. **1868** *Western Mag.* Jan. (De Vere), The inhabitants within a radius of ten miles were invited to a chopping-bee. **1890** *Regina* (Sask.) *Jrnl.* 18 Dec. 1/2 Come to the chopping bee and bring your axe. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 196 The *Chopping-block is.. made of a piece of Elm-Tree. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The Chopping-block is used for reducing bricks to any required form by means of the axe. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 118 A thrush's chopping-block.. birds of this family feed largely on snails, and.. carry their prey to some selected stone, against which they hammer. **1926** T. E. LAWRENCE *Seven Pillars Wisdom* (1935) vi. 56 We found them just kept chopping-blocks of their commanders' viler passions. **1928** *Daily Express* 10 Aug. 15/6 The New Zealander was outclassed by the champion, and in the last three rounds was only a chopping block, but game to the last. **1930** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 May 455/1 Xenophon's 'Anabasis', made a chopping-block for generations of schoolboys. **1960** 'B. MATHER' *Pass beyond Kashmir* v. 74 That got him nowhere except as a chopping block for four of them working in shifts. **1675** HOBBES *Odyss.* 210 A *chopping-board was near him. **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* (Hoppe) A medley of.. chopping-boards, rolling pins, and pie-crust. **1552** HULOET, Bochers axe, or *Choppynge knyfe. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. xi. (1711) 181 They also have.. a Chopping knife, to cut off the Rope. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 81 The meat is cut small with a chopping-knife. **1882** MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* iv. (ed. 2) 19 The *chopping-machine.. should be freed from all particles adhering after use. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 71 It is the simplest of all tricks To suffer fools have *chopping sticks.

chopping ('tʃɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]]

1. Exchanging one thing for another; **b.** now almost exclusively in the phrase ***chopping and changing.***

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, I know not what crooked & crabbed conveyaunce, and choppyng of matters together. **1625** BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 237 As for the Chopping of Bargaines, when a Man Buies, not to Hold, but to Sell over againe. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 122 This Case is no more than Chopping of a Cold Wife for a Warm one.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 77 It is a choppyng and chaungyng of benefites one for another. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 285 Men.. crafty and subtil in chopping and changing, using false weights. **1589** *Pasquill's Ret.* B., This chopping & changing of the Religion of the land. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 493 All the morning at my Tangier accounts, which the chopping and changing of my tallys make mighty troublesome. **1810** SOUTHEY *Lett.* in *Life* III. xvi. 275, I have no hope from chopping and changing while the materials must remain the same.

c. with *plural.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 168 While we are thus occupied about these choppings and changings. **1880** GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. VIII. iv. 107 Diplomacy spent its ingenuity in countless choppings and changings of the smaller territories about the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

2. ***chopping of logic***: bandying of arguments.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 4 No more chopping of Logick, good Mr. Conjurer. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 287 To listen to a few Protestant logic-choppings.

3. *Comb.* †**chopping-taker**, a taker of bribes.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 39 There was a chopping-taker in his family that was least suspected; but his Lordship's hands were clean.

chopping ('tʃɒpɪŋ), *a.* [f. CHOP *v.*[1]: to be compared with *strapping, thumping, bouncing, rapping, whopping.*] Big and vigorous; strapping. (Originally used more generally, but later only as an epithet of a fine, healthy, strong child.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* IV. viij b, The murex fishe from Baiæ cums.. From Circes choppynge oysters newe. **1581** N. WOODES *Conflict Consc.* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 115 Such chopping cheer as we have made, the like hath not been seen. **1598** FLORIO *Pinchellone*, a chopping boy, a handsome striplin. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i., Alcmena is delivered, brought to bed Of a fine chopping boy. **1716** CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, What chopping Children his Brother shall have. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* i. 151 A chopping, strapping chambermaid. **1785** BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's debts* Wks. (1808) IV. 319 Six great chopping bastards, each as lusty as an infant Hercules. **1823** *Month. Rev.* CII. 542 She was delivered of a chopping child. *a* **1845** HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* iii.

chopping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Interrupted by chops or breaks; in fits and starts; not continuous; jerky; abrupt; broken.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 a, Lettist me so wyth thy choppynge spekynge. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 124 The chopping French we do not vnderstand. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* Pref., Let me intreat thee, not to giue my Booke the chopping censure.. Do not open it at a ventures, & by reading the broken pieces of two or three lines, iudge it. **1882** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 116 The man of one idea has a short and chopping way of speaking about other people. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 46 The crew.. pull a very short chopping stroke.

2. Of the sea, waves, etc.: Giving a short, jerky movement (to things floating); breaking in short, abrupt waves, the result of a strong wind blowing against a tide or current, or of a change of wind, etc.

[**1622** *Chapping sea*: see CHAPPING *ppl. a.* 2.] **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 380 We met with two contrary chopping Tides. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 There went a chopping short Sea. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 135 A stiff breeze.. directly against the course of the current, made an ugly, chopping sea. **1877** WALLACE *Russia* i. 20 The sledge.. bobs up and down like a boat in a chopping sea. **1879** LONG *Æneid* v. 248 Malea's chopping waves.

'chopping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]] That chops.

1837 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* II. Lett. cxxxvii, I should like to be in town in these chopping and changing times.

choppy ('tʃɒpɪ), *a.*[1] [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Full of chops or clefts; = CHAPPY *a.*[1]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 44 Her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie Lips. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. v.

2. Of the sea: = CHOPPING *ppl. a.*[1] **2.**

1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 76 There is sure to be a short choppy sea upon them.

choppy, *a.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + -Y[1].] Given to change or veer about like the wind; unstable.

1865 *Standard* 14 Mar., The wind was not 'choppy' down here. **1887** *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 Their interests are opposed to 'choppy' markets; what is needed is a steady breeze of opinion in favour of sustained prices.

chopstick[1] ('tʃɒpstɪk). The cross-stick (of iron wire, whale-bone, etc.) attached to a deep-sea fishing-line a short distance from the sinker, from which the short lines bearing the hooks are hung.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Cod fishing.. A chopstick is an iron about the bigness of a curtain rod, and a yard long; and, upon this iron, is a hollow pipe of lead, eight or nine inches long. *c* **1682** J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 87 A Fisherman hath a Line of 90 fathom length or more, with a lead at the end of it called a deep Sea-lead, of about 6 or 7 pound weight to sink it, above which is a cross-stick called a chop-stick, with two Lines and hooks at them with baites. **187.** BUCKLAND in *Kent. Gloss.* (E.D.S. 1887) Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chop-sticks. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chop-stick*, a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker. **1881** *St. James' Budget* 5 Aug. 12/1 The Kentish rig—which is the familiar chopstick with the two arms bent to an angle of 60°.. has a detachable lead in the middle.

chop-stick[2] ('tʃɒpstɪk). [In Chinese and in 'pigeon-English' *chop* means 'quick'; 'quick sticks' would be a kind of equivalent of the Chinese name, *k'wâi-tsze*, i.e. 'nimble boys', 'nimble ones'.] **1.** *pl.* The two small sticks or slips of bone, wood, ivory, or the like, held between the thumb and fingers of one hand by the Chinese in place of a fork for conveying food to the mouth. Occas. in *sing.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iv. 85 At their ordinary eating they use two small round sticks about the length and bigness of a Tobacco-pipe. They hold them both in the right hand, one between the fore-finger and thumb; the other between the middle-finger and fore-finger.. they are called by the English seamen Chopsticks. **1711** LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 174 (Y.) They take it very dexterously with a couple of small Chopsticks, which serve them instead of Forks. **1862** L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission to China*, I. 215 The refined Chopstick replaced throughout the rude knife and fork of the West.

2. *pl.* A quick tune for the piano played with the forefinger of each hand.

1893 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* vi. 121 Edith and her Herr were playing a sort of chopsticks together in the drawing-room. **1960** *20th Cent.* Oct. 319 She.. showed me how to play chopsticks.. my first piano lesson. **1961** C. MCCULLERS *Clock without Hands* xiii. 251 Four of the Lank brood were playing 'Chopsticks' on the piano... Jester stood in the sunlight hearing the dead and no-tune 'Chopsticks'.

chop-suey (ˌtʃɒp'su:ɪ). [Chinese (Cantonese) *shap suì*, = mixed bits.] A Chinese dish of meat or chicken, rice, onions, etc., fried in sesame-oil. Also *fig.*

1888 *Current Lit.* (U.S.) Oct. 318 A staple dish for the Chinese gourmand is chow chop svey [*sic*], a mixture of chickens' livers and gizzards, fungi, bamboo buds, pigs' tripe, and bean sprouts stewed with spices. **1898** L. J. BECK *N.Y. Chinatown* v. 50 Chop Suey—(A Hash of Pork, with Celery, Onions, Bean Sprouts, etc.). **1903** ADE *People you Know* 16 The next Picture that came out of the Fog was a Chop Suey Restaurant. **1904** *Rochester* (N.Y.) *Post-Express* 8 June 12 One of the Chinese merchants of New York.. explained that chop suey is really an American dish, not known in China, but believed by Americans to be the one great national dish of the Celestials. **1906** 'O. HENRY' *Four Million* 218 Uniformed men sat and made chop suey of your tickets. **1910** —— *Whirligigs* (1916) 51 The censor has put the screws on, or he wouldn't have cabled in a lot of chop suey like this. **1924** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Nov. 731/1 Chinamen supply provisions and chop-suey.

chor, variant of CHORE, *Obs.*, choir.

choragic (kɒ'rædʒɪk, -'eɪdʒɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. χορηγικός, f. χορηγός: see CHORAGUS.] Pertaining to a choragus. ***choragic monument***: one erected in honour of a choragus.

1763 *Acct. of Books* in *Ann. Reg.* 249/1 A choragic monument, erected to sustain a prize tripod. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 11 The choragic monument of Lysicrates. **1858** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 27 A tripod dedicated by that tribe for a victory in some choragic festival. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV. 43 Did I lead them up choragic, To reveal their nature magic.

‖**cho'ragium.** [L. *chorāgium*, ad. Gr. χορηγεῖον, χορήγιον place where a chorus was trained, etc., f. χορηγός: see next.] The space in which a choral dance is performed, dancing-ground.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* 99 Acquaint thy self with the choragium of the stars, and consider the vast expansion beyond them.

‖**choragus** (kɒ'reɪgəs). Also choregus. *Pl.* **choragi, -egi.** [L. *chorāgus*, a. Gr. χορηγός (Att.

and Dor. χορᾱγός), f. χορός CHORUS + ἄγειν to lead.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of a chorus; *spec.* at Athens, one who defrayed the cost of bringing out a chorus. (Cf. CHORUS *sb.* 1.)

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus or chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. Each of the ten tribes furnished one annually. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 261 Demosthenes..had..undertaken to act as choragus—to furnish a chorus—for his tribe, at one of the Dionysiac festivals. **1849** GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. II. lxvii. 31 The comic chorus in that early time consisted of volunteers, without any choregus.

2. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, originally appointed (in 1626) to superintend the practice of music; he now assists the Professor of Music in musical examinations, etc.

1626 DR. HEATHER *Enactment* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. If no one shall attend the meetings in the Music School, then the Choragus himself shall sing with two boys for at least an hour. **1880** C. A. FYFFE *ibid.*, In the year 1626, Dr. William Heather, desirous to ensure the study and practice of music at Oxford in future ages, established the offices of Professor, Choragus, and Coryphæus, and endowed them with modest stipends... no Choragus has either conducted or sung in the Music School within the memory of man. **1886** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 (Choragus). Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Exeter.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* The leader of a chorus, or of a choir; the leader of a band of any kind.

1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 93 (T.) [He affirms] that in this fantastick farce of life..the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only choragus of the entertainment. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 212 Here he might be considered as the Choragus. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 167 In this..sword-dance..Voltaire is but one choragus, where..Arkwright is another. **1874** J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Broad Churchmen*, Colenso was at once elevated to the post of choragus by the bulk of the Broad Churchmen. **1901** *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 403 Professor Haeckel, who is denounced in some quarters as the very choregus of materialism.

choral ('kɔərəl), *a.*[1] [ad. F. *choral* or med.L. *chorālis* belonging to a chorus or choir.]

1. a. Of or belonging to a choir; sung by a choir.

choral service: a church service in which the canticles, anthem, etc., are sung by the choir; when the versicles, responses, etc. are also sung or chanted, it is called a *full choral service*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Choral*, belonging to the Chorus or Quire. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxiii, The distant echo..harmonised by the old choral wall. **1843** J. JEBB *Choral Service Ch.* ii, The highest..mode is that which is properly called Choral or Cathedral Service. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 85 The use of organs was not essential to public worship: nor choral chanting.

b. *choral vicar, vicar choral*: 'one of the officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing that portion of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation, often jointly with the priest vicars. In many cathedrals the vicars choral were formerly in priests' orders'. (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1302/1 The patronage ..which he gave and impropriated unto the vicars chorall of his church. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Mr. Dugdale (in his history of S. Paul's Church, p. 172) says, There were anciently six vicars choral belonging to that Church. **1878** *Clergy List, Cathedral Establ.*, Hereford..College of Vicars Choral.

†c. *choral bishop*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1771 *Antiq. Sarisb., Lives Bishops* 177 Upon St. Nicholas's day, the 6th of December, the children of the Choir elected from among themselves a Bishop whom we shall call the Choral Bishop.

d. Applied to interpretative reading or recitation of poetry, drama, etc., by a group of voices.

1933 *Amer. Speech* VIII. IV. 39/1, I merely raise the question as to whether choral reading belongs in the curriculum, whether it can be a substitute for sound courses in oral interpretation of literature and cultural dramatics. **1936** *Time Table of Festival of Spoken Poetry* (*Oxford*) 8 Choral Speaking..Teams of 5 or 7 speakers. Test Piece: 'At Parting', by Algernon Swinburne. **1937** M. GULLAN (*title*) The Speech Choir, with American Poetry and English Ballads for Choral Reading.

2. a. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a chorus; sung in chorus; containing a chorus or choruses.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 162 With songs and choral symphonies. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 154 They raised the choral hymn, 'Thee Lord we praise, our God'! **1880** ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 544 Such choral writing as his [Handel's] had not yet been heard.

†b. Forming a chorus or band of singers. ? *Obs.*

a **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 208 You Choral Angels at the Throne. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2367 The song of angels, all the melodies Of choral gods.

c. *choral society*, a society of people interested in choral music.

1858 QUEEN VICTORIA *Let.* 29 June in *Dearest Child* (1964) 118 The Choral Society of Bradford sang in the Great Ballroom two hundred in number and beautifully. **1873** C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* I. xi. 220 The members of the choir and choral society. **1892** —— *That Stick* i. 3 His recreations were of the sober-sided sort—the chess club, the institute, the choral society. **1966** 'S. WOODS' *Let's choose Executors* 10 She had a deep voice, rather pleasant, so that he thought of the local Choral Society.

3. *Antiq.* Pertaining to, or forming, a chorus, as in the ancient Greek religious festivals.

1669 T. LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcvii. 8 A custom of forming choral bands of maidens after a victory. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. xxx, Bounded to her song With choral step and voice, the virgin throng. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 100 Who goes to mingle in the choral dance.

†**choral**, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χώρα country + -AL[1]: see below.] In *Choral bishop*, repr. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος country-bishop, suffragan bishop.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 51 Popes, Patriarks, Metropolitans, Archbishops and Choral Bishops..usually ordain Ministers. *Ibid.* 53 The Council of Hispalis .. decrees that Presbyters and Choral Bishops, which are all one.

choral, chorale (kɒ'rɑ:l, 'kɔərəl; often incorrectly kɒ'rɑ:leɪ), *sb. Mus.* [a. Ger. *cho'ral*, in *choral-gesang*, = med.L. *cantus chorāl-is*: see CHORAL *a.*

App. the *e* has been added to indicate stress on the second syllable (cf. *locale, morale*); it is often mistaken to mean a separate syllable.]

1. A sacred choral song characteristic of the reformed church of Germany; a metrical hymn set to a tune of simple devotional character, and usually sung in unison. Also used of the tune without reference to the words.

Well-known examples are Luther's '*Ein' feste Burg*' and Crüger's '*Nun danket alle Gott*'. '*Choral-gesang*' was originally the Plain-song of the Latin church, which Luther wished to retain. It was only when German metrical hymns gradually superseded in common use the other parts of the service, that the name choral in course of time became restricted to the melodies of these hymns'. J. R. M. in Grove *Appx.*

1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Sup.* 44 David's harp in the North-land Tuned to the Choral of Luther. **1855** *Albrechtsberger's Compos.* 188 Fugues contain only the chorale in one part. **1862** LADY WALLACE *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830, I finished..a choral in three movements for chorus and orchestra. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 15 The Lutheran Choral, 'An Wasserflüssen Babylons'. **1886** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) cxxx. 8 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights.

2. (chorale.) A group of singers who sing principally choral music. Chiefly in the names of choirs. *U.S.*

1942 *N.Y. Times* 22 Mar. VIII. 6/4 The Collegiate Chorale, directed by Robert Shaw. **1949** *Étude* Apr. 205/4 Robert Shaw, who ten years ago came east from California to direct the Fred Waring Glee Club, and then his own Collegiate Chorale, with sensational success, is retiring from all activities to devote two years to intensive study of orchestral conducting. **1972** *South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong) 14 Aug. 24/5 The chorale will give a performance. **1985** *N.Y. Times* 27 Aug. A18/4 'Every third person you meet on the street in Washington is a chorale conductor,' said Paul Hill, who conducts the Paul Hill Chorale, a 165-voice amateur ensemble.

choral, *v. rare.* [f. CHORAL *a.*[1], or ? CHORALE. Cf. also *carol.*] To sing in chorus.

1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 1407 They choralled in tender tones 'Great God!'

choralism ('kɔərəlɪz(ə)m). [f. CHORAL *a.*[1] + -ISM.] Choral composition; choral rendering and technique.

1927 *Observer* 29 May 9/3 From the cloisters of Magdalen College, Oxford, are to be sung at 9.15 two magnificent examples of choralism, Palestrina's motet 'Exultate Deo' and Byrd's anthem 'Sing Joyfully to God'. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 5 The Sheffield Choir is noted for good, sound, clean choralism. **1948** *Penguin Mus. Mag.* V. Feb. 92 The traditional Mancunian bias against choralism.

choralist ('kɔərəlɪst). [f. CHORAL *a.*[1] + -IST.] One who sings in a chorus.

1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 289 Bodies of trained choralists. **1871** *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 727 It is a great day for the choralists when 'Israel' is given.

chorally ('kɔərəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CHORAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a choral manner.

1782 MASON *Coll. Anthems* xxxii, A modern composer.. if he chose to set the same words chorally. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (L.) Marseillese sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men..sing chorally. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 757/1 The service is celebrated chorally.

choranto, obs. form of CORANTO.

Chorasmian (kɒ'ræzmɪən), *a.* [f. Gr. *Χοράσμιοι* (pl.) Chorasmii + -AN.] Belonging to the Chorasmii, a tribe of Sogdiana. ***Chorasmian waste*** (poet.), the desert land south of the Sea of Aral and about the lower course of the Oxus; also *allusively*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 272 At length upon the lone Chorasmian shore He paused. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 878 The majestic river..moved, Rejoicing, through the hush'd Chorasmian waste. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xix, In this lone Chorasmian waste, Mr. Neuchamp contrived to spend his time.

chord (kɔ:d), *sb.*[1] Also 6 chorde. [A 16th c. refashioning of CORD, *corde*, *sb.*[1], after L. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή; now restricted to a few special senses. This form is alone found for sense 2 b, and is now always used in senses 2, 4; for the physiological senses (3) usage varies.

Johnson says, When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.]

†1. A string or small rope. Now written CORD.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* v. 48 [They] tie a great chord about their necks. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 523 A cord that passed over the pullies. One of the assistants..pulling at the chord. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vi. 25 A chord or fine wire with a weight attached.

2. a. *spec.* A string of a musical instrument, such as a harp. (Now only *poetic*; ordinarily *string*.)

1340–1830 [see CORD]. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 561 The sound..Was heard, of Harp and Organ, and who moovd Thir stops and chords was seen. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 66 The Chords of the Lyre were augmented gradually from four to forty. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 92 He swept the sounding chords along. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* xvii, Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

fig. **1756** GRAY *Progr. Poesy*, *note*, Mr. Mason..has touched the true chords..in some of his Choruses. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 Only once or twice [the best poets] have struck the high chord.

b. *fig.* Of the emotions, feelings, etc.: the mind being viewed as a musical instrument of which these are the strings.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 4 Some chord in unison with what we hear Is touch'd within us. **1830** SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., I had touched somewhat rudely upon a chord which seldom ceased to vibrate. **1869** LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 414 It struck alike the coarsest chords of hope and fear, and the finest chords of compassion.

3. *Phys.* Applied to structures in an animal body resembling strings.

†a. A tendon; = CORD *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1541–1601 [see CORD.] **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 A chorde groweth oute of a muscle, and is compounded of synnowie matter, and of pellicles. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 The endes of Muscles are in tendons, or as we commonly say, chordes.

b. Applied to various structures; esp. the *vocal chords*, *spermatic chord*, *spinal chord*, and *umbilical chord* (see VOCAL, etc.). The last-named is now commonly *cord*, the second and third often so.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 472 The spermatic chord. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 53 The spermatic chord was thickened. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 352 The vessels of the umbilical chord. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 74 Shell bivalve, adhering to marine bodies..by means of a tendinous chord. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. (1869) 203 According as the vocal chords are relaxed or tightened. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 25 Chords or tracts of cells. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 To protect the spinal chord.

4. *Math.* The straight line joining the extremities of an arc.

[**1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin., If the line goe crosse the circle, and passe beside the centre, then is it called a corde, or a stryngline.] **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 The knowledge of chordes and arkes. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 102 A Chord is a right line drawne from one end of the Arch to the other end thereof. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 509 Instead of the Chords the Arcs themselves..may be taken. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 146 The old wall, which was the chord of the arc. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 The altar was placed..on the chord of the apse. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. §25. 185.

5. *Engin.* Each of the two principal members, usually horizontal, of a truss (see also quot. 1940).

a **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* III. 2638/2 Rider's [truss-bridge]..is composed of an upper and a lower chord,—the former of cast, and the latter of wrought, iron. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 160/1 *Chord*, a flange of a large girder.

6. In an aeroplane, a straight line passing through the lower curve of an aerofoil section at two points; hence, the dimension of an aerofoil from the leading edge to the trailing edge (the width of the wings as distinguished from 'span' or lateral spread). Also *attrib.*

[**1909** A. BERGET *Conquest of Air* iv. 188 When the apparatus is in flight, the 'chord' of the arc formed by the profile of the wings makes an angle varying from 6 to 8 degrees with the horizon.] **1918** E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 334 *Chord*, the width of wings. **1920** *All the World's Aircraft* 123 a, Specification of the Westland 'Limousine'. Length overall, 28 ft. 6 in.; Span, 38 ft. 2 in.; Chord, 6 ft. 3 in. **1923** GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* V. 19/2 The ratio of the span to the chord gives the Aspect Ratio of the wing. **1933** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 448 A sketch and photographs show the method of increasing the surface by increasing the chord width along about two-thirds of the span. **1934** *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 585 Fig. 11 Shows two Town-end Rings of identical section, chord length, and chord angle. **1968** *Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems 1967–68* 12/1 This ram-wing research vehicle..consists basically of a rectangular wing of constant chord.

chord (kɔ:d), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 corde, 6–8 cord, 7 chorde, 8– chord. [Orig. *cord*, aphetic form of ACCORD *sb.*, q.v.; the 17th c. spelling *chord* arose from confusion with prec.: cf. the following.

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Chord is also used in musick, for the note, or string to be touched or sounded: in which sense, it is applicable to all the intervals of musick.]

†1. = ACCORD *sb.* 4; Agreement of musical sounds; *pl.* sounds in agreement, harmonies, strains. *Obs.*

?*c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1077 With dulcet pipes of many cordes. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 10 The Syrens.. sound out most heauenly melodie in such pleasing cords. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrast.* xix. 70 When he heareth any Fidlers, he cannot hold but keepe time, and with a kind of mimicall gesticulation..imitate their chordes.

†**2.** *Mus.* a. A combination of two 'according' or harmonious notes sounded together, a CONCORD. b. *pl.* The notes added to a bass to make up a harmony or 'chord' in the mod. sense (see 3). *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 71 *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound..entring with delight in the eare, and is eyther perfect or vnperfect..a vnison, a fift, an eight..be perfect cordes [**1608** chordes.] **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vi. 23 Perfect Cords are these, a Fifth, an Eighth, with their Compounds..Imperfect Cords are these, a Third, a Sixth, with their Compounds. **1731** PEPUSCH *Treat. Harmony* i, The Unison, the Fifth, the Fourth, and the octave of the key ..require the Common Cords, that is to say, their 3^{d}, 5th, and 8th for their Harmony or Accompaniments..The Third, and the Sixth..require the Uncommon Cords for their Harmony, that is to say, their 3^{d}, 6th and 8th. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Chord is sometimes..used for accord. Thus we say the common chords to such a bass note, meaning its third, fifth, and octave.

3. *Mus.* a. A combination, concordant or discordant, of three or more simultaneous notes according to the rules of harmony; rarely of two notes only.

common chord (also *perfect chord*): the combination of any note with its third (major or minor), perfect fifth, and octave. *Chord* is often used alone for *common chord*, e.g. 'the chord of C'.

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* iii, A chord is the disposition of several Sounds heard together..the perfect [chord]..is composed of one note placed in the Bass, and of its Third, Fifth, and Octave. **1782** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 111 Many of the bases..begin with the chord of C inverted. **1864** BROWNING *Abt Vogler* xii, Give me the keys. I feel for the common chord again. **1868** SIR F. OUSELEY *Harmony* 10 A chord is the simultaneous sounding of several different notes, selected according to fixed principles and rules. *c* **1870** A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyrics, Lost Chord*, I have sought, but I seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine. **1875** BLASERNA *Theory of Sound* vi. (1883) 102 The above chord is the most consonant that exists in music, and it is therefore called the perfect chord.

b. To *break* or *spread a chord*: to play the notes in succession instead of simultaneously.

1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 87/1 *Arpeggio*..in pianoforte music, the breaking or spreading of a chord, upwards or downwards. *Ibid.* 88/1 In this case the order of breaking the chord..is left to the taste of the performer.

c. *attrib.*

1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. in Romantic Era* xi. 137 Often there are effects almost exclusively of sonority and resonance, willfully interjected chord-clusters, that play a decisive part. **1962** J. WAIN *Strike Father Dead* v. 211 Inventive jazz..played on the familiar chord progressions. **1963** *Radio Times* 11 Apr. 30 Extemporising on a chord sequence may..be reaching its limits. **1966** *Crescendo* July 13/2 *Quality material*, a song with more than three chord changes.

4. *transf.* A harmonious combination of colours.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iii. 52 The sacred chord of colour (blue, purple, and scarlet, with white and gold) as appointed in the Tabernacle. *Ibid.* V. IX. xi. 322 The peculiar innovation of Turner was the perfection of the colour chord by means of scarlet. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* vii. 59 The larger scale of colour of the painter consists not of simple tones, but of what may be called chords of colour.

chord, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. prec. sb.: perh. a survival of CORD *v.*[1] short for accord.] *intr.* To accord musically; to form a chord (with); to harmonize.

1866 [implied in CHORDING *vbl. sb.*]. *a* **1889** *Mod. colloq.* It does not chord well with the other.

chord, *v.*[2]: see CORD *v.*[2]

chorda ('kɔ:də). *Anat.* Pl. chordæ ('kɔ:di:). [L.: see CHORD *sb.*[1]] A name for certain string-like structures in the animal body; with defining L. adj., as **chorda dor'salis** the notochord; **chordæ ten'dineæ** *pl.*, fine tendinous cords attaching the borders of the auriculo-ventricular valves to the papillary muscles of the heart; **chorda tympani** = TYMPANICHORD.

1807 MORRIS & KENDRICK *Edin. Med. & Physical Dict., Chorda*,..metaphorically used to signify a tendon or nerve. *Ibid., Chordæ tendineæ*, from the edge of the valves in the ventricles of the heart, there are tendinous strings thus named. *Ibid.*, Chorda tympani. **1873** G. FLEMING tr. *Chauveau's Comp. Anat.* 905 There appear in the middle lamina of the blastoderm the *chorda dorsalis*, the *vertebral laminæ*, and the *lateral laminæ*. **1885** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* I. 562 Long, fibrous chords, called chordæ tendineæ, that arise from pyramidal muscles. **1886** *Ibid.* II. 328/2 A branch, named from its peculiar course, the chorda tympani. **1887** *Ibid.* V. 248/2 The inner chorda sheath is lost. **1927** HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* iv. 97 One of the papillary muscles, attached by chordae tendineae to.. the tricuspid valve between right auricle and right ventricle. **1952** J. DREVER *Dict. Psychol.* 37 *Chorda tympani*, a branch of the facial nerve, mostly sensory, carrying nerve impulses from taste receptors. **1962** *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 33) 739 Their [*sc.* papillary muscles'] apices..give origin to the chordae tendineae, which pass to be attached to the segments of the tricuspid valve. *Ibid.* 1137 The chorda tympani nerve arises from the facial nerve about 6 mm. above the stylomastoid foramen.

chordal ('kɔ:dəl), *a.* [f. CHORD *sb.* + -AL[1].]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the strings of a musical instrument.

1619 J. BOYS *On Bk. Comm. Prayer* (Ps. xcviii. Even. Service) All kind of musicke: Vocall, *Sing to the Lord*, Chordall, *Praise him vpon the harpe*, etc. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly chordal.

2. *Phys.* Relating to the *chorda tympani*, a branch of the facial nerve.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 2'Chordal' saliva. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 52 Chordal saliva is secreted by the submaxillary glands on irritation of a nerve..termed 'Chorda tympani'. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 426 The investment..is chordal sheath.

3. *Mus.* Relating to, or consisting of, chords. b. *transf.* in *Painting* (see CHORD *sb.*[2] 4).

1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. vi. 50 It is only harmonious and chordal variety..which is rightly agreeable. **1881** PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 157 The chordal combinations were..classified according to recognized degrees of consonance and dissonance. **1884** *Noncon. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 310/2 Putting in a light chordal accompaniment.

Chordata (kɔ:'deɪtə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. L. *chorda* CHORD *sb.*[1], with termination as in VERTEBRATA, etc.] A phylum of animals having a more or less well-developed notochord at some stage in their lives.

1880 F. M. BALFOUR *Treat. Compar. Embryol.* I. 4 The larva of the Tunicata has the characters of a simple type of the Chordata. **1901** SHIPLEY & MACBRIDE *Zool.* xiii. 291 The name Chordata, which has been proposed for the group, is really more appropriate. **1906** CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* II. 484 While perhaps they should remain under the broad mantle of the term *Chordata*, they must apparently be removed from the true vertebrates to a new class. **1950** J. Z. YOUNG *Life of Vertebrates* ii. 24 The Chordata occupy a greater variety of habitats..than any other group. **1957** M. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dict. Biol.* 50 *Chordata*, phylum of animals with notochord, hollow dorsal nerve cord, and gil slits. Includes subphyla Vertebrata (Craniata) and Protochordata.

chordate ('kɔ:deɪt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. prec.] Belonging to, having the characters of, or a member of the Chordata.

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Chordate, *a.* **1897** [see *hemichordate* def., s.v. HEMI-]. **1927** HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* ii. 79 They are therefore all classed as Vertebrates (or Chordates, with reference to the notochord). **1958** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 892 Studies on the nervous systems of lower chordates. **1959** [see *acorn-worm*].

chorded ('kɔ:dɪd), *a.* [f. CHORD *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Having chords or strings.

1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* ii, When Jubal struck the corded Shell. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* I. 197 The chorded lyre. **1835** *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 542 Hermes strung the chorded lute.

2. Combined in chords, in harmony; of sounds, and *transf.* of colours. *rare.*

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve, etc.* 177 A moon-rainbow ..With its seven proper colours chorded. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. 124 Songs with chorded voices hymning.

chordee ('kɔ:di:). *Path.* Also 8 cordee. [ad. F. *cordée* in *chaudepisse cordée*.] A painful inflammatory downward curving of the penis.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cordees, Buboes. **1713** W. COCKBURN *Gonorrhœa* (1728) 117 This.. agreeing ..with chordé in French and corded in English, the impropriety..is very great when we say that any one has *a Chordée*. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 381 Where a chordee and ardor urinæ take place. **1879** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 54.

chording ('kɔ:dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHORD *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The playing, singing, or arrangement of chords.

1866 MRS. STOWE *Little Foxes* 3 Who should set a whole orchestra of instruments upon playing together, without the least provision or forethought as to their chording. **1928** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 17 Aug. 133/4 The quiet, yet rich chording [*sc.* of the choir]..was very beautiful. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 164/1 *Chording*,..is a term used by choir-trainers... 'Bad chording' is a form of out-of-tune singing.. which results in the notes of the chords not sounding quite true to one another. **1955** L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* vii. 197 A softly swinging style rich in right-hand chording. **1960** *Conc. Oxf. Dict. Mus.* 113/2 *Chording*,..In U.S.A. the term means the improvised strumming of accompanimental chords on a banjo, etc. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 17/2 In Dvorak's 'New World' Symphony..Mr. Rowicki's sang froid beat secured unanimous chording at such crucial points as the start of the Largo.

chordophone ('kɔ:dəfəʊn). [f. CHORD *sb.*[1] + -O: see -PHONE.] Any stringed musical instrument.

1937 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Apr. 288/2 Those [instruments] which employ..one or more strings (chordophones). **1961** A. BAINES *Mus. Instruments* 351 *Chordophones*, stringed instruments.

chordotomy, var. CORDOTOMY.

chordotonal (ˌkɒdə'təʊnəl), *a. Zool.* [G. (V. Graber 1882, in *Arch. f. Mikroskop. Anat.* XX. 506), f. CHORD *sb.*[1] + -O + TONAL *a.*] Applied to organs in insects that are responsive to sound or mechanical vibrations.

1888 J. LUBBOCK *Senses, Instincts & Intelligence Anim.* vi. 117 In the cricket, for instance, the sense of hearing appears to be seated partly in the antennæ, and partly in the anterior legs. In other cases, as in Corethra, the division appears to be carried still further, and a 'chordotonal' organ occurs in each of several segments. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 85/2 For the appreciation of the sounds made by these stridulators, the ants are furnished with delicate organs of hearing (chordotonal organs). **1948** *Science News* VII. 19 On the theory that the elongated parallel elements act as chords (strings) and have a 'tonus' or tension like strings, these structures have been given the name 'chordotonal organs'.

†**chore, chor** (kɔə(r)), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (corruptly in 5 corde.) [ad. L. *chor-us* (see CHORUS), at different times, and app. independently, viz. in OE., ME. (in Wyclif and Caxton), and prob. again in 16th c.]

1. The choir or chancel of a church; = CHOIR 3.

a **1100** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1083 þa Frencisce men brǽcen þone chor. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326/37 *Chorus*, chor. ?*a* **1200** *Ibid.* 546/43. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158/4 The quere or chore of the lady chapel. **1638** BRATHWAIT *Barnabee's Jrnl.* IV, From Campe, chore, cottage, carpet.

2. A dance, or company of dancers [L. *chorus*].

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 34 With tymbrys and choris [*cum tympanis et choris*]. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/3 Alle the wymen folowed her with tympanes and cordes [*Exod.* xv. 20]. *Ibid.* 66/2 The wymen camen out..syngyng wyth choris and tympanes. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I would Essex Ladies would lead the Chore.

3. A band, company, 'crew'; = CHOIR 6.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 108 Not for Momus or his insensate chore. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods* (ed. Bell) 197, I number these as being of the chore of contumely. **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1767) III. 172 An affair that has given our chore the deepest wound we have ever received.

4. A choir of singers; = CHOIR 2, 4.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 95 The whole Chore of Heaven..rejoycing at the conversion of a sinner. **1680** BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 38 Their Vestments, Organs, Chore, mode of Singing.

chore (tʃɔə(r)), *sb.*[2] [Phonetic variant of *char*, CHARE *sb.*[1]]

1. 'A small piece of domestic work, a little job, a char' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); see CHARE *sb.*[1] 5. Formerly *dial.* and *U.S.*, but more recently used *colloq.* of a piece of (time-consuming) drudgery.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., *Chuer*, a chare, a Jobb of work. **1751** J. MACSPARRAN *Letter Bk.* 16 Sept. (1899) 56 He sent with Peter his black Boy Calais to do chores for a few Days. **1758** J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1850) II. 37 Chores, chat, tobacco, tea, steal away time. **1789** WEBSTER *Diss. Eng. Lang.* 112 *Chore*..is an English word..but in America, it is perhaps confined to New England. It signifies small domestic jobs of work, and its place cannot be supplied by any other single word in the language. **1820** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* xxi. 264 These I must call Americanisms..Chores.. little, odd, detached, or miscellaneous pieces of business. **1838** EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Let us live in corners, and do chores. **1841–4** —— *Ess. Art* I. 152 They despatch the day's weary chores. **1865** MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* 120 After sundown, when the chores were through. **1870** EMERSON *Society & Solitude* 24 Now that is the wisdom of a man..to hitch his waggon to a star, and see his chore done by the gods themselves. **1881** *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 704 To procure and cut up bait and do other like chores. **1881** *I. of Wight Gloss.*, Chur. **1882** *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, 'When thee'st done up all the chores, thee canst go out of thee's a mind.' **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Choor. **1886** BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, Choor. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Chore*, a job; a piece of business, or work. Hence *chore-woman, chore-work.* **1926** GALSWORTHY *Silver Spoon* II. vi. 155 Two of us do the cooking; one the accounts; and the rest washing, mending, games, singing, dancing and general chores. **1934** J. C. POWYS *Autobiogr.* xii. 634, I did every mortal thing that had to be done, in the way of what Americans call 'chores', both outside and inside the house. **1958** *Economist* 8 Feb. 470/1 Various improvements [of House of Commons procedure] were discussed last week, many of them centring upon the idea of making voting less of a chore. *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 568/1 The Ministry [of Education] hopes to free the teachers from some of their chores. **1959** *Times* 31 Dec. 5/6 It was by no means a great game—it had probably become by now a chore.

2. *Comb.* as *chore-girl, -man, -woman, -work*; **chore-boy** *N. Amer.*, a boy employed in doing odd jobs.

18.. WHITTIER *Poems, Telling the Bees* x, Went drearily singing the chore-girl small, Draping each hive with a shred of black. **1848** *Knickerbocker* Sept. XXXII. 230, I afterwards saw Betty,..laughing with the gardener and 'chore-boy'. **1874** MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 134 William, the chore-man, had killed them on Saturday. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 10/1 The Secretary of the Treasury began life as a bank clerk,..the Secretary of the Navy as a 'chore-boy' on a farm. **1902** S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xxviii. 187 You would have to be chore-boy in a lumber camp. **1957** *Fish & Game* (Calgary) 30 Aug. 11/2 [He] accompanies him on fishing trips and..has gradually slipped into the role of camp-cook and chore-boy.

Hence **chore** *v. intr.*, to do 'chores'.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* l. 208 Tha wut net break the Cantle-bone..wi' chuering. **1788** J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 88 Two [hands] playing the whipsaw, and the rest choring in the woods. **1839** 'MRS. M. CLAVERS' *New Home* xiv. 87, I was obliged to employ Mrs. Jennings to 'chore round', to borrow her own expression. **1874** MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 127 The man..who 'chored' for us. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss., Choor, char*, to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant. **1885** W. M. THAYER *Gen. Grant* v. (1887) 63 Farming, choring..was preferable to tanning leather. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss., Chore, chory.* Hence *chorer, choring.*

chore, obs. f. CHOREE, CORE.

‖**chorea** (kɒ'ri:ə). *Path.* [Short for L. *chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus's dance; L. *chorēa*, a. Gr. χορεία dance, f. χορός: see CHORUS.]

St. Vitus's dance, a name given to the dancing madness (*choreomania*) which spread in the 15th c. from Germany throughout Europe; an epidemic (probably hysterical) characterized by contortions, convulsions, and dancing. In 17th c. extended to the disease at present known by that name; a convulsive disorder, usually occurring in early life, and characterized by irregular involuntary contractions of the muscles, *esp.* of the face and arms; also affecting horses.

1686 SYDENHAM *Sched. monit.* Wks. (1695) 661 In quadam Convulsionis specie quæ Chorea Sancti Viti vulgo appellatur. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chorea Sancti Viti*, is a sort of Madness..wherein the Person affected..ran hither and thither dancing to the last gasp, if they were not forcibly hindred. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 125 Mr. Alexander.. relates three interesting cases of chorea. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* vii. (1847) 154 *Chorea*, this is a convulsive twitching of some muscle or set of muscles. **1846** G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 325 A girl aged 13 years, suffering from chorea.

Hence **cho'real, chore'atic, cho'reic** (incorrectly *choreaic*, *choræic*) adjs., pertaining to or symptomatic of chorea, affected with chorea. **cho'reiform** (incorrectly *choreaform*) *a.*, resembling the symptoms of chorea.

1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 598 The choreal have the first active symptoms of cerebral disease. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 125 Deglutition..attended with choreatic gesticulations. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 340 Diminishing temporarily the choreic movements. **1878** *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 417 Choreaic twitchings of the left hand. **1882** *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 82 A young woman, aged twenty-six, hysterical and choreic. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Choreiform movements.

choree (kɒ'ri:). *Pros.* Also 6 chore. [Corresp. to mod.F. *chorée*, ad. L. *chorēus*, a. Gr. χορεῖος *a.*, pertaining to a dance, *sb.* a choree or trochee.]

The metrical foot more commonly called TROCHEE, consisting of a long syllable followed by a short one. Hence **cho'reic** *a.*, characterized by chorees.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 Thys verse consisteth of..one Chore, one spondæ, one dactyl, and two Choreis. **1883** JEBB *Œdipus Tyran.* Introd. 72 The metrical basis of the rhythm is the choree, or trochee. *Ibid.*, The essential difference between choreic and logaoedic rhythm is that of ictus.

choregus, var. CHORAGUS.

choregy (kɒ'ri:dʒɪ, 'kɒrɪdʒɪ). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. χορηγία office of a χορηγός; see CHORAGUS. Cf. F. *chorégie*.] The function of a choragus in ancient Athens.

1847 GROTE *Greece* III. II. xi. 163 The Liturgies of the state, as they were called—unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, etc. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. 538 The provision of choirs (choregy).

choreic: see CHOREA and CHOREE.

choreograph ('kɒri:əgrɑ:f, -græf), *sb.* [f. (after CHOREOGRAPHY) Gr. χορεία + -γραφος writer. In mod.F. *chorégraphe*.] A designer or arranger of a ballet. So **chore'ographer**.

1876 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. iv. 124 The whole resembles a theatrical *tableau vivant* which an enlightened choreograph..might design to represent the Garden of Eden. **1886** B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Q.* II. viii. 140, I am the protector of the New York Terpsichorean Academy. I am father, mother, brother, even choreographer if need be.

choreograph ('kɒri:əgrɑ:f, -græf), *v.* orig. *U.S.* [Back-formation f. CHOREOGRAPHY.] *trans.* To compose the choreography of (a ballet). *intr.* To engage in choreography.

1943 *Time* 15 Nov., He..choreographed ballets for Marie Rambert's famed Ballet Club. **1949** M. LLOYD *Borzoi Bk. Mod. Dance* 148 She had to choreograph quickly for the weekly Saturday night revues. **1952** *Ballet Ann.* VI. 97 Beethoven's 'Prometheus' choreographed by Serge Lifar. **1957** C. MACINNES *City of Spades* II. v. 137 She choreographs a cosmopolitan style. *Ibid.* 140 I've choreographed our African and Caribbean dances in with classical European and other sources. **1961** B. SAVAN *Your Career in Theater* 179 A few of the outstanding choreographers who had intimate experience with dancing before they began to choreograph. **1962** *Times* 4 May 20/4 Ashton seemed to be bent on choreographing a complete *Raymonda*. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. 13/6 'Raga Shankara', choreographed to Indian classical music.

choreographic (ˌkɒri:ə'græfɪk), *a.* Also (very frequently) choregraphic. [f. CHOREOGRAPH-Y + -IC. In mod.F. *chorégraphique*.] Pertaining to the art of dancing, *esp.* ballet-dancing.

1821 *Morning Post* 14 June, Mr. Hullin has just displayed a new proof of his admirable talent for the choreographic instruction. **184.** LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* v, The indolent patrons of choreographic art. **1847** *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 58/2 The admirable choregraphic productions at this theatre. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 73 The ballet at the Marionette is a triumph of choreographic art. **1868** *Mask* Apr. 82 The stars of the choregraphic firmament, Taglioni, Cerito, etc. **1878** Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 28/2 Some of the most charming melodies choreagraphic music has to show.

choreo'graphical, *a.* Also choregraphical. = CHOREOGRAPHIC *a.*

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1922** *Dancing Times* Apr. 611/1 The most striking feature of this..ballerine is..her choregraphical eclecticism. **1936** 'C. BRAHMS' *Footnotes to Ballet* ii. 49 The ladies and gentlemen of the ballet performed their choreographical roulades. *Ibid.* 50 Choreographical invention was there.

choreo'graphically, *adv.* Also choregraphically. [f. CHOREOGRAPHICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a choreographic manner; in respect of choreography.

1911 J. E. C. FLITCH *Mod. Dancing* xi. 156 He makes credible the suggestion..that La Rochefoucauld's 'Maximes' should be rendered choregraphically. **1915** M. E. PERUGINI *Art of Ballet* xxxiii. 281 'Versailles'..was as usual 'choregraphically' arranged by Mme. Katti Lanner. **1922** BEAUMONT & IDZIKOWSKI *Man. Theory Classical Theatr. Dancing* 28 Choreographically considered, *arabesques* are generally introduced to conclude a phrase of steps. **1959** *Oxf. Mag.* 18 June 480/1 Strangely threadbare choreographically, it suffered also from too strong a determination on the part of the dancers to express their emotions.

chore'ographist = CHOREOGRAPHER.

1923 J. AGATE *Half-Past Eight* 168 One will be ravished by..Stowitts, the Russian choreographist. **1928** *Observer* 17 June 15/4 It is now to be heard..as the accompaniment of a ballet. This time Dolin is the choreographist.

choreography (kɒri:'ɒgrəfɪ). Also **cho'regraphy, choriography.** [mod. f. Gr. χορεία dancing + -γραφια writing. Cf. mod.F. *chorégraphie*, in both senses.] **a.** The written notation of dancing. ? *Obs.* **b.** The art of dancing.

a **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 50 In Choregraphy an art invented about two hundred years ago to delineate the figures and steps of dances. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 295 Why not..elevate choriography to the rank of one of the fine arts?..since all eyes are amenable to the charm of exquisite dancing. **1847** CRAIG, *Choregraphy*, the art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

choreology (kɒri:'ɒlədʒɪ). [f. as CHOREOGRAPHY: see -OLOGY.] The study and description of the movements of dancing. So **chore'ologist**, one versed in choreology; a person skilled in the written notation of dancing.

1964 F. HALL in *Brit. Jrnl. Aesthetics* Jan. 65 What we are concerned with here is something so new that when an Institute was formed to foster its development a new name had to be coined: choreology. The Institute of Choreology was, in fact, formed in July 1962, with a number of objects. .. Choreology—the study of all forms of dance through notation—is still in its early stages. **1965** *New Statesman* 18 June 979/1 Mr and Mrs Benesh have now received a grant ..to start an Institute of Choreology... Here choreologists are trained to go out and write down new works as the choreographer composes them in the rehearsal-room.

chorepiscopal (kɔərɪ'pɪskəpəl), *a.* [f. late L. *chōrepiscopus* + -AL¹; see next.] Belonging to a *chorepiscopus* or country bishop of the early church.

1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 83 The abbots.. are sometimes styled Bishops; and it is not improbable that they exercised chorepiscopal authority. **1879** MACLEAR *Celts* iv. 61 As abbot of a famous monastery he wielded chorepiscopal rights in his society.

†**chorepiscope**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *chōrepiscopus*, a. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος country bishop, suffragan bishop, f. χώρα or χῶρος country + ἐπίσκοπος BISHOP. The Latin form is now commonly used.] A country or suffragan bishop of the early church appointed to superintend churches at a distance from the city where the bishop of the diocese resided.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 56 The Churches never suffered a Presbyter, or Chorepiscope, to ordaine.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. §4 The old Chorepiscopi. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Where he had lived before as chorepiscopus. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 64 At a time when there were no fixed bishoprics in Wales..there were chorepiscopi in the neighbourhood. **1844** tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. 30 *Chorepiscopi*, i.e. country bishops. This order held the middle rank between bishops and presbyters.

choreutes (kɒ'r(j)u:ti:z). *Antiq.* [Gr. χορευτής, f. χορεύειν to dance, f. χόρος CHORUS.] A member of the chorus of Greek drama. Hence **cho'reutic** *a.* [Gr. χορευτικός], of or pertaining to choral song and dance.

1855 F. A. PALEY *Æschylus Trag. Agam.* 397/1 The first choreutes speaks [line] 1315. **1926** *Spectator* 5 June 948/1, I rather doubt if the musical and choreutic material from which the organizers drew could justify so extensive an enterprise.

chori- (kɔərɪ), before a vowel **choris-** (kɔərɪs), a. Gr. χῶρι, χωρίς asunder, apart: used in botanical terms, as **choripetalous** (-'pɛtələs), *a.*, having separate petals = POLYPETALOUS; **chorisantherous** (-'ænθərəs) *a.*, having separate anthers; **chorisepalous** (-'sɛpələs) *a.*, having separate sepals; = POLYSEPALOUS.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. §5. 244 Choripetalous is..the most fitting name for a corolla the petals of which are separate.

chorial ('kɔərɪəl), *a. Anat.* [f. CHORI-ON + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the chorion.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 782 Through the chorial covering.

choriamb ('kɔərɪæmb, 'kɒr-). *Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambus*, a. Gr. χορίαμβος, f. χορ-εῖος CHOREE + ἴαμβος IAMB. Cf. F. *choriambe*. Also used in the Latin form.] A metrical foot composed of a choree followed by an iamb, and thus consisting of four syllables, the first and last long, the two others short.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 129 The choriamb consists of six times, of which three are in the arsis, and three in the thesis. **1850** HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. i. (L.), If you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus.

choriambic (kɔərɪ'æmbɪk, kɒr-), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambic-us*, a. Gr. χοριαμβικός, f. χορίαμβος; see prec. Cf. F. *choriambique*.] **A.** *adj.* Consisting of or containing choriambs. **B.** as *sb.* **a.** A choriambic verse. **b.** A choriamb.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Coriambickes*, verses made by satyrists. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Choriambique*, a foot in Meeter..as *Flebilibus*. **1749** *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 63 The tetrasyllable Foot called Choriambic is beautiful and very frequent in our best Poets. *e.g.* Daughter of God and Man, accomplish'd Eve. *Milton*. **1866** FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 371 In choriambic and dactylic measure.

choriambize ('kɒrɪæmbaɪz), *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make choriambic; to turn (a foot) into a choriambus.

1922 S. GREW *Player-Piano* 180 The choriambising of measures establishes two weak syllables between the initial syllable and the next strong one.

choric ('kɒrɪk, 'kɔərɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *choric-us*, a Gr. χορικός, f. χορός; see CHORUS. Cf. F. *chorique*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a chorus (in Greek tragedy, etc.); in the style of a chorus.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Wasps* 155 Courageous..in the Choric dance, and brave in fight! **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. I. xvi. 521 The rhythm of his choric songs. **1867** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 168 The debateable question of choric metre.

2. Pertaining to a chorus or choir; choral. *rare.*

1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 312 Perfected beings combining in choric adoration.

Hence **chorics** *sb. pl.* (*nonce-wd.* after *heroics, elegiacs*, etc.), the verses of a (Greek) chorus.

1819 LAMB *Lett.* 7 June 107 The Chorics (how do you like the word?) of Samson Agonistes.

chorical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec. (sense 1.)

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 202 In Tetrametres and other Chorical Measures, fit for Dances and Songs.

'chorically, *adv.* [f. CHORICAL *a.* + -LY².] In the manner of a chorus.

1956 *Essays & Studies* IX. 85 Conrad pictures..the political ideas and aspirations of a great body of men. He writes *chorically*. **1956** *Essays in Criticism* VI. 415 Chorically, he [*sc.* Arnold] offers us an image which itself reproduces the 'calm pathos' of the classics.

chorine ('kɔəri:n). orig. and chiefly *U.S.* [f. CHOR(US *sb.* + -INE³ or ⁴.] A chorus-girl.

1922 *Moving Pict. Stories* 28 July 26/1 Pearls continue to be popular, especially with soubrettes and even chorines. **1927** in *Amer. Speech* (1928) III. 368 The chorines of a cabaret. **1938** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Feb. 91/3 They [*sc.* short stories] depict..the philosophy of a 'chorine'. **1948** *John o' London's* 10 Dec. 597/2 The 'Set of Twelve Pretty Girls' [cigarette cards] disappeared, fat chorines gave way to 'Life on Board a Man-o'-War'. **1958** *Times* 2 Dec. 14/3 The big setpieces are more elaborate than anything since Busby Berkeley last piled hundreds of Hollywood chorines on a 50 ft. birthday cake. **1969** *New Yorker* 14 June 4/1 A dancer.. is befriended by a chorine named Joan.

chorio-. **1.** Combining form of CHORION, as in **ˌchorio-a'llantois**, a vascular membrane formed by the union of the chorion and the allantois in birds and reptiles and serving a respiratory function, often used as a medium for the culture of viruses, etc.; so **ˌchorio-allan'toic** *a.*; **ˌchoriocarci'noma** [f. G. *chorion carcinom* (F. Marchand 1898, in *Zeitschr. f. Geburtsh. & Gyn.* XXXIX. 255)], a malignant tumour of the chorionic epithelium; also called *chorio-epithelioma*; **ˌchorio-epitheli'oma** [G. (F. Marchand 1898, in *Zeitschr. f. Geburtsh. & Gyn.* XXXIX. 256] = *choriocarcinoma*.

1929 W. MOPPETT in *Proc. R. Soc.* B.CV. 402 The investigation of the biological action of homogeneous X-radiation..was performed with the chorio-allantoic membrane of the embryo chick. **1938** *Ann. Reg. 1937* 352 The egg membrane technique was further developed, the chorio-allantoic membrane giving promise of replacing the experimental animal in the study of many viruses. **1933** *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* LXVI. 193 The development of embryonic rat tissues upon the chick chorio-allantois. **1959** *New Biol.* XXX. 88 As in mammals the embryos soon become [in certain viviparous lizards] completely surrounded by membranes. Two of these, the chorion and the allantois, become fused early in development, the product being termed the chorio-allantois. **1901** W. R. WILLIAMS *Uterine Tumours* xx. 346 Marchand..regards it as true cancer (chorio-carcinoma); but, since..the disease so

closely resembles sarcoma, Marchand proposes to designate such growth provisionally as 'serotinal tumours'. **1960** *Times* 6 Jan. 9/5 Women with choriocarcinoma and related tumours. **1901** DORLAND *Mod. Obstetrics* (ed. 2) II. i. 230 This tumor is purely epitheliomatous in nature and has been variously designated as a syncytioma malignum, chorioepithelioma, [etc.]. **1902** *Jrnl. Obstetr. & Gynæcol.* I. 242 The point raised by Dr. Lockyer that there were two sorts, one without syncytial elements .. to which the term 'deciduoma malignum' would be appropriate, and the one with syncytial elements of fœtal origin, for which the term 'chorio-epithelioma' would be better applied, was .. very important.

2. [cf. CHOROIDO-.] Used as a combining form of CHOROID *a.*, as in **,choriomenin'gitis**, cerebral meningitis affecting the choroid plexus; **,chorioreti'nitis**, = *choroido-retinitis*.

1934 ARMSTRONG & LILLIE *Public Health Rep.* (*U.S. Treosury Dept.*) XLIX. 1019 This virus, which differs from any virus with which the author is familiar, will be designated .. as the virus of experimental lymphocytic choriomeningitis. **1961** *Loncet* 23 Sept. 684/2 Serological examination by C.F. tests showed no high or rising titres for .. lymphocytic choriomeningitis. **1880** *Archives Ophthalmol.* IX. 1 In the following paper I submit a contribution to the study of chorio-retinitis pigmentosa. **1887** *Trons. Amer. Ophthalmol. Soc.* IV. 579 (*heading*) Double chorio-retinitis, with partial degeneration of the optic nerve. **1961** *Lancet* 23 Sept. 682/1 An 11-day-old premature infant who had meningoencephalitis but survived with .. chorioretinitis.

chorioid, chorioidal, variants of CHOROID, -AL.

1894 GOULD *Dict. Med.* **1902** D. J. CUNNINGHAM *Anat.* 685 The chorioid (chorioidea) intervenes between the sclera and the retina. *Ibid.* 699 The chorioidal fissure.

‖**chorion** ('kɔərɪən). [a. Gr. χόριον outer membrane of fœtus.]

1. *Anat.* The outermost membrane enveloping the fœtus before birth. Also *attrib.*, as in *chorion-epithelioma* = *choriocarcinoma*; so *chorion epitheliomatous* adj.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* (1564) xxxiii. 32 The bastyng that is betweene the Matrix and Chorion. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi, In regard the cub comes forth involved in the Chorion, a thick and tough membrane. **1754-64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 114 The External coat of the Ovum is the membrane Chorion. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anot.* I. 116/1 The chorion of the ova [of the Reptilia] is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. **1864** F. HALL in Wilson's tr. *Vishṅu-puráṅo* I. 40 Meru was its amnion, and the other mountains were its chorion. **1903** *Jrnl. Obstetr. & Gynæcol.* IV. 3 The name 'deciduoma malignum' is still often used, but the view implied by it is completely abandoned in favour of that of Marchand expressed in the term 'chorionepithelioma'. **1906** *Practitioner* Nov. 663 A chorion epithelioma is a tumour which arises, either from the chorion .. or from chorionic elements present in teratomata. *Ibid.*, Cases which combine carcinomatous and teratomatous, or chorion epitheliomatous characters have been described. **1964** L. MARTIN *Clinicol Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) i. 9 Large amounts of chorionic gonadotrophins are present in the urine of patients with chorionepithelioma.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* IV. viii. §2 The Chorion, so named by Malpighi, is the soft and pulpy substance of the primitive nucleus of the seed.

3. *Anat.* The *cutis vera* or true skin; = CORIUM.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 333 They .. terminate in the chorion of the skin. **1845** TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 434 The chorion, or cutis, is tough.

†**4.** = Choroid tunic. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 73 The thin membrane Chorion, the first that covereth the Optique sinew.

chorionic (kɔərɪ'ɒnɪk), *a. Embryol.* [See -IC.] Of or relating to the chorion.

1892 E. L. MARK tr. *Hertwig's Embryol.* 261 The double-layered chorionic epithelium is already distinctly present in eggs four weeks old. **1902** D. J. CUNNINGHAM *Anat.* 23 The placental area .., together with the blastoderm over the rest of the ovum, forms the chorionic area. *Ibid.* 50 The chorionic villi. **1912** J. S. HUXLEY *Individ. in Animal Kingdom* iii. 68 The armadillo's hood, like the identical twins in man, has a single chorionic membrane. **1964** [see CHORION].

choripetalous, -sepalous, etc.: see CHORI-.

chorisis ('kɔərɪsɪs). *Bot.* [a. Gr. χώρισις separation, f. χωρίζειν to separate.] 'The splitting of an organ into parts, each of which is as perfect as its original, as the stamens of Hypericum.'

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I propose *chorisis* (χωρισις) to define what I have called deduplication and the adjective *choristote*, to signify unlined. **1842** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. §3 (1880) 202 Deduplication or Chorisis. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 528 Such a replacement of one stamen by two or more is termed by .. Eichler and others Collateral Chorisis.

chorism ('kɔərɪzm). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. χωρισμός separation, f. χωρίζειν to separate.] = CHORISIS.

1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 350/2 [Rev. Prof. Henslow] explained the different ways by which pedicels of umbels are formed in each class respectively. The 'chorism' and union of chords were illustrated and the effects produced.

chorist ('kɒrɪst, 'kɔərɪst). Also 6 choriste. [a. F. *choriste*, ad. med.L. *chorista* singer in a choir, f. *chorus* CHOIR; or f. CHOR-US + -IST.]

†**1.** A member of a choir. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 15 A Collegiate Paroche Chirch of a 3 Prestes, 2 Clerkes, and 4 Choristes. **1611** COTGR., *Choriste*, a Chorist; a singing man in a Queere. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Tereso* II. xi. 94 Two Nuns; one a Chorist; the other a Lay-sister. **1744** LEWIS *Life Pecocke* 7 A Master, four fellows .. Clerks, conducts, chorists, etc. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 354.

†**b.** *transf.* A feathered chorister. *Obs.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 325 Now woodland chorists sing.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama.

1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* §6 (1763) 135 The Poet's Character became quite distinct from that of Chorist, Actor, or Dancer. **1853** GROTE *Greece* XI. II. lxxxiii. 38 He [Dionysius] .. sent reciters and chorists, skilful as well as highly trained, to exhibit his own poetical compositions.

3. a. One who sings in a chorus. **b.** One who joins in the chorus of a song (*nonce-use*).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 The emotions actuating the chorists in a good drinking-song. **1865** *Anthenæum* No. 1956. 558/3 The orchestra and the chorists.

cho'ristate, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. χωριστ-ός separated + -ATE by assoc. with *laminate* and the like.] Formed by chorisis or deduplication.

1835 LINDLEY [see CHORISIS]. **1848** —— *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 338 Such choristate, unlined or multiplied stamens.

chorister ('kɒrɪstə(r)). Forms: 4 queristre, querestere, 4-7 querester, 5 querestur, 6 queryster, querrister, quirrester, queristere, coruster, 6-8 querister, quirister (also *arch.* in 9), 7 querrester, quirester, quirrister, quorister, 7-9 choirister, 7- chorister. [ME. *querestre*, *-istre*, prob. ad. Anglo-Fr. *cueristre* var. of *cueriste*, ad. med.L. *chorista* after *cuer*, *quer* CHOIR: see CHORIST. The older pronunciation ('kwɪrɪstə(r)) came down to the nineteenth century.]

1. A member of a choir of singers. **a.** of a church choir; now *spec.* a choir-boy. Also, a choir-leader (*U.S.*).

c **1360** *Song Deo Gratias* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 124 Alle þe queristres in þat qwer . On þat word [Deo gracias] . fast gon þei cri. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 511 With inne þe quere .. He herde queresters full mery syng. **1563** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 §1 in *Oxf. & Comb. Enoctm.* 12 Chapleines, Clerkes, Corusters. **1595** SPENSER *Epithal.* xii, The Choristers the ioyous antheme sing. **1602** SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlviii. 184 The Quoristers and instruments of Musicke made melody. **1611** COTGR., *Enfant de cœur*, a Quirester, or singing boy. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 133 *note*, Sung by two thousand quoristers. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. vi. 116 Like a quirister. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 11, 13 priests, and four choiristers. **1769** in *Plymouth Church Records* (1920) II. 332 To choose one or more Persons (since our dear Brother John May is taken from us by death who was our former Chorister) to lead in singing in the publick Worship. **1777** *Ibid.* 353 Deacon Crombie, our former Chorister, had left ye usual Singer's Seat. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 20 A melody .. sung by the pure voice of a boyish chorister. **1930** W. R. MOODY *D. L. Moody* 141 Moody had engaged a young man .. to be chorister in his church and Sunday school.

b. of an angelic choir.

1584 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 61 The angel-quiristers of th' heavenly skyes. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 231 Angels and Cherubins, the coelestiall Choristers. **1858-62** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. ii.. 19 Heavenly quiristers, nymphs and demons. **1870** ROSSETTI *Blessed Domozel* iii, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of God's Choristers.

c. One of a flock of singing birds.

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 115 All you winged queristers of woode. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 4 The birds of the Air, those pretty Winged Choristers. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 195 The feather'd quiristers.

†**2.** A singer. (often *depreciative.*) *Obs.*

1589 *Morprel. Epit.* (1843) 30 Among your roring quiristers. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlvi. (1631) 293, I am not mooued against Nero for anything more (excepting his Quiristers occupation). **1640** GENT *Knave in Gr.* I. i. B iiij, To say truth, I am no good Querister.

†**3.** *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 456 Placed last in the dance by him who was the master chorister.

†**4.** (?) One of a band. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. xli, þe secounde Edward .. loved strongliche oon of his queresters [*v.r.* qwysteres, whistrers; L. *unum aliquem fomiliorem*]. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Iuditium* (1836) 310 *Primus Dæmon.* Now thou art myn owne querestur, I wote where thou wonnes. **1550** BALE *Imoge Ch.* I vij, Mahometes doctoures and the popes queristers, yea still they are aloft in their beastly beggerye.

5. *Comb.* as *chorister-bishop, -boy.*

1649 J. GREGORIE *Leorned Trocts* 113 The Episcopus Choristarum was a Chorister Bishop chosen by his fellow Children upon S. Nicholas daie. *Ibid.* 117 In Case the Chorister Bishop died within the Moneth, his Exsequies were solemnized with an answerable glorious Pomp and Sadness. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 289 A hymn .. sung on the stage by the choirister boys! **1876** DARWIN *Autobiog.* in *Life & Lett.* I, At Cambridge .. I sometimes hired the chorister boys to sing in my rooms.

Hence **choristership**, the office of a chorister; **choristry**, the performance of choristers (*rare*).

1536 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c. 42 §1 in *Oxf. & Comb. Enactm.* 13 Chaplenshippes, Clerkeshippes, Corustershippes. **1862** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. i. (1864) 156 Frank had leave to try for the vacant choristership. **1851** DOBELL *Poems, Harps of Heoven*, Rolling a sea of choristry.

choristic (kɒ'rɪstɪk), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *chorista* or CHORIST + -IC.] Pertaining to a choir; choric; choral.

1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

†**choristical**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -AL^{1}.] Pertaining to choristers or to a choir.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alorm* Wks. (1679) 590 Ministers, Cathedrals, and a number more of such Choristical Churchgeer, and the stipends thereto pertaining.

Choristid (kɒ'rɪstɪd). *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Choristida* (see def.), f. Gr. χωριστός separate.]

A. *sb.* A member of the order Choristida of sponges. **B.** *adj.* Belonging to this order. Also (in the same senses) **Cho'ristidan** *a.* and *sb.*

1888 W. J. SOLLAS *Tetractinellida* p. xi, Recent Choristids. *Ibid.* p. cix, The Choristid Sponges. **1900** E. A. MINCHIN in Lankester *Treat. Zool.* II. 163 A corticate Choristid.

choristophyllous (kɒ,rɪstəʊ'fɪləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. χωριστός separate + φύλλον leaf + -OUS.] 'Having separate leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

chorization (kɔərɪ'zeɪʃən). *Bot.* [f. Gr. χωρίζ-ειν (see CHORISIS) + -ATION.] = CHORISIS.

1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 184 Produced .. only a process of dilamination, or chorization. **1875** *ibid.* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i.e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed.

chorizo (tʃɒ'ri:zəʊ). [Sp.] A sausage of which the chief ingredient is pork.

1846 R. FORD *Gotherings from Spain* xi. 129 The rich red sausage, the *chorizo*. **1918** *Chombers's Jrnl.* 33 The red chorizos and pimentisco from Estremadura. **1971** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 27 June 49 *Chorizo*, a small Spanish sausage .. heavily flavoured with garlic and paprika.

‖**chorizontes** (kɔərɪ'zɒnti:z), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. χωρίζοντες pl. of pr. pple. of χωρίζειν to separate.] In ancient Greek, 'A name given to those grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors' (Liddell and Scott). So (in this or analogous senses) the sing. **chorizont**; also, **chorizontal, chorizontic** *adjs.*; **chorizontist**.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 218/3 We .. knew that he [Prof. Jebb] was a 'chorizont'. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 13 The chorizontes, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey. **1887** *Sot. Rev.* 16 Apr. 563/1 Any 'chorizontal' attempts are condemned to failure .. the one thing approaching to sanity in the insane Shakspeare-Bacon craze is that it .. recognizes this. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 239 A 'chorizontic' or separatist position is adopted. **1873** *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 401 Too much of a Chorizontist to suit his own view.

chork, *v.* (now *Sc.*) [A variant of CHARK, with mimetic adaptation: cf. CHIRK.] To make the noise which the feet do when the shoes are full of water. (Formerly = CHARK.)

c **1440** *Promp. Porv.* 76 Cherkyn' or chorkyn' or fracchyn' as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo.* **1721** RAMSAY *To W. Storrat* 29 Aft have I wid through glens with chorking feet. *Mod. Sc.* My feet are chorking with water.

[chorl, mistake (in some dicts.) for CHOIL.]

chorl, -ish, -ysshe, obs. ff. of CHURL, -ISH.

chorograph ('kɔərəʊgrɑ:f, græf). [f. Gr. χώρα or χῶρος place, spot + -γραφ-ος: see next.] An instrument invented by Prof. Wallace, of Edinburgh, to determine the position of a station, having given the angles made by it to three points in the same plane whose positions are known; the problem which is more quickly and roughly solved by the *station-pointer*.

1839 W. WALLACE *Geom. Theorems*, 134, 153.

chorographer (kɒ'rɒgrəfə(r)). Also 7 (in Burton) coro-. [f. Gr. χωρογράφ-ος describing countries (f. χώρα or χῶρος country, district + -γραφος, f. γράφειν to write) + -ER^{1}; cf. *geographer, astronomer.*] One that describes, or delineates, a particular country or district.

1610 HOLLAND *Comden's Brit.* Pref., Christopher Saxton and John Norden most skilfull chorographers. **1621** BURTON *Anot. Mel.* To Rdr. 45 Cyprian Echonius, a Spanish corographer. *a* **1635** CORBET *Iter Bor.* 82 To Camdens eye, Englands chorographer. **1742** FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. i, The others should .. be termed topographers or Chorographers .. it being the business of the latter chiefly to describe countries and cities. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* 35 The Chorographer of East Kent, Dr. Christopher Packe. **1816** *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 50 The bridges in our roads also are commonly so narrow, etc. Wherever such public nuisances exist, the chorographer should denounce them.

chorographic (kɔərəʊ'græfɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. χωρογραφικ-ός, f. χωρογράφος; see prec. In F. *chorographique*.] Pertaining or relating to the description or delineation of a country or district.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lopland* ii. 4 An old Chorographick table. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 404 The notion that the Romans had no chorographic maps.

chorographical (kɔərəʊ'græfɪkəl), *a.* Also 7 (in Burton) coro-. [f. as prec. + -AL^{1}.] = prec.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* (*title*) The first parte. An historicall and chorographicall discription of Middlesex. **1612** *Drayton's Poly-olb.* A iij, The Author .. a Chorographicall poet. **1751** *Phil. Trons.* XLVII. I. 322 We

drew a chorographical map of the country. **1841** D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 218 The 'Poly-olbion' is a chorographical description of England and Wales.

chorographically (kɔərəʊ'græfɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a chorographical manner; according to, or in relation to, chorography.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. Ljb, Chorographically to make a carde, whereby you may redily know the true distance and situation of places. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 459 Let us survey it Chorographically. **1883** C. P. Smith in *Nature* XXVII. 315 This is interesting both chronologically and chorographically.

chorography¹ (ko'rogrəfɪ). [a. F. *chorographie*, or ad. L. *chōrographia*, a. Gr. χωρογραφία, f. χώρα or χῶρος + -γραφια writing. A term, with its family of words, greatly in vogue in 17th c., but now little used, its ancient sphere being covered by *geography* and *topography* jointly.]

1. The art or practice of describing, or of delineating on a map or chart, particular regions, or districts; as distinguished from *geography*, taken as dealing with the earth in general, and (less distinctly) from *topography*, which deals with particular places, as towns, etc.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 7 Chorographie shewith the partes of th' earth diuided in themselues. **1570** Dee *Math. Pref.* 17 Chorographie seemeth to be an underling, and a twig, of Geographie. **1677** Plot *Oxfordsh.* 299 Except there be any thing of Chorography in the Map of Oxfordshire prefixt to this Essay. **1862** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 402 The curious specimen of ancient chorography called the Peutinger Table.

2. *concr.* A description or delineation of a particular region or district.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157, I having undertaken the chorography of this shyre. **1683** Cave *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 19 The first [Book] containing a Chorography of Judæa. **1850** Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art.* 626 A pictorial chorography and ethnography.

3. *transf.* The natural configuration and features of a region (which form the subject matter of its chorography in sense 2). (Cf. *geography*.)

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. I. i. 12 Let a Traueller obserue.. the fruitfulnesse of each Countrey..the healthfulnesse of the Aire, the Chorography, etc. **1643** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. §8, I have..seene severall Countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the Chorography of their provinces, etc. **1851** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 343 Renders its chorography singularly conspicuous.

chorography² (ko'rogrəfɪ). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. χορο-ς dance + -γραφια writing: cf. CHOREOGRAPHY.] The art of dance notation.

1710 J. Essex (*title*) Treatis of Chorography, or the art of dancing Country Dances after a new Character. Translated from the French of Monsieur Feuillet. **1806** *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 Chorography, or the art of writing dances in specific characters. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Dance, Chorography*, or *orchesography*, the art of dancing notation.

choroid ('kɔərɔɪd), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* Also 7–8 -oide. [ad. Gr. χοροειδής, corrupt reading for χοριοειδής (χ. χιτών 'the choroid coat of the eye' Galen), f. χόριον (see CHORION) + εἶδος resemblance.] Applied to certain structures resembling the chorion in form and vascularity; and to structures connected with these.

1. *choroid coat* (or *tunic*): a vascular membrane lining the eye-ball, between the sclerotic coat and the retina, continuous in front with the iris, and containing numerous dark pigment cells. *choroid gland*: a gland-like plexus of blood-vessels of crescentic or annular form, imbedded in the choroid coat of the eye in osseous fishes. *choroid membrane* = *choroid coat*; see also 2. *choroid muscle*: the ciliary muscle of the eye.

1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 The choroid Coat on the Outside of the Retina. **1764** Reid *Inquiry* vi. §12 The.. function of the choroid membrane. **1778** *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 91 There was..a dispute..whether the choroid coat of the eye or the retina was the immediate cause of vision. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/2 The so-called choroid gland in the eyes of Fishes. **1841–71** T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 701 A vascular organ..called the 'choroid gland' by the older anatomists..of a crescentic form, and always of a deep red colour. **1881** Tylor *Anthrop.* 70 The black pigment lining the choroid coat at the back of the eye.

2. *choroid membrane*: a name for the *pia mater* (Chambers *Cycl.*), and for the *velum interpositum* of the brain (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*); app. *obs.* in both senses; see also 1. *choroid plexus*: a plexus of blood-vessels connected by a thin membrane derived from the *pia mater*, in each lateral ventricle of the brain, forming a cord-like border on each side of the *velum interpositum*; also applied to similar structures in the third and fourth ventricles. *choroid artery, posterior ch. a.*: two arteries arising respectively from the internal carotid and the posterior cerebral arteries on each side, and contributing to form the choroid plexus. *choroid vein*: a vein connected with the choroid plexus.

[**1696** Phillips, *Choroides*, the folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain. **1731** Bailey, *Choroides Plexus*. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Choroides* is particularly used for the inner membrane which immediately invests the brain.] **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 493/1 After having given off the choroid artery, the internal carotid divides. **1842** E. Wilson *Anat. Vade Mec.* 377 The Choroid plexus is a vascular fringe extending obliquely across the floor of the lateral ventricle. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Choroid vein of cerebrum*, a vein in the outer border of each choroid plexus.

3. *ellipt.* as *sb.* The choroid coat or gland; see 1.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 265 The Choroide is the seat of vision and not the retina. **1800** Young *Mech. Eye* in *Ibid.* XCI. 79 The horse-shoe-like appearance of the choroid of fishes. **1842** E. Wilson *Anat. Vade Mec.* 450 The Choroid is a vascular membrane of a rich chocolate-brown colour upon its external surface, and of a deep black colour within.

†**b.** Formerly also *choroides, choroeides*.

(App. this was also used for the choroid membrane and the choroid plexus; see 2.)

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 183 Some call this coat Choroides, because it is woven with many veines and arteries, like the coat Chorion. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 746 Why the Uvea or Choroides is black in Men, but of divers colours in Brutes. **1822** Imison *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 251 The whole of the choroides is opaque.

Hence **cho'roidal** *a.*, †(*a*) belonging to the choroid membrane of the brain (*obs.*); (*b*) belonging to the choroid coat of the eye; **cho'roidean** *a.*, pertaining to the choroid (plexus); *choroidean artery* = *choroid artery*, see 2; **choroi'ditis**, *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the choroid coat.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Choroeidal* [mispr. *chorodeidal*], belonging to the net, like to the infoldings about the brain. **1875** H. Walton *Dis. Eye* Introd. 22 The choroidal pigment. *Ibid.* 713 Choroidal complications. **1842** E. Wilson *Anat. Vade Mec.* 282 The Choroidean is a small branch which is given off from the internal carotid. **1878** A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 66 Blindness..which was the result of suppurative choroiditis.

choroido-, used as combining form of CHOROID in mod.Latin terms, as **cho,roido-i'ritis**, inflammation of the choroid and the iris; **cho,roido-reti'nitis**, inflammation of the choroid and the retina.

1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* 139 It is, however, generally succeeded by a low form of choroido-iritis or choroido-retinitis. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 532, 2 cases of choroido-retinitis. **1908** *Practitioner* Apr. 542 Syphilitic choroido-retinitis. **1964** S. Duke-Elder *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xviii. 253 Toxoplasmosis, a protozoan infection derived mainly from rodents and birds, affects both the retina and choroid to form a choroido-retinitis.

chorol, bad spelling of *corol*, COROLLA.

chorological (kɔərəʊ'lodʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. next + -IC + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to chorology.

1858 Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. App. F. 349 Without entering into the chronological or chorological difficulties which the subject..presents, I shall content myself with briefly enumerating the bishoprics known.

chorology (ko'rolədʒɪ). [f. Gr. χώρα, χῶρος country, region + -λογια discourse; see -LOGY.] The scientific study of the geographical extent or limits of anything.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 74 The chorology of organisms, the doctrine, that is, of the geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species. **1879** Huxley *Cray-fish* ii. 46 The answer to the third question 'Where is it found?' would represent what we know of its *Distribution* or *Chorology*. *Ibid.* 47 Facts comprised under Morphology, Physiology, and Chorology.

chorometry (ko'romɪtrɪ). [f. Gr. χωρομετρία, f. χώρα or χῶρος country + -μετρια measuring.] 'The art of surveying a country.'

1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

chorten (tʃɔ:'tɛn). [Tibetan.] = CHAITYA.

1891 Rockhill *Land of Lamas* 63 Pilgrims, when journeying to a shrine, perform prostrations before each *ch'ŭrten* met on the way thither. **1893** E. F. Knight *Where three Empires Meet* viii. 126 Gigantic *chortens*, or sarcophagi, of dried mud, gaily painted, containing the ashes of pious lamas. **1894** Rockhill *Diary Journ. Mongolia & Tibet* 271 A small village of stone houses near which were several large *ch'ŏrtens*. **1898** A. H. S. Landor *In Forbidden Land* II. 72 When a saintly Lama dies..either parts of the flesh, or, if cremation has been applied, some of his ashes, are preserved and placed in a Chokden erected for the purpose. **1902** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 444 The *gompa*..close to several *chortens* containing the bones of sainted lamas. **1939** M. Pallis *Peaks & Lamas* vi. 65 A *chorten* or *stupa*,..the Buddhists emblematic monument which replaces the crucifix of Catholic lands. **1952** Morin & Smith tr. *Herzog's Annapurna* v. 77 A Buddhist chorten adorned with prayer flags marked the entry to the village.

chortle ('tʃɔ:t(ə)l), *v.* [Quite unconnected with CHURTLE.] *intr.* A factitious word introduced by the author of *Through the Looking-Glass*, and jocularly used by others after him, app. with some suggestion of *chuckle*, and of *snort*. Also *trans.*, to utter or sing with a 'chortling' intonation. Also *sb.*, an act of 'chortling'.

1872 L. Carroll *Through Looking-Glass* i, 'O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!' He chortled in his joy. **1876** Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxxii. 242 It makes the cynic and the worldly-minded man to chuckle and chortle with an open joy. **1886** *Referee* 18 Aug. (Ware), Mr. Wilford Morgan has been engaged to chortle the famous song, 'Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen'. **1887** *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 751/1 A means of exciting cynical 'chortling'. **1888** *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 So may chortle the Anthropophagi. **1889** *Referee* 29 Dec., Many present on Boxing Night fully expected that when he appeared he would chortle a chansonette or two. **1903** 'A. McNeill' *Egreg. Eng.* 28 He would tell you..that he attributed his success..(5) to marrying Mrs. Business-Man—this last, of course, with a chortle.

chorus ('kɔərəs), *sb.* Pl. choruses. [a. L. *chorus* dance, band of dancers and singers, etc. (in med.L., choir of a church), a. Gr. χορός dance, band of dancers, chorus (sense 1), etc. Cf. CHOIR.]

1. a. *Gr. Antiq.* An organized band of singers and dancers in the religious festivals and dramatic performances of ancient Greece. b. The song sung by the chorus.

In the Attic tragedy, the chorus were 'interested spectators', sympathizing with the fortunes of the characters, and giving expression, between the 'acts', to the moral and religious sentiments evoked by the action of the play.

1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 149 He introduceth Poets to sing Himnes to their Gods, and teacheth the maner of their Chori in their sacrifices. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Intermingling her solemn scenes and acts with a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies. *a* **1789** Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 158 The great choruses, or interludes were generally four in number. **1807** Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. xxii. 100 Fifteen persons were to constitute a tragic chorus. **1836** Thirlwall *Greece* III. xviii. 74 Æschylus..superintended the evolutions of his chorusses.

c. In English drama, imitated or adapted from the chorus of Attic tragedy, as in *Gorboduc*, and Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; by Shakspere and other Elizabethan dramatists reduced to a single personage, who speaks the prologue, and explains or comments upon the course of events.

1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc*, Names of the Speakers *Gorboduc*..etc. *Chorus*, foure auncient and sage men of Brittaine. *c* **1590** Marlowe *Faust* vii. (*Enter Chorus*), What there he did, in trial of his art, I leave untold. **1594** Kyd *Cornelia* III, *Cornelia*. Say gentle sisters, tell me, and believe It grieves me that I know not why you grieve. *Chorus*. O poor Cornelia, have not we good cause. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 32 Admit me Chorus to this Historie. **1602** —— *Ham.* III. ii. 255 Y'are as good as a Chorus, my Lord. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* IV. i, Enter Time, the Chorus. **1671** Milton *Samson*, The Persons..Chorus of Danites. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 470 He is also accustomed to introduce a character as a sort of chorus, to detail the progress of events to his audience. **1878** H. James *Fr. Poets & Nov.* (1884) 231 In this tale...the poet never plays chorus; situations speak for themselves.

d. *fig.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sighs are the Chorus in our Tragedie. **1634** Massinger *Very Woman* IV. iii, But your's is pity, A noble chorus to my wretched story.

†2. *fig.* [L. *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] Applied to the company of planets, moving in rhythmical and regular order round the sun. (Cf. CHOIR 6.)

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 10 The True System of the Universe, which places the Sun in the Center, and the Earth in the Planetary Chorus. **1720** Waterland *Eight Serm.* 87 The Sun, with its planetary Chorus dancing round it. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* §5. 80 The chorus of planets moving periodically, by uniform laws, in their several orbits about [the sun].

3. a. An organized band of singers, a choir; *spec.* the collective body of vocalists who sing the choral parts in an opera, oratorio, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chorus*, a Company of Singers or Dancers, a Quire. **1738** Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 242 While Heaven's whole chorus sings. **1862** Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 17 May 1831 The orchestra and chorus here are like those in our second-rate provincial towns. *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 1834 The choruses got drunk..and rebelled against the manager. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 286 [Mendelssohn's] Antigone was brought out at Covent Garden on Jan. 2, 1845..Musically its success was not at first great, owing to the inadequate way in which the chorus was put on the stage.

b. A group of organ pipes or stops designed to be played together; a compound stop (see COMPOUND *a.* 2 f); also, the sound so produced.

1776 J. Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. x. 147 The compound stops..are so called for that in them several pipes are made to speak at the touch of a single key..and the full organ or chorus is compounded of all. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 660/1 The term *chorus reeds* is applied to those [*sc.* reed stops] not suitable for solo use. **1961** C. Clutton in A. Baines *Mus. Instruments* 63 The baroque organ was devised to afford a considerable range of well-balanced contrasted effects, which may be divided into the two main categories of 'solo' and 'chorus'. An organ chorus consists of a number of ranks of roughly the same tonal quality and power, sounding at many different pitches.

4. a. The simultaneous utterance of song by a number of people; anything sung by many at once.

1711 Pope *Univ. Prayer* 188 One chorus let all Being raise. **1848** Lytton *Harold* I. i, Again broke, loud, clear, and silvery, the joyous chorus. **1862** Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 21 Jan. 1832 His organ..sounded like a full chorus of old women's voices.

b. *transf.* The simultaneous utterance of any vocal sounds, as speech, laughter, etc., by a number of persons; the sounds so uttered. Also of animals, *e.g.* the 'music' of hounds in full cry.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 249 Hark! now again the Chorus fills. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 5 July, Eight children in a small house will probably make a chorus not very diverting. 1862 LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* I Mar. 1831 [They] broke into a chorus of loud laughter. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 97 A general chorus of bad language. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 58 All the dogs.. kept up a chorus of mingled whining and barking.

c. ***in chorus***: with simultaneous utterance; (singing, speaking, etc.) all together.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iv. 166 If all the nation were to laugh in chorus. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, [A song] of the lowest flash London school.. was roared in chorus.

5. *Mus.* A vocal composition for a considerable body of singers, written in any number of parts, but most usually in four, each part being sung by a number of voices. A ***double chorus*** is a chorus written for two choirs, usually in eight parts.

1744 HANDEL *Lett. Jennens* 2 Oct., Would not the words, 'Tell it out among the Heathen that the Lord is King', be sufficient for our Chorus? 1862 LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830 If I were to take the first verse of 'Vom Himmel hoch' as a separate grand chorus. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 354 Choruses for 2 choirs are called double choruses.. The two choirs answer one another, and the effect is quite different from that of 8 real parts. *Ibid.* 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to every one.

6. a. The refrain or burden of a song, which the audience join the performer in singing.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.*, Palinode, *Amo*. From spanish shrugs.. and all affected humours. *Chorus*. Good Mercury defend us. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii, The commodore, the lieutenant, and landlord, joined in the chorus. 1840 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* vi, Mr. Bodkin.. bespoke a chorus to his chaunt. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, 'Coorus, boys, coorus!' and the chorus burst out, 'Then here's a curse on varmers all'. *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Lect. Songs Shaks.* (1888) 45 The chorus of a song must be nonsense, or how could you expect the company to join in?

b. *transf.*

1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 50 The souter tauld his queerest stories: The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 20 Unextinguishable laughter forms the chorus of conversation.

c. The main part of a modern popular song, as distinct from the introductory verse; also, an improvisation upon the main tune by one or more jazz musicians.

1926 WHITEMAN & MCBRIDE *Jazz* x. 219 A half chorus of hot jazz and then..'Ach, Du Lieber Augustine' bring the orchestration to a close. 1929 *Melody Maker* Feb. 163/3 The first chorus, verse and second chorus showed the usual Whiteman perfection of orchestration. 1934 S. R. NELSON *All about Jazz* iii. 66 The term 'hot' chorus may be defined as a rhythmical rendering of the tune intended to increase its suitability for dancing. 1935 *Hot News* Aug. 15/1 The themes utilised in jazz consist generally of a 'chorus' and a 'verse'. 1941 *Mus. Quart.* XXVI. 53 Every jazz band provides for solo improvisation of a few choruses, usually accompanied at least by the rhythm section, and it is in this solo work that the great jazz players can best be studied. 1961 BERKMAN *Singers' Gloss. Show Bus. Jargon* 13 The Chorus of most popular songs is usually a 32-bar strain, although some of Cole Porter's songs, like 'Begin the Beguine', run as long as 100 measures. 1965 G. MELLY *Owning-Up* vi. 66 During Bruce Turner's first alto chorus.

7. *Comb.*, as ***chorus-lady***, ***-leading*** vbl. sb., ***-like*** adj. and adv., ***-master***, ***-singer***, ***-singing***, ***-teacher***, etc. **chorus-girl**, a young woman who sings or dances in the chorus of an opera, musical comedy, or revue.

1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. i. vi. 100 A certain little *chorus girl came upon the scene and served to make both money and repentance scarcer even than they were before. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 3/2 Elizabeth's two thoroughly vulgar chorus-girl friends. 1944 AUDEN *For Time Being* (1945) 80 For talking of their spiritual Beauty to chorus-girls. 1870 *Observer* 9 Oct. 6/4 And we now know it is possible to get rid of the extraordinary chorus ladies who hitherto have been inseparable from opera. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/2 The '*chorus-ladies' fair and numerous. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 147 A father taught the trade of flute-playing and *chorus-leading and verse-making to his son. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 505, I will celebrate thee with *chorus-loving odes. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus, or *chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. 1813 *Exam.* 10 May 297/2 The lowest order of *chorus-singers at Drury-Lane. 1903 A. W. PATTERSON *Schumann* 66 The chorus-singing had been excellent. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 147 Simonides exercised his calling of *chorus-teacher at Carthæa in Ceos.

chorus ('kɔərəs), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. chorused (-əst). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To sing or speak in chorus.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 228 (D.) Then they all chorus'd upon me—'Such a character as Miss Harlowe's', cried one—'A lady of so much generosity'.. another. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iv. 9 'Down with the manager!' he cried—His Satellites chorussed.

2. *trans.* To sing or utter in chorus.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii, All England was engaged in chorussing his favourite ditty. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii, We all rose to our feet and chorused the 'Star-spangled Banner'. *c* 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxx, 'Wherever did Mrs. Berry pick up such people?' chorussed the ladies of the family.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a chorus or refrain, to sing the chorus of. **b.** *fig.* To add an expression of assent, etc., to (another's utterances); to 'echo'.

1703 DE FOE *True-b. Eng., Brittania* 57 Let ev'ry Song be Chorust with his Name. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* xx. *Brothers*, He seldom spoke, But sometimes sang and chorus'd—'*Hearts of Oak*'. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xliv, When I cry chorus, chorus me standing.

Hence '**choruser** (C. Lamb).

chos, var. of CHOOSE, *sb. Obs.*

choschinomancy: see COSCINOMANCY.

‖**chose** (ʃoz), *sb.* [a. F. *chose*:—L. *causa* matter, affair, thing.]

1. *Law.* A thing, chattel, piece of property (in ***chose in action***, etc.: see quot. 1670, 1875).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Chose in action*, is a thing incorporeal and onely a right, as an annuity, obligation for Debt, —and generally all Causes of Suit for any Debt or Duty, Trespass or Wrong, are to be accounted Choses in action. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 397 Thus money due on a bond is a *chose* in action. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 168 Choses in action of the wife cannot be attached for the husband's debt. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 611 Choses in possession (movables) and choses in action (obligations) may be sold after the institution of a suit.

†**2.** An excuse. *Obs.*

15.. *Plumpton Corr.* 198, I have sent to Wright of Idell for the money.. and he saith he hath it not to len, and makes choses, and so I can get none nowhere.

†**3.** Thing (as a general term for a thing not more particularly named). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 447. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XVI. XXXIX. (Tollem. MS.) And sumwhat passeþ of þe priue chose [1535 privy chose] of woman.

4. ***chose jugée*** (ʒyʒe) [Fr.], a matter which has been formally adjudicated and decided and which it is therefore idle or presumptuous to discuss.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/1 The new doctrine of the sacredness of the 'chose jugée'. 1913 MRS. H. WARD *Mating of Lydia* xii. 250 We will not.. argue the matter, which is for me a *chose jugée*. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Nov. 721/2 One gets the impression of too much repetition, and rather too much ado about *choses jugées*.

†**chose**, *ppl. a.* obs. f. CHOSEN: see CHOOSE *v.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 38 A discreetly chose object. 1714 BYROM *Rem.* (1854) I. i. 23 When the new chose Fellows go from our table.

chose, pa. t. of CHOOSE *v.*, and var. CHOOSE *sb.*

chosed, *ppl. a.* = *chosen*: see CHOOSE *v.* A. 7.

chosen ('tʃəʊz(ə)n), *ppl. a.* For forms see CHOOSE *v.* Used adjectively in the senses of the verb.

1. Taken by preference, selected, picked out.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64 Chosyn, *electus, selectus*. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 53 A guard of chosen Shot I had. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xv. 4 His chosen captaines also are drowned in the red Sea. 1614 LODGE tr. *Seneca*, Life i, The most chosen Romanes. 1765 GARRICK in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 270 Three Vols. of the most chosen Songs in the french ianguage. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, White seemed his chosen colour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 4 A chosen array, rare bloom of valorous Argos.

absol. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ccii, She was one Made but to love, to feel that she was his Who was her chosen.

2. *Theol.* Chosen of God; elect.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* ii. 9 3e ben a kynde chosun [1388 chosun kyn]. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 157 The holy and chosen people of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* IX. 15 For this man is a chosen vessell vnto me. 1594 BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 214 The best and chosenest member I haue shall doe thee seruice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶6 Those who were stiled the chosen People. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, That warred Against the chosen saints.

b. *absol.* Elect. (mostly *pl.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 þe holie procession, þe he wile maken a domes dai mid hise chosene. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1609 (Trin.) He him self to pyne didde For his chosen on rode tre. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* Wks. (1844) v. 400 He maketh his chosen to be like-fashioned into the image of his Son. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 396 To their confusion and to the chosen's comfort. 1625 BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 500 He.. inspireth Light, into the Face of his Chosen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, The servant and the chosen of the Lord.

chosling, var. of CHOOSELING. *Obs.*

choss, var. of CHOOSE *sb. Obs.*

chost, var. of CHEST *sb.*², *Obs*, strife, and JOUST.

chota ('tʃəʊtə), *a. India.* [Hindi *choṭa*.] Small; younger, junior; *spec.* applied to a 'peg' of whisky.

c 1815 M. M. SHERWOOD *Little Henry & his Bearer* (ed. 7, 1816) 10 Boosy never left his *choota sahib*. 1853 MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE *Life in the Mission* viii. 351 A horseman.. asked for William as the 'Chota Padre'. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 2) 44 Dysent'ry touched him in June, after the *Chota Bursat*. 1893 —— *Day's Work* (1898) 8, I tell this to the Chota Sahib. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 817/1, I was sipping a 'chota' whiskey. 1927 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 603/1 He.. waited till the chota pegs had been served.

chota hazri ('tʃəʊtə 'hɑːzrɪ). *India.* Also **chotah**; hazaree, haziree, haziri, hazree. [Hindi *choṭā ḥāzirī* little breakfast.] A light early breakfast.

1863 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* 11, Are you ready for some chota hazaree? 1866 E. J. WARING *Trop. Resid.* 171 There is one small meal.. commonly known in India by the Hindústani name of *Chota-haziri*, and in our English colonies as '*Early Tea*'. 1883 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* II. 23 At eight o'clock we had chotah-hazree under a big tree in the compound; it consisted of tea, toast, seed-cake, and fruit... We breakfasted at ten o'clock. 1884 D. AUBREY *Lett. fr. Bombay* ii. 15 They intended to.. come on board at eight o'clock.. and have chota hazri on the water. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life* v. 63 A hasty *chota haziree*, or little breakfast. 1927 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 326/1, I was the only officer in the two companies who got *chota hazri* that morning. 1928 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 470 We sat down to a very early 'chota hazaree' that was laid outside in the moonlight.

†**chote.** *Obs.* = I wot. (see CH *pron.*)

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* 119 b/1 [*A rustic speaks*] Ych can not tell you wel why, but chote well yt hath.

chott, var. SHOTT.

chou (ʃuː). Pl. choux (ʃuː); also as sing. [Fr., = cabbage.] **1.** A small round cake of pastry filled with cream or fruit, etc. Hence ***chou(x) paste***, ***pastry***, a very light egg-enriched pastry.

1706 [see PETIT *a.* 5]. 1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 382/1 Choux with Coffee Icing. *Ibid.*, Glazed Chou. *Ibid.*, Pieces of Choux paste about the size of fowls' eggs. 1892 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* 830 Chou Paste. Ingredients.—½ lb. of flour, ¼ lb. of butter, 8 eggs, ½ oz. of pounded sugar, 1 pint of water. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 585/2 In.. choux pastry the fat is melted in hot liquid before being added to the flour. 1962 *Listener* 14 June 1050/2 Make the *chou* pastry first, by boiling the water and butter together. *Ibid.* 21 June 1095/2 These *cherry choux puffs* are my family's favourite.

2. A knot of ribbon, chiffon, etc., as an ornament to a woman's hat or dress. (Cf. CABBAGE *sb.*¹ 1 c.)

1883 *Peel City Guardian* 19 May 7/5 The tunic is draped high and wide on the right side, under a chou bow. 1891 *Queen* 7 Feb. 217/3 A new front drapery, which hooked on to the back beneath a 'choux'—namely, an oblong rosette. 1894 *Ibid.* 13 Oct. 637/2 A blouse bodice,.. fastened with three large choux. 1894 *Paris Mode* I. 31/2 Sleeves are frequently caught in by a *chou* of ribbon. 1930 *Times* 13 Mar. 11/6 A charming close-fitting black hat in fine horsehair lace with a big choux of satin ribbon coming down to the shoulder. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 62/2 *Chou*, soft cabbage-shaped rosette or knot of velvet, satin, ribbon, lace, etc.

‖**Chouan** (ʃwɑ̃), *sb.*¹ [F.: variously conjectured to be from the name of Jean Chouan, said to be one of their leaders, and from *chouan* an older form of *chat-huant* a species of owl. Probably the coincidence suggested the appellation.]

A name given to irregular bands who maintained in the west of France a partisan war against the Republic and the first Empire, after 1793, and also appeared again in 1832; hence a polemical name for partisans of the Bourbons. Also *attrib.*

1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 307 The Chouans.. derive their name from their first leaders, three brothers, the sons of a postmaster in Brittany. 1805 *Revolut. Plutarch* III. 115–6 The first body of Chouan troops heard of, were those assembled in the winter of 1794 between Laval and La Gravelle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 117/2 Some of the Royalist officers.. became chiefs of Chouan parties. 1868 TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 339 The officer.. was surprised and killed in this room by some chouans.

Hence **Chouanize** *v.*, to play the Chouan; **Chouanizing** *vbl. sb.*

1847 T. REDHEAD tr. *Thiers' Fr. Rev.* (1860) I. xxxix. 481 Emigrants.. were very scarce.. wherever civil war raged with its dangers and horrors. They affected great disdain for this species of service, and call it Chouannising.

‖**chouan**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [F. *chouan*, in same sense.] The seed of *Anabasis tamariscifolia* used to mix with carmine.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* (1725) 2 Of the Chouan in French, or carmine seed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chouan*.. called by some also carmine seed.. a very light and chaffy seed.. of an acid taste, and a yellowish green colour, but is larger than worm-seed.. It is called green worm seed, in our catalogues. 1764 T. H. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts, Chouan*.. the Levant name for the seed of a species of santolina, known among us by that of carmine-seed, from its being often used in the preparation of that drug. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 180. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Cochineal*, The French add to the infusion of cochineal a small proportion of.. chouan.. from the Levant.

‖**choucroute** (ʃukrut). [Fr., by folk-etymol. ad. 18th-c. *sorcrote*, f. G. (Alsatian) dial. *surkrut* = G. *sauerkraut*.] A kind of pickled cabbage. Hence ***choucroute garnie***, choucroute cooked and served with meat.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. v. 90 As to the choucroute, she affirms she cannot touch it! 1921 W. J. LOCKE *Mountebank* x. 119 She would sooner have a *choucroute garnie* than a fore-quarter of Paris lamb. 1961 *Harrods Food News* 6/1 Canned Meats from France. Choucroute Garnie.

chouder, obs. form of CHOWDER.

‖**chouette** (ʃwɛt). [Fr. (cf. phr. *faire la chouette* to sustain the attack of several opponents at cards at once), lit. barn-owl, f. OF. *çuete*.]

A 'lone hand' at bezique, piquet, or backgammon; a game including a 'lone-handed' player.

1887 'CAVENDISH' *Laws Rubicon Bézique* 9 A player playing *à la chouette* has choice without cutting. 1892 ——

Ibid. (ed. 2) 39 A player willing to take all stakes, may declare to play *à la chouette*—i.e., single-handed against all comers. .. If the *chouette* wins, an opponent takes the loser's place, and so on with the others in rotation. **1927** *Sunday Express* 6 Nov. 2, I remember once this man taking a chouette at piquet against Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and myself. **1929** W. J. Locke *Ancestor Jorico* xi, When he was with us we played a chouette (three players) of Rubicon Bézique for hours together. **1935** *Encycl. Sport* 47/1 (Backgammon) Chouette is a variation to enable more than two people to play. Each person throws a die, the highest being said to 'sit in the box'. The next highest is active opponent and the others act in an advisory capacity to him.

chough (tʃʌf). Forms: 4 choȝe, 4–5 chouȝhe, (s)chowhe, 4–7 choghe, 5 chowȝe, chowe, cowe, kowe, 5–6 choughe, 6 chowgh(e, (7 chugh, choff, chooffe, chaugh), 5– chough. [ME. *choȝe*, etc.; not found in OE., which had in same sense the forms *cío*, *céo*, *ciae*, *chyae* (? for *cyhae*). Cognate with MDu. *cauwe*, Du. *kauw*, app. from a WGer. type **kâwa*, whence also ONF. *cauwe*, *cave*, OF. *choë*, *choue*, Walloon *chauwe*, *chowe*; also OHG. *châha*, *châ*, MLG. *kâ*; and ON. **ká*, **kó*, whence Da. *kaa*, and north. ME. *kaa*, *ka*, mod.Sc. *kae*, occas. ME. *co*, *coo*, jackdaw. The relationship of the various types to each other is not clearly made out: Prof. Sievers suggests the existence of an OTeut. type with accent-mutation '*kæhwâ-—kæ'wâ-*. But whether the early OE. *ciae* in Erf. Gl., and *chyae* in Epinal, can be brought under these is doubted. The ME. variant *cowe*, beside *chowe*, strongly suggests for these forms adoption from OF.; but the *choȝe*, *chowhe* forms cannot be thus explained.]

1. A bird of the crow family; formerly applied somewhat widely to all the smaller chattering species, but especially to the common Jackdaw.

a. [*c* **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 70 Haec cornix, þeos ceo. —— *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/4 Gracculus, vel monedula, ceo.] *c* **1305** *E.E.P.* (1862) 76 Blake monekes he seȝ As hit crowen & choȝen were. *c* **1381** Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 345 The thefe the Chowgh [*v.r.* crow(e, chough(e, choghe, chowhe, clough] and eke the iangling py. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 þe chouȝhe [*monedula*] answerde nouȝt. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowȝes. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* II. xvi. 101 The chowe whan she fyndeth gold or syluer.. hydeth and bereth it away. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* 101 Chowghis and staris flee to gether in a flocke. **1530** Palsgr., Choughe a yong crowe, *corneille*. **1532–3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, x, Rookes, Crowes, and Choughs, doe yeerely deuoure and consume a wonderful and marueilous great quantity of corne and graine. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 222 b, If the byrdes do pluck their own fethers againe, which they gave before to the chough? **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 21 Russed-pated choughes. **1620** J. Wilkinson *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 118 Crowes, Rookes, Choghes, Pyes, Jeyes, Ringdoves. **1623** Cockeram, A Chough or Iack daw. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw.. in some places is called a Caddesse, or Choff. **1857** Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 122 The rain floods your warehouse.. the choughs build in it.

β. c **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 232 Shal bere hym on hond the Cow [*v.r.* cou, kow, kowe] is wood. *c* **1450** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/3 *Hec monedula*, a kowe. **1528** Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 80 They canne flatter and lye, Makynge beleve the cowe is wode. **1561** Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 14 A pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode.

b. *fig.* Chatterer, prater.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 266 Lords that can prate as amply .. as this Gonzallo: I my selfe could make A chough of as deepe chat.

2. Now restricted to the Red-legged Crow (*Fregillus Graculus*), which frequents the sea-cliffs in many parts of Britain, being particularly abundant in Cornwall; whence distinguished as the *Cornish chough*.

(This may have been Shakspere's 'chough' in *Lear*; the bird, now rare at Beachy Head, was abundant on all the Sussex cliffs a century ago, and may well have been common on the Kentish coast at an earlier date.—*N.E.D.*)

a. **1566** Withals *Dict.* 5 A cornishe chough, *pyrrhocorax*. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 36 a, I meane not the common Daw, but one peculiar to Cornwall.. termed a Cornish Chough, his bil is sharpe, long and red, his legs of the same colour. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 407 That famous King of Crows.. known by the Name of the Cornish Chough. **1773** G. White *Selborne* xxxix, Cornish choughs abound, and breed on Beachy-head and on all the cliffs of the Sussex coast. **1875** F. Buckland *Note* in *White's Selborne* 425 Numbers of Cornish choughs are sent yearly from Plymouth to London.. The choughs are now very rare round Beachy Head.

b. [**1605** Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 13 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre.] **1611** Cotgr., *Choquar*, a Chough; or, Cornish Chough. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Some Chaughes came to have red legges and bils. **1841** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. IX. 253 The red-legged chough (*Fregilus graculus*).. finds a congenial retreat. **1858** F. W. Robertson *Lect.* 121 The flock of choughs, with their red beaks and legs.

3. *Comb.*, as *chough-daw* (cf. cadaw), *-fish*.

1746 James *Health Improv. Interest* 40 The Swan, or Chough-Daw. It is of no great Importance which is here meant. **1601** Holland *Pliny* xxxii. xi, Dracunculus.. like it is to the Chough-fish Gracculus.

chough, *sb.*[2] obs. f. chuff, rustic.

choukidar, var. of chokidar.

chouks: see choke *sb.*[2]

†**chould, chold,** = *ich 'olde*, obs. dial. f. *I would:* see ch *pron.* and I.

1529 More *Dyaloge* 119 b/1 [*A rustic speaks*] By yᵉ masse, chold twere a fayre fyshepole. **1575** J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Woulde chad her by the face, Chould cracke her callet crowne. *Ibid.*, Chold yet this fray wer wel take up. **1580** H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 133 If that iche durst, Chould pray thee carrie him some clothes.

†**choule,** obs. form of jowl. In quot. taken by Twyne, app. by some confusion, to translate *rota*.

1573 T. Twyne *Æneid.* XII. N nj, A tower stronge [*turrim*] made of wood, the prince himself had built alone, And choules had vnderlayd [*Subdideratque rotas*], and ladders made to mount theron. [cf. **1562** Phaër *Æneid.* IX. C cj, Wher their engine ioynes his iolle A huge vnweldie weight the Troyans rumbling did down rolle.]

‖**choultry** ('tʃəʊltrɪ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also choltry. [Corruption of Telugu *cháwaḍi*, or Malayālam *cháwaṭi*, Dakhanī *chāoṛi*; sometimes more accurately represented as *chawadī*, *chowree*, *chouri*.]

1. A place for the reception and accommodation of travellers; an inn, caravanserai; also used for the transaction of public business (Yule).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 82 (Y.) Little better Tenements than Booths stiled by the name of Choultries. **1783** Burke *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 The country was full of choultries, which were inns and hospitals where the traveller and the poor were relieved. **1816** *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 637 This Choultry's ample space The way-worn traveller's resting place. **1858** J. B. Norton *Topics* 197 Posting up a copy of this document in the choultry or most conspicuous place in each village.

2. The pillared hall or colonnade of a temple.

1772 Call *Signs Zodiac* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 353, I searched in my travels many other pagodas, or choultrys, for similar carvings. **1858** Beveridge *Hist. India* II. IV. iv. 147 Another appendage of these temples is the choultry, or pillared colonnade. **1862** R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 417 In front of the temple or choultry where the idol reposes.

chou moellier (ʃəʊ 'mɒlɪə(r), ‖ʃu mwalye). [Fr., lit. marrow-filled cabbage.] A coarse kind of kale grown esp. in New Zealand and Australia for feeding to stock.

1910 *Jrnl. Dept. Agric. N.Z.* 15 Oct. 354 *Chou moellier* (*Marrow Cabbage*): *Ruakura*. This comparatively new plant is proving valuable as a fodder crop. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Jan. 19/1 [In Hawkes Bay] some 42,000 acres are devoted to the growing of green fodder and root crops, and of this chou moellier for supplementary winter feed occupies nearly 20,000 acres.

chounge, obs. form of change.

chounter, obs. form of chunter *v.*

chouse (tʃaʊs), *sb.* Also 7 chiaus(e, chews, showse, 7–8 chowse. [Generally taken to be the same word as chiaus, *chaus* (so spelt about 1600), a Turkish official messenger; but the connexion of meaning is not made out.

As to the origin of the Eng. use, Gifford (1814) in a note on the quot. from Ben Jonson says, 'In 1609, Sir Robt. Shirley sent a messenger or *chiaus* to this country as his agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy to transact some preparatory business.' The latter 'chiaused the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4,000' and decamped. But no trace of this incident has yet been found outside of Gifford's note; it was unknown to Peter Whalley, a previous editor of Ben Jonson 1756; also to Skinner, Henshaw, Dr. Johnson, Todd, and others who discussed the history of the word. Yet most of these recognized the likeness of *chouse* to the Turkish word, which Henshaw even proposed as the etymon, on the ground that the Turkish chiaus 'is little better than a fool'. Gifford's note must therefore be taken with reserve.]

†**1.** = chiaus, choush, q.v. *Obs.*

1632 W. Lithgow *Trav.* 138 Accompanied with.. Bashawes, Chowses, and Hagars. *Ibid.* 202 The Showse stroke off his head. **1639** Ford *Lady's Trial* II. i. 256 Gulls or Moguls, Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or chouses.

†**2.** A cheat, a swindler.

(This is probably the meaning in Ben Jonson; it is certainly so in quot. 1658: possibly the vb. arose out of this sense, and sense 3 in turn out of the vb.)

[**1610** B. Jonson *Alch.* I. ii. 25 *D.* What doe you thinke of mee, That I am a Chiause? *F.* What's that? *D.* The Turk was here—As one would say, doe you think I am a Turke? *Ibid.* 29 Come, noble Doctor, pray thee lets prevaile. This is the gentleman, and he is no chiause. *Ibid.* 34 One that will thank you richly, and h' is no chiause.] **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyric. Char.* XXV. 91 Told our Nephews, that you were not a Chouse, since you go roundly to Worke. [Fr. *que vous n'estiez point fourbe.*]

†**3.** One easily cheated, a dupe, gull, tool. *Obs.*

1649 Marq. Newcastle *The Variety*, Dramatis Personae .. *Simpleton*, a Country Chiause. **1671** Skinner *Etymolog.*, A *Chowse*, quod *stultum* notat. **1678** Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 531 Sillier than a sottish Chews, Who when a Thief has Rob'd his house, Applies himself to Cunning men, To help him to his Goods again. *a* **1680** —— *Rem.* II. 279 [A cheat] can do no feats without the co-operating assistance of the Chowse whose Credulity commonly meets the Imposter half-way. **1698** *Def. Dram. Poetry* 81–2 At no less Price than his Ruin .. he buys the knowledge of finding himself a Chouse. **1755** Johnson, A *chouse*, a bubble: a tool: a man fit to be cheated.

4. *slang.* [f. the vb.] A trick, swindle, sham, 'sell'.

1708 Kersey, *Chowse*, a Cheat, Trick, or Sham. **1755** Johnson, *Chouse*, a trick or sham. **1888** Mrs. Parr in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 639, I say, what a chouse for Adda!

chouse (tʃaʊs), *v.*[1] *colloq.* Forms: 7 chiause, chiauze, chews, 7– chowse, chouse. [f. chouse *sb.*] *trans.* To dupe, cheat, trick; to swindle or defraud *of* or *out of*.

a **1659** Shirley *Honoria & Mam.* II. iii, We are In a fair way to be ridiculous .. Chiaus'd by a scholar! **1654** Gayton *Fest. Notes* IV. xviii. 261 But our Barber .. is chiauz'd, a very Pigeon .. and is caughd like a young Jack Daw. **1662** Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. i, You shall chouse him of Horses, Cloaths, and Mony. **1664** Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1010 He stoal your Cloak, and pick'd your Pocket, Chews'd and caldes'd ye like a Block-head. **1708** Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* III. (1723) 94 To chouse a very civil .. gentleman out of an hundred Pound. **1782** Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. iii. (1783) 188 Bristol stones won't buy stock; [he] only wants to chouse you. **1826** Scott *Woodst.* vii, Not to be .. choused out of my lump of loyalty. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* cliii, Had Fortune pleased posterity to chowse. **1886** *Law Rep. 33 Ch. Div.* 496 Is it to be said that they are to be choused of their remedy?

Hence **choused** *ppl. a.*, **chousing** *vbl. sb.*

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 104 Yet [he] gave worse Reasons for so doing, Than e're chous'd Cully did for wooing. **1881** Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 562 Mingled with evil, fraud, and chousing.

chouse (tʃaʊs), *v.*[2] *U.S.* Also chowse. [orig. unkn.] *trans.* To disturb or harry (cattle).

1920 J. M. Hunter *Trail Drivers Texas* 313 The round-up boss would let no one ride through the herd and 'chouse', or unnecessarily disturb them. **1930** J. F. Dobie *Coronado's Children* 116 While they were 'chousing' a bunch of outlaw cattle. **1948** *Sat. Even. Post* 10 July 84/1 When you chowse 'em around they lose weight.

'chouser. [f. chouse *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who chouses, a swindler, cheat.

1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* II. xv. 78 The chousers and borrowers mistook him for a fool.

‖**choush** (tʃaʊʃ). The phonetic form of the word chiaus, a Turkish messenger or sergeant.

1866 Baker *Albert N' Yanza* I. 195 A powerful choush or sergeant of Ibrahim's party.

‖**chout** (tʃaʊt). [Mahrātī and Hindī *chauth* 'a fourth part'.] The black-mail of one-fourth of the revenue formerly exacted by the Mahrattas in India from provinces within reach of their arms, in return for immunity from plunder. Also applied to similar exactions.

1674 in Orme *Fragm.* 45 (Y.) Messengers were sent to Bassein demanding the chout of all the Portugese territory in these parts. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 539 Subject to a tribute of a Chout.. to the Berar Mahratta. **1803** Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 131, I wish first to know whether the Choute claimed is disputable by the Nizam's government. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 316 The chout, or exaction, of a fourth part of all litigated property, for the benefit of the Judge, was abolished. **1841** Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 485 Sévají, for the first time, levied the chout, afterwards so celebrated in Maratta history.

chovy, chovee. The popular name in the East of England of the June-bug, *Phyllopertha Horticola*, a small beetle, related to the common cockchafer.

1813 Sir J. Cullum *Hawstead* (*Sussex*) *Wds.* (E.D.S. Repr. Gl. 1879, 86) *Chovee*, a small beetle, of a bright chestnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corslet. **1830** Forby *Gloss. E. Anglia*, *Chovy*, a small coleopterous insect, which invades gardens and orchards in hot summers, in our sandy districts .. in such swarms as to be nearly equal to a plague of locusts. **1884** *Chr. World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow .. eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

chow (tʃaʊ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 chowen, 6 chowe, 6– chow. A variant form of chew in all senses, formerly in general use, but now dialectal, extending from Scotland to the Midland counties.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 7 Thei chowen code [*elsewhere in the chap.* chewen]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 77 Chowen *supra in* chewen. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* §23 It is the harder to eate and chowe. *Ibid.* §79 Euer to be chowynge on the brydell. **1556** Abp. Parker *Psalter* 3 Verse harde in mouth while oft I chowde I spied therein no wast. *a* **1774** Fergusson *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 What will buy her fairin To chow that day. **1786** Burns *Scotch Drink* iv, On thee [John Barleycorn] aft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! **1863** Atkinson *Provinc. Danby*, *Chow*, to chew. **1887** Stevenson *Underwoods* II. i. 78 You, tae, maun chow the bitter peel. *Mod. Northampt. Dialect*, He chows tobacco always.

chow (tʃaʊ), *sb.* [Shortened f. chow-chow.]

1. *slang* (chiefly *Austral.*). A Chinaman. (Derogatory.)

1872 in G. L. Meredith *Adv. in Maoriland* (1935) iii. 22 History does not report what induced the solitary Chinaman to take up his abode amongst the hardy Scots at Dunedin. Possibly this 'Chow' wanted to study economy in its higher branches. **1894** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 5 May 13/3, I tole 'im 'e was a blanky Chow. Then 'e biffed me. **1906** E. Dyson *Fact'ry 'Ands* xv. 198 They're [rats] ez thick ez flees on er Chow's dorg. **1916** C. J. Dennis *Moods Ginger Mick* I. 15 Noiseless Chows a-glidin' 'round wiv plates uv duck an' fowl. **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 690/1 The pearling-crews can get from Japs and Chows all the drink they want. *Ibid.* 718/1

Always have a Chow for your cook in these parts of the world. **1936** M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* xii. 112, I never saw a chow riding. **1945** [see CHOW-CHOW 3].

2. *Pidgin-English* and *slang*. Food, or a meal, of any kind. Also *spec.* = CHOW-CHOW 1. Also *attrib.*

This sense is supposed to be due to the use of the chow ('the edible dog of China') as food by poor Chinese.

[**1856** *Spirit of Age* (Sacramento) 27 Nov. 2/2 Ah Chow —*ah* in the Celestial lingo means *Mr*, *Chow* something good to eat.] **1886** YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* 164/2 *Chow* is in 'pigeon' applied to food of any kind. **1892** DOUGLAS SLADEN *Japs at Home* iv. 45 More chow.. had been laid at our feet... This time it was..a sort of custard soup containing chicken [etc.]. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 209/1 The 'chow' served at the wayside tea-houses. **1926** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 213/2 Here were pots of boiling oil, chow, and mushrooms. **1926** 'M. LEINSTER' *Dew on Leaf* 149 She took her chow-bowl into the kitchen. **1955** *Times* 3 May 12/5 She derived much pleasure from serving visitors with Chinese 'chow' and merriment from watching them use chopsticks. **1958** *Landfall* XII. 120 That night at chow time, Rankin called along to Tiny.

3. A dog of Chinese breed, something like a Pomeranian, usually black or brown, with a black tongue. Also *chow-dog*. (See also CHOW-CHOW 4.)

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 June 2/1 One half the pack ran into an unlucky chow-dog. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/1 The very chow-pup at his lady's feet looked impudent defiance. **1900** C. H. LANE *All about Dogs* 303 The Chow,.. with a short thick head and rather blunt prick ears. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 495B/2 A bas relief dated to..about 150 B.C. pictures a chow in a hunting capacity.

chow, Sc. var. of *choul*, JOWL; or CHAW *sb.*[1]

chowchilla ('tʃaʊ'tʃɪlə). *Austral.* [Imit. of its note.] The black-headed log-runner (*Orthonyx spaldingi*), a small bird found in the dense scrub of mountain ranges in Queensland.

1931 N. W. CAYLEY *What Bird is That?* 44 Chowchilla (Northern Log-runner) *Orthonyx spaldingi*... Call, a series of notes, like 'Chow-chilla-chow-chow-chilla'. It is also said to be a wonderful mimic. **1934** A. H. CHISHOLM *Bird Wonders Australia* xxi. 206 Settlers in northern Queensland know the Black-headed Logrunner not only as the 'Auctioneer-bird', but as the 'Chowchilla', since, they say, a company of the birds freely shouts, 'Chow-chilla-chow-chow'. **1958** J. A. LEACH *Austral. Bird Book* (ed. 9) 140 Northern Chowchilla.. upper black; under white; under base spiny tail smoke-brown;.. upper breast orange-rufous.

‖**chow-chow** ('tʃaʊtʃaʊ), *sb.* and *a.* [According to Col. Yule, 'pigeon-English'; of uncertain origin.]

1. *sb.* A mixture or medley of any sort; *e.g.* mixed pickles or preserves. Also, food of any kind. *Ind.* and *China.*

1795 A. ANDERSON *Narr. Brit. Embassy China* (Gloss.), Chow-chow.. victuals *or* meat. **1850** B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xii. (1862) 117 The grave Celestials serve up their chow-chow and curry. **1857** V'CTESS FALKLAND (*title*), Chow-Chow: a Journal kept in India. **1858** *Bombay Q.R.* Jan. 100 (Y.) The word chow-chow is suggestive, especially to the Indian reader, of a mixture of things, 'good, bad, and indifferent'. **1864** HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 100 *Chow-chow*, a mixture, food of any kind. **1869** *N. & Q.* 6 Mar. 230, I got an invitation to a first-rate Chow-chow or Chinese dinner. **1912** GALSWORTHY *Pigeon* 1, (*He..cuts a large slice of cake ..and hands it in.*) Chow-chow!

2. *adj.* Miscellaneous, mixed, assorted, diverse; of water, 'broken'. *chow-chow chop*: the last lighter containing the sundry small packages to fill up a ship. (Williams, *Chinese Comm. Guide.*) *Ind.* and *China.*

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 321 The general or 'chow chow' Borah. **1882** *Fankwae* 63 (Y.) A 'chow-chow' cargo is an assorted cargo; a 'general shop' is a 'chow-chow' shop. **1884** *Law Rep. 13 Q.B. Div.* 652 The current was causing small whirlpools, and was of the kind known in China as 'chow-chow' water.

3. *Austral. slang.* = CHOW *sb.* 1. (Derogatory.)

1869 'E. HOWE' *Boy in Bush* 215 The Jerry's Town youngsters were pelting the Chinaman,.. meanwhile shouting out 'Chow-chow!' **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* x. 185 The many expressions we have developed..for the Chinese: *chink, chinkie, chow, chow-chow*, [etc.].

4. A Chinese domestic dog; = CHOW *sb.* 3. Also *attrib.*

1886 *Kennel Club Cal.* 397 Chow Chow. **1892** *Field* 5 Mar. 325/1, I should be glad to hear if any of your readers has ever seen grey Chow-Chow dogs. **1896** *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5 The chow-chow..came originally from China. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 495B/2 The chow-chow is probably the oldest of the breeds in the non-sporting group.

chowder ('tʃaʊdə(r)), *sb.* Also 8 chouder. [App. of French origin, from *chaudière* pot. In the fishing villages of Brittany (according to a writer in *N. & Q.* 4 Ser. VII. 85) *faire la chaudière* means to supply a cauldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savoury condiments, a hodge-podge contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The Breton fishermen probably carried the custom to Newfoundland, long famous for its chowder, whence it has spread to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and New England.

Another writer in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4 Ser. V. 261, says 'I have frequently heard some of the old inhabitants [of Newfoundland] speak of Commodore John Elliot's chowder pic-nic in 1786, which was given in honour of H.R.H. Prince William Henry [William IV] in command of H.M.S. Pegasus upon the Newfoundland station'.]

1. a. In Newfoundland, New England, etc.: A dish made of fresh fish (esp. cod) or clams, stewed with slices of pork or bacon, onions, and biscuit. 'Cider and champagne are sometimes added' (Bartlett).

1751 *Boston Even. Post* 23 Sept., Directions for making a chouder. **1762** SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* xvii. (D.) My head sings and simmers like a pot of chowder. **1798** *Philad. Weekly Mag.* 18 Aug. (in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Mar. 1888, 258) A large pot of victuals was prepared. They called it Chouder. Chouder may be made of any good fish, but the ingredients of our mess were as follows:—1, fat pork; 2, flounders; 3, onions; 4, codfish; 5, biscuit. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXI. 22 *Chowder*.. is made in the following manner: a fish.. skinned, cut up.. and put into a kettle, under which is laid some rashers of salt pork or beef, and some broken pieces of biscuit; then the whole is.. covered with water, and boiled about ten minutes. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Seven Gables* i. (1855) 5 A cod-fish of sixty pounds, caught in the bay, had been dissolved into the rich liquid of a chowder. **1859** BUSHNELL *Life* xx. 430 To tell her how to make a chowder..a layer of fish, then one of pilot-bread, and potatoes and onions; another of fish; a little dash of lard; milk; pepper and salt; a dish for a prince. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chowder*, the principal food in the Newfoundland bankers, or stationary trading vessels. **1882** *Standard* 26 Sept., 2/1 A picnic.. would be incomplete without.. a clam chowder, which.. may.. be considered one of the New England national dishes. **1884** *Lit. World* (Boston, U.S.) 15 Nov. 391/3 Soups.. are divisible into four groups: viz. clear, thick, purées or bisques, and chowders.

b. In full *chowder-party*: a party at which chowder is eaten. *U.S.*

1826 T. FLINT *Recoll.* 354 We had public chowder-parties, where sixty people sat down under grape-vine arbours, to other good things beside fish. **1848** BARTLETT *Americanisms* 82 Nearly 10,000 persons assembled [at a political mass-meeting] in Rhode Island, for whom a clambake and chowder were prepared. **1853** J. G. BALDWIN *Flush Times Alabama* 80 In the science of getting up.. a picnic or chowder party, or fish fry, the Virginian.. was first. **1906** *N.Y. Even. Post* 6 Nov. 8 The Bowery.. went about the business.. with as much good nature as if it were 'Big Tim's' annual 'chowder'.

2. ***chowder beer***, 'a liquor made by boiling the black spruce in water and mixing molasses with the decoction' (Webster 1828).

Hence **chowder** *v. intr.*, to make a chowder; also *trans.* to convert into chowder; **'chowdering** *ppl. a.*

1732 B. LYNDE *Diary* in *Amer. Speech* (1940) XV. 227/1 Dined on a fine chowdered cod. **1828** in WEBSTER. **1884** *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 555 But it has been such a picnicing and chowdering place. **1947** R. P. T. COFFIN *Yankee Coast* 295 Steamed, chowdered.. or fried.. clams are always in season.

chowder, chowter, dial. var. of *jowder*, JOWTER, a fish-hawker.

chowderhead ('tʃaʊdəhɛd). *U.S.* [cf. JOLTER-HEAD, and E.D.D. *Cholter-head* sb., *Jolter-head* sb.] A blockhead; a muddle-headed person.

1833 J. NEAL *Down-Easters* I. 119 That's our Amos! if taint I'm a chowderhead. **1838** in *Amer. Speech* (1964) XXXIX. 263 A few sculpins and haddock were all that could be persuaded to make chowderheads of themselves. **1932** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Let.* 2 Aug. (1964) 498, I do not destinate to signify that you were a wiseacre, witling, dizzard, chowderhead. **1967** R. J. SERLING *President's Plane is Missing* (1968) iv. 62 The stupid chowderheads would cut Shakespeare.

chowder-headed, *a. dial.* = JOLTER-HEADED.

1819 SCOTT *Lett.* 15 Apr. in Lockhart, I hesitate a little about Raeburn..[he] has twice already made a very chowder-headed person of me. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xv. 73 What's that stultifying saying about chouder-headed people?

chowk (tʃaʊk). *India.* Also 9 choke. [Hindi *chauk.*] An open place in the middle of a city where the market is held; a main street.

1832 T. SKINNER *Excurs. India* I. ii. 49 The Chandy Choke, in Delhi,.. is perhaps the broadest street in any city in the East. **1895** MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 20 One evening we all gathered round the big fire in the village 'chowk'. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 700/1 In the Chowk or Square of A., one of the most sacred cities of Hinduism. *Ibid.* 700/2 Padre Armstrong had been lent a pulpit in a corner of the Chowk. **1961** B. COOPER *Touch of Thunder* lii. 286 We stood stranded for one fleeting minute in the middle of Chowk.

chowkee, -kie, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

chowkidar, var. CHOKIDAR.

chowks: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]

chowl(e, obs. form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

chow mein (tʃaʊ meɪn). [Chinese, lit. fried flour.] Fried noodles served with a thick sauce or stew composed of chopped meat, vegetables, etc.

1903 R. L. MCCARDELL *Conv. of Chorus Girl* 142 Chaw main is good, too. That's chicken and ginger and mushrooms and bamboo sprouts and other stuff. **1920** S. LEWIS *Main Street* vi. 79 The golden fried noodles of the chow mein. **1932** *N. & Q.* 30 Apr. 322/2 A very fine fried variety [of noodles] is the superstructure of the Sino-American dish called *chow mein*. **1938** D. BAKER *Young Man with Horn* i. 56 The two styles of chow mein: in one you get the noodles and the sauce served separately, and in the other ..mixed before they are served. **1961** B. ALDISS *Primal Urge* ii. 41 They ate their chow mein, sweet and sour pork and crispy noodles.

†**chowp,** *v. Obs. Sc. rare*[−1]. Of uncertain meaning: perh. = 'chop and change'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 153 Sa fer he chowpis, I am constrenit to flyte. The thre first bukis he hes ourhippit quyte.

chowpatti, var. of CHUPATTI.

chowre, chower, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Deriv. uncertain; also exists in form JOWER, *jour*, q.v.] To grumble, to scold.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 122 But when the crabbed Nurse beginnes to chide and chowre. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Chower*, *chowre*, to grumble.

‖**chowry** ('tʃaʊrɪ). Also chowree, chowrie. [a. Hindī *chaurī*, f. Skt. *chāmara* (Yule).] A whisk or fly-flapper, made of hair or feathers (prop. the bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak). 'In a costly decorated handle, it was one of the insignia of ancient Asiatic royalty'. In 17–18th c. commonly called by Englishmen *cow-tail.*

1777 STEWART *Thibet* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 484 The tails..are used, mounted on silver handles, for Chowras. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxvii. 283 A black woman..beating away the flies with a chowry. **1827** SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xiv, A confidential servant waved the great chowry, or cow-tail, to keep off the flies. **1848** J. H. STOCQUELER *Oriental Interpreter*, *Chowrie*, or whisk, made by fastening horse-hair to a short stick, commonly lacquered in rings of alternate colours. This implement is used to drive the flies away. **1864** J. A. GRANT *Walk across Africa* 146 A small boy.. carried his chowrie, or fly-flapper. **1881** GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 No need for a chowree to whisk inside the curtains here, as in India.

chowse, var. of CHOUSE.

†**'chowter,** *v. Obs.* [cf. CHUNTER.] 'To grumble or mutter like a froward child' (J.).

1706 in PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and later Dicts.

choy. Another form of CHAY.

Chozar, see KHAZAR.

‖**'chreia, 'chria.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. χρεία lit. use, service, f. χράομαι to use.] *Rhet.* 'A pregnant sentence.. borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules' (Lidd. and Sc.).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 172, I haue..begun with Apologues or Fables, or rather with a Chreia. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 139/1 A Chria is a short commemoration, aptly relating the speech or action of some Person.

chrematist ('kri:mətɪst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. χρηματιστ-ής a trafficker, money-maker, f. χρηματίζειν; see next.] One who studies the science of wealth; a political economist.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 536 According to the Chrematists the wealth of a nation..is to be measured by the excess of the value of production over its cost. *Ibid.*, All nations, under the guidance of the Chrematists, are making strenuous efforts to increase their.. produce.

chrematistic (kri:mə'tɪstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. χρηματιστικ-ός of traffic or money-making, also, oracular (see next), f. χρηματίζειν to deal, consult, give a response as an oracle, (in middle voice) to make money, f. χρῆμα, χρήματ- thing needful, money.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the acquisition of wealth.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IX. v, I am not the least versed in the chrematistic art.. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it. **1866** FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 352 The *chrematistic* class, from χρήματα, the Greek for money or wealth, this being the end which they aim at. **1883** H. H. GIBBS *R. Comm. on Prec. Metals* I. 263 Ans. to Qu. 5215 The only thing of importance to our subject is the chrematistic, as opposed to the apolaustic use of land, that is to say, land bought for reproductive profit, as against land bought for enjoyment.

2. *sb.* usually **chrematistics**, the science of the wealth of nations; political economy, or a branch thereof. [Gr. ἡ χρηματιστική (Aristotle).]

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* They [continental writers] consider political economy as a term more properly applicable to the whole range of subjects which comprise the material welfare of states and citizens, and chrematistics.. as merely a branch of it. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 78 The phrase 'political economy'..cannot be defended on its merits. The name 'Chrematistic' has been devised in its stead. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4 Not very much concerned about the quality of his chrematistics.

†**chrema'tistical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Oracular.

1701 BEVERLEY *Grand Apocal. Question* 40 A Name as I may call it Chrematistical: *Protestants*: Given by Oracle, as that of Christians.

chreotechnics (kri:əʊ'tɛknɪks). *rare.* [f. Gr. χρεία use + τέχνη an art.] 'The useful arts,

especially agriculture, manufactures, and commerce'.
In mod. Dicts.

chresard ('kri:sɑ:d). *Ecol.* [f. Gr. *χρῆσ-ις* use + *ἄρδ-ειν* to water.] That portion of the water of the soil that is available for vegetation.
1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Res. Methods in Ecol.* ii. 32 The total amount of water in the soil is divided into the available and the non-available water-content. The terms suggested for these are..holard..chresard..and echard. **1926** TANSLEY & CHIPP *Stud. Vegetation* vii. 127 If the echard is subtracted from the holard..the difference is called the chresard (the fraction of the holard which the plant can actually use). **1938** WEAVER & CLEMENTS *Plant Ecol.* (ed. 2) viii. 203 Obviously the available water or chresard (amount for use) differs for different soils.

chrestomathic (krɛstəʊ'mæθɪk), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Devoted to the learning of useful matters.
1819 *Q. Rev.* XXI. 169 The head of a chrestomathic school. **1834-47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxxviii. (D.), Which the said Jeremy [Bentham] proposes should form part of the course of studies in his Chrestomathic school.
b. *subst.* in *pl.*
1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 197 Ethics, or Chrestomathics, or Politics, or Political Economy.

chrestomathy (krɛ'stɒməθɪ). [ad. Gr. *χρηστομάθεια*, f. *χρηστός* useful + *-μαθεια* learning. Cf. F. *chrestomathie*.] A collection of choice passages from an author or authors, *esp.* one compiled to assist in the acquirement of a language.
1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 The chrestomathy and diamond edition of that living polygot book of man. **1847** DORN (*title*) Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Afghan Language. **1854** KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Gr. & Italy* (ed. 3) 439 Fragments of the Chrestomathy of Proclus. **1881** *Academy* No. 452. 14 The texts..have been augmented, and now form a genuine Béarnais chrestomathy. **1883** *American* VI. 10 Omitting some pieces, adding others, and constructing what we may call a Browning chrestomathy.

chrisalet (Drayton), obs. form of CHRYSOLITE.

chrisecoll, obs. form of CHRYSOCOLLA.

chrism (krɪz(ə)m). Forms: 1 **crisma, crysma,** 2–6, 8 **crisme,** 3–5 **crysme,** 5 **cresme,** 6 **chresme,** 6–7 **chrisme,** 7 **chrysme,** 7– **chrism.** [Found in different forms. L. *chrisma* (Tertull.), a Gr. *χρῖσμα* anointing, unction, f. *χρί-ειν* to anoint, regularly became in Romanic *cresma*, OF. *cresme* (= *crême*). The L. was adopted directly in OE. as *crisma* wk. masc., whence ME. *crisme*. Alongside of this, from *c* 1300, is found *creme* (also *creyme*, *crayme*, later *creame*, *cream*) and rarely *cresme*, a. OF. *cresme*, *crême*. In the 16th c. both the Fr. and the Eng. word began to be refashioned with *ch*, after the Latin original, giving mod.F. *chrême*, and Eng. *chrism*. The other form *creme*, *cream* (in 16th c. occas. *chreame*), then went out of use; see CREAM *sb.*[1]]
1. Oil mingled with balm, consecrated for use as an unguent in the administration of certain sacraments in the Eastern and Western Churches.
a **1000** *Ecgberht's Confess.* §36 (Thorpe's *Laws* II. 162) Mid crysman smyreþ his breost. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2458 Cristene folc..ben smered ðor quiles he liuen Wið crisme and olie. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 He ordeynede þat every ȝere crisme and oyle shulde be i-halowed in holy chirche. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 367 On Cene thursdaye Crysma is made of oyle and of Balsamo with the whyche chyldern ben cremyd and enoynted. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 The holy cresme. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 377/1 He had as leue..be smered with vnhalowed butter as anoynted wyth the holye chrisme. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xv. 105 Afterwarde was added a taper with chresme. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 133 The Chrism vsd in Confirmation, and only perhaps to that purpose, by the Pope. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 176/1 Then is his head..anointed with Chrism, that is Oyle and Balsome. **1825** SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 68 The Pastor..there the font beside, With holy water, chrism and salt applied, Perform'd..the rite.
b. *fig.*
1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 36 Who will ever again come into eminent office unanointed with this chrism. **1874** HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* ix. 49 Strung into energy intense, At touch of an inspiring Chrism That fell on her. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. viii, It [dolorous love] can never be..sweet unless it is laved with the chrism of tears.
c. with extended signif.: Unguent.
1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* (1850) I. 161 If a man Fell sick, there was no cure, nor esculent, Nor chrism, nor liquid. **1863** WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 Smeared face and hands and raiment with a chrism. **1868** PLUMPTRE tr. *Æschylus' Persians* 205, I at the altar stood..wishing holy chrism to pour To the averting Gods.
2. A sacramental anointing; unction.
a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29200 In funt stane wen we crisme tak. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 a, By confirmation and chrisme is receiued the holy gost. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. §6 That Chrisme, and other such ceremonies are not to be used in Baptisme. **1874** H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. §3. 191 Without ceremonial guarantee, without chrism, ordination, or hereditary rank.
b. *spec.* The ceremony of Confirmation, *esp.* as practised in the Eastern Church.
1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi, Their Baptisme in all respects, was as frustrate as their Chrisme. **1709** J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 98 They..having learn'd the Creeds and received the Crisme, may partake of the holy mysteries. **1725** [see CHRISOM 1]. **1808** R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. viii. 73 There are seven mysteries..in the Greek church, viz. baptism, the chrism, the eucharist, etc. **1882** MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Gr. & Pal.* 304 Chrism is an ordinance corresponding somewhat to confirmation in the English Church.
c. Extreme unction.
1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 161 With us Chrisme or exteme unction, is not accounted a Sacrament.
d. *transf.* and *fig.*
1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. *Lord's Prayer* 4 Let that anointing..descend upon us whereby we may be anointed Kings and Priests by a holy Chrisme. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 196 The reception of the Holy Ghost, sometimes called a chrism or unction. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 94. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 19 To dream That the long stain of time might fade and merge In one poor chrism of blood.
3. = CHRISOM 2, 4.
c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xiv. Ða ærran tweȝen [beorn] under crisman [*primi albati adhuc*] forþȝeferdon. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 286 She made also crysmys ful dylygently For pore chyldryn whan thai shul crystyn be. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Chrisme*, sometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth wrapped about an infant after it is newlie christened. **1623** in COCKERAM. **1704** [see CHRISOM 4 b].
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***chrism-child, -cloth, -loosing***: see CHRISOM; ***chrism-liquor, -money.***
1609 BP. HALL *Dissuasive fr. Popery* (1627) 641 Balsam, pure wax, and chrismes-liquor cleere. **1787** *Archæologia* VIII. 224 The chrism money was granted by Ernulf to the monks of his priory.

†**chrism,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **chresme.** [a. OF. *cresmer*, and med.L. *chrismāre* f. *chrisma* (see prec.).] *trans.* To anoint with chrism. Hence **chrismed** *ppl. a.*
?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1065 þow killide has þise cresmede childyre. **1537** ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. LXXXVIII. 230 He that is baptized shal never be a Christen man, unles he be chrismed by the confirmation of the Bishop. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 151 They adde furthermore, that..he shall neuer be a Christian, that is not chresmed with the Bishopps Confirmation..By this sentence ar damned al the Apostles..whom it is moste certaine to haue neuer bene chresmed. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 384 The Messiah, that is, the chrismed or anointed.

chrismal ('krɪzməl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *chrismālis* f. *chrisma* CHRISM; see -AL[1].]
A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chrism.
1659 L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* IX. E., The Chrismal Unguent. **1674** BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 316 He blows three times cross-ways over the mouth of the greater otherwise called the Chrismal Bottle. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* v. 691 Whilst Robert-Rollo wore the white Chrismal vestment. **1876** FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* v. 43 O, that on this day He would indeed outpour upon each youthful head the chrismal fires of His sevenfold gifts.
B. *sb.* In various senses of med.L. *chrismāle*, as the chrisom-cloth, the vessel or flask for holding the chrism, a cloth for covering relics, the pyx, etc.
1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 292 A white linen cap, called a chrismal. **1863** *N. & Q.* 3 Ser. III. 396 The 'high-standing pix' was the chrismal, or ciborium, as it is now called. **1883** BELLETT tr. *Pelliccia's Polity Chr. Ch.* I. I. iii. §4 The Presbyters then began to pay sums of money to the Bishop for the Chrism,—which sums were called ..'Chrismals'.

chrismary ('krɪzmərɪ). *rare.* [ad. late L. *chrismārium*, f. *chrisma*, chrism. (In OF. *cresmier*.)] = CHRISMATORY.
1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* (*Eng. Saints*) 125 He deposited these relics in a chrismary, such as was used for carrying the holy oils..the queen obtained the chrismary, and kept it in her chamber.

chrismatine, *Min.*: see CHRISMATITE.

chris'mation. [ad. med.L. *chrismātiōn-em* n. of action f. *chrismā-re* to CHRISM.] Application of the chrism; sacramental unction.
1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. lxxxviii. 229 He that is baptized is but initiate, that is, entred: and that by chrysmation of the bishop he is made perfect. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxxiii, The case is evident that chrismation, or consigning with ointment, was us'd in baptism. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Ampullæ were also used for holding the oil used in chrismation. **1880** J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* i. 3 Among the Goths chrismation is administered to Sigibert's wife Brunechild. **1962** in P. F. Anson *Bishops at Large* (1964) ix. 426 The first contingent of these clerics..received Chrismation.

chrismatite ('krɪzmətaɪt). [f. Gr. *χρῖσμα*, *χρίσματ-ος* ointment + -ITE. Altered by Dana from *chrismatin* given in 1849.] A slightly translucent hydrocarbon from Saxony, of butter-like or semi-fluid consistency.
[**1852** SHEPARD *Min.* 366 Chrismatine is yellowish or oil green.] **1868** in DANA *Min.* 728.

'**chrismatize,** *v. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *χρίσματ-* (see CHRISM) + -IZE.] = CHRISM *v.*
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 62 Whose very bells of his steeple are Christned and chrismatized for the chasing away the foul fiends out of the aire.

†**chrismator.** *Obs.* = next.
c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649/10 *Hoc crismatorum*, crismator.

chrismatory ('krɪzmətərɪ). Forms: 5–6 **cris-, crysmatory**(e, -ie, 6 **crismytery, cresmatori, chrismatary,** 6, 9 **chrysmatory,** 6– **chrismatory.** [ad. med.L. *chrismatōrium* f. *chrisma, chrismat-*: see CHRISM. The adj. corresponds to a L. type **chrismatōrius*: see -ORY.]
A. *sb.* **1.** The vessel containing the chrism or consecrated oil; in R.C. Ch., a case containing three flasks of oil for baptism, confirmation, and anointing of the sick.
c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/16 A crismatorye. **1464** *Paston Lett.* 976. III. 433 Item, one potte callid a crismatorie to put in holy creme and oyle. *c* **1530** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 337 Item oone Crismytery of silver. **1554** in Fuller *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 273 '*Item*, For a chrismatory of pewter, three shillings four pence.' This was a vessel in which the consecrated oil, used in baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction, was deposited. **1566** *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 33 Item one crysmatorie sold to a tincker, but yt was first broken in peces. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C. 520 Chrismatorie, or a little vessell out of which Princes were anointed. **1884** A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 74 Pilgrim bottles which may have been used as chrismatories.
b. 'A recess, near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrism.' (Gwilt.)
2. Sacramental anointing; unction.
1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 216/2 To consecrat bishops, to make his chrismatorie, to celebrate his synods. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 683 Their chrismatories, greasings, vowes, othes, & shauings, are signes of this marke.
B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to sacramental anointing or unction.
1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 290 An oyle that is made to this vse, by the bisshoppe..like as the chrismatory oile is.

†**chrismere.** *Obs.* = CHRISMAL *sb.*, CHRISMATORY.
c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/31 *Chrismale*, a crismere. *Ibid.* 621/12 *Xrismale*, a crysmere.

chrismon ('krɪzmɒn). [med.L., f. *Chris(tus* + *mon(ogramma.*] = CHI-RHO.
1872 J. D. CHAMPLIN in *Appleton's Jrnl.* 28 Dec. 723 (Funk), The *chrismon*..is found on Christian tombs of the beginning of the second century. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 498/2 The early Christians used a monogram of the first two letters of the name of Christ in Greek..(chrismon or monogrammatic invocation).

chrisned, obs. form of CHRISTENED.

chriso-: see CHRYSO-.

chrisole, var. CRISOL *Obs.*, crucible.

chrisom ('krɪzəm). Forms: 4–5 **crisum,** 4–7 **crisom**(e, 5 **crysume, krysome,** (**crysun**), 5–7 **crysom**(e, 6 **cresom, crisyme,** (**christome, crison**), 7 **crizum, chrissome,** 6–7 **chrisome,** 6–9 **chrysom**(e, 6– **chrisom.** See also CHRISM. [A variant of *chrism* representing a popular dissyllabic pronunciation, such as may still be heard in *pris-um*, *spas-um*, and the like: cf. the earliest quot. from *Cursor Mundi*. Eventually this form was somewhat differentiated from *chrism* in the primary sense.]
1. A dissyllabic pronunciation of CHRISM, in senses 1 and 2.
?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 142 Coround in kyth wyth crysume enoyntede. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 Crisyme quhilk is the sensibil signe or mater of Confirmatioun. **1611** COTGR., *Cresme*, the Crisome, or Oyle wherewith a Baptized Child is annointed. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 59 Confirmation has different Names..it is called Unction, Chrisom, the Sacrament of Chrisom. *Ibid.* 60 That the Oil, after Consecration, was..the Chrisom of Jesus Christ.
2. (In full, ***chrisom-cloth, -robe***, etc.): A white robe, put on a child at baptism as a token of innocence: originally, perh. merely a head-cloth, with which the chrism was covered up to prevent its being rubbed off. In the event of the child's death within a month from baptism, it was used as a shroud: otherwise it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's purification.
a. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 þe crisme cloð þe þe prest biwindeð þat child mide. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25725 þof vr life last bot a quile, vr crisum [*Gött.* crisme, *Fairf.* crisome] clath ful son we file. **1530** TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. III. 20 The oil, salt, spittle, taper and chrisom-cloth. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 731/2 In case he died as many children doe in ye chrisome cloth or in the cradle. **1846** KEBLE *Lyra Innoc. White Apparel* xi, What if chrisom robes be sin-defiled. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xii. 95 The babe in a chrysom robe costing 554*l.* was baptized by Bishop Waynflete.
b. [Cf. *c* **890** in CHRISM 3]. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 11 At the fonsston Ther we were croysid in a crysun with a carful krye. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 22 The whyte robe the whiche is called the crysome. **1549** *Prayer Bk., Baptism*, The minister shall put vpon him his white vesture, commonly called the Crisome..Then the prieste shall annoynt the infant vpon the head. *Ibid., Purification*, The woman that is purifyed, must offer her Crysome and other accustomed offeringes. **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* iv. 23 After he bee anoynted with the holye chrisme, he hathe a white vesture or Chrisome put uppon him. **1562** *Lanc.*

Wills (1857) I. 176 Twentie handcarchaftes wᶜʰ seemed to have byn crysoms vjs. viij*d*. **1639** MAYNE *City Match* IV. iii, The preacher Is sent for to a churching..he shall lose, he says, His Chrysome else. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 247/3 The Dutchesse d'Enguyen distributing the following Honours.. the Towel..the Bason and Ewer..the Salt and Chrysome to the Prince de Conti. **1825** FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 131 The Chrysome, or face cloth which covered the child at its baptism.

3. The alb or surplice of a priest.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 14 b, Thereupon he puttes a lynnen Crysome white, A vesture such as children weare, when first they come to light. **1574** J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pag. Popes* Ep. Reader, Albes, vestments..surplices, tippets, coyfes, chrismes, mantel and the ringe. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Aube*, a crison [**1593** crisom], the albe or surplesse of a priest.

4. (In full, ***chrisom-child, -babe***, etc.): orig. A child in its chrisom-cloth; a child in its first month; an innocent babe.

a. *c* **1275** *Serving Christ* 11, in *O.E. Misc.* 90 þer þe crysme child for sunnes sore schal dred. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 12 A made a finer end, and went away and it had beene any Christome Child. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. §2 Undiscerned, as are the Phantasms that make a Chrisome-child to smile. **1654** VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vii. 69 A Mother and Chrism Child..Cam by small Pox..t'untimely fate. **1680** BUNYAN *Life Badman* 566 Mr. Badman died like a lamb; or as they call it, like a chrisom-child, quietly and without fear. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi, Like baptism to a chrysome babe, Something that means he knows and recks not what.

b. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxvi. (1678) 396 The lot of dying Chrysoms, whose portion must be among those who never glorified God with a free obedience. **1755** in JOHNSON.

b. In obituaries and the like, applied to a child that died during the first month or shortly after baptism, and was shrouded in its chrisom-cloth.

Some think that it was applied to children that died unbaptized; but indisputable evidence of this has not been found, although modern editors have so understood quot. 1601, and the like; and cf. CHRISOMER.

1542 *Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol*, A crisom of a strange minister..bur. 29 Dec. **1593** *Par. Reg. Twickenham*, The Cobler's crisom child, bur. 12 Mar. **1601** *Par. Reg.* in Masson *Milton* i, The 12th of May anno 1601 was buried a Chrysome Child of Mr John Mylton's of this Parish. **1619** *Par. Reg.* in Christy *Trade Signs Essex*, etc. (1887) 32 A chrisome son of Robt. Ogden..was buried the xxx day of December. **1670** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chrisomes*, in the Bills of Mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the Chrisom cloth. **1687** in J. S. Burn *Par. Reg.* (1862) 127 The Princess Anns Child, a Chrissome bu. in yᵉ Vault, Oct. 22. 1687. **1704** COCKER *Dict., Chrism*..also a Child dying before Baptism, or within a month of wearing the Chrisme Cloath. **1854** HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, By an abuse of words, the term is now used ..to denote children who die before they are baptized. **1862** SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I. ii, Strangling Chrisom babies e'er the Priest Sweating with haste could haste to christen them.

c. *gen.* Infant, babe, innocent.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 127 This turn-broach comparison of a chicken and a chrisome, with one of the most tryed Souldiours of Christendome. **1636** DAVENANT *Witts* v. i, Thou..wouldst not join thy halfpenny To send for milk for the poor chrisom. **1638** FORD *Fancies* IV. i. (1811) 187 The boy, surely..was to any man's thinking, a very chrisome in the thing you wot. *c* **1640** SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* III. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 364 How do you like the novice..Is he not a pretty Chrisome?

d. *dial.* Silly person, idiot. (See quot.)

1883 *Almondsbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chrisom*, still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. *Sheffield dial.* (S. O. Addy) Does ta think I'd marry an old chrisom like thee.

5. ? = CHRISMATORY.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 962/1 The Ladie Marie of Norfolke, bearing the Chrysome which was very rich of Pearle and Stone.

6. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***chrisom-lace, -pie***; **chrisom-calf**, (see quot.); **chrisom-child** (see 4); **chrisom-cloth, -robe** (see 2 a); **chrisom-loosing** [OE. *crism-liesing*]: ? leaving off of the baptismal cloth or robe.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., *Chrisom*, In some parts of England a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrisom-calf. **1530** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 297 Item to hys wyff my *crysom laces. *a* **887** *O.E. Chron.* an. 878 His [Godrum's] *crism lising wæs æt Wepmor. **1869** HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 Twelve days..the warriors dwelt in the Saxon camp: on the eighth the chrisom-loosing began. **1683** SHIPMAN *Carolina* 113 Must..provide a *Crisome Py.

†**'chrisom**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] = CHRISM *v.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29313 Wit husel or wit crisumyng. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3186 And crowne hym kyndly with krysomede hondes. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xviii, Cristunt and crisumte, with condul and with code.

†**'chrisomer.** *Obs.* [f. CHRISOM + -ER.]

1. A newly-baptized child, still wearing the chrisom or christening robe; an innocent babe; an infant that died within a month of baptism.

1574-5 *Reg. Holy Cross, Canterb.* 9 Jan., A chrisomer, ye chelde of Henry Jenkynson, bu[ried]. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters Lambert and Peter..neither were they Chrysomers, but such child-choppers, that as soone as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. **1692** *Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol*, John Hall, chrisomer, bur. 4 June.

b. ? An 'innocent', an idiot.

1567 *Par. Reg. Herne, Kent* in *Biblioth. Topogr.* I. 99 Ould Arnold, a crysomer, buried February 8.

2. ? An unbaptized child.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th S. II. 96 A portion of the Churchyard ..which he designated Chrisomers' Hill, where, said he [sexton, *c* **1840**] 'the unbaptized children be always buried'.

Chris(s)ake ('kraiseik). Vulgar corruption of *Christ's sake*, used in oaths, etc. Usu. prec. by *for*.

1933 E. HEMINGWAY *Winner take Nothing* (1934) 199 'Oh for Chrisake,' the detective sergeant said. **1943** P. CHEYNEY *You can always Duck* vi. 96 'For chrissake!' he says. 'What do you mean?' **1951** J. D. SALINGER *Catcher in Rye* iii. 28 For Chrissake, grow up. **1953** W. R. BURNETT *Vanity Row* ii. 18 Chrissake, can't she sit up here? **1954** M. PROCTER *Hell is City* III. xv. 143 For Chrissake gimme a cigarette.

Christ (kraist). Forms: 1–5 Crist, 4 Criste, 5 Cryst, 6 Christe, Chryst, 4, 6– Christ. [OE. *crist* = OS. and OHG. *crist*, *krist* (OHG. also *christ*), ad L. *Chrīst-us*, a. Gr. *Χριστός* Christ, sb. use of *χριστός* anointed (f. *χρίειν* to anoint), a translation of Heb. *māshīaχ*, MESSIAH, 'anointed', more fully *m'shīaχ yahweh* the Lord's Anointed. This word and its derivatives and cognates (including CHRISM and its derivatives) were very rarely (and perh. only accidentally) spelt with *ch-* in ME., but this has been the regular fashion since 1500; in French it began in the preceding century.]

1. The Messiah or 'Lord's Anointed' whose advent was the subject of Jewish prophecy and expectation. (Only in versions of the N.T. and direct references to it; in the Geneva and 1611 versions often preceded by *the*.)

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 24 Arises forðon wiðerwearde crist & lease witgo. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Lease Cristes, & lease witegen. *Ibid.* Luke iii. 15 Hwæder he crist wære. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12780 Elias or christ, queper es he. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 24 False Cristis and false prophetis. **1557** BIBLE (Genev.) *John* x. 24 If thou be the Christe, tel vs playnly. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 425 The word Antichrist..may mean..either those who try to pass themselves off as Christs, or those who set themselves in open array against him.

2. a. The title given to Jesus of Nazareth, as embodying the fulfilment of Messianic prophecy and expectation; since the earliest Christian times treated as a proper name.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 16 Hælend þe is ȝenemned crist. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 50 Te soðe sunne, þet is Jesu Crist. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 118 (Cott.) How crist birth bigan to brew. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 37 For Cristes loue. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ii. 103 Eftyr þe Resurrectyoune of Cryst and his Ascensyoune. **1539** TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 23 The obedience of Isaac is farre beneth Chrystis obedience. **1881** STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* iii. 65 An antistrophic hymn to Christ as God.

b. Used as a common noun with reference to the character or office of the Christ as a divinely appointed Ruler and Saviour.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CVI. viii, Ring in the Christ that is to be. **1855** T. PARKER *Disc. Religion* v. v. (1875) 308-9 A Christ outside the man is nothing..Each man must be his own Christ, or he is no Christian.

c. An image or picture representing Christ.

a **1666** EVELYN *Diary* 13 Feb. an. 1645 (1955) II. 356 Good pieces of Paynting, principally the Christ of Correggio, with this Painters owne face admirably don by himselfe. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. II. iii. 39 A Christ breaking bread over the mantelpiece. **1931** G. GREENE *Rumour at Nightfall* I. 6 Wooden crosses bearing bloodstained and contorted Christs.

d. Used as (part of) an oath or as a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay, or the like.

1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* I. xiv. 105 'O Ch-st! O Ch-st! fat a saight is here?'..he stared at me, and repeated, 'O Ch-st!' **1923**, etc. [see JESUS 1 b]. **1933** E. O'NEILL *Ah Wilderness!* III. i. 84 Christ, what a dump! **1961** *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 40 Holy God is softened into holy gee, Holy Christ into holy cow. **1962** D. LODGE *Ginger, you're Barmy* iii. 88 Fugging Christ, Higgins... You march like a WRAC walking through these barracks—with her legs crossed. **1986** A. PRICE *For Good of State* II. i. 24 'Look what you've done to me!' She surveyed herself. 'Christ!'

†**3.** Used in versions of the O.T. as a rendering of L. *chrīstus* (Heb. *māshīach*, Messiah) applied to divinely-appointed rulers; = ANOINTED 3. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxxxiii[i.] 9 Oncnaw onsyne cristes þines. *a* **1310** *E.E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 15 Nil yhe negh min cristes nou. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 1 These thingus seith the Lord to my crist, Ciro [**1388** to my crist, Cirus; **1535** COVERDALE, vnto Cirus his anoynted]. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xlv, Because al kinges that reigned among the Jewes were anointed with oyle, Cyrus is called christ.

4. *Comb.*, as ***Christ-consciousness, -dividing*** adj., ***-truth***, etc. (In early ME., and esp. in northern dial., *crist* was often used in the genitive without inflexion, as *crist lai, crist lore*, etc.) **(the) Christ-child** [after G. *Christkind, -kindchen*], Christ as a child; also ***Christ-figure***, (*a*) the figure of Christ; (*b*) a figure such as Christ was; **Christ-dust** (*U.S.*), see quot.; †**Christ-maker**, an opprobrious term for the priest who consecrated the host. See also CHRIST-LIKE, -LIKENESS, -TIDE, -WARD.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regenerat.* 224 A God-bearer or a *Christ-bearer. **1833** CRUSE *Eusebius* VIII. x. 330 These *Christ-bearing martyrs. **1885** H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 261 One side of the Christ-bearing Character. **1842** W. HOWITT *Rural & Dom. Life Germany* xii. 167 The *Christ-kindschen is no other than the Christ of the old legends—Christ in his boyhood... This is exactly the Christ-child of Germany. **1857** *National Mag.* I. Christmas No., Suppl. 1 The Christ-child (bringer, according to German legend, of Christmas gifts and blessings to children). **1887** F. E. WEATHERLEY *Christ-Child* x, They fold their hands, and whisper, 'The Christ-Child has been here.' **1898** 'A. DE BURGH' *Eliz., Empr. Austria* 296 The benevolent Christ-child has already visited me. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 3/3 The Christ-child of many painters. **1649** J. CARDELL *Morbus Epidem.* (1650) 35 Christianity is *Christ-conformity. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 101 A kind of *Christ-consciousness is opened in us. **1854** W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 101 The decision of the Fathers against the *Christ-dividing Nestorius. **1884** LYDIA W. BALDWIN *Yankee Sch. Teacher* vii. 49 Making up some *Christ-dust for supper. (This is the common name for flour, signifying its rarity in the daily fare [of the negroes].) *a* **1711** KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) I. 420 'Twas sung with *Christ-enamoured Heat. *Ibid.* I. 422 Which *Christ-enamourments reviv'd. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 3/2 One of the few great paintings..illustrating the *Christ-figure's final human appearance. **1916** D. H. LAWRENCE *Twilight in Italy* 20 There are great gashes on..the Christ-figure. **1964** *English Studies* XLV. 361 He sees himself as a Christ figure. *a* **1711** KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) I. 123 Christ-hymning Verse. *Ibid.* I. 408 The *Christ-imitating Race. **1647** J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 14 Larded with fine new words, as Savingable, Muchly, *Christ-Jesusness, etc. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 437 b This *Christe-maker taking upp..this hoste. **1659** BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxxv. 257 A *Christ-Representative, or Vicar General. **1884** *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 140/2 *Christ-truth has struggled.. against various forms of wrong.

5. Possessive combs., as †**Christ's-curse**, ? a curse in the name of Christ. Esp. in names of plants, as **Christ's-eye**, *Inula Oculus-Christi*; **Christ's-hair**, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; †**Christ's herb**, the Christmas Rose; †**Christ's ladder**, the Centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*; **Christ's thorn**, a name given to several thorny shrubs, fabled or supposed to have formed Christ's crown of thorns; †**Christ's-wort** = *Christ's herb*.

c **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 2 Therfore he hath many a *crystes curse. **1878** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* *Christ's Hair. *Scolopendrium vulgare.* —Guernsey, 'because of the single black fibrovascular bundle in the leaf-stalk'.—Mr. W. G. Piper. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 350 *Christes herbe hath great thicke greene leaues, cut into seuen or eyght parts. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C v. a, Take an herbe callid *cristis lardder. **1879** PRIOR *Plant-n., Christ's Ladder*, an old name, for we find it as *Christis leddere* in catalogues of the fourteenth century. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 115 a Rhamnus ..was called *Christes thorne, as though Christe had bene crouned with rhamnus. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 696. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 [*Rhamnus*] *Paliurus* or Christ's Thorn..Being very common in Palestine..is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 837 Two common eastern plants usually bear the name of Christ's Thorn: one the *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, and the other the [*Paliurus aculeatus*]. **1878** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christ's Thorn. (1) *Cratægus Pyracantha..Ches.*, from a local tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 351 *Christes wurte flowreth al bytimes about Christmas, in Januarie and almost vntill March.

¶ The existing derivatives of *Christ* (CHRISTENDOM, CHRISTIAN, etc.) are now always written with a capital, except CHRISTEN *v.*

Christadelphian (krɪstə'dɛlfiən), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. late Gr. *χριστάδελφος* in brotherhood with Christ (f. Gr. *Χριστ-ός* CHRIST + *ἀδελφός* brother) + -IAN.] (*pl.*) A religious sect founded in the United States by Dr. Thomas in 1833; also called THOMASITES. **b.** as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Christadelphians. Hence **Christa'delphianism**.

1873 in *Whitaker's Almanack* 162. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (*heading*) The Christadelphians..A visit or two to the Christadelphian 'Ecclesia'..The Christadelphian body..The history of Christadelphianism. **1879** *Chr. World* 28 Feb., A Christadelphian and a writer on prophecy.

christall, obs. form of CRYSTAL.

†**Christ-apostatical**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* That apostatizes from Christ.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* III. 646 Thou Christ-apostaticall Strumpet, knowest thou not the first commandment?

Christ-cross, criss-cross ('krɪskrɒs, -krɔ:s). Forms: 5 Crist cross, 6 Christes crosse, Christe-, 6–7 Christ-, crisse-, 7 Christs-, chriss(e)-crosse, crish-cross, 6–9 Christ-cross, 7–9 chris-, cris-, criss-cross. [lit. *Christ's cross*; but the former word being phonetically reduced as in *Christmas*, and the composition thus obscured, it is commonly treated in sense 2 as a simple reduplication of *cross* (cf. *zig-zag*): see CRISS-CROSS *a.* and *v.*]

†**1.** The figure of a cross (✠) formerly placed in front of the alphabet in horn-books, etc. *Obs.*

c **1430-1597** [see 3]. **1602** J. COOKE *Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. i. (1614) E ij b, I was fiue yeare learning cris-crosse from great A, and fiue yeere longer comming to F. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 181 A Horne-book without a Christ-Crosse afore it. ? **1640** *New Serm. Newest Fashion* (1877) 37 The beginning of learning is the letters, and the beginning of the letters is..that most profane, superstitious and Antichristian Letter which they call Chriss-Crosse. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Christch. Wind.* 193 Must we forget Christs Cross, as soon as past the Alphabet?

b. The alphabet; = CHRIST-CROSS-ROW. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1553 BECON *Reliq. Rome* Wks. II. 383 A Crosse of ashes and sand, wherein yᵉ whole alphabete or Christes Crosse shal be writen. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant,* Plato and Aristotle were at a losse And wheel'd about again to spell Christ-crosse. 1640 TATHAM *Fancie's Theater* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 330), Ere they scarce can say Their Pater Noster, or their Christ-crosse A. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crisscross* (Christ's Cross), the alphabet.

†c. *fig.* ? Beginning, or ? 'ABC', 'alphabet'.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xii. (1818) 120 Christ's cross is the chriscross of all our happiness.

2. The figure or mark of a cross in general; *esp.* that made in 'signing' his name by a person who cannot write.

1607 W[ENTWORTH] S[MITH] *Puritaine* III. 47 The feskewe of the Diall is vpon the Chrisse-crosse of Noone. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 491 The round ..J. O. makes with a Cris-cross in the middle of it. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. iii. xlii, I am even ignorant of the a, b, c; but, provided I remember my Christ-cross, I shall be sufficiently qualified. 1846 BROCKETT *N.C. Words, Criss-cross*, the mark or signature of those who cannot write. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Christ-cross*, the signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

†**3.** ***Christ's cross me speed***: a formula said before repeating the alphabet; hence used allusively.

c 1430 LYDG. *Prohemy Marriage* Poems (1840) II. 42 How long agoo lerned ye Crist Cross me spede? Haue ye no more lernyd of youre a, b, c? *a* 1528 SKELTON *Agst. Venomous Tongues* I. 133. 3 In your Crosse rowe, nor Christ crosse you spede. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* I. 36 Christes crosse be my speede, in all vertue to proceede, A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, & t, double w, v, x with y, ezod, & per se, con per se tittle tittle est Amen When you haue done begin againe, begin againe.

4. See further under CRISS-CROSS *sb.*

Christ-cross-row, criss-cross-row ('krɪs krɒsrəʊ, -krɔːs). *arch.* and *dial.* [f. prec. + ROW *sb.*]

1. The alphabet; so called from the figure of a cross prefixed to it in horn-books. Also CROSS-ROW, q.v. *arch.* or *dial.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 831 Of the same Warde he learned hys Christe-crosse-rowe. 1611 COTGR., *La croix de par Dieu*, the Christs-crosse-row; or, the hornebooke wherein a child learnes it. 1631 *Celestina* XVIII. 180, I sweare ..by the crisse-crosse row, by the whole Alphabet. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xlii, Four years in travelling from Christ-cross-row to Malachi [the O. Test. being the reading-book of the highest class]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 419 Infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii, Twelve or fourteen neat, rosy, chubby little children, learning their Chris-cross-row.

†**2.** *fig.* The whole series, the catalogue. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 73 In the whole crisse-crosse rowe..of moral or intellectual vertues. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, In your crisse-crosse-row of complement.

†**b.** The first elements or rudiments, the 'ABC' of any subject. *Obs.*

1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. i. 31 God sa' me! She is not come to the Criss-cross-row of her profession yet.

Christdom ('krɪstdəm). *rare.* Also 5 crysdome. [f. CHRIST + -DOM.]

†**1.** = CHRISTENDOM 3 c. *Obs.*

(Either a phonetic shortening, or a scribal abbreviation.)

1463-82 *Stans Puer* 26 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 57 Yn what lond of crysdome þat he commys Inne.

2. *nonce-wd.* 'The rule of Christ "whose service is perfect freedom"' (Davies).

a 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* xii, They..Are slaves, without the liberty in Christdom.

Christed, *pa. pple.* Made one with Christ, made a partaker of Christ's nature. (A word of the 'Familists' in the 17th c.)

1641 D. CAWDREY *Serm.* 69 They stick not..to say they are as perfect as Christ, Christed with Christ. 1656 LD. PRESIDENT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 62 Your Familists affirm that they are Christed in Christ, and Godded in God. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xcviii. 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteous Over-m.* (1758) 62 Ridiculous jargon of being..Christed with Christ. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* (1868) 119 Their joy is to be consciously Christed, fully possessed by Christ.

†**christen**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1-5 cristen, 3-4 -ine, 4 -yn, -ene, -un, crestin, -en, 4-5 cristin, crystene, 4-6 crysten, -yn(e, 5 cristeyn, 6 christin, chrysten, -un, (*Sc.* christing), 6-7 christen, (*dial.* cursen). [OE. *cristen*:—WGer. *cristin* (OS. and OHG.) ad. L. *christiān-us* CHRISTIAN. In ME. occasionally influenced by the corresp. OF. *crestien*. In the 16th c. it was, like the Fr., refashioned with *ch-*, and at length entirely assimilated to the L., as CHRISTIAN.]

1. = CHRISTIAN: of persons. Cf. CHRISTENMAN.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xx. (Bosw.), Se mon wæs se cristenesta and se gelæredesta. *c* 893 —— *Oros.* VI. xiii, Ælc cristen mon hæfde frið & sibbe. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þridde is wel nieh þe cristen man. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Uor alle cristene soulen. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 15 Than..biginne we, God cresten men for to be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Laws T.* 288 Arryued been this cristen [*v.r.* cresten] folk to londe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, A batayle of Crysten men ageynst the Sarasyne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 381 Exchaunged for christen prisoners. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi, As I am a cursen man. 1623 LISLE *Anc. Sax. Mon.* (1638) Pref. to Serm., Comfort to christen mens soules. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vii, By my Cursen soule. *Ibid.* IV. v, We be Cursenfolke as good as your zelfe.

2. Of things.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xii, Ane cristene boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1474 (Cott.) To fight al for þe cristen lay. 1485 CAXTON *Chs. Gt.* I The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31 In the crysten beleue. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 That we shulde haue..our Christen doctryne from their unchristen byshoppes.

b. ***Christen name***: the name given at christening; the *Christian name* (see CHRISTIAN *a.* 6).

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 *margin*, Brybes..are callyd gentyl rewardes, but that is not theyr chrysten name. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 8 (Q q), I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers; and can call them all by their christen names. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Reg.* 7 They must change their Christen names, and their Sir names. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* I. ii, My Grand-mother wou'd never own me if I should change the cursen name she gave me.

3. *absol.* A Christian. Only about 1500 made a true sb. with plural *-s* (? after French).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxx, Ealle þa cristnan. *a* 1131 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1128 Betwenen ða Cristene and þa heðene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Ðe Cristene þet beoð ine heþinesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19704 At fott þe cristen to prisun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 91 Cristene and vn-cristene him cleymeþ vchone. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 5 Not oonly to cristen but also to paynems. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIV. 511 For to hewe all the cristeyn in peces..The crystens had ben shreudly handled. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 346 Tyrants did oft-tymes persecute the christen.

b. ***even christen*** [OE. *emne-cristen*, ME. *emcristen*]: fellow-Christian; often collectively, fellow-Christians. See EVEN-CHRISTIAN.

christen ('krɪs(ə)n), *v.* Forms: 1 cristn-ian, 3-4 cristn-e(n, 4-6 cristen, 6- christen. (With the usual ME. variants: cryst-, -in, -yn, -on, -un, (6 crestyn). *dial.* 6-7 kersen, 8-9 kirsen, 9 kersun, kessen, *Sc.* kirsten.) [OE. *cristn-ian*, f. *cristen* Christian, lit. to make Christian, Christianize. The *e* was originally elided between *t* and *n*, when a syllable followed, but inserted when the infinitive *-en*, *-e*, *-y*, was dropped; thus pa. t., 1 *cristnode*, 3 Orm. *crisstnedd*, 3-5 *cristned*, 6-7 *christned* (*chrisned*), 6- *christened*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To convert to Christianity, make Christian, christianize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* ii. 14 (Bosw.) Ðæt Paulinus ðær ðæt folc cristnode and fullode. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 64 He gan hem so lere þat er hi come hom to þe kyng: alle icristned hi were. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missæ* 151 Charlys..cristende spayne. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 268 This thing chanced not long before we were christened, and is written by our Apostle, S. Gregory. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 29 When the Danish Nation was first Christned. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* §2 The first example in England since it was first Christened. 1880 R. OWEN *Sanct. Cathol.* 183 *note*, That holy Faith, which overcame the world, and christened it.

b. To make Christian in form, or profession.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 12 The powers of the world are often christened, but seldom christianized.

2. *trans.* To admit or initiate into the Christian Church by baptism; to baptize, administer baptism to. †***to christen from***: to protect by christening from (*obs.*; cf. BLESS *v.*[1] 3).

c 1200 ORMIN 13257 þatt menn hemm O Cristess name crisstneþþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 217 Pope Urban him cristened right there. *c* 1450 *Merlin* V. 91 Antor toke the childe..and asked yef it were cristned. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1684 He xall crestyn yow from þe fynddes power. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 8 To crysten or baptem is as moche to say as to wasshe. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* i. 14 Were ye baptised in the name of Paul? I thanke God that I cristened none of you. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* i. 4 a, He shall chrysten you with the holy ghoste. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 75 The mydwyffe kersende them at home and was alowyd by the churche. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 127 They were Christened when they were Babes, and could not helpe it. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 207 The dean of Rochester christened the child. The child roared like a bull, and I gave Mrs. Masham joy of it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 186 Orator Henley christening a child. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 92 When some o' her kimmers hae kirsened a wean. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Kessen*, to christen. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 86 To..christen the infants, and bury the dead.

b. *absol.* To administer baptism.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (1849) 9 Water is kendeliche cheld..Ther-fore me mey cristni ther-inne. 1388. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 141 Crist tellip here þe fourme to Cristen. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 84 They christen discovering the whole Head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii, He could marry, christen, and administer the other sacraments.

3. To give a name to (a person) at baptism; usually *pass.* to receive a name at baptism. (Often with the name as complement of predicate.)

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 15 It was cristened Merlyn. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 284 *Iaq.* I do not like her name. *Orl.* There was no thought of pleasing you when she was christen'd. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* VI, The child..was christened by the name of Peregrine. 1829 SOUTHEY *Q. Mary's Christening*, The babe is christened James. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethel.* I. 1 She..began life as a baby christened Ethelberta.

†**b.** To give the name to, as sponsor; to stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*

1515 *Will of B. Batty* (*Layman*) in *Mem. Ripon* I. 332, I will that every child that I cristyned have vjd. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov., I christned Sir Hugh Rilies child with Sir Geo. Radcliffe..the parents being so poore that they had provided no gossips. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Aug., I..christened the child, a girl, Elizabeth, which though a girl my Lady Batten would have me to give the name.

4. *transf.* To name and dedicate (bells, ships, etc.) by a ceremony analogous to baptism.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 151 If you beleue that you ought to preach to fishes, and goe Christen them an other while, as ye do belles. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 908/2 That his Majesty might..new Christen those Ships which too much preserv'd the memory..of the Republick. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 247 Bells..being all christned, and dedicated to some Saint..have a specifick Power to drive away all manner of evil Spirits, except Poverty in the Laity, and Pride in the Clergy. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 10 Sept. 10/6 The four-masted steel sailing ship Cape Horn..was successfully launched, and christened by Madame Voisin.

5. *gen.* To name, give a name to; often with complement, to call by the name of. *colloq.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxiii, The Disciples of the Glorious Nazarene were Christ'ned first in Antioch, for they had their baptisme some yeares before they had their Name. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §18 We christen effects by their most sensible..causes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 109 He reckons but one, and she a Nun, viz. Anne (as he Christens her). 1725 SWIFT *Wood, an Insect*, Chambermaids christen this worm a deathwatch. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 898/1 The United States authorities have recently christened a river in Alaska..after Mr. Frederick Whymper.

6. With various allusions, mostly humorous.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 71 Heere is the babe..The Empresse sends it thee..And bids thee christen it with thy daggers point. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 20 Weak short liv'd issues of a feeble age, Scarce living to be Christen'd on the Stage! 1785 BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* xix, We 'se..kirsen him wi' reekin water. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, We'll christen him with the brewer (here he added a little small beer to his beverage).

b. in *Thieves' Cant.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Obliterating the name and number on..a stolen watch; or the crest, cipher, etc., on articles of plate, and getting others engraved, so as to prevent their being identified, is termed having them *bishop'd*, or *christen'd*. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sinn.* II. 290 The pietist thieves..'christen' daily as soon as they have stolen a watch. This thieves' christening consists in erasing the maker's name and supplying another.

Christendie ('krɪs(ə)ndɪ). *Sc.* Also -dee. [app. a modification of *christenty*, influenced by *christendom*.] Christendom.

a 1796 BURNS *Willie brewed* i, Three blyther hearts..Ye wad na find in Christendie. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 346 Our groans ring through Christendee.

Christendom ('krɪs(ə)ndəm). Forms: 1-6 cristendom, 6- christendom. Also 3-6 cristin-, cristyn-, crysten-, etc.; with suffix, 1- -dom, 4 -doom, 4-5 -dam, 4-7 -dome; *dial.* 7- kirsendom. [OE. *cristendóm*, f. *cristen* Christian (CHRISTEN *a.*) + - *-dóm* suffix of dignity, position, quality: see -DOM. Cf. ON. *kristindómr*, Sw. *kristendom*, Dan. *christendom*, MHG. *kristentuom*, MG. *kristintûm*.]

†**1.** The state or condition of being Christian; = CHRISTIANITY 3. ***to take Christendom***: to accept Christianity, become Christian; see also 4.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv, Ac heo [Rome] for hiere cristendome nuȝiet ȝescild. *a* 1134 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1129 Ealle þa þet Cristendome hæfdon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Forsaken Crist and hire cristendom and rihte bileaue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 549 Til he thurgh grace may com Til baptem and til cristendom. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 81 Whethir he wold forsake his knythod or his Cristendam. 1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* IV. Wks. 259/2 A christen mannes euill liuing, can not be imputed to hys christendome. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 15. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xix, Any man that would not have his Christendome suspected. 1681 BAXTER *Search Schism.* ii. 13 Admitted to Christendom by baptism.

†**b.** ***by my Christendom!*** = *as I am a Christian!* (Cf. *by my halidom, faith*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 929 Be my Crystyndham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1906 'By þe cristendom þat y fong'? quaþ Terry. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 16 By my Christendome, I should be as merry as the day is long. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 93 The gaping rural fools..swore by their Christendoms..they never saw such a miracle.

†**2.** The Christian faith or religious system; Christianity. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Judith* (Grein) Epilog. 264 Se cristendom weox on heora timan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Seodþan þe cristindom wes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1526 Seinte Peter..Pope was at rome verst cristendom to lere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She fonde No Christendome in thilke londe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 55 Seth cristendom come first in-to this Ile. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many crosses and many other signes and tokens of Christendome. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxiv. (1886) 16 The present Christendom is merely titular and verbal.

†**b.** The sacraments and other ordinances of Christianity; Christian privileges. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10209 The meste was, alas! that ther nas no Cristendom. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 62 Englands want of Churches and Christendome.

3. a. Christians collectively; the church.

a 1131 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1129 Nu wærð swa mycel dwyld on Cristendom swa it næfre ær ne wæs. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cotton Galba) þe pape of rome..þe hele of cristendom and

heuyd. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 395 To lede alle Cristyndoom to hevene. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiii, The successive practice of Christendom. **1866** LIDDON *Bamptom Lect.* i. 1 The momentous question which .. has rivetted the eye of thinking and adoring Christendom. *Ibid.* viii, The Creed of Christendom.

†**b.** A particular body or community of Christians. *Obs. rare.*

c **1205** LAY. 29366 And fordude al þisne cristindom. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Ageyn þe paemy þe Cristendam to saue.

c. The countries professing Christianity taken collectively; the Christian domain.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 36 3ef ony broþer .. deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in hethenesse. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Spayne, one of the myghtyest Kyngs in Crystendome. **1528** TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 139 Not .. a foote of grounde in christendome. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* v. i, The king of Kirsendom Shall not be better welcome. **1669** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, One of the arrantest cowards in Christendom. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 44 Among the Turks .. false witnesses are much cheaper than in Christendom. **1849** TRENCH *Mirac.* Prelim. Ess. vi, A Christendom 'commensurate and almost synonymous with the civilized world'.

†**d.** The Christian dispensation. *Obs. rare.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 22268 (Fairf.) þer salle be a king .. of al oþer kingis þe last .. þer salle he 3ilde vp .. his coroun & his kingis wande til ihesu crist .. and squa salle cristen-dome take ende.

†**4.** Baptism, as a token of admission to the Christian church; christening. *Obs. to take christendom*: 'to receive baptism'. (Cf. 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4959 Seint oswald .. is godfader was in is cristendom. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9496 The fyrst sacrament ys holy bapteme .. Crystendom or crystynyng. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 280 Troianus was a trewe knyȝte and toke neuere cristendome, And he is sauf. **1382** WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 4 We ben to gidere biried with him bi cristendom [**1388** baptym] in to deeth. **1483** *Cath. Angl.*, A crystendam; *baptismus, baptisma.* **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 17 b, I was called Wyllyam at my christendome. **1680** *Hon. Cavalier* 8 The unfortunate Infants .. have no Christendom.

†**b.** *Allusively.* (*a*) Washing or sprinkling; (*b*) Giving of a name, 'christening'. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 83 How can he maintaine his peak in true christendome of rose-water euerie morning? **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 188 A world Of pretty fond adoptious christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips.

†**5.** Oil for chrism or anointing. *Obs. rare.*

c **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35 That same tree, ther yat holy crestendom or olye out ronneth.

christened ('krɪs(ə)nd), *ppl. a.* For forms see CHRISTEN *v.* [f. CHRISTEN *v.* + -ED[1].] Made Christian, converted to Christianity (*obs.*); baptized: see the verb.

c **1200** ORMIN 10544 þatt flocc off crisstnedd follc. **1530** PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 This most christened nation. **1536** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42. §1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* II In christoned realmes. **1564** *Brief Exam.*, *6 A halowed and christened bell. **1596** DRAYTON *Leg. Dk. Norm.* (1748) 188 As well in Christned as in heathen land. **1682** G. VERNON *Life Heylyn* 75 In almost all Nations Christened, the same Law has continued. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* III. 101 Till Peter's keys some christen'd Jove adorn.

christener ('krɪs(ə)nə(r)). [f. CHRISTEN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who christens or baptizes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A crystynar, *baptista.* **1549** LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Christiners of belles. **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* iii. 15 Let the Christener begynne to cast or poure water vpon the chyldes head.

†**Christenhead, -hood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *cristenhede, -hode.* [f. CHRISTEN *a.*; see -HOOD, -HEAD. OE. **cristenhád* has not been found, but cf. OS. *cristinhêd*, OHG. *christinheit*, MHG. *kristenheit*: app. the derivative in *-dóm* was more favoured in England, and that in *-haid* on the continent.]

a. Christianity. **b.** Christening. **c.** A Christian domain or estate.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii, Convertid fro Jewry into Cristenhode. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* xcj. 3 (Selden MS.) Edwyns doughtor .. At Yorke was borne; to whom men did complexe Maidons twelue to take þe cristenhede. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 543 Twenty decanates, or provincial deanries, which from old have been styled Christenhoods (Ger. *Christenheiten*).

christening ('krɪs(ə)nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* For forms see CHRISTEN *v.* [f. CHRISTEN *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Conversion to or reception of Christianity; becoming a Christian. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29257 (Cott.) þat wiche-craft .. dos wit ani halud thing, and sua for-dos þair cristnyng. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 19728 Barnabas .. made hem of his cristenyng bolde.

2. The action or ceremony of baptizing, baptism.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28331 (Cott.) Quare barne wit-vten cristening was for-farne. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM *Poems* (1849) 8 Wet may be the materie, Wer-inne cristninge may be mad. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 282 The crystenyng of mastyr Gorgis chylde. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 10 You must be seeing Christenings? Do you looke for Ale, and Cakes heere, you rude Raskalls? **1712** *Act 10 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4981/3 The Register-Books for Christnings belonging to the respective Parishes. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The pomp of the christenings and burials.

3. In various *transf.* and allusive senses.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 152 The Byshops .. reserued to them selues the Christenyng of Belles. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 41 A Byll against the abuse of sacred things, as christening of doggs, etc. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, They sprinkled it with turpentine .. This infernal christening performed, etc. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* v. 79 No profane christening, no conversion of the bell into a punch bowl. **1889** *Daily News* 17 Apr. 3/6 After the customary service, conducted by the dockyard chaplain, the christening and floating out were performed by Miss Gorst.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***christening-bout, -cake, -day, -dinner, -dress, -feast, -font, -gown, -water***; **christening blanket, cloak**, a blanket or cloak in which a child is christened; †**christening-book**, a book containing the baptismal service.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 299 Brought up to the business, even from their *christening blankets and swaddling clothes. *c* **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/15 *Hoc manuale*, a *crystynningboke. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Roprecht* IV, At a *christening bout. **1876** ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 108 Specimens of the *christening cloaks, anciently in use. **1805** JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 8 Apr. (1952) 149, I expect a prodigious account of the *Christening-dinner. **1807** *Ibid.* 172 Mrs. Dickson .. desires her not to provide herself with a *christening dress. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* viii, A bridal banquet, or a *kirstening feast, or suchlike. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 256 A *Christning Font. **1902** 'W. RAMAL' *Songs of Childhood* 91 Your baby brother dear Lies in his *christening-gown. **1631** HOWES *Stow's Chron.* (Brand) For godfathers and godmothers .. to give .. *christening shirts, with little bands and cuffs, wrought either with silke or blew threed. **1874** DASENT *Tales from Field* 188 Were you gone after *Christening water, that you were gone so long?

†**'christenly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CHRISTEN *a.* + -LY[2].] In a Christian way; Christianly.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1023 This child Maurice was then Emperour Maad by the pope, and lyued cristenly [*Lansd. MS.* Cristienly]. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 47 Cristyn men 3if that 3e be, Then loke 3e done cristynle. **1526** TINDALE *N.T.* To Rdr., Them that are learned Christenly. **1528** ROY *Sat.* (1845) If thou wilt then live christenly. **1553** BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 S. Paull .. had been christenly familiar at Rome, with Claudia Rufina.

†**'christenman, cristenman.** *Obs.* Also cristene-, cristeman. [ME. = *cristen man*, written as one word: cf. *Englishman, gentleman.* Cf. MHG. *kristenman.*] = Christian man, Christian.

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 293 in *Lamb. Hom.* 177 Vuele cristenemen. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Holi husel þe ech cristeman understont. **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 408 No cristenman shulde sue his prelate but in as myche as he sueþ crist. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxli. 353 Of Christenmen and of Sarazyns.

†**Christenmas.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* For forms see CHRISTEN *a.* [App. an assimilation of the proper *cristes-mass, criste-mas*, to CHRISTEN, owing perh. to the shortening of the *i*, which separated it in sound from CHRIST.] = CHRISTMAS. (The ordinary form in northern dial.)

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 50 The thirde daye after crystynmas daye. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 40 At Crystenmas. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vj, In Christenmas vpon Saint Thomas day. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, Kessenmas. **1879** JAMIESON, *Christenmass.*

Christente, -ty, etc.: see CHRISTIANITY.

Christer ('kraɪstə(r)). *U.S. slang.* [f. CHRIST + -ER[1].] A term applied disparagingly to an over-zealous, over-pious, or sanctimonious person.

1924 'W. FABIAN' *Sailors' Wives* vii. 90 You never were a Christer in college. **1932** J. DOS PASSOS *1919* 137 In spite of not drinking and being somewhat of a Christer, having odd ideas about reform and remedying abuses. **1934** H. MILLER *Tropic of Cancer* (1948) 81 It doesn't matter to me whether he's a chauvinist, a little Christer, or a near-sighted pedant. **1940** E. POUND *Cantos* lxi. 97 You Christers wanna have foot on two boats. **1966** J. PHILIPS *Wings of Madness* (1967) III. i. 172 I'm a Christer and do-gooder... I wasn't welcome.

Christhood ('kraɪsthʊd). [f. CHRIST + -HOOD.] State or condition of being Christ; Messiahship.

?*a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 33 Thy Christhoode we muste knowe. **1689** *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 208 That the Unction which the Saints are said to receive from the Holy One .. is one with the Christ-hood of Christ. **1828** E. IRVING *Last Days* 114 His Christhood, as the anointed with the Holy Spirit. **1881** FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ix. 187 The reality of his Christhood.

'Christiad. *nonce-wd.* [see -AD 1 c.] An epic of Christ.

1831 W. H. MILL *Christa-sangítá* (1842) Pref. 36 The first book of the Indian Christiad.

Christian ('krɪstjən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **chrystyan, -ian, christien.** [ad. L. *Chrīstiān-us*, (in Gr. χριστιᾱνός, Acts xi. 26), f. *Chrīstus*, χρῑστός CHRIST. Introduced with the Renascence in taking the place of the earlier *cristen*, CHRISTEN *a.* (Cf. the Anglo-Fr. *cristien*, found from 12th c.)]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of persons and communities: Believing, professing, or belonging to the religion of Christ.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 They had in lyke maner serued other christian men. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Likening Christian folks to dogs. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 295 These be the Christian husbands. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 150 Christian States punish those that revolt from Christian Religion. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 92 The whole Christian Church hath distinguished him by that Character. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening* x, The Rulers of this Christian land.

b. *most Christian*: a title of the kings of France.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 341 O thou most Christian enemy to peace. **1751** J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 34 Religious criticism hath made but little progress among the subjects of the most Christian king. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* (1885) 296 His most Christian Majesty and his court.

c. In the names of various religious sects or associations, as ***Christian Israelites***, †***Christian Royalists*** (see quot.), ***Christian Socialists*** (whence ***Christian Socialism***, the principles of Christian Socialists; ***Christian-socialize*** v. (*nonce-wd.*), to imbue with Christian Socialism).

a **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 497 These are called Christian Royalists, or Fifth-Monarchy-Men. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. (1857) 207 A Christian Socialist Is Romney Leigh. **1884** E. MAURICE *Life F.D. Maurice* II. 41 His great wish was to Christianise Socialism, not to Christian-socialise the Universe. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 198 Persons described as: Christian Army. Christian Believers. Christian Brethren. Christian Disciples. Christian Eliasites. Christian Evangelists. Christian Israelites. Christian Mission. Christian Pioneers. Christian Soldiers. Christian Teetotallers. Christian Temperance Men. Christian Unionists. Free Christian Association. United Christian Army. United Christian Church.

d. *Politics.* ***Christian Democrat*** (see quot. 1957); so ***Christian Democratic*** adj.

1934 WEBSTER, Christian Democratic party. **1947** *Times* 30 Dec. 5/3 The Christian Democrats looked forward to a West German government dominated by themselves and the Liberals. **1949** *Commonweal* 14 Oct. 16/1 The Christian Democrats are the only political party using the word 'Christian' in their name. **1957** ELLIOTT & SUMMERSKILL *Dict. Politics* 67 *Christian Democrats*, a term describing the members of moderate Roman Catholic political parties in Belgium .., France .., the German Federal Republic .., Italy .., and the Netherlands. After the Second World War the Christian Democratic parties achieved striking successes in these countries on platforms of social reform. **1958** *Listener* 20 Nov. 813/2 Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats.

2. a. Of things: Pertaining to Christ or his religion: of or belonging to Christianity.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Title-page, The Christian fayth. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. 12 That wherewith .. all Christian confessions [are] agreeable. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 2 Is she to bee buried in Christian buriall? **1689** FLEETWOOD *Serm. 2 Cor.* ix. 12 Wks. (1737) 5 The indigestible difficulties of the Christian Creed. **1847** LD. LINDSAY *Lett. Chr. Art* Introd. 14 Claiming superiority for Christian over Classic Art. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VI. iv, That Christian worship which was .. to supersede the idolatry .. of the pagan. **1866** LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i, The central question of Christian Theology. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* I. §3 A pagan and a Christian altar fronted one another.

†**b.** *Court Christian*: an ecclesiastical court. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1285 *13 Edw. I, Act 4* Placita inde teneantur in curia Christianitatis. **1292** *Britton* v. x. 10 La conisaunce de matrimoigne et de testament apent a Cristiene court [NICHOLS *transl.* The cognizance of marriage and of testaments belongs to the Court Christian]. —— Jekes autaunt qe prové soit en Court cristiene [*transl.* Until it be proved in Court Christian]. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 488 Linwood saith, That Probate of Testaments, De consuetudine Angliæ et non de jure communi, belong to Court-Christian. **1805** *East's Rep.* V. 353 The defect in the Court Christian is in the trial and not in the jurisdiction. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* II. ii. 311 In the beginning of the reign of Edward I, an Act of Parliament was made .. restricting the Courts Christian to causes relating to wills, matrimony, and pure spirituality.

†**c.** ***Christian ale***: see quot. and ALE 3. *Obs.*

1642 *Virgins' Compl.* in *N. & Q.* 14 July 1866 to eat cakes and drink Christian ale on holy daies.

3. Of persons and their qualities or actions: Showing character and conduct consistent with discipleship to Christ; marked by genuine piety; following the precepts and example of Christ; Christ-like.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii, The mutual exercise of Christian Charity. *Ibid.* lxii. 2 The wane and declination of Christian piety. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. §51 Even the Heathen Romans were so Christian, that .. no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear. **1706** SHAFTESB. *Lett. Enthus.* 6 [A] truly Christian Prelate. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvii, The people of Scotland were .. considerably more Christian than the larger part of their schoolmasters. **1866** LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* iii, That supply of light, of love, and of resolve, which enriches .. the Christian soul.

4. Of or belonging to a Christian or Christians.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 310 If thou dost shed One drop of Christian bloud. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Some Christian Ship had been here. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* i. §3 The enthusiasm for the Christian God, faith in whom had been bought so dearly.

5. a. Human as distinguished from brutal; now only *colloq.* or *humorous.* **b.** *mod. colloq.* or *slang.* Of things: Becoming a Christian; 'civilized', 'decent', 'respectable'. Cf. B. 3.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 This medecine wil also remedy a christian creature. **1682** D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 76 Christian breeches without hole. *Ibid.* 137 And make such wrack of Christian Food. **1818** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Had you been to fight with any Christian weapons.

6. ***Christian name***: the name given at christening; the personal name, as distinguished from the family name or *surname*. (Also allusively = 'proper name'.) Hence *to Christian-name* *v.* trans. (*nonce-wd.*), to call by one's Christian name; ***Christian-named*** ppl. a., having a Christian name.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 83 Nowe a dayes they call them gentle rewardes, let them leaue their colourynge, and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 49 That the giving of Surnames for Christian names began in the time of king Edward the sixt. **1727** POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.*, When a man is made a spiritual peer he loses his sir-name; when a temporal, his christian-name. **1775** SHERIDAN *Scheming Lieut.* II. iv, I never knew any good come of giving girls these heathen christian names. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Mackery End*, We..were familiar, even to the calling each other by our Christian Names.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx. (1866) 162 The girls Christian-named each other. **1866** RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 21 Every separately Christian-named portion of the ruinous heap [of the slain].

7. ***Christian era***: the era reckoned from the accepted date of the birth of Christ, and adopted in all Christian countries.

1657 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Æra, 5508 complete years..The year 1657, current of the Christian Æra. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 1. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian æra. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* III. 524 In the first centuries of the Christian era.

B. *sb.*

1. a. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; an adherent of Christianity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The lyfe of euery chrystian..is as a pilgrymage. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. 26 So that the disciples were at Antioche first named CHRISTIANS [*earlier versions* Christen; Wyclif **1388** Cristen men]. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 66 If a Iew wrong a Christian, what is his humility, reuenge? **1611** BIBLE *1 Pet.* iv. 16 If any man suffer as a Christian [*so* Rhem. **1582**, *earlier versions* Christen]. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 273 Descent from a family of Old Christians, untainted with any mixture of Jewish or Mahometan blood. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xxvii, The..exultation with which he saw a fellow Christian stand level with the imperious Mussulmans. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* I. §3 The Northumbrian peasantry..were..Christians only in name.

†b. *even Christian*: fellow-Christian; also collectively, fellow-Christians. *Obs.* See EVEN-.

2. One who exhibits the spirit, and follows the precepts and example, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by genuine piety.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* IV. Wks. 257/2 Being faithful christiens. **1611** BP. HALL *Serm.* iii, *Impress of God*, It is reason that makes us men; but it is holiness that makes us Christians. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 788 A Christian is the highest style of man. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, I's willin' to lay down my life..to see mas'r a Christian. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 500 To be a Christian is to act as Christ acted.

3. a. *colloq.* and *dial.* A human being, as distinguished from a brute. [A common sense in the Romanic langs.] b. *colloq.* or *slang*. A 'decent', 'respectable', or 'presentable' person.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 272 Shee hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell, which is much in a bare Christian. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* I. iii. 89 Mee thinkes..I haue no more wit then a Christian, or an ordinary man ha's. **1714** SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1732) III. 88 The very word Christian is, in common Language, us'd for Man, in opposition to Brute-beast, without leaving so much as a middle place for the poor Heathen or Pagan. *a* **1732** GAY *Reh. Goatham* i, When the Corporation feast is at our house..one would methinks appear a little like a Christian. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. iii, A fitter food for a horse than a Christian. **1818** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xi, [The] sagacious quadruped..walked in and out of the boat with the discretion of a Christian. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv, You must take your passage like a Christian; at least, as like a Christian as a fore-cabin passenger can. **188.** *Chester, Leicester, Sheffield, W. Som. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Christian*, a human being, as opposed to a dumb animal. 'That dog is as cunning as a Christian'.

4. Used as a denominational or sectarian name.

Pronounced *chrĭstian*, it was assumed as a title by a sect which arose in America. Among the names of religious societies in England and Wales certified to the Registrar General occur 'Bible Christians', 'Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus', and 'Christians who object to be otherwise designated'.

1818 S. LUCKEY *Defence Doctr. Trinity* Pref. 5 A new sect of people who called themselves Chrī-stians. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Christian* with first *i* long, a name assumed by a sect which arose from the great revival in 1801. **1868** *Churchman* (*Hartford, Ct.*) 6 June, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians of both schools, Christ-ians, Universalists.

†5. a. A variety of pear; ? = BON-CHRÉTIEN; also a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 32 Like a Christian, that seldom endures long after his full ripeness [*note*, He means the Pear, so called]. **1655** MOUFET & C. BENNET *Health Improv.* (1746) 308 The least nourishing [Plums]..are Bullices, Christians, Prunella's, Skegs and Horse-Plums. **1885** BARNES *Dorset Dial., Cristen*, a small kind of plum. **1888** *W. Somerset Gl.*, Cristing.

b. *Comb.* (*a*) Parasynthetic, as ***Christian-minded*** a., and derivatives as ***Christian-mindedness*** sb. (*b*) **Christian-wise** *adv.*, in a Christian way.

1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xlix. (Hoppe), A selfishness..by no means Christian-minded. **1856** WARTER *Southey Lett.* II. 292 In what way Southey wished the Catechism taught..not parrotwise, but Christianwise.

†**christian**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.*, partly a refashioning of earlier CHRISTEN *v.*] To make Christian, to christen: *chiefly in pa. pple., ppl. a.*

1586 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 252 (T.) You allege the practice of all churches christianed to the contrary. **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* ix. (1845) 104 Every thing mercied and Christianed. **1684** ed. *Foxe's A. & M.* III. 401 Them that be christianed [ed. **1583** christened].

christianable ('krɪstjənəb(ə)l), *a. colloq.* [Irregularly formed: see -ABLE.] Fit to be or befitting a Christian. (See CHRISTIAN *a.* 5.)

1889 C. M. YONGE *Cunning Woman's Grandson* ix. 105 Wanting thee to do what aint fit for no Christianable lad to do. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* June 774/2 The dug-outs more Christianable than manny. **1926** *Punch* 23 June 675/1 Whether the theme be dogs or tinkers' wives, Or country doctors' 'christianable' lives.

†**Christiandom.** *Obs. rare.* [An attempted refashioning of CHRISTENDOM after *Christian.*]

1. Christianity; = CHRISTENDOM 1.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vii. 10 That it is good christiandome to lie, sweare, and forsweare.

2. = CHRISTENDOM 3.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 142 In the face of all Christiandom. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 62 The Revels of Christiandom.

Christianhood. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + -HOOD; cf. CHRISTENHEAD.] The estate or condition of a Christian, Christianity.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne of Fisherm.* 360 When they had taken Christianhood into themselves.

Christiania (krɪstɪ'ɑ:nɪə). Also christiania. [The name of the capital of Norway (changed, in 1925, to Oslo).] A 'swing' in skiing, used to stop short. Also *attrib.*

1905 E. C. RICHARDSON *Ski-Running* (ed. 2) 44 We have met not a few ski-runners..who make very pretty Telemark and Christiania swings. **1910** —— *Ski-Runner* 135 The Christiania swing is a most useful method of stopping, especially on steepish hillsides. *Ibid.* 137 The best ski-runners can make all four turns, viz.: Telemark to right and left, and Christiania to right and left. **1924** *Ski Terms* in *Tourist* Winter Sports No. 12/1 *Christiania.* Open, closed and jerked. Different forms of one of the best swings. **1929** *Daily Express* 16 Jan. 8/3 Finishing out in the crisp snow with a dead-stop 'Christiania'. **1935** [see CHRISTIE *sb.*]. **1954** E. A. M. WEDDERBURN *Alpine Climbing* (ed. 2) v. 94 On such hard snow the best plan is to side slip down in the christiania position with the weight on the lower ski.

†**Christianimity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CHRIST or CHRISTIAN + L. *anim-us* mind + -ITY: cf. *magnanimity.* Incorrectly for *christ-animity*, or *christian-animity.*] Christian-mindedness.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV. 2 Of this Christianimity is this people and many more.

'christianish, *a.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat Christian in character.

1882 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXI. 285 A man whose brain is weakened cannot be a perfect christian though he may be christianish.

Christianism ('krɪstjənɪz(ə)m). [a. F. *christianisme*, or its original, L. *christiānism-us*, a Gr. χριστιανισμ-ός Christianity.]

1. The Christian religious system; Christianity. *Obs.* (exc. as a nonce-wd., when christianity is classed with other *-isms.*)

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 93 The godly make no difference of meats in respect to Salvation: for they know ..that Christianism consisteth not therein. **1590** GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 35 The Church may professe *Christianisme* and *Antichristianisme*, both at a tyme. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* i, Herein the worst of Kings, professing Christianism, have..exceeded him. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 73 Converted from Judaisme to Christianisme. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 352 Philosophers, who preceded Christianism. **1801-15** FUSELI *Lect. Art.* xii. (1848) 552 That Christianism was inimical to the progress of arts. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* i, We inquire..What religion they had? Was it Heathenism?..Was it Christianism?

2. In a depreciatory or contemptuous sense: A Christianity of a sort or form.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 178 The Heathenish Christianism, and deceit of the Doctors. **1855** I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 247 The easy, overweening, and egotistic Christianism of Christian people. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianism. **1883** W. H. WYNN in *Homil. Monthly* Aug. 618 Christianism—if I may invent that term—is but making a sun-picture of the love of God.

christianite ('krɪstjənaɪt). *Min.* [See quot. 1868.] a. A variety of ANORTHITE. †b. A proposed synonym of PHILLIPSITE.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 263 The color of Christianite is rarely yellow. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 340 Christianite was named by Monticelli and Covelli after the prince Christian Friedrick of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius with them.

Christianite, -tie, obs. ff. CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity (krɪstɪ'ænɪtɪ). Forms: α. 4 cristiente, 4-5 -iante, -yante, 4-6 crystyente, -yante, 5 cristiantee, 6 christiantie. β. 4-5 cristente (-ante), 5-6 crystente, 6 christente, -tie, -tee, -tye, (7 christinty, 9 *arch.* -entie, -ty). γ. 4-5 crystyanyte, 4-6 cristianite, 5 -yanite, 6 christianite, 6-7 -itie, 6- -ity. [Represents (originally through OF. *crestienté*), L. *christiānitāt-em*, noun of state f. *chrīstiān-us* CHRISTIAN; having taken the place in whole or part of the native formations ME. *cristenhode* and *cristendom.* Apart from the merely graphic refashioning of *cr-* as *chr-* at the Renascence, the word has had three types, *cristienté* the most French, *cristentie* the most English, and *christianity* the most Latinized, which might fairly be treated as distinct words, except that, being connected by intermediate links, their relations are more clearly shown by considering them together. The type *cristienté* was a direct adoption of Anglo-Fr. *cristienté*, OF. *crestienté*: see CHRISTIAN. By further assimilation to the English *cristen, cristendom*, etc. (aided probably by the phonetic obscurity of the *-ien-*), arose *cristenté*, which was the most frequent ME. type. After 1500 both types were spelt with *ch-*. Already in the 14th c., familiarity with the Latin form as a word of the clergy, led to the occasional use of the 5-syllabic *cristianite.* With the Renascence this became *christianite, -itie, -ity*, which in the course of the 16th c. entirely supplanted the two earlier forms, though *christentie* lingered dialectally, and appears as *christendie* in Burns. *Christianity* and *Christendom* were originally synonyms, but are now differentiated.]

†1. The whole body of Christians, the Christian part of the world, CHRISTENDOM. *Obs.*

α. *cristiente*, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor H.* 2126 Rome..þat now es ouer all cristiante. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 192 Ne no þing suld it greue vnto þe Cristiente. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 890 There ys no man in Crystyante, More welcome. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 71 Thurgh out al Crystyente. **15..** ELDERTON *K. of Scotts & A. Browne* in Percy *Reliq.* (1823) III. 36 I will not be a traitour for all Christiantie.

β. *cristentie*, etc.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 2690 Schel hit neuer aslawe be For noman in cristente. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3925 Alle þe men of cristante. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 58 Other parties of cristente. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 212 Rome the hede and chefe of Christentye. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34 His lande is twyes as grete as all Crystente and Turkey. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 105 a, Saide of some publique officers of Christentee. *c* **1650** *R. Hood & Q. Katherine* 48 in *Percy Folio* I. 39 Shee wold not misse your companie for all the gold in cristinty. [**1875** VEITCH *Tweed* 84 The feudal claims of all the Kings In Christenty.]

γ. *Christianity* (*cristianite*, etc.).

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11237 Seynt Iame stable[de] hyt for to be A sacrament þurge crystyanyte [*altered from* Crystiente]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of L's. T.* 446 To Walys fledde the Cristyanytee [*v.r.* 2 cristianite, 2 cristianyte(e, Cristiante, cristeante] Of olde Britons, dwellynge in this Ile. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehendyng..in our prayer all the chirche of christianite. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 6 To compel al cristianite tyl adhere to ther peruerst opinione. *a* **1628** LD. BROOKE *Poems, Humane Learn.* lxxxiv, To make one Church of Christianitie. **1631** HEYLIN *St. George* 349 The Guardian of the distressed affaires of Christianitie.

2. The religion of Christ; the Christian faith; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ and his apostles.

α. **1303** [see γ below]. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 36 To be baptysed and to lyue from youth in crystyente.

β. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre..good prechynge and techyng, Cristente shold be exyled by errour. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 108 Bethleem betokeneth the Christentie, which in the eies of the world is little and vile, but in the eies of God is great and precious. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* lviii, Had, in cause of Christentie, Fought with bold Saracens.

γ. **1303** (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11706 Yn þe begynnyng of crystyanyte [altered from *crystyente*] þe apostoles wente aboute to preche. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189 All yᵗ we byleue expresly and distinctly in Christianite. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vi. P 22 Christianitie doeth not consist in lowde and shrill crying, Lord, Lord. **1601** H. TIMBERLEY in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IX. xvii, Hee maruelled that I should so much erre from Christianitie. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* The professours and teachers of Christianitie. **1773** BURKE *Sp. Relief of Dissen.* Wks. (1826) X. 25 I am persuaded that toleration, so far from being an attack upon Christianity, becomes the best and surest support to it. **1854** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* Pref. The great sphere of Latin Christianity was Western Europe.

b. with *pl.* A Christian religious system.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. What make ye of your Christianities, and Chivalries, and Reformations? **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 330 The moral sentiment, which carries innumerable christianities, humanities, divinities in its bosom. **1874** PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 57 There are afloat hundreds of Christianities.

3. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian condition or quality; Christian spirit or character.

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 232 Men clepyn hym god of cristianite; For 3yf he wyl hym mercy craue, Redyly mercy shal he haue. **1588** J. UDALL *Demonstr.*

Discip. (Arb.) 34 Concerning his state of Christianitie, and abilitie to that place where to he is to be called. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 25 The head and spring of them all [his virtues] his Christianity. **1833** CRUSE *Eusebius* VIII. xiii. 376 A venerable example of genuine Christianity. **1886** *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Feb. 202/3 Englishmen whose Christianity consists in going to Chruch once upon a Sunday.

†**b.** ***upon my Christianity!*** = as I am a Christian: a form of asseveration. (Cf. CHRISTENDOM 1 b, HALIDOM, etc.) *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 332 Upon my Christianity, I doe acknowledge him to haue deserved more.

†**4.** *Eccl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in ***Court of Christianity*** = COURT CHRISTIAN; hence *spec.* applied to ruridecanal chapters, and ruridecanal jurisdictions; whence ***Dean of Christianity***, orig. = Rural Dean; now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or ***Deaneries of Christianity***, comprising the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester.

[*c* **1100** EADMER *Hist.* VI. (ed. Selden, 1623, 208) Omnem auctoritatem exercendæ christianitatis illi adimere cupiebat.] **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1009/2 In this citie [Exeter] in the yeare 1222.. the parish churches were limited, and increased to the number of nineteene churches within the citie and suburbs, and were called by the name of the christianitie euen to this daie. **1695** KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. *Christianitatis Curia*, Courts of Christianity were not only held by the Bishops in Synods, and the Archdeacons and Chancellors in Consistories. But they were also the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean or Dean of Christianity presided, and the Clergy were Assessors. **1786** J. BACON *Liber Regis* 411 D[eanery] Christianity, in the Archdeaconry of Lincoln. [Includes all the parishes in the City of Lincoln.] **1835** W. DANSEY *Horæ Decan. Rur.* II. 41 Our ruridecanal conventions.. were acknowledged.. as rural courts of Christianity. *Ibid.* II. 54 Extensive duties of arbitration and pacification are charged on the deans of Christianity.. of the diocese of Ypres. **1878** *Clergy List* 413 Diocese of Peterborough, Archdeaconry of Leicester, Deanery of Christianity, or Leicester.

Christianization (ˌkrɪstjənaɪˈzeɪʃən). [f. CHRISTIANIZE + -ATION.]

1. Making Christian; conversion to Christianity.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* (1835) II. II. ii. 290 The basis of Christianization. **1835** DUFF in *Life* x. (1881) 157 The christianization of India. **1837** J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 308 Christianization and civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales.

2. The giving of a Christian character or form to.

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 222 No full development of the Church, no full Christianization of the State, could.. take place, until, etc. **1847** LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 41 The habitual christianisation of heathen traditions.

Christianize ('krɪstjənaɪz), *v.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -IZE; perhaps after med.L. *christianizāre*; mod.F. has also *christianiser*.]

1. *trans.* To make Christian, convert to Christianity (persons, nations).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 126 He which peruseth that, and yet is Diagoriz'd, will neuer be Christianiz'd. **1676** I. MATHER *Hist. War w. Indians* (1862) 48 He was Christianized and baptiz'd. **1789** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 744 The Jesuits.. made great efforts to civilize and Christianize the natives. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 195 Scotland and Ireland were Christianized centuries before.

2. To make Christian in character, to imbue with Christian principles or forms.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 49 The preaching of some men is such morality, as Seneca and other Heathens taught, only Christianised with some words. **1809** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 224 He was then accused.. of wishing to Christianize the Revolution (*Christianizer la Revolution*). **1831** ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 274, I cannot understand what is the good of a national Church if it be not to Christianize the nation. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 339.

3. *intr.* To adopt or conform to Christianity; to play the Christian. (*rare.*)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. *Colonies* Prester Iohn.. Doth in some sort deuoutly Christianize. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 They did no more.. but bring some Pagans to Christianize. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Imperf. Symp.* These half convertites—Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me.

Hence **Christianized** *ppl. a.*, **Christianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Christianizer**, one who Christianizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 50 A Jewish rabbin, or a pagan philosopher, or a Christianizer compact of them both. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount Life* iv. 10 The far greater part of the Christianised world. **1767** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 137 Some of the.. christianized Mohawks. **1806** *Ann. Rev.* IV. 265 The would be christianizers of Hindostan. **1806** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 370 In Germany .. the clergy are philosophising Christians, or Christianising philosophers. **1859** I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 201 The time of the Christianizing of the empire.

Christianlike ('krɪstjənlaɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* Befitting or proper to a Christian; showing a Christian spirit.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 70 Honest mirth and Christianlike ioye. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 381 Neighbour-hood and Christian-like accord. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. v, That sublime Christian-like dispositon.

1841 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Chr.* 167 If opinion be free, and Christianlike.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a Christian, Christianly.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 58 He most Christian-like laments his death. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* 325, I was kindly vsed, and Christian-like intertayned.

Christianly ('krɪstjənlɪ), *a.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + -LY[1].] Proper to or befitting a Christian.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* V. 520 A Christianly use of.. riches. **1641** MILTON *Reform. Ch. Discip.* II. 15 Sage and Christianly admonition. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 766 A mild and christianly temper. **1841** LONGF. *Children Lord's Supp.* 48 A Christianly plainness Clothed.. the old man.

Christianly, *adv.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -LY[2]. For ME. form see C(H)RISTENLY.] In a Christian manner; in a way becoming a Christian.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 Richard Beauchampe late Earle of Warwike.. the which.. deceased full Christianlye 30 Apr. 1439. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 136 Nobly and Christianly spoken. *a* **1718** PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 709 [He] Christianly exhorted the People to consider their latter end. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 128 Young as I was and Christianly brought up.

christianness ('krɪstjənnɪs). *rare.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -NESS.] Christian quality.

a **1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 210 (R.) To judge the christianness of an action, by the law of natural reason.

Christi'ano-, combining form of L. *Christiānus* or Gr. *Χριστιᾱνός* CHRISTIAN, as in ***Christiano-gentilism, paganism***; ***Christiano-Platonical*** adj.

†**Christianography** [Gr. *-γραφια* writing: see -GRAPHY], a description of Christians (title of a book by Ephraim Pagitt: see quot.). †**christiano'mastix**, a scourge of Christians.

1828 CARLYLE in *For. Rev.* I. 131 The ray of Christiano-catholico-platonic Faith. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 117 She is said to fly into the wilderness, being more safe in this Christiano-gentilism.. The desart, or Christiano-paganism. **1647** —— *Song of Soul* I. (*title*), A Christiano-Platonicall display of Life.

1635 PAGITT (*title*) Christianographie or the description of the multitude and sundry sorts of Christians in the world, not subject to the Pope. *a* **1647** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 422 All those varieties of Christians in the large circle of Christianography. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 273 Hierocles, the famous christianomastix.

Christian Science. A theory of the nature of disease, a system of therapeutic practice, and a religious sect, founded on principles formulated by Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, of Concord, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Hence ***Christian Scientist***, one who holds and practises this; a member of the sect founded by Mrs. Eddy.

The principal tenet of this theory is that matter is an illusion, and that therefore what is supposed to be bodily disease is an error of the mind, which may be cured by leading the patient to apprehend the truth as revealed in the teaching and healing of Jesus Christ. The churches of Christian Scientists are called 'First (Second, etc.) Church of Christ, Scientist'.

1863 [cited as used by Quimby, in Georgine Milmine *Life M. B. G. Eddy* (1909) v. 87]. **1875** MRS. EDDY *Sci. & Health* 456 Future years will.. restore at length the fair proportions and radical claims of Christian Science. **1881** *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. xi. 192 Platform of Christian Scientists. **1883** MRS. EDDY *Let.* in *Boston Post* 7 Mar., My discovery, in 1866, of the Science of Mind-healing, since named Christian Science. **1888** F. LORD (*title*) Christian Science Healing: Its Principles and Practice. **1891** MRS. EDDY *Sci. & Health* Pref. p. xi, The first school of Christian Science Mind-healing was begun by the author in Lynn, Massachusetts, about the year 1867, with only one student. **1903** *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 3 A Christian-Scientist church. **1911** G. B. SHAW *Doctor's Dilemma* Pref. p. xcii, The rise of Christian Science with its cathedrals and congregations and zealots and miracles and cures. *Ibid.* 279/2 The commercial general practitioner, who foolishy clamors for the prosecution.. of the Christian Scientists when their patients die. **1962** R. B. FULLER *Epic Poem on Industrialization* 197 The Puritan stock.. evolved successively: Unitarianism and Christian Science.

¶ Note the earlier occurrence of the phrase in a different sense.

1850 W. ADAMS (*title*) The Elements of Christian Science, a treatise upon moral philosophy and practice. **1855** TULLOCH *Theol. Tendencies of the Age* 12 The element of traditional authority.. is to be regarded as in itself wholly invaluable for the interests of Christian Science. *Ibid.* 24 The final arbiter of Christian Science, in short, is not the Bible, but the prevailing Christian sentiment.

Christic ('krɪstɪk), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *Χριστ-ός* CHRIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Christ.

1874 J. W. DALE (*title*), Christic and Patristic Baptism.

Christicide ('krɪstɪsaɪd). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **Christicīdium*: see -CIDE.] A slaying of Christ.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 385 Guiltie of homicide, of parricide, of christicide, nay of deicide. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 616. **1644** H. LESLIE *Serm. Blessing of Judah* 37.

†**Chri'sticolist.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. late L. *Christicola* (f. *Christ-us* + *-cola* worshipping) + -IST.] A worshipper of Christ.

1730-36 in BAILEY; hence in ASH and in mod. Dicts.

Christide, var. CHRIST-TIDE, *Obs.*, Christmas.

Christie ('krɪstɪ). Also Christy, -i, c-. Abbrev. of CHRISTIANIA. Also as *v. intr.*, to make a Christiania swing or turn.

1920 A. LUNN *Cross-Country Ski-ing* iv. 68 There are nine and ninety things Which are nicknamed Christi swings. **1925** HEMINGWAY *In our Time* (1926) xii. 160 It's a good fast drop with a Christy at the bottom on account of a fence. *Ibid.* xiii. 161, I was afraid to Christy,.. the snow was too deep. **1935** *Punch* 13 Feb. 176/1 *Christiania Turn.*—The christie is really a sideways skid. *Ibid.*, Now suppose you were travelling left-handed down and across a slope and Satan promted you to christie to the right. **1938** *Times* 26 Jan. 15/6 Higher up they are doing 'snow plough turning', 'stem turn', and 'Christies'. **1942** R. PEATTIE *Friendly Mts.* 300 On the same hill well-to-do brokers, indigent college students, and automobile mechanics.. 'christie' together.

Christien, obs. form of CHRISTIAN.

Christify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **Christificāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make like Christ, make a partaker of Christ's nature.

1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) 999 The soul must be *reformata et angelificata*, refined and angelified, or rather *Christificata*, Christified.

christin, obs. form of CHRISTEN *a.* and *v.*

Christingle ('krɪstɪŋg(ə)l). [Of uncertain derivation: prob. ad. G. dial. *Christkindl*(*e*) the Christ child who is believed to bring presents to each child on Christmas Eve, and hence applied to the presents themselves.

In this case, the second element is perh. influenced by the corruption of the word in the U.S. German community to KRISS KRINGLE. However, it is often said to derive (perh. by popular etymology) from CHRIST and INGLE *sb.*[1], Christ-fire.]

A lighted candle (now usu. set in an orange), symbolizing Christ as the light of the world, given to each child at a children's service held usu. in Advent; orig. a custom of the Moravian church, and recently adopted and popularized by the Church of England Children's Society. Also, the tradition of Christingle; a Christingle service. Freq. *attrib.*, as ***Christingle service***.

[**1858** B. BATTY *Eng. Girl's Acct. Moravian Settlement in Black Forest* 131 This afternoon I went with the girls to the Infants' Love-feast.. when the Christmas candles were given out and carried round to the children.] **1951** *Moravian Messenger* Dec. 179 In an increasing number of Moravian Congregations preparations are being made for the Christingle service... It takes the form of Christmas readings interspersed with the singing of carols.., and ending with distribution of the lighted Christingles. *Ibid.* 180 Br. Libbey.. remembered that his father had made Christingles for him and his brother and sister as children in the years 1870 to 1876 or 7, simply as a home observance, and he had the impression that they were something that had been made in his grandfather's home in Baildon a generation earlier (1834-41). **1963** A. J. LEWIS *Zinzendorf* 176 Wherever the Moravians went they took the *Christingle* Service. **1967** *Hornsey Jrnl.* 6 Jan. 13/1 In a darkened church the lighted Christingles are brought in and distributed to all the children present, during the singing of a typically Moravian Church hymn. **1968** *Gateway* (Church of England Children's Society) Christmas 2 Michele is carrying a 'Christingle'—an orange decorated with a lighted candle and fruit and nuts. The orange represents the world, the nuts and cherries are the fruits of the earth, and the candle is the light of the world. **1973** *Times* 3 Dec. 17/3 The annual Christingle Service in Lincoln Cathedral. **1974** *Church Times* 13 Dec. 18/5 The Christingle ceremonies belong to Advent... The first Christingle service was held in Marienborn, Moravia, in 1747. **1979** *Gateway Mag.* Autumn 10/3 Christingle joined us only eleven years ago... It is a special way for all the family to celebrate the birth of Christ. **1983** *Out of Town* Dec. 34/3 Christingle service by Cirencester Council of Churches. Begins 7.00 pm.

Christinty: see CHRISTIANITY.

Christi'ology, bad form of CHRISTOLOGY.

a **1873** LYTTON *K. Chillingly* I. x, He belonged.. to what he himself called the school of Eclectical Christiology and accommodated the reasonings of Deism to the doctrines of the Church.

Christism. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHRIST + -ISM.] = CHRISTIANITY (classed with Buddhism, Brahmanism, and other *isms*).

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men., Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 Our colossal theologies of Judaism, Christism, Buddhism, Mahometism.

Christless ('kraɪstlɪs), *a.* [f. CHRIST + -LESS.] Without Christ or his spirit.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 5 They were a Christlesse people. **1683** T. H. *Knock at Door of Christless Ones* 7 What, Christless, and ready to dye? that's impossible. **1816** *Q. R.* XVI. 536 He dreaded a Christless Christianity. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 The Christless Christian is a phenomenon but too familiar.

Hence **Christlessness**, disregard of Christ and his teachings.

1884 W. H. WARD in *Lanier's Poems* Introd. 17 The tyranny and Christlessness of war oppressed him.

Christ-like ('kraɪstlaɪk), *a.* [f. CHRIST + LIKE *a.*; a fresh formation from the same elements as

OE. *cristlíc*: see CHRISTLY.] Like Christ, or like that of Christ; exhibiting the spirit of Christ.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 26 It would be far more Christ-like..to use more..tenderness towards the weak. *a***1711** KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 490 A Christ-like patience. *Ibid.* II. 5 The Christ-like Heroe, Martyr, Saint, and King. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 500 The most Christ-like of God's saints.

Hence **Christlikeness**, likeness to Christ.

1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 257 The Divine spirit, who even in the least and humblest of true Christians produces Christlikeness. **1884** J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 363/2 Christlikeness of heart.

Christliness ('kraıstlınıs). [f. CHRISTLY + -NESS.] Christly quality, Christlikeness.

1882 G. R. MERRILL in *Min. Congreg. Assoc. Ohio* 49 The Christliness of such ministry.

†**Christling** ('kraıstlıŋ). *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHRIST + -LING, dim. suffix.] A petty Christ; a representative or vicegerent of Christ.

*a***1638** MEDE *Wks.* III. 646 Knowest thou not the first commandment of thy Christian Decalogue to be Thou shalt have none other Christs but me? What doest thou with so many Christlings?

Christly ('kraıstlı), *a.* [f. CHRIST + -LY¹. OE. had *cristlíc* of Christ, Christian, which would have given *christly*, but there is no trace of its survival in ME., and the modern word is formed anew after *godly*, *manly*, *kingly*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to, Christ. *rare.*

*a***1000** *Laws of Ethelbert* vi. 11 (Bosw.) þaet æȝhwilc cristen man cristlice laȝe rihtlice healde. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* (1862) Pref., Supernatural redemption.. and a Christly providence.

2. Christ-like, like the ideal Christ.

1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xii. 240 It is in His last sorrows that Christ seems most Christly. **1884** *Chr. Commonw.* 24 Jan. 348/1 The up-building of Christly character.

Christmas ('krısməs), *sb.* Forms: 2 Cristes mæsse, 4 cristesmesse, cristmasse, kryst-masse, 4–5 cristemes(e, cristemasse, crystmas(se, 5 cristmes, cristmas, crysmas, 6 cristimas, 6–7 Christmasse, 7–8 Christmass, 6– Christmas, (*north. dial.* 8 Kesmas, 9 Cursmas, Cursmis). [Late OE. *Cristes mæsse* the mass or festival of Christ. See also the by-form CHRISTENMAS.]

1. a. The festival of the nativity of Christ, kept on the 25th of December. Usually extended more or less vaguely to the season immediately preceding and following this day, commonly observed as a time of festivity and rejoicing.

*a***1123** *OE. Chron.* an. 1101 Her on þisum ȝeare to Xpes. mæssan heold se cyng Heanriȝ his hired on Westmynstre. *a***1134** *Ibid.* an. 1127 Ðis ȝear heald se kyng Heanri his hird æt Cristes mæsse on Windlesoure. **1340** *Ayenb.* 213 Ine zuyche festes ase at cristesmesse. *c***1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 471 Wel by-commes such craft vpon cristmasse. *c***1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 83 At crystmasse and at ester, men ought to go vysit and see his good frende. **1489** *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) Introd. 114 The King..beganne Crysmas at Westmynster. **1495** *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley..at the Tenys..in no wise out of Cristmas. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 54 He went to Windsore, where he..kept his Christmas. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem. Proverbs*, Christmasse cometh but once a yeare. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 They also say, that a hot Christmas makes a fat churchyard. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶3 The Beadles and Officers have the Impudence at Christmas to ask for their Box. **1748** H. WALPOLE *Lett., H. Mann* 26 Dec., Here am I come down to what you call Keep my Christmas. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 189 (Hoppe) Revelry was permitted..through the twelve days of Christmas.

†**b.** transf. to any similar festivity or revelry.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 56 Privateers, who resort hither in the aforesaid months [May-Aug] purposely to keep a Christmas as they call it.

c. As *int.* or expletive. Also with supporting word, as *Jiminy Christmas!*

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* iv. 91 Jiminy Christmas! That gives me the blue creevles. **1898** —— *Day's Work* 217 I've bin down to Track 17, and the freight there—oh, Christmas! **1930** 'E. QUEEN' *French Powder Myst.* xxxvi. 276 Christmas!.. How stupid I've been! **1959** N. MARSH *False Scent* (1960) vi. 192 'All right with you, Bertie?' 'Oh, Christmas!' he said. 'I suppose so.'

2. *dial.* and *nursery lang.* Holly and other evergreens used for decorations at Christmas.

*a***1825** FORBY *Christmas*, the evergreens with which our churches and houses are still decorated at the season of Christmas. **1878** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christmas. *Ilex Aquifolium.* Camb.; Ches. (but only so called when used for Christmas decorations); Hants; Wight; Norf.; Suff.; Suss. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Christmas*, evergreens used in Christmas decorations; often Kismus. [So in most dialect glossaries.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Christmas brand*, *carol* (see CAROL *sb.* 3 b), *dinner*, *game*, *-hamper*, *-keeper*, *morning*, *night*, *party*, *time*, etc., etc.

*a***1500** *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1847) 22 (Mätz.) Yt sprong up on cristmes nyȝt. *a***1553** UDALL *Royster D.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 60 I shrew their best Christmasse chekes both togetherward. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 26 To.. gather nuttes to make me Christmas game. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* V. ii. 462 Like a Christmas Comedie. **1591** GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxxiii, He kept no Christmas-house for once a year. **1596** SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* Intr. II. 141 A Christmas gambold, or a tumbling tricke. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 4 Its a Christmas toy indeede. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 475 The best, and most bountiful Christmas-keepers.. that ever I saw in the Christian World. **1636** PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ep. (1661) 25 Playing the part of a Bishop, as a Christmas game-player doth of a King. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Candlem. Day*, Kindle the Christmas brand, and then Till sunset let it burn. **1721** R. PALMER *Let.* 15 Apr. in M. M. Verney *Verney Lett.* (1930) II. xxiv. 86 In the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun holidays, our penny post comes but once a day. **1799** SOUTHEY *Sonn.* XV, Watching the children at their Christmas mirth. *a***1817** JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* (1818) II. ii. 34, I hope I shall remember in future..not to call at Uppercross in the Christmas holidays. **1824** B. HALL *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, Your Christmas and New Year's parties seem generally dull. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* I. (1863) 217 The Christmas-dinner visits of a gay..neighbourhood. **1826** in Hone *Every Day Bk.* II. 187 These Christmas bills, these Christmas bills. **1835** J. S. MILL in *Examiner* 4 Jan. 4/2 They form one of the most agreeable of Christmas presents to a lover of music. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, How many..dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken! *Ibid.* xxx, As he took his seat at the breakfast table on Christmas morning. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 305, I..heard..The clear church-bells ring in the Christmas morn. **1848** A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiogr. Working Man* ix. 108 The Christmas pantomime..that season [*sc.* 1828]..was *Mother Goose*. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXVIII. iii, The Christmas bells..Answer each other. *Ibid.* xxx. ii, Did we weave..The holly round the Christmas hearth. **1859** M. LEMON (*title*), A Christmas Hamper. **1890** G. B. SHAW *London Music* (1937) 289 Passing Her Majesty's Theatre, I saw by the placards that a Christmas pantomime was going on inside. **1893** *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* Dec. 17/1 My Christmas shopping. **1932** R. LEHMANN *Invit. Waltz* I. viii. 87, I always think with Christmas shopping it's best to get it done in good time. **1934** *Discovery* Dec. 362/1 In considering what books are suitable as Christmas presents for our friends, it is worth while remembering that many of the younger generation can do with something better than *Auntie Omega's Yuletide Annual*. **1936** *Ibid.* Feb. 35/1 The title to fathership of the Imperial family, which the King..had accepted in one of his Christmas broadcasts. **1965** 'P. NICHOLS' *Patchwork of Death* (1967) iv. 19 There was the Christmas rush beginning.

4. Special combs. **Christmas book**, †(*a*) 'a book in which people were accustomed to keep an account of the Christmas presents they received' (Nares); (*b*) a book published at Christmas, and intended to be in some respect suitable to the season; **Christmas bush**, (*a*) any of various Australian shrubs, esp. *Ceratopetalum gummiferum* of N.S. Wales, used in Christmas decorations; (*b*) a Bermuda shrub, *Cassia bicapsularis*, used for hedges; **Christmas candle**, a large candle formerly burnt at Christmas (see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 253); **Christmas-card**, an ornamental card sent by way of Christmas greeting; (the custom began in England about 1867); also used *attrib.*, esp. = *chocolate-boxy* (CHOCOLATE 5); **Christmas daisy**, the late flowering *Aster grandiflorus*; **Christmas-day**, the 25th of December; **Christmas-eve**, the evening before Christmas-day; **Christmas fern**, a N. American evergreen fern; **Christmas flower**, (*a*) the Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*; (*b*) the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis* (Britten & Holland); †**Christmas herb** (Lyte), the Christmas Rose; †**Christmas King** = *Christmas Lord*; †**Christmas-log**, a large clump of wood customarily burnt at Christmas, a YULE-LOG; †**Christmas Lord**, the 'Lord of Misrule', formerly elected to lead the revels about Christmas-time; **Christmas number**, the part of a serial publication issued at Christmas; **Christmas-pie**, a pie eaten at Christmas, esp. a MINCE-PIE; **Christmas-pride**, the plant *Ruellia paniculata* of Jamaica; †**Christmas Prince** = *Christmas Lord*; **Christmas-pudding**, the plum-pudding at the Christmas dinner; **Christmas-rose**, a species of Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*) with large white flowers, commonly cultivated in gardens, in bloom from December to February; **Christmas shield-fern** *U.S.* = *Christmas fern*; **Christmas-tide**, the season of Christmas, Christmas-time. See also CHRISTMAS-BOX, TREE.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 65 Looke in my *Christmas booke who brought me a present. **1875** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 77 As I was looking over Christmas Books of last year. **1884** A. NILSON *Timber Trees N.S.W.* 135 *Christmas bush, Ceratopetalum gummiferum. **1888** MRS. MCCANN *Poet. Wks.* 226 Gorgeous tints adorn The Christmas bush with a crimson blush. **1964** *Mod. Encycl. Austral. & N.Z.* 241/1 *Christmas bush*... Beautiful small tree or bush with graceful green foliage. **1625** COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xxvii. (1653) 112 Like our *Christmas candles. **1703** *Country Farmers' Catech.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 287 My daughter don't look with sickly pale looks, like an unlit Chritmas Candle. **1712** J. JAMES *Gardening* 168 It looks like an Apple-Tree or like a Christmas-Candlestick twisted into several Branches. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve*, Beside the accustomed lights, two great wax tapers, called Christmas candles..were placed on a highly polished buffet. **1846** DICKENS *Pict. from Italy* 181 Little tapers, like what are called Christmas candles in England. **1940** L. MACNEICE *Last Ditch* 21 Your long ear-rings twisted like Christmas candles. **1883** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VIII. 219 There is a *Christmas card, with a picture of English 'nativity' for you. **1895** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) I. 203 Christmas-card verse of the 'rose by any other name' order. **1907** —— *Major Barbara* I. 209 Your Christmas card moralities..are of no use to me. **1910** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 4/2 The New Year's card, that refuge of the laggard Christmas-card sender. **1962** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Margin Released* III. iv. 183 A sort of Christmas-card past. **1828** LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* s.v. *Aster*, A very numerous genus of plants commonly called in England, *Christmas Daisies. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Aster*, From their time of flowering Asters are often called Michaelmas Daisies and Christmas Daisies. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 236 On *Cristemasse day. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 470 King Henry..did in the honour of Christes birth on Christmas day refreshe all the pore people with victuall. **1655** EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. There was no more notice taken of Christmas day in churches. **1872** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxv, Christmas Day was all that Christmas Day should be—clear, crisp, bright. *c***1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 734 þus..Bi contray caryez þis knyȝt, til *kryst-masse euen. **138.** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 311 (*title*), þis is þe gospel þat is rad on Cristemasse Evyn. *a***1613** OVERBURY *Characters*, *Franklin*, The wakefull ketches on Christmas Eve. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxx. iv, Sadly fell our Christmas-eve. **1878** J. WILLIAMSON *Ferns of Kentucky* 99 (*heading*) *Aspidium acrostichoides*..Winter Fern—*Christmas Fern. **1880** J. ROBINSON *Flora Essex Co., Mass.* 135 *Aspidium acrostichoides*, Sw. (Christmas fern.) Rocky woods, Common. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, Christmas fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, a fern having simply pinnate fronds of firm texture, which remain green through the winter. **1629** PARKINSON *Parad.* lxxxi. 344 The true blacke Hellebor, or *Christmas flower. **1889** 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Broomsedge Cove* xix, He stopped to pick a spray of the lilac 'Christmas flower'. **1537** in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 In a letter of 1537 the Curate of St. Margaret's, Lothbury..says, that the people made no more of God than if he had been 'a *Christmas King.' **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Cerem. Christm.*, Bring..the *Christmas Log to the firing. *c***1565** CHURCHYARD *Lament. Freyndshypp* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 Jestes and boordes, That *Christmas Lordes were wonte to speke. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* in *ibid.* I. 273 In Merton College..the Fellows annually elected, about St. Edmund's Day, in November, a Christmas Lord, or Lord of Misrule. **1857** C. M. YONGE *Dynevor Terr.* I. xv. 252 What Quarterly was it? Surely the *Christmas number was not out. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/3 The imagination of Christmas-number artists. **1928** *Granta* 30 Nov., I reckon if forty or so Christmas numbers of the *Granta* haven't said all there is in the way of little bits about Christmas, it's not for me to start digging skeletons out of the cupboard. **1643** *Plain English* 25 As easie to win a Towne..as to make a breach in the wals of a *Christmas Pie. **1661** *Relig. Hypocr. Presbyt.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 294 Three Christmass or Minc'd Pies. **1689** SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 33 The coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the cratch. ?**1725** H. CAREY *Namby Pamby* Jacky Horner Sitting in the Chimney-Corner, Eating of a Christmas-Pie. **1747** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii, A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 267 *Christmas Pride. This plant..generally blows in the months of December and January. **1598** GILPIN *Skialeth.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 A player to a *Christmas prince. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* ibid. I. 273 The Christmas Prince of St. John's College [Oxford], whom the Juniors have annually..elected. **1858** TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxi, Doomed to eat his *Christmas pudding alone. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 104/1 Hellebor, or Christmas Flower..some call..the *Christmas or New-Years Rose. **1852** D. MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* xv, The Christmas rose Shall blossom, though it be 'mid snows. **1878** J. WILLIAMSON *Ferns of Kentucky* 98 Pl. 36, *Aspidium acrostichoides*..*Christmas Shield-Fern. **1884** W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 164 *Aspidium acrostichoides*, Christmas Shield-Fern, of N. America. **1626** ROPER *Life More* 3 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 274 [Sir Thomas More]..would..at *Christmas tyd sodenly sometymes stepp in among the Players. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 233 After this Christmas-tide, I found myself in closer relationship to my parishioners.

Christmas ('krısməs), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] Used in several trivial senses: †**a.** *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To provide with Christmas cheer (*obs.*). **b.** *trans.* To adorn with Christmas decorations. **c.** *intr.* To celebrate Christmas. Hence **Christmasing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 CHAPMAN *Hymn. in Noct.* (N.), When loves are Christmast with all pleasure's sorts. **1806** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 351 While you have been Christmassing in the country. **1829** E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 364 'Christmassing,' as we call it, the decorating our churches, houses, and market meats with evergreens, is yet retained among us. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 141 In London a large trade is carried on in 'Christmasing,' or in the sale of holly and mistletoe, for Christmas sports and decorations. *Ibid.* Properly to Christmas St. Paul's would take 50*l.* worth at least. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 240/1 A pair of..dolls, which were to constitute the central pivot of her Christmasings. **1884** *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/3 Two policemen who had too obviously been 'Christmassing.'

'Christmas-box.

†**1.** A box, usually of earthenware, in which contributions of money were collected at Christmas, by apprentices, etc.; the box being broken when full, and the contents shared. See BOX *sb.*² 5.

1611 COTGR. *Tirelire*, a Christmas box; a box having a cleft on the lid, or in the side, for money to enter it; used in France by begging Fryers, and here by Butlers, and Prentices, etc. **1612–15** BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* IV. xi, It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a chistmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces. **1642** H. BROWNE *Map of Microcosm* (N.), Like the Christmas earthen boxes of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vi. (1756) 226 Peg's servants..had more than their share of the Christmas-box. **1802** FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843)

Tire-lire is the only French for Christmas-box, or money box cleft on the side.

†**2.** The *butler's box*, in which gamesters put part of their winnings. See BUTLER *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 116 When skilful Gamesters play, The Christmas Box gains often more than they. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 76 The lawyer..is like a Christmas-box, which is sure to get whosoever loseth.

3. A present or gratuity given at Christmas: in Great Britain, usually confined to gratuities given to those who are supposed to have a vague claim upon the donor for services rendered to him as one of the general public by whom they are employed and paid, or as a customer of their legal employer; the undefined theory being that as they have done offices for this person, for which he has not directly paid them, some direct acknowledgement is becoming at Christmas.

These gratuities have traditionally been asked from householders by letter-carriers, policemen, lamp-lighters, scavengers, butchers' and bakers' boys, tradesmen's carmen, etc., and from tradesmen by the servants of households that deal with them, etc. They are thus practically identical with the Christmas-box collected by apprentices from their masters' customers in sense 1, exc. that the name is now given to the individual donation; and hence, vulgarly and in dialect use it is often equivalent to 'Christmas present.'

1668–1712 [see BOX² 5]. **1731** in Hone *Every Day Bk.* I. 1645 The people were come for their Christmas-box. *a* **1845** HOOD *John Day* ii, And wished his box a Christmas-box To come but once a year. **1880** *Post Office Guide*, 12 The prohibition from receiving payment in addition to the postage does not, however, extend to Christmas boxes.

Christmas disease. [f. the name of S. *Christmas*, a sufferer from the disease.] (See quot. 1961[1].)

1952 R. BRIGGS et al. in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Dec. 1378/1 If this definition of haemophilia is accepted then the seven cases recorded in this paper are..a newly recognized condition which we propose to call 'Christmas disease', after the name of the first patient examined in detail. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 304/2 *Christmas disease*, a hereditary bleeding disease..very closely resembling haemophilia in clinical and genetic features... It differs from haemophilia in that the blood contains the anti-haemophilic globulin in normal amounts but does not contain a serum factor (termed the Christmas factor) which is present in haemophilic blood. **1961** *Lancet* 12 Aug. 374/1 The American workers found their thrombotic principle was absent from Christmas disease.

†**Christmasly**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -LY¹.] Proper to the season of Christmas.

1579 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* Pref., Work done in the middest of my Christmasse plaies, as may appear by the Christmasly handling thereof.

'Christmasly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -LY², after *daily*, *yearly*, etc.] Every Christmas.

1830 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 Christmasly at night..hath he, doth he, and shall he tell after supper the story.

Christmassy ('krɪsməsɪ), *a. colloq.* Also Christmasy. [f. CHRISTMAS + -Y¹.] Characteristic of, or suitable for, Christmas.

1882 *Harper's Christmas Pict. & Papers* 2 A good big Christmassy paper. **1883** T. ANSTEY in *Longm. Mag.* III. 253 There was something thoroughly Christmassy..about the witchlike old lady. **1884** *Graphic* 27 Dec. 678/2 Something Christmassy is expected to be seen on the walls of churches and chapels. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 2/1 Representing a Christmassy scene in the Arctic regions. **1894** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Dec. 8/3 Oxford, with the undergraduates out of the way and a foot or two of snow in the streets, would look very Christmassy. **1901** G. BOURNE *Bettesworth Bk.* 156, I saw that he looked pale and gently sick. 'Feel a bit Christmassy?' I said. **1957** *New Yorker* 16 Nov. 157/1 Anticipating the Christmas-party season.. trimming bird-cage veils with Christmassy gewgaws.

Christmas-tree. **1.** a. A small tree, usually a fir, set up in a room, illuminated and hung with ornaments, and bearing Christmas presents; a famous feature of Christmas celebration in Germany, frequently but imperfectly imitated in England, especially since its introduction into the royal household in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

[**1789** MRS. PAPENDICK *Jrnls.* II. 158 (N. & Q.) This Christmas Mr. Papendick proposed an illuminated tree according to the German fashion. **1829** *Greville Mem.* (Xmas.) The Princess Lieren got up a little fête such as is customary all over Germany. Three trees in great pots were put upon a long table, etc.] **1835** A. J. KEMPE in *Loseley MSS.* 75 We remember a German of the household of the late Queen Caroline, making what he termed a Christmas tree for a juvenile party. **1848** *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Jan. 431/1 Christmas Festivities at Windsor..the sideboards were surmounted with stately 'Christmas Trees', glittering with pendant bonbons, etc. **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 238, I..had nothing to do but dress dolls for a Christmas-tree. **1869** HAZLITT Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 287 But the Christmas-tree..came to us from Germany directly.. and is still (1869) a flourishing institution among us.

b. (*a*) = POHUTUKAWA *N.Z.*; (*b*) any of various Australian shrubs which flower about Christmas-time, esp. *Nuytsia floribunda* of Western Australia.

1867 F. VON HOCHSTETTER *N.Z.* xi. 240 Some few scattered Pohutukawa trees... About Christmas these trees are full of charming purple-blossoms; the settler..calls the tree 'Christmas-tree'. **1944** W. R. B. OLIVER in *Korero* II. 11 Sept. 13 The glory of the Auckland coast, at least in mid-summer, is the pohutukawa or Christmas tree. **1966** *Times* 11 Nov. (W. Austral. Suppl.) p. iv/2 The hot gold cascade of *nuytsia floribunda* the parasitic Christmas tree.

2. *transf.* A mechanical device or a structure in the shape or operation of which there is a fancied resemblance to a Christmas-tree. (See quots.)

1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 12 The movable mounting for the observer's gun in the rear cockpit was a weird contraption like a giant catapult... We called it the Christmas Tree, the Heath Robinson, the Jabberwock, [etc.]. **1929** R. GRAVES *Goodbye to all That* xii. 135 My belt was hung with all the usual furnishings—revolver, field-glasses, compass, whisky-flask, wire-cutters, periscope, and a lot more. A Christmas-tree that was called. **1930** W. H. OSGOOD *Recov. Petroleum* II. xvii. 706 Well-head connections or Christmas trees..operating a well on the lift. *Ibid.* 711 Various types of packed casing heads are used in the casing-head or Christmas tree assembly on gas-lift wells. **1944** *Amer. Speech* XIX. 230/2 'Shipyard Terms'.. *Christmas tree*, auxiliary steam manifold with lines and valves in all directions. **1948** *Ibid.* XXIII. 37 *Christmas Tree.* This electric indicator board resembles the object from which its name is derived only because the lights on it are red and green. The function of the Christmas tree is to give proper notification that all the necessary valves and hatches are closed when a submarine dives. **1957** RAWNSLEY & WRIGHT *Night-Fighter* iv. 56 The signals bounce back from the ground just as they do from other aircraft in the air, but they give a much stronger echo. And the lower you fly the further down the trace the Christmas tree comes.

christned, -ning, obs. ff. CHRISTENED, -ING.

Christo- (ˌkrɪstəʊ), combining form of Gr. *Χριστός* or L. *Christus* CHRIST, as in **Christo-centric** (-'sɛntrɪk), *a.* [see CENTRIC], having Christ as its centre; **Christocen'tricity**, the state of having Christ as the centre; **Christo'centrism**, Christocentric doctrine; **Chris'tocracy**, the rule or government of Christ; **Christo'cratic** *a.*, constituted under the rule of Christ; †**Christo-'crucian**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crux*, *cruc-is* cross + -IAN, after *Rosicrucian*], one devoted to the cross of Christ; **Christolatry** (krɪ'stɒlətrɪ), worship of Christ as divine; **Christo'logic** *a.* = CHRISTOLOGICAL. **Christomaniac** (-'meɪnɪæk) [see MANIAC], etc.

1873 tr. *Oosterzee's Dogmatic* I. §7 The claim that Christian Dogmatics shall be Christo-centric. **1888** *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 522 Fuller could not make his theology 'Christo-centric' without initiating a radical change in the Idea of God. **1921** C. C. MARTINDALE *St. Justin* iii. 125 Christocentricity is the pivot of Justin's thought. **1955** *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* VI. 47 [Beza's] eschatology is devoid of the Christocentricity which it ought to have. **1963** *Observer* 31 Mar. 22/5 This is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the narrow Christocentricity which the Churches offer man today. **1912** VON HUGEL *Eternal Life* 198 Schleiermacher..insists.. upon so intense a Christocentrism, as to prepare acute collisions with Biblical Criticism. **1939** J. BAILLIE *Our Knowl. of God* i. 17 He stands..in the tradition of that Lutheran christo-centrism which makes Christ the Mediator no less of knowledge than of salvation. **1925** *Brit. Weekly* 1 Oct. 5/4 Therefore, he preferred a Christocracy to a democracy. **1907** *19th Cent.* Dec. 877 Her [*sc.* the Church's] powers are thus derived from Christ and His Apostles, and her constitution in the matter of teaching, ministry, and government is necessarily Christocratic and Apostolic. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 566 Let Rosie-crucians be dumb..a Christocrucian (of which this Apostle was none of the meanest) is an order, etc. **1819** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 71 The progress of the Christolatry from the lowest sort of *Christodulia*. **1920** HARRIS & BURCH *Testimonies* II. vii. 66 The first Christian teaching had two sides—the polemic and the evangelic: the anti-Judaic and the Christologic. **1880** SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 213 The whole Thebaid of Christomaniacs rolled into one.

Christological (krɪstəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. CHRISTOLOGY + -IC + -AL¹.] Pertaining to Christology.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 61 Investigations of a theological and Christological nature. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1772 The Epistles of the imprisonment have been aptly called 'the Christological Epistles.'

Christologist (krɪ'stɒlədʒɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who treats of Christology; one who holds a (special) doctrine about Christ.

1846 GEO. ELIOT tr. *Strauss's Life of Jesus* I. II. i. 332 Out of a practical preacher he makes a speculative christologist. **1855** W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 36 When arguing the principle..with Christologists such as these. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 466 Nearly all Christologists admit now the genuine growth and development of Christ's humanity.

Christologize (krɪ'stɒlədʒaɪz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. as CHRISTOLOGIST + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Christological.

1886 PROF. E. C. SMYTH in *Homil. Rev.* Apr. 288 A Christologizing of Eschatology.

Christology (krɪ'stɒlədʒɪ). [f. Gr. *Χριστός* CHRIST + *-λογια* discourse: see -LOGY.] That part of theology which relates to Christ; a doctrine or theory concerning Christ.

1673 OLEY *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* I. 27 In that part of divinity which I make so bold to call Christology. **1675** BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 408 Hear Hierocles concerning Natural Theologie, and perhaps Christologie. **1825** THIRLWALL tr. Schleiermacher's *Crit. Ess.* II. **1838** J. A. STEPHENSON (*title*) Christology of the Old and New Testaments. **1875** LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philem.* Introd. 111 The Christology of Cerinthus deserves attention..Cerinthus held..that Jesus was only the son of Joseph and Mary.

christon, obs. form of CHRISTEN *v.*

Christophany (krɪ'stɒfənɪ). [f. Gr. *Χριστός* + *φανια* or *-φανεια* appearance.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ.

1864 GEO. ELIOT tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* III. 337 The order in which he enumerates his Christophanies..appears to be the order of time. **1874** E. D. SMITH tr. *Oehler's O.T. Theol.* I. 180 Christophanies go on for some time after the ascension of our Lord. **1886** FARRAR *Hist. Interp.* 173 In every Old Testament Theopany he sees a certain Christophany.

Christopher ('krɪstəfə(r)). [ad. (ult.) Gr. *Χριστοφόρος* Christ-bearing, which became a Christian proper name.]

†**1.** A figure of St. Christopher. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 115 A cristofre on his brest of silver shene. **1488** *Will of Scotte* (Somerset Ho.) a Tabulet of goold with a cristofre. [**1845** J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 85 St. Christopher, as the patron of field sports, and as presiding also over the state of the weather, was of course pre-eminently the forester's guardian saint.]

†**2.** A bearer, as St. Christopher was of Christ. *Obs.*

a **1563** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) Such christophers of the devil.

3. ***herb Christopher***: a book-name of the Baneberry (*Actæa spicata*); also formerly of the Flowering Fern (*Osmunda regalis*); and the Flea-bane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*). ***stinking Christopher***: a book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *nodosa*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxi. 402 We may cal it..in English Osmonde the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe. **1633** T. JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 483 (Britt. and Holl.), In Cheape side the herbe-women call it [Pulicaria dysenterica] *Herbe Christopher*. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 16 Actæa spicata..is sometimes called Herb Christopher. **1879** PRIOR *Brit. Plant-n.*

christophite ('krɪstəfaɪt). *Min.* [a. Ger. *christophit* (Breithaupt), named 1862 from the St. Christoph mine in Saxony, where found.] A variety of blende, containing much iron.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 48 The..christophite of Breithaupt, a brilliant-black blende from St. Christophe mine.

†**Christ-tide.** *Obs.* Also 6 Christyde, 6–7 -tide, 7 -tid. [f. CHRIST + TIDE *sb.*] Christmas.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 36 I haue such hast of my worke against Christide. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §342 (1810) 352 From September until Christide. **1641** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v, Let Christ-tide be thy fast, And Lent thy good repast. **1656** *N. Riding Q. Sess. Rec.* V. 220 The Sessions next after Christyde next.

Christward ('kraɪstwəd), *a.* and *adv. rare.* [f. CHRIST + -WARD.] Towards Christ.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 4 Their affections are..ebbing heaven-ward, Christ-ward. **1886** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) cxxxviii. 2 The Christward position. **1888** *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Aug., Young churches..growing both Christward and manward.

Christy ('krɪstɪ). In **Christy's** or **Christy Minstrels**, sometimes shortly **Christys**. The name of a troupe of minstrels imitating negroes, originated by one George Christy of New York; afterwards in popular use extended to any similar company with blackened faces, who sing negro melodies accompanied by the banjo and bones, and interspersed with droll jokes.

Hence **Christy minstrelsy**.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 191 What are they?.. Who are they? Are they Christy Minstrels? **1875** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 12 You have all made Artificial Blacks of yourselves, and unmelodious Christys. **1876** *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 664 (Hoppe) Christy minstrelsy..a rather unclassical but popular species of concert in America.

chroma ('krəʊmə). [a. Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.] Purity or intensity as a colour quality.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1905** A. H. MUNSELL *Color Notation* i. 8 Music..defines each sound in terms of its pitch, intensity, and duration... So should color be supplied with an appropriate system, based on the hue, value, and chroma of our sensations. *Ibid.* 75 *Chroma*, the degree of departure of a color sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color intensity. **1936** *Mind* XLV. 303 The terms 'blue', 'green', and ' yellow' are only rough, though practically convenient, references to an indefinite mass of colour-hues, shades and chromas. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* viii. 79 In America the Munsell system of colour specification is widely used, and in this system.. chroma [is used] instead of Purity. **1959** *B.S.I. News* Nov. 6/1 The Munsell concepts of lightness, hue and strength (chroma).

chromæsthesia (krəʊmiːs'θiːsɪə, 'iːzɪə). *Psychol.* Also **chromes-**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *χρῶμα* colour + stem *αἰσθε-* to feel, perceive, after *anæsthesia*.] A form of synæsthesia, the accompaniment of the hearing of particular sounds by the seeing of particular colours arbitrarily associated with them. So **pseudo-chromæsthesia**.

1892 W. O. KROHN in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* V. 20 (*heading*) Pseudo-chromesthesia, or the association of colors with words, letters and sounds. **1909** in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1952** in J. DREVER *Dict. Psychol.*

chromaffin (krəʊ'mæfɪn), *a. Histol.* Also **-ine.** [a. G. *chromaffine* (A. Kohn 1898, in *Prager Med. Wochenschr.* XXIII. No. 17), f. *chrom-* CHROMO- 1 + L. *affīnis* akin.] Stained brown on exposure to chromic acid or its salts; applied esp. in man and the higher vertebrates to the adrenal medulla and the paraganglia. So **chroma'ffinic** *a.*

1903 SWALE VINCENT in *Jrnl. Anat. & Phys.* XXXVIII. 41 The chromaffin cells of the suprarenal medulla. *Ibid.* 43 The chromaffin bodies in Petromyzon. **1907** *Practitioner* Aug. 211 A series of cells which have been termed chromaffine cells, because they yield a yellow colour on treatment with chromic acid. **1913** A. KEITH *Human Embryol.* (ed. 3) 390 Coccygeal Body is a small mass of chromaffinic tissue. **1932** J. M. ROGOFF in E. V. Cowdry *Special Cytol.* (ed. 2) II. xxiii. 890 The chromaffin granules are known to consist of epinephrin, or of a complex whose chief constituent is epinephrin, and the color reactions which they yield in situ are those of epinephrin. **1964** L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) v. 163 The medulla arises from ectodermal tissue and consists of chromaffin and sympathetic ganglion cells.

'chromaphore. *Biol.* [In F. *chromophore.*] A variant of CHROMATOPHORE 1.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chromascope ('krəʊməskəʊp). *Optics.* [irreg. f. Gr. *χρῶμα* colour + *-σκοπος* observer.] 'An instrument invented by Lüdicke for the determination of the refractive index of coloured rays of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

(See *Gilbert's Annalen* XXXVI. 1810.)

chromate ('krəʊmeɪt). *Chrom.* [f. CHROMIUM or CHROM-IC + -ATE⁴.] A salt of chromic acid; e.g. *chromate of lead*, $PbCrO_4$, much used as a yellow pigment.

The chromates containing one equivalent of the acid, are called ***neutral, normal, mono-***, or ***meta-chromates.*** Chromates with two equivalents of the acid are called ***acid, bi-***, or ***di-chromates***; there are also ***hyperacid*** chromates or ***tri-chromates.***

1819 CHILDREN *Ess. Chem. Anal.* 200 The chromate, the only one of these salts that is coloured, is yellow. **1840** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 Chromate of lead is found native in fine orange-coloured prisms. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 103 A solution of the yellow chromate of potash. **1872** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 938 Hyperacid chromate or Trichromate of Potassium.

chromatic (krəʊ'mætɪk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 **cromatick**, 7–8 **chromatique.** [ad. L. *chrōmaticus* or Gr. *χρωματικ-ός* (chiefly in the musical sense), f. *χρῶμα* colour. Cf. F. *chromatique.*]

A. *adj.* **I.** Pertaining to colour.

1. Of or belonging to colour or colours; consisting of or produced by colour. (Chiefly a scientific technical term.)

1841–44 EMERSON *Ess. Nom. & Realist* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251, I read for the lustres, as if one should use a fine picture in a chromatic experiment, for its rich colours. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xii. 97 The chromatic splendours of our atmosphere. **1869** NAPHEYS *Phys. Life Woman* IV. (1878) 322 Chromatic memory, or the memory of colors. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 149 Though green is the prevailing hue.. yet the whole chromatic scale may be seen illustrated in the foliage of plants.

b. ***chromatic aberration:*** the non-convergence of the different coloured constituents of white light to one focus, when refracted through a lens (see ABERRATION 6); also called ***chromatic dispersion.*** ***chromatic function***: see quot. 1879. ***chromatic printing***: printing from blocks or types inked with various colours.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. §66. 80 The extreme red rays.. will be found to have their focus in *R*.. the extreme violet rays.. will be refracted to a focus *V* much nearer the lens.. The distance *VR* is called the chromatic aberration. **1837** GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 177 The second defect, chromatic dispersion, arising from the unequal refrangibility of the light. **1879** tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 91 Pouchet applied the term chromatic function to that adaptation of colour to the surroundings of the creature which is indirectly the result of sight. **1881** CARPENTER *Microscope* i. 13 The Chromatic error is scarcely perceptible.

2. Full of colour, brightly or highly coloured.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Magnificently varied tints, now dazzlingly chromatic, now mellow. **1876** J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 30 Along the floor, Chromatic, tesselate with marbles rare. **1880** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 6 The cover still retains its rich chromatic character.

†**3.** App. transl. Gr. *χρωματικός*, 'in *Rhetoric*, florid, elaborate, artificial' (Liddell & Scott).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions, whether.. paradiastolary, antipophoretick, cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition.

4. See quot. [cf. Isidore x. 45 *Chromaticus, quia non confunditur, nec colorem mutat.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chromatick* (chromaticus) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth. **1678** in PHILLIPS. **1721** in BAILEY.

II. *Music.*

5. a. The name given to one of the three kinds of tetrachords in Greek music, the others being the diatonic and the enharmonic. **b.** In modern music: Pertaining to or including notes which do not belong to the diatonic scale; admitting notes which are marked with accidentals, and are not normal to the scale of the passage where they occur, but which do not cause modulation.

chromatic scale: a scale which proceeds by semitones. ***chromatic semitone***: the interval between a note and the same note flattened or sharpened; e.g. A—A♯, B♭—B.

[**1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Practicall Musicke.. is of three kindes: *Diatonicum*, *Chromaticum*, and *Enharmonicum.* **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 682 Agathon.. first brought up the Chromaticke musicke. *Ibid. Gloss.*, Chromaticke Musicke, was soft, delicate and effeminate, ful of descant, fained voices and quavering, as some are of opinion. ? **1630** MILTON *At Solemn Musick* MS. reading (T.), Those harsh chromatick jars Of sin that all our musick mars. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 35 The second Note.. made flat by the cromatick flat sign. **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 180 His wild Irish and chromatic Tones. **1693** SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. (1720) IV. 440 Ah, that's fine, that's chromatick: I love chromatick musick mightily. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 A Ring of Bells tuned to Chromatick Intervals. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 55 Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 25 The regular chromatic scale consisted of semitones and minor thirds. **1845** E. HOLMES *Mozart* 116 The 'Crucifixus'.. often displays chromatic harmony, wrought up to the highest pitch of the awful and sublime. **1881** MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 5 A scale is chromatic when the seven diatonic notes are interspersed with the five inflected notes.

c. *transf.* of persons, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ⁋ 13 Musick is not design'd to please only Chromatick Ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable Notes. **1774** FOOTE in *Westm. Mag.* II. 376 From squeaking Monarchs and Chromatic Queens.. I come.

B. quasi-*sb.*

†**1.** *Painting.* The art of colouring. *Obs.*

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy* (J.), The third part of painting, which is called the chromatick or colouring. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 541 Zeuxis.. excelled all his contemporaries in the chromatique, or art of colouring.

2. ***chromatics.*** The science of colour.

c **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 199 Optics.. consist of three parts, viz. Catoptrics, Dioptrics, and Chromatics. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 17 Sidereal chromatics have become a distinct branch of study. **1881** *Knowledge* No. 5. 98 A statement.. with respect to.. the solar spectrum.. set forth in other similar works upon chromatics.

3. *pl.* Chromatic notes, harmonies, etc.

1708 KERSEY, *Chromaticks*, a pleasant and delightful sort of Musick. **1794** J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 236 The ear with harsh chromatics must be teas'd, Grown much too fashionable to be pleas'd. **1833** *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 762, I play the flute—she heeds not my chromatics.

†**chro'matical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec. adj.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 486 (R.) Why among sundry kinds of musick, that which is called chromatical delighteth, enlargeth, and joyeth the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

chromatically (krəʊ'mætɪkəlɪ), *adv.* Now chiefly in *Music.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chromatic manner.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 401 Most solemn, most chromatically wise! **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 81 The central spot is chromatically illuminated. **1863** *Possibil. Creation* 109 The frontiers of a yellow kingdom on a map are never chromatically invaded or overshadowed by the splendours of the neighbouring blue empire. **1886** G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 122 There is nearly always a pedal flowing along, and the other parts are slipping chromatically down to merge in it. **1962** *Listener* 21 June 1091/1 His [*sc.* Hindemith's] lucid counter-point and chromatically expanded diatonicism.

chro'maticism. *Music.* [f. CHROMATIC + -ISM.] A chromatic expression, modulation, etc. Also, the use of chromatic expressions, modulations, etc.; an instance of this.

1879 C. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 673/2 Secular music had long displayed very free use of chromaticisms similar to the modern style of writing. **1931** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Apr. 344/4 Oriental influences.. have resulted in the introduction of chromaticism into the tetrachord. **1935** *Times* 27 Dec. 12/3 Four songs.. in which chromaticism and the whole tone scale are used. **1947** A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xi. 126 He [*sc.* L. Spohr] took over some Mozartian chromaticisms.. and increased them to a state of hypertrophy which.. already borders on the chromaticism of *Tristan.* **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 July 372/4 Chromaticism pointed the way towards composition with twelve non-functional notes. **1966** *Listener* 1 Sept. 328/3 In two of these.. Delius.. mainly dispenses with his chromaticism in favour of a diatonic idiom.

chromaticity (krəʊmə'tɪsɪtɪ). [f. CHROMATIC + -ITY.]

1. *Biol.* [ad. F. *chromaticité.*] The amount or state of chromatin.

1904 tr. L. Launoy in *Jrnl. R. Microscop. Soc.* Apr. 170 Active phenomena [in poison- or digestive glands]—variations of chromaticity [etc.]. **1934** L. W. SHARP. *Introd. Cytol.* (ed. 3) xiii. 195 Small bodies in the cytoplasm which resemble nuclear matter in composition and chromaticity.

2. *Optics.* (See quot. 1922.) Also *attrib.* **chromaticity co-ordinates,** co-ordinates in a chromaticity diagram; **chromaticity diagram,** = *colour triangle* (see COLOUR *sb.* 19).

1922 L. T. TROLAND in *Jrnl. Opt. Soc. Amer.* VI. 535 The term chromaticity may be used to characterize a color qualitatively without reference to its brilliance. Chromaticity is determined by hue and saturation together, a gray being specified by the statement that it has *no* chromaticity. **1932** HARDY & PERRIN *Princ. Optics* xiv. 306 To specify the color of a material completely, it is necessary to give not only the chromaticity but also the luminosity. **1944** W. D. WRIGHT *Measurement of Colour* iii. 60 The chromaticity diagram in which the colour quality of a stimulus is defined in terms of two co-ordinates. **1951** *Engineering* 27 July 105/1 Their new colorimeter.. suitable for measuring.. chromaticity co-ordinates. **1955** G. G. GOURIET *Introd. Colour Telev.* I. ii. 22 The principle of superposition applies to our perception of colour in terms of both luminance and chromaticity, a principle which is rarely encountered in physiological processes. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* viii. 79 Subjective terms denote the appearance of the colour to an observer... Objective terms relate to quantities obtained with measuring instruments... Subjective Term: Hue and Saturation. Objective Term: Chromaticity.

chromatid ('krəʊmətɪd). *Biol.* [f. stem of CHROMATIN + -ID².] One of the two strands into which a chromosome divides longitudinally during mitosis.

1900 C. E. MCCLUNG in *Kansas Univ. Q.* A. IX. 78 The term 'chromosome' being.. restricted to the units of the division figures, there remains no name for the parts composing these when they are compound, as in tetrads and diads... I should like, therefore, to propose the term 'chromatid' for each of these. **1939** SINNOTT & DUNN *Princ. Genetics* (ed. 3) vii. 166 During synapsis, or previously, each member of the bivalent pair splits longitudinally into two exactly equal daughter chromosomes or chromatids, so that for a time a tetrad is formed consisting of four chromatids. **1952** M. J. D. WHITE in Bourne *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* (ed. 2) v. 203 At metaphase, and even in prophase, chromosomes are visibly divided into two spirally coiled threads or chromatids.

chroma'tigenous, *a.*, variant form of CHROMATOGENOUS.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

chromatin ('krəʊmətɪn). *Biol.* [G. (W. Flemming 1880, in *Archiv f. mikrosk. Anat.* XVIII. 158), f. Gr. *χρώματ-*, *χρῶμα* colour + -IN.] A complex constituent of the cell nucleus which can be readily stained when immersed in colouring matter.

1882 GILBURT in *Jrnl. Quek. Cl.* Ser. II. No. 1. 32 It is proposed to call the denser element which eagerly takes the colour 'Chromatin,' and the one which refuses it 'Achromatin.' *Ibid.* 34 It is the achromatin, as suggested by Flemming, which acts upon and causes the chromatin. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* I. App. 946 He is of opinion that the equatorial plate consists of chromatin and the rest of the spindle of achromatin. **1890, 1892** [see CHROMOSOME]. **1912** [see CHROMATOID *a.*]. **1956** *Nature* 25 Feb. 386/2 The cells of *Bacillus megatherium* have been stained.. with various dyes to show the chromatin-threads. **1962** *Lancet* 2 June 1154/2 Drumsticks and sessile nodules are present in the blood of chromatin-positive males showing Klinefelter's syndrome, and they are absent in chromatin-negative females with Turner's syndrome.

chromatism ('krəʊmətɪz(ə)m). [ad. Gr. *χρωματισμός* a colouring, dyeing, f. *χρωματ-ίζειν* to colour. Cf. F. *chromatisme.*]

1. Natural colouring.

1721 BAILEY, *Chromatism*, the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing. **1731** —— II, *Chromatism* (with Physicians) the natural tincture or colour of the blood, spittle urine, etc. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Optics.* Chromatic dispersion or aberration.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 44 The corrections of chromatism. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 123 The chromatism on one lens shall be corrected by the other.

3. = CHROMISM.

In mod. Dicts.

4. *Psychol.* A secondary or hallucinatory sensation of colour; = CHROMSTHESIA.

1903 [see PHOTISM]. **1957** *Dorland's Med. Dict.* (ed. 23) 278/1 *Chromatism*, a hallucinatory perception of colored light.

chromato- ('krəʊmətəʊ). Before a vowel **chromat-.** Combining form of Gr. *χρῶμα* colour, as in **'chromatochyme** *Biol.* [CHYME], an aggregate of pigment-cells; **chroma'tocracy** *nonce-wd.*, a ruling class of a particular colour, *e.g.* of white men; **'chromatocyte** *Biol.* [-CYTE], a pigment-cell; **chroma'togenous** *a. Path.*, generating or producing colour; **chroma'tolysis,** the solution and disintegration of the chromatin of cell nuclei; **,chromato'metablepsy** [Gr. *μεταβλέπειν* to change one's point of view; cf. ABLEPSY], erroneous perception of colours, colour-blindness; **'chromatoplasm** *Biol.* [-PLASM], the coloured portions of protoplasm; the pigment substance of cells; **,chromato'pseudopsy** [Gr. *ψευδ-ής* + *-οψια* seeing], = prec.; **chroma'topsia** [L. form of CHROMATOPSY], any abnormality in the perception of colours, esp. one in which objects appear to have the wrong colour; **'chromatopsy** [Gr. *-οψια* seeing], coloured or chromatic vision; **,chromatop'tometry** [see OPTOMETER and -METRY], 'testing the sensibility

of the eye for colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). (See also following words.)

1888 Chromatochyme [see *chromatocyte*]. **1852** MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. iii. 131 It will come in illegitimately as a Plutocracy or a Chromatocracy. **1888** W. J. SOLLAS *Tetractinellida* p. xl, Chromatocytes or Pigment-Cells... Occasionally by repeated multiplication they form cellular aggregates, or chromatochyme. **1963** I. F. & W. D. HENDERSON *Dict. Biol. Terms* 100/1 *Chromatocyte*, any cell containing a pigment. **1860** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Chromatogenous*..applied to the functions of the derma. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chromatogenous diseases*, diseases accompanied by discolorations of the skin. **1908** *Practitioner* Jan. 19 A peri-nuclear chromatolysis of the large psychomotor Betz cells. **1964** M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) xxv. 394 The parenchyma cells undergo a characteristic necrosis passing from cloudy swelling to fatty degeneration and to nuclear chromatolysis. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1452/2 Jüngken employs indifferently the denominations of a chromatopsy, chromatopseudopsy, and chromatometablepsy. **1886** *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 640 The protoplasm of the chromatophores has been termed by Strasburger chromatoplasm. **1902** E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 2) 439 *Chromatoplasm*..., the substance of the chromoplastids and other plastids. **1948** *New Biol.* V. 10 Sometimes in a living specimen (blue-green alga)..it is possible to distinguish two regions in the protoplasm, an outer region in which the pigments are evenly distributed, the chromatoplasm, and a central unpigmented part, the centroplasm. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1460/2 We could never discover in them any trace of chromatopseudopsy. **1848** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) 182/2 Chromatopsia. **1873** *Richmond & Louisville Med. Jrnl.* Jan. 83 (*title*) Chromatopsia with hyperaesthesia of the retina. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 195/2 Even small doses of santonin cause disturbances of vision, usually yellow vision or perhaps green (xanthopsia or chromatopsia). **1947** F. B. WALSH *Clin. Neuro-Ophthalmol.* xiii. 1193/1 In a proven case of temporal lobe tumor, van Bogaert described transient visual phenomena, chromatopsia, [etc.]. **1879** P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 76 To ascertain whether the chromatopsy might be due to an inequality in the size of the pupils.

chromatogram (krəʊ'mætəʊgræm). *Chem.* [ad. G. *chromatogramm* (M. Tswett 1906, in *Ber. d. Deut. Bot. Ges.* XXIV. 322): see -GRAM.] The result of a chromatographic separation: either a series of (coloured) bands or spots in liquid chromatography or a graphical record from a gas chromatograph.

1922 L. S. PALMER *Carotinoids* ii. 43 The resulting chromatogram (as Tswett proposed to call it) presented a most surprising picture of the chloroplastid pigments. **1940** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* IV. 174/2 In making a chromatogram, i.e. zones of separated colouring matters.. advantage is taken of the differential adsorption which occurs when a solution of several dyes is allowed to drop on to a column of adsorbent. **1949** ABRAHAM & HEATLEY in H. W. Florey *Antibiotics* I. ii. 107 Two-dimensional chromatograms were obtained by first running a developing solvent in one direction and then a second developing solvent in a direction at right angles to the first. **1952** JAMES & MARTIN in *Biochem. Jrnl.* L. 679/1 Phillips..and Turkel'taub..have used charcoal in gas chromatograms for the analysis of hydrocarbons and esters. *Ibid.*, Martin & Synge..suggested the use of gas-liquid chromatograms for analytical purposes. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 23 Apr. 265/2 The mushrooms are minced, and after alcohol extraction and evaporation, a chromatogram on filter paper is prepared from the residue. **1962** *Lancet* 29 Dec. 1346/2 Plasma-sugar chromatograms revealed lactose in every sample throughout the test period. **1965** *New Scientist* 11 Nov. 395/1 The scanning of radio-actively labelled chromatograms with Geiger counters.

'chromatograph, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. CHROMATO-, after *photograph.*] *trans.* To represent in colours.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, Having been photographed, and stereographed, and chromatographed, or done in colors.

'chromatograph, *v.*[2] *Chem.* [Back-formation of CHROMATOGRAPHY]. To separate or analyse by chromatography.

1953 *Contrib. Boyce Thompson Inst.* XVII. 198 The following indole compounds have been chromatographed singly and in combination. **1956** *Nature* 14 Jan. 84/1 Artefacts and serious distortion can be caused during paper chromatography if acids are present in the solution being chromatographed. *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 224/1 The results of chromatographing liver proteins against insulin with five different solvent systems are shown. **1961** *Lancet* 7 Oct. 793/1 This urine was then..chromatographed on a Celite column. **1962** A. PIRIE *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 431 The glycerophosphate fraction..was either chromatographed in saturated phenol-water solution or subjected to electrophoresis.

chromatograph (krəʊ'mætəʊgrɑ:f, -græf), *sb. Chem.* [-GRAPH.] An apparatus that produces a chromatogram.

1958 *Times Rev. Industry* Feb. 90/3 The gas chromatograph..is aimed at replacing batch process control by a continuous monitoring system. **1958** *New Scientist* 2 Oct. 956/1 The principle of the gas chromatograph is very simple. **1961** *Listener* 7 Dec. 983/2 This concentration [of the anæsthetic] may be as small as a few parts in a million, but it is easy to adapt the gas chromatograph to measure this.

chromatography (krəʊmə'tɒgrəfɪ). [f. CHROMATO- + -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of colours.

1731 BAILEY II, *Chromatography*, a treatise of colours; also the art of painting in colours. **1835** G. FIELD (*title*), Chromatography; or a Treatise on Colours and Pigments, and their powers in Painting.

2. *Chem.* [ad. G. *chromatographie* (M. Tswett 1906, in *Ber. d. Deut. Bot. Ges.* XXIV. 387).] Of liquids: a process of separating and purifying the substances dissolved in a mixed solution by slow passage through a tube or over a surface of adsorbing material, making use of differences of partition, adsorption, ion-exchange, etc., and separating the constituents either as (coloured) bands or spots or by differences in speed of travel when washed through the adsorbing material. Of gases: see *gas chromatography*, GAS *sb.*[1] 7.

1937 *Nature* 20 Feb. 335/2 The adsorption method of analysis known as chromatography which has been used with such marked success in the investigation of the carotenoid field of organic chemistry. **1946** *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 675/1 Partition chromatography of the amino-acids. **1949** ABRAHAM & HEATLEY in H. W. Florey *Antibiotics* I. ii. 100 Adsorption chromatography has been widely used in the purification of both naturally occurring and synthetic organic compounds... In this method a solution of the substances to be separated is percolated through a column of adsorbent. **1956** [see CHROMATOGRAPH *v.*[2]]. **1957** *Biochem. Jrnl.* LXVI. 3/2 In paper chromatography, the rate of movement of a substance relative to that of the solvent front is expressed as R_F. In column chromatography R represents (movement of band)/(movement of liquid above surface of column). **1968** *Times* 4 Oct. 9/3 They washed people's arms with a solvent liquid and separated the various chemical components in the solvent by chromatography, a method which exploits the fact that different substances soak through solid materials at varying speeds depending on their chemical structure.

So **chromato'graphic, -'graphical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or involving chromatography; **chromato'graphically** *adv.*

1907 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. II. 144 (*heading*) Adsorption Analysis and Chromatographic Methods. **1946** *Nature* 2 Nov. 623/2 Chromatographical methods of..separation. *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 675/2 The standard spots, which have not been chromatographically developed, give a series of circular inhibition zones. **1949** A. G. SANDERS in H. W. Florey *Antibiotics* I. iii. 183 A method for separating penicillins based on the paper-strip chromatographic technique. **1962** A. SPECTOR in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 332 The chromatographically purified esterase.

chromatoid ('krəʊmətɔɪd), *a. Biol.* [f. CHROMATO- + -OID.] Capable of receiving a stain: said of certain grains or granules.

1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 144 The so-called chromatoid granules. **1912** E. A. MINCHIN *Protozoa* 289 Many trypanosomes contain granules in their cytoplasm which stain similarly to chromatin, so-called 'chromatoid grains'. **1952** R. J. LUDFORD in G. H. Bourne *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* (ed. 2) ix. 397 The larger Negri bodies..consist of a ground substance containing a central body surrounded by chromatoid granules.

chromatology (krəʊmə'tɒlədʒɪ). [f. CHROMATO- + -LOGY.] The science of colours; the scientific investigation of colouring matters by spectrum analysis, and other modes of research.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Comparative Chromatology*, the relationship between colouring matters as exhibited by the spectroscope.

chromatometer (krəʊmə'tɒmɪtə(r)). [f. CHROMATO- + -METER.] A measure or scale of colours.

1835 HENSLOW *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* 200 These may be arranged in a diagram termed a Chromatometer. **1858** WHEWELL *Hist. Sc. Ideas* I. 341 (L.) And thus..the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact chromatometer.

chromatophore ('krəʊmətəfɔə(r)). Also -phor. [f. CHROMATO- + Gr. -φορος bearing, bearer.]

1. *Physiol.* A pigment-cell, possessing contractile processes, contained in the skin of many animals. Esp. applied to those of the Cephalopoda, which by their contraction and change of shape cause a change of colour in the skin.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 [In Cephalopoda], The tegumentary system is distinguished..by the presence of chromatophores. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 We may find (e.g. in the Chameleon) cutaneous structures termed chromatophores, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colours and each with an aperture, which when open allows the colour to appear. **1881** MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 336 In trout which are kept alive in dark places, the black chromatophores are expanded, and consequently such specimens are very dark-coloured.

2. *Bot.* [G. (F. Schmitz *Die Chromatophoren der Algen* (1882) 4).] A plastid containing coloured pigments, as a chromoplast or a chloroplast.

1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 629 This chlorophyll-layer or chromatophore. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 407/2 A coloured protoplasmic body, called a chromatophore, the pigment of which in the pure green forms is chlorophyll, and which may then be called a chloroplast. **1960** L. PICKEN *Organization of Cells* iii. 61 Some bacteria contain well-defined chromatophores associated with photosynthetic activity. **1965** BELL & COOMBE tr. *Strasburger's Textbk. Bot.* (new ed.) 43 The yellow and orange colours of many flowers.., as well as the bright red of many fruits (e.g. hips, haws, and tomatoes), are caused, at least partly, by photosynthetically inactive chromatophores.

Hence **,chromato'phoric** *a.*, pertaining to or containing chromatophores; **chroma'tophorous** *a.*, bearing chromatophores.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1895** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 389 The theory that light acts directly on the chromatophoric cells has been proved to be incorrect. **1904** *Philos. Trans. R. Soc.* Ser. B. 322 The groups which make up the primary chromatophoric system.

chroma'toscopy. 'The examination of the colour of bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

chromatosphere ('krəʊmətəsfɪə(r)). *Astron.* [f. CHROMATO- + -SPHERE.] = CHROMOSPHERE.

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 97 The objectionable word *chromosphere* (for *chromatosphere*) should be replaced by *sierra*. **1879** PROF. YOUNG in H. Warren *Recr. Astron.* v. 87 With some bright streamers low down near the chromatosphere.

Hence **chromato'spheric** *a.*

1872 PROF. YOUNG in Proctor *Orbs around us* 309 Chromatospheric matter (red hydrogen in this case).

chromatrope ('krəʊmətrəʊp). [irreg. f. Gr. χρῶμα colour + -τροπ-ος turning.] A magic-lantern slide consisting of two superposed circular glasses, brilliantly coloured, one of which is made to rotate in front of the other.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex. c***1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 Chromotropes are..two pictures so arranged that they may revolve over each other on a common centre. **1874** tr. *Lommel's Light* 98 Phantasmagoric representation, dissolving views, chromatropes. **1876** E. W. CLARK *Life in Japan* 175 After various well-known scenes..interspersed with curious revolving chromatropes.

chroma'troposcope. [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ-ος observer.] (See quot.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 120 The observer looks steadily at the central point of a disk having apertures, beyond which coloured surfaces are placed. By degrees the sensation of colour is extinguished. On suddenly putting white surfaces in place of the coloured, the complementary colours come out with great brightness, and purity. The instrument is named a chromatroposcope.

chromatype: see CHROMOTYPE.

chrome (krəʊm), *sb. Chem.* [a. F. *chrome*, f. Gr. χρῶμα colour; so called by Vauquelin, 1797, from the brilliant colours of its compounds.]

1. a. The name originally given to the metal CHROMIUM.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 173 Cit. Vauquelin..on a new metallic acid which he discovered in the red lead of Siberia ..it had the property of changing all its saline or earthy combinations to a red or orange colour. This property, and that of producing variegated and beautiful colours when combined with metals, induced him to give it the name of *chrôme*. **1808** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 260 The emerald derives its colour from the oxide of chrome; and the ruby from the acid. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 277 The protoxide of chromium may be used for producing a green colour in glass..Chrome is the natural colouring matter of the precious emerald. **1837** J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* III. xlv. 182 The existence of Chrome was unsuspected. **1871** HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxxi. 385 Chrome, like cobalt, is used chiefly as a pigment.

b. = *chromium(-plate)*, *plating* (CHROMIUM 2).

1937 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXI. 2763 Chrome-plated molds for semiautomatic machines of the Kutcher type. **1961** *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 272 *Armenian chrome*, the aluminium paint used to cover spots on a truck's chrome when preparing it for resale. **1962** *Which?* (*Car Suppl.*) Oct. 139/2 The chrome strip on the left rear wing was coming adrift. *Ibid.* 140/1 Lower chrome strip on running board [was] insecure.

2. a. Applied to the yellow pigment and colour obtained from chromate of lead; as *orange chrome*, *lemon chrome*.

b. A chromium compound used in dyeing (e.g. sodium dichromate) or tanning.

1876 *Textile Colourist* II. 210 Caustic chrome, that is a mixture of bichromate of potash and lime. **1893** E. KNECHT et al. *Man. Dyeing* 771 Potassium bichromate, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, known to the trade also as 'bichrome', or 'chrome'. **1906** *Dyer* 20 Jan. 10/1 The dyestuffs are fixed with chrome, and the printing colors are best prepared with the addition of acetate of chrome. **1961** BLACKSHAW & BRIGHTMAN *Dict. Dyeing* 38 'Chrome', a colloquial term which is applied loosely to any chromium compound which may be used in textile processing.

c. *ellipt.* for *chrome leather*. Also *attrib.*

1907 G. D. ABRAHAM *Compl. Mountaineer* iii. 29 The leather for the uppers should be the best zug or chrome, soft and absolutely waterproof. **1955** *Times* 4 July 11/5 The British chrome kid tanners are concerned chiefly with certain kinds of Indian goatskins which are especially suitable for the chrome kid industry, for shoes, handbags, [etc.].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **chrome alum**, a double sulphate of chromium and an alkali-metal, isomorphous with common alum; **chrome-black**, a colour produced by dyeing goods in a black dye and setting the colours by the use of potassium dichromate and copper sulphate; **chrome-blue**, a mordant coal-tar dye used chiefly in cotton-printing; **chrome brick**, a brick made from chrome iron ore; **chrome colour**, a colour prepared from a salt of chromium; **chrome furnace**, a furnace in which chrome ores are converted into dichromates;

chrome garnet, a pigment prepared from basic chromate of lead; **chrome green**, (*a*) the sesquioxide of chromium (Cr_2O_3), much used as a pigment; also (*b*) applied to a pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue; **chrome handler**, one who tans leather by treating it with a solution of chromium salts; **chrome ink**, an ink made from logwood and sodium carbonate; **chrome iron ore** (also called *chrome iron-stone*, *chrome iron*, *chrome ore*, and *chromate of iron*, *chromite*), the most abundant ore of chromium, consisting chiefly of chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) and ferrous oxide (FeO); **chrome leather**, chrome-tanned leather; **chrome maker**, one who makes chrome yellow pigments; **chrome-nickel steel**, a steel containing much chromium and nickel; **chrome ochre**, an argillaceous mineral containing chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3); **chrome orange**, **chrome red**, pigments prepared from the dibasic chromate of lead (2PbO, CrO_3); **chrome-spinel**, picotite; **chrome steel**, a hard fine-grained steel eontaining much chromium; **chrome-tanning**, the tanning of leather by treating it with an acid solution of potassium dichromate and afterwards with a reducing agent, so that chromic oxide combines with the fibre of the leather, rendering it tough and waterproof; hence *chrome-tanned leather*; **chrome violet**, a mordant acid-dye; **chrome yellow**, the neutral chromate of lead ($PbCrO_4$), used as a yellow pigment; also *attrib.*

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing* 544 *Chrome-blacks are cheap. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 690/2 Chrome Black is an oxidation colour produced by printing with logwood liquor and passing the goods through a bath of bichromate of potash. **1892** *Dyer* 20 Jan. 3/1 *Chrome Blue is sold in the form of a paste of a blue-black color. Its special characteristic is that with chrome mordants it gives very bright blues. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §102 *Chrome brick maker. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 58 *Chrome Furnace Man. **1899** *Daily News* 20 June 5/5 To make a trial of stopping the chrome furnaces. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 705/1 Ouvarovite, or *chrome garnet, $Si_3CaCr_2O_{10}$. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 934 With Prussian blue it [chrome-yellow] forms a green mixture, called *chrome-green, or green cinnabar. *Ibid.* I. 949 Chromic oxide..forming one of the most permanent greens, called chrome-green. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §333 **Chrome handler*; immerses hides and skins in chrome tanning pits, under direction of tanyard foreman. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 80/1 Under the name of *chrome ink a black ink was discovered and prepared by the chemist Runge. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 245 The chief ore is *chrome Ironstone, a compound isomorphous with Magnetic Oxide of Iron. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 390/1 The stuffing with fat or paraffin of *chrome leather. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 6/2 A band of specially treated chrome leather. **1955** *Times* 11 July 13/5 The serious position of full chrome leather. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §143 **Chrome maker*; makes chrome yellow pigments by precipitating lead bichromate from a solution of potassium bichromate by running into it a solution of lead nitrate or acetate. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4/3 Vanadium and *chrome-nickel steels—the most expensive materials as they are considered to be the most suitable. **1805** JAMESON *Min.* II. 523 *Chrome ochre. **1892** DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 221 Picotite or *chrome-spinel. **1878** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIV. 772 The history of the discovery of *chrome-steel and ferrochrome by Berthier in 1821. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 Heinzerling's *Chrome-tanned Leather. *Ibid.* 390/1 Sheep skins in chrome-tanning. **1957** *Ibid.* XIII. 849/2 Chrome-tanned leather has exceptionally good wearing properties. **1903** FLEMMING *Pract. Tanning* 213 The following process of chrome tanning produces leather that possesses the good qualities of both alum and chrome leather. **1907** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. II. 54 Chrome-tanning Liquors. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 456/2 In..chrome tanning for upper leather the hide or skin..is immersed in liquors made from chromium salts. **1892** *Dyer* 20 Jan. 3/1 *Chrome Violet ..gives a fine red shade of violet, which is equally as fast to soaping as the Chrome Blue. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* V. 738 A new and beautiful yellow pigment called *chrome yellow or chromate of lead. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 562/2 The chrome-yellow colour of the walls.

chrome (krəʊm), *v. Dyeing.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To treat with a chromium solution, e.g. potassium dichromate. Chiefly as *ppl. a.* and *gerund* or *vbl. sb.*

1876 *Textile Colourist* II. 35 Dark Brown for Steaming and Chroming. *Ibid.* 318 Chromed logwood colours have a tendency to become green. **1892** *Dyer* 20 Jan. 3/2 Chrome Violet may be used in wool dyeing on a chromed wool. **1893** E. KNECHT et al. *Man. Dyeing* 352 The principal reason that tartar and tartaric acid have not been universally adopted in chroming is the expense. **1906** *Dyer* 20 Feb. 25/1 On chromed material it yields considerably darker shades. **1947** *Nature* 11 Jan. 53/2 Fundamental work on the chroming of wool. **1968** *Somerset Life* Oct./Nov. 26/2 After washing and shearing the skins are then bleached and 'chromed' to ensure that they will never go bad.

chromic ('krəʊmɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME *sb.* + -IC. Cf. F. *chromique.*] Of or belonging to chromium; containing chromium in chemieal combination. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which chromium combines as a triad, as *chromic iron* = chrome iron ore; *chromic chloride* Cr_2Cl_6; *chromic oxide* Cr_2O_3; *chromic acid* or *chromic anhydride* CrO_3.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 389 The chromic acid has an orange-red colour, with a pungent and metallic taste. **1844** DANA *Min.* 445 Chromic iron occurs only in serpentine rocks. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 246 Chromium Dichloride, is obtained by passing hydrogen over heated chromic chloride. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 213 The photo-chemistry of chromic combinations.

chromicize ('krəʊmɪsaɪz), *v.* [f. CHROMIC *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or impregnate with chromic acid or a chromate. Chiefly as *ppl. a.*

1903 *Med. Record* LXIII. 563/1 Almost every conceivable material has been employed in the fixation of the kidneys. Chromicized catgut, lasting forty days, is now used by most surgeons. **1907** *Practitioner* Sept. 428 The employment of the chromicised gut is better than the use of raw material, as it is a little stronger and more lasting. **1911** R. A. FREEMAN *Red Thumb Mark* xvi. 214 A plate of gelatine which has been treated with potassium bichromate,..chromicized gelatine, as it is called. **1927** *Sunday at Home* Sept. 736/1 Much of Lister's early success was due to the introduction of the chromicized catgut ligature.

chromidium (krəʊ'mɪdɪəm). Pl. **-idia** (-'ɪdɪə). *Biol.* [mod. L. (pl. *chromidia*), ad. G. *chromidien* pl. (R. Hertwig 1902, in *Archiv f. Protistenkunde* I. 4), f. CHROME + L. dim. termination *-idium.*] A granule or strand of chromatin in the cell-body (see also quot. 1960). Hence **chro'midial** *a.*; **chromidi'ogamy** (see quots. 1912, 1920); **chro'midiosome** (quot. 1912).

1906 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* I. 30 In many Sarcodina and some Sporozoa the nucleus gives off small fragments into the cytoplasm or is resolved into them; they have been termed 'chromidia' by R. Hertwig. *Ibid.* 52 The nucleus..often gives off 'chromidial' fragments. **1912** E. A. MINCHIN *Protozoa* 65 *note*, It is proposed in this work to use the term *chromidiosome* to denote the smallest chromatin-particles of which the chromidial mass is made up... The term 'chromidiosome' must therefore be applied to the ultimate, individual grain or particle of chromatin, alike whether it be lodged inside or outside a nucleus. *Ibid.* 126 The chromatin that undergoes syngamic union may be in the form either of chromidia or of nuclei; in the former case the process is termed *chromidiogamy*, in the second *karyogamy*. **1920** W. E. AGAR *Cytol.* 208 Fusion or mingling of chromidia (chromidiogamy, Swarczewsky). **1960** L. PICKEN *Organiz. Cells* VI. viii. 242 The cytoplasm..did not..contain a mass of granules but bundles of what appeared to be fibrils... For these structures, Bernhard *et al.* revived the term *chromidia* ..first applied to cytoplasmic structures related in staining properties to the substance of the chromosomes. The new chromidium appeared to be associated with the RNA of the cytoplasm.

chromiferous (krəʊ'mɪfərəs), *a.* [f. CHROMIUM + -FEROUS.] Yielding chromium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 24 Two chromiferous minerals.

chrominance ('krəʊmɪnəns). *Colour Television.* [f. Gr. χρῶμα colour, after LUMINANCE.] (See quot. 1952.) Also *attrib.*

1952 *Electronics* Nov. 212/2 Approved working definitions for color television... *Chrominance*, the colorimetric difference between any color and a reference color of equal luminance. **1953** *Ibid.* Dec. 139/3 The term 'chrominance' refers to two signals which carry color information. Tbese signals, when added to the luminance signal, provide the hue and saturation components of the color image. **1955** G. G. GOURIET *Introd. Colour Telev.* II. 44 The bandwidth of the chrominance signal may be reduced to less than one half that of the luminance signal before the deficiency is noted at normal viewing distances.

chromiole ('krəʊmɪəʊl). *Biol.* [f. Gr. χρῶμα colour + connective *-i-* + -OLE.] A name for the minute chromatin-granules which by their aggregation are supposed to form the chromomeres.

1899 G. EISEN in *Biol. Centralblatt* XIX. 131 The first-mentioned granules are the chromatin elements which in time will form the chromosomes. For these granules..I have proposed the name *chromioles*. **1920** W. E. AGAR *Cytol.* 18 By many cytologists chromatin is believed to be composed of very minute granules, or chromioles.

chromism ('krəʊmɪz(ə)m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. χρῶμ-α colour + -ISM. Cf. F. *chromisme.*] Abnormal excess of coloration in plants.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chromite ('krəʊmaɪt). *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. CHROME *sb.* or CHROM-IUM + -ITE.]

a. *Chem.* A compound of sesquioxide of chromium (Cr_2O_3) with the protoxide of another metal. Hence **b.** *Min.* Name for *chrome iron ore* (see CHROME *sb.* 3).

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 61 Dr. Thomson is disposed to consider it as a bichromite of iron. *Ibid.* II. 64 It appears to be doubtful whether any compounds exist that can properly be called chromites. **1850** DANA *Min.* 435 Chromite. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 950 Chromic oxide unites with protoxides, forming compounds of the form $M''O.Cr_2O_3$ or $M''Cr_2O_4$, which may be called chromites. The best known of these compounds is chrome-iron ore, in which, however, part of the chromium is usually replaced by aluminium and sometimes by iron.

chromitite ('krəʊmɪtaɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *chromitit* (M. Z. Jovitschitsch 1908, in *Sitz. Math.-Nat. Akad. Wiss. Wien* CXVII. 818), f. CHROMITE + -ITE.] (See quot. 1944.)

1910 *Min. Mag.* XV. 419 *Chromitite*... Oxide of chromium and iron..found as shining octahedra in the sands of streams from the Kopaonik Mountains, Servia. Differs from chromite in containing ferric oxide in place of ferrous oxide. **1944** C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. 712 *Chromitite*... Found as small octahedral crystals in mica schist and stream sands at Zeljin Mountain in..Yugoslavia... Assigned the formula $FeCrO_3$, but probably a mixture of chromite with magnetite or hematite. **1951** J. R. PARTINGTON *Gen. & Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) xxvi. 738 Rarer minerals are chrome ochre..and chromitite Fe_2O_3, 2 Cr_2O_3.

chromium (krəʊmɪəm). *Chem.* [Latinized form of the French name *chrome*, on the ordinary type of names of metals in -IUM.]

1. A metallic element, symbol Cr, not occuring in the free state, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is remarkable for the brilliant colours, red, yellow, or green, of its compounds.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 The metal called chromium. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 463 Chromium is a white brittle metal, requiring an intense heat for its fusion. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 42 Besides sodium, the sun's atmosphere contains the vapours of iron, calcium, magnesium, chromium, and other metals.

attrib. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 187 Chromium tri-oxide.

2. Used in alloys and in electro-plating, esp. **chromium-plate** = *chromium-plating*; **chromium-plated** *ppl. a.*, **-plating** *vbl. sb.*, electro-plated, -plating with chromium. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1924 *Foundry Trade Jrnl.* 7 Aug. 111/1 (*heading*) Chromium-Plating Steel. **1929** *Techn. News Bull., Bureau of Standards* Mar. 23/1 (*heading*) Chromium-Plated Laboratory Weights. **1934** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Eng. Journey* i. 4 These decorative little buildings, all glass and concrete and chromium plate. **1934** T. F. TWEED *Blind Mouths* i. 3 That great modern place with its marbles and chromium-plated trappings. **1935** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXIX. 167 (*heading*) Chromium coating of surfaces. *Ibid.*, Chromium can be deposited directly on nickel or copper. **1936** R. LEHMANN *Weather in Streets* II. 193 Having coffee in the rectangular and zigzag chromium-fitted modern beige lounge. **1936** *Punch* 1 Apr. 392/2 The 'moderns' who provide a sort of chromium-plate relief to a story otherwise sombre. **1938** E. S. GARDNER *Case of Shoplifter's Shoe* (1939) v. 70 Little individual electric lights shielded in chromium cylinders. **1938** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLII. 977 Chromium plating is also extensively employed to reduce wear of steel parts, such as valve rocker tips. **1940** W. FAULKNER *Portable Faulkner* 746 An open..chromiumtrimmed sports car. **1942** F. M. TURNER *Condensed Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 189/2 *Chromium Plating.* Chromium plating is the process by which a thin, bright surface layer of metallic chromium is electrodeposited, usually from chromic acid-sulfuric acid baths, for decorative purposes. 'Hard-chromium' plating refers to the electrodeposition of thicker, very hard, chromium layers for engineering applications. **1945** *Poetry Q.* Winter 148 The kind of air-conditioned, chromium-plated, gadget-ridden existence which is now considered desirable. **1946** J. CARY *Moonlight* 110 Amanda is completely out of date—absolutely provincial—you don't really *like* that chromium-plated stuff of hers, Aunty. **1952** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 July 449/2 The slickness and chromium-plated vulgarity that made his first novel so..oddly readable. **1959** *Motor Man.* (ed. 36) vii. 212 One of the parts most vulnerable to attack by rust is the ehromium plating. *Ibid.* x. 240 The use of very hard chromium-plated top piston rings.

chromo ('krəʊməʊ), *sb.*[1] Colloquial shortening of CHROMOLITHOGRAPH; (in use shortly after 1850). Also in comb. **chromo paper** (see quot. 1896).

1868 *Daily News* 27 Nov., The six chromo-facsimiles of my water-colour paintings are now lying before me. **1874** *F. Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 79 (Hoppe), Selling our new maps, pictures, chromos. **1875** *Printing Times* 15 Jan. '*Louis Prang*', Mr. Prang [born 1827] was the first to apply..the designation of 'chromos', being an abbreviation of 'chromolithographs'. **1896** R. PARKINSON *Treatise on Paper* (ed. 3) vii. 131 *Chromo Papers*, dull enamelled papers, used for chromo-lithography. **1962** F. T. DAY *Introd. to Paper* v. 52 The finish is then carried out by calendering in the case of art and chromo papers.

chromo ('krəʊməʊ), *sb.*[2] *Austral. slang.* A prostitute.

1941 in BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang.* **1953** K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* xviii. 166 Waiting to snitch some chromo's handbag.

chromo, *v.* = CHROMOLITHOGRAPH *v.*

1877 B. HARTE *Story of a Mine* ix. 111 Something that could be afterwards lithographed, or chromoed.

chromo- ('krəʊməʊ).

1. *Chem.* Combining form of CHROMIUM, as in *chromo-carbon*, *-chloride*, *-cyanotype*, *-glucose*, etc.

1845 *Year Bk. of Facts* 234 To distinguish it from the cyanotype process of Sir Jobn Herschell..Mr. Hunt proposed to call it Chromo-cyanotype. **1864** *Reader* 26 Mar. 393/3 The chromo-carbon prints were transferrred to zinc. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 261 If a pigment impression —that is a ehromo-glucose-picture—is produced on glass. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 955 Tartrate of chromium and hydrogen, or chromo-tartaric acid.

2. Shortened form of CHROMATO- [f. Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος colour, cf. Gr. ἄχρωμος, πολύχρωμος = ἀχρώματος, πολυχρώματος, etc.], as in '**chromoblast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ], 'a

variety of connective tissue corpuscles found under the skin and in the parenchyma of Batrachia, Mollusca, Annelida, and some fishes; it possesses ramified processes, and contains a black pigment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chromo'collotype**, **-'collotypy**, collotypy in colour; **chro'mometer** [see -METER; cf. CHROMATOMETER], an instrument for determining by means of colour the presence of minerals in ores; **chro'mometry**, the measurement of colour intensity; **'chromophane** [Gr. *-φανής* appearing, showing], 'a generic term applied to the different colouring matters of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of animals where they are held in solution by a fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **'chromophore** [Gr. *-φορ-ος* bearing, bearer], see quot. and cf. CHROMOGEN; **chromo'phoric**, **chro'mophorous** *adjs.*, colour-bearing or -producing, of the nature of a chromophore; **chromopho'tography**, a name for the production of photographs of objects in their natural colours; **chromo'photolithograph**, a photolithograph produced in colours; **'chromophyll** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, after *chlorophyll*], the colouring principles of plants other than chlorophyll; **chromo'protein**, a compound consisting of a protein and a metal-containing pigment or a carotenoid; **chromop'tometer** [cf. CHROMATOPTOMETRY], 'an instrument for determining the sharpness of the colour sense in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **chromopto'metrical** *a.*

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Sept. 1/2 The process of chromo-collotype is treading upon the heels of lithography for reproductive work of the cheaper class. **1896** *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr. Alm.* 572 Chromo-collotypy and allied processes. **1876** *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3720 Weber's Photo and Chromometer. **1879** *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 444/2 An instrument which he has designed for making accurate determinations of the presence of certain minerals in ores, to which he has given the name of a 'chromometer'. **1871** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 183 On the Constant Colour and Intensity of the Light from Clouds, for Chromometry. **1885** LANDOIS & STERLING *Human Phys.* II. 963 In the cones are the pigmented oil globules, the so-called 'chromophanes'. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 696 The body whose presence, in conjunction with a salt-forming group, determines the possession of tinctorial power, may be conveniently called a chromophore. **1892** Chromophoric [see AUXOCHROME]. **1893** *Athenæum* 15 July 100/2 The dyestuffs.. are classed according to the particular chromophoric groups they contain. **1958** *Van Nostrand's Sci. Encycl.* 342/1 *Chromophoric electrons*, electrons in the double bonds of the chromophoric groups. **1962** J. T. MARSH *Self-Smoothing Fabrics* xviii. 300 Free methyl radicals might possibly react with the quinoid group.. and produce a methoxyl group which would destroy the chromophoric structure. **1893** E. KNECHT et al. *Man. Dyeing* 404 A colour-bearing (chromophorous) group or chromophor. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 564/2 Such compounds containing chromophorous groups are termed chromogens. **1882** *American* III. 263 A successful chromophotolithograph of the old vellum drawing. **1882** *Academy* 4 Feb. 77 The chlorophyll.. is fading before.. those other pigments which Mr. Wallace calls collectively chromophyll. **1924** *Chem. Abstr.* 2718 The salt-like character of the mol[ecule].. has now been shown for the chromoproteins, *e.g.*, hemoglobin. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 307/1 Chromoproteins occur in both animals and plants.. and are intimately concerned in respiration. **1964** N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xvii. 353 The red corpuscles, which constitute the majority of blood corpuscles, largely consist of hæmoglobin, a chromoprotein, i.e. a coloured conjugated protein in which the prosthetic group contains a metal. **1876** *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3721 Weber's Chromoptometrical Tables.

chromocentre ('krəʊməsɛntə(r)). [ad. It. *cromocentro* (P. Baccarini 1908, in *Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital.* XV. 189), f. CHROMO- 2 + CENTRE.] A densely staining body formed in certain nuclei (see quot. 1949).

1926 L. W. SHARP *Intr. Cytology* (ed. 2) iv. 89 In many nuclei there are at certain stages one or more conspicuous accumulations of karyotin at certain points in the reticulum. Of the many terms applied to these the most suitable seems to be *chromocenters*. **1930** *Biol. Abstr.* IV. 2220/1 Cytological investigations in 3 angiosperm genera.. show that there are 2 ways in which the chromocenters may originate. **1935** T. S. PAINTER in *Genetics* XX. 302 In the salivary gland, this area lies within, or better, is a part of, the 'chromocenter', or what I termed chromatic coagulum in my first papers. **1949** DARLINGTON & MATHER *Elem. Genetics* 383 *Chromocentre*, a body produced by fusion of the heterochromatin of the chromosomes in a resting nucleus. Especially applied to the Polytene chromosomes of *Diptera*. **1962** *Lancet* 29 Dec. 1384/1 The Barr body is a chromocenter of characteristic shape and position formed by heteropyknosis of an X chromosome (or part of one).

chromogen ('krəʊmədʒɛn). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GEN.] (See quots.) *spec.* in *Dyeing*, an acid colour used to dye brown.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 328 The chromogen of indigoferous plants is a peculiar colourless substance. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 696 The compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff may be called a chromogen (thus NO_2 is the chromophore of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen). **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chramagen*, a former term for a supposed vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalis in producing red, yellow, or greeen tints. **1892** *Dyer* 20 June 92/2 Chromogen may even be used with other dyestuffs to obtain a variety of useful shades of brown. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 746/1 Other acid colours, e.g. Chromotrope, Chrome Brown, Chromogen, Alizarin Yellow, &c. **1961** BLACKSHAW & BRIGHTMAN *Dict. Dyeing* 43 *Chromogen*, the whole atomic grouping of which the Chromophore and the Auxochrome(s) are a part.

Hence **chromo'genic** *a.*

1884 E. E. KLEIN *Micro-Org. & Dis.* vii. 41 Chromogenic micrococci.. are characterised by their power of forming pigment of various colours. **1901** *Lancet* 6 July 41/1 Organic colourings.. may be the product of certain species of bacteria. Hence they are called chromogenic bacteria. **1913** W. BATESON *Mendel's Princ. Hered.* viii. 142 All that is common to them [*sc.* albinos] is the absence of colour, *i.e.*.. of the chromogenic substance.

chromogram ('krəʊməgræm). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GRAM.] A combination of three photographs taken by a special process, which being superposed produce an image in the natural colours of the object. (Cf. HELIOCHROME.)

1893 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 19 May 663 The heliochromoscope and its triple photograph, or chromogram. **1893** *Daily News* 18 May 6/7 It was necessary.. to provide a special optical lantern for superposing on the screen the three images of the chromogram. **1894** *Amer. Ann. Photogr.* 208 The word chromogram designates the combination or the ensemble of three diapositives made from negatives representing the action of the blues, yellows, and greens respectively of the original.

chromograph ('krəʊməgrɑ:f, -græf). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GRAPH.]

†**1.** A picture in colour; ? a chromolithograph.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 6 Mr. Day.. is about to reproduce the drawings in full size chromograph.

2. An apparatus for multiplying copies of written matter, in which aniline dye is used instead of ink.

The writing is transferred to the surface of a gelatinous substance, whence many copies can be taken on paper by pressure, without further application of the pigment.

1880 *Whitaker's Almanack* 330/2 Under the head of the 'chromograph' there has been introduced a very simple and convenient apparatus for reproducing manuscripts, plans, etc.

Hence **'chromograph** *v.*, to copy by means of the chromograph.

Mod. The Examination papers will be chromographed from the examiner's copy.

chromoleucite (krəʊmə'lju:saɪt). *Bot.* [See LEUCITE.] A protoplasmic colour granule.

1885 G. L. GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 41 Chromoplastids, or chromoleucites. **1895** *Naturalist* 25 The colour of the petals is due to chromoleucites tinctured by carotin.

'chromolith. Short for CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. [So F. *chromolithe.*]

1884 E. E. HALE *Fortunes of Rachel* iv. 37 A chromolith of the mosque at Delhi.

Hence **chromo'lithic** *a.*

1844 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* I. 22 (D.) An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed Chromolithic. **1879** H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* iii. 50 The subject becomes clearer by a study of the chromolithic plate.

chromolithograph (krəʊmə(ʊ)'lɪθəgrɑ:f, -græf), *sb.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPH.] A picture printed in colours from stone. Also *attrib.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 438/2 In future all the Chromo-lithographs will be executed in Germany. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 286 The general appearance of the solar spectrum.. is seen by reference to the chromolithograph plate. **1870** *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 In 1850 Messrs. Hanharts produced their first chromo-lithograph. **1875** tr. *Vagel's Chem. Light* xv. 249 If it is wished to make a chromo-lithograph of a painted picture, not only one stone, but a separate stone for almost every colour must be prepared.

So **chromo'lithograph** *v. trans.*, to print in colours from stone; **chromoli'thographer**; **chromolitho'graphic** *a.*

1845 *Art Jrnl.* Mar. 67 Chromo-lithographic illustrations. **1850** *Ibid.* Aug. 262 These prints are executed.. in chromo-lithographic colouring, invented by Professor Zahn in 1818, and practically applied since 1827. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 341 It [the Téméraire] has also been chromo-lithographed. **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 674/2 A highly finished coloured plate.. drawn from nature.. and chromo-lithographed.

chromolithography (ˌkrəʊməʊlɪ'θɒgrəfɪ). [mod. f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY. (Named *chromo-lithographie* by M. Godefroi Engelmann of Mülhausen in 1837.)] The art of printing in colours from stone.

1839 *Art Jrnl.* July 98 Printing successively, from several stones, the different hues requisite to produce a coloured impression; this is called chromalithography. **1845** *Ibid.* Mar. 67 The example of chromo-lithography which accompanies the article. **1868** *Daily News* 27 Nov., Arrangements.. for the multiplication of a number of his pictures by chromolithography.

chromo'lithotint. *rare.* The colouring or tinting of a chromolithograph.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 91 The lithographs by Dressler, superb, but the colouring (chromo-lithotint) poor.

chromomere ('krəʊməmɪə(r)). *Biol.* [a. G. (H. Fol *a* 1892, in *Lehrb. d. Vergl. Mikrosk. Anat.* (1896) II. ii. 259), f. CHROMO- 2 + Gr. *μέρος* part.] A name for the chromatin-granules which make up a chromosome. Hence **chromomeric** (-'mɛrɪk) *a.*

1896 E. B. WILSON *Cell* vi. 221 The chromatin-thread consists of a series of granules (chromomeres) embedded in .. the linin-substance. **1920** W. E. AGAR *Cytol.* 134 [The chromosomes in prophase] are often markedly moniliform, *i.e.* consisting of a row of bead-like swellings of chromatin, called chromomeres, joined to each other by a thinner linin thread. **1952** M. J. D. WHITE in G. H. Bourne *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* (ed. 2) v. 214 Chromosomes.. are clearly split into two chromatids and show a chromomeric structure. **1957** M. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dict. Biol.* (ed. 3) 52 *Chromomeres*, darkly staining granules sometimes seen in a series along prophase chromosomes during meiosis. *Ibid.*, Chromomeres in corresponding positions on homologous chromosomes pair during meiosis. **1965** PEACOCKE & DRYSDALE *Molecular Basis Heredity* vii. 78 The chromosome is linearly differentiated into lightly and more darkly staining regions. These more darkly staining segments, known as chromomeres, represent at least four types of structure. *Ibid.*, It is now widely agreed that chromomeres are tightly coiled regions of the chromosome and that in the intervening regions the chromosomal fibre is much less coiled.

chromonema (krəʊmə'ni:mə). *Biol.* Pl. chromonemata (-'ni:mətə). [a. G. *chromonema* (F. Vejdovsky 1912, in *Probl. d. Vererbungsträger* II. 130), f. CHROMO- 2 + Gr. *νῆμα* thread.] The coiled threadlike core of a chromatid, believed by some to be the carrier of the genes.

1925 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 3) 1128 *Chromonema*, a fine basichromatic thread from which arises the spireme-thread. **1934** [see GENONEMA, GENONEME]. **1954** *Science News* XXXIV. 71 Chromosomes consist of a number of tightly coiled threads—chromonemata—embedded in a matrix. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 943/2 After the two daughter chromosome groups reach the poles each chromosome gradually takes on the appearance of a delicate, coiled thread... It is the chromonema.. and represents the true, permanent part of the chromosome, including the hereditary materials. **1963** I. F. & W. D. HENDERSON *Dict. Biol. Terms* (ed. 8) 101/1 *Chromonema*, a coiled or convoluted thread in prophase of mitosis; central thread in chromosome.

chromophane, -phyll, etc.: see CHROMO- 2.

chromophil ('krəʊməfɪl), *a. Histol.* Also **chroma-**, **-phile**. [f. CHROMO- 2 + -PHIL.]

a. = CHROMAFFIN *a.* **b.** Readily stained. Also as *sb.*, a cell that is readily stained. Also **chromo'philic** *a.*

1899 L. F. BARKER *Nervous Syst.* x. 111 The varicosities on the dendrites in Golgi preparations von Lenhossék holds to be due to superficial collections of chromophile substance. *Ibid.* xi. 123 Chromophilic cells and chromophobic cells. **1902** DELAFIELD & PRUDDEN *Path. Anat. & Histol.* (ed. 6) III. xiv. 731 With the use of the ordinary technique of Nissl, all of the cell body, excepting the chromophilic bodies, remains unstained and apparently structureless. **1909** *Practitioner* Feb. 195 Chromophile cells, very similar to the cells in the medulla of the supra-renals. **1910** *Ibid.* Jan. 35 Chromophil granules. **1913** *Cunningham's Anat.* (ed. 4) 1341 The chromaphil system is composed of a number of discrete masses of tissue which produce and discharge adrenin. **1920** H. E. JORDAN *Text-Bk. Histol.* xvi. 576 The so-called 'chromophils' and 'chromophobes' of the earlier terminology (Flesch, 1880). **1926**, **1953** [see CHROMÓPHOBE *a.*]. **1953** *Bailey's Textbk. Histol.* (ed. 13) xv. 379 In the basal part of serous gland cells (e.g., cells of salivary glands, pancreas, etc.), there is a characteristic basophilic or chromophilic material.

chromophobe ('krəʊməfəʊb), *a. Histol.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + -PHOBE.] Of a cell: that does not readily absorb stains; opp. CHROMOPHIL *a.* b. Also as *sb.*, such a cell. Also **chromo'phobic** *a.*

1899 L. F. BARKER *Nervous Syst.* xi. 123 Chromophilic cells and chromophobic cells. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Chromophobe, adj. **1921** *Jrnl. Med. Res.* XLII. 366 Nine strumas of the pars buccalis (one eosinophilic and eight chromophobic). **1926** STRONG & ELWYN *Bailey's Textbk. Histol.* (ed. 7) xvii. 473 The cellular elements of the glandular portion of the hypophysis have usually been classified as chromophiles and chromophobes. This classification is based upon the relative stainability of the cells. **1953** CARLETON & SHORT *Schäfer's Essentials Histol.* (ed. 16) xx. 266 Two types of cell were recognized by Hannover in 1844. These became known as the chromophil and the chromophobe. The chromophil, later known as the *α*-cells, were so called because of their affinity for salts of chromium. Later the same terminology was used to mean that this type had an affinity for dyes which the chromophobe did not possess.

chromoplast ('krəʊməplæst). *Bot.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + -PLAST.] A chromatophore that contains pigments other than chlorophyll, *esp.* one that contains no chlorophyll. Also *attrib.* So **chromo'plastid**.

1885 G. L. GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 41 Those [granules] which have some color other than green—Chromoplastids, or chromoleucites. **1902** [see CHLOROPLAST]. **1902** E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 2) 52 The chromatophores or chromoplastids. **1910** R. C. PUNNETT *Mendelism* (ed. 2) 37 The tint of the flower being due to the presence of yellow-colouring matter in the small bodies known as chromoplasts. **1913** W. H. BATESON *Mendel's Princ. Heredity* 40 *Polemonium*... It may be inferred that the yellow of *flavum* is a chromoplast colour. **1965** BELL & COOMBES tr. *Strasburger's Textbk. Bot.* (new ed.) 43 Occasionally small starch grains may occur in photosynthetically inactive chromoplasts.

chromosome ('krəʊməsəʊm). *Biol.* [ad. G. *chromosom* (Waldeyer, in *Arch. f. Mikrosk. Anat.* 1888 p. 27), f. CHROMO- 2 + Gr. σῶμα body.] Each of the rod-like structures which occur in pairs in the cell nucleus of an animal or plant and hence in every developed cell, and are carriers of the genes. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1889 W. B. BENHAM tr. Waldeyer in *Q. Jrnl. Micr. Sci.* XXX. 181, I must beg leave to propose a separate technical name 'chromosome' for those things which have been called by Boveri 'chromatic elements', in which there occurs one of the most important acts in karyokinesis, viz. the longitudinal splitting. **1890** W. TURNER *Cell Theory, Past & Present* 29 The primary chromatin fibres, or *chromosome* as Waldeyer calls them, form a complex coil. **1892** E. L. MARK tr. *Hertwig's Embryol.* 52 The chromatin..has assumed the form of small individual granules or chromosomes, which correspond in number with the spindle-fibres. **1907** C. E. WALKER *Cytol.* 99 It has been held that every hereditary character is represented by a chromosome. **1912** J. S. HUXLEY *Individ. Anim. Kingdom* iii. 80 When the sexual chromosome-shuffling is allowed to take place. **1922** R. C. PUNNETT *Mendelism* (ed. 6) 100 Chromosomes..owe their name to the fact that they stain more deeply with various dyes than the rest of the cell protoplasm. **1932** C. D. DARLINGTON *Chromosomes & Plant Breeding* vi. 22 This is the mechanism by which the chromosome complement is 'reduced' so that the germ-cells have the same number of chromosomes and the same kind of chromosomes as those produced by the preceding generation. **1938** *Times Rev. of 1937* viii/2 Progress has been made in the study of chromosome-rearrangements. **1947** *Science News* V. 60 These chromosomes are rod-shaped bodies, which are characteristic in size, number and shape for every form of life—and it is supposed that the 'genes', the actual units of heredity, are located on them. **1962** *Listener* 21 June 1071/2 It was at one time thought that chromosome breaks and certain other changes in living cells could be produced only by radiation. **1968** *Times* 19 Oct. 4/7 DNA, the genetic material of the chromosomes.

Hence **chromo'somal** *a.*, of or pertaining to chromosomes.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1926** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* xviii. 296 The balance of chromosomal genes or factors. **1959** *Times* 9 Dec. 2/6 Cytologist or Cytogeneticist required to work on human chromosomal anomalies. **1968** *Times* 14 Nov. 8/7 Dr. Gardner chose as the donor embryos a strain that has a recognizable chromosomal abnormality.

chromosphere ('krəʊməsfɪə(r)). *Astron.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + SPHERE.

The form of this word has been objected to in favour of *chromatosphere*. But although the latter shows the usual Greek type of compounds from sbs. in *-μα, -ματ-*, the shortened form was also used: see e.g. the compounds in *σπερμο-* for *σπερματο-*, also those in *υδρο-* not *ὑδατο-*.]

The red gaseous envelope round the sun, outside the photosphere.

stellar chromosphere: the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round a star.

1868 (19 Nov.) LOCKYER in *Phil. Trans.* CLIX. 430 The continuity of this envelope, which I propose to name the Chromosphere, a name suggested by Dr. Sharpey. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 288 Hydrogen is found..surrounding the luminous portions of the sun's body as a zone of incandescent gas, termed the solar chromosphere. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 367 Above the luminous photosphere is another envelope known as the chromosphere. **1879** NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 304 The chromosphere or sierra.

chromospheric (krəʊmə'sfɛrɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

1869 (14 Apr.) LOCKYER in *Proc. R.S.* XVII. 416 Stars..may..have their chromospheric light radiated from beyond the limb. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* App. 439 Catalogue of chromospheric lines. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 278 Hydrogen and other chromospheric gases.

chromotrope ('krəʊmətrəʊp). Also -trop. [a. G. *chromotrop*, f. CHROMO- 2 + Gr. *-τροπος* turning.] An acid colour used in dyeing. Also *attrib.*

1893 E. KNECHT et al. *Man. Dyeing* 536 A (new) dioxynaphthalene disulphonic acid (so-called chromotrop acid). *Ibid.* 537 The chromotrops do not dye evenly on previously mordanted wool. *Ibid.* 539 The chromotrop-blacks. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 562/2 Chromotrope..is an Acid Colour which is applied to wool in an acid bath in the usual manner. **1906** *Dyer* 20 Jan. 15/1 Lactic acid is used in chromotrope dyeing. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 689/2 (*caption*) Chromotrope acid.

chromotrope, var. CHROMATROPE.

chromotropic (krəʊmə'trɒpɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. as CHROMOTROPE + -IC.] Having the property of varying its colour. Hence **chromo'tropism.**

1899 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXVI. 1. 63 Phenylazochromotropic acid (chromotropic acid..), which the dye-works' chemists regard as a 2-azo-compound. **1908** H. DRIESCH *Sci. & Philos. Organism* II. 24 The crab *Maia* may change the quality—not the 'sense'—of its 'chromotropism',..according to the colour of the ground it lives upon, and another crab, *Hippolyte*, changes its colour and its chromotropism correspondingly. **1918** A. W. STEWART *Rec. Adv. Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 32 If a salt changes colour, it is said to be 'chromotropic' or 'variochromic'. **1944** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 200/1 *Chromotropic acid, 1·8-* Dihydronaphthalene-3·6-disulfonic acid; used as an intermediate.

chromotype ('krəʊmətaɪp). *Photogr.* Also chromatype. [f. CHROMO- 1 + *τύπος* type.] A process for obtaining photographs by means of paper sensitized by a salt of chromium; a picture produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1843 R. HUNT (at Meeting of Brit. Assoc.) in *Year Bk. of Facts* (1845) 234 The chromatype process. **1853** —— *Man. Photogr.* 72 Under the general term of the Chromatype, I would propose to include all those processes which involve the use of any of the salts of chromium. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 85 Other processes..described under the names of..Chromotype, Chrysotype, Cyanotype.

,chromoty'pography, 'chromotypy, printing in colours.

1851 *Repts. of Juries, Gt. Exhib.* 403 Chromotypy, or printing in colours. *Ibid.* 688 M. G. Silbermann, of Strasburg, for his Chromo-typography.

chromous ('krəʊməs), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME *sb.* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to chromium: applied to compounds in which it combines as a dyad.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 63 Deutoxide (Chromous acid). **1873** WILLIAMSON *Chem.* §187 Chromous oxide is analogous in its salts to ferrous oxide. *Ibid.* §189 Chromous chloride $CrCl_2$.

chromoxylography (,krəʊməʊzaɪ'lɒgrəfɪ). [f. CHROMO- 2 + XYLOGRAPHY.] Printing in colours from wooden blocks.

1887 *Q.R.* Jan. 108 Chromo-xylography, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was derived from China. **1887** *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 Chromo-xylography—in which the Japanese altogether surpass us to this day.

So **chromo'xylograph**, a picture in colours from wooden blocks.

1868 HARTWIG (*title*) The Tropical World..with 8 Chromo-xylographs and 172 Woodcuts.

†**'chromule.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χρῶμ-α* colour + *ὕλη* matter.] = CHROMOPHYLL.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 131 Chromule, which is the fluid colouring matter of plants. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 28.

chromy ('krəʊmɪ), *a.* [f. CHROME *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in, mixed or tinged with, chrome.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 Rugs with chromy landscapes.

chronal ('krəʊnəl), *a. rare* [mod. f. Gr. *χρόν-ος* time + -AL[1].] Of or relating to time.

1875 *Eng. Surnames* II. 23 We..have said little or much, as each subject demanded, upon surnames, geographical, topographical..chronal..and historical. **1888** *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 227 Chronal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to times and seasons.

chron-'anagram. [ad. mod.L. *chron-anagramma*: see ANAGRAM, and CHRONOGRAM.] An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date.

1613 (*title*) Anagrammata et Chron-anagrammata Regia, nune primum in hâc formâ in lucem emissa..Londini. Excudebat Gulielmus Stansby. **1882** J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 14 The next is a chron-anagram on the death of Prince Henry Frederick, son of James I, each making the amount of the date of his death—1612, his age—18, the day of November—6, and the hour—6, total 1642.

chronaxie, chronaxy ('krəʊnəksɪ). *Phys.* Also chronaxia. [a. F. *chronaxie* (L. Lapicque 1909, in *Comptes Rendus de la Soc. de Biol.* LXVII. 283), f. Gr. *χρόν-ος* time + *ἀξία* value.] The minimum time required by a constant electric current of twice the threshold intensity to excite a muscle or nerve fibre, used as an index of excitability. Also *attrib.*

1917 *Sci. Amer.* Suppl. LXXXIII. 389/2 To this constant representing a period of time Lapicque gives the name of chronaxia. For a given kind of muscle the chronaxia has an invariable value, about one-tenth that of the useful time. **1922** *Nature* 5 Jan. 30/2 Chronaxy of the sensitive rachidian nerves of the upper limb in man. **1924** *Ibid.* CXIII. 427/1 The need for a review of the work on chronaxie. **1944** *Electronic Engin.* XVII. 27 Chronaxie is defined as that period of time for which a current, having twice the rheobasic value, must flow in order to produce the same minimal contraction. **1950** *Ibid.* XXII. 88 The response to electrical stimulation of muscle and nerve (chronaxie measurement).

chrone, obs. form of CRONE.

chronic ('krɒnɪk), *a.* Also 7 chronique, 7-8 chronick(e. [a. F. *chronique* ad. L. *chronicus*, a. Gr. *χρονικ-ός*, of or concerning time, f. *χρόνος* time; see also -IC. In late L., *chronicus* was extended by the physicians to qualify diseases (sense 2), for which the Gr. word was *χρόνιος*. Caelius Aurelianus wrote a work *De Morbis acutis et chronicis*.]

†**1.** Of or relating to time; chronological. *Obs.*

1605 BROUGHTON *Corruption Relig.* 26 There was no Chronique observation in record before Eratosthenes..compiled one.

2. a. Of diseases, etc.: Lasting a long time, long-continued, lingering, inveterate; opposed to *acute*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 These long diseases which be called Chronique. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 193 Chronic pains, which surely kill, though slow. **1788** J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 174 The disease..becomes more or less acute or chronic. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 128 Chronic inflammations are found to differ from the acute, not only by the greater degree of mildness, but, in some instances, by a real or apparent absence of the constitutional symptoms or fever by which inflammation is usually accompanied. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 220 Pestilence, which had become chronic in Italy.

b. So with *invalid*, and the like.

1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 198 Chronic invalids and persons of a delicate habit of body. **1861** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The chronic valetudinarian.

3. *transf.* Continuous, constant. Used colloquially as a vague expression of disapproval: bad, intense, severe, objectionable; also *something chronic* adv. phr., severely, badly.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 30/1 A state of chronic revolution and civil war. **1864** *Linnet's Trial* II. iii. v. 44 Most women have a chronic horror of anything resembling a court of justice. **1871** E. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 142 Chronic doubts require chronic relieving. [**1896** in Ware *Passing Eng.* (1909), *Chronic*..Ceaseless, persistent. 'Oh! Joe's chronic.' 'Charley's Aunt's chronic',—said of a piece that ran perpetually.] **1904** KIPLING *Traffics & Discoveries* 288 Oh, it's chronic 'ere of a Saturday sometimes. **1909** in Ware *Passing Eng.* 75/1 'Oh, that theatre's chronic'—means that never is a good piece seen there. **1910** H. G. WELLS *Mr. Polly* ii. 41 It's made my eyes water something chronic. **1915** *Scotsman* 26 Jan. 5/3 'The weather is chronic,' says a Seaforth Highlander. **1926** 'J. J. CONNINGTON' *Death at Swaythling Court* ix. 164 He puts a dash of whisky into the paraldehyde to disguise the taste, which is a chronic one, I can tell you. **1942** L. A. G. STRONG *Slocombe Dies* xv. 67 The men in these parts are something chronic... They won't do anything till some time after we're due to start.

4. *subst.* = Chronic invalid, sufferer, etc.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 11/2 We question whether the late donor intended his sanatorium to be filled with chronics.

†**'chronicable,** *a. Obs.* Only in 4 cronicable. [prob. in OF., f. *croniquier* to chronicle.] Deserving of being chronicled.

1417 *City Let.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 660 The noble knyghthode in your cronicable excellence aproeued.

chronical ('krɒnɪkəl), *a.* Also 7 cronical(l, chronicall. [f. as CHRONIC *a.* + -AL[1].]

†**1.** Of or relating to verbal tense. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 92 The frenche tonge useth never augmentation neyther chronical nor sillabical in theyr fyrst sillables.

2. Of or pertaining to time, regulated by time.

1647 TORSHELL in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 102 The continuance and Chronical method of the Scripture-history. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 138 Our knowledge is chronical and successive, and cannot grasp all things at once. **1802** BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 Punishments of the pecuniary or chronical class..are susceptible of being exactly measured. **1859** R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 168 According to the people, whose greatest chronical measure is a Masika, or rainy season.

3. Of disease: = CHRONIC 2.

1601 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* (1604) 13 There are two sorts of diseases, sharpe and cronicall. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 184 Desperate and acute diseases, as well as chronical. **1762** GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 309 The diseases of the poor..were mostly chronical. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 198 Afflicted with..a chronical diarrhœa, etc. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 20 The acute disease, changing into chronical.

b. *transf.*

1672-3 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* II. 93 Chronical Negligence and Ignorance. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 35 Those seven Chronical Sleepers that slept in a Cave from Decius his time to the reign of Theodosius junior.

chronically ('krɒnɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a chronic manner; inveterately.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 8 Health chronically delicate. **1879** H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vi. 86 Each savage tribe, chronically hostile to neighboring tribes. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 145 To replenish a chronically empty purse.

†**chronicalness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1731 BAILEY *Chronicalness*, the being of long continuance. **1775** in ASH.

chronicity (krəʊ'nɪsɪtɪ). [f. CHRONIC + -ITY.] Chronic quality or condition (of disease).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 673 In proportion to the chronicity of its development. **1878** A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 205 The tendency..is towards chronicity.

chronicle ('krɒnɪk(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 4 cronykle, -ikle, -ecle, kronykele, 4-6 cronycle, -icle, 5 cronycull, -kyl(le, (*Sc.*) cornykyl, cronikill, -col, 5-6 cronakle, -acle, 6 crownycle, -acle, cronickill, chronacle, -ickle, 6- chronicle. [ME. *cronikle, -ykle*, a. AF. *cronicle* = OF. *cronique*, see CHRONIQUE. Here and in some other words, the non-etymological and non-phonetic *-icle* may have been due to association with words such as *article* in which this ending was etymological. The spelling with *ch* dates to the Renascence. (Occasional spellings *crownicle, -acle* in 16th c., appear to imply a fancied connexion with *crown*, as in occasional med.L. *coronicula*. Sc. writers often had a form *cornicle*.)]

1. a. A detailed and continuous register of events in order of time; a historical record, *esp.* one in which the facts are narrated without philosophic treatment, or any attempt at literary style.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9239 Yn þe Kronykeles hyt ys wryte. *c* 1330 —— *Chron.* (1810) 248 þei brouht þe cronykles, þat wer in Scotland. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 (Mätz.) Broþer Ranulf..compiled and made þis present cronicle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Cronycle or cronykylle, *cronica, historia*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cii. 85 Abbots, Pryours, & men of relygyon wryten the lyues & the dedes of kynges..And therof made grete bokes and lete calle hem cronycles. 1530 Lyndesay *Papyngo* 311 The Cronecklis to knaw I the exhorte. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 186/1 Out of Autenticke crownycles. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 319 As theyr crownacles make mention. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. i. 99 Recorded for ever in the chronicles of that empire. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 246 Chronicles were written when the science of true history had yet no existence. 1867 Stubbs *Benedict's Chron.* Pref. 11.

b. *fig.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 126 The old folke (Times doting Chronicles). 1606 —— *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 202 Let me embrace thee [Nestor] good old Chronicle, Thou hast so long walk'd hand in hand with time. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 121 The progress and improvement of society..is a chronicle of inestimable value. 1821 Byron *Sard.* II. i. (1868) 360 The stars, Which are your chronicles.

2. spec. *Chronicles*: name of two of the historical books of the Old Testament.

1535 Coverdale, The first boke of the Cronicles, called Paralipomenon. 1764 T. H. Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts.* s.v., In effect, the..chronicles are an abridgement of sacred history to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 129/2 Ezra..is supposed to have died a year or two after compiling the Chronicles.

3. a. *gen.* A record, register, narrative, account.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 299 Lesyngis, fablis and veyn cronyclis. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 74 Ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person, yet will be The Chronicles of my doing. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Byron* 216 The long chronicle of its manifold experiences.

b. Hence: A frequent title of newspapers, e.g. *The Daily Chronicle*, *Weekly Chronicle*, etc.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chronicle-sheet*, *-writer*. In *chronicle drama*, etc., used in imitation of †*chronicle history*, an Elizabethan descriptive title for plays based on historical matter such as is found in Edward Hall and Ralph Holinshed.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 32/1 The common opinion of our chronicle-writers. 1600 (*title*) The Cronicle History of Henry the fift. 1608 (*title*) M. William Shak-speare: His True Chronicle Historie of the life and death of King Lear and his three Daughters. 1634 Ford (*title*) The Chronicle Historie of Perkin Warbeck. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* i, Our chronicle sheet which hangs in the refectory. [1886 F. G. Fleay (*title*) A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare.] 1902 F. E. Schelling *English Chronicle Play* 30 The English Chronicle Drama falls naturally into two groups. 1903 Hardy *Dynasts* Pref. p. ix, In devising this chronicle-piece no attempt has been made to create that completely organic structure of action, and closely-webbed development of character and motive, which are demanded in a drama strictly self-contained. 1927 *Observer* 12 June 15/2 'Martha Washington' is a chronicle piece, after the manner of 'Abraham Lincoln', but there is no drama in it from start to finish.

chronicle ('krɒnɪk(ə)l), *v.* [f. prec.] To enter or record in a chronicle.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1339 In Rome thys geste cronyculd ys. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1329, I wyll have cronekyllyd þe 3er and þe reynne. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 171, I beleeue that..which is cronicled of them. 1798 Southey *Occas. Pieces* xi, Whose obscurer name No proud historian's page will chronicle. 1881 J. Russell *Haigs* Introd. 9 We do not write the history of a nation when we have chronicled its battles and tabulated its kings.

b. *gen.* To put on record, to register.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 16 Now shall oure treson be cornicled for evar. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 41 He that is so yoked by a foole, Me thinkes should not be chronicled for wise. 1604 —— *Oth* II. i. 161 To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* 6 Oct., There is nothing agreeable..in being chronicled for a dunce. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* viii. (1875) 489 Christ's victory is chronicled..in the conventional standard of modern society.

Hence **chronicled** *ppl. a.*; '**chronicling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, She shall have chronicled example for it. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 168 Genealogical chroniclings of earlier periods. 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* i. (1865) 8 Chronicled memorials of an older..civilisation. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 529/1 There is quite enough candid chronicling and sharp criticism in these volumes.

chronicler ('krɒnɪklə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 croniculer, 4-5 -yculer, 4-6 cronicler, 5 cronykler, 6 chronocler, 6- chronicler. [f. chronicle *v.* + -er¹.] A writer or compiler of a chronicle, a recorder of events.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 (Mätz.) Thro the diligence of croniclers. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1885) 46 Germanus..was a Croniclere of Cristis tyme. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Worcester* v, They be unwurthy the name of Croniclers. 1600 Shaks. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 105 The foolish Chronoclers of that age. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Some aged chroniclers record Her hopes, her virtues, and her tomb. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 Plato was not, like Xenophon, a chronicler of facts.

fig. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* Introd., The peasant..regards it at once as his chronicler and landmark. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The ice-belt, sorry chronicler of winter's progress.

†**chronicler**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] To chronicle. Hence **chroniclering** *ppl. a.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 155/2 Out of an Anonymal Croniclering Manuscript.

†'**chroniclist.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. chronicle + -ist.] A chronicler.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. iv. 31 Noted by his chroniclist.

'**chronique.** Forms: 4-5 cronique, 5 -yque, -yke, 5-6 -ike, 6 chronik, 7 chronique. [a. OF. *cronique*, ad. med.L. *cronica, chronica, -æ* a chronicle, from L. *chronica, -orum* pl., a. Gr. χρονικά annals (*also* chronology), lit. 'things' or 'matters of time', f. χρόνος time.] A chronicle, narrative of events in order of date.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Priest's T.* 388 If a Rethor coupe faire endite He in a Cronique mighte saufly write As for a souereyn notabilite. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 67, I find ensample in a cronique. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 After the cronyques he lyued lxxxviii yere. 1536 *Pilgr. Tale* 85 in Thynne *Animadv.* 79 The cronikis old from kynge Arthur he could reherse. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 298 In Chronik and Scriptour. 1671 L. Addison *West Barbary* 74 (Todd) The best chronique that can be now compiled. 1890 E. Dowson *Let.* 23 Feb. (1967) 138, I will endeavour to send you the accustomed chronique. 1923 F. M. Ford *Let.* 8 Nov. (1965) 157, I would add about three pages of *Romance* analysis in my *chroniques*. 1954 W. Stevens *Let.* 13 Dec. (1967) 857 He either writes chroniques or reviews, or both, for the Music Quarterly.

chronique, obs. form of chronic *a.*

‖**chronique scandaleuse** (krɒnik skɑ̃daløz). [F.] A compilation of gossip; the body of scandal current at any time and place.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* II. xxiii. 231 Do you suppose that honest ladies read and remember the Chronique Scandaleuse as well as you, you old grumbler? 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 153/2 He is enabled to compile a *chronique scandaleuse* of the Middle Ages. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Sept. 713/4 This book puts into print the *chronique scandaleuse* of D'Annunzio's life. 1951 *Mind* LX. 277 The inconstancy of Professor X, the Bohemianism of Dr. Y, etc. —a regular *chronique scandaleuse*.

chronist ('krɒnɪst). *rare.* [f. Gr. χρόν-ος time + -ist.] A chronologer.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 639 The Chronists dependent on Eusebius.

chronocler, obs. form of chronicler.

‖**chro'nocrator.** *Astrol. Obs.* (In 7 -grator.) [Gr. χρονοκράτωρ.] A ruler of time.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxi. 733 The Lord of the yeer and Chronocrator, or Chronograter, are all one. 1862 Lewis *Astron. Ancients* 374 A writer..creating or annihilating dynasties by a stroke of his magic pen; he becomes, in the language of the ancient astrologers, a chronocrator.

chronogram ('krɒnəgræm). [mod. f. Gr. χρόν-ος time + γράμμα a writing, f. γράφειν to write. Cf. F. *chronogramme*.] A phrase, sentence, or inscription, in which certain letters (usually distinguished by size or otherwise from the rest) express by their numerical values a date or epoch.

'Thus, in 1666, when a day of national humiliation was appointed in the expectation of an engagement between the English and Dutch navies, a pamphlet issued in reference to the fast-day, instead of bearing the imprint of the year after the usual fashion, had this seasonable sentence at the bottom of the title-page: 'LorD haVe MerCIe Vpon Vs'. It will be seen that the total sum of the figures represented by the numeral letters (printed in capitals) gives the requisite date 1666' (*Athenæum* No. 2868).

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 179/2 He may..make..Anagrams, Chronograms, Acrosticks upon his friends names. 1623 R. Tisdale (*title*), Pax Vobis. A Congratulatorie Poem..and some other Chronograms. 1640 Shirley *Humorous Court.* II. ii, Now you can make chronograms. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 601 ¶6. 1781 Harris *Philol. Enquiries* (1841) 520 Chronograms..were not confined to initial letters..the numeral letters, in whatever part of the word they stood, were distinguished from other letters by being written in capitals. 1882 J. Hilton *Chronograms* I. Pref. 5 The word Chronogram is said to have been first used in some verses addressed to the King of Poland in 1575. *Ibid.* Pref. 8 It is essential to a good chronogram that every numerical letter in the sentence must be counted.

chronogrammatic (ˌkrɒnəgrə'mætɪk), *a.* [f. prec., and Gr. γραμματικός from γράμμα: see -ic.] Of or pertaining to a chronogram.

1828 in Webster. 1882 J. Hilton *Chronograms* I. 458 The title-page is printed in great letters, black and red, and the first words are chronogrammatic. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 493 Medals bearing chronogrammatic legends.

chronogra'mmatical, *a.* = prec.

a 1666 Howell (J.) 'Gloria lausque Deo, sæCLorVM in sæcVla sunto.' A chronogrammatical verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years farther.

Hence **chronogra'mmatically** *adv.*

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 111 (R.) These Elegies and Epitaphs are printed..some like pillars, some circular, some chrono-grammatically.

chronogrammatist (krɒnə'græmətɪst). [f. chronogram, and Gr. γραμματιστής from γράμμα: see -ist.] A maker of chronograms.

1726 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. 159 It is an ordinary character among them to be a great Chronogrammatist. 1791-1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (Routl.) 111/1 The chronogrammatis compels even Horace to give the year of our Lord.

chrono'grammic, *a.* [f. chronogram + -ic.] = chronogrammatic.

1863 Lowndes *Bibliogr.* s.v. R. Tisdale, Pax Vobis or Wits Changes tuned..A chronogrammic poem. 1883 *N. & Q.* 24 Feb. 159/2 Sometimes part of the composition only is chronogrammic.

chronograph ('krɒnəgrɑ:f, -græf). [f. Gr. χρονο-γράφος recording time, f. χρόνο-ς time + γράφ-ειν to write.]

†**1.** = chronogram. *Obs.*

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 103 D. Streithagen Cannon of Hemsberg, in his Germane Flourish, hath writ down a Chronograph, or Verse of the time of this Earthly trembling. 1847 in Craig.

2. An instrument for recording time with extreme exactness; also, a watch or clock to which various mechanical devices are attached for the same purpose. It is used in astronomical and other observations, in the timing of races, etc.

1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 271 The transits at station A are recorded on the chronograph at stations A and B. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The term Chronograph is now generally applied to those watches that have a centre seconds hand..which may be started, stopped, and caused to fly back to zero by pressing either the pendant or a knob at the side of it. 1889 Callendar *Cursive Shorthand* Introd. An electric chronograph capable of recording automatically to the hundredth part of a second the time taken to form any portion of any stroke.

attrib. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The Chronograph hand generally beats fifths of seconds. 1886 *York Herald* 11 Aug. 2/3 Repeating and Chronograph Watches.

chronographer (krəʊ'nɒgrəfə(r)). Also 6 -ier. [f. chronography, or Gr. χρονογράφ-ος, F. *chronographe* + -er.] A writer of chronography, a chronicler, chronologist.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 55 Let men reade the Chronicles and peruse our Englishe Chronographiers. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* (1560) B, Chronographers and historianes. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 940/1 Iohn Fox our ecclesiasticall chronographer. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. Pref. 15 [He] may be a chronographer, but a very imperfect or rather insipid historian. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 312 Westminster had long ago had her chronographer.

chronographic (krɒnəʊ'græfɪk), *a.* [f. chronograph + -ic.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a chronograph.

1867-77 G. Chambers *Astron.* VIII. 777 The chronographic method of recording transits. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* No. 534. 275 By..the chronographic method, the apparatus used being called a chronograph, the observer is enabled to confine his attention to the star. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 563/3 By comparing the actual writing with the record on the chronographic cylinder.

2. Chronogrammatic. (chronograph 1.) *rare.*

[1634 (*title*) Chronographica Gratulatio in Felicissimum Adventum Serenissimi Card. Ferdinandi Hispaniarum Infantis (in Hilton)]. 1882 J. Hilton *Chronogr.* I. 449 The book is chronographic throughout..There are 1081 chronograms. *Ibid.* Pref. 11 They were occasionally constrained, by chronographic necessity, to use inelegant Latin.

chronographical (krɒnəʊ'græfɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to chronography, chronological; of the nature of a chronographer.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 862 An ancient Latin Chronographicall Table. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 294, I have to struggle against becoming chronographical, as well as autobiographical.

chronographically (krɒnəʊ'græfɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In chronographic manner: **a.** Chronologically. **b.** Chronogrammatically. *rare.*

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 600 The progress in climate..involved a localization of tribes in time or chronographically. 1882 J. Hilton *Chronogr.* 9 No date on the title-page beyond that which is thus chronographically expressed.

chronography (krəʊ'nɒgrəfɪ). Also 6 crono-. [a. Gr. χρονογραφία abstr. sb. f. χρονογράφ-ος time-recording, a chronicler; f. χρόνο-ς time + γράφ-ειν to write. (In this and the allied words in which *chro-* is stressless, the *o* is variously made (əʊ) or (ɒ), passing into (ə).)]

1. 'The description of past time, the chronological arrangement of historical events' (J.).

1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. IV. an. 1 (R.) In whiche cronographye, yf a kinge gaue to them possessions..he was called a saynct. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 15 My purpose..is to write a topographie, or description of places, and no chronographie, or storie of times. 1654 R. Vilvain *Chronogr.* 1 Chronography [is] a discussion or disquisition of Times themselfs. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 124 Recorded in a kind of monkish chronography. 1851

Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 115 Notes..transcribed so as to constitute complete chronographies.

†**b.** = CHRONOLOGY. *Obs.*

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 432 The Ecclesiasticall history of Eusebius..he hath illustrated with a learned chronographie. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 575 Two Tables of Vniversall Chronography. *a* **1734** North *Lives* (1826) I. 8, I..may err in some points of Chronography.

†**2.** Position and relations in time. *Obs.*

1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N.T.* IV. xi, Consider the topography, the aitiology, the chronography of this miracle.

†**3.** *Rhet.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 If we describe the time or season of the yeare, as winter, summer ..noone, euening, or such like: we call such description the counterfait time, *cronographia*. Examples are euery where to be found. **1657** J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 223 Chronographie is a Rhetorical Exornation, whereby the Orator describes any time or season for delectations sake.

4. The making of chronograms. *rare.*

1882 J. Hilton *Chronogr.* 11 Composed..by a young aspirant to the art of chronography.

†**chro'nography,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] To chronicle, recount.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 190 Touching which Pagod, the Singales (their Priests) Chronography That once Johna their King held this monstrous Daemon in derision.

chronologer (krəʊ'nɒlədʒə(r)). Also 7 cronologer. [f. CHRONOLOGY + -ER^1.] One who studies chronology, one who investigates the date and order in time of events; a chronologist.

a **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Pref. (R.), The most exact chronologers tell us, that Christ was born in October, and not in December. **1616** R. C. *Times Whis.* vii. 3167 Recorded by cronologers. **1625** Cooke in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 36 Marianus..is reputed, by your Baronius, *Nobilis Chronographus*, a worthy chronologer. **1783** Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 28 Chronologers judge the conversion of St. Paul to have happened in the very last year of Tiberius. **1857** Gladstone in *Oxf. Ess.* 50 A region, essentially mythical, neither approachable by the critic nor measurable by the chronologer.

chronologic (krɒnəʊ'lɒdʒɪk), *a.* Also 7 -ique. [f. CHRONOLOGY, or its sources: see -IC.] Of or belonging to chronology; relating to the determination of dates and order of time.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 6 The root of Chronologique calculation. **1669** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. VI. 69 Chronologic science. **1859** De Quincey *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 237 Its usual chronologic date of nine centuries before Christ.

†**b.** *subst.* in *pl. Obs.*

1721-1800 Bailey, *Chronologicks*, Books treating of Chronology.

chronological (krɒnəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL^1.]

1. Of, belonging to, or in accordance with chronology; arranged in the order of time.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. xxii. (R.), In the chronological table. **1644-52** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. xii. (1821) 288 Gantz hath summed them all up in his chronological history. **1754** Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Settle in the mind a general chronological order and series of principal events. **1755** Young *Centaur* ii. (1757) IV. 150 These moderns..dip into you, as into chronological tables, to know what happened before the flood. **1824** Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 747 A chronological series of our classical poets. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 3 Attempts to determine the chronological order of the Platonic writings.

2. Relating to or dealing with chronology.

a **1691** Boyle *Wks.* VI. 616 (R.) Those so much desired chronological labours of the late worthy Bishop of Armagh. *a* **1845** Barham *Ingold. Leg.* 7 A mortal horror of chronological references. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 586 Pointing out the chronological impossibility of the tale. **1871** Hartwig *Subterr. W.* i. 5 Every leading fossil has its fixed chronological character.

chronologically (krɒnəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a chronological manner or order; in or according to order of time.

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 213 The bishop of St. Asaph..has interpreted the prophecies of the Revelations chronologically. *a* **1734** North *Lives* (1826) III. 275, I could not write it chronologically as I desired. *c* **1815** Fuseli *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 484 As critically unjust as chronologically inattentive. **1881** Prof. Ramsay in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The fourth series chronologically..consists of the Miocene basaltic rocks of the Inner Hebrides.

chronologist (krəʊ'nɒlədʒɪst). [a. F. *chronologiste*, in mod.L. *chronologista*: see CHRONOLOGY and -IST.] One versed in chronology; a CHRONOLOGER.

1611 Cotgr., *Chronologiste*, a Chronologist or Chronicler. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 135 Touching the time of his life and writing the Chronologists agree not. **1726** De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 12 Satan would make a very good chronologist, settle every epoch, correct every calendar. **1835** Thirlwall *Greece* I. vii. 277 The same time which the chronologists fix for the beginning of the Ionian migration.

chronologize (krəʊ'nɒlədʒaɪz), *v. trans.* Also 7 crono-. [f. CHRONOLOGY: see -IZE.]

†**1.** To chronicle, record. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2251 We will have the deed cronologizde. **1655** M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) The black Book of Windsor..Chronologises it on the..[date].

2. To apply chronology to, to arrange chronologically or reduce to a chronological system.

1846 Grote *Greece* (1851) II. 75 The numerous and contradictory guesses..of the Greeks themselves in their attempts to chronologise their mythical narratives. **1884** Gairdner *Prof. Brewer's Hen. VIII*, Pref. 5 To catalogue and chronologize a number of miscellaneous documents.

Hence **chro'nologizing** *vbl. sb.*

1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 232/1 Most persons are driven to some imperfect chronologizing of their own.

†**'chronologue.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = next.

1658 Ussher *Ann.* Age vi. 335 Eupolemus, the Historina, deduceth his Chronologue from Adam.

chronology (krəʊ'nɒlədʒɪ). Also 7 cronology. [ad. mod.L. *chronologia*, f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY. (For pronunciation of first *o* see CHRONOGRAPHY.)

App. dating only from 16th c. *Chronologia temporum in Dionysii Historia comprehensorum*, per L. Biragum, was published at Basle in 1532. Cotgr. has F. *chronologie*.]

1. The science of computing and adjusting time or periods of time, and of recording and arranging events in the order of time; computation of time, assignation of events to their correct dates.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 15 When they beganne to Rule. How long they ruled. This part of History is named Chronology. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 13 If Chronology had not contradicted it, it would have been concluded, that he had been an Auditour of Pythagoras himself. **1841** Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 261 We gain a link to connect the chronology of India with that of Europe. **1878** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 46 Of chronology, the ordinary framework of history in which the succession of its events is adjusted, Homer knows nothing. **1878** Stanford *Symb. Christ* i. 7 At variance with the dates of Hebrew chronology.

†**b.** = CHRONOGRAPHY 1. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chronologie*, story of times past. **1616** Bullokar, *Chronologie*, the knowledge of Old Stories. **1623** so Cockeram.

2. A chronological table, list, or treatise.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 6 The testimonie of those which out of the more ancient authors haue transcribed their Chronologies. **1635** Swan *Spec. M.* ii. §1 (1643) 30 Mercator in his Chronologie seems to alledge some other reasons. **1666** Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* Title-p., Also a Chronologie of the Lord Chancelors and Keepers of the great Seal.

†**Chrono'mastix.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *μάστιξ* a whip or scourge.] A scourge of the time.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 170 The Valiant Poet, they in scorne doe stile me. The Chronomastix.

chronometer (krəʊ'nɒmɪtə(r), krɒ-). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring time; spec. applied to time-keepers adjusted to keep accurate time in all variations of temperature. They differ from watches in having a more perfect escapement and a compensation balance, and are used for determining longitude at sea, and for other exact observation. *to rate a chronometer*: to compare its daily loss or gain with the true time.

Some watches are named *half-chronometers*.

[**1715** Kersey, *Chronometrum* or *Chronoscopium Perpendiculum*, a Pendulum to measure Time with.] *a* **1735** Derham (J.), According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer. **1780** J. Arnold (*title*), Account..of a Pocket Chronometer, made on a new construction. **1787** Bonnycastle *Astron.* x. 159 Method for finding the longitude of places..by means of a chronometer. **1812** Woodhouse *Astron.* viii. 49 The time of the transit is to be marked by a clock or chronometer. **1855** Emerson *Misc. Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 387 The sailors sail by chronometers that do not lose two or three seconds in a year.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Time-measurer.'

1836 Cdl. Wiseman *Sc. Relig.* I. vi. 360 Deluc was the first..to observe and collect such data, to which he gave the name of Chronometers. **1872** Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 190 Sun and stars, whose rising and setting formed the grand chronometer of Nature.

†**2.** *Mus.* An instrument for indicating the time or movement of a composition; a METRONOME.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The musical chronometer is by no means a modern contrivance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chronometer-balance, -box, -maker*; **chronometer-escapement,** an escapement in which the free movement of the balance is opposed by the wheels at only one point in a complete oscillation.

1878 Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 63 A *chronometer-box was picked up, but empty. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, The *chronometer escapement..is the most perfect, delicate, and satisfactory in its operation, of all the escapements. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The most eminent *chronometer-makers in this country.

chronometric (krɒnəʊ'metrɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to chronometry; relating to the measurement of time. *chronometric* (or *chronometrical*) *governor*: an improved form of governor for regulating the velocity of an engine.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xviii. 431 To obtain a Chronometric Scale. **1838** in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 54 The chronometric survey of Massachusetts. **1875** Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 101 The imperfection of chronometric instruments. **1881** C. W. Siemens in *Nature* No. 626. 622 Another invention..the Chronometric Governor.

chronometrical (krɒnəʊ'metrɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.

1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 51 Sextant constructed for the chronometrical survey of Massachusetts. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 1 To carry a chain of chronometrical measurements round the world. **1864** H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Prog.* 142 Our chronometrical measurements of astronomical periods.

Hence **chrono'metrically** *adv.*

1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 225 They would find the hot fit and the cold return chronometrically, at intervals as regular as the tide's ebb and flow.

chronometry (krəʊ'nɒmɪtrɪ). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόν-ος* time + *-μετρία* measurement: see -METRY.]

The art or science of accurately measuring time.

1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* ii. 79 Chronometry..enables us to fix the moments in which phenomena occur, with the last degree of precision. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 6 The elements of a new historic chronometry. **1862** Smiles *Engineers* III. 446 Conversation ..turned upon chronometry and horology.

b. Measurement of time.

1837 Murray *Vital Princ.* 16 A compensation curb to regulate its chronometry. **1879** H. Warren *Recr. Astron.* ii. 23 Is the celestial chronometry getting deranged?

chrononomy (krəʊ'nɒnəmɪ). *rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-νομία* arrangement, ordering: see -NOMY.] Mode of reckoning and measuring time.

1882 Max Müller *India, What can it teach us?* 151 No necessity whatever for admitting..that the Hindus went to China for their lunar chrononomy.

chronopher ('krɒnəfə(r)). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-φορος* carrying. (Cf. *Christopher.*)] An apparatus for the distribution of electric time-signals.

1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 98 A time-distributing apparatus, or 'chronopher', the function of which is to distribute in many directions the signals received from Greenwich. **1878** Lockyer *Stargazing* 275 The hourly signal at the Post Office..is distributed by means of the Chronopher.

chronophotography (ˌkrɒnəʊfə'tɒgrəfɪ). [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time.] An early term for cinematic photography. Hence **ˌchronophoto'graphic** *a.*

1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Nov. 4/1 The various kinds of apparatus required for the difficult operations of 'chronophotography'. **1899** Hopwood *Living Pictures* 43 Chronophotography and the practical development of the living picture. **1902** *Rep. Smithsonian Inst. 1901* 329 The writer has pushed the improvement of his chronophotographic apparatus. *Ibid.*, Chronophotographic gun with a film ribbon.

chronoscope ('krɒnəʊskəʊp). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *σκοπος* observer.] An instrument for observing and measuring time.

†**a.** A chronometric pendulum. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Chronoscope*, the same with a Pendulum to measure Time. **1731-1800** in Bailey.

b. (*a*) An instrument for measuring very short intervals of time, which has been chiefly used in determining the velocity of projectiles. It was invented by Wheatstone in 1840, and consists of wire targets placed in the line of fire. The projectile passing through these severs the wire, and the moment of severance is recorded by electricity. (*b*) A device used for measuring the time of reaction in psychological experiments.

1846 Faraday *Res.* xlix. 366 Incidental to the accounts I gave of Wheatstone's electro-magnetic chronoscope. **1890** Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 277/2 *Chronoscope*, peculiar form of clock, regulated by a vibrating spring, in which the hands are thrown into or out of gear by an electro-magnet, and record thousandths of a second. **1923** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 603/2 When the examiner speaks the chronoscope revolves; when the subject speaks, it stops... The hiatus [between question and answer] is duly recorded by the chronoscope. **1934** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Apr. 391 The writer constructed a phonic chronoscope.

c. (See quot.)

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [A] Chronoscope..is..a clock in which the time is shewn by figures presented through holes in the dial.

Hence **chrono'scopic** *a.*

1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 1354 The instant of stimulation registered on the chronoscopic line by the current itself. *Ibid.* 3953 Chronoscopic Tuning Forks. Set of 4 tuning forks..to be used as chronoscopes.

chronoscopy (krəʊ'nɒskəpɪ). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-σκοπία* observation.] Observation and exact estimation of time.

1882 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXI. 433 The later chronoscopy has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience.

‖**chronostichon** (krɒ'nɒstɪkɒn). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *στίχος* row, line of verse.] (See quot.)

1859 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VII. 284 A chronosticon is properly a poetical line which by its letters, or some of them, indicates

a date. **1882** J. HILTON *Chronograms* 23 A Chronostichon of the beheading of Charles on the 30th day of January.

chronothermal (krɒnəʊ'θɜːməl), *a.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *θερμός* hot, warm: cf. THERMAL.] Relating to time and temperature.
1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

-chronous: a combining form [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time: see -OUS], used to form adjs. denoting (after, during, etc.) a period of time (e.g. *isochronous*, *metachronous*, *synchronous*).

chrony, obs. form of CRONY.

chroolepoid (krəʊ'ɒlɪpɔɪd), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χρώς*, *χροός* colour + *λεπ-ίς* a scale + -OID.] Having small yellow scales.
1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chrusopasse, obs. form of CHRYSOPRASE.

chryolite: see CRYOLITE.

chrys- (krɪs), combining form, before a vowel, of Gr. *χρῡσ-ός* gold; chiefly in chemical terms; properly denoting compounds of a golden-yellow colour, as '**chrysamide** [see AMIDE], an amide ($N.H_2.C_7H(NO_2)_2O$), formed by boiling chrysammic acid with aqueous ammonia (Watts). **chrysa'midic acid**, an acid ($NH_3.C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O_2$) forming salts called **chry'samidates**. **chry'sammic, -'amic acid**, an acid ($C_7H_2N_2O_6$) produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, forming salts called '**chrysammates**. **chry'saniline**, a brilliant golden-yellow dye ($C_{20}H_{17}N_3$), obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of rosaniline; also called *aniline yellow*. **chrysa'nisic acid**, an acid ($C_7H_5N_3O_7$) obtained, by the action of nitric acid on anisic acid, in small golden-yellow rhombic tables, forming salts called **chry'sanisates**. **chry'sarobin**, the medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira Araroba* dried and powdered, Goa Powder. '**chrysazin**, one of the *dioxy-anthraquinones* of the second group, crystallizing in golden-yellow laminæ, or red-brown highly lustrous needles; it is the basis of chrysamide and chrysammic acid, which is *tetra-nitro-chrysazin*. '**chrysean**, a sulphur derivative of hydrocyanic acid, obtained in yellow flocks. '**chryseone**, an orange-coloured insoluble substance obtained by digesting calcium silicide with strong hydrochloric acid. '**chrysene**, a crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) of the Anthracene group, obtained in bright yellow glistening scales. '**chrysin**, a substance obtained, in bright yellow shining plates, from the buds of *Populus nigra*; called also **chry'sinic acid**; its salts are '**chrysinates**.
1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 With Ammonia, Chrysammic Acid forms a deep purple solution, which deposits dark green crystals. These are not Chrysammate of Ammonia, but probably an Amide. **1864** *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A yellow aniline dye called Chrysaniline. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 187 Chrysaniline and its salts dye silks and wools a splendid golden-yellow colour. **1887** T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. of Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 909 Chrysarobin Ointment. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 463 Chrysean has a very beautiful colour like that of mosaic gold. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Among the first are.. Chrysene. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 758 *Chrysene*, a solid, resinous, orange-coloured body. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 75 The most powerfully fluorescent bodies known are.. chrysogen, chrysene.

chrysalid ('krɪsəlɪd). [f. L. *chrȳsal(l)id-*, Gr. *χρῡσαλλιδ*-stem of *χρῡσαλλίς* CHRYSALIS; or perhaps from the (mod.) L. pl. *chrysalid-es*, in English. Cf. F. *chrysalide*.]
1. = CHRYSALIS 1.
1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 75 The operations of nature in eggs, Chrysalids. **1835** BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 144 Like chrysalids impatient for the air. **1841–71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 371 The chrysalid.. presents very much the appearance of a small barrel.
b. *fig.* (esp. as in CHRYSALIS 2.)
1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 100 The cast husk or chrysalid of the noble creature which was to arise and take shape at the transfiguring touch of Shakespeare.
2. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a chrysalis (*lit.* and *fig.*).
1802–13 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 In their chrysalid state they remain for some time.. perfectly inanimate. **1864** *Realm* 22 June 5 We hope, when the Lord Chancellor's Bill has slept its chrysalid winter, it will come out winged with a better promise of reform.

chry'salidal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a chrysalis.
1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 620 Before it enter'd the chrysalidal State.

chrysa'lidian, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or of the nature of a chrysalis.
1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 301 The sombre chrysalidian attire of the grave.

'chrysaline, *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAL-IS + -INE. This and CHRYSALOID, etc. are formed as if the stem of the Greek word were *chrysal-*, whereas it is *chrysalid-*.]
Of, or of the nature of, a chrysalis.
1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 353 The chrysaline coat now shewed itself a delicate silky texture. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 306 In a kind of transitional or chrysaline stage.

chrysalis ('krɪsəlɪs). Pl. **chrysalides** (krɪ'sælɪdi:z) or **chrysalises** ('krɪsəlɪsɪz); but *chrysalids* is often substituted; cf. *orchids*. [a. L. *chrȳsallis*, *chrȳsalis*, a. Gr. *χρῡσαλλίς* 'the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies', deriv. of *χρῡσ-ός* gold: cf. *θρυαλλίς* rush-wick, f. *θρύον* a rush. The etymological form has *-allis*, but this is quite neglected in the mod. langs.]
1. The state into which the larva of most insects passes before becoming an imago or perfect insect. In this state the insect is inactive and takes no food, and is wrapped in a hard sheath or case.
1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Transmutations.. of Catterpillers.. into Chrysallides (that shine as if leaves of gold were laid upon them). **1670** *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 The Chrysalis or Aurelia.. which shews no parts at all of the Animal to come. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 353 When the butterfly dies, we see no chrysalis left behind. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 555 Having several Chrysalises suspended to a piece of paper. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 A people from whom the forms and habits by which they had moved for centuries were falling like the shell of a chrysalis. **1874** LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 11 When full-grown, the grubs.. turn into chrysalides.
2. *fig.* (*esp.* as: the shell or case whence the perfect insect bursts.)
1791 BURNS *Wks.* 73 Men who.. must.. like the caterpillar, labour a whole lifetime before they reached the wished-for height, there to roost, a stupid chrysalis. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 234 She is in the real transition state, just emerging from the chrysalis. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXII. From state to state the spirit walks; And these are but the shatter'd stalks, Or ruin'd chrysalis of one.
3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 368 Preparatory to undergoing their change into the chrysalis state, they construct a cocoon. **1855** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 455 To get rid of walls and roofs and all the chrysalis case of humanity. **1885** H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 74 In the following spring the chrysalis-skin bursts open.
Hence '**chrysalism**, '**chrysalize** *v.*, *nonce-wds.* [Irregularly formed: see CHRYSALINE.]
1833 HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 145 Having cast his skin, and burst from the chrysalism of a commander on half-pay into the splendid butterflyism of a barony. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* III. 229 Should the Parson ever chrysalise himself into an author. **1837** *Blackw. Mag.* 237 The hairy caterpillar chrysaliseth not.

chrysaloid ('krɪsəlɔɪd), *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAL-IS + -OID: see CHRYSALINE.] Chrysalis-like.
1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Researches* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal.. chrysaloid-contortuplicate. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 233 A 1-seeded drupe, with crumpled chrysaloid cotyledons. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They.. emerge from the chrysaloid state of childhood.

chrysanth, colloq. abbrev. of CHRYSANTHEMUM. Also **chrysant.**
[**1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 8/2 The National Chrysanthemum Society opens today... There have been many shows.. of 'Chrysantes'.] **1920** 'K. MANSFIELD' *Bliss* 138 Marie.. runs into the garden next door to pick the 'chrysanths'. **1934** R. H. MOTTRAM *Bumphrey's* IV. 162 Didn't know you cared for Chrysants. **1955** F. TILSLEY *Thicker than Water* i. 31 He went round the small garden, disbudding the chrysanths.

chrysanthemin (krɪ'sænθɪmɪn). *Chem.* [a. G. (R. Willstätter and E. K. Bolton 1916, in *Ann. der Chemie* CDXII. 136), f. CHRYSANTHEMUM + -IN[1].] A glucoside of cyanidin, $C_{21}H_{21}O_{11}$, found in the flowers of *Chrysanthemum indicum* and other plants.
1918 A. W. STEWART *Rec. Adv. Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 219 The anthocyanin of the winter aster is chrysanthemin, derived from dextrose and cyanidin. **1942** *Endeavour* I. 94/2 *Chrysanthemin* from the deep red chrysanthemum is cyanidin monoglucoside. **1956** *Nature* 7 Jan. 39/2 They demonstrate conclusively.. that the blackberry anthocyanin is chrysanthemin. *Ibid.*, A sample of synthetic chrysanthemin chloride.

chry'santhemous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *χρῡσάνθεμ-ον* (see next) + -OUS.] = CHRYSANTHOUS.
1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chrysanthemum (krɪ'sænθɪməm). [a. L. *chrȳsanthemum*, a. Gr. *χρῡσάνθεμον* the corn-marigold, f. *χρῡσ-ός* gold + *ἄνθεμον* flower, bloom; also 'camomile'.]
1. **a.** The herbalists' name for the Corn Marigold (now *C. segetum*), a composite plant with brilliant entirely yellow flowers: **b.** hence made by Linnæus the botanical name of the genus to which this belongs, having species with flowers of many colours, e.g. the Ox-eye Daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*) with yellow disk and white rays.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 187 Some.. do call.. it *Chrysanthemum*, that is to say, yellow Camomill. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 38 Yellow radiant Flowers, like those of the Chrysanthemum. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, The Crysanthemum or Corn-marigold. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 22 The Common Feverfew or large white Daisy (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*).
2. In *Horticulture*, ordinarily applied to a number of cultivated species of this genus, esp. *C. sinense*, much prized for the beauty of its flowers and for blooming in November and December.
1798 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. 328 Chrysanthemum; to preserve some of the finest doubles, plant cuttings, or slips, in September. **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 215/1 The Chrysanthemum.. is very hardy when planted in the ground. **1860** *Ill. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/2 The Inner Temple Garden.. The great autumnal boast of the garden is the chrysanthemums on the northern border. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 10/2 Next year will be the centenary of the introduction of the chrysanthemum into this country.
attrib. **1880** MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 20 The notes.. are ornamented with the chrysanthemum crest of the Mikado. *Mod. Newspr.* Working men's chrysanthemum show.

chry'santhous, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. *χρῡσανθ-ής* golden-flowered + -OUS.] Having yellow flowers.
1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chryselephantine (krɪsɛlɪ'fæntɪn), *a.* [ad. Gr. *χρῡσελεφάντιν-ος* of gold and ivory, f. *χρῡσ-ός* gold + *ἐλεφάντινος* of ivory, f. *ἐλέφας*, *ἐλέφαντ-* elephant, ivory.] Of gold and ivory: applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, such as the Olympian Zeus and Athene Parthenos of Phidias.
1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 607 The earliest productions of chryselephantine sculpture, or statuary in gold and ivory. **1852** G. BUTLER *Princ. Imitat. Art* 82 Like the other great chryselephantine statues, it.. was made of wood, overlaid with ivory and gold; the ivory being used for the flesh, the gold for the drapery.
b. *fig.*
1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 89 In types of clean chryselephantine verse. **1882** SYMONDS in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 323 Much of his best work.. is chryselephantine, overwrought with jewellery.

chrysene ('kraɪsi:n). *Chem.* Also **chrysen.** [ad. F. *chrysène* (A. Laurent 1837, in *Ann. de Chimie* LXVI. 137), f. CHRYS- + -ENE.] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, occurring in crystalline form in the highest boiling fractions of coal tar, and in other substances, variable in colour and exhibiting violet fluorescence.
1864 *Chem. News* X. 244/1 Laurent's pyren, I am inclined to think, was merely chrysen containing an admixture of paraffin. *Ibid.* 244/2 Chrysen compounds. **1871** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 692 The chrysene employed in this research was extracted from the mixture of solid hydro-carbons which have a higher boiling point than anthracene, and form the latter portion of the distillate from coal tar. **1943** *Endeavour* Jan. 30/1 The.. compound presents a rough resemblance to.. chrysene. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 665/1 Chrysene, $C_{18}H_{12}$, crystallizes in colourless plates or octahedra (from benzene), which exhibit a violet fluorescence.

chrysid ('kraɪsɪd). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Chrysididæ* (see definition), f. Gr. *χρυσίς* (*-ιδ-*) gold vessel, gold-embroidered dress.] A member of the family Chrysididæ of hymenopterous metallic-coloured insects (ruby-wasps, cuckoo-flies). Also as *adj.*
1884 L. O. HOWARD in J. S. Kingsley *Standard Nat. Hist.* II. 524 In mode of life the Chrysids are either parasites or inquilines. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 180/2 The eggs are laid in the nests of various bees and wasps, the chrysid larva living as a 'cuckoo' parasite. **1913** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 959/1 Dr. Longstaff's fine set of Sûdan Hymenoptera.. included.. 40 Chrysids. **1969** C. ANDREWES *Lives of Wasps & Bees* xi. 79 Somewhat apart from the other wandering wasps are the Chrysids, ruby-wasps or ruby-tails, all of them parasites of other wasps or of bees.

†**chrysmall.** *Obs. Astrol.* [? irreg. f. CRISIS.] See quot.
1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Dayes Criticall, Decretory and Chrysmall are all one.

chrysme, etc., obs. f. CHRISM, etc.

chryso- (krɪsəʊ), before a vowel CHRYS-, combining form of Gr. *χρῡσό-ς* gold, in combinations already existing in Greek, and in many formed on the analogy of these.
1. In general combinations and derivatives, as **chryso-ari'stocracy** [loosely for *chrys-*] *nonce-wd.*, an aristocracy of wealth, = *chrysocracy*. '**chrysobull** [med.L. *chrysobulium*, med.Gr. *χρυσόβουλλον*], a golden bull or *bulla aurea*. **chryso'carpous** *a.* [Gr. *χρυσόκαρπ-ος*, f. *καρπός* fruit], having golden or yellow fruit (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). '**chrysochlore** [mod.L. *chrysochlōr-is* (f. Gr. *χλωρ-ός* green)], the Cape Mole, whose fur has a gold-green lustre. **chryso'chlorous** *a.*, of a golden or yellowish green. **chry'socracy** [after

aristocracy], rule of the wealthy, plutocracy. **chry'sography** [Gr. *χρυσογραφία*], writing in letters of gold. So '**chrysograph** *v. trans.* **chry'sology** [Gr. *-λογια* discourse: cf. Gr.. *χρυσολόγος* speaking of gold], the science of gold or wealth. **chrysomagnet**, a magnet which attracts gold. ‖**chryso'mela** [f. Gr. *χρυσόμηλον* golden apple], a genus of beetles with metallic lustre; it has been Englished '**chrysomel**; hence, also, **chrysome'lideous** *a.*, etc. **chry'sophilist**, **chry'sophilite** [Gr. *χρυσόφιλ-ος* gold-loving + -IST, -ITE], a lover of gold. †**chrysopee** [late Gr. *χρυσοποιία*, f. *χρυσοποιός* goldsmith, f. *ποιεῖν* to make; cf. F. *chrysopée*], the art of turning other metals into gold. **chrysopo'etic** *a.* [Gr. *ποιητικ-ός* making], gold-making; also quasi-*sb.* in *plur.* †'**chrysosperm** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed: cf. Gr. *χρυσόσπερμος* gold-engendering], *Alch.*, a substance that is the 'seed of gold'. '**chrysosplene**, *Chrysosplenium* or Golden Spleenwort, a small genus of plants (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*). '**chrysotype** [see -TYPE], a photographic process in which chloride of gold is used to develop the negative; a picture produced by this process.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* (1861) 167 The weak point in our *chryso-aristocracy. **1885** E. C. STEDMAN in *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 511 Even our 'chryso-aristocracy' he thinks is bettered by the process. **1882** A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 33 A *chrysobull of the Serbian Emperor Dušan. **1847** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 265 Among the Insectivora may be noticed the Cape *chrysochlore. **1828** STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 27 The government is a *chrysocracy. **1861** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* ix, That extraordinary hybrid.. between democracy and chrysocracy, a native-born New-England serving-man. **1855** *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 572 The *chrysography and other decorations of the outer walls. **1867** O. T. HILL *Eng. Monasticism* 285 The chrysography or writing in gold of the Greek manuscripts between the fifth and eighth centuries. **1839** LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 219 Reading his name *chrysographed on a red morocco despatch-box. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sc. & Arts*, **Chrysology* ..that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. **1713** ADDISON *Guardian* No. 122 (Jod.) An account of the *chryso-magnet, or of the loadstone, which attracts gold. **18..** BOWLES *Valley in Andes*, The *chrysomel and purple butterfly. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazons* vii. 168 Small *chryso-melideous beetles. **1811** *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 375 All enterprizing *chrysophilists. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Char. Dram. Writers, B. Jonson* (L.), The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *chrysophilites. [**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 631 Is Ars sacra, Or *Chrysopœia.. A heathen language?] **1772** NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 198 The most recondite secrets of the Crysopee. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. vii. 315 *Chrysopoeticks, or making of Gold. **1805** SOUTHEY in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 86 If I could write tragedy—the true chrysopoetic vein. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 627 Your stone, your med'cine, and your *chrysosperme. **1811** LYTTELL *Landmarks* IV. iv. 200 Lichens and golden *chryso-splene adorn the massive walls. **1842** HUNT in *Man. Photogr.* (1853) 58 A process to which I propose applying the name of *Chrysotype.. I have not yet (June 10, 1842) obtained a complete command over all its details. **1843** *Year Bk. Facts* 218 The preparation of the chrysotype paper. **1845** *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Chrysotype, a beautiful process discovered by Sir John Herschel.

2. *esp.* in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as '**chrysogen** [see -GEN], an orange-coloured hydrocarbon contained in crude anthracene (Watts). **chryso'lepic acid** [Gr. *λεπ-ίς* scale], a synonym of picric acid, because it occurs in yellow scales; **chrysolepate**, a salt of this acid. '**chrysophan(e** [Gr. **φαν-*, *φαίνειν* to bring into sight], *Chem.* a name given to an orange-red bitter substance contained in the alcoholic extract of rhubarb (Watts); also to *chrysophanic acid*. '**chrysophane**, *Min.*, a synonym of CLINTONITE. **chryso'phanic acid** [as prec.], the yellow colouring principle of rhubarb and of the wall-lichen. '**chrysophyll** [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf], the yellow colouring matter of plants. **chrysoqui'none** [see QUINONE], a compound ($C_{18}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the action of chromic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid (Watts). '**chrysotile** [Gr. *τίλος* shred, fibre], a fibrous variety of serpentine.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 Pure chrysolepic acid, in beautiful golden yellow scales of a darker colour than picric acid, which however it resembles in its properties. *Ibid.* Chrysolepate of Silver forms dark brownish-red needles. **1844** ALGER *Phillip's Min.* 645 Chrysophane. **1869-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 460 Chrysophane.. resolvable by acids into chrysophanic acid and sugar. **1861** H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 118 The common yellow wall-lichen.. yields a beautiful golden yellow crystallizable colouring matter called chrysophanic acid. **1850** DANA *Min.* 255 Chrysotile is fine asbestiform. **1888** *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/3 The Canadian asbestos.. is termed by mineralogists chrysotile.

chrysoberyl ('krɪsəʊˌbɛrɪl). *Min.* [ad. L. *chrȳsobēryll-us* (Pliny) = Gr. *χρῡσοβήρυλλος* a variety of beryl with a golden tinge, f. *χρῡσό-ς* gold + *βήρυλλος* BERYL.]

†**a.** A variety of beryl, with a tinge of yellow.

b. A yellowish green gem, in composition an aluminate of glucinum. A variety with a bluish opalescence is cymophane or *chrysoberyl cat's-eye*.

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. XX. (1495) 559 Crisoberillus is a manere kynd of beryll, and pale greynes therof shine towarde colour of golde.] **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 86 Some [stones] are green as.. chrysoberil. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chrysoberyl*, a precious stone; being a kind of pale beryl, with a tincture of yellow. **1796** KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 261 Chrysoberyll. Its colour is a dilute yellowish green, but like an opal it reflects, seemingly from its inside, a mixed colour of bluish green and golden yellow. **1874** WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 67 The cymophane, or chrysoberyl cat's-eye, exhibits as it were the pupil of an eye moving about within the stone. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 10/2 'The Hindoo Lingam God', consisting of a chrysoberyl cat's-eye fixed in a topaz, and mounted in a pyramidal base studded with diamonds.

†**chrysocoll**, ('krɪsəʊkɒl). *Obs.* Forms: 6 chrisecoll, chrisocoll, 7 chrysocoll, -cole, -cholle, -cal. [a. F. *chrysocolle* 'gold-solder, borax, green earthe', ad. L. *chrȳsocolla*, a. Gr. *χρῡσόκολλα* gold-solder, f. *χρῡσό-ς* gold + *κόλλα* glue.] = CHRYSOCOLLA 1.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, Womens eyes are made of chrisecoll, that is ever unperfect unless tempred with gold. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 89 Gold is the Chrisocoll of loue. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 601 (D.) Now as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine Much Chrysocholle, and also Silver fine. **1657** *Phys. Dict.*, *Chrysocal*, a kind of mineral found like sand in the veins of some metals.

chrysocolla (krɪsəʊ'kɒlə). [see prec.]

†**1.** A name meaning 'gold-solder', anciently given to some mineral or minerals; it may have included borax, to which the name was in later times applied; also malachite or carbonate of copper. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xi. 1377 *note*, Heliogabalus.. garnished them with gold, and paved the very floore with Chrysocolla. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 81 Some [stones] move vomiting, as chrysocolla. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 64 *Chrysocolla*, Borax. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 9 Mixing Crisocolla or Terraverd with the Sand. **1768** BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, *Chrysocolla*, Gold-solder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice stones, found in Copper-mines. **1861** C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 15 It may be that our Malachite was the Chrysocolla of the Romans, a name given to native verdigris from its use as a solder for gold work.

2. In mod. *Min.* The name of a hydrous silicate of copper, green in colour, with a shining lustre, and often opal-like in texture.

Dana thinks that the chrysocolla of the ancients may have included this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 134 Mountain Green. Chrysocolla. **1872** R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 95 Impure clayey chrysocolla [silicate of copper] was found in.. Bloomfield's Gully, Omeo. **1884** DANA *Min.* 404 Some specimens of chrysocolla are translucent.

chrysoidine (krɪ'sɔʊɪdaɪn, -'ɔɪdaɪn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *χρῡσοειδ-ής* like gold + -INE.] A colouring base ($C_{12}H_{12}N_4$) intermediate in composition between aniline yellow and phenylene brown. The chrysoidine of commerce is the hydrochloride, a salt of a splendid orange-yellow colour.

1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 467–470 Chrysoïdine or Metadiamidazobenzene. **1880** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 446 Added to a solution of diamidobenzene-hydrochloride, the scarlet body produced is the sulphonic acid of chrysoidine.

chrysolite ('krɪsəlaɪt). Forms: 4 crisolite, -lyte, -lide, crysolyt(e, 6 chrisolite, (? chrisalet), 6, 9 crysolite, 7 crisolite, chrysolith, 8 crisolete, 9 chrysolithe, 6- chrysolite. [ME. *crisolite*, a. OF. *crisolite*, ad. med.L. *crisolitus*, for L. *chrȳsolithus*, a. Gr. *χρῡσόλιθος* a bright yellow stone (prob. topaz), f. *χρῡσό-ς* gold + *λίθος* stone: since the 16th c. refashioned after Latin.]

A name formerly given to several different gems of a green colour, such as zircon, tourmaline, topaz, and apatite. Since about 1790 restricted to the precious olivine, a silicate of magnesia and iron found in lava. Its colour varies from pale yellowish-green (the precious stone) to dark bottle-green.

*c***1300** *K. Alis.* 5682 Jacynkte, piropes, crisolites. *c***1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 1008 þe crysolyt, þe sevenþe gemme in fundament. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 20 The seuenthe, crisolitus [**1535** COVERD., a Crysolite, **1611** Chrysolite]. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 144 One entyre and perfect Chrysolite. **1604** DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 291 So did they.. shine afarre off, like crysolites. **1747** DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Chrysolite is of a light-green Grass-colour, and is supposed to have been the Beryl of the Ancients. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxvi, Here their varied hues unite In the changeful chrysolite. **1861** C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 56 The ancient Topaz was the present Chrysolite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 258 The Chrysolithus of Pliny was probably topaz; and his topaz our chrysolite.

b. *attrib.* Of the colour or aspect of chrysolite.

1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i, Green as a stream.. whose pure and chrysolite waters Flow o'er a schistous bed.

2. Applied with qualifications to allied minerals.

iron chrysolite: the mineral FAYALITE. *iron manganese chrysolite*: a mineral akin to Fayalite. *titaniferous chrysolite*: a massive reddish-brown mineral having some resemblance to Boltonite.

chrysoll, variant of CRISOL, *Obs.*, crucible.

chrysom(e, var. of CHRISOM.

chry'sopal. A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

chrysoprase('krɪsəpreɪz). In N.T. (*Rev.* xxi. 20) **chrysoprasus** (krɪ'sɒprəsəs). Forms: 3-5 crisopace, 4 crysopase, 6 chrusopasse, 7-8 chrysopass; 7-9 crysoprase, 9 chrysopras, 7- chrysoprase; also 4-5 crisopassus, 6 crysoprasos, crusoprasos, 7 chrysoprasus, etc. [ME. *crisopace*, a. OF. *crisopace* = It. *crisopasso*, ad. L. type *crisopass-us* = *chrȳsopassus*, found in some MSS. of Pliny, beside the etymological *chrȳsoprasus*, Gr. *χρῡσόπρασος* a golden-green gem, f. *χρῡσό-ς* gold + *πράσον* leek. Schade quotes many med.L. examples of *chrysoprassus*, and *-passus*, also *-pastus*, *-parus*, and *chrysopasion*, *-ptasion*, *-pasius*, *-ptasius*, *-tapsus*, corruptions, and partly, perh., etymologizing perversions of the name. Since the 16th c. the Eng. form has been more or less conformed to the original Gr. and Latin.]

a. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, now generally believed to have been a variety of the beryl, or to have included that among other stones of similar appearance. It was one of the stones to which in the Middle Ages was attributed the faculty of shining in the dark.

b. In mod. *Min.* Applied to an apple-green variety of chalcedony.

*c***1275** *Luue Ron* 174 in *O.E. Misc.* 98 Smaragde, Beril, and crisopace. *c***1325** *E.E. Allit P.* A. 1012 þe crysopase þe tenþe is ty3t. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 20 The tenthe, crisopassus [TINDALE & COVERD., Crysoprasos; CRANMER Crusoprasos; *Geneva*, *Rheims*, Chrysoprasus]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. XXVI. (1495) 561 Crisopassus is a stone of Ethiopia and is hyd in lyghte and seen in derknesse. *a***1400-50** *Alexander* 5274 Calcidoynes & crisopaces. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Chrusopasse.. In the night time it is flamelike, in the day time yelow or wan. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 93 That the wearing of a Crysoprase [will] make one out of love with gold, as some have delivered. *a***1711** KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 163 The Chrysopass with golden spots bespread. **1804** JAMESON *Min.* I. 191 May not chrysopras.. stand under chalcedony? **1835** *New Monthly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase. **1873** LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Azrael* 25 The signet-ring of chrysoprase.. seemed to blaze with hidden fire. **1884** DANA *Min.* 194.

c. The colour of this stone. Also *attrib.*

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xliii. 40 The crysoprase green of the shallows. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 239 The lady's face Did melt back in the chrysopras Of the orient morning sky.

†**chrysosto'matical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χρῡσό-ς* gold + *στόματ-*, mouth + -ICAL.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Chrisostomaticall*, golden-mouthed. **1647** R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 83 Come, Doris, with thy watry band, and all the Druid crew Chrysostomaticall.

chryso'stomic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *χρῡσόστομος* golden-mouthed, an epithet applied to favourite orators, which became a kind of surname of Dio and John Chrysostom.] Golden-mouthed.

1816 *Month. Rev.* LXXXI. 245 By the majesty of his Chrysostomic eloquence.

chrystal, chrystalline, etc.: see CRYS-.

chrysten, -un, etc., obs. ff. CHRISTEN.

chthonian ('kθəʊnɪən), *a.* [f. Gr. *χθόνι-ος* of, in, or beneath the earth (f. *χθών*, *χθον-ός*, earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *chthonien*.] = CHTHONIC *a.*

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 481 Hermes stood in the cycle of the Chthonian gods, the powers that send up fruits and bounteous blessing from below. **1887** LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II. 95. **1888** RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 131 Pluto.. was always.. a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

chthonic ('kθɒnɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *χθών*, *χθον-ός* + -IC] **a.** Dwelling in or beneath the surface of the earth.

1882 C. F. KEARY *Outl. Primit. Belief* v. 215 The chthonic divinity was essentially a god of the regions under the earth; at first of the dark home of the seed, later on of the still darker home of the dead. **1885** *19th Cent.* Dec. 920 The original chthonic character of the wife of Zeus. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 3/3 Two great and contrasted forms of ritual—the Olympian and the Chthonic, the one a ritual of cheerful.. character, the other a ritual of gloom, and fostering superstition. **1941** T. S. ELIOT *Dry Salvages* v. 15 Driven by dæmonic, chthonic Powers. **1957** CHILDE *Dawn Europ. Civilization* (ed. 6) xviii. 331 The invaders.. patronized native cults or gave them a new celestial, rather than chthonic, orientation.

b. *transf.*

1926 T. E. LAWRENCE *Seven Pillars* lxii. 328 We.. wrote books about its architecture, folklore, and dying industries. Then one day, we woke up to find this chthonic spirit turned political. **1928** H. G. & C. F. BAYNES tr. *Jung's Contribs. Analyt. Psychol.* 118 The chthonic portion of the mind—if we may use this expression—that portion through which the mind is linked to nature, or in which, at least, its relatedness

to the earth and the universe seems most comprehensible. **1963** M. McCarthy *Group* vi. 129 The chthonic imagery of Norine's apartment, which..was black as a coalhole and heated by the furnace of the hostess' unslaked desires.

chtho'nography. [f. Gr. *χθών, χθονό-ς* earth + -GRAPHY.] 'A history or description of soils' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

ˌchthonono'sology. [f. as prec. + NOSOLOGY.] 'The geography of diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

chub (tʃʌb). Forms: 5–6 chubbe, (9 chubb), 7– chub. [Late ME. *chubbe*, of unknown origin.

Prof. Skeat compares *kubb* block, log of a tree (which agrees in meaning with sense 3), and other similar Sw. and Da. words: but no phonetic connexion between *ku-* and *chu-* is known either in Norse or English. See other conjectures in Wedgwood and E. Müller.]

1. A river fish (*Cyprinus* or *Leuciscus cephalus*) of the Carp family (*Cyprinidæ*), also called the Chevin. It is a thick fat coarse-fleshed fish, of a dusky green colour on the upper parts and silvery-white beneath, frequenting deep holes, especially about the roots of trees, and in warm weather rising near the surface.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 16 The cheuen chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the ele. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 181 A chubbe, *bruscum*. **1653** Walton *Angler* 47 A Chub is the worst fish that swims. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. (ed. 3) 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender) are a strong unactive Fish. **1868** Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 313 Still the lazy chub did swim By inches 'gainst the stream. **1873** G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xi. 89 The big chub sleep away the lazy day.

b. *U.S.* A local name for the Black Bass (*Perca huro*). Also 'a name sometimes given to the Blackfish (*Tautoga americana*)'. (Bartlett.)

1863 Thoreau *Excursions* 31 The chub is a soft fish, and tastes like brown paper salted. **1883** *Cent. Mag.* July 376/1 There are but two species of black bass..the large-mouthed bass and the small-mouthed bass..known in different sections of our country [U.S.] as bass, perch, trout, chub or salmon. **1884** *Ibid.* Apr. 908/1 A black bass..becomes a 'chub' in Virginia.

†**2.** *transf.* A lazy spiritless person; a rustic, simpleton, dolt, fool; also, playfully, lad, 'fellow', 'chap'. *Obs.*

1558 Phaër *Æneid* VII. U ij, Like fraies of countreis chubs. **1623** Cockeram, *Gnoffe*, a churle, a foole, a chub. **1657** G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 22 Fine-fingred chubs, who will be more scrupulous of fouling their hands with coals, than careful to keep a good conscience. **1706** Phillips, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, or clownish Fellow; a raw, inexperienced young Fellow. *c* **1745** *Songs Costume* (1849) 223 When a young miss has a chub by her side.

b. (Cf. CHUBBY.)

1721–1800 Bailey, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheeked Fellow.

3. (Cf. *chock, chunk.*) *dial.*

1796 Marshall *E. Yorksh.* ed. 2 (E.D.S. 1879) *Chub*, a thick, clubbed piece of firewood. **1876** *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chub*, a wood-log.

4. a. *attrib.* Pertaining to the chub, chub-like.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-mec.* ii. (1689) 17 Barbel and Chub lines must be very strong. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 306/1 Of Birds..a chub Bill [is a] thick and short Bill.

b. *Comb.*, as †**chub-cheeked**, †**chub-faced**: having chubby cheeks or face (from the general obese appearance of the fish); **chub-headed** (see quot.); **chub-sucker**, a sea-fish of the genus *Labeo*, also called the Horned Sucker (Bartlett).

1715 Kersey, **Chub-cheeked*, that has full Cheeks. **1721** in Bailey. **1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, The *chub-faced fop Shines sleek with full-crammed fat of happiness. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 299 ¶2, I have a little Chub-faced Boy as like me as he can stare. **1796** Marshall *E. Yorksh.* ed. 2 (E.D.S. 1879) **Chub-headed*, large or thick headed; spoken of cattle or sheep.

Chubb (tʃʌb). [From the name of the inventor, a London locksmith.] In full *Chubb's lock, Chubb-lock*: a patent lock with tumblers and, in addition, a lever called a detector, which fixes the bolt immovably when one of the tumblers is raised a little too high in an attempt to pick the lock. So *Chubb-key*.

1833 Lardner *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 272 Another celebrated invention, well known to the public as Chubb's Detector lock. **1861** Sala *Seven Sons Mammon* xii, A tiny little Chubb, that might have opened a lady's portfolio.

†**chubbed** (tʃʌbd), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CHUB + -ED.]

1. = CHUBBY 1, 2: 'Big-headed like a chub' (J.).

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 852/4 A chubbid fellow, hard favored. **1687** *Ibid.* No. 2285/4 Lost..a brown Mare..a thick Neck, and a chubbed Head. **1767** Brooke *Fool of Qual.* I. 22 Eldest son to a wealthy squire, a chubbed unlucky boy.

2. Of or belonging to a chub (sense 2). *Obs.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 632 This Chub found an opportunity, in a pretty chubbed manner, to kill a couple of principal sagamores.

Hence '**chubbedness** = CHUBBINESS.

1731–1800 Bailey, *Chubbedness*, the having full cheeks.

'**chubbily**, *adv.* [-LY².] In a chubby manner, in the manner of a chubby person.

1909 H. G. Wells *Tono-Bungay* II. iii. 152 'True,' said my uncle, chubbily and with a dreamy sense of mysticism. **1968** *N.Y. Times* 7 Jan. IE Short, but chubbily handsome, impulsive and vivacious, Prince Sihanouk.

chubbiness ('tʃʌbɪnɪs). [f. CHUBBY + -NESS.] Chubby state, plumpness.

1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 122 Her form was the perfection of childish beauty, without its usual chubbiness and squareness of outline. **1881** H. James *Portrait Lady* xxxi, Never having known the age of chubbiness. **1883** *19th Cent.* Nov. 848 The mixture of awkwardness and chubbiness which results from a long sea voyage.

†'**chubbingly**, *a. Obs. slang.*

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bulchin*, a Chubbingly Boy or Lad. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

†'**chubbish**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHUB + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of a chub; dull, clownish.

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* A ij, The chubbyshe gnof that toyles and moyles and delveth in the downe.

2. Chub-shaped; hence *gen.* blunt and thick.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2053/4 A good large Nose the end being chubish.

chubby ('tʃʌbɪ), *a.* [f. CHUB + -Y.]

†**1.** Short and thick, dumpy like a chub. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Raccourci*..compacted; chubbie, short and strong. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chubby*, thickset.

b. Applied to ground: ? = lumpy, hummocky.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Cushi runs apace, but through chubby and rough grounds.

2. Round-faced; plump and well-rounded.

1722 *Daily Post* 19 Mar., A fat, chubby boy, aged about 20 or thereabouts. **1792** Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* iii. 105 Health and innocence smile on their chubby cheeks. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 92 The very chubbiest and rosiest boy in the world. **1859** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxv. 51 A sow and her chubby pigs.

b. *transf.*

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1866) 173 A chubby street-door knocker, half-lion half-monkey. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 645 With borders of chubby shade trees and shrubbery.

3. *Comb.*, as *chubby-faced, -headed* adjs.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 346 The chubby-faced Pickle. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chubby-headed*, having a short, broad head like a bull.

chubdar, obs. form of CHOBDAR.

chuchu, var. of CHOCHO.

chuck (tʃʌk), *sb.*[1] Also 4 chuk(ke, chokke. [Echoic.]

1. A species of cluck: e.g. that made by a cock, or a hen calling chickens, or by people in calling fowls; also that made to incite a horse.

c **1386** Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 354 He fly doun fro the beem ..and eke hise hennes alle; And with a chuk [*v.r.* chukke, chokke] he gan hem for to calle. **1683** Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 391 They made the Chuck four or five times that People use to make to Chickens when they call them. *a* **1791** Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 419 The parrot made the chuck that people use to make to chickens. **1860** Trollope *Framley P.* vi. 169 Made the coachman..give a chuck to his horses.

2. A provincial name for the wheatear.

chuck (tʃʌk), *sb.*[2] [In sense 1, taken by Dr. Johnson to be corrupted from *chick, chicken*: cf. the dialectal use in 2, also CHUCKIE.]

1. A familiar term of endearment, applied to husbands, wives, children, close companions.

1588 Shaks. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 668 Sweet chuckes, beat not the bones of the buried. **1599** —— *Hen. V*, III. ii. 26 Vse lenitie sweet Chuck. **1607** *Barley-Breake* (1877) 8, I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdaine, To see his child so ruffled by a knaue. **1628** Earle *Microcosm.* xxxvi. 80 One that does nothing without his chuck, that is his wife. **1770** Foote *Lame Lover* I. 24 Why not, chuck? **1845** E. Brontë *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 279 Will you come Chuck? **1866** Kingsley *Herew.* xix. 234 Little Winter, my chuck, my darling.

2. Chick, chicken, fowl. *north. dial.* Also *fig.*

1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 201 Such lucky chucks there's no great need on. **1785** Burns *Jolly Beggars* ix, But up arose the martial chuck, And laid the loud uproar. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chuck*..in the Craven dialect ..a hen. **1878** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chuck*, a child's name for a hen. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Chuck* or *chuckie*, a domestic fowl. A word used by children.

chuck (tʃʌk), *sb.*[3] In 7 chock(e. [Goes with CHUCK *v.*[2]; in sense 1 perh. immed. f. F. *choc* (see SHOCK).]

1. A slight, sudden blow or upward tap under the chin.

1611 Cotgr., *Mantonniere*, a chocke, or bob vnder the chinne. —— *Haulse-bec*..a blow, or chocke vnder the chinne. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 84 He gave his antagonist a chuck under the chin. **1840** Hood *Kilmansegg* cclxviii, There's a double chuck at a double chin. **1847** Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 275 A few additional chucks by the throat.

2. A short, abrupt movement, a toss, a jerk.

c **1843** Sir C. Napier in *Life* (1885) vi. 206, I held half my reins..designing to give Red Rover a chuck that should put his head between me and the coming blow. **1861** Trollope *Framley P.* III. ix. 165 Griselda gave her head a little chuck which was produced by two different operations of her mind.

3. a. A toss or throw from the hand (*colloq.*). *spec.* in *Cricket*, a thrown ball; an illegal delivery.

1862 F. Lillywhite *Scores & Biogr.* II. 30 Slow underhand 'chucks'. **1903** Wodehouse *Tales of St. Austin's* 22 Did you think that ball that bowled you was a chuck? **1966** *New Statesman* 1 July 26/3 One of Griffith's most effective deliveries was a (doubtless unconscious) 'chuck' which has now been umpired out of his repertoire.

b. Dismissal, repudiation, 'turning down', esp. in phr. *to give* (someone or something) *the chuck.*

1892 G. & W. G. Grossmith *Diary of Nobody* vi. 88 If you want the good old truth, I've got the chuck! **1893** *Fun* 28 Jun. 262/1 The sentimental coster who is going to shoot himself because he has (as he expresses it) 'got the chuck' from his situation and is parted from his 'dona'. **1909** Galsworthy *Strife* II. ii, If you give up..to Harness, now, it's givin' us the chuck—to save your skins. **1926** *Punch* 26 May 559/2, I give your pills the chuck..And I am worse instead of better. **1928** A. Christie *Myst. Blue Train* xviii. 147, I have, how do you say it?—given them the chuck! **1930** *Argosy* Apr. 15/1 When they gave me the chuck, you married me out of hand.

4. Short for CHUCK-FARTHING, and app. extended to other games of the nature of pitch-and-toss.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 127. 3/2 These two being at the Game we call Chuck. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 509 ¶2 To chace the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. **1741–3** Wesley *Jrnl.* (1749) 95 Men, women and children met together, to dance, fight, curse and swear, and play at chuck, ball, span-farthing, or whatever came next to hand. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 204 What is money good for? You cannot eat it..it is of none other use than to play at chuck, or spin upon a table to amuse a child. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 174 With chuck and marbles wearing Sunday through.

5. *Sc.* One of the small rounded quartz pebbles used in the game of check-stone or 'chuckie-stanes'; hence *chucks* a name of this game; 'a marble used at the game of taw, *Dumfr.*' (Jam.). Also *chuckstone.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* v, When a wise man is with fules and bairns, he maun e'en play at the chucks. **1827** Carlyle *Germ. Romance* II. 115 Gravel, among which were..large bits of chuckstone, and other pebbles. **1879** Jamieson, *Chuckie-stanes, chucks*, a game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.

chuck (tʃʌk), *sb.*[4] [app. originally the same as CHOCK, q.v. *Chunk* appears to be another variant.]

1. A lump; a large awkward-shaped piece of wood for burning, a CHOCK; also of bread, meat, and the like, a CHUNK. Chiefly *dial.*

1674 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 *Chuck*, a great Chip, *Suss.*; in other Countreys they call it a *chunk*. **1736** Pegge *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Chuck*..We mean more than a chip, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. **1876** Gower *Surrey Provinc.* (E.D.S.), *Chucks*, large chips of wood. Called 'chats' in the Cotswold dialect. **1881** R. Buchanan *God & Man* I. 20 Chucks of home-made cake. **1887** Parish & Shaw *Kentish Dial.*, *Chuck*, a chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese.

2. See quot. 1881.

1723 J. Nott *Cook's Dict.* No. 77 B *To sauce Beef*, take either Buttock, Chuck or Brisket of Beef. **1747** Mrs. Glasse *Art of Cookery* xxi. 160 A Bullock..The Fore-Quarter..the Chuck-Piece,..and Middle Rib, which is called the Chuck-Rib. *Ibid.*, The Hind-Quarter..the Chuck-bone, Buttock and Leg. **1798** *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 Blade-bones chuck. **1844** H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 171 In the fore quarter, the fore rib, middle rib, and chuck-rib, are all roasting pieces [of beef]. **1881** Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Chuck*, a cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks. **1886** *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Oct. 370/3 *Chuck-steak*, In the Midland Counties, three ribs of beef nearest to the neck, cut straight down the fore-quarter to about half way through the shoulder blade. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) (Mag.) 17 Feb. 22/2 Chuck beef roast with macaroni.

3. A boat-chock; = CHOCK *sb.* 3.

1789 G. Vassa *Life* (1792) 260 Two boats were washed from the booms, and the long-boat from the chucks.

4. A contrivance for holding work in a lathe, screwing machine, or drilling machine, while being operated upon: an instrument screwed into the nose of the mandrel of a lathe by which the work is held, while being turned; formerly CHOCK. *magnetic chuck*, a chuck operating by magnetism.

1703–1794 [See CHOCK]. **1807** O. Gregory *Mech.* II. 472 On the end of the spindle..is screwed occasionally a universal Chuck for holding any kind of work which is to be turned. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 60 The work ..is fastened to a wooden chuck by cement, or by glue, or screwed into it. **1879** Holtzapffel *Turning* IV. 185 Lathe chucks may..be divided into two principal groups. *Ibid.* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the *chuck*. **1909** in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1922** Glazebrook *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 323/1 Recently, magnetic chucks have come much into use in connection with shaping machines, lathes and other workshop machines. **1958** *Van Nostrand's Sci. Encycl.* (ed. 3) 344/2 Magnetic chucks of both the electrically-actuated and the permanent-magnet type may also be employed on the lathe.

Hence **chuck lathe.**

1888 *Eng. Mech.* XLVII. 341 A great quantity of articles are made in the chuck lathe by a scraping process.

chuck (tʃʌk), *sb.*[5] *slang* or *dial.* Now chiefly in *U.S.* informal use. [perh. the same as CHUCK *sb.*[4]]

1. Food, 'grub'. (In early use *spec.* bread or ship-biscuit.) See also CHUCK WAG(G)ON.

1850 *Lloyd's Newsp.* 6 Oct. (Farmer), The prisoner, upon coming to his cottage door had tried hard to get some chuck out of him, but had failed. **1860** HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* (ed. 2), *Chuck*, food, provision for an entertainment.—Norwich. **1864** *Standard* 13 Dec. (Farmer), Of naval slang Mr. Hotten has missed the words Chuck, used by sailors for biscuit, and Barge, the box or cask in which the chuck is kept by the messes on the lower deck. **1877** W. H. THOMSON *Five Yrs.' Penal Servitude* i. 4 Two large slices of bread,..the allowance given out to some prisoner who..had forgotten to eat what in prison slang is called his 'toke' or 'chuck'. **1936** 'J. CURTIS' *Gilt Kid* iv. 40 A girl who was eating her chuck like a navvy.

attrib. **1903** A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xviii. 280 He was riding the chuckline all right. **1905** —— *Outlet* 16 A carpenter then at work building chuck-boxes for each of the six commissaries. **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* iv. 39 New arrivals, who had not yet acquired the 'chuck horrors', that awful animal craving for food that comes after missing half a dozen meals. **1970** *Sunday Republican* (Springfield, Mass.) 26 Apr. 51/1 Under canvas.., only so much can be crammed into chuck box or cabinet.

2. The act of taking food; a meal, meal-time.

1865 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 325/1 [I] finished chuck on twelve o'clock. **1901** M. E. RYAN *Montana* i. 25 After 'chuck' we'll go over and give you a nearer view of the tribe on the other shore. **1907** S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. vi. 112 When the last man had returned from chuck, Homer made the dispositions for the cut.

chuck (tʃʌk), *sb.*[6] *Canada.* [Chinook Jargon.] A large body of water.

1880 G. M. DAWSON *Rep. Queen Charlotte Islands* 30 The most considerable is that which has been called the Slate Chuck on the chart. **1958** *Beaver* (Canada) Winter 26/2 A mother in Stanley Park scolds, 'Johnny, throw that dirty stick in the *chuck*.'

chuck, *v.*[1] [Echoic: cf. CHUCK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make a clucking noise like a fowl, or that used by henwives in calling fowls.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 362 He chukketh, whan he hath a corn yfounde, And to hym rennen thanne hise wiues alle. **1601** BP. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) D iij a, Others ..chucking and crying ouer the prey which they haue found dead. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 441 He chucked again, when other corns he found. **1863** N. MACLEOD in *Gd. Words* 150 Waddling about and chucking among her numerous family of poultry.

2. *with compl.* (*trans.*) To call (*together*) by making this noise.

a **1700** DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 430 Then crowing clapped his wings..To chuck his wives together in the hall.

†**3.** *intr.* To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Gongolare*, to laugh at the hart till it be sore, or shoulders ake, to chuck. **1598** MARSTON *Sat.* I. 139 Who would not chuck to see such pleasing sport? **1599** —— *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 230 And then he chukes, and is as proud of this As Taphus when he got his neighbours blisse.

4. *intr.* To incite (a horse) by a well-known palatal cluck used for the purpose.

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxvii. (1878) 254, I flogged and chucked the old beast..up the rising ground.

chuck (tʃʌk), *v.*[2] [In 16th c. *chock*; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *choquer* in sense to give a shock to, to knock; but prob. mainly onomatopœic.]

1. 'To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together' (J.); to give 'a bob under the chin' (Cotgr.).

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxvi. 532 They were stil chockt vnder the chinne. **1594** J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 She would vse oft his company, kisse him, coll him, check him, chuck him. **1658** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. lii. (1670) 188 You chock them under the chin. **1692** WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xii. 84 A prudent Father, who seldom chucks one Child more than another. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* IX. ii, The doctor smiled on the child..chucking him under the chin. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii. (1883) 137 You and I..do not want to chuck farmers' daughters under the chin.

2. a. To throw with the hand with little action of the arm; to throw underhand; to toss; prob. at first said of throwing or tossing money, or anything light; now used somewhat playfully or contemptuously of heavy things, as suggesting that they are thrown with ease or contempt; by workmen substituted for *throw* in all senses; *spec.* in *Cricket*, to bowl illegally, with the action of a CHUCKER 4; also *intr.* Cf. CHUCK *sb.*[3] 3.

1593 *Prodigal Son* IV. 112 Yes, this old one will I give you (Chucks him old hose and doublet). **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 63 In the Tauerne, in his Cups doth rore, Chocking his Crownes. **1798** J. JEFFERSON *MS. Let.* 19 Mar. *to Rev. J. Boucher*, To chuck a stone, etc. = to throw. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Knapsack* (1832) 302 I've seen him chuck his money at those poor children. **1825** *Bro. Jonathan* III. 13 They'll cut our throats..chuck us into the sea. **1843** *Sheffield Independent* 23 Sept. 7/2 Instead of throwing his ball..with some degree of force, he commenced 'chucking' them gently. **1846** LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 261 He chucked the rein to the ostler. **1862** KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii, It seemed as if he could have chucked a pebble on to the back of the woman in the red petticoat. **1862** MRS. BROWNING *Died* in *Last Poems* 70 We chuck our flattery or abuse..I' the teeth of some dead sage or fool. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. 85 England now Is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain. **1903** WODEHOUSE *Tales of St. Austin's* 21 'No ball,' he shouted..'it seemed to me that you chucked that time.'

b. In *colloq.* use with adverbs *away*, *down*, *over*, *up*, etc. *chuck up* (*the sponge*), said of a second in a prize-fight; hence, to give in, give up, yield: see SPONGE; also *to chuck up*: to abandon, dismiss; to throw over, jilt; *to chuck in the towel*: see TOWEL *sb.* (*chuck it* is also said for *chuck it up*.) *to chuck out*: to eject, discharge, get rid of, throw out (from a public meeting, a theatre, a position or post, etc.); cf. *chucker-out*, CHUCKER[1] 3.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 25 Up he'd chuck sacks as one would hurl a stone. **1841** F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* 29 July in *Records of Later Life* (1882) II. 110 My horse..tore off with me..there was a fair chance of my being chucked off. **1850** J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. felt by Anglicans* II. §9 Though the minister baptized without water, though he chucked away the consecrated wine. **1864** HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Chuck up*, to surrender, give in—from the custom of throwing up the sponge at a prize fight in token of yielding. **1866** —— *Dream Geront.* iv, Chuck'd down by the sheer might of a despot's will. **1869** R. D. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* vi. 66 No boy or young man on our farm durst ever get into a saddle, because they all knew that the master would chuck them out pretty quickly. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Chuck in*, to challenge—from the pugilistic custom of throwing a hat into the ring. *Obs. Chuck up*, to surrender, give in, from the custom of throwing up the sponge at a prize-fight in token of yielding. **1878** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 333/2 A stalwart navvy,..after crossing the Danube several times at Alexandra Park, declared he must 'chuck it up' if he could not be a Turk. **1881** GRANT *Cameronians* I. vii. 100 Cut in for the girl, if you are determined to chuck yourself away. **1883** M. E. BRADDON *Phantom Fortune* XXV, Look how easily she chucked you up because she did not think you good enough. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chuck over*, to discard, to disinherit. **1885** *Daily News* 27 Nov. 2 The town artisan is ready enough to chuck out an obstructor. **1889** *Times* 4 Nov. 3/6 Some of them have got chucked out, your Worship, excuse the language. **1891** WILDE *Dorian Gray* v. 102, I have a great mind to chuck the whole thing up. **1893** *National Observer* 23 Sept. 483/1 That is a reason for living hopefully, not for 'chucking it up' in despair. **1917** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 8 Apr. (1969) 123, I am going to lie and chuck it up for a much better thing. **1926** KIPLING in *McCall's Mag.* June 78/2 A young voice called from a desk. 'Chuck it over!' **1936** J. TICKELL *See how they Run* xxiii. 318 Damn politics. Listen, I'll chuck it up and we'll go and live in Kerry. **1944** AUDEN *For Time Being* (1945) 58 Our reasons are silenced..Our wills chuck in their hands. **1958** *Engineering* 4 Apr. 424/1 Chuck out the conventional concepts. **1963** *Times* 21 Feb. 3/4, I do not like chucking money away.

c. *colloq.* Without adverb, = *to chuck out* or *up*. In *pass.*, to be acquitted or released. Also, *to chuck it* (see sense b).

c **1879** *Broadside Ballad* (Farmer), Whatever may happen I get all the blame, Wherever I go, it is always the same—Jolly well chucked again! **1883** HAWLEY SMART *Hard Lines* xxvi, If you mean business, take my advice and chuck that corps. **1887** HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 24 Kit, from 7 dials ..expects to get fulled or else chucked. **1888** H. R. HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* vi. 95 He means to git the place at his own price or chuck it. **1890** *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/1 'He's sure to get chucked'—a slang expression for discharged. **1891** W. RALEIGH *Let.* 17 Sept. (1926) I. 162 We could always chuck it and work our day round again. **1901** *Punch* 31 July 88/2 Oh, chuck it! I never was any good at arithmetic! **1905** R. BROUGHTON *Waif's Progr.* xxiii. 260 You promised to marry me... You cannot, and shall not chuck me. **1908** E. W. WALTERS *Nipper* ii, 'Chuck it!' snapped the ill-nourished boy. **1913** J. STEPHENS *Here are Ladies* ii. 102 One day he chucked his job. **1915** G. K. CHESTERTON *Antichrist* in *Poems* 89 But the souls of Christian peoples... Chuck it, Smith! **1922** *N. & Q.* XI. 206/2 If at some stage in a race a horse is seen to 'shut up', and refuse to gallop his best, it is said to 'chuck it'. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* (1924) 240 Serve you right if she chucks you now. **1929** D. G. MACKAIL *How Amusing* 525 He..concluded by asking her to chuck it all and marry him. **1932** WODEHOUSE *Hot Water* xiv. 238 I've a dashed good mind to chuck the whole thing. **1933** F. STARK *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Beyond Euphrates* (1951) 301 This is my last on official paper, as I chuck this job on Friday week. **1934** E. WAUGH *Handful of Dust* iii. 121 You couldn't possibly chuck lunch or one of the lectures? **1954** T. S. ELIOT *Confid. Clerk* II. 65 He's the sort of fellow who might chuck it all And go to live on a desert island.

d. *chuck-and-chance-it*: a derisive phrase used *attrib.* to describe wet-fly fishing.

1886 *Longman's Mag.* June 221 So let us return to the good Northern plan of 'chuck and chance it', wet. The use of the dry fly is a Utopian dream. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/2 A large proportion of anglers..regard with un-merited contempt that which they are pleased to miscall the 'Chuck-and-chance-it system'. **1907** *Ibid.* 29 Nov. 3/1 Agreeing to scoff at every wet-fly angler as a mere chuck-and-chance-it angler.

e. [perh. rather CHUCK *v.*[1]] *to chuck off*, to chaff, speak sarcastically, sneer *at*. Used *absol.* *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.*

1915 C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentim. Bloke* (1916) 119 *Chuck off*, to chaff; to employ sarcasm. **1915** E. G. PILLING *Anzac Memory* 21 Jan. (1933) 119 Everyone is eating my lollies. They chuck off when a parcel of lollies arrives, but none are lacking on the eating stakes. **1941** BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 18 *Chuck off at*, to sneer at, chaff.

†**3.** *intr.* [cf. CHUCK *sb.*[3] 2.] *Obs.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Something will make your heart chuck within you.

4. *intr.* To play chuck-farthing.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 146 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll. **1775** ASH, *Chock*, to play at pitching money into a hole.

5. In combination with a sb., forming names of games, as CHUCK-FARTHING; also **chuck-board** (see quot.); **chuck-button**, pitch and toss played with buttons; **chuck-halfpenny**, = CHUCK-FARTHING; **chuck-hole**, (*a*) = CHUCK-FARTHING; (*b*) 'a deep hole in a waggon-rut' (Webster); = *chock-hole*.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 67 In the 'tap' of an evening you might see the labourers playing at 'chuck-board', which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box. **1863** *Teacher's Monthly Mag.* Nov. 352 When he discovered children playing at chuck-button he knew that their next step would be toss-penny. **1801** *Strutt's Sports & Past.* iv. §7 (1881) 493 Even or odd—Chuck-halfpenny—Duck and Drake. **1837** *Boston, Lincoln, etc. Herald* 21 Feb. 3/5 'What money?' ..'Why, that what I won o' ya' at Chuck-hole!'

chuck (tʃʌk), *v.*[3] *Turning.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[4]] To fix on the lathe by means of a chuck, q.v.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 334/2 The wood requires to be chucked..for boring. **1881** *Metal World* No. 8. 121 Chucking work on the lathe.

chuck, *adv.* = CHOCK; with direct impact.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 166 Of course he must be embayed and run chuck upon a lee-shore. **1841** LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* lxviii. 335 Running the machine chuck against a wall.

chuck, dial. var. of CHOKE *sb.*[2]

†**'chuckaby**. *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[2]] A term of endearment.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Do not thy cheekes burne, sweete chuckaby, for wee are talking of thee.

'chuck-a-,luck. *N. Amer.* Also **chuck-luck**, **chuckle luck**. [app. f. CHUCK *v.*[2] 2 + LUCK *sb.*] A gambling game played with dice.

1836 in W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race in Kentucky* (1847) 24, I thought I'd make a rise on chuck-a-luck, but you prehaps never saw such a run of luck. **1845** J. J. HOOPER *Adv. S. Suggs* (1851) ix. 111 A chuck-a-luck table. **1856** *Liberator* 12 Jan. XXVI. 12 Leper and Doolin got into a quarrel over a game called 'chuckle luck'. **1879** *Southern Hist. Soc. Papers* VII. 489 Cards, monte, roulette, keno, faro, chuck-a-luck, and in fact every game of chance known. **1906** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 21 Jan. 1/4 The Chinese play 'pie-gow', which is alleged to be a gambling game, although difficult to prove as such. But 'fan-tan' and 'chuck-luck' are said to have been totally suppressed. **1907** S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. x. 165 And a man's so sick of himself by the time he gets this far that he'd play chuck-a-luck. **1944** *Harper's Mag.* June 53/1 Several crap tables and chuck-luck layouts. **1969** J. FREDMAN *Fourth Agency* ii. 15 You fancy craps, roulette, blackjack, poker, chuck-a-luck, or just plain whoring?

chucker[1] ('tʃʌkə(r)). [f. CHUCK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

I. Of things.

1. A small pebble used in the game of checkstones or 'chucks'. (Cf. CHECKER.)

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/1 An old labouring man..was laying on a bench fast asleep, some boys being at play with chuckers..one chuck'd one directly into his mouth.

2. A blow with the fist.

a **1805** ANSTEY *Pindar. Ep. Ld. Buckhorse* Poet. Wks. (1808) 155 While you with frequent fist assail'd him, With chuckers in the mazzard nail'd him.

II. Of persons: One who chucks or throws.

3. *esp.* in **chucker-out** (*vulgar colloq.*), one who 'chucks out'; applied to **a.** A bully employed to eject fleeced victims, or persons otherwise objectionable, from a gambling-hall, tavern, or brothel.

1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 He had done twelve months [in prison] for crippling for life the 'chucker-out' of one of these pubs. **1885** *All Y. Round* Nov. 2226 Dens to which Brickey is attached in the capacity of chucker-out.

b. A fellow engaged to expel disturbers or opponents from a public meeting.

1884 *Times Weekly Ed.* 31 Oct. 14/1 Roughs, hired as 'chuckers-out' by the Tory party. **1887** *Guardian* 2 Mar. 343/1 Bogus meetings, where the chairman, committee, reporters, audience, and 'chuckers-out' were all subsidised.

c. *fig.*

1880 *Punch* No. 2040. 63 (Hoppe) Lord Grey was about to resume his rôle of chucker-out to the proposed measures of his own party.

4. *Cricket. colloq.* A bowler whose delivery of the ball is considered to be a throw, and hence illegal.

1882 *Australians in England* 158 Do not people tell you openly they think so and so a 'chucker'? **1960** *Times* 3 Oct. 19/6 Meckiff said that even to think of changing his action would be to admit that those who regarded him as a 'chucker' were right.

'chuck-,farthing. [f. CHUCK *v.*[2] + FARTHING.] A game of combined skill and chance in which coins were pitched at a mark, and then chucked or tossed at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, and who won all that alighted in the hole. (In modern use probably often applied to pitch and toss, or the like.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chuck farthing*, a Parish-Clerk (in the Satyr against Hypocrites) also a Play among Boies. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ¶3, I catched her once.. at Chuck-Farthing among the Boys. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 23 He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 11 Oct., He understands..games, from chess down to chuck-

farthing. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, They presently fell to pitch and toss, chuck-farthing, etc.

b. Misapplied to the farthing chucked.

a **1834** LAMB *Lett.* iii. *To Coleridge* 25, I cannot scatter friendship like chuck-farthings.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Petty, of paltry value.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 340 At war about some pitiful chuck-farthing thing or other.

d. ***to play (at) chuck-farthing with***: to throw away or risk heedlessly. (Cf. 'to play ducks and drakes with'.)

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 Playing at chuck-farthing with human happiness. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov., Lord Randolph..declines to 'play chuck-farthing with the Constitution'. **1888** *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 1/1 What are our Imperialist Ministers doing?..they are playing chuckfarthing with the Empire.

chuck-full: see CHOCK-FULL.

'chuck-hole. *U.S.* [CHUCK *v.*² 5; cf. *chock-hole*, CHOCK *sb.*¹ 7.] A hole or rut in a road or track.

1836 E. L. WILLSON *Journey N.J. to Ohio* (1929) 25 June, The abundance of traveling..wears the road into deep holes; these we call chuck-holes. **1869** S. BOWLES *Our New West* xiv. 276 The jolting of the rocks and the 'chuck holes' of the road..kept us in a somewhat perpetual..motion. **1887** J. KIRKLAND *Zury* 2 'Chuck-holes' is the expressive Western name for the short, sharp depressions which use makes in unworked country roads. **1930** R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* xix. 272 Poor going..due to rocky chuck-holes, and deep ruts. **1963** *Lebende Sprachen* VIII. 169/1 Chuck-holes, pot-holes.

chuckie. *Sc.* [Dim. of CHUCK³, sense 5.] Quartz pebble: also ***chuckie stone*** or ***stane***. ***chuckie-stanes***: = CHUCKS, a game played with pebbles.

1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 268 (Jam.) Quartzy nodules, or chuckie-stones..are very common. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, As fizzenless as chuckie-stanes. **1825** —— *Diary* 22 Dec., A minute philosopher..eternally calling your attention..to look at grapes and chucky stones.

chuckie: see CHUCKY.

chuckie, -y: see CHOOK.

† chucking, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*²; cf. *darling*, *sweeting*, etc.] A term of endearment.

1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 82 So my chucking, that's a good lambe, do not cry for any thing.

chucking, *sb.*² See quot. 1794.

1785 *Act 25 Geo. III*, c. 56 §2 Short chucking, half-clean, whale-line. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Chucking is a long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, and used for making inferior rope. Short chucking is the foul hemp from the ends of the long chucking.

chucking ('tʃʌkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. CHUCK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The clucking noise of certain fowls, *esp.* the common hen. Also, chuckling (*obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Gongolatione*, a hartie laughing or chucking. **1611** COTGR., *Cabab*, the chucking, churring, or jouking of a Partridge. **1868** TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 205 The chucking and cackling of a hen.

chucking, *vbl. sb.*² [f. CHUCK *v.*²] The action of the vb. CHUCK; throwing, ejecting; hence ***chucking-out***, ejection. Freq. in ***chucking-out time*** (in a public house).

1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 3/5 We were the first to take the part of the pit against a chucking-out policy. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/1 Evictions in Glenbeigh..and chuckings-out in London. **1909** WARE *Passing Eng.* 76/2 *Chucking-out Time*, half-past twelve, the closing hour for metropolitan taverns, when those who do not go willingly are 'chucked out'. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 417 Keep a watch on the clock. Chuckingout time. **1970** *Guardian* 8 May 9/6 What wonderful winkles we had at that stall at chucking-out time in the Old Kent Road.

'chucking, *vbl. sb.*³ *Turning.* [f. CHUCK *v.*³] The act of fixing in, or by means of, a chuck.

1889 P. N. HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* v. 49 The flanges [should be] turned and faced up at one chucking. **1906** CASSAL (*title*) Chucks and chucking, for metal and wood.

'chuckingly, *adv.* [f. CHUCK *v.*¹ 3.] With chucking or chuckling.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxv. 214 Walter laughed, and chuckingly rubbed his hands.

† Chuckla, -lee. *Obs.* A fabric.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Chints, 25 Pieces; Chucklees, 1506 Pieces. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz...Chucklaes, Cherconnaes.

chuckle ('tʃʌk(ə)l), *v.* [Echoic: akin to CHUCK *v.*¹, with the dim. and freq. ending -LE. Cf. also CHOKELING.]

† 1. *intr.* 'To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively' (J.). Cf. CHECKLE. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Collepolarsi d'allegrezza*, to chuckle, to chuck or rouze ones selfe to gladnes and mirth. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 110 Such Liberties of Speech as they would saucily chuckle at. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv, It would be difficult to find one who has heartily chuckled at it.

2. To laugh in a suppressed manner; to laugh to oneself; to make or show inarticulate signs of exultation or triumph.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 25 A man, who would..set the house in a blaze, that he might chuckle over the splendour. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 266 A tale which some antiquaries still chuckle over. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41 Then he lighted his pipe and chuckled away in silence. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. v, We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 16 He went off chuckling.

b. *trans.* Also ***chuckle out***, to utter with a chuckle.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 120 Whatever you praise to Jeffrey he directly chuckles out some error which you did not perceive. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 Ah, but they're all glad to get a husband..chuckled the farmer.

3. To cluck or cackle as a hen; also *with compl.* (*trans.*) to call (*together*) with a chuckle.

a **1700** DRYDEN (J.) If these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle 'em together. **1833** TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It cluttered here, it chuckled there.

fig. c **1700** *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 117 (D.) She chuckles together a whole covy of essences and perfumes.

4. *trans.* To express regret for by the inarticulate sound *'ts! 'ts!*

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. iii, Your confessor..must chuckle you, and moan you.

5. *nonce-use.* Applied to the gurgling sound made by water in coming out of a bottle.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Two Dreams* 363 As when water slips Out of a beak-mouthed vessel with faint noise And chuckles in the narrowed throat.

6. *Curling.* See quot.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 To chuckle, a term used upon the Ayrshire ice, is to make a succession of in-wicks up a port to a certain object.

chuckle ('tʃʌk(ə)l), *sb.*¹ [f. CHUCKLE *v.*¹]

1. An act of chuckling; a laugh of triumph and exultation: formerly applied to a loud laugh, but now chiefly to a suppressed and inarticulate sound by which exultation is shown.

a **1754** FIELDING *Charac. Men* Wks. 1784 IX. 411 That honest, hearty, loud chuckle, which shakes the sides of aldermen and squires. **1820** KEATS *Isabel* lxii, With melodious chuckle in the strings Of her low voice. **1841** MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 242 Enjoy your chuckle, gentlemen. **1842** H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 38 As different..as the innocent laugh of childhood from the malignant chuckle of a demon. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 201 She is in a perpetual chuckle of merry malice. **1869** TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* vi, With a whistle..and a little low chuckle of laughter.

b. Chuckling, exultation, glee.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 284/2 Viscount Melbourne, in high chuckle. **1883** E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leic.* 83 A great source of chuckle..to the agriculturists of the district.

2. The call of some birds to their young; the cluck or cackle of a hen.

1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 255 The nestling linnet retained the call of its own species, or what the bird-catchers call the linnet's chuckle, from some resemblance to that word when pronounced.

chuckle ('tʃʌk(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.*² [perh. related to, or in use associated with, CHUCK *sb.*⁴: cf. -LE.]

A. *adj.* Big and clumsy (?) like a chuck of firewood, blockish: applied contemptuously to the head, and occas. to other parts.

1721 D'URFEY *Athenian Jilt* in *New Operas* 164 The Dew laps from his chuckle Chin That had with gorging pampered been. **1863** ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 343 The lubbart wi' the chuckle heed. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Her great chuckle head, and drooping hind quarters.

B. *sb.* A big hulking fellow, a chuckle-head.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle*, a rattling, noisy, empty Fellow. **1817** FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat. Poem* II. xlv, And thus disabled that stupendous chuckle.

C. *Comb.* ***chuckle-pate***, block-head (also *attrib.*).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 And the pence were put down by the chucklepate many.

'chuckle-head. Chiefly *dial.* [f. prec.] A blockhead, numbskull, dolt; a stupid lout.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle-head.* **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1865) 18 Is not he much handsomer and better built than that great chuckle-head? **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Chuckle-head*, a dolt. *Aberd.* **1883** *Harper's Mag.* 886/1 A perfect and unmitigated chuckle-head.

'chuckle-headed, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a chuckle-head; block-headed.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 31 You think the rock of Troy Some chuckle-headed booby boy. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 109 Many simple, chuckle-headed, open-mouthed people. **1886** G. SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 31 July 69/2 An amiable but, to tell the honest truth, rather chuckle-headed young English squire.

Hence **chuckle-headedness** *sb.*

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* I. 123 With the native chuckleheadedness of the heroine of romance, she preferred the poor and obscure lover. **1885** *Ch. Times* 498/1 The chuckleheadedness..of drawing such a parallel.

chuckler¹ ('tʃʌklə(r)). One who chuckles.

‖ **chuckler**² ('tʃʌklə(r)). [Corruption of Tamil and Malayal. *shakkili* (Yule).] One of a very low caste in Southern India, the members of which are tanners or cobblers; *colloq.* a native shoemaker.

1759 IVES *Voy.* 26 (Y.) Shackelays are shoemakers. **1869** SIR W. ELLIOT (in Yule). **1887** *Blackw. Mag.* June 805/2 The chucklers of the nearest village were despatched into the jungle to secure the trophies of the chase.

'chuckling, *sb.* [dim. of CHUCK *sb.*²] A little chuck or chick.

a **1845** HOOD *Drowning Ducks* ii, Pretty chucklings.

chuckling ('tʃʌklɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHUCKLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CHUCKLE.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. Introd. 148 The triumphant chucklings of a dicast over the official terrors of his situation. **1821** BYRON *Juan* v. cxxxiii, Mothers love their children's squalls and chucklings.

chuckling ('tʃʌklɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That chuckles, or is expressed in chuckles.

1705 ELSTOB in T. Hearne *Coll.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 108 Chuckling throats have squall'd. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 236 The chuckling linnet. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii. (1871) 40 With chuckling self-complacency.

chucklingly, *adv.* [f. CHUCKLING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a chuckling manner, with a chuckle.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 233 'I'll have it,' said he, chucklingly. **1872** LYTTON *Parisians* v. i, He muttered chucklingly.

chuckoor, var. CHIKHOR.

chuckstone: see CHUCK *sb.*³ 5.

'chuck-up. *slang* (esp. *Naut.*). [f. CHUCK *v.*² 2 b.] A cheer; encouragement. Also, a salute.

1915 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* ix. 160 Supposing..we celebrated our return to harbour..by asking our chummy-ship to dinner to-night, and giving them a bit of a chuck-up! **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 56 *A chuck up*, a salute. From the act of throwing up the hand to the forehead in saluting. **1946** J. IRVING *Royal Navalese* 53 *A chuck up*, a demonstration of applause, approval or encouragement. *Ibid.*, A chuck-up party..is thus a group of officers or men who..man the touch-line to cheer on their own ship's football team.

'chuck ˌwag(g)on. *N. Amer.* [CHUCK *sb.*⁵] A wagon carrying provisions and equipped with cooking facilities, used esp. in western N. America, on ranches, during harvest, in lumber camps, etc.; also, a roadside 'eatery'. ***chuck-wagon race***, in rodeos and stampedes, a race of horse-drawn chuck wagons.

1890 D'OYLE *Notches* 26 The sun blistered the paint upon the 'mess-box' behind the 'chuck-waggon'. **1910** MULFORD *Hopalong Cassidy* iii. 25 A group of blanket-swathed figures lay about a fire near the chuck wagon. **1923** H. STEELE *Spirit-of-Iron* 252 In a little gully beside the chuck-wagon, the cook was boiling coffee. **1928** *Daily Express* 12 Nov. 6 [In Calgary] cowboys..invited us to have dinner with them earlier at the chuck-wagon. **1950** H. SUTTON *Footloose in Canada* 211 In a chuck wagon race the entrants are required at a given signal to break an entire camp..load all the paraphernalia in a wagon, do a series of figure eights around barrels, and then ride once around the track. **1952** H. INNES *Campbell's Kingdom* I. ii. 33 A small covered wagon stood in the yard... 'That's the old man's chuck wagon... Always enters a team for the chuck wagon races.' **1968** G. DE FRAGA *Murder at Cookout* xxiii. 106 You know how it is—at a chuck-wagon or a smorgasbord, where guests are expected to help themselves.

chuck-will's-widow. [Imitative of the bird's cry.] Popular name in U.S. of a species of Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*).

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 154 Caprimulgus rufus called chuck-will's-widow, from a fancied resemblance of his note to these words. **1823** E. JAMES *Exped. Rocky Mt.* I. 49 The yellow breasted chat, chuck-wills-widow,..and numerous other birds occurred. **1828** AUDUBON *Ornith.* I. 273 (Bartl.) About the middle of March, the forests of Louisiana are heard to echo with the well-known notes of this interesting bird. No sooner has the sun disappeared..than the sound 'Chuck-will's widow', repeated with great clearness and power six or seven times in as many seconds, strikes the ear. **1945** J. J. MATHEWS *Talking to Moon* 52 The first notes of the chuck-will's-widow come plaintively from the east ridge as the moon rises.

chucky ('tʃʌki). Also *Sc.* chuckie. [dim. of CHUCK *sb.*²]

1. Little or dear chuck.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 46 *Helena.* Sir, my aunt will be at home before us. *Sir Positive.* So she will, chucky. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 321/2 Come and sit down here, will you, chuckey?

2. A chicken; a fowl generally: also in nursery lang., ***chuckie-bird***, ***-birdie***.

1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* x, I wat she is a daintie chuckie. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Our barn-door chuckies at Charlies-hope. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 92 The gilly is cutting up the chuckie. **1863** ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Chucky*, a chicken..of most frequent use..in speaking to children, or by children.

chucky, var. of CHUCKIE.

'chucky-'chucky. *Austral.* Also chuckie-, -chuck. [Native name.] A kind of berry, the fruit of *Gaultheria hispida.*

1871 *Trans. N.Z. Inst. 1870* III. 194 Two other *Gaultheriæ* are very distinct; one, of prostrate habit, bears a round white flower, which is eaten, under the name of 'chuckiechuck'. **1885** MRS. C. PRAED *Australian Life* 146 To gather chucky-chuckies—as the blacks name that most delicious of native berries. **1885** —— *Head Station* XXXV, Mollie Clephane had filled one of the saddle-bags with wild plums, chuckie-chuckies, and the scrub-turkey's eggs.

†**chud**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Echoic: cf. CHUMP.]

1611 STAFFORD *Niobe* 119 (Todd) When she rides, the horse chuds his bit so cheerfully as if he wished his burden might grow to his back.

chud = *ich ud, ich wud*, obs. and dial. f. *I would*: see CH, and I *pron.*

‖**chuddar** ('tʃʌdə(r)). *Anglo-Ind.* Also chadah, chadar, chaddar, chader, chadur, chuddah, -er, -ur, chudah. [Hindī *chadar* a square piece of cloth.] A large sheet commonly worn as a shawl or mantle by women in northern India. Also applied to the cloths spread over Mahommedan tombs. Hence *chuddah shawl.*

1614 PEYTON in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 530 (Y.) Pentados, chints, and chadars. **1622** R. COCKS *Diary* (1883) I. 109 Chaders, cambias, and buxshaws. **1873** *Life Sir H. Laurence* I. 199 Over all the chuddur or sheet of white muslin. **1876** A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 49 She is covered from head to foot in the loose *chudder* of indigo, or black-dyed cotton. **1876** *Cornhill Mag.* XXXIV. 335 Get a *chaddar* (cloak) to wrap round you. **1879** E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* IV. (1886) 89 The Chuddar fallen to her waist. **1881** ETHEL COXON *Basil-Pl.* II. 21 Gathering her soft chuddah shawl round her. **1900** *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/7 A Hindu woman actually needs but two garments, a skirt and a chadar, or veil. **1934** F. STARK *Valleys of Assassins* V. 275 A pale blue *chadur*, or veil. **1953** A. SMITH *Blind White Fish* vii. 122 They nodded and pulled their chadahs, the cloaks which cover their heads and reach to the ground, tighter over their faces and said no word.

chuddy, var. CHUTTY.

chuet, var. of CHEWET *Obs.*

chufa ('tʃu:fə). *U.S.* The Earth Almond (*Cyperus esculentus*) a plant producing small tubers about the size of a bean. (In F. *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Earth Almond*, a perennial, indigenous to southern Europe, growing in the form of a rush some three feet high, producing small tubers the size of a common bean, and called by the Valencians 'Chufas'. **1879** *Louisville* (U.S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs had no corn. They had abundance of chufas with the run of potato pinder and pea fields.

chuff (tʃʌf), *sb.*^{1} Also 5–7 chuffe, (8 chough). [Origin unknown. In 17th c. sometimes spelt *chough* by confusion with, or play on, the name of the bird.]

1. A rustic, boor, clown, churl.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 77/1 Choffe or chuffe, *rusticus.* **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 92 All cobbing country chuffs. **1599** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Pref. 54 A wretched hob-nail'd Chuffe. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Pedler* 138 Hee carries his trinkilo's about him; which makes the countrey choughs esteeme him a man of prize. **1715** KERSEY, *Chuff*, a Country-clown. So **1721** in BAILEY.

2. Generally applied opprobriously, with a fitting epithet, to any person disliked; *esp.* **a.** a rude coarse churlish fellow; **b.** a miser, a close avaricious man. Cf. *boor, churl, carl, birkie*, etc.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 Though yee would thig, you verie Churlish chuffe. **1564** BECON *Displ. Popish Mass* (1844) 269 Ye eat up all yourselves.. O cankered carls! O churlish chuffs! **1579** MUNDAY *Mirr. Mut.* in Farr's *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 230 The wealthy chuffe, that makes his gold his god. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6b, An old straddling usurer.. a fat chuffe it was. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 93 Ye gorbellied knaues.. ye Fat Chuffes. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Where thick-skin chuffes laugh at a schollers need. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 780 The incivility of the rude chuffe, his host the citizen. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 83 There knockt at the Gate a Rich Penurious Chuff. **1694** —— *Fables* 315 A less generous Chuff.. would have hugg'd his bags to the last. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* viii, The father is held a close chuff. **1848** L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. 168 Some greedy chuff of a millionaire. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.)

†**chuff**, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A cheek swollen or puffed with fat; also, the muzzle of beasts.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chuffe, *bouffe.* **1611** COTGR., *Mourre*, the face, a part of the face about the mouth (most properly) of beasts; the muzzle or chuffe.

chuff (tʃʌf), *sb.*^{3} *slang.* [Of uncertain origin.] The buttocks or backside; the anus.

1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* viii. 156 *Chuff*, the backside or anus. **1964** J. HALE *Grudge Fight* ix. 154 Someone started singing to a tune from *Carmen*, 'There's no need to be so rough—take your hand off that poor boy's chuff—there's no need to be so cruel—poor little bugger only just left school.' **1977** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 12 Jan. 31/2 There was one good Super Bowl, when Joe Namath and the New York Jets of the American Football League stuffed it up the chuff of the lofty National Football League. **1980** B. MASON *Solo* 36 *Bert*: get up off your chuff and say hullo to a gentleman. **1981** *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 20 Dec. 31/2 He was in a 32-ton vehicle with four tyres worn.. down to the cords. And that's the fellow you get driving up your chuff.

chuff (tʃʌf), *a.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Belongs to CHUFF *sb.*^{2}: cf. CHUFFY *a.*^{2}]

1. Swollen or puffed out with fat; chubby.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. ii. 399 By reason of their fat chuffe-necks they are monstrously deformed. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 427/1 Chuffe, or puff Cheeks, or blob Cheeks [are] great and swelling out. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E.D.S.) **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chuff*, fat, chubby.

2. Pleased, satisfied, happy. *dial.*

c **1860** in *Northampton Dial.*, I saw the old man and he looked as chuff as ever, although he is between 80 and 90. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chuff*, expressive of a state of hilarious satisfaction, whether outwardly exhibited or not.. 'As chuff as a cheese', 'As chuff as an apple'. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chuff*, pleased, delighted, proud, conceited. 'The children's quite chuff to come.' **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chuff*, proud, pleased. 'Thar rare an' chuff o' that dog o' thoine.'

chuff, *a.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Belongs to CHUFF *sb.*^{1} In Parish and Shaw *Kentish Dial.* 1887, this and the prec. are distinguished as *choff* and *chuff*.] Surly, churlish; gruff, stern, morose.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 289 Like a British sea-captain, rough, chuff, and headstrong,—but withal fair and honourable. *a* **1859** L. HUNT *Robin Hood* Poet. Wks. (1860) 149 Pure venison and good ale or wine, Except when luck was chuff. **1864** CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Chuff*, churlish, surly. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss., Chuff*, sullen, sulky. **1887** *Kentish Dial., Choff*, stern, morose. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk., Chuff*, surly in manner, boorish, brusque, stiff and unbending.

chuff (tʃʌf), *v.*^{1} *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*^{2}] To swell or plump out (the cheeks).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The cowboy.. whose sun-burnt skin, and cheeks chuff'd out with fat.

chuff (tʃʌf), *v.*^{2} [Onomatopœic.] *intr.* Of an engine or machine: to work with a regularly repeated sharp puffing sound. Also *sb.* Similarly **chuff-chuff** *sb.* and *v.*

1914 D. H. LAWRENCE *Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd* III. 76 The driving engine chuffs rapidly. **1915** —— *Rainbow* XV. 421 The far-off windy chuff of a shunting train. **1921** —— *Sea & Sardinia* 31 Slowly, with two engines, we grunt and chuff and twist to get over the break-neck heights. **1923** *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 797/2 The chuff-chuff of the exhaust from the generating plant that supplied the house with electricity. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Companions* 612 The train.. slowly chuff-chuffed into the gloom. **1936** M. KENNEDY *Together & Apart* I. 33 The machine in the power house.. was working away for dear life. Chuff! Chuff! it said. Chuff! Chuff! It reminded him of a certain type of woman... Here was Betsy chuff-chuffing out of the house on some errand. **1956** J. MASTERS *Bugles & Tiger* i. 32 A little locomotive would chuff across the burning desert.

chuff- in *comb.* [see CHUFF *sb.*^{1,2} and related words.] †**chuff-cat** = CHUFF *sb.*^{1} 2; †**chuff-headed** *a.*, with a big fat head; †**chuff-penny** *a.*, miserly, avaricious.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 745 A great chuff-headed Priest that stood by, spake. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.) Sparage gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 317 An old covetous Chuff penny wretch? **1604** PARSONS *Three Convers. Eng.* III. x. 256 A great chuff-headed priest standing by. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Here enter not vile bigots, hypocrites.. Fat chuffcats, smell-feast knockers, doltish gulls.

chuffe-chaffe, *a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht.

chuffed (tʃʌft), *a. slang* (orig. *Mil.*). [cf. CHUFF *a.*^{1} and *a.*^{2}] **a.** Pleased, satisfied. **b.** Displeased, disgruntled.

a. 1957 P. WILDEBLOOD *Main Chance* ix. 163 Aren't you pleased? There's not many kids of your age what owns a factory. You ought to be dead chuffed about it. **1960** A. WAUGH *Foxglove Saga* xii. 218 He was chuffed at this new monumental skive he had discovered. **1961** S. PRICE *Just for Record* iv. 29 My beard is black, all-black. That makes me pretty chuffed. **1967** *Crescendo* May 6 (Advt.), I cannot express too much just how 'chuffed' I am with the drums.

b. 1960 D. STOREY *This Sporting Life* I. ii. 59, I felt pretty chuffed with myself. **1964** C. DALE *Other People* viii. 158 Don't let on they're after you, see, or she'll be dead chuffed, see? She don' like the law.

†**'chuffer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Appears to be f. the vb. *chuff* implied in CHUFFING *vbl. sb.*^{1}; cf. CHUFF *sb.*^{1} 2.] (*app.*) Deceiver, cheat, impostor.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst., Crucifixio* 216 Herkyns now what shalle befalle Of this fals chuffer here [Christ].

†**chuffily** ('tʃʌfɪlɪ), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFFY^{1} + -LY^{2}.] In a chuffy or surly manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lv. 194 'Whose is this?' 'Mine, sir', chuffily said John.

chuffiness ('tʃʌfɪnɪs). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chuffy state or quality, rudeness, churlishness, clownishness.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuffiness*, clownishness. **1809–12** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* x. In spite of the chuffiness of his appearance and churlishness of his speech.

†**'chuffing**, *vbl. sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Of unknown history: it implies a vb. *chuff*: cf. CHUFFER.] (*app.*) Cheating, deceit, falsehood.

c **1200** ORMIN 12177 þatt wass chuffinng, & falls & flærd, & tære læh þe deofell.

'chuffing, *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. CHUFF *v.*^{2}] Sporadic or intermittent burning (of fuel).

1954 *Trans. Faraday Soc.* L. 942 By burning cordite charges in small vented vessels an investigation has been made of chuffing (sporadic burning with the pressure falling to atmospheric between peaks) and of the continuous but oscillatory burning into which chuffing transforms when the nozzle size is reduced. Over a wide range of chuffing frequency.. the surface recession of the propellant associated with a single chuff varies by only a small amount. **1961** *Soc. Automotive Engin. Jrnl.* June 31/1 Chuffing after prescribed burnout could prove disastrous to a space launching. Chuffing (intermittent oscillatory burning) of the second-stage after separation of the third-stage, before the third-stage is ignited, might cause it to ram the third-stage.

chuffy ('tʃʌfɪ), *a.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*^{1}] Clownish, churlish, rude, surly, morose.

a **1700** DRYDEN *Ovid, Story of Stellio*, A chuffy lad [*duri puer oris et audax*] was by. **1715** KERSEY, *Chuffy*, clownish, rough, rude. So **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Chuffy*, saucy. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Chuffy*, fussy, proud, conceited.

chuffy ('tʃʌfɪ), *a.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*^{2} + -Y^{1}.] Fat, swollen or puffed out with fat, *esp.* of the cheeks; plump-cheeked; chubby.

1611 COTGR., *Gifflard*.. Chuffie, full-cheekt; swollen or puft vp, in the face, and throat. *Ibid., Mourru*.. Chuffie, broad, out-standing, like the face of a Lyon, muzzle of an Oxe, etc. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A lusty brown chuffy Woman. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 93 The chuffy cit [may] his porter swill. **1786** BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, A chuffie vintner. *a* **1825** FORBY *E. Anglia Voc., Chuffy* ..means fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chuffy*, broad-faced, healthy.

b. *chuffy brick*: a brick puffed out by the escape of rarified air or steam during burning (O.).

c. *Comb.* ***chuffy-cheeked*** adj.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Bessy Feetock's chuffy-cheeked wain [= wean]. **1879** JAMIESON, *Chuffie-cheeks*, a ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child.

chug (tʃʌg), *sb.* orig. *U.S.* [Onomatopœic.] A plunging, muffled, or explosive sound, esp. the characteristic sound of an internal combustion engine when running slowly. Also repeated, and *Comb.*

1866 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 271/2 The ponderous brother came down upon the floor with a 'chugg' that shook the house. **1894** *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 56/2 One weapon after another struck [the water] 'chug-chug-chug-chug'. **1895** KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 219 He would hear.. the *chug-drug* of a boar sharpening his tusks on a bole. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 175/1, I accidentally cast myself into the pool with a sounding chug. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* May 649/1 The chug, chug of the dripping paddle floats. **1923** *Outward Bound* Mar. 420/1 The chug of the engine still filled our ears. **1925** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 250/1 The 'chug-chug' of an oil-engine could be faintly heard. **1957** K. KENYON *Digging up Jericho* x. 238 The roar of the primus.. and the chug of the generator.

chug (tʃʌg), *v.* [Onomatopœic.] *intr.* To make an intermittent explosive sound as of the escape of exhaust gases from an engine cylinder; to move with a sound characteristic of a steam-engine or electric motor at work. Also adv., as *off, on, along, out.* Also quasi-*trans.* Hence **'chugging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; *spec.* in rocket engines: see quots. 1952 and 1964. Similarly **chug-chug** *v.*

1896 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 347 The chug-chugging of the machinery. **1904** *Everybody's Mag.* X. 256/2 The first of the survivors had chugged up.. to the rendezvous where the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh waited. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 13 June 4/4 A big motor-car tooting and chug-chugging. **1915** WILL IRWIN *Men, Women & War* 52 The grey motor cycles and automobiles streaked past, their mufflers cut out, chugging the message of death. **1916** *Church Army Rev.* June 4 Now she [*sc.* the tender] came chugging across and slid alongside. **1917** 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 114 Slowly .. our train chugged northward. **1919** *Detective Story Mag.* 25 Nov. XXVIII. 25 A distant chugging testified that the Duke's taxicab was approaching. **1922** [see AUTOMOTIVE *a.*]. **1923** *Challenge* 23 Mar. 523/1 The long-waisted fish-carriers which some two or three times a week chug their way through the crowded traffic of the Pool. **1928** *Daily Express* 11 Aug. 3/1 We chug-chugged comfortably down Southampton Water. **1940** L. A. G. STRONG *Sun on Water* 29 Then a chugging sound filled the small still bay, and Sandy Blake's boat reappeared. **1951** *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* X. 42 A criterion for the proper design of liquid rocket motors to ensure freedom from the phenomenon of 'chugging' without unnecessary increase in fuel-tank or fuel-pump pressures. **1952** *Ibid.* XI. 52 An hypothesis that low-frequency oscillations (chugging) sometimes observed in liquid propellant rocket engines, are the result of oscillatory propellant flow induced by a combustion time lag. **1954** X. FIELDING *Hide & Seek* xiv. 171 It was obviously the caique... It.. came chugging straight towards us. **1957** *Listener* 26 Sept. 486/1 There would be no need to chug off down some of the branch lines. **1964** *Engineering* 14 Feb. 270/2 A surging effect sometimes occurs in rocket engines and is called 'chugging'.

chugh, obs. form of CHOUGH.

chuis, obs. Sc. form of CHOOSE *v.*

chuk, chukke, obs. forms of CHUCK.

chukar, var. CHIKHOR.

Chukchee, Chukchi ('tʃʊktʃi:), *sb.* and *a.* Also Chukch, Chukche, Tchuktchi, etc. [a. Russ. *Chúkchi* pl. (sing. *Chúkcha*).] **A.** *sb.* **a.** A Palæoasiatic people of extreme north-eastern Siberia. **b.** One of these people. **c.** The language spoken by them. **B.** *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to this people or one of their number, or their language. **b.** Of the district which some of them inhabit.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* App. I. vii. 294 The first intelligence concerning the supposed vicinity between Asia and America was derived from the reports of the Tschutski in their intercourse with the Russians. *Ibid.* iii. 43 Several Tschutski..appeared upon the heights singly and not in bodies. **1802** M. SAUER in J. Billings *Exped. N. Russ.* (*Front.*) A Tshutski Woman. **1840** MRS. E. SABINE tr. *Wrangell's Narr. Exped. Polar Sea* ix. 206 As Russian subjects they became at enmity with the Koraki and Tschuktschi. **1868** [see ALASKAN *a.*]. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 547/2 The northern part [of the Maritime Province], known as the land of the Chukchees, occupies the north-eastern peninsula of Asia. **1887** *Ibid.* XXII. 9 A separate North Asian linguistic group..include the Tchuktchis, who may number 12,000. **1890** FRAZER *Golden Bough* I. i. 48 In 1814, a pestilence having broken out among the reindeer of the Chukch, the Shamans declared that the beloved chief Koch must be sacrificed. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 4 Apr. 7/5 A number of Chukchis..dwelt on the upper reaches of the Rivers Omolon and Oloi for two years. **1932** W. L. GRAFF *Lang.* xi. 411 The so-called Hyperborean or Paleo-Asiatic languages ..comprise the Yukaghir, Chukche, and Koryak, spoken in the northeastern corner of Siberia. **1948** K. DAVIS *Human Soc.* (1959) II. x. 267 If..this woman had been reared in a Chukchee camp in Siberia, such a conflict eould not have occurred, because among the Chukchee sexual relations with men other than the husband are considered right and proper. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 250/1 The Chukchi peninsula lies north of the line that would connect Chaun bay on the Arctic ocean with Kresta..bay on the Anadir gulf... The number of Chukchi in the Chukchi peninsula was estimated at 2,000..but the Chukchi have spread to Kamchatka... Their name means rich in reindeer.

chukey, obs. form of CHOKY *sb.*

[**chukis** (Jam.), bad form of *choikis* = *chokes*: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

chukka ('tʃʌkə). *Polo.* Also chucker, chukker. [Hind. *chakar*, *chakkar*, = Skr. *cakra* circle, WHEEL.] Each of the 'periods' into which the game is divided.

1898 W. A. MORGAN et al. *House on Sport* 221 It is difficult to get more than two or three periods, or 'chuckers' as they call them, in the afternoon. **1900** *Overland Mail* 13 Aug. (Y.), In the opening chukker Capt. —— carried the ball in. **1906** T. B. DRYBROUGH *Polo* (ed. 2) 283 The 'period' does not end—except in the case of the last chukker— till the ball goes out of play. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 458, I watched Captain Slogger Dennehy..win the final chucker on his darling cob *Centaur*. **1923** *Daily Mail* 22 May 3 Four goals to one team in one chukker is very unusual in first-class polo. **1955** *Times* 9 May 14/4 Cowdray wiped off the start early in the first chukka.

b. *attrib.*, as **chukka boot**, an ankle-high leather boot, as worn by polo players.

1948 *Men's Reporter* Mar. 62 The suede chukka boot with moccasin front, heavy crepe sole. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* i. 26 In his clerical grey suit and his chukka boots. **1962** J. FLEMING *When I grow Rich* vi. 86 He liked the things money bought, Paris, Jaguar cars, chukka boots. **1968** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 29 Nov. 20/3 'I introduced the Teddy lark down our street,' he recalls. 'I was the first to wear the Eton Clubman chukka-boot with the one-and-three-quarter-inch crepe sole.'

chukor, var. CHIKHOR.

†**chull(e** = *ich'ulle*, *ich wulle*, I will: see ICH.

*c***1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 213 To þe one ich chulle trusten. *c***1320** *Cast. Loue* 962, I chulle þe batayle nyme. **1578** WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii. 21 *Rapax.* What, bytest thou, hobclunch? *John.* Yea, that chull.

†**chulle**, *v. Obs.* [a. ONF. *chouler*, *choller*, *cheoller*, to drive a ball with the foot, play football with: in central OF. *ceouler*, *çouler*, *souler*, in med.L. *cheolare*, *ceolare*, *solere*. Still used in Fr. dial., where *chole*, *choule*, in North Normandy, *sole*, *soule* in S. Normandy, Brittany, Maine, is the name of a well-known football game: cf. SOLE *v.*[2]] To drive with the foot, as a football; to kick about, toss or bandy about.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 280 Cristene men ben chullid, now wiþ popis, and now with bishopis..now wiþ prelatis under bishopis: and now þei clouten þer shone wiþ censuris, as who shulde chulle a foot balle. *? a***1400** *Morte Arth.* 1444 Thane sais syr Gawayne, 'so me God helpe! We hafe bene chased to daye, and chullede as hares'. *? a***1400** *Of þo flode of þo World* Royal MS. 17 B. xvii. 101 a (*?c* 1425), Tho world makus a mon to ryse and falle, And chulles hym as men don a balle, That is casten fro hande to hande.

†**chuller.** *Obs.* Also 5 choller. (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64 A Choller (MS. A. Chullere), *questor*. [*Editor cites* 'freres and chulleris' *from* 'an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trin. Coll. Dublin'.]

‖**chulo** ('tʃulo). [Sp.] A bullfighter's assistant.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 772/1 Combatants on foot, called *chulos*, come to divert the bull's attention. **1845** R. FORD *Hand-Bk. Spain* I. 201 The *majo* fashion of the wearing the cloak is that which is adopted by the *chulos* when they walk in procession around the arena. **1926** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290/2 When a horse ridden by a picador is badly hurt in the ring he is killed by a chulo.

chum (tʃʌm), *sb.*[1] Now *colloq.* Also 8 chumm. [Recorded only since *c* 1684. A well-known conjecture is that it was a familiar abbreviation of *chamber-fellow*, *chamber-mate*, or the like. But no historical proof or connecting link has been found.]

1. a. One who shares apartments with another or others, one who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms: 'a chamber-fellow, a term used in the universities' (J.); also, more generally, a habitual companion, an associate, an intimate friend. Now chiefly in familiar colloquial use with school-boys, fellow-students; also with criminals, convicts, etc.

1684 CREECH *Theocritus, Idyll* xii. Ded., To my chum Mr. Hody of Wadham College. *c***1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chum*, a Chamber-fellow, or constant Companion. **1691** *Long Vacation* Ded. 1 Thou and I were Chums together at Brazenose College. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 17, 117, I..quarrel with my Chum every Night. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, He had no doubt..but that his chum was certainly the thief. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 65 My college chum, Sir Reginald Bently. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31. 188 'Co-occupants of the same room in a house let out at a small rent by the week.'—There is no single word in English which expresses so complicated a relation, except perhaps the cant term of *chum*, formerly in use at our Universities. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chum*, a fellow prisoner in a jail, hulk, etc.; so there are new chums and old chums. **1819** —— *Mem.* I. xii. 133 Our society [in Jail] was increased by several new chums before the sessions. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 90 The parson had been a chum of his father's at Oxford. **1826** SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccles. Angl.* 502 The students were friends and chums, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it, as meaning 'chamber-fellows'. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 42 He and an Indian chum of his. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 65. 346 My chum at Eton. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* III. viii. 148 Leonard and she are great chums.

b. In *Australia*: ***new chum***, a fresh immigrant, a 'greenhorn'; ***old chum***, an old and experienced settler. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* I. iv. 99 He was also what they term a 'new chum', or one newly arrived. **1846** C. P. HODGSON *Reminisc. Austral.* 366 'New Chum', in opposition to 'Old Chum'. The former 'cognomen' peculiarizing the newly arrived Emigrant; the latter as a mark of respect attached to the more experienced Colonist. **1859** W. STONES *N.Z. & its Resources* 77 An engagement should only be for a short period until the 'new chum' knows the place and people. **1863** S. BUTLER *Canterbury Settlement* iv. 55, I was anxious to become an old chum as the colonial dialect calls a settler—thereby proving my new chumship most satisfactorily. **1868** F. W. HOYLE *Fragments Jrnl. Shipwreck* 23 My fellow passengers [were] both ' old chums'. **1874** TROLLOPE *H. Heathcote* vii. 166 He's a 'new chum'; I suppose that's his excuse. **1886** P. CLARKE (*title*) The 'New Chum' in Australia..A man often means by it, 'There's a poor weak-minded ignorant fool..All that he has learnt is but of little avail to him, nay, perhaps may hinder his graduating as an old chum. He's got to be educated all over again'. **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 26 Apr. 11/2 The newchum engine-cleaner, before he began on his first locomotive boiler. **1956** S. HOPE *Diggers' Paradise* 202 There are weird, nodose lizards and dragons, alarming to 'new chums', but, in reality, quite harmless.

2. *Comb.* **chum-master, chum-ticket**; see quot.

1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 52 When there is more than one person to each room..the new-comers are, what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates..When a prisoner is first confined within the walls, he is entitled to what is termed a 'chum ticket', which is a small piece of paper on which one of the officers of the prison, called the chum-master, writes the name of the party, and the number of the room in which he is to be 'chummed'.

chum (tʃʌm), *sb.*[2] *U.S.* [Origin obscure.]

a. Refuse from fish, esp. that remaining after expressing oil. **b.** Chopped fish, lobsters, etc., thrown overboard to attract fish, as in trolling. Hence **chum** *v.*, (*a*) *intr.* to fish with chum; (*b*) *trans.* to bait (a fishing-place) with chum; '**chummer**, one who is in charge of the bait and baiting.

1857 *Spirit of Times* (N.Y.) 7 Nov. 150/1 After chumming our fishing-place, and watching the bits of chum that floated upon the surface of the surf, we would see a break made by a large bass. **1858** *Rep. Maine Board Agric. 1857* II. 69 The fish known as menhaden, and often called..'poggies', are..pressed..to extract an oil..; what remains after extracting the oil, is called 'poggy chum'. **1859** *Ibid.* IV. 182 Pogies will be caught for the chum and not for the oil. **1876** *Fur, Fin & Feather* Sept. 131/1 The chummer cuts up the bait—menhaden or lobster—and thus manufactures the chum. *Ibid.* 131/2 He carries..a 'chum-thrower' which may be described as a shovel with all the edges turned up. **1882** *Forest & Stream* XIX. 363 Chumming is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 258/1 Some bait we had, but it was salt; here was the chance for an unlimited quantity, at any rate for 'chumming'. *Ibid.* 259/1 The doctor and myself, with Harry Elms to chum for us. *Ibid.*, His object now was to chum or draw the fish around us. *Ibid.* 261/1 The place had been so thoroughly chummed that fish must be there. **1932** M. MILLER *I Cover Waterfront* 33 He was the chummer. **1947** R. P. T. COFFIN *Yankee Coast* 50 He cuts up the dead ones, and scatters this wash-bait, the 'chum', on the deep.

chum (tʃʌm), *sb.*[3] *Ceramics.* (See quots.)

1887 *Leisure Hour* 705/1 If a cup is to be made, [he] fixes ..what is called a brass chum, a receptacle into which he drops a plaster-of-paris mould. In this he places the roughly formed cup, and..makes it perfectly smooth. *Ibid.* 705/2 In hollow-ware pressing the clay, when batted out sufficiently, is placed over a chum to bend it somewhat into the desired shape. **1961** M. JONES *Potbank* ix. 36 Sam pressed it [*sc.* a piece of clay] on his chum (a cube block which gave the approximate shape) and put it in the mould.

chum (tʃʌm), *sb.*[4] [Chinook jargon.] The dog salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*.

1908 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 169 The dog Salmon (*Oncorhyncus Keta*) is known also as calico salmon and *chum*. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 2 Jan. 9 The salmon pack of British Columbia for 1919 was..about 400,000 cases less than put up last year, when a large quantity of 'chums' were canned. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 72/3 The other five salmon species, all on the Pacific Coast, are the Chinook (also called the king salmon), the sockeye, the silver, the humpback and the chum.

chum (tʃʌm), *v. colloq.* [f. CHUM *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To share chambers, to live together.

1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 20 There are..some honest fellows in College, who would be willing to chum in one of them. *a***1867** TOM TAYLOR *Ten, Crown Office Row* xi. 57 Good-bye, old rooms, where we chummed years, without a single fight. **1878** E. ROBERTSON in *Colonies & India* 24 Aug., I had adopted a common and convenient Indian fashion and was 'chumming' with a friend.

fig. **1762** CHURCHILL *Ghost* 441 (Hoppe) Wits forced to chum with common sense.

2. *trans. to chum one person on another*: to put as an occupant of the same rooms.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, You'll be chummed on somebody to-morrow. **1838** J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 52 Newcomers are what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 143 She..found herself 'chummed' upon a young person who turned out to be..a..slattern.

3. *intr.* To become intimate, be on friendly terms *with* (someone). Also with *in*, *up*.

1884 R. HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester*, *Chum*, to associate with. **1887** W. B. GILPIN *Four Hunting Stories* iii. 30 When he first came into the place [he] started to chum along with my lads. **1888** MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. vi. 146 It's odd how Australians chum in together. **1889** EARL OF DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xxiii. 107 They will chum well with a child brought up by you. *a***1891** in J. M. Dixon *Dict. Idiom. Phrases* s.v., Kenny tried to chum up with the new comer. **1955** A. L. ROWSE *Expansion Eliz. England* ii. 64 Hicks and Callice chummed up.

Hence **chumming** *vbl. sb.*

1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 50 'Chumming' and other internal arrangements of the prison. **1876** *Cornhill Mag.* XXXIII. 444 Solitary study kept him from chumming with his fellows.

chumar: see CHAMAR.

'**chumble**, *v.* Orig. and chiefly *dial.* Also 9 chamble, chimble. [cf. CHUMP, CHAMP.] **a.** To gnaw, nibble, peck.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 Hips and haws..That chumbled lie about their hole. *Ibid.* I. 202 The little chumbling mouse Gnarls the dead leaves for her house. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Dunna put the canary so much sid to chamble an' flirt about. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Woon't 'e chimble a wa'nut?' 'The rots 'a bin chimblin' the hee.' **1889** *Mod. Northampton Dial.*, I saw a rat sitting chimbling rushes by the side of the brook. **1940** L. A. G. STRONG *Sun on Water* 89 He washed them [*sc.* false teeth] carefully in a second pool, put them in his mouth, and chumbled with satisfaction at the harsh, clean taste of the salt water. **1941** *Mind* L. 232, I can hear the sound of moths chumbling the clothes in that chest. **1961** *Sunday Times* 30 July 9/6 She was chumbling cake, but eased off to say to her daughter, through it, 'Squiffed, en 'e?'

b. *fig.* (Cf. CHEW *v.* 3.)

1922 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 386 Lack of sleep hurts when it is due to brain-weariness, or to a man's chumbling his miseries and regrets over and over.

chumhood, *nonce-wd.* [f. CHUM *sb.*[1]: see -HOOD.] The condition or relation of a chum or chums.

1883 W. J. SMITH in *19th Cent.* Nov. 849 The 'bumptiousness' observable in the early days of 'new chumhood'.

chumlay, -ley, dial. and Sc. ff. of CHIMNEY.

chummage ('tʃʌmɪdʒ). [f. CHUM + -AGE.]

1. The system of 'chumming' one person upon another; the quartering of two or more persons in one room. Hence *chummage-ticket*.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, You'll have a chummage ticket upon twenty-seven in the third, and them as is in the room will be your chums. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 103 The time-honoured system of 'chummage', or quartering two or more collegians in one room, and allowing the richest to pay his companions a stipulated sum to go out and find quarters elsewhere.

2. The fee demanded of a 'new chum' (*prison slang*), or that paid as described in prec. quot.

1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 16 A cruel custom obtains in most of our gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer, garnish, footing, or (as it is called in some of the London gaols) chummage. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, The regular chummage is two-and-sixpence.

chummery ('tʃʌmərɪ). [f. CHUM + -ERY.] = CHUMHOOD; also the quarters occupied by chums; *spec.* in India: quarters shared by chums or associates.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* 196 Jack and her father lived in bachelor chummery. 1888 KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 183 Some boy of the chummery wherein Dicky lodged, would pound on the door of his bare little room. 1950 'N. SHUTE' *Town like Alice* ii. 35 A small private hotel [in Malaya] run by an Englishwoman which was.. more or less a chummery for unmarried girls. 1951 E. D. SWINTON *Over my Shoulder* ii. 65 At Murree, north of Rawalpindi.. I was in a chummery of five officers. 1963 M. MALIM *Pagoda Tree* 182 Complete with the basic essentials of chummery life, viz —one hired *charpoy* or bed, one hired *almirah* or wardrobe, one tin bath tub and one thunderbox—all apiece; one hired fridge in common and a dining-table, I presume, though I can't recall it, plus the odd chair.

chummy ('tʃʌmɪ), *sb.*[1] *dial.* and *low colloq.* [f. *chumley* = CHIMNEY.] a. A chimney-sweeper's boy.

1834 in *N. & Q.* (1963) Apr. 137/1 (*title*) Sweep, sweep, sweep! or, the revolt of the chummies. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 105 He 'ad been a chummy. 1844 THACKERAY *Greenwich* Wks. 1886, XXIII. 380 The hall.. was decorated with banners and escutcheons of deceased chummies. 1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 154 His shrill voice high up aloft, like a chummy's on a London summer morn. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/4 The small 'chummies'.. assembled at the house of the Chimney-sweepers' Guild.

b. A chimney-sweeper of any age.

1860 in HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* (ed. 2). 1954 *News Chron.* 15 Mar. 6/4 A chummy is an ordinary sweep.

chummy ('tʃʌmɪ), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f. CHUM + -Y[4] dim. suffix.] 1. = CHUM.

1849 H. MELVILLE *Mardi* I. iii. 22 For be it known that, in sea-parlance, we were *chummies*... Now this *chummying* among sailors is.. a co-partnership.. a bond of love and good feeling. 1864 GILBERT *Bab Ballads, Etiquette*, Old chummies at the Charterhouse were Robinson and he.

2. *Police slang.* A prisoner; a person accused or detained.

1948 *Free-Lance Writer* Apr. 54/1 Prisoners are often called 'chummy'. 1965 *Daily Mail* 27 Mar. 6/7 Borrowing from.. police jargon, the Toms [*sc.* prostitutes] have taken to calling the murderer 'Chummy'. The murder squad call all their clients 'Chummy'. 1969 D. CLARK *Nobody's Perfect* iv. 124 We could get Chummy into the dock and pleading guilty, but we'd not get a verdict.

chummy ('tʃʌmɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. CHUM + -Y[1].] a. Intimate, sociable.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 536/2, I.. saw them form into small chummy groups. 1888 *Illust. Lond. News* Xmas No. 7/1 Be as chummy with him as you can.

b. *chummy ship*: see quot. 1962.

1898 [see MUCKING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1915 [see CHUCK-UP]. 1962 W. GRANVILLE *Dict. Sailors' Slang* 32/1 *Chummy ship*, one with which another exchanges parties and games. Usually, but not necessarily, a ship's neighbour in harbour or at an anchorage.

So '**chummily** *adv.*

1934 S. LEWIS *Work of Art* xxvi. 357 He had known.. waiters who believed that all Americans loved being chummily informed about the weather. 1940 G. GREENE *Power & Glory* II. i. 109 He scratched himself under the armpits and came chummily up to the priest's stirrups. 1964 A. WYKES *Gambling* iii. 79 Dominoes.. are chummily called 'stones'.

chump (tʃʌmp). [Of modern formation: app. a parallel form to CHUNK, perh. influenced in form by association with *chop*, or with *lump*, *stump*, *clump*. (Prof. Skeat compares Icel. *kumbr*, *kubbr*, a chopping, cutting, and *kubba* to chop.)]

1. A short thick lump of wood chopped or sawn off from timber; an end-piece.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 A Chump of Wood. 1831 LANDOR *Misc.* (1846) II. 662 While the broad chump.. Strong with internal fire.. heats the chamber round from morn till night. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i, She fetched a hatchet.. and showing him a chump.. asked him if he would chop that up for her. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 18 Oct. 658/1.

2. a. The thick blunt end of anything; also *chump-end*: esp. the thick end of a loin of mutton.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. 153 As if they had been unskilfully cut off the chump-end of something. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 64 The chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head.

b. Jocosely applied to the head. *off his chump* (*vulgar*): 'off his head', out of his senses.

1864 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 101 *Chump*, the head or face. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* II. xxiv. 377 'Master', he said, 'have gone off his chump—that's all'. 1910 GALSWORTHY *Justice* II. ii. 42 It'll do you good, Will, to have a run with this. You seem half off your chump this morning. 1960 V. NABOKOV *Invit. to Beheading* ix. 94 Think how unpleasant it is to have your chump lopped off. 1961 A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* vi. 287 This chap Beard seems to be off his chump. He's evacuated all the wallabies.

3. *fig.* A man as unintelligent as a chump of wood; a block, blockhead (cf. BLOCK *sb.* 15).

1883 HAWLEY SMART *At Fault* II. i. 29 Such a long-winded old chump at telling a story. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 10/1 Frank audibly remarked: 'This man is a chump. I could go.. this minute and do better than that'. *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 3/1, I told the chumps they'd get noticed if they didn't keep out of the way.

4. **chump-chop**, a chop from the chump-end.

1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/6 A splendid dish of Irish stew, with a large chump chop in it.

chump, *v.* [f. CHAMP, with mimetic modification.] To champ with a duller sound; to munch.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1887) II. xiv. 164 Sir Brian reads his letters and chumps his dry toast.

chumpish ('tʃʌmpɪʃ), *a.* [? f. CHUMP + -ISH[1].] Blockish, sullen.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 391 With chumpish lookes, hard words, and secret nips, Grumbling at her when she his kindnesse sought.

chumpy ('tʃʌmpɪ), *a.* [f. CHUMP + -Y[1].] Short and stout, thickset, dumpy.

188. JEAFFRESON *Real Ld. Byron* xx, This broad-breasted, full waisted, 'chumpy' girl countess. 1886 *S.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), She's a chumpy little lass.

chumship ('tʃʌmʃɪp). [f. CHUM + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being chums.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 367 The practice of chumship prevailed [at Oxford in 17th c.]; every set of chambers was possessed by two co-occupants; they had generally the same bedroom, and a common study; and they were called chums. 1871 *Echo* 27 Feb., I lost.. various other little things, during my 'chumship' with the thief.

†**chun.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. from same root as CHINE; cf. esp. the 16th c. *chynne*.]

1. *Mining.* A leading of clay or other soft soil setting between two hard sides and sinking down.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Eiij b, There is more to be said of these Chuns, but it will fall in more Pat, when we come to Founder.

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chun*, a crack in the finger or hand, from frost, or from dryness of the skin.

2. *Sc.* 'The sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap. Gall., Dumfr.' (Jamieson). Hence **chun** *v.*

'*to chun potatoes*, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the een, or eyes' (Jam.).

Chün (tʃu:n). [f. *Chün Chou*, pottery-making centre in Honan prov., China.] In full ***Chün porcelain, ware***, a type of thickly glazed stoneware made in a variety of colours at Chün Chou during the Sung dynasty; similar pottery produced elsewhere in China in later centuries.

1888 F. HIRTH *Anc. Porcelain* x. 27 The oldest date I have seen on a piece of porcelain is that on a piece of cracked Chün-yao. 1901 C. MONKHOUSE *Hist. Chinese Porc.* I. 23 Chün porcelain varied much in quality. 1915 R. L. HOBSON *Chinese Pott.* I. ix. 109 The Chün ware is said to have been first made in the early part of the Sung dynasty at Chün Chou or Chün-t'ai. 1922 A. L. HETHERINGTON *Early Ceramic Wares* xii. 84 Specimens of 'soft' Chün are to be found with numerals incised in the base in a fashion similar to.. the 'hard' Chün bulb-bowls. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 364/2 Another celebrated ware was the Chün, which was made at Chün Chou in the K'ai-fêng Fu district of Honan. .. It is the type of ware which would naturally result from the firing of a kaolinic body and feldspathic glaze coloured by copper in the oxidizing flame of the typical round kiln of northern China. 1967 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 16/6 Among the Sung wares was a Chun Yao dish, 7½ ins in diameter and with a cloudy lavender glaze.

‖**chunam** (tʃu'nɑm). Forms: 7- **chinam**, **chenam**, 8- **chunam**. [Tamil *chuṇṇam* lime, ground mortar, f. Skt. *churṇa* any powder, lime, f. *churṇ* to pulverize.] Cement or plaster largely used in India, made of shell-lime and sea-sand.

1687 *Madras Consultations* in Wheeler I. 168 (Y.) Stores of Brick, Iron, Stones, and Chenam. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* I. v. 40 The Natives chew it with Chinam (Lime of calcined Oyster-Shells). 1763 VERELST in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 266 Our new room.. as strong as bricks and chunam could make it. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 51 The Chunam used in the East Indies to cover the bottoms of ships. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, A.. hall, coated and floored with chunam. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* iv. 58 A small box of fine white chunam, made from the lime procured from burnt sea-shells. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malay. Ind.* 76 Kept beautifully white with chenam.

b. *attrib.*

1791 ANDERSON *Corr.* 63 The Farmer.. has a Brick and Chunam Vat. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 208 Chunam Coverings of Temples. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* 448 On the cold chunam floor. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 149 The head of the chunam tomb.

‖**chu'nam**, *v.* [f. prec.] To cover or plaster with chunam. Hence **chu'nammed** *ppl. a.*

1687 in Wheeler *Madras* I. 168 (Y.) To get.. jars.. to put wheat in, and chenam them up. 1850 T. C. DRYSDALE *Jrnl. Ind. Archipelago* 163 Boats payed with blacking, or even chunamed. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malay. Ind.* 76 The pillars and walls are chenammed to a snowy whiteness. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room.. which opens upon a chunamed terrace.

'**chunder**, *v. intr. Austral. slang.* Also **chunda**. [Etym. unknown.] To vomit. Also as *sb.*

1950 'N. SHUTE' *Town like Alice* iii. 76 The way these bloody Nips go on. Makes you chunda. 1953 BAKER *Australia Speaks* vii. 169 *Chunder*, to vomit; whence, *chundering*, vomiting; also *chunder*, a noun, vomit. 1956 'N. SHUTE' *Beyond Black Stump* v. 155 But I gets sick at the stomach. I chundered once today already. 1967 J. CLEARY *Long Pursuit* x. 229 'I wouldn't go for the chunda, sport.'.. Polo mimed a vomiting motion. 1969 *Listener* 24 Apr. 588/2 This mountainously jawed extrovert chunders (or vomits) his way through the kangaroo valley of Earl's Court in pursuit of Sheilas. 1970 *Private Eye* 2 Jan. 12 Many's the time we've chundered in the same bucket. *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 16 Pom dogs have rolled around in a lot worse stuff than a nice fresh chunder.

chunga ('tʃʌŋgə). Also **chuña** (‖'tʃuɲa). [mod.L., f. Amer. Sp.] A crane-like bird (*Chunga burmeisteri*), also known as Burmeister's seriema, found in the Argentine and Paraguay, where it is sometimes hunted.

1860 G. HARTLAUB in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* XXVIII. 335 The *Chunga* is a large bird, of about 29 inches in length. 1881 E. W. WHITE *Cameos fr. Silver-Land* I. 33 The two remarkable species of the Chuña, together with innumerable parrots and parakeets, make Santiago their home. 1882 *Ibid.* II. 209 As the Chuña was so dreadfully shy, my barrels slew other birds. 1961 O. L. AUSTIN *Birds of World* 112/2 This family [*sc.* Cariamidæ] is composed of two generically distinct species, the Crested Seriema (*Cariama*) and Burmeister's Seriema (*Chunga*).

chunk (tʃʌŋk), *sb.*[1] *colloq.* and *dial.* [app. a modification of CHUCK. Esp. common in U.S.]

1. a. A thick, more or less cuboidal, lump, cut off anything; e.g. wood, bread, cheese, meat, etc.

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* (E.D.S.), *Chuck*, a great chip.. In other countries [= districts] they call it a chunk. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvi. 116 Chunks of this marrow-fat are cut off. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 15 A chunk of frozen walrus-beef. 1859 *Times* 17 Feb. 9 A considerable quantity of this kind of gold.. in the state of chunks and flakes of some size. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 83 Give him a chunk of wood to whittle. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chunks*, split pieces of firewood of more uniform thickness than chumps.

fig. 1833 J. HALL *Leg. West* 50 (Th.), If a man got into a chunk of a fight with his neighbour, a lawyer would clear him for half a dozen muskrat skins. *a* 1860 *New York in Slices, Theatre* (Bartl.), Now and then a small chunk of sentiment or patriotism or philanthropy is thrown in. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxix. 219 Pay out the information in small chunks. 1957 T. S. ELIOT *On Poetry & Poets* 49 Crabbe is a poet who has to be read in large chunks, if at all.

b. A block of wood. Chiefly *U.S.*

1781 WITHERSPOON *Druid* No. vii, in M. M. Mathews *Beginnings Amer. Eng.* (1931) 25 *Chunks*, that is brands, half burnt wood. This is customary in the middle Colonies. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab.* 60 *Chunk*.. is also used in the Northern States, to signify a thick, short block or bit of wood. 1821 Z. HAWLEY *Tour* 21 Jan. (1822) 44 (Th.), In the room of andirons, many families make use of what are here called chunks, which are the two brands of a large forestick, or billets of wood cut on purpose for this use. 1856 *Knickerbocker* June 634 [In the factory at Nyack] The tub is placed over a 'chunk', and turned off outside in a few moments, and hooped. It is next placed in a hollow chunk and turned out perfectly smooth inside. 1885 JEFFERIES *Open Air* 170 The pile of 'chunks'.. formed a wall of wood at my back. 1958 W. F. MCCULLOCH *Woods Words* 34 *Chunk*, a piece of a log sawed or broken off.

c. A fair- or large-sized specimen *of* an animal or person. *U.S.*

1822 J. WOODS *Two Yrs.' Resid. Eng. Prairie* 285 A hog of two hundred lbs weight is here called a fine chunk of a fellow. 1823 J. DODDRIDGE *Backwoodsman & Dandy* (1868), I was then a thumpin chunk of a boy. 1827 *Western Monthly Rev.* I. 386 Himself ambling by her side upon a 'chunk' of a poney. 1841 C. CIST *Cincinnati* 180 For sale—a good chunk of a plough horse. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 454 'A tolerable chunk of a pony', means, in Southern and Western parlance, a cob. 1887 C. B. GEORGE *40 Yrs. on Rail* i. 22 You're a pretty good chunk of a boy to be riding for half [fare]. 1900 G. ADE *More Fables* 6 At the Hotel he spotted a stylish little chunk of a Woman.

d. A stoutly-built horse or pony; *spec.* a heavy draught-horse. *U.S.*

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav. U.S.* 131 The other words and sayings that are peculiar to the United States.. are as follows .. *Chunk*, a small horse. 1829 T. FLINT *G. Mason* 108 (Th.), There were to be merry races of asses and 'chunks', by persons who volunteered as the Merry-Andrews of the meeting. 1887 *Boston Herald* 12 Aug. (Cent. Dict.), For sale, 4 Morgan chunks. 1906 *Springfield Daily Republ.* 7 Feb. 2 (Advt.), Pair gray farm chunks, 9 years, 2350 lbs. 1915 *Greenfield* (Mass.) *Gaz. & Courier* 10 July 1 (Advt.), For Sale—Horses. We have a few good chunks left.

e. A large or substantial amount. *colloq.*

a 1889 *N.Y. Star* in Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* I. 252/2 Look here, pard, we've struck it this time: chunks of it! 1907 *Chicago Tribune* 8 May 7 (Advt.), It's really ridiculous the way we've knocked chunks off these Spring overcoat prices. 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* xiii. 148 Eustace and I both spotted that he had dropped a chunk of at least half a dozen pages out of his sermon-case as he was walking up to the pulpit. 1977 J. D. MACDONALD *Condominium* xxv. 230 Steve Corbin moved that Scherbel read the whole list and they would approve it all in one chunk, and Jack Dorsey seconded it and it passed. 1985 G. PALEY *Later Same Day* 27 He owes me a chunk of dough.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chunk firewood*; **chunk-head** (U.S.), a serpent of the rattlesnake family.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 314 Copperhead..called 'deaf adder', and 'chunk-head'. 1888 *E. Morning News* (Hull) 25 Oct. 2/4 For sale, Chunk Firewood, 1s. per cwt.

chunk, 'chunky, *sb.*[2] [From *chungke* a game played by the Cherokees and other North American Indians, consisting in trundling a stone disc, and throwing a pole or dart to fall near it. See Bartram in *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* III. 1. 34 (1853), Adair *Hist. Amer. Ind.* (1775) 401.]

chunk- or ***chunky-yard***, a name given by the traders to a square area surrounded by a bank in Creek towns, used for ceremonials and games (including that of *chungke*). ***chunk*** or ***chunky pole***; a pine-tree pillar on a low mound in the centre of the chunk-yard, on the top of which was placed an object to shoot at.

1773 Bartram *Trav. Florida* 518 (Bartl.) Vast tetragon terraces, chunk-yards, and obelisks or pillars of wood. 1860 Thoreau *Lett* (1865) 189 That memorable stone 'chunk yard'. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* (1869) 259 The 'chunk-yards'..are sometimes from 6 to 9 hundred feet in length, being largest in the older towns..In the centre is a low mound, on which stands the chunk-pole.

chunk, *v.*[1] *U.S. colloq.* [f. CHUNK *sb.*[1]] *trans.*

1. To hit, or throw at, with a missile.

1835 W. G. Simms *Partisan* 112 Well, doctor, get down and chunk it, if its worth having, its worth killing. *Ibid.* 425 His dog stole my bacon..and when I chunked the varmint, the nigger gin me sass. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *To Chunk*, to throw sticks or chips at one. Southern and Western. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 188 In the South..they say: 'I'll chunk him', meaning that they will throw a clod of earth or a stick of wood at some animal. 1887 J. C. Harris *Free Joe* 115 Ef you want to chunk anybody, chunk me... An' ef you don't want to chunk me, chunk your mammy. *a*1910 'O. Henry' *Sixes & Sevens* (1916) xii. 120 The crowd kept on chunkin' her till she run clear out of town. 1968 J. D. MacDonald *Pale Grey for Guilt* (1969) xii. 153 He chunked the four that were turned on to the biggest high, chunked them cold, and he chunked the record player, busted it all to hell.

2. To replenish (a fire) with fuel; to collect materials for burning. Freq. with *up*.

1840 *Southern Lit. Messenger* VI. 398/2 Chunk the fire, Charles, and see if you cannot make it burn better. 1850 L. H. Garrard *Wah-To-Yah* iv. 69 Smith kept the squaws of the lodge 'chunking' up the fire. 1905 *Terms Forestry & Logging* 33 *To chunk up*, to collect and pile for burning the slash left after logging. 1929 W. Faulkner *Sound & Fury* 33 There was a fire..and T. P. squatting..in front of it, chunking it into a blaze.

b. *Logging*. (See quots.)

1905 *Terms Forestry & Logging* 33 *Chunk*, to clear the ground, with engine or horses, of obstructions which can not be removed by hand. 1969 L. G. Sorden *Lumberjack Lingo* 24 *Chunk out*, to clean skid roads, especially to remove chunks.

chunk, *v.*[2] [Onomatopœic.] *intr.* To proceed with a plunging or explosive sound. Also *trans.* Hence **'chunking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Similarly **chunk-chunk** *sb.* and *v.*

1890 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* (1892) 50 Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay? 1898 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 5/4 We heard the chunk-chunking sound of the Maxims. 1902 E. Rickert *Cypress Swamp* 2 There was a chunking sound, followed by another. 1907 Tatlock *Devel. & Chronol. Chaucer's Wks.* 138 Amid the cluttering and chunking of one hundred and twenty-eight hoofs. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 4/4 She makes a cheerful chunk-chunk with her paddles. 1924 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 206/2 The Chindwin's paddles chunked a song now. 1924 'Lucas Malet' *Dogs of Want* iv. 103 A..paddle-steamer chunk-chunking across to St. Gingolph. 1925 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 560/2 A Thames steamer chunking her way up the Tigris. 1952 J. Masters *Deceivers* vii. 76 The waterwheel..distantly chunked and gurgled.

chunky ('tʃʌŋkɪ), *a.* orig. *U.S. colloq.* [f. CHUNK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] a. Of broad stout build; thickset, 'stumpy'.

1751 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* in *N. Jersey Archives* (1897) XIX. 95 A short, chunky, well set fellow. 1757 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/3 A short thick chunky Girl. 1840 W. G. Simms *Border Beagles* 303 The stranger was a chunky little imp, not more than four feet high. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 124 Their chief..a short chunky fellow. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 370/2 The chunky Dutch pilot. 1936 Wodehouse *Laughing Gas* xx. 220 These solid, chunky kids are only selling platers, at the best.

b. Of animals and things.

1833 J. Hall *Leg. West* 12 (Th.), Dennie..criticising an advertisement of a man who had stolen 'a chunky horse'. 1899 A. T. Slosson in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 Pely's little chunky, leather cover Bible. 1924 J. A. Thomson *Science Old & New* ii. 11 The North American mountain beaver..is..a short-tailed, blunt-snouted, chunky creature. 1959 *Vogue* Oct. 115 Chunky cardigans. *Ibid.* 180 Sweaters emphasizing the heavy-knits ease of silhouette and chunky warmth.

Hence **chunkiness.**

1879 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 4/7 Toughness, chunkiness, and of course 'pluck', not girlish beauty, not hair of gold and eyes that mock the violet, are the charms of Mrs. Anderson.

Chunnel ('tʃʌnəl). Also **chunnel.** [Blend of CHANNEL *sb.*[1] 4a and TUNNEL *sb.* 4.] A name applied *colloq.* to a projected tunnel under the English Channel. Hence **'chunnel** *v. intr.*, to construct such a tunnel; and various nonce derivatives.

1928 *Word-Lore* III. 136 *Chunnel* (Channel tunnel). 1957 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 17 Nov. 55/1 A channel tunnel?.. My newspaper christened the project 'The Chunnel'. 1959 *Daily Mail* 4 Apr. 5/1 The Chunnel test starts. 1960 *Observer* 31 July 2/8 He has now come out firmly as a chunnel man. 1962 *Punch* 14 Nov. 728/3 Chunnellers have been busy since 1802, planning first a bored tunnel. 1963 *Observer* 15 Sept. 9/4 A..consortium devoted to Channel-tunnelling, or 'chunnelling', and hoping to make money out of it. If the Group now actually starts to chunnel..it will be the first time for 80 years [etc.].

‖**chuño** ('tʃuɲo). Also **chuno** ('tʃuno), **chuñu** ('tʃuɲu). [Amer. Sp., ad. Quechua *ch'uñu.*] Potatoes frozen and dried, or flour prepared from such potatoes, eaten by Andean Indians.

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Chuñu. 1921 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Oct. 671/2 They [*sc.* Bolivian Indians]..live principally on *chuno*, the frozen potato, and *cholona*, dried goat or mutton. 1939 *Nature* 7 Jan. 14/1 Even in the graves dating from the oldest Chimu culture has there been discovered..chuño, that is, preserved potatoes. The manner of producing chuño, freezing, treading on the tubers spread on the ground,..and drying, is to this day the same as that described by the Spaniards four hundred years ago. 1960 C. Winick *Dict. Anthropol.* 115/1 *Chuño*, a flour made by dehydrating frozen potatoes. This was a staple food in the highlands of pre-Columbian Peru.

chunter ('tʃʌntə(r)), *v.* Also 6 **chunner,** 7 **chounter,** 9 **chunder.** [App. of imitative formation.] To mutter, murmur; to grumble, find fault, complain. Also in extended use.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 Your heyfer..must..wander alone and chunner out an Heathenish conceit of descending into the world of soules poetically. *c*1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chounter*, to talk pertly, and (sometimes) angrily. 1788 Marshall *Provinc. E. Yorksh.* (E.D.S. Repr. Gloss.), *Chunter*..to express discontent about trifles. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Chunter*..also spelt *chunner* and *chunder*. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 117 Th' capt'n went away chunterin'. 1921 D. H. Lawrence *Sea & Sardinia* iv. 135 A thin old woman..was chuntering her head off because it was *her* seat. 1949 C. Fry *Lady's not for Burning* 27 You..fog-blathering, Chin-chuntering, liturgical,..base old man! 1955 H. D. Barton *Glorious Life* i. 19 Paul's telephone rang. .. There was long chuntering on the wire. 1957 'N. Shute' *On Beach* i. 2 The baby stirred, and started chuntering and making little whimpering noises. 1965 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 295/3 An old man..chunters a bit of folk tune which the solo horn dreamily perpetuates. 1968 *Autocar* 25 Jan. 27/2 The Herald 'chunters' straight across the road in front of us.

Hence **chuntering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1832 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.* (1863) He is a chuntering sort of fellow, never contented. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A chuntering bout', a fit of sulkiness with impertinence.

‖**chupatti** (tʃə'pɑ:tɪ, -æ-). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **chapata, chapati, chapatti, chappati, chowpatty, -ie, chupatty.** [Hindī *chapāti.*] A small cake of unleavened bread, generally made of coarse wheaten meal, flattened with the hand, and baked on a griddle. 'The usual form of native bread and the staple food of Upper India' (Yule).

1810 Williamson *E. India Vade Mec.* II. 348 (Y.) Chowpatties or bannoeks. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 67 The passage of the chupatties attracted little attention, and every sign seems to have been neglected. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Chapata* (Hindustani), a thin unleavened cake of flour and water, toasted or baked over a fire. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* III. xxxii. 65. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* v. 87 To give him a chowpatti..to keep his wretched old body alive. 1888 Kipling *City of Dreadful Night* (1891) 107 One-third is fair and shiny *chupatti*. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 4/3 All histories of the Mutiny relate that about the time of the outbreak mysterious 'chapatis' began to circulate among the people. 1934 F. Stark *Valleys of Assassins* v. 282 A wizened baby doomed to die was being fed on milk and *chupattis*. 1963 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/7 We fed them on roast goat and greasy rice and chupattis and tea. 1965 E. Linton *World in Grain of Sand* ii. 19 The staple diet of dal and chapattis (beans and unleavened bread). 1970 *Guardian* 8 Apr. 12/3 Young ladies have been dispensing tea and chappatis to hungry comrades.

chuppah ('kʊpɑ:). Also **chupah, chuppa.** [ad. Heb. *ḥuppāh* cover, canopy.] A canopy under which Jewish marriages are performed.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. viii. lxvi. 304 Thirty-four years ago I put the ring on her finger under the *Chuppa*, and we were made one. 1891 M. Friedländer *Jewish Relig.* ii. 485 Bride and bridegroom..during the ceremony stand under a canopy... The canopy or *chuppah* represents symbolically the future home of the married couple. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 Feb. 4/5 At the West-end Synagogue..the bridegroom..awaited his bride under the floral 'chupah', or canopy. 1957 L. Stern *Midas Touch* II. xiv. 113 Sigrid could not have been married by a rabbi under a *chuppa*. 1962 B.-Z. Abrahams tr. *Glückel of Hameln's Life* iv. 79 We stood all together under the *chuppah* with the bride and bridegroom.

‖**chuprassy** (tʃʊ'prɑ:sɪ, -æ-). Also **chapras(s)i.** [Hindī *chaprāsī* the bearer of a *chaprās* or official badge.] A wearer of an official badge; spec. an attendant, messenger, or henchman, occupying an important position in the households of Indian landowners.

1828 Heber *Indian Jrnls.* (1861) II. xxv. 104 In our way we were met by twenty chuprasses. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 119 The..chuprassy..or messenger, carries letters, runs by palankeens, stands behind carriages, and is altogether a functionary of consequence. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Indian Househ. Managem.* 44 The touts, or *chaprassies*, from the various hotels, will take your baggage. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* i. 9, I wended my way through verandahs and corridors, preceded by a chuprassie. 1925 E. S. Jones *Christ of Indian Road* x. 210 They sent out the notices through government chaprasis, or runners. 1957 J. Masters *Far Mt. Peak* 81 The post-office *chaprassi* brought your telegram.

‖**chur-**, an obs. repr. of German *kur-* in such titles as **churfurst** = *kurfürst*, electoral prince, elector; **churmark** = *kurmark*, mark governed by an elector (in place of a *markgraf*).

*a*1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 205 Churfurst of Mentz, if thou play thy part. 1798 Malthus *Population* (1878) 249 In the churmark of Brandenburgh.

church (tʃɜ:tʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 cirice, cyrice, 2–3 chiriche, -eche, chyreche, 3 churiche (y), -eche, chereche. *β.* 1–2 circe, cyrce, 2 chyrce, (cirke), 2–6 chirche, 3–6 chyrche, cherche, (4–6 chirch, chyrch, cherch), 3–6 churche, 6 church. *Northern.* 3 *Orm.* kirrke, 4–5 kirke, kyrke, 4–6 kyrk, 4–5 kirc, 4– kirk: see KIRK. [*Church*, earlier *churche*, *cherche*, is a phonetically-spelt normal representative of ME. *chirche* (*ur* = *er* = *ir*, e.g. *birch, bird, first, chirm, churl, churn, kernel*), the regular repr. of OE. *circe*; the fuller OE. *cirice, cirice* gave the early ME. variant *chereche, chiriche*. (The form *cyrice*, often erroneously assumed as the original, is only a later variant of *cirice* (with *y* from *i* before *r*, as in *cyrs-, fyren*, etc.); *c* before original OE. *y* (umlaut of *u*) could not give modern *ch-*, but only *k-*, as in *cyrnel, cyrtel, cýre*, kernel, kirtle, ME. *kire*.)

OE. *cirice, circe*, corresp. to WGer. *kîrika*, OS. *kirika*, *kerika* (MLG. and MDu. *kerke*, Du. *kerk*, LG. *kerke, karke, kark*, with *ar:–er:–ir*); OFris. *szereke, szurke, tzierka, tziurk*; OHG. *chirihha*, also *chiriihha, chiricha, khirihha, kirihha, kiricha*, later *chircha*, in Notker *chîlihha, chîlecha, chîlcha* (MHG. and mod.G. *kirche*, in Upper Ger. dial. *kilche, chilche*); also ON. *kirkia, kyrkja*, Sw. *kyrka*, Da. *kirke* (thence Finn. *kirkko*, Esth. *kirrik, kirk, kerk*; also OPruss. *kîrkis*). Cf. also the Slavonic forms: OSlav. *crĭky*, 10th c., *crŭky* fem., later *crŭkŭve, cĭrkovĭ*, Russ. *cerkov'*, Bulg. *čerkova*, Servian *crkva*, Slovenish *cerkev*, Chekh *cirkev* (obs.), Pol. *cerkiew* (but only for 'Greek church'), Lusat. *cyrkej*.

The OE. oblique forms *cirican, -cean, circan, -cean*, present four types, **kirika*, **kirikja*, **kirka*, **kirkja*, but the two last may result from later contraction, and *-can, -cean* may mean the same thing, viz. palatal *c*. The continental German forms point to **kirika*, **kîrika*. The Alemannic forms with *l, chîlihha, kilche* are on phonetic and other grounds admitted to have arisen out of the *r* type. The ON. is generally held to be derived from OE. (in the *circean* form). Although the notion has been advanced that all the continental forms originated in the OE., in connexion with the early missionary labours of Englishmen in Germany, this is philologically untenable; and the word is held on good grounds to be common WGer., and to go back at least to the 4th or 5th c. (Long before they became Christians, the Germans were naturally acquainted with, and had names for, all the striking phenomena of Christianity, as seen in the Roman provinces, and the missions outside.) In Slavonic, the word is generally thought to have been taken from Teutonic.

The ulterior derivation has been keenly disputed. The L. *circus*, and a Gothic word *kêlikn* 'tower, upper chamber' (app. originally Gaulish) have both been proposed (the latter suggested by the Alemannic *chîlihha*), but are set aside as untenable; and there is now a general agreement among scholars in referring it to the Greek word *κῡριακόν*, properly adj. 'of the Lord, *dominicum*, dominical' (f. *κύριος* lord), which occurs, from the 3rd century at least, used substantively (sc. *δῶμα*, or the like) = 'house of the Lord', as a name of the Christian house of worship. Of this the earliest cited instances are in the *Apostolical Constitutions* (II. 59), *a* 300, the edict of Maximinus (303–13), cited by Eusebius (*Eccl. Hist.* IX. 10) *a* 324, the Councils of Ancyra 314 (Canon 15), Neo-Cæsarea 314–23 (Can. 5), and Laodicea (Can. 28). Thenceforward it appears to have been in fairly common use in the East: e.g., Constantine named several churches built by him *κυριακά* (Eusebius *De Laud. Const.* xvii).

The chief objections to this derivation of the Teutonic (and Slavonic) name are the following. The ordinary name for 'church' in Gr. was *ἐκκλησία*, and this (or *βασιλική*, BASILICA) was the name which passed into Latin and all the Romanic langs.; also, into all the Celtic langs., OIr. *eclais*, Ir. and Gael. *eglais*, Manx *agglish*, OWelsh *ecluis*, W. *eglwys*, Cornish *eglos, -es, -is*, Breton *iliz*. Hence, an *à priori* unlikelihood that any other Greek name should have passed into the Teutonic languages. Moreover, *ἐκκλησία* was actually adopted in Gothic, where as *aikklêsjô* it occurs in the N.T. many times. But as the sense here is not that of the place of public worship, but of the Christian society or assembly, it forms no evidence against the coexistence of a

Gothic repr. of κυριακόν, in the sense of the 'Lord's house'. Besides, Ulphilas, as a native of Cappadocia, born A.D. 318, belonged to the very region and time for which we have the most weighty evidence of the use of κυριακόν, as mentioned above. And as to the other Teutonic tribes, the fact is certain, in spite of its *à priori* unlikelihood, that *ecclesía* was *not* accepted by them. At their conversion, Latin Christianity would naturally have given to them, as to others, the name *ecclesia* (or *basilica*), if *kirika* had not already acquired too firm hold of the field.

There are points of difficulty in the form of *kirika* and its gender. Its identification with κυριακόν assumes the representation of Gr. *υ* by *i* in Teutonic. Ulphilas did not so represent *υ*; nor did he use *u*, but retained the Gothic letter corresponding in alphabetic place and form to Gr. *Y*, which he otherwise used for *υ* or *w*. But, before the development of umlaut, and consequent evolution of *y* as a Teutonic sound, *i* was really the nearest Teutonic sound to *υ*, and in point of fact is its usual representative. The change of grammatical form and gender has been variously explained: as εὐαγγέλιον became in Gothic a weak fem. *aiwaggêljô*, *-jôn*; so κυριακόν, if adopted in Gothic, or in the corresponding stage of WGer., would in the same way become *kYrjakô*, *-ôn*, whence regularly WGer. *-ka*, OE. *-ce*; but there are other instances in OHG. of feminines from L. *-um*, Gr. *-ον*, as *martira*, *organa*, modGer. *orgel*; and the form adopted may actually have been the Gr. pl. κῡριακά. (The use of κυριακή in Gr. appears too late to affect the question.) For the rest, a word adopted in Germanic as **kirjak-* would phonetically become **kirjik-*, and this normally in WGer *kirik-*. Possibly also **kirjika* might, by metathesis, give the **kirikja* app. required for OE. *ciricean*; but the OE. palatalization might simply be due to the prec. *i* as in *ic*, ME. *ich*, *I* pron.

The main objections are historical: we do not know the actual circumstances in which this less usual Gr. name became so well known to all the Germanic tribes as to become practically the native name, and like *austrôn-* EASTER, resist all the influence of Latin Christianity to supplant it; this too at so early a date as to be brought to Britain (with many words expressing the outward apparatus of Christianity) by the heathen Angles and Saxons. The question was discussed already in the 9th c. by Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849) in a noteworthy passage (*De Rebus Eccl.* vii), where, after giving the Greek derivation, he ascribes German knowledge and use of the word to the German mercenaries who engaged in military service under the Empire, and refers particularly to the Goths in the Greek provinces. Beside that of the Goths, two other possible channels are indicated by Hildebrand, one of which, connected with the early penetration of Christianity from the Rhone valley into the Upper Rhine, is important, as tallying with a statement of Irenæus, Bp. of Lyons in the 2nd c. (*Adv. Hær.* I. x. §2), and as explaining the proved existence of place-names like *Kiricheim*, *Chiricunuillare*, in Elsasz, etc. before the days of Boniface. But it is by no means necessary that there should have been a single *kirika* in Germany itself; from 313 onward, Christian churches with their sacred vessels and ornaments were well-known objects of pillage to the German invaders of the Empire: if the first with which these made acquaintance, wherever situated, were called κυριακά, it would be quite sufficient to account for their familiarity with the word. The Angles and Saxons had seen and sacked Roman and British churches in Gaul and Britain for centuries before they had them of their own, and, we have every reason to believe, had known and spoken of them as *cirican* during the whole of that period.

The Latin equivalent of κυριακόν, *dominicum*, was also in use at least from the time of Cyprian (*c* 200–258), in the sense of 'the house of God' *aedes sacra Domino*. To a certain extent it was adopted in Old Irish, where *domnach* (mod. *domhnach*) became a frequent name of churches. The parallelism of Gr. κυριακόν church, κυριακή Sunday (in 11th c. also 'church'), L. *dominicum* church, *dominica*, *dies dominicus* Sunday, Irish *domhnach* 'church' and 'Sunday', is instructive.

The case for the derivation from κυριακόν gains largely by the fact that no other conjecture offered will bear scientific statement, much less examination. For example, the suggestion that *cirice* might arise out of L. *crucea* (which actually gave OE. *crycc(e*, now *crutch*), or some other derivative of L. *crux*, *crucem* cross, is at variance with the simple facts of phonetic history.]

A. *Forms.*

a. *cirice, chiriche, chureche*, etc.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 23 [xxii. 22] In midle cirican ic herȝo ðe. *a* **850** *Lorica Prayer* in *O.E.T.* 174 Fore alle godes cirican. *p* **874** *O.E. Chron.* an. 874 On Sċa Marian ciricean [*Laud MS. c* **1122** cyrican]. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Seo haliȝe cirice Michaeles.. on þære ciricean. *a* **1000** *Edgar's Canons* §26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Dæt preostas cirican healdan. *p* **1031** *O.E. Chron.* (MS. A) an. 1031 In to Xp̃es Cyrican on Cantware byri. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Of holie chireche. *c* **1205** LAY. 16270 Chiriches [*c* **1275** chirches] fur-barnde. *Ibid.* 22111 He rærde churechen [**1275** cherches]. *a* **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 373 in *O.E. Misc.* 124 At chepynge and at chyreche. *c* **1250** *Kentish Serm.* ibid. 31 Fram holi chereche.

b. *circe, chirche, churche, church*, etc.

c **870** *Codex Aureus Inscript.* in *O.E.T.* 175 Inn to Cristes circan. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 On þæm stane ic ȝetimbre mine circae. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* ibid. (MS. A), Ofer þisne stan ic ȝetimbriȝe mine cyrcean. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Ich ȝetymbrie mine chyrcan. *a* **1132** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) 1127 Ofslaȝen an ane circe. *a* **1175** *An Bispel* in *Cott. Hom.* 237 þe hafedmen.. in halie cyrce. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu gast to chirche. *c* **1205** LAY. 16280 Chirchen [*c* **1275** cherches] iche wulle ærære. ? *a* **1250** *Chart. Eadw.* (*a* 1066) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Mid cirke and mid milne. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 41 Holi churche. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 17822 (Trin.) To her chirche þei gon hem lede. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrche. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxv. 453 In to the chirche. *Ibid.* 467 At Cherche.

c. *kirrke, kirke, kirk*, etc.

960 BP. THEODRED *Will* (Thorpe 513) Into Sancte Paules Kirke. **1050** KETEL *Will* (Thorpe 581) Into þere Kyrke. *c* **1200** ORMIN 3531 And tatt iss Cristess kirrke. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8300 (Cott.) To wirke.. to dright a crafti kyrke [*Gött.* and *Fairf.* kirke, *Trin.* chirche]. *Ibid.* 10248 (Cott.) I na kirck agh to cum in. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 5 Red in kirc on sundays. *c* **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 12 Nothir off the kyrk, na seculer. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous.. is canonizid in þe kirk.. þan may þe oþer chanouns of þe chirche sey, etc. **1442** in *E.E. Wills* 131 That the kirkerevys of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell haue xiij*s* iiij*d* for to spend on the onourmentz of the same kirke. *c* **1550** *Chaucer's Dreme* 1296 That neither knew I kirke ne saint.

B. *Signification.*

While it results from what is stated above that *kirika*, *cirice*, was originally applied to the building, it is clear that with the conversion of the Teutonic nations, it was assumed as the naturalized equivalent of L. *ecclēsia*, and used for that word in all its senses. Naturally the first of these would be as the name of the then one great religious organization, the Catholic Church, and especially as represented by its ministers, the clergy or ecclesiastical order. The extension to other senses took place as these were practically recognized.

The history of the OE. *cirice*, or of the Teutonic *kirika*, is therefore not the history of the Church, or of its name in Christendom; this begins with the joint history of Gr. ἐκκλησία and its L. adoption *ecclēsia*; about which all that need be said here is that the Gr. word, meaning etymologically 'the body of the ἔκκλητοι or select counsellors' was the name given by Solon to the public formal assembly of the Athenian people, and hence to the similar public assemblies of other free Greek cities. By the LXX. it was used to transl. the Heb. *qāhāl* the 'congregation' or assembly of Israel met before the Lord, or conceived in their relation to him. In the N.T. the word has a twofold sense: α. (after the LXX.) the whole congregation of the faithful, the Christian Society, conceived of as one organism, the body of Christ; β. (after classical Gr.), a particular local assembly of Christ's enfranchised met for solemn purposes: in this sense it has a plural. From these arose the later developments: the name of the assembly passed to that of the building set apart for it: the sense of 'the congregation of the faithful' sought visible embodiment in outward organization, which necessarily followed the lines of provincial, national, and linguistic distinctions. Thus arose the notion of provincial or national Churches, as parts or branches of the Church universal or Catholic; and, with widening differences, doctrinal or administrative, there came the revolt of some of these from the increasingly centralized organization of the Catholic Church, and the formation of rival churches, each claiming to be *the* church and rejecting the claim of the others. Thus arose the first great division of the Eastern and Western Church, the later separation of various national 'reformed' churches from the unreformed Western Church in the 16th c., the secession of various 'free' or 'voluntary' churches from the reformed national or 'established' churches in later times. Some of these voluntary bodies have refused the name of 'church' to any 'denomination' or organization of congregations, confining it to the two senses of the Church universal, and an individual local society. The name has even come to be used to denote types or tendencies of thought or expression, within the one communion, as in the modern High Church, Low Church, Broad Church.

I. The building, the Lord's house.

1. a. A building for public Christian worship. (Distinguished historically from a CHAPEL or ORATORY, which is a building in some respect private, or not public in the widest sense.)

Ancient distinctions, retained more or less in the Churches of England and Scotland, are those of CATHEDRAL, COLLEGIATE, ABBEY, and PARISH or *parochial*, church. (See also METROPOLITAN.) Any place of worship subordinate to the public church of the parish was formerly called CHAPEL (q.v.); but *parochial* and *district chapels* are now usually called 'Church'. In England the name has been only recently and partially extended to places of worship other than those of the national or 'Established' Church, as those of Roman Catholics (since *c* 1830–40) and some Nonconformist Protestants. At present, its application is partly a question of social or individual taste, or of ecclesiastical principle or theory, partly (in popular apprehension) of the size and architecture of the building. Thus, some would limit it to the historical place of worship of the parish, some extend it to all places of worship of that body which they recognize as 'The Church', and refuse it to all others; some would require the existence of certain features of ecclesiastical architecture. But, generally speaking, in England the question 'Is this a church or a chapel?' would at present be understood to mean 'Does it belong to the Church of England or to some other religious denomination?'

In Scotland, *church* is applied to all Presbyterian places of worship, alike of the Established Church, and of the various voluntary bodies which have separated from it. Recently also extended to the chapels of Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and others generally.

In U.S. *church* is, in general use, applied to all places of worship. Episcopalians however sometimes claim it exclusively for their own; and other bodies in some cases use special names for their own buildings. In the British colonies generally, the usage of England and Scotland is combined, with more or less extension as in the U.S.

696 *Laws of K. Wihtræd* 2 Ciricean mundbyrd sie L. scill., swa cinges. *c* **900** *Laws of Ælfred* 6 Næbbe þon ma dura þonne sio cirice. **1066** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), þæs dæges forbearn Cristes cyrce [*Parker MS.* cyrc] on Cant-wara byriȝ. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich leue þat chireche is holi godes hus on eorðe . and is cleped on boc *kiriaca* i.e. *dominicalis*, þat is on englis louerdlich hus. *a* **1280** *Saints' Lives, St. Michael* 75 (Horstm.) To halewi churchene newe. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 Chyrchen he let rere al so. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29296 (Cott.) þe.. man þat kirkes brinnes. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* 17 To be layede in the chyrche of Paulis. *c* **1550** SIR J. CHEKE *St. Matt.* xviii. 17 Yis word church into y^e^ which we torn eccl[es]ia, is y^e^ hous wheer y^e^ outcalled do meet, and heer goddes word, and vse co[m]mun prayer.. it co[m]meth of y^e^ greek κυριακὸν, which word served in y^e^ p[ri]mitiv church for y^e^ co[m]mons house of praier and sacramentes, as appeareth in Eusebius, which y^e^ latins called dominicu[m]. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch. God* 1. (1859) 154 The materiall Church.. is a place appointed.. for the people of God to resort together unto. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 14 If to doe were as easie as to know what were good to doe, Chappels had beene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. **1633** HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* lxviii, When once thy foot enters the Church, be bare. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direc. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 81 The Nave or Body of the Church. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 12 The decent church that topp'd the neighb'ring hill. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 30, I like the silent church before the service begins, better than any preaching.

b. *parish church*; *mother church*, the cathedral church of a diocese, the original or principal church of a parish; *under church, district church*, etc. (See further under these words.)

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 121 To the paryssh chirche.. This goode wyf went on an haliday. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 80 The belles ryngynge in every parych cherch. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1228/1 Things belonging vnto parishchurches or chappels. **1765–74** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 112 If any.. great lord, had a church within his own demesnes, distinct from the mother-church, in the nature of a private chapel. **1771** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 277 The several Assistant or Under Churches or Chapels of this town. **1842** BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. §5. 301 At the first there were many signs of the dependence of chapels on the mother church. *Ibid.* §8. 306 f, Whether a church be a parish church or only a chapel of ease. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 147 The chief minster was the cathedral or mother-church.

c. *in church, out of church, to church, from church* (without *the*) were in early times used in this sense; but now only of the service in the building, or of the building with the service going on in it. See 10.

2. Applied to public places of worship of any religion: as †a. (formerly) to heathen temples, Mohammedan mosques.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. ii. §1 þuss ȝebletsade Romulus .. mid þara sweora blode þa ciricean. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3196 Quane he ȝeden egipte fro, It wurðe erðe-dine, and fellen ðo fele chirches and ideles mide. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11675 Kepers of the kirke [*i.e.* the Palladium]. **1526–34** TINDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Men whiche are nether robbers of churches, nor yet despisers of youre goddes. [**1535** COVERD., churchrobbers. **1881** *R.V.* robbers of temples.] *a* **1547** EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 516 Cassandra.. From Pallas church was drawn. **1569** T. UNDERDOWN tr. *Ovid's Ibis* v. 597 Lesimachus.. one of the bedels of Diana's church. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xii. 321 The Fregellones within fought for their Church and chimney [*pro aris ac focis*]. **1601** —— *Pliny* II. 545 This stately Church of Iuno Queen. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* 141 The Turkes haue no Bels in their Churches.

†b. also to the Jewish temple. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8849 þis kirc [*v.r.* kirke, chirche] was wroght o marbel stan.. was þis temple salamon. *Ibid.* 10952 Zakari.. preyed in þe chirche al one.

c. In U.S., of late applied to places of meeting and religious exercise of various societies called 'churches'.

3. As an element in place names, *church*, *cirice*, is known from an early date.

837 BADANOTH *Will* (Sweet, O.E.T. 449), To ðere stowe æt Cristes cirican [Christchurch]. **880–85** K. ÆLFRED *Will* (Thorpe 488) Æt Hwitan cyrican [Whitchurch].

II. The (or a) Christian community, and its ecclesiastical organization.

4. a. The community or whole body of Christ's faithful people collectively; all who are spiritually united to Christ as 'Head of the Church'. More fully described as the *Church Universal* or *Catholic*.

(Sometimes its external organization, sometimes its spiritual nature, is chiefly considered.)

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. viii. §1 Seo cirice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde. *Ibid.* I. xxvi, To ðære annesse ðære halgan Cristes cirican. *a* **1000** *Ags. Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 580 (Bosw.) Ealle Godes cyrcan sind ȝetealde to anre cyrcan, and seo in ȝehaten ȝelaðung. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 þu eart Petrus, and ofer þisne stan ic timbriȝe mine cyricean. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 19498 þat cristen kirc began to wast. **1382** WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 23 Crist is heed of the chirche. **1380** —— *Sel. Wks.* III. 116 Ffurst we schul trow þat þer ys general chirche of angelys and seyntys in hevyn, and of alle þat schull be savyd. **1529** MORE *Dial. Heresy* II. Wks. 185/1 The chyrch therefore must nedes bee the comen knowen multitude of christen men good and bad togither, while y^e^ church is here in erth. **1560** *Conf. Faith Scotl.* xvi, That from the begynning thair hes bein, now is, and to the end of the world salbe a Churche; that is to say, a company and multitude of men chosin of God, who rychtlie worschip and embrace him, by trew fayth in Christ Jesus, who is the only Head of the same Kirk.. which Kirk is Catholik, that is universall, because it conteanes the Elect of all aiges, all realmes, nationis, and tounges. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Repair. Ch.* (1859) 275 The Church, which is the company of Gods people. **1606** R. FIELD *Of the Church* (1628) I. i, This glorious Society of men and angels whom the most high God made capable of felicity and blisse is rightly named the Church of the living God. **1724** WATTS *Logic* (1736) 93 When one Man by the Word *Church*, shall understand all that believe in Christ; and another by the Word *Church* means only the Church of Rome; they may both assent to this Proposition, There is no Salvation out of the Church. **1837** NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvi. 245 The One Church is the whole body gathered together from all ages. **1851** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) I. 14 The Church.. is that Body of men in whom the Spirit of God dwells as the Source of their excellence, and who exist on earth for the purpose of exhibiting the Divine Life and the hidden order of Humanity. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* III. 186 The Christian Church is even more an ideal than the Republic of Plato, and farther removed from any existing institution. **1876** E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 299 The Lord's Supper is an ordinance designed for the *Church*, that is, for those who have received the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and who have consecrated themselves to Him.

b. *Church militant*: the Church on earth considered as warring against the powers of evil.

(Sometimes used jocularly in reference to actual warfare or polemics.) ***Church triumphant***: the portion of the church which has overcome the world, and entered into glory.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1395 Thys congregacion is the true Church mylytaunt. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4972 Now lauboryng in to thy Kirk Militant, That we may, all, cum to thy kirk Tryumphant. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth. **1633** HERBERT *Temple* (*title*), The Church Militant. **1817** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx, A monk of the church militant [alluding to a knight]. **1878** *Black's Guide Hampsh.* (ed. 7) 135 Hugh Peters..on this as on other occasions, proved his devotion to the church militant.

c. ***Visible Church***: the church as visibly consisting of its professed members upon earth; contrasted with the ***Church Invisible***, or ***Mystical***: see quots.

1561 *Conf. Faith Scotl.* xvi, This [the Catholik] Kirk is invisible, knowin onlie to God, who allone knoweth whome he hes chosin, and comprehendis alsweall the Elect that be departed, (commounlie called the Kirk Triumphant), as those that yit leve and feght against syne and Sathan. **1562** *Articles of Relig.* xix, The Visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. **1594** HODKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. §9 Observing the difference first between the Church of God Mystical and Visible, then bctween the Visible sound and corrupted, sometimes more, sometimes less. **1638** CHILLINGWDRTH *Relig. Prot.* Ans. iv. §53 The doctrine of Christ, the profession whereof constitutes the visible church, the belief and obedience the invisible. *Ibid.* Answ. v. §26 The visible church..a visible church..are very different things: the former signifying the church catholic or the whole church; the latter, a particular church or a part of the catholic. **1848** WARDLAW *Congreg. Independency* 48 There is no such thing, in any strict propriety, as an *invisible church*. **1851** RDBERTSDN *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) I. 14 There is..a Church visible and a Church invisible; the latter consists of those spiritual persons who fulfil the notion of the Ideal Church—the former is the Church as it exists in any particular age, embracing within it all who profess Christianity. **1885** *Ch. Quart. Rev.* Jan. 271 That wholly unscriptural figment, the Invisible Church..The only Invisible Church known to Christian theology consists of the angels and the faithful departed.

d. The *church* as a spiritual society 'separated from the world' is often opposed to the *world*.

1610 JN. RDBINSON *Wks.* (1851) II. 132 A company consisting though but of two or three, separated from the world, whether unchristian or antichristian, and gathered into the name of Christ..is a Church. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 82 All Divines in their definition of *Church* are agreed; that it is a Society of persons separated from the World, to God, or called out of the World. **1845** PATTISDN *Greg. of Tours, Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. **1882** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 135 The Church and the world are now only just waking up to a just sense of responsibility. **1888** FARRAR *Everyday Chr. Life* viii, We look round us on the so-called religious and the so-called irreligious world, on what calls itself the Church and on what is called the World.

5. a. A particular organized Christian society, considered either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the Church universal, separated by peculiarities of doctrine, worship, or organization, or confined to limits territorial or historical: e.g. the primitive church, the Latin Ch., Greek Ch., Orthodox Ch., Gallican Ch., Nestorian Ch., Ancient British Ch., Anglo-Saxon Ch., Lutheran Ch., Reformed Ch., Waldensian Ch., Ch. of England (see b.), of Scotland, Free Ch. of Scotland, United Presbyterian Ch., American Episcopal Ch., Methodist Episcopal Ch., etc.

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* 1. xiii, Fram ðam biscope ðære Romaniscan cirician. *Ibid.* II. xx, On Norþanhymbra þeode and cirican. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 And þe Kirke of Scotland to Canterbirie ore se Obliged þam and band, as to þer primalte. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Ye moost deyle is ketters and kyt of, of the holy Romes chyrche. **1552** ABP. HAMILTDN *Catech.* (1884) 8 Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland. **1580** *General Conf. Faith* (Dunlop) II. 104 The trew christian faith.. received believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirkis and realmes, but chiefly be the Kirke of Scotland. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 1 b, The Church of Rome—then a true Church. **1641** R. BRODKE *Eng. Episc.* 62 That Antichristian Mock-Church. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. §13 A Nationall Church being a large Room, it is hard to count all the Candles God lighted therein. **1819** W. J. FOX *Lect.* ii. Wks. 1865 I. 169 The charge of persecution was applied alike to Catholic and Nonconformist Churches. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 339 The British church formed an integral part of the universal church, agreeing in doctrine and discipline with the other Christian churches. **1887** HUTTDN in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 485 In the hands of all the great missionary churches, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Quaker, Wesleyan, and Unitarian. **1889** *New Ch. Mag.* May 233 A list of the Ministers of the New Church [Swedenborgian].

b. ***Church of England, English or Anglican Ch.*** (*ecclesia Anglicana*): the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, and asserted that of the Sovereign over all persons and in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, in his dominions.

[**1169** BECKET in *Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 33 Audivit ecclesia Gallicana vos in causa ecclesiæ Anglorum mutasse sententiam. **1213** *Promissio Comitum et Bar., etc., Lit. Cantuar.* No. 27 (Rolls) I. 21 Negocium quod inter Ecclesiam Anglicanam et ipsum Regem versatum est. **1390** in J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 225 Touchant lestate de seint esglise d'Engleterre.] **1532-3** *Act Restraint Appeals, 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 That Part of the said Body politick, called the Spirituality, now being usually called the English Church. **1534** *Act of Supremacy, 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 That the King our Sovereign Lord..shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England, called Anglicana Ecclesia. **1548** *Act Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 1 The Book of the Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, after the Use of the Church of England. *a* **1600** HDDKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. 2 We hold that there is not any man of the Church of England but the same man is also a member of the Commonwealth; nor any man a member of the Commonwealth, which is not also of the Church of England. **1661** *Corporation Act, 13 Chas. II*, st. 2, c. 1 §12 The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England. **1687** JAS. II in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 91 Those who call themselves Church-of-England men. **1688** T. TRAMALLIER *ibid.* 256 That illegal anti-Church-of-England Court. **1688-9** *Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary* c. 18 §5 Any Assembly of Persons dissenting from the Church of England. **1844** LD. BRDUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xviii. (1862) 296 The Church of England consists, strictly speaking, of the lay as well as the clerical members of that communion. **1886** LD. SELBDRNE (*title*), Defence of the Church of England.

c. ***Established Church***: the Church as by law established in any country, as the public or state-recognized form of religion. Chiefly used of the Churches of England and Scotland respectively. So ***State Church***.

1660 CHAS. II *Decl. Eccles. Affairs* 25 Oct. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 135 We need not profess the high affection and esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by law. **1700-1** *Act Settlement, 12 & 13 Will. III*, c. 2. s. 3 Shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law established. **1731** E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 72 It cannot be said of me..that I left the Established Church, because I was never joined to it. **1840** GEN. P. THDMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 69 The oppressive sect which calls itself the established church. **1843** CANDLISH in *Life* xi. (1880) 303 A document which makes us..no longer ministers of the Established Church of Scotland. **1886** LD. SELBDRNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. 295, I should say, that Established Churches are now in much more danger of being persecuted, than of persecuting.

d. Used as *adj.*, = of the Church of England (opp. CHAPEL *a.*). Cf. *church people*.

1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* II. iii. 43, I never think on them as Church or Dissenters, but just as Christians. **1861** —— *Let.* 16 Apr. (1966) 648 He speaks a great deal about religion always on the supposition we are Church, & I feel shy of telling him we are not.

6. a. The ecclesiastical and clerical organization of Christianity, or of a great Christian society, international, national, or other; *esp.* The clergy and officers of this society collectively or as a corporation having a continuous existence, and (in former times especially) as an estate of the realm. (In this sense 'Church' is often opposed to 'State' or the political organization, the civil government.)

(In early times *holy church* was the common phrase in this sense: see 7.)

c **696** *Laws of K. Wihtræd* Preamb. Ælc had ciricean. **805-831** *Charter of Oswulf* (O.E.T. 443), þe hiora lond to þære cirican saldon. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 84 þe Chirche [*B.* þe kirke] schal haue my Careyne And kepe mi Bones. *c* **1440** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 þe possescions off þe chirche. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 95 Assembled the barons and the prelates of the cherche, and toke counseile. **1621** *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* i, The Kirk of God..is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function amongis the congregation..The Kirke in this last sense hes a certaine power grantit be God. **1724** WATTS *Logic* I. iv. §6 A church..sometimes..means a synod of bishops or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 The word Church..in these latter Days..is put for the Persons that are ordain'd for the Ministry of the Gospel, that is to say, the Clergy. *Ibid.* 169 Sometimes 'tis taken for the Prelacy thereof. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 94 Lands belonging to the church. **1837** NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvi. 246 Speaking politically, we talk of the Clergy as the Church. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 355 What we ridiculously call a separation of 'Church and State' (as if the State were not, in all Christendom, necessarily also the Church), but ought to call a separation of lay and clerical officers.

b. The clerical order or profession. Hence *to go into the Church*, to take holy orders, become a clergyman; so *to be in the Church, to leave the bar for the Church*.

1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 148 If his sonne shall goe to the Church. **1591** F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 179 The person..was a man of the Church. **1727** A. HAMILTDN *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 The Church feeds most on Fish, but not miraculously, for the poor Fishers dare sell none till the Priesthood is first served. **1841-4** EMERSDN *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The merchant breeds his son for the church or the bar. **1865** MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* iv. 59 You have really entered the church: I mean, done duty, preached, and so forth?

7. ***holy church***: a title commonly given to the Church Catholic, regarded as a divinely instituted and guided institution, speaking with authority, through its accredited organs. In early times often = the clergy or ecclesiastical authority, as in 6.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Cura Past.* 115 He onfeng ðone ealdordom ðære halȝan ciericean [*v.r.* ciricean]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rihtlechen for preoste na for halie chirche? *c* **1225** *Creed* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 234, I leve on ðe hali gast, Al holi chirche stedefast. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche. **1297** R. GLDUC. (1724) 471 That holi churche he ssolde nouȝt the Chateus there lette. **1340** HAMPDLE *Pr. Consc.* 2139 In stedfast trouthe of haly kyrk. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 73 Holi churche Icham ..þou ouhtest me to knowe. *c* **1450** *Merlin* XXV. 466 Acursed be the centense of holy cherche. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 37 Till holy Church incorporate two in one. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. §354 Reconciled againe unto him.. without the constraint of holy Church.

8. ***Mother Church***: a favourite appellation of the Catholic church and its recognized branches. In allusion to this, to *Song of Solomon*, to *Rev.* xxi. 2, etc., the Church as an institution or corporation is often personified, and spoken of poetically and rhetorically as *she*.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 32 Alle men þat God ordeyneþ to blis ben ful breþeren..siþ God is þer fadir, and his Chirche is þer moder. **1382** —— *Song. Sol.* i. 4 *marg.* The Chirche, of hir tribulaciouns. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 255 Or let the Church our mother breathe her curse, A mothers curse, on her reuolting sonne. **1611** BIBLE *Song Sol.* vi. (*heading*), 1 The Church professeth her faith in Christ. 4 Christ sheweth..his loue toward her. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 117. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Lent* i, The Scriptures bid us fast; the Church sayes, now: Give to thy Mother, what thou wouldst allow To ev'ry Corporation. **1656** EVELYN *Diary* 29 May, The poor Church of England breathing as it were her last. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y., SS. Simon & Jude* i, The widowed Church is fain to rove..Make haste and take her home. —— *Holy Comm.* vi, To feel thy kind upholding arm, My mother Church. *c* **1833** J. H. NEWMAN, I felt affection for my Church, but not tenderness. I felt dismay at her prospects, anger and scorn at her do-nothing perplexity. **1836** GEN. P. THDMPSDN *Lett. Representative* 94 If the Scottish Kirk won't behave herself with moderation..we won't look after her wants the next time she comes for a grant. **1838** J. G. DOWLING *Eccl. Hist.* iv. §6. 233 The church has expressed her sense of their errors.

9. ***High, Low, Broad Church***: see these words.

Although *church* is here practically equivalent to 'church party', 'section of the church', it has acquired this force only contextually or by unthinking analysis of phrases in which *high church-*, *low church-* were used attributively, as in *high church-man* and the like. *Broad church* is a modern formation on the model of the other two, starting not from their starting-point, but from their current use.

III. 10. A congregation of Christians locally organized into a society for religious worship and spiritual purposes, under the direction of one set of spiritual office-bearers.

(The early examples of this, before 16th c., are perhaps all in translations of the N.T. or references thereto.)

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iv. 17 As I teche euerywhere in ech chirche [so *Geneva* 1560, *Rheims* 1582, 1611, 1871; TINDALE, CDVERD., CRANMER 1539, *Geneva* 1557 congregations]. —— *Philemon* 2 And to the chirch that is in thin hous [so *Geneva* 1557, *Rheims* 1582, 1611, and 1871; TINDALE, CDVERD., and CRANMER congregacyon]. *a* **1564** BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 41 *Father.* What meanest thou by this word 'church'? *Son.* Nothing else than a company of people gathered together, or a congregation. **1625** JN. RDBINSON *Wks.* 1851 III. 16 A particular Congregation rightly instituted and ordered [is] a whole, entire and perfect Church immediately and independently, in respect of other Churches, under Christ. **1692** LDCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. i. 235 A Church then, I take to be a voluntary Society of men, joining themselves together of their own accord, in order to the publick worshipping of God, in such manner as they judge acceptable to him. **16..** in Coke & Moore *Wesley* I. i. (1792) 9 *Bp.* By whom were you sent? *W.* By a Church of Jesus Christ. *Bp.* What Church is that? *W.* The Church of Christ at Melcomb. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 The word *Church* is also taken for any particular Congregation or Assembly of Men, as the Church which was at Corinth. **1888** *Times* 2 Oct. 7/2 The Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches. *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 4/5 They [Congregationalists] should, he suggested, group together some of their small churches under one pastor, with lay helpers.

IV. Elliptically and in phrases.

11. Used contextually (and sometimes otherwise) for the public worship of God (in a church); divine service in a religious building. So ***to attend church, go to church, be at church, in church, out of church, after church, between churches, early church, church-time***, etc.

a **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu gast to chirche. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28246. *a* **1375** in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 136, I rede we go to chirche. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 Thappostle sayth I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iii. 45 The Kynge come fro chirche on a day. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 128 We will perswade him To put on better ere he goe to Church. **1642** RDGERS *Naaman* 206 It is tedious to our old age to keepe our Church. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶2 As soon as church was done, she immediately stepp'd out. **1722** DE FDE *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 Whether I went to the church, the meeting-house, to the quaker's meeting, or to the mass-house. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 26 When he should be at Church. **1870** DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 287 Between the churches..Auntie used to go down to the school and see the children. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 3 Went to church on Sundays.

12. Phrases and Proverbs. *to go to church*: see 11; *fam.* = to get married. *to talk church* (*colloq.*): cf. *to talk shop*.

a **1450** *MS. Douce* 52. 15 (N.) The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist. **1562** J. HEYWDDD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 The nere to the churche, the ferther from God. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 371 Counte Claudio, when meane you to goe to Church? **1644** JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 31 Hath verified the Proverbe, The neerer the Church the further from God. **1851** NEWLAND *Erne* 217 Looking at those wretched people and talking Church.

V. In senses not distinctively Christian.

13. The congregation or company of God's people in pre-Christian times. a. *orig.* merely a

translation of L. *ecclēsia*, Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, of the Vulgate and LXX., applied in its pre-Christian sense to the 'congregation' of Israel: see above.

b. In later times, a retrospective use of the Christian sense, applied to the Israelites as God's chosen people, or to the faithful among them, and the worshippers of the true God or 'Old Testament saints' generally, as the analogue of the church under the Christian dispensation.

a. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i]. 26 (25) Mid ðe lof me in cirican micelre. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* ibid., Beforan þe byð min lof on þære myclan cyrcan. *c* **1382** WYCLIF *ibid.*, Anent thee my preising in the grete chirche [COVERD. in the great congregacion]. —— *Numb.* xx. 4 Whi han ȝe ladde out the chirche of the Lord into wilderenes. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.* Why have you brought forth the Church of our Lord into the wildernesse? **1611** BIBLE *Acts* vii. 38 This is he that was in y^e^ Church in the wildernesse with the Angel.

b. **1388** [See WYCLIF, *Song. Sol.* i, *margin.*]

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. §8 Not only amongst them [Israel] God always had His Church because He had thousands which never bowed their knees unto Baal; but whose knees were bowed unto Baal, even they were also of the Visible Church of God. **1610** R. FIELD *Of the Church* (1628) v. i, The primitive and first Church of God in the house of Adam. *Ibid.* v. ii, Sem governed the Church in his time. **1611** BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 52 The Church was an embryo, till Abraham's time: in swathing-bands, till Moses; in childhood, till Christ; a man, in Christ; a man full-grown, in glory. **1672** GALE (*title*), The Court of the Gentiles: or a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature.. from the Scriptures and Jewish Church. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 169 The Church of God was now reduced to two tribes. **1862** STANLEY (*title*), History of the Jewish Church.

14. Applied to other (chiefly modern) religious societies and organizations (e.g. the ***Church of Humanity***, the Positivists or Comtists; the ***Church of the Latter-day Saints*** or ***Mormons***, etc.); and sometimes, more vaguely, to any 'school' or party having the bond of a common 'creed', social, æsthetical, or other, or who are combined in any movement which furnishes them with principles of life or duty.

[**1382** WYCLIF *Eccl.* iii. 1 The sonus of wisdam, the chirche of riȝtwis men.] **1528** MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 178/2 Ye doo persecute them as the churche of the Paynims did. **1726** W. PENN *Maxims* in Wks. I. 842 As good, so ill men are all of a Church. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church. **1867** HEPW. DIXON *New America* I. xxv. (ed. 6) 270 The new church established in Utah, though it is called the Church of America, is free and open to all the world. *Ibid.* II. xix. (The Revolt of Woman), One school of writers, a school which is already a church.. soars into what is said to be a region of yet nobler truths. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* III. 186 Plato's Republic has been said to be a church and not a state; and such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world. **1877** JOHNSON *Cyclopædia* s.v. *Mormon* III. 622 The supreme power [among the Mormons].. rests with the first presidency, elected by the whole body of the Church.

VI. *Attrib.* and in *Comb.*

15. *attrib.* There being no adjective from *church* in general use, and the genitive *church's* being restricted to the notion of possession (usually with more or less personification), as in 'the church's claims, revenues, ministrations', the place of both is supplied by using *church* attributively or with the function of an adjective, signifying 'of the church, of a church, of churches, ecclesiastical'. In such a use, the word is often hyphened, though the value of the hyphen is merely grammatical, in no way affecting the signification, and it may usually be omitted.

Church may be thus used in most of the senses above explained: in England it has specifically the sense 'of the Church of England'.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XII. (1599) 590 Censures and Church-paines. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. §16 Whereas the usual saw of old was 'Glaucus his change', the proverb is now 'A Church bargain'. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* II. ii. 44 They [first Consuls] went in hand with religion and church matters. **1622** T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 58 The Pope ..hath gotten Church-Courtiers to uphold his Regalitie. **1622** DONNE *Serm.* V. 88 To see who comes and to hear a Church-comedy. *a* **1649** DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 71 A stout defender of the church-patrimony. —— *Consid. to Parl.* ibid. 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. §69 Conformity in the Church-behaviour of men. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the Church-tribute of every Church be paid out of the lands of all Freemen. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. (1694) 190 The beastly rage of Church-rule. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 Profession of Christianity is every man's Church-title. **1670** WALTON *Life Hooker* 39 The regulation of church-affairs. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 354, 2 church conventicles were discovered in London where the non-juring parsons preached to their Jacobite auditory. **1701** *Ibid.* (1857) V. 111 The church party have agreed to putt up Sir William Gore. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 141 This is both a court and a church-game. **1719** SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 7 In esteem..among some church-divines. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 381 Church-ladders are not always mounted best By learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. **1853** ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. II. 96 For church-use at least. **1886** *Circular Comm. Church House*, Both clergy and laity often need information concerning Church societies, Church charities, Church action generally.

16. The following have somewhat more of the character of permanent combinations:

a. with sense 'of the church as an institution, ecclesiastical': ***church-acts***, ***-assembly***, ***-association***, ***-benefice***, ***-betrustment*** (= ***-trust***), ***-catechism***, ***-censure***, ***-censurer***, ***-coffer***, ***-consistory***, ***-dignitary***, ***-dignity***, ***-discipline***, ***-doctrine***, ***-due***, ***-expenses***, ***-festival***, ***-formula***, ***-holiday***, ***-hymn***, ***-law***, ***-music***, ***-musician***, ***-order***, ***-preferment***, ***-polity***, ***-procession***, ***-property***, ***-rent***, ***-revenue***, ***-society***, ***-song***, ***-steward***, ***-tippet***, ***-vestments***, etc.

b. 'Of divine service in the church, of public worship': ***church-day***, ***-hours***, ***-time***.

c. 'Of the material building and its precincts': ***church-bench***, ***-chime***, ***-clock***, ***-floor***, ***-furniture***, ***-gate***, ***-glass***, ***-hatch***, ***-organ***, ***-organist***, ***-pale***, ***-pillow***, ***-porch***, ***-spire***, ***-steeple***, ***-stile***, ***-stool***, ***-tower***, ***-walk***, ***-wall***, ***-window***, etc.

d. To these may be added those in which the meaning is that of some actor or action in connexion with, or in reference to, the church; such as ***church-chatterer***, ***-covenanting***, ***-gesticulation***, ***-juggler***, ***-masker***, ***-pluralist***, ***-sleep***, ***-sleeper*** (cf. Ger. *kirchenschlaf*, *-schläfer*), ***-sleeping***, etc.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 87 To assemble together for publick Worship: which are the ends of particular *Church-association. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 95 Let vs go sit here vpon the *Church bench till two. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 47 Promoted to some *church-benefice. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. II. (1852) 255 To make over *church-betrustments 'unto faithful men'. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 313 Yit of thise *kyrkchaterars here ar a menee. **1653** BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 14 Those that are most against *Church-Covenantings. **1805-6** COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xix, Ellen.. kept her church All *church-days during Lent. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. §7 They hold that no *church-dignity should be granted without consent of the common people. **1574** WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What *church-discipline would you have? **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 175 Consequences, entirely apart from theology and church discipline. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9015 3uw birrþ uppo *kirrkeflor Beon fundenn offte. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 425 A piece of mere *church-furniture at best. **1513** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 33 The stondyngs at the *cherche gate letyn. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 In these kinds of *Church-gesticulations, they differ from all other people. **1633** HERBERT *Temple*, *Church-porch* xxxiii, A herauld.. Findes his crackt name.. in the *church-glasse. **1530** PALSGR. 484/1 It is *churche holyday to morowe. **1787** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 357 You may have your service in *church-hours. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 109 A mere *church-juggler, hypocrite, and slave. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vi. §1 Power also to make *church-laws. **1640-4** THOMAS in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 285 *Church-Musick, it shall have here the first place. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 146 In defence of our *Church-orders, to bee as good as theirs. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 425/5 A *Church-Organ, containing 10 Stops in the great Organ. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 126 A *church-organist and teacher of music. **1659** MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 314 Worse then any lord prelat or *church-pluralist. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. §14 *Church Polity..is a form of ordering the public spiritual affairs of the Church of God. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 200 Only the kniȝte in the *chirche-porche. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 13 Brought oxen and garlondes unto the Churche porche. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple*, (*title*) The Church-porch. **1632** B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, For any *church-preferment thou hast a mind to. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 335 To go on perambulation on *Church procession. **1506** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 30 Resceyved..for the seid *chirch Rente iiij*d*. **1578** *2nd Bk. Discipl.* (1621) xii. §12 As for the kirk rents in generall. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 60 These are the great Animadverters of the times, the *church-respondents in the pew. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiii. §9 Making partition of *church-revenues. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 360 Re-admitted into *Church-society. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 984 Singe..At rihte time *chirchesong. **1548-9** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 24 The priest metyng the Corps at the *Churche style. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Church-porch* lxx, Who marks in *church-time others symmetrie. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 159 Those that..spend the Church-time at Home. **1843** DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* xxvi, On Sunday morning, before church-time. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, Some for *church-tippet, gown and hood, Draining their veins. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne underuo ȝe þe *chirche uestimen2. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Formall Man* (Arb.) 31 Like one that runnes to the Minster walke [ed. **1629** *Church-walk], to take a turne, or two. **1509** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 A stondyng undernethe the *Chirche wall. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 144 Like god Bels priests in the old *Church window.

17. *Comb.* **a.** objective (and obj. genitive), as ***church-breaker***, ***-destroyer***, ***-deviser***, ***-divider***, ***-forsaker***, ***-founder***, ***-reformer***, ***-revolutionist***, ***-tearer***, etc.; also ***church-believing***, ***-building***, ***-looking*** (= ***churchlike***), ***-razing***, ***-ruinating***, ***-spoiling***, etc., adjs.; ***church chaffering***, ***-spoiling***, etc., sbs.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlviii. (1737) 192 Some Robber..or *Church-breaker. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1641) 101/1 False-contracting, *Church-chaffering, Cheating, Bribing and Exacting. **1842** *Cambr. Camden Soc., Few Words to Churchw.* I. 12 The *church-destroyers of other days. **1680** ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 49 The Weapons in which *Church-Dividers do usually put their trust. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 203 Whether Emperours or Bishops..were *Church-founders. **1822** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 93 Some *church-looking windows. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* 97 *Church-robbing Politicians and *Church-razing Souldiers. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 391 *Church-reforming statesmen. **1824** SOUTHEY *Bk. Ch.* (1841) 414 The principles of these *church-revolutionists were hostile to monarchy. **1645** *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij, Their pernicious, God-provoking, Truth-defacing, *Church-ruinating, and State-shaking toleration. **1604** HIERON *Wks.* I. 575 Men, that do *church-spoyling loue. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* I Peter iv. 8 The Papal *Church-tearers, that persecute all that consent not to their Canons.

b. instrumental and advb., as ***church-begotten***, ***-bidden***, ***-commissioned***, etc.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 462 The Martyn..A *church-begot, and church-believing bird. **1811** W. SPENCER *Poems* 136 The *church-bidden bride. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* II. 513 Lost breath and heart in these *church-stifled places.

18. Special combs.: †**church-acre**, a churchyard; **Church and King**, the motto of the adherents of the Stuarts in the 17th and 18th c., hence a phrase for high ecclesiastical and monarchical sympathies combined; thence ***Church and Kingism***, ***Church and King man***; **Church and State**, the ecclesiastical and political organizations, especially as united; hence ***Church and Stateism***; **Church Army**, an imitation, in connexion with the Church of England, of the Salvation Army; **Church Assembly**, short title of the National Assembly of the Church of England, a body established by statute in 1919 (the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act); **church-bug**, a species of wood-louse, said to be found often in churches; †**church-catholic**, in 17th c. = CHURCH-PAPIST; †**church-clerk**, a parish clerk; **Church Commissioner**, a member of one of the boards or commissions created to manage church matters; **Church Congress** (see CONGRESS *sb.* 6); †**church-earth**, a churchyard; †**church-errant**, a humorous formation after *knight-errant*; hence †***church-errantry***; **Church Estates Commission, Commissioners**, a board appointed to control the management of the property of the Church of England; **church-fair** *U.S.*, a bazaar held in connection with a church; **church-father**, a Father of the Church; **church-festival**, a feast-day of the church, a holy-day; †**church-feuar** *Sc.*, a leasehold tenant of the church; **church-flag**, a flag hoisted on board a ship during divine service; **church-folk**, people at church, church-goers; adherents of the established church, as distinguished from 'chapel-folk'; **church-grate**, †(*a*) a grated door or gate of a church or churchyard; (*b*) a kind of apparatus for warming a church; †**church-holy**, consecration of a church; **church-lease**, a lease of church property; **church-mode**, one of the modes in mediæval church-music; **church-office**, an office in the church; the form prescribed for the conduct of a church-service; †**church-outed** *a.*, put out of the church; **church parade**, (*a*) divine service performed as part of the routine of military duty; (*b*) a turn-out of fashionable church-goers after the Sunday morning service; (*c*) the attendance of the members of a society, etc., in a body at divine service; hence ***church-parader***; **church-path**, a public, and usually ancient, footpath across fields, leading to, or shortening the way to, the parish church; **church people**, people belonging to the Church of England; **church-piece**, a piece of ground belonging to the church; **church-register**, a parish register; **church-renter**, one who holds a lease under the church; also, †one who makes a rent or division in a church; **church-ring**, a wedding-ring; **church school**, a school founded by or associated with a church, normally of the Church of England; **Church Slavic, Slavonic** (see quot. 1954); **church-social** (*U.S.*), a social meeting in connexion with a church; **church-state**, status in a church; †a theocracy; †**church-strewing**, the strewing of the church-floor with rushes on particular festivals; **church-town**, the church village, the place where the parish church of a number of hamlets is situated (Sc. *kirk-town*); †in OE. (*cirictún*) and ME., the enclosure of a church, a churchyard; †**church-tympanite**, some obsolete sect (see quot.); †**church-vassal**, a vassal of the church; †**church-wort**, Penny-royal.

1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 For earinge of the *church acre. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv, The honest Cavalier..was to be true to *Church and King. **1803** W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem.* I. 459 The loyalty of it—nay worse, the *Church-and-kingism..will divert you. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1885) III. 25 A staunch, unflinching *Church-and-Kingman. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. §7 The combination between *Church

and State, of religion by law established. **1822** *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 420 The Church-and-State class. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* XI. ii, Men pretending to aristocracy..and *Church-and-Stateism. **1919** *Act 9 & 10 Geo. V.* c. 76 §1 'The National Assembly of the Church of England' (hereinafter called 'the* Church Assembly'). **1957** *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 285/2 *Church Assembly*... Its most important function is to prepare ecclesiastical measures for transmission to Parliament. **1627** *Let. fr. Jesuit in* Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 475 We give the honor to those which merit it, which are the *Church-Catholicks. **1535** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 42 Item rec. clerely for the *cherch clerkis mede..iijs. x*jd. a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Church-clerk*, the parish-clerk. Long in use. **1842** TENNYSON *Epic* 15, I heard The parson ..Now harping on the *church commissioners, Now hawking at Geology and schism. **1861** *Rep. Ch. Congress* (1862) p. v, A circular addressed to eminent Churchmen of all parties requesting their attendance at a *Church Congress in Cambridge. **1862** (*title*) Report of the proceedings of the Church Congress held in the Hall of King's College, Cambridge: November 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1861. **1957** *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 286/1 *Church Congresses*..have been held from 1861 onwards (annually down to 1913, and less regularly since). **1672** *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 176 The fence in the *church-earth wall. **1784** *New Spect.* xx. 3/1 He..resembles a modern *church-errant in quest of a tithe pig. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 58 The age of *church-errantry is over; missionaries, legates, crusaders, and reformers have long gone off the stage. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 137 *Church Estates Commissioners, Earl Stanhope, etc. **1872** *Newton Kansan* 5 Sept. 4/1 At a certain *church-fair, a set of Cooper's works was promised to the individual who should answer a set of conundrums. **1876** Church fair [see FAIR *sb.* 1 c]. **1890** *Congress Rec.* 8 May 4343/2 Certain entertainments and church fairs, which I have attended, when the admission was free. **1907** MULFORD *Bar-20* vi. 63 All kinds of excitement except revival meetings and church fairs. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 109 The locality in which this great *church-father passed most of his days. *Ibid.* I. 112 To write a sermon..against the next *church-festival. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiii. *Relig.* Wks. (1881) II. 96 Respite from labour..on the Sabbath, and on church festivals. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* i, The habitations of the *church-feuars were not less primitive than their agriculture. **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 With one eye fixed on the *church-flag at the peak. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 In chirche, þer al *chirche folc ohg to ben gadered. **1871** HOLME LEE *Her Title of Hon.* i, Zeal that some of the church-folk wonder at and deride. **1519** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 36 For tymber for the *chirche grate xiiij*d.* **1846** *Ecclesiologist* VI. 179 The church-grate consists of a light, circular, open fire-basket, raised on legs, and portable by means of an iron bar. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 *Chyrcheholy, *encennia*. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 185 He got a *church-lease filled up that morning. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 93 Sundry *Church-offices, Dignities, and Callings, for which they found no Commandement in the Holy Scripture. **1698** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 43 The ancient Church-Office here relates all this. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Thus *Church-outed by the Prelates, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters. **1846** *United Service Jrnl.* Aug. 383 While the troops were assembled on *church parade. **1869** *Porcupine* 13 Nov. 317/3 There will be a Church Parade [of Volunteers] on Sunday next. **1883** *Peel City Guardian* 29 Sept. 3/2 The friendly societies..have had their first public church parade. **1887** *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 7/1 The Church parade organised by the Social Democratic Federation, which was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. **1891** *Ibid.* 30 May 6/1 The Sunday before the Derby is..looked forward to as the best 'Church parade' of the season in Hyde-park. **1922** C. E. MONTAGUE *Disenchantment* v. 66 It brought with it no perceptible revival of church parades. **1907** ADDERLEY *Behold the Days Come* 18 The *Church-paraders whom he takes to be typical Christians. **1842** W. PALMER *Lett. Prot.-Cath.* 53 They are *Church people like ourselves at heart. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 15 May 13/2 Church-people throughout the dioceses. **1827** HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 374 Football was..played..and the *church-piece was the ground chosen for it. **1846** S. W. SINGER in *Herrick's Wks.* (1869) Introd. 24 In the *church-register of Dean Prior. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 193 Only against such *Church-renters, and gross errors. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 665 Sets her darling down to cut His teeth upon her *church-ring. **1862** BORROW *Wales* III. xxv. 279, I met a number of little boys belonging to the *church school. **1944** W. TEMPLE *Church looks Forward* vi. 49 In the past the main instrument of the Church in upholding its principles has been the Church School. **1850** 'TALVI' *Lang. & Lit. Slavic Nations* I. 25 (*heading*) History of the Old or *Church Slavic (commonly called Slavonic) language and literature. **1876** Church Slavic [see SLAVIC *sb.*]. **1853** J. S. C. DE RADIUS *Lang. Slavic Nations* I. 14 The *Church Slavonic proved to be an older branch of the original Slavic. **1954** PEI *Dict. Linguistics* 39 *Church Slavonic*, the South Slavic language into which Kyrillos and Methodos translated the Gospels in the ninth century A.D.; it is extinct as a vernacular, but has remained the official language of the Slavic Greek Orthodox Church. (Also called *Old Church Slavic* and *Old Bulgarian*.) **1888** *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 18 May 6/5 [To] tackle a wash-tub as quickly as a *church-social. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 252 The Missi, whom hee compares in *Church-state to Suffragans. **1676** OWEN *Worship God* 97 Thus did God take the Children of Israel into a Church-state. **1506** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 Brede and drink to the carters for the *chirch strowyng. *a* **1000** *Edgar's Canons* §26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Ne binnan *cirictune ænig hund ne cume. **1340** *Ayenb.* 41 þet vleþ to holy Cherche, oþer into cherch tounes vor to by yborȝe. **1680** BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* Pref. A ij, Even before the *Church-Tympanites, many score several Sects rose up. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* i, A peasant, the son of a *church-vassal. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 130 *Origanum*, *chirchewrt. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal App.*, Church-wort, Pennyroyal.

church (tʃɜːtʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To bring, take, or conduct to church, in order to receive its rites or ministrations. Commonly in the passive, the person concerned being said *to be churched*.

†**a.** Said of a child at baptism. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 941 Huo wole a cherched child chese for hardy.

b. Said of a woman after child-birth, when thanks are publicly offered for her safe delivery, *esp.* in accordance with the prescribed service in the Book of Common Prayer; the officiating clergyman is said 'to church' her. Cf. CHURCH-GANG, CHURCHING.

[**1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 311, I schal offre hym a þowsand candelles when I schal go to cherche of childe [*post partum*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv*, Chyrchyn, or puryfyen, *Purifico*. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* cxxii. ii, Kyng Wyllyam in Gesine had lyen long, And tyme hym wer been kyrked with good songe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 [William the Conqueror] sayd, when I am churched I wyll offer unto him a thousand candelles light, with the which heshall holde himselfe smally contented. *Ibid.* II. 244 The Queene who then was newly churched of a sonne called John of Gaunt. **1629** SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 114 In the same house my wife was churched and my daughter xtned. **1737** BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 101 A lady or two were churched after prayers. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, Ladies are confined and churched.

c. Said (*esp.* in Scotland) of a newly-wedded pair, and particularly of the bride, on first attendance at church after marriage; also of the Judges, members of a civic corporation, and the like, when they attend church in state; also more generally of any one being taken to or appearing at church.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 111 For seauen and thirtie weekes..neuer stirring out of dores or being churched all that while. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 282 That day a young and bonny bride Was 'kirkit', as they say. **1865** *Even. Standard* 24 Apr., Yesterday afternoon being the first Sunday in Easter term, her Majesty's Judges and the Corporation of London attended in state at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony well known in civic language as 'Churching the Judges'.

d. To call to account in church. *U.S. local.*

1829 *Western Monthly Rev.* III. 114 It is notorious, that a woman was churched there, for cutting off the ends of the fingers of her gloves, and exposing the tips of her dainty and delicate fingers. **1901** HARBEN *Westerfelt* x. 136 He..said some'n about folks bein' churched in his settlement fer the mistreatment o' widows. **1902** H. L. WILSON *Spenders* xii. 132 Only I hope the First M.E. Church of Montana City never hears of her outrageous cuttin's-up... They'd have her up and church her, sure.

†**2.** To place or set up in church. *Obs.*

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 This Image was neither Churched, nor Adored, or Worshipped.

†**3.** To form or organize into a church. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 39 (D.) Strange methods of new churching men and women.

†**4.** *to church it*: to play the church. *Obs.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, then when the Church Courteth it, and the Court Churcheth it.

5. *slang.* Cf. CHRISTEN *v.* 6.

1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 290 The [thieves] 'church their yacks' when they transpose the works of stolen watches to prevent identification. **1873** in *Slang Dict.*

†**church-ale.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH + ALE³.] A periodical festive gathering held in connexion with a church.

1419 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 27 Item of a chirch ale which was made to the use of the tabernacle vjs. viij*d*. **1571** *Canon Eliz.* in *Canons Eccl.* (1603) §88 The church-wardens..shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, church-ales, drinkings..to be kept, in the church, chapel, or churchyard. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 95 *The Manner of Church-ales.* Against a Christmas, an Easter, Whitsonday, or some other time, the Churche-wardens..prouide half a score or twenty quarters of mault ..which mault beeing made into very strong ale or beere, it is set to sale, either in the Church or some other place assigned to that purpose..they repaire their Churches and Chappels with it; they buy bookes for seruice. **1640** GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Const.* 11, At Churchales, When the sweet bag-pipe does draw forth the Damsells to frisque about the May poles. **1732-8** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Church Ales are when people go from afternoon prayers on Sundays to..some public house, where they drink and make merry. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 628 *note* 2 The later *church-ale* was a custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses.

churchanity: see CHURCHIANITY.

church-bell. The bell hung in the tower of a church, or other structure near it, and rung to call the people to worship, etc.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd* II. 136 Drenc wiþ feondseocum men of ciricbellan to drincanne. **1633** HERBERT *Temple, Prayer* 13 Church-bels beyond the starres heard. **1798** SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces, Victory*, Hark..how the church-bells with redoubling peals Stun the glad ear! **1832** TENNYSON *Death Old Year* i, Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow. **1865** WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 97 No church-bell lent its Christian tone To the savage air.

church-book. A book belonging to, or used in connexion with, a church; *esp.* **a.** a service-book; **b.** an official record of the proceedings of a church; **c.** a parish register.

c **1025** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) xxxv. 171 Man hæfð on cyricbocum mæssan ȝesette. **1514** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 34 Pd to the scriviner for mendyng of the cherch bokis. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 221 Whiche the lymmers..paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Tho' the church-book speak her fifty, they That say she can write thirty..offend her. **1673** S. DUGARD *Marr. Cousin Germans* 58 A Name..to live no where but on a Tombstone, or in the Church Book. **1888** *Daily News* 30 Aug., The Rev. John Brown, D.D., the present minister of the church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, gives the following extracts from the church-book, touching ..their pastor's death [31 Augt. 1688].

†**church-bucket.** A bucket kept in the parish church for use in case of fire. Cf. CHOIR 2 d.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iii, They'll flea him, and make church-buckets on's skin. **1762** FOOTE *Orators* I. i, Concerning the new-Lettering the church-buckets.

'church-building.

a. The construction of churches or places of worship. **b.** The material edifice of the church. **c.** A building for meetings, etc., adjoining a church (U.S.).

1841 E. MIALL *Nonconform.* I. 449 Church-building might be dispensed with. **1858** *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 138/1 Church Building Commissioners were first appointed by the Statute 58 Geo. III. c. 45 for building new churches in populous districts. **1888** BRYCE *American Commonw.* II. 577 Its new Church Building—prosperous Churches always have a building with a set of rooms for meetings.

†**church-chopper**. *Obs.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + CHOPPER².] A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. Cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 69 Stigand the Church-chopper, Archbishop of Canterbury. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers.

†**church-chopping**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *chopping*, CHOP *v.*²] Bargaining or trading in the presentation of a church living.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 138 Our Symoniacal Church-chopping Patrons.

†**church-cloth.** **a.** Any ecclesiastical vestment (pl. *-clothes*). **b.** Any cloth used in the service of the church. **c.** The parish shroud.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þe chirche cloðes ben to-brokene, and ealde. **1585** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washinge the churche clothes, *vd*. **1632** CHAPMAN *Ball* II. i, Thou mayst be buried, And have the church-cloth: if you can put in Security, the parish shall be put To no more charge.

church-communion. Membership of a church, with enjoyment of its benefits, *esp.* admission to the Lord's Supper.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 34 So high a penalty as exclusion from Church-Communion. **1746** WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 29 Very loose Notions of Church-Communion.

church-court. An ecclesiastical court; in Scotland, the courts of Kirk-Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly.

1839 CANDLISH in *Life* iv. (1880) 94 Their record with this deliverance had come up to the superior Church Courts. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 2 Which had little business to be spoken of in any Church-court. **1858** *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 123/1 The famous 'Veto Act', the design of which was to modify the action of the system of patronage of livings in the Church of Scotland, by enabling the Church Courts to reject any nominee of a patron on the ground of his being displeasing to the majority of the congregation.

churchdom ('tʃɜːtʃdəm). [see -DOM: cf. Ger. *kirchenthum, kirchthum.*] Existence or standing as a church; ecclesiastical status; the system of a church.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ix, Whatsoever Church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new Churchdome, and whatsoever is so new, is none. **1851** BROWNING in *Lett. of Shelley* (1852) Introd. 33 Mistaking Churchdom for Christianity.

church-door. The outer door of a church, which was the place at which various public acts (*e.g.* marriages) were ordained to be performed.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Cura Past.* 105 Beforan ðære ciricean dura. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem et þe chirche dure. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1327 Hemm birrde Twa bukkess samenn to þe preost Att kirrkedure brinngen. **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 460 Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyue. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 She made to be wryte vp on þe chirch-dor..theise wordes. **1535** STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 17 He weddit hir at kirkdur with ane ring. **1574** *Bk. General Kirk*, Sall present thameselffis vpone Sunday nixt..at the eist kirkduir ..in saccloth. **1865** *Reader* 23 Sept. 237/2 Joan had never been solemnly espoused at the church door.

b. *Comb. church-door-ward.*

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 114 Then the people goeth somewhat further into the Church-door ward, and there standeth still.

churched (tʃɜːtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHURCH *v.* + -ED¹.] Formally presented at church; undergoing or having undergone churching.

1340-70 [see CHURCH *v.* 1 a]. **1611** COTGR., *Voile*, a Vayle (vsed by Nunnes, widowes, or churched women).

churchesset: see CHURCH-SCOT.

churchful ('tʃɜ:tʃfʊl). [see -FUL.] As many as a church will contain.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 The testimony of a whole churchful of witnesses.

†**church-gang.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH + GANG, a going: cf. OFris. *kerkgung*, ON. *kirkjuganga*, Sw. *kyrkogång*, Da. *kirkegang*, Ger. *kirchgang*.] Going to church; attendance at a church; churching of a woman after childbirth.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Alswa his festen .. and chirc 3ong and god to donne. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 þre þinges, þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang and þe þridde þe offring. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2465 And sum .. don for ðe dede chirche-gong. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 379 3yf God me wole grace sende Uorto make my chyrchegon [*v.r.* churche gange], and bringe me of þys bende. *Ibid.* 380 Me ne my3te non chyrchegong wyþ out ly3te do.

church-garth. *dial.* [see GARTH.] A churchyard. (Intermediate between *churchyard* and northern English *kirkgarth.*)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34 A church garth, *cœmiterium.* **1602** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 For mending the churchgarth yeats, 6*d.* **1851** *N. & Q.* Ser. 1. III. 380/2 The term God's Acre as applied to a Church-garth.

'church-goer. [cf. Ger. *kirchengänger*, *-geher.*] One who goes to church; *esp.* who regularly attends the services of a church.

1687 *Good Advice* 42 The Persons chosen were Church goers. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in London*, A constant church-goer. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf-t.* ix, I .. am a regular church-goer. **1874** DASENT *Tales from Fjeld* 132 Now I must be off .. to cook the Sunday dinner for the church-goers.

'church-going, *vbl. sb.* Going to church; *esp.* regular attendance at church.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State Matrim.*, Ye churchgoyng and weddyng should not be deferred. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 40 'Charity is better than Church-going' .. should .. mean such Church-going as is severed from Charity.

church-going bell = bell for going to church.

1781 COWPER *A. Selkirk* 29 The sound of the church-going bell.

'church-going, *a.* Going to church; that habitually attends church.

1712 R. H. in *Exam.* 23 Nov. 747/2 A religious, church-going, professor. **1885** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A house-going clergy would make a church-going people.

church-government. The government or conduct of the affairs of a church; the form of polity upon which a church is organized for the exercise of authority and discipline, as Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 91, I somewhat maruaile that they especially should thinke it absurd to oppose Church-Gouernement .. vnto matters of Faith. **1670** WALTON *Life Hooker* 37 Able to .. determine what laws were fit to be made concerning church-government. **1882** J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 19 The Presbyterian system of Church-government was re-established.

church-governor. A ruler of a church; one of the persons having authority in a church.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. §2 Their only right which are by proper spiritual function termed Church-governors. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Wks.* II. 380 Their [Jews'] church-governors did allow and appoint daily sacrifices to be offered for the peace and tranquillity of the Roman empire. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. XXV. (1878) 398 Wicked world-rulers and church-governors.

†**church-grith.** *Obs.* [f. GRITH *sb.* peace.] Church-peace; abstention from violence within the precincts of a church; right of sanctuary.

a **1000** *Laws Edgar* I. §5 Stande ælc cyricgriþ swa swa hit betst stod. *c* **1205** LAY. 22322 He hæhte ælcne mon chireche-grið [*c* **1275** cherch-griþ] halden. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29250 (Cott.) þe thride þat brekes kirkes grith.

†**church-hallowing.** *Obs.* Consecration of a church (building).

1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 35 At the tyme of the cherch halowyng. **1565** CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 133 Your popish church-hallowing.

†**church-hawe.** *Obs.* [f. HAW, OE. *haga* enclosure.] A churchyard.

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* 2625 (W.) Of the fir in the chirche-hawe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 727 By reson of the hooly place, as chirches or chirche hawes. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 [Calixtus] made a chirche hawe [*cimiterium*] at Rome. **1428** *E.E. Wills* 80 The chirchau of houre La[dy] of Harryngey. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* 175 Al they .. whiche violently drawen out of chirche, cloyster, or cherchehawe, any fugitif thider fled.

†**church-hay.** *Obs.* [f. HAY, enclosure, OE. *hege* hedge, fence.] A churchyard; = prec.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich .. eode oðe pleouwe ine chircheie [*v.r.* chirch 3eard]. **1417** *E.E. Wills* 26 That my body be Beryed in the Chirchhey of the Paryshchurch of Thornecombe. *a* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Chyrche-haye, *cimiteriumque.* *c* **1450** MYRC 330 Wyth-ynne chyrche & seynt-wary [*v.r.* chirch hay]. **1880** *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage, A hot May Makes a fat Church-hay.

church-history. The history of the Christian Church.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1847) 18/2 The author of our church-history. **1655** FULLER (*title*), The Church-History of Britain. **1865** PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 59 Church-history records too many such interruptions.

'church-house. A house belonging to the (or a) church, or used for church purposes: formerly, a house adjoining the church, where church-ales, etc. were held, a 'parish-room'.

1484 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 25 For tyling of the cherch howsse. **1580** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 118 The receipts of the rent of the church houses. **1636** *Divine Tragedie lately Acted* 28 They kept their feast in the Church-house joyning to the Church. *a* **1697** AUBREY *Nat. Hist. N. Wilts* (Brand) In every parish is (or was) a church house, to which belonged spits, crocks, etc., utensils for dressing provision. **1887** *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 93/2 The proposal to raise a fund for building a Church House [in London] for the manifold requirements of the Church [of England] as an organic body.

churchianity (tʃɜ:tʃɹ'ænɪtɪ). Also churchanity. [f. CHURCH, after *Christianity.*] A dyslogistic term for: Devotion to the Church rather than to Christianity.

1837 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 15 It would say little, indeed, for Lucy's Churchanity or my Quakerism. **1866** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 11 We have lived to see this stanch Liberal .. adopting .. a policy of strong churchianity. **1883** O. JOHNSON *W. L. Garrison & Times* 369 They discriminated also between Christianity and churchianity, between piety and piosity'. **1888** *Scottish Leader* 15 Oct. 3 Preaching 'churchianity' not Christianity.

churchify ('tʃɜ:tʃɪfaɪ), *v. colloq.* or *dyslog.* [f. CHURCHY + -FY, cf. *Frenchify*, *falsify*, etc.] To make 'churchy'; to imbue with church influence or principles. Hence **churchified** *ppl. a.*

1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 321 Churchified and dissenting culprits. **1875** M'COSH *Sc. Philos.* v. 38 Shut out from the English Universities by their tests and churchified influence.

Churchillian (tʃɜ:'tʃɪlɪən), *a.* [f. *Churchill* (see below) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a member of the Spencer-Churchill family, esp. Lord Randolph (Henry Spencer) Churchill (1849–95) or Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer) Churchill (1874–1965). Hence as *sb.*, an associate or adherent of one of the Churchills.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Apr. 13/2 Jumping out of the Gladstonian fryingpan into the Churchillian fire. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 12/1 The chief and centre of the little group was undoubtedly .. Lord Randolph Churchill .. The most entertaining of the Churchillians was the witty Parliamentary barrister .. the late R. O'Hara. **1923** *Time* 14 Apr. 9/2 The style is straightforward, easy, Churchillian. **1931** *New Statesman* 4 July 5/1 It seems an opportunity for learning something, not for indulging in Churchillian bombast. **1941** *Jrnl. R. United Service Inst.* Feb. 27 It is not too much to say that his characteristic choice of words and phrases make a Churchillian broadcast a world event. **1942** E. WAUGH *Put out more Flags* 11 That odd, dead period before the Churchillian renaissance, which people called at the time the Great Bore War. **1960** *Times* 8 June 16/6 One could not but notice the Churchillian intonations.

Churchilliana (tʃɜ:ˌtʃɪlɪ'ɑ:nə). [f. the name of Sir Winston *Churchill* (see prec.) + -IANA *suff.*] Mementoes, notable sayings of, or items in a collection concerned with Sir Winston Churchill.

1959 *New Statesman* 13 June 833/2 His collecton of Churchilliana. Sir Winston and Marsh had been talking of America's contribution to the victory in Europe: E.M.: I'm in favour of kissing him (Uncle Sam) on both cheeks. W.S.C.: But not on all four. **1963** *Daily Tel.* 10 Dec. 18/6 Lord Bath .. has only a vague notion of his total outlay on Churchilliana .. First editions of every Churchill book, a Churchill painting, gramophone records and tape recordings of speeches, [etc.]. **1967** *Guardian* 22 July 12/3 A man in Oklahoma, who is a keen collector of Churchilliana.

churchiness ('tʃɜ:tʃɪnɪs). [f. CHURCHY + -NESS.] 'Churchy' quality.

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Apr. 281/2 The very air of the place .. is redolent with 'Churchiness'. **1886** *Athenæum* 8 May 614/1 There is [in the tale] a good deal of 'Churchiness'.

churching ('tʃɜ:tʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHURCH *v.*]

1. The public appearance of a woman at church to return thanks after childbirth, *esp.* in accordance with the Anglican ritual.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 500 His wife .. was as than newly churched of a fayre sonne And he thought at her Churchyng to kepe a great feest at Tholouse. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Thanksgiving of Women after Child-birth, commonly called the Churching of Women. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Errant* Wks. (1711) 232 They are now come back to Greenwich for the churching of the queen. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, He attended his mother to her churching.

b. *attrib.* as *churching pew.*

1637 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 190 For 2 yeardes of kersey for a churching cloth, 7*s.* *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xli. 336 An uprising or Women Churching Treatment.

2. Subjection to the influence of the church.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 A tough, acrid, animal nature which centuries of churching and civilizing have not been able to sweeten.

'churchish, *a. rare.* = CHURCHY.

1786 J. NEWTON *Let.* in *Life W. Bull* vii. (1865) 148 Dissuade him from being over-churchish. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church.

churchism ('tʃɜ:tʃɪz(ə)m). [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -ISM.] Belief in or adherence to the church or a church, or to an ecclesiastical system; ecclesiasticism; church-partisanship: often short for *established-churchism* and for *English Churchism*; so also *High, Low, Broad Churchism.*

1768 in C. Chauncy *Letter* 61 The appellant's idea of religion, essentially different from churchism. **1841** ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 261 The old form of High Churchism, retaining much of Protestantism, and uniting it with other notions .. which it cherished indistinctly, without pushing them to their consequences. **1868** *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 618 To justify Dissent by aiming a blow at Churchism. **1871** HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 37 Some of the queer narrowness of English Churchism.

'churchite[1] ('tʃɜ:tʃaɪt). *rare.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -ITE.] One of the church party; *esp.* a supporter of the or a church.

1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 352 Thus elementary instruction, like the offices of the state, will be confined, by a test, to the churchites. **1848** CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 135 The new High Churchites, who want to turn all the quiet people adrift.

churchite[2] ('tʃɜ:tʃaɪt). *Min.* [f. name of Prof. A. H. Church + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of cerium discovered in a Cornish copper mine.

1865 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. News* XII. 183.

'churchize, *v. nonce-wd.* = CHURCHIFY.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 8/2 Teacher of the School, in the days when there was no suspicion of its being 'churchized'.

church judicatory: see JUDICATORY.

church-key. The key of the church-door, or of other locked place in the church; *fig.* in quot. 1685 alluding to the 'power of the keys'.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 Into the swerd the chirche keie Is torned. **1518** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 36 A new lather bag to bere in the chirch keyes, ij*d.* **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* (1701) Postscr., When Gregory VII fell on mastering Princes by his Church-Keys, etc.

church-land. In *north dial.* kirkland. [? OE. *ciric-land*; cf. OS. *ciricland*, Ger. *kirchenland.*] Land belonging to a church, or the church.

c **1205** LAY. 14855 Her ich bi-teche eou an hond al freo ælc chiric-lond. **1542** *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 33 My house .. is cituate and lythe upon the kyrkland. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 53 Ane fewer of Kirklands. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. §31 As if you had never heard of church-lands and tithes! **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 84 Enabling the widow of the last surviving tenant to the church-lands in possession, to hold over the estate so long as she remained unmarried.

churchless ('tʃɜ:tʃlɪs), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without a church or church organization.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 121 The Church-lesse Church of the Albigenses & Waldenses. **1662** FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* (D.), A Churchlesse Village.

2. Not attending or belonging to a church.

1834–5 S. R. MAITLAND *Volunt. Syst.* (1837) 240 Deists, Atheists, in a word, every churchless wretch that can be found. **1852** NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 159 These two thousand churchless and godless individuals. **1884** R. MILNE (*title*) The Problem of the Churchless and Poor in our large Towns.

3. Not sanctioned or blessed by the church.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 162 We thought to scare this minion of the King Back from her churchless commerce with the King To the fond arms of her first love, Fitzurse.

churchlet ('tʃɜ:tʃlɪt). [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -LET.] A little or diminutive church.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 32 (D.) The many defects .. incident to these little Churchlets and scattered Conventicles. **1883** M. DEANE *Quatrefoil* I. ix. 139 Founded by one Clement, who elected himself to be father of a churchlet.

'churchlike, *a.* Resembling a church; befitting connexion with a church.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 247 Church-like humors. **1852** NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 161 A picturesque and churchlike effect.

'churchliness. [f. CHURCHLY + -NESS.] The quality of being churchly; loyalty to the church; ecclesiasticism.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 262 It might prove a great gain to American Episcopacy to be re-enforced with Presbyterian orthodoxy and churchliness.

church-litten. *local.* [f. CHURCH + LITTEN, OE. *líctún*, a burying enclosure.] A churchyard.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 114 (Halliw.) He come into that chirche-lyttoun. **1674** RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 The Church-litten; the Church yard. *Suss.* **1852** W. COOPER *Gloss. Sussex.* **1875** PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Church-litten*, a church-yard. **1881** *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.)

church-'living. A living or benefice in an established church; *esp.* in the Church of England.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. §7 When corruptly they bestow church-livings. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 206

Seising upon Church-livings. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 309, I gain .. a rich church-living by the change.

churchly ('tʃɜ:tʃlɪ), *a.* [in OE. *ciriclíc*, cf. Ger. *kirchlich*; in 16th c. re-formed on CHURCH *sb.* + -LY¹.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting the or a church; ecclesiastical.

O.E. *Chron.* an. 716 Þat hie Eastron on ryht heoldon, and þa ciriclecan scare. *c* **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xxiv. (Bosw.), Dæt cyriclice stær ures ealondes and þeode ic wrat on fif bec. *c* **1000** *Wanley's Catal.* 118/2 (Bosw.) Mid circlicum þenungum. **1565** HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 119 Hee was not lawfully made Priest, nor with Churchly laying on of hands consecrated. *a* **1600** in *Reader* 23 June (1866) 601 Ony boke belle or lyght or any other churchly ornamentes. **1714** GAY *Proeme to Sheph. Week* (1784) 124 Diverse grave points also hath he handled of Churchly matter. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 748 Munificence To Church and all things churchly. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as 'churchly' .. had been eschewed.

churchman ('tʃɜ:tʃmən). [Cf. OHG. *kirichman*, *kirman*, Ger. *kirchen-*, *kirchmann.*]

1. A man of the church; 'an ecclesiastic; a clergyman' (J.).

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 25019 (Fairf.) Noynting .. noȝt wiþ þat oyle at kirk men hase bot wiþ þe hali gastis grace. **1548** LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 244 Let neither your Gouernour, nor your Kirkmen .. fede you further with faire wordes. **1553** BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* D vij b, The light dissolute maners of the Holy Kirckemen. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 104 Any Bishoppes, Abbottes, Priors, or any other Church men. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 25 What, Cardinall? .. *Tantæne animis Cœlestibus iræ*, Church-men so hot? **1607–12** BACON *Ess., Marr. & Single Life* (Arb.) 266 A single life is proper for Church Men; For Charity will hardlie water the grounde, where it must first fill a Poole. **1611** COTGR., *Linomple* for women's kerchers and Church-mens surplesses. **1670** DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. ii, Pray'rs are the Alms of Church-men to the Poor: They send to Heav'n's, but drive us from their Door. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 162 A Spanish Churchman. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Churchmen transacted the most important diplomatic business. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xiv. 478 When the churchmen of New York preached loyalty to the king as the Lord's anointed, 'The people,' retorted William Livingston, 'are the Lord's anointed.'

†**2.** One of the clergy or priesthood, of any religion. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 140 Their principal Church Governour is called Mufti .. The other sort of Church-men are the Naipi .. the Caddi, etc. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 444 Their Priests they call Darors .. Those Church-men by their Law are commanded .. to abide much in their Eggarees, or Temples.

†**3.** A churchwarden. *Obs.*

1523 *Ch. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 19 Paid for the churchmennys labouris, xij*d.* **1591** *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (May 1888) 211 Layde oute .. for the twoo churchmen and one sydesmans Dinners, xx*jd.* **1598** *Par. Reg. of Chesham Bois*, James Gosham, Churchman; Robert Finche, Churche Man.

4. A supporter of the church; a member of the church established or recognized in any country, or that claims to be exclusively 'the Church'. *spec.*, in England and the colonies: A member of the Anglican church; in Scotland, a member of the established (Presbyterian) church.

1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 317 IV. 44 The Earl of Murray is a good Churchman. [**1697** C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 80 Colonel Fletcher (a Church of England Man) made Governour there instead of Mr. Penn.] **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶2 My Friend Sir Roger, being a good Church-man. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 107 Child, your aunt is a dissenter you know. But, madam, my uncle is a Churchman. **1755** JOHNSON, *Churchman*, an adherent to the church of England. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* 54 He is moreover .. a stanch churchman. He repeats the responses very loudly in church, and is emphatical in praying for the king and royal family. **1870** ARNOT *Life Jas. Hamilton* v. 233 The advisers of the Church of Scotland .. have till now thought, etc. .. The next generation of Churchmen will be wiser.

b. See BROAD-, HIGH-, LOW-CHURCHMAN.

Hence **churchmanlike** *a.*

1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 13 More Churchmanlike principles. **1881** *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 268/3 Cardinal Innocenzo Cibo undertook the churchmanlike office of poisoning Salviati.

'churchmanly, *a.* Of or befitting a churchman; ecclesiastical.

1841 JUL. HARE in *Memor. Quiet Life* III. 237 As a body they [Evangelicals] are generally deficient in churchmanly feeling. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 33 Rose from their ranks to the height of Churchmanly dignity.

'churchmanship. [See -SHIP.] The position, quality, or action of a churchman.

c **1680** in Somers *Tracts* I. 265 It is well for the Church, that she needs not apprehend any Retrospect into her Behaviour; since, as Times go with Churchmanship, etc. **1696** *Growth Deism* 19 Your Churchmanship will not appear by any Mark so well, as by the Hatred you bear to all Dissenters. **1852** NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 13 Decisive proof of general advance in Churchmanship. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1130 To teach the Bishop truer churchmanship, and the Duke nobler tactics. **1883** *American* VII. 23 The essence of High Churchmanship.

†**church-master.** *dial.* [cf. Ger. *kirch-*, *kirchenmeister.*] Southernized form of KIRK-MASTER, a northern equivalent of CHURCHWARDEN.

[**1429** *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 417 To the kyrkmasters a nobill.] **1484** *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, nr. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 77 John Brigge yonger, and John Barre Chirche Maisters of the paryshe chirche of Wigtoft. **1566** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 74 Item the aulter stones broken for pave-ment .. in the times of the forenamed churche Masters 1562. **1886** COLE *S.W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., They tell'd me he were Chu'chmester to-year.

church-'member. A member of the or a church. Hence **church-'membership**.

1651 G. FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 12 The childe is reputed as the parent in respect of Church-membership. **1653** BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 37 Though we offer Christ and Church-membership with him, to all, yet we do not admit all to be Church-members. **1705** *Vind. Apostles* 10 No one counts 'em Schismatical Assemblies, because they are made up of Church Members. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 28 The doctrine of the Church Catholic and the privileges of Church-membership cannot be explained from pulpits. **1882** J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116/2 Citizenship itself was to be co-extensive with church membership.

church-mouse. [cf. Ger. *kirchenmaus.*] A mouse which inhabits a church. The proverb 'as poor as a church-mouse' is found also in German, and other langs.

1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 222 The owner, 'tis said, was once poor as church-mouse. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, The young couple are as poor as church mice.

Church of England: see CHURCH *sb.* 5 b.

Hence **Church of Englander** (*rare*), a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. **Church-of-Englandism** (app. first used by Bentham) = ANGLICANISM. **Church-of-Englandist**, an adherent or supporter of the Church of England; also *adj.* = ANGLICAN.

(Bentham also used *Church-of-Romanism*, *Church-of-Scotlandism, -ist.*)

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 270 The distinctions between the Catholics, the church of Englanders, or Bucerists, and the Calvinists. **1818** BENTHAM (*title*) Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism examined. *Ibid.* Introd. 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism. *Ibid.* 28 In comes the profligate King, with his Church-of-Englandism on his front, and his Church-of-Romanism in his heart. **1819** W. J. FOX *Lect.* ii. Wks. 1865 I. 170 The exclusive spirit of Church-of-Englandism. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* Introd. 13 The author or compiler was .. a church-of-Englandist: Blair, it is presumed, a church-of-Scotlandist. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* 392 John Wesley's Church of Englandism. **1865** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 289 The thoroughgoing Toryism and traditionary Church-of-England-ism of the great body of the Colleges and Convocation.

church-officer. An officer of a church: in Scotl. a (paid) official who attends to a place of worship, a beadle or sexton.

17.. NUGENT *Appendix to Greek Primitives* 311 (Jod.), Acolyte, an inferior church-officer. **1871** MONCRIEFF *Practice F.C. of Scotl.* i. (1886) 26 The Church officer or Beadle, who takes charge of the place of worship and is responsible for its condition, is an officer of the Deacon's Court.

church-owl. [cf. Ger. *kircheneule.*] The BARN-OWL.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church-Owl and brown Owl .. delight in lower and plain Countrys. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. II. 176 Common barn, white, or church Owl.

†**church-papist.** *Obs.* In 17th c., a Roman Catholic who conformed outwardly to the Church of England.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 125 Their hart is with Popery. They haue a Pope in their belly: they bee Church-papists. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 31 A Church-Papist .. comes to Church not to serue God, but the King .. He loues Popery well, but is loath to lose by it. **1659** BAXTER *Key Cath.* xlvi. 337 [Papists] that went under the name of Protestants, and were commonly called by the name of *Church-Papists*. **1682** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 199 Now no other names are known then whig and tory, church papist, tantivee, etc.

†**'church-quake.** *Obs.* [after *earthquake.*] A convulsion of the church.

1642 W. SEDGWICKE *Zions Deliv.* (1643) 7 We could not expect our Reformation without Earth-quakes, Church-quakes, and Kingdome-quakes. **1645** W. HOOKE *New-Englands Sence* 25 There hath been both a Church-quake and a State-quake in that land.

church-rate. A rate upon the assessed property within a parish, in England and Ireland, levied by resolution of the vestry, for the maintenance of the church and its services. In 1868 the compulsory rate was abolished, except in cases, where, though bearing this name, it had been mortgaged or was applied to secular purposes.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-Rate is to be made. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 50 A Church Rate .. has never been good and valid on any other ground than because it is made by a Bye Law of a Parish. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 54 His threats caused the church party to give up all hopes of a church-rate.

†**church-reeve.** *Obs.* In 5 *north. dial.* kirke-reve. [see REEVE.] A churchwarden.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 7 Of chirche Reues and of testamentz. **1442** *E.E. Wills* 131 That the kirkerevys of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell haue xiij*s.* iiij*d.* for to spend on the onourmentz of the same kirke. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 198/1 Church-Wardens, anciently Church-Reeves .. are officers elected every week after Easter.

'church-robber. One who robs or plunders the or a church.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts.* xix. 37 Nether Church robbers ner blasphemers off youre goddesse. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 460 Of her buriall there is no Monument, for she was a Church-robber. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 101 King Henry was .. a shameful and shameless adulterer, a publick and profest homicide, murtherer, a sacrilegious person, a church-robber. **1884** JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 119 The monks were the greatest church-robbers that the world has ever known.

So **church-robbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 The Pope may neuer bee accused .. it were as bad as Church-robbing, to reason, or mooue matter of any his doings. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Sacrileage*, Church-robbing. **1620** J. DYKE *Counterpoyson* 57 The Church-robbing and Church-pilling couetousnesse of our dayes.

church-scot, -shot. Modernized adaptation of OE. ciric-sceat [f. OE. *ciric-* church- + *sceat* money-payment, tribute, rate], in 12th c. **church-scet**, which was subsequently, as an obsolete term, variously corrupted as 3 **chirchesset** (*ss* = *sh*), -soht, 4 **cherset**; and by legal antiquaries, 7 **churchesset**, 7– **church-seed.**

lit. = *church-tribute*: in OE. times a custom of corn collected on St. Martin's day; extended to other contributions in kind and money made for the support of the clergy, or demanded as a traditional ecclesiastical due.

The desire to connect the latter part of the combination with *seed* appears as early as the 13th c., when the institution and name were alike traditionary; hence the corruptions found in 13th c. documents, in Latin translations of OE. documents, and in the 17th c. legal antiquaries. Modern writers sometimes use the OE. name. (See SCOT, SHOT.)

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* (Sm.) 772 Dæt hi aȝefen elce ȝere þreo mittan hwætes to ciric-sceatte to Clife. *c* **1025** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (N.) xxii. 113 Eal .. þæt ure yldran hwilum ær gode behetan, ðæt is sulhælmessan and rompeneȝas and cyricsceattas and leohtȝescota. *a* **1201** *Cartul. de Glaston.* 38 in Kennett *Paroch. Ant.* Gloss. s.v., In churchscet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras. *c* **1250** *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Chirchesoht*, une certeine summe de ble batu. *c* **1300** *Battle Abbey Cust.* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset. *c* **1300** *Fleta* I. xlvii. in Spelman s.v., *Chirchesset* certam mensuram bladi tritici significat .. in brevi Regis Knuti .. illam contributionem (Chirchsed) appellant, quasi, semen Ecclesia. **1618** DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) To see all Churchscot and Romescot fully cleered before his returne. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 94 b, In our ancient bookes these gifts of deuotion were called Churchesset, or Church-seed, *quasi semen Ecclesiæ.* **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 86 Peter-pence, Cirickscat (or Church-shot) and Tythes must be duly paid. **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 202 To pay .. their Cyricsceat and the Plow-Alms. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 7 This in our ancient Books is called Church-seed. **1841** SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (ed. 5) 48 The first legislative provision for the clergy .. in the form of a Kirk-scot. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. iv. 281 The nature of Kirk Shot, a payment of certain corn and seed as first fruits. **1867** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 207 *note*, Cyricsceat or churchsed. **1872** E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 105 Church-shot. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 Besides the tithe, the clergy received .. church-scot, a sort of commutation for firstfruits paid by every householder.

church-service.

†**1.** Service of the church; a religious life. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 10606 (Trin.) þei had .. 3yuen hir to þe chirche seruise.

2. The public worship of a church; now *spec.* (in England) the order of Common Prayer of the Church of England.

a **1555** BRADFORD *Wks.* 394 Company not with them, specially in their church-service. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 It appeareth .. by the books of Cerimonies of all nations, all whose Churchseruices are nothing but sacrifices. *Ibid.* xx. 314 That it direct us and al our Churchseruices vnto the true God. **1670** H. STUBBE *Censure, etc.* 16 Part of the Church Service, now imposed on the Communicants to hold. **1883** J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 38 Church service was held .. in the parade-ground.

3. *pop.* A service-book; *esp.* a book containing, in addition to the Book of Common Prayer, the proper lessons, metrical version of the psalms, etc.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 178 Nine church services, richly bound.

†**churchship.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a church, the being a church.

1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Triumphing* 56 [They] cannot with safe conscience communicate together in Church-ship. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 91 A special mark of their true Churchship. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm. John* i. 11 (T.) The Jews were his own also by right of churchship.

2. An ecclesiastical organization or body.

1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 14 And would you have us yield up the great Truths of the Gospel for fear of offending such Churchshipps as these [Papists, Socinians, Quakers]?

†**church-soken.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [see SOKEN.] The territory of a church; inhabitants of this district.

a **1000** *Laws Ine* §5 Thorpe I. 104 (Bosw.) Be ciric-socn. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Dominica Palmarum, þat ech chirchsocne goð þis dai a procession. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 London appears to have been a collection of ..manors, parishes, church-sokens.

church-story.

1. Church-history. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 Eusebius in.. his thyrd booke of churchstories. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 20 Out of Church-story.

2. A story about the church or clergy.

1876 Miss BRADDON *Hostages Fort.* 18 (Hoppe) Church-stories about So and So who has just been made a bishop.

†**church-stuff.** *Obs.* Church furniture, ornaments, and vestments.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1037/1 A gaie coate, patched togither of vestments and church-stuffe being onelie sent to deceive them. **1687** *Assur. Abb. Lands* 110 Vessels, of Silver or Gold, or other Utensils or Church-stuff.

church-text. The Old English or 'Black-letter' as used on monumental brasses, in stained glass windows, and for similar purposes; also, in a condensed form, as a modern printing type.

1684 *Progress 1st Dk. Beaufort* 9 The inscription following in church text bordering its edge: Here lyeth, etc. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 All the varieties of church-text, German-text, Gothic, and Elizabethan. **1884** *Messrs. J. Parker & Co., Spec. of Type* 16 Two-line English Church Text, etc.

†**church-ward,** *sb. Obs.* exc *Hist.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + WARD *sb.*]

1. (= OE. *ciric-weard*, in OHG. *chirihwart, chirwart*, MHG. *chirchwart*). The custodian of a church (building); a man in orders who had charge of a church.

c **1000** in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 452 (Bosw.) Se bisceop befran ðone cyrcweard hwær ðæs halgan wæpnu wæron. **1044** *O.E. Chron.* (Cott.) Æþelstan cyric wyrd [*Laud MS.* cyrice weard] feng to þam abbodrice. **1131** *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) þæt he scolde setten pær prior of Chinni and circeweard and hordere and reilþein. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 458 A prudent Churchward, Yware by name.

2. A churchwarden (*doubtful.*)

1496 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 464, xxd. yr of to ye chircheward, and iiijd. to ye clerks.

'churchward, *a.* and *adv.*, **-wards,** *adv.* [see -WARD.] Towards the church. (Originally *to church-ward.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 146 And carieþ him to chirche-ward his schrift forto telle. **1393** —— C. VII. 351 And kayres hym to-kirke-ward. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 Comyng doun in to the chyrche ward. **1842** LAING *Notes Trav.* 324 All walking silently churchwards. **1870** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) I. 74 It is a pity we have no chime of bells, to give the churchward summons at home. *Mod.* The churchward view. Flocking churchward.

churchwarden ('tʃɜ:tʃˌwɔ:d(ə)n). [f. CHURCH *sb.* + WARDEN *sb.*[1]]

1. In England: A lay honorary officer of a parish or district church, elected to assist the incumbent in the discharge of his administrative duties, to manage such various parochial offices as by custom or legislation devolve upon him, and generally to act as the lay representative of the parish in matters of church-organization.

As a rule there are two churchwardens, elected annually at the Easter vestry, one by the incumbent, the other by the parishioners. As *kirk-masters, church-masters* they are mentioned in 1429, as *church-reeves* in 1386; the OE. *ciric-weard* was not a layman.

1494 FABYAN *Will* Pref. 8, I will that the said xiij*d.* be distributed..after the discrecon of the churche wardeyns of the said parisshe. **1514** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 To the seid Curate and Kirke-wardeyns. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Curate and the Churchwardens. *Ibid.*, Then shal the Churche wardens..gather the deuocion of the people. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 101 Honest substantiall men (called churchwardens or the like) chosen by the consent of the whole congregation. **1610** *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 29 For Salt to destroy the fleas in Churchwarden's pew..6*d.* **1628** EARLE *Microcosm. Ch. Papist* (Arb.) 31 Once a moneth he presents himselfe at the Church, to keepe off the Church-warden. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶4 The Church-warden should hold up his Wand. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 395 A church-warden may justify the pulling off a man's hat, without being guilty of either an assault or trespass. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 107 The lists of county voters, the overseers and churchwardens of every parish are charged with the duty of preparing.

attrib. [cf. CHURCHWARDENISM.] **1886** R. N. WORTH *Devonsh.* 293 The Saxon font..preserved through the churchwarden period by being partially buried, reversed, in the floor.

fig. a **1876** G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks.* (1888) 46 So have Shakespeare's works suffered from the churchwardens of literature.

b. *attrib.* **churchwarden Gothic,** the sham Gothic affected in church building or restoration in the early nineteenth century. So *churchwarden window*, etc.

1840 MANNING in Purcell *Life* (1896) I. 177 To survey and codify the laws of Churchwarden Gothic, beginning from the hat-pegs and wooden mullions at Bexhill. **1894** *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 138 Aston Rowant... The windows throughout the church were despoiled of their tracery, and churchwarden windows inserted. **1912** CRANAGE *Churches Shropsh.* II. 895 The style is a peculiarly hideous variety of 'churchwarden Gothic', the original windows..having cast-iron tracery.

2. In Scotland, sometimes applied to the (salaried) church-officer or beadle.

3. *colloq.* A clay pipe with a very long stem.

1863 JEAFFRESON *Live it Down* II. 184 (Hoppe) Having first induced Mr. B. to take a churchwarden, and smoke also. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* July 174/1 The 'church-warden'..is a small clay pipe with a stem from sixteen to twenty inches long.

Hence **churchwardened** *ppl. a., nonce-wd.*, placed under a church-warden. **churchwardenism,** the rule of churchwardens, used contemptuously in reference to the damage done to the architecture, art, etc., of many churches under the direction of illiterate churchwardens. **churchwardenize** *v. trans.*, to treat (a church) in 'churchwarden' style.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 A new painted, and church-warden'd fane. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* June 737 The genius of churchwardenism ruled in the vestries, and presided over the destruction or defacement of much. **1880** PUCKLE *Ch. & Fortress of Dover Castle* i. 1 Remnants of Mediæval Churchwardenisms..often as bad as any of the Nineteenth Century. **1881** *Jrnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* 353 The doctrine of 'conservative restoration'..has been more destructive than the axe of the Puritan, or the century and a half of churchwardenism which came after it. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 284 To think of churchwardenising the Alhambra. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* XV. 669/1 Buildings..although much churchwardenized, still possessing great architectural interest. **1894** *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 172 Tadmarton ..with a small Dec. church terribly churchwardenized. **1902** *Murray's Handbk. Berksh.* 120 The chancel windows have been..churchwardenised.

ˌchurch'wardenly, *a.* [f. CHURCHWARDEN + -LY[1].] In the manner of a churchwarden.

1899 *Strand Mag.* Apr. 388/1 [The hippocampus] begins to swim..with a sedate and churchwardenly motion. **1936** C. S. LEWIS *Alleg. Love* vii. 321 Churchwardenly Spenser. **1963** *Punch* 17 July 91/2 Our own [money] notes are sober, churchwardenly.

ˌchurch'wardenship. The office or position of a churchwarden.

1611 COTGR., *Marguillerie*, a Churchwardenship. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 116. 1/2 The Office of Church-Wardenship. **1868** *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 28 The Establishment even gives him the occasional dignity of the churchwardenship.

'church-way. [cf. Ger. *kirchweg.*]

1. The public way leading to a church.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 228 If any man haue stopped or strayted any Church-way, Mill-way, or other wayes in the Forest. **1615** in *N. Riding Rec.* II. 90 The Church-way in Alne being in decay.

attrib. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 389 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright, In the Church-way paths to glide. **1783** CRABBE *Village* II. 6 The 'squire's tall gate and churchway-walk between.

†**2.** The manner or usage of a church. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 39 Our controversies in these outward things and Churchways. **1649** tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxiv. (1886) 19 Their formal church-ways of worship. **1689** *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 219 None..but only they who are members in a church-way.

'church-wise, *a.* and *adv.* [see -WISE.] After the manner of a church.

a **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) 14 Churchwise I say, for he doth it by a sermon. **1635** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 115 Built and framed church-wise. **1847** BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iii. (1861) 74 A church-wise form.

'church-woman. [cf. CHURCHMAN.] A female member of the church, *spec.* of the Church of England.

1722 DE FOE *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 If I were a church woman, and my mistress a dissenter. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 75 Though she is a violent church-woman..she would have no objection, at present, to treat on the score of matrimony with an Anabaptist, Quaker, or Jew. **1876** MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxi. 169 A Church-woman ought not to suffer herself to become attached to a man outside her own Church.

church-work. **a.** Work at the edifice of a church. Used proverbially for work that proceeds slowly. **b.** *church work.* Work on behalf of, or in connexion with, the church as an institution. So **church-worker,** one engaged in church work.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 And dele hit wrecche monne oðer to brugge oðer to chirche weorke. **1444** *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 105 Also to the kirkwerk and for my beriall xl*s.* **1467** *Acts Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 87 A tone fraucht to the kirk werk of the toune. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 36 Contrary to the proverb, Church-work went on the most speedily. *Ibid.* 111 This siege was Church-work, and therefore went on slowly. *c* **1677** MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 388 To wait for their coming from Madrid would make church-work. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383. §4 The fifty new Churches will very much mend the Prospect; but Church-work is slow. **1886** *Pall Mall. G.* 17 May 5/2 Very useful to the large number of churchworkers present.

churchy ('tʃɜ:tʃɪ), *a. colloq.* [Cf. *shoppy.*]

1. Strongly smacking of the Church; obtrusive in allegiance or conformity to the Church (i.e., in England, the Anglican Church).

1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xii. 218 Preacher there don't preach morals, because that's churchy. **1853** A. H. CLOUGH *Let.* 31 Aug. (1957) II. 460 Matt Arnold is not churchy—though his wife is. **1864** WEBSTER, *Churchy*, relating to a church, unduly fond of church forms. **1866** *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 2 His politics are benevolent, Conservative, and, above all, churchy. **1873** *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1004/2 To seat Tories ..who will be Churchiest of the Churchy, sneer at their right to decent burial, joke on their claim to political equality. **1935** 'G. ORWELL' *Clergyman's Daughter* i. 70 His interests were almost purely ecclesiastical. He was what people call a *churchy* young man. **1953** *John o'London's* 6 Feb. 101/3 The sound of the organ displeased me at first. What in the world had this churchy tone to do with the Antarctic?

2. Resembling that of a church.

1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 2 A gray Tudor mansion..with churchy pinnacles.

churchyard ('tʃɜ:tʃjɑ:d). Forms: 2 cyrceiærd, 3 chirche3eard, 4–5 -3erd, 5 cherch-, chyrche-, churche-3erd, -3arde, 5–6 church-3erd, 6– churchyard. [f. CHURCH + YARD *sb.*[2]: cf. the Sc. KIRK-YARD, and northern Eng. KIRK-GARTH, CHURCH-GARTH. The stress is upon *church* already in Shaksp.; yet we usually say *St. Paul's Church'yard*, with stress on *yard*, as always in Sc.]

1. The yard or enclosed piece of ground in which a church stands; formerly almost universally used as a burial ground for the parish or district, and still so used, esp. in rural districts.

1154 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. §4 Nouther circe ne cyrceiærd. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 318 (MS. Titus) Eode in ring i chirche 3eard. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 11 Ne corses of poure comune in here kirke-3erd [*so* 2 *MSS.*, 3 *have* churche-; 2 chirche-]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrche3arde [*Pynson* churcheyerde], *cimitorium.* **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 §2 The Churche or Churchyerd or other place preveleged. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 100 The which at Touraine, in S. Katherine's Church-yard I chose forth. **1607** —— *Cor.* III. iii. 51 Like Graues i'th holy Church-yard. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 57 Separate places to bury the dead in, not in churchyards. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶5 The Church-yards were all haunted. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 8 He..scarce could pass A church-yard's dreary mounds at silent night.

†**2.** A burial-ground generally; a cemetery. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 98 The peple said to alexander that he was euer in the chircheyerd. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The other..groweth commonly in church-yards among graues and tombs. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. §12. 474/1 Anicetus..was..buried in the Church-yard of Calistus.

†**3.** The precincts of a church; a cathedral close. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *St. Paul's Churchyard.*)

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 (*Ordin. Worcester*), The citezens dwelling w*t*yn the churche yordes, or ffraunchesis aioynynge to this, the citee. **1577** FLETEWOODE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. ccii. III. 56 Here fell a mischaunce betwene two.. men, and the on of them was killed in Powles churche yarde.

4. *Proverb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 A hot Christmas makes a fat Churchyard. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 106. 2/1 A Green Christmas makes a Fat Church-Yard. *Mod. Sc.* A green Yule and a white Pace, maks a toom kirk and a fou' kirk-yard.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.* **churchyard cough,** a cough symptomatic of approaching dissolution.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 322 The curate..received him at the church yard style. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 379 A church-yard cough; the Phthisick or Tisick. **1702** STEELE *Funeral* I. iii, I always said by his church-yard cough, you'd bury him. **1798** WORDSW. *We are Seven* vi, In the church-yard cottage, I Dwell near them with my mother. **1820** KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xviii, A poor weak, palsy-stricken, churchyard thing. **1863** MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (Hoppe), Jem coughed, poor fellow! he coughed his churchyard cough. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 60 After trying churchyard-chat of days of yore.

chure: see CHOOSE *v.*

churel (tʃʊ'reɪl). [ad. Hindi *cuṛail.*] In India, the ghost of a woman who has died in child-birth, believed to haunt lonely places malevolently and to spread disease.

1901 KIPLING *Kim* viii. 197 A *churel* is the peculiarly malignant ghost of a woman who has died in child-bed. She haunts lonely roads, her feet are turned backwards on the ankles, and she leads men to torment. **1917** *Nature* C. 172/1 When an attack of disease is attributed to the malevolence of the spirit of a woman who has died in childbirth, known as churel, a little palanquin, a doll, and some other articles are placed at night at a spot where four roads meet. **1960** *Times* 26 Aug. 12/6 Was it some wretched coolie in the labour-lines tormented by the nightmare *churel*?

‖**churfurst,** *Obs.*, electoral prince: see CHUR-.

churinga (tʃə'rɪŋgə). *Anthropol.* Also tjurunga. Pl. **-a, -as.** [Native Australian word.] A sacred object, an amulet.

1899 SPENCER & GILLEN *Native Tribes Central Australia* 123 The sacred stones, which are called by the Arunta natives Churinga. [*Note*] This Churinga is the equivalent of the bull-roarer or whirler of other authors. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 25 July 3/2 The 'churingas' used to-day by Australian savages. **1925** A. S. ALEXANDER *Tramps across Watersheds* 101 The similarly marked shells and stones of Dumbuck are found to-day in the corresponding marks upon the sacred stone or stick, 'churinga', of the Australians. **1928** [see ANCESTOR *sb.* 1 b]. **1947** T. G. H. STREHLOW

Aranda Trad. iii. 84 The Aranda word *tjuruŋa* is an indefinite term covering a great variety of meanings. **1953** A. UPFIELD *Murder must Wait* xix. 169 Aboriginal relics.. stone and wood churingas, ancient dilly-bags, rain stones. *Ibid.* xxii. 199 A set of pointing bones and a skin bag containing many precious churinga stones. **1959** S. H. COURTIER *Death in Dream Time* viii. 111 The place is the Snake's *tjurunga* or *churinga* cave. *Ibid.* 112 The *tjurunga*, the flat stones inscribed with secret symbols.

churke, var. of CHIRK *v.*

churl (tʃɜ:l), *sb.* Forms: 1 ceorl, 2–3 cheorl, 2–5 cherl, (3 chærle, 4–5 cherle, 5 cheerl, cherll(e, chirl, cherelle, cherld, cherol), 3–7 chorle, 4–7 churle (6 churryll), 5– churl. [OE. *ceorl*:—WGer. *kerl* (Fris. *tzerl*, MDu. *kerel*, *kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle*, MG. *kerl*(*e*, Ger. *kerl*, pointing to OTeut. types **kerlo-z*, **kerlon-*, beside **karlo-z*, **karlon-*, which gave ON. *karl*, OHG. *charl*, *charlo*: see CARL and CHARL.]

1. A male human being, a man; *esp.* 'man' as correlative to 'wife', husband. (In ME. mingled with other senses.)

a **800** *Corp. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 54 *Uxorius*, ceorl. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 17 Wel þu cwæde þæt þu næfst ceorl, witodlice þu hæf[de]st fif ceorlas [**1160** *Hatton* cheorles], and se ðe ðu nu hæfst nis ðin ceorl. *c* **1200** ORMIN 14788 Alde and 3unge, And were and wif, and cherl and child. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 39 þe croh eorneð iþe fur & þe cheorl chideð. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses.. hente ðe cherl wið hise wond. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1024 Thow hast ful grete care, Lest the cherl may fal out of the Mone.

2. In the OE. constitution: A man simply, without rank; a member of the third or lowest rank of freemen. (Only OE. except *Hist.*)

a **1000** *Law Ælfred* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 64 B, Swa we eac settaþ be eallum hadum, ȝe ceorle ȝe eorle. *a* **1000** in Thorpe *Laws* I. 182 (Bosw.) Twelfhyndes mannes aþ forstent vi ceorla aþ. *c* **1205** LAY. 11205 Ærst he sloh þæ eorles and þrallede þæ chærles. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 The Churle or Yeoman. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §284 (1810) 296 The Saxons.. made three degrees of freemen; to wit—an earl, a thane, and a churl. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 72 The freeman proper, or ceorl, was the man who preferred to settle on his share of the land won in war. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 27 Villanus, a word.. beginning to bear a meaning much lower than that of the old English Churl which it translates.

b. In a looser and more general application, this sense has come down to modern times, esp. as the antithesis of *king*, *noble*, *gentle*; but often mingled with other senses.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* iv. 65 Chirl Petre, and cherl Joon, of whom either myȝt seyn, and if I be vnwise in word, neuerthelater not in kunnyng. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶687 As wel may the cherl be saved as the lord. *c* **1480** *Childrenes Bk.* 34 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 Pyke not þyne Eris ne thy nostrellis; If þou do, men wolle sey þou come of cherlis. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. i. 111 Rich or poor, Gentleman or Churl. **1845** HIRST *Poems* 47 Not the churl I seem, But one of lofty birth. **1877** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 198 [He] warns all whom it concerns, from King to churl.

†**3.** A tenant in pure villeinage; a serf, a bondman. (The position to which most of the OE. ceorlas were reduced after the Norman conquest.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 86 [He] seið to þe kniȝte þet robbeð his poure men.. Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken and peolien. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 2136 (Fairf.) Of Cham chorle [*v.r.* thrall] come ful riȝt. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 121 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle With-outen leue of his lorde. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 A cherle [*servus*] was wiþ hym in his chare. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 17 A chorles chorle is alway woo be goon. **1552** HULOET, Churle or villayne regardant, *colonarius*. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 535/1 Old men, women, children, and hyndes (which they call churles). **1607** DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* in *Hist. Tracts* (1787) 255 He [Mr. Guyre] had almost a ballibetagh of land, which he manured with his own churles.

4. A countryman, peasant, rustic, boor. (Now usually tinged with other senses.)

c **1205** LAY. 4260 Ælc cheorl [*c* **1275** man] eæt his sulche. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 16 If forsothe a cherl who were, or a shepperde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle, *rusticus*. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 675 The Peisants or Chorles of the contrey. **1579** E. K. *Gloss.* in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July, *Kerne*, a Churle or Farmer. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 335 A churl, or countrey carl: *Rusticus*. **1783** CRABBE *Village* II. Wks. 1834 II. 92 See the stout churl, in drunken fury great. **1832** TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* II. ii, The surly village-churls.

5. Used as a term of disparagement or contempt; base fellow, villain. In modern times usually: Rude low-bred fellow.

c **1300** *Havelak* 682 Go hom swiþe, fule drit, cherl; Go heþen. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1736 (Trin.) Wiþ scorne alle him vnswerde And seide whi is þis cherle [*v.r.* carl] ferde. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 460 Metillius, the foule cherl, the swyn. **1480** CAXTON *Chran. Eng.* clxxxvii. 165 He called the noble Erle and gentil Thomas of lancastre Cherle. **1536** in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 138 Come forth.. horson gorbelled churryll. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 194 The miserable Churle.. not vouchsafeing to answere. **1793** BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, She's left the guid fellow and ta'en the churl. **1821** BYRON *Sard.* I. ii. (1868) 351 Since.. this churl has check'd Thy gentle spirit, go. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 62 Graces.. which are lost upon the eye of a churl. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 244 'Unmannerly churl!' exclaimed Sybil. **1874** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 102 Sentiments which in all ages have distinguished the gentleman from the churl.

6. *spec.* One who is sordid, 'hard', or stingy in money-matters; a niggard; a miser. Cf. CARL.

[The application of *churlish* to Nabal in the Bible has app. done much to make this the prevalent modern sense.]

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii. 5 Then shal the nygarde be no more called gentle, ner the churle lyberall. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 191 A churle, *ingratus*, *parcus*. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *3 Serm.* (1624) 17 When the Churles barnes were full, he bade his soule take rest. **1598** DELONEY *Jacke Newb.*, Was not at any time found a churl of his purse. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 36 When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a churl of them. **1885** MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. i. 4 Your Parisian landlord is a churl and a niggard.

7. *Comb.* **a.** as *churl-king*, *-mind*, *-saving*.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 57 More courteous then the churle-sauing Abigal. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 152 Eadwig.. who was called contemptuously the churl-king, because only the people were for him. **1874** RUSKIN *Fors* IV. 103 The conception.. seems ludicrous to the impotent churl mind.

b. *churl's*, in plant names: as **churl's cress, mustard**, applied by Lyte to a cruciferous plant, prob. *Lepidium campestre*; **churl's head**, Knapweed or Hardheads (*Centaurea nigra*); **churl's treacle**, a species of garlic (*Allium sativum*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxii. 628 The second kind [of Thlaspi] is called.. in high Douche Baurn senff or Baurn kress.. that is to say.. Churles Cresse. *Ibid.*, I thinke it best to call [thlaspi] churles mustard.

†**churl**, *a. Obs.* (or ? *attrib.*) Churlish.

1864 WEBSTER cites FORD.

†**churl**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CHURL *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To take a husband; cf. *to wive*.

a **1000** in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346. 19 (Bosw.) Dær man eft wifaþ, oððe wif eft ceorlaþ. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 30 Hiȝ ne ceorliað [*Hatton* cheorliaþ] on þam æriste.

2. *trans.* To play the churl or niggard towards (a person), to begrudge. Cf. CHURL *sb.* 6.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 182 You need not, says he, churle me in a piece of meat.

3. *intr.* To grumble *at* like a churl.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 4 Murmure, and little lesse then churle at him, if in the least sort hee afflict vs. *Ibid.* 209 Churling at Gods hand in our afflictions.

churl, Sc. variant of CHIRL *v.*

†**churldom**. *Obs.* [See -DOM.] The state of being a churl or bondman.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T., De Avaritia* ¶692 (Harl. MS.) This name of cherldom [*so also Christch. MS.*; *other MSS. read* thraldom] was never erst couth til Noe sayde that his sone Chanaan schulde be thral of his bretheren.

churled ('tʃɜ:ld), *a.* [f. CHURL + -ED.] Made a churl or churlish.

18.. C. WEBBE in G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* (1853) I. 21 Some are whirled The dizzy round of joy, and some turn churled Or fevered from life's game. **1871** J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 109 Savage old beast, so crossed and churled.

churle hemp, obs. var. of CARL HEMP.

churlhood ('tʃɜ:lhʊd). In 4 cherlhed, chirlehede. [f. CHURL + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

†**1.** The state or quality of a churl; rusticity, boorishness, rudeness; homely simplicity.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* iv. 64 Thou seest how myche thei ben atwyn, riȝtwise chirlehede [**1388** homelynesse] and tauȝt ryȝtwisnesse. —— *Isa.* Prol., He is.. of curteis fair speche, ne any thing is mengd of cherlhed in his faire speche.

2. The estate or order of the churls.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 342 The only addition which either Norman chivalry or Norman churlhood made.

churlish ('tʃɜ:lɪʃ), *a.* Forms: 1 ceorl-, ciorl-, cierl-, cyrl-, cirlisc, 4 cherlyssh(e, -isch, -iche, -ish, churlische, (cheerlissch), 5 cherlyche, -ysche, cherlliche, chorlissh, -ysshe, 5–6 churlisshe, -ysshe, 6 chorlyshe, -ish, 6– churlish. [OE. *cierlisc*, or (without umlaut) *ceorlisc*, f. *ceorl* CHURL + *-isc*, -ISH. Cf. CARLISH.]

†**1.** Of or relating to a churl; of the rank or position of a churl; pertaining to churls, rustic, common, vulgar, mean. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a **1000** *Laws Ine* 18 in Thorpe I. 114 (Bosw.) Gif cierlisc [ciorlisc *MS. H*, cyrlisc *B*] mon betyȝen wære. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 153/33 *Cibarius*, ceorlisc hlaf. **1154** *O.E. Chron.* an. 893 Sæton feawa cirlisce men. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Chron.* xxvii. 26 To the churlische werk.. and to the erthe tilieris, that wrouȝten the erth. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 61 But tolde his cherlisch tale in his manere. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlyche or charlysche, *rusticalis*. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 727 Tradition asserts Godwine to have been a man of churlish birth.

b. Applied to *churl's mustard*: see CHURL 7 b.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xx. §7. 210 The seeds of these churlish kindes of treacle mustarde.

2. Intentionally boorish or rude in behaviour; hard, harsh, 'brutal', surly, ungracious.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 787 Fro his lust yet were hym leuere abyde Than doon so heigh a cherlyssh [*v.r.* cherlyssh, cherliche, cherles, cheerlissch] wrecchednesse. *a* **1450** *Le Marte Arth.* 1078 So churlysshe of maners in feld ne hale Ne know I none. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 488 The dolphyn stepte forthe.. and said to the kynge: Thou foule olde churlysshe vilaine! **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 98 The Retort courteous.. the Quip-modest.. the reply Churlish. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 3 The man was churlish and euill in his doings. [COVERD., harde, and wicked in his doynges.] **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 13 That which troubleth me most is my churlish carriages to him when he was under his distress. **1701** DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* Pref., It cannot be denied but we are in many Cases, and particularly to Strangers, the churlishest People alive. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 520 We found the people more churlish than usual.

b. *transf.* Of beasts, natural forces and agents: Violent, rough, etc. (Now only *fig.*)

1477 *Paston Lett.* 794. III. 186 So that he be not chorlissh at a spore, as plungyng. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. i. 7 The Icie phange And churlish chiding of the winters winde. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xiii, From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 318 It is a strong and chirlish vomit. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 689 Rude and churlish Blasts of wind. **1754** HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 857 It always proved a very churlish medicine. [Cf. CHURLOUS.]

3. Sordid, niggardly, stingy, grudging.

[See note to CHURL *sb.* 6.]

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 As he liued a beastly and chorlish life euen so he required to haue his funerall done after that manner. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. iv. 80 My master is of churlish disposition, And little wreakes to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 191 Nor was I ever so churlish as to keep the commendations of them from others. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, Thy churlish courtesy.. Reserve. **1866** MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* ii. (1874) 12 He could not offer a churlish roof to his visitors.

4. Of soil: Unkindly, stiff, hard, and difficult to work, ill repaying the husbandman's toil. Formerly also of metal: Difficult to work, intractable. Also *transf.* of difficulties, obstacles, etc. (Now *fig.*)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 In Sommer the ground is to hard and churlishe. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 16 Will you againe unknit This churlish knot of all-abhorred Warre. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §326 If there be Emission of spirit, the body of the Metal will be hard and Churlish. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 250 In assigning the west border of this Tribe, we meet with a churlish difficulty in the text. **1662** —— *Worthies* (1840) I. 365 It is not churlish but good-natured metal. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 3 Harsh, churlish, obstinate clay. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss.. force a churlish soil for scanty bread. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, A churlish strong-box or a prison-door.

5. *Comb.*, as *churlish-throated*.

a **1631** DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 918 (Jodd.) The churlish-throated hounds then holding him at bay.

churlishly ('tʃɜ:lɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a churlish manner; rudely, coarsely, harshly, roughly; with niggardliness.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3164 So cherlishly his heed he shoke. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlichly *K.*, cherlyschely *H.*, churlisshly 1499, *rusticaliter*. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 489 So rudely handled, and so churlishely thretned. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 156 The root (of White Hellebore) worketh very strongly and churlishly. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 46 Sextius .. had behaved very churlishly towards him since his return. **1875** MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 174 Churlishly treasured, and quickly lost.

churlishness ('tʃɜ:lɪʃnɪs). [f. CHURLISH + -NESS.] Churlish quality or state; rudeness, roughness, sullenness, harshness, niggardliness.

1528 TINDALE *Parable Wicked Mam.* Wks. I. 117 The cruelness and churlishness of father and mother. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 226 Some.. geue nothing but either with pride of looke, or with chorlishnesse of wordes they vpbraide it. **1659** *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 46 The churlishness of a Nabal makes men they cannot speak to him. **1846** DE QUINCEY *Chr. as Organ Pol. Movem.* Wks. (1859) XII. 245 What churlishness, if you should grudge to others a health which does not interfere with your own!

†**churlness**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Churlishness.

a **1500** *Cuckow & Night.* 147 How might thou in thy churlenesse find To speak of Loves servaunts in this wise?

†**'churlous**. *Obs.* or *dial. rare*. Churlish.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 A cherlous condicion is alle contrarie, for he desirithe nother vertu ne cuning. **1864** ATKINSON *Whitby Glass.*, s.v. *Churlish*. 'A shill chollos wind,' a cold pining wind. Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are deemed 'cold and chollos'.

churly ('tʃɜ:lɪ), *a. rare.* [f. CHURL + -Y[1].] Churlish, rough, surly.

1620 QUARLES *Div. Paems, Jonah* (1638) 11 Many a boystrous brush, and churley knock. **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Music. T.* vii. 5 He was the churliest of the churls. **1869** BLACKMORE *Larna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 5 He was churly to little boys when his wife had taken their money.

churm, churma, obs. var. of CHIURM.

churm, -e, obs. or dial. f. of CHIRM, CHURN.

churmark, *Obs.*, electoral mark: see CHUR-.

churn (tʃɜ:n), *sb.* Forms: 1 cyrin, 5 kyrne, (scharne), 5–6 chyrne, 6 chirne, charne, 5–7 cherne, chearme, 7 churm(e (still a dial. pronunciation), 6– churn. *North. dial.* KIRN q.v. [OE. *cyrin* str. fem. for **cirn*, **ciern*, a Common

Teutonic word; cf. MLG., MG. *kirne*, *kerne*, Ger. dial. *kirn*, *kern*, L.G. *karne*, *karn*, MDu. *kerne*, *karne*, Du. *karn*; ON. *kirna* (Da. *kjærne*, Sw. *kärna*), wk. fem., also *kjarna-* in comb.

The alleged OE. *ceren* is an error of Junius in Lye, carelessly repeated in Dictionaries since. The actual forms point to various types, *kernâ-*, *kirnjâ*, *kernôn-*, *kirnjôn-*. On the whole the strong forms appear to be WGer., the first being represented by Du. and Ger. *kerne*, *karn(e*, the second by Ger. *kirn(e* and OE. **cirn*, **ciern*, *cyrin*. The weak forms appear to be Scandinavian, ON. *kjarna-*, and the Du., Sw., and Da. pointing to *kernôn*, Icel. *kirna* to *kirnjôn-*. The ulterior etymology of *kirn-* is uncertain, but see Hildebrand in Grimm s.v. *Kernen* 3 *c*; it is not related to *cwern-*, *quern-*mill.]

1. A vessel or machine for making butter, in which cream or milk is shaken, beaten, and broken, so as to separate the oily globules which form the butter from the serous parts.

c **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/32 *Sinum*, cyrin. *c* **1425** *ibid.* 666/12 *Hec antipera*, kyrne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrne, vesselle, *cimbia*, *cumbia*. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/21 *Hoc valatorium*, a scharne. **1485** *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371, j cherne. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 81/36 A cherne, *fidelia*. *Ibid.* 191/12 A churne. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, A vessell rather deepe than big, round and Cilinder fashion: although in some places they have other kinde of Charmes low and flat, wherin ..they so shake the milke. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Baratte*, a charning tub, or charne. *a* **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 112 If you put these clouts into a churn with other cream. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The barrel slung upon a frame, and turned with two winch-handles is one of the most familiar forms of churn. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Churm*, *sb.* and *v.*, var. pron. of 'churn'.

2. Extended to other vessels or instruments with some resemblance to the prec., *e.g.* a kind of pump used in mines, the block or chuck on a porcelain-turner's lathe, a milkcan (orig. one shaped like the upright churn), etc.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 2 ij, Common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water.

3. A local popular name of the Daffodil.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.).

4. [from the vb.] Churning (of water, etc.).

a **1882** ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonnets, White Ship*, Out of the churn of the choking ship.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***churn-maid***, ***-power***, ***-shaped***, ***-works***; **churn-boot**, a large boot, supposed to resemble the upright churn; **churn-dash**, **-dasher**, the appliance for agitating the milk in the churn; **churn-drill** (see quot.); **churnful**, as much as a churn holds; **churn-getting** *dial.*, = next; **churn-supper** (= *kirn-supper*, KIRN, a churn, being identified with KIRN, a harvest-home), a supper given at a harvest-home. See also CHURN-MILK, CHURN-STAFF.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 28 The military classes in those old times, whose buff-belts, complicated chains and gorgets, huge *churn-boots..have been bepainted in modern Romance. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 25 A little water-wheel.. communicated motion to a *churndash which made the butter. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Churn-dash*, the machinery in the interior of a churn. **1845** C. M. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 101 Their hands had handled the *churn-dasher too often to be very satiny in the palm. **1911** C. HARRIS *Eve's Second Husband* 196 Once you ..become the noble churn-dasher of the multitude. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Churn-drill*, a large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chisel point at each end. **1866** WAUGH *Ben an' th' Bantam* vi. 118 On their way home from a *churn-gettin'—as the hay-harvest supper is called. **1879** *Natal Mag.* IV. 307, I was not..caught by *churn-maids or promiscuous spectators a second time. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Churn-power*, a motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. (1876) 468 The Harvest-supper in some places is called a Mell-supper and a *Churn-supper. **1870** *Brand's Antiq.* (ed. Hazlitt) II. 18 Aram asserted that it was called the Churn Supper, because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a Churn a great quantity of cream and to circulate it in cups to each of the rustic company. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Churn-supper*, an evening feast to celebrate the close of the hay harvest. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Churn-dash* or **Churn-works*.

churn (tʃɜ:n), *v.* For forms see sb.: also 6 **chearn**, 7 **cherm**, **charm**. [f. prec. sb. Not recorded in OE., but cf. MG. *kirnen*, *kernen*, so Ger. dial., also *karnen*, Du. *karnen*, Da. *kjerne*, Sw. *kärna*, all in same sense.]

1. a. *trans.* To agitate *milk* or *cream* in a churn so as to make butter; to produce *butter* thus.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrne botyr, *cumo*. **1530** PALSGR. 483/2, I cherne butter, *je bas le beurre*. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 33 Who so chyrneth mylck, maketh butter. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The experience of charming and working simple milke. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 196 Your creame being neatly and sweet kept, you shall churme or churne it. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 65 To make this Butter, shee shall beat or cherne it a great while in Vessels made for the purpose. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762), . New Butter Milk, churned in a bottle. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept., In Normandy..the farmer..churns his cream every day.

fig. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of Holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come.

b. *intr.* To work a churn, make butter.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* I. v. 8 There will never come anie butter, chearne as long as you list. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 37 And bootlesse make the breathlesse huswife cherne. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii (L.), Putting his countess into the dairy to churn and to make cheeses.

2. a. To agitate, stir, and intermix any liquid, or mixture of liquid and solid matter; to produce (froth, etc.) by this process. *to churn one's way*; to advance by churning up (the sea, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 633 Churning bloody Foam. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XII. 307 The flesh trembles while she churns the blood. **18..** CAMPBELL *Poems, Dead Eagle* 65 Winds churn'd white the waves. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 The sea seemed to be churning ice. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 13 All last night churning our way up to Loch Gair. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* II. *Pan & Luna* 58 Lost in the thin foam Churned on a sea-shore.

b. *intr.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 223 Like some angry Boar Churning he foams. *a* **1813** A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 267 The deep bilge water churned and roared below. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxii. 452 Each with his powerful tail causing the water to churn and froth.

3. to churn out *fig.* (used esp. of writing, etc., of great volume and unimpressive quality): to produce 'mechanically'.

1912 R. BROOKE *Let.* Apr.-May (1968) 377 Occasional calls on Dudley, who is always churning out things on his typewriter. **1939** 'G. ORWELL' *Coming up for Air* III. i. 179 You know the line of talk. These chaps can churn it out by the hour. Just like a gramophone. **1952** *Sat. Rev.* 25 Oct., Nor is there any doubt at all that 'Limelight' is preferable to the vast majority of pictures churned out by Hollywood each year. **1963** *Times* 6 Mar. 15/3 The churning out of literature from the office they run which does nothing but cause bitterness between us. **1966** *Listener* 17 Mar. 393/1 Many painters at that age are content to..churn out tired replicas of the glories of their youth.

churned *ppl. a.*; **churner**, one who churns; also, a churning-machine.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mixing in body*, A Quart of churn'd Milk. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. 263 Here was no churned chalk. **1888** *Punch* 20 Oct. 182/3 You've been to the Dairy Show, Sir, have you not?.. Those churners competitive were a sweet lot. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/1 A big Bradford churner..and..a Danish 'separating' machine. **1927** T. WOODHOUSE *Artificial Silk* 54 The contents of the maturing tins are placed into a sulphide kneader or churner.

churnable ('tʃɜ:nəb(ə)l), *a. Dairying.* [f. CHURN *v.* + -ABLE.] Ready to form butter in churning. So **churna'bility**.

1896 *Agric. Gaz.* 18 May 467/1 The percentage of water a butter contains not only determines its quality, but is also a necessary factor in accurately estimating the churnabilty of the fat in milk. **1906** WALKER-TISDALE & T. R. ROBINSON *Buttermaking* (ed. 2) 61 Sweet cream yields a smaller proportion of butter, as the fat is not so 'churnable' as after it has been subjected to the ripening process. **1911** *Farm Butter Making* (Intern. Corr. Schools, Scranton, Pa., Instr. Paper) 50 The quantity of fat in cream is another important factor influencing its churnability. *Ibid.* 51 The speed of operating the churn also affects the churnability of the cream. **1955** J. G. DAVIS *Dict. Dairying* (ed. 2) 140 The churnability of cream is conditioned by churning temperature [etc.].

churning ('tʃɜ:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHURN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. CHURN; *esp.* the agitating of milk or cream to produce butter.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrnynge, *cumbiacio*. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 33 Surely the churning of milke bringeth forth butter. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §992 The Comming of Butter after the Cherming. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 69 Hetty's in the middle o' making the butter, for the churning was thrown late. **1883** BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxviii.

2. The quantity of butter produced at a churning.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 Salt is added..The churnings are then mixed together and sent to the market.

3. *attrib.*, as ***churning-staff***, ***-stick***, ***-tub***.

1767 PERCIVAL *Peruvian Bark* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 229 A vessel, to which a churning staff is fitted. **1840** H. H. WILSON tr. *Vishṅu Puráṅa* (1864) I. 142 Taking the Mountain Mandara for the churning-stick..churn the ocean together for ambrosia. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Baratte*, a charning tub, or charne.

churning ('tʃɜ:nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That churns, in the various senses of the vb.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1125 The cows push out..tolerant churning mouths.

churn-milk ('tʃɜ:nmɪlk). Now chiefly *dial.* [cf. Ger. dial. *kirn-*, *kernmilch*, Du. *kernemelk*, LG. *karnmelk*, *karmelk*. Icel. *kjarna-mjólk*.] Buttermilk, the acidulous milk which remains after the butter has been separated.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 97 The churnmilke which remaineth of the butter. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 267/2 We may give it charne or Buttermilcke. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm. Upstart Knt.* (Arb.) 38 His face beares still a relish of Churne-milke. **1867** WAUGH *Our Blanket* iii. 76 A mug-full o' churn-milk. **1879** *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* (E.D.S.), *Churn-milk*.

b. *attrib.* in *fig.* sense.

1590 GREENE, *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 195 You that stand vpon the beauty of your churnmilke face.

'churn-owl. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. a corruption of *churr-owl*: see CHURR *sb.* and *v.*] The Goatsucker or Night-Jar; called also Jarr Owl.

1674 RAY *Eng. Birds* 83 Churn-owl, Fern Owl or Goat sucker, Caprimulgus. **1769** G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 62 One of these churn-owls came and settled on the cross of that little straw edifice and began to chatter. **1832–5** JESSE *Gleanings* (1843) 297. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-Bk.*, Churn-owl, obsolescent. **1883** in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

'churn-staff. [f. CHURN *sb.* + -STAFF.]

1. A staff or rod used for agitating or 'dashing' the cream or milk in a standing churn.

c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/22 *Hoc coagulatorium*, a scharnstafe. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 146 The lightness of the Churm-staff. **1762** SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* iii (D), Employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Churn-staff*, the dasher of an old-fashioned 'up and down' churn.

2. Local name of Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and of Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 36/1 Sun Spurge..Churn Staff. **1879** PRIOR *Plant-n.* 47. **1886** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Churnstaff, (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, (2) *Linaria vulgaris*.

churpe, obs. form of CHIRP.

churr, *sb.* [f. CHURR *v.*]

1. A deep or low trilled or whirring sound made by some birds, etc.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 404 A few mellow notes..intermixed at times with a sort of stifled scream or churr. **1856** DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time, Milkm. Song*, Churr, churr! goes the cockchafer. **1874** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 284 The Goat-sucker, or Nightjar,—Their cry..with the addition of the characteristic 'chur-r-r, chur-r-r.'

2. Hence, the local name of several birds which make this sound *esp.* the Partridge; the White Throat (*Sylvia cinerea*); the Dunlin; and the Nightjar.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper, Grindle. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 6 It wants not..Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Chur. **1864** ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds.*

3. *Comb.* **churr owl**, the Goat-sucker; cf. CHURN-OWL.

1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 97 Churr Owl (Aberdeen).

churr (tʃɜ:(r)), *v.* [Echoic: cf. CHIRR.] *intr.* To make the sound described under CHURR *sb.*

(Expressive of a somewhat deeper and hoarser sound than *chirr*.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 93 The Troglodites..sieme rather to busse or churre betwene the tieth, then to speake. **1648** EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The Partridge calls its Mate, and churrs. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. vi, So have I heard..A Hedge-bird churring sit hard by. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 69 The night-hawk churred softly round their path.

b. *trans.*

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 89 They may be..heard churring an end of their exhilarating stave.

Hence **churring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Heare eke their hurring and their churring song. **1611** COTGR., *Cabab*..The chucking, churring, or iouking, of a Partridge. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 93 The churring of a pair of nightjars around an oak.

churre, obs. form of CHARE *v.*, to turn.

Churrigueresque (tʃʌrɪgə'rɛsk), *a.* [See quot. 1853 and -ESQUE.] Characteristic of, or suggestive of, the architecture of José Churriguera (1650–1723), in the Spanish style of late baroque, or of Latin-American and other imitations of this. As *sb.* = the architectural style of Churriguera. Also **'Churriguerism**, **-ist**, **-'istic** *adj.*

1845 R. FORD *Hand-Bk. Spain* I. 232/1 The *Colegiata*.. is vile churrigueresque. *Ibid.* 252/2 Above rise the enormous organs; the ornaments are churrigueresque and inappropriate. **1853** *Dict. Archit.* I. 91/2 Churriguresque Style. (Sp. *stilo churrigueresco, el churriguesmo*.) The architects above named..exercised so important an influence on art in Spain, as to give their name to a style, for following which themselves and their imitators were called *gerigonc*istas* or jargonists, *tramoyistas* or scene-painters, and *churrigueristas*. **1908** H. HAVELOCK ELLIS *Soul of Spain* 309 Christian plateresque work is sometimes almost as delicate as Moorish work, Christian churrigueresque almost as fantastic. **1913** C. GASQUOINE HARTLEY *Cathedrals S. Spain* 87 The *coro*..is in the bad Churrigueresque style. *Ibid.* 124 It is easy to understand how the Plateresque..was transformed into the Churrigueresque. *Ibid.* 163 The worst change..is the Churrigueresque alteration of the clerestory. **1937** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Mar. 175/2 The famous 'Churrigueresque' architecture which reached its apotheosis in Mexico. **1944** *Archit. Rev.* XCV. 65/3 The Churrigueresque churches built in Mexico which..have little resemblance to the authentic buildings of this much abused architect in Spain. **1957** R. LISTER *Decor. Wrought Ironwork* iii. 102 An abandon akin to Mexican Churrigueresque. **1969** J. MANDER *Static Soc.* vi. 156 Lima has many fine churches; but the exuberant fantasy of Mexico's *churrigueresque* is missing.

‖ **'churrus.** *India.* Also **charas**, **churus**. [Hindī *charas*.] The resinous exudation of the

hemp-plant (*Cannabis Indica*), used in India as an intoxicating drug.

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Churrus*, name given to the resin obtained from the substance called Gunjah [dried hemp-plant]. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 214/1 The dried plant, or portions of it, are sold..under the name of Gunjah and Bhang, while the resin itself is known as Churras. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 627/2 In India the products of the [hemp] plant for use as a narcotic and intoxicant are recognized under the three names and forms of Bhang, Gunja or Ganja, and Churrus or Charas. **1905** 'L. HOPE' *Indian Love* 7 Churus and Opium failed. **1930** *New Statesman* 18 Oct. 58/2 Charas—dried hemp leaves from Turkestan—is sold in the open market of Bombay. **1967** M. REYNOLDS *After Some Tomorrow* 39 While under the effect of..charas fudge, did you ever experience one of your prophetic..enlightenments?

'churr-worm. [See quot. 1868. But Bailey and others explained the name f. OE. *cierran*, *cyrran* to turn, 'because it turneth quick about'.] A local name of the Mole-Cricket.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. §2. 124. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Eve-Churr* or Churr-Worm, a kind of Insect. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole Cricket..called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces.

churryl, obs. f. CHURL.

churt, -y, dial. variants of CHERT, -Y.

†**'churtle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. To chirp.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192 To churtle, *pipilare*.

churus, var. CHURRUS.

chuse, var. form of CHOOSE *v.*, q.v.

†**chuserel.** [App. an error of some kind.]

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Chusherel*, a Whore master, a Debauchee. *Shaksp.* **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Chuserel*, a debauched fellow. *South.*

chusite ('tʃju:zaɪt). *Min.* [Named by Saussure in 1794, perhaps f. Gr. *χύσ-ις* fusion + -ITE.] A variety of Olivine, considered by Dana to be partially decomposed chrysolite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 38 Little grains..of that substance I have called granular chusite. **1814** T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl., Chusite, Saussure*, a mineral found in the cavities of porphyry. **1868** DANA *Min.* 258.

chut (tʃʌt), *int.* [cf. TUT.] An exclamation expressive of impatience.

1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 'Chut,' I thought you spoke of Zicci. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 182 'Chut!' said the old woman.. 'what signifies!' **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi, 'Chut, man! your tongue wags like a beaver's tail in flood-time'.

chute (ʃu:t), *sb.*[1] Also 9 shute. [Here there appears to be a mixture of the F. *chute* fall (of water, descent of a canal lock, etc.), and Eng. SHOOT. The former appears to have been adopted in North America in sense 1, and the application gradually extended to include senses which originate with SHOOT, and are still commonly so spelt in England.]

1. A fall of water; a rapid descent in a river, or steep channel by which water escapes from a higher to a lower level.

[**1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 Gulleys or channels..where, upon hasty rains, great shoots of water had been used to run.] [**1793** J. MACDONELL *Diary* in C. M. Gates *Five Fur Traders* (1933) 71 [We] slept at the *chute a Blondeau*.] **1805** *Amer. St. Papers, Ind. Affairs* (1832) IV. 736 (Stanf.), By..lightening the boat, they passed the chutes this evening. **1806** *Ibid.* V. 736 About four miles below the 'chutes' (falls) they, from a good observaton, found the latitude. **1835** in J. Hall *Stat. West* (1836) ii. 40 The bars..are composed of fine gravel..and occur..at the lower junction of the chutes formed by the islands. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II, ii. 15 They swept with the current—Now through rushing chutes among green islands. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* June 116/1 We dropped down a glassy chute into an extensive basin. **1908** S. E. WHITE *Riverman* iv. 30 Immediately below Reed's dam ran a long chute strewn with boulders, which was alternately a shallow or a stretch of white water according as the stream rose or fell. **1968** R. M. PATTERSON *Finlay's River* 108 The two voyageurs brought the canoe with pole and line up through the canyon and up to the steep chute at its head.

2. a. A sloping channel or passage for the conveyance of water, or of things floating in water, to a lower level; in North America, an opening in a river dam for the descent of logs, etc.

[**1808** A. PARSONS *Trav. Asia* xi. 241 At this place the ships are supplied with water..conveyed into the boats by shutes made on purpose.] **1878** *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 The gates [of the dam] are opened, the logs are run through the chute, and sufficient water is furnished to carry them below. **1880** *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 28 The rafts..at Ottawa, are guided through a 'slide' or 'chute' to the mills where they belong. **1881** *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/1 If the winter is mild the logs cannot be 'hauled' from the 'stump' to the 'shoot' on the river bank.

b. A fish-way. *U.S.*

1871 *Game Laws Ohio* in *Fur, Fin & Feather* (1872) 61 An act to provide for the erection and maintenance of 'chutes' for the passage of fish over the dams.

3. a. A steep channel or enclosed passage down which ore, coal, grain, or the like is 'shot', so as to reach a receptacle, wagon, etc. below. In England, usually *shoot*. Also *transf.*

1829 *Amer. Advertiser* (Phila.) 29 July 2/3 The *chute* of the Railway extends from the side of a mountain to a bed of a river. **1869** 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* lviii. 626 They dragged us up a long inclined chute... This chute..was walled, roofed and floored with solid blocks of Egyptian granite. **1872** —— *Roughing It* lii. 380 Under the bins are rows of waggons loading from chutes and trap-doors in the bins. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chute*, A channel or shaft underground, or an inclined trough above ground, through which ore falls or is 'shot' by gravity from a higher to a lower level. **1882** PIDGEON *Engineer's Hol.* I. 271 The rattle of the pumps, and heavy falls of ore in the chutes. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 81 A rusty iron chute on wooden legs came flying like a monstrous gargoyle across the parapet. **1968** *Gloss. Terms Mechanized & Hand Sheet Metal Work* (*B.S.I.*) 6 *Chute*, a device for guiding materials or workpieces by gravity.

b. A narrow passage or enclosure for cattle or sheep. (Cf. *branding-chute*, BRANDING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1881 *Rep. Indian Affairs* (U.S.) 8 The contractor puts the cattle..in a chute, where they are branded. **1916** B. M. SINCLAIR *Phantom Herd* xix. 307 The big four year old steer prodded up the Chutes into shipping cars. **1920** MULFORD *J. Nelson* xxv. 259 You can build a chute that'll hold eight head [of cattle]. **1961** *Times* 14 Nov. 12/6 [In Australia] The event begins with the cowboy mounting the horse that he has drawn in a narrow railed enclosure called a chute. **1965** J. S. GUNN *Terminol. Shearing Ind.* I. 14 *Chute*. Also called the 'porthole', this is a low opening and ramp through which the shorn sheep are passed down to the counting-out pen.

attrib. **1911** MULFORD *Bar-20 Days* xx. 197 Chute-branding robbed them of the excitement..which they always took from open or corral branding.

c. An inclined plane or roller coaster at a fair, circus, etc.

1908 [see CHUTE *v.* 1]. **1919** F. HURST *Humoresque* 271 The comet-tail plunge of shooting the chutes; the rocketing skyward, and the delicious madness at the pit of the stomach on the downward swoop. **1934** W. SAROYAN *Daring Young Man* (1935) 236 The beach is the place..where you can ride the chutes and other things, and there is a merry-go-round.

4. The steep slope of a spoil-bank beside a quarry or mine, down which rubbish is shot; also, a steep slope for tobogganing.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Most of the inscriptions found at Assos were in the chutes of earth beneath this part of the Agora, the blocks evidently having been thrown down during the troubles of the city. **1888** *Detroit Free Press* 7 Jan., Last winter there weren't half enough toboggan chutes to accommodate the people. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 13/2 Marine tobogganing..The artificial slope rises from high water mark to the height of 32 ft. above it..The chute is 178 feet long.

5. In *Isle of Wight*, a steep cutting affording a passage from the surface above a cliff to the lower undercliff ground. Also spelt *shute*, *shoot*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Chute, Shoot*, a steep hilly road. *I. Wight.* **1879** JENKINSON *Guide I. of Wight* 94 A branch road ascends the cliff by what is known as the St. Lawrence or Whitwell Shute.

chute, 'chute (ʃu:t), *sb.*[2] Colloq. abbrev. of PARACHUTE.

1920 *Ace* Apr. 15/4 Jumping backwards from the wing..Heenan dropped over 1,000 feet before the chute opened. **1931** *Flight* 2 Jan. 9/1 Figures recently compiled by the Irving Air Chute Company indicate that two lives are saved for every one hundred chutes which are put in service. **1934** A. G. MACDONELL *How Like an Angel* II. vii. 129 Film-king's perilous death-leap... Takes life in hands... Will 'chute spread? **1958** *Times* 9 May 13/7 Less than an hour later the big ship touches ground, the 32-foot-diameter chute billowing astern to brake it.

chute (ʃu:t), *v.* [f. CHUTE *sb.*[1]]

1. a. *trans.* To send down through a chute.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 872/1 Logs..are often chuted down from the lofty ridges.

b. *to chute the chute*(s: to slide in a car or boat down an inclined plane that terminates in a pool of water (in a fairground, etc.). Also (*U.S.*), *chute-the-chutes* used as *sb.*

1908 *Daily Chron.* 5 June 5/4 The grand finale..of the show is the chuting of the chute by big elephants. **1922** *N.Y. Times* 9 July VI. 14/3 Bathing pools, 'dip-the-dips', scenic railways, chute-the-chutes. **1943** R. C. GEIST *Hiking* 56 It was like Coney island without the chute-the-chutes. **1961** L. MUMFORD *City in History* xiii. 379 At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the aristocratic love of speed came out in the more popular chute-the-chutes.

2. To drive into or pen up in a chute. *U.S.*

1920 MULFORD *J. Nelson* xxi. 234 Anybody knows that chutin' em [*sc.* cattle], and stampin' on th' brand is easier.

chutist, 'chutist ('ʃu:tɪst), colloq. abbrev. of *parachutist.*

1920 *Flight* XII. 808/2 A novel descent made by 'double parachute' where the 'chutist' will jump over and descend so far with one parachute [etc.]. **1940** *Amer. Speech* XV 261/2 The German parachutists in the attack on the Low Countries in May were termed variously in newspaper headlines '*chutists*, *parashoots*, and *parachuters*.

chutney ('tʃʌtnɪ). Also chutny, chutnee. [Hindī *chatnī*.] A strong hot relish or condiment compounded of ripe fruits, acids, or sour herbs, and flavoured with chillies, spices, etc.

1813 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 50 (Y.) The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chilies. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII, She soon return'd with..Rice, chitny, Bombay ducks, and tea. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, Chests of mangoes, chutney, and currie-powders. **1870** *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 Chutnee.

chutter ('tʃʌtə(r)), *v.* [Imit.] *intr.* To make a clattering, spluttering noise. Hence **'chuttering** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) a subdued chirping (E.D.D.); (*b*) any kind of mechanically produced noise which is constantly repeated.

1938 J. STEINBECK *Long Valley* 155 The chuttering of the Diesel engine. **1948** D. BALLANTYNE *Cunninghams* (1963) II. xix. 209 The mudguards scraped against the tires as it [*sc.* a car] chuttered into Massey Avenue, and it sounded as though it would fall to pieces any old time. **1961** B. CRUMP *Hang On* (1963) 15 An unregistered model A truck with a boiling radiator chuttered round the corner and stopped. **1961** W. SANSOM *Last Hours S. Lee* ii. 27 The typewriters belling and chuttering.

chutter ('tʃʌtə(r)), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] = CHUTTERING *vbl. sb.* (see prec.).

1951 J. STEINBECK *Burning Bright* I. 2 Came sounds of the developing show..the chutter of gathering people.

chutty, chuddy ('tʃʌtɪ, 'tʃʌdɪ). *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* [Origin unknown.] Chewing gum.

1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 18 *Chutty*, chewing gum. **1950** B. SUTTON-SMITH *Our Street* ii. 35 A boy put a big lump of 'chutty' on the top of the seat in front. **1960** N. HILLIARD *Maori Girl* II. xiii. 152 'Better have some chuddy,' said Tom.

‖**chutzpah** ('xʊtspə). *slang* or *colloq.* Also chutzpa, chutzbah. [Yiddish.] Brazen impudence, gall.

1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. I. vi. 148 The national *Chutzbah*, which is variously translated enterprise, audacity, brazen impudence and cheek. **1945** A. KOBER *Parm Me* 97 You wanna be a crook, be awready a big fella!.. But a liddle fella, where he got the *chutzpah* to be a crook? **1967** O. HESKY *Time for Treason* xii. 94 The sheer *chutzpa*—the impudence—of defecting..right in front of his own eyes. **1968** *New Statesman* 29 Mar. 403/3 Kennedy can go into Watts in his shirt-sleeves, into working-class quarters with his gut Catholicism, and into a whole range of theoretically hostile environments with nothing more than *chutzpah*.

chuze, obs. form of CHOOSE.

†**chwarnt, chwas, chwine, chwot,** obs. and dial. ff. *I warrant, I was, I ween, I wot*: see CH *pron.*

a **1553** UDALL *Roister D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Nere since chwas bore chwine. **1568** T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 89 Though icham not 30 ȝeemlie, chwot, as bene the Courtnoles gay. **1589** *Hay any Work* 39 Chwarnt tee ti vorehead zaze hard as horne.

chy-, formerly in words now spelt CHI-, q.v.

chyack, chy-ike, varr. CHI-HIKE.

chyan, obs. form of CAYENNE.

chyaste, var. of CHEST *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, strife.

†**chyazic** (kaɪ'æzɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. the initial letters of *c-arbon*, *hy-drogen*, and *az-ote* + -IC.] *chyazic acid*: an old name of Prussic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 325 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr. Porrett in 1808..but in 1814, he published a more detailed account of its properties under the name of sulphuretted chyazic acid. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 417/2 The sulphuretted Chyazic acid of Porrett.

chyche, chycon, obs. ff. CHICH, CHICKEN *sb.*[1]

†**chyde.** *Obs. rare.*

c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 777 *Hic fax*, a chyde.

chyde, obs. variant of CHITHE, CHIVE.

c **1485** *E.E. Misc.* (1856) 77 A chyde of saffrone.

chyer(e, obs. form of CHEER.

chyke, chyken, -in, chykwede, etc., obs. forms of CHICK, CHICKEN *sb.*[1], CHICKWEED.

chylaceous (kaɪ'leɪʃəs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *chȳl-us* CHYLE + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of chyle.

1696 FLOYER *State Anim. Humours* (J.), When the spirits of the chyle have half-fermented the chylaceous mass.

chylaqueous (kaɪ'leɪkwi:əs), *a.* [f. CHYLE + -AQUEOUS.] Of the nature of water mixed with chyle. *chylaqueous fluid*: A transparent colourless fluid existing in certain invertebrata, corresponding to the blood of the higher animals.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* **1869** NICHOLSON *Zool.* 91 A cavity in the roof of the umbrella from which arise a series of radiating canals, the so-called chylaqueous canals. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 560, I know not why the preposterous name of 'chylaqueous fluid' should have been invented for that which is in no sense 'chyle', though, like the other fluids, it contains a good deal of water.

chylariose (kaɪˌlɛərɪ'əʊs). [f. on the type of *cellulose*, etc., f. Gr. *χυλάριον* a little juice, dim. of *χυλός* juice.] 'A term for levulose or fruit sugar when obtained from honey' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

chyle (kaɪl). Forms: 6-7 chilus, 6-8 chylus, 7 chile, 7- chyle. [a. F. *chyle* (= It. *chilo*, Sp. *quilo*):—L. *chȳlus*, a. Gr. *χῡλός* juice (of plants, animals, decoctions), chyle, f. stem *χυ-* (*χευ-*, *χε-*)

to pour, shed, fuse, etc.; cf. CHYME. For some time the Gr.-L. form *chylus* (*chilus*) was used.]

1. The white milky fluid formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, and contained in the lymphatics of the intestines, which are hence called *lacteals*. 'The term has been used to designate the fluid in the intestines just before absorption' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To make dygestyon, and to brynge the Chilus to the lyuer by meanes of the veynes meseraykes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 Chylus in the stomach. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. ix. 36 When the meate in our stomackes is sufficiently digested, the chile..there remayneth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 165 There can never of crude chyle be made good bloud in the liuer. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 74 The lacteous vessels for the reception of the chyle. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. §5 A sort of Pap, which the Anatomists call Chylus. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 So as the Chyle may have a free passage into the Blood. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 181 The chyme of the stomach, having been modified by the action of all these secretions, changes into what is called chyle.

fig. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 63 The Officers..have not a Dogs Appetite to turn Judicature to a bad Chylos. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 254/1 Digested and assimilated, so to speak, into the chyle of the mind.

†2. The moisture absorbed by plants. (So in Gr. and L.) *Obs.*

1731 TULL *Horsehoeing Husb.* (1751) 144 The chyle cannot mount in sufficient quantity to be purify'd and turn'd into sap.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***chyle-receptacle, -space, -vessel***; ***chyle-fed, -forming*** adjs.; **chyle-clot**, the solid matter resulting from the coagulation of the chyle; **chyle-corpuscle**, the corpuscle-like bodies contained in chyle; **chyle-ferment**, a diastatic ferment found in the chyle; **chyle-stomach** (see quot.).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 745/1 Very few of the peculiar *chyle-corpuscles are seen. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (Hoppe), With the healthiest *chyle-fed blood. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Shetches Brit. Ins.* 15 The *chyle-forming stomach. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 133/1 A vertically compressed sac situated between the *chyle-receptacles. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 272 The mid-gut '*chyle-stomach' is no less varied in character.

chylendere, variant of CHILINDRE, *Obs.*

chyli'faction, *a. rare*. [ad. assumed L. **chylifact-em*, pr. pple. of **chylifacĕre*, an incorrect formation (for *chȳlificāre*), f. *chȳl-us* chyle + *facĕre* to make.] Forming chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**chyli'faction**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. assumed L. **chylifact-* ppl. stem of the assumed verb mentioned above.] = CHYLIFICATION.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Drinking excessively during the time of chylefaction, stops perspiration.

chylifactive (kaɪlɪ'fæktɪv), *a. rare*. Also **chil-**. [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] = CHYLIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1650) 136 Any proper digestion, chilifactive mutation, or alimentall conversion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 67/1 The conditions of the chylifactive and respiratory functions.

chyli'factory, *a.* Also erroneously in 9 **chylo-**. [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 A Chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 775 The Englishman, through whose..blood the nutritive and chylofactory roast beef and strong ale have been amalgamated since the days of Edward the Confessor.

chyli'factous. [Erroneous formation for *chylifactive* or *-ory*.] 'Causing chylification.'

1721-1800 BAILEY.

chyliferous (kaɪ'lɪfərəs), *a.* Also **chil-**. [f. L. **chȳlifer* (f. *chȳl-us* chyle + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *chylifère*.] Bearing or containing chyle.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 25 A chiliferous acid ferment. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 116 Lacteals..and chyliferous ducts. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2/1 The Guts and Chyliferous Vessels. 1842 F. H. RAMADGE *Cure Consumption* (1861) 70 The chyliferous absorption.

chylific (kaɪ'lɪfɪk), *a.* [f. L. type **chȳlific-us* chyle-making: see -FIC.] Chyle-producing. ***chylific stomach***: in insects, the digestive cavity formed by the dilation of the alimentary canal.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 971/1 The chylific stomach is exceedingly long and cylindrical. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* 412 In the chylific ventricle, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.

chylification (ˌkaɪlɪfɪ'keɪʃən). Also 7 **chil-**. [n. of action f. CHYLIFY: see -ATION. Cf. F. *chylification*.] The production of chyle, chyle-making.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 A Creature therefore may for a time liue without Chilification, which is the action of the stomacke, but not without sanguification. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v. (1651) 21 Chilification of this so chewed meat in the stomack. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 67 After her several operations of Digestion, Chylification, Sanguification, etc. 1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 388 Tubes, or Bowels, which serve for Nutrition or Chylification. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 163 The second stage of true digestion is termed chylification.

chylifi'catory, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Connected with the production of chyle.

In mod. Dicts.

chylify ('kaɪlɪfaɪ), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type *chȳlificāre*, in F. *chylifier*; f. L. *chȳl-us*: see CHYLE and -FY.] To turn into chyle; to produce chyle.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* Pref., It is the same food which the first concoction chylifieth. *a*1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv, The teeth do chew it, and the stomach doth receive, digest and chilify it.

fig. 1867 *Select. Writ. V'ct. Strangford* (1869) I. 116 The incredibly unholy purpose of partitioning, swallowing, digesting, and chylifying everything at the other side of Europe.

†**chylle**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. An unidentified plant; perh. Gr. *φύλλιον* flea-wort, *Plantago Psyllium* (Liddell and Scott).

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chylle, herbe, *cilium vel psilium.*

chylo- (kaɪlə(ʊ), combining form of Gr. *χῡλός*, CHYLE, as in ***chylo-serous***, etc.

Hence †**chy'lography**, a description of the lacteal vessels. **chy'lophorous**, chyle-bearing. **chylo'rrhœa**, a morbid overflow of chyle. **chy'losis**, chylification.

1785 J. SHELDON (*title*), The History of the Absorbent System, part the first; containing the Chylography, or Description of the Human Lacteal Vessels. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urin. Affect.* III. xix. 1123 The pathology of cutaneous 'chylorrhœa' has been made the subject of further inquiry. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 35 Chyloserous urine is of a milky colour. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Chylosis*, the hurt concoction of the stomach.

chyloid ('kaɪlɔɪd, -əʊɪd), *a. rare*. [see -OID.] Resembling chyle.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* iii. 22 These chyloid fluids.

chylomicron (ˌkaɪlə(ʊ)'maɪkrɒn). *Biochem.* [f. CHYLO- + MICRON.] An extremely small particle of unhydrolysed fat visible in the blood after the ingestion of fat.

1921 GAGE & FISH in *Jrnl. Amer. Vet. Assoc.* LVIII. 400 The term chylo-microns has been introduced..to designate the particles found in the blood and chyle, since the particles are of the same nature in both fluids, and the name fittingly indicates their origin. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 520/1 If the lymph is collected from an animal fed some time previously with a fatty meal, it has a milky appearance, which is due to the presence of innumerable fine droplets (chylomicrons) about 0·5 to 0·75μ in diameter. 1962 *Lancet* 2 June 1153/1 Very possibly, chylomicron triglycerides are directly removed from the plasma by contracting muscle.

chylopoietic, -poetic (ˌkaɪlɒpɔɪ'ɛtɪk, -pəʊ'ɛtɪk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *chylopoietic-us*, a. Gr. *χυλοποιητικός*, f. *χυλοποιεῖν* to make into juice, f. *χυλό-ς* juice + *ποιεῖν* to make. Cf. F. *chylopoiétique*.] Of or relating to the formation of chyle (*chylopoiesis*); chyle-producing.

*a*1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 329 The marsupial young..have a chylopoietic..life. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 49 Disorder of the chylopoietic viscera.

b. *subst.* in *pl.* The chyle-forming organs.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 Boys..became deranged in their chylopoietics.

†**chy'lose**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *chȳlōs-us*: see -OSE.] Full of chyle, chylous.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1003 [He] concludes this Treatise with the Chylose Phthisick. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 292 It wants chylose Matter.

†**chy'lose**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χυλό-ειν* to turn into juice or chyle, *χύλωσις* conversion into chyle.] To turn into chyle.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The profytable thynges dygested and chylozed in it. 1579 G. BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 78 To distribute the profitable things digested and chilozed in it.

chylous ('kaɪləs), *a.* [f. L. type *chȳlōs-us*, f. *chȳlus* CHYLE; cf. F. *chyleux*.] Of, pertaining to, or like chyle; full of or charged with chyle.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 386 If the Emittent Dogs blood had not been so chylous. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 32 We can..press out of them a chylous..liquor. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 363 The chyme..is a shiny homogeneous pulp, consisting of two parts, the one excrementitious, and the other chylous or nutritive. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 239 So-called chylous urine.

chylter, obs. variant of CHILTER.

‖**chyluria** (kaɪ'lʊərɪə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χυλ-ός* liquid, chyle + *οὖρ-ον* urine + *-ia*; cf. F. *chylurie*.] The disorder of chylous urine.

1860 MAYNE *Med. Lex.* in append. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 924.

†**'chyly**, *a. Obs.* [see -Y^{1}.] Of or like chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 You shall observe in perfect Sanguineous Animals a Circulation of an albugineous-chylic-matter. 1742 DR. PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 53 It became of a chyly Colour and Substance.

chym-: see CHIM-.

chym, obs. dial. form of *I am*: see CH, CHAM.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, Chym goodly rewarded, cham I not.

chymbe, obs. form of CHIME.

†**'chymble**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? To fold.

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 958 þat oþer wyth a gorger watz gered ouer þe swyre, Chymbled ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.

chyme (kaɪm), *sb.* In 7 also **chymus**. [ad. L. *chymus*:—Gr. *χῡμός* juice (of plants, animals, etc.), f. stem *χυ-* (*χευ-*, *χε-*) to pour, shed, fuse, etc. The two forms *χῡλός* and *χῡμός* were practically identical in sense; some writers preferring one, and some the other; they were differentiated by Galen, and in Orion Etym. (*c*450), *χυμός* is explained as 'juice in its raw or natural state', *χυλός* 'juice produced by decoction or digestion' (Liddell & Sc.); this appears to be the foundation of the modern distinction of *chyle* and *chyme*.]

The semifluid pulpy acid matter into which food is converted in the stomach by the action of the gastric secretion. From the stomach it passes into the small intestine, and by the action on it of the bile, the pancreatic juice, etc., becomes fitted for absorption as chyle.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 115 It hath his essence from the Chymus or juice of our aliment. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc, *Chyme*, is the juyce of the meat further digested. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chyle*, A thick, whitish, partly fluid mass, called Chyme. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 The sensation of hunger ceases long before digestion takes place, or the chyme is converted into chyle. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. §4. 240 These two alkaline fluids tend to neutralize the acidity of the chyme.

2. 'The sap of plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. *Comb.*, as **chyme-mass**, 'the central semifluid sarcode in the interior of Infusoria' (*ibid.*).

†**chyme**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. med.Gr. *χυμεία* for *χημεία* alchemy.] To extract by alchemy.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 153 What antidote against the terror of conscience can be chymed from gold?

†**'chymer**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. onomatopœic (unless an error).] To shiver.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymerynge or chyuerynge, or dyderynge, *frigutus*.

chymer, -mer, -our, variants of CHIMERE.

†**chymi'ater**. *Obs.* [Med.L. *chymiater*, f. med.Gr. *χυμεία* chemistry + *ἰατρός* physician; cf. F. *chimiatre*.] A Chemiatric physician.

1694 I. T. *Stone* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 Falling into the Hands of some Empirical Chymiater of the Town.

chymic, chymist, etc.: see CHEMIC, etc.

†**'chymics**, *sb. pl. Obs.* = CHEMISTRY.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* Ep. Ded. 2 A great practitioner in Chymicks and deeply enlightned therein.

chymiferous (kaɪ'mɪfərəs), *a.* [f. Gr.-L. *chȳmus* CHYME + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or containing chyme. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1881).

chymification (ˌkaɪmɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [n. of action from CHYMIFY: see -ATION.] The conversion of food into chyme, the formation of chyme.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 277 Chymification, or its [food's] reduction into pulp..is the office of the stomach. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 162 The first stage of digestion properly so called is termed chymification.

chymify ('kaɪmɪfaɪ), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type **chȳmificāre*, in F. *chymifier*, f. L. *chȳmus*: see CHYME and -FY.] *trans.* To turn into chyme.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 453 The fibre..requiring a good gastric juice to dissolve and chymify it properly. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 314/1 The outer or chymified part.

†**chymistator**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = CHEMIST.

*a*1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 483 Be not a stranger to the useful part of chymistry. See what chymistators do in their officines.

†**chymisticall**, *a.* = CHEMISTICAL, chemical.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., No mention..of waters or oyles prepared in Chymisticall instruments.

chymmis, chymes, var. CHEMIS.

chymo- ('kaɪməʊ), before a vowel **chym-**, comb. form of L. Gr. *chȳm-us* CHYME, as in **chy'mecchysis**, a discharge of chyme. **'chymophore**, a term applied to the lactiferous vessels of plants and other juice-bearing vessels. **chy'mophorous** *a.* = CHYMIFEROUS. **chymo'rrhœa**, a discharge or efflux of chyme. **'chymosin**, = pepsin, a nitrogenous matter found in gastric juice. **chymo'zemia**, a morbid increase of the intestinal evacuations, etc.

chymotrypsin (ˌkaɪməʊˈtrɪpsɪn). *Biochem.* [f. CHYMO- + TRYPSIN.] A proteolytic enzyme secreted in the pancreatic juice as **chymotrypsinogen**, and activated by trypsin.

1933 KUNITZ & NORTHROP in *Science* LXXVIII. 558/1 This note describes the isolation from fresh pancreas of an active crystalline protein which is converted by minute amounts of trypsin into a powerful proteolytic enzyme... The inactive protein has been called chymo-trypsinogen and the active protein chymo-trypsin. **1956** *Nature* 10 Mar. 472/1 The viscosity of chymotrypsin increases sharply as a function of urea concentration. *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 527/2 Chymotrypsin digestion gave three products which were separated by paper electrophoresis. **1964** G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molec. Biol.* iv. 98 The peptic enzymes pepsin, trypsin and chymotrypsin are formed from pepsinogen, trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen. **1967** *New Scientist* 17 Aug. 333/1 Chymotrypsin is..a protein-digesting enzyme, itself solely composed of protein (in the form of three 'strings' of linked amino acids) and found in the pancreas of man and other animals.

chymous ('kaɪməs), *a.* [f. L. *chȳmus* CHYME + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme.

1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 137 A great part of the Chymous Substance. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 287 The passage of the chymous mass along the small intestines.

chympne, obs. form of CHIMNEY.

chymyn, -age: see CHIMIN, -AGE.

chyn, chynne, obs. ff. of CHIN, CHINE.

chyncery, chyngerie, var. of CHINCHERY.

chynchone, obs. form of SENCION, groundsel.

chyne, obs. form of CHINE, CHIN, CHAIN.

†**chynge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. perh. = CHINK *sb.*[1]

a **1500** in Wr.-Wülcker 791/2 *Hec reuma*, a chynge.

chyngle, chynsche, var. SHINGLE, CHINCH.

chyometer (kaɪˈɒmɪtə(r)). [f. Gr. χυ- stem of χέειν to pour + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring liquids, consisting of a tube with a piston moving in it, the piston-rod being graduated so as to indicate the quantity forced out.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

chype, -ppe, chypher, obs. ff. CHIP, CIPHER *sb.*

†**ˌchyppy'nutie.** *Sc. Obs.* Name of a mischievous spirit. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 528 Skrymomorie fery gaue me mony a clowre, For chyppynutie full oft my chaftis quuik.

chypre (ʃi:pr). Also chipre, C-. [Fr., = Cyprus.] A heavy perfume based on sandalwood, perh. orig. from Cyprus.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 1/3 An air befogged with Chypre. **1901** *Ibid.* 2 Dec. 2/1 No woman who uses *chypre* has any sense of proportion. **1901** C. HOLLAND *Mousmé* 82 With a cobwebby lace handkerchief which emitted a faint odour of chipre. **1961** S. GILRUTH *Drown her Remembrance* iii. 30 Her eyelashes were coated with mascara, and she wafted oppressive waves of *Chypre*.

chyr-, occas. obs. sp. of words in CHIR-.

chyrne, chyrt, obs. ff. of CHURN, CHIRT *v.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 77 A brother..in a trance, who happilie once may bee recovered, by chyrting the cheeke and vse of strong waters.

chysel, chyssell, etc.: see CHESIL, CHISEL.

chysible, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

chyst(e, obs. f. of CHEST *sb.*[1]; var. CHEST *sb.*[2]

chyte, chyter, obs. f. of CHIDE, CHITTER.

chyvachee, -vauchee, -ie, chyvaunche, chyveteyne: see CHEV-.

chyver, obs. form of SHIVER.

ci-. Since *c* before *i* (as before *e*) was palatalized in OE, and in due course written *ch-* in ME., it follows that all OE. words in *ci-*, that have left representatives, now appear in the foregoing section of CH-, (e.g. *chicken*, *chide*, *child*, *chill*, *chin*, *chirm*). As a consequence CI- now contains only non-Teutonic words which have entered the language during the Middle English or the modern period, chiefly from Latin directly or through French. (The sole exception is the word CINDER, as now spelt, for OE. and ME. *sinder*; which also owes its current spelling and inclusion among the *ci-* words to erroneous identification with French *cendre*, Latin *cinerem*.) The words in *cy-* are also non-Teutonic, being mostly modern and of Greek origin. In these combinations *c* has normally the sound of *s*; in the remaining combinations, CL-, CO-, CR-, CU-, *c* has, as in CA-, its original phonetic value of (k), and comprises original English, as well as later words from all sources.

cia: see CHA, TEA.

‖**ciao** ('tʃao, Anglicized tʃaʊ), *int.* [It., dial. alteration of *schiavo* (I am your) slave, f. med.L. *sclavus* slave.] An informal Italian greeting or farewell (also affected as a fashionable expression by English speakers): hello, goodbye.

1929 E. HEMINGWAY *Farewell to Arms* iii. 18 'Ciaou!' he said. 'What kind of time did you have?' **1961** 'I. T. Ross' *Requiem for Schoolgirl* x. 172 'I'll tell him,' he said. '*Ciao.*' **1965** C. GLYN *Love & Joy in Mabillon* xviii. 134 'You're going?' Chantal asked... 'Yes. Ciao', said Theo and went out. **1970** S. HAZZARD *Bay of Noon* x. 152 Crowds of children were swimming off the rocks along the Posillipo... They sometimes looked up to us and waved, and she waved back or called out 'Ciao,' while I set out a jug and glasses on a table between us. **1980** 'C. BIRDWELL' *Amazons* xi. 269, I heard Floss ask Murray, 'When did New Yorkers stop saying *ciao*?'

ciarlatan, ciarlitano: see CHARLATAN.

ciath(e, ciat, variants of CYATH, *Obs.*

ciatica, obs. form of SCIATICA.

ciatome ('saɪətəʊm). *Surg.* [Acc. to Mayne, f. Gr. *κί-ων* column, uvula, cartilage of the nose + *-τομος* cutting: but see CIONOTOME, the correct formation from these elements.] 'An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860).

cibacion, variant of CIBATION, *Obs.*

cibarian (sɪˈbɛərɪən), *a.* [f. L. *cibāri-us*, f. *cibus* food + -AN.] **1.** Of or pertaining to food. *rare.*

†***cibarian bread***, transl. of L. *cibarius panis.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cibarian bread*, browne bread. **1839** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 202 To convey an accurate idea of these cibarian instruments..is..impossible.

2. *Ent.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by the structure of the mouthparts; usually in ***cibarian system***, a system of classification, attributed to Fabricius, according to which the Arthropoda were arranged with reference to the character of the trophi. Also **ciˈbarial** *a.*

1839 WESTWOOD *Introd. Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 21 The partial success with which the employment of the variation of the mouth was attended, probably induced Fabricius to construct his Cibarian system, founded upon the characters of the Trophi alone. **1937** WILSON & DONER *Hist. Dev. Insect Classif.* v. 50/2 Fabricius' system, based exclusively on the mouthparts, or 'Instrumenta Cibaria' as he called them, and which came to be known as the 'Cibarian' or 'Maxillary System', first appeared in 1775 in his 'Systema Entomologiae'. **1970** *Nature* 26 Dec. 1337/1 In tsetse flies and other Diptera, food is sucked into the gut by the action of cibarial dilator muscles.

†**ˈcibaries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *cibāria* things used for food.] Articles of food, victuals, provisions.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 Nether vse any strong cibaryes, as Onions, Leecks, Spelte, or anye other Spices. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cibaries*, meates, nourishment. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 Mint is useful to cibaries, which..is a grateful sallet herb.

cibarious (sɪˈbɛərɪəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cibāri-us* (see above) + -OUS.] 'Relating to food; useful for food, edible' (J.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cibarious*, pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten. [So in PHILLIPS and BAILEY, vol. II.] **1856-8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 657 Foot-jaws small, not covering the cibarious organs.

†**ciˈbation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cibātiōn-em* feeding, noun of action from *cibāre* to feed, f. *cibus* food.]

1. *Alchem.* Name of the seventh process, 'feeding the matter'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. i. in Ashm. (1652) 169 Cibacion ys callyd a fedyng of our Matter dry Wyth Mylke, and Mete. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 609 Because o' your fermentation, and cibation. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 204 The twelve gates, leading to the making the Philosophers Stone..1. Calcination..7. Cibation.

2. *gen.* Taking food, feeding.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 That diet is not to be altered easily, safely nor quickly from our accustomed cibations. **1860** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

cibbol(l, vars. of CIBOL.

†**cibe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A humorous adaptation of L. *cibus* food.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Our Means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

cibisitome (sɪˈbɪsɪtəʊm). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κίβισι-ς* pouch + *-τομος* cutting.] 'A term applied by Petit-Radel to an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the lens in the operation for removal of cataract' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**ciboir(e.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ciboire*:—L. *ciborium.*]

1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 111 The wine was not sent to the sick..nor set up in the Church in the ciboir or repositorie. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ciboire* (Fr.), a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholiques.

cibol, ciboule ('sɪbəl). [a. F. *ciboule*: see CHIBOL. This has been used for a long time in Scotch, where it is reduced to SYBOW, *sybo* = *cibow* = *ciboll.*] Another form of CHIBOL.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Cibboll*, comme *Chibboll.* **1696** PHILLIPS, *Cibols*, small Onions eaten in sallads. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Scalions or Cibbols, are degenerate Onions. **1708-21** KERSEY, *Cibol*, *Ciboule*, or chibbol, a kind of small degenerate onion. **1755** JOHNSON, *Cibol*, a small sort of onion used in salads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced. **1778** T. MAWE *Univ. Gardener* s.v. *Allium*, The Ciboule or Welch Onion is a perennial plant. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 289 The Welsh onion, or ciboule..originally from Siberia..a hardy plant..strong in flavour..known in England since the..seventeenth century.

‖**ciborium** (sɪˈbɔərɪəm). [med.L. *cibōrium* in sense 1, in class. use 'a drinking-cup', a. Gr. *κιβώριον* (*a*) the cup-shaped seed-vessel or fleshy receptacle of the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum*, (*b*) a drinking-cup made from or resembling this seed-vessel. Sense 2 arose partly from confusion with sense 1, partly out of a mistaken derivation from L. *cibus* food (Ugutio, 'ciborium vas ad ferendos cibos', Du Cange), in accordance with which it also occurs in med.L. as *cibarium.*

(The *κιβώριον* contained the 'nuts' or fruits called *κύαμος αἰγύπτιος*, *faba ægyptiaca*, or Egyptian beans; the rhizome or 'root' of the plant was called *κολοκασία*; both these names were also extended to the plant as a whole.)]

1. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1787 *Archæol.* VIII. 171 The Ciborium was the shell containing the seeds of the Colocasia or Egyptian bean..it was used as a drinking cup, and resembled our chalices or goblets. This inverted and suspended by its footstalk was similar to the canopy that covered those shrines; and in the beginning of the 5th century, as appears from Chrysostom, was thus understood, and at length expressed the pillars, curtains, canopy, and the whole shrine or tabernacle. **1838** J. BRITTON *Dict. of Archit. & Archæol.* 79 Ciborium..an arched vault, or canopy raised over the high-altar. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 198. **1875** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 66 No ciborium now existing at Rome seems to be of earlier date than the 12th c. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1214 The earliest known instance of a ciborium appears in the church of St. George at Thessalonica.

2. Applied to a receptacle for the reservation of the Eucharist. Of different forms; sometimes suspended from the roof or ciborium (sense 1), sometimes having the form of a temple or tabernacle, sometimes of a cup with an arched cover.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 33, I stept into ye Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their Cibarium, made all of solid gold and imagerie. **1844** PUGIN *Gloss., Ciborium*..In form it nearly resembles a chalice with an arched cover. **1853** CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 72 A very large ciborium of the same precious metal, but covered with diamonds and other jewels. **1889** *Catal. Stuart Exhib.* No. 322 Ciborium and cover of copper gilt, known as the 'Cup of Malcolm Canmore.'

cibory, civory. [Anglicized form of prec.; also *civery*, SEVERY, q.v.] = prec. sense 1.

1845 R. WILLIS *Archit. Hist. Canterb. Cath.* 49 Each compartment of a vault resembles a ciborium, and a vaulted aisle may be compared to a series of ciboria. Du Cange informs us that in Auvergne, cibory is used for a vaulted tomb. **1889** F. M. NICHOLS *Marvels of Rome* (tr. 12th c. *Mirabilia Roma*) 66 A civory with pillars of porphyry.

†**ciˈbosity.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. type **cibōsitas*, f. *cibus* food.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cibosity* (*cibositas*), plenty of victuals, store of food.

†**ciboulet.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [a. F. *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule.*] See quot.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Ciboulet*, a young Chibbol. **1721** BAILEY.

cicad ('sɪkæd). Anglicized form of CICADA.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 164 With their chirp The plaintful cicads shall the vine-trees rend. **1887** FORBES *Insulinde* 23 The song of the cicads. **1920** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 338 The homopterous hosts are leaf-hoppers and other small insects (allied to cicads).

cicada (sɪˈkeɪdə, -ɑ:də). Also 5 cicade. [L. *cicāda*; see also CICAD.] **1.** A homopterous insect with large transparent wings, living on trees or shrubs; the male is noted for its power of making a shrill chirping sound, much appreciated by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Nearly all the species are inhabitants of tropical or the warmer temperate regions. Only one small species has been found (in the New Forest) in England. Called by the Greeks *τέττιξ*, which, like *cicada* and *cigale*, is often erroneously rendered 'grasshopper'.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 þere beeþ also cicade bryddes þat syngeþ at þe beste, and haueþ a pipe open vnder þe þrote. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 177 The American Locust. This species of Cicada is at all times very common in Pennsylvania. **1819** SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 229 *Cicada*..the only species known to inhabit this country was lately discovered by Mr. Daniel Bydder near the New Forest. **1820** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 285 He deigns in his hair The cicada to wear. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i, The tree-frog and cicada are silent. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 Under olive boughs in which cicadas sing.

2. *Comb.* **cicada-killer**, a large American digger-wasp, *Sphecius speciosus*, which kills the annual cicada and stores it as food.
1895 COMSTOCK *Study Insects* 653.

‖ **cicala** (sɪ'kɑ:lə). The It. pl. *cicale* is sometimes used. [a. It. and Prov. *cicala*:—L. *cicāda* (see prec.). Cf. CIGALA.] = CICADA.
1821 BYRON *Juan* III. cvi, The shrill cicalas, people of the pine. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* viii, One dry cicala's summersong At night filled all the gallery. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 701 Perfectly be stunned By those insufferable cicale. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 The chirp of green lizards..or the brr-r of the cicala.

cicatrice ('sɪkətrɪs). Forms: 6 cycatryce, -ise, 7 -ize, sicatrice, 5, 7– cicatrice. [a. F. *cicatrice*, (16th c.) ad. L. *cicātrīcem* CICATRIX.]
1. The scar of a healed wound: = CICATRIX 1.
c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4091 (1888) 134 Crist his Cicatrices wold shewe his fadere for vs. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg*, In places wherin we wolde that no cycatryce shulde appere, as in ye face. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 164 Ith' Shoulder, and ith' left Arme: there will be large Cicatrices to shew the People. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 163 The cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable..kind of humour. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 438 The Makoa are known by a cicatrice in the forehead.
fig. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 105 These cicatrices and scarres of false imputations. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 87 Not to grant loans at your expense—not to maintain a great army at your expense—not to place a temporary cicatrice over the sores of Ireland, but to remedy them.
b. *loosely.* A scar-like mark or impression.
1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palme some moment keepes.
2. *transf.* A scar on the bark of a tree.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 352 Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree, There cicatrice is noon. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxviii. 240 A row of pollard-ashes with long cicatrices down their sides.

cicatrice, obs. form of CICATRIZE.

cicatricial (sɪkə'trɪʃəl), *a.* [a. F. *cicatriciel*, f. *cicatrice*. ? App. after *artificiel*, etc.: the L. form would have been *cicatrīcāl-is*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cicatrix. *cicatricial tissue*: that which forms over a wound or burn.
1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XIX. 5, I have seen no proper cicatricial formation of cork in the Bean. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 125 Formation of cicatricial tissue.

cicatricle: see CICATRICULA.

cicatricose (sɪ,kætrɪ'kəʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *cicātrīcōs-us*, f. *cicātrix*.] 1. Full of or marked with scars.
1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cicatricose*, full of, or having many Scars. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatricose*, in Botany, applied to organs marked with cicatrices.
2. *Ent.* (See quot.)
1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 272 *Cicatricose*, ..having elevated spots of a different colour from the rest of the surface, resembling scars.

cicatricula (sɪkə'trɪkjʊlə). Also Anglicized as **cicatricle** (sɪ'kætrɪk(ə)l), **cicatricule** (sɪ'kætrɪkju:l). [a. L. *cicātrīcula* a small scar, dim. of *cicātrix*. Cf. F. *cicatricule*.]
1. *Biol.* A round white spot on the surface of the yolk-bag of a bird's egg, consisting of the germinal vesicle.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 After the second day's Incubation..you shall see the cicatricula in the Yolk dilated. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 138 A circular white spot, which is called the tread, or cicatricle.
2. *Bot.* Applied to the hilum of grains and to the mark of attachment of leaves to branches.
1828 WEBSTER, *Cicatricle*, the germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yelk of an egg; as, 'germinating cicatricle'. *Barton.* 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 242 The scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its stem is sometimes called the cicatricule.
3. *Med.* A small scar or mark.
1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 21 The place..may always be known by a kind of cicatricula; much like to what appears within the abdomen, opposite to the navel.

cicatricular (sɪkə'trɪkjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR[1].] Of or belonging to a cicatricula.
1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 96 On the cicatricular surface.

cicatricule: see CICATRICULA.

cicatrine, obs. form of SOCOTRINE (aloes).

cicatrise, obs. form of CICATRICE.

cicatrisive (sɪkə'traɪsɪv), *a.* [irreg. formed from CICATRIZE, *-ise* vb., as if after *incisive*, etc.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.
1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cicatrisive* (with Physicians), desiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix. 1755 in JOHNSON.

‖ **cicatrix** (sɪ'keɪtrɪks, 'sɪkətrɪks). Pl. cicatrices (sɪkə'traɪsi:z). [a. L. *cicātrix* a scar. In scientific use it takes the place of *cicatrice*.]
1. *Pathol.* The scar or seam remaining after a wound, sore, or ulcer is healed. Also *fig.*
1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 63 Pride the Cicatrix of hearts which ever ascendeth. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* viii. 37 This Ointment..produceth a faire Cicatrix. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 95 Below the cicatrix of the wound.
2. *Bot.* The scar left by the fall of a leaf, frond, etc.; the hilum of seeds.
1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 The hilum or eye..is a cicatrix or umbilicus remaining after the separation of the umbilical cord from the pericarp. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 416 Leaving a smooth cicatrix encircled by the stipule.
3. *Conch.* 'The glossy impression on the inside of valves to which the muscles of the animal have been attached' (Craig).
4. *Ent.* 'The truncated apex of the basal joint of the antennæ of some Longicorn Coleoptera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

cicatrizant (sɪkə'traɪzənt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also cicatrisant. [ad. mod.L. *cicatrizant-em* (pr. pple. of *cicatrizāre* to CICATRIZE) or the corresp. F. *cicatrisant*; It. *cicatrizzante*.]
a. *adj.* That cicatrizes, or heals by forming a cicatrice. b. *sb.* A medicine or application which induces a cicatrice.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 Strumes, or scrofuls ..are cured by..cicatrizants. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Cicatrisant*, having power to heal, etc.

ci'catrizate, -isate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cicātrīzāt-us*, pass. pple. of *cicatrizāre* to CICATRIZE. In F. *cicatrisé*.] Cicatrized or scarred.
1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cicatrisate*, marked with scars.

cicatrization (ˌsɪkətraɪ'zeɪʃən). [Noun of action f. CICATRIZE *v.*: perh. originally a. F. *cicatrisation*.] The formation of a cicatrice in the healing of a wound or sore.
1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. ii. 163 Though the seyd vlceres come to sicatrisation they sone returne agayne..by cause the cicatrisation was not made in quicke and good flesh. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 178 In the cicatrization of wounds where the skin is drawn together like a purse. *a* 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. on Blood, etc.* (1794) 483 They [the granulations] soon begin to contract, which is a sign that cicatrization is to follow. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* III. xv. 8 Youth is the season of prompt weldings and rapid cicatrisations.

cicatrize ('sɪkətraɪz), *v.* Forms: 6 siccatrize, 7 cicatrice, 6– -ise, -ize. [ad. mod.L. *cicatrizare*, It. *cicatrizzare*, f. F. *cicatrise-r*, *-izer*, in 16th c. *cicatricer*, ad. L. *cicātrīcāre* to scar over (a wound), f. *cicātrīc-em* scar.
(In Fr., It., mod.L., and Eng., assimilated to verbs in *-izāre*, *-iser*, -IZE, as if short for *cicatricize*.)]
1. *trans.* To heal (a wound, sore, ulcer, etc.) by inducing a cicatrice or scar; to skin over.
1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. x. 6 Medicines which are to be vsed to cicatrize an vlcer. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 45 Cicatrice the Vlcer. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 55 Before the skin was cicatrized. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 21 But time has cicatrised the wounded heart.
2. *intr.* (said of the wound, sore, etc.) To become healed by the formation of a cicatrice.
1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. iv. 5 Whiche [oleum]..warmeth the place that is broke, and helpeth it to siccatrize. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXII. xv. 213 Untill the wounds doe cicatrice, and be whole and even againe. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 289 The cavity cicatrizes. 1866 *Spectator* 10 Feb. 157/1 Of all the local wounds dealt by the Federal power, this..would be the latest to cicatrize.
3. *trans.* To mark with scars; to scar. Also *fig.*
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 When angry Mars Burgundia cicatris'd. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 242 The face of the links was cicatrised with little patches of burnt furze. 1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 211/3 Both sexes cicatrize their arms..with small spots by means of red-hot stones.
Hence **'cicatrized** *ppl. a.*, **'cicatrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 423 The fat of these Beasts..if the Ulcers are corrupt and rotten..doth bring them to cicatrising. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 27 Cicatrizing and dry simples. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 54 (T.) The lately cicatrised wound. *a* 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. on Blood*, etc. (1794) 484 The cicatrizing skin. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 506 The cicatrizing of a wound. 1884 *De Bary's Phaner.* 473 The undulated course of the woody fibres, which appears on cicatrised wounds.

cicatrize, obs. form of CICATRICE.

cicatrizer ('sɪkətraɪzə(r)). [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] He who or that which cicatrizes; a drug producing cicatrization.
1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) Index, Cicatrizers: see Ulcers. 1889 W. H. GOSS *Life of Ll. Jewitt* xxviii. 286 Time, the cicatrizer, is gradually changing this influence.

cica'trose, *a.* Shortened form of CICATRICOSE *a.* 1.
1847 in CRAIG. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatrose*, showing scars or cicatrices.

† **cicature**. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1616 R. C. *Times' Whist.* Sat. v. 2158 To help an ague-shaken bodie, cure A fever, dropsie, gout, or cicature.

cicely ('sɪsɪlɪ, 'saɪslɪ). Also 6 cislie, 8 cecily. [? ad. L. *seselis*, Gr. σέσελις, σέσελι SESELI, but app. taken as identical with the feminine name *Cicely*, *Cicyly* = *Cecilia*. Walker pronounces as a dissyllable ('sɪslɪ).]
A popular name of several umbelliferous plants, almost co-extensive with CHERVIL; as *sweet cicely* (*Myrrhis odorata*), *wild cicely* (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). *rough cicely* (*Torilis Anthriscus*), *fool's cicely* (*Æthusa Cynapium*). † *silken cicely* (*Vincetoxicum officinale* N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*).
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxvi. 1039 We may fitly terme this plant wilde Cicely. *Ibid.* II. cccxxxiii. (1633) 898 Swallow wort is called of the later herbarists *vincetoxicum*.. of our gentlewomen it is called silken Cislie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. §4. 88 Sweet Cicely, Wild Cicely. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 117 Cow-weed, or wild Cecily, grows in hedges, blows in May. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* §4723 (L.) The smell of Sweet Cicely attracts bees.

‖ **Cicer** ('sɪsə(r)). [L.] A chick-pea. *Obs.* (Now used only as the botanical name of the genus.)
1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xvii. 28 Fryed gederynge of corns, that is clepid cycer [1388 fried chichis]. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man* 76 Cicer and barlye together. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 159 Red Cicers..are reckoned hot and dry. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iv. 146 [That] which he translates parched pulse, means parched Cicers.

‖ **cicerone** (tʃɪtʃe'rone, sɪsə'rəʊnɪ). *Pl.* -'oni rarely cicerones. [It. *cicerone* (:—L. *Cicerō-nem*), the name of the great Roman orator, Cicero; supposed to refer to his learning or eloquence. Cf. the use of *mentor*. (But the historical origin is unknown; our English quotations are earlier than any given in the Italian Dicts.)]
A guide who shows and explains the antiquities or curiosities of a place to strangers.
(Apparently originally given to learned Italian antiquarians, whose services were sought by visitors seeking information about the antiquities of a place; subsequently usurped by the ordinary professional 'guide'.) Also *transf.* to a 'guide' through a period of literature, etc.
1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. (L.), It surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. 17.. POPE *To Mr. Bethell-Ruffhead* 299 (L.) An army of virtuosi, medalists, ciceroni, Royal Society men. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 These fellows [guides up Vesuvius] are styled nothing less than Ciceroni, the proper title of learned antiquarians who show and explain to foreigners the antiquities and curiosities of the country. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 One Christie, who is considered as the Cicerone and Antiquarian of Glen Almon. 1802 EUSTACE *Classic. Tour* Prelim. Dissert., The common guides are lazy and interested, cicerones are often ignorant. 1880 *Lit. World* 24 Dec. 435/1 Those who desire a good and well-informed cicerone in the fields of general literature.
Hence **'ciceronage, cice'roneship, 'ciceronism**, the function or action of a cicerone; **'cicero,nize** *v.* [F. *cicéroniser*], to act the cicerone (to).
(These are hardly more than nonce-words, and have no established pronunciation.)
1884 *Ch. Bells* 716 Viewing the beauties of the building, under the ciceronage of one of the clergy. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, etc.* II. 198 Some military friends who had obtained for us..the ciceroneship of an intelligent sergeant of artillery. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 289 Delighted to have the pretext of ciceronism to revisit all manner of queer haunts. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. xi. 196 The girl showed me three rooms..while she ciceronised in the following words. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 747 Quacks..to Ciceronize the traveller in the several provinces of so wide a kingdom.

cicerone (tʃɪtʃe'ron, sɪsə'rəʊn), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To act as cicerone or guide to.
1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Corr.* (1842) V. 55 My constant Capt. Duckworth kept me again wholly to his own cicerone-ing. 1826 MOORE *Diary* in P. H. Clayden *Rogers* (1889) I. 425 Ciceronied very agreeably round the room by Rogers. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii, At all of which places we were bountifully entertained and assiduously ciceroned. 1841 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* xvii, Webber..was leisurely ciceroning his friends. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple-bar Mag.* I. 557 Then he ciceroned us.

Ciceronian (sɪsə'rəʊnɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cicerōniān-us* pertaining to Cicero.]
A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Cicero; resembling Cicero in pure Latinity, etc.
1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* 168 Our strict Ciceronian Rules. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶5 Observations, conveyed in Ciceronian eloquence. 1882 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 124 The solemn and empty commonplaces of the ordinary Ciceronian Latinists.
B. *sb.* An admirer or imitator of Cicero's style.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 Not worthy the finesse of a Ciceronian. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 164 The Ciceronians..confined them selves to words taken from Cicero, or authors who were contemporary with him. 1882 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 124 The superstitious avoidance of new or post-Augustan words which the Ciceronians affected.
Hence **Cice'ronianism**, imitation of Cicero as a model of Latin style and diction; *concr.* a Ciceronian expression; **Cice'ronianist**, one who practises Ciceronianism; so **Cice'ronianize** *v.*, to make Ciceronian; **Cice'ronic**, † **Cice'ronical** *adjs.* = CICERONIAN; **Cice'ronically** *adv.*
a 1586 SIDNEY *Let. R. Sidney* (R.), So you can speak and write Latin, not barbarously, I never require great study in Ciceronianism, the chief abuse of Oxford, qui dum verba sectantur, res ipsas negligunt. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Dwelling too much upon Ciceronianisms. 1860 M.

PATTISON *Ess.* I. 135 Free from the platitudes of Ciceronianism. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 342/1 That elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the Ciceronianists. **1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Liter. Controv.*, Servile imitators of Cicero.. everything with them was Ciceronianized. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 703 There is a little affectation..of Ciceronic ambages. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 32 Hee and Isabel..began to be as Ciceronicall as they were amorous. **1809** *Sir Frantic the Reformer* 77 He silence called; which being granted, Thus Ciceronically ranted.

cich(e, obs. f. CHICH.

‖**cichar.** *Obs.* [Heb. *kik'kār*.] A talent.
1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1604) 426 Of Siluer seuenteene thousand Cichars, euery Cichar containing a thousand and eight hundred shekels.

cich(e)ling, -lyng, obs. ff. CHICKLING[1].

ciche-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

cichin, obs. f. CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN.
1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 31 Five thousand Cichins.

cichlid ('sɪklɪd), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Cichlidæ*, f. Gr. *κίχλη* a fish, 'labrus'.] A fish of the family Cichlidæ. Also as *adj.* So **'cichloid.**
1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 275 The Demoiselle and the Cichlid families. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, Cichloid *a.* and *sb.* **1914** *Brit. Museum Return* 150 Five new Cichlid Fishes from Africa. **1926** *Sunday at Home* July 591/1 Some of the cichlids are remarkable for their breeding habits. **1944** J. S. HUXLEY *Living in Rev.* vi. 78 The little fish known as Cichlids exist in all the lakes [*sc.* the Great Lakes of Africa]. Where predators are present, as in Lake Albert, only four different Cichlid species have evolved since the Ice Age. **1968** R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry* vi. 70 Various cichlid fish provide one example where the spots are used as threats between individuals of the same species... In some cichlids, the ring around the eye-spot has the same colour as the iris.

cichoraceous (sɪkə'reɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *cichorāce-æ* (f. *Cichorium* chicory) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the sub-order *Cichoraceæ*, comprising those composite plants, which have only ligulate florets, as Chicory, Dandelion, etc.
1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 29 Scariola is a Cichoraceous Plant, with a simple Empalement. *a* **1734** FLOYER (J.), The testaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants.

‖**ci'chorium.** Latin name of Wild Succory.
a **1806** MRS. C. SMITH *Flora's Horologe* xi, Cichorium to the towering lark Lifts her soft eyes serenely blue.

cichory, -ie, obs. ff. CHICORY, SUCCORY.

cich-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

cicinal (sɪ'sɪnəl), *a.* = CINCINNAL.
1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Text-bk. Bot.* 157 A Scorpioid (cicinal) Dichotomy. *Ibid.* 552 The Unilateral Cicinal (Scorpioid) Cyme. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 125/1 Scorpioidal or cicinal cyme of Forget-me-not.

cicindelid (sɪ'sɪndəlɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Cicindela* or *Cicindelidæ*, f. L. *cicindela* a glow-worm, reduplication of *candela* candle.] Pertaining to, a member of, the genus *Cicindela* or family Cicindelidæ (tiger-beetles). Also **cicinde'lideous, ci'cindelous** *adjs.*
1839 WESTWOOD *Introd. Mod. Classif. Ins.* I. 74 The numerical majority of the Carabideous over the Cicindelideous insects. **1872** PACKARD *Study Ins.* (ed. 3) 567 The Cicindelous genus Tricondyla. **1899** D. SHARP *Insects* II. 202 Péringuey found a breeding-ground of *M[anticora] tuberculata* near Kimberley; the larvae were living in the usual Cicindelid manner. **1914** STEBBING *Indian Forest Insects* 94 *C[icindela] sexpunctata* is a common little cicindelid found in the rice fields. **1957** RICHARDS & DAVIES *Imms's Textbk. Entomol.* III. 770 The larva of *Neocollyris*.. is of the typical Cicindelid form.

†**cicinie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cīcinus*, Gr. *κίκινος*, f. *cīci*, *κίκι* (or *κίκι*) the castor-oil plant.] *cicinie* (perh. error for *cicinic*) *oil*, transl. L. *oleum cīcinum*, castor oil.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 325 The gall likewise of a wild bore..mixt with Cicinie oile and oile Rosat.

cicisbeism (tʃɪtʃɪz'biːɪz(ə)m). [f. CICISBEO + -ISM. Cf. F. *sigisbéisme*.] The practice of attending a married woman as cicisbeo.
1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1833) I. 241 Your history of Cicisbeism is more entertaining. **1802** EUSTACE *Classic. Tour* (1821) IV. 309. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy* III. 19 The ridicule of the French displaced cicisbeism.

‖**cicisbeo** (tʃitʃiz'bɛo). Also 8 cicisbee, cicisby, chichisbee. *Pl.* -bei, also -beos. [It.; of uncertain origin: according to the Vocab. della Crusca, perhaps an inversion of *bel cece* 'beautiful chick (pea)'; used just in the same sense. Pasqualino cited by Diez says from F. *chiche beau*. In mod.F. *sigisbée*.]
The name formerly given in Italy to the recognized gallant or *cavalier servente* of a married woman.
1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* l. II. 66 The custom of cecisbeos..I know not whether you have ever heard of those animals. **1773** *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 The Chichisbeo is an appendix to matrimony. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. **1782** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 English ladies are not attended by their cicisbys yet; nor would any English husband suffer it. **1786** *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 339/2 Link'd arm in arm, she woes her cicisbee. **1817** BYRON *Beppo* xxxvii, The word was formerly a 'Cicisbeo', But that is now grown vulgar and indecent..But 'Cavalier Servente' is the phrase.
2. A knot of ribbon (such as might be worn by the *cavalier servente*) fastened to a sword-hilt, walking-stick, etc. [So in Italian.]
a **1771** SMOLLETT cited by Ogilvie.

cickle, obs. f. SICKLE.

ciclamin, obs. form of CYCLAMEN.

†**ciclatoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 ciclatun(e, 3–5 (9 *Hist.*) ciclatoun, 4 siclatoun, sikelatoun, syclatoun, 5 sicladoun, siklatoun, ciclatoune, syclatowne, syklatown, 6 shecklaton, CHECKLATON. [a. OF. *ciclaton*, *-un*, *chiclaton*, *ciglaton*, *siglaton*, *segleton*, *senglaton*, *singlaton*; also in Sp. *ciclaton*, Pr. *sisclato* (Diez), also MHG. *ciclât*, *ziklât*, *siglât*, and *siklatîn*. The source of the names found in most European langs. in the Middle Ages, appears to have been Arabic (orig. Pers.) *siqilāṭūn*, also *siqilāṭ*, *siqalāṭ*, *saqalāṭ*, (acc. to Mr. J. Platts) from *siqillāṭ*, *siqallāṭ*, for *saqirlāṭ*, *saqarlāṭ*, Arabicized form of Pers. *sakarlāt*, the same word which has given SCARLET. The primary meaning was 'scarlet cloth', later 'fine painted or figured cloth', 'cloth of gold'.
Diez took *ciclaton* as a deriv. of L. *cyclas-adem*, a Gr. *κυκλάς*, *-άδα*, 'a state robe of women with a border running round it'. Dozy, *Suppl. Arab. Lex.*, appears to derive the Arabic from *cyclas*. Du Cange also identified *cyclas* and *ciclatun*, and it is possible that the two words were, from their similarity, confused in Europe in the Middle Ages. Cf. *cyclatum* in Du Cange.]
A precious material much esteemed in the Middle Ages; in the first quot. perhaps 'scarlet cloth'; in others it is cloth of gold or other rich material. Perh. sometimes, a robe or mantle of this stuff (cf. Godefroy).
a **1225** *Juliana* 8 Al þe tur wes bitild wið purpre, wið pal, & wið ciclatun. *a* **1240** *Ureisun of ure Lefdi* 193 Al þin hird is i-schrud mid hwite ciclatune. [**1295** *Inv. St. Paul's Cath.* in *Monasticon Angl.* III. 316 (Du Cange) Capa Johannis Maunself de panno aureo qui vocatur ciclaton.] *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 2308 Of silk, cendale, and syclatoun, Was the emperour's pavyloun. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sir Thopas' T.* 23 His Robe was of Syklatoun That coste many a Jane. *c* **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 397 Ciclatounes þat weren of prijs, Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grijs, Alte she cast away.
¶ The word became obs. app. by 1400: the following are notices or conjectures of later writers.
1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 525/1 Chaucer.. describeth Sir Thopas apparell..as hee went to fight..in his robe of shecklaton, which is that kind of guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish iackets. **1849-53** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 279 Ciclatoun and baudekin and every other sort of cloth of gold. **1876** —— *Text. Fabr.* 26.

cicle, obs. form of SHEKEL.

†**cicone, ciconie.** *Obs.* In 4 cyconye, siconye, 5 sikonye. [ad. L. *cicōnia*.] A stork.
1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 7 The somer foul that is clepid cyconye [**1388** a siconye]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v, Sikonyes, that thei clepen Ibes. **1549** BP. HOOPER *Decl. Ten Commandm.* Wks. (1843–52) 359 Follow the nature of the cicone, that in her youth nourisheth the old days of her parents.

ciconiiform (sɪ'kəʊnɪfɔːm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ciconiiformis*, f. *cicōnia* stork: see -FORM.] Belonging to the order Ciconiiformes, which includes storks and herons, or resembling a member of this order.
1882 W. A. FORBES in *Rep. Voy. H.M.S. Challenger* XI. 62 No views regarding the affinities of the Petrels other than that to the Laridæ..and that to the Ciconiiform birds have ..been..advanced.

ciconiine (sɪ'kəʊnɪaɪn), *a.* [f. L. *cicōnia* stork + -INE[1].] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the suborder Ciconiæ. So **ci'conioid,** a bird of the superfamily Ciconioidea.
1874 A. H. GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 119 The *Cathartidæ* possess the ambiens, which, in conjunction with many other Ciconiine characters, leaves no doubt about their position. **1889** NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* 1238 An undetermined Ciconioid from the Pikermi beds of Attica. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 147 The Old-World Vultures..exhibit striking Ciconiine similarities.

cicoree, -ry, obs. ff. CHICORY.

cicotrine, obs. form of SOCOTRINE (aloes).

cicumtrise, obs. form of CICATRIZE.

†**'cicurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cicurat-* ppl. stem of *cicur-āre* to tame (f. *cicur* tame).]
trans. To tame, to domesticate; *transf.* to render mild or harmless. Hence **'cicurated** *ppl. a.*
1606 BRETON *Ourania* Hij*a*, The Rauen..if she be Cicurated. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 Poysons.. so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their..destructive malignities. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. viii. 155 A cicurated Beast. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 216 Nor did he only try to cicurate the Indians. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 144 This broken ..and divided..it [the Rosin] is perfectly cicurated.

†**cicu'ration.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] Taming, domestication.
1623 COCKERAM, A Taming..*Cicuration. a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxvi, Wks. IX. 268 Touching the cicuration..of the tiger, and of the lion. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 118 It might be thought the effect of cicuration.

†**cicure,** *v. Obs. rare.* = CICURATE.
1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 33 Cicuring and slaying the [beasts]. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 Laws are bands; for the wild to cicure and humble them.

‖**cicuta** (sɪ'kjuːtə). Also 7 in Eng. form cicute. [L. *cicūta*, the hemlock given as poison.] A genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, represented in Britain by the Water Hemlock, *C. virosa*. Formerly a name of the Common Hemlock.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. cxli. (1495) 698 Infected wyth the juys Cicuta that is venym of venyms. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vii. 52 Cicuta bad, With which th' uniust Atheniens made to dy Wise Socrates. **1635** CULVERWELL *White Stone* 162 This sweetned Socrates his cicute. **1774** in Pettigrew *Life of Lettsom* (1817) III. 156, I have observed good effects from the use of the cicuta in the hooping-cough. **1876** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 726 Chloroform, hyoscyamus, cicuta, nicotine..may be of use in diminishing the violence of the fits of coughing.
Hence **cicutene, cicutine, cicutoxin,** chemical principles or compounds obtained from *Cicuta*.
1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 963 *Cicutine*, an alkaloid..said to exist in the water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicutene*, a volatile oil obtained from *Cicuta virosa*. *Cicutoxin*, the resinous, active constituent of *Cicuta*.

cicyly, obs. form of CICELY.

‖**Cid** (sɪd, Sp. θið). [Sp. *cid* chief, commander, a. Arab. *sayyid*, lord.]
A title given in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, a champion of Christianity against the Moors in the 11th century; and to the epic celebrating his exploits.
[**1687** J. PHILIPS tr. *Don. Quix.* 599 And here it is that Cid Hamet takes the Opportunity to tell yee, etc.] **1755** SMOLLETT *Ibid.* I. i. 3 Cid Ruy Dias was an excellent knight. **1808** SOUTHEY (*title*) Chronicle of the Cid. **1846** ROUSE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* II. xxiii. 96 Remarks on the situation of Spain at the period when the Cid was written. *Ibid.*, The five Moorish Generals whom he had vanquished bestowed upon him the title of *es Sayd* (or, my Lord) whence the name *Cid* had its origin.

cidar, obs. f. CIDER.

cidarid ('sɪdərɪd). [f. mod.L. *Cidaris* (Gr. *κίδαρις* royal tiara) + -ID[2].] A sea-urchin of the family Cidaridæ. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Also **'cidaroid,** a member of the order Cidaroidea.
1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1909** F. A. BATHER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 48 The truly Cidarid nature of the species. *Ibid.* 49 He.. pointed out that *C[idaris] keyserlingi* was a true Cidarid. **1955** L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* IV. xv. 515 Cidaroids have but two kinds of pedicellariae.

‖**cidaris** ('sɪdərɪs). [L. = Gr. *κίδαρις*, *κίταρις*; of Semitic origin = Heb. *kether*, (Persian) crown, diadem.] The royal tiara, or cap of state of the ancient Persians. Also, a head-dress used by Jewish high-priests; a low-crowned mitre.
1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 145 And whether he would or no, set the Cidaris..upon his head. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 8/1. **1840** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 72 Baryaxes had assumed the erect cidaris, and the title of king of the Medes and Persians. **1876** F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms* 86.

-cide (saɪd), *suffix.*
1. a. F. *-cide*, L. *-cīda* cutter, killer, slayer, f. *cædĕre*, in comp. *-cīdĕre* to cut, kill, as in *homicīda*, *parricīda*, *mātricīda*, *frātricīda*, *sorōricīda*, *tyrannicīda*, etc., slayer of a man, father, mother, brother, sister, tyrant, etc.; also *lapi(di)cīda*, stone-cutter, etc. Most of the L. words having the sense 'slayer, murderer', have come down into Romanic and English, where new combinations have also been formed on the same type, notably *regicide* and *suicide*; *filicide* has also been used; and many occasional forms appear as jocose nonce-words, e.g. *apicide*, *avicide*, *canicide*, *ceticide*, *muricide*, *perdricide*, *tauricide*, *vaticide*, *verbicide*; or, still more ludicrously, *birdicide*, *prenticecide*, *suitorcide*, etc. Also applied to preparations destructive of animal or vegetable life, as *algicide*, *fungicide*, *germicide*, *insecticide*, *pesticide*.
1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/2 A charming garrulity far more attractive than the yarn of the venerable birdicide [the 'Ancient Mariner']. **1797** CANNING, etc. *Anti-jacobin* 20 Nov. (*heading*), Mrs. Brownrigg, the 'Prentice-cide'.
2. a. F. *-cide*, L. *-cīdium* cutting, killing, of same deriv. as 1; and, as the name of the action, possible wherever the name of the actor in *-cīda* was in use; e.g. *homicīdium*, *parricīdium*, *mātricīdium*, etc.; also sometimes independently as in *bōvicīdium* slaughter of oxen, etc. In

English, as generally used as sense 1, the two implying each other, as in 'the parricide is he who commits parricide', etc.

cidentine, *a. nonce-wd.* (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxii, As we have with us the countreys cisalpine and transalpine..so have they there the Countreys cidentine and tradentine, that is, behither and beyond the teeth.

cider ('saɪdə(r)). Forms: *α.* 4 sidir, sidre, sidur, sydir, sydur, sydyr, cidre, 4–7 sider, 5 sidere, cedyr, 5–8 syder, 6 sydre, cydar, 6–7 sydar, 6–9 cyder, 7 cidar, (cidyer), 6– cider. *β.* 4 siþer, syþere, sither(e, sithir, cither, cyther, 4–5 syther. [ME. *sidre*, *siþer*, etc., a. OF. *sidre* (now *cidre*), corresp. to It. *sidro*, *cidro*; Sp. *sidra* fem., OSp. *sizra*. Although the phonetic history of the word in Romanic presents difficulties, there can be no doubt that it represents late L. *sicera* (med.L. *cisara*, *cisera*), Gr. *σίκερα*, a word used by the LXX, the Vulgate, and Christian writers to translate Heb. *shēkār* intoxicating liquor, 'strong drink', of the O.T., f. *shākar* to drink deeply or to intoxication. It is not clear where or how the phonetic change from *sicera* to *sidra* took place; but perh. the intermediate link was *sizra* (sitsra, sidzra): cf. F. *ladre* from *Lazarus*. In common use *cidre* had already acquired the sense of 'fermented drink made from apples' before it was taken into English. But the earlier sense of 'strong drink' generally was retained in translation of, and allusions to, the Vulgate; and in this sense the word had often forms much nearer to the Latin, as *ciser*, *cisar*, *cyser*, *seser*: these forms are not used in the sense 'cider': see SICER.]

1. a. A beverage made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented. Formerly including fermented drinks prepared from some other fruits.

*c***1315** SHOREHAM 8 Inne sithere, ne inne pereye. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX, liii. (1495) 894 Hony cometh of floures, sidre of frute, and ale of corne. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cedyr drynke, *cisera*. **1464** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184 He hathe ȝeven me a tone of syder. **1576** FOXE *A. & M.* I. 260/1 This ague he [K. John] also encreased..by eating Peaches and drinking of new Ciser, or as we call it Sider. *a***1626** BACON *New Atl.* 5 A kind of Sider made of a Fruit of that country. **1663** BOYLE *Usefulness Exper. Philos.* II. 175 'Tis known, that Sydar, Perry, and other Juyces of Fruits, will afford such a spirit. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* 11, My mill Now grinds choice apples and the British vats O'erflow with generous cider. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 36 Beer, Syder, or Perry, per Ton 01 06. **1767** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 57 A barrel full of cyder. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 614 Hogsheads of their best cyder. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 6 The farm labourer may partially receive payment in cider.

†b. Formerly used in Biblical passages, or allusions to them, alongside of *ciser*, *cisar*, *cyser*, etc., to render L. *sicera* of the Vulgate 'strong drink'. *Obs.* (See SICER.)

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 12679 (Cott.) þis iacob..Iesu broþer..he dranc neuer cisar [*v.r.* ciser, sider, cidre] ne wine. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* xiii. 4 Be war thanne, lest thou drynke wyn and sither [**1388** sydur]. *Ibid. Prov.* xxxi. 6 ȝiueth cither [**1388** sidur] to mornende men. *Ibid. Luke* i. 15 He schal not drynke wyn and sydir [*v.r.* cyser, cyther; **1388** sidir] . **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iij b, He shold drync no wyn ne no maner of syther. **1497** BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perf.* Ej 3 Saynt John Baptyst, which ete neuer flesshe, dranke no wyne nor cydre.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cider-apple***, ***-barrel***, ***-bibber***, ***-counties***, ***-country***, ***-fruit***, ***-maker***, ***-making***, ***-orchard***, ***-tree***; **cider-and** (*colloq.*), 'cider mixed with spirits or some other ingredient' (Davies) (? *obs.*); **cider brandy**, a kind of brandy distilled from cider; **cider cart** *U.S.* (see quot.); **cider-cellar**, a cellar in which cider is stored; name of a drinking-shop and place of entertainment in Maiden-lane, London; **cider-cup**, a beverage consisting of cider sweetened and iced, with various flavouring ingredients; **cider-house**, a building in which cider is made; **cider-man**, one who makes or sells cider; **cider-marc** [see MARC], the refuse pulp, etc., left after pressing apples for cider; **†cider-master**, a manufacturer of cider; **cider-mill**, a mill in which apples are crushed for making cider; **cider oil** *U.S.*, cider that has been concentrated by boiling or freezing; concentrated cider with infusion of honey; **cider press**, a press in which the juice of the crushed apples is expressed for cider; **cider-pressings** *sb. pl.*, the pulp, etc., left after expressing the juice for cider; **cider royal** *U.S.* = *cider oil*; **cider vinegar**, a vinegar produced by the acetification of cider; **cider-wring** = *cider-press*.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, They had a pot of *cyder-and at the fire. *Ibid.*, Smoaking their pipes over some Cyder-and. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1019 The best situations for the growth of the *cyder apple. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Poet.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The *cider-barrel, the log-cabin. **1866** MISS THACKERAY *Vill. Cliff* xvi, The old *cider-bibbers at Pélottiers. **1703** J. MORE *Eng. Interest* (ed. 2) ii. §6. 27 The most Stale and Sowr Cyder..will make the..best tasted Brandy, being twice Distill'd. Of this *Cyder-Brandy I have kept some, four Years. **1723** J. NOTT *Cook's & Confect. Dict.* No. 141 C To make Cider Brandy, or Spirits. **1845** S. JUDD *Margaret* I. vii. 42 Distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Apple Brandy*, a liquor distilled from fermented apple-juice; also called Cider Brandy. **1877** *Southern Hist. Soc. Papers* III. 17 The passage of a *cider-cart (a barrel on wheels) was a rare and exciting occurrence. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 514 At *cider-cellar hours, when that famed potation-shop was in its days of glory. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv, The lucrative see of Worcester was vacant; and some powerful Whigs of the *cider country wished to obtain it for John Hall. **1851** *London at Table* III. 51 **Cider Cup*,..cider..soda water..sherry..brandy..lemon..sugar and nutmeg. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xliii. 328 He drank some cider-cup. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 There cannot be an over-stocking of the Country with them, especially of *Syder-fruits. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1889) I. iii. 166 Worcester, the queen of the *cider land. **1671** H. STUBBE *Reply* 17 From his own *Cider-maker. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 216 September ..*Cider-making continues. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4287/4 Richard Peake, late of London, *Cyderman. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 63 [A] bed of *Cyder-marc, rotten fruit and garden offal. **1664** —— *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 94 Care is taken by discreet *Cider-Masters. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2374/4 Mr. George Brown *Sider-Merchant at the *Sider-Mill in High Holborn. **1846** H. H. BRACKENRIDGE *Mod. Chivalry* (rev. ed.) I. xxiii. 115 She ordered him a pint tumbler of *cider oil, with powdered ginger, to warm his stomach. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Cider Oil*, cider concentrated by boiling, to which honey is subsequently added. **1879** *cider-orchard [see QUEENING *sb.*]. **1673** in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* L. 28 In the Little chamber a great Tray a trough a *syder presse. **1676** BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 The Cider-mill, or Cider-press invented by Mr. Hook. **1879** R. J. BURDETTE *Hawk-Eyes* 70 The sound of the cider press ceased not from morning even unto the night. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 225 Sow..Pomace of *Cider-Pressings to raise Nurseries. **1684, 1707** *Cider royal [see ROYAL *a.* 15b]. **1828** T. FLINT *Geogr. Mississippi Valley* I. 235 What is called 'cider royal' or cider, that has been strengthened by boiling, or freezing. **1837** A. WETMORE *Gaz. Missouri* 290 The disturber known in..Pennsylvania [as]..'cider royal', and by the Indians appropriately named 'fire-water'. **1530** PALSGR. 270 *Sydre tree, *pommier*. **1851** C. CIST *Cincinnati* 251 But there is a good deal of *cider vinegar made. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cider-vinegar*, vinegar made in Devonshire and America from refuse cider. **1917** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CXII. i. 313 The volatile reducing substances in cider vinegar consist largely, if not wholly, of acetylmethyl carbinol, which is shown to be a normal constituent of this vinegar. **1937** *Discovery* Sept. 280/1 In the cider-drinking West Country much cider vinegar is found.

†ciderage. *Obs. Herb.* [Deriv. unknown; can it be a misprint for *culerage*?] The Water-Pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*; also *P. Persicaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 633 This herbe is called..in Englishe Arsse-smart or Ciderage. **1611** COTGR., *Persicaire*, Dead Arsesmart, dead Culerage, Ciderage, Peach-wort.

ciderish ('saɪdərɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CIDER + -ISH[1].] Somewhat like cider (in flavour).

1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 277 Their fruit still wild and ciderish to my taste.

ciderist ('saɪdərɪst). [f. CIDER + -IST.] One who makes cider; a connoisseur in cider.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 101 A Nobleman tasting of a Bottle..himself a great ciderist, protested the excellency of it. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Ciderist, one that deals in Cider, or an affecter of Cider. **1685** (*title*), The Compleat Planter and Cyderist. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Objects of the first importance with all good ciderists.

ciderkin ('saɪdəkɪn). [f. CIDER + -KIN, dim. suffix.] An inferior liquor made by watering and subjecting to a second pressure the pulp left after expressing the juice for cider; also called *water-cider*.

[**1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 89b, Of Apples..they make a drinke called Cider, and a smallie drinke beside with water and the refuse of the Apples strained: a good drinke to coole the thirst of the poore labourer.] **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 113 Use your Pulp afterwards for the making of Water-Cider, usually called Purre or Ciderkin. **1843** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The dry pommey, or pulp, is thrown into water where it is allowed to macerate; and..again pressed, and affords..ciderkin, or water-cider.

cidery ('saɪdərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. CIDER + -Y[1].] Of the nature of, or resembling cider.

1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* II. ix. 150 The blue stagnant air ..was heavy with a sweet cidery smell.

‖ci-devant (sidəvɑ̃), *a.* (*sb.*) [Fr., = heretofore, formerly.]

1. Former, 'late'; that was formerly.

1790 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 8 Aug., A *ci-devant* friend of mine. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. App. B, The ci-devant Anglo-consul of Athens. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 83 They marvelled to see the wealth of the ci-devant blacksmith.

2. *sb.* In the language of the French Revolution, a man of rank, i.e. one formerly such, the Republic having suppressed distinctions of nobility.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 152 Give me the lives of..three hundred thousand ci-devants and aristocrats.

cidron, cidyer, obs. ff. CITRON, CIDER.

ciego, obs. f. CHIGOE.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 42 As to Ciegoes they will appear to the naked eye like a small flea.

ciel (si:l). [Fr., sky.] Sky-blue: a fashion shade.

1910 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/5 [She] was in ciel blue with a blue velvet train and gold trimmings. **1923** *Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 7 Shades..of Saxe, Ciel, Jade.

ciel, var. of SEEL *v.*, to sew up, blind.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. Wks. (1677) 46 Their souls have cieled eyes, that can see nothing but perfection, in their own labors.

ciel, etc., variant of CEIL, etc.

†cieler. *Obs. rare.* [f. *ciel*, CEIL *v.* + -ER[1].] One whose occupation is to wainscot, etc.

1565 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 153 The joyners..were incorporated by queen Elizabeth, on the 18th of April, A.D. 1565, by the name of The Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the faculty of Joyners and Cielers of London.

cien, ciens, cient, obs. ff. SCION.

cience, obs. f. SCIENCE.

‖ciento. *Obs.* [Sp. *ciento* a hundred, *juego de los cientos* piquet.] = CENT[2].

*c***1690** *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ciento*, an old Game at Cards.

cierge ('sɪəʤ, or as Fr. sɪ'ɛrʒ). Forms: 3–7 cerge, 3–6 serge, 4 serg; also 4–6, 9 cierge, (3 cirge, 5 cyerge, suerge, 6 surge, seargе, cearge). [a. OF. *cerge*, *cirge* (12th c.), *cierge* (13th c.), in Pr. *ceri*, Sp. *cirio*:—L. *cēreus* (later *cērius*) of wax, waxen, f. *cēra* wax. The typical Eng. form was *cerge*, *serge*; but in actual use the word went out about 1600, and occurs since either as a historical archaism or consciously as French.] A wax candle or taper, *esp.* a large wax candle used in religious ceremonies.

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 20701 Gas þan..Wit cirges and wit candel-bright þat ye haf no defaut of light. *c***1300** *Havelok* 594 Also lith was it þer-inne, So þer brenden cerges inne. *Ibid.* 2125 So þer brenden serges seuene. *c***1400** *Rom. Rose* 6251 The elevene thousand maydens deere, That beren in heven her ciergis clere. *c***1400** *Apol. Lollards* 48 Kirks are not to be worschipped, nor sergs to be multiplied þer in. **1485** *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 278, v serges, ilkoone of a pownde of wax. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 103 The blesand torchys schayn and sergis brycht. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. xl, A solemne procession With crosses and baners and surges clere lyght. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 210 A cearge, *caereus*. **1593** *Mon. & Rites Ch. Durham* (1842) 12 Lattin basons..having pricks for serges, or great wax candles, to stand on. **1843** MRS. ROMER *Rhone, &c.* II. 69 The cierges were lighted, and a splendid mass in music performed.

b. *Comb.*, as ***cierge-bearer***.

*c***1450** Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hic ceroferarius*, a cerg-berare.

†'cierger. *Obs. rare.* A cierge-bearer.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xiv. 59 Before the Cabinet or Reliquarie, went a Cierger, carrying a light Taper.

[ciete'zour, a misreading of *cieteȝan* = citizen. (In Jamieson and subseq. compilers.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 91 The cieteȝanis [*printed* cietezouris] of Teruana..refusit nocht thir offeris.]

cifra, cifring(e, obs. ff. CIPHER *sb.*, -ING.

cifte, obs. form of SIFT.

cig, colloq. abbrev. of CIGAR, CIGARETTE, or CIGARILLO.

*a***1889** *Broadside* (Barrère & L.), Dancing the jig, Every fellow with a cig, And a cig of confounded bad tobacco. **1919** C. ORR *Glorious Thing* xxiii, Have a cig. Go on! They're only Nannie's. **1956** T. FORSHAW in *Coast to Coast* 132 A packet of cigs. **1969** 'J. FRASER' *Cock-pit of Roses* xvi. 121 Greens on the slate, never beer. Never cigs, either.

‖ci'gala, cigale. [a. F. *cigale*, It. & Pr. *cigala*:—L. *cicāda*.] = CICADA, CICALA.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. iv. 361 Like as the Athenians did weare Cigales on their shooes. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi, Grasshoppers, locusts, cigals, and such like fly-fowls. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 400 Constantly whining and droning and interrupting like a cigala in a sultry day in Italy. **1824** HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. ix. 247 Still as we pass, from bush and briar, The shrill cigala strikes his lyre. **1878** BESANT AND RICE *Celia's Arbour* xxxii. 234 The shrill voice of the cigale.

cigar (sɪ'gɑ:(r)). Forms: 8 seegar, cegar, seguar (sagar), 8–9 segar, 9– cigarre, cigar. [ad. Sp. *cigarro*: in F. *cigare*.

The Spanish word appears not to be from any lang. of W. Indies. Its close formal affinity to Sp. *cigarra* 'cicada', naturally suggests its formation from that word, esp. as derivatives often differ merely in gender. Barcia, *Great Etymol. Spanish Dict.*, says 'el cigarro figura una cigarra de papel' (the cigar has the form of a cicada of paper). Mahn also thinks that the roll of tobacco leaf was compared to the body of the insect, which is cylindrical with a conical apex. The name *cigarral* applied to a kind of pleasure-garden and summer-house (as in the cigarrales of Toledo), which has sometimes been pressed into service in discussing the etymology, is said by Barcia, after P. Guadio, to be related neither to *cigarra* nor *cigarro*, but to be of Arabic origin meaning 'little house' (*casa pequeña*). It is said however to be applied in Cuba to a tobacco garden or nursery.]

1. a. A compact roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking, one end being taken in the mouth while the other is lit.

1735 J. COCKBURN *Journ. over Land* 139 These Gentlemen [3 Friars at Nicaragua] gave us some Seegars to smoke.. These are Leaves of Tobacco rolled up in such Manner that they serve both for a Pipe and Tobacco itself.. they know no other way [of smoking] here, for there is no such Thing as a Tobacco-Pipe throughout New Spain, etc. **1777** W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvii, The Marquis took out of his pocket a little bit of tobacco, rolled it up in a piece of paper, making a cigar of it. **1778** PENNANT *Journ. Snowdon* 28 Pipes were not then invented, so they used the twisted leaves, or segars. *a* **1787** COLMAN *Man of Business* IV, Many a Sagar have little Goldy and I smoaked together. **1823** BYRON *Island* II. xix, Give me a cigar. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, A paper segar. **1869** RUSKIN *Q. of Air* 91 note, It is not easy to estimate the demoralizing effect on the youth of Europe of the cigar.

b. The pod of the catalpa tree; the Indian bean. *U.S.*

1876 *Field & Forest* II. 51, I verily believe that some boys .. took their first lessons, in smoking, by using the 'beans' or 'cigars' of the Catalpa.

c. The brown colour of a cigar.

1923 *Daily Mail* 16 Apr. 1 Grey, Mole, Cigar, Champagne, Light Tan. *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 15/4 This season there is a vogue for brown fur, and ermine, caracul, and squirrel are dyed to provide lovely shades of cigar, dead gold or mahogany.

2. *Comb.*, as ***cigar-box***, ***-cabinet***, ***-case***, ***-cutter***, ***-end***, ***-holder***, ***-lighter***, ***-maker*** (so ***-making***), ***-shop***, ***-smoke***, ***-smoker***, ***-smoking***, ***-stump***, ***-tip***, ***-tube***, etc.; ***cigar-loving***, ***-shaped***, etc., adjs.; **cigar band** [see BAND *sb.*[2] 2]; **cigar-brown** *a.* having the brown colour of a cigar; **cigar-bundler**, a machine for binding cigars in bundles; **cigar-butt**, the waste end of a cigar; **cigar-fish**, a small cigar-shaped fish of the genus *Decapterus*, found in the West Indies and south-eastern United States; **cigar leaf**, tobacco suitable for cigars; **cigar-plant**, a Mexican plant of the genus *Cuphea*, having a scarlet tubular corolla tipped with black and white (*Cent. Dict.* 1889); **cigar-press**, a machine for compressing cigars horizontally and vertically; **cigar-ship**, **-steamer**, a ship made in the shape of a cigar; **cigar-store** *U.S.*, a shop specializing in the sale of cigars and smoking accessories; **cigar-store Indian**, an effigy of a North American Indian, placed outside a cigar-store; also *fig.*; **cigar-tree** *U.S.*, the catalpa.

1963 N. MARSH *Dead Water* (1964) vi. 134 He compared the *cigar band with the one he had picked up. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 1st Ser. I. 321 Cigars .. are .. two a penny, in a regular authentic *cigar box. **1878** B. F. TAYLOR *Between Gates* 252 We have been circling about that cigar-box of a town. **1888** KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1890, ed. 4) 105 Open the old cigar-box. **1907** A. L. WINTON tr. *Hanausek's Microsc. Techn. Prod.* 219 *Cedrela odorata* L., Spanish Cedar, Cigar-box Wood. **1895** *Bow Bells* XXXI. 297/1 Collar of *cigar-brown velvet. **1934** 'G. ORWELL' *Burmese Days* xi. 161 Peasants with cigar-brown faces. **1890** KIPLING *Life's Handicap* (1891) 242 Fleete .. was gravely grinding the ashes of his *cigar-butt in to the forehead of the red, stone image of Hanuman. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 5/1 London's gutters now annually receive in cigar-butts and cigarette-ends tobacco to the value of £200,000. **1903** A. BENNETT *Leonora* ii. 50 A *cigar-cabinet on the sideboard. **1844** C. F. MERSCH tr. *C. Sealsfield's Cabin Bk.* 15, I had my *cigar case, and a small roll of Virginia dulcissimus. **1847** C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* II. ix. 244 Unfortunately I have neither my cigar-case, nor my snuff-box. *a* **1863** THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* (1887) 16, I .. can at any rate take my cigar-case out after dinner at Blackwall. **1957** 'B. BUCKINGHAM' *Boiled Alive* xxiv. 176 Don Pancho reached for his crocodile cigar case. **1859** F. W. FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* iv. 224 Another simple little implement, to act as *cigar-cutter and holder. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 4/5, I deprecate the use of the cigar-cutter, preferring the nice conduct of a penknife. **1936** 'N. BLAKE' *Thou Shell of Death* i. 7 Chromium-plated cigar-cutters. **1870** RUSKIN *Aratra Pentel.* 84 (Hoppe) Orange-peel, foul straw, rags, and *cigar-ends. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 13/2 Cigar-end gathering .. is practised more or less in every large town .. The man who picks up thrown away cigar ends does not do so to smoke but to sell them. **1884** GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 325 The Round Robin—*Decapterus punctatus* .. or, as it is called at Pensacola, the '*Cigar-fish'. **1960** *List Names Fishes U.S. & Canada* (Amer. Fisheries Soc.) (ed. 2) 45 Longfin cigarfish .. *Cubiceps gracilis*. **1871** *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. (Hoppe), Very dirty hands .. make one resolve for the future to use a *cigar-holder. **1865** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1863* V. 669 Tobacco of this description should be .. prized lightly in the casks so as to admit of a free and open leaf, such being mostly required for *cigar leaf. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 553/1 ***Cigar-lighter**, a little gas-jet suspended by an elastic tube. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 5/2 An electric cigar-lighter. **1856** X. D. MACLEOD *Biogr. F. Wood* 47 He .. became a journeyman *cigar-maker. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* 303 Denver got a Cuban cigar-maker to fix up a little cipher code with English and Spanish words. **1854** MRS. E. TWISLETON *Let.* 12 Feb. (1928) ix. 161 Pretty, graceful women, going home after their day's work at *cigar-making at Alicante. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 703/1 Whereas early cigar-making was entirely by hand, machines now perform most of the steps. **1961** *Amat. Gardening* 23 Sept. 4/1 Cuphea ignea, the *cigar plant, is a useful addition to the summer range, with a compact bushy habit and scarlet tubular flowers. **1887** *Scribn. Mag.* I. 427/2 This torpedo .. is fusiform, or *cigar-shaped. **1869** *Daily News* 12 June, The *cigar-ship, strangest of all naval productions. **1836–9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets* iii, The window of a west-end *cigar-shop. **1905** E. WHARTON *House of Mirth* I. xiv. 247 Through the *cigar-smoke of the studio. **1956** *Nature* 10 Mar. 450/2 This paper makes the illuminating statement that cigar-smoke is the limit of precision of the method. **1846** *Observer* 18 Oct. 3/2 Inveterate *cigar smokers will consume from four to five dozen a week. **1834** *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* III. 207/3 An abominable custom... We mean the practice of *cigar-smoking. **1848** 'N. BUNTLINE' *Myst. N.Y.* II. 23 Are you going back to that hateful *cigar store? **1926** HEMINGWAY *Fiesta* (1927) II. xv. 178 All we could see of the procession .. were the great giants, cigar-store Indians, thirty feet high. **1930** J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* 16 Wooden Indians outside of cigarstores. **1948** *Chicago Daily News* 17 Nov. 26/1 The retailer and the buyer in the cigar store. **1952** B. MALAMUD *Natural* 172 What she saw in this half-bald apology for a cigar store Indian had him beat. **1963** S. MITCHELL *Sables spell Trouble* iv. 40 I'd got about as much rise out of him as I would out of a cigar-store Indian. **1887** M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 160 Discarded chews and old *cigar stumps. **1872** *Amer. Naturalist* VI. 727 The beautiful catalpa, or '*cigar-tree' (*Catalpa bignonioides*), grew as a common species among the underwoods. **1933** J. K. SMALL *Man. S.E. Flora* 1241 Catalpa .. Indian-beans. Indian-cigars. Cigar-trees.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **ci'gared** *a.*, furnished with a cigar; **ci'garer**, a cigar-smoker; **ci'garified** *a.*

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vi, Prowling in Regent Street towards evening, whiskered and cigared. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigarers, no doubt, always existed. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXX, A stupid little cigarrified Count of dragoons.

cigaresque (sɪgə'rɛsk), *a. humorous.* [f. prec. + -ESQUE.] Having a cigar (or cigars) as a prominent feature.

1839 *Q. Rev.* June 90 The cigaresque señoras of Paraguay. **1853** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 19 A sonnet with which he, serpentlike, tempted the cigaresque Eve [a coquette who dealt in cigars and smiles]. **1868** M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* III. 230 As in cigaresque indolence he loitered along Isola Rossa's enchanted coast.

cigarette (sɪgə'rɛt). Also (chiefly *U.S.*) **cigaret**. [dim. of *cigar*: in F. *cigarette*.] 1. a. A small cigar made of a little finely-cut tobacco rolled up in thin paper, tobacco-leaf, or maize-husk.

1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 332 The habit of smoking cigarettes .. is quite *la grande mode* of late with certain French ladies. **1843** MRS. ROMER *Rhone, etc.* I. 252 The beggars in the streets have paper cigars (called cigarettes) in their mouths. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 118. **1897** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) III. 117 Presenting every lady in the audience with a locket and every gentleman with a cigaret case. **1934** —— *Simpleton of Unexpected Isles* II. 47 His poor little secret vice of cigaret smoking. **1945** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* Suppl. I. 361 The English .. are slow to follow American example in such forms as *cigaret* and *etiquet*. **1968** *Chicago Tribune* 9 July 1. 12/3 He smoked three or four packs of cigarets a day. **1968** S. CHALLIS *Death on Quiet Beach* iv. 43 They lit cigarets and Stenfalt looked at him over a blue spiral of smoke.

b. *Med.* A similar roll of the leaves of medicinal plants or other medicated substances for smoking.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 7 The most effective method of treating an asthmatic paroxysm is by means of a cigarette containing various narcotic substances. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cigarette-box***, ***-butt***, ***-case***, ***catcher***, ***-end***, ***-factory***, ***-filler***, ***habit***, ***-holder***, ***-machine***, ***-maker***, ***-making***, ***-merchant***, ***-paper***, ***-smoke***, ***-smoker***, ***-smoking***, ***-tobacco***, etc.; ***cigarette-laden*** adj.; **cigarette beetle** = *tobacco beetle*; **cigarette card**, a picture card inserted by the makers in a packet or box of cigarettes; **cigarette coupon** [COUPON 2], a voucher inserted in a packet of cigarettes; **cigarette girl**, a girl who makes or sells cigarettes; **cigarette heart**, a condition of the heart induced by excessive smoking of cigarettes; **cigarette lighter**, a mechanical apparatus for lighting a cigarette; **cigarette machine**, a machine that manufactures or dispenses cigarettes; **cigarette paper**, paper or a paper in which cigarettes or a cigarette is rolled; **cigarette picture** = *cigarette card*; **cigarette tobacco**, tobacco specially adapted for cigarette making.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tobacco beetle* .. Also called **cigarette-beetle*. **1895** COMSTOCK *Study Insects* 553 The Cigarette Beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne* .. is a serious pest in tobacco manufactories, infesting the dried tobacco-leaves and the manufactured products. **1896** J. B. SMITH *Econ. Entom.* 193 The *Lasioderma serricorne*, popularly known as the 'tobacco-' or 'cigarette-beetle'. **1959** E. F. LINSSEN *Beetles* 2nd Ser. 64 *Lasioderma serricorne* .. is red in colour... The beetle is popularly known as the Cigarette or Tobacco Beetle. **1890** *Peel City Guardian* 11 Jan. 3/5 The smoker's set of cigar and *cigarette box. **1909** GALSWORTHY *Silver Box* 111, Theft of a silver cigarette box. **1923** J. DOS PASSOS *Streets of Night* iii. 90 They tramped up a creaking stair littered with *cigarette butts. **1931** *New Statesman* 16 May 418 At every few steps he bent down quickly, picked up a cigarette-butt from the pavement, and put it into his pocket. **1902** *Little Folks* 159/1, *2d.* a dozen for *cigarette cards (Ogden's Guinea Gold). **1926** *Punch* 29 Sept. 345 Got any cigarette-cards, lady? **1883** B. POTTER *Let.* in B. Webb *My Apprenticeship* (1926) iii. 157, I produced my *cigarette-case and offered the company some 'Welsh cigars'. **1939** T. S. ELIOT *Fam. Reunion* II. iii. 128 He thinks he left his cigarette-case on the table. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §469 ***Cigarette catcher***; ***cigarette machine receiver***, gathers finished cigarettes from cigarette machine. **1906** *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* Suppl. 1335/3 Black Cat *cigarette coupons wanted. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 693 *Soll und Haben* by Gustav Freytag .. cigarette coupon bookmark at p. 24. **1932** L. GOLDING *Magnolia Street* III. vi. 540 If any of those watches were the reward paid for an industrious accumulation of cigarette coupons, he replaced them. **1889** *Tobacco* Apr. 126/1 Waxing *cigarette-ends .. has for its object preventing the end of the cigarette from sticking to the lips. **1893** *Graphic* 4 Feb. 110/2 The .. dearth of .. cigarette-ends did not seem to depress him at all. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 10/2 Someone dropped a lighted cigarette-end in the hay. **1933** J. CARY *Amer. Visitor* ii. 26 Cottee spat his cigarette-end at a bubble on the stream. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 6/2 The largest *cigarette factory in the world is said to be that of La Honradez, Cuba. **1916** A. BENNETT *Lion's Share* vii. 51 The adventure of the *cigarette girl. **1918** Cigarette girl [see CLOAK-ROOM b]. **1968** L. DEIGHTON *Only when I Larf* xi. 133 A cigarette girl came past and he clicked his fingers at her and asked for matches. **1914** *Evening News* 10 Oct. 2/7 Our officers .. brought the *cigarette habit back with them from the Crimea, where they learned it from the Russians. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 29 Jan. 7/2 Witness examined his heart and found no organic disease; it was a '*cigarette heart'. **1879** MRS. HUNGERFORD *Airy Fairy Lilian* II. xv. 90 Enough meerschaum pipes, and *cigarette holders, and tobacco stands to stock a small shop. **1921** A. HUXLEY *Crome Yellow* xvii. 179 An immensely long cigarette-holder projected .. from her face. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 17 July 8/6 The *cigarette-laden air of the sensuous room. **1915** *Scotsman* 26 Jan. 5/3 Colonel Thompson, of the Black Watch, asks for tinder *cigarette lighters. **1929** M. DE LA ROCHE *Whiteoaks* ix. 135 'The very thing for him!' she exclaimed to Alayne, energetically snapping her cigarette-lighter. **1962** *Which?* (Car Suppl.) Oct. 138/1 Cigarette lighter would not eject properly. **1878** *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 411/1 *Cigarette machine. **1951** M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* 106/1 They kick the cigarette machine. **1889** *Tobacco* June 189/1 (*heading*) Messrs. Philip Morris and Co. and their *cigarette-makers. **1890** F. M. CRAWFORD (*title*) A cigarette-maker's romance. **1894** *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/3 The cigarette-makers' cramp, so well-known in the tobacco manufactories of Spain. **1897** *Lippincott's Med. Dict.*, Cigar-makers' cramp or Cigarette-makers' cramp. Painful contraction of the flexors of the fingers, sometimes seen in cigar- and cigarette-makers. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 24 Nov. 6/6 Before the war there was a *cigarette merchant .. in Great Winchester-buildings. **1860** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 691/1 His notes were written on *cigarette-paper. **1901** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 July 100/1 For the purpose of selling .. any cigarettes, cigarette paper, or any substitute for the same. **1958** J. R. BIGGS *Woodcuts* 91 *Cigarette Paper* is a satisfactory though extremely thin white paper, for making prints by burnishing, but care must be taken not to tear the print. **1902** *Little Folks* I. 158/1, 90 *cigarette pictures (not all different) to dispose of at 90 for 1s. **1944** B. JOHNSON *As Much as I Dare* 23 This collection yielded place to cigarette pictures. **1900** E. WHARTON *Gift from Grave* vi. 74 A mist of *cigarette smoke. **1918** A. BENNETT *Roll-Call* I. iii. 44 The ruthless George, behind cigarette smoke. **1886** *Illust. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/1 Passwords among *cigarette-smokers. **1888** *Tobacco* Apr. 127/1 (*heading*) Why he quit *cigarette-smoking. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 1/2 Cigarette-smoking was then [*sc.* in 1856] habitual in St. Petersburg. **1905** in *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 6/2 The .. manufacture of cigarettes or *cigarette tobacco.

cigarillo (sɪgə'rɪləʊ, ‖ θiga'riʎo). [Sp., dim. of *cigarro* CIGAR.] A small cigar.

1832 'G. CRAYON' *Alhambra* I. 224 Your muleteer .. will suspend the smoking of his cigarillo to tell some tale of Moslem gold buried. **1896** *Act 59 & 60 Vict.* c. 28 § 5 (3) The expression 'tobacco' in this section includes cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, and snuff. **1909** *Daily Chron.* Summer No. 2/2 His accursed cigarillo, carelessly flung down, had reduced the seat of learning to ashes. **1962** *Economist* 29 Sept. 1229/3 Cigarillos—Wills Whiffs and the like—have made some significant progress.

‖**ciga'rito**. *U.S.* Also -ita, -rrito. [Sp.-American *cigarrito*, dim. of *cigarro*.] A cigarette.

1832 *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* I. 307/1 What was the plague to us?—not the whiff of a cigarita. **1844** G. W. KENDALL *Santa Fé Exped.* II. i. 31 The prettiest señora .. can be seen at almost any time with a *cigarrito* in her mouth. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx, They smoked cigaritas, rolling them between their fingers in husk of maize. **1878** *Masque Poets* 195 Smoking his cigarito. **1910** J. HART *Vigilante Girl* 348 The bandits were lolling around their fire, smoking cigaritos.

cigarless (sɪ'gɑ:lɪs), *a.* [f. CIGAR + -LESS.] Without a cigar.

c **1860** CUTHBERT-BEDE *College Life* 128 It is smoked out, and I am cigarless. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 113.

cigary (sɪ'gɑ:rɪ), *a.* [f. CIGAR + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to a heavy cigar-smoker.

1923 A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* xiv. 200 A rich, port-winey, cigary voice. **1948** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 17 Nov. (1966) 323 They must appeal to rich, cigary filmtycoon me.

ciggy ('sɪgɪ), colloq. abbrev. of CIGARETTE.

1962 *Guardian* 24 Dec. 4/2, I pay her back every night and slip her husband twenty ciggies. **1968** *Scottish Daily Mail* 3 Jan. 6 What had been 'fags' became 'ciggies' because The Beatles always talked of ciggies. **1969** K. GILES *Death cracks Bottle* iv. 43 One of those casual well-bred chaps out of the ciggy ads.

†**'cigling**, *vbl. sb. rare*[−1]. [f. F. *cigaler*, 'to chirpe, sing, chatter, like a *cigale*' (Cotgr.).] Chirping or chirring like that of the cicada.

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The crouting of Cormorants, cigling of Locusts.

cignet, **cikil**, obs. ff. CYGNET, CYCLE.

ciguatera (sɪgwə'tɛərə). Also siguatera. [Amer. Sp. (A. Parra *Descripción de Diferentes Piezas* (1787) 100), f. *cigua* sea-snail.] A tropical disease affecting the nervous system, caused by eating the toxic flesh of certain fishes found in

the West Indies and the south Pacific. Hence **cigua'toxic** *a.*; **cigua'toxin.**

1862 *Social Sci. Rev.* I. 77/1 The Spanish colonists gave the name of *Siguatera* to that union of symptoms which results from the eating of poisonous fishes indigenous to hot countries. **1905** D. S. JORDAN *Guide to Study of Fishes* I. xii. 182 Severe cases of ciguatera with men, as well as with lower animals, may end fatally in a short time. **1960** *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* XC. 788 Ciguatera is a neurotoxic form of ichthyosarcotoxism caused by the ingestion of a poison occasionally found in marine fishes. **1963** D. W. HESSEL in Keegan & Macfarlane *Venomous & Poisonous Anim. Pacific* 203 (*title*) The extraction and partial purification of ciguatera toxin. **1965** B. W. HALSTEAD *Poisonous & Venomous Marine Animals* I. i. 99 Several papers.. concerned largely with the public health restrictions governing the sale of ciguatoxic fishes in Cuba. **1967** *Ibid.* II. iii. 63 Under proper circumstances any fish living in the sea may be a potential transvector of ciguatoxin.

cil (sɪl), *sb. rare.* [a. F. *cil* (It. *ciglio*):—L. *cilium* eyelid, eyelash.] in *pl.* = CILIA 3.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 In the superior Infusoria, besides the granules.. vibratile cils.

cilery, cillery ('sɪlərɪ). *Arch.* [app. formed from CELURE, also spelt *cylour*, *siller*, etc.] 'The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.'

1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, a flourishing with leaues, and flowers in wood, or stone, vsed especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workemen Draperie, or Cilerie. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 205 The Capitals are Corinthian..with the Cilleries or curled Tufts. **1876** GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*

‖**cilia** ('sɪlɪə), *sb. pl.* Sing. *cilium*, not common. [L. *cilia*, pl. of *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelid-edge, eyelash. (The plural has been made *ciliæ* and *cilias* by those who mistook *cilia* for a sing.) Cf. CIL.]

1. a. The eyelids, *esp.* the outer edges of the eyelids.

1715 KERSEY, *Cilium*, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. So **1721-1800** BAILEY. **1783** J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 The cilia, or edges of the eye-lids, look red.

b. The eye-lashes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/2 The lashes or cilia..grow in several rows at the margins of both lids. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 A cilium is always in the centre of it.

2. a. Delicate hairs resembling eye-lashes, *esp.* such as form a fringe on the margins of leaves, the wings of some insects, etc.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 402 The scales are ovate with erect capillary cilias. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 461 The wings [of diptera] are always distant ..Their edge is more or less fringed with cilia. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 The margin of the theca appears furnished with appendages of very regular form arranged in one or two rows..termed Teeth or Cilia.

b. *Ornith.* The barbicels of a feather.

1884 E. COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) II. iii. 84 The *barbicels*..also called *cilia*, or lashes..are simply a sort of fringe to the barbules. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 240 The *cilia* or barbicels with their *hamuli* or hooks are outgrowths of the radii.

3. *Phys.* Minute hair-like organs or appendages found on the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms. They are in incessant vibratile movement, and in many of the lower animal forms that live in water they serve as the chief organs of locomotion.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 606/1 The cilia serve as organs of locomotion. *Ibid.* Cilia..exist in a great many invertebrated and in all vertebrated animals except Fishes. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 157 In some of the lower animals, cells may be found possessing only a single cilium. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 211 *Algae*, The rotating advancing movement is occasioned by Cilia, fine vibratile threads which are sometimes very numerous but short, and cover the whole surface of the swarm-spore. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 26 Thread-like processes or cilia, which are capable of performing repeatedly a whipping-like movement.

4. in *Comb.* as *cilia-bearing* adj. (in sense 3).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43/2 The cilia-bearing arches.

cilialess ('sɪlɪəlɪs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CILIA + -LESS.] Without cilia (sense 3).

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 202. 218 In the sponges..the ciliated cells withdraw into the cilialess layer.

†**'ciliar,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **ciliār-is*, f. *cilium*: see prec. and -AR.] = next.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 564 The cristalline humor.. seemeth to be nourished by the Ciliar Ligament. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 186 The ciliar or hairy processes. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict., Ciliar Ligament..* divides the choroid membrane from the iris.

ciliary ('sɪlɪərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type **ciliāri-us*, f. *cilium*: cf. F. *ciliaire*, and see -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids or eyelashes.

ciliary body: the thickening of the anterior part of the choroid membrane. *ciliary circle*: = *ciliary muscle*. *ciliary ganglion*: a ganglion situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle: the *lenticular* or *ophthalmic* ganglion. *ciliary ligament*: the tissue connecting the edge of the iris with the choroid. *ciliary muscle* or *circle*: unstriped muscular fibres situated beneath the sclero-corneal junction behind the iris and around the margin of the lens. *ciliary processes*: the folds or plaits into which the anterior part of the choroid membrane is gathered around the crystalline lens. *ciliary zone*: 'the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disc of a flower' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 261 The ciliary processes or rather the ligaments observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicles..serve instead of a muscle by their contraction to alter the figure of the eye. **1741** A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 41 The In-side of the Eye as far forwards as the ciliary Circle. **1793** YOUNG *Vision* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 171 The contraction of the ciliary zone is equally inadequate and unnecessary. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 240 The ciliary plexus, which is in part formed from the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 547 Meibomian Glands or Ciliary Follicles. These are small round follicles, lodged in particular grooves, between the tarsal cartilages and the tunica conjunctiva. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 36 A proof that the retina retains its power to its very termination near the ciliary processes. **1836-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 282/1 The ciliary nerves all penetrate the sclerotic coat of the eye separately and obliquely. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 228 The so-called ciliary ligament. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 41 The ciliary muscle does for the eye what the adjusting screw does for the opera glass.

2. Pertaining to, or caused by, cilia (sense 3); esp. *ciliary motion*: the vibratile motion of the cilia, also locomotion by the vibration of the cilia.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 609/1 The ciliary motion has been..observed in the embryo of Infusoria. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The oyster is observed..by means of the ciliary organs..to create a continuous current of water. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* 71 Their food being brought to the commencement of the alimentary canal by ciliary action.

ciliate ('sɪlɪeɪt), *a.* [f. L. type **ciliāt-us*, f. *cilium*: cf. F. *cilié*.] Furnished with cilia.

1. (esp. *Bot.*) Fringed or surrounded with hairs or fine bristles.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 134 The keel of the chaffs is ciliate. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 302 Between these teeth other minute teeth, also somewhat ciliate. **1861** MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 80 The leaves are..ciliate.

2. Furnished with vibratile cilia (see CILIA 3).

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 The superior Infusoria, called ciliate, namely, those provided with vibratile cils. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 174 When these cells are possessed of many processes they are called ciliate cells.

Hence **ciliati-**, combining form, as (in sense 1) *ciliatifoliate*, etc. Cf. CILIATO-.

ciliated ('sɪlɪeɪtɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. = CILIATE 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Ciliated Leaf, one surrounded all the way with parallel hairs, or filaments, so as to give some resemblance of the hairiness of the eye-lids. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 6 (Jod.). **1783** LIGHTFOOT *Motacilla* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 10 The tip of the tongue cloven and ciliated. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 If hairs occupy only the edge..it is said to be *ciliated*.

2. = CILIATE 2.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 196 They sail gaily on, by means of their ciliated tails. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* I. iii. 114 A muscular automatism like that of a ciliated cell.

ciliation (sɪlɪ'eɪʃən). [f. L. type **ciliātiōn-em*, f. *cili-um*: see -ATION.] Ciliated condition; an assemblage of cilia, the fine hairs of a fringed margin.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 152 The long ciliation of the inner margin of this and the preceding joint. *Ibid.* 302 The ciliation of the front is quite as long as the front margin of either lobe. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 639/1 The ciliation of the epithelium commences in the rugose portion of the canal.

ciliato- (sɪlɪ'eɪtəʊ), used as comb. form of CILIATE, as in *ciliato-dentate*, *-serrate* adjs., having ciliated teeth or serrations.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 32 Margins ciliato-dentate. *Ibid.* 33 Thallus..ciliato-dissected.

cilice ('sɪlɪs). [OE. *cilic*, ad. L. *cilicium*:—Gr. *Κιλίκιον*, a coarse cloth orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, f. *Κιλικία* Cilicia. In mod.Eng., a. F. *cilice*, or taken anew from Latin.] Hair-cloth; a rough garment made of hair-cloth, generally worn as a penitential robe. Also *attrib.*

*c***950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 In cilic & in asca hreownisse dydon. **1599** *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 53 In his youth or tender years he used to weare a cilice or hair-shirt. *c***1610** *Female Saints* (E.E.T.S.) 186 After that she had layd the childe on her hayre cloth or cilice..she restored the infant whole to the mother. **1794** MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 250 Nuns of some religious orders wear a hair cloth or cilice next their skin. **1812** SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 277 A cilice bandage across the eyes. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Monks..with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty.

Cilician (sɪ'lɪʃɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cilicia* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Cilicia, in Asia Minor; a native of Cilicia.

1594 J. KING *On Jonas* (1597) xxvi. 345 Hee had a purpose ..to goe no further then to..the Cilician sea... But Ionas is borne from the Cilician to the Ægean. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. i. xxiii. 258 The last who staid was the Cilician of Tarsus. *Ibid.* 263 The Cilician doctrines interpreted by philosophers. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 163/1 The annual tribute of the Cilicians to Darius consisted of 360 white horses and 500 talents of silver. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 383/2 Mount Amanus..was anciently the boundary between Cilicia and Syria, the narrow pass on the beach being closed by strong walls and well-protected gates, called the Amanic or Cilician gates. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 531/1 The worship of Mithras became known to the Romans through the Cilician pirates captured by Pompey about 70 B.C. **1902** *Ibid.* XXVII. 94/1 The Cilicians appear to have belonged to that great family of non-Aryan tribes which included the Syro-Cappadocians, or Hittites, and the Proto-Armenians. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 22 Nov. 12 The Committees of Finance and Foreign Affairs, which are sitting on the subjects of the Syrian and Cilician credits. **1959** *Times* 5 Aug. 4/2 Cotton growers of the Cilician plain.

cilicious (sɪ'lɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cilici-um* (see CILICE) + -OUS.] Of hair-cloth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xv. 256 A cilicious or sackcloth habit. *Ibid.* Sutable to the Cilicious and hairie Vestes of the strictest Orders of Friars.

Cilicism ('sɪlɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. *Cilicia*, in Asia Minor + -ISM.] A form of speech characteristic of Cilicia.

1848 J. SMITH *Voy. & Shipwr. St. Paul* I St. Jerome.. who wrote on the Cilicisms of St. Paul. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 27. **1886** —— *Hist. Interpr.* 230.

ciliiferous, ciliferous (ˌsɪlɪ'ɪfərəs, -'lɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *cili-um* + *-fer*, -FEROUS bearing; cf. F. *cilifère*.] Bearing cilia.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ciliiform, ciliform ('sɪlɪɪfɔːm, -lɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *cili-um* eyelash + *-formis*, -FORM; cf. F. *ciliforme*.] Having the form of cilia; applied *esp.* to the fine evenly-set teeth of certain fish.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 When the teeth are equally fine and numerous, but longer, they are called 'ciliiform'. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 126 The finest teeth are like fine flexible bristles, ciliiform or setiform.

cilinder, obs. f. CYLINDER *sb.*

ciliobrachiate (ˌsɪlɪəʊ'brækɪeɪt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *ciliobrachiāt-us*, f. *cilium* + *brachi-um* an arm: see -ATE².] Having the arms or tentacles furnished with vibratile cilia. The L. neuter pl. *Ciliobrachi'ata* is the name of a class of polypes so distinguished.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 174/1 A small ciliobrachiate polypus. **1846** PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Round the mouth is a circle of retractile tentacula covered with cilia, from which circumstance the order has been termed 'ciliobrachiata'.

ciliograde ('sɪlɪəʊgreɪd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *ciliograd-us*, f. *cili-um* + *-gradus* walking, f. *gradi* to go, proceed: cf. F. *ciliograde*.]

A. *adj.* Moving by means of vibratile cilia.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/1 One of the ciliograde acalephæ. **1839-47** *Ibid.* III. 432/2 Capable of ciliograde mode of progression.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Ciliograda*, a tribe of Acalephans which swim by means of cilia.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 38/2 In the ciliograda, the locomotive organs are large cilia. **1846** PATTERSON *Zool.* 33 From this peculiar mode of locomotion they are termed ciliogrades. **1857** WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 109 The beroe being called a ciliograde.

ciliolate ('sɪlɪəʊleɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. type **ciliolum* dim. of *cilium*.] Fringed with minute cilia.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 308 Leaves..subacute, ciliolate.

ˌcilio-'retinal, *a.* Relating to ciliary structures in the retina.

1877 *R. London Ophthal. Hosp. Rep.* IX. II. 163 It is common to meet with healthy eyes in which a retinal vessel on reaching the disc turns sharply back and disappears under the rim of the choroid... This cilio-retinal vessel may be either an artery or a vein. **1907** *Practitioner* June Plate foll. 814 Fundus Oculi showing large Cilio-Retinal Artery supplying Macular Region. **1964** S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xii. 129 Occasionally small arteries (cilio-retinal) derived from the ciliary system start near the edge of the disc, run inwards, and then bend sharply outwards towards the macula.

cilio-'spinal, *a.* In *ciliospinal centre*, the direct centre in the spinal chord, where the nerve-fibres that cause contraction and dilation of the pupil of the eye take their origin: so *c. region.*

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1885** W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 853 The centre for the dilation of the pupil lies in the lower cervical part of the cord..constituting Budge's Cilio-spinal centre. *Ibid.* 990 The centre, as well as the subordinate 'ciliospinal region' of the spinal cord, is also capable of being excited reflexly.

cill, var. of SILL, still occas. used.

cillibub, cillie, obs. ff. SILLABUB, SILLY.

‖**cillosis** (sɪ'ləʊsɪs). [irreg. f. L. *cillĕre* to move, agitate, in imitation of sbs. from Greek in *-ōsis*.] A spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cima, cimatium, var. of CYMA, CYMATIUM.

cimarron ('sɪmərən, sɪmə'rəʊn). Also **cimmaron.** [Sp., properly adj. = wild, untamed.] A Spanish-American name of the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn.

[**1844** J. GREGG *Commerce of Prairies* I. 194 The *carnero cimarron* or bighorn of the Rocky Mountains.] **1850** R. B. MARCY in *Rep. 31st Congress* (Ex. Doc. No. 64) 201 The big-horn, or cimarron. **1855** MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xxvi.

226 The grizzly bears..had reached the cliff in chase of the cimmaron. **1897** A. H. LEWIS *Wolfville* 81 First we-alls knows, these yere Britons would be runnin' cimmaron in the hills. **1930** E. FERBER (*title*) Cimarron.

cimball, -belle, obs. ff. CYMBAL.

cimbalom, cimbelom ('sɪmbələm). See CYMBALO.

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 468/2 Its [*sc.* the dulcimer's] European use is now limited to the semi-oriental gypsy bands in Hungary and Transylvania. The Magyar name is 'cimbelom'. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 169/2 *Cimbal, cimbalom, cimbelom,* the dulcimer. **1961** *Times* 13 May 5/1 His cimbalom recital..last night was the first in Britain since 1767. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 21 Apr. 17/1 The recital by John Leach on the Hungarian folk instrument, the cimbalom (a kind of dulcimer) at the Purcell Room last night, attractively mixed popular music with more serious works.

cimbia ('sɪmbɪə). [It.] **1.** *Arch.* A fillet or ring round the shaft of a column; an apophyge.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 38/2 A small Boultel or Torus B, under the Cimbia. **1664** EVELYN tr. *Fréart's Archit.* 127 The Cimbia beneath the Astragal immediately above the Contraction. **1842** in GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 950.

†**2.** *Anat.* The transverse peduncular tract in the brain of certain mammals and some humans. *Obs.*

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* II, *Cimbia,* a slender, white band, which crosses the ventral surface of the crus cerebri. It forms a distinct ridge in the cat.

cimblin, *U.S.* var. SIMLIN.

Cimbrian ('sɪmbrɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cimbrī* + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of central Europe of unknown affinities. **B.** *sb.* One of the Cimbri. So **Cimbric** ('sɪmbrɪk), *a.* = CIMBRIAN *a.*; *sb.* the language of the Cimbri. ***Cimbric chersonese*** or ***peninsula***, Jutland.

1594 T. NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* J 3ᵛ, I thought these Cymesses like the Cimbrians had bene some strange nation. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 158 Likewise the Cimbrian, Hircanian, and Magnesian Dogs. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* sig. D 1ʳ, Of these languages Dr. Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy. Gothick: Anglo-Saxon, Francick, Cimbrick. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xxxvi. 499 The broken trophies of Cimbric and Armenian victories. **1781** J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 1 Sept. (1938) VI. 333 The former were called Gomerians, Cimmerians, Cimbrians, and afterwards Celtiae, Galatae, and Gauls. *Ibid.*, The Gomerians spread swiftly through the north of Europe, as far as the Cimbrian Chersonesus (including Sweden, Denmark..and divers other countries). **1844** LONGF. *Arsenal at Springfield* in *Poems* (1845) 85 Through Cimbric forest roars the Norseman's song. **1853** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 9) xx. 331 This event, commonly called the 'Cimbrian Deluge', is supposed to have happened about three centuries before the Christian era. **1862** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 35/1 The extremity of the peninsula called from them the Cimbric Chersonese, now Jütland. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 780/1 Cimbri, or Cimbrians,..one of the most formidable enemies of the Roman power. **1879** *Ibid.* X. 7/1 All the modern sections of the Cimbrian Celts. **1893** H. ALLEN in *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* XXXIV. 40 In a Cimbrian and a Peruvian the bone is placed well within the region of the ascending process of the maxilla. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 573/1 *Cimbri,* a Germanic people..who inhabited Jutland, which was known to the Romans as the Cimbric peninsula. *Ibid.* VIII. 163/2 Jutland..is sometimes called the Chersonesus, or the Cimbrian peninsula after the Cimbri.

cime, var. of CYME.

‖**cimelia** (sɪ'mi:lɪə), *sb. pl. rare.* Also cimilia. [med.L. *cimelia, cimilia,* a. Gr. κειμήλια treasures.] Treasures, things laid up in store as valuable.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Pref. 49 From the well-furnished Register, and Cimelia of the Royal Society. **1669** AUBREY *Life Hobbes* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) Pref. 136 *note,* Reserved..as cimilia or rarities, in the library or closet. **1736** BAILEY (fol.), *Cimelium,* a repository for medals. *a* **1889** *Art Jrnl.* VII. 210 (Cent. Dict.), The monsters of porcelain which compose the cimelia of the days of the Duchess of Portland.

†**ci'meliarch.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. late L. *cīmēliarcha,* a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχης treasurer, storekeeper; and its deriv. late L. *cīmēliarchium,* a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχιον treasury, storehouse.] (See quots.) So **cimeliarchy** [ad. *cīmēliarchium*].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cimeliarck* (*cimeliarchum*), a Jewel-house; also a Vestry in a Church. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cimeliark* (*Cimiliarchum*), a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. Also (*Cimeliarcha*) a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church. **1736** BAILEY (fol.), *Cimeliarch* (κειμηλιάρχης, Gr.), the chief keeper of plate, vestments, etc. belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Cimeliarchy* (*cimeliarchium,* L.; κειμηλιάρχιον, Gr.), a jewel house; also a vestry in a church. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cimeliarch,* the apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments are deposited.

ciment, Cimerian, ff. CEMENT, CIMMERIAN.

‖**Ciment Fondu** (simã fõdy). Also ciment fondu. [F., lit. melted cement.] Proprietary name of a rapidly hardening high-alumina cement made by fusing or sintering lime or other calcareous material and alumina or bauxite and grinding the cooled mass to a fine powder.

1924 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 8 Oct. 2234 *Ciment Fondu.* Ciment included in Class 17. Société Anonyme des Chaux et Ciments de Lafarge et du Teil. **1926** *Daily Mail* 21 Jan. 1 (Advt.), Ciment Fondu is to Portland Cement what steel is to iron. **1930** *Engineering* 23 May 660/3 Considerable use was being made of *Ciment fondu* and other rapid hardening cements. **1959** *Listener* 3 Dec. 987/3 An exhibition of work in *ciment fondu.* **1962** T. D. ROBSON *High-Alumina Cements* i. 10 One frequently finds 'ciment fondu' is used to represent all high-alumina cements instead of merely indicating the product of a particular manufacture.

cimeter, -itar, -iter, obs. ff. SCIMITAR.

‖**cimex** ('saɪmɛks). Pl. cimices. Also ? 6–7 cimice, 7 chimice, cimisse, cimise. [a. L. *cīmex,* pl. *cīmices,* or its It. repr. *cimice*; cf. CHINCH. The pl. *cimices* may belong to either *cimex* or *cimice.*] A bed-bug. Now only (in form *Cimex*) as the entomological name of the genus.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S iij, The smale stynkynge wormes that brede in paper or wod called Cimices. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Cimisse,* a noysome little worme flat and red which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it bee broken it yieldeth a stinking smell. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §696 Cimices are found in the holes of Bedsides. **1658** J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 999 The stinking Beetle some confound with the Cimex or Wall-louse. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 182 When wars broke out, they crept out of their crannies, like the cimici, in the houses of Italy. *a* **1706** EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 201 Bedsteads..of forged iron gilded, since it is impossible to keepe the wooden ones from ye Chimices.

ci'miceous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **cīmice-us* (f. *cīmic-em* bug) + -OUS.] Full of bugs, buggy.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 199 The bedrooms were ill-ventilated and cimiceous.

cimicic (saɪ'mɪsɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *cīmic-em* bug + -IC.] *cimicic acid*: a yellow crystallizable acid, of rancid odour, obtained from the liquid secreted by a bug, *Rhaphigaster punctipennis.* Its salts are **cimicates**; and its radical **cimicyl**.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 964 *Cimicic acid,* $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, an acid, belonging to the oleic series..treated with pentachloride of phosphorus..yields chloride of cimicyl, $C_{15}H_{27}O.Cl$..The cimicates of the earth-metals and heavy metals are nearly or quite insoluble in water and alcohol.

cimi'cifugin. *Chem.* An impure resin from *Cimicifuga racemosa* or Black Snake-root.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 780 A resinous principle which has been termed cimicifugin or mucrotin, a dark brown powder, readily soluble in alcohol.

cimicine ('saɪmɪsaɪn), *a.* [f. L. *cīmic-em* + -INE.] Smelling of bugs. So also ci'micinous.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Cimicine.* **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cimicinous.*

cimicoid ('saɪmɪkɔɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a bug' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

ciminite ('sɪmɪnaɪt, tʃɪ-). *Min.* [f. *Cimini,* the name of mountains in the neighbourhood of Viterbo, Italy + -ITE¹.] A name for a type of trachytic lavas (see quot. 1920).

1896 H. S. WASHINGTON in *Jrnl. Geol.* IV. 838 For these effusive rocks..I would propose the name of ciminite, from their earliest known and most characteristic locality. **1908** HARKER *Petrol. for Stud.* (ed. 4) 188 In examples from Bolsena in Italy the phenocrysts are of alkali-felspar, anorthite, augite, and biotite... One from the Viterbo district has labradorite in place of anorthite. A somewhat more basic type, from the Mti Cimini in the latter district, is styled ciminite. **1920** A. HOLMES *Nomencl. Petrol.* 59 *Ciminite,* an olivine trachydolerite containing phenocrysts of augite, olivine, and orthoclase-mantled labradorite in a trachytic groundmass. **1937** A. JOHANNSEN *Descr. Petrol.* III. 91 The type ciminite..is from Fontana Fiescoli, Cimino volcano, where it occurs in the form of flows resting on Pliocene clays.

cimise, -isse: see CIMEX.

cimitery, -ory, etc., obs. ff. CEMETERY.

cimmaron, var. CIMARRON.

Cimmerian (sɪ'mɪərɪən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6–7 Cym-, 7 Cymm-, Cim-, 20 Kimm-. [f. L. *Cimmerius* (Gr. Κιμμέριος) pertaining to the Cimmerii + -AN.]

A. *sb.* One of the *Cimmerii*: **a.** A member of a nomadic people of antiquity, the earliest known inhabitants of the Crimea, who overran Asia Minor in the 7th century B.C.

1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 72 Your swarth Cymerion. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 9/1 [The Cimbri] are said to have been descended from the Asiatic Cimmerians. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 577/1 The Cimmerians reached Asia Minor through Thrace. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 720/1 The Phrygian power was broken in the 9th or 8th century B.C. by the Cimmerians, who entered Asia Minor through Armenia. **1950** H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* ii. 52 The description of the country of the Kimmerians..would suit their settlements on the north coast of the Black Sea. *Ibid.* v. 286 The conflict between Kimmerian and Scyth in South Russia.

b. One of a people fabled by the ancients to live in perpetual darkness.

1871 BRYANT *Odyss.* XI, There the people dwell, Of the Cimmerians, in eternal cloud And darkness.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Cimmerii or their territories.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 35/1 The Cimmerian Bosporus (Strait of Yenikale). **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 577/1 The Dniester was the grave of the Cimmerian kings. **1917** E. POUND in *Poetry* (Chicago) Aug. 251 To the Kimmerian lands and peopled cities..came we. **1950** H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* v. 306 The result of Kimmerian and Scythian invasions. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 573/2 *Cimmerii* were a people who in the Homeric tradition dwelt beyond the ocean in perpetual darkness... They..were penned by the Scythians in the Crimea..and in the Taman peninsula; the ancient 'Cimmerian Bosporus' was the strait between these two lands.

b. Of or belonging to the legendary Cimmerii. Hence, proverbially used as a qualification of dense darkness, gloom, or night, or of things or persons shrouded in thick darkness.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. II. 142 That such Cymerian darknes should inuolve A quaint conceit, that he could not resolue. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 10 There under ebon shades..In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 206 The proverbial expression of Cimmerian darkness was originally borrowed from the description of Homer (in the eleventh book of the Odyssey). **1801** HELEN WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 229 The Cimmerian night of the middle ages. **1880** E. KIRKE *Garfield* 15 A dense fog..shrouded the lonely mountain in Cimmerian darkness.

Hence **Ci'mmerianism,** dense darkness (of ignorance, etc.); †**Ci'mmerianize** *v. trans.,* to make totally dark.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Peace of France* Wks. III. 111 Ded., The Leathean Den of obliuious Cimerianisme. **1824** *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 292 The awful cimmerianism of the philologer and classical critic of the Edinburgh Review. **1600** TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* (1878) 187 This blacke Cymerianized night.

cimnel, obs. form of SIMNEL.

‖**ci'molia.** = next. Hence ci'molian *a.*

1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 927 Any new earth, especially Cimolia is good [for wasps' stings]. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 601 Cimolian chalk, or any light earth.

cimolite ('sɪməʊlaɪt). *Min.* [f. L. *Cimōlia* (Gr. *Κιμωλία* (*γῆ*)), a soft earth found in the island of Cimolus, now Argentiera: see -ITE.] A very soft hydrous silicate of alumina, white, gray, or reddish, allied to fuller's earth.

1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* 248 Cimolie earth (*Cimolia Plinii*), or the Cimolite, as I shall call it. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 405 Silicic acid, with a single base containing 3 atoms of oxygen to 2 of the radical..Example, Cimolite. **1886** ERNI *Min.* 305 Cimolite is tough.

cinabar, -ber, -bre, -per, obs. ff. CINNABAR.

cinamom(e, -mon, obs. ff. CINNAMON.

cinanch(e: see QUINSY.

cincater, var. of CINQUANTER, *Obs.*

cinch (sɪntʃ, sɪnʃ), *sb.* Also sinch, synch. [ad. Sp. *cincha* girth, cingle.] **1.** The saddle-girth used in Mexico, and the adjacent parts of the United States, usually made of separate twisted strands of horse-hair. *U.S.*

1866 J. K. LORD *Brit. Columb.* I. 234 One girth only is used, styled a 'synch', made of horsehair. **1872** C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vi. 119, I leaned down and felt of the cinch, to see if it had slipped. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2186/2., *Sinch.* **1878** TUTTLE *Border Tales* ix. 35 The whole is fastened by a broad 'belly-band', termed a sinch. *Ibid.* 38 The first hard pull is made upon the sinch. **1884** JOAQ. MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 168 Colonel Bill had just set the rowels of his great Spanish spurs in the broad cinch in order to push his horse. **1888** LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B.C. 1887* xxi. (1892) 229 A synch (girth) of ordinary size.

2. *fig.* A firm or secure hold; a sure, safe, or easy thing; a dead certainty. Also *attrib.* orig. *U.S.*

1888 *N.Y. World* 22 July (Farmer), The racehorse owner, who has a cinch bottled up for a particular race. **1904** G. V. HOBART *Jim Hickey* iv. 54 We'll have to stand by Amy and the kid, that's a cinch, Danny! **1904** G. H. LORIMER *Old Gorgon Graham* 8 A man's son is entitled to a chance in the business, but not a cinch. *a* **1910** 'O. HENRY' *Trimmed Lamp* (1916) 208 'It's tough to be alone in New York—that's a cinch,' said Mr. Donovan. *Ibid.* 252 The devil seems to have a cinch on all the business in New York. **1911** H. QUICK *Yellowstone N.* iii. 69 The recent progress in bacteriological science..seemed to make the diagnosis a cinch. **1923** R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* iv. 73 Going to sea was a perfect cinch with just enough to do to keep a fellow healthy. **1930** P. MACDONALD *Link* ix. 169 My God! As far as I'm concerned it's a cinch. **1936** A. HUXLEY *Eyeless in Gaza* xxv. 353 'How would you like to be called a fever frau?' he asked his younger daughter... 'Or worse, a cinch pushover, my dear?' **1957** *New Yorker* 29 June 67/1 From there on, it was a relative cinch.

3. *Cards.* A variety of all-fours, also called *double pedro* and *high five.*

1889 in *Dict. Americanisms,* I found that sinch is the great North-western game of cards, a recent invention. **1892** *Outing* (U.S.) Jan. 287/2 Fellers, I brung Dave over fur a game o' cinch, an' we kin hev a squat round fur a couple o' hours. **1946** MOREHEAD & MOTT-SMITH *Penguin Hoyle* 57 Cinch, a partnership game for four players, is the aristocrat of the high-low-jack games.

cinch (sɪnʃ), *v.* *U.S.* Also sinch, synch. [f. CINCH *sb.*] **1.** (Also with *up.*) *trans.* To fix (a saddle, etc.) securely by means of a girth; to fix (a girth). Also *transf.*, of clothing: to girdle, pull *in*.

1866 'MARK TWAIN' *Speech* 2 Oct. (1923) 13 They never cinch a Californian's horse tight enough. **1866** J. K. LORD *Brit. Columb.* I. 234 The saddle is firmly 'synched'. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xv. 273 With all set and everything tightly 'cinched', we took the start. **1878** TUTTLE *Border Tales* ix. 36 All soon learn to swell themselves out when being sinched. **1884** JOAQ. MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 56 The ..Californian sinched his little mule till she grunted. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 457/1 As the moment for the start approaches, the saddles are cinched tighter. **1905** A. ADAMS *Outlet* 310 Saddles were..cinched on waiting horses. **1910** J. HART *Vigilante Girl* x. 143 Each mule would carefully blow himself up to prevent his girth being cinched too tightly. **1912** MULFORD & CLAY *Buck Peters* iv. 58 Buck cinched up his saddle on Allday and let him out of the stable. **1915** J. LONDON *Jacket* 54 They call it [lacing the jacket] 'cinching' in prison lingo. **1957** *New Yorker* 16 Nov. 150/2 A shirt-topped..sheath..cinched in with a three-inch-wide self cummerbund. **1961** *Times* 24 Jan. 12/5 Cinched-in dresses and coats. **1966** *Harper's Bazaar* Sept. 50 Smashing glitter of..sequins cinching the body, banding matt black crêpe.

b. *intr.* To fix a saddle-girth.

1887 *St. Nicholas* XIV. 732 At Giles's ranch, on the divide, the party halted to cinch up. **1913** MULFORD *Coming of Cassidy* ii. 35 Cinching deftly, [he] slung himself up by the stirrup.

2. *fig.* To get (a person) into a tight place; to secure a hold upon. (See also quot. 1875.)

1875 *Scribner's Mag.* July 277 (Hoppe) A man is cinched = he is hurt in a mining transaction (San Francisco localism). **1881** *N.Y. Times* 18 Dec. in *N. & Q.* V. 65/1 It is unfairly said that the Northern Pacific Company intends to 'cinch' the settlers by exacting large prices for its lands. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 239 To use an expressive Californian phrase, capital, and especially accumulated capital, wherever it was found, was to be 'cinched'. **1904** F. LYNDE *Grafters* ix. 125, I have it on pretty good authority that the ring is cinching the other companies right and left. **1910** T. ROOSEVELT in *Outlook* 3 Sept. 2/1 If the rich man strives to use his wealth to destroy others, I will cinch him if I can. **1916** H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* vii. 292 I'm cinched for hell, anyway, and don't have to make it tighter by torturing poor dumb brutes.

b. To make certain of (something); to render (something) conclusive. *slang.*

1900 *Dialect Notes* II. 27 (College words) *Cinch*, to make sure of anything. **1903** A. H. LEWIS *Boss* 315 Melting Moses ..goes after him to cinch the play. I tell you one thing; he cinches it. **1910** W. M. RAINE *B. O'Connor* 25 That extra hour and a half cinches our escape. **1924** R. LARDNER *How to write Short Stories* (1926) 335 It'll be pretty soft for you, because they got the pennant cinched and they'll cut you in on the big money. **1930** D. HAMMETT *Maltese Falcon* xix. 231 He's not a fall-guy unless he's a cinch to take the fall. Well, to cinch that I've got to know what's what. **1964** *New Statesman* 10 Apr. 571/1 English readers shouldn't be put off by Professor Shattuck's Texan manner of what he calls 'cinching' an argument.

3. In the game of cinch: to protect (a trick) by playing a higher trump than the five.

1889 in *Dict. Amer. Eng.*, Prevent him from making as many points as he has agreed to make. If he fails to make good his offer, he is 'sinched'. **1946** MOREHEAD & MOTT-SMITH *Penguin Hoyle* 59 If no higher trump has been played, third hand must usually *cinch* a trick by playing some higher trump than the five.

cinch- (sɪŋk), var. CINCHO- used before vowels, as in *cinchaine*, *cinchamidine*, *cinchene*, *cincholine* (see quots.).

1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 1045 Cinchamidine, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$, a new alkaloid found in the aqueous mother-liquors from the purification of homocinchonidine sulphate, is obtained by the addition of ammonia to this liquid. **1882** *Ibid.* XLII. 225 Nitrous acid has no action on cinchene. *Ibid.* 1114 Cincholine is prepared from the first mother-liquor obtained in the manufacture of quinine sulphate. *Ibid.*, Cincholine is a pale-yellow oil, lighter than water. **1890** BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* I. 281/1 *Cinchene*, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$, a crystallizable, volatile base obtained by partial decomposition of cinchonine. **1906** *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 178/2 Cinchamidine..occurs in the mother-liquors from homocinchonidine. **1944** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 201/2 *Cinchaine*, $C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$..a cinchona alkaloid used as anesthetic. *Ibid.*, *Cinchene*, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$..an alkaloid obtained from cinchonine by boiling with alcoholic KOH. *Ibid.*, *Cincholine*, an alkaloid from cinchona bark.

cincho- ('sɪŋkəʊ). *Chem.* Combining form of CINCHONA, as in *cinchocerotic*, *-cerotin*, *-meronic*, *-phen*, *-tannic*, *-toxin*(*e*, *-vatin* (f. the species *Cinchona ovata*).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 276 Aricine or cinchovatine. **1875** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVIII. 89 Cinchomeronic acid crystallises anhydrous; its calcium salt is $(C_{11}H_5N_2O_6)_2Ca_3$. 10 H_2O. **1878** *Ibid.* XXXIV. 157 This base is oxidised by permanganate to formic acid and cinchotenine—$C_{19}N_{22}N_2O + O_4 = C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3 + CH_2O_2$. **1884** *Ibid.* XLVI. 332 Cinchocerotic acid, $C_{10}H_{22}O_2$. *Ibid.*, Cinchocerotin..had been deposited in copper tubes through which hot alcohol was passed after having exhausted a mixture of calcium hydroxide and South American calisaya bark. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 184/2 The alkaloids appear to exist in cinchona bark chiefly in combination with cinchotannic and quinic acids. **1895** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVIII. 1. 434 The oily compound previously obtained by the action of dilute acetic acid on cinchonine.. is termed *cinchotoxine*, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. **1907** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. 1. 634 Nitrosoquinotoxine and the sulphonamide of cinchotoxine are not decomposed by sodium ethoxide and nitrobenzene. **1944** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 202/2 *Cinchophen*, atophan. **1958** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 966/1 *Cincophen*, *Quinophan*, or 2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid.

cinchol ('sɪŋkɒl). *Chem.* [f. CINCH- + -OL.] An alcohol, resembling cholesterol, found in all true cinchona barks.

1885 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLVIII. II. 1076 Cinchol, $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$, occurs in all true cinchona barks, but is not found in *China cuprea*. *Ibid.*, Cinchol is identical with Liebermann's oxyquinoterpene. **1906** *Watt's Dict. Chem.* II. 175/1. **1953** HEILBRON & BUNBURY *Dict. Organic Compounds* IV. 361/2 *Sitosterol*..β- (Cinchol, rhamnol).. $C_{29}H_{50}O$.

cinchon- (sɪŋkɒn), in names of alkaloids derived from cinchona. Cf. *cinchonamine*, CINCHONINE, etc.,

1879 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXVI. 169 Cinchonichine. **1888** *Ibid.* LIV. 380 Cinchonibine is insoluble in ether but crystallises from boiling alcohol in prismatic needles. *Ibid.*, Cinchonifine is insoluble in ether. **1893** THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 914/1 Cinchonibine $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$ is one of ten bases formed when cinchonine sulphate is heated with sulphuric acid. **1966** G. E. TREASE *Text-bk. Pharmacognosy* (ed. 9) xxxiii. 624 A large number of alkaloids of lesser importance have been isolated [from cinchona bark]. Some of these, *e.g.* quinicine and cinchonicine, are amorphous.

cinchona (sɪŋ'kəʊnə). Also **chinchona.** [Named in 1742 by Linnæus in honour of the Countess of Chinchon (in Spain), who in 1638, when vice-queen of Peru, was cured of a tertian fever by the use of Peruvian bark, and in 1640 brought a supply of it to Spain, whence it became known throughout Europe. On the ground that Linnæus's form *Cinchona* was due to erroneous information, it has been proposed to alter it to *Chinchona*; but the accepted form is too deeply rooted in botanical and chemical nomenclature to make this expedient. The word has no etymological connexion with *quina*, which is Peruvian for 'bark': see however CHINA³.]

1. A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant white or pink panicled flowers, growing in the tropical valleys of the Andes, and now extensively cultivated in India and Java for the sake of the bark.

1742 LINNUS *Genera Plant.* (ed. 2) 527 (In Pentandria monogynia)..1021 Cinchona, Quinquina. **1786** in Pettigrew *Life Lettsom* (1817) III. 222, I have sent some of the bark of the Cinquona. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 233 There are..twelve species of Cinchona from which the Peruvian bark of commerce is derived. **1880** C. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* iii, In memory of the great service to humanity performed by the Countess of Chinchon, Linnæus named the genus which yields Peruvian bark, Chinchona. Unfortunately the great botanist..spelt the word Cinchona ..and Cinhona..The correct spelling ought now to be generally adopted.

2. The medicinal bark of species of Cinchona, Peruvian bark; also the drug prepared from it.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 161 Active and important remedies; such as, hydrargyrum, cinchona, opium. **1803** SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 Very little tannin is found in cinchona, or in the other barks supposed to be possessed of febrifuge properties. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Cinchona*, There are..twenty-one species of this genus, but only some of them yield commercial Cinchona.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The Cinchona forests. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 169/1 Pöppig..has..long lived in the Cinchona countries. **1858** R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 403 The genuine cinchona trees are confined exclusively to South America. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 The cinchona plantations in the Madras Government gardens are most thriving.

b. *Comb.*, as **cinchona-bark**, the bark of several species of cinchona, of great medicinal value as a tonic and febrifuge; called also *Jesuit's Bark*, *Peruvian Bark*, *Quinquina*; **cinchona-bases**, alkaloids contained in cinchona bark; **cinchona-red**, an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from cinchona bark.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 595 Infusion of yellow cinchona bark. **1881** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 176 During convalescence red cinchona bark strengthens and sustains nerve power. **1888** *Spectator* 30 June 916/1 That most priceless of barks, the 'chinchona bark', truly called by the Indians '*quina-quina*', i.e. 'bark of barks'. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 804 *Cinchona Red*, an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from..Peruvian bark.

Hence **cinchonaceous** (sɪŋkəʊ'neɪʃəs), *a. Bot.*, belonging to the natural order *Cinchonaceæ* of which *Cinchona* is the typical genus. **cinchonal** *a. Bot.*, epithet of Lindley's 'alliance' of natural orders related to the *Cinchonaceæ*. **cin'chonamine**, *Chem.*, a base $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ obtained from cinchona. **'cinchonate**, a salt of cinchonic acid. **cin'chonia**, *Chem.* = *cinchonine*. **cinchonic** (sɪŋ'kɒnɪk) *a.*, of or pertaining to cinchona, as in *cinchonic acid*, $C_{11}H_{14}O_9$, obtained from cinchona; formerly applied to QUINIC acid; *cinchonic red* = cinchona red. **cincho'nicia**, **cin'chonicine**, an alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine. **cincho'nidia**, **cin'chonidine**, another of the cinchona bases, isomeric with cinchonine, but distinguished from it by its deflecting the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the left.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 563 There are several cinchonaceous trees also in the country. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* I. 285/2 Cinchonaceæ..A natural order..characterizing Lindley's cinchonal alliance. **1881** *Nature* No. 627. 23 Cinchonamine..differs from Cinchonine in having 2 atoms more hydrogen. **1808** THOMSON *Oxalic Acid* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 66 *note*, Cinchonate of lime. **1831** T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 285 Cinchonia, and quinia..are alkaline principles, both contained in Peruvian bark. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 174/1 Slightly soluble red colouring matter or red cinchonic acid. **1858** R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 407 Kinic Acid, or, as it is sometimes called, Cinchonic and Quinic Acid, is generally in the form of a thick syrupy liquid. **1853** PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 When cinchonine ..is subjected to the action of heat, it becomes transformed into a new base isomeric with it, but possessing totally different characters. This new base I call *cinchonicine*. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431 Quinine and cinchonine yields two isomeric modifications, quinidine and quinicine, cinchonidine and cinchonicine. **1853** PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 The other base, to which I give the name of *cinchonidine*.

cinchonine ('sɪŋkəʊnaɪn). *Chem.* [f. CINCHONA + -INE.] An organic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, with febrifuge qualities, commonly associated with quinine, in various cinchona barks.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 134 The French Chemists have put us into possession of two distinct salts of this kind, Quinine and Cinchonine, of which the former is the more powerful. **1881** *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 687 Barks grown at low elevations contain less quinine and more cinchonine than those at high elevations.

2. *cinchonine group*, the group of chemical substances containing cinchonine, and the bases *cinchonicine* and *cinchonidine* isomeric with it, with their derivatives.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 479.

Hence **cincho'ninic acid**, produced by oxidation of cinchonine; its salts are **cin'choninates**.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 482 Cinchonine treated with nitric acid..yields..cinchoninic acid, etc.

cinchonism ('sɪŋkəʊnɪz(ə)m). [f. CINCHON-A + -ISM.] The disordered condition produced by the excessive use of cinchona or quinine.

1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxxvi. (L.), The condition here called cinchonism is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing or some kind of tinnitus in the ears. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 The first symptoms of cinchonism.

cinchonize ('sɪŋkəʊnaɪz), *v.* [f. CINCHONA + -IZE.] To impregnate or act upon with quinine.

1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 7 A prophylactic..chinchonized wine. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 28 Next morning the patient was cinchonized and better.

Hence **cinchonized** *ppl. a.*; **cinchoni'zation** *sb.*

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Symptoms..similar to those seen in cinchonization.

cinchono- (sɪŋ'kəʊnəʊ), combining form of CINCHONA.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 184/2 A red-colouring matter, known as cinchono-fulvic acid or cinchona red.

cinchonology (sɪŋkəʊ'nɒlədʒɪ). The scientific study of cinchona.

1884 *New York Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 692 An historical review of the subject of 'cinchonology'.

cincho'nometry. The determination of the proportion of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 511 There are several rough methods of Cinchonometry.

cincinnal (sɪn'sɪnəl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cincinnus* (see below) + -AL¹.] Belonging to a cincinnus.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cincinnate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cincinnātus* having curled hair, f. *cincinnus* curl, ringlet.] Of hair: Curled, in ringlets. (*affected.*)

1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester* II. vi. 68 Sentimental young gentlemen with olive complexions, cincinnate caesaries, etc.

Cinci'nnatian, *a.*¹ *nonce-wd.* [f. the name of *Cincinnatus*, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship.] Like that of Cincinnatus.

1812 BYRON *Waltz* ii. *note*, *Cincinnatian* progress in agriculture.

Cincinnatian (sɪnsɪ'nætɪən), *a.*² [f. *Cincinnati* + -AN.] Of or belonging to the town of Cincinnati in Ohio; *spec.* in *Geol.* designating a series of rocks in eastern North America of the Upper Ordovician period, exposed in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the epoch covered by their formation.

[**1865** MEEK & WORTHEN in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1865* 155 In view of all the facts, we have concluded to propose the name Cincinnati Group..for this series.] **1899** *Science* X. 876 Probably in no other region is the succession of these [Lorraine and Richmond] faunas so complete as about Cincinnati, and this fact justifies the recognition of the term Cincinnatian. **1960** *Rep. 21st Internat. Geol. Congr.* VII. 31 The Cincinnatian Series has commonly had three divisions based on the Eden, Maysville and Richmond 'groups' near Cincinnati, Ohio.

‖**cincinnus** (sɪn'sɪnəs). *Bot.* [Lat., curl, ringlet.] A uniparous scorpioid or curled cyme, as in the forget-me-not.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 81 This scorpioid cyme or cincinnus.

‖**cinclis** ('sɪŋklɪs). *Zool.* Pl. cinclides ('sɪŋklɪdiːz). [ad. Gr. *κιγκλίς* latticed gate.] One of the openings in the bodies of some sea-anemones, probably serving for emission of the thread-cells.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 135 Mr. Gosse..gives the name of 'cinclides' to these apertures. **1869** Nicholson *Zool.* 101.

cinct (sɪŋkt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *cinct-us* pa. pple. of *cingĕre* to gird.] Girt, encircled, surrounded. (Construed as a participle; cf. *compact.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Alle Fraunce is cincte with thre nowble waters. **1840** Browning *Sordello* VI. 450 Thus girt With circumstance, next change beholds them cinct Quite otherwise. **1867** Longf. *Dante, Purgat.* xxx. 31 Her snow white veil with olive cinct.

cincture ('sɪŋktjʊə(r)), *sb.* [ad. L. *cinctūra* girdle, f. *cinct-* ppl. stem of *cing-ĕre* to gird: see -URE.]

1. A girding, encompassing, or encircling; enclosure, environment, compass, embrace, 'girdle'.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 32 He, That girds earth in the cincture of the sea. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 A yet securer cincture of excluding garden walls. **1875** Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* i. (1877) 5 The seven hills were ..united within the cincture of a single wall.

†**b.** *spec.* ***cincture of sword***: The girding on of a sword, as a ceremony of investiture with a dukedom or earldom. *Obs.*

1587 Churchyaro *Worth. Wales* (1876) 17 By cincture of a sword, we him ennoble reallie. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 249. **1667** E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 163 A Duke is at this day created by Patent, anciently by cincture of sword.

†**2.** *concr.* An enclosure, enclosed area. *Obs. rare.*

1627 Drayton *Sheph. Serena* (R.), Nor flower is so sweet In this large cincture.

3. *concr.* That which encircles or encompasses.

a. *spec.* A girdle or belt for the waist. (Mostly *poetic*, or in reference to ancient times.)

[**1595** Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 155 (Globe ed.) See centure.] **1667** Milton *P.L.* IX. 1117 Th' American so girt With feathered Cincture, naked else and wilde. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* IV. 251 To draw the arrow from his cincture. **1814** Wordsw. *White Doe* VII. 57 Her dress A vest with woollen cincture tied. **1853** Col. Wiseman *Ess.* iii. 387 The alb and cincture which any minister could wear in a church of London or Bristol. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 350 Augustus..in the semi-nude cincture of a divinity.

b. *Arch.* 'The ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft from the capital and base' (Gwilt).

1696 Phillips s.v., In Building, the *Cincture* is that part which makes the middle of the Baluster of the Ionick Order. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Cincture*, or *Ceinture*..The *cincture* is supposed to be an imitation of the girths, or ferils, antiently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wooden columns.

c. *gen.* Anything that encompasses, as a band, fillet, ring, halo, etc.; an environment; a surrounding border or belt.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. v. 165 [A] Diadem ..was a white Cincture, encircling the Heads both of Kings and Queens. **1855** Smedley *Occult Sc.* 361 This golden cincture [a wedding-ring]. **1859** J. Hedderwick *Lays Mid. Age* 81 O that her cincture were thy seeking arms. **1861** A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 112 The chevet has a cincture of nine chapels. **1876** Glaostone *Synchr. Homer* 12 At various points on the cincture of the Mediterranean Sea.

cincture ('sɪŋktjʊə(r)), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To girdle, gird; to encircle, encompass, surround.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 92 Twenty Priests.. Cinctured with ephods. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 181 The fire, whose bright etherial ray Cinctures with immortality the soul. **1872** Blackie *Lays Highl.* 8 A..barren Country Cinctured by the ocean grey. **1875** Longf. *Pandora* 1, Thus her hair was cinctured.

Hence '**cinctured** *ppl. a.*, girdled.

1757 Gray *Progr. Poesy* ii. 2 Their feather-cinctur'd chief. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* V. 1018 His cinctured waist. **1841** W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 33 Long cincturcd robes.

cinder ('sɪndə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 1 sinder, sindor, synder, 5 syn-, cyndyr, cyndre, 5–6 syndre, 5–7 synder, 6 sindar, cindre, zynder, 6–7 sinder, 8 cynder, 6– cinder. [An erroneous spelling of *sinder*, OE. *sinder* (*synder*) scoria, slag of metal: corresp. to OHG. *sintar*, *sinter*, etc., MHG. and mod.G. *sinter*, ON. *sindr* (Sw. *sinder*, Da. *sinner*) all pointing to an OTeut. **sindro(m.* The word has no etymological connexion with F. *cendre*, L. *cinerem* ashes, although the notion that it has, has both given rise to the current spelling *cinder*, and influenced the later sense; cf.

*a***1400** *Black Bk. Admiralty* II. 180 Barils de cendres: (*15th c. Eng. transl.* barell[is] of syndres.)]

1. **a.** The refuse or dross thrown off from iron or other metals in the furnace; scoria, slag. (Usually in *sing.*) Now *techn.*

forge-cinder, iron slag from a forge or bloomery. ***mill-cinder***, the slag from the puddling furnaces of a rolling-mill.

*a***800** *Corpus Gloss.* 1808 *Scoria*, sinder. *a***1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200/24 *Caries, putredo lignorum, uel ferri*, sindor. *a***1100** *Ibid.* 336/24 *Scorium*, synder. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xlv. (Tollem. MS.), Synder is calde Scoria, and is þe filþe of yren þat is clensid þer fro in fyre. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cyndyr of þe smythys fyre, *casuma*. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 In Smiths cinders. **1709** Hearne *Collect.* II. 170 The Cinders in the Forest of Dean..(of which our best Iron is made) is..the Rough and Offal thrown by in the Romans' time. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 305 The experiment with finery cinder and charcoal. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Cinder*, slag.

fig. **1413** Lyog. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 Tho that ben founden fyne gold..and tho that ben founden asshes and synder. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life*, *Consider.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 'Oh,' he said..'if there's cinder in the iron, 'tis because there was cinder in the pay.'

b. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Cinder*, a scale of oxide removed in forging.

2. The residue of a combustible substance, *esp.* coal, after it has ceased to flame, and so also, after it has ceased to burn.

a. An ember or piece of glowing coal, or similar substance, which has ceased to flame. (Now merged in b.)

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Strawe..yf it be kindled with fyre..yet it geueth no zynders to warme a man by. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 897 The Synders of dissensions..presently brake forth into a more raging flame. *a***1745** Swift (J.), If..the fat upon a cinder drops To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Mod.* A red-hot cinder fell out and burned the carpet.

b. *esp.* A small piece of coal from which the gaseous or volatile constituents have been burnt, but which retains much of the carbon, so that it is capable of further combustion without flame.

1530 Palsgr. 205 Cynders of coles, *breze*. **1679** Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 Supplying the furnace..with the Sinder of the Coale (which is the smaller sort of it fallen into the Ashes and gotten from them with a Seive). **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 69 ¶8 Employed in sifting Cinders. **1773** Johnson in Boswell xxviii, So many bellows have blown the fire, that one wonders he is not by this time become a cinder. **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. v. 286 Painful sifting through mountains of dust and ashes for a poor cinder of a fact here and there. **1867** W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 2 Coal cinders have been found amid the ruins of several of the Roman stations.

†**c.** *pl.* Coke. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders.

d. *pl.* Vaguely used for: Residue of combustion; ashes. Still so used dialectally, though in ordinary language 'cinders' are quite distinct from 'ashes' or the powdery incombustible residue. Also *fig.*

*c***1400** Maundev. ix. 101 And there besyden growen trees, that beren fulle faire apples..but whoso breketh hem or cutteth hem in two, he schall fynde with in hem coles and cyndres. **1587** Greene *Euphues Censure to Philaut.* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 192 Loue that amidst the coldest Cinders of hate had smothered vp litle sparkes of forepassed affection. **1588** Munoay in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 226 All thy pompe in cinders laide full lowe. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 37. **1598** Drayton *Heroic Ep.* xxiii. 179 And from blacke Sinders, and rude heapes of Stones, Shall gather up the Martyrs sacred bones. **1878** Morley *Byron* Crit. Misc., Ser. I. 224 The fire, which yet smoulders with abundant life underneath the grey cinders.

†**3.** *pl.* The 'ashes' of a dead body after cremation or (*transf.*) decomposition; (see ash *sb.*[2] 4).

*a***1547** Surrey *Æneid* IV. (R.), Is there no fayth Preseru'd to the cinders of Sichee? **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 He would not haue so much as the very cinders to remaine of so wicked men. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §771 In the Coffin..there was nothing to be seen but a little light Cinders about the sides. **1658** Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 16 What virtue yet sleeps in this *terra damnata* and aged cinders.

4. Volcanic scoria.

1774 Golosm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 101 The volcano ejected cinders. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 66 A stratum of cinders or of pumice stone. **1836** Emerson *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 Like travellers using the cinders of a volcano to roast their eggs.

†**5.** Applied to gritty concretions in some soils.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 13 §3 Grounds..wherein Gravel, Sand or Cinders is likely to be found. **1577** Harrison *England* I. xviii, The haie of our low medowes is..full of sandie cinder, which breedeth sundrie diseases in our cattell. **1649** Blith *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 137 Which..Lands were so gravelly of nature..yea so exceeding herein, that in many places turned to Sinder (like that the Smith casts forth of his fire, as the corruption of his Iron, Fire, & Coales congealed).

6. *slang.* Brandy, whiskey, etc., taken in tea, soda water, or other drink.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cinder*, any liquor used in connexion with soda-water, as to 'take a soda with a cinder in it'. The cinder may be sherry, brandy, or any other liquor.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cinder-burner***, ***-fire***, ***-heap***, ***-mount***, ***-shard***; ***cinder-dropping***, ***-like*** adjs., etc.; **cinder-bed**, a bed or stratum of cinders; *spec.* a quarryman's name for a geological stratum of loose structure in the Middle Purbeck series, consisting chiefly of oyster-shells; **cinder-cone**, a cone formed round the mouth of a volcano by debris cast up during eruption; **cinder-fall**, 'the inclined plane on which the melted slag from a blast-furnace descends'; **cinder-frame**, a wire frame in front of the tubes of a locomotive engine, to prevent the escape of ignited cinders; **cinder-gray** *a.*, ? ashen-gray; **cinder-notch**, 'the hole through which cinder' or slag 'is tapped from a furnace' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **cinder-path**, a footpath, or running-track, laid with cinders; **cinder-pig**, pig-iron made from ores with admixture of 'cinder' or slag; **cinder-plate**, the iron plate forming the front of a bloomery; **cinder-sabled** *ppl. a.*, blackened with cinders; **cinder-sifter**, (*a*) one who sifts cinders (also *fig.*); (*b*) a contrivance for sifting dust or ashes from cinders; **cinder-tap** = *cinder-notch*; **cinder-tea**, a folk-medicine, made by pouring boiling water on cinders, administered to young children; **cinder track** = *cinder-path*; also *attrib.*; **cinder-wench, -woman**, a female whose occupation it is to rake cinders from among ashes.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 92 Wrought Iron Manufacture:..*Cinder Burner. **1887** P. McNeill *Blawearie* 165 Lyle the cinder-burner has been advised to shift from the Howe Colliery to Warlock Hill. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §278 *Cinder burner*,..*slag burner*; roasts tap cinder from puddling or blast furnace to make bulldog. **1849** Dana *Geol.* 354 *Cinder cones in the parts of the Pacific under examination are of various heights, to two thousand feet. **1885** Geikie *Geol.* (ed. 2) 227 Tuff-Cones, Cinder-Cones. Successive eruptions of fine dust and stones. **1905** Chamberlin & Salisbury *Geol.* I. 580 The larger portion of the lava blown into the air by the expanding gas-bubbles falls back in the immediate vicinity of the vent and builds up a cinder-cone. **1965** A. Holmes *Princ. Physical Geol.* xi. 314 An ash or cinder cone is built up when a sufficient supply of tephra is erupted. **1868** Joynson *Metals* 111 Cast-iron, which may require to be annealed in too large a quantity to render the expense of charcoal very agreeable, may be heated in a *cinder fire. **1888** T. Hardy *Wessex T.*, The second stranger, the man in '*cinder-gray'. **1855** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 361 Riddled from the big, Historical *cinder-heaps. **1575** Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 83 Thus all in flames I *sinderlike consume. **1869** *Echo* 9 Oct., For the purpose of conveying the cinder from the furnaces there is a fixed engine which draws it up an incline to the '*cinder mount'. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Cinder-tap*, **Cinder-notch*, the hole through which cinder is tapped from a furnace. **1838** Dickens *Let.* 1 Nov. (1965) I. 447 Miles of *cinder-paths and blazing furnaces and roaring steam engines. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/2 St. Paul's School ..has..a quarter-mile cinder path. **1885** *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Life..isn't all Cinder-path, Charlie. **1812** H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* xv. (1873) 142 She..opes the door with *cinder-sabled hands. *a***1918** W. Owen *Poems* (1963) 91 And I saw white bones in the *cinder-shard. **1820** Keats *Let.* Aug. (1931) II. 561 Nothing is so bad as want of health—it makes one envy Scavengers and *Cinder-sifters. **1861** Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 31, 1 Cinder sifter..1*s.* 3*d.* **1876** Spurgeon *Commenting* 8 Gill was a cinder-sifter among the Targums, the Talmuds, etc. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 Acting as a 'Tidy Betty' with Cinder-sifter. **1881** Cinder-tap [see *cinder-notch*]. **1887** Shearman *Athletics & Football* 182 Nearly all the regular paths are '*cinder tracks'. **1893** *Outing* (U.S.) XXI. 135/2 There is a sharp line dividing cinder-track athletes from cross-country runners. **1917** Mathewson *Sec. Base Sloan* xi. 143 It had..a cinder track one-eighth mile in circumference. **1953** Xan Fielding *Stronghold* IV. ii. 263 There was no-one in sight on this natural cinder-track. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 32 She..went abroad like a *cynder-wench. **1786** *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 546 She..envies every cinder-wench she meets. **16..** *Ess. Satire* (J.), To find it out's the *cinder-woman's trade.

cinder ('sɪndə(r)), *v.* Also 5 scin-. [f. prec.] *trans.* To burn to a cinder, reduce to cinders. Also *fig.* Hence **cindered**, **cindering** *ppl. adjs.*

1430 Lyog. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, This citie Shulde into scindred asshes tourned be. **1557** North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 86b, His graued ghost and cindred moulde. *c***1575** Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* xvi, Where sword and cindring flame Consume. **1628** Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvi. (R.), Untold griefs choak, cynder the heart. **1846** Prowett *Æschylus' Prometh. Bound* 18 His brawny force All thunder-scathed and cindered. **1869** E. Garrett *Crust & Cake* xxxvi. (1871) 447 Burnt up..like a cindered bannock.

Cinde'rella. Name of the heroine of a well-known fairy-tale. Thence applied allusively to a cinder-woman, scullery-maid, etc.; also, a neglected or despised member, partner, or the like. Also *attrib.* Also, (= ***Cinderella dance***) an early dancing party where the guests are invited until twelve o'clock only.

1840 Thackeray in *Fraser's Mag.* July 101/2, I shall make one more trial..upon the third daughter, a family Cinderella. **1877** E. S. Dallas *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 425 Others..declare that it [*sc.* Shoulder of Mutton] is the Cinderella of meat—a beauty misunderstood and fit for princes. **1882** *Society* 14 Oct. 4/2 An excellent scheme of subscription 'Cinderellas'. **1883** *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 The 'Cinderella dance' is much affected. **1896** *Daily News* 25 July 8/3 For many years the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire has been a cinderella among railways. **1914** *Scotsman* 14 Oct. 10/1 Their [*sc.* the Gaelic-speaking peoples' of Scotland] language did not deserve to be the Cinderella of all the languages of the British Empire. **1937** C. Boothe *Women* III. i, He says you've got a Cinderella Complex. He says most American women have. **1960** *Times* 3 Oct. 14/6 He..returned to college to study Chemistry,

coal-tar dyeing, and similar Cinderella subjects. **1962** J. G. BENNETT *Witness* xvi. 199 Research, from being the Cinderella of industry, would become its favoured child. **1969** *Listener* 28 Aug. 281/3 It was left to a Cinderella department, weakly and inadequately staffed and with a long record of bad judgment and failure behind it.

Hence **Cinde'rellaship**. *nonce-wd.*

1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 9 Her Cinderella-ship never brought her so low as this.

cinderous ('sɪndərəs), *a. rare*. Also cindrous. [f. CINDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = CINDERY 1.

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. ii, Metals .. of a certain sharp and cindrous humor. **1845** E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 307 (cindrous). **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 75 With a cinderous smell.

cindery ('sɪndərɪ), *a.* [f. CINDER *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of the nature or consistency of a cinder; abounding in cinders.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 1. (1593) 12 The roofe .. with cindrie mosse was almost over-growne. **1800** HURDIS *Fav. Village* 97 A sear'd and cindery spot. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 104 Lead .. in the form of a black cindery precipitate. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187 Light cindery volcanic matter.

b. *fig.* Where the fire has burnt out.

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* xlvi, Within an old man's cindery breast.

2. Begrimed with cinders.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 379 Mr. Toodle, cindery and swart, was refreshing himself with tea.

cindery ('sɪndərɪ), *sb. nonce-wd.* A repository of cinders, a cinder-heap.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. viii. 220, I remained under charge of Ciceley of the Cindery.

cine ('sɪnɪ), colloq. or commercial abbrev. of CINEMA or CINEMATOGRAPH(IC used in comb., as *cine-art*, *-camera*, *-film*, *-flash*, *-goer*, *-matinée*, *-negative*, *-photo(graphy)*, *-projector*; **cine-va'riety**, a variety entertainment including a cinematographic show. Cf. F. *ciné* (1917), occas. used in English.

1928 *Daily Express* 9 July 9 Cine-art consists of adding smoothness to the appeal made to eye, mind, and emotion. **1920** V. STEER *Secr. Cinema* 25 Crowds of ebullient amateurs all so eager to 'strut their little hour' in front of the cine camera. **1950** *Engineering* 24 Feb. 226/3 Recording deformations with a cine-camera. **1897** C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 83 Hints and cautions: care of cinefilms, etc. **1962** *Unesco Bull. for Libraries* XVI. 1 In 1889 T. A. Edison developed the 35 mm. cine film as it is still used today. **1951** *Catal. Exhibits Festival of Britain* 48/1 Ciné-flash carton. **1921** *Oxford Times* 4 Mar. 4 One of the oldest and most accomplished favourites of the Cine-goer. **1929** *Sunday Dispatch* 13 Jan. 16 When the films .. are exhibited to the vast crowd of ciné-goers. **1932** *Ann. Reg. 1931* 47 The more intelligent cinegoers were catered for by two stage successes transferred almost without alteration to the screen. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 12/2 'Cine-matinee' at the Pavilion. **1909** WEBSTER, *Cine-negative*, a continuous film of chronophotograph negatives taken in a cinematograph. **1937** AUDEN & MACNEICE *Lett. from Iceland* xii. 194 They .. had the time of their lives taking cine-photos. **1920** V. STEER *Secr. Cinema* 108 Aerial cinephotography. **1929** WHEELER *Amateur Cinematogr.* 87 A ciné-projector works on the same principle as a ciné-camera. **1928** *Daily Express* 20 Jan. 1, I am still looking for sites for new cine-variety theatres. **1928** *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/5 He agrees with Mr. Arnold Bennett in condemning talking pictures; but in favouring cine-variety he is opposed to Mr. Bennett.

‖**cinéaste** (sineast). Also quasi-anglicized forms cineast, cineaste ('sɪnɪæst). [F., f. *ciné* CINE + *-aste* as in *enthousiaste* enthusiast.] An enthusiast for, or devotee of, the cinema.

1926 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 42/3 Many efforts are being made to intensify the exchanges between *littérateurs* and *cinéastes*. **1930** *Cinematogr. Ann.* I. 511 The amateur *cinéaste* .. has .. the opportunity to experiment for the exact, the perfect cinematic effect. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 163/2 *Cineaste*, one who takes an advanced view of the artistic possibilities of motion pictures. **1955** *Times* 4 July 12/3 The earnest talker on films, the *cinéaste*, finds his brother in the balletomane. **1960** *20th Cent.* Apr. 352 Foreign writers, poets, cineasts, scientists. **1960** *Spectator* 3 June 805 The Odessa steps sequence of *The Battleship Potemkin* isn't just part of the *cinéaste*'s private jargon.

†**cine'faction**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cinefactiōn-em* (cf. *cinefact-us* in Lucretius), f. *cinis*, *ciner-* ashes + *-factio* making.] Reduction to ashes; incineration; *concr.* a thing incinerated.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Cinefaction is ignition converting Vegetables and Animals by a very vehement heat into *Cineres*. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 Cinefaction is most competent to combustion. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 202 Bake me And make me A cinefaction.

cinefluorography (ˌsɪnɪflu:ə'rɒgrəfɪ). [f. CINE + FLUORO- 2 + -GRAPHY.] (See quot. 1955.) Hence ˌ**cine'fluorograph**; ˌ**cinefluoro'graphic** *a.*

1955 *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 44 *Cine-fluorography*, cine-photography of a fluoroscopic image. **1960** *Jrnl. Speech & Hearing Disorders* XXV. 137/2 All modern cinefluorographic units provide a range of film speeds. **1960** *Jrnl. Speech & Hearing Research* Sept. 227 Cinefluorographic techniques in speech research. **1961** *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 217 Still radiographs, laminagraphs, and cine-fluorographs at speeds of fifteen to sixty frames per second.

†**cinefy**, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **cineficā-re.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinefy*, to bring to ashes.

cinema ('sɪnɪmə). [Abbreviation of CINEMATOGRAPH *sb.*, after F. *cinéma*; see also KINEMA.] A popular abbreviation, and now the usual form, of CINEMATOGRAPH; hence (short for *cinema hall*, etc.), a building in which cinematographic films are exhibited.

[**1899** H. V. HOPWOOD *Living Pictures* 184 The Dom-Martin Cinéma is said to possess a spring-escapement mechanism.] **1909** D. SLADEN *Trag. Pyramids* 90 There were not many better cinematographs, for a woman to look at, than the *cinema*—that was the form in which she used the word. **1910** *Daily Chron.* 7 Mar. 6/7 'Cinematograph'—which has just been cut down in a glaring advertisement to 'cinema'. **1913** V. STEER *Romance Cinema* 12 The so-called 'comic' films from France which one sees on the cinema. **1913** *Punch* 19 Feb. 147 Our Village Cinema. **1914** *Scotsman* 17 Sept. 1/5 Princes Cinema. 131 Princes Street. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* 256 The cinema was just going in and the queues were tailing down the road. **1937** *Evening News* 15 Feb. 12/7 The first cinema theatre proper in London opened its doors in 1896... Like most of the early cinemas it was a converted shop. **1955** *Times* 13 May 13/3 The report submits as 'surprising' that 22·5 per cent of those questioned went to the cinema.

b. Cinema films collectively, esp. considered as an art-form; the production of such films. Also, material suitable for presentation in or as a cinema film.

1918 WEBSTER Add., *Cinema*, .. moving pictures collectively. **1921** *Spectator* 31 Aug. 205/1 The cinema is a democratic entertainment .. which abounds in purely visual effects. **1923** J. AGATE *Half-past Eight* 65 The cinema is undoubtedly the biggest educational event since the invention of printing. **1938** *New Statesman* 15 Jan. 82/1 If anyone doubts that France now leads the world in the production of serious cinema, he should see the three French films listed above. **1952** *Sunday Times* 25 May 7/7 It would be foolish to try to judge 'Mourning Becomes Electra' (Carlton) as a piece of cinema. *Ibid.*, None of this amounts to cinema. **1959** *Observer* 8 Mar. 16/7 The pity is that cinema, as an art, was and is capable of a greatness that TV has never approached.

c. *attrib.*, as *cinema camera*, *film*, *-goer*, *-going* ppl. a. and vbl. sb., *hall*, *play*, *rights* (pl.), *screen*, *show*, *star*, *theatre*; **cinema organ** *Mus.*, a type of organ specially adapted for use in cinemas, usu. having extra percussion stops and other effects; hence *cinema organist*.

*a***1930** D. H. LAWRENCE *Etruscan Places* (1932) iv. 127 A cinema-camera, taking its succession of instantaneous snaps. **1912** *Field* 14 Sept. 548/2 A cinema film of myself boxing a round or two. **1921** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 28 June (1969) 198 The days flit past here like pictures on a cinema film. **1920** *Q. Rev.* July 182 Young cinema-goers. **1956** H. GRISEWOOD in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 414 The classics of the screen exist only in the memory of the cinema-goer. **1927** *Melody Maker* Sept. 931/1 This menace to the cinema-going public. **1963** *Times* 1 Feb. 9/2 No one else can make seven and sixpence-worth of cinemagoing go such a long way. **1913** V. STEER *Romance Cinema* 124 The cinema hall will become the social club of the future. **1920** *Q. Rev.* July 177 Prospectuses of new producing companies and cinema halls. **1927** G. TOOTELL (*title*) How to play the cinema organ. **1927** *Melody Maker* Sept. 940 (Advt.), Big things are ahead of the cinema organist who sets to work to master the technique of Wurlitzer organs. **1954** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) II. 304/2 The average cinema organ is quite a small instrument, having only about ten extended ranks of pipes. **1913** V. STEER *Romance Cinema* 28 The first cinema play produced in England was, I believe, 'The Soldier's Courtship'. **1914** F. M. FORD *Let.* 22 Dec. (1965) 60 The Cinema Rights of 'Romance'. **1920** V. STEER *Secr. Cinema* 49 £1500 is a fairly common figure to pay for the cinema rights of a book. **1929** H. G. WELLS *King who was King* i. §1. 11 Through a happy term of years 'world cinema rights' distended the income of every well-known novelist and playwright. **1919** G. B. SHAW *Heartbreak House* Pref. p. xxv, The mimic deaths of the cinema screen. **1959** J. L. AUSTIN *Sense & Sensibilia* (1962) i. 4 Pictures on the cinema-screen. **1913** V. STEER *Romance Cinema* 112 First and foremost the cinema show is a means of amusement. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Doing their Bit* vi. 91 The town, with its stores and shops, its churches and cinema-show. **1913** V. STEER *Romance Cinema* 43 To become a cinema 'star' is not an easy matter. *Ibid.* 29 Provincial cinema theatres. **1915** 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* iv. 69 The advertisement of a cinema theatre occupied a hoarding near the landing place.

CinemaScope ('sɪnɪməskəʊp). Also Cinemascope. [f. CINEMA + -SCOPE.] The proprietary name of a form of cinema film using a very wide screen.

1953 *Economist* 3 Oct., One of the major film companies has released the first film made in CinemaScope, 'The Robe'. **1955** *Ann. Reg. 1954* 381 Cinemascope produced an image some 2½ times as wide as it was high by employing an anamorphic lens... It was estimated that by March 1955 some 1,500 theatres in Britain would be equipped to show Cinemascope films. **1957** *Observer* 29 Sept. 13/7 As the star Jayne Mansfield, resolutely couchant, fills the wide CinemaScope screen from side to side. **1958** *Spectator* 26 Sept. 417/1 The new devices of Cinemascope, Cinerama, 'Todd-AO', with which the little television screen cannot compete.

cinematheque (si:neɪmə'tɛk). [a. F. *cinémathèque* (*Trésor* 1921: also used), after *bibliothèque*, etc.] A film library; a (national) repository of old films, *spec.* the French Cinémathèque. Also, a small cinema showing avant-garde films.

1966 P. TAMONY *Americanisms* (typescript) No. 15. 4 These cafe recorded-music enclaves were termed *discotheques* (gramophone library), the French usage for what Americans call (phonograph) *records* being *disc*, plus-*theque*, the terminal combining form evident in *cinematheque* (film library), *phonotheque* (sound-film library), *bibliotheque* (library), this affix having a general connotation of *the house* or *housing for* or *repository for*. **1968** *Times* 31 Jan. 7 Underground film-makers have known this for years; seeing their work snapped up from the cinematheque library and regurgitated into television commercials. **1970** R. KOSTELANETZ *John Cage* (1971) 25, I saw you at the Cinemathèque one Friday night. **1981** *Guardian Weekly* 10 May 13 Appendix III .. includes credits and plot summaries for the 220 films Siclier tracked down and, thanks to the Toulouse cinematheque, was able to watch over and over. **1983** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 29 May 32 (*caption*) Scene from footage rediscovered in the French Cinémathèque's holdings—the Bonaparte family forced to flee Corsica.

†**cine'matic**, *a.*¹ Occas. form of KINEMATIC *a.* *Obs.*

1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 281/3 Kinematics, or, as it used to be called, cinematics, the name having .. been translated from the French *cinématique*, is the geometry of motion.

cinemätic (sɪnɪ'mætɪk), *a.*² [f. CINEMA, after *cinematograph*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the cinematograph; suitable for cinematography; suggestive of the technique, dialogue, etc., of the cinema.

1927 *Daily Express* 10 Oct. 13/3 A masterpiece of cinematic treatment. **1928** *Weekly Dispatch* 15 Apr. 9/1 Mr. Anthony Asquith .. revealed to me, with cinematic rapidity, his remarkably liberal outlook on filmdom. **1929** *Evening News* 9 Jan. 6/6 The cunning lighting and grouping of the scenes make 'Thou Shalt Not' a piece of real cinematic art. **1934** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVIII. 258 (*heading*) Cinematic studies of the compass of an aeroplane. **1953** L. A. G. STRONG *Personal Remarks* 134 Whereas with O'Connor the light is sometimes cinematic, it never is with her [*sc.* Elizabeth Bowen]. **1958** *Spectator* 13 June 770/3 Strongly flavoured ways of life are the most cinematic material. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Dec. 754/2 Some chapters are factual and suitable, but others are couched in the most highly coloured cinematic prose.

Hence **cine'matically** *adv.*

1934 *Punch* 16 May 553/1 There is nothing new in using such a technique for the stage, but I have never before seen it applied so completely cinematically. **1970** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 6 Feb. 17/4 The purpose is as much to help the actors discover their roles as to work out cinematically-effective moves.

cinematical, var. of KINEMATICAL *a.*

cinematize ('sɪnɪmətaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To adapt (a play, story) to the cinema; to make a film of.

1916 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 19 Mar. (1969) 95 The plot of the novel was absolutely destroyed in the process of cinematising it. **1919** *Book Monthly* June 457/2 Authors who have the good fortune to have stories cinematized. **1928** *Musical Times* 1 Aug. 735 In the cinematizing of a novel only the story is taken.

cinematograph (sɪnɪ'mætəgrɑ:f, -græf), *sb.* [ad. F. *cinématographe*, f. Gr. *κίνημα*, *κινηματ-* movement + -GRAPH. Cf. KINEMATOGRAPH.] A device (and the necessary apparatus) by which a series of instantaneous photographs of moving objects taken in rapid succession are projected on a screen in similarly rapid and intermittent succession so as to produce the illusion of a single moving scene. Also (= *cinematograph camera*), a camera used for taking such pictures; (= *cinematograph picture* or *show*), an exhibition or show of such pictures; a moving picture, 'the pictures' (cf. CINEMA).

The full form of the word has been virtually displaced by its abbrev. *cinema*.

[**1896** *Daily News* 21 Feb. 8/4 An exhibition of the 'Cinématographe', in the Marlborough Hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, yesterday afternoon. The 'Cinématographe' is an invention of MM. Lumiere, and it is a contrivance by which a real scene of life and movement may be reproduced before an audience in a life size picture.] **1896** *Times* 22 Feb. 15/3 The Cinematograph .. is a contrivance belonging to the same family as Edison's kinetoscope .. but in a rather higher stage of development. **1896** (26 Mar.) Cinematographe [see ANIMATOGRAPH]. **1896** O. WINTER in *New Rev.* May 513 The Cinematograph is but realism reduced to other terms, less fallible and more amusing. **1897** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 180 In the cinematograph .. they are projected upon a screen. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 95 The cinematograph, invented by Edison in 1894, is the result of the introduction of the flexible film into photography in place of glass. **1902** MRS. E. COTES *Those Delightful Amer.* v, We have had a cinematograph down from London for the children's school treat. **1920** *Q. Rev.* July 183 On the more ambitious side of the cinematograph we have the 'picturisation' of novels and plays.

fig. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/1 The moving cinematograph of London traffic. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 30 June 6/2 Handwriting was a cinematograph of the heart.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cinematograph actress*, *camera*, *entertainment*, *exhibition*, *film*, *outfit*, *picture*, *show*, *theatre*.

1914 *Scotsman* 8 Oct. 3/3 The adventures, observations, and experiences of a cinematograph actress in West African forests. **1897** C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 90 You

have a cinematograph camera. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 3/5 Promiscuous cinematograph entertainments. **1898** *Daily News* 24 Aug. 3/5 The show..consisted of a cinematographe exhibition, and had been attracting large audiences. **1897** C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 99 Cinematograph films are usually manipulated in the dark-room. **1907** C. URBAN *Cinematograph* 17 Cinematograph film subjects of present-day events. **1925** E. F. NORTON *Fight for Everest, 1924* 57 Mules laden with cinematograph outfit. **1897** C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 6 Cinematograph Pictures. **1907** C. URBAN *Cinematograph* 14 On the foundation of cinematograph pictures, imagination builds to right and left. **1912** *Home Chat* 24 Feb. 393/1 A few theatres and cinematograph shows. **1909** *Rep. Joint Sel. Comm. on Stage Plays (Censorship)* 76/2 The case which is now arising of the performances at what are known as cinematograph theatres. **1913** V. STEER *Romance Cinema* 112 Chairman of two of the biggest circuits of cinematograph theatres.

cine'matograph, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make a cinematographic record of. Now *rare.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/3 Cinematographing the sun's eclipse. **1898** *Sci. Amer.* Suppl. 26 Feb. 18481 M. Camille Flammarion has undertaken to cinematograph the sky. He takes 3,000 photographs a night when it is clear. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/2 The enchanting spectacle which cinematographed itself for us as we ascended. **1907** C. URBAN *Cinematograph* 20 The difficulties of cinematographing interiors.

cinematographer (ˌsɪnɪmə'tɒgrəfə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who takes cinematographic pictures.

1897 C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 97 A hand-camera man chooses a time when such figures are not in the way: the cinematographer can do the same, but a hundred people may surge in front of his instrument before the exposure is finished. **1909** J. H. SKRINE *Pastor Ovium* 220 If our cinematographers had the instruments which could look into the dark backward and abysm of time. **1926** *Glasgow Herald* 1 Apr. 4 On his latest expedition he started from Kano, in Nigeria, with his cinematographer. **1962** *Movie* Nov. 35/3 Floyd Crosby proves once again that he is in the very front rank of cinematographers.

cinematographic (sɪnɪmætəʊ'græfɪk), *a.* [f. CINEMATOGRAPH *sb.* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, concerned with the cinematograph or cinematography.

1897 C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 90 The shutter is an important detail in the cinematographic camera. *Ibid.* 92 The lens which is best suited for cinematographic projection. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 8/2 The celluloid films upon which the cinematographic pictures are printed. **1898** *Ibid.* 3 May 5/2 Cinematographic experts. **1928** *Observer* 15 July 13/1 A skilled photographer, he is making a cinematographic record of his tour. **1959** *Camb. Rev.* 25 Apr. 449/2 In *Summer with Monika* many of the images.. are uniquely cinematographic, and evade obvious verbal categories.

Hence ˌ**cinemato'graphical** *a.*; also ˌ**cinemato'graphically** *adv.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 6/3 The photograph was produced, and others, and his lordship, passing them before the interviewer's eyes cinematographically, clearly illustrated the process. **1913** F. S. CAREY *G. Goodwill's Elem. Mech.* Pref. 5 The cinematographical pictures by which the motion of balls moving under gravity is exhibited. **1923** *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 71 The most striking analogy of Bergson was to speak of the intellect as cinematographical. **1928** *Daily Express* 12 Dec. 19 The almost cinematographically spectacular speed of his dash to his father's sick-bed. **1928** *East End Star* Mar. 1/3 The parables of the New Testament..were..cinematographical nearly two thousand years before the cinema.

cinematographist (sɪnɪmə'tɒgrəfɪst). = CINEMATOGRAPHER. Now *rare.*

1898 *Advt.*, Up-to-date Cinematography... Cinematographist, Mr. G. H. Philp. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 5/1 The 'Bradford Argus'. At the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 it sent its cinematographist to London.

cinematography (sɪnɪmə'tɒgrəfɪ). [f. CINEMATOGRAPH *sb.*: see -GRAPHY.] The use of the cinematograph; the art of taking and reproducing films.

1897 C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* 7 The fact that the Edison pictures were far too dense to be satisfactorily projected was recognised in the very early days of cinematography. **1903** *Photo-Miniature* July 174 An expert in photography and cinematography (or biographic). **1907** C. URBAN *Cinematograph* 29 Dr. Doyen (Paris) has for the past ten years applied cinematography to record rare and difficult surgical operations. **1920** V. STEER *Secr. Cinema* 115 Home cinematography holds out many alluring possibilities. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VIII. 75/2 The final and perhaps the most important advance towards cinematography was made possible by Eastman of the U.S.A.

cinematoscope (sɪnɪ'mætəskəʊp). (*Disused.*) [f. Gr. *κίνημα, κινηματ-* motion + -SCOPE.] A form of cinematograph.

A machine was patented under the name *kinematoscope* in the United States in 1861.

1899 H. V. HOPWOOD *Living Pictures* 98 The inventor [*sc.* Birt Acres] found, to his surprise, that the programmes issued under Royal auspices referred to his invention as the 'Cinematoscope'. **1908** E. V. LUCAS *Over Bemerton's* xii. 120 That curious modern extension of the illustrated newspaper—the cinematoscope.

‖ **cinéma-vérité** (sinemaverite). Also **cinema-verité**, **ciné-verité**. [Fr.] A film or films which avoid artificiality and have the appearance of real life; the making of such a film; documentary films collectively.

1963 *Observer* 8 Sept. 23/2 The trouble with *cinéma-vérité* is that it all depends how interesting your *verité* is. **1964** *Spectator* 20 Mar. 379/1 The whole essence of *cinéma-vérité* ..is to capture the way people behave when there isn't a camera in sight. **1964** *Punch* 1 Apr. 492/1 A *cinema vérité* 2-reeler. **1964** *Sunday Times* 27 Sept. 13/4 'The Challenge', a cine-verite documentary of the Scarborough Conference. **1967** H. HARRISON *Technicolor Time Machine* (1968) x. 106 'Do you mean..the camera was running all the time?' 'All the time... I think you've got something really new here in *cinema verité*.' **1969** C. BOOKER *Neophiliacs* vii. 178 The frenziedly cut *ciné-vérité* film clips, urgent music and clamant narrative of Granada's current affairs programme.

cinemicrography (ˌsɪnɪmaɪ'krɒgrəfɪ). Also **ciné-**. [f. CINE + MICROGRAPHY.] The making of a cine-film of an object, process, etc., seen with the aid of a microscope. Hence ˌ**cinemicro'graphic** *a.*

1944 *Lancet* 4 Nov. 615/1 The second paper..on cinemicrography in biological research, described a more elaborate apparatus for higher-power micrography. **1949** *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 634/2 The Royal Microscopical Society has established a cinemicrographic film library. **1956** *Nature* 28 Jan. 170/2 Ciné and ciné-micrography in the teaching of natural history.

cinenchyma (sɪ'nɛŋkɪmə). *Bot.* Also **cinenchym**. [f. Gr. *κῑν-εῖν* to move + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after *parenchyma*, etc.] Laticiferous tissue; tissue forming vessels containing latex or milky juice.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 Laticiferous tissue, or Cinenchym. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 87/2 The latex exhibits movements which have given origin to the name cinenchyma applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors.

Hence **cinen'chymatous** (-'kɪmətəs), *a.*, belonging to the cinenchyma.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 331 The cinenchymatous vessels, in which..cyclosis goes on.

cinene ('sɪniːn). *Chem.* Also **cyn-**. [f. next + -ENE.] A terpene derived from cineol. Hence **ci'nenic** *a.*

1884 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLVI. 1364 On dry distillation it [*sc.* cynene dihydrochloride] is decomposed into cynene and hydrochloric acid. **1885** *Ibid.* XLVIII. I. 172 Pure cynene is best prepared by warming a mixture of the iodide, $C_{10}H_{18}I_2$ (3 parts), with aniline (4 parts), and distilling the product in a current of steam. **1905** *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. I. 409 Cinenic acid. *Ibid.* 414 Cinene yields white needles..of an additive compound with hydrogen bromide in acetic acid solution. **1939** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 179/2 Cinogenic acid ..is converted into α-cinenic aeid..when heated at 150°. **1954** HEILBRON & BUNBURY *Dict. Org. Comp.* III. 180/2 *Limonene*..$C_{10}H_{16}$, *dl-*. Dipentene, cinene.

cineole ('sɪnɪɒl). *Chem.* Also **cyn-**, **-ol**. [f. mod.L. *oleum cinæ* (reversed) oil of worm-wood + -OL 3.] A volatile compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, occurring in oil of cajeput, various eucalyptus oils, and other oils. Hence **cine'olic** *a.*

1885 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLVIII. I. 172 Cyneol diiodide is formed when iodide acts on cyneol diluted with light petroleum. **1888** *Ibid.* LIV. 1205 Cineolic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_5$, is prepared by oxidising cineol with potassium permanganate. **1889** *Ibid.* LVI. 1072 The lower boiling fraction of oil of sage contains pinene and cineole. **1890** THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 410/1 Cineol $C_{10}H_{18}O$ is the chief constituent of the volatile oils of santonica. **1895** *Bloxam's Chem.* (ed. 8) 542 Cineol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, is the chief constituent of eucalyptus oil. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 163/1 *Cineole*, eucalyptole. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 546/1 Cineol..is the familiar 'eucalyptus oil' used for colds.

cinephone ('sɪnɪfəʊn). [f. CINE + -PHONE.] A former name for an apparatus designed for the production of a talking film.

1913 *Kelso Chron.* 15 Aug. 2/4 The Cinephone, which will enable the actor without any restriction to play his part and to have his voice and action recorded in absolute union. **1921** *Observer* 13 Mar. 14/2 These two men claim that their 'Cinephone', as they call it, makes the talking film a commercial possibility.

cineraceous (sɪnə'reɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cinerāce-us* ashy + -OUS.] Of the nature or colour of ashes.

1864 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Cineraceous*, ash-greyish.

cineradiography (ˌsɪnɪreɪdɪ'ɒgrəfɪ). [f. Gr. *κίνη-, κῑνεῖν* to move + RADIOGRAPHY.] (See quot. 1955.) Hence (as a back-formation) ˌ**cine'radiograph**; also ˌ**cine,radio'graphic** *a.*

1934 *Lancet* 21 Apr. 878/1 To give early hope of using cineradiography in teaching living anatomy. *Ibid.*, What we need..is a carefully edited cineradiographic film study of the viscera. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 44 *Cine-radiography*, the production of a succession of radiographs which can be viewed rapidly in order, thus creating an illusion of continuity. **1965** *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (*Med. Res. Council*) IV. 189 Cineradiographs of the beating human heart. **1967** *Word* XXIII. 519 The procedural areas of segmental analysis, of cineradiographic and sonocineradiographic analysis.

Cinerama (sɪnə'rɑːmə). [f. CINE(MA + *-rama*, after PANORAMA.] The proprietary name of a form of cinema film projected on a wide curved screen by three cameras (see quots. 1951 and 1952).

1951 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 686 *Cinerama*..A type of film projected onto a screen with an arc that covers a field of vision about 146° wide and 55½° high. **1952** *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct., Cinerama, a new 'three-dimensional' system for projecting films, was given an enthusiastic welcome when it was displayed for the first time last night at the Broadway Theatre, New York... It uses a curved screen about six times as large as a normal cinema screen. The image on the screen is not one picture but three, converging into each other to create an impression of depth. **1956** G. BOAS in *English* Summer 48 Shakespeare was a poet, not a script-writer for Cinerama. **1958** *Times* 30 Apr. 3/6 The Cinerama effects are particularly successful.

cineraria (sɪnə'reərɪə). *Bot.* Pl. **-as**. [mod.Lat., fem. of L. *cinerārius* pertaining to ashes, f. *cinerem* ashes. So named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.] A genus of composite plants (now generally included in *Senecio*), mostly natives of South Africa, with blue or purple flowers, but assuming very various colours under cultivation. They are grown as greenhouse or window plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxviii. (1633) 281 Cineraria, or ash coloured St. James Wort. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds ..*Cineraria*, etc. [**1731–7** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Jacobæa, Jacobæa Africana*..African Shrubby Ragwort, with cut Leaves, and the under Part of an Ash Colour.] **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 274/1 Cinerarias will not bear the frost. **1871** *Daily News* 22 Mar., The Great Western Station..is smothered in azaleas, camellias, cinerarias, and lilacs.

‖ **cinerarium** (sɪnə'reərɪəm). [Lat., in same sense; see next, and -ARIUM.] A place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Crematorium..a Cinerarium is to be erected.

cinerary ('sɪnərərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *cinerāri-us* pertaining to ashes. Cf. F. *cineraire*.] Of or pertaining to ashes. ***cinerary urn, vase***: a scpulchral urn used in ancient times to preserve the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 One of those cinerary urns. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 345 Larger urns, some for cinerary purposes. **1880** HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* i. 6 There are cinerary associations with fire places.

cinerascent, erron. for CINERESCENT *a.*

cineration (sɪnə'reɪʃən). *rare*—[0]. [f. L. type **cinerā-re*, *cinerā-tus* to reduce to ashes, of which the latter occurs in med.L. (Du Cange). In mod.F. *cineration*. See -ATION.] Reduction to ashes.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Cinefaction* or *Cineration*. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cineration*, in chymistry, the reduction of wood, or any other combustible matter, into ashes, by means of fire... This, others call *cinefaction*. **1755** JOHNSON, *Cineration*, the reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

cinerator ('sɪnəreɪtə(r)). [agent-noun f. L. type *cinerāre*: see prec.] A furnace for reducing dead bodies to ashes.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 447 A pentagonal cinerator for the use of Hindus and the other Hindu castes.

cinerea (sɪnɪ'riːə). *Anat.* [mod.L., fem. sing. (sc. *cortex*) of *cinereus* CINEREOUS.] Grey or cellular nerve-tissue; the grey substance of the brain and spinal cord. Hence **cine'real** *a.*

1882 [see FASCIOLA]. **1889** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120/1 The boundaries of the cinerea (cortex, etc.) and alba (medulla) were ascertained by comparing the similarly exposed surface of a fresh brain. *Ibid.* 120/2 The cinereal margins of the cerebellum. **1953** *Faber Med. Dict.* 93/2 *Cinerea*, the grey matter of the brain, spinal cord and ganglia.

cinereal (sɪ'nɪərɪəl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL[1].]

†**1.** = CINERARY. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iii. 105 A cinereal urn.

2. = CINEREOUS.

*c***1878** *Oxf. Bible Helps* 95 Cinereal crows.

cinereous (sɪ'nɪərɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *cinere-us* ash-coloured (f. *ciner-em* ashes) + -OUS.]

1. Of an ashy hue, ash-coloured, ashen-gray; *spec.* in names of birds having ash-coloured feathers, as the ***cinereous crow***, ***cinereous eagle***, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., [The] partrig, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. **1768** PENNANT *Penguins* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 92 The whole back is of a very deep cinereous colour. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Cinereous crows..brave the severest winter. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 71 The great or cinereous shrike. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 14.

2. Of the nature of ashes.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 455 Round cinereous bodies. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, She must first burn-out, and lie as a dead cinereous heap.

¶ *catachr.* ? Baked to a cinder, over-cooked.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 333 This semi-sanguineous partiality had given way to a taste for cinereous..meats.

cinerescent (sɪnə'rɛsənt), *a. rare.* Also *erron.* cinerascent. [ad. late L. *cinerēscent-em* pres. pple. of *cinerēscĕre* to turn to ashes.] Inclining to ash-colour; grayish.

1816 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 540 The breast and rump cinerascent. **1880** in WEBSTER *Supp.* **1887** W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 272 White or yellowish-white, or cinerascent.

cineritious (sɪnə'rɪʃəs), *a.* Also 7 -cious. [f. L. *cinerici-us, -tius* ashy, like ashes + -OUS.]

1. Ash-coloured, ashen-gray; in *Anat.* used of the 'gray-matter' of the brain and spinal cord.

1686 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 230 Very little of the cineritious Colour to be seen. **1697** *Ibid.* XIX. 534 Whether I did distinguish the Cinericious and Medullary Substances. **1791** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 353 A light grey or cineritious heavy powder. **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 35 A medullary nucleus..enveloped by the grey or cineritious matter.

2. Of the nature of ashes or cinders.

1732 P. DELANY *Revelation* II. 226 (R.) Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and cineritious earth. **1782** *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 The soil of the plain is cineritious. **1803** G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 389 No cineritious remains are visible ..and..there are no marks of cremation in the cave. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 337 Grey, sad, and cineritious.

cinerulent (sɪ'nɛr(j)u:lənt), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *ciner-em* ashes; cf. *pulverulent.*] 'Full of ashes' (J.), of the texture of ashes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cinerulent (*cinerulentus*), full of ashes. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

ciné-vérité: see CINÉMA-VÉRITÉ.

cinfoly, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

Cingalese (sɪŋgəli:z), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 Cingala, Singale, 8 Cinglass. [f. Skr. *Siṅhalam* Ceylon, *siṅhalās* people of Ceylon; in Tamil *çiṅgaḷa*; see SINHALESE *sb.* and *a.*] *adj.* Of Ceylon. *sb.* A native of Ceylon; the language of Ceylon.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Singales or Native Inhabitants. *Ibid.*, The Cingalas are very cunning Artificers in all mettalls. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) II. 698/2 Two *Cingaleses*..hid themselves. **1868** MALLESON *French in India* i. 27 Some native Cingalese in Dutch pay.

cingle ('sɪŋg(ə)l). Forms: 5 syngle, sengle, 6 sangle, single, 7- cingle. [a. OF. *cengle* (11th c.), *sengle* (12th c.); in mod.F. *sangle*:—L. *cingulum* girdle.] A girdle; anything that girds or surrounds; a girth, a belt.

*c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104a, This tirant deceiuable, Gaue him another syngle, made of wul. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412/1 The senglys or gyrthes of the hors. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne sangle*, a sengle or girth. **1708-15** KERSEY, *Cingle*, a Girth for a Horse. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.] **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cingle* (from *cir-cingle*). A belt worn by seamen.

†**cingling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. possible vb. CINGLE, f. prec.] Girdling, tight-lacing.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 133 To become slender in wast..what cingling, will they [women] not indure.

‖**cingular,** *sb.* [See SANGLIER.] 'A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell.*' (Halliwell.)

cingular ('sɪŋgju:lə(r)), *a.* [f. CINGULUM + -AR^1.] Of or belonging to a cingulum; = next.

1904 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Mar. 204 The development of a distinct cingular cuspule internal to the main antero-internal cusp. **1933** *Jrnl. Anat.* LXVII. 225 Following lesions in the cingular cortex of the cat and the rat, we have found cellular atrophy in the anterior nucleus. **1963** H. C. ELLIOTT *Textbk. Neuroanat.* xxi. 327/2 The cingulum..runs under the surface of the cingular and hippocampal gyri.

cingulate ('sɪŋgju:lət), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cingulatus*, f. CINGULUM.] **a.** Having a cingulum. **b.** Arch-shaped; used esp. of a gyrus on the medial surface of each cerebral hemisphere that partly encircles the *corpus callosum*, and of the sulcus that forms its outer boundary.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 291 *Cingulate*,.. when the abdomen or the trunk is wholly surrounded by one or more belts of a different colour. **1916** *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 19) 800 The cingulate gyrus is an arch-shaped convolution, lying in close relation to the superficial surface of the corpus callosum. **1949** *Buchanan's Man. Anat.* (ed. 8) xiii. 1346 The curved gyrus between the cingulate sulcus and the corpus callosum is the cingulate gyrus. **1969** A. BRODAL *Neurol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 650 It is customary to distinguish several long bundles. One is the cingulum, passing in the cingulate gyrus.

‖**cingulum** ('sɪŋgju:ləm). The Latin word for 'girdle, belt' [f. root of *cingĕre* to gird], occasionally used as a technical term for **a.** The girdle of a priest's alb. **b.** A surgical cincture or girdle; also the part of the body round which a girdle is worn, the waist. **c.** *Anat.* A band of dental substance surrounding the base of the crown of the tooth in some animals. **d.** *Zool.* The transverse series of bony bands in the armour of the armadillo. **e.** The *clitellum* or band of higher-coloured rings in the body of earthworms. **f.** *Bot.* (See quot. 1845.) **g.** *Anat.* A long curved bundle of association fibres lying within the cingulate gyrus of the brain and connecting the paraterminal and parahippocampal gyri.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* VI. 227 Cingulum, that portion of a plant immediately between the stem and the roots, the neck. **1847** CRAIG, *Cingulum*, in Zoology, a term applied to the neck of a tooth, or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. **1856-8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Clitellum or cingulum, a tumid fleshy glandular zone. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 264 A 'band' of dental substance (termed the cingulum) may surround the tooth. **1877** COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 205 A simple conical cusp, two-rooted, with..a well-marked cingulum. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 221 Cingulum or clitellum. **1882** *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 356 (*heading*) Fibres of the gyrus fornicatus; fillet of the corpus callosum (Mayo); cingulum. **1894** D. J. CUNNINGHAM *Pract. Anat.* II. 529 If the deep surface of the callosal convolution which has been torn away be examined, a large bundle of longitudinally directed fibres will be noticed embedded in its substance. This is the cingulum. **1902** —— *Text-bk. Anat.* 548 The cingulum..lies under cover of the callosal gyrus. **1969** [see CINGULATE *a.*].

cinicke, obs. form of CYNIC.

‖**ciniphes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also cinifes. A word taken over from the Vulgate [repr. Gr. σκνίφες, pl., of σκνίψ, of the LXX.], where it is applied to the insects which constituted the third plague of Egypt (*Exod.* viii. 17); variously supposed to be gnats, lice, fleas.

*a*1571 JEWEL *On Joshua* vi. 1-3. 980 The Ciniphes were but little, yet they are reckoned among the great plagues of God. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* civ. 31 And the cinifes in al their coastes. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ciniph*, a gnat. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. x. §10 (ed. 3) 358 In turning the dust into ciniphes [*v.r.* Ciphinies] (which we render lice). [Bailey has 'ciniphes'.]

cinit, obs. form of ZENITH.

cink(e, -foil, obs. form of CINQUE, -FOIL.

cinnabar ('sɪnəba(r)). Forms: 4 cynoper, 5 cenopere, cynabare, 6-7 cinaper, 6-8 cinoper, 7 cinnambre, sinaper, synaper, sinopre, cinaber, sinabar, cinabre, cynnaber, 7-8 cinnaber, 7-9 cinabar, 7- cinnabar. [ad. OF. *cinabre* or L. *cinnabaris*, ad Gr. κιννάβαρι, a word of oriental origin: cf. Pers. *zanjifrah* in same sense. (Cf. MHG. *zinober.*)]

1. The red or crystalline form of mercuric sulphide (Hg″ S). Originally applied to native cinnabar, a rhombohedral mineral, usually of adamantine lustre, the most important ore of mercury.

hepatic cinnabar: a variety of native cinnabar of a liver-brown colour.

*a*1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 Great quantitie of quicksilver and Cinaper. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 You shall deale much, with mineralls..argaile, alkaly, Cinoper. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 227 Sinabar..is a deadly medicine made half of quick-silver, and half of Brimstone by Art of fire. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 294 Cinoper..otherwise called Vermilion. **1685** BOYLE *Salub. Air* 64 Cinnabar, which is the Ore of Quicksilver. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bezoar Stone*, Others use Cinoper, Antimony, and Quicksilver. **1838-43** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlvii. 398 The cinnabar or sulphuret of quicksilver, of the famous mines of Almaden. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 912 Mercuric Sulphide..exists both amorphous and crystallised; in the former state it is black; in the latter, it has a fine red colour and constitutes the well-known pigment called *cinnabar* or *vermillion*.

2. The same used as a pigment; VERMILION.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 14 [He] maketh cedre couples, and peynteth with cynoper [**1388** with reed colour]. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 118 Write oute whate the list with cynabare. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 13 The colors..swarvy red, synaper, or lake color. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 213 Blue, white, and black, with here and there perhaps a tincture of cinnabar. **1812** DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 441 A cake of a fine red colour, called cinnabar, and known in commerce under the name of vermilion.

†**b.** *transf.* A red colour like that of vermilion.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* xxvi, From th' orient borrowing gold, from western skies Heavenly cinabre.

3. *cinnabar of antimony*: 'name for sulphuret of antimony, which was formed during an old process for making butter of antimony, in which mercury was used' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 29 To work he went on Gold and Mercury..conjoyn'd them with Antimony..and firmly resolv'd, after he had made it into a Cinnabar that it should be Horizontal Gold. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cinnabar of Antimony*, a composition of mercury, common sulphur, and crude antimony, sublimed.

†4. Dragon's blood; properly the red resinous juice of a tree, but formerly believed to be a mixture of Dragon's and Elephant's blood. In this sense usually in the Latin form. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. XXVII. (1495) 878. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 331 Sanguis Draconis (that is) Dragons blood, otherwise called Cinnabaris. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 532 Cinnambre, which is the mixed bloud of their fel dragons and mighty elephants. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 His and their bloud is mingled both together, whereof the Ancients made their Cinnabaris.

5. *attrib.* Vermilion-coloured; deep red or scarlet. So in *comb.* as *cinnabar-red.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 250 A precipitate of a dark cinnabar colour. **1864** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Of a dingy cinnabar tint. **1882** *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/1 Lip white, with a cinnabar botch on the disc.

6. **cinnabar moth,** collectors' name of *Callimorpha Jacobæa*, a British moth.

cinnabaric (sɪnə'bærɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

cinnabarine ('sɪnəbaraɪn, -ɪn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *cinabarin*, formerly *cinabrin* 'red, ruddie (as Vermillion)' Cotgr.] Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to, cinnabar.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 11 The Soil containing these cinnabarine veins. **1713** SPRENGNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Cinnabarine Medicines were successfully applied. **1754** HUXHAM *ibid.* XLVIII. 845 The cinnabarine preparation.

†**cinnaberous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to cinnabar.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1127 Those places are of a Cinnaberous quality, whence he conceives, that from the vapours rising from Cinnaber, the snow becomes red.

†**ci'nnabrian,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. CINNABARINE.] Cinnabar-coloured.

*c*1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Works* (1880) III. 508 Fine cinnabrian tips of the wings.

'cinnamate. *Chem.* [f. L. *cinnam-um* cinnamon + -ATE.] A salt of cinnamic acid. **'cinnamal** = *cinnamic aldehyde*. So **ci'nnameïn** = benzyl-cinnamate $C_9H_7O_2.C_7H_7$, a constituent of Peru and Tolu balsams, etc., crystallizing in shining prisms. **'cinnamene**, an aromatic hydro-carbon C_8H_8, or $C_6H_5-C_2H_3$ (*ethenyl-benzene, phenylethene*), a very mobile and volatile colourless oil with a strong aromatic odour, obtained from cinnamic acid, storax, or the resin of Peru balsam; also called **cinnamol**, and *styrol.* **cinna'menyl-**, a formative of names of acids, formed from cinnamic aldehyde, such as *cinnamenylacrylic*, *cinnamenylangelic.* **ci'nnamic**, of or pertaining to cinnamon, as in *cinnamic acid*, $C_9H_8O_2$, or $C_6H_5-C_3H_2O.OH$ (*phenylacrylic acid*), a monatomic aromatic acid obtained by the oxidation of cinnamon oil; *cinnamic aldehide* C_9H_7OH, *cinnamic alcohol* $C_9H_{10}O$ etc. **'cinnamide**, the amide of cinnamyl $C_9H_7O.H_2N$, a white crystalline substance. **'cinnamyl**, the aromatic monatomic radical, C_9H_7O', of cinnamic acid, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 45 The cinnamate of silver. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 458 The cinnamates are monobasic. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 771 Cinnamene is a very mobile, colourless oil. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 420 It oxidizes first to cinnamyl aldehyde and then to cinnamic acid. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 229 Bertagnini, in 1856.. obtained cinnamic acid artificially from oil of bitter almonds. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 419 Styrol, or Cinnamol, is found in liquid storax. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 The base of cinnamonic acid, to which they have given the name of cinnamoyl. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 457 Oil of cinnamon is composed of cinnamyl hydride.

cinnambre, obs. form of CINNABAR.

cinnamite ('sɪnəmaɪt). *Min.* [f. CINNAM-ON + -ITE.] An old name of Cinnamon-stone.

1814 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.* 12.

cinna'momeous, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **cinnamōme-us* + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature or quality of cinnamon.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

cinna'momeously, *adv. rare.* [f. CINNAMOMEOUS + -LY^2.] In a cinnamomeous manner.

1887 HOOKER *Flora Brit. India* V. 273 Leaves..cinnamomeously tomentose.

cinna'momic, *a.* [f. L. *cinnamōm-um* (see next) + -IC.] Of cinnamon: in *Chem.* = CINNAMIC.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 178/2 When oil of cinnamon is exposed to oxygen gas..the result is the cinnamomic acid.

cinnamon ('sɪnəmən). Forms: 5 synamom(e, cynamone, 5-6 sinamome, cynamum, 5-7 cynamome, 6 cinamom(e, cinnamum, cino-, cynomome, sinamon, (synemond, -mont), 6-7 cynamom, syn-, cynamon, 6-8 cinamon, 7 cinnamom, -mun, (-mond, cynament, cina-, synamond), 7- cinnamon. [a. F. *cinnamome*, also in 16th c. *cinamonde*, ad. L. *cinnamōm-um*, a. Gr. κιννάμωμον. There was also a later Gr. κίνναμον, whence L. *cinnamon*, *cinnamum*, to which the current Eng. form is, at least in part, due. The Gr. was of Semitic origin = Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon.]

1. a. The inner bark of an East Indian tree (see 2), dried in the sun, in rolls or 'quills', and used as a spice. It is of a characteristic yellowish

brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic, and acts as a carminative and restorative.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 174 a, Sinamome, frankensence withal. *a* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 133 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 126 Looke þat your stikkes of synamome be thyn. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* vii. 17 Myrre, Aloes and Cynamom. —— *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 As yᵉ Cynamon and Balme, that hath so good a sauoure. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) F j a, The smell of them is like cinnamum. **1555** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 227 Item, for synemond.. vj*d*. **1571** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) I. 364, j lb. of synemont vj*s*. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxiv. (1663) 137 Cinnamom, pepper, cardamone. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Take.. of Cynament, of Nutmegg, of each halfe an ounce. **1830** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 83 If the nose be held while we are eating cinnamon, we shall perceive no difference between its flavour and that of a deal shaving. **1884** *Cornh. Mag.* 629 Paradoxical as it sounds to say so, cinnamon has really no taste at all, but only a smell. *Mod.* Seasoned with ground cinnamon.

†**b.** As a term of endearment. *Obs. rare.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 513 My fayre bryd, my swete cynamome [*v.r.* cynamone].

c. white cinnamon: the inner bark of *Canella alba*; see CANELLA 2.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, s.v. *Cinnamon*, White Cinnamon, which some call.. Winter's bark, from the person's name who first brought it into England.

2. The tree which yields this bark, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, N.O. *Lauraceae*. Also applied to other trees, allied to, or in some way resembling the true cinnamon; *esp.* **bastard c.**, the CASSIA, *C. Cassia*; **black c.**, the West Indian *Pimenta acris*; **mountain c.**, *Cinnamodendron corticosum*; **wild cinnamon**, *Canella alba* and *Myrcia acris*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. XXVI. (1495) 619 A shrubbe that growyth in Ynde and in Ethiopia.. and hyght Cynamum. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome and Cassia. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 16 The third Tree, which is the Cinnamon. **1789** SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 Two species of the Laurus of Linnæus; one known by the name of the bastard cinnamon. **1858** R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 352 Myrcia acris.. called in Jamaica Wild Cinnamon or Wild Clove.. The leaves have a sweet aromatic smell resembling that of cinnamon.

3. *attrib.* and as *adj.* Cinnamon-coloured.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2017/8 A Close-bodied Coat of Cinamon colour. **1776** WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 244 Pileus cinnamon. **1844-57** G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 183 A well-marked.. cinnamon tint. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 614 The colour of the bark is a yellowish brown, now usually called a Cinnamon colour. **1870** MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 55 Cochins, muffled in .. cinnamon feathers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cinnamon-bark***, ***-plant***, ***-tree***; ***-eater*** (see quot.); ***-powder***; ***-like*** adj.; also with names of colours, as ***cinnamon-blackish***, ***-brown***, ***-red***, ***-yellow***; ***cinnamon-coloured*** (see 3), ***-hued*** adjs.; **cinnamon apple**, an early variety of apple; also a fruit of Surinam; **cinnamon bear**, a cinnamon-coloured variety of the common black bear of North America; **cinnamon (-coloured) fern**, a large N. American fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) with some of its fronds cinnamon-coloured; **cinnamon dove** (see quots.); **cinnamon fly**, a fly used in angling; **cinnamon-oil**, or *oil of cinnamon*, a sweet aromatic yellow oil obtained from cinnamon-bark, cassia-bark, etc., consisting chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde; †**cinnamon-plum**, a variety of plum; **cinnamon-root**, Gerard's name for the Ploughman's Spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); **cinnamon rose**, a species of rose (*R. cinnamomea*); **cinnamon-sedge**, the Sweet Rush, *Acorus Calamus* (Britten & Holland); **cinnamon-stone**, a name given to various brown and yellow kinds of garnet, *esp.* to a cinnamon-coloured variety from Ceylon; **cinnamon-suet** (see quot.); **cinnamon toast**, buttered toast spread with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon; **cinnamon-water**, an aromatic beverage prepared from cinnamon.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July.. Fruits in Prime .. *Cinnamon Apple. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 312 A kind of fruit called in Surinam *pomme de canelle*, or cinnamon-apple. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 224 *Cinnamon bark is astringent, cordial, and tonic. **1823** J. SABINE in J. Franklin *Narr. Journey Shores Polar Sea* 648 Individuals vary in colour from black to different shades of brown, and are known to the traders under the different names of Black, Brown, *Cinnamon, and Grey Bears. **1829** J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* I. 15 The Cinnamon Bear of the Fur Traders is considered by the Indians to be an accidental variety of this species [*Ursus americanus*]. **1855** F. S. MARRYAT *Mts. & Molehills* 253 A long-expected fight had come off between a grizzly bear and a cinnamon bear. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* xviii. 309 He was dancing like a cinnamon bear. **1936** D. MCCOWAN *Anim. Canad. Rockies* xxxiii. 288 Formerly it was believed that the so called cinnamon bear was a distinct species but such is not the case: the cinnamon bear is simply a reddish-haired black bear. **1887** W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 337 Hymenium *cinnamon-blackish. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 18 The back and coverts of the wings are bright *cinnamon brown, spotted with black. **1679** *Trial R. Langhorn* 56 He was in a *Cinamon-coloured Suit. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 57 Fur gray brown above; cinnamon-coloured below. **1845** A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* II. 465 *Cinnamon-colored Fern.. is among the largest of our ferns, growing in swamps and low grounds. **1895** LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* IV. 380 The South African *cinnamon-dove (*Haplopelia larvata*) may be taken as a well-known representative of another subfamily of ground-doves (*Geotrygoninae*). **1908** HAAGNER & IVY *Sk. S. Afr. Bird Life* 114 The *Cinnamon Dove.. is an inhabitant of the forests of the Cape, ranging from Knysna to Natal, and the Transvaal. **1957** MCLACHLAN & LIVERSIDGE *Roberts' Birds S. Afr.* 173 *Cinnamon dove*... White face and cinnamon under-parts diagnostic... From Cape Town.. eastwards to Abyssinia. **1729** SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 105 A certain kind of wild Doves, which from their feeding on the Fruit of the Cinnamon-Tree, they call *Cinnamon-eaters. **1818** W. P. C. BARTON *Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ* II. 206 *Cinnamon fern. Tall Osmunda. **1868** *Amer. Naturalist* II. 522 The Cinnamon Fern, and the Interrupted leaved Fern, well known to young botanists in the spring. **1917** E. S. BAILEY *Sand Dunes Indiana* 156 The brakes and cinnamon ferns are hip high. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 235 The *Cinnamon.. fly is one.. of the *Phryganidæ*. **1899** *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/6 Bound in *cinnamon-hued cloth. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 617 All sorts of *cinnamon-like plants. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 43 Two varieties of oil of cinnamon occur in commerce. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 818 Cinnamic Acid is also produced by oxidation of *cinnamon-oil. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Fruits in Prime .. *Cinnamon-Plum. **1882** *Garden* 15 Apr. 246/2 Flowers.. spotted with *cinnamon-red. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* (Britt. & Holl.), In English it [Inula Conyza] may be called the *cinamom-roote. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June .. Flowers in Prime.. Selder, and *Cynomon Roses. **1824** *Southern Lit. Messenger* I. 98 Clusters of.. large double damask and cinnamon roses. **1892** B. TORREY *Foot-path Way* 32, I wished, also, to say something of sundry minor enjoyments: of the cinnamon roses, for example. **1952** A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 426 [*Rosa*] *cinnamomea*, 'Cinnamon Rose', red, May, 6 to 9 ft., spicily fragrant, Europe, N. China, Siberia. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 136 The mouldie mosse.. My *Sinamon smell too much annoieth. **1805** JAMESON *Min.* II. 527 One new species ..denominated *cinnamon stone. **1868** DANA *Min.* 266 Cinnamon-stone.. included a cinnamon-coloured variety [of garnet] from Ceylon. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 613 From the ripe fruits a fatty substance called *cinnamon suet is expressed. **1927** M. DE LA ROCHE *Jalna* ix. 103 Pushing his plate of *cinnamon toast to one side, he jotted them down on the back of an envelope. **1966** M. MCSHANE *Crimson Madness* (1967) iv. 141 And for tea I'd like cinnamon toast. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 78 *Cynamum tre, *sinamus*. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 338 A wild cinnamon tree, growing upon the coast of Malabar. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 344 The cinnamon-tree attains to the height of twenty feet. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Give him some *cinamom water, his conscience hath a cold Stomacke. **1634** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) Introd. 63 To a woman 2 dayes disstilling cinamon water 00 00 06. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* I. vii, Bring two dishes of chocolate and a glass of cinnamon-water.

5. *ellipt.* = *cinnamon bear*.

1855 F. S. MARRYAT *Mts. & Molehills* 253 The cinnamon's weight was quoted at 400 lbs. **1878** E. B. TUTTLE *Border Tales* 52 Lassooing a cinnamon. **1891** *Fur, Fin & Feather* Mar. 170 They were a big party of cinnamons harvesting their way back towards the mountains. **1903** A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xxiii. 366 Those of us who had fastened on to the old cinnamon.

6. A descriptive name for certain domestic birds (poultry, canaries).

1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 197 Buff and silver cinnamon, early hatched Cochin chickens. *Ibid.* 270 Their buffs, cinnamons, and grouse with pea combs. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 2/1 When an ordinary canary is hatched the eyes look black, but in the case of the cinnamons they look pink.

7. Yellowish brown, the colour characteristic of cinnamon quills.

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 305/1 Half Hose... English mixtures in olive, gold, brown or cinnamon. **1901** [see ASH *sb.*² 1 d]. **1923** *Daily Mail* 15 Jan. 6 Newest shades, including: Pale Pink,.. Rust, Beige, Antelope, Cinnamon. **1924** A. D. SEDGWICK *Little French Girl* III. iv. 250 The buffs and cinnamons and mole-colours of the fields. **1957** M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 63/1 *Cinnamon*, grayed brown color, slightly reddish.

'cinnamoned, *pa. pple.* Spiced, flavoured, etc. with cinnamon.

a **1844** BECKFORD. (FIT2EDWARD HALL.)

cinnamonic (sɪnə'mɒnɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or resembling cinnamon; in *Chem.* = CINNAMOMIC, CINNAMIC.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 Oxygen gas is rapidly absorbed by oil of cinnamon.. and an acid is formed to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of cinnamonic acid. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 615 Its grateful aroma and spicy cinnamonic taste.

cinnet, var. SINNET.

cinnoline ('sɪnəʊlɪn). *Chem.* [ad. G. *cinnolin* (V. von Richter 1883, in *Ber. d. deutsch. Chem. Ges.* XVI. 677); cf. CHINOLINE, QUINOLINE.] A poisonous crystalline base, $C_8H_6N_2$.

1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLIV. 1105 Cinnoline-derivatives. By V. v. Richter. *Ibid.*, This base may be looked upon as quinoline in which one CH-group has been replaced by N, and the author therefore proposes the name cinnoline for it. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 386/2 The fusion of pyridazine with benzene may result in either cinnoline or phthalazine. **1946** *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXVIII. 1310 (*title*) 4-Substituted Cinnoline Derivatives. *Ibid.*, Work on the synthesis of cinnoline derivatives is limited, but has shown that the most practical method of obtaining such compounds.. involves the spontaneous cyclization of diazotized o-aminophenylethylenes. *Ibid.*, Cinnoline-4-carboxylic acid was esterified readily. **1965** *Austral. Jrnl. Chem.* XVIII. 713 The non-uniform effect of the heteroatom on *ortho* coupling constants in the aromatic ring noted previously is again observed in quinazoline and cinnoline.

cinnyl ('sɪnɪl). *Chem.* [f. CINN(AMON + -YL.] The radical, C_9H_9, of **cinnylic alcohol** (= *cinnamic alcohol*).

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Cinnylic alcohol forms beautiful silky needles, having a sweet taste and an agreeable odour of hyacinths.

cinomome, obs. form of CINNAMON.

cinoper, obs. form of CINNABAR.

cinople, var. of SINOPLE, *Obs.*

cinosure: see CYNOSURE.

cinq: see CINQUE.

‖**cinq trous** (sēk tru). [Fr., = five holes.] A form of mesh in certain makes of lace in which openings are set alternately in quincunx form.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 80. **1902** *Mrs. Bury Palliser's Hist. Lace* 213 The fillings introduced into the flowers and other ornaments in Chantilly lace are mesh grounds of old date, which, according to the district where they were made, are called vitré, mariage, and cinq what are called inside, circles, while he keeps on; and finally trous. **1908** N. H. MOORE *Lace Book* 155. **1960** H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 72/1 *Cinq trous*, term used to describe the ground found in some Flemish lace in which the threads crossing to form the mesh left five small holes.

cinquain (sɪŋ'keɪn). *rare.* [a. F. *cinquain* collection of five, stanza of five lines, f. *cinq* five. Cf. QUATRAIN.] A collection or company of five.

a. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1711 *Military & Sea Dict.*, *Cinquain*, an ancient Order of Battle, to draw up 5 Battalions, so that they may make three Lines, a Van, Main Body, and Body of Reserve.

b. A stanza of five lines.

1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* II. 205 One of Sher Kan's boon-companions.. reciting the following cinquains.

†**'cinquangle, cinkangle.** *Obs.* [f. F. *cinq* five + ANGLE.] A pentagon. Hence **cinquangled**, *a.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Figures of .v. sydes, other v. corners, which we may call cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equall as in A, and those are counted ruled cinkeangles. **1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij, Triangulare, Quadrate, Cinkeangeled, Siseangeled. **1589** IVE *Fortif.* 6 Neither is the cynqueangle to be chosen.

†**cinquanter.** *Obs.* Also 7 sincaunter, sinkanter, cinque-cater, cinque-and-quater, 8 cincater, cinquater. [app. f. F. *cinquante* fifty: but in certain uses, it seems to have been associated with *cinque* at dice.]

1. A man of fifty; an old stager.

1611 COTGR., *Rocard*, a hoarse mouldichaps, an ouer-worne sincaunter, one that can neither whinnie, nor wag the taile. *a* **1624** BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 158 This is a very pleasing speech to some old Cinque-Caters. **1675** COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* 173 (D.) Take pity, prithee, Upon a poor old Cinque and Quater, Had paid for playing the Creator. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Cincater*, *Cinquater*, a Man aged Fifty Years.

2. (See quot.)

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 410 He would coniure you into a boote, or into a bench-hole for your labour, like a sawcy Sinckanter. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* x. xix. Wks. IX. 115 One Volanerius an old sinkanter, or gamester and scurrilous companion by profession.

cinque, cinq (sɪŋk). Forms: 3-7 sink, cink, 4-5 cynk, 4-7 sinke, 5-7 synk(e, 5-7 cinke, 6 sinque, cynque, 6-7 cinq, 6- cinque. [a. OF. *cink*, *cinc*, mod.F. *cinq* (= Pr. *cinc*, It. *cinque*):—L. *quinque* five.]

1. The number five, as marked on dice; a throw in which the die turns up five.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seuene is my chaunce and thyn is cynk & treye [*v.r.* fyue and þre]. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 Thoughe sys or synke them fayle The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce of thre. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 103 b, Set them.. in order like the Sinke upon a Die. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 France and Italy are like a die, which hath no points betwixt sink and ace, Nobility and Pesantry. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 37 Cinques, Quaters, Treys, and Duces. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 142 [*Backgam.*], Throwing either quatre, cinque or six.

2. *pl.* 'The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells, probably from the fact that five pairs of bells change places in order of ringing in each successive change' (*Dict. Mus.*).

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* iii. 41 They.. rang a course of cinques on hand-bells.

†**3.** Phr. ***to set at cinque and sice***: ? to expose to great risks, to be reckless about. ***cinque outposts, posts***: the five senses (cf. CINQUE PORTS 2).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 44 Greit folie to set on synk and syss, The greit honour befoir the Romanis wan. **1568** *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 346 My sword, my buckler, and all at sink and cise. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 137 Our Countrymen.. for their carelessness of life, setting all at cinque and sice. **1649** *Winter Dream* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 203 (D.), I was fallen soundly asleep; the cinque-out-posts were shut up closer than usually. **1660** HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 32 (D.) As if the cinq-posts (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up.

4. *Comb.*, †**cinque-petal**, a flower with five petals; **cinque-point** (*Backgammon*), the fifth point from the end on either side of the board; †**cinque-points**, the 'five points' e.g. of Calvinism; **cinque-spotted** *a.*, having five spots. See also CINQUEFOIL, CINQUEPACE, CINQUE PORTS.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 275 *Plantæ fl. pentapetalo*, *Cinquepetals. **1664** H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* Pref. to Rdr. 201 Her moderation in the *cinq-points, her perfect freeness from all manner of superstitious and imposturous opinions. **1778** T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 161 To secure your own or your Adversary's *Cinque Point. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 141 [*Backgam.*] the first most advantageous throw is aces, as it..secures the cinque point in your inner table. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 38 On her left brest A mole *Cinque-spotted. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 60 A..cinque-spotted shadow.

cinque-and-quater, cinque-cater: see CINQUANTER.

cinquecentist (tʃiŋkwe'tʃɛntɪst). [ad. Ital. *cinquecentista* (pl. *-isti*), f. *cinquecento*; see next. In mod.F. *cinquecentiste*.] An (Italian) artist or writer of the cinquecento period.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 121 The foul poetry of the Cinquecentisti. **1885** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 41 The Cinquecentists hunted patiently below the stratum of wreckage.

‖**cinquecento** (tʃiŋkwe'tʃɛnto). [Ital. = five hundred; but here short for *mil cinque cento* 1500.]

A term applied in Italy to the 16th century, and to that style of art and architecture, characterized by a reversion to classical forms, which arose about 1500. Also *attrib.*

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, He showed us one [intaglio] ..which he thought to be an antique, but my governor.. soon found it to be an arrant cinque cento. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 394 Titian..was the last survivor of the great painters in the cinquecento, as the Italians call the sixteenth century. **1847** LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 38 Till the fifteenth century, when Latin, Lombard, and pointed architecture all went down before the revived antique or cinquecento. **1866** *Reader* 6 Jan. 20/1 The great cinquecento artists. **1876** GWILT *Archit., Cinquecento Architecture*..In France..called Style François premier, and Renaissance; and in England the Revival, and Elizabethan.

cinquedea (tʃiŋkwɪ'deɪa). [(Venetian) It., f. *cinque* five + *dea* = *dita* fingers, pl. of *dito*:— L. *digitu-s* DIGIT.] A broad-bladed dagger or short sword of which the blade has the breadth of five fingers.

1897 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/2 A cinquedea, the hilt composed of plaques of faceted ivory, Italian 15th century, in a finely decorated scabbard. **1911** *Archæol. Jrnl.* LXVIII. 159 The majority of these cinquedeas are about four and a half inches wide at the base of the blade. **1920** LAKING *European Armour* III. 61 The gorgeous enrichments of the various cinquedea-like daggers. *Ibid.* 70 Cinquedea sword daggers of late XVth and early XVIth century date. **1962** *Internat. Art Treas. Exhib.* (*V. & A. Mus.*) 53/2 A fifteenth-century Venetian sword, the bronze hilt of cinquedea form bound with plaques of mammoth ivory.

cinquefoil, cinqfoil ('sɪŋkfɔɪl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 sinkfoil, (qwynfoile), 5–6 synkfoil(e, 6 cinkfoly, -ie, cinfoly, cinkfoile, (cinkefield), cinqfile, cinquefole, (cintfoyle), sinke-, synke-, sinckefoyle, 6–7 cinke-, cinquefoile, -foyle, 7 cinkfoil, sinkefoile, (sinkfield), 7–9 cinqfoil, 7– cinquefoil. [f. OF. type **cinkfoil*, mod.F. *quintefeuille* (*quintefoil* in *Alphita*, 15th c.), corresp. to L. *quinquefolium*, f. *quinque* five + *folium* leaf.]

A. *sb.* 1. The plant *Potentilla reptans* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species with similar leaves, and as a book-name for the whole genus.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 81 Take of cinkefoyle the leues and rotes. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 110b, Quinquefolium is named in English Cinkfoly, or fyvefyngred grasse, or herb fyvelefe. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick..Cinqfile. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Quintefueille*..an Hearbe called Cinkefield. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There growes the cintfoyle, and the hyacinth. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 33 Upon lote and cinquefoil feeding. **1858** R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 304 The Cinquefoils..numbering nearly two hundred species. **1863** S. B. GOULD *Iceland* 332 Sprinkled with the orange Alpine cinquefoil.

b. *marsh cinquefoil*: = *Comarum palustre*.

1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (ed. Wood) II. xl. 265, I found *Comarum palustre*..or marsh cinque foil.

2. An ornamental design resembling the leaf of cinque-foil. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1424 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 56 Six saucers of siluere werkid with a sink foil vnder þe brerdeȝ. **1448** *Will of Blackett* (Somerset Ho.), A basyn with the qwynfoile with the ewer. **1534** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193 A huntynge horne harnesid with siluer with a bukkill & xviii barres & a synkfoile.

b. As a charge in Heraldry.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 88 In siluer shield a cinquefoil blue. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 In the early Rolls the cinqfoil and the six-foil are used without any distinction.

c. *Arch.* An ornament used in the Pointed style, consisting of five divisions or 'leaves' formed by the spaces between a series of cusps, inscribed in a pointed arch or in a circular ring. Hence *cinquefoil-headed* adj.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 222 The window..is divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 418 With..the cinquefoil, and even the actual pointed horse-shoe arch. **1876** GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, The cinquefoil, when inscribed in a circle, forms a rosette of five equal leaves having an open space in the middle, the leaves being formed by the open spaces.

B. *adj.* [= L. *quinquefolius*] = next.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 656 Nowe betes sowe, and synk or quater foil Transplaunte. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 90/1 The Cinquefoile Avens hath the leaf divided into 5 parts. **1749** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 143 The Rays on the upper Part forming a beautiful cinquefoil Figure. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 In many doors, a trefoil and even cinquefoil feathering is used.

'cinquefoiled, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with cinquefoils, cinquefoil-shaped.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 73 A single panel, cinque-foiled at both ends. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. ii. §6. 17 Entirely conventional in its cinquefoiled lobes.

†**cinquepace** ('sɪŋkəpeɪs), *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 cinquepasse, cinquopas(se, sinkapace, 6–7 sinquepace, 7 cinquepace, cinque-a-pace, cinqu-a-pace, sinke-a-pace. [In 16th c. *cinquepas* = F. *cinq* five *pas* paces. Littré has *cinq pas et trois visages* [i.e. five paces and three faces] *sorte d'ancienne danse*.]

A kind of lively dance much used for some time before and after 1500. From the name it is inferred that 'the steps were regulated by the number five' (Nares); and its identity with the *galliard* appears to be established by a passage referring to the latter in Sir J. Davis's *Poem on Dancing* st. lxvii,

'Five was the number of the music's feet Which still the dance did with five paces meet.'

c **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 52 Or of his daunce observed cinquopas..His wyfe Mycholl ne liked of the grace. **1581** RICH *Farewell Milit. Profess.* (1846) 4 Our galliardes are so curious..so full of trickes and tournes, that he whiche hath no more but the plaine sinque-pace, is no better accoumpted of then a verie bongler. **1594** PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exp.* 40 Breake off in the midst of a rough Cinquepasse. **1596** HARINGTON *Apol. Ajax*, They descanted of the new Faerie Queene..and the greatest fault they could find in it was that the last verse disordered their mouthes, and was like a tricke of seventeene in a sinkapace. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 77 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinquepace faster and faster, till he sinkes into his graue. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* I. iii. 139. **1637** NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IX. 143 Now do your sinque pace cleanly. **1644–7** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 30 Twiss blows the Scotch pipes, and..Puts on the traces, and treads Cin-qu-pace [**1651** Cinqu-a-paice; **1677** cinque-a-pace].

†**cinquepace,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To dance a cinquepace.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 For feare they be disie when they daunce..or rather shrinke downe right when they should cinquopasse.

Cinque Ports. [In 13th c. *sink pors* repr. OF. *cink porz*, Latin *quinque portus*, five ports.]

A group of sea-ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south-east coast of England, and having jurisdiction along the coast continuously from Seaford in Sussex, to Birchington near Margate, including also Faversham, which have existed as an incorporation from an early period of English history.

The five 'Ports' are in order of precedence Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hithe, to which were added in very early times the 'Ancient Towns' of Rye and Winchelsea, with all the privileges of 'Ports'. Several of these have detached 'Members', of which Seaford, Pevensea, Fordwich, Folkstone, Faversham, Lydd, Tenterden, Deal, and Margate, are 'Corporate Towns' with the same jurisdiction and municipal functions as the parent Ports.

In ancient times the Cinque Ports furnished the chief part of the English navy, in return for which they had many important privileges and franchises. These were mostly abolished by the Reform Act of 1832 and the Corporation Act of 1835. The Lord Wardenship is now chiefly an honorary dignity, and is usually conjoined with that of Governor of Dover Castle. See Vol. I of the Census Returns for 1871, and M. Burrows *Cinque Ports*.

1191 *Carta* 27 Mar., an. 2 Rich. I, in Cooper *Winchelsea* (1850) 64 Non..aliter quam Barones de Hastingiis et de quinque portibus placitant. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 515 Sir Huber de Boru..& the sink pors scarseliche mid ssipes eiȝtetene, & geue hom bataile in the se. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 Which..at the first gaue..to all the residue the name of Cinque Ports. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 49. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 216 In Matthew Paris..it is reported that the Barons of the Cinqueports carried the Canopie ouer the King, as their ancient right is. **1640–4** *Open. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 Such Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports, as were return'd. **1858** LONGF. *Birds of Pass.* (1865) 261 As if to summon from his sleep the Warden And Lord of the Cinque Ports. **1873** J. LEWIS *Digest Census of 1871*, 24 The Court of Shepway, the Supreme Court of the Cinque Ports, is so named from the place near Hythe where..it was generally held.

b. Used for 'barons of the Cinque Ports'.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 20 The Order of the Coronation..8 A Canopy, borne by foure of the Cinque-Ports, vnder it the Queene in her Robe.

†**2.** *fig.* Applied to the five senses. *Obs.*

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 7 She [conscience] ..keeps the cinque ports, the out-lets and in-lets of the heart and life. **1676** HUBBARD *Happin. People* 12 The Cinque-ports of the senses in and about the head.

†**b.** ? The gates or outlets of a town. *Obs.*—1

c **1600** *Timon*, I walked through the byewayes of the towne, The Schooles, the Cinqueports, the markett places.

†**3. Cinque-Port**: a kind of fishing net (see quots.). Also ***Cinque-port net.*** *Obs.*

1707 PHILLIPS *Cinque Port*, a sort of Fishing Net, so call'd from the fiue Entrances into it. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Net, Cinque-port Net*, in fishery, a name given to a sort of square net, resembling a cage, and having five entrances into it.

4. *attrib.* (in form *Cinque-port*).

1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 He sat in parliament as a Cinque port baron. **1888** M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* iii. 59 Inconsistent with his [Edw. the Confessor's] Cinque Port policy. *Ibid.* iv. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

cintre ('sɪntə(r)). *Arch. rare.* [a. F. *cintre* in same sense (16th c. in Littré), along with a cognate vb. *cintrer*, cf. med.L. *cintrum* (13th c. Littré), It. '*centina* and *centinare*. Of uncertain origin; see Littré and Diez; the latter suggests a L. *cincturāre*, to girdle or gird. The F. word was perhaps the actual source of CENTRE sense 13, and its derivatives, though these have been in Eng. merged in *centre* (L. *centrum*), under which it appears in all the architectural works examined, exc. in Elmes.] The centre or centering of a bridge or arch.

[*c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cynter or masunry (cyynt of masonrye 1499), *cintorium*.] *Ibid.*, 456 Syyntyr of masonrye [*K.* sintyr of masonry, **1499** syyntir of masunry], *sinctorium* [**1499** *cingatorium*]. **1826** J. ELMES *Dict. Arts, Cintre*..the timber framing erected..between piers, to support voussoirs..of an arch while building.

Cinzano (tʃɪn'zɑ:nəʊ). [Name of the manufacturers.] The proprietary name of an Italian vermouth; also, a drink of this.

1923 A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* vi. 96 Ah, Bonomelli and illustrious Cinzano. **1959** A. BAILEY *Making Progress* 60 On the hotel veranda, sipping a Cinzano, was the gentleman in the khaki shorts and trilby hat.

‖**cion** ('saɪən). [Gr. *κίων* a column, the uvula.]

a. An old name for the uvula.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. 'The septum between the nostrils' (*S.S. Lex.*).

cion, obs. form of SCION.

cionotome (saɪ'ɒnəʊtəʊm). [f. Gr. *κίων, κίαν-ος* the uvula + *τομ-ός* cutting, f. *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Surg.* An instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 553/2.

cionotomy (saɪə'notəmɪ). [f. Gr. *κίων* + *-τομια* cutting.] Excision of the uvula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

ciopine, ciper, obs. ff. CHOPINE, CYPRESS.

cipher, cypher ('saɪfə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 sipher, -re, 6 cyfer, -re, cifer, -ra, -re, ciphre, -ra, sypher, -re, ziphre, (scypher), 6–7 cyphar, 7 cyphre, ciphar, zifer, 6– cypher, cipher. [a. OF. *cyfre, cyffre* (mod.F. *chiffre*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cifra*, med.L. *cifra, cifera, ciphra*, f. Arab. *çifr* the arithmetical symbol 'zero' or 'nought' (written in Indian and Arabic numeration ·), a subst. use of the adj. *çifr* 'empty, void', f. *çafara* to be empty. The Arabic was simply a translation of the Sanscrit name *śūnya*, literally 'empty'.]

1. **a.** An arithmetical symbol or character (o) of no value by itself, but which increases or decreases the value of other figures according to its position. When placed after any figure or series of figures in a whole number it increases the value of that figure or series tenfold, and when placed before a figure in decimal fractions, it decreases its value in the same proportion.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 53 Than satte summe, as siphre doth in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 286b/1 Although a sipher in augrim have no might in signification of it selve, yet he yeveth power in signification to other. **1547** J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 Our presidentes..doo serue but as Cyphers in Algorisme, to fill the place. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 310 You are..like cyphers, which supply a place, but signifie nothing. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 6 Like a Cypher (Yet standing in rich place) I multiply With one we thanke you, many thousands moe, That goe before it. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* 429 Only like a great Cypher set to no purpose before a long row of other significant Figures. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xvi. §22 With 39 Noughts or Cyphers following. **1801–15** MAR. EDGWORTH *Frank* (ed. 2) III. 143 It was said..that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher aught and all Oxford scholars call it nought. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The first nine are

called Significant Figures, as distinguished from the cipher, which is of itself quite insignificant.

† **b.** The zero-point, or zero, of a thermometer. *U.S.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 475 The range of the quick-silver..is between the 24th degree below, and the 105th degree above cypher. **1815** D. DRAKE *Cincinnati* ii. 94 From nine years observations, at Cincinnati, it appears that the thermometer falls below cypher twice every winter.

2. *fig.* **a.** A person who fills a place, but is of no importance or worth, a nonentity, a 'mere nothing'.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 If one be hard in conceiuing they pronounce him a dowlte..if without speach, a Cipher. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1840) 54 At this day the Roman emperor is a very cipher, without power or profit in Rome. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 252/1 The tribunes' office, which has made ciphers of the consuls. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 259 The Raja was a cypher: the Dewan usurped the whole power. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii. (1876) 24 To the lady and lord rather—his lordship being little more than a cypher in the house.

b. of things.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 39 Mine were the verie Cipher of a Function To fine the faults..And let goe by the Actor. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 105 The impotent estate being reduced to a cipher, is as if it had no existence.

3. In an extended sense, applied to all the Arabian numerals; a numeral figure; a number.

1530 PALSGR. 684/2, I reken, I counte by cyfers of agrym. **1640** RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes*, Of those ten [figures] one doth signifie nothing..and is privately called a Cypher, though all the other sometime be likewise named. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cipher*, a figure or number. **1756** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. §31. 185 It was Gerbert, who..is said to have introduced into France, the Arabian and Indian cypher. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VII. XVIII. i. 92, I remember to have seen '150 millions' loosely given as the exaggerated cipher. **1875** *Renouf's Egypt. Gram.* 13 Numbers are almost always expressed by means of ciphers.

† **4. a.** *gen.* A symbolic character, a hieroglyph.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A iv, They wolde have deuysed a strange syphre or fourme of letters, wherin they wold have writen their science. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 40 Yeat ware not their Letters facioned to ioyne together in sillables like ours, but Ziphres, and shapes of men and of beastes. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.

† **b.** An astrological sign or figure. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ii. 45 May learned be by cyphers, or by Magicke might. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 988 He circles draws, and squares, With ciphers, astral characters. *fig.* **1841–44** EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The eye..is the highest emblem in the cipher of the world.

5. a. A secret or disguised manner of writing, whether by characters arbitrarily invented (app. the earlier method), or by an arbitrary use of letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, by making single words stand for sentences or phrases, or by other conventional methods intelligible only to those possessing the key; a cryptograph. Also anything written in cipher, and the key to such a system.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. No. 48. 92 We think not convenient to write them, but only in cipher. **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 Letters betweene them were alwaies written in cipher. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. §6 The kinds of ciphers..are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding, wheel-ciphers, key-ciphers, doubles, etc. **1652** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 289, I had also addresses and cyphers, to correspond with his Majesty and Ministers abroad. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 15 We admit the Key of a Cypher to be a true one, when it explains the Cypher completely. **1812** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 235 We have deciphered the letter you sent and it goes back to you with the key of the cipher. **1839–57** ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. §5. 293 Intercepting some of the correspondence in cipher. **1885** GORDON in *Standard* 24 Feb., Cypher letter..which I cannot decypher, for Colonel Stewart took the cypher with him.

† **b.** *ciphers*: Shorthand; = CHARACTER 3 b.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 28 Secretaries or clerkes..in briefe notes or syphers made for that purpose, wrate euery woorde that by those counsaillours was spoken. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 82 (D.) His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in ciphers.

c. *fig.*

a **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 12 To open the cipher of other mens thoughts. **1854** B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient, L'Envoi*, I found among the children of the Sun The cipher of my nature.

6. An intertexture of letters, esp. the initials of a name, engraved or stamped on plate, linen, etc.; a literal device, monogram; now esp. used of Turkish or Arabic names so expressed.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as You List* v. ii, Pull out the stone, and under it you shall finde My name, and cipher I then usde, ingraven. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 87 *note*, Above [the portrait] is his cypher. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* XIX. x. 425 The Emir's flourish or cypher at the bottom, signifying, 'The poor, the abject Mehemet, son of Turabeye'. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 348 At the end is Caxton's cypher on a white ground. *Mod.* Turkish coins bearing no device except the Sultan's cipher.

7. The continuous sounding of any note upon an organ, owing to the imperfect closing of the pallet or valve without any pressure upon the corresponding key.

1779 BURNEY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 He weakened the springs of two keys at once, which, by preventing the valves of the wind-chest from closing, occasioned a double cipher. **1884** W. S. ROCKSTRO *Mendelssohn* xii. 82 During the course of the Fantasia..a long treble A began to sound on the swell..We well remember whispering to Mr. Vincent Novello..'It must be a cypher'.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***cipher bishop*** (sense 2); ***cipher-letter***, ***-telegram***, ***-writing***, etc. (sense 5); **cipher-key**, the key to writings in cipher; **cipher officer**, an officer in the military or diplomatic services responsible for the coding and decoding of ciphers; † **cipher-tunnel**, a false or mock chimney.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 377 That foolish and self-undoing Declaration of twelve *Cypher Bishops. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 64 A red And *cipher face of rounded foolishness. **1915** O. WILLIAMS *Let.* 23 Mar. in C. Mackenzie *Gallipoli Mem.* (1929) ii. 7 I'm *cipher officer on his Staff with the rank of Captain. **1948** *Hansard* CDXLVIII. 1539 The smooth running of an embassy abroad depends just as much on a happy, contented, well-paid staff of cipher officers..as..on the..head of the Mission. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Laughter: the *cipher key, wherewith we decipher the whole man! **1880** *Brit. Post. Guide* 242 *Cypher telegrams are those containing series or groups of figures or letters having a secret meaning; or words not to be found in a standard dictionary. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. §46 The device of *Cypher Tunnels or mock-Chimneys meerly for uniformity of building.

cipher ('saɪfə(r)), *v.* Forms see sb. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To use the Arabic numerals in the processes of arithmetic; to work the elementary rules of arithmetic; now chiefly a term of elementary education.

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 I cyfer, I acompte or reken by algorisme. **1598** FLORIO, *Zifrare*, to cifre or cast account. **1633** MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Let him know No more than how to cipher well. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 208 'Twas certain he could write and cypher too. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 64 All children should learn to read, write, and cipher.

b. *trans.* To work out arithmetically.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 45 The manufacturer ciphered it with his eyes on the ceiling.

c. To calculate, cast in the mind, think *out*. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 18 The constable had a writ agin him, and he was cyphering a good while how he should catch him. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Bonaparte superadded to this mineral and animal force, insight and generalization..as if the sea and land had taken flesh and begun to cipher. **1882** MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xv. (Hoppe), She puzzles her brain to cipher out some scheme for getting it into my hands.

2. To express by characters of any kind; *esp.* to write in cipher or cryptogram.

1563–87 FOXE *Acts & Mon.* (1596) 1074/1 Not onlie the Priests that marrie, but them also that saie or cypher that a Priest maie marrie. **1565–78** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Notis scribere*, to cipher. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. vi. (ed. 7) 545 Such a kind of writing [Chinese], that every man of what nation soever..might pronounce in his mother tongue, even as it were Ciphered. **1630** HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 9 His notes he cyphered with greeke characters to the end that they who waited on him should not read them. **1779–81** JOHNSON *Lives Poets, Cowley*, He was employed..in cyphering and decyphering the letters. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iii, Letters go in cipher,—one of them..hard to decipher; Fersen having ciphered it in haste.

† **3.** *gen.* To express, show forth, make manifest by any outward signs, portray, delineate. Const. *forth*, *out*. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 26 You do well to request me to cipher foorth vnto you parts of those great abuses. **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 165 More I could not cipher-out by signs. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 207 The Herrald will contriue, To cipher me how fondlie I did dote. *Ibid.* 1396 The face of either cipher'd either's heart. **1640** J. GOUGH *Strange Discov.* (N.), The characters of gravity and wisdome ciphered in your aged face.

† **4.** To decipher. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 811 The illiterate, that know not how To cipher what is writ in learned books.

† **5.** To express by a cipher, monogram, or the like.

a **1628** LD. BROOKE *Cælica* LXXV, Wherein my name cyphered were. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/4 Which Watch belongeth to John Irving Esq.; and has his Name cyphered in silver Studds upon the Case.

† **6.** To make a cipher of, make nought of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 18 Ep. Ded., I considered that bestowyng vpon your Lordship the first vewe of this mine impression (a feat of mine owne simple facultie) it could not scypher her maiesties honour or prerogatiue in the guift, nor yet the Authour of his thanks.

7. *Cricket.* To assign a cipher to in the score, put out without scoring.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither he [Butler] nor Selby were destined to stay long, the former being cyphered to a full toss from Garrett, and the latter very finely caught by Bonnor.

8. *intr.* Of an organ: To sound any note continuously without pressure on the corresponding key. See CIPHER *sb.* 7.

1779 BURNEY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 While he was playing the organ, a particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ-builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger. **1869** HAWEIS *Gd. Words* Supp. 1 Mar. 10/2 The organist is disturbed if his organ begins to cipher.

9. *Naval. Arch.* To bevel or chamfer *away*.

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 23 If the same Triangular head [of a ship] be cyphered away into an Angle from bottom to top. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 Having the Edge next towards the Lince pin Cyphered off.

cipherable ('saɪfərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CIPHER *sb.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being ciphered, summed up, etc.

1888 H. JAMES *Reverberator* I. ii. 35 A character as cipherable as a sum of two figures.

'cipherdom. [f. CIPHER *sb.* 2 a + -DOM.] Of a person: the state of being negligible, without qualities.

1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* Pref. p. xiii, Don Juan..must, to save himself from cipherdom, find an affirmative position. **1964** *New Statesman* 10 Apr. 574/3 Trouble..comes in..the increasing cipherdom of its young tormented hero.

ciphered ('saɪfəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIPHER *v.*]

1. Written in cipher.

1611 COTGR., *Enchiffré*, cyphered; expressed or set down in cyphers. **1787** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 327 The cyphered paragraph respecting myself. **1883** FROUDE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 651 Thousands of ciphered despatches with rough drafts of as many ciphered answers. **1885** *Athenæum* 371/1 The ciphered portion of this despatch.

2. *Naval Arch.* (See quot.)

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Those in the hold are..built with rabbeted or ciphered plank. *Ibid.* 154 *Syphered.* A mode of joining, by over-lapping the edge of one plank upon another, with a bevelling edge..in such a manner that both planks shall make a plain surface.

'cipherer. [f. as prec. + -ER.] **1.** One who ciphers.

a **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 256, I conceive those figures were Ciphers only, signifying his true Age; unless perchance the Cipherer..did otherwise mistake it.

2. One who writes or is skilled in writing in cipher.

1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* I. 526 A devoted band of privy-councillors, secretaries, cipherers, newspaper-hacks.

So **'cipherist**.

1902 *Academy* 1 Mar. 210/1 Lord Bacon was a literary man using a cypher, and not a cypherist blundering into immortal composition.

† **'cipherhood.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CIPHER *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a cipher; nothingness.

a **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. 443 (R.) To confute him, and to bring him to his native cypherhood.

ciphering ('saɪfərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIPHER *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of the vb.

1. Computing with Arabic numbers; elementary arithmetic.

1611 COTGR *Chifrer*, to calculate, or examine, an accompt, by cyphering. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The art of Arithmetic was..often called Ciphering. **1845** R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. 69 The simpler elements of what is denominated ciphering. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 204 Our system of ciphering enables us, without the need of distinctly forming even any collective idea of the numbers..to bring out a result.

2. Writing in cipher.

1536 *Stat. 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 §1 If eny person..shall, by wrytyng, cifryng, printing, preaching or teaching..set forth..the auctorite..of the Bisshoppe of Rome. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. vii. (Arb.) 93 Letters wrytten with the Admiralles hande in strange and vnknowen sypheringes. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 77 [He] writeth darkly by way of ciphring, hee putteth *.b.* for *.a. .c.* for *.b.* and so forth. **1764** T. H. CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Cipher*, the art of ciphering is capable of great improvement.

3. Of the organ: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* xvi. (1878) 139 [Organ-building] ciphering [is the] sounding of a single note without any key being pressed down; this is sometimes called howling, or humming.

4. *attrib.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 26 You must seeke Records Arithmetique..and set them to the Cyphering schoole. **1810** W. J. HORT (*title*), A Practical Cyphering Book. **1815** W. JACQUES (*title*), An Engraved Cyphering Book, for the use of Ladies' schools.

ciphering ('saɪfərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [see -ING^2.] That ciphers; calculating (U.S.).

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 154 A..cool, keen, cyphering, thrifty, temper.

† **cipherize**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CIPHER *sb.* + -IZE.] ? To reduce to a cipher, make nought of.

c **1674** *Scotl. Grievances under Lauderdale* 11 No Court can or ought to be cypherized by its own delegates.

† **'cipier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cipier*, in late L. *cippārius*, f. *cippus* stocks, prison.] A gaoler.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* v. 60 You fled away in a fright, and, ere you went, Brib'd the Cipier for the Duke's liberty.

cipolin ('sɪpəlɪn). Sometimes ‖cipol(l)ino (ʧipol'lino). [a. F. *cipolin*, ad. It. *cipollino*, der. of *cipolla* onion; so called from its foliated structure like the coats of an onion.] An Italian marble interfoliated with veins of talc, mica, quartz, etc., showing alternations of various colouring, especially white and green.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 412 The texture of the matrix appears..often compact, like cipoline or primitive marble. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 467 The cipolin..sometimes, though rarely, appears in level layers, divided by foliaceous mica. *Ibid.* I. 470 The mountains are all calcareous, with undulated veins mixed with mica, forming a fine cipolino. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 182/2 Cipolin..gives

fire with steel, though with difficulty. **1863** Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Ab.* (ed. 2) 98 Cippolino..is a white marble with green streaks.

†**'cipper-nut.** *Obs. rare.* The Earth-nut.
1652 in Culpepper (*Britt. & H.*). **1861** Miss Pratt *Fl. Pl.* III. 29 Old writers..called the tubers..Cipper-nuts.

‖**cippus** ('sɪpəs). [L. *cippus* a post, stake, etc.]
1. [as in late L.] The stocks.
1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.*, No justice Lippus, Will seek for to nip us In Cramp-ring or Cippus. **1692** Coles, *Cippus*, a pair of Stocks.
2. *Arch.* 'A small low column, sometimes without a base or capital, and most frequently bearing an inscription' (Gwilt).
By the ancients employed as a landmark, a memorial of remarkable events, and esp. as a sepulchral monument.
1708 Phillips, *Cippus*, a Pillar with an Inscription, a Gravestone. **1731–1800** Bailey. **1839** De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) IV. 259 There is, in Ceylon, a granite *cippus*, or monumental pillar, of immemorial antiquity. **1850** *Art Jrnl.* 219 Cippi have been mistaken for altars. **1860** B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. v. 271 The inscription on the cippus placed over the remains of the two children.

cipre, cipres(se, -us, obs. ff. cypress 1 and 2.

circ, variant of cirque.

circa ('sɜːkə), L. *prep.* and *adv.* Around, round about, about. The prep. is often used in Eng. with dates, as *circa* 1400 (*c* 1400); it sometimes occurs in comb., as **circa-continental** *adj.*, etc. Also as *sb.*, an instance of this.
1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 307 A curious photograph of a rustic family at work, *circa* 1390. **1874** in *Geol. Mag.* XI. 33 Confined to these circa-continental bands. **1898** Saintsbury *Short Hist. Eng. Lit.* 314 All the more careful..accounts..mark the earliest play-dates..with a tell-tale *circa*.

circadian (sɜː'keɪdɪən), *a.* [f. L. *circa* about + *dies* day + -an.] Designating physiological activity which occurs approximately every twenty-four hours, or the rhythm of such activity.
1959 F. Halberg in *Zeitschr. f. Vitamin- Hormon- & Fermentforschung* X. 235 'Circadian' might be applied to all '24 hour' rhythms, whether or not their periods..are different from 24 hours, longer or shorter, by a few minutes or hours. **1963** J. Leith tr. *Fraisse's Psychol. of Time* i. 20 Circadian rhythms in animals, unlike plants, are almost always acquired. **1964** *Perceptual & Motor Skills* XIX. 211 (*heading*) Circadian activity and noise comparisons of two confined groups with or without reference to clock time. *Ibid.*, Both measures revealed highly positive correlations between the mean circadian patterns of the two groups.

‖**circar** ('sɜːkə(r)). *India.* [Corruption of Pers. *sarkār* 'head of work, administrator, government, province'.] A province or division of Hindustan under the Moguls. ***Northern Circars***: a large maritime province extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, and comprising several districts; granted to the East India Company by the Great Mogul in 1765.
1782 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/2 The situation of the Guntoor circar rendered it of great importance to the company. **1793** T. Maurice *Indian Antiq.* (1806) I. 157 Hajacan, now a circar or division of Sindy. **1886** Sir W. Hunter *Indian Empire* xv. 387 Sha Alam..granted to the company the..jurisdiction of the Northern Circars.
See also sirkar a steward (in India).

†**circary** ('sɜːkən). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *circāria* 'districtus circatoris' (Du Cange), f. *circāre* to go round, f. *circā* around.] *Eccles.* The province of a *circator* or 'Visitor'.
1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1890 [The order of Premonstrants] was then divided into thirty provinces, or 'circaries,' with a circator at the head of each.

Circassian (sə'kæsɪən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 Sarcassen and (of a woman) Sarcashen, -cashien. [f. *Circassia*, latinized form of Russ. *cherkés* (fem. *cherkéshenka*, pl. *cherkésy*) + -ia: see -ian.] A. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Circassia, a region in the northern Caucasus, of Caucasian race but non-Indo-European in language; also, the North Caucasian language of this people.
1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 318 The Slauon tounge..vsed of.. the Circasians and Quinquemontanians. **1634** T. Herbert *Trav.* 66 Some captiue Sarcassens and Georgians. *Ibid.* 72 [The King of Georgia's] Wife, a Sarcashen. **1639** Pagitt *Relat. Christians* 47 Of the Greeke Communion are the..Georgians, Circassians, Mengrelians and Melchites. **1842** Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 2nd Ser. 114 Could they speak, In their Georgian, Circassian, or Turkish, or Greek. **1854** L. Loewe *Dict. Circassian Lang.* Pref. 5 The Circassians call themselves the people of Addee-ghey (which word I take to signify 'Mountaineer', or 'Highlander', from the Circassian 'Attaghagh'). **1905** A. Goodrich-Freer *In Syrian Saddle* I. v. 102 Among Circassians. *Ibid.* 105 Their ordinary tongue continues to be Circassian. **1923** L. & A. Maude tr. *Tolstoy's War & Peace* II. vii. x. 235 An hussar was Natasha, and a Circassian was Sonya, with a burnt-cork moustache and eyebrows.
2. A thin worsted fabric. Also *attrib.*
1824 J. Hogg *Conf. Justified Sinner* 341 Rather a gentlemanly personage—Green Circassian hunting coat and turban—Like a foreigner. **1845** *Lowell Offering* V. 255 If cold, her gown is of 'green circassian'. **1853** *Catal. Irish Indust. Exhib.* (*Woollen and Mixed Fabrics*) Double twills, merinos, moreens, Circassians, alpacas, etc.
B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Circassians; ***Circassian circle***: a type of dance popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
1638 T. Herbert *Trav.* 290 Scander..King of Georgia..by a Sarcashien Lady had 3 hopefull sonnes. *a* **1791, 1842** [see Georgian *a.*² 1]. **1887** Kipling *Plain Tales fr. Hills* (1888) 174 A gentleman who doesn't know the Circassian Circle ought not to stand up for it. **1923** *Blackw. Mag.* June 732/1 A heavy silver-handled Circassian riding-whip. **1963** C. Mackenzie *My Life & Times* II. 109 At the dancing-class..the thrill of meeting Clive and taking her hand for a moment or two in the peregrinations of the Circassian circle.

Circe ('sɜːsiː). [L.; Gr. *Κίρκη*.]
1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of an enchantress who dwelt in the island of Aea, and transformed all who drank of her cup into swine; often used allusively.
c **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1086 Thenchauntement2 of Medea and Circes. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 270, I thinke you all haue drunke of Circes cup. **1793** Eliza Parsons *Woman as she should be* III. 8 If you knew the two women, you would..curse the circe that has wounded the bosom of an angel. **1857** tr. *Dumas' Three Musk.* xxxvi, D'Artagnan found once more the Circé who had already caught him in her enchantments.
comb. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. iv, And Circe-like her shape doth all misfashion.
2. *Astr.* Name of one of the asteroids, discovered 6 April, 1855.

Circean (sə'sɪːən), *a.* Also 7 Circæan. [a. L. *Circæ-us*, f. Circe: see -an.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the enchantress Circe.
1649 Milton *Eikon.* xiii. (1851) 441 Inchanted with the Circæan cup of servitude. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* III. 48 More pow'rful than of old Circean charm? **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* III. xxiii. 567 When we had drunk deeper of the Circean draught.

†**'circene,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = circensian.
1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 132 The Circene playes.

†**cir'censial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -al¹.] = next.
a **1682** Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1880) III. 217 The Romans ..would have less regarded their Circensial recreations.

circensian (sə'sɛnsɪən), *a.* [f. L. *circensis* of the circus (*ludi circenses*, the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome) + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or celebrated in the Roman Circus (see circus).
1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. xii. (1622) 238 That day that the Circensian plaies were represented. **1770** Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/2 He made vows to the gods..to celebrate the great circensian games to their honour. **1825** De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 100 The whole machinery, form and substance, of the circensian shows.

circinal ('sɜːsɪnəl), *a. rare. Bot.* [f. L. *circĭn-us* pair of compasses, circle (a. Gr. *κίρκῐν-ος*, f. *κίρκος*) a circle + -al¹: cf. F. *circinal.*] = circinate.
1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. §2. 133 Leaves are..Circinal or Circinate, when coiled from the apex downward.

circinate ('sɜːsɪneɪt), *a. Bot.* [a. L. *circinātus*, pa. pple. of *circināre*: see next; cf. F. *circiné*: see -ate².] *lit.* Rounded, made circular; spec. applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex to the base like a crozier, as in most ferns.
1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 147 Droseraceæ are known from Violaceæ by their..circinate leaves. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 457 *Ferns*, Leaves..circinate in vernation.

†**'circinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circināt-* ppl. stem of *circināre* to make round, f. *circinus.*]
1623 Cockeram, *Circinate*, to turn round. **1721–1800** Bailey, *Circinate*, to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

'circinately, *adv. Bot.* [f. circinate *a.* + -ly².] In a circinate manner or arrangement.
1866 J. Smith *Ferns Brit. & For.* 73 Fronds circinately unfolding, uniform and leafy. **1872** H. C. Wood *Fresh-w. Algæ* 40 Circinately or fasciately convolute.

'circinating, *ppl. a. Bot.* Having a circinate foliation.
1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* §590 They are..evidently ferns by habit, by their circinating æstivation, etc.

circination (sɜːsɪ'neɪʃən). [a. L. *circināti̯ōn-em*, f. *circināre* to round, f. *circinus*: see -ation.]
†1. *gen.* An orbicular motion, a circling or turning round. *Obs.*
1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iii. 233 It is a very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it.. circination, etc. **1681** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circination*, a circling or turning about. **1721–1800** in Bailey.
†b. *concr.* ? A rounding. *Obs.*
1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 62 In the circinations and sphærical rounds of Onyons.
2. *Bot.* Circinate vernation or foliation.
1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* §40. 54 The circination of the pinnate leaves.

circingle, variant of surcingle.

‖**Circinus** ('sɜːsɪnəs). *Astr.* [L. *circinus* pair of compasses.] Name of a southern constellation.
1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation..not very far from the South Pole.

circiter ('sɜːsɪtə(r)). [L.] = circa.
1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 49/1 The actual pedigree begins with William 'Pepis', of Cottenham,..living *circiter* 1500.

circk(e, circque, obs. forms of cirque.

circle ('sɜːk(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 circul, 3–6 cercle, 4–6 sercle, cerkle, (also 4 cercul(l, 4–5 cerkil, serkle, serkel(e, 5 ceercle, cer-, serkyll(e, 6 serkell, cirkle, cyrcle, 7 circel); 6– circle. [In OE. *circul* (in Astronomy, sense 2), a. L. *circul-us*; in ME. *cercle*, a. F. *cercle*:—L. *circul-us*, dim. of *circ-us* (in Gr. also *κίρκος*, *κρίκος*) a round, a ring. From the 16th c. altered to *circle* under influence of the L.]
I. As a figure or appearance.
1. a. A perfectly round plane figure. In *Geom.* defined as a plane figure bounded by a single curved line, called the circumference, which is everywhere equally distant from a point within, called the centre. But often applied to the circumference alone, without the included space.
to square the circle: to find a square of the same area as a given circle (a famous problem, incapable of geometrical solution). See square, quadrature.
c **1305** *Edmund Conf.* 232 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 77 Þreo rounde cerclen heo wrot: in þe paume amidde. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 173 A sparke of fire, turnede aboute in derke nyȝte, semes to make cercul. **1413** Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles was sette a lytel Cercle. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 56 Half a Cerkylle, *semicirculus*. **1571** Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. S, Their circumferences or circles. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. [xii.] (Arb.) 111 The beame is a line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 133 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 338 Archimedes ..was so busie in tracing his Circles. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 284/2 The circumference or periphery itself is called the circle, though improperly, as that name denotes the space contained within the circumference. **1851** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. vi. §11 The resulting curve, the circle, is..the least beautiful of all curves. **1877** E. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 67 A circle whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 276 These twelve bundles would be arranged in a circle if they had a radially perpendicular course.
b. In a vaguer and more general sense.
c **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 250 þat heering shulde be in a sercle, bifore men and bihinde men, and on ech side of men. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1658 There were bordis full bright aboute in þat sale, Set in a cercle, of Sedur tre fyn. **1647–51** Cleveland *Poems* 45 When he would lie down, he wheels about; Makes circles, and is couchant in a ring. **1713** Johnson *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 Inclosed in a circle of foliages. **1842** Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 211 Love..in the circle of his arms Enwound us both. **1877** Bryant *Among Trees* 31 The mightiest with their circles of strong roots.
c. Colloq. phr. *to go, run* or *rush* (*a*)*round in circles*: to rush about in all directions; to move or act aimlessly or inconclusively.
1933 H. L. Ickes *Secret Diary* 27 Sept. (1953) I. 99, I asked the oil people to supply the..necessary facts and figures. They keep promising to do it but according to the solicitors they don't furnish them. The result is that we have been running around in circles. **1940** G. Butler *Kiss Blood off my Hands* i. 11 They were running around in circles, shouting and blaming each other. **1942** 'P. Wentworth' *Pursuit of Parcel* xxxvi. 168 He had been rushing around in circles because he didn't dare to stop and think what might be happening to Delia. **1953** H. Waugh *Last Seen Wearing* —— 58 We've been going around in circles long enough. If she's down there I want to know it.
2. *spec.* a. *Astr.*
circle of altitude: a small circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith; an almacantar.
circle of curvature (see curvature).
circle of declination: a great circle passing through the poles of the celestial equator.
circle of illumination: a circle passing through the centre of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the planet, and so separating its illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres.
circle of latitude: (*a*) on the celestial sphere, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic; (*b*) on the terrestrial sphere, a meridian on which latitude is measured; also used = *parallel of latitude.*
circle of longitude: (*a*) on the celestial sphere, a small circle parallel to the ecliptic; (*b*) on the terrestrial sphere = *parallel of latitude.*
circle of perpetual apparition: that circle around the elevated celestial pole at any place, within which the stars never set.

circle of perpetual occultation: that circle around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise.

circle of position (see POSITION).

diurnal circle: the circle described by a heavenly body in its apparent diurnal rotation round the earth.

great circle (*of a sphere*): a circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane passes through the centre; *small circle*, any circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane does not pass through the centre.

horary circles: the lines marking the hours on a sundial. (See also 13 a.)

polar circle: a circle parallel to the equator, at a distance from either pole equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

vertical circle: a great circle perpendicular to the horizon.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 238 þær ðæs emnihtes circul is ȝeteald. *Ibid.* III. 244 þone miclan circul zodiacum. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. vii. (1495) 305 There is a South Cercle of heuen that markyth that parte of the cercle that hyghte Zodiacus. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Beyond ye circle called *Tropicus Capricorni*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 142/23 The circle of Cancer, *tropicus cancri*. *Ibid.* 142/27 The cirkle equinoctial. **1556** RECORDE *The Castle of Knowledge* 91 The climates may well be accompted 48 betwene the twoo polare circles. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. ix. (ed. 7) 292 The lesser Circles .. the two Tropiques, and the two polar Circles. *Ibid.* III. i. xvi. 309 What be Colures? They be great movable Circles passing thorow both the Poles of the World, which the Astronomers do otherwise call circles of declination. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 ¶11 The seamen .. would talk of longitude and latitude and circles and tropicks. **1774** M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 58 When the Star approaches near to the Plumb-lines on the other side of its diurnal Circle. **1834** *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* ii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) 5/2 Meridians are also called circles of latitude, because upon them the latitudes of places are measured. *Ibid., Navig.* III. 27 Great circles .. passing through the zenith of any place, are called vertical circles.

b. Naut. *great circle sailing*: navigation along the arc of a great circle of the earth.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 1 Great Circle navigation, which teacheth how upon a great Circle drawn between any two places assigned .. the Ship may bee conducted. **1652** H. PHILIPPS *Geom. Seaman* 48 You may sail by the arch of a great Circle. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Order of Sailing*, Hence we say .. parallel and great circle sailing. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 50 In 1561, Cortez .. advocated the adoption of Great Circle Sailing, in opposition to that by Plumb-lines.

c. Photogr. *circle of confusion*, (also in Physics) *circle of least confusion*: see quots.

1867 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict. Photogr.* 57 *Circle of least confusion*, the nearest approach to a focus of a pencil after oblique reflexion or refraction. **1903** BECK & ANDREWS *Photogr. Lenses* (ed. 2) iii. 58 When the screen reaches X the circle of illumination will be the smallest size attainable with the lens under consideration, the circle at this point is called the circle of least confusion. **1906** R. C. BAYLEY *Complete Photogr.* xii. 150 'Depth of focus' .. depends upon the size of what is termed the 'circle of confusion'. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 163/2 *Circle of confusion*, the minimum area of a focused bright point of light, the size of which determines the maximum definition possible with a given lens arrangement and stop. **1953** AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Telev. Engin.* I. ix. 173 Objects near the object plane give images which are only slightly blurred, points being reproduced as circles which are known as circles of confusion. **1958** H. J. GRAY *Dict. Physics* 88/2 *Circle of least confusion*, circle through which all the rays over the aperture pass. **1961** SOWERBY *Dict. Photogr.* 120 It is usually assumed that a circle of confusion of $\frac{1}{100}$ in. corresponds to the boundary between 'sharp' and 'unsharp' in a print held at the normal viewing distance of about 10 in. from the eye. **1961** WEBSTER, *Circle of confusion*, the indistinct circular patch formed by a lens representing the out-of-focus image of a single object point—called also *blur circle*. *Ibid., Circle of least confusion* (Physics), the minimum cross section of a symmetrical bundle of rays that have no common focus because of spherical aberration.

3. As a figure of magic or necromancy.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 120/1 Negromancers put their trust in their cercles, within which thei thinke them self sure against all yᵉ deuils in hel. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 320 If you would coniure in her, you must make a Circle. **1600** —— *A.Y.L.* II. v. 62. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xii. 164 Many did use enchantments, invocations, circles, witchcrafts, soothsaying. **1717** BULLOCK *Wom. Riddle* IV. i. 44, I believe you'd raise the Devil to obtain a circle. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 419 The magic circle of passion whirling them perpetually in a giddy round of unavailing trifles.

4. a. *formerly*, The sphere or 'heaven' in which a heavenly body was supposed to revolve. **b.** *now*, The orbit of a planet or other body.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7640 Oboven us er alle þe planetes seven, And þe cercle of ilk ane es called ane heven. **1340** *Ayenb.* 141 Ase he [saturne] deþ ine þritti yer ine his oȝene sercle and ine his oȝene yernnge. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4038 The sun in his serkyll set in þe last, Passyng fro pisshes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Yᵉ .. sterres hath .. an other [motion] by the mouyng of the fyrst orbe whiche draweth them with him in his circle euery day. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 746 Hee thought the Sunne, would soner have fallen from his circle. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* xiii. 2 The swift aire, or the circle of the stars. **1842** TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 23 The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon Her circle. **1849** GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lx. 276 Thrice nine days, a full circle of the moon.

5. The orb of a heavenly body.

[(?) **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 578 Amid the Suns bright circle where thou sitst.] **1769** HORNE *Fatal Discov.* IV, Sunk in the western wave, The Sun but half his glorious circle shews. **1821** BYRON *Cain* II. i. 29 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether.

6. A luminous ring in the sky, a halo.

circle of Ulloa: a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather (named after Antonio Ulloa in 18th c.)

a **1123** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1104 On þam Tiwæs dæȝe þæræfter ætywdan feower circulas .. Onbutan þære sunnan hwites hiwes. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 Rich Meteors, whose matter is most of the Air. Of this sort be .. Circles, Rain-bowes. *Ibid.* III. 73 The circle called *Halon* is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moon, or any other Star. *Ibid.* III. 75 A great circle about the Moon, betokeneth great cold and frost to follow after. **1815** T. FORSTER *Researches Atmosph. Phen.* 99.

7. a. Applied to ring-like markings; *e.g.* to fairy-rings. *white circle*: old name of the Milky way.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O iv, More .. creases .. in his face than there be fairie circles on Salsburie Plaine. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 The White Circle, called of some Watling street. *Ibid.* 81 The milke way is a white circle seen in a cleare night. *Ibid.* V. 151 Those round Circles which are seen in many fields, that ignorant People affirm to be the rings of the Fairies dances. *a* **1799** WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 135 The bare and brown, or highly cloathed and verdant circles in pasture fields called Fairy-rings.

b. A dark circular mark around or beneath the eyes, noticeable esp. in delicate or sick persons, or in persons who have slept badly.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. 118 Her face might be a trifle paler, and the circles round her eyes a little blacker than usual. **1893** 'S. GRAND' *Heavenly Twins* III. v. iv. 60 There were great black circles round his sunken eyes. **1906** GALSWORTHY *Man of Property* II. xi. 244 There were circles under her eyes, as though she had not slept. **1932** A. CHRISTIE *Peril at End House* vi. 75 The circles under her eyes were darker than usual.

†**8.** *Med.* The highest 'region' of urine. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 87 b, In urine, being in a vessell apt therunto to be sene, are thre regions .. The hyghest region is the cerkle. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 51 If they compasse and enuiron but the halfe of the circle or garland, then do they argue a paine in one side of the head.

II. As a thing material.

9. A ring, eirclet, annulet.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8242 Aboute þat tre A siluer cerkil sone naylede he. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 22 A goldene cercle in the nose thirlis .. of a souwe. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 86 A cerkil was Sene .. as of Bras.

10. a. A band encircling the head; a crown, coronet, diadem.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 3 þe whilk ere about him til his fairehed, as a cercle in a mannys heued. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 841 A sercle upon her molde, Of stones and of golde. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. i. 2 Thus haue I yeelded vp into your hand The Circle of my glory [*Giues* Pand. *the Crowne.*] **1600** DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. (1873) 93 These browes fill up the golden circle of rich Portugall. **1661** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 166 The Barons put off their caps and circles. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 111 The head-dress is .. bound on .. with a circle of diamonds. **1800** COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. i, In his dream of hope he grasps already The golden circle.

†**b.** A band or wreath surmounting or encircling a knight's helmet. *Obs.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3857 A helme he haþ on him don .. The sercle of golde þer-on was wrouȝt. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1600 þe cercles þat were on hur helmes set, of perre y-mad & golde. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 220 He made sheeldes shiver fro nekkes, and helmes from hedes, that the serkeles fly a-sonder. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 24 He stroke Charlot on the helme in suche wyse that the serkell nor coyfe of stele cowd not defende hym.

11. a. The ring of a circus. **b.** One of the galleries or tiers of seats in a theatre; the lowest, containing the most expensive seats, is called the *dress circle*; that above, the *upper* or *family circle*.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 184 Thou shalt not goe to the Circle or Theatre. **1768** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 25 Plays, operas, circles I no more must view! **1836–9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Private Theatres*, Whose partially corked eyebrows, and half-rouged face, testify to the fact of his having just left the stage or the circle. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 484 There they sit in splendid array, in the dress-circle, close to the royal box.

12. *Archæol.* A series of stones set up in a ring, such as those at Avebury and Stonehenge.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 180 These circles were formed for religious purposes. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 136 A large block of hewn granite such as the Druids used for forming their circles. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The well-known Druidical circle of Arborlow. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sc. Lect.* vi. 172 The venerable circle of Abury, perhaps the most interesting of our great national monuments.

13. The name of various instruments.

a. *Astr.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle, as *mural circle*, *reflecting c.*, *repeating c.*, *transit c.* (see MURAL, etc.). Also, *horary circle*, a metal circle on a globe, marked with the hours, and shewing the difference of meridians in time.

b. in *Bookbinding*: (see quot.).

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 37 The letters and ornaments are engraved in relievo on the points of punches or on the edges of circles of brass.

14. *Anat.*

circles of Haller: the fibro-cartilaginous rings to which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are attached. *circle of Willis*: see quot.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 20 By the anastomosis of the internal carotid and basilar arteries at the base of the brain, they give rise to an arterial circle .. named the circle of Willis.

†**15.** See quot. and SNAIL. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cercle, clepyd the snayle, as of Pentys, and other lyke, *spira*.

III. In transferred and figurative senses.

16. a. The circuit or compass of a place, etc.

a **1400** *Pistel of Susan* 10 Withinne þe sercle of sees. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11682 Hit is keppit .. Within the cercle of the Cité. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xix. 65 How many daies iourney beth in þe sercle of the world? **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 136 To whip this dwarfish warre, this Pigmy Armes From out the circle of his Territories. **1666** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 14 The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's Fields, and Moorfields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle.

b. (With capital initial.) The name given to a line on the Underground railway in London; the 'Inner Circle' (cf. INNER *a.*).

1886 H. BAUMANN *Londinismen* 26/1 *Circle* .. Londoner Eisenbahn: *Circle trains*, Züge der unterirdischen Bahn. **1903** *Punch* 30 Sept. 231 Uncle Jack is coming to meet us by a Circle Train. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 10/3 The only chance for the effective working of the 'Circle' lay in the arrangements being taken over entirely by one of the two companies. **1955** 'W. MOLE' *Hammersmith Maggot* v. 60 Perry walked primly down to the Circle platform. .. He took the eastbound Circle train. **1970** G. LORD *Marshmallow Pie* v. 53 They went down on the platform to wait for the Circle Line train.

17. a. A completed revolution or course of time, or of action, or events in time; a cycle, period.

b. 'Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated' (J.); a round.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 77 If ani be in possessioun of oþer mennis þingis by a cercle of ȝeris, he shal ioi it as his oune. **1562** TURNER *Baths* 6 a, I heare saye that in diuers circles or goynges aboute of yeares, the nature of the bathes is sharper. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 178 Lord God, what a wearisome circle do I walk in here below! **1689–90** TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 159 Science and Arts have run their Circles, and had their Periods in the several Parts of the World. **1738** WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*', And all the Hours obedient run The Circle of the Day. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Phil.* viii. 301 The circle of the year.

c. So in phr. *full circle*, quite round.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 174 The Wheele is come full circle (Qq. circled), I am heere. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 70 Thus have we come back full circle.

18. A completed chain, series, or sequence of parts forming a connected whole.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, The worlde of science, [or] the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke *Encyclopedia*. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶3 If I thought the whole Circle of our Being was concluded between our Births and Deaths. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 71 That nothing might be wanting to compleat the Circle of Pleasures in this City. **1854** (*title*) Orr's Circle of the Sciences: A Series of Treatises on the Principles of Science. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 1. 336 Every problem with its solution forms, when solved, a circle. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 155 The luminous circle of demonstrative truth.

19. *Logic.* A fallacious mode of reasoning, wherein a proposition is used to establish a conclusion, and afterwards proved by means of the conclusion which it has been employed to establish; so that, as in a circle, there is really no starting-point. Hence *to reason* or *argue in a circle*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. (1686) 11 The Circle of this fallacy is very large. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxx, You dispute in a Circle as all Logicians know. **1659** SOUTH *Serm.* I. 101 This he explodes as a Circle, and so derides it. **1724** WATTS *Logic* (1736) 315 That Sort of Fallacy which is called a *Circle* is very near akin to the *Petitio Principii*. **1837** WHATELY *Logic* 225 Arguing in a circle must necessarily be unfair, though it is frequently practised undesignedly. **1876** E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 161 The authority of the law is demanded, and he [Cardinal Wiseman] cites the disputed passage. A more palpable and vicious circle was never devised.

20. A number of persons standing or seated round a person or object of interest; 'an assembly surrounding the principal person' (J.), as at Court, at a Drawing-room or Levée, etc.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. **1766** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 35 Casting .. maternal regards .. through the pretty smiling circle. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 291 A splendid circle of English nobles and statesmen stood round the throne. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 There was also a circle of lookers on.

21. a. A number of persons united by acquaintance, common sentiments, interests, etc.; a 'set' or coterie; a class or division of society, consisting of persons who associate together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 26, I shall have reason and experience of every Circle to support me. **1752** FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, He quotes the phrases 'a polite circle', 'the circle of one's acquaintance', 'people that live within a certain circle'. **1793** BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. ed. 2 The felicity which he diffused through a wide circle of admirers and friends. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix, Threw a real gloom over their domestic circle. *Ibid.* xviii, It is evident that you belong to the first circles. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* II. 16 Don't you think that one ought to try to understand what is going on outside one's

immediate circle? **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* VIII. 195 The staple talk of the circles in which he moved. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 The death of Lord Houghton.. will leave a blank in political, social, and literary circles.

b. *spec.* = SÉANCE 2.

1856 *Spiritual Herald* May 124, I attended three public circles in the spirit-house of Mr. Koons. **1864** BROWNING *Drom. Pers.* 179 David holds the circle... Sets to the spirit-writing, hears the raps. **1867** [see SPIRIT *sb.* 23 g]. **1926** CONAN DOYLE *Hist. Spiritualism* II. xviii. 111 The process at work in the formation of ectoplasm at a circle.

22. *Hist.* A territorial divison of Germany under the Holy Roman Empire. Also a secondary division in certain German and Slavonic provinces. [G. *Kreis*, F. *cercle.*]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/2, 400 Men of the Circle of Saxony. *Ibid.* No. 1040/2 The Troops of the Circles have already passed the Rhine. **1700** J. A. ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Pol.* I. Pref., The most Serene House and Circle of Burgundy. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4993/1 Those of the Electoral Circle of the Rhine are met. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 347 The Austrian Netherlands.. were considered as a circle of the empire. **1865** BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 239 In the circle of Tornow, in Western Galicia—the province is divided into nine circles.

23. A non-material region or realm marked off, as a circle is by its circumference; the area over which anything is conceived of as acting or exerting influence. Cf. *sphere.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 To be within the circle of possibilities. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶7 If he adventures into the circle of action. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, The circle of God's life Contains all life beside. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 149 Whether it was in the circle of probability for one so respectably born, etc. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 13 All around Nature, and inside her circle.

†**24.** Phr. *to give the lie in circle*: i.e. circuitously, indirectly. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, *Face.* Rules To give and take the Lie by. *Kas.* How? to take it? *Face.* Yes, in Oblique he'll shew you, or in Circle, But never in Diameter. *c* **1616** FLETCHER *Queen Corinth* IV. i, Has he given the lye In circle or oblique, or semicircle, Or direct parallel?

25. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *circle-parade*, *-squarer*, *-squaring*; *circle-branching*, *-like*, *-spread*, adjs.; **circle-iron** (see quot.); †**circle-mure** *v.* = CIRCUMMURE; **circle-rider** *U.S.*, a cowboy engaged in circle-riding; **circle-riding** *U.S.*, a method of gathering in cattle (see quot.); **circle-tomb** (see quot.: cf. **12**).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 35 A *circle-braunching tree. **1874** KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*, **Circle-iron*, a hollow punch for cutting planchets, wads, wafers, and circular blanks; the fifth wheel of a carriage. *a* **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 184 *Cerclelyk shappe is most perfite figure. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 Crowtoe.. His roote *circlelike or round. **1606** BRETON *Ourania* I ij a, *Circle-muring strong their pettie fort With Pallazado Flanker Loop and Porte. **1809** ROLAND *Fencing* 43 On the Use of the *Circle Parade. **1888** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 860/1 As soon as.. the last *circle-riders have come in.. we begin to work the herd. **1926** D. BRANCH *Cowboy & his Interpreters* 56 In rough country where each little ravine must be searched and each knoll circled, each group of 'circle riders' would be smaller than groups in unbroken plains country. **1888** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 857/2 This morning work is called *circle riding... As the band goes out, the leader from time to time detaches one or two men to ride.., making the shorter, or what are called inside, circles, while he keeps on, and finally.. makes the longest or outside circle himself. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 185 Their *circle-spred tops. **1859** SALA *Gaslight & D.* xvi. 174 So with the *circle-squarers, perpetual motion discoverers. **1889** *Athenæum* May 4 576 In one of the *circle-tombs peculiar to the necroplis of that place [Vetulonia] (so called because surrounded by a rude stone circle).

circle ('sɜ:k(ə)l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 cercle(n, sercle(n, serkle, -yn, 6 circkle, 6– circle. [f. the sb.; or a. F. *cercler*. Cf. also CIRCULE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass with, or as with, a circle; to enclose in a circle; = ENCIRCLE 1. (Now chiefly *poet.*)

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1717 That with his bond Love of his vertu liste To cerclen hertes alle and fast bynde. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3038 Hir ene.. Serklyt with heris On the browes so bryght. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneis* IV. (R.), Whose heads forgrowen with pine, circled alway With misty cloudes. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 382 Th' Imperiall mettall, circling now thy head. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 626 Of beaming sunnie Raies a golden tiar Circled his Head. **1814** *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 32, I.. circled a rice meadow with dikes. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* I. 547 The town Flow'd in, and settling circled all the lists.

b. with *about*, *around*, *in*.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1619 So cerclith it the welle aboute. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 277 You heauie people, circle me about. **1645** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (J.), To limit and circle them in. *a* **1667** COWLEY *To His Majesty*, The Sea which circles us around. *a* **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 104 Mine eyes.. came at last to be circled about with red.

†**c.** *refl. Obs.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., Diogenes.. circled himselfe in the circumference of a tubbe.

2. To make the circuit of, move round.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wyl be saulfer.. far streicts crabbye to circle. **1626** BACON (J.), The lords that were appointed to circle the hill. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 65 Thrice the Equinoctial Line He circl'd. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* III. 244 Other planets circle other suns. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 382 They circled the island seven times. **1848** *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 170 Stalking a 'blesbok' or *circling* a bustard —the latter process consisting in riding round the birds in large but decreasing *circles*.

3. *intr.* To move in a circle (*around*, *about*, etc.).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serklyn, or make a sercle, *Circulo*. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 108 Shee [a hawk] .. went circkling, and compassing about, rising so with the lesse sence of rising. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* VI. (1851) 33 One of the highest arks that human contemplation circling upwards, can make. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 203 The busy whisper circling round Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* II. 44 The orbs which circle around the sun.

b. Said of wine, etc. passing round the table.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 282 While the bowl circles, and the banquet warms. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxxiv, The mazers four.. Thrice let them circle round the board.

c. *Mil.* Of cavalry: To sweep round on a moving flank over a more or less wide circle; whereas the 'wheeling' of infantry is done on a fixed flank as pivot, and on as little ground as possible.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 410 Guards as he turns, and circles as he wheels. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 108 A close column must loosen its divisions before it can well march in front, and its changes of direction must be made circling, and on a moving flank. *Ibid.* 196 To move up rapidly, and circle round each other, and the enemy's flank. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The.. Files should.. circle 'Right'.

4. *intr.* To form a circle; to stand or extend in a circle. *rare.*

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, A tuft of Trees grew circling in a ranke. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 335 Those plains, immensely circling, feel his beams. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xxiv, That proud ring Of peers who circled round the King.

†**b.** *refl.* To extend in a circle. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. §12 The main Branches in the outer Coat of a Kernel, circling themselves on both hands from the place of their first entrance.

circled ('sɜ:k(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCLE + -ED.]

1. Surrounded as with, a circle; = ENCIRCLED.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3408 A sadill serklyt with golde. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 21 Modest Dyan, circled with her Nymphs. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Her circled head.. Was glorify'd with burnisht Crown of Gold. **1793** SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Race Banguo*, Boldly tread the circled space. **1862** R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 393 Beneath this circled figure.

2. Marked with a circle or circles.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 59 Their horns wax more circled as they grow in years, although I dare not affirm that every circle betokeneth a years growth. **1712–4** POPE *Rape Lock* I. 32 Of airy Elves.. the circled green. **1845** TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 236 The circled turf is such as fairies would choose for their revels.

3. Rounded; circular.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 48 In circled sort it [muscle] springeth from the Jugall bone. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 110 The Moone.. That monethly changes in her circled Orbe. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* I. §1. (1643) 1 The circled orbs. **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Felise* 92 Like a cat's splendid circled eyes.

circler ('sɜ:klə(r)). [f. CIRCLE + -ER.]

1. One who encircles or surrounds; *circler of the earth*, transl. of Gr. *γαιήοχος*.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 42 Neptune, circler of the earth [*γαιήοχος*]. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 431 Earth-circler Neptune, spare me that request.

2. One who or that which moves in a circle.

1780 SIR W. JONES in *Parr's Works* (1828) VII. 209 Who made the nightly circlers, the stars. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XII, Toward the ground The aërial circlers speed.

3. Used to trans. L. *scriptor cyclicus*, cyclic poet.

a **1637** B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 136 Nor so begin, as did that circler late, I sing a noble warre, and Priam's fate.

circlet ('sɜ:klɪt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 serclett, 6 cirkillet, cyrculet, 6–7 circulet, 6– circlet. [a. F. *cerclet*, dim. of *cercle*; subseq. influenced by Eng. CIRCLE, and prob. by It. *circoletto*: see -ET[1].]

1. A small circle (in various senses of that word).

a **1528** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 19 About my neck a cyrculet lyke the ryche rubie. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxxiv, His locks.. Fell down in curls.. Within their circlets hundred Graces set. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* V. 169 Sure pledge of day, that crownst the smiling Morn With thy bright Circlet. **1821** BYRON *Cain* II. i. 30 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether, With an inferior circlet near it still. **1859** R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns.

2. *spec.* A ring or band (e.g. of precious metal or jewels) worn as an ornament, *esp.* on the head.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 442 A peyer of tyres for my Lordys grace, and a serclett for my Lady Barnes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 49 With garlandis and thair cirkillettis on thair hair. **1540** *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 11 Paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife.. for a serclett to Marry Maydens in £3. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. v. 65 A Chaplet cap, with a circulet of gold. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, He.. on his finger placed The mystic circlet.. With this ring, O Prince, etc. **1863** MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 2 With that circlet of pearls round her hair. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 18 A plain circlet of gold was the substitute for the crown.

b. *gen.* A ring, circular band, or small hoop of any kind.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 400 He throweth up his Circlet, and catcheth it againe, three times. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 674 Thro' six circlets flew the whizzing dart. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* IX. (1880) 334 A circlet of rushes plaited round the line.

†**3.** (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Esclisse*, the Rundle or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Circlet*, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal, to set and turn a Dish on at Table. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Circlet*, a round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

circlet ('sɜ:klɪt), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] To move in small circles over (a space).

1883 G. MEREDITH *Joy of Earth* 87 Swift as the swallow along the river's light Circleting the surface to meet his mirrored winglets.

'circleting, *vbl. sb.* Formation of circlets.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 342 Structurally useful, though by their linked circletting instead of their weight.

'circle-wise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner or form of a circle.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 506. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. vi. 7 Smalle threedes of veynes, and Arteryes produced circlewyse. **1567** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 157 Before the moone should circle-wise close both her hornes in one. **1870** ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel*, Circlewise sit they, with bound locks And foreheads garlanded.

circling ('sɜ:klɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIRCLE *v.*]

1. Formation of a circle or circles. **b.** quasi-*concr.* A circular formation.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, Within the cerclynge of her eyen bryght was paradise. **1646** A. HENDERSON in Macrie *Life* (1846) 54 While Archimedes was drawing his figures and circlings in the sand. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* IV. 340 Diving swans appear Above the crystal circlings white and clear.

2. Movement in a circle; revolution.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serclynge, *Circulacio*. **1622–62** HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 266 In the circlings of the foresaid River. **1864** *Glasg. Daily Herald* 24 Sept., I don't see how circling with the trawl among drift-nets should do any harm. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 270 The circling of the suns.

†**3.** = CIRCUITION 2.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 9 Say if you can without circling.

'circling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Encircling.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 19 Her two branches.. Whose circkling shadowes, Kings haue sought to sleep in. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. (R.), Their world circling sire, Great Neptune. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 400 He dwelt in Bright Maria's Circling Arms. **1877** FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 117 See the town nestle under its circling hills.

b. Forming a circle; ranged in a circle.

1724–7 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded., Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound. **1733** SWIFT *On Poetry*, To whom the tribe of circling wits As to an oracle submits. **1799** SOUTHEY *Sonn.* X, Scarce doth.. The elder yet its circling tufts put forth. **1841** CLOUGH *Early Poems* VII. 109 My station whence the circling land Lies mapped and pictured wide below.

2. Moving in a circle; revolving.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 43 Ile in these meddowes make a cerckling walke. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 11 How circling Motion doth swift time divide. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* V. 55 Now, too soon for us, the circling hours This dreaded time have compassed. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 7 Thou merriest soul That ever loved the circling bowl!

†**3.** *circling boy*: 'a species of *roarer*; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him' (Nares). *Obs. slang.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. ii, One Val Cutting that helps.. Jordan to roar, a circling boy.

†**'circly**, *adv. Obs.*[−0] [f. CIRCLE *sb.* + -LY[2].]

1552 HULOET, *Circly*, or in the fourme of a circle or compasse, *circulatim.*

circocele, variant of CIRSOCELE.

circolate, obs. form of CIRCULATE.

circon, obs. form of ZIRCON.

circon-, early form of CIRCUM-.

circot(e, variant of SURCOAT, *Obs.*

circs (sɜ:ks), colloq. abbrev. of pl. of CIRCUMSTANCE *sb.*

1883 in Ware *Passing Eng.* (1909) s.v., Under the circs I am disposed to exclaim, 'What extravagance!' **1897** W. J. LOCKE *Derelicts* vi. 75, I ain't going to give you away—don't you fear. It's only pleasant to meet old pals again—in better circs. Ain't it? **1929** WODEHOUSE *Summer Lightning* xiii. 244 So she asked me to break it to you gently that in the circs. she proposes to return you to store. **1959** J. O'DONOVAN *Visited* vi. 57 Decent of you to bother with the fags, under the circs.

†**'circuate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *circuāre* = *circuīre*, *circumīre* to go round: see CIRCUIT *sb.*] To pass round, encompass, encircle.

1581 *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 279 (Jam.) Ane garnissing circuat about with perllis. **1698** *Christ Exalted* §75. 58 Circuating the Universe.

circudrie, obs. bad spelling of SURQUIDRY.

†**'circue**, *v. Obs.* Also in 5 sircue. [ad. F. *circuir*, ad. L. *circuīre* to go round: see CIRCUIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 The mountaynes circued the mares.

2. To make the circuit of, to go or travel round.

c **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxx. 43 With this Book I have Sircvit þe world abowtc. **1494** FABYAN I. iv. 10 Circuyd and serched the lande ouer all. *Ibid.* v. cxxxi. 114 He..circued his lande in ministryng iustyce to all persones.

circuit ('sɜːkɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 cir-, cyrcuyt(e, 4–7 circuite, (5 -cute, sircuyte, 6 cyrcute, -cuite, -quet, 7 cercuit, syrkett,) 4– circuit. [a. F. *circuit*, ad. L. *circuitus* going round, f. *circu(m)īre*, f. *circum* round + *īre* to go.]

1. a. The line, real or imaginary, described in going round any area; the distance round; the compass, circumference, containing line or limits.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 12 See the bowe..He cumpaside heuene in the circuyt [**1388** cumpas] of his glorie. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1029 The circuit a myle was aboute Walled of stoon and dyched al with oute. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xviii. 187 Java..is nyghe 2000 Myle in circuyt. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv. 14 The circuite or compasse of a triangle is a line composed of all the sides of a triangle. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 30 To weare a Crowne, Within whose Circuit is Elizium. **1652** NEEDHAM *Domin. Sea* Advt. 2 The circuit of this Sea..must contein above 1200 miles. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 124 Sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. **1847** GROTE *Greece* IV. II. lii, A rude Circuit of stones, of unknown origin.

†**b.** *concr.* = CIRCLET, diadem. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 352 The Golden Circuit on my Head, Like to the glorious Sunnes transparant Beames.

†**c.** *fig.* 'Round', 'circle'. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. §4. 29 If a poor country gentlewoman fall within their circuit, what a stock of mirth does she afford them. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶8 A feast within the circuit of his acquaintance.

d. A road built or used mainly for motor-racing.

1935 EYSTON & LYNDON *Motor Racing* i. 4 The idea of 'closed' circuits was conceived—that is, courses from which normal traffic is diverted. **1935** *Encycl. Sports* 421/2 With few exceptions the closed circuit type of race has been the only type to survive... The Ardennes circuit race of 1904 was won by Heath on a Panhard. *Ibid.* 423/2 In 1929–30–31 important races were run over a road circuit in Phoenix Park, Dublin. **1955** *Times* 14 May 8/5 After stewards of the meeting had toured the circuit practising was allowed to proceed.

2. a. The space enclosed by a given circumference or boundary; area, extent, tract.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/4 On the morn ther laye lyke dewe All aboute in their circuyte. **1494** FABYAN v. lxxxiii. 60 A large and great circuyt of grounde, vpon the whiche he shortly after buylded and sette a large and stronge Castell. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The scites and circuites of all such religious houses. **1590** EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 214 III. 82 A great circuit of ground in a very good soyle. **1711** POPE *Temp. Fame* 309 The sound That fills the circuit of the world around. **1765** *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamb., All those houses, scites, circuits, and precincts. **1856** BRYANT *Poems, June* vi, The pomp that fills The circuit of the summer hills.

b. *fig.* Sphere of action, etc.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 Then may that circuit be counted happie conteyninge so vertuouse an examplar. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 133 If you give me leave to meddle so far in your circuit.

3. a. The action of going or moving round or about; a circular journey, a round. **b.** A round-about journey or course; a detour.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. 70 The spyeres entercounted to geders in their circute..about the erth. **1530** PALSGR. 177 *Cyrcvite*, a cyrcute, a goyng or compassynge about a thyng. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 6 His going forth is from the end of the heauen, and his circuite vnto the ends of it. **1687** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 405 Bishop Leybourn is going a circuit to confirm the new converts. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 127 The bell-man of each parish, as he goes his circuit. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* 263 Either in a straight course, or by some circuit. **1795** GIBBON *Autobiog.* 78, I devoted many hours..to the circuit of Paris. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 49 Its [the clock's] index or hand ought to perform an exact circuit in the course of a day. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 274 They..could only advance by long circuits. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

c. *fig.*; esp. of time: Revolution, round. †*by circuit*: at regularly recurring times (*obs.*).

1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 72 When the daies cercuit is finished. **1651** R. WITTIE tr. *Primroses's Pop. Err.* III. 149 It is good to give nothing to them that have fits by circuit. **1661** USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 235 Many circuits of years I pray you may live. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 119 Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. The circuit of changes is completed in the course of a year.

d. *Phrases* (sometimes influenced by 4), as in †*to go, ride, walk circuit* = one's round. *to* †*fetch, make, take a circuit*: to make a detour, take a circuitous or round-about course. *to make* or *go the circuit of*: to go round, go the round of. †*to run circuit with* (fig.): *app.* to follow the same lines as, to be concomitant with.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 163 To fetch the cyrcuyte about Christendome. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 72 Fetching about a circuite or compasse. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *1 Kings* xviii. 6 They divided the countries..that they might goe circuite about them. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 The rest of this will run circuit with the union of one flesh, which was answer'd before. *a* **1655** VINES *Lords' Supp.* (1677) 4 The destroying angel, that rode circuit that night. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 295 Verdugo..got past the Rhine, by taking a long Circuit. **1751** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 5 Your letter..after making a considerable circuit to find me. **1826** B. DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii. 59 Now the Marquess..'went the circuit', that is to say, made the grand tour of the suite of apartments. **1838** *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 448 The pedestrian..should make a circuit to the left. *a* **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. I. i. 5 Making a circuit of the neighbouring towns.

e. A course or round of various athletic exercises.

1957 DUNCAN & BONE *Oxf. Pkt. Bk. Athletic Training* (ed. 2) iii. 25 A 'circuit' is composed of a series of simple exercises ..for development of strength, stamina..agility, and speed.

4. *spec.* **a.** The journey of judges (or other persons) through certain appointed areas, for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties at various places in succession; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

1494 FABYAN VII. 344 Iudgys ordeyned to kepe a cyrcuyte, as nowe they kepe the sysys in the tyme of vacacyon. **1503–4** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 7 §1 The justices of assises in ther cyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and iudged Israel. **1675** TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 95 He goes his syrkett every yeare in the nature of on of our Judges. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 58 They usually make their circuits in the respective vacations after Hilary and Trinity terms. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 637 It was thought desirable that the Western Circuit should not begin till the other circuits had terminated. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 114 The judges and the bar ride the circuit. **1861** WILLES in *Ex parte Fernandez, 30 Law J.C.P.* 338 The law gives to the Justices of Assize during their circuits the aid and control of the sheriff of each county.

fig. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 538 When Christ shall go his circuit to judge the World in Righteousnesse. **1657** HINCHLEY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lviii. 11 A time when God will ride his circuit here in a solemn manner.

b. *concr.* Those making the circuit; the judges and barristers; now *esp.* the latter.

a **1714** BURNET *Own Time* II. 413 The circuits went round the country [of Scotland] as was directed by the proclamation. **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 182 The days when the Northern Circuit rode on horseback across the marshes. **1875** HELPS *Ess., Organiz. Daily Life* 183 A leading member of the Circuit.

c. A route regularly followed by an itinerant entertainer; a number of places of entertainment (theatres, music-halls, etc.) at which the same productions or entertainers are presented successively; a group or chain of theatres, cinemas, etc., under the control of one person or company.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. 300 If he only acted like that, what a deal of money he'd draw! He should have kept upon this circuit. **1840** —— *Old C. Shop* xxxvii. 304 It's our reg'lar summer circuit is the West. **1842** *Ainsworth's Mag.* II. 565 Elliston..became soon the favourite 'leader' on the York 'circuit'. **1889** *Cent. Dict., Circuit*, a number of theaters controlled by one manager. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 31 Oct. 1/4 The De Frece circuit of music-halls. **1913** [see *cinematograph theatre*, CINEMATOGRAPH *sb.* b]. **1944** *Ann. Reg. 1943* 345 The 600 cinemas of the Odeon and British Gaumont circuits. **1965** G. MELLY *Owning-Up* vi. 71 It was Jim's job to book bands and send them up to play for anything between one week and three on Duncan's circuit.

5. The district or division of country through which the judge makes his circuit.

There are now eight such districts in England and Wales, each including several counties, viz. the Northern, North Eastern, Midland, Western, Oxford, Home or South Eastern, North Wales, and South Wales Circuits.

1574 RICH *Dial. Mercury & Eng. Soldier*, Euerye petye Constable of euerye Parrysh within his cyrquet. **1642** CHAS. I *Lett. Judges of Ass.* 5 July (1641) 6 Some of the ablest Lawyers who ride that Circuit. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 Their Country they divided into Counties or Circuits all under the government of twelve Lords. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Justiciary*, The country [Scotland]..is divided into three circuits, the south, west, and north. **1882** SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* v. 51 In choosing a circuit, a barrister..is bound by his first choice.

6. A territorial division of the Methodist churches, comprising a number of congregations lying around some central town or place, and supplied by a series of itinerant preachers.

1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 256 The Societies in this Circuit increase. **1791** HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 73 Every part of Britain and America is divided into regular portions, called circuits; and each circuit, containing twenty or thirty places, is supplied by a certain number of travelling preachers, from two to three or four, who go round it in a month or six weeks. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV 142 A number of these circuits..are united and known as a district. **1885** *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 43 Each of the places mentioned in these Stations..is the head of a circuit.

7. *Elect.* The course traversed by an electric current between the two poles of a battery; the path of a voltaic current.

1746 W. WATSON *Seq. Exper. & Obs.* 26 Several experiments shew, that the electrical force always describes a circuit. **1756** in B. Franklin *Exper. & Observ. Electr.* (1769) 280 Whether a river..may not be made part of the circuit through which the electric fire passes? instead of the circuit all of wire. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 122, I certainly saw the spark at the time of completing the circuit. **1839** G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 199 With the largest circuit yet employed, their union appears to be absolutely instantaneous. **1870** TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 2 Interrupting the circuit.. Establishing the circuit. **1878** FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit. **1881** SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 When the circuit is broken, so that the current is interrupted..the wire resumes its ordinary condition.

†**8.** Roundabout process or mode: †**a.** of speech or expression: circumlocution. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Circuit in wordes, *ambages*. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn* I. iv. §2 New terms of art to express their own sense, and to avoid circuit of speech. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 27 This design of his he draws out in such a circuit of words.

b. of reasoning or the like.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. 98 By long circuit of deduction it may be that euen all truth out of anie truth may be concluded. **1633** DONNE *Poems* (J.), Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes, Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn By circuit or collections to discern. **1836** I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 15 Or at best demonstrate its reality by a circuit of reasoning.

c. *Law.* esp. *circuit of action* = CIRCUITY.

a **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 29 The law in many cases..turneth a man over to a further circuit of remedy. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Circuit of Action..is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for then is needful. **1751** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

9. *Path.* The period of a disease. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

10. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***circuit barrister, counsel, -commission, -journey, -judge, -room, table***, etc. (sense 4); ***circuit-superintendent, -work***, etc. (sense 6); **circuit-binding** (see quot.) = YAPP; **circuit-breaker**, an instrument which at regular intervals interrupts an electric current; **circuit-closer**, any device for closing an electric current; **circuit-court**, in Scotland, a court held periodically in the principal towns, similar in function to the English ASSIZE; in U.S. (*a*) Federal courts intermediate in authority between the District Courts and the Supreme Court of the U. S. (see Kent *Commentaries* I, ch. on Constitution); (*b*) various State Courts so-called for different reasons in particular States; **circuit (fore) edge**, a flexible projection to the binding of a book; **circuit-preacher, -rider** *U.S.*, an itinerant preacher serving a circuit (sense 6); **circuit-steward**, a principal member in the Methodist circuit nominated yearly by the superintendent; **circuit training**, the performance by an athlete of repeated circuits (sense 3 e, above).

1850 C. PHILLIPS *Curran and his Contemp.* 82 Egan was then a *circuit barrister in good practice. **1909** WEBSTER, **Circuit binding*, a style of binding for books having flexible projections of the covers, called circuit edges, that fold and meet so as to close in the edges of the book. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. Rheotome or *circuitbreaker. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 251 A delicate circuit-breaker.. arranged to break the circuit of a telegraph line at the vibration. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 354 The judges are sure to come and open the *circuit commissions on the day mentioned. **1708** *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 We hereby Appoint..the said *Circuit-Courts of Justiciary to be Holden..Twice in the Year. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 17 The Circuit courts have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts. They have exclusive cognizance of offences against the United States. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. (1862) 419 This power of adjudging a law unconstitutional is also possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 12/2 In vellum binding with *circuit fore-edge. **1801** *Deb. Congress* 9 Jan. (1851) 902 His travelling expenses were trifling compared with those of the *Circuit Judges. **1831** *Amer. Almanac* 197 The eight circuit judges [of New York state] are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 529 The Circuit Judge was authorised to require immediate decision. **1830** E. WILLIAMS *New-York Ann. Reg.* 291 Other towns [of Franklin County, N.Y.] have no settled ministers—Supplied by *circuit and other preachers. **1834** J. M. PECK *Gaz. Illinois* I. 89 The Illinois Conference [of the Methodist Episcopal Church]..has..fifty-six circuit preachers. **1872** EGGLESTON *End of World* xxxix. 245 Then he stepped to the door and called in the circuit preacher. **1837** J. CUTTING in A. Wetmore *Gaz. Missouri* 333 When Patsy gets her eye on the greyhound, she'll feel a heap gladder than when the *circuit rider comes round! **1838** FLAGG *Far West* II. 61 A little, portly, red-faced man..announced himself a Baptist circuit-rider. **1864** *Congress. Globe* 17 May 2317/3 As peripatetic as a tin-peddler's cart or a Methodist circuit-rider. **1909** *N. Y. Even. Post* (semi-weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 5 A last survival was he of the old circuit rider of early Methodism. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 142/1 About the termination of every quarter, the ministers, *circuit-stewards, etc., meet. **1882** SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* I. 66 John Locke..was the very soul of the *circuit-table. **1957** DUNCAN & BONE *Oxf. Pkt. Bk. Athletic Training* (ed. 2) iii. 25 *Circuit training has only recently been given some practical development. **1964** *Even. Standard* 3 Dec. 30/1 We call it circuit training because it consists of a series of exercises..each designed to bring into play a different set of muscles.

circuit ('sɜːkɪt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To go, pass, move, or travel round; to make the circuit of, compass about.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The thyng that circuitis this last tent hauyn or fyrst mobil, is immobil. **1601** MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii, My son, With several troops hath circuited the court. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ix. 45 The Phenicians circuited the greatest part of the habitable world. **1774** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 246 Geryon having circuited the air like a faulcon towering without prey.. vanishes. **1879** PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* v. 119 Some.. comet, circuiting the sun in about eleven years.

†**b.** *fig.* To compass in thought, circumvent, get round. *Obs.*

a **1613** OVERBURY *Charac. Noble Spirit* Wks. (1856) 61 He circuits his intents, and seeth the end before he shoot.

2. *intr.* To go or move in a circuit.

[**1549** *Compl. Scot.* 51 The sune circuitis and gais about the eird euyrie xxiiij houris.] **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit [*marg.* circuited] to Bethel and Gilgal and Mizpeh. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 264 They must runne circuiting and fetching a compasse about by the Saints. **1690** WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* I. 31 (L.) It did not become a doctor to circuit for an inferior degree. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (J.), Unless the cordial cup perpetual motion keep Quick circuiting. **1875** PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 112 The moon as she circuits round the earth.

3. *trans.* To form (an electric wire) into a circuit. Hence **'circuited** *ppl. a.*

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 758 A circuited instead of a simple overhead wire.

circuiteer (səkɪ'tɪə(r)), *sb.* [f. CIRCUIT *sb.* + -EER[1].]

1. *spec.* A judge or barrister on circuit.

a **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 96 Here we drop our circuiteer; which character lasted till his lordship was made..solicitor general. **1810** LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* I. 244 The Oxford circuiteers are accomplished gentlemen, but no lawyers.

2. *gen.* One who makes a circuit.

1718 POPE *Lett. Mr.* —— *on the Circuit* 17 Sept., Like your fellow Circuiteer, the Sun, you travel the round of the earth.

†**circuiteer** (səkɪ'tɪə(r)), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To go on circuit. Hence **circuiteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 277 To return to his lordship and his circuiteering. **1771-2** *Batchelor* (1773) II. 60 He is.. something like my grey circuiteering horse, the worse for travelling. **1812** G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, etc., Two Parsons* Introd. x, Big-wigg'd circuiteering judges.

circuiter ('sɜ:kɪtər). [f. CIRCUIT *sb.* + -ER[1].] = CIRCUITEER *sb.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 513 Whether all the Theeves condemned by any Circuiter corrupted, have done more villanies than their Judge. **1779** LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries* (1844) i. 231. **1886** SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* xiii. 239 He himself had been a Northern Circuiter.

circuiting ('sɜ:kɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIRCUIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The making of a circuit or circuits. *short-circuiting*, the faulty shortening of an electric circuit, owing to some flaw in the insulation.

1659 C. NOBLE *Answ. Immod. Queries* To Rdr. 2 The streams tend directly..(though with some seeming circuitings) to the Ocean. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 1/2 It will be lighted throughout by electricity..and if proper care is exercised in the installation short-circuiting is impossible.

circuiting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That circuits, goes round, goes in or on a circuit.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 9 If my Lord Deputy change the circuitinge Judges. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 72 The amphitheater..according to its name..being as much as a circuiting or compassing theater. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 284 In variously circuiting channels.

circuition (sɜ:kju'ɪʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *circuitiōn-em* a going round, n. of action, f. *circuīre*, see CIRCUIT *sb.*: cf. F. *circuition.*] A going round or about; making of a circuit; compassing, encircling, visitation in circuit.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 216 The circuicioun and charge [*circuitio ac cura*] that wes wont to be gevin to the edilis, war gevin to small pepill. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1338 The circuitions, conversions and changes which appeare in the heaven. **1622** R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquisition* ii. 47 Leaue..perambulations and circuitions to Sathan, that infernall Peripatetike. **1684** *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 681 The space of a Lunar circuition of the earth. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 48 Sacred circuition of the sun.

2. *fig.* Circuitous mode of speech, circumlocution, 'maze of argument' (J.).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 130a, With a Cynical circuicion or goyng about the bushe. **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 168 Answers..without any Circuition or æquivocation at all. **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xiii. 68 Adds clause to clause..with all the circuition..of an indenture.

circuitize ('sɜ:rkɪtaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. CIRCUIT *sb.* + -IZE.] To make the circuit of.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 175 A class of men..circuitizing the country, and making copies of its most famous brasses.

‖**circuitor** (sə'kju:ɪtə(r)). [L. *circuitor* agent-sb., f. *circuīre* to go round.] One who goes his rounds, a travelling inspector, visitor, ranger.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809 342 Ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circuitor, bailiff, and chief forester of Battel Bailiwick. **1830** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 May, Satan..is rather the circuitor, the accusing spirit, a dramatic attorney-general [Job ii.].

circuitous (sə'kju:ɪtəs), *a.* [ad. late L. *circuitōs-us* abounding in roundabout courses, f. *circuitus* CIRCUIT *sb.*: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a circuit, roundabout, indirect.

1664 H. MOORE *Myst. Iniq.* 109 Any medium direct or circuitous. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* 1. 4 Coincidences..minute, circuitous, or oblique. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 By this kind of circuitous commerce they subsisted and grew rich. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 303 This ancient Court of Record is too circuitous in its procedure. **1845** WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metr.* 219/1 An artificial and circuitous way of speaking. **1868** Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 169 We had..to take a somewhat circuitous route in order to avoid some bogs.

†**2.** ? Circus-like. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 92 There are other circuitous erections of stone.

circuitously (sə'kju:ɪtəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a circuitous manner, by a roundabout way, indirectly.

1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 44, I do not think..that it is likely to be misled, unless indirectly and circuitously. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xix. (1876) 370 English goods would be paid for circuitously. **1870** DICKENS *Lett.* 31 May, Having come here from town circuitously.

circuitousness (sə'kju:ɪtəsnɪs). [f. CIRCUITOUS + -NESS.] Circuitous quality, manner, or way.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 74 Tortuous twistings and coy circuitousnesses so trying to the patience of the traveller. **1869** GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* v. 41 The exercises which go most directly, and with least circuitousness to the great end. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/2 The river..winds in pleasant circuitousness.

circuitry ('sɜ:kɪtrɪ). [f. CIRCUIT *sb.* 7 + -RY]. The plan or components of an electric circuit; a system of such circuits.

1946 *Electronic Engin.* XVIII. 388 In 1942, Lewis.. produced his 'Electrical Counting', which covered well the 'circuitry' of the subject. **1952** *Science News* XXV. 94 The impact of radar techniques on electron circuitry. **1959** *Times* 2 Jan. 2/3 Applicants must..have..development experience..in..Guided Missile Circuitry. **1961** *Times* 3 Oct. (Computer Suppl.) p. viii/4 The technique of buffering, together with other circuitry refinements.

circuity (sə'kju:ɪtɪ). Also 6 circuitee, cyrcuity. [a. OF. *circuité* circuit, ambit, precinct, etc., f. L. *circuit-us* app. after words like *gratuité*, *vacuité*, etc.] = CIRCUIT *sb.*, in various senses.

†**1.** Ambit, enclosure, compass, area. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 220 (D.) A dominion of muche more large and ample circuitee then the same whiche he was Lorde of before. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxx. 749 In the circutie or shadowe of the same. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C. 536 Within the Circuitie of reason.

2. Circuitous quality; roundabout process.

a **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 157 Without all circuity, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 43 It prevents the circuity and delay of justice. **1801** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 The correspondence must involve circuities. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. §71 His vehemence loses its effect by the circuity of his pleonastic language. **1845** CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. Introd. 8 To avoid the circuity of applying to Parliament.

b. *Law.* (See quot. and cf. CIRCUIT *sb.* 8c.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 When an action is rightfully brought for a duty but yet about the bush, as it were..it is called Circuity of action.

3. Circular motion.

1770 T. WHATELY *Observ. Mod. Gardening* 67 (L.) The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is circuity.

circulable ('sɜ:kjʊləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *circulā-re* (see CIRCULATE) + -BLE.] That can be circulated; capable of circulation.

1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 336 In a word, they are a machine for rendering fixed property circulable. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 136 What Mr. Price declares not to be money, as not being circulable.

circuland ('sɜ:kjʊlənd). *rare.* [ad. L. **circuland-um*, gerundive of *circulāre* (see CIRCULATE); cf. *multiplicand.*] That which is to be circulated.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 93 In such a case..the circulator has produced what does not become actual circuland. The circulation stops with the fabrication.

circulant ('sɜ:rkjʊlənt). *Math.* [ad. L. *circulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *circulāre* (see CIRCULATE).] A species of determinant.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. §129 Here in all the rows the constituents are the same five quantities taken in circular order, a different one standing first in each row. A determinant of this kind is called a *circulant.*

circular ('sɜ:kjʊlə(r)), *a.* and *sb.* In 5-6 -er, 5 -ere, 6 *Sc.* -eir, 6-7 -are. [ME. *circuler*, a. AF. *circuler* = OF. *circulier*, a partially Latinized alteration of OF. *cerclier*:—L. *circulār-is*, f. *circul-us* CIRCLE. The F. *cerclier* was successively refashioned as *cerculier*, *circulier*, *circulaire*; the Eng. became with the Renascence *circular.*]

A. *adjective.*

1. Of the form of a circle; round in superficies.

1430 LYDG. *Chran. Troy* II. xi, A smale aulter..that was halfe circuler. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Fiv, The vlcere that are cyrculer and rounde. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 22 The frame thereof seemd partly circulare, And part triangulare. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. ¶5 A Round of Politicians at Will's..those little Circular Audiences. **1833** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* vi. 224 A body which always casts a circular shadow must itself be spherical. **1861** PARKER *Gath. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 3 Circular churches were occasionally used from an early period.

†**2.** *transf.* Perfect, full, complete. *Obs.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Hermes* 82 Nor must you..Boile in your gall a grudge too circulare. **1618** —— *Hesiod* Ded. 142 Nor were those Greeks so circular in their elegant utterance, but their inward judgments and learnings were as round and solid. **1631** MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. ii, In this, sister, Your wisdom is not circular. **1659** DRYDEN *On Cromwell* v, How shall I then begin or where conclude To draw a fame so truly circular? For in a round what order can be shewed, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are?

3. a. Moving in or passing over a circle; orbitual; describing a circle.

c **1450** *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 103 As Phebus went by mevyng circulere. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Into a circuler dance. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 76 It is probable that the terrestriall Globe hath a circular motion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 663 Like the circular motion of a wheel.

b. *circular tour*: one which is completed at (or near) the place of starting; *circular ticket*, one serving for all the stages of such a tour.

1860 *Advt.* Circular tour of Loch Lomond and the Trosachs, returning from Stirling or Edinburgh. **1873** *Cook's Excursionist* No. 5 June, Through-tickets, semi-circular tickets, and circular tourist tickets.

4. *fig.* a. Moving or occurring in a round or cycle of repetition.

a **1643** G. SANDYS *Bk. Job* 12 (T.) The life of man is a perpetual war, In misery and sorrow circular. **1647** CRASHAW *Poems, Death Herrys* 95 When weak time shall be poured out Into eternity, and circular joys Dance in an endless round. *a* **1684** EARL ROSCOM. (J.) From whence th' innumerable race of things By circular successive order springs.

b. Forming a link in a circular chain.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The circular or compensatory character of every human action.

c. ***circular insanity*** [tr. Fr. *folie circulaire* (J. Falret *père* 1854, in *Bull. de l'Acad. de Méd.* XIX. 383)]: a mental disease characterized by alternating phases of elation and depression; manic-depressive psychosis; = CYCLOTHYMIA (s.v. CYCLO-).

1862 J. H. WORTHINGTON tr. J. Falret *fils* in *Amer. Jrnl. Insanity* XVIII. 382 The mental disorder described by my father under the name of circular insanity..consists in a regular alternation of a condition of melancholic depression with a state of maniacal excitement. **1895** W. JAMES *Will to Believe* (1897) 34 In what is called 'circular insanity', phases of melancholy succeed phases of mania. **1962** HENDERSON & GILLESPIE *Text-bk. Psychiatry* (ed. 9) x. 208 Kraepelin..in 1896..formulated his conception of the manic-depressive psychosis. In this group he included..periodic and circular insanity.

5. Of the nature of arguing or reasoning in a circle.

1646 GILLESPIE *Malè Audis* 50 Mr. Coleman..chargeth me with a circular argumentation. **1681** HOBBES *Rhet.* I. ix. 24 To praise the Work from the Vertue of the Worker, is a circular proof. **1700** T. BAKER *Reflect. Learn.* (J.), One of Carte's first principles of reasoning..seems to be too circular to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. **1947** *Partisan Rev.* XIV. 372 Definition of a civilization in terms of the intelligible field of study is deceptive. The process is circular and tautological. **1969** *English Studies* L. 259 To say that the character must be uninvolved in the aspect of the plot on which he comments and emotionally free from entanglements with the characters he discusses..is really a circular argument: if he were not the spectator would have ironic reservations, and might not find the conclusions acceptable.

6. Circuitous, roundabout, indirect.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, If you knew well my heart, you would not be So circular. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, You circular old dodger.

7. = CYCLIC. *Obs. rare.*

a **1734** DENNIS (J.), Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?

8. Affecting or relating to a circle or number of persons; *esp.* in ***circular letter***, 'a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair' (J.); ***circular note*** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) a letter of credit addressed by a banker (e.g. in London) to several bankers in other countries, in favour of a certain person named therein, usually a person on a tour.

1659 BP. WALTON *Cansid. Considered* 192 Their chief Priest..sends circular letters to the rest about their solemn feasts. **1687** R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Dis.* 29 And never any Letter perhaps, was more Universally Circular, then This has been. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 246 Circular epistles were sent..to all the principal cities. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 75 The country gentlemen..were tried with circular questions, whether they would comply with the king in their elections. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. v. 149 An old lady..came from a distant part of the county to pay a circular visit among her relations. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 Circular letters, imploring them to sign, were sent to every corner of the kingdom. **1850** THACKERAY *Kickleburys* Wks. (1869) 188 My lady K. walked over to the money changers, where she changed a couple of circular notes. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 438 The circular Epistle which is generally known as the Epistle to the Ephesians.

9. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle, or its mathematical properties; as in

circular arc, cubic, error, function, measure; ***circular line*** (*a*) see quot. 1796; (*b*) the imaginary straight line joining the centre of any circle to either of the two circular points at infinity, and forming a tangent to the circle; ***circular parts*** (*of Napier*), 'five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the two legs, the

complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*); ***circular points***, the two imaginary points at infinity through which all circles pass, also called *focoids*.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, All Studies else are but as circular lines And death the centre where they must all meet. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 289/1 *Circular lines*, a name given by some authors to such straight lines as are divided by means of the divisions made in the arch of a circle. Such as the Sines, Tangents, Secants, etc. **1859** Todhunter *Sph. Trigonom.* v. §66 (1871) 35 Two rules, which are called, from their inventor, Napier's Rules of Circular Parts. **1874** —— *Trigonom.* ii. §20. 10 The fraction arc divided by radius is called the circular measure of an angle. **1878** Wolstenholme *Math. Problems* (ed. 2) 248 The two impossible circular points at infinity. **1884** Williamson *Diff. Calc.* xii. §186 (ed. 5) This curve is called a circular cubic. *Ibid.* 431 Eliminate the circular and exponential function from the equation. **1884** F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [The] Circular Error..in a clock [is] the difference of time caused by the pendulum following a circular instead of a cycloidal path.

10. *Technical.*

circular bolt: 'a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manufacturers in making net' (Simmonds *Trade Dict.*). ***circular canon*** (*Mus.*): a canon which leads back to the beginning and repeats itself instead of coming to a regular close. ***circular-circular work*** (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose axes are not in the same direction' (Gwilt). ***circular crystals***: 'a term applied to the flattened groups of radiating needles which form when solutions of oxalurate of ammonia, salicine, and other substances are evaporated in a thin layer on a microscopic slide' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ***circular file***: 'a circular saw or serrated disc, adapted to run on a spindle or mandrel, and used in cutting teeth of cog-wheels' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). ***circular instruments***: instruments for measuring angles, graduated round the whole circumference of a circle, i.e. 360°. ***circular loom***: 'a loom in which the shuttle moves in a circular race and continuously in one direction through warps arranged in a circle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). ***circular number***: a number whose powers terminate in the same digit as the number itself. ***circular polarization***: see POLARIZATION. ***circular sailing*** (*Naut.*): navigation by the arc of a great circle (see CIRCLE *sb.* 2 b.). ***circular saw***: a saw in the form of a circular disc, which is made to revolve rapidly on its axis. Hence ***circular saw-mill***, etc. ***circular shears***: 'shears for sheet-metal consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). ***circular work*** (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work with cylindric faces' (Gwilt).

1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xv. 105 If it [the canon] is made continually to recur to the beginning, so as never to come to a regular close, it is called Infinite, or *Circular. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.*, ***Circular Numbers**.. are such as have their powers ending in the roots themselves. As the number 5, whose square is 25, and its cube 125, etc. **1817** *Niles' Reg.* XII. 336/2 At the steam saw mill there is a *circular saw,.. chiefly calculated for cutting veneers. **1825** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 444 Circular saws..are now used in the dock-yard at Portsmouth. **1852** C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 178 As easily as a circular-saw cuts a plank. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 The construction of a circular saw-mill, invented by Smart.

11. *Comb.*, as ***circular-cutting***, ***-edged***, ***-shaped***, ***-storied***, ***-visaged***, adjs.; ***circular-wise*** adv.

1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 182 The *circular-cutting implement I have described. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Gouges* are..*circular-edged tools. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* v, A couple of large-headed, *circular-visaged males. **1598** Yong *Diana* 302 The thunderclap as it comes not right down but *circularwise. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant Pouts*, Place the Nets..circularwise.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A circular figure or space. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 595 In ane conclaue all maid of Christall cleir..Bot 3it he saw within that circuleir. **1815** J. Gilchrist *Labyrinth Demolished* 44 O, C, G, with their diversities, are circles or circulars.

2. Short for *circular letter* or *note*: now *esp.* a business notice or advertisement, printed or otherwise reproduced in large numbers for distribution.

1818 Todd, *Circular Letter*..Modern affectation has changed this expression into the substantive; and we now hear of nothing but *circulars* from publick offices, and *circulars* from superintendants of a feast or club. **1822** Byron *Let. to Kinnaird* 6 Feb., The *circulars* are arrived, and circulating. **1848** Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* iv. (L.), Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of Snobbishness. I promise to subscribe for a year to any daily paper that shall come out without the Court Circular. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 155 He summoned the peers by circular to London. **1880** *Brit. Post. Guide* 6 Circulars, —i.e., letters which, from internal evidence, appear to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons..may also be sent by book post. **1888** Lindley *Partnership* (ed. 5) 222 A change in the name of a firm.. coupled with announcements of the change by circulars sent to the old customers.

'circularism. A theory that space is circular.

1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 733/2 All that is wanting to make the Flatlanders realize a third dimension, and to settle circularism once for all.

circularity (ˌsɜːkjʊˈlærɪtɪ). [f. L. type *circulāritas* f. *circulār-is*: cf. Pr. *circularitat*, F. *circularité*, and see -ITY.]

a. Circular quality, form, or position.

1582 Batman *On Barthol.* III. xviii. 19 By circularitie of the limme. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 268 Fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. **1775** Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 349 A hut is constructed with loose stones, ranged for the most part with some tendency to circularity. **1853** G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 From the circularity and elevation of the boundary, the district.. has the appearance of a basin.

†**b.** quasi-*concr.* That which is circular; a circular series or arrangement. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The heavens..[have] no diversitie or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity.

c. ? Circular argument or reasoning.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xvii. (1620) 435 But by Gods grace reason will lay those circularities flat inough. **1958** *Oxf. Mag.* 1 May 408 b/1 An argument in favour of the validity of memory..it..fails to carry conviction..it smells strongly of circularity. **1963** J. Lyons *Struct. Semantics* vii. 181 There is no circularity involved in the statement of the problem or in its proposed solution.

ˌcircularizˈation. orig. *U.S.* [f. CIRCULARIZE *v.* 2.] The sending out of circulars.

1888 in Mrs. A. R. Diehl *Two Thousand Words* 55. **1928** *Publishers' Weekly* 16 June 2450 If..the Guild advertising or circularization should be considered contrary to the spirit of this agreement. **1942** R. G. Collingwood *New Leviathan* 281 'Circularization'..means the process of rendering persons the recipients of a kind of advertisement called a 'circular'.

circularize ('sɜːkjʊləraɪz), *v.* [f. CIRCULAR + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make circular.

1799 Southey *Let.* 5 June in *Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 18, I pray you to send me the old woman who was circularised, O, who saw her own back..the omikron of old women.

2. To ply with circulars, send circulars to.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 255 One cemetery company in particular circularized us in very pressing and persuasive terms. **1887** *Echo* 21 Apr. 1 To circularise the lodges of the Freemasons for subscriptions.

Hence **'circularizer**, **'circularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 *World* 22 June 5/2 It at once takes [them] out of the category of common prospectus-issuers. They are not as other circularisers are. *Ibid.* Here they are..set forth with all possible elaborateness of circularising. **1886** *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 84 Mischief wrought by the circularising firms.

circularly ('sɜːkjʊləlɪ), *adv.* [f. CIRCULAR *a.* + -LY.] In a circular manner, in a circle.

1. In the form of a circle.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 4 Diuide the brayne panne with a sawe circularely. **1666** Pepys *Diary* 22 July, For fruit, the best way is to have walls built circularly. **1834** Mrs. Somerville *Connec. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 145 Propagated circularly all round the centre of disturbance.

2. In a circular orbit or course.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* I. xx. 22 The Planet..is moued circularly. **1666** Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ii, Trade, which like blood should circularly flow. **1872** Proctor *Ess. Astron.* viii. 108 A body moving circularly round the sun.

3. By circular reasoning, in a logical circle.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 35 That is to prove the same by the same, or else to argue circularly. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. vii. 103 Joe..completely stopped me by arguing circularly, and answering with a fixed look 'Her'.

†**4.** Completely, perfectly. *Obs.*

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns Apollo* 35 And those gifts onely let thy deified mind Be circularlie pleas'd with. **1618** —— *Hesiod* Ded. 141 These most wise, learned and circularly-spoken Grecians.

†**5.** In rotation, among a circle of people. *Obs.*

1648 T. Hill *Strength of Saints* A 3 a, That they (though but circularly, by 3 or 4 in a morning) may have leave to come to the Morning Sermon in the Abbey. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* II. 30 He bestowed also a vast summe of money on several Corporations to be imployed circularly for the benefit of the poor Freemen therein.

circularness ('sɜːkjʊlənɪs). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circular quality, form, etc.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 115 In forme..in a Map it [Warwickshire] doth pretend to some Circularness.

†**'circulary**, *a. Obs.* [f. (mod.)L. type ***circulāri-us***, whence also mod.F. *circulaire*: see -ARY².] = CIRCULAR *a.* in various senses.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 Crosse and circularie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to Manhood, and to Man such as properly concerne the Deitie of Christ Iesus. **1610** Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xix. (1620) 436 The circulary persons that turne all things round. **1664** Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 Such of them whose Superficies is most flexuous and circulary. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/1 The King of Poland has issued his Circulary Letters for the Summoning a Dyet. *a***1734** North *Lives* I. 313 He..made one at their circulary dinings, and the turn came to dine with him.

circulate ('sɜːkjʊleɪt), *v.* Also 6 circo-. *Pa. pple* 5-6 circulat(e. [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre* to make circular, to encircle; deponent *circulāri* to gather in a circle, to collect people about one; in med.L. and Romanic to move in a circle, etc.; f. *circulus* CIRCLE: see also -ATE³.]

†**1.** *Old Chem. trans.* To subject a substance to continuous distillation in a closed vessel (CIRCULATORY *sb.*), in which the vapour was caused to condense at the top of the apparatus and to flow back into the original liquid, the whole thus undergoing repeated vaporization and condensation. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. *Theatr.* (1652) 116 In Balneo of Mary togeather let them be circulat. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Man.* 23 The artire blud, whorlid, circulat, & coagitat together, etc. **1594** Plat *Jewell-Ho.* II. 21 Some doo vse to circulate the same in Balneo, til it clarifie. **1599** Greene *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 66 Women as the purest quintissence circolated from all other liuing things, are therefore the most beautifull and faire. **1641** French *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 Circulate this in a Pellican with a moderate heat for the space of a month. **1696** Phillips, To *circulate*..in a Vessel call'd a *Pelican*: wherein the same Vapour which is elevated into the Air by the Fire, falls down again to remount and be distill'd several times.

†**2.** To gather into a circle.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. viii. 21 Onto Eneas left syde and rycht hand The saulis flokkis circulate [*v.r.* circulit] in a rout.

†**3.** *trans.* To go or run round; to encircle, encompass, surround. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xxi. Pj, Thus proceeding till ye haue circulate the figure..ye shall in the ende departe the whole figure into as many equall portions as ye determined. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 He circulated seuen hils with a Wall. **1611** —— *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxv. (1614) 49/1 Herefordshire..lyeth circulated upon the North with Worcester and Shropshire. **1685** Bp. Croft *Animadv. Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref., May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with circulating the earth?

4. *intr.* To move round, turn round, revolve, formerly round an axis (*obs.*), or in an orbit (*arch.*); now round a circuit, circuitous course, system of pipes, or the like. (Influenced by 5.)

1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5099 A Top..made to circulate by whipping it. **1718** J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 51 Balls, which like Planets circulate about it. **1830** Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 193 The moon circulates about the earth. **1852** Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. iv. 106 These movements begin to circulate more and more round a new centre of activity. **1854** Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 224 The air..entering at the bottom of the stove..circulates round the flues. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 74 The circuit in which every drop of water is compelled to circulate. **1882** Mrs. H. Reeve *Cookery & Housek.* ii. (ed. 2) 9 The claret decanters should circulate two or three times round the table.

5. *intr.* a. *spec.* Of the blood: To flow from the heart through the arteries and veins back to the heart again. Extended to the continuous motion of other fluids in the vessels of animals and plants.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 407 The blood, perpetually circulating (as hath been shown from many infallible signs and marks by Doctor Harvey) in the veins and arteries. *a***1691** Boyle *Wks.* II. 69 (R.) Blood [of vipers], even whilst it circulates, we have always found, as to sense, actually cold. **1746-7** Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 123 This, attracted by the root, and circulating through invisible canals..clothes the forest with all its verdant honours. **1847** Emerson *Poems*, *Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 Blood is blood which circulates.

b. Of persons: To go about in a social circle, 'go the round'; *spec.* to move around at a gathering, talking to diffcrent people.

1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* i. 8 He came..by no means prepared to circulate among his flock. **1870** Hawthorne *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) II. 96 Who, at the age of ninety, is still circulating in society. **1928** E. Waugh *Decl. & F.* I. ix. 97 Circulate, old boy, circulate. Things aren't going too smoothly. **1960** J. Wain *Nuncle* 88 Shall we circulate a bit?..Otherwise we shan't have spoken to a soul.

6. *intr.* (with extended sense). a. To pass from place to place freely and continuously so as to visit every part; to pass from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth. Also, of a newspaper or periodical: to pass into the hands of readers, to be extensively taken and read.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air..circulates through..to the Grate of the Stove. **1691** Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 If our Money and Trade were to circulate only amongst our selves. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 10 Secret history..is for the most part believed only while it circulates in whispers. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 372 That ether which is continually circulating through all things. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 42 The money circulating in this neighbourhood. **1885** *Act 48 Vic.* c. 16 §9 Newspapers published or circulating in the County.

b. To travel or walk about. Chiefly *U.S.*

*a***1848** in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 395 Arriving in Maryland, a slave State, he circulates at a cost of from three to five cents a mile. **1907** Mulford *Bar-20* viii. 83 Shore, go home. I'll just circulate around some for exercise. **1910** Kipling *Rewards & Fairies* 153 As we French say, I circulated till I found the galley.

7. a. *trans.* To put into circulation, put about, promulgate, give currency to, diffuse; put into the hands of readers, etc.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall? **1815** *Scribbleomania* 268 *note*, To print and circulate the Bible. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 A little tract..had been actively circulated through the ranks. **1868** E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. vii. 110 The news of the enemy's preparations were circulated..throughout the country.

b. *lit.* To hand or pass round.

*c***1793** Jane Austen *Volume the First* (1954) 54 Come Girls, let us circulate the Bottle. **1830** M. R. Mitford *Our Village* IV. 104 Our drover could never resist..the gin-bottle, and..was apt to circulate it at his own expense. **1884** *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 After the loving cup had been circulated, the Lord Mayor submitted the loyal toasts.

c. To send circulars to. (Cf. CIRCULAR B. 2.)

1969 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 16 'We circulated head teachers of every secondary school and every independent school,' says Cox, 'and are still selling 100 copies a day.' **1970** *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 15 By using the wildlife fund's mailing list it has circulated some 97,000 of the fund's members.

8. *Math.* Of decimal fractions: To recur, repeat in periods of several figures (see CIRCULATING).

1768 ROBERTSON *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 209 Some of them [decimal fractions] recur, or circulate; that is, the same figure or figures run over again and again *ad infinitum*. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, The decimal circulates in a complete period of 28 figures.

†9. To beat out, emboss (metal). *Obs.*

†**'circulate**, *sb. Obs. Math.* [f. prec. or its source.] A circulating decimal.

1768 ROBERTSON *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 213 The proper denominator of the circulate. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 290/1 That part of the circulate which repeats, is called the repetend. 1827 —— *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, In corresponding circulates of 28 figures.

circulated ('sɜ:kjʊleɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCULATE *v.* + -ED.] (See the verb.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Put four times as much of the best circulated Oil of Camphire to it. 1680 *Scep. Chem.* I. 78 A circulated Salt..abstracted from Compound Bodies. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Paradiso* XXIII. 109 Thus did the circulated melody Seal itself up.

'circulating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CIRCULATE. (See next b.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* H h 7 The maner that nature vseth in circulatyng of the attracted blud.

circulating ('sɜ:kjʊleɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That circulates, in various senses.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 414 A commodious place lying in the midst of circulating Prouinces. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 188 The old circulating dance of his shifts and evasions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 76 The circulating blood. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. 190 One of the most circulating scandals That had for centuries been known. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. King.* (ed. 4) 433 The circulating fluid..was brought to the roots of the branchiæ.

b. Special combs. (in some of these the *ppl. a.* is not clearly distinguished from the *vbl. sb.*): *circulating capital* (see CAPITAL sb.² 3 c). *circulating cistern*, a cistern used in connexion with the circulation of hot water through a system of pipes. *circulating decimal*: a decimal fraction in which two or more figures are repeated ad infinitum. *circulating library*: a library of which the books are circulated among subscribers. *circulating medium*: a medium of exchange, whether gold, silver, or any other article. *circulating pump* (see quot.). *circulating system*: see CIRCULATORY *a.* 1.

1742 (*Advt.*) June 12 Proposals for erecting a *Public Circulating Library* in LONDON..Librarian, Samuel Fancourt. 1768 ROBERTSON (*title*) *Circulating Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII, It is usual to mark the first and last of circulating expressions, with points over the figures. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, A circulating library..is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge! 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* 941 Heard that the first circulating library was opened by the Rev. Mr. Fancourt..50 or 60 years ago..it was afterwards removed to Crane-court, Fleet-street. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. II. i. 280 No fixed capital can yield any revenue but by means of a circulating capital. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 330 The increase of the circulating medium. 1801 *Duncan's Annals Med.* VI. 177 The Vascular and Circulating system. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. i. 120 The circulating library, where nothing circulates—but the catalogue! 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Circulating medium*, cash and notes payable on demand. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 402/1 When a decimal fraction cannot be found exactly equal to a given common fraction, the division by which the numerator is found, leads to what is called a Circulating Decimal. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. (1876) 83 By the adoption of machinery a circulating capital..has been converted into a fixed capital. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 63 The nation..has little occasion for circulating media. 1864 *Times* 9 Sept. (L.), Monarchy, republic, empire..over and over again like a circulating decimal. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Circulating-pump*, the cold-water pump by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser. 1884 *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Hot Water Circulating Cistern.

circulation (sɔkjʊleɪʃən). [a. F. *circulation* or L. *circulātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *circulāre*: see CIRCULATE.] The action of circulating.

1. Movement in a circle, circular motion or course.

†**a.** Movement round or about.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 646 With circulatioun sa about tha ȝeid, For les expenssis and for grittar speid. 1575 THYNNE *Let.* 19 Mar. in *Animadv.* Introd. 55 From one, all nombers doo arise, and by circulatione doo ende againe in thee same oone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XX. 208 As the world is round, so we may observe a circulation in opinions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 601 According to this Latter Platonick Hypothesis, there would seem to be not so much a Gradation or Descent, as a kind of Circulation in the Trinity.

†**b.** A rotation about an axis, gyration; orbitual revolution. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 The perpetuall circulation by which the heaven is married to the earth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 95 After they had by these vertiginous circulations and clamours turn'd their heads. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* IX. (1822) 215 Orderly and established circulations of the stars.

†**c.** An undulation propagated in circles from a centre. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. XX, The circulations Of sounds would be well known by outward sight. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §36. 581 The Circulations of Water, when some Heavy Body falling into it, its Superficies is depressed, and from thence every way Circularly Wrinkled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 An emission and a circulation of solar particles.

†2. A continuous repetition of a series of actions, events, etc., in the same order or direction; a round. *Obs.*

1682 H. MAURICE *Serm. bef. King* 22 The World..grown Old under the Tautologies of Sin, and the Circulations of repeated Judgments. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 114 What is this life, but a circulation of little mean actions? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 331 Living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 1 Such a circulation of causes and effects..necessary to the great ends of nature.

†**b.** Alternate action, alternation; 'reciprocal interchange of meaning' (J.). *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 There is in those two speeches that mutuall circulation beforementioned. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 55 Each knave these bellows blow in mutuall circulation.

†3. *Old Chem.* The continuous distillation of a liquid for the purpose of concentrating or refining it: see CIRCULATE *v.* 1 and CIRCULATORY *sb. Obs.*

1585 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 76 After the order of circulation in alchemicall art. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Circulation is to rectifie any thing to a higher perfection. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Circulation is the exaltation of pure liquor by circular solution and coagulation in a Pelican. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circulation*, properly an incircling, or invironing.

5. The circuit of the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins, and back to the heart. Hence, of any nutritive fluid through the vessels of animals or plants.

[1628 HARVEY (*title*) Exercitatio anatomica..de circulatione sanguinis.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 337 The Cause of Vertigo is the circulation of the spirits animal by a thin vapour. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 5 The Physitians..in blood-letting supposed the circulation of the blood, yet none asserted it before..Doctor William Harvey. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 1 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 The circulation of the fluids of an animal, or of a vegetable. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 The leaves preserve their functions..no longer than there is a circulation of fluids through them. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 321 Objects of the circulation of Nutrient Fluid.

b. Often called simply 'the circulation'.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 258 The Circulation runs too quick in Fevers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 391 Any stoppage of the Circulation will produce a dropsy. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 8 The circulation is complete in the Mollusca. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 25, I cannot keep up my circulation on a sledge.

6. The movement of any thing in a 'round', not strictly circular, but such that it returns again into itself after making a general circuit of the intermediate points.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 555 The Bodies..are now as serviceable to the Circulation of matter..turn to as good Grasse, prove as beneficiall to the Parsons Cowes, or Sheep. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes, All which maintain a perpetual Circulation of Water, like that of Blood in Man's Body. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XX. 337 The waters of the earth are in a state of constant circulation. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 128 The indirect heat contributed by the rainfall and atmospheric circulation.

fig. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* §7. 149 Guardians and executors of laws are therefore the vitals of a Society, without which there can be no circulation of justice in it.

7. The transmission or passage of anything (e.g. money, news) from hand to hand, or from person to person (with the notion of its 'going the round' of a country, etc.); dissemination or publication, whether by transmission from one to another, or by distribution or diffusion of separate copies.

1684 BURNET *More's Utopia* 52 A free circulation of Mony ..is necessary for the course of Commerce and Exchange. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. §2 Money changeth hands, and in this circulation the life of business and commerce consists. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The rain feeds the plant; the plant feeds the animal: and thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 293 The free circulation of information. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 This order was intended to prevent the circulation of Protestant treatises. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* III. XXXIX. 196 The most extravagant exaggerations were put into circulation.

b. The extent to which copies of a newspaper, periodical, etc., are distributed, the number of readers which it reaches.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* (1863) VI. 267 The journal had a limited circulation. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* Pref. 7 [This] is sufficiently proved by the circulation which it has obtained.

†8. A statement circulated, a rumour, a report.

1774 BURKE *Sp. on Amer. Tax.* There is also another circulation abroad, spread with malignant intention. 1776 —— *Corr.* (1844) II. 105 The government circulation is, that they [the troops] retired without molestation.

9. *concr.* A circulating medium, a currency.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 78 A boundless paper circulation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 86 Cheques, which are such an important part of the circulation of the country. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 56 The present circulation of China is composed to a considerable extent of the so-called Sycee silver.

circulative ('sɜ:kjʊleɪtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of circulating or producing circulation.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 53 It is cold..as wanting..the circulative heate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, A circulative or reiterated distilling with new substances. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* III The only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 20 The degree of fluency or circulative character.

circulator ('sɜ:kjʊleɪtə(r)). [a. L. *circulātor* a peddler, quack, n. of agent f. *circulā-ri*; see CIRCULATE and -OR. (Cf. F. *circulateur.*)] He who or that which circulates: in various senses.

†1. A mountebank who gathers a ring or crowd of spectators about him; a quack, charlatan.

[The old explanation of the name took *circulāri* as 'to roam' or 'stroll about as a vagrant', and has sometimes affected the use of the word in Eng.]

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 793 Circulators, Juglers or Quacksalvers, did cast certain mazes or small cakes to them. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 597-8 Witches, Magitions, Circulators, Juglers, etc. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 200 (D.) A kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of Circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1064/2 The epithet 'Circulator', in its Latin invidious signification, was applied to him [Harvey].

†2. One who travels round (the world); one who travels round, or about a district, who makes his 'rounds', e.g. a 'commercial traveller'. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 212 The..intellectual World meeting with daily and fresh Circulatours, and Discoverers, as well as this materiall World, hath with its Drakes, and Magellans. *a*1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 294 Two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable.

3. One who circulates or puts about coin, news, reports, information, etc.; *esp.* in bad sense, a talebearer, scandal-monger.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate..grow more rife than ever. I met some of the circulators. 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb., I speak of *circulators*. 1859 MILL *Liberty* V. (1865) 65/2 A central depository, and active circulator and diffuser, of the experience resulting from many trials. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Dec., The authors and circulators of the report.

4. *Math.* A circulating decimal.

†**circula'torious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circulātōri-us*, f. *circulātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of the nature of a mountebank, who collects a ring round him in the streets.

*a*1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. XX. 290 Such..as Magicians, Diviners, circulatorious Juglers, and such emissaries of the Devil, or self-seeking Impostours are wont to use.

†**'circulatory**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *circulātōri-um*: cf. next.] A vessel for the old chemical process of circulation; an alembic or retort having the neck or necks bent back so as to re-enter the lower part of the retort, a 'pelican'.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 11 Suffred..to putrifie in a circulatory or a blynde limbeck. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 Digest them in a Circulatory ten days. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Circulatory*, a Glass-Vessel, in which the Steam of the distilled Liquor, by its rising and falling, rolls about as it were in a Circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are two kinds of circulatories; the diota or double vessel; and the pelican.

circulatory ('sɜ:kju:lətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *circulātōri-us*: see above. Cf. F. *circulatoire*, 16th c. in Littré.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, circulation.

1. Pertaining to the circulation of the blood, or of any analogous fluid or current.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 72 The veyne called vena caua ..is..the vessel circulatorie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 It is carried up and down in circulatory Vessels. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 14 The Blood..continually moves through the circulatory Organs. 1862 A. MACLAREN in *Macm. Mag.* V. 517 Their nervous and circulatory systems are readily irritated. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 131 The circulatory current revolving to the left.

†2. *Old Chem.* For the purpose of chemical 'circulation': see CIRCULATORY *sb.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 66 Old Glauber.. by the assistance of certain Circulatory vessels to prepare the oily succus and pinguid juice. *c*1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. iii. (1734) 132 Unless they be made in a circulatory vessel.

†3. Of or pertaining to a mountebank, or quack; juggling. [= L. *circulātōrius*.] *Obs.*

(Warton prob. meant 'strolling, itinerant'.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 275 Detecting the circulatory and præstigious fallacy. *Ibid.* 348 A præstigious jugler, being taken at Paris, escaped prison by his circulatory tricks. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. XXIII. 77 Borde's circulatory peregrinations in the quality of a quack-doctor.

†4. *circulatory letter*: = Circular letter. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 229/3 A Circulatory Letter sent to all the Princes and Potentates. 1696 PHILLIPS *Circulatory*

Letters, Letters sent into all parts of a Kingdom, by General Commissioners, upon particular occasions. **1735** JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Abyssinia* 242 Circulatory Letters from him to the Christian Princes.

¶ In the following, *circulatory* varies with *circulary* (the reading of edd. 1611 and 1617).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. §53 (also edd. 1632, 1845) Crosse and circulatorie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the deitie of Christ Jesus.

†**'circule**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circul-us.*] Circle, ring.

1549 *W. Wycherley's Exam.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 165 *note*, He hath used no consecrate circule but hath used the crystal to invocate the sprat called Scariot.

†**'circule**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *circule-r*, ad. L. *circulā-re.*] By-form of CIRCULATE, CIRCLE.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, About her head flikered douues white..Aye circuling with snowy winges fayre. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 98 On feild of gold he stude full mychtely, With flour delycis sirculit lustely. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 56 Eftir thay had al circulit in ane ring. *Ibid.* v. xii. 168. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 540 Of armit men ane rout In gude ordour hes circulit thame about. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 143 Three strong walles, circuling the one within the other, and streetes lying betweene. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xviii, Sun, stars, and all on earth it hurrieth To each point of itself so far as 't circuleth.

Hence **circuled** *ppl. a.*; **circuling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Wrapping girdle.. His midil embracing with wig wag circuled hooping. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxiii, Distant site Makes a deficience in these circulings. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 388 Where then lies this famous Generosity of the red Circuling Juice.

circulet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

†**'circuline**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *circul-us* + -INE^{1}.] Circular.

1647 H. MORE *S. Soul* II. iii. II. xxxiii, [The spheres] with motion circuline Let turn about and stir up sounds divine.

†**'circulize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circul-us* CIRCLE + -IZE.] To encircle.

*a***1618** DAVIES *An Extasie* Wks. (1876) 90 (D.) Which loopes of azur'd silk did circulize. *Ibid.* 93 Mother of pearle their sides shal circulize.

‖**circulus** ('sɜ:kjʊləs). The Latin word for 'circle, ring'; formerly often used in Anatomy, Astronomy, and other sciences; also as a technical name of various instruments in Surgery, etc.; a tool for cutting circular portions of glass, also 'for cutting off the necks of glass-ware' (Knight).

‖**circulus vitiosus** ('sɜ:kjʊləs vɪʃɪ'əʊsəs, vɪtɪ-). [L.] = *vicious circle* (see VICIOUS *a.* 9). (In both *Logic* and *Path.* senses.)

1902 C. HAGUE tr. *Brentano's Orig. Knowl. Rt. & Wrong* 99 Whoever bases..mathematics upon induction cannot possibly justify mathematically the inductive procedure. It would be for him a *circulus vitiosus*. **1908** *Practitioner* LXXX. 19 The congestive stasis is increased by the fits, and there is a tendency to the formation of a *circulus vitiosus*. **1941** *Mind* L. 370 The *circulus vitiosus*..is a universal phenomenon in the foundations of science. **1964** C. HASTINGS tr. *Schrödinger's View of World* 81 Professor John Synge..uses what is called the *circulus vitiosus* to make mild fun of one-language dictionaries.

circum- (sɜ:kəm). A Latin adv. and prep. meaning 'around, round about', much used in composition with verbs, and hence with the sbs. and adjs. formed from them, as in *circumambulāre* to walk about, *circumflectĕre* to bend round, *circumflexus* bent round, *circumflexio* a bending round, etc. Only a few of these survived in OF. (e.g. *circoncire* to circumcise, *circonscrire* to circumscribe) and passed thence into Eng. (with *circon-*, *circun-*, *circum-*); but a large number of words adopted from or formed on the Latin, or in accordance with L. analogies, have arisen in modern French, and still more in English, where the analogy has occasionally been extended by prefixing *circum-*, as a living element, to native or naturalized verbs; e.g. *circumbind*, *circumflow*, *circumzoned*.

A much rarer Latin use (which was however common in Gr. with περί) was in parasynthetic derivatives from *circum* prep. + *sb.*, forming adjectives, as in *circumpadānus*, (f. *circum Padum*) lying round the Po, *circummurānus* around the walls, *circumforāneus* around the forum, *circumcordiālis* Tertull. = περικάρδιος, around the heart. This has proved a fruitful analogy for modern compounds, e.g. *circumpolar*, *circumlittoral*, etc.

All important words in *circum-* will be found in their alphabetical places as main-words; but a number of less important or trivial words are collected here, under their respective types.

1. Derivatives and combinations in which *circum* (= around, about, on all sides) adverbially qualifies (a) verbs, (b) participles and participial adjectives, (c) verbal substantives; as (among *combinations* of obvious meaning, mostly *nonce-words*) a. ***circum-bind***, to bind round, ***-'compass***, to compass about, ***-flow***, ***-glaze***, ***-in'close***, ***-in'clude***, ***-pass***, ***-press***, ***-roll***, ***-sail***, ***-'spangle***, ***-stand***, ***-walk***; **b.** ***circum-'beamed***, ***-fixed***, ***-flanked***, ***-'seated***, ***-stationed***, ***zoned***; so ***circum'bendingly*** adv.; **c.** ***circum-gurgi'tation***, ***-mi'gration***, ***-revo'lution***, etc.

Similary as †**circum'aggerate** *v.* [L. *circumaggerāre*], †**-agge'ration** (see quots.). †**circumcept** *v.*, see *circumsept*. †**circum'cingle** *v.*, to girdle round. †**circum'close** *v.*, to enclose about or around. †**circum'cross** *v.*, to mark round with a cross. †**circumcur'sation** [f. L. *circumcursāre* to run round about], running round or about; †(?) rambling (in language). **circumdenu'dation**, *Geol.* denudation all around (see quot.). †**cir'cumdolate** *v.* [f. L. *circumdolāre* to hew off around + -ATE^{3}; also in Bailey 1731–66 associated with *dolus* deceit]. **circume'rration** [L. *circumerrāre*], wandering or strolling about. †**cir'cumflant** *a.* [L. *circumflānt-em* pres. of *circumflāre*], blowing around. †**circum'fodient** *a.* [L. *circumfodient-em* pres. pple. of *circumfodīre* to dig round about], 'that digs or entrenches about' (Blount *Gl.* 1656). †**circum'fulgent** *a.* [L. *circumfulgēnt-em* pres. pple. of *circumfulgēre* to shine around]. †**circum'fulsed** *pa. pple.* [f. L. *circumfuls-* pa. pple. of *circumfulgēre*], shone round. **circum'habitant** *a.* [L. *habitāre* to dwell], dwelling around. †**,circumin'volve** *v.* [L. *circuminvolv-ĕre*], to surround on all sides, enclose, envelop. **,circumitine'ration**, a journeying around or about. †**circu'mition** [L. *circumitiōn-em*, f. *īre* to go]. †**circum'lite** *v.* [f. L. *circumlit-* ppl. stem of *circumlinĕre*], to smear round or about; so †**circum'lition** [f. *circumlitiōn-em*]. †**circum'lucid** *a.*, bright on every side. †**circum'mortal** *a.*, used by Herrick, app. for 'beyond' or 'more than mortal'. **circum'natant** *a.* [L. *natānt-em* pres. pple. of *natāre* to swim], swimming around; so **circum'natatory** *a.* †**circum'nebulous** *a.*, cloudy on every side. †**,circumobre'sistance**, ? = next. †**,circumob'sistence**, ? surrounding or external opposition. **circumpa'nation** [L. *panis* bread], in eucharistic controversy, a surrounding with bread, the having a 'bready' external aspect. †**,circumpor'tation** [L. *portāre* to carry], carrying about. †**circum'pulsion** (see quots.). †**circum'radiancy**, ? = IRRADIATION. **circum'rasion** [L. *circumrāsiōn-em*, f. *circumrādĕre* to scrape or pare around] (see quots.). †**,circumre'sistency**, resistance on all sides. †**circum'roundabout**, a circuitous proceeding, a circumlocution. **circum'sept** *v.* [f. L. *circumsēpt-* ppl. stem of *circumsēpīre* to hedge or fence round], to surround or enclose as with a fence. †**circum'sist** *v.* [L. *circumsistĕre* to stand around], ? to surround. †**circum'sistent** *a.* [L. *circumsistent-em*], surrounding. †**circumsonant** *a.* [L. *circumsonānt-em*], sounding on every side; so †**cir'cumsonate** *v.* [f. L. *circumsonāre* + -ATE^{3}]. †**circum'spacious** *a.*, of large extent on every side. **circum'spatial** *a.*, pertaining to surrounding space. †**circum'state** *v.* [L. *circumstāre*], to stand round. †**circum'station** [L. *circumstatiōn-em*], standing round. †**circum'stipate** *v.* [L. *circumstīpāre*], to surround (as a crowd). †**circum'strue** *v.* [L. *circumstruĕre*], to build round about. †**circum'tend** *v.* [L. *tendĕre* to stretch], to stretch around; so **circum'tension**, **-tention**. **circum'undulate** *v.*, to flow round in undulations; so **,circumundu'lation**. **cir'cumvagant** *a.* [L. *circumvagānt-em* pres. pple. of *circumvagāri* to wander about], wandering about (in later edd. of Bailey altered to **circumvagrant**). †**circum'vect** *v.* [f. L. *circumvect-* ppl. stem of *circumvehĕre*], to carry about; so †**circum'vection** [L. *circumvectiōn-em*]. **circum'viron** *v.*, to environ on all sides. †**circum'vision** (?). **circum'volitate** *v.* [L. *circumvolitāre*], to hover around.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumaggerate*, to heap, or cast a heap about. **1678-96** PHILLIPS, **Circumaggeration*, a heaping round about. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH. **1635** PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 A Comet *circumbeamed about with ..long hayre. **1840** *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 494 [He] makes his nod *circumbendingly. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Temple* 64 The fringe that *circumbinds it too. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Physicke* 154/1 *Circumcingle the Egge with fier. *Ibid.* 184/2 §2 That he may circumcingle the patient about his body. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* XII. 15 Wisdome shall guide thee, Love shall *circumclose thee. *c***1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 261 The second that *circum-compassed the earthly Globe. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Silvia*, I am holy while I stand *Circum-crost by thy pure hand. *a***1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* 252 (1687) The address..was but a factious *circumcursation of desperate wretches. **1855** SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 The object of this circumcursation was simply to exclude the interference of the will. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* VII. 925 Eminences detached by erosion from the masses of rock.. have been termed hills of *circumdenudation. **1623** COCKERAM **Circundolate*, to hew round about. [Hence in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] **1731** BAILEY, To Circumdolate, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Sir J. Berkley*, This citie..seven times *circumflankt with brasse. **1657** JER. TAYLOR in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 99 That little particle of fire is soon overcome by the *circumflant air. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 412 China, India, and the seas *circumflowing. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumfulgent*, shining about, or on all sides. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. §10 (1713) 440 Circumfulgent fire. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2038 This lady *cyrcumfulsed with grace. *Ibid.* II. 433 With grace circumfulced and lyghtned was Englande. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* O iij b, Assoone as I beganne to *circumglaze her with my Sophistry. **1842** KINGSLEY *Lett.* in *Life* iv, Considering the oscillations and perplex *circumgurgitations of this piece-meal world. **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 25 *Circumhabitant infancy and childhood congregate. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 The Ayr..presses..upon the Earth, and all Bodies *circuminclosed by it. *Ibid.* I. 81 A double Crystalline humour, one *circum-included within the other. *Ibid.* I. 48 Other Seeds, besides the *circuminvolving Pulpe, are immured in Shells. **1792** GIBBON *Lett.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696, I wanted patience to undertake the tedious *circumitineration of the Tirol. **1731-36** BAILEY **Circumition*, a going about. **1766-1800** the act of going round. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 675 Another Cucurbite..well..*circumlited with..clay. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumlition*, an annointing about, also a polishing. **1678-96** PHILLIPS *Circumlition*, a daubing or plaistering about. **1662** STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 11/1 The place above the Moon is *circumlucid, or bright throughout. **1833** LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* XI. (1860) 417 In their..round of unconscious *circum-migration. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Julia's Breasts*, Display thy breasts, my Julia, there let me Behold that *circummortall purity. *Ibid. To T. Shapcott*, A verse that shall (When hence thy eircummortall part is gone) Arch-like hold up thy name's inscription. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 76 *note*, With intervals of the *circumnatant fluid between them. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 408 The..circumnatant ducks. **1835** WILSON *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 154 Perch rarely failed you, for..you were sure to fall in with one *circumnatatory school or other. **1662** STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 12/1 The place beneath the Moon is *circumnebulous, dark on every side. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 289 A fountain..whose nature is to be the colder within itself the greater *circumobresistance of heat be in the aire. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 258/2 Sleep..is a recession of the heat inward, with a natural kind of *Circumobsistence. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *1 Tim.* vi. 20 *note*, Their Companation, Impanation, *Circumpanation, to auoid the true Conuersion in the..Eucharist. **1588** *Lett. T. Cavendish* in Arb. *Garner* II. 128 To *Circumpass the whole Globe. *c***1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §192 (1810) 204 The second that circumpassed..the..globe. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 106 Their reservation of the Hoast in a Boxe: their *circumportation thereof. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 Upon removal of the *circumpressing Quicksilver. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., **Circumpulsion*, a driving about. **1696** PHILLIPS *Circumpulsion*, is the thrusting forward of all Bodies that are mov'd by the Bodies that lie round about 'em. [Hence in BAILEY.] **1673** GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 253 Making insensible the *circumradiancy of celestial bodies. **1731** BAILEY II, **Circumrasion* (with Botanists), a scraping or raking off the bark round about. **1755** JOHNSON, *Circumrasion*, the act of shaving or paring round. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 When the *circum-resistency of other contiguous Bodies to them is removed. *Ibid.* Pref. 13 *Circumrevolutions [of the Planetary Bodies] about their central Suns. **1812** SIR R. WILSON *Private Diary* I. 80 The *circum-rolling waves. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* vi. (1812) 155 (D.) With your hums and your haws, and the whole *circumroundabouts of female nonsense, to stave off the point. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 271 Ye, of whom are some haue *circum-sail'd the earth. .. CLIFTON *The Group* (L.), President and all..*circumseated at an empty board. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Broad leafs *circumsepted with hard pricks. **1650** MACALLO *Can. Physick* 28 The *circumsisting Aire..maketh the blood more hot and dry. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *Ap. Cæsar* 196 Accessory and *circumsistant. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 70 The *Circumsonant Clangor of those surrounding Trumpets. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunsonate*, to make a sound on all parts, to be heard on every side; to ring about. [Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, ASH.] **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Ultimus Heroum*, When Cato the severe Entred the *circumspacious theater. *Ibid. To J. Crofts*, Some few immortals..To *circumspangle this my spacious sphere (As lamps for everlasting shining here). **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 A shout..which caused The *circumspatial skies shake. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 All the *circumstanding knights. **1623** COCKERAM **Circunstate*, to compasse about. *Ibid.* ii, A Compassing about..**Circunstation*. [In BLOUNT and ASH.] **1850** H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 15 The *circum-stationed (inhabitants of the three worlds). *a***1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. §156 (1740) 223 He was well lodged at Whitehall ..and *circumstipated with his Guards. **1623** COCKERAM, **Circumstrued*, built round about. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 57 A thin Membrane *circumtended like a Valve. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 The extentions and *circumtentions of right lines. **1835** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iv. 384 A clear trout-stream *circumundulated the grounds. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 69 The.. Observation of the Spirits *circumundulation when the Snail..moved. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunvagant*, that

wandreth about. **1721-** in BAILEY. **1755** in ASH. **1878** L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* III. xvii. 370 With circumvagrant windings. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Other grains ..are *circumvected by circulators. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumvection*, a carrying or conveying about. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.] **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 267 The Mountains, that *Circumviron Jerusalem. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 43. 401 Those circumvironing cypresses. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Vox. Pop.* 82 Within the *circumvisions Of your graces domynyons. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 92 He *circumvolitates the prostrate scene. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Sailing fr. Julia*, Those deities which *circum-walk the Seas. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones [of the cedar] ..*Circum-zoned, as it were, with pretty broad thick scales.

2. Adjectives in which *circum* (= around, surrounding) prepositionally governs a sb. implied in the second part of the compound; as **circuman'tarctic, circum'arctic** around the Antarctic or Arctic pole or circle. **circum'basal,** around the base. **circum'central,** around or about the centre. **circumco'lumnar,** surrounding a column. **circum'corneal,** around the cornea of the eye. **circum'lental,** around the crystalline lens of the eye. **circum-Medite'rranean,** around the Mediterranean Sea. **circum'mundane** [L. *mundus* world], surrounding the world. **circu'mocular** [L. *oculus* eye], 'running or extending round the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **circumœ'sophagal, -eal,** surrounding the œsophagus; applied to a ring of nerve-ganglia in Crustaceans. **circum'pallial,** around the pallium or 'mantle' of Molluscs. **circum'spheral,** surrounding a sphere. **circumum'bilical,** surrounding the umbilicus. **circum'zenithal,** around or about the zenith.

1855-60 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. §511 In the *circumantartic regions, where all is sea. **1880** WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 106 Two stronger *circumbasal threads. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlvii. (1737) 198 In these *Circumcentral Regions. **1880** WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 The absence of the *circumcolumnar thread on the base. **1861** BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 710 The *circumcorneal injection. **1879** P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 169 The *circumlental space does not reopen. **1880** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* Sept. 388 The circumlental space, *i.e.* the space which separated the margin of the lens from the ciliary processes. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 35 The *circum-Mediterranean fauna. **1884** in *N.Y. Tribune* 28 Nov., An open, *circummundane, annular sea. **1847-8** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173/2 The eight larger ganglia of the *circumœsophageal ring. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 75 Distinct branches of the *circumpallial nerves. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xix. 59/2 A cold..rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light, ungarbed In *circumspheral air. **1881** WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 254 An indistinct and blunt *circumumbilical carina. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 312 Astronomical observations without measurement of angles, by M. Rouget. He designates them *circumzenithal.

†circum'act, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumact-* ppl. stem of *circumagĕre* (trans.) to drive round, etc.] *trans.* To drive round or about.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 All these are circumacted by God.

†circum'action. *Obs.* [ad. L. *circumactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumagĕre*: see prec.] Communication of circular motion; moving round.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 All kynde of motions..as Extension, Contraction, Circumaction. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 813 Helpe the circumaction or compassing of the thigh. **1667** WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 162 Trade being like a Scale, in motion up and down, the circumaction of it..is the life of it.

circumad'jacent, *a.* [CIRCUM- 1.] Lying immediately around.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 259 After the circumadjacent country had been shut out. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 102 All the circumadjacent lands and islands.

†circum'agent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumagent-em* pr. pple. of *circumagĕre*: see CIRCUMACT.] That moves (anything) round, that communicates circular motion.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 68 The Instruments of this oblique motion [of the head]..are the two paire of circumagent Muscles.

circumaggerate: see CIRCUM- 1.

†circum'agitate, *v. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + AGITATE. (**Circumagitāre*, not recorded in L., would have been the normal frequentative of *circumagĕre*).] *trans.* To move or impel round or about.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The Planets ..are constantly..circumagitated through the ætherial diffusion. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. vi. 177 (R.) God hath..given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to circumagitate and roll.

†circumagi'tation. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + AGITATION.] Motion or impulsion round or about.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The circumagitation of these bodies [the planets] must of necessity cause a Sound. **1796** GREGORY *Econ. Nature* I. 139 (L.) Circumagitation of a white snowy substance.

circum'ambages. *rare.* [f. CIRCUM- 1 + AMBAGE.] Round-about methods, or modes of speech. So **circum'ambaging** *ppl. a.*, using methods to get round people; **circumam'bagious** *a.*, round-about in speech, etc.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 3 The Circumambages and complex Labyrinth of Discourse. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 139 All the pretty *circumambages* customary on these occasions. *Ibid.* iii. (1812) **1750** —— in Mrs. Barbauld *Corresp.* (1804) IV. 341 This circumambaging sex. **1834-43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* xl. (1862) 96 Circumambagious in my manner of narration.

circumambience (sɜ:kəm'æmbiəns). [f. CIRCUMAMBIENT: see -ENCE.] The act or fact of going round about or surrounding.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. iii. 49 The whole Force and circumambience of this Divine Flame. **1879** HUXLEY *Hume* 23 The circumambience of the 'melancholy main'.

circumambiency (sɜ:kəm'æmbiənsi). [f. as prec. on regular type of sbs. in -ENCY.]

†1. = CIRCUMAMBIENCE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON *Circumambiency*, the act of encompassing.

2. Circumambient quality or condition; that which encompasses; surrounding, environment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface, wherein it concreteth or the circumambiency which conformeth it. **1832** *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 338 The construction, circumambiency, and consolidation of all the primordial rocks. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xiii. 44 An irregular cleared 'island' ..with unlimited circumambiencies of wood.

3. A going about, circuitous motion (*nonce-use*).

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 84 The..circumambiencies of the coachman's whip.

circumambient (sɜ:kəm'æmbiənt), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- + AMBIENT (or its L. original).]

1. Going or extending round; surrounding, encompassing, environing.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 186 The circumambient coldnesse towards the sides of the Vessell. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1087 An Universal Tendency of Circum-ambient Bodies to the Center. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 3 In the immeasurable circumambient realm of Nothingness and Night. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 92 The circumambient aisle encircling the apse.

b. *esp.* Said of the air or other circumfused fluid, or medium.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 The air; which is an element movable and circumambient. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 236 The air most immediately circumambient of the terraqueous globe. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. i. 40 The pressure of the Circumambient Air. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 A circumambient ether, agitated by their vibrations. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 53 The Circumambient gloom.

c. *fig.*

1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 104 The circumambient scorn of his fellows. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. (1878) 237 The opening of.. intellectual windows towards the circumambient truth.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 124 In an Orb the Centre is one way the beginning, and another way the end of the Circumambient. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvi. The whole circumambient seemed to have grown suddenly yellow.

circumambulate (sɜ:kəm'æmbju:leɪt), *v.* [f. L. *circumambulāre* (f. *circum* around + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To walk round about.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumambulate*, to walk round about. **1816** *Q. Rev.* XV. 326 Having seven times circumambulated the Kaaba. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. (1863) VI. 270 Round and round the furious Jews must have circumambulated the Christian camp.

2. *intr.* To walk about, go about; *fig.* to beat about the bush.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Ordinary persons that circumambulated with their box and needle. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i, What dubitating, what circumambulating!

Hence **circum'ambulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (See above.)

circumambulation (ˌsɜ:kəmæmbju:'leɪʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] Walking round or about; *fig.* beating about the bush, indirect process.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 321 Out of the profound circumambulation of my supernatural wit. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 245 There are Horses so instructed, that they can stay themselves in their speediest course upon an instant, without any circumambulation. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250, I was little disposed to unnecessary circumambulation. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, He..begins a perambulation and circumambulation of the terraqueous Globe.

circum'ambulator. [agent-sb. f. prec. vb.] One who circumambulates. Hence **circumambulatory** *a.*, of or marked by circumambulation.

1787 JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1829) II. 162 He was determined to obtain the palm of being the first circumambulator of the earth. **1880** A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 228 The circumambulator of the Green Park. **1633** T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* 362 Wks. (1824) 154 My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory..immunity over all the priory lodgings. **1842** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 642 The style..is too diffuse, and, if we may use the word, circumambulatory.

circumantarctic, -basal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

circumbendibus (sɜ:kəm'bɛndɪbəs). [A humorous formation from CIRCUM- + BEND, with the ending of a L. ablative pl.] A roundabout process or method; a twist, turn; circumlocution.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii, I shall fetch him back with a *circum-bendibus*, I warrant him. **1727** POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 100 The Periphrasis, which the moderns call the circumbendibus. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. ii, With a circumbendibus, I fairly lodged them in the horsepond. **1791** BENTHAM *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 266 The notice..was to come in *circumbendibus* through two different channels. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and ambagitory, and the vulgar the circumbendibus. **1867** SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 9 May 12/2 What is the intention of this clumsy, embarrassing, and vexatious circumbendibus?

attrib. **1714** C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* II. ii, This fellow ruffles me so..with his most abominable circumbendibus phrases.

†circum,bilivagi'nation. *Obs.* [So in 16–17th c. Fr.: app. a fanciful creation of Rabelais.] Going round, circumambulation. So **circumbilivaginate** *v.* [f. F. *circumbilivagin-er*], to speak in a roundabout way, use circumlocution.

1611 COTGR., *Circombilivagination*, a circumbiliuigation [**1632** *-uagation*,] circular motion; going round, wheeling about. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, Gyronomick Circumbilvaginations. *Ibid.* III. xxx, That is spoke gallantly, without circumbilivaginating about and about.

circumbind: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumcellion (sɜ:kəm'sɛlɪən). Also 7 (erron.) **-ian.** [ad. L. *circumcelliōn-es* pl., f. *circum* around + *cella* CELL: see below.]

1. *pl. Eccl. Hist.* 'A name given to the Donatist fanatics in Africa during the 4th c., from their habit of roving from house to house.' *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* **b.** Vagabond monks who roved from place to place.

1564 *Brief Exam.* xxxx b, You shall reade of the Donatistes..Circumcellions, and Papistes. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1651) 673 The Circumcellions, in Africk, with a mad cruelty made away themselves..and seduced others to do the like. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 527 There was the phrensie of the old circumcellions in those Quakers. **1872** A. W. HUTTON *Our Positions as Cath.* 31 The brutal violence of the hardly human Circumcellions.

†2. *transf.* A vagrant. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumcellion*, a tauerne hunter. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-Man* 43 A great part of a long winter night is past over by him and the rest of his devout circumcellions, etc.

circumcentral, -cept, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

†circum'cession. *Obs. rare.* Put erroneously for CIRCUMINCESSION, and CIRCUMSESSION; thence, by Blount explained from L. *cessio* yielding.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcession*, a besetting, or besieging round. [This occupies the alphabetic place of *Circumsession*: subseq. edd. insert it in its alph. place '*Circumcession* (*circumcessio*), a giving up, or ceasing round about; a general yielding.'] *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Election* II. VII. ii, The Personal Indwelling of the Father in his Son which Divines call circumcession of the Persons.

†circumcide, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **-side,** 5–6 **-cyde, -syde,** (4 *pa. t.* **-cide, -side,** *pa. pple.* **-cid**). [ad. L. *circumcīdĕre* to cut round, clip; circumcise; circumscribe.] By-form of CIRCUMCISE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4187 Yhit sal he be circumcid. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 27 The same day was Abraham circumcided and Ysmael his sone. **1388** —— *Josh.* v. 3 He circumside the sones of Israel in the hil of prepucies. **14..** *Circunsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 98, Oure vices all that we may circunsyde. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. iv. 139/2 In this tabernacle he was circumcyded. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumcided in the Lorde. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 68 To put out bayth his ene, Bayth nois and eiris circumsyde also. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Mac.* i. 63 The wemen that circumcided their children were murdered.

circum'cinct, *ppl. a.* Also †circum'cincted. [ad. L. *circumcinct-us* pa. pple. of *circumcingĕre* to gird about.] Girt about, begirt, encompassed.

So **†circum'cinction, circum'cincture,** a begirding, a girdle; **†circum'cinge** *v.* [see above], to gird round, or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 184/2 This circumcinctione must we lace on the bare body of the Patient. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcinct*, compassed or girt about. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293 Boughs, circumcinged with flowers. *Ibid.* 303 Globular heads circumcincted with pricks. **1657** *Phys. Dict.*, *Circumcinge*, environ, encompass about, or round. **1884** T. KERSLAKE in *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 187/3 The natural precipitous circumcincture of the promontory.

circumcingle: see CIRCUM- 1.

'circumcircle. *Geom.* [f. CIRCUM- + CIRCLE *sb.*] A circle which passes through the vertices of a polygon.

1885 J. CASEY *Treat. Analyt. Geom.* iii. 97 To find the equation of the circumcircle of the triangle of reference. **1891** W. J. MCCLELLAND *Geom. of Circle* xi. 255 The envelope of the circum-circle is a fixed circle. **1970** *Nature* 28 Mar. 1268/2 The radii of the incircle and circumcircle.

†circumcis, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. OF. *circumcis*, L. *circumcīs-us*: see next.] Circumcised.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 999 He him self wurð ðanne circumcis. *Ibid.* 1002.

†circumcise, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *circoncis* 'prepuce' (Godef.), repr. L. *circumcīsus* or *-um.*] Circumcision; foreskin.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2848 Sephora toc ðif ȝunge knaue, And dede circumcise haue. **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 128 Þe flesh of his cyrcumsyce.

circumcise ('sɜ:kəmsaɪz), *v.* Also 4 -ces, -sice, -cyse, -zize, 4–5 -sise, -syse, 5 -cyce, 6– -size. [ad. OF. *circonciser*, *-cisier*; or f. F. *circoncis-*, stem of *circoncire* (pr. pple. *-cisant*, pres. subj. *-cise*, etc.):—L. *circumcīděre*: see prec. and CIRCUMCIDE.]

I. In Scriptural sense.

1. *trans.* To cut off the foreskin or prepuce of (males); chiefly as a religious rite of Jews and Mohammedans. Also in *Surgery*.

(Also to perform an analogous operation on females.)

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1200 Circumcised he was, a-buten schoren.. Circumcised on ðe eȝtende day. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2668 (Cott.) Do your knauebarns to circumces [*v.r.* circumcise]. *a* **1400** *Ibid.* 11095 (Laud MS.) When they had circumzizid Iohn. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4326 Cercumsiset sothely in sort with the Iewes. **1494** FABYAN VII. 329 The Iewys dwellynge at Norwyche.. to answere to a complaynt .. yᵗ they shulde stele a chylde, and it circumsysyd of the age of a yere. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 11 And ye shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskinne. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* IV. 1557 Some have turnd Turkes for gaine, yet live despisde After they once have been but circumcisde. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 13 The Habassin emperour.. is a Jew also from the girdle downward, for he is both circumcised and christened. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 265 The Cauzy.. ordered the prisoner to be circumcised against his will. **1863** COLLINGWOOD tr. *Waitz's Introd. Anthrop.* I. 106 Bosmann.. relates of the women of Wydah, that they can be circumcised like the Hottentot women. **1887** DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* (ed. 12) 803 To produce a radical cure, the Surgeon must circumcise.

b. *fig.* Chiefly as a Hebraism, in reference to the purification typified by the rite; partly, with the notion of castration.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Than es a man circumsysede gastely. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 O Englande, whyle tyme is gyuen thee, circumcise thy harte. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xxx. 6 The Lord thy God will circumcise thine heart. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xxviii, With sharpest griefs her heart was circumcis'd. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 85 If you take such an one and circumcise his passions.

II. From the classical Latin sense.

†2. To cut round. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 636 The flesh round about the wound.. to be circumcised and cut with a sharp rasor. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 131 Circumcising them of the bark for about two inches round.

†3. *fig.* To cut short, limit, abridge, circumscribe; to cut off. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. III. xvi. 273 Some circumcise from hence both Phrygia, and Mysia. *a* **1656** HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 308 We must circumcise and pare even this our vow and covenant with God. *a* **1672** WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 239 The Puritan.. was strongly bent to circumcise [the Church] both in authority and revenue.

Hence **'circumcising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2681 Þe werk of circumcising. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 149 Poysoned wounds.. cured by incision and circumcising of the flesh. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* ii. 21 When eight dayes were accomplished for the circumcising of the childe. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 215 The circumcising steel.

circumcised ('sɜ:kəmsaɪzd, *poet.* -saɪzɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCUMCISE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Having the prepuce cut off; that has undergone circumcision. (Allusively used for 'Jewish' or 'Mohammedan'.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 355, I tooke by th' throat the circumcised Dogge. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 153 Maimonides (one of the most learned and sober Doctors of the circumcised Nation). **1671** MILTON *Samson* 975 My name, perhaps, among the Circumcised In Dan, in Judah,.. may stand defamed. **1802** SOUTHEY *Monodramas, La Caba* 68 Moor! turbaned misbeliever! Circumcised traitor!

b. *fig.* Spiritually chastened or purified.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 360 With an open but circumcised ear, they drink in the melody of nature's various song.

†2. Cut or shorn round. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 475 Disguised in some uncouth habit with circumcised crowns. **1761** FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 74 The growth of the circumcised branches.

†3. Cut short, curtailed, circumscribed. *Obs.*

1561 R. CHENEY *Let. Cecil* 16 Apr. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxiii. 61 My circumcised benefice. **1617** HALES *Serm.* By this circumcised, narrow, and penurious forme of studie.

circumciser ('sɜ:kəmsaɪzə(r)). Also -or. [f. CIRCUMCISE + -ER.] One who circumcises.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* i. 64 They hanged vp the children by the neckes.. and slewe the circumcisers of them. **1659** MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 316 This concising punishment of circumcisers. **1675** L. ADDISON *State Jews* 61 (T.) Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for circumcisers. **1846** SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 345 The circumcisor.

circumcision (sɜ:kəm'sɪʒən). Also 2 -cisiun, 3–4 -cicioun, 4 -cisioun, -sisioune, 5 -sycyon, -sysion, 6 -sysyon. [a. OF. *circumcisiun* (mod.F. *circoncision*), ad. L. *circumcīsiōnem*, n. of action f. *circumcīděre*: see CIRCUMCIDE.]

1. The action of circumcising; practised as a religious rite by Jews and Mohammedans, and by various other nations; also as a surgical operation.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þene nome þet him wes iȝefen at circumcisiun. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10986 Þu sal be dumb.. Till þe time of his circumsisioune. **1382** WYCLIF *John* vii. 22 Moyses ȝaf to ȝou circumcisioun. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 b, Whiche circumcision (as saynt Bede sayth) was a fygure of baptym. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Their Religion is Paganisme, yet Circumsision tels us, they [Malagasy] have heard of Mahomet. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 390 Distinguished by the peculiar mark of circumcision. **1879** WALLACE *Australas.* v. 101 Circumcision is used in the north and in the south. [**1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumcisio fœminarum.* The removal of portions of the nymphæ, and sometimes of the clitoris, of the female, as practised by some Eastern nations.]

attrib. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 9 The circumcision knives which Josuah also buried. **1885** *Arnold & Sons Catal. Surgic. Instr.* 466 Circumcision Clamp.

b. *fig.* Spiritual purification by, as it were, cutting away sin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 29 The circumcision of the herte is the true circumcision. **1611** *Ibid.* Circumcision is, that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter. **1549** *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Collect for Circumcision*, Graunt vs the true circumcision of thy spirite.

c. *transf.* In Biblical language: The circumcised people, the Jews; *fig.* 'the Israel of God'.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 45 The feithful, or cristen, men of circumcisioun [**1534** TINDALE, They of the circumcision which beleved: so CRANMER, *Geneva*, and **1611**: **1535** COVERDALE, The faithfull of the circumcision; so *Rheims*.] **1611** BIBLE *Gal.* ii. 9 That wee should goe vnto the heathen, and they vnto the circumcision. —— *Phil.* iii. 3 For we are the circumcision which worship God in the spirit.. and haue no confidence in the flesh. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 18 The especial apostle of the circumcision.

2. *Eccl.* The festival of the Circumcision of Christ, observed on the 1st of January.

14.. *Circumsision* (*Tundale's Vis.* 98) This day.. That called is the Circumsysion. *a* **1558** *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The tyme of newe yere, callyd the feast of Chrysts syrcomsysyon. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. VIII. 134 The feast of Circumcision is first mentioned.. in 450.

†3. [As in cl. Lat.] Cutting or shaving round.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 b, That shavelyng and cowled rowte.. with bare scraped scalpes, beyng a new fangled mark of circumcision. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 10 Another beast.. mueh like a Baboun, as appeareth by his natural circumcision. **1761** FITZGERALD *Fruit Trees* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 72 Making an incision lengthways, from the upper to the under circumcision, I separated the bark.

circum'cisionist, an advocate of circumcision.

1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 99 He was no circumcisionist.

circumclose, see CIRCUM- 1.

circum'clude, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *circumclūděre* to shut in on all sides.] So **circum'clusion,** an enclosing all round.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 121 To circumclude or shut up. **1730–6** BAILEY *Circumclusion*, a shutting or enclosing all about. Hence in mod. Dicts. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumclusion*, a mode of compression of a blood-vessel by passing a needle through the skin, under the vessel, then out through the skin again, and tying a ligature over the two ends of the needle, so as to exercise pressure.

circumcolumnar, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

†circum'current, *a. Obs.* [ad. pr. pple. of L. *circumcurrĕre* to run round.] Running round, considering all round. So **circum'currence.**

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 222/1 Undistracted, and circumcurrent Phantasie. *Ibid.* 223/1 Having thus by Circumcurence examined the Phantasie.

†'circumdate, *a. Obs.* In 5–6 circun-. [ad. L. *circumdăt-us*, pa. pple. of *circumdăre* to put around, surround.] Surrounded, encompassed.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 O plesaunt olyue with grace circundate! *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Ej, This life is.. Circundate in compasse with misery and wo. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 475 All circundat with the quhite Alabast.

†'circumdate, *v. Obs.* Also circun-. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³. (Quot. 1578 perhaps implies a vb. *circunde*.] *trans.* To surround, encompass.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 23 A strong enclosure, so circundated and compassed for the safe keeping of the hart and Lunges. *Ibid.* I. 32 That Cartilage.. circundeth and compasseth.. the head of the thigh. **1621** QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther*, Don Phœbus fiery Steeds.. That circundates in twice twelve hours the World. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 250 Within the circundating leaves. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxviii. 73 Circumdate thy land With hedge of thorne. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 291 Circumdated with little angust, long leaves.

So **†cir'cumdant** *a.* [ad. L. *circumdant-em*, pr. pple. of *circumdăre*], surrounding; **circum'dation,** the act of surrounding. *Obs.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. f. Health* (1633) 97 Because the circundant ayre is colder. **1645** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XV. (1658) 167 The coldness of the circumdant air. **1623** COCKERAM, A compassing about.. *Circundation.*

circumdenudation, -dolate: see CIRCUM-.

circumduce (sɜ:kəm'dju:s), *v.* [ad. L. *circumdūc-ĕre* to lead around; (as law term) to annul.]

†1. *trans.* To carry or move round; to cause to turn round an axis or centre; = CIRCUMDUCT 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The head is not circumduced by the articulation of the head with the first Vertebre. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 A plane may be circumduced about a strait line.. as the axis of that motion. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 60 Which we hold .. and circumduce it this way and that way.

2. *Sc. Law.* To declare (the term) elapsed for leading a proof.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Act K. Robert I*, 25 He sall tine the benefite of probation (and the terme salbe circumduced agains him). **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 477 An interlocutor is pronounced, circumducing the term, and precluding him from bringing evidence thereafter. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* l, I have allowed you a competent space to express your feelings. I must circumduce the term.

circumduct (sɜ:kəm'dʌkt), *v.* [f. L. *circumdūct-*, ppl. stem of *circumdūcĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* †a. In general sense: To lead or convey round or about. *Obs.* **b.** *Phys.* To carry or move round an axis.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 88 About and about the inward and base court they circumducted him. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 99 One Martha whom Marcius most honourablie circumducted in a horse-litter. **1839–47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 790/1 The recti muscles are.. capable of circumducting the cornea in all directions. **1885** T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 1077 The thigh should be.. circumducted inwards.

2. *Law.* To cancel, annul. (Cf. CIRCUMDUCE 2.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 28 Acts of Judicature may be cancelled and circumducted by the Will.. of the Judge. *Ibid.* 196 The citation may be circumducted in Judgment, tho' the Defendant should not appear.

circumduction (sɜ:kəm'dʌkʃən). [ad. L. *circumdūctiōn-em* n. of action f. *circumdūcĕre.*]

1. The action of leading round or about; a roundabout or circuitous course. ? *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 2 The course and circumduction of their yeare. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods, Vis. Muses Drayton*, In thy admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. **1784** JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 13 Apr., You might have had it with less circumduction. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 47 Led by an angular circumduction into the forum.

2. The turning of anything round about its centre or axis; *spec.* in *Phys.* the rotatory movement by which a limb is made to describe a cone having its apex at the joint.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 The Muscles of circumduction, or they that lead the eye about. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 6 The figure was made by the circumduction of a body whereof one end remained unmoved. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 256/1 The wrist.. admits of vague opposition and circumduction. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 93 Circumduction can be performed only in the shoulder and hip joints. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* viii. 233 The circumduction of a body one end of which is fixed.

3. *Law.* Annulling; cancellation. ***circumduction of the term:*** in *Sc. Law*, the sentence of a judge declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing other judicial acts, and precluding the bringing forward of any further evidence.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme Proces* 121 All probation.. ceases, and ends be twa wayes: tbe first is, circumduction of the terme: the other is, conclusion of the cause. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 196 The Defendant must be cited de novo, as a circumduction requires.

¶ Deceit, cheating. [L. *circumductio.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Circunduction*, Guile, or deceit. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

circumductory (sɜ:kəm'dʌktərɪ), *a.* [f. CIRCUMDUCT *v.* + -ORY².] Pertaining to or characterized by circumduction (see CIRCUMDUCTION 2).

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 143 In the case of the proximal joint of the limb—that of the first cartilage or bone with the girdle—the movement is.. circumductory or in any direction.

circumerration: see CIRCUM- 1.

†circum'fer, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumferre* to bear or carry round. Cf. OF. *circonferer.*] *trans.* To carry or bear round.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. §2 The contemplations of man.. are circumferred to nature. **1648** W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* v. ii. 49 The charities which power hath circumferred to others, doe all returne.

†**cir'cumferat**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [for *circumferit*, pa. pple. of prec., or ad. F. *circonferé*.] Surrounded, encompassed.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 86 Trim Tergattis.. Circumferat with stanis subtellie.

circumference (sə'kʌmfərəns), *sb.* In 6 cercumferens, cyrcompherence. [a. F. *circonférence*, or ad. L. *circumferentia* (also *linea circumferens*), f. *circum* round, about + *fer-re* to bear. The literal sense in L. would have been 'a bearing (of anything) about'; but the word arose as a late literal transl. of Gr. *περιφέρεια* rotundity, outer surface, periphery, sb. of state f. *περιφερής* turning round, round, surrounding.]

1. The line that forms the encompassing boundary, esp. of anything of a rounded form; compass, circuit. *spec.* in *Geom.* The curved line which forms the boundary of a circle or other closed curve; also, rarely, the aggregate of the sides of a rectilineal figure; periphery.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 The cercle and the circumference Of every thing unto the heven. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 249 The Spanyardes and Portugales compased the hole circumference of the worlde. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xv. 3 A circle is a plaine figure, conteyned vnder one line, which is called a circumference. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del. i.* iv. 77 The spokes of a wheel moue faster neere the circumference. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 37 Of a Circular Ring, or..the Space included between the Circumferences of two Circles. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 309 It thus embraces..the whole circumference of the node.

b. Measure or distance round.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 225 Of greater circumference then the heade of a man. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 Two fair eyes..of the circumference of a spangle. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 65 Strabo calls Carthage forty miles in circumference. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 The circumference of the mass of land was nearly three miles.

2. In looser use: †**a.** A part of the circumference, an arc. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 181 The crooked line which terminates the circle [is] the perimeter; and every part of that crooked line, a circumference or arch.

†**b.** The surface of a body having a circular or rounded section, e.g. a sphere, cylinder, etc. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 71 From the Center to the Circumference of the body. **1627** F. E. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 28 In the circumference of his Brain he cannot finde a way to lead him out. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The bubble.. seemed red at its apparent circumference. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 39 There is great heat in the bowels of the earth, which is constantly expanding from the centre to the circumference.

†**c.** Put for the whole circle. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P.L. i.* 286 His ponderous shield.. Behind him cast; the broad circumference Hung on his shoulders like the Moon.

3. *gen.* Compass, bound, enclosure.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 113 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke. **1720** OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 49 A Civil War raging within the very Circumference of her Walls. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. i. 249 Wrapped in the little circumference of a tuft of grass.

4. That which surrounds, environment. *rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med. i.* §51 Every devil is an Hell unto himselfe; he..needs not the misery of circumference to afflict him. **1825** SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* II. 11 A wide circumference of woodlands waste.

†**5.** A circuit; a roundabout or circuitous course.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 209 From Calys I haue set the cyrcuyte or the cercumferens of Europ..and am come to Calys agayn. ?*c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* v. iv, in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 259 What a lardge passage or cyrcompherence Theise prynces make to come unto the way Which lyes before theire nosses! **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xiv, Thus all things in distinct circumference Move about Him that satisfies them all. **1700** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 720 He took a circumference, and came upon the back of their camp and surprized them.

†**b.** Roundabout process, ado *about* a thing.

1666 *Third Advice Painter* 27 Some Pattents pass with less circumference.

6. *fig.* (Usually opposed to CENTRE *sb.* 6, 11 b.)

1605 THYNNE *Advocate* in *Animadv.* Introd. 111 Which [clemency] from the centre of your bounty doth spreade it self into the circumference of all orders of your subjectis. *a***1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. *1721* III. *167* Grief the circumference was, the centre joy. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* IX, To send his glaring eye Beyond the wide circumference of his woe. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430.

cir'cumference, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To form the circumference of, to encompass.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 57 Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in i[t]s selfe, or circumferenced by its surface. **1887** TALMAGE in *Voice* 15 Dec. 7 The earth is diametered and circumferenced with discord.

†**cir'cumferencer.** *Obs.* = CIRCUMFERENTOR 1.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 375 The admeasurement of land.. with a circumferencer.

†**cir'cumferent**, *a. Obs.* [In form, ad. L. *circumferent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumferre* to carry round; but associated in sense with *circumference*.] Forming the circumference, encircling, encompassing; travelling around.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 315 The..pinne in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-head saw. **1620** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Courtly Masque* Wks. V. 165 The round year In her circumferent arms will fold us all. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 296 From the center to the circumferent parts. **1652** SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 580 Those of circumferent nations.

¶ = In circumference.

*c***1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 61 A comune busshell greet circumferent, Or litel lesse [i.e. as great in circumference as a common bushel].

circumferential (sə,kʌmfə'rɛnʃ(ɪ)əl), *a.* [f. L. *circumferenti-a* CIRCUMFERENCE + -AL[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the circumference.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* 584 Called Periœci, circumferentiall inhabitants. **1645** *City Alarum* 9 Circumferentiall deliberations without any fixed center. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 The circumferential inscription upon the reverse. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 824 Circumferential Lines leading to this Center. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xvii. 383 How much a Circular or Circumferential Line is greater than a strait Line drawn through the Centre. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 173 The circumferential flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre. **1882** *Nature* XXVII. 35 Strength [of a gun] to resist a bursting strain, which is called circumferential strength.

†**2.** Circuitous, roundabout, indirect. *Obs.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Circumferential devices. *Ibid.* III. 406 He preferred death in a direct line before a circumferential passage thereunto.

Hence **circumferentially** *adv.*, in a circumferential way; in or upon the circumference.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* §2. 62 The yelk becomes circumferentially indented. **1882** MAYNE REID in *N.Y. Tribune* 24 May 8 Dealing with the larger limbs, he.. notches them circumferentially.

circumferentor (sə'kʌmfərɛntə(r)). Also 7 -er. [f. CIRCUMFERENT + -OR, -ER of the agent.]

1. *Surveying.* An instrument consisting of a flat brass bar with sights at the ends and a circular brass box in the middle, containing a magnetic needle, which plays over a graduated circle; the whole being supported on a staff or tripod. (Now commonly superseded by the THEODOLITE.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 With Plaine-Table, Theodelite, Sector, Circumferentor. **1644** NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 36 Circumferenter, or Geometricall Square. **1697** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 625 The Circumferentor, by which the Down Survey, or Sir William Petty's Survey of Ireland was taken. **1760** S. WYLD (*title*) The Practical Surveyor, by the Plain-Table, Theodolite, or Circumferentor. **1864** JEAFFRESON *R. Stephenson* I. 48 (L.).

2. An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel; a tire-measurer, tire-circle.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

circumfixed, -flanked, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumflect (sɜ:kəm'flɛkt), *v.* [as. L. *circumflectĕre* to bend round; also, to mark or pronounce with a circumflex accent.]

1. *trans. Gram.* To mark with a circumflex accent. †**b.** *fig.* To accentuate, emphasize (cf. CIRCUMFLEX B. 1 b.).

1643 *Sober Sadness* 1 To circumflect the sad accents of their just Complaint. **1751** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Nouns of the First Declension circumflect the Genitive Plural.

2. To bend round.

In mod. Dicts.

circumflex ('sɜ:kəmflɛks), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj., ad. L. *circumflex-us* bent about, pa. pple. of *circumflectĕre*; as applied to the accent, it translated Gr. *περισπώμεν-ος*, lit. 'drawn around', in reference to its shape. The sb. is partly an absolute use of the adj., partly (senses 2, 3) repr. L. *circumflexu-s* a bending round.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* A word meaning literally 'bent round' applied to an accent-mark ^, ˆ, or ~, placed, originally in Greek, over long vowels having a particular accent or 'tone' (see ACCENT 1); and thence transferred to other languages as a mark of length, of contraction, or of a particular variety of long vowel. Sometimes also applied to the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by this mark.

The Greek *περισπώμενος* was used by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, B.C. 30 (*περισπώμεναι λέξεις*). According to Arcadius *περὶ τόνων* (*c* 200 A.D.), prob. copying Herodian (*c* 150 A.D.), the sign and name are both attributed to Aristophanes of Byzantium (*c* 264 B.C.). The original mark is said to have been ^ a combination of ´ and `, and hence called *ὀξυβάρεια*, for which however Aristophanes is said to have substituted ^ to avoid confusion of ^ with Lambda (*Λ*). This statement proves at least that the rounded form was the common one *c* 200. In our oldest accented texts (7–9th c.) both forms ^ and ˆ exist, but the rounded form prevailed, and by later scribes was turned up with a flouris, thus ~.

The Latin grammarians of 2–3d c. call the mark *circumflexus*, and generally agree as to its shape being ^ (exc. Capella who used ˆ); but it was not actually used in writing Latin till modern times, when sometimes introduced to indicate contraction as in *amârunt* for *amaverunt*, or in the ablative sing. *in -â*. In recent times also it has been introduced in French to mark a long vowel, chiefly due to contraction, as in *bête* from *beste*. The circumflex used in normalized printing of Old High German, and other Teutonic langs., to express long quantity, originated in an acute accent ´ (as in O.E.), which being thus made ˊ, has been confounded with the Romanized form of the circumflex.

In modern English use the mark has no definite value, but is variously used by orthoepists or phonetists to mark long quantity, 'broad' quality, or the like.

*a***1577** GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) Djb, The grave accent *is* marked by this caract ´, the light accent is noted thus `, and the circumflex, or indifferent is thus signified ~. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vi [vii.] (Arb.) 92 Called the circumflex, or compast accent: and if new termes were not odious, we might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word. *c***1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The circumflex accent both liftes and felles the syllab that *it* possesseth, and combynes the markes of other tuae, thus ^. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. xiii. 98 The Romans distinguish between an acute and a circumflex accent.

2. Bent or bending round; †circuitous.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Comic Wks.* (1709) 187, I.. took a circumflex Road. **1728** SWIFT *Discovery*, With a congee circumflex, Bush, smiling round on all, retreats. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 42 Embryo hooked, folded or circumflex.

3. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of curved or winding form, or which bend round others; as the ***circumflex arteries*** of the arm (*anterior* and *posterior c. a.*), of the thigh (*internal* and *external*), of the knee; the ***circumflex iliac artery*** and ***vein***; the ***circumflex nerve*** of the arm; the ***circumflex muscle*** of the palate, or *tensor palati*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 634 The thoracic and circumflex arteries. **1836-39** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 247/1 The internal circumflex artery is a larger vessel than the external. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 422 The Branches of the circumflex nerve are muscular and cutaneous. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 278 From the same two nerves there arise the circumflex and the subscapular nerves.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A circumflex accent (sign): see A. 1.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 70 The Circumflex is that, by which a sillable first raised is carried low. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumflex* is that mark, which *is* used over the letter (*a*) in..*Amâsti* for *Amavisti*. **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 240 It would not be amiss if the long *i* were always mark'd with a Circumflex..thus *î*. **1883** MARCH *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Sax.* §12 In this book..a circumflex is used over all long vowels and diphthongs.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 79/2 This accents the..unholiness of a Saint with a circumflex.

†**2.** Bending round, winding, curve, a curved line.

1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 24 Every letter (well neere) with his circumflex importeth a whole word. **1655** MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.*, A Cypher..so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. **1709** *Tatler* No. 7 ¶16 The Circumflex, which Persons of his Profession take in their Walking. **1773** J. ROSS *Fratricide* iii. 928 This terrene Shook with concussive circumflex most dread.

3. A curved line, (or {, bracketing two or more lines of writing. ? *Obs.*

1801 F. THESIGER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 208 Those Line-of-Battle Ships..within the circumflex were boarded by me in the following order. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 231 The limbs of two broken arcs stretching like circumflexes at about 23° distance on each side of the moon.

circumflex, *v.* [f. L. *circumflex-* ppl. stem of *circumflectĕre*: see prec.; but in II. from prec.; in the former case the stress is on -'*flex*, in the latter on '*circum-*, as in the adj.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bend or wind round.

1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 39 With a splay mouth, and a nose circumflext. **1673** T. JORDAN in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 514 A Reynard Gules, with a Goose-neck in his mouth, and her Body circumflex'd over his Back. **1851** *Times* 19 Sept. 4/5 The last coil [of submarine cable] being securely circumflexed at about 4 o'clock.

b. To arch over with something bent round.

1850 BROWNING *Xmas Eve &c.* 177 Till the heaven of heavens were circumflext [with a rainbow].

†**2.** *intr.* To bend round. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 13 That doth circumflex and turn down like a Flower de Lice.

II. 3. *trans.* To put or take a circumflex accent upon; to write or pronounce with a circumflex.

1565 COOPER *Dict. Hist.* s.v. *Britannia*, Fyndynge in Suidas, that Prytania *in* greeke, with a circumflexed aspiration, doeth signifie metalles. **1751** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Acute-toned words of the First and Second Declensions circumflex all their Genitives and Datives. **1774** MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 66 It was always acuted or circumflexed. **1813** *Month. Mag.* XXXVI. 425 Letters that are circumflexed must be pronounced long.

†**b.** *humorous.* To accentuate strongly. *Obs.*

1661 L. GRIFFIN *Doctr. Asse, Asse's Compl.* 8 We are none of those, That Circumflex their Sermons with their Nose, And mingle Hopkins Rimes, with Wisdomes Prose!

4. To bracket, conjoin in writing with a curved line, (. (Cf. CIRCUMFLEX *sb.* 3.) ? *Obs.*

1805 J. POOLE *Reply R. Gardiner's Answ.* 9 By some flourish of a very free pen.. they became circumflexed into one date.

circumflexion, -flection (sɜːkəm'flɛkʃən). [ad. L. *circumflexiōn-em* bending round.]

1. Bending round; circuitous course.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* :II. x. (Arb.) 184 The circumflection or course of the water reboundynge in compasse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumflexion*, a bowing or bending round about. 1773 *Batchelor* II. 45 Such sudden stops, and circumflections. [In WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.]

2. Marking or accenting with a circumflex.

1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 303 The definition of circumflexion.. is not very consistent with his explanation of the two simple accents.

†**circumfloribus.** *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *circum* + *flōribus*, abl. pl. of *flōs* flower. Cf. CIRCUMBENDIBUS.] Flowery and long-winded.

1738–9 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 45 Much circumfloribus stuff was talked of on the Court side.

circumflow: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumfluence (sə'kʌmfluːəns). *rare.* [as if ad. L. **circumfluentia*, f. *circumfluĕre*: see next.] A flowing around.

1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 203 Like multiform circumfluence manifold Of night's flood-tide. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 767 The circumfluence of a shadowed sea.

circumfluent (sə'kʌmfluːənt). [ad. L. *circumfluent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumfluĕre* to flow round.] Flowing round; ambient as a fluid.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 29 A Centre: From the which the Circumfluent beams of his proper power do proceed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumfluent*, that flows and runs about. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 230 Whose bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. (1867) 110 With two encircling mounds and two circumfluent valleys. 1864 RUSKIN in *Reader* IV. 678/1 In that matter of Political Economy also (though forced in like manner to write of that by unendurable circumfluent fallacy), I know my ground. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1870) 488 The..conception of a great circumfluent River.

circumfluous (sə'kʌmfluːəs), *a.* [f. L. *circumflu-us* flowing around, (more commonly) flowed around, surrouded by water + -OUS.]

1. Flowing around, surrounding as a fluid; also *transf.*; = CIRCUMFLUENT.

1638 WILKINS *New World* iv. (1707) 33 A kind of circumfluous Reflection. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 270 Hee the World Built on circumfluous Waters. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 753 Girt with circumfluous tides. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. 208 On the farther side of the circumfluous ocean.

2. Flowed round, surrounded by water.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 608 This circumfluous isle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumfluous*,..that is flowed about. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 255 Her offspring.. wherewith the populous swarms ever throng the circumfluous hive.

circumfodient, -fulgent: see CIRCUM- 1.

†**circumfo'raneal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -AL[1].] = next.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 30 Wks. II. 124 Circumvented by any domestic pedlar or circumforaneal copesmate.

†**circumfo'ranean,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 These juglers and vagarant circumforanean land-leapers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv. (1651) 60 Not borrowed from circumforanean Rogues and Gipsies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Circumforanean Pedlars..secretly vend prohibited Pamphlets.

circumforaneous (ˌsɜːkəmfɒ'reɪniːəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *circumforāne-us* (f. *circum* + *forum* market) + -OUS.] Strolling from market to market; wandering, vagrant, vagabond; quack.

1650 J. BRINSLEY *An Antidote* 29. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* IV. 235 A Circumforaneous Antidote. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi, A kind of circumforaneous Masking or Mumming. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶6, I mean those circumforaneous Wits, whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it likes best..in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1827 CULLEN *Lect. Hist. Medicine* Wks. 1827 I. 373 At first they practised in a circumforaneous manner.

¶ Translating L. *circumforāneus* in senses (*a*) carried about for expiation, (*b*) movable.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* III. 47 Those who, with lustral sacrifices, expiate, by circumforaneous victims, the anger of the Gods. *Ibid.* IV. 77 Towers formed from the junction of planks, after the manner of a circumforaneous house.

circumfuse (sɜːkəm'fjuːz), *v.* [f. L. *circumfūs-*, ppl. stem of *circumfundĕre* to pour around, to surround, encompass.]

1. *trans.* To pour, diffuse, or spread (a fluid) *around* or *about* (anything).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *On Julia's Breath*, All the spices of the East Are circumfused there. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 This vast Element of Air, circumfused about this terraqueous Globe. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 305 An elastic fluid, circumfused about a solid.

2. To surround (a thing) on all sides *with* or *in* (a fluid medium or the like); to bathe. (The surrounding substance may itself be the subject.)

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* 72 In the lake.. Appear'd a face, all circumfused with light. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 174 Ulysses..by Minerva thick With darkness circumfus'd. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* (1850) 222 The light of beauty did not fall in vain Or grandeur circumfuse them to no end. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lii, Glowing and circumfused in speechless love.

Hence **circumfused** *ppl. a.*, diffused or spread around; surrounding or enveloping as a fluid.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 43 Whose tops.. Were damp'd with circumfused clouds from sight. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 157 The circumfused skin..hath a voluntary motion. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 Disperse into thin air the circumfused air.

circum'fusile, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **circumfūsilis*, f. *circumfūs-* ppl. stem of *circumfundĕre* (see prec.) after *fūsilis*.] Poured or spread around.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 541 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumfusile gold.

circumfusion (sɜːkəm'fjuːʒən). [ad. L. *circumfūsiōn-em*, f. *circumfundĕre*: see CIRCUMFUSE.] Pouring or diffusion around.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 163 The circumfusion of the aire. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1710) 63 The natural..suit..of daily Creation and Circumfusion. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iii. (ed. 2) 116 That circumfusion of bright light which is the highest aim of speech.

ˌcircumge'station. ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumgestāre* to carry round: see -ATION.] A carrying about (ceremonially or in procession).

*a*1564 BECON *Compar. betw. Lord's Sup. & Pope's Mass* (1844) 394 That popish mass..with her feigned propitiatory sacrifice, with her transubstantiation, circumgestation. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 96 Circumgestation of the Eucharist to be adored. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 5 Adoration and Circumgestation of Reliques.

circumgyral (sɜːkəm'dʒaɪərəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *circum* + *gȳr-us* a whirl, a wheel + -AL[1]: cf. next.] In circling wreaths or whirls.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Nev. Again* xxiv. 315 Circumgyral smoke.

circumgyrate (sɜːkəm'dʒaɪreɪt), *v.* Also -girate. [f. CIRCUM- + L. *gȳrāt-* ppl. stem of *gȳrāre* to turn or wheel round: see -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To cause to turn or wheel round; to twist or twine. ? *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xliii, The soul about it self circumgyrates Her various forms. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 334 Various sorts of Vessels, curl'd, circumgyrated, and complicated together.

2. *intr.* To turn or wheel about, to roll round; to travel round, make circuits.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 24 The whol frame of the World seemeth to me..to circumgyrate, to wheel, whirl, and turn round about in a Topsi-Turvi. 1830–2 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 479 Circumgirating, as if by steam, on a wheel without a drag.

3. *trans.* To go round, travel round. *rare.*

1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 564 It took an active man..ten hours to circumgirate the town.

circumgyration (ˌsɜːkəmdʒaɪ'reɪʃən). Also -giration. [sb. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The act of turning round as a wheel; rotation, revolution on an axis.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1198 A certaine turbulent and irregular circumgiration. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 75 This circumgyration of the Earth causeth the rising and setting of the Sunne. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 336 The apparent circumgyration of objects on ceasing to revolve. *a*1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 406.

b. Giddiness, vertigo. ? *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumgyration*..a turning or wheeling round about, a dizziness. Howell in *Lustra Ludovici* [1646]. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumgyration*.. Also, a term for giddiness.

2. Moving in a circular or circuitous course; circling, wheeling, turning about, travelling round.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 61 Acheron (after many circumgirations) fals into the Stigian Lake. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 Magnetical Bodies, whose exspirations..return in Circumgyrations to their Bodies again. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VII. 270 After endless circumgyrations, never nearer to any opening.

†b. Circuit. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 30 Zant..hath about 60 miles in circumgyration.

3. *fig.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 1. 117 No Rhetorical flourishes, no circumgiration of words. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVII. ii. 21 A total circumgyration, summerset, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 207 Harley once described a famous speech as 'a circumgyration of incoherent words'.

4. Convolution, contortion.

1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 168 The circumgyration of the intestines is apparently so erratic and confused.

circumgyratory (sɜːkəm'dʒaɪrətərɪ), *a.* [f. as CIRCUMGYRATE: see -ORY.] Marked by circumgyration, circumgyrating.

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 5 During his circumgyratory movements. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* XXX. 235 The creaking cider-mill, set in motion by a circumgyratory horse.

†**circum'gyre,** *v. Obs.* Also -gire. [f. CIRCUM- + L. *gȳr-āre* to turn round, go round.]

1. *trans.* To 'go round', encompass. *rare.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 68 Precincts.. circumgired and limited about with bounds and marks.

2. *trans.* To cause to turn round or revolve.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* V. 274 As this Orbe is Circumgyr'd and wheel'd.

3. *intr.* To turn round like a wheel; to revolve; to make circuits, wind about, circle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 (T.) A sweet river ..after 20 little miles circumgyring, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 332 The Mill, that circumgyreth fast. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 295 In many circumgiring motions, and circling vagaries. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 398.

circumhabitant: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumincession (ˌsɜːkəmɪn'sɛʃən). *Theol.* [ad. med.L. *circumincēssiōn-em*, lit. 'going round', f. CIRCUM- round + *incēdĕre* to move, proceed, go. Introduced as a translation of Gr. *περιχώρησις* (lit. 'circuition, rotation') as employed by Damascenus (8th c.) in his explication of the text 'I am in the Father, and the Father in me', it became a standard term of scholastic theology. The difficulty of getting the sense in which the term thus came to be used, out of the literal 'going round', led in later times to its frequent alteration to *circuminsession*, as if = 'an insitting or indwelling (*insessio*) in rotation or reciprocally': see *β*.]

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1657) 143 Who can look upon.. the incomprehensible circumincession..reserved for Angels eyes? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumincession* (from *circum* and *incedo*), a going or walking round about; As it is used among Divines it signifies the reciprocal being of the persons of the blessed Trinity in each other. *a*1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 318 These men..have by their Modalities, Suppositalities, Circumincessions, and twenty such other Chimeras, so misrepresented this..Article of the Trinity to men's reason. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Circumincession*, in theology, a term whereby the schoolmen use to express the existence of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 38 A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic circumincession.

β. written *circuminsession.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 590 These Platonists.. attribute to their Three Divine Hypostases, just such an ἐμπεριχώρησις, Circuminsession, or mutual In-being, as Christians do. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 19 A mutual Inhabitation, or Circuminsession, of Christ and the Soul. 1721 BAILEY *Circuminsession* [1731–1800 *Circumincession*]. 1887 H. S. BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Dante* 258 The bliss of the Divinity consists in the everlasting circuminsession of the Father in the Son, of the Son in the Father, of Both in the Holy Ghost.

circuminclose, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumjacence (sɜːkəm'dʒeɪsəns). [f. L. *circumjacē-re* (see CIRCUMJACENT) + -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being circumjacent.

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 38 The circumjacence of ecclesiastical manors.

circumjacency (sɜːkəm'dʒeɪsənsɪ). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being circumjacent; *concr.* (in *pl.*) circumjacent parts, environs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 All the mongrel cure of the circumjacencies. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. (1858) II. v. 252 The mouth, and the whole circumjacencies of the mouth, composed the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.

circumjacent (sɜːkəm'dʒeɪsənt), *a.* [ad. L. *circumjacēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *circumjacēre* to lie around, border upon.] Lying or situated around, adjacent on all sides, surrounding.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 Hir good fame..florysshyng ..in the countreys circumiacent. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 45 By the bindyng together of all the partes circumiacent. 1652 HOWELL *Massaniello* II. 137 In many places of the Country circumjacent to Naples. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxvi. 267 The city with its circumjacent plain.

circumjovial (sɜːkəm'dʒəʊvɪəl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Astr.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + *Jov-em* Jupiter: cf. *jovial.*]

A. *adj.* Revolving round Jupiter. †B. *sb.* A satellite of Jupiter (*obs.*).

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 22 The case being the same in..the Circumjovials about Jupiter. 1728 DERHAM *Ecl. Jupiter's Sat.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 425 Exact Tables to calculate the Eclipses of the Circumjovials. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 150 Circumjovial satellites. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 186 The contemplation of the circumjovial planets (as they were called)..assisted in securing the admission of the Copernican system.

So **circumjoval** *a.*, **circumjovian** *a.*, = prec.; †**circumjovialist**, a satellite of Jupiter.

1856 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* ii. (ed. 3) 29 The four circumjoval planets. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leon.*

18 Circumjovian planets. **1667** R. TOWNELEY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 458 Taking the Distances .. of the Circum-jovialists.

†**circum'late**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumlāt-* ppl. stem of *circumferre* to bear or bring round.] *trans.* To carry or bring round; *spec.* to turn or 'fetch' round (a limb). Also *intr.* Hence †**circum'lation** [late L. *circumlātio*], bringing or moving round; †**circum'latory** *a.*, of or pertaining to circumlation; roundabout, circumlocutory.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 58 The one legge fastened one the earth, and the other .. circumlated. —— To circumlate or fetch about is the action of the whole legge. **1656** HOBBES *Decam.* v. Wks. VII. 113 This compounded motion of the sun, is one part of its circumlation. **1639** SALTMARSHE *Policy* 98 How you may use circumlatory speeches.

†**'circumli,gate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumligāt-* ppl. stem of *-ligāre.*] *trans.* To bind round or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 1/2 Circumligate thereabout a linnen clothe. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 382* They circumligate the tree with sheep-skins.

†**,circumli'gation**. [sb. of action f. prec.]

1. 'The act of binding round' (J.).

1678 in PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON.

2. 'The bond with which anything is encompassed' (J.).

†**circumlige**, *v. Obs.* = CIRCUMLIGATE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 97 b, Two maces bellicall, Solis, circumliged with braunches of Olive, propre. **1623** COCKERAM, *Circumlidge*, to bind about.

circum'littoral, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *littus, littor-* shore: cf. *littoral.*] Lying round or bordering the shore. *spec.* applied by some to that *zone* or region of the sea-bottom lying immediately outside of and below the *Littoral.* See ZONE.

circumlo'cuity. A confusion of *circumlocution* and *circuity*: see CIRCUITY 2 b.

1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 324/2 Though an action of contract for an amount up to £100 cannot be originated in the County Court, yet by a slight circumlocuity of procedure the same effect can be obtained.

circumlocute (,sɜ:kəmləʊ'kju:t), *v.* Also 6 -loquute. [f. L. *circumlocūt-* ppl. stem of *circumloqui.*] †*trans.* To express by circumlocution, or periphrastically (*obs.*). **b.** *intr.* To use circumlocution. (*humorous.*)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 33 Verbes passyves be circumlocuted thorowe all theyr modes. *Ibid.* 51 The preter perfect temps .. in the frenche tonge is circumloquuted by these verbes *ay* and *suis. Ibid.* 192 But one worde, whiche the frenche tong circumlocuteth with thre or four wordes. **1859** G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. xiv. 390, I went to her and began to circumlocute.

circumlocution (,sɜ:kəmləʊ'kju:ʃən). Also 6 -locucion, -loqution, -loquution. [a. F. *circonlocution*, or ad. L. *circumlocūtiōn-em*, f. CIRCUM- + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in a roundabout or indirect way; the use of several words instead of one, or many instead of few. Formerly used of grammatical periphrasis; but now only of rhetorical.

Circumlocution Office: a satirical name applied, by Dickens, to Government Offices, on account of the circuitous formality by which they delay the giving of information, etc.

c **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, When thou must in speche touche .. Such maners vnclenly, vse circumlocution. **1530** PALSGR. 112 Where we use circumlocution, the frenchemen have one onely worde. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 b, Circumlocution is a large description either to sette forth a thyng more gorgeouslie, or else to hyde it. **1595** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 When by circumloquution anything is expressed, as when we say: The Prince of Peripateticks, for Aristotle. **1626** COCKERAM, *Circumlocution*, A speaking of many words when few may suffice: a long circumstance. **1713** ADDISON *Ct. Tariff*, He affirms everything roundly without any art or circumlocution. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* xii, After much circumlocution, and many efforts to give an air of importance to what he had to communicate. **1855** DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. x, The Circumlocution Office was (as everybody knows without being told) the most important Department under Government. *ibid.*, Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How not to do it.

b. A phrase or sentence in which circumlocution is used; a roundabout expression.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 42 Going about the bush with this exposition and circumlocution. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 452 In his pleadings .. he declined all circumlocutions. **1791** MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 83 The courtly circumlocution by which Mr. Burke designates the Bastille—'the King's castle at Paris!' **1854** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 417 Courtesies and Circumlocutions are out of place, where the morals, health, lives of thousands are at stake.

So **circumlo'cutional**, **circumlo'cutionary**, *adjs.*, pertaining to, or given to, circumlocution. **circumlo'cutionist**, one who employs circumlocution. **circumlo'cutious** *a.*, given to circumlocution; whence **circumlo'cutiousness**.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 308, I have found circumlocutional champions disposed to be warm with me. **1863** *Scotsman* 16 Apr., An immense exercise of circumlocutionary skill. **1877** WALLACE *Russia* xxx. 500 The flowery circumlocutionary style of an Oriental scribe. **1846** WORCESTER *Circumlocutionist*, citing *Gent. Mag.* **1855** DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. xxxiv, This able circumlocutionist. **1827** R. HILL in Sidney *Life* (1834) 213 O the dulness, the circumlocutiousness, the conceit, the tautology.

circumlocutionize (,sɜ:kəmlə'kju:ʃənaɪz), *v.* [f. CIRCUMLOCUTION + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To speak of, or to speak, in circumlocution.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 249 To mention names, in such a case, is wholly out of the question... Circumlocutionize the profligate .. and insolent crew. **1886** *N. & Q.* I. 450/1 If we want to say, 'It was clearly meant as an insult but he didn't choose to *relever* it', we must circumlocutionize with four extra words—'to take any notice of it', or at least with two—'to take it up'.

circumlocutory (sɜ:kəm'lɒkju:tərɪ), *a.* [? f. CIRCUMLOCUTION or its source: see -ORY.] Marked by circumlocution, roundabout, periphrastic.

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 31 (T.) Circumlocutory: that not to be expressed in many words which may be as fully in one. **1741** POPE, &c., *Mart. Scriblerus* viii. (R.), Periphrase .. being a diffused circumlocutory manner of expressing a known idea. **1841** THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 180 Are we bound .. to speak of humbug only in a circumlocutory way? **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 289 It will .. oblige us to use a circumlocutory phrase.

circumlucid, -mediterranean, -migration, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

circumlunar ('sɜ:rkəm'l(j)u:nə(r)), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- + LUNAR *a.*] Revolving about, surrounding, or flying round the moon.

1909 in WEBSTER. **1959** *Listener* 22 Jan. 163/1 A body moving in a Lunik-type path will not normally crash-land upon the Moon, or enter a circum-lunar orbit. **1961** *New Scientist* 4 May 241/2 *Apollo* .. aims to enable three men to reconnoitre the Moon on a circumlunar voyage. **1968** *Guardian* 19 Sept. 18/8 The Russians intended their flight to be a test-run .. for a circumlunar flight with animals.

circum-me'ridian, *a. Astr.* [CIRCUM- 2.] Situated about or near the meridian; applied to observations of a heavenly body when near the meridian. Also (badly) **circum-me'ridional** *a.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 14 Circum-meridian altitudes of the moon. **1876** DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 168 Circum-meridian observations of Jupiter were made. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 194 To obtain latitudes from sun and stars, *circum-meridional altitudes are generally used.

circummure (sɜ:kəm'mjʊə(r)), *v.* [f. CIRCUM- 1 + L. *mūr-āre* to wall.] *trans.* To wall round.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 28 A Garden circummur'd with Bricke. **1636** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciv, Restraint by service .. is far worse, than the being circum-mured only. **1839** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 July 200 The space thus employed is entirely circummured.

circumnatant, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumnavigable (sɜ:kəm'nævɪgəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. as next: see -ABLE.] That can be circumnavigated.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 93 Rendring the whole terraqueous Globe circumnavigable.

circumnavigate (sɜ:kəm'nævɪgeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *circumnāvig-āre* to sail round: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To sail round.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 (T.) In his circumnavigating the globe. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 79 With a design of circum-navigating the island. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xviii. 460 Somewhere about 600 B.C. .. [The Phoenicians] circumnavigated Africa. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §7 (1882) 413 Drake circumnavigated the globe.

fig. **1827** HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 447 The business of Philosophy is to circumnavigate human nature.

circumnavigation (,sɜ:kəmnævɪ'geɪʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A sailing round. Also *transf.*

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), Concerning the circumnavigation of Africa. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 264 During the circumnavigations of Great Britain. **1807-8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 119 In the course of this circumnavigation the dancers .. are continually changing their relative situations. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 501.

circumnavigator (sɜ:kəm'nævɪgeɪtə(r)). [f. CIRCUMNAVIGATE, on L. analogies: see -OR.] One who circumnavigates; *spec.* one who circumnavigates the earth.

1770 GUTHRIE *Geog.* (T.), Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of .. Drake. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 274 Our circumnavigator Captain Cook. **1818** *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 487 The first circumnavigators of Africa. **1845** DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1862 XI. 75 A circumnavigator on the most pathless waters of .. metaphysics.

circumnavigatory (sɜ:kəm'nævɪgətərɪ), *a.* [see -ORY.] Pertaining to circumnavigation.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 880/1 The circumnavigatory voyage of the 'Beagle'.

circumnebulous: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumnutate (sɜ:kəm'nju:teɪt), *v. Bot.* [f. (by Darwin 1880) from CIRCUM- 1 + NUTATE: see next.] *intr.* To bend or lean in a direction which is continually revolving or rotating in a horizontal path: said of the growing parts of plants. Hence **circumnutating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 If we observe a circumnutating stem, which happens at the time to be bent, we will say towards the north, it will be found gradually to bend more and more easterly, until it faces the east; and so onwards to the south, then to the west, and back again to the north. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* LI. 57 The stems of seedlings .. circumnutate to the extent allowed by the pressure of the earth.

circumnutation (,sɜ:kəmnju:'teɪʃən). *Bot.* [n. of action from prec.: see NUTATION.] A movement characteristic of growing plants, due to increased growth at different points round the axis in succession, whereby the growing part (*e.g.* the apex of a stem) describes a more or less circular spiral path. (See NUTATION.)

[**1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 766 Curvatures .. caused by the unequal growth of different sides of an organ may be called Nutations .. It is common for the apices of erect stems above the curved growing part to move round in a circle or ellipse, the region of most active growth moving gradually, as it were, round the axis. This kind of nutation may be termed a Revolving Nutation.] **1880** DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation'; but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms *circumnutation* and *circumnutate.* **1882** *Garden* 14 Jan. 32/3 The method of climbing by twiners was a modification of the property of 'circumnutation'.

So **circum'nutatory** *a.*, pertaining to circumnutation.

1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 817/2 The movements of climbing plants .. are modifications of this circumnutatory tendency.

circumobresistance, -pallial, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

circum'oral, *a. Phys.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *os, or-* mouth.] Situated around the mouth.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 50/1 All the circumoral arms are crowded with vibratile organs. **1859** R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 320 The circumoral region is full and fleshy. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 200 In the Crinoida the circumoral suckers acquire the function of tentacles.

†**circum'plect**, *v.* [ad. L. *circumplect-ĕre* to clasp around.] To embrace, clasp tightly.

Also †**circum'plex** *v.*, [f. ppl. stem] in same sense; †**circum'plexion**, winding about, encompassing; also encompassment, cincture, girdle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 67 That which .. circumplecteth all the subiect vessels and bowels. **1632** QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. xl. (1660) 17 My metamorphoz'd Skin Shall circumplex .. that fresh And new refined substance of this flesh! **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii (R.) It was after his fall .. that he made himself his fig-leaf circumplexion. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 573/2 Those Circumplexions of Atoms, involving themselves about one another.

†**cir'cumplicate**, *v.* [f. L. *circumplicāt-* ppl. stem of *-plicare* to fold or twine round.] To fold, twine, or wrap round. Hence **cir'cumplicated** *ppl. a.*, **circumpli'cation**, an enwrapping all around.

1623 COCKERAM, *Circumplicate*, To roll, or wrap about. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumplicate*, to fold or wind about. **1695** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 105 A great black Root .. with interwoven and circumplicated Coats or Branches. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 [Bindweede] troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about .. their stem or stalk. **1678** in PHILLIPS: thence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

circumpolar (sɜ:kəm'pəʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *polus* POLE; cf. *polar.*]

1. *Astr.* Around or about the pole (of the heavens); *spec.* applied to those stars (or other heavenly bodies) which (in any given latitude) describe the whole of their diurnal circles above the horizon. So *circumpolar motion.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 214 Some Circumpolar Stars in the same Vertical with the Pole-star. **1787** *Ibid.* LXXVII. 166 Observations of the sun and circumpolar stars. **1853** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. (1873) 133 The comet remained long .. visible as a circumpolar object. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 13 This allows the telescope circumpolar motion.

2. *Geog.* Round or about either terrestrial pole.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 343 The middle, and their neighbouring Parts .. elevated, and the Circumpolar [*printed* Circumpopular] depress'd. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 819/1 The opinion that there exists an Antartic circumpolar

continent. **1880** CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 612 The vast circumpolar area.

circum'polar, *sb.* [f. the adj.] A circumpolar star.

1888 C. A. YOUNG *Text Bk. Gen. Astron.* iv. 70 Determination of Latitude... By Circumpolars. **1910** G. L. HOSMER *Text-Bk. Pract. Astron.* 30 If the observer travels north until he is beyond the arctic circle, latitude 66° 33′ north, then the sun becomes a circumpolar at the time of the summer solstice.

circumpolari'zation. [See POLARIZATION.] The rotation to right or left of the rays of polarized light caused by certain substances.

1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 561.

circumportation, -press, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

circumpose (sɜ:kəm'pəʊz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [repr. L. *circumpōnĕre*, on the analogy of *compose*, *expose*, etc.: see APPOSE, PAUSE, POSE.]

1. *trans.* To place around.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 75 [The] Panchreas.. circumposed to the singular scissions of the vesselles.

†**2.** To place within any encircling space, to set (a plant) in a pot or tub; to pot. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 152 To Circumpose Trees by planting them in Baskets, Pots, and Boxes, or Cases, we first fill half way with Earth those Baskets, Pots, or Boxes, and then having pruned and trim'd the Trees.. we Plant them, plunging the Baskets and Pots quite into the Earth, but leaving the Boxes above Ground.

circumposition (ˌsɜ:kəmpəʊ'zɪʃən). [ad. L. *circumpositiōn-em*, f. *circumpōnĕre*; see prec.] The action of circumposing: see quots.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying.. In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. *Ibid.* 116 Dwarf trees made by circumposition. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your season for circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of earth, and for laying of Branches to take root. **1675** —— *Terra* (1776) 65 That the hotter dungs approach not immediately to their.. roots, without such a Circumposition of natural mould. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 832/1 These cells are designated by the name of globules of circumposition.

circum'pressure. *rare.* [f. CIRCUM- + PRESSURE.] Pressure from all directions.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1896** W. JAMES *Will to Believe* (1897) i. 9, I mean all such factors of belief as.. the circumpressure of our caste and set. **1904** —— *Meaning of Truth* (1909) iii. 72 The only *real* guarantee we have against licentious thinking is the circumpressure of experience itself.

‖**circum'quaque.** *Obs.* [L. *circumquāque* on every side, all round.] A circumlocution, 'circumbendibus'.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 50 What (quoth the flie) meaneth this circumquaquie? **1562** —— *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Ye set circumquaques to make me beleue.. that the moone is made of a greene Cheese. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xliii. cxiii, With divers circumquaques and deuises He seeketh of the nurse to finde the trace.

circumradiancy, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

circum'rotary, *a. rare*—°. [f. CIRCUM- + ROTARY] = CIRCUMROTATORY.

In mod. Dicts.

circumrotate (sɜ:kəm'rəʊteɪt), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *circumrotāre*: see -ATE³.] *intr.* To turn round as a wheel; to rotate, revolve.

In mod. Dicts.

circumrotation (ˌsɜ:kəmrəʊ'teɪʃən). [n. of action f. L. *circumrotāre* to turn round as a wheel.]

1. Turning round as a wheel; revolution on an axis, rotation; a complete rotation (e.g. of a planet).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumrotation*, the going about of a wheel. **1665-6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 172 Supposing the whole circumrotation is made in 9 hours 56 minutes. **1732** POPE *Lett.* 13 Sept., He made his head giddy with various circumrotations. **1782** W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxxxiii. (1806) 409 A.. circumrotation of the face, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left.

†**2.** A round or tour in travelling. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 291 In the circumrotation we took, while in the coach.

†**3.** A changing about in rotation. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xii. xx. (1620) 438 Porphyry the Platonist refused his masters opinion in this circumrotation of soules. **1767** A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 45 He has had successive circumrotations through the characters of Squire, Critic, Gamester, and Foxhunter.

circumrotatory (sɜ:kəm'rəʊtətərɪ), *a.* [f. L. *circumrotāt-* ppl. stem of *circumrotāre*: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, circumrotation.

1743 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 557 It obtains a circumrotatory Motion. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II. 189 Many tunes, by a variety of circumrotatory flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.

†**circumrote,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumrotāre*: see CIRCUMROTATION.] *trans.* To cause to rotate or revolve on an axis.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iv. 252 The Primum Mobile.. circumrotes and turneth about all the Spheres about it.

circumsail: see CIRCUM-.

†**circumsa'turnian,** *a., sb. Astr. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + SATURN + -IAN. Cf. CIRCUMJOVIAL.]

So also **circumsa'turnal, -ial.**

Round (the planet) Saturn; a satellite of Saturn.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Secondary Planets, as the Circum-Saturnian, and the four Jovialists. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 22 The case being the same in.. the Circumsaturnals about Saturn. **1714** DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) 176 *note*, The.. outermost Circumsaturnial he [Galileo] happened to see.. in the year 1655.

circumsciss ('sɜ:kəmsɪs), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *circumsciss-us* pa. pple. of *circumscindĕre* to cleave or tear around.] Having a transverse circular fissure; opening by circumscissile dehiscence.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Introd. 15 Primulaceæ.. capsule usually 5-10-valved at the top, or circumsciss.

circumscissile (sɜ:kəm'sɪsɪl), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec., after *scissile*, L. *scissilis*.] Name for a form of dehiscence in which the seed-vessel (*pyxidium*) opens by a transverse circular line, so that the upper part comes off like a lid.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 5 Of valvular dehiscence, there is a very anomalous mode.. called circumscissile. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* §317 The fruit [of Mosses] is an urn-shaped capsule, which mostly opens by a circumscissile dehiscence. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

circumscribable (sɜ:kəm'skraɪbəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be circumscribed.

1878 J. MCDOWELL *Ex. Euclid & Mod. Geom.* §52. 34 A quadrilateral.. circumscribable by a circle.

circumscribe (sɜ:kəm'skraɪb), *v.* [ad. L. *circumscrībĕre* to draw a line round, encompass, limit, confine, etc., f. *circum* around + *scrībĕre* to make lines, write. Cf. the earlier CIRCUMSCRIVE.]

1. *trans.* To draw a line round; to encompass with (or as with) a bounding line, to form the boundary of, to bound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The bones of the temples.. are equally circumscribed with scalie Agglutinations. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Circumscribe*, to compasse about with a line. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 37 The straight line and the circular line.. bound and circumscribe all visible objects. **1823** RUTTER *Fonthill* 48 The rich and glorious landscape, circumscribed by no common horizon.

b. To encompass (without a line), to encircle.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, They that.. thronged to circumscribe him. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 81 Old Simeon did comprehend and circumscribe in his armes him that filled all the world. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 185, I was alone, circumscribed by the.. ocean. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 63 That collection of air.. circumscribing the earth, is.. the atmosphere.

2. To mark out or lay down the limits of; to enclose within limits, limit, bound, confine (usually *fig.*); *esp.* to confine within narrow limits, to restrict the free or extended action of, to hem in, restrain, abridge.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* I. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensyble nor circumscribed no where. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 22 Therefore must his choyce be circumscrib'd. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ¶5 Who can imagine that the Existence of a Creature is to be circumscribed by Time.. whose Thoughts are not? **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* §3. 94 Everything was.. circumscribed and fixed in their theology. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 67 A man.. should not circumscribe his activity by any inflexible fence of rigid rules.

b. To mark off, to define logically.

1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. §1 The most correct.. mode of circumscribing them by a general description. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iii. (1864) 255 The Appetites commonly recognised.. are circumscribed by the following property.

3. *Geom.* To describe (a figure) about another figure so as to touch it at certain points or parts without cutting it. **b.** With the figure so described as subject of the verb.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 How a triangle.. may be circumscribed about a circle. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiii. Ee, Tetraedron may be conteyned or circumscribed of all the other foure regular bodies. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* IV. Def. 4. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 285 A right-lined figure Circumscribes a circle, or the circle is Inscribed in it. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 87 The circle is.. inscribed in the polygon, and the polygon is circumscribed around the circle. *Ibid.* 231 A regular tetraedron circumscribing the octaedron. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 141 So as to form a (simple) quadrilateral circumscribed to the conic.

†**4.** To write or inscribe around (a coin, etc., *with* an inscription, or an inscription *on* or *about* a coin, etc.). *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 145 An old coin.. circumscribed thus *ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC.* *a* **1692** ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 180 (T.) The Verge.. is also lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph.

b. To join in signing a 'round-robin'. See CIRCUMSCRIBER.

circumscribed (sɜ:kəm'skraɪbd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Limited, confined, restricted: see prec., sense 2.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 447 This restrained and circumscribed estimate of God's mercies. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 523 The circumscribed extent of the territories.

2. Having clearly defined limits; in *Path.* applied *spec.* to tumours, etc., having well-defined edges.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 211 A circumscribed Tumour. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 19 A more than ordinarily well-circumscribed group.

3. *Geom.* Of a figure: Described about another.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. Tj, Circumscribed and inscribed bodies. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 247 As the content of the paraboloid to the content of its circumscribed cylinder.

circumscriber (sɜ:kəm'skraɪbə(r)). [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who or that which circumscribes; *spec.* one who signs a 'round robin'.

1776 *Round Robin* in Boswell *Johnson* lvii. 122 We, the Circumscribers, having read.. an intended epitaph for the monument of Dr. Goldsmith.. are yet of opinion, etc. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 To all and singular the circumscribers the rights and immunities enjoyed in the round-robin shape of address are hereby guaranteed.

circumscribing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CIRCUMSCRIBE.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 438 To defer the changing or circumscribing of our Senat.

circumscribing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That circumscribes; limiting, restricting, encompassing, etc. (see the verb); *spec.* in *Geom.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. 9. Tij, The circumscribing or contayning circle. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 90 Circumscribing circumstances that cannot belong to any succession of men, but were proper to the Apostles. **1846** POE *Cask Amontillado* Wks. 1864 I. 350 Circumscribing walls of solid granite.

circumscript ('sɜ:kəmskrɪpt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 8 circon-. [ad. L. *circumscrīpt-us* pa. pple. of *circumscrībere*: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

1. Limited, circumscribed.

1564 BECON *Certain Art. Chr. Relig. Proved* (1844) 454 The Holy Ghost.. hath not a circumscript substance. **1624** F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 410 It is not circumscript, palpable, or situated in one particular place at once. **1705** J. LASAGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1977 A Circonscript hard Swelling. **1856-8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 152 *Spatangus* .. Ambulacra circumscript.

†**2.** Encompassed. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comment. St. Aug. City of God* 296 Beauty, not circumscript with a forme of mortality.

†**circumscript,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [see prec.] ? Circumscribed space, bound, limit.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlviii, Man may be happy in the Circumscripts Of Individuall, but Glory drawes Its Channel from moe heads.

†**circum'scriptible,** *a. Obs.* Also -able. [f. L. *circumscrīpt-* ppl. stem of *circumscrībĕre*: see -BLE, -IBLE.] = CIRCUMSCRIBABLE; subject to limits of space.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 89 God is a sprete, how can ye than prove him circumscriptible or locall? **1581** W. FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) Nij b, Onely bodies are circumscriptible. **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxv. Wks. VII. 221 Any.. day or time circumscriptible by remarkable circumstances or notable historical events. **1653** CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 212 The Council of Nice declared Angels to be circumscriptible.

circumscription (sɜ:kəm'skrɪpʃən). [ad. L. *circumscrīptiōn-em* sb. of action, f. *circumscrībĕre* to CIRCUMSCRIBE. Cf. F. *circonscription.*]

1. The action of circumscribing, or fact of being circumscribed; the marking out of limits (of territory, etc.); bounding, limitation, restriction, restraint; the having well-defined limits.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 27, I would not my vnhoused free condition Put into Circumscription and Confine. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 36 He found no circumscription to the eye of his ambition. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 440 No injurious Alteration or Circumscription of Mens Lands. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. viii. 101 His Majesties rare Moderation in bearing .. the circumscription of his person. **1773** JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) II. 249 A district, through which each minister was required to extend his care, was, by that circumscription, constituted a parish. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* §2. 32 The franchise is founded on a combination of property and territorial circumscription.

b. Encompassing (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 1).

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 228 The circumscription of the known seas by the great river Ocean.

2. The fact or quality of being confined to definite limits in space, as a property of matter. (Common in 16-17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*).

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 52 b, If the nature of the Godhead were a body, it must needes bee in a place, and have

quantitee, greatnes, and circumscription. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 123 Christ is not conteined there by way of circumscription nor after a bodily maner. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 676 The circumscription of a thing, is nothing else but the determination, or defining of its place. **1862** SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 200 The circumscription of the humanity of Christ, its presence in one place.

3. *concr.* Boundary, outline, periphery.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The circumscription of this .. bone Occiput. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., A part is properly .. that which hath a proper circumscription of its own. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. 78 [A cloud] having a rounded circumscription. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 481 The circumscription of the nose. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The line representing its [the blade's] two edges [is called] the margin or circumscription.

4. A thing that circumscribes or encloses; a material surrounding or investment.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 107 Where it ['spinall marey'] first entreth into the Vertebres .. it is endewed with no circumscription. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 May hoppe over them more easily then over those Romulean circumscriptions. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 46 Convolutions formed out of the substance which composed the material circumscription [of the window].

5. A circumscribed space or place; a district or region of defined limits.

1831 *Q. Rev.* XLV. 432 These .. will govern in the territorial circumscription that they embrace. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 287 Town, village, or known circumscription of territory. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 194 The diocese or ecclesiastical circumscription.

6. *fig.* The laying down of the limits of meaning; definition, description. In quot. 1553 perh. 'a compendious statement' (L. *circumscriptio*). *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 166 What very fortitude is, hee more playnely declareth afterward, in a more larger circumscription. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 111 b, Circumscripcion is a briefe declaryng of a thyng, as thus, he is free that is subject to no evil. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 500 Drunkennesse .. hath its circumscription; though some will give none but their own Fancies Test to judge one drunk by. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlviii. 322 Such a power or liberty of using or disposing of the subject as is not capable of exact circumscription.

7. *Geom.* The act of circumscribing one figure about another; see CIRCUMSCRIBE 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 This fourth booke intreateth of the .. circumscription of rectiline figures. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* vii. (*heading*), Of inscription and circumscription of figures.

8. An inscription around something, e.g. a coin, a seal, etc. (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 4).

1569 JEWEL *Sedit. Bull* (1570) 5 Paul is placed on the left side with his Sword .. his circumscription .. 'Paul the Doctor of the Gentiles' . *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §294 (1810) 304 The coin .. the circumscription being somewhat obscure. **1874** FRASER in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 493/2 The other side of the seal is entire .. and the circumscription in letters beautifully engraved, 'Sigillum Secreti'.

¶ tr. L. *circumscriptio* deceit, defrauding.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 149 The circumscription of a minor .. rendered the person convicted thereof *infamis*.

circumscriptive (sɜːkəm'skrɪptɪv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumscrīpt-* ppl. stem of *circumscrībĕre* + -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the attribute of, 'circumscription' (sense 2) or limitation in space.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 258 To declare the maner of Christs Presence in the Sacrament, he saith, it is not Locall, not Circumscriptiue. **1657** HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions .. are but snares. **1691** E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xxii. 36 That flesh (though now glorified) remains a Circumscriptive Creature. **1765** LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xliii. (1772) 252 Is he then Circumscriptive?

2. Pertaining to the 'circumscription' (sense 3) or outline.

a **1711** GREW (J.), Stones regular are distinguished by their external forms: such as is circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.

circum'scriptively, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a circumscriptive manner; with limitation in space: chiefly used in eucharistic discussions.

1563 FOXE *A. & M., Disp. about Sacram.* an. 1549 (R.) The bodie of Christ is in heauen circumscriptiuelie, but not so in the sacrament. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 231 The nature of a soule is not to be circumscriptively in place. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 218 The body of Christ is not in the Sacrament circumscriptively, because there he could be but in one altar, in one wafer. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 260 The Reception is confessedly real, tho' the Thing it self is not locally, or circumscriptively present.

'circum'scriptly, *adv. rare.* [f. CIRCUMSCRIPT *a.* + -LY².]

1. = CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY.

1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xi. 81 Whether the body .. is there really or figuratively, locally or circumscriptly.

2. In a circumscribed manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words tak'n circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law.

†circumscrive, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *circonscrire, circonscriv-*:—L. *circumscrībere.*] = CIRCUMSCRIBE.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1865 Thow .. That regnest ay in Thre, and Two, and Oon, Uncircumscript, and al maist circumscrive!

circumseated, -sist, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

circumsession (sɜːkəm'sɛʃən). ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumsessiōn-em*, f. *circumsedēre* to sit around, besiege, beset.]

1. Situation around, besetting.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. lv, By circumsession of refrigerating air.

2. *Theol.* Erroneously for CIRCUMINCESSION.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 557 The .. *περιχώρησις ὑποστάσεων* of the Antients, that is, the Circumsession of the Persons. **1852** BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The Circumsession or commeation of the Three Persons. This word, sometimes termed circumincession, etc.

circumside, -sice, -sisioun, etc.: see CIRCUMCIDE, -CISE, -CISION.

circum'solar, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *sol* sun: cf. SOLAR.] Revolving round the sun; situated close about the sun.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 378 The denizens .. of our planet in their sublunary or circumsolar career. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 301 The objects seen .. were circumsolar bodies, unquestionably intra-mercurial planets.

circumsonant, -spacious, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

†'circumspect, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumspectus* a looking round, f. *circumspicĕre*; see next.] State of watchfulness or circumspection.

1494 FABYAN VII. 551 He shall dwell in suche a cyrcumspecte with hym, that he shall dylygentlye foreloke and see that Goddys wylle be done.

circumspect ('sɜːkəmspɛkt), *a.* Also 6 cyrcum-. [a F. *circonspect*, or ad. L. *circumspect-us* considerate, wary, cautious, circumspect, properly pa. pple. of *circumspicĕre* to look around, take heed, consider; hence of things, 'well-considered', *transf.* to persons 'considerate, cautious', etc.]

1. Of things or actions: Marked by circumspection, showing caution, well-considered, cautious.

1422 LYDG. *Coronation Hen. VI*, in Ritson *Anc. Songs* 70 By circumspect advise. **1562** *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 21 §1 If circumspect Remedy be not hereunto provided. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 1 Circumspect and holy labours. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 441 By circumspect ambition.

2. Of persons: Watchful on all sides, attentive to everything, cautious, heedful of all circumstances that may affect action or decision.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Circumspect in all his gouernance. **1494** FABYAN VII. ccxlvi. 290 Which in all his faytes is so circumspecte. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 287 Sanguyne men .. must be cyrcumspect in eatynge of theyr meate. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham growes circumspect. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 This will make us more circumspect. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 260 Herodotus was circumspect and faithful in his narrations. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 31 The wild passes .. practicable .. for the sure and circumspect mule. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 38, I was to be circumspect in my behaviour.

†b. with dependent sentence or clause. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 2 As circumspect to se to mi self. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 172, I have .. been very scrupulous and circumspect what authorities I made use of.

†3. Considered, respected. [late L. *circumspectus.*] *Obs. rare.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xxxii. 209 a, Then wylt thou be the more circumspect, and the better knowne.

†circum'spect, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumspect-* ppl. stem of *circumspicĕre*: see prec.; cf. *inspect*, *respect*, etc.] *trans.* To examine or inspect on all sides; to take note of, 'look to'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 31 Ability .. to circumspect every part of his charge. **1708** NEWCOURT *Repert. Eccl.* I. 233 Whose office is to circumspect, and note daily all the Defaults and Offences in the Choir.

circumspection (sɜːkəm'spɛkʃən). Also 6 -speccion, -yon. [a. OF. *circumspection* (mod.F. *circonspection*), ad. L. *circumspectiōn-em* looking around, circumspection, n. of action f. *circumspicĕre*: see CIRCUMSPECT *a.*]

1. The scanning of surrounding objects or circumstances, careful or wary looking about one; the faculty of doing this.

†a. *literally.* **b.** As a *mental* action: vigilant and cautious observation of circumstances or events.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 199 Whos circumspeccioun whiles þat he lyved was moche profitable to þe erþe of Engelond. **1511-2** *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 Pream., His high Wisdome, providence, and circumspeccion. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 To whom Nature hath giuen such quicke Circumspection, sharpnes of witt, and Memorie. **1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* 174 Circumspection of all circumstances of time, place, and all other opportunities. **1677** HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 70 Stepping aside a Rod or two .. for better Circumspection, he espyed the point of a Lance. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Can none of those prognostics .. awaken our attention, and engage our circumspection? **1839** LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III, Ld. Mansfield* (L.), Cautious circumspection of surrounding connexions.

2. Circumspect action or conduct; attention to circumstances that may affect an action or decision; caution, care, heedfulness, circumspectness.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 To giue them the Word with all circumspection and secrecie. **1625** BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 301 From all these arise Dangers, if Care and Circumspection be not vsed. **1726-7** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. 52, I walked with the utmost circumspection, to avoid treading on any stragglers. **1771** *Junius' Lett.* lxvii. 333 Hereafter you will act with greater circumspection. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 317 Great caution and circumspection in his intercourse with the natives.

circum'spectious, *a.* [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Marked by circumspection, circumspect.

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 Which circumspectious Nature .. oft leaves unpolished. **1656** EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 42 Punishments .. rather mild and circumspectious, then precipitate and cruel. **1918** E. POUND *Pavannes & Div.* 37 Yet Radway went. A circumspectious prig! **1920** *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 352 'He was a circumspectious man, yon Grant,' said Ewing. **1923** W. DE LA MARE *Riddle* 95 A kind of unseen circumspectious spirit.

circumspective (sɜːkəm'spɛktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *circumspect-* (see CIRCUMSPECT *a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Looking around, scanning on all sides.

1635 GLAPTHORNE *Lady Mother* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 170, I should have thought your circumspective Judgment Had spide some error in him. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 226 Sly, slow things, with circumspective eyes. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 534 He might have passed in grand circumspective review .. the aberrations of his country.

2. Given to circumspection: cautious, wary. ? *Obs.*

a **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 206 To advise the people, to be very circumspective. **1749** JOHNSON *Irene* V. x, Frame your report with circumspective art. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* 317 His searching eye and circumspective wariness.

circum'spectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a circumspective manner; circumspectly.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 20 To walke vprightly and circumspectiuely. **1656** EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 385 Apuleius will deal more circumspectively with me.

circumspectly ('sɜːkəmspɛktlɪ), *adv.* Also 6 sircum-. [f. CIRCUMSPECT *a.* + -LY².] In a circumspect manner, with circumspection; cautiously, warily, carefully.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thei scholde haue writen more circumspectely, if they hade seide, etc. **1553** *Primer* in *Liturgies Edw. VI* (1844) 465 Circumspectly and warily to look unto my household. **1611** BIBLE *Eph.* v. 15 See then that yee walke circumspectly, not as fooles, but as wise. **1741-2** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 88 We must write circumspectly, for our letters now are no longer safe. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 99 To us .. who manage these matters so much more circumspectly.

circumspectness ('sɜːkəmspɛktnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being circumspect; circumspection, watchfulness, caution, care.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 44 Circunspectnes in diet. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) Introd. 142 Prudence and farre-judging circumspectnesse. **1659** GAUDEN *Brounrig* (1660) A iiij a, Of all gravity, prudence, circumspectness, and candour. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Let his own questionable ways, not our necessary circumspectness, bear the blame.

circumspheral: see CIRCUM-.

†circumspicious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circumspicĕre* to look all round, survey, app. after *suspicious.*] ? Looking all round, all-seeing.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcviii. *Of God & Ayre*, How can man thinke to act his ill unseene when God shall, like the ayre, be circumspicious round about him? [*So edd.* 1631, 1635, 1647, 1661, 1840; ed. 1677 has *circumspicuous.*]

†circum'spicuous. *Obs.* Conspicuous or visible all round.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Circunspicuous*, which may be seen on all sides. Hence in BAILEY **1721-1800.**

circumstance ('sɜːrkəmstəns), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 -staunce, 4 -stanse, -staunse, 4-6 cyrcumstaunce, (5 syrcumstaunce, scircumstance), 6 cyrcumstance, (cercumstans, surcomstance), 3- circumstance. [a. OF. *circum-, circonstance* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *circumstantia* standing around, surrounding condition, f. *circumstant-em* pr. pple of *circumstāre* to stand around, f. *circum* around + *stāre* to stand. Like *assistance*, and sbs. in *-ance* generally, this was originally a *sb.* of action or condition, not taking *a* or *pl.*; but in most current senses it has become determinate and capable of plurality.]

I. That which surrounds materially, morally, or logically.

†1.a. That which stands around or surrounds; the totality of surrounding things;

surroundings; environment. *Obs.* (exc. *nonce-use* as in 1832).

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl[i]. 3 Set lord..dure of circumstaunce [*ostium circumstantiæ*] til my lippis [so **1382** WYCLIF]. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/2 Had I been blind, with myne handes all the circumstaunce I myght well have feeled. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A vj, The description of the Viniet with the circumstance thereof. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxiv, A star that with the choral starry dance Join'd not, but stood, and standing saw The hollow orb of moving Circumstance Roll'd round by one fix'd law.

†**b.** Circumference. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. 5 In his hand a ball of right great cyrcumstaunce.

†**c.** *spec.* The surrounding sense or context of a passage. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 It is the circumstaunce, and collacion of places that make scripture playne. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 168/1 The circumstance of the place, sheweth that Iesus Christ is called Mediatour in respect hereof.

2. a. *pl.* The logical surroundings or 'adjuncts' of an action; the time, place, manner, cause, occasion, etc., amid which it takes place; in *sing.* any one of these conditioning adjuncts.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne [= sin] liggeð six þinges þet hit helieð: o Latin circumstances: on Englisch, heo muwen beon ihoten totagges: persone, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27158 þe circumstances þat mesurs oft-sithes vr penances..Qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen. **1530** PALSGR. 141 The tyme, place, maner or some other cyrcumstaunce belongyng to the same. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 109 Neither in time, matter, or other circumstance. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. §8. 76 Unless the different Time be a Circumstance which has Influence.

b. in *Grammar.* An adverbial adjunct.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. App. 448 It is a rule.. never to crowd many circumstances together, but rather to intersperse them in different parts of the sentence.

3. 'The adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.' (J.) Cf. *circumstantial evidence.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 436, I knowe not by experience, and yet I beleeue by circumstance. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 502 The circumstances of an acte doe either aggrauate or diminish the offence therein. **1593** DRAYTON *Idea* 291 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 77 Vouchsafe..Of these supposed crimes, to giue me leaue By circumstance, but to acquit my selfe. **1612** WEBSTER *White Devil* III. ii, We have nought but circumstances To charge her with, about her husband's death. **1682** SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i, Had I a circumstance, a shew of truth I would..drive the sorceress hence. **1747** *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 87 There are great Complaints against two of our Traders..the circumstances are very strong.

4. a. The 'condition or state of affairs' (J.) surrounding and affecting an agent; esp. the external conditions prevailing at the time. (Now usually *pl.*) Esp. in phr. (*the*) *creature of circumstance*(*s*).

Mere situation is expressed by '*in* the circumstances', action affected is performed '*under* the circumstances'.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 392 Iche counseile of Crist is comaundement for sumtyme and summe circumstaunsis. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 All..thynges perteynynge therto as circumstaunces required. **1665** SOUTH *Serm. John* i. 11 Every Hypocrite..under the same Circumstances would have infallibly treated Him with the same Barbarity. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* IV. §3 (1737) I. 147 The past Actions and Circumstances of Mankind. **1745** W. HARRIS in *Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 19 A..march attended with the severest circumstances of weather and roads. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. *Versailles*, I am governed by circumstances..I cannot govern them. **1769** *Junius, Lett.* ix. 39 Your administration has driven us into circumstances of equal distress. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vii. 369 Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men. **1827** J. C. & A. W. HARE *Guesses at Truth* I Man without religion is the creature of circumstances. [**1836** R. OWEN *New Moral World* I. vii. 37 Man is the creature of the circumstances in which he is placed.] **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 140 Who found himself in circumstances to which he was unequal. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 17 The desire to obtain the money will, under certain circumstances, stimulate industry. **1862** [see CREATURE 5]. **1866** MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* i. 1 As comfortable as circumstances will permit. **1872** E. G. WHITE *Testimonies for Church* No. 21. 65 If we are creatures of circumstance, we shall surely fail of perfecting Christian characters. **1875** JEVONS *Money* 13 By custom or the force of circumstances. **1929** *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 78/2 Theresa is the creature of circumstance. **1947** W. S. MAUGHAM (*title*) Creatures of circumstance.

b. without *a* or *pl.*: now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 102 You speake like a greene Girle, Vnsifted in such perillous Circumstance. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 49. 314 Under this Circumstance, I.. have lately been converted. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 91 Who does the best his circumstance allows, Does well. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* III. i, All are the sons of circumstance. **1887** RIDER HAGGARD *She* xviii, Nor can he count the airy threads that weave the web of circumstance.

5. *esp.* Condition or state as to material welfare, means. Now always *pl. in easy, good, reduced, straitened, circumstances*, etc.

a **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 292 His circumstances were narrow. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. xxxviii, Born of noble family.. reduced in its circumstances. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 7, I am afraid he is in very bad circumstances still. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 41 A country gentleman in good circumstances.

II. Words or work made *about* anything.

6. Circumstantiality of detail; detailed and hence (*formerly*) circuitous narration; circumlocution, beating about the bush, indirectness. *arch.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 59 Poetes..tell theyr tale with al due circumstance. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 543 To use great circumstance of woordes, to goe about the bushe, *circuitione vti.* **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 154 You..herein spend but time To winde about my loue with circumstance. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. iv, Time cuts off circumstance; I must be briefe. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 362 Such tale Minutely told with accurate circumstance. **1851** HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 33 Has not each case its specialities, requiring to be argued with much circumstance.

with pl. **1597** BACON *Ess. Discourse* (Arb.) 22 To vse too many circumstances ere one come to the matter.

7. a. The 'ado' made about anything; formality, ceremony, about any important event or action. *without* (†*out of*), *circumstance*: without ado or ceremony, unceremonious(ly, abrupt(ly. *arch.*

Chiefly preserved by Shakspere's 'pomp and circumstance'.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1405 His sacrifice he dide..ffull pitously with alle circumstance. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 §8 The solemne and dew circumstaunce of the execucion. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Pride, Pompe and Circumstance of glorious warre. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* v. i. 90 His approach (So out of circumstance, and suddaine) tells vs, 'Tis not a Visitation fram'd, but forc'd. **1609–38** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Shall we to horse without circumstance? **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* ii, Solemnity and circumstance And pomp of hellish piety. **1819** S. ROGERS *Human Life* 801 Busy and full of life and circumstance. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. 231 It was done with great circumstance. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 280 All the pomp and circumstance of a tournament.

with pl. **1615** STOW *Chron., Q. Eliz.* an. 1586 Skinke.. without any circumstances condemned him to be thrown..into the Reine.

†**b.** Importance, moment (of any matter). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 Matter of more circumstance then by every one is considered. **1613** BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcombe* v. i, It seems here your businesse is of deeper circumstance Then I conceived it for. **1676** OWEN *Worsh. God* 53 What is of circumstanee in the manner of its performance?

c. In U.S. colloq. phrases: *not a circumstance to*, nothing in comparison with; *a mere* (or *remote, poor*) *circumstance*, a person or thing of little or no importance.

1836 *Crockett's Yaller Flower Almanac* 19 Orson, the wild man of the woods, is nothing to him—not a circumstance. **1838** FLAGG *Far West* I. 145 The race of John Gilpin or of Alderman Purdy were, either or both of them, mere circumstances to ours. *c* **1840** in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* (1912) II. 969 I'm a little specimen, as you see, a remote circumstance, a mere yearling. **1845** S. JUDD *Margaret* II. v. 284, O, it an't a circumstance to what it used to be. **1899** 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harper's Mag.* (1914) Dec. 10/1 Next comes King John, and he was a poor circumstance. **1901** HARBEN *Westerfelt* xvi. 219 'Mother told me he often drove you out home.' 'Oh, la, that ain't a circumstance, Harriet! He used to come out home mighty nigh every day or night.' **1903** *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 Oct. 258 Undigested securities are not a circumstance to undigested political principles.

III. That which is non-essential, accessary, or subordinate; a detail, a particular.

8. That which is not of the essence or substance: *philosophically*, the phenomenal part, the sum of the accidents or attributes; sometimes (with *pl.*) an attribute; *popularly* what is adventitious or casual. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 39 He that loues himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. **1599** DAVIES *Nosce teipsum* II. lxiv, Sense outsides knowes, the Soule through all things sees, Sense Circumstance, she doth the substance view. **1685** *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* ii, The substance is not enough, unless it be cloathed with its circumstances. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 378 In all things the circumstance is as necessary as the substance, nay, and more. **1875** SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 308 When..this outward circumstance of clay [has] passed away from us for ever.

9. Subordinate matters or details: strictly matters 'appendant or relative to a fact' (J.), viewed as extraneous to its essence, but passing into the sense of 'Subordinate parts of the fact, details'.

†**a.** without *a* or *pl. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 180 The mater of her tale tolde With all the hole circumstaunce. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 416 His drem al hail he haith disclossit; The houre, the nyght, and al the cercumstans. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 2 You doe remember all the Circumstance. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1557 Tell us the sum, the circumstance defer. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 260 The Danger of Death not left out of the Circumstance of Sickness.

b. *a circumstance* (with *pl.*): An accessory matter, a matter appertaining, relative, or subordinate; a particular, a detail.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12425 Clerkys kalle hem [smale synnes] 'cyrcumstaunces', To þe grete synne are þey puruyaunces. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lvi. 22 No prevy sore, Ne cireumstaunce that longyth ther tylle. **1586** THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 71 The etymon of the name, and other circumstances belonging thereto. **1594** PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 12 If there be any that [can] say more in the circumstances of butter, I hope their dairies be greater than mine. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 170 Many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. **1680** ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 7 Undetermined circumstances of Order or Worship. **1725** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, The sentence of death with all the circumstances of hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling and the like.

†**c.** A material adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, matter, or thing belonging. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1409/2 The powder and pellets in a box..the coverlet, with the rest of the circumstances therevnto apperteining. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, He [Monmouth on the scaffold] would not make use of a cap or other circumstance. **1765** COWPER *Lett.* 24 June, The river Ouse is the most agreeable circumstance in this part of the world. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory.

10. An event viewed as a detail of some narrative, or history, or of the general course of events; an incident, an occurrence; a matter or fact (properly of a secondary or subordinate kind).

In this use 'circumstance' tends to be entirely emptied of its etymological meaning, and to become merely a vaguer expression for 'fact', ' event'. It is frequently so used in apposition to a substantive clause, as in quot. 1850.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 13 They being together..argueth the circumstance of his going to N. to be but a meere disguising. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 491 If but one word be true..Or but one single Circumstance In all th' Apocryphal Romance. **1704** ADDISON *Italy, Florence*, The Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other..circumstance of his history. **1802** MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 Every circumstance..likely to happen. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 365 This circumstance therefore agrees nearly with the theory. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, An appeal to arms..rendered necessary by any unforeseen circumstance. **1850** M^cCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 365 The circumstance has often been..dwelt on by divines, that Ungodliness is the universal sin of humanity.

circumstance ('sɜːkəmstəns), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To condition, surround with conditions.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 101 þan if þe vowe of religioun is circumstaunsid, þan it is plesing to God. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 134 Interpositions so guarded and circumstanced, as would preclude all mischief arising from them.

2. To place in particular circumstances or relations to other things. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1644 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* 48 It is this Prelacy, thus cloathed, thus circumstanc't, which we swear to extirpate. **1667** BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 One [Trial] may suffice, circumstanc'd like that which I shall now relate. **1738** J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* 251 So to circumstance the Warmth of a Fire, that it shall diffuse..an equal and natural Warmth. **1818** B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 197 Many ships..are at the same time dangerously circumstanced amongst packed ice. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, He knows how I am circumstanced.

†**3.** To furnish with details, set forth with attendant circumstances. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A iiij, Thy characters so circumstance each sin, As 't not Describ'd, but had Embowell'd bin. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶4 The Poet took the matters of Fact as they came down to him, and circumstanced them after his own manner. **1713** *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 78. 346 A chapter or two of the Theory of the Conflagration, well circumstanced, and done into verse. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 354 If we consider these articles, as they are here circumstanced.

Hence **circumstancing** *vbl. sb.*

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 579 A contrived and providential circumstancing of the subjects of his attention.

circumstanced ('sɜːkəmstənst), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCUMSTANCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Placed or set in certain circumstances, conditions, or relations; situated, conditioned.

1611 COTGR., *Circonstancié*, circumstanced. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems, to C'tess. Bedford*, And such as they are circumstanc'd, they bee. *c* **1725** SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coin*, As this Case stands Cicumstanced, it is a great question. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 A young person, so circumstanced. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 Nouns thus cicrcumstanced are said to be in apposition to each other. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 7/2 The succour of the better circumstanced, the wealthy, and the well-to-do.

†**b.** Subject to, or governed by, circumstances.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 201 'Tis very good: I must be circumstanc'd.

2. Supported by circumstances or details, circumstantiated.

1861 BP. FITZGERALD *Aids to Faith* ii. 75 The..best circumstanced facts upon which the claims of Revelation rest.

circumstand: see CIRCUM-.

†**'circumstant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumstant-em* pr. pple. of *circumstāre* to stand around.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Standing around, surrounding, circumjacent.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* I. x. (1634) 37 The circumstant cold ayre. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrast.* xiii. *Impert. Diligence* 54 Turning himselfe to the circumstant multitude. **1650** BULWER *Anthropemet.* 47 The braine and the circumstant parts. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. x. (1662) 279. **1666** T. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 39 Constant Practice of the circumstant Faithfull.

2. Pertaining as a circumstance; incidental, attendant.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* x. Pref. 1404 Such trinckets as were to the foresaid Masse apperteining or circumstant. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 220 Miracles come from no inhærent power..from a circumstant rather, or an attendant. 1656 tr. *J. White's Peripat. Inst.* 75 The circumstant causes.

3. Circumspect, cautious. *rare.* [So med.L. *circumstans.*]

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 248 Aduising him to be very circumstant in his marching.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons standing round or about, bystanders.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxxi. 114 Noon of yᵉ circumstauntis, by neglygence, gaue answere vnto the bysshop. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 424 He threwe amongst the circumstants, a great summe of money. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 126 The circumstants and standers by.

circum'stantiable, *a. rare.* Capable of being circumstantiated.

1846 WORCESTER refers to Bp. Taylor.

Hence **circumstantia'bility** *nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 278, I worried myself to death with these and similar circumstantiabilities.

circumstantial (sɜ:kəm'stænʃəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *circumstantia* + -AL¹. Cf. F. *circonstanciel.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, relating to, or dependent on circumstances. *circumstantial evidence*: indirect evidence inferred from circumstances which afford a certain presumption, or appear explainable only on one hypothesis; so *the lie circumstantial* (Shaks.): a contradiction given indirectly by circumstances or details.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 86 The counter-checke quarrelsome: and so to lye circumstantiall, and the lye direct.... I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial. 1616 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* I iv b, In case of Murder, should we never iudge By circumstanciall likelihoods and presumptions, No life could be secure. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 203 Representing God as..provoked by every little circumstantial mistake. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 289 To determine with exactness the weight of circumstantial evidence. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. §5. 30 There is a circumstantial Difference between the moral agency of a Ruler and a Subject..arising from the Difference of Circumstances. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §6. 21 We find the words of our Lord..repeated by the different Evangelists with circumstantial variations. 1863 THOREAU *Excursions* 31 Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk.

b. *esp.* Of circumstances as opposed to essentials: Adventitious, accidental, incidental or unimportant.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 48 What is accidentall, circumstantiall, and of a temporary use. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. §1. 410 Circumstantiall words, which are as bonds to knit word to word, it leaveth to be understood. *a*1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* VII. x. (R.), We must therefore distinguish between..what enters the nature of the action, and what is merely circumstantial. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 225 A principle of life is the first requirement of art; all else is circumstantial and secondary.

2. Full of circumstances, details or minutiæ, minutely detailed, particular.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 383 This fierce abridgement, Hath to it Circumstantiall branches. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.*, Rather as a sketch, than a regular circumstantial history. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 With the same circumstantial detail. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 6 Contemporary accounts equally circumstantial. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 182 We cannot suppose Cavendish to have invented so circumstantial a narrative.

b. Of persons: Particular as to details (in description or narration).

1716 ADDISON *Freeh.* No. 42 (Seager) We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. 1741 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 24 Dec., Tell me..if I am too circumstantial. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. 255, I have already been more circumstantial and particular than the case required. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The circumstantial Baillie having accompanied the host.

3. Full of circumstance or pomp; ceremonial.

1710 POPE *Lett. Cromw.* 12 Oct., He will be content to.. leave all the circumstantial part and pomp of life to those, who, etc. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* §20 (1853) 65 Where..the marriage ceremony could be performed with more circumstantial splendour.

4. Of persons: ? Distinguished merely by the 'pomp and circumstance' of their position.

1648-9 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 24 Petty caveats, and circumstances..ever stood upon most by circumstantial men. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 736 The moral man is nothing —the *circumstantial* man, or the man in power, every thing.

5. Pertaining to circumstances of material welfare.

[1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Fin.* 342 Prosperous or Adverse Fortune, External or Circumstantial Good and Ill.] 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 148 Our political strength and circumstantial prosperity. 1816-7 —— *Lay Serm.* 394 The wealth and circumstantial prosperity of the nation. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iv. 120 He has not so many attractions, personal or circumstantial, as others.

†6. Standing around, surrounding. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 70 Not only in the Ball or Apple of the Eye, but of the circumstantial parts of the Eye-lids, Hairs, and Eye-brows.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Circumstantial matters; particulars, details, attendant circumstances.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 302 Anything..wanting circumstantials, for the better performing of the things intended therein. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 359 Clogged with too many circumstantials. 1877 MASSON *Milton* (Globe ed.) 457 Perhaps he remembered the exact incident and its circumstantials with half a blush.

b. *esp.* Incidental or adventitious features, non-essentials.

*a*1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 195 The difference..seems rather to lie in circumstantials than in any thing essential. 1775 HARRIS *Phil. Arrang.* (1841) 256 Each possesses its proper attributes, and is at the same time encompassed with certain circumstantials. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 263 Ye fools and blind! to fix your whole attention on the circumstantials of religion! 1843 G. DODDS *Farewell Disc.*, We should then learn the difference between substantials and circumstantials.

†c. rarely *sing.*

1646 GILLESPIE *Malè Audis* 26 Is the Sabbath onely a circumstantiall of time contra-distinct from matters of duty?

circumstantiality (ˌsɜ:kəmstænʃɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Circumstantial quality, attention to details, particularity.

1731-6 BAILEY, *Circumstantiality*, the quality of that which is circumstantial. 1784 STEEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* lxxx, Could..the many acts of humanity he performed..be displayed with equal circumstantiality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, So much had his narratives the circumstantiality of an eye-witness. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. 88.

b. *concr.* A circumstantial matter, a detail.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 88 Such trivial circumstantialities I notice. 1854 —— *Wks.* (1862) IV. 101 The possibility of reconciling these incidents with other circumstantialities of the case.

†2. 'The appendage of circumstances, the state of anything as modified by circumstances.' (The only sense in Johnson.)

†**circum'stantialize**, *v. Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To render circumstantial; to set forth with many particulars.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberd's *Mem.* I. 242 Prolonging and circumstantializing the description of a funeral.

circumstantially (sɜ:kəm'stænʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a circumstantial manner.

a. As to circumstances.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. §18 Divinity..circumscribeth Physick, and circumstantially determins the use thereof. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 176 The Son of God..morally divine and circumstantially human.

b. By attention to mere casual features.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. §1 Maim not uprightness by halting concomitances, nor circumstantially deprave substantial goodness.

c. Incidentally, non-essentially.

1656 HARDY *1 John* xxviii. (1865) 177 A new commandment, not substantially, but circumstantially. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sc.* xiii, These Powers [Phansy and Intellect] are only circumstantially different.

d. In every circumstance or particular; with full detail, particularly, minutely.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 100 He was desirous to have it very circumstantially from the said Physician himself. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* iii. 87 A favourable presumption, when a Story is told circumstantially.

e. In its circumstances; on circumstantial evidence.

1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 240 The story circumstantially belies itself.

†**circum'stantialness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circumstantiality.

1731 in BAILEY. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 241 Related with a clearness and a circumstantialness very disagreeable to, etc. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* (1809) 841 The accuracy and circumstantialness of its descriptions.

†**circum'stantiate**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **circumstantiāt-us*: see -ATE.] = CIRCUMSTANTIATED. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iii. 87 Let the meditation be as minute, particular, and circumstantiate as it may. 1669 H. STUBBE *Censure* (1671) 15 This circumstantiate Limited infallibility. 1723 W. BUCHANAN *Family Buchanan* (1820) 140 Genealogies more exact and circumstantiate than the former. 1769 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 688/1 Evidence so circumstantiate as that which I have already observed. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 255 Circumstantiate details relative to the history of the work itself.

circumstantiate (sɜ:kəm'stænʃ(ɪ)eɪt), *v.* [f. L. type **circumstantiāre*: see -ATE. Cf. F. *circonstancier* (Cotgr. 1611).]

†1. 'To place in certain circumstances, to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts' (J.), to define or limit by imposed conditions. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* v. (1657) 72 [A] man not circumstantiated with any office. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 118 A Committee to consider how that title [Lord Protector] may be bounded, limited, and circumstantiated. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 70 We take Care so to Time, Accommodate, and Circumstantiate our good Discourses that they may really do good. *a*1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 342 God..So circumstantiated the Black Designs.

2. To set forth, narrate, or support, with circumstances or particulars. (Not in J.)

1658-9 ONSLOW in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 297 You ought first to have a charge before you, that may circumstantiate time and place. 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* IV. 298 The story..dwelt upon, circumstantiated, and as it were represented..deviates into the comic. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 383 De Foe..has so plausibly circumstantiated his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with critics.

Hence **circum'stantiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

*a*1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 465 Those circumstantiating and straitening conditions of time and place. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 33 The comparative circumstantiating of that action. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 503 Symbols, not characterized by the farther circumstantiating lines.

circumstantiated (sɜ:kəm'stænʃɪeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

†1. Placed in particular circumstances; affected by circumstances, circumstanced, conditioned. *Obs.*

*a*1628 PRESTON *Breastp. Faith* (1630) 112 If you think your sinnes so circumstantiated..that though others have been forgiven yet you cannot. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. xii. (1732) 440 A moderate and well circumstantiated use of Pleasures. 1888 *U. Presbyt. Mag.* 394 The question..of sustaining a call as it was presently circumstantiated.

b. *spec.* of material circumstances or condition.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit Whigs*, A number infinitely superior and the best circumstantiated..are for the succession in the House of Hanover.

2. Detailed; declared with circumstance.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 3. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xix. (1700) 176 Express and circumstantiated Prophecies. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. §2. 20 The Stag-chase..is not so full, so animated, and so circumstantiated, as that of Somerville. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 365 The circumstantiated and dramatic style of this part of the narrative.

circumstantiation (sɜ:kəmstænʃɪ'eɪʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of circumstantiating.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 384 By inventing such little circumstantiations of any character or incident, as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* 288 The building up and circumstantiation of this boyish dream.

circumstantiator (sɜ:kəm'stænʃ(ɪ)eɪtə(r)). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATOR.] One who circumstantiates.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac.* Wks. VIII. 186 *note*, He was not the measurer of proportions in fins and beaks, but the circumstantiator of habits and variable resources.

†**circum'stantionable**, *a. Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [cf. med.L. *circumstantionāre*, to conform to circumstances + -ABLE.] Conformable or having direct relation to circumstances.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiv. 204 The more present and circumstantionable it is made, the more operative it is upon our spirits. [So first ed.: 1657 and later edd. have *circumstantiate*; Eden refers to a reading *circumstantionate*, and Worcester's *circumstantiable* seems to be another variant.]

†**circum'stantionate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *circumstantionāt-us* = OF. *circonstancionné* in same sense.] Adapted to circumstances.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 11 It was an office, extraordinary, circumstantionate, definite. [So also in Eden's ed.]

circumstantive ('sɜ:kəmstæntɪv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circumstantia* CIRCUMSTANCE + -IVE: cf. *substantive.*] Of or pertaining to circumstance: as, the *circumstantive relations* expressed by adverbs.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Urchins condemned..to plunge into the mysteries of circumstantive relations.

†**'circumstantly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CIRCUMSTANT + -LY²; cf. med.L. *circumstanter* = 'circumspecte, attente'.] In a circumstant manner, circumspectly.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Hjb, Who..cuttes a sunder certaine partes..in a certaine order verie circumstantly.

circumstate: see CIRCUM- 1.

circumsyde, -syse, -sycyon, etc.: see CIRCUMCIDE, -CISE, -CISION.

circum'tabular, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + TABULAR.] That sits round a table; round-table.

1919 N. HILL *Story Scott. Ch.* vii. 149 Circum-tabular oligarchies. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 27 July 6 [They] had in view only a circumtabular gathering of the States engaged in mutual self-destruction. 1926 *British Weekly* 28 Oct. 86/4 All circumtabular dominant groups.

circumtend, -umbilical, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

†**circumte'rraneous.** *Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *subterraneous.*] Situated, dwelling, etc., round the earth.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 811 These Lower and Circumterraneous Demons [περιγείων δαιμόνων].

circumte'rrestrial, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *terrestrial.*] Situated, moving, etc., round the earth.

1830 T. TAYLOR *Arguments of Celsus, etc.* 41 Circumterrestrial dæmons. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 134 Its [the Moon's] circumterrestrial movement.

† circumvall, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvallāre*: see next.] = CIRCUMVALLATE *v.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvall*, to trench about.

circumvallate (sɜːkəm'vælɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *circumvallātus* pa. pple. of *circumvallāre* to surround with a rampart, f. CIRCUM- + *vallum* rampart.] Surrounded as with a rampart; *spec.* in *Physiol.* applied to the large papillæ on the back of the tongue, each of which has a kind of entrenchment round it.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their finns are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine, and circumvallate round. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 860/1 The circumvallate papillæ.. are restricted to a small space at the base of the tongue. **1881** MIVART *Cat* vi. 172 The circumvallate papillæ, each of which consists of a flattened prominence.. with a sort of trench round it.

circumvallate (sɜːkəm'vælɪt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvall-āre* (see prec.) + -ATE³. Browning appears to accent *cir'cumvallate*, which is elsewhere not infrequent.] *trans.* To surround with a rampart or entrenchment.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 59 A fortress to be circumvallated. **1884** HAKE *Chinese Gordon* vi. 128 The walls were circumvallated by a ditch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 45 The impenetrable barrier of.. self-love that circumvallated his heart. **1829** C. WELCH *Wesl. Polity* 243 [Conference] thus circumvallated and inaccessible. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 791 Circumvallated month by month.

Hence **circumvallating** *ppl. a.*

1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. i. 27 Five circumvallating walls were not uncommon.

circumvallation (ˌsɜːkəmvæ'leɪʃən). [Noun of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The making of a rampart or entrenchment round a place, *esp.* in besieging.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 The Duke fals to circumvallation and entrenchment, rearing many batteries. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 442 The circumvallation of Jerusalem. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 104 He set about completing the circumvallation, and the place was soon closely blockaded.

b. *line of circumvallation*: a line of earth-works consisting of a rampart and trench surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army. So *wall of circumvallation*, etc.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., At night we rode about the lines of circumvallation. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 12 The Walls of Circumvallation of that Pallace, being four and twenty foote thick. **1760-72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. VI. xi. 473 The outward moat of circumvallation was above a league in extent. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. XXXVIII. 605 The line of circumvallation was already closed.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. XV. xix, A circumvallation of the holy mysteries.

2. *concr.* A rampart or entrenchment constructed round any place by way of investment or defence.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 182 The huge circuit of Spinola's works; for his circumvallations are cried up to be near upon twenty miles. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 334 There is .. a small Circumvallation in a Wood South and by West of Harpsden Church. **1845** PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 445 The circumvallations, or circular enclosures, which usually encompassed the group of buildings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, The London Ladies.. are so defended, such a circumvallation of hoop, with a breastwork of whalebone, etc. **1807** ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* (Warne) 59 We may have so many circumvallations of ceremony to pass through. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. v. 194 Surrounded by a double circumvallation of mountains.

circumvect, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† circum'vene, *v. Obs.* Also -veen. [a. F. *circonven-ir* to encompass to 'get round' by address or deceit, ad. L. *circumven-īre*: see next.] By-form of CIRCUMVENT: chiefly *Scotch.*

1526 *Acts Jas. V* (1814) 311-2 (Jam.) Our souerane lord.. annullis.. the charter.. becauss his graice was circumvenit tharintill. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 348-9 (Jam.) Thus war the enemyis sa circumvenit in the middis of Romanis that nane of thame had eschapit.. war nocht, etc. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 337 His subtle policy, which he useth in circumvening the faithful. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 239 Not circumveened by rent bottle or mouldie bread. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 65 The policies they used to circumvene him. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. XXVI. 335 A Prison for Indian Princes, whom they can overpower or circumvene.

Hence **circum'vener**, one who circumvenes.

1681 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 186 Deceitful workers and circumveners of the brethren.

circumvent (sɜːkəm'vɛnt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvent-* ppl. stem of *circumvenīre* to surround, beset, deceive, f. CIRCUM- round + *venīre* to come.]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass by hostile stratagem, *esp.* so as to cut off or capture. Now chiefly of hunted animals, etc., in which use it is often taken as a humorous application of sense 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The gouernour.. so by crafte circumuented him that he toke him priesoner. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 636 The Erle perceyving.. that he was circumvented and likely to be trapped wyth the Queenes power. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 157 Being on every side circumvented and hardly charged, most of them there fell. **1779** FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 147 Whose husband had lately been circumvented by the Dutch, and sent to the Cape of Good Hope. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 133 These simple animals were easily circumvented and destroyed.

2. To encompass with evils, with malice, or enmity; to try to entrap in conduct or speech.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 478b, Being circumvented by the malitious practizes of all men almost, he [Luther] was forced to maintayne his cause.. with most manifest scriptures. **1595** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 Circumvented as I am with so many evils. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 36 Circumvented with distresse. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 94 We did not.. circumvent Him like the Scribes and lawyers.

3. To get the better of by craft or fraud; to overreach, outwit, cheat, 'get round', 'take in'. Also, to evade or find a way around (a difficulty, obstacle, etc.).

a **1564** BECON *New Catech. 8th Commandm.* (1844) 104 Suche as in biyinge and sellinge begyle and circumuent their neighbour. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *2 Cor.* ii. 11 Lest we should be circumuented [Vulg. *circumveniamur*] of Satan. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 152 Should Man.. Fall circumvented thus by fraud, though joynd With his own folly? **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 154 If he could overcome or circumvent the scruples of the Landgrave. **1885** SIR. W. V. FIELD in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 652/1, I do not charge that the vendor was in any way circumvented. **1946** E. O'NEILL *Iceman Cometh* p. vii, This food provision was generally circumvented by putting a property sandwich in the middle of each table. **1964** C. V. WEDGWOOD *Trial of Charles I* (1967) iv. 73 He trusted to his own and his soldiers' vigilance to circumvent any plan of escape that might be attempted either by Newburgh or, more probably, by his wife. **1979** W. GOLDING *Darkness Visible* (1980) ii. 30 He set about devising a scheme by which he could circumvent any attempt on the part of the headmaster to get rid of him. **1986** *N.Y. Times* 19 Feb. B6/3 He.. expressed concern that someone had somehow managed to circumvent the safeguards.

b. *absol.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvi. 11 (1841) 120 Let no man defraude or circumuent. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 38 She had no hand at argument, And so she tried to circumvent.

4. To encompass, enclose (*literally*).

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The breakers that circumvent those Islands. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 81 Nearly circumvented by houses.

5. To go round, make the circuit of.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 235 To circumvent the town by water. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 257, I passed the new house, and again circumvented it.

Hence **circum'venting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 For the circumventing of the Patriarch. **1618** ROWLANDS *Sacred Memorie* 39 The circumuenting hollow-hearted friend. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 337 A sly and circumventing gaze.

circumventer: see CIRCUMVENTOR.

circumvention (sɜːkəm'vɛnʃən). [ad. L. *circumventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumvenīre*: see CIRCUMVENT, and -TION.] The action of circumventing; overreaching, outwitting, or getting the better of any one by craft or artifice.

1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1280/1 Destroied, by the deceite and circumuencion of the false wilye diuel. **1603** *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 374 [He] discovered unto me certain plots and circumventions. **1767** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxiv. 192 Widow Wadman.. has used every art and cicumvention of woman to outwit him. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 As if stratagem and circumvention were the .. staple of political commerce.

¶ *ellipt.* = the *means of* circumvention; circumvention *ready*, or *in operation*. (Johnson suggested 'Prevention, preoccupation'.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 6 What euer haue bin thought on in this State, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had circumuention?

circumventive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *circumvent-* (see above) + -IVE.] Inclined to or marked by circumvention.

1630 LORD *Relig. Persees* Ep. Ded. 3 Which project, if it seeme but circumventive and deceiptfull. [In mod. Dicts.]

circumventor, -er (sɜːkəm'vɛntə(r)). [a. L. *circumventor* one who circumvents, or f. CIRCUMVENT + -ER. Cf. *inventor*, *preventer*.]

1. One who circumvents.

c **1540** in Burnett *Records* III. xvi, *Attainder of T. Cromwell* (R.), The most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and circumventor against your most royal person. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 40 He esteemed him, that was no circumventor, to be vnnurtured, and to want education.

2. An instrument used in surveying; = CIRCUMFERENTOR.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v.

† circumversion. *Obs.* Also -tion. [ad. L. *circumversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumvertĕre*: see next.] A turning round or about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 They are auayleable for circumuertion, yet besides they moue the eye both vpward and downward. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 71 By a circumversion of your Head. [In mod. Dicts.]

† circumvert, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvert-ĕre* to turn round, f. CIRCUM- round + *vertĕre* to turn.] *trans.* To turn round or about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 28 The head of Radius.. by whose benefit, it is circumverted, and turned round. **1623** COCKERAM *Circumvert*, to turne about.

† circum'vest, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvestīre* to clothe around, wrap up.] *trans.* To clothe or invest about, to enwrap as with a garment.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/2 Take Rye paeste, and therwith circumveste the glasse. **1642** WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 207 All greatness of Power and Favour is circumvested with much prejudice. **1651** *Ibid. Psalm* civ., Who.. mad'st the deep to circumvest it round. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 234 Sprigs.. circumvested with little soft leaves. **1721-1800** in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† circumvestite, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *circumvestīt-* ppl. stem of *circumvestīre*.] = prec.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/2 Then circumvestite the same with Rye past, and let them bake as other breade.

circumviron, -volitate, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

† circumvoisin, *a. Obs.* In 6 -vosyn, 7 voysine. [a. F. *circonvoisin* (Cotgr.), f. *circon-*, *circum-* around + *voisin* neighbouring.] Neighbouring on all sides.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 436 The Scottes, or other their neighboures circumuosyn and adjoinying. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* IV–V. 67 Send for helpe to.. the Circumvoysine Garrisons.

cir'cumvolant, *a.* [ad. L. *circumvolānt-em*, from *-volāre* to fly around.] Flying around. So **cir'cumvolate** *v.*, to fly around; also **circumvo'lation**, a flying around.

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvolate*, to flie round about. [So in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] **1736** BAILEY (folio), *Circumvolation*, a flying round about. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 67 As through circumvolant myriads on they passed.

circumvolute (sə'kʌmvəʊl(j)uːt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvolūt-*, ppl. stem of *circumvolvĕre* to roll round, or ? ad. L. frequentative *circumvolūtāre*.]

1. *trans.* To roll or curl round. Also *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 115/2 Vineleaves .. and those little circumvolutede sprigges which growe on the branches. **1790** BURNS *Let. Cuningham* 13 Feb., I can antithesize.. sentiment, and circumvolute periods, as well as any coiner of phrase.

2. To enclose or enwrap by twisting or winding something round.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 Take past, and circumvolute the glasse therin. **1828** J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 288 With the aid of circumvoluting twine. **1830** *ibid.* XXVIII. 519 A wearied wasp, lying like a silkworm, eircumvoluted in the inextricable toils.

circumvolution (ˌsɜːkəmvəʊ'l(j)uːʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *circumvolvĕre*, *cirumvolūt-* to roll round. Cf. F. *circonvolution* 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Rolling, whirling, or turning round an axis or centre; revolution, rotation, gyration.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 144 Whan Phebus.. Descendyd was.. To þe lowest part by circumuolucyoun Of þe Zodyac. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVIII. viii, To behold the circumvolution of the starres. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 307 Circe signifieth no other then the Suns circumuolution. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 33 One Beame of the circle, by whose circumuolution is produced the circumference of it. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 102 ¶2 Within the eddy.. where the cireumvolution was weak. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* §34. 371 The magnet tends to follow the circumvolution of the plate.

b. (with *pl.*) A single complete turn, revolution, or rotation.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. 16. 317 A Cone is a regular body produced of one circumuolution of a rectangle triangle. **1641** WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 289 Every circumvolution voiding onely so much as is contained in one Helix. **1712** POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶1. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The number of circumvolutions is the true index to the time of day.

c. Of time, and *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxi. 17. 858 That rotation and circumvolution of misery and blisse. **1863** *Heroes, Philos. & Courtiers Louis XVI*, II. 57 During awful circumvolutions of endless Time.

2. The winding, rolling, or folding of a thing round something else. **b.** A single fold or turn of anything so wound.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/1 I.. take my beginning of circumvolutione at the knees. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. iv. (1678) 325 Binding.. performed with many circumvolutions or wrappings about. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* x. i. 458 These Claspers taking hold of anything.. at Hand.. by a natural Circumvolution. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. §51 Like a gigantic boa-constrictor.. He may be breaking every bone in their body in his stringent circumvolutions.

3. A winding, or moving in a sinuous course; *concr.* a winding, a sinuosity. Also *fig.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. (1865) 502 1 He that hath strayed into these thickets. will be so mazed with intricate circumvolutions, that, etc. **1742** H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xii. 143 The circular Wrinkles or Circumvolutions encompassing the [muscular] Fibres. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 ¶3 A gentle river that.. watered a large region with innumerable circumvolutions. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 230 Neither time nor temper for

sentimental circumvolutions. **1868** DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 9 A lengthened tubular organ .. forming more or less numerous circumvolutions.

†b. *Anat.* (*pl.*) The convolutions of the surface of the brain. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The circumuolutions and turninges in the brayne. **1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. xiv. (1726) 242 Between the two hemispheres of the Cerebrum, lower than the circumvolutions.

c. *Arch.* (*pl.*)

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Circumvolutions*, the turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three, but there are four in the capitals of the temple of Minerva Polias.

circumvolutionary, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to circumvolution.

1809 *Ann. Reg.* (1807) 856 With two distinct motions .. a rotary round their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary on the ring.

circum'volutory, *a.* [f. L. *circumvolūt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -ORY.] Winding about.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 537 The path .. may .. be slow and circumvolutory, like a spiral.

circumvolve (sɜːkəm'vɒlv), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *circumvolvĕre* to roll round (trans.).]

1. *trans.* a. To turn, roll, or whirl (a thing) round on its axis or centre.

1647 HERRICK *Upon Mr. Fletcher's Plays*, Whene'ere we circumvolve our eyes. **1677** R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. § I. ii. 6 The whole Sphere being circumvolved once every day. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 199, I had frequently seen machines similarly circumvolved.

b. To turn or move (a thing) round in a circular path. *rare.*

1610 *Histriom.* I. 230 The flye .. Shall sundry times be circumvolv'd about. **1839-54** BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 173 Planets, and moons .. circumvolved Each round the other.

2. *intr.* a. To turn round or revolve on an axis or centre; to rotate; also *fig.* of time, etc.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 202 To make dayes, and tymes, still to circumvolue. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. v. 33 The Terraqueous Globe .. which circumvolves at the rate of above 1000 Miles an Hour. **1791** E. DARWIN *Loves of Plants* II. 104 And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.

b. To revolve in a circular path or orbit. *rare.*

1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. ii. 65 [Sparks] expire gracefully circumvolving. **1858** *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 194 Round whom everybody else is perpetually circumvolving.

†3. To wind, fold, wrap, or twist round:

†a. a string, a cloth, etc., round something.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 Madefy certayn cloutes .. and circumvolve the same rounde aboute his heade. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 333 Circumvolving or wrapping the Base of it .. round the .. Cylinder.

†b. something (e.g. the body) with a string, a cloth, or the like: to enwrap, envelop, involve, encompass. Also *fig.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 254 Doe seruile clowdes, Our glorious body circumvolue? **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, O were my body circumuolu'd Within that cloud. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Abundance of .. Cypresse-trees, circumvolving the Towne.

absol. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *On Black Twist*, Of blackest silk a curious twist Which circumvolving gently there Enthrall'd her arme. **1704** LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1727 The Fibrous Substance which here does first circumvolve from the Middle Point.

fig. **1611** HEYWOOD *Golden Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 38 Circumuolu'd With multiplicity of distempratures. —— *Fortune by Land & S.* III. i. Ibid. VI. 401 With .. heart circumvolved in woe. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich. II*, cclxxv, An abhorr'd Stupor doth Circumvolue vs. **1824** H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* 61 When dangers circumvolved my Bothwell round.

Hence **circumvolved**, **circumvolving** *ppl. adjs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 51 Between the proper Membrane of the Bladder, and its circumvolved Muscle. **1677** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 (T.) A circumvolving wilderness.

circumvosyn, -voysine: see CIRCUMVOISIN.

circumzenithal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

circus ('sɜːkəs). [L. *circus* circle, circus, a. Gr. *κίρκος*, *κρίκος* ring, circle.]

1. a. *Roman Antiq.* A large building, generally oblong or oval, surrounded with rising tiers of seats, for the exhibition of public spectacles, horse or chariot races, and the like.

The Circus Maximus, the largest and most celebrated at Rome, is often referred to specifically as *the Circus*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ix. 51 a, A place walled about named Circus wher was vsed fyghting and coursyng of horses and running with charettes. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 184 A pleasant vally .. like one of those Circusses which in great Cities somewhere doth giue a pleasant spectacle of running horses. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* III. xxi. 247 What slaughters were there in the Forum, in the Circus, and open Temples? **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 81 Amphitheatres, Circus's, and other publick enclosed Places. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxxix, The bloody Circus' genial laws. **1877** BRYANT *Ruins Italica* ii, This broken circus .. Flaunting with yellow blossoms.

b. A space or area of similar appearance or use.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Nothing remains but a naked circus of loose sand. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 304 Ye Phæacians, beyond others skill'd To tread the circus with harmonious steps.

2. *Mod.* a. A circular arena surrounded by tiers of seats, for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic, and other performances. Also *transf.* the company or 'troupe' of performers and their equipage.

1791 (*title*) The History of the Royal Circus. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xiii, Entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 328 The equestrians in the circus.

b. The arena for a bull-fight.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxi, Then to the crowded circus forth they fare .. The light-limb'd Matadore Stands in the centre, eager to invade The lord of lowing herds.

c. A disturbance or uproar; a lively or noisy display. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abroad* xxxiii. 358 It [*sc.* Constantinople] was—well, it was an eternal circus. **1885** W. L. ALDEN *Adv. Jimmy Brown* 88 Mr. Martin .. sprang up, and nearly upset the table, and fell over his chair backward, and wasn't there a circus in that dining-room! **1887** *Harper's Mag.* May 944/1 The night grew rougher... 'I guess it's going to be a regular circus.' **1895** SCULLY *Kaffir Stories* 147, I guess we must see this circus out. If you have to shoot, aim low. **1895** C. KING *Fort Frayne* v. 69 We'll have a circus with him. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 4/3 This manœuvre was successfully carried out by about 3.30 p.m., when our force prepared to retire; and then the circus commenced. **1951** M. KENNEDY *Lucy Carmichael* v. iii. 255 She was lovely and strange and agitating, but he did not want to turn his life into a three-ring circus. **1955** C. HASTINGS in J. C. Trewin *Plays of Year* XII. 243 Good God—is that all this three-ring circus is about? **1968** W. WARWICK *Surfriding in N.Z.* 17/3 Weekend surfing has become one big circus, with everybody vieing for the attention of the crowd on the beach.

d. *spec.* A squadron of aeroplanes; a group of aircraft or their pilots engaged in skilful or spectacular flying. *slang.*

1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 181 The German airmen, with their 'travelling circuses' of twelve to fifteen fast scouts. **1918** C. G. GREY in *M. F. von Richthofen's Red Air Fighter* Pref. 19 Von Richthofen's chaser squadron—or Jägdstaffel, as the Germans call these formations—was the first to be known as a 'circus'. **1931** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Nov. 905/3 The fortunes of one of the earliest Staffels, or flying circuses. **1957** P. KEMP *Mine were of Trouble* ix. 161 We saw ahead of us 'circuses' of our fighters diving in rotation to machine-gun the fleeing Republicans.

e. *gen.* A company, group, or set of persons acting or performing in concert, e.g. in Lawn Tennis, Motor-Racing, etc. *colloq.*

1958 *Oxf. Mag.* 13 Mar. 379/2 Military-civil relations... Mr. ——'s initiative in organising what we should call a 'circus' on the subject at London University was a most welcome one. **1959** *Observer* 25 Jan. 25/5 Those of us [*sc.* racing drivers] constantly travelling around with the Grand Prix circus. **1959** *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 27/5 The Kramer circus comes to Britain this year immediately after Wimbledon. **1970** *Observer* 15 Mar. 19/2 The week-long tournament with Omar Sharif and the Bridge Circus.

3. A natural amphitheatre; a rounded hollow, or plain encircled by heights.

1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* v. iii, The party found themselves in a circus of hills, clothed with Spanish chestnuts. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 44 The circus in which the Schallenberg glacier originated. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Mar. 378/1 A large lunar circus .. termed the circus of Copernicus.

†4. A circle or ring. *Obs.*

1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 117 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow. [A fashionable circular drive, called the 'Ring' in Chas. I's time.] **1748** *Lond. Mag.* 264 On the right of the sun there was a large circus resembling the colours of a rainbow.

5. (*vaguely*) Compass; encircling line. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Lament Tassa* i, I have .. made me wings wherewith to overfly The narrow circus of my dungeon wall.

†6. *Med.* A circular bandage. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. A circular range of houses. Also, a traffic roundabout. Often in proper names as ***Oxford Circus***, ***Regent Circus***.

1714 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 117 Sooner shall Grass in Hide-Park Circus grow. **1766** ANSTEY *Bath Guide* II. ix. 57 To breathe a purer Air In the Circus or the Square. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The same artist who planned the Circus has likewise projected a crescent [at Bath]. *Ibid.* The Circus is a pretty bauble .. and looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in. **1794** *Looker-on* No. 89 The squares and circuses are no longer the only scenes of dignified dissipation. **1898** *Tit-Bits* 15 Jan. 300/3 Bridges, of light and tasty design, across all the main thoroughfares, and at the various 'circuses' and cross roads.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***circus-bench***, ***-horse***, ***-master***, ***-rider***, ***-ring***, ***-trick***, etc. **circus-movements**, 'a term applied to the movement in a circle which occurs in some unilateral diseases and injuries of the grey centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 972 A circus-bench, capable of accommodating forty persons. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. 299 A circus master following a horse. **1869** 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxx. 324 In the centre of the great circus ring .. was a torn and ragged upheaval a hundred feet high. **1876** OUIDA *Moths* iii. Like what the circus-riders wear. **1877** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 261 The occurrence of the so-called circus-movements. **1878** FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. §2. 498 The animal executes 'circus movements'. **1917** W. OWEN *Let.* 4 Feb. (1967) 431 Cantering round .. and doing all kinds of circus tricks. **1967** O. RUHEN in *Coast to Coast 1965-6* 191, I put my palomino through one of her circus tricks.

circussy ('sɜːkəsɪ), *a.* Also -usy. [f. CIRCUS + -Y¹.] Resembling or characteristic of a circus.

1874 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* (1876) I. iv. 66 Here are lots of circussy heroes coming home to rest after their fatigues. **1894** —— *Ld. Ormont* i, He accused Murat of carelessness of his horses, ingratitude to his benefactor, circussy style. **1928** *Sunday Dispatch* 2 Sept. 4/5 Circussy-looking horses.

circute, cirge, obs. f. CIRCUIT *sb.*, CIERGE.

cire, var. of KIRE, *cure*, choice.

ciré ('siːreɪ), *a.* [Fr., = waxed.] Having a smooth polished surface. Also short for *ciré silk*, etc.

1921 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 522/2 Trades dealing in .. ribbons, .. wool, ciré, raffia. **1921** *Glasgow Herald* 21 May 4 A chapeau of ciré silk or straw. **1922** *Daily Mail* 5 Dec. 14/2 Belted coatees of cire leather. **1923** *Ibid.* 18 Jan. 11 A casaquin covered entirely in ciré braid. **1969** *Listener* 20 Feb. 251/3 Is it a happy connotation when the *Sun* commends ciré as having been worn on the barricades by French students?

‖ **cire perdue** (sir pɛrdy). [Fr., = lost wax.] A method of casting bronze by making a model with a wax surface, enclosing it in a mould, melting the wax out, and running in the metal between the core and mould.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 367/1 In the old method of bronze-casting, known as the *cire perdue*, wax is first used for the thickness of the statue .. and is melted and run off before the metal is poured in. **1885** *Ibid.* XIX. 183/2 Casting (by the 'cire perdue' process). **1904** S. W. BUSHELL *Chinese Art* I. iv. 73 Chinese bronzes have always, as far back as we have any record, been executed by the *cire perdue* process. **1961** S. LLOYD *Art Anc. Near East* iii. 106 The casting of this object is the earliest example known of the *cire perdue* process.

ciric-sceat: see CHURCH-SCOT.

†**'Ciriely**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In Syriac.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* xviii. 26 We preyen, that thou speke to us thi seruantis, Ciriely [**1388** bi the langage of Juwis].

cirk, cirkle, obs. ff. CIRQUE, CIRCLE.

cirke, var. of *crike*, CREEK.

cirkillet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

cirl (sɜːl). [Introduced by Latham 1783, to render Linnæus's name *Emberiza Cirlus*; *Cirlus* having been the name used by Aldrovandi (1600, *Orn.* II. 855), as a latinized form of *cirlo* 'name applied by the Bolognese to the *Zigolo nero*'; probably from *zirlare* to whistle as a thrush. See Count Salvatori, *Elenco degli Uccelli Italiani* (1887) 163.] In ***cirl bunting***: the name of a species of BUNTING, *Emberiza Cirlus*.

[**1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 246/2 The Cirlus [hath] the Bill thick and short.] **1783** LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. 190. **1802** MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Bunting, Cirl.* **1812** PENNANT *Zool.* I. 438 The discovery of the Cirl Bunting, as a British bird .. in Devonshire in .. 1800. **1829** *Jrnl. Naturalist* 157 Mr. Montagu's failure in being able to raise the young of the cirl bunting, until he discovered that they required grasshoppers.

†**'cirogrille.** The Syrian *Hyrax* or 'coney' of the O.Test.: see CHEROGRIL; taken by mediæval writers to be the hedgehog, or the porcupine (see Du Cange).

[**1382** WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 7 Chameyl, haare, yrchun.] **1388** (Purvey) *ibid.* A cirogrille, *that is, a beeste ful of prickis, and is more than an irchoun. Ibid. Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which chewith code.

‖**'ciron.** *Obs.* Also 8 **syrone.** [F. *ciron* mite.] The Itch-mite (*Acarus scabiei*). Also ***ciron-worm***.

[**1530** PALSGR. 290/2 Worme in the hand, *ciron.* **1611** COTGR., *Ciron*, a Hand-worme.] **1685** COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) IV. §2. viii. 212 Sirones are Pustules in the Palm of the Hands or Soals of the Feet, having little Worms in them. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Whence comes this Ciron-worm? **1725** SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 192 [Of the Chigo] If taken out like a Ciron there is no harm. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 765 The ciron, or chegoe, which eat into .. the flesh of negroes.

cirples, obs. form of SURPLICE.

cirque (sɜːk). Forms: 7 circk(e, cirke, circque, 6- cirque, 8- circ. [a. F. *cirque* (It. *circo*, Sp. *circo*), ad. L. *circ-us*: see CIRCUS.]

1. = CIRCUS 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 195 To fight in the great cirque. **1603** —— *Plutarch's Mor.* 142 The grand-cirque, where the horse-running is held for the prize. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 857 A certaine spectacle upon the Circk or Theatre of Rome. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 224/1 Around the plausive cirque. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1036 Inside a ruin, fane or bath or cirque, Renowned in story.

b. Any circular space, *esp.* for games or the like.

1644 BULWER *Chiral.* 105 The Horse Cirque .. in Smithfield. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 720 The cirque he clears. The crowd withdrawn, an open plain appears. **1742** SHENSTONE *Schaolmistr.* xxx. 265 Like a rushing torrent out they fly, And now the grassy cirque han cover'd o'er. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Paetry* (1840) I. p. xix *nate*, Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this

day for the athletick art. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* (1877) I. 219 This cirque of open ground Is light and green.

c. = CIRCUS 2. (Chiefly as proper name.)

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 Singing classes are to take place in the Cirque. **1889** *Glasgow Herald* 11 Mar. 6/8 Mr. Joseph Hamilton..opened a short season at Hengler's Cirque on Saturday evening.

2. A natural amphitheatre, or rounded hollow or plain encircled by heights; *esp.* one high up in the mountains at the head of a stream or glacier. [So in Fr.]

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 26 Large gulfs and cirques on the surface, which are sometimes filled with water. **1878** A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiii. 362 It gathers on the mountain slopes, and in the large cirques or recesses. **1882** GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* VII. 924 Subaerial forces..have..scarped the mountains into cliff and cirque.

3. A circle, ring, or circlet, of any sort. *poetic.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 A single Cirque of stones without Epistyles or Architraves. **1757** DYER *Fleece* iii. 63 Scarce the cirque Need turn around. **1814** WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 50 And cirque and crescent framed by wall Of close-clipt foliage. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* II. 34 A dismal cirque Of Druid stones, upon a forlorn moor. **1834** D'ISRAELI *Revolut. Ep.* xlix, The cirque Binding dim Pluto's brow.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***cirque-play***, ***-show***; **cirque-couchant** (*nonce-wd.*), lying coiled up in circles; †**cirque-sight**, circus show.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 46 A palpitating snake, Bright, and *cirque-couchant in a dusty brake. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) *Cirque-plaies and games. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 90 Touching these *cirque-shews. **1636** HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 103 For the Lords day..neither theater nor *cirquesight nor combatings with wilde beasts, should be used thereon. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) The stately pompe of the *Cirque solemnities.

cirquytrie, obs. bad sp. of SURQUIDRY.

cirrate ('sɪreɪt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *cirrātus.*] = CIRRATED *a.*

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 321. Cirrate (*Cirratæ*). When the joints terminate in a pair of curling hairy branches resembling tendrils.

cirrated ('sɪreɪtɪd), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cirrāt-us* curled (f. *cirrus*) + -ED.] Fringed with cirri.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 325 Cirrated orifices.

cirrh-, bad spelling of CIRR-, in CIRRUS and its derivatives, due to the mistaken assumption of a Gr. κιρρός = *cirrhus*, which has no existence; esp. in CIRRHOPOD; for other words see CIRR-.

cirrhipod, bad f. CIRRIPED: cf. CIRRHOPOD.

cirrholite ('sɪrəʊlaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1867, f. Gr. κιρρό-ς yellow + -LITE.] A pale-yellow hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium from Sweden.

1868 DANA 579 Cirrolite.

cirrhopod ('sɪrəʊpɒd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.F. *cirrhopode* (Cuvier), mod.L. pl. *Cirrhopoda*, f. assumed Gr. κιρρό-ς (see CIRRH-) + ποδ- foot.] = CIRRIPED.

The name *Cirrhopoda* has been used for the class *Cirripedia*, especially when they were associated with the Molluscs (cf. *Gasteropoda*), or the Crustacea (cf. *Amphipoda*).

[**1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 202/1 Cirrhopodes of Cuvier and Férussac.] **1843** HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* 47/2 The cirrhopods..are articulated animals, enclosed in shells like those of mollusca. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §828 Cirrhopods attached by a long fleshy peduncle or foot-stalk. **1855** KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 117 A little 'cirrhipod', the cousin of those tiny barnacles.

ci'rrhosed. *a.* [f. next + -ED.] Affected with cirrhosis.

1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 287 The distribution of the bloodvessels in a cirrhosed liver is very remarkable.

cirrhosis (sɪ'rəʊsɪs). *Path.* Rarely ci'rrhose. [mod.L., f. Gr. κιρρ-ός orange-tawny, after words in *-ωσις*, *-osis*; cf. F. *cirrhose.*] A name given by Laennec to a disease of the liver, occurring most frequently in spirit-drinkers, and consisting in chronic interstitial hepatitis, with atrophy of the cells and increase of connective tissue. Called also *hob-nailed* or *gin-drinker's liver.* Subsequently extended to interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, lungs, and other organs.

The name referred to the presence of *yellowish* granules, which Laennec supposed to be a deposit of new matter; but these were subsequently shown to be the isolated and bile-tinged acini of the liver itself. In cirrhosis of the other organs there is, of course, no yellow colour.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 188/2 The form of atrophy of the liver..named by Laennec *cirrhosis. Ibid.* III. 642/1 Patients who die of..cirrhose of the liver. **1854** W. STOKES *Diseases of Heart* 461 That disease to which Dr. Corrigan has [1838] given the name of cirrhosis of the lung. **1860** MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Cirrhosis*, name proposed for granulated, or tuberculated kidney. **1872** F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 283 This constitutes a true cirrhosis of the uterus. **1880** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Alcoholic cirrhosis constitutes one species distinct from all the other.

cirrhotic (sɪ'rɒtɪk), *a.* [f. as prec: see -OTIC.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

1872 AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 1009 The chief cause of cirrhotic induration is the abuse of spirituous liquors. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 3 The kidneys may be involved, becoming..finally cirrhotic.

cirriferous (sɪ'rɪfərəs), *a.* Erroneously cirrh-. [f. L. *cirr-us* + *-fer-us* bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *cirrifère*] Cirrus-bearing; producing cirri.

1819 *Pantologia* III, *Cirriferous Leaf*, a tendril-bearing leaf. **1842** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4 (1880) 101 Cirrhiferous Pinnate, or pinnate with a tendril, as in the proper Pea tribe. **1869** NICHOLSON *Zool.* 244 Two long cirriferous arms.

cirriflorous (sɪrɪ'flɔ:rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-flōr-us* flowered + -OUS.] 'Applied to a peduncle changed into a cirrus; and also to a petiole fulfilling the functions of a cirrus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

cirriform ('sɪrɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. F. *cirriforme.*] Cirrus-shaped.

1. *Meteor.* (see CIRRUS 4.)

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* i. §5. 15 Of the cloud..the other part remains cirriform. **1883** *Athenæum* 30 June 833/2 Of the cirriform clouds, one of the most important to the weather forecaster is..cirro-filum.

2. *Zool.*

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 76 Ventral fins narrow, setaceous or cirriform. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 232 Five cirriform appendages.

cirrigerous (sɪ'rɪdʒərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ger-us* bearing; cf. F. *cirrigère.*] Bearing cirri.

1736 BAILEY, *Cirrigerous*, bearing curled locks or crests of feathers. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 465 Animal limaciform, cirrigerous. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 Arrangement of the elytrigerous and cirrigerous somites.

cirrigrade ('sɪrɪgreɪd), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cirrigrad-us*, f. *cirr-us* + *-gradus* going, f. *gradi* to go, proceed.] Moving by means of cirri.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 201/1 Some very small cirrhigrade animals. **1857** WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 109 Some [Acalephs] move themselves about with Cirrhi, and are therefore called Cirrhigrade.

cirriped, -pede ('sɪrɪpɛd, -pi:d). *Zool.* Erroneously cirrhi-. [a. mod.F. *cirripède*, f. mod.L. pl. *cirripeda*, *-pedia* (also used in Eng.), f. *cirrus* curl + *pes*, *ped-* foot. See CIRRH-, CIRRHOPOD.]

A member of the *Cirripedia* or *Cirripeda*, a class of marine animals of the Sub-kingdom Annulosa, closely related to the Crustacea, but in the adult state much less developed; enclosed in a shell consisting of many valves which is cemented, sessile or attached by a flexible stalk, to other bodies. They include the barnacles and acorn-shells. The name refers to the appearance of the legs, which can be protruded like a curled lock of hair from between the valves.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 121 Class IV.—Cirripeda (*Mollusca Cirrhopoda*, Cuv.). **1832** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 108 So loaded with cirrhipeds, and with numerous ova, that all the upper part of its shell is invisible. **1855** GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 168 The bivalve shell is thrown off, and the little cirriped is seen in its true form. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79 Cirripedes long appeared to me to present..a case of great difficulty.

attrib. **1865** *Reader* No. 150. 545/1 The cirriped order of crustacea.

cirro- ('sɪrəʊ), combining form of CIRRUS.

1. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as in **cirro-pinnate**, **-pinnated** *adjs.*, pinnate, with a tendril. '**cirrostome** *a.*, having the mouth cirrose or bearded; also *subst.*

2. *Meteor.*, as in **cirro-'cumulus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and cumulus and consisting mainly of a series of roundish and fleecy cloudlets in contact with one another; hence **cirro-cumular**, **-cumulated**, **-cumulative**, **-cumulous** adjs. **cirro-filum** (see quot.). **cirro-'stratus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and stratus, consisting of horizontal or inclined sheets attenuated upwards into light cirri; hence **cirro-strative**, **-stratous** adjs.

1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 64/2 Drifting across the sky in *cirrocumular patches. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 318 The *cirro-cumulated resemblances of Hood and Richardson. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom* i. §5. 17 A state of aqueous gas, which, from peculiarities in the electric state of the air, may assume the *cirrocumulative form. *Ibid.* ii. §12. 78 A cloud composed..of little *cirrocumulous nubeculae. **1803** L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 **Cirro-cumulus*, small, well defined, roundish masses, in close horizontal arrangement or contact. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* iii. (ed. 2) 43 The 'mackerel sky' is due to numerous detached clouds of the composite forms termed 'cirro-cumulus'. **1883** *Athenæum* 30 June 833/2 On the Structure of the Ice-cloud disposed in Threads, proposed to be called *Cirro-filum. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Cirro-pinnated [leaf], the extremity of whose petiole has one or more tendrils. **1881** *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class..the lancelets and *cirrostomes a class. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. §12. 79 The cloud which gives..the makerel-back sky is composed of the long waving *cirrostrative nubeculæ, but these sometimes acquire the apparent substance and solid look of cirrocumulus. **1803** L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds.* (1865) 4 **Cirro-stratus*, horizontal or slighty inclined masses attenuated towards a part or the whole of their circumference, bent downward, or undulated; separate, or in groups consisting of small clouds having these characters. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. 3. iii. §19 Low horizontal bars or fields of cloud (cirrostratus) associate themselves, more especially before storms, with the true cumulus.

cirrolite: see CIRRHOLITE.

cirrose (sɪ'rəʊs), *a.* Erroneously cirrhose. [f. L. type **cirrōs-us*, f. *cirrus*: see -OSE.]

1. a. *Zool.* Furnished with cirri. **b.** *Bot.* Bearing a tendril.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Cirrose Leaf*..terminating in a cirrus or tendril. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Octopus—Body oval, warty or cirrose, without fins. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 174 Any part of the leaf may become cirrhose or transformed into a tendril.

2. *Meteor.* Of the nature of cirrus clouds.

1814 MILLARD *Time's Telesc.* 341 A dense black mass, with a cirrose crown extending from the top. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. §17. 89 The nimbus.. may be considered as having its base on the earth, and its summit at the end of the fibres of its cirrose crown.

cirrous ('sɪrəs), *a.* Erroneously cirrhous. [f. L. *cirr-us* curl + -OUS: corresp. to F. *cirreux.*]

†**1.** *lit.* (see quot.)

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cirrous*, belonging to curled hair or to any hairy substance. **1692** in COLES.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of the nature of a cirrus or cirri; bearing cirri, filamentous.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv, The cirrous parts [of Ivy] commonly conceived but as tenacles and hold-fasts unto it. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 Cirrhous; terminated by a spiral, or flexuose, filiform appendage. **1836-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 30/2 The dorsal rays simple, filiform, cirrhous.

3. Of or pertaining to cirrus-clouds.

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. §1. 51 A sky full of cirrous streaks. **1816** *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The cirrous clouds have a bristly..look. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Ph.* v. 53 The clouds..had parted into long cirrhous lines.

‖**cirrus** ('sɪrəs). Erroneously cirrhus. [L. *cirrus* curl, fringe, etc.]

‖**1.** *lit.* A curl-like tuft, fringe, or filament.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Cirrus*, a Tuft or Lock of Hair curled.

2. *Bot.* A tendril: see quots. 1845, 1870.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Cirri* are also taken for these fine Strings, or Hairs, by which some Plants fasten themselves; in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, etc. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 The midrib [of the leaf] is lengthened, and acquires the power of twining round small bodies..it then has the name of *cirrhus* or *tendril.* **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 103 Tendril or Cirrhus is applied to a thread-like leafless branch, which is twisted in a spiral direction.

3. *Zool.* A slender or filamentary process or appendage, as the fleshy barbel or beard of some fishes, the feet of *Cirripedes*, the lateral processes on the arms of *Brachiopoda*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cirrus*, certain oblong and soft appendiculæ hanging from the under jaw of fishes. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 126 *Tubinicella*, body inclosed in a shell, with the cirri small, setaceous, and unequal. **1834** SIR C. BELL *Hand* 147 Fishes have cirri which hang from their mouth. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 274 [In barnacles] the mouth is at the bottom and the cirri near the orifice. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 231 In some somites this appendage is a cirrus.

4. *Meteor.* A form of cloud, generally at a high elevation, presenting the appearance of diverging filaments or wisps, often resembling a curl or lock of hair or wool. Particular varieties are known as *cat's* or *mare's tails.* See CIRRO- 2.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2-3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable..to the Modifications of Cloud..Cirrus, parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, extensible by increase in any or in all directions. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* iv. §3. 143 When the cirrus is seen in detached tufts, called Mare's Tails, it may be regarded as a sign of wind. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 565 The moon..disc-hid In a gossamer veil of white cirrhus. **1874** HARTWIG *Aërial W.* 158 The cirrus or curl-cloud has its seat in the higher regions.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***cirrus-cloud***, ***-flecked*** adj. (sense 4); **cirrus-bag**, 'the sheath containing the cirrus of trematode and other worms'.

1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 17 The cirrus-flecked nocturnal sky. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 The cirrus clouds are.. sometimes as much as ten miles above the surface of the earth.

cirrus, ? obs. f. (or misprint) of CERUSE *sb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §291 Metalls..in their Putrefactions, or Rusts; as Vermilion, Verdegrease, Bise, Cirrus.

cirsocele ('sɜ:səʊsi:l). *Path.* Erron. circo-. [ad. Gr. κιρσοκήλη, f. κιρσό-ς enlargement of a vein + κήλη tumour; F. *cirsocèle.*] See quot. 1783.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Circocele*, a Swelling of the Seed-vessels in the Scrotum. **1783** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 423 The cirsocele is a varicose distention and enlargement of the spermatic vein. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Circocele.* **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Cirsocele..also a synonym of Varicocele.

cirsoid ('sɜ:sɔɪd), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. κιρσοειδ-ής, κιρσώδ-ης, f. κιρσός; see -OID.] Varix-like, varicose.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Resembling a varix.. cirsoid, **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 476 Cirsoid aneurism of the vessel.

cirsotome ('sɜ:səʊtəʊm). *Surg.* [f. Gr. κιρσό-ς + τομ-ός cutting, f. τέμνειν to cut.] An instrument used for extirpating varix. Also **cirsotomy** (-'ɒtəmɪ), extirpation of the varix (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

cirurgien, -ery, etc., ff. CHIRURGEON, etc.

cis- *prefix*, repr. L. *cis* prep. 'on this side of', opposed to *trans* or *ultra*, across, beyond; also used in comb. as in *cis-alpīnus*, *cis-montānus*, lying on this side the Alps or the mountains, *cis-rhenānus* on this side the Rhine, *cis-tiberis* on this side the Tiber. The two first of these esp. continued in use in med.L. in reference to Rome and Italy, whence It. *cisalpino*, F. *cisalpin*, *cismontain*, CISALPINE, CISMONTANE.

1. In modern use, either as adaptations of L. as **cis-marine**, on this side of the sea, **cis-padane**, on this side the Po, **cis-rhenane**, on this side the Rhine, etc., or formed on the adjs. belonging to modern names, as **cis-andine**, on this side the Andes; **cis-atlantic**, on this side the Atlantic; hence **cis-at'lantically** *adv.*; **cis-'caspian**; **cis-da'nubian**; **cis-elysian**; **cis-equatorial**; **cis-gangetic**; **cis-leithan**, on this side the Leitha which separates Austria and Hungary; **cis-lunar**, on this side the moon; **cis-oceanic**; **cis-platine**; **cis-pontine**, on this side the bridges, viz., in London, north of the Thames; **cis-u'ralian**. Also, **cis-'border**; **cis-'Indus**.

The evidence shows considerable variation in the use of capital or lower-case initial in both elements of these combinations.

1870-6 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvii. (ed. 3) 488 All the great forests of South America are *cisandine. **1785** T. JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* vi. 118, I only mean to suggest a doubt,.. whether nature has enlisted herself as a *Cis- or Trans-Atlantic partisan? **1805** 'C. CAUSTIC' *Democracy Unv.* III. 72 Our poetical and rhetorical flourishes from *Cis*-Atlantic sources. **1823** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 381 Our second [maxim should be], never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. **1884** JOS. PARKER in *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 764/2 Churches cisatlantic and transatlantic. **1932** *Scrutiny* I. 72 *The New Republic* exerts itself to perform these offices as no cis-Atlantic periodical. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 23 June 3/2 In any case, it is not *cis-Atlantically true. **1864** MISS CORNWALLIS in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 463 Pray tell me about the trans-bedpost regions; my whole concern at present is the *cis-bedpost—a very narrow domain. **1901** *19th Cent.* Apr. 711 Raised in fixed proportion from the transborder and *cis-border clans. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 5/2 The *Ciscaspian steppes. **1860** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* in *Wks.* X. 168 Homes had been obtained by Trans-Danubian barbarians upon the *Cis-Danubian territory of Rome. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xiij. 26 *Cis-Elysian river-shores. **1855-60** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. §447 The waters of *cis-equatorial seas. **1817** COLEBROOKE in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII. 352 Between the *cis-gangetic and trans-gangetic regions. **1907** *New Reformer* Dec. 325 The..*Cis-Indus Aryan world. **1870** GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 202 The *Cis-leithan populations. **1871** *Daily News* 21 Sept., Austria must either consent to let go her Cis-leithan provinces. **1867-77** G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. vi. 214 If they are *cis-lunar [rays]. **1958** *Gloss. Aero-Space Terms* 7/2 *Cislunar*, of or pertaining to space between the earth and the orbit of the moon, or to a sphere of space centered on the earth with a radius equal to the distance between the earth and the moon. **1959** *New Scientist* 5 Mar. 499/2 What matters about this week's *Pioneer IV* Moonshot are the Geiger counters that it has been carrying for the further exploration of the atomic radiation in cis-lunar space. **1713** BENTLEY *Wks.* (1836-38) III. 381 Though they take the *Cismarine critic to their aid and assistance. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 34 Points..in favour of Cismontane Gothic for Cismarine England. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The generally accepted *cis-oceanic ideas. **1797** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 311 Is it to the *Cispadane or to the Transpadane republicks..that we address all these pledges? **1880** *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IV. 13 [Uruguay] belonged to Brazil and had the name of the *Cisplatine province. **1860** MRS. PITT BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 78 The..Metropolitan theatres, *cispontine and transpontine. **1864** *Realm* 1 June 8 Made his bow before a cispontine audience. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 237 Bhutseer, which borders the *Cis-Sutledge provinces. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 79/2 The Permians, or Cis-Uralian Finns.

2. *transf.* to *time* = Since, subsequent to, as *cis-Elizabethan*, *cis-reformation*.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 3 The modern school, which admits no *cis-Elizabethan authority save Milton. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 45, I place him confidently not a trans-, but *Cis-reformation-man.

3. *Chem.* (Also without hyphen as a quasi-adj.) Designating a compound in which two atoms or groups are situated on the same side of some plane of symmetry passing through the compound; *cis-trans isomerism*, a form of isomerism in which in one isomer two identical groups are on the same side of the plane of a double bond whereas in the other isomer they are on opposite sides; so *cis-trans isomer*; (see also quot. 1964^2).

[**1888** A. BAEYER in *Liebig's Annalen der Chemie* CCXLV. 137 Ich schlage dafür die Bezeichnung 'cis' und 'trans' vor, welche andeuten sollen, dass der eine Bestandtheil diesseits und der andere jenseits der Ebene des Ringes befindlich ist.] **1888** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIV. 1074 When treated with zinc-dust and glacial acetic acid, it yields the cis-hexa-hydro-acid. **1889** *Ibid.* LVI. 1177 The cis-acid and its salts are distinguished from the corresponding cistrans compounds by the greater solubility of the former. **1907** J. B. COHEN *Org. Chem.* 110 It exhibits lateral symmetry, and is known as the plane-symmetric, or, more commonly, as the cis or malenoid form. **1937** *Nature* 3 July 25/1 One would expect the *cis* form of ethylene iodide to be its normal condition. **1946** *Ann. Reg. 1945* 351 A new vitamin A has been described..as a *cis-trans* isomer of the Standard A at the double bond nearest the hydroxyl group. **1957** [see CISTRON]. **1964** N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* iii. 40 Maleic acid, which has the like groups on the same side of the double bond, is called the '*cis*' isomer. *Ibid.* 41 This method of naming the isomers has led to the alternative name '*cist-rans*' isomerism for geometrical isomerism. *Ibid.* v. 84 *trans*-But-2-ene..*cis*-But-2-ene. **1964** D. MICHIE in G. H. Haggis et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* x. 265 Two kinds of genotype identical in all respects except one: whether the two mutant sites are located in the same or in opposite chromosomes. In the first case the mutant sites are said to be in the *trans*..arrangement, and in the second case in the *cis*..arrangement. When a phenotypic difference is observed between the *cis* heterozygote..and the *trans* heterozygote,.. this is known as the '*cis-trans*' effect.

cisalpine (sɪ'sælpaɪn), *a.* [ad. L. *cisalpīnus*, f. *cis* + *alpīn-us*, f. *Alpes*.]

a. On this side of the Alps: gen. with respect to Rome, i.e. south of the Alps; *spec.* (freq. with capital initial), of, pertaining to, or designating the Gallican Church movement; = GALLICAN *a.* 1 b.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 267b, The fated flood of Rubicon disseuereth the Galle cisalpine from Italie. **1792** R. BANISTER *Let.* 30 Apr. in *Ushaw Mag.* (1904) June 138 A new club..at London of 14 lay gentlemen..: it takes a new name and is to be called the Cisalpine club. **1793** in B. Ward *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) II. xxiv. 98, I should recommend the erection of a good Grammar School, such as would supersede the necessity of a Cisalpine one. **1819** *Pantologia* s.v., Our Gallic neighbours have lately revived the term, calling Italy..the Cisalpine republic. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 67 Northern Italy was..not called Italy, but Cisalpine Gaul. **1909** B. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 65 The Cisalpine party went to great lengths in their anti-episcopal—and even anti-Papal—declamations.

b. *sb.* (*pl.*) 'The party in the Church of Rome, who accept the principles of the Gallican Synod of 1682, as distinguished from the Ultramontanes' (Staunton *Eccl. Hist.*).

1793 in B. Ward *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) II. xxi. 46 He has given himself to the Cisalpines. **1825** C. BUTLER *Bk. Rom. Cath. Ch.* x. 123 The Cisalpines affirm, that in spirituals the pope is subject, in doctrine and discipline, to the church. **1942** R. KNOX *In Soft Garments* xv. 119 The old dispute between Cisalpines and Ultramontanes..has passed into the region of forgotten controversies.

Hence **ci'salpinism.**

1886 W. J. AMHERST *Hist. Cath. Emancip.* II. 113 The Church in England was freed from Cisalpinism and degradation.

cisar, ciser, obs. ff. SICER, cider.

cisco ('sɪskəʊ). Also siscoe. [Shortening of Canadian Fr. *ciscoette*: cf. SISCOWET.] The popular name of several species of North American whitefish belonging to the genus *Leucichthys*, esp. *L. artedi*.

1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* **1872** *Fur, Fin & Feather* 200 Ciscoes are caught mostly on shore, although many take them..from boats. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 11 Herring are found all along the coast; and in the lakes there is a similar fish known as the siscoe. **1884** D. S. JORDAN in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 541 The Moon-eye or 'Cisco' of Lake Michigan..is the smallest of our white-fish, rarely weighing over half a pound. **1903** *N. Y. Sun* 1 Nov., In the same warehouse are trout, ciscoes, bluefish, weakfish, porgies, and so on. **1965** A. J. MCCLANE *Standard Fishing Encycl.* 188/1 All ciscoes are coldwater fishes, occurring from New England through the Great Lakes into Canada.

ciscoette, ciscovet, varr. SISCOWET.

cise, var. of SISE, six.

‖**ciseaux** (sizo). [Fr. (pl.): see SCISSORS.] In full *pas* (*de*) *ciseaux*, a jump in which a dancer opens his legs wide apart in the air, like the opening of a pair of scissors; = SISSONNE.

1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* vi. 77 There are several ways of executing the *pas de sissone* or *pas de ciseaux*. **1913** C. D'ALBERT *Dancing* 41 *Ciseaux* or *Sissonne*... This scissor step consists of two temps or syllables. **1952** KERSLEY & SINCLAIR *Dict. Ballet Terms* 25 The male solo in 'Les Rendezvous' begins with the dancer rising on his toes, followed by a *pas ciseaux*.

‖**ciseleur** (sizlœ:r). [Fr., f. *ciseler* to carve, chase.] One who carves metals, a chaser.

1862 *Catal. Spec. Exhib. S. Kens.* No. 826 The famous ciseleur Poutière. **1935** *Burlington Mag.* May 245/2 The gifted *ciseleur*, Thomire.

cisers, cislie, obs. f. SCISSORS, CICELY.

Ciskeian (sɪ'skaɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Ciskei*, the name of an independent National State (formerly a Black African homeland) in Southern Africa, + -AN: see TRANSKEI *sb.* (*a.*).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ciskei or its inhabitants.

1928 R. L. BUELL *Native Problem in Afr.* v. 76 Report of Commission of Inquiry (Ciskeian Section) into the Social and Economic Conditions of the Native Peoples. **1930** *Official Year Bk. Union of S. Afr. 1928-9* XI. xxvi. 962 A Native Deeds Registry..will deal with all allotments held by natives under individual tenure in the various Ciskeian locations. **1953** E. P. DVORIN *Racial Separation in S. Afr.* viii. 133 The Nationalist Government in the implementation of apartheid is looking to the Ciskeian and Transkeian councils as examples which might well be followed in the other Native areas of the Union. **1964** *S. Afr. Digest* XI. XLIV. 12/3 Speaking at the fourth annual session of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority Mr. Abraham said that both Black and White people would have to co-operate. **1977** *Guardian Weekly* 21 Aug. 10/4 Xhosas who are deemed to belong in the Transkei or the Ciskei homeland.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Ciskei; a Black South African officially required to live and work in Ciskei.

1979 *Rand Daily Mail* 17 July 4/9 The four industries, which include overseas investors, will provide employment for more than 1000 Ciskeians. **1982** *Guardian Weekly* 11 Jan. 18 Since 1958 the South African government has forcibly moved an estimated 366,520 Ciskeians..from their homes and jobs in 'white' South Africa into Ciskei. **1984** *City Press* (Johannesburg) 29 Apr. 6 The pitiful picture of tens of thousands of Ciskeians, stripped of their nationhood and dumped in the middle of nowhere with no food or prospects of a living. **1985** *Times* 30 Dec. 8 A white former South African espionage agent..held the rank of major-general in the Ciskeian forces.

cisme, cismatic, obs. ff. SCHISM, SCHISMATIC.

cismontane (sɪs'mɒnteɪn), *a.* [ad. L. *cismontān-us*, f. *cis* + *montānus*, f. *mont-em* mountain.] On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps: opposed to *ultramontane*.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 427 Your..Cis-marine as well as Cis-montane system. **1851** KINGSLEY *Yeast* x. 187 Thank you..for the compliment you pay us Cismontane heretics. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 34 The Middle, or Traceried, style of Cismontane Europe.

b. *sb.* = CISALPINE b.

1858 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 224 Sects and parties..such as Jansenists and Jesuits, cismontanes and ultramontanes.

†**ci'speld,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. *cispel* v., ad. alleged L. *cispellĕre*, founded on *cispellam*, a false reading of *dispellam*, in Plaut. *Am.* III. iv. 17. Cooper's *Thesaurus* has *cispello* as Latin.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Cispeld*, kept from entrance.

ci'ssampeline (sɪ'sæmpəlaɪn). *Chem.* Also **cissam'pelia.** An alkaloid obtained from the root of species of Cissampelos, esp. *Cissampelos Pariera*, a shrub which grows chiefly on the woody hills of the Antilles. Also called *pelosine* (Watts).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 723 Cissampelia has a sweetish bitter taste. **1877** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Cissampeline.

cissars, -ers, -ors, -ours, obs. ff. SCISSORS.

cissie, var. CISSY *sb.* and *a.*

cissing ('sɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [Etym. unkn.] **a.** The preliminary operation in graining of moistening the wood with beer and rubbing it over with whiting in order that the colour may adhere. **b.** (See quots. 1877, 1885, and 1961.)

1875 E. A. DAVIDSON *House-Painting* 106 In order that the graining colours which are mixed with beer may adhere to the ground which has been painted in oil, it is necessary that the surface should be prepared. This is done by passing over it with a sponge moistened with beer and rubbed with whiting; when this is dry, the distemper colour will work freely over the oil, and will adhere to it. This process is called *cissing*. **1877** C. H. SAVORY *Paper Hanger* 111 Vandyke Brown used in beer must be rubbed on with a tool ..till there is no 'cissing', or curdling of the colour. **1885** *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* 432 To prevent a graining coat from 'cissing' at a water-colour overgraining coat, that is repelling the water by antagonism of the oil. **1961** J. H. GOODIER *Dict. Painting & Decorating* 55 *Cissing*. This is a term applied when a coat of paint, varnish or water colour refuses to form a continuous film, recedes from the surface, collects in beads and leaves the surface partially exposed.

cissoid ('sɪsɔɪd). *Math.* In 7 cissoeide. [ad. Gr. κισσοειδ-ής ivy-like, f. κισσό-ς ivy: see -OID. The cusp of the cissoid resembles the re-entrant angles of an ivy-leaf.]

1. A curve of the second order invented by Diocles.

If from any two points lying on a fixed diameter of a circle, and equidistant from the centre, perpendiculars be drawn to the circumference, and a straight line be drawn from one extremity of the diameter to that of either perpendicular, the locus of the point in which this straight line cuts the other perpendicular will be a *cissoid of Diocles*, having its cusp at the end of the diameter. In later times the term has been extended to curves similarly described, where the generating curve is not a circle.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 16. **1694** HALLEY *Method finding Roots of Equations* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 70 By the help of the Parabola, Cissoid, or any other Curve. **1798** *Loves of Triangles* I. 11 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr., For me, ye Cissoids, round my temples bend Your wandering curves. **1879** SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* V. 182 If a

parabola roll on an equal one, the locus of the vertex of the moving parabola will be the cissoid.

2. *cissoid angle.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Angle, Cissoid Angle*.. is the inner angle made by two spherical convex lines intersecting each other. So **1796** HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s.v. *Angle.*

Hence **ci'ssoidal** *a.*, pertaining to a cissoid.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Cissoid*, The whole infinitely long cissoidal space, contained between the infinite asymptote.. and the curves.. of the cissoid, is equal to triple the generating circle.

cissy ('sɪsɪ), *sb.* and *a. colloq.* Also 'cissie. = SISSY 2.

1915 T. L. GOLDEN *Let.* 30 May in *Lett. from Front* (Canadian Bank of Commerce) (1920) I. 19 Ready to look down upon the Britisher as a good-for-nothing lady-like cissy. **1926** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Dec. 790/2 Of all the milk-and-water out-and-out Cissies this settlement beat the band! **1930** *Ibid.* Apr. 228 It takes more than a cissy Englishman who couldn't find the hole in a doughnut to break trail across 'the Barrens'. **1938** E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* II. iii. 223, I can't stand those cissie pullovers. **1944** L. GLASSOP *We were Rats* I. i. 5 It's me name, but it's too cissy, so I.. picks up 'Mick'. **1958** P. KEMP *No Colours or Crest* iii. 40 Reason told me.. that I was being a fool and a cissy. **1963** *Times* 16 Feb. 12/4 The reason why some workers did not use protective equipment and clothing, which would have prevented many accidents, was that they regarded such things as 'cissy'.

cist (sɪst, kɪst). Erron. cyst. Cf. KIST *sb.*[1] 4 b. [ad. L. *cist-a*, a. Gr. *κίστη* box, chest. See CHEST, KIST. But in sense 1, app. taken immed. from Welsh *cist* in *cist faen* stone coffin: see KISTVAEN.]

1. a. *Preh. Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber excavated in rock or formed of stones or hollowed tree-trunks; *esp.* a stone-coffin formed of slabs placed on edge, and covered on the top by one or more horizontal slabs.

1804 *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 340 These oval pits, or cists.. about four feet long.. were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, In various cysts and crypts. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 80 A small chamber or cist of undressed stones. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A cist was found, not at the base, but nearly at the top of the tumulus.

b. *transf.*

a **1832** CRABBE *Posth. Tales* x, The healing spring That soon its rocky cist forsakes.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A small receptacle for sacred utensils carried in procession at the celebration of mystic festivals.

1847 CRAIG *Dict., Cist, Cyst*.. was originally of wicker-work; and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material. [**1850** LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 437 Demeter has.. the unveiled cista in her left, a pig in her right hand.]

3. *attrib.* as *cist-urn.*

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. v. 418 Large cist urns are invariably found inverted with the burned bones gathered into a heap below them.

cist, obs. f. CYST bladder, confused with prec.

cistaceous (sɪ'steɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cistāceæ*, f. CIST-US + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cistus* or Rock Rose and its congeners, of the N.O. *Cistaceæ.*

cistal ('sɪstəl), *a. Bot.* [f. CISTUS + -AL[1].] Related to or typified by *Cistus.*

1847 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.*, *Cistaceæ*, Rock Roses, Cistal Endogens. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Cistaceæ*, a natural order.. characterizing Lindley's cistal alliance.

cisted ('sɪstɪd), *a.* [f. CIST + -ED.] Containing a cist or cists.

1886 J. ANDERSON in *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 244/1 The circle is associated with a cisted cairn.

cisted, var. of CYSTED.

cistella (sɪ'stɛlə). *Bot.* [mod.L., dim. of *cista* box.] = CISTULA 3.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 205 *Cystula*, or *Cistella*, a round closed apothecium, filled with sporules, adhering to filaments which are arranged like rays in a common centre. **1900** B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 54/1 *Cistella, Cistula*, .. used for the apothecia of lichens, which, globular at first, burst at maturity.

Cistercian (sɪ'stɜ:ʃ(ɪ)ən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type *Cisterciānus*, in F. *Cistercien*, f. *Cistercium*, now *Cîteaux*, the site of an abbey near Dijon.]

1. *adj.* Of or belonging to the monastic order founded at Cistercium or Cîteaux in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme.

The order was an offshoot of the Benedictines, and aimed at a stricter observance of the Benedictine rules. From the patronage of St. Bernard (abbot of Clairvaux in 1200) it acquired the name of BERNARDINE.

1602 BERNARD DE BRITO (*title*), Chronicall of the Cistercian Order. [*a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 The King required.. all the Wooll that yeare of the Monkes Cisteaux.] **1657–** PHILLIPS, Cistercian monks. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* i, The Cistercian Convent. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 213/1 The third abbot of Cîteaux was Etienne or Stephen Harding, an Englishman.. who may be regarded as the real founder of the Cistercian order.

2. *sb.* A monk of this order.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cistercians*. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 91 Noble and churl welcomed the austere Cistercians.

Cistercianism (sɪ'stɜ:ʃ(ɪ)ənɪz(ə)m). [f. CISTERCIAN + -ISM.] The religious system of the Cistercians; the Cistercian spirit.

1895 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 440/1 Welsh Cistercianism. **1898** S. EVANS *Holy Graal* II The predominance of what may be called Cistercianism in the Church.

cistern ('sɪstən). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **cysterne, cisterne, cestern(e,** 5–6 **cestren,** 6 **cestarne,** 6–7 **cestron,** 4– **cistern**; *β.* 4 **systerne, sisterne,** 4–7 **sesterne,** 5 **systern,** 6 **sestron, sestarne, sestourne, sesturn.** [a. OF. *cisterne* (mod. *citerne*, cf. Sp. and It. *citerna*, Pr. *cisterna*):—L. *cisterna* a subterraneous reservoir, cistern, deriv. of *cista* box, basket, etc.: cf. *caverna.*]

1. An artificial reservoir for the storage of water; *esp.* a water-tight tank in a high part of a building, whence the taps in various parts of it are supplied.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8206 þe king abute þam was ful gern, And putt þam [wandes] in-til a cistern. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 22 Throw ȝe him into the olde sisterne, that is in wildernes. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 No welle is wiþinne Jerusalem, but watres i-gadred, and i-kept in cisternes. **1387** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 2 þe sesterne þat longeþ to the stuys. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 353 Paied to a carpenter for mendynge of a systern iij.*d.* **15..** *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 335 Oon sestron of leed. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 21 If your Sestourne or place be not to be seene at the Spring head. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lvi, The towne is stor'd of troughes and cestrens, made To keepe fresh water. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 13 Broken cisternes. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. 13 They have Cesterns to receive the Rain water. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 296 On the top of it is a cistern.. and from this reservoir the water is distributed all over the house. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 46 The consumption of lead for.. cisterns.. is very extensive.

2. Applied to various large vessels for water or liquor. **† a.** A vessel for washing in, a laver. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 Brazen Images which Salomon made to beare vp the Cesterne of the Temple. **1744** ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health*, The gelid cistern. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 406 Beautiful cisterns of black and red marble with cocks for washing in.

† b. A large vessel or basin, often richly ornamented, used at the dinner-table. *Obs.*

(Dr. Mynors Bright, in note to quot. 1667, says 'a cistern was formerly part of the furniture of a well-appointed dining-room: the plates were rinsed in it when necessary during the meal'. But evidence of its purpose is wanting.)

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., I to see the price of a copper cistern for the table, which is very pretty, and they demand £6 or £7 for one. **1695** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 563 A silver cystern, worth above £700, belonging to the princesse of Denmark, is stole from Berkley house. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Lady Rich* 16 Aug., I should also gladly see converted into silver a great St. Christopher, which I imagine would look very well in a cistern. **1884** *Chr. World* 19 June 458/1 What is called a 'cistern' of Palissy fetched 1,050 guineas.

c. A vessel or receptacle for holding a large supply of liquor.

1815 NICHOLS *Leicestersh.* i. II. 128 An oval cistern of punch containing 50 gallons. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (L.), A cistern containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.

3. Applied to a pond, or a natural reservoir or depression containing water.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 95 So halfe my Egypt were submerg'd and made A cesterne for scal'd Snakes. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 6 Cisterns supposed to be in the earth, especially in mountains, which may keep a stream continually running. **1717** BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 29 May, The wonderful fountain, which being in a great subterraneous grotto, runs into a cistern without ever filling it. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 204 Lakes.. are real reservoirs, or cisterns of water. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. Hydrost.* 37 The channels from which the subterranean cistern has been supplied.

4. Applied to a cavity, or vessel in an organism; formerly *esp.* to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 478 The cauity which they call the Cisterne, yea.. the fourth ventricle. **1675** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. i. § 15 The Bladders of the Parenchyma being .. so many Cisterns of Liquor. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lumbar cistern*, the Receptaculum chyli. *Lymphatic cistern*.. the lymph sacs of the Amphibia.

5. *fig.* **a.** simply *fig.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 132 Euerie vocation striveth with other which of them should have all the water of commoditie run into hir owne cesterne. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 63 The Cesterne of my Lust. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. (1634) 32 She that filleth the Cisterne of his lavish expense, at the Vniversitie, or Innes of Court. **1713** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 32 A continued stream of Corruption.. from the corrupt Cistern of my Heart. **1822** HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 167 Our universities are, in a great measure, become cisterns to hold, not conduits to disperse knowledge.

b. poetical extensions.

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 247 How can Ag weepe?.. Wanting the watry cesternes of his eyes? *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. i, Makes the camp a cestron Brimm'd with the blood of men. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xliv, Neptune's cestern sucks in tribute tides. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 523 Our fun'ral tears from diff'rent causes rise. As if from separate cisterns in the soul.. they flow.

6. *techn.* in various senses, as in *Malting*, the water-tank in which grain is soaked; in barometers, etc., the mercury-cup; in steam-engines (see quot. 1849–50); in *Mining*, a tank in the mine-shaft into which a pump delivers water for another pump to raise; etc.

1702 *Royal Proclm.* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Every Cistern.. or other Vessel.. made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. **1708** PHILLIPS, *Cistern*.. Among Confectioners, a portable Instrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, etc. are put in order to be Iced. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pendant Barometer*.. has no vessel or cistern. **1849–50** WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cistern*, in the steam engine, the vessel which surrounds the condenser, and contains the injection water. **1860** ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 358 The cistern of a barometer.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistern-bottom, -cock, -filter, -water, -well, -wheel*, etc.; **cistern-barometer,** a barometer whose tube is immersed in a cup of mercury; **cistern-pump** (see quot.); **cistern-work,** masonry consisting of stones extending the entire thickness of the wall.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* (1866) 112 Altar stones.. turned.. to a *cestron bottom. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cistern-pump*, a small pump.. for pumping water from the moderate depth of a cistern. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 100, Asses.. That tread the circuit of the *cistern wheel. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 156 Two Conduits.. built with well chisseled Stone, in staunch *Cistern Work.

cistern, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To enclose in, or fit with, a cistern. Also *fig.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 354/1 The conducting of Thames water, cesterning the same in lead, etc. **1598** STOW *Surv.* xxx. (1603) 267 The great conduit of sweete water.. castellated with stone and cesterned in leade. **1881** ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 223 Cisterned in Pride, verse is the feathery jet Of soulless air-flung fountains.

ci'sternal, *a.* Also 7 (erroneously) -ial. Belonging to cisterns; *spec.* applied to the cisterns of the human or animal body (see CISTERN 4).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 218 Water.. is either fontane.. or pluvial and cysternial. **1920** *Arch. Neurol. Psych.* IV. 529 Grammatical accuracy should require that we speak of 'cisternal puncture'. **1961** *Lancet* 5 Aug. 295/2 These cisternal pouches were distended by fluid. **1962** *Science Survey* XI. 187 The cisternal membrane to which the particles adhere.

† 'cisternesse. [a doubtful form.] A cistern.

a **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1960 Đan ruben cam ðider a-gen, to ðat cisternesse he ran to sen.

cistic ('sɪstɪk), *a. rare.* [f. CIST + -IC.] Of the nature of a cist.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 127 These cistic tombs .. are most likely subsequent.. to the large kistvaen.

cistier. ? = CITHER, CITHARA.

a **1603** JAS. I *Chorus Venetus* in Farr's *S.P.*, With viols, gitterne, cistiers als, And sweetest voices syne.

cistir, obs. f. SISTER.

cistolith, erroneous spelling of CYSTOLITH.

cistome ('sɪstəʊm). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *cistoma*, incorrectly for *cistostoma*, f. Gr. *κίστη* + *στόμα* mouth.] A prolongation of the cuticle over the surfaces of the stomatal cleft.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 147 Gasparrini states that beneath the stomates of the stem of certain Indian Thistles.. there is situated a vesicular organ which he terms Cistome. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 49.

cistophorus (sɪ'stɒfərəs). Pl. **-phori.** [L., a. Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, f. *κίστη* CHEST *sb.*[1] + *-φορος* bearing, -PHOROUS.] A Greek coin bearing the impress of a sacred *cista* or chest. Hence cistophoric (sɪstəʊ'fɒrɪk) *a.*, of or pertaining to this.

1848 AKERMAN *Introd. Study Anc. & Mod. Coins* ii. 33 The time of the first issue of cistophori is not known; but they were in circulation in the year of Rome 564 (B.C. 190). **1887** B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* p. lxii, In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous Cistophori. *Ibid.* 446 Cistophori with *ΑΔΡΑ* in monogram and autonomous drachms (45 grs.) of the cistophoric standard. *Ibid.* 587 Many of these tetradrachms are countermarked with a bow and bow-case crossed, accompanied by the names, for the most part, of cistophoric mints. **1940** *Oxoniensia* V. 145 Among the Roman Imperial coins may be noted a 'cistophorus' of Augustus.

cistron ('sɪstrɒn). *Biol.* [f. *cis-trans* (see CIS- 3).] A section of nucleic acid that codes for a specific polypeptide.

1957 S. BENZER in McElroy & Glass *Chem. Basis Hered.* 71 A functional unit can be defined genetically.. by means of the elegant *cis-trans* comparison... For the *trans* test, both mutant genomes are inserted in the same cell... It turns out that a group of non-complementary mutants falls within a limited segment of the genetic map. Such a map segment, corresponding to a function which is unitary as defined by the *cis-trans* test applied to the heterocaryon, will be referred to as a 'cistron'. **1959** *New Scientist* 20 Aug. 246/3 The unit of physiological function is the 'cistron' comprising a number (tens or hundreds) of smaller units of mutational change—the 'mutons'. **1964** D. MICHIE in G. H. Haggis et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* x. 266 The chromosomal segment within which the cis-trans effect operates defines a unit of function. Seymour Benzer has termed this unit the *cistron.*

cistrum, obs. f. SISTRUM.

cistula ('sɪstjʊlə). [a. L. *cistula* dim. of *cista* box, basket.]

†**1.** *gen.* A little cist. *Obs.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 61 The Eggs of some Fish, which produces or breeds them in a little Cistula or Bag.

2. in *Catoptrics* (see quot.).

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catoptric Cistula*, a machine, or apparatus, whereby little bodies are represented extremely large; and near ones extremely wide.. by means of mirrours, disposed.. in the concavity of a kind of chest.

3. *Bot.* The small cup-shaped conceptacle of certain lichens. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

cistus ('sɪstəs). *Bot.* Also 7 sistis. [mod.L. *cistus* (in Pliny *cisthos*), a Gr. *κίστος*, *κίσθος* a red-flowered shrub, prob. a cistus.] A genus of handsome shrubs (N.O. *Cistaceæ*) known as Rock-Rose and Gum Cistus, with large spotted red or white flowers, which seldom last more than a few hours after expansion. *Ladanum* or *Labdanum* is an exudation from the leaves and branches of several species, esp. *Cistus creticus* and *C. ladaniferus*.

The Rock-Roses of Britain belong to a closely allied genus, *Helianthemum*, sometimes included under *Cistus*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K v b, I haue not heard as yet any englyshe name for cistus, but.. it may be called cystbushe or ciste sage. **1622** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xii. (1634) 40 Vpon the mount Ida.. you shall see.. Figtrees, Cedars, Sistis. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* v, The crackling hearth Where heath and cistus gave their flagrant flame. **1827** T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 361 The whole country seemed covered with gum cistus. **1873** HAYNE in *Land of Moab* 392 Here and there a gorgeous tulip was in flower, and two rock cistuses.

b. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***cistus-flower***, ***-shrub***, etc.; **cistus-rape**, a Cytinaceous parasite on the roots of some species of Cistus (Lindley).

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xi, Cistus shrubs.. exhaled at noon Their fine balsamic odour. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 262 A breezy moor yellow with cistus flowers.

cistvaen: see KISTVAEN.

cit (sɪt). *arch.* Also 7–8 citt. **1. a.** Short for *citizen*; usually applied, more or less contemptuously, to a townsman or 'cockney' as distinguished from a countryman, or to a tradesman or shopkeeper as distinguished from a gentleman; Johnson says 'A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader'.

a **1644** CLEVELAND *Rupertismus* (1659), Let Isaac [i.e. Ld. Mayor Pennington] and his Citts flay off the plate That tips their antlers for the Calf of State. **1674** MARVELL *Ballad*, O ye addle-brain'd cits! **1735** POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 144 Why Turnpikes rose, and now no Cit nor clown Can gratis see the country, or the town? **1771** JOHNSON *Th. Falkl. Isl.* Wks. X. 63 The cits of London and the boors of Middlesex. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 185, I intend to.. send it to New York for the cits to read. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, The low hills of Highgate, Hampstead, and Hornsey, the paradise of cits.

b. Used as feminine: (but cf. CITESS.)

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 9 *Mrs. Whims.* Poor ignorant Citts, that never knew what the Fashions were in our Lives. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶10 The country ladies despised her as a cit.

c. ? Citizenship, citizen character.

a **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 56 The knighthood of an alderman spoils his cit.

d. *Comb.*, as ***cit-like***, ***cit-looking***, adj.

a **1763** SHENSTONE *Œcon.* I The world, the cit-like world Bids thee beware. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 500 Their cit-like importance. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 364 Decent cit-looking elderly gentlemen.

2. *pl.* Civilian clothes; 'civvies'. *U.S. Mil. slang.*

1829 in O. E. WOOD *West Point Scrap Bk.* (1871) 47 My uniform I've taken off, My 'cits' I've just put on. **1895** C. KING *Fort Frayne* vi. 86 Will was.. vaguely longing to get out and air his new 'cits'. **1907** *Chicago Tribune* 8 May 2 They were in full dress uniform. Later they were joined by Maj. Judson of the engineers in 'cits'.

citable ('saɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be cited.

1712 SHAFTESBURY *Plastics* xiii, in *Second Char.* (1914) 135 Very remarkable, citable, much talked of,.. or bantered by his club. **1820** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 93 What a valuable and citable paragraph. **1887** *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 644/3 One piece of evidence.. is readily citable.

citadel ('sɪtədəl). Forms: 6–7 citadella, citadell, 7 cittadell, citadle, 7–8 cittadel, 7– citadel. [a. F. *citadelle*, ad. It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, *cittade* city:—L. *cīvitāt-em*. Lit. little city: i.e. the smaller or inner fortified city, usually on an eminence, round which the larger city of later times gradually formed itself.]

1. The fortress commanding a city, which it serves both to protect and to keep in subjection. (Regularly used to translate Gr. *ἀκρόπολις* and L. *arx*.)

a **1586** SIDNEY (J.), By force of stranger soldiers in citadels, the nests of tyranny. **1598** FLORIO, *Citadella*.. a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the citie, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 292 Meete me by and by at the Cittadell. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 57 In every so built city, I will have.. a citadella to command it. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. ii. 7 This was the Acropolis or Cittadel. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 313 Which ships.. came to an anchor in the Carenage, behind the citadel of Fort Royal. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 211 *Theseus*, The citadel of Corinth towering high above all the land.

2. a. *gen.* A strong fortress, a stronghold.

1798 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems*, *Sp. Armada*, Each like some moving citadel, On through the waves they sail sublime. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 363 To collect all the remaining strength of Messenia in a mountain citadel. **1877** KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. i. 93 Advancing to attack a field Citadel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 773 As Bees.. on the smoothed Plank, The suburb of thir Straw-built Cittadel. **1774** BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. (R.), In the very head quarters, the very citadel of smuggling, the Isle of Man. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Within these citadels of superstition. **1856** MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. xiii, Life now seemed to have retreated to the citadel of the brain.

c. A building in which Salvation Army meetings are held.

1889 *War Cry* 14 Sept. 12/1 The citadel will be of brick and approached by short flights of steps leading to four spacious entrances. **1906** *Salvation Army Year Bk.* 54/2 A Citadel Company is formed.. for purchasing or leasing land and erecting Salvation Army Citadels thereon. **1964** B. WATSON *100 Yr's War* I. vii. 101 The citadel will have cost anything between £10,000 and £50,000.

3. The heavily plated erection containing the guns, in an ironclad ship of war. Hence ***citadel deck***, applied in some merchant steamers to the 'hurricane' or 'promenade' deck.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Oct. 11/1 Above the dining saloon is the social or music room, situated on the citadel deck.

†**'citadelize**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce by means of a citadel or citadels.

a **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 To citadelize the long oppressed Netherlands into a tenure of uttermost bondage.

†**cital** ('saɪtəl). *Obs. rare.* [f. CITE *v.* + -AL^2.]

1. *Law.* Citing, citation, summons.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 41 It was carried regularly through the forms of cital.

2. *fig.* (Johnson says 'reproof, impeachment'; Schmidt 'mention': cf. CITATION 2, CITE 5.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 62 He made a blushing citall of himselfe, And chid his Trewant youth.

†**citate**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. citat. [f. *citāt-* ppl. stem of *citāre* to cite.] = CITE *v.* 1.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 31 The said preses.. citates the said Dalskearthe, commissioner for Troqueer. *Ibid.* 140 He citat the said Johne Newall to compeir beforе the Committie.

citation (saɪ'teɪʃən). Forms: 3 citacion, 4 -cioun, 5 -tioun, cytacyon, -ion, (6 scitation, cytacon), 6– citation. [a. F. *citation*, ad. L. *citātiōn-em* n. of action f. *citāre* to cite.]

1. *Law.* **a.** A citing or summoning to a court of justice, a summons; 'applied particularly to process in the spiritual court' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9718 þe ei3teþe was, þat in þe londe citacion non nere þoru bulle of þe pope of rome. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 For þe citacioun of Cesar wente he to Rome. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 27 b/2 He wente unto Rome for the cytacyon of the emperoure. **1532** *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 9. §6 No Archbishop nor Bishop.. shall aske demand take or receiue of any of the Kings subiects any Sum or Sums of money for the seale of any Citation. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 217 All summons, citations, and other proces Ecclesiastical. **1863** H. COX *Institt.* II. xi. 569 Ecclesiastical causes commence by *citation* of the defendant.

b. The written form of summons, or the document containing it.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* 73 John Cottysford.. sent a cytacon to.. Flemyng. **1593** NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 17, I sawe him make an Apparriter.. eate his Citation, waxe and all. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 90 This citation they fixed vpon the high crosse at Canterbury. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxiii, [They] left citations for father and daughter to appear before the Court of Commission.

c. *gen.* A summons.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. ii, Do you hear that passing-bell? *Lop.* A strong citation! bless me!

†**2.** Enumeration, recital, mention. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 82 There remains a citation of such others as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Countrey.

3. The action of citing or quoting any words or written passage, quotation; in *Law*, a reference to decided cases or books of authority.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 A vain citation of a passage out of my Book of Rest. **1663** CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 22 Omitting the citation of the particular Chapter. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 13 The citation of authorities. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, Impudent falsities of citation.

4. *concr.* A passage cited, a quotation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 19 These two citations here ensuyng. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 41 Philosophers did frequently adorn and confirm their discourses by citations out of poets. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 119 Virtue.. cannot be taught by rhetorical discourses or citations from the poets. **1883** GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, The noble lord has given us citations of what purported to be telegrams.

5. Mention in an official dispatch. *U.S.*

1918 in E. S. FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms.* **1930** *Publishers' Weekly* 5 July 11 [He] holds the Congressional Medal of Honor, nine citations and the highest decorations of the Allied Governments.

citative ('saɪtətɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *citāre* (see CITE) + -ATIVE.] = CITATORY.

1826 G. S. FABER *Difficulties Romanism* (1853) 326 Citative integrity.

‖**citator** (saɪ'teɪtə(r)). [agent-sb. on L. type f. *citāre* to cite.] One who cites. (In mod. Dicts.)

†**cita'torial**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next + -AL^1; cf. med.L. *citātōriāl-is*.] = next.

1529 GARDINER *To Wolsey* in *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 2650 (modernized) The brief directed to your Grace, in lieu of the letters citatorial.

citatory ('saɪtətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *citātōri-us*, f. *citātōr-em*, f. *citāre* to cite.]

1. Having the faculty of citing or summoning; concerned with citation; esp. in ***letters citatory***.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 14 The Archbishop.. caused his letters citatorie to be set vpon the gates of the Cathedrall Church of Rochester. **1672** *Life & Death J. Arminius & S. Episcopius* II. 14 Injoyned by the Deputies of the States-General in their Citatory Letters. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 176 Letters Citatory. **1824** SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 215 Letters citatory were twice affixed upon the great gates of Rochester Cathedral.

2. Addicted to quotation. *nonce-use.*

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 357 His style is elegant, though citatory.

cite (saɪt), *v.* Also 5–7 cyte, 7 scite. [a. F. *cite-r*, ad. L. *citāre* to move, excite, summon, frequentative of *ciēre*, *cīre* to set in motion, call.]

1. To summon officially to appear in court of law, whether as principal or witness. Properly confined in England to *eccles. law.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Euery persone whiche is cyted lawfully or rightfully befor his juge ordinarye. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1637) 23 An Heretike he is, a Run-away from the Church, cite him and summon him. **1616** R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whist.* VI. 2537 A litle mony from the law will quite thee, Fee but the Sumner, and he shall not cite thee. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 72 Persons of Honour and great Quality.. were every day cited into the High Commission Court. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* x. 115 Ladies have been frequently cited to answer the complaints of slaves. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 1 (1882) 217 Philip found an opportunity to cite the King before his court at Paris.

b. *fig.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Paule citeth God, and Christ and the Angells togither for witnesses. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 175 Whose arguments we will here scite before the tribunall of Reason. **1857–8** SEARS *Athan.* III. v. 292 After appealing to Christ.. citing witnesses.

2. *gen.* To summon, call; arouse, excite.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* XXV. (R.), Incontinent we are cyted to hir subtyll trauailes of repentaunce. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 34, I thinke it cites vs (Brother) to the field. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* I. 30 This, sad experience cites me to reveal. **1740** SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 207 Wake the gay Loves and cite the young Desires. **1845–6** DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. VI. 14 In a storm cited by the finger of God he died.

3. To quote (a passage, book, or author); gen. with implication of adducing as an authority.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 11 As Rabbi Kimhy cyted of Bucere vpon that same verse taketh Judicium. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 47 This vearse cited by Cicero, is not to bee founde in Euripides. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Wee omit to cite to the same effect S. Cyrill. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 1 *note*, I cite the whole three verses. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 105, I could cite from the seventeenth century sentences and phrases of edge not to be matched in the nineteenth. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 757 The authority cited for the statement.

4. To bring forward an instance, to adduce or allege (anything) by way of example, proof, etc.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 3 It cites some remarkable Structures. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 40 Some experiments cited from Glauber. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 212 To cite those instances only which have come within my own knowledge. **1868** PEARD *Water-Farm.* i. 2 China.. often cited as an example of national permanence. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 As a proof of this I may cite such a town as New York.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* To adduce as precedent.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 225 Lord Kenyon observed that the cases cited for him proceeded not on the formal or technical words. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Walter went on to cite various precedents. **1885** SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Times Reports* LII. 652/2 A case which was cited to me of Denton *v.* Donner.

c. Usu. *pass.* To mention in dispatches. Cf. MENTION *v.* 1 a. *U.S. Mil.*

1917 *N. Y. Times* 27 Nov. 1/7 The French War Cross has been conferred on the fifteen American officers and men who were cited with their company by the French General commanding the sector. **1929** F. A. POTTLE *Stretchers* vi. 129 The hospital was subjected to air raids, during which two of the nurses.. distinguished themselves by unusual bravery, and were later cited. **1944** *Yank* Oct. 17/1 The 1st Engineer Combat Battalion has been cited three times for 'outstanding performance of duty in action'. **1975** *Legion of Valor U.S.A. Gen. Orders* May 7 He has been cited many times for his contributions in the intelligence and medical areas. He was twice awarded the Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service.

5. To call to mind; make mention of or reference to; refer to *as* so and so. †Also ***cite up***.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 118 Me thinkes I do digresse too much, Cyting my worthlesse praise. 1591 —— *Two Gent.* IV. i. 53 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1594 —— *Rich. III*, I. iv. 14 We cited vp a thousand heauy times..That had befalne vs. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 190 Whilst a small cluster of English writers are constantly cited as the fathers of our verse. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vic.* c. 85. §1 This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

† **b.** To bespeak, to evidence. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 216 Your selfe, Whose aged honor cites a vertuous youth.

cite, -ee, -eceyn, obs. ff. CITY, CITIZEN.

cited ('saɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ED.[1]] **a.** Summoned, bidden. **b.** Roused, excited. **c.** Quoted, adduced.

1552 HULOET, Cited, summoned, or called, *citatus.* 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 210 The above cited circumstaunces. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 45 Neuerthelesse the cited..is sent backe home to his house. 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 The 3. verse of the cited chapter. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 327 The cited dead Of all past Ages. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. 112 His words are in the forecited place. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxvi. 26 On either hand The cited dogs confronting stand.

citee (saɪ'ti:). [See -EE.] One who is cited: correlative to *citer*.

In mod. Dicts.

citer ('saɪtə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who summons to a court of law.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplazador*, a summoner, a citer. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. One who quotes, adduces, refers to.

a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E.E. Pronunc.* I. i. 25 Contemporary languages are cited. But here the imperfect appreciation of the citer is painfully conspicuous.

citerior (sɪ'tɪərɪə(r)), *a. rare.* [L. *citerior*, compar. of *citer* on this side.] On this side, hither. (The opposite of *ulterior*.)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 278 That province which had before been called Citerior Spain [*Hispania Citerior*].

citern(e, obs. f. CITHERN.

citess. [f. CIT + -ESS.]

1. A female cit.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Prol. 43 Cits and Citesses, raise a joyful strain.

† **2.** A citizeness. 'Used in America during the first years of the French Revolution as a translation of the revolutionary title *citoyenne*' (Bartlett).

† **citeyan.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 cieteyan. [If genuine, a. OF. *citeyain, citeyen.*

Doubt attaches to this word, from the fact that in later ME., 3, meaning *y* consonant, and *z* were written alike, and in 16th c. Sc. both printed *z*. It is therefore possible that, in the Scotch examples, *z* was really meant, and not 3=*y* as some modern editors have assumed.

Several examples of *citezen, citizen* appear in recent edd. of ME. works, but there is reason to believe that in every case the 3 ought to have been printed *z*, as the letter really intended by the scribe.]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 41 Cytezane he Was of Saynct Andrewys þe Cytè. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 26 He gaiff occasioun to the cieteyanis [MS. letter 3, as in prec. and following] thairof to ische out of the toun. 1536 —— *Cron. Scot.* 30 b, The citezanis of Teruana in Flanderis.

b. *citezen*, printed for *citezen.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3850 Citezens [l. 3627 citesens]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 14 Citizenis [*v.r.* citesenes]. *c* 1384 —— *H. Fame* 930 (Bodley MS.) Cytizeyn [*Fairf.* citezeyn, *Caxton* cytezeyn, *Thynne* cytezeyne]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 425 Citizeyn. 1389 *St. Christopher, Norwich* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Citezenis. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2199 (Ashm. MS.) Citizens [*Dublin MS.* citesyns].

‖ **cithara** ('sɪθərə). [L. *cithara*, a. Gr. κιθάρα.

Musical instruments are subject to great alteration of structure and shape, in process of time, and in different countries. Some of the resulting types become peculiar to one country, some to another. Consequently, cognate names, regularly descended from the same original, come at length to be applied by different nations to very different types of the instrument. Sometimes, also, one or more derivative types, distinguished by diminutive or augmentative names, are used in the same country. When, as often happens, any of these national or local forms of the instrument become subsequently known and introduced in another country, they usually take their local name with them. Hence, the modern languages often use two or three modifications of the same original word applied to as many instruments which different peoples have developed out of the original type. Thus *cither, cithern* or *cittern, citole, gittern, guitar, zither*, are all found in English as names of extant or obsolete instruments developed from the *cithara.*]

An ancient musical instrument of triangular shape with from seven to eleven strings, not unlike the lyre or phorminx.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 157 The recitation of tragedy among the Greeks..accompanied by the Cithara. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, While yet the cithara sounds.

citharist ('sɪθərɪst). [ad. L. *citharista*, a. Gr. κιθαριστής, f. κιθάρα.] A player on the cithara.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 193 The Kingis musitioner, called his cythariste. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 242 That thirty boys of good family be chosen to go daily in procession..with the citharist and herald, to sing a hymn.

citha'ristic *a.* [ad. Gr. κιθαριστικ-ός], of or pertaining to the cithara.

In mod. Dicts.

† **'citharize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *citharizāre*, a. Gr. κιθαρίζειν, f. κιθάρα: cf. F. *cithariser.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Citharize*, to play on the Harpe. 1656 in BLOUNT. 1692 in COLES.

citharne, -ern, -(e)ron, obs. ff. CITHERN.

citharœdic (sɪθə'ri:dɪk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. κιθαρῳδικ-ός, f. κιθαρῳδός citharist, f. κιθάρα + ἀοιδός bard.] Pertaining to a citharist or cithara.

1760 STILES *Anc. Gk. Mus.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 733 There were also citharœdic nomi. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 600 Another set of songs made up of his citharœdic nomes.

cithe, obs. form of KITH.

cither ('sɪθə(r)). Also 7 cyther, 9 cithar. [Cf. F. *cithare* (14th c.), also mod.Ger. *cither, zither*, ad. L. *cithara*: see above.] An anglicized form of CITHARA, applied to the ancient instrument, as well as its later modifications, the CITHERN, ZITHER *sb.*, etc.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 146 When Timotheus presumed to adde but one string to the Cyther, they banished him out of the citie. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xix. 171 The Cither's smashed! For nothing more 'tis fitting. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 359 The cither during the 16th & 17th centuries appears to have enjoyed great favour..The difference between a cither and a lute is that the cither has wire strings and is played with a plectrum, while the lute has catgut strings to be touched with the fingers.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cither-player.*

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 303 A cithar-player named Aristonicus.

cither, obs. form of CIDER.

cithern, cittern ('sɪθən, 'sɪtən). *arch.* Forms: 6 cittarn, citern, cithron, cythren, citharne, citheron, citherne, 6-7 citterne, cytern(e, 7 cittren, -on, citron, cytarin, cyttern, citerne, citheran, citthern, cythron, cithren, 6-9 cittern, 7-9 cithern. [App. of 16th c. Eng. formation (no corresponding form occurring in other langs.) and f. L. *cithara*, or some form of that word. The name *gittern*, F. *guiterne*, had long been in use, and it is possible that the name *cittern* was modelled upon it, to indicate an instrument of the same class, considered to be more like the ancient *cithara.*]

1. An instrument of the guitar kind, but strung with wire, and played with a plectrum or quill; much used in 16-17th c.

Commonly kept in barbers' shops for the use of the customers. It had often a grotesquely-carved head; cf. 2.

The Tyrolese form of the instrument, which has also come into fashion in England of late years, is commonly distinguished as the ZITHER *sb.*

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 133 Noyse of violles, Cythren, Bandurion. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit. Maister Edwards Poems* 142 Now lay your chearfull Cithrons downe and to lamenting fall. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Noow with my Gittern, and els with my Cittern, then at the Virgynalz. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 The yoongest sort [of ladies]..applie their lutes, citharnes, and all kind of musike. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 129 He plaies also upon the cittarn. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 702 Citrons, viols, cornets, flutes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. §2. 159 Saul being possessed..with the deuil, David played vpon his Citheran. 1611 BIBLE *1 Macc.* iv. 54 Dedicated with songs, and cittherns, and harpes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §146 (1677) An Irish Harp..maketh a more resounding Sound, than a Bandora, Orpharion, or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., His Desire*, Tickling the citterne with his quill. 1666 PLAYFORD *Mus. Delight on Cithren* I The cithren is strung with eight Wyre strings, which are divided into four course, two in a course. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 657 Cyterns and Gitterns..being well managed..yield pleasant soft effeminate Harmonies. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 574 [Dancing] to the..citterns silver sound. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xii, A cithren or mandolin. *Ibid.* A citharn. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball, Ball. Life* II She held a little cithern by the strings. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 284 Hanging on the wall in their shops was commonly a lute or a cittern. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Blessed Damozel* xxi, Angels..shall sing To their citherns and citoles.

2. *Comb.*, as *cithern-string*; † **cittern-head,** used as a term of contempt, with reference to the grotesquely carved head of a cittern; hence † **cittern-headed** *a.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 614 *Ped.* I will not be put out of countenance. *Ber.* Because thou hast no face. *Ped.* What is this? *Boi.* A Citterne head. 1599 MASSINGER, ETC. *Old Law* IV. i, The heads of your instruments differ; yours are hogsheads, theirs cittern and gittern-heads. *Bail.* All wooden heads. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii, You Cittern-head. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, Thou'rt..a cittern-headed gew-gaw.

cithole, var. of CITOLE, *Obs.*

† **cithyse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cytisus.*] Some kind of clover.

1620 BRINSLEY *Virgil* 88/3 Kine, full fed with Cithyse.

citicism: see CITYCISM.

citied ('sɪtɪd), *a.* [f. CITY + -ED.[2]] Made into or like a city; occupied by a city or cities.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii, The lothsome ayres of smoky cittied Townes. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 305 Where city'd hill to hill reflected blaze. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 487 Friends or kinsfolk on the citied earth. 1855 BROWNING *Gramm. Funeral* 15 A tall mountain, citied to the top.

citification (ˌsɪtɪfɪ'keɪʃən). Also cityfication. [f. CITIFY *v.*: see -FICATION.] The process or result of being citified.

1906 SALEEBY in *Daily Chron.* 23 Oct. 4/4 Keen observers are assured that civilisation is well named—it means city-fication. 1923 *Glasgow Herald* 26 May 4 American rural life has little tradition... Its citification is no great surprise.

citify ('sɪtɪfaɪ), *v. colloq.* Also cityfy. [f. CITY + -FY. Cf. *countryfy, churchify*, etc.] *trans.* To make city-like, to stamp or mark with the characteristics of a city. Esp. '**citified** *ppl. a.*

1828 *Yankee & Boston Lit. Gaz.* 16 July I. 227 There is a deal more comfort in playing with a country lass..than with a cityfied girl. 1849 F. A. BUCK *Let.* 31 Oct. (1930) 53 People look much more dressed here than up the river: more cityfied. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 190 The country population is..becoming citified. 1865 *Atlantic Monthly* XV. 501 I'd take an' citify my English. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* i. 7 He had a citified air about him that ate into Tom's vitals. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston (Mass.)* 138 Attempts have been made to give the Common a more citified name. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 238/2 Every one looks more or less 'cityfied'. 1916 'D. GRAYSON' *Adv. in Contentment* ii, I was 'citified', Horace said; and 'citified' with us here in the country is nearly the limit of invective. 1919 W. HUTCHINSON *Doctor in War* i. 4 The highly citified and alleged 'neurotic' Cockney. 1937 'C. CAUDWELL' *Illusion & Reality* 86 It is now a more cityfied, sensible, less romantic and picturesque court. 1945 F. STARK *East is West* xxvi. 185 Taken by his son..who looked like a slighter and citified version of his father.

citigrade ('sɪtɪgreɪd), *a.* [f. mod.L. *citigrada*, f. L. *citus* swift + *gradus* step: cf. F. *citigrade.*] *lit.* Moving swiftly; applied to a tribe of swift-moving spiders, *Citigrada*, and *sbst.* one of these.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1870) 160 A spider..which in its general appearance resembled a Citigrade.

† **'citiner.** *Obs. Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 5 cyttenere, 6 cytener, citenar, citinar, 7 cittiner, citiner. [f. OF. *citien, citein* + -ER, -AR: cf. Sc. *medicin-ar, logicin-ar*, also *astronom-er, practition-er*, etc.] = CITIZEN.

c 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/2 *Hic civis*, a cyttenere. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 208 Smote of..a cyteners hede called Marshall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 154 With citenaris that duelt into that toun. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 The citinaris of cartomat. *Ibid.* xx. 167 Citinaris and induellaris of ane cite. 1606 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 313 The citineris of the towne of Dunkeld. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* II. i, Wks. 1873 I. 403, I am come. I keep my day you see before I am a Cittiner among you.

citing ('saɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ING[1].] Summoning; quoting.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplazamiento*, summoning, citing, *Citatio.* 1699 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. 12 *note*, The Citing of any Book does not make it Canonical. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 174 The summoning of a Person into Court is..the citing or calling him before the Judge.

citing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cites.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye citing, scribling Imps of Satan!

citizen ('sɪtɪzən). Forms: 4 citisein, -sain, -seyn(e, citesayne, -ceyn, -zeyn, citizein, 4-5 citeseyn, -zein(e, 4-6 -sen, 5 cita-, citiesyn, cetisen, cytezane (*Sc.*), -eyn, -ein, sitesyn, sytizin, (setsayne), 5-6 citesyn, -zen, 6 cytezyn, cityzen, -sen, cittesen, cytiezin, cytyzyn, 7 cittizen, 6- citizen. [ME. *citesein*, etc., a. Anglo-Fr. *citeseyn, -zein, sithezein*, altered form of OF. *citeain, citehain, citein, citeen, citien, citain*, later *citeyen, citoyen*:—L. type **cīvitātān-um*, f. *cīvitāt-em* city (cf. *oppidān-um, villān-um*); Romanic type *civtatāno, -dano*, whence Pr. *ciutadan*, Sp. *ciudadano*, Pg. *ciudadão*; and Pr. *ciptadan*, It. *cittadano*, now *cittadino*, OF. *cite(h)ain.* The intercalation of *s* (*z*) in Anglo-Fr. *citesain* has not been explained: association with *dainzain* denizen, which was often an equivalent term, has been suggested.

The suggestion that *z* was a mistaken reading of 3, meaning *y*, on the part of a 13th or 14th c. scribe or scribes, is in every respect untenable.]

1. An inhabitant of a city or (often) of a town; esp. one possessing civic rights and privileges, a burgess or freeman of a city.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5503 þe citiseins of þat cite wel often god þonkeden he. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5090 To London..thai come, The citisains fair in hem nome. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 39, I am a man..of Tarsus..a citeseyn or burgeys, of a citee not unknown. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3263 [MS. after 1500] Sum of the Citizens assemblit with all. *Ibid.* 11879 Citasyns. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 The cytezeyns of london. *c* 1480 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 281 He thonckyd the cetisence of thayre fidelite. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9. §2 Citezens of Cities and Burgeys of boroughes

and Townes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 16 The kynge [Hen. VI.] came to London, & there was worchippfully reseved of the cittesens in whytt gownes & redde whoddes. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 95 Pisa renowned for graue Citizens. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 472 You, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the House of Commons. *a* **1699** Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 20 Furnished by an honest Cittisen. **1782** Cowper *Gilpin* i, John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 The chiefs of the mercantile interest are no longer citizens. They avoid, they almost contemn, municipal honours and duties.

b. Used also as feminine. (Cf. CITIZENESS.)

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. i. 243, I'll have thee go like a citizen, in a guarded gown and a French hood. **1655** *Francion* VI. 20 She who was the most antient of the two Citizens.

c. A townsman, as opposed to a countryman.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Prol., Faustus accused and blamed cytezyns, Amyntas blamed the rurall men agayne. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 209 Both citizens and peasants are tired of it. **1860** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. 4 The words 'countryman.. villager', still signify a rude and untaught person, as opposed to the words 'townsman' and 'citizen'.

d. A civilian as distinguished from a soldier; in earlier times also distinguished from a member of the landed nobility or gentry. Johnson says 'a man of trade, not a gentleman'.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 53 When he speakes not like a Citizen You finde him like a Soldier. **1871** [see CITIZENHOOD].

e. With reference to the 'heavenly city', the New Jerusalem.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8925 þis ceté of heven..ilka citesayne þat wonned þare. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I b, Amonge yᵉ citezyns of heuen. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 338 A Citizen of the Heavenly Jerusalem, and but a Stranger and a Sojourner here.

2. A member of a state, an enfranchised inhabitant of a country, as opposed to an alien; in *U.S.*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public offices, and is entitled to full protection in the exercise of private rights.

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 69 [He] clevede to oon of þe citizeins of þat countre. **1538** Starkey *England* 46 The nombur of cytyzyns, in euery commynalty, Cyty, or cuntrey. **1633** Massinger *Guardian* v. iv, To save one citizen is a greater prize Than to have killed in war ten enemies. **1752** Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 281 A too great disproportion among the citizens weakens any state. *a* **1799** Washington (Webster), If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 11/1 A pledge, both to American citizens and foreign states. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The object of our laws is to make the citizens as friendly and happy as possible. **1884** Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 A nation where every capable citizen was enfranchised. *Mod.* Arrest of an American citizen.

b. as a title, representing Fr. *citoyen*, which at the Revolution took the place of *Monsieur*.

1795 *Argus* Dec. 26 Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Citizen Miot. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 155 He was called to the female citizen [= *citoyenne*] Dangiviller, whom he found in a miserable situation. **1801** *Ibid.* V. 359 Such, Citizen Mayor, are the motives of the propositions which the Committee have the honour of laying before you. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i.

c. phr. *citizen of the world*: one who is at home, and claims his rights, everywhere; a cosmopolitan; also, *citizen of nature*. (Cf. Cicero *De Leg.* I. xxiii. 61 *civem totius mundi*.)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 31 Helde hym bourgeys and cytezeyn of the world. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Goodness, etc.* (Arb.) 207 If a Man be Gracious, and Courteous to Strangers, it shewes, he is a Citizen of the World. **1760** Goldsm. (*title*), The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher. **1762–71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 148 An original genius, a citizen of nature.

3. *transf.* Inhabitant, occupant, denizen. (Of men, beasts, things personified.)

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 930 (Fairf. MS.) In this Region certeyn Duelleth many a Citezeyn Of which that seketh Daun Plato These ben eyryssh bestes. **1508** Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 235 Who ben the cytezyns of this regyon, truly none other but deuylles. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 465 His hand..— Rude ram, to batter such an ivory wall!—May feel her heart —poor citizen!—distress'd Wounding itself to death. **1603** Dekker *Grissil* (1841) 5 Let's ring a hunter's peal..in the ears Of our swift forest citizens. *c* **1630** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* I. xxvi. Wks. (1711) 5 A citizen of Thetis christal floods.

4. *adj.* = CITIZENISH, city-bred. *nonce-use.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 8, I am not well: But not so Citizen a wanton, as To seeme to dye, ere sicke.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *appositive*, as *citizen-king*, *-magistrate*, *-prince*, *-soldier*, *-sovereign*; also, *citizen-life*; *citizen-like* adj. **Citizens' Advice Bureau**, any of a network of local offices where members of the public may obtain free and impartial advice, esp. when experiencing difficulties with authorities or other individuals; **citizen's arrest** *Law* (orig. *U.S.*), an arrest carried out without a warrant by a private citizen (allowable in certain cases); **Citizens(') Band** orig. *U.S.*, a short-wave band made available for private radio communication; abbrev. *C.B.*

1830 Hobhouse in T. Juste *S. Van de' Weyer* (1871) App. iii. 268 He [Leopold] may do very well for a *citizen-king. **1851** Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xiii. 113 All eyes were fixed on the citizen-king [Louis Philippe]. **1874** Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 *Citizen life was too precious to be poured out in wrath. **1598** Florio, *Cittadinesco*, *Citizen-like. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 303 He [Socrates] affected a good many citizen-like tastes. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. §59 A republican government that was rapidly giving way before the *citizen-prince. **1939** *Times* 5 Oct. 11/1 The Queen.. visited Branches of the *Citizens' Advice Bureau of the Charity Organisation Society at Fulham, Chelsea, Battersea and Clapham. **1969** *Guardian* 29 July 5/5 There is already a citizens' advice bureau just down the road. **1984** *Metro* (Auckland) Mar. 103/2 A phone call to the central Citizens' Advice Bureau soon put me in touch with them all. **1941** *Rep. Cases Supreme Court Calif.* XVI. 659 Defendant concedes that he intended to make a *citizen's arrest — upon a charge of perjury. **1978** *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 1/7 A citizen's arrest..ended the nationwide hunt... He pinned her arms behind her and said: 'I am taking no chances on you, lady. I am making a citizen's arrest.' **1986** *Guardian* 20 Aug. 1/5 Joseph Hanson..was detained after a private detective made a citizen's arrest on a double-decker bus. **1948** *Radio & TV News* Dec. 44 (*heading*) *Citizens Band oscillator. *Ibid.* 44/3 It has been possible to obtain greater output at higher efficiencies with less heating power in cathode types than in filamentary types at the Citizens Band frequency. **1958** *Ibid.* Nov. 37/1 There are many needs for radio, in delivery vehicles, on farms, and in small business. The Citizens Band has been a convenient catch-all for these groups. *Ibid.* 38/2 Under Citizens Band rules power was limited and eligibility requirements were simple. **1976** Perkowski & Stral *Joy of CB* ii. 13 As originally established in 1948, there were three classes of Citizens' Band licenses available. **1981** *Times* 4 Mar. 16/3 The messy compromise which Mr Whitelaw..announced over the introduction of Citizens Band radio was in the end forced on the Government. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* (1850) II. 310 The *citizen-soldiers of Villa Rica.

Hence **citizen** *v.*, to address as 'citizen'.

1871 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5 Now the sentinel 'citizens' me, and I 'citizen' him.

citizeness ('sɪtɪzənɪs). [f. prec. sb. + -ess.] A female citizen. Chiefly as a transl. of F. *citoyenne* of 1789, but also otherwise to emphasize sex.

1796 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* 84, I hope and trust that your young citizeness is well. **1796** *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 The bleaching-troughs of the citizeness Masson. **1861** Trafford *City & Suburb* III. 10 It would not suit, uncle, for me to be a citizeness now. **1878** Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* xi. 96 Difficult to get any of the free democratic citizens or citizenesses to come.

citizenhood ('sɪtɪzənhʊd). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The state of being a citizen; also concretely, the body of citizens.

1871 *Daily News* 15 Mar., What seems to me to be the real feeling of German citizenhood. *Ibid.* They were citizens made soldiers by force of circumstances and longing to return to their citizenhood.

citizenish ('sɪtɪzənɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Of the nature of or relating to citizens.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 449 The subject of the following extract is rather citizenish, for it is nothing more remote or romantic than Hornsey Wood, eminent for tea-gardens and trellises. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* vi. 155 A citizen citizenish in every aspect.

citizenism ('sɪtɪzənɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The principle of citizenship; CIVISM.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 534 It may amuse to see two emigrants accusing each other of citizenism.

citizenize ('sɪtɪzənaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

† **1.** To make citizen-like or town-like. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 Be she but ciuily plaine, and in her apparrell cittizinizd, she is the good-wiues Niece, or neere kinswoman.

2. To make a citizen, naturalize as a citizen.

c **1811** T. Pickering (Bartl.), Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 325 No man can be citizenized in this corner of the world. **1883** *W. Chester (Pa.) Local News* XII. 4 Resolved that the American Indian should be citizenized.

citizenly ('sɪtɪzənlɪ), *a.* [f. citizen *sb.* + -ly¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a citizen.

1867 W. James *Let.* 19 Nov. (1920) I. 116 To be satisfied with the domestic and citizenly virtues. **1899** *Remin. King of Roumania* 111 The citizenly virtues which appertain to such a quasi-republican form of State. **1905** *Academy* 16 Sept. 944/1 That the negroes' welcome be in the measure of their citizenly quality.

citizenry ('sɪtɪzənrɪ). *collect. sb.* [f. as citizenize *v.* + -ry.] Citizens or townsmen in the mass; *a citizenry*, a body of citizens.

1819 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 He.. sided with the magistracy, not with the citizenry. **1823** Lamb *Elia, Decay Beggars*, Salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy citizenry. **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) V. XIII. vi. 72 A heart sincere, and intent only on aiming at the welfare of a Citizenry so loveworthy.

citizenship ('sɪtɪzənʃɪp). [f. as citizen + -ship.] The position or status of being a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

1611 Cotgr., *Citoyennerie*, a Citizenship, the freedome of a Citie. *a* **1792** Bp. Horne *Occas. Serm.* 158 (T.) Our citizenship, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *a* **1831** Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 13 General laws, relative to naturalization and citizenship. **1864** *City Chamberlain to Garibaldi* in *Times* 21 Apr., The City of London invites you to-day to accept the highest honour at her disposal, placing your distinguished name upon the list of worthies inscribed upon the roll of honorary citizenship. **1869** Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* I. 5 The Italian allies..had not yet been admitted to the Roman citizenship. **1881** N. T. (*Rev. Vers.*) *Phil.* iii. 20 Our citizenship [Wyclif living, *16th c. vv.* conversation] is in heaven.

citizette. *nonce-wd.* [Cf. CITIZENESS.] A female citizen.

1799 Mathias *Shade of A. Pope* (ed. 2) 47 *note*, The philosopher and philosop*hess*, the citizen and the citi*zette* [Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft].

† **citole.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 sitol, sital, 4–5 sytole, citole, 5 cytole, cithole, cythole, (sotile, gytolle), 5–6 sythol(l, (sytolphe), 9 (*Hist.*) citole, sytol. [a. OF. *citole* (*-olle*, *sitole*, *ci-*, *cytholle*, *-oile*, *chistole*), corresp. to Pr. and OSp. *ci'tola*, MHG. *zitôl(e*; app. a deriv. of L. *cithara* (*citara*), with diminutive ending; but its history requires further investigation. (As a living word it was accented '*citole*; it has been made *ci'tole* by modern writers after OF. or It.)

Derivation f. L. *cista*, wooden box, is out of the question; but the occasional F. mis-spelling *cistole* may possibly indicate a 'popular etymology' associating it with that word.]

A stringed instrument of music much mentioned in 13–15th c.; originally the same as the *cithara*, though the mediæval name may have been given to a special form: see quots. 1879–80.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 91 Sytole stryng & gyternere. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1101 A citole [1 MS. cythole] in hire right hond hadde sche. **1388** Wyclif *Bible 2 Sam.* vi. 5 Harpis and sitols, and tympans [Vulg. *citharis, et lyris, et tympanis*; *16th c. vv.* psalteries]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3435 With synging, & solas, and sitals amonge. *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 102 Harpis, luttis, and getarnys, A sotile, & sawtre. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 137 With sytole, sautrye yn same, Harpe, fydele and crouthe. **1480** Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvi, Harpes, sawteryes, rootes, gytolles [? sytolles], timbres, symphones. **1501** Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, Sytholl, psalttrie, and voices sweit as bell.

mod. **1823** tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 To play on the citole and mandore. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Blessed Damozel* xxi, Angels meeting us shall sing To their citherns and citoles. **1879** Stainer *Music of Bible* 51 The old citole.. seems only to have differed from the sawtry in that its strings were twanged with the finger-ends. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus., Citole.* This word, used by poets in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries..is supposed to mean the small box-shaped psaltery, sometimes depicted in MSS.

† **citole,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *citole-r*, f. *citole.*] To play on the citole.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1043 Sytolyng, and ek harpyng.

† **citoler.** *Obs.* Also 5 seteler, cytolerer. [a. OF. *citolere*, accus. *citoleur*, f. *citoler*: see prec.] A player on the citole.

1327–77 *Househ. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Mynstrelles—Citolers. I. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii, So come in a seteler, with a symbale. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/10 *Hic citolator*, a cytolerer.

citr-, citro-, f. L. *citr-us* citron, used as combining form of *citric* and its derivatives; as **citra'conic** *a.* [see aconic], in *citraconic acid*, $C_5H_6O_4$, an acid isomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids, obtained in a crystalline form in the distillation of citric acid. Also called *pyrocitric acid*. Its salts are **citraconates**. *citraconic anhydride*, $C_5H_4O_3$. *citraconic chloride*, $C_5H_4O_2Cl_2$. *citraconic ether*, $C_9H_{14}O_4$. **'citramide**, an amide of citric acid. **citrene** [see -ene], a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the terpene series, existing in the essential oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, neroli, etc.: also known as *limonene*. Also used as a general term to include all hydrocarbons having the same formula and similar properties. **citrin** or **citro'glycerin**, a citrate of glyceryl, obtained by heating citric acid with excess of glycerin. **citro'malic** *a.*, composed of citric and malic acids; *citromalic acid*, $C_5H_8O_5$, a dibasic acid. **'citronyl**, a name applied to one of the constituents of oil of lemons; also to **citryl**, $C_6H_5O_4$, the triatomic radical of citric acid. **citro-tar'taric acid**, $C_5H_8O_6$; its salts are **citro-tartrates**.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 993 *Citraconate of Ethyl*, or *Citraconic Ether*..is a colourless, bitter, somewhat aromatic liquid. **18..** —— *Fownes' Chem.* 73 (a) Terpenes or pinenes, boiling point 156°–160°, (b) citrenes, boiling point 174°–176°. *Ibid.* (1873) 726 Itaconic, and Citraconic acid are produced by the action of heat on citric acid.

citra- (sɪtrə), *prefix* [L. *citrā* adv. and prep., on this side (of), properly ablative fem. of *citer* adj., 'hither'], as in **,citracau'casian** *a.*, on this side of the Caucasus; **citra'montane** *a.*, on this side of the mountains (opp. to *ultramontane*, q.v.). (Rarely used, cis- being more usual.)

1855 *Nat. Rev.* July 189 This citramontane bibliolatry.. rivals the ultramontane ecclesiolatry. **1888** *Scottish Leader* 20 Mar. 4 The whole Citracaucasian portion of Russia.

citral ('sɪtrəl). *Chem.* [f. citr(us + al(dehyde.]

a. = geranial. **b.** In the *cis-* form, neral.

1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. 540 'Citral' is the technical term applied to an ethereal oil which is contained to the extent of 6–8 per cent. in lemon oil. **1907** *Chem. Abstr.* 1352 Process of manufacturing violet perfumes from citral, consisting in acting with acids upon the condensation products.. from the action of citral upon halogen acetic acid esters. **1939** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 183/2 Citral a. (Geranial.)..Citral b. (Neral.)... Citral is the most important natural acyclic aldehyde of the terpene series. **1953** [see GERANIAL]. **1964** N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* x. 174 Citral, an olefinic aldehyde, occurring in lemons and other citrus fruit.

citral, var. of CITRUL, *Obs.*

citrange ('sɪtrəndʒ). [f. CITR(US + OR)ANGE.] A hybrid fruit produced by crossing the hardy trifoliate orange, *Citrus trifoliata*, with the common sweet orange.

1904 H. J. WEBBER in *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* 227 The Citrange, a new group of Citrus plants... It..becomes necessary to refer these hybrids to a new group of citrus fruits, and it is proposed to call them 'citranges'. **1932** *Proc. 6th Internat. Congr. Genetics* II. 171 Unexpected variations of first generation hybrids (called citranges) between the common orange..and the trifoliate orange.

citrate ('sɪtreɪt), *sb. Chem.* Also 8 **-at.** [f. CITRIC + -ATE⁴.] A salt of citric acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Citrats —acted upon by the stronger mineral acids. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 430 Citric acid combines with the alkalies..and forms citrates. **1840** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 215 Citrate of soda is a very soluble salt.

citrate ('sɪtreɪt), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with a citrate, esp. with sodium citrate. So **'citrated** *ppl. a.*

1908 *Practitioner* Apr. 462 Citrated horse's blood. **1920** *Discovery* Apr. 105/1 It was found the citrated blood could be kept unchanged for twenty-four hours or more. **1946** *Nature* 6 July 24/1 The fluid was aspirated by means of a hypodermic syringe from the uterine swellings..and was citrated. **1962** *Lancet* 22 Dec. 1298/1 Citrated blood was collected by clean venepuncture.

citrazinic (sɪtrə'zɪnɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. CITR- + AZ)OTE + -INE⁵ + -IC.] Designating a crystalline hydroxy acid, formed by condensation from an amide of citric acid.

1885 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLVIII. I. 139 Citrazinic acid, $C_6H_5NO_4$: citramide is treated with 4–5 parts of sulphuric acid (70–75 per cent). *Ibid.*, Citrazinic acid is very sparingly soluble even in boiling water. **1887** *Ibid.* LI. 406 Citrazinamide, like citrazinic acid, is a very stable compound.

citrean ('sɪtrɪ:ən), *a.* [f. L. *citre-us* + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the citrus-tree (CITRUS 2); made of citrus-wood.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* Sat. I. 295 Whatsoe're on citrean beds is writ. **1833** LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) II. 246 The Romans will repose at citrean tables for ages. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, Round the table of citrean wood.

†**2.** 'Which hath the colour of a Citron, yellow-colour, of or belonging to a Citron' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

citren, obs. form of CITRON.

citreous ('sɪtrɪ:əs), *a.* [f. L. *citre-us* pertaining to the *citrus* + -OUS.] Lemon-coloured, citrine.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

citric ('sɪtrɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *citr-us* citron-tree + -IC.] Derived from the citron; as in ***citric acid***: a colourless inodorous acid ($C_6H_8O_7$), of a very sharp taste, found in the juice of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, and many other fruits. ***citric ether***: the citrate of ethyl.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 72. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 107 The citric acid is the peculiar acid existing in the juice of lemons and oranges. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 995 Citric acid has a strong, but pleasant, acidity, in which respect it differs from tartaric acid. *Ibid.* I. 1001 Citric ether is..an oily, yellowish, transparent liquid, with an odour resembling olive oil.

citril ('sɪtrɪl). Now only in comb. citril-finch. [app. shortened from It. *citrinella*, dim. of *citrina* citrine-coloured (bird).] An Italian singing bird (*Fringilla Citrinella*) with a yellow breast.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 242/2 The Citrill or Citrinella ..hath..black Claws. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Citril*.. a name given by many to the citrinella, or verzellino, a bird common in Italy, and kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 483/2 The Citril Finch.

citrin ('sɪtrɪn). [G. (L. Armentano et al. 1936, in *Deutsche Med. Wochenschr.* 14 Aug. 1362/1), f. CITR(US + -IN¹.] A water-soluble flavonoid found in citrus fruits, formerly considered to be a source of vitamin P.

1936 *Nature* CXXXVIII. 7 Nov. 798/1 Twenty-one of the animals received 1 mgm. 'Citrin' daily, this substance being the crystalline flavone fraction of lemon juice. **1944** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 205/1 *Citrin*, (1) Cucurbo citrin. A glucoside from watermelon seeds; used as a hypotensor. (2) Hesperidin. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 26 Feb. 141/1 The chemicals are now called bioflavonoids. One of them..has been named vitamin P or Citrin.

†**citri'nade**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. some kind of cosmetic.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) I. xx. 36a, If their colour outward apeire nought With wind or sunne which should them stein or fade..they use Citrinade.

†**citrination** (sɪtrɪ'neɪʃən). *Alch. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *citrinātiōn-em*, implying a vb. **citrinare*, f. **citrinus* CITRINE.] The turning of a substance yellow, looked upon as indicating the state of perfection or complete digestion.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 263 Of oure silver citrinacioun. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 39 In Malgams, in Blanchers and Citrinacions. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* 38 'Citrinatione', perfecte digestione, or the coolor provinge the philosophers stoone broughte almoste to the heigh[t]e of his perfectione. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xli, By Heterogeneous and Sophistical Citrinations.

citrine ('sɪtrɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **cytryn**(e, **citryn**(e, **sitryne**, 7 **setryne**. [a. F. *citrin*, f. L. type **citrīn-us*, f. *citrus*. Cf. It. *citrino*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Having the light yellow or greenish-yellow colour of a lemon or citron; lemon-coloured. ***citrine ointment***: the common name for the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2167 His eyen were cytryne. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. x. (1495) 95 The skynne is yelowe other citrine. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9a, Citrine or yelowe choler. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 The wood aloes and citrine or yeallow sanders. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 285 Citrine ointment is..much used. **1879** L. WINGFIELD *My Lords of Strague* II. v. 120 Dense, slippery citrine hair.

B. *sb.* **1.** Citrine colour.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 182/2 Orange and green produce citrine. **1884** *Girl's Own Mag.* 8 Mar. 354/1 The tertiary colours, olive, citrine, and russet.

2. *Min.* A glassy variety of quartz having a wine-yellow colour; also called *false topaz*.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 180 Our Jewellers have learnt from the French and Italians..to call it Citrine. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Pale yellow [quartz], otherwise called Citrine. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 448 Cool citrine-crystals.

So †**citrineness**, quality or state of being citrine or lemon-yellow. †**citrinity**, *Alch.* [F. *citrinité*, med.L. *citrinitas*], = prec. †**citrinize** *v.*, *Alch.*, to render citrine.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, Vnnaturall coler is the fome of blud, whose coler is ruddy and clere, that is, citrine, in the laste degree of eitrines. **1678** R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* III. II. I. iv. 149 Citrinity or Yellowness is..a determinate Proportion of White and Red. *Ibid.* II. I. III. xii. 80 Which citrinizeth (or Colours) it with good Yellowness.

†**citrinel**. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. and It. *citrinella*.] The citril-finch, *Fringilla Citrinella*.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Citrinels or Straw-coloured Finshes be very small Birds.

citrinin (sɪ'trɪ:nɪn). [f. mod.L. *Penicillium citrinum* (see quot. 1931) + -IN¹.] An antibiotic extracted from various fungi, esp. *Penicillium citrinum*.

1931 HETHERINGTON & RAISTRICK in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* B. CCXX. 270 This substance to which we propose to give the name 'citrinin' appears to be characteristic of-*P[enicillium] citrinum Thom.* **1963** V. I. BILAI *Antibiotic-Producing Microsc. Fungi* 21 Citrinin is produced in the culture fluid when the fungus is grown on Czapek's or Czapek-Dox medium or on modifications of these media.

citrinous ('sɪtrɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. **citrīn-us* + -OUS.] Citrine, lemon-coloured.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

citro-: see CITR-.

citrometer (sɪ'trɒmɪtə(r)). [f. CITRO- + -METER.] An instrument used for determining the specific gravity of lemon juice in the preparation of citric acid.

1875 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVIII. 930 Lemon-juice..is boiled down in copper vessels over an open fire till it is supposed to mark when cold 60° on the citrometer. **1879** *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* 49 An instrument termed a citrometer is sometimes used to measure the amount of citric acid contained in the juice.

citron ('sɪtrən). Also 5 **citren**, 6 **citrone**, **cidron**, 6–7 **cytron**, 7 **citrion**, **cittron**. [a. F. *citron* citron, lemon, ad. It. *citrone*, *cedrone* augmentative of L. type **citrum*; cf. L. *citrus* citron-tree, *citreum* (*mālum*) citron; also Gr. κίτρον citron: see CITRUS.]

1. An ovate acid juicy tree-fruit with a pale yellow rind. Formerly the name included the LEMON, and perhaps the LIME, as well as the fruit to which it is now restricted, which is larger, less acid, and has a thicker rind than the lemon.

(In Fr. this Fruit is called *cédrat*; while *citron* and *limon* are varieties of the lemon, It. *limone*.)

a. **1530** PALSGR. 205/2 Citron frute, *citron*. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. ix. (Arb.) 131 The kynde of citrons which are commonly cauled limones.

b. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 91 The Citron, called also the Median, the Persian, and the Assirian Apple. **1591** PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Cidral*, a tree of cidrons. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Oranges, citrons, and lemons. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Adam*, The..Assyrian Citron, (round, and twice as big, as a big Orange). **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 96 The Citron is like in nature to the Lymon. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health Improv.* 201 As ripe Citrons in Spaine do nourish Spaniards, so preserved Citrons may no less nourish us. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 179 The citron itself is not eaten, but the thick rind is much used as a preserve.

2. The tree *Citrus Mēdica*, which bears this fruit. (Formerly including the Lemon *C. Limonum*, and Sweet Lime *C. Limetta*, which most botanists consider to be established varieties that have arisen under cultivation from the typical species.)

The citron tree is of oriental origin, and was brought to Rome from Media about the beginning of the Christian era, though according to Gallesio it was not established there before the 3rd or 4th c. It is now widely cultivated in warm temperate and sub-tropical regions.

1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron tree, *citronnier*. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 In the Conservatory..Citron, Vernal Cyclamen, etc. **1850** W. IRVING *Mahomet's Success.* v. (1853) 20 The Citron..perfumes the air for many miles round the city. **1873–4** DIXON *Two Queens* VII. vii, Where the citron is in bloom and fruit the whole year round.

3. The pale yellow or greenish yellow colour of the rind of a citron (or lemon); = CITRINE B. 1. Also as *adj.* = *citron-coloured*.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Your generall colours..Of the pale citron, etc. **1855** SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 308 White mixed with citron. **1924** A. D. SEDGWICK *Little French Girl* I. v. 40 The old tapestry, grey and green and citron.

†**4.** The wood of the African Citrus-tree of the ancients: see CITRUS 2. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Wks. 1710 II. 401 Beds of Lybian Citron. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 115 Gorgeous feasts On Cittron tables or Atlantic stone. **1740** DYER *Ruins Rome* 492 The citron board, the bowl emboss'd with gems.

†**5.** Short for *citron-water*: see 7. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶8 A Glass of Wine, or a Drachm of Citron. **1735** POPE *Ep. Lady* 64 Now drinking citron with his Grace and Chartres.

attrib. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 70. 103 She retires to her Citron Bottle, under the pretence of devotion.

6. *Min.* = CITRINE B. 2.

1838 FEUCHTWANGER *Gems* (1859) 261 Citron..yellow quartz, Scotch pebble.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***citron bower, grove, pudding, shadow, tree***; ***citron-coloured, -hued, -scented, -yellow***, adjs.; †**citron-water**, a liquor made from brandy flavoured with citron- or lemon-peel; **citron-wood**, the wood of the citron-tree; also, that of the African *Citrus* of the ancients (see 4); and of a West Indian tree, considered by Guibourt to be *Xanthoxylon emarginatum*.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* V, Many a sunny hamlet.. Whose *citron bowers were once the abode of peace. **1658** J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 926 The *citron coloured greater Wasps. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* V. 22 How blows the *Citron Grove. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Men.. longe and lene Consumpt, sklendre, browne and *citren hewed. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 177 Little *Citron Puddings. **1896** T. W. SANDERS *Encyl. Gardening* (ed. 2) 68 *Citron-scented Orchid (*Odontoglossum citrosmum*). **1924** E. SITWELL *Sleeping Beauty* xvii. 67 The Pleiades' citron-scented poems. **1830** TENNYSON *Recollect. Arab. Nts.* ii, My shallop..clove The *citron-shadows in the blue. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 204 Of a *Citron Smell. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 49 b, The *Citron tre..bryngeth furth fruite all tymes of the yeare. **1712–14** POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 69 [Could] Like *Citron-waters matrons' cheeks inflame. **1750** COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. vi. (1785) 62/1 The lady..took refuge in citron waters. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 61 B, The *Citron-Wood, which the Americans call Candle-Wood, because it gives a Lustre or Brightness in cutting, and serves them for Lights; is the Trunk of a large thick Tree, that grows very common in the Leeward Islands. *c* **1878** *Oxford Bible-Helps* 123 The 'thyine-wood' of Rev. xviii. 12 was called citron-wood by the Romans.

citron, obs. form of CITHERN.

†**citroned**, *ppl. a.* Drunk with citron-water.

1754 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. (1757) IV. 251 These gorgons, furies, harpies..genevaed or citroned.

citronella (sɪtrə'nɛlə). [mod.L.] A fragrant Asian grass, *Cymbopogon nardus*, which yields an oil much used in perfumery. Also, the oil itself; in full, ***citronella oil***.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Citronella*, an essential oil obtained from the grass *Andropogon Citratum*, and chiefly imported from Ceylon. **1882** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 4) 735 Cetronella Oil or Oil of Citronelle. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/1 One and a half million pounds of citronella oil are yearly exported. **1911** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* C. I. 476 The citronella grasses of Ceylon are of four kinds. **1959** *Times Rev. Industry* Oct. 96/3 Harvesters for citronella.

Hence **citro'nellic** *a.*; **citro'nellal**, a substance found in citronella, eucalyptus, and lemon oils; **citro'nellol**, an alcohol found in rose, pelargonium, and geranium oils.

1872 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 8 The refraction equivalent of citronellol is..79·3 or 79·8, instead of the theoretical 73·7. **1890** *Ibid.* LVIII. I. 231 The author names it *citronellic aldehyde*, and considers it to be β-methyl-δ-isobutylallyl-acetaldehyde. **1891** *Ibid.* LX. I. 285 Citronellic aldehyde must be regarded as a homologue of acraldehyde. **1893** *Ibid.* LXX. I. 382 Compounds of the Citronellal Series. **1906** *Ibid.* XC. I. 442 The citronella oil..contained 32·7 per cent. of geraniol and 55·3 per cent. of citronellal. **1961** *B.S.I. News* Sept. 13/2 The determination of primary alcohols, including determination of citronellol in the presence of geraniol. **1964** *Economist* 26 Dec. 1448/1 Rose-like chemicals like geraniol, citronellal and phenyl ethyl ether.

citronelle (sɪtrə'nɛl). [Fr., ad. mod.L. *citronella* (see prec.).] = CITRONELLA; also, a beverage made from this.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 699 Cetronelle or Citronelle oil, is the produce of this or of an allied species of *Andropogon*. **1882** [see CITRONELLA]. **1899** *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 50/1 As gay with flowers as a girl's hat, and as fragrant of sweet-olive, citronelle, and heliotrope as her garments. **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Sept. 604/2, I tasted a new drink called 'citronelle', a kind of tea made from a grass which the French cultivate in their gardens.

† **citronize**, *v. Alch. intr.* To become of a citron or yellow colour (cf. CITRINIZE).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii. 136 Ten dayes hence He will be siluer potate; then, three dayes, Before he citronise.

citrous ('sɪtrəs), *a.* [f. CITR(US + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the genus *Citrus*. Cf. CITRUS 1.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 2/3 Citrous fruits. **1911** C. E. W. BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* xl. 355 Land..which suits vegetables, lucerne, dairying, citrous fruits. **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 9 July 5 The citrous fruit industry.

citrovorum (sɪ'trəʊvərəm). [f. mod.L. *Leuconostoc citrovorum*, f. CITR- + *-vorum*, neut. sing. of L. *-vorus* -VOROUS.] Esp. in *citrovorum factor*, the active form of folic acid; folinic acid.

1948 SAUBERLICH & BAUMANN in *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* Oct. 168 The '*citrovorum* unit' was designated as the amount of substance required per ml. to give one-half maximal acid production in 72 hours by *Leuconostoc citrovorum* 8081. *Ibid.* 171 The chick assay..proved to be one of the most potent concentrates of the *citrovorum* factor thus far encountered. **1957** J. H. BURN *Princ. Therapeutics* xxi. 180 Folic acid is converted in the body into folinic acid, which is also known as the citrovorum factor.

† **citrul.** *Obs.* Also 5 citrulle, 6–8 citrull, 7 citral. [a. F. *citrouille*, OF. 13th c. *citrole*, in Berry *citrulle* (Littré), ad. It. *citriuolo*, med.L. *citrolus*, *-ullus*, dim. from **citro*, L. *citrus* citron, so called from the colour.] The Water-Melon (*Cucumis Citrullus*); also applied (both in French and English) to the Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lii. (1495) 893 Gourdes, Citrulles, Melones. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58a, The greate foure colde sedes, that is to saye, of gourdes, cucumbers, melones, and citruls. **1611** COTGR., *Citrouille*, a Citrull: a Citrull cowcumber or Turkish gourd: a kind of melon, in colour and forme resembling a Citron. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 192 Citrulls or ordinary Pompions, Pumpions, or Pumkins, and Potirons, or flat Pumpions, as every body knows, are the biggest productions the Earth brings forth in our Climates. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 119 Citruls boil'd..till the water becomes clammy. **1755** JOHNSON, *Citrul*, the same with pumpion, so named from its yellow colour.

citrullin(e (sɪ'trʌlɪn, -aɪn). *Chem.* [f. med.L. *citrull(us* (see CITRUL) + -INE[5].] An amino acid, α-amino-δ-carbamido-valeric acid, found in watermelons, and in living organisms concerned in the formation of urea from ornithine.

1930 M. WADA in *Proc. Imperial Acad. (Japan)* VI. 15 The author..isolated a new amino acid and named it 'Citrullin'. **1934** *Brit. Pat.* 421, 407 1/1 Delta-carbamido-alpha benzoylornithin..may be further converted into deltacarbamidoornithin (citrullin). **1956** *Nature* 4 Feb. 238/1 β-alanine and/or citrulline were detected in both specimens of urine. **1963** R. P. DALES *Annelids* V. 100 Feeding with either arginine or citrulline augmented urea production.

‖ **citrus** ('sɪtrəs). *Bot.* [L.: cf. Gr. *κιτρέα*, *κίτριον* citron-tree, *κίτρον* citron. Prob. ultimately of Eastern origin, the citron being described by Theophrastus as growing in Media, whence also the name *μῆλον μηδικόν* Median apple, and the specific name *Citrus Mēdica*.]

1. The Latin name of the citron-tree, now used as the name of the genus which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, shaddock, and their many varieties. Freq. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

It is still a question how many of these are specifically distinct. Lindley inclined to consider the whole as long-established varieties of the citron *Citrus Medica*. Hooker reckons about 5 good species, viz. *C. Medica* citron (with *C. Limonum* lemon, and *C. Limetta* sweet lime, as varieties or sub-species), *C. Aurantium* orange, *C. decumana* shaddock, and two others. The native region of these appears to be northern India, esp. about the eastern end of the Himalayas. The earliest known in the west was the citron, cultivated by the 4th c. B.C. in Western Asia, whence it was obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The orange and lemon were found in India by the Arabs, and by them carried westward, reaching Southern Europe about the 12th or 13th c.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 81 The Citrus tribe is also propagated by cuttings and layers. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Lands suitable for the cultivation of the citrus fruits. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVI. 804 Citrus fruits do not flourish in this belt. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo, and every description of citrus, were weighed down by their own golden fruit. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 2/3 'Forbidden Fruit'—this name is sometimes loosely given to this whole group of citrus varieties. **1906** *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 794 Fruit-trees, especially the citrus and stone varieties. **1953** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 13 Aug. 7 The succulent citrus crops.

2. The name by which the Romans knew an African tree, probably *Callitris quadrivalvis*, the fragrant wood of which was highly prized for making furniture.

1865 DAUBENY *Trees Anc.* 40.

cittadel(l, obs. form of CITADEL.

citte, -ie, obs. forms of CITY.

citterach, obs. form of CETERACH, scale-fern.

cittern, cittren, -on: see CITHERN.

city ('sɪtɪ). Forms: 3–6 cyte, cite, (3 scite), 4 cety, 4–5 cytee, site, 4–6 citee, cete, 5 cetie, sete, 5–7 citie, 6 cittie, citte, cytte, syttey, sittey; also *Sc.* ciete, cyete, scitie, 6–7 citty, (7 chitty), 6– city. [ME. *cite*, a. OF. *cité*, earlier *citet*, corresp. to Pr. *ciptat*, It. *città*, earlier *cittade*, Romanic **civ'tade*:—L. *cīvitāt-em*. By another phonetic process the Romanic type gave Pr. and Cat. *ciutat*, Sp. *ciudad*, Pg. *cidade*. L. *cīvitās*, *-tātem* was sb. of state or condition f. *cīvis* citizen: its primary sense was therefore 'citizenship'; thence concretely 'the body of citizens, the community'; only in later times was the word taken as = *urbs*, the town or place occupied by the community. The historical relation between the Roman *cīvitās* and *cīvis* was thus the reverse of that between our *city* and *citizen*, which however is that of the Gr. *πόλις* and *πολίτης*.]

The name *civitas* was applied by the Romans to each of the independent states or tribes of Gaul; in later times it adhered to the chief town of each of these states, which usually became afterwards the seat of civil government and of episcopal authority. Though there were *civitates* in Britain also in Roman times, the word was not adopted by the Angles and Saxons, who applied the name *burh* to all towns alike. In later times *civitas* may be found as a Latin equivalent of *burh*, and, in Domesday, it is frequently applied to the larger and more important *byriȝ*, *burȝes*, or *boroughs*, which were the centres of districts, and had in some cases municipal autonomy, and thus corresponded in character to the *cités* of France. As an English word, *cité* is found early in the 13th c., applied, both to foreign, and particularly ancient cities, where it is probably due to translation from Latin or French, and also to important English boroughs, such as London and Lincoln. Under the Norman kings, the episcopal sees, which were formerly often established in villages, began to be removed to the chief borough or 'city' of the diocese, as in France; and as the bishops thus went to the cities, there grew up a notion of identification between 'city' and 'cathedral town'; which was confirmed and legally countenanced when, on the establishment of the new bishoprics by Henry VIII, the boroughs in which they were set up were created 'cities'. The same title has been conferred on all (or nearly all) the places to which new bishoprics have been assigned in the 19th c. Historians and legal antiquaries have, however, always pointed out that there is no necessary connexion of 'city' with 'cathedral town', and in recent times the style and rank of 'city' have begun to be conferred by royal authority on large and important boroughs which are not episcopal seats, Birmingham being the first so distinguished in England. (See Freeman in *Macmillan's Mag.*, May 1889.)

In Scotland, the style of *civitas* appears to have been introduced from England, after the association of the word with the episcopal seats. Here, it appears to have had no relation to the size, civil importance, or municipal standing of the place, but was freely applied in charters from the time of David I (12th c.) to every bishop's seat, even when a mere hamlet; it was only at much later dates that some of these *civitates* attained sufficient importance to be raised to the rank of burghs, while others remained villages. In later times, perh. not before the Reformation, *civitas* is found applied to Perth and Edinburgh, which were not episcopal seats, but ancient royal burghs, and seats of royalty. The vernacular form 'city' is found in the 15th c. applied to some of the burghs which were *civitates*, and it gradually came to be commonly used of certain of the larger of these, notably Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen. In this sense, the royal burgh of Dundee was also created a 'city' by Royal Charter in 1889. Some of the other burghs which were formerly bishop's seats, or can show *civitas* in their early charters, have in recent times claimed or assumed the style of 'city', though not generally so regarded.

The history of the word in Ireland is somewhat parallel. Probably all or most of the places having bishops have been styled on some occasion *civitas*; but some of these are mere hamlets, and the term 'city' is currently applied only to a few of them which are ancient and important boroughs. *Thom's Directory* applies it to Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick ('City of the violated treaty'), Kilkenny, and Waterford; also to Armagh and Cashel, but not to Tuam or Galway (though the latter is often called 'the City of the Tribes'). Belfast was, in 1888, created a 'city' by Royal Letters Patent.

In other lands now or formerly under British rule, 'city' is used sometimes more loosely, but often with more exact legal definition than in England. In North America it usually connotes municipal autonomy or organization of a more complete or higher kind than 'town'. See 2 d, e. In India it is applied titularly to the three Presidency capitals, and to all great towns of historic importance or note, as the seats of dynasties, etc., e.g. Benares, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Indore, Peshawur, etc.

The distinction is unknown to other Teutonic and (now) also to Romanic languages: Ger. *stadt*, F. *ville*, It. *citta*, Sp. *ciudade*, etc., translate both town and city.

I. † 1. *orig.* A town or other inhabited place. Not a native designation, but app. at first a somewhat grandiose title, used instead of the OE. *burh*, BOROUGH. Frequently applied (after *civitas* of the Vulgate = *πόλις* of N.T. & LXX.) to places mentioned in the Bible which were really mere villages, *e.g.* Nazareth, Nain, Bethlehem; here, as a literalism of translation, it still stands in Bible versions.

The earlier Wyclifite version had regularly *burȝ toun*, *borow toun*; for this the later version (Purvey's) substituted *citee*. Only in Esther ix. 19 do we find *borow townes*, and in Gen. xiii. 12 *townes* retained.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 228 Þe tur nis nout asailed, ne Þe castel, ne Þe cite hwon heo beoð biwunnen. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2669 Memphin ðat riche cite. *c* **1250** *Kentish Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 26 Þe cite of bethleem. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 Fforthkastand me out of Þe cite. **1388** WYCLIF *Deut.* xii. 21 Thou schalt ete in thi citees [**1382** burȝtouns]. —— *Joshua* vii. 2 The citee [**1382** burȝtown] Bethel. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 All the laif that duelt into that schire, With euerie scitie that wes neir besyde. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* vii. 11 He went into a citie called Nain.

2. *spec.* A title ranking above that of 'town'. a. used vaguely, or of ancient or foreign places of note, as capitals, or the like.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 283 Be it castel, burgh, outher Cite. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 486 The erthe is aournyd wyth so many grete cytees and borughes. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* XXV. 93 (Harl. MS.) Plebeius was Emperoure Regning in the cete of Rome. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 68 An yle named Probane wherin ben founded ten cytees and plente of other townes. **1535** COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 12 Wo vnto him, yᵗ buyldeth yᵉ towne with bloude, and maynteneth yᵉ cite with vnrightuousnes [so Bps'. Bible and **1611**; WYCLIF citee..cytee]. **1555** *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Of Tounes, thei made cities, and of villages, Tounes. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *1 Sam.* xxvii. 5 Let them geue me a place in some towne in the countrey..for why shoulde thy seruant dwel in the head citie of the kingdome. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 45 Look on fertile France, And see the Cities and the Townes defac't. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 69 The delightsome pleasures of Rome-citie. **1709** BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 109 Many houses go to the making of one city. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* V, They saw a lake..encompassed with large towns, and discovered the capital city [Mexico] rising upon an island in the middle. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xviii, Cairo and Plague! During the whole time of my stay the Plague was master of the city. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 302 A city in size and social advantages; quite so, indeed, if eighty thousand people make a city. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) Pref. 8 The city of Paris..supposed itself..infinitely richer.

b. In England (see the historical sketch above).

The title appears to be properly relative to 'town', not to 'borough'. 'Cities' and 'towns', possessing a municipal corporation and local autonomy, are alike 'boroughs', though those boroughs which are also cities may take precedence of those which are not.

c **1300** *Beket* 1129 He wende fram Gra[nt]ham; fyve and tuenti myle also To the cite of Lincolne. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 160, I haue ysein segges, quod he, in Þe cite of london Beren biȝes ful briȝte. **1393** *Ibid.* C. 1. 177 Ich haue yseie grete syres in Cytees and in tounes. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 A bretherhode of barbres in Þe site of Norwyche. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* 2 And graunted to many cyteis and tounes new fraunschesses. **1552–3** *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 68 Solde by the bayles and cominalte of the sayd syttey of Lychefeld. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 60 That place is commonly called *Civitas*, which hath a Bishop. Yet Master Crompton in his *Jurisdictions*, where he reckoneth up all the Cities, leaveth out Elie, although it hath a Bishop and a Cathedral Church, and putteth in Westminster, notwithstanding that now it hath no Bishop. **1714** FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 65 *note*, My Lord Coke's Observation, that every City is, or was, a Bishop's See, is not very exact; for Leicester which is called there a City, never had a Bishop; nor had Gloucester at that time any Bishop, tho' it is called a City in Domesday-book. **1889** FREEMAN in *Macm. Mag.* May 29 A little time back.. Birmingham and Dundee, hitherto merely boroughs, were raised to the rank of cities. *Ibid.* 30 A city does not seem to have any rights or powers as a city which are not equally shared by every corporate town.

c. In Scotland and Ireland (see the historical sketch above).

1454 (18 Dec.) *Munimenta Fr. Pred. de Glasgu.* 32 (Maitl. Cl.) 176 Johne Steuart, the first provest that wes in the Cite of Glasgow. **1477** (27 Jan.) *Reg. Episc. Glasg.* No. 453 Hed Court of the Burgh and Cite of Glasgow. **1581** *Acts Parl. Sc.* 29 Nov. cap. 60 (18..) III. 239 The provest, baillies, counsall, and communitie of the cietie of Sanctandrois. *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 121 Jas. VI (1597) Barronnes alsweil within Regalitie as Royaltie, and their Baillies to Landwart, and the Provestes and Baillies of all Burrowes and Cities. **1814** SCOTT *Waverley* xxxix, He approached the ancient palace of Holyrood, without having entered the walls of the city. **1828** —— *F.M. Perth* i, The city was often the residence of our monarchs..although they had no palace at Perth. *Ibid.* vii, The citizens of the town, or, as they loved better to call it, the Fair City of Perth. **1840** LEVER *H. Lorrequer* i, We were dined by the citizens of Cork..a harder drinking set of gentlemen no city need boast. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 These works were within the precincts of the city of Glasgow. **1889** *Crown Charter, Dundee*, We..ordain ..that our said Burgh of Dundee shall henceforth and forever hereafter be a City, and shall be called and styled the City of Dundee, and shall have all such rank, liberties, privileges, and immunities as are incident to a City. —— *Resol. of Town Council Dundee* 5, That the Chief Magistrate of the City shall hereafter resume and assume the style and title of Lord Provost.

d. in *U.S.*: 'A town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen' (Webster); but applied, in the newer States, much more loosely (see quots.), and often given in anticipation.

The legal characteristics of a city vary in different states. In some, e.g. Iowa, there are 'cities of the first class' with above 15,000 inhabitants, 'cities of the second class' with above 2,000, and 'incorporated towns', differing respectively in the complexity of their municipal organization, division into wards, and extent of municipal powers.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxii, It is strange that the name of city should be given to an unfinished log-house, but such

is the case in Texas! every individual possessing three hundred acres of land, calls his lot a city. **1867** DIXON *New Amer.* I. 36 In a couple of hours .. we are at Junction City; a city of six wooden shanties where we alight. *Ibid.* xi. 125 At the head of these rolling prairies stands Denver, City of the Plains. A few months ago (time runs swiftly in these western towns) Denver was a wifeless city. **1882** FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 89 In America a 'city' means what we should call a corporate town or municipal borough. **1883** J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 68 (Hoppe) We reached Alta city—all mining camps are cities hereabouts. **1887** J. MACY (Iowa) *Our Governmt.* 51 The characteristic officers of a city are a mayor, councilmen, police judges, and a marshall. *Mod.* On a visit to New York city.

e. In the dominion of Canada: a municipality of the highest class.

Variously used in different provinces. In Ontario, a village, on its population exceeding 2,000, has a right to be made a 'town', with Mayor and Councillors; a town, on reaching 15,000, has a right to be erected into a 'city', whereby it is separated from the jurisdiction of the County Council, and has a Mayor and Aldermen (instead of Councillors); but towns of smaller population have also been erected into cities, by special acts of the legislature. In Quebec 'town' (= F. *ville*) is the normal title for a place with municipal autonomy, but six places have been incorporated by the legislature as 'cities', and have Aldermen, in addition to their Mayor and Councillors. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the term appears to be titular, and conferred by special charter. In Manitoba it does not exist, 'town' (= F. *ville*) being alone recognized. In British Columbia, on the other hand, there are no 'towns', only 'city' and 'township or district' being legally recognized, the former having a Mayor, the latter a Reeve.

1876 *Statutes of Quebec* 38 Vict. *c.* 76 §5 There shall be elected .. four competent persons who shall be called .. aldermen of the city of Three Rivers. **1881** *Stat. Br. Columbia c.* 16 §10 In every municipality being a city a Mayor shall be elected, and in every municipality being a township or district a Reeve shall be elected. **1887** *Revised Stat. of Ontario c.* 184 §19 In case it appears by the census returns .. that a town contains over 15,000 inhabitants, the town may be erected into a city. *Ibid.* §68 The council of every city shall consist of the Mayor .. and three aldermen for every ward.

f. ***City of Refuge***, in the Mosaic dispensation, a walled town set apart for the protection of those who had accidentally committed manslaughter. ***Holy City***, Jerusalem, esp. in connexion with pilgrims and crusaders. ***Eternal City***, ***City of the Seven Hills***, Rome: so with many similar epithets, for which see their alphabetical places.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 53 Thei .. camen in to the holy citee. **1388** —— *Joshua* xxi. 13 Ebron, a citee of refuyt [**1382** fli3t]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. vii. 73 For to speke of Jerusalem, the Holy Cytee .. it stont full faire betwene Hilles. **1611** BIBLE *Joshua* xx. 2 Appoint out for you cities of refuge. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 286 Leave the man-slayer no city of refuge. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xvi, The Pilgrims .. make their way as well as they can to the Holy City.

3. a. *transf.* and *fig.* from 1 and 2.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6275 Thou, hooly chirche, thou maist be wailed! Sith that thy citee is assayled. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The capitaynes and knyghtes by whose dylygence grace byldeth & holdeth these citees in mannes soule. **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 176 Long upon these terms I held my city Till thus he gan besiege me. **1843** MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi, The [prairie] dogs never locate their towns or cities except where it [grass] grows in abundance. **1860** FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 19 The canoe of the savage has grown into the floating city of nations.

b. Often applied to Paradise or the dwelling of God and the beatified, as in ***Celestial City***, ***Heavenly City***, ***Holy City***, ***City of God***, the last (*civitas Dei*) being also the title of a famous work of St. Augustine describing 'an ideal city in the heavens'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlvi. 4 [xlv. 5] The bure of the flod gladith the cite of God. —— *Rev.* xxi. 2 The holy citee Jerusalem, newe, comynge doun fro heuen of God. **1610** HEALEY (*title*) St. Augustine of the City of God. **1669** BUNYAN (*title*), Holy Citie, or New Jerusalem. **1678** —— *Pilgr.* I. 122 Now the way to the Cœlestial City lyes just thorow this Town [of Vanity], where this lusty Fair is kept. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 186 Such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world, and is embodied in St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei'.

c. [Cf. -VILLE.] Used as a suffix or final element designating a person, situation, etc., as described by the preceding sb. or adj. *U.S. slang.*

1960 L. BUCKLEY *Hiparama of Classics* 49 With that wild incense flyin' all over the place and that Buddha-headed moon pale Jazzmin colored flippin' the scene. It was Romance City. **1972** *Time* 17 Jan. 32/2 In a CBS-TV special called *Funny Papers* .. it turned out that Daddy Warbucks is straight city, but Carroll O'Connor is pretty sexy. **1979** *Rolling Stone* 11 Jan. 86 All my life I'm taught by my family *to keep it going*, don't get boring at the dinner table. When I learned I could do that by just being honest, whole vistas of trouble opened up. I get on a talk show, I get talking and *whoa*! Trouble city!

4. The community of the inhabitants of a city.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* iv. 13 That man after that he is goon yn, toolde to the cytee, and al the citee 3ellide. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 136 Whan the cyte vnderstode this, she began to be sore moeved. **1513** MORE *Edw. V* (1641) 135 To frame the Citty to their appetite.

5. a. ***the City***: short for *the City of London*, that part of London situated within the ancient boundaries, including the liberties, or the districts into which the municipal franchises and privileges extend, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Also the corporation and citizens.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 Prestes, freeres, and other sage men of the cytte. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 67 Know you not the Citie fauours them? **1660** EVELYN *Diary* 10 Feb., Now were the Gates of the Citty broken down by General Monke which exceedingly exasperated the Citty. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 7 There died but three, of which not one within the whole City or Liberties. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 110 London, in the large sense of the term, comprehends the City of London, within and without the walls, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the newly-created parliamentary boroughs of Finsbury, St. Mary-le-bone, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 The City is no longer regarded by the wealthiest traders with that attachment which every man naturally feels for his home .. Lombard Street and Threadneedle Street are merely places where men toil and accumulate. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. **1884** B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 11 Within a few months he received the Freedom of the City.

b. More particularly, the business part of this, in the neighbourhood of the Exchange and Bank of England, the centre of financial and commercial activity. Hence, the commercial and business community here located.

1621 in W. Notestein et al. *Commons Debates* (1935) II. 447 Though money be wanting in the country yet it is in the City. *Ibid.* VI. 321 They of the Citty to lay the riches downe. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcvii, An order for thirty pounds upon the what-d'ye-call'em in the city. **1823** LAMB *Elia* i, Blind to the deadness of things (as they call them in the city). **1865** BRIGHT *Sp. on Canada* 13 Mar. (1868) 67 It is said that 'the City' joins in this feeling .. Well, I never knew the City to be right. *c* **1875** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxxiv, Garret and Oldham are going to smash .. They are something in the City, are they not?

c. ***city and guilds***: applied *attrib.* and in the possessive to examinations set or qualifications awarded in technical subjects by the City and Guilds of London Institute (constituted 1878; now part of Imperial College, London); also *absol.* as *sb.*

1939 *British Baker* 5 May 5/2 The City and Guilds' written and practical bread-making and confectionery examinations are taking place. **1976** *Daily Times* (Lagos) 27 Aug. 16/1 (Advt.), Supervisors: Minimum qualifications—City and Guilds. **1977** *Western Mail* (Cardiff) 5 Mar. 11/1 (Advt.), Ideally the successful applicants will .. have completed the city and guilds radio and TV mechanic's course.

6. As the equivalent of Gr. *πόλις*, L. *civitas*, in the original sense of a self-governing city or state with its dependencies.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 44 Aristotle, in definyng, what is a Citee, doeth not call it a place builded with houses, and enuironed with wals, but saieth that it is a companie, whiche hath sufficiencie of liuyng, and is constitute or assembled to the entent to liue well. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 199 What is the Citie, but the People? True, the People are the Citie. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. §9 Union thus made is called a City, or Civill Society, and also a civill Person. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *City*, in speaking of antiquity, signifies a state, or people, with all its dependencies constituting a particular republic.—Such as are, still, several Cities of the empire, and the Swiss cantons. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 69 The Ædui, one of the most powerful and civilized tribes or *cities* of Gaul. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. ix. (1849) III. 31 The restoration of a government of personal will in place of that systematic arrangement known as the City. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 101 We seem to be reading over again the history of a Greek city.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (Frequently with special reference to London.)

7. *attrib.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to a city or the City. (Often hyphened, as in next.)

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 7543 They rideth dale and doune, That heo syghen a cite towne. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Wt oute þe cite townes ende. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 31, I am attended at the Cyprus groue .. 'Tis South the City Mils. —— *Timon* III. vi. 75 Make not a Citie Feast of it. *c* **1611** *2nd Maiden's Trag.* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 449 A great city-pie brought to a table. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 105 The Citie-people accustomed .. to approve the gesture of the Player. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxiv, While Cittie-Liveries .. resolve it to their Cost. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Confirm our City-youth in the true principles of their ancestors. **1725** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, Let me have .. good city security against this pestilent coinage. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 96 What City Swans once sung within the walls. **1787** SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 434 To this person, as to a city-friend, Mr. Garrick held himself obliged. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 101 The city-roar that hails Premier or king! **1864** —— *Sea Dreams* 5 Her clear germander eye Droopt in the giant-factoried city-gloom. *c* **1875** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxxiv, The Bank rate is a sort of index to the state of City affairs.

8. General comb. **a.** attributive, as ***city-bounds***, ***-clerk***, ***†-colony***, ***-community***, ***-cross***, ***-dame***, ***-gate***, ***-government***, ***-knight***, ***-moat***, ***-soldier***, ***-solicitor***, ***-wall***, ***-way***, ***-woman***, ***-work***; **b.** objective, as ***city-builder***, ***-burner***, ***-founder***, ***-razer***; **c.** instr. and locative, as ***city-born***, ***-bound***, ***-bred***, ***-crested***, ***-dubbed***, ***-planted***, adjs.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 14 A multitude of *citie-borne bondmen, and after made free. **1866** YATES *Land at Last* II. 113 (Hoppe) *City-bound clerks. **1735** THOMSON *Liberty* I. 213 Within the *City-bounds the desert see. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A *city-bred child. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'If this other wench,' said the *city-clerk, 'can speak to her sister'. **1864** TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 1 A city clerk, but gently born and bred. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 413 As men go to the *city-colony erected by Sylla. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Remarks (1876) 10 The whole of these *city-communities were either conquerors or conquered. **1598** MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. x. 125 The subtile *Citty-dame. **1636** MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* IV. i, Five-hundred *City-dubbed Madams. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God.* 542 The humanists cannot agree about the first *City-founder. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 252 Come, Ile conuey thee through the *City-gate. **1656** J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 158 (Jod.) This alteration of *city-government. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Engl.* I. 364 Innumerable *City-knights we know. **1761** COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* I. ii (Hoppe), I have no patience with the pride of your city knight's ladies. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 295 The dutchess's garden lies near the *city-moat. **1787** SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 433 Mr. Paterson, the *city-solicitor. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶1 Every great shop within the *City-walls. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *My Doves* xi, To move Along the *city-ways. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 75 The *City woman beares The cost of Princes on vnworthy shoulders.

9. Special comb., as **city-arab** (see ARAB 3); **City-article**, the editorial article or summary of financial and commercial news in a London (or other) newspaper; **city-avens**, book-name for the plant *Geum urbanum*; **city centre** (see CENTRE *sb.* 6 a); **City Company**, one of the corporations that historically represent the ancient trade guilds of London: see COMPANY; **City-commissioners**, officials who superintend the sewerage of the City; **city-court**, a judicial court held in a city by the city magistrates; in *U.S.* the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen (Webster); **city desk** *U.S.*, the department in a city newspaper office which deals with local news; **City-editor**, the editor of the City article and City news in a journal; also *U.S.*, the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news; **city father**, (*a*) (*poet.*), a civic ruler; (*b*) *pl.* (orig. *U.S.*) [cf. FATHER *sb.* 10], those responsible for the administration of a city; also *transf.*; **city gent** *colloq.* = *city-man* (b); **city hall** chiefly *N. Amer.*, the chief municipal offices of a city; hence, the municipal officers collectively; **city limits** *N. Amer.*, the boundaries of a city; **city-lot** *U.S.*, a piece of ground lying within city bounds; **city-man**, (*a*) a citizen; a man of the (same) city (cf. *townsman*); (*b*) (also *City-man*) one engaged in 'the City' (sense 5) or in mercantile pursuits; **city-mission**, a religious and benevolent mission to the poor and abandoned classes of great cities; so **city-missionary**; **city page**, the page of a newspaper which deals with financial and business matters; **†city-poet**, a poet appointed by the citizens of London (see quots.); **city-republic**, a city constituted as a republic; **city slicker** orig. *U.S.* [cf. SLICK *a.*], a smart and plausible rogue, of a kind usu. found in cities; a smartly dressed or sophisticated city-dweller; **city-state**, a city which is also an independent sovereign state; ***city-marshal***, ***-remembrancer***, ***-ward***, etc.: see MARSHAL, REMEMBRANCER, WARD, etc.

1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagacity & Morality Plants* 181 The *city Arabs who sell fusees in the streets. **1904** G. B. SHAW *Common Sense Munic. Trading* viii. 73 In *city centres .. the [housing] schemes are commercially hopeless. **1957** J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xxx. 244 The maze of side-streets off the city centre. **1958** *Daily Express* 11 Mar. 1/4 A city centre café. **1903** J. RALPH *Making of Journalist* xiii. 153 Around the walls are the desks .. the *city desks, the suburban desk, .. and that of the managing editor. **1969** H. NIELSEN *Darkest Hour* vi. 69 We had a *great* paper, Charley, .. and largely because you were on the city desk. **1834** *Chambers's Jrnl.* III. 390/1 Employed upon each are an editor; a sub-editor (in some also a *city editor). **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *City Editor*, the employee of a daily or weekly London journal, whose special duty it is to report upon the prices of public securities, the state of the money market, and other matters of commerce and finance. **1870** A. MAVERICK *Raymond & N.Y. Press* 326 The City Editor, directs the work performed by the reporters, whose duty is to gather all the local intelligence of the day. **1902** ELIZ. BANKS *Autobiogr. Newsp. Girl* ii. 9 You might try it on the city editor; but, mind you, I can't promise that he'll print it. **1969** 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Gilt-Edged Cockpit* x. 167 Often comment by the City Editors precipitated a run on shares. **1845** *St. Louis Reveille* 19 Jan. 2/4 Allow me to call the attention of our '*City Fathers' to the importance of erecting public hydrants on the Levee. **1962** *Listener* 10 May 820/2 Kline, de Kooning, and the other present City Fathers of American painting. **1785** *City gent [see GENT *sb.*]. **1844** THACKERAY *New Monthly Mag.* July 421 Once .. I heard a city *'gent'* speak .. slightingly of a glass of very excellent brown sherry. **1941** V. WOOLF *Between Acts* 60 Not a dapper city gent, but a cricketer. **1675** E. ANDROSS in J. Easton *Narr. Causes Indian War* (1858) 106 There was at the *City Hall an Order of the last Gen[er]all Court of Assizes. **1754** in E. SINGLETON *Social N.Y. under Georges* (1902) 339 The books .. are placed for the present, by leave of the Corporation, in their Library room in the City Hall. **1833** E. T. COKE *Subaltern's Furlough* iv, Of the public buildings, the City Hall, containing the supreme court, mayor's court, and various public offices, .. is the most remarkable. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 319 What did those tinkers in the cityhall .. decide about the Irish language? **1930** J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* v. 388 He slept on a bench in front of the City Hall. **1967** *Listener* 22 June 811/2 A month passes and City Hall makes an announcement. **1841** *Louisville Jrnl.* 6 May 2/1 There are in the city proper but ten watchmen, and one in Portland, making in all eleven for the *city limits. **1926**

Daily Colonist (Victoria, B.C.) 16 July 1/5 One house was destroyed and the flames were within a short distance of the city limits. **1968** *Globe & Moil* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 50/9 (Advt.), Stouffville is situated 12 miles north of metropolitan Toronto city limits. **1683** W. PENN *Let. to Free Soc. Traders*, The *city-lot [is conveniently posted] for a dock. **1829** R. C. SANDS *Writings* (1834) II. 169 The latter sat pensive and silent, while Miss Violet discoursed .. about western lands and city lots. **1844** LEE & FROST *Oregon* vi. 79 The .. gentleman .. was selling off small city lots at one hundred dollars a piece. *a* **1861** T. WINTHROP *John Brent* (1883) i. 6 They had been speculating in .. city lots. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 1618 The *cite-men weoren wel wyght. **1662** FULLER *Worthies, Devon* 271 Being intimate with his City-man .. Baldwin of Devonshire. **1836–9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Lond. Recreations*, The regular city man, who leaves Lloyd's at five o'clock, and drives home to Hackney, Clapton, Stamford Hill, or elsewhere. **1875** T. W. HIGGINSON *Eng. Statesmen* III. xvii. 350 He had made his mark in the mercantile world as a thoroughly representative City-man. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, The *City Marshall! .. And the Sheriff! I know him. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/3 The two City Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot to make Way. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 346 (Hoppe) The *City-Mission .. might be made productive of real and extensive good. *Ibid.* I. 23 They respect the *City Missionaries, because they read to them. **1966** 'C. AIRD' *Religious Body* ix. 55 One of the largest *private* companies in the country... They're always getting write-ups in the *City pages suggesting they will be going public but they never do. **1967** P. M. HUBBARD *Custom of Country* (1969) iv. 51 There was some sports news, a city page of surprising sophistication and a sprinkling of .. foreign news. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 88 *note*, The Pageants .. being .. at length abolish'd, the employment of *City-Poet ceas'd. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. II. 348 Settle was .. made the city poet, whose annual office was to describe the glories of the Mayor's day. Of these bards he was the last. **1853** J. S. MILL in *Edin. Rev.* XCVIII. 439 Her people obstinately rejected the merging of the single *city-republic in any larger unity. **1933** A. N. WHITEHEAD *Adv. Ideas* iii. 37 The Governments of the provincial regions .. and City-Republics. **1924** *Cosmopolitan* Nov. 104/2 You reckon I'm a goin' tew give that *city slicker back his option money? **1938** WODEHOUSE *Summer Moonshine* viii. 92 It was a brooch or a sunburst from this city slicker in the background. **1953** XAN FIELDING *Stronghold* iii. 45 The two city-slickers were travelling on business. **1959** *Monch. Guardian* 13 July 5/7 He was dressed like a city slicker, pointed brown shoes, trilby .. cut-away waistcoat. **1893** W. WARDE FOWLER (*title*) The *City-State of the Greeks and Romans. **1906** *Doily Chron.* 25 Nov. 2/5 Athens, a city-state that could always give rise to great men. **1968** G. JONES *Hist. Vikings* III. iv. 254 Northwards they had their city state of Novgorod and their base at Staraja Ladoga.

Hence *nonce-wds.* **'citycism**, city manners, etc.; **'citydom**, a domain or state constituted by a city; **'cityish**, smacking of the city; **'cityness**, city quality; **'cityship**, a city with its territory; cf. *township*.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Transform'd from his original Citycism. **1862** R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 460 The early Aryans .. resembled the Hellenic race .. in being split up into a number of small States or citydoms. **1881** MRS. RIDDELL *Polace Gardens* xxi. 194 Delightful people .. not cityish or snobbish. **1662** FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1811) I. 290 (D.) They take exception at the very Title thereof, 'Ecclesiastical Politie,' as if unequally yoked; Church with some mixture of Citynesse. **1870** R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's Hist. France* (1872) I. v. 77 Lugdunum .. became .. the favourite cityship and ordinary abiding-place of the emperors when they visited Gaul.

cityfication: see CITIFICATION.

cityful ('sɪtɪfʊl). [f. CITY + -FUL.] As many as a city will contain.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 239 Five city-fulls of men. *c* **1879** G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* vii, He gazed .. from the midst of a city-ful of his fellows.

cityfy, *v.* Variant of CITIFY *v.*

cityless ('sɪtɪlɪs), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without a city or cities, having no city.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2286 Sirres, by my sothe, quod þe segge, Sitiles I hi3t. Qwi so .. How tidis it þe & tounles þi toname is callid? **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 159 Great Britain must no longer incur the barbarous note, of being City-lesse in Cæsar's daies. **1872** LONGF. *Christus* 199 The cityless river, that flows From fountains that no one knows, Through the lake of Galilee.

†2. *nonce-use.* That is no city. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Irel.* 86 In steed of a city it is altogether as one saith πόλις ἄπολις that is A City Citylesse, or The remains of that which was a city.

city-scape, cityscape ('sɪtɪskeɪp). [f. CITY + SCAPE *sb.*[3]] A view of a city; city scenery; the layout of a city.

1856 THACKERAY *Let.* 28 Dec. in H. Ritchie *Lett.* (1924) v. 82 A fairyland of frozen land, river and city-scape. **1952** D. HOFFMAN *Paul Bunyan* v. 133 His attempts to describe cityscapes in terms of neo-Wordsworthian natural beauty. **1958** *Listener* 9 Oct. 557/2 These mechanistic landscapes and cityscapes. **1959** *Archit. Rev.* CXXV. 373/3 A preference for landscape over cityscape. **1960** *20th Cent.* Apr. 375 *Private Fires* is a cityscape, a rich Dickensian evocation of a decaying, badly-blitzed suburb.

'cityward, *adv.* [see -WARD.] a. Toward, or in the direction of, the city (orig. *to the city-ward*).

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2847 To þe cite-ward of Susys himselfe he aproches. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 Mouyng of people drawyng to the Cite warde. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 As we drove city-ward.

b. Also capable of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, as in 'the cityward view, course, route, etc.'

1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* 804 The cityward bluff of the Colorado rises almost perpendicular for thirty feet or more from the water's edge. **1898** *Daily News* 28 Mar. 8/7 The cityward and homeward lines of traffic. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 Blocks in cityward traffic.

citywards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = prec. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1867 YATES *Block Sheep* II. 233 (Hoppe) As he went Citywards that morning. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. 171 Accents of Discord clang through the field City-wards. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 3/2 We quite expect that .. we shall meet him in the City-wards train.

[**civantick**, in edd. Pepys (24 May 1668): corrected by Mynors Bright to *seraphic*.]

cive (saɪv). A small species of Allium, now more commonly called CHIVE, q.v.

cive, obs. form of SIEVE.

civery, var. of SEVERY: see also CIBORY.

civet ('sɪvɪt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 zeuet, 6–7 sivet, 7 cyvet, 7–9 civit. [a. F. *civette* (15th c. in Littré, both for the beast and the perfume), It. *zibetto*, med.L. *zibethum*, med.Gr. ζαπέτιον, all originating in the Arab. name *zabād*, *zubād*. (Intermediate forms, now app. lost, must have come between the Arabic and the European words.) See also ZIBET.

The Arabic lexicographers connect the word with *zobada* to cream, foam, *zubd* froth, cream, *zubbād* cream, etc., as if orig. applied to the secretion; but Devic inclines to think that there is a mere accidental coincidence between these words and the name of the quadruped, which was perh. adopted from some African language.]

1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, yielding the secretion called by the same name. Specifically, the central African species, *Viverra civetta*, an animal ranking in size and appearance between the fox and the weasel. Often called more fully CIVET-CAT. The allied Asiatic species *V. zibetha* is often distinguished by the variant name ZIBET. The Javanese species is the Rasse.

1532 *New Year's Gifts* in *Cal. St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 329 A beast called a civet. **1552** HULOET, Ciuet, beast, *cibeta*. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 A Zibeth or Sivet .. which was brought out of Africa. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. Anim.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Dog kind .. the Dog, the Wolf .. the Civet. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 66 In the true Civets there is a deep pouch divided into two sacs, filled with an abundant pommade of a strong musty odour, secreted by glands which surround it. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 115 The Common or true Civet .. inhabits Guinea, Congo, and Ethiopia. This mammal is about twenty-eight inches long.

2. A yellowish or brownish unctuous substance, having a strong musky smell, obtained from sacs or glands in the anal pouch of several animals of the Civet genus, especially of the African Civet-cat. It is used in perfumery.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 *margin*, Siuet or muske. **1564–78** BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 98 Muske and Zeuet in euery place did abounde. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. viii. (ed. 7) 549 The precious grease or humour, which they call Civet and Zibeth. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 69 Ciuet is of a baser birth then Tarre, the verie vncleanly fluxe of a Cat. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 This Sivet is an Excrement. **1781** COWPER *Conversation* 283, I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 273 Assafœtida mix'd with your bouquet and civet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything perfumed with civet; anything acting as a perfume.

a **1653** G. DANIEL *Idyll* III. 36 Confer It to the Civetts of an Officer, Whose Tooth-picker .. Betrayes him Sleeping. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 11 To make a civet of their song Obscene, and sweeten ordure to perfume.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *civet-basket, -box, -violet*; *civet-smelling, -tanned*, adjs.; *civet-like* adj., adv.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. vi. 60 They who .. busie themselves in rock-work, in *Civet-baskets, in waxen Fruit-Trees. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 204 His Name has been to me as a *Civit-Box, yea sweeter than all Perfumes. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, In thy turn, die *civet-like at last In the dung-perfume of thy sanctity! **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 979 Or kembe his *civet lockes. **1596** FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 63 A *civet-smellinge damaske rose. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 151 You feather-brained, *civet-tanned puppet of a man. **1709** *Tatler* No. 101 ¶5 His Amber Orange-Flower, Musk, and *Civet-Violet, put .. into an Handkerchief, shall have the same Effect.

†**civet**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 cyuet, siuet, siueth. [a. F. *civette* dim. of *cive*: see CHIVE. (Misprinted in 16th c. herbals *sinet* and *sweth.*)] = CIVE or CHIVE (*Allium Schænoprasum*).

1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Itm, for Cyuet sede. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium .. a ciuet. **1562** —— *Herbal* II. 9a, Getion is called in Englishe a Cyue, or a Ciuet, or a Chyue. *Ibid.* II. 101b, Our siuet called in Duche schnitlauch is gethium. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxv. 643 Turner .. Englisheth by al these names a Cyue, a Ciuet, a Chyue, or Sweth. **1597** GERARDE *Herball* I. lxxxvii, Ciues is called .. in English Ciues, Chiues, Ciuet and Sweth. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Blond's Gardening* 65 Fine small Grass, resembling Civet.

civet ('sɪvɪt) *sb.*[3] [a. F. *civet*: Cotgr. has '*des Civets*, slices of bread toasted, then soaked an hour or two in water and wine; then strained and spice put to them; an excellent sauce'. According to Littré identical with OF. *civé*, and connected with *cive* CHIVE. Med.L. had *civeta*: see Babee's Bk. II. 42 'Carni oviculi, leporis, civeta paretur'.] A stew of game or poultry. So *civet de lièvre*, civet of hare.

1708–15 in KERSEY. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., A Civet of a Hind, Stag, or Roe-buck, may be thus order'd. **1730–6** BAILEY *Civet*, (with French Cooks) a particular way of dressing chickens, hares, etc., first frying them brown in lard, and then stewing them in broth. **1841** THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* June 721/1 The place was famous for civet de lièvre. **1964** *Harper's Bazoar* Sept. 121/1 Recipes for poaching snipe .. and for a *civet de lièvre*. *Ibid.* 125/1 Other pieces [of venison] should be made into *civets*, with plenty of red wine.

civet, *v.* [f. CIVET *sb.*[1]] To perfume with civet. Hence **civeted** *ppl. a.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xxviii, And civilizd, or ciuited .. kisse the hand. **1785** COWPER *Tiroc.* 830 Fops .. lady-like in mien, Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.

civet-cat. = CIVET 1. (Also applied in ridicule to a person perfumed with civet.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 Of the Zibeth, or Sivet-cat. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 415 The Zibet, or Civet cat, is a beast bigger than any cat and lesser than a Badger. **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 183 All your courtly civet-cats can vent, Perfume to you, to me is excrement. **1770** GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Are her subjects all civet-cats and musk-deer? **1813** MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* I. 104 Civet .. is produced by an animal called the civet cat.

civic ('sɪvɪk), *a.* Also 6 ciuike, 7 -icke, 7–8 -ick. [a. L. *cīvic-us* belonging to citizens, f. *cīvis* citizen; cf. F. *civique*.]

1. a. Of, pertaining, or proper to citizens.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 271 Of late they distinguish it by the name of a Civick Education. **1805** *Ann. Rev.* I. 298 Volney printed a civic catechism. **1827** SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 596 Efforts .. for organizing a civic and national resistance. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 16 He displayed a civic virtue on other occasions.

b. (*a*) *civic crown* († *coronet, garland, wreath*) [L. *corōna cīvica*]: a garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed as a much-prized distinction upon one that saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war.

This was app. the earliest use of the word: it was also the chief use in Latin.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 254a, A garlande ciuike .. whiche was woont to bee made of oken leues. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 115 The ciuick coronets .. presented vnto such as had rescued a Romane citizen, and saued his life. **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The civic garland, The mural wreath. **1649** MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 53 Our civil warrs have lost the civick crowne. **1842** TENNYSON *Vision Sin* iv, Freedom, gaily doth she tread; In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head.

(*b*) *Arch.* 'A garland of oak leaves and acorns, often used as an ornament' (Gwilt).

2. a. Of or pertaining to a city, borough, or municipality; = CITY *attrib.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Civick*, pertaining to the city. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxiv, The unambitious heart and hand of a proud, brotherly, and civic band. **1835** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. ii. (L.), In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant;—amongst the vulgar, I am called a drysalter. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The first civic magistrate. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §4. (1882) 191 London took the lead in this new development of civic life.

b. Of a city as a particular kind of locality.

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. xxxvii, That he .. Should now be butcher'd in a civic alley. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 24 His shoulders, like some of the civic streets, are widened at the expence of the corporation. **1845** R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 51 Civic residence is our peculiarity. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 165 This mood of mind is essentially civic, belonging to that straitened atmosphere of the town.

c. *civic centre*: the headquarters of a municipality; an area in which the principal public buildings of a municipality are grouped together, often in a unified architectural scheme.

1909 H. I. TRIGGS *Town Planning* i. 12 Every effort should be made .. to make the open spaces more extensive the farther they are removed from the civic centre. *Ibid.* iv. 183 Enlarged plans of two civic centres. **1934** A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 270 Give to London all the town planning, all the civic centres, all the garden suburbs that the ingenuity of man can devise. **1944** J. S. HUXLEY *Living in Revol.* ii. 24 For the majority of boroughs today, the only civic centre is the town hall. **1960** *Times* 6 Jan. 6/3 A new building on the civic centre site.

3. Of or pertaining to citizenship; occasionally in contrast to *military, ecclesiastical*, etc.; civil. *civic oath* [F. *serment civique*]: an oath of allegiance to the new order of things, demanded from citizens in the French Revolution.

1789 SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 262 Your military rank holds its place in my mind notwithstanding your civic glory. **1791** BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 15 [Cromwell] chose an Hales for his chief justice, though he absolutely refused to take his civick oaths, or to make any acknowledgement whatever of the legality of his government. **1832** tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 344, 4000 soldiers drawn only from among families having a right to sit in the council-general, were called the civic militia. **1841** W.

SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 56 Every individual possessing the civic franchise. **1866** FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. 13 That career of progress which afterwards made her [Greece] the teacher, not only of science, letters, and art, but of civic wisdom.

4. *Comb.*, as **civic-minded** *a.*, inclined to concern oneself with civic affairs; public-spirited; so *civic-mindedness*.

1942 M. MCCARTHY *Company she Keeps* (1943) vi. 203 His methodical habits, his civic-mindedness, his devout sense of what was proper. **1947** N. CARDUS *Autobiogr.* 207 He..was not civic-minded, and could never be trusted at a garden-party. **1967** J. WAINWRIGHT *Talent for Murder* 166 Alfred Merriam began to wish he had not been so civic-minded.

†civical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 64 He had purchased fourteene civicall crowns. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 41 The Triumphal Oval, and Civicall Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

civically ('sɪvɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.[2]] In a civic manner or sense.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Quest-man* 79 Her tongue too civically mincing, for vulgar attention. **1834** *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 No chief magistrate ever conducted himself with greater assiduity, urbanity, and, above all, civically speaking, hospitality than Sir Peter. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 185 Just government or unjust..civically elevating or demoralising.

civicism ('sɪvɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. CIVIC + -ISM.] Civic system or organization; the principle that all citizens have equal rights and duties.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 599 The spirit of freedom, the assertion of natural right, and revolt against the domination of Man (merely as Man) over his fellow—Civicism. *Ibid.* XXIV. 373 The partially allied, partially conflicting elements of Paganism and Civicism.

civicize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make civic or urban.

1888 *Ch. Times* 15 June 516/4 Its object, to coin a word for the nonce, is to civicize the counties.

civics. orig. *U.S.* [pl. of CIVIC used as sb., on analogy of *politics*, etc.; see -ICS.] That part of political science which is concerned with the rights and duties of citizenship. Also *attrib.*

1886 *Citizen* (Boston) Dec. 5 Shall Civics be taught in the public schools? **1887** *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Aug. 538 Instruction in civics as a special preparation for the duties of citizenship. **1888** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 3/5 The question of the day..'The End to be Kept in View in Teaching Civics'. **1889** *Appleton's Cycl. Amer. Biogr.* VI. 318 In 1885 he [*sc.* Henry R. Waite] founded the American institute of civics... He was the first to employ the term 'civics' to designate those branches of science that pertain to the elevation of citizenship. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 3/4 No one now doubts that civics in moderation should be part of a child's training. **1916** *Amer. City* Feb. 154/1 Girls in charge of the civics class. **1963** *Ann. Reg. 1962* 31 Night-school civics classes.

civil ('sɪvɪl), *a.* Also 4–7 with usual interchange of *u* and *v*, *i* and *y*, *l* and *ll*, *le*. [a. F. *civil* ad. L. *cīvīl-is* of or pertaining to citizens (f. *cīvis* citizen), their private rights, etc., hence relating to the body of citizens or commonwealth, political, public; also, pertaining to the citizen as distinct from the soldier; and citizen-like, polite, courteous, urbane. The sense-development, being already effected in L., has received only slight extension in Fr. and Eng.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Of or belonging to citizens; consisting of citizens, or men dwelling together in a community, as in *civil society*, *civil life*; also, of the nature of a citizen, as *†civil man*, *†civil creature*. The literal sense 'of citizens' is rare (quot. 1848).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. (Globe), Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. §10 (R.) Ciuill Society doth more content the nature of man then any priuate kind of solitary liuing. **1598** FLORIO, *Inurbare*, to endenizen, to become or make a citizen, or a ciuill man. **1655** CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 63 Man as a Civill creature, was directed to this form of subjection. *a* **1684** EARL ROSCOM. (J.), Civil life was by the muses taught. **1690** J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* 7 And for a civil man to go to the Vice Chancellor for leave to be out of his house. *a* **1770** JORTIN *Serm.* VII. i. 14 Since then infants are subjects of the State and members of civil society. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The proudest capitals of Western Europe have streamed with civil blood.

2. Of or pertaining to the whole body or community of citizens; pertaining to the organization and internal affairs of the body politic, or state.

1494 FABYAN 4 London, that auncyent Cytie..I thynke somwhat to expresse, Of theyr good ordre, and Cyuyle polycy, That they so longe haue ruled theyr Cytie by. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The inhabitantes..keepe also a certayn ciuile iustice and frendly loue one to another. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xv. §5 To exercise civil dominion of their own. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Art Divine Medit.* xiv, The Heathen Romans entred not upon any publike civill businesse, without, etc. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. xii. 309 The civil state consists of the nobility and the clergy. **1830** MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 If he had turned to civil institutions, he might have learned that some nations had preserved an ancient, simple, and seemingly rude mode of legal proceeding.

3. a. *civil war*, *strife*, *troubles*, etc.: such as occur among fellow-citizens or within the limits of one community.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 189 A batayle ciuile bygan bytwene Julius and..Pompeus. **1494** FABYAN v. cxviii. 93 A louer of cyuyle batayle. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* §24 (1877) 63 Contencions and warres..amonge themselves or with theyr neyghbours, whiche the Romaynes call the cyvyle warre. **1559** BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 12 As we see for civill quietness, there is appointed in every Village one constable. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 625 Domesticall dyscorde, and cyvill discencion. **1579** FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 763 By meanes of ciuil and externe warres. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 102 With ciuill and vnciuill Armes. **1595** —— *John* IV. ii. 247 Hostilitie, and ciuill tumult reignes. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), When that approued and victorious shield Must in this civil massacre be torne. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶3 A furious Party-Spirit, when it rages in its full Violence, exerts itself in Civil War and Bloodshed. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 Compelled by civil troubles to go into banishment. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix. 145.

b. *the Civil War*: in England applied specifically to the struggle between the Parliament and Charles I in the 17th c.; in U.S. often to the War of Secession, of 1861–5.

[**1649** BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 104 We are now under the heavy calamity of a Civill warre.] **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶16 The Civil War broke out..one of them followed the Parliament, the other the Royal Party. *a* **1834** MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 13 Their sufferings in the royal cause during the civil war.

c. *civil disobedience*: the refusal to obey the laws, tax demands, etc., of a government as part of a political campaign.

Thoreau's essay (see quot. 1866) was entitled 'Resistance to Civil Government' when first published in *Æsthetic Papers*, ed. E. Peabody (1849).

1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* 123 (*title*) Civil disobedience. **1922** *Ann. Reg. 1921* 275 Mr. Gandhi announced that he reserved the right to continue..preparations for civil disobedience. **1930** *Economist* 22 Feb. 416/1 A widespread campaign of civil disobedience, such as was envisaged at the recent Lahore Congress, might affect the collection of taxes. **1959** *Observer* 8 Mar. 1/3 The campaign [in Nyasaland] was to begin with civil disobedience.

†4. Civic, municipal. *civil crown*: = civic crown. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 37 With ciuile crownis of the strang aik tre. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii. 30 Make England's civil towns huge heaps of stones. **1713** *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 49. 215 The folly of the civil land-lord in London, who..is a stranger to fresh air and rural enjoyments.

5. a. Of or pertaining to the individual citizen.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 281 The power which the community leaves him possessed of with respect to his own conduct, may be called his civil liberty. **1793** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 149 That system of laws..calculated to maintain civil liberty. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 Slaves have no civil liberty; but are entirely under the authority of their owners.

b. *civil rights* [RIGHT *sb.*[1] 9]: the rights of each citizen to liberty, equality, etc.; *spec.* in the U.S., the rights of Negroes as citizens. Cf. CIVIL LAW, †RIGHT.

1721 *Boston Rec.* 154 That they Indeavor to maintain all our Civel Rights and Properties against any Incrochments upon them. **1866** A. JOHNSON in W. L. Fleming *Hist. Reconstruction* (1906) I. 225 The Civil Rights bill was more enormous than the other. **1869** TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* I. xxv. 211 A London policeman..feels himself to be an instrument for the moment of despotic power as opposed to civil rights. **1874** in W. L. FLEMING *Hist. Reconstruction* (1907) II. 201 The mere mention of Civil (negro) Rights has almost destroyed the public schools and colleges in some of the Southern States. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* IV. i. 179 President Kennedy..requested from Congress sweeping civil rights legislation to protect the rights of Negroes in voting, education, and employment. **1970** K. GILES *Death in Church* iv. 90 You probably don't have all the nosy civil rights committees.

6. Becoming or befitting a citizen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 These iiii cardynall vertues, Temperaunce, Justice ciuyle or morall, Fortitude..and Prudence. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxii. (1677) 288 There is a Civil Hatred when men in general detest Vice. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 21/2 To esteem the deceased holy is pious, to spare the absent, just, to take away the eternity of hatred, civil. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 61 For the instruction of heathen children in christian duties and civil knowledge. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 105 It was *civil*, in the Roman sense, to mingle in the amusements of the citizens. **1883** T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* Introd. 7 That civil spirit through which the promptings of personal passion are controlled.

†7. Having proper public or social order; well-ordered, orderly, well-governed. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 156 They are reformed, ciuill, full of good. **1599** —— *Hen. V*, I. ii. 199 The ciuil Citizens kneading vp the hony. **1600** DYMMOK *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 13 The south parte [of the County of Wexford] as the more cyvill. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 16 Ciuill streets. **1641** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 37 A more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place, than..Antwerp. **1659** MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* (1847) 439/2 That Army, lately so renown'd for the civilest and best order'd in the world. **1685** MORDEN *Geogr. Rectified* 38 Ireland is a Flourishing Island, Civil in its self, and a good additional strength to the British Empire.

8. In that social condition which accompanies and is involved in citizenship or life in communities; not barbarous; civilized, advanced in the arts of life.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A region wel inhabited and ful of ciuile people. **1579** *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* To Rdrs., Wee that inhabit a most cyuill Countrey. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 30 Among the Latines of the ciuiller ages. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §680 Beasts are more Hairy than Men; and Savage Men more than Civil. **1682** MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. 567 Moscovy..being the most northern region of Europe reported civil. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. v. (1715) 237 The Practice of all Nations, whether Civil or barbarous. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 311 On the other side..the People are much more civil. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, As in civil, so in barbarous states. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 From my long silence of late, you will no doubt have deemed me out of the civil, and perhaps out of the whole world.

†9. Educated; well-bred; refined, polished, 'polite'. *Obs.* **a.** of persons.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 A kinde of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more ciuil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer. *a* **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 130 A learned preacher, or a Ciuill Ientleman. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 29 Unbeseeming jests, And stuffe which every civill eare detests. **1647** EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 5 My character..for the civilest Traveller that ever returned. *a* **1704** LOCKE *Lett.* (1708) 31, I know what latitude civil and well bred men allow themselves.

b. of things.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 This schole philosophie..thinketh all thinges mete for euery place. But there is an other philosophye more ciuile, whyche knoweth ..her owne stage. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 200 The Greekes call it *Asteismus*, we may terme it the ciuill iest. **1612** BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 23 To their own languages, which they held to be more civil than the Roman. **1716** CIBBER *Love Makes Man* IV, Hard by, Sir, at an House of civil Recreation.

c. Public, popular.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. §3 The conceits..(now almost made Ciuile) of the Maistring Spirite, and the force of confidence, and the like.

†10. Of apparel. Not gay or showy; sober, decent, grave; also, of persons, decent or seemly in behaviour, customs, etc. *Obs.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 13 In words, is he circumspect: in lookes, graue: in attire, ciuill. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xx. 105 Wantonly clad in the habit of an Amazon woman; alwayes costly, but seldome ciuill. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Let this work be neuer so ciuill and seemely. *c* **1622** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iii, That fourteen yards of satten giue my woman; I do not like the colour—'tis too civill. *a* **1691** *Virgin's Compl.* in *Bayford Ballads* (1878) 931 Dolly, Molly, Susan, Bess, Pretty Maids in civil Dress.

†11. Humane, gentle, kind. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ciuill*, honest in conuersation, or gentle in behauiour. **1648** MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 557 Poynings Act, which was..the civillest and most moderate acknowledgment impos'd of thir dependance on the Crown of England. **1661** *Trial James* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VI. 104 The sheriff and hangman were so civil to him in his execution, as to suffer him to be dead before he was cut down. **1684** tr. *Eutropius* VII. 121 He was so civil in his government at Rome, that none ever was punished.

12. Polite or courteous in behaviour to others; sinking, in recent use, to 'decently polite', 'up to the ordinary or minimum standard of courtesy', or the merely negative sense of 'not (actually) rude'; while *courteous* and *polite* denote positive qualities.

Courteous is thus more commonly said of superiors, *civil* of inferiors, since it implies or suggests the possibility of incivility or rudeness.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 101 A passing civill Apophthegme of his extant which hee uttered in the Senate. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 13/2 A man..whom he had endeavoured by many civil offices to make his Friend. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 38 We'l drink a civil cup to all the Otter Hunters that are to meet you to morrow. **1681** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 Your very civil and obliging letter. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 61. 38 A youth ought..always to shew a Civil Regard to his Elders. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii, They were certainly the civillest people alive. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii, With an expression of civil disdain, thus accosted her. **1814** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 138, I am sorry to add that I did not receive so civil an answer as ought to have been given to any body. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 231 And never said one civil thing When you were by to hear one. **1840** LEVER *H. Lorrequer* ii, The proud Earl of Callonby, who never did the 'civil thing' anywhere. *Mod.* 'I hope he answered you politely.' 'Well, he was civil, which is something.'

13. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 70 b, Aristotle saithe, that the Crane is a ciuill byrde, Quia sub Duce degit. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 71 The hils of the Alps, waxing more mild and ciuil. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 326 A Lybyan Tiger..shut up and taught to eat civil meat. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. ii. 3 Let the streams in civil mode Direct your choice upon a road.

II. Since *civil* connotes what pertains to the citizen in his *ordinary* capacity, it is distinguished from various words expressing specific departments, and thus often opposed to these as a negative term.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xliv. 780 The word civil has about twelve different meanings; it is applied to all manner of objects which are perfectly disparate. As opposed to criminal, it means all law not criminal. As opposed to ecclesiastical it means all law not ecclesiastical; as opposed to military it means all law not military; and so on.

14. a. Distinguished from *military*: non-military. Also (as in CIVIL SERVICE), from *military and naval*.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 70 Sir Anthony St. Leger..performed great service in a ciuill course..Sir Edward Bellingham who succeeded him, proceeded in a martiall course. 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xxxiv, Game is a civil gunpowder, in peace Blowing up houses with their whole increase. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 411 Around him flow'd In civil pomp their venerable robes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 278 As long as it was carried on by civil methods, one ought to take the honester side; but when it came to arms the stronger. 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* i, A large civil cocked hat, like those worn by clergymen. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (ed. 5) 6 His sovereignty was civil as well as military. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 1147/2 He [*sc.* Northcliffe] did..accept the chairmanship of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee, on the establishment of that body in 1917. 1930 LADY TROUBRIDGE & A. MARSHALL *Ld. Montagu* 234 The enormous natural strides made by civil aviation the moment that the brake of war-time conditions was released.

b. *civil defence*: the organization and training of civilians for the preservation of lives and property during and after air raids or other enemy action; also *attrib.* Hence *civil defender*, one taking an active part in civil defence.

1939 *Times Weekly* 6 Sept. 17/4 It is impossible now to say where air raid precautions end and where civil defence begins. 1940 *Ann. Reg. 1939* 62 Some 20,000 men and women, representing every branch of Civil Defence. 1940 *Economist* 17 Feb. 285/1 These civil defenders should be sufficient in numbers and adequate in training and organisation to furnish protection for the civilian population. 1942 *Ann. Reg. 1941* 290 A.R.P. services would henceforth be known as Civil Defence Services. 1962 *Guardian* 18 July 5/6 Our Civil Defenders are once again in trouble. *Ibid.* 5/7 The Civil Defence movement is nothing more than a jolly social organisation.

15. a. Distinguished from *ecclesiastical*: non-ecclesiastical; and, with extended application, non-religious, non-sacred, secular.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 1 One is of the civill Roman Empire..another of the Ecclesiastical or Propheticall. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 Both in religious and civill Wisdome. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 67 To inundate things sacred and civil. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 288 Civil and canon law, civil and ecclesiastical history. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 106 Talents and virtues, civil, military, or religious. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 Civil and ecclesiastical oppressors.

†**b.** *Theol.* Naturally good or virtuous, but unregenerate; moral; good as a citizen, but not as a saint. Hence *civil righteousness*. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 A ciuill Christian obseruing these duties without knowledge of their iniunction in the Word of God, is as farre from Sanctification as were Heathen Moralists. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. 470 Meere civill men are such as suppose all religion to consist in the externall duties of the second Table. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 4 Being then only civil, till many years thereafter the Lord showed her mercy. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 166 Many that were civil before having become exceedingly loose.

c. *civil magistrate*: the temporal authority as distinguished from the ecclesiastical.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 16 Luther admonishing to obey the Civil Magistrate. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 108 An entire exemption of it's clergy from any intercourse with the civil magistrate.

16. *Law.* Distinguished from *criminal*: Pertaining to the private relations between members of a community, and to the legal proceedings employed in settling them. Also distinguished from *political* (as in 'political offence, trial', etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Civilizer vn criminel*, to change his Indictment into an action; to turne a criminall, into a ciuill, cause. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 Civil, implies an offence of a private nature, betwixt party and party, and not where the king is party. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xxii. 170 No person who shall have taken such civil proceeding can commence any prosecution under the Act. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. iii. 145 A Civil Injury (as distinct from a Crime) is a wrong for which the law awards reparation to the injured individual.

17. *Legal* as distinguished from *natural*; in the eye of the law and in all that respects legal rights or standing; 'as a person banished or outlawed, is said to suffer civil, though not natural death' (J.).

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 161 Buried in a civill grave of captivity, and most miserable servitude. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your civil power. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.

18. Of divisions of time: Distinguished from *natural*, *astronomical*, *solar*, etc. Legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life and social organization.

Thus the *civil day* in modern times consists of 24 hours and begins at midnight; the *civil year* contains 365 days, and in leap year 366, beginning on the 1st of Jan., etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 36 Those that have defined and set out a civil day. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 The ordinary or civill year did want intercalation. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 66 The common civil year..of 365 days.

19. Of, pertaining or according to the Roman CIVIL LAW. (See below.)

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 316 Unless I should use that civil remedy called in law Acceptilation. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 210 No Woman had it, but a ciuill Doctor.

20. See CIVIL LAW, †RIGHT, CIVIL LIST, CIVIL SERVICE, SERVANT, in their alphabetical places; *civil engineer*, see ENGINEER.

B. as *sb.*

†**1.** = CIVILIAN 1; civil law personified. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 57 Now Simonye and Siuyle stondeþ forþ boþe. *Ibid.* B. II. 113 þis dede I assele Bi si3te of Sire Symonye and cyuyles [A. II. 82 Notaries] leue. *Ibid.* B. XX. 136 To þe arches in haste he 3ede anone after, And torned Ciuile in-to Symonye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 71 Preyþ cyuyle it to see and symonye it to rede.

†**2.** *pl.* Civil matters, concerns, or affairs; *τὰ πολιτικά*. *Obs.*

1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* ii. 74. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 19 [Neither] from the Levellers, who would introduce a party in civils, nor from the Sectaries, who would cry down all order and government in spirituals. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 Oppression and persecution in civils and spirituals. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 319 Arbitrary Government in civils, and persecution for matters of conscience.

†**3.** *pl.* Civil standing or position. *Obs.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 For my Civills, some say I am a Gentleman, some say an Esquire.

†**4.** *pl.* Citizens, commons. *Obs.*

1658 SIR A. HASLERIGGE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 As glorious a work for our civils, to put an end to the King and Lords. The right is..without all doubt, in the people.

5. *to do the civil*: to do the civil thing (see quot. 1840 in sense A. 12); to act politely *to* (a person). *colloq.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xxii. 33 There's Bill Sikes in the passage with nobody to do the civil to him. 1854 ROSSETTI *Let.* 19 Nov. (1965) I. 233, I should like her to do the civil by sending them. 1858 TROLLOPE *Doctor Thorne* xxviii, I haven't exactly popped to her yet; but I have been doing the civil. 1877 READE *Woman-Hater* II. xix. 150 He would go to the station and telegraph him; and by that means would do the civil and meet Miss Gale.

C. as *adv.* = CIVILLY. *Obs.*

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 229 If he were meerely civill honest, it leaves him still meerely civill honest. 1767 *Babler* No. 12, I never heard of a man who behaved commonly civil to a woman, who, etc.

D. in combination (parasynthetic), as *civil-mannered*, *-spoke(n)* (see SPOKEN *ppl. a.* note), *-tongued*, etc. See also CIVIL-WEALTH.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* I. iii, The people they show brave too, civil-manner'd. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv, He was a very 'close' man, as well as a 'civil-spoken'. 1880 E. H. DERING *Freville Chase* xi, There never was a kinder or civiller spoken gentleman nowhere. 1910 J. FARNOL *Broad Highway* II. ii. 202 'What might you be wanting with a peaceable, civil-spoke cove like me?' he inquired.

†**civil,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the adj.] *trans.* To make civil, civilize.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 151 If they were once civilled and brought to more understanding.

Civil(l, obs. form of SEVILLE.

civilian (sɪ'vɪlɪən). [a. OF. *civilien*, of or pertaining to the civil law, as in *droit civilien*, *docteur civilien*, f. *civil*, L. *cīvīlis*. Later uses in English start from other senses of CIVIL.]

1. One who makes or has made the Civil Law (chiefly as distinguished originally from the Canon Law, and later from the Common Law) the object of his study: a practitioner, doctor, professor, or student of Civil Law, a writer or authority on the Civil Law.

'By civilian is meant in English (1) one who professes and practises the civil law, as opposed to the common, or municipal law of England; (2) one who teaches or expounds this civil law; (3) one who studies it' (De Quincey).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 51 Sumtyme cyuylians and canonistris weren deuout, and..bisy on her lernyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 387, I woulde wishe you to be a Civilian [*note*, A professour or studient of the Civil lawe, whiche yeeldeth great advantage]. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Twenty civilians, and as many common lawyers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 24 Ciuillians liue by the court of Amraltie..as well as by the Arches. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 316 Ulpian..and all the Civilians. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Both the Canonists and Civilians. 1788 GRAVES *Recollect. Shenstone* 36 (T.) He [Shenstone] kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner's gown for that of a civilian. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. VIII. viii. 26 Two learned civilians from Bologna. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 Doctor's Commons..has dissolved itself, and civilians will ere long be as extinct as the dodo.

†**2.** *Theol.* 'One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own' (Trench). Cf. CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 26 Distinguishing Regenerate mens actions from their counterfeits in Hypocrites and Ciuilians. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 104 (Trench) The mere naturalist or civilian..I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 102 There be no moral men and civilians in heaven.

3. A non-military man or official.

'The fashionable and most childish use of this word now current, viz. to indicate simply a non-military person—a use which has disturbed and perplexed all our past literature for six centuries' (De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. VII. 79 *note*).

a. *orig.* (More fully *Indian Civilian*): One of the covenanted European servants of the East India Company, not in military employ. Now, a member of the Indian Civil Service of the Crown.

1766 (25 May) H. STRACHEY *Lett.* in Malcolm *Life of Clive* III. 54 About the rage of the civilians and more than madness of the military. 1766 (28 May) CLIVE *Lett.* ibid. 59 If the civilians entertain the officers, dismiss them the service. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 364 Civilians and Indian officers returning from sick furlough. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 99 Associating with them European civilians in the administration of justice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 759 He [Warren Hastings] won the love of the new 'civilians' as he won the love of the Hindoos.

b. *generally* (esp. in military parlance): One who does not professionally belong to the Army or the Navy; a non-military person.

1829 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 121 The reasons of the warlike manœuvres are made plain, even to quiet civilians. 1856 *Mem. Sir R. Peel* I. 123 But the chief governor..was not a civilian. He was a brave and distinguished soldier. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 287 The Officers are not responsible for debts incurred by the Messman, such Messman being a Civilian.

†**4.** (See quot.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19 A civiliane, *civilis, politicus.*

5. *attrib.* and *appositive*, in various senses.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 Wks. (1847) 191/1 That civilian emperor, in his title of 'Donations'. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 20 May, The old civilian Council of Calcutta. 1864 *Times* 13 Sept. (L.) Men..previously passed by army or civilian surgeons. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar., All over the world military men view any civilian interference with dislike.

Hence **civilianism**, *nonce-wd.*, civilian doctrines or principles, opposition to militarism; **civilianize** *v. trans.* to render civilian, to make (the army) a civilian body; also, to confer civilian status upon; to replace by civilian workers; hence **ci'vilianized** *ppl. a.*

1870 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 397/1 The latter..simply 'civilianizes' the army. 1888 *Ibid.* Aug. 267 Even in these days of rampant British civilianism, proud of its defencelessness and full of pity for the strong man armed. 1948 *Lancs. Daily Post* 20 July 1/8 A Ministry of Agriculture camp for 'civilianized' Germans. 1955 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec. 6/4 When Servicemen in a Government establishment are replaced by civilian workers their jobs are said to be 'civilianised'. 1969 *Sci. Jrnl.* Nov. 6/2 In the early 1960s there was a strong movement to civilianize M[icrobiological] R[esearch] E[stablishment].

civilianization (sɪˌvɪlɪənaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. CIVILIANIZ(E *v.* + -ATION.] The transfer of members of the armed forces to civilian status or their replacement by civilians.

1946 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. 1/3 This deterioration has become more marked as the 'civilianisation' of the administration has proceeded. 1956 *Rep. Employment Nat. Service Men* 15 The word 'civilianization'..may mean the increased use of civilians in establishments which must remain partly military. It may also mean handing over to civilian management whole operations and thereby dispensing with military personnel altogether.

civilisation, -ise: see CIVILIZATION, -IZE.

'**civilish,** *a. rare.* Somewhat civil.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 124 Then spoke Mr. Marsh in a civilish way.

†**civilist.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *civilista* (used by Fortescue *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* viii.), f. L. *cīvīlis* civil (law), after *canonista* CANONIST.]

1. = CIVILIAN 1.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 10 As necessair, as..ane cordinar, charpenteir, captan, ciuilist, or ony vthir crafft or sciens. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 54 The Civilists have dignified the word Privilege. *c* 1725 W. OREM *Hist. Aberdeen* in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. III. 136 Patrick Gordon..was made civilist at the King's restoration; and..exchanged the said office with this office of humanist [= Professor of Humanity].

2. *Theol.* = CIVILIAN 2.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A 10 b, The luke-warmling and the civilist, his own knowledge in the Scripture tels him he must live holier and ferventlier.

†**3.** A political student, a politician. *Obs.*

1736 WARBURTON *Alliance. Ch. & State* I. v. Wks. 1811 VII. 55 If as a religionist he entered into society..as a civilist he constituted a commonwealth.

civility (sɪ'vɪlɪtɪ). Also 4–7 with usual variations, as in CIVIL, and final *-e*, *-ie*, *-ye*. [a. OF. *civilité*, ad. L. *cīvīlitās*, *-tātem*, (1) art of civil government, politics, transl. Gr. *πολιτική*, (2) courteousness, politeness, (3) (in Vulgate, etc.), citizenship = *πολιτεία*, (4) in med.L., community, city, '*civilitas*, mansio hominum' Papias.]

I. Obs. senses, connected with citizenship, and civil polity.

†**1.** The status of a citizen; citizenship. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 28, I with moche summe gat this ciuylite [1388 fredom, *Vulg.* civilitatem, orig. *πολιτείαν*]. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* i. Wks. II. 232 Your joy is in heaven, where your conversation and civility is.

†**2.** A community of citizens collectively. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 207 Yon sad ciuility Is but an Oxe, that with base drudgery Eates up the land.

†**3.** Civil or secular lordship or dominion. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 þai bissyen hem to be kyngis in her owne, and reioycen hem fulle myche in þat cyuylite or seculerte. *Ibid.* þis is þe mooste cyuylite or

seculer lordeschipinge þat eny kynge or lorde haþ on his tenauntis. **1530** *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 27.

†**4.** A civil or secular capacity. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 What an enormitie is this in a christian realme to serue in a ciuilitye, hauynge the profyt of a Prouestshyp and a Deanry, and a Personage.

†**5.** Polity, civil organization and government.

1537 STARKEY *To Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 193 In the joyning of these two lives together.. stondeth the chief point of true christian civility. **1538** —— *England* 119 The ordur of our law also in the punnyschment of theft.. faylyth much from gud cyuylyte. **1594** *Mirr. Policie* (1599) A, Policie is deriued from the Greeke woord πολιτεία which in our tongue we may tearme Ciuilitie, and that which the Grecians did name Politicke gouernement, the Latines called, the Gouernement of a commonweale, or ciuile societie. **1670** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 How have the rules of the Persian civility been forgotten in the midst of thee!

b. *transf.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 31 The civility of these little citizens [Bees and Ants] more neatly sets forth the wisdom of their maker.

†**6.** Good polity; orderly state (of a country); social order, as distinct from anarchy and disorder.

1538 STARKEY *England* 7 To bryng the hole cuntrey to quyetnes and cyuylyte. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 For the preseruing of publike peace and ciuilitie. **1611** MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 44 Without civility, and government.

†**7.** Conformity to the principles of social order, behaviour befitting a citizen; good citizenship.

1537-8 *Statutes Irel. an. 28 Hen. VIII* (1621) 129 Trayning of his people.. to an honest Christian civilitie and obedience. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* 5 They should have beene reduced to perpetuall civilitie. **1600** DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 The cheefe thinge wantinge in that cuntrye is cyvillitye, and dutyfull obedience of the people to their soveraigne. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. (1851) 146 To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of vertu, and publick civility. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 43 They conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. **1758** *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 459/2 Their civility (that is, their deference to the general laws.. and their attention to the common good).

†**8.** Civil or secular quality; secularity. *Obs.*

1647 *Lond. Ministers' Testimony* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 390 An inforced uniformity of religion.. confounds the Civil and Religious, and denies the very principles of Christianity and Civility. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 362 If there were nothing in marriage but meere civility, the Magistrate might be meet to be imployed in this service.

†**9.** *Theol.* Civil righteousness; see CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 Betwixt Ciuility and Sanctification obserue these differences. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 43 More.. by a sacrilegious pretence of religion, than he did before damne himself by an heathenish ciuilitie. *a* **1640** W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithful* ii. (1648) 57 They come out of prophanenesse and cnter into Civility, and a formall kind of profession.

II. Senses connected with civilization, culture.

10. 'The state of being civilized; freedom from barbarity' (J.); = CIVILIZATION 2. *arch.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* Col. II. 7 Christ is to the.. wylde and barbarous, ciuilitie. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 305 From them the Greekes, then barbarous, received Civilitie. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 Cloth sure is of the same date with civility in this land. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Not understood in a petty corner, but in parts of early civility. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 251 Metals and Minerals.. necessary Instruments.. of Culture and Civility. **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 508 The progress of arts and civility. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. (1865) 129 The nineteenth century of the era from which we date our civility. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 27 The foundations of the new civility were to be laid by the most savage men. **1881** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* vii. 177 A brutal people destitute of civility.

†**11.** Polite or liberal education; training in the 'humanities', good breeding; culture, refinement. *arch.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 951/1 Me thinketh it somwhat more ciuilytye.. a litle merely to mok him, then.. seriouslye to preace vpon him. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Well and honorably educated, and in all kind of civilitie brought up. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 101, I am heartily sorry in respect you are Persons of great Civility and.. of very good parts. **16..** *Def. of Univ. Oxford* (1690) 33 The Universities are the public nurseries of Religion, Piety, Learning, and Civility. **1756-82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. §3. 186 Bring civility and learning into France. **1858** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. i. 23 Our universities, all so many recurring centres of civility.

†**b.** A branch of 'humane' or polite learning, a department of culture. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 9 Young Gentlemen do so ply their studies in all kinds of sciences, and other civilities, besides the Law. **1672** WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 184 They [the Romans] had likewise spread their arts and civilities.

12. Behaviour proper to the intercourse of civilized people; ordinary courtesy or politeness, as opposed to rudeness of behaviour; decent respect, consideration.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 733 That among Christians may be a common shew of religion, and among men may be man-like civilitie. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 75 My Civility to this Learned Man obliged me to some Answer. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Some.. ladies.. have.. been to see me with great civility. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶12, I must purchase by civility that regard which I had expected to enforce by insolence. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 451 A cold civility, which carried no conviction of its sincerity. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 31 He would not use the common forms of civility.

b. An act or expression of politeness.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. 5 These were not meer Pagan-Civilities. **1660** INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 111 To accept of a Civilty. **1708** SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I.. said some other civilities, suitable to the occasion. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 110 After a few more uneasy civilities on either side.

c. †*to do civility* (obs.), *to show civility.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. §10. 2 Jesus being invited, he went to do civility to the persons espoused. **1772** JOHNSON in *Boswell* XXV, We should have shown his lady more civilities.

†**d.** *civility-money*: that given (to bailiffs, jailers, etc.) in consideration or anticipation of their good-will or good offices; money given as a 'tip'.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, To the Catchpoles and his Bums he ordered four Ducats for Civility Money. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* VIII. x, The bailiff.. hoped he would remember the civility-money. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, No opposition was offered.. either by the guards or door-keepers.. one of the latter refused a shilling of civility-money, tendered him by the Laird of Dumbiedikes.

†**13.** Decency, seemliness: see CIVIL 10. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. ii, Civility keeps them tied all day-time, but they are let loose at midnight. **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 105 Common ciuilitie teacheth vs to choose our way, and not wilfully to runne in the durt. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 275 They denied them the civility and humanity of burial.

civilizable ('sɪvɪlaɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of being civilized.

c **1840** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. (1866) 180 A race of animals, like a race of men, is civilisable. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 183 Diversities in the civilisable quality of races.

civili'zade. *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVILIZE *v.*, after *crusade, blockade, cannonade*, etc.: see -ADE.] A crusade in the interest of civilization.

1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 166 A recent writer.. proposes (to use his own words) not a crusade, but a *civilizade*, against this polygamous community, to put an end to what seems to him a retrograde step in civilization. **1872** *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 660 Mr. Mill.. went on to stigmatize.. any 'civilizade' against that institution.

civilization (sɪvɪlɪ'zeɪʃən, -aɪ'zeɪʃən). Also -isation. [f. CIVILIZE + -ATION, q.v. In modF. *civilisation*.]

†**1.** *Law.* 'A law, act of justice, or judgement, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary' (Harris, quoted by J.) The assimilation of Common Law to the Civil Law.

1704-10 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (see above). **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Civilisation is performed by turning the information into an inquest, or vice versa. **1730-36** in BAILEY. **1812** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 Getting us rid of all Mansfield's innovations, or civilizations of the common law.

2. The action or process of civilizing or of being civilized.

1775 ASH *Dict.*, *Civilization*, the state of being civilized, the act of civilizing. **1828-46** WHATELY *Elem. Rhet.* I. ii. §4 The descriptions some writers give of the civilization of mankind, by the spontaneous origin, among tribes of savages, of the various arts of life, one by one. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 6 Civilisation is the humanisation of man in society. *Mod.* To attempt the civilization of the Australian aborigines.

3. (More usually) Civilized condition or state; a developed or advanced state of human society; a particular stage or a particular type of this.

1772 BOSWELL *Johnson* XXV, On Monday, March 23, I found him [Johnson] busy, preparing a fourth edition of his folio Dictionary.. He would not admit *civilization*, but only *civility*. With great deference to him, I thought *civilization*, from *to civilize*, better in the sense opposed to *barbarity*, than *civility*. **1775** in ASH (see 2). *a* **1790** WARTON (T.), The general growth of refinement and the progression of civilisation. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 154 Our manners, our civilization, and all the good things which are connected with manners, and with civilization. **1814** SIR T. MUNRO *Evid. bef. Comm. H of C.*, Then the Hindoos are not inferior in civilization to the people of Europe. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 45 The seat of Egyptian civilization; a civilization which.. forms a striking contrast to the barbarism of the other nations of Africa. *Ibid.* 46 The civilization of Europe.. has shown a capacity of development unknown to those civilizations which were originated by soil. **1865** LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 18 The ancient civilisations. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 42 The more advanced the civilization, the less powerful is the individual.

b. *transf.*

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 13 Some communities of ants are more advanced in civilization than others.

civilizational (ˌsɪvɪlɪ'zeɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to civilization.

1848 (*title*) A Woman's Account of England the Civilizer.. with reference to the Civilizational History of Modern Europe. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1358/1 The aboriginal inhabitants.. are by no means uniform.. in grade of civilisational development. **1866** LORD STRANGFORD in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 9 Mere civilizational optimism.

civilizatory (sɪvɪ'laɪzətərɪ), *a.* [f. CIVILIZE: see -ORY.] Of civilizing nature.

1882-3 SCHAFF's *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 178 The natives were.. incapable of a rapid civilizatory development. **1886** *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 604/1 The 'civilizatory mission' of Spain.

civilize ('sɪvɪlaɪz), *v.* [app. f. 16th c. F. *civilizer* (Cotgr.) now *civiliser*; app. representing a med. or mod.L. *civilizare*, to make civil (a criminal matter), whence transferred to 'make civil' in other senses; f. *cīvīl-is* CIVIL + verbal formative *-izāre*, ad. Gr. *-ίζειν*, in mod.F. *-iser*, Eng. -IZE, q.v.]

1. To make civil (sense 7); to bring out of a state of barbarism, to instruct in the arts of life, and thus elevate in the scale of humanity; to enlighten, refine, and polish. *to civilize away*; to do away with, by civilization.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxviii, And ciuilized, or ciuited.. kisse the hand. **1611** COTGR., *Civilizer*, to ciuilize, bring to ciuilitie, make ciuill, to tame, quiet, reclaime. **1631** MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, I.. civilize Their barbarous natures. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 The doctrine of the Gospell.. Christianizeth men, and then civilizeth them. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, To civilize the rude unpolish'd world. **1780** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Aug., A very savage parish was civilized by a decayed gentlewoman, who came among them to teach a petty school. *a* **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 179 Christianity itself has never, I think, suddenly civilized a race.

†**b.** To subject to civil authority. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 It is more easie to ciuilize them by conquest then faire meanes. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 The king of Spain did not allow troops sufficient to civilize and reduce them.

c. To polish what is rude or uncouth.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 124 If I can civilize his rudenesse by my sword. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cliv. 49 Your exercises of riding, fencing, and dancing will civilize and fashion your body and your limbs.

d. *transf.* To domesticate, tame (wild animals).

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 64 For the Pike.. as it is a Fish of Prey, it has been thought impossible to civilize it, or make it any way familiar with Mankind.

†**2.** To make 'civil' (sense 15 b) or moral; to subject to the law of civil or social propriety.

a **1640** W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* ii. (1648) 57 He doth not say civilize your members; many there be that civilize their earthlie members. [Cf. CIVILITY 9.]

†**3.** To make lawful or proper in a civil community. *Obs. rare.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 92 With an ignominious note of civilizing Adultery.

4. *Law.* To turn a criminal into a civil cause. [COTGR. has F. *civilizer* in this sense.] In mod. Dicts.

5. *intr.* To become civilized or elevated.

1868 W. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judg.* 410 If they [the negroes] are to civilize.. they must work either at a trade.. or on their own grounds.

†**6.** *intr.* To conform to the requirements of civil life, to behave decently.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law*, I Civilize, least that I seeme Obscœne.

civilized ('sɪvɪlaɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made civil; in a state of civilization.

1611 COTGR., *Civilisé*, ciuilized, made ciuile. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 176 Those Savages were not then what civilized mankind is now. **1776** JOHNSON in *Bos.* 21 Mar., The advantages of civilized society. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 281 The ancient civilised world. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 37 A civilized mercantile community.

2. Of or pertaining to civilized men.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. x. 129 Such civiliz'd deportment, shews of Love. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 181 A few civiliz'd hands signified their approbation. **1855** JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 308 The luxury of civilised perfumes. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 74 The strangers spoke no civilised language. **1875** LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 467.

Hence **'civilizedness**, civilized quality or condition.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 86 France owes.. her civilisedness to equality.

civilizee (sɪvɪlaɪ'zi:). [see -EE[1].] A person civilized.

1861 R. BURTON *City Saints* 80 The civilizee shudders at the idea of eating wolf. **1880** *Scribn. Mag.* Nov. 61 That the man of training, the civilizee, is less manly than the rough, the pioneer.

civilizer ('sɪvɪlaɪzə(r)). [f. CIVILIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which civilizes.

1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 80 The first Civilizers of Men, and Makers of Laws. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶4 The civilizers of nations. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 66 But armies.. are wretched civilizers. **1870** *Daily News* 25 July 5 Commerce is not merely the civilizer but the peacemaker.

'civilizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CIVILIZE + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CIVILIZE; civilization.

1611 COTGR., *Affaicterie*.. a ciuilizing, making gentle. **1752** LD. ADVOC. in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 224/1 The civilizing of the highlands of Scotland.

'civilizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That civilizes or advances civilization.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 558 A civilizing Conquest. **1883** *Athenæum* 12 May 599/1 The most potent civilizing agent.

civil law, † right. [L. *jūs cīvīle*.] The law of Roman citizens; thence, the Roman law as a whole, esp. as received in Western christendom in and after the Middle Ages.

In early times, specially distinguished from the *canon law*, in later times from the *common law* of England. See LAW.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 326 Alle þis is lawe cyvyl. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 95 The lawys cyvyle, na canown. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Grete scyence bothe in ryght cyuyl and in Cannon. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 There are an innumerable companie of examples in the ciuill law. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶ 1 It is one of the maxims of the civil law that definitions are hazardous. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 827 This head of revocation was originally borrowed from the civil law. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 355 Trinity Hall has twelve fellowships, usually held by graduates in the civil law.

b. In more general sense: The law of any city or state regulating the private rights and duties of the inhabitants; also used in other senses of *civil*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Right lawe deuyne cyuyl and moralle. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The name, Cyvill, beeing common to the several lawes of any peculiar kingdome. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 251 Civil law, is to every subject, those rules, which the commonwealth hath commanded him.. for the distinction of right, and wrong. **1825** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 378 In defiance of the law, ecclesiastical as well as civil. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 395 In the administration of civil law, Panchayats were had recourse to, while criminal cases were investigated by the British functionaries in person. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Inst. Gaius* 1. §1 What each people has established on its own account is peculiar to itself, and is called its civil law.

Civil List. *orig.* A list of the charges for the civil or administrative government of the state; the establishment supported by the moneys voted on this list (*obs.*); the term was used to specify a number of charges upon the public revenue, most of which have been at different times removed to other accounts, and it is now retained for the amount voted by parliament from the public revenue for the household and personal expenses of the monarch, and for the payment of the ***Civil List pensions***, *i.e.* pensions granted by the royal bounty, and not provided for in connexion with employment in one of the departments of the public service.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 §17 The Youth.. endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List..[he] succeeded so well, that he was in a short time made a Judge under the Protector. **1735-8** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 127 All our Princes since..have continued to be, only Proprietors for Life of that Part of the publick Revenue, which is appropriated to their Civil-List. **1849** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* 1. ii. 24 In 1816 it was mentioned that there was a debt of £277,000 upon the Civil List. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 558 The expenses of the royal household are now entirely separated from the expenses of the civil government; but by a whimsical perversion, the name of *Civil List* has remained attached to.. the revenue.. appropriated to the expenses of the Royal Household.

civilly ('sɪvɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CIVIL *a.* + -LY².] In a civil manner.

†**1.** In a way characterizing, becoming, or befitting citizenship. *Obs.*

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phi. & M.* c. 7 §1 The Children in the said Cities..were civilly brought up and instructed. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 83 Rules of discipline, vnder which they liue most ciuilie in their houses. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* 1. §15 (R.) That a multitude should.. concurre in the doing of one thing (for this is ciuilly to liue).

2. With reference to civil matters: thus often used in contrast to 'ecclesiastically,' 'politically,' 'naturally,' etc.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 134 He that will vnderstand thys sentence ciuilly, may doe it after thys sort. **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 358/1 Expressing.. the subiects allegiance ciuilie. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liii. 892 The predecessor in the case of heirship must have died: that is..must have died physically, or..civilly. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiii. 163 He lays down the principle..in two ways ecclesiastically and civilly.

3. In accordance with the civil law or with procedure relating to private rights and claims.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 210 Whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 263/2 Clearly he would be civilly liable, but ought he to be also criminally liable? **1871** MARKBY *Elem. Law* §190 (1874) Whether their consequences be civilly or criminally pursued.

†**4.** In accordance with civil morality; 'morally' as opposed to 'spiritually'; see CIVIL 15 b. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* iii 9 That is fall down and worship either thee civily, or Christ religiously. **1608** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 610 If the civilly righteous shall not be saved, where shall the notorious sinner appeare?

†**5.** In a civilized manner. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 102 That they might live civilly amongst..savage nations. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) Introd. 5 The Chinese [are] civilly content with their Companies in Effigy, which barbarous Nations exact unto Reality.

6. In a well-bred manner; politely, courteously; without any rudeness.

1552 HULOET, Ciuillye, *urbanatim*. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 Answere stranger ciuilie, but shew him not thy secresie. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 250 They were so civilly languaged. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hand. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 25 The master of the house received us civilly, but could offer us no accommodation.

†**7.** Soberly, decently; not gaudily. *Obs.*

a **1626** BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were.. furnished civilly.

civilness. *rare.* [f. CIVIL + -NESS.] Civility.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* C viij, Sowre, lowring, blockish, rusticall, and farre from all ciuilnesse of life. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 411 Prejudicial to all Christian Civilness [and] tranquil Government. **1730-36** BAILEY, *Civilness*, civility.

Civil Service, A term originally applied to the part of the service of the East India Company carried on by the covenanted servants who did not belong to the Army or Navy (cf. SERVICE). Now: a collective term for all the non-warlike branches of the public administrative service of the state, including the diplomatic intercourse, the working of the post office and telegraphs, the educational institutions controlled by the state, and the collection of the revenue, etc. Also, the body of servants of the state employed in any of these departments. Often *attrib.* as in ***Civil Service Commissioners***; ***Civil Service Supply Association*** and the like. **civil servant,** a member of the Civil Service.

c **1785** CARRACCIOLI *Life of Clive* III. 164 A considerable sum..contributed privately by gentlemen in the civil service, in aid of the military cause. **1800** LD. WELLESLEY (*title*) Notes on the necessity of a special collegiate training of Civil Servants. **1833** *Asiatic Jrnl.* X. 324 The two branches of the Indian service, civil and military. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 520 Mr. Hutchinson was in the Civil Service of the Company, Commercial Resident at Anjengo. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 44 To assist the Supreme Government of India..a highly-educated civil service, consisting of some hundreds of members, is placed at its disposal. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 90 When a Civil Servant's mind has reached the stage of sub-acute discontent which has not quite strength enough to develope into resignation. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 259 At the Civil-Service-Store in the Haymarket. **1867** YATES *Black Sheep* (Hoppe), Down to the 'Civil Servant of the Company'. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 272 He had already appointed an able Civil-Service Commission. *Ibid.* CXXVII. 275 The fluctuations of civil-service reform.

†**civil-wealth.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVIL after *commonwealth*.] The commonwealth or state in its civil or secular capacity.

1547 BP. HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 144 Euery man's office and duty..whether it be towards God or man: and whether he be minister in the church, or in the civil-wealth.

civism ('sɪvɪz(ə)m). [a. F. *civisme*, f. L. *cīv-is* citizen: see -ISM. A well-known term of the French Revolution of 1789: although, according to Littré, not in the Dictionary of the Academy till 1835.] Principles of good citizenship.

a. *orig.* and *esp.* Devotion or well-affected disposition to the order established by the French Revolution of 1789. ***certificate*** (†***card***) ***of civism*** [F. *certificat de civisme*]: an attestation that the holder was thus well-affected. Cf. INCIVISM.

1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 17 Suspicions against the intentions of the King and the civism of his guards. **1793** N. VANSITTART *Remarks on Fox's Speech* 21, 6000 persons arrested [in Paris] for not having Cards of Civism. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 976 A pretext..for suspecting the 'civism' (to revive that Jacobin word) of eminent citizens. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. vii, At all turns, you need your 'Certificate of Civism'. **1885** *Times* 15 Dec. 6 Here is the Jacobin certificate of civism in actual play.

b. *transf.* to the ancient Greek and Roman republics, and to the citizen principle generally.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 62 It might seem to throw some doubt..upon the sincerity of his *civism*, that undoubtedly Augustus cultivated his kingly connexions. **1845** R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 107. **1880** G. C. WARR in *Academy* 25 Sept. 216 That the Roman 'civism', the tradition of self-sacrifice for the public good, made the Roman people the rightful rulers of Europe.

c. *fig.* Citizenship, fraternity.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 35, I wish them to consider in me the civisme of the arts and sciences [*le civisme des arts et des sciences*].

†**civitated.** 'Become like a citizen' (Cockeram).

†**'civity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cīvitās*, It. *cività*: see CITY.] = CITY.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 9 (Halliw.) An ancient civitie. *Ibid.* (1586) II. 11 All the civities and burroughs in Ireland have been wholly Englished and with English conquerors inhabited.

civory, var. of CIBORY: see also SEVERY.

civvy ('sɪvɪ), *sb.* and *a. Services' colloq.*

A. *sb.* **a.** Short for CIVILIAN 3 b. **b.** *pl.* Civilian clothes, mufti.

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Civvies* (army), a suit of *civvies, i.e.* civilian's clothes. **1915** 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* v. 100 Nosey wore a rusty suit of 'civvies'. **1915** W. H. L. WATSON *Adv. Despatch Rider* ii. 23 In the course of my riding that day I knocked down 'a civvy' in Dour. **1927** E. THOMPSON *These Men thy Friends* 82 Any civvy who has had the honour of being associated with them. **1946** *Daily Tel.* 15 May 1 Young men exchange their uniforms for 'civvies'.

B. *adj.* Short for CIVILIAN 5; ***civvy street***: civilian life.

1915 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* v. 101 He still wore his 'civvy' suit. **1919** *Punch* 15 Jan. 38 'And I suppose you will be demobilised?'.. 'Oh, no, Mum. You see, I was a soldier in civvy life.' **1943** *Penguin New Writing* XVII. 18 When I get back to civvy street I'll never moan about my job again. **1945** *Daily Express* 19 Apr., Civvy cigarettes are dearer now. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* viii. 119 Dick was in splendid shape, sampling every delight Civvy Street had to offer.

†**civy, civey.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 cive, cyve, 5 cyuee, -ey(e, ceue, ceuy. [a. F. *civé* (13th c.), *sivé*, 'a black sauce for a hare', (Cotgr.). Littré identifies with CIVET³, and derives from *cive*, CHIVE, species of onion, on L. type *cæpātum* 'made with onions'. In many reprints of ME. books, editors have mistaken *cive* for CIVE, chive, onion.]

'A broth or sauce made of the entrails of a hog; also broth or sauce for the forepart of a fried hare, made of wine, vinegar, verjuice, herbs, and spices; oyster broth, or broth made of boiled oysters' (Cotgr. s.v. *Sivé*).

a **1325** *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 Come to me ded Other in ciue other in bred! *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Conyngus in cyve [*v.r.* cyne]. *Ibid.* 21 Harus in cyve [*v.r.* cyne]. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Plays in Ceue [*mispr.* cene]. Take playses, and make hom clene.. and frie hom in oyle, etc. *c* **1440** *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* 60 Harys in cyueye. Take Harys, & Fle hem, & make hem clene, an hacke hem in gobettys, & sethe hem in Watere & Salt a lytylle; þan take Pepyr, an Safroun, an Brede, y-grounde y-fere, & temper it wyth Ale. þan take Oynonys & Percely y-mynced smal to-gederys, & sethe hem be hem self, & afterward take & do þer-to a porcyon of vynegre, & dresse in. *Ibid.* Conyngys in cyveye. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 171 Oysturs in Ceuy, oysturs in grauey, your helthe to renewe.

ciza: aphetic f. *assisa*: see ASSIZE *sb.*, SIZE.

1665 STRYPE *Lett. to his Mother*, I never visited the Kitchen yet..and the Butteries but seldom after meals; unlesse for a Ciza, that is for a farthing worth of small beer.

cizar, -zer, obs. ff. of SCISSOR, SIZAR.

cize, obs. form of SIZE.

clabber ('klæbə(r)), *sb.* [a. Irish and Gaelic *clabar* mud.]

1. *dial.* Also clauber. Mud. Hence **clabbery** *a.*, muddy.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallov. Encycl., Clabber*, any soft dirty matter. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 'They clodded clabber at me.' 'Don't put the dog into that clabbery hole.' **1890** SERVICE *Notandums* 114 Whaur it was a' clauber yesterday, it's as hard as a horn the day. **1892** YEATS *C'tess Kathleen* i. 16 The dead leaves and clauber of four forests Cling to my foot-sole. **1921** G. O'DONOVAN *Vocations* v. 83 Good people..that wouldn't throw a lump of soft clauber at a cat.

2. = BONNY-CLABBER, milk naturally curdled.

1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* III. ii, Healths in usquebaugh and bonny clabbore. **1828** WEBSTER, *Clabber* or *Bonny-clabber*. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Bonny-clabber*, It is sometimes called simply clabber. **1884** BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxx. 354 We feasted heartily on mush-melons and clabber.

Hence **clabber** *v. trans.*, and *intr.* to curdle, as milk. Hence **'clabbered** *ppl. a.*

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* **1921** R. L. ALSAKER *Eating for Health* 1. iii. 47 Clabbered milk and buttermilk are easily digested. **1938** M. K. RAWLINGS *Yearling* xix. 222 She needed rain-water, too, to clabber the milk. The milk turned rankly sour in the heat but would not clabber. **1968** *Washington Post* 5 July A 18/4 Then it had to be left to clabber—or curdle—before it could be churned.

clabord, obs. form of CLAPBOARD.

clachan ('klaxən). *Sc.* and *north-Irish.* Forms: 6 **clauchanne,** 7 **clauchan,** 8 **claughan,** 9 **clachen,** 7- **clachan.** [Gaelic *clachan* 'village, hamlet, burying-place' (Shaw), app. f. *clach* stone.

The form in modern Gaelic, with secondary accent on *-an*, is that of a diminutive of *clach*; but it is not clear what the original sense was; its most common current use is 'stepping-stones' across a stream, but it has been used for 'village' in Gaelic song and phrase. It used to be said that the three requisites of a Highland village were a church, an inn, and a smithy; hence the contextual use of *clachan* both for 'the church' and the 'public-house'. (Prof. Mackinnon.)]

A small village or hamlet in the Highlands or west of Scotland. Also *attrib.*

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* XI. xvii. 9 (Jam.) Clachin Yha. **1581** *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1597) §116 Passing to Burrows, Townes, Clauchannes and Aile-houses. **1640** *Galston Sess. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 209 Two of the elders.. ordained to go throw the Clachan at ten at night. **1642** *Ayr Presbyt. Minutes* ibid. 59 Thair could not ane audience be had in the clauchan. **1785** BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii, The clachan yill had made me canty. **1829** SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The goodwife of the clachan had hidden Cunningham's sword. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 83 From every clachan in long Glencoe. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Clachan*, a small cluster of cottages.

clacht(e, obs. pa. t. of CLEACH, CLEEK.

clack (klæk), *sb.* Also 5-7 clacke. [Goes with CLACK *v.*¹: cf. F. *claque* clap or blow with the flat

of the hand; also Du. *klak*, MHG. *klac* crack, etc. (Sense 6 may be the original (cf. the verb); but in its later use it is mainly transferred from branch I.)]

I. Of mechanical sounds, etc.

1. A sharp, sudden, dry sound as of two flat pieces of wood striking each other, partaking of the character of a *clap* and a *crack*.

[**1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 The clacke of thy mill is somewhat noisome.] **1598** FLORIO, *Castagnette*, little shels .. to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers. **1674** PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 100 In all Breast- and Under-shot-Mills .. to count the Clacks, Revolutions or Stroaks made within the Time. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 274 The clacks produced by the swivel of a ratchet-wheel. **1861** L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 311 Hitting upon the wooden latch, up it came with a jerk and a clack that went .. to the ears of every sleeper. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 157 The great wheel's measured clack.

2. An instrument which makes this noise.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquette* .. also, a childs rattle, or clacke. **1838** THOMS *Anecd. & Traditions* 113 (Halliw. s.v. *Clacker*) 'Clacks of wood,' small pieces of wood to clap with.

† **3.** The clapper of a mill; an instrument which by striking the hopper causes the corn to be shaken into the mill-stones. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Clappe or clakke of a mille, *tarantara, batillus*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Claquet de moulin*, the clacke or clapper of a mill. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 2/1 The Miller's Clacks and the Lawyer's Clacks are in perpetual Motion.

b. 'A bell that rings, when more corn is required to be put in' (J.); 'a mill-hopper alarm'.

4. A rattle, worked by the wind, to scare away birds.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 88 This far exceeds all Clacks and other devices to scare away the bold Bulfinch. **1824** T. FORSTER *Perenn. Cal.* in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy cherry clack .. drives its .. windsails round.

5. A form of valve in pumps, etc., consisting of a flap, hinged at one side, covering the aperture, which is opened by the upward motion of the fluid, and closes either by its weight, or by the fluid's backward pressure; often called a *clack-valve*.

1634 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 8 A clacke is a peece of Leather nayled ouer any hole, hauing a peece of Lead to make it lie close, so that the ayre or water in any vessell may thereby bee kept from going out. **1726** DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 80 An inverted Brass Clack or Valve shutting upwards, and falling down by its own Weight. *c* **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 169 A valve or clack, something like a trap-door, to shut downward. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 161 The lower board [of the] bellows .. has a hole with a valve or clack. **1861** RANKINE *Steam Engine* 117 Valves, sometimes called clacks .. intended for the purpose of permitting the passage of the fluid only, and stopping its return.

b. In locomotive engines the valve which closes the opening of the feed-pump into the boiler; generally a ball-valve.

1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. **1849–50** WEALE *Dict. Term* 103/1 A ball-clack .. to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing the water against it.

II. Of the human voice, tongue, etc.

6. Din of speech, noise or clatter of human tongues; *contemptuously*, loquacious talk, chatter senseless or continuous.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxxiv. 211 Ther quenes vs comeres with þer clakke. *a* **1566** R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 97 Abandon flatt'ring tongues, whose clacks truth never tell. **1605** DRAYTON *Moone Calf* (R.), Who but one hour her loud clack can endure. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 445 His Tongue ran on .. And with its Everlasting Clack Set all men's ears upon the Rack. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* 158 Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual clack. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102. ¶1 The Clack of Tongues. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. liv. 129 The aggregated clack of human voices. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 216 The tread of feet and clack of tongues.

7. A loud chat, a talk. (*colloq.*)

1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins., etc., Vagaries Vind.* xi. (1872) 229 The merry chits maintained a half-quelled clack. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 336 Seven north country whaling captains .. 'holding clack' in our little cabin. **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xviii. 197 The old fellow would have had a clack with her.

8. *contemptuously*. The tongue. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1598 GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (Gros.) XIII. 210 Haud your clacks lads. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 435 He must talk all. His Clack must onely go. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61 And so, belike, their Clacks ran for half an Hour in my Praises. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 23 Who, as washerwomen .. at their work, could not hold their clack. **1864** E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 76 To hermetically seal up this Mrs. Gentry's clack.

† **9.** A loquacious person, a chatterbox. *Obs.*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 8 They are but clacks and tell-tales for their pains. **1680** OTWAY *Caius Marius* II. iii. (1735) 40 That well-spoken fool, That popular clack.

10. *Comb.*, **clack-box**, (*a*) the box or chamber which contains the clack-valve of a pump; (*b*) in locomotive engines the box or cage enclosing the clack (see 5 b); (*c*) *dial.* 'the mouth which contains a nimble tongue' (Forby); **clack-door**, an opening into the clack-box of a pump; **clack-mill**, a windmill rattle for scaring birds (see 4); **clack-seat**, in locomotive engines a recess in the feed pump, for the clack to fit in; **clack-valve**, see 5. Also CLACK-DISH.

1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Clack-box*, in locomotive engines, the box fitted on to the boiler where a ball-clack is placed. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 181 If the water .. rises above the *clack-door before the change be made. **1858** LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil. Hydrost.* 114 The single *clack valve is the most simple example of the class.

clack (klæk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–7 clacke, 5 clake, 6– clack. [ME. *clack-en*: cf. F. *claque-r* to clack, clap hands, crack a whip, strike the jaws together; also Du. *klakken* to clack, crack, MHG. *klac* a crack, etc., OHG. *kleken* (:—*klakjan*), MHG. *klecken* to make a crack; also ON. *klaka* to twitter, as a swallow, chatter as a pie. The relations between these are uncertain: the form is evidently echoic, and may have arisen independently in different langs. and periods. Cf. CLAP, CRACK.]

1. *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk loquaciously. Said of chattering birds and human beings.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 81 þi bile is stif and scharp and hoked .. þar mid þu clackest [*v.r.* clechest] oft and longe. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 To speke of bakun mete I wolde clake. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Thus as mens imaginations ranne, so their tongues clacked. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 121 The whole Mobile clacked with the Beak, in sign of Joy. **1798** *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 447 Mark the pleader who clacks in his clients behalf With my lud, and his ludship, three hours and a half. **1832** MACAULAY *Lett.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v. 267 He will sit clacking with an old woman for hours. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 20 The usual recipe for concocting a lady's maid, by making her clack like a mill-wheel.

2. *trans.* To utter chatteringly, to blab.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 48 Tis not euer true, that what the hart thinketh the tongue clacketh. **1627–8** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. iv. (R.), Custom makes them clack out any thing their heedlesse fancy springes.

3. To cluek, or cackle, as a hen. Cf. CLOCK, CLUCK.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶4 My hen clacks very much, but she brings me chickens. **1833** TENNYSON *Goose* vi, The more the white goose laid It clack'd and cackled louder. **1872** *Tinsley Mag.* Xmas. No. 17 My old mother used to say that every hen's got enough to do to look after its own chicks, and it clacks enough over that, goodness knows.

4. *intr.* To make a sound intermediate between a clap and a craek, as a hard substance, such as a piece of wood, does in striking a hard surface. *to clack* (more eommonly to *crack*) *a whip*.

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 The myll gothe, for I here the clacke clacke .. *car je os le clacquet clacquer* or *clacqueter*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 5 To clacke, *clangitare*. **1611** COTGR., *Claquer*, to clacke, to clap, to clatter. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Capriole*, He Clacks or makes a Noise with them. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. 57 Whip clacking on the shoulders. **1875** HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A woman clacking across the flags in her wooden heeled shoes.

† **b.** *transf.* to similar actions. *Obs.*

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 27 Th' heart clacks on, and is a mill, That's independent of the will.

5. *trans.* To cause (things) to make such a sound.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 Euyl ale-brewers and ale-wyues .. shuld clacke and ryng theyr tankardes at dym myls dale. **1611** FLORIO, *Castagnétte*, little shels vsed of those that dance the canaries to clacke or snap with their fingers. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 163 He clackt his whip. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* 214 The Australians smacked and clacked their mouths at the sight of his horses and bullocks.

† **B.** The verb stem used adverbially; At once, on the instant, pat, 'slick'; cf. *bang, plump*, etc.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. v. §50 (1740) 345 They went all, clack, to Conventicles, I'll warrant ye! *Ibid.* III. vii. §44 (1740) 535 The Money was not got; if that had fallen in clack, the King had compleated a Negotiation.

† **clack**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Orig. a Flemish word of the wool-trade: Kilian, 1598, has '*klacken* detergere lutum, used in *Fland. Brug.*, for *kladden, afkladden* abstergere sordes, detergere lutum, detergere vestem peniculo, stringere', also '*klacke* Fland. = *kladde* macula lutosa, lutum vestibus hærens, nota cænosa', a dirty mark. Cf. Ger. *klacke* spot of dirt, in Grimm. Hence med.L. *claccāre*; see Du Cange.] *trans.* To remove the dirty parts, esp. the tarry mark or 'buist' from (a fleece of wool). (Cf. CLAG *v.* 4.)

1429 *Act 8 Hen. VI*, xxii, Great hinderance commeth to the King in his Customes and Subsidies by them that doe clack and force the good Woolles of the Realme. [**1472** in Rymer *Foedera* XI. 735 ' Quod .. lanas quascumque berdare, claccare, et mundare possint'.] **1485** *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 10. §7 That the same Wolle shuld be as it was shorne and clene wounde, withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clakkyng. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.*, To clack wooll is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to waigh less and yield less custom to the king. **1641** in *Termes de la Ley* 60 b. **1726** in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

clack-clack, *sb.* Also clack-clack-clack, clack-clacking. [Imitative; cf. CLACK *v.*[1]] A repeated clacking noise.

1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 35 The infinite clatter of an old lady—clack, clack, clack. **1870** 'MARK TWAIN' *Curious Dream* (1872) 5 Presently up the street I heard a bony clack-clacking. *Ibid.* 6, I heard another one coming—for I recognized his clack-clack. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 249 The clack-clack-clack of a machine-gun at close range. **1939** C. S. FORESTER *Capt. Hornblower* I. xii. 137 This clack-clack-clack of women's tongues .. would drive him mad. **1949** F. SARGESON *I saw in my Dream* 134 You heard the clack-clack sound as she [*sc.* a bitch] stood there drinking.

† **clack-dish.** *Obs.* A wooden dish with a lid carried and clacked by beggars as an appeal for contributions; a CLAP-DISH.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 135 Your beggar of fifty: and his vse was, to put a ducket in her Clack-dish. **1608** MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* (N.), *Ger.* Can you think I get my living by a bell and a clack-dish? *Dry.* By a bell and a clack-dish? how's that? *Ger.* Why, by begging, sir. **1861** WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 242 At the door of some alms-house, an old woman may still be seen with her clack-dish before her at certain seasons of the year—the last of her race.

clacker ('klækə(r)), *sb.* [f. CLACK *v.* + -ER[1].] That which clacks; the clack or clapper of a mill; a clack to frighten birds away, etc.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1650) 18 (T.) This they find by the noise of those boat-mills; their clackers beat much slower at those times than else. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. 92 (Hoppe) His tongue was worse than the clacker of a charity-school bell. *Mod. dial. Rime*, I pick up my clackers And knock you down back'ards Shoo 'ay a bird! **1880** MISS COURTNEY *West Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clacker*, a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue, a valve of a pump.

clacker ('klækə(r)), *v. dial.* and *U.S.* [Cf. CLACK *v.*[1]] *intr.* and *trans.* = CLACK *v.*[1]

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* (ed. 2) III. 345 Mounting a rock she harangued the people, or, rather, clackered her own merit. **1896** CHANTER *Witch of Withyford* ii, She heard them all come clackering into the yard.

† **'clacket**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. F. *claquet*, f. *claquer*, to clack; cf. Cotgr. *claquet de moulin*, the clapper, or clacke, of a mill-hopper.]

1. = CLACKER *sb.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 118 Wee may .. compare their tongue to the clacket of a mill. **1611** COTGR., *Clac* .. (most properly) the clacket that frights away birds from fruit-trees, etc.

2. Clacking, vigorous, and incessant chatter.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 189 In the midst of a universal clacket of female tongues.

'clacket ('klækɛt), *v.* [a. F. *claqueter*, to chatter with the teeth, or make similar sound, f. *claquet* clapper.] *trans.* and *intr.* To chatter, clack.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 61 His teethe clacketing in his head. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 890/2 Three houres space wil not bee ynough for them to clackket out halfe that they would say. **1880** F. M. PEARD *Mother Molly* iii. 33 The hen .. flew from side to side of the road, clucking and clackiting as though she were already being killed. **1904** GALLICHAN *Fishing Spain* 144 Felicia stalked out, her wooden shoes clacketing upon the road.

'clackety, *a.* [f. CLACKET *sb.* + -Y[1]: cf. *noisy*.] Characterized by clacketing.

1861 *Court Life Naples* 154 Country women wearing large white caps and clackety sabots.

clackgoose, var. of CLAIK-GOOSE.

clackin, var. of CLECKING, brood.

clacking ('klækɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLACK: **a.** the making of a sharp, hard noise.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Closmus*, a clacking with the tongue to cheare a horse. *c* **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The clacking of their Culverins and Pistols. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of patterns. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. iv. ix. 23 A common Mill .. its clacking audible upon the common Stream.

b. Chatter of tongues; noisy talk.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 118 When they adde to their clacking euill speech and backe-biting. **1620** BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* §19 (T.) To weary the world with his foolish clacking. **1863** B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* i. 19 Again the clacking of tongues rose high and shrill.

'clacking, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That clacks.

1611 COTGR., *Clac* .. any thing that makes a clacking or clattering noise. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 384 A brook .. hurries away to a clacking mill. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 278 The clacking loom .. still did stand.

Clactonian (klæk'təʊnɪən), *a. Archæol.* [ad. F. *Clactonien* (Breuil *Exposé de Titres* (1929) 21), f. *Clacton* (see below) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating the Lower Palæolithic culture represented by the flint implements found at Clacton, Essex. Also *ellipt.*

1932 *Antiquity* VI. 189 The Lower Palaeolithic Period .. including the Clactonian and some of the Levalloisean cultures. **1935** *Nature* 21 Sept. 475/1 Many of the finished implements have inclined platforms very like the Clactonian.

clad (klæd), *ppl. a.* [ME. *clad(d*, f. OE. *cláðod, -ed*, inflected *cláðde, cládde*: see CLOTHE *v.* *Clad* belongs to all dialects; but, beside it, the north. dial. has *cled*, ME. *cled(d*, f. ON. *klædd-r* pa. pple. of *klæða* to clothe. As *clad* and *cled* are identical in meaning, they have been naturally taken as mere variants of the same word, and in this capacity *cled* occurs in other than northern writers: it is now however treated simply as the

northern (chiefly Sc.) pronunciation of *clad*. This is one of the pa. ples. in which the prefix *y-* was resuscitated by the Elizabethan archaists, from whom *yclad* comes down as a 'Spenserian' form.]

1. a. Covered with clothes (or armour), clothed.

[*c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende ȝecladed & hales ðohtes.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1046 Wid griss and leues is he cladd. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Cladde or clothydde, *vestitus*. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, v. men clade in blak. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* 89 Wel cladde. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 62 In comely wise..yclad. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle Knight..Ycladd in mightie armes and silver shielde. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 166 The Morne in Russet mantle clad. *a* **1764** LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 146 A Female Form, yclad in snowy white. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer.

β. cled, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5135 (Cott.) Cled..wit riche wede. *Ibid.* 13122 A man..cledd in silk. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 13 A man cled wiþ softe cloþis. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 217 In colours of clene golde cleede. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 472 Wel fedde, Or wel araied or cledde. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 133 Lo here a lytter redy cled. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 48 Cledde, *vestitus*.

b. *transf.* Covered as with clothing.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 The trees clad with leuys and blossoms. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. ix. 16 A cottage clad with lome. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 124 Xerxes..seeing all the Sea clad with his Army. **1670–98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A world of..trees clad with chirping birds. **1816** SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* II. iv, Vine-clad hills. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 275 A long spur, now clad with olives.

c. Bearing a cladding (CLADDING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1862 [see ARMOUR-CLAD *ppl. a.*]. **1940** J. D. JEVONS *Metall. Deep Drawing* viii. 262 The statements..do *not* apply to 'clad' sheet, that is to Duralumin sheet having a thin coating of pure aluminium. **1959** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXCI. 295/2 Steel clad with Ni on one side was hot-rolled to 10 mm.

2. a. *fig.* Invested, arrayed, decked.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 802 (Gött.) In welth and bliss was clad. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 He that was here claude in humanité. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination of Priests*, That they may be cladde aboute with all Justice. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 71 Quha abhorred nocht to be cled with my fleshe. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 33 Her words yclad with wisedomes Maiesty. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 289 The Sphynx with grandeur cled. **1683** SELDEN *Engl. Epin.* iv. Wks. (1726) III. 17 A description of it..is thus clad in rhythmes. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* 29 Clad in rising majesty.

b. *Sc. Law.* Endowed or furnished *with*.

c **1550** BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 254 (Jam.) Until scho be maryit and cled with ane husband. *Ibid.* 340 The principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar cled. **1858** CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotland* II. 387 The Marquis of Argyle had obtained a formal gift of this vessel..and had become 'clad with possession' by taking guns..out of it.

3. *clad* (*cled*) *score*: *Sc.* twenty-one, *i.e.* a score clad or *furnished* with one over.

1791 P. PARTON *Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* I. 187 (Jam.) Thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score, i.e. 21. **1863** *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 18 Aug., An increase of from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per clad score was obtained.

clad, *v.* [app. educed from prec.] **1.** *Obs.* or *arch.* **a.** To CLOTHE, dress.

[*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20362 (Cott.) Angels sal..kepe þe in al þi stat, And clad te, bath ar and lat.] **1579** *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* (1868) 14 We clad them simply, to eschue pride. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 63 Which was done..by cladding the mourners..in blacke vestures. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. iv. 4 To clad his corpse with meete habiliments. **1636** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 213 Cladding himselfe with the ornaments belonging to his degree and quality. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 459 Find raiment meet To clad him with.

b. *transf.* To cover as with clothing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 483 The leafe..embracing the Cane, doth clad it round about with certaine thin membranes. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 38 Cloud-berries..clad the tops of Mountanous fells.

c. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 95/1 He claddeth vs with his own glory. **1627–8** FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. lxxiii, When we haue to deal with such, we clad ourselues in their contraries.

2. To apply a cladding to; to cover with a cladding (CLADDING *vbl. sb.* 2). So **'cladded** *ppl. a.*

1939 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLIII. 559 The resultant drop in strength of the cladded article is very small. **1947** *Archit. Jrnl.* 16 Oct., The necessity of cladding a very light frame with a clumsy intractable material which is neither a panel nor a wall permitting a clear expression of the structure. **1964** *Times Rev. Industry* Feb. 75/3 'Dished' 22-gauge stainless steel panels are used to clad London Transport Executive's new Elephant & Castle substation.

cladanthous: see CLADO-.

†**'cladder**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1639 J. MAINE *City Match* in *Dodsley* IX. 298 *A.* Two inns of court men..Known cladders Through all the town. *B.* Cladders? *A.* Yes, catholic lovers, From country madams to your glovers wife, Or laundress.

cladding ('klædɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAD *v.*]

1. *U.S.* Clothing; clothes. *rare.*

1885 *N.Y. Tribune* 27 Mar. 5/5 There were countless lords and ladies of high degree in claddings of past centuries.

2. A coating or covering applied to the surface of an object, a building, etc.; the application of such a covering. Also *attrib.*

1939 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLIII. 559 The usual material used for cladding in Germany..is an Al-Mg-Si alloy. **1946** *Archit. Rev.* CI. 66/1 The external wall cladding should be changed from a horizontal to a vertical slab. **1952** *Ibid.* CXII. 385 Almost any surface application to a structural base could be called a cladding. **1953** *Times* 1 Jan. 14/1 The demand for roofing and cladding in asbestos cement was well maintained. **1964** *Economist* 11 Apr. 99/1 Using stainless steel as cladding material.

†**clade**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *clādes* destruction, disaster: cf. It. *clade* in same sense.] A disaster, calamity, plague.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Justina* 413 Or ellis suld þat fellone clade Confonde þe cyte but abade. **1528** DR. TAYLOR *To Wolsey* (*MS. Cott. Cal. D.* x. 364), After the grete clade of sycknes and deth of Frenchmenn. **1604** BABINGTON *Comfort. Notes Exod.* x. Wks. (1637) 215 All the ruinous calamities and miserable clades.

clade (kleɪd), *sb.*[2] *Biol.* [f. Gr. κλάδος branch.] A group of organisms that have evolved from a common ancestor.

1957 J. S. HUXLEY in *Nature* 7 Sept. 455/1 Cladogenesis results in the formation of delimitable monophyletic units, which may be called clades. **1963** SOKAL & SNEATH *Princ. Numerical Taxon.* v. 102 Should taxa in orthodox taxonomy be in general monophyletic groups (clades) or phenetic groups?

cladgy, variant of CLAGGY, CLEDGY.

cladist ('kleɪdɪst). *Taxonomy.* [f. CLADE *sb.*[2] + -IST.] An adherent of cladistics; a cladistic taxonomist.

1965 *Systematic Zool.* XIV. 78/2 The cladists..are forced to reconstruct the branching points by relying entirely on the differences found among existing taxa and on various deductive principles. **1968** *Nature* 9 Mar. 548/1 What the cladists forget is that the term 'relationship' has two different biological meanings, genetic relationship and genealogical relationship. **1969** E. MAYR *Princ. Systematic Zool.* x. 230 The cladists..base categorical rank on the geological time at which the ancestor of a given taxon branched off from the parental stem (or from a sister branch). **1979** *Nature* 18 Jan. 176/1 Cladists..infer that lungfish and cows shared a more recent common ancestor..from the fact that lungfish and cows share derived characters ..not found in salmon. **1982** *London Rev. Books* IV. XXIV. 13/1 The taxonomists classify themselves as cladists or evolutionary systematists.

Hence (as a back-formation) **'cladism**, the theory or methodical practice of cladists.

1966 *Systematic Zool.* XV. 91/2, I believe Mayr is wrong in regarding cladism almost as a crime against science. **1968** *Nature* 9 Nov. 547/2 The basic fallacy of cladism is to overlook the fact that 'relationship' in the evolutionary sense is determined not merely by branching but also by the subsequent divergence. **1982** *Zool. Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* LXXIV. 323 Cladism..passed, or is passing, through a phase of arrogant and repellent dogmatism which likewise unleashed a storm of often ill-informed criticism.

cladistic (klə'dɪstɪk), *a.* and *sb. Taxonomy.* [f. CLADE *sb.*[2] + -ISTIC.] **A.** *adj.* Based on or employing the concept of a clade or the ideas of cladistics; devised in accordance with cladistics.

1960 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* CXXXV. 3 Closeness of relationship in terms of phyletic lines can be called cladistic. **1963** SOKAL & SNEATH *Princ. Numerical Taxon.* viii. 220 Cladistic relationship refers to the paths of the ancestral lineages and therefore describes the sequence of branching of the ancestral lines. **1965** *Systematic Zool.* XIV. 78/2 The cladistic approach has been severely criticized. **1969** E. MAYR *Princ. Systematic Zool.* x. 211 Methods which give branching patterns primacy in classification may be designated cladistic approaches. **1973** *Jrnl. Geol.* LXXXI. 530/1 The limbs may be construed as taxonomic groups if one adopts a purely cladistic approach to classification. **1974** P. H. A. SNEATH in Carlile & Skehel *Evol. in Microbial World* 3 Cladistic relationship describes the relationship by pathways of ancestry. **1979** *Nature* 16 Aug. 541/2 Cladistic classification is..inapplicable to non-sexual organisms and will presumably never be used for microorganisms such as Protozoa, bacteria and viruses.

B. *sb. pl.* (usu. const. as *sing.*). Systematic classification of groups of organisms on the basis of shared characteristics thought to derive from a common ancestor. Also, the study of the branching of evolutionary lines of descent and the relationship between branches. (In quot. 1965, cladistic relationships.)

1965 CAMIN & SOKAL in *Evolution* XIX. 311/2 Although the study is still in progress, it has already led to an empirical method which we believe capable of deducing probable cladistics from the characters of existing organisms. **1969** *Science* 13 June 1267/3 It is often..concluded that cladistics carried to its logical extreme..does not provide a suitable basis for classifications, but this is no reason for not considering..cladistic methodology for those things that it can do well. **1973** SNEATH & SOKAL *Numerical Taxon.* x. 432 Numerical phenetics and cladistics together can allow the measurement of rates and patterns of evolution. **1979** *Nature* 16 Aug. 542/1 A thorough presentation of phylogenetics ('cladistics') is inappropriate, but we do wish to make some remarks. **1980** *Economist* 29 Nov. 31/3 The museum insists that it has not adopted cladistics wholesale, but as one of many useful methods of taxonomy. **1982** *Times* 11 Sept. 7/7 'Cladistics' is a systematic method of classification adopted by some taxonomists. It implicitly assumes evolution by descent with modification, but it avoids statements about the speed or the mechanism of evolution.

Hence **cla'distically** *adv.*, in terms of cladistics; as regards cladistics or a cladistic relationship.

1965 *Systematic Zool.* XIV. 79/1 The crocodilians are cladistically nearest to the birds. **1973** *Jrnl. Geol.* LXXXI. 539/2 Two of the three clades were widely separated cladistically. **1974** P. H. A. SNEATH in Carlile & Skehel *Evolution in Microbial World* 23 The wide host range of some arboviruses implies that if genetic exchange with host genome does occur, some viruses could be cladistically part insect, part bird and part mammal. **1980** *Economist* 29 Nov. 31/2 Cladistically speaking, the sequence of fossils on which the Natural History Museum's classic collections were based was outmoded.

†**'cladment**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CLAD *v.* + -MENT.] A garment, dress.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 When I consider how women there have tripe-wifed themselves with their cladments.

clado- (klædəʊ, kleɪdəʊ), before a vowel **clad-**, combining form of Gr. κλάδ-ος young shoot or branch, in botanical terms, as **cla'danthous** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower] = *cladocarpous*. **cla'denchyma** [Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion], 'vegetable tissue composed of branched cells' (*S.S. Lex.*). **clado'carpous** *a.* [Gr. καρπ-ός fruit], bearing the fructification on short lateral branchlets: said of Mosses, which are primarily divided into *acrocarpous*, *pleurocarpous*, and *cladocarpous*. **'cladophyll**, also **-phyllon**, pl. **-a** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a branch assuming the form and function of foliage. **clado'ptosis** [Gr. πτῶσις a falling], 'the fall of branches as it occurs in Thuja, Taxodium, and others' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 482 The three species..differ from each other in the acro-carpous and clado-carpous growth of the fruit. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §3. 65 Cladophylla commonly pass for leaves: they are well shown by Ruscus. **1883** *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 In this tree [aspen] and some few others..a process takes place termed 'cladoptosis' by the Rev. W. J. Berkeley many years ago.

cladoceran (klə'dɒsərən). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cladocera* (P. A. Latreille in Cuvier's *Règne animal* (1829) IV. 151), f. Gr. κλάδος branch + κέρας horn, with reference to the branched antennæ.] A member of a sub-order of small branchiopod Crustacea, commonly known as water-fleas.

1909 W. T. CALMAN in R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* VII. III. 42 In the aberrant Cladoceran *Leptodora* the oesophagus is of great length. **1932** J. S. HUXLEY *Prob. Rel. Growth* 258 Form-changes in the Cladoceran *Macrothrix rosea*. **1953** SCOTT & FISHER *Thousand Geese* ix. 99, I made a plankton net out of a handkerchief..and caught great numbers of capepods and cladocerans.

‖**cladodium** (klə'dəʊdɪəm). *Bot.* Also englished as **'cladode**. [mod.L., f. late Gr. κλαδώδ-ης 'with many shoots' (f. κλάδος shoot, slip): cf. *phyllodium*, etc.] 'A term applied by Martius to an axis flattened and more or less leaf-like' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **cla'dodial** *a.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 378 Ruscus, Butcher's Broom ..Leaves minute scales, bearing in the axils leaf-like branches (cladodes). **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §3 66 To those branches definitely restricted to one internode, and which so closely counterfeit leaves, Kunth gave the name of Cladodia.

cladogenesis (ˌklædəʊ'dʒenɪsɪs). *Biol.* [ad. G. *kladogenese* (B. Rensch *Neuere Probleme der Abstammungslehre* (1947) vi. 95), f. Gr. κλάδος branch + γένεσις development.] A process of adaptive evolution that leads to the development of a greater variety of animals or plants. Hence **cladoge'netic** *a.*; **cladoge'netically** *adv.*

1953 [see ANAGENESIS]. **1957** [see CLADE *sb.*[2]]. **1957** *Nature* 7 Sept. 455/2 The resultant of cladogenetic and anagenetic processes in combination. *Ibid.*, Cladogenetically man constitutes only the single family Hominidae. **1959** *New Statesman* 7 Nov. 632/3 Man is the only successful biological species which has remained as a single interbreeding group, not radiating out in 'cladogenesis' into thousands of mutually infertile species.

cladome ('klædəʊm). [f. Gr. κλάδος branch + -OME.] The branching arms of a rhabdus sponge spicule collectively.

1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. **1888** —— in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lvi, The 'cladome' which consists of the three cladi (rays, teeth, arms). **1940** L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. vi. 299 The cladome may consist of a simple or scalloped disk instead of cladi.

cladonic (klə'dɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* In *cladonic acid*, obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina* (reindeer moss), isomeric with usnic acid ($C_{18}H_{18}O_7$).

1872–9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 353, 1194.

cladosporium (ˌklædəʊ'spɔərɪəm). [mod.L. (H. F. Link in *Linnæus Spec. Plant.* (ed. 4, 1824) VI. I. 39), f. Gr. κλάδος branch + σπόρα seed.] A member of the genus so named of

hyphomycetous fungi, causing various plant diseases; also, infestation with this fungus.

1887 *Gardeners' Chron.* 29 Oct. 532/2 The hyphæ and spores in these spots were of a beautiful violet tint—quite unlike any Cladosporium with which I am acquainted. **1902** *Jrnl. R. Hort. Soc.* XXVII. 27 The earliest form is a *Cladosporium*, with slender unbranched septate threads of a pale olive and rather long. **1923** W. F. BEWLEY *Dis. Glasshouse Plants* iii. 98 (*heading*) Cladosporium Leaf Spot. **1959** *Times* 20 June 9/5 If this [ventilation] is not done cladosporium and other troubles may well follow.

cladus ('kleɪdəs). Pl. cladi. [mod.L., a. Gr. κλάδος branch.] One of the secondary arms or branches of a ramose sponge spicule. Hence **'cladal**, **'cladose** *adjs.*

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 The spicular rays..usually pointed (oxeate) at the ends..are also frequently..branched (cladose). **1888** —— in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lvi, The proximal or undivided part of a cladus is..distinguished as the protocladus, the distal division, in the case of a dichotomous cladus as the deuterocladus. *Ibid.*, A straight line drawn from the cladal origin to the end of a cladus is taken as its length. **1940** [see CLADOME].

clæne, clænnesse, early ff. CLEAN, -NESS.

claes (kle:z). Also 6 clais, 8 clayis, claise. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* form of CLOTHES.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 96 He ordand that na scottis man suld veir ony clais but hardyn cotis. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 [She] pat on her claise. *a* **1800** J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 237 (Jam.) My clayis grew threid bair on my bak. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'Rab Tull bang'd out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes'. **1863** ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 430 The claes-wives lost a' their fine goons.

claeth, claething, Sc. form of CLOTH, -ING.

claf, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.*[2] to adhere.

clag, *sb. north. dial.* [app. f. the verb.]

1. The process or product of clagging; a sticky mass adhering to feet or clothes, entangled in hair, or the like; a clot of wool consolidated with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep, etc.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 11 They [lambs] are then..forthwith to bee dressed and have their clagges clipped from them. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, dirt sticking to any one after walking in mud. Dirty wool cut from sheep. **1881** SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, clotted locks of dirty wool on a sheep.

2. An encumbrance or burden on property. *Sc.*

1697 G. DALLAS *Styles* 813 (Jam.) All claggs, claims, debates and contraversies standing betwixt them. **1722** RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 19 A good estate..handed down frae sire to son, But clag or claim, for ages past.

3. A stain or flaw on character. *Sc.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 206 He was a man without a clag, His heart was frank without a flaw.

clag (klæg), *v.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 5–7 clagge. [Not traced beyond the 15th c.: perh. of Norse origin, cf. Da. *klag*, *klagge*, sticky mud, clay, *klæg*, *klæget* viscous, glutinous, sticky, which point to the same origin as OE. *clæg*, CLAY. There may have been some subseq. association with *clog*; but in localities where *clag* is indigenous, it is kept quite distinct from *clog*.]

1. *trans.* To bedaub (the clothes), clot (the hair) *with* anything sticky and tenacious, as miry clay, glue, toffee, etc.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VI. 455 The gown and hois in clay that claggit was. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 We come to the gates all clagged with myre and clay. *c* **1538** LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 68 Ane mureland Meg..Claggit with clay abone the howis. **1881** SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clagged*, clotted with dirt. **1886** COLE *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clag*, to daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay.

2. To clog by such bedaubing or clotting.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, She [the bee] wyll also clagge her legges with as moche as she may beare. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 62 A meanes to clagge the bees, and to make them abide better in the hive. **1883** *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Clag*, the same as clog, as when dust [mixed with the oil] causes machinery to move with difficulty.

3. *intr.* To stick tenaciously, as anything adhesive, or viscid; also *transf.*

1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 14 Least by raine and shoures, the earth should cleaue and clagge on your feete. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 10 To clag, *herere vt lutum.* **1795** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Clag*, to cleave or cling. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clag*, to adhere as paste; also to cling as the child to the mother, who says 'it clags to its best friend.' **1876** *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clag*, to adhere, to cling, to cleave to.

4. *dial.* [f. CLAG *sb.*] To remove the clags or dirty clots from a fleece. (Cf. CLACK *v.*[2])

1863 *Gloss.* in Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Clag* (Linc.), see Burl. *Burl*, to cut away the dirty wool from the hind parts of a sheep.

†'claggok. *Sc. Obs.* [f. CLAG + -OCK.] One clagged with mire, 'a draggle-tail' (Jam.).

c **1538** LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 62 Pure [= poor] Claggokis cled in riploch quhyte.

claggum ('klægəm). *north. dial.* Also clagum. [f. CLAG *v.*] A common name in Scotland and the north of England for treacle-toffee.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gatesh. Local Poems* 104 If money's short, I'll take Rabbit skins for claggum. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xciv. 407 Somehow his tongue clave to his lips—he felt as if his mouth was full of claggum. **1876** in *Mid. Yorksh.* and *Whitby Gloss.* **1878** SMILES *R. Dick* v. 46 It bought no end of tops, clagum, and sweeties.

claggy ('klægɪ), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. CLAG + -Y.] Tending to clag, or to form sticky lumps or clots; tenaciously sticky, adhesive. Hence **'clagginess.**

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 98 Claggye, *lubricus.* **1611** COTGR., *Iotteux*, claggie, clammie, cleauing. **1788** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Claggy*, sticky, as wet clay. **1796** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 433 To render copper less tough and clingy (*note*, The workmen say, claggy). **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 540 The spider spreads his claggy snares. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Claggy*, sticky like pitch; tenacious.—*Clagginess*, adhesiveness. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Claggy*, Newc., when the coal is tightly joined to the roof, the mine is said to have a claggy top.

claght, claht, obs. pa. t. of CLEEK, CLECHE.

clai, claie, claiey, obs. ff. CLAY, CLAYEY.

claif, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

claik (kleɪk), *sb. Sc.* [f. CLAIK *v.*]

1. The cry or call of a goose or other fowl.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox follouit the fed geise, & gart them cry claik. **1808** JAMIESON, *Claik*, the noise made by a hen.

2. Chatter, gossip, clatter. (Cf. *cackle.*)

1790 MORRISON *Poems* 187 (Jam.) The country's fu' Wi' lees and claiks, about young Ket and you.

3. (Also 6–9 clake, 7 clayk, 8 cleck, 9 clack.) The Barnacle-goose, *Anas leucopsis*, probably so named from its call.

a **1455** *Houlate* xvii, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. **1570–87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 22 These claiks (or Barnacls as I call them). **1694** NARBOROUGH, etc. *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) Introd. 14 They discovered the Bernacle Goose or Clakis sitting upon their Eggs, under the 80th Deg. north Lat.

b. More fully *claik-goose.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 48 Of the nature of Claik Geis..Sum men belevis, that thir clakis growis on treis be the nebbis. **16..** MONIPENNIE in Macleod *Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) II. 49 Clayk geese black of colour. **1706** J. WATSON *Collect. Poems* I. 48 (Jam.) When the Cleck Geese leave off to clatter. **1744** PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 There are many Sorts of Wild-fowl; namely the Dunter Goose, Clark [? = Claik], Goose, Solan Goose, etc. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, Like sea-maws and clack-geese before a storm. **1841** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 255 The bernicle or clake goose.

4. The BARNACLE shell.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. Western Isl.* (1716) 357. **1744** PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 Pieces of Wreck ..grown over with the Shells of a Fish called Cleck Geese, which I take to be the *Conchæ anatiferæ.*

claik, *v. Sc.* [prob.:—ON. *klaka*, to chatter, twitter, and thus identical with certain senses of CLACK *v.*] *intr.* To cry as geese or other fowls; to chatter, talk so as to bore people.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 109 The wyld geis claking eik by nychtis tyde. **1838** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* (1843) 77 That daidlin claikin creature of a lawyer.

claim (kleɪm), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 cleym(e, 4–7 claym(e, 6–7 claime, (*Sc.*) clame, 4, 7– claim. [a. OF. *claime* (*clame*), f. *clamer* to CLAIM.]

1. a. A demand for something as due; an assertion of a right to something. (Const. as in 2.) *to lay claim to*: to assert one's right to, claim.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9304 Sum o þaim Again mi sagh sal sett claim [*Trin.* cleym]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 His claime is unanswerde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleyme or chalaunge, *vendicacio.* **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 Ther was clayme and answer made bytwene parties..and right and iudgement gyuen. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 230 To make a clayme to the Crowne of Fraunce. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 243 His claime on Jerusalem. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 84 What claime laies she to thee? **1748** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 314 Persons are not to be their own judges in claims of justice. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 34 Advancing no higher claim. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* xxiii. 177 Constant claims are set up to the estates of other men by..crafty persons. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 107 Notice..requiring all persons claiming to vote..to send in their claims within a time limited.

b. *spec.* in *Insurance*, an application for the compensation guaranteed by an insurance company, esp. for loss of or damage to property, etc., insured.

1878 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 602/2 A system of mutual insurance is frequently carried out by associations of shipowners..—the various claims arising from loss or accident being met by *pro rata* contributions by members. **1933** G. W. GILBERT *Motor Insurance* v. 82 On receipt of notice of a claim the first step is to make sure that a policy is in force. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 457/1 All claims negotiations are conducted by the insurers who may if they wish relieve themselves of all further liability at any time by paying to the insured the maximum sum for which they are liable in respect of any one accident. **1971** *Reader's Dig. Family Guide to Law* 86/2 If the insurance company appears to be taking an unreasonably long time to settle a claim,..a letter of complaint..may persuade them to pay up. **1984** in E. Rudinger et al. *Which? Bk. Insurance* 23 When you make a claim yourself direct with the insurance company, the first person you come across in the chain is the claims clerk at the company's office.

2. Right of claiming; right or title (*to* something or *to* have, be, or do something; also *on*, *upon* the person, etc., that the thing is claimed from).

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 196 And whilk of vs is doun, & mad is recreant, Cleyme & accioun he lese. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 48 And all the clame that thai mycht haff In-till scotland. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 §7 All such right, title, interesse, clayme..as they..have in any of the premisses. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, There is no better clayme vnto wealth, then by the conquest of a strong hand to compasse it. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 ¶8 Success gave a claim to kindness. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xii. 54 Your friends..have the first claim upon your bounty. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 33 Has the fairest claim to call itself owner. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 9 What possible claim could the Miss Dashwoods..have on his generosity? **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 139 The attempt has every claim to an indulgent..reception.

3. That which is claimed; *spec.* in *U.S.* and *Australia*, a piece of land allotted and taken, esp. for mining purposes. Phr. *to jump a claim*: see JUMP *v.* 9 b.

1792 *Deb. Congress* 1036 The following claims of citizens, reserved by the deed of cession. **1817** S. R. BROWN *Western Gaz.* 13 The eastern boundary of the Creek claims is pine land. **1851** *Austral. & N.Z. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 459/1 Many enter upon a claim, dig six or eight feet, and finding little or nothing, leave that spot in disgust. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 359 The claim upon which he [the Australian gold-digger] purchases permission to dig. **1872** R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 46 In some of the claims to the south the reef is worked with good profit. **1879** ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 122 In the cooler hours I would be working in the claim.

†4. A call, shout. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. x. 11, I cald, but no man answer'd to my clame.

5. In the language of Christian Science, the imaginary disturbance which 'claims' to be an ailment.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 3/1 Ailments were referred to as 'claims'. For instance, the other night this lady's eldest daughter came to her with the information that her sister had got a 'claim' of swollen glands... Soon after this, the mother herself was attacked by a claim of influenza. **1907** 'MARK TWAIN' *Chr. Sci.* 57 The second witness testifies that the Science banished 'an old organic trouble', which the doctor and the surgeon had been nursing with drugs and the knife for seven years. He calls it his 'claim'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *claims adjuster*, *clerk*, *inspector* (in *Dict. Occup. Terms*, 1921), *claim-form*; (sense 3) *claim-agent*, *-holder*, *-holding*, *-pegging*, *-shack*, *-shanty*, *-stake*; **claim-acreage**, acreage consisting of miners' claims; **claim-jumper** (orig. *U.S.*), one who 'jumps' (see JUMP *v.* 9 b) another's claim; so *claim-jumping* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; also *transf.*

1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 7/6 Ten times larger than the Kimberley mine in claim acreage. **1860** *Wilkes' Spirit of Times* 10 Mar. 14/3 (Weingarten), Claim agent and broker. **1903** *N.Y. Even. Post* 6 Oct. 6 Our pension policy has furnished an enormous incentive to claims agents and Congressmen. **1963** J. PRESCOT *Case for Hearing* ix. 139 We handled his insurance claim in the office, and I saw the inventory annexed to the claim-form. **1862** W. S. EBEY *Diary* 4 July in *Pacif. N.W. Quart.* (1943) XXXIV. 41 Every one of the claim holders whipping his man & retaining his claim. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xiv, All the claim holders had closed round as far as could be seen in every direction. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 11/3 Their total claim-holding having been increased. **1839** in *Annals of Iowa* 3rd Ser. X. 430 To Claim Jumpers... This is therefore to forbid all persons entering or trespassing upon said (land) claim. **1888** *Critic* 14 Apr. (Farmer), The claim-jumper laughed as though he enjoyed it hugely. **1945** M. JAMES *Cherokee Strip* 4 You know what a claim-jumper a cowbird is—laying its eggs in other birds' nests and all. **1846** *Oregon Spectator* 29 Oct. 2/3 In regard to 'claim-jumping'. **1910** J. HART *Vigilante Girl* xiv. 186 He has no sentimental prejudices about claim-jumping miners. **1933** P. FLEMING *Brazilian Adv.* II. iii. 205 He spoke with some bitterness of evangelistic claim-jumping, and of the base tricks employed by the rival missions in the race for converts. **1892** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Feb. 7/2 Claim-pegging in the Transvaal. **1916** 'B. M. BOWER' *Phantom Herd* ix. 149 We learned our little lessons when we were building claim shacks for ourselves. **1860** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 299/2 Claim-stakes and claim-shanties speck the road.

claim (kleɪm), *v.* Forms: 4 cleime, clem, *Sc.* and *north.* cleme, 4–6 cleym(e, 4–7 clayme, claime, clame, 6 cleame, 4– claim. [a. OF. *claime-* accented stem of *clame-r* (*claime-r*) to cry, call, appeal, claim:—L. *clāmā-re* to cry out, call, proclaim, declare aloud, call upon.]

1. a. *trans.* To demand as one's own or one's due; to seek or ask for on the ground of right.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 3002 He..comeþ..And cleimeþ his eritage. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 825 On hymself he con al clem. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 80 Hee fared on in haste, To clayme his kingdome. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 421 Quhat landis clemys he? **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, I it cleym duely as of debte. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 110 Dowsabell did claime me for her husband. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 32 For none sure will claim in hell Precedence. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 317 That one has a right to claim a share. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 20 What if Nemesis haply claim repayment?

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 417 This child, that clemys your man to be. *Ibid.* II. 104 The Erle off Carryk Clamys to govern the kynryk. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Owre colagis..claymen to be exempt. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 352 He claimed that his word should be law. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. §6 (1882) 89 Every townsman could claim to be tried by his fellow-townsmen.

c. To make a claim for (indemnity), esp. upon an insurance company. Also *absol.*

1897 *Act* 60 & 61 *Vict.* c. 37 § 1(2)(b) When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer..the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act, or take the same proceedings as were open to him before..this Act. 1947 W. A. DINSDALE *Princ. & Pract. Accident Insurance* II. ix. 98A If an assessor is employed, it sometimes happens that the assessor recommends the payment of more than the amount claimed. 1971 *Reader's Digest Family Guide to Law* 86/1 Before deciding to claim for a small amount of damage,..consider whether it might be cheaper to bear the loss yourself. 1982 in E. Rudinger et al. *Which? Bk. Insurance* (1984) 107 There is nothing to force a policyholder to claim indemnity under his policy where there are no personal injuries involved.

2. a. To assert and demand recognition of (an alleged right, title, possession, attribute, acquirement, or the like); to assert as one's own, to affirm one's possession of.

(Sense 1 claims the delivery of a thing, sense 2 the admission of an allegation.)

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 þou sal neuer..In þi forbirth do claim na right. ?*a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Whatt ryghte þat he claymes..Thus to ryot þis rewme. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 518 II. 214 To hold the court in your name, and to clayme your tytill. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 47 §2 Persones ..that claymeth or pretendith any title to the premysses. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 11 Thundring Jove..she claymed for her syre. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 239 Both sides claimed the victory. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 67 Every stranger, who claimed a right to any particular lands. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 154 The degree of accuracy which had been claimed for them. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 106 We have not in fact the knowledge which we might here be inclined to claim.

b. with *inf. phrase, obj. compl.*, or *subord. clause.*

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 Alle..þat cleymed to hold of him þer heritages. *c*1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 2 That claymethe gentyle for to be. *c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vi. (1558) 4 This Iuge..claimed her his servant by false collusion. *c*1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 223 Claymes to be a kyng of Jewis. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 487 Her husband claimed to be tenant by the curtesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 A mere word or symbol claiming to be a proposition. 1876 PARKER *Paracl.* I. ii. 18 It is claimed, then, on behalf of Christianity, that there is a Holy Ghost.

c. 'Often loosely used (*esp.* in U.S.) for: Contend, maintain, assert'. (F. Hall.)

1864 O. W. NORTON *Army Lett.* (1903) 204, I don't claim that they fought well, only as well as they could. 1876 *Troy Morning Whig* 27 May, The man accused his wife of being intoxicated, which she denied and claimed that he was in that condition himself. 1887 *Troy Daily Times* 8 Jan., John Weatherwax..procured a peace warrant for the arrest of his son..who he claims has threatened to kill him. 1922 R. DUNN in *World's Work* July 119/2 Refet Bey..was hopping mad at an attempt which he claimed that the British had made to kidnap him.

3. Of things: To call for, demand, or require; to be entitled to, deserve, have a right to.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 130 Octauia..whose beauty claimes No worse a husband then the best of men. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 566 Such wonder claims attention due. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 87 What Doctor Friend has written..claims an attentive reading. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. §20. 334 There is one other point..which claims our attention. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 26 This first life claims a second, else I count its gain no gain.

†**4.** To call for, cry for, beg loudly. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B 1097 Lazares ful monye..Drye folk & ydropike..Alle called on þat cortayse [Christ] & claymed his grace.

†**5.** To call, name, proclaim (with *complement*); passing in later use into the sense 'assert a claim to be (some one or something)'. *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 12812 Ne prophet sal naman me claim. *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 þei with fulle gode wille ..cleymed him for þer chefe of West & of Est. *c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 Trewaundrie bi name I cleyme it, and Maungepayn I clepe it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccx. 194 Ye shal not be claymed kyng nother for kyng be hold. *c*1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1321 He cleymyd hym-sylf son of þe godhed. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 481 He..may easily Claime himselfe to be more then a Man. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. x. 30 Nor all, that else through all the world is named..might like to this be clamed.

†**6.** *to claim quit*, also *to quit claim* (a person or thing): to proclaim quit or released; to let go, dismiss, renounce, let off, release, absolve. *Obs.* See QUIT-CLAIM.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 2038 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despite, Of his blissing i claim þe quite [*Gött.* I claime þe of his blissing quite]. *c*1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 6654 þai ben out of prisoun y-gon, Oper quite-cleymed ichon. *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Roberd salle cleyme all quite to Henry..þat Roberd, ne non of hise, salle ask Henry..þis dette. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes.

†**7.** *intr.* To cry out, call (*for*, etc.). *Obs.*

*c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 4481 Cleymeþ he after clopes?..ȝis..clopes he askes. *c*1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxcii. ii, The folke ..for hym cryed & claymed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 How mayst thou clayme or crye for glory?

8. *intr.* To put forward a claim, assert a right. †*to claim of* (quot. 1303), to: to claim, assert a right to. †*to claim for* (quot. 1400): to claim to be, assert one's right as being. (In later times app. an absolute use of 1 or 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9561 3yf a chylde be dede bore..And receyve nat þe bapteme, Of heuene may hyt neuer cleme. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 238 Alle the Mynstrelle that comen before hym..ben..entred in his Bokes..And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei cleymen for Mynstralle of the grete Chane. *c*1647 BP. SANDERSON *Episcopacy* (1673) 39 All these..do..claim to a Jus Divinum. *a*1704 LOCKE (J.), How the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 73 Say from what scepter'd ancestry ye claim.

†**9.** *trans.* = RECLAIM. *Obs. rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* (1551) 69 b When men wer somwhat clamed of their uplandishe behauor.

Hence **claimed** *ppl. a.*, **claiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleymynge.* 1611 COTGR., *Calengé*, claimed, challenged. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 79 Whatever the claiming value of the currency is at any moment. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 346/3 [He] imposed on the claiming master the burden of proving that the slavery of his claimed slaves was derived, etc.

claimable ('kleɪməb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be claimed.

1611 COTGR., *Clamable*, claimable. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 96/2 A secret intention gives not a claimable right. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. §5 The violet..and wood anemone are..claimable by the plains as well as the hills. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. §42 Half the estate is claimable by the patron.

claimance, the action of claiming: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

claimant ('kleɪmənt). [f. CLAIM *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ANT: app. in its origin a *quasi* Law term, on the analogy of *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.; cf. *annuitant*, *chargeant*.] **a.** One who makes or enters a claim; one who has a claim *upon* anything.

(The appellation was particularly applied for several years after 1870 to the claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy, whose trial for perjury occupied 188 days of 1873–4.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 556 Claimants upon the Act for abolishing heritable jurisdiction [in Scotland], with the sums demanded. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶7 The obstacles which..obstruct the first attempts of a new claimant. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 35, I have no doubt that there are some fair and legal claimants on the public revenue. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The first English claimant of a dramatic reputation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 27 Reason and wisdom..are the very claimants, if not for the first, at least for the second place. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 728 Some people think that the notorious Claimant really persuaded himself..that he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

b. *spec.* One who claims state benefits, esp. for unemployment.

1923 *Rep. Admin. § 18 of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920* 36 in *Parl. Papers 1922* (2nd Ser.) II. 1123 By comparing the signatures and other particulars..the principal office is in a position to satisfy itself that the claimant for benefit is the person to whom the corresponding certificate was issued. 1946 *Act* 9 & 10 *Geo.* 6 c. 62 § 88(1) 'Claimant' means a person claiming benefit. 1957 *Whitaker's Almanack 1958* 1122 The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948. 1970 *New Society* 3 Sept. 403/3 The degree of hostility, bitterness and contempt which the Birmingham Claimants' Union are maintaining against the Department of Health and Social Security. 1977 *Undercurrents* June-July 11/3 Discount could perhaps be given to members of associated (low-wage) projects, as well as to claimants and pensioners. 1986 *N.Y. Times* 26 Mar. A22/1 A new and unnecessary hurdle for the thousands of claimants who have been unfairly thrown off the disability rolls.

claimative ('kleɪmətɪv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ATIVE.] Disposed to make claims, exacting. Hence '**claimativeness**.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv. (1876) 377 *E.* I am discontented with that word jealousy. Give me another word. *M.* Claimfulness? *E.* An ugly word. *M.* Claimativeness, then? *E.* That is better. *Ibid.*, I might have been jealous or claimative. *Ibid.*, Free from jealousy, or, to use his own word, claimativeness.

claimer ('kleɪmə(r)). Also 5 cleymare, 7 claymer. [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ER.] One who claims; a claimant.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleymare, *vendicator.* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 64 Two claymers of the crowne. 1652 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 287 Courts..where the Claimers may be severally heard. 1779 in *Ohio Arch. & Hist. Quarterly* Sept. (1888) 283 Claimers of large tracts of land. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 10 July 5/3 Denunciation of rent claimers, of rent payers, and above all of land-grabbers.

claimful, -ness: see CLAIMATIVE.

claimless ('kleɪmlɪs), *a. rare.* [f. CLAIM *sb.* + -LESS.] **a.** Having no claim.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* 280 Obscure and claimless merit.

b. Without a claim (see CLAIM *sb.* 3).

1927 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 460/1, I found myself claimless, and not likely to obtain another piece of ground. *Ibid.* 461/2 Many claimless 'diggers'.

clainge, Sc. f. CLEANSE.

clair, obs. or dial. f. CLEAR.

clairaudience (klɛər'ɔ:dɪəns). [f. F. *clair* clear + AUDIENCE, after CLAIRVOYANCE.]

The faculty of mentally perceiving sounds beyond the range of hearing, alleged to be induced under certain mesmeric conditions. So **clairaudient** *a.*, having this faculty; pertaining to or of the nature of clairaudience; *sb.* one who has this faculty. **clai'raudiently** *adv.*, in a clairaudient manner.

1864 BREVIOR *Two Worlds* 142 Trances, Visions, Clairvoyance, Clairaudience. *Ibid.* 197 A spiritual clairaudient. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 76/2 Her friends pronounced her to be 'a fine clairvoyant and clairaudient subject'. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/1 'Julia's' decisions are given in two ways—sometimes clairaudiently, and sometimes by automatic handwriting. 1926 CONAN DOYLE *Hist. Spiritualism* I. i. 7 A clairaudient warning that he must be more careful in that respect. 1956 R. M. LESTER *Towards Hereafter* ii. 35 There came to him a voice clairaudiently. *Ibid.* v. 65 She was receiving an important clairaudient message.

clair-cole: see CLEAR-COLE.

‖**clair-de-lune** (klɛ:r də lyn). [Fr., = moonlight.] The colour of moonlight, a soft white or pale blue-grey, the shade which appears in the glaze of certain Chinese porcelains. Also *attrib.*

1877 *Young Ladies' Jrnl.* XIV. 842/3 Bonnets embroidered with clare [*sic*] de lune beads. 1906 R. L. HOBSON *Porcelain* 15 Lovely blue glazes, ranging from deep sky-blue to the palest *clair de lune*. 1954 E. JENKINS *Tortoise & Hare* ii. 21 Jars in clair-de-lune and blanc-de-Chine.

claire (klɛ:(r)). [Fr.] A pond or basin (usu. artificial) of sea water for the cultivation of oysters.

1901 *Science* 18 Jan. 107 The experiments are made in an enclosed and tideless claire and have achieved a definite measure of success in demonstrating the possibility of fattening oysters to marketable condition by this means. 1936 RUSSELL & YONGE *Seas* (ed. 2) xiv. 301 The oysters..are laid on the bottom of these claires.

clair-obscure (klɛərəb'skjʊə(r)). Also 8–9 clare-obscure, 8 (Fr.) clair-obscur. [a. F. *clair-obscur*, transl. of It. *chiaroscuro*.] = CHIAROSCURO.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 25 Masters in the clare-obscure. 1740 CRISPE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 494 The Clair-Obscur..in the other Pictures, is well understood. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 All those paintings..except some clair-obscures on out-walls. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxviii. 171 The colours..appear only as different gradations of clare-obscure. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 Abraham Pether..knew, however, little of clair-obscure.

clairon, obs. f. CLARION.

‖**clairschach** ('klɑ:ʃəx). Forms: 5 clareschaw, clerschew, 7 clersha, 8 clarishoe, 9 clarshech, clearsach, clairschach, clairsach. [Gael. and Ir. *clairseach* ('klarʃax) harp, perh. f. *clar* table, board; but the rest of the word is obscure.] The old Celtic harp strung with wire.

1490 *Act. Dom. Concil.* 172 (Jam.) For the spoliacioune and takin fra him of..ane clareschaw, & certane stuff and insicht of houshald. 1491 *Ibid.* 204 (Jam.) Clerschew. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* iii. (1707) 179 [Highlanders] delight much in Musick, but chiefly in Harps and Clarishoes of their own Fashion, the strings of which are made of Brass-Wire, and the strings of their Harps with Sinews. 1824 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 283 Of clairschachs and of atabals. *a*1844 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* viii, And berries from the wood provide And play my clarshech [*edd.* the clarsech] by thy side. 1862 GRANT *Capt. Guard* vi, A clairsach, or harp of the old Scottish form, being only thirty inches or so in height, and furnished with thirty string holes.

‖**'clairschacher.** Forms: 6 clarschaar, clairschochar, 7 clairshear, clairschocher. [ad. Gael. and Ir. *clairseoir* ('klarʃər) 'harper'; treated as f. CLAIRSCHACH + -ER.] A player on the clairschach, a harper.

1507 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 124* Diverse Menstralis, schawmeris..clarschaaris and piparis. 1534 *Ibid.* I. 282* To ane Irland clairschochar. *a*1615 *Ane Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 15 Ane clairshear that playit on ane clersha. 1642 *Househ. Bk. C'tess Mar* in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1858) II. 119 To ane woman clairshocher.

clairvoyance (klɛə'vɔɪəns, or as Fr. klɛrvwajãs). [Fr.; where used in 16th c. in sense 2; but in Eng. introduced in sense 1; sense 2, when used, is partly directly from Fr., partly transf. from 1.]

1. A supposed faculty attributed to certain persons, or to persons under certain mesmeric conditions, consisting in the mental perception of objects at a distance or concealed from sight.

1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 24 Of the clairvoyance I have witnessed nothing. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 457 He is versed in occult science, In magic, and in clairvoyance. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 14 Mesmer had little faith in that gift of clairvoyance, of which Puysegur was ..the first audacious asserter.

2. Keenness of mental perception, clearness of insight; insight into things beyond the range of ordinary perception.

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xxxvi. 258 She knew, by the kind of clairvoyance which distinguishes lonely minds, that, etc. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ii. §19. 79 What may be called ..clairvoyance in dramatic matters. *Ibid.* 81 This clairvoyance gave them insight into things beyond their own experience. Shakspere painted much that he had never seen.

clair'voyancy. = prec. 1.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* II. xxii. 360 When I was in the clairvoyancy line.

clairvoyant (klɛə'vɔɪənt), *a.* and *sb.* [Fr. *clairvoyant*, clear-sighted, optically or mentally.]

A. *adj.*

‖**1.** [Fr.] Clear-sighted, having insight.

1671 DK. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 73 If he likes it, I know what to think of him... I am Clara voyant, a gad.

2. Having or exercising the faculty of clairvoyance; pertaining to clairvoyance.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magnetism* 158 Clairvoyant Prevision or the power..of predicting future events. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 208 The appeal to clairvoyant skill, by Montanus.

b. *fig.* (cf. sense 1, and CLAIRVOYANCE 2).

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 11 The clairvoyant power of seeing the eternal in the temporal.

B. *sb.*

‖**1.** [Fr.] A clear-sighted person. *Obs.*

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 353 He is also one of the Clairvoyans, and of the order of the *Chevaliers des Lunettes*.

2. One who possesses, or is alleged to possess, the faculty of clairvoyance. (Often treated as Fr. (klɛrvwajɑ̃) with fem. **clairvoyante** (-ɑ̃t).)

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 159 The powers here attributed to very lucid clairvoyants. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 53 A docile clairvoyante, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 90 He had consulted a clairvoyante..as to Lilian's health.

Hence **clair'voyantly** *adv.*

1885 SINNETT *Karma* I. 49 Does she look about the world clairvoyantly, and tell..what is going on in distant places?

clais(e, obs. f. CLAES, *Sc.*, clothes.

claishe, claisshe, var. of CLOSH, *Obs.*

claith, claithes, Sc. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHES, etc.

claiver, claiy, obs. f. CLAVER, CLAYEY.

†**clake.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *clacu*:—OTeut. type **klakâ-*; occurring also in *clacléas*, *clæcléas* (Wr.-Wülcker 419) 'immunis', ON. *klaklaust* scatheless, unhurt.] Hurt, injury, scathe.

c **1000** WULFSTAN *Hom.* xiii (18) Nap. 86 Eal scal aspringan wide and side sacu and clacu, hol and hete. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9317 3iff þatt 3e wel 3uw lokenn Fra clake, and sake. *Ibid.* 10201.

clake, clakke, obs. ff. CLAIK, CLACK *v.*

clam (klæm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6–7 **clamme,** 9 clamb, clamm, 1, 5- clam. [OE. *clam(m, clǫm(m*, corresp. to MHG. *klam*, Ger. *klamm* cramp, fetter, constriction, pinching, and, with change of gender, OHG. *chlamma*, MHG. *klamme* in same sense. Cf. also MHG., Ger. *klemme*, Du. *klemme*, *klem*, app. from type **klam(m)jôn-*. See also CLEM *v.*

These point to an OTeut. **klam-*, **klamm-*, or **klamb-*, to press or squeeze together. Some compare **klam-* with pre-Teut. *glom-* in Lat. *glomus*. But Sievers inclines to start from *klimb-* in OE. *climban*, Ger. *klimmen* to CLIMB, orig. to cleave, cling, or adhere; thence an adj. **klambo-* sticky, with causal vb. **klambjan* 'to make to stick, press, compress'. This would provide a common source for the first four sbs. spelt CLAM, and the first three spelt CLAMP, with the adjs. and verbs belonging to both series.]

†**1.** Anything that holds tight; bond, chain; *pl.* bonds, bondage. *Obs.* (In OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 83 þe Drihten of deaþe aras..æfter þæm clammum helle þeostra. *a* **1000** *Andreas* (Gr.) 130 þa þe on carcerne, clommum fæste..hwile wunedon. *a* **1000** *Riddles* xliii. 12 (Gr.) Hwylc þæs hordgates cæȝan cræfte þa clamme onleac.

2. An instrument or mechanical device for clasping rigidly or otherwise holding fast; *e.g.* a clamp for holding two stones together, or any instrument of the nature of a vice or pair of pincers which holds things between its jaws. With many special technical applications in different trades and branches of industry, in some of which it varies with CLAMP. See the quots.

1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 19 Item ij soudyngirenes j par de clames et j par de tanges, precii 4*d*. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 14 [Hokis] for whoos makyng ye must haue fete fyles..A semy clam of yren..a payre of longe and smalle tongys, etc. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* V. (Surtees) 35 (in 'The Shoppe') A par of clamez, ij*d*. 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd. Soc.) 29 For iiij. clammes for the pascalle bordes. 1638 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton in Lindsey* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1864) 14 Apr., For iiij poales for the clammes and to John Dawber for shafting them, iij*s*. iiij*d*. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 188 Another pair of forceps now removes the pin to another pair of clams. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 136 Alexander..had the upper leather of a boot in the grasp of the clams. 1869 *Echo* 26 Jan., They [poachers] were seen to place the clams over the rabbit holes and to put the ferrets into two of them. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 26 The round wire is..drawn through jewelled clams. 1886 *S.W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clams* or *Clems*, wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clam*, a rat-trap, like a gin. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 10/7 Stitchers (Female leather) wanted, used to the clambs. 1909 *Ibid.* 2 June 9/5 Stitchers, female, leather, used to clambs.

b. A movable cheek or protective lining placed in the jaws of a vice.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Holding it with convenient clams in his vice. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clam*, leather, paper, or lead linings for the jaws of a vice.

c. *pl.* 'An instrument resembling a forceps employed in weighing gold' (Jamieson).

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 360 (Jam.) The brightest gold that e'er I saw Was grippet in the clams.

d. 'A kind of forceps used for bringing up specimens of the [sea-]bottom in sounding; a drag' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s.v. *clams*).

1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arct. Reg.* 17 Tied to the sounding line at..ten fathoms from the lead, or rather the clamm. (*note* This instrument is intended to bring up a greater quantity of sounding than the usual arming of the lead.) *Ibid.* 65 The deep-sea-clamm was used on this occasion, the soundings brought up, consisted chiefly of mud, intermixed with small stones.

†**3.** *pl.* Clutches, claws. *Obs.*

a **1569** KYNGESMILL *Man's Est.* xiv. (1580) 118 To plucke man out of the bloody clammes of that ravenyng Lyon Sathan. 1574 E. HAKE *Touchstone* B iij b, Luckish loytering lubbers [who] doo keepe within their clammes the lively-hood of true pastors and painful laborers.

4. *Theat.* An instrument formed of two parallel pieces of board fastened at one end by a handle, used in pantomimes as a noisy sort of cudgel.

clam (klæm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 clamm, 7 clamme, 6- clam. [Orig. *clam-shell*: app. from prec.; the name referring either to the action of the two valves of the shell in shutting like a pair of clams or pincers; or, as some suggest, to 'the tenacity with which these animals cling to the rocks'.

The original application, however, was not to the rock species of the tropics, but to British bivalves which burrow in sand or mud.]

1. A name applied to various bivalve shell-fish. **a.** In Scotland applied, from the 16th c. at least, to the Scallop-shell, *Pecten Jacobæa*; hence now by some naturalists taken as a book-name of the genus *Pecten*. **b.** Also locally to the various species of fresh-water mussels *Unio*, *Anodon*.

1500-1540 [see *clam-shell* in 4]. 1593 in Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ii. 56 Crabs, spoutfish and clamms. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon their Fins and Tails they have store of Clams or Barnacles. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 140 The bait..a shell fish called Clams. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 298 With the eel, and the clam, and thc pearl of the deep. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* §941 The *Pectens*, or Clams, are known by the regular radiation of the ribs from the summit of each valve to the circumference. 1850 DANA *Geol.* i. 27 The fresh-water clam, *Unionidæ*. 1852 D. MOIR *Fowler* vi. Poet. Wks. I. 70 Pools, where mussel, clam, and wilk, Clove to their gravelly beds.

c. Applied to foreign bivalves of the order *Chamaceæ*, comprehending the largest of shell-fish, as the **giant clam** or **clamp** (*Tridacna gigas*), the **yellow clam** (*T. crocea*), **thorny clam** (*Chama Lazarus*), etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 340/1 A Clamme is a kind of large shell-fish of the Muskle or Cockle species. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 176 The Clam is a sort of Oyster [i.e. a species of *chama*] which grows so fast to the Rock that there is no separating it from thence, therefore we did open it where it grows, and take out the Meat, which is very large, fat and sweet. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 1368 Spangles of the richest colours, glowing from a number of large clams. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in Orr *Circ. Sc.* Nat. Hist. I. 431 The *tridacna gigas* (or clam-shell). 1861 J. LAMONT *Sea-horses* ix. 142 The shells tridacnæ and cardia, vulgarly called clams and cockles.

d. In North America, applied esp. to two species, the Hard or Round Clam (*Venus mercenaria*), and the Soft or Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*), found in great abundance on sandy or muddy shores in many parts, and esteemed as articles of food: whence CLAM-BAKE and *clam-chowder*. Also applied to freshwater mussels, and see quot. 1850.

(*Mya arenaria* is also found on muddy shores in England, where it is known as the *gaper-shell* or *Old Maid*, under which name it is in some places sold for food.)

[1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 Mustels, Wilks, Oisters, Clamps, Periwinkels, and diuers others.] 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 153 Clam, or Clamp, a kind of Shell Fish, a white Muscle. 1698 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* 168 The Clam..hath a Plain Pipe or Proboscis, from whence he ejects Water, if compressed. [This is *Mya*.] 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvi. 209 We drew into our larder, clams, snails, frogs, and rattlesnakes. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 104 The bivalve shell called Gnathodon ..[found in] the Bay of Mobile..They are called clams here in popular language, and, being thick and strong, afford a good material for road-making. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 252/1 The coarsest is the mud clam, or blue nose, which is dug out of the mud with tongs. Choicer ones are called sand clams ..The best species is the sod clam found at Chicoteague.

e. phr. *as happy as a clam*, etc.: well pleased, quite contented. *U.S. colloq.*

1834 *Harvardiana* I. 121 That peculiar degree of satisfaction, usually denoted by the phrase 'as happy as a clam'. 1844 'J. SLICK' *High Life N.Y.* I. xi. 179 They seemed as happy as clams in high water. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'As happy as a clam at high water', is a very common expression in those parts of the coast of New England where clams are found. 1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* 799 A thousand or more negroes thronged the streets 'happy as clams at high tide'. 1940 H. W. THOMPSON *Body, Boots & Britches* xix. 494 Happy as a clam in high water.

2. *U.S.* A term of contempt; one who is, in New England phrase, 'as close as a clam'.

1871 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* I. 46 (Hoppe) It will be lost on such an intellectual clam as you. *Ibid.* 54 No meddling old clam of a justice dropped in to make trouble.

3. *U.S. slang.* The mouth. Also *clam-shell.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 143 Shet your clam, our David. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., There is a common though vulgar expression in New England, of 'Shut your clam-shell'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***clam-bed, -digger, -eater, -fisher, -rake, -ranch***; ***clam-digging, -feeding*** adjs.; **clam-bait** *U.S.*, clams used as bait; **clam-chowder**, a chowder made with clams; also, a picnic or feast at which this is the principal dish; **clam-cracker** (see quot.); **clam-fry**, a meal of fried clams; **clam-shell**, the shell of a clam; formerly (*Sc.*) the scallop-shell worn in their hats by pilgrims who had crossed the seas; also *slang* (see 3); also, a bucket or grab on a dredger, excavator, etc., shaped like a clam-shell; freq. *attrib.*; **clam-stick**, the stick or pole with which tropical clams are caught by thrusting it between the partially open valves of the shell; **clam-tongs**, tongs used for taking clams.

1838 *Mass. Stat.* cxxiv, An Act to regulate the Inspection of *Clam Bait. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 69 When salted for the fisheries it takes the name of *clam-bait*. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 162 Legislation to prevent trawling over *clam-beds. 1822 W. KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 365 *Clam chowder. 1866 J. LORD *Brit. Columbia* I. 192 Any one who has travelled in America must have eaten Clam-chowder..It is a sort of intermediate affair between a stew proper and soup. 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* 131 The engineers had a clam chowder. 1909 WEBSTER, **Clamcracker*, a stingray (*Dasyatis centrura*) of the Atlantic coast. It feeds largely on shellfish. 1855 *Clam-digger [see *clam-rake*]. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* XV. 364 The ancient clam-diggers whose kitchen-middens are met with in many places on the Alameda. 1903 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 327 He became far and away the best among the clam-diggers. 1838 *Knickerbocker* XI. 207 Sam's trade was *clam-digging. 1860 S. WARNER *Say & Seal* xvi. 146 Faith ..was certainly 'spry' in getting ready for the clam-digging. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 351/2 The *clam-eaters of the Australian coast. 1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Song of Joy* The work of the eel-fisher and *clam-fisher. 1905 *N. Y. Even. Post* 10 June 6 'Fish dinners' and *clam fries are to be had at any number of eating-houses at the river's mouth. 1855 WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Song of Joy* I come with my *clam-rake and spade..I join the group of clam-diggers on the flats. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Clam-rakes, hoes, and claws. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 To 'take up a *clam ranch' is a proverbial expression [in Oregon] to express the last stage of hard fortune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 509 Thy cloutit cloke, thy skryp, and thy *clamschellis. 1540 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *305 For vj ¼ vnces siluer to be ane Clam-schell to kepe the kingis grace Halk-mete. 1862 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 334 Large heaps of clam-shells and ashes. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 746/1 The 'clam-shell' dredge..consists of a pair of scoops which are hinged to an axis and close upon the load. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 465/1 Dipper and Clam-shell dredges. *Ibid.*, The clam-shell is a box made of two similar pieces of wrought iron hinged together at one end. 1930 *Engineering* 15 Aug. 195/3 Many types of dredgers had been tried such as..clam-shell, suction and other forms. 1963 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 269/2 The eight hydraulic rams operating the clamshells. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 The pointed '*clam stick' figures in various aboriginal tales. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Industries U.S.* 52 *Clam-tongs are occasionally employed for catching crabs.

clam (klæm), *sb.*[3] Also 9 **clamm.** [f. CLAM *a.*[1] or *v.*[1]; or perh. a back-formation from CLAMMY. (Cf. *greed*)]

†**1.** A soft or plastic mass. *Obs.* (Cf. CLOAM.)

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 340 Hath not the pot-maker power to form out of that same clam of earth that one vessel for an honourable use, and that other for contemptuous and vilenous?

2. Clamminess, cold dampness.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 17 Fat, ropy, sweet ale..creates clams in the viscera. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 291 The clamm of the grave. 1830 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia* s.v., 'The meat has been kept too long, and has got a clam', begins to decay. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Around you is starvation..corruption, and the clam of death.

clam, *sb.*[4] [A variant of CLAMP *sb.*[3]: cf. the similar interchange of CLAM *sb.*[1], [2] with CLAMP *sb.*[1], [2].] A pile of bricks arranged for burning.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 Of bricks burnt in a Clam there are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. *Ibid.* 54 Bricks..ought to be taken out of the clam by account from the Brickmaker.

clam (klæm), *sb.*[5] [Perh. onomatopœic; cf. *clash*, *clang*, *slam*: it suggests less notion of ringing and more of crash than *clang*. But cf. CLAMOUR *v.*[2]] The crash caused by ringing two or more bells of a peal together.

1702 *Campanologia Improved* (1753) 15 By the bells standing too long in leading compass, the rest are thrown and jumbled together; whereby claps and clams so unpleasing to the hearers) are occasion'd. *a* **1789** BURNEY

Hist. Mus. (ed. 2) III. vii. 413 Even the clams or the collision of two bells together in counterpoint, has been settled by ringers without the least knowledge of harmony. **1822-76** NARES s.v. *Clamour*, The bells..are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or clam, by which the peal is concluded..this clam is succeeded by a silence.

clam, *sb.*[6] *dial.* [app. short for *clammer* = *clamber*, used of a foot-bridge.] A plank or crossing-stone over a brook.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1828) 12 Dest'nt remember whan tha com'st over tha clam..when tha water was by stave. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* I. 240 There is a fourth [bridge] on the Blackabrook consisting of a single stone or clam.

clam (klæm), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This word, CLAM *sb.*[3], CLAM *v.*[1], CLAMMY, and other derivatives, form a group of which the mutual relations are not quite clear. Although the verb is as yet cited earlier than the adj., the latter perhaps has etymological priority: it corresponds also to Du. and L.G. *klam*, in Kilian *klam*, *klamp*, 'moist, clammy, viscous, sticky', Da. and Sw. *klam* 'dampish, wettish'. Not known in the earlier stages of these languages. Cf. CLAM *v.*[1]]

Sticky, glutinous, adhesive like wet clay. *dial.* a. Cold and damp, clammy; b. see quot. 1808.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clam' or cleymows, *glutinosus*. **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Tenax*, clamm, tewgh. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 71 Yow are not to beginne to marke soe longe as the markinge stuffe is any thing clamme, or cleaveth and ropeth..but lette it bee as thinne and runne of like water afore yow beginne. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. XXXIII, The hand did smite With a clam pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night [the Egyptian darkness]. **1808** JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v., Ice is said to be *clam*, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon. [Still so used.] **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clam*, (1) cold, damp. Thoo's strange an' clam, thu feels like a curpse. (2) tenacious, sticky, adherent. The muck's that clam, it wëant slip off'n th' sluff when ye dig it.

†**clam**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Related to CLAM *sb.*[1] It is not certain that sense 2 belongs to the same word: Jamieson thought that as a schoolboy's word, it might originate in the L. *clam*, 'without the knowledge of', 'clandestinely'.]

†**1.** Grasping, pinching. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Canticles* in *Psalter* 511 In vile & clam couatys of men. [So also in WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 29.]

2. *Sc.* Base, mean, low; 'a very common school-term in Edinburgh' (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

1829 SCOTT *Gen. Pref. Waverley Nov.* App. iii, He..reprobated the idea of being an informer, which he said was *clam, i.e.* base or mean.

clam (klæm), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 clammen, 6–8 clamm, (7 clambe), 6– clam. [First found in 14–15th c., when it interchanged with *cleme*, OE. *clǽman*, to smear, anoint, daub, mod. dial. *cleam*. Of the latter, the pa. t. *clǽmde* prob. gave ME. *clamde* (like *cladde*, *ladde*, *spradde*, *lafte*, etc.), whence was educed a present *clam* perh. helped by CLAM *a.* and by CLAMMY. The forms *clame*, *claim*, which (with *cleam*) are still found in northern dial., are treated under CLEAM *v.*, q.v. for ulterior derivation.]

1. *trans.* To smear, daub, or spread unctuous matter *on*; to smear, anoint, or daub *with*.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 93 (MS. *a* 1400) Crist..clammyde [*v.r.* clemed] cley on his eyen. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XII. xvi. 208 She clamd it [a sieve] with clay, and brought in..water. [**1671**- *Clame*, *claim*: see CLEAM.] **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clamme* or *clome*, to plaister over.

2. To bedaub (a thing) so that it sticks; to clog or entangle *with* or *in* anything sticky; to stick or plaster *up*, *together*, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Abbituminare*, to bepitch, to cement or clam together. **1626** T. H. *Coussin's Holy Crt.* 356 Passe ouer it, as a wary Bee ouer hony, not clamming your wings. **1694** R. LESTRANGE *Fables* 346 The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the poor Wretches clamm'd and taken. **1713** WARDER *True Amazons* 134 They will be clammed in it [the Honey].

fig. **1683** MRS. BEHN *Young King* II. iii, He that can..clam me in that love by every look.

3. To clog or choke up (by anything sticking in).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Woters* G iij, The same water is good for them that hath clammed hym selfe or an other. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 13 The western gales in Holland..swept the sands so before them, that they have choaked or clammed up the..door of the Rhine. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 219 Utterly unwholesome, claming the Stomach, stopping the Veins and Passages. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clamm'd up*, (an orifice) stopped up by anything glutinous, as the throat with phlegm. **1888** *Berkshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clammed*, chocked up by over-filling.

b. *fig.* To cloy.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 52 Engaging..not to clam his taste with the smallest collection of flattery.

4. *intr.* To be clammy, or moist and sticky; to stick, adhere, as glutinous things.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. liv. 117 The dough would so sticke and clambe in the horses mouth. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, A chilling Sweat, a damp of Jealousie, Hangs on my Brows, and clams upon my Limbs. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clam*, to stick, to adhere as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

Hence **clammed** *ppl. a.*, **'clamming** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 220 [We] have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furr'd with the old levin. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 201 The finest of the Flour..is of a glutinating, clamming, and obstructing Nature.

clam (klæm), *v.*[2] [See CLAM *sb.*[6], CLAMOUR *v.*[2]]

1. a. *intr.* Of bells: To sound or crash together.

? *a* **1800** *Lines in Belfry St. Peter's, Shrewsb.* (N.), When bells ring round and in their order be, They do denote how neighbours should agree; But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping Dovercourt.

b. *trans.*

1702 *Campanalogia Improved*, When they [bells] lie fifths thus 1 5 2 6 3 7 4 8, 'tis then most pleasant and excellent music to clam them; that is, the two notes of each concord to strike together, and if they be clam'd true the eight bells will strike like four, but with far greater musick and harmony. **1822-76** NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The bells are said to be *clamm'd* when..they are all pulled off at once.

2. *fig.* To put an end to (din); to silence, hush: cf. CLAMOUR *v.*[2] 2.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., It..answers the noise of Talking by the stilness of Doing, as the Italians clam rowt and tattle into nodding and beckning.

Hence **'clamming** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1684 *Sch. Recreation* (T.), Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony.

clam, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. f. CLAM *sb.*[1] in sense of *clutch*.] To clutch with the hand, grasp, grope.

1822 GALT *Steam-Boot* 301 (Jam.), I felt, as I thought, a hand claming over the bed-clothes. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., He clammed howd on her or she'd hev tippled into th' warpin' drëan. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He clammed hold on the mane. **1879** JAMIESON s.v. *Clam*, To *claum* or *glaum*, is to grope or grasp as in the dark.

clam (klæm), *v.*[4] *U.S.* [f. CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d.] *intr.*

1. To dig or collect clams.

1636 [see CLAMMING *vbl. sb.*[3]]. **1676** in *Moss. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1825) I. 71 They were clamming..at Cowwesit. **1716** B. CHURCH *Entertaining Passages Philip's War* 29, Some [Indians] catching Eels & Flat-fish in the water, some Clamming. **1864** *Sufferings in Rebel Mil. Prisons* 87 Formerly they had been allowed to go fishing and clamming.

2. *slang* (chiefly *U.S.*). To shut *up*; be silent. Also *to clam up on*: to refuse to talk to (someone). Hence **clammed** *ppl. a.*

1916 H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* vi. 237 When I ask for details he just clams up. **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* viii. 97 Smiler had continually drummed it into me never to answer any questions in case we were arrested. 'Just clam up, kid.' **1942** R. CHANDLER *High Window* (1943) xx. 143, I had the legal right to stay clammed up—refuse to talk. **1959** M. M. KAYE *House of Shade* vi. 68, I didn't mean to pry, but there's no need..to clam up on me.

clam, *v.*[5], var. of CLEM to pinch with hunger.

clam, clamb, obs. or dial. pa. t. of CLIMB.

clamance: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

clamant ('kleɪmənt, 'klæm-), *a.* [ad. L. *clāmānt-em*, pr. pple. of *clāmāre* to cry out.]

1. *lit.* a. Crying out, clamorous, noisy.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXVI. 95 A Clamant Woeman, or of many words. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 350 Winter..and a train Of clamant children dear. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 43 Clamant for food. **1963** *Times* 11 Mar. 3/5 A deliriously clamant crowd rightly thought a try inevitable.

b. Of sounds, etc. (with mixture of sense 2).

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II, This clamant word Broke through the careful silence. **1888** MRS. OLIPHANT *Joyce* I. 196 The sound..became every moment more and more clamant.

2. *fig.* 'Crying', urgent. Chiefly in Sc. writers.

1723 M[c]WARD *Contend. Faith* 2 (Jam.) A clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness. **1850** M[c]COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 460 In order to the rectification of a clamant evil. **1858** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VIII. ix. 545 The abuses became every day more clamant. **1878** STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 195 My appetite was a clamant, instant annoyance.

clamantly ('kleɪməntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clamant manner, urgently.

1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 20 Upon various vital truths, and still clamantly-needed doctrine.

†**cla'mation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *clāmāre* to cry out.] A crying out, call, invocation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xvii. 216 Frawdes, euyll thoughtes, clamacyons, periurynges. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 21 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends, or revoke them unto life.

clamatorial (klæmə'tɔərɪəl), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Clamatores*: see -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the Clamatores, a sub-order of the Passeriformes.

1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 109 They are at once distinguished from these clamatorial birds by the oscine character of the tarsi. **1875** COPE *Check-list N. Amer. Batrachia* 56 Struthious, Pullastrine, and Clamatorial Birds.

clamatory ('klæmətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *clāmātōrius*: see -ORY[2].] Clamorous.

1900 H. G. WELLS *Love & Mr. Lewisham* I. 7 A rousing day, a clamatory insistent day, a veritable herald of summer.

clamb, variant of CLAM *sb.*[1] (sense 2).

clamb(e, clamben, etc.: see CLIMB.

clambake ('klæmbeɪk). *U.S.* Also clam bake, clam-bake. [CLAM *sb.*[2] 4.] **1.** a. A baking, Indian-fashion, upon hot stones, of a mass of clams (often overlaid with layers of potatoes, Indian corn, fish, etc.); a favourite feature of pic-nic excursions to the sea-shore in U.S.; hence applied to the pic-nic party itself;

1835 *Vade Mecum* (Phila.) 5 Sept. 2/1 A Clam Bake—Our curiousity [*sic*] has been gratified, as to the nature of the festival understood by this term. **1848-60** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Clam-bake. At a grand political mass-meeting in favour of Gen. Harrison on the 4th of July 1840, nearly 10,000 persons assembled in Rhode Island, for whom a clam-bake and chowder were prepared. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 12/1 At a recent..festival in Connecticut a gigantic clambake was cooked which was 25 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and consisted of 2,000 ears of corn, 600 pounds of lobster, 600 pounds of fish, 1,000 chickens, innumerable oysters and clams, two barrels of sweet potatoes and two of the ordinary kind, and the whole topped off with two immense plum puddings and 150 water melons. **1887** *Ibid.* 17 June 5/2 A clam bake is an institution indigenous to this soil. Long before Puritans..found out its savour, the red man..indulged in clam bakes. **1945** AUDEN *Coll. Poetry* 134 That caged rebuked question Occasionally let out at clambakes or College reunions. **1962** *Times* 6 Apr. 7/1 Dig razor clams for an outdoor clambake.

b. *transf.* Applied to other gatherings, esp. one that is loud or lively; an enjoyable time; *spec.* in *Jazz*, a jam-session.

1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 46/1 *Clambake*, same as *jam session*. **1938** *Monch. Guardian Weekly* 2 Sept. 188/3 Swing musicians..blaze away at a real 'clambake' (free-style swing playing). **1945** *Chicago Daily News* 31 Mar. 4/1 The big United Nations clambake at San Francisco will be operated like a hod-carriers' convention. **1946** MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really the Blues* viii. 131 Life was going to be one long clambake. **1952** B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz* (1958) xvii. 206 The Dixie outfit he called the Clambake Seven—in cheerful adoption of the term used by jazz musicians both in annoyed disparagement of a poor jam session and in warm approbation of a good one.

c. An inadequate or unsuccessful broadcast programme. *slang.*

1937 in *Times Dispotch* (Richmond, Va.) 12 Dec. §4, 14. **1941** *Word Study* May 2/2 The possibility that two or three commentators..will talk simultaneously and confuse the radio audience. This is what we mean by a 'clam bake'.

†**clamber**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [app. a. ON. *klambra* to clamp or pinch together (Vigf.) app. a frequentative deriv. of **klambjan* to press or squeeze, mentioned under CLAM *sb.*[1] Mod.Ger. has, from the same source, *klammern*, to make fast with a clamp, constrict.] To mass or cluster together.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 801 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere, Among þe castel carnelez, clambred so þik, þat pared out of papure purely hit semed. *Ibid.* 1721 As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

clamber ('klæmbə(r)), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–7 clambre, 5–6 clamer, 6–7 clammer, 4– clamber. [In 15th c. *clambre-n*, *clamer-en*. This appears to be a derivative of CLIMB *v.* (pa. t., ME. *clamb*, *clam*); an equivalent CLIMBER *v.* was in use in 16–17th c. Cf. the relation of *wander* to *wend*, *wind*, of *spatter*, *sputter*, to *spit*, etc. The general 16–17th c. form *clammer* also associates itself with *climb* with silent *b*. It can hardly be connected (in English) with CLAMBER *v.*[1], though they prob. go back in different ways to the same source: see note to CLAM *sb.*[1] In German *klammer*, 'clam, clamp, hold-fast', etc., had formerly the sense 'clutch, claw'; thence a derivative vb. 'to clutch, seize with claws' comes naturally; *sich klammern* is actually used in the sense 'hook oneself on, cling firmly'; *clammer* or *clamber up* = 'get up by catching hold with claws' would be a natural extension. But links are wanting: *klammer* 'claw' is only MHG., *clamber up* only English, and known only since 15th c.]

1. *intr.* To climb by catching hold with hands and feet; to creep or crawl *up* (or *down*); to climb with difficulty and effort.

c **1430** *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 299 When he [the young hawk] begynneth to clambre upon bowys use hym ever more to hackyng. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clameryn [**1499** or crepyn], *repto*. **1530** PALSGR. 485/2, I clamer or clymme up upon a tree or any suche thyng, *je grippe*. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XIX. XX. (R.), He clamer'd up upon the shepheards horse. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 31 When you heare the drum..Clamber not you vp to the casements then. **1598** FLORIO, *Aggrappare*..to clime, to clammer. **1611** *Ibid.*, *Franáre*, to clammer vp any slippery or broken place. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 45 He was clammering ouer a wall. **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, Leaping of Ditches, and clambring over Stiles. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 293 He clambered into a tree. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 14 A dangerous kind of place..to go clambering about with a gun.

b. *trans.*; cf. CLIMB.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 38 Some cowardly fleeing away, sought to clamber the tops of trees. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchin Malkin..Clambring the Walls to eye him. **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X.

418 They can..clamber the mountain. **1807-8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 134 Worthy hodmen, clambering a ladder.

2. *intr.* Of plants: To climb by means of tendrils, etc. (Also *trans.* as in 1 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. (R.), Gladly they [cucumbers] would be clambering upon walls, and climbing up to the house roof, if they can meet with any rough places to take hold by. **1864** D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 302 Vines clambered over the window. **1887** FENN *This Man's Wife* I. II. vi. 215 This was clambered, surmounted, and almost completely hidden by clusters of small blossoms.

3. *fig.* To climb or struggle (*up*) into a position of eminence; to attain with effort *to*.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 193 Thou knowest by what craftie collusion he hath clammered up to the throne of tyrannie. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 88 Some clamber to heaven by merits, some by angels, some by penance, and some by pardons. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 438 His clambering into Imperial Power.

4. *transf.* Of a building, or anything rising in the air: To rise or ascend heavily, irregularly, or steeply, as if 'struggling upward'.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 561 Jove..will unbuild your towr's that clamber so, For ravishing my goods, and wife. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk., Chimæra* (1879) 211 Three spires of black smoke..clambered sullenly into the atmosphere. **1858** —— *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 164 A tall palace of gray, time-worn stone clambered skyward. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 60 Halfway up The narrow street that clamber'd toward the mill.

clamber *v.*[3], var. form of CLAMOUR *v.*[2]

clamber ('klæmbə(r)), *sb.* [f. CLAMBER *v.*[2]] An act of clambering.

1818 KEATS *Let.* 9 Apr. (1958) I. 268, I had a fine Clamber over the rocks. **1850** MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 25 Aug. (1966) 123 A drive along the level road.., then a regular clamber up a steep lane. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 Roughness of the long rock-clamber. **1883** VERNON LEE in *Mag. Art* Nov. 3/2 This clamber up the water-courses took a long time.

clamberer ('klæmbərə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which clambers: applied *esp.* to climbing plants.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 888 Upright Clamberer, or Virgins bower, is also a kinde of Clematis. **1617** S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 485 The clamberer vp another way, who but the Pope? **1628** PARKINSON *Paradisus* (heading of ch.), Clamberers or creepers.

clambering ('klæmbərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLAMBER.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clamerynge or clymynge, *repcio.* **1611** FLORIO, *Aggrappamento*..a clammering. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xii. 117 Though it be hard clambering thither and hard holding there. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §23. 163, I had two hours' clambering over the mountains before breakfast.

clambering ('klæmbərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* That clambers, in various senses of vbs.

c **1340** [see CLAMBER *v.*[1]]. **1685** H. MORE *Illust.* 93 The clambring nature of the Goat. *a* **1717** PARNELL *Gift Poetry* (R.), No clambering mountains make my lover stay. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 78 View the clamb'ring goats ascend. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 31 Aug. 129/1 The most clambering species of pea-flowers.

clame, var. of CLAM, CLEAM; obs. ff. CLAIM.

†**'clamer.** ? = CLAM *sb.*[1]: cf. CLAMPER *v.*[2]

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 93, viij towrve spades, iiij pare of clamers.

clamer, obs. form of CLAMBER.

clamihewit (ˌklæmɪ'hjuɪt). *Sc.* Also clame-, clammy-, clawmi-, clam-. [Etymol. unknown. Jamieson offered the guess *claw my heued* or *head*: but *heued* has been obs. in north. dial. for 500 years.] A drubbing, a blow. Also a misfortune. (Jamieson).

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poet. Wks. (1845) 15 Frae a stark Lochaber axe He gat a clamihewit. **1785** *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 8 in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (Jam.), Some o' the chiels might lat a raught at me, an' gi' me a clamiheuit to snib me free comin that gate agen. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 207 'Get up, Saunders..or I'll take ye siccan a clamhewit with my stick.'

clamjamphrie (klæm'dʒæmfrɪ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 clanjamphry, -phrey, -fery, -frie, -fray. [Origin and history uncertain: Scott's *clanjamphry* suggests a contemptuous reference to a Highland Clan, e.g. *Clan Chattan, Clanranald*, etc.; and *jampher* occurs in Sc. dialects, variously used as 'scoffer, mocker, trifler, idler, shuffler', so that *clan-jamphery* would give a passable sense. But it is more probable that the original idea is 'trumpery', and that the personal use is derived.]

1. Trumpery, rubbish, things of little value.

1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., 'Did you stop till the roup was done?' 'A was sell'd but the clamjamfry.'

2. Spoken 'rubbish'; nonsensical talk, 'rot'.

1825-79 in JAMIESON from West of Fife.

3. 'Trumpery' or worthless people, or those who are so viewed; rabble, mob, canaille; also 'applied to the purse-proud vulgar' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, 'And what will ye do, if I care 'na to..open the grate to sic a clanjamfrie?' **1828** —— *F.M. Perth* xii, The devil is very powerful with all this clanjamfray. **1821** GALT *Ann. Par. Dalmailing* 292 (Jam.) A gang of play-actors..the first of that clanjamfrey who had ever been in the parish. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* ix, I only know the whole clamjamfery of them were there. **1864** A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 106 The land-loupers and other clamjamphrie, that attended the fairs.

Hence **clam'jamphried** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*) ? treated as clamjamphrie.

1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. vii. 100 An' lea's us puir, forjaskit men Clamjamfried in the but and ben He ca's the earth.

clamme, obs. form of CLAM.

†**'clammer**[1]. *Obs.* [f. CLAM *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] That which clams or causes cohesion.

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* II. dix. 1218a, The Lupine is as Galen writeth..one of the emplaistickes or clammers.

clammer[2]. *U.S.* [f. CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d.] One who digs clams.

1888 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 15 Sept. 1/7 Clammers call in daily at the Neck, on their way up to Ipswich.

clammer, obs. form of CLAMBER.

clammily ('klæmɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLAMMY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a clammy manner.

a **1845** HOOD *Bridge Sighs* vi, Wipe those poor lips of hers, Oozing so clammily. **1853** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 695 [It] comes fitfully, coldly, clammily, as a breath escaped from the charnel-house. **1878** *Masque Poets* 247 Perspiring clammily Over some fearful secret in the family.

clamminess ('klæmɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clammy state or quality; sticky dampness, viscosity, adhesiveness, tenacity.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* Oiij, Theyr [fishes'] clammynes, grossenes, and coldnes, maye be taken away with certaine sauces. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* I. xl. §5 Wheate..hath also a certaine clammines and stopping qualitie. **1676** GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. II. ii. §10 That Clamminess of some Flowers, whereby..they stick to our Fingers. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That will spoil the Clamminess of the Glew. **1842** J. STEVENSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 15 Clamminess of the mouth..had already seized him. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. (1864) 196 Clamminess is a distinct sensation arising from the adhesion of a substance to the skin.

clamming, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see CLAM *v.*[1] and [2].

'clamming, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. CLAM *v.*[4]] The gathering of clams. Also *attrib.*

1636 *Dorchester Town Rec.* 5 July in *Fourth Rep. Rec. Commissioners Boston* (1896) 19 Provided they leave stiles and gates for persons and cattle, when persons are disposed to travell or drive Cattle or swine that way to Clamming. **1838** *Knickerbocker* XI. 207 Sam evidently looked upon clamming as an important and mysterious thing. **1883** GOODE *Fish. Industries U.S.* 46 All along the southern shore of the sound are prolific clamming grounds. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 408/2 Swimming, diving, driving, clamming, fishing,..they are equally at home in or out of the water.

clamming, *ppl. a.*: see CLEMMING.

†**'clammish,** *a. Obs.* [f. CLAM *a.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat clam or clammy; sticky, viscous.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 10 Very viscous slyme or clammysh. **1544** PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) D iij b, Fleume, that is tough and clammyshe, hanging upon the lunges. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 55 A certaine pap or thicke clammish substance. *a* **1678** MARVELL *Wks.* III. 509 Such a clammish issue still does rage, The shame and plague both of the land and age.

†**'clammishness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Clammish quality; viscidity, stickiness.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O ij b, Fyshe..of smal clammyshenes. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlviii. 722 This fruite bycause of his clammishnesse and slyme.

clammy ('klæmɪ), *a.* Also 5 claymy, 6–7 clammye, (7 clamy). [Form-history obscure: first found as *claymy* 1398–1495, *clammy c* 1425, dates which agree with the first appearance of CLAM *a.*[1] and *v.*[1], with which it is now associated in sense. It may have been thence formed with suffix -Y: cf. *sticky, clingy*. But it is also possible that an earlier **clámiȝ*, from OE. *clám*, mud, sticky clay, CLOAM, was shortened to *clammy* (cf. *silly, sorry, hallow*), and then associated with CLAM *a.* and *v.* Further evidence is wanted.]

1. *gen.* Soft, moist, and sticky; viscous, tenacious, adhesive.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste chyldhode wythout teeth is yet ful tender and nesshe and qwauy and claymy. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij b, An yele is a slymye fyshe, clammy, and specialy a stopper. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) A vj b, It hath blewe floures, the hole herbe is clammy, and hath a stronge sauoure. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 101 Clammye, *tenax, viscosus.* *a* **1793** G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. lii. 300 The web was of a very clammy quality. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 475 A soft substance, rather clammy and sweet.

b. Of bread: Doughy. Of soil, earth: Moist and unctuous.

1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Clammy as breed is, nat through baken, *pasteux.* **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 33 The earth at that tyme beyng but clammie and softe. **1560** WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, This redde earth is the fattest, and the clammiest of all the rest. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The oven..not too hot at the first, lest the outside be burnt and the inside clamy. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131, I followed the herd..through deep clammy ground and high grass.

c. Of liquids: Viscid.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 72 Great abundance of superfluouse humours, thicke and clammie. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 270 No vessels sailing thereon [Dead Sea], the clammy water being a real Remora to obstruct their passage. **1720** GAY *Poet. Wks.* (1745) II. 78 Where the long table floats with clammy beer. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 128 Trees..yielding a clammy juice.

d. Of vapour, perspiration, mist, etc.: Damp, and as it were clinging to the skin.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. §2 (1643) 91 Clammie Exhalations are scattered abroad in the aire. **1697** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* x. 21 'Thick darkness'..made, I suppose, by such clammy Fogs that they sensibly affected the Egyptians. *a* **1703** POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 91 When to the margin of the grave we come..Our face is moistened with a clammy sweat. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 346 Stifling in the clammy atmosphere of Soho.

e. Of the skin, etc.: Suffused with sticky damp, e.g. in the death-sweat.

c **1425** *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 25 ȝif þin hond waxe clammy. **1626** T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 38 His hands are globes made round, there is nothing rugged, clammy, or bowed. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 448 The cold sweat stands Upon his clammy limbs. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 203 The sign of the Cross on his clammy brow.

†**2.** *fig.* Sluggish, lagging (like a clammy slug).

a **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 99 His dull eye, and lowring head, and a certain clammy benummed pace.

clamor, var. of CLAMOUR.

clamorous ('klæmərəs), *a.* Forms: 5 clamourus, 7 -arous, -orouse, 8–9 -ourous, 6- clamorous. [Corresponds to med.L. *clāmōrōs-us*, and obs. F. *clamoreux*, f. L. *clāmōrem* CLAMOUR: see -OUS.] Characterized by clamour.

1. Of the nature of clamour; uttered with, or accompanied by, clamour or shouting; noisy.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, Defendeth with hygh and clamorous wordes or speche his opinyon. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 180 Hee..kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke, that at the parting all the Church did eccho. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 479 Chaos wilde..fiercely oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproare. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶6 He still reasoned in a more clamorous and confused manner. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 23 Loud and clamorous was the babble against the new soap. **1842** EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 They..reject the clamorous nonsense of the hour.

2. Uttering loud and persistent cries or shouts; noisy, vociferous; loudly urgent. Said of persons and other agents, or instruments; and *transf.* of places where these are.

1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 19 Mercifull Lorde..let ascende vp to thyne eare My wofull voyce, and clamorous. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 152, I will bee..more clamorous then a Parrat against raine. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 353 The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of Mum. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, Clamorous War-pipes yelled the gathering sound. **1858** W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 27 The zeal of those that miss the prize On clamorous river-banks. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 45 Thersites only, clamorous of tongue, Kept brawling.

3. *fig.* That urgently claims attention, 'crying'; importunate. (Often including actual noise.)

1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 98, I doubt our sins have been as clamorous upon God to heat His fire. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Put an end to this clamorous Evil. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 Clamorous debts. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 5 The age..we may almost say, is clamorous for new works.

clamorously ('klæmərəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clamorous manner; noisily; with loud importunity.

1532 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Records* II. No. 44 (R.) Such conclusions as were clamorously..alledged to be superfluous. **1661** *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 14 Some have too hastily fancied and as clamorously pronounced. **1697** LESLIE *Short Meth. with Deists* Pref. (T.), They are unmerciful and triumph clamorously. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 23 A troop of women..clamorously petitioned against the new soap. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* vii. 62 She is welcomed clamorously by younger sisters and brothers.

clamorousness ('klæmərəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being clamorous; noisiness; noisy urgency or importunity.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 As long as it is possible to shunne the importunitie of the conscience, and to put by the clamorousnesse thereof, wee will bee sure to doe it. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. §10 Clamorousness and multitude do much in crying up matters. **1824-9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 4 My palfrey eyed them askance for their clamorousness.

†**cla'mose, -ouse,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmōs-us* noisy, clamorous, f. *clāmōr-* CLAMOUR: see -OUS. Perh. immediately a. OF. **clamous, -eus*, in mod.F. *clameux, -euse*.] Noisy, clamorous.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 105 To robbe þe pore peple aftirward bi clamouse beggynge. *Ibid.* 269 To..sclaundren crist wiþ þis clamose beggynge dampned of goddis lawe.

clamour, -or ('klæmə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 clamur, -ure, -oure, 6 -ore (7 claymour), 4- clamour, clamor. [a. OF. *clamor, clamur*, 12-13th c. *clamour* (= Sp., Pr. *clamor*, It.

clamore):—L. *clāmōr-em* a call, shout, cry, f. root of *clāmā-re* to cry out, shout]

1. Loud shouting or outcry, vociferation; *esp.* the excited outcry of vehement appeal, complaint, or opposition: commonly, but not always, implying a mingling of voices.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 137 The grete clamour [*v.r.* clamor] and the waymentynge Which that the ladies made at the brennynge Of the bodies. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5997 Myche clamur & crie for care of hor dethe. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj, Our lord god..forgetteth not the clamour and prayer of the trewe and juste. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 3264 The clamore and the cryis Was lamentable and petws. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §169 He that stoppeth his eare at the clamoure or crie of a pore man. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 71 Clamour, crying, and voice popular, sould follow ane manslayer. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 189 Contempt and Clamor Will be my Knell. **1735** BERKELEY *Def. Freeth. Math.* §22 The worst cause produceth the greatest clamour. **1828** WEBSTER, *Clamor*. **1845** WHATELY *Elem. Rhet.* (L.), Attempts to suppress evidence, or to silence a speaker by clamour. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* xl. 6 Wouldst thou..Break with clamour at any cost the silence?

b. with *a*, and *pl.* A shout, a cry; an outburst of noisy utterance.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 31 Fastingis and clamoures [**1388** the cries] and dayes of lotis. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Many clamours and orysons they hadde..made unto god. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 527 A greet clamour and a houge noise was herde through the towne. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 874 Sickly eares, Deaft with the clamors of their owne deare grones. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 234 Birds with clamours frighted from the Field. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 145 He was interrupted in a speech by clamours of disapprobation.

2. *fig.* General vehement expression of feeling, especially of discontent or disapprobation (often including noisy manifestation); popular outcry.

[*c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 33 Ffor which oppression was swich clamour.] **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 263 The comun clamour tolde The newe shame of sinnes olde. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 112 b/1 [He] had oftentymes herde the comyn clamoure of the Englysshe men. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 188 Though it be a Conceit that hath possess'd all ages..the Clamour was never so high as it is now. **1707** FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 165 It was the general clamour here, that his Lordship gave an extravagant interest. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 55 The clamour for war continued, year after year, in our country. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. §1. (1862) 111 The clamour excited against an unpopular measure.

3. Loud vocal noise of beasts and birds.

1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* (R.), And stills the clamour of the craving nest. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. 309 The clamour..of domestic poultry, which range the woods. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 60 The clamour of a troop of dogs of all sorts and sizes. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 140 The sweet clamour of the wild fowl.

4. Loud noise of musical instruments; and, more generally, of a storm, waterfall, etc.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 328 Trumpets and drums, your dreadfull clamors sound! **1716** ADDISON (J.), Here the loud Arno's boist'rous clamours cease. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 90 That Clamour which usually attends the burning of Saltpeter. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 214 The hideous clamour of conch, trumpet, and atabal. **1876** SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 560 The clamour of his storms.

5. *Comb.*, as *clamour-proof* adj.

1689 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 244 'His blood be upon him,' meaning the Lord Chief Justice, who said, 'Let it! I am clamour-proof!'

clamour, -or ('klæmə(r)), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a clamour; to shout, or utter loud and continued cries or calls; to raise an outcry, make a noise or din of speech. Said of persons, animals, and instruments of noise.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277 b/1 Thilke persons..drawen also the feeble witted people..to clamure and to crye on matters that they stirred. **1530** PALSGR. 485/2, I clamer, or krye out with a loude voyce, *je mescrye*. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the liue-long Night. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 1656 The Quail clamours for his running mate. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 355 The London mob clamoured in fury without.

b. To raise an outcry *against*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xviii. 6 (R.) When they clamoured agaynste hym. **1681-6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 209 When therefore their Conscience begins to clamour against their Wickedness..the Mercy of God is the usual Sanctuary they fly to. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 379 Many persons were..disposed to clamour against the innovation, simply because it was an innovation.

2. *intr.* To raise an outcry *for*; to seek, demand, or call importunately *for*, or *to do* a thing.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 Very absurd for men to clamor as they doe, for the Liberty they so manifestly enjoy. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶6 They..clamoured vehemently for the prologue. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 756 The Catholics clamoured for a free press under Charles the Second. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 339 Men were eagerly clamouring to go home.

3. *trans.* †**a.** To disturb with clamour; to din.

1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 Let them not come..in a Tribunitious Manner; For that is, to clamour Counsels, not to enforme them. **1642** PINKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 280 III. 299 The Disciples when in danger of drowning clamoured our Saviour with 'Master, carest thou not that we perish?' **1649** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 49 Legions of women went down to clamour the House for his enlargement. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1621 Clamouring thir god with praise, Who had made thir dreadful enemy thir thrall.

b. With *advb. compl.*: To move or drive by clamouring *out of*, *into*; to put *down* by clamour.

1646 J. MAINE *Sermon conc. Unity* (1647) 36 To..clamour down all the primitive Truths for some Generations taught among them. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 408 We may much more easily think to clamour the sun and moon out of their courses. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They..laugh at him, and hoot him, until..he is clamoured down and retires of himself. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 2/2 The public have been clamoured..into a belief that, etc.

4. *trans.* To utter or assert clamorously.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 127 The imperialist cardinals..clamoured that the evil had been caused by the dilatory timidity. **1859** TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 621 Is it clamour'd by the child, Or whisper'd in the corner? **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds Killingw.* 14 Hungry crows..Clamoured their piteous prayer incessantly.

'clamour, -or, *v.*[2] Also clamber. [Evidently related to CLAM *v.*[2], of which it may be a frequentative derivative (cf. *stutter*, *patter*), and so better spelt *clammer*. The actual spelling shows association with the prec. word, and actual relation to that is, of course, also possible. Identity with Ger. *klammern*, or with *clamber*, seems hardly admissible, though association with the latter is found by a correspondent skilled in campanology, who says:

Clambering describes the way in which the sounds of the bells clamber as it were one on the top of another when they get into confusion; in Yorksh. it is called *jumbling*.]

1. *Bell-ringing.* See quot. and cf. CLAM *v.*[2]

Todd says 'A term in ringing, according to Warburton, which other commentators..imagine to be merely his own opinion. It is, however, probable. To encrease the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it.'

1747 WARBURTON *Shaks. Wks.* (T.), When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called clamouring them. *c* **1800** W. JONES *Key to Art of Ringing* 4 A true compass makes the ringing pleasant and harmonious..the want of it produces those clamberings and firings (as it is called) that destroy all music, and is very disgusting to every judicious ear.

2. To stop from noise, to silence; = CLAM *v.*[2] 2.

[Supposed by Warburton to be taken from the fact that the *clamouring* of bells is immediately followed by silence.]

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 250 *Clown.* 'Tis well they are whispring: clamor your tongues, and not a word more. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Gregory Nonsence* Wks. 1/2 Cease friendly cutting throats, Clamour the promulgation of your tongues And yield to Demagorgon's policy.

clamourer ('klæmərə(r)). [f. CLAMOUR *vb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who clamours.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 468 These clamourers who make the greatest cry do not yield the fairest fleece. **1827** *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 290 A modern clamourer for retrenchment. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 71 The clamourers against the abuses of the church.

clamouring ('klæmərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CLAMOUR (in various senses).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 41 (R.) He rebuked their clamouryng and crying. **1641** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 After all this clamouring against English-Popish ceremonies. **1884** ANNIE S. SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiii. 116 Clamourings for their presence came from Hartfield House.

clamouring ('klæmərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* That clamours.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cxviii. (1643) 406 Untill the Morrowes Clammoring Drum, invite againe into the field. **1884** GILMOUR *Mongols* 242 The birds..ventured down to their clamouring young.

clamourist ('klæmərɪst). *rare.* [see -IST.] One who belongs to the party of clamour.

a **1841** T. HOOK is cited by Ogilvie. **1880** KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. 336 To gain the confidence of the clamourists.

clamoursome ('klæməsəm), *a. north. dial.* [f. CLAMOUR *sb.* + -SOME.] Clamorous.

1855 *Whitby Gloss., Clamoursome*, noisy, urgent. 'Wait a while and deeant be sae clamoursome.' **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I couldn't beg, I don't like to be clammersome. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clamoursome*. **1887** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, They're varra clammersome, the black-faced sorts.

clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[1] [Known since 15th (or 14th) c. Also in Du. (since 16th c.) *klampe*, now *klamp*, 'clamp, cleat', LG. and mod.Ger. *klamp*, *klampe*, in HG. dial. *klampfe*; on WGer. type **klampa* wk. fem., and **klampo* wk. masc., belonging to a stem **klamp-*, supposed to be a byform of **klamb-*, *klamm-*: see CLAM *sb.*[1], with which this word is to a certain extent synonymous. From the same stem, MHG. had *klampfer*, and mod.HG. dial. *klampfer*, *klamper* (Bav.), in sense of modern Ger. *klammer* a clamp. Whether the Eng. word was adopted from LG. or Du., or was a native derivative which happens not to be known in OE. or ME. up to the 14th c., is uncertain.]

1. a. A brace, clasp, or band, usually of iron or other rigid material, used for giving strength and support to flexible or movable objects, or for fastening two or more things securely together. In many technical senses:

e.g. A bar of iron for binding together stones in a building, also a metal clasp or rivet for broken china-ware, etc.; a piece of wood attached to or inserted into another to strengthen it and prevent warping.

a **1400-50** [see 4]. **1476-8** *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 31 Item, for ij Clampys of Iren for pewes..iij*d*. **1490** *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Payde for fettyng home the clampis for the baners *jd*. **1535** COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxvi. 29 Ioyned with his corner borde from vnder vp, and aboue vpon the heade to come together with a clampe. **1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 54 Twoo small clampes of thinne brasse plate. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 *Clamp*, a piece of wood fixed to the end of a thin board..to prevent it from casting. **1833** ARNOTT *Physics* II. I. 69 Where the stones of a building are held together by clamps or bars of iron..the expansion in summer of these clamps will force the stones apart. **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 22 A light india-rubber clamp..sufficiently strong to grasp and retain anything light. **1877** BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 300 He bored the beams, and..made them fast with nails and clamps. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., One of the iron clamps of a trunk. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. §149 Attach the two sheets together by very slight paper or muslin clamps gummed to them along the common curved edge. *Ibid.* §198 A geometrical clamp is a means of applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two bodies touching one another at six points.

b. *Ordnance.* The cap-square of a gun.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clamps* are also small crooked plates of iron, fore-locked upon the trunnions of the cannon, to keep them steady in their carriages at sea. *Ibid.* I. 4 The cap-squares, otherwise called clamps.

c. *fig.*

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 322 A king on the top; with clamps and hoops of castles, garrisons, and police. **1862** S. LUCAS *Secularia* 103 A series of rules..sustained and suspended, as it were, by the clamp of a common religious profession.

d. spec. in *Electr.* (see quot. 1947); *clamp circuit*, one in which the positive or negative limits of a waveform are adjusted and maintained. Cf. CLAMPING *vbl. sb.* b.

1947 L. J. HAWORTH in L. N. Ridenour *Radar System Engin.* xiii. 503 The name 'clamp' is applied to..electronic switches which, when closed, hold or clamp two circuit points together. **1954** B. Y. MILLS in E. G. Bowen *Radar* (ed. 2) xiv. 450 Circuits which can be used for inserting a DC level..are called 'clamps'. **1954** ZWORYKIN & MORTON *Television* (ed. 2) xiii. 535 Figure 13.38 shows a 'clamp circuit' employed for fixing the black level in an image orthicon camera. **1958** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* (ed. 2) 966/2 *Clamp*, valve circuit in which a waveform is adjusted and maintained at a definite level when recurring after intervals. **1963** R. G. MIDDLETON *Elem. Transistor Techn.* iv. 88 A clamp circuit..maintains the peaks of the output waveform at a preset voltage level; this level might be zero or some other value. Either the positive or the negative peaks of the output voltage can be clamped to the chosen level.

2. a. A name of various appliances, tools, or instruments with opposite sides or parts which may be screwed or otherwise brought together, so as to seize, hold, compress, or pinch anything:

e.g. with *Joiners*, an appliance of this nature in which articles are firmly held while being formed, or are compressed together while their glue joint is drying: a check for a vice, made of lead, copper, or other soft material to grasp without bruising, etc. = CLAM *sb.*[1] 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 187/2 Clamps are Pinchers with which Foxes and Badgers are taken out of the Earth. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-hunting*, The Clamps, whereby the Badger may be taken out alive, to make Sport therewith afterwards. **1867-77** G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. 913 *Clamp*, a contrivance for making fast for a time certain parts of an instrument which are ordinarily moveable. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 31 An india-rubber tube, which is to be closed by a clamp. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 127 To place a clamp on the vessel on the proximal side of the ligature. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clamp*, an instrument employed for the purpose of compressing the pedicle of a tumour, before its removal by the knife..it consists essentially of two metal blades capable of being approximated and fixed by a screw movement.

†**b.** *pl.* Claws, 'clutches'; = CLAM *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 582 And what hee onys into his Clampis catche maye The poore man theereof no peece shal come bye.

3. *Naut.* in various senses.

a. One of the thick planks in a ship's side below the shelf-piece which support the ends of the deckbeams; **b.** a piece of timber applied to a mast or yard to prevent the wood from bursting; **c.** a plate of iron which can open or shut so as to confine a spar; **d.** a one-cheeked block, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 For clamps, middle bands and sleepers, they be all of 6 inch planke for binding within. **1627** —— *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Your risings are aboue the Orlop as the Clamps are vnder it. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. 158 Two standards were broken, as also several clamps. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Clamp*, a crooked iron plate, fastened to the after-end of the main-cap of snows, to secure the trysail-mast. **1867** SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk., Clamp*, a one-cheeked block; the spar to which it is fastened being the other cheek.

†**4.** In other obs. uses: see quots. *at a clamp* has been explained as 'at a pinch', i.e. 'in a moment', but this is doubtful.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3263 All werldly þing, I-wis, þurȝe þe will of oure lord, In-to þe contrare clene is at a clamp turned. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 How ere their gownes, be gathered in the backe, With organe pipes, of old king Henries clampe. **1674** RAY *N. Country Wds.* 14 *Clamps*, irons at the ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other places called Creepers or Dogs. **1746** MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 56 A Clamp of Iron, such as is used for heating Box-Irons for smoothing Linen-Clothes.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *clamp-ring*, *-treatment* (in *Med.*), *-tube*; **clamp-connection**, a connecting swelling between adjoining cells of

the hyphæ of certain fungi; **clamp-irons**, andirons; **clamp-nail**, a large-headed nail for fastening iron clamps; **clamp-plate** (*Shipbuilding*), an iron plate, generally of circular shape, serving to unite two bodies; **clamp-screw**: see quot.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *A. de Bary's Compar. Morphology & Biol. Fungi* i. 2 The *clamp-connections.. occur only on hyphae with transverse segmentation, and chiefly in the Basidiomycetes... A clamp of this kind when fully formed is..a nearly semicircular protuberance like a short branch which springs from one cell..and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. **1931** A. H. R. BULLER *Res. Fungi* IV. II. ii. 271 Each cell-division is accompanied by the formation of a clamp-connexion between the two daughter cells. **1742-1800** BAILEY, **Clamp-irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs [*in earlier edds.* clamps.] **1721-1800** *Ibid.*, **Clamp-nails*. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Clamp nails* are short stout nails with large heads, for fastening iron clamps. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xii. 239 Additional strength is often given to the upper part of a ship by means of rail and *Clamp-plates. **1879** S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 The *clamp-ring attached to each form of lamp. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 Three pair of *clamp screws. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 *Clamp-screw*, a joiner's implement, on the bench, or to be attached to the work, for holding work to a table, or two pieces together. **1879** S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 Two-sharp edges were left to bite on the adjusting *clamp-tube.

clamp, *sb.*[2] [Perh. a specific application of prec.: cf. the analogous pair CLAM *sb.*[1], [2].]

†**1.** An earlier name of the edible *Clams* of N. America.

1624, 1672 [see CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d].

2. Usually **clamp-shell**: the large bivalve shell of the tropical molluscs *Chama* and *Tridacna* (Family *Chamaceæ*).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 251 The giant Clamp-shells..sometimes four feet in length and weighing more than five hundred pounds suspend their vast bulk by means of a strong byssus. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §952.

clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[3] [Evidenced only since 16th c.; identical with MDu. and Du. *klamp* 'heap', and possibly an adoption of that word as a term of brickmakers. It may be originally from the same root as CLAMP *sb.*[1], with the notion of a closely compressed mass; see also CLUMP.]

A compact heap, mound, or pile of materials; in various specific senses:

1. *Brick-making.* A large quadrangular stack or pile of bricks built for burning in the open air.

1596-7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 153 To the Parke we came, and there wente from clampe to clampe. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 For burning a Clamp of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 Tunns of coal. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. iii. 22 A person goes into a brickmaker's field to view his clamp, and buy a load of bricks. **1844** ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxxvii. (1886) 115 Where..some contiguous brick clamp dispelled the gloom.

2. *Farming.* **a.** A mound of earth or turf lined with straw, in which potatoes, etc., are kept during winter; **b.** a stack of turf or peat; **c.** a manure-heap; **d.** a heap of farm or garden rubbish for burning, etc.

1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1854) II. 79/1 Not a bit of turf in this cold weather; and Mrs. Johnson and the dean..forced to assist at the Bog, in gathering up the wet bottoms of old clamps. **1744-50** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 91 A square clamp or dunghil. **1753** HENRY *Stream Wind* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 2 Several clamps of turf..standing in a bog. **1771** *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Men..pile up the dung in a square clamp. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. xvi. 352 When the inclosure was filled with sods, and the clamp raised to the height of eight feet, twelve fires were all kindled at the same time, and, in less than forty-eight hours, the whole mass..was entirely burnt through to the top. **1881** *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The clamps of mangolds were being eaten into with alarming rapidity.

3. *Mining*, etc.: A pile of limestone or metal ore for roasting, a heap of coal for coking, etc.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clamp*, a pile of bricks or limestone for burning.

4. *Comb.*, as ***clamp-burnt*** adj., ***clamp-brick***, ***-kiln***.

1795 ERSKINE *Agric. Surv. Clackm.* 311 (Jam.) When the uncalcined lime-stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called clamp-kilns, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks..kiln-burnt bricks and marl stocks, as well as Dutch clinkers. **1881** *Mechanic* §1152. 539 Clamp-burnt bricks.

clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[4] Chiefly *dial.* [Onomatopœic: app. with association of *clap*, *clumsy*, *club*, etc., and *stamp*, *tramp*, *champ*.] A heavy, solid step, tread, or stamp with the feet.

1789 FERGUSSON *Poems* I. 280 (Jam.) Broggs, whilk on my body tramp, And wound like death at ilka clamp. **1863** MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* vi, The clamp of their [horses'] feet on the round stable pavement.

b. *Comb.*, as **clamp-shoes**, heavy shoes for rough work (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

clamp (klæmp), *v.*[1] [f. CLAMP *sb.*[1], corresp. to Du. *klampen*, dial. Ger. *klampfen* and *klampfern*, beside *klammen*, *klammern*.]

1. a. *trans.* To make fast with a clamp or clamps.

1677-96 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 The ends of Tables are commonly clampt to preserve them from warping. **1790** ROY *Trigon. Operat.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 157 The circle being clamped, hang the axis level on the pivots or ansæ of the telescope. **1854** J. HOGG *Microsc.* 1. ii. (1867) 43 By sliding the one on the other and clamping them together when adjusted. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 127 The carotid..is..clamped in two places and divided between the clamps. **1879** BROWNING *Ivàn Ivànovitch* 6 He cleaves, clamps, dovetails in.

fig. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 135, I clamped and soldered dogma to dogma in the links of my tinkered logic. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The haggard cheeks, the lips clamped together in unfaltering resolve.

b. spec. in *Electr.* To adjust and maintain the positive or negative limits of a waveform. Cf. CLAMPING *vbl. sb.* b.

1954 B. Y. MILLS in E. G. Bowen *Radar* (ed. 2) xiv. 451 If it is desired to clamp the intermediate portion of a waveform, or if the waveform can change polarity, it becomes necessary to use a double-ended clamp. **1963** [see CLAMP *sb.*[1] 1 d].

2. (*Sc.*) 'To patch, to make *up* or mend in a clumsy manner' (Jam.); = CLAMPER *v.*[1]

a **1800** *Symmye & his Bruder* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* I. 360 (Jam.) Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keiss Bot of ane auld reid gartane.

3. *to clamp down:* **a.** To press down *on*; *transf.* to take strong measures; to become (more) strict; to put a stop to (an undesirable activity, etc.). Const. *on*.

1924 C. E. MULFORD *Rustlers' Valley* vi. 66 Matt..clamped his own left arm down on the other's right. **1941** H. FLANAGAN in W. Kozlenko *100 Non-Royalty Radio Plays* 69/1 There isn't any money. They clamped down on the expenses. **1945** N. MARSH *Died in Wool* 25 We've clamped down on it for six months. **1952** *Economist* 19 July 176 The government clamped down firmly on all political agitation. **1963** *Listener* 7 Mar. 432/3 The complacent upper class that..clamped down brutally on criminals, exploited servants.

b. Of cloud, fog, etc.: to descend very low, so as to prevent flying, etc.

1943 C. LEWIS *Pathfinders* 262 The only thing that worried him was the weather. It was clamping down. They couldn't fly through it without instruments. **1958** 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 5 It's clamped down over the mountains. **1959** *Punch* 13 May 648/3 Make a neat list of constructive under-cover jobs so that when the weather clamps down you needn't waste time.

clamp, *v.*[2] [f. CLAMP *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To pile *up* (bricks, earth, manure, or the like) in a compact heap; to store (potatoes or mangold) in a clamp.

1743 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* Sept. v. 38 Upon this he changed his Seed and clamped his Dung. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. x. 258 The manure..was piled up..to the height of near 7 feet, when another heap was clamped up. **1851** MECHI *2nd Paper Brit. Agric.* 41 In clamping or earthing large mounds of mangold wurzel.

clamp (klæmp), *v.*[3] Chiefly *dial.* [Goes with CLAMP *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To tread or stamp heavily and clumsily; to clump.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clamp*, *Clamper*, to make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xv, The smock-frocks..clamped out of church quite unconcerned. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, I gat my teeas [toes] clamp'd on. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clamp*, to tread heavily.

clamp-down ('klæmpdaʊn). An act of clamping down (see CLAMP *v.*[1] 3).

1940 HARRISSON & MADGE *War begins at Home* xi. 287 An almost complete clamp-down on juvenile, adolescent and adult education. **1960** *News Chron.* 30 Apr. 5/1 Leading motor dealers are not alarmed at the credit clamp-down. **1968** *Guardian* 25 Oct. 13/2 The clamp-down will come at any sign of..hooliganism.

clamper ('klæmpə(r)), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. CLAMPER *v.*[1]] A botched-up argument or charge.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. §1 What have the Churches done since? To what necessary truths are they, after all their clampers, advanc'd. *a* **1664** JAS. SPOTTISWOOD *Mem.* (1811) 61 (Jam.) His adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe clamper. **1708** M. BRUCE *Lect. & Serm.* 27 (Jam.) They bring to Christ's grave..a number of old clampers, pat and clouted arguments. **1825-79** in JAMIESON.

clamper ('klæmpə(r)), *sb.*[2] [f. CLAMP *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; cf. Ger. *klampfer*.] That which clamps.

1. *dial.* A clamp; *pl.* clams, pincers, etc.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Clamper*, a piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up. *Ibid.*, *Clampers*, a sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clampers*, claws, pincers.

b. *transf.* Clutches; = CLAMP *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, If I had my clampers on him he should feel the weight o' my neaf.

2. A piece of iron with prongs or points, fitted on the sole of the boot, to dig into the ice and prevent slipping; called also an 'ice-creeper'. (In Sc. dial. *clampet* is used.)

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 258 Clampers, to steady them and their sledges on the irregular ice-surfaces. **1874** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. ***in clamper***: see quot.

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/5 The land was 'in clamper', the Irish term for litigation.

clamper ('klæmpə(r)), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. CLAMP *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] He who or that which treads clumsily.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clampers*, wooden shoes or clogs.

clamper ('klæmpə(r)), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *Sc.* [App. a deriv. of CLAMP *v.*[1] or [2], or perh. vaguely combining the two. Cf. esp. CLAMP *v.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To put together hastily or clumsily; to botch, tinker, or patch *up*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 Rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage, and beggerie ware clamparde vp of one that would seme to be fitter for a shop in dede than to write any boke. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 5 This Apish mass became so clampered and patched together with so many divers and sundry additions. **1822** SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, If I can clamper up the story into a sort of single scene. **1862** R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 239 Dr. Candlish has been in London to clamper up the Lord Advocate's Education Bill.

†**2.** *intr.* 'Industriously to patch up accusations' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

a **1664** JAS. SPOTTISWOOD *Mem.* (1811), 71 (Jam.) He preuayled nothing by clamperinge with the bishopp of Clogher.

Hence '**clampering** *vbl. sb.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 446 The people alreadie tyred with their owne diuisions (of which his clampring had beene a principall nurse).

clamper ('klæmpə(r)), *v.*[2] *dial.* [derivative of CLAMP *v.*[3]] *intr.* To tread heavily and clumsily.

1808 in JAMIESON. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 Every foot that clanipers down the street Is for the..father's step mistook.

clamping ('klæmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of CLAMP *v.*[1]

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Clamping*. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 A quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding-sail booms to be raised or lowered (called clamping). **1881** *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 It was officially remarked of this gun—'Elevating and traversing gear very good; clamping also good'. **1886** *All Y.R.* Dec. 499 [Cotton manufacture] The operation of clamping, or stretching the cloth to its proper width evenly throughout its whole length.

b. *Electr.* A method of adjusting and maintaining the positive or negative limits of a waveform. Freq. *attrib.*, as ***clamping circuit***. Cf. CLAMP *v.*[1] 1 b.

1944 J. W. SHERWIN in *Mass. Inst. Techn., Radiation Lab., Rep.* 572 (*title*) Clamping tubes. **1947** D. G. FINK *Radar Engin.* xi. 574 A clamping circuit of two triode tubes is connected conductively to the grid of each deflection amplifier tube. The clamping tubes are connected in series. **1947** L. J. HAWORTH in L. N. Ridenour *Radar System Engin.* xiii. 504 During each positive excursion of A the resistance extracts a small charge, which is replaced by the diode on the negative excursion. The clamping can be done at the positive extreme by reversing the diode. **1961** G. MILLERSON *Technique Telev. Production* iii. 50 Electronic clamping circuits reduce the wide variation in picture tones that an unsteady datum produces. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* xvi. 389 Clamping may be defined quite generally as the stabilization of the output voltage or current of a transistor switch by a sudden change of impedance, produced by an additional circuit device at one of the transistor electrodes.

clamping ('klæmpɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clamps or holds fast together; as in ***clamping screw***, ***clamping arc***. (perh. *vbl. sb.*).

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 8 The clamping screw and the adjusting screw. **1857** HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 17 The clamping roots of Ivy-stems. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* 1. ii. 70 The clamping arc, peculiar to Ross's microscopes.

‖**clamponnier**. *Obs.* [Fr.] 'A long jointed horse, one whose pasterns are long, slender, and over-pliant' (Bailey 1731; and in mod. Dicts.).

clams: see CLAM *sb.*[1]

clamur(e, obs. ff. CLAMOUR.

clan (klæn), *sb.* [a. Gaelic *clann* family, stock, race, OIrish *cland*, *clann*, app. not originally a Celtic word, but a. L. *planta* sprout, shoot, scion, slip (cf. *stirps* stock, stem, race). Goidelic substituted *k* for *p*, as *caisg*, *corcur*, L. *pascha*, *purpur*.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.*, *Stirps*, the stok of a tree, or a clanne.]

1. A number of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor, and associated together; a tribe.

a. *prop.* Applied to those of the Highlands of Scotland; extended also to Lowland Scottish families, esp. in the Border country, where a somewhat similar social system prevailed.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* XI. xvii. 9 (Jam.), Tha thre score ware clannys twa, Clahynne Qwhewyl and Clachin Yha. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 59 Efter him suld neuir ane spring or spreid Of all his clan. **1649** MILTON *Tenure Kings* 28 Old customes yet among the High-landers in choosing the head of thir Clanns, or Families. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 78 The Inward Man, And Outward, like a Clan and Clan, Have always been at Daggers-drawing. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5390/2 The Clans behave themselves with great Insolence. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* 1. x, Her lover, 'gainst

her father's clan, With Carr in arms had stood. *Mod.* 'The Gathering of the Clans.'

b. Rarely used of the Irish.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* 365 The poor..seem rather to obey their grandees, old landlords, and the heads of their septes and clans than God.

c. Extended to similar tribal groups in other countries.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 5 Clausus..Fra quham the clan and pepile Claudyane Is cummin. **1533** BELLENOEN *Livy* v. (1822) 449 Thare wes sindry clannis of thare linage, specialie al the landis beyound the wattir of Padus. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 510 One Nation or Clan selling others that are their Enemies. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 57 Upon the Brook Kishon, lay encamped another Clan of the Arabs. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 164 These tribes and clans were..regarded more as natural than as political associations. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. §6. 103 Among both Australians and Indians a man is forbidden to marry in his own clan.

2. *contemptuously.* A collection of people having common attributes; a fraternity, party, 'set', 'lot'.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 108 For heir ar kingis and mony nobillis stout, And nane of thaim pertenand to his clan. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5752 With Iudas sall compeir one clan Off fals Tratouris. **1688** *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 2 A certain Clann of men, who..cannot forbear being Clamorous. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 130 Your literary men, and your politicians, and..the whole clan of the enlightened among us. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley B.* I. iii. 47 They are all alike—the whole clan of them. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Clan*, a multitude or set of people. 'A clan o' bairns,' a crowd of children.

3. *poet.* of animals, plants, and things inanimate.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 901 For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrie, and to Battel bring Thir embryon Atoms..in their several Clanns. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 133 Forth rush the jolly Clan [hounds]. **1736** H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* VI. (R.), A youthful empress guides their airy clan. **1797** COLERIOGE *Christabel* I. iii, One green leaf, the last of its clan. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii, A clan o' roosty craws Cangle thegither.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***clan-brother***, ***-feeling***, ***-gathering***, ***-name***, ***-sister***, ***-spirit***, ***-system***, ***-tartan***, etc.

1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vi, We were to hear no more of hunting, or hosting, or clan-gatherings. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xi. (1875) 272 A proposition transcending these clan-limits which science..recognizes. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 280 The Australians..use the clan-name as a sort of surname. **1883** G. BROORICK in *19th Cent.* Nov. 912 The survival of the old clan-spirit. **1887** *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan system..and to 'Celtic feudalism', the Duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands. **1888** *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/7 American, antique, and clan laces. **1932** C. G. & B. Z. SELIGMAN *Pagan Tribes Nilotic Sudan* ii. 54 The relationship to the *yura* is dependent on that between *uwa* (clan-brothers), who stand in such close relationship that they have access to each other's wives. **1936** *Jrnl. R. Anthrop. Inst.* 234 The guest is not assimilated to a clan-brother. **1942** D. C. TALAYESVA *Sun Chief* i. 32 Many of my mother's sisters and clan sisters were present. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* vi. 208 Failing to sacrifice, sleeping with a clan-sister..—actions of such a kind may be difficult to deal with effectively in human terms.

clan, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To combine in united action like members of a clan.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 42 A sort of Divines..had clann'd together to set up..a new Company of Commedians.

†**'clancular**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *clanculārius* secret, f. *clanculum* adv., dim. of *clam* in secret, privately. The normal adaptation was CLANCULARY: see -AR².

(Classed as a new and uncouth word by Heylin in 1656, though it had been used by good writers for more than a generation.)]

Secret, private; clandestine, underhand.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 52 By clancular poysons he can infect the bodies. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 45 Clancular houres of private prayer and devotion. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 322 His sentences must not be clancular, but in open Court. **1658** MANTON *Exp. Jude* 15 Wks. 1871 V. 298 By whisperings and clancular suggestions. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 74 Proceedings..not close or clancular, but frank and open. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §14 (1740) 239 He was dared with two clancular Men, supposed to inform Oates. **1755** BP. LAVINGTON *Moravians comp. & det.* 34

†**clancu'larious**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clancularious* or *Clancular*, secret or unknown.

†**'clancularly**, *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLANCULAR + -LY².] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately.

1618 HALES *Lett.* 20 (T.) They would do nothing clancularly. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. i. (1715) 167 Such as were guilty of Self-Murder..were clancularly deposited in the Ground without the accustom'd Solemnities. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 365 Having been clancularly ordained at Geneva. **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 685, I clancularly gave my orders to the steward.

†**'clanculary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *clanculāri-us*; see CLANCULAR and -ARY¹.] = CLANCULAR.

a **1555** LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 363 Clancularly Mass-mongers. **1630** I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 31 The darknesse of thy clanculary delights. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 91 Repentance hath none of these clanculary courses.

clandestine (klæn'dɛstɪn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *clandestīnus* secret, hidden, clandestine, f. *clam* secretly, in private; cf. *matutīnus*. In French *clandestin*, *-ine* occurs in 16th c.]

A. *adj.* Secret, private, concealed; usually in bad sense, implying craft or deception; underhand, surreptitious.

1566 LETHINGTON *To Cecil* in Burnet *Records* III. No. 30 (R.) The vitiated and clandestine contract..having no witness nor solemnization of Christian matrimony. **1658** MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 400 A certain clandestine Hostility cover'd over with the name of Peace. **1698** W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* ii. (1851) 18 The clandestine impurities of the hearts and souls of the whole world shall be revealed. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 69 When the order of the church is observed, the marriage is called regular; when otherwise, clandestine. Clandestine marriage, though it be valid, has statutory penalties annexed to it. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 359 A powerful stimulus to clandestine distillation. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. 472, I obtained access by clandestine means.

B. †*sb.* A clandestine or underhand proceeding.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 15 Such clandestines and ambushments attend continually for your surprisal. *Ibid.* 87 Your Clandestines and Trecheries.

†**clan'destine**, *v. Obs. rare.*

to clandestine it: to act in a clandestine manner.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 72 To clamour, except, or clandestine it, or to incense the people to faction or party.

clandestinely (klæn'dɛstɪnlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLANDESTINE *a.* + -LY².] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately: usually in bad sense.

1632 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 277 For..clandestinelie marrying of himself to his now wife. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 91 His body being interred clandestinely, attended with about an hundred mourners. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 103 Two printed papers clandestinely spread about. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiv. 392 If the Seamen, shall clandestinely conceal or import any Foreign Spirituous Liquors. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 39 All this course of reading was carried on clandestinely, for I was a little ashamed of it.

clandestineness (klæn'dɛstɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clandestine quality.

1818 in TOOD; also in later Dicts.

clandestinity (klændɛs'tɪnɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *clandestinitās*, in F. *clandestinité*, f. L. *clandestīnus*, F. *clandestin*: see -ITY.] Clandestine quality or state; secrecy, privacy; usually in bad sense.

1682 STILLINGFL. *Speech, Miscell.* 87 (T.) Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ix. §15 *Dolus*..would be understood to imply deceit, concealment, clandestinity. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 The Council of Trent created the impediment of clandestinity, by which all marriages not celebrated in the presence of the parish priest or his substitute, and of two witnesses, were henceforth to be null and void.

clane, obs. form of CLEAN.

clang (klæŋ), *sb.* Also 7 clangue. [Found first late in 16th c.; app. formed immediately from, or in conjunction with, CLANG *v.*¹ Cf. L. *clangor* 'sound of a trumpet, shrill scream of birds', which were also the earliest senses of *clang*. (Thence also F. *clangueur*, and *clangueux* adj. 'loudly ringing'. Cotgr.). The Latin vb. and sb. were prob. etymologically cognate with Gr. κλάζειν, κλαγγή, in same senses; but Ger. *klang* 'sound, musical sound' (MHG. *klanc* (*klanges*), OHG. *chlang*) is not related to these, being an echoic word which has separately arisen in German. No trace of any such word is known in OE. or ME.: see however CLANK. The adoption and use of *clang* in modern English have doubtless been greatly influenced by the echoic nature of the word, by which it is associated directly with certain sounds, independently of its derivation; cf. *clang-clang*, *cling-clang*, as imitations of the sound of a bell. From this cause also the central sense of *clang* has now shifted from that of L. *clangor*; on the other hand, some writers have used it as identical with Gr. κλαγγή or Ger. *klang* above mentioned.]

1. a. A loud resonant ringing sound; orig., as in Latin, that of a trumpet, and so still in literary use; but now, most characteristically, the ringing sound of metal when struck, as in 'the clang of arms'; sometimes also the sound of a large bell.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 207 Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpetts clangue. **1615** G. SANOYS *Trav.* III. 186 The continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 55 In the clang of arms To die for him whom I have lived to serve. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, The clang of conflict on the heath. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Main Street*, A blacksmith makes huge clang..on his anvil. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 111 Now through the hush there broke the trumpet's clang. **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 357 The clang of the city bell called every citizen to his door.

b. Also, occasionally, in other applications, as the twang of a bow [after Gr. κλαγγή], the ringing sound of voices, the bang of a door, etc.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 16 The clang of dissonant languages..resounded throughout the camp. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 4 Terrible was heard the clang Of that resplendent bow.

c. *fig.* (Here Ger. *klang* 'sound' has often influenced the use.)

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 196 As it was not expressed by the Root but by the Square, for concealment sake; so for the same reason not by the perfect Square, there being so smart a clang of the Root it self at the end of it. **1825** CARLYLE in Froude's *Life* (1882) I. 325 By some occasional unmelodious clang in the newspapers. **1858** LONGF. *Oliver Basselin* viii, The poet sang..Songs that rang Another clang. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 171 A clang of turgid extravagances.

2. The loud harsh resonant cry or scream of certain birds. (As in Latin and Greek.)

1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 422 And [Birds] soaring th' air sublime With clang despis'd the ground. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 108 Their [cranes'] loud Clang From Cloud to Cloud rebounds. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 51 During the nocturnal migrations of geese and other waterfowl, sonorous clangs from the van may be heard..answered by clangs in the rear.

3. *Acoustics.* = Ger. *klang*: see quot. 1867. Also, in *Psychology*, with reference to the acoustic sensation of musical sounds and their analysis.

1867 TYNOALL *Lect. Sound* iii. §9 (1883) 115 An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a *Klang*. May we not employ the English word clang to denote the same thing..and may we not..add the word colour or tint, to denote the character of the clang, using the term clang-tint as the equivalent of *Klangfarbe*? **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 The word clang has been suggested to denote such a composite sound. All the possible partial tones are not necessarily present in a clang. **1895** *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* VII. 82 *Klang*, clang (*not* chord). *Ibid.*, *Klangeinheit*, clang unity *or* simplicity. **1901** E. B. TITCHENER *Exper. Psychol.* I. II. ii. 75 Clang Analysis: Overtones. **1918** M. D. EOER tr. *Jung's Word-Association* 470 The 'clang' associations..in our experiment..were in the form of rhymes. Jung and Riklin consider that clangs appear when there is a decline of attention. **1924** R. M. OGOEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* iv. 226 So-called clang-analysis, or hearing out the partial tones of a clang, has often been advanced as a striking demonstration of the existence of unnoticed sensations. **1946** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* XXXVII. 35 Useful information was obtained from the formal characteristics of the associative reactions rather than from their content—i.e. whether the association was too close (repetitions, clang reactions, etc.).

4. *Comb.* **clang-clang**, imitation of the ringing of a bell; **clang-tint**, in *Acoustics*: see 3.

1867 Clang-tint [see 3.] **1877** BURNET *Ear* 193 The quality of a sound, also called its clang-tint or timbre. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 162/3 A silence only broken by the clang-clang of the church bell.

Hence **'clangful** *a. nonce-wd.* [after Ger. *klangvoll*], sonorous.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 20 Our own clangful Northern folk-speech.

clang (klæŋ), *v.*¹ [app. ad. L. *clang-ĕre* to emit a ringing sound, as a trumpet (*clangunt tubæ*), to scream as an eagle or other large bird. Cf. Gr. κλάζειν, root *klag-*, *klang-*, to emit a sharp piercing sound, said of birds, dogs, arrows, the string of a bow, the wind; also of men, to scream, shriek. Some of the Eng. uses are in imitation of the Greek.]

1. *intr.* To emit a loud resonant ringing sound as of pieces of metal struck together, etc. In earliest use said of a trumpet.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 172 By the clanging trump of swift report, proclaimed. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 245 Armes clatter and clang. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* I. 59 Clang'd the cord Dread sounding [κλαγγὴ γένετ']. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 135 The bells of St. Edmundsbury clang out. **1858** —— *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. ii. 262 The fire-drums beat, the alarm-bells clanged. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 169 It clanged and rattled on the floor.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 15 Loud they clanged the peal of battle.

2. *trans.* To strike together with clanging sound.

c **1720** PRIOR *Poems* (J.), The fierce Curetes..clang'd their sounding arms. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* II. 176 They [eagles] wheel on high, And clang their wings. **1853** FELTON *Fam. Lett.* x. (1865) 94 The company..clanged glasses together.

3. *intr.* Of certain birds: To utter their loud harsh cry.

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 21 The Crane..Began to clang against the coming rain. **1860** LO. LYTTON *Lucile* I. VI. iii, The quarrelling crows Clang'd above him.

†**clang**, *v.*² *Obs.* [perh. originated by association of CLAG *v.* and CLING *v.*] *trans.* To clag, cause to cling, render stiff.

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 11 If..five hundred loads of Marle upon the Acre, have clanged, stiffened, and too fast bound your Land.

†clange. *Obs.* Chapman's representation of Gr. *κλαγγή* the sound of trumpets, scream of birds.

1600 CHAPMAN *Hero & L.* vi, O black change! Trumpets, do you, with thunder of your clange, Drive out this change's horror! *c* **1611** —— *Iliad* x. 244 By her clange they knew.. it was a hern. **1618** —— *Hesiod* II. 111 When thou the crane shalt hear Aloft out of the clouds her clanges rear.

clanger ('klæŋə(r)). *slang.* [f. CLANG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A mistake, esp. one that attracts attention; a social *faux pas.* Phr. *to drop a clanger*, to make such a mistake, to 'slip up'.

1948 *Lawrentian* (St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate) Easter 8 *Clanger.* A peculiarly heavy brick... Prefects lead the way in dropping these objects. **1958** *New Statesman* 29 Nov. 752/1 Mr Macmillan is the kind of Premier who enjoys covering up for any Cabinet colleague that drops a clanger. **1959** *Daily Mail* 3 Feb. 5/2 He wore medals—and a carnation. He said: 'I have boobed dreadfully, old boy. Apparently a carnation with gongs is a terrible clanger.'

clanging ('klæŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLANG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLANG.

1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 38 The windy clanging of the minster clock. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 86 The clanging of the lances. **1869** J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 68 Amidst the clanging of all the church bells.

'clanging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clangs: see the verb.

1576 [see CLANG *v.*[1] 1]. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding notes. **1842** TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 26 Pelion.. whence a cry Of clanging eagles vex'd the summer sky.

Hence **'clangingly** *adv.*

1859 TWEEDIE *Ruined Cities of East* (1867) 10 From whose reeds the swans of old rose clangingly.

clangor, -our ('klæŋgə(r), 'klæŋə(r)), *sb.* [ad. L. *clangor* sound of a trumpet, of birds, etc., f. *clangĕre* to CLANG. Almost uniformly spelt *clangor* (cf. *error, terror, horror*) down to end of 18th c.; but Johnson's Dict. has *clangour.*]

Loud resonant ringing sound, as of a trumpet, a large bell, pieces of metal struck together, etc.; a clang. Sometimes with *a* and *plural.*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 18 Like to a dismall Clangor heard from farre. **1605** *Tryall Chev.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 18 Heaven it selfe Shall echo with the clangor. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cciv, A loud Clangor Startles in Surprise. **1695** BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 683 The loud Trumpet's Clangour. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 99 Martial Clangors call 'em out to fight. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 181 The clangor of arms was re-echoed to the tent of Rustam. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. ii. 262 From all the surviving steeples of Berlin goes the clangor of alarm. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ix. 93 Not by clangour of arms. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* III, A file of cranes.. with their hoarse, far-sounding clangor.

'clangor, -our, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a clangor; to clang.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. iv. 20 At Paris, all steeples are clangouring. **1877** MRS. HAMILTON KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (ed. 3) 281 The Artillery rolled out .. Along the streets heavily clangouring.

clangorous ('klæŋgərəs, 'klæŋərəs), *a.* [ad. med.L. *clangōrōs-us*, f. *clangor*: cf. *clamorous*, etc.] Full of clangor.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 ¶4 The clangorous Noise of a Smith's Hammers. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* 874 A metallic music that seems to come clangorous from the cliffs. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 29 [Gongs] give a clangorous echo.

Hence **'clangorously** *adv.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. xi. 540 Friedrich Wilhelm's voice, clangorously plaintive.

†clan'gose, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *clangōs-us*, f. *clangor*, like *clāmōsus*; not found in ancient L., but in mod. and perh. med.L.: cf. CLANGOUS.] Characterized by clangour, clangorous, ringing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The voice is clangose from siccity. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 409 Clangose.. hooping Coughs.

†'clangous, *a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. F. **clangueux* 'shrill, skriking, skreaking, loudly squeaking' (Cotgr.); on L. type **clangōs-us*: see CLANGOSE.] Clangorous, clanging.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Cranes and birds of long necks have.. harsh and clangous throats.

clangue, obs. form of CLANG.

clanism ('klænɪz(ə)m). Also **clannism.** [f. CLAN *sb.* + -ISM.] Clan system, clan feeling.

1831 *Examiner* 187/1 A report, that the Chancellor intends to select all his new judges in Bankruptcy from the King's Bench Bar, and principally from the Northern Circuit. This we do not believe..; we expect to see him.. free from the clanism which is implied in this rumour. **1862** C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki*, Every person.. will try to screen the murderer.. but this is clanism or fanaticism, not treachery. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 785/1 The clannism of the villager.

clanjamfray, -phrey: see CLAMJAMPHRIE.

clank (klæŋk), *sb.* Also 7 **clanck.** [This and the vb. of same form appear in 17th c. They may have been from Du., which has *klank* sound, clinking noise, MDu. *clank, clanc*, corresp. to OHG. *chlanch*, MHG. *klanc*, MLG. *klank*, for which mod.Ger. has only *klang.* But it is quite possible that the word is of native origin, produced under the joint influence of *clink* and *clang*, to express a sound intermediate to the two, which has the quality of a 'clang', but is abruptly shortened like a 'clink'.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal (*e.g.* links of a heavy chain) struck together; differing from *clang* in ending abruptly with the effect of a knock.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1669) 7 No clanck of Chains was known. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 638 What Clanks were heard.. Of Arms and Armies, rushing to the War. **1710** *Tatler* No. 154 The noise of stripes, the clank of chains. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 144 The clattering hammer's clank. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxv, The clank of fetters .. was heard no more. **1845** R. BROWN *Let.* in *Life* (1867) 52 No constant clank of machinery. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* iv, He heard the clank of the scabbard Growing fainter and fainter.. in the distance.

2. A resounding blow, heavier than a smack. *Sc.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiii, Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank E'en like a thick-scull'd lord, On posts that day.

clank (klæŋk), *v.* [See CLANK *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.*

1. To make an abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal struck together. (Expressing a sound less clear and continuous than *clang*; cf. the sb., and quot. 1818.)

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. (1687) 135 He falls, his Armour clanks against the ground. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 Dungeons dank Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xii, Chains Clank over sceptred cities. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* V, The old dinner-bell will clang, or rather clank, in a few minutes—it cracked of its own accord on the day of the landing of King Willie.

fig. **1861** HON. MRS. NORTON *Lady La Garaye* IV. 197 The slandered.. Hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank clog-like at his heels.

2. Used of the harsh abrupt cry of certain birds. (*rare.*) Cf. CLANG *v.*[1] 3.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XX. 251 Through pale green reeds where the coot clanked.

3. To move with a clanking sound.

1801 *Har'st Rig* XV. (Jam.) Forthwith then they a' down clank upon the green. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 510 Milk-women in droves clank along with their.. pails. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 24 Clanking about the apartment in their huge boots and rattling spurs. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. 270 Sir Ascelin clanked into the hall.

II. *trans.*

4. To cause to emit a clanking sound.

1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 203 Clanked her whip. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203 Persecution had brandished her sword, and slavery clanked her chains! **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Mr. Haredale.. strode into the room, clanking his heavy boots upon the floor.

5. To utter or proclaim with clanking sound.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II, The beating snow-clad bell, with sounding dead, Hath clanked four. **1871** E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xvi. 336 Clanks in your ears, the power of the Keys.

6. To deposit with energetic and resounding action. (To 'clank down' expresses a more violent and noisy action than *to clap down.*)

a **1614** J. MELVILL *Mem.* 97 (Jam.) Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt and clanking it down before the King and Chancellour. **1804** TARRAS *Poems* 130 (Jam.) Lat's clank oursels ayont the fire. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 190 When she brought up the tea-tray, she clanked it on the lobby-table. **1847** ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 338 [The] milkwoman.. clanked her pails down.

†7. (*Sc.*) To strike with a resounding blow.

Auld Maitland xlvii. in *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 157 He clanked Piercy ower the head A deep wound and a sair.

clankety ('klæŋkɪtɪ). Onomatopœic extension of CLANK as in *clankety-clank* (cf. *clickety-clack* s.v. CLICK *sb.*[1] 8).

1895 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 555 The clankety-clank that plate-armor makes. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 13 Apr. 4/4 The pumps still utter their mournful clankety-clank-clank. **1907** *Ibid.* 8 Nov. 4/7 A traction engine.. with the clankety-clank and the earth-shaking passage that suggests an earthquake.

clanking ('klæŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLANK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLANK.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, The clanking of my son's irons was.. heard along the passage. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The harsh clanking of the pump that was kept going on and off through the night.

'clanking, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That clanks.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 58 His horse's flanks.. are forc'd to feel The clanking lash. **1795** SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 32 The distant sound of clanking anvils. **1844** A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 173 Clanking chains.

clankingly ('klæŋkɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLANKING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] With a clanking sound. So **'clankingness.**

1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 703 The clankingness that only the telegraph boy puts into the bell. **1894** *Cornhill Mag.* May 485 The road was strewn with new stones, and the quadruped trotted clankingly.

clankless ('klæŋklɪs), *a. rare.* [f. CLANK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of clanking; that do not clank.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 259 Lo! the spell now works around thee, And the clankless chain hath bound thee. **1836** *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 475 He.. wears fetters, clankless and invisible.

clanless ('klænlɪs), *a. rare.* [f. CLAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a clan, belonging to no clan.

a **1849** MANGAN *Poems* 402 The O'Brien is clanless and banned. **1886** POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 193 The deadly enmity between these full citizens and the clanless proletariate.

clanli(che, -ly(che, obs. ff. CLEANLY.

clanner, obs. comparative of CLEAN *a.*

clannes(se, obs. form of CLEANNESS.

clannish ('klænɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLAN *sb.* + -ISH.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clan; having the sympathies, prejudices, etc. of a clan; attached to one's own clan.

1776 WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) III. 73 The clannish slavery of the Highlands. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. 461 Clannish watch-words were abolished. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 73 The clannish spirit of provincial literature. **1849** W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 223 It was not always safe to have even the game of foot-ball between villages, the old clannish spirit was too apt to break out. **1861** DIXON *Hist. Ld. Bacon* iii. § 2 That clannish pride which she always felt for her mother's kin.

Hence **'clannishly** *adv.*; **'clannishness,** attachment to one's own clan.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 428 Mine host is a Dorsetshire man; and with a pardonable clannishness, has imported a little colony from his county. **1873** *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1060/1 The clannishness fostered by a separate tongue, and the gratification of the lonely pride all such races feel. **1881** MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 72 A few companions clannishly selected.. from among the Dumfriesshire or Galloway lads.

†'clannit, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [= *clanned.*] Attached to a clan.

1587 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 464 (Jam.) Committit.. be ony captane of clan or be ony uther clannit man.

clanny ('klænɪ), *a.* [f. CLAN *sb.* + -Y[1].] = CLANNISH *a.*

1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 498 A wholesome immigration of clanny Kelts. **1953** G. GREENE *Living Room* I. i, Catholics are much too clanny.

clans-, = *clan's*, genitive of CLAN *sb.*, as in CLANSMAN; so *clansfolk, clanswoman.*

1896 F. H. GIDDINGS *Princ. Sociol.* 173 All clansmen and clanswomen had the right to vote in electing or deposing the officers of the clan. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 27 Sept. 5/1 The clansfolk were defeated at the Pass of Brander. **1949** E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD in M. Fortes *Social Struct.* 85 Marriage is not permitted between clansfolk. *Ibid.*, A man may not marry a clanswoman.

clanse, obs. form of CLEANSE.

clanship ('klænʃɪp). [f. CLAN *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The system of clans; division into clans; union of persons in, or as in, a clan.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (R.), The habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in groupes, as if they loved society or clanship. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 217 Exercised by chiefs in the Highlands, when clanship was in its vigour. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 281 The practice of reckoning clanship from the mother.

2. The feeling or spirit of attachment and loyalty to one's clan or fraternity (see CLAN *sb.*).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 162 The jealous and indiscriminate partiality of clanship. **1851** HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 225 There is less of clanship, less of the rallying round men of force or genius.

clansman ('klænzmən). [f. *clan's*, genitive of CLAN *sb.* + MAN; cf. *beadsman, salesman*, etc.] A man belonging to a clan, a member of a clan.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xviii, A hundred clansmen raise Their voices. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxvi, And Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears! **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 437 The sovereign and his Thakurs—his clansmen and barons. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 Argyle would shortly appear in arms among his clansmen.

Hence **'clansmanship.**

1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug., Her Royal Highness seemed in the humour for thoroughly enjoying a ball the essence of which was clansmanship.

clap (klæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 cleppe (4 klap), 4–7 clappe, 5 clape, 6–8 clapp, 4– clap. [ME. *clappe* and *cleppe* (*Ancren Riwle*, in sense 9), have the form of derivatives of CLAP *v.*[1], and of a cognate verb corresp. to MLG. *kleppen* there referred to. No trace of the word has yet been found in OE.; but the continental langs. have MDu. *clap(p*, Du. *klap*, OHG. *chlaph*, MHG. *klapf*, all masc., 'loud sound, clap, smack', which point to a WGer., and (cf. ON. *klapp*, in *handaklapp* neuter) perhaps OTeut. (**klappo-*), formed in direct imitation of the sound it expresses. (It is possible that sense 9 is really the earliest, and that branch I. is a subsequent formation of the vb.)]

I. The noise, stroke, or shock.

†**1.** An abrupt explosive noise; the noise made by the sudden collision of two hard flat or concave surfaces; the bang or report of a gun. *Obs.* (except as in next, or as transferred from it).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 401 Thai..soyn has vp thair ledderis set, That maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe or grete dynne..*strepitus*. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* 78 Ergo was the deadly clap of the peece, or driu'n home stab of the syllogisme. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 A few.. graines being fired will give as great a clap as a musket.

2. a. *esp.* The loud explosive noise of thunder; a peal (of thunder). †**b.** A stroke (of thunder), a lightning-stroke (*obs.*; cf. sense 5).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶100 The aire..shal be ful of thonder clappes and lightnings. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. x, It thondred loude wyth clappes tempestious. **1588** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 230 III. 134 The Lyghtnynge and Thunder clapp wilbe bothe in a moment. **1591** SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 43 The kingly Bird, that beares Ioues thunder-clap. *a* **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 103 (R.) A terrible clap of thunder, which slew foure of our men out right. **1752** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 545 With some claps of thunder and lightning at a great distance. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 133 The news..came upon them like a clap of thunder.

†**3.** Noisy talk, chatter; = CLACK. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 88 Who so that hatethe moche clappe or speche Quenchethe malice. [**1808** JAMIESON, *Clep* tattle, pert loquacity.]

4. a. The noise made by striking the palms of the hands together; the act of so doing, *esp.* in token of applause; an act of applauding, a plaudit; applause. [Cf. ON. *handaklapp*.]

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 11 Men, Wiues, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. **1668** T. ST. SERFE *Epil. Taruga's Wiles* 55 All the clap he expects from you is, not to be hist. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 ¶9 The Audience is not a little abashed, if they find themselves betrayed into a Clap. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 411 The whole assembly expressed their satisfaction by claps and applauses. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. II. 323 Dryden and Settle had both placed their happiness in the claps of multitudes. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvii, Then ensued the applause of the spectators, with clap of hands, and thump of sticks.

b. *clap-clap*: the sharp sound, continually repeated, made by horses' hooves, applause, or the like.

1909 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/7 The sharp clap-clap of the single horse in a hansom. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 271 Bravo! Clapclap. **1929** W. DEEPING *Roper's Row* iv. 38 The clap-clap of a horse's hoofs. **1940** C. S. LEWIS *Problem of Pain* x. 134 The clap-clap of water against the boat's side.

5. A sounding blow or stroke; properly with a flat surface; a slap; in *mod. Sc.* esp. a pat.

?**14..** *Dan Hew, Munk Leicestre* (J. Allde) A iiij, He fel down at that clap. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 65 Clappe; *vbi* buffet. **1530** PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe on the heed, *sufflet*. Clappe with ones hande, *bouffee*. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 481/2 He will haue a clappe on the tone cheke or the tother. **1632** E. COOTE *Eng. Schoolm.* (N.), He..drew out his staffe..and hit mee a clap on the scull. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶2 All the forms of..salutation, from the clap on the shoulder to the humble bow. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xxviii. 252 'It wasna a pat, but a scud like the clap o' a fir deal.'

†**6.** *fig.* A stroke, blow, or shock of misfortune, etc.; a sudden mishap. (Rarely in good sense.) *Obs.* (See also AFTERCLAP.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Many grete mishappes, many hard travaile, Haf comen vs hard clappes. **1375** *Canticum de Creatione* 477 in *Anglia* I. 303 Ffor drede of after clap. ? *a* **1400** *Cato's Mor.* 263 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Hope ay of gode hap . to come wip a gode clap . wip-out ani warne. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 68 He the swerd eschapit ..Bot nocht at this time so the deidis clap. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iv. (Arb.) 128 As in the tyme of Noe, sodenlye a clappe fell in theyr bosomes. **1575** CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 109 Our chiefe, misdouting such a clap.. Deuysed fortes. **1662** FULLER *Worthies Berkshire* I. 113 When our lady falls in our Lord's lap Then may England beware a sad clap.

†**7.** A sudden stroke; in phrases, *at a clap*, *at one clap*: at one stroke, at once. *in a clap*: suddenly, in a moment. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (Cf. CHOP, and Fr. phrases with *coup*.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciars be payed at a clappe. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 60 [He] bryngeth me out a couple of lyes at a clappe. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 870 It was a good occasion offered them to kill all Cæsar's Enemies at a clap. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 316 What fiftie of my Followers at a clap? **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 451 Our Master will be on us all now in a clap, ere ever we wit. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 19 They shewed him how all the Candles in the Chappel at one clap were lighted. **1768** A. ROSS *Helenore* 66 (Jam.) And in a clap I'll back with something be.

†**8.** A sudden and violent shutting of a door, accompanied with a loud noise and shock; a bang or slam. *Obs.*

c **1730** SWIFT *Wks.* (1864) II. 353/2 Give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

II. Applied to various contrivances which make a clapping or rattling noise.

9. a. The clapper of a mill; = CLACK *sb.* 3, CLAPPER *sb.*[1] 1. *clap and hopper* (Sc.): 'the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill' (Jam).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones, þe tunge is þe cleppe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe, or clakke of a mylle, *taratantara*. **1530** PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe of a myll, *clacquet de movlin*. **1759** FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 432 (Jam.) A mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the clap and happer. **1786** BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid.* i, The heapet happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, He [the miller] maun wait on clap and hopper, as they say.

†**b.** The human tongue. *Obs.* In *stint thy clappe*, *hold thy clappe*, the sense blended at length with that of 3.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 72 þeone kuðen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 36 The Reve answered and seyde 'Stynt thi clappe'. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 839 3e, syre Archebysshop hold þu þy clappe, For y 3eve no byleve þerto. **1533** J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 231, I say, Wilt thou not yet stint thy clap? **1593** DRAYTON *Eclogue* viii, (R.) Away old fool, and learn to use thy tongue. I would thy clap were shut up in my purse.

†**c.** The clapper or tongue of a bell.

1608-12 *Aylesford Churchw. Acc.* in *Bells Kent* (1887) 136 For a clapp of the bell vs...for mendinge a bell clap viii*d*.

†**d.** A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week, when the bells were not rung; = CLAPPER 5. *Sc.* 'A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations instead of a drum or hand-bell' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1566 in E. Peacock *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 42 A sacreing bell broken by mr harbotell two clappes broken by mr vicar. **1701** in CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 245 Obliged to send clapps, as they call them..(*note*) An old mode of advertisement..to send an old woman through the streets, with a wooden dish and a stick to clap or beat upon it.

e. The CLAPPER (*sb.*[1] 2) of a beggar's clap-dish.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap.

10. a. A clack-valve; = CLACK *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well..the spindle, the boxe, the clap. **1738** *Phil. Trans.* XL. 232 Two Valves..which open inwardly, and are made like the Claps of other Bellows.

b. *clap of the throat* (*Sc.*): 'the uvula' (Jam.).

1688 *Trial Philip Standifield* (Jam.), When the clap of his throat is shut.

11. *Falconry.* The lower mandible of a hawk.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, The neder parte of hir beke is calde the clape of the hawke. **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 30 Barbe feathers under the clappe of the beake. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 81 By your Hawks frequent opening her Clap and Beak. [In PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

†**12.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 (*Nomina rerum ecclesiasticarum*). *Hoc pedum*, a clappe. [*Pedum* occurs again as 'a crowche', or pastoral staff.]

III. †**13.** (Also *clap-bill.*) A bill to be clapped or stuck on a wall, etc.; a poster. F. *affiche*. *Obs.*

1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 316 They have Clap-bills too, and set up by authority. **1735** POPE *Prol. Sat.* 216 What though my name stood rubric on the walls, Or plaster'd posts, with claps in capitals?

14. *Farriery.* A disease of horses. ? *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding..a clap on the near Leg before. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clap*, a Distemper to which Horses are sometimes liable.

15. *Comb.* (In some of these, *clap* is the stem of the verb.) †**clap-bait**, a kind of worm used as bait in angling; **clap-bill** (see 13); **clap-cake** = CLAP-BREAD; **clap-door, clap-gate**, a small door or gate which shuts when slammed, or which swings to of itself; see also quot. 1888; **clap-man**, a public crier; †**clap-mill**, a clapper turned by the wind, etc. for scaring away birds; †**clap-shoulder**, *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), that lays the hand on a person's shoulder (in arrest); **clap-sill** (*Hydraulic Engineering*), the sill or lowest part of the frame against which a lock-gate shuts; **clap-stick**, (*a*) a watchman's clapper; (*b*) *pl.* = CLAPPER *sb.*[1] 3 c; **clap-table** = *console-table*. Also CLAP-BOARD, -BREAD, -DISH, -NET, -TRAP.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 39 The other bob, found under a Cow-turd..is also called *clap-bait in some places. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 253 Cow-dung bob, or clap-bait. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. v. 12 A secret way..which divided into three wayes, hath as many *clap-doores opening into several fields. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, **Clap-gate*, a small horse-gate. *East.* **1888** ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word-bk., Clap-gate*, a kind of wicket, called in many parts a kissing-gate. Also a small hunting gate just wide enough for a horse to pass. **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. ix. (1635) 159 On the toppes of those poales you shall place certaine *Clapp-milles, made of broken trenchers joyned together like sayles. **1620** —— *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Clap-mils..which make a great noise. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), *Clap-shoulder serjeants..bringing men in thrall. **1834-39** SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. (D.), He was Not disturbed..by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks. **1946** *Electronic Engin.* XVIII. 309 The professional 'clap-sticks' should be used to mark the beginning of a 'take'. *c* **1702** C. FIENNES *Journeys* (1947) IV. x. 358 A *clap table under the large looking-glass between the windows. **1955** R. FASTNEDGE *Eng. Furnit. Styles* v. 127 The introduction of the console, originally called a 'clap' table, dated from the first years of the [18th] century.

clap (klæp), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* in polite use. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. OF. '*clapoir*, bosse, bubo, panus inguinis'; '*clapoire*, *clapier*, lieu de débauche, maladie q'on y attrape'.]

a. Gonorrhœa.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Malin* iii, Before they get the Clap. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 312 The clape and the canker. **1851** MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Clap*, vulgar name for the disease *Baptorrhœa*. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1919** *Wine, Women & War* (1926) 306 Physical exam—crabs, cooties and clap. Scared to death, but O.K. **1967** A. DIMENT *Dolly Dolly Spy* iii. 34 Rocky Kilmarry is about as good for you as a dose of clap.

b. With *a*, and *plural.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 452 Claps at Court. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 64. *Ibid.* II. I. 246 Claps and dice. *Ibid.* II. III. 967. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 72 He [Oates] did confess that he had an old Clap. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 295 A Clap did usher Davenant to his grave. **1709** SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 99. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶1. **1735** POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 47 A clap. **1738** JOHNSON *London* 114 They sing, they dance, clean shoes, or cure a clap. **1761** CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 1 His claps. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 572 A clap. **1806** *Ibid.* XV. 418 Repeated claps.

c. *Comb.*, as *clap-doctor.*

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶5 He was the first Clap Doctor that I meet with in History.

clap (klæp), *v.*[1] Forms: (1 clappian), 3-4 clappen, 4-7 clappe, (5 cleppyn, clape, 8 *Sc.* clep), 6- clap. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3-6 clapte, 5 clappid, (7-8 claped, clap'd, clap't, 7-9 clapp'd), 4- clapped, 6- clapt (klæpt). [ME. *clappen*, OE. type **clappian* (Somner has *clappan* from some unspecified source), corresp. to MLG., MDu., LG., Du. (also mod.G.) *klappen*, OHG. *chlaphôn*, MHG. and mod.Ger. *klapfen*; these point to a common WGer. type witnessing, with ON. *klappa* (Sw. *klappa*, Du. *klappe*), to an OTeut. **klappôjan*, vb. intr., f. **klappo-* CLAP *sb.*[1] ME. *cleppen* corresponds formally to another type **klappjan*, appearing in MLG. and MDu. *kleppen* (whence mod.G. *kleppen*, *kläppen*), HG. *kläpfen*; cf. *cleppe* under CLAP *sb.* The primitive Teutonic sense is that of 'make a clap or explosive sound', whence a wide range of derivative senses in the various languages. If the word was not preserved in OE., it may have re-entered ME. from ON.; and, in any case, some of the senses are prob. of Norse origin; the mod. Scandinavian langs. have it with the same range of meaning as in Eng., also with the sense 'pat endearingly', as in Sc. and north. dial. (sense 9.)]

I. Of noise alone.

1. a. *intr.* To make the hard explosive noise described under CLAP *sb.*[1] Said of agents, instruments, thunder, etc. (Now chiefly *dial.*)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 222 Clappynge with their helys in churche. **1530** PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I make noyse, as the clapper of a myll, *je clacque*. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1219/2 The small shot clapt suddenly round about the house. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 The boulte is falne ere the Ayre clap. **1742** R. BLAIR *Grave* 34 Doors creak, and windows clap. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 209. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXV. We went clapping up a clean stone backstair.

b. Formerly said of a bell; to tinkle.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn [**1499** clippyn or clynkyn], *tinnio*. [See also CLAPPING.]

2. *intr.* To talk loudly, chatter, prate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 122 There maie nothinge his tonge daunt That he ne clappeth as a belle. **1406** OCCLEVE *Misrule* 394 That to myself thus longe Clappid have I! **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. xxiv. in Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently, *de materia prima* they clape. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 135 O Euyll tonges, which clap at euery winde. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 107 Hir tounge was clappyng lyke a paten. [**1722** RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 2 To heed that clepping thing ca'd conscience.] **1938** G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* V. I. 189 'We better say something, Pinkie. You know the kind of thing—he was a real good old pal, we sympathise with what you feel.' 'What are you clapping about?'

trans. c **1315** SHOREHAM *Poems* 135 A3en hy clappeth thys and that. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 412 [It] Nis nat good what so men clappe or crye. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 282 All that thou herest thou shalt telle And clappe it out as doth a belle.

II. Of making the noise by particular actions.

†**3.** *intr.* To strike so as to make a noise; to rap, knock (*e.g.* at a door). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 281 This sompnour clapped at the widowes gate. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 309 Beat all the windy places with a good hasell wand, or with both your hands, clapping upon the places puffed up with wind. **1698** WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 433, I clapt every Second of Time Ten or Fifteen times together.

4. To shut (as a door or window) with a clap or explosive noise; to bang, slam.

a. *intr.* Said of a door, window, etc. *arch.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 807 And þai [jaws] clappe shall full clene, & neuer vnclose aftur. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* lxxvi. vi, So sodenly doores and wyndowes al clapped With hydeous noyce. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 914 A doore clapped, and in came rushing men in harnesse. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The upper-lid [of the eye] presently claps down. **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 25 'What noise was that'? said Manfred ..'A door clapped', said the peasant. **1842** TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Revival* i, There rose a noise of..doors that clapt.

b. *trans.* (Often with *to*). *arch.* or *dial.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 554 'Te-hee'! quoth sche, and clapt the wyndow to. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xii. 3 A stormy whirlwind blew Throughout the house, that clapped every dore. **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 [He] clapped the door against the terrified Matilda. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, He clapped down the window.

5. a. *trans.* To strike the palms of *the hands* together with noise (usually, in token of applause, encouragement, or delight; formerly, also, in derision; also, as a signal, etc.). [An earlier const. connecting this with 3 may have been *to clap with the hands.*]

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 475 Whan this Maister.. Saugh it was tyme he clapte hise handes. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 569 Tho gan Florence her handys clappe For that tydyng. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn hondys togedyr for ioy or for sorowe, *complodo.* **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxvii. 23 Than clappe men their hondes at him, yee and ieast of him. *Ibid. Ps.* xcviii. 8 Let the floudes clappe their hondes. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 61 To clap their hands (as boyes are wont to do in dog-fights). **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 124 Preachers.. even hired persons to clap their hands. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Routl.) 232 He clapped his hands, when several slaves instantly appeared.

b. *intr.* ('hands' not being expressed): To applaud by clapping hands.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Epil 4 All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap, If they hold, when their Ladies bid 'em clap. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 5 His little party.. had posted themselves at every corner to feigne a more numerous applause: but clap'd out of time. **1721** D'URFEY *Two Qu. Brentford* ii. in *New Opera's* 33 If the Audience should chance to Clap here. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 277 Ladies.. waved their hands.. and clapped and shouted to the gladiators.

c. *trans.* (*elliptically*) To clap the hands at, or in honour of, applaud (a person, performance, etc.) with claps. (Rarely, to drive *away*, *out*, etc. by clapping the hands.)

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 121 The which John Bacon was whistled and clapped out of Rome. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 261 If the tag-ragge people did not clap him, and hisse him, according as he pleas'd, and displeas'd them. **1669** PEPYS *Diary* 2 Feb., Indeed it was very finely sung, so as to make the whole house clap her. **1713** EUSDEN *Pref. Verses Addison's Cato*, Crowds the sentiments of every line Impartial clap'd. **1820** SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 488 A few bucks clapped and encored him.

†d. (See quot.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 6 Hee bargained.. & bought him.. and the horse-stealer clapt him good lucke.

III. Of actions incidentally accompanied by the noise.

6. *trans.* To strike, hit, knock, beat, with sounding blows. *Obs.* or *arch.* (To clap a dish (quot. 1670): cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c **1300** *Havelok* 1814 [He] clapte him on þe crune, So þat he stan-ded fel þor dune. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 19 Thei bigunnen with trompis to cryen, and clappen [**1388** to bete] togidre bitwix hem seluen the wyn pottis. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn' or knokkyn, *pulso.* **1530** PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I stryke, *je frappe.* Clappe hym on the backe a good stroke, there is a fysshe bone in his throte. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 473 [He] clapd mee on the face with his foote. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. §3 (1681) 195 Clap the empty Hive again, and get as many Bees out as you can. **1670** RAY *Proverbs* 186 (R.) He claps his dish at a wrong man's door.

†7. a. To strike (hands) reciprocally, in token of a bargain. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 133 Giue me your answer, yfaith doe, and so clap hands, and a bargaine. **1607** DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 56 *Green.* Ist a bargen. *Omn.* And hands clapt vpon it. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 240 We neuer clap'd them the hand of couenant.

b. Hence app. the following:—

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 104 Ere I could make thee open thy white Hand: And [*folio* A] clap thy selfe my Loue.

8. Of a bird: To move (the wings) forcibly and repeatedly, so that they strike each other, the sides, or the air; to flap. Also *fig.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xx. 219 Dyverse foules.. clappyng here Wenges to gydere. **1660** *Hist. Indep.* IV. 48 Having proceeded on thus far successfully, they now begin to clap their wings as invincible. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 666 This chanticleer.. Stood high upon his toes, and clapped his wings. **1832** TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 180 The crested bird That claps his wings at dawn.

9. a. To slap with the palm of the hand, in token of approval or encouragement; esp. in *to clap* (a person) *on the back* (also *fig.*). In *north. dial.* (expressing gentler action) to pat in token of endearment, to pat fondly. (So in Icel. and Da.)

c **1530** LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 These lusty damoyselles playnge.. wyth these fresshe yonge lusty knightes, clappynge theym on the backes with theyr whyte handes. **1580** BARET *Alv.* K 78 To kisse one, or clap her on the lips, as we say merrily. **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Demulceo*, to clap, to straike with the hand. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxviii. 4 A louing dog was of his maister fane.. His courteous maister clappit him agane. **1684** BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 28 Clapping on the back with encouragement the Drunkards. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 219 She clapped his cheeks, and curled his hair. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* xlix, Tom Davies clapped him on the back to encourage him. **1842** TENNYSON *Dora* 130 His grandsire.. clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks, Like one that lov'd him. **1886** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii. 97 Clapping me in the friendliest way upon the shoulder.

b. To slap or strike with a flat surface, so as to smooth or flatten; to pat. So *to clap out.* Chiefly *north.*

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth and clappeth the foule.. clothes. **1750** E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 333 Lay them [cloths] on a table, and clap them. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 137 The dough being laid on a round board.. she clapped it out with her hands, till it covered the board. **1824** MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 19 She was made to iron, and plait, and stamp and clap, and clear-starch.

IV. Of action resembling the preceding in its prompt energy, but with no notion of noise.

10. *trans.* a. To apply, place, put, set, or 'stick', with promptness and effect: properly with the implication that the object in question is promptly brought flat and close to the other surface, but this notion often disappears (see esp. the quotations under b), and the word becomes a vivid or picturesque equivalent of 'put', 'place', with the implication of energetic action easily performed. This notion is also present in senses 11–15. Cf. CHOP *v.*[1] 7, STICK *v.*

1559 DR. FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 62 With a little piece of paper clappid over the.. wordes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 388 The King clapped his hands upon his shoulder and arested him. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Let vs.. Grecian armour.. Al clap on oure bodyes. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 6 [He] claps me his Sword vpon the Table, and sayes, God send me no need of thee. **1598** —— *Merry W.* II. ii. 142 Clap on more sailes, pursue. **1605** *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 223 The uncivil Lord.. clapt irons on my heels. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 20 As a man.. clappeth on a plaister. **1670–98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 89 Clapping himself down upon the ground. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ¶2 She clap'd her Fan before her Face. **1710** —— *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ¶13 He clapped spurs to his horse. **1712** —— *Spect.* No. 445 ¶1 A sheet.. that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. iii. 12 The parson clapped on a broad-brimmed hat. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 300 If we clap our hand upon the mouth of a vessel. **1790** BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 40 If any person come near the calves, they clap their heads close to the ground. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Introd., Wild beasts with saddles clapped on their backs and so called Horses. **1826** *Sister's Gift* 10 He.. mounted, clapped to his spurs, and set off a galloping. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvi, We clapped on the royals to follow her. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 284 Rücker claps-on the Town-seal.

b. (See sense a above.)

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 151 An vnder-hand Fee clapt in the left hand of a Magistrate. **1651–3** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 99 These are the clouds, the Devil claps between Heaven and Us. **1655** *Francion* x. 1 To heap words on words.. only clapping in of some odd adventures to delight the Idiots. **1667** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 121, I would.. clap into Kilmallock.. good parties of the militia. **1676** C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 141 A man clapt his head out at a window. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 315 They presently clap more Victuals or Drink into their Mouthes. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. viii. 155, I clapt the Helm a Starboard. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 850, I have nappy beer; Clap that within. **1807–8** SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/2 Their prophecies of ruin.. will be clapped into the notes of some quaint history. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

c. *ellipt.* = 'clap an arrow'.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 51 Hee drew a good Bow.. hee shot a fine shoote.. hee would haue clapt in the Clowt at Twelue-score.

†d. *to clap hold of*: to lay hold of promptly.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. Wks. (1637) 84 To clappe hold of Jesus Christ. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 29 He claps hold of them by a kind of peg that growes on his tayl.

†e. Naut. *to clap* (a vessel) *aboard, on board*: to lay her on board, fall aboard of her, board her (see ABOARD 1 d, BOARD *sb.* 12 c, BOARD *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

1583 J. STOCKER *Warres Lowe Countries* I. 88 b, Foure or fiue.. [men of warre] began to assayle her [the Gally] to haue clapt her a bord. **1671** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 630/1 Finding the said ship a great way a sterne of the men of Warr, they clapped her on board, and.. made themselves Masters of her. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 116 All your Discretion Is not yet lost; this was well clap'd aboard. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* (1757) ix. 286 They clapped her on board, but not holding fast, they fell astern.

f. *to clap eyes on*: to get a sight of. *colloq.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, You might never have clapped eyes upon the boy. **1887** BESANT *The World went* x. 80, I never clapped eyes on you before to my knowledge.

11. *esp.* To put (with promptitude or high-handedness) *in* prison or custody; to imprison, confine. Also simply *to clap up* (*† to clap fast*): 'to imprison with little formality or delay' (J.).

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A v/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 667 The King caused him to be clapt in prison. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 41 They are sometimes sent to prison, clapt in irons, manicled. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 53 Let them be clapt vp close. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Wee'le clap you up, and you shall sue to us ere you get out. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 152 Let him be clapt up in Gaol till he pays the whole. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 306 Certain nobles whom the king had clapped up. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 82 He was.. clapt in fetters. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* v, What did the creditors do but clap my gay gentleman into Shrewsbury gaol. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 125 Some were clapt in prison.

12. *fig.* To impose as with authority. (Cf. quot. 1712 in 10 a.)

a. To impose, place, set, station (a sentinel, guard, workman, attendant) *upon*, *on*, etc. *arch.*

1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 623 They have centinells clapt upon them to prevent a duel. **1708** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 270 Clap somebody upon them, as servants for me. *a* **1718** —— *Life* Wks. I. 36 A Guard was there clapt upon him. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, To arrest him for that very debt: to clap an officer upon him. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Clap on here twenty hands! the order from an officer for twenty men to be employed on some particular duty. **1820** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Dec., I have.. clapt sentinels at the doors.

b. *fig.* To impose or lay (a liability, action, writ, duty, etc.); to impose or apply (a name, etc.); †to lay the blame or responsibility of (*obs.*). Const. *on* or *upon.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O.Pl.* IV, Now thou hitst the finger right Upon the Shoulder of Ingratitude. Thou hast clapt an action of flat felony. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 84 On your heads [Ile] Clap round Fines for neglect. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 25 He set on fire the Edifices.. and.. clapt the wicked fact upon the backs of Christians. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 I'll clap a writ on your back. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. §5 One who would speak thus.. would.. have clap'd upon him one of.. two Names. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 305 He has clapped copyright on the world. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 137 A title.. selected and made ready for clapping upon it. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/2 He would have us clap import duties on the manufactures of other countries.

13. †a. To put or stick *together*, construct or put *up*, hastily or without much care. *Obs.*

1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 78 The Buildings.. clapt up together without Art, and of little beauty. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* i. 10 The lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrase. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 28 Belconies clapt up in the old Wall. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶5 As bad a System of Features as ever was clapped together.

b. *to clap up*: to make, settle, or concoct hastily (a match, agreement, etc.); 'to complete suddenly without much precaution' (J.). (Rarely without *up*.) *arch.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 235 To clap this royall bargaine vp of peace. **1596** —— *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 327 Was euer match clapt vp so sodainly? **1633** FORD *'Tis Pity* III. i, There is no way but to clap up a marriage in hugger-mugger. **1665** *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 166 They can clap a League with the Turk. **1676** TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 371 To clap up an Agreement with Denmark, for arming a joint Fleet next Summer. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 151 The grand Signior.. clapped up a peace with the Venetians. **1883** J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* VI. 325 Go this very day.. and clap up an acquaintance with him.

14. a. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, get, 'stick', or lie close (*to*, *in*, etc. any thing). Now chiefly *Sc.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii, I'll clap so close Among the lords of France. **1608** MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* II. i, Clap sure to him widow. **1656** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) Pref. 87 Clap in with him that getteth the day. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 4/2 The young deer 'clap' in their forms, and rise only when the eye is directly upon them. (Cf. 10 a, quot. 1790.)

†b. *Naut. to clap on* (or *by*) *a wind*: to bring the ship's head closer to windward, sail nearer to the wind. *Obs.*

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If hee clap close by a wind. **1673** *Retaking St. Helena* in Arb. *Garner* I. 62 They clapped by a wind, and we after them. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 They clapp'd again upon a Wind and left us. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 307 Fearing she was one of the Enemy's men of war, I clapp'd on a wind.

†15. a. *intr.* (for *refl.* = to clap oneself anywhere): To come or go with sudden and decisive motion, throw oneself, drop, fall, strike *in*. *Obs.* exc. as in c. (Cf. CHOP *v.*[1] 8.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 730 Their horsemen.. clapt behind them, to have there charged them. *c* **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 5 They clapped again about you and kept you two Years a captive. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. §4. (1669) 93/2 Thou clappest down on thy seat to sleep. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 63 Hearing of a vacancy with a Noble-man, he clap'd in, and easily obtained to be his Chaplain. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 106 To take the advantage and clap in between them and their boats. **1750** PULTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxi. (1883) 61/2 Whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clap upon them.

†b. *fig.* 'To enter with alacrity and briskness upon anything' (J.); to strike *into*. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iii. 11 Come, sit, sit, and a song.. Shal we clap into't roundly. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 43 Truly Sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers.

c. absol. *to clap on*: to apply oneself with energy to a task; to 'set to'. *colloq.*

1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxviii. 170 Why didn't he clap on, and try to catch up the hounds at a check? **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Who says Amen?* Who will clap on with a will?

V. Erroneous uses, due to confusion.

†16. = CLIP, clasp, embrace.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 384 þen kisses he kenely þe quene · & clappis in armes. *Ibid.* 3237, and 5252.

†17. = CLEPE, call.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.. Hen. IV*, cclxix, Hee calls 'em in.. And claps the better Runners by their Names.

¶ *Combinations*, in which the vb.-stem is the first element: see CLAP *sb.*[1] 15.

clap, (klæp), *v.*[2] *Obs.* in polite use. [f. CLAP *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To infect with clap. Also *fig.*

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 514 Atropos clapt him, a Pox on the Drab! **1672–6** WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), If the patient hath been clapt. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 249 [They] had ne'er been clap'd with a poetic Itch. **1683** T. HUNT *Def.*

Charter Lond. 30 His understanding is clapt. **1738** *Laws of Chance* Pref. 9 It is hardly 1 to 10..that a Town-Spark of that Age has not been clap'd.

clapboard ('klæpbɔəd, 'klæbɒd), *sb.* Also 7 clabord, clawboard. [A partially englished form of CLAPHOLT, with *board* for LG. *holt* wood.]

1. *orig.* A smaller size of split oak, imported from north Germany, and used by coopers for making barrel-staves; in later times also for wainscoting. App. now obsolete, except as a traditional term in the Customs schedules: quot. 1833 gives an interpretation of it for fiscal purposes.

c **1520** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 200 Item, Johanni Malthows et ij^{bus} sociis ejus..et servienti dominæ Musgraff cum serviente W^{i} Coke cum v plaustratis le wayne scott et clap bordes de Burghbrig ad Ripon' 5*s.* 10*d.* **1598** STOW *Surv.* xvi. (1603) 139 Those Boordes not exceding the length of a Clapboord. **1623** E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* III We stand in need of another brewing Copper, some Clap-boords, more Iron and Steele. **1665** EARL SANDWICH *Let.* in Pepys *Corresp.* 275 'Fountaine of Schedam' a busse laden with clawboards. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Clap-board*, a Board cut ready to make Casks, etc. **1725** BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*, Clapboards for Wainscot. **1772** JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., For every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two hundred of clapboards is to be imported. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 William IV*, c. 56 Wood Staves above 3 Inches in Thickness, or above 7 Inches in Breadth, and not exceeding 63 Inches in Length, shall be deemed Clap Boards, and be charged with Duty accordingly. **1840–56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Clap-board*, a species of oak imported from Norway, and very similar to Dutch wainscot.

b. In *U.S.* A board, thinner at one edge, used to cover the sides or roofs of houses, each board being made to overlap that below it; a weather-board.

1641 *Records Salisbury, Mass.* in Coffin *Newberry* (1845) 34 No man shall sell clabords of five foot in length for more than three shillings per hundred..and if they cleave by the hundred they shall not exceed sixpence per hundred; noe man shall sell ani sawn bord for more than five shillings per hundred. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 380 The strong Easterly breeze..which had stripped all the surviving frames..of clapboard and roof. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. 204 The moss grows on the rotten shingles of the roof, and the clapboards have turned black. **1885** S. V. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xiii, The wind was blowing, and a lilac bush outside brushed against the clapboards.

†**2.** Used without *a* or *plural* as name of a substance, and collectively. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 As much clapborde or other borde mete for bere barrelles. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 180 Huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of Denmarke, and Norway, and Sweaden. Wheat, Rye, Woolles, Deales, Clap-boord, Pipe-staues, etc. **1650** E. WILLIAMS *Virginia* (ed. 2) *title-p.*, The making of the Saw-mill..for cutting of Timber and Clapbord to build with all. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Clapboard, and pipe and barrel staves..from Hamburg. **1887** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 Entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*

1745 *Lond. Mag.* 402 Anchorsmiths..Clapboard splitters. **1839–40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 204 A tolerably large bark shanty, with a clapboard roof. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clap-board gage*, a device used in putting on the weather-hoarding so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather.

'clapboard, *v. U.S.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or line with clapboards. Hence **'clapboarded** *ppl. a.*

1637 in *New Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1861) XII. 26 The house to be..clap boarded within..and a partition to be made of clap board. **1721** in *Harvard College Rec.* (1925) II. 457 Voted, That..the sd College be Clap-boarded on the East Side. **1835** *Southern Lit. Messenger* II. 53 The clap-boarded roof. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 The sides of the between-decks were clapboarded. **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. iv, The house..was built of wood throughout..it was clap-boarded. **1883** BISHOP *Old Mexico* II. xxiv. 349 Comfortable little clapboarded houses.

'clapboarding. *U.S.* [f. CLAPBOARD.] **a.** The putting on of clapboards. **b.** A series of clapboards on a building.

1637 in *Dedham Rec.* (1892) III. 32 It is agreed concerning Clapboarding of houses yt it shalbe at liberty untill mid-somer day next. **1767** *Boston Even. Post* 15 June (Th.), The lightning fell in a perpendicular direction, ripping the clap-boarding and plaistering as it fell. **1872** *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* I. 309 Paper..can be advantageously used between floors and between boarding and clapboarding on the walls. **1905** H. GARLAND *Tyranny of Dark* 59 The paint was blistering and peeling from the clap-boarding on the sunny side of the main building.

clap-bread. [f. CLAP *v.*[1] 9 b; i.e. bread clapped thin.] Oatmeal cake, beaten or rolled thin, and baked hard. Also called *clap-cake*.

1691 RAY *N. Country Wds.* s.v. *Bannock*, 2 *Clap-bread*, thin hard oat-cakes. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 289 Oat-cakes for Bread, or Clapt-bread, as it is called. **1860** MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 45 She spoke of the oat-cake at Cowan Bridge (the clap-bread of Westmorland) as being different to the leaven-raised oat-cake of Yorkshire. **1863** —— *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 62 The great rack of clap-bread hung over-head. **1878** *Cumberl. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clap bread*, cakes beat and clapped out with the hands.

clap-dish. *arch.* [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + DISH.] A wooden dish with a lid, formerly carried by lepers, beggars from the lazar-houses, and mendicants generally, to give warning of their approach, and to receive alms.

[**1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap. —— *Poems* (1587), When Cressid clapt the dish and Lazer-like did goe.] **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 412 The poore lazer sicke people of the Magdalen, whose maner and usage was then, with a clapdish upon everie market daie to resort and come to the markets, and there to beg. **1607** CHAPMAN *Bussy D' Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 43 A great man..That affects royaltie, rising from a clapdish. **1624** MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, A leper, with a clap-dish to give notice He is infectious. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clap-dish*, Its name survives only in a ludicrous comparison. Of a great prater it is said, that 'his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish'. **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 226 A perfect chaos of clap-dishes..Impostors, fittous cripples, and gambling bullies.

†**b.** Jocularly used of a talkative mouth. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 274 Hold your clapdish, fasten your tongue Unto your roof. **1633** FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Come stop your clapdish.

clape (kleɪp). [? f. CLEPE *v.*] Popular name in the state of New York of the Golden-winged or Pigeon Woodpecker, or Flicker.

1860 in BARTLETT. **1880** in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

claper(e, obs. form of CLAPPER.

Clapham ('klæpəm). [The name of a district of south-west London.] ***Clapham Sect***: see SECT *sb.*[1] 4 b. Phr. ***the man on the Clapham omnibus***: the ordinary or average man; the 'man in the street'.

[**1857** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 1 May 348/1 So thoroughly has the tedious traffic of the streets become ground into the true Londoner's nature, that..your dog-collar'd occupant of the knife-board of a Clapham omnibus, will stick on London-bridge for half-an-hour with scarcely a murmur.] **1903** *Law Rep.* (King's Bench Div.) II. 109 'Fair', therefore, in this collocation certainly does not mean that which the ordinary reasonable man, 'the man on the Clapham omnibus', as Lord Bowen phrased it, the juryman common or special, would think a correct appreciation of the work. **1959** *Listener* 30 July 162/2 It is 'the man in the street', 'the man in the jury box', or (to use the phrase so familiar to English lawyers) 'the man on the Clapham omnibus'. **1965** *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 474/1 The class character of our education will remain until..the scions of Lord Snow and the man on the Clapham omnibus attend the same comprehensive school.

†**clapholt.** *Obs.* Also 5 clappolte, -alde, 9 -holde, 7 -hoult. [a. LG. *klappholt* (Bremen Wbuch.), in Du. *klaphout* (in Kilian), Da. *klapholt* (16th c. in Molbech), Ger. *klappholz*, whence Sw. *klappholts*: explained in Grimm as 'smaller pieces of split oak as used by coopers for cask staves, in contrast to the larger *pipenstäbe*, LG. *pipenstäve*, Du. *pijpstave*, Da. *pibestaver*, Sw. *pipstafvar*, Eng. *pipestaves*'. Kilian explains 'tabulæ querneæ minores', Plantijn 'bois a tonneliers pour faire les douues'. Of Low German origin, f. stem of *klappen* to CLAP (in some one of its various senses) + *holt* wood.] = CLAPBOARD *sb.* 2.

1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 III. 211 There is a grete chyppe go to wrekke..and there came up..gret plente of bowe stauys and waynescotte and clappalde grete plente. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 201 For the beryng of vij. c. clappolte xx*d.* **1614** *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 237 Ships..returning with hemp..clap-holt, etc. **1660** *Act Tonnage & Pound. 12 Chas. II*, Claphoult or Clapboard. **1721** C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 302 Clapholt, 10½ hundred; Deals, 900 hundred.

'clapmatch. [app. a. Du. *klapmuts* sailor's cap: so called from the cartilaginous hood mentioned in quot. 1743.] A kind of seal: see quots.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 (*Greenland*) Several Sizes of Seals, but of the same Shape, except the Klap-myss, which has a cartilaginous Hood, which covers his Eyes. **1775** CLAYTON *ibid.* LXVI. 102 The clapmatch seal and the fur seal are..distinct animals..the clapmatch is best pictured in Lord Anson's voyage, under the name of sea-lyon. **1837** GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas & Shipwr.* (1843) 51 The dog seals are named by Southsea-men Wigs, and the female seals are called Clap-matches.

clap-net. [f. CLAP *v.* or *sb.*[1]] A kind of net so constructed that it can be suddenly shut by pulling a string. Forms of it are used by fowlers, and by entomologists.

1708–15 KERSEY *Clap-net and Looking Glass*, a Device to catch Larks with. **1742** FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. x, Bird-batting..performed by holding a large clap-net before a lanthorn, and at the same time beating the bushes. **1841** E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 93 The clap-net..is the grand weapon of the entomologist. The rods of the clap-net are each composed of five pieces, united by ferules. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1406 The lantern and the clap-net suit the hedge.

clappalde, var. of CLAPHOLT, *Obs.*

clapped (klæpt), *ppl. a.*[1] *Farriery.* [f. CLAP *sb.*[1] 14 + -ED[2].] Affected with clap.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. x. 30 His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd.

clapped (klæpt), *ppl. a.*[2] *slang.* [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Usu. with *out*: worn out, exhausted.

1946 B. SUTTON *Jungle Pilot* xiii. 66 The American aircraft..had become 'clapped out' by the exceptional number of hours they had been flown since a complete overhaul. **1960** *Daily Express* 18 July 6/5 The clapped-out car handed in for replacement. **1961** R. B. AMOS *Wasp in Web* vii. 65 A clapped-out Fascist movement with a power-crazy brass-hat in control. **1961** I. JEFFERIES *It wasn't Me!* iii. 33 Bertie's cracking up..he's sort of clapped. **1967** A. DIMENT *Dolly Dolly Spy* vi. 56 Have you got this memory trick where all I have to do is speak and your clapped out brain registers every word?

clapped, clapt (klæpt), pa. pple. of CLAP *v.*

clapper ('klæpə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 claper, (4 cleper, 5 clapur, -yr(e, -ir, -ere, clapparre, 6 clepper), 5– clapper. [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + -ER.]

I. An apparatus for clapping, or making a noise.

1. The contrivance in a mill for striking or shaking the hopper so as to make the grain move down to the millstones; the CLACK or CLAP of a mill.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Tonges..þet byeþ ase þe cleper of þe melle, þet ne may him nazt hyealde stille. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) I. 109 Wymen..can nat speke, but ar as coy and styll, As the whirle winde or clapper of a mill. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 337 A clapper of a Mill, *crepitaculum.*

2. The lid of a clap-dish, or a rattle carried for the same purpose by beggars or lepers. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 3173 Coppe and claper he bare..As he a mesel ware. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 4273 [Generides in a beggar's clothes] Holdyng his cuppe, his claper in his hande. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 498/2 A begging with a dishe and a clapper. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. §1 122 They..go up and down the streets with certain clappers, like our Spittle men. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The leper was provided with a hood, a cloak, a sheepskin rug, a pair of clappers..for giving notice of his approach.

3. a. The tongue of a bell, which strikes it on the inside and causes it to sound. Slang phr. ***like the clappers***: very fast or very hard.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100, j lb. ferri emp. pro le claper, et aliis necessariis..pro dicta campana liganda, et factura del claper. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 Dombe..as..the belle, Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567 *Batillus*, a belle clapere *vel* a swyngell. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 13 He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 205 A Bell, with a Steel Clapper. **1864** ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 68 In Japan the bells never have tongues or clappers, but are always struck from without by a piece of wood. **1948** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang* 42 *Like the clappers* (*of hell*), very fast. Mostly R.A.F. **1957** M. K. JOSEPH *I'll soldier no More* (1958) 16 It was raining like the clappers. **1958** J. WAIN *Contenders* ix. 193 Seeing it's you, I'm going to surrender like the clappers. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* ix. 128, I've got to work like the clappers this morning.

†**b.** Hence applied to the pistil or the spadix of certain flowers. *Obs.*

[**1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 The floures..almost fasshioned lyke a Bell or Cymball, with a small white clapper in the middle.] *Ibid.* III. vi. 321 His pestill or clapper..is like unto Aron or Cockow-pint.

c. *Cinemat.* Usu. *pl.*, or *attrib.*, as ***clapper board*** (see quots.). (See also *clapper-boy* below.)

1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 166/1 *Clappers*, a device, usually consisting of two hinged pieces of board, which is closed sharply in front of a camera in sound-film production, thus providing synchronisation indication on the picture-track and the sound-track. **1959** *Elizabethan* June 24/2 This board is called the 'clapper board', because of a small piece of wood which is slapped down and makes a noise on the sound track.

4. *fig.* A talkative person's tongue; a person's mouth. *colloq.*

[**1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 So manye squint eyebals..So manye tongues clapper.] **1638** H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. Bullen in *O.Pl.* I. 193 That Clapper of the Divell, the tongue of a Scould. **1698** VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i, There, her single clapper has publish'd the sense of the whole sex. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/2 Like a Magpye, whose Clapper is Slit. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* viii, You will ..set him a-ringing his clapper as if he were a town-bell on a rejoicing day. **1938** G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* II. i. 75 He just thought it'd close her clapper. **1961** J. MACLAREN-ROSS *Doomsday Book* I. iii. 37 Keep your clapper shut. *Ibid.* I. vii. 75 Hold your clapper now.

5. The name of various contrivances for making a continuous or repeated clapping noise; *spec.* **a.** A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week (= CLAP *sb.*[1] 9 d); **b.** *Sc.* a rattle used by a public crier (= CLAP *sb.*[1] 9 d); **c.** a contrivance for scaring away birds, either a rattle shaken in the hand, or an apparatus with small sails turned by the wind.

1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 43 One Sacring bell, two clappers, one paire of Sensors..wee knowe not what is become of theim. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, We met with the bellman, who struck upon a clapper..it is just like the clapper that our boys frighten the birds away..with..in England. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II 209 A clapper clapping in a garth, To scare the fowl from fruit. **1869** *Life Marg. M. Hallahan* (1870) 541 *note*, Notice of any sister being in her agony is given by a particular clapper only used at such times, and during those days in Holy Week when the bells are silent.

†**6.** A door-knocker. *Obs.*

1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* s.v. Clapper of a doore, because it maketh a noise, *clap, clap.* **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 338 A clapper of a door, *cornix pulsatoria.*

†**7.** The clack-valve of a pump. *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clapet de pompe*, the clapper of a pump-box.

II. 8. One who claps or applauds; a claquer.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 48 The pit was to be packed with sturdy clappers. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 210 These clappers of hands.

III. 9. *Comb.*, as *clapper-rope*; **clapper-bill**, a name for the open-bill stork, *Anastomus lamelligerus*; **clapper-bolt**, the bolt by which the clapper is attached to a bell; **clapper-boy**, a boy who works a clapper (senses 5 c and 3 c); **clapper rail** *U.S.*, a species of rail or marsh-hen; **clapper-stay**, a detent for the clapper of a bell, used in silent practice-ringing; **clapper-stone**, *Geol.* (see quot.); **clapper-valve**, a clack-valve.

1906 F. WHYTE tr. *Schillings's With Flashlight & Rifle* I. 75 Now flit past a number of those very remarkable birds aptly termed *clapper-bills. 1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Techn. Terms Bells* 2 The modern practice is to insert, subsequently to casting, a bolt having a hinge joint, in which the 'clapper' is secured. This bolt is called the '*clapper-bolt'. 1937 *Evening News* 23 Mar. 13/7 Years ago small boys were engaged for the sum of sixpence a week, to scare birds away from sown fields. The boys were known as '*clapper boys'. 1950 'E. CRISPIN' *Freq. Hearses* i. 45 A clapper-boy self-consciously clapped his instrument together in front of the lens. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 112 The *Clapper Rail, or, as it is generally called, the Mud Hen, soon announces its arrival..by its loud, harsh and incessant cackling. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 3 Sept. 157/1 The clapper rail builds its nest on high spots within salt marshes. 1594 *Churchw. Acc. St. Lawrence, Reading* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ii. (1872) 25 Toling y^e^ bell by y^e^ *clapper rope. *a* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Clapper Stay*, a detent for the clapper in a bell. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 89 A small concretion is found loose in the hollow interior of the larger one, so as to rattle in it when shaken (*clapper-stones). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clapper-valve.

†**'clapper**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 clapere, 5–6 claper, 6 clapar. [a. F. *clapier* (AF. probably *claper*) rabbit-hole, Pr. *clapier* (cf. *clapiera* heap of stones, *clap* heap); in med.L. *claperius*, *-um*, *-a*, 'rabbit-hole' from 14th c., previously 'heap of stones'; so *clapus*, *clapa* (Du Cange). The origin of the med.L. is unknown: see Littré and Diez; a Celtic derivation is rejected by Thurneysen.]

A rabbit-burrow; also applied to a place constructed for keeping tame rabbits.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1405 Conies..That comen out of her claperes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 395 The woddes..wherin..they vsed to hyde theym as a cony doth in his claper. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 Plash burrow, set clapper, for dog is a snapper. 1611 COTGR., *Clapier*, a Clapper of Conies; a heape of stones &c. whereinto they retire themselues; or (as our clapper) a Court walled about, and full of neasts of boords, or stone, for tame Conies. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 645 On the tops of these burroughs or clappers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Warren*, [They] take care to stock their Warren, by the means of a Clapper of Coneys.

transf. 1572 T. WILSON *Usury*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 403 A childe..when he is borne..a man when he dieth..are vnwilling to come forth of their clapper and to forsake their closet.

clapper ('klæpə(r)), *sb.*[3] *local.* [? CLAPPER *sb.*[2]] In full *clapper bridge*: a rough bridge or raised path of stones or planks.

1793 POLWHELE *Hist. Dev.* II. 277 Clapper-bridge, partly in Honiton and partly in Combe-Raleigh, is chiefly built of flint stone. 1852 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VI. 542 We have here [at Edburton, Sussex] a lane called Clappers, so named from its 'clapper', i.e. a raised footpath at side, to keep foot-passengers out of the water. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* 1889 J. L. W. PAGE *Explor. Dartmoor* iii. 53 Piers of undressed granite blocks support two or more superincumbent slabs, of width sufficient for the passage of a vehicle..and varying in length according to the breadth of the river. A specimen easily accessible is that which spans the East Dart at Postbridge... Other specimens of these 'clapper' bridges..exist on the Moor. 1908 W. JOHNSON *Folk Memory* 67 Certain 'clapper' bridges, crossing the streams of Exmoor and Dartmoor, are often assigned to the Bronze Age, but they are more probably relics of pack-horse days. 1966 *New Statesman* 17 June 879/1 There was a stone clapper-bridge beside the other one.

clapper ('klæpə(r)), *v.* [f. CLAPPER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans. Bell-ringing.* To sound (a bell) by pulling a rope attached to the clapper.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by..'clocking' or 'clappering' them; that is by hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper, so as to pull it athwart against the side of the bell. 1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 6/7 More bells have been cracked from being 'clappered' than from any other cause.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like a clapper.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvii. 163 The house jarred and creaked,..loose boards on the roof clappered and rattled. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 230 The clattering clappering click of the castanets.

Hence **'clappering** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) the fitting of a clapper to a bell; (*b*) the action of the verb (sense 1); (*c*) a noise like that made by the clapper of a bell.

1526 in House & Robus *Hist. Gt. Dunmaw Parish Church* (1926) 25 Item for claperynge of iij letell bells for ye canepe. 1874 E. BECKETT *Clacks & Watches* (ed. 6) 365 The lazy and pernicious practice of 'clappering', *i.e.* tying the bell-rope to the clapper, and pulling it instead of the bell. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Dec. 6/1 He chatters in imitation of the 'clappering' of a stork. 1904 C. L. MARSON *Folk Songs Samerset* p. xi, The clapperings of the steam-binder.

clapperclaw ('klæpəklɔ:), *v. arch.* or *dial.* [app. to CLAW with a CLAPPER, though in what precise sense, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To claw or scratch with the open hand and nails; to beat, thrash, drub. (Jamieson says 'To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly'.)

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D ij b, You should see me so clapper-claw him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 67 He will Clapper-claw thee tightly (Bully). 1609 *1st Qo. Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* Epist. ¶2 A new play, neuer stal'd with the Stage, neuer clapper-clawd with the palmes of the vulger. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clapperclaw'd*, beat soundly, or paid off in earnest. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 Representing the Cacodæmons flogging and clapper-clawing them. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clapper-claw'd*, pawed with the open hand, clawed and belaboured.

2. *fig.* To revile, abuse.

1692 DENNIS *Poems in Burlesque* Ded. 3 Till ev'ry Ship with its great Name, By being Clapperclaw'd became An Irony and Jest of Fame. 1846 C. F. CORNWALLIS *Lett.* (1864) 292 While we expected to be clapper-clawed, there was courage in braving it and speaking the truth.

Hence **clapperclawer**, one who clapperclaws, a reviler; **clapperclawing** *vbl. sb.*

1806 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 8 By the Living Jingo..I would give him a most righteous clapper-clawing. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 369 Two furious tom-cats on the point of a clapper-clawing. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* Pref. xiv, A wholesale sponsor..of superficial conceits, whose clientry of clapper-clawers, misrepresenting the character of my strictures, etc. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxxvii. 257 The clapperclawings, rubs, and buffets, etc.

clapperdudgeon. *arch.* Also 6–7 -dogen, -dogeon. [app. f. CLAPPER *sb.* + DUDGEON hilt of a dagger: the origin of the appellation is unknown. Collier suggests 'from his knocking the clapdish he carried with a dudgeon'.]

A cant name for a beggar born; also used as a term of reproach or insult (cf. *beggar*).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 44 These Palliards be called also Clapperdogens. 1599 *George a Greene* (1861) 265 It is but the part of a clapperdudgeon to strike a man in the street. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 17 They and their trulls may meet at their stawling kenns with such claperdogeons as yourselfe. *c* 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Clapper dudgeon, a beggar born. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* II. v. (1878) 198 No swigman, swaddler, clapper-dudgeon. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 225 Rogues, Thieves..and Clapper-dudgeons..infested the outskirts of the Old Palace.

'clapperless, *a. rare.* [f. CLAPPER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a clapper.

1861 BP. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks in Japan* xi. 158 The temple-bell was clapperless.

clapping ('klæpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb CLAP, in various senses; striking, noise as of striking, applause, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 167 Haue þei no children but cheste an choppyng [*v.r.* clappyng] hem bitwene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappynge, *percussio. Ibid.*, Clappynge or clynkynge of a belle, *tintillacio.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 653 With many great showtes and clapping of handes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. III. viii. 630/1 Clapping of dishes and ringing of bells. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 164 A noise..like the clapping of wings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The whistling and clapping of a tasteless crowd.

†2. *fig.* Noisy talk, clamour, chatter. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 943 Ay ful of clappyng..A ful gret fool is he that on yow leevith. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 That aspine leafe [thy toung], suche spitefull clappyng haue bred. 1877 G. LONG tr. *M. Aurelius* (Bohn) 121 The praise which comes from the many is a clapping of tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *clapping sound, noise*, etc. *Comb.*, as **clapping-post**, the post against which a gate closes (cf. CLAP *v.*[1] 3, 4) (*obs.* or *dial.*).

1792 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385 It was..put..down for a clapping-post. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 A clapping noise similar to that of a corn-mill. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, Echo mock'd the clapping sound. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clapping-past*, the smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

'clapping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That claps; that makes a noise as of two hard bodies struck together, etc.: see CLAP *v.*[1]

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Joue toe the ground clattreth). 1722 [see CLAP *v.*[1] 2]. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini*, Callings, and clappings doors, and curs unite.

clappolte, var. of CLAPHOLT, *Obs.*

claps(e, obs. and dial. f. CLASP.

clapt, var. of CLAPPED: see CLAP *v.*

claptrap ('klæptræp). [f. CLAP *sb.*[1] 4 + TRAP *sb.*]

1. (with *pl.*) A trick or device to catch applause; an expression designed to elicit applause.

1727–31 BAILEY II, *A Clap Trap*..a trap to catch a clap by way of applause from the spectators at a play. 1788 DIBDIN *Musical Taur* lxiii. 161 Sentiments which, by the theatrical people, are known by the name of clap traps. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 67 There will be no clap-traps, nothing about 'Britannia rule the Waves'. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xx, Don't..vent claptraps about your own virtue.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Language designed to catch applause; cheap showy sentiment. In modern use passing into sense 'nonsense, rubbish'.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxiv, I hate..that air Of clap-trap, which your recent poets prize. 1845 *Punch* Nov. 215/1 Dan..fancies he covers his own astounding selfishness and indifference by this brutal clap-trap. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lvii. 253 He disdained all cant and clap-trap. 1895 *Daily News* 30 May 2/3 That is very eloquent but it is what I call vicious and wicked clap trap. 1915 A. HUXLEY *Let.* Nov. (1969) 86 How much better this book wd. have been had she made it a study of don-life in the 80's..instead of the usual politico-Debrett clap-trap. 1955 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Cannot our educationists turn away from the pretentious claptrap put about during the past 20 years..? 1966 *Illustr. London News* 30 July 28/2 The piece at one point turns to deplorable dramatic claptrap.

†3. A mechanical contrivance for making a clapping noise to express applause, etc. *Obs.*

1847 CRAIG, Clap-trap..a kind of clapper for making a noise in theatres. 1864 WEBSTER, *Clap-trap*, a contrivance for clapping in theaters. 1866 *Cincinnati Gaz.* in *Public Opinion* 24 Feb., A street juggler..sings some ditty to the sound of clap-traps which he swings or works in his hand.

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1, 2), passing into true adjectival use; = *claptrappy*.

1815 *Scribbleomania 124 note*, The Clap-Trap system which he has uniformly adopted during..his theatrical career. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 187 They triumphantly draw the clap-trap conclusion, that, etc. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 74 Claptrap appeals to the war-feeling of the day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 371 A regular clap-trap speaker. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 622/1 The subject is more or less clap-trap.

Hence **claptrappery**, **claptrappish** *a.*, **claptrappy** *a.*, **-ily** *adv.*; all *nonce-wds.*

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. xi. 118 Her plebicolar Clap-Trapperies. 1880 *Punch* 27 Dec. 306/2 Till 'Goodwill' sound verily, Cheerily, not claptrappily. 1809 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 205 Did I not tell you it [a passage in Kehama] was clap-trappish? 1865 *Reader* 2 Dec. 636/2 The language being either claptrappish or vapid. 1873 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Mr. Chamberlain's clap-trappy programme of a Free Church, a Free School, Free Labour, and Free Land.

clapur, -yr(e, obs. ff. CLAPPER.

†**clapwype.** *Obs.*[−0] A carrot or ? parsnip.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hic daucus*, clapwype.

‖**claque** (klak). [F. *claque* a smack or clap of the hand; a band of *claqueurs*; f. *claquer* to clap.] An organized body of hired applauders in a theatre; hence *transf.* a body of subservient followers always ready to applaud their leader.

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 5 The claque was ready with its obsequious applause of the true British Minister, who sticks to his friends. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) s.v. *Claque*, M. Sauton, in 1820..was the first to organize the Parisian claque.

claquer ('klækə(r)), ‖**claqueur** (klakœr). [a. F. *claqueur*, f. *claquer* to clack, clap hands.] A hired applauder.

1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 65/1 Whom a whole host of claqueurs and expectants were ever applauding. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 7 Against private friends and clacquers, we have fought the cause of right. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 June, Shutting out delegates in order to admit door-keepers' friends, or the claquers of candidates.

†**clar.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *clär*, *kläre*, in same sense, f. *klar* clear, thin, fine.] See quot. 1753.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. I. vii. § 1 How good Clar is to be made..Take these burnt Ashes..grind them..very fine.. that they may be very clear (of which clear preparation the Clar hath its Appellation) [tr. 1580 *Laz. Erker Mineralerzt* Von welcher klarer Preparirung die Clär dann den namen hat]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Clar* or *Claer*, in metallurgy, bone ashes perfectly calcined, and finely powdered, kept..for the covering the insides of coppels [cupels].

clarabella (klɑ:ra'bɛlə). Also clari-. [f. L. *clār-us*, *-a*, clear + *bell-us*, *-a*, beautiful.] An organ-stop of a powerful fluty tone, invented by Bishop.

1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall Birmingham* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 601/1 Clarabella. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 60 [The] Clarabella [is] an 8 feet manual stop..The pipes are of open wood, large scale, giving a thick and powerful fluty tone. 1881 DICKSON *Organ-Build.* 25 The Clarabella and Hohl Flute..sometimes take the place of the Stopped Diapason in its upper octaves.

clarain ('klæreɪn). [f. L. *clārus* CLEAR *a.* + F. *-ain* -ANE.] A kind of coal; an ingredient of coal (see quots.).

1919 M. C. STOPES in *Proc. R. Soc.* B. XC. 472 These four distinguishable ingredients, all of which..are to be found in most ordinary bituminous coals, I name provisionally as follows:—(i) Fusain. (ii) Durain. (iii) Clarain. (iv) Vitrain. Together the equivalent of 'bright' or glance coal of various authors. 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 4 Mar. 9/1 The clarain and vitrain bands were relatively highly coking. 1960 *Gloss. Coal Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 6 *Clarain*, bright coal, less lustrous than vitrain; usually very finely striated.

†**claran.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? cf. Irish *clar* board]. A kind of boat.

1536–7 *Stat. Irel. 28 Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621) 168 Where, at all times necessarie, Boates, Scowts, Wherries, Clarans, Cotties and other vessels..have beene used to passe.

†**'claraner.** *Obs.* Also 5 clarener. [Form obscure: app. related to *clarion*.] A musical instrument, ? a clarion.

c **1410** *Sir Cleges* 100 He hard a soone Of dyvers mynstrelsee; Of trompes, pypes, and claraneris, Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 418 The hole company to bring home the new maire to his place with trompetts and clareners.

Clare. A nun of the Franciscan order of St. Clare; in *pl.* (sometimes *Poor Clares*) the sisterhood instituted by St. Clare at Assisi *c* 1212; also called Minoresses from adopting the Franciscan rule and habit.

1608 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1914) XIV. 31 This Convent of Nazareth of the poor Clares erected in the Town of Graveling. *a* **1660** in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) VI. 277 The Rich Clares and Annunciates were their near neighbours. **1779** A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (ed. 2) III. 108 A new nunnery of Poor Clares being founded at Bologna. **1894** A. M. CLARKE *Life St. Francis Borgia* viii. 141 His youngest daughter had become a Poor Clare.

clare, var. or obs. f. CLARY, and CLEAR.

clarecord, var. of CLARICHORD, *Obs.*

clarefie, -fy(e, obs. ff. CLARIFY.

clarence ('klærəns). [Named in compliment to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside; also *attrib.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, I'll hire the small clarence. *Ibid.* Woolsey..consented to take a place in the clarence carriage. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 360 (Hoppe) When clarences, the cabs that carry four, came in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. **1864** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 230, I have now set up a nice little Brougham, or Clarence. **1864** *Social Sc. Rev.* 403 Four-wheeled Clarence Cabs, seated for four passengers within and one in addition to the driver without, have long remained without any material alteration.

Clarenceux, -cieux ('klærənsju:). Also 7 Clarentius, Clarentieux, -tiaux, 7–8 Clarenceaux. [In Anglo-Fr. *Clarenceux*, Anglo-Latin *Clarencius, Clarentius*, f. *Clarence*, L. *Clarencia*, an English dukedom deriving its name from Clare in Suffolk, created for Lionel, second son of Edward III, when he married the heiress of Clare, whence the title *dux Clarensis, dux Clarenciæ*. The Clarence herald was subsequently made a royal herald and king-of-arms.]

The second King-of-Arms in England, whose office is to marshal and arrange the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires south of the river Trent. Formerly also called SURROY, as opposed to NORROY the northern King-of-Arms.

1419–20 [William Horsley, said to have been Clarenceux at Constitutions of Rouen.] **1494** 12 Aug. *Grant of Arms* (Meantys) Per me Richemont Roy D'Armes de Clarenceux. **1565** Mar. 24 *Grant of Arms* (Knight), By W^m^ Hervy alias Clarenciuelx King of armes. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Clarentius*. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 146 The Queen first made him [Camden] Richmond Herald, and then Clarenceaux King of Arms. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 89 The king..sent Clarencieux (king of arms) to Scotland, to require the duke to avoid the country. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5312/2 Clarenceux King at Arms (officiating in the Absence of Garter King at Arms.) *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x, All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, Clarencieux and Norroy, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanac* 137 *College of Arms*, Kings of Arms..Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount.

Hence **Clarenceuxship.**

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 After that time he was fix'd in his Clarenceauxship, and had got a Knighthood.

clarendon ('klærəndən). *Printing.* A thick-faced condensed type, in capital and small letters, made in many sizes.

1848 R. Besley & Co.'s *Specimen-bk. of Types*, R. Besley & Co. originally introduced the Clarendon Character..The most useful Founts that a Printer can have in his Office are the Clarendons. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 *Clarendon*, a modification of antique. **1884** *List of Types*, Three-line Great Primer Clarendon.

clarener, var. CLARANER, CLARIONER, *Obs.*

clare-obscure: see CLAIR-OBSCURE.

clareous, *a.*, see CLAROUS.

clareschaw, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

clarestory, obs. form of CLERESTORY.

†**claret,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *clarētum*, f. OF. *claré, claret*, CLARY q.v.] = CLARY *sb.*[1]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lviii. (1495) 896 Claret is made of wyne and of hony and swete spycery [Lat. *Claretum ex vino et melle et speciebus aromaticis confectum*]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658 *Hoc claretum*, a clarett. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret, wyne [clarey *K.* clarry *P.*], *claretum*. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* 398 Ginger ij drams, Cinnamon half an unce, Cloves a dram, whyt wyne iij measures, that is xij pound, an unce of hony, whyte sugar half a pound; make claret thereof according to art.

claret ('klærət), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Forms: 5– claret, 5 clarett, clarrytte, clarete, (cleret, clerote), 6 clarette, -ed, *Sc.* clarat, 6–7 clarret(t. [a. OF. *claret*, in *vin claret* (mod.F. *clairet*), from *claret, clairet*, dim. of *clair* 'clear, light, bright'; cf. It. *chiaretto* dim. of *chiaro*, L. *clārus* 'clear'. The OF. *claré* CLARY, and this *claret* have fallen together in mod.F. under the form *clairet* (see Littré).]

1. A name originally given (like F. *vin clairet*) to wines of yellowish or light red colour, as distinguished alike from 'red wine' and 'white wine'; the contrast with the former ceased about 1600, and it was apparently then used for red wines generally, in which sense it is still, or was recently, *dial.* (cf. also 3). Now applied to the red wines imported from Bordeaux, generally mixed with Benicarlo or some full-bodied French wine.

†**a.** as *adj.*, qualifying *wine*. Thus used, it was apparently at first significant of colour, as in F.

[Cf. *c* **1396** *Manière de Langage* (1873) Vin claret, vermeille, et blanc.] *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret or cleret as wyne, *semiclarus*. *c* **1500** *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 10 Rede wyn, the claret, and the white. **1513** *Boke Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Reed wyne, whyte wyne, clared wyne. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 39 a, Frenche claret wines. **1562** BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* lf. xi, The seconde wine is pure claret, of a cleare Iacent or Yelow choler. **1568** WITHALS *Dict., Claret Wine*, vinum sanguineum subrubrum, vel rubellum. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Small wines onlie, as Claret, White, Red, French, etc. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4 That..The Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. **1611** COTGR., *Vin claret*, claret wine. **1714** GAY *What d'ye call it* I. i. 9 My dry Lip is dy'd with Claret Wine.

b. *absolutely.* (The earlier quots. are uncertain.)

[? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 200 þane clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 477 Of wynys I haue grete plente, Both whyte wynne and red þat [ys] so cleyr..Clary wynne and claret, and other moo.] *c* **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 909 The whyte wyn, the claret (*le claret*), the wyne red. *c* **1575** *Art of Planting* 74 Vessels of white wine..or Claret and such like. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 638 Amongst these our French vvines, some are white, othersome are of a deepe yellow, commonly called clarets, or reddish vvines, vvhich are the most wholesome of all..The rest are all red, more or lesse. **1689** LOCKE *Lett. Toleration* i. 51 Others have their Clubs for Clarret. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/8 To be sold an entire Parcel of New French..Claret..being of the Growth of Lafitt, Margouze, and La Tour. **1778** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr., A man may choose between abstemiousness and knowledge, or claret and ignorance. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Claret*, any sort of foreign red wine. **1836** C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* iii. (ed. 2) 53 There is no pure wine in France like that which is designated claret in England. This wine is a mixture of Bordeaux with Benicarlo, or with some full wine of France. *Clairet* wines ..signify those which are..rose-coloured. **1861** SIR J. BOWRING *Autobiog. Recollect.* (1877) 373 The four clarets of the first quality.

2. *Puglistic slang.* Blood.

1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* I. vii, Wks. 1873 II. 45 This should be a Coronation day: for my head runs Claret lustily. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. lxviii. War hath our luke-warm Claret broacht with Spears. **1821** BYRON *Lett.* 12 Dec., Besides losing some claret on the spot, [he] bruised himself a good deal. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. 473 His fine shirt frill dabbled with the claret drawn from his own little nose.

3. The colour of 'claret'; in modern acceptation, a reddish-violet.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Julia's Recovery*, Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Clarret, and creame commingled. **1884** *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 Very rich Brocaded Plush to match in..Claret.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Claret-coloured. Cf. 1 a.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 33 Claret and redd Urine. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Rougeastre*, reddish or claret colour. **1630** RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1668) 299 I'll..have some Claret Whore burn him for an Heretick (cf. *scarlet lady*). **1736** MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Brimstone, the Carrot, and Claret Potatoes. **1882** *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/1 The deep claret hue of the Akebia.

4. *Angling.* Species of artificial salmon-fly, so named from its general colour when made up.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 346 The Claret..is good for sea-trout.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *claret-jug, -vessel*; *-coloured* adj.; †**claret-cunner,** a connoisseur of claret; **claret-cup,** a mixture of iced claret with lemonade and various flavouring ingredients.

1777 SCOTT *Colour Blindness* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 613 A fine rich *claret-coloured dress. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Remonstr. King* 42 Monsouris of France, gud *clarat-cunnaris. **1876** MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* 81 (Hoppe) He..compounds *claret-cup at the evening meal. **1862** DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 171 The packet will contain a *claret-jug. I hope it is a pretty thing in itself for your table.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **'claret** *v.*, to drink claret (cf. *to wine*); **clare'teer,** a drinker of claret; **'claretless** *a.*, without claret; **'clarety** *a.*, having the appearance of claret.

1814 BYRON *Lett. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagned till two. *a* **1679** LD. ORRERY *Altemira* II, The Humble Claretteers resist in vain, Whilst he toasts, every Night, in politick Champaign. **1707** HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 68 Being a stout Claretteer [he] kill'd..an Apothecary..by hard drinking. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XIV. lviii, Leaving all-claretless the unmoisten'd throttle. **1709** *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 15 Your poor Son with that Clarety Nose.

†**'claret,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Some apparatus for drawing liquor from a cask.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret of a tunne [**1499** claret], *ductilium*. **1466** *Paston's Fun.* in *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts, *vid.*

clarete(e, obs. ff. CLARITY.

clarey(e, var. of CLARY *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

clargie, -y, obs. ff. CLERGY.

claribel-flute. 'An organ stop of similar construction to the clarabella, but generally of 4 ft. pitch' (Stainer and Barrett).

†**claribella,** var. of CLARABELLA.

†**'clarichord.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 clary-, clericord(e, clare-, 6–9 claricord, 9 *Hist.* clarichord. [A perverted form of CLAVICHORD. Littré has *claricorde* also as Fr., but without citation; Cotgr. has it only as the Eng. of *clavessin*. Whether the corruption was phonetic or graphic (*r* for *v*) does not appear: the erroneous form was probably associated with L. *clarus*, clear.]

= CLAVICHORD, q.v.

1502 [see CLARICYMBAL]. **1503** in LELAND *Collect.* (1770) App. iii. 284 The kyng began before hyr to play of the clarychordes..and upon the said clarychorde Sir Edward Stanley played a ballade and sang therewith. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xii, Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre. **1514** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 49 My best clarycordis. **1547** SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Organ danneu*, a payre of clericordes. **1598** FLORIO, *Monocordo*, an instrument hauing manie strings of one sound, which with little peeces of cloth make distinct sounds, called claricords. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Claricord*, or Manicord, a musical instrument in form of a spinett. It has 49 or 50 keys and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges. [**1823** tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 The Jongleur..able to handle the claricord and guitar. **1878** A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 366/2 During the Tudor period, frequent mention is found..of the clavichord, clarichord, and monochord; all three names seeming to be shared by one instrument, and that most probably the true clavichord.]

b. *attrib.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xi, [Iron] of such toughnesse, that it yeldeth to the making of claricord wire.

¶ Corrupted forms of this were **claricall (clericall), claricoes, claricorn;** also CLARIGOL(D.

1598–1611 FLORIO, *Grauicembalo*, a musicall instrument, like our calricoes. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 A muscike strange of new found Claricalls. **1611** COTGR., *Clavessins*, claricords or claricols. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 158 A Soft Body dampeth the Sound, much more than a Hard..And therefore in Clericalls, the Keyes are lined. **1692** COLES, *Claricorn, Cler-*, an instrument somewhat like a cymbal. So **1724** in COCKER.

†**clari'cymbal.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 claricimbal(le, -cymbal(le, -simbal, -symbal, clarycymbal, -symball. [A perverted form of CLAVICYMBAL: cf. *clarichord.*] = CLAVICYMBAL.

1502 in *Antiq. Repert.* II. 310 (Rimbault *Pianof.* (1860) 43) Twelve ladies had claricordis, claricymballs, and such other. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xi, There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy..Cymphans, doussemers, wyth claricimbales glorious. **1535** *Goodly Primer* Ps. cl, Praise him with soft clarycymbals. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 230 Musicall instrumentes as clarisimbals, lutes, gyterns. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Claricymbal*, see Clavecymbal.

†**clari'faction,** *Obs. rare.* = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 415 The thinges that are temporall..are abolished in his clarifaction.

clarification (ˌklærɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [a. F. *clarification*, ad. L. *clārificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *clārificāre*: see CLARIFY.]

1. a. The action or process of clarifying, *esp.* liquids.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Clarification is the expurgation of sordid grosse matter from liquid medicaments. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 95 Drossy Salt ..impregnated with the Saltpeter before its Clarification. **1885** *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 50. § 8 (1) A brewer of beer..shall not..add any..thing thereto (except finings for the purpose of clarification).

b. Of ideas, thought, opinion.

a **1866** WHEWELL (Webster), The clarification of men's ideas. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxiii. 115 The maturing and clarification of political opinion. **1909** *Times* 20 Jan. 10/4 Clarification of thought within the party on the fiscal question. **1966** *New Statesman* 9 Dec. 863/2 Morrice James did not fly out to seek clarifications.

†**2.** Glorifying; transfiguration. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 The three witnesses of Christ's clarification..Peter, and James, and John. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 77 An Elevation and clarification of his veri mortal Bodie.

clarificatory ('klærɪfɪˌkeɪtərɪ), *a.* [f. late L. *clārificāre* (see CLARIFY *v.*), on type of L. adjs. in *-orius*: see -ORY.] Tending to, having the purpose of, or relating to, clarification (1 b).

1945 *Proc. Arist. Soc.* Suppl. Vol. XIX. 4 Such is the programme of analytic or clarificatory philosophy. *Ibid.* 6

The clarificatory conception of Philosophy need not be stated in a linguistic form at all. *Ibid.* 8 The clarificatory philosophers or the inter-war period. **1956** G. Ryle in A. J. Ayer *Revol. in Philos.* 5 The propositions of Formal Logic.. are.. clarificatory of those propositions that are informative about the world.

clarified ('klærɪfaɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLARIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] Made clear; cleared; freed from impurity, defecated, refined, etc.; †glorified, transfigured; see the vb.

c **1430** *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 12 A potte with Sugre and clarifiyd hony. **1509** Hawes *Examp. Virtue* v. 50 Her chaumbre was glased with byrall clarefyed. **1562** Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 10 a, Put in freshe clarified Butter. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Clarified bodies neede not foode or nourishment. **1601** B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. v, The Crier of the Court hath too clarified a Voice. **1662** South *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 60 The Dictates of a clarified Understanding. **1662** J. Sparrow tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection* 149 With clarified, Transfigured, or Glorified bodies. **1826** J. F. Browne in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1216 Written..with a common clarified pen. *a* **1845** Barham *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day*, Char, potted with clarified butter and spices. **1846** Hare *Mission Comf.* (1850) 283 The intuitions of the clarified Reason. **1886** Fairbairn *City of God* IV. ii. 340 A love clarified, etherealized, which jealousy cannot touch.

clarifier ('klærɪfaɪə(r)). [f. next + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which clarifies; *spec.* a substance used to clarify liquids, etc.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 b, Fyre..is the clarifier of other elementes, if they be vycyate. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4207/4 This great Clarifier dissolves Suffusions. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 The usual clarifiers are albumen, gelatine, acids, salts, blood, lime, plaster-of-paris, alum, heat, or alcohol.

2. *techn.* A vessel in which liquor or juice is clarified; *spec.* a large metallic pan or cauldron used in the clarification of sugar.

1822 Burrowes *Cycl.* X. 286/2 Clarifiers are sometimes seen of one thousand gallons each. **1850** *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 The cane-juice..is conducted by channels from the mill to large flat-bottomed coppers or open pans called clarifiers.

clarify ('klærɪfaɪ), *v.* Also: 4-5 clare-, 5 clery-, 5-6 clary-. [a. OF. *clarifier* (12th c.), *clarefier, clerefier* (the last two partially popularized), ad. late L. *clārificāre* to make clear, f. *clārus* clear + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] To make clear, to clear.

†**1.** *trans.* To free from darkness or gloom; to light up, illumine; to brighten. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), Pouder þerof confecte in hony clarefyeþ and hyȝteþ þe face [ed. 1495 claryfyeth and maketh the face fayr]. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* (1554), As Phebus..the day doth clarefie. **1583** Stanyhurst *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 Phœbus dyd clarifye brightlye Thee world with luster. **1597** Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 234 Thou second sun..Dost clarify each corner of the earth. **1696** Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 332 The Light had been..Clarifying this dark and thick Atmosphere for more than five compleat Years.

b. *fig.* To make clear (an obscure subject).

1823 *Monthly Rev.* C. 529 The subject is so little exhausted, and the learning of M. Champollion is so well adapted to clarify its obscurity, that, etc. **1841** Myers *Cath. Th.* III. §13. 50 It cannot but greatly simplify and clarify the subject. **1865** Mill *Hamilton's Philos.* 522 Mathematical and scientific studies, which his subsequent metaphysical pursuits enabled him..to clarify and reduce to principles.

†**2.** *fig.* To make illustrious or glorious; to exalt, glorify. [Chiefly repr. *clārificāre* of the Vulgate.]

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xix. 1 Day of anguys in the whilke þou sayd fadere clarifie þi sun. **1382** Wyclif *John* xii. 27-8 Fadir, clarifie thi name..I haue clarified, and eft I schal clarifie. —— *1 Esdras* viii. 25 Blessid be the Lord God of oure fadris, that ȝaf this wil in to the herte of the king, to clarifien his hous, that is in Jerusalem. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 27/2 Whan Jhesu cryst was baptysed and also whan he was clarefyed. **1649** Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 It was necessary his person should be..so clarified by great concurrencies..as might gain credit to the testimony he was to give.

3. To make pure and clear, or clean (*physically*, also *morally*); to free from all impurities; to clear.

c **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 40 It clarifieþ þi soule. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 442/3 Lord I praye the that the.. precious blood that I haue taken..wyl in suche manere clarefye that none ordure or fylthe..may remayne or abyde wythin me. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* I. i. (1883) I. 6 The fire, whiche is most pure of elementes..doth clarifie the other inferiour elementes. **1589** Nashe *Anat. Absurditie* 13 The water is cleane, and of nature fitte to clarifie euerie part of the body. **1652** *Persuasive to Compliance* 37 If the possession of the Crowne..expunge the grossest spots yet found in any that wore it; may it not as well clarifie a republick from any imputation? **1683** Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 162 It [nitre] is first to be clarified and purified from its salt. **1793** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Heaven wants not fire to clarify the dead.

b. *spec.* To make clear and pure (a liquid or liquefied substance); to render pellucid; to free from all impurities or extraneous matters held in suspension; to defecate or fine. Also *fig.*

c **1430** *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 35 Take fayre Honey, and clarifi yt on þe fyre tylle it wexe hard. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 433 Poured out of one vessell into another, and so by setling clarified from the grounds. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Their Yeomen are excluded from ever rising higher to clarifie their bloode. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 Tincture of Brasil wood..in luke-warm water, filter it, and clarifie it. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 141 Strain, clarifie with the White of an Egg, and thicken. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 49 To clarify butter. **1843** J. A. Smith *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 35 A substitute for the white of eggs in clarifying the juice of the sugar-cane.

c. To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from mists and vapours. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The sunne..doth excellently clarifie, and purge the aire of them. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lviii. 532 The occasional rare sound of hoofs and wheels seeming to clarify the succeeding silence. **1879** McCarthy *Own Times* I. 16 The country was in general disposed to think that the accession of a woman to the throne would somewhat clarify and purify the atmosphere of the Court. **1884** *Chr. World* 10 Apr. 268/5 Mr. Gladstone's speech..and the decisive vote that followed, have wonderfully clarified the political atmosphere.

d. *fig.* To clear (the mind, etc.) from ignorance, misconception, or error; to rectify.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* 100 (T.) Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be clarified with age. **1659** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 108 Hope that God..will at last compassionate our infirmities, clarify our judgments. **1776** Johnson in *Boswell* Apr. 26 He never clarified his notions, by filtrating them through other minds. **1851** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. (1864) 109 A pure life will clarify the intellect. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 342 By these means he endeavoured to clarify the popular creed.

4. To make clear (the sight, eyes, or mental vision); to clear (the voice, etc.).

c **1525** Skelton *Bk. 3 Foles* 27 Claryfye here your syghte. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 12 To clarifie yᵉ voice, and to helpe them that be hoarse. **1585** Lloyd *Treas. Health* C viij, Oyle of Cartamus..of sisami, do clarifie the voice. **1631** Quarles *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 275 Lord, clarifie mine eyes, that I may know Things that are good. *a* **1853** Robertson *Lect.* (1858) 208 A man's eyes..clarified by the power which enables him to look beyond the visible.

†**5.** To set forth clearly, declare. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 617 To claryfy þe powere of Goddus myȝt. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 67 A word to you I wold cleryfy. *Ibid.* 300 From heven tille erthe thou me sent Thi name to preche and claryfy.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be made or become clear; to clear, in various senses.

1599 A M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 158/1 Let this stande a whole night because it might settle, and clarify. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 175 His Wits and Vnderstanding doe clarifie and breake vp, in..discoursing with Another. **1753** Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 265 Springs of hot water..very thick..but it soon clarifies. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 626 The heat is then withdrawn, and the liquid left to clarify. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 142 Emerson..has clarified steadily towards perfection of style.

clarifying ('klærɪfaɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of prec. vb.; clarification.

c **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 205 Hony aftur claryfiynge. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Prol. 3 The clarifying and rectifying of the mind is its principal end. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, The Clarifying of the Sugar may also be dispensed with. **1851** Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 507 [The] caseine..may be separated by keeping the butter melted at a temperature of 180°, when the caseine will fall to the bottom, leaving the butter pure and much less liable to change; an operation which is commonly known as the clarifying of butter.

clarifying ('klærɪfaɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clarifies or makes clear.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanser..of polluted Linnen. **1668** Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 162 The clarifying sights of God.

†**'clarigate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *clārigāre*, f. *clārus* clear; lit. 'to set forth clearly, declare ceremoniously': cf. *fumigate, navigate*, and see -ATE[3].] (See quot.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. XXII. ii. 115 They..sent their heraulds to the enemies of the people of Rome for to clarigat, that is to say, to summone them with a lowd voice for to make restitution of that which they deteined of theirs.

†**clari'gation**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *clārigātiōn-em*, f. *clārigāre*.] The solemn demand for redress, prior to declaration of war, by the ancient Roman herald.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 243 To expresse with a clere voice the causes of batelle, and suche an expression was callede a clarigacion. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Clarigation*, a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war. **1854** Whewell tr. *Grotius' Belli ac P.* III. 63 This demand was called *clarigation*.

†**'clarigold**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 clarigol. [Perverted form of CLARICHORD; cf. *claricall, claricoes*, there mentioned.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, a CLARICHORD.

1558 *Will of J. Hide* (Somerset Ho.), I geve and bequeathe unto Margery Weekes..my Clarygoldes. **1592** *Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 178 Organs, clarigolds, lutes, viols..and all manner of other instruments.

2. A constable: 'perhaps because their whips were "stringed instruments"' (W. D. Macray, ed. *Ret. Parn.*).

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* IV. i. 1269, I bespoke you a pasport, least the clarigols att some towns ende catche you. *Ibid.* V. ii. 1544 Let us loiter noe longer, leaste the clarigoles catche us.

†**'clarine**. *Obs.* [The corresp. F. *clarine* is given only in sense of a bell for the necks of cows, sheep, etc. But OF. had *clarain, clarin*, in sense of both *clairon*, and *clarine*; cf. It. *chiarina* clarion.] By-form of CLARION.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Clarine*, trumpett [**1499** claryon trumpe], *lituus, sistrum.* **1620** Shelton *Quix.* IV. xx. 163 Within the Clarines, Hautboys and Trumpets sounded.

clarinet ('klærɪnɛt, -'nɛt). [a. F. *clarinette*, dim of *clarine*.]

1. A wooden single-reed instrument with a compass of about three octaves and a half, having a cylindrical tube with bell-shaped orifice, and played by means of holes and keys. *bass clarinet*: a similar instrument sounding an octave lower.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 509 French horns and clarinets. **1849** Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 159 Through the aperture called a reed, with a flexible tongue, as in the clarinet. **1881** Broadhouse *Mus. Acoust.* 231 The Clarinet is..said to have been invented in 1690 at Nuremberg.

2. An organ-stop of a quality of tone like that of this instrument; = CREMONA.

1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarinet..an 8 feet Manual [organ] stop, striking reed.

clarinettist (klærɪ'nɛtɪst). [a. F. *clarinettiste*.] A player on the clarinet.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., The adagio from the clarinet concerto..written for Stadler, a celebrated Viennese clarinettist. **1871** Graeme *Beethoven* vi. 117 The clarinettist made by mistake a repetition of eight bars.

‖**clarino** (kla'rino). [It. *clarino*.] A CLARION; also the organ-stop so called.

clarion ('klærɪən), *sb.* Forms: 4 claryoun(e, -ounn(e, clarioune, 4-5 -oun, 5 -onne, claryowne, 5-6 claryon, 4- clarion. [a. OF. *claron, cleron, clairon*; in med.L. *clāriōn-em, clārōn-em*, f. *clārus* clear. Italian has in same sense *clarino, chiarina*: cf. CLARINE.]

1. A shrill-sounding trumpet with a narrow tube, formerly much used as a signal in war. (Now chiefly poetical, or in historical narrative.)

c **1325** [see 5 a.] *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 150 Blody soun In trumpe, beme and clarioun. *c* **1386** —— *Knts. T.* 1653 Pypes, trompes, hakerers, Clariounes That in the bataille blowen blody sounes. **1388** Wyclif *Jer.* iv. 21. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 89 Trompettes, claryons, tabours and other instruments. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xxiii, Many a clarion Began to blowe. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Clarion*, a kind of small straight mouthed, and shrill sounding Trumpet. **1667** Milton *P.L.* I. 532 The warlike sound Of Trumpets loud and Clarions. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 22 Fame, her clarion pendent at her side. **1871** Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 138 Silver clarions menacing loudly.

fig. **1867** Emerson *May-Day, &c.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 477 Byron's clarion of disdain.

2. *Her.* A bearing shaped somewhat like a clarion.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion*, Guillim takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. **1766** Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 187 Ruby, three Clarions Topaz.

3. *poet.* The sound of a trumpet; any similar rousing sound, as the crowing of a cock.

1667 Milton *P.L.* VII. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. **1728** Pope *Dunc.* II. 226 The loud clarion of the braying Ass. **1750** Gray *Elegy* V, The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn. **1776** Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 76 The trump and fyfe's shrill clarion far around The glorious music of the fight resound. **1858** Longf. *Poems, Daybreak*, O Chanticleer, Your Clarion blow; the day is near. **1878** E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 7 That to which for long humane and Christian people had shut their ears..sounded forth with an irrepressible clarion.

4. A four-feet organ-stop of quality of tone similar to that of the clarion.

c **1670** *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 593/1 Great Organ. 12 stops... 12. Clarion. **1722-4** *Ibid.* II. 596/2 Choir Organ..Clarion, from Great Organ, by communication. **1876** Hiles *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarion, Clarin, Clarino, a Reed-stop similar to the Trumpet, but of 4 feet, both on the Manual and Pedal [of the organ].

5. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to a clarion.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1210 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne..Cler claryoun crak cryed on-lofte. **1811** Scott *D. Roderick* lxii, Fame, with clarion blast and wings unfurled..awakes an injured World. **1838** Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 358 Like the clarion-call On battlefield.

b. Sounding like the clarion, loud and clear.

184. Longf. *Excelsior* iv, Loud that clarion voice replied, Excelsior! **1858** Greener *Gunnery* 371 The Whitworth rifle ..was introduced to the world with a clarion flourish from the *Times*. **1879** F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* 27 In the quaint lines of Cowper, or the clarion couplets of Pope.

c. *Comb.* in *clarion-voiced* adj. (parasynthetic f. *clarion voice*: see quot. 184. in 5 b).

1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 Sept. 3/4 Good old clarion-voiced Sir Oliver. **1910** *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 9/5 His clarion-voiced question.

clarion ('klærɪən), *v. rare.* [f. CLARION *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To blow the clarion; to give forth a clarion sound. Hence **'clarioning** *vbl. sb.*

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 152 In fight and blodesheding [*v.r.* -ynges] Is used gladly clarioning [*v.r.* -ynges]. **1886** Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 19 Thou clappest thy wings and clarionest thy loudest.

2. *trans.* To herald with clarion's sound.
1840 R. HORNE *Gregory VII*, I. ii. (ed. 2) 15 Ere one festive day Our advent clarion.

†**'clarioner.** *Obs.* Also 5 clarenere, 6 clarionar. [f. CLARION *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who blows a clarion; a trumpeter.
1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The noise..Of trumpeters and eke of clarioneres. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Claryowre or clarenere [1499 clarionere], *liticen*. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 233 Let see where is your clarionar.

clarionet ('klærɪənɛt, -'nɛt). [dim. of CLARION, cf. *clarinet*: see -ET¹.]
1. a. = CLARINET 1.
1784 COWPER *Task* II. 260 Breathe soft Ye clarionets, and softer still ye flutes. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxix, The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 164 There arose..a shrill clear sound..the strange instrument was ' a clarionet'.
b. *fig.* A sound like that of the instrument.
1831 T. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. (1887) 191 A mellifluous concert of noses, from the clarionet of the waiting-boy..to the double bass of the Reverend Doctor. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 406 Was it a squirrel's pettish bark, Or clarionet of joy?
c. A player on the clarionet.
1826 M. KELLY *Reminisc.* (ed. 2) II. 247 Mr. Willman..the principal clarionet. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* II. 121, I was fourth clarionet at the Opéra Comique.
2. = CLARINET 2.
1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Krummhorn*, Cromorne, Cremona, Clarionet..various names given to an Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.
Hence **clario'netist, -ettist** [see -IST], a player on the clarionet.
1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* 68 The third Count assisted as Clarionetist in the orchestra.

†**'clarionist.** *Obs. rare.* = CLARIONER.
1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 106 Marius commaunded sodenly al hys trumpets, clarionistes with other minstrels to sound their instruments as shirle as they could.

clarioun(e, obs. forms of CLARION.

clarishoe, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

clarisimbal, -symbal, var. ff. CLARICYMBAL.

†**cla'risonant,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *clār-us* clear + *sonānt-em* sounding.] = next.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Clarissonant [1681 -sonent]. 1692 in COLES.

clarisonous (klə'rɪsənəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *clārisonus* clear-sounding, f. *clārus* clear + *-sonus* sounding.] Clear-sounding, shrill.
1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Clarisse (klæ'ri:s). [Fr.] a. The French name for a Poor Clare. b. A nun belonging to that branch of the order of St. Clare which follows the original rule, as distinguished from the Urbanists who follow the mitigated rule approved by Pope Urban IV in 1264. (Also occas. Clarist and Clarissine.)
1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Orders* 253 Clara..withdrew herself..to the Church of St. Damian, and there gave beginning to the poor Maids, called from her name *Clarisses*. 1840 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* IX. x. xiii. 404 His wife desired to enter a convent of Clarists. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 153/1 One of the only two nunneries of the Clarisses in Scotland existed at Aberdour. 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 711/1 The Poor Clares..have also divided into Clarissines and Urbanists.

‖**cla'rissimo.** *Obs.* [It. superlative of *claro* clear, illustrious:—L. *clārissimus* 'most illustrious,' a title of honour.] A Venetian grandee; a magnifico, a magnate.
1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, But your Clarissimo, old Round-back, he Will crump you, like a Hog-louse, with the touch. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 246 About them sit the Clariſsimoes of Venice. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.*, None but sparkes, rich heires, clarissimoes and magnificoes, would goe to the cost of it.

clarite ('klɛəraɪt). *Min.* [Named 1874 from Clara Mine, Baden, where found: see -ITE.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, closely akin to Enargite.
1875 in DANA. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem. 3rd Supp.* I. 519 Clarite..is monoclinic (enargite is rhombic)..colour dark lead-grey. Streak pure black.

†**'claritude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāritūdo* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear: see -TUDE.] Clearness, brightness.
1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 699 On the first reill was keruit Claritude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 Annoyncte therwith the Eyes, and they will continue their claritude as long as you live. *a*1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 420 It was not..so complete a claritude as will adorn the Lamb of God hereafter.
b. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A thing of brightness.
1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lvii. (T.), Those claritudes which gild the skies. *Ibid.* VII. clxvi. (R.), Mirrors of purer claritudes than move About the silver heav'ns.

clarity ('klærɪtɪ). Forms: 4-5 clarte, clarete, clarite, 5 claretee, 6-7 claritie, 6- clarity. [Originally ME. *clarté*, a. OF. *clarté*:—L. *clāritāt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. This early form has been changed in two directions: first by assimilation to *clere, cleer*, CLEAR, it became *clerté, cleerte*, CLERETE (cf. *surety*), which became obs. in 16th c.; secondly under influence of the Lat. original, it became *clarité, claritie, clarity* (cf. *purity, security*, etc.); this became almost obs. by 1700, but has been revived by many modern writers, and is now frequent in sense 4.]
†1. Brightness, lustre, brilliancy, splendour. *Obs.* (An exceedingly common sense in 17th c.)
*c*1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 A charboncle..that in the nyght ȝeveth..gret clarte and schynynge. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 85 As light as it had ben daye by the clarte and resplendour of torches. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. *comm.*, This claritie of sunne and moone. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvi. Wks. (1677) 213 The light and clarity of the enlivening Sun. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 177 The Angelical Clarity and Divine Temper of our Resurrection Body.
†b. with *pl. Obs.*
1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. lvii, Sols radiant fulgence in meridian skies Seem'd shade unto those Clarities.
†c. *fig.* 'Light'. *Obs.*
1657 JER. TAYLOR *Meas. Friendship* (1678) 18 Friendship is..the Counsellor of our doubts, the Clarity of our minds.
†2. Glory, divine lustre. *Obs.*
*c*1340 *Cursor M.* 29554 (Cott. Galba), Till his clarete he vs ken, thurgh prayers of his moder. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 405 Ȳ wole þat þei be þere þat Y am, þat þei see my clarite which þou hast ȝovun me. 1549 BP. HOOPER *Decl. 10 Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1843-52) 344 The clarity and brightness of the Son of Man coming to judgment. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 411 The further regions of clarity and glory.
†3. Illustrious quality; lustre of renown. *Obs.*
1616 BULLOKAR, *Claritie*, Noblenesse. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 242 Obscure men that could receive no clarity but from the flame of the state.
4. Clearness: in various current uses; e.g. of colour, sky, atmosphere, sight, intellect, judgement, conscience, style.
1616 BULLOKAR, *Claritie*, cleerenesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I Weakly deluded in the clarity of their understanding. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 57 Clarity of the Aire. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Abbot* (1867) II. 304 Illustrated by the nitour and clarity of a perspicuous style. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 736 It augments the clarity of the eye. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 24 Clarty being the first Vertue of Eloquence..good Sense requires that we think always clearly. 1719 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (ed. 2) 171 The uniform Clarity and Perspicuity of the Figure. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 99 You marvel at the force, the clarity, the perspicuity of the grand old man. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1646 The very clarity of heaven. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxix. 4 A cherish'd gem's clarity.

clark, -ly, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, etc.

Clark cell (klɑ:k sɛl). [f. the name of Josiah Latimer *Clark* (1822-98), English engineer.] A cell used as a standard of electromotive force (see quot. 1943).
1884 *Phil. Trans.* CLXXV. II. 447 The manner in which the Clark cells have borne the tests applied to them justifies the hope that they may be found generally available as standards of E.M.F. 1892 G. F. BARKER *Adv. Course Physics* IV. iv. 760 Two types of standard cells have been employed —the Daniell cell and the Clark cell. 1943 *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (*B.S.I.*) 96 *Clark cell*, a standard cell having electrodes of mercury and zinc amalgam in an electrolyte of zinc sulphate with mercurous sulphate as a depolariser. (The e.m.f. of a Clark cell is 1·433 volts at 15° C.).

clarkia ('klɑ:kɪə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (F. Pursh *Floræ Americæ Septentrionalis* (1814) I. 260), f. the name of William *Clark* (1770-1838), American explorer.] A plant belonging to the genus so called, belonging to the family Œnotheraceæ, and including several species of annual herbs native to North America.
1827 *Bot. Reg.* XIII. 1100 We have spelt it Clarkia, with Mr. Nuttall, rather than Clarckia, as it is written by Pursh. 1857 *Spirit of Times* 11 Apr. 90/3 The Clarkias, white and rose colored. 1864 GRINDON *Brit. & Gard. Bot.* 484 In many of the willow-herbs, the Clarkias and Œnotheras, they [*sc.* the stigmas] are four in number. 1900 *Daily News* 5 May 4/5 Shirley poppies, nemophillas, clarkia, and mignonette should be got in upon the first warm showery day. 1967 D. HARDWICKE *Flowers from Seed* (rev. ed.) iii. 38 The elegant double clarkia hybrids make a delightful show.

claro ('klɑ:rəʊ). [Sp., = light, CLEAR *a.*] A light-coloured cigar.
1891 *Cigar & Tobacco World* 12 Nov. 522/2 The lightest are called 'Claro'; the next darker 'Colorado Claro'. 1945 A. HUXLEY *Time Must have Stop* vi. 63 He decided..to smoke one of those small Larranaga *claros* which had pleased him so much. 1964 C. MACKENZIE *My Life & Times* III. 72 With *colorado* cigars being completely ousted by *claros*.

†**claro obscuro.** *Obs.* [A Latinized spelling of It. *chiaroscuro*; cf. F. *clair obscur*, and CLEAR-OBSCURE.] = CHIAROSCURO.
1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 The *Claro Obscuro* is the art of distributing lights and shadows advantageously. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 27 There appears no *Clara Obscuro*, or Light and Shadow. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 63 The local colour, and the claro-obscuro.

†**'clarous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also clareous. [f. L. *clār-us* + -OUS.] Illustrious.
1630 J. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 194 The long living name and clareous progeny of Esse. [Elsewhere spelt *clarous*.]

clarre, -y, clarrett, obs. ff. CLARY, CLARET.

clarshech, -schaar, vars. of CLAIRSCHACH, -ER.

clart (klɑ:t), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also clairt, clort. [See next.] Sticky or claggy dirt, mud, filth; (with *pl.*), a daub of sticky dirt.
1808 JAMIESON, *Clairt, Clart*, a quantity of any dirty or defiling substance. *Clarts*, dirt, mire, anything that defiles. 1847-78 HALLIWELL [*Locality not assigned*], A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a clart. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 85 Weel supplied wi' Newcastle amonishen—clarts. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clart*, a smear of dirt. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clart*, sticky dirt. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clart*, stickiness.
b. A dirty person (*Sc.*); a ' cheap and nasty' thing; hypocritical talk or flattery (*north. Eng.*).
1808 JAMIESON, *Clairt*, a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clart*, a worthless article or person. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clart*, silly or exaggerated talk, flattery.

clart (klɑ:t), *v. trans.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of this and the related words, *clart* sb., *clarty*, the origin is unknown: it must have been long in spoken use, for the compound vb. *beclart* occurs in 13th c.]
1. *trans.* To smear or daub with dirt, bedirty.
[*c*1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 þat spatel þat swa biclarted ti leor.] 1808 MRS. E. HAMILTON *Cott. Glenburnie* 181 (Jam.) If it's but a wee clarted, there's no sae mickle ill done. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clart*, to dawb with syrup, juice of fruit, or the like. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clart*, to smear.
†2. *fig.* To cause to stick, to plaster *on* or *upon*.
1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 177 No other Contradictions or Repugnancies on this our Notion..than what the minds of our Adversaries, polluted with the impure dregs of Imagination..do foully and slovenly clart upon it. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 226 Mr. Baxter fancies God may clart on Life the specifick Form of Spirit. 1683 —— *Annot. Bp. Rust's Disc. Truth* 237 Three essences clarted upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another.

clarte, obs. form of CLARITY.

clarty ('klɑ:tɪ), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. CLART *sb.*, or ? *v.* + -Y¹.] Besmeared with sticky dirt; of the nature of sticky dirt, dirty, nasty.
*a*1586 MAITLAND *Poems* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* (1786) 185 (Jam.) Thay man be buskit up lyk brydis..With clarty silk about thair taillis. *a*1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 236 Clarty cod. 1789 BURNS *Lines on Appointm. to Excise*, Och, hon! the day! That clarty barm should stain my laurels. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Their old sluttish proverb, 'The clartier the cosier.' 1845 *Whitehall* xlv. 317 'Kneel yourself, if you want clarty hose,' replied Joyce.
b. Sticky, viscous or unctuous. *north. Eng.*
1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clarty*, unctuous as honey, smeary. 1876 —— (E.D.S.), *Clarty-ball*, treacle- or sugar-ball. 1877 *N.W. Lincoln. Gloss., Clarty*, dirty, sticky.
c. in various *transf.* and *fig.* senses.
1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Other clarty tricks he played. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clarty*, mean, or of little consequence. *Clarty bills*, petty amounts. 1883 *Good Cheer* 3 One of the clartiest storms I ever was in.

†**'clary,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 clare, 4 clarree, clerrey, clerre, 4-6 clarre, clarry, 5 clareye, clerye, 5-6 clarey, 6 clarie, 7 claree, 6- clary. [ME. *claré*, a. OF. *claré*:—L. type *clārātum* (see Du Cange), a ppl. form, lit. 'that which is cleared or clarified'. *Claretum* also occurs in later med.L. (f. Fr.), whence CLARET *sb.*¹ in the same sense.]
A sweet liquor consisting of a mixture of wine, clarified honey, and various spices, as pepper and ginger. Also (rarely) ***clary wine.***
(See *Recipe* 'To make clarre' from Sloane MS. 2584 lf. 173, quoted in *Promp. Parv.* 79; also in *Househ. Ord.* 473. App. only a historical term since the 16th c.)
*c*1300 *Havelok* 1728 Pyment to drinke, and god clare, Win hwit and red, ful god plente. *c*1300 *K. Alis.* 7582 Wyn and pyment gan they schenche And wyne clarrè and wyne greek. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 16 No man yit in the morter spices grond To clarre ne to sawse of galentyne. *c*1386 —— *Knts. T.* 613. *c*1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1578 A cup of gold befor hir stoode Ful of clarre wyne ful goode. *c*1450 *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Claretum*, clareye. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clarry wyne, *cleré*. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Clarea*, clarie, drinke of hony and wine, *mulsum*. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. ix. 233 A lusty dish of egs and Clar-ee. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 Bishop Bonner lov'd it like Clary and Eggs. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, The most noble spirit of clary. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 286 Almost as obsolete as metheglin, hippocras, clary or morat!

clary ('klɛəɹɪ), *sb.*² Forms: (1 slarie, slareȝe), 6 clarey, -rye, -rry, 6-7 clare, clarie, cleare-(cleere-) -eie, -eye, 5- clary. [In OE. *slarie, slareȝe*; in 16th c. *claré, clarie*, evidently representing the med.L. *sclarea*, in mod.F. *sclarée*, though the loss of *s* is not actually explained. *Sclarea* occurs in Matthioli, and Turner (1548); Lobel (1576) has '*scarlea*, Ger. *scharlach*, Belg. *scarleye*, It. *sciaria* [Florio has *schiarea*], Angl. *clarye*'; Pritzel and Jensen, *Deutschen Volksnamen Pflanz.* 359, give OHG. *scaraleia*, later *scarleia, scharleya, scarleye*; Gerard has *scarlea, sclarea*; *scariola* is also given

by some as a med.L. synonym, and has been suggested as the original form of the word. But the evidence of the OE. vocabulary and Leechdoms supports the antiquity of *sclarea*, without throwing any light upon its origin or history. In the 16th c. *clarey* was solved by the apothecaries into *clair-ye*, *clear-eye*, translated *Oculus christi*, *Godes-eie*, and *See-bright*, and eye-salves made of it (Prior), on the strength of this supposed derivation.]

1. a. A labiate plant, *Salvia Sclarea*, a native of the south of Europe, Syria, etc., cultivated in English gardens as a pot-herb. Also, with qualifications, the name of other species of Salvia, as Horminum Clary (*S. Horminum*), Meadow Clary (*S. pratensis*), Vervain or Wild Clary (*S. Verbenaca*): the last two are British plants, and one of them may be the plant of the OE. quotations.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 58 Eft ȝenim wiþ hwostan..slarian godne dæl. *a* **1100** *O.E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 322 *Sclaregia*, slareȝe. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 342 Clary, peppur long, with granorum paradysy. **1538** TURNER *Libellus* s.v. *Orminum*, A nostris arbitror dici Clare aut wylde clare. **1548** —— *Names Herbes*, *Orminum* is called in english Clarie, in duche Scharlach..some cal thys herbe sclaream. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 253 Clarie is now called..in English Clarye, or Cleare-eye, quasi dicas oculum clarificans. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xiii. (1878) 83 To proceed, heres Clary or Cleare-eie. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 47 Another Plant, whose name doth demonstrate, that it is good for the Eyes is, Clary, quasi Clear Eye, because the Seed put into the Eyes, doth clear them..The wild sort is known by the name of *Oculus Christi*. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Against Ale* iv, May he that brews thee wear a Nose Richer than..The Sattin Clerry or the Velvet Rose. **1736** YALDEN *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 66 And clary steep in bowls of mellow wine. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 126 Wild Clary has the leaves serrate. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiv. (1813) 265 Clary..is used also in soups, and is very odorous. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 147 Meadow Sage or Clary..has wrinkled leaves, and large purple flowers.

b. Applied to other plants, app. because they were considered good for the eyes, e.g. Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), and species of Fennel.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 103 Clarye herb, *heraclia*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Chelidoine ou estlere*, an herbe called Clarie.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clary-flower*, *-fritter*, *-leaf*, etc.; **clary-water**, **-wine**, a sweet cordial or medicinal drink made from clary-flowers.

1728 E. SMITH *Compleat Housewife* 230 The fine Clary-water. *Ibid.* 211 To make Clary-Wine... Malaga raisins..the tops of clary, when it is in blossom. **1747** H. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 82 To make Clarye Fritters. Take your Clarye-leaves..dip them one by one in a Batter..fry them quick. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, Clary-Water is composed of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergrise dissolved in it. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 161 To make Clary Fritters. **1858** HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 20 Bottles of home-made wine, clary, and raisin. **1861** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 125 Clary wine, made from the flowers, was the favourite mode of administering it.

†**'clary**, *v. Obs.* [app. f. CLARION, or the early CLARINE, but the form is abnormal; no corresponding word appears in F. or Romanic.] To clarion.

c **1440** *Pramp. Parv.* 79 Claryn' wythe a claryone [**1499** claryyn], *clango*. *c* **1475** *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The fox fedylde, therto claryide the catte. **1587** GOLDING tr. *Solinus* xiv. (T.), The crane that goeth before..if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by clarying.

claryfie, **claryon**: see CLARI-.

†**'claryour, -owre.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUR.] A clarioner.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 [see CLARIONER].

clash (klæʃ), *sb.* Also 6 clasche, classhe. [This and the associated verb are first found about 1500, and appear to be onomatopœic; arising, in the main, from instinctive association with classes of pre-existing echoic words. The initial element is that of *clap*, *clack*, etc.; the final that of *dash*, *splash*, *smash*, *swash*, etc., or perhaps a direct imitation of the element of sound common to these. *Clash* thus suggests an action produced in the same way as a *clap* or *clack*, which, instead of abruptly ending like these, is broken down as it were into, and results in, a mingled mass of smashing or rustling sounds. A parallel relation exists in *crack*, *crash*, perh. in *smack*, *smash*, and in the dial. *swack*, *swash*; cf. also *bash*, *blash*, *brash*, as instances of words having a kindred element of form and signification. There is no *phonetic* relation between *clack* and *clash*; i.e. no way by which *-ash* could have been developed (in English) out of *-ack* by the mere operation of phonetic processes.]

1. The loud sound of collision made by a heavy stroke or blow, the first impact of which is firm and hard, but is followed by a confused sound of many looser and lighter impacts; the kind of blow or stroke which yields this sound. Still *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 59 Sa felloun sownd or clap mayd this gret clasche. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi. (R.), The heed of the speare made a great classhe on the bright chapewe of stele. **1747** COLLINS *Passions* xii. 23 In one rude clash he struck the lyre, And swept with hurried hand the strings. **1808-79** JAMIESON s.v., 'A clash on the side of the head', a box on the ear. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Something fell with a heavy clash on the street before us..Conscience! if it isna the keys. **1876** ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clash*, a heavy fall. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a slap or blow.

b. The sound of heavy rain, or the like.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 250 O Rain! with your dull two-fold sound, The clash hard by, and the murmur all round! **1820** SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* L, The incessant hail with stony clash Ploughed up the waters.

2. The loud but broken sound of the collision of weapons, the striking together of cymbals, the confused ringing of an alarum bell. (Here, a *clash* begins like a *clang*, but does not result like it in a *ring*.)

1623 FLETCHER *Maid in Mill* v. ii, I heard no words between 'em, but what their weapons spoke, clash and clatter. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶9 Hearing the Clash of Swords. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* v. 190 Through the battle and the clash of spears. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 481 The clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 123 The clash of the alarm-bells came pealing far over the water.

3. Shock of conflict, collision, hostile encounter, conflict.

1646 HOWELL *Lustra Ludovici* Table, A Clash 'twixt the Counsel of State and the Parlement, with the Parlements submission. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 500 Upon a second clash between the two brothers..Cyzicenus won the day. **1870** *Standard* 19 Dec., Great tact and a delicate temper must be exerted to avoid a clash with men who are at once touchy and a trifle overbearing.

b. The conflict or collision of contrary arguments or opinions.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 85 The clash of arguments and jar of words. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 694 Our philosopher could not sympathize with the clash of temporary passions. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 148 That ample discussion, which nothing but the clash and conflict of a variety of opinions can secure. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 178 Rights..which were in constant clash with the rights of the citizens.

c. A clashing or discordancy of colour. Cf. sense 4 c of the vb.

1935 I. COMPTON-BURNETT *A House & its Head* vii. 96, I have never met such a case of diverse colours meeting without a hint of clash. **1984** *Washington Post* 10 June H10/1 Picasso, who liked clash and bombast, was not wholly wrong.

4. *fig.* The communication of a sudden shock. *Sc.*

1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 14 (Jam.) At last they give him a clash of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvi, 'They tell ower a clash of terror and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without ony sense or life.'

5. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, or of any moist substance dashed against a body; a large quantity or mass of anything capable of being dashed out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1808-79 JAMIESON, *Clash*, a heap of any heterogeneous substances. A large quantity of anything; as 'a clash of porridge', 'a clash o' siller', 'the cow has gi'en a clash o' milk.' **1821** GALT *Ann. Parish Dalmailing* 12 (Jam.) Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy..got such a clash of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clashes of rain,' soaking showers.

6. Chatter, idle talk; the country talk; an item of gossip (generally malicious). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* (1769) 43 (Jam.) No more afraid to keep up the clash with him, than to speak to one another. **1713** LD. CROMERTY *Conspiracies* 88 (Jam.) The calumnies did find little belief..standing only on the clashes of some women, and a few seditious whisperers. **1718** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. x, Clashes, mingled aft wi' lies. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxix, 'I was in America then..and no in the way to hear the country clashes'. 'There was little clash about it, man'. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clashes*, news. 'What's the clashes?'

b. (See quot.)

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a tell-tale. *Mod. Sc.* An auld mischievous clash.

c. *Comb.* as *clash-bag*, *-market*, *-piet*, a tattler, tell-tale. *Sc.*

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Clash-piet*, a tell-tale. **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 14 'Ye'll do naething o' the kin', Betty. Are ye gaein' to turn clash-pyet at your age?'

clash (klæʃ), *v.* [See CLASH *sb.*]

1. a. *intr.* To make the sound of collision described under CLASH *sb.* 1.

c **1500** *Cacke Lorell's B.* (1843) 13 Than men myght here the ores classhe, And on the water gave many a dasshe. **1562** PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. (R.), Togither all they rusht, and pluckt with ores conflicting clasht. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 389 The iron storm of death Clash'd in the sky. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* Prol., Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and Clashing, clanging, to the pavement Hurl them from their windy tower! **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 357 Soldiers from the castle rode clashing through the narrow streets.

b. *trans.* with object of result.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 668 And fierce with grasped arms Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of war. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 192 The mere man's voice..Went sheathed in brass, and clashed on even heights Its phrasèd thunders. **1870** THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 148 Straightway the bells..instantly clash out a thanksgiving. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 18 Let a gong clash glad emotion.

2. *trans.* To strike (things) together with this noise. †*to clash quills*: to wage a war of controversy with the pen.

1686 *Amicable Accommodation* 2 Being so near of a mind, we have yet been so long clashing Quills, as Adversaries. **1700** DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 370 At length the nodding statue clash'd his arms. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶5, I can clash Swords when they represent a Battel. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 426 The ordinary freeman can no longer come in person to clash his arms, and raise his shout of 'Yea, yea,' or 'Nay, nay'.

3. a. *intr.* To come into violent and noisy collision.

1618 [see CLASHING *ppl. a.*] **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 The Corves are subject to Clash and beat against the Shaft sides. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 322 Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square, The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The swords clashed smartly together..But the combat was of short duration. **1871** ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 146 It clashed loudly against the three bowls.

b. without the notion of noise.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* (J.), How many candles may send out their light, without clashing upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. §1. 236 These two beams [of light] will clash and extinguish each other. **1871** —— *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 7 Two planets clash and come to rest.

4. a. To come into, or engage in, conflict (*with*, *against*).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), Neither was there any queen-mother who might clash with his counsellors for authority. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 892 When men had Clashed a good while, Doing and Suffering Injury, the Greater part..at length Compounded the business amongst themselves. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* III. i. (1757) 45 When nations against nations clash in arms. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 11 It is not possible that the learned professors and the reading public should clash.

b. *fig.* To come into conflict; to conflict, be at variance; to interfere, be incompatible; to disagree (*with*). (The chief current use.)

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 98 Their thoughts running parallel are not like to clash. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 234 It does not at all clash with what we have already set down. **1706** Z. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 13 Their interests would no longer clash and interfere. **1827** J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 37 His lordship's statement..may seem to clash with Lord Eldon's. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 215 It is with this intense passion for being that the idea of death clashes. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 220 The power thus assumed by the House of Lords clashes with the fundamental rights of the people. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. 169 Whenever her wishes clashed with his.

c. Of colours: to go badly together, to kill each other.

1894 [see CLASHING *ppl. a.* d.].

5. To strike in conflict, to attack with clashing or violence. (Cf. *dash*.)

a. *intr.* with *at*, *against*, *into*, etc.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 43, I suppose his intent therein is..to disparage it, having clash'd at it divers times in his Tract. **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* vi. 21 He..Against the myriads of Assaye Clash'd with his fiery few and won. **1875** FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. 61 Ninety years after her handful of heroes had clashed into the countless hosts of Persia and routed them.

b. *trans.*

1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 420 Crimes..that did not directly clash the authority of the Holy See..were neither call'd to account, nor punish'd. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* (1878) 387 Till at length Sir Gareth's brand Clash'd his, and brake it utterly to the hilt.

6. *trans.* To strike (a person, etc.) heavily with anything that produces a clashing sound, *e.g.* with a pailful of liquid. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 232 Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis. **1807** STAGG *Poems* 12 Some there war at clash't their keytes Till they war fairly yether'd Wi' drink that day.

7. To throw (something) violently, so that it strikes with a clashing sound; nearly = *dash*. Often with *down*. *Sc.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 178 (Jam.) Heavy dashes against me clashes Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow. **1807** STAGG *Poems* 91 At Seymie's chafts she clash'd The whart, the glass at Jack she dash'd. *Mod. Sc.* They clashed pailfuls of water on the walls.

8. To bang, slam (a door, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1637** LISLE tr. *Heliodorus' Hist.* (N.), Then Thisbe, as though some man thence made a breach, Cries out, th' adulter's gone, and clasht the dore. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Clash*, to bang a door or shut it with violence. 'I clash'd the dore in his face' Roxb. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clash*, to clap heavily as a banged door.

9. *intr.* To move with violence and noise. *dial.*

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clashing*, said of the jolting of a carriage. 'We com clashing alang'.

10. *intr.* To talk recklessly or maliciously; to gossip. *Sc.*

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 98 (Jam.), I will not stay to clash and quibble; About your nignayes, I'll not nibble. **1722-30** RAMSAY *Fables* x. *Caterpillar & Ant*, To stand up clashing with a thing, A creeping thing, the like of thee. **1784** BURNS *Welcome to Illegit. Child* iii, The mair they talk I'm kent the better, E'en let them clash. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clash*, to noise in the gossiping way. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 'He went and clashed on me'.

11. *to clash up* (Sc.): (cf. *to knock up*.)
1700 Sir A. Balfour *Lett. on Travelling* 52 (Jam.) Some few rooms clacht up against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall. **1825-79** Jamieson, *Clash up*, to cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering.

clashe, classhe, var. of CLOSH, *Obs.*

clasher ('klæʃə(r)). [f. CLASH *v.* + -ER.]
1. One who or that which clashes or collides.
1606 J. Raynolos *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbring swasher, Vnequally consorting with the clasher. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 4 The flat circular shields..from their sonorous quality.. were called tarians or clashers. *a* **1845** Hood *Lament Toby* xvii, For sorrow I could stick myself, But conscience is a clasher.
†2. Some kind of musical instrument. *Obs.*
1621 J. Lane *Triton's Trump.* in *Sqr's Tale* (1887) Introd. 6 Bandoraes, orpharions, statelie grave, otherboes, classhers, sweetest of the thrave, and everie instrument of melodie.
3. *Sc.* A tale-bearer, a mischievous gossip.
1788 Picken *Poems* 114 (Jam.) As tales are never held for fact That clashers tell.

clashing ('klæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLASH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLASH.
a. Noisy concussion.
1618 Bolton *Florus* II. vi. 97 The extraordinary lowd clashing of their weapons. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 448 We heard a clashing in the Water, like Boats rowing. **1882** Besant *All Sorts* 95 The bells..with a clanging and a clashing which ring like a cry of despair.
b. Collision, conflict, hostile passage.
1642 Sir J. Meldrum in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 628 Until..France and Spain (by their mutual Clashings) have so far debilitated each other, that, etc. **1701** J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 66 Some clashing between the admiralty and the civil powers. **1885** *Athenæum* 6 June 721/3 Shelley and Mary continued, though not without divergences and clashings, to be genuinely attached to each other.
c. Conflict, disagreement, variance.
1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 22 We shall never be able to reconcile the clashings and diversities of the Scripture style and expressions. *c* **1680** in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 There is no clashing of Oaths. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 310 Concerning the drinking of Spaw-waters there is no small clashing among Authours. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* I. 42 A clashing of claims.
d. A shaking or jolting. *dial.*
1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Clashing*, a shaking in a carriage; concussion, contact. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clashin*, a jolting, as of a vehicle.

'clashing, *ppl. a.* That clashes, that clash.
a. Striking noisily together or against.
1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vi. 192 The beak-heads of our clashing Gallies charge in ring upon them. **1643** Denham *Poems* 33 His dreadful challenge and his clashing beam [a stag's horn]. **1808** J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 590 The conflict of the clashing war.
b. Conflicting; disagreeing; mutually interfering.
1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 446/2 Till all Law be lost in the multitude of clashing statutes. **1714** *Spect.* No. 595 ¶3 Every time that clashing metaphors are put together. **1869** Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 386 A consciousness of clashing interests.
c. Tattling, maliciously gossiping. *Sc.*
1765 *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial* 52 (Jam.) He..has heard the clashing people of the country report that, etc.
d. Of colours: disagreeing, going badly together.
1894 *Daily News* 4 June 9/1 The Royal ladies' dresses were not of clashing hues.

'clashingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clashing manner.
1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dict.

clashy ('klæʃɪ), *a. dial.* [f. CLASH + -Y[1].]
1. Of the weather: Having heavy dashes of rain.
1821 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmrld. Dial.* 112 Th wedder was sae clashy. **1887** Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. i. ii. 46 There'll be clashy weather before nightfall.
2. Talkative, gossiping.
1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clashy*, noisy, talkative. 'A clashy clan'.

‖**'clashy, -ee**, *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also classy. [ad. Urdu *khalāsī*.] A tent-pitcher; a surveyor's chain-man; a native sailor (Yule).
1785 *Tippoo's Lett.* 171 (Y.) A hundred clashies have been sent to you from the presence. *c* **1813** Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* 58 He instantly called the clashees, and bade them seize the boy. **1824** Heber *India* (1844) I. 194 (Y.) If the tents got dry, the clashees (tent-pitchers) allowed that we might proceed in the morning prosperously.

clasmatocyte (klæz'mætəsaɪt). *Cytology.* [a. Fr. *clasmatocyte* (L. Ranvier 1890, in *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris*, CX. 165), f. Gr. κλάσμα, -ατος fragment + κύτος cell (see -CYTE).] = HISTIOCYTE.
1919 *Anatomical Rec.* XVI. 166 Clasmatocytes are abundant in cultures of subcutaneous tissue. **1942** E. S. Horning in G. H. Bourne *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* vi. 175 All cells in the cultures, especially clasmatocytes,..contained no such traces when ashed in cultures.

clasp (klɑ:sp, -æ-), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 claspe, 5 clospe, clespe, 5–7 clapse, (6 glaspe), 7, 9 *dial.* claps, 4– clasp. [This, and the vb. of same form, appear in 14th c. Priority in time is given by our quots. to the sb., the etymological priority of which is also favoured by their general tenor. From an early date the form *claspe* varies with *clapse* (still used in southern dialects), but the evidence fails to show which is the original. No trace of either form is found outside English; and the origin is entirely a matter of conjecture. Senses 1–2 appear to have been the source of the vb., and senses 3–6 in turn to have been influenced by or wholly taken from the vb.
The sb. in its latter part recalls HASP, or *hapse* (OE. *hæpse*, ON. *hespe* a clasp, or fastening); also MLG. and MDu. *gaspe*, *gespe*, Du. *gesp*, clasp, buckle. (Wedgwood suggests direct imitation of the sound of a metal fastening, as when we speak of the *snap* of a bracelet.) Whether *clapse* (if this were the original form) could be formed in some way from, or influenced by, CLIP *v.* (OE. *clyppan*) to embrace, *complecti*, *amplecti*, appears doubtful, inasmuch as this meaning is little applicable to the primary senses of the sb., and appears to have been a later development in the vb., whence it was taken back into later senses of the sb.]
1. A means of fastening, generally of metal, consisting of two interlocking parts.
c **1325** *Execut. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 222 Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste, With yrnene claspes longe to laste. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 4084 Undernethe is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clospe, *offendix, firmaculum, signaculum*. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583 *Firmaculum*, a clapse, or a broche. *c* **1450** *Nominale* ibid. 734 *Hoc armiclausum*, a clespe. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 35 A claspe, *fibula*. **1611** Cotgr., *Agraphe*, a claspe; hooke; brace.
In specific uses: a. A fastening to hold together parts of garments, the ends of a belt, girdle, etc.
1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, iij paire of claspes of cooper and gilt. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 §2 Clasps for Gowns, Buckles for Shoes. **1683** Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 51 Their Garments..beneath their Paps Buckled together with a silver Claps. **1716-8** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxii. 111 Fastened before with a clasp of diamonds. **1874** Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 The greaves..are leggings formed of pewter-like metal fastened by clasps.
†b. The hook of a 'hook and eye' fastening.
1568 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 294, ij pounde black threde ijs.—viij thowsande claspes and kepers iiijs. *Ibid.* A thousand glaspes and kepers vij*d*. **1651** *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* in W. F. Shaw *Kent. Dial.*, For Goodwife Spaynes girles peticoate and waistcoate making, and clapses, and bindinge, and a pockett.
c. A fastening of the covers of a book.
1454-56 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, Eastcheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243 Paied for Clapses and Corses of the grete Boke iiijs. iij*d*. **1530** Palsgr. 205/2 Claspe for a boke. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The scrypture is in the Apocalyppes called the booke clapsed with seuen clapses. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Heffand ane beuk in his hand, the glaspis var fast lokkyt vitht rouste. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton), Bounde in Lether, in Paper Boardes, or Claspes. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No 245 ¶2 A Bible bound in Shagreen, with gilt Leaves and Clasps. **1874** Burnand *My Time* xxvii. 268 Old-fashioned account books with clasps.
d. *fig.* A fastening, connexion, bond of union.
1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xiv. 205 The golden clasp whereby things material and spiritual are united. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Drama Exile* Poet. Wks. I. 22 Unfastening, clasp by clasp, the hard, tight thought Which clipped my heart. **1874** H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. §1. 12 John may fairly be regarded as the clasp of the two Testaments.
e. A frame for holding the loose ends of cotton, flax, etc., together during the process of spinning.
1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1318 The carding is conducted through between these two bars... When this bar is again let down, it pinches the spongy carding fast; whence this mechanism is called the clasp. **1844** G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* v. 160 These clasps are long frames capable of admitting the handfuls of flax, which they hold tightly at one end. *a* **1877** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Clasp*, a device consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper one being pressed upon the lower one, or lifted, for drawing out the thread of cotton or wool.
†2. A grappling iron or hook. [See CLASP *v.* 3.]
1552 Huloet, Claspe or grapelynge yron, to close shippes to gyther, *harpa*. **1598** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 594 (R.) In the ballast of the said ships..beames of thicke planks, being hollow and beset with yron pikes beneath, but on each side full of claspes and hookes to ioyne them together.
†3. A tendril, a CLASPER. *Obs.*
1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 34 Wyndyng, with claspes about such plantes as are next hym. *Ibid.* 35 It hath tendrels or claspes as the Vine hath. **1713** Derham *Phys. Theol.* x. note 19 (R.) Claspers..of briony have a retrograde motion about every third circle, in form of a double clasp, so that if they miss one way they may catch the other.
4. a. The act of surrounding or comprehending and holding; embrace. *lit.* and *fig.*
a **1637** B. Jonson *Ep. Selden*, Nothing but the round Large clasp of Nature, such a wit can bound. **1665** T. Mall *Offer of F. Help* 126 Within the clasp of this blessed covenant. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xi. 43 Vast Bodies, whose Dimensions exceed the clasp of our narrow Phantasms.
b. Taking in the arms, embrace.
1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 127 To the grosse claspes of a Lasciuious Moore. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXXIV, Diffusing bliss In glance and smile, and clasp and kiss.
c. A reciprocal grasp or joining of hands.
1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. xii. (Stratm.), Madeline gave him her hand; he held it for a moment with a trembling clasp. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 144 Let this warm clasp of hands declare thee What is unspeakable.
5. Something that clasps (in sense 4 of the vb.).
1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clasp-hook*, an iron clasp, in two parts, moving upon the same pivot, and overlapping one another. **1878** Mereoith *Teeth* 226 No matter how accurately the clasps may be adapted..they are almost sure ..to seriously injure the teeth they are thrown around.
6. A military decoration: a bar or slip of silver fixed transversely upon the ribbon by which a medal is suspended; the medal being given for the whole campaign, the clasps bear the names of those important operations in it at which the wearer was present.
1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Oct., The Crosses, Medals, and Clasps are to be worn..suspended by a Ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck. **1861** *Times* 12 July, He was..all through the Peninsular campaign, having a medal and six clasps, bearing the names 'Toulouse', 'Pyrenees', 'Salamanca', 'Fuentes d'Onor', 'Busaco', and 'Egypt'.
7. *Comb.* with the sense 'clasping', 'acting as a clasp', as in *clasp-arm*, *-hoop*, *-iron*, *-lock*, *-plate*. [In some of these *clasp-* may be the verb stem.] **clasp-hook**, a pair of hooks, tongs, etc., with overlapping jaws; **clasp-maker**, †**clasp-man**. Also CLASP-KNIFE, -NAIL.
1835 A. Constable *Let.* 24 May in *J. Constable's Corresp.* (1962) 292 We must make it square by cant pieces to receive the *clasp arms. **1963** J. Osborne *Dental Mechanics* (ed. 5) ix. 182 Different types of clasp arm..will require different degrees of horizontal undercut. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*, *Clasp-hook. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 In seventy-four gun ships and upwards is another hoop put on over the fish and fillings, called a *clasp-hoop. It has a hinge in the middle. *c* **1860** H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Clasp hoops are..put on over the cheeks between each drift hoop. **1796** J. Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 52 Through the centre of the axle is a *clasp-iron. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the *clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. **1619** Purchas *Microcosmus* lv. 522 To the Stationers are also subject, the Binder, *Claspe-man, and I know not what other Frie. **1850** Grote *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 134 The pointed *clasp-pins of the feminine attire. **1878** L. P. Mereoith *Teeth* 226 If suction plates are properly made, much less injury arises from their use than from *clasp plates.

clasp (klɑ:sp, -æ-), *v.* Forms: 4–7 claspe, clapse, 4–5 clospe, 9 *dial.* claps, 6– clasp. [See CLASP *sb.*
Senses 1–3 appear to be directly f. the sb.; senses 4–7 appear to be developed from these, perh. under influence of CLIP *v.* to embrace (*complecti*, *amplecti*) which *clasp* has in modern use to a great extent superseded; and we may suspect in this development some association with *grasp*, so that 'clasp' came to be 'to grasp clipping'.]
1. *trans.* To fasten with a clasp; to secure or close with a clasp. Also with *up*.
1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 273 A Marchant..His bootes clasped [*v.r.* clospede, clapsed, clapsid] faire and fetisly. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 Shete my brother the bokes of the prophetes and clapse them. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The booke clapsed with seuen clapses. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. §22 (J.) Sermons are the keys..and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still clasped. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 246 One modest em'rald clasp'd the robe she wore. **1816** Keatinge *Trav.* I. 6 The traveller should never clasp up his note book in despair.
b. *fig.*
1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To make him clasp his teeth and not undo 'em. **1829** Hood *Eugene A.* vi, O God, could I so close my mind And clasp it with a clasp!
2. To furnish or fit (e.g. a book) with a clasp.
1460 [see CLASPING *vbl. sb.*]. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. **1716** Cibber *Love Makes Man* II. i.
†3. To fasten; make fast *to*, *together*; to grapple (a ship). *Obs.*
a **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 1847 To the chambyr dore he sprente, And claspid it wyth barres twoo. **1530** Palsgr. 485/2, I claspe or grapyll fast togyther, as men of warre do their shyppes..The first thynge they dyd, they clasped their shyppes togyther. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* II. xvii. 113 The good Merchant..by his trading claspeth the iland to the continent, and one countrey to another.
4. To take hold of by means of encircling parts; to hold closely by closing round; *loosely* and *poet.* to environ, surround, enfold.
1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 85 þe serpentys..claspyd hir helys ant þe dust dyde lykke þer fro. **1530** Palsgr. 485/2, I claspe, I hold a thyng fast bytwene my legges or in myn armes, *je gryppe*. **1578** Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 [The] Muscle..nearely wrapping, or claspyng the hinder side of ye eye. **1604** T. Wright *Passions* VI. 315 As curious a generation as ever was clasped vnder the cope of Heaven. *a* **1845** Hood *Ruth* i, She stood breast high amid the corn, Clasp'd by the golden light of morn. **1866** B. Taylor *Bath Poems* 251 Where headlands clasp the crescent cove. **1875** Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 101 Well clasped by the surrounding short tentacles. **1888** Lowsley *Berksh. Wds.* (E.D.S.), *Claps*, to clasp. [Also in *Hampsh. & I. Wight Gloss.*, and *West Som. Word-bk.*]
b. *spec.* To take hold of by throwing both arms round; to embrace. Also *fig.*
1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* vii. 3, I claspe and embrace you all together with my whole harte. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Thryce dyd I theare couet, to col, to clasp her in armes. **1667** Milton *P.L.* x. 918 Thy suppliant I beg, and clasp thy knees. **1752** Young *Brothers* II. i, Rome extends Her longing arms to clasp you for her own. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii. 8 In the midmost heart of grief Thy passion clasps a secret joy. **1864** Mrs.

CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 223 He clasped me in his arms, and kissed me. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 13 She should clasp her son again.

5. To hold with close pressure of the curved hand: esp. *to clasp the hand* of another. *to clasp hands*: to join one's hands by interlocking the fingers; also, to close or firmly join hands with another.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Shee claspt my right-hand. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* II. iv. 57 We'll clasp hands. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 160 He..clasp'd with warmth her hand. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 203/2 The hand [of the Chimpanzee] is thus admirably formed for clasping the thick boughs of forest trees. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Castle Vautsberg*, Another hand than thine Was gently held and clasped in mine. **1859** W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 46 You will clasp your hands in amazement. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §11. 81 At half-past three p.m. my friend and I clasped hands upon the top.

6. *intr.* To lay hold or fix itself by clasping. *Obs.* (exc. as absol. use of a prec. *trans.* const.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV*, II. 725 The fine steele never cleved faster to the Adamant stone, than he will sticke and claspe with you. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 56 Clasping to the mast. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. §15. 397 By his clasping about the timber. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 450 Cords of mercy..clapse about them. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 215 That the Iron might clasp the better.

7. *causal.* To bend or fold tightly *round* or *over*.

1798 ELLIS & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 112 in *Anti-Jacobin*, Round his tall neck to clasp her fond embrace. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 87 After the tentacles have remained closely clasped over any object. **1877** MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 103 Mignon clasps her arms round her knees.

Clasp[2] (klɑːsp, -æ-). The initial letters of Consortium of Local Authorities Special Programme, used to designate the organization and its system of planning, and *spec.* a method pioneered by them of building schools from prefabricated parts.

Other expansions of the title are recorded (see quot. 1958).

1958 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 28 Feb. 328/4 Clasp is born... C.L.A.S.P. is the new name by which the joint planners wish to be known—Combined Local Authority Schools Planning. **1960** *Ibid.* 10 June 1188/1 The C.L.A.S.P. system of prefabricated construction. **1961** *Listener* 28 Dec. 1110/2 CLASP uses a system of light steel columns and beams with prefabricated timber panels for floors, walls, and roofs. **1962** *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 206/1 One of our best prefabricated school-building systems, using light metal—the one known as Clasp.

clasped (klɑːspt, -æ-), *ppl. a.* [f. CLASP *v.* and *sb.*]

1. Fastened by a clasp; held by or in a clasp.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 His claspt hands. **1599-1623** MINSHEU *Span. Dict.*, *Abotonado*, buttoned, clasped, hooked. *Abraçado*, hugged, or clasped in armes.

2. Having a clasp or clasps.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1032/4 A little paper parchment covered Book claspt. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 97 Holding in the right-hand a clasped book. **1887** *Daily News* 24 June 5/5 Conspicuous by..many-clasped medals for services in the Crimean campaign, etc.

clasper ('klɑːspə(r), -æ-). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which clasps; a means for holding fast: often used more or less technically.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Lij*a*, The clasperes of the fyshe called polypus. **1712** DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 523 The two Claspers of the Micrometer. **1859** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 483 They may be more appropriately termed claspers than hands. **1869** CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The 'false legs' [of caterpillars]—more generally denominated 'claspers', by naturalists of our day.

b. *Bot.* A tendril of a climbing plant.

1577 GOOGE *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) I. 38. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 380 White Brionie is something like unto the common Vine in his leaves and Claspers. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. §3. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 111 Other species..furnished with Claspers and Tendrils. *a***1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 198 The claspers of the peas had taken hold of it. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 55 The claspers of briony shoot spirally.

c. *Zool.* in *pl.* Appendages of the male of certain fishes and insects, serving to hold the female.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 910/1 In some insects.. the penis..is associated with special organs, termed claspers, which assist in the impregnating act. **1855** OWEN *Comp. Anat.* xii. (L.), The claspers are present in the chimæroid fishes as well as in the plagiostomes. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 348 The males are provided with 'claspers' in connection with the ventral fins.

2. One who makes clasps; one who fits books with clasps.

1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 307 Publishers' bookbinders, book mounters and claspers.

claspered ('klɑːspəd, -æ-), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

†**'claspet.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. CLASP + -ET[1], dim. suffix.] A little clasp.

1611 FLORIO, *Arpesétti*, little claspets of iron to ioine stones in walles.

clasping ('klɑːspɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLASP *v.*] The action of the vb. CLASP.

1460-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 Payd for clapsyng and glewing of the bokys. **1562** PHAER *Æneid* VIII. 192 (R.) Mens bodies dead he did deuise to ioyne to bodies quick..In wretched claspings vyle. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 542 The Iuie..that with clipping and clasping bindeth trees. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 128 Your untimely claspings with your child. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 18 Their faces shine Betwixt the solemn claspings of their wings.

'clasping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clasps; grasping, embracing, enclosing.

1611 COTGR., *Veuilles*, the clasping tendrels..of a Vine. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 217 Direct The clasping Ivie where to climb. **1717** POPE *Eloisa* 234 My clasping arms. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 Clasping lanceolate..leaves.

clasp-knife. A knife the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle; *esp.* a large knife of this type in which the blade when opened is rigidly fixed by means of a catch.

1755 in JOHNSON. **1827** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1182 The rude clasp-knife lifts the coarse meal. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 9 About the year 1650 clasp or spring knives began to be made with handles of iron, which in a little time they covered with horn, tortoise-shell, etc. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. i. 8 He opened a sailor's clasp-knife.

clasp-nail. †**a.** See quot. 1721. **b.** A nail with a flat head to clasp the wood.

1721 BAILEY, *Clasp-nails* are such whose heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood. **1881** *Mechanic* §327 There are strong clasp nails and fine clasp nails. **1884** HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clasp Nails*, thin wrought nails which will clasp or clench.

clasps. In 7 claisps. 'An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, a disease of horses' (Jamieson).

*a***1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the couteuil, the claisps and the cleiks.

class (klɑːs, -æ-), *sb.* [In 17th c. *classe*, a. F. *classe* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *classis*: see CLASSIS, which was in earlier use. The evidence for the Eng. word begins with Blount; but there is an earlier (casual) Sc. use: sense 8.]

1. *Roman Hist.* Each of the six divisions or orders of the Roman people in the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Classical*, He divided the Romans into six great Armies or Bands which he called Classes; The valuation of those in the first Classe was not under two hundred pounds. *a***1859** DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 57 *note*, Such a man was rated as to his income in the third class, such another in the fourth, and so on; but he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of *the* class, 'classicus'.

2. a. A division or order of society according to status; a rank or grade of society.

Now common in the phrases *higher* (*upper*), *middle*, *lower classes*, *working classes*; which appear to be of modern introduction. *Higher* and *lower orders* were formerly used. This appears to be only partly derived from sense 1, and largely from the general sense 6.

[**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe*..an order or distribution of people according to their several Degrees.] **1772** HANWAY (*title*), Observations on the Causes of the Dissoluteness which reigns among the lower classes of the people. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 428 Its efficacy here, among the lower class, to whom above 4,000 copies have been distributed, is beyond our expectations. **1816** OWEN (*title*), Two Memorials on behalf of the Working Classes. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambros.* Wks. 1855 I. 11, I would..introduce the upper classes into the wark. **1830** *Decl. Birmingh. Pol. Union* in *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 133 That the rights and interests of the middle and lower classes of the people are not efficiently represented in the Commons House of Parliament. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 131/2 Calumniating the 'middle classes'. **1832** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Sev. Administr.* (1837) II. 268 The best of the higher orders..the worst of the lowest classes. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 The habit of brag runs through all classes, from the Times newspaper..down to the boys of Eton. *a***1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. iii. 150 Our great Rebellion was in its external form a war of classes. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §4 (1882) 193 The tyranny of class over class.

b. The system of such divisions of society; rank (*esp.* high rank), caste. **c.** *the classes*: the classes of the community raised above or separated from 'the masses' or great body of the people.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 199 Walled out from sympathy by prejudices and convictions more impassable than all the mere consequences of class. **1886** GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 11/2 Station, title, wealth, social influence..in a word, the spirit and power of class..The adverse host, then, consists of class, and the dependents of class..On these and many other great issues the classes have fought uniformly on the wrong side, and have uniformly been beaten. **1887** FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ii. 99 An intense feeling of class or caste.

3. a. A division of the scholars or students of an institution, receiving the same instruction or ranked together as of the same standing. Also, the assembling or attendance of such a body; the instruction, lessons, or course of lectures given thereat.

In English Grammar Schools the traditional and conventional division is into Six *Forms* numbered from the lowest upward. In large schools these are for practical purposes often subdivided into lower, middle, and upper or other divisions, which are really distinct classes. The number of *Classes*, on the contrary, when this term is used, is unlimited, and they are usually reckoned from the highest downward.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe*..In Schools (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 80 He went through the usual classes of Logick and Philosophy with unwearied industry. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 209 The Boys of the upper Classes may be admitted. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* I. ii. 11, I was in the head class when I left Eton. **1875-6** *Edinb. Univ. Cal.* 68 Examinations on the work done in the Class. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 167 There's an evening class of little street Arabs. *Mod.* Is the School divided into Classes or Forms?

b. *spec.* In U.S. colleges, a division containing all students of the same standing, who enter the same year, pursue together the various steps of the academic course, and finally graduate together at the close of their fourth year: each class is named from the year of its graduation, e.g. 'the class of 1825', that of Longfellow and Hawthorne, at Bowdoin College. Hence *class-system*, now often opposed to the 'university system', in which this uniform fixed curriculum does not obtain. Also *class day*, etc.: see 10.

1671 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* (1886) I. 19 Remember me kindly to all our Class. **1684** in *Harvard College Rec.* (1925) I. 77 Mr. Samuel Mitchell was..desired to undertake ye charge of ye class of ye Sophimores untill further order. **1766** T. CLAP *Ann. Yale-Coll.* 14 The Senior Class were removed to Milford... The rest of the Students were removed to Saybrook. **1828** in WEBSTER. **1862** [See CLASS-DAY in 10]. **1870** PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 191 We do not see how an American college without fixed Classes can have an efficient common life..Should the class be destroyed or set aside by the substitution of the *régime* of the university for the *régime* of the college, the energy and interest of the common life..must inevitably go with it. *Ibid.* The class system is essential to an efficient and energetic common college life. **1875** LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* (On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Bowdoin College class of 1825). **1882** *Memoir of Longfellow* in *Poems* (Chandos) 10 It was a remarkable class in which he found himself, for it contained..Nathaniel Hawthorne, George B. Cheever, and J. S. C. Abbott. **1887** CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 62 The class of 1821 [Emerson's] held for fifty years its annual reunion at Cambridge.

4. A division of candidates or competitors according to merit, as a result of examination. Also *attrib.*; and *elliptically*, a class certificate or degree, as in *to take a class at Oxford* = to take an honours degree in one of the Schools.

1807 E. TATHAM *Addr. to Convoc.* (Oxf.) 15 In regard to the Schedule of the Three Classes, and particularly in regard to the First Class, there may be different opinions. **1861** M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Ibid.* 29 What particular class a man has obtained. **1863** *Lond. Univ. Cal.*, *First B.A.*, In the course of the following week, the Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates..arranged in Three Classes, according to their respective degrees of proficiency. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 230 This is the distinction between what is compulsory on all, and what is left to voluntary ambition—the distinction between 'Pass' and 'Class'. *Ibid.* 298 Dr. Pusey, living on the spot, can discriminate between the 'Pass' and the 'Class' curriculum. *Mod.* I shall read for a class in History. He will be lucky if he gets his class at all. All members of the corps must go down to the butts this week to shoot their class.

5. a. A division of things according to grade or quality, as *high* or *low*, *first*, *second*, etc.

Esp. used for the different grades of accommodation in travelling by railway or steamboat. The phrases *high-class*, *low-class*, *first-class*, *second-class*, and the like, are common in attrib. use, e.g. 'high-class goods','second-class passenger'. See HIGH, etc.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 234 A Conjurer of the Highest Class. **1852** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 173, I came by the second-class, and so saved the nine shillings. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Inability..to make up her mind as to what class she means to travel by.

b. *slang* or *colloq.* Distinction, high quality; *no class*: of no worth; of low quality, inferior. Also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Class*, the highest quality or combination of highest qualities among athletes. 'He's not class enough', *i.e.*, not good enough. 'There's a deal of class about him', *i.e.*, a deal of quality. **1884** *Referee* 24 Mar. 1/3 The elasticity necessary for anything like class at sprinting departs comparatively early. **1897** *Daily Tel.* June (Ware), Soldiers! Why, soldiers ain't no class. **1924** H. DE SÉLINCOURT *Cricket Match* ii. 26 If he'd had coaching, he'd be a class bowler. **1927** [see ARROW *v.* 4]. **1927** R. REES *Life's what you make It* xii. 161, I'm not 'much class'. *Ibid.* 162, I am 'no class'. **1948** C. DAY LEWIS *Otterbury Incident* ii. 18 Real class your sister is. Too good for a schoolteacher. **1954** 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* I. iii. 40 It was a class neighbourhood, thought Foxy, surveying the elegant, freshly-painted houses. **1969** A. HUNTER *Gently Coloured* iv. 52 I'm no class, I know that. I'm where I belong, a working policeman.

6. a. *gen.* A number of individuals (persons or things) possessing common attributes, and grouped together under a general or 'class' name; a kind, sort, division. (Now the leading sense.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Anemonies and Flowers of that Class should be discreetly pruned. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶2 This Class of modern Wits I shall reserve for a chapter by itself. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 89 Whate'er of mongrel no one class admits, A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 532 Civil incapacities affecting whole classes of citizens. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 The class of readers, to which he means to address his communications. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 372 Comparing the wages paid to operatives of the different classes, sexes, and ages. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 A third nerve of the sympathetic class.

b. in *Logical* classification.

1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) I. vii. §1 By every general name which we introduce, we create a class, if there be any things, real or imaginary, to compose it. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. §17 (1864) 480 A class differs from a catalogue by virtue of a common resemblance in the midst of diversity. **1869** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 64 We conceive that there is no limit to our power of making classes.

c. *Natural History.* One of the highest groups into which the Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral Kingdom is divided, a class being subdivided into *orders*, and these again to *genera*, and *species*.

Intermediate groups are now often established between these; thus above classes are *sub-kingdoms*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Botany*, The knowledge of the classes, genera, species.. of plants. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix, Explanation of the Classes in the Linnæan System. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §8 The principal groups, or classes, are subdivided into others, termed orders. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. §4. 125 The characters of a Class are common not only to its Subclasses and Divisions, but to the.. Orders, Genera, and Species included in that Class.

d. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1869 SALMON *Conic Sections* (ed. 5) §145 *note*, A curve is said to be of the n^{th} class, when through any point *n* tangents can be drawn to the curve. A conic is therefore a curve of the second degree and of the second class: but in higher curves the degree and class of a curve are commonly not the same.

7. *Eccles.* a. = CLASSIS 3.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), The city of London being distributed into twelve classes, each class chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly.

b. In the Methodist societies: A subdivision of a congregation or society, meeting under a 'class-leader' for religious purposes.

1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 357 That the whole society should be divided into little companies or classes—about twelve in each class. **1791** HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 82 Each society is divided into companies of ten or fifteen, called classes; each of which regularly meets the leader once a week. **1885** *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 361 The Quarterly visitation of the Classes is our most important official work.

†8. [L. *classis*, It. *classe*.] A fleet or navy. *rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (1887) 202 He furnissed a meruellous classe, quhilke to the sey he sett ladne with a multitude innumerable of men of armes. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* (*classis*), a ship, or Navy.

9. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (in sense 2), 'pertaining to a class, or classes, of society', often 'pertaining to the upper classes', as in *class-education*, *-grievance*, *-interest*, *-journal*, *-legislation*, *-privilege*. Now freq. pertaining to the differences or antagonisms within a class, or between the classes, of society, as in *class antagonism*, *bar*, *barrier*, *bias*, *boundary*, *-cleavage*, *conflict*, *dialect*, *dictatorship*, *difference*, *distinction*, *division*, *enemy*, *-feeling*, *-hatred*, *-jealousy*, *-loyalty*, *morality*, *-prejudice*, *rule*, *solidarity*, *spirit*, *structure*, *struggle*, *-superiority*, *system*, *war*, *warfare*; *class-biased*, *-bound*, *-ridden* [RIDDEN *ppl. a.* 4], *-structured* adjs.; **class-conscious** *a.* [cf. G. *klassenbewusst*], conscious of belonging to a particular social class and of being identified with its interests, often with implication of sharp differentiation from or hostility to other classes; so **class-consciousness**; **class-marriage**, marriage within a class; **class society**, a society based on division into social classes.

1850 H. MACFARLANE tr. *Marx & Engels's Manifesto of German Communist Party* in *Red Republican* 23 Nov. 183/2 The old Bourgeois Society, with its classes, and *class antagonisms. *a* **1950** 'G. ORWELL' *England your England* (1953) 21 Class antagonisms are not all-important. **1939** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Apr. 335 Except for the *class bar, the amateur definition of the two [rowing] associations is.. the same. **1889** G. B. SHAW *Fabian Essays in Socialism* 21 You set your life apart from theirs by every *class barrier you can devise. **1945** KOESTLER *Yogi & Commissar* III. iii. 224 A crumbling of class-barriers. **1863** *Bee-Hive* 19 Dec. 5/3 Evening schools, for the purpose of educating, free from all *class or sectarian bias, the children of the industrious classes. **1931** G. J. RENIER *The English* vi. 109 Impartiality .. requires absence of class-bias. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/3 A citizen Army, free from military law in times of peace, is the best alternative to the *class-biased policy of the present Government. **1950** D. RIESMAN in *Psychiatry* XIII. 302/2 Certain elements in Freud's view of life were narrow, class-biased, and reactionary. **1936** K. MANNHEIM *Ideology & Utopia* iii. 139 It [*sc.* humanism] broke through the fixedness of a *class-bound mentality in many respects. **1960** *New Left Rev.* Nov.–Dec. 28/1 The new 'working-class consciousness'.. is likely to be.. less class-bound. **1959** F. DONALDSON *Child of Twenties* vi. 91 The *class-boundaries were still.. well defined. **1959** V. PACKARD *Status Seekers* (1960) i. 5 Class boundaries are contrary to the American dream. **1937** J. M. MURRY *Necessity of Pacifism* vi. 98 Advanced Capitalism operates far more strongly towards national cohesion than towards *class-cleavage. **1898** G. B. SHAW in *Sat. Rev.* 29 Jan. 139/1 The alternative of achieving a real superiority or going ignominiously under in the *class conflict. **1919** J. L. GARVIN *Econ. Foundations of Peace* 106 Our whole future depends upon securing.. better relations between Capital and Labour instead of Class-conflict. **1903** J. LONDON *People of Abyss* viii. 84, I was a superior, and they were superbly *class-conscious. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 4/5 A class-conscious political party. **1907** *Fabian News* XIX. 94/1 The middle classes are more class-conscious than the workers. **1935** *Economist* 29 June 1476/2 Despite the real class distinctions that divide us, the mass of the people forgot to be class-conscious during Jubilee week. **1887** MOORE & AVELING tr. *Marx's Capital* I. p. xxiv, The German proletariat had attained a much more clear *class-consciousness than the German bourgeoisie. **1922** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec., The belief that what was called class consciousness was necessary to social progress. **1959** F. DONALDSON *Child of Twenties* iii. 40 She did us a service by her class-consciousness.. her belief that we belonged among the higher types of humanity. **1901** GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & Ways* v. 53 Any limited circle having common interests is sure to develop a kind of '*class dialect'. **1930** J. R. FIRTH *Speech* viii. 62 Standard English, on the other hand, is a class dialect; to adapt Lord Chesterfield, it is the 'usage of the best companies'. **1930** L. L. LORWIN in Seligman & Johnson *Encycl. Soc. Sci.* III. 541/2 The establishment of *class dictatorships throughout the world. **1941** 'G. ORWELL' *Lion & Unicorn* III. 112 An English Socialist government.. will not set up any explicit class dictatorship. **1879** S. A. BARNETT *Let.* 21 Dec. in H. Barnett *Canon Barnett* (1918) I. xix. 233 Our serving-man.. has no sense of *class difference. **1960** *20th Cent.* Apr. 373 People do not necessarily weaken class differences.. because they can climb from one social class to another. **1841** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvi. 83 If she were in a more elevated station of society, she would be gouty, Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water, she is a rheumatic... These are natural *class distinctions. **1850** H. MACFARLANE tr. *Marx & Engels's Manifesto of German Communist Party* in *Red Republican* 23 Nov. 183/1 When Class distinctions will have finally disappeared.. the public power will lose its political character. **1960** C. DAY LEWIS *Buried Day* iv. 80 His Christianity found nothing paradoxical in the rigid class-distinctions of the time. **1922** LD. HALDANE in *Public Opinion* 10 Feb. 128/2 A deep lying *class division, which tends to produce bitterness. **1961** *New Left Rev.* Jan.–Feb. 36/1 Traditional class divisions are gradually breaking down. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 326 *Class-education would seem to be as rooted an idea in the English mind, as denominational religion. **1957** R. N. C. HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* iv. 8 To assert that democracy —i.e. the 'rule of the people'—can be achieved under the domination of its '*class enemy'.. would be absurd. **1839** MILL in Bain *J. S. Mill* (1882) ii. 53 The convictions of the mass of mankind run hand in hand with their interests or with their *class feelings. **1961** A. O. J. COCKSHUT *Imagination of Dickens* viii. 119 The contempt for Uriah is partly a class-feeling. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* vii. 58 The turkey.. always troubled with a *class-grievance (probably Christmas). **1851** T. G. MASSEY in *Friend of People* 26 Apr. 177/3, I shall be accused of sowing *class-hatred. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 29 June 4/4 From top to bottom of the social or economic scale of class-consciousness or class-hatreds. **1937** J. M. MURRY *Necessity of Pacifism* i. 10 Marx is vulgarly but generally reputed to be a propagator of the duty of class-hatred. **1828** J. S. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* IX. 255 Party interests, and *class interests.. appear to influence the train of events. **1879** ESCOTT *England* I. 92 The inexpediency of allowing magistrates to adjudicate in special cases in which they have a class interest. **1920** D. H. LAWRENCE *Lost Girl* i. 8 Let *class-jealousy be what it may, a woman hates to see another woman left stalely on the shelf. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/2 The *class journals.. classify and concentrate all the news that affects a particular trade for the benefit of those engaged therein. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race*, Bitter *class-legislation. **1899** W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* 289 *Class-loyalty was undoubtedly an ideal with many. **1938** 'G. ORWELL' *Homage to Catalonia* iii. 34 In a workers' army discipline.. is based on class-loyalty. **1899** KEANE *Man Past & Present* 153 Here it is necessary to distinguish carefully between *class-marriages and the so-called 'communal' or 'group' marriages; the former having for their sole object, not, as is commonly supposed, the prevention of close consanguineous unions but the proper disposal of the stock of available food. **1833** J. S. MILL in *Monthly Repos.* VII. 577 That blighting curse of our country,—the selfishness of *class morality. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Soc. Organization* vi. 211 Class morality is apt not to be a direct reflection of current structural alignments. **1850** C. KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* I. xi. 172 All my *class prejudices against 'game-preserving aristocrats'. **1925** JESPERSEN *Mankind, Nation & Individual* iv. 81 The difference in language begets a mutual disdain and class-prejudice. **1864** tr. Marx in *Founding of First International* (1939) 39 The struggle for the emancipation of the working classes means not a struggle for *class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties, and the abolition of all class rule. **1956** J. WILSON *Language & Pursuit of Truth* ii. 57 Men make.. protests against particular types of privilege.. for instance, against class-privilege. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 256 It knows nothing of *class-religion. **1934** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 20 July (1966) 138 All society ceases to be *class-ridden when treated purely as a primary body of consumers. **1941** 'G. ORWELL' *Lion & Unicorn* I. i. 33 England is the most class-ridden country under the sun. **1864** *Class rule [see *class privilege*]. **1959** *Universities & Left Rev.* Spring 1/1 A socialist commitment, a conscious rejection of all that springs from class rule. **1930** L. L. LORWIN in Seligman & Johnson *Encycl. Soc. Sci.* III. 540/2 In any *class society the process of production is simultaneously a process of economic exploitation. **1949** W. S. ADAMS *Edwardian Heritage* xxii. 183 How easy for.. a class society to hold that rule over subject races was in the order of things. **1907** *Q. Jrnl. Econ.* XXI. 307 *Class solidarity will arise on the basis of this class interest. **1840** J. S. MILL in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 39 That absence of classes and *class-spirit. **1886** B. WEBB *Let.* in *My Apprenticeship* (1926) iii. 166 Class spirit hardly exists because there is no capitalist class. **1930** P. MOMBERT in Seligman & Johnson *Encycl. Soc. Sci.* III. 535/2 The present day *class structure of society has been attacked from two directions. **1958** P. SHORE in N. Mackenzie *Conviction* 51 In spite of war-socialism and the Attlee Government.. the class structure seems as strong as it ever was. **1959** G. D. MITCHELL *Sociology* vii. 110 Marx perceived Europe as divided into *class-structured societies. **1850** H. MACFARLANE tr. *Marx & Engels's Manifesto of German Communist Party* in *Red Republican* 16 Nov. 171/2 As the settlement of the *class struggle draws near, the process of dissolution goes on.. within the ruling-class. **1939** 'G. ORWELL' *Crit. Essays* (1951) 11 From the 'revolutionary' point of view the class-struggle is the main source of progress. **1959** E. BURGESS *Divided we Fall* xi. 128 All this union business ties up with .. politics, the class struggle. **1859** J. S. MILL *Liberty* i. 16 Wherever there is an ascendant class, a large portion of the morality of the country emanates from its class interests, and its feelings of *class superiority. **1948** F. R. LEAVIS *Great Tradition* v. 246 His languid assurance of class-superiority. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 326 If their *class-sympathies were with the clergy. **1877** L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* III. iii. 425 The significance of the Australian *class system presents itself anew in this connection. **1958** P. JOHNSON in N. Mackenzie *Conviction* 213 The essence of a class system is that property, birth and upbringing, rather than virtue or ability, determine status, power and income. **1886** tr. *Marx & Engels's Manifesto of German Communist Party* iii. 28 In proportion as the *class-war [1850 tr. class-battle] is evolved and assumes a definite form, so does this imaginary elevation over it.. lose all practical worth. **1892** G. B. SHAW *Fabian Soc.* (Fabian Tract 41) 5 The Social-Democratic Federation.. said.. that its policy is founded on a recognition of the existence of a Class War. **1919** J. BUCHAN *Mr. Standfast* I. iii. 60 Their blessed class war, which cuts across nationalities. **1961** L. MUMFORD *City in History* ix. 257 Hostile expropriation on one side, with seething revolt and counter-challenge on the other: in short, the class war, in which no quarter was expected or given. **1892** G. B. SHAW *Fabian Soc.* (Fabian Tract 41) 25 (*heading*) Scientific *class warfare. **1927** A. HUXLEY *Proper Stud.* 86 Those who would interpret all social phenomena in terms of class warfare.

10. *Comb.*, as *class-attender*, *-holder*, *-notion*, *-room* (also *attrib.*), *-teaching*, *-variety*; in sense 7 b, *class-leader*, *-meeting*, *-system*; *class-wise* adv.; **class-book**, a book used in class-teaching; **class-cleavage** *Linguistics*, (of a word or form) occurrence in more than one form-class; **class-cup** (*U.S.*), a silver cup presented by a College Class to the first son born to one of the members after graduation; **class-day** (*U.S.*), the day on which, in American Colleges, the Senior Class celebrate, with literary and social festivities, the completion of their college course; **class-distinction**, a difference between two classes of objects; (see also sense 9 above); **class-fellow**, a scholar or student in the same class with others at school or college; **class-firing**, trial shooting among riflemen, to obtain a position in one of the classes; **class-list**, a list of the members of a class (sense 3); also *spec.* a list containing the names of those who have passed an examination, arranged in classes according to merit; **class-man**, (at Oxford University) one who is placed in a class-list or obtains 'honours' after examination; so **classmanship** (*nonce-wd.*); **class-mark**, **class-number**, a mark or number indicating the class or subject of a book in a library and often its position on the library shelves; **class-meaning** *Linguistics*, the feature of meaning shared by all forms belonging to the same form-class; **class-name**, the name of a logical class, a general name; in *Gram.* the chief division of *common nouns*, including such as are common to every individual of a class, e.g. *man*, *dog*, *book*, *tree*; **class-noun** *Linguistics* = *class-name*; †**class-office**, ? a lottery-office; **class-subject**, a subject taught in a class; also, one set for examination in honours; **class-ticket**, in Sc. Universities, a ticket given to a student certifying attendance at any class.

1897 *B'ham Inst. Mag.* Nov. 214 Pity her sadness, ye happy lecture-goers and *class-attenders. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 119 Among the earliest tools.. which a man .. of letters, gets to handle, are his *Class-books. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 347 At present Caesar is considered an elementary Class Book. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xii. 204 The word *one* occurs not only as an indefinite determiner (*one man*), but also in some entirely different functions (as in *a big one*, *if one only knew*); this phenomenon may be designated as **class-cleavage*. *Ibid.* xvi. 265 *Salt* is a mass noun.. but, by class-cleavage, there is also a plural *salts* (as in *Epsom salts*) with the meaning 'consisting of particles', in a class with *oats*. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 293 He had a good time of it that *class-day at Cambridge [U.S.] among his old comrades and class-mates. **1886** J. QUINCY in Holmes *Life Emerson* 45 Emerson accepted the duty of delivering the Poem on Class Day. **1843** MILL *Logic* I. i. vii. 168 Drawing a broad line of separation between these two kinds of classes and of *class-distinctions. **1885** G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 107 Not because he knows or cares enough about music to make the faintest class distinction between the overture to La Gazza Ladra and the prelude to Tristan und Isolde. **1873** *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 336 Annual salaries (exclusive of *Class Fees) attached.. to the Professorships, etc. **1734** BERKELEY *Lett.* 23 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 214 A *class-fellow of mine in the College. **1888** VCT. MELGUND in *19th Cent.* XXXIII. 563 With Mounted Riflemen, *class-firing alone gives a good deal of work. **1892** E. ROWE *Chip-Carving* 54 My experiences as a *class-holder in one of the evening classes of a London Board School. **1894** *Daily News* 28 June 6/3 Miss Nödel, the class holder, shows some excellent work in lacquered leather. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv. 85 A tidy, God-fearing person.. One of these Methodist *class-leaders. **1887** SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 14 It was seen at the head of the *class-list in the school quadrangle when the class-lists were posted. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 57 *note*, A man was rated as to his income.. he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of *the* class, 'classicus', a *class-man, without adding the number. **1861** M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 263 *note*, Xenophon's.. works are not those usually taken up by the Class-man. **1885** L. STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* iii. 76 A youth just fresh from his *classmanship often impresses his seniors as a little too condescending. **1886** WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 429

When a book was given to a medieval library it was necessary .. to write the name and *classmark across the fore-edge. **1926** BLOOMFIELD in *Language* II. 159 The functional meanings in which the forms of a form-class appear constitute the *class-meaning. **1958** C. F. HOCKETT *Course Mod. Ling.* xxx. 256 This class-meaning, 'single female human or animal', is not an invariable part of the meaning of *she*. **1884** *American* VIII. 71 Chapel and *class-meeting pulled one way, and church the other. **1843** MILL *Logic* I. i. v. 138 When the *class-name is predicated of any object of this description. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353 The .. essential qualities of the objects denoted by the class-name. *Ibid.* vii. 221 In a hierarchy of Concepts, the same *class-notion is at once a Genus to the class below, and a Species to the class above. **1892** H. SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* I. 54 Common nouns .. are subdivided into *class-nouns, such as *man*, and material-nouns, such as *iron*. **1939** H. E. PALMER *Gram. Spoken Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 30 Every word in the dictionary is potentially a class-noun, for we can speak of *ifs* and *buts*. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5228/4 Whoever brings them to Mr. Ravand at the *Class-Office Anno 1712, at the Exchequer, shall have 40*s*. reward. **1870** N. PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 192 Under the searching tests of the *Class-rooms the capacity of each man is satisfactorily ascertained. **1899** W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* xi. 100 The less the kind of attention requiring effort is appealed to, the more smoothly and pleasantly the class-room work goes on. **1936** *Discovery* May 147/2 The classroom film is the little brother of the formal documentary. **1882** BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 792 The *class subjects include English grammar, history, etc. **1873** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) §211 The grammarian .. forms rules in which he legislates *class-wise for the words so grouped.

class (klɑːs, -æ-), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *classe*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To divide or distribute into classes, to CLASSIFY. *Obs.*

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), I considered that by the classing and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., A people polished by arts, and classed by subordination. **1794** J. R. SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* i. 72 This fact causes an insurmountable difficulty in classing mountains.

2. To place in a class, assign to its proper class or group.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 260, I have classed artificers, manufacturers, and merchants among the productive labourers. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Widely as the two differed in opinion, they were popularly classed together as canting schismatics. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 218 You class injustice with wisdom and virtue. **1879** R. T. SMITH *St. Basil the Great* x. 115 We find far more difficulty in classing him.

b. To place (students or scholars) in a class or classes, for instruction in common; to place in a particular class as the result of examination, to place in a class-list.

18.. THACKERAY *Character Sk.* Misc. V. 331 (Hoppe) At a second year's examination .. Tom was not classed at all.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take one's position in, or fall into, a (particular) class or division; to rank; to be classed.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 246 If I cannot do credit .. to the female sex, by bringing down such an angel as this to class with and adorn it. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 92 This fine country .. whose people class morally so high in the scale of mankind. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* ii. (1866) 26 Those who class as believers.

classable ('klɑːsəb(ə)l, -æ-), *a.* Also -ible. [f. CLASS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being classed.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* for *classible*. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. §24 (1875) 81 The Unconditioned .. as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all. **1879** —— *Data of Ethics* xv. 259 On the assumption that it is definitely classable as good or bad.

classed (klɑːst, -æ-), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Placed in a class or classes, arranged in classes; *spec.* of a wine [tr. F. *classé*] (see quot. 1965).

1755 in H. W. Richmond *Papers Rel. to Loss of Minorca* (1913) 73 To prohibit all classed sailors from navigating till farther orders. **1871** *Wine Trade Rev.* XI. 38/2 The vineyard proprietors received high fancy prices for classed growths, for which English Wine merchants will hardly be disposed to reimburse the Bordeaux houses. **1888** *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/1 The ten years consumed already upon the classed catalogue [of the Bodleian]. **1920** G. SAINTSBURY *Notes on Cellar-book* i. 14 A 'classed' claret in the shape of '64 Ducru Beaucaillou. **1965** A. SICHEL *Penguin Bk. Wines* III. 135 The sixty-two best red wines were classified in 1855 by an official committee into five 'growths' or '*crus*', known collectively as the Classed Growths, or *Crus Classés*.

classer[1] ('klɑːsə(r), -æ-). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who classes; one who sorts according to kind or quality: a technical name in the wool and cotton trades.

1816 *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The classers of clouds adopt three main divisions. **1883** *Leisure Hour* 244/1 The fleece, when skirted, is rolled up, and we now follow it to the classer's table. **1883** CABLE *Dr. Sevier* i, Cotton factors, buyers, brokers .. classers, pickers, pressers.

classer[2] ('klɑːsə(r), -æ-). [f. CLASS *sb.* + -ER[1].] In compounds, someone or something related to a class or classes specified or indicated by the first element.

1897 'P. WARUNG' *Tales Old Régime* 146 Double-classer: A ship conveying both male and female transports. **1909** *Public Ledger* (Philad.) 24 June 12/6 Shamrock and White Heather, the only two big classers sailing in this year's regattas.

classhe, obs. form of CLASH.

classible, bad form of CLASSABLE *a.*

classic ('klæsɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *classique*, or L. *classic-us* of the highest class, of the first order, f. *classis*: see CLASS *sb.* and -IC.

Gellius has 'classicus .. scriptor, non proletarius', where the word means 'high-class', as opposed to 'low' (cf. *proletarius sermo*, Plautus), and this is the main sense of *classique* in Cotgr., as well as in our earliest examples. Littré however takes as his first sense of *classique* 'Used in or belonging to the classes of colleges or schools'; and it is probable that this notion has influenced the word in its extension to the ancient authors generally, as studied in school or college, together with the associated languages, literature, history, geography, mythology, art, etc. It is probable, also, that the transference of the epithet from the first-class or standard writers in Greek and Latin to these languages themselves has been partly owing to the notion that the latter are intrinsically excellent or of the first order, in comparison with the modern tongues. But the extension has probably been in the main unthinking and unanalysed: the Greek and Roman authors read in school were actually the classical writers in these languages, and thus 'classic' became practically synonymous with 'ancient Greek or Roman'. Cf. also the modern L. *locus classicus*, the passage of first-rate authority or importance.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the first class, of the highest rank or importance; approved as a model; standard, leading.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Classick*, chiefe, and approued. **1628** J. DOUGHTY *Serm.* 23 Yet would he by no meanes commend it for a classicke tenent [= tenet]. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But in Latin we have none of classic authority extant. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 86 Classick writings in the Oriental Tongues. **1845** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 209 An investigation .. carried out with a skill and perseverance which must render it ever classic in astronomy. **1880** MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 206 Dupuytren's classic operation for the division of the valve-like eperon. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 73 The *Morning Chronicle* .. soon became .. the classic authority upon all questions of Parliamentary reporting.

2. Of or belonging to the standard authors and literature of Greek and Latin antiquity; also, of the art and culture of the same age.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Pretend. Learn.* (Arb.) 53 His Table is spred wide with some Classieke Folio. **1711** FELTON *Classicks* (J)., With them the genius of classick learning dwelleth. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 ¶4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back. **1796** COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 14 Where graced with many a classic spoil Cam rolls his reverend stream along. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, '*Times*' Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The academic elegance, and classic allusion which adorn its columns. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvii. 457 Another statue to rival the classic Antinous. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 317 The Classic Renaissance.

3. More widely: Belonging to Greek and Latin antiquity.

1701 ADDISON *Lett. from Italy*, Poetick fields encompass me around, And still I seem to tread on classick ground. **1833-48** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 8 Milton, then a young and enamoured roamer in classic lands. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 164 He had never felt the influence of classic civilization.

4. In the style of the literature and art of Greek and Latin antiquity; = CLASSICAL 6. (Opposed to *romantic*.)

1744 COLLINS *Ep. Hanmer* 73 And classic judgment gain'd to sweet Racine The temperate strength of Maro's chaster line. **1814** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 113 To distinguish the productions of antiquity by the appellation of *classic*, those of modern times by that of *romantic*. [Footnote] Madame de Staël has made the British public familiar with these expressions. **1841** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 28 The vaunted distinction between Greek and English, between Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 159 That permanence, which is only secured by classic form. *Mod.* A classic purity of design.

5. *transf.* Of literary note, historically famous.

1787 BURNS *Let. to Dr. Moore* 23 April, After a few pilgrimages over some of the classic ground of Caledonia, Cowden Knowes, Banks of Yarrow, Tweed, etc. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 263 In the classic financial neighbourhood of Lombard Street.

6. a. In a burlesque or humorous sense: Approved, recognized 'standard'.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. lxv. (R.), Beef and mutton and such classick meats. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. xvii, Light classic articles of female want, French stuffs, lace, tweezers, toothpicks, teapot, tray.

b. *classic races*: a name given to the five chief annual horse-races (the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks and St. Leger).

1885 *Graphic* 13 June 599 (Hoppe) Monmouth was unfortunately not entered for the classic races.

c. Of clothes: made in simple, conventional styles that are almost unaffected by changes in fashions.

1937 *Night & Day* 19 Aug. 20/2 [Weatherall's] stick to what they call their classic blouse because it's always in demand. **1960** *Guardian* 21 July 7/7 Among the .. long evening dresses there are .. a large proportion of 'classic' models with fitted bodices and full skirts.

†**7.** = CLASSICAL 7. *Obs.*

*c***1645** MILTON *Sonn., New Forcers Consc.* 7 To force our consciences that Christ set free, And ride us with a classick hierarchy. **1648** —— *Tenure Kings* 6 While the hope to bee made Classic and Provinciall Lords led them on.

8. With capital initial. Of or pertaining to a period of advanced Meso-American civilization (*c* 300–900), esp. to that of the Mayas. Cf. POST-CLASSIC *a.* b, PRE-CLASSIC *a.*

1930 H. S. GLADWIN in *Arizona Hist. Rev.* Apr. 73 It has shown that, from the earliest period, growth was steady and rapid up to the climax of the Classic or Pueblo III period. **1948** A. L. KROEBER *Anthropol.* (rev. ed.) xviii. 796 Another misconception is due to terminology: the division of Mayan prehistory into 'Old Empire' and 'New Empire' ... So the terms 'Classic Maya' and 'Late' or 'Retractile Maya' will be used here instead. **1956** S. G. MORLEY *Anc. Maya* (rev. ed.) iii. 40 Maya civilization, as the term is used in this book, refers only to the culture of the Classic stage. **1961** G. CLARK *World Prehist.* ix. 224 Once the civilizations of Mesoamerica and the Andes had achieved their Classic form, technical progress .. was much slower. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 939/1 Dates are given in the 52-year Calendar Round, with coefficients for days and months expressed by bar-and-dot numerals, a system that is first known for Monte Albán I and that became characteristic of the Classic Maya. Throughout its long Formative and Classic occupation, the dominant ware of Monte Albán is a fine gray pottery. **1978** *Times Atlas World Hist.* 46/3 The conventional starting date for the Classic Period of Meso-american civilisation is AD 300, a time of intellectual and artistic climax. *Ibid.*, The Classic Maya were preoccupied with the passage of time.

B. *sb.*

1. A writer, or a literary work, of the first rank and of acknowledged excellence; esp. (as originally used) in Greek or Latin. Hence,

a. Any ancient Greek or Latin writer; frequently in *pl.* for: The general body of Greek and Latin literature.

1711 H. FELTON (*title*), Dissertation on reading the Classics. **1726** SWIFT *Young's Sat.*, If clergymen to shew their wit Praise classicks more than holy writ. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxlii. 6 Others to shew their learning .. are always talking of the ancients .. They are never without a classic or two in their pockets. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 36 Ought the study of the classics to form a part of the education of youth? **1887** F. E. GRETTON *Classical Coincid.* Introd., 'Tis sixty years .. since I first ventured to teach Classics.

b. in other literature.

1725 G. SEWELL *Pope's Shakespeare.* VII. Pref. p. vii, What then has been done by the really Learned to the dead Languages, .. we in Justice owe to our own great Writers, both in Prose, and Poetry. They are in some degree our *Classics*; on their Foundation we must build, as the Formers and Refiners of our Language. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 56 Fix the year precise When British bards begin to immortalize. Who lasts a century, can have no flaw; I hold that wit a classic, good in law. **1756-82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 218 That happy Horatian mixture of jest and earnest, that contribute to place Despreaux at the head of modern classics. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 103 Dante was the classic of his country. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 126 A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style. **1878** R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 170 The poets who have won their place among English Classics.

c. extended to art. Also of music and composers.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 26 Sir Peter Lely, not only the most capital painter of this reign, but whose works are admitted amongst the classics of the art. **1836** DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 The later Tyrolese makers have been rendered the great source of deception by dealers .. their instruments having been made to pass as classics. **1889** G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 160 Wagner did not succeed in putting dulness out of countenance until he became a classic himself. **1889** —— *London Music 1888–89* (1937) 240 The glees, madrigals, and motets and services which are the true English musical classics. **1926** WHITEMAN & MCBRIDE *Jazz* viii. 180 When you are listening to your favorite jazz tune, you are most likely absorbing strains that are most classic of all the classics.

2. A student of Greek and Latin literature, a classical scholar.

1805 K. WHITE *Lett.* 18 Oct., I find I am a respectable classic. **1833** LAMB *Last Ess. Elia, Poor Relations* 417 A fine classic, and a youth of promise.

3. One who adheres to classical rules and models. (Opposed to *romantic*.)

1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 229/2 In matters of form this poet is no romantic, but a classic to the finger-tips.

4. Short for *classic style*, *art*, etc. (see adj. 4).

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The transition between the classic and the Gothic. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 170 Naked sun meets naked sea, the true classic of nature.

5. Short for *classic race* (see A. 6 b); also, the prize for one of these races.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 7/4 To witness the race for the first 'classic' of the season. **1907** *Ibid.* 2 May 7/5 The first of the 'classics' was considered .. to be at the mercy of Captain Greer's handsome black. **1951** E. RICKMAN *Come Racing* ii. 14 The five 'classics'—the Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks and St. Leger.

6. A classic garment (see A. 6 c).

1948 M. LASKI in *New Statesman* 13 Nov. 416/3 *Classic*, English garment (shoes, hat, suit) barely susceptible to fashion changes. **1960** *Guardian* 9 Dec. 8/4 Present-day teenage styles are already classics and have little or nothing to do with real fashion trends.

7. The Classic period of Meso-American civilization. See sense 8 of the adj.

1955 *Amer. Anthropol.* LVII. 775 In drawing the line between Formative and Classic on the north coast of Peru, it is our opinion that it should fall somewhere during the Gallinazo period. **1973** *Times* 26 July 18/4 A group of three large house mounds .. was chosen for excavation to examine the sequence and continuity of occupation of a possibly typical domestic unit, abandoned presumably at the end of the Classic.

classical ('klæsɪkəl), *a.* [f. L. *classic-us* (see prec.) + -AL[1].]

1. Of the first rank or authority; constituting a standard or model; especially in literature.

1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* (1632) 91 This man..is now ..alleaged as classicall and Canonicall. **1608-11** BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. i, Those later Doctors, which want nothing but age to make them classicall. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Authors..of good credit and authority in the Schools, termed *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 427 Classical authority consists of speakers and writers, who are deservedly in high estimation. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. §14. 128 Montaigne is the earliest classical writer in the French language. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (ed. 3) 273 Those rules of taxation which have been laid down by Adam Smith and have become classical.

2. Of the standard Greek and Latin writers; belonging to the literature or art of Greek and Roman antiquity.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 566 Avicenna attributeth certain things to Weasels flesh only, which the classicall Authors rather ascribe to the powder of Weasels. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. i. §2. 2 That learning which had been accumulated in the Latin and Greek languages, and which we call ancient or classical. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 148 Some isolated sections of classical art.

b. Designating the form of a language (esp. Greek and Latin) used by its ancient authors.

1850 W. MURE *Lang. & Lit. Antient Greece* I. v. 99 In a large proportion of the works of the later Byzantine poets, composed in the classical Greek, accent and quantity are as completely identical as in the verse of Shakspeare or Corneille. **1863** *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 82/2 The Hellenic, or classical Greek. **1889** *Cent. Dict.* III. 2615/1 Ancient or classical Greek to about the year A.D. 200. **1958** *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Church* 614/2 [Hebrew] was the classical language of Israel, in which the OT..was written. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* VIII. 392/1 In Classical Greek it [*sc.* β] is transliterated as *b* in every instance.

c. Designating the language, art, or culture of a period deemed to represent the most perfect flowering of the civilization that produced it.

1871 H. J. ROBY *Gram. Latin Lang.* p. xx, This is a Grammar of Latin *from Plautus to Suetonius*... Any typical form not shewn to have been used in the period here taken, ought to be excluded from a Grammar of Classical Latin, or mentioned only with the authority affixed. **1895** *Oracle Encycl.* I. 154/1 Arabian literature spans the chasm between the extinction of classical learning and the revival of letters in the 15th c. **1937** *Oxf. Compan. Classical Lit.* 454 The following periods are distinguished: Early Latin up to about 100 B.C.; Classical Latin from 100 B.C. to the death of Augustus A.D. 14..; 'Silver' Latin is applied to the post-Classical period up to about A.D. 150. **1949** *Oxf. Classical Dict.* 272/2 In the first century the archaist revival we know as Atticism strove to approximate the language of prose literature to that of classical Attic. **1957** QUIRK & WRENN *Old Eng. Gram.* I. 5 The Elizabethans..who revived the study of 'Saxon' in the sixteenth century, took classical OE of the later period as their basis. **1978** K. J. DOVER *Gr. Homosexuality* i. 3 Classical Greek literature is predominantly Attic.., and in the classical period Attica is also represented by more documentary inscriptions than the whole of the rest of the Greek world.

3. Of persons: Learned in the classics, *i.e.* in ancient Greek and Latin literature.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶2 These are often pretty Classical Scholars. **1802** DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 20 note, The Classical World is no doubt aware, etc. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. i. 315 He belonged to the classical school of Italy of that time. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 743 The authority wielded by the great classical scholars.

4. Of or pertaining to Greek and Latin literature and antiquities; relating to the classics.

1789 *Loiterer* 21 Mar. 4 In the nine succeeding years, I compleated my classical education. **1832** *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* I. 226/1 There are very few..who have not enjoyed the advantages of a classical education. **1839** LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III*, Ser. I. *Sheridan* 210 He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of classical learning. **1860** BRIGHT *Sp. Church-rates* (1868) 546/2 It is one of the faults of a high classical education. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 346 The thorough character of the classical instruction imparted at our higher grammar Schools.

5. = CLASSIC *a.* 5.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, The many fine bridges which have since been built across that classical stream [the Tweed].

6. a. Of literature: Conforming in style or composition to the rules or models of Greek and Latin antiquity; hence *transf.* to art having similar qualities of style (see quot. 1885); opposed to *romantic*.

1820 BYRON *Let. Goethe* 14 Oct., I perceive that in Germany as well as in Italy, there is a great struggle about what they call *Classical* and *Romantic*. **1864** M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 165 The problem is to express new and profound ideas in a perfectly sound and classical style. **1864** *Spectator* 20 Aug. 964/1 Matthew Arnold..that most classical of English critics..'classical'..we mean..to express also the contraction and self-satisfied equanimity of his own school of criticism. **1885** J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* (ed. Prentice) 47 The classical ideal is predominantly an intellectual one. Its products are characterised by clearness of thought, by completeness and symmetry, by harmonious proportion, by simplicity and repose. Classical works, whether musical or literary, are positive, clear, finished.

b. Of painting, landscape, etc.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. 246 A school of art properly called 'classical'... The school is, therefore, generally to be characterized as that of taste and restraint. *Ibid.* 247 The classical landscape, properly so called, is therefore the representative of perfectly trained and civilised human life, associated with perfect natural scenery and with decorative spiritual powers.

c. Of music: (see quot. 1885); *spec.* opp. JAZZ.

1836 *Musical Libr.* Supp. III. 64 (*title*) What is the meaning of the word 'classical' in a musical sense? **1885** J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 79-80 'Classic' is used in two senses. In the one it means, having permanent interest and value... In the second sense... music written in a particular style, aiming at the embodiment of a certain ideal, the chief element of which is beauty of form... In classical music, in this sense, form is first and emotional content subordinate; in romantic music content is first and form subordinate. **1916** *Variety* 27 Oct. 12/4 It would not be surprising to note the disappearance of the classical orchestras for the syncopated groups. **1947** *Penguin Music Mag.* Dec. 52 The lowbrow, of course, divides all music into 'classical' and 'jazz'. **1955** L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* vii. 107 He has devoted much time lately to classical writing, including a trombone sonata for American Composers' League.

d. Of a style of ballet: (see quots.).

1928 A. L. HASKELL *Stud. Ballet* 16 The classical ballet was pure dancing and nothing else, the romantic ballet a close alliance between pure dancing, music, décor, and literature, while the modern ballet is literature, music, décor and..a corrupt form of dancing. **1957** G. B. L. WILSON *Dict. Ballet* 75 *Classical ballet*, ballet in which the movement is based on the traditional technique evolved from the French Court ballet of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, the Italian schools of the nineteenth century, and the Imperial Academy of Dancing, St. Petersburg and Moscow..and in which dramatic or emotional content is subordinate to form or line.

e. Of physics, mechanics, etc., used esp. of conclusions based on concepts and theories established before the discovery of quantum theory, the theory of relativity, etc.

1914 L. SILBERSTEIN *Theory of Relativity* i. 1 Before entering upon..the modern doctrine of Relativity.., it seems desirable to dwell a little on the more familiar ground of what might be called the *classical* relativity. **1928** A. S. EDDINGTON *Nature Physical World* ix. 193 For the last fifteen years we have used classical laws and quantum laws alongside one another notwithstanding the irreconcilability of their conceptions. **1933** *Discovery* May 152/1 The strange limitation of classical mechanics, symbolized by the quantum of action. **1938** R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) viii. 90 Classical physics is thus revealed as a limiting case of quantum physics. **1958** P. A. M. DIRAC *Princ. Quantum Mech.* (ed. 4) p. vii, The classical tradition has been to consider the world to be an association of observable objects (particles, fluids, fields, etc.) moving about according to definite laws of force, so that one could form a mental picture in space and time of the whole scheme.

7. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to a classis in a Presbyterian Church (see CLASSIS 3); belonging to this system of church-government.

1586 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1621) 334 To take new callings from classical ministers, renouncing their calling from bishops. **1646** *Westm. Assemb. Form Ch. Govt.*, By several sorts of assemblies, which are congregational, classical, and synodical. **1699** BP. NICOLSON *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party. **1736** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 385 The City and Suburbs of London had been formed into a Province, and divided into twelve classical Presbyteries. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 158 The Independents had no disposition to enforce the ordinances touching classical, provincial, and national synods.

†**8.** Of or belonging to a class; class-. *Obs.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 223 A contention between opposite classical partialities. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Classification* (L.), To seek for classical characters from other parts of a plant.

†**9.** [= L. *classicus* belonging to a fleet.] 'Pertaining to a ship' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

10. Short for *classical style, art*, etc.

1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 47 They [Mozart's piano compositions] were not remarkable for strong contrasts, but contrast is not of the essential nature of the classical... Repose, the very essence of the strictly classical.

11. *Comb.*, as ***classical-minded*** adj.

1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metr.* 748/1 The classical-minded Italians of the 16th century.

classicalism ('klæsɪkəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Attachment to or practice of classical scholarship, art, etc.; = CLASSICISM.

1840 ARNOLD in *Life* II. App. C. 422 That foolery of classicalism which marks the Italians, and infects those with us who are called 'elegant scholars'. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. i. vii. §37 Compare the hybrid classicalism of Wilson with the rich English purity of Gainsborough. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 29 The classicalism of Pope's time was no doubt very different from that of the period of Erasmus.

classicalist ('klæsɪkəlɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A partisan of classical studies, art, etc.; a CLASSICIST.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. §39, I shall, in my account of the earlier architecture, compare the forms of all its leading features with those into which they were corrupted by the classicalists.

classicality (klæsɪ'kælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Classical quality or character (of literary or artistic style, of education, taste, etc.).

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 366 An affectation of classicality. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. §37 The vile classicality of Canova and the modern Italians. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* x. (1860) 165 Campbell, as an author, was all for refinement and classicality.

2. Classical scholarship.

1827 *For. Q. Rev.* No. 1 (L.), To make a display of this scrap of classicality which he had just acquired. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 54 The land..of mountains and mathematics—of clouds and classicality.

3. An instance or piece of classical learning, art, etc.

1844 R. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 28 No vulgar classicalities shock the scholar's eye. **1856** *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/2 Horatian quotations and the like small classicalities.

classicalize ('klæsɪkəlaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = CLASSICIZE.

1864 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* (1884) 298 Him whom the classicalizing Germans termed Franciskus I.

classically ('klæsɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.[2]]

1. In a classical manner; in classical style or after classical models.

1772-7 in Cowley *Country Life* N. 3 (R.) The poet, as usual, expresses his own feeling, but he does more, he expresses it very classically. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 60 The language [is], in many instances, classically beautiful.

b. With classical scholarship or education.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T., Wayside* (1879) 13 The classically learned Mr. Pringles. **1867** SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classically-educated boy.

†**2.** As to class or order, in classes. *Obs.*

1790 KERR *Lavoisier's Chem.* (Webst.), It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not classically arranged. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 24 A difference that proved the Crustacea classically distinct from Insecta.

†**3.** *Eccles.* By a classis or presbytery. *Obs.*

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 27 A Minister..ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function).

†**'classicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *classis* CLASS: cf. *communicate*.] ? To classify.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. ii, The 40 Counties..settled in England by Parlement..as Cambden classicats.

classicism ('klæsɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. CLASSIC + -ISM. Cf. F. *classicisme*.]

1. The principles of classic literature or art; adherence to, or adoption of, classical style.

1830 LADY MORGAN *France 1829-30* II. 60 In the composition of Cinq Mars, there is none of the exaggeration or pedantrie of romanticism or of classicism. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. v. i. 286 Catholicism, Classicism, Sentimentalism, Cannibalism: all *isms* that make up Man in France, are rushing and roaring in that gulf. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc., Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 233 This insurrection against the old traditions of classicism was called romanticism. **1871** *Athenæum* 15 July 87 A middle course between the conventionalism of the Italo-Byzantine and the naturalism or classicism of the rising schools.

2. A classical (*i.e.* Latin or Greek) idiom or form.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* §591 This has been felt to be a Frenchism or a classicism. **1881** SAINTSBURY *Dryden* vi. 123 To avoid slipping into clumsy classicisms.

3. Classical scholarship.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 188 So far as all the classicism then attainable was concerned, Shakespeare got it as cheap as Goethe did.

classicist ('klæsɪsɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] **a.** An upholder or imitator of classic style or form. **b.** One who advocates the school study of the Latin and Greek classics.

1830 [see ROMANTICIST 1]. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 460 The eternal and inevitable schism between the Romanticists and the Classicists. **1865** HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 10 Few experiments were needed to show to these vehement Classicists that they could not get on at all without 'Gothic' art. **1867** SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classicists say.. that if you would cultivate the mind, you must imbue it with good literature.

classicistic (ˌklæsɪ'sɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Characterized by classicism.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 351 Most Venetian palaces, whether of the Gothic or classicistic period. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482 The two races brought the romantic drama to its highest perfection, and both rejected the classicistic.

classicize ('klæsɪsaɪz), *v.* [f. CLASSIC + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make classic. **b.** *intr.* To affect or imitate classic style or form. Hence **'classicizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 124 She looked like a Greek statue that had come alive, and by mere contact classicised its modern dress. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 300 The original chateau..appears to have been classicized in the seventeenth century. **1884** SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 502 The partial failure of his classicising experiments. **1887** SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* i. 23 The translation mania and the classicising mania together led to the production of perhaps the most absurd book in all literature [Stanyhurst's Æneid].

'classico-, combining form of L. *classic-us* CLASSIC, as in ***Classico-Lombardic*** adj.; **classi'colatry,** *nonce-wd.*, worship of the classics.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 142 Italy received her Pointed architecture from France and Germany, and mingled it freely with her Classico-Lombardic traditions. **1881** *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/1 Before Modern Schools were dreamed of, he [Carlyle] inveighed against monkish Classicolatry.

classics, *sb. pl.*: see CLASSIC *sb.*

classifiable ('klæsɪfaɪəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLASSIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being classified.

1846 MILL *Logic* I. 295 (L.) These changes are classifiable as the original sensations are. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 187 Classifiable under the three comprehensive names.

classific (klæ'sɪfɪk), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **classificus*, f. *classi-s* CLASS + *-ficus* making.] That constitutes or distinguishes a class or classes; tending or pertaining to classification.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 166 Linnæus.. adopting from Bartholinus and others the sexuality of plants, grounded thereon a scheme of classific and distinctive marks. **1828** WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos. Hex.* 2.

Hence **cla'ssifically** *adv.*, with classific force.

1854 ELLICOTT *Galatians* 75 *Οστις*.. [is] used.. Classifically, i.e. where the subject is represented as one of a class or category.

classification (ˌklæsɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [n. of action, f. as CLASSIFY: see -FICATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action of classifying or arranging in classes, according to common characteristics or affinities; assignment to the proper class.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 332 Montesquieu observed very justly, that in their classification of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 18 In attempting a classification of tumours. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §2 The object of all Classification.. [is] to bring together those beings which most resemble each other and to separate those that differ. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 19 Nothing helps the memory so much as order and classification.

2. The result of classifying; a systematic distribution, allocation, or arrangement, in a class or classes; esp. of things which form the subject-matter of a science or of a methodic inquiry.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 196 De Saussure gives us this brief classification of volcanic substances. **1834** J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (4th ed.) I p.x, A syllabus of its classification for the purpose of lecturing from. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 230 The classification of faculties which these writers have made is altogether artificial. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea.* xi. §505 Red fogs.. do not properly come under our classification of sea fogs. *Mod.* Several classifications have been made.

classificational (ˌklæsɪfɪ'keɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to classification.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 427 The classificational value which they possess.

'classifi,cator. *rare.* [agent-sb. f. assumed L. **classificāre* to CLASSIFY. Cf. F. *classificateur*.] = CLASSIFIER 1.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 53 *note*, We are indebted to Ray as the pioneer of all the classificators who have succeeded him. **1882-3** *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 1834 The latest classificators of knowledge.

classificatory ('klæsɪfɪˌkeɪtərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. on type of L. adjs. in *-ōrius*: see -ORY.] Tending to, having the purpose of, or relating to, classification; spec. in *Anthropology*, applied to a system of terms describing kinship (see quots.).

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. xviii. i. §1. 491 Descriptive geology.. is one of the classificatory sciences, like mineralogy or botany. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 Devoid of classificatory value. **1871** L. H. MORGAN *Syst. Consanguinity* II. i. 143 In contradiction from *descriptive* the term *classificatory* will be employed to characterize the system of consanguinity and affinity of the Ganowanian, Turanian, and Malayan families, which.. are arranged into great classes or categories upon principles of discrimination peculiar to these families. **1878** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 153 Mr. Morgan divides the systems of relationship into two great classes, the descriptive and the classificatory. **1936** R. FIRTH *We, the Tikopia* vi. 200 Tikopia kinship is of course of the type known as classificatory. The material relations between a child and his or her 'fathers' who are near kindred depend to a great extent upon factors of residence and the social contacts that this implies. **1964** GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 368/2 The classificatory system is characterized by the terminological merging of lineal and collateral kindred at certain points—e.g. calling father's brother 'father'.

classified ('klæsɪfaɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLASSIFY *v.*]

a. Arranged in classes. Also as *sb.* (esp. of advertisements).

1889 T. ROOSEVELT *Wks.* (1926) XIV. 92, I expect from the President an extension of the classified service. **1890** W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* II. vi. 227 Although each particular Blue Book may be admirably indexed, there is no classified index of the whole series. **1903** A. B. HART *Actual Govt.* 290 The act provides for the classification of clerks and other officers into four groups, according to their compensation: and hence the persons subject to competitive examination are said to be in the 'classified service'. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Options* 6, I know every end of the business from editing to setting up the classified ads. **1937** *Discovery* Jan. p. ii/1 Classified announcements are accepted at 1d. per word. **1961** *John o' London's* 6 July 29/1 They proclaim their I.Q.s in the crosswords and bare their souls in the classifieds. **1964** *Listener* 30 Apr. 726/3 Very socially ambitious men switch from the theatre reviews to the classified results because soccer is in vogue.

b. Of a road: (see quot. 1954).

[**1919** *Act 9 & 10 Geo. V* c. 50 §17(2) For the purpose of advances for the construction, improvement, or maintenance of roads, the Minister may.. classify roads in such a manner as he thinks fit.] **1935** *City of Oxford Council Rep.* 1 Mar. 400 *Classified Roads.* Reconstruction of Rose Hill from Henley Avenue to City boundary. **1954** *Highway Engin. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 8 *Classified road*, in Great Britain, a highway classified under the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, according to its relative importance for through communication.

c. Classified as secret for reasons of national security and forbidden to be disclosed except to specified persons. Also *transf.*

1944 *Amer. N. & Q.* July 54/1 *Classified* (Army usage), referring to the degree to which the use of a document of an intelligence nature is permitted (restricted, confidential, and top secret). **1949** *N. Y. Herald Trib.* 24 Oct., The B-47 will combine characteristics which are still classified, with range equivalent to the B-29 range. **1955** *Times* 25 Aug. 5/3 A party of American and Canadian scientists.. are to go to Harwell.. for a 'classified' visit. The visit yesterday was 'unclassified', meaning that all the information available is off the secret list. **1957** 'N. SHUTE' *On Beach* iii. 99 'But that's classified information.' 'What does that mean?' 'Secret.' *Ibid.* viii. 253 To leave a ship like that, full of classified gear. **1966** *Electronics* 3 Oct. 134 Little can be said about the electronic equipment because MOL is classified.

classifier ('klæsɪfaɪə(r)). [f. next + -ER.]

1. One who classifies.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, s.v. *Classification* (L.), The classifiers of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. **1830** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 293 He has performed his task, if not as a natural historian at least as a classifier and arranger. **1838** EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 No history, that we have, is safe, but a new classifier shall give it new and more philosophical arrangement.

2. *Gram.* A word or formative element attached to a noun in certain languages, used esp. to indicate the class of objects which the noun represents; = NUMERATIVE *sb.*

1863 [see NUMERATIVE *sb.*]. **1964** E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* vi. 141 The following Japanese forms (numerals and classifiers).

3. A device for screening or sizing ore, etc.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 371/1 Sizes smaller than can be satisfactorily handled by screens are treated by means of hydraulic classifiers and box classifiers. **1952** *Gloss. Terms Fuel Appliances* (*B.S.I.*) 16 *Classifier*, a device for controlling the fineness of product discharged from a pulverizing mill.

classify ('klæsɪfaɪ), *v.* [A modern word, f. L. *class-is* class, as if ad. L. **classificāre*: see -FY, and cf. mod.F. *classifier*, in Littré as a neologism.] *trans.* To arrange or distribute in classes according to a method or system.

1799 W. TOOKE *Russ. Empire* I. 531 (Webst.) The diseases and casualties are not scientifically classified. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 97 If we are not anxious to classify with too much minuteness. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 120 Swedenborg bad learnt to classify in his earthly studies. **1818** in TODD. **1824** *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions.. we shall now enumerate: 'to compete'—(an American diseovery,)—'to classify'—(a barbarism which we are sorry to see, in the leading article of the last North American Review, No. 44. p. 42).. This comes of inventing new words 'for short';—'to classify' is a charming abbreviation of 'to class'; as 'lengthy' is of 'length'. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To classify a type of character as good or bad. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 31 Long ago they [actions] have been classified sufficiently for all practical purposes.

Hence **'classifying,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 515 (L.) A singular precision of the classifying power, which he possessed as a native talent.

classiness ('klɑːsɪnɪs, -æ-). *slang* or *colloq.* [f. CLASSY *a.* + -NESS.] **a.** The state or condition of belonging to a certain social or economic class. **b.** The quality or condition of being 'classy'.

1922 *Public Opinion* 24 Nov. 501/3 They will modify the undue 'classiness' of the [Labour] party. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Mar. 137/4 Mildred is beautiful, moronic, and obsessed with her dream world of 'classiness'.

classing ('klɑːsɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLASS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of placing in a class or classes.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 40 Technical Terms, about the.. Classing of which there has.. been great Variety of Opinions. **1879** W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.* in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 The 'classing' of a ship, together with her rate of insurance.

‖**classis** ('klæsɪs). *Pl.* classes. [16th c. a. L. *classis* a class or division of the Roman people.]

1. A division of the Roman people according to property and taxation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 462 The best man in all Rome was valewed to be worth in goods not aboue 110000 Asses in brasse.. and this was counted the first Classis.

†**2. a.** A division according to rank; a CLASS.

1594 BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 388 They runne through all the classies and rankes of vanitie. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 In the same classis, may well be placed Vincentius Belluacensis. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Animals that come nearest the classis of Plants. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* I. (1750) 27 It is under this classis I have presumed to list my present treatise. **1714** *Fr. Bk. Rates* 394 The Commissary or Clark of each Classis of that Division.

b. In U.S., formerly used for a class in college or school.

1643 *New Eng. First Fruits* 14 That they studiously.. observe.. the speciall houres for their owne *Classis*. *Ibid.* 16 The Students of the first Classis. **1673** *Harvard College Rec.* (1925) I. 56 Mr. Daniell Gookin.. is forthwith to take upon him the charge of a classis. **1723** *Ibid.* 483 After his taking the Care of the Classis to the End of this Year. **1851** in B. H. HALL *College Words* 49.

3. a. In certain Presbyterian churches; an inferior judicatory consisting of the elders or pastors of the parishes or churches of a district; a presbytery. Used in England under the Commonwealth; and subsequently in certain Reformed churches of the continent, and America.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* iii. 13 (T.) Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve. **1646** *Ord. Lords & Com., Sacram.* 8 Scandalous sinnes.. shall be certified to any Classis, either from any Congregationall Eldership, or otherwise. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 838 Bearbaiting may be.. as lawful as is Provincial and Parochial Classis. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. 114 (R.) The reformed churches, in France, call it a presbytery; and the meeting of the elders over many congregations, that they call the classis. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 138 *note*, A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior Ecclesiastical Court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 273 The Dutch Reformed churches.. six classes, which form one synod. Each classis delegates two ministers and an elder to represent them in synod.

b. The district formed by the parishes so united.

1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 7 Our *Classis* runnes 14 miles in length, and 20 severall Parishes in it. **1761-2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lviii. 399 A number of neighbouring parishes, commonly between twelve and twenty, formed a classis.

†**4.** In a library: A name originally equivalent to 'stall', *i.e.* a case of book-shelves standing out at right angles to the wall; afterwards applied to the compartment formed by the shelves in the adjacent sides of two 'stalls', together with those under the window between them. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii. (1631) 9 The great roomes He has taken for the Office, and set vp His Deskes and Classes, Tables and his Shelues. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 230 Cornelius à Lapide.. whose volumes.. take up halfe a Classis in our publique Libraries. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. H.S.) III. 96 Putting Books in Shelves under the Classes of the Middle Part of the Publick Library. **1886** R. WILLIS *Archit. Hist. Univ. Camb.* III. 438.

5. *attrib.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/2 Lost.. ten Orders of the Classis Lottery 1712.

classism ('klɑːsɪz(ə)m, -æ-). Also class-ism. [f. CLASS *sb.* 2 + -ISM.] Distinction of class.

1842 S. BAMFORD *Pass. Life Radical* II. xviii. 89 The same really contemptible feeling of class-ism, the curse of England and Englishmen, and of women also. **1911** H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xx, 'The *Chronicle* has won its great fight,' so it nervily said, 'against classism in Blaines College.'

classless ('klɑːslɪs, -æ-), *a.* Having or belonging to no class. Used esp. of, or pertaining to, a society without distinctions of social class.

1878 G. R. L. MARRIOTT tr. *Emile de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 237 Classless wanderers and fugitives. **1931** A. L. ROWSE *Pol. & Younger Generation* ix. 230 The objective is the classless state. **1937** J. M. MURRY *Necessity of Pacifism* v. 81 The Socialist movement.. is based on the conviction of the desirability of a classless society. **1958** *Oxf. Mail* 22 Aug. 5/5, I reckon I'm classless myself. **1959** *Listener* 2 Apr. 610/1 The actors had been schooled.. to speak in mercifully classless voices. **1959** *Times* 15 June 11/3 Shoplifting is a relatively 'classless' crime. **1959** H. GAITSKELL in *Observer* 29 Nov. 6/6 We believe in a 'classless society'—a society without the snobbery, the privilege or the restrictive social barriers which are still far too prevalent in Britain to-day.

'classlessness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being classless; spec. of a society (see prec.).

1933 *Mind* XLII. 380 Every 'democracy' is in fact the democracy of one class and a dictatorship over other classes; and only when society has evolved to a state of classlessness will this not be so. **1955** *N.Y. Times* 16 Jan. VI. 29/2 The hair-cut, the crêpe-soled shoes, [etc.].. are startling symbols of a new breakthrough of prosperity and classlessness. **1958** *Observer* 2 Nov. 3/6 There was a peculiar 'classlessness' about him [*sc.* Montgomery] which I am sure impressed the ordinary soldier. **1959** *Universities & Left Rev.* Spring 45/2 In the theory of classlessness the traditional working-class community is being disintegrated.

'classmate, -mate. A fellow student in the same class; *esp.* in U.S. colleges, a member of the same graduation class: see CLASS 3 b.

1713 SEWALL *Diary* 5 June (1879) II. 387 He had spoken for my Classmate Capt. Saml. Phips. **1793** W. BENTLEY *Diary* Aug. (1907) II. 47 On this road I met my class mate Crosby from Charlestown. **1862** [See CLASS-DAY]. **1866** *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 333 A classmate who sat next him for four years. **1875** LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* 106 And now my class-mates; ye remaining few That number not the half of those we knew. **1878** HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* x. 31 A boy who gets laughed at by his class-mates for making mistakes. **1886** J. QUINCY in Holmes *Life Emerson* 45 Only two of my classmates can be fairly said to have got into history.

classy ('klɑːsɪ, -æ-), *a. slang* or *colloq.* [f. CLASS *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of high or superior class, stylish, smart.

1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in London* 228 Why didn't one of you go? Not classy enough, eh? **1892** *Temple Bar* Nov. 393 Her successor is the 'smart' young married woman,.. who is *chic* and 'classy'. **1899** E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 174 He said a man who sold pills and toothbrushes.. could not be considered a classy chemist. **1903** 'MARJORIBANKS' *Fluff-Hunters* 94 Was she classy, well-turned out, and all that sort of thing? **1929** *Daily Express* 2

Jan. 4/2 An assemblage as sophisticated and classy as ever gathered under one roof.

†claster, *v. Obs.* To clatter. [Possibly an error for that word; but cf. Ger. *klastern* to rattle, patter, as hail, or rain-drops.]

a **1307** in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 For everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. **1530** PALSGR. 205/2 Clasteryng, *cacquet.*

clastic ('klæstɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. type **κλαστικός*, f. *κλαστός* broken, f. *κλά-ειν* to break, break off.]

a. *Geol.* Consisting of broken pieces of older rocks. **b.** *Anat.* (Of a model) Composed of a number of separable pieces; pertaining to such a model.

1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ix. 117 The clastic anatomical man-model of the ingenious doctor Anzoux. **1877** GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 93 Rocks..made up of broken pieces of pre-existing rocks are spoken of as Clastic..or Derivative. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 Among the fragmentary or clastic rocks. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clastic*, fragile; separable into fragments. Term applied to models which can be taken to pieces.

clat, *sb.*[1] *dial.* [With sense 1, cf. Da. *klat* blot, splash of dirt; also CLOT, CLOD. Sense 2 may be quite distinct, and possibly related to CLAUT.]

1. A clod, a clot of dirt, esp. of cow-dung.

1619 Z. BOYD *Battle of Soul* (1629) 35 (Jam.) Wormes crawling and creeping vpon a clat or clod of clay. **1829** J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 49 A dry March for the clat-harvest was considered very desirable. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 27 Clats ..the dung of cattle as fuel..collected from the pastures at the close of summer. **1877** *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, *Clat*, (2) Anything dirty or sticky, (4) Spoon meat. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clat*, var. pron. of 'clot' and 'clod', a spot or lump of dirt, soil, etc. Applied specially to the droppings of cattle. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Clat*, a clod, a sod. *Cow-clat*, a dried cowdung. Also a bunch of worms having worsted drawn through them for clatting (catching eels); a clot (e.g. of blood).

2. 'Seeds' or pales sifted out of meal, bran.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.*, *Furfur*, purgamentum farinæ, branne, clats, seids of meal. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* §8 (1734) 194 Bran or Clats of any kind.

clat, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. CLAT *v.*[1]]

a. Noisy talk, tittle-tattle, clatter. **b.** A tattler, tale-bearer; a noisy tongue.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 108 Howd the clat. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clat*, a tell-tale... Ridiculous or exaggerated talk. **1879** *Shropsh. Work-bk.*, *Clat*, a tattler: a tale-bearer...A contemptuous term for a woman's tongue. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clat*, a tale-bearer.

clat, clate, obs. or dial. forms of CLEAT.

†clat, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? short for CLATTER. Cf. *chat*, *chatter*.]

†1. ? To rattle, strike noisily. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 839 With kene clobbez of þat clos þay clatz on þe wowez [*but ? error for* clatre].

2. To chatter, prate, tattle, 'tell tales'.

1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby*, *Yorksh.*, *Clat*, to talk fast, with but little meaning: to chatter or prate. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clat*, to prate noisily. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clat*, to tattle; to propagate idle tales. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clat*, to tell tales of a person.

clat (klæt), *v.*[2] *dial.* Also clad, clatt. [f. CLAT *sb.*[1] 1.] (See quot. 1838.) So '**clatting** *vbl. sb.*

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*, To *clad*, or *clat*, to cut off the locks of wool round a sheep's tail, which are clotted together with the dung of the animal. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 600 In preparing ewes for lambing..the looker..removes with the shears the wool on their tail, udders, and inside of their thighs... This treatment [is] called clatting. **1884** R. L. ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 436 *Tagging* or *clatting* is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures.

clat, variant of CLAUT *v.*, CLART *v.*

clatch, variant of CLETCH, a brood.

†clate, *sb. Obs. Mil.* [ad. med.L. *clēta*, F. *claie*: see CLAYE.] A hurdle of wattle-work: see quot.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.*, *Clates* are the same as commonly we call Wattles, being made of strong Stakes, interwoven with Oziers, or other small pliable Twigs. The Use of them is to cover Lodgments overhead with much Earth heap'd on them, etc.

clate, obs. form of CLAUT *v.*, CLEAT *sb.*

clater(e, obs. form of CLATTER.

clat-fart ('klætfɑːt). *dial.* [cf. CLAT *sb.*[2], and CLATTERFART.] Idle chatter, gossip, nonsense. So **clat-farting** *a.*, chattering, that talks idly or nonsensically.

1913 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sons & Lovers* iii. 52 The Guild was called by some hostile husbands..the 'clat-fart' shop —that is, the gossip-shop. **1914** —— *Prussian Officer* 266 That clat-fartin' Mrs. Allsop. **1928** —— *Lady Chatt.* xvii. 324 Folks should do their own fuckin', then they wouldn't want to listen to a lot of clatfart about another man's.

clath(e, -es, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHE, CLOTHES.

clathrate ('klæθreɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *clāthrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *clāthrāre*: see next.] **a.** *Bot.* Resembling lattice-work; cancellate.

WEBSTER cites GRAY.

b. *Chem.* Designating or relating to a molecular compound in which one component is enclosed within the crystals or structure of another.

1948 H. M. POWELL in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 63 It is suggested that the general character of this type of combination should be indicated by the description 'clathrate' compound. **1961** *New Scientist* 16 Feb. 409/3 Under pressure at 2° C, propane forms insoluble 'clathrate' crystals in which one molecule of propane is caged by 17 molecules of water.

†clathrate, *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *clāthr-āre* to furnish with a lattice or bars, f. *clāthri* (pl.) lattice (Gr. *κλῆθρα*, *κλεῖθρα* bars): see -ATE[3].] To furnish with or mark like lattice-work.

1623 COCKERAM, II, To stop with lattice or barres, *Clathrate.* **1731-6** BAILEY, *Clathrated*, cross-barred.

clathroid ('klæθrɔɪd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *clāthr-i* (pl.) lattice (see prec.) + -OID.] = CLATHRATE *a.*

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §181. 203 Algæ..which present..a clathroid, cancellated, or cribrose frond.

clatter ('klætə(r)), *sb.*[1] [In 15th c. *clater*, but possibly coeval with the verb of same form. MDu. has *clātere*, Du. *klater*, a rattle, and *klateren* to clatter, rattle, chatter. Sense 2 appears earliest in our quots., and ought perhaps to stand first.

The OE. *clædur*, *cledr*, *cleadur* (Epinal 218, etc.) 'tabula qua a segitibus territantur aves' appears to be connected, but is not phonetically identical.]

1. A rattling noise made by the rapidly repeated collision of sonorous bodies which do not ring. 'A clatter is a clash often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than a rattle' (J.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxi. 750 Their [aspen leaves'] continual shaking, and noysome clatter. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. vii. 21 By this great clatter, one of greatest note Seemes bruited. **1683** TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 419 My Horses were so unruly with that Noise, and the Clatter of the Planks, that, etc. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8. ¶9 The clatter of empty pots. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliv, The clatter of horses' hoofs was heard. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi. 126 The clatter of their hoes among the pebbles.

2. Noisy talk; confused din of voices, gabble. Often applied contemptuously to what is treated as mere empty gabble.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 190 (Mätzn.) As good that thou had Halden stille thy clater. *Ibid.* 257 Hold stille thy clattur. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* Gen. Pref., To make an astonishing clatter with many words of a strange sound and of an unknown sense. **1813** *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 70 The people..have in their pronunciation a small degree of the clatter. **1829** LYTTON *Disowned* 7 The conversation changed into one universal clatter. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Foot of Alps*, Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads.

b. Gossip, chatter, idle talk, tittle-tattle. Often in *pl.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 68 Latting pas thir fables, and a hundir sik clatteris. *a* **1662** BAILLIE *Lett.* I. 216 (Jam.) We take it, and many things more you will hear, for clatters. **1790** BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 45 The night drave on wi' sangs an' clatter. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 255 Oh, what nonsense clatter I do write to thee!

3. *Comb.* **clatter-bone, -bane**, *Sc.* **a.** a bone humorously supposed to move when one chatters or prates; **b.** in *pl.* 'two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise, similar to that from castanets'. (Jam.)

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 387 (Jam.). **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xx. 166.

clatter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [cf. CLATTER *v.* 1 b.] A mass of loose boulders or shattered stones; so called on Dartmoor.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 396 Rooting out a crown of the hay-scented fern from the foot of the 'clatter,' as a mass of granite so situated is provincially termed. **1873** *Quart. Rev.* CXXXV. 142 Spires and clatters of grey rock —as the long streams of shattered stone are locally called. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/1 Under shelter of the biggest rocks in the whole clatter..the word is good moorland English for a mass of loose, weathered boulders on the sky-line summit of a saddle-back ridge.

clatter, *sb.*[3] [f. CLAT *sb.*[1] + -ER.] (See quot.)

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 49 The droppings of the cows were collected [for fuel]..beaten into a mass with water; then pressed by the feet into moulds..by regular professional persons, called clatters (clodders).

clatter ('klætə(r)), *v.* Forms: 3-6 clater, 5 clatere, clatre, clathyr, 6 clattyr, clattre, 5- clatter. [OE. *clatrian* (in *clatrunge*), corresp. to MDu. and Du. *klateren* to rattle, clatter, babble, E.Fris. *klatern*, *klattern*, LG. *klāteren*, dial. Ger. *klattern*, *klättern*; of onomatopœic origin. In Ger. and Du. the word is synonymous with *klapper(e)n*, *klepper(e)n*. The order of senses is uncertain: cf. the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or emit a rapid succession of short sharp noises in striking a hard and dry body; to rattle. Said either of the material instruments or the agent.

[*c* **1050** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 377/27 *Crepacula*, clatrunge.]

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 þer as claterande fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1501 The arwes in the caas Of the goddesse clatren faste and rynge. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5787 Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 161 [They] hard hys arrowis clatterand in hys cace. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 274 They fall a-clattering with..drums and kettles. **1787** BURNS *Holy Fair* xviii, There the pint-stoup clatters. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii (1856) 279 [Masses] roll clattering down the slopes. **1878** H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 4 His heavy boots clatter upon the round pebbles.

†b. *intr.* To go to pieces with such a noise; to be shattered; to fall into ruins. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2026 Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleouen. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 912 Sodomas schal..synk in-to grounde..& vche a koste of þis kyth clater vpon hepes. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1722 As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

c. To move rapidly with such a noise, to rattle *along*, *down*, *over*, etc.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, Clattered a hundred steeds along. **1842** T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Up clattered the omnibus. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 57 Clattering over the pavements on wooden shoes. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xix. (1883) 256 He came clattering down the street.

2. *trans.* To cause to rattle; to strike or dash together with a clattering noise.

1537 *Thersytes* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 And clatteringe there youre pottes with ale. **1583** STANYHURST *Poems*, *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as..Ioue toe the ground clattreth). **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161. ¶11 He sometimes stamped as in a rage..then clattered his chairs. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 The servants clatter the plates and glasses. **1862** SALA *Seven Sons* I. x. 252 [He] clattered his tea-cup.

b. *north. dial.* To beat, thrash (a person).

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxxii. 471 Whisht! is that Horsfall clattering him? I wonder he does not yell out. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To clatter*, to beat, to chastise. 'I'll clatter thee.' **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clatter*, to beat with the open hands.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly and noisily; to talk idly; to chatter, prattle, babble. In *mod.Sc.*, to tattle, talk scandal.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 60 Thou claterist meche of orderis of aungeles in heuen. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xl. 11 Who comes þere claterand? *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Of them that usen to clatre, speke, and iangle atte the masse. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii 684 The people begyn to clater and to murmur therat. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 77/37 To clatter, prate, *balbutire*. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation as some men clatter. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §79. 105 Her husband..clatters hard against me and my Pills. **1727** DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 349 Those who clatter that Peter never was at Rome. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Ye may be sure it was clattered about in the kitchen.

b. To chatter as a magpie.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 39 The tuechitis cryit theuis nek quhen the piettis clattrit.

4. *trans.* To utter in a chattering way; blab, prate about. *Obs.* (or only as transf. from 1.)

c **1325** *Poem temp. Edw. II.* 120 in *Pol. Songs* (Wr.) 329 He ..Adihteth him a gay wenche..And there hii clateren cumpelin whan the candel is oute. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 76 Counceil owith to be kept And not to be clatrid. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 12 The women clatered it aboute. **1526** W. BONDE *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 36b, To clater forth his blynde prophecyes. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 108 That is ye matter That poetts clatter. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28b, When you clatter out such matters. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 174 That which these heretikes clatter. **1735** BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xxvi. (1863) 875 Many of the clerks hurry over the responses, and Psalms and Hymns, as fast as ever they can clatter them over.

5. The verb-stem is used advb. (cf. *bang*, etc.).

1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 152 Clatter, clatter, clatter, went the bell.

clattered ('klætəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLATTER *v.* + -ED[1].] Uttered in a clattering way, rattled, struck so as to clatter, etc.: see the vb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With droomming clattered humming. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1124 And raise such outcries on thy clattered iron.

clatterer ('klætərə(r)). [f. CLATTER *v.* + -ER.] One who clatters; †a chatterer, babbler; tattler.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 271 Wolde God swoche claterers *sua subdant colla securi.* *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11375 A claterer of mowthe, þat no councell can kepe. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 73b, He is a great prater or claterar. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 23b, A fonde brabblyng clatterer.

†clatterfart, -fert. *Obs.* [f. CLATTER *v.*] A chatterer, babbler, blabber.

1552 HULOET, Clatterer or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secreate, *Loquax.* **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 24 The Irish enimie..having an inkling by some false clatterfert or other, that a companie of them, etc.

clattering ('klætərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLATTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLATTER.

1. Noise of the rapidly repeated collision of hard bodies; rattling.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1515 Clatering of conacles þat kesten þo burdes. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1634 Of hors and herneys noyse and claterynge Ther was. **1581** SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 198 The clattering and running of charets and horsemen. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 249 The noise and clattering of Arms in the Castle. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 345 The clattering of his horse's hoofs.

2. Chattering, rapid noisy talk. In *mod.Sc.*, tattling.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 After much clattering, there is mokell rowning. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 41 No man thorugh his clateringe shulde desturbe the devine seruice of God. **1583** FULKE *Defence* vii. 302 Where then is your vain clattering of the mystery of antichrist? **1713** SWIFT *Faggot*, Constable with staff of peace, Should come and make their clatt'ring cease. **1737** RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., Few opportunities of common clattering.

†**3.** Applied to a company of choughs. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A clatering of chowhis A murmeracion of stares.

clattering ('klætərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².]

1. That clatters or rattles rapidly.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thurgh the claterand clowdes. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 On clattring treddles while they roughly play. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 560 The clattering pumps with clanking strokes resound. **1869** J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 104 Two of the most clattering pans that were ever dignified with the name of bells.

2. Chattering, babbling. In *mod.Sc.*, tattling.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 b, Thy clatteryng tounge shalbe still. **1597** JAS. I *Dæmonol.* (1616) 134 (Jam.) The clattering report of a carling. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Ghost Fadon* ii. 4 Dull owl, or clatt'ring jay.

'clattern. *Sc.* 'A tattler, a babbler' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, That clattern Madge.

'clattery, *a.* [f. CLATTER *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -Y.] *colloq.* Characterized by clatter, clattering.

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* II. 2 A small piano.. a clattery, wheezy, asthmatic thing.

clatting: see CLAT *v.*²

clatty ('klætɪ), *a. Sc.* [f. CLAT *sb.*¹ + -Y.] a. ? Of mud, mud-built. **b.** Miry, dirty, nasty.

1619 Z. BOYD *Battle Soul* (1629) 23 (Jam.) If a lord should giue to one of his seruants some cottage house of clay.. but afterward.. should say, Fetch mee my good seruant out of his clattie cottage, and bring him to my palace. **1632** in Irving *Dumbartonsh.* (1860) 500 It is prouin that Isobell called the said Martha clattie baudrons.

clau, obs. form of CLAW.

clauber, var. CLABBER 1.

clauchan, obs. form of CLACHAN.

claucht, *sb.* and *v.*: see CLAUGHT.

claud(e = *clawed*: see CLAW *v.*

Claude Lorraine glass. Also Claude-glass. [Named from *Claud* (of) *Lorraine* (1600–1682), the French landscape painter.] A somewhat convex dark or coloured hand-mirror, used to concentrate the features of a landscape in subdued tones. Sometimes applied to coloured glasses through which a landscape, etc. is viewed.

1789 W. GILPIN *Beauty* (1792) I. 124 The only picturesque glasses are those, which the artists call Claud Loraine glasses. They are combined of two or three different colours; and if the hues are well sorted.. give the objects of nature a soft, mellow tinge, like the colouring of that master. **1824** SCOTT *Redg.* let. v, Didst ever see what artists call a Claude Lorraine glass, which spreads its own particular hue over the whole landscape which you see through it. **1882** E. GOSSE *Gray* viii. 187 Gray walked about everywhere with that pretty toy, the Claude-Lorraine glass in his hand, making the beautiful forms of the landscape compose in its lustrous chiaroscuro.

claudent ('klɔ:dɛnt), *a.* [ad. L. *claudent-em*, pr. pple. of *claudĕre* to shut, close.] Shutting, closing. *claudent muscle*: the orbicularis muscle.

1708 KERSEY, *Claudent*, shutting or closing, as *Claudent Muscles*, certain Muscles that serve to shut the Eye-lids. So in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

claudetite ('klɔ:dətaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1868 from its discoverer F. Claudet: see -ITE.] Native arsenious acid of pearly lustre, occurring in thin plates in the San Domingo Mines in Portugal.

1868 DANA *Min.* 796.

Claudian ('klɔ:dɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Claudiānus*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to any of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius or the gens to which they belonged, *esp.* pertaining to or connected with the emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, or their epoch (A.D. 14–68). **B.** *sb.* A member of the Claudian gens.

1829 K. H. DIGBY *Broad Stone of Hon., Godefridus* 236 The Claudian family.. produced the sad Tiberius, then the monstrous Caligula. **1842** MACAULAY *Lay of Virginia* 215 The face of Appius Claudius wore the Claudian scowl and sneer. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 817/1 The Claudian aqueduct and the harbour of Ostia. **1882** *Ibid.* XIV. 337/2 The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the Claudian period. **1924** E. B. OSBORN *Our Debt to Greece & Rome* II. xi. 187 Clodia.. was a Claudian by birth. **1957** R. GRAVES tr. *Suetonius' 12 Caesars* iii. 109 The patrician branch of the Claudian House.. came to Rome from.. Regilli. *Ibid.*, The Claudians were enrolled among the patrician houses.

†**'claudicant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *claudicānt-em*, pres. pple. of *claudicāre*: see next.] Lame, halting, limping. *lit.* and *fig.*

1624 *Irel. Jubilee* in Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* (1824) 255 Shall man, their pettie soveraigne, be claudicant and heteroclite. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 184 Such claudicant Arguments. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 3/1 Your Claudicant Bride.

†**'claudicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *claudicāre*, f. *claud-us* lame.] To be lame, to limp.

1623 in COCKERAM. So in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 267 Till his last step to claudicate in gait.

claudi'cation. [ad. L. *claudicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *claudicāre*, so F. *claudication*.] The action of limping or halting; *intermittent claudication*, a condition of the legs in which pain is induced by walking and relieved by rest (also *transf.*).

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 91 Claudicacion or limping. **1622** Bp. ABERNETHY *Chr. & Heav. Treatise* i. 5 The claudications and haltings of the saints are not diseases, but in part. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 80. ¶7, I have.. contracted a very honest and undissembled Claudication in my Left Foot. **1909** *Practitioner* Nov. 666 Angina pectoris, which is nothing else than intermittent claudication of the heart. **1963** *Lancet* 12 Jan. 77/2 The treatment of intermittent claudication by implantation of human amnion into the thigh.

†**'claudity.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *clauditās* f. *claud-us* lame: see -ITY.] Lameness.

1656 in BLOUNT; thence **1692** in COLES.

clauen, obs. pl. of CLAW.

claught, pa. t. of CLEEK *v.*, to snatch, clutch.

claught, claucht (klɑxt), *v. Sc.* [Irregularly formed on *claucht*, pa. t. of CLEEK. Cf. *clad* vb.] To seize with claws; to clutch, snatch.

a **1800** *Jacobite Relics* I. 58 (Jam.) To claucht my daddie's wee bit house. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He saw Meg.. claught the bairn suddenly out of the gauger's arms.

claught, *sb. Sc.* Also 8– claucht. [f. pa. pple. of CLEEK *v.*] A sudden snatch or clutch.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 42 (Jam.) Ane I kent na took a claught of me. **1825–79** JAMIESON, When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he 'gat a claucht of it.'

†**'clauncher.** *Obs. Min.* [Cf. CLUNCH.] See quot.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij b, *Clauncher*, a piece of Kevell, Tufft, Stone, etc., having always some Joynt at the back of it, which being driven past becomes loose, and being struck upon yields a sound, and often slips down unexpectedly, and many times Ore has been discovered at the back of such Claunchers.

†**claurie,** *a. Obs. Her.* Forms: 5 cloury, clawri, 6 claurie, clawry, -rie. Of one colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B v a, Hit is clepyd in armis claury. *Ibid.* B v b, Clawri is called playn of oon coloure. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 78 b, The fielde of thys cote Armoure is Claurie. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 186 When all the pointes and borders of the field be of one colour: which was called Clawrie. *Ibid.* 213 Which also might be borne Clawry counterly or quarterly.

clausal ('klɔ:zəl), *a.* [f. CLAUSE: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a clause or clauses.

1904 C. T. ONIONS *Eng. Syntax* §300 A few broad principles have been enunciated, which, although they cover considerable ground, will not explain every kind of clausal combination which can be met with. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 2/2 Would they have gagged and bound their country's hands In Saccharine Convention's clausal bonds? **1961** R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* i. 10 We can draw our examples almost entirely from clausal sentences of a single type: the main declarative.

clause (klɔ:z), *sb.* Also 4–6 claus, 5 clawse, clausse. [a. OF. *clause*, ad. late or med.L. *clausa*, app. in sense of L. *clausula* close of a period or formula, conclusion, clause, dim. of **clausa*, itself not recorded as sb. in ancient Latin; f. L. *claudĕre*, *claus-um* to CLOSE. Cf. Pr. *clauza*; It. uses *clausula*.]

1. a. A short sentence; a single passage or member of a discourse or writing; a distinct part or member of a sentence, *esp.* in *Gramm. Analysis*, one containing a subject and predicate. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 46 Vour crevices a uour halue, mid teos uour efter clauses. *Crux fugat omne malum*, etc. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25257 (Cott. Galba) þis claus es cald þe thrid bone, Fader in erth þi will be done. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 Constrewe ich clause with þe culorum. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 12, I can speke neyther word ne clause. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 556 The testimony of Dauid.. doth in a maner conteine three sundry members or clauses. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause, For that I woo, thou therefore hast no cause. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 751 Why thunder'd this peculiar clause against us, All-mortal, and All-wretched! **1865** DALGLEISH *Gram. Analysis* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself; as, a man *who is wise*. **1925** GRATTAN & GURREY *Our Living Lang.* 89 Such a link is most accurately described as a Co-ordinating Clause-link. **1928** JESPERSEN *Internat. Lang.* II. 152 *Ke* that, conjunction.. corresponds with its initial *k* to the other relative (i.e. clause-connecting words). **1961** R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* i. 20 The second type of clause equivalent makes use of words that normally do not participate in clause structure at all. **1964** C. BARBER *Present-Day Eng.* vi. 143 A formal clause-structure with main-subordinate relations.

b. (= L. *clausula*.) The close or end of a period.

c **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 80 Clawse or poynte (or clos P.), *clausula* (*clausa* P). **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. §2 Men began to hunt more after.. the choiceness of the phrase.. and the sweet falling of the clauses.

2. A particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso, in any formal or legal document.

Often used with attribute or defining phrase as *codicillary clause*, *penal clause*, *saving clause*, etc. Also, in *Sc. Law*, *clause of devolution*, a clause devolving an office or duty upon a person in certain contingent circumstances; *clause irritant*, a clause in a deed of settlement by which the acts and deeds of a proprietor contrary to the conditions of his rights become null and void; *clause resolutive*, a clause by which the rights of a proprietor rendered null and void by a clause irritant, become resolved and extinguished. (See **1807–8** BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*)

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 679 He shall me never binde in soche a clause. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 1 The formal cause [he] Settyth in dew ordre clause be clause. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 42 Pream., A Clause of Warantise accordyng to the seid dede. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 45 a, Without anye suche clause sette or put in the deede. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. §6 Add thereto an express clause of special provision. **1730** *Baker's Chron.* an. 1678 (R.) [A bill] for exclusion of all popish members to sit in.. parliament (with a clause in favour of the Duke of York). **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 125 There is a clause in the Act of Settlement, to oblige every Minister to sign his name to the advice which he gives his Sovereign. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, I am not proposing any clause in the Bill. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 23 The passing of a statute of twenty clauses.

†**3.** Close, conclusion. *Obs.*

[**1275** *Stat. Westm.* I, Pream., In crastino clausi Paschae.] **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 600 The clause of Easter. **1630** M. GODWYN tr. *Ann. Eng.* 301 God was pleased he should end his long life.. with so happy a clause. **1634–5** in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 24 After the clause of Easter next. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 Be thou merry late and air This is the final end and clause.

†**4. clause-rolls** (*Rotuli clausi*): = CLOSE-ROLLS.

1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters.. remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year.

clause, *v.* [f. CLAUSE *sb.* 1.] *intr.* To construct clauses.

1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Am. Instruct. Deaf* 124, I have endeavored to make my pupils read and speak like hearing people, teaching them to phrase and clause.

So **'clausing** *vbl. sb.*

1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 Feb. 3/5 The clausing of the Bill.. is not.. as effectual as it might be.

†**claused,** *ppl. a.* [f. L. *claus-us* closed + -ED.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyd, clausyd or closyd in, *Inclusus*.

clauset, obs. form of CLOSET.

clausick: see CLAW-SICK.

'clausify, *nonce-wd.*, to arrange in clauses.

1881 J. PAYNE tr. *Villon* 96 To glose upon it and comment .. To clausify it or transcribe At will.

clausse, clausset, obs. ff. CLAUSE *sb.*, CLOSET.

†**'claustер, -re,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 claustur, 6 clowster. [OE. *clauster*, a. L. *claustr-um* 'lock, bar, bolt', later 'a shut up place, a cell or cloister', f. *claud-*, *claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. So Icel. *klaustr*. In ME. the word may have been formed anew from Latin. OE. had another form *clústor*, corresp. to OS. *clústar*, MDu. *clûster*, Du. *kluister*; app. repr. a pop. L. variant *clūstrum*. Later variants were CLOSTER and CLOISTER. (*Clowster* may belong to either *clauster* or *closter*.)] A cloister, cell, or monastery.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Greg. Colloq.* (*end*) Gaþ ut.. to claustre. —— *Ælfric's Gl.* Wr-W. 186/7 *Claustrum* fæsten uel clauster. **1340** *Ayenb.* 267 Uor claustres and uor strayte cellen. *c* **1400** *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 5 The claustur of marie berith him. **1549** *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 58 The x. day of Aprill [1549] was pullyd downe the clowster in Powlles that was callyd the Pardon churcheyerd. *Ibid.* 64 Clowster. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 Within the Claustres of the said Monastery.

Hence **'clausterman,** in Ormin as **clawwstremann**; cf. ON. *klaustra-mann* a monk.

c **1200** ORMIN 6352 For þi birrþ wel clawwstremann Onnfanngenn mikell mede.

†**'clauster,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *claustrāre*, f. *claustrum*: see prec.] To cloister.

1635 PAGITT *Christianog. Relig. Brit.* 35 They lived not claustered in Monasteries.

claustered, obs. var. of CLUSTERED.

clausthalite ('klaʊstalaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1832 from Clausthal, Germany, where found: see -ITE.] A lead-gray native selenide of lead.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 133 Clausthalite. **1868** DANA *Min.*, *Clausthalite*.. occurs commonly in fine granular masses.

claustral ('klɔ:strəl), *a.* [ad. late L. *claustrāl-is*, f. *claustrum* CLOISTER: see also -AL¹.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a cloister or religious house.

c **1430** tr. *Kempis' Imit.* I. xxv. (E.E.T.S.), Religiose men þat are streited under claustral discipline. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 537 Claustral monkis. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 61 b, Dunstane..compelled men and women..to kepe claustrale obedyence. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 A conventual Priory, is a Dignity in the Church, but a Claustral Priory is not. **1862** HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. vi. 322 The commencement of his claustral life.

†2. Pertaining to a cloister, colonnade, or piazza.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 509 Cumana..set in hir sait claustrall.

3. Cloister-like, savouring of the cloister.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 402 Isolation and claustral seclusion. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic. Hades* I. 11 The sacred claustral doors of home. **1886** FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 285 The claustral narrowness of mediæval exegesis.

claustration (klɔ:'streɪʃən). [mod. f. on *claustrum*; also in Fr.: see -ATION.] a. The action of enclosing or confining in a cloister.

1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhood* in *Gd. Words* 498 At Nancy in 1696, the Bishop of Toul tried to compel the claustration of the Grey Sisters of the city.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1908 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/1 In the earlier days of Islamic civilisation the claustration of women did not in the least imply their ignorance. **1924** 'LUCAS MALET' *Dogs of Want* ii. 33 Barbara halted, enchanted to emerge from the claustration of the forest and breathe a more spacious air.

claustrophilia (ˌklɔ:strə'fɪlɪə). *Med.* [mod.L., f. L. *claustrum* confined space, CLOISTER *sb.* + Gr. φιλία affection.] A morbid desire to be enclosed within a confined space; also *transf.*

1926 in GOULD *Med. Dict.* 336/1. **1949** KOESTLER *Promise & Fulf.* II. v. 279 His attitude is the result of that deep-rooted complex—cultural claustrophilia. —— *Ibid.* III. II. 315 Generations of Jews, huddled together..developed that peculiar feature of Jewish communities which one might be tempted to name 'claustrophilia'. **1960** *Spectator* 29 Apr. 612 The Germanic claustrophobia of *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance* or the British claustrophilia of *Live Like Pigs.*

claustrophobia (ˌklɔ:strə'fəʊbɪə). *Med.* [mod.L., f. L. *claustrum* confined space, CLOISTER *sb.* + -PHOBIA.] A morbid dread of confined places; also *transf.*

1879 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 6 Sept. 371/1 On Claustrophobia. By B. Ball, M.D. (Paris). **1895** [see -PHOBIA]. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 Others of us who have felt..an inexplicable horror of remaining within four walls..now know that we are sufferers from Claustrophobia. **1924** GALSWORTHY *White Monkey* I. v, Having a sort of mental claustrophobia, a dread of being hemmed-in by people. **1960** [see prec.].

Hence ˌ**claustro'phobiac** *a.* and *sb.*, (one who is) suffering from or characterized by claustrophobia.

1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* 21 All my early verse..is a violent claustrophobiac struggle to keep my individual being. **1937** E. ST. VINCENT MILLAY *Conv. at Midnight* 60 Proletarian poetry today..is the love-song of the claustrophobiac who has espoused the crowd.

claustrophobic (ˌklɔ:strə'fəʊbɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] a. Prone to or suffering from claustrophobia. Also *absol.* or as *sb.*

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1932** E. BOWEN *To North* xvi. 167 'Besides,' she said, 'I'm claustrophobic.' **1953** *New Yorker* 31 Jan. 61/1 The crowds were so enormous that it was all too easy for the claustrophobic to fall into an apposite mood. **1954** *Harper's* Aug. 16/3 Everybody felt claustrophobic and uneasy. **1965** D. S. DAVIS *Pale Betrayer* (1966) xvi. 127 No windows..a room not intended for claustrophobics.

b. Of a place, etc.: confined, restricting; inducing claustrophobia. Also *transf.*

1946 'J. TEY' *Miss Pym Disposes* ii. 11 This is the last term for us Seniors, and everything is very grim and claustrophobic. **1957** R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* viii. 213 It is violent and sexual, but all in a claustrophobic and shut-in way. **1959** G. MITCHELL *Man who grew Tomatoes* xi. 141, I think we might all go into the lounge... It is unpleasantly claustrophobic in here.

Hence ˌ**claustro'phobically** *adv.*, in a claustrophobic manner; so as to induce claustrophobia.

1957 R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* vii. 188 The claustrophobically personal manner of some successful men crooners. **1961** *John o' London's* 28 Sept. 358/2 Suddenly it all becomes unbearably claustrophobically pointless.

claustrum ('klɔ:strəm). *Anat.* Pl. claustra. [L.; see CLOISTER *sb.*] A thin layer of grey matter in each cerebral hemisphere between the external capsule and the insula.

1848 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 5) 739 Beneath the white matter of those gyri, a thin layer of grey substance has been met with, which has been named the *claustrum* (Burdach) [in *Vom Baue und Leben d. Gehirns* (1822) II. III. 132]. **1889** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 135 The *lenticula.*—Between the caudatum and the cortex the greatly thickened hemiccrebral wall presents..(*b*) next the cortex, a sub-circular disk of cinerea, the *claustrum.* **1962** *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 33) 1085 The *claustrum*..intervenes between it [*sc.* the external capsule] and the subcortical white matter of the insula.

clausula ('klɔ:zjʊlə). Pl. clausulæ. [med.L., f. L. *clausula* (see CLAUSE).] 1. *Mus.* a. = CADENCE *sb.* 4. b. (See quot. 1944.)

1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Musick* I. iii. 82 A Cloz'. *Clausula.* The Cloz' is a Formal meeting of all Part's..wit a Cadenc'. **1740** in GRASSINEAU *Mus. Dict.* **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 98/1 *Clausula*, a close or cadence, *e.g.*: *clausula falsa*, a false cadence; *clausula finalis*, a final cadence, &c. **1889** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 592/1 *Clausula*, the mediæval name for what is now called a Cadence, or Close. The most important Close employed in Polyphonic Music, is the *Clausula vera*, or True Cadence, terminating on the Final of the Mode. **1944** W. APEL *Harvard Dict. Mus.* 155/2 In the repertory of the School of Notre Dame (*c.* 1200)..*clausula* is a polyphonic composition using as a cantus firmus a short melisma of a chant.

2. The close or end of a period, esp. one in ancient or medieval Latin having a definable cadence. (Cf. CLAUSE 1 b.)

1900 J. E. SANDYS in *Class. Rev.* XIV. 136/2 The favourite *clausulae* of late Greek Prose and of Cicero are also examined. **1906** A. SLOMAN *Gram. Class. Latin* III. 387 In Cicero's Orations at any rate the *Clausula* is regulated by definite metrical rules. **1957** N. FRYE *Anat. Criticism* IV. 264 Recurring units of rhythm like the *clausulae* of Cicero.

'clausular, *a.* Of the nature of a clause.

1849 SMART *Walker's Dict.* **1860** JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* 397 Clausular structure.

†**'clausule.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clausule*, ad. L. *clausula* an end, close, or clause, dim. of *clausa*: see CLAUSE *sb.*] A little clause.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Thilk litil now rehercid clausul, Luk vj^e. c. *Ibid.* 441 The Myddil Clausul closid betwixt these now rehercid Clausulis. **1590** SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* Pref., Sundrie sorts of bookes; as lectures, councels, tracts, decisions..clausules, common opinions.

†**'clausure.** *Obs.* Also 5 clawser, 6 clawsure, clawesure. [ad. L. *clausūra* closing, barrier, f. *claudĕre* to CLOSE: cf. *closure.*]

1. The action of closing or enclosing, CLOSURE.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clausure or clos (**1499** clawser), *Clausura.* **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vi. 42 Clausure, shutting up the Grates, &c. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 282 The dispute..protracted the clausure [of the conclave].

2. Closed or shut up condition.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xx. 19 Note in T. Cartwright, *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 243 He also came out of his mothers wombe, the clausure not sturred. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. v. 33 Clausure, Penance, and other Austerities. *a* **1714** GEDDES (J.), In some monasteries the severity of the Clausure is hard to be born. **1815** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1829) II. 331 In this respect the clausure is complete. *Ibid.* 333 There is no vow, no clausure.

b. *Med.* Imperforated (or clogged, obstructed) condition of any canal or cavity in the body.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I ij, Gume of a Peache..openeth the inward clawesures of the breste.

3. An enclosed place, an enclosure, a close.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. **1609** *Manch. Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 246 One clausure of land called Shiponley.

4. That which encloses; an enclosure; a bar.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 254 He hath broken the clausures of deth. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 Alle clausures of wodis thei distroyed. **1511** *Abp. Warham's Visitation* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 41 The clausure of the churchyard in the north side lacketh reparation. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 111, I made them begin the Walls, to the end it might have such Clausure, as was fitting.

5. An enclosing case or cover.

1564 BECON *Acts of Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 521 Old rotten bones or reliques of saints..in precious shrines and costly clausures. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiii, Thou shalte presente to August hand my bokes in clawsure tyed.

claut (klɔ:t), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with CLAUT *v.*; perh. related to *claw* or *claught.* (It might possibly represent an OE. **clawet* from *clav-an* to CLAW. Cf. Sievers, Miscell. f. Ags. Gramm. §246.)]

1. A grasping hand, a clutch.

1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 38 For blew bonnets they leave non, That they can get their clauts upon.

2. An instrument for raking or scraping, as a hoe, mud-scraper. *clauts*: hand-cards for wool.

1808 in JAMIESON. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Claut*, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.

3. A handful, a rakeful, a scraping.

1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* i, She has gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, 'You might have..heard an excellent discourse.' 'Clauts o' cauld parridge', replied Andrew.

claut (klɔ:t), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also clat(e, clawt. [See CLAUT *sb.* (It might possibly represent an OE. **clawettan*, f. *clawet*; see prec.).] To scratch, claw, rake, scrape out, extract with claws, or the like.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 30 This oxx ..regardet nocht [the dogs] bot walde clate him with his cluifes. **1674** RAY *N. Country Wds.* 14 *To Claut*, to scratch, to claw. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1790** A. WILSON *Elegy Unfort. Tailor* Wks. (1846) 45 Soon as ilka dish was clautet. **1823** J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* 65 (Jam.) Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who clawts it out o' the widow's house. **1876** *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clawt*, to claw in an indecisive quick manner. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clawting*, a buffeting, where the fists and fingers are engaged.

clauwe, obs. form of CLAW.

clavacin ('klævəsɪn). *Biochem.* Also clavicin. [f. L. *clāvā(tus* (see CLAVATE *a.*) as in mod.L. *Aspergillus clavatus*, a species of fungi + *-cin* as in *actinomycin*, etc.; see -IN¹.] A crystalline antibiotic substance produced in several fungi; *spec.* that obtained from *Aspergillus clavatus.*

1942 S. A. WAKSMAN et al. in *Science* XCVI. 203/1 Two species of *Aspergillus* were studied..*A. fumigatus*..and *A. clavatus*... These two organisms produced active substances..designated as fumigacin and clavacin respectively. **1944** *Ann. Reg. 1943* 359 Clavicin seems to be especially lethal to plant pathogenic bacteria. **1959** *Life* 31 Aug. 72/2 Soon after actinomycin came clavacin and fumigacin, both of which were impressive on first acquaintance but failed to survive rigorous testing.

†**'claval,** *a.* and *sb. Anat. Obs.* [? a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, key-stone, etc.]

A. *adj.* (?) Malar.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The clauall bones..are the bones of the eares wherunto are fastened y^e muscles and cordes that couer the Jawes.

B. *sb.* (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The .xij. place is on the fontynelles vnder y^e knee..there as the lacert is dyuyded fro the lacert, and is made with rounde claualles with place for the purgacyon of all the body, and the dyseases of the legges.

clavate ('kleɪveɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *clāvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *clāvāre* to stud with nails or knobs (cf. Pliny *H.N.* IX. 36 'genus concharum clavatum'), f. *clāvus* nail. In sense 2 taken as f. *clāva* club (a doubtful Latin use).]

†1. Studded with nails or knobs, knobbed. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes..clavate, spinose, rough.

2. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* Club-shaped; thickened towards the apex like a club. Hence **'clavately** *adv.*

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 126 Of the Silphæ, or Carrion Beetles..Their antennæ are clavate, and the club is perfoliate. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1868) I. 342 The filament..is thickest at the upper end, or clavate. **1872** H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ* 176 Clavately swollen. **1884** LESQUEREUX & JAMES *Mosses N. Amer.* 12 Male flowers..borne upon clavate and catkin-like generally colored branches. **1950** E. J. H. CORNER *Monogr. Clavaria* 47 The fruit-body becomes obtusely clavate.

'clavated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Clavated spikes of some kind of echinus.

clavatin ('klævətɪn). *Biochem.* [f. as CLAVACIN + -IN¹.] = CLAVACIN.

1943 F. BERGEL et al. in *Nature* 25 Dec. 750/1 An Antibacterial Substance from *Aspergillus clavatus* and *Penicillium claviforme*... Whereas Waksman called his crude active principle 'clavacin', we have adopted the name 'clavatin'... Analysis and molecular weight determinations indicate an empirical formula $C_7H_6O_4$ for clavatin. **1953** J. RAMSBOTTOM *Mushr. & Toadstools* xxiii. 291 A much-named substance—patulin, clavicin, clavatin, claviformin, expansin—which is produced by several moulds.

clavation (klə'veɪʃən). [f. CLAVATE, or its source + -ATION.] Clavate state or quality; *spec.* in *Anat.* clavate articulation, GOMPHOSIS.

clavato-, comb. form of CLAVATE: as in *clavato-elongate*, *-turbinate* etc.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 370 Clavato-turbinate. *Ibid.* 671 Branches subterete, clavato-elongate.

†**clave¹.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāva* knotty stick, club, scion.] A knotty branch, scion, graft.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 415 In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse..in bough, in branches and in clave.

†**clave².** *Obs.* [? ad. L. *clāvis* key, bolt.]

†1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl, The leaves of the dores belonging to this temple..stood foure yeres glewed in the clave [*in glutinis compagine*].

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Clave*, a stool..supported by 4 legs; the top 6 feet long, 2 or 3 feet wide..in which the shells are set up with wedges for making the sheave-holes. *Ibid.* 153 The blocks are..jambed up..with wedges in a clave.

3. (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clave*, the handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

clave³ (kleɪv, kla:v). *Mus.* Also clavé (‖'klave). [Amer. Sp., f. Sp. *clave* keystone, f. L. *clāvis* key.] One of a pair of round sticks of hard wood, struck against each other when used in 'Latin-American' music. Usu. in *pl.*

1928 [see BONGO²]. **1934** S. R. NELSON *All about Jazz* vii. 166 The Claves are two cylindrical sticks made of a special kind of wood found in Cuba. One of the claves is held in the cupped left hand and struck with the clave in the right hand, thus producing a hollow musical tone. **1957** M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* xix. 248 The traditional 'off-center' accents of the clavés, or wooden sticks, that make a penetrating hollow sound when struck together. **1961** J. BLADES in A. Baines *Mus. Instruments* xiv. 348 The relentless clicking of the claves.

clave, pa. tense of CLEAVE *v.*

‖**clavecin** ('klævɪsɪn). *Mus.* [F. *clavecin*, ad. med.L. *clavicymbalum* or It. *clavicembalo*: see CLAVICYMBAL.] The French name of the harpsichord: sometimes used by English writers.

1819 *Pantologia, Clavecin* (Fr.), in music, a harpsichord. **1881** A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 194 About the year 1500 the clavecin had been made in the clavichord shape, and called Spinet.

Hence **'clavecinist** [a. F. *claveciniste*], a player on the clavecin.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Music* 243 The sudden indisposition..of the Clavecinist, gave him [Handel] an opportunity. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1. 1209 As.. Clavecinist..debarred his instrument Yet thrums..With desperate finger on dumb table edge.

claved, *a. Her.* = CLAVIE.

1830 in ROBSON.

clavel ('klævəl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 clavie, 7, 9 **clavy**, 9 clavey, 7– **clavel**. [a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, keystone of an arch, wedge-shaped lintel of a window, door, or the like; = Pr. *clavel*, Cat. *clavell*, It. *chiavello*:—L. **clāvellus* dim. of *clāvus* nail, peg, clinching instrument.]

1. The lintel over a fire-place; *esp.* a beam of wood so used, the mantel.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 138a, The hewed stones of the windowes, dowres, and clavels, pluct out to serve private buildings. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 303 The fairest chimney for clauy and jeames that euer I saw. **1753** BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 91 The lightning had left a mark quite cross the clavel of the kitchen-chimney. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Clavel*, a mantel-piece. West. Called also..clavy. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Would you like to have a arch a-turned or a clavel? *Ibid.* The Holmen Clavel Inn.

2. *Comb.*, as **clavel (clavy-) -board, -piece, -tack**, = mantelpiece.

1634 J. WINTER *Let.* 18 June in J. P. Baxter *Trelawny Papers* (1884) 31 The Chimnay..is so large that we Can place our Chittle [*sc.* kettle] within the Clavell pece. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, Clavel..called also..clavy-piece. Clavel-tack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-piece. **1862** BARNES *Rhymes in Dorset Dial.* I. 136 Just above the clavy-bword Wer father's spurs, an' gun, an' sword.

†**'clavellated**, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *clāvellāt-us* (*cineres clavellati*, *clavati*, Du Cange), OF. *clavelée*, in *cendre clavelée*, mod.F. *cendre gravelée*, lit. 'granulated ashes', which Littré takes as the proper form: but on phonetic grounds this is doubtful.]

1. in *clavellated ashes*: 'Potash of superior quality obtained from the dried and calcined lees of wine, for the use of dyers' (Godefroy).

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 58 Of the Alkali of the Ashes..we make a clavellated gnawing Salt. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 504 Clavellated or gravelled Ashes are nothing else but the calx of the Lees of Wine, etc., etc. *a* **1735** ARBUTHNOT (J.), Air, transmitted through clavellated ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight.

2. [as from *clāva* club] Shaped like a little club.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the clavellated of others.

claver ('kleɪvə(r)), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and north *dial.* Also claiver. [See CLAVER *v.*[2]] Idle garrulous talk, to little purpose, or with little sense; an idle story, a piece of idle gossip.

(?) *a* **1689** in Scott *Old Mort.* xi. *note*, When I was entering life, there was ane Knox deaving us a' wi' his clavers, and now I am ganging out, there is ane Claver'se deaving us a' wi' his knocks. **1722-30** RAMSAY *Parrot*, Delighted with their various claver. **1787** BURNS *Answ. Gudew. Wauchope-House* i, Wi' claivers, and haivers, Wearing the day awa. **1819** CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 230 This is all claver, but it pleases one. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* II. 180 To carry clashes and clavers up and down. *Mod. Sc.* 'Muckle claver and little corn,' said of pulpit eloquence that has little edifying in it; with pun on *claver*, clover.

†**'claver**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? Meant for CLAVIER, though hardly in the same sense.]

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Columnes* (1605) I. 493 Where, as by Art one selfly blast breath'd out From panting bellowes, passeth all-about Winde-Instruments; enters by th' under Clauers Which with the Keyes the Organ-Maister quauers.

claver, *sb.*[3], obs. form of CLOVER *sb.*

claver, *sb.*[4], obs. form of CLEAVERS.

†**'claver** ('klævə(r)), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 cleuer. [First found in 13th c.; cf. Da. *klavre* to climb, clamber, and mod.Du. *klaveren*, *kleveren*, LG. *klauern*, in same sense; ON. had *klifra* to climb. All these are regarded as frequentatives, from the vb.-root *klif-*, *kliv-*, in OTeut. *klib-* to stick, adhere, hence to climb. Cf. also ME. *cleafer*, OE. *clifer*, claw, talon.] *intr.* To climb, clamber. (Some take it in first quot. as = clutch, claw.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3325 Two kynges ware clymbande, and claverande one heghe. **1423** JAS. I. *King's Q.* clix. A quhele, on quhich cleuering I sye A multitude of folk before myn eye. **1647** M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 1 Subjects are clavered up into the Kings Throne, and the King debased below..a free-born subject. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clavver*, to clamber.

claver ('kleɪvə(r)), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin. Somewhat similar are Gaelic *clabaire*, *clabhraichean* babbler; also obs. Du. *kalaberen* 'inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiose suaves iucundosque sermones conferre' (Kilian); and Ger. *klaffern*, *kläffern*, 'garrulare', to chatter, blab, ('viel schweigen ist kunst, viel kläffern bringt ungunst'). The last agrees best in sense, but it is not easy to conceive how, being a High German word, it could have been adopted in Scotland *c* 1600.]

intr. To talk idly, or with little sense; to gossip, palaver, prate.

a **1605** [see CLAVERING]. *a* **1715** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 395 When ye clatter then, and claver, Ye sprinkle all their necks with slaver. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, 'Clavering about thae auldwarld stories.' **1818** —— *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'A worthy minister, as gude a man..as ever ye heard claver in a pu'pit.' **1850** JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 14 'I'm no given to clavering of other people's concerns.' **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clavver*, to contend, to chatter.

Hence **'claverer**, one who clavers, a babbler; **'clavering** *ppl. a.*

1606 tr. *Rollock on 2 Thess.* 140 (Jam.) Busie bodies, clauerers, and pratlers. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 617 An clauering cohoobie. **1722-30** RAMSAY *Fables, Clock & Dial*, Ne'er brag of constant clavering cant. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'A lang-tongued clavering wife.' **1822** —— *Nigel* v, *K. James*: Haud your clavering tongue.

†**'clavestock**. *Obs.* [f. CLEAVE *v.* + STOCK.] A chopper for cleaving wood.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 A clauestock and rabetstock, carpenters craue, and seasoned timber, for pinwood to haue. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 244/1 In the Farmers House ..[have] Clavestook, Rabbet Stock, a Jack to saw upon, and Pinwood Timber.

clavey, var. of CLAVEL.

'claviature. [ad. Ger. *klaviatur*, repr. L. type **clāviatūra*, f. *clāvis* key: cf. OF. *claveüre*.] The key-board of an organ or pianoforte.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1702 The pedal claviature was not invented until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

clavicembalo (klævɪ'tʃembələʊ). *Mus.* [It.] The harpsichord; CLAVICYMBAL.

1740 GRASSINEAU *Mus. Dict.* 30 Clavecimbalo, grave Cymbalum. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 330/2 The dulcimer, or cembalo, with keys added, became the clavicembalo. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 468/1 *Clavicembalo*, or *Gravicembalo*..a keyboard musical instrument with strings plucked by means of small quill or leather plectra. **1955** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* (ed. 9) 463/1 Instruments of the various harpsichord types are: In Italian Arpicordo, Clavicembalo (meaning keyed-dulcimer, which it is not, its strings not being struck but plucked), or Claricembalo, or Gravicembalo.

†**clavichord** ('klævɪkɔ:d). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 clavy-, 5–9 clavicord(e, 8–9 clavichord. [in It. *clavicordo* (Florio), Ger. *klavichord*, ad. 15th c. L. *clavichordium* (in Rules of Minnesingers), f. *clāvis* key + *chorda* chord, string. In 15–16th c. usually plural (*pair of*) *clavichords*. See also CLARICHORD.

It. *clavicordo*, Sp. *clavicordio*, Fr. *clavicorde* are the *spinet*; our *clavichord* is in these langs. *manicordo*, *-cordio*, *-corde*.]

A musical instrument with strings and keys; in its developed form resembling a square pianoforte, the tones being produced by the action on the strings of 'tangents' or small brass wedges attached in upright position to the back of the keys.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Where his vyell and clauycordes were. **1502** *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 41 A straungier that gave the Quene a payre of clavy-cordes. **1632** SHERWOOD *Cotgr. Dict.*, *Clauicords*, comme *Claricords*. **1724** STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 75 Making a clavichord with Jews trumps instead of strings. **1740-61** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 414 Mary is now practising the clavicord, which I have got in the dining-room. **1769** BARRINGTON *Mozart* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 64 This great musician began to play on the clavichord when he was but seven years of age. **1803-19** BURNEY in Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Clavicord* (L.), Hearing the incomparable Emanuel Bach touch his favourite clavicord at Hamburg. **1888** HIPKINS *Mus. Instr.* XXXIV, The clavichord is, without question, the earliest key-board stringed instrument, it having been developed from the monochord, used for teaching singing in monasteries and church schools. It appears to have come into use in the second half of the 14th century.

clavicin, var. CLAVACIN.

clavi'cithern. = CLAVICYTHERIUM.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Heretic's Trag.* 199 Grace of lute or clavicithern.

clavicle[1] ('klævɪk(ə)l). [ad. L. *clāvicula* (in 16th c. F. *clavicule*) small key, tendril, bar or bolt of a door, dim. of *clāvis* key: in med.L. 'collar-bone', according to Littré 'because it was compared to the key of a vault, or, as others think, because its form is that of the ancient bolts'.]

1. *Anat.* The collar-bone, which extends from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch. In birds the two clavicles are united at their lower extremities into one bone, the furculum or 'merry-thought'.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 392 These Clauicles on either side fasten the shoulder blade to the brast-bone. *Ibid.* 901 These nerues run vnder the clauicle or cannell bone. **1685** COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) I. i. 8. **1854** HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iv. 99 To ease their aching clavicles. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, The clavicle is absent, among Mammals, in Ungulata and Cetacea, and in many Carnivora and Rodentia.

†**2.** *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, cirrus. *Obs.*

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 158 It climbs..like Ivy, with broad and soft clavicles. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* App. 316 Clavicles, Claspers, or Tendrils, are the young Shoots of creeping scandent Plants.

†**3.** *Conch.* The upper part of a spiral shell. *Obs.*

[**1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Clavicule*, the pyramidal interior and exterior part of a twisted, or spiral shell, beginning near the middle, and ending near the summit. Sometimes called the head.] **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. iv. 358 Freshwater shells want..solidity..their clavicle as it is called is neither so prominent nor so strong.

†**'clavicle**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **clāviculus*, dim. of *clavus* nail, wart, corn.] A wart.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 104 The liquour thereof, applied helps clavicles in the hands.

clavicorn ('klævɪkɔ:n). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *clāvicorn-is*, f. *clāv-a* club + *corn-u* horn.] Club-horned: applied to a subsection of pentamerous beetles, *Clavicornes*, having club-shaped antennæ.

[**1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 244/2 *Clavicornes*.] **1860** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Clavicornis*, club-horned..clavicorn.

clavicular (klæ'vɪkjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -AR: cf. F. *claviculaire*.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to a key. *Obs.*

1657-96 in PHILLIPS. **1692** in COLES.

2. Of or pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

1824 SIR A. COOPER *Dislocations & Fractures* (1831) 286 The clavicle is joined to the first rib by a clavicular costal, or ..rhomboid ligament. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The clavicular origin of the pectoral muscle. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clavicular artery*, a small branch of the acromio-thoracic artery, which supplies the subclavius muscle.

Hence **cla'vicularly** *adv.*

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly—i.e., to employ deep breathing, and to avoid all tendency to raise the shoulders.

†**clavicu'larious**, *a. Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *clāviculārius*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clavicularious*, of or pertaining to a key: so **1692** in COLES.

claviculate (klə'vɪkjʊlət), *a.* [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -ATE[2]: in mod.F. *claviculé*.] **a.** *Anat.* Provided with clavicles or collar-bones. **b.** *Bot.* Having tendrils (1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**cla'viculer**. *Obs.* [AFr. ad. L. *clāviculārius* key-keeper, f. *clāvicula*, dim. of *clāvis* key: see -AR.] A key-keeper, turnkey.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 28 Sergius was unyversel clavyculer Of holy cherche.

clavi'cylinder. *Mus.* [f. L. *clāvi-s* key + CYLINDER *sb.*] A musical instrument invented by Chladni.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Chladni*, The Clavi-cylinder ..was like a square pianoforte, and comprised four and a half octaves. The sound was produced by friction from a single glass cylinder connected with internal machinery by which the differences of the notes were produced. **1888** STAINER & BARRETT (ed. 3) s.v.

†**clavicymbal** (klævɪ'sɪmbəl). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 claui-, 6 clawesymballe, 7 clavecymbal, 9 clavicimbal, -cymbal, and in It. form clavicembalo. [ad. med.L. *clāvicymbalum*, *-cymbolum* (in Rules of the Minnesingers by Eberhard Cersne, 1404), f. *clāvis* key + *cymbalum* CYMBAL. In It. *clavicembalo*, *gravicembalo* (both in Florio), F. *clavecin* (Cotgr. *clavessin*, OF. *clavechinbolon*), Ger. *clavizimbel*, perverted *klaffenzimmer*. See also CLARICYMBAL, CLAVECIN.]

An old name of the Harpsichord, a musical instrument with keys, and strings set in vibration by means of quills or leathern plectra in wooden uprights called jacks.

1492 *Will of Clyff* (Somerset Ho.), My Clauysymballes. **1506** *Will. of Tho. Buttler* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of Clawesymballes. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clavecymbal*, a pair of Virginals, or Claricords. **1864** ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 42 The German clavicimbel..was a kind of spinet. **1880** A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 367 Mattheson lauded the clavichord above the clavicymbel or harpsichord. **1880** *Ibid.* s.v. *Cembalo*, The dulcimer, or cembalo, with keys added, became the clavicembalo.

‖**clavicytherium** (ˌklævɪsɪ'θɪərɪəm). *Mus.* [Better *clavicitherium*, med.L., f. *clāvis* key + CITHER.] An early musical instrument of the harpsichord type, being really an upright spinet.

[**1511** VIRDUNG *Musica getutscht* (Basel), Claviciterium. **1611** M. PRÆTORIUS *Syntagm. Music.* (Wolfenbüttel) II. xli, Clavicytherium.] **1819** *Pantologia* III, *Clavicytherum*, the clavichord. **1860** RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 28 The clavicytherium, or *keyed-cithara*. **1880** A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Clavicytherium*, an upright musical instrument allied to the horizontal harpsichord and spinet. **1888** —— *Mus. Inst.* Plate vi. Named Clavicytherium by the earliest writer on musical instruments, Virdung.. who gives a drawing of one. It is in fact a spinet set upright.

clavie, *a. Her.* [a. F. *clavé* (see Littré), f. L. *clāvis* key.] Key-shaped. Also clavied *a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie*, 94 b, The field is gules, a Crosse doble clauie d'Argent. This Crosse ought to be figured as a double warded key.

clavie, var. of CLAVEL.

‖**'clavier.** [F. *clavier*, orig. a key-bearer (on L. type *clāviārius*, f. *clāvis* key), hence key-board. Thence, Ger. *clavier*, *klavier*, Du. *klavier*, Da. *klaveer*, Sw. *klaver*.]

1. The key-board or set of keys of a musical instrument. (Cf. CLAVER *sb.*[2])

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier or Keys of Scammony. **1855** BROWNING *Master Hugues* iii, I looked up and surveyed, O'er my three claviers, yon forest of pipes Whence you still peeped in the shade. **1880** E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 485 Communication established between the claviers of an organ and the sound-board pallets.

2. (klə'vɪə(r)). A general German name of all keyboard instruments with strings, but specially the clavichord; later, the pianoforte. Also *attrib.*

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 13 [Mozart] having commenced composition without recourse to the clavier. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 91 [Bach's] numerous works.. written for his favorite instrument, the clavier (the piano of that day). **1885** *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 385/2 Four of the clavier concertos .. were given with the aid of a small but select orchestra. **1886** *Academy* 22 May 371/2 The eminent pianist will.. play, as it were, a history of clavier music from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Victoria.

Hence **clavierist**, a player on the clavier.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 111 Becché [was] a celebrated clavierist of the day.

claviform ('klævɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *clāva* club + -FORM: cf. F. *claviforme*.]

1. Having the form of a club; club-shaped.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 94 Claviform.. is composed of club-shaped parallel rods, which adhere by their thin extremities. Example, Compact black ironstone. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot.. is claviform when it is thicker at its extremity than at its base. **1875** W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insect.* 87 The claviform stigma.

2. [f. L. *clāvus*] Nail-shaped. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

claviformin (klævɪ'fɔəmɪn). *Biochem.* [f. the second element of mod.L. *Penicillium claviforme* (cf. CLAVIFORM *a.*), a species of fungus + -IN[1].] A crystalline antibiotic produced from several fungi; *spec.* that obtained from *Penicillium claviforme*, chemically identical with CLAVACIN.

1942 E. CHAIN et al. in *Brit. Jrnl. Exp. Path.* XXIII. 205 A crystalline substance which inhibits the growth of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms has been isolated from the metabolic products of *Penicillium claviforme*... The name claviformin is proposed for it. **1953** [see CLAVATIN].

†**claviger** ('klævɪdʒə(r)). *Obs.* [a. L. *clāviger* carrying a key or a club, f. *clāv-is* key or *clāv-a* club + *-ger*.] One who carries a key, a key-keeper.

1606 BP. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) B 4 a, The great clauiger of heauen, which hath the key of Dauid. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* Introd., You are appointed to secure it in some Chest, Box, etc. and to be one of the Clavigers thereof.

cla'vigerous, *a.* [See prec. and -OUS.] **a.** = prec.: Bearing a key or keys. **b.** Club-bearing.

a. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence **1692** in COLES.
b. 1730–36 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

claviole ('klævɪəʊl). *Mus.* [f. CLAVIS key + VIOL.] A keyed viol, the name given to a musical instrument. It was played on with finger-keys like the piano, the strings being set in vibration by a rotatory arrangement acting like the violin bow.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Claviole*, invented by a Mr. J. I. Hawkins .. Mr. Hawkins exhibited his instrument in America about seven years ago; when it was considered, by musicians, as equal in power to fifteen violins, tenors, and basses.. A more detailed account.. may be seen in Nos. 3 and 4 of the Retrospect [1805–15]. **1883** A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 639 The Claviol.. was in form like a cabinet piano.

clavioline (klævɪə'li:n). [Proprietary term.] (See quot. 1952.)

1952 *Electronic Engin.* XXIV. 454 The Clavioline is a small electronic musical instrument.. played from a small keyboard of three octaves, 20 in. in length, which is arranged so that it may be attached to a piano, and played therewith. **1959** K. WATERHOUSE *Billy Liar* ix. 117 The concert was already warming up, with the Clavioline thumping away. *Ibid.* 126 The pianist did not bother to give me a few bars on the Clavioline. **1967** *Crescendo* Feb. 21/2 It was about the time that the organ-type piano attachment—the clavioline —was invented.

clavipalp ('klævɪpælp). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *clāvipalp-us*, f. *clāv-a* a club + *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, *mod.* a feeler; cf. F. *clavipalpe*.] A member of the *Clavipalpi*, a family of tetramerous beetles distinguished by a club-like thickening of the terminal joint of the palpi. Also as *adj.*

‖**clavis** ('kleɪvɪs). [L. *clāvis*.]

1. *lit.* A key.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xviii. 110 Christ himself would have given a Clavis, and taught the Church to unlock so great a secret. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Clavis*, sometimes used in English writers. *a* **1839** GALT *Demon of Destiny* II. 14 The pond'rous clavis of some torture cave.

2. *fig.* A key to writings in another language, to ciphers, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Clavis*, an Exposition of hard words, or.. feigned names. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.

clavolet ('klævəlɪt). *Ent. rare.* [Diminutive f. L. *clāva* club: of abnormal form (for *clavulet*).] The club-shaped end of the antennæ of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 518 In those flies whose antennæ terminate in a bristle, the clavolet is represented by the bristle.

clavula ('klævju:lə). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L. Cf. CLAVULE.]

1. One of the knobbed ciliated setæ or bristles found on the exterior of spatangoid sea-urchins.

1884 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE tr. *Claus' Zool., Protozoa to Insecta* 296 The *fascioles* or *semitæ*.. upon which.. knobbed bristles with active cilia (*clavulæ*) are distributed. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558 Clavulæ, found only in *Spatangideæ*. **1962** D. NICHOLS *Echinoderms* viii. 97 This current is largely created by special ciliated spines, *clavulae*, in the interstices of the marginal plates on the arm-sides.

2. A spicule occurring in certain hexactinellid sponges in the shape of a toothed rod pointed at one end and thickened or knobbed at the other.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 The *clavula*, a tylotate form with a toothed margin to the head.

clavule ('klævju:l). *Bot.* Also in L. form. [ad. L. *clāvula*, dim. of *clāva* club.] The elongated claviform portion of the receptacle of certain fungi (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

‖**clavus** ('kleɪvəs). [L. *clāvus* nail, wart, tumour.] **1.** The disease ERGOT which affects rye and other grasses. Hence **'clavism** [cf. It. *clavismo*] = ERGOTISM (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. *Path.* and *Physiol.* **a.** A pain in the forehead, as though a nail were being driven into it, associated with hysteria. Also *clavus hystericus*. **b.** = CORN *sb.*[2] **c.** Applied to various excrescences and callosities.

1807 MORRIS & KENDRICK *Edin. Med. & Phys. Dict.* I, *Clavus*.. a fixed pain in the forehead, which may be covered by one's thumb, giving a sensation like as if a nail were driven into the part. When connected with hysteria, it is called *clavus hystericus*. The term is also applied to *corns*, from their resemblance to the head of a nail. **1848** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) 191/1 *Clavus*,.. 1. A *Corn*.. 2. Certain condylomatous excrescences of the uterus. 3. A callous tumour, which forms on the white of the eye. **1886** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 178/1 Clavus is a small, circumscribed, flattened, deep-seated, horny formation.

3. a. = LATICLAVE. **b.** (See quot. 1842.) Also *transf.*

1842 A. RICH in W. Smith *Dict. Gk. & Rom. Antiquities* 241/1 The *clavus* was.. a band of purple colour.. interwoven in the fabric... The clavus worn by the Romans was of two fashions, one broad and the other narrow, denominated respectively *clavus latus* and *clavus angustus*. *Ibid.* 242/1 Alexander Severus distinguished the equites from the senatores by the character of their clavus. **1875** S. CHEETHAM in Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiquities* I. 396/1 Clavi are common to both sexes; women may be seen represented with that ornament.. in pictures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. *Ibid.* 396/2 Priests.. are said to have worn the broad clavus, while deacons contented themselves with the narrow one on their tunics or dalmatics. **1936** *Burlington Mag.* Mar. 146/1 Plate B.. shows a portion of another clavus for which a treble scale-harness was used... There are other two-colour clavi. **1957** M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 63/2 *Clavus.* 1. A purple band which ornamented the Roman tunic, running up over each shoulder from hem to hem... 2. A band of this type and color, often embroidered, used in early church vestments.

4. *Zool.* A term variously applied to a pointed part of the hemelytron of a bug adjoining the scutellum, to a projecting part of the genitalia of spiders, etc.

1865 DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* I. 3 The basal portion is composed of 2 pieces joined together at their sides; one narrow, adjoining the *Scutellum*, is distinguished as the *Clavus*. **1920** I. F. & W. D. HENDERSON *Dict. Sci. Terms* 53/1 *Clavus*, the part of an elytron lying next to the scutellum in Hemiptera. **1935** T. H. SAVORY *Spiders* 7 Some [female] spiders.. have a downward projection from the fore-edge of the scape. This is called the crochet or clavus.

clavy, another form of CLAVEL, q.v.

clavyd, obs. pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

claw (klɔ:), *sb.* Forms: 1 clawu, 2 clau, (3 *pl.* clawe, clawwess (*Orm.*)), 4 clauwe, (*pl.* clauen), 4–6 clowe, 4–7 clawe, 5– claw. See also CLEE. [OE. *clawu* (Ep. Erf. Corp. *clauuo*), obl. cases *clawe*. The quantity of the *a* is uncertain: if long, *clâwu* would be identical with OS. *clâuua* (MDu. *claeuwe*, Du. *klauw*), OHG. *chlâwa* (MHG. *klâwe*, *klâ*, modG. *klaue*), pointing to a type **klâwâ-*. But Ormin has the *a* short, and this answers better to the form *clawu*; an original type **klawâ* would also best explain the OHG. variant *chlôa*, *chlô* (through *chlaua*, *chlau*). The OE. *clawu* (the ordinary WS. type) of the nominative was a new form reconstructed from the oblique cases; the original nominative type was *cléa* (:—*clau*, *claw-*), and *cléo*; see CLEE. (The ON. *kló* is not identical; it appears to be:—**klôh-*, belonging to the vb. *klâ-*, *kló*: see next.)]

1. a. The sharp horny nail with which the feet of birds and some beasts are armed. Also applied to similar structures on the feet of insects, crustacea, etc.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 29 Clauuo [so *Erf.* and *Corpus*]. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. 28 (Bosw.) Nægl oððe clawu, *unguis*. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 153 þu havest scharpe clawe. *a* **1300** *Body & Soul* 370 in *Map's Poems* (Mätz.) Scharpe clauwes, long nayled. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 783 To bataile he [a bear] bownez him with bustous clowez. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Claw or cle of a beste, *ungula*. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 159 His nayles or clowes lenger then a fote. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 43 His nailes.. shall hang out for the Lions clawes. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 His [the Flea's] feet are slit into claws or talons. **1855** GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 155 (Porcelain crabs) First feet very long and slender with long claws.

b. 'The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails, or the pincers or holders of shell-fish' (J.). This is only a loose use, arising out of such phrases as *in its claws*, *with its claws*, etc.

a **1000** *Phœnix* 277 (Gr.) Fenix fyres lafe clam biclyppeþ. **1340** *Ayenb.* 61 Bodyes of wyfman, and tayl of uisssse, and clauen of arn. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. viii. 50 As a Bittur in the Eagles clawe. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 470 If you tear off a claw from a live crab or lobster, it pushes out another. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 148 The southern claw of Cancer.

†**2.** A hoof, or one of the parts into which a (cloven) hoof is divided. *Obs.* Cf. CLEE.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xi. 3 þa nytenu þe hira clawe todælede beoþ. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1225 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot & shædeþþ hise clawwess. **1535** COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beest that deuydeth his clawe, & cheweth cudd, shal ye eate. Neuertheles these shal ye not eate.. that.. deuyde not the hoffe in to two clawes. **1544** PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I ij b, Goates clawes brent and poudred.. or in stede of it shepes clawes. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 With claws like a Cow; but quadrifide.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly in phr. *in one's claws*, etc., implying the notion of seizing, or having in one's possession or power.) *to pare the claws of* is a common phrase resting immediately on sense 1, but usually *fig.* in use.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 356 Me fro the feend and fro his clowes keepe. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 185 After that he had aspired to principalitie, and had caught governement within his clawes. **1617** HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 221 So subtill is the deuill to make roome for himselfe, when hee hath once got in his claw. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 282 What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their claws? **1790** COWPER *Lett.* 26 Nov., I am happy that you have escaped from the claws of Euclid. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/1 To draw the teeth and pare the claws of the Peers.

4. 'Sometimes a hand, in contempt' (J.).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 151 Some of them doo suffer their iawes to go oft before their clawes. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, etc., Gt. Snow Face*, A yellow claw —the very same that had clawed together so much wealth —poked itself out of the coach-window.

5. *transf.* A mechanical or other contrivance resembling a claw; e.g. a curved iron with sharpened extremity for grappling or tearing; the back part of a hammer head curved and cloven, or any similar tool for extracting nails; the spreading divisions of the foot of a table or stand; the ends of a horse-shoe, etc. Also, part of the mechanism of a lock; a device in a cine-camera or projector.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 542 (Bosw.) Sume wæron mid isenum clawum totorene. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 1 Youre synne.. is.. grauen.. with a penne of yron and with an Adamant clawe. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXIX. i. 355 After they had beene sore tormented with clawes [*unguibus*]. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 124 Draw it out again with the Claw of the Hammer. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4338/4 Printed with a Horse-shoe, with Claws downward. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 15 Hammers made for the purpose of drawing nails, with claws. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 203 A stand with three claws. **1851** W. P. SNOW *Jrnl. Arct. Seas* xii. 156 To hook the iron claws on to the outer edges of the ice ahead. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 562/1 *Claw*,.. a spur or talon projecting from a bolt or tumbler. **1911** C. N. BENNETT *Handbk. Kinematogr.* ii. 5 The form of hook actually employed in the intermittent movement or escapement of kinematograph cameras is called.. 'pin' or 'claw'. **1927** E. G. LUTZ *Motion-Picture Cameraman* i. 9 In a typical camera.. a pair of claws.. move up and down and in and out; when they are moving up the claws are clear of the film.. and when they are moving down

they, having engaged with the perforations, pull the film down. **1962** *B.S.I. News* Sept. 34 Claw-to-gate distance in 8 mm cinematograph equipment.

6. *Bot.* The narrow sharpened base of the petal, in some flowers, by which it is attached.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 28 Each of these petals is fastened to the receptacle..by a narrow pale part which is called unguis, or the claw. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. §4 ℙ7 (L.) In..R. Œillet,..the petals consist wholly of claw. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw.

7. [f. CLAW *v.*] An act of clawing. ***to make a claw to windward*** (Naut.): = CLAW. *v.* 7.

1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 19 If the friends of the Charter only had the grace of seamanship, there would be a noble opportunity to make a claw to windward out of the misery the War-whigs have plunged themselves into.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***claw-leg***, ***-like***, ***-mark***, ***-scratch***, ***-wound*** adjs.; **claw-and-ball**, applied to furniture of which the feet are characterized by the representation of a claw clasping a ball; **claw-bar**, a lever or crow-bar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes; **claw-chisel**, a chisel with a serrated cutting edge; **claw clutch** or **coupling** (see quot. 1904); **claw-feet**, (*attrib.*) having feet with or like claws; **claw-foot**, (*a*) a piece of furniture with feet shaped to resemble claws; also *attrib.*; (*b*) a disease causing distortion of the foot; a foot thus affected; **claw-footed** *a.*, having claws on the feet; **claw-hammer**, a hammer with a claw for extracting nails; also *ellipt.* for *claw-hammer coat*; **claw-hammer coat** (*colloq.*), a tail-coat for evening dress; **claw-hand**, a condition incident to some diseases, in which the wrist is extended and the fingers flexed, owing to atrophy of certain muscles; a hand thus affected; **claw-lever**, a lever which divides into two claws in such a way that it can grip both sides of an article; †**claw-poll**, a flatterer, toady (cf. CLAW-BACK); **claw-screw**, a screw with a clawed head; **claw-table**, a one-legged table with claws (see sense 5); **claw-tailed** *a.*, having a tail resembling a claw.

1902 *Connoisseur* Jan. 55/1 It [*sc.* a wine cistern] is supported by four *claw-and-ball feet. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Perfect specimens of claw-and-ball furniture. **1955** *Times* 7 July 5/7 Carved tripods terminating in claw-and-ball feet (4 ft. high). **1960** Claw and ball [see BALL *sb.*¹ 19b]. **1933** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Mar. 195/2 The earliest marble statues show no trace of the *claw-chisel, drill or gouge, and only a minimal use of the flat chisel. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 167/1 *Claw chisel*, a chisel, having a 2-in.-long serrated cutting edge, used for rough-dressing building stone. **1904** GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 109/1 ***Claw coupling** or *clutch*, a pair of flanges on the opposing ends of two shafts, with projections which engage each other when the two flanges are brought together, thus connecting the shafts so that they turn together. **1930** *Engineering* 21 Mar. 376/2 Reversal is effected by a claw clutch. **1823** *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 18. 274 A *claw-feet pillar or stand. **1867** LOWELL *Biglow Papers* vi. 153 But the old chist wun't sarve her gran'son's wife... An' so ole *clawfoot, from the precinks dred O' the spare chamber, slinks into the shed. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 About 1700 the claw-foot sideboards, sofas and tables were generally used. **1901** DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Claw-foot*, atrophy and distortion of the foot. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 8 July 4 Foot-drop, corns and contracted toes, claw-foot. **1938** L. MACNEICE *Earth Compels* 45 The claw-foot table. **1667** R. HOPE 11 Mar. in *Calendar State Papers Chas. II* (ed. Green), *Claw-footed like a dog. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 19 Claw-footed chairs. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C cciij b, A *claw-hammer used by shipwrights. **1878** B. F. TAYLOR *Between Gates* 27 A youthful descendant of Ham, with a heel like a claw-hammer. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 556/2 Adoniram's coat was made in the style then called straight-bodied,..by the facetious called claw-hammer. **1888** *N. Y. Sun* 29 Sept. (Farmer), Don't..call a dress-coat a swallow-tail, or a claw-hammer. **1869** 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 389 What a furbishing up of *claw-hammer coats. **1879** KINGSTON *Austral. Abroad* i. 7 The tails of his claw-hammer coat drag on the ground. **1887** F. FORD in *Mag. Art* Mar. 169/2 The 'claw-hammer' coat (as the Americans call it) essential to the evening dress of a gentleman of the Victorian era. **1955** in Halpert & Story *Christmas Mumming in Newfoundland* (1969) 282 Costumes used for disguise are listed: 'claw-hammer coats', hats, bonnets, [etc.]. **1879** SMILES *G. Moore*, Any man who had a stick leg or a club foot or a *claw hand thought himself fit to be a teacher. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 698 Loo table with pillar and *claw legs. **1892** NASMITH *Students' Cotton Spinning* 266 On the same arbor..is a *claw lever engaging with the ring grove. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 615/2 Beset with ..*claw-like processes. **1828** P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 36 On the *claw-marks being discerned, they climb up by successive notches in the bank. **1920** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 89/2 Two parallel lines of claw-marks. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 561 Certeine *Claw-poules & Parasites. **1897** 'P. WARUNG' *Tales Old Régime* 190 A feline *claw-scratch. **1795** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 366 *Claw-screws..to confine and stretch the parts as they were seamed together. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* vi. 93 Similar to the leg and feet of a *claw table. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 50 The *claw-tailed Humble-Bee. **1891** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 June 7/1 Two *claw wounds on her chest.

claw (klɔ:), *v.* Forms: 1 clawian, (clawan), 3–4 clawen, 4–7 clawe (4–5 clowe, 5 clave, clove, 6 klawe), 6– claw. Pa. t. and pple. clawed (5 clavde, clovyd, 6 claud(e); str. pa. t. clew(e, clywe in 4–5 and mod. dial. (in sense 3). [In OE. in Ælfric's *Gram.*: where *clawiȝe* belongs to a weak *clawian*, deriv. of *clawa* CLAW: cf. OHG. *chlâwen*, modG. *klauen*, *kläuen*, ODu. **klauwian*, MDu. *clouwen*, *clôien*, MLG. *klouwen*, also MDu. *claeuwen*, Du. *klauwen*, in same sense. But the OE. *clawe* implies a str. vb. *clawan*, not found in the cognate langs. (The *a* in OE. is, as in the sb., of doubtful length.) In pa. ME. had generally *claw(e)de*, mod. *clawed*; but the strong *clew* is found in 14–15th c., app. only in sense 3 as in mod.Sc., which has also sometimes a pa. pple. *clewn*. (But strong inflexions of recent analogical origin are common dialectally.) It is possible that sense 3 and its extensions were influenced by the ON. str. vb. *klá* (*klah-*, *klôh-*, *klôgom*), used in that sense only, but not known to be etymologically related: see CLOE.]

1. a. *trans.* To scratch or tear with the claws, or (*transf.*) with the nails or a pointed instrument.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 170 *Scalpo*, ic clawe [*v.r.* clawiȝe]. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 154 No þu havest scharpe clawe Ne kepe ich noht þat þu me clawe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs, and in his cloches holde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clawyn or cracchyn [**1499** scratche]. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* §292 A good payre of nayles, to crache and clawe. **1648** *Hunting of Fox* 25 If we cannot claw, then must we dig them out. **1653** R. MATHER in Eliot & Mayhew *Tears Repent.* C 3 b, The Grounds that they have fenced in, and clawed and broken up. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii. (1840) 162/2, I have clawed the rascal: I have left the marks of my nails in his impudent face. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'I would claw down the tolbooth door wi' my nails.' **1884** *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov. 8/2 Five young kestrels..clawing one another vindictively.

b. To scrape.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 17 Contricioun..þat shal clawe þi cote of alkynnes filthe.

2. a. To seize, grip, clutch, or pull with claws. Also fig., *to claw back*, to regain gradually or with great effort; to take back (an allowance by additional taxation, etc.); *to claw down*, to pull down, to defeat; to shoot down (an aeroplane, etc.).

1557 [? LD. VAUX] in Tottel *Misc.* (Arb.) 173 For age with steyling steppes, Hath clawed me with his cowche [crowehe]. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age..hath clawed [*Ff.* caught] me in his clutch. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them. **1751** MRS. DELANY *Lett. Mrs. Dewes* 67, I was clawed into the party out of civility. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. clxxxv, If at that moment he had chanced to claw it [the sword]. *a* **1863** THACKERAY *D. Duval* iv. (1869) 49 His hands..stretched out to claw other folks' money towards himself. **1942** L. E. O. CHARLTON *Britain at War* 11 First steps to 'clawing them down'... A cadet is learning how to handle a machine-gun. **1953** *Economist* 21 Feb. 499/1 The Government would also make sure that..such tax relief was clawed back from surtax payers. **1957** *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 804/2 The Commercial Bank is engaged on a nationalist enterprise—clawing back from the Sassenachs, control of one of Scotland's banks. **1958** *Church Times* 8 Aug. 3/4 Conditions are even clawing down decent people. **1959** *Observer* 21 June 26/8 Relaxing round the last bend and clawing back a one-yard deficit in a prolonged battle up the long home straight. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 30 May 16 This is a special deduction which was introduced by the Finance Act 1968 to enable the Inland Revenue to 'claw back' the 10s a week increase in the allowance. **1971** *Times* 23 Jan. 18/5 The Labour Chancellor should have increased family allowances..and 'clawed' it back from richer tax payers.

b. *intr.* To lay hold with the claws or (*transf.*) hands; to grasp or clutch (*at*, etc.); to scratch *at*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 188 Powere hem [the fingers] failleth To clucche or to clawe. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palm-leaves, which they were in the habit of considering as hats. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazons* II. 57 [The sloth] raises his body..and claws around in search of a fresh foothold. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. (1878) 202 Tom reached and clawed down the hole after him.

3. a. *trans.* To scratch gently, apply friction with the nails, so as to relieve itching or irritation, promote calmness or clear-headedness, or soothe. (Now, the common sense in Sc.: thence 'to claw an auld man's pow' = to attain to old age.)

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 925 He clew the bor on the rigge .. He clewe him eft upon the wombe; He fil adoun als a lombe. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5339 Wanne þe Ameral hym vnderstod, A clew ys heued. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1702 With that about y clywe [*Bodley*, clew; *Caxton*, torned] myn hede. *c* **1386** —— *Wife's T.* 84 If eny wight wold claw us on the galle. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 279 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 134 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a fleigh as þaughe ye sought. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 He began to studie a little, & clawe his head, and rubbe his forehead. **1572** N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses* in Bossewell *Armorie*, The court brake vp, they claude their eares & parted with a trice. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 282 Looke, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 138 (1862) I. 331 When he [Job] lay in the ashes, God was with him, clawing and curing his scabs. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 74 Whether't be a Sin To claw and curry your own Skin. **1813** E. PICKEN *Poems* II. 140 (Jam.) I..claw, owre soon, an auld man's pow.

b. *intr.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 93 He sitteth by the fire And claweth on his bare shankes. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 315 The giant..claws at his wound, and raises his supplicating hand to Neptune.

†**c.** Phr. *to claw where it doth not itch. Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iij/3, I clawe oft where it doth not itche, To see ten beggers and half a dosen riche. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 Thou makest me claw where it itcheth not. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 A Herald..vsed much this terme (sacred Maiestie) which was not vsually geuen to the French king ..[The latter] said somewhat sharply, I pray thee good fellow clawe me not where I itch not with thy sacred maiestie.

†**4. a.** fig. *to claw the back of*, or *to claw by the back*: to 'stroke down', flatter, fawn upon. So *to claw (a person's) toe*, *to claw by the sleeve. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 365 Whou þey curry kinges, & her back clawe þ. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 109 And do noght but lakys and clowse hir toose. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) II. 29 He loueth to be flatered and clawed by the sleue. **1530** PALSGR. 349 He claweth my toe, *il me gratigne le orteil*. *a* **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 'Take heed of him that by the back thee claweth:' For none is worse than is a friendly foe. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* I. Prol. 11 To claw the back of him that beastly lives. **1881** [see 5].

†**b.** So *to claw the ears*, *humour*, etc.: to tickle, flatter, gratify (the senses, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1st John* 45 Certayne iugglinges of vayne pleasures to clawe the senses of the bodye withall. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 468/1 Yet those men..would gladly haue their eares clawed with some vaine matter. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. (1669) 64/2 The false Prophets pleasing words, with which they clawed Ahab's proud humour. **1681** R. LESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. ii. 124 They claw and gratifie the vanity and ambition of the Monks.

5. a. Thence *claw* itself came to mean: To flatter, cajole, wheedle, fawn upon. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 984 Thus schaltou be clovyd alse With fykyl wordis & with false. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 41 Nor suffer ourselves to bee clawed with flatterye. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 31/2 In courting Ladies, or in clawing Lords. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 18, I must..laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humor. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. xii. 39 Let no man..claw himselfe with the discourse of the nobilitie of his predecessors. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 949 Whose Dedications Doe sooth and claw the times abominations. **1703** J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xiv. 74, I shou'd seem to conspire with you, to claw one another. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Claw*, to flatter; cringe to; 'toady'..to 'claw the back' is the commoner form.

b. Phr. *claw me and I'll claw thee.*

1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 72 We saye, clawe me, clawe y^e. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 64 Claw me, and I will claw thee: Winke at mine, and I will not see thy faults. **1637** HEYWOOD *Dialogues* xiv. 228 These two betwixt themselves use Homers phrase, Claw me, I'le claw thee; Let's live many dayes. **1653** GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 36 If he would..claw Mr. Lihe a little, M.L. would claw him again. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 461, I do not object to Jeffrey's clawing his..brother Editor, who so regularly claws him in his New Monthly.

†**c.** *intr.* Const. *upon*, *with*. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 If they fawn and claw upon a man. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 52 Here it is not the stile to claw and complement with the king. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. III. §4 That I have clawed with one party, and have girded at the other.

d. *to claw favour*: to curry favour. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, 'Ane wha deserts his ain friends to claw favour wi' the rats of Hanover.'

6. *trans. to claw off*: **a.** To get rid of (as an itch by clawing), to get free from. **b.** (*Sc.*) To 'get rid of', 'dispose of' (food); to eat with rapidity and voraciousness' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1514 *Visit. Bp. Norwich* in *Tanner MS.* 210. 46 (Bodl. Libr.), I shall gyff the such a stryppe that thow shalt not klawe yt of a yere after. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 89 A stegmaticall Impresse, which our Arminians shall neuer be able to claw off againe. **1668** DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* II. i, I have not yet claw'd off your last ill Usage. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 355 This..is a grief, he declares, that he shall never claw off. *a* **1769** *Watty & Madge* in Herd *Collection* (1776) II. 200 (Jam.) [He] clawed it aff most cleverly Till he could eat nae mair.

7. *Naut.* (*intr.*) 'To beat or turn to windward from a lee-shore, so as to be at sufficient distance from it to avoid shipwreck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Also *to claw off* (the shore, or *from* the shore, or absol.), quasi-trans. *to claw it off*. So (*trans.*) *to claw the wind.*

1615 T. ROE *Jrnl.* 24 Aug. (1899) I. 36 Beeing then a Lee shoare, in such extremities of wynd, ther wilbe noe Possibilitye to Claw it off. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 260/1 Being near the Land and a Gale of Wind coming off from Sea..a Ship cannot claw it off. *Ibid.* 302/1 They could not claw off the Shore. **1696** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 When Shipping come into the Bay between the Spurn and Winterton, they can hardly claw it of (as Sea men phrase it) with Northerly and Easterly Winds. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ranger le vent*, to claw the wind, or haul close to the wind. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1366 That ship could best claw off the land. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, We were forced to carry on at all risks, that we might claw off shore. **1837** —— *Dog-fiend* V, We were off the Texel..with the coast under our lee, clawing off under storm canvas. **1875** 'MARK TWAIN' in *Atlantic* Feb. 217, I..began to claw the boat away from the danger. **1923** R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* xii. 202 An inch at a time, as you might say, she [*sc.* the ship] was clawing off a lee shore.

†8. To strike with hoofs, paws, or hands; to box, beat. *Obs.* exc. *dial. to claw up his mittens*: to give him the finishing stroke (*Gloss.* to *Scott*).

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xvi. 52 He, counterfeiting Aesops asse, claweth the pope with his heeles. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Claw'd-off*, lustily lasht. 1769 in Chambers *Scot. Song* (1829) 43 The lads began to claw, then. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, 'He claws up their mittans'. *Mod. Sc.* I'll claw your lugs; I'll claw his chafts.

†9. *to claw away, off*: a. to rate soundly, scold, revile. *Obs.*

a 1704 R. L'Estrange (J.), The jade Fortune is to be clawed away, if you should lose it. *a* 1727 Bp. Nicolson *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter .. claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. 1812 C. K. Sharpe in *Corr.* (1888) I. 544 You should claw her off soundly in a note or in the preface.

†b. To complete or despatch with speed. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1701 Miège *Fr. Dict.*, To claw it off, or claw it away .. *faire une chose avec empressement, en faire une pronte depêche*: I clawed it off to-day, or I worked very hard.

'claw-back. 1. a. One who claws another's back (see CLAW *v.* 4); a flatterer, sycophant, parasite, 'toady'.

1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbackes are originall rotes of all mischyue. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 125 [It] doth make thy Foes to smile, Thy friends to weepe, and Clawbacks thee with Soothings to beguile. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* vi. 403 By the persuasion of some Claw-backs of the Court. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. iii. 38 These are my Flatterers, .. my Clawbacks, my Saluters. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Claw-back*, a flatterer; parasite; 'toad-eater'. *a* 1913 F. Rolfe *Desire & Pursuit* (1934) x. 93 The puffers and earwigs and clawbacks and parasites surrounding her.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1101/1 More regarding plaine meaning men, than claw-backe flatterers. 1655 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 His claw-back canonists tell him (and he believes it).

2. [Substantival use of vbl. phr. *to claw back* (CLAW *v.* 2a).] Retrieval, recovery (of an allowance by additional taxation, etc.).

1969 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr. 24/4 It is .. necessary to adjust the claw-back for 1969–70 so as to reflect the fact that the 3s extra on family allowances .. will be paid for a full year in 1969–70. 1970 *Sunday Times* 31 May 12 Labour's latest big increase in family allowances was accompanied by what is nastily called 'claw-back', which means that those rich enough to pay income tax at the standard rate or above have the amount of the increase clawed back from them by taxation.

[**claw-back** *v.*, imagined by Richardson, from a misquotation of Warner (see above, quot. 1589, where R. has *clawback* as a vb.), and uncritically copied by subsequent compilers.]

clawboard, clawe, obs. ff. CLAPBOARD, CLOVE.

clawed (klɔːd), *a.* [f. CLAW *sb.* + -ED².] Having claws (in various senses; see CLAW *sb.*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4969 Her honden .. Ben .. clawed after hound. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 441 Beast .. Wholefooted, Cloven-footed, and Clawed. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 189 The clawed pillar D. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. §16. 346 Quadrupeds .. hoofed and clawed. 1843 Carlyle *Past & P.* (1858) 124 Detestable clawed hands. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 84 Petals .. clawed. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 121 The commonest deformity is the so-called clawed hand.

clawer ('klɔːə(r)). *rare.* [f. CLAW *v.* + -ER.] One who claws. (See the vb.)

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 587 You are the pleasant clawers which teach that a man may bee saued by the faith of others. 1613 Davies *Muse's Teares* (1876) 9 (D.) The scopes Of all such clawers scratch for priuate ends. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 129 An Abbreviator and Clawer off of Law-Suits.

clawesure, var. of CLAUSURE, *Obs.*

clawing ('klɔːɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CLAW.

1. Scratching, scraping, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxiii. (1495) 278 A drye scabbe hath .. desyrynge of frotynge, rubbynge, cratchynge, and clawynge. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 4 Thurhe clowyng your flesshe loke yee nat rent. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 233 His leg, by a little clawing .. is swelled and grevith him sore. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 10 Will .. patiently indure currying, combing, rubbing, clawing. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. ii. 31 Vick [the dog] is sitting on my lap, making little impatient clawings at my defenceless countenance.

†2. *fig.* Flattery. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Ticleyng or clawing of adulacion. 1553 Grimald tr. *Cicero's Offices* (*c* 1600) 96 a, That selfe same clawing of the multitude. 1639 Baker in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 3 He can do no good upon me with fawning and clawing.

clawing ('klɔːɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That claws; *spec.* flattering, fawning (*obs.*).

1573 A. Anderson *Expas. Benedictus* 65 b (T.), Using your clawing colour. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 78 Some triviall clawing Pamphleteers, and historical parasites. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 32 To afford a credulous ear unto the clawing suggestions of fancy.

Hence **'clawingly** *adv.*, flatteringly (*obs.*).

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* v. D b, I can tell them clawyngly.

clawless ('klɔːlɪs), *a.* [f. CLAW *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a claw or claws.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 107 Fore-feet clawless.

†**clawre.** *Obs.* [Cf. CLEAFRE, CLIVER = claw, talon, and CLAW.] = CLAW.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1696 Ful grymme clawres þat were croked and kene.

claw-sick, clausick. [? f. CLAW + SICK; cf. Ger. *klauenseuche* foot-rot, and dial. *claw-ill.*]

1277 *Ann. Waverl.* (Rolls) Generalis scabies ovium .. a vulgo .. dicebatur *clausick*. 1296 in Hoare *Wiltsh., Mere* 208 *Claysica*. 1708 Phillips *Clausick* or *Clausike*, the Claw-sickness or Foot-rot in Sheep. Hence in Bailey, and in mod. Dicts.

clay (kleɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 clǽʒ, 4 clai, clei, 4–6 cley, 5–6 claie, 5–7 claye, 6 cleye, kley, 4– clay. [Common Teut.: OE. *clǽʒ* (*æ* umlaut of *á*) corresponds to MDu. *cleie* fem., MLG., LG., Du., and Ger. *klei*, OFris. *klai*, mod.Fris. *klay*, *klaey*, pointing to an OTeut. **klaijâ-* str. fem. (Gothic type **kladdja*, ON. **klegg*, whence Da. *klæg*, *kleg*), f. verbal root *kli-* (*klei-*, *klai-*,) to stick, cleave, with suffix *-ja*. From same root came **klai-moz*, in OE. *clám*, CLOAM, earth, potter's clay, with its vb. **klaimjan*, in OE. *clǽman*; see CLEAM, CLAM. Outside Teutonic, Gr. has γλοι-, γλι-, in γλοιός, γλίνη sticky matter, γλία glue, L. *glū-s*, *glū-ten* (*ū* for earlier *oi*), OSlav. *glina* clay, *glénŭ* mud.]

1. a. A stiff viscous earth found, in many varieties, in beds or other deposits near the surface of the ground and at various depths below it: it forms with water a tenacious paste capable of being moulded into any shape, which hardens when dried, and forms the material of bricks, tiles, pottery, and 'earthenware' generally.

Clay consists mainly of aluminium silicate, and is derived mostly from the decomposition of felspathic rocks. The various beds are distinguished geologically as ***boulder***, ***Kimmeridge***, ***London***, ***Oxford***, ***Purbeck clay***, etc. Particular kinds of clay are known as ***brick***, ***fatty***, ***fire***, ***plastic***, ***parcelain***, and ***potter's clay***; ***pipe-clay***, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146 *Samia*, clæʒ. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11985 (Trin.) Of cley .. made he sparewes twelue. 1382 Wyclif *Wisdam* xv. 7 Of the same clei he made .. vesselis in to vse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cley, *argilla glis*. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 Whyte clay and reed for to make pottes, crokkes .. and othir vessell. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 165 And stoppe dilygently his [an apple-tree's] wounde wyth kley. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 95 b, The Hasell Nuttes .. delighteth in claie. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 163 We have .. for scowring our clothes earths and claies; as Walkers clay .. little inferior to Sope. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 ¶10 Incumbered with stiff clay. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 199 Trying experiments upon porcelain clays. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. §2 (1876) 346 Some soils, such as the stiff clays, are better adapted for wheat. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. 81 Pure clay .. resulting from the alteration of felspars exposed to atmospheric influences, is white.

b. *fig.* with reference to properties and uses.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quhiles I stack in this claye, it pleased God to bring your Majestie hame. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. viii. 74 The pupil is the clay in the hands of the artificer. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 312 Tho' he trip and fall He shall not blind his soul with clay.

c. ***clay-with-flints***, a mixture of stiff brown or reddish clay with angular flints, found overlying chalk, *esp.* in southern England; extended to various types of clayflint drift deposits.

1861 Hull & Whitaker *Geol. Surv. Mem. Sheet.* XIII. 55 Above the 'clay with flints' there is occasionally a loam or sandy clay. 1908 W. Johnson *Folk Memory* xi. 209 The junction of the Chalk and the overlying Clay-with-flints forms tortuous, tongue-like projections on the geological map. 1960 B. W. Sparks *Geomorphalagy* vii. 161 The clay-with-flints, strictly speaking a mass of rusty clay with fractured flints but in practice an omnibus term covering a variety of deposits of different types.

†2. In early use the tough, sticky nature of the substance appears to have been mainly in view, and the name was applied to other substances of this nature, as to the *bitumen* of the Vulgate, called in Bible of 1611 'slime,' 'pitch', Gen. xi. 3, vi. 14.

a 1300 *Cursar M.* 2500 þe fiue gaue bak .. And fell to in a pitt o clay. *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 312 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xi. 3 Thei hadden .. tow3 cley [1388 pitche, 1611 slime] for syment. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Cley maad with hors or mannes her, and oyle Of tartre, alym, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 187 The toughe cleye of Babilon cauled Bitumen. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Claie made with horsse doong.

3. Used loosely for: Earth, moist earth, mire, mud; *esp.* the earth covering or enclosing a dead body when buried.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1080 þe bodi mith he na gat hide .. þe clay all vp þe bodi kest. *c* 1300 *Song Yesterd.* 70 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 135 Vr careyns chaunged vndur clay. 1382 Wyclif *Jahn* ix. 6 He spette in to erthe, and made cley of the spotle. 1535 Coverdale *2 Sam.* xxii. 43 Euen as ye claye of the stretes wil I make them thynne. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 313 When the foole is clad in clay. 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xxxi, The falcon crest was soiled with clay. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. i, To sojourn With worms in clay.

4. a. Earth as the material of the human body (cf. Gen. ii. 7); hence, the human body (living or dead) as distinguished from the soul; the earthly or material part of man.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 402 Al gangand best .. And adam bath he wroght on clai. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 190 To what purpose then, doth vaine glory inflate and puffe up .. this brittle bottle framed out of clay? 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 4 *Arui.* Are we not Brothers? *Ima.* So man and man should be, But Clay and Clay, differs in dignitie. 1707 Watts *Hymns, Happy the Heart, etc.* v, Ere we quite forsake our Clay, Or leave this dark Abode. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 128 This gross impediment of clay remove. 1798 Southey *Ballads, St. Patr. Purg.* 5 Belike no living hands may pay This office to your lifeless clay. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. x, Well hast thou done, frail child of clay! *a* 1845 Mrs. Bray *Warleigh* xiii. (1884) 95 'Dressing the clay'—that is, decking the corpse .. with various flowers. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* II. ix. 109 They're made of a commoner clay, I suppose, Than a gentleman like me.

b. *to moisten* or *wet one's clay*: to drink. (*humorous.*)

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 80. 3/1 We were moistening our Clay. 1711 Addison *Spec.* No. 72 ¶9 To moisten their Clay, and grow immortal by drinking. *a* 1754 Fielding *New Way, etc.* II. ii, How should he return to dust Who daily wets his clay?' 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 119 When his poor old clay was wet with gin.

c. Phr. *feet of clay* (cf. Dan. ii. 33 'his feet part of iron and part of clay'): a fundamental weakness in someone supposedly of great merit. Also occas. *limbs of clay.*

1814 Byron *Ode to N. Buonaparte* 8 Fronts of brass, and feet of clay. 1843 Lytton *Last of Barons* III. XI. ii. 371 But still the Earl's prosperity was hollow—the statue of brass stood on limbs of clay. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls* 137 They find some stain or blemish in a name of note .. And judge all nature from her feet of clay. 1865 Trollope *Belton Estate* xi, in *Fortnightly Rev.* I Aug. 644 The woman .. finds that her golden-headed god has got an iron body and feet of clay. 1891 Wilde *Dorian Gray* xv. 269 It is the feet of clay that make the gold of the image precious. 1926 T. E. Lawrence *Seven Pillars* (1935) IX. ciii. 565, I had to avoid him [*sc.* Allenby] .. lest he show feet of clay. 1952 A. Wilson *Hemlock & After* III. i. 199 Eric is sad because his idol has feet of clay.

5. The application of clay in sugar-refining. Cf. CLAY *v.* 3.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Sugar .. which has gone through the operation of three clays.

6. a. Short for *clay-pipe*: see 9. (*colloq.*)

[1859 Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 173 Such long pipes were reverently termed aldermen in the last age and irreverently yards of clay in the present one.] 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* I Filthy bird's-eye, smoked in clays. 1871 Calverley *Verses & Tr., Ode Tobacco*, Jones .. Daily absorbs a clay After his labours.

b. Short for *clay pigeon. colloq.*

1909 in Webster. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 162/3 Clay pigeons simulated driven grouse and partridges... The unbroken clays curled down among the spectators.

7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made or consisting of clay (*lit.*, or in sense 4, q.v.).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* §10 Sowe thy peas vpon the cley grounde. 1530 Palsgr. 205 Clay wall, *paroy dargille*. 1624–47 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We .. may be turned out of these clay cottages at an hours warning. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 204 The weight of a saint's heaven and hell upon his own clay-shoulders. 1673 A. Walker *Lees Lachrymans* 13 The Clay Floor, Mud Wall, and Thatch. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 106 Clay galls or lumps .. occur occasionally in the sandstone. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I. 218 Clay stoves are necessarily much more bulky than those made of iron. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* ii. 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through .. its clay continent?

8. *Comb.* a. attrib. 'of or made of clay', as ***clay-ball***, ***-bank***, ***-bung***, ***-clod***, †***-clot***, ***-field***, ***-miner***, ***-mortar***, ***-plug***, ***-soil***, etc.; b. 'pertaining to clay, designed to contain clay', as ***clay-box***, ***-cart***, ***-pea***; (sense 4) ***-dream***, ***-shadow***; c. objective, as ***clay-burning***; d. instrumental, as ***clay-built***, ***-daubed***, ***-greased***, adjs.; (sense 4) ***clay-bound***, ***-dimmed***, ***-wrapped***, adjs.; e. similative, as ***clay-colour***, ***-coloured*** adj., ***-like*** adj.

1849 *Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 708 *Clay-balls placed in the fire increased the amount of heat. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xiv. (1848) 148 Thou wilt forgive, if *clay-bound mind Can scarce discover that thou art. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 229 Our *clay-built tabernacles. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 141 The common but considerable Loss that Thousands fall under by *Clay-Bungs. 1875 *Agric. Holdings Act 38 & 39 Vict.* c. 92 §5 *Clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land. 1672–95 *Brickmakers' Lament.* in *Raxb. Ballads* II. 474 A *clay cart they got .. And put Lambart in it. *c* 1300 *Relig. Songs* (1843) 73 Nu lidh the *clei clot al so the ston. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 160 Another doth weare *Clay-Colour. 1659 *Vulgar Erraurs censured* 5 Clay colour of old was sacred at Nuptials .. and not onely Red Sandals were in use .. but also *Clay-coloured Shooes. *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 492 In þat cofer þat watz *clay daubed. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* No. 84 (1862) I. 215 That it [our love] fasten not itself on these *clay-dreams, these clay-shadows, and worldly vanities! 1843 *Knickerbocker* XXII. 4 Every shade of green-ness is lost in the interminable red *clay-fields. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 11 June 5/5 The working of the extensive clayfield. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 276 When a man is so *clay-like, so stiffe to be wrought vpon. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 331 Red stiff clay-like loam. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 81 *Clay Miner. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 7/2 The clay-miners entombed by a fall of silver-sand at Morden clay-pits, near Corfe Castle. *a* 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* 193 The Burbage-

grey, or popling-pea is much sowed in .. Somersetshire, and there called the *clay-pea. **1846** GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 104 The crueible is then stopped, by covering the mouth with tempered clay .. as soon as the *clay-plugs are sufficiently hard, etc.

9. Special comb.: **clay-band**, a thin stratum or band of clay; hence *clay band ironstone*, an earthy variety of Chalybite, one of the commonest ores of iron; **clay-bank**, a bank of clay; also (*U.S.*), a horse of a yellowish-brown clayey colour; the colour itself; **clay-bird** = *clay pigeon*; **clay-box** (see quot.); **clay-brained** *a.*, dull clod-pated; **clay court**, a lawn tennis court with a clay surface; also *ellipt.*; **clay-cut** *a.*, cut in or through clay; **clay-eater**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **clay-frame**, a frame made of clay; applied to a human body (see sense 4); **clay-iron**, 'a tool for crowding clay into leaky bore-holes' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **clay iron-ore**, **clay ironstone**, names given to various iron-ores containing much clay, *esp.* argillaceous hæmatite; **clay-kiln**, a kiln for burning clay; **clay-land**, land in which clay is the predominant constituent of the soil; **clay-loam**, loam containing a large proportion of clay; **clay-maker**, **-man**, one who prepares clay for use in brick-making, etc.; **clay-mill**, a mill for mixing and tempering clay; **clay-modeller**, one who makes models of clay; **clay-modelling**, the art or practice of modelling in clay; **clay-pan**, (*a*) *Australia*, a natural hollow formed of clayey soil and retaining water after rain; (*b*) *U.S.*, a layer of clay in the soil; **clay-pie**, a mud-pie; **clay pigeon** (orig. *U.S.*), a piece of baked clay or other material, serving as a target in trap-shooting; **clay-pipe**, a tobacco-pipe made of baked clay (pipe-clay); **clay-pit**, a pit from which clay is dug; †**clay-post**, applied to the human body; **clay-puddle**, clay wrought with water to form a water-tight lining for reservoirs, etc. (see PUDDLE); **clay-soil**, soil composed chiefly or wholly of clay; **clay-weed**, the Colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*); †**clay-work**, work in baked clay; pottery, etc; **clay-works**, works in which clay is prepared for use; so *clay-worker*, *-working*. See also CLAY-COLD, CLAY-SLATE, CLAY-STONE.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 118 *Clay-band and ball ironstone. **1755** in L. H. Gipson *Lewis Evans* (1939) 172 Kentucke .. has high *Clay Banks. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, [A mare] of that dun-yellowish colour known as 'clay-bank'. **1853** *Oregonian* (Portland) 5 Nov. 1/6 Getting off an' hitching his ole clay-bank to a swinging limb. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 392/1 There were several *clay-bird matches. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 10/1 The Stock Exchange clay-bird shooting competition. **1612** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 101 The Presse-moulde consisteth of these general parts. 1. Two *clay-boxes. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 250 Why thou *Clay-brayn'd Guts, thou Knotty-pated Foole. **1916** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 4 July 9/3 For the third time since the introduction of the national *clay court tennis tournament the championship in the men's singles was captured by a star from California. **1958** L. HOAD *My Game* 224 Get practice on as many different courts as possible. Work out for yourself how the change from grass to clay or to concrete will affect your game. **1964** R. LAVER *How to play Winning Tennis* ix. 73 On very soft clay courts where the ball leaves a mark as big as a footprint, I found that it was common for puffs of chalk to rise as a ball landed. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli, The *clay-cut channels of the arroyos. *a* **1860** IDA MAY in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, **Clay-eaters*, a miserable set of people inhabiting some of the Southern States, who subsist chiefly on turpentine whiskey, and appease their craving for more substantial food by filling their stomachs with a kind of aluminous earth which abounds everywhere .. They are looked down upon by the negroes with a contempt which they return by a hearty hatred. **1614** T. WHITE *Sapphicks* in Farr. *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 358 Here's thy *clay-frame,—God, doe with it thy pleasure; Here's thine owne semblant by my sinnes abused. **1888** J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 94 When instead of the *clay-iron-ores the shales contain iron-pyrites. **1843** PORTLOCK *Geol.* 226 *Clay-ironstone. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* vi. 73 This sort of Marle did very well upon *Clay Lands. **1949** W. G. HOSKINS *Midland England* i. 2 Claylands that rarely stand six hundred feet above the sea. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 21 If the *Clay-makers did beat the Clay as it ought to be. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 114/1 Dauber, or *cleymann, *argillarius, bituminarius.* **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 55 *Clay, Ornamental Modeller. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 2/3 *Clay-modelling talent. **1838** COLMAN *Rep. Agric. Mass.* 78 This drain is four feet wide at the top, and goes down some small depth into the *clay pan. **1875** J. FORREST *Explor. Australia* v. 260 We travelled .. over stony plains; many clay-pans with water, but no feed. **1890** *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 13/3 The baked surface of the claypan. **1930** A. GROOM *Merry Xmas* xvii. 127 The claypan was torn up into a soft powder from the rushing and driving of thousands of cattle across it. **1954** B. MILES *Stars my Blanket* xxiv. 216 Between the sandhills there were claypans, flat and hard and white. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ccxxvi, Shee's gone to Schoole; her Cross-row and Crow feet Hinder the Huswiferye of her *Clay-pies. **1888** *Outing* (U.S.) Sept. 501 He had broken innumerable glass balls and '*clay pigeons' at a trap. **1895** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 15 Sept. 958 The Anglo-American Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Traps. **1958** Clay pigeon [see sense 6 b]. **1876** *Modern Christianity* 19 We made ourselves .. snug .. over a couple of long *clay pipes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleypytte, *argillarium.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 65 A Clapitte. **1611** COTGR., *Argiliere*, a clay-pit, or, a plot wherein Potters clay is gotten. **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 How many hundred hours in one summer doth our breathing *clay-post skip over. **1828** STEUART *Planter's G.* 499 A good wall of well-made *clay-puddle. **1878** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Clayweed, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its partiality to clay soils. **1612** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 82 Tiles and bricks and all other *clayworks. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 11 June 5/5 Showing them over the clayworks. **1902** *Ibid.* 21 May 6/3 The British Institute of *Clayworkers. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 793/1 (*heading*) The *Clay-Working Industry of the Pacific Coast.

clay (kleɪ), *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To treat with clay; to cover, smear, or plaster with clay.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §139 Claye it, and bynde it. **1560** WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 45 a, A very good claye, for to lute or clay, and joyne violles, flagons of glasse, etc. **1663** P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 135 April 26 Dwelling-house .. clay'd for John Green. **1713** WARDER *True Amazons* 155 When your Mead is almost cold, Tun it up, Clay it down, and let it stand. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Dorset* I. 41 Like an Oven, clayed round in a very artful Manner.

2. To dress (sandy soil) with clay, mix clay with.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 413 Claying a very light Sandy Soil. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxv. (1874) 185 How he was draining, claying, breaking up old moorlands.

3. To treat (sugar) with clay in refining.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy. N. Holland* III. ii. 55 All the Sugar that is made here is clay'd. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 127 Clay is put upon the tops of the conical pots in which the sugar has granulated, which allows water to percolate through, and thus drain off the last remains of the molasses. This is called claying the sugars. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943.

4. *Mining.* To line the blast hole with clay to prevent the access of water to the explosive: cf. *claying-bar*.

clay, dial. f. CLEE, claw, hoof; var. of CLY, *v.*

'clay-cold, *a.* As cold as clay: usually of a dead body. (Cf. CLAY *sb.* 3, 4.)

1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Fetch their flying soules from heaven And breath them once more in their clay cold bodies? **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, Thy dying mother with her clay-cold hand Press'd mine. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 133 The clay-cold corpse upon the bier! **1885** W. B. YEATS in *Dublin Univ. Rev.* July, Quiet as the clay-cold dead. **1946** DYLAN THOMAS *Deaths & Entrances* 16 Though the brawl of the kiss has not occurred, On the clay cold mouth.

claye (kleɪ). Also cley. [a. F. *claie*, in 14th c. *claye*, in same sense; OF. also *cloie* from orig. *cleie*, in Pr. *cleda*:—late L. *clēta* (cf. *sēta*, *seda*; *seie*, *soie*; SAYE), in med.L. also *clida*, *clia*. The dim. *clētella* occurs in Grcg. of Tours; the late L. *clēta* was prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath*, Welsh *clwyd*, Corn. *cluit*, Breton *cloued*, all going back to an original *clēta*, and all meaning 'hurdle'. Du Cange has the med.L. forms *cleia*, *claia*, *cloia*, *chloëa*, *clida*, also *cleida*, *clita*, *clada*, *clades*, *claga*: cf. CLATE.] A hurdle (see quots.).

[*c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-W. 126/16 *Cleta, cratis*, hyrdel. *c* **1150** *Ibid.* 547/38 *Cleta*, hurdel. *c* **1307** *Lett. Edw. II*, Rymer III. 32/1 Pontes et claias pro instanti passagio nostro. *Charter* in Somner *Tract. de Gavelkend* 190 Pro 18 cladibus faciendis ad ovile. Du Cange.] **1708–21** KERSEY *Claye* (F.), a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: in *Fortification*, *Clayes* are Wattles made of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers .. to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them. *Cley* (country-wd.), a Hurdle for penning or folding Sheep. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Clayes*; also *Cley* as in KERSEY.

clayed (kleɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Treated with clay; *spec.* of sugar, refined with clay; of land, dressed with clay.

1760 MASSIE *Tax on Malt* Table, Sugar that is nearly white .. called clayed Sugar, because Clay is used in refining it. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 Clayed sugar can be made only from the ripest cane-juice. **1883** *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The worthlessness of Manchester clayed cottons.

2. Turned to clay, clay-like.

1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 265 His shaky, clayed appearance.

clayen ('kleɪən), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -EN⁴.] Of clay, as a material; clay-.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* iv. 19 These that dwellen cleyene housis. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 90 þe heþun men had sex kyndis of similacris, cleyen, treen, brasun, stonun, silueren, and golden. **1866** F. A. PALEY *Transl. Propertius* v. iii, For clayen gods a wooden shrine to hew.

clayey ('kleɪɪ), *a.* Forms: 1 *clǽiȝ*, 4 *cle3y*, *cleyye*, *cleyi*, 6 *claieie*, 6–8 *clayie*, 7 *claiy*, *cleyie*, 7–8 *claiey*, 6– *clayey*. [f. CLAY *sb.* + -Y¹: the *e* is merely to separate two *y*s.]

1. Characterized by the presence of clay; full of or abounding in clay; composed of, or of the nature of clay; argillaceous.

1024 *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 31 Of halȝan wylle west be dic on ða clæian lane. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Kings* vii. 46 In the cleyye erthe [**1388** in cleyi lond] betwix Socoht and Sarcham. **1597** *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 122 To draw his slowe feete ore the clayie lande. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 312 Earthy, Claiy, Sandy, Gravelly, Stony Strata. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 The soil having .. become more stiff and clayey. **1865** LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xi. 145 In North Greenland powerful springs of clayey water escape .. from under the ice. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 35 The Seven Springs are thrown out from clayey beds which belong to the .. Lias.

b. *fig.* Of 'mortal clay': applied to the body (usually as the habitation of the soul).

1581 SIDNEY *Apology* (Arb.) 29 Degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. **1640** T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 66 The purest soule that e're was sent Into a clayie tenement. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 191 Amid these tombs Cold as their clayey tenants. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 38 To low estate of clayey creature.

2. Coated, smeared, or soiled with clay.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxii. 1 In a cle3y ston. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. ii. i. 26 Wheat-fields .. cannot come to grow untilled; no man made clayey or made weary thereby.

3. Resembling clay; clay-like.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 211 They having a Clayey conscience, that would comply and fit it self to any occasion. **1697** CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* II. i, Grim death will .. press me close To his cold clayey breast. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxvi. (1803) 36 Her lip assumed a clayey whiteness. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 Ibbetson took to copying Berghem, in a clear, firm, rather hard manner, with clayey tones.

clayeyness ('kleɪɪnɪs). [f. CLAYEY *a.* + -NESS.] Clayey nature or quality.

1888 LOWELL *Let.* 13 Aug. (1894) II. 400 Slippery from clayeyness of soil.

claying ('kleɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CLAY, q.v.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §138 Be well ware, that thou breake not thy graffe, neyther in the clayenge, nor in the byndynge. **1822** BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 287/2 Four hundred of the [sugar] plantations of St. Domingo have the necessary apparatus for elaying. **1875** *Agric. Holdings Act 38 & 39 Vict.* c. 92 §5 An improvement comprised in .. clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land.

Comb. **claying-bar**, a cylindrical bar of iron for driving clay into a blast-hole so as to prevent the percolation of water; **claying-house**, the house or place in which sugar is clayed.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 As this process lasts several weeks, the claying-house requires to have very considerable dimensions.

clayis, obs. f. CLAES, *Sc.*, clothes.

clayish ('kleɪɪʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -ISH.] More or less clayey.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Clayish, *lutulentus*. **1593–5** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex.* I. 11 The claiesh nature of the soyle. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 169 Where the water is of a clayish colour. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Small beer .. brewed with a thick, muddish, and clayish water. **1797** DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 45 Mixed with a fat clayish substance. **1883** COMTE DE PARIS *Civil War Amer.* III. in *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 596/2 Amid the mire and rime of the clayish slopes of Stafford County.

clayite ('kleɪaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1859 after J. B. Clay, U.S. Minister to Peru: see -ITE.] An obscure compound of lead, sulphur, and arsenic, with metallic lustre, from Peru.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 87. **1868** DANA *Min.* 108.

clayk-goose: see CLAIK *sb.* 3.

†**'clayly**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLAY *sb.* + -LY¹.] Earthly: as opposed to *spiritual* (cf. CLAY *sb.* 4).

a **1400** *Hampole's Psalter* ii. 9 [MS. S] þou sall destroye in paine .. layry or clayly lustes.

claym(e, obs. f. CLAIM.

claymore (kleɪmɔə(r)). Also 8 glaymore, clymore. [ad. Gael. *claidheamh* ('klaiəv) *mòr* 'great sword'. Being two words in Gaelic, it has two accents: sometimes one, sometimes the other, has the main stress in Eng.]

1. a. *Hist.* The two-edged broadsword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders. Also (inexactly, but very commonly) the basket-hilted broadsword introduced in 16th c., which was frequently single-edged.

(The *claymore* was not, except in extraordinary instances, *two-handed*.)

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 289 See here a Clymore, or great two-handed sword. **1773** BOSWELL *Jrnl. Hebrides* 15 Sept., The broad-sword now used .. called the glaymore (i.e. the great sword). **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 457 Their arms were anciently the Glaymore, etc. *c* **1787** BURNS *Battle Sheriff-Muir* vi, By red claymores, and muskets' knell. **1802** CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning*, When Albin her claymore indignantly draws. **1813** SCOTT *Triermain* Introd. vii, Its heroes draw no broad claymore. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 His nodding plume and broad claymore.

b. *ellipt.* A man armed with a claymore.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He might then hope to have four or five thousand claymores at his command.

2. A type of anti-personnel mine. In full *claymore mine*.

1962 *Ordnance Techn. Terminol.* (U.S.) (PB 181-465) 72/2 Claymore, name given to a type of antipersonnel mine designed to produce a directionalized, fan shaped pattern of fragments. **1965** M. BROWNE *New Face of War* iv. 35 American arms designers have produced a mine called a 'Claymore', which has found wide use here [in Vietnam]. The Claymore, curved like a horseshoe, has an optical sighting device and hurls a blast of shrapnel directionally at the point toward which it has been pre-aimed. **1966** *New Statesman* 9 Sept. 341/1 One Claymore mine would finish this mob. **1966** *New Scientist* 17 Nov. 369/1 The claymore,

whose effects can be devastating among close-packed ranks of men, was invented to deal with the wave formations of Chinese during the Korean war.

claymour, obs. f. CLAMOUR.

claymy, clayne, obs. f. CLAMMY, CLEAN.

clayness ('kleɪnɪs). [f. CLAY *sb.* + -NESS.] = CLAYEYNESS.

1850 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Patents Agric. 1849* 115 The soil.. is one of medium clayness.

clay-slate. An argillaceous sedimentary rock, of bluish or greenish colour, composed of indurated clay, characterized by being extremely fissile, the cleavage being entirely distinct from, and in origin subsequent to, the original stratification, which it crosses at all angles, while parallel to itself over large areas of country.

In Great Britain the beds of clay-slate belong to the Cambrian and Silurian series, and supply ordinary roofing slates as well as slates for school use, and slate pencils. In other parts there are masses of clay-slate of very different ages, some supposed to be as recent as the chalk formation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 247/1 *Clay slate.* 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 351 There is also a strip of clay-slate. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 19 The purest water from granitic or clay-slate districts. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 256 The characteristic feature of clay-slate.. is that its slaty cleavage.. is altogether independent of its original bedding. 1881 JUKES *Sch. Manual Geol.* 325 In the Andes of South America vast masses of dark clay-slate, just like those found in our Silurian formations.. having Cretaceous fossils in some parts, and in other beds fossils more like Oolitic ones.

'clay-stone.

†**1.** ? Brick. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5524 (Fairf.) Baþ clay stane and morter.

2. *Min.* An earthy felspathic rock of igneous origin, and of various dull colours: the harder varieties were known as compact felspar. When breathed on it emits an odour of damp clay.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 149 A kind of brown talcous clay-stone.. common to all New Zeeland. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 153 A reddish coloured claystone, amygdaloid, very vesicular. 1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 584 The clay-stone has a dark greenish-brown colour. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx, Smoking out of curiously-carved pipes of the red clay-stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134.

3. *Comb.* **clay-stone porphyry**, a clay-stone of more crystalline texture.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 271 Shale, occasionally hardening into an exceedingly compact clay-stone, or clay-stone porphyry.

clayth, -tht, obs. Sc. ff. CLOTH.

claytonia (kleɪ'təʊnɪə). [mod.L. (J. F. Gronovius in *Linnæus's Genera Plantarum* (1737) 339), f. the name of John *Clayton*, Virginian botanist (1686–1773): see -IA[1].] A plant of a genus of small herbs so called, belonging to the family Portulacaceæ, and native to North America, Siberia, and Australasia; = *spring-beauty* (see SPRING *sb.*[1] 7 c).

1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* I. 284 Virginian Claytonia... Spear-leav'd Claytonia. *Nat.* of North America. 1818 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* VIII. 168 Among our herbaceous wild plants, the first that appear are the delicate claytonia, the.. hepatica [etc.]. 1837 J. PAXTON *Let.* 10 Oct. in W. Baxter *Brit. Phænogamous Bot.* (1839) IV. pl. 253, I have this morning gathered specimens of *Claytonia* from the very places in which I originally found it. 1880 *Scribner's Monthly* May 101/2 A good sample of our native purslane is the Claytonia, or spring beauty. 1934 A. RUSSELL *Tramp-Royal* xx. 124 All the best stock-fattening plants peculiar to the region—the two succulent claytonia—the parakylia and munyeroo. 1963 *Austral. Encycl.* I. 34/1 The dampers form a staple food among inland tribes where several plants, particularly claytonia and nardoo, produce enormous quantities of seeds.

cle, clea, obs. ff. CLEE, claw.

cleach, cleech (kli:tʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 3–5 cleche. *Pa. t.* 3 clahte, clachte; *pa. pple.* 3 claht. [ME. *cleche*, corresp. to the northern CLEEK (which has also in pa. t. and pple. *claʒt*, *claucht*), appears to go back to an unrecorded OE. **clæc(e)an*, **clæhte* (cf. *bepæcan*, *ræcan*, *tæcan*, and their subsequent history). Its relation to *clitch*, *clutch* is doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To clutch. (Const. *to*, *toward.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede [*v.r.* clachte, clahte] euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 634 Clechez to a clene cloþe & kestez on þe grene.

2. *trans.* To clutch, grasp, lay hold of, seize.

?*a* 1300 *Geste K. Horn* (Ritson) 961 (Mätz.) Ne mihte ich him never cleche, With nones kunnes speche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Ant bede clenyen [? clengen] ther y hade claht. *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 12 If þay in clannes be clos, þay cleche gret mede. *a* 1500 *MS. Cantab. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halliw.) Thus wolde he cleche us with his hande, With his fyngers on rawe. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cleach*, to clutch.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To lift (water, etc.) in the hollow of the hand, or with any shallow vessel.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 734 Ne dar he seche non oþer leche, þat mai riht of þis water cleche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 158 And bees the welles haunte and water cleche. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cleach*.. to lade out [water, etc.] in a skimming kind of way, so as not to disturb the bottom.

cleach, *sb. dial.* [This may be merely the vb.-stem in combination; but the word may possibly be identical with ME. *cleche*, in the Ancren Riwle: see CLECHE.]

In *comb.* **cleach-net**, 'a hand-net, similar to a shrimping-net, used in shallow, muddy waters, to catch 'pinks' [minnows], or other small fish'. Miss Jackson, *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (1879). Cf. next.

'cleaching-net. Also cleeching-. [f. prec. vb. + NET.] (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cleaching-net*, a hand-net, with a semi-circular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Cleeching net.. used chiefly in floods to take fish that have found their way into any ditch or backwater.

clead, cleed, *v. north. dial.* Forms: 4 cleþ(e, kleþe, clede, (clete), 4–6 cleth(e, 6 cleith(e, (cleitht), cleath, 6–9 cleid, 8– cleed, clead. Pa. t. and pple., 4– cled, (cledde, cledd, clethd): cf. CLAD. [ME. (north.) *cleþe*, pa. t. *cledde*, pa. pple. *cled*, a. ON. *klæða*, pa. t. *klædda*, pa. pple. *klædd-r* (Sw. *kläda*, Da. *klæde*) to clothe; f. *klæði* sb.: see CLOTH. (Not the exact correspondent to OE. *cláðian*:—type **klaiþojan*.) The pa. t., *klædda* was from **klæðda*; in later times the present stem has, by levelling, and assimilation to the type of *feed*, *breed*, etc., become *cleed*, *clead*. The normal Sc. spelling is *cleid*, but in the vbl. sb. has passed into general use in the form *cleading*.]

= CLOTHE *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23072 (Cott.) þe nede for to cleth [*Fairf.* cleþ, *Gött.* clath, *Trin.* cloþe] and fede. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Wit hayr ful hard his bodi he cledde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 356 The byschop.. cled him rycht honorabilly. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 132 And pore men love to clethe and fede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothles ȝe me cledde. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 397 When þey were þus ycledde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 To Clethe in manhode, *humanare*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. G viij b, For that he was so excellently cled with glorye and innocencye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Beand clethd in ane sydegoune. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Lyk as Aglauros* 75 Cleith thy self with cair. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 102 That purenesse and perfection wherewith we are cled in baptisme. 1724 RAMSEY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 I'd clead me braw and ladylike. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water* Poet. Wks. (1845) 22 Leaves to cleed the birken bowers. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* v, Night advancing, Cleads wi' grey the neighbouring hill. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'He kens weel eneugh wha feeds him, and cleeds him.' *c* 1850 JANET HAMILTON *Rhymes for Times* ii. 55 Cleed their limbs wi' decent claes.

clead, *sb. Sc.* [f. CLEAD *v.*] Clothing, attire.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 4 (Jam.) In its brawest clead. *Ibid.* 7 As lang's in simmer wadders cast their clead.

Hence **'cleadful** *a.*, 'handsome in regard to dress' (Jamieson.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 48 (Jam.) Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag Or beaus wi' cleadfu' triggin?

cleading ('kli:dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [In north. ME. *clething*, *cleding*, f. *clethe*, CLEAD *v.* + -ING[1]. In its original sense now only dialectal; but in sense 2 it has passed into general use.]

1. Clothing, apparel. *Sc.* and *north Eng.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23982 Cleþing [*Gött.* cledinng] wil I tak of care. *a* 1300 *E.E. Psalter* ci. 27 [cii. 26] And als kleþinge elde sal alle þai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6943 Vermyn in helle salle be þair clethyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clethynge, *amictus*, *vestitus*. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 21 Thingis.. as feiding, and cleathing. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *3 Ventrous Knichts* 17 Our clething.. And vncouth armes. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Speech Miser* xii, What's in either face or cleading, Of painted things. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 47 Gi'e us meat, drink, and cleading, it's plenty for us. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 306 'This bonny wee new cleiding o' clay.' 1830 —— *Lawrie T.* vi. viii. 289 Plain cleading does very well for plain folk. *c* 1850 JANET HAMILTON *Crinoline* 32, I wad juist ha'e yer cleedin' bien, genty, an' doss.

2. *Mech.* A covering or casing (as of felt or timber), applied to prevent radiation of heat, or to give increased security.

Thus it is used of the jacket or lagging of a boiler, cylinder or pipe; the boarding which lines a shaft or tunnel, etc.

1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Cleading*, in locomotive engines, is usually made of narrow strips of timber, neatly fitted round the boiler and fire-box. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cleading*.. the planking or skin of a canal lock-gate. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving* 5 Engines.. with limbs of burnished Iron and cleading smoothly finished. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gl.*, *Buntons*, to which are nailed the boards forming the cleading or sheathing of a brattice.

†**cleafre.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. CLIVER.] A claw.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued?

cleake, obs. f. CLEEK *v.*

cleam, cleme, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cláeman, [2 iclemen], 4–5 cleme, (4 clemme). *Mod. dial.* 8–9 cleam, clame, claim, clem. [OE. *cláeman*, corresp. to MDu. *kleemen*, *clêmen*, OHG. *chleimen*, ON. *kleima*, to daub, plaster, fashion in clay:—OTeut. **klaimjan*, f. *klaimo-*, in OE. *clám* 'cloam', potter's clay, mud. (OE. had also the comp. *ȝeclæman*, in early ME. *iclêmen*.) Supplanted in southern use in 14–15th c. by CLAM. But *cleam* is retained in some Yorksh. dial., and the *clame*, *claim*, of adjacent dialects, are apparently archaic pronunciations of *cleam*.]

1. *trans.* To smear, anoint, bedaub, plaster; to rub, or daub (sticky matter) *on*, or (a place) *with* sticky matter.

[*a* 1000 Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 20 Geclæm ealle ða seamas mid tyrwan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Iclem hall þ[e] seames mid tirwan.] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 165 *Lino*, ic clæme. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Clæm on ðone cancer, ne do nan wæter to. *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 312 Make to þe mancioun.. þenne clemme hit with clay comly withinne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 93 Crist clemed [v.r. clammyde] cley on his eyen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 125 Cleme uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 50 The Cream of Milk, which may be clamed or spread as Butter. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clame*, to daub.. to spread unctuous matter; as salve on a plaster, butter on bread. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clame*, to spread or smear on a surface, as lime.. or butter. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Claim*. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Cleam* .. 'Cleam me a buttershaave', spread me a slice of bread and butter. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clamme* or *clame*.

b. *intr.* To adhere, stick *to.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 If they should ramme it [a clay floor] presently it would cleame to the beater.

2. *trans.* To agglutinate, cause to stick, clag with glutinous matter; to stick *up*, *together*, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 27 [xliv. 25] Clemyd is in erthe oure wambe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 185 Of clemyng of humour that is there. *Ibid.* xix. lxxiii. 903 Butter is kyndely hote: clemynge and fatte. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 *To Cleam*.. in Lincolnshire.. to glue together, to fasten with glue. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Clamm*.. in some provinces to *cleam* [1818 TODD (adds) written also sometimes *clem*], to clog with any glutinous matter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To clame*, to stick, to cause to adhere, as paper against a wall; *clamed up*, advertised or posted. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cleam*.. 'the wind was so strong that it cleam'd me to the wall'.

cleam(e, obs. f. CLAIM.

clean (kli:n), *a.* Forms: 1 cláene, (1, 3–4 cláne, 2 clone), 1–6 clene, 2–7 cleane, (4–6 cleyn(e), 4–7 cleen(e, (5 clen, kleane, klene, 5, 7 clayne), 6– clean. [Common Teut.: OE. *cláene*:—preh. **cláni-*:—WGer. **klaini*: cf. OSax. *clêni*, *cleini*, OFris. *clêne*, *cleine*, MDu. MLG. *cleine*, *clêne*, LG. and Du. *kleên*, *klein*, OHG. *chleini* clear, pure, clean, neat, delicate, fine, tiny, small, puny, MHG. *klein(e*, mod.G. *klein* small, little; also Icel. *klénn* snug, little, puny, Sw. *klen* thin, slight, weak, Da. *klein*, weak. The original sense was 'clear, pure'; OHG. shows how this passed into the mod.G. sense 'little'; the orig. sense is more nearly retained in Eng., where, however, it has been encroached upon by the Romanic *clear* and *pure*.

The final *-n*, *-ni*, is suffixal; the stem *klai-* is by some referred to the vb.-stem *klī-*, *klai-*, *kli-* 'to stick', with the suggested connexion of sense that sticky things, such as oil, give a clear surface, or 'make the face to shine'. Cf. also the ancient practice of anointing, with its associations.

The early variants *cláne*, *clone*, are app. due to a mixture of the orig. adj. *cláene* with the orig. adv. *cláne*: cf. SOFT.]

I. 1. Clear. †**a.** Free from anything that dims lustre or transparency. *Obs.*

(In later use passing into 2.)

c 1040 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 þæt eal se lichoma sy clanes hiwes. *a* 1123 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1110 Ealle þa niht wæs seo lyft swiðe clene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. xcix. (1495) 588 Glasse is clene and pure and specyally bryghte and clere. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 33 All of Diamond perfect pure and cleene. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 366 A Diamond .. reputed one of the finest and cleanest for its size in France. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 One other rough Stone.. Christaline, White and Clean.

†**b.** *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxii. 9 [lxiii. 11] Kyninc ȝ sceal on Drihtne clæne blisse, hluttre habban.

†**c.** Clear in sound or tone. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 750 (Gr.) þas word cweðað clænum stefnum, þam is Ceraphin nama.

†**d.** Clear of all encumbrance or restrictions.

a 1300 *Charter of Eadweard* (dated *a* 1067) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 199 Ælfrid hauet yseld Gise biscop his land.. sacleas and clæne.

e. Of a vessel: clear of advance commission, dispatch money, and other charges, which may constitute deductions from the freight.

1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 17 Jan. 2/7 *Thomas Turnbull*, Cardiff to Cape Verde, 9s. 6d., clean. 1891 *Ibid.* 18 Sept. 3/2 *Stakesby*, Cardiff to Gibraltar, 6s. 6d., clean and nett.

II. Pure, undefiled, unsullied.

2. a. Free from any defiling or deteriorating ingredient; unmixed with foreign matter, pure,

unadulterated. Now commonly expressed by *pure*, except when the contaminating ingredient is 'dirt'; as in 'pure' or 'clean water'; *clean air*, unpolluted atmosphere (freq. *attrib.*). As applied to metals, there may originally have been connexion with the prec. notion of 'clear', 'undimmed'.

883 *Cod. Dipl.* II. 111 Dæt land ic selie Cynulfe for syxtiȝum mancesa clænes goldes. *a* **1000** *Edgar's Canons* §39 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 252 (Bosw.) Clæne oflete, and clæne win, and clæne wæter. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 435 Hyr maydenes brouȝte hyre clene water. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 292 Bred.. of clene whete. **1382** Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 18 The citee it silf was of cleene gold, lijk to cleene glas. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.), I am an infant at þe pappis, and live with clene melke. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 A torche of clene vexe [wax]. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 Of clene syluer, *argento puro*. **1633** *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cxvii, A little cleane wine. **1635** R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 35 Good money of cleane silver. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Half-clean hemp is very foul, and full of shivers. **1872** R. B. Smyth *Mining Statist.* 26 A seam of good clean coal. **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The beans [are] then put through a winnower.. and it is then called 'clean coffee'. **1927** *Lancet* 26 Mar. 685/1 Smethwick in Staffordshire held a 'Clean Air Week' from March 14th to 19th, during which period an effort was made to keep the atmosphere free from smoke. **1957** *Ann. Reg. 1956* iv. 348 The passage of a Clean Air Act.. was welcomed by smoke abatement enthusiasts and by all concerned with public health. **1958** *Times* 2 June p. xii/4 The problem of securing clean air, that is to say an atmosphere throughout the whole country relatively free from pollution and contamination.

b. Of arable land: free from weeds, creeping roots, and the like, prejudicial to husbandry.

c. With reference to sensations of taste, smell, etc.: sharp, fresh, distinctive.

1917 *Harrods Gen. Catal.* 1289/2 Chablis, very delicate, clean, dry wine, free from acidity. **1925** F. Scott Fitzgerald *Great Gatsby* iii. 61 Clean, crisp mornings. **1932** Faulkner *Light in August* v. 102 He emerged into the gray and yellow of dawn, the clean chill, breathing it deep. **1933** —— *Green Bough* 27 The clean smell of its strength upon him blown. **1966** J. Rhys *Wide Sargasso Sea* II. 77 The strong taste of punch, the cleaner taste of champagne. **1980** M. Broadbent *Gt. Vintage Wine Bk.* 275, 1961.. Chablis, Beugnons.. Attractive: pale, clean and dry when first tasted in 1965.

d. Of a second-hand motor car: in good condition. (Commercial usage.)

1968 *Oxford Times* 5 Jan. 21/3 (Advt.), Clean motor cars bought for cash. **1968** *Observer* 24 Mar. 6/4 The increase in purchase tax.. has put about £30 on the price of even a small new car. 'That means', says Mr Bluston, of Sand B Motors in Warren Street, the centre of the London used-car trade, 'that a late, clean, used car is a buying proposition.' **1976** *Billings* (Montana) *Gaz.* 17 June 8-F/1 (Advt.), We pay cash for clean used cars!

3. a. Free from dirt or filth; unsoiled or unstained: the proper opposite of *dirty* or *foul*. Now the ordinary sense.

c **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 283 Donne bið ðæt hus clæne. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 435 And wesse her fet al clene. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 689 þei ben cloþed in cloþ þat clennest scheweþ. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* i, Thair came our kitties, washen clene. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 Their harnesse was so cleane and bright. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 41 Let Thisby haue cleane linnen. **1607** —— *Cor.* ii. iii. 68 Bid them wash their Faces, And keepe their teeth cleane. **1611** Bible *Job* ix. 30 If I.. make my handes neuer so cleane. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xviii. 328 Six clean .. shirts. **1832** Marryat *N. Forster* xxxvi, What sailors call 'clean shirt days'—Sundays and Thursdays. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 A Frenchman may possibly be clean; an Englishman is conscientiously clean. **1887** Mabel Wetheral *Two N.-C. Maids* xxv. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown.. was clean on that morning. **1888** *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 [A bloodhound] trained from a puppy to hunt 'the clean shoe', that is to say, follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed.

b. in various specific senses; Of ships: Having the bottom free from barnacles, etc. Of whaling or fishing vessels: With no fish or oil aboard, empty; also said *colloq.* of an angler's basket.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 58/3 In their return they gave Chace to a Caper.. but the Caper being clean, escaped them. **1690** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 63 Their ships being cleaner then his, so outsail'd him. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 181 As we were a clean ship, we gained upon her. **1820** W. Scoresby *Arctic Reg.* II. 298 No other opportunity of procuring a whale occurred.. The ship returned home clean. **1840** Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, We had a clean hold.. for we had but just come to our fishing-ground.

c. Of paper: not written on, blank. Of printers' proofs: free from corrections or alterations. Of a copy of writing, etc.: free from corrections, fair. Of a document, report or the like: bearing no adverse point or remark; listing no offence; esp. in phr. *clean sheet* (also *fig.*).

a **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1843) 827/2 A clean piece of paper, sealed with three impressions of an antique head. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Clean Proof*, a slip or sheet of printed matter sent to an author from a printer. *a* **1889** *Mod.* Make a clean copy of this sheet. The proofs as returned to press were almost clean. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 11 Mar. 6/3 Following one of the heaviest dockets in recent months, that of last Wednesday, yesterday's calendar at the City Police Court showed a clean sheet; and Magistrate Jay dispensed with the formality of taking his seat on the bench. **1932** *Discovery* May 153/1 The original field maps and 'clean copies' of them are preserved at the office. **1963** *Times* 21 Jan. 6/5 Seventy-two of the 75 Stockholm starters passed through the control point at Frankfurt. Among those with a 'clean sheet' was Erik Carlsson. **1965** L. Sands *Something to Hide* v. 75 Her licence had been clean.. she herself had never put through an insurance claim before.

d. Of deer or their horns: that have shed their velvet.

1838 W. Scrope *Art Deer-Stalking* i. 6 When they have shaken off this skin, which is called the velvet, and which disappears in the months of August and September, they are said to have clean horns. **1897** J. G. Millais *British Deer* 95 Park stags are clean sometimes as early as 20th July. **1926** Hannan *Isle of Mull* 173 The stags were not 'clean' any earlier than usual.

e. Of a nuclear device or weapon: producing relatively little radioactivity or fall-out.

1956 in *Amer. Speech* (1957) XXXII. 136 A 'clean bomb' —a bomb with little or no radioactive side effects. **1957** *Observer* 1 Sept. 3/2 If there really is a 'clean' bomb.. then the whole deterrent power of nuclear weapons has been tragically graded down. **1959** *Listener* 12 Mar. 444/2 Smaller, clean, measurable nuclear effects which will revolutionize bombing and missile strategy.

f. Containing no incriminating material; not bugged. *slang.*

1926 J. Black *You can't Win* xii. 155, I.. thought of my room and was thankful that it was 'clean'. **1959** J. Boland *Operation Red Carpet* i. 8 The high-ceilinged room in which he spoke was supposed to be 'clean', but there was no guarantee that even here the Ministry of Internal Security, the M.V.D., might not have.. planted a microphone and tape recorder.

g. *Phrases* (*fig.*): ***clean bill of health***: see Bill *sb.*[3] 10; ***to have clean hands, to keep the hands clean***: to be innocent of wrong-doing; ***to keep a clean tongue***: to abstain from offensive or foul talk; ***to make a clean breast***: see Breast *sb.* 5 c; ***to show a clean pair of heels***: to escape by superior speed; ***to make a clean job*** (*of it*): to do (something) thoroughly (*colloq.*); ***to come clean*** (orig. *U.S.*): to confess, to make a clean breast of it (*colloq.*).

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 388 From which I would that our countrymen.. would keepe their hands cleane. **1828** Scott *F.M. Perth* iv, Harry Smith had best show a clean pair of heels for it. **1830** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 325 Let them keep a clean tongue on the subject of republicanism. **1838** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 96, I would have .. made a clean breast of all my thinkings and doings. **1854** G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. 963 Have you a clean bill of health? **1876** Green *Short Hist.* x. §2. 766 It was true that the hands of the Governor-General were clean. **1881** Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. xii. (1883) 93 Your husband .. will show them a clean pair of heels off the Nore. **1884** T. Holmes Gore in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 He did not go into court with clean hands. **1892** 'F. Anstey' *Voces Populi* II. 50 That may be Mithras's notion of making a clean job of it, but it ain't *mine*! **1915** Conan Doyle *Valley of Fear* II. iii. 203 And looked with the deepest respect at the man who had the reputation for making what they called a 'clean job'. **1919** C. H. Darling *Jargon Book* 8 *Come clean*, to confess everything. **1925** Wodehouse *Sam the Sudden* xiii. 95 You'd best come clean, Soapy, and have a showdown. **1928** *Daily Express* 10 Oct. 6 Spill the beans. Come clean on the whole game. **1958** *Listener* 2 Oct. 514/1 Why not come clean and call 'graduated unemployment compensation' the national dividend? **1959** J. Cary *Captive & Free* 28, I was wasting my time, because you kept dodging. You never come clean.

4. a. Void of spiritual or moral stain or pollution (or what is so considered); pure; undefiled, chaste, innocent. Const. †*of*, *from*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Eadiȝe beoþ þa clænan heortan, forþon þe hie God ȝeseoð. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Deut.* xxiii. 22 þu byst clæne [*absque peccato eris*]. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Hore lif cleane urom alle queadschipe. *Ibid.* 195 Moder .. and meiden cleane of alle laste. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1468 Goddesse of clene chastitee. —— *Wife's T.* 88 We wol been holden wise and clene of synne. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 399 Conyng in the clene artis. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 15 An heuenly kynge þe whiche was bore of a clene virgyn. **1547–8** *Bk. Com. Pr., Commun. Prayer*, Our synfull bodies, maie bee made clene by his body. **1611** Bible *Ps.* li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. **1842** Tennyson *St. Simeon Styl.* 210 I trust That I am whole, and clean, and meet for Heaven. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 161 A man of good and clean life.

†**b.** Guiltless of a charge or accusation; innocent. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4918 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene Queþer þat yee be fule or clene. **1560** Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 646 Gif he was clene, thair schaw his Innocence. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj. Acts Robt. I*, 33 Gif he be made quit, and cleane: all his gudes salbe restored to him.

c. In phr. ***the clean thing***: the honest, straightforward thing. *U.S.*

1835 D. Crockett *Tour* 193 (Bartlett), I don't like it. It isn't the clean thing. **1855** Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 100 Hang me if he can be the clean thing anyhow he can fix it. **1871** *Washington Patriot* 3 Apr. (De Vere), It would have been the clean thing to say at once that no debate would be allowed.

d. ***clean ticket*** (see quot. 1859). *U.S.*

1848 *N.Y. Weekly Tribune* 10 June 4/5, I go with my friend, Mr. Van Buren, for a clean ticket. **1859** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Clean Ticket*, the entire regularly nominated ticket at an election; a ticket without any erasures. 'He went the clean ticket on the Whig Nominations.' **1872** Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 269 Only when a man adopts the whole list as made up by his party, is it called a *clean* or *straight* ticket.

e. Of writings, entertainment, etc.: free from obscenity or indelicate treatment of sexual matters; so ***good, clean fun***: enjoyment or entertainment devoid of salacity or obscenity (freq. used ironically).

1867 *Belgravia* IV. 48 Since Sir Walter Scott's days English novels have been 'sane, clean, and wholesome'. **1908** *Westm Gaz.* 26 Oct. 1/2 M. René Bazin.. has.. become known on this side of the Channel as the 'cleanest' of contemporary French novelists. **1911** *E. J. Muddle's Picture Plays* 10 The public.. demands good, clean, wholesome pictures, to which it can take every member of its household, from the youngest upwards. **1923** *Time* 24 Mar. 16/1 Abounds in good, clean fun. **1929** Priestley *Good Compan.* II. i. 249 He's one of the best comedians going in Concert Party work—clever, and keeps it clean. **1938** E. Hemingway *Fifth Column* (1939) I. iii. 25 Brought Anita around for a little spot of good clean fun. **1950** D. Gascoyne *Vagrant* 53 As resoundingly and full-bloodedly as you like so long as it's only in good clean working-class fun!

f. Free from suspicion of criminal or treacherous intent or involvement; not carrying incriminating material (as drugs, weapons, etc.); not a security risk. *slang.*

1926 J. Black *You can't Win* xxii. 340, I was clean, there wasn't a scrap of evidence against me. **1938** 'D. Hume' *Good-bye to Life* xiii. 154 'If you've got anything likely to hurt folks in your pockets, Wade, I'm feeling sorry for you, because I'm going to frisk you now'. Fortunately for Wade he was 'clean'. **1961** Rigney & Smith *Real Bohemia* p. xiv, *Clean*, no drugs on person. **1969** M. Puzo *Godfather* I. x. 134 They'll frisk me when I meet them so I'll have to be clean then, but figure out a way you can get a weapon to me. **1979** A. Boyle *Climate of Treason* xi. 407 It appears probable that Philby, too, came under the balefully hostile scrutiny of the new régime in the Kremlin. Thanks to a German, Philby was eventually declared 'clean'. **1982** A. Price *Old 'Vengeful'* 11 The point is.. he's.. absolutely clean. No contacts. No hint of anything.

5. a. Free from ceremonial defilement, according to the Mosaic Law, and similar codes.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 þonne beoð eow ealle þing clæne. **1382** Wyclif *Numb.* xix. 18 In the which whanne a clene man wetith ysoop, he shal sprenge of it the tente. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Numb.* xviii. 9 A man that is cleane shal gather the ashes of the cow. **1611** —— *Lev.* vii. 19 As for the flesh, all that be cleane shall eate thereof. *Ibid.* xi. 37 If any part of their carkasse fall vpon any sowing seed which is to be sowen, it shalbe cleane.

b. Of beasts: Not defiling, fit to be used for food. Akin to this is the modern use, opposed to 'foul' as applied to fish at and immediately after spawning.

c **1000** Ælfric *Gen.* vii. 2 Nim into þe of eallum clænum nitenum seofen & seofen. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 626 Sacrede he ðor-on, for fowles frame Ilc seuende der of clene kin. **1611** Bible *Deut.* xiv. 11 Of all cleane birds ye shall eate. **1870** Pennell *Mod. Pract. Angler* 147 Clean.. Salmon fit to eat: neither just going to spawn, nor just after spawning. **1885** Black *White Heather* iii, 'Well, now, is this one all right?' 'A clean fish, sir,' was the confident answer.

c. Free from the pollution of leprosy or other contagious disease.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 2 Lord, ȝif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. **1611** Bible *2 Kings* v. 10 Goe and wash in Iordane seuen times.. and thou shalt be cleane.

†**d.** Gelded. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 A cleane weather is such a one as hayth had both his stones taken away.

e. Free from or cured of addiction to drugs. *slang.*

1953 L. Street *I was Drug Addict* xiii. 110 'What did you get on the other cokies?' 'This fellow was lousy with it,' replied Erb... 'The other one is clean.' **1956** B. Holiday *Lady sings Blues* (1973) xvi. 129 It was almost a year since I left that private sanatorium in New York clean. **1963** *New Society* 7 Nov. 9/1 Keeping 208 hypes 'clean' or off drugs. **1970** *Times* 13 Mar. 11 Only one-tenth of heroin addicts are ever completely 'clean again'.

6. Clean in habit: usually of beasts; cleanly.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 575 He abhorred her company, as a cleane creature doth a caryon. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 381 Beasts that are called Clean, are such as do refuse all kind of unclean Food. *Mod.* The squirrel is a clean animal.

†**7.** Of style or language: Free from faults, correct, pure, 'chaste', elegant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 77 Gydo.. declaret it more clere & on clene wise. **1528** *Tyball's Conf.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 The new printed Testament in Englishe.. is of more cleyner Englishe. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) I. 142 A more clene and elegant stile. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 260 b, The cleane and pure elegancy of Cicero. **1705** Hearne *Collect.* 28 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 105 The Book is written in a clean stile. **1713** *Note* in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 16 He had free conversation, in clean Latin, with the foreign envoys. **1854** Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Writing clean verses for magazines.

†**8.** Net. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 He shal haue of þe clene katel of þe Gild xx messes songyn for his soule.

III. Fair, fine, comely, neat, clever.

(The sense-development is here uncertain: cf. F. *propre*.)

†**9.** (?) Fair, fine, 'proper'. An epithet of admiration or commendation, the force of which it is in many instances difficult to ascertain.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 163 Blype stones.. richely rayled in his aray clene. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1124 Al þe clene cumpanye com to þe place. *Ibid.* 1609 Wiþ þe clennest cumpanye þat euer king ladde. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* XI. 141 So gret, so gud men, and so cleyne. *Ibid.* XI. 427 The kyng left, with ane clene menȝhe. *a* **1440** *Sir Eglam.* 452 He hath slayne syxty on a day, Welle armyd men and clene. **1581** W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. 19 He was wonte to keepe halfe a score of cleane men in his house.

10. a. Neatly-made, well-fashioned; not unwieldy; trim, shapely, comely. Cf. *clean-limbed*, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 598 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene and faire. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* 508 The king was of making so clene, That to love him she must nede. **1645** WALLER *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Thy waist is straight and clean As Cupid's shaft. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 Lost..a Coach-Gelding..clean of all his Limbs. **1836** SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* iii. (1841) 52 The hocks and legs..have that character which the jockies describe as 'clean'.

b. *Ship-building.* Built on fine tapering lines.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very full built forward, with a clean Tail. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clean*, a term generally used to express the acuteness or sharpness of a ship's body.

11. Sharp (of wit), clever, smart, skilful, adroit, dexterous; neat and finished in action. (So OHG. *chleini* 'sagax, versutus, argutus'.)

(The first two quotations may belong to 9.)

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1496 The secund of þe suster..Cassandra was cald, clennest of wytte. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 2 He held hym self ryghte clene in armes. **1598** F. MERES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 24 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleanest wit. **1623** MASSINGER *Bondman* v. iii, I'll cut as clean a caper from the ladder As ever merry Greek did. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. §29 A clean Conceit, and as full of Wit as Devotion. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdeman must be clean. **1857** HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxvi. 332 Yes, Sir! that was a clean thing. **1884** *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 110 A good bat and sharp clean field.

IV. Clear of obstructions, or unevenness.

12. Unencumbered by anything standing or lying in the way; clear, bare, void. Of anchorage ground: Free from rocks, and the like; opposed to 'foul'. Of timber: Free from knots.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 443 The feld so cleyn wes maid Of yngliss men, that nane abad. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 267 Whan ye han maad the coost so clene Of Rokkes that ther nys no stoon ysene. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (J.), The timber and wood are in some trees more clean, in some more knotty. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 196 There is Water enough, and a clean Bottom. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §262 To drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clean*, free from danger, as clean coast, clean harbour. **1884** *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is..clean, and very hearty.

13. a. Clear of inequalities or unevennesses, clean-cut.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 202 If you have not at first brought your Work clean; that is..gone deep enough with your Gouge to take off all the Risings of the Stuff the Draw-knife left. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. §1 (1734) 99 The Strokes of such a Pulse are seldom clean and free. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 188 A clean wound, in the fore arm. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 367 No slate ever exhibited so clean a cleavage.

b. Unfeathered: said of pigeons which have no feathers on the legs or feet.

1886 G. URE *Our Fancy Pigeons* viii. 201 All the best performing tumblers that I have ever seen had clean legs. **1961** W. H. ALLEN *How to raise Pigeons* iii. 42 There are two main types, classified as clean-legged and ruffled (with feathers on legs and feet).

c. Of aircraft: designed to minimize obstructions to the airflow, streamlined. Cf. CLEANNESS 3.

1916 H. BARBER *Aeroplane Speaks* 27 A brand new, rakish, up-to-date machine it is..perfectly 'streamlined' to minimise drift... 'Clean looking 'bus... Ought to have a turn of speed with those lines.' **1939** *Flight* 14 Dec. p. g/1 It [*sc.* the speed] is certainly not obtained by aerodynamic cleanness. No one would call the Messerschmitt a clean aircraft. **1961** *Engineering* 20 Jan. 123/1 The clean-wing (aft-engine) de Havilland Trident..due to fly this year.

V. 14. With nouns of action, etc.: Where nothing is left behind; entire, complete, total, perfect, sheer. (Influenced by the adv.; with 'a clean sweep' cf. *to sweep clean.*) In early use, esp. in alliterative verse, often used vaguely. (See also SWEEP *sb.* 1 a.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25529 (Cott.) Giue us clene scrift at hald. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2801 The Kyng..declarit all his clene wille. *Ibid.* 10441 Schuld haue killit þis kyng with his clen strenkith. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, Make clene confessyon. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii. (1883) I. 46 With wonderfull strength and clene might. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xxiii. 22 When ye reape the haruest..thou shalt not make cleane riddance of the corners of the field. **1611** COTGR., *Nettoyer au balay*, to make cleane work, to sweepe all away. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 318 The clean sweep which had been made of so many ancient rights.

15. *Comb.*: see after the *adv.*

clean (kli:n), *adv.* For forms see adj. [OE. *cláne*, *cléne*, f. the adj.; but the original form was *cláne* (:—*klán(j)o*), whence ME. had occasionally *clane*, *clone*.]

I. Of manner: in a 'clean' manner.

(In many instances, this may be analysed as an adj. standing as complement of the predicate, and referring to a sb. expressed or understood: e.g. *clean purged*, purged so as to be clean, etc.)

†**1.** Clearly, brightly. *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 55 A Boll of bras burneschid full clene. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxix, Her countur-felit, and hur kelle were colurt ful clene.

2. In a manner free from dirt; or so as to leave no dirt, refuse, or obstructions.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ripe ge to clæne. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 213 The feld was clengit cleyne. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 40 Clene confessed and repentaunt. *a* **1533** FRITH *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 105 One that was clean purged of his wit. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 5 Stroak his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth. *a* **1631** DONNE *Selections* (1840) 20 A man walks clean if in a foul way he contract but a few spots of dirt. *Mod.* The room must be clean swept.

3. Cleverly, neatly, dexterously; 'without miscarriage' (J.).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii. (1883) I. 181 The most honorable exercise..is to ryde suerly and clene. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 Howe to..sing cleane, expressing their wordes with deuotion and passion. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 36 To helpe to write cleane, fast and faire together. *a* **1755** HENLEY (J.), Pope came off clean with Homer. **1865** tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 42 Tietz played the secondo..without faltering and perfectly clean.

†**4.** (?) Properly, completely. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, He is..clene clad in stele. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 Gerames yssued out clene armed. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 Came to the Dolphyns presence, which was cleane armed.

II. Of degree.

5. Without anything omitted or left; without any exception that may vitiate the statement, without qualification; wholly, entirely, quite, absolutely.

This sense naturally arose from the consideration that when a substance is taken entirely out of any vessel, etc., without leaving a particle behind, the vessel is left clean, and its cleanness is a measure of the completeness of the removal. Hence *clean* was naturally used with all verbs of taking, driving, or going away, of losing, and thence of finishing up, completing, or performing any action.

a. with verbs of removal, and the like. (The use of adverbs or prepositional phrases qualifying the verb introduces const. c.)

a **1000** *Cod. Dipl.* I. 311 Dæt min cynn clæne [*MS.* clane] ȝewite. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 þei chaced out þe Bretons so clene. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr's. T.* 618 Al his loue is clene fro me ago. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 800 His syȝt was clene ytake hym fro. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 11 Somtyme is the hearing lost clene. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 When mery drinkers drinke of cleane. **1611** BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 17 Vntill all the people were passed cleane ouer Iordan. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 28 The heire is cleane discharged of the burthen. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286 One of our great Shot..carried one of his Legs clean off. **1853** BRIMLEY *Ess., My Novel* 273 The purpose of the book seems clean gone out of the writer's mind. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 22, I believe he's gone clean off his head.

b. with other verbs.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3537 Clene þanne þay turnde hure mod. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xl, And cleuet his schild clene. **1547** *Homilies, Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They shall clean overgrow us. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 121 Vanquished and cleane overthrown. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 50 All cleane dismayd to see so uncouth sight. *c* **1840** CLOUGH *Early Poems* VII. 47 Food which..may be clean denied me e'en to-day. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxiv. 218 Perhaps you didn't know that he was clean ruined.

c. with prepositions and adverbs, as *against*, *without*, *beside*, *away*, *from*, *through*, *out*, *over*, etc.

c **1500** *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 182 Clean fro thy wealth she will thee lift. **1500–25** *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 22 He take a ronne and lept klene over. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 9 To do..thynges, clene agaynst the name off Jesus. **1562** COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 71 In this ye speak clean beside the word of God. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The new towne standeth cleane without the limits of the old. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 134 Roming cleane through the bounds of Asia. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 201 Cleane against the intent of the writers. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every Part of which was cut clean through. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii, 140 *note* (Frank Vardon), A ball..went clean through his shoulder-blade.

d. with such adjectives as *contrary*, *different*, *other*, *contradictory*, *impossible*, *wrong*, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. 8 The wych thyng to me semyth clene contrary. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., An other thyng cleane different from the depenesse. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 35, I am cleane of another mind. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 430 The church of Rome, being clean contradictory, doth marvellously err. *a* **1635** R. SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 8 With God it is clean otherwise. **1839** C. BRONTË *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 131 Your proposal has almost driven me 'clean daft'. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxix. 299 She was going clean wrong. **1883** STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* III. Introd. 50 To make a real portrait of Deity is clean impossible.

†**6.** In this sense it was often strengthened by other words, as *all clean*, *clean and low*, *quite and clean*. *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 þat hi alle clone simle belocen were. *c* **1205** LAY. 23777 He wæs al clane Of olifantes bane. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute..chaced him out of Norweie quyte & clene. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 14803 (Fairf.) Alle þis cuntree..rises wiþ him quite & clene. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 124 [He] saw the king distroy vp, cleyn and low His land. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 5484 Youre old manerys be turned alle clene. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* (1617) Pref. They break off quite and clean. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 105 And thereof quit and cleane to ouste the feoffee, donee, or lessee. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 640 Are ye quite and clean gane wrang?

clean-, *adj.* and *adv.* in *comb.*

1. a. With pa. pples., as *clean-armed*, *-built*, *-made*, *-shaped*, *-shaved*, *-shaven*, *-swept*, *-washed*, etc. **b.** parasynthetic derivatives, as *clean-complexioned*, *-conscienced*, *-faced*, *-grained* (wood), *-legged*, *-minded*, etc. **c.** with present pple., as *clean-feeding*, *-going*, *-looking*, *-sailing*, *-sweeping*, etc.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 35/2 He was..of bodye myghtie, stronge, and cleane made. **1568** FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 329 A clean-legged gentleman. **1592** DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 43 My clean-arm'd Thoughts repell'd an unchast Lover. **1604** JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 His delicate, wholesome, and cleane complexioned wife. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/6 Clean-sailing Ships..were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxvi. 236 Master of such a clean-going frigate. **1787** BURNS *Let. Nicol* 1 June, A clean-shankit..tight, weel-far'd winch. **1804** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 182 This clean looking pretty bird. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 97 Clean-grained deal, perfectly free from knots. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, A tall, clean-built chap. **1846** *Commerc. Mag.* Oct. 136 The over-wrought..zeal of some 'clean-sweeping' apologist. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 634 The blanket..was clean-washed. **1863** LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* 9 Clean shaven was he as a priest. **1876** W. C. BRYANT *Lifetime* in *Poet. Wks.* (1883) II. 195 Clean-swept fireplace. **1878** GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Introd. 40/2 A whole-hearted, clean-conscienced man. **1884** W. JAMES *Ess. Radical Empir.* (1912) xii. 277 The 'through-and-through' philosophy..reminds many of us of that clergyman. It seems too buttoned-up and white-chokered and clean-shaven a thing. **1885** BLACK *White Heather* i, The..straight-limbed, clean-made figure of a man. **1886** 'VERNON LEE' *Baldwin* 232 Is the novel..to appeal to a public..less clean-minded than the public of the poet? **1888** [see SHAVED *ppl. a.* 1 b]. **1919** V. WOOLF *Night & Day* iii. 36 A clean-swept morning of empty, secluded hours. **1932** W. CATHER *Obscure Destinies* 23 But his neck, always clean shaved except in the business seasons, was not loose or baggy. **1939** JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* 33 The big cleanminded giant.

2. Special comb.: **clean-bowl** *v.*, in *Cricket*, to bowl out (a batsman) or bowl down (a wicket) with a ball that hits the wicket without having touched the bat or body of the batsman; **clean-bred** *a.*, of pure stock, thoroughbred; **clean-cut**, cut with smoothness and evenness of surface; hence, sharply outlined or defined; **clean-fingered**, with clean or nimble fingers; honest, scrupulous, nice; **clean-handed**, having clean hands, free from wrong-doing; hence **clean-handedness**; **clean-limbed**, shapely of limb, well-proportioned, lithe; **clean-living** *a.*, of upright character; **clean-run** *a.*, describing a well-fed, bright-looking salmon newly returned to fresh water from the sea; also *fig.* of a young person; **clean-skin** (*Austral.*), an unbranded cow; (*slang*) a person with a clean police record (see also quot. 1941); also **clean-skin** *a.*, unbranded; **clean-timbered** *a.*, well-built, clean-limbed.

[**1860** *Bell's Life* 29 July 3/4 Carpenter was bowled 'clean' by Slinn.] **1862** *Baily's Mag.* July 34 Young Nixon..bowled 31 overs..for 36 runs and 4 wickets, all fairly, well, and *clean bowled. **1881** *Daily News* 9 July 2 Spiro was clean bowled, leg stump by the Eton captain. **1888** *Longm. Mag.* XI. 455 Like a man who has been clean-bowled—first ball. **1891** W. G. GRACE *Cricket* xi. 325 Allen Hill..clean-bowled Messrs. A. N. Hornby, C. F. Buller, G. F. Grace and myself. **1927** G. A. TERRILL *Out in Glare* i. 7 He would be clean bowled for a 'duck'. **1882** *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 451/3 A sleek-looking individual..by no means *clean-bred to look at. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 45 The mouth whose *clean-cut lip..betokened birth. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 23 Rocks..cut through so as to expose clean-cut surfaces. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 11/2 Canon Wilberforce..the cleanest-cut and the bravest Englishman on the temperance platform. **1558** Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 119 Swa religious and *clene-fyngerit that thair wyl na thyng perswade thaim without testimony of Scripture. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 285 A worthy General of an Army..clean-fingered, without Bribery or corruption. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 101 All the figures that any clean-fingered damsel can cut out of it. **1728** GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iii, A mighty *clean-handed fellow. **1779** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 81/1 The noble minister..was said to be clean-handed in the most eminent degree. **1887** *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 744/3 Practical reform and real *clean-handedness in politics. **1461–83** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 Any chylde..of clene byrthe, *clene lymmed. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Horses..very strong and clean limb'd. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 A well set clean limb'd Man. **1920** R. MACAULAY *Potterism* III. ii. 126 Straight, *clean-living, decent men and women. **1932** L. GOLDING *Magnolia St.* II. x. 407 You're such a nice clean-living chap. **1881** *Clean-run [see RUN *ppl. a.* 4]. **1915** F. M. HUEFFER *Good Soldier* III. iii. 163 The girls..appeared to her to be so clean run and so safe. **1926** W. J. LOCKE *Old Bridge* I. i. 13 He was a clean-run, brown-haired, blue-eyed youth. **1881** GRANT *Bush Life in Queensl.* I. xv. 209 All hands are anxious to try their luck with the *clean-skins. **1931** F. D. DAVISON *Man-Shy* (1934) ix. 130 She was not a cleanskin; the Mirramilla brand was on her rump. **1934** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 1 Aug. 46/3 Lifted them cleanskin micks while Morney was in town. **1936** M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* ix. 83 Delacy began the trapping and branding of cleanskin cattle. **1941** BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 18 *Cleanskin*, a person of integrity, esp. in a political sense. **1945** —— *Austral. Lang.* vii. 141 A man who has had no convictions recorded against him is a *cleanskin*. **1950** 'N. SHUTE' *Town like Alice* 263 A poddy's a cleanskin, a calf born since the last muster that hasn't been branded. **1967** C. DRUMMOND *Death at Furlong Post* x. 126, I just dictated a report that they seem clean-skins. **1969** *Daily Mirror* (Sydney) 12 Mar. 11/4 Had he been a clean-skin..Mr Byrne might have..not recorded a conviction. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 642, I thinke Hector was not so *cleane timber'd. His legge is too big for Hector.

clean (kli:n), *v.* [In 15th c. *clene*, f. the adj.: it takes the place to a certain extent of the earlier vb. CLEANSE, OE. *clǽnsian*; and in current use *to clean* is more literal than *to cleanse*, having a

more direct and obvious relation to the adj. Cf. CLEANSE 1.] To make clean.

1. a. *trans.* To free from dirt, filth, or impurity.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1666/2 The English Frigats are now so well Fitted and Cleaned, that none of the Algerines they meet with, escape them. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 138 We scrubb'd and clean'd our Men of War. **1714** GAY *Trivia* I. 24 Clean your shoes. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 395 A method of cleaning linen..stained by preparations of mercury. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. §7. 259 The portrait..was given to a painter to be cleaned. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 A napkin..to clean the mirror.

b. Said, by servants or operatives employed in dirty or dusty work, of making themselves clean and tidy in the afternoon or evening.

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* ix, That afternoon toilet which was known throughout Penmoyle as 'cleaning oneself'. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., Come, Mary, get cleaned; its just tea-time. **1889** *Newspr.* She (the servant) had gone up stairs to clean herself.

c. Often in specific (contextual) senses: e.g. to clear arable land of weeds, esp. of the roots of creeping plants; to clear a ship's bottom of barnacles, shells, sea-weeds, and other accretions; to remove from fish, or the like, the parts unfit for food; also *refl.* of foul fish, to regain good condition after spawning.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609 *Sarrio*, to clene, cutte, or wede. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443 To hale our Ship ashore, to clean her bottom. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 49 This Day..we also clean'd our Ship's Bottom..in order to her better sailing. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 The Maid took the fish, and cleaned them. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 187 Clean and salt a wild boar. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 40 About June chub go upon the shallows to clean themselves. **1886** *Law Times* 151/2 Land ploughed and cleaned for sowing barley.

d. *to clean the board* (*colloq.*): to clear off all that it contains, and leave it empty; to clear it.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 When a man cleaned the board he had something to be proud of.

e. *slang.* = 4 b.

1915 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 24 *Clean*, to take all one possesses of a given commodity; to deplete one's assets. Example: 'He headed in wrong with that bunch and got cleaned.' **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* iv. 27 The poker players..who brought their victims into the back room to 'clean' them. **1950** A. LOMAX *Mr. Jelly Roll* (1952) ii. 54 If they didn't clean this sucker by legitimate cheating, one of the tough guys would take his money anyhow.

f. To 'clean' (an aeroplane) aerodynamically, to make streamlined. Also with *up*. So *cleaning-up* vbl. sb. Cf. CLEAN *a.* 13 c.

1922 *Flight* XIV. 702/2 The 'cleaning-up' of the latest model has resulted in an astonishing gain in maximum speed. **1931** *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 61 The Short 'Singapore' Mark II has been cleaned up by placing the four Rolls-Royce 'F' engines in tandem, and by abolishing the chine struts. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 1033/1 This new aircraft has been cleaned cleaner than any Armstrong-Whitworth aircraft we have seen.

2. a. *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4431/15 The same Day came in..Her Majesty's Ships..to clean. **1748** J. LIND *Lett. Navy* iii. (1757) 123 Our fleets may winter there, clean and repair. **1880** MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 113 The wound had in the first place to 'clean', and this cleaning was necessitated by the death of a superficial layer of tissue.

b. *Naut.* To change into an appropriate uniform, to don a uniform prescribed for any set duty. *colloq.*

1915 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* iii. 48 The Captain had 'cleaned' already. **1916** G. FRANKLIN *Naval Digression* I. ix. 70 We..perform that seemingly impossible feat of 'cleaning' into a dirty rig.

3. *trans. to clean down*: to clean from top to bottom, or by sweeping down. *to clean up*: to clean by taking up dirt or dust; to bring (a thing) up to a certain pitch or standard of cleanness: see also sense 6 and CLEAN *sb.*

1839 in J. S. Bassett *Plantation Overseer* (1925) 117, I have got my cotton land the half of it cleaned up. **1847** C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* III. viii. 183 My first aim will be..to *clean down* Moor-House from chamber to cellar. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Roughing it* xxxvi. (Hoppe), The machine was stopped, and we cleaned up. That is to say we..washed the mud patiently away till nothing was left but the long-accumulating mass of quick-silver. **1887** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, For thirty years..not even admitting a woman to clean up.

4. *to clean out*: **a.** To clean by emptying; hence *transf.* to empty, exhaust, leave bare. Also *fig.*

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix, The larder was utterly cleaned out. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* (1865) 53 (Hoppe) There is a great danger that a man's first life-story shall clean him out, so to speak, of his best thoughts. **1866** CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 180 You will see how we may clean-out the foul things in that Chancery Court. **1887** *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The obligation to clean out the canal.

b. *slang.* To deprive of cash, to 'rook'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cleaned out*, said of a gambler who has lost his last stake at play; also, of a flat who has been stript of all his money. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, He has cleaned me out, but I can go and earn some more.

c. To defeat or deal effectively with (a person); to eject from a place. *U.S.*

1858 in *Kansas Hist. Coll.* XIV. 99, I could clean you out quicker than greased lightning would pass a funeral. **1863** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 569/2 'All right,' says Rhind; 'fire, boys!' and in a very short time *that* ambush was 'cleaned out'. **1871** *Congress. Globe* 5 Jan. 316/1 The enemy did take possession of the house one day. They were 'cleaned out' as we say; they were compelled to leave the house. **1892** J. L. FORD *Dr. Dodd's School* I. 10 He could lick the whole crowd of them with one hand tied behind his back. Do you remember how he cleaned out the townies that Saturday afternoon? **1908** S. E. WHITE *Riverman* xxii. 197, I don't bet those Saginaw river-pigs are any more two-fisted than the boys on this river. I'd go up and clean 'em out.

d. To clear (a place) of the persons occupying it. *U.S.*

1858 in *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 567 These same men attacked Barnesville..and literally cleaned it out, both of inhabitants and property. **1883** G. W. PECK *Peck's Bad Boy* No. 2. 29 Pa got mad and said he could clean out the whole shebang. **1901** M. E. RYAN *Montana* vii. 97 They..would proceed to 'clean out' any establishment where their own peculiar set was ignored. **1902** S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* vi. 48 Nothing pleases him better than..to embark on an earnest effort to 'clean out' a rival town.

5. *to clean away, off*: to remove dirt, defilement, or the like.

a **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 3 A thousand hands..Clean off each ancient stain or soil.

6. *to clean up* (see also sense 3). Various *colloq.* and *slang* uses (chiefly *U.S.*): **a.** *trans.* To obtain, acquire as gain or profit.

1831 J. M. PECK *Guide for Emigrants* 147 He gave a friend one measured acre..and cleaned up thirty-five bushels and eight quarts [of wheat]. **1904** 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* vi. 104 So, this man I was speaking of cleaned up $288; and then he went away. **1906** A. T. JACKSON *Diary of Forty-Niner* (1920) 51, I hope to clean up about ten thousand dollars. **1929** [see 6 e]. **1931** L. A. G. STRONG *Garden* xxx. 278 He had seen them clean up all three places in the Open Quarter; he had seen them, individually, win a score of races. **1960** *20th Cent.* Dec. 555 A concerted drive to ensure that this 25-year-old veteran cleans up another £16 million.

b. *trans.* To beat, vanquish; *spec.* in gambling, to make a large profit from, to take all the money from.

1888 P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* I. 47 The citizens..intended cleaning up the hostiles. **1932** J. DOS PASSOS *1919* 43 They..shot some pool and Joe was pretty good and cleaned up the local boys. **1932** J. T. FARRELL *Young Lonigan* (1936) vi. 136 He pretended that he had cleaned up all the tough guys on Fifty-eighth Street. **1949** *N.Z. Free Lance* 24 Aug. 10 You jokers cleaned us up at footie.

c. *trans.* To clear (a place, etc.) of harmful or immoral influences, elements, or persons; to rid (an area) of remaining pockets of enemy resistance. So *cleaning-up* vbl. sb.

1916 DU PUY *Uncle Sam* 170 The cleaning up of the customs scandals in the port of New York was a most complicated task. **1925** C. E. MULFORD *Cottonwood Gulch* 188 Our friend Dangerfield [the sheriff] will clean up this cursed country like a new broom. **1929** *Times* 15 Feb., More than 3,000 persons were arrested..by the Chicago police in a new effort to 'clean up' the city. **1930** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 May 359/1 American troops engaged in 'cleaning up' that distressful republic. **1942** P. JORDAN *Diary* 29 Nov. (1943) 64 British parachutists have been dropped..at Depienne, where they are to clean up an airfield. **1943** *Ann. Reg. 1942* 128 After North Africa had been 'cleaned up', Parliament would be asked to approve a proposal that troops of the Union should serve outside Africa. **1967** G. FREEMAN *Undergrowth Literature* xi. 163 A political broadsheet published in California in 1966 calling for the banning of pornography had, as one of the arguments in favour of legally 'cleaning up' the state, [etc.].

d. *trans.* To strip or empty the contents of.

1917 WODEHOUSE *Uneasy Money* xv. 169 Then the man comes down for a visit and goes about cleaning up the neighbouring houses.

e. *intr.* To make a large profit.

1929 D. HAMMETT *Red Harvest* xii. 119 You thought..you could clean up a little dough playing him?..Did you clean up? **1941** B. SCHULBERG *What makes Sammy Run?* i. 11, I mean profit. That show must be cleaning up. **1947** STEINBECK *Wayward Bus* 36 It's the fastest-selling novelty I've ever handled. Little Wonder is cleaning up with it.

clean, *sb.* [f. the stem of the vb.]

An act of cleaning: chiefly in comb., as CLEAN-UP, *clean-out*, etc.

a **1889** *Mod. colloq.* Give it a clean before returning it.

cleanable ('kli:nəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleaned.

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. 160 A real hearth of cleanable brick or tile. **1883** RUSKIN in *Chr. World* 20 Nov. 285 Floor and walls of the cleanablest.

cleaned (kli:nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ED¹.] Freed from dirt, cleansed. Also with adv., as *cleaned-out*.

1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* ii, Over all..was hung, Well clean'd..my gun. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe), A scorn for cleaned gloves and minor economies. **1852** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 185 The new room in a cleaned-out state.

cleaner ('kli:nə(r)). [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who or that which cleans; *spec.* one whose work is to clean some particular thing. Also *cleaner up*.

a **1792** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders* (R.), It has been in the hand of some picture cleaner. **1817** J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 383 A tribe of cleaners, keepers, and porters. **1884** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/2 A cleaner..had been attending to a Lancashire engine at the cleaning sheds. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 9/6 Pianos.—Fitters up; also a cleaner up. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §499 *Cleaner, cleaner-up* (pianos); scrapes (mucks off) and rubs veneered parts of piano with sandpaper or glasspaper, preparatory to polishing.

b. An instrument or machine for cleaning; as the two-handled knife employed by curriers, one of the rollers in a carding machine, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cleaner*, The worker..takes the fibre from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaner, which returns it to the card-drum. **1888** *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/3 Mincers, coffee mills, and fork cleaners.

c. A shop that cleans clothes and household fabrics; = *dry-cleaner* (see DRY *a.* C. 2 a). Freq. in pl., *the cleaners* (or possessive, *the cleaner's*).

1873 *Young Englishwoman* Mar. 155/3 Imitation furs seldom clean well... The best plan would be, to send to a good cleaner's. **1928** R. HALL *Well of Loneliness* xxiii. 208 Shall I wash your new crêpe de Chine nightgowns, ma'am? Or ought they go to the cleaners? **1967** C. FREMLIN *Prisoner's Base* xi. 72 Some problem about getting a skirt altered and back from the cleaners in time for the weekend.

d. A small marine animal which cleans larger ones of parasites, bacteria, or dead tissue; also *cleaner-fish*.

1955 *Zeitschr. für Tierpsychol.* XII. 219 All typical cleaners, irrespective of their zoological relationship, possess striking yellow colours. **1958** *Listener* 14 Aug. 247/2 The huge manta rays..opening their gills to let in the tiny cleaner-fish. **1967** *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 13/5 It is known that a cleaner-fish occupies a niche in a reef which is usually marked by a brightly-coloured anemone serving the same purpose as a barber's pole. **1968** R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry* xiv. 158 We now recognise 42 species of cleaner-fish in 14 families.

2. Slang phr. *to take* (someone) *to the cleaners*: (*a*) to take away, or defraud of, all someone's money; so *to go, send, to the cleaners* (orig. *U.S.*); (*b*) to criticize strongly.

1932 *Flynn's* 28 May 49/2, I dropped the biggest wager I had ever made on anything... That sent me to the cleaners, wiped out. **1949** H. MACLENNAN *Precipice* I. 71 He..had..played several more sets of tennis with him. He had taken Carl to the cleaner's this time. **1950** R. CHANDLER *Simple Art of Murder* 19 I'm in a jam. But I'm not going to the cleaners... Half of this money is mine. **1961** *Guardian* 13 Sept. 8/3 Many a gilded youth..has been 'taken to the cleaners' once too often at midnight parties. **1963** *Listener* 14 Feb. 308/3, I hoped Mr Carr might round on Mr Cousins and start taking the apprenticeship system to the cleaners. **1963** *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 436/1 We..heard the recently fired Captain Atkins take the Atomic Energy Authority to the cleaners over their marine nuclear policy.

cleange, var. of CLENGE *v.*

cleaning ('kli:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. a. The action of the vb. CLEAN; freeing from dirt or filth, purifying, cleansing.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* Introd. 8 The Cleaning of the Streets. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy* (1698) I. xiii. 363 These Worms breed..in the Sea..which was the reason of our cleaning so often while we were there. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 195 This house gets no periodic cleanings like other people's. *Mod.* It was their Spring cleaning, that complete overhauling which every well-ordered house gets once a year.

b. with *adv.*, as *cleaning up*.

18.. J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 176 (Hoppe) The cleaning up..consists in removing the pavement and blocks from the bed of the sluice, gathering the precious compost, and replacing or renewing the blocks or stones of the pavement. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 16 The pasture would bear a little further cleaning up.

c. *Forestry.* The cutting of trees or undergrowth which have a deleterious effect upon the principal trees in a stand.

1891 W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* II. iii. 196 The cleaning of a young wood has for its object to remove in good time all growth which interferes with the proper development of the principal species or individuals. *Ibid.* 197 It is often desirable to make several cleanings. **1953** H. L. EDLIN *Forester's Handbk.* xii. 179 One main objective in cleaning is the removal of 'tree weeds', shrubs or bushes that threaten the welfare of the desired crop.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Cf. *sweepings*.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 354 Just keep in our wake, and we'll give you the cleanings for wages.

3. = CLEANSING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 37 The cleaning applied helps ulcers in the face. *Ibid.* 71 The cleaning is eaten by them presently after bringing forth. *a* **1722** in LISLE *Husb.* (E.D.S.), *Cleaning*, the placenta of a cow. **1876** in *Whitby Gloss.* **1879** in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleaning-machine, -mill, -shed, -sieve*.

c **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808 *Hoc colatorium*, a clenyngsefe. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cleaning-machine*, a machine in which silk thread is..drawn through a brush in order to detach any particles of dust or dirt therefrom. **1884** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/2 A serious accident..at the cleaning sheds on the Carr.

cleaning, *ppl. a.* That cleans, in various senses of the verb; *cleaning crop*, a crop serving to clear land in cultivation from weeds.

1900 T. SHAW *Soiling Crops* iii. 38 Sorghum..may be placed..between two grain crops, as then it can be grown as a cleaning crop. **1921** *Discovery* Feb. 48/2 The farmer..tries periodically and systematically to rid his fields of [weeds], and takes what he calls a cleaning crop. **1948** T. WILDER *Ides of March* II. xxxvi. 105 At last a cleaning woman came in to wash the floor. **1955** L. P. HARTLEY *Perfect Woman* xxiv. 209 Harold went betimes to his office, because he wanted to be there before his cleaning woman or his secretary. **1960** *Encounter* XIV. III. 80 Half-senile cleaning-ladies. **1969** *Times* 20 Feb. 17/5 Some 100,000 gallons of the cleaning fluid..were buried in a gold mine. **1970** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Mar. 63/1, I met no blacks on a personal basis, other than our cleaning lady.

cleanish ('kli:nɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLEAN *a.* + -ISH.] Rather or pretty clean.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxvi. 303 A bed.. with coarse curtains..but a coverlid upon it with a cleanish look. **1859** W. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 159 Some tolerably smart and cleanish chintz.

†**'cleanlied**, *a. Obs. rare.* Made cleanly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 401 Attier..cleanlied all.

cleanlily ('klɛnlɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLEANLY *a.* + -LY².] In a cleanly manner.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 5 [They] dress their Victuals very neatly and cleanlily. **1821** *New Monthly Mag.* II. 524 All were cleanlily and decently dressed.

cleanlinèss ('klɛnlɪnɪs). [f. CLEANLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being cleanly. In the earliest quots. it is used, like the adj., of moral purity.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, So is my meaning clean devoyde of syn Grounded and set upon al clenlynesse. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 White..signifyeth innocencie and clenlines. *a* **1586** SIDNEY (J.), Having no adorning but cleanliness. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 223 The quicknesse of his hand or cleanlinesse of his touch [on the lute]. **1733** SWIFT *Modest Def. Lady's Dressing-room*, Cleanliness hath..been esteemed the chief corporal perfection in women. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 158 Much to Health will Cleanliness avail. *a* **1791** WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxviii. *On Dress* (1838) III. 15 'Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness'. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Foot of Alps*, If ..cleanliness is godliness, I fear A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

cleanly ('klɛnlɪ), *a.* Forms: 1 clǽnlíc, 4 clenlich, clanli, 5–7 clenly, -lie, 6 clene-, cleanely, (clendly), 5– cleanly. [OE. *clǽnlíc*, f. *clǽne*, CLEAN + *líc* body: *lit.* 'clean-bodied', having cleanness as a personal characteristic. See -LY¹. It appears to have been first used of moral or spiritual purity, and thence extended to certain senses of CLEAN, but its main sense still refers to habit and tendency rather than to actual state: a *cleanly* person may be for the moment *dirty*, but will as soon as possible make himself *clean*.]

†**1.** Morally or spiritually clean; pure; innocent. *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Sin hiȝ scipas ȝesamnaþ mid clænlicre lufe. *a* **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 183 Clænlice lufe. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 26354 (Fairf.) Of shrift clanli. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv, in Ashm. (1652) 47 The honds of a cleanly Clerke. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* vi. Wks. (1847) 72/2 Your priest..that thinks himself the purer, or the cleanlier in his office for his new-washed surplice. *a* **1680** GLANVILL (J.), Human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. **1683** *Penn. Archives* I. 73 A man of so sober, so cleanly, and so approved a Behaviour.

†**2.** Clean: as clothes, or the like. (Possibly the sense may sometimes have been *clean-looking*.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 He zayþ þet hi ssolle habbe clenliche cloþinge. *c* **1460** *Launfal* 201 Me fawtede..Clenly brech and scherte. **1488** *Will Sir E. Shea* (Somerset Ho.), A clenly dore of Iron for to open and shette. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Y 6 Although that this superfluyte be no[t] clendly, yet, etc. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 40 By her cleanly garment catching hold.

3. Of persons (or beasts): Addicted to cleanness, habitually clean; careful to avoid filth.

c **1500** *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* xxvii. in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 5 Seruauntes ought..For to be clenly of their bodyes. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), Some plain but cleanly country maid. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.) An ant is a very cleanly insect. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. 135 It was imagined, that by living apart, they would be much cleanlier. **1885** C. MONKHOUSE in *Mag. Art* Sept. 471/1 [Dutch tiles] were found convenient by a proverbially cleanly people.

b. Also of personal belongings: Habitually kept clean.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 An honest cleanly Alehouse that I know right well. *Ibid.* 49 A cleanly room, Lavender in the windowes. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 196 Displays her cleanly platter on the board.

4. Conducing to or promoting cleanness.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 135 In times of cleanly peace. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i. (1651) 3 A cleanly diet. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Poems* (J.), In our fantastick climes, the fair With cleanly powder dry their hair. **1794** SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The due observance of the cleanly law. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xix. (1865) They eat..with indifference, calmness, and cleanly circumstances.

†**5.** Of actions: Neatly executed, adroit, dexterous, clever, deft, artful; = CLEAN *a.* 11. *Obs.*

c **1540** in *Fisher's Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. Introd. 46 [The kinge] thought it a..cleanly excuse to aleadge the trooble of his conscience. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 20 Hir husband by and by..devised a clenlie lie. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 857 Each practise ill Of coosinage and cleanly knauerie. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. xi. (1840) 18 This cleanly..conveyance to rid away those he hated. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 85 By a cleanly conveyance under the table to slip a short note in Lewis's hand.

†**b.** Deft in action, clever, smart. *Obs.*

1586 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 For euery hundreth verses (which a cleanely pen could speedely dispatch) he had a hundred angels.

†**6.** Of language, etc.: Neat, elegant; = CLEAN *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 79 He concludeth in fine Latine and cleanly termes. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (1770) 75 The words are good, the fiction smooth and cleanly.

7. *Comb.*, as *cleanly-looking*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 366 Houses with many cleanly-looking half-caste Portuguese.

cleanly ('kli:nlɪ), *adv.* [OE. *clǽnlíc*: see -LY².] In a clean manner; in various senses of the adj.: without dirt or stain, purely, chastely, innocently, clearly, neatly, exactly, etc.

c **1200** *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 107 Gyf þæt clænlice and mid ande don hi. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26432 Yit quat o man es clenli scriuen. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 They clensyth woundes and heelyth ful clenly. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* II No3t so clenly kepte as schuld seme suche a Prince. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 212 Them clenlyer to dyght. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 169 Ile purge..and liue cleanly, as a Nobleman should do. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 98 As the sacred Writer cleanly and modestly expresses it. **1883** PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 6 July 12/2 It [a telescope] comes sharply and cleanly into focus. **1886** *Book-lore* Mar. 109 Twenty-seven folio volumes..had been so cleanly drilled through by the larva of this beetle, that a string might be run through the hole.

†**b.** Completely, wholly, entirely, quite; = CLEAN *adv.* 5. *Obs.*

c **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Gif þær beon læs manna þonne þæt lamb mæge fretan, þonne nyme he hys neahȝebur þe him ȝehendost sy, þæt he mæge þæt lamb clænlice fretan. *c* **1275** LAY. 26148 Þo was Arthur his ferde Clanliche igadered. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 434 Heo clanlyche yt versok. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15556 Al þe care yee nu sal haf, Clenli yee sal for-gett. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 Al his ofspringe..was clenliche destroyed. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 494 Alle that was than in that place Thay slewe clenly. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 741 For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. §24 At this time Church-men cleanly carried the cognisance of such offences.

†**c.** Ably; cleverly, adroitly, artfully. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 77 They will read you their seruice faire and cleanly. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 862 With which he thousands cleanly coosined. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 186 Cleanly coined lies. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 528 They cleanly and slily winde themselves out of the authority of God.

cleanness ('kli:nnɪs). Also 3–5 clannesse. [OE. *clǽnnes*: see CLEAN *a.* and -NESS.] The quality or state of being clean.

1. a. *lit.* Freedom from dirt or filth, purity, clearness. †*cleanness of teeth*: scarcity of food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. xiv. (1495) 447 It nedyth clennesse of water. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The holsomnes & helthe of that londe & the clennes out of venyme [*carentia venent*]. **1538** STARKEY *England* 177 Offycerys to be appoyntyd to have regard of the bewty of the towne and cuntrey, and of the clennes of the same. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Amos* iv. 6, Therefore haue I giuen you cleannes of teeth [so **1611**; WYCLIF, eggyng of teeth; COVERDALE, ydle teth] in all your cities. **1600** ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 365 One yeare there hath bene hunger; the second there was a dearth, and a third..there is great cleannesse of teeth. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §11 Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 37 Destroying our soules with cleannesse of teeth. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 415 Houses..remarkable..for their order and cleanness.

b. Neatness; purity; elegance; used *spec.* of literary style.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29b, Dalmada is inferiour to you in eloquence and cleanesse of stile. *a* **1586** SIDNEY (J.), He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff: but the fine cleanness of bearing it was delightful. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* (J.), He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the cleanness of expression.

2. Moral or ceremonial purity; chastity; innocence; undefiled quality.

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. ix. (Bosw.), Heo on clænnesse Gode þeowode. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Castitas* þat is clenesse on englisc. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad..ouer alle þing luueð cleannesse. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *C.T. Prol.* 506 Wel oughte a prest ensample for to give, By his clennesse, how that his scheep schulde lyve. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13041 Ho keppit not hir klennes with a cloise hert. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 108 In clannes and in cristes merk. **1509** FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 181 Clennes of conscyence. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Taking a delight in the cleaneness of my conuersation. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xviii. 20 According to the cleannesse of my hands hath hee recompensed me. **1721** R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* iii. 137 A Resting-place for thee..who art the Lover of Cleanness, and the Inhabitant of a good Conscience.

3. Of aircraft: the state or quality of having 'clean' lines (cf. CLEAN *a.* 13c).

1925 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 269/2 What does this limiting speed depend upon? The weight of the airplane and the 'cleanness' of its design. **1933** *Meccano Mag.* Feb. 108/2 The machine has been designed with a very efficiently streamlined shape, and its absolute 'cleanness' has enabled it to have a high top speed. **1939** [see CLEAN *a.* 13c].

cleansable ('klɛnzəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLEANSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleansed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clennessabylle; *expiabilis*; vnclenceabylle, *jnexpiabilis*. **1611** COTGR., *Nettoyable* ..cleansible, or cleansable.

cleanse (klɛnz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. next vb.]

†**1.** A cleansing. *Obs.*

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We make a thorough cleanse, and wash all the beams with warm vinegar.

2. *dial.* The afterbirth (cf. vb. 7).

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clanse*, the afterbirth of a cow. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clans.*

cleanse (klɛnz), *v.* Forms: 1 clænsian, clénsian, (*ȝeclásnian*, *clǽsnian*), 2–7 clense(n, (3 clansi, klens, clennsenn (*Orm.*), 3–5, 9 *dial.* clanse, 4 clens, clensi, clenze, clenese, 5 clansy), 6– cleanse. [OE. *clánsian*, *clénsian*:—WGer. type **klainisôn*, f. *klaini*, OE. *cláne*: cf. OE. *rícsian*, OHG. *rîchisôn* to rule, *rinse*, ON. *hreinsa*. The frequent ME. and mod. dial. *clanse* may represent an OE. *clánsian* (cf. *cláne* under CLEAN), or it might be from *clænsian* with shortened *æ*, as *clense* from *clensian*. The mod. spelling *cleanse* seems to be artificial, assimilated to *clean*. This is the original vb., on the domain of which the recent *to clean* has intruded.

The type of verbs in *-isôn*, *-irôn*:—OTeut. *-isôjan*, *-izôjan*, appears to have started from verbs in *-ojan* formed on *-s* stems, as Goth. *hatizôn*, OHG. *agisôn*, *sigirôn*. The OE. *ȝeclásnian*, *clǽsnian* may be examples of metathesis: but the occurrence of a form *clænsnian*, whence they may be contracted, makes their history doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To make clean, purify, free from dirt or filth (Johnson says 'by washing or rubbing'). Formerly the ordinary word; but in mod. times *to clean* has largely taken its place in every-day use, and *cleanse* remains a more elevated word, having less immediate association with *dirt*, and more available for *fig.* and *transf.* uses. In some dial. *clanse* is similarly distinguished from *clean*, and used esp. in senses 5–7.

a **1000** *Laws Ethelred* ix. §40 Thorpe I. 348 Gif man eard wille clænsian. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 314 þe poure widewe hwon heo wule clensen hire hus. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 83 Bras draweth soone ruste yf it be not clensid. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putts be clansed..by night. **1536** in THYNNE *Animadv.* Introd. 28 He..shall scoure, clense, and substancially make clene all & euery of the Synkes belonginge vnto the kechyns. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13 Opportunitie to cleanse my shippes. **1738** BIRCH *Milton* in *Wks.* (1738) I. 38 After the Sickness was over, and the City well cleansed..Milton return'd to London. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 227 A solution of borax was given to cool and cleanse his mouth. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 179 A whole house placed in their hands, to be thoroughly cleansed and repaired.

fig. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 77 It was not by merely removing the scum from the surface that the fountain of justice could be really cleansed.

absol. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Water clenseth with ablution blive. **1611** B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii. 59 This gray Powder [is] a good Dentifrice..and cleanses very well. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 476 It was better to cleanse than to fast.

2. To make morally or spiritually clean; to purify or free from sin or guilt. Const. *of*, *from*.

[**825** *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 13 From deȝelnissum..ȝeclasna me dryhten.] *c* **897** K. ÆLFRED *Past.* liv. 419 Hi selfe to clænsianne mid ðy wope. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 þe children were clensed of sinnen. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12840 (Fairf.), Goddis lambe þat clense [*Trin.* clensen] sale þis..werlde fra sinful bale. *Ibid.* 26373 þen mai ȝe best ȝou clanse [*Cott.* clenge] of synne. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 361 Of oure sory synnes asoiled and clansed. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 81 (Harl. MS.), I shal go to a confessour, and clansy me. **1548** *Prayer-bk., Commun.*, Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 158 Able to clense the Elect from all their sinnes. **1837** TRENCH *Justin Martyr*, You cannot cleanse your heart with tears.

b. with the *sin* or *crime* as obj.: To purge, wash away, expiate.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 þæt we..ure synna clænsian. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2400 Syn þat es wele clensed here. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 205 Each prayer repeated has a certain value in cleansing away sin.

3. To make ceremonially or sanitarily clean: a. *ceremonially*, as in the Mosaic Law.

[*c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 36 þu aclænsast þ weofod and ȝehalȝast.] *c* **1000** *Laws Edw. & Guthr.* in Thorpe I. 174 Clænsie man þa þeode. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3453 God dede moyses ðis bodeword on, Clense ðis folc wel ðis to daiȝes. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* x. 15 That thing that God hath clensid, thou schalt not seie vnclene. **1611** BIBLE *ibid.*, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.

b. from leprosy or other disease. *arch.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 Clænsiað hreofle. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 8 Vpreyse ȝee dead men, clense ȝe meselis. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* vii. 22 The..lepers are clensed.

†**4.** To acquit, clear, or exonerate (*of* a charge). *Obs.* (In later times only *Sc.*; cf. CLENGE.)

a **1000** *Laws Ethelred* iii. §7 in Thorpe I. 296 Gif hwa þeof clænsian wylle. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4477 þu sal be vte of presun tan, And clensid be bifor iustise. *c* **1568** in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 April 12 ..Bothwell wes cleansit werray strangely, as the process beiris. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 The votes being asked, seven did cleanse him absolutelie.

5. To clear, to rid; properly *of*, *from*, (†*with*) things that defile, but it has also been used of things that obstruct, cumber, or merely occupy; cf. to CLEAR.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 610 Me is lof to Cristes huse, To clansi hit with fule muse. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 475 (Fairf.), He ..clanset þat court of ham so clene. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* I. 339 (Mätz.), Seynt Patryk clensed þat lond of wormes and oþere venemous bestes. **1557** *Order Hospitalls* H iiij b, [The Beadle] shall cleanse all the same Wards from beggars. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. Wks. (Arb.) 460 The house thus cleansed [of Indians], the King..excused this

intrusion. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 Cleanse Vines of exuberant Branches. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* x. §4 (1681) 220 Gold-Finches are very injurious to the Goosbury Buds..cleansing a whole Garden of them immediately. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §17. 119 The orb.. cleansed the mountains from every trace of fog. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk. Clanse*, to clear, to free from impurities or superfluous matter.

b. To clear of inequalities or unevennesses; to smooth, polish (wood or metal).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 205 Once wrought to the true size, you cannot afterwards take any more off to cleanse it.

(In this sense *clanse* is used by gunsmiths in the midland counties.)

c. To clear *out* (rubbish, etc.).

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 32 All Popish Reliques were not so fully clensed out, as afterwards they were.

6. To free from noxious humours; to purge. Also *absol.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 240 Hat wæter..þæt clæsnað þa wambe. —— *Ibid.* 260 Sio wamb biþ to clænsianne. *c* **1400** *Blood-Letting* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 Domistica clanseth ful welle The blader within every delle. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, It shall clense wele hir bowillis. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 60, I will through and through Cleanse the foule bodie of th'infected world, If they will patiently receiue my medicine. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), This oil..makes it saponaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps digestion. **1881** *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* s.v., A dosa o' camomine tay..ood clanse the stomach.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass the afterbirth.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1668) 35 If your Mare ..will not clense after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of running water, &c. **1884** *Chester Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Clanse*, A cow is said to clanse when she discharges the placenta after calving.

cleansed (klɛnzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].] Made clean, purified.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4663 Calme was the course, clensit the aire. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clensyd as lycoure. **1535** FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 381 The better clensed glasses. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 454 I aske it with a repentant and clensed heart.

cleanser ('klɛnzə(r)). [f. CLEANSE *v.* + -ER[1].]

gen. One who or that which cleanses.

a **1000** [Somner has *clænsere*]. **1570** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 355 For clensing the howse..xljs. *jd.* whereof ye dresser and clensers had. **1579** J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 32 The nosethrils clensers of the braine. **1598–9** BODLEY in *All Y. Round* (1882) July 519/2 If the cleanser of the Library do his duty. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 58 In a bath..two fellows desir'd to borrow his strigil or cleanser. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Kernels..are vulgarly called Emunctories or Clensers. **1712** *Spect.* No. 548 ¶1 Excellent cleansers of the brain. **1716** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 147 If..oaths be allowed to them for cleansers, the Government..will be much out in their politics. **1817** *Act 57 Geo. III* c. xxix. §59 Scavengers, rakers, or cleansers of the streets.

b. *spec.* A purgative.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* X iij b, Hony..is a clenser. **1550** DR. SOMERSET in Coverdale *Spir. Perle* (1588) Pref. A iv b, All medicines of the soule..not hauing that clenser [faith in Christ] with them, be but overhealers. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 184 Purgations which are the strongest cleansers of the body. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stinking breath*, Give Cleansers inwardly.

†**'cleanship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CLEAN *a.* + -SHIP.] Cleanness, chastity.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 21 þat his mihte held ham i cleanschipe chaste.

cleansing ('klɛnzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEANSE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. CLEANSE in its various senses; cleaning, purification, acquittal.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 44 For ðinre clænsunga [*c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* clænsunge]. *c* **1200** *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 65 On sæternes dæȝ clænsunga do. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25889 þe fire o clensing. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clx. (1495) 708 The clensinge of hempe or of flexe. *c* **1568** in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 The counsale haldin for the cleansing of Bothwell. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* i. 44. **1673** TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* iii. (R.), The opening and cleansing of the old channel of the Rhine. **1842** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. vi. 55 Almost all religions have their outward cleansings. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 28 A verdict of acquittal, a 'cleansing by assize' as it was termed.

2. *concr.* The dirt, dust, or refuse removed in cleaning anything.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 689 Trochili..are greedy of these Worms or clensings of the Crocodiles. **1611** COTGR., *Curailles de maison*, the dust, filth, sweepings or cleansing, of houses. **1632** SHERWOOD s.v. *Bean*, The shalings, chaffe, or cleansings of Beanes.

b. The *lochia* or discharges after childbirth; a rustic name for the afterbirth of cattle.

1655 L. THETFORD *Perfect Horseman* 10 By no Means let the Mare eat her cleansing. **1810** *Treat. Live Stock* in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., The after-birth; in the north it is termed the cleansing. **1860** MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Cleansings*, a popular term for the Lochia. **1884** *Chester Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clansing* or *Cleansing*, the placenta or after-birth of an animal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1335 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 194 1 clensingbecche.. 4*d.* **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 109 Some of it ich had in the clensyng weeke. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cleansing-vat*, a vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded; the yeast running out of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply from a store-vat.

cleansing ('klɛnzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cleanses: see the vb.; *spec.* of cosmetics.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26201 Penance thol in clenssing fire. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Centum capita, affodillus*, clansing gresse. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lxvi. (1495) 902 Whey..is moost drienge and clensynge. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1727 With..cleansing herbs wash off the clotted gore. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. B b, *Abstergentia*.. cleansing Medicines. **1858** ADELAIDE PROCTER *Poems* (title), Cleansing Fires. **1926–7** *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 492 An Elizabeth Arden treatment is based on..Cleansing with Venetian Cleansing Cream. **1938** *Eve's Jrnl.* Jan., Care of the face: Cleansing cream Skin tonic Skin food. **1965** *Harper's Bazaar* 89/1 Hand Cream, Foundation Cream, Cleansing Milk. **1969** J. FRASER *Clap Hands* ii. 22 She took a jar of cleansing cream from the cabinet.

clean-up. [See CLEAN *sb.*] An act of cleaning or cleaning up (see CLEAN *v.* 6).

a **1889** *Mod. colloq.* Put the machine in order, and give it a little clean-up. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Apr. 9/3 The Mayor stated that Wednesday, April 20, had been decided upon as clean-up day, and asked for the co-operation of the council. **1924** R. MACAULAY *Orphan Island* ii. 22 We had a great clean up and a grand rummage among your Grandfather's old things. **1940** 'N. BLAKE' *Malice in Wonderland* I. vii. 97 He..has a general clean-up, puts on more respectable clothes. **1960** *Design* July 39/2 These sections are urgently in need of a typographic clean up.

b. spec. in *Mining*: 'the operation of collecting all the valuable product of a given period or operation in a stamp mill, or in a hydraulic or placer mine' (Raymond). orig. *U.S.*

1866 *Congress. Globe* 18 June 3231/1 When what they technically call in mining the clean up comes, very often the clean-up exhibits the lofty sum of nothing. *a* **1870** B. HARTE *Brown of Calaveras* (Hoppe), Can't you help me with a hundred till to-morrow's clean-up? **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 211 A week's clean-up was reported to be usually from $2,000 to $3,000 in bullion. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Roughing it* xliii. (Hoppe), Bullion returns, clean-ups at the quartz mills, and inquests. **1892** *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/3 Palmarejo.—Result of the clean-up for July, 28,000 dols. **1908** *Daily Report* 20 July 3/3 There will be some prolongation of the life of the outcrop area from the clean-up of the old stopes. **1926** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 July 3/2 The plates became so heavily loaded with gold that it was necessary to stop the mill and make a clean up.

c. A profit; an exceptional financial success; also, a robbery or its proceeds. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1878 F. H. HART *Sazerac Lying Club* (ed. 2) III. 21 At the same time make a nice little clean-up for himself. **1928** E. WALLACE *Gunner* xxiv. 199 Sometimes weeks would pass before the gang could make a good clean-up. **1929** WODEHOUSE *Mr. Mulliner Speaking* 265 It was the man's intention to make what I might term a quick clean-up immediately after dinner and escape on the nine-fifty-seven. **1946** K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) viii. 111 He was now a hundred pounds in debt; but that, for Alec, was practically no debt at all; one good clean-up..and he would be clear.

d. An act of removing or stamping out harmful or immoral influences or elements; also, a cleaning out of remaining pockets of (enemy) resistance. Cf. CLEAN *v.* 6 c.

1930 *Amer. Speech* VI. 114 Seven arrested in liquor clean-up. **1934** S. SPENDER *Vienna* iii. 32 These murders lie on Fey Who boasted of his clean-up. **1935** C. ISHERWOOD *Mr. Norris* xvi. 270 Olga..had escaped the clean-up through the influence of one of her customers, an important Nazi official. **1940** M. SADLEIR *Fanny by Gaslight* I. viii. 70 The clamour for a London clean-up rose steadily throughout the year 1870; and as the appetite for victims grew among moralists and police alike, numerous informers helped to feed it. **1958** *Time* 21 July 20 Corruption clean-ups.

cleap(e, var. of CLEPE.

clear (klɪə(r)), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 cler, (4 clier, clyre, clyer), 4–7 clere, 4–8 cleer, 5–7 cleere, (5 clure, 6 cleir, clar), 6–7 cleare, (8–9 *dial.* clair), 6– clear. [ME. *cler*, a. OF. *cler* (11–16th c.; 14th– *clair*), corresp. to Pr. *clar*, Sp. *claro*, It. *chiaro*:—L. *clār-um* bright, clear, manifest, plain, brilliant, illustrious, famous, etc. Senses 1–13 were already present in French; the further developments of the sense are peculiar to English, and partly due to association with the native word CLEAN, the earlier domain of which has been largely occupied by *clear*, while in various uses the two are still synonymous. But the now predominant notion of 'unencumbered, free, rid' is a further development, not found in CLEAN.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Of light, colour, things illuminated.

1. †**a.** *orig.* Expressing the vividness or intensity of light: Brightly shining, bright, brilliant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 Ther come..a leme swythe cler & bryȝte. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Moder of God* 29 O blessed lady, the cleer light of day. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 129 The first sterre Aldeboran, the clerest and the most of alle. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 The lyghte of the sonne is moche more clerer then the lyghte of the morow tyde. **1611** BIBLE *Song Sol.* vi. 10 Faire as the moone, cleare as the sunne. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 840 And the cleer Sun on his wide watrie Glass Gaz'd hot.

b. Now expressing the purity or uncloudedness of light; ***clear fire***, a fire in full combustion without flame or smoke. Also used with adjs., as *clear white*, *brown*, etc.

1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xxiii. 4 The tender grasse springing out of the earth by cleare shining after raine. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 226 This infant Clowd..Darkning my cleere Sunne. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 24 Take care your fire is clear. **1814** WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 96 A Doe most beautiful, clear-white. **1888** *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* Introd. 17 If a cook..has a good clear fire. *Mod.* This oil burns with a clearer flame.

fig. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* V. 364 The nature of an action of ejection..would appear in a clearer light.

2. a. Of the day, daylight, etc.: Fully light, bright; opposed to *dusk* or *twilight*. *arch.*

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 755 A morwe, whan hit was dai cler, Arisep kniȝt and squier. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 He endyted the lettre by clere day. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xiv. 36 Spoyle them tyll it be cleare mornynge, that we let none escape. —— *Amos* viii. 9, I shall cause..the londe to be darcke in the cleare-day. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 100 It was done in the cleare day light. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 408 Bear not daylight clear upon immortality breathing.

†**b.** Of the weather: *orig.* Full of sunshine, bright, 'fine'; serene, 'fair'. *Obs.* (Cf. *to clear up.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 2 3e seien, It shal be cleer, for the heuene is lijk to reed. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. iii. 17 And abouen at the cop of the hille [Athos] is the Eir so cleer that men may fynde no wynd there. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere, as wedur ys bryghte, *clarus, serenus*. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 210 The weather was fayre, cleere, and temperate. *Ibid.* II. 273 There fell a great raine..with a terrible thunder..Then anone the ayre began to waxe cleare, and the sonne to shine fayre and bright. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 It was pretty and cleere.

c. Now: Free from cloud, mists, and haze; a 'clear day', 'clear weather' is that in which the air is transparent so that distant objects are distinctly seen; a 'clear sky', a sky void of cloud.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 41 þat heo myȝte oft y se, in cler weder, þere Est ward, as þe sonne a ros, a lond as yt were. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now cloudy and now clere it is. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 276 If the day had bene clere, there had not escaped a man. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* vii. 87 We commonly find it cloudy over the Land, Tho' 'tis clear everywhere beside. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 278 Their remains continue still visible at the bottom of the water in a clear day. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 141 A clear frosty evening.

d. *fig.* Serene, cheerful; of unclouded countenance or spirit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 45 þou..shalt leden a cleer age. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208/4 Paule..enduryng in agonye and alle wey apperid clere. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 61 You, the murderer, look as bright, as cleare, As yonder Venus. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 336 Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction..but soon his cleer aspect Return'd. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* (1757) 76 Enough to cast a damp upon the clearest spirits. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* III. x, His brow grew as clear as the blue sky above him.

3. a. Allowing light to pass through, transparent.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11705 A well vte-brast, wid strem suete, clere, and cald. *c* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2541 Clerire [*v.r.* clerar] þan cristall. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* A, A cleere looking glasse rendreth a lively and perfect representation. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses..the coloured and the cleare glasses. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 458 To look into the cleer Smooth Lake, that to me seemd another Skie. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xvi, The harbour-bay was clear as glass.

b. Of coloured liquids, etc.; Translucent, pellucid, free from sediment, not turbid or opaque.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clere as ale or wyne. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §378 A Bottle of Beer..became more lively, better tasted and clearer than it was. **1745** SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Butler*, A dozen or two of good clear wine. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 17 Good clear small beer. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 389 A tub ready at hand, with a clear lye. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiii, Real, fresh, genuine port-wine..clear as a bell, and no sediment.

4. a. Bright or shining, as polished illuminated surfaces; lustrous. (Now expressing esp. purity and evenness of lustre.)

a **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 84 The mone..bileveth cler towards the sonne, thother del al blac. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Tuenti pounde of gold be ȝere, þre hundreth of siluer clere. **1340** *Ayenb.* 167 Gold þet þe more hit is ine uere: þe more hit is clene, and clyer, and tretable. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxix, A croune cumly..clure to behold. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 30 His good swerd that was clere and trenchaunt. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 192 The teeth..are as white and clear as Ivorie. **1753** W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 133/2 A dark-coloured coat with clear buttons. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 His eye is as clear as the heavens.

†**b.** *gen.* Bright, splendid, brilliant. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 8917 (Trin.) Sende was þere an aungel clere And vp to heuen her soule bere. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 75 A Court Cleer as þe Sonne. **1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVI. 12 Thi ful clere [*præclaras*] housis. —— *Jam.* ii. 3 Clothid with ful cleer [*præclara*] clooth. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1825 *Lucrece*, This lady..al discheuele with hire herys cleere. ?*c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 365 Sir Cleges..schewed the kynge the cheryse clere.

fig. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 13 Wisdam is cler [**1611** glorious], and that neuere welewith. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 411 þe monkes..were of cleer religioun [*splendidæ religionis*] in God.

†**c.** A common epithet of women: Beautiful, beauteous, fair. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 116 Both erlys and harnesse and ladyes cler. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Vp þei baren þat

maiden cleere. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1550 The bold bachylere Toke the damysele clere. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 94 Manthus the lady cleir. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. i. 656 The cleare and pleasant Venus.

d. Of the complexion, skin, etc.: Bright, fresh, and of pure colour; blooming; in modern use, esp. implying purity or transparency of the surface skin, and absence of freckles, discolouring spots, or 'muddiness' of complexion.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7365 In visage es he bright and clere. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 41 The coloure of my corse is full clere. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 17 Cleare men they are of Skinne and hue. **1592** CONSTABLE *Sonn.* IV. x, Maid of cleere mould. **1698** VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii, Without vanity, I look'd extremely clear last night, when I went to the park. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 360 Persons of delicate fibres, of smooth, lax, and clear skin. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii.^174 Her complexion was clear, but quite olive.

†**5.** *fig.* Illustrious. [So L. *clārus.*] *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ii. 36 Wiþ noble or clere honours. **1382** WYCLIF *Judith* xvi. 16 A gret God thou art, and beforn alle cleer in thi vertue. *Ibid. 1 Macc.* ii. 17 Thou art prince, and most cleer. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 He hade mony clere victories. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 83/2 Judith retorned . . and was made more grete and cleer to alle men. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 73 Thinke that the cleerest Gods, who make them Honors Of mens Impossibilities, haue preserued thee.

II. Of vision, perception, discernment.

6. Of lines, marks, divisions: Clearly seen, distinct, well-marked, sharp.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 230 A prairie . . extending in a clear blue line along the horizon. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xvi. 316 The leaves covered with notes and remarks, in a stiff clear hand. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 23 Separating a nation into two clear divisions. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 128 [Coins] with a low but sharp and clear impression. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 Traced out in clear outline.

7. a. Of words, statements, explanations, meaning: Easy to understand, fully intelligible, free from obscurity of sense, perspicuous.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11615 (Cott.) þan com þe propheci al cler. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 26 þat þus of clannesse vn-closez a ful cler speche. **1533** MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1055/2 The clere fayth and sentence of al the holy doctors. **1615** BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* III. §108 The words are cleare and plaine. **1688** BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 17 The text is as clear as the sun; for it saith, 'Begin at Jerusalem'. **1751** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 84 The Ten Commandments therefore are clear. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 615 How was it possible to draw up a statute in language clearer than the language of the statutes which required that the dean of Christ Church should be a Protestant? **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xii. §540 Having . . made clear the meaning of the question proposed. **1878** HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xvii. 55 Man himself is the clearest revelation of his Maker.

b. Also transferred to the speaker or writer.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶1 The English cannot be too clear in their Narrative of those Actions. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 If I have made myself clear, you will understand my original meaning.

c. Not in cipher or code. Often *absol., in clear.*

1928 P. B. THOMAS *Secret Messages* iii. 13 Taking the letters in the message or 'clear text' successively, F was substituted for T. **1930** *N. & Q.* 23 Aug. 144/1 A long letter in numerical cipher, which, since he does not give it in clear, apparently still awaits decipherment. **1932** D. L. SAYERS *Have his Carcase* xxviii. 367 The code pair [of letters] and the clear pair have a letter in common. *Ibid.* 368 The letter E appears both in code and clear. **1966** M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* viii. 205 These forms—in clear—were as a rule kept in Girard's study.

8. Of a vision, conception, notion, view, memory, etc.: Distinct, unclouded, free from confusion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Bryghte and clere knowynge of god. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, To haue the contemplacyon & clere visyon of that moost blessed face. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III. v. (1713) 346 Clear and satisfying notion of this separate state. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. (1695) 199 Our simple Ideas are clear, when they are such as the Objects themselves, from whence they were taken, did, in a well-ordered Sensation or Perception, present them. **1826** MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* I. iii. 144 His notions of law and government are extremely clear. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 97 A clear remembrance of Bill Foster's crimes.

9. a. Manifest to the mind or judgement, evident, plain.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 It is cleer þat prelatis þat prechen not þus þe gospel louen not crist. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 581 *Euidens*, cler opyn. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. §1 (T.) Unto God . . they are clear and manifest. **1627** MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* IV. ii, 'Tis clear as air That your ambitious hopes . . gave connivance to it. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. §1 This . . letter contains nearly 40 clear allusions to books of the New Testament. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 246 No man was invited to the Upper House whose right to sit there was not clear. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 339 In the midst of the unreality, it became clear that one man at least was serious.

b. Of a case at law: Of which the solution is evident.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 189 Quoth Hudibras, The case is clear. **1805** in East *Reports* V. 335 The Court . . thought the case too clear for further argument. **1884** G. DENMAN in *Law Reports* 29 Chanc. Div. 473 This is not quite so clear a point as the other.

10. Of the eyes, and faculty of sight: Seeing distinctly, having keen perception.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 63 You, having so cleare and sharpe a sight. **1621–31** LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 4 The eye of the prophet was clear, and saw things farther off than the present. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 706 Your Eyes that seem so cleere, Yet are but dim, shall perfetly be then Op'nd and cleerd. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His sight was exquisitely keen and clear.

11. Of the faculty of discernment: That sees, discerns, or judges without confusion of ideas.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Clier wyt, wel uor to understonde. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2372 Of witt clerest. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere of wytt & vndyrstondy[n]ge, *perspicax.* **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 48 Receive a cleere understanding. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 536 A good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* III. 732 The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 29 The faculty of reasoning correctly (or what is commonly called having a clear head). *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 168 Clear thinkers always have a clear style.

12. Of persons: Having a vivid or distinct impression or opinion; subjectively free from doubt; certain, convinced, confident, positive, determined. Const. †*in* (an opinion, belief), †*of* (a fact), *as to, on, about* (a fact, course of action), *for* (a course of action); *that. I am clear that* = it is clear to me that. [So in 12th c. Fr.]

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 500, I am cleere in it, that many then in that darkness did . . 'See day at a very little hole'. **1628** SIR B. RUDDIERD in Fuller *Ephemeris Parl.* (1654) 155, I am clear, without scruple, that what we have resolved is according to law. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 208 He is so cleer for the abolishing of the Jewes day, and the succeeding of the Lord's day. **1727** J. ASGILL *Metam. Man* 27 His disciples were not so clear in their belief of him. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 67 (Jam.), Dwell ye there? That of their dwelling ye're so very clair. **1769** MRS. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesb.* (1870) I. 179, I am not clear as to the particulars. *c* **1776** A. MURPHY in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 204 Of this I am clear, that, if it stood over to another year, etc. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781 Mch. 30 We were, by a great majority, clear for the experiment. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §142 Being clear in the operation . . I proceeded to the business without apprehension of difficulty. **1815** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VII. 181 About the middle of July—but I am not clear of the date. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* ii. 25, I . . am not clear on the point. **1842** J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 106 You may be clear . . with whom it is fitting to hold communion. **1849–50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* XII. lxxix. 78 Moreau . . was clear for reverting to the Constitution of 1792. **1853–9** MACAULAY *Biog.* (1860) Introd. 10, I am not clear that the object is a good one. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 763, I am not quite clear about the date. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 As to the necessity of including Ireland in its scope he was clear.

III. Of sound.

13. a. Of sounds, voice: Ringing, pure and well-defined, unmixed with dulling or interfering noises; distinctly audible.

c **1300** *Beket* 1097 In a visioun ther com A cler voiz. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. cxxxi. (1495) 942 The voys is clere that sownyth well and ryngeth wythout ony holownesse. *?c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 61 Notes clere. *c* **1500** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 129 And sang ballettis with michty notis clere. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 114 Cracke my cleere voyce with sobs. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. v. 20 Observe that in the Tuning of your Voyce you strive to have it cleer. **1708** POPE *St. Cecilia's Day* 12 Hark! the numbers soft and clear, Gently steal upon the ear. **1836** DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 270 His instruments give a round and clear tone from the first and second strings, but are dull on the third. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* IX. ix, A clear, open, manly voice cried—.

b. *Phonetics.* Designating one of two varieties of lateral consonants (the other being called 'dark') (see quots.).

1918 D. JONES *Outl. Eng. Phonetics* ix. 45 In clear varieties of *l* the front of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate, while in dark varieties of *l* the back of the tongue is raised in the direction of the soft palate. In other words, clear *l*-sounds have the resonance of front vowels, whereas dark *l*-sounds have the resonance of back vowels. **1962** A. C. GIMSON *Introd. Pronunc. Eng.* v. 47 The so-called 'clear' [l] with a front vowel resonance.

IV. Of moral purity, innocence.

14. *fig.* from 3: Pure, guileless, unsophisticated.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Pet.* iii. 1 This secounde epistle, in which I stire 3oure cleer [*v.r.* clene] soule in monestinge to gydere. **1636** H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 114 Nothing corrupts cleare wits more then desperate fortunes. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 70 Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 184 Men of clear honour. **1856** TREVELYAN in G. O. Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 479 A life, every action of which was clear and transparent.

15. a. Unspotted, unsullied; free from fault, offence, or guilt; innocent. Cf. CLEAN *a.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5088 Fro foly Love to kepe hem clere. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 A great company . . who were also departed fro the felde with clere handes. **1534** —— *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iij, Not a clere louer but a thefe. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 18 Duncane . . hath bin So cleere in his great Office. **1611** BIBLE *2 Cor.* vii. 11 In all things yee haue approued your selues to be cleare in this matter. **1659** SIR H. VANE in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 271 Were not divers of them hanged? Was not that an argument that the rest are clear? **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 153 No: none are clear, And none than we more guilty.

b. Const. *of, from.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Vntyl suche tyme as the partie accused, shal trye himselfe clere of that cryme. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 37 Cleare she dide from blemish criminall. **1611** BIBLE *Susannah* 46, I am cleare [**1535** COVERD. clene] from the blood of this woman. **1885** —— (Revised) *Ps.* xix. 13, I shall be clear from great transgression.

V. Of free, unencumbered condition.

16. a. Of income, gain, etc.: Free from any encumbrance, liability, deduction, or abatement; unencumbered; net.

c **1500** *Debate Carp. Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poeticæ* 14, I schall hym helpe within this 3ere To gete hym xx^ti^ merke clere. **1590** SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 184 My executors, to whom I bequeath the rest of my cleare goodes. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 1 The Tenth part of all his cleere Gaines. **1696** SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* I. i, A clear estate, no charge upon it. **1714** SWIFT *Imit. Horace* Sat. II. 6 I've often wish'd that I had clear For life, six hundred pounds a year. **1817** COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 20 It was a clear thousand a year for doing little or nothing. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley B.* I. iv. 80 It seems to be a clear loss to use them unproductively.

†**b.** Sheer, mere, bare, unaided. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* 119 I have seene one man by the helpe of a little engine lift up that weight alone which fortie helping hands by their cleare strength might have endeavored in vain.

17. Free from all limitation, qualification, question, or shortcoming; absolute, complete; entire, pure, sheer. Cf. CLEAN *a.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 Those Christen countreys . . he . . reckeneth for clere conquest, and vtterly taketh for his owne. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 106 The cleare possession of all the realme of England to him and his heyres for ever. *Ibid., Edw. IV* II. 665 To sayle vnto Englande, for the cleere finishing of the same [a matrimonial alliance]. **1635** BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii, I have foure hundred pounds sir; and I brought it up to towne on purpose to make my selfe a cleare gentleman of it. **1661** MARVELL *Corr.* xxx. Wks. 1872–5 II. 73 We are giuen to belieue by those who retard the Act of Indemnity, that it shall passe cleare. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vademe.* xl. §20 (1689) 296 For his more clearer satisfaction. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. vi. (1733) 221 You will find in all Respects the clear contrary.

18. Free from encumbering contact; disengaged, unentangled, out of reach, quite free; quit, rid.

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 331, I am free and clear to debate. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clear*, as a naval term . . is expressed of cordage, cables, etc. when they are . . disentangled so as to be ready for . . service. It is . . opposed to *foul.* **1823** SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* 303 We slacked the ship astern until it [an iceberg] was quite clear ahead, and had placed itself across the bows.

a. with *from.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 125 That Trebianus may be set cleare from danger. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (T.), He who is clear from any [faults] in his own writings. **1785** BURKE *Let. Ld. Thurlow, Corr.* (1844) III. 36 My motives are clear from private interest. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 135 May I from shoals and from quicksands get clear!

b. with *of.* Quit, rid, free.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 389 Fearyng insurrection of the Commons, which were not all clere of their Melancholy. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 4 Let me be cleere of thee. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 266 We were clear of the isles. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 279 Of debts and taxes, wife and children, clear. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 135 Stooping . . to get his gray head clear of the low archway. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 101 As soon as the house was clear of the representatives of the law.

c. In such phrases as to *get* or *keep* (*oneself*) *clear*, to *steer clear, go clear, stand clear*, the adjective passes at length into an adverb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 134 How to get cleere of all the debts I owe. **1602** —— *Ham.* IV. vi. 19 On the instant they got cleare of our Shippe. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Cut any thing to get cleare. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* i. 3 These constant Trade Winds usually blow . . 30 or 40 Leagues off at Sea, clear from any Land. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ¶4 To get clear of such a light Fondness for Applause. **1713** *Guardian* No. 1 ¶5 If I can keep clear of these two evils. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 248 We came clear of the suburbs. **1725** —— *Voy. round W.* (1840) 90 Twice she struck . . but she did but touch, and went clear. **1737** *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 The handsomest women . . keep the clearest from these extravagancies. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize . . soon after fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter . . however, we bore her off as well as we could, and she soon fell clear of us. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 We got clear of the islands before sunrise. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. vii, He is safest from shoals who steers clearest of his relations. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 180 They sit perfectly clear of each other. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi. 430 Start clear on a new sort of life. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 The curtains . . will hang clear of the doors.

d. With sb. of action.

1704 *Gentl. Instr.* 75 (D.) Among the Lacedemonians, a clear theft [*i.e.* in which the thief got clear off] pass'd for a vertue. **1858** TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* (Hoppe) A few questions so as to make it all clear sailing between us.

19. Of measurement of space or time: combining the notions of senses 17, 18.

a. Of distance. Cf. C. 5.

1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* IV. xiv, A brook seventeen feet clear from side to side. *Mod.* The opening must measure 3 feet clear.

b. *clear side* (of a ship): see quot.

1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 §4 The term 'clear side' means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck.

c. *clear day* or *days*: a day or days, with no part occupied or deducted.

1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. vi, There must be a clear day . . before he could receive the reply. **1885** *Law Times Reports* (N.S.) LIII. 386/2 He is bound upon principle to allow refreshers for every clear day after five hours' hearing. **1885** *Act. 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 80 §2 (*b*) Not less than six clear days notice of such meeting shall . . [be] given.

20. a. Free from obstructions or obstacles; unoccupied by buildings, trees, furniture, etc.; open.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 375 When they perceyved that all was cleere, they went forth. **1584** GREENE *Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 18 Seeing the coast cleere. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 67 There are several clear places in the Woods. **1707** *Curiosities Husb.* 256 It should be expos'd to the clear Air, in a place not shelter'd from the Wind. *c* **1720** POPE *Ess. Homer* (J.), A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M b, The sea-coast is called clear when the navigation is not interrupted, or rendered dangerous by rocks. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 181 The way was now clear to the Jordan. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* 217 The clear space west of the pews.

b. Free from roughnesses, protuberances, knots, branches; = CLEAN *a.* 12.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 390 God, when he means to shave clear, chooses a razour with a sharp edge. **1822** COBBETT in *Rur. Rides* (1886) I. 109, I saw several oaks .. with a clear stem of more than forty feet.

c. ***clear ship***: a ship whose deck is cleared for action.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 280 It was.. surprizing to see how soon every thing was clear for engaging. *Ibid.* 297 We made a clear Ship..and put ourselves in a Posture ready for fighting. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. 163 We had soon a clear ship, ready for an engagement.

21. Free or emptied of contents, load, or cargo; empty; *esp.* of a ship, when discharged.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Never after the female is filled till she have been clear one whole year. **1805** NELSON 6 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 399 One of our Transports will be clear tonight.

22. Free from any encumbrance or trouble; out of debt; out of the hold of the law.

1635 *Musarum Deliciæ* (N.), Here the people farre and neer Bring their diseases, and go clear. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 313, I was now a clear man. *a* **1732** GAY (J.), Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 484 Thus the bankrupt becomes a clear man again.

23. Free from pecuniary complications.

1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & S.* xiii. 119 Things are not clear at home on his part—debts being contracted, just payment delayed. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The duke of Richmond's affairs, it was true, were not very clear. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Roprecht the Robber* IV, I would that all my flock, like thee, Kept clear accounts with Heaven and me!

†**24.** *slang.* Very drunk. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. iv, Yes, really I was clear: for I do not remember what I did. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clear*, very Drunk. **1697** VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. iii, I suppose you are clear—you'd never play such a trick as this else. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*

25. a. *U.S. slang.* Free from admixture, unadulterated, pure, 'real.' ***clear grit***: 'real stuff': see quots.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xxxii. (Hoppe) Champaigne .. if you get the clear grit, there is no mistake in it. *Ibid.* Ser. III. xii, Is it [a piece of land] refuse or superfine, clear stuff or only merchantable? —— *Sam Slick in Engl.* xxii, Solid silver, the clear thing, and no mistake. **1884** *Fortn. Rev.* May 592 There arose up [in Canada] a political party of a Radical persuasion, who were called Clear-Grits, and the Clear-Grits declared for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves.

b. In technical or trade use.

1739 HEMPSTEAD *Diary* (1901) 356 White pine bords .. & one bord 47 foot clear stuff a wide & thick one for Table Leaves. **1822** J. WOODS *Two Yrs.' Resid. Eng. Prairie* 211 A hundred middling ears of corn will yield a bushel of clear corn. **1851** C. CIST *Cincinnati* 214 Pig-iron, and one thousand tons Tennessee clear blooms. *Ibid.* 281 The inspection laws require that clear pork shall be put up of the sides, with the ribs out. **1867** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1865-6* VI. 645 Clear flooring, rejected on account of thickness, shall be classed with common flooring. **1889** *Century Dict.*, *Clear*, without admixture, adulteration, or dilution; as, a fabric of clear silk; clear brandy; clear tea. **1908** *Practitioner* Dec. 841 The furnace men may be affected .. by an escape of gas at some defective joint. It is known as 'clear gas'. **1917** F. S. HENRY *Printing for School & Shop* vi. 80 Such an attempt [to produce a letter of maximum legibility] on the part of L. B. Benton and his son Morris has resulted in the production of the type face known as Clearface... The general effect of Clearface is that it presents a uniform amount of white throughout the line. **1967** KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* v. 149 Uncoated film is known as clear back or clear base.

B. *adv.* [*Clear* is not originally an adverb, and its adverbial use arose partly out of the predicative use of the adjective, as in 'the sun shines clear'; partly out of the analogy of native English adverbs which by loss of final *-e* had become formally identical with their adjectives, esp. of CLEAN *adv.*, which it has largely supplanted.]

1. Brightly, with effulgence; with undimmed or unclouded lustre. [Cf. *bright* similarly used.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 291 þe sune .. schines clere. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W. 2220 Ariadne*, The stonys of hire Corone shyne clere. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 206 The glory of thy ghospell maye the clearer shyne. **1576** KINWELMERSH in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 293 King Phœbus shines so cleere. **1621** G. HAKEWILL *K. Davids Vow* 188 Thereby .. may .. our vertues shine the clearer. *a* **1679** ORRERY *Mustapha* II. That her Gratitude may clearer shine. **1888** T. WATTS in Sharp's *Sonn. of Cent.* 247 So calm they shone and clear.

†**2.** In a clear or perspicuous manner; distinctly. *Obs.* (now CLEARLY.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9754 He mai vnder-stand al cler þat þar es in, etc. **1556** LAUDER *Tractate* 357 Merk, heir, how I haue schawin 30w cleir The way. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 377 Now clear I understand. **1688** R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* III. 23 He saw things clearer and clearer. *a* **1704** LOCKE (J.) Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 So as clearer to discern and readier to execute new matters. *a* **1784** W. G. HAMILTON *Parl. Logick* (1808) 99 By method you understand a thing clearer.

†**3.** Manifestly, evidently. *Obs.* (now CLEARLY.)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 This wager I wyn cleere.

4. a. With clear voice; distinctly; CLEARLY.

c **1450** *Merlin* XVI. 261 Merlin .. cried high and cleer. **1681** RYCAUT *Critick* 116 No man spake clear, equal, or without artifice. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 204 While he spoke, a braying ass Did sing both loud and clear.

b. ***clear-away***: entirely, completely.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* XXXII. 271 And come to think on it, it was like Flint's voice, I grant you, but not just so clear-away like it, after all.

5. a. Completely, quite, entirely, thoroughly; = CLEAN *adv* 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. XI. 55 All the victory .. and chancis .. May be reducit and alterat clar agane. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxvi. 204 Who soeuer toke any prisoner, he was clere his. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 §3 Owners .. haue ben clere without remedie. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 That all Civile discorde shoulde .. be cleere forgotten. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 58 They cut not down clear at once but used an after section. **1688** R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* III. 40 He is Now got into Clear Another story. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* Wks. 1727 II. I. ii. §6. 104 The Day is clear got. **1835** LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 270 Well I'm clear put out. **1845** MRS. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 78 I'm clear tuckered out with these young 'uns. **1886** M. PEACOCK *Tales & Rhymes* 69 But boggard doesn't feäl clear suited.

b. With *away*, *off*, *out*, *through*, *over*, and the like; esp. where there is some notion of getting clear of obstructions, or of escaping; = CLEAN.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. XXII. 329 The Romanes went clear away with the better [*haud dubie superat*]. **1689** SWIFT *Ode Temple*, She soars clear out of sight. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. i. 17 A Tree to fell across the River .. which we cut down, and it reach'd clear over. **1738** E. S. *R. L'Estrange Æsop in Verse* 161 He bit it off clear. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. XII. 281 Collini and he .. were on the edge of being clear off. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lii. 109 Fancy franchises were swept clear away. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/6 The thieves got clear away. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 33 It was clear in our teeth from the first.

6. See other quasi-adverbial uses in A. 18 c.

C. *sb.*

I. Elliptical uses of the adjective.

†**1.** A fair lady, a 'fair'. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Elizabeth þat clere. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1489, I kende yow of kyssyng quod þe clere þenne. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 78 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 4 Y have herde of a clere, Florens that ys feyre.

†**2.** Brightness, clearness. *Obs.*

1589 LODGE *Delectable Disc. Satyre* 38 (N.) Thy cleere with cloudy darkes is scar'd. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 104 No cleere appeard vpon the azurd skie. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 458 Twilight hid the clear.

†**3.** The clear part of a mirror. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 205 If the cleere of the Glasse had any peculiar shape of it owne, the Glasse could yeelde none of these shapes at all.

4. *Painting.* (*pl.*) Lights as opposed to shades.

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 You will weaken both the clears and the obscures. [Cf. CLEAR-OBSCURE.]

5. a. Clear space, part of anything clear of the frame or setting; phr. ***in the clear***, in interior measurement. See A. 19.

1674 in *Archives of Maryland* (1884) 405 The State house to be .. with a porch in front sixteene foote long and twelve foote broad in the Clear on the Inside. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 124 Supposing .. the Hole .. to be 30 inches in the clear, that is, on the inside. **1823** SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* Introd. 41 A church fifty feet long, and twenty broad, in the clear. **1847** F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Mon.* 128 Seventy cubits in the clear.

b. Colloq. phr. ***in the clear***: (*a*) out of reach; (*b*) unencumbered; free from trouble, danger, suspicion, etc.; (*c*) having a clear profit. orig. *U.S.*

1901 J. FLYNT *World of Graft* ii. 18 Even down-town they [*sc.* policemen] are likely to be in the clear when you want 'em most. **1928** J. O'CONNOR *Broadway Racketeers* xvii. 185 When we counted up the final night we figured nearly sixty grand in the clear. **1930** C. F. COE *Gunman* xii. 235 All I'm trying to do .. is keep things running smooth until we're in the clear again. **1934** *Passing Show* 26 May 11/3 You saw an opportunity of fixing all the blame on your partner, leaving yourself in the clear. **1948** 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* 111 He had made a thorough inspection and had found everything correct. That put him in the clear. **1948** *Esquire* Mar. 49/2 After a few years he was $3500 in the clear.

II. Verbal sb. from CLEAR *v.*

6. a. A clearing of the atmosphere, sky, or weather.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 22 Between nine and ten a Clock there was a fine clear, by which I saw the Land very plainly. **1804** *Naval Chron.* XI. 168 The wind shifted .. accompanied with a clear.

b. With adverbs: ***clear-out***, an act of clearing out (see CLEAR *v.* 26); ***clear-up***, an act of clearing up, *spec.* the settlement of accounts (see CLEAR *v.* 27 g); also *attrib.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 7/1 The clear-up will have to come sooner or later. **1923** MANCHON *Le Slang* 87 To have a clear out, *aller à la selle*, *se vider*. **1928** (*From a Stockbroker's form*) 29 May, Paid .. in respect of the clear-up Dividend. **1959** *Sunday Express* 1 Feb. 5/3 A large-scale clear-out of Victoriana from Windsor Castle to provide more room for the stored gifts. **1968** 'P. ALDING' *Circle of Danger* ii. 14 I've just been examining last month's crime figures... The clear-up rate looks very bad.

D. *Combinations.*

1. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic; as ***clear-aired*** (having clear air), ***clear-crested***, ***-faced***, ***-featured***, ***-hearted***, ***-limbed***, ***-minded***, ***-pointed***, ***-spirited***, ***-stemmed***, ***-throated***, ***-toned***, ***-voiced***, ***-walled***, ***-witted***, etc.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 26 Cleer-fac'd morning makes her bright vprise. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 (T.) The clear-voiced boys. **1694** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3015/4 Stolen or straid .. a dark dapple bay Mare .. clear Limb'd. **1830** TENNYSON *Isabel* i, Eyes .. fed With the clear-pointed flame of chastity. —— *Arab. Nts.* iii, Clear-stemm'd platans guard The outlet. **1859** —— *Lancelot & Elaine* 1153 That clear-featured face Was lovely. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 14 The clear-toned Pylian orator.

2. With the adv., as ***clear-dangling***, ***-drawn***, ***-judging***, ***-seeing***, ***-shining***, ***-smiling***, ***-spoken***, ***-standing***, ***-swayed***, ***-writ***, etc. (See also A. 1 b.)

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 28 In a pale cleare-shining Skye. **1830** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 286 Clear-judging tact. **1868** LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 195 That clear-drawn landscape. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 413 A law Clear-writ and proven as the law supreme.

3. Special comb.: **clear-air gust** or **turbulence**, disturbance of the atmosphere at high altitudes; †**'clear-cake**, a kind of confection, partly transparent; **clear-cut** *a.*, sharply-chiselled, sharply defined; **clear-cutness**, the quality of being clear-cut; **clear-cutting, -felling**, the cutting down and removal of every tree in a given area; hence ***clear-fell***, ***clear-felled*** adjs.; **clear-light** *v.*, to illumine clearly; †**clear-matin**, some kind of bread; **clear-skin** *Austral.*, an unbranded beast (cf. *clean-skin*); also *attrib.*; †**clear-walk** (see quot.); **clear-way**, **clearway**, (*a*) (see quot. *a* 1884); (*b*) a path or passage-way; (*c*) a road on which vehicles are not allowed to park or wait; **'clear-wing**, *attrib.*, popular name of the Hawk-moths with transparent wings (*Ægeridæ*); so ***clear-winged***. Also CLEAR-EYED, CLEAR-HEADED, CLEAR-STARCH, etc.

1948 *Shell Aviation News* No. 122, 3/1 These *clear air gusts—areas of violently turbulent atmosphere which have been found to exist at heights of 20,000 ft. to 40,000 ft. **1955** O. G. SUTTON *Sci. of Flight* 60 Strong upward currents and bumpy flying conditions .. can arise in air free from clouds. Clear-air turbulence, as it is called. **1969** *New Scientist* 9 Jan. 57/1 Until such time as clear-air turbulence can be detected, something can be done to safeguard aircraft. **1746** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) II. 153 (D.), I used to call him the *clearcake; fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 239 To make Currant Clear Cake. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. II. 3 A cold and *clear-cut face. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 298 The clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scotch utterance. **1926** *Spectator* 1 May 791/1 In *clear-cutness of outline, .. it [*sc.* a speech] was a masterpiece. **1943** A. L. ROWSE *Spirit Eng. Hist.* I. 11 The lack of clear-cutness which makes us as a people difficult .. to understand. **1922** W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. II. 159 The system of *clear-cutting followed by planting has lately been recommended. **1927** *Forestry* I. 11 In the stress of war-time felling also, clear cutting was the only method possible. **1928** R. S. TROUP *Silvicultural Systems* ii. 4 The clear-cutting system. Under this system successive areas are clear felled and regenerated. **1922** W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. II. 96 Planting new ground with conifers .. should also be admissible in the case of *clear-felled and devastated areas. *Ibid.* 97 The clear-felling of the first planted areas. **1962** *Times* 1 Jan. 6/4 The normal clear-fell and replant industrial or 'tree-farming' systems of forestry. **1861** TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 69 *Clearlighted all with noble thoughts, Her face glowed as an angel's. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 292 Ne no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Coket and *Cler Matin, an of clene whete [**1393** C. IX. 328 clerematyn and Coket]. **1884** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* XV. 109 Calves and *clear-skins. **1888** —— *Robbery under Arms* I. ii. 22, I hadn't lived all my life on Rocky Creek .. without knowing what 'clearskins' and 'cross' beasts meant. **1900** H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 135 'Carn't you see it's a clear skin?' .. The idea of a '"clear skin" steer' would have amused her at any other time. **1941** *Coast to Coast 1941* 22 Some steers had got out of his holding paddocks, and he offered Wally two bob for every steer he could track and bring in. Wally took in a couple of clear-skins. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 The *Clear Walk is the place that the Fighting Cock is in, and none other. *a* **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Clear Way*. Said of a valve, hydrant, etc. One which lifts its valve entirely out of the way of obstructing the flow; not compelling the water to flow around it. Also called *full-way*. **1927** *Observer* 14 Aug. 18/1 All this clear-way in the grass is treated with cement or weed-killer. **1959** *Daily Tel.* 8 May 12/2 'Clearways' on which parking and stopping are prohibited have long been needed. **1959** *Times* 23 July 6/3 Britain's first 'clearways' will come into operation next month. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 190 The various species .. called *Clear-wing Moths. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 95 A moth of the clear-winged division.

clear (klɪə(r)), *v.* Forms: 4 cler(en, 4–6 clere, 4–7 cleere, (5 cleryn), 6–7 cleer, cleare, 6– clear, (*Sc.* 7 claire, 8–9 clair). [f. CLEAR *a.*]

To make clear; become clear; get clear of.

I. In reference to light, and related senses.

†**1. a.** *trans.* To fill with light; to brighten, illumine. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xix. 16 The morwetide was ful cleerid [**1388** was cleer]. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 773 *Tisbe*, Phebus gan to cleere Aurora with the stremys of hete. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4374 þe rede sonne.. þat all þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7633 The sun in his sercle ..All clerit the course, clensit the aire. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 37/1 Phoebus alwaies with his shine, Cleers half of thine [the moon's] aspect divine.

b. To render transparent or translucent; to remove matter which clouds or troubles (a medium), or dims the clearness of (a surface); to clarify (a liquid).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn fro drestys, *desicco.* **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 146 To cleare and claryfye the skyn. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1707 The poison'd fountain clears itself again. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 310 He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy North. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 These seeds are employed to clear muddy water.

c. *to clear the air*: *orig.* to free from clouds, mists, or obscuring elements; *now*, chiefly, to purify from the sultry conditions which precede a storm; also *fig.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 þenne wyndis of treuþis shulden blowe awey þe heresyes, and cler þe eyrs of holi chirche, þat is now ful troble. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 324 By spredynge of his bemes the sonne clensith and clerith the ayre. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/4 His explicit declaration in reply to Mr. Parnell's speech ..has cleared the air.

2. *intr.* To become clear or bright. **a.** Of the day, sky, weather, etc.: *originally*, To become bright or full of light; to become 'fine', clear up; to become free of clouds, mist, or stormy elements.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 519 O morw, as day bigan to clere. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 313 The sonne arist, the weder clereth. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 366 þan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn', or wex clere or bryghte, as wedur, *sereno, clareo.* **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or cloudth, so must men take. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 108 So foule a skie, cleeres not without a storme. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 When it cleered; in sight of land. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §27. 202 The air was clearing, and our hopes brightening.

b. To become free from anything that mars transparency, or purity of colour.

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 71 So now the blood begins to clear again. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 233 Many rivers..are muddy..but after they be setled two or three dayes defecate and clear. **1716** SWIFT *Progr. Beauty*, Her spots are gone, her visage clears. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Allowing the liquid to clear in the..vessel.

c. *fig.*

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 179 The prospect clears, and Warton stands confess'd. **1793** SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 135 For his care-clouded brow shall clear. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Then for a time the prospect seemed to clear. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 14 Are our views of God and of Christ gradually enlarging and clearing.

3. *trans.* To make (the eyesight) clear. (Partly with the notion of giving clearness of vision, partly of cleansing the eyes from motes, films, etc.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 57 That will cleere your sight. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 161 The gall with honey cleareth the eyes. **1667** [see CLEAR *a.* 10]. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 91 Heaven had calmed and cleared those burning eyes.

4. To make (a person) clear as to a matter; to convince (*obs.*); to enlighten or inform (the mind or understanding); to 'clarify'.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 11 3it clereth þis clause no þinge my wittis. *a* **1631** DONNE *Aunc. Hist. Septuagint* (1685) 189 For the Integrity of Moses..we are sufficiently cleared and satisfied by the Authority of the Holy Spirit of God. **1638** *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 28 The desyre of some.. to be cleared in sume things. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. v. 336 With some prospect of finding..my puzzled brain cleared.

5. To make clear or plain to the mind; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to explain, elucidate.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn or make clere a thynge þat ys vnknowe, *clarifico, manifesto.* *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Forto expowne and cleere her wordis. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *title-p.*, Tables: and other helps..for clearing Controversies in Religion. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 In cases wherin the law is cleered by authority. **1652** NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Objections..are cleared and answered. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 101 To clear this point. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, I waited on her father in person, willing to clear the thing to his satisfaction. **1857** MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 2 Till I have quite cleared my meaning about them. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 242 God is at no pains to clear, either the likelihood of His history, or the fulfilment of His prophecies. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xiii. (1878) 112 Their value and use is to clear and abbreviate discourse.

†**6.** To make manifest, demonstrate, prove. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. §8 The evidence of time doth clear this assertion. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 50 Nor do any of the Precedents..clear, that the King..did grant, etc. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true, and may be perfectly clear'd. **1770** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 31 The title to the house in Berners-street cannot be cleared.

II. Of the voice or vocal organs.

7. To make the *voice* clear and distinct; to free the vocal organs of huskiness, phlegm, etc.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 74 And lets them all drink Wine to clear the Voice. **1842** THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby* Introd., Wks. 1886 XXIV. 10 Having cleared her voice.. she began the lecture. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v. (1883) 38 He cleared his throat, and was silent awhile.

III. To make pure, innocent.

8. *fig.* To make pure from stain, to wash away (a stain); to purify, clarify.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone es cleryde fra all worldly and fleschely behaldynges..and es illuminede with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastely thynges. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 354 The blackest sin is clear'd with absolution. *Ibid.* 1053 To clear this spot by death. **1609** ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* 24 A Rich man and a poore did both appeare Before a ludge, an iniurie to cleare. **1687** WAKE *Preparation for Death* (J.), Clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.

9. a. To make clear from the imputation of guilt, to free from accusation, charge, or blame; to prove innocent; to acquit. (Often, *to clear oneself.*)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 He hath ynowh to doo to clere hym self. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* B ij, When the person so charged doth purge and cleare himselfe. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lvi. (1612) 246 And, as found, her to condemne or cleare. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 46 Knave, acknowledge thine offence, Or I grow crabbed, and sa claire thee. **1659** CAPT. BAYNES in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442, I move to clear them, and make them innocent persons. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* III. v. 58 How! would'st thou clear rebellion! **1802** MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 He must commit Mr. F. to gaol, unless he can clear himself. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 469 A resolution clearing the Victualling Office was proposed by Montague.

b. Const. *of*, *from*. Cf. 11.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 7 b, Late me clere my selfe of this faute. **1590** NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D ij, Christes aunswere..cleeres him of it. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 67 A little Water cleares vs of this deed. **1636** FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lviii. 786 From Idolatry in the second acception they can never cleere themselves. **1692** LOCKE *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 295, I shall endeavour to clear myself of that Imputation. **1769** JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxi. 142 Why do not they immediately clear themselves from it? **1885** G. MONOD in *Contemp. Rev.* July 144 M. Paulin Paris..clears them both from the reproach.

c. To establish the suitability of a person for work involving questions of (national) security. *orig. U.S.*

1948 *Amer. Political Sci. Rev.* XLII. 495 FBI Director Hoover announced that 1,005,944 names had been cleared and that only 777 full investigations had been instituted. **1950** W. GELLHORN *Security, Loyalty & Science* iv. 90 Dr. Graham might..require access to restricted information, and so he had to be 'cleared'. **1956** A. H. COMPTON *Atomic Quest* 10 When the question of 'clearance' for work on the atomic project arose, I explained that if they cleared me it would be necessary for them to clear my wife as well.

IV. To make clear from encumbrance or obstruction.

10. a. To free from obstructions, obstacles, impediments, things or persons that obstruct or cumber a space; to make open or void for passage or operations. *to clear the coast*, *clear a way*, *clear the decks*, are also used *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 The kynge intendeth to go to Calays, but we muste first clere the costes. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 307 No sooner cleered was the Coast, but that the bidden Guest Steales to her Chamber doore. **1631** E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in Churchill *Collect.* (1704) IV. 820 The Wind coming Easterly, carried all the Ice into the Sea, and cleared the Sound a great way. *c* **1647** *Knts. Isle Wight* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 154 Have you cleared the way to Joppa? **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxi, We sat down to dinner, and when we had finished, and the table had been cleared, we drew to the fire. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 170 To clear them [the walls of the city] by showers of missiles. **1866** SALA *Barbary* 5 Police to clear the way. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 42 They cleared the decks amid the clamorous cries Of multitudes. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 20 For this great palace he cleared an area. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/5 The streets had to be cleared.

b. In various specific uses, as

(*a*) To prepare (a ship) for action by removing everything that is in the way, from the decks, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 16 We stove most of our empty Casks, in order to clear our Ships as much as possible. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 277 He cleared ship and made ready for action. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 304/1 Clearing an English war-ship for action.

(*b*) To free (land, etc.) from trees, underwood, etc., in preparation for cultivation. Also *fig.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 188 The S.W. end of the Island hath never been cleared. **1705** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 9 There were 40 acres cleared at Pennsbury at thy going off. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 145 Let holy discipline clear the soil. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 93 The Englishman clears half the quantity of land,—clears it very thoroughly. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxv, Seeing that he had so far cleared ground, the Parson went on to intimate, etc.

(*c*) To free (a felled tree) from branches, to convert into clear timber.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii. 145 A fir-tree lying felled and cleared in the enclosure.

c. *Assoc. Football*, etc. To send (the ball etc.) out of one's defensive zone; to kick away from one's goal-area. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1892 *Football News* (Nottingham) 23 Jan. 3/4 The Notts. backs cleared in grand style. **1925** *Football & Sports Favourite* 17 Oct. 15/2 The back had plenty of time to clear, and was about to do so when, behind him, he heard the goalkeeper clapping his hands for the ball. **1947** *Sporting Mirror* 7 Nov. 8/1 Scott cleared the slowly rolling ball from right off the goal line. **1968** EAGLESON & MCKIE *Terminol. Austral. Nat. Football* I. 22 *Clear*, in defence, to send a long kick, putting the ball a safe distance away from the goal. **1984** C. LEATHERDALE *England's Quest for World Cup* ii. 41 Byrne cleared Brown's header from under the bar.

11. a. Hence, *gen.*, To free or rid (a place or thing *of* any things by which it is occupied, accompanied, or encumbered, so as to leave the former clear or void). Now a leading sense which tends to colour all the others.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 40 Let Tin[dale] clere himselfe of this errour. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* Tj, A grene frogge..if ye pacient be anoyntid ther wyth before his fit, it shal clere him of hys Agewe. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1171 Having cleared the plain of its inhabitants, and the air of its winged people. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 216 The young cuckow..sets about clearing the nest of the young sparrows. **1835** *Bonnycastle's Algebra* 83 Any equation may be cleared of fractions, by multiplying each of its terms successively by the denominators. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 350 (Hoppe) The strathes and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and the whole country has been converted into an immense sheep walk. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 63 A wild desire to clear the house of these new-comers. **1881** J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 40 The higher valley-levels, when cleared of wood, were devoted to purposes of agriculture. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xix. 153 The inside of the stockade had been cleared of timber.

†**b.** with *from*: to free from. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §80 [Oswiu] cleared the Country from his [Penda's] Cruelty. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, They are.. cleared from this apprehension [of death]. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 871 By a machine generally called a Devil or Opener..the cotton is cleared from its heaviest dirt and opened.

c. *U.S.* To get approval of (a plan, proposal, etc.) from someone in authority. Const. *with* (the person who authorizes). Also *absol.*

1944 *Harper's Mag.* June 69/1 The policy-makers must be consulted on everything that is not part of the established routine. Getting their okay is known as 'clearing on policy' or 'clearance'. **1944** *Time* 25 Sept. 4/1 Clear everything with Sidney.

12. a. To remove, so as to leave the place or way clear. Cf. CLEAR AWAY, OFF, OUT.

a **1672** WILKINS (J.), A man digging..did meet with a door..from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 69 Having cleared the wreck, and close-reefed the topsails. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 183 A few events in the internal history of the Duchy may be usefully cleared out of the way. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 80 We toiled away with our men at clearing the great stones.

b. With mixture of sense 1 b, c (cf. 24, 25).

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 693 A gentle sea-breeze began to clear the mist, and the sun shone forth.

13. *intr.* To depart, so as to leave the place clear (in quot. 1832 with mixture of sense 2: cf. 24, 25); to go away, 'clear off'. Also *refl.* (*U.S.*).

1805 ORDWAY in *Jrnls. Lewis & Ordway* (1916) 255 The rest all mounted their horses and cleared themselves as they do not wish to fite. **1827** *Western Monthly Rev.* I. 283 In the language of the west, 'he cleared himself'. **1832** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 568 When the mist cleared, their whole force was seen. *Ibid.* 202 As soon as the fog cleared. **1839** 'MRS. M. CLAVERS' *New Home* xv. 92 [He] stated boldly that Mr. Mazard had absconded; or in Western language 'cleared'. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (1858) I. 383 'Will you clear, gentlemen? Will you clear? Will you be so good as clear, gentlemen, and make a little room for more?' Regardless of the Captain's cries, they didn't clear at all, but stood there, bolt upright and staring. **1909** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 71 We cleared..to Tell-el-Kadi. **1938** *Times* 20 Aug. 9/3 A member of a gang of 10 native convicts suddenly dropped his pick and cleared for the bush.

V. To make clear of contents or burden.

14. a. To deprive of its contents, to leave empty, exhaust. *to clear a dish*, to dispose of its contents; *to clear an examination paper* (mod. colloq.), to 'dispose of' all the questions; *to clear a ship*, to discharge it of its cargo.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* vii. 86 And having every Man his Callibash full..but I am confident not a Man among us all did clear his Dish. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They found that they had cleared the place, which was not of large extent. **1794** NELSON 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 422 To send me an exact Return of what Ships are cleared; and what the other Ships have still on board.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become empty.

1886 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/5 Supplies continue good, and the market clears with a steady demand.

c. *trans.* To purge the bowels of.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 313, I clear the Lass with a Wainscot Face.

d. To unburden or purge (the conscience).

1883 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 261 They all confessed to the priest..After they had thus cleared their consciences, they rode off to Stephen Littleton's house.

e. *intr.* To remove the remains of a meal (cf. sense 24 a).

1914 J. M. BARRIE *Admirable Crichton* III. 159 An excellent soup, Polly, but still a trifle too rich... You may

clear. **1962** N. MARSH *Hand in Glove* ii. 58 It wasn't there when I cleared, miss.

VI. To make or get clear from contact.

15. a. *trans.* To free from contact or entanglement; to free and separate; to get (a thing or oneself) clear *of* or *from*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 173 (R.) He was like to be encompassed by the squadrons, and with great difficultie cleared himself. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 When two Cables that come through two several Hawses are twisted, the untwisting them is called *clearing the Hawse*. **1761** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 153/1 Captain Potts..lately gallantly cleared himself from six French privateers. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 289 The hauling of this fish up by the lines, and the clearing it afterwards of a floe under which it was carried by the current. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 93 It is often necessary to clear or straighten the hawser after its attachment.

†**b.** To get (any one) clear of a place. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 439, I will..by twoes, and threes, at seuerall Posternes, Cleare them o' th' Citie. **1622-62** HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 57/2 Having cleared ourselves of so much of this Mountain, as lay before us on our way, we pass over to Palestine.

16. To pass (an obstruction, etc.) without entanglement or collision; to pass clear of; to get clear through or away from.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 33 Ere she could cleere the passage, Assaph Chaun met with Sultan Seriare. **1656** J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* (1844) 11 Expect the Ship somewhat troubled and in a hurliburly, untill ye cleer the lands end. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 316 Had the Wind continued..we should have found it difficult to have cleared that Coast. **1804** MONSON in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 528 We had just cleared the ravines when the enemy's cavalry made a desperate charge. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 178 A moment after, the ice drove by, just clearing our stern.

17. a. To leap clear over; to pass over (a distance).

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. ii, With one brave bound the copse he cleared. **1824** —— *St. Ronan's* xii, With a swifter pace..Captain MacTurk cleared the ground betwixt the Spring and its gay vicinity. **1835** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 247 The passage..in which difficulties are cleared as fences are cleared in hunting—by a flying leap.

b. Of guns, etc.: To have free range over.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck.

VII. To free from pecuniary liabilities.

18. a. To settle or discharge *a debt, bill*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 321 All debts are cleerd betweene you and I, if I might see you at my death. **1613** ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaues* B iij b, Next to my Taylor, and will him be heere About eleuen, and his Bill Ile cleere. **1663** DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* ii. i, If that will clear my Debt, enjoy thy Wish. **1751** BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 331, I send the above bill to clear what you have expended on my account. **1779** J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 3 Money sufficient to clear all his debts.

†**b.** *intr.* To adjust accounts, claims, or differences *with*; to settle *with*. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* viii. lxii, How He might clear with her, and stop report. **1615** SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 65, I have cleered with my plaisterers for fretting my gallery. **1753** SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 107/1 It was the custom..for the client to clear with his attorney before trial. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxix. 407 On the 18th the troops were finally cleared with, and paid their remaining arrears (cf. *clearings*).

19. a. *trans.* To set free from debt, or pecuniary embarrassment.

1704 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 343 To clear our encumbered estate. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* viii. iv, I did not say that that sum would clear me. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 Moneys granted..for the purpose of clearing the great orator's estate, which was insolvent.

b. *absol.* (for *refl.*)

1612 BACON *Ess. Expense* (Arb.) 55 He that cleeres at once will relapse. But hee that cleereth by degrees, induceth an habite of frugality, and gaineth aswell vpon his minde as vpon his estate.

20. a. To free (a ship or cargo) by satisfying the customs, harbour dues, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3924/4 All her Cargo being unladen and cleared. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To clear goods*, to pay the custom-house dues and duties.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in same sense; *hence*, to leave a port under such conditions.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 15 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 319 The English ships are all clearing as fast as possible from Memel under an apprehension that Buonaparte may send an order to detain them. **1885** *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 146/1 The ship loaded the coals..and, having cleared at the custom-house, started on her voyage to Bombay. **1889** *Daily News* 13 Apr. 2/5 The steamer..cleared at Christiania..bound for New York.

21. *trans.* To gain or make in clear profit.

a **1719** ADDISON (J.), He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 302 A Captain might thus clear several thousands of pounds by a short voyage.

22. To defray at once (all the charges of any business); to pass one free through (toll-gates, etc.).

1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* Introd., Tickets there were given, To clear all toll gates on the way.

23. To pass (a bill, cheque, through-ticket) through the Clearing-House.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills [of exchange] are weekly cleared through the London bankers.

VIII. With adverbs:

24. clear away.

a. *trans.* To remove, leave the place, so as to clear. *absol.*, to remove the remains of a meal.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶1 Sunday clears away the Rust of the whole Week. **1836** DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. 71 The waiters withdrew to 'clear away', or in other words, to appropriate to their own private use..remnants of the eatables and drinkables. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* II. xiv. (L.), Smallbones..asked his master, as he cleared away, whether he should keep the red-herring for the next day. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. §27. 211, I had a man to clear away the snow. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 5 Clearing away the overgrowth of errors. **1964** J. FLEMING *Chill & Kill* v. 59 Charming girls..anxious to please..clearing away and even offering to mow the tiny lawn.

†**b.** To pay out (a line) free from entanglement.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. i. 17 One George Gayny took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck, and left the other end ashore, and one man stood by the Line, to clear it away to him.

c. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To pass away and leave clearness behind.

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 202 About five it cleared away, and we saw L'Hercule to leeward. **1823** W. SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* 159 We had a fog which never once cleared away for fifteen days. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 21 Trin. i. 1 The morning mist is cleared away, Yet still the face of heaven is gray.

25. clear off.

a. *trans.* To remove (an encumbrance) so as to leave a thing clear; to get rid of (a debt or claim) by settling it.

1766 LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* ii. iv. (ed. 6) 250 [The common Brewer, Inn-keeper, etc.] are obliged to pay and clear off the Duty within the Week or Month after such entries are made. **1842** MARY MILNER *Life I. Milner* xiii. 242 To 'clear off', as he used to say, some of his unanswered letters. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 To clear off the stocks which depress the market.

b. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To go off so as to leave clearness. Of intruders (*colloq.*): To be off and leave the place clear. Also in wider sense (= 26 d), to take oneself off.

1816 U. BROWN *Jrnl.* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XI. 365 [I] called to her [*sc.* a mare] and flattered her to come back; she would not; clear'd off and left me. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 On the sixth it cleared off, and the sun came out bright. **1854** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 7 The clouds..will clear-off before the summit is reached. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 92 The rain soon cleared off. **1888** J. RICKABY *Moral Philos.* 205 To warn the visitor to clear off.

26. clear out.

a. *trans.* To take or throw out so as to leave the place clear.

1655 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 189 The gates..shalbe pulled up, taken away and cleered out. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 82 Finally they were all cleared out as rubbish.

b. To empty and leave clear. *slang.* To rid of cash, to 'clean out'.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe), The luck turned from that minute..Came away cleared out, leaving that infernal check behind me. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 49 A considerable ejection of ashes occurred, which cleared out the crater. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/2 He cleared you out that night, old man.

c. To pass through the process of clearing on leaving port. (With various constructions.)

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 57 When an outward-bound merchant ship is manned and cleared out. **1818** B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 152 The masters of whale ships are forbidden by a solemn oath..before clearing out the voyage, to seek nothing but blubber. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 Every merchant ship that cleared out from the Thames or the Severn.

d. *intr. colloq.* To depart out of a place, be off, take oneself off.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 151 Like many a hero before him, he 'cleared out'. **1861** THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 196 The doctor..tells me that I must 'clear out' to the West Indies or elsewhere. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 847, I would have the Canal under the control of an International Commission ..and then I would clear out of the country.

27. clear up.

a. *trans.* To make clear (what has become overcast); to brighten up.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 263 Cleere vp Faire Queene that cloudy countenance. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* iv. 437 The birds ..Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), A savoury dish, a homely treat, Where all is plain, where all is neat, Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great.

b. *intr.* To become clear; *esp.* of the weather after rain or storm.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 It cleares vp, set your fore-saile. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 195 The weather clears up a little. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iv. 203 His Excellency observed my countenance to clear up. **1843** THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* ix. (1879) 100 The day did not clear up sufficiently to allow me to make any long excursion.

c. *trans.* To put into order by clearing away obstructions, rubbish, etc.; to 'tidy up'.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 252 The plough..follows and clears up the furrows. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 95 Not a letter was read until we had cleared up decks for the night. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 To clear up the mess of difficulties.

d. *intr.* To come into order from confusion.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xiii. (1840) 98/1 The house began to clear up from the hurry which this accident had occasioned.

e. *trans.* To make clear and lucid (to the mind); to elucidate.

a **1691** BOYLE (J.), By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. **1734** BERKELEY *Analyst* §21 In order therefore to clear up this point. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 54 You have cleared up the matter completely. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. vi. 25 We must really clear up this mystery, in some way.

f. *intr.* To become perspicuous or lucid.

1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* (1878) Pref. 12 My early ideas have somewhat cleared up in certain directions in the course of subsequent reflection.

g. *trans.* To settle or adjust (debts, accounts).

1726 BERKELEY *Let.* 20 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 120 It is an infinite shame that the debts are not cleared up and paid.

clearable ('klɪərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLEAR *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleared, able to be put in order.

1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 90 Stacking up for firewood all the clearable refuse.

clearage ('klɪərɪdʒ). [f. CLEAR *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of clearing or making clear.

1818 in TODD. **1830** KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 197 The..clearage of rude and open places, and the drainage of marshy lands. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 The complete clearage of sewers.

†**2.** = CLEARING 4. *Obs.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 347 The owner will abandon his new-grubbed clearage.

3. *Comm.* = CLEARANCE 8.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 201 The..Sum laid out by the Captain..in order to be repaired, and get his Clearage.

clearance ('klɪərəns). [f. as prec. + -ANCE.]

1. a. The action of clearing, or making clear; a freeing from obscurity, obstruction, encumbrance.

a **1563** BALE *Wks.* (1849) 253 A prophecy is this Apocalypse called..it is a full clearance to all the chronicles and most notable histories, etc. **1697** T. BLACKWELL *Schema Sacr.* Pref. 9 A particular consideration and clearance of these doctrines. **1827** SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 695 The ship was sent to Gibraltar to..undergo a thorough clearance. **1847** MRS. GORE *Castles Air* ii. (Stratm.), As some clearance to my density, I fell back upon the letter. **1884** *Law Times Reports* 15 Mar. 88/2 To effect the clearance of a large property from incumbrances. **1885** MARTINEAU *Ethical Theory* I. 193 It does not much matter whether the advantage of arithmetic and algebra is called a clearance or an extension of thought.

b. *Assoc. Football*, etc. The act of clearing the ball, etc., from one's defensive zone; a kick or stroke which does this: see CLEAR *v.* 10 c; also *clearance kick*.

1920 *Football Favourite* 11 Sept. 10/1 Remember, you young full-backs.., that..the quick clearance is the best clearance. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Companions* i. i. 4 A critic.., ready in a second to estimate the worth of a well-judged pass, a run down the touch line,..a clearance kick by back or goalkeeper. **1950** *Sport* 7-11 Apr. 8/4 Scott's clearances are just kicks most of the time. **1986** *Sunday Tel.* 9 Mar./39/8 Villa..took a 49th minute lead when O'Leary's clearance cannoned off Keown to Walters.

2. *spec.* The clearing (of land) by the removal of wood, old houses, inhabitants, etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 350 (Hoppe) The 'clearances,' as they were called, which took place some few years back, in the Highlands of Scotland..The strathes and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants. **1874** *Sat. Rev.* July 82 Cases in which the help of Parliament is asked to enforce clearances of land in large towns. **1883** *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 275 The story of the Highland clearances deserves to be told.

3. The removal of encumbrances, burdens, obstructions, etc.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 22 A general clearance of pollards and brambles. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 23 You'd have sworn he considered her loss a good clearance. **1854-6** PATMORE *Angel in H.* i. i. ii. (1879) 27 This clearance light of all my care. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 177 A fine scene..as we sometimes witness with the sudden clearance of a storm.

4. The settlement of a debt, or claim; the passing of cheques, etc., through the Clearing House for their settlement.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 To prevent disputes by a clearance of the score. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills are weekly cleared through the London bankers, and these clearances represent a large..amount of these commercial instruments.

5. a. *Comm.* The clearing of a ship at the Custom House. Cf. CLEAR *v.* 20.

1731-6 BAILEY, *Clearance* (or Clearing) of a ship at the Custom house. **1774** *Hull Dock Act* 24 At the time of such ship's..clearance or discharge outwards. **1805** in East *Reports* V. 398 A certificate of clearance, with a manifest of her cargo annexed thereto. **1885** *Act 48 & 49 Vic.* c. 60 §20 Ships..whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession.

b. Approval, permission (see CLEAR *v.* 11 c); *spec.* permission (from the control-tower) to land or take off in an aircraft. orig. *U.S.*

1944 [see CLEAR *v.* 11 c]. **1953** *Time* 23 Feb., *Clearance* (by payment to publishers' societies ASCAP and BMI) was necessary for permission to play a song on the air. **1958** 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 6, I got my clearance from the

Tower..and took her off. *Ibid.*, I..got clearance to let down.

c. The clearing of a person for work involving questions of (national) security. orig. *U.S.*

1948 *Amer. Political Sci. Rev.* XLII. 498 Dismissal of ten State Department employees as 'security risks'... *Footnote.* It was reported that they could have appealed to the Civil Service Commission for possible clearance for other.. government employment. **1948** *Chemical & Engin. News* 26 July 2200 The question before the commission is the security clearance of..[the] director of the National Bureau of Standards. **1955** *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Feb. 66/1, I was entitled to full clearance for access to classified information in connection with the work. *Ibid.* Apr. 124/3 The company concerned is consulted on the value of the individual being considered for clearance, but the company does not make the clearance decision. **1956** [see CLEAR *v.* 9c]. **1958** J. CLEUGH tr. *Jungk's Brighter than Thous. Suns* xix. 306 He retained, however, the so-called 'Q clearance', which still allowed him access to the most carefully guarded secrets.

6. a. A clear space. **b.** In the steam-engine: the distance between the cylinder-cover and the piston when at the end of its stroke.

1788 SMEATON *Quadrant* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4 The clearance between the body of the globe and its surrounding horizon. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 433 It requires to be double the length of the cylinder, besides.. the spaces..occupied by the necessary steps, framing, clearances, etc. **1902** P. MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 36 The widest part of a chisel should be at its cutting edge, behind which point a clearance taper..should be given. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 4/1 As for building our 'buses lower down, we will do that as soon as the Commissioner of Police reduces the 10-in. clearance regulation. **1959** *Listener* 6 Aug. 207/2 He [*sc.* the driver] made wrong estimates of clearances, distances, speeds.

7. A piece of cleared ground, *esp.* in the backwoods; = CLEARING 4.

a **1839** GALT *Demon Destiny, etc.* (1840) 69 Flowers unfolding gay Adorn the clearance. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xl. 317 [This forest was] broken up by innumerable clearances. **1882** W. BOYD *Note Backwds. Canada*, The young settler had made a clearance of perhaps two acres, on which, however, the stumps still stood.

8. A certificate that a ship has been cleared on leaving a port (see quot. 1875).

1727 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 283 Last from Dover, as by Clearance from the Officers of his Majesties Customs there. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 88 All such Clearances or Registers from the Custom-houses, as are ordinarily given ..are called for. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* §6 (ed. 2) 226 The Clearance is the Certificate of the Custom-House authorities of the last port from which the vessel came, to show that the Custom duties have been paid. The Clearance specifies the cargo and its destination. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xx. 532 A few British ships took stamped clearances.

9. Clear or net profit. *rare.*

a **1864** Webster cites TROLLOPE.

10. *attrib.*, as **clearance sale**, a sale of goods at reduced prices to effect a clearance of superfluous stock.

1880 *English Mechanic* 6 Feb. p. vii (Advt.), Clearance sale of..bicycles. **1925** B. BEETHAM in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* 184 We decided to hold an autumn clearance sale of..general equipment.

clear-cole ('klɪəkəʊl). Also claire-cole. [ad. F. *claire colle* clear glue or size.] A preparation of size mixed with whiting or white-lead used as a first coating in house-painting; a coating of size to promote the adherence of gold-leaf in gilding. Hence **clear-cole** *v.*, to apply clear-cole to.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 417 Clearcole and Finish, which is the cheapest kind of painting. The whole is painted over with a preparation of whiting and size to form the ground. Over this a coat of oil-colour, prepared with lead, called the finish, is laid. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 563 In oil-gilding, a coat of clear-cole is laid on intermediate between the white stuff and the oil gold-size. **1842-76** GWILT *Archit.* §2273 There is a process used by painters termed clear-coleing, which is executed with white lead ground in water, and mixed with size.

cleared (klɪəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLEAR *v.* + -ED¹.] Made clear.

a **1711** KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 Our clear'd Heav'n-erected Eyes. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 17 Of the cleared land, not more than one quarter seems to have been lately in cultivation.

Hence '**clearedness** *rare*⁻¹, enlightenment.

a **1661** FULLER (W.), Imputed by his friends to the clearedness, by his foes to the searedness of his conscience.

clearer ('klɪərə(r)). [f. CLEAR *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who or that which clears (in various senses of the vb.).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 46 Desire not to bee a cleerer of S. Peter rather then his hearer. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Ded., Cleanser, Clearer and Reformer of deformed and polluted Linnen. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 11 Gold is a wonderful Clearer of the Understanding; it dissipates every Doubt and Scruple in an Instant. **1769** *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27-30 Oct. 410/3 Milk of Roses..the most friendly Preserver and Clearer of the Skin. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, These Irish people would make good clearers of his land.

b. One who, or a bank which, transacts the business of passing cheques and bills, etc., through a clearing-house; a clearing-banker. Cf. IN-CLEARER.

1883 *Bankers' Mag.* XLIII. 863 The men who transact the clearing business for the various banks are called 'the clearers'. **1892** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 613/2 The clearer we will say represents the London and County Banking Company.

1966 *Punch* 16 Nov. 746/2 The criteria..used in the past to exempt certain banks (all the clearers, but only some of the merchants) from the accounting requirements of the Companies Act.

2. *Techn.* **a.** *Salt-making.* A tank or reservoir used in condensing salt from brine.

c **1682** J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 51 The Brine is..conveyed into large Wooden Vessels..called Clearers. **1863** H. J. SLACK in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 94 The visitors to Lymington..find it [the brine shrimp] abundantly in the tanks or reservoirs, called clearers.

b. *Spinning.* A revolving roller with wire brushes which strips cotton, wool, etc., off the carding cylinder.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 872 The mechanism within the clearer..by which the brushes are caused to travel is simple and solid. **1879** J. ROBERTSON *Cotton-Spin.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 To prevent them from being choked with cotton, each of them is brushed or cleared by smaller rollers, called clearers.

c. *Rope-making.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 *Clearer*, a Tool similar to the hatchell, but with finer teeth, as the hemp is..finished on it for lines and twines, for sail-makers, etc.

clear-eye.

†**1.** See CLARY *sb.*² *Obs.*

2. (See quot.)

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 No one, perhaps, has ever walked by the side of a river without being struck by those glassy spots, those 'clear-eyes' as sailors would call them, which every now and then appear, especially where the current runs deep.

'**clear-eyed**, *a.* Having clear eyes; clear of vision, physical or mental.

1530 TINDALE *Practice Prelates* Wks. II. 298 So clear-eyed that he can spy false miracles. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. cccvi, O potent sympathy! which canst beguile An heart so pure and clear-ey'd. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 176 The..firm and clear-eyed intelligence of Goethe.

cleargie, -gy(e, obs. ff. CLERGY.

clear-headed.

1. Having a clear head; clear of intellect.

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 308 He was certainly a very clear-headed Man. **1818-60** WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 145 A very clear-headed man must always perceive some of the truths which are generally overlooked. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* 15 One of the most clear-headed and hard-working men of his generation.

2. Characteristic of a clear head.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. i. (1861) 197 Plain clear-headed common sense. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 282 Clear-headed calculations.

Hence **clear-'headedness**.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2, I still survive to marvel at your clear-headedness. **1884** F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 796 A man of..almost abnormal clear-headedness.

clearing ('klɪərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEAR *v.*]

1. a. The action of the vb. CLEAR, in various senses: brightening; clarifying; elucidation; exculpation, etc.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 þe fourþe dower and þe laste is cleryng of mannis bodi whan it shyneþ briȝt in hevene as þe sunne or oþer sterres. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii. 316 For the more cleering that the ensaumpling..makith no boond. **1599** BILSON (*title*), The Effect of certaine Sermons, touching the full Redemption of Mankind..with a cleering of certain objections maid against the said doctrine. **1604** DEE in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 64 Upon his said Justification, and Clearing. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clearing*, of Beer, the same as Fining. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 137 Not without a certain clearing of his countenance.

b. with advbs.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 65 The clearing up of some of the most blind descriptions. **1837** BROWNING *Strafford* v. ii, The curious glosses, subtle notices, Ingenious clearings-up. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc., Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 266 *note*, There sometimes comes one great clearing-off, one day of reckoning called a revolution.

c. The washing of calico to remove excess dye.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 164 Bran..is advantageously employed by the calico printers, in the clearing process. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 688/1 The operations of clearing are necessary to remove all the dye-stuff which is loosely attached to the whites, and to develop and brighten the tints of dyed pattern.

2. The removal of encumbrances or obstructions; freeing from debt.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 203 The controversie they had with the nobility about clearing of debts. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 A clearing of star-material from certain regions. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 489 A little clearing of the sand here and there, led to further discoveries.

3. *spec.* The clearing of land from trees or other obstructions to cultivation.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 585 He plunged into the forest ..took possession of the shanty, and began his clearing.

4. A piece of land cleared for cultivaton, *esp.* in the primeval forest.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* i, There was what in the language of the country was called a clearing. **1853** MRS. MOODIE (*title*) Life in the Clearings Versus the Bush. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 49 The idea of a forest clearing is not necessary to the mark. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 243 A tiny clearing pared from the edge of the wood.

†**5.** *Comm.* = CLEARANCE 5.

1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 77 An Account of John Hill of his Entries and Clearings. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 141 Here all outward-bound Ships must stop..and suffer what they call a second Clearing.

6. The passing of cheques or bills, etc., through a clearing-house.

1883 *Stubb's Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982 A proposal..for the more expeditious clearing of London cheques continues to excite public attention.

†**7.** *Mil.* See quot. 1816.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 497 They shall have subsistence money and clearings constantly paid as usuall. **1701** *Ibid.* V. 11 The lord Ranelagh is paying 2 months clearings to the forces in England. **1781** *Rep. Comm. Public Acc.* in Grose *Mil. Antiq.* (1812) II. 176 This un-issued subsistence of the British forces..continues in his [the paymaster-general's] hands till the accounts of the several regiments are made up, when it falls into the clearings, and is issued to the agents. **1816** JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, The balance of the pay of the officers, over and above their subsistence, after the warrant deductions are made, and the respited pay, if there is any, is charged to the Officer, is called Clearings; which are paid by the paymaster to the agent, who pays them to the officers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **clearing-bank**, a bank that is a member of a clearing-house, spec. of the London Clearing House; **clearing-banker**: see CLEARING-HOUSE b; **clearing-beck**, a BECK (*sb.*⁴) or vat used in calico-printing; **clearing-hospital** *Mil.*, a hospital for the temporary reception and treatment of sick and wounded; **clearing-nut**, a tree-fruit used by the Indians to clear muddy water for use; also the tree (*Strychnos potatorum*); **clearing-pan** = CLARIFIER 2; **clearing-ring** (*Angling*), a jointed ring which is slipped down the reel line to free it and the hook when entangled in an obstacle; **clearing-station** = *clearing-hospital*; **clearing-stone**, a fine stone used for sharpening curriers' knives.

1883 *Bankers' Mag.* XLIII. 646 We subjoin figures which have been obtained by the kind consent of the manager of one of our *clearing banks. **1933** B. ELLINGER *This Money Business* v. 39 The 'Big Five'..have about 90 per cent of the deposits of all these clearing banks. **1955** *Times* 25 Aug. 15/1 When the clearing banks struck their August figures on the 17th of this month the instructions from head offices to branches on the need to cut down advances had only been received about a week. **1914** *Lancet* 28 Nov. 1274/2 The *clearing hospital, situated a little distance behind the fighting line, receives all the wounded of a division and is equipped to deal at once with the most serious cases. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 152/2 *Strychnos potatorum*, *Clearing-nut, has..berries containing only one seed. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 The seeds known in that country [India] as Clearing Nuts. **1787** BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A *clearing ring, which is of use to disengage the hook when entangled. **1875** STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 346 Recourse must be had to a long forked stick or the clearing-ring. **1915** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 26 Apr. (1969) 69 Whereabouts unknown—but a wire from the *clearing-station brought back by one of Dr. H's assistants in France, prognosticates 3 weeks. **1933** BLUNDEN & NORMAN *We'll shift our Ground* II. xii. 82 The place that had been for a few years of all its obscure age a noted training camp or clearing station. **1860** URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 687 [The currier's knife] is..rubbed on a fine Scotch or Welsh stone called a *clearing-stone.

'**clearing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That clears or becomes clear.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 138 When by clearing brooks I've been.

Clearing House, clearing-house. An institution in London established by the bankers for the adjustment of their mutual claims for cheques and bills, by exchanging them and settling the balances. Extended to imitations of this in other places, and to institutions of a similar nature, as the ***railway clearing house***, an office in which the mutual claims of the different railways for through tickets and freights, etc. are settled. Hence also freq. used *fig.*

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 In London this is avoided, by making all checks paid in to bankers pass through what is technically called 'The Clearing House'. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. 48 The clearing house to which every City banker sends each afternoon all the checques on other bankers which he has received during the day. **1848-60** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Clearing House*, an establishment recently organized in the city of New York. **1849** F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* xiv. (1851) 141 The London Clearing-House is enabled to trace the course of all waggons and passenger-carriages. **1861** GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 37 Indirect and intermediate settlements, in which London appears as the clearing-house of the world. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* i. 37 The Clearing-house..was established by the principal bankers in London in the year 1775. **1881** H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 39 France acting as a clearing-house between England and India. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 634/2 The Charity Organization Society is a central exchange or clearing-house for all the single relief associations. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 10 Dec. 6/7 What is wanted is first a human clearing house, or, in other words, compulsory examination of all immigrants. **1904** J. CHAMBERLAIN *Speech* 19 Jan. (Oxf. Dict. Quots., ed. 2), Provided that the City of London remains as it is at present, the clearing-house of the world. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 2/1 Washington is in one sense the clearing-house for the humanity of the entire continent. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* xvi. 131 The new Council has, among other things, become a clearing-house for regional research. **1961** *Oxf. Mag.* 26 Jan. 163/1 The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals is now proposing to set up a central clearing-house which will handle all applications and produce a provisional answer from the candidate's universities of first and second choice by the end of March.

b. *attrib.* So also **clearing-banker**, a banker who has admission to the Clearing House; **clearing-house certificate** *U.S.*, a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house, negotiable only between banks belonging to the clearing-house association.

1864 *Statutes at Large* (U.S.) XIII. 109 Clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money. **1878** M. MARBLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Our bank-notes, checks, drafts, book-accounts, and clearing-house machinery. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 221 Every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country. **1948** G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* (ed. 2) ii. 63 The New York banks were driven to issue 'Clearing House certificates', which were, in fact, banknotes, although the law had to pretend that they were not.

clearish ('klɪərɪʃ), *a.* Somewhat clear.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 439 A clearish sky. **1879** J. W. SHERER *Who is Mary?* 41, I have a clearish head, I think.

cleark, obs. f. CLERK.

clearly ('klɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLEAR + -LY².] In a clear manner.

†**1.** Brightly; luminously; transparently. *Obs.* (exc. as blended with 2).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4422 Into a choys chaumber þe clerli was peinted. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 100 The moyn wes schynand rycht cleirly. **1535** FISHER *Wks.* 381 They bee the brighter glasses and more cleerly receyue this loue. **1655** EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 17, I have discover'd so many fresh Graces in her, and those shine so clearly. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. §2 The spiritual agility and clearly-lightsome nature of that whereby they are enlived.

2. With optical distinctness; without obscurity; opposed to *dimly*.

c **1300** *St. Brandan* 461 Hi se3e in the see as clerliche as hi scholde alonde. **1340** *Ayenb.* 38 þanne we him ssolle ysy face to face clyerlyche. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 25 He is restorid so that he sy3 clerely alle thingis. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/3 The more he wente..the more clerlyer he sawe. **1820** KEATS *Isabel* xlvi, Clearly she saw..Pale limbs at bottom of a crystal well. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §11. 79 The top of the mountain rose clearly above us.

3. Of mental vision: With undimmed perception, with full and complete understanding; distinctly.

c **1400** *Beryn* 3867 They perseyvid clerelich in the plee thurh out hir ffrendis had the worse side. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. ii. (1483) 59 That thou knowe clerely how that this drye tree was restablysshed. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 84 Not clearly discerning the almost obliterated constitution of your ancestors. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 There is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. II. xxxii. 390 He had begun to see clearly that he could not persuade her into assent. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5, I hope that will be clearly understood.

4. With clearness and distinctness of expression or exposition; plainly.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18851 Clerli spak he þat he wald. **1340** *Ayenb.* 174 He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche. **1388** WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol., The sacramens of ther beleeue to shewe ful clerly to the hethene. *a* **1535** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1322/1 For to declare the more clearelye, that the cause of his desyre, was, etc. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxxiii. 3 My lippes shall vtter knowledge clearely. **1647** COWLEY *Mistr., Her Unbelief* iii. (1669) 71 Nor does the Cause in thy Face clearlier shine, Than the Effect appears in mine. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 356 To put the matter shortly and clearly.

5. Manifestly; evidently.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 But Britaine was clerely excepted. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 122 In this which he accounts so clearely wonne. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 218 There be many other places that clearly prove the same. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶14 They, who have been so clearly detected in ignorance or imposture. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 20 A statement clearly implying that skins were taken as the representative of value.

b. Used parenthetically, = . . , it is clear, . . ; the truth or correctness of the assertion being the thing that is clear.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 744 This version is clearly wrong. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 187 He was clearly not aware of the importance of the principle. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §67 The animal has clearly no power over them.

6. With distinctness of sound; audibly.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xiv. 19 Greet noyse is out sprongen ..and it wexe litilmele, and cleerliker it sownyde. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 207 That the sownde was herde in to the Citee clerly. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6002/3 Does not pronounce his Words clearly.

†**7.** Honestly; straightforwardly, frankly. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds.* (1870) 4 So þ^t þe wardeins mowe here acompt 3eld clerelich. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Tvij b, I thanke the goddes immortall, that haue suffred me to lyue so clerely. **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 13 Thy ancient Vigils yeerely I have observed cleerely. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 28 If an heire..doe not deale clearely with the court when he is sued, that is, if he come not in immediately. *a* **1694** TILLOTSON (J.), Deal clearly and impartially with yourselves.

†**8.** Thoroughly; completely; unreservedly; entirely; = CLEAN. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 389 Thei shul be clensed clereliche & wasshen of her synnes In my prisoun purgatorie. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 1063 The kyng hym gaue clerly an Erlys lande. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 Lette a man make a castell towre or any maner of newe buyldinges and finysshe it clerely. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 685 Clerely to extinguish the house of Yorke. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 105 When the snow was cleerliest gone off the ground. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 The bones were not so clearly pickt, but some coals were found amongst them. **1816** *Philip Quarll* 67 They went clearly away.

†**9.** Without deduction, net,; = CLEAR 16. *Obs.*

1462 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461 II. 114 Havyng a certeyn pension for her sustentacion payid clerly in money without any Charge. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 22 b, Landes to the value of xl*s.* clerely aboue all charges. **1638** SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 25 By which his Majesty should gaine ten hundred thousand pound cleerely.

†**10.** Without entanglement or embarrassment; = CLEAR 18. *Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess. Despatch* (Arb.) 248 He that doth not devide, will never enter well into businesse; and he that devideth to much, will never come out of it clearelye. **1663** CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 12 Over which the other leaped cleerly, without so much as ever touching it.

clearness ('klɪənɪs), *sb.* Also cler-, clere-, etc., -nesse, -nes. [ME. *clernesse*, f. *cler* CLEAR + *-nesse*, -NESS.] The quality of being clear; in various senses of the adj.

†**1.** Brightness, luminousness; splendour, brilliancy; fairness, beauty; fineness of weather. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12573 þe clernes self o godds light Schan on him. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B 1353 In þe clernes of his concubines & curious wedez. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clerenesse of wedyr, *serenitas*. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Harl. MS.) þere shynith the sonne in here clerenesse. **1631** *Eng. Primer our Lady* 477 Send us from the heavenly coast Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

2. Freedom from opacity, obscurity, or discolourment; distinctness or purity of light or colour; transparency, pellucidness.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 You see upon her face a lively Clearness, an air of Health. **1860** GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 91 The extreme clearness of the water permits the coral..to be distinctly seen. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x, The clearness of the Eastern atmosphere.

3. Distinctness of vision, sound, expression, comprehension, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 30 Like as y^e clearnesse of y^e eyes reioyseth y^e herte. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. i. §1 That clearness of well-advised judgment. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 30 Does much improve one's voice, both as to strength and clearness. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. (1695) 324 That which is requisite to make our Knowledge certain, is the Clearness of our Ideas. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶11 They see with great clearness whatever is too remote to be discovered by the rest of Mankind. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 123 Touching the pith of the matter with telling clearness. **1885** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. 149 The New Testament affirms with a clearness previously unknown the immortality of the soul. **1885** *Spectator* 24 July 5/1 His sufferings did not abate the clearness of his intellect.

†**4.** Purity; innocence; openness. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Some more, some lesse, as the clerenes of theyr conscyences requireth. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 157 Which [blame] being taken out of the way, all clearenesse should seeme to come agayne. **1625** BACON *Ess. Simulation & D.* (Arb.) 507 The former Opinion..of their good Faith, and Clearnesse of dealing. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Termed Purevale..because of the clearness of the corn growing therein. **1701** WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* To Rdr. 7 Knowing my own Innocency and Clearness..from any Design of such Palliation.

5. Freedom from anything obstructive.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 133, I require a clearenesse. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 171 The clearness of their Stems, without Knots. **1869** *Daily News* 30 Mar., This clearness of the road considerably facilitated their march.

clear-obscure. [Translation of It. *chiaroscuro* or F. *clair-obscur*; a good deal used towards the end of the 18th c., but not now the usual term.] = CHIAROSCURO. Also *fig.*

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 443 Drawing and the clear-obscure were cultivated. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art.* V. (1848) 177 Neither does 'the clear-obscure' (which an ingenious writer has adopted) come fully to the desired point [understood by the Italian word *chiaroscuro*, and the French *clair-obscur*]; for the word 'clear' is..equivocal. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 333 The clear obscure of Rembrandt. **1816** BYRON *Parisina* i, In the heaven that clear obscure, So softly dark, and darkly pure, Which follows the decline of day. **1880** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/1 A doubtful light, a sort of clear-obscure..thrown on the subject of dress.

clear-out, clear-up: see CLEAR *a.* C. 6 b.

clearsach: see CLAIRSCHACH.

ˌclear-ˈsighted, *a.* Having clear sight, especially mental; discerning.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 483 Such as had rather guide the blinde, than follow the wise and cleere-sighted. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 540 Human reason was clear-sighted enough to perceive the salutary effects of this maxim. **1849** J. HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 119 The veil which is still spread out before the clearest-sighted eyes. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §2 (1882) 164 A clear-sighted man of business.

Hence **ˌclear-ˈsightedness**.

a **1691** T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 527 Endowed with a perfect clear sightedness, in order to view the Sun and the Stars. **1860** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Pref. 4 Reward the understanding with accessions of strength and clearsightedness.

clear-starch, *v.* To stiffen and dress linen with clear or colourless starch.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶8 If the said Servant can Clear-Starch, Lisp and Tread softly. **1712** —— *Spect.* No. 264 ¶2 A Taylor's Widow, who washes and can clear-starch his Bands.

Hence **'clear-starched** *ppl. a.* (often *fig.*); **'clear-starching** *vbl. sb.*; **'clear-starcher**, one who clear-starches, *esp.* as a vocation.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶8 Your Petitioner was bred a Clear-starcher and Sempstress. **1727** FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* III. vii, We teach our daughters..that good old English art of clear-starching, instead of that heathenish gambol called dancing. **1774** *West. Mag.* II. 9 Their stiff, clear-starch'd virtue won't get a cull. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ix, I am getting to be a famous clear-starcher. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 411 To find some one to teach clear-starching at your school.

clear-story, variant of CLERESTORY.

'clearweed. *U.S.* [CLEAR *a.* 3.] A North American plant (*Pilea pumila*) of the nettle family; rich-weed.

1822 *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 2 Ser. IX. 157 Plants, which are indigenous in the township of Middlebury [Vt.]..*Urtica pumila* Clear-weed. **1863** A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 4) 399 *Pilea pumila*. Richweed. Clearweed... Stems smooth and shining, pellucid. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 406 A nettle with succulent, semi-transparent stems is called Clearweed (*Pilea pumila*). **1939** *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* Aug. 220/2 Such are the wood and false nettles..or the lowly bedstraws, clearweeds, pellitories, and three-seeded mercury. **1963** GLEASON & CRONQUIST *Man. Vascular Plants* 257 Pilea pumila (L.) Gray. Clearweed.

cleat (kli:t), *sb.* Also 4 cleete, 5-6 clete, (5 clyte, clote), 7 cleit, 8-9 cleet; 7, 9 (*dial.*) clate. [This, although evidenced only from 14th c., clearly goes back to an OE. **cléat*:—WGer. **klaut*, OSax. type **klôt*, MDu. *cloot*, Du. *kloot* ball, OHG. *chloz*, MHG. *klôz* lump, clump, ball, pommel of sword, wedge, mod.G. *klosz* clot, clod, lump, dumpling. (The Norse *klót* pommel, is from LG. or Du.) The OTeut. *klauto*, was from the same root of which the weak grade *klut-* has given CLOT. Outside Teutonic, Kluge compares Lith. *gludus* cohering, *glausti* to join closely, press together. The primary meaning was evidently 'firm lump', whence the senses 'clump, ball' on the one hand, and 'wedged mass, wedge' on the other. MHG. still had both; in English the sense 'wedge' survives, on the continent that of 'lump, ball'.]

1. A wedge. (Now applied esp. to the small wedges used in securing the movable parts of a scythe and a plough.)

1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 146 Et in j clete emp. de Will. Joy, *2d.* ex convencione. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyte, or clote, or vegge [*v.r.* clete or wegge], *cuneus*. **1590** *Stanford Churchw. Acct.* in *Antiquary* (1888) 211 For making iij yron cletes and nayles iiij*d.* **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Syth-Hoop, and Clat, are those that fasten the Sythe to the Swath. *Ibid.* III. 333/2 The Plow Clates, a kind of Wedge to raise the Beame higher or lower. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleat, Clet, Clut*, a small wedge. 'I mun get some cluts for 'em afore I can begin to mow.' **1884** R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clate* or *Cleat*, the small iron wedges used in fastening the parts of a scythe together are called *cleats*.

2. *Naut.* Orig. a small wedge of wood bolted on its side to a spar, etc., that it may by the thickness of its head stop anything from slipping (*stop-cleat*), afford footing to one climbing (*step-cleat*), or serve as a point of attachment or resistance. *solid cleats*: similar pieces left in shaping a plank.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 217 And to that schip ther longed a barge, Of al Fraunce 3af nou3t a cleete. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An entring ladder or cleats. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cleat*, a small Wedge of Wood fastned on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Stop-cleats* are nailed to yard-arms, to prevent the slipping of the rigging and the gammoning, and to stop collars on masts. **1849** SIR G. HEAD *Tour Rome* I. 47 A man who ascended by means of cleats nailed to the side for the purpose. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxv. 171 Lofty spars to which the look-outs ascended by means of nailed cleats. **1878** SPRY *Cruise Challenger* x. (ed. 7) 172 Strengthened by timbers lashed with split rattan to solid cleats left for the purpose in each plank.

b. The name is extended to pieces of wood (or iron) of various shapes, bolted on to parts of the ship for securing the ends of ropes, etc.

belaying cleat: a block of wood or metal with two horns round which a rope is belayed or twisted: if fastened in the deck for greater strength these are called *deck-cleat*. *range cleat*: a belaying cleat used for tacks and bow-lines. *arm cleat*: a belaying cleat with one horn or arm only. *thumb-cleat*: a small arm cleat. *comb-cleat*: a semicircular piece of wood bolted on by its diameter, having a hole to receive a grommet or cringle, or pass a rope end through.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cleats*, pieces of wood of different shapes, used..to fasten ropes upon in a ship. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Comb Cleats* are straight on the inner edge, and round on the back, with a hollow cavity in the middle. *Ibid.*, *Sling Cleats* of lower yards, are made with one arm: Thumb-cleats are similar to sling-cleats, but smaller, to hang any thing thereon. *Ibid.* I.

164 *Arm* or *Sling-cleats* .. have an arm at one end, which lies over the straps of the jeer blocks to prevent their being chaffed. *Ibid.*, *Range-cleats* are shaped like belaying-cleats, but are much larger, and are bolted through the middle. **1825** H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 72 The Jibs and Staysails smart they hoist-away And to their Cleets the Haulyards taught belay. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A cot, or hammock, slung from cleats [*i.e.* Comb cleats] nailed to the beams above.

c. A block of wood bolted on to the side of a ship to catch the end of one of the shores by which the ship is supported in dry dock, or in the launching cradle (*launching cleat*).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 The shores are made to take hold under heavy cleats spiked below the bulwarks. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 2 By the giving way of the bolts of the launching cleat, she was let down till the bilge bore on the wharf. **1879** WHITE *Shipbuild.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 At the moment of launching, the fore-ends of the dog-shores are knocked down .. clear of the cleats, and the vessel is left free to move.

d. See quot. (App. = hanging knees.)

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Cleats*, pieces of wood, of various shapes, according to their uses, either to resist or support great weights, bolted under beams to support them where pillars are not used.

3. A wedge-shaped or other piece fastened on, or left projecting, for any purpose; *e.g.* as a handle; a trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage.

1611 COTGR., *Auche*, a round haspe of yron, or cleit of wood, wherin the barrell of a windles turneth. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, Double breechings were rove on the guns .. and strong cleats nailed behind the trunnions. **1845** in *Archæol.* XXXI. 252 (D.) The four corners [of the coffin] were strengthened by iron handles or cleets. **1881** W. C. BORLASE *ibid.* XLIX. 186 It [an urn] possessed two cleats or embryo handles. **1887** A. ATKINSON *ibid.* L. 365 On the inside of the patch, three cleats or projections have been left, carved out of the solid wood.

4. A short piece of wood (or iron) nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery, in order to secure or strengthen it; also to give footing on a sloping gangway, etc.

1854 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 277/2 A cradle or wooden trough with 'cleats' or ribs fastened across the bottom. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 5 Breadth [of a box], $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. including the cleat. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 176 A hard wood board .. split throughout its length, but held together by the cross cleats. **1881** *Mechanic* §487 Screw a piece of wood, or cleat as it is technically termed, to this cross piece at F.

b. *dial.* in several applications (see quots.).

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia*, *Cleat*, a thin metallic plate. Jockies and horse-dealers call the light shoe of a running-horse, a *clate*. **1825** BRITTON *Wiltsh. Words* (E.D.S.), *Cleet*, a patch. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Cleat*, a piece of iron worn on shoes by country people. *Cleat-boards*, mud pattens .. to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it. **1888** T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 128 This is a 'cleat' or wedged-up patch.

5. *Mining*: see quots. (Perh. a different word.)

1851 *Coal-trade Terms*, *Northumbld. & Durh.* 95 *Cleat*, the vertical joints or facings in coal or stone. There are frequently two cleats in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments. **1878** A. GREEN *Coal* i. 17 One of the faces called the 'bord' or 'cleat' is very marked.

cleat (kli:t), *v.* [f. CLEAT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten to, or with, a cleat; to furnish with cleats.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 34 Cleating of yards. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* iii. 38 Having lashed and cleated the hecl about ten feet below the lower rigging. **1847** KEY *Recov. Gorgon* 34 Chocks of timber firmly bolted and cleated to each bow. **1882** *Century Mag.* Oct. 827 Another wide door led, by a gently descending cleated platform, to the ground.

2. *dial.* (See quots. and cf. CLEAT *sb.*[4] b.)

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia*, *Cleat*, to strengthen with thin plates of metal. Shoe-heels are often cleated with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. **1825** BRITTON *Wiltsh. Words*, *Cleet*, to mend with a patch.

cleath, obs. form of CLEAD, to clothe.

cleavable ('kli:vəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be cloven, cleft, or split; admitting of cleavage.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. §3 In large rocks the cleavable or frangible nature was the thing that necessarily struck him most. **1881** GEIKIE *Wyoming* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 234 Pink cleavable orthoclase felspar.

cleavage ('kli:vidʒ). [f. CLEAVE *v.* + -AGE.]

1. a. The action of cleaving or splitting crystals and certain rocks along their lines of natural fissure; the state of being so cleft.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 9 The primitive forms of crystals can be ascertained only by mechanical division. This process, sometimes called *cleavage* by lapidaries, consists in separating thin layers or slices from the sides, edges, or angles of a crystallized substance in a given direction. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. §90. 145 We may by a new cleavage replace the imperfect face by a better one.

b. *Min.* Arrangement in laminæ which can be split asunder, and along the planes of which the substance naturally splits; fissile structure; the property of splitting along such planes.

1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 291 The texture or cleavage of a mineral. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 Crystalline bodies exhibit .. a peculiar power of splitting in certain directions more readily than in others, called cleavage.

c. *Geol. slaty cleavage*: the fissile structure in certain rocks, especially in clay slate and similar argillaceous rocks, whereby these split into the thin laminæ or 'slates' used in roofing, etc. This structure is quite distinct from, and in origin posterior to, the stratification and jointing, the cleavage-lines crossing these at any and every angle, while parallel to themselves over extensive tracts of country.

1839 MURCHISON *Silurian Syst.* 574 The observation of Professor Sedgwick on the slaty cleavage of mountains. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. 116 A formation of quartz which .. had neither cleavage nor stratification. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 2, I learned that cleavage and stratification were .. totally distinct from each other. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 121 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles in planes perpendicular to the direction in which the rocks have been compressed.

d. (with *pl.*) The direction or plane in which a crystal or rock may be split.

1817 B. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 135 The cleavages are not parallel with any of the planes of the crystal. **1869** TYNDALL *Light* 73 By following these three cleavages it is easy to obtain from the crystal diamond-shaped laminæ of any required thinness.

e. *Biol.* Cell-division, segmentation.

1875 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* I. 190 Commencement of the development of a mammal's egg, the so-called 'cleavage of the egg' (propagation of the egg-cell by repeated self-division). **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 185 The parent-cell, which arose from the fertilized egg-cell, separates, by repeated cleavage, into a large number of simple cells. **1896** E. B. WILSON *Cell* 143 During the early anaphase of the first cleavage each centrosome divides into two. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 140/1 Segmentation or cleavage of the ovum. **1948** *New Biol.* V. 112 The usual process of cleavage is as follows. The egg nucleus divides by mitosis; [etc.].

2. a. *gen.* The action or faculty of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; division. *lit.* and *fig.*

1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Erasm. & Luther* (ed. 2) 26 When differences of religious opinion arose, they split society to its foundation. The lines of cleavage penetrated everywhere. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 60 We lament, in England, the cleavage between the classes. **1886** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. Introd., This psalm is divided by the Selah. We prefer to follow the natural cleavage, and therefore have made no other dissection of it.

b. The cleft between a woman's breasts as revealed by a low-cut décolletage. *colloq.*

1946 *Time* 5 Aug. 98 Low-cut Restoration costumes .. display too much 'cleavage' (Johnston Office trade term for the shadowed depression dividing an actress' bosom into two distinct sections). **1947** *Landfall* I. 45 It [*sc.* a film] just goes all out to exploit sex and violence as blatantly as it can, with the result that 'cleavage' has once again become a problem to haunt the dreams of censors. **1958** *Spectator* 6 June 729/1 Kids have to learn not to copy the stars. I tell them, cleavage won't get you to the top. Sex is something different. It's not obvious. **1958** *TV Times* 10 Oct. 21/2, I was foolish enough to wear the sort of dress which showed vistas of cleavage.

3. *attrib.* **cleavage-cavity** = BLASTOCŒLE; **cleavage-cell, -globule** = BLASTOMERE; **cleavage-mass**, (*a*) = BLASTOMERE; (*b*) a mass of rock formed by cleavage; **cleavage-nucleus**, the nucleus of the fertilized egg resulting from the union of male and female pronuclei; **cleavage-plane** (see quot. 1878); **cleavage-spindle**, the karyokinetic spindle of the dividing blastomere.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 214 Analcime has certainly no cleavage planes. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 55 A broad, even, lustrous cleavage-surface. **1871** HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 10 The cleavage-masses eventually become very small, and are called embryo-cells. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 117 The loganite .. shows traces of cleavage-lines. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallog.* 8 Most crystals can be separated into indefinitely thin slices, which are bounded by flat surfaces called cleavage-planes. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 186 Cleavage-cells or Cleavage-globules (*segmentella*). *Ibid.* I. 189 The inner cavity of the ball, which is filled with clear liquid or jelly, is called the cleavage-cavity (*cavum segmentarium*), or the germ-cavity (*blastocœloma*). **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. §6. 121 'Clay-slate' has generally been applied solely to argillaceous rocks possessing this cleavage-structure. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/2 In this stage thin sections show that the cleavage cavity is obliterated. **1896** E. B. WILSON *Cell* 156 The first cleavage-nucleus. **1912** *Brit. Museum Return* 196 Enargite, large cleavage masses from Red Mtn., Colorado. *Ibid.* 157 The centrosomes of the cleavage-spindle.

cleave, *sb.*[1] *Irish.* Also 6 cleefe. [ad. Ir. *cliabh* basket, cage, chest.] A basket. Hence **cleaveful**.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/2[He] wrapt the yoong patient as tenderlie as he could, and had him conueied in a cleefe with all speed to Ophalie. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 39 A couple of cleavesful of the sods of his farm. **1882** *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 The body .. was placed in a cleave, or basket used for carrying turf. **1886** J. H. TUKE *Rept. Distrib. Seed Potato Fund*, Hugh C— .. has only two or three 'cleaves' of potatoes in the world.

cleave (kli:v), *sb.*[2] [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1]] A cleft.

1874 G. M. HOPKINS *Note-Bks.* (1937) 204 Chudleigh Rocks .. are a cliff over a deep and beautiful cleave. *c* **1881** —— *Sermons* (1959) 154 In that 'cleave' of being which each of his creatures shews to God's eyes alone. *Ibid.* 328 Like so many 'cleaves' or exposed faces of some pomegranates .. cut in all directions across.

cleave, var. of CLEVE, cliff, steep declivity.

cleave (kli:v), *v.*[1] Pa. t. clove, clave, cleaved, cleft; Pa. pple. cloven, clove, cleaved, cleft. Forms: see below. [Common Teut.: OE. *clíofan*, *cléofan*, pa. t. *cléaf*, pl. *clufon*, pa. pple. *clofen*, corresp. to OS. *kliobан* (MDu. *clieven*, *clûven*, Du. *klieven*), OHG. *chlioban* (MHG., mod.G. *klieben*), ON. *kljúfa* (Sw. *klyfva*, Da. *klöve*), not recorded in Gothic:—OTeut. type **kleuƀ-*, *klauƀ—kluƀum*, *kluƀano-*, corresp. to pre-Teutonic **gleubh-*, in Gr. γλυφ- 'to cut with a knife, carve', and perh. L. *glūb-* 'to peel, flay'.

The early ME. inflexion was *cleoven* (*clēven*), *clêf* (pl. *cluven*), *cloven*. Assimilation to the pa. pple. soon changed the plural of the pa. t. to *cloven*, *clove*, and by 14th c. *clove* was extended to the singular, where *clêf*, *clêve*, became obs. about 1500, making the later inflexion *clēve*, *clōve*, *clōven*. The pa. pple. had also the shortened form *clove*, which survives as a variant in poetry. A pa. t. *clave* occurs in northern writers in 14th c., passed into general use, and was very common down to *c* 1600; it survives as a Bible archaism. A weak inflexion *cleaved* came into use in 14th c.; and subsequently a form *cleft*; both are still used, *cleft* esp. in pa. pple., where it interchanges with *cloven*, with some differentiation in particular connexions, as 'cleft stick', 'cloven foot': see these words.

From the 14th c. the inflexional forms of this verb have tended to run together with those of CLEAVE *v.*[2] 'to stick'. Though the latter was originally *clíve*, it had also the variants *cleove*, *clēve*, the latter of which at length prevailed; the two verbs having thus become indentical in the present stem were naturally confused in their other inflexions. The (originally northern) pa. t. *clave*, which appeared in both in 14th. c., is not normal in either; it was apparently analogical, taken over from one of the other classes of strong vbs. having *a* in the past, as from *breke*, *brak(e*, *broken*, *speke*, *spak(e*, *spoken*. (It would of course be possible to explain the pa. t. singular *clove* in the same way.) The weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *cleaved* were probably mainly taken over from CLEAVE *v.*[2], where they were original; but they might also arise independently in this verb. For the subsequent shortening of *cleaved* to *cleft*, there was the obvious precedent of *leave*, *left*, *bereave*, *bereft*, etc.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem.* *α.* 1 cléofan, 2–4 cleove-n, 2–7 cleve, cleue, (4–5 clefe, clewe,) 5–6 cleeue.

a **1000** *Gloss. Prudent.* (Record) 150 (Bosw.) Cleofan, *scindere*. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite .. mid egge and cleuen. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 7702 Many an hed wolde Y cleove. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6736 þair hertes sal nere clewe [*v.r.* clefe]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 To cleve, *scindere*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxii. 762 Which will soone riue, or cleeue asunder. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof hurt*, The horn doth crack and cleve.

β. 6– cleave, (cleaue).

1530 PALSG. 486/2, I cleave a sonder. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 112 b, It cleaveth soonest by the fyre. **1610** FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* I. viii. 17 That Earth, that .. doth clift and cleaue. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg., Pref. to Past.*, The homely Employment of cleaving Blocks.

γ. 5 clyu-yn, 5–6 clyue (-ve), 6 clyffe, 6–7 cliue (-ve).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyvyn or Parte a-sundyr a[s] men doone woode, *findo*. **1558** PHAËR *Æneid* v. (1573) N iiij, Along by heauen his arow driues .. therwith the skies he cliues. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 117 To clyffe, *scindere*. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 135 Clyve the sides one from another. **1651** *Raleigh's Appar.* 90 To cliue and pierce the air. **1686** WILDING in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 264 For Wood & cliving it .. 4*s.* 10*d.*

2. *Past tense.* *a. sing.* 1 cléaf, 2–3 clæf, 3 clef, 4–5 cleef, clefe, 5 cleve; *rare plural* 4 clef.

c **1205** LAY. 21390 Enne cniht atwa [he] clæf. *a* **1300** *Fall & Pass.* in *E.E.P.* 70 (1862) 14 Hi .. clef is swet hert atwo. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 326 þe walle þorghout þei clef. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. viii. 86 The Roche cleef in two. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 3035 He cleue a ij his hede.

β. plur. 1 clufon, 3 cluuen (= -ven), 4 clowen (= -ven), 4– cloue, clove; *sing.* 4–7 cloue, (4 clowe, 5 clofe, 6 cloaue), 4– clove (kləʊv).

937 *Batt. Brunanb.* in *O.E. Chron.*, Bordweal clufan afaran Eadweardes. *c* **1205** LAY. 1920 His ban to-cluuen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7810 (Göttt.) His herte in tua i wat i clowe [*v.r.* claif, claue, cleef]. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2765 This Thebes seyghen how men heom clowen. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5169 Clofe the heid in twoo. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* li. 144 Eneas .. cloue hym vnto the teeth. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 15 He cloaue the hard rockes. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 175 When thou clouest thy Crownes i'th' middle. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. 2203, I clove the Villain down. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* July 286 Into .. the crowd porters clove their way with shouts.

γ. 4–7 claue, (4–6 claif(f, 5 claf, clafe, claffe), 6– clave (kleiv).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6262 (Cott.) It claue [*v.r.* clef, cleef, cleue], and gaue þam redi gat. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 633 He the hede till the harnyss claiff [*v.r.* clafe]. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4752 He clafe his shelde in twoo. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Hyt claffe a marble stone. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. (1889) 689 He claf his helme. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 305 He claue him to the sholders. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 599 Richt to the schulderis doun he claif his heid. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Death & Pass. Christ* II. (1859) 422 The stones clave a

sunder. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 15 Hee claue the rockes in the wildernes. **1755** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 331 The earth also clave asunder. **1885** BIBLE (Rev.) *Ps.* lxxviii. 13 He clave the sea.

δ. 4–5 cleued(e, cleved(e, (5 -wed, -vyd, cleufit), 8–9 cleaved (kli:vd).

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2340 A fayr baroun, He cleved to the breste adoun. *Ibid.* 3790 He clewyd his scheld. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4034 fflodys..into caues..cleufit the erthe. *a* **1440** *Sir Eglam.* 746 He clevyd hym by the rugge-bone. **1762** FALCONER *Shipw.* I. (R.) She cleav'd the wat'ry plain. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 444 As they cleaved the misty atmosphere.

ϵ. 6– cleft (klɛft).

? a **1500** *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 70 The roccke that never before clyfte Clave that men mighte knowe. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 19 It..cleft his head. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* III. 438 As the Red Sea and Jordan once he cleft. **1752** YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, I cleft yon Alpine rocks. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 406 She cleft it with her lover's brand.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1–2 clofen, 2–7 clouen, 2– cloven ('kləʊv(ə)n).

c **910** *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 179 Ofær ea on clofenan hlinc. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4420 Lite failled þat he ne had Clouen þe hed. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 When þou hase..Clovyn hom. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 The stalke being tenderly cloven. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 182 Having cloven his head with many blows. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §1. 1 Cloven into thin plates.

β. 4–5 clove, yclove, 8– *poet.* clove (klǝʊv).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 49 To haue y cloue hym al þat hed. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 738 *Tisbe*, This wal..Was cloue a two. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 1033 þe armes..from hurr' body y clove so was. **1719** YOUNG *Revenge* V. ii, Till I had clove thy crest. *c* **1800** K. WHITE *Gondol.* lxiv, His head, half clove in two.

γ. 4–5 cleued, 7– cleaved (kli:vd). (Always used in *Min.* and *Geol.*)

c **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) Whan þe whal was to-cleued. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 A rodde, cleuede in the hier parte of it. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Cleaved in his Quarters. **1818** W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 16 The topaz can only be readily cleaved in one direction. **1830** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) II. 35 A force that would have cleaved an elephant in twain.

δ. 5– cleft.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 51 Stoonys ben cleft [*v.r.* clouen, **1388** weren cloue]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. lx. (1495) 176 The synewe whyche is slytte and clouen..for yf a veyne be slytte and clefte. **1530** PALSG. 486/2 As wodde is clefte. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 103 How oft hast thou with periury cleft the roote? **1755** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 331 One part of the solid stone is cleft from the rest. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 352 His steel cap cleft in twain.

¶ **cloved**, *pa. t.* and *pple.*: ? error for *cleved*.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1200 As he was clofy-d, styll he stod. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 61 He cloued hym to the teeth.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To part or divide by a cutting blow; to hew asunder; to split. Properly used of parting wood, or the like, 'along the grain', i.e. between its parallel fibres; hence, of dividing anything in the direction of its length, height, or depth; also, of dividing slate or crystals along their cleavage planes, and other things at their joints.

a **1100** *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 In miclum ȝefyrstum timber cleofan. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 917 Ful wel kan ich cleuen shides. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 14 A grete oke whiche he had begonne to cleue. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 261 She would haue made Hercules..haue cleft his club to make the fire. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham..claue the wood for the burnt offering. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 484 The Dog-star cleaves the thirsty Ground. **1705** OTWAY *Orphan* II. iii. 516, I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 205 A butcher swore he would cleave her head. **1823** H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 44 If a cube of blende..be cleaved in directions parallel to its diagonal planes. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* iv. 55 The sections into which our society is cleft.

b. Often with *asunder*, *in two*, etc. *to cleave down*: to cut down.

c **1205**, etc. [See A 2 *a*]. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2231 A-two [he] cleued his scheld. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 4514 Man and hors he cleuede doun. *c* **1490** *Adam Bel & Clym C.* 601 Cloudesly ..Claue the wand in to. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xi. 39 The knotty sting Of his huge taile he quite in sunder cleft. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 63 To cleaue a heart in twaine. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 610 The mountain being cloven asunder. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 361 He was cloven down while struggling in the press.

c. To pierce and penetrate (air, water, etc.). Also *to cleave one's way through*.

1558 and **1651** [see A 1 γ]. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* III. 433 At their passing cleave the Assyrian flood. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 188 The fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IX. 447 Cleaving with my prows The waves of Hellespont. **1827** CARLYLE *Richter* Misc., Whose wailings have cleft the general ear. **1852** CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 263 The vessel..would soon cleave her way through the strait. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 175 No sunbeam cleaves the twilight.

d. To intersect, penetrate, or fissure, in position.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 247 Thine is the stream; it cleaves the well known coast. **1874** H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. 232 Caverns which still cleave the limestone rocks.

e. Phrases. † *to cleave a hair*: cf. 'to split hairs'. † *to cleave the pin*: (in archery) to hit the pin in the centre of the white of the butts (see PIN); hence *fig.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at, Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave. **1592** SHAKS, *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart cleft with the blind Bowe-boyes but-shaft. *a* **1626** MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* (N.), I'll cleave the black pin i' the midst of the white. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. §31 To cleave an hair betwixt the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction. *Ibid.* IX. iii. §14 Mr. Fox came not up in all particulars to cleave the pin of Conformity (as refusing to subscribe) yet, etc.

2. To separate or sever by dividing or splitting.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27743 (Cott.) Man[s] aun wiit it fra him cleuisse. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 Fro þe body his heued..did he cleue. **1420** [see A 3 β]. **1575** [see A 1 γ]. **1755** [see A 3 δ]. **1857–8** SEARS *Athan.* IX. 74 To cleave away our effete coverings. **1873** MRS. CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* June 625 The dreadful chasm cleaving us into separate existence was gone.

3. *intr.* for (*refl.*) To split or fall asunder.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2027 Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleouen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6251 þou sal see it cleue in tua. *Ibid.* 24419 þe stanes claf. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 61 þe wal wagged and clef. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyue, or ryue by the selfe, *rimo, risco.* **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 302 The beake beginneth to ryve and clive from hir head. **1611** BIBLE *Numb.* xvi. 31 The ground claue asunder. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 220 The vaile of the Temple shall cleave in twaine. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), It cleaves with a glossy polite substance. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 He struck the earth with his feet, and it clove asunder, and swallowed him.

4. *intr.* To cleave one's way, penetrate, pass.

1655 *Francion* x. 18 Cleaving through the Presse, he did approach unto him, etc. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 68 Through the inferior throng I clove Of the plain Burghers. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, As our swift frigate cleaved through the water. **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Lament.* 74, I have cleft through the sea-straits narrow.

cleave (kli:v), *v.*[2] Pa. t. cleaved, clave; Pa. pple. cleaved. Forms: see below. [OE. had two verbs; *clífan* str. (**cláf*, pl. *clifon*, *clifen*), and *clifian*, *cleofian* wk. (*clifode*, *-od*). (1) The former was a Com. Teut. strong vb., in OS. *biklîban* to adhere (MDu. *clîban* to cling, climb, Du. *beklijven* to adhere, stick), OHG. *chlîban* (MHG. rare, *klîban*) to adhere, stick, ON. *klîfa* to clamber, climb by clinging:—OTeut. **klîb-an*, perhaps ultimately f. simpler root *kli-* to stick: cf. CLIMB, CLAY, CLAM. Of this str. vb. OE. shows only a few examples of the present, its place being generally taken by (2) the derivative *clifian*, corresp. to OS. *clîbon* (MDu. *clēven*, Du. *kleven*), OHG. *chlebên* (MHG. and G. *kleben*):—OTeut. **klîbôjan*, f. weak stem *klîb-* of the strong vb. This had in OE. the variants *cliofian*, *cleofian* (with *o* or *u* fracture of *i*; cf. *lifian*, *leofian*, to live, Sc. *leeve*), whence in ME. *clive*, and *clēve*, *cleeve*; the latter finally prevailed, and is now written *cleave*. Instead of the normal pa. t. and pple. *clived*, *cleved*, we find also from 14th c. *clave*, occas. *clef*, *clof*, *clove*, and in 17th c. *cleft*; in the pple. *clave*, *clove*, and *cleft*. At present *cleave*, *cleaved*, is the ordinary inflexion, but the influence of the Bible of 1611, in which *clave* is frequent (beside, and in the same sense as, *cleaved*), has made that an admissible form: *clove*, *cleft* are now left to CLEAVE *v.*[1]

The final predominance of *cleve* rather than *clive* as the ME. form made the present stem identical in form with that of CLEAVE *v.*[1] to split. Hence their inflexional forms were naturally also confused, and to some extent blended or used indiscriminately. The pa. t. *clave* attached itself in the 14th c. to both; in this verb it corresponds to the original strong pa. t. **cláf*, but does not appear to be continuous with it; it was prob. a new form due to analogy: see note to CLEAVE *v.*[1] The occasional pa. t. *clef* belongs properly to CLEAVE *v.*[1]; as perhaps also *clof*, *clove*. (The occas. pa. pples. *clave*, *clove*, are from the pa. t.) The weak inflexion *cleaved* is of course proper to this verb, and prob. was transferred hence to CLEAVE *v.*[1] The shortened *cleft* found in both, appears to be due to the analogy of *leave*, *left*, *bereave*, *-reft*. To the same analogy is probably due the mod. spelling *cleave* in both verbs: this is not etymological, for both words had close *e* in ME., and would properly now be *cleeve* or *clieve*.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem.* α. 1 clífan, clifian, 3–6 cliue(n, clyue(n, (4 clyuy), 6 clive (klɪv).

a **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 530 (Bosw.) Ðin tunge clifað to ðinum gomum. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 372 And erðe freten wile he mai liuen, And atter [shall] on is tunge cliuen. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1901 þat al þy breyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 b, Festened or clyved upon the belly. **1563** T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 They wyll ..cliue to the handes.

β. 1 clio-, cleofian, 3 cleou-, 4 cleuien, 4–6 cleue(n, 5 cleuy, clefe, cleeue, cleve, 6 cleeve.

a **1000** *Whale* 73 (Gr.) Þa þe him on cleofiað. *c* **1205** LAY. 1960 þe nome..a summe stede cleouieð faste. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Adhereo*, to cleuy to. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 Cleve to, *herere*. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 Cleeve to him. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV*, II. 699 To cleve to King Henry. *a* **1600** *Chester Pl.* (1843–7) 214 To them..Which cleeve to me allwaie.

γ. 6– cleave (cleaue).

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 My shyrte cleaveth to my backe. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 211 The water stil cleaueth vpon them. **1581**, **1635**, etc. [see B. 2, 4].

2. *Past tense.* α. 1 clif-, cliof-, cleofede, 3–5 clivede, 3–6 clevede, 6– cleaved.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 11 þæt dust þæt of eowre ceastre on urum fotum clifode [**1140** clyofede, **1160** clefede]. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 1300 Al that euere in Denemark liueden On mine armes faste clyueden. **1388** WYCLIF *Luke* x. 11 The poudir that cleued [**1382** cleuyde] to vs. **1480** [see B 1]. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 533 He..cleved to the Frenche king. **1763** [see B 4]. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* III. VI. iii, I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true.

β. 7 cleft.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 359 The foes cleft one to other. *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) The core of corruption that cleft to our nature and to us.

γ. 4 claf, (claif), 4–7 claue, 7– clave (kleɪv).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20745 His hend claf [*Gött.* clef, *Fairf.* cleued] to þat ber fast. *Ibid.* 20954 A gast..þat in a maiden bodi claue [*Gött.* claif, *Trin.* clof]. **1611** BIBLE *Ruth* i. 14 Ruth claue vnto her. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 60 Many of the Danes..clave to their ancient worship. **1887** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. II. xiii. 43 His tongue clave to his mouth.

δ. 4 clef; ϵ. 4 clof, 7–9 clove.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20745 (Gött.) His hend clef to þe bere fast. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 20954 (Trin.) þat in a maydenes body clof. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 10 You say, their tongues clove to the roof of their mouths..I wish they had clove there to this day. **1885** E. ARNOLD *Secr. Death* 10 Bethink How those of old, the saints, clove to their word.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 clifod, cleofod, 3–6 cleued, 6 clyued, 6–9 cleaved.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Als hit cleued were. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 5 Yf I haue cleued vnto vanitie. **1837** J. J. BLUNT *Plain Serm.* Ser. III. (1861) 256 That the Formularies of the Church..should be cleaved unto.

β. 7 cleft.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 411 Unlesse ..you have at least cleft or slept together.

γ. 7 clave, clove.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 16 Had they clave to their duty. **1692** [see 2 δ, clove].

B. Signification.

1. To stick fast or adhere, as by a glutinous surface, *to* (†*on*, *upon*, *in*). (The perfect tenses were formerly formed with *be*.)

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 361 His flæsces lima clifað ælc on oðrum. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lev.* i. 8 Ealle þa þinȝ þe to þære lifre clifiaþ. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued bi mi tunge to mine cheken gif ich forgete þe ierusalem. *a* **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 229 Ren-forst..cleveth in hegges al aboute. *c* **1430** *Cookery Bk.* 21 3if it cleuey, let it boyle. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 A drope of drye blode..cleued on his hond. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 10 Their tonges cleued [**1611** cleaued] to the rofe of their mouthes. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 b, A pece of papir, the bignes of a groate, festened or clyued vpon the belly. **1592** GREENE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 2 Unto none of you..sought those burres to cleaue. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §293 Water in small quantity cleaveth to any thing that is solid. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 155 Huge masses of masonry, which seem to cleave to the bare rock.

2. *fig.* (Formerly said of attributes or adjuncts).

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. §3 Nu hi [wealth & power] willaþ clifian [*v.r.* cliofian] on þæm wyrstan monnum. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 1195 Bot ay wolde man of happe more hente þen moȝten by ryȝt vpon hem clyuen. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 329 For kynde cleueth [*v.r.* clyueþ] on hym euere to contrarie þe soule. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xxv. 73 The rote of his olde sinne cleuyth alway upon hym. **1581** R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) L iiij, It is no righteousnes cleauing in vs but in Christ. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. §2 The very opportunities which we ascribe to time cleave to the things themselves wherewith time is joined. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 The Pains and Anguish which naturally cleave to our Existence in this World. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1849) 396 A peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory. **1859** TENNYSON *Lancelot & El.* 37 A horror lived about the tarn, and clave Like its own mists to all the mountain side.

3. In wider sense: To cling or hold fast *to*; to attach oneself (by grasping, etc.) *to* (†*on*, *upon*, *in*).

c **1300** [see A. 2 *a*]. **1382** WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* viii. 5 What is she this..faste cleuende vpon [*v.r.* to] hir leef? [Vulg. *innixa super dilectum suum.*] **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Yf the culeuure clyue & be on tholyfaunt. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 The little Worme.. cleaving so to the Coame, as hee seemeth to be tied.

4. To adhere or cling *to* (a person, party, principle, practice, etc.); to remain attached, devoted, or faithful *to*. (= ADHERE *v.* 2, 3.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211, I trow on him gan cleue many riche present. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 219, I conseille alle crystene cleue [*v.r.* clyue] nouȝte per-on to sore. **1382** WYCLIF *Ephes.* v. 31 He schal clyue to his wyf. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 In this tyme Englysshmen moche haunted and cleued to the wodenes and folye of the straungers. **1534** TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 9 Cleave [other 16th c. vv. cleaue] vnto that which is good. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cix. 26 O helpe me Lorde..to thee alone I clive. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. §2. (1643) 48 To leave the literall sense..and to cleave unto Allegories. **1763** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 140 My natural will ever cleaved to evil. **1777** BURKE *Addr. King* Wks. 1842 II. 403 We exhort you..to cleave for ever to those principles. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 171 The mercenary soldiers..clave to King Henry.

† **5.** To remain steadfast, stand fast, abide, continue. *Obs.*

c **1205** LAY. 9389 For nis nauere nan oðer gomen þat cleouieð alswa ueste. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2384 Al egipte in his wil cliueð. **1340** [see CLEAVING *ppl. a.*[2]] **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. (T.) The apostles did conform the Christians..and made them cleave the better.

6. *trans.* To attach *to*. *arch. rare.*

1958 T. H. WHITE *Once & Future King* III. xxviii. 460 He didna cleave importance tae it, but told the people for its worth. **1979** A. FRASER *King Charles II* II. vii. 98 The real theme of the coronation—to cleave the Scottish people to their young King.

cleave, obs. form of CLEF.

cleaved (kli:vd), *ppl. a.* Split, cloven; having cleavage.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 44 The pressure to which the . . cleaved rocks . . have been subjected. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VI. 522 Fragments of cleaved rocks in an uncleaved conglomerate.

cleavelandite ('kli:vlənda1t). *Min.* [Named in 1823 after Cleaveland the mineralogist: see -ITE.] A variety of albite from Chesterfield, Mass.

1823 *Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. V. 381, I have . . preferred adopting the term *Cleavelandite* to denote the species. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 121 Clevelandite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 350.

†**'cleaveless,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CLEAVE *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be cleft; indivisible.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Calling Gods everlastingness, a cleaveless or indivisible *now*.

Hence †**'cleavelessness,** indivisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 31 When eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleavelesness.

cleaver[1] ('kli:və(r)). Also 5 clevere, 6 clyuer, 7 clever, cleever. [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who cleaves or splits (wood, etc.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clevere, *fissor*. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxvi. 1026 Euen from the Clyuer of thy wood, to the drawer of thy water. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 476 Get away . . if thou be a cleauer, to thy wedge and an axe. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2332/2 Cleavers and Carriers of Wood. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* IV. 5 Achilles, cleaver of the ranks of men [*Ἀχιλλῆος ῥηξήνορος*].

2. a. An instrument for cleaving; *spec.* a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses.

[ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* refers to 'cleavers' under **1449**, **1550**, **1554**, **1566**; language of record not stated.]

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Couperet*, a butcher's knife, a cleauer. **1633** MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, *Cook.* If that I had my cleaver here, I would divide your knaves head. **1868** STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* ii. 99 The Royal Cook stood at the door of the Abbey with his cleaver.

b. *marrow-bones and cleavers*: freq. referred to as instruments of 'rough music'.

c **1712** ARBUTHNOT (J.), With huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers cleavers. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 145 As if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music from . . the marrow-bones and cleavers. **1765** B. THORNTON (*title*), Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British Musick; viz. the Salt-box, Jew's-Harp, the Marrow-bones and Cleavers, the Hum-strum or Hurdy-gurdy, etc. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. i. 260.

c. *Archæol.* A primitive core-tool with a sharp edge at one end.

1935 *Nature* 21 Sept. 475/1 In Uganda this stage marks the beginning of a large-core technique for the manufacture of *coups de poing* and cleavers. **1959** J. D. CLARK *Prehist. S. Afr.* ii. 41 *Cleaver*, a similar all-purpose tool but with an axe-like cutting edge, usually at right-angles to the long axis.

'cleaver[2]. *rare.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who, or that which, cleaves or adheres; (in quot.) an adherent attribute.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 48 Body, and the cleavers to it, are further off from the God-like nature, than the soul is.

cleaver, -ly, obs. forms of CLEVER, -LY.

cleavers ('kli:vəz), **clivers** ('klıvəz). Forms: 5 cliure, clyure, 6–7 clyuer, cleuer (cleuer grasse), 7 cleauer, clauer, (? clives), 6–9 cliver; 6 cleeuers, 6– 7 clyuers, 6–9 clivers, 7–9 cleavers. [In OE. *clife* (= OHG. *chliba*, LG. *klive*, *klieve*, f. root of *clifian* to adhere, stick) was applied to the burdock, and *smæle clife* to *Galium Aparine*. The ME. repr. of this would be *clīve*. Instead of it, either by confusion with *cliver*, *clivre* 'claw, talon', or as agent sb. from the verb *clive*, CLEAVE, we find from 15th c. *clivre*, *cliver*, and at a later date, *cleavers*, as if 'things which cleave'.

(Upper Ger. has *kleber*, *klebere* (Grimm 1050), Ger. *klebekraut*, E. Fris. *klīf*, in same sense. Cf. also Du. *klijve*, *kleve*, 'lappa', bur-dock, and '*kliff* ivy', Kilian.]

The climbing plant *Galium Aparine* or Goosegrass, which adheres by its minute hooked bristles to hedges or shrubs, the clothes of passers-by, etc.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 22 Menge þær wið þa smalan clifan. *a* **1100** *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 (*Nomina herbarum*), *Apasina*, clife. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 157 *Rubea minor* . . cliure [*v.r.* clyure] uel tongebledes. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. D iij a, Gooshareth called also Clyuer because it cleueth vpon mennes clothes. **1552** HULOET, Cliuers or goslynge wede, *rueba minor*. **1562** BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 50 (Brit. & Holl.) [It] wil cleave to men or women's clothes, and therfore some do cal it clever grasse. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxiv. 538 Cliuer or Goosegrasse. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Amor de hortelano*, cleeuers, *Aparine*. **1611** COTGR., *Riéble*, Cleauer, Clauer, Goose-share, Loueman, Goose-grasse. **1677** GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. IV. iii. § 12 Goos-grass or Cliver. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Goose-grass, or Cleavers, hath six rough hairy leaves . . in whorles. **1779** MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 424 The juice of clivers or goose grass. **1880** JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 220 The dogs were all over cleavers sticking to their coats.

†**'cleavesome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1] + -SOME.] Easy to cleave or split; fissile.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 20 An inward ever-beingness, that is neither cleavesome, nor on and on. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 8 Of all hard Woods, Oak is the most Cleavesome, or splitteth the most easily.

Hence †**'cleavesomeness,** aptness to be cleft, fissility, divisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 Cleavesomness we know is the great hanger on to body. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 1 Qualities of Timber . . As Hardness, Softness . . Clevesomeness, Toughness.

cleaving ('kli:vıŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAVE; splitting.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 151 *Sectio*, cliofung. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyuynge or departynge [**1499** cleuynge], *scissura*. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 356 Let us take the axe . . and settle ourselves to cleaving and riveing. **1865** J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 Cleaving is an art in which none can excel but those who practise it early.

b. *intr.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Seasoning of Timber*, Submerging it in Water, to prevent cleaving.

2. *concr.* A cleft, fissure; parting of the limbs (cf. CLEFT 2).

c **1400** MAUNDEV. viii. 86 The Rocke cleef in two, and in that clevyng was our Lord hidd. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 150 They bind a strong rope about his shoulders and cleavings. **1724** in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1763) 322 Syne in the cleaving of a craig She found him drown'd in Yarrow.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 With the Cleaving-knife and the Mawl, split it into a square piece. **1861** *Macm. Mag.* III. 185/2 The cleaving property of the diamond.

cleaving ('kli:vıŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CLEAVE *v.*[2]] The action of adhering or sticking *to*.

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* (E.E.T.S.) 42 But ware of cleuyng to the panne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clyuynge to, or fastenynge to a þynge [**1499** cleuynge], *adhesio*. **1655** *Ref. Commw. Bees* 60 To keep asunder the wax from cleaving.

b. *fig.* (see the verb).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Entretenement*, an entertaining, a cleauing one to an other. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 54. 94 A precise cleaving . . to Gods word. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. (1876) 215 The instinctive cleaving of every thing that lives to its own existence.

cleaving ('kli:vıŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That cleaves or splits.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 109 The cleauing rock, from whence a fountayn brake. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* V. 189 He cut the cleaving sky. **1819** SHELLEY *Let. Peacock* 25 Feb., Sky-cleaving mountains.

'cleaving, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CLEAVE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].]

†1. As *adj.* Adhesive; clinging; clammy. *Obs.*

c **1350** HAMPOLE in *Archæol.* XIX. 322 His fete schul wexe colde, his womb clevyng. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 The nature of a passyon of ire or fylthy pleasure of the body is so viscose & cleuynge. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Fat and pitch being cleaving bodies.

2. That cleaves, adheres, or clings.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 55 A cleaving curse be his inheritance to all generations. **1691–8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 164 So to . . fasten myself upon him by the most Cleaving Love. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 214 The cleaving taint which is theirs by birth.

†b. *fig.* Abiding, lasting, persistent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 54 þise sceles byeþ zuo cleuiinde þet þe wyseste and þe holyiste man byeþ oþerhuyl beca3t. *Ibid.* 107 þe memorie is zuo cleuiynde ine him.

'cleavingly, *adv.* In a cleaving manner.

1340 *Ayenb.* 103 þer ne is non . . þet zuo propreliche, zuo ssortliche, zuo cleuiyndelyche, zuo sotilliche þe names nemneþ. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiv, For thenne thynkith it of non erthly thynge cleuyngly. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The fore part of this iawe is . . rough, whereby the Muscles . . might more cleuyngly grow.

cleaze, obs. pl. of CLEE, claw, hoof.

†**cleche,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [If not merely an error for *cloche* (see CLUTCH *sb.*), this may be a southern form corresponding to CLEEK *sb.*: but see also CLEACH.] A clutch.

c **1225** *Ancr. R.* 174 Leste he drawe ou utward . . &. . worpen upon ou his crokes [*C.* hise cleches, *T.* clokes].

cleche, obs. f. CLEACH *v.* and *sb.*

‖**cleché, -ée** ('klɛtʃı, ‖klɛʃe), *a. Her. Obs.* Also cletchee, clechy. [F., f. L. type **clāvicātus*, according to Littré, in sense 'key-holed', f. *clāvis* key.] Of an ordinary: (according to most authors) Voided or pierced through with a figure of the same kind, so as to show the tincture of the field. (But see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* I. v. 42 A Cross Sable surmounted of another Argenti Of Morgan l. 2. fo. 55 it is termed a Cross clechee . . [it] differeth from the cross voided only in this that it hath ends, and the voided none. **1708–15** KERSEY *Cleche* (in *Heraldry*), when any Ordinary is pierced thro' with the same Figure. **1730–6** in BAILEY (*folio*). **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cleché*, or *Clechy* . . But . . some other writers, will have this pierceing to be only a circumstance of the cross *cleché*, and call it by the name *vuidé*, voided. The thing that denominates it *cleché*, is its spreading from the centre towards the extremities, which are very wide, and end in an angle in the middle. **1848** *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* s.v., The arms of Sir Thomas Banaster . . were argent, a cross clechée, sable, though some say he bore a cross pointed.

cleck (klɛk), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5–6 clek. [a. ON. *klekja*, in Sw. *kläcka*, Da. *klække* to hatch. Cf. CLETCH.]

1. *trans.* Of birds: To hatch. Also *absol.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Schir, 3it Remembir* 24 Kynd natyve nest dois clek bot owlis. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 388 Birdis clekkit as tha war wont till do. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 40 To cleck burdis of thir egis.

2. *transf.* Of human beings. (Contemptuously.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 95 3e ben clekkid out to pursuwe holi chirche. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 9 The[e] clekkit that horrible mont, Caucasus hait. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Since the day ye was cleckit.

3. *fig.* To hatch (devices, plots, etc.).

1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 91 The Amelekis, that lesingis weill can clek. **1725** RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, To cleck, and spread the grossest lies aff-hand.

cleck-goose, obs. form of CLAIK-GOOSE.

'clecking, *vbl. sb.* Also 9 clackin. [f. CLECK *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLECK; hatching; (*transf.* in quot.).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, 'Clecking time's aye canty time.'

2. A hatching, a brood (of chickens, etc).

1787 BURNS *Selkirk to Creech* viii, Like some bewildered chicken Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin By hoodie-craw. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xxxii. 283 The bairns of the last clecking are to be provided for by their mother's uncle.

cled, cledde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CLEAD *v.*; see also CLAD.

cledge (klɛdʒ). [Of doubtful origin: probably connected with CLAG, as an umlaut derivative of same root.

If *cledge* went back to OE., its form would be *clecg*:—original **clagja-*, or *clagjo-*; cf. *edge*, *hedge*. The latter correspond to Ger. *eck(e*, *hecke*, and it is possible that the analogue of *cledge* is *kleck*, *klecke* in sense 'heap of dirt, sticky mass': see *kleck* 2 *a*, in Grimm. Connexion with CLAY, OE. *clǽg*, is excluded by the fact that there the g represents not palatalized *g*, but original *j(y)*, *klaijo-*.]

A local name for clay or clayey soil, in Kent, etc.; also technically applied to the upper of the two beds of Fuller's Earth, in Bedfordshire, and elsewhere in England.

1723 HOLLOWAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 419 The Fullers-Earth; the upper Layer of which, being about a Foot deep, they call the Cledge [in Bedfordsh.]. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Fuller's earth*, The upper stratum of this [at Wavedon, Beds.] is about a foot thick, and they call it *cledge*. **1768** *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Clay, or brick-earth, strong cledge, flint-gravel, etc. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cledge*, clay; stiff loam.

cledgy ('klɛdʒı), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of cledge; clayey; stiff, tenacious, sticky.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 139 The sundrie kinds of mould, as the cledgie or claie. **1587** *Ibid.* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 Although the waters that run by chalke or cledgie soiles be good. **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Clodgy*, *cledgy*, stiff and dirty. *Kent.* **1768** *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 The stiff cledgy land was but little better. **1876** *Surrey Provinc.* (E.D.S.), *Cledgy*, wet, sticky, of ground. Land is said 'to work so cledgy'. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cledgy*, stiff and sticky.

†**clee.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cléa, cléo, 3 cleu, 4 klee, 4–5 cle, 4–6 (9 *dial.*) clee, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) clea, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) cley, 7 cleye, cleie, 8–9 *dial.* clay. *Pl.* 1 cléo, 4–5 cleon, cleen, cleos, 4– clees, 4–5 cles, 4, 7 cleas, 6 cleyse, cleaze, cleaes, 6–7 clese, cleese, 6– cleyes, cleys. [Another form of the sb. CLAW, representing the original OE. form of the nominative, *cléa* (*cléo*); while *claw* represents the oblique cases (*clawe*, etc.), and the later nominative *clawu* reconstructed on these. See CLAW.

Cléa occurs in *Vesp. Ps.*, and, with dat. pl. *cléam*, also in (? WS.) *Alexander's Epistle to Aristotle* 375, 378; a dat. pl. *clâm* in *Phœnix* 277 may possibly be for *cléam*. *Cléo* occurs only in poetry: Thorpe's *Ps.* (not WS.). *Cléa* represented prehist. *clau*, *claw-* or *cláw-*, from original **klawâ-* or **klǣwâ* (cf. *wéa*, *péa*: Sievers *Ags. Gram.* § 112). Of *cléo* the history is not quite clear: it might be a northern form corresponding to *cléa* (from *cláw-*), as *déd* to *dǽd* (see Sievers *loc. cit.*). It is the normal source of ME. *cleu*, *cle*, *clee*; ME. *clea* may represent OE. *cléa*; the later spelling *cley*, *clay* is unexplained.]

1. = CLAW *sb.* 1.

c **1250** *Meid Maregrete* xlvi, Anoþer deuel . . E heuede eien on is cleu . ant eken on is to. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 172 A cat . . wol . . To hur clees [*v.r.* cleos, cleon, clawes] clawen ows. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* xxxiii. (Arb.) 76 With her bylle and scharpe cleys. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 The cuttynge of the doggis cleyse. **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 349 Take the clee of a bittor. **1581** J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œt.* 206 b, Cralling crab . . With crooking cleaze. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, Vulture death and those relentless cleies. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 Some single cley in their [birds'] Foot. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly . . four legs are cloven and arm'd with little clea's or tallons. **1691** F. BROKESBY in Ray *Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 8 In . . [East Riding] for Straw they use Strea, and for Claws, Cleas. **1881** *N. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clea*, claw.

b. Occasionally put for, or including, the foot or limb so armed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 39 A cat wold ete fishes Withoute weting of his clees. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxx. 430 The Gryffon .. toke Huon in his clees. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xix. (ed. 7) 471 The fore part of Scorpio, whose fore cleaes do lie upon the two ballances.

2. A hoof; one of the parts of a cloven foot; = CLAW *sb.* 2.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 32 [lxix. 31] Cælf niowe hornas forðledende and clea. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) ibid., Swyþor þonne æðele cealf, þeah þe him upp-aga horn on beafde, oððe hearde cleo. *a* **1300** *E.E. Psalter* ibid., Kalf .. Forthledand hornes and klees. **1382** WYCLIF *ibid.*, Hornes bringende forth, and cles [**1388** clees]. —— *Gen.* xlix. 17 The cleen of an hors. —— *Judg.* v. 22 Cleas of hors. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Tho cle of pygge. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §47 Take that shepe, and loke betwene his clese. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 28 Melt that on the fore hoofe or clee. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 15 Pigs cleyes. **1797** DOWNING *Disord. Horn. Cattle* 90 And the clays will stride out one from the other wider than usual. *Ibid.* 118 The clees or horny part of the foot. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Claws, clees, cleys*, the respective parts of a cloven-foot. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clay.* **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clay, cleä.*

cleede, var. of CLEAD *v.*, to clothe.

cleef(e, obs. f. CLEVE, CLEAVE pa. t. CLEAVE *v.*[1]

cleek (kli:k), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 cleke, 5–7 cleik, 8– cleek. [Related to CLEEK *v.*; cf. southern ME. *cleche*. Cf. also CLICK.]

1. a. A large hook or crook for catching hold of and pulling something; or for hanging articles on, from a rafter, or the like. *Cleeks* are used by fishermen.

1426 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) §7 Cleikes of irin, to draw downe Timber and Ruiffis that ar fired. **1541** *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *310 Nalis, [or] clekis to hing þe clathis. **1682** CLAVERHOUSE in Napier *Mem.* (1859) I. i. 137 The smith at Minnigaff, that made all the clikys. **17..** *Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1846) 113 He has made a cleek but and a creel. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 B, is a hook, or the cleek .. which joins the muzzle and swingle-tree. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvii, 'He hings his sword on the cleek'. **1865** *Reader* 12 Aug. 172/1 Having lost a hand .. Ronald has had it replaced by an iron hook, which he calls a 'cleek'.

b. *Golf.* An iron-headed club with a straight, narrow face and a long shaft. Also *attrib.*

1829 J. S. BLACKIE *Let.* 11 Dec. in *Lett. to Wife* (1909) 42 As if the golfers at St. Andrews should go down to the links .. with an immense array of all sorts of clubs, and then, after having swung their drivers and cleques most scientifically in the air, should come back again without playing a single game. **1857** [see PUT, PUTT *v.*[2] 3]. **1883** *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 He .. is ready with .. the cleek [at golf]. **1890** H. G. HUTCHINSON *Golf* iv. 102 It is a stroke .. with the brassy, cleek or iron. **1893** —— *Golfing* (ed. 2) 19 We cannot be far wrong in advising the golfer to choose his cleek-heads thick. **1909** P. A. VAILE *Mod. Golf* 107 The ordinary cleek shot.

2. An act of cleeking, a clutch.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2163 May vs no3t limp .. To couer be cas at a cleke courseris a thousand?

†**3.** Name of some griping disease; Jamieson says 'cramp in the legs'. *Obs.* .

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the couteuill, the claisps and the cleiks.

4. *Comb.*, as ***cleek-staff, -shank***, etc.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cley[k]staffe, *cambuca.*

cleek (kli:k), *v. north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 cleke, 6 cleake, 6– cleik, 7– cleek. *Pa. t.* 5– claucht, claught; also *Sc.* cleikit. [A northern form corresp. to southern CLEACH, ME. *clechen*: cf. CLEEK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To seize with the clutch or hand; to lay hold of, clutch, grasp, or seize, firmly, suddenly, or eagerly. Also *to cleek hold (of)*.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 240 An I cleke yowe, I schall felle yow. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 98 Be the coler claucht him withoutyn baid. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 89 Thai claucht and lappit in thar armys This Quene. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1169 The gled the pece claucht in his cluke. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 206 Cleake. *corripere.* *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxiv. Wks. XI. 66 The proposal .. makes souls so affected cleek the faster hold. **1790** BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 217 The carlin claught her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, 'Wanting to cleik the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller)'. **1818** —— *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'I made what haste I could to cleek the callant'.

2. To lay hold of and draw suddenly *to* oneself, as with a hook or crook: to snatch.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 300 þei shal cleke to freris alle þe goodis þat þei mai geten. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1164 That thus clekys this corsaunt owte of thir heghe clyffez. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1046 Cleikand to thame skarlote and Crammosie. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii, *To Aduersars Lawyers* 2 Suppose 3e come to cleik auay my King.

b. To snatch, pluck, or pull, *out, up, off.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2123 He clekys owtte Collbrande fulle clenlyche burneschte. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2937 (Ashm.) With þat he clekis vp þe coupe [*v.r.* clyght vp a cupe]. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2478 His sholder als ofgan he kleke. **1572** *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 244 Power to cleik up the benifices. *a* **1745** *Jacobite Ballad*, '*Wee Wee German Lairdie*', And up his beggar duds he cleeks. **1855** E. WAUGH *Lancash. Life* (1857) 30 Cleeked up like lumps o' gowd.

c. *fig.* To snatch *up*, raise suddenly.

a **1550** *Peebles to Play* vi, He cleekit up ane hie ruf sang.

3. To catch or lay hold of with a cleek.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 45 'The chance o' cleiking a fish'.

Hence (and from *sb.*) **cleeked** *a.*, **'cleeking** *ppl. a.*; **'cleeky** *Sc., a.*, addicted to cleeking, grasping, captious; *sb.* a cleeked stick, a crooked staff.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* VIII. D viij b, I am molested very muche with fowles and cleekynge theves. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 369 Another walked behind the horses with a cleeked staff. **1810** CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 165 (Jam.) Ken ye whare cleekie Murray's gane? **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) Frae that day to this my guid aik cleeky has never been mair heard tell o'.

cleen, obs. pl. of CLEE, claw, hoof.

cleen, cleepe, cleer, cleer-eie, cleet, obs. ff. CLEAN, CLEPE, CLEAR, CLARY, CLEAT.

cleer(e)te, var. of CLERETE, *Obs.*

cleeve, another form of CLEVE, slope, etc.

cleeve, cleevers, obs. ff. CLEAVE, CLEAVERS.

†**'cleevy**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CLEVE *sb.*[1]] Abounding in 'eleves' or cliffs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Frontisp., See Albion plas't In Power and plenty, on hir Cleeuy Throne.

clef[1] (klɛf). Forms: 6 cliefe, 6–7 cliffe, 7 *Sc.* cleiffe, 7–8 cleave, 7–9 cliff, 8 cleff, 8– clef. [a. F. *clef*:—L. *clāv-em* key. In spelling formerly confused with the various forms of CLIFF, CLEVE; cf. quots. 1658, 1674.]

Music. A character placed on a particular line of a stave, to indicate the name and pitch of the notes standing on that line, and hence of those on the other lines and spaces. Sometimes loosely = *stave*.

There are three clefs in use, the C, tenor, or alto clef, the G or treble elef, and the F or bass clef, which denote respectively the middle C on a piano, the G above, and the F below.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many keyes, how many cliffes, how many moodes. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 77. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse shewing the height and lownes of euery note standing on the same verse. *Ibid.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Cliefes do they set at the beginning of the verse. **1658** COKAINE *Elegy Pilkington* 22 Poems (1669) 78 The Muses two-clif'd Hill he did surpass Whose Musick had three Cliffs to do it grace. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 Called seven Cliffs or more properly Cleaves. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 477 The circle, with a note of interrogation, placed at the beginning of each line where the Clef should be, seems to ask the Singer in what Key or Clef he means to begin. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 230 His ears were insensible to all sounds below F, marked by the base cliff. **1880** HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 370/2 When notes are written 'in the tenor clef' (more properly 'on the tenor stave').

†**b.** *B clef*: the name formerly given to the two characters now called *flat* (♭) and *natural* (♮), both of which originated from modifications of the letter b, used to denote B flat and B natural respectively. Cf. B II. 1.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The ♭ cliefe which is common to euery part, is made thus ♭ or thus ♮ the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. **1706** PHILLIPS *s.v.*, The fourth is nam'd the B-cliff, or B-fa-be-mi Cliff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to shew, when Notes are to be sung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp.

fig. **1625** PEMBLE *Justification* 219 Needlesse speculations telling vs, that now the Apostle hath altered his cliffe. *a* **1657** SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 140 They tempered ther stringes to such a cleiffe of ambition and superstitious foolriy. **1868** WHITMAN *On Beach at Night Alone*, I think a thought of the clef of the universes.

†**clef**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [app. Anglo-Fr. **clef* ad. L. *clāvus* pin: cf. quots. (Grafton not knowing the word, tried to make sense with *cleft.*) Cf. CLAVE[2] 3.] The pin or needle of a weighing-beam.

1494 FABYAN VII. 342 Was ordeynyd, yᵗ the beame shulde stande vpryght, the cleffe thereof enclynynge to neyther partye, as it doth in weyinge of golde and syluer. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. III*, II. 131 Ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright in the cleft thereof enclinyng to neyther partie.

Cf. **1256** *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camd.) 25, in fine 40 Hen. III, *De Correctione Statere Domini Regis* .. Excepto auro et argento quod semper ponderatur per medium clavum, neque trahens ad pondam neque ad aurum sive ad argentum. **1269** *ibid.* (53 Hen. III) *De Stateris et Pond. Mercatorum extran.* Ponderato per medium clavum [*mispr.* clavium; *but MS. has* clauũ] sicut aurum et argentum. **1353** *Act 27 Edw. III*, c. 10 (*Statute of the Staple*) Issint que la lange du balance soit owele, saunz encliner a lune partie ou a lautre. PULTON *transl.* So that the tongue of the ballance be euen without bowing to one side or to the other.

clef, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

clefe, obs. f. CLIFF, CLEVE[1]; obs. pa. t. CLEAVE *v.*[1]; obs. f. CLEAVE *v.*[2]

cleft, clift, *sb.* Forms: 4–9 clift, (5–7 clifte, 5 clyft(e, 6 klyfft), 6– cleft. Also *β* 4–5 clif, 4–6 clyff(e, 6–8 cliff(e. [Found in 13–14th c. in form *clyft, clift*, app. going back to an unrecorded OE. **clyft*:—OTeut. *klufti-z*, f. *klub-* weak grade of **kleub-*, *cléof-* to cleave. Cf. OHG. *chluft* (MHG., mod.G., and Du. *kluft*), ON. *kluft*, Sw. *klyft*, Da. *klyft* hole, cave, den, *klöft* cleft, chink, crevice. The subseq. change to *cleft* (which has never entirely displaced *clift*) is through assimilation to *cleft*, recent pa. pple. of CLEAVE. In 16–18th c. this word appears to have been almost completely confounded with CLIFF, the two forms *cliff, clift*, being used promiscuously for both words: see the quotations marked *β*, and see CLIFF, CLIFT.]

1. *gen.* A space made by cleaving, splitting, or separation of parts; a split, fissure, crack, crevice.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19842 He loked to þe lift, And sagh þar in a mikel clift. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 83 Se hem ry3t as þou3 it were þoru3 a litel clifte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyff, clyft, or ryfte, *sissura, rima.* **1530** PALSGR. 206/1 Clyft of a tree, *crevx.* **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 173 The ryftes and clyftes. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 644 The Cleft or Fissure in the Larynx. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 47 There are narrow clifts in the monument. **1776** WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 220 Petal, bell-shaped .. Border with 6 clefts. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 12 If .. the clift in her lip spread much, she [a hare] is old. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiv, Through the drifts the snowy clifts Did send a dismal sheen. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 739/1 This hollow [in a horse's foot] is termed the cleft of the frog. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The Red Sea and Valley of Jordan .. form a narrow cleft of great depth.

†**b.** A parting (of the hair). *Obs. rare.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18837 (Cott.) In hefd he had a clift beforn, Als nazarens has þat þar er born.

β. form cliff.

c **1325** [see 2 a]. **1440** [see 1]. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* vi. 2 The children of Israel made them clyffes in yᵉ mountaynes, and caues and holdes. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 357 Searchyng the clyffes of theyr ryftes. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 53 The litile clyffes or streakes therein. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *2 Esdras* xvi. 29 In thicke woodes, and cliffes of rockes. **1670** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 The stony quarry, full of cleffs. **1670** J. PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* iii. 3 The cliffs or chincks of Rocks. **1694** [see 2 c].

2. *spec.* **a.** The parting of the thighs, the 'cleaving' or 'fork'. Now *dial.*

c **1325** *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La furchure*, the clif [*MS. Arund. & Camb.* cleft]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 437 Doun his hond he launcheth to the clifte. **1664** COTTON *Scarron.* 60 From her Armpits or her Cliffe. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 289 Legs and thees a' o' ae thickness frae cute to cleft.

b. A split made by partially cleaving a tree or the like; *esp.* a slit or split to receive a graft.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xxxi. (1495) 622 The reid .. is somwhat clouen for to yeue ynke the better, and the ryght syde of the clyfte is somwhat lenger than the lyfte syde. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 Bruyn .. put his heed ouer his eeris in to the clyft of the tree. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 74 b, You must take heed .. that the cleft be not to slacke nor to strait. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xiv. (R.), That the clift of the stocke gape not too much (as being over wide for the graffe). **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* III. 110 You may make an end of stretching, or closing the Cleft .. when the Graff, or Graffs are plac'd as they should be. **1712–1851** [see 5].

c. A crack of the skin, a chap; a disease of the feet of horses.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 210 a, It helpeth all the clefts and chops happening on the handes and feete in the winter tyme. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 266/1 For cleftes of the Lippes, Handes, Woemens Pappes, and Heeles. **1694** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3003/4 Lost .. a brown bay Mare .. with a cliff behind. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clift's*, call'd otherwise Cracks in the Heels, a Disease incident to Horses. *a* **1755** *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), *Clefts* appear on the bought of the pasterns.

d. *Surg.* The aperture in *cleft palate* (see next).

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 606 If in very large cleft the closure be difficult. **1885** T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) II. 502 It will be frequently found that these partial clefts are very broad.

†**3.** One of the pieces formed by cleaving; *esp.* split wood for fuel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 799 þat all to-wrasted þai wod, & warpyd in-sonder, All claters in clyftez, clene to þair fistez. **1527** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Carriage of a lode of clyftis and pylys. **1562** *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (1869) 110 A klyfft to make steyes for the belle whelles. **1640** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For helpinge to lood the cleffts to make pales and railes. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. §10 (1681) 108 Good cleft for the fire. **1887** *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 'Wheeling' a large stick known in Tipperary as a 'quarter clift'.

b. A strip of glass as cut by the glazier.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/2 The Glasiers Diamond .. by which he cuts his Glass .. into Lengths or Clifts, and from such long pieces or Clifts into shorter pieces as Squares or Quarryes.

4. A division formed by cleaving: *spec.* **a.** one of the divisions of the foot in animals; **b.** one of the divisions of an orange or similar fruit (*dial.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 The camell is clouefotyd and hath felles in the clyftes .. and those clyftes ben flesshly as the clifte of a beers fote. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxix. 371 With leaves cloven or cut into five, sixe, or seven cliftes. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two clawes. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 44 In a Greyhound .. a round Foot, and good large Clefts. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 The hoof of the swine is also found divided into 5 clefts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleft-hole*; *cleft-nursed* adj.; **cleft-graft** *v.* to graft in a cleft (see 2 b); so **cleft-grafted** *ppl. a.*; **cleft-grafting** *vbl. sb.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 25 Cutting off the head of the Stock, and smooth it as in Cleft-graffing. **1712** MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Filberts may be cleft-grafted on the common nut. **1731-59** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (R.), *Cleft-grafting*.. also called stock or slit-grafting, is proper for trees or stocks of a lesser size. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Noger*, Their bigness is about an inch at least, for either Blast-holes, or Clift-holes. **1851** GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 228 They may be..cleft-grafted like the rose. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1040 This mere chance-sown, cleft-nursed seed.

cleft (klɛft), *ppl. a.* [One of the forms of the pa. pple. of CLEAVE *v.*[1]: cf. CLOVEN.] Split asunder; split into thin pieces.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Tho lay there certain wode cleft. *c* **1520** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206, xiij peysses of clyft wodd, 20*d*. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 A Billet is a piece of Cleft Wood for to Burn. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* II. 508 From the cleft wood the crackling flames aspire. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Calum* vi. 16 Cleft waves.

b. Split or divided to a certain depth; bifurcate. *cleft palate*: a malformation of the palate, in which a longitudinal gap exists in the middle or on either side of the roof of the mouth. *a cleft stick*: a position in which advance and retreat are alike impossible, a dilemma, a fix. †*cleft* (or *cloven*) *beasts*: insects. Rarely in *cleft hoof, foot*, where *cloven* is the ordinary word.

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* i, Plinie nameth Bees cleft beasts because of the division or parting betweene of the heade and shoulders. [*Ibid.* vi, Of all cloven beasts the bees are principally to be cherished.] **1647** COWLEY *Mistr., Not Fair*, So men..Believe it fair..Till the cleft foot discovers all. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 16 Not steepy Pindus..Nor cleft Parnassus. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 355 You may ..stick your candle in a bottle..or a cleft stick. **1782** COWPER *Corr.* Wks. 1837 XV. 106 We are squeezed to death, between the two sides of that sort of alternative which is commonly called a cleft stick. **1784** REYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 458, I put him in a cleft stick. **1829** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Corn Laws* in *Exerc.* (1842) I. 95 The other side are in a cleft stick; they cannot go on long as they are, and they cannot stir into any new path without demolishing the Corn Laws. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §254 The surfaces.. are so flattened that the appearance is that of a single cleft hoof. **1847** SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 599 Cases of hare-lip and cleft-palate. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 527 Having..successfully treated a medical student for cleft palate. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4. 98 A leaf..is said to be cleft, when the division is half way down or more, and the lobes or sinuses narrow or acute. **1885** Arnold's *Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 190 Cleft-palate knife..cleft-palate chisel.

c. *fig.* Divided, twofold.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 293 O cleft effect! cold modesty, hot wrath.

d. *Linguistics* (esp. *Transformational Grammar*). *cleft sentence*, a two-clause sentence derived by transformation from a single clause in order to emphasize a particular element of the clause, the resultant sentence starting with *it is* or another form of the verb *to be* (as '*it is x that* we want' from 'we want *x*'). Similarly, *cleft construction*.

1937 O. JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* xxv. 83 (*heading*) Cleft Sentences... A fourth class of sentences beginning with *it is*. **1963** R. B. LEES in *Zeitschr. für Phonetik Sprachwissensch.* XVI. 371 At least three different analyses have been proposed for the so-called 'Cleft-sentence' construction in English. **1976** *Archivum Linguisticum* VII. 146 The mechanism of cleft construction can be used to predicate and bring into focus any of the grammatical (modal) functions: subject, object, adjunct. **1982** R. QUIRK *Style & Communication in Eng. Lang.* i. 14 There is..the over-use of the cleft sentence to provide little-wanted focus upon time adverbials.

†**cleft, clift**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb. or pa. pple.] *intr.* To divide, split, cleave.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 17 That Earth, that by moulding in the hand doth clift and cleaue. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds..must be macerated long in warm water..that the cortex may cleft.

cleft, pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLEAVE[1]; rarely of CLEAVE[2].

clefted, clifted, *ppl. a.* [f. CLEFT, CLIFT *sb.* + -ED; but *clefted* is sometimes app. an extended form of the pa. pple *cleft*.] Having clefts, divisions, or fissures; cleft, split.

1552 HULOET, *Clefted* or cleued in two partes, *bifidus*. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 159 Dipping in the pits of bloud a sort of clifted brands. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 440 To cover close with cloven or clefted cloaths or garments. **1697** CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. iii, The swarming populace spread every wall..through clifted stones, stretching and staring. **1776** WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 208 Flowers sitting, mostly 4-clefted. **1861** L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The whole clifted and pinnacled circumference [of an ice-berg]. *a* **1876** AIRD *Buy a Broom* i, Among the clefted branches.

†**'clefture**. *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEFT + -URE.] State of being cleft; *concr.* a cleft, fissure.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* III. iii. 122 Of..clefture, chappynge or chynynge of the mouthe. **1596** *Edw. III*, III. i. 36 The cranny'd cleftures of the through-shot planks.

†**'clefty**, *a. Obs.* Having clefts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 319, I ran-countred..in a clefty Creek close by the Sea side, a Moorish Brigantine.

cleg (klɛg). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 clege, 6 clegge, 7–9 clegg. [a. ON. *kleggi*, mod.Norw. *klegg*.] A gadfly, horse-fly, or breeze.

a **1449** W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotichron.* (1759) II. 376 The unlatit woman..pungis as the cleg. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 66 A Clege. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 53 A clegge, flée, *solipunga*. **1656** *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 308 Sir Christopher Pack did cleave like a clegg, and was very angry he could not be heard *ad infinitum*. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 936 The English [call it] a Burrel-fly, Stowt, and Breese: and also of sticking and clinging, Cleg and Clinger. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clegs*, the large grey flies which torment horses and cattle in summer. 'He sticks like a cleg.' **1872** *Daily News* 24 Aug., For animals of their size, 'clegs' are exceedingly light-footed.

b. *Comb.*, as *cleg-stung* adj.

1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* in *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 136 Like cattle prodit with a prong, Or cleg-stung fillies.

clei, obs. f. CLAY.

cleid, cleith, Sc. var. of CLEAD *v.*

cleidoic (klaɪ'dəʊɪk), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. κλειδ-όω lock up (cf. κλειδ-, κλείς key) + -IC.] Closed-up: used of an egg encased in a shell or membrane.

1931 J. NEEDHAM *Chem. Embryol.* III. 1615 The avian egg is thus, in the strictest sense of the word, a closed box, with walls which can only be penetrated by matter in the gaseous state. The term 'cleidoic'..is suggested for this state of affairs. *Ibid.*, The history of the steps which led to the cleidoic egg is the history of eggs in general. **1935** *Nature* 16 Mar. 413/2 The biological meaning of the numerous facts centring round the cleidoic egg.

cleidomancy, clido- ('klaɪdəʊmænsɪ). [f. Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a key.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 326 Clidomancy should be exercised when the sun or moon is in Virgo, the name should be written upon a key, the key should be tied to a Bible, etc.

cleido-mastoid (klaɪdəʊ'mæstɔɪd), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key, clavicle + MASTOID.] Pertaining to the clavicle and mastoid process; applied to the posterior part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 725/1 That part..becomes confounded with the deltoid and with the cleido-mastoid. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cleidotomy (klaɪ'dɒtəmɪ). *Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *cleidotomia* (Phänomenoff 1895, in *Zentralblatt f. Gynäk.* XIX. 585), f. Gr. κλειδ-, κλείς key, clavicle + -TOMY.] Surgical division of the clavicle of the fœtus undertaken when the shoulders of the fœtus prevent normal delivery.

1901 *Trans. Edin. Obstet. Soc.* XXVI. 24 (*heading*) Cleidotomy: An Operation Accessory to Craniotomy..By J. W. Ballantyne. **1904** J. W. BALLANTYNE *Essent. Obstet.* 207 *Cleidotomy*. Division of one or both clavicles, is the most scientific and effective plan of diminishing the bisacromial (large) diameter of the trunk.

cleie, var. of CLEE, hoof, claw.

cleiffe, cleik, Sc. ff. CLEF, CLEEK.

cleime, cleine, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLEAN.

cleinge, cleir, obs. ff. CLENGE, CLEAR.

cleistocarp ('klaɪstəʊkɑ:p). *Bot.* Also clistocarp. [f. Gr. κλειστός closed + καρπός fruit.] In mosses and fungi, an ascogonium whose asci and spores develop within a completely closed capsule, from which the spores escape by the rupture of the sac. So **cleisto'carpous** *a.*, having a closed capsule, having a capsule without an operculum.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 73/2 The *Phascaceæ* are termed 'cleistocarpous' in contradistinction to the 'stegocarpous' Mosses. **1887** W. HILLHOUSE tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 261 The section of cleistocarpous Ascomycetes. **1887** GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Goebel's Outl. Classification & Special Morphol. Plants* 477/1 *Cleistocarp*, ascocarp in which the asci and ascospores are formed inside a completely closed envelope from which the ascospores escape by its final rupture. **1887, 1940** [see *ascocarp*]. **1955** E. V. WATSON *Brit. Mosses & Liverworts* 128 Other cleistocarpous mosses..show a very different leaf shape, and cell structure.

cleistogamic (klaɪstəʊ'gæmɪk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός closed (f. κλείειν to close) + γάμ-ος marriage + -IC; cf. *phanerogamic*.] Applied to certain small inconspicuous permanently closed flowers, adapted for self-fertilization, occurring in various plants (e.g. *Oxalis Acetosella*, different species of *Viola*, etc.) on the same individuals as the normal larger brightly-coloured flowers, which in such cases are either cross-fertilized or barren. So **cleisto'gamically** *adv.*, **clei'stogamous** *a.*, **clei'stogamously** *adv.*; **cleistogamy** (-'stɒgəmɪ), the occurrence of cleistogamous flowers.

1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 They have been called by Dr. Kuhn [in 1867] cleistogamic. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 26 Such 'cleistogamic' flowers..are already known to exist in about fifty genera.

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 39 In the cleistogamous flowers of Oxalis acetosella. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 810 The cleistogamous self-fertilised flowers. **1881** MOORE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 84 Undoubted cases of cleistogamy. **1885** COUTTS TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 The flowers..were fertilised and fruited cleistogamically. **1885** H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* ii. 85 Cleistogamously fertilised.

clei'stogenous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός (see prec.) + L. *-gen-us* born, bearing + -OUS.] Bearing cleistogamous flowers; see prec. So also **'cleistogene** *a.*

1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 3 Plants called cleistogene, which bear on the same stock two kinds of flowers.

cleit (klɪ:t). *local.* Also cleet, clett. [Gael. *cléit* rocky eminence; cf. CLET, f. ON. *klettr* cliff, crag.] A small shelter, often used for storing peat, birds' eggs, etc.

1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Cleit*, a cot-house; Aberd[een] Reg[isters]. **1903** *Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.* 17 The Fork-tailed Petrels on Borrera, St. Kilda, nest in the 'cleets' or little turf houses of the natives, among the sods of dry turf. **1927** *Glasgow Herald* 1 July 12 Small stone shelters known locally [St. Kilda] as Cleits. **1937** *Brit. Birds* XXX. 236 It [*sc.* the Fork-tailed Petrel] will eventually be definitely proved to breed among the stone 'cleits' built by the men who visit the island annually to collect young gannets. **1952** J. FISHER *Fulmar* vi. 130 These were the famous St. Kilda *cletts*, or *cleits*.

cleith(e, cleitht: see CLEAD *v.*

cleithral ('klaɪθrəl), *a. Greek Arch.* [f. Gr. κλεῖθρ-ον bar for closing, *pl.* lattice (f. κλεί-ειν to close) + -AL[1].] Of a temple: Having a roof, covered in: opposed to HYPÆTHRAL.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.* **1867** ASHPITEL *Archit.* 307 A Greek Doric hexastyle, peripteral, and cleithral temple.

cleithrum ('klaɪθrəm). *Zool.* Pl. cleithra. [mod.L. (C. Gegenbaur 1895, in *Morphol. Jahrb.* XXIII. 1), f. Gr. κλεῖθρον bar for closing a door.] A dermal bone in the pectoral arch of some fishes and amphibia.

1896 *Zool. Rec. 1895 Pisces* 15 The bone termed *clavicula* in Fishes is not homologous with that of higher Vertebrates. .. The two bones are now called *clavicula* and *cleithrum*. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 262/2 The primitive pectoral girdle ..becomes in the Teleostomes..replaced functionally by a secondary shoulder girdle formed of superficially placed membrane bones (supraclavicular and cleithrum or 'clavicle'). **1910** PARKER & HASWELL *Textbk. Zool.* (ed. 2) II. 302 There is also, on each side, a bone called the *cleithrum*, connected with the corresponding clavicle: there is..reason for thinking this to be homologous with the bone..called clavicle in Teleostomi. **1956** A. S. ROMER *Osteol. Reptiles* vii. 298 The cleithrum, however, is an element which tended toward rapid reduction, even in early reptiles.

clek, obs. f. CLECK *v.*, to hatch.

cleke, obs. f. CLEEK.

cleket(t, -yt, obs. ff. CLICKET.

clem (klɛm), **clam** (klæm), *v.*[1] *dial.* Forms: 6– clem (clemmed), 7– clam. Mod. dial.: *Lancash., Cheshire, Shropsh., Huddersfield, Derbysh., Leicestersh.*, clem, clam; *Whitby, Staffordsh., S. Cheshire, Hereford, Flint*, clem; *Westmrld., Mid Yorksh., Holderness, Lincolnsh., Northampton*, clam. [cogn. with MHG., modG., MDu., Du. *klemmen* to pinch, cramp, compress, Da. *klemme*, Sw. *klämma* to press, squeeze, pinch. In the older stages evidenced only in composition: OE. *beclemman* to restrain, confine, shut in, OS. *biklemmjan* to pinch, OHG. *bichlemmen* to clutch, compress, squeeze (modG. and Du. *beklemmen* to pinch, distress); OS. also *antklemmjan* to burst open. These indicate a Com. Teut. **klammjan*, f. *klamm-*, OE. *clamm, clǫmm* sb. 'fetter, cramp, constriction, confinement'; see CLAM *sb.*[1] ME. has *forclemmed* in E.E. Allit. Poems. The simple vb. hardly appears before 1600, but is widely spread in the forms *clem* and *clam* over the northern half of England from Westmorland to Leicester, and from Lincoln to Hereford. Its distribution makes it possible that it is here of Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To pinch as hunger or fasting does; to waste with hunger, starve. (Also sometimes with reference to thirst.)

?*c* **1540** *Scott. Feilde* in *Percy Folio* (*c* 1650) I. 225 Their company was clemmed: and much cold did suffer; water was a worthy drinke: win it who might. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, I cannot eat stones and turfs..What, will he clem me and my followers? Aske him an he will clem me. **1626** MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i. (Gifford), My entrails Were clemm'd [*Nares* has clamm'd] with keeping a perpetual fast. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* (E.D.S.), *Clem'd* or *clam'd*, starved, because, by famine, the guts and bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty. *c* **1746** COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Gloss., Clemm'd*, famish'd, starv'd. **1821** MRS. WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* 13 He may lick the..or clam the, nay sell the. **1839-48** BAILEY *Festus* xix. 211 Some burned, some drowned, some maimed,

some clammed themselves. **1857** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* II. 413. **1887** Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. vii. 131 She was like to clem me.

2. *intr.* To suffer the pangs of hunger (or thirst); to pine with hunger, starve.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. vi. 64 Hard is the choise when the valiant must eate their armes, or clem. **1781** J. Hutton *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Clam*, to pine to death for want of water. **1831** E. Elliott *Corn L. Rhymes, Sqr. Leech* ii, Will is clamming—bread-tax thrives. **1854** Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xvii, Think of that first strike.. how we all had to clem.

Hence **clemmed** *ppl. a.*, **clemming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1674 [see sense 1]. **1773** J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 574 Like a Tygress couch'd.. to spring upon her prey.. to relieve her clamming young. **1851** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 438 Violet and snowdrop were nipped in their clemmed buds. **1854** Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xvii, Too much dazed wi' clemming to know when they're put upon. **1868** B. Brierley *Fratchingtons* iii. 35 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., Theau fastened on me like a clemmed leech.

clem, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [var. of CLEAM.] To stop a hole with clay, or any viscous substance. (Jamieson.)

clem, clemat, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLIMB, CLIMATE.

clematis ('klɛmətɪs). [a. L. *Clēmatis*, a. Gr. *κληματίς* some kind of climbing or trailing plant, prob. periwinkle, f. *κλῆμα* vine-branch. (A frequent mispronunciation is *cle'mātis*.)]

1. A genus of twining shrubs (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), having flowers with a showy calyx and no corolla, and seed-vessels adorned with long feathery appendages. The only British species is *C. Vitalba*, common in hedgerows on the chalk, popularly called Virgin's Bower, Traveller's Joy, and Old Man's Beard. *C. Flammula*, with small white sweet-scented flowers, and various species with large showy blue, purple, or red flowers, are cultivated in gardens in Britain.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xlviii. 385 Pereuincle.. is named Clematis in Latine, and therefore men call this kind Clematis altera, there be founde two kindes, ouer and bysides that plant whiche is nowe called in Latine Vitalba. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 889 The white Clematis. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II, 191. **1767** J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man own Gard.* Cal. (1803) 697/1 *Clematis*, virgin's bower. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, The clematis, the favoured flower, Which boasts the name of virgin-bower. **1842** Tennyson *Gold. Year* 63 Like an oaken stock in winter woods, O'er-flourished with the hoary clematis. **1870** —— *Window* 23 Rose, rose, and clematis, Trail and twine and clasp and kiss.

†**2.** Formerly applied (as in classical Lat. and Gr.) to the Periwinkle (*Vinca*).

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Kvjb, Clematis is named in englyshe perwyncle. **1607** Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwink drunk in Vinegar, is very good against the poyson of Asps.

clematis, obs. pl. of CLIMATE.

†**'clematite.** *Obs.* Also in Lat. form clematitis. [a. F. *clématite*, ad. L. *clēmatītis*, a. Gr. *κληματῖτις*, f. *κλῆμα* vine-twig.]

1. The Birthwort, *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

[**1551** Turner *Herbal* I. Dvjb, The thyrde kynd of Aristolochia is called clematitis, because it hath long smal braunches, like a vynde.] **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 45 The Clematite, or Saracen Birthwort. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, Clematite.

clemb-en, obs. f. CLIMB.

cleme, obs. f. CLAIM; var. of CLEAM *v.*, to smear.

†**'clemence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *clémence*, ad. L. *clēmentia*: see next.] = next.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* v. 22 Recomendyng.. polidorus to the debonnayr clemence and mercyful iustyce of the goddis. *c* **1510** Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iij, To shewe thine enemie thy mercy and clemence. **1596** Spenser *F.Q.* v. vii. 22 Clemence oft.. Restraines those sterne behests.

clemency ('klɛmənsɪ). [ad. L. *clēmentia*, n. of state f. *clément-em* CLEMENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Mildness or gentleness of temper, as shown in the exercise of authority or power; mercy, leniency.

1553 *Q. Mary's Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. v. 8 Her [the Queen's] great and aboundaunte clemencie. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. I. (Arb.) 141 To persuade hym of the clemencie of owre men. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* I. xvi. (1840) 27 A prince no less famous for his clemency than his conquests. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* No. 31, I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 232 Clemency.. is the standing policy of constitutional governments, as severity is of despotism. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 199 Clemency is an act of judgment, but pity disturbs the judgment.

†**b.** as a title. *Obs. rare.*

a **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. §4 May it please your clemencies to grant unto him the church of Tusculum.

2. Mildness of weather or climate; opposed to *inclemency, severity.*

1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iv. (1743) 31 By reason of the clemency of the climate. **1750** Johnson *Rambler* No. 5 ¶8 The clemency of the weather. **1853** C. Brontë *Villette* xv. (1876) 153 It rained still and blew; but with more clemency.

clement ('klɛmənt), *a.* [ad. L. *clēment-em* mild, placid, gentle. Mod.F. has also *clément* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Mild and humane in the exercise of power or authority; merciful, lenient, kindly, towards subjects or those in one's power.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clement, *clemens.* **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Ane victour suld be Curtas and clement, but crudelitie. **1578** Florio *1st Fruites* 65 What more noble vertue can be in a Prince, then to be clement, ready to forgeve, and slowe to punishe? **1611** Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 18, I know you are more clement than vilde men, Who of their broken Debtors take a third. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 272 The sweet, the clement, Mediatorial Hour! **1866** Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. 283 A clement use of authority.

2. Of weather or climate: Mild, gentle; opposed to *inclement.* [So in Latin.] *rare.*

1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 68 So clement and benign a soyl, that Roses grow there thrice a year. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 26 July, This clement weather.

Hence '**clemently** *adv.*, mildly, mercifully.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* I. ix. (R.), O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers.. and most clemently reconcile this company unto Christ.

Clementine ('klɛməntaɪn), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *clēmentīn-us*, f. *Clēmens, -entem*, the adj. used as a personal name. In Fr. *clémentin, -ine.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Clement: *esp.* applied **a.** to writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome; **b.** to the Constitutions of Pope Clement V; **c.** to the edition or text of the Vulgate revised by orders of Clement VIII.

1705 Bp. Bull *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* (T.), In the Clementine liturgy, the bread and wine.. are said to be antitypa.. of the precious body and blood of Christ. **1765-9** Blackstone *Comm.* (T.), Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 465 Called the Clementine Vulgate, or more frequently by Roman Catholic writers, the corrected Bible of Sixtus V.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* **a.** The constitutions collected by Pope Clement V., forming the seventh book of the Decretals. **b.** Certain writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome, now acknowledged to be spurious.

c **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd *3 Treat. Wyclif* 129 Redynge.. of .. þe cretals & þe clementynes. **1544** Bale *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 277 The lawes.. of our moost holy father the Pope, incorporated in his decrees, decretals, clementynes, codes. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xvii, The papal laws, decrees, decretals, clementines.

2. a. An adherent of the anti-pope 'Clement VII', the rival of Pope Urban VI. **b.** A follower of Clement of Alexandria.

1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Dec., The sects of the Ebionites, Clementines, and Gnostics illustrate.. this Judaizing tendency of the early Christian Church.

clementine ('klɛməntiːn, -aɪn), *sb.*[2] [ad. Fr. *clémentine* (L. Trabut 1902, in *Revue Horticole* LXXIV. 232).] A variety of small orange originally produced by an accidental hybrid of the tangerine and the sour orange.

1926 H. H. Hume *Cultiv. Citrus Fruits* xxix. 477 The Clementine orange (a cross between tangerine and sour orange) is very severely affected [by citrus rust]. **1943** H. J. Webber *Citrus Industry* I. v. 557 The Clementine is an interesting and promising new mandarin of the tangerine group. **1967** *Guardian* 3 Feb. 8/5 Oranges.. thin-skinned, pipless Satsumas; bright, pungent little Clementines, red-flecked Sanguinas and many others. **1969** *Oxf. Bk. Food Plants* 88/1 Clementines are produced principally in the North African countries.

†**cle'mentious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *clēmenti-a* + -ous: cf. *sententious*, etc.] Abounding in clemency; = CLEMENT. Hence **cle'mentiously** *adv.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. (1682) 34 The clementious Ileruling Lady of Trapundy in Sicilia. **1662** J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., So clementious a sentence. *Ibid. Prayer*, I pray thee.. that thou wouldest clementiously accept of this Book. **1674** R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 146 Hoping the Lord would clementiously direct him.

clemme, obs. var. CLEM, CLEAM *v.* to smear, etc.

clench (klɛnʃ), *sb.* See also CLINCH. [f. CLENCH *v.*]

I. That which clenches or is clenched.

1. That part of a nail or bolt which is turned back in clenching. Also CLINCH.

1598 Stow *Surv.* 101 The roofe of this hall is.. wrought of the like boorde, and nayled with rugh and clench. **1617** Markham *Caval.* VI. 62 Holding onely by the weakest part of the naile, which is the very point of the clench. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retraits*, Knock gently on the top of the Clenches of the lame Foot. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶571 Shoes are to be fastened, and projecting clenches reduced.

2. *Naut.* The CLINCH of a cable.

1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 111 The sheet-cable tore out with.. violence.. till the clench brought up the ship.

II. The action of clenching.

3. In various senses of the vb.; *e.g.* a grasp, grip, clutch; tight closure of the teeth, fist, etc.; secure fastening of a nail, etc.; *fig.* conclusive confirmation of an argument, etc.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 103/2 The laths.. ought to be laid.. close to each other.. to allow of a proper clench for the rough plaster. **1856** Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 465 [They] keep their hands fixed in it with a clench never relaxed. **1865** Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I. 220 He set [his teeth] tight.. He barely relaxed their clench.

†**4.** A play on words, pun, quibble. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also CLINCH.

1638 Nabbes *Covent Gard.* IV. iii, A country-fellow full of knavish clenches. **1668** Dryden *Dram. Poesie* 47 To begin, then, with Shakespeare.. He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast. **1728** Pope *Dunc.* I. 61 One poor word a hundred clenches makes. **1824** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Royal Promotions* (1859) II. 10 Henry VII made a viceroy of Ireland if not for the sake of, at least with, a clench.

5. = CLINCH *sb.* 5.

1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & E.* XXVIII. 395, I ain't goin' to be 'jammed in a clench, like Jackson'.

6. *Comb.* In most cases the combinations are now written CLINCH-, which see.

clench (klɛnʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-5 clenche, (*pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 clente, 4-6 cleynt), 7- clench. See also CLINCH, CLINK *v.*[2] [ME. *clench-en* (also in York Myst. *cleyngk*):—OE. *clęnc(e)an*, in *beclęncan* = OHG. *chlankhan, chlęnkan, klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, to fasten closely together, tie, knot, entwine:—OTeut. type **klankjan*, a causal deriv. of **klink-, klank-, klunk-*, co-existing with *kling-, klang-, klung-* (see CLING), app. in the sense 'to cling, stick fast, adhere'; so that *klankjan* was 'to make to stick firmly together, to rivet'. In the same sense Du., EFris., and LG. have *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, which are closely related (though not identical) formations. Northern Eng. and Sc. have also *clink* from 15th c.; and from the 16th c. onward, *clench* was frequently made into *clinch.* In current use *clench* and *clinch* are used indifferently in some senses, in some *clench* alone is used, and in others *clinch* is app. preferred: see CLINCH, and cf. the senses below.]

1. *trans.* To fix securely, make fast, as with nails, bolts, or the like; to secure (a nail or bolt) by beating back the point or end with a hammer after driving it through anything; to fasten (anything) by so clenching a nail or bolt; to rivet. Also *absol.* (In reference to a nail or the like, CLINCH is apparently more usual.)

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1206 Ich wot ȝef smiþes schal uvele clenche. *c* **1305** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 þe Cros.. Whon crist for vs þer-on was cleynt. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 259 Your perle.. is in cofer, so comly clente. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1133 Yclenched. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* viii. 106 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilka dele, With nayles þat are both noble and newe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn, *retundo, repando.* **1607** Markham in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 And is clenched as other nails be. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 48 The Rings that were clenched on the ends of her Bolts. **1700** Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 557 Tough iron plates were clenched to make it strong. **1869** Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xiii. 251 Their ends being turned back outside the plates and beaten down or clenched.

fig. **1621** Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1632) 415 Clench't and riveted to their cures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 The fastenings.. clench or turn upon the timbers. **1881** *Mechanic* §326 They will not clench.

2. To set firmly together, close tightly (the fingers, fist, teeth). (Formerly also CLINCH.)

[**1632** Sherwood, To clench, *comme* to clinch. To clinch the fist, *serrer le poing.*] **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 54 Clench the fist. **1799** Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, I clench my hand, and fancy still it grasps a sword. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 392 The lower jaw had become clenched, and the teeth.. strongly closed. **1855** Kingsley *Heroes* III. (1868) 36 Her eyebrows were knit and her lips clenched with everlasting care and pain. **1859** Tennyson *Elaine* 608 She.. clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm.

b. *fig.* To brace up (one's nerves).

1842 Tennyson *Love & Duty* 75 Like those, who clench their nerves to rush Upon their dissolution. **1867** E. Luscombe in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19 The three youths.. had clenched their nerves for the climax of agony.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1843 E. Jones *Poems Sens. & Event* 151 Through Some dolphin's body nervously they [a shark's teeth] clench.

3. *trans.* To grasp firmly, grip, clutch; to hold firmly in one's grasp.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 1476 He sette him on þe benche His harpe for to clenche. **1697** Dryden *Virgil* (1806) II. 212 Heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet.. clench the pointed spear. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 290 Their torpescent soul Clenches their coin. **1817** Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 387 Men who clench with one hand what they have grasped with the other.

fig. **1844** Disraeli *Coningsby* VII. vii. (L.), His heart clenched the idea as a diver grasps a gem.

†**4.** *intr.* To fasten *on*; to cling. *Obs.*

a **1500** *King & Barker* 100 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* (1864) 9 The barker cleynt on hem fast; He was sor aferde for to fall.

5. *Naut.* To make fast (the end of a rope) in a particular way. (Also CLINCH.)

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 322 To clench each of the ends round two of the ports, excepting one that was clenched round the main-mast. **1820** SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 455 A new hawser..was taken under the ship's bottom, the end clenched to the mainmast.

6. *fig.* To fix, confirm, drive home, settle conclusively (an argument, a bargain, etc.); usually with the notion of fastening securely by a finishing stroke (*fig.* from 1). Also CLINCH.

c **1677** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 9 *bis*, This Alliance.. fixed at first by the Publick Interest..was by these Three Grants, as with three Golden Nails, sufficiently clenched and rivetted. **1682** *State Govt. & Kingd.* in Somers *Tracts* I. 187 To clench his Argument, produces this State of the Government and Kingdom. **1730** FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 190 It is..the adaptation of the expression to the idea that clenches a writer's meaning. **1843** DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* i, This fact..would have utterly settled and clenched the business. **1883** J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printers' Bible Aids* Gloss. s.v. *Earnest*, The primary meaning..is part-payment, to clench a bargain.

†**b.** *intr.* (or with obj. sentence): To affirm emphatically or conclusively; to insist. *Obs. rare.*

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 385 (Mätz.) There are other..that clenche, And prechyn, he is levyng that we slewe.

c. To fix, settle.

1881 ROSSETTI *King's Trag.* xxxiv. Ballads & Sonn. 110 That eve was clenched for a boding storm.

†**clench**, *v.*² *Obs.* Also 4 clenke. [Exact etymol. doubtful: Stratmann connects it with the stem of CLINK *v.*¹: cf. MHG. *klenken*, to ring bells.] To chatter, talk *against*.

c **1315** SHOREH. 113 He compasyth venjaunce To hym that a3en clenketh. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn a-3en (in wrawe speche) or chaueryn [? chatteryn] a-3en, for prowde herte, *obgarrio*.

(To this vb. some refer *clench* in K. Horn (CLENCH *v.*¹ 3), with sense 'make to sound, twang'.)

clenched (klɛnʃt, *poet.* 'klɛnʃɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLENCH¹ *v.* + -ED¹.] Firmly fastened, tightly closed.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchydde [**1499** clenched], *retensus, repansus*. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Clenched*, fastened. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, With his clench'd fist. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 10 The clenched union of a commonwealth of rights and possessions! **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Chapel*, With clenched and convulsive fingers.

clencher ('klɛnʃə(r)). [f. CLENCH *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] He who or that which clenches; a statement, argument, etc., which clenches or settles the point (more commonly *clincher*); formerly also = CLINCHER 1. *clencher-built*: see CLINKER *sb.*³ 6.

1559 *Bk. for Just. Peace* 18 The wages of a maister shypwrighte..an able clencher by the daie..iiij*d.* ob. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 98 They..are clencher-built. *Ibid.* 107 *Clencher-built*..when the fastenings go through and clench or turn upon the timbers. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 41 Dashing his nightcap passionately against the wall, by way of clencher to the argument.

clenching ('klɛnʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLENCH in various senses.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchynge, *retuncio, repancio*. **1611** COTGR., *Rivement*, a riueting or clenching. **1712** ORATOR HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶2 The Monopoly of Punns..The late Invasion..by a little Pretender to Clenching in a neighbouring College. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clinching* or *Clenching*, spreading the point of a bolt upon a ring..in order to prevent its drawing. **1880** KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 228 That simple clenching of victory..commonly effected by a pursuit of the beaten troops.

'clenching, *ppl. a.* That clenches.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 And opes his clenching hands. **1833** MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 142 The clenching tooth. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xi, The clenching palm of his left hand.

clench-poop: see CLINCH-POOP.

clene, clenely, etc., obs. ff. CLEAN, CLEANLY.

clenesse, obs. form of CLEANNESS.

†**clenge**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. CLANGE and CLANG.] Clang, clangor.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 84 Glistering swords vnshethed for reuenge..The rumored noise and sound of armors clenge.

clenge (klɛndʒ), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 klenge, 6 cleange, clainge. [Northern var. of *clense*, CLEANSE; esp. Sc., where *cleanse* is still often so pronounced.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse, make clean (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19872 Call noght comun..þat clenged has vr lauerd. *Ibid.* 26373 þan mai yee best yow clenge o sin. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 182 He gat sindry craftismen to clenge the fowseis. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A ij *a*, Clenge thy harte from all synne. **1582** HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xvi. 95 Thc Pilles clenge the head. **1588** A. KING tr. *Camsius' Catech.* 21 Mercifullie claingit fra yᵉ spott of sin. **1609** A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* Ded. A j, Some clenged and dressed their armour.

†**b.** To correct. *Obs.*

a **1583** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 The Clerk aucht..all his rollis throwch to reid and to clenge.

2. To clear, empty, sweep clear *of*, rid *of*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 508 The feld wes clengit cleyn. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 182 Thus of the Romanis neir clengit ar we. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 66 Be ane Assise the cuntry sould be clenged thrise in the 3eare of malefactors.

3. *Sc. Law.* 'Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence' (Jam.); to find not guilty.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 128 Becaus he saw nocht his subscriptione..he wald nowther clenge nor fyle him. **1592** *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 531 (Jam.) Quhatsumeuir persone clengis not of certane knawlege the personis accusit, he fyles thame.

Hence **'clenger**, one who or that which cleanses.

1545 *Aberd. Registers* V. 19 (Jam.) He, his wif and thair clengar, quhilk ar now inclosit for this pest. **1606** in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 395 Sending two professional clengers..that they might deal with an infection which had fallen forth.

†**clenge**, *v.*² *Obs.* [a weak vb., related to CLING.] *intr.* To cling, adhere, remain.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1034 Clay þat clenges þer-by. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1694 þe forst clenged. *Ibid.* 2078 þay clomben bi clyffez, þer clengez þe colde.

clenk, obs. form of CLINK *v.*², CLENCH *v.*²

clenli, -liche, -nes, obs. ff. CLEANLY, -LINESS.

clens(e, clensi, etc., obs. ff. CLEANSE, etc.

†**'clensieve**. *Obs.* [= *clean* or *cleanse-sieve*. In same sense EFris. has *klense*, with vb. *klensen* to sift, filter.] A fine sieve or strainer.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 157 Let the pure hive-honey run thorow a clean Clensieve. *Ibid.* x. (1623) Xj, The Clensieue is vnto the Tap-waze for Methe, as the Strainer to the Ridder for Honie. (A correspondent, Mr. A. Wallis, remembers *clensieve* or *clensiff*, applied *a* **1850** to a strainer of fine muslin, used in straining port wine.)

[Cf. *c* **1460** *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 *Colum*..a clansynge syfe. *c* **1475** *Pict. Vocab.* (Wr.-Wülcker 808) among instruments of the Brewer, *Colatorium*, a clenyng sefe. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 81 *Clansing-sieve*, a large sieve used in brewing to strain the hops from the wort.]

†**clent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Related to CLINT *sb.* crag, if not the same word used *attrib.*] ? Craggy.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1995 As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a clent hille.

clenzon, obs. aphetic form of DECLENSION.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clenzon or declenson, *declinacio*.

†**cleo**, obs. form of *cleof*, *cleove*, CLEVE, cliff, steep slope, hill-side, brae. (The modern form would be *clee*, as in the *Clee Hills* in Worcestershire, with *Cleobury Mortimer*, the birthplace of Langland, on their slope.)

c **1275** *Moral Ode* (Jesus MS.) 343 þeos goþ vnneþe ayeyn þe cleo [*other MSS.* cliue], ayeyn þe heye hulle. ? *a* **1300** *Luue Ron* 72 in *O. Eng. Misc.* (1872) 95 Heo beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne, so þe schef is of þe cleo.

cleome (kli:'əumi:). [mod.L. (Linnæus *Genera Plantarum* (1737) 200), f. an earlier Gk. and L. name for a different plant.] A plant of a genus of annual herbs or shrubs so called, belonging to the family Capparidaceæ, and native to America; cultivated for their spidery flowers.

1806 B. MCMAHON *Amer. Gardener's Cal.* 344 April..In the last ten days of the month, you may sow..Purple Egg-plant; Cleome, purple, white, and dwarf Dolichos, with many other kinds. **1829** LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1058 Several species of Cleóme have an acrid taste, which has been compared by travellers to that of mustard. **1951** *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) I. 504/1 Cleomes grow best in light, rich soil, in a dry, warm spot where there is plenty of room to spread. **1962** *Amat. Gardening* 21 Apr. 1/1 Portulacas, venidiums, cleomes and many more unfamiliar plants.

†**Cleo'patran**, *a. Obs.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cleopatra, a famous queen of Egypt. So **Cleo'patrical** *a.*, profusely luxurious.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 6 To beare Sarpedons Scepter; helpe to sound Your Cleopatran clamours. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* iii. (D.), Oh, Cleopatrical! what wanteth there For curious cost, and wondrous choice of cheere?

clep, obs. form of CLAP, CLIP.

†**clepe**, *v. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 1 clipi-an, cliopi-an, cleopi-an, cliepi-an, clypi-an, clepi-an, 2 cleopi-en, clypi-en, (clopi-en), 2–3 clepi-en, 3 clepie, cleop-en, clup-e(n, 3–5 clep-en, 4 clipie, clep-in, clep, 4–7 clepe, (5 clyppe), 6 cleepe, (*Spenser*, ycleepe, *Sc.* clep), 6–7 cleape, (clip), 9 *arch.* clepe. *Pa. pple.* 1 clypod, etc., 3–7 cleped, -id, -yd, -ud, etc., 5 clepet, -yt, clept, 6 clypped, *Sc.* clepit, 6–7 cleaped. Also, with prefix: *pa. t.* 1 ȝeclipode; *pa. pple.* 1 ȝeclyped, 2–5 icleped, -et, -id, -yd, etc., 3–9 ycleped, (3–5 -id, -ud, 5 -yt), 6 yclipt, (yclipped), 7 ycleap'd, yclep'd, ycliped, eclip't, icliped, 8 yclyped, 8–9 yclept. [OE. *clipian* corresponds to an OTeut. type **klipôjan*; a parallel formation to **klipjan* which appears in CLIP *v.*³, OFris. *klippa* to ring, E. Fris. *klippen* to clink, rap, LG. (Brem. Wbch., etc.) *klippen* to sound, resound, dial Ger. *kliffen* to yelp. The stem *klip-* was app. in ablaut-relation with *klap(p)-* (see CLAP *v.*) as the expression of a lighter or thinner sound. The OE. variants were due to fracture ('*o*-umlaut') of *i*; the form *cleopian* originated the ME. *clepe*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To cry, call; to call *on*, appeal *to* (a person), *for* or *after* (a thing). *Obs.*

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 4 Ic cleopiu to him. *Ibid.* xvi[i]. 6 Ic cleapede forðon ðu ȝeherdes me. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John i. 23 Ic am stefn cliopende on woestenne. *a* **1000** *Ps. Lamb.* xvi[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Ic clepode forðanðe ðu ȝehyrdest me. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Clupe we to ure louerd. **1307** *Elegy Edw. I*, ix, Wel longe we mowe clepe & crie. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1345 þere he kneles & callez, & clepes after help. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶215, I was at the dore of thin herte, saith Jhesus, and cleped for to entre. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, The goddes all After whose helpe I clyppe and call. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 16 Tho wente they to the wyndowe and clepeden to the peple. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 3094 On his v falowis clepit than sir kay. **1530** PALSGR. 486/1, I clepe, I call. *Je huysche*. This terme is farre northerne. **1563** *Myrr. Mag., Buckhm.* lxxii. 7 Cleapyng for vengeaunce of this treacherye.

†**b.** (with obj. clause): To proclaim. *Obs.*

c **1205** LAY. 152 He lette an heh climben & lude clepian þat, etc.

†**2.** *trans.* To call (a person); to summon, bid come; to invite; to invoke, call *to witness*; = CALL *v.* 4, 5, 20 c. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 8 Clypa þa wyrhtan [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, Clepe þa werhtan]. —— *ibid.* xx. 26 Manega synt ȝeclypede. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 98 He cleopeð me: ich mot gon. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 8 Clepe the workmen, and ȝelde to hem her hijre. *c* **1458** AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* 312 I. 423 Ther knoweth no man how soon God woll clepe hym. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron. Edw. III* (1858) 200 Thei cleped up the Kyng [from sleep]. **1540** TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. Commun.*, He clepeth us unto him. **1567** TURBERV. *Poems* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 613/1 Untrustie Theseus eke let Ariadne clepe.

†**b.** To call upon or to, speak to, address. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 4 A louely ladi..clepte me feire, And seide, 'sone! slepest þou?' **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 4 Er the child kunne clepe his fader and his moder. *c* **1450** *Merlin* ii. 37 Then the kynge cleped Merlyn and seide. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v.) 57, I..Rycht reuerently begouth to clepe this man.

†**c.** Sc. Law. *clepe and call*: to summon, cite.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Clep*, In pleyis of wrang and vnlaw, in the quhilk clepe, and call, was vsed as ane certaine solemnitie of wordes..as quhen the persewer did clep and call, the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw.

3. With complemental obj.: To call by the name of, call, name; = CALL *v.* 11. *Obs.* (exc. as in b), but occasionally used as a literary archaism.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 13 3e clypiað me lareow & drihten. **1154** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 §3 Hi læiden ȝælldes o þe tunes..& clepeden it tenserie. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 132 God cleopeð þe gode ancren briddes of heouene. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2146 (Cott.) Salem þat now men clepes ierusalem. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶212 Thow schalt clepe his name Jhesus. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxv. 258 The Cytee of Alizandre, that now is clept the 3ate of helle. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 34 A religious house þey clepte hit þenne. **1473** in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick* (1797) 193 Payd..for a book, Klepyd a pye. **1523** *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Enacte..that the sixe persons beforesaid..be called and cleaped electes. **1591** SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* v, I saw the fish (if fish I may it cleepe)..The huge Leviathan. **1604** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 19 (Globe ed.) Other nations..clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase Soil our addition. **1615** W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 62 Christ doth often cleape the Church his Sister. *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Ballad Dowsabel*, A daughter cleped Dowsabel. [**1656** BLOUNT *Gl., Cleped* (Sax.), called, named. **1858** KINGSLEY *Poems, Red King* 61 Men clepen that water Tyrrel's ford.]

b. In this sense, the pa. pple. *ycleped*, *yclept* (i'klɛpt), was retained in use (beside the ordinary *cleped*) down through the ME. period, was greatly affected in 16th c., and is still a frequent literary archaism. See also YCLEPT.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren iclipet synagoge al swa is nu iclepet al cristen folc. *c* **1205** LAY. 2666 Heo wes icleped Kaer Ebrauc. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 þat oþer wonder..That Stonhyngel ys yclepud. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. (1845) 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 602 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* II. 607 The dredfull beast, yclepèd crocodile. **1687** MRS. BEHN *Emp. Moon* I. iii, A winged horse, icliped Pegasus. **1790** W. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 Hail, Artaxominous! ycleped the Great! **1796** *Campaigns 1793–4* I. II. ii. 108 A sentinel mounted, yclep'd a vidette. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XII. lvi, Microcosm on stilts, Yclept the Great World.

†**4.** *ellipt.* To mention by name, speak of. *Obs.*

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §39 Somme..seyn þat yif men clepen þe latitude, thay mene the arch meridian..intercept by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial.

†**clepe**, *sb. Obs.* Also clep. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A call, cry, shout. *rare.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 1118 (Trin.) Caym..wende to haue scaped wiþal For any monnes clepe or cal [*Cott.*, etc. þat nan him cuth ne clepe ne cale]. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. 1022 With clepes and cries to fill the streets.

2. Sc. Law. *clep and call*: full legal citation.

c **1375** *Quoniam Attach.* xxxiv, Non sicut fit in aliis placitis de wrang et vnlaw in quibus fit clep et call. —— *Bute MS.* fo. 141 (*heading*) in *Sc. Acts* I. 182 þe fourme to mak clepe and cal apon brekyng of proteccyon.

clepe, obs. f. CLIP *v.*¹,³ to embrace, to clink.

†**'cleper.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEPE *v.* + -ER.] One who calls; a caller.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xviii. 10 Cleper of deuels, ne enchaunter. **1388** —— *Judg.* xv. 19 Therfor the name of that place was clepid the Welle of the clepere of the cheke.

cleper, obs. f. CLAPPER, CLIPPER.

†**'cleping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CLEPE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb CLEPE; a call, cry.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 6 Æt middere niht þa cleopung geworden wæs. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2737 He cam at the first cleping. **1567** TURBERV. *The Louer voweth* (R.) Hir clepings and hir cries.

2. That which one is called; name, designation.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24987 Godd o luue has his cleping. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3168 Men called him Belvynes the stoute.. Nou hath he chaunged that cleping.

3. Calling, vocation.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 1 That ȝe walke worthily in the clepinge, in which ȝe ben clepid.

cleppe, clepper, obs. ff. CLIP, CLAPPER.

‖**clepsydra** ('klɛpsidrə). Pl. -as, and -æ. [Lat., a. Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, f. Gr. *κλεψ-* combining form from *κλέπτ-ειν* to steal + *ὕδωρ* water. The name was also applied to intermittent fountains or 'ebbing wells'. Blount has the Fr. form *clepsydre*.] An instrument used by the ancients to measure time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 259 They measured the hours not only by.. water in glasses called Clepsydræ, but also by sand in glasses called Clepsammia. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clepsydre* (*clepsydra*), a water-Dyal. **1741-70** ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 43 You are not one of those orators whom I could wish confined to a Clepsydra. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 149 Clepsydras.. were used by astronomers. **1878** LOCKYER *Star-gazing* 36.

cleptobiosis: see KLEPTOBIOSIS.

cleptomania, var. of KLEPTOMANIA.

clerc, cler(e, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, CLEAR, etc.

clerematyn: see CLEAR *a.* D. 3.

†**clerestorial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL¹. The formation suggests an Anglo-Latin *clerestorium*: but this is not in Du Cange.] Belonging to the clerestory.

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* 28, viij clerestorial windows set yn the myddes of the walle.

clerestory ('klɪəstɔərɪ). *Arch.* Also 5 clerstory, clarestory, 6 clerestorey, (7 clarester), 8 cleer story, 5–9 clear story, 9 clearstory. [Commonly believed to be f. *clere*, CLEAR + STORY stage of a building, 'floor' of a house. (*Clere* must here have meant 'light, lighted,' since the sense 'free, unobstructed' did not yet exist: see CLEAR *a.*)

This assumed derivation is strengthened by the parallel *blind-story* (see BLIND *a.* 16), although this may have been a later formation in imitation of *clere-story*. The great difficulty is the non-appearance of *story* in the sense required before *c* 1600, and the absence of all trace of it in any sense in 14th, 15th, and chief part of 16th c. At the same time there is a solitary instance of *storys* in R. Glouc. (1724) 181, which may mean 'elevated structure' or 'fortified place'. The sb. *estorie* in OF. had no such sense, but the pa. pple. *estoré* meant 'built, constructed, founded, established, instituted, fortified, furnished, fitted out', whence a sb. with the sense 'erection, fortification' might perhaps arise.]

1. a. The upper part of the nave, choir, and transepts of a cathedral or other large church, lying above the triforium (or, if there is no triforium, immediately over the arches of the nave, etc.), and containing a series of windows, clear of the roofs of the aisles, admitting light to the central parts of the building.

1412 *Controct Catterick Ch.* 10 The pilers with the arches and the clerestory of the hight of sax and twenty fote abouen erth. **1454** *Black-bk. Swaffham* in Blomefield *Norfolk* III. 512 Thomas Hyx.. did glasen a Window in the Clarestory.. in height xx feet to the corbill tabel with clear stories and butteraces with finials. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 18 The upper part of the nave, now called the clerestory. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 The roof of the nave was removed.. and a clerestory added. **1875** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 396 The clerestory was a common feature in the old civil basilica; it was probably soon adopted in buildings of the same type used for ecclesiastical purposes.

b. A similar feature in other buildings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 479 Englasid glittering with many a clere story. *c* **1525** *Reparacions Tower Lond.* in Bailey *Hist. Tower* App. I. 20 Item made a new clerestory in the west ende of the greate chambre.. the bredeth of the house, with a pent hous over the hed of it for the wether. *Ibid.* 21 A particion made in the forebreste of the same jaques with a clere storey therein to give light. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 41 Sayst thou that house is darke?.. Why it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes, and the cleere stores toward the South north, are as lustrous as Ebony. **1659** T. WILLSFORD *Architectonice* 30 Clear story, Bay windows.. and sundry other things in Architecture. **1889** G. RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 245 The lighting being, as in the far smaller hall of Thothmes III, by means of a Clerestory.

c. A row of small windows above the main roof of a railway carriage.

o **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 6/3 G.W.R. eight-wheeled bogy coaches of the 'clerestory' pattern.

2. a. *attrib.*

a **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 41 A meruelous howse was bylded at Gynes.. so statly, and all with clere story lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. **1879** Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 54 The want of light in the nave from the absence of clerestory windows.

b. esp. *clere-story window*: see quots.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 109/2 Clear Story Window, are such Windows that have no transum or cross piece in the middle of them to break the same into two Lights. *Ibid.* 473/2 A Clarester window hath no Cross barrs in. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221.

Hence **'clerestoried** *pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1449 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stamford* (1797) 133 Y ordeyne and bequethe that 11 chapelles.. withyn the seyd chirch.. be closid wyth ostrich boarde and clere storied after such quantity as the closure of pleyn borde there now conteyneth. **1848** B. WEBB *Continent. Eccles.* 72 A .. church, with clerestoried triforia to the chancel.

†**'clerete.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 cleerte, 4–5 clerte, clerete, cleerete. [ME. *clerté, cleerté*, variant of *clarté*, a. OF. *clarté*, earlier *clartet* (= Pr. *clartat*):—L. *clārităt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. The vowel-change was due to assimilation to the adj. *cler, cleer*, CLEAR, and may have begun in Anglo-Fr. In 16–17th c. Fr., *clarté* was similarly made *clairté*, after the adj. *clair*. Cf. CLARITY.]

Clearness, brightness, lustre; glory, renown.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii[i]. 5 þou makis myrk wiþ þi sarynes þe clerte of my ioy. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte [**1388** clerete] of God shal liȝten it. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2052 þe son on þe heuen Kest away his clerete. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Add. MS.) There the sonne shyneth in his clerte. *c* **1520** *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 10 The emperour demaunded what god made fyrste. And the chylde answered hym lyght and clerte.

†**'clerewort.** *Obs. rare.* Possibly = OE. *clæferwyrt* Small Clover (? *Trifolium minus*).

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim þa smalan clæferwyrt.] ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer.

clerge: see CLERGY.

clergeal, clergealy, var. of CLERGIAL, -LY.

clergeon, -oun, var. of CLERGION, *Obs.*

†**clergess.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *clergesse* 'femme lettrée', also 'religieuse' (Godef.): fem. of *clerc*: see -ESS, and note to CLERGY.]

1. A female scholar, a learned woman.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxi. 374 Morgne le fee, hir suster, that was so grete a clergesse.

2. A member of a female religious order.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 Though the clerke and the clergesse In latin tunge it rede and singe. **1888** J. GILLOW *Bibliog. Dict. Eng. Cath.* III. 197 She received the first habit of clergess on the feast of the Assumption.

clergiable ('klɜːdʒɪəb(ə)l), *a.* Also clergyable. [f. CLERGY + -ABLE.] *Law.* Of an offence: Admitting benefit of clergy; in regard to which benefit of clergy may be pleaded.

1762 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy* (L.), Offences .. which would be clergyable if committed by the land. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 320 If.. his offence is clergyable, he shall have the benefit of his clergy. **1886** *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 433 So long as murder was a clergiable felony.

¶ Used as = CLERGIAL, learned, scholarly.

1488 CAXTON *Spec. Vitæ Christi* Hiiij, A longe processe and clergyable [so edd. 1517, 1530; *MS.* 1410 clergyall].

†**'clergial,** *a. Obs.* Also -eal, -ialle, -yall(e. [f. *clergie*, CLERGY + -AL¹. It may have existed in OF.] Clerkly, scholarly, learned, subtle.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 199 Oure termes been so clergial [*v.r.* clergeal] and so queynte. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clarions, and clergialle notes. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxiii. 52 (Gibbs MS.) He maketh.. a longe processe and clergyall [*Sherard MS.* clergial]. *a* **1420** OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2150 The steppes clergyalle Of thise clerkes thre.

†**'clergially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a clerkly manner, learnedly; skilfully, subtly.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 124 Knelyng to þe kyng · clergealy he seyde. **1393** —— *ibid.* C. VIII. 34 Ac ich can nouht constrye · ne clergialliche reden. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 200 Clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 63 (Gibbs MS.) þe whuche Seynt Austyne clergyally tretep.

†**'clergical,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. CLERGY + -IC + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the clergy.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 437 So concludeth this Clergicall corruption there. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 241 Those Clergicall faults which he could not conceale.

†**'clergify,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CLERGY + -FY.] *trans.* To make clerical; see quot.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152, I faine My selfe a priest..And tould how fine and faire a life our Clergie-Femes inioy, And how our leisure fitted Loue. And let it fit (quoth she) To such as lust for loue, Sir Clarke; you clergefie not me.

†**'clergion.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 clergeon, -eoun, -ioun, (cleregoun), 5–6 clergion. [a. OF. *clerjon*, mod.F. *clergeon*, dim. of *clerc*: in OF. also *clerson, clerchon*, = Pr. *clerzon*, Sp. *clerizon*, Romanic type *cler(i)cione*: see note to CLERGY.]

A young clerk or member of a clerical order; a chorister or choir-boy; also (as in Fr.) a term of depreciation = petty clerk.

c **1325** *Chron. Eng.* 528 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 292 The thridde [partie he sende] to poore cleregouns. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 131 þe kyng.. said..if he had had men, as he wend, of renoun, þei suld haf venged him of suilk a clergioun [Thos. à Becket]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 51 A litel clergeon seuen yeer of age. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 At masse serveth but a clergion.

b. *fig.* Young songster (bird).

1540 SURREY *Descr. Restl. State* 22 Poems 72 The earth.. sendeth forth.. her clergions.. to mount and fly up to the air Where then they sing in order fair.

†**clergise.** *Obs.* Also -yse. [a. OF. *clergise* clerkship, scholarship, f. stem of *clergé*: see note to CLERGY and -ISE.] Learning, scholarship.

o **1330** *Syr Degarre* 268 He hit wolde teche of clergise. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1882 Merlyn..made in Rome thourow clergyse A piler that stode fol heyghe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergyse, *clerimonia.*

clergy ('klɜːdʒɪ). Forms: 3–6 clergye, 3–7 clergie, 4 clergi, cleargye, (cleregie, -gye), 4–5 clerge, 4–7 clargy, -gie, (5 clerigie), 6 clargye, 6–7 cleargie, -gy, 4– clergy. [a. OF. *clergie* (12th c. in Littré), *clargie*, fem., literally 'clerkship', sb. of state f. *clerc*:—*clēric-us* cleric, CLERK. For branch I, the proper word was L. *clēricāt-us*, OF. *clergié*, F. *clergé*, masc.; but in OF. *clergie* was also used in same sense; and if any of the ME. forms represent *clergié*, they cannot be distinguished from those that represent *clergie*.

The regular phonetic repr. of Romanic *cler(i)c-īa*, in OF. would have been, according to dialect, *clercie* (*clerzie*, once in Godef.), *clerchie*: cf. Pr. *clercia*, Sp. *clerecia*. OF. *clergie* was an assimilation of this to *clergié*, a word of earlier formation in which *g* was regular (*clēricāt-, clerigāt-, clergāt-, clergiet, clergié*). The influence of the latter similarly appears in *clergess, clergise, clergion*. The occasional ME. *clerge*, pl. *clergis* (sense 2. d) may possibly represent *clericus*: cf. Pr. *clerc, clerge*.]

I. The clerical estate or order = mod.F. *clergé*.

†**1.** The estate or office of a cleric or clerk (in ecclesiastical orders); the clerical office. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 43 It behowuiþ vs clerks to not mishews þe sygnes of our cleregye. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergie or office of clerkes, *clericatus*. **1529** MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 226/2 As he that is in the clergye noughte, is farre the worse because he is therein, so he that therein is good, is for his clergy very farre the better. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first receit of their Cleargie.

2. *concr.* The clerical order; the body of men set apart by ordination for religious service in the Christian church; opposed to *laity*.

Sometimes, in popular speech, used of the ordinary clergy as distinguished from bishops, etc., as in 'the bishop met the clergy of his diocese'. Originally a term of the Catholic church, but also commonly used in those Protestant churches which have an ordained ministry. (As with similar terms, its application is often made a matter of principle.)

a. construed as *collective plural.*

c **1275** *O.E. Misc.* 89 Symonye, þat muchel del haueþ amerd of þere clergie. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 563 Of þe clergie at Londone..A conseil he made. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 þe baronage & þe clergie were somond to Kyngeston. *c* **1450** *Merlin* vi. 97. **1529** MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 108/2 To put euery man to silence that woulde.. speake of the fautes of the clargye. **1604** JAS. I. *Counterbl.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 96 Our Cleargie are become negligent. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 14 The King of Spain.. would be .. compell'd by his Clergy.. to make new Demands. **1762** (*title*) Observations on the Present State of Widows and Orphans of the Protestant Clergy of all denominations in Great Britain and Ireland. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 376 The people.. are divisible into two kinds; the clergy and laity: the clergy, comprehending all persons in holy orders, and in ecclesiastical offices. **1765-8** MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1844) II. 221 The defects and vices of the Lutheran clergy. **1838** GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 259 The Presbyterian clergy of the Scotch church. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 303 With the higher clergy of Germany.

b. as *collective singular.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 373 þe clergye is ybonden by astate & office. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 66/2 A clerge, *clerus, clerimonia*. **1653** MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 They affected to be call'd a Clergy. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Not.* (1799) III. 480 An ambitious Clergy impoverishes it's People. *a* **1863** WHATELY in *Sat. Rev.* (1864) 9 July 58 The usefulness of a married clergy.

c. rarely, as *numeral plural* = clergymen.

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diff. Angl.* 184 Some hundred Clergy.

†**d.** In the last sense, *clergies* was formerly used.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27244 In scrift..enentes clergis seculers. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 14 [lxviii. 13] *Si dormiatis inter medios cleros*..if ȝe slepe amange þe myddis clergis. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 In this manere were the clergies first founden. **1672** DODWELL in Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 73 The united endeavours of above a Thousand Clergies.

e. Used of all members of religious orders.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 265, I found the clergy in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes.

f. ***regular clergy, secular clergy***: see REGULAR A. 1 a, SECULAR A. 1 a.

†**3.** *transf.* The priestly order in the Jewish and other non-Christian religions. *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 1509 Oure bischop [of Jerusalem].. iogis all þe iewis · & generall callis..þan consals him þe clergy. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 273 Tlamacazque.. one of the principallest of the Divels Cleargie there. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 14 (D.) The Druidæ (for so they call their diviners, wisemen, and estate of clergie). **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 73 Upon this comes Jannes and Jambres.. it seems the king's Court was not then without a sufficient number of Clergy.

4. As a rendering of Gr. κλήρος, and of κλήρων in *1 Pet.* v. 3; see quots.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* v. 3 Nether as hauynge lordshipe in the clergie [**1582** *Rhem.*, neither as ouerruling the Clergie; TINDALE, CRANMER, the parisshes; COVERDALE, the parishens; *Genev.*, **1611**, God's heritage]. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 164 The title of Clergy S. Peter gave to all Gods people, till Pope Higinus and the succeeding Prelates took it from them. **1643** BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 159 You shall find in Scripture the people are called Clergy in distinction from the Ministers, and never the Ministers..from the people. **1736** CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 459 The words Clergy and Church are never once used in Scripture to denote the Bishops or other Officers, but the Christian people.

II. In sense of mod.F. *clergie*.

†**5.** 'Clerkly skill'; learning, scholarship, science. *Obs.* exc. in proverb (quot. 1690–1822).

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 538 I-cud of alle clergies. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 62, I sal teche him than Of clergy more than ani man. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 101 That clergy That clerkes kalles astronomi. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xx. 54 Be clargy clere if we couthe knawe. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 376 The grete and excellent clergy that is in you. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 She chopth logyke, to put me to my clargy. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Clerk-ship*, An Ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a Pound of Clergy, or Book-learning. **1822** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 3/1 The old saying, that an ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy.

6. a. Old Law. ***benefit of*** (***his***) ***clergy***, also simply (***his***) ***clergy***: orig. the privilege of exemption from trial by a secular court, allowed to or claimed by clergymen arraigned for felony; in later times the privilege of exemption from the sentence, which, in the case of certain offences, might be pleaded on his first conviction by every one who could read. Abolished, after various earlier modifications, in 1827. Cf. NECK-VERSE.

The ability to read, being originally merely the test of the 'clergy', or clerical position, of the accused, came at length to be in itself the ground of the privilege, so that the phrase became = 'benefit of scholarship' (sense 5, instead of 1).

c **1300** *Beket* 371 A preost ther was..That of manslaȝt was bicliped..Me acusede him faste of the dethe: ac he..huld him faste to holi churche..Iloked he was to purgi him thurf clergie if he miȝte. **1511** *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 That..he.. so offending (not being within orders of holy church) enioie not the benefite of his clergie. **1601** MUNDAY *Death Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 244 Stand to your clergy, uncle; save your life. **1623** *Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 6 Pream., By the Laws of this Realm the Benefit of Clergy is not allowed to Women convicted of Felony. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 Praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Charac. Jayler* 49 If any..be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a compassionate prompter, hacke out his necke-verse. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., By the Statute of 18 Eliz. cap. 7 Clerks are no more delivered to their Ordinaries to be purged, but now every Man, to whom this benefit is granted, though not in Orders, is put to read at the Bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of such Felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the Ordinaries Commissioner or Deputy standing by do say—*Legit ut Clericus*. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* clxxii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 362 Such a clause..makes it felony, without clergy. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 Craving the Benefit of his Clergy..he was Burnt in the Hand. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* (1869) II. v. i. 351 [The] members [of the universities], whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is were exempted from the civil jurisdiction.. and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. **1864** KNIGHT *Fifty Years Wkg. Life* I. 204 Then [1818] the Crier of the Court called out to the Convict, 'kneel down and pray your Clergy'.

b. ***clergy of belly***: 'respite claimed by a pregnant woman' (Davies).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 884 Who therefore in a streight, may freely Demand the Clergy of her Belly.

III. **7.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the clergy, clerical.

a **1635** CORBETT *Iter Bor.* 8 A noble cleargy host, Kitt Middleton. **1670** WALTON *Life Hooker* I. 40 She [Q. Elizabeth] eased herself, by laying the burden of all her clergy-cares upon his [Abp. Whitgift's] shoulders.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***clergy-like*** adj., ***-mender***, ***-priest***, ***-profession***, ***-relation***, ***-right***, ***-tailor***; †**clergy-feme**, a clergyman's wife or woman; **clergy-house**, the residence of a clergyman; also, a house of residence for all the clergy having sole or subordinate charge of a living.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 How fine and faire a life our *Clergie-Femes inioy. **1865** G. E. STREET *Town Ch.* in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 125 The Church..would ..be rendered..more striking by the group of subordinate buildings—*clergy-house, house for the choir-boys and masters, etc. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* 25 When the clergy-house is close to the church. **1632** *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 173 In as *clergie-like and church-like manner as maie be. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* To Rdr. 3 An infinite number of church and *clergy-menders. *c* **1589** *Theses Martinianæ* title-p., With their whole band of *clergie-priests. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. (D.), Nor suits it with my *clergy-profession to proceed any further in this warlike description. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 168 That Priestly unction and *Clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitl'd him. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. (D.), Those *clergy-sticklers. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 215 *Clergy-Taylors, Wafer-makers.

Hence †**'clergy'd** *ppl. a.*, provided with clergy.

1696 *Growth Deism* 31 Christians embodied, organized, clergy'd and modelled into a National Church.

clergyman ('klɜ:dʒɪmən). Before 18th c. usually as two words, or hyphened.

1. A man of the clerical order; an ordained minister of the Christian church; one in holy orders. (In England, unless otherwise qualified, commonly meaning a minister of the Church of England.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 94 Not after the manner of a cleargie-man, but of the lay people. **1577** VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 260 The Papistes dreamed that this commaundement belongeth onely to their Cleargymen. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 95 Enter Richard aloft, betweene two Bishops. *Maior*. See where his Grace stands, tweene two Clergie men. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 218 The House of Commons [voted] that no Clergy man shall be in Commission of the Peace. **1706** HEARNE *Rem. & Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A Benefic'd Clergy Man in Surrey. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 72 ¶9 By a Clergyman, I mean one in holy Orders. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 269 A profound statesman, but a very indifferent Clergy-man. **1840** GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 322 A well-known Presbyterian Clergyman, of Edinburgh. **1858** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* V. 190 A writer of great talent, Mr. Foster, the Baptist clergyman. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 65 Deep-rooted reverence for the clergyman of the Parish.

†**b.** *transf.* Applied to priests of non-Christian religions. (Cf. CLERGY 1 b.) *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXVIII. vi. 346 Rusticanus a Prelat or Clergie man [*sacerdotalis*]. **1693** STAPHORST tr. *Rauwolf's Trav.* in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 98 When their Clergymen [i.e. Dervishes] did understand it, they became very angry with us.

†**2.** ***St. Nicholas' clergymen*** (***clerks***): a cant phrase for 'highwaymen' (see CLERK *sb.* 6 c). *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 A quarrel, by the high way side, between a brace, of Saint Nicholas Clargie men.

3. ***clergyman's sore throat***: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clergyman's sore throat*, the name given to granular pharyngitis when occurring in clergymen, and others, who use the voice much. **1886** FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 805.

Hence **clergy'manical** *a.* (*humorous*), **'clergymanly** *a.*, characteristic of a clergyman.

1864 G. DYER *Bella Donna* I. 196 One figure (arrayed in silken vestings and general clergymanical finery). **1865** MRS. OLIPHANT *Chron. Carl., Perpet. Curate* 3 Two fresh, new, active, clergymanly intellects.

clergyse, var. of CLERGISE, *Obs.*, learning.

clergyship. [f. CLERGY + -SHIP.] The position or office of a clergyman.

1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 551 It could not be said, that either Clergiship, or the exemption thereof, were *de jure divino*.

clergywoman ('klɜ:dʒɪwʊmən). [f. CLERGY + WOMAN, after *clergyman*.]

†**1. a.** A woman belonging to a religious order; a nun; a priestess; = CLERGESS 2. *Obs.*

1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 87, I never took all the impotent persons, poor, and Widows in the Church, to be Clergy-men, and Clergy-women. *a* **1777** FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. i. (D.), I took her to be one of the clergywomen that belong to the place. **1842** THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 12 The ancient Britons had not only priests, but priestesses—that is clergywomen.

b. *humorously*. Cf. 'old woman'.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxx. 160 Several fellows.. lodged an appeal..against Dr. Drybones..complaining of several arbitrary..practices of that reverend old clergy-woman.

2. A clergyman's wife or other female relative (especially when she manages the parish). (*Humorous* or *satirical*.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 150 He is a Clergyman more than a country Gentleman, and his flame a Clergywoman. **1862** *Union* 11 Apr. 226 The harm which a clergywoman may do ..is almost boundless. **1865** MRS. OLIPHANT *Agnes* I. 10 From the clergy-women of Windholm down to the charwomen, the question was discussed. **1867** *Ch. Times* 6 July 236/4 The clergywoman nuisance and the domestic ideal.

3. A woman acting as pastor of a congregation or as a minister of religion.

1871 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Feb. (De Vere), Mrs. E. Tupper Wilkes, the Minnesota clergywoman, has a salary of $2000 a year. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 10/1 The Clergywoman in America.

cleric ('klɛrɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *clēric-us* clergyman, priest, prop. an adj. 'of or belonging to the *clērus*'; a. Gr. κληρικ-ός 'of or pertaining to an inheritance', in later (Christian) use 'of or belonging to the ecclesiastical or sacerdotal order', f. κλῆρος 'lot, allotment, piece of land, estate, heritage', used in 2nd c. as a name of the ministerial or sacerdotal order in the church, the clergy. The Greek words were adopted in Latin in this transferred sense only (*clērus* in Tertullian *a* 220, *clēricus* in Jerome 4th c.), with which they passed into Romanic and English. Cf. CLERK.

On the history of the application of κλῆρος to the Christian ministry, see Bp. Lightfoot *Philippians* (1868) 245–6, where its probable origin is seen in the use of the word in Acts i. 17, τὸν κλῆρον τῆς διακονίας ταύτης 'the lot of this ministry'; cf. i. 25. In the time of Jerome, explanations were sought in the use of κλῆρος in Deut. xviii. 2, compared with ix. 29, and parallel passages; and 1 Peter v. 3 was interpreted in this sense. Jerome's explanation is thus repeated in the *Apology for the Lollards* (*c* 1400) 43:

'The clerk..schuld interpret þe calling of his nam, and enforce to be þat he is seid; for a clerk in our speche is seid *sort*, and þer for are men seid *clerkis*, for þei are of þe Lordis sort, or for þe Lord is þer part; and for he is þe Lordis part, or haþ þe Lord his part, he au[h]t to haue him s[u]ilk þat he haue þe Lord, and be had of þe Lord.']

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the clergy, CLERICAL.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 13 As well Clericke as Layicke. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* ad fin., Above the genius of his cleric elocution. **1829** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 All of us, cleric and laic, seem to be agreed. **1879** G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. i. 6 With a word he quickened the pace of his cleric steeds.

B. *sb.* A clerical man, a clergyman. Often used instead of the earlier CLERK (in sense 1), to avoid the ambiguity of that word.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 36, I haue now to deale with a Clericke. **1786** BP. HORSLEY *Serm. Sons Clergy* (L.), The cleric who is..the most addicted to a life of study and devotion. **1837** R. CHALLONER *Catholic Chr. Instr. in Sacr.* 7 In case of necessity..baptism may..be administered by any person whatsoever. In which case a cleric, though only in lesser orders, is to be admitted preferably to a layman. **1875** M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 417 The professors and governors are all clerics.

clerical ('klɛrɪkəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *clēric-āl-is*, f. *clēric-us* clergyman: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy or a clergyman (*esp.* in their professional capacity).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Clericall tonsure or shaving. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. 1 (T.) Meet for clerical and religious persons. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 5 The hard yoke of clerical usurpation. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, His garb was as little clerical as possible. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 82 The ambition of the clerical order has always been attended by peculiarly repulsive features.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk or penman (see CLERK 5), of clerks; esp. in ***clerical error***, an error made in writing anything out.

1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 82 The word was omitted through a clerical mistake in the person who drew the will. **1838** GURWOOD *Wellington Disp.* IV. 105 *note*, It is supposed that this is a clerical error. **1865** *New York World* 13 Oct., A clerical force is employed to keep the accounts and attend to the correspondence. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 The clerical service of the Customs.

B. *sb.* A cleric: one of a clerical party.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxxiii, We except the clericals. **1871** *Daily News* 21 Sept., The German party was to make way for the Czechs and clericals. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 31 The Sixth Council of Orleans deposed every clerical who had committed adultery.

b. *pl.* Clerical garments (*colloq.*; cf. *academicals*, *canonicals*).

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 802/3 Donning 'a suit of clericals'.

clericalism ('klɛrɪkəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM; cf. mod.F. *cléricalisme*.] Clerical principles; clerical rule or influence; clerical partisanship.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 470/1 A living protest against clericalism. **1874** *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/7 The triumph of Republicanism in the Haute Saône, a stronghold of clericalism. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 295 The chronic insurrection of the clergy, their hostility to republican institutions, their defiance of national supremacy is what is called in France clericalism.

clericalist ('klɛrɪkəlɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A supporter of clericalism.

1881 *New York Herald* 17 Feb. 7/1 At Berlin..a clericalist has been elected Vice-President.

attrib. **1885** FREMANTLE *Alford* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 283/2 The clericalist movement of the years 1835–42.

clericality (klɛrɪ'kælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. (with *pl.*) A clerical action or trait.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 53 In those their Carnal Clericalities.

2. Clerical quality or condition.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 450 The Church Congress! This is the very concentrated essence, the focus, of Clericality. **1884** G. P. HAWLEY *Wit, Wisd. & Philos. Richter* 54 Clericality does, at all times, stand in a very close relation to the feminine heart.

clericali'zation. [f. CLERICALIZE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action or result of making clerical or placing under clerical rule.

1907 *Cath. Weekly* 4 Jan. 6/2 Such clericalisation of ordinary political events is..undisguised mischief-making. **1928** *Observer* 19 Feb. 17/1 The Nationalists

(Conservatives) [in Germany] are allied with the Centre party in forcing the clericalisation of the schools. **1958** E. L. MASCALL *Recov. Unity* i. 5 The Counter-Reformation did little or nothing to correct this clericalisation of the Christian religion in Catholicism.

clericalize ('klɛrɪkəlaɪz), *v.* [f. as CLERICALITY + -IZE.] *trans.* To make clerical.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 36 Feb. 5/5 Clericalise the Church from top to bottom, turn over all its patronage to the Bishops.

clericall: see CLARICHORD.

clerically ('klɛrɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. In a clerical manner, like a clergyman.

1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 117 Then the clerically-dressed gentleman took up his parable.

2. In relation to writing out or copying.

1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 255 There will be no practical difficulty in making the resettlement clerically stand so as to effect the real intention of the parties.

clericalty ('klɛrɪkəltɪ). [f. as prec. + -TY, after *royalty*, etc.] Clerical order, clergy.

1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 195 The wrong..is participated by..the clericalty who consider the Church etc.

clericate ('klɛrɪkət). [ad. L. *clēricātus*, f. *clēricus*: see -ATE.] Clerical office or dignity.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 252, I..alleged The power and privilege o' the Clericate.

clericature ('klɛrɪkətjʊə(r)). [ad. mod.L. *clēricātūra*, f. *clēricāre* to make a cleric.] Clerical action or function.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 176 The very same rank of Clericature, which they had in their Sect. **1867** H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celib.* 83 The superior opportunities which clericature gave of improper intercourse with women.

clericism ('klɛrɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. CLERIC + -ISM.] Clerkhood as a principle and practice; a system founded upon clergymen.

1878 C. W. ELIOT in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 224 The English universities have suffered deeply from..clericism, celibacy, and sinecurism.

clericity (klɪ'rɪsɪtɪ). [f. L. type **clēricitās*, f. *clēricus*: see -ITY.] Clerical quality or status.

1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 470 A motion was speedily made for his ejection on the ground of his clericity (the word, I think, is Coleridge's, and a very good word it is).

clerico- ('klɛrɪkəʊ), combining form of L. *clēricus* (see CLERIC), = clerically-, clerical and ..., as in *clerico-liberal*, *clerico-political*.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 200, I am sick of these little clerico-political meetings. **1863** *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 611 Such detestable societies as the Clerico-liberal Society.

clericorde: see CLARICHORD.

clerid ('klɛrɪd), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Cleridæ*, a family of beetles.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Cleridæ. B. *sb.* A beetle of this family (Cent. Dict. 1889).

1889 *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 1884–88* I. 165 The pretty *Clerus ichneumoneus* could frequently be seen on the trunks..and a large Clerid larva found in the galleries probably belongs to that species. **1913** *Oxford Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 955/2, 1 ♀ Mutillid and 1 Clerid beetle mimicking it in a very remarkable manner. **1959** E. F. LINSSEN *Beetles* I. 234 The best-known Clerids are comprised in the genus *Necrobia*.

clerify ('klɛrɪfaɪ), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. med.L. *clērificāre*, f. late L. *clēr-us*: see CLERIC, and -FY.] *trans.* To make clerical. So **clerifi'cation.**

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Mar. 243/2 Lord Palmerston's conversion..has (no doubt) sanctified him, but it has also clerified him—to coin a new word for what, happily..is a new fact. **1867** *Ibid.* 6 July 10/2 The process of clerification.

clerihew ('klɛrɪhju:). [f. the name of Edmund *Clerihew* Bentley (1875–1956).] A short comic or nonsensical verse, professedly biographical, of two couplets differing in length.

1928 *Weekend Book* 331 'Clerihews' on your personal friends, with nice slack metres and sly points like 'Sir Christopher Wren Was going to dine with some men. He said, "If anybody calls, Say I'm designing Saint Paul's."' **1940** E. C. BENTLEY in *N. & Q.* CLXXVIII. 141/2 *Clerihew.* This formless form of verse was so called because my book, 'Biography for Beginners', in which it originated, was published under the name of E. Clerihew, my Christian name. This was in 1906, and the name was applied to the form soon after this by some unknown reader. **1958** *New Statesman* 12 Apr. 483/1 It is some years since we set a clerihew.

clerisy ('klɛrɪsɪ). [app. formed after Ger. *clerisei*, in late L. *clēricia*, Sp. *clerecía*, Pg. *clerezia* (see CLERGY). Introduced by Coleridge to express a notion no longer associated with CLERGY.] Learned men as a body, scholars.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 238 After the Revolution..a learned body, or clerisy, as such, gradually disappeared. *a* **1834** —— *Table-t.* (1836) 160 The clerisy of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, or philosophers, or scholars. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Manners* (1858) II. 421 The artist, the scholar, and in general the clerisy.

¶ It has also been used for *clericism*, *clericity*.

1858 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/5 The restrictions of clerisy and celibacy. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 336 A layman, alike indifferent to clerisy and heresy.

clerk (klɑ:k, klɜ:k), *sb.* Forms: 1 clerec, (cliroc), 1–3 cleric, 1–7 clerc, 3 clærc, (*gen. pl.* 2–3 clerkene, 4 clerken), 3–7 clerke, 4 klerk, 5–6 clerck(e, 5–7 clarke, 5–8 clark, 6 clarcke, 6–7 cleark(e, 4– clerk. [OE. had *cleric*, *clerec*, *clerc*, immed. from Latin; the last of these forms coincided with OF. *clerc*:—Romanic type **clerco*:—L. *clēric-us*, *-um* (cf. Pr. *clerc*, *clergue*, *clerge*, Sp. *clerigo*, It. *chierico*): see CLERIC. The original sense was 'man in a religious order, cleric, clergyman'. As the scholarship of the Middle Ages was practically limited to the clergy, and these performed all the writing, notarial, and secretarial work of the time, the name 'clerk' came to be equivalent to 'scholar', and specially applicable to a notary, secretary, recorder, accountant, or penman. The last has now come to be the ordinary sense, all the others being either archaic, historical, formal, or contextual.

The pronunciation (klɑ:k) is evidenced in the south of England from the 15th c.; cf. *bark*, *hark*, *dark*, etc., from earlier *-er*; also *serjeant*, *hearth*, *Cherwell*, *Hertford*, and the 15–17th c. *clargy*. The dialects, esp. the northern, have retained the *e*, as Sc. (klɛrk, klerk). In U.S. the pronunciation is (klɜ:k); 'of late this has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighbourhood' (*N.E.D.*).]

1. A man ordained to the ministry or service of the Christian Church; a churchman, clergyman, or ecclesiastic. (For greater distinction, CLERIC is now often substituted.)

a. Before the Reformation, and in R.C. Church, a member of any of the eight orders (though sometimes excluding the bishop). Hence, the distinction, *clerk in holy orders*, *clerk in minor orders*: see quot. 1844.

c **1050** *O.E. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 308 *Clericus*, preost oððe cleric. **1129** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Se oðer het Gregorius; he wæs clerc. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 472 That no bissop, ne clerc nathemo, Ne solde withoute kinges leue out of this lond go. *Ibid.* 496 Alle clerkene lefmen in prisoun the king brouȝte. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM *Poems* 53 Clerke hys to segge, an Englysch, Eyr of Godes werke. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 119 Til clerken coueitise be to clothe þe pore and to fede. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that Clerkes sholde were no berdes nor longe heere. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 32 The Clarkes of tbe Cburch of Winchester did choose him for their Bishop. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 186 Services, Offices, and Orders ecclesiastical, the first of which three and in part the second may be executed by the laity, whereas none have or can have the third but the clergy. Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, Singers, and the rest of like sort..may in that respect seem clergymen, even as the Fathers for that cause term them usually Clerks. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 487 Torniellus is a regular Clerk of the congregation of St. Paul. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 61 Wilfride was an Arch-Bishop, not an inferiour clerk. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers, and the other of clerks in holy orders, deacons, and mass-thanes, whose office it was to minister at the altar and offer the sacrifice.

b. Since the Reformation, in England generally = 'clerk in holy orders', i.e. a deacon, priest, or bishop. Now chiefly a legal or formal designation.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) Pref., They zealously withstand the couetousness of Patrones, in reiecting their vnsufficient Clearkes. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxxi. §2 The placing of one clerk in two churches. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 365 The Bishop, or his Clerks. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 184 In the general Acceptation of the Word, all Persons were stiled Clerks, that served in the Church of Christ; whether they were Bishops, Priests, or Deacons. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 424 A living..became vacant. Hough and his ejected brethren assembled and presented a clerk. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* XXV. 187 No advowson can be recovered by any person after three clerks in succession have held the same adversely if the times..amount to 60 years.

c. *regular clerk*, *secular clerk*: see REGULAR A. 1 a, SECULAR A. 1 a.

2. a. Before the Reformation, sometimes applied *esp.* to members of the five 'minor orders' as distinct from the higher or 'holy orders'.

c **975** *Laws Edgar C.* 4 (Bosw.) We læraþ ðæt preosta ȝehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12897 (Gött.) Selcuth it was..þe klerk for to baptiz þe preist. **1486** *Bk. St. Alban's* D iiij a, A spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest..A Mufkyte, and he is for an holiwater clerke. **1537** *Will of H. Monmouth* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xc. 251 Item, I wyl have no mo Preestes and Clerks at my funeral mass than do serve dayly in our parysh church.

b. Hence, since the Reformation, applied to laymen who perform such of these offices as are retained in cathedrals, churches, or chapels. In the Prayer-book of 1549 *the clerks* were the choir men; in later times, *the clerk*, or *parish clerk*, is the lay officer of a parish church, who has charge of the church and precincts, and assists the clergyman in various parts of his duties, *e.g.* by leading the people in responses, assisting at baptisms, marriages, etc. In other senses, usually with some distinctive epithet, as *Bible clerk*, a scholar who reads the Scripture lessons in some ancient college chapels; *lay clerk*, a singing man in some cathedrals and college chapels; *singing clerk*, etc.

1549 (March) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The Clearkes and people shall aunswere. *Ibid. Commun. Serv.*, Where there be Clerks, they shall sing one or many of the sentences above written. **1564** in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth I. A parson, or vicar, or both, or a curate under him. II. A clerk, to read, write, sing, and say. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 94 To th' Church, take the Priest, Clarke, and some sufficient honest witnesses. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* III. 82 To go to the Clark of Ferry-Hinksey for yᵉ Parish Register. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 409 The true Original of those we now call Parish Clerks..at first intended as Clerks-Assistant to him that had the Cure. **1727** SWIFT *Country Post*, The deceased wife of the singing-clerk of this place. *a* **1800** COWPER *Names of little Note* 14 There goes the parson, oh! illustrious spark, And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk! **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit. U.S.* II. 86 There was no clerk, the Bishop read the responses and gave out the psalms, seeming to us, at first to be performing the office of clerk. **1879** MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* xviii, He..had been a chorister and had progressed into a lay clerk. **1886** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 169 New College (Chapel): Organist, Schoolmaster, Lay-clerks, Choristers. *Ibid.* 189 Magdalen Coll.: Organist, Clerks, Choristers. *Ibid.* 219 Christ Ch.: Organist, Singing men, Choristers. **1889** *Oxford Directory*, All Souls College..provision for a warden, fifty fellows, two chaplains, and four bible clerks.

†**3.** *clerk attaint*, *clerk convict*: see quots. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 The king began..to pare a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. *a* **1626** —— *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 A man found guilty of felony..and praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke..is called a clerk convict. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 62 Clerk attaint is he, which prayeth his Clergie after judgement given upon him of the felonie, and hath his Clergie allowed. *Ibid.*, Clerke convict is hee, which prayeth his Clergie before judgement given upon him of the Felonie, and hath his Clergie to him granted.

4. a. A man (or woman) of book learning, one able to read and write; a scholar. (Now a *historical archaism.*)

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Alse þe wise clerc seide on his boc. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVI. 11 All þe clerkis in erth may noght ymagyn it. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 285 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also That vn to logyk hadde longe ygo. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 132 In these dayes regned in Inglond Herry the First, whech was named Herry Clerk. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. ii. (1889) 38 The thyrd syster Morgan le fey..lerned so moche that she was a grete Clerke of Nygromancye. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* 1 That noble poete and grete clerke vyrgyle. **1533** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* I. (1875) 22 A great clearke in the Greeke and Latten tonge. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Pref. 6 Joseph Scaliger, one of the greatest Clarkes of our age. **1702** POPE *Jan. & May* 109 As subtle clerks by many schools are made. **1796** BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 70 He was no great clerk, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xi, Her father was a clerk of fame. **1882** FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 455 Henry the Clerk.. must rank before all other kings as the refounder of the English nation.

†b. A pupil, scholar. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 29401 (Cott. Galba), A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot noght ouer sare. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 53 The said maister..meoved his clerkis to desport bethout the cite in the feeldis. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 After cam Plato the sage..And his clerke named Aristotle.

†**5.** In early times, when writing was not an ordinary accomplishment of the laity, the offices of writer, scribe, secretary, keeper of accounts, and the transaction of all business involving writing, were discharged by *clerks* (in sense 1, identical with 4).

1085 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Hi wæron ealle þæs cynges clerecas. *c* **1300** *Beket* 2135 (2123) Edward Grim, that was his clerc..To helpe his louerd, if he miȝte, his arm pulte bifore. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 91 I sauh þer Bisschops Bolde..Bi-coome Clerkes of A-Counte, þe kyng for to seruen. **1377** *Ibid.* B. XIII. 247 Hadde iche a clerke þat couthe write. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. XIX. 218 Under the Emperoures table, sitten 4 Clerkes, that writen alle, that the Emperour seythe. **1450** *Merlin* XXVI. (1877) 483 Than were ther chosen foure clerkes to write the a-ventures as thei fill. *a* **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 38 But our spiritualty, what do they?..some be clerks of the kitchen.

6. Hence, in current use: a. The officer who has charge of the records, correspondence, and accounts of any department, court, corporation, or society, and superintends the general conduct of its business; as *Clerk of the Kitchen*, *Clerk to the Schoolboard*, *Town-clerk*, etc.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XIX. 35 When the toune clarcke had ceased the people. **1536** in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 28 William Thynne, clerc comptroller of the kinges honorable housholde. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 753 The clearke general of the armie. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 538 Clarke of the Spicery to King Henry the eight. *a* **1667** COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. (1710) II. 680 His Clerk of the Kitchen, or his Cook. **1679–88** *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 111 Late clerk of the robes to King Chas. II. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5016/3 All the Horses..must be shewn ..before the Clerk of the Race.

b. One employed in a subordinate position in a public or private office, shop, warehouse, etc.,

to make written entries, keep accounts, make fair copies of documents, do the mechanical work of correspondence and similar 'clerkly' work.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pream., The said Collectours and Comptrollers and theire Clerkes. **1565-78** COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Scriptum iacere*, to be a secreitarie or clarke. **1573-80** BARET *Alvearie*, A Clerke or secretarie alwayes attending, a scribe, *Amanuensis*. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 181 My Lord Bassanio gaue his Ring away Vnto the Iudge ..and then the Boy his Clearke..begg'd mine. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 693/1 Harrisson..had been bred up in the place of a Clerk, under a Lawyer. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3865/4 Writing a tolerable Clerk's-Hand. **1771** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He proposed to take me over as his clerk. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 261/1 The telegraph clerk gradually acquires a proficiency. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 268 Some banks employ as many as six clerks. *Mod.* The Warehousemen and Clerks' School.

c. Specific applications and offices:—

Clerk of Assize: an officer who records judicial decisions given by judges on circuit. † ***Clerk of the Chamber***: a private secretary. ***Clerk of the Cheque*** (see CHECK *sb.* 8): also, 'an officer in royal dockyards who goes on board to muster the ship's company, thereby to check false musters'. ***Clinical Clerk***: see CLINICAL. † ***Clerk of the Closet***: an ecclesiastic privately attending upon a monarch, a royal confessor. ***clerk of the course***, an official on a race-course (see quots. 1920, 1952); also applied to a similar official in other sports. ***Clerk of the Crown***: an officer of the Chancery department, who issues writs of summons to peers in the House of Lords, and writs of election for members of the House of Commons, etc.; also an official who frames and reads indictments against public offenders. ***Clerk of the Essoins, Estreats, Greencloth, Hanaper*** (see these words). ***Clerk of the Market***: †a royal officer attending at fairs and markets, to keep the standard of weights and measures, and punish misdemeanours therein; also an officer appointed by city or town corporations, to collect market dues, and inspect the market. † ***Clerk of the Nihils***: (see NIHIL). † ***St. Nicholas' clerk***: a highwayman, thief. ***Clerk of the Peace***: an officer who prepares indictments and keeps a record of proceedings at sessions of the peace. † ***Clerk of the Pells, Pipe***: (see these words). † ***Clerk of the Petty Bag***: an officer in Chancery who had many minor duties, such as making out the patents of customers, gaugers, alnagers, issuing the *congé d'élire* for bishops, issuing writs of summons to Parliament, etc., most of which have now passed to the Clerk of the Crown. ***Clerk of Session***: a title given to the clerks of the Court of Session. ***Clerk of the Signet***: formerly, a clerk in attendance on the royal secretary, in charge of the privy signet for sealing private letters; also used as synonymous with *Writer to the* SIGNET. ***Clerk of Supply*** (Scotland): Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply or county assessors. ***Clerk of the Weather*** (***Office***): an imaginary functionary humorously supposed to control the state of the weather. ***Clerk of the Works***: an officer who superintends the erection of buildings, etc., to secure the proper quality of materials and execution of the work.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vii. 317 He there obtain'd the Office of *Clerk of the Chamber. **1771** GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 127 Philippa of Hainault appointed him clerk of her chamber. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Clerk of the Check*..keeps a muster or register of all the men employed aboard his Majesty's ships and vessels, and also of the artificers and others in the service of the navy at the port where he is settled. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth. **1530** PALSGR. 206/1 *Clerke of the closet, *clerc de chappelle*. **1716** BP. KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 423 IV. 298 His Majesty will be attended by three clergymen, Dr. Torriano as deputy clerk of the closet. **1829** P. EGAN *Boxiana* 2nd Ser. II. 34 Mr. Atkins, the *Clerk of the Course, who had the care of the Stand, was particularly attentive. **1835** DYOTT *Diary* (1907) II. 193 A meeting of the trustees of the racing fund at Lichfield..for the purpose of removing Mr. Henry Cato from the situation of clerk of the course. **1920** WEBSTER, *Clerk of the course*, one who acts as secretary to the board of judges of races or track athletics. **1952** *Racing Review Ann.* 219/1 The rules of racing lay down that the clerk of the course is responsible for the general arrangements of the meeting. **1961** *Radio Times* 14 Sept. 30/4 Behind the scenes at an international motor race to hear more about this exciting sport from top racing drivers ..[and] Clerk of the Course John Morgan. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 2 *Clerk of the Crown. Gaoler, have you your Prisoner. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 185 *Clarke of the market for the tyme beynge. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 114 God is the principall clark of the market, all the weights of the bag are his work. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 272 The court of the clerk of the market is incident to every fair and market in the kingdom, to punish misdemesnors therein. **1887** *Oxford P. O. Directory* 175 *Clerks of the Market*, Rev. R. Faussett, M.A., and Rev. O. Ogle; *Deputy Clerk*, Mr. W. Sims. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 68 If they meete not with *S. Nicholas Clarks. **1611** COTGR, *Espieur des chemins*, a purse-taker..one of S. Nicholas Clerkes. **1689** *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 318 That Sheriffs and *Clarks of y^e^ peace Impose not vpon y^e^ people. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 269 To him [the lord lieutenant] the nomination of the clerk of the peace belongs. **1845** POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 852/1 Advocates or principal *clerks of session. **1546** *Supplic. Commons* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 78 The *clerke of his signet..vsed to cary his masters ryng in his mouth. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 252 The old clerk of the signet was very joyous. **1889** *Glasgow Even. Citizen* 9 Sept. 1/7 Valuation Appeal Courts..By order, W. Alston Dykes, *Clerk of Supply. **1831** B. HALL *Fragm. Voy. & Trav.* III. 296 Owing to their interest with the *clerk of the weather office. **1835** [see WEATHER *sb.* 2 h]. **1843** J. F. MURRAY *World of London* II. 29 If the clerk of the weather office is determined to put a damper on the festivities. **1883** MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vi. 52 It was usually a brilliant day. The clerk of the weather appeared favourably disposed. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 18 A *Clark of the Works must be vers'd in the prizes of materials, and the rates of all things belonging to the building. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* §17. 70 Clerk of Works in the Engineer Department.

d. A shop-assistant. *N. Amer.*

a **1790** FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* (1848) 85 He propos'd to take me over as his clerk, to keep his books, in which he would instruct me, copy his letters, and attend the store. **1835** H. C. TODD *Notes Canada & U.S.* 10 *Shop-men*, who are here and in Canada also, universally called clerks. **1844** 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N. Y.* I. 63, I..went to the tailor's store... 'Have you got any first rate superfine broadcloth coats and trousers to sell here?' sez I... 'Yes,' sez one of the clerks. **1903** W. E. CURTIS *True Abraham Lincoln* 33 He..became a clerk in the store..measuring calico, weighing sugar and nails.

e. In hotels, an employee who registers guests and attends to their comfort. *U.S.*

1879 R. J. BURDETTE *Hawk-Eyes* 62 Abou Tamerlik came to the city of Bagdad..and, as he registered, spake cheerfully unto the clerk. **1892** J. C. DUVAL *Young Explorers* 198 A little while afterwards the clerk came up to my room and asked if I wished for supper. **1947** E. W. BARKINS *Dr. has Baby* 180 We followed the clerk to our room, followed in turn by the bellhop with our bags.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **clerk-ale**, an ale-drinking for the benefit of the parish clerk; also, the ale then provided; **clerk-learning**, book-learning, scholarship; †**clerk-play**, a dramatic representation of a religious subject by the clergy; **clerk-register** (*lord register*), a Scottish officer of state having custody of the archives; **clerk-roll, clerk-sitter**: see quots.

1627 in Heylin *Laud* IV. (1671) 256 (D.) For suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales which had been used upon that day. **1733** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Clerk Ales ..were for the better maintenance of the Parish Clerk. **1791** J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* iii. (D.), Some..frolicsome fellows being one Easter Sunday morning at the clerk's house.. drinking (as it is called) clerk's-ale. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 61 Thou..hast had *clerk-learning in thy time. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 138 In thee wold have bein at ane vane *Clerk play two or three thowsand people. **1575** *Act Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* (Jam.), The playing of Clerk-playis, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of the Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same. **1588** SIR R. MAITLAND *Quenis Maryage* (Jam.), Everilk man yow prayis To maik bain-fyris, fairseis, and clerk-playis. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be *Clerk-Register. **1716** *Ibid.* No. 5449/3 His Grace the Duke of Montrose, to be Lord Clerk-Register of North-Britain. *a* **1618** RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 56 The Constable of England used to send a bill or *clerk-roll unto the Marshal. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 47 Four *clerk-sitters, who enter actions, take bails, receive verdicts after trials, etc.

clerk, *v. colloq.* Also 8 clark. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To act as clerk. (Also *to clerk it.*) Hence **'clerking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1551 EDW. VI. *Polit. Ess.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857-8) II. 482 I meane not theis ferming gentlemen, nor clarking knightes. **1679** 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 3 Why I should wave the Employment of Clerking to a Westminster Justice. *a* **1834** LAMB *Let. Bernard Barton* in *Lett.* xii. 114, I am very tired of clerking it. **1871** CARLYLE *Let.* in *Standard*, Employments..for which women might be more or less fit —printing, tailoring, weaving, clerking, etc. **1885** *Med. Times* II. 449 A student..of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he clerked [acted as *Clinical Clerk*] under Peter Mere Latham.

clerkage ('klɑ:kɪdʒ). [f. CLERK *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Clerks collectively, a body of clerks. (*nonce-use*; cf. *peerage*, etc.)

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 397 The mere clerkage..hundreds, perhaps thousands of them.

2. Clerks' work.

1883 *Birmghm. Wkly. Post* 11 Aug. 4/5 Each company was put to the expense..of several thousand pounds in clerkage. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 4/1 The extras consisted of checking, clerkage, watching, and labelling.

clerkdom ('klɑ:kdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

a. The status or function of a clerk. **b.** The body of clerks, the clerkly community.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 87, I think if I were doomed to clerkdom, that I should run away and enlist. **1886** RUSKIN *Præter.* I. v. 165 During my father's clerkdom.

clerked, obs. form of CLERKHOOD.

clerkery ('klɑ:kərɪ). [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The occupation or profession of a clerk.

1883 BESANT *Gard. Fair* I. iii, In clerkery, as in the Church or the law, or any other calling, there are degrees, grades, depths, and heights. **1888** —— *Eulogy R. Jeffries* 37 Had he been forced into clerkery or into trade.

2. A body or order of clerks.

1885 *Academy* 11 July 19/3 The worst of bureaucracies, a permanent clerkery.

clerkess ('klɑ:kɪs). *Sc.* [f. CLERK *sb.* + -ESS[1].] A female clerk.

1923 *Glasgow Herald* 21 Mar. 10 A clerkess in a Glasgow firm's counting-room. **1965** J. CAIRD *Murder Reflected* xiii. 176 She was clerkess in an office.

clerkhood ('klɑ:khʊd). Also 5 clerk(h)ed, clerkehode. [f. CLERK *sb.* + -HOOD.]

1. The status or position of a clergyman. *arch.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 43 Noiþer in clerked of pore to be maid riche. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 380 Officis of Bischophode or louȝer preesthode or louȝer Clerkhode. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 185 The Tonsure, or mark of clerk-hood.

2. The status or position of an office clerk.

1873 *Argosy* XV. 308 He had plodded diligently through clerkhood to merchanthood.

clerkish ('klɑ:kɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat like a clerk, suggestive of a clerk.

a **1834** LAMB *Let. Bernard Barton* in *Lett.* xiv. 137, I am sadly given to blot..The only remedy is scratching out, which gives it a clerkish look.

clerkless ('klɑ:klɪs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Without a clerk.

1478-80 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 38 Payde to Saunder while we were Clerkles, to bere a torch with the Hosell, *j d.*

†**2.** Illiterate, void of clerkly skill. *Obs.*

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 40 (L.) Military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their clerkless and cruel way.

clerk-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.] Like a 'clerk' or scholar; clerkly, scholarly.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 125 The Pulpit may flourish with such Clerk-like collations. **1641** *Vind. Smectymnuus* 4 So much clark-like ignorance. **1646** E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 229 By clerkelike cunning.

b. as *adv.* Like a 'clerk', in a clerkly way.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 923 (L.) Yet did every one of them..clerke-like dissemble their severall imaginations. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 392 Clerke-like experienc'd.

clerkliness ('klɑ:klɪnɪs). [f. CLERKLY + -NESS.] Clerkly quality; scholarliness; learning.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 He woulde ..shew his clerklynesse before unlearned men. **1646** *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 4, I may perceive your great clerklinesse by the ordering of your Sciences.

clerkling ('klɑ:klɪŋ). [f. CLERK + -LING, dim. suffix.] A young or petty clerk.

1863 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 91 [Bristol] had not..like Oxford, its large aggregation of clerklings. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* II. *Clive* 142 'Now my clerkling' chuckled Cocky with a grin..'repeat That expression'.

clerkly ('klɑ:klɪ), *a.* For forms see CLERK *sb.* [f. CLERK + -LY[1]. (The adv. is in the Promp. Parv. and the adj. ought to occur as early.)]

1. Pertaining to the clergy, clerical.

1565 BP. BENTHAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 500 To behave themselves in their ministry, soberly and reverently, in all points of clerkly office. **1592** tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Consecration of the Clearkely tonsure. **1848** J. C. HARE *Lett. Dean of Chichester* 2 [Not] at all becoming our clerkly character. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 173 The corporate office of the clerkly corporation.

2. Scholarly, book-learned. *arch.*

a **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 724 Some other man That clerkely is, and can Well Scrypture expounde. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b, It is the clarkliest part of all..to frame an argument aptly. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 58 Thou art clearkly: thou art clearkly (Sir Iohn). **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 133 I'll read the bill, In Hatsell's clerkly tone.. And Jekyll's comment too. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. v, Thou ..art book-learned,—a clerkly soldier.

3. Of or pertaining to a fair writer; skilled in penmanship.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, When the king praised his clerkly skill. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 201 These words writ with clerkly skill. **1879** *Sunday School Chron.* 26 Dec., Perhaps the clerkly Matthew had made notes.

4. Of or belonging to an office clerk.

a **1845** HOOD *Lit. Remin.* 2, I sat upon a lofty stool..and with a clerkly pen Began each morning. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1414 A poor clerkly drudge at desk All day. **1882** B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 70 The certificate was in a round clerkly hand.

clerkly ('klɑ:klɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a scholarly way, learnedly. *arch.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clerkely, *clericaliter*. *c* **1450** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 226 Cast in thy conciens clerkly to knowe. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 86 b, Prevynge clerkely that he [Christ] was both god and man. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 179 With ignominious words, though Clarkely coucht. **1641** SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* §2. 19 How is it Clerkly confuted? **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly.

†**b.** Skilfully, cleverly, artfully. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 15 Not any one of them hath so clarkly wrought vpon this simple as..to hide the taste. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 2 They..must prouide, One, this great Engine, Clearkly that could guide.

2. In the manner of a fair writer or penman.

1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70/1 These resolutions, very handsomely and clerkly endorsed upon fine paper.

clerkship ('klɑ:kʃɪp). [f. CLERK *sb.* + -SHIP.]

†**1.** The clerical order, the clergy. *Obs. rare.*

c **1205** LAY. 10203 þer ouer ærchebiscopes þat clærcscipe to rihten.

2. The office or position of a clerk: **a.** *Eccl.*

?**1488** *Plumpton Corr.* 66 That my brother..myght have ..the clarkship, trustyng to God he should please the parishioners. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 90 To dispose of what Benefices, Clerkships, Chaplainships..fall within their several Churches. **1720** SWIFT *Fates Clergymen*, He sold the clarkship of his parish, when it became vacant.

b. (See CLERK 5, 6.)

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 The Clerkeschypp of the markett. **1648** C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 168 The Clerkship of the Assize in Norfolke. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Which Thomas [Talbot] being promoted to the clerkship of the records in the Tower of London. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 We got him.. into some small clerkship. **1888** *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/4 An account of French clerks, and how they are prepared for the career of clerkship.

3. Book-learning, scholarship. *arch.*

1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* Pref. A iij, My defect..of Clerkship. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 The

Laiety [need] no more Clerkship than to save them from Hanging. **1829** *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 370 His clerkship..would hardly, in old times, have saved a felon from the gallows. **1841** D'Israeli *Amen. Let.* (1867) 112 The more learned who displayed their clerkship by their Latinity.

4. The function of an office clerk; writing with good penmanship and orthography.

1550 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd to Ryve for clarkis shyppe iiijs. **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. i. 2 The Symboliographie or Clarke-ship, and penning of the Suruey. **1710** W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 3 To know when rightly to use [small letters], and when [capitals], is the first step towards good Clerkship.

clero- ('klɪərəʊ), combining form of L. *clēr-us*, Gr. *κλῆρος*, in its late sense 'clergy', as in †**clero'laical** *a.*, composed of clergy and laity; †**clero'mastic**, a scourger of the clergy.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 31 By the Presbyterie you meane their Clerolaïcall Consistorie. **1606** Bp. W. Barlow *Serm* A 3 b, Any Clerolaicall Consistorien. **1659** Gauden *Tears Ch.* 49 These Clero-masticks and Chruch-destroyers.

clerodendrum (klɪərəʊ'dɛndrəm). Also clerodendron. [mod.L. (Linnæus *Genera Plantarum* (1737) 186), f. Gr. *κλῆρος* chance + *δένδρον* tree.] A plant of a large genus of shrubs, climbers, or small trees, belonging to the family Verbenaceæ and native to many warm parts of the world, particularly Africa and Malaya.

1812 W. T. Aiton *Hortus Kewensis* (ed. 2) IV. 63 Fragrant Clerodendrum... Scarlet Clerodendrum. *Ibid.* 64 Downy Clerodendrum. Cumberland Tree. *Ibid.* 65 Long-flower'd Clerodendrum. **1829** Louoon *Encycl. Plants* 1079 Some of the Vitexes and Clerodendrums are handsome shrubs. **1851** *B'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Apr. 42 Pot the Clerodendrons in the pots which they are intended to bloom in. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 464/1 A tangle of rank undergrowth,..convolvulus, smilax, and the scarlet clerodendron. **1961** *Amat. Gardening* 21 Oct. 5/2 The clerodendrums bloom late enough to be included among the autumn-flowering shrubs.

'cleromancy. ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cleromantia*, f. Gr. *κλῆρο-ς* lot: see -MANCY. Cf. F. *cléromancie* (in Rabelais).] Divination by lots.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Divination..by lottes, Cleromancy. **1652** Gaule *Magastr.* 165. **1855** Smedley *Occult Sc.* 334 Cleromancy was practised by throwing black and white beans, little bones or dice, and, perhaps, stones.

cleron, obs. var. CLARION.

1603 Knolles *Hist. of Turkes* (1621) 1320 Which plaied upon Phifes, Clerons, and Trumpets.

cle'ronomy. *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. Gr. *κληρονομία* inheritance, f. *κληρονόμος* inheritor, f. *κλῆρος* lot, portion + *-νομος*, f. *νέμειν* to dispense, share.] Inheritance, heritage.

[**1650** Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 34 That call inheritance by the Name of Kleronomia, which signifieth Distribution by Lot.] **1730-6** Bailey (folio), *Cleronomy*, an heritage. **1775** in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

clerote, clerre(y, obs. ff. of CLARET, CLARY.

clerschew, clersha: see CLAIRSCHACH.

clerstory, obs. form of CLERESTORY.

clerte, var. of CLERETE, *Obs.*, clearness.

cleruch ('klɪərək, -u:k). *Greek Antiq.* Also **kleruch.** [ad. Gr. *κληροῦχος* allottee, f. *κλῆρος* lot + *ἔχειν* to have, hold.] At Athens, a citizen who received an allotment of land in a foreign country, but retained his rights as a citizen at home.

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxi. (1849) IV. 229 These Attic Klêruchs (I can find no other name by which to speak of them) did not lose their birthright as Athenian citizens: they were not colonists in the Grecian sense. **1869** Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 147 The cleruchs were merely citizens of their old state, to whom special duties had been assigned, and certain benefits granted.

Hence **cleruchial** (klɪ'ru:kɪəl), **cle'ruchic** [Gr. *κληρουχικός*] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to cleruchs. **cleruchy** ('klɪərəkɪ) [Gr. *κληρουχία*], allotment of land among cleruchs; *collect.* a body of cleruchs.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 241 Cleruchial possessions. *Ibid.* V. xliii. 258 A body of cleruchial colonists was sent.. there. **1847** Grote *Greece* II. l. (1862) IV. 365 The kleruchic allotment of the island. *Ibid.* II. xxxi. (1849) IV. 230 The numerous Klêruchies sent out by Athens. **1869** A. W. Waro tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. III. iii. 485 These Cleruchies excited the deepest feelings of hatred against Athens.

‖**'clerum.** *Obs.* [Short for *concio ad clerum*, discourse to the clergy.] A Latin sermon, preached on certain occasions at the English Universities.

1655 Fuller *Hist. of Camb. Univ.* vi. 5 (D.) This I heard in a clerum from Dr. Collings. *Ibid.* vii. 17 On Saturday following, immediately after the clerum, he should go up into the pulpit of St. Mary's. [**1802** *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 41 The Lady Margaret's Preachers are now required, by their office, to preach a Latin Sermon, or *Concio ad Clerum*, before the University the day preceding each Term.]

¶ Also as *vb.* To address the clergy or scholars.

1619 Jer. Dyke *Caveat* (1620) 23 Our language is now growne so learned, that a man may Clerum in English.

clery(e, var. of CLARY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

cleryfy, obs. form of CLARIFY.

clet, clett (klɛt). *local.* [ON. *klett-r* cliff, crag:—*klint-r*: see CLINT.] In Orkney, Shetland, and N.E. of Scotl.: 'A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore' (Jam.).

1701 J. Brano *Orkney & Zetl.* 152 (Jam.), These Clets are almost covered with sea-fowls. **1794** *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Par. Dunnet* XI. 248 (Jam.), A large clett, or out-standing rock, which is about 100 yards from the shore. **1866** Edmonoston *Gloss. Shetl. & O.* (Philol. Soc.) *Clet*, a rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore.

cletch, *sb. dial.* Also clatch. [f. CLECK *v.*: cf. *bake, batch*, etc. Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*[2]] A brood, a hatching (of chickens); *contempt.* a family.

1691 Ray *N.C. Words, Cletch*, a Brood: as, a Cletch of Chickens. **1802** Paley *Nat. Theol.* Wks. 1830 IV. 161 Ten, fifteen, or twenty young birds may be produced in one cletch or covey. **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A cletch of chickens'. **1858** Bailey *Age* 147 You and your tribe will form a numerous clatch Some day, I take it, about Colney Hatch. **1868** E. Waugh *Sneck-bant* i. 7 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, A clatch of ducks. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He cums of a bad cletch'. **1880** *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Clatch, clutch.*

cletch, *v.* var. CLEACH or CLITCH, to clutch, or snatch.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 30 So long the flye doth at the candle cletch, That in conclusion she her wings doth burne.

cletchée: see CLECHÉ.

†**clete, clett.** *Obs.* [From same root as CLOTE, q.v.] = CLOTE, the bur-dock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 661 Clete is an herbe wyth brode leuys..and hathe in the toppe of the stalkes knottes wyth crokyd pryckes: that ofte cleuyth to mannys clothes. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec lappa*, clete. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67/1 Clett [*v.r.* cleyt].

clete, obs. form of CLEAT *sb.* and CLEAD *v.*

cleth, clethe, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHE.

clethra ('kli:θrə, 'klɛθrə). [mod.L. (J. F. Gronovius in *Linnæus's Genera Plantarum* (1737) 127), f. Gr. *κλήθρα* alder, which it resembles in foliage.] A plant of a genus of small trees or shrubs, belonging to the family Clethraceæ and native to eastern America and Asia.

1779 T. Mawe et al. *Every Man his Own Gardener* (ed. 8) 464/1 *Clethra*, white flowering, Dwarf. *Ibid.* 467/1 Trees and Shrubs that may be raised from Seed..Clethra, Dogwood. **1785** H. Marshall *Amer. Grove* 34 *Clethra alnifolia.* Alder leaved Clethra. This shrub grows common in Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, in moist ground and by rivulets. **1846** Linoley *Veget. Kingd.* 454 The genus Saurauja among Dilleniads, has very much the structure of a Clethra. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 33/2 The white spiked Clethra flower. **1969** D. Wyman *Shrubs & Vines Amer. Gardens* (ed. 2) 171 This [*sc.* Japanese Clethra] is the first of the clethras to bloom.

†**clettis.** *pl. Obs.* [See CLAT *sb.*[1] 2.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clettis of qwete. [Cf. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cleets*, the bran of barley.]

cleu, obs. form of CLEE, claw, hoof.

cleuch, cleugh (klju:x, klu:x). *Sc.* Also 4, 6 clewch; 6 *pl.* clewis. [Sc. form of CLOUGH q.v.: cf. *beuch, eneuch, teuch* = *bough, enough, tough*, etc.]

1. A gorge or ravine with precipitous and usually rocky sides, generally that of a stream or torrent. (Often entering into place-names, as *Buccleuch, Caldcleuch, Wolfcleuch*, etc.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 386 In a clewch on the ta hand All his archeris enbuschit he. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* IV. 539 A cleuch thar was, quharoff a strenth thai maid. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* I. iv. 18 Ane wode abuife..with his rank bewis..castis ane plesand schaddow our the clewis. **1688** Scott of Satchells *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 37 (Jam.), And for the Buck thou stoutly brought To us up that steep heugh Thy designation ever shall Be John Scot in Buckscleugh. **1806** J. Grahame *Birds Scotl.* 13. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, The cleugh we were in was strait.

2. The precipitous side of a gorge; a steep and rugged descent.

1533 Bellenoen *Livy* II. (1822) 204 At thair bakkis wes ane strait montane or cleuch [II. 65 *ab tergo erant clivi*]. **1595** Duncan *App. Etymol., Rupes, prærupta petra*, a craig or clewch. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Ane vnrewlie.. horse, cariand ane man over ane cleuch, craig, or in water. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* viii, 'An ye fa' over the cleugh too'.

cleuck, cleuk: see CLUKE, CLUTCH.

cleure, clevre, obs. forms of CLOVER *sb.*

cleve[1], cleeve (kli:v). Now *local.* Forms: 3 cleof, clef, cleoue, 3–7 cleue, 5 clefe, 6–7 clief, clieue, 4– cleve, 6– cleeve (9 *improp.* cleave). [ME. *cleof, cleove*, a variant of *clif*, CLIFF, founded on the OE. pl. forms *cleofu, cleofum* (*eo* = *u*-fracture of *i*). (Sometimes erroneously spelt *cleave* and associated with *cleave* to split, with which it has no connexion.) In many local names, e.g. *Clevedon, Cleveland, Cleeve Hill, Old Cleeve.* Cf. CLEO, CLIFF.]

1. = CLIFF. *dial.*

[*a* **1000** *Riddles* iv. 28 Ofer cald cleofu.] *c* **1275** Lay. 1915 Was þe cleue swiþe heh. *Ibid.* 1926 þat clef [*c* **1205** clif] þare. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2396 A knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside with hilles. **1529** Rastell *Pastyme* Prol. (1811) 5 The white Cleevys and Rokkys at Douer. **1547** J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 213 Called Albion..of the White Rockes and Cleues, whiche appere vpon the sea costes. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 203 Vpon the toppe of a high clieue, hangyng ouer the Sea. **1563-87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 734/2 Fenced with high Rocks and Cleaves. **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. (R.), Rob Dover's neighbouring cleeves of sampyre. **1613-6** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O ye sea-binding cleeves! [*c* **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* §225 (1810) 240 They tumble over cliff (*rimes with* relief).]

†**2.** The coast or shore of the sea. *Obs.*

c **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1466 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Roamyng on the clyvys [*v.r.* cleuys, clevis] by the se. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 37 (Mätz), Wighte..is in þe est side sex myle from þe souþ of Bretayne cleef [*a meridiano Britanniæ littore*]. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* XII. i. (Tollem. MS.), And drawe þ þe pray..to þe cleue [*ad littus trahit*].

3. A steep sloping ground, the steep side of a hill; = Sc. *brae.* (The common sense in s.w. of England, and well known on Dartmoor.)

c **1275** Lay. 20861 þanne flieþ he [þe fox] to þan cleoue and his hol secheþ. *Ibid.* 20847 In þan wilde cleues. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 167 Two foote and half the feeld, and three the cleves. **1499** *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Clefe of an hyll, *declivum.* **1833** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 872 By grassy bank or cleve. **1880** Blackmore *M. Anerley* I. vi. 64 Furzy cleve for hare and partridge. **1882** *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 265/3 Every one who has once seen Dartmoor knows exactly what is meant by a tor and a cleave. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cleeve*, a steep field; any steep, sloping ground; the side of a hill.

†**cleve[2].** *Obs.* [OE. *cleofa* (*clifa, cliofa, clyfa*), identical with ON. *klefi* (*klifi*):—OTeut. type **klibon-*.] A room, chamber, sleeping-place, closet.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xxxv[i]. 4 Unrehtwisnisse smeȝende is in bedcleofan his [Vulg. *in cubili suo*]. *c* **890** K. Ælfreo *Bæda* III. xxiii, On ðam clifum ðe dracan oneardedon [*Isa.* xxxv. 7]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* xxxv[i]. 4 On his cliofan. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 98 Hwa ȝefylþ cleafan his [*cellaria sua*] oþþe hedderna buton cræfte minon? *a* **1300** *E.E. Psalter* xxxv[i]. 4 (Mätz.), Wickednes thoght he, night and dai, In his kleve þar he lai. *Ibid.* cxliii[i]. 13 Cleves of þa full er yhit [Vulg. *promptuaria*]. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 557 Sone he caste him on his bac, Ant bar him hom to hise cleue.

cleve, clevien, clevy, obs. ff. CLEAVE *v.*

cleveite ('kli:vaɪt). *Min.* [Named after Prof. *Cleve*: see -ITE.] (See quot.)

1879 Dana *Man. Min.* 170 *Cleveite*, Hydrated oxide of uranium, iron, erbium, cerium, yttrium, in cubic forms from Norway.

'clevel. *dial.* Also clavel. A grain of corn.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, In grinding, they set their upper Mill-stone so high, that it breaks off only the Tops of the Clevel. **1736** Lewis *Isle Thanet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clevel*, a grain of corn. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clavel*, a grain of corn free from the husk.

Cleveland bay. [f. *Cleveland*, a district in Yorkshire + BAY *a.*[1] (and *sb.*) 2.] Designating a breed of large, strong English horses, bay in colour with black legs, originating and chiefly bred in northern England.

1796 J. Lawrence *Philos. & Pract. Treat. Horses* I. vi. 299 Breeders..may read of the wonderful exertions, in carting-business, upon the road, of the Cleveland Bays, a sort of coach-horses. **1831** Youatt *Horse* iv. 36 The origin of the better kind of coach-horse is the Cleveland Bay, confined principally to Yorkshire and Durham. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 385/1 The Cleveland Bays are properly carriage-horses; but still in their native districts they are largely employed for field work. **1958** *Everyman's Encycl.* VI. 575/1 The Cleveland Bay..is commonly used in crossing to produce hunters, cavalry horses, and harness horses.

clevelandite: see CLEAVELANDITE.

clever ('klɛvə(r)), *a.* (and *adv.*) Also 3, (8- *dial.*) cliver, 7 cleever, 7–8 cleaver. [Early history obscure: app. in local and colloquial use long before it became a general literary word. A single example of *cliver* is known in ME., but the word has not been found again till the 16th c., and it appears not to have been in general use till the close of the 17th, since Sir Thos. Browne specially mentions it as East Anglian, and Ray explains it among his dialect words. Outside Eng., Koolman gives EFris. *clüfer* (from *clifer*), clever, skilful, alert, ready, nimble, and *klöver*, *klever* is used in same sense at Ribe Stift in Jutland (Molbech). The early example suggests relation to ME. *clivers* 'claws, talons, clutches', in the sense 'nimble of claws, sharp to seize', and the 16–17th c. examples (also of *cleverly*) show it connected with the use of the hands, a notion which still remains in the general sense of *adroit, dexterous*, having 'the brain in the hand'. Cf. also CLEVERUS. *Clever* appears to have come into general use about the time that *deliver*, formerly used in the sense 'expert', became obsolete, but

there is no trace of any influence of the one upon the other. The sense-development has analogies with that of *nimble*, *adroit*, *handy*, *handsome*, *nice*, *neat*, *clean*.

a **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tract* viii. Wks. (1835) IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries; as *bawnd*, *bunny*.. *straft*, *clever*, *matchly*.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Nimble-handed, adroit, dexterous.

†**1.** (?) Expert or nimble with the claws or hands, expert to seize. *Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 221 in *O.E. Misc.* 7 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof, and te deuel cliuer on sinnes; Ai ðe sinfule bisetten he wile. [*i.e.* The adder is quick (to dart) on the clothed, and the devil expert to lay hold on sins.]

2. Deft or nimble of hands, neat-handed, 'handy'; adroit, dexterous, or skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1580–95 Southwell *Let.* in *Poet. Wks.* (1856) p. xlviii, Many are deep Lawyers, many very clever in feats of body. **1614** [see CLEVERLY]. **1674** Ray *S. & E.C. Words* (E.D.S.), *Clever*.. dextrous. **1677–1732** in Coles. **1682** D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 16 In what a Posture he must stand To do it with a clever hand. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clever*, nimble, agile, deft: an epithet more commonly applied to horses than men. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clever*, applied to a horse which is a good fencer, i.e. who does not stumble or hesitate in making leaps.. 'The old mare is as clever as a cat'.

3. a. Of persons: Possessing skill or talent; able to use hand or brain readily and effectively; dexterous, skilful; adroit. (The current sense.) *clever Dick*: see Dick *sb.*[1] 1 a.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 22 The man has a cleaver pen it must be owned. *a* **1745** Swift *Clever Tom Clinch* (R.), As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling, Rode stately through Holbourn to die in his calling. **1815** Jane Austen *Emma* v, Emma is spoiled by being the cleverest of her family. **1828** Carlyle *Misc.* (1858) I. 190 Clever men are good, but they are not the best. *a* **1834** Lamb *Let. Southey* in *Life* xvii. 67, I find genius.. decline with me, but I get clever. **1858** Kingsley *Farewell* 5 Poems (1878) 216 Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.

b. Of things: Done or performed with adroitness, dexterity or skill, ingenious.

a **1704** L'Estrange (J.), It was the cleverer mockery of the two. **1782** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 15 Dec., Her drawings are reckoned extremely clever. I hate that word, but cannot think of another. **1874** B. Harte *Idyls of Fort-hills, Wan Lee*, The victims of any clever deception. **1883** Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* 30 Half a dozen clever sketches of views in India.

II. Nimble, active, lithe, neat, handsome.

4. a. Nimble and light in movement; agile, active. Still *dial.*

1694 Sir W. Hope *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 67 To wear plates of leed betwixt.. the soles of their ordinary walking shoes, that so they may feel themselves as it were lighter, and cleevrer [*sic*], when they put on their light dancing shoes. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3924/4 Giles Willis, a Glocestershire Man.. clever in Bulk, who lately was a Drayman in this Town.

b. 'Active' as opposed to 'infirm'; having ordinary healthy activity; in health, well. *dial.*

c **1746** J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Clever*, *cliver*, lusty, skilful; also very well.. **1775** in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* XIII. 196 Father was very clever last Saturday P.M. **1815** *Massachusetts Spy* 14 June (Th.), I somehow did not feel quite clever, but hoped for the best. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clever*, in good health. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well, thankee, not very clever', *i.e.* not very active; not up to much exertion. **1937** Partridge *Dict. Slang* 158/2 *Not too clever*, indisposed in health.. is common in Australia and New Zealand.

5. Lithe of limb, clean-limbed, well-made; lithe, handsome. Now *dial.*, also in *U.S.*

1674 Ray *S. & E.C. Words* [see 6, and cf. 1840.] **1728** Gay *Begg. Op.* II. i, So clever a made Fellow he was. **1731** Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 277 A clever-shaped young woman. *a* **1735** Arbuthnot (J.), He called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight clever wench as any was. **1840** Spurdens *Supp. Voc. E. Anglia* (E.D.S.), *Clever*. I believe this word is peculiar to us in the sense of 'well-made', applied to personal form; a clever lad—a clever horse. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clever*, handsome.

†**6.** Neat. *Obs.*

1674 Ray *S. & E.C. Words* (E.D.S.), *Clever*, neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous. **1677–1732** Coles, *Clever*, neat, smooth, dextrous. **1725** Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 341 There is a clever [*nitidum*] neat church, but the Virgin does not dwell in it herself.

III. Handy, convenient, agreeable, 'nice'.

†**7.** Handy, neat and convenient to use; not clumsy or unwieldy. *Obs.*

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 106 They might be made of Plate-Iron; but it wou'd be difficult to make them so exact and clever.. such great Plates of Iron are not manag'd and work'd so easily. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 125 They took in pieces all my clumsy unhandy things, and made them clever convenient tables, stools, bedsteads, etc. **1883** Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* xxiii. 183 A very safe boat.. both buoyant and clever in a seaway.

8. With the mod. colloquial sense of 'nice', i.e. pleasing from convenience or agreeableness.

†**a.** Convenient, suitable, agreeable; 'nice'. *Obs.*

1757 Gray *Corr. w. Mason* 88 If you could write directly, it would be clever. **1769** Miss Talbot *Lett. Mrs. Carter* III. 191 We could not have been in so clever a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer. *a* **1800** Cowper *Wks.* V. 290 These clever apartments. **1811** L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* III. 51.

b. As a general epithet of satisfaction or liking (see quot. 1755). Cf. 'nice'. *dial.*

1738 Swift & Pope *Horace Sat.* II. vi. 11 All this is mine but till I die. I can't but think 'twould sound more clever, To me and to my heirs for ever. **1755** Johnson, *Clever*.. 4 This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning. **1767** H. Kelly, etc., *Babler* I. 261 Every dish which was added.. was looked upon as an addition to the merit of the entertainer; and he that was a clever fellow with a Turbot was still cleverer if he could furnish a John Dory. **1833** *Men & Manners in America* I. vii. 233, I heard of a gentleman having moved into a clever house, of another succeeding to a clever sum of money, of a third embarking in a clever ship and making a clever voyage with a clever cargo. *c* **1857** in *Lower Norfolk Co.* (Va.) *Antiquare* I. 110 John Savage.. promised to do something clever for them. **1858** in *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 567 On the night before last these same men attacked Barnesville, quite a clever town, on the military road.

c. Of persons: Good-natured, well-disposed; amiable. *U.S. colloq.*; cf. English 'a nice man'.

1758 in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* XII. 148 This afternoon secured a place to have ye Small Pox in, with a very clever family. **1773** Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Then come, put the jorum about, And let us be merry and clever. **1781** Witherspoon in *Pennsylv. Jrnl.* 9 May, He is a very *clever* man. She is quite a *clever* woman... In these cases Americans generally mean by *clever*, only goodness of disposition, worthiness, integrity, without the least regard to capacity. **1804** W. Austin *Lett. London* 68 *note*, Clever in New England means honest, conscientious. **1822** J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 77 The landlord told me that.. Where a family seem to be poor and clever, he does not charge any thing for their sleeping on the floor. (By clever, he meant honest, or of a good disposition.) **1839** Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 223 A clever person in America means an amiable good-tempered person. **1846** Worcester s.v., In the United States, the phrase 'clever man', or 'clever fellow', is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition or good intentions. **1883** Eggleston *Hoosier School-Boy* xviii. 119, I wanted to say that you fellows have always.. been 'clever' to me, and I don't want to see no harm done you. **1891** *Harper's Mag.* July 220/2 It is an Americanism to call him *clever* whom we deem good-natured only.

9. *Comb.* **clever-boots** [cf. boots[1] 3], **-clogs, -sides, -sticks**, etc., a clever or smart person, a wiseacre (*colloq.* and *dial.*: see E.D.D.); **clever-clumsy** *a.*, denoting a person who is both clever and clumsy; so *clever-silly* sb. (hence *clever-silliness*), *clever-stupid* adj.

1847 Halliwell *Provinc. Words*, *Cleverboots*, a clever person, generally in a satirical sense. **1955** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Dec. 742/3 Mallarmé is the promising pupil.. Rimbaud the overweening cleverboots whom the critics have insufficiently chastised. **1866** E. L. Linton *Lizzie Norton* II. i. 10 She.. left the explanation to those 'clever clogs' who pretended to understand the ins and outs of the gravest mysteries of life. **1983** *Listener* 3 Feb. 17/1 On each double-spread billing page it is three columns to the populars and eight for the clever-clogs. **1854** A. E. Baker *Northants. Gloss.* I. 124 *Clever-clumsy*, an ironical term of reproof to a person who sets about anything eagerly and performs it awkwardly. **1928** D. H. Lawrence *Lady Chatt.* vii. 87 Our little lot of clever-jacks, all at the intelligence-age of seven. **1937** H. G. Wells *Star Begotten* i. 6 She told him not to try and be a Mr Cleverkins. He did his best not to be Mr Cleverkins. **1965** *New Statesman* 20 Aug. 266/1 Some cleverkin has written in heart-warming wee scenes between her and her prey. **1886** H. Baumann *Londinismen* 27/1 *Clever shins*, Schülersprache: Schlauberger. **1951** Partridge *Dict. Slang* (ed. 4) Add., *Cleversides*, schoolchildren's (..mainly North Country) coll[oquial]: synonym, often ironical, of *clever person*: late C. 19–20. **1959** I. & P. Opie *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* x. 179 A clever boy is most often styled a 'clever-dick', or, less frequently: brainy pup.. cleverguts, cleverpot, cleversides, clevertsticks ..know-all. **1948** *Mind* LVII. 141 That impression of thinness and clever-silliness which sometimes characterises the productions of highly intelligent writers. **1946** *Mind* LV. 173 The 'clever-sillies' or the 'half-baked intellectuals'. **1964** C. Mackenzie *My Life & Times* III. ii. 44 Some clevertsticks had climbed up a plane-tree to get a better view. **1911** F. Swinnerton *Casement* i. 58 Like many clever-stupid people, Olivia often underrated the intelligence of her associates.

B. quasi-*adv.* **a.** Neatly, skilfully . See also *to box clever*, box *v.*[2] 2 d. **b.** Completely, quite, clean (*dial.*; cf. cleverly 5).

1664 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 19 And lifted them sheer off, as clever As he had had a Crow or Lever. **1693** J. Clayton *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 286 The Secretary of State assured me, it had frozen clever over Potomack River. **1793** Eliza Parsons *Woman as she should be* II. 211 You manage devilish clever to keep them together. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clever through*, right through, straight through. Macaulay, *Antiq. of Claybrook* 1791, quotes, 'I shall go next ways clever through Ullesthorpe'. **1959** J. Cary *Captive & Free* 68 Meanwhile it was obviously dangerous to take sides. He must play clever.

clever, var. of claver *v.*[1], to clamber.

clever(e, obs. form of cleaver(s.

cleve'rality. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* [irreg. f. clever, after *comicality*, etc.] Cleverness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 910, I answered with almost as much cleverality as himself. **1832** C. Brontë in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 76 Johnson hadn't a spark of cleverality in him. **1833** *Mansie Wauch* xi. (1849) 71 The honest man whose cleverality had diverted us.

'clever-'clever, *a.* [Reduplicated from clever *a.*; cf. pretty-pretty, etc.] Anxious to be considered clever; over-clever. Hence **'clever-'cleverness**.

1896 G. B. Shaw *Let.* 26 Mar. (1965) 617 A good melodrama is a more difficult thing to write than all this clever-clever comedy. **1921** C. Dane *Bill of Divorcement* III. 75 Don't be clever-clever, old thing. **1946** Koestler *Thieves in Night* I. vi. 43 Had to show off all the time.. what clever-clever fellows they were. **1957** D. J. Enright *Apothecary's Shop* 215 We are apt to suffer from the occupational malady of clever-cleverness.

cleverish ('klɛvərɪʃ), *a.* [f. clever *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat clever. Hence **'cleverishly** *adv.*

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. ix. 49 A cleverish fellow. **1844** —— *Coningsby* I. ii. 11 A few cleverish speeches and a good many cleverish pamphlets. **1833** Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1889) 242 They are the letters of a cleverish man.

1881 W. Thomson *Bacon, not Shaks.* 2 Though evaders cleverishly conceal the fact.

cleverly ('klɛvəlɪ), *adv.* [f. clever + -ly.[2]] In a clever manner.

1. With manual skill or dexterity, in a handy way; dexterously, adroitly.

1614 Meriton *Chr. Assuring-ho.* 8 That surgion deserveth praise who lightly presseth the wound, and handleth it cleverlie with the tops of his fingers. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. i. 398 These would.. sometimes catch them with a snap, As cleverly as th' ablest trap. *a* **1716** South (J.), A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly, as the executioner. **1798** Southey *Eng. Eclog.* IV, He made them [traps] cleverly.. And.. I was pleased To see the boy so handy.

2. With skilful use of the intellect, skilfully, adroitly, dexterously, neatly. (The current use.)

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 185 The Queen.. went very cleverly on with the rest of the story. **1657** *Let.* in Fuller *Worthies* (1811) II. 195 He made an excellent good Sermon, and went cleaverly through, without the help of any notes. **1722** De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 15 If I speak a word, he turns it off.. so cleverly, that I can't put in another word for my life. **1756** Smart *Horatian Canons of Friendship* (R.), Never was man so cleverly absurd. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* 82 The thing may be so cleverly declined!

†**3.** Nimbly; lightly, mobilely; agilely.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 166 A Leaden-Coffin.. that swam so cleverly in 9 inches water, that one might thrust it to and fro with a common walking stick. **1824** Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxxxviii, He desired the servant to fetch Mrs. S. cleverly, for that her Ladyship.. was in a fit.

†**4.** Handily, conveniently, commodiously; hence, agreeably, nicely. *Obs.* (Cf. clever 7–8.)

1697 J. Serjeant *Solid Philos.* 105 Cartesius made choice of Extension wittily, that he might thus more cleaverly bring all Physicks to Mathematicks. *a* **1777** Foote, This letter comes quite cleverly. **1791** 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* viii. (1809) 101, I could wish.. to give them an airing.. on a Sunday.. but this I cannot cleverly do on a single horse.

5. Fairly, fully, completely; quite, 'clean'. Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Cf. clever B.

1696 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (1697) 170 But (alas!).. they do not go cleverly off from the abovesaid Damnable Errors. **1788** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 457 While our second revolution is just brought to a happy end with you, yours here is but cleverly under way. **1843–4** Haliburton *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), The landlord comes to me, as soon as I was cleverly up this morning. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cleverly*, completely.

6. ***to win cleverly*** (Horse-racing): to win neatly after a close contest, with rather more advantage than seemed likely.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 June, The latter got the best of it, and won cleverly by a neck. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 855/1 Mr. Gerard's colt would have won cleverly if he had not been interfered with early in the race.

7. *U.S. dial.* Well (in health). Cf. clever 4 b.

1784 A. Adams *Lett.* (1848) 212 She is cleverly now, although she had a severe turn for a week. **1816** Pickering *Vocab.* 63. **1860** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Cleverly*.. much used in some parts of New England, instead of *well* or *very well*.. 'How do you do?' 'I am cleverly'.

cleverness ('klɛvənɪs) [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being clever.

1755 Johnson, *Cleverness*, dexterity, skill, accomplishment. **1809–10** Coleridge *Friend* (1844) III. 69 By Cleverness.. I mean a comparative readiness in the invention and use of means, for the realizing of objects and ideas.. cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain in the hand. **1822** Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. ix. 193 Cleverness is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things.

†**'clevers**, *sb. pl. Sc. Obs.* [cf. clever *a.* 4 a.] Phr. ***a fit of the clevers***, a burst of energy or activity.

1824 Scott in J. G. Lockhart *Life* (1837) V. xii. 353 Taking a fit of what waiting-maids call *the clevers*, I started at six this morning. **1826** —— *Jrnl.* 14 Aug. (1941) I. 215, I was seized by a fit of the 'clevers', and finished my task by twelve o'clock.

†**'cleverus**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. clever 1.] Apt or skilful to snatch or lay hold.

1500–20 Dunbar *Fenzeit Freir* xi, The bissart, bissy but rebuik, Scho was so cleverus of her clvik, His bawis he micht not langer bruik, Scho held thame at ane hint.

clevicorde, obs. form of clavichord.

clevis ('klɛvɪs). So 6– ; also 7 cleuise, clevisse, clevies; clivies, 7–8 clives, 9 clivvis; 8 clevvy, 9 clevy. [Of uncertain form and origin: in most of the quotations treated as a singular (with pl., in 9 *clevises*); but in some as plural, with *clevy*, *clevvy* as its sing. It might be an OE. **clyfes*:—*klubisî* (like *yfes* eaves), f. weak stem of

kleuƀ-, *cléof* to CLEAVE, the thing being perhaps orig. a cloven or forked piece. Cf. Ger. *klobe*.]

A U-shaped piece of iron, with a pin or bolt passing through holes in the two ends, whereby it can be bolted on to the end of a beam or the like, so as to form a loop to which tackle may be attached. The simple shape is variously modified according to purpose; in *Mining* it becomes a hook with a pin or bolt (cf. *clip-hook*: CLIP[1] 3).

a. as a means of connecting a plough or cart with the gear of the draught animal.

1592 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 39 My best paire of clevis, my best plowe. **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. viii. (1635) 44 This Clevisse is a helpe for the evill making or going of a Plough. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 533 If it be Oxen, then there is but the plow cleuise, the teames, the yoakes, and beeles. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 213 Your chain that is put upon your plough cock or clevies. **1790** W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E.D.S.), *Clevvy*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. **1828** WEBSTER, *Clevy*, *Clevis*, an iron . . used on the end of a cart-neap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. **1868** LOSSING *Hudson* 227 There were a dozen links of the chain, and two huge clevises.

b. in *Mining*: see quot.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 271 (E.D.S.), Corfe, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Fj, At the end of the Rope a Knot is made, and thereon the Clives rests. **1802** MAWE *Min. Derbysh. Gloss.*, *Clevis*, an iron at the end of the engine rope, on which the bucket is hung. **1851** TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Min. T.* (E.D.S.), *Clives*, *clivies*, the iron hoop or swivel at the end of the rope in which the kibble or corfe is suspended. **1876** C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clivvis*, a spring-hook.

¶ Cf. the following:

1888 *North. N. & Q.* June 29 Candleholders were originally made entirely of wood, the stalk having a cleft, called a 'clevie', at the top to hold the fir candle.

clevre, obs. form of CLOVER *sb.*

clew (kl(j)u:), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cliwen, cliowen, cleowen, cliewen, clywen, 3–7 clewe, 3–6 clowe, 4–5 clyw(e, 5– clew. See also CLUE *sb.* [OE. *cliwen*, *cleowen*, etc. (*clywe*, in Wr.-Wülcker 187/29, is an error for *clywen* of the MS.) = MLG. *kluwen*, Du. *kluwen* (all neuter), prob. dim. of the word in OHG. *kliu*, *kliwi*, *kliuwi*, MHG. *kliuwe*, neuter, in same sense. OHG. had also *chli(u)wa* fem., and dim. *chliuwelin*; MHG. *kliuwel*, *kliuwelin*, also by dissimilation *kniuwel*, *kniulin*; mod.G. *knäuel* clew. The ME. *clywe*, *clewe*, were prob. due to loss of the OE. final *-n*, rather than equivalent to MHG. *kliuwe*; thence mod. *clew*. A variant spelling *clue* (cf. *blew*, *blue*, *glew*, *glue*, *rew*, *rue*, *trew*, *true*) appears in 15th c., but was not frequent till 17th; it has now become the prevailing form in the fig. sense 3, which, on account of the obsolescence of 2, is often not felt as fig.

The length of the vowel in OE. is doubtful; some have assumed *cléowen* as the typical form, but Sievers thinks that it was prob. *cliwen*:—O Teut. **kliwĭno-* dim. of **kliwjo-* (whence OHG. *kliu*, *kliuwi*): pre-Teut. type **gleu-ino*, f. root *glu-*, *gleu-*, to gather into a mass, 'glomerare'; cf. L. *glu-ere*, *glū-ma*, Skr. *glâus* ball.]

† **1.** A globular body; a ball (formed by coiling together or conglomeration). *Obs.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 241 Se iil . . sona sua hiene mon ȝefehd, sua ȝewint he to anum cliewene. *Ibid.* 244 Donne ðæt ierre ðæs ytemestan domes . . arafeð ðæt cliwen ðære twyfealdan heortan. *a* **1000** *Phœnix* 226 (Gr.), Þa yslan onginnaþ lucan togædere ȝeclungne to cleowenne. *c* **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 514 Swilce fyren clywen. *c* **1050** *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-W. 187 *Globus*, clywen... *Glomer*, *globellum*, cleowen. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 578 Þu . . þinchest a lutel soti cleowe [*v.r.* clowe, clewe]. **1508** FISHER *Wks.* 53 Thou shalte . . set all wretched synners as a clew or a grete hepe of fyre. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. vii. 162 Both these creatures by forming themselves in a clew, have often more the appearance of excrescences in the bark than that of animals.

b. A round bunch or cluster of things.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 324 If the whole troupe [of bees] be diuided into manie clewes, or round bunches, you need not then doubt but that there are manie Kings. **1669** in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1018 Of a great clew of worms voided by crude mercury taken inwardly.

2. *esp.* A ball formed by winding thread; a ball of thread or yarn. (The regular name in Scotland and north of England.)

956 in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 451 (Bosw.), An cliwen godes nettȝernes. *c* **1050** in Wr.-Wülcker 413 *Glomer*, cleowen. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2140 *Ariadne*, His wepne, his clewe [*v.r.* clyw, clew, clywe] . . Was by the gayler in the hous I-leyd. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn, or clowe [*v.r.* clewe], *glomus*, *globus*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 69 To wynde clowys, *glomerare*. **1540** R. HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* I. viii. (R.), What a fowle thing is it, to see a woman . . for hir clewe or prayer booke, to turne the cards. **1580** BARET *Alv.*, *Clew*, bottome of thread. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 346/1 The Weavers Trough is that in which he puts his Clews of Yarn. **1866** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 26 Clews and corks . . to roll along the floor.

fig. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 188 If it be so, you haue wound a goodly clewe. **1645** BP. HALL *Peace Maker* § 13 To winde up this clew of our discourse. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, There is aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 9 When he had wound up the clew of war.

b. The cocoon spun by a silkworm or the like.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 68 From out whose belly . . Whole clews of silk scarse half concocted, spring. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 489 They grow madde vntill they be packed vp in their little clewes and bottomes. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., She first disposeth it for the strengthning of her clew of yarn.

3. A ball of thread, which in various mythological or legendary narratives (esp. that of Theseus in the Cretan Labyrinth) is mentioned as the means of 'threading' a way through a labyrinth or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications: that which guides through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.

1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2016 *Ariadne*, By a clewe of twyn as he hath gon The same weye he may returne a-non ffolwynge alwey the thred as he hath come. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* II. xx. (Rolls) II. 385 Laborinthus . . ȝif eny man wente þider yn wiþoute a clewe of þrede, it were ful harde to finde a way out. **1494** FABYAN I. ccxxxviii, But y^e^ comon fame tellyth, y^t^ lastly the quene wanne to her [Rosamounde] by a clewe of threde, or sylke. **1588** GREENE *Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 28 No courteous Ariadne to giue them a clew of threed to draw them out of their miseries. *c* **1620** FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 210 The labourinthes of pollicie I have trod To find the clew of safetie. **1706** ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Of him that has got Fair Rosamond's bower, With the clew in his power. **1785** CRABBE *Newspaper* 140 With clews like these they tread the maze of state. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 226 A clew for conducting the student through more than one intricate negotiation.

b. With the literal sense obscured: An indication to follow, a slight direction, a 'key'. See CLUE *sb.*, the prevalent spelling.

1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. §7 For want of some clew [ed. 1813 clue], or connecting idea, to lay hold of. **1760** STERNE *Serm. Yorick* ix. (1773) 41 With this clew, let us endeavour to unravel this character of Herod as here given. **1844** MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 36 This distinction gives us the clew to a good deal of Arnold's language. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 647 We may here have lighted on the clew to the great puzzle.

4. Used in reference to the thread of life, which the Fates are represented as spinning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 198 Life . . may be compared to a clew of yarne, such as the Poets faigned the Destinies to spin. **1650** BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 296 The old man knowes how little of his clew is left in the winding. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *On Recov.* Poet. Wks. (1686) 50 And for another Clew her Spindle fit. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 237 Our clew being well-nigh wound out, let's be cheerful.

5. A thread or cord (in a series).

a **1700** DRYDEN (J.), They see small clews draw vastest weights along, Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong.

6. The series of small cords by which a hammock is suspended at the two ends, called respectively the *head-clew* and *foot-clew*.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 14 A hammock thrown over his shoulders . . the Clew hanging half way down his back. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxv, It was sitting on the head-clue of Smallbones's hammock.

7. *Naut.* A lower corner of a square sail, or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, to which are made fast the tacks and sheets by which it is extended and held to the lower yard. † *to spread a large* (*full, small*) *clew*: (of a square sail) to have the two lower corners of the sail wide (or otherwise) apart; hence, to spread large (or small) canvas. *from clew to earing*: *lit.* the diagonal of a square sail: *fig.* from bottom to top, 'from top to toe', completely.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 When the Saile is large and hath a good Clew, we say she spreds a large Clew, or spreds much Canuas. **1645** BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 62 Having that large clew which they spread, expos'd to all windes. **1698** CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 The Clews of the Sails I spik'd all down to the Timbers. **1707** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Clew* of the Sail of a Ship is the lower Corner of it which reaches down to that Earing where the Tackles and Sheats are fastned. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If weights be fastened to the clews, the boat's drift will be much retarded.

b. *transf.* The expanse of the wings (of a bird).

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Job* (1621) 946 Is't by thy wisdom that the Hawk doth mew, And to the southward spreads her winged clew?

8. *clew up*: an act of clewing up a sail; *fig.* a case of despair. (Adm. Smyth.)

9. *Comb.* **clew-bottom**, a bottom or reel to wind a clew on; in quot. *fig.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. vii. II. 40 The clew-bottom of Theology.

clew, dial. form of CLOW, sluice.

clew, (klu:), *v.* [f. CLEW *sb.*; now usu. CLUE *v.*, though the older spelling is often retained in Naut. use.]

1. *trans.* To coil *up* into a ball.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 885 Þis blessud mayde clewȝthe up her leggus herre to. **1818** SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* xiii, To lie . . clew'd up like a hurchin.

2. To point *out* as by a clew or clue.

a **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Pleased* II. v, A woman might awake me, Direct, and clew me out the way to happinesse.

3. *Naut. to clew up*: to draw the lower ends or clews (of sails) up to the upper yard or the mast in preparation for furling or for making 'goose-wings'. *to clew down*: to let down (sails) by the clews in unfurling them. Also *absol.*

a **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 346 We with all manner of Expedition clew'd up and furl'd her other Sails. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 161 We found it necessary to clew up every thing but the close reefed fore sail. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 9 We had hardly time to haul down and clew up before it was upon us. *Ibid.*, We clewed down, and hauled out the reef-tackles again.

clew, **-e**, obs. pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

clewe, = *cleue*, obs. form of CLEAVE, CLEVE[1].

clew-garnet, **clue-**. *Naut.* [f. CLEW *sb.* + GARNET.] A tackle to 'clew up' the 'courses' or lower square-sails in furling; cf. CLEW-LINE.

a. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Clew garnits, tyes, martlits. **1627** —— *Seaman's Gram.* 22 The Clew garnet is a rope made fast to the clew of the saile, and from thence runnes in a blocke seased to the middle of the yard, which in furling doth hale vp the clew of the saile close to the middle of the yard. **1749** CHALMERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 366 We . . had our Fore and Main Clew-Garnets manned to haul up our Courses. **1884** *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 He went to his station on the clew-garnet.

β. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 165 Mann the clue-garnetts, let the main-sheet fly. **1825** H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 49 The weighty Courses from their arms they cast, Cluegarnets, Buntlines, for the present fast.

clewis, obs. pl. of CLEUCH.

'clew-line, **'clue-line**. *Naut.* Also 7 cluling. [f. CLEW *sb.* + LINE.] A tackle connecting the clew of a sail to the upper yard or the mast, by which it is drawn up in furling; sometimes, but not generally, applied to the *clew-garnets*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The clew line is the same to the top sailes top gallant and spret sailes, as the Clew garnet is to the maine and foresailes. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry . . haul home a Cluling. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 98 Endeavouring to hand the top-sails, the clew-lines and bunt-lines broke. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 196 Through rattling blocks the clue-lines swiftly run. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 You have overhauled your clew-lines, the yard has been hoisted over your head.

cley(e, obs. form of CLAY, CLEE.

cleyff, obs. f. CLIFF.

cleym(e, **cleymare**, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLAIMER.

cleyn(e, obs. form of CLEAN.

cleyngk, obs. form of CLINK, CLENCH *v.*

cleynt, obs. pa. pple. of CLENCH *v.*

† **cley-staff**, **cleyk-staff**. *Obs.* [possibly f. *cley*, CLEE; but more prob. f. *cleyk* = CLEEK.] A crook, a crozier.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80/1 Cleystaffe (2 MSS. & PYNSON, Cleyke staffe) *cambuca*. [*Medulla Gram.*, *Cambuca*, a buschoppys cros, or a crokid staf.]

cliack ('klaiək). *Sc.* Also clyack. [Possibly a. Gaelic *cliathach* (kliəax) battle, because of the contest or struggle to have the 'last cut'.]

The last armful of corn cut at harvest on any farm, the kirn-cut: called in the south of Scotland the 'maiden', and in Northumberland the 'kirn-baby': cf. KIRN *sb.*[2] Hence *cliack-sheaf*, *cliack-night*.

1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 58 In getting 'Cliack' a scramble was made to get the last handful of corn to cut. **1884** W. CARNIE in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. VII. 206 We spoke aboot the cliack nicht. **1889** *Glasgow Her.* 12 Aug. 9/1 The clyack sheaf is . . still occasionally to be seen hanging in farm kitchens above the fireplace, having a ribbon tied round it.

clianthus (klaɪ'ænθəs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Banks & Solander in G. Don *Gen. Syst. Gardening & Bot.* (1832) II. 468/1), app. f. Gr. κλει-, by-form of stem of κλέος glory + ἄνθος flower.] An Australasian shrub belonging to the leguminous genus of that name, bearing handsome flowers in racemes.

1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Compan. Flower Garden* 56/1 Clianthus . . , the crimson Glory Pea, is a magnificent half-hardy shrub, with bright crimson flowers, a native of New Zealand. **1853** HOOKER *Bot. Antarctic Voyage* II. p. xxxi, Of *Clianthus* . . there are but two known species, one in Australia, and the other in New Zealand and Norfolk Island. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 7/2 The verbena and the clianthus grow rankly in the mild air. **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 3 May 20/4 The beautiful Sturt pea . . now more popularly known as the clianthus. **1961** *Amat. Gardening* 7 Oct. Suppl. 12/3 To graft clianthus seedlings on to seedlings of Colutea arborescens.

† **cliauntor**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. A client.

1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 [The attorners] conseilynge ther cliantors to vse eny fals accyons.

† **clib**, *a.* *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain: some think it related to next word.] ? Eager, sharp, keen.

c **1275** *Duty Christians* in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 144 We schulde abute cristes lay beon yeornfulle and clybbe. *c* **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 307 He was noþing clib to heom for-to a-sailli heom with wouȝ, Non more þane þe port-hound þat neiȝ men geth I-nouȝ . . A teie doggue is clib I-novȝ, wane

man comez In is si3te.. he is clibbest op-on heom þat arriet him with ston.

'clibby, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [The Cornwall Glossaries have *clib* to adhere; in Cornwall and Devonshire *clibby* is 'sticky, adhesive'; OE. had *clibbor* 'adhesive, sticky', related to *clifian*, CLEAVE *v.*[2]] See quots.

1598 *Herring's Tayle* (Nares), Then clibbie ladder gainst his battered flanck he rears. **1876** NARES, *Clibby*, is used in the dialect of Devon in the sense of adhesive. **1880** *E. & W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Clibby*, adhesive, sticky.

cliché (‖ˈkliʃe, ˈkliːʃeɪ). [Fr., pa. pple. of *clicher*, var. of *cliquer* to click, applied by die-sinkers to the striking of melted lead in order to obtain a proof or cast: see Littré.]

1. The French name for a stereotype block; a cast or 'dab'; applied esp. to a metal stereotype of a wood-engraving used to print from.

Originally, a cast obtained by letting a matrix fall face downward upon a surface of molten metal on the point of cooling, called in English type-foundries 'dabbing'.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 95 A process for copying, called in France *clichée*. **1850** *Art. Jrnl.* 219 Cliché is also applied to the French stereotype casts from woodcuts. **1868** C. DARWIN in *Life* (1887) III. 87 Engelmann has.. offered me clichés of the woodcuts.

2. Extended to the negative in photography. (Mod. Dicts.)

3. a. *fig.* A stereotyped expression, a commonplace phrase; also, a stereotyped character, style, etc. Also *collect.*

1892 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 217 They have the hatred of *clichés* and commonplace, of the outworn phrase, of clashing consonants. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 The farcical American woman who 'wakes everybody up' with her bounding vulgarities.. is rapidly becoming a *cliché*, both on the stage and in fiction. **1902** GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 261/1 All but the obvious motives tend to express themselves no longer as thoughts but as clichés. **1909** O. JENNINGS *Morphia Habit* vi. 72 The above description of morphinism has been repeated by one compiler after another, until it has become a *cliché*. **1909** H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* xiv. 295 Nothing but *cliché* seems to meet this case. **1913** E. F. BENSON *Thorley Weir* iv. 151 Probably Charles never painted more magically than in those ten minutes, even when the magic of his brush had become a phrase in art criticism, a cliché. **1923** J. M. MURRY *Pencillings* 151 Carlyle picked out as specimen *clichés* of the orator, 'The rights of suffering millions', and 'the divine gift of song', which are still hard-worked to-day. **1948** 'E. CRISPIN' *Buried for Pleasure* vi. 43 The command of *cliché* comes of having had a literary training. **1963** *Listener* 28 Feb. 376/2 It [*sc.* the magazine story] is composed of prefabricated clichés—stock characters, stock situations, stock dialogue, stock plots.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cliché-monger, -personality***; ***cliché-ridden*** adj.

1947 'N. BLAKE' *Minute for Murder* ii. 31 I'll do in the little cliché-monger. **1962** *Listener* 8 Nov. 780/1 Often it sufficed to let some pompous cliché-monger speak for himself. **1925** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Let.* 1 Apr. (1963) 156 The book.. divided in 3 parts, named respectively the Cliché-Personality, the Patria Potestas and Primitive Communism. **1928** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 23 Nov. 413/4 The middle section.., though it begins with a cliché-ridden trifle, has poems of.. imaginative power.

c. Used as *adj.* Stereotyped, hackneyed.

1959 *Listener* 30 July 188/1 The kind of fond reminiscence which comes rather too near the cliché view of human situations. **1962** *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 196/2 Many of the productions of our 'new wave' in the theatre have been narrow in outlook, cliché in sentiment, shaky in stagecraft.

Hence **clichéd, cliché'd** *a.*, hackneyed; characterized by clichés.

1928 A. WAUGH *Last Chukka* 83 There is no adjective but the *cliché*'d deafening that can fittingly describe the tornado of noise that had welcomed the recitation. **1943** *Horizon* VIII. 388 The *clichéd* thought, the seemingly happy ending. **1961** *New Left Rev.* Jan.–Feb. 42/2 Television will continue to be clichéd, formula-ridden and bland. **1968** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 22 Nov. 55/2 Young architects have for some time struggled to vary the clichéd house plans turned out by some builders.

clichy-white. A pure white-lead manufactured at Clichy in France. Ure *Dict. Arts* (1875).

click (klɪk), *sb.*[1] Also 7 klick. [Goes with CLICK *v.*[1], q.v.; cf. also Du. and Ger. *klick*; OF. *clique* the 'tick' of a clock or watch.]

1. a. A slight, sharp, hard, non-ringing sound of concussion, thinner than a *clack*, such as is made by the dropping of a latch, the cocking of a gun, etc. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Niquet*, a knick, klick, snap with the teeth or fingers. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 241 When they cocked their firelocks, he [exclaimed].. 'That all the locks made but one click'. **1788** J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 531 Whose fob.. Was quite a stranger to a Watch's click. *a* **1845** HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xiv, The click of the lifted latch. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 115 The click of the stonechat perched on a boulder. **1880** W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 196 This is a state of *consent*, and the passage from the former state to it.. is.. characterized by the mental 'click' of resolve. **1889** FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunboy* xxvii. 414 A significant click caught the ear of both .. Sylvester had cocked a pistol. **1906** *Punch* 6 June 411/3 The bricklayer's scheme of retribution fits into its place with so triumphant a 'click', as it were. **1935** W. B. YEATS *Lett. Poetry* (1940) 24 The correction of prose, because it has no fixed laws, is endless, a poem comes right with a click like a closing box.

b. *Radio.* In *pl.*: the name given to atmospherics of short duration.

[**1912**: see STRAY *sb.* 3.] **1922** GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 1044/2 The British Association Committee for Radiotelegraphic Investigation.. has classified strays [*i.e.* atmospherics] into three types, namely, clicks, grinders, and hissing. **1936** *Nature* 6 June 955/2 A very clear distinction was obtained between the atmospherics of short duration ('clicks') and the atmospherics of long duration ('grinders'). The 'clicks'.. are due to local actions inside the thunderstorm clouds, such as short sparks which are not easy to detect by visual observations.

2. *Mech.* A piece of mechanism which makes this noise in acting; *esp.* a. the catch or detent which falls into the notches of a ratchet-wheel, and so prevents it from turning backwards; b. the catch for a lock or bolt, a latch (cf. CLICKET).

1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 728 The click fixed on the frame stops the larger rochet. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Lock* (L.), The third part of the lock is the tumbler, which is a catch or click holding the bolt from being withdrawn. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 85 The click suffers the ratchet wheel to pass.

3. A defect in a horse's action, causing the toe of the hind hoof to strike the shoe of the fore foot. Also *fig.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 4/1 When Ministers are riding the high horse of strict legality, such a discovery.. is a serious click in their gallop.

4. *Zool.* A name for the beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, from the clicking sound with which they spring upward when they have fallen on their backs. Also ***click-beetle.***

1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. No. 6. 327 They often fall on their backs, from which position they escape by a mechanism.. which.. causes them to rise with a jerk, accompanied with a snapping noise, whence they have been named 'clicks,' or 'spring-jacks.' **1881** WHITEHEAD *Hops* 48 The wireworm, the larva of an insect known familiarly as the click beetle.

5. A class of articulations occurring in certain languages of S. Africa, consisting of sharp non-vocal sounds formed by suction, with the sudden withdrawal of the tongue from the part of the mouth with which it is in contact; also CLUCK. Also *attrib.*, esp. as ***click language, sound.***

1837 F. OWEN *Diary* (1926) 89 Uteeko.. has a harsh and difficult click in it, and has no meaning being a word of Hottentot extraction. **1849** *Jrnl. Amer. Oriental Soc.* I. 428 The dialect of the Hill Damoras.. is therefore included in the Click Class of African tongues. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 115 The Bamepela have adopted a click into their dialect. **1883** R. N. CUST *Mod. Lang. Africa* II. xii. 300 It is generally.. supposed that the Clicks found in the Zulu Language have been adopted from their neighbours the Hottentots. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 786/1 The Bushmen languages can show eight clicks, the Hottentots four, and the Zulu-Kaffir three. **1933** J. T. TUCKER *Angola* i. 12 These tiny people spoke a 'click' language using only nouns and verbs. **1939** P. DE V. PIENAAR in *Ibid.* 353 The Bantu and Hottentot children, when they acquire the language from their parents, at first have great difficulty with the click sounds. *Ibid.* 351 The clicks are the most important sounds of these Bushman dialects, and.. there must be 40 different click combinations. **1950** D. JONES *Phoneme* 6 C. M. Doke has invented special letters for all these click combinations. **1968** *New Scientist* 29 Feb. 456/3 The click-speaking Bushmen and Hottentots. **1973** E. T. SITHOLE in T. Kochman *Rappin' & Stylin' Out* 67 The beauty of the Zulu language is in the alliteration provided by the click sounds. **1975** M. DUFFY *Capital* iii. 135, I bet Times Square is just the same.. exhortations and stop press news in Hottentot click language. **1985** G. T. NURSE et al. *Peoples Southern Afr.* iv. 83 The click sounds of Zulu and Swati.

6. A smart, sudden blow, rap, or jerk, such as causes or suggests the sound described in sense 1.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Click*, a blow. *East.* **1874** *Slang Dict.*, *Click*, a knock or blow. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., I'll gi' 'ee a click under the ear.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as ***click-catch, -jack, -spring, -stop***; **click-beetle** (see 4); **click-iron**, the iron detent of a ratchet-wheel (see 2 a); **click-pulley**, a pulley with a click (2 a) to prevent the sheave from running back; **click reel**, a reel of a fishing-rod having a click or detent; **click-wheel**, a ratchet-wheel.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 91 (Cabinet Cycl.) This chain.. contains towards the lower end a click iron. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Click-pulley*, *Click-wheel*. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* XII. 212 Leonard Click reel. **1888** GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 62 A more flexible rod.. with a click-reel. **1890** NASMITH *Cotton Spinning Machinery* 217 When the 'click spring'.. is slightly oscillated in the same direction as the rotation of the ratchet wheel, it allows the click catch to fall into gear. **1948** *Times* 21 Apr. 2/2 The immediate cause of the accident was a faulty click-jack, a safety device intended to arrest the progress of tubs in a pit when they run away. **1957** T. L. J. BENTLEY *Man. Miniat. Camera* (ed. 5) iv. 38 Fitted with an f/2·8.. lens.. and having audible click stops.

8. Hence, or from the verb-stem, various reduplicated expressions for recurring or successive sounds of the click type, **click-clack** *sb.* and *v.* (dial. *click-to-clack*), also applied to chattering or prating. Also **click-click, clickety-clack, click-clicking, click-clock; clickety-click**, *spec.* used jocularly in the game of bingo (or housey-housey), etc., for 'sixty-six'; ***clickety*** adj.; **click-clack, clickety-click** vbs.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1783) I. iii. 41 The insignificant click-clack of modish conversation. **1808–79** JAMIESON, *Click-clack*, uninterrupted loquacity. **1856** *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 The click-clack of lesser engines pumping dry the numerous springs. **1867** MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Fl.* xxxiii, Lady Lancaster click-clacking away at that eternal knitting. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 175 At every stitch 'click-click' went the steel pins. **1875** MISS BRADDON *Strange World* III. i. 4 To hear the click, click, click of the needle. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clickety-clack*, the noise made by a person walking in pattens. **1882** BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 149 The steady click-click of the loom. **1896** *Humanitarian* June 432 Click-clicking with a type-writer all day long. **1901** *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 1/3 The click-clock of passing iron shoes. **1913** H. A. FRANCK *Zone Policeman 88* i. 6, I sat down in an arm-chair against the wall and fell to reading, amid the clickity-click of typewriters. **1914** W. DE MORGAN *When Ghost meets Ghost* II. xiv. 613 The up-express.. dragged her train over oily lines and clicketty lines. **1919** W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 16 *Clickety-click*, number 66 in the game of 'house'. **1920** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 67/1 The steady click-clock of his hoofs. **1926** *Glasgow Herald* 17 July 4 The omnibus train clickety-clicked. **1926** E. M. ROBERTS *Time of Man* iv. 142 Bright new machines that would go clickerty-click. **1933** L. A. G. STRONG *Sea Wall* 256 A game of 'house' was in progress, and a voice monotonously droned the numbers: .. 'clickety click'. **1938** O. NASH *I'm a Stranger Here* 213 The clickety-clack of wheel on track. **1959** *Times* 27 Apr. (Rubber Ind. Suppl.) p. vi/7 The persistent clickety-clack traditionally associated with railway travel. **1962** *Daily Tel.* 25 June 11/4 Clickety click, 66; Gates of Heaven, No. 7.

click, *sb.*[2] [partly a variant of CLEEK; partly the stem of CLICK *v.*[2] used as *sb.* and in *comb.*]

1. = CLEEK, hook. **2.** (See quot.)

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Click*, a familiar term amongst miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages. **1883** *Huddersf. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Clicks*, the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

3. The act of clicking; a jerk with a cleek or hook.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/2 When a fish is seen the hooks are simply thrown beyond it, and.. a sharp 'click' usually sends them into the soft under parts of the fish.

4. A manœuvre in wrestling, whereby the adversary's foot is sharply knocked off the ground.

[Cf. **1611** COTGR., *Clinquet*, as Cliquet; also, a certaine tricke in wrestling.] **1872** *Daily News* 21 May, Graham is said to be one of the best men in England for the click.. Putting on the click, however.. he brought Mein down. **1883** *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The young champion.. administered the inside click.

5. *Comb.* **click-hook**, a large hook fixed in a pole or fastened to a rope, for catching or landing fish; a cleek.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 36 What he could catch with his own click-hook in the river he deemed his own. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Eskimo Click-hook for taking fish. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/2 Poaching with click-hooks.

click, *sb.*[3] Anglicized form of CLIQUE (sense 1).

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 320 The little spirit of a click, or party. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentim. Bloke* 40 Fair narks they are, jist like them back-street clicks. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Compan.* III. v. 607 Local fellers, they was, all in a click, y'know, a gang. **1941** 'N. BLAKE' *Abom. Snowman* ix. 102 'Miss Ainsley was an old friend of Elizabeth?' 'I believe so. One of that click.' **1959** C. MACINNES *Absol. Beginners* 63 Here was a family: at any rate, a lot, a mob, a click I could belong to.

click (klɪk), *v.*[1] [Found only since 16th c.: it agrees in form and sense with Du., LG., dial. Ger. *klikken*; also partly in sense with OF. *cliquer* (Cotgr.). How far these are connected is uncertain: the word is of echoic origin, and may have arisen independently in different langs. In English and Teutonic generally, it appears to stand in ablaut relation to *clack*, as expressing a thinner and lighter sound; cf. *chip*, *chap*, *clip*, *clap*, *clink*, *clank*.]

1. a. *intr.* To make the thin, dry, hard sound described under CLICK *sb.*[1] 1; *spec.* of a camera or of a person operating one. Also (in various senses) with following *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Cliquer*, to clacke, clap, clatter, clicke it. *a* **1682** [see CLICKING *ppl. a.*] **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* Frid. 101 The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 302 It clicks as if it was walking in pattens. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 The ice sounded.. like some one hammering a nail against the ship's side, clicking at regular intervals. **1929** C. DAY LEWIS *Transitional Poem* II. 32 Desire clicks back Like cuckoo into clock. **1937** C. BEATON *Diary* 3 June in *Wand. Years* (1961) 311, I clicked away. **1948** *Mind* LVII. 485 After trying to recall a face, one often says, 'Ah, now I remember the man you mean.' In such cases we seem to feel something happen: something, as it were, clicks to. **1950** D. GASCOYNE *Vagrant* 14 When Abbott's camera clicked.

b. with object of result.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. Wks. 1834 VI. 236 Who would bear his chains And hear them clicking every wretched hour. *a* **1832** —— *Posth. T.* Wks. VIII. 17 The clock that both by night and day Click'd the short moments.

c. Of a horse: see CLICK *sb.*[1] 3.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5170/4 Sometimes clicks in his Pace.

d. *fig.* To meet or fall in *with* (a person) fortunately or at the right moment; to be successful; to fit together or agree exactly; to become friendly *with* someone; to strike up a

rapport *with* (a person); to be a success in the theatre or other form of entertainment. *colloq.*

1915 T. BURKE *Nights in Town* 107 The bright boys.. saunter..up and down that parade until they 'cliek' with one of the 'birds'. *Ibid.* 108 You have 'clicked'. You have 'got off'. **1921** WODEHOUSE *Jill the Reckless* viii. 120 A grey world in which, hoping to click, we merely get the raspberry. **1922** —— (*title*) The Clicking of Cuthbert. **1923** —— *Inimit. Jeeves* iv. 40 'Did you click?' He sighed heavily. 'If you mean was I successful, I must answer in the negative.' **1926** *Amer. Speech* I. 436/2 [Show business slang]. A turn is said to click when it proves to be successful, or in the vernacular, 'gets across with a bang'. **1927** *Vanity Fair* Nov. 67/2 He doesn't hope that he makes good. He hopes that he 'clicks'. He trusts that he doesn't 'flop'. **1930** *Times* 29 Mar. 10/4 The objects are arranged but not composed..so that they remind you a little of people assembled harmoniously but lacking some common emotion. They don't 'click'. **1931** J. CANNAN *High Table* xi. 164 Getting drunk when he was trying to click with a Glasgow buyer. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* III. vii. 208 Receiving the glad eye from presumably attractive girls with whom he ultimately and triumphantly 'clicks'. **1952** V. GOLLANCZ *My Dear Timothy* xx. 316 To prove satisfactorily that a lot of these devices wouldn't 'click'. **1958** *Observer* 20 Apr. 14/6 Put out under pressure to fill the gap..it [*sc.* the B.B.C. television programme *To-Night*] clicked instantly and is still the pride of British television.

e. To come in *for* something; *spec.* to get killed. *Mil. colloq.*

1917 EMPEY *From Fire Step* 81, No. 1 Section had clicked for another blinking digging party. **1917** W. MUIR *Observ. Orderly* 226 To click can be either advantageous or baneful, according to the circumstances. A soldier asks a superior for a favour, and it is granted. That soldier has clicked... But he has also clicked if he is suddenly seized on to do some menial duty. **1919** *Athenæum* 11 July 582/2 The verb 'click' ..has developed some passive meanings, such as to get killed. *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 729/1 To 'click for fatigue' is to 'come in for' a fatigue duty at the psychological moment. **1966** *Listener* 22 Dec. 927/1, I came out of hibernation..to find that I had clicked for a most alarming job.

f. To become pregnant, to conceive. *colloq.*

1936 N. COWARD *Fumed Oak* II. ii. 58 A couple of months later you'd told me you'd clicked, you cried a hell of a lot, I remember. **1954** *Landfall* VIII. 228 In Wellington, just before he came down there was Heather, who had 'clicked for a baby'.

g. To 'ring a bell', fall into context. *colloq.*

1939 'M. INNES' *Stop Press* II. iv. 269 Something clicks. Tell me. **1960** A. BURGESS *Right to Answer* ii. 37 Then the name clicked, because somebody in the town had talked about Everett.

2. a. *trans.* To strike with a click; to cause (anything) to make such a noise.

1581 T. LOVELL *Dial. Dancing*, He trips her toe, and clicks her cheek, to show what he doth crave. **1605** B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, Jove..at the stroke click'd all his marble thumbs. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 124 Humble your selves, and click your Chains to th' ground. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, They..clicked their glasses together. **1830** TENNYSON *Owl*, Merry milkmaids click the latch. **1918** W. OWEN *Let.* 20 Mar. (1967) 541 Mrs. A. can click the piano quite quickly. **1930** C. V. GRIMMETT *Getting Wickets* iii. 59 The method of spinning is similar to that used in clicking the finger and thumb to attract attention. **1936** WODEHOUSE *Laughing Gas* xviii. 203 He was clicking his tongue in gentle self-reproach. **1938** J. HILTON *To You, Mr. Chips* i. 51 No upstart authority has yet compelled him to click his heels and begin the day with juju incantations of *Heils* and *Vivas*. **1958** M. L. HALL et al. *Newnes Complete Amat. Photogr.* 156 All one has to do is to point the camera and click the shutter.

b. Also with *adv.*, as *click out*, *up*, etc.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 8/1 How assiduously some of the political typists must have been clicking out these words of late. **1930** 'A. ARMSTRONG' *Taxi* v. 46 And so for the next seven years the meters clicked up 1/- a mile. **1962** J. DILL in *Into Orbit* p. xix, A robot could easily click off pictures automatically or take measurements of radiation and heat.

c. To get, receive. *Mil. colloq.*

1917 EMPEY *From Fire Step* 39 Shut your blinkin' mouth, you bloomin' idiot; do you want us to click it from the Boches? *Ibid.* 65 Trench mortars started dropping 'Minnies' in our front line. We clicked several casualties. **1944** J. H. FULLARTON *Troop Target* xxx. 213 They tell me Micca's a good picquet to click.

3. *techn.* To rule with a machine pen, the wheel of which clicks.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 166/1 This operation of clicking [i.e. ruling the pattern on paper] is the really curious part of the manufacture [of tartan woodwork.] *Ibid.* 166/3 He 'clicks' his pen to the first white line..Over sheet after sheet he clicks away.

4. *Printers' slang.* (See quot. and CLICKING *vbl. sb.* d.)

1860 RUSE & STRAKER *Printing* 121 A work is said to be 'clicked' when each man works on his lines, and keeps an account thereof.

click (klɪk), *v.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* [A variant of CLEEK with shortened vowel: cf. *sick* = ME. *sēke*, *wick*, in Spenser *weeke*, etc. Phonetically, it might also be the northern form of CLITCH.] *trans.* (rarely *intr.*) To clutch, snatch, seize, lay hold of; = CLEEK. Also with *up*.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words*, *Klick up*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere*. **1691** *Ibid.*, *Click*, *arripere*. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Click*, to snatch. 'I have Clickt the Nab from the Cull,' I whipt the Hat from the Man's Head. **1716** T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 353 The Vicar..Clickt up a Rail, that they had broke. *Ibid.* IV. 397 (D.) 'I take 'em to prevent abuses,' Cants he, and then the Crucifix And Chalice from the Altar clicks. **1788** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Click*, to snatch hastily or rudely. **1765** *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 40/1, I clik'd a fancy to you. **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Click hold of him. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Click*, to snatch..Mud is said to click up when it adheres in large flakes to the feet.

fig. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 283 To disarm my Antagonist of several Arguments that he clicks up.

clicker[1] ('klɪkə(r)). [f. CLICK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clicks; a horse that clicks in trotting.

.. *Old Lincolnsh. Song*, '*Howden Fair*' (*N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 345) Some for panting scarce could draw, And there were clickers too, I knaw.

2. *Techn.* One who rules with a machine-pen, the wheel of which clicks. Cf. CLICK *v.*[1] 3.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 166/1 The clickers are those who rule the tartan pattern on [tartan woodwork.]

3. *Comb.* **clicker-hole**, the valve-hole of bellows.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 69 The clicker-hole of the ..pair of bellows.

'clicker[2]. [Sense 1 is app. the original, and has been variously referred to CLICK *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. *slang.* A shop-keeper's tout. (Originally a shoemaker's: cf. next sense.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clicker*, the Shoe-maker's Journeyman or Servant, that cuts out all the work, and stands at or walks before the door, and saies 'What d' ye lack, sir? What d' ye buy, madam'? **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 242 Let Clickers bark on the whole Day. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Clicker*, a Shoemaker or Salesman who at a Shop invites Customers. **1755–78** JOHNSON, *Clicker*, a low word for the servant of a salesman who stands at the door to invite customers. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Clicker*, a female touter at a bonnet shop.

2. A foreman shoemaker who cuts out the leather for boots and shoes, and gives it out to the workmen. Also, a workman who cuts out (parts of) the uppers of boots and shoes.

1690 [see sense 1]. **1808** *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 122 A young man..who was what is termed a clicker, or foreman to a boot and shoemaker. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 403 One man..does nought but cut and give out work—he is the 'cliquer'. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §608 *Clicker* (rubber), cuts out rubber uppers for goloshes, and eanvas uppers for rubber boots or shoes. **1960** *Guardian* 1 Mar. 7/5 A clicker (a maker of the uppers for women's shoes). **1968** *Times* 6 Dec. 10/6 The 'clickers' who, after the various parts are sewn together, work the upper around the last.

3. *Printing.* The foreman of a companionship of compositors who distributes the 'copy' among the others, and attends to the paging, placing of head-lines, and the like; he also keeps an account of what each sets up, and makes up the bill. (App. introduced between 1770 and 1808.)

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 466 The clicker (the person so appointed) applies to the overseer for the copy. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 640 The MS.. is then handed to a clicker or foreman of a companionship, or certain number of compositors. **1885** *Scotsman* 26 Aug. 3/6 Compositor—First-class clicker, smart at upmaking.

Hence **'clickership** (sense 3).

1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 8/4 Overseership or Clickership required by good practical Printer.

clicket ('klɪkɪt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 cliket(t, kleket, 4–5 clyket(t, 4–6 cleket, 5 clekyt, 6 clickette, clycket, (kliket, clycked), 7 cliquet, 6– clicket. [a. OF. *cliquet*, which appears to have had most of the Eng. senses; cf. quot. 1300 in sense 1; also Du Cange '*cliquetus* pessulus versatilis, *loquet* alias *cliquet*'; Cotgr. *cliquet* 'the ring, knocker, or hammer of a dore, a Lazars clicket or clapper'; mod.F. *cliquet*.]

1. The latch of a gate or door. Still *dial.*

[*a* **1300** W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 170 Par cliket à cerure [*gloss.* lacche and hok] Ert la mesoun le plus sure.] *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 858 He went forthe at þe wyket, and waft hit hym after, þat a clyket hit cle3t clos hym byhynde. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 252 To openen and vndo þe hye 3ate..Hue haþ a keye and a clyket. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668 *Hec sericula*, clykyt. **1530** PALSGR. 206/1 Clycket of a dore, *clicquette*. **1881** *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Clicket*, the fastening of a gate.

†**2.** A latch-key. (In Maundevile it may mean a clapper: cf. 4.) *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 802 Ianuarie..Wol no wight suffren bere the keye Saue he hym self for of the smale wyket He baar alwey of siluer a Clyket..With which whan þat hym leste he it vnshette. *Ibid.* 873 This fresshe May ..In warm wex hath emprented the clyket..And Damyan..The cliket countrefeted pryuely. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) 210 He smytethe on the Gardyn 3ate with a Clyket of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond [? mistransl.: the Fr. is 'sonne une clokette d'argent', the other Eng. transl. 'knylles a lytill bell of siluer þat he hase in his hand']. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82/1 Clykett, *clitorium*, *clavicula*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 66/1 A clekett, *clauis*. **1579** E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 251 *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutiue is clicket, vsed of Chaucer for a Key.

†**3.** A catch, holdfast, trigger, bolt, that fastens anything by falling or springing into position. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 401 Thair ledderis..maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell. *Ibid.* XVII. 674 In hye he gert draw the cleket [of a military engine] And smertly swappit out the stane.

†**4.** A contrivance for making a clicking sound: **a.** A clapper or rattle carried by beggars in France, like the clap-dish in England.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquette* a clicket, or clapper; such as Lazers carrie about with them. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. XVIII. (1678) 606 Cliquets..have two or three little pieces of boards so fastned together with leather, that they will make a great noise. *Ibid.*, Cliquets, where-with he would ever now and then make a great noise. **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* II. xix, Such a Noise as the Lepers of Brittany use to do with their clappering Clickets.

b. Bones rattled as accompaniment to music.

1611 COTGR., *Clicquettes*, clickets; or flat bones, wherewith a prittie ratling noise is made. Hence **1656–81** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and **1692** COLES.

c. *fig.* A chattering tongue. Cf. CLAPPER.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bourse*, A tatling huswife, whose Clicket is euer wagging.

5. Applied to a valve or lid that shuts with a click, and various other articles; see quots.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Clitella*, a cliket, or a forsere. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Cliket*, a large wooden salt-box, with a sloping lid, on hinges, and made to hang against the wall. **1879** Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clicket*, the valve of a pump.

6. In the following it is supposed by some to mean a she-fox: cf. CLICKET *v.*

a **1500** *MS. Cott. Galba* E. ix. lf. 110 (Halliw.) [A good horse is] Tayled as fox, Comly as a kyng, Nekkyd as a dukyng, Mouthyd as a kliket.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **clicket-gate**, a gate with a latch, a wicket; †**clicket-key**, a key for a †**clicket-lock** or latch-lock.

a **1528** SKELTON *Bowge Courte* 371 Lytell prety Cate, How ofte he knocked at her klycket gate. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 69 The spirit entred by the eare..the clicket-gate of conversion. *c* **1524** *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 119, 5 plate lockes with *Cleket keyes. **1439** *Acc. All Souls Oxford* in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III 552/1, 27 clicket locks each with 3 keys. **1527** *Lanc. Wills* I. 31 The cofur wt the cleket lok.

clicket ('klɪkɪt), *v.* For forms see sb. [f. CLICKET *sb.*: cf. F. *cliqueter* to make a clicking noise.] Hence **'clicketing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To latch or lock.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 103 þe dore I-closet I-kei3et and I-kliketed [**1377** clicketed] to [kepe] þe þeroute.

2. *intr.* To chatter.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 169 With hir that will clicket make daunger to cope, least quickly hir wicket seeme easie to ope. **1611** COTGR., *Cliquettement*, a clicketting, clattering, clapping, clacking; chattering. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clicket*, to chatter.

3. Of the fox: To be in heat, to copulate. Also *transf.* (Perhaps a distinct word.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 189 When a bytche foxe goeth on clycqueting..she cryeth with a hollowe voyce like unto the howling of a madde dogge. *Ibid.* lxxv. 363 The Wolfe.. goeth on clicketing in February. **1616** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, Must ye be clicketing? **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* (1677) 101. **1870** *Gd. Words* May 312 A sudden bark..exactly like that of a clicketting fox. **1881** J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* I. 3.

4. *intr.* = CLICK v.[1] 1 a; to make a clicking sound.

1908 W. DE MORGAN *Somehow Good* ix. 78 It [*sc.* a violin string] only clickets down because you will *not* screw in. **1911** —— *Likely Story* 201 This thing was inside brown paper, and reetangular. The corners were hard, but the middle clicketted. **1923** D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 27 Your foot-falls, pale-faces..are a clicketing of bits of disjointed metal Working in motion. **1929** R. BRIDGES *Test./Beauty* III. 371 This queer Pterodactyl..that in the sinister torpor of the blazing day clicketeth in heartless mockery of swoon and sweat.

clickety-clack, clickety-click: see CLICK *sb.*[1] 8.

clicking ('klɪkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLICK: **a.** *gen.*

1781 COWPER *Hope* 104 Conversation..Grows drowsy, as the clicking of a clock. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 138 A low note, like the clicking together of two small stones. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 3 Clanging and clicking of arms, and the order imperative, 'Forward!'

b. of a horse.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 393 A singular species of over-reaching, termed Forging or Clicking.

c. The process of cutting out the leather for boots and shoes. (Cf. CLICKER[2] 2.)

1909 J. A. HOBSON *Industr. System* xviii. 281 The introduction of clicking machinery into the shoe trade has been followed by a net reduction of employment. **1916** *Yorkshire Post* 15 Feb. 5/5 Women have not yet been put to clicking.

d. *Printing.* (See quot. and cf. CLICKER[2] 3.)

1860 RUSE & STRAKER *Printing* 121 *Clicking*. This is a term applied to the mode pursued in London of getting out work by the formation of a companionship, or selected number of men, who are appointed to go on with a certain work or works.

clicking ('klɪkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* That clicks.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (1686) 78 The little clicking sound of the Dead-Watch. **1868** WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 151 Yon Hottentot with clicking palate. **1870** MORRIS *Ea. Par.* IV. 111 The clicking loom's sharp noise.

clicky ('klɪkɪ), *a.* [f. CLICK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Abounding in clicks.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 All sorts of words in their strange clicky language. **1914** W. DE MORGAN *When Ghost meets Ghost* II. XXV. 795, I heard a stop in the grinding noise [of ice breaking on a river]..and a sort of clicky slooshing.

Hence **'clickily** *adv.*

1920 MASEFIELD *Enslaved* 41 The cogs caught in the locket clickily.

cliders, dial. var. of CLITHERS.

cliefe, obs. form of CLEF.

cliency ('klaɪənsɪ). *rare*. [ad. late L. *clientia* 'refugium, protectio' (Du Cange), f. *client-em*.] The state or condition of a client.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Kalanterie*, Cliencie, or Frendship. 1864 in WEBSTER.

client ('klaɪənt). Forms: 4–7 clyent, 6 cliant, 6–7 clyant, 4– client. [ad. L. *cliens*, *client-em* (also in 16th c. Fr. *client*), earlier *cluens*, ppl. sb. from *cluĕre*, *cluēre* to hear, listen, perh. in sense 'one who is at the call of' his patron.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A plebeian under the patronage of a patrician, in this relation called a patron (*patrōnus*), who was bound, in return for certain services, to protect his client's life and interests.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 28 Noble men..hauyng mani clyentes and seruantes retayned with them. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 167 How should the patrone condemne his owne clientes? 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 14 The client..was bound by law to contribute towards their patrons assessements, and the marriages of his daughters. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 133 Assassinated..by Pompey's clients. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii. 11.

2. a. *gen.* One who is under the protection or patronage of another, a dependant. Sometimes applied to one who pays constant court to an influential person as patron; a 'hanger-on'; also, to the vassals or retainers of the middle ages; *spec.* = *client state*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 284 As he [love] is blinde him self, right so He maketh his client blinde also. *a*1400–50 *Alexander* 3195 First cald I 3ow my clyentis þat now I call lordis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. John* II. 109 The King was miserably compelled kneelyng on his knees to geve over both his croune and scepter to the Pope of Rome..and as his client, vassall, feodary, and tenant, to receyve it of him againe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Vassal*, slaue, clyant. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶1 We are very Curious to observe the Behaviour of great Men and their Clients. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Posterity seem to follow his steps as a train of clients. 1958 *Spectator* 7 Feb. 159/2 This new republic will now be a client of Russia... The other Arab States..are clients of the West.

b. An adherent or follower of a master.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 233 This Cardinal..fled oute of Rome with his clientis. 1668 CULPEPPER *Barthol. Anat.* II. viii. 114 The Doctrin of Galen and his Clients.

c. *fig.*

1608–11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 60 These flowers [Tulips, etc.] are true clients of the sun..in the morning, they welcome his rising..and at noon are fully displayed, in a free acknowledgment of his bounty.

3. a. *spec.* One who employs the services of a legal adviser in matters of law; he whose cause an advocate pleads.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Ye wold putte your clyentes at the more cost in fyllynge of youre pourses. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* I When the clients are come from Westminster hall. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 385 They call them to whom they be counsellers, their clyents. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 28. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 312 The poor thy clients and Heaven's smile thy fee. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 106 Our clients are three millions of Christian slaves. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* i. 11 The lawyers have a saying that 'the man who pleads his own case has a fool for a client'.

b. One who has a spiritual advocate.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., They ..solicitous for us their dearest clientes, incessantly intercede before Christ's Divine Majestie. 1857 P. SEGNERI (*title*) The Devout Client of Mary instructed in the Motives and Means of Serving Her.

4. a. *gen.* A person who employs the services of a professional or business man or woman in any branch of business, or for whom the latter acts in a professional capacity; a customer. (In earlier use *fig.* from 1 or 2; now *transf.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 6 When she [Marina] should do for clients her fitment..she has me her quirks, her reasons, her master reasons, etc. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 31 The Negotiation of Evil Spirits with their Clients. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 38 Clients..of the money-borrowing order. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 28 Feb. 463/3 Neither does the old-fashioned literature of mediæval voluminousness command many clients among popular..readers. 1889 *Star* 2 Sept. 4/3 The owner of Oxeye..a turf telegraphist..sent out this horse to all his clients.

b. A person helped by a social worker; a case.

1925 L. EAVES (*title*) Aged clients of Boston social agencies. 1931 *Amer. Jrnl. Orthopsychiatry* 543 Interest in psychological values has revolutionized social work,..and has given a new dynamic aspect to the whole problem of the relationship of the worker to her client. 1950 C. MORRIS *Social Case-Work* ii. 35 'The case' has a derogatory sense when used of a person. Reluctantly, therefore, for want of a better word, we refer to 'the client'. 1959 *Listener* 28 May 937/1 A substantial proportion of social workers' 'clients'..are in difficulties for reasons unconnected with their lack of material goods.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *client population*, *prince*; client state, a country dependent on a larger one for trade, etc.

1919 J. L. GARVIN *Econ. Found. Peace* 90 The Allied or client populations amongst whom there is acute distress. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 5/1 (*title*), The Client Princes of the Roman Empire under the Republic. 1918 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 265 The creation of a ring of client states. 1955 A. L. ROWSE *Expans. Eliz. Eng.* IX. 334 The insecurity of the client-state of an enemy on the Border.

clientage ('klaɪəntɪdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.]

1. *collect.* A body of clients; following, clientele.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, *N.T.* 40 With them which were of the faction and clientage of Herod. 1873 FREEMAN *Compar. Politics* 261 The lowly clientage of the Roman Patrician. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 251 Jeffrey's more narrow-laced clientage of the blue-and-yellow.

2. The relation of a client to his patron.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 20 Traces of the cognate institution of the Clan are seen in the Roman clientage. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 24 Protected in a sort of clientage by one of the princes of the blood.

cliental (klaɪ'ɛntəl). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a client or clients.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cliental*, of or belonging to a client. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 514 A dependent and cliental relation. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 5, I sat down in the cliental chair placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair.

†B. *sb.* Following, clientele. *Obs.*

1581 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 143 He wha..had maist gear, friendship, and cliental, had nane to speak a word for him that day.

†**clientary**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = prec.

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 99 The first that robbed the Clergie..by giving Clientary tythes..to his followers.

†**'clienting**, *ppl. a.* Furnished with clients.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned, and least clienting Petiuoguers. 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 24 Drunkennesse and wantonnesse, are better clienting vpon the Sabboth day then the Ministers of Gods word.

clientelage (klaɪən'ti:lɪdʒ). [f. CLIENTELE or L. *clientēla* + -AGE.] 1. = CLIENTAGE 2.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* viii. 187 With the same enthusiasm and spirit of clientelage.

2. A body of retainers or followers.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxi. 124 Every family there has its clientelage..who rally to its lead as quickly..as the old Scottish clansmen. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiv. 155 [These] form his admiring clientelage.

†**clien'telary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. CLIENTELE + -ARY. There is no L. *clientēlārius*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a clientele.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 167 So as the clientelary right be alwayes retained.

B. *sb.* A member of a clientele; a client.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The Iesuites..are the profest clientelaries and vassals of the Catholique King.

clientele (klaɪən'ti:l, -'tɛl, kli:ɒn'tɛl). Also 8–9 -el, 9 -elle, and in Fr. form clientèle. [ad. L. *clientēla* the relation of client, clientship, a body of clients, f. *client-em* CLIENT. This seems to have been taken immediately from Latin in the 16th c., to have become obs. in the 17th (it is noted as *Obs.* in Webster 1864), and to have been re-adopted from French in the middle of the 19th, in sense 3; hence it is often pronounced wholly or partly as Fr.]

†1. The relation, position, or status of a client; clientship. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. viii. 123 Vargunteius..under the pretext of clientele And visitation, with the morning haile, Will be admitted. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Redeemed from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 456 From the very exaggeration of the aristocratic regime..there rose an institution, the clientel.

†b. Protection of clients, patronage. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities*, It..enioyeth great peace vnder their sacred clientele and protection. *a*1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 96 Under the Clientele or Patronage of some juster Governor. 1692 COLES, *Clientele*.

2. A body of clients or dependants; all who are under the patronage and protection of any person; a body of professed adherents; a following.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 246/1 So should be placed more of the popes clientele in the churches of France, than of the proper inhabitants of the land. 1649 HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 347 Those of the Roman Clientele are not more careful. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 7 The clientele of some patrician house.

b. with *pl.*

1721–66 BAILEY, *Clientels*, persons under Protection or Vassallage.

3. Now often applied (as in Fr.) to the whole professional connexion of a lawyer, physician, etc.; also a body of supporters, customers, or frequenters generally, as 'the clientele of a theatre', etc.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The enterprising commercial classes of the North..have despatched..merchandise to the South, and opened large credits for their former clientelle there. 1880 *Atlantic Mag.* Sept. 306 The clientèle of Snelling's bar-room. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 50 The..high esteem in which he is held by his extensive clientele.

Hence †**clien'teled** *a.*, having a clientele.

1613 *Acc. Anglesea* (1860) 49 These that glory to see them selves well clienteled, and are the best Jury mungers.

'clientess. *rare*. [see -ESS.] A female client.

(*Encycl. Dict.* cites MIDDLETON.)

clientless ('klaɪəntlɪs), *a.* Without clients.

1885 J. D. PHILBRICK *City School Syst. U.S.* 14 Patientless doctors and clientless lawyers. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Jan. 68/1 Clientless solicitors and briefless counsel.

clientry ('klaɪəntrɪ). [f. CLIENT + -RY.] The relation of clients; a body of clients.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 59 None cared for couetous clientrie. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 130 A sordid part..of their own clientry. 1835 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Rome* an. 291 Many of their [patrician] houses seem to have died off; whose clientry mostly joined the plebs.

clientship ('klaɪənt-ʃɪp). [see -SHIP.] State or relation of a client: the correlative of *patronage*.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 145 Their Nomenclators, their Prehensations, Invitations, Clientships. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., Patronage and Clientship always descended from the Fathers to the Sons. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 208 A number of middle States..were attached to France in a condition of clientship.

cliff (klɪf). Forms: 1–7 clif, 3 clef, 4–5 clife, clyff(e, clyf(e, (4 kliffe, klyffe, klyfe, 5 cleyff), 4–7 cliffe, 7– cliff. *β.* 2–6 (properly dative) cliue, *pl.* (1 cleofu, clifu), 2–6 cliues, (clyues), 3–4 cliuen, clyuen. Also 5–9 CLIFT. [OE. *clif* neut., pl. *clifu*, orig. *cleofu* (with *u* fracture of *i*) = OS. *klīf* (MLG., LG. *clif*, *clef*, MDu. *clif*, *clef*, pl. *clēve*, Du. *clif*), OHG. *kleb*, ON. *klif*:—OTeut. **klībo-(m)*. The early ME. forms were sing. nom. *clif*, gen. *clīves*, dat. *clīve*, pl. *clīves*; levelling gave also nom. sing. *clīve* (see *β* below), and pl. *cliffes*, whence mod. *cliffs*. On the type of the original pl. *cleofu*, there arose also a sing. *cleof*, whence *clef*, *cleef*, *clefe*, mod. CLEVE, CLEEVE, q.v. In 15th c., *cliff* was confused with *clift*, original form of CLEFT, and very commonly so spelt, esp. from the 16th c.: this is still dialectal and vulgar: see CLIFT.]

1. a. A perpendicular or steep face of rock of considerable height. Usually implying that the strata are broken and exposed in section; an escarpment.

854 *Charter Æthelwolf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of Wulfheres cumbe on Wulfheres clif. *c*1205 LAY. 1926 Nu & æuer mare haueð þat clif [1275 clef] þare nome on ælche leode. *a*1300 *E.E. Psalter* cxiii[i]. 8 Kliffes [L. *rupem*] in welles of watres to gane. *c*1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 74 Dubbed wern alle þo downez sydez With crystal klyffez. *c*1340 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Laud MS.) Hym to seche in clyffe & clow. ?*a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 2013 He hade..for-sett..Bothe the clewez and the clyfez with clene mene of armez [*ibid.* 2019 cleyffez]. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C vj/3 A mountayne of highnes maruelous, With pendant cliffes of stones harde as flent. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 424 There the Eagle and the Stork On Cliffs and Cedar tops thir Eyries build. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38 Goats..clamber among the cliffs of Plinlimmon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 12 Cheddar Cliffs are the sides of a chasm, extending across one of the highest ridges of the Mendip Hills.

b. *esp.* (in modern use) A perpendicular face of rock on the seashore, or (less usually) overhanging a lake or river.

a. *a*1000 *Andreas* 310 (Gr.) Ofer cald cleofu ceoles neosan. *c*1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 159, I se3 by-3onde þat myry mere A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 4 Whan shipmen passen the next clyf of that londe. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 101 As farre as I could ken thy chalky Cliffes, When from thy Shore the Tempest beate vs backe. 1605 —— *Lear* IV. i. 76. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 99 The cut off or broken mountaines on the sea sides, are more rightly and properly called clifs, then by the name of rocks or hills. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 117 ¶6 Diverting our selves upon the Top of the Cliff with the Prospect of the Sea. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 204 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 263 The white cliffs which could be seen from Calais. *Mod.* The Wyndcliff towers above the Wye.

β. sing. *clīve* (properly dative), pl. *clīves*. (The Elizabethan archaists made it *clīves*.)

*c*1205 LAY. 21807 þer heo leieien 3eond þa cliues. *Ibid.* 32217 3eond cludes & 3eond cliuenen. *c*1300 *Cursor M.* 1856 (Gött.) Oft wend þai þar schip suld riue wid wind or wawe or dint or cliue. *c*1320 *Sir Beues* 2278 Him to a castel þai han idriue, þat stant be þe se vpon a cliue. *a*1541 WYATT *The faithful lover giveth, etc., Poet. Wks.* 57 To seek each where man doth live The sea, the land, the rock, the clive. 1567 TURBERV. *Myrr. Fall Pride* (R.) Whome forceth he by surge of seas into Charybdes cliues [*rime-wd.* driues]? 1587 *Myrr. Mag., Albanact* xliii, At length the shyning Albion clyues did feede Their gazing eyes.

†2. (Extension of 1 b): Land adjacent to a sea or lake; shore, coast, strand. *Obs.*

*a*1000 *Beowulf* 3826 þæt hie Geata clifu ongitan meahton. *c*1320 *Sir Beues* 1790 Hii come to the cliue Thar the wilde se was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 From þe clyue of occean [*littore oceani*] in Ethiopia. *Ibid.* I. 65 (Mätz.) In þe west clif [*in occidentali littore*] of litel Bretayne. 1398 —— *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvi. (1495) 282 Serpentes..whyche ben nyghe clyffes and bankes of waters. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 White rockes aboute the cliues of the see. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Author to Bk., O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust.

3. a. A steep slope, a declivity, a hill; = CLEVE 3. (In Lincolnshire, the sloping and cultivated escarpment of the oolite is called the Cliff.)

[In this sense mediæval etymologists naturally identified *clive* with L. *clivus*, with which it had no connexion.]

*a*1200 *Moral Ode* 347 To-3eanes þe cliue a3ean þe he3e hulle. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. *c*1300 *K. Alis.* 5429 The othere part away hy dryuen Into dales and into clyuen. *c*1420 *Pallad. on*

Husb. XII. 278 Nor clyves ther humoure is not excluse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyffe or an hylle [**1499** clefe of an hyll], *declivum*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Cliffe, *cliuus*. **1632** LE GRYS *Velleius* 66 Running downe the cliffe of the Capitoll. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 165 The base of the Cliff line of hills. **1870** DASENT *Annals* III. 205 We went straight up the elive—the slope that leads through the Propylæa.

b. *Golf.* The face of a bunker.

1890 H. G. HUTCHINSON *Golf* iv. 146 The nearer the ball lies to the cliff of the bunker, the farther behind the ball must the niblick-head dig down into the ground. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 4/2 To get over the bunker's cliff.

4. The strata of rock lying above or between coal seams.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 All the clifts in some Mines are made up of these Stone-plants. **1719** STRACHEY *Strata Coal-M.* ibid. XXX. 968 The *Cliff*..is dark or blackish Rock, and always keeps its regular Course as the Coal does, lying obliquely over it. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 7 A dark or blackish Rock, which they call the Coal Clives..The Cliff over this Vein is variegated with Cockle Shells and Fern Branches.

5. *Comb.*, as *cliff-bastion*, *-bird*, *-breeder*, *-dweller*, *-edge*, *-face*, *-house*, *-nester*, *-path*, *-roost*, *-side*, *swallow*, *-top*, *-wall*; *cliff-bound*, *-bred*, *-breeding*, *-chafed*, *-embattled*, *-encircled*, *-girdled*, *-girt*, *-haunting*, *-like*, *-lurking*, *-marked*, *-nesting*, *-ringed*, *-sheltered*, *-walled*, *-worn* adjs. or vbl. sbs.; **cliff-brake** *U.S.*, a fern of the genus *Pellæa*, esp. *P. atropurpurea*; **cliff-dweller**, (*a*) one who lives in or on a cliff; *spec.* in south-west U.S., an Indian belonging to one of the tribes that made their homes in caves or upon ledges in canyon walls; (*b*) *U.S. slang*, one who lives in a tall building; hence *cliff-dwelling* sb. and adj.; **cliff-pink**, the Cheddar Pink, *Dianthus cæsius*.

1930 J. S. HUXLEY *Bird-Watching* ii. 31 Our goal was the *cliff-bastion at the north end of Prince Charles's Foreland. **1940** R. PERRY *Lundy* i. 29 The naturalist inland..comes only to the coast for the summer nesting of the *cliff-birds. **1956** BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Isl.* V. 31 Ussher went so far as to state that in Ireland no great cliff-bird colony seems to be complete without its pair of falcons. **1918** MRS. BELLOC LOWNDES *Out of the War?* iii. 39 *Cliff-bound shore. **1867** GRAY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 659 *Pellæa*. *Cliff-brake..*P. atropurpurea*..[grows on] dry calcareous rocks. **1941** R. S. WALKER *Lookout* 56 Purple cliffbreak finds congenial homes in the limestone ledges. **1614** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 809 Fitter far to feed a *cliff-bred goat. **1938** *Brit. Birds* XXXII. 213 The Herring-Gull, usually a marine *cliff-breeder. **1920** H. E. HOWARD *Territory in Bird Life* ii. 63 The *cliff-breeding species..are difficult to investigate. **1940** *Brit. Birds* XXXIII. (*title*) Cliff-Breeding in the House-Martin. **1839–48** BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. 327 A *cliff-chafed sea. **1881** *Rep. Indian Affairs* (U.S.) 137 The peach trees are supposed to have been originally planted by a superior race or by ancient explorers, possibly by the *cliff-dwellers. **1884** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 40/2 The houses of the cliff-dwellers. **1893** H. B. FULLER (*title*) The cliff-dwellers [sense b]. **1916** *Amer. Mag.* Apr. 31/2 You cliff-dweller on Manhattan, what would you do without Michigan? **1948** JOHNSTON *Cities of Gold Rush* 46/2 Like the cliff dwellers of the Southwest, the men who worked in those diggin's have vanished. **1888** *Science* XI. 258/1 Some *cliff-dwellings in Walnut Cañon, about twelve miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona, were examined. **1910** Cliff-dwelling [see *cliff-house*]. **1903** KIPLING *Five Nations* 70 The wise turf cloaks the white *cliff edge. **1951** S. SPENDER *World within World* v. 324 The prevailing winds..blew across the cliff-edge fields. **1859** D. MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 28 Dashing the eternal monotone of her many voices against a *cliff-embattled shore. **1885** W. B. YEATS in *Dublin Univ. Rev.* May, Here is the place, the *cliff-encircled wood. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 2/3 Tomb'd on the steep *cliff-face, So to be nearer You. **1931** *Times Educ. Suppl.* 14 Mar. p. i/2 Large boulders and tons of earth fell from the cliff-face near Plymouth Hoe. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 203 *Cliff-girdled lakes. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 2/3 Stand firm upon thy *cliff-girt coast. **1890** C. DIXON in *Leisure Hour* 685/1 This little group of rocky islets is the very metropolis of all our *cliff-haunting birds. **1903** KIPLING *Five Nations* 2 Unheralded cliff-haunting flaws. **1892** STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* viii. 125, I looked from the *cliff-house on the broad Pacific. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 507/1 Two special sorts of cliff-dwellings are distinguished by archaeologists, (1) the cliff-house, which is actually built on levels in the cliff, and (2) the cavate house, which is dug out, by using natural recesses or openings. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, 1st Visit Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 6 Carlyle..was tall and gaunt, with a *cliff-like brow. **1901** KIPLING *Kim* xiii. 328 Unheralded *cliff-lurking flaws. **1953** B. CAMPBELL *Finding Nests* x. 157 Old nests of various other *cliff-nesters. **1954** BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Isl.* III. 387 *Cliff-nesting is by no means restricted to Britain. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 3/1 Dreaming along Cornish *cliff-paths. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cliff-pink, or Cleve-pink, *Dianthus cæsius*. **1919** W. DE LA MARE *Flora* 33 On the *cliff-ringed shore. **1953** BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Isl.* I. 13 Many rookeries harbour carrion crows on winter nights..and a *cliff-roost is sometimes shared with a party of ravens. **1939** W. B. YEATS *Last Poems* 18 In some *cliff-sheltered bay. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 431 On the *cliff-side the pigeons. **1886** RUDYARD KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 2) 62 The hawk nests on the cliffside. **1825** C. L. BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 65 The *Cliff Swallow advances from the extreme western regions, annually invading a new territory farther to the eastward. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 204 The rock-Tibboos still dwell in caves, like cliff-swallows. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 429 On the sward at the *cliff-top. **1916** BLUNDEN *Pastorals* 30 Go, cast it from the cliff-top while dawn stirs. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 82 Through the *cliff-wall, and a fresh stream runs down. **1927** KIPLING *Verse 1885–1926* 729 The *cliff-walled defiles. **1819** BYRON *Juan* II. cviii, Before the entrance of a *cliff-worn cave.

cliff, -e, obs. form of CLEF[1].

cliffed (klɪft), *ppl. a.* Having cliffs.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 The ice-plain..jutting out in capes from the cliffed shore.

'cliffer. *rare.* [Cf. CLIFFING.] A cliff-climber.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 429 There are very few spots where even an accomplished cliffer could scale these heights.

†**'cliffery**, *a. Obs.* [app. f. *clive*, obs. form of CLEAVE; cf. *slippery*, and dial. *sleepry*.] ? Fissile.

1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another mineral, that the miners call *blaes*..a cliffery stratum of a blueish colour, that often lies both above and below the coal.

'cliff-hanger. orig. *U.S.* [f. CLIFF + HANGER[2].] A serial film in which each episode ends in a desperate situation; hence, any story, play, etc., in which suspense is a main concern. Also *transf.*, *fig.* and *attrib.*

1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 318/1 *Cliff-hangers*, type of serial melodrama. **1940** *Sat. Even. Post* 6 Apr. 18/1 The picture started out to be one of those cliff-hangers, with Indians, strong and silent men, the great out-doors, mail robbers. **1940** *Time* 15 Apr. 17/1 She is about to join radio's cliff-hangers and soap operas. **1952** *Time* 17 Mar. 19/3 'Will Ike come home in time?' is the greatest cliff-hanger question. **1956** 'J. WYNDHAM' *Seeds of Time* 7 The bulk of science-fiction..has been..kept to the cliff-hanger class. **1958** *Spectator* 1 Aug. 165/1 *Hamlet* was the first of the psychological cliff-hangers and a first-rate highbrow thriller it is. **1965** *Listener* 17 June 894/1 One player who built up cliff-hanger suspense [in tennis]. **1967** *Oxford Mail* 5 Sept. 5/1 The end of this thriller, set in an English country house, is electrifying... All I can tell you is that it is a 'cliff-hanger'.

Hence (as a back-formation) **'cliff-hang** *v. intr.*; also **'cliff-hanging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1938 *Time* 15 Aug. 21/1 Mr. Oland, who often threatened cinema death to daring, cliff-hanging Heroine White. **1946** in *Amer. Speech* (1956) XXXI. 284 The only thing I will admit is wrong with most soap opera is cliff-hanging. I never, never, cliff-hang. **1949** *Here & Now* (N.Z.) Oct. 10/3 His Government is cliff-hanging by four wisps of grass. **1958** *Economist* 20 Dec. 1090/1 John Diefenbaker can resume his proper role as hero in the greatest cliffhanging serial that Canadians have seen for many a long day. **1959** *Camb. Rev.* 25 Apr. 433/1 Three years wondering whether your tenure of your assistant lectureship will be extended..five years in which to wonder if any of the permanent lectureships..will fall vacant... This way lie..eight years of academic cliff-hanging.

'cliffing, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. assumed vb. *to cliff* + -ING[1].] The climbing of cliffs (as a pursuit).

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 The ordinary difficulties of cliffing. *Ibid.* 82 Not accustomed to cliffing.

cliffless ('klɪflɪs), *a.* [f. CLIFF + -LESS.] Without cliffs.

1897 *Naturalist* 224 In treeless and cliffless districts. **1898** *Speaker* 5 Mar. 297/1 The eliffless Downs.

'cliffsman. [f. *cliff's*, genitive of CLIFF *sb.* + MAN.] One skilled in cliff-climbing.

1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 58 The rambling cliffsman..reaches at last a sudden re-entering angle in the cliff.

cliffy ('klɪfɪ), *a.* [f. CLIFF + -Y.] Having cliffs, precipitous, craggy.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 49 The Shore is cliffy. **1598** DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1748) 122 Calais..In kenning of the cliffy Dover stands. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 9 The Sea coasts being generally cliffie and inaccessible. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 105 Ev'n on the cliffy height of Penmenmaur. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §9. 61 A mountain basin..bounded all round by a grand and cliffy rim.

clift, *sb.*[1] The earlier and more etymological form of the sb. now usually made CLEFT, q.v.

clift (klɪft), *sb.*[2] [A by-form of CLIFF, due to confusion between that word and *clift*, CLEFT, a fissure. Exceedingly common in 16–18th c., and used by some writers in the 19th c.] = CLIFF (in its various applications).

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1493 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, This lady rombith by the clift to pleye. **1567** DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiii. E iij, Through cliftes [L. *per clivos*] & fluddes. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, We will walk upon the lofty cliftes. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 High white clay clifts. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii. 52, I clamber'd up the Clifts of the Shore. **1756** *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 507 The perpendicular side of Chalk Clifts. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* Wks. 704 How, clift by clift, rocks bend and lift Their frowning foreheads as we go. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* ii, A high land, which terminated in a precipitous clift.

clift, -ed, -ing: see CLEFT-.

cliftonite ('klɪftənaɪt). *Min.* [Named after Robert Bellamy *Clifton* (1836–1921), English physicist: see -ITE[1].] Carbon occurring as small cubic crystals in meteoric iron.

1887 FLETCHER in *Min. Mag.* VII. 130 As this kind of crystallised graphitic carbon is unknown among terrestrial minerals..it may conveniently receive a distinctive name, and I therefore suggest the term *Cliftonite*. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 162/2 Graphitic carbon in cubic form (cliftonite).

'clifty, *a.*[1] [f. CLIFT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] = CLIFFY.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 5 From lofty brow Of steep and cliftie passages [cleere] water [gliding downe]. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 332 In a clifty Creeke close by the sea side. *a* **1798** PENNANT (L.), The rocks..their clifty sides are fringed with weed. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56 Rioting among the clifty heights.

†**'clifty**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning: in quots. 1647, 1686, it might be from *clive*, CLEAVE *v.*[2] = adherent, clinging; Jamieson says 'clever, fleet, (a horse) of light make and good action; (fuel) which is easily kindled and burns briskly'; Halliwell says 'lively, active'.

[LG. dialects have *clüftig*, *clüchtig*, nearly in sense of 'clever'.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111 Clifty, *fertilis*. **1647** *Commonw. Ballads* (1841) 43 The prentices are gallant blades, and to the king are clifty; But the lord mair and aldermen are scarce so wise as thrifty. **1686** G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 70 A couple of knights..Clamb up the shrouds..And proved themsels twa clifty men.

clight, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of CLITCH *v.*

†**clighting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [This, with *clyghted* under CLITCH *v.*[1], implies a vb. *clight*, formed on the pa. pple. of CLITCH.] = CLITCHING; bending.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. liii. (1495) 169 The legges ben coueryd..wyth the flesshe . so that they..greue not the thyes wyth their clightyng [*Bodl. MS.* clitting] and foldynge.

clik, clike, obs. f. CLICK, CLEEK.

cliket, clim, obs. ff. CLICKET, CLIMB.

†**climacter**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. *κλῖμακτήρ* round of a ladder, definite or critical period of a man's life, f. *κλίμαξ* ladder + *-τηρ* suffix of agent and agency.] A CLIMACTERIC year or epoch.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 30 The sixty-third year of man's age..called climactericall (because it ariseth of nine Septenaries, as so many Climacters or Ladder-rounds). **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1656) §28 In his yeares there is no Climacter, his duration is eternity. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Climacter*, the perillous time of mans life, at every seven or nine years end.

†**'climactered**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Advanced in age to the 'grand climacteric'.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 200 Her end deferd, Vntill the time she had beene clima[c]terd; When she would haue bin at threescore yeares and three, Such as our best at three and twenty be.

†**climac'terial**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *climacteriel* (16th c.), f. *climacterie* (Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* = CLIMACTERIC; critical.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Return of Prayers, etc.* 137 These [hours] are the most climacteriall, and criticall, and most dangerous.

B. *sb.* A climacteric year; = CLIMACTERIC; in quot.? the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. §1. 231 Who dyed..ere ever they came to their Climacteriall.

climac'terian. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLIMACTER + -IAN; associated in sense with *climax*.] One who uses the rhetorical figure *climax*.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. i. §18. (1740) 23 Observe the Author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many Occasions a great Climacterian.

climacteric (klaɪmæk'tɛrɪk, -'æktərɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7 cly-, climacterike, -ique, -ick(e, 7–9 climacterick, 7– -ic. *β.* 7 clymaterick(e, 8–9 climaterick, -ic. [ad. L. *climactēric-us*, a. Gr. *κλῖμακτηρικός* climacteric, of the nature of a critical epoch, f. *κλῖμακτήρ* CLIMACTER. The F. *climatérique* is the source of the *β* forms; also, prob. of the second pronunciation, the first being according to the general analogy of words in *-ic*.

The former accentuation is that of Johnson, Walker, Smart, and the English orthoepists generally: some modern dictionaries give both, and some prefer *clī'macteric*. In verse *climac'teric* has been observed in Davenant, Drummond, Ken, Young, Byron, Barham, *-'macteric* in Brathwaite 17th c., Trumbull 18th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or constituting a climacter or critical period in human life; as in *climacteric year* = *climacteric*, also = *grand climacteric*: see B.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xlix. (R.), The rule of the dangerous graduall yeeres called climacterike. **1618** BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death*, Nor stands he much upon our dangerous yeare..Oft..When we are most secure, then hee's most neare, Where th' yeare clymactericke is his jubile. **1636** DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 223 Being near The danger of his Climacterick year. **1762** YOUNG *Resignation* II. (R.), Grand climacteric vanities The vainest will despise. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., These [epochs of life] were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics or climacteric periods.

b. *transf.* Constituting an important epoch or crisis; critical; fatal.

a **1678** MARVELL *Poems*, *Horat. Ode*, And to all states not free Shall clymaterick be. **1680** *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 50 He found the climacterick year of his reign, before he did expect it: and made that unhappy castle..the witness of his cruel murder. **1822** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 311 This age is as climateric as that in which he lived. **1874** FARRAR *Christ* 25 Seven great climacteric years or epochs.

2. *Phys.* and *Med.* Applied to that period of life (usually between the ages of 45 and 60) at which the vital forces begin to decline (in women coinciding with the period of 'change of life'); pertaining to this period. ***climacteric disease***: a disease of unknown cause which often occurs at an advanced stage of life, characterized by loss of flesh and strength, sleeplessness, etc.

1813 Sir H. Halford in *Med. Trans.* IV. 316 (*title*) On the Climacteric Disease. **1824** *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 208 He was suffering from a general decay of strength—a sort of climacteric disease. **1876** Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 407 At the climacteric period in women. **1879** T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* II. 246 The climacteric effacement of the breast.

3. = CLIMACTIC.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 122 Interl., The power gradually to prepare the mind of his reader by previous climacteric circumstances. **1883** J. Parker *Tyne Ch.* 258 It is the last link of a chain, it is the climacteric point.

B. *sb.*

1. A critical stage in human life; a point at which the person was supposed to be specially liable to change in health or fortune. According to some, all the years denoted by multiples of 7 (7, 14, 21, etc.) were climacterics: others admitted only the odd multiples of 7 (7, 21, 35, etc.); some included also the multiples of 9. ***grand*** (†***great***) ***climacteric*** (sometimes simply ***the climacteric***): the 63rd year of life (63 = 7× 9), supposed to be specially critical. (According to some, the 81st year (81 = 9× 9) was also a grand climacteric.) The phrase appears to have been taken immediately from Spanish.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 158 This false Prophet (sore against his will) died in his sixtie third yeare (his great Clymatericke). *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* I. III. xi, It is a common .. custom amongst the Spaniard, when he hath pass'd his gran climacteric.. to make a voluntary resignation of offices. **1697** Dryden *Virgil* Ded., I began this Work in my great Climacterique. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 295 ¶1, I am turned of my great Climacteric. **1728** Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 293 He lived to see one of those critical and reputed dangerous Periods of Human Life, Called the Gran Climacterics, dying in his sixty third Year. **1742** Fielding *Jos. Andrews* IV. vii, When they arrive at this period [15 yrs.], and have now passed their second climateric. **1823** Byron *Juan* x. xlvii, Her climacteric teased her like her teens.

2. *transf.* A critical period, point, or epoch in any career or course.

c **1630** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 391 Our [Scotland's] lion's clymacterick now is past, And crown'd with bays, he rampeth free at last. **1714** Pope *Let. Arbuthnot* 10 Sept., At her advanced age every day is a climacteric. **1798** G. Wakefield *Lett. Sir J. Scott* 7 That grand climacteric of information, when, etc. **1829** Southey *Sir T. More* I. 18 It is your lot.. to live during one of the grand climacterics of the world.

climacterical (klaɪmæk'tɛrɪkəl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 cly-, cli-, -all, (7 climactrical), 7- climacterical. *β.* 6–7 climatericall, 7 clymat-, climaterical. [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

A. *adj.*

1. = CLIMACTERIC A. 1; *esp.* applied to the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year of life; see prec. B. 1.

1590 L. Lloyd *Dial Daies* Oct. 25 Georgius Castriotus.. died upon this day in his climatericall year 63. **1602** W. Vaughan *Nat. Direct.* 47 These they name climacterical or stayrie yeares, for then they saw great alterations. Now, a climactericall yeare is euery seauenth yeare. **1609** C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E ij, This Climactericall number of nine times seven. **1611** Cotgr., *L'an climactère*, the climatericall yeare. **1693** W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but one that has more Fancy than Judgment would mind the Climacterical Years? **1839** De Quincey *Wordsworth* in *Tait's Mag.* 10/1 An elderly man, who confessed to having passed the grand climacterical year (9 multiplied into 7) of 63.

b. Critical, dangerous; = CLIMACTERIC A. 1 b.

1623 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* 116 They are commonly a kind of Climactericall and dangerous prattlers. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xi. 95 The climacterical yeare of many churches.. may seem to happen in our dayes; so old that their ruine is threatned if not speedily repaired. **1649** Selden *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 This was one of England's Climacterical Years, under a Disease so desperate, that no hope was left but by a desperate Cure. **1832** *Edin. Rev.* LV. 534 The latter half of the thirteenth century was one of the climacterical periods of the history of Rome.

†2. Relating to climax; = CLIMACTIC. *Obs.*

a **1638** Mede *Wks.* v. 918 The Seventh is the Climacterical Seal, sounding the warlike alarm to the Empire's Ruine by Seven successive and languishing blows. **1653** A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 103 Like Climatericall Diseases, take rest, and after some intermission break out again.

B. *sb.* †1. = CLIMACTERIC B. 1. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Climacterie de 63 ans*, the Clymatericall, or dangerous yeare of 63, at which age diuers worthie men haue died. **1627** Hakewill *Apol.* III. ii. §1 The common clymactericall of al old men. **1650** Fuller *Pisgah* III. vi. 333 Now past the fifth climactericall of his disease. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 430 He was come to that which we call, 'the grand climacterical'.

†2. *transf.* = CLIMACTERIC B. 2. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 War in the Low Countries hath already outlived the grand climacterical of three score and ten years. **1655** —— *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii, Many Mitred Abbeys have survived the dangerous Climactericall of the third Generation.

Hence climac'terically *adv.*

1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* §28 (1881) 146 Climacterically old.

†**cli'mactery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *climacterie* (in Cotgr.), f. Gr. L. *climactēr* + abstr. suffix *-ie*, -Y.]

1. = CLIMACTERIC B. 1.

1658 Ussher *Ann.* VII. 802 Past the sixty third year, the common Climactery of all old men.

2. Progress by successive steps; a step of a climax.

1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I.* (1655) 92 Could he have foreseen where all the climacteries and motions of his advance should have terminated. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* (1740) 478 He is an Artist at Disposition and Climactery for the setting off his Positions. *Ibid.* 133, I.. come not to the Point, till his Climacteries of Approach are all considered.

climactic (klaɪ'mæktɪk), *a. Rhet.* [f. CLIMAX, app. after *syntax*, *syntactic*, or influenced by *climacteric*, but not on Greek analogies.] Pertaining to, or forming, a climax or ascending series.

1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* I. ii. 124 His balanced sentences.. and climactic arrangement. **1875** Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 212 Give the history of development a climactic form. *a* **1876** Eadie *Thessalonians* 44 The second *και* is climactic.

cli'mactical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. In quot. = 'of the nature of the ascent of a ladder' (*humorous nonce-use*).

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 44 [He] had mounted, by an arduous climactical process, into the topmost branches.

cli'mactically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY². But the 17th c. instance appears to have been f. Gr. *κλίματ-* slope, climate, taken as = *κλῖμαξ* ladder, climax.] By way of climax; in relation to climax.

1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xvi. 221 He speaketh climatically, that is, riseth by degrees higher and higher; from a reed shaken with the wind, to a man clothed in soft raiment. **1880** M. Evans tr. *Meyer's Ephes.* iii. 18 The oxymoron *γνῶναι τὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν τῆς γνώσεως* .. climactically parallel to the just expressed *καταλαβέσθαι* .. *ὕψος*.

climac'tichnite. *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *κλῖμαξ* ladder + *ἴχνος* footstep + -ITE.] (See quot. 1880.)

1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Climactichnites. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 772 In the sandstone beds.. are ladder-like impressions called climactichnites.

climatal ('klaɪmətəl), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or L. *climat-*, Gr. *κλίματ-* + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to climate; climatic.

1830–3 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxvi. 306 Under new climatal and other conditions. **1859** Darwin *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 276 Migration due to climatal and other changes. **1880** A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* v. 75 Climatal influences have a great effect on their delicate bodies.

†**clima'tarchic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *κλιμάταρχ-ος* (in Byzantine Greek 'governor of a province', f. *κλίματ-* region, clime + *-αρχος* ruling).] Presiding over a 'climate' or region of the earth.

1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* III. 280 Among the terrestrial [gods], some preside over climates, or are climatarchic.

climate ('klaɪmət), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 climat, clymat, (5 *pl.* clematis), 6–7 clymate, 6– climate. [a. F. *climat* (pl. in 14th c. *climas*), ad. late L. *clima*, *climat-* climate, region, a. Gr. *κλίμα*, *κλίματ-* inclination or slope, f. *kli-* root of *κλίν-ειν* to slope, lean, incline. The meaning passed in Greek through the senses of 'slope of ground, e.g. of a mountain range', the supposed 'slope or inclination of the earth and sky from the equator to the poles', 'the zone or region of the earth occupying a particular elevation on this slope, i.e. lying in the same parallel of latitude', 'a clime', in which sense it was adopted in late L.]

†1. a. A belt of the earth's surface contained between two given parallels of latitude. *Obs.*

In early ages 7 climates were reckoned, supposed to be presided over by the 7 planets; of these, the central lines passed respectively through Meroe 17°, Syene 24°, Alexandria 31°, Rhodes 36°, Rome 41°, Borysthenes 45°, and the Riphæan Mountains 48° N. Later, the space between the equator and each of the polar circles was divided into 24 climates, each corresponding to an increase of half-an-hour in the length of the longest day. See Skeat, Note to Chaucer's *Astrolabe* II. §39.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 701 How that the disposicioune [of the hevyn] Suld apon thingis virk heir doune, On regiones, or on climatis. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* II. §39 þe latitude of a climat. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 107 They [i.e. the stars] causen many a wonder To the climats, that stond hem under. *c* **1400** Maundev. xv. (1839) 162 They [of Ynde] ben in the firste Clymat, that is of Saturne.. Wee ben in the seventh Clymat, that is of the Mone. **1564** Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 96 The Islandes called Fortunato or Canaria, whose west partes be situated in the thirde Climate. **1643** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. §1 (1656), I was borne in the eighth Climate. **1683** *Brit. Spec.*, It [Britain] is situated.. under the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Climates. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 42 There are 24 climates between the equator and each of the polar circles. There are 30 climates between the equator and either pole. **1796** [see CLIMATURE].

†b. More vaguely: A region of the earth, a 'clime'. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 5b, [Hermes] establisshed to the people of euery clymat lawes couenable .. to thair opinions. **1557** Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 17 A few other authors hold.. that vnder climate of that part which is called Europe, the third part named Affrike is comprehended. **1605** J. Dove *Confut. Atheism* 31 When the Sunne is Eclipsed, all the earth is not darkened, but onely one Climat. **1794** Godwin *Cal. Williams* 317 Was the world, with all its climates, made in vain for thy.. victim?

2. A region considered with reference to its atmospheric conditions, or to its weather.

[**1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XV. xi. (1495) 492 Alania.. is a full brode londe and is vnder a colde Clima.] **1601** Holland *Pliny* XVIII. vi, If the country or climat be hot, an house must stand in to [i.e. face] the North. **1667** Milton *P.L.* XI. 274 O flours, That never will in other Climate grow. **1698** Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 209 In the temperate and habitable Climates. **1769** *Junius Lett.* IV. 23 Climates unfavourable to British Constitution. **1831** Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 238 The husbandry on Norway, and other northern climates. **1874** Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 55 We live in a very rainy and a very capricious climate.

3. a. Condition (of a region or country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric phenomena, as temperature, dryness or humidity, wind, clearness or dullness of sky, etc., esp. as these affect human, animal, or vegetable life.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. i. 1 The Clymat's delicate, the Ayre most sweet. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/1 It was no wonder if England was generally thought secure, with the advantages of its own Climate. **1662** Gerbier *Princ.* 24 This Climat makes Marble it self to Moulder. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 320 We had always the same climate in all the rooms. **1765** A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 139 The wetness of land, arising from the climate or season. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 The climate is warmer by many degrees than it is entitled to by latitude. **1860** *Cornh. Mag.* II. 566 Climate is properly the long average of weather in a single place. **1880** Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iii. 74 'Climate' may be defined as the complex effect of external conditions of heat and moisture upon the life of plants and animals.

b. *fig.* (cf. *atmosphere*). The mental, moral, etc., environment or attitude of a body of people in respect of some aspect of life, policy, etc., esp. in ***climate of opinion, of thought.***

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xxiii. 227 The larger Souls, that have travail'd the divers Climates of Opinions, are more cautious in their resolves. **1816** Mrs. Hannah More *Lett.* (1834) III. iv. vii. 443 Our country, surrounded by the sea on one side, and Mendip on the other, is so thinly planted with gentry, (the spiritual climate also being rather cold,) that without some effort somewhere it would come to nothing. **1866** Bagehot *Eng. Constitution* (1867) VIII. 295 We have reached a 'climate' of opinion where figures rule. **1874** Morley *Compromise* (1886) 21 The general mental climate.. has.. ceased to be invigorating. **1886** J. A. Symonds *Renaissance in Italy* I. ii. 139 Lorraine.. felt his inner self expand in the rich climate of pontifical Rome. **1895** A. J. Balfour *Found. Belief* III. ii. 206 A psychological 'atmosphere' or 'climate' favourable to the life of certain modes of belief, unfavourable.. to the life of others. **1902** W. James *Var. Relig. Exper.* xiv. 328 The mental climate proves unfavourable to notions of the deity which at an earlier date were perfectly satisfactory. **1925** A. N. Whitehead *Sci. & Mod. World* (1926) i. 4 A climate of opinion—to use the happy phrase of a seventeenth century writer—requires for its understanding the consideration of its antecedents and its issues. **1938** R. Graves *Coll. Poems* 184 (*title*) The Climate of Thought. **1940** Auden *Another Time* 118 To us he [*sc.* Freud] is no more a person Now but a whole climate of opinion. **1949** 'G. Orwell' *Nineteen Eighty-Four* I. 55 The whole climate of thought will be different. **1951** R. Hoggart *Auden* i. 20 The fondness for the climate of war arose from the sense of menace which all had in the 'thirties. **1952** A. Wilson *Hemlock & After* III. i. 210 He likes saving causes.. he's brilliant at forming what they call now 'climates of opinion'. **1961** *Times* 4 Aug. 16/1 The trading climate has not been a happy one in these territories in recent months.

†4. The period between two climacteric years; = CLIMACTER. *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 That which the Physician doth call Terme in the sicke man, is called in the whole by the Philosopher Climate. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 531 In the whole course of our life we live under one only climate, which is either from seven, or from nine yeeres, except in the yeere of 63, wherein two terminations or climates ende.

5. *Comb.*, as c***limate-cure***; **climate-beaten** *a.*, battered by a (tropical) climate.

1787 Burns *Border Tour* Wks. (Globe) 570 A good-hearted, climate-beaten, old veteran, in the medical line. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 175 The chief value ascribed to the breathing of sea-air, to the climate cure.

'climate ('klaɪmət), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] †1. *intr.* To sojourn in a particular region or climate. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* V. i. 170 The blessed Gods Purge all Infection from our Ayre, whilest you Doe Clymate here.

2. *trans.* To acclimatize. *U.S.*

1849 N. Kingsley *Diary* (1914) 92 Relinquishing the idea of going to the diggings this winter [to] get ourselves climated ready for spring. **1863** 'E. Kirke' *Southern Friends* iv. 61 It gits a feller's stumac used ter Tophet 'fore the rest on him is 'climated.

climater, -ed: see CLIMATURE, CLIMACTERED.

climateric, *a.* Erron. used for CLIMATIC. (Cf. the misuse of F. *climatérique*, censured by Littré.)

1849 Sidney in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. II. 393 Inappreciable differences in climateric condition.

climateric(k, -al(l, obs. ff. CLIMACTERIC, -AL.

climatic (klaɪ'mætɪk), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or Gr. κλιματ- (see CLIMATE) + -IC: cf. *asthmatic, dogmatic*, etc. No F. *climatique* in Littré.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to climate.

a **1828** WEBSTER cites *S. S. Smith.* **1847** in CRAIG. **1847** LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* (1850) §195 The external, climatic .. tendencies .. of this style of architecture. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix, No climatic action has sensibly changed the hues of the lava and scoriæ. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 The difference of the climatic and other physical conditions between the original and new homes of the fish.

¶ Error for *climaterike*, CLIMACTERIC.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 The good Constable did then goe in the yeare Climatike.

climatical (klaɪ'mætɪkəl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 102 There is a climatical fitness, and in such a place some love to grow. **1866** *Intell. Observ.* No. 76. 203 The climatical condition of Ireland.

climatically (klaɪ'mætɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In relation to climate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Vign. Nature* xxii. 224 Climatically speaking, our earth has seen its best days. **1883** A. H. HASSALL (*title*) San Remo Climatically and Medically Considered.

¶ See CLIMACTICALLY.

clima'ticity. [Cf. *domesticity*.] 'The property of climatizing'.

1864 in WEBSTER.

cli'matico- (*rare*), combining form of CLIMATIC, CLIMATICALLY.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Zzjb, Some think that Presbyterian or Independent Church-Government came .. Climatico-Naturally, to the .. Kirk of the Ancient Picts.

cli'mation. *rare.* 'The act of inuring to a climate' (Worcester); = ACCLIMATION.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Horticul. Reg.*

climatize ('klaɪmətaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. CLIMATE + -IZE; cf. *acclimatize*.] = ACCLIMATIZE.

1826 in Peck *Guide for Emigrants* (1831) 210 That some who have been born, or who have been climatized, in places, which to a stranger prove unhealthy—are generally free from disease .. proves little. **1846** WORCESTER cites *J. Mills, Ec. Rev.* **1847** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VIII. I. 26 Leaving it to climatize or adjust itself to the locality.

Hence **'climatized** *ppl. a.*, **'climatizing** *vbl. sb.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* II. xx. 20 Our colonial climatized females mincing it past these undraperied *beaux. Ibid.* xxi. 55 It may possibly be ascribed to the climatizing process.

clima'tography. [f. source of CLIMATE + -γραφία writing, description.] The description of a climate or climates; the branch of physical geography which describes climate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **climato'graphical** *a.*, etc.

climatologic (ˌklaɪmətəʊ'lɒdʒɪk), *a.* [f. CLIMATOLOGY + -IC.] Of climatology, as in 'climatologic science'. (Also loosely = CLIMATIC, as in next.)

1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens' Benguela to Yacca* II. vii. 146 The special character of climatologic zones.

climatological (ˌklaɪmətəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to climatology. (Also loosely used for *climatal, climatic*.)

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 499 (L.) The common effects of common social or climatological condition. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1135 The climatological causes of rain. **1882** C. WRAGGE in *Gd. Words* May 343 Conducting on my own account a series of climatological investigations.

Hence **ˌclimato'logically** *adv.*, in relation to climatology or (loosely) to climate.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xxii. 464 Biological provinces the most distant and climatologically different.

clima'tologist. [f. next + -IST.] One versed in climatology.

1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1715 Sir James Fayrer, the climatologist, pronounced the opinion that he might now safely return to the field.

climatology (klaɪmə'tɒlədʒɪ). [f. Gr. κλιματ- stem of κλίμα (see CLIMATE, CLIME) + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That branch of physical science which deals with climate, and investigates climatic conditions. (Sometimes used for the conditions themselves as a subject of observation.)

1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 247 On Botanical Climatology. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. §437 In the system of oceanic climatology, circulation, and stability. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 71 A new science, Medical Geography, has sprung from climatology.

clima'torial, *a. rare.* [a. F. *climatorial*, irreg. f. *climat* climate, by form-association with *equatorial, territorial*, etc.] = CLIMATAL, CLIMATIC.

1846 M[c]CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 99 A place .. situated under unfavourable climatorial circumstances.

climatotherapy (ˌklaɪmətəʊ'θerəpɪ). *Med.* [f. CLIMAT(E *sb.* + -O- + THERAPY.] The treatment of disease by a favourable climate. Also **ˌclimatothera'peutic** *a.* and *sb. pl.*

1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 32/1 Dr. Weber's article on climato-therapy. **1901** F. P. WEBER *Climatology* II. 245 Climatotherapeutics. *Ibid.* 300 This classification is convenient from a climatotherapeutic point of view.

†**'climature.** *Obs.* Also 7 climater. [app. (in Eng. or ? Fr.) f. L. *climat-*, F. *climat* CLIMATE + -URE, after *temperature*, etc., to express the operation or influence of 'climate' in its original sense of 'distance from the equator'.]

1. ? A region; = CLIMATE 1 b.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 126 (Qo. 2) Euen the like precurse of feare [fierce] events .. Haue heauen and earth together demonstrated Vnto our Climatures and countrymen.

2. Meteorological condition resulting from latitude (i.e. from *climate* in its earlier sense); = CLIMATE in the current sense 3.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 The sultry southwinds, and blacke climater. **1796** W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 We may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District, which lies more than two degrees of latitude .. farther North. A proof that climate and climature have not an immediate connection. **1805** LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 333 The climature of Northumberland affects the fleece very considerably. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 251 Even in .. the length of Loch Tay .. the difference of climature, with respect to moistness, is very great.

climax ('klaɪmæks), *sb.* Also 6–7 cly-. [a. L. *clīmax*, a. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, (in Rhetoric) climax. The two uses 3 and 4 are due to popular ignorance and misuse of the learned word; they are not mentioned in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818.]

I. Properly.

1. *Rhet.* A figure in which a number of propositions or ideas are set forth so as to form a series in which each rises above the preceding in force or effectiveness of expression; gradation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 A figure which .. by his Greeke and Latine originals .. may be called the marching figure .. it may aswell be called the clyming figure, for Clymax is as mueh to say as a ladder. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 94. **1681** BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 10 This is the Clymax; if Believers, then Christ's; if Christ's, then Abraham's Seed; if Abraham's Seed, then Heirs according to the Promise. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 29 In a Climax, the Voice should always rise with it. **1828** WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 264/1 The well-known Climax of Cicero in the Oration against Verres. **1876** GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 151 The whole passage as to the gifts of Agamemnon is in the nature of a climax.

†2. *gen.* An ascending series or scale. *Obs.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 Expressions for the whole Climax of sensibility. **1793** BURKE *Let. W. Windham* in *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 The top of the climax of their wickedness.

II. Popularly.

3. The last or highest term of a rhetorical climax.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 65 When he adds epithets of praise, his climax is 'so English'. **1865** R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxiv. (1877) 275 This is the terrible close of the argument, the climax of the protracted appeal.

4. a. *gen.* The highest point of anything reached by gradual ascent; the culmination, height, acme, apex.

1789 *Trifler* 448 No. XXXV, In the accomplishment of this, they frequently reach the climax of absurdity. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage-coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 26 Jerusalem is the climax of the long ascent. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 76 He was .. at the very climax of his prosperity.

b. *Ecology.* The point in the ecological succession at which a plant-community reaches a state of equilibrium with its environment, able to reproduce itself indefinitely under existing conditions. Also *attrib.*

1915 *Bull. Illinois State Lab.* July 17 The succession of associations leading to a climax represents the process of adjustment to the conditions of stress, and the climax represents a condition of relative equilibrium. Climax associations .. are the resultants of certain climatic, geological .. conditions. **1916** F. E. CLEMENTS *Plant Succession* vi. 105 Every complete sere ends in a climax. **1916** [see ASSOCIATION 12]. **1929** WEAVER & CLEMENTS *Plant Ecol.* iv. 75 On soils long formed the major portions of the area are usually covered with the stabilized or climax vegetation. **1952** P. W. RICHARDS *Tropical Rain Forest* i. 1 Evergreen forest is the climax vegetation of the equatorial climate. *Ibid.* iii. 40 Since the Tropical Rain forest is a climatic climax, it must, by definition, be in a state of equilibrium.

c. *Physiol.* = ORGASM *sb.* 2.

1918 M. C. STOPES *Married Love* v. 50 In many cases the man's climax comes so swiftly that the woman's reactions are not nearly ready. **1949** M. MEAD *Male & Female* xiv. 294 The doctrine that women should have climaxes just like men. **1950** [see CLITORAL *a.*]. **1963** in A. HERON *Towards Quaker View of Sex* 65 Sexual intercourse may be pleasurable to and sought for by women who do not experience a climax.

'climax, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *properly.* a. *intr.* To ascend in a climax, rise by successive steps. b. *trans.* To arrange in a climax or ascending gradation.

a **1849** POE *Peter Snook* Wks. 1864 IV. 398 A masterly climaxing of points. **1861** *Macm. Mag.* III. 444 This end [of G. Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss'] is very fine. Towards it the tale has gradually climaxed.

2. *popularly.* a. *intr.* To come to a culmination, to culminate. b. *trans.* To bring to a culmination.

1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* v, Guilt .. which he had climaxed by the denial of his Redeemer. **1882** *Century Mag.* XXV. 111 The excitement .. climaxed suddenly in her presence. **1886** TUPPER *My Life* 182 Thus losing the splendid scenery climaxed by the Devil's Bridge.

†**climaxie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CLIMAX 2.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. (1612) 379 But Gold, I trow, would be a God it gathereth so of Stile: To be a Noble, Soueraigne, nor an Angel, worth the while. Like to which Climaxie of Coyne wealth eleuates the minde.

climaxing ('klaɪmæksɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CLIMAX *v.*] Reaching a climax; culminating.

1893 'MARK TWAIN' *£1,000,000 Bank-note* 17 Then came the climaxing stroke— .. 'Punch' caricatured me!

climb (klaɪm), *v.* Pa. t. and *pple.* climbed (klaɪmd); *arch.* clomb (kləʊm). [OE. *climb-an, clamb* (*clǫmb*), *clumbon, clumben*, corresp. to OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *klimben, klimmen*, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., Ger. *klimmen* :—WGer. **klimban*. Believed to be a nasalized form of OTeut. **klīban* (see CLEAVE *v.*[2]), the *m* being perh. originally a characteristic of the present stem, which has been extended to the other parts, and has carried the vb. from the ablaut series of *î, ai, i*, into that of *im, am, um*. Hence the sense-development 'cleave, adhere to, get up by clinging or adhering'; for which cf. OE. *clífan* to cleave, cling, MDu. *clīven* to cleave, stick, also to climb, ON. *klífa* and ME. *clīven* to climb. In all the modern langs. the *b* is lost in pronunciation, and in most in spelling also; but in Eng., although *climme, clime*, formerly prevailed, the spelling now recognized is *climb*. In most of the dialects the *i* is short, *clim*; but the standard language, like east midland and eastern, has the *i* long (klaɪm), the vowel being lengthened before *mb*, app. as before *nd* in *bind, find*, etc. (But clear evidence of the long vowel has not been found before the 16th c.) The original strong inflexions also remain dialectally (notably in Sc. *clim, clam, clum*), but in the south, weak forms appeared already in 13th c., and prevail in 16th c. prose; no others occur in Shaksp. or in the Bible of 1611. But the Elizabethan archaists affected a pa. t. and pple. *clome, cloame, clōmbe*, which they appear to have taken from Chaucer or Lydgate, and mistakenly pronounced with long *ō*. (In the ME. *clomb(e, o* was either short, as a variant of *clamb*, or more usually a graphic expedient for *u* before *m*; and in the dialects in which *clom* has come down the *o* is short.) From Spenser and his contemporaries, *clōmb* passed into later poetry, and occasionally appears in prose, especially in writers familiar with the strong *clam, clom*, or *clum* in dialect use.]

A. Forms.

(From the ambiguity of the spelling it is often uncertain whether *climbe, clymb, climb, clyme*, in 15–16th c. meant (klɪm) or (klaɪm), and whether *clomb(e* in 16–17th c. meant (klʌm) or (kləʊm).)

1. *Present stem.* α. 1 **climb-an,** 2–5 **-en,** 3–7 **climbe,** 4–6 **clymbe;** 3– **clim,** 5–6 **clym, clymme,** 6–7 **climme,** mod. dial. **clim** (klɪm).

a **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leoht .. clymmað on ȝecyndo. *c* **1205** LAY. 851 He lette an heh climben [*c* **1275** clemben]. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 527 Clerkes him made clim. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxv. 424 ȝone tre I will go too, and in it clyme [*rime* hym]. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 131 To Climme, *scandere*. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 5 If we want ships, the waves to climme. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss., Clim,* pa. t. *clom.* **1875** *Sussex Gloss., Clim.* So **1876** *Mid. Yorkshire,* and *Whitby Gloss.*, and in all northern dialects. **1883** *Hampshire Gloss.*, **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.* and *Berks. Gloss.*

β. 3–4 **clemb-e(n,** 5 **clem, clemme.**

c **1275** LAY. 851 He lette clemben an heh. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 25 To clemme vp wyth cordes. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 154 Cleminge up with ladders. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 25 Clemme you vpon som tree.

γ. 6 **clyme,** 6–7 **clime,** 6 **climbe,** 6– **climb** (klaɪm).

c **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some one the shrowedes dyde clyme. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 2 Know that none cane clime [*rime* deuine]. **1595** SPENSER *Sonn.* xiii, She to heauen may clime. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 195 The Nuptial time Approaches for the stately Steed to climb.

2. *Past tense.* α. 1–9 **clamb,** 3–6 **clam,** (5–6 **clamme,** 6 **clame**). *Plural.* 4–5 **clamben.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 333 þe kyng by an laddre to þe ssyp clam. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6361 He clamb mont synai. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1061 And clamben vp on other fast.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 87 Tho clamme he vpon on hye tree. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. li. 183 The men of armes..clame vp the dykes. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. 1849 II. 256 Then the deacons..clamb up thereunto. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. (1847) 110 He clamme, into the flamyng carte. 1790 BURNS *John Anderson* ii, We clamb the hill thegither. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 164 Ye..never clamb a tree.

β. *plural.* 1 clumbon, 2–5 -en, 4–5 cloumbe(n, clombe(n, clomme(n. *Sing.* 4–5 clomb(e (klʊm, klʌm).

a 1123 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1070 Hi..clumben upp to the halȝe rode. *c* 1205 LAY. 9420 Ouer þene wal heo clumben. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 410 Myd laudren hii clommen [1448 *MS. Coll. Arms* With laddre vp they clombe]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb [*earlier MSS.* clamb] vp into a hille. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 28 Vp I clombe [*v.r.* clam, clambe] with alle payne. *c* 1386 —— *Miller's T.* 450 Vp they clomben [*v.r.* clumben, clumbe] alle thre. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 932 He clomb vp by a walle.

γ. 6–9 clombe, 7 clome, 7– clomb (klǝʊm).

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iv. 31 She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 7 My lame-legd muse nere clome Pernassus. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 293 He clomb, with eager haste, th' Aerial height. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 We clomb a high pinnacle. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 102 As when he clomb from Rydal-Mere. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, Now clombe the rocks projecting high. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 84 Hither..she clomb [*rime* dome].

δ. 3–4 clemde; 4–6 clymed, 6 clymmed, clymbd, climed, 6– climbed (klaɪmd).

c 1275 LAY. 21439 3e clemde to hehȝe vppen þisse hulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6361 (Gött.) He clymed on mont synay. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 123 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 51 He clemde vpon þis treo. 1480 [see B. 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xii. [xi]. 6 Then Ioab..clymmed vp first. 1539 CRANMER *Luke* xix. 4 He clymed [1611 climed] vp into a wylde fygge tree to see him. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 167 He that neuer clymbd neuer fell. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xiv. 13 And Ionathan climed vp vpon his hands, and vpon his feete.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1–5 clumben, 2–3 i-, 4 clumbyn, 4–5 cloumben, 5 clommbyn, 6 *Sc.* clummin.

c 1205 LAY. 21432 þu were iclumben haȝe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Rome ne hadde nat ȝitte..cloumben ouer þe mountaigne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 606 Halff the craig thai clumbyn had. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13677 Wen a mon is..Clommbyn all þe Clif. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxii. (1869) 205 An old oon þat was clumben..vp on my bed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 472 The Gaule that wes clummin to the hicht of the Capitoll.

β. 4 clumbe, cloumbe, 4–5 clombe, clumb, 5–6 clom, (clome), 4–6, *dial.* –9 clum (klʌm).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 12 Phebus..Degrees was five and fourty clombe on hight [*v.r.* iclombe, clome]. 1554 TURNER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xviii. 149 One is now clom up so high.

γ. 6–7 clo(a)me, 6– clombe, clomb (klǝʊm).

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 534 Looking downe whence lately I was cloame [*rime* roame]. 1619 DRAYTON *Odes* xiii. 27 Parnassus is not clome By every such Mome. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 727 To have Clombe up. 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 189 'Twas Frederic, who behind my chair had clomb [*rime* home]. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1850) 85 A dreary moor Was crossed, a bare ridge clomb. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The sun has just climbed—I would write clombe an I dared.

δ. (*irreg.*) 6 clymmen.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ix. 21 Deeth is clymmen up in at oure wyndowes.

ε. 3 iclemd, 6 clymmed, 7 climed, 6– climbed.

c 1275 LAY. 21432 [þou] þe were iclemde to heȝe. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 35 Hath clymmed vp. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 8 On a Bricke wall haue I climb'd into this Garden. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 274 Having climed one step..must presently clime another. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 111 He had climb'd across the spikes.

B. Significations.

1. a. *intr.* To raise oneself by grasping or clinging, or by the aid of hands and feet; 'to mount by means of some hold or footing' (J.); to creep up; to ascend, come, or go up, a perpendicular or steep place. Often with *up*.

a 1123 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Clumben upp to þe stepel. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Vs to uorbisne, þet we schullen..climben mid him on hulles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xxii. (1495) 781 The wylde gotes..clymme vpon harde cragges. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 Clymed vnto the mount. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 To clyme vp in to the tree to gather frutes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv]. Argt., How the hors clame our the wallis of stone. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 He that neuer climbde, neuer fell. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 191 As a Thief..In at the window climbes. 1718 M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 54 To climb to the top of it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'I'll climb up the cliff again.'

b. *to climb down*: to descend by the same means; also *fig.* (in recent *colloq.* usage) to retreat from a position taken up, abate one's claims, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2238 (Cott.) Freli [we] may climb [*v.r.* climbe, clymbe] vp and dun. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 973 That knave..clam adoune fra bough to boghe. 1887 MORLEY in *Daily News* 7 July 5/8 The first words that were said to us when we got there were—'We hope you have not come to climb down'..Well, we had not come to climb down. 1889 *Daily News* Sept. 5 Mr. Burns expressed his belief that the dock directors were climbing down.

2. a. *trans.* To ascend (anything steep) by hands and feet, creep up; to get to the top or summit of; to mount, scale.

c 1205 LAY. 20845 [The fox] wildscipe climbiđ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 63 Thai stoutly clam the hill. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 52 b, To clymme this braunche. 1579 *Cyuile & Vncyv. Life* (1868) 40 It were great pittie to see a tall fellow to clyme a gibbet. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 7 They shall clime the wall like men of warre. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxlvii, Let the shrill Birds..climb the Morning Sky. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* Prol. 6 We forded the river, and clomb the high hill. 1838 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 131 He who had clomb heights so lofty. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 92 Its summit in the clouds, invisible, and not to be climbed.

b. To reach or attain (a point) by this action.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Imagine not, that shining like the sunne in earth ye shall climbe the Sunne in heauen. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 181, I must climbe her window. *Ibid.* III. i. 115 Her chamber is aloft..And built so sheluing, that one cannot climbe it. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 70 I've climbed the summit of some breezy hill.

3. Said of the sun, moon, etc.: To mount slowly upwards; to move towards the zenith. a. *intr.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16267 (Trin.) To clymbe aboue þe cloudes alle þe son shal haue myȝt. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §12 As the sonne clymbeth uppere & uppere. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xv, Till clomb above the eastern bar The horned Moon. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 55 The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi, The sun had climbed above our girdle of trees.

b. *trans.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16267 To climbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 289 Oft when yon moon has climb'd the midnight sky. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 232 The sun began to climb the heavens.

4. Of plants: To creep up by the aid of tendrils or by twining. a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 231 The branches..embrace all the surrounding trees, and climb to the height of more than sixteen feet. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 286 The blossoming pea..climbs the rust-worn bars. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 870 The physiological function of tendrils is to take hold of supports ..in order to allow the slender-stemmed plant which is furnished with them to climb up. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 583 Species which do not climb.

5. *transf.* Of other things: To rise, ascend, force its way upward: either with gradual motion, like smoke, or as the effect of continuous growth. Implying a gradual and continued rising. a. *intr.* Also *spec.* (see quots.), and in causative sense.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leoht..clymmað on ȝecyndo. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 477 Let our crooked Smoakes climbe to their Nostrils. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovernable..Climbs, combs tempestuous. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 18 Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the copse. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* x. (1878) 152 The colour floated abroad..and clomb, and spread. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-Fowl Shooting* 245 They..can 'climb' out of gun-shot (as the hunters term their flying upwards when frightened at the appearance of danger beneath them) faster than most wild-fowl. 1915 *Sphere* 28 Aug. 220/2 One aeroplane has already climbed to the same level as the airship. 1919 *Parl. Papers* X. 49 It is most economical to climb an aeroplane in the attitude corresponding to the maximum value of the lift-drag ratio.

b. *trans.*

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 405 For hit [þe flod] clam vche a clyffe cubites fyftene. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas. 1821 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. 110 The ocean's purple wave Climbing the land.

6. *transf.* To slope upward; to form, or be situated on, an ascent, so that the successive parts occupy successively higher points.

a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9948 A tron of iuor graid..Climband vp wit seuen pass. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 It [Newendene] standeth in the valley, and yet clymeth the hill. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 119 On the East side of the Garden place, Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbes. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. v, The woods and vineyards..then clomb half-way up the ascent.

7. *fig.* a. *intr.* To rise by continued effort in dignity, rank, or state; to ascend or aspire upward in the intellectual, moral, or social scale.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Ich ham heie iclumben wiđ þis ilke bone. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 21 þe heghere þai klymbe in honurs and riches. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 716 Syn in astaat thou clombe were so hye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3353 To clym to kyngs astate. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 256 When the bishops office began..to be honourable, then the deacons..clamb up thereunto. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 62 Fearelesse minds clyme soonest vnto Crowns. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 465 The blessing..which we ever climbed at, was mercy, truth, righteousness, and peace. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 89 At the same time Poland..climbed to the highest pinnacle of power she ever possessed.

b. Said of things personified or treated as actors.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3911 Leccherie hath clombe so hye, That almoost blered is myn yhe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 171 Whose courage was apt to clime over any danger. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 When ambition hath caught hold on pretended religion, how fast will it climb? 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 212 You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance, climbing up by little and little.

c. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 76 One man..Bowing his head against the steepy Mount To climbe his happinesse.

climb (klaɪm), *sb.* Forms: 6 clime, 7 climbe, 8– climb. [f. CLIMB *v.*] 1. a. The act of climbing; a place where one must climb; an ascent.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 38/2 On three sides thereof the clime is verie steepe and headlong. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 996/1 The places of the wall where the clime was most easie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 169 At the very climbe of the Alps. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 75 The climb (for it cannot be called a walk) would..be too fatiguing.

b. *Comb.* **climb-down**, a descent; *fig.* a withdrawal, esp. with ignominy, from a position taken up; abandonment of a declared position; †**climb-fall** *a.*, characterized by climbs and falls.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 83 Free of proud feares, braue begg'ry, smiling strife, Of clime-fall Court. 1887 *Globe* 10 Dec. 3/4 The important incident of the week..is the climb-down of Mr. Chaplin. 1944 R. C. K. ENSOR *Miniat. Hist. War* 12 He confronted a bewildered Europe with a threat of instant battle, only averted by the climb-down of France and Great Britain at Munich. 1960 *Guardian* 9 July 5/5 The proposal inevitably appears as a climb-down in face of Soviet pressure. 1961 A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* iii. 128 The French have sent a tremendous climbdown note.

2. Of aircraft: the ascent; also, the rate of ascent. Also *attrib.*

1915 F. A. TALBOT *Aeroplanes & Dirigibles* xii. 162 Daring sweeps, startling wheels..and remarkable climbs are carried out. 1916 H. BARBER *Aeroplane Speaks* 8 The essentials for Climb or quick ascent and for Speed are diametrically opposed. 1918 W. E. DOMMETT *Dict. Aircraft* 14 The time taken by an aircraft to rise each 1,000 ft. is known as 'the climb'. 1934 *Times* 26 June (Air Suppl.) p. xx/2 To absorb the maximum power of the engine during take-off, climb, and level flight. 1940 N. MONKS *Squadrons Up!* viii. 215 Climb Indicator, showing thousands of feet per minute.

3. A 'cat' burglary; so *at the climb*: engaged in such burglaries. *Thieves' slang.* Cf. CLIMBER *sb.* 5, CLIMBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1931 A. R. L. GARDNER *Prisoner at Bar* v. 90 High-class burglars not 'at the climb' usually work in partnership with a chosen pal. 1960 *Observer* 25 Dec. 7/6 Climbers were much commoner than creeps. 'At the climb' was the modern expression... They would still go up by the soil pipe because that was the solidest. *Ibid.*, While the family were at dinner was the best time for an uninterrupted climb.

climbable ('klaɪməb(ə)l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being climbed.

1611 COTGR., *Montable*, mountable..climable. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Klimmelick*, climmable, easie to get up. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* II. iii (D.), I..climbed everything climbable.

climber ('klaɪmə(r)), *sb.* Forms: see the vb.

1. *gen.* He who or that which climbs. Also *fig.*, esp. one who seeks continually to advance himself. Also *attrib.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clvi, The wyly fox..The clymbare gayte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. (1889) 208, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passynge hyghe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 Great clymbers fall vnsoft. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 23 Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder, Whereto the Climber vpward turnes his Face. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiologia* 23 Hastie climbers have sudden falls. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶6 Outshone by those whom we considered as climbers upon our ruins. 1833 *Knickerbocker* I. 179 But with all her meanness as a climber what a glorious leader of fashion she'd make. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §3. 27 There are times when a climber has to make up his mind for very unpleasant possibilities. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xxiv. 301 He was of the climber type, a self-made man in the earlier and less inspiring stages of the making. 1924 G. B. SHAW *St. Joan* v. 56 Do ambitious politicians love the climbers who take the front seats from them?

2. *Bot.* A plant which climbs or creeps upwards by attaching itself to some support; also as the name of several climbing plants, as Great Wild Climber (*Clematis Vitalba* in Ray's *Catalogue* 1670), Sportsman's Climber (*Cissus venatorum*).

1640 in PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* applied to Clematis Vitalba and other species (*Britt. & Holl.*) 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Climers are such Trees that cannot support themselves but have a Pole. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 175 The intricacy of briars and climbers. 1884 *Gardening Illust.* 8 Nov. 425/1 The common Hop is one of the best of garden climbers.

3. *Ornith.* in *pl.* An order of birds (L. *Scansores*), characterized by their climbing habits, and commonly having feet with two toes before and two behind.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 172 Climbers are those [birds] the structure of whose feet is calculated for motion on an inclined or vertical surface. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* §335 The climbers, such as Parroquets, Toucans, Woodpeckers, &c. 1856 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 138 The third division of the Insessores, or Perching Birds, are the Scansores, or climbers..which most of them have their toes arranged in pairs, or two opposed to two.

4. *techn.* A spurred boot for climbing (see quot.); also in *Locomotive Engines*, a driving wheel specially fitted with cogs, pincers, or the like, for work on gradients.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Climber*, a boot provided with spurs, by which a person is enabled to climb telegraph-poles to make repairs or additions to the wires or insulators.

5. A cat-burglar. *Thieves' slang.* (Cf. CLIMB *sb.* 3.)

1900 'FLYNT' & WALTON *Powers that Prey* 64 An' I say that we hunt up a good sneak an' climber. 1960 [see CLIMB *sb.* 3].

†**'climber**, *v. Obs.* [deriv. of CLIMB *v.*, or assimilation of CLAMBER thereto: see the latter.]

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Beware how ye climber, for breaking your neck. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. v. 128 Seventie Persians..at midnight climbered one by one up to the third storie or loft of the above said tower.

climbing ('klaimiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLIMB *v.* + -ING¹.] **1.** The action of the vb. CLIMB.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 595 The crag wes hye..And the clymbyng rycht pereluss. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Ascencyon or clymmyng in the tree of grace. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 100 [He] bought his climbing very deare. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. xviii, Maud with her venturous climbings and tumbles.

2. Cat-burgling. Also *attrib.* *Thieves' slang.* Cf. CLIMB *sb.* 3.

1900 'FLYNT' & WALTON *Powers that Prey* 194 You'se too young to do climbin'. **1907** [see *cat-burglar*]. **1965** *New Statesman* 30 July 152/1 The climbing game must be good.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Of aircraft) ***climbing angle, speed, turn***, etc. (cf. CLIMB *v.* 5 a and *sb.* 2); **climbing frame**, a structure, usually of pipes joined together, for children to climb on.

1933 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 2 An effective landing run of at least 2,500 ft. is required in eight directions ..taking the gliding and climbing angle as 10 : 1. **1929** S. ISAACS *Nursery Years* vi. 68 A firmly built wooden frame with horizontal rods to climb on and hang from... Several of these things, such as the see-saw, the ladders, and the climbing frame are more easily arranged for by the Nursery School. **1960** *Guardian* 24 Feb. 11/2 A climbing frame for the enterprising young. **1913** C. GRAHAME-WHITE *Aviation* 199 The Cody biplane..was able to ascend from the ground at a 'climbing' speed of 285 feet per minute. **1935** C. DAY LEWIS *Time to Dance* 57 It is using currents of air to waft your wings And adverse ranges for test of climbing-speed. **1935** P. W. F. MILLS *Pract. Flying* vi. 91 Climbing turns do not normally permit of great steepness.

climbing ('klaimiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

a. That climbs, in the senses of the vb.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. ii, Gredy lust doth raise the clymbynge minde. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 11 Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and Climbing Fire. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 62 This climbing and presuming spirit. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. vi, The dews had ceased to steam Toward the climbing Sun. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The interpretation of the phenomena of climbing plants.

b. in many names of plants, as ***climbing buckwheat*** (*Polygonum Convolvulus*), ***climbing fern*** (*Lygodium palmatum*), ***climbing fumitory*** (*Corydalis claviculata*), ***climbing palm*** (*Desmoncus macracanthos*), ***climbing rose***, ***climbing sailor*** (*Linaria Cymbalaria*), etc.

1670 RAY *Catal., Pl.* Climbing Fumitory. **1818** A. EATON *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 311 [The] climbing fern..generally climbs to the height of about 3 or 4 feet. **1836** EATON *Man. Bot.* (ed. 7) 489 *Rosa rubifolia*, climbing rose. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* xi. (1864) 338 Jacitara, or the wood of the climbing palm tree. **1864** [see ROSE *sb.* 3 a]. **1938** J. K. SMALL *Ferns Southeastern States* 339 Besides climbing-fern, it is known as creeping-fern, Hartford-fern, and Windsor-fern. **1956** *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) (ed. 2) IV. 1825/1 Climbing Roses for Pergolas, Fences, and Walls are provided by several of the groups of garden roses.

c. Special combs., as **climbing-boy**, a chimney-sweep's boy formerly employed to climb chimneys (now illegal); **climbing-iron**, an iron strapped to the boot to assist in climbing (see CLIMBER *sb.* 4); **climbing-perch**, a fish (*Anabas scandens*), found chiefly in Indian waters, and believed to have the power of ascending trees: see ANABAS.

1785 HANWAY (*title*) A Sentimental History of Chimney-Sweepers in London and Westminster, showing the necessity of putting them under regulations to prevent the grossest inhumanity to the *Climbing Boys. **1803** *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VI. 255 A machine for cleansing chimneys, without the aid of Climbing-boys. **1884** A. LANG in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 895/1 A small 'climbing boy' being roasted to death up the chimney. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 259 Fitting new straps on to his *climbing-irons. **1872** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vi. The Anabas or *climbing-perch of Tranquebar which climbs bushes and trees in search of its prey.

clime (klaim). Now chiefly *poet.* Also 6–7 clyme. [ad. L. *clima*, a. Gr. *κλίμα*: see CLIMATE.]

†**1.** = CLIMATE 1. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 A clyme is a porcion of the worlde betwene South and North, wherein is variacion in length of the daye, the space of halfe an houre. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xvi. (ed. 7) 406 Every Clime consisteth of two Parallels. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 225 Our temperate Clime here..beginnes at the 40 and endeth at the 50 degree of latitude. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 321 Thro' twelve bright Signs Apollo guides The Year, and Earth in sev'ral Climes divides.

2. More vaguely: A tract or region of the earth; now often considered in relation to its distinctive climate. (Now chiefly *poet.* or in elevated prose.)

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* 216 b, A clime is a region or coste of a countree. **1595** T. EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 18 Amid'st the Center of this clime. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 36 Till both removed to a western clime. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Embassadors from various climes arrive. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 185 Fam'd from clime to clime. **1783-94** BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Div. Image* 13 Every man of every clime. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 43 To attract the curious and enlightened of every clime.

b. *fig.* Region, realm.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 708 To walk with God High in Salvation and the Climes of bliss. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 80 This inclement clime of human life.

3. = CLIMATE 3. Also *fig.* = Atmosphere. *poet.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* v. 33 This moist and foggie clime. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 1445 Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. (1764) I. 23 Ill can I bear the various clime of love! **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 Subject to a clime not dissimilar to the native country of those quadrupeds. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* II. 263 Where a sweet clime was breathed from a land Of fragrance ..and flowers. **1865** WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 The fiery clime Breathed by that fierce quaternion.

Hence **'climed** *a. nonce-wd.*, allotted to a (particular) clime.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 59 The climed hues of earth's zone-sever'd family.

clime, climer, etc., obs. ff. CLIMB, etc.

climograph ('klaiməugra:f, -græf). [irreg. f. CLIM(ATE *sb.* + -O + -GRAPH.] A graphical representation of the differences between various types of climate.

1916 G. TAYLOR in *Bull. Commonw. Bur. Meteorol., No. 14* 7 Upon a graticule whose ordinates represent relative humidity and wet-bulb temperatures, the monthly means are plotted... The resulting twelve-sided polygon is the climograph. **1934** *Brit. Birds* XXVIII. 177 By drawing a series of 'climographs' of the combinations of night and day air temperature, possible and actual sunshine, precipitation and wind velocity..the writer is able to show where the limits of tolerance are actually approached.

clinah, var. CLINER.

‖**clinamen** (klai'neimɛn). [L., f. *clīnā-re* to incline, found in pa. pple. *clīnātus*: cf. DECLINE.] An inclination, bias.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 106 The round and the square would, by certain clinamina, unite. **1823** DE QUINCEY *Let. Young Man*, Wks. XIII. 85 An insensible clinamen (to borrow a Lucretian word) prepares the way for it. **1827** HARE *Guesses* (1859) 226 No old word; which, with a slight clinamen given to its meaning, will answer the purpose.

‖**cli'nandrium**. *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κλίνη* couch + *ἀνδρ-* male, taken for 'stamen'.] The cavity at the apex of the column or gynostemium in Orchids, in which the anther is embedded.

1864 *Reader* 26 Mar. 398 The thin edges of the clinandrum do not border the anther-lid equally on every side.

‖**cli'nanthium, cli'nanthus**. *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κλίνη* couch + *ἄνθος* flower.] The receptacle or torus of a Composite flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**'clinatory**. *Obs.* [f. L. type **clīnātōrium*, f. *clīnātus* inclined: see -ORY.] An instrument for ascertaining the position of a line or plane with reference to its azimuth and altitude; a declinator.

1665 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 139 The Clinatory is made of a square board. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 436 A Circle divided into Degrees, put in a Square Box, after the ordinary manner of Clinatories. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 313 If your Plane either Recline or Incline, apply one of the sides of your Clinatory parallel to..the Plane.

clincant, -ar, obs. ff. of CLINQUANT, CLINKER.

clinch (klinʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 clynche, 8 clintch, 7– clinch. [A variant of CLENCH *sb.*: cf. CLINCH *v.*¹]

1. A fastening in which the end of a nail is turned over and driven back into the substance through which it has passed, or in which the end of a bolt is beaten down and flattened upon a metal ring or washer put round it for the purpose; the clinched point of a nail; a clinched nail or bolt. Sometimes CLENCH.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 25 Clinches may break, or the hooks, then are the shanks difficult to draw. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of Horses*, Cut them off and clinch them, so as the clinches may be hidden in the Hoof. **1889** T. SCRUTTON in *Letter*, The ring on which the clinch is formed is called a 'burr' or 'rove' in boat-building.

2. *Naut.* 'A method of fastening large ropes by a half-hitch, with the end stopped back to its own part by seizings' (Adm. Smyth): that part of a rope which is clinched.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 To saue the Clinch of the Cable from galling. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1836 Her cable parted at the clinch. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Clinch*, 'The cable runs out to the clinch,' means, there is no more to veer.

3. a. A thing which clutches, grips or fixes fast.

1822 MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 77 Whale louse..head..with four horns, two of which..serve as clinches, to fix the animals to the subject which they attack..they have six other clinches behind, with which they rivet themselves so fast to the whale, that they cannot be disengaged, but by cutting out the part.

b. The grip or hold (of plaster on a wall).

1897 F. C. MOORE *How to Build* ii. 16 The lath should be furred out from the sheathing so as to secure a good 'clinch' or 'key' to the plaster.

4. A clinching or riveting together; the clinching of an argument, opinion, etc. Also CLENCH.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xi, I believe in you, but that's not enough; Give my conviction a clinch! **1878** —— *Poets Croisic* lxxi, Welded lines with clinch Of ending word and word.

5. a. *U.S.* A struggle or scuffle at close grips.

1849 C. LANMAN *Lett. Alleghany Mts.* vi. 50 On reaching the bottom, he found the wolf alive, when a 'clinch fight' ensued, and the hunter's knife completely severed the heart of the animal. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iii. 64 No words, but..a clean, straight, hard hit..and the conflict terminated in one of those inglorious and inevitable Yankee clinches followed by a general melée. **1881** *Family Her.* 12 Mar. 304 A citizen who met with a mishap in a bar-room 'clinch.'

b. *spec.* in *Boxing.* Grappling at close quarters or holding after an exchange of blows.

1875 *Amer. Cycl.* XIV. 74/1 Unless there is a knock-down, the rounds usually terminate in a clinch. **1897** R. G. ALLANSON-WINN *Boxing* 329 Occasionally after a spell of in-fighting, but not in actually breaking away after a close or clinch, you may administer an excellent upper cut. **1901** FITZSIMMONS *Phys. Culture* 152 Corbett seemed to think clinches were his best time for a knock-out blow. **1923** TOSSWILL *Boxing Up-to-date* 58 The best thing to do is to fall into a clinch, dropping forward with your hands resting on your opponent's arms, while your ribs and stomach are protected by your elbows.

c. An embrace. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1901 'H. MCHUGH' *John Henry* 25 A love clinch from Laura Jean Libbey's latest. **1929** W. ROOT in *Bookman* (N.Y.) Feb. 622/1 'Darling!' and they go into a clinch. **1948** WODEHOUSE *Spring Fever* ii. 23 Nothing would have given Stanwood more pleasure than to have seen the young couple fading out on the clinch. **1959** J. OSBORNE *Paul Slickey* I. iv, The 'King' and 'Queen' go into a clinch.

6. A sharp repartee that twists or turns about the meaning of a word; a word-play, a pun. Also CLENCH.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *John Garret's Ghost*, Ded. Wks. II. 176 Wit and mirth..made vp, and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirkes, etc. [*Taylor's specimen of a clinch* (p. 194): 'A countryman being demanded how such a Riuer was called, that ranne through their Country: hee answered that they neuer had need to call a Riuer, for it alwayes came without calling'.] **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶2 James the First..made very few bishops or privy-counsellors that had not some time or other signalised themselves by a clinch or a conundrum. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 49 Stunned with their puns and clinches. (Cf. CARRIWITCHET.)

7. (See quot. 1873.)

1847 G. W. M. REYNOLDS *Myst. London* III. xxv. 71/2 Should you do this and get the clinch. **1873** *Slang Dict., To get the clinch*: to be locked up in jail.

8. *Comb.* [In some cases this is the verb-stem.] **clinch-bolt**, a bolt that is clinched; **clinch-built** *a.* = CLINKER-built; †**clinch-fist**, a grasping fellow, a miser; **clinch-hammer**, a hammer used for clinching; **clinch-joint**, the kind of joint used in clinch-work; **clinch-nail**, a nail of a kind adapted for clinching; **clinch plate**, a plate on the inside of clinch-work; **clinch-ring**, 'a lap-ring or open ring, in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **clinch-work**, = CLINKER-WORK.

a **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 *Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Rivetting Hammer. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clench-bolt*. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clinch-built*, Clinker, or overlapping edges. **1889** [see *clinch plate* below]. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Clench-hammers should be made of hard steel, with one flat end for clenching. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Roue and *clinch-nailes. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 499 In the year 1291 we find clinch-nails at Pevensey. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clench-nails*..are much used in boat-building, being such as can be driven without splitting the boards, and drawn without breaking. **1889** P. B. DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* I. xii. 219 The boat is clinch-built; that is, the planks are held together by large iron bolts with round heads outside, and *clinch plates on the inside, at a distance of 5 ½ inches from each other. **1784** *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 That no *clinch-work vessel.. should be built of a larger burthen than 60 tons. **1787** *Collect. Stat. Admir. Navy, etc.* Act 27 Geo. III. c. 32 All vessels..whose Bottoms are Clench-Work. **1805** *Naval Chron.* XIV. 343 A new sort of Catamaran, built something like a Canoe, but clinch work.

clinch, *sb.*² *Sc.* [f. CLINCH *v.*²] A limp, as by a man lame of one leg.

1790 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.* 201 (Jam.) Wi' yowlin' clinch aul' Jennock ran.

clinch (klinʃ), *v.*¹ Also 6 clinche, *Sc.* clynsch, 7 clinsh. [A later variant of CLENCH *v.*¹; perh. only phonetic, but more prob. by assimilation of *clench* to the northern form CLINK, found a century earlier. To a great extent it is a simple synonym of *clench*, but at present there is a tendency to differentiate them in use, *clench* being alone used in certain senses (*e.g.* of the fist, the teeth, etc.), while *clinch* is at least the more common in others; see below.]

1. *trans.* To fix (a nail or bolt) securely, *esp.* by bending and beating back or flattening the point or end which has passed through a plank or plate

of any kind; to make fast by such means. Also *absol.* Sometimes CLENCH.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/33 To clinche, *clingere, stringere.* **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 384 Clinshed as other nailes be. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er clinch shoe again. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 Knocking in the nail overnight, and clinching it the next morning. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 To clinch the Nails. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clinch..* is to batter or rivet a bolt's end upon a ring or piece of plate iron; or to turn back the point of a nail that it may hold fast. **1883** LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 8 *Appeal Cases* 453 The girder which was clinched into the plaintiff's party-wall.

†**2. a.** To clasp, interlock, *esp.* to clasp (the hands) tightly together with the fingers interlocked. *Obs.*

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Enclavijar los dedos,* to clinch the hands with the fingers one betweene another. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 32 Or dully hang, clinch'd in each others Feet [of bees].

†**b.** To close tightly (the hand or fist). *Obs.* Now always CLENCH.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii. (1651) 193 Like her.. that supposed she could shake all the world with her finger, and was afraid to clinch her hand together. **1632** SHERWOOD To clinch the fist, *serrer le poing.* **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 66 With my fist clinched. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 405 The patient..would..strike..her head and breast with her hands clinched.

†**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*). Of the hands, etc. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Toes that clinch together. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii. 222 When I spoke the Words, my Hands would clinch together, and my Fingers press the Palms of my Hands.

d. *intr.* To close and struggle at close grips. (Now U.S. Cf. CLINCH *sb.*[1] 5.)

1828 *Yankee* May 174/3 A native Yankee..would never be the first to strike a blow, nor hardly ever the first to clinch, as he calls it.

e. *spec.* in *Boxing.* To fall into a clinch (see prec. 5 b). Also *trans.* with person as obj.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all clinch. **1863** in H. D. MILES *Pugilistica* (1881) III. 516/2 The Yankee again 'clinching'—we must borrow an Americanism which expresses more than our word 'closing'—succeeded in once more putting on the 'hug' and throwing King heavily. **1887** *Courier-Jrnl.* (Louisville) 17 Jan. 5/2 Glass returned with a blow on Bowen's neck. The men then clinched. **1893** DORAN *Sci. Self-Defense* 84 You can also take this hold as your opponent endeavours to clinch you. **1899** *Life of Bob Fitzsimmons* 6 In the sixth round the men clinched. *Ibid.* 14 The clinching was of the hottest kind. **1910** J. J. CORBETT *My Life & Fights* 26, I clinched with Kilrain. **1923** TOSSWILL *Boxing Up-to-date* 58 In competitions held under the auspices of the Royal Navy and Army..the command 'Break away' is given by the referee the moment the boxers clinch.

f. *intr.* To embrace. (Cf. prec. 5 c.) *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1899 ADE *Fables in Slang* 60 George was sitting on the Front Porch with a good Side Hold on..Mabel... While they were Clinched, Mabel's Father..came down the Stairway. **1952** WODEHOUSE *Pigs have Wings* viii. 157 'I saw them together. Close together,' said Lady Constance significantly. 'God bless my soul! What, *clinched* together?' 'When I saw them, they were not actually embracing.' **1953** *Punch* 26 Aug. 274/1 They..sit like lovers about to clinch.

3. *trans. Naut.* To make fast the end of a rope in a particular way: see CLINCH *sb.* 2.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Etalinguer,* to clinch the cable to it's anchor. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. *intr.* To fix oneself, fasten *on.*

1793 tr. *Buffon's Hist. Birds* vi. 165 (T.) The savages held out a stick on which the birds clinched.

5. *trans.* To make firm and sure (a matter, assertion, argument, bargain, etc.); to drive home; to make conclusive, confirm, establish. Also CLENCH.

a **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* VII. vii. (R.), The council of Trent.. clincheth the business as effectually as possible. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, How stands your Affair with Miss ? *C. Bas.* It drives like a Nail, we want nothing now but a Parson, to clinch it. **1786** MRS. A. M. BENNET *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 90 No man..knew better how to clinch a good bargain in his dealings. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. x. 198 He clinches this argument by drawing a terrible picture. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 366 They clinched, as it were, the whole matter.

†**6.** *trans.* To secure, make fast. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *nail.*)

1803 NELSON 18 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 252 If he offers his services you may be sure I will then clinch him for Mrs. Nelson's brother.

†**7.** *intr.* To make clinches or puns, to pun, quibble. *Obs.* (Cf. CLINCH *sb.* 6.) Also CLENCH.

1648 *News fr. Pembroke* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 384 I have given you Dr. Wall's place, for the weakest goes to the wall; you must give me leave to clinch. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Adv. Painter,* Wks. 1705 II. 82 Let 'em all clinch round.

¶ Combinations containing the vb.-stem, see at end of CLINCH sb.[1] 8.

clinch, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also clench. To limp, halt.

c **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 Clinching hee came that hee might not bee kend. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. v. 65 The todir part, lamyt, clynschis. **1628** Z. BOYD *Serm.* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 32/2 The creples..would clinch out upon their stilts. **1767** MESTON *Poems* 126 (Jam.) Brookie.. Clench'd out of doors.

†**clinch,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINK *v.*[1]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn. (**1499** PYNSON, Clyppyn or clynkyn, *tinnio.*)

clinched (klɪnʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLINCH *v.*[1] + -ED.] Firmly fastened as a nail or bolt; clinker-built. Formerly in other senses of CLENCHED.

a **1547** SURREY *Aeneid* II. 141 Of clinched ribbes of firre This hors was made. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 94 Give unto thy friend a clinched Hand. **1881** WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* 268 The inextinguishable glance and the clinch'd and lifted fist.

clincher ('klɪnʃə(r)). [f. CLINCH *v.*[1] + -ER. Cf. CLENCHER.] One who or that which clinches.

†**1.** Formerly, A workman who clinched the bolts in ship-building. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII,* c. 22 The wages of a Maister Shipwright by the day iiij*d*..An able clyncher by the day ii*d*. **1514** FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 An able clincher [shal take] by the day 2*d* and without meat and drinke 4*d*. **1651** *Assessment* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 695 [Mastershipwright, 4 under him; Hewers or common shipwrights; Able clincher; Able holder; Master calker; Calkers labouring by tide; Mean calker.] **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 15.

2. A nail, etc. used for clinching.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 318 With [wimbles] he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound.

3. A tool for clinching nails.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 566.

4. A conclusive statement, argument, etc.; a 'finisher', 'settler'. *colloq.*

1737 *Lond. Mag.* Jan. 14/1 This is a Clincher, i'faith; for if *Twenty such Laws* could be actually produced, *no Man in his Senses* would do it. **1775** GARRICK *Let.* 27 Aug. (1832) II. 82 To introduce for a *Clincher,* and confirm the young man in his good resolutions. **1804** *Anecd. Bp. Watson, Let. Oct.* (R.), If he is obliged to strike a last blow, it will be a clincher. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* No. 34 In a conversational sparring-match..as you triumphantly prepare for a pinch of snuff, by way of clincher to a caustic hit. **1965** *Listener* 26 Aug. 292/2 It would be a relief to tie up this discussion with the clincher that *they* started and led the riots. **1968** *International Herald Tribune* 3 Sept. 7/3 But the clincher was a stunning rise of 28 percent in the number of robberies.

†**5.** A punster. *Obs.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 340 A clincher *Homo festivus, urbanus.* **1708-15** KERSEY, *Clincher,* a witty or ingenious Person, that makes smart Repartees. **1721-1800** in BAILEY.

†**6.** A clinker-built vessel. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS *Clincher,* a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one an other. (Hence in KERSEY and BAILEY.) **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Clincar,* a sort of flat-bottomed clinker-built pram.

7. *Comb.* **clincher-built** = CLINKER-BUILT; **clincher-work,** (*a*) lap-jointed work, as in boats of a lighter construction, weather boarding, shingling; (*b*) a similar work in which iron plates are lapped and riveted. So *clincher-build, -plating.*

1769 *St. James' Chron.* 10-11 Aug. 2/2 Pleasure Yacht, *clincher-built..26 Tons. **1820** SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 223 The principle has since been acted upon in clincher-built boats. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clincher* or *Clinker Built,* made of clincher-work, by the planks lapping one over the other. The contrary of carvel-work. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Clincher-work,* Clincher-build, *clincher-plating, clincher-work, and, erroneously, clinker-work. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clincher-work.* **1805** *Mariner's Dict., Carvel Work,* in contradistinction to clincher work. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clincher-work,* the disposition of the planks in the side of any boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlaps that next below it. This is sometimes written as pronounced, *clinker-work.*

clinching ('klɪnʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the verb CLINCH in various senses. Cf. CLENCHING.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. 8 Clinchings likewise were held nimble flashes. *a* **1714** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 22 Like the Clinching of a nail. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 65 *note,* The..clinching of all controversy.

b. *spec.* in *Boxing* (see CLINCH *v.*[1] 2 e).

1863 in H. D. Miles *Pugilistica* (1881) III. 518/1 The leading characteristics of which [contest] were 'clinching', rushing, squeezing. **1899** [see CLINCH *v.*[1] 2 e]. **1923** TOSSWILL *Boxing Up-to-date* 58 No beginner should deliberately cultivate the habit of clinching.

'clinching, *ppl. a.* That clinches.

1567 TURBERV. *Poems, To his Love* (R.), With clinching clawes..and talents sharplie set. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XV. 180 A milkwhite fowl his clinching talons bore. **1873-4** DIXON *Two Queens* X. i, Isabel meant it as a clinching bribe.

Hence **clinching-iron** = CLINCHER 3.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 567.

†**clinchpoop, clenchpoop.** *Obs.* [Perh. One who clinches or clenches the poops of vessels; = CLINCHER 1.] A term of contempt for one considered wanting in gentlemanly breeding.

1568 *Instit. Gentleman* C ij b, If a Gentleman haue in hym any humble behauour then Roysters do cal suche one by the name of a Loute, a Clynchpope, or one that knoweth no facions [also **1577** in NORTHBROOK *Agst. Dice play* 8]. **1584** *Three Ladies London* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 256 What a clinchpoop drudge is this! **1589** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. (1612) 153 A Loute With neare a handsome rag..like Clenchpoop looke & lim.

†**cline,** *v. Obs.* Also clyne. [a. OF. *cline-r* to incline, perh. aphetic for *acliner* and *encliner*; cf. ACCLINE, INCLINE. The 16th c. writers may have had the Gr. κλίνειν or L. *-clīnāre* directly in view.] *intr.* To bow, incline.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 114 With alle mekenes I clyne to this acorde. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1901 Ilka kyng sall clyne [*v.r.* incline] to my-selfe. *c* **1440** *Bane Flar.* 1128 Hyt to falsehed can clyne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynyn' or declynyn', *declino.* **1499** —— (Pynson), Clyne or bowe downe.

Hence **clined** *ppl. a.*, **clining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 Shamefast and downe clyned eyes. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* I. 105 Nottingham..standith stately on a clyninge Hille. *Ibid.* II. 56 Bradeford stondith on the clining of a slaty Rokke. [Or, are these CLIVING?]

cline (klaɪn), *sb. Biol.* [f. Gr. κλίνειν to slope, bend.] A graded series of characters or differences in form within a species or other group of related organisms. Also *transf.*, in *Linguistics* (see quot. 1961).

1938 J. S. HUXLEY in *Nature* 30 July 219/1 Some special term seems desirable to direct attention to variation within groups, and I propose the word *cline,* meaning a gradation in measurable characters. **1949** *Brit. Birds* XLII. 133 It may.. be found that the characters of a species alter gradually and continuously over a wide region..such a gradation being conveniently defined by the term 'cline' introduced by Huxley. **1952** J. FISHER *Fulmar* v. 75 There appears to be a 'cline' in bill-length. **1952** *New Biol.* XII. 16 A gene may vary along a cline in space. As we travel southwards in Europe the genes for dark hair on the whole become commoner. **1961** M. A. K. HALLIDAY in *Word* XVII. 249 A cline resembles a hierarchy in that it involves relation along a single dimension; but instead of being made up of a number of discrete terms a cline is a continuum carrying potentially infinite gradation. **1966** J. ELLIS in C. E. Bazell *In Memory of J. R. Firth* 81 Between these extremes we might recognize a cline of potentiality/instantiality. **1970** *Nature* 14 Mar. 1027/2 Demonstration of a cline in gene frequencies provides indirect evidence for the action of natural selection at the locus in question.

cliner ('klaɪnə(r)). *Austral. slang.* Also clinah. [Orig. unknown.] A girl; a sweetheart. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1895 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 9 Feb., Oh, she's good iron, is my little clinah. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentim. Bloke* 51 Wimmin!..I've got the 'ole bang tribe o' cliners set. **1947** I. DOUGLAS *Opportunity in Australia* 89 *Clinah,* girl friend.

cling (klɪŋ), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* clung (klʌŋ). Forms: 1 cling-an, 2-5 cling-e(n, 4-5 clyng-e(n, -yn), 4-6 clinge, 4 clyng, 4- cling. *Pa. t.* 1-5 (and in *north. dial.* 1-9) clang, (4 clange); *pl.* 1 clungon, 2-5 -e(n; *sing.* and *pl.* 4-6 clong, clonge, 6- clung. *Pa. pple.* 1-5 clungen, (1 ȝe-, 3-4 i-, 4-5 -yn, -un), 4-5 clongen, -yn, -un, 4-6 clunge, clong, 6 cloung, 4- clung. *Weak pa. t.* and *pple.* 7-8, *dial.* 9 clinged, -'d. [OE. *clingan, clang, clungen,* str. vb., also in E.Fris. *klingen* and *klinken* (*klunk, klunken*), used precisely in our sense 2 (Doornkaat-Koolman II. 261). Cf. also dial. Ger. *sich klinken* to fasten oneself on, to cling *to,* Da. *klynge sig* to gather in clusters, crowd together; further MHG. *klingen* to climb, clamber (Grimm, s.v. *klimmen* 1168), and Sw. *klänge* to climb, *klänge* a tendril. These all point to a strong stem *klink-* varying with *kling-*, the former giving the causal derivative *klankjan,* OE. *clenc(e)an,* CLENCH, and the latter appearing in OE. *cling-an.* The original sense was evidently 'to stick fast', whence our early senses 'stick together', 'shrink together', and the later 'stick or cleave *to*'. Cf. CLENCH, CLINK *v.*[2]

For the double stem-form *clink-, cling-,* cf. the same under the echoic CLINK *v.*[1]; also OE. *cringan, crinkan* to CRINGE, *scringan, scrinkan* to SHRINK.

(In sense 8 *cling* may be a variant of CLINK *v.*[2] Cf. also CLINGER 2, CLINGING 2.]

†**1.** *intr.* To adhere together in a stiff or firm mass: said of the freezing or congealing of liquids, the hardening of clay by drought, etc. *Obs.*

[*a* **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Rigentia,* forclingendu.] *a* **1000** *Andreas* 1262 (Gr.) Clang wateres þrym ofer eastreamas, is brycȝade blæce brimrade. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4699 þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 915 Theo sunne ariseth..Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng. *Ibid.* 2903 Mury hit is in sonne-risyng!.. Weyes fairith, the clayes clyng. *c* **1485** *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8, I clynge as dothe a whettyne cake.

†**b.** Often in *pa. pple.* (cf. *sunk, fallen,* etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 38 Whanne was pouder held in the erthe, and clottis weren clunge togidere? **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Idried and iclunge by hete of the sonne. *a* **1400** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 In cloddres of blod his her was clunge. **1490** in *Anglia* X. 372 The erthe þat is byfore clongen with þe colde froste of wynter. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b, A hard knoppe of flesh being clong and rolled up in it selfe.

c. A relic of this survives in *cling together,* which however passes into later senses.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, His bodie is leane, and more clong together then it was woont to bee. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 276 Driving the Horse into a sweat..whereby his lips are clung together. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 64 Like bunches of grapes, clung to each other. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 When I endeavoured to squeeze it [snow]..it at first refused to cling together.

2. Applied to the drawing together or shrinking and shrivelling up of animal or vegetable tissues, when they lose their juices under the influence of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, age; to become 'drawn', to shrink up, wither, decay. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. of the living human body.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxv. (Z.) 212 *Marceo*, ic clinge, *marcesco*. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 743 Nu þu miht ule sitte and clinge. *c* **1305** *Pilate* 222 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 117 Nou ic her clynge awei. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 823 His fete waxes calde, his bely clynges. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 50 Whan þow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2524 For betere is ous forto die amonges our fos in fiȝte, þan her-inne clynge & drie & daye for hunger riȝte. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 54 (Mätz.) My hert doth clynge and cleve as clay. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxvii. (1842) 29 My bonys..clynge, and waxe alle drye.

†b. said of the dead body. (A favourite alliteration with *clay* and *clod.*) *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 856 Oure corses in clottez clynge. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 85 In coold clay now schal y clinge. [See also e.]

†c. of plants. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8764 þis tre bigan to cling.

d. of timber or wood-work. Still in *north. dial.*

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* 20 (Jam.) Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cling*, to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

e. In all these uses the pa. pple. *clungen*, *clung*, was esp. frequent; it belonged orig. to the *intr.* sense, but it probably suggested the operation of an agent, and led the way to the later *trans.* construction (3). Cf. CLUNG *ppl. a.*

a **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* 304 (Gr.) Beoð cealde ȝeclungene. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* App. (1842) 52 That I be nouȝt in clottess clunge. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 494 Methynkyth thou fadyste all away, As man that ys clongyn in clay.

3. *trans.* †a. (from 1) To press together, compress. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 87 The Ocean of one coast, the Iberian sea on the other, do cling and press the sides [of Spain] together.

b. To cause to adhere, attach, stick *together*. Still *dial.*

1627 BP. HALL *Art. Div. Medit.* vi, So are wee, when our thoughts are clinged together by the world. **1698** TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 120, I could observe them matted or cling'd together by a Yellowish Substance. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xii, His untrimm'd hair..With cotton cords intwisted, clung with gum. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cling*, to stick together as with gum; to cause to adhere.

c. (from 2) To cause (the body, etc.) to shrink or draw together; to contract, shrivel, parch.

1540 SURREY *Poems, Ecclesiastes* v. (L.), Clings not his guts with niggish fare, To keep his chest withall. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 40 If thou speak'st false, Vpon the next Tree shall thou hang aliue Till Famine cling thee. **1816** BYRON *Darkness* 50 Kept..famished men at bay Till hunger clung them.

4. *intr.* To adhere or stick *to* (some part, e.g. as skin or dried flesh to bone), as the result or accompaniment of shrivelling and contraction. (Also in *pa. pple.*)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4569 þair hidd was clongun [*Gött.* clungen] to þe ban, Sua lene sagh i neuer nan. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 88 His skin was klungen to the bane, For fleische upon him was thar nane. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lviii. 124 His belly will be clung vp to his backe, and his backe rising vp like a Camell. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs..till down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone.

5. *intr.* To adhere, stick fast, attach oneself firmly *to*, as by a glutinous surface, or by grasping with prehensile organs. (Now the leading sense.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5955 (Cott.) Hungre flees, sare bitand, þat bath þai clang on man and best. *Ibid.* 24204 Care clinges in mi hert cald. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 135/35 To cling, *clingere*. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Lyke dooues in tempest clinging fast closlye togeather. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 350 Silent bats in drowsy clusters cling. **1789** WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 60 Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green, Cling from the rocks. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 The broken ice clung to the rocks. **1871** SMILES *Boy's Voy. Round World* xiv. (1875) 141 The quicksilver clings to the gold and forms an amalgam with it.

b. said of human beings with their arms.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 8 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. (R.), All knew me; cling'd about me. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii. Wks. XI. 104 My maids clung round me and refused to be parted. **1817** COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xli, Dear Ellen did not weep at all, But closelier did she cling. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 87 He was despatched as he clung to an altar. **1842** TENNYSON *Dora* 162.

c. of a garment, *esp.* when wet.

a **1792** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Art Painting* Note 30 (R.) The disposing of the drapery, so as to appear to cling close round the limbs. **1814** CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIII. 43 A single vest Clings round her limbs. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 256 His fisher's coat dripping wet and clinging to his form.

d. *transf.* To be or remain close *to*, as if attached.

1842 BROWNING *In Gondola* 4 The very night is clinging Closer to Venice' streets. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §18. 122 Some heavy clouds..clung to the mountains. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, The fog clings so. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 239 [Thus] did Fabius follow his foe from place to place, always clinging to the hills.

6. *fig.* To adhere or cleave *to*, in attachment, fellowship, sympathy, practice, or idea.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Hee leaues thee conquourd, and clingd to the partye triumphant. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §6. 195 The more fiercely Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 28 Now your orphan hearts Will closer cling in your calamity. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The possession of land is in Ireland..the sine quâ non of existence. It is, therefore, clung to with desperate tenacity. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 108 They still..clung to the doctrine of non-resistance.

b. of things, habits, practices.

1680 ROCHESTER *Poems, Alexis & Strephon* (R.), As trees are by the bark embrac'd, Love to my soul doth cling. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 276 Old attachments cling to her in spite of experience. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 119 Their phrases..clung to his memory.

7. *trans.* (*ellipt.*) To cling to, clasp, embrace.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, To slide from the mother ..and cling the daughter in law. **1638** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Temptations offered, I still scorne. Deny'd; I cling them still.

†8. To cause to cling, make fast, fasten. *Obs.* (Perh. a by-form of CLINCH or CLINK.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 They clinge thee scalings too wals [hærent parietibus scalæ]. **17..** SWIFT *Exam. Abuses in Dublin* (Seager), I clung my legs as close to his sides as I could. **1738** G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. v. 153 Unmercifully clinging their Hands in a split Block. *Ibid.* 412 The People cling'd their Fingers of both their Hands between one another, holding the two Thumbs..close together. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 225 This made Ragotin cling his legs still more close to the horse's sides.

9. Of doubtful meaning and position: ? To press, stick *in*; or possibly = CLINK *v.*[1] 7 b.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1865 Sir Clegis clynges in, and clekes another.

10. The vbl. stem used *attrib.*, as **cling film**, plastic film so thin that it attaches readily to an object about which it is wrapped, sold commercially to cover and preserve food, etc.

1975 *Food Manufacture* Nov. 74/1 British Cellophane Ltd. announce the introduction of a polyethylene cling film for fresh food wrapping—BCL *Cling Film 301. **1983** *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug. 11/1 Kitchen cling film was used to cover aircraft cockpit instruments and control panels because for long periods there was 100 per cent. relative humidity in the atmosphere.

†cling, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINK *v.*[1]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clepyng or clyngynge of a bell. **1499** H., Clinkinge *tintillacio.*

cling (klɪŋ), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of clinging; adherence, adhesion.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., Out of a more tenacious cling to worldly respects. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 166 The anchored cling to solid principles of duty and action.

†2. A clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Bacchus unborn lay hidden in the cling Of big-swoln grapes. —— *Poems* 254 (N.) Fast clasp'd by th' arched zodiack of her arms, Those closer clings of love.

3. Contraction of wood with drought.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 13 So there be no Clings in the Buldge.

4. A disease of cattle: a. A hidebound condition. b. A diarrhœa which makes sheep 'clung' or wasted.

c **1800** in A. Young *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 297 The cling..is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it. **1802** *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 401 (Jam.) Diarrhœa, or cling, or breakshaw. **1808** J. WALKER *Nat. Hist. & Rur. Econ.* 525 (Jam.) Ovis morbo, the cling dicto, correpta..confestim extenuata, morte occumbit.

5. Short for CLINGSTONE. Also *attrib.* in *cling peach.*

1845 A. J. DOWNING *Fruits Amer.* 494 The Catherine cling is a very fine, old English variety. **1869** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1867–8* VII. 510 We have a late, large peach which we call the Allman Cling. *Ibid.*, It is sometimes called the Heath Cling, which it resembles. **1872** *San Francisco Weekly Bulletin* 27 Sept. (Hoppe), Cling peaches are moderately plentiful. **1913** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* iii. 92 One [peach] was a white cling, one was a yellow. *Ibid.* iv. 126, I led her straight to our best cling peach tree. **1968** *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* XLIX. 16 Another reason for vocabulary change is the widespread use of commercial terms... These include..*cling peach* for *cling-stone peach.*

cling (klɪŋ), *sb.*[2] [A word having the same relation to *clink*, as *clang* to *clank.*] Ringing. Also *cling-clang.*

1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 189 Gif yee will give them caip and bell The cling thereof they will yow sell. **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 182 With martial strides, and a cling, cling, cling of spurs. **1902** E. NESBIT *Five Children & It* VII. 186 The children could hear the cling-clang of armour. **1926** [see *bing-bang* (BING *sb.*[3] and *int.*)].

clinger ('klɪŋə(r)). [f. CLING *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who clings; one who adheres *to.*

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 19 Age, the wither'd clinger, On us mutely gazes. **1877** *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1429/2 Tenacious clingers to the shadow of the past.

†2. = CLINCHER, CLINKER. *Obs.*

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 All clingers [take] 3*d.* with meat and drinke.

'cling-fish. [f. CLING *v.*[1]] A small carnivorous fish of the family Gobiesocidæ, possessing a sucker on the underside of its body by which it is enabled to cling to any object.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1904** G. A. BOULENGER in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VII. 708 Cling-Fishes..can live a long time out of water. **1931** J. R. NORMAN *Hist. Fishes* IV. 81 The Cling-fishes (*Gobiesocidæ*) are curious little creatures found between tide-marks among loose stones and shells, to which they adhere firmly. **1969** A. WHEELER *Fishes Brit. Isles & N.W. Europe* 575, I have chosen to use the American family name clingfish, rather than employ the so-called vernacular 'sucker' which is a potential source of confusion.

clinginess ('klɪŋɪnɪs). Also clingyness. [f. CLINGY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being clingy or adhesive.

1778 W. MARSHALL *Min. Agric.* 16 Jan. 1775, The clingyness of the soil. **1794** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 91 The 'clinginess' of the Wiltshire white lands. **1899** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The tightness and clinginess of ultra-fashionable dresses.

clinging ('klɪŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLING *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. CLING.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 3 b, The clinging of the sayd Lyon hys tayle between hys legges. **1678** RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 43 These waylings, clingings, and beseechings. **1884** FREEMAN in *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept., An Englishman's natural clingings to a long and unbroken political past.

†2. = CLINCHING (of nails). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 Searching the hoof first with a hammer by knocking upon every clinging.

'clinging, *ppl. a.* That clings; cleaving.

a **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 106 The defenceless train Of clinging infants. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* III. x, A clinging curse.

b. said of garments fitting close to the body.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 403/1 The garments of the women were the reverse of 'clinging'. **1884** E. P. ROE *Ibid.* June 97/1 Dressed in some light clinging fabric.

Hence **clingingly** *adv.*; **clingingness**.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 118 Val..nestled clingingly by his side. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 126 The domestic clingingness and tender dependency.

clingstone ('klɪŋstəʊn), *a.* and *sb.* A variety of the peach in which the flesh of the ripe fruit clings to the stone.

1722 BEVERLEY *Virginia* (ed. 2) 279 The best sort cling to the Stone, and will not come off clear, which they call Plum-Nectarines, and Plum-Peaches, or Cling-Stones. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/2 The firm-fleshed or cling-stone peaches..are preferred in America. *Ibid.* 347/1 Cling-stones..Melters. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 55/1 Three principal varieties of the Peach exist—clingstones, melters or freestones, and nectarines. **1880** *Sat. Rev.* 612 The division of peaches and nectarines into freestones and clingstones.

clingy ('klɪŋɪ), *a.* [f. CLING *v.* + -Y[1].] Apt to cling; sticky, adhesive, tenacious.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Clingy*, apt to cling, sticky. **1796** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 419 It was too soft, and, as the artists term it, clingy, to receive the impression. *Ibid.* 436 To render copper less clingy, or more brittle. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 32 The land..of a very wet, cold and clingy nature.

clinic ('klɪnɪk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Also 7 -ick, 7– -ique. [ad. L. *clīnic-us*, a. Gr. κλῑνικ-ός of or pertaining to a bed, f. κλίνη a bed, f. κλίνειν to cause to lean, slope, recline, etc.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who is confined to bed by sickness or infirmity; a bedridden person, an indoor hospital patient.

a **1626** VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 5 The childish doubts of cowardly Clinickes. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 10 Confession of sins by the clinick or sick person. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 123 Clinicks from gracious God find sure Relief. **1887** E. BERDOE *St. Bernard's* 213 You are free to roam at large..over the bodies of my clinics.

2. *Ch. Hist.* One who deferred baptism until the death-bed, in the belief that there could be no atonement for sins committed after that sacrament.

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 41 We are all Clinicks in this point; would fain have a Baptism in Reserve, a wash for all our sins, when we cannot possibly commit any more. **1819** *Pantologia* III, Clinics..signified those who received baptism on their death-beds.

†3. A clinical physician. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic.* Clinicus is also used for a physician—In regard, physicians are much conversant about the beds of the sick. Clinic is now seldom used but for a quack; or for an empirical nurse, who pretends to have learned the art of curing diseases by attending on the sick.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sick-bed; bed-ridden. *clinic baptism*: private baptism administered on the couch to sick or dying persons. *clinic convert*: one converted when sick or dying.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxviii. 802 Be thou therefore St. Cyprian's Peripatetique and not his Clinique-Christian, a walking and not a Bedrid Christian. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. (1673) 294 Clinic baptism accounted less perfect. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. v. (1713) 236 The Clinick or Death-bed repentance. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 164 Aspersion was allowed of old in clinic baptism.

2. = CLINICAL 1.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic*, Le Clerc observes, that Esculapius was the first who exercised the Clinic medicine.

clinic, *sb.*², **clinique**. [= F. *clinique*, ad. Gr. κλινική the clinic art or method.] **1.** (See quot. 1882)

1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* I. 9. **1858** SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* II. 273. **1869** tr. *Trousseau's Clin. Med.* II. 3 The clinic is the copestone of medical study. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clinic*, the teaching of medicine or surgery at the bedside of a sick person, or the class accompanying the teacher.

2. [After F. *clinique*, G. *klinik*.] **a.** A private hospital or medical institution to which patients are recommended by individual doctors. **b.** Formerly, an institution attached to a hospital or medical school at which patients received treatment free of cost or at reduced fees. Now esp. a hospital department devoted to a particular group of diseases, etc., usu. with defining epithet, as *diabetic clinic*, *fracture clinic*, etc.; also, a centre or other institution at which specialized treatment, diagnosis, or advice is available, as *child guidance clinic*, *dental clinic*, etc.

1889 *Lancet* 22 June 1283/2 Two new hospitals have just been opened in Moscow. One of these is a lying-in clinic attached to the University. **1892** *Cosmopolitan* XIII. 766/1 Clinics that are held by the professors of diseases of the eye. **1895** *Daily News* 18 June 6/2 The Council of State in St. Petersburg is busy with the project of a medical institute for women... After completing their studies the students will have to practice for one to three years in womens' clinics or similar hospitals. **1902** *Lancet* 25 Jan. 235/1 Dr. Mendes has put together a number of interesting observations which he has made in his clinic. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/1 The clinic opens at nine on every school-day and also on Saturday with examination of cases. **1922** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 875/1 The many specialized clinics—prenatal, 'baby', dental, venereal disease, psychiatric etc. **1951** 'M. INNES' *Operation Pax* 207 'What *is* a clinic?'.. 'I think it's becoming a fashionable word for a grand sort of nursing home—the sort that has one special line.' **1952** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* X. 183/1 There has gradually grown up the practice of dealing with special types of patients in properly equipped clinics or centres; women during pregnancy, for example, are seen at ante-natal clinics, while small children and babies are examined at special children's clinics. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 318/2 Patients who have been in hospital may attend clinics for after-treatment.

3. *transf.* An institution, class, conference, etc., for instruction in or the study of a particular subject; a seminar. Chiefly *U.S.*

1919 *British Manufacturer* Nov. 30/2 In order to solve this difficult problem in economic diagnosis, we need a clinic just as the doctor does. **1948** *N. Y. Herald Tribune* 10 June 33/7 Creation of a management-labor 'Joint Productivity Clinic', aimed at increasing industrial output. **1951** *College English* Jan. 232 A 'composition clinic' has been set up by the college of liberal arts department of English of Wayne University. .. Once the student is enrolled there, his writing is diagnosed and he is given whatever treatment he needs. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Jan. 38/2 Five regional clinics for football coaches.

clinic ('klɪnɪk), *a.*² *Min. rare.* [app. taken from the common stem of *monoclinic*, *triclinic*, f. Gr. κλίν-ειν to bend.] Oblique.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 204 Syenite would differ from diorite in the form of the feldspar which in the former is orthic (orthoclase) and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

clinical ('klɪnɪkəl), *a.* [f. as CLINIC *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ + -AL¹.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to the sick-bed, *spec.* to that of indoor hospital patients: used in connexion with the practical instruction given to medical students at the sick-beds in hospitals; *e.g.*

clinical clerk, one who accompanies a hospital-physician in the wards, and keeps records of the cases; *clinical lecture*, a lecture at the bedside of the patient upon his case; *clinical medicine*, *surgery*, medicine or surgery as learnt or taught at the bedside, 'usually applied to hospital practice in which the physician, in going round the wards, comments upon the cases under his care' (Syd. Soc. Lex.), hence *clinical physician*, *surgeon*; *clinical thermometer*, a thermometer for ascertaining the patient's temperature.

1780 *Ann. Reg.* 216 Dr. John Parsons was unanimously elected Clinical Professor to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 161 The cultivation of clinical medicine, or the actual superintendence of the treatment of diseases. **1835** *St. Thomas' Hospital Rep.* 83, I will give you the words of my clinical clerk. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 105 An exceedingly simple..form of microscope for the purposes of clinical instruction. **1878** MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* ii. 16 A clinical thermometer was inserted into the mouth. **1889** *London Hosp. & Med. Coll. Prospectus* 16 Graduates..admitted to three months' Clinical Clerkship or Dressership.

2. *Eccl.* Administered on the sick-bed to one in danger of death.

1844 *Eng. Saints*, *St. German* ii. 17 After the Baptism he received on the bed of sickness, which the ancients called Clinical baptism. **1846** C. MAITLAND *Church in Catacombs* 120 Unless in danger of death, when a clinical or death-bed reconciliation was permitted. **1855** CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 375 Clinical baptism..was administered by pouring or sprinkling the water on the head. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 239 The baptism of Rome and England [is] stigmatized [by the Greek Church] as 'clinical' only.

3. a. Coldly detached and dispassionate, like a medical report or examination; diagnostic or therapeutic, like medical investigation or treatment; treating a subject-matter as if it were a case of disease, esp. with close attention to detail; serving as part of a case-study. Also *Comb.*

1928 F. HURST *President is Born* xxxii. 326 Bek would never have permitted Winslow to behold her..bartering in the clinical phraseology of the cattle-pen over bull or stallion or sow. **1934** H. NICOLSON *Curzon: Last Phase* 65 As an 'exhibit' in any clinical examination of the mentality of the victors in the European War she [*sc.* Turkey] is unsurpassed. **1937** C. ISHERWOOD *Lions & Shadows* 191 He peppered his work liberally with such terms as 'eutectic', 'sigmoid curve', 'Arch-Monad', 'ligature', 'gastropod' ; seeking thereby to produce what he himself described as a 'clinical' effect. To be 'clinically minded' was, he said, the first duty of a poet. **1944** H. TREECE *H. Read* 9, I have selected a passage..as a clinical exhibit of adolescent self-repression. **1947** W. EMPSON *Seven Types Ambig.* (ed. 2) p. ix, The effort of writing a good bit of verse has..been carried through almost as a clinical thing; it was done only to save the man's own sanity. **1953** R. LEHMANN *Echoing Grove* 27 'I suppose the twitching is just reflex action.' Dinah's tone was clinical. **1953** S. SPENDER *Creative Element* 146 Auden..showed..a gift for inventing clinical-seeming images. **1957** *Times* 30 Sept. 14/6 Supreme skill on its own [in lawn tennis] without any major goal tends to become cold, clinical, and without feeling. **1958** *Daily Mail* 13 Mar. 1/1 Unemployment figures..were studied with..almost clinical interest.

b. Bare and functional, like a hospital.

1932 H. NICOLSON *Public Faces* xii. 321 Her almost clinical bathroom. **1956** N. CARDUS in *Bedside Guardian* V. 144 Would the interior look clinical,..would the architecture and ornamentation strike a chill to the heart?

clinically ('klɪnɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a clinical manner; by observations made at a patient's bedside; in clinical language or practice.

1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 467 It is not confirmed clinically. **1873–4** *Edin. Univ. Calender* 97 Four Clinical Professors..each Professor teaching clinically in separate Wards. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 70 Clinically, new growths are either benign or malignant.

clinician (klɪ'nɪʃən). *Med.* [ad. F. *clinicien*, f. L. *clīnic-us*: cf. *physician*.] **1.** A clinical observer or investigator. Now esp. a doctor who has direct contact with and responsibility for patients, as distinct from one concerned with laboratory or theoretical work.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 526 The chief interest of the clinician in..muriate of ammonia centres in its effects when given continuously for some time. **1886** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 670/2 A fact..unknown to clinicians.

2. A doctor who has charge of, or who works in, a clinic (see CLINIC *sb.*² 2).

1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 112 Clinician to Children's Clinic, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, O. **1929** *Times* 2 July 19/4 At the Radcliffe Infirmary the assistant medical officer of health is assistant clinician.

'clinicist. *rare.* = prec. 1.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

clinicopathological (ˌklɪnɪkəʊpæθə'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. combining form of CLINIC *sb.* (see -O) + PATHOLOGICAL *a.*] Relating to both clinical and laboratory examinations of disease.

1898 *Phil. Trans.* B. CXC. 2 The clinicopathological examinations by Vialet..of cases of disease in man. **1962** *Lancet* 12 May 1006/1 Clinicopathological conferences were the rule. **1968** *Ann. Internal Med.* LXVIII. 853/1 A correlative clinicopathological study was made of a 32-year-old truck driver with arsine-induced anuria.

clinique: see CLINIC *sb.*²

clink (klɪŋk), *sb.*¹ [Goes with CLINK *v.*¹ Cf. Du. *klink*.]

1. a. A sharp abrupt ringing sound, clearer and thinner than a *clank*, as of small metallic bodies or glasses struck together.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5853 The clynke & þe clamour claterit in þe aire. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 45 He will go darklyng to his graue, Neque lux, neque crux, neque mourners, neque clinke. **1562** PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. (R.) Yngot gaddes with clashing clinks, In blustrying forges blowne. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 234, I heard the clinke, and fall of Swords. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 140 Duly at clink of bell to morning prayers. **1857** HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXVIII. 347 Each drop struck the surface with a metallic, musical clink. **1859** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. 103 The lower notes are mere hums, the upper notes mere clinks.

†**b.** *to cry clink*: to emit or produce a clink, to have a response. *Obs.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 10 No man riseth by his reall merit But when it cries Clincke in his Raisers spirit. **1637** W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* (N.), And make our hard irons cry clink in the close.

2. Mere assonance of rime; jingle.

a **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 101 The senceless, insignificant clink and sound of a few, popular misapplied Words. **1785** BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* v, Some idle plan O' rhymin clink. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 472 Such a construction..produces a regularly returning clink in the period, which tires the ear. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 78 Some other poet's clink 'Thetis and Tethys'.

3. a. Used imitatively of the sharp note of certain birds: hence *stone-clink*, provincial name for the Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 57 Stonechat..Stone-clink. **1885** *St. Jas'. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 The 'clink' of the stonechat.

b. *Sc. dial.* A tell-tale (Jamieson).

4. *dial.* A smart sharp blow. [So Du. *klink*.]

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 35 (Jam.) The yeomen..lighted down; The first miss'd not a clink out o'er his crown. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xv, We must take a clink as it passes, so it is not bestowed in downright ill-will. **1881** *Isle of W. Gloss.*, *Clink*, a smart blow. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clink*, a smack or blow. **1888** in *Berksh. Gloss.*

5. *colloq. Sc.* Money, coin, hard cash; = CHINK 4.

1729 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* 14 The Warld is rul'd by Asses, And the Wise are sway'd by Clink. **1789** BURNS *Let. J. Tennant*, May ye get..Monie a laugh, and monie a drink, An' aye enough o' needfu' clink. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 203 Such young ladies as were particularly beautiful..and had the clink.

6. An internal crack in a block of metal caused by uneven contraction or expansion during cooling or heating.

1925 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXI. 150 The well-known phenomena called cooling clinks or cooling cracks. **1948** A. V. JOBLING in H. W. Baker *Mod. Workshop Technol.* I. 1. iv. 88 If the tension stresses reach a sufficiently high value while the inside is comparatively cold and lacking in ductility, an internal fracture or clink will result.

clink, *sb.*² [The evidence appears to indicate that the name was proper to the Southwark 'Clink', and thence transferred elsewhere; but the converse may have been the fact. If the name was originally descriptive, various senses of *clink*, e.g. 'to fasten securely' (cf. 'to get the clinch', CLINCH *sb.* 7), might have given rise to it. Cf. also CLINK *sb.*⁴]

The name of a noted prison in Southwark; later used elsewhere (esp. in Devon and Cornwall) for a small and dismal prison or prison-cell, a lock-up. Now used generally for: prison, cells.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A. v/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1464/1 He was..had to the Clinke, and after to the Counter in the Poultrie. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Wks. (1587) 171 The rest was close in clinke. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 325 Our author..was committed first to the Gatehouse in Westminster, and afterwards to the Clink in Southwark. **1761** *London & Environs* II. 147 Clink prison in Clink Street, belongs to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink liberty..It is a very dismal hole where debtors are sometimes confined. **1777** HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 380 (*Plymouth Town Gaol*) Two rooms for Felons..One..the Clink, seventeen feet by eight, about five feet and a half high, with a wicket in the door seven inches by five to admit light and air. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* lviii, I was thrust into the clink, or lock-up house, as the magistrates would not meet that evening. **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iv. 112 A Clink, where wantons are sent to be whipped and beat hemp. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clink*, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined. **1890** KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (1892) 20 And I'm here in the Clink for a thundering drink and blacking the Corporal's eye. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 4/7 Escorting erring defaulters of his own creation to clink. **1919** *War Slang* in *Athenæum* 25 July 664/2 'Clink', punishment cells. **1934** G. B. SHAW *Too True* III. 82 Soldiers that try to make storytelling do for service end in the clink. **1946** K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) XXI. 355 They'll only dock my pay or shove me in clink.

clink, *sb.*³ ? *colloq.* A very small poor ale, brewed chiefly for the use of harvest labourers.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. ix. 266 A miserable hovel of an inn..where they ate their rye-bread and drank their sour Clink.

†**clink**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare*—¹. [Meaning and origin uncertain.

The Glossary to first ed., professedly based on Spenser's authority, explains it as 'key-hole'; for the word in such a sense no etymology is known, and the reference to *clicket* is quite erroneous. Some identify the word with Du. *klink*, Ger. and Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, (also Fr. *clinche*, *clenche*) 'latch of a door'. Cf. also '*clink*, a small or fine crack'. ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888.]

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 251 Tho creeping close behind the Wickets clincke, Preuelie, he peeped out through a chinck. [E. K. *Gloss.*, *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutiue is clicket, vsed of *Chaucer* for a key.]

†**clink**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINCH.

1634 LEICESTER in Earl Strafforde *Lett.* I. 224 To conclude with an Oxford Clink.

clink (klɪŋk), *v.*¹ Forms: 4 klynk(e, 4–6 clynk(e, 6–7 clinck(e, clinke, 6– clink. [A weak vb. found, with the sb. of same form, only from 14th c. Du. has a strong vb. of identical form, *klinken* (MDu. *klincken* and *klinghen*) 'to sound, clink, ring, tinkle', for which HG. has the str. *klingen*, OHG. *chlingan*, LG. *klingen*, EFris. *klingen* (*klung*, *klungen*) 'to ring, sound', and *klinken* (*klunk*, *klunken*) 'to clink glasses', WFris. *klinckjen*, *klingjen*. Also Sw. *klinga* str. (OSw. also *klinga*, *klinka* weak), Da. *klinge* str. 'to sound, ring', *klinke* 'to clink glasses'. Thus there appears a double stem-form, *kling-*, *klink-*, evidently (like the Lat. and Gr. words cited under CLANG) of echoic origin; one of these forms was prob. a later modification (? perhaps expressing a variety of sound); the evidence appears to favour the priority of *kling-*. No trace of either form has yet been found in OE. (where

there is a strong vb. *clingan* in an entirely different sense: see CLING *v.*), and thus we cannot tell whether ME. *clinken* went back with the Du. to an OLG. **klinkan*, or was of later adoption or origination in England. Cf. the still later CLANK, and its correspondence with Du. *klank*. The sense-development is greatly parallel to that of *clank*; the transition from sound to sudden action is a common one, esp. in Sc.; cf. *bang*, *boom*, *bum*, *chop*, *clank*, *clap*, *pop*, etc.

(Rare by-forms are *clenk*, *clinch*, *cling*.)]

1. a. *intr.* To make the sharp abrupt metallic sound described under CLINK *sb.*[1]

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 336 They herde a belle clynke Biforn a cors was caried to his graue. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynkyn, v. clyppyn [*K.* clynkyn, v. chymyn]. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 67 Hys bos helm rang and soundit, Clynkand abowt hys half heddis with dyn. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 4 That metal clinketh well. **1684** H. MORE *Answer* 325 That old Proverb, As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh. *c* **1720** PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim. to Apollo* Poems (1754) 244 The sever'd bars Submissive clink against their brazen Portals. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxi, Thou hear'st the village hammer clink. **1864** SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 360 Merrily clink the beakers tall.

b. *intr.* To ring as a report. *Sc.*

1825-76 JAMIESON s.v., 'It gaed clinkin through the town.'

2. *trans.* To cause (anything) to sound in this way; to strike together (glasses or the like) so that they emit a sharp ringing sound.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 24, I shal clynkyn [*v.r.* blenken, klynken] yow so mery a belle That I shal wakyn al this companye. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxv. (R.), Some howle, some weepe, some clinke their iron chaines. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶13 Anthea saw some sheep, and heard the wether clink his bell. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 9 Some wags .. clinked their glasses and rapped their sticks.

3. a. *intr.* Of words, etc.: To jingle together, to rime.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song*, Yet I must except the Rhine, Because it clinks to Caroline. **1785** BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* iv, For me, I'm on Parnassus' brink Rivin' the words to gar them clink. *a* **1800** LLOYD *On Rhyme* (R.), How charmingly he makes them [couplets] clink.

b. *trans.* To make (words or verses) jingle.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Ye see I clink my verse wi' rhime. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xl, They have done nothing but clink rhymes .. for years together.

4. *to clink it* is said in Sc. of birds uttering their notes. (Cf. CLANK *v.* 2.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 236 The merll, the mavys, and the nychtingale, With mery notis myrthfully furth brest, Enforsing thame quha mycht do clynk it best.

5. *intr.* To move with a clinking sound, made either by the feet or by articles carried or worn.

1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* iv, 'Here's the fourth man coming clinking in at the yett.' *a* **1863** THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, They clink over the asphalte .. with lacquered boots.

6. *trans.* 'To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows' (Jamieson). Cf. CLINK *sb.*[1] 4, CLANK *v.* 7.

7. *Sc.* **a.** Expressing quick, sharp, abrupt actions (such as produce a clinking sound; cf. CLAP *v.* IV.); e.g. *clink away*, to snatch away; *clink down*, to clap down, put down sharply; *clink on*, to clap on; *clink up*, to seize up rapidly.

Some of these may be compared with the corresponding use of CLANK *v.* 6, *clink down* being a sharper and less noisy act than *clank down*; but in most there seems to be an instinctive association with CLEEK, CLICK, CLITCH, *to clink away*, *clink up*, being to *cleek away* or *up*, with a sudden and deft action.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xii, A creel bout fou of muckle steins They clinked on his back. **1791** A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. 85 Clootie, shapet like a burd, Flew down .. And clinket Eppie's wheel awa'. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxviii, 'Ane o' the clerks .. will clink down, in black and white, as muckle as wad hang a man.' *ibid.* xl, 'When she has clinkit hersell down that way .. she winna speak a word.'

b. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xi, Happy is that man .. Wha's ain dear lass .. Comes clinkin down beside him! **1858** RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 92 Before the sale cam on, in God's gude providence, she just clinkit aff. **1834** WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1863) I. 156 Ye'll just clink down beside me.

8. To cause (metal) to fracture internally. Cf. CLINK *sb.*[1] 6.

1929 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXIX. 291 The first ingot was undoubtedly quite extensively clinked. **1930** *Engineering* 19 Sept. 371/2 Very high internal stresses which frequently led to transverse clinking in the centre of the ingot. **1948** A. V. JOBLING in H. W. Baker *Mod. Workshop Technol.* I. 1. iv. 88 Clinking is a defect which does not result from any fault in the actual forging operation but from too rapid heating or cooling of a large mass of steel. **1953** D. J. O. BRANDT *Manuf. Iron & Steel* XXVIII. 204 Ingots of steel containing over 0 · 40% carbon and alloy steel ingots are easily *clinked* (cracked internally).

clink (klɪŋk), *v.*[2] *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Also 5 cleyngk, 6 clenk. [Northern form corresp. to CLINCH, CLENCH; identical in form and sense with Du., EFris., LGer. *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*.

Clink is prob. simply a later phonetic form of *clenk* = *clench*:—OE. *clenc(e)an*, the change of *-eng*, *-enk*, to *-ing*, *-ink*, being usual in ME.; cf. *think* from OE. *þencan*, also *stink*, *stench*, *blink*, *blench*, *bink*, *bench*, earlier *benk*; also *Inglish* = *English*. But *klink* might be the Danish or LGer. word, and *clinch* a result of its action upon *clench*.]

trans. To clench, rivet, fix or fasten with nails or rivets. Hence **clinked** *ppl. a.*

1440 [see CLENCH *v.*[1] 1]. It sall be cleyngked. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Crucifixio* 219 For to clynk and for to dryfe Therto I am fulle prest. *a* **1568** *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 230 A littill Fleminge berge Off clenkett wark. **1583** STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 An armoure, With gould ritchlye shrined, wheare scaals be ful horriblye clincked. *c* **1768** ROSS *Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.), A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §51 Double plank, cross and cross, and clinked together. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxiv, Yonder gay Chief .. will soon find on his shoulders with what sort of blows I clink my rivets!

clinkant, obs. form of CLINQUANT.

clink-'basalt = CLINKSTONE.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 41 Basalt .. with an irregularity, but sharpness of fracture, like that of the rock, clink basalt, on which stands the castle of Edinburgh.

clink-clank, *sb.* Also clink-to-clank. [See CLINK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]] A succession or alternation of clinking sounds; *fig.* a senseless jingle of words.

a **1790** *Old Derbysh. Riddle*, Clink, clank, under't bank Ten agen four [A milkmaid milking]. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* 156 The Priesthood .. by their usurpt Commission of Apostleship, their pretended Succession, and their Clink Clank of extraordinary Ordination. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Comin clink-to-clank along the road.

clink-clank, *v. intr.* To make a clink-clank sound.

1921 H. WALPOLE *Young Enchanted* III. iii, The ships clink-clank against the side of the pier.

clinker ('klɪŋkə(r)), *sb.*[1] Also 7 (in sense 1) clincard, -art, -ar. [17th c. ad. earlier Du. *klinckaerd* (Kilian), in mod.Du. and LG. *klinker*, f. *klinken* to sound, ring. The original suffix -ARD has been weakened to *-er* both in Du. and Eng.]

1. A very hard kind of brick of a pale colour, made in Holland, and used for paving.

1641 *Evelyn Diary* (1872) I. 26 That goodly aqueduct [at Amsterdam] so curiously wharfed with Klincard brick [*earlier edd.* clincars (a kind of white sun-baked brick)], which likewise paves the streets. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 33 White or yellow (twice burnt) Flanders Bricks, in Dutch called Clinkart. **1663** —— *Counsel* 58 Clinkarts are very fit for the Paving of Stables. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 63 This sort of bricks they call clinkers, and are as hard as any flint. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 187 In Holland, the streets are everywhere paved with a hard kind of bricks, known under the name of clinkers. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* 526 Dutch clinkers and Flemish bricks vary little in quality.

2. a. A brick whose surface has become vitrified by exposure to intense heat in the kiln or clamp. **b.** A mass of bricks fused by excessive heat, and adhering together.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 2 Those [bricks] next the fire are best burnt, and such as have naturally much Niter, or Salt-peter in them, with the violence of heat will run, as if glaz'd over for perpetuity: these some call Clinckers. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brick*, The best and most lasting are those that lie next the Fire, have a Gloss upon them, and are call'd Clinkers. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* 526 Burrs and clinkers are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in a clamp or kiln. **1881** *Mechanic* 526 Filled up with rough stones, brick bats, clinkers from the brick fields.

3. A hard mass formed by the fusion of the earthy impurities of coal, lime-stone, iron ore, or the like, in a furnace or forge; a mass of slag.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 70 A kind of Clinker, extracted from the ashes of sea coal. **1778** *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The cinders or clinkers produced in a lime-kiln. **1817** PETTIGREW *Mem. Lettsom* II. 263 Like the clinkers or slag .. left in the distiller's and brewer's furnaces. **1854** *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 201 A kind of coal which does not produce clinkers —that is, large cinders. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clinkers*, iron slag used for mending highways.

4. A mass of hardened volcanic lava.

1850 DANA *Geol.* iii. 162 Lava and scoria in immense masses, piled together in the utmost confusion. They are styled clinkers or clinker fields. **1862** —— *Man. Geol.* 694 The hardened crust breaks up like ice on a pond, but makes black and rough cakes and blocks 100 to 10,000 cubic feet in size, which lie piled together over acres or square miles. Such masses are .. called clinkers. **1880** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The tents had been pitched among masses of clinkers.

5. a. A scale of oxide of iron formed in forging. **b.** A red powder used to polish steel.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 220 The coarsest [red stuff] known as 'Clinker', is used for giving a surface to steel after it is tempererd.

6. *Comb.*, as *clinker asphalt, concrete, -field, -hill*, etc.; **clinker-bar** (see quot.).

1954 *Highway Engin. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 32 *Clinker asphalt*, a wearing course consisting of rolled asphalt in which the principal aggregate is clinker. **1850** WEALE *Techn. Dict., Clinker-bar*, in steam-engines, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars. **1930** *Engineering* 11 July 41/3 Breeze and clinker concrete. **1850** DANA *Geol.* iii. 163 *note*, The pahoihoi regions of Hawaii are often more extensive than the associated clinker-fields. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clinker-hills*, high heaps of iron dross cinders.

'clinker, *sb.*[2] [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinks.

2. *spec.* **a.** *pl.* Fetters (*slang*). **b.** A kind of West Indian cricket: see quot.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clinkers*, the Irons Felons wear in Gaols. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 86 The Clinker, or Gully-Bell .. is of the Cricket kind, and derives its name from the tinkling noise it makes at night.

c. *U.S. slang.* In music, a wrong note, a discord.

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §578/5 Discord, .. *clinker*. **1946** MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really the Blues* 369 Listen to .. Mezzrow's clinkers on the clarinet. **1956** M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* (1957) xvii. 202 The individual musicians were always hitting 'clinkers' or wrong notes.

3. *Comb.* **clinker-bell**, *dial.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clinker-bell*, an icicle. **1888** PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Jack Vrost an' the clinker-bells all be a-past.

'clinker, *sb.*[3] [f. CLINK *v.*[2] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinches; a clincher.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 46 Whether Orlando Smith or Oswald, Clinker.

2. *fig.* **a.** A clenching statement, etc.; a clencher.

1733 SWIFT *Life & Char. Dean S—t.*, A protestant's a special clinker, It serves for Sceptic and freethinker. **1886** *S.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clinker*, a clincher, or clencher. I gave him a clinker (i.e. a convincing argument).

b. A 'clinking' good thing: applied to persons, animals, and things of first-rate quality. *slang* (orig. *Sporting*; cf. CLINKING *ppl. a.* 2).

1836 *Spirit of Times* 27 Feb. 13/2 It would just take him to beat any thing that Col. Johnson can start. He is a clinker, I tell you. **1869** *Daily Tel.* 5 Apr. 2/4 Despite the indifferent manner in which Vagabond cut up at the finish of the Metropolitan, quite sufficient was seen of him to prove that at a mile and a half he is a 'clinker'. **1873** J. WISDEN *Cricket & how to play It* (ed. 2) 43 A clinker from Wootton bothered and bowled Mr. Ottaway. **1888** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i. vi. 81 By George! how fond I am of a good horse—a real well-bred clinker. **1913** COMPTON MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* I. II. ii. 165 'She was a clinker,' Alan regretted. 'I don't suppose we shall ever see a girl half as pretty,' Michael thought. **1936** W. HOLTBY *South Riding* II. i. 91 By God she could ride. A clinker across country.

3. A clinch-nail.

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clinker*, a nail used by shoemakers for protecting the toes of heavy boots. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Clinker*, a strong nail for shoes.

¶ In the two following there is probably a mixture of associations with CLINKER[2], and perh. CLINKER[1].

4. A smart sharp blow. *dial.* and *colloq.*

a **1863** THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* i, Berry .. delivers a clinker on the gown-boy's jaw. **1879** in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* **1883** in *Hampsh. Gloss.* **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss., Clinker*, a smart blow, generally on the head.

5. *slang.* (see quot.) (?) *Obs.*

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clinker*, a crafty Fellow. **1725** so in *New Cant. Dict.* **1736** in BAILEY (folio).

6. *Comb.* **clinker-built** *a.*: applied to ships and boats, the external planks of which overlap each other below, and are fastened together with clinched copper nails: now practised only with small craft. Hence *clinker* is used in many combinations, sometimes becoming almost adjectival: cf. CLINCHER.

1769 Clinker-built [see CLINCHER 6]. **1804** *Hull Advertiser* 21 Jan. 2/3 A boat about fourteen feet long, and six feet wide, clinker built. **1837** J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* III. 282 The lines on a clinker built vessel .. possess a grace or beauty to which no one is insensible. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., These old Yorkshiremen are now nearly the only clinker-built vessels of any size left.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 252 To my wiffe my clinkere lightner, with all her geare. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* 181 The clinker arrangement was prevalent .. until it was superseded by the now almost universal mode of plating. **1887** *Daily News* 18 Oct. 2/5 The following fixtures were arranged .. the University Clinker Fours.

†**'clinker**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [? freq. or dim. of CLING; cf. *hang*, *hanker*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel up.

1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* XI. iii. 159 Hee [the Nth wind] .. maketh the bodies on earth rough, and clinkereth with his coldnesse and drynesse, and maketh sinewes to be constrained. [But the word might be an error for CLINKERY.]

clinker ('klɪŋkə(r)), *v.*[2] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[1]] **a.** To form a clinker in burning. **b.** To remove clinkers from (a furnace). Hence **'clinkered** *ppl. a.*, **'clinkering** *vbl. sb.*; **'clinkerer**.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 386. 1453/2 A piece of clinkered coke. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Coals are said to clinker when they cake firmly together in burning. **1901** *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 437/1 Long iron bars or clinkering tools. *Ibid.* 439/1 So that no rush of cold air may take place through the flues while clinkering is going on. *Ibid.* 439/2 The labour of stoking and clinkering the furnaces. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §699 *Clinker man* (gas works), *water gas clinkerer*; removes clinker and ashes from producer gas furnace with long iron bar. **1926** *Spectator* 29 May 901/1 At the end of the journey it was found that no clinkering had taken place.

'clinker, *v.*[3] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To secure or strengthen with clinkers. **'clinkered** *ppl. a.*, (shoes) studded with nails, ironed.

1824 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) I. 169 A number of canoes .. many of them .. like those which I have lately seen, clinkered. **1858** E. WAUGH *Chirrup*, Young Chirrup donn'd his clinker't shoon. *Mod. Newspr.*, [Rustics] trampling with their clinkered boots over delicate marble slabs.

†**'clinkery,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Apparently f. CLINKER *v.*[1] + -Y. The actual history however is obscure, for our only example of the vb. is of much later date than the adj., and in fact occurs in Batman's alteration of Trevisa's 'makeþ clynkery'.] Contracted or shrivelled with heat or cold.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Somer dryeþ mareis and mores and wasteþ moysture and makeþ hem rouȝe and harde and clynkery [so **1495**; ed. **1582** clinkerie; Lat. *desiccat, et exasperat, et indurat*] and full of pittes and holes. *Ibid.* XI. iii, He [the North Wind]..makeþ bodies on erþe rouȝe and klynkery with his coldnesse and drynesse [*terræ et corporum facit asperitates*].

clinkery ('klɪŋkərɪ), *a.*[2] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Resembling clinkers.

1884 LYELL *Student's Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) xxix. 463 The lava in cooling assumes a clinkery appearance.

[**clinket.** a. An error in Phillips ed. 1696 (and some later dicts.) for CLINK in Spenser. b. A misprint in Bailey (Halliwell, etc.) for CLINKER.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Clinket*, old word, a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is Clicket a Key; used by old Chaucer. **1721**-BAILEY, *Clinket*, a crafty Fellow. **1847-78** in HALLIWELL.]

clinkety ('klɪŋkɪtɪ). Onomatopœic extension of CLINK *sb.*[1] as in *clinkety-clank*, *-clink* (cf. CLANKETY).

1901 F. T. BULLEN *Sack of Shakings* 164 Clinkety-clank, bang, bang went the pumps. **1927** *Observer* 5 June 7/5 The clinkety-clink of metal on metal.

clinking ('klɪŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLINK; the making of a sharp metallic sound.

*c***1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 28 Ffor sikerly nere clynkyng of youre belles That on youre bridel hange on euery syde..I sholde er this han fallen doun for sleepe. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) Biv/3 The wretched lazar with clinking of his bell. **1596** SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 50 A long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. **1844** ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* ii, The clinking of the cups and saucers.

'clinking, *ppl. a.* [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That clinks or tinkles. (In quot. 1856 there may be a reference to CLINKER *sb.*[1] 4.)

1714 GAY *Trivia* Poems 1745 I. 143 Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxxv, Ye dear three clinking shillings in my pocket's bottom. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. XIII. iii. 272 He stood upon the shoulder of a volcano, among the clinking scoriæ. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 10 The clinking bell, Far off, yet nigh.

2. *slang.* Used intensively, as *adj.* or *adv.*, like *chopping*, *clipping*, *whacking*, *rattling*, etc.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 6 June, Vermouth was a clinking good horse. **1876** *Daily News* 28 Oct. 6/4 There was a clinking finish for the Feather Plate. **1880** L. J. JENNINGS *Rambles among Hills* 95 The driver..declared that it [the bridge] was a 'clinkin' good one'.

'clinkstone. *Min.* [After Ger. *klingstein*: so called from its clinking like iron when struck.] A compact felspathic rock, generally of a greyish-blue colour, and distinguished from grey basalt by its lower specific gravity.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 75 Clink-stone..has no sort of relation to the family of basalts. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 418 Clinkstone..has been shewn by Gmelin to be an intimate mixture of glassy felspar with a zeolite. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134 The clinkstones or phonolites differ little from the basalts in composition. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 456 They [the stones] ring like clinkstone when struck.

'clinkum-'clankum. Also clinkum-clank. = CLINK-CLANK *sb.*, or expressing a trochaic variety of the same sound.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 285 Tis the tricke of most of these Sergeants, all clincum clancum. **1769** in Chambers *Scot. Songs* (1829) 42 Wi' clinkum-clankum ower their crowns, The lads began to fa', then. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 175 This wonderfully poetic, clinkam clankum generation. **1856** MASSON *Ess., Th. Poetry* 444 The clinkum-clankum of a bell. **1887** STEVENSON *Underw.* II. v. 89 The clinkum-clank o' Sabbath bells.

clino- ('klaɪnəʊ). *Min.* Combining form of Gr. stem *κλιν-* in the sense of 'sloping, inclining' (cf. *κλῑ́ν-η* bed, *κλῑ́ν-ειν* to slope, slant, *ἀκλινής* unbent); used in connexion with the monoclinic system of crystals, characterized by one plane of symmetry.

1. In names of minerals, as **'clinochlore** [Gr. *χλωρ-ός* green], a mineral resembling CHLORITE, but crystallizing on the monoclinic system; also a synonym for CORUNDOPHILITE. **'clinoclase,** also **cli'noclasite** [*κλάσ-ις* fracture, f. *κλά-ειν* to break], a monoclinic subtranslucent arsenate of copper. **cli'nocrocite** [*κρόκ-ος* saffron], a yellow sulphate of alumina of uncertain composition. **clino'edrite,** a synonym of TETRAHEDRITE. **clino'humite** [see HUMITE], a monoclinic species of humite. **clino'phæite** [Gr. *φαιός* dusky, dark], a hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and sodium, resulting from the decomposition of pyrites. (Dana.)

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 341, I propose..the name clinochlore, in allusion to the great obliquity between the optic axes, and its green color. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Clinochlore*, The crystals of clinochlore are hemihedral, and have a micaceous structure. **1850** DANA *Min.* 700 Clinoclase. **1882** *Ibid.* App. III. 28 Clinocrocite. **1879** —— *Man. Min.* 281 Clinohumite is monoclinic. **1882** —— *Min.* App. III. 28 Clinophæite.

2. In other words: as **clino'basic** *a.* = *clino-rhombic.* **clinodi'agonal,** (*a*) *sb.* the inclined axis in the monoclinic system of crystals; (*b*) *adj.* pertaining to, or in the line of, this axis. **clino-'hedric,** 'applied to forms of crystals in which the co-ordinate planes are not perpendicular among themselves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **clino'pinacoid** [Gr. *πίναξ, πίνακ-ος* a board], one of the three principal planes in the monoclinic system, running parallel to the vertical and inclined axes. **clino'rhombic** *a.*, **-'rhomboid,** crystallizing in an oblique rhombic form, monoclinic.

1888 F. H. HATCH *Gloss. Terms Rocks, Monoclinic..* Synonyms, Clinobasic, Clinorhombic. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 92 Cleavage parallel to the base and clinodiagonal. *Ibid.* 93 The sectional plane almost coincides with the clinopinakoid. **1858** THUDICHUM *Urine* 48 Chloride of Sodium crystallizes in clino-rhombic prisms of great lustre.

3. Also prefixed to certain crystallographic forms when in the monoclinic system, as *clino-dome*, *-prism*, *-pyramid.*

clinograph ('klaɪnəʊgrɑːf, -græf). [f. CLINO- + -GRAPH.] **1.** (See quot. 1888.) Now *disused.*

1885 *Engineering* XXXIX. 335/3 The clinograph will no doubt detect errors in a bore, and..map accurately the path, however tortuous, of a drill. **1888** *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 472/3 The ingenious clinograph of Mr. Macgeorge—an instrument for ascertaining the deflection of a bore-hole.

2. A form of adjustable set square, not graduated to show angles.

1904 GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 110/2 The clinograph is invaluable in graphic calculation in statics.

3. *Seismology.* An instrument for measuring changes in inclination.

1933 R. TAKAHASI in *Bull. Earthquake Res. Inst.* (*Japan*) IX. 26 A pair of clinographs was installed..at the north slope of the mountain and the tilt of the earth's crust was observed. *Ibid.*, The clinograph is essentially a horizontal pendulum made of fused quartz.

4. = *clinographic curve.*

1937 *Geogr. Jrnl.* XC. 59 Hypsograph and clinograph for the whole region.

clinographic (klaɪnəʊ'græfɪk), *a.* [f. CLINO- + Gr. *γραφικ-ός* of writing or drawing: see -IC.] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing, in which the rays are assumed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection. Also, *clinographic curve*: a curve representing the slope or slopes of (a portion of) the earth's surface.

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Clinographic. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 573/2 Clinographic drawings are most frequently used for representing crystals. **1935** J. HANSON-LOWE in *Geol. Mag.* LXXII. 181 The real need of the morphologist is a knowledge of the actual average gradients between any two available (and adjacent) contours. For this reason I suggest that a new curve, which may conveniently be called the clinographic curve, is of far greater use [than the hypsographic curve]. **1937** *Geogr. Jrnl.* XC. 58 The district has been divided into four sub-regions and hypsographic and clinographic curves have been drawn for each.

clinoid ('klaɪnɔɪd), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *clinoïdes*, f. Gr. *κλίν-η* bed; see -OID; cf. F. *clinoïde*.] Resembling a bed: applied to the four processes or apophyses of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead, or from enclosing a quadrilateral space. (Littré.)

clinoid plate, the posterior boundary of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone. *clinoid ridge, wall*, one of the two transverse vertical walls of cartilage before and behind the pituitary body in the cranium of embryo fowls.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 116 On the internal Surface of this Bone three Apophyses..are commonly described.. which are called Clinoid, from their Resemblance to the Supporters of a Bed. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 77/2 Well defined..by the..posterior clinoid processes. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 69 The clinoid plate. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Clinoid*, Clinoid walls..are situated in front of the anterior termination of the notochord.

b. *subst.* = Clinoid process.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 86/2 The sella turcica is deep, and well defined by both the anterior and posterior clinoids.

clinometer (klaɪ'nɒmɪtə(r)). [f. CLINO- + *μέτρον* measure.] A measurer of slopes and elevations.

1. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata or for determining the slope of cuttings, embankments, etc.; also for taking altitudes.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 222 The compass for measuring the bearings of the strata, and the clinometer for estimating their dip. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 240 By an observation with our clinometer the height seemed greater. **1879** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 176 A clinometer..The most convenient form is a pocket compass containing a pendulum to indicate the angle of dip.

2. Applied to various other instruments for measuring (*a*) the angle of elevation of a rifle; (*b*) the roll of a ship at sea; also (*c*) 'a carpenter's tool for levelling up sills and other horizontal framing-timbers' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Competitors may use the clinometer to take the angle of elevation..The clinometer may also be used to re-adjust the angle of elevation during trial. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 18 The clinometer.. having registered a roll of 50° to port and 40° to starboard on the night of the storm, declined to register any more.

clinometric (klaɪnəʊ'metrɪk), *a.* = next.

clinometrical (klaɪnəʊ'metrɪkəl), *a.* [f. CLINOMETER + -IC + -AL[1].]

1. Pertaining to or determined by the clinometer.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 379 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that..the maximum clinometrical angle of the swing-table would ere long be reached.

2. *Min.* Pertaining to the measurement of oblique crystalline forms.

clinometry (klaɪ'nɒmɪtrɪ). [f. CLINO- + *-μετρια* measuring.] The measurement of the inclination of strata.

In mod. Dicts.

clinquant ('klɪŋkənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 clinkant, -cquant, -ckant, -cant. [a. F. *clinquant* clinking, tinkling, pr. pple. of obs. vb. *clinquer*, a. Du. *klinken* to clink, ring. Found in 15th c. in *or clinquant* gold in thin plates, leaf-gold.]

A. *adj.* Glittering with gold or silver, and hence with metallic imitations of these; tinselled, 'dressed in spangles' (J.).

1591 SYLVESTER *Battail of Ivry* 184 Hee doth not nicely prank In clinquant Pomp..But arm'd in Steel. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 19 The French, All Clinquant all in Gold, like Heathen Gods Shone downe the English. **1623** FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* v. ii, A clinquant petticoat of some rich stuff, To catch the eye. **1635** BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. v, Courtiers Clinquant, and no counterfeit stuffe upon 'hem. **1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 200 A gentile Garb and decent Habit: yet..not Clinckant or Rich, since Gold lace, Rings or Jewels, hath not seldom rendred Travellers the prey of Braves and Murderers. **1676** SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. i, Fine sparks..very clinquent, slight, and bright..make a very pretty show at first; but the Tinsel-Gentlemen do so tarnish in the wearing. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* 115 In 'clinquant gold' the sovereign sun walks round.

b. *fig.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns Crt.* Plays 1873 III. 110 Inure thy souldiers to hardnes, tis honorable, though not clinkant. **1682** SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A b, He has an easiness in Rime, and a knack at Versifying, and can make a slight thing seem pretty and clinquant.

B. *sb.* [Fr. *clinquant* was short for *or clinquant*, and originally meant real gold in leaf or thin plates, used for decorative purposes. Thence it was extended to imitations.]

1. Imitation of gold leaf; tinsel; Dutch gold.

1691 RAY *N.C. Wds., Clincquant*, brass thinly wrought out into leaves. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 65/2 s.v. *Alloy*, Clinquant, same as yellow copper, Dutch gold.

2. Literary or artistic 'tinsel', false glitter.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶5, I..agree with Monsieur Boileau, that one Verse in Virgil is worth all the Clincant or Tinsel of Tasso [*le clinquant du Tasse*]. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 27 Lely supplied the want of taste with clinquant. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 65 The worst portion of the silly bits of clinquant strung together, and called gems of beauty.

clint (klɪnt), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also clynt, klynte. [a. Da. and Sw. *klint*:—OSw. *klinter*, Icel. *klettr*, rock. Cf. CLET.]

1. A hard or flinty rock; a hard rock projecting on the side of a hill or river, or in the bed of a stream; a part of a crag standing out between crevices or fissures. Used locally, and in *Geol.*, to designate: a. A crack or slit in rock, a grike. b. *esp.* A hard bare eroded rock-surface, *spec.* one developed in limestone regions in the N.W. Pennines in Britain.

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 17590 (Cott.) þir caitif Iuus sent into clinttes and into clous To seke iesu. *a***1400-50** *Alexander* 4830 3it fand he clouen þurȝe þe clynt twa crasid gatis. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) Introd. 8 The passage and stremes ..full of crag and clint. **1781** J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 88 *Clints*, crevices amongst bare limestone rocks. **1845** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VI. I. 95 Nibbling out..every patch..up to the very teeth of the hard and sturdy grey clints. **1882** J. LUCAS *Studies Nidderdale* 243 *Clint*,..crevices among bare limestone rocks.., so used in Wharfedale. **1925** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 22 Jan. 50/2 The hill-top platforms with deeply eroded crevices called clints or grykes. **1932** *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 191/3 The clints (tablelands of bare stone) are not safe playgrounds for children. **1952** W. MOORE *Dict. Geogr.* (ed. 2) 77 *Grike* or *Clint*, a hollow in the surface of the rock in a limestone region, formed when the limestone dissolves in rain water containing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. **1963** D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* 402 Clint, a bare, level surface developed on horizontal beds of limestone. The vertical fissures formed by solution along the joints are termed *grikes*.

2. *Curling.* 'A rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off..as being most likely to keep its place on the ice' (Jam.).

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 116 (Jam.) 'Gainst the herd [he] Dang frae his clint a flaw.

†clint, clent, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* By-form or deriv. form of CLINK, clinch, clench.

(Were it not for the mod. dial. use, we might suspect misprint of *t* for *k* in the quotations.)

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 226 It shall not bee amysse, to clynte or nayle them faste together. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. §28 The 'Statute of Præmunire'..clinted [ed. (1845) II. 296, clinched] the naile which now was driven in. **1881** *I. Wight Gloss., Clented*, clenched; applied to horse-shoes.

'clinting, *vbl. sb. rare*$^{-1}$. App. altered from *clinking*, ? to express a modified sound.

c **1850** THACKERAY *Peg of Limavaddy*, Mountains stretch'd around, Gloomy was their tinting, And the horse's hoofs Made a dismal clinting.

clintonite ('klɪntənaɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1828, after De Witt Clinton: see -ITE.] A variety (or a synonym) of SEYBERTITE.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XIX. 159 Dr. Torrey presented bronzite (Clintonite) from Orange Co. **1843** L. C. BECK *Min. N.Y.* 362 The name clintonite was given it by the diseoverers in honor of De Witt Clinton. **1868** in DANA *Min.*

clinty ('klɪntɪ), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CLINT *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of or characterized by clints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 40 Cauld clynty clewis. **1728** RAMSAY *Robt. Richy & Sandy* 11 The clinty craigs. **1857** A. JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* I. 270 The country round full of clinty knolls.

clinure ('klaɪnjʊə(r), klɪ'njʊə(r)). *Math.* [f. Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to slope + -URE.] Direction in space, or inclination, as of a vector, relative to some set of coordinates. Hence **cli'nural** *a.*

1884 JAS. THOMSON in *Proc. R. Soc. Edin.* XII. 569 There is..a real distinction..between absolute rotation (or absolute clinural motion) and absolute freedom from rotation (or absolute clinural rest). *Ibid.*, The word *clinural* is to be understood as introduced for conveying precisely one out of the various conflicting meanings of the word directional. All straight lines which are mutually parallel are, in this amended mode of nomenclature, said to be in one same *clinure*.

‖**Clio** ('klaɪəʊ). [Gr. *Κλειώ* (f. *κλεί-ειν* to celebrate), proper name of the Muse of epic poetry and history; also of a sea-nymph, sister of Beroe (whence the zoological sense).]

1. *Zool.* A genus of pteropods found in the Arctic and Antarctic seas: see quot.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 268 The Boreal Clio..has a gelatinous body, is defended by no shell, and affords food to the whales, etc.

2. *Astron.* The 84th minor planet or asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* XV. 230 Clio..was first observed on the 25th of August, 1865, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude.

clip (klɪp), *v.*^{1} Forms: 1 clyppan, (clioppen, cliopen), 2 -en, 3–4 cluppe(n, 4 clep(pe, 4–6 clyppe, clyp, clepe, 4–7 clipp(e, (5 clype, klyppe), 4- clip. [OE. *clyppan* weak vb.:—OTeut. type **kluppjan*: cf. OFris. *kleppa* in same sense ('cleppa and kessa' Richthofen); North Fris. *klêbin* to kiss (Johansen); also ON. *klýpa* to 'clip', pinch, and Ger. *kluppe* 'barnacles, corntongs', OHG. *chluppa* tongs, clamp, split stick to grasp or hold. Outside Teutonic, Hildebrand in Grimm, s.v. *klafter*, compares Lith. *glôbti* to embrace, and OSlav. *glibnjati, glŭběti* to be seized.]

1. a. *trans.* To clasp with the arms, embrace, hug. *arch.* and *dial.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 36 Clioppende [*Rushw.* cliopende] wæs. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 13 Da aras he toɣeanes and clypte hine. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 He openeþ swa þe moder hire earmes hire leoue child for to cluppen. *c* **1300** *Beket* 288 Hi custen hem faste and clupte. *c* **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 152 Hys fete..he cleppeþ, and swetly kysseþ. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1169 He kisseth hire and clippeth hire ful ofte. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 A wulf was founde clippende the hedde of seynte Edmunde. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 578 That oon held..A mayde yclepte yn hys arme. *c* **1500** *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 Bycause he coude clepe her, She called hym a whypper. **1581** T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 229 Venus sonne, whom she doth clip and kisse. **1607** SHAKS. Cor. I. vi. 29 Let me clip ye In Armes as sound, as when I woo'd in heart. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 19 He like the Bear of Love, her Body Clips. *c* **1840** HOOD *Ballads*, '*What can an old man do*', Love will not clip him. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I seed 'em clippin' an cuddlin' one another agëan th' pin-fold.'

b. *fig.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 298 Des worldgilp..þe hie clyppað & lufiað. **1508** FISHER *Wks.* 67 We..studyously..clyppe and in maner kysse it [sin]. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. ii, The warmer sunne..With firie arms clipping the wanton ground. **1819** B. CORNWALL *Dram. Sc., Julian the Apost.* ii, Shall the grave Clip us for ever in its chilling arms.

c. *transf.* Said of amplexicaul leaves.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. cv. §3. 174 Large leaves..clipping or embracing the stalke round about.

d. with advb. or prep. complement.

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 932 She clypped hyt up on here brest. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 763 Serpentes wrappyth and clyppyth themself togyder. *c* **1530** *Spirit. Couns.* F vij, That fynally I maye clyppe the to me.

e. *absol.* and *intr.*

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 173 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 161 þilk monk þat clepiþ best..Of him is hope..To be sone uadir abbot.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 464 Cluppe we in couenaunt and ech of ous cusse oþer. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 63 That wife..which clepeth with her adulterer. **1587** *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* xxi. 3, I fast mine armes about her clipt did make. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 645 A swarm of Bees..a Baytree did attain, Where leg in leg they cleaped fast [*pedibus per mutua nexis*].

2. *trans.* To surround closely, encircle, encompass, 'hug'. Also with *about, in.*

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xlvii[i]. 12 Ymbsellað sion and clyppað hie. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. iv. (1495) 31 Aungels..ben soo clypped wyth the habyte of vertues. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 36 The dreadfull Sea which cleaps the same [the Earth] about. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 As Amphitrite clips this Iland Fortunate. **1781** COWPER *Expostulation* 551 Yon fair sea, That clips thy shores. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 125 A snake her forehead clips. **1842** SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* v. v. (D.), The Northmen..clipped us round at Stoke.

3. a. To grip tightly, clutch, hold in a tight grasp.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1569 (Gr.) Heafodswima heortan clypte. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 147 The mekill barge had nocht thaim clyppyt fast. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 169 The happy goishalk, we se..The sylly dow..he clyppis at the last. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 When grace was done, The Bolle in hande she clipt. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 100 The standard-plates..clip..the transom. **1868** W. COLLINS *Moonst.* I. 298 Some soft yellow stuff, that..clipped her tight (in the form of a jacket) round the waist.

absol. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 188 Powere hem failleth To clucche or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde. **1796** COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations*, The air clipp'd keen, the night was fang'd with frost.

b. To fasten with a clip or clips.

1902 E. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 244 Page after page passed from under her pen. Then, clipping a dozen sheets together, she read them over. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/4 Permanently fixed instead of clipped-on fittings. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 220 He turned to the man, who was clipping a tiny mirror on to his bayonet. **1955** E. BOWEN *World of Love* v. 84 She turned her head..clipped on earrings.

clip (klɪp), *v.*^{2} [ME. *clipp-en*, at first northern, and prob. a. ON. *klipp-a* (Norw., Sw. *klippa*, Da. *klippe*) in this sense. In same sense also LG. has *klippen* (Schütze), Fris. (Wangeroog), *klippen*, N.Fris. *klappen, kleppen.*

The ON. and LG. *klippa, klippen*, was prob. identical with LG. *klippen* to make a sharp sound, eited under CLIP *v.*^{3}, the application being transferred, as in *clack, click, clank, clink, clap*, from the sound to associated sharp actions; senses 6, 7, and CLIP *sb.*^{2} 4, show that the notion of cutting is not inseparable from the word. There may also have been onomatopœic influence: in the utterance of *clip*, as of *snip*, there is a cut-short effect, which aptly suits the act.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To cut with scissors or shears, often with the notion of making trim and tidy. Also (chiefly *U.S.*), to cut out (a passage) from a newspaper or periodical; to excerpt. **b.** To cut or snip (a part) *away, off, out, from.*

c **1200** ORMIN 4106 To clippenn swa þe cnapess shapp. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 Out he clippeth..Her tunge with a paire of sheres. *c* **1532** DEWES in Palsgr. (1852) 956 To clyppe heares, *tonser.* **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 37 All heades shall be shauen, and all beerdes clipped [**1611** clipt] off. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* (Globe) v. iii. 74 This ornament..will I clip to form. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* II. xv. 135 The matrons clipt the haire of their heads to make cordage for engins. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* 404 God, twice as it were..clipt the treasures of the Temple with the cisers. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Dress up..your Strawbery Beds, clipping away all their Runners. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶2 [He] clipped the Wings..of his innocent Captives. **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 154 To clip off a bit of his eloquent tongue. **1872** *Harper's Bazaar* 6 Jan. 11 The following marriage notice is clipped from a Texas paper. **1873** C. ROBINSON *N.S. Wales* 59 The following paragraphs, clipped from the..*Morning Herald.* **1884** *Law Times* 301/2 The man at the gate did not detain him to clip his ticket. **1904** *N. Y. Even. Post* 10 Sept. 4 A suggestion for a college girl's vacation that should be clipped and pasted for reference next June. **1953** *Encounter* Nov. 5/1 He shifted to the weekly news-magazine..and began to clip stories. **1962** *Listener* 4 Oct. 529/2 The famous 'Americana' column which clipped from the regional press absurdities of all kinds.

absol. **1798** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* I, Tell me where to clip.

fig. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4248 Uss birrþ clippenn all awe33 þe flæshess fule wille. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 149 The father's hour of rapture clips Hate from the heart.

c. To form or mark by clipping.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen..a Black Brown Nag..an R clipp'd on the near Buttock.

d. phr. *to clip the wings of*: *lit.* to cut (a bird's) wings short so as to disable it from flight; hence, to check any one's aspirations or ambition, cripple his strength, resources, or action.

1590 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. ii, Away to prison with him! I'll clip his wings. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 213 Ist possible such sensuall action Should clip the wings of contemplation? **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 161 To clip the Wings Of their high-flying Arbitrary Kings. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 339 If he could not succeed in clipping the wings of his restless neighbour. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 10 To clip the wings of our conceit.

2. *spec.* To cut the hair off; to poll.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 140 Wel koude he laten blood and clippe and shaue. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 95 3e schal not..clip þe hed in to round. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xvi. 5 No man shall clippe or shaue himselff for them. **1686** J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 39 They are brought to the Monastery, and then washed, clipped, and shaved. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 131 Hair-merchants..travel through the country, clipping the heads of the peasant-girls.

3. *spec.* **a.** To shear (sheep); to cut off (their fleece or wool).

c **1200** ORMIN 1189 þe shep onfoþ Meoclig, þatt mann itt clippeþþ. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 19 Laban was goon to the sheep that shulden be clippid. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 §14 The same Wooll..[shall] be as it is clipped. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §44 Yf your shepe be newe clypped. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 516 Like a lamb when it is clipped, he [i.e. Christ] was silent. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 128 The price is..expected to fall..as soon as the flocks are clipped.

absol. *c* **1420** *Pallad. On Husb.* I. 1164 Toles forto gelde and clype and shere. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 20 A faire day the day before hee clippe, that the wooll may bee dry. **1884** Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 149 Women were sitting close under the wall, also clipping.

b. To yield on being clipped.

1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 There were..sheep in the pen that would clip as much or more wool.

4. *spec.* **a.** To mutilate (current coin) by fraudulently paring the edges.

1494 FABYAN VII. 386 The Kynges coygne..was clypped and washed in suche wyse that it was therby wonderfully mynysshed. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping y^e^ same. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/4 Such as clip and deface His Majesty's Coyn. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 620 To clip the coin was one of the..most profitable kinds of fraud.

b. *absol.*

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 222 In theyr wretchyd ryches to abounde, They clyp, they coyne. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 241 A fellow was accused for clipping. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The practice of clipping.

5. *fig.* **a.** To cut short, curtail, diminish.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 603 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. **1628** PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 66 He pares, and clips the Scripture. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iv. 66 Pfalz must be reinstated, though with territories much clipped.

b. *spec.* To cut (words) short; to omit by indistinct or hurried utterance syllables and parts of words; to pronounce imperfectly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables, not skyppyng ony worde. **1642** J. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 99 He [the Drunkard] shall lispe and clip his English. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 81 He was pretty far overcome by the Champaign, for he clipped the Queen's English. **1862** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. xxvi, (1885) 291 Clipping her words in her vehemence.

c. *absol.* and *intr.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 76 Why pilfer you from my words? Why clip you? **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., The day begins to clip. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clip*, 'The days clip off sorely; we shall hev winter here afore we know where we are.'

d. To reduce, cut down; *spec.* of a speed-record or the like (freq. const. *off*).

1938 J. HILTON *To you, Mr. Chips* i. 40 The craze for clipping fifths of seconds raged elsewhere. **1947** WODEHOUSE *Full Moon* ix. 195 He did not know what the European record was..but he rather fancied that he had clipped a few seconds off it. **1957** —— *Over Seventy* v. 65 That..is how your grandfather clipped six seconds off Roger Bannister's mile.

6. *intr.* To move the wings rapidly; to fly rapidly. Also *to clip it. arch.*

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, O yee blessed Muses! .. Whose truest lovers never clip with age. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* III. xii. (1718) 173 If she springs away The wings of vengeance clip as fast as they. *Ibid.* v. xiii. (D.), How I would spring from earth, and clip away. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 86 Some falcon..flies at check and clips it down the wind. **1850** H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 115 Wavy motion as, on wings unfurled, A seraph clips Empyreal.

7. *intr.* (*colloq.*) To move or run quickly. Cf. *cut. U.S.*

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii (1859) 281 He clipped into the water with the speed of light. **1837–40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 46 He sees a steam-boat a clippin it by him like mad. **1843–4** —— *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), I ran all the way, right down as hard as I could clip. **1886** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 835/2 All that he could do was to take to his heels and clip down the steps and into the pung. **1897** SUSAN HALE *Lett.* (1919) 317 Though he had to row at first, the wind soon sprang up and we were clipping along. **1924** MULFORD *Rustlers' Valley* xxvi. 283 Now and then searching bullets clipped and sung below him.

8. *trans.* To hit smartly. *colloq.*

1855 'Q. K. PHILANDER' *Doesticks* xii. 99, 97's engineer clipped one of 73's men with a trumpet. **1880** T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Gloss.* 90 *Klip*, to strike or cuff. 'I klipped 'en under the ear.' **1961** *New Statesman* 1 Dec. 826/1 After hearing of the incidents in which his boy had been concerned he had 'clipped him round the earhole'. **1963** *Times* 7 Feb. 3/3 A straight full toss which Bradman clipped back to the sight-screen.

9. To swindle; to rob, steal. (Cf. FLEECE *v.* 3.) *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1927 *Vanity Fair* Nov. 134/3 When a patron in a night club is 'clipped' he isn't punched, he's 'taken' or 'gypped' out of some currency or he is overcharged. **1932** J. SAYRE *Rackety Rax* xvi. 132 He [*sc.* Capone] clipped the Doc in a deal. **1937** D. RUNYON *More than Somewhat* 13 Here I am out to clip Miss Amelia Bodkin of her letters and her silverware. **1949** W. R. BURNETT *Asphalt Jungle* (1950) vi. 40 He'd just been clipped for thirteen hundred. **1958** *Observer* 15 June 14/3 A commination against London taxi drivers, delivered with the fervour of a guy who'd really been clipped. **1968** H. WAUGH *Con Game* xix. 158 I'm not holding still like some people while their buddy-buddy pals clip them for nine thousand bucks.

†**clip**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 clyppen, cleppen. [Cf. OFris. *klippa*, *kleppa* to ring (a bell), LG. *klippen* to sound, resound, EFris. *klippen* to clink, etc., Ger. dial. *kliffen* to yelp:—orig. type *klip(p)jan*, f. root *klip(p)*-, in ablaut relation to **klap(p* -: see CLAP and CLEPE *v.*] To clink, to ring (a bell).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Cleppyn or clynchyn (PYNSON 1499, clippyn or clynkyn), *Tinnio.* Clepyng (MS. 1490 cleppynge or clyngynge of a bell).—Clynkyn *supra* in clyppyn.

†**clip**, *v.*[4] [Erroneously curtailed from CLIPS *v.*, the final *s* being taken as inflexional. So EFris. *klip*, *klips*.] = ECLIPSE.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 426 The clere Sune neuer clippit out of course yet, But whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* (1798) 21 The cloudes had in clypped [in Hazl. *E.P. Poetry* I. 238 y-clypped] the sunne of grace. **1549** *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 56 The soune is maid obscure til vs quhen it clips.

clip (klɪp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-6 clipp(e, 6 clyp, 6- clip. [f. CLIP *v.*[1]]

†**1.** An embrace. *Obs.*

[**1560** *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 180 Cards, dice, kiss, clip, and so forth.] **1581** SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 533 Not vsde to frozen clips. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 120 If her fond clip With loose embraces oft his Neck surround.

2. a. That which clips or clasps; an instrument or device which clasps or grips objects tightly and so holds them fast, e.g.

A grappling-iron; an appliance for suspending a pot, that has no bail, by its ears or cleats; in *Fishing*, a gaff or cleek (*Sc.*); in *Carriages*, the embracing-strap which connects the springs and axle; in *Farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of the toe of a horse-shoe, which clasps the front of the hoof; a spring-holder for letters or papers, etc.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 855 Athir [ship] othir festynyt with clippys keyn. **1559** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 183 In the kitchin.. three yron crookes.. thre paire of yron clippes. **1594** *Churchw. Acc. Shrewsbury Abbey* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Three clypes of iron for settynge to the newe pylpitt vjd. **1737** in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 52 (Jam.) May be your pot may need my clips. **1791-9** *Statist. Acc. Moray* VII. 557 (Jam.) Long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* 102 A clip.. is placed over the axletree, and secures it in the bed to which it is bolted, and is also used for other purposes. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* xxi, Clips are.. necessary on the shoes of all heavy horses. **1854** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 36 A spring clip for holding the objects under examination. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* v. (1873) 114 A landing-clip or gaff, such as is used in salmon-fishing, is useful. **1881** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clip*, a clamp of iron perforated at each end.. applied as a bandage to a weak or fractured part of an implement. **1888** W. RYE *Records, etc.* 13 Clips like music-books with springs at the back.. are better than a loose portfolio.

b. *Croquet.* A marker which may be clasped on a particular hoop to indicate it.

1872 R. PRIOR *Croquet* 49 Sets.. without a cross-bar to the pegs to fix a clip upon. **1875** J. HEATH *Croquet Player* 23 The best clips.. are made with a spring, so that the player has only to release his hold, and the clip, closing, fastens itself on the hoop.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. i. §13 Of every pair of Leaves, the half of one is reciprocally received between the two halfs of another, and may therefore be called the cleep. **1877** G. SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 Feb. 113 The peculiar clip which keeps the characters of a novel together.

d. A receptacle containing several cartridges held together at the base for insertion bodily into the magazine of a repeating fire-arm.

1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* vii. 146 The clip containing the cartridges for the Mauser rifle holds five rounds. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 651/2 The clip, employed in the Mannlicher system, is used with a magazine with parallel walls. *Ibid.* 654/1 The loading by clip. **1966** D. F. GALOUYE *Lost Perception* iii. 30 The rifle discharged an entire clip.

e. A piece of jewellery that is fastened by a clip; *spec.*, an earring.

1937 C. BEATON *Diary* 3 June in *Wand. Years* (1961) 310 Wallis, wearing a black dress and her huge diamond pear clips. **1940** N. MITFORD *Pigeon Pie* i. 9 Mrs. Holst.. only has the mingiest little diamond clip you ever saw. **1950** 'J. GUTHRIE' *Is this what I Wanted?* vii. 110 Pearl clips set off the ears, which were her most delicate feature. **1950** A. WILSON *Such Darling Dodos* 114 Mummy was wearing her black costume with the diamond shoulder clip.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, with the sense 'that has, or acts as, a clip'; as in **clip-drum**, **-lens**, **-washer**; **clipboard**, a tablet of wood or other material bearing a spring-clip at one end for holding papers, etc.; **clip-chair**, a chair used on some railways to secure the rail to a metallic sleeper; **clip-hook**, a hook closing with a clip or spring (cf. CLIPPER, CLEVIS[2] b); **clip-loader**, a clip-loading fire-arm; **clip-loading** *vbl. sb.*, the loading of a repeating fire-arm with cartridges in a clip (see 2 d); **clip-plate**, the axle-hand of a wheel.

1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 380/1 The '*clip' boards for patience and bridge... This board is fitted with nickel clamps on each side to keep it perfectly rigid. **1921** *Instructions for Aerological Observers* (U.S. Weather Bureau) 88 A simple apparatus which has proved to be both accurate and speedy is constructed as follows: It consists of an 11 × 13 inch clip board, upon which is mounted a celluloid or hard bristol-board backing. **1959** M. BRADBURY *Eating People is Wrong* ii. 66 Treece found the driving test office and went in to look for the examiner. He.. was clutching a clipboard. *a* **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., The *clip chair is of horse-shoe shape, one side forming a hook about 2 1/4" wide, and the other side is like one jaw of an ordinary railway chair for taking a wooden railway key. **1861** *Times* 11 July, A simple.. eight-horse engine.. stationed at one corner of a field, with a *clip drum on a separate pair of carriage wheels placed beside. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 129 *Clipp hooks for the tack to hook to. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* vi. 45 This *clip-lens is.. better than a watch-maker's eye-glass. **1901** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Apr. 285/1 The most perfect *clip-loader so far produced. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 4/3 The weapon to be adopted in the immediate future for the British Army.. must positively admit of *clip loading. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 654/2 A clip-loading repeating rifle. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 3 July, A 12-inch shell.. struck the 15-inch portion of the target.. damaging a *clipwasher, and breaking a 2 1/4-inch bolt.

clip (klɪp), *sb.*[2] [f. CLIP *v.*[2]]

1. *pl.* Shears (esp. for wool).

1681 *Inv.* in *Biggar & House of Fleming* (1862) 63 Ane pair of clipes 20/. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pair of clips, a graip, a flail. **1782** BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* vi, A bonnier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips.

2. a. That which is clipped or cut: a clipping.

1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby*, *Clip*, a short piece cut off; e.g. a pattern of cloth or calico.

b. *spec.* The whole quantity of wool shorn in any place, or in one season.

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Farmer A. had but a very moderate clip this year.' **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 94 The clip of 1827 is large. **1867** *Times* 18 Nov. 7/2 Every prospect of an abundant clip.

c. An extract from a motion picture.

1958 *Listener* 3 July 30/2 Film clips from Jose Ferrer's film 'Moulin Rouge'. **1959** H. NIELSEN *Fifth Caller* xii. 188 She stared at the blowup of an old newsreel clip.

3. An act of clipping or shearing.

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clip*, the act of shearing. **1885** *Birmghm. Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 Higher prices must naturally be expected between now and the next clip. *Mod. colloq.* I've just been having a clip at the barber's.

4. A smart blow, stroke, or 'cut'. Also *fig.*

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvi, The master fires.. and hits the cat a clip on the neck. **1837-40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 89 He made a pull at the old fashioned sword.. and drawin it out he made a clip at him. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Clip*, a blow or stroke. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Clip*, a blow or stroke with the hand; as 'He hit him a clip'. **1869** MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xx. 243 When you didn't mind, I hit you a good clip. **1886** J. C. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* Jan. XXXI. 426/1 I'm a great mind to hit him a clip jest to show you how he can go on. **1913** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* xvii. 568 Robert.. wasn't a smidgin behind, for every clip he had the answer ready.

5. A (specified) rate of speed; a rapid pace or motion. *colloq.*

a **1867** H. WOODRUFF *Trotting Horse* (1868) vi. 79 It is believed that he can go a four-minute clip. **1877** E. PEACOCK *Gloss. Manley* 61/2 We are goin' wi' a clip now. **1893** *Field* 25 Feb. 295/3 In three days I could drive him any 'clip' I chose by just talking to him. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 6/3 As *Shamrock* returned the wind increased and the challenger with a magnificent burst of speed travelled at a 12-knot clip. **1941** H. MACINNES *Above Suspicion* xv. 150 God, that dog can keep up a terrific clip. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* 26 Mar. III. 10/1 Romance and marriage among corporations is rolling along at a torrid pace... The brisk clip continues this year.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **clip-mark** sb.; **clip-marked**, **-winged** adjs.; **clip-collector**, one who collects for customers newspaper cuttings upon any special subject; **clip-house**, a clipping-house (q.v.); **clip-shears** (*Sc. dial.*), an earwig.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/1 Messrs. Curteis, the clip collectors. **1567** *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 45 (Jam.) That *clip-houssis [ed. 1597, §19 clipping-houses] be maid within evyry burcht quhair neid requiris. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/8 A *clip Mark N.A. on each side her Rump. **1683** *Ibid.* No. 1859/8 A brown Gelding..*Clip-marked with I.D. upon both his Buttocks. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 152 A *clip-wing'd Griffin, and a moulten Rauen.

†**clip**, *a. Obs.* [Possibly related to CLIP *v.*[2] (Cf. *clean and clink* = 'completely', in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887.)] In the phrase **clip and clean** = EFris. *klip un klâr* (see Doornkaat-Koolman II. 267), with the somewhat vaguely defined sense of 'Trim, ship-shape, in proper order, ready'.

1710 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 75 Take the first, second, or third Quils in the Wing of a Goose or Raven (those that are round, clip and clean, are the best).

clip-a-clap, **clip-clop.** Imitations of sounds of alternating rhythm.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvii. 169 Thy slippers make a clip-a-clap. **1884** ANSTEY *Giant's Robe* xxxix, From the streets below came up the constant roll of wheels and clip-clop of hoofs from passing broughams.

Hence **clip-clop** *v. intr.*, (esp. of hoofs) to make such a sound; occas. *trans.*

1927 H. V. MORTON *In Search of England* iii. 57 The fishermen clip-clopped over the stones in thigh boots. *Ibid.* v. 93 The donkeys.. clip-clop up the cobbles. **1947** K. CAMERON *Sound & Documentary Film* i. 10 The characteristic sound of hooves of dray horses clip-clopping along the cobbled street. *a* **1948** D. WELCH *Voice through Cloud* (1950) xxii. 179 [Matron] clip-clopped away, complaining to herself. **1963** R. H. MORRIESON *Scarecrow* (1964) i. 2 In our little town a horse would clip-clop along.. the main street at noonday. **1978** *N.Y. Times* 30 Mar. C16/2 Slamming a.. door, clipclopping coconut shells and shuffling shoes.

clipe, var. CLYPE *v.*

cliper, occ. ME. spelling of *sliper*, slippery.

clip-joint ('klɪpdʒɔɪnt). *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). [f. CLIP *v.*[2] 9 + JOINT *sb.* 14.] A club, bar, etc., charging exorbitant prices (see quot. 1964). Also *transf.*

1933 S. WALKER *Night Club Era* 218 The worst creature, of all the army of parasites who carried on their trade along Broadway during the speakeasy period, was the proprietor of the 'clip joint'... The clip joint preys on the New Yorker and the out of town sport alike. **1940** J. E. GLOAG *Unwilling Adv.* xxv. 180 Clip joints,.. places where a lot of dough is lifted off you if you don't zip down your pockets. **1952** *New Yorker* 6 Dec. 56/2 A real-estate clip joint called the Charpon Land Syndicate. *a* **1953** DYLAN THOMAS *Quite early one Morning* (1954) 39 A raid by the vice-squad on a clip-joint for retired rod-men. **1957** E. HYAMS *Into Dream* 44 'How do you like the lycée?' 'Frankly, it's pretty awful really, sir. A sort of scholastic clip-joint.' **1964** *Daily Tel.* 11 June 1/8 The 'clip joints' specialise in luring customers inside, by means of attractive showcards and insistent 'hostesses', and then fleecing them.

clip-on ('klɪpɒn). *a.* [f. CLIP *v.*[1] + ON *adv.*] That is attached or fitted into position by means of a clip. Also *fig.*

1909 *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 478/1 A spring clip-on handle is provided, gripping the top and bottom edges of the opened tin, so that it is converted into a mug. **1958** M. L. HALL et al. *Newnes Complete Amat. Photogr.* 97 Usually filters are attached to the lens by means of screw-in or clip-on mounts. **1958** *Listener* 13 Nov. 775/2 'Justice' is simply a clip-on accessory to Olivaw, like a radio on a car. **1966** J. S. COX *Dict. Hairdressing*, *Clip-on headband*, a semi-circular resilient decorated headband of metal or plastic, which clips over the top or front of the head.

clippable ('klɪpəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLIP *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Suitable for clipping, ready to be clipped.

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 29 Aug., A half column of short paragraphs wherein we can find nothing clippable. **1893** G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* i. 5 The yew hedges which I planted are fast becoming clippable.

clipped, clipt (klɪpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLIP *v.*[2] + -ED.] Cut as with shears or scissors, cut short, *spec.* having the hair or wool shorn, etc. Also of speech: (*a*) mumbled or indistinct (see CLIP *v.*[2] 5 b); (*b*) pronounced quickly, distinctly, and without drawling.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clippyd, *Intonsus*. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 4 This clipped maner of speeche. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen or strayed.. a Black Mare.. a clipp'd mark on both Buttocks. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 346 If the Mint should Coin clip'd Money. **1788** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 71 Straight alleys and clipped hedges. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 253 A clipt French puppy. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 Jeremy Taylor.. compels his clipped fancy to the conventual discipline of prose. **1931** T. H. PEAR *Voice & Personality* 30 A crisp, concise and close-clipped pronunciation. **1946** R. LEHMANN *Gipsy's Baby* 115 John's voice came through, more than usually clipped. **1959** *Listener* 2 July 12/2 It is a tone that can only be described (nonsensically) as 'toneless', very flat, completely unemotional, casual and clipped.

clipper ('klɪpə(r)), *sb.*[1] [f. CLIP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. a. One who clips; *spec.* a sheep-shearer.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 7 As a lomb bifore the clippere itself he shal become doumb. **1567** *Act 1 Jas. VI* (1597) §19 The clipper [of false money] to haue ane penny of ilk pound. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 21 An ordinary clipper will.. clippe threescore, or threescore and tenne, sheepe in a day. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Conclus., Clippers of Regal Power, and shavers of the Laws. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 149 Platers, riveters, drillers, clippers.

†**b.** A hair-dresser or barber. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppare, *tonsor*, *tonsatrix*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clipper, *tonsor*.

2. *spec.* **a.** One who clips coin; cf. CLIP *v.*[2] 4.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 176 Fals money makers and clepars of money. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 246 It is no English Treason to cut French Crownes, and to morrow the King himselfe will be a Clipper. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 93 Whilst clipp'd Money passes, Clippers will certainly be at Work. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 404 Five persons.. were carried.. to York Castle, on suspicion of being clippers and coiners. **1884** A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* 105 Three other clippers.. were found to be in possession of £400 in clippings.

b. *fig.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 90 Speak truth.. and shame the Divell; for he is the old Clipper of speaches. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Utterers of forged tales, coiners of scandal, and clippers of reputation.

3. That which clips, applied to various clipping or cutting instruments, e.g. a reaping or pruning hook, and in *pl.* scissors, shears, etc. (see quots.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxiii. 436 A yellowe flower.. in the midle whereof ye may see a thing like to a little clipper. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clipper*.. a machine for clipping hair.. especially used for horses. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clippers*, scissors. **1884** Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 148 The women.. clipped them [the sheep].. with huge scissors or clippers.

4. One who or that which clips, moves swiftly, or scuds along; (cf. CLIP *v.*[2] 7). **a.** A swift horse. (Sometimes more indefinitely, as in c.)

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xcii, Away she gallops.. faster than Turpin's ride to York, On Bess, that notable clipper. **1856** WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iv, What a clipper that

off-horse is! **1887** H. SMART *Cleverly Won* v. 38 No one will ever know what a clipper she is till they see her over a steeplechase course.

b. A fast-sailing vessel; one with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts raking aft: 'formerly chiefly applied to the sharp-built raking schooners of America, and latterly to Australian passenger-ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, She must be a clipper as catches us! **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (L.), *Clipper*.. a sharp-built vessel whereof the stem and stern-post, especially the former, have a great rake.. This kind of bow is termed a *clipper* bow, and a vessel so built a *clipper*, or clipper-built vessel. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* VIII. ix. II. 407 Aberdeen clippers became famous. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 223/1 The first clipper.. was the *Rainbow*.. built about the year 1843.. for the China trade.

c. *slang.* Applied in praise to a person or thing excellent or first-rate of its kind. Cf. CLIPPING *ppl. a.*[2] c.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvi. (1853) 125, I never saw your equal [Beck], and I've met with some clippers in my time. **1854** —— *Newcomes* I. 124 Wasn't Reynolds a clipper! .. And wasn't Rubens a brick? **1873** *Slang Dict., Clipper*.. applied.. as a term of encomium to a handsome woman.. Anything showy or first-rate. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clipper*, a clever person. 'A clipper at talking.'

d. An aerial vessel; an aircraft, or flying-boat, esp. one used for trans-oceanic flights (also used with capital initial as a trade-name in this sense).

1887 tr. *J. Verne's Clipper of the Clouds* vii. 67 The Albatross might be called a clipper with thirty-seven masts. **1914** HAMEL & TURNER *Flying* vii. 134 Down from our Clipper of the Clouds we get. **1933** *Flight* 19 Jan. 51 America's New 'Clippers'.. are being constructed for Pan-American Airways. **1936** *Meccano Mag.* Aug. 432 Flying Giant Clippers of the Air... The 'China Clipper' climbing above San Francisco Bay at the beginning of her flight to China. **1951** A. CHRISTIE *They came to Baghdad* iii. 29 Will you be returning to New York.. by the clipper?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) **clipper-bow, -builder, -built**; also **clipper-ship** = CLIPPER 4 b; **clipper-sled**, a sledge built for rapid travelling.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Superbly modelled craft, whose lines would have made the old Baltimore *clipper-builders green with envy. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 A small, *clipper-built brig. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Clipper, Clipper-built*, Sharp and fast; low in the water; rakish. **1853** *Ann. Reg.* 130 These fast vessels have received the name of '*clipper-ships'. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. §817 It is these winds and waves which.. have enabled the modern clipper-ship to attain a speed.. at first.. considered fabulous. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large.. sled.. twice as wide and twice as long as your *clipper-sled.

clipper ('klɪpə(r)), *sb.*[2] [f. CLIP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] He who or that which clips or clasps; in *pl.* = *cliphook*, in CLIP *sb.*[1] 3.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & D.* 15 *Clippers*, the hook used, in sinking, to attach the rope to the corf, when.. required to be sent to the surface, or down the pit.

clipper, *v. U.S. colloq.* Also Clipper. [f. CLIPPER *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To send by clipper (see CLIPPER *sb.*[1]). **b.** *intr.* To travel by clipper.

1941 *Time* (Air Exp. Ed.) 8 Sept. 23/1 The first copy of his latest book was Clippered to *Time*. *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 36/3 Manila doctors Clipper X-ray films to U.S. specialists. **1941** *Collier's* 20 Dec. 52/1 Wang and I clippered over [to Hawaii] to handle it ourselves. **1942** O. NASH *Good Intentions* 93 Yon titled refugee Whose dollars Clippered here with he.

clipper-clapper, *a.* [f. CLIPPER + CLAPPER; the effect of reduplication becoming an accessory to the combined senses.] Of the nature of a clapper that goes quickly.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 38 Half a thousand little clipper-clapper tongues.

clippety-clop ('klɪpətɪ'klɒp). Also clippety-clip, clippity-clop. [Imitative.] The sound made by a horse's hoofs, or a noise resembling this.

1928 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 17 Aug. 134/3 An' he could pick 'em up in th' owd days. Clippety-clop! Clippety-clop! **1929** H. V. MORTON *In Search of Scotland* iv. 102, I could.. hear.. the clippity-clop of cab horses in the Strand. **1954** J. R. R. TOLKIEN *Fellowship of Ring* I. xii. 221 The sound of hoofs drew nearer. They were going fast, with a light *clippety-clippety-clip*. *Ibid.*, *Clippety-clip* came the quick trotting feet.

clippie, clippy ('klɪpɪ). *colloq.* [f. CLIP *v.*[2] (with allusion to the clipping of tickets) + -IE, -Y[6].] A bus-conductress.

1941 *New Statesman* 30 Aug. 218/3 *Clippy*, bus conductress. **1946** *News Chron.* 27 Feb., London's 26,000 busmen and clippies are seriously perturbed at the bad name they are getting with the travelling public. **1959** GRAY USHER *Death in Bag* i. 6 An ex-clippie on a local bus.

clipping ('klɪpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CLIP *v.* + -ING[1].] Clasping, embracing.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohtes.. eggeð þe to brudlac & to weres cluppinge. **1382** WYCLIF *Eccl.* iii. 5 Time of clipping and time to ben maad aferr fro clippingus. **1434** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 102 A ryng.. with clippyng of ij handes, siluir & gilt. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Embrassement*, a colling, a clipping. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 104 Kissing and clipping. **1862** SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* v. ii, Is this a time for clippings and embracings?

clipping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CLIP *v.*[2]] **1.** The action of cutting with (or as with) shears or scissors.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppynge, *tonsura*. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 164 The Jewis.. were also accused of clipping of money. **1560** *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xvi. (1836) 82 The clipping of their crownes. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, Which made his eares quake for feare of clipping. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 160 The silver coin of this kingdom was miserably debased by clipping. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 160 Successive clippings away of the Supreme Authority. **1885** SAUNDERS in *Academy* 21 Nov. 337/2 Clipping [of horses].. was only introduced from the Continent about 1825.

2. a. The product of this action, a small piece clipped off, a cutting, paring, shaving; a shred of cloth, a portion pared from a coin, etc.

1461-83 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 71 His parte of the clippinges and fees. **1579** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 The voutesafynge me by the next carrier.. the clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/4 Convicted of having Clippings and Clipping-Tools found in his House. **1866** *Reader* 28 July 684 His clippings from popular writers. **1884** [See CLIPPER *sb.*[1] 2]. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 21 Oct. 5/6 The tin clippings are wastefully thrown into the river.

b. A press cutting (cf. CUTTING *vbl. sb.* 4 b). orig. *U.S.*

1857 N. W. T. ROOT *School Amusements* 207 Every day there are brought in the clippings, and cuttings of all the boys, from home papers. **1903** [see PRESS *sb.*[1] 17 b]. **1935** *Punch* 27 Mar. 338/1 So many diverse expressions of opinion, so many clippings from newspaper articles.. have been sent to this office.

c. The shortening of a word, etc.; also, the resulting shortened form.

1933 PARTRIDGE *Slang To-day & Yesterday* I. iii. 27 Slang delights to curtail (clip, abbreviate, shorten) words... Many such clippings have passed into standard English, as with *cab* for cabriolet, *'bus* for omnibus. **1948** N. GRAY in *Papers Brit. Sch. Rome* XVI. 87 The clipping of the enclitic *que* becomes common for the first time. **1965** *English Studies* XLVI. 474 'Tab' as a clipping from tabloid.

3. *Comb.* **clipping agency** or **bureau** *U.S.*, an organization which supplies clippings from newspapers, etc.; a press-cutting agency; †**clipping-house**, (*a*) a barber's-shop; (*b*) a house in which false coin was destroyed by being clipped; **clipping-shears** (see quot.); **clipping-time**, (*a*) the time of sheep-shearing; (*b*) *Sc.*, the nick of time.

1938 S. V. BENÉT *Thirteen O'Clock* 81 If I could get hold of her *clipping-agency, there'd be blood on the moon. **1910** *Sat. Even. Post* 30 July 6/2 The latter has been posted on Antioch affairs by the girl who runs the *clipping bureau. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 A *Clippynge howse, *tonsorium*. **1567** *Act 1 Jas. VI* (1597) § 19 Ordanes the Provest and Baillies.. to make sufficient clipping houses. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Clipping-shears*, shears for clipping horses, having a guard which gages the length of hair. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1740 Laban ferde to nimen kep, In *clipping time to hise sep. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 From lambinge time.. till clippinge time, which is aboute midsummer, they are called gimmer lambes. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, I wad likeit weel, just to hae come in at the clipping-time, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. **1800** WORDSW. *Michael* 174 That large old oak.. Chosen for the shearer's covert from the sun, Thence.. call'd The *'Clipping Tree'.

clipping ('klɪpɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CLIP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Clasping, embracing.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 He.. runnes, and takes her in his clipping armes. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem. 171 Let others sing.. of clipping loues.

clipping ('klɪpɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CLIP *v.*[2]] **a.** That clips, or cuts with shears; that flies or moves fast.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. ii. (1718) 194 The pinions of a clipping dove. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* ix, I only wish I had the command of a clipping privateer. **1876** BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 151 With clipping tongue.

b. Of pace: fast, 'rattling'. *colloq.*

1845 *Punch* Sept. 122/1 When we do walk in our slumbers, we walk a clipping pace. **1896** *B'ham Daily Gaz.* 2 Sept. (E.D.D.), [The fox] ran at a clipping pace.

c. *slang.* Excellent, first-rate.

1848 A. H. CLOUGH *Bothie* 22 At Castleton, high in Braemar, were the *clippingest* places for bathing. **1861** THACKERAY *Philip* iv, What clipping girls there were in that barouche. **1873** *Slang Dict., Clipping*, excellent, very good.

Hence '**clippingly** *adv.*, in a clipping manner.

1849 LYTTON *Arthur* VI. xxxiii, It was sublime to see Such polished sheers go clippingly. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* iii. 38 His cognomen.. was Jack Ketch; a nickname he pronounced so clippingly that it sounded not unlike his real one.

clippy: see CLIPPIE.

†**clips(e**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 clipes, 4 clepys, 4-6 clips, clyps(e, 4-7 clipse, 5-6 clyppyce, -us, -es, 5-6 clippis, -ys, 6 clipps. An aphetic form of ECLIPSE *sb.*, formerly common.

[So EFris. *klips* and *klip* sb.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16814 (Cott.) þe clipes [*Gött.* esclepis] in son & moyne. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 135 þis clips þat closeth now þe sonne. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 2052 þe son of heuen Lost hase is clarite & hys clepys sufers. **1558** PHAËR *Æneid* III. G j, Coribantes beat their brasse the moone from clips to cure. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. I. 80 He would tell us.. the Clipse of the Sun and the Moon.

†**clips(e**, *v. Obs.* Aphetic form of ECLIPSE *v.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), þe mone lackeþ here ly3te and is clipsid [**1495** clypsyd, **1535** eclypsed]. **1581** T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 197 The sonne.. Whose clipsed light, hath turnde our shyne to shade.

Clipsham ('klɪpʃəm). The name of a town in Rutland, used to designate limestone quarried there and used for building.

1877 *New Schools Delegacy, Oxford, 1875: Minute Bk.* 13 Oct. (MS.), Mr. Estcourt was willing to execute the building in Clipsham stone. **1882** *Times* 2 June 4/3 The stone finally chosen for use at the New Schools comes from Clipsham in Rutland... Clipsham stone was hardly known beyond its own neighbourhood. **1958** *Listener* 19 June 1003/1 On either side are brown clipsham stone buildings. **1960** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 435/1 Portland Stone (Shelly Whitbed) was used instead, in order to conserve the limited supplies of Clipsham.

†'**clipsi**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *clips*, ECLIPSE + -Y[1].] Under eclipse, dark.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5352 Love.. Now is faire, and now obscure, Now bright, now clipsi of manere.

clipsome ('klɪpsəm), *a. rare.* [f. CLIP *v.* + -SOME.] Fit to be clasped or embraced.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 10 A clipsome waist. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 722 It may be said of them, 'with their clipsome waists', that they belong to the Cockney school.

'**clipster**. *nonce-wd.* A female clipper.

1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* II. xvii. 96 She does not clip, you say? What's braver, If not a clipster, she's a shaver.

clipt: see CLIPPED, *ppl. a.*

†'**cliptic**. *Obs.* Aphetic form of ECLIPTIC.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, He meueth under the clyptik lyne. —— *Bochas* II. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Their fame is shrouded under ye cliptike line.

clique (kli:k), *sb.* Also 9 clicque, CLICK *sb.*[3] [recent a. F. *clique*, not in Cotgr., but quoted by Littré of 15th c. in sense 'noise, clicking sound', f. *cliquer* to click, clack, clap. Littré says that in the modern sense it is originally the same as *claque* band of claqueurs. (This word has no derivative in French; in English it has originated many.)]

1. a. A small and exclusive party or set, a narrow coterie or circle: a term of reproach or contempt, applied generally to such as are considered to associate for unworthy or selfish ends, or to small and select bodies who arrogate supreme authority in matters of social status, literature, etc.

1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 30 And from the black art of selling bear-skins arrived to be one of the Clicque. **1833** COLERIDGE *Lett.* 8 July, I don't call the London exclusive clique the best English society. **1833** LYTTON *Eng. & English* II. i. (1840) 253. **1855** O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 225 Choose well your set; our feeble nature seeks The aid of Clubs, the countenance of Cliques. **1862** SHIRLEY *Nugæ Criticæ* 478 The sectarianism of a religious clique.

b. *Comb.*, as *clique-securing.*

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 137 The vicious and clique-securing device of one-third going out each year.

2. A business 'ring'. *U.S.*

1855 *N.Y. Herald* 5 Dec. 3/5 Thousands of shares are held by a small clique of speculators. **1877** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Clique*, a combination of stock-brokers or capitalists, for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the price of stocks, in order to break down the market. **1901** MERWIN & WEBSTER *Calumet 'K'* xv. 285 The clique of speculators who held the floor were buying, buying, buying.

Hence '**cliquedom**, cliquish influence or power. '**cliqueless** *a.*, without or not belonging to a clique. '**cliquery**, the action or conduct of a clique. **cliquo'mania**, **cliquo'maniac** (see quot.).

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 73/1 Cliquerie, in all its lurking places, was subsidized. *a* **1873** LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* VIII. v. (Hoppe), Heaping additional scorn upon all who are cliqueless. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 330 The small States are the haunts of egoism and cliquedom. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 171 This cliquomania—this notion that a band of fiendish brethren were leagued against him. *Ibid.* 171/2 The cliquomaniac will sometimes gravely inform his confidant of the exact names of the members of the clique.

clique, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] To combine in, or act as, a clique. Hence, **cliqued** (kli:kt), *ppl. a.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 He.. rose from the position of a mere woodcarving workman, and was not a little cliqued against by the regular students. **1885** *Graceville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 6/3 Indian corn has been higher, under cliqued holding of light stocks.

cliquet, obs. form of CLICKET.

cliquish ('kli:kɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Savouring of a clique or cliques.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* Introd. 7 To be Denominational is, in my opinion, to be cliquish instead of brotherly. **188.** *Countries of World* (Cassell) IV. 32 The.. English community hangs together after a cliquish fashion.

Hence, **cliquishness**.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 730 With all the offensive cliqueishness of Holland House. **1869** *Spectator* 3 July 779 Dissatisfied with.. the cliquishness of the ruling power, [they] have retired from the club.

cliquism ('kli:kɪz(ə)m). Also cliqueism. [f. CLIQUE *sb.* + -ISM.] The spirit, principles, and

methods, of a clique; party exclusiveness, cliquishness.

1852 W. WILKS *Hist. Half Cent.* 264 The corporations, in which the rancour of sectarian exclusiveness was added to the corruption of official cliqueism. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 678 The smaller the cliques the more rigid the cliquism. **1884** A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* v. 140 British India is a network of cliquism and favoritism.

cliquy, -ey ('kli:kɪ), *a.* [f. CLIQUE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of the nature of, or characterized by cliques.

1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 115 The priests are .. clique-y. **1871** F. GALE *Echoes Cricket Fields* vii. 39 Perhaps the perpetuity of these matches made the University Elevens rather cliquy. **1876** *World* V. No. 110. 20 That Cowes is not what it used to be; that it is becoming so 'cliquey'. **1881** ETHEL COXON *Basil P.* I. 199 Artistic and literary society of the more 'cliquey' nature. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/1 Club committees, which are usually the cliquiest of cliques.

Hence **cliquiness** ('kli:kɪnɪs), cliquy character.

1927 BELLOC *Hist. Eng.* II. 282 The capriciousness with which the thing was done, and the cliquiness of it.

clish-clash ('klɪʃˌklæʃ). [A reduplicate formation from CLASH *v.*, capable of being used for various parts of speech.]

1. The reciprocal or alternate clash of weapons, hence *to go clish-clash.* Also in extended use.

1597 BRETON *Miseries Mavillia* ii, The Speares flew in pieces, then went the Swordes 'clish clash'. **1610** *Mirr. Mag.* 481 (R.) The drums went downe—dun downe, the fluits fit fite, fit fite, The weapons clish-clash. **1872** H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 343 Everything goes clish-clash, clish-clash. We are tossed about in the world like a skiff on the waves of the sea. **1941** M. TREADGOLD *We couldn't leave Dinah* vii. 121 The clish-clash of aluminium that resounded from the one basket.

2. *Sc.* Idle gossip, scandal. Also *attrib.*

1807-17 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 68 Sic clish-clash cracks. **1808-79** in JAMIESON.

clish-ma-claver (klɪʃmə'kleɪvə(r)), *sb. Sc.* [formed app. with allusion to *clish-clash* and *claver*, with echoic associations.] Gossip, foolish talk.

1728 RAMSAY *Advice to Mr. —— on Marriage*, This method's ever thought the braver Than either cuffs, or clish-ma-claver. **1794** BURNS *Let. G. Thomson* 19 Oct., Don't..have any clishmaclaiver about it among our acquaintances. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 262 Her clishmaclavers about the Forty five.

Hence **clish-ma-claver** *v.*, to gossip.

1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 109 (Jam.) To keep me clish-ma-clavering when I should be taking my pick.

clister, var. of CLYSTER.

clit (klɪt), *a.* [possibly orig. = *cliht*, pa. pple. of CLITCH, in senses 4–6]. Close.

†**a.** of the atmosphere. *Obs.*

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* ii, The dayes more darkishe are, More shorte, colde, moyste, and stormy cloudy clit.

b. *dial.* of unleavened or doughy bread, of soil that wants loosening.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be clit. **1864** E. CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Clit*, close, heavy; applied to bread which has not heaved with the yeast. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clit*, applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy or heavy, also to soil when..caked and adhesive through rain.

clit-bur. [f. CLITE + BUR: cf. CLOT-BUR.]

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Clit-Bur*, a common name for the *Arctium Lappa.* [Not in Britten & H.]

clitch (klɪtʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 clycc(e)an, 4–5 clycchen, 5 clicche(n, 6– clitch. *Pa. t.* (1 clyhte), 4 clihte, 5 clyghte, 6 clitched. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeclyht, -cliht, 4–5 cliht, yclɪȝt, (?) cleȝt, 5 iclɪȝt, clyght, (-ed), 6 clight(e. [OE. *clycc(e)an* corresponds to an OTeut. type **klukjan.* For ulterior etymology, see CLUTCH.]

†**1.** *trans.* To crook or bend; to incurve (the fingers), close (the hand), clench (the fist). *Obs.*

c **1025** *Liber Scintillarum* 99 Na sy astreht hand þin to nimene, heo sy to syllene geclíht. *c* **1050** *Indicia Monast.* in *Techmer's Zeitschr.* II. 128 Clyce þine fingras, swilce þu blæchorn niman wille. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The honde hyghte Palma whan the fyngres ben streyghte out and fyste whan they ben clyghte in [*Bod. MS.* iclɪȝte]. *Ibid.* VII. lvi. 270 Ciragra..in the hondes ..maketh theym drye and clyghted [*Bodl. MS.* yclɪȝt] and closyd and vnmyghty to be openyd. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 119 b, The fiste..because the fingers be clighte in. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 145 He.. clitched his fist, turned his head, gnashed wᵗ his teeth.

†**2.** *intr.* To crook, bend a joint, crouch. *Obs.*

? *a* **1300** *O.E. Legends* (Horstm. 1875) 192 (Mätz.) Upe here ton heo seten iclɪȝt. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 120 The fyngres þat freo beo to folden and to clycchen.

†**3.** *trans.* To seize and pull in as with a claw or crook, to CLEEK. *Obs.*

a **1400** *Mary & Cross* 427 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Mony folk into helle he clihte.

b. To take up (water, etc.) with a shallow vessel. Cf. CLEACH.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 4 He hath an earthen pot wherewith to clitch up water out of the..river.

4. To hold tightly in a clutch or grasp.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1655 þat watz cleȝt clos in his hert. ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 115 A yonge childe in her armes clighte. *Ibid.* (1847) II. 186 In covetousnes my harte was clighte. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clitch*, to clutch, to grasp tightly.

5. To make fast, to fasten; in mod. dial. to stick (things) *to* or together.

a **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 858 A clyket hit [i.e. þe wyket] cleȝt clos hym byhynde. *a* **1400** *Mary & Cross* 410 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Cros, whon Crist on þe was cliht. **1863** *From a correspondent*, Used in the Western Counties..as "clitch these papers", i.e. gum them together. *A native of N. Devon* 'has heard an old woman, admiring a lady's riding, say "There! her looks as if her was clitched to her saddle!"'

6. *intr.* 'To stick, to adhere; to become glutinous or thick. *Devon*' (Halliw.).

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1692 Hit clyȝt togeder.

'clitching, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Crooking, bending (of a joint). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 In clytchynge and bendynge and stretchynge of membres. *Ibid.* XVIII. ix. 763 What fysshes do..wyth drawynge and clytchyng [*MS. Bodl.* clicchinge] of fynnes; and foules and birdes with clitchyng and spreding of wynges.

2. Making fast; sticking. *dial.*

clite (klaɪt). [A parallel form to CLETE, CLOTE. Cf. also OE. *clite*, expl. by Cockayne *Leechdoms*, as 'colts'-foot'.] †**1.** The burdock. ? *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herball, Supp. Table, Clite* is Lappa.

2. The Cleavers or Goose-grass.

1847-79 HALLIWELL, *Clite* (goosegrass), in use in Oxfordshire. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. County* 185 The clite grows with great rapidity, and climbs up into the hedge.

clitellar (klaɪ'tɛlə(r)), *a.* [f. CLITELL(UM + -AR¹.] Of or pertaining to the clitellum of earthworms.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 198 Capillaries penetrate between the clitellar glands, and are very numerous in the common Earthworm. **1963** R. P. DALES *Annclids* viii. 174 Pieces of clitellar epithelium of *Allolobophora.*

‖**clitellum** (klaɪ'tɛləm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. L. *clitell-æ*, a pack-saddle.] The raised band encircling the body of earth-worms towards the middle.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 196/1 s.v. *Lumbricus*, At the season of reproduction, the clitellum..becomes..a highly important agent. **1855** OWEN *Invertebr. An.* XII, Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments..is..the clitellum. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 225 The eggs..are laid in chitinous cocoons or cases..probably secreted by the clitella.

clithe. ? *Obs.* [OE. *clipae* Epinal Gl. = *clifae* Erf., *clibe* Corpus 'lappa': cf. next, and CLYDE. Related forms are Ger. *klette*, *klete.*]

1597 GERARDE *Herball, Supp. Table, Clithe* is the Burdocke.

clithers. Also 6 clitheren, 9 *dial.* clider, -s (klaɪdəz). [App. f. an OE. vb. *clíðan* (whence *æt clíðende* 'adhaerentem', in 9th c. Bede Glosses, Sweet O.E.T. 181) to stick. Cf. also OE. *cliðwyrt* 'glossed *Rubea minor*' (Cockayne, *Leechd.*).] Another name of the plant Clivers or Cleavers.

1597 GERARDE *Herball, Supp. Table of Eng. Names* (gathered [partly] from the mouthes of plaine and simple Countrie people) *Clitheren* is Goosegrass or Cliuers. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Clider*, goosegrass. *Var. dial.* **1853** MISS YONGE *Heir Redcl.* vii. (1874) 83 Disentangling some cliders from the silky curls of Bustle's ear. **1887** —— *Herb of the Field* 173 Cliders have a very minute white flower. **1880** *E. & W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Cliders..the rough bedstraw.

clitic ('klɪtɪk). *Gram.* [f. EN)CLITIC *a.* and *sb.*, PRO)CLITIC *a.* and *sb.*] An enclitic or proclitic (see quot. 1946). Also *attrib.*

1946 E. A. NIDA *Morphology* vii. 155 Many languages have elements that (1) combine phonologically with words with which they do not form morphological constructions, and (2) do not constitute derivational or inflectional formatives... The term 'clitics' may..be employed in this general meaning. *Ibid.*, The word *is* occurs in the following types of clitic forms: [iz] in *Bess's* (*going*) [etc.]. **1964** *Language* XL. 79 When BI occurs with the plural clitic -h it is reduced to a labial component of a complex phoneme.

‖**Clitocybe** (ˌklaɪtəʊ'saɪbɪ). *Bot.* [mod.L. (E. Fries *Systema Mycol.* (1821) I. 78), f. Gr. κλίτος slope + κύβη head.] A genus of white-spored agarics with the gills mostly decurrent. Hence clito'cybin(e) [a. F. *clitocybine* (Hollande 1945, in *Comptes Rendus* CCXXI. 361)], an antibiotic produced from a species of *Clitocybe.*

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 31 Clitocybe. **1946** *Rev. Appl. Mycology* XXV. 309 *Clitocybe candida*..yields an extract, clitocybin, which was experimentally shown to exert a bacteriostatic effect. **1949** H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* I. viii. 365 The active substance, named clitocybine, was extracted from the sporophores. **1953** J. RAMSBOTTOM *Mushrooms & Toadstools* vi. 52 Not all small white species of *Clitocybe* are poisonous.

clitoral ('klaɪtərəl), *a.* [f. CLITOR(IS + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the clitoris. So 'clitorally *adv.*

1946 S. LORAND *Technique Psychoanal. Therapy* v. 97 The theory that the clitoral sensations are primary and have to be transferred to the vagina cannot be substantiated. **1950** 'MEDICA' *Any Wife or Any Husband* iv. 62 The Substitution of Clitoral Orgasm... Women..who have vaginal anaesthesia may be..able freely to achieve an outside clitoral climax. **1953** A. ELLIS in Pillay & Ellis *Sex, Society & Individual* xix. 159 Some women may be clitorally insensitive. **1953** KINSEY et al. *Sex. Behav. Hum. Fem.* xiv. 578 The two labia minora unite to form a clitoral hood.

clitorial (klaɪ'tɔərɪəl), *a.* = prec.

1952 H. M. & A. STONE *Marriage Manual* (ed. 2) viii. 243 Sexual satisfaction only from clitorial stimulation. **1953** KINSEY et al. *Sex. Behav. Hum. Fem.* xiv. 580 Labial and clitorial stimulation.

clitoridectomy (ˌklaɪtərɪ'dɛktəmɪ). [f. Gr. κλιτοριδ-, CLITORIS + ἐκτομή excision.] Excision of the clitoris.

1866 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 672/1 The excision of the clitoris as a cure for hysteria... The author gave his reasons for believing that the operation of clitoridectomy will not prove of permanent value. **1908** H. JOHNSTON *Grenfell & Congo* II. xxv. 666 Circumcision in the males or clitoridectomy in the females. **1960** *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* III. 445/2 The so-called orificial surgeons performed clitoridectomy on thousands of children.

‖**clitoris** ('klaɪtərɪs). *Phys.* [a. Gr. κλειτορίς, perh. f. κλεί-ειν to shut.] A homologue of the male penis, present, as a rudimentary organ, in the females of many of the higher vertebrata.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 226 These Ligaments..do degenerate into a broad and sinewy slendernes..vppon which the Clitoris cleaueth and is tyed. *Ibid.* 238. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 216 Cutting the Clitoris..which is *revera* a little Yard. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 482/2 The clitoris is found in all the Carnivora. **1871** HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. An.* 111 In some few mammals (e.g. the *Lemuridæ*) the clitoris is traversed by a urethral canal.

'clitter ('klɪtə(r)), *sb. dial.* [cf. next word, and CLATTER *sb.*²] = CLATTER *sb.*²

1884 *Illust. Lond. News, Christm. No.* 23/2 They might have taken shelter among a 'clitter' of rocks somewhere.

2. *dial.* A flutter.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, I was all of a clitter.

clitter ('klɪtə(r)), *v.* [A parallel form to CLATTER expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind; cf. *chitter*, *chatter*, *jibber*, *jabber*, etc. Cf. also Ger. *klittern*, and its relations to *klattern.*]

†**1.** To chatter. *Obs.*

a **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute*, He prates and he patters He clytters and he clatters.

b. Said of a grasshopper or cicada: cf. CHITTER.

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, To Eng. Lady* 177, I lay aloof, With the cicala faintly clittering near.

2. To make a thin vibratory rattle; to cause to vibrate and rattle lightly. *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 487/1, I clytter, I make noyse, as harnesse or peuter dysshes..These peuter pottes clytter as moche as if they were of sylver. **1537** *Thersytes* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 Clytteringe and clatteringe there youre pottes with ale.

3. *dial.* To flutter.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Clittering its wings.

ˌclitter-'clatter, *sb.* [Reduplication of CLATTER.] Alternating repetition of clattering noise; garrulous talk, tittle-tattle.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 616 Was nevir sene sic wind and rane Nor of Schipmen sic clitter clatter. **1578** LUPTON *All for Money* (1851) 163 You may see, sir, olde women have much clitter clatter. **1697** W. CLELAND *Poems* 103 (Jam.) Shall all your while Be spent in idle clitter-clatter. **1722** RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 73. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/2 Touch a bag of bones and you are deafened by the clitter-clatter.

cliure, obs. form of CLEAVERS.

†**clive**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. yclive(n). [Identical in form with OE. *clifan* str. v. to stick, cling, CLEAVE; and both in form and sense with the corresp. ON. *klífa* str. v. to climb: cf. also MDu. *clîven* to cling and to climb. For earlier instances in the sense 'cling', see CLEAVE *v.*²] To climb.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Ypocrites sotyls þet sotilliche wylleþ heȝe cliue..hi byþ uol wexe and heȝe ycliue ine dyngnetes. *Ibid.* 127 Wyþ-oute þise uour uirtues non ne may cliue in-to þe helle of perfeccion. Vor huo þet wyle ȝuo heȝe clyue him behoueþ..þet he habbe prudence. [So frequent in *Ayenb.*]

clive: see CLIFF 1 β; also CLEAVE *v.*¹ and ².

†**'cliver**, *sb. Obs.* In 1 clifer, 3 cliver, -vre: see also CLEAFRE. [app. f. *clif-*, *klīþ-*, weak grade of *clifan*, *clifian*, to cleave, climb; cf. Grimm. V. 1025.] A claw, talon.

a **1000** *Gloss. Prudent.* (Recd.) 149 Clifra *ungularum. Ibid.* 150 C[l]ifras *ungulas. a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 78 Thu starest so thu wille abiten Al that thu mist mid clivre smiten. *Ibid.* 84 Mid thine clivres woldest me meshe. *Ibid.* 270 Gode clivers scharp and longe.

cliver, obs. form of CLEVER, CLEAVERS.

clivers, another form of CLEAVERS, the plant.

clives, -ies, clivvis, vars. of CLEVIS.

clivia ('klaɪvɪə). Also clivea. [mod.L. (J. Lindley 1828, in *Bot. Reg.* XIV. 1182), f. the name of Lady Charlotte *Clive* (d. 1866), who married the third Duke of Northumberland.] A plant of the genus of that name of African amaryllids with orange, red, or yellow flowers.

1828 *Bot. Reg.* XIV. 1128 (*heading*) Clivia nobilis. Scarlet Clivia. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 300/1 The *Clivias* consist of herbs with fasciculate fleshy roots. **1891** *Daily News* 11 Feb. 9/6 Messrs. Laing, of Forest Hill,

received a vote of thanks for their stand of clivias. **1961** *Amat. Gardening* 23 Sept. 27/2 A clivia is a fairly easy plant to grow.

†**'clivity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. the common element of *acclivity*, *declivity*: cf. L. *clīvus* slope, hill.] An inclination; an ascent or descent.
1846 WORCESTER cites Tanner.

'clivose, *a.* [ad. L. *clīvōsus* hilly, steep, f. L. *clīvus* slope, hill.] Full of hills, hilly, steep.
1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**'clivy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *clive*, obs. form of CLIFF.] By-form of CLIFFY.
1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The balstone on the grey doth chase and beate from cliuie rocks.

clo' (kləʊ), Shortening of CLOTHES *sb. pl.*, esp. in **old clo'** (see *old-clothes-man*, *-shop* s.v. OLD *a.* D. 4). Now *Hist.*
1844 *Punch* 22 June 261/1 The party that claim To take to themselves of Young England the name;.. It seems after all are the tribe of Old Clo! **1851** [see *old-clothes-shop* s.v. OLD *a.* D. 4]. **1874** L. TROUBRIDGE *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) 95 Any nice clo' make one feel a different person. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 417 Where's the Henry Nevil's sawbones and old clo? **1932** *Daily Express* 28 Jan. 15/3 *Cornhill*... here were a corn market and small shops inhabited by haberdashers and old clo' men. **1981** P. VAN GREENAWAY '*Cassandra*' *Bell* xiii. 161 The cry of an old clo' man gave reassurance that God was, after all, in his heaven.

‖**cloaca** (kləʊ'eɪkə). *Pl.* -æ. [L. *cloāca*, f. *cluĕre* to purge (Lewis and Short).]
1. An underground conduit for drainage, a common sewer.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cloaca* (Lat), the Channel or Sink of a Towne. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 598 The Thames, polluted with the filthy effusions of the cloacæ. **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 17 The gutter which communicates with the cloaca.
b. A privy or water-closet.
1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv, To every house.. a cloaca.
2. *Phys.* The common excrementory cavity at the end of the intestinal canal in birds, reptiles, most fishes, and the monotremate mammals.
1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 In birds the rectum at the termination of its canal forms an oval or elongated pouch ..and then expands into a cavity, which has been named cloaca. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys., Serpents* 79 The intestinal tube..passes backwards..to terminate in the cloaca. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 161 A hind-gut is continued..to open into a cavity common to the openings of the excretory and sexual systems—the cloaca.
3. *Path.* A passage for morbid matter.
1846 tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Surgery* 172 Across this shell [of bone] small holes are eaten, by which the matter escapes, and which are called cloacæ (Weidmann). **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 352 Canals leading from gangrenous cavities to the surface are called cloacæ.
4. *fig.* A receptacle of moral filth; cf. *sink*.
1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* IV. (1872) 139 That tremendous Cloaca of Pauperism. **1879** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 181 The Stock Exchange has been described..as the cloaca bearing with it all the refuse of mankind.

cloacal (kləʊ'eɪkəl), *a.* [ad. L. *cloācālis*, f. *cloāca*; see prec. and -AL^1.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a cloaca or sewer.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cloacal*, pertaining to such filth. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 91 The thousand cloacal pipes.. continually pouring out the abominations of the city.
b. *Phys.*
1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The intestine [of fishes].. proceeds..to terminate in a cloacal sac. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 146 The brain of the Cloacal Animals has remained at a much lower stage of development.
Also (chiefly nonce-wds.) **cloacaline**, **cloacean**, **cloacinal**, **cloacinean** *adjs.* = prec.
1814 *Reprint Harington's Metam.* Title-p., The Metamorphosis of Ajax; a Cloacinean Satire. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 379 Infected backyard and cloacean staircase. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 28 We, sir, dedicate genius to the cloacaline floods. **1887** J. M. WILSON *Ess. & Addr.* 61 This cloacinal region of morals.

cloak (kləʊk), *sb.* Forms: 3–9 cloke, (5–6 clooke, 6 clocke, *Sc.* cloik, 6–7 clok, 7 cloack), 6–7 cloake, 6– cloak. [a. OF. *cloke* (13th c. in Littré), *cloque*, *cloche*:—med.L. *cloca*, *clocca*, cape worn by horsemen and travellers, the same word as *cloke*, *cloche*, bell, so called from its shape. *Cloak* is thus a doublet of CLOCK.]
1. A loose outer garment worn by both sexes over their other clothes.
c **1275** LAY. 13098 Vortiger..nam one cloke [*c* **1205** cape] of his one cnihte. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 294 Shal no seriaunt..were..no pelure in his cloke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clooke, *armilausa*. **1462** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 150 My lordys tawny cloke lynyd wyth velvet. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 [He] gart cloikis mak, and sindrie thairin cled. **1554–9** *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12 Thy clocke ys clute withe jaggis. **1612** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 12 My Russett ryding clok. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶7 He grew peevish and silent, wrapped his cloke about him. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 17 A stranger, who assumed..the cloak of a Cynic philosopher. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. l, Subtle poinards, wrapt beneath the cloke. **1830** CARLYLE in Froude *Life* II. 127 The fairest cloak has its wrong side.
†**2.** a. An academical or clerical gown; particularly the Geneva gown. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1641 *Curates Conf.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 375, I bought one new cloke [= curate's gown] in six years. **1727** DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord.
†**b.** Hence *contemptuously* for: A Presbyterian or Independent minister; puritanism. *Obs.*
1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 83 Where a dozen Schismaticks and two or three cloaks represented a whole County. **1663** *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 172 Which happen'd when Cloak was commander-in-chief.
3. a. *fig.* That which covers over and conceals; a pretext, pretence, outward show.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Vnder the cloke of ypocrisy. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 75, I haue nights cloake to hide me from their eyes. **1611** BIBLE *1 Pet.* ii. 16 Not vsing your libertie for a cloake of maliciousnesse. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶6 Those Persons, who had made Religion a Cloke to so many Villanies. **1799** SOUTHEY *St. Gualberto* 14 Humility is made the cloak of pride. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 15 Under the cloak of folly, good service has been rendered.
b. A cloak-like covering.
1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 Tucking up..the ground under a cloak of snow.
4. The MANTLE or PALLIUM of molluscs.
1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Tentacula arising between the cloak and veil.
5. Phrases. †*a Plymouth cloak*: a cudgel: see PLYMOUTH. †*the cloak sitteth fit*: = 'the cap fits'.
1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. Pref. xv, Which cloak sitteth no less fit on the back of their cause, than of the Anabaptists. **1626** L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 10, I would haue soone recall'd him, with a Plymouth cloake [*margin* Cudgell]. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Wks.* 229 (N.) Whose cloake (at Plimouth spun) was crab-tree wood.
6. *Comb.* **a.** as *cloak-carrier*, *-string*, *-twitcher*; *cloak-fashion*, *-wise* adv.; also †**cloak-bearer**, a portmanteau, CLOAK-BAG; †**cloak-father**, a pretended author whose name is put forth to conceal the real author; †**cloak-fish** (see quot.); †**cloak-man**, a Presbyterian (cf. 2 b); **cloak-pin**, a peg for hanging a cloak on; a large pin for fastening a cloak. See also CLOAK-BAG, -ROOM.
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Porte-manteau*, a *cloake bearer, a leather fastened to the sadlebowe to beare the cloake. **1636** PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 7 Timothy.. Paul's..*Cloack-carrier, and Book-bearer..was certainly no Bishop. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 283 Please to throw this mantle round Your neck, *cloak-fashion. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II A counterfeit, and a *cloke-father for a plot of the Popes begetting. **1655** —— *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. §24 The secular Priests say he was but the Cloak-father thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 16 A great broad flat Fisb like a Scate..called by the Seamen a String Ray..called by some *Cloke Fishes. **1680** *Roxburgh Ball.* (1883) IV. 637 Though *Cloak-men, that seem much precise, 'Gainst Wine exclaim, with turn'd-up eyes. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Stag's antlers..served for what we vulgarly call *cloak-pins. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cloak-Twitchers*, villains who formerly, when Cloaks were much worn, us'd to lurk, in by and dark Places, to snatch them off the Wearer's Shoulders. **1863** LE FANU *House by Churchyard* III. 211 His white surtout, *cloakwise over his shoulders.
b. cloak and dagger [tr. F. *de cape et d'épée*], (*a*) = *cloak and sword*; (*b*) of, concerned with, or characteristic of espionage, secrecy, intrigue, etc.; hence in various allusive phrases; hence *cloak-and-daggery*; **cloak and sword** [tr. Sp. (*comedia*) *de capa y espada*], designating or pertaining to dramas or stories of intrigue and romantic or melodramatic adventure, in which the principal characters are taken from that class of society which formerly wore cloak and dagger or sword.
1806 LD. HOLLAND *Lope* 126 Comedias de Capa y Espada, Comedies of the Cloak and Sword, from the dresses in which they were represented. **1840** LONGF. in *Life* (1886) I. 353 In the afternoon read *La Dama Duenda* of Calderon—a very good comedy of 'cloak and sword'. **1841** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv. 69 A very small scrap of dirty paper..was given him by a person then waiting at the door... 'With a cloak and dagger?' **1860** G. VANDENHOFF *Dram. Remin.* vi. 96 A most solemn and mysterious tragedian, of the cloak-and-dagger school. **1893** H. B. CLARKE *Spanish Lit.* 163 The play of the 'cloak and sword'..may almost be said to be his [*sc.* Lope de Vega's] own invention. *Ibid.* 220 The stock characters, the *galán* and *dama*, the *gracioso* and *barba* of their 'sword and cloak' plays. **1898** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 600/1 Our sham revivals of cloak and dagger are poor things. **1905** *Academy* 10 June 603/2 Thousands of cloak-and-dagger stories. **1921** H. WALPOLE *Young Enchanted* 42 The Cloak and Sword Romances. **1946** *Britannica Bk. of Yr.* 832/1 *Cloak and dagger*, Office of Strategic Services; pertaining to OSS. **1954** KOESTLER *Invis. Writing* 419 The cloak-and-dagger atmosphere which keeps intruding, all his life, into the Party-member's world. **1958** *Listener* 10 July 64/2 The main interest in this wild cloak-and-daggery is why it came to be written. **1959** M. M. KAYE *House of Shade* xx. 272 The police, or M.I.5, or some of those cloak-and-dagger boys, had a line on him. **1959** M. STEEN *Tower* I. iii. 36 She had two pips on her shoulder and was private secretary to a man in the Cloak and Dagger.

cloak (kləʊk), *v.* Also 6–9 cloke. [f. prec.]
1. a. *trans.* To cover with or wrap in a cloak.
1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) p. lxi, This lustie Codrus was cloked for the rayne. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* XI. vi, She cloked herself up as well as she could. **1818** B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 209 A frowning berg, deeply cloaked with mist. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 Motions as of shadowy spirits cloaking themselves.
b. *intr.* for *refl.* To put on a cloak, cloak oneself.
1774 H. S. CONWAY *Let.* 31 Aug. in Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VI. XXI. v. 542 It rained hard the whole time we were out; and as his Majesty did not cloak, we were all heartily wet. **1906** HARDY *Dynasts* II. II. ii. 184 All three cloak And veil as when you came.
2. *fig.* †**a.** To cover, protect, shelter. *Obs.*
1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 42 His wyngs shall cloke thee from all fear. **1590** MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Navarre, that cloaks them underneath his wings.
b. To cover over, conceal; to disguise, mask.
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Introd. vi, The lyght of trouth I lacke cunnyng to cloke. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 21 To cloke her guile with sorrow. **1741** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Men cloak their extravagance to themselves under the notion of liberality. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 449 His refusal was cloked under a show of feudal loyalty. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 17 'Neath smiles her fear she cloak'd.
†**3.** a. *trans.* To wear the semblance of, put on, assume. **b.** *intr.* To pretend, dissemble. *Obs.*
1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 44 Yf he had had siche a godly zele as he here cloketh. **1572** FORREST *Theophilus* 651 Christian folke, Of which none am I, how eaver I cloake.

cloakage ('kləʊkɪʤ). [f. CLOAK *sb.* + -AGE.] The act of covering with a cloak.
1846 Worcester cites MARTINEAU.

†**'cloakatively**, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. CLOAK + -ATIVE + -LY^2.] Superficially.
1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 2 Medicines [which] ..have radically, not cloakatively, cured the Sick.

†**'cloak-bag.** *Obs.* For forms see CLOAK *sb.*; also 6–8 *Sc.* clog-bag. A bag in which to carry a cloak or other clothes; a portmanteau, valise.
1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 454 Fillit sindry dry leddren polkis full of small stanis, and band thame togidder, in maner of clogboggis, to thair hors. **1552** HULOET, Cloke bagge, *penularium*. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 Pythagoras bequeathes them a Clookebagge. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 291 Delivering me the keys of their three Clogbags before the Consul. [So always in this book.] **1658** OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 533 A Cloak-bag full of dried Sweet-meats and Confects. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 51 John Rattray was laid before my bed, with his head on a clog-bag. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 13 He mounted his horse, and with only a cloak-bag behind him, etc.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 497 That stuft Cloake-bagge of Guts. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 55 You that are a plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie.
c. *attrib.*
1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 22 Rayling on cloake-bagge breeches. *a* **1641** SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 61 His garters or his Cloak-bag strings. **1655** *Francion* 63 Long Cloak-bag-string dashes.

cloaked (kləʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOAK + -ED.] Dressed or wrapt up in a cloak; *fig.* disguised, concealed, secret.
a **1500** [see CLOAKEDLY]. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 129 Your cloked errour. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 93 He folowed Jesus aloofe, and was now a cloked disciple. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 350 Here is a cloaked lending vnder the colour of buying. **1888** G. A. HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xxiv. 246 A cloaked stranger was shown into the room.
Hence †**'cloakedly** *adv.*, in outward show, apparently; disguisedly, in a secret or underhand way.
a **1500** *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1847) 66 (Mätz.) Clokydly withowt they obey very mych, And inwerdly the most mayster wer no brych. **1551** EDW. VI. *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857–8) II. 340 Th' emperour..did clokedly begine warre. **1565** CARD. ALLEN in *Fulke's Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 404 Yet they dare not but clokedly reprehende them.

cloaker ('kləʊkə(r)). *rare.* [f. CLOAK *v.* + -ER.] One who cloaks or conceals.
1557 NORTH *Diall Princes* 148 b/1 For being clokers of vices. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Cloakers of notour adulterie.

†**'cloaket.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 8 cloket. [f. *cloke*, CLOAK + -ET^1.] A little cloak.
1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 504 This God..had..a *Bardocucullus*, or Cloket, to keep him from taking Cold.

'cloaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOAK *v.* + -ING^1.]
1. Wrapping in a cloak, concealment, disguise.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 20 May he cum to his cast be cloking. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 127 Put not these vices from you, by your impudent cloakings! **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 226 The shawlings, the cloakings..the cautions against cold. **1888** *Academy* 28 July 54/2 That tears away all cloaking and disguise.
2. Material for making cloaks. Cf. *shirting*.
1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A variety of Friezes..Blue, Mixture, and other Beaver Cloakings.

'cloaking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] *fig.* Concealing, disguising.
1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* xlviii, Clokyng flattery. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* xxxii, Without Reserve or Cloaking Art.

cloakless ('kləʊklɪs), *a.* Without a cloak.
1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 25 When as I rode alone..Clokeless unclad. *a* **1849** MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 46 Cloakless riot wanders free.

cloaklet ('kləʊklɪt). A little cloak.
1865 Miss Yonge *Clever Woman* xiv. (1889) 176 Bright cashmere cloaklets, scarlet, white and blue.

'cloak-room. a. A room near the entrance of any place of assembly, in which cloaks, coats, hats, etc., may be left; also, in recent use, an office at railway-stations, etc., where luggage of any description is temporarily taken charge of. Also freq. euphem. = LAVATORY 4. Also *ellipt.* and *pl.* cloaks.
a **1852** Moore *Country Dance & Quad.* ix. 34 The squires and their squiresses all..She in the cloak-room saw assembling. **1884** *G.W.R. Time-tables* July 108 There are Cloak Rooms at all the Principal Stations. **1953** Berg *Dict. New Words* 56/1 *Cloakroom*, euphemism for lavatory. **1957** M. Sharp *Eye of Love* ii. 19, I got held up in the Cloaks. **1968** P. Hobson *Titty's Dead* v. 63 Daphne's always first out of breakfast and straight into the girls' downstairs cloaks. No one would have noticed only she took a book and read in there.
b. *attrib.*, as *cloak-room attendant, girl, man, system.*
1914 'Saki' *Beasts & Super-beasts* 180 He left all the parcels in charge of the cloak-room attendant. **1961** *Which?* July 174/2 Most members always or usually tip cloakroom attendants. **1918** A. Bennett *Pretty Lady* i. 3 The programme girls, the cigarette girls, the chocolate girls, the cloak-room girls. **1880** Lamphere *U.S. Govt.* 265/1 Pages, laborers, and cloak-room men. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 2/3 The general confusion and disorder of our cloak-room system.

cloam (kləʊm), *sb. Obs.* exc. *s.w. dial.* Forms: 1 clám, [5 clome, 7 cloame, in the verb], 8 cloume, 7–9 clome, 9 (clomb), cloam; see also CLOOM. [OE. *clám* mud, clay, corresp. to MDu. *cleem* clay, potter's clay:—WGer. **klaim*, a derivative, with *-m* suffix, of *klī-* to daub, smear (root of CLAY); cf. ON. *kleima*, OHG. *chleimen*, MDu. *clêmen* to daub, besmear.] In O.E. Mud, clay. Hence, in mod. dial. use: Earthenware, clay.
c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 84 Wyrc swa [the ingredients] to clame. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Exod.* i. 14 Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan. **1659** Clobery *Div. Glimpses* 95 Season thy new-made clome with sipid liquor. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 52. *a* **1819** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Poems* Wks. 159 (D.) Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee..What's cheny thoft is clome. **1865** R. Hunt *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Ser. I. 96 A set of cheene [china] and lots of beautiful clome. **1881** Blackmore *Christowell* iv, He spied..certain letters, invisible until the cloam was wetted.
b. *attrib.* or *adj.*
1750 R. Pococke *Trav.* (*Cornw.*) (1888) 135 Cloume ovens..are earthen ware of several sizes, like an oven, and being heated they stop 'em up and cover 'em over with embers to keep in the heat. **1827** Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1652 Earthenware shops..are called..clome or clomen shops..in Devon. **1861** H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* i. (D.), That should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or clomb.

†cloam, *v. Obs.* In 5 clome, 7 cloame. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To daub or plaster with clay.
c **1460** *Play Sacram.* 708 Wt Clay I clome yt vppe ryght fast. **1658** Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 81 You must cloame the heads of the wounded branches.

cloame, obs. f. *clomb*, pa. t. of CLIMB.

'cloamen, *a. dial.* [f. CLOAM *sb.* + -EN⁴.] Made of earthenware; earthen.
1827 [see CLOAM *sb.* b.]. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

†cloamer. *Obs.* In 7 clomer. [f. CLOAM + -ER.] A maker of earthenware, a potter.
1659 Clobery *Div. Glimpses* 33 Clomers and Glass-men likewise reap fair gain When juggs and glasses are in battel slain.

cloate, variant of CLOTE, *Obs.*, bur.

cloath(e, etc., obs. f. CLOTH, CLOTHE, etc.

cloathy, obs. var. of CLOTTY.
1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 318 Then sparingly he sups, instead of beer, The cloathy dregs of dying vineger.

cloaue, obs. form of CLOVE *sb.*²

clob. *local.* [Perh. related in origin to CLUB, CLUMP, q.v.] (See quots.).
1756 Collet *Peat-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 110 Under this lies what they [in Berkshire] call *clob*, being a peat-earth, compounded of clay, of a small quantity of earth, and some true peat. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 334 A species of earth compounded of clay, and termed 'clob', which, though burned for manure, lies above the true [Newbury] peat. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clob*, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of marl mixed with straw are called clob or cob walls.
Hence **clobbed** *ppl. a. dial.*
1880 Jago in *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A choked pipe..would be said to be clobbed up. Dirty clothes or utensils are ..clobbed with dirt.

clob(be, etc.: see CLUB, etc.

clobber ('klɒbə(r)), *sb.*¹ [Etymology uncertain. In Lowland Sc. *clobber*, *clabber* is given as 'mud, clay, dirt', app. a. Gaelic *clabar* in same sense: but this is hardly likely to be the word: cf. the vb.] A black paste used by cobblers to fill up and conceal cracks in the leather of boots and shoes.
18.. Dickens *Househ. Words* XIX. 41 (Hoppe) If there are crevices and breaks in an old pair of shoes..he insinuates into them a dose of clobber, which seems to be a mixture of ground cinders and paste.

'clobber, *sb.*² *slang.* [Origin unknown.]
a. Clothes.
1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501/2, I took the rattler to Forest Hill, and touched for..a kipsy full of clobber (clothes). **1901** G. B. Shaw *Capt. Brassbound* III. 292 Now to get rid of this respectable clobber and feel like a man again. **1906** E. Dyson *Fact'ry 'Ands* x. 124 It's Bland 'Olt's wicked woman straight from ther halls of gilded vice, with all her clobber on. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 4/4 All just the common sort, in their new summer clobber. **1934** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 11 Apr. 10/4 Every fine Sunday morning all my war-time clobber goes out on the clothes-line. **1959** *Observer* 22 Mar. 25 To pay for the kiddies' clobber.
b. Equipment; 'gear'; rubbish.
1890 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* (1892) 31 They call a man a robber if 'e stuffs 'is marching clobber With the..loot. **1925** in Fraser & Gibbons *Soldier & Sailor Words.* **1951** A. Baron *R. Hogarth* 166, I gets off a bus in Old Street, all loaded up with clobber. **1965** *Lancet* 20 Nov. 1070/2 Every cellar stockroom..is packed tight with fantastic collections of clobber and junk.
Hence **clobber** *v.*² *trans.*, to dress or 'tog' *up.*
1887 J. W. Horsley *Jottings from Jail* 9, I used to clobber myself up and go to the concert-rooms. **1889** E. Sampson *Tales of Fancy* 14, I must go there decently clobbered... I want you to go with me..to buy a cheap suit. **1934** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 16 May 9/4 The visitor, it seems, was clobbered up like an ordinary Aussie.

clobber ('klɒbə(r)), *v.*¹ [Of uncertain origin: app. connected with CLOBBER *sb.*¹ But it has the appearance of an onomatopœic word of frequentative form: cf. *slobber*, *slubber*, also *clamper* to botch, tinker, or patch up.]
1. *trans.* To patch *up*, cobble.
1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The best black suits are to be 'clobbered' up. **1872** *Jewish Chron.* 10 May 80/2 'Clobbering'—a technical term for 'renovating' old garments. **1957** Lloyd P. Gartner *Jewish Immigrant* (1960) 83 The second-hand clothing..dealers..sent out the garments they purchased to be 'clobbered' (renovated) and resold.
2. To add enamelled decoration to (porcelain, esp. blue-and-white). So **'clobbered** *ppl. a.*; **'clobbering** *vbl. sb.*¹
1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Clobbered china. **1900** F. Litchfield *Pott. & Porc.* 114 There is a description of Chinese known as 'Clobbered',..over-painted with..ornament..and sold for decorated Oriental china. **1910** R. L. Hobson *Worcester Porcelain* 61 Clobbering was freely practised in Holland first and England afterwards from the early part of the 18th century. **1922** *R. Drane's Coll. Old Worc. Porcelain* 32 Clobbered pieces. 471 An Oriental Tea Jar... When this was brought to Europe it was a plain blue and white object.
Hence **'clobberer,** (*a*) a patcher of clothes and shoes; (*b*) one who adds enamelled decoration to porcelain.
1864 *Times* 3 Nov. 6/6 The duty of the clobberer is to patch, to sew up, and to restore as far as possible the garments to their pristine appearance. **1866** *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are various epithets for shoemakers.. there are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers. **1915** R. L. Hobson *Chinese Pottery* II. 261 The clobberer became an established institution, and he was at work in London in the last century.

'clobber, *v.*³ *slang.* [Origin unknown.] To hit; to thrash or 'beat up'; to defeat, shoot down; to reprimand or criticize severely. So **'clobbering** *vbl. sb.*²
1944 *Gen* 18 Nov. 9/1 Did anyone clobber any [*sc.* flying bombs]? **1948** Partridge *Dict. Forces' Slang* 43 *Clobbering*, (a) heavy bombing. (Air Force). **1949** in Wentworth & Flexner *Dict. Amer. Slang* (1960) 110/1 The Wolverines [football team] clobbered their opponents 42 to 3. **1951** M. Shulman *Many Loves* (1953) 206 'Poor loser!' they kept yelling as they clobbered me. **1956** J. E. Johnson *Wing Leader* iii. 31 Six of the Spits had cannon stoppages, otherwise more Huns would have been clobbered. **1956** Wallis & Blair *Thunder Above* (1959) xiii. 134 The Press sure clobbered Roger Law... Don't know why I got off so easy. **1959** J. Braine *Vodi* xii. 165 The police gave them such a clobbering that he never had any trouble again. **1959** 'O. Mills' *Stairway to Murder* x. 114 He must have seen me clobber Leeming when he dived for the brief-case. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr. 1/4 Companies singled out for a special clobbering are the betting and gaming companies. *Ibid.* 3/8 Butlin's is heavily clobbered by the increase in Selective Employment Tax.

†clo'bberiousness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [cf. Irish *clabar* mud, dirt, filth; *clabbery*, *clobbery*, muddy, in Lowland Sc. and dial. of Ulster.] The rabble, the 'unwashed'.
1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 29 The lobbish and desperat clobberiousnesse, taking the matter in dudgeon..knockt their seneschall on the costard.

clochard, variant of CLOCHER *sb.*¹

‖ **clochard** (klɒʃɑ:(r)). [F., f. *clocher* to limp.] In France, a beggar, vagrant.
1940 Hemingway *For whom Bell Tolls* xxx. 340 That bunch of drunks, *clochards*, bums. **1941** Koestler *Scum of Earth* 134 For..beggars, tramps, and *clochards*, the barrack meant material safety and comfort. **1959** *News Chron.* 26 June 2/4 An attempt to rid Paris of its clochards—the tattered and often drink-sodden tramps who form part of the local colour—has failed.

cloche (klɒʃ). [Fr. *cloche* bell, bell-glass, etc.]
1. Orig., a special kind of bell-glass used by gardeners for rearing young or delicate plants under. Now, a translucent plant-cover of any shape or size (see quot. 1954).
1882 *The Garden* 27 May 371/3 We have some thousands of cuttings..coming on under cloches just now. **1889** *Corresp. at Kew* says—'Cloche is in common use in the market gardens about here for the glasses under which spring vegetables are raised.' **1954** A. G. L. Hellyer *Encycl. Garden Work* 54/2 Nowadays..almost all cloches are..open-ended glass shelters which can be placed end to end to form a continuous line over a row, or rows, of plants.
2. In full *cloche hat.* A woman's close-fitting hat of a bell shape.
1907 *Daily Chron.* 25 June 8/3 The very latest 'cloche' shape. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 13/1 The mondaine's big cloche hat. **1908** *Ibid.* 29 Feb. 13/2 So popular is the cloche or mushroom hat with the Parisienne. **1923** *Daily Mail* 3 Aug. 11 The narrow-brimmed, high-crowned cloche. **1952** *News Chron.* 4 Jan. (Advt.), Ladies' cloche velour hats.
†3. *Aeronaut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*
1912 C. B. Hayward *Pract. Aeronautics* VII. 642 The word 'cloche' applied to the bell-like attachment for the control wires, has been adopted into the international vocabulary of aeroplaning. **1918** H. Barber *Aeroplane Speaks* (ed. 6) 137 *Cloche*, literally 'bell'. Is applied to the bell-shaped construction which forms the lower part of the pilot's control lever in a Bleriot monoplane, and to which the control cables are attached.

cloche, obs. form of CLUTCH.

clocher ('klɒʊʃə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: α. 4- clocher, 5 clochere, -erre, 6–8 clochier; β. 5 clokerre, 7 clockier, 9 clockyer; γ. 6 clochiarde, 7–9 clochard. [a. F. *clocher*, *clochier* (12th c. in Littré), in ONF. *clockier*, *cloquier*, corresp. to med.L. *cloc(c)ārium*, f. *cloc(c)a*, *cloque*, *cloche*, bell. Occas. having the suffix *-er* corrupted to -ARD.]
A bell-tower or campanile; a belfry.
[*c* **1250** *Merton Coll. Rec.* 1760 Messuagium subtus clocherium de Basinggestok.]
α. **1354** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 Emendantis diversos defectus in clocher. **1391** *Ibid.* III. 106 Carpentarii operantis infra clocher australe. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 201 The greet clocher up for to bere. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* xxiii. 68 On euery toure a clocher of fyne golde. **1547** in Blomfield *Hist. Norfolk* II. 155 For ryngyng the clocher bells. **1726** Ayliffe *Parerg.* 192 The Steeple or Clochier thereof. **1880** J. L'Estrange in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* II. 149 A detached bell-tower or Clocher.
β. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clokerre or belfray. *a* **1641** Spelman *Hist. & Fate Sacril.* (mod. ed.) 259 A clockier or bell-house..with four very great bells in it. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells Ch.* ix. 305 A separate campanile called the clockyer.
γ. **1598** Stow *Surv.* xxxv. (1603) 332 A great and high Clochier..In place of this Clochiarde of olde times. **1657** Howell *Londinop.* 378 A strong Clochard..where there were three great Bells. **1869** J. Raven *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 25 The five bells which formerly inhabited the clochard of King's College.

†'clocher, *sb.*² *Obs.* [app. a var. of CLOSER¹.] An apartment, room.
a **1400–50** *Alexander* 5289 Ledis him forthire, In-to a clochere with a kay. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13501 The cave & the clocher, þere þe kyng lay.

clock, *sb.*¹ Forms: (1 clucge), 4–5 clok, clokke, clocke, 6 klocke, 6– clock. [OE. *clucge* (or *cluccge*) is found only once, and has no historical connexion with the extant word which goes back app. only to the 13–14th c. ME. *clok(ke*, *clocke*, was either a. MDu. *clocke* (mod.Du. *klok* 'bell, clock'), or a. ONF. *cloke*, *cloque* = Central Fr. *cloche* 'bell'. The Du. is cognate with OFris. *klocka*, *klocke*, EFris. *klokke*, *klok*, MLG. *klocke*, LG. *klokke*, *klokk*, *klok*, OHG. *glocka*, *klocka*, *glogga*, MHG. *glocke*, *klocke*, *glogge*, Ger. *glocke* 'bell', ON. *klocka*, later *klukka* 'bell', Norw. *klokka*, *klukka*, Sw. *klocka*, Da. *klokke* 'bell, clock'. The French *cloque*, *cloche*, with Pr. *cloca*, *clocha*, Piedm. *cioca*, descends directly from late L. *cloc(c)a* (8th c.). In all the prec., as in OE. *clucge*, the word is fem.; but in Celtic, OIr. *cloc* (genit. *cluic*:—**cloci*), Irish *clog*, Gael. *clag* (genit. and pl. *cluig*), Corn. *cloch*, Bret. *kloc'h*, 'bell', are masc.; only Welsh *cloch* is fem., and its pl. *clych* points perh. to an earlier masc.
Known since about 8th c. in Merovingian L., in Celtic, and in Teutonic; early diffusion app. connected with that of Christianity in western and northern Europe; not found in the southern Romanic langs. where *campana* is the word for 'bell'. Locality of origin undetermined: some refer it, on historical considerations, to Celtic; some think it possibly connected with OHG. *cloccôn*, *chlocchôn*, MHG. *klocken* 'to strike, knock'; but the variant forms in OHG. point rather to its being foreign. Wherever it actually arose, it was prob. echoic, imitating the rattling made by the early handbells of sheet-iron and quadrilateral shape, rather than the ringing of the cast circular bell of later date. The relation of the rare OE. *cluc(c)ge* to the other forms, which agree generally with the types *klok*, *klokka*, is obscure.
For the original and general sense of this word in the other langs., English had the word BELL in regular use; it is probable, therefore, that *clock* was introduced either with striking clocks, or at least with bells on which the hours were mechanically struck; it was prob. never prevalent in ME. in the mere sense 'bell'.]

†1. A bell (the sense of OE. *clucge*; in ME. prob. only as a retention of the Fr. use). *Later*, the gong of a striking watch. *Obs.*

[*c* **890** K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. xxiii., Hleoðor heora clucgan (*v.r.* cluccgan).] **1483** Caxton *Gold. L.* 281/4 The clockes of Saynt Steuen..had a merueylous swetenes in theyr sowne. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* 193 And perchance hears the Clock and Alarum strike in it [a Watch]. [*c* **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/3 A Gold striking Pendulum Clock Watch.]

2. a. An instrument for the measurement of time; properly, one in which the hours, and sometimes lesser divisions, are sounded by strokes of a hammer on a bell or similar resonant body; but many clocks now do not strike. The mechanism consists of a train of wheels set in motion by weights or a spring, actuating and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, and requiring to be periodically wound up; the passage of hours, minutes, etc., is indicated by 'hands' or pointers, on a 'face' or dial-plate.

(The precise meaning in the earliest quots. is not certain.)

1371 *Abbrev. Rotul. Origin.* II. 314 Pro quadam campana pro horis diei et noctis per ipsam perpetuo designanda, clok vulgariter nuncupata, in eadem turri ponenda et sustentanda. **1371** in J. Britton *Cathedrals, York* 80 Till itte be hegh none smytyn by þe clocke. **1379** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 In expens. super le Clok, xxiiij petr. [plumbi]. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Nun's Priest's T.* 34 Sikerer was his crowyng..Than is a clok, or an abbay orologe. **1447** Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 20 Evene as the clok sevene had smet She entryd. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 118 Neuere saue in late daies was eny clok telling the houris..bi peise and bi stroke. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 42 Their Armes are set, like Clocks, still to strike on. *a* **1640** W. Fenner *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 286 When thou usest to stirre up Conscience every day, wind it up as a man does his Clock. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* v. 629 Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell dissent. *a* **1850** Longf. *Old Clack on Stairs* vii, And in the hush that followed the prayer, Was heard the old clock on the stair,—For ever—never! Never—for ever!

b. = DIAL *sb.*[1] 6a; *spec.* a taximeter, speedometer, or milometer. *colloq.*

1930 'A. Armstrong' *Taxi* iv. 39 *Un*scrupulous young men..who didn't mind paying what was already on the clock and a bribe besides. **1934** [see CLOCK *v.*[1] 1b]. **1939** H. Hodge *Cab, Sir?* 167 He may refuse to pay you the original fare later because it isn't recorded on the clock-face. *Ibid.* 217 Then comes the 'clock', the taximeter. **1942** 'B. J. Ellan' *Spitfire!* v. 22, I..let the aircraft plummet down.. until the clock showed 400 m.p.h. **1967** K. Giles *Death in Diamonds* vii. 128 There were two hundred and seven miles on the clock. **1968** 'B. Mather' *Springers* vii. 67 She didn't have the panel lights on, so I couldn't see the clock, but she must have been needling over a hundred in places. **1970** *Commercial Motor* 25 Sept. 64/2 Neither vehicle had much mileage on the clock.

c. In an electronic computer (see quots.). Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1947 A. W. Burks et al. in *Von Neumann's Wks.* (1963) V. 68 There are many advantages in deriving these pulses from a central source, called the *clock*. The timing may then be done either by means of counters counting clock pulses or by means of electrical delay lines. **1951** *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XXXIX. 274/2 *Master clock*, the primary source of timing signals. *Ibid.* 1052/1 These pulses, designated 'clock pulses', represent the fundamental time marks of the machine. *Ibid.* 1052/2 (*caption*) Clock-pulse generator. **1953** A. D. & K. H. V. Booth *Autom. Digital Calculators* xii. 120 It is assumed that two tracks of the drum D are devoted to pre-recording 'clock' markers. **1953** *Electr. Engineering* LXXII. 162/1 The Timer contains the master pulse generator which emits clock pulses every micro-second. **1964** F. L. Westwater *Electranic Computers* v. 84 The basis of the control system is a clock... The clock can be constructed from an electronic oscillator which can emit a stream of pulses at a predetermined rate and interval.

3. (The hour of the day is expressed by a cardinal numeral, followed by a phrase which was originally **a.** *of the clock*, now only retained in formal phraseology; shortened subsequently to †**b.** *of clock*, †**c.** *a clock* (see A *prep.*[2]), **d.** *o'clock*, the current modern form; rarer obs. variants were †**e.** *at the clock*, and *clock* simply.)

a. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Parson's Prol.* 5 Ten of the clokke it was tho as I gesse. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 At vij of y[e] clokke. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxiii. 148 Bytwene noone and thre of the clocke. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 53/2 The House met allways at eight of the Clock. **1739** Chesterf. *Lett.* I. xxv. 92 In prose, you would say..it is twelve of the clock at noon. **1884** Gladstone in Parl. 26 Feb. 2/5 That the Speaker..be presented to-morrow at two of the clock in the House of Lords.

b. **1473** Warkw. *Chron.* 16 From iiij of clokke in the mornynge. **1647** Lilly *Chr. Astral.* iii. 31 Eleven of clock at night.

c. **1480** *Plumpton Carr.* 40 Uppon Munday by viij a clocke. **1584** R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* XII. xvii. 213 So manie strokes as the holder thinketh it a clocke. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 185 Asking a boy what it was a clocke. **1747** Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 190 About one or two a Clock.

d. *c* **1720** Prior *Alma* III. (R.), 'Tis the stomach's solid stroke, That tells this being, what's o'clock. **1829** Southey *Raprecht* 11, From noon Till ten o'clock. **1848** Thackeray *Snobs* xlviii, Five-o'clock-in-the-morning men.

e. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 75 Make you redy, At ix. at the clocke. **1634** Brereton *Trav.* (1884) 1 We..took water about three clock in afternoon. **1712** Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. H.S.) III. 381 This day at 2 Clock in the Afternoon.

†**f.** Hence, the hour as struck by the clock.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 44 To weepe 'twixt clock and clock. **1768** *Bristal Jrnl.* in *Harper's Mag.* July (1883) 232/1 Aboute the time of the tollynge the tenth clock.

4. Phrases. ***like a clock***: with steady regularity (cf. CLOCKWORK). ***to lie at nine o'clock*** (see quot.). ***to tell the clock***: to count the hour, give or record the time. ***to know (find) what o'clock it is***: to know (discover) the real state of things. ***when one's clock strikes***: when one's hour comes. ***to put (set, turn) the clock back***, ***to put (set, turn) back the clock***, to move the hands of a clock back to an earlier position; *fig.*, to go back to a past age or earlier state of affairs; to take a retrograde step; ***(all) round the clock***, ***the clock round*** (in U.S. also ***around***), for 24 (occas. 12) hours without intermission; all day and night; ceaselessly; also attrib. phr. ***round-the-clock***; ***against the clock***, against time (see TIME *sb.* 39).

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 She..opened the locke, And lookt in the bag, What it was a clocke. **1565** Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 597 Emperours..sate by the Bishops and held their peace, and told the clocke. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 289 They'l tell the clocke to any businesse that We say befits the houre. **1635**, [see SET *v.*[1] 141b]. *a* **1700** Dryden (J.), I told the clocks, and watch'd the wasting light. *a* **1745** [see PUT *v.*[1] 39c]. **1797** W. G. Maton *Observ. W. Counties* II. 129 The veins..run in a direction pretty nearly from south-east to north-west, or, to use the terms of the miners themselves, lie at nine o'clock. **1836–9** Dickens *Sk. Boz* 451 (Hoppe) Our governor's wide awake ..He knows what's o'clock. **1839–52** [see ROUND *prep.* 1c]. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 2 He..manages my whole farm like a clock. **1859** G. A. Sala (*title*) Twice round the clock, or the hours of the day and night in London. **1862** Lowell *Biglow P.* 2nd Ser. 42 'T would put the clock back all o' fifty years, Ef they should fall together by the ears. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* 94 You've learnt your lesson, found out what's o'clock. **1887** Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* 10, I hope it won't be brought up against me when my clock strikes. **1892**, [see SET *v.*[1] 141b]. **1895** Kipling *Day's Work* (1898) 341 Georgie was used to eat all round the clock. **1896** G. B. Shaw *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) II. 239 Mr Kinghorne, though seemingly more bewildered than encouraged by the setting back of the clock, took his turn as 'the sovereign duke of Barcelona'. **1898** *Ibid.* III. 309, I cannot pretend to think that Mr Pinero, in reverting to that period, has really had to turn back the clock as far as his own sympathies and ideals are concerned. **1906** A. C. Benson *Upton Lett.* (ed. 2) 61 The attempt to put back the clock, and to try and restore things as they were. **1910** J. Buchan *Prester John* xvii. 276 What makes you try to put the clock back? You want to wipe out the civilization of a thousand years, and turn us all into savages. **1935** N. L. McClung *Clearing in West* xl. 343 When I went home after the examinations, I slept the clock around for the first two weeks. **1940** *Times* 3 Feb. 8/4 The time-limit in chess. Playing against the clock. **1940** H. G. Wells *Babes in Darkling Wood* 6 Conrad was understood to be in the van of progress; Robert Louis Stevenson had 'put the clock back'. **1943** *Jane's All World's Aircraft 1942* p. v/2 The assault will perhaps be a 'round-the-clock' affair. **1944** R. C. K. Ensor *Miniat. Hist. War* iv. 53 A scheme of bombing Germany 'round the clock', i.e. for a succession of nights and days. **1944** J. S. Huxley *Living in Revol.* xv. 188 Attempts at turning the clock back in educational practice. **1949** C. P. Snow *Time of Hope* I. i. 14 Boys of your age need to sleep the clock round. **1953** R. Lehmann *Echoing Grove* 178 He'd slept pretty well the clock round. **1958** 'Ann Bridge' *Portuguese Escape* viii. 138 They must have been keeping a round-the-clock watch on the Monsignor's house. **1958** *Listener* 4 Dec. 936/2 A thousand men working in three shifts round the clock removed the old mill and installed the new one in twelve and a half days. **1959** *Observer* 21 June 17/7 If Arnold Bennett were alive to-day he would be writing family serials for television all round the clock. **1960** *Times Rev. Industry* Jan. 28/3 Often the work is conducted against the clock. **1962** V. Grissom in *Into Orbit* 119 We were working all around the clock during this period, running tests night and day in order to keep up with the schedule.

5. a. *transf.* and *fig.*; usually with qualifying addition or context.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii. 87 The same workmaister which hath set up the Clocke of y[e] hart. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 39 His honour, Clocke to itselfe, knew the true minute when Exception bid him speake. **1791** Cowper *Yardley Oak* 46 By thee I might correct, erroneous oft, The clock of history. **1836** Emerson *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 The succession of native plants..makes the silent clock by which time tells the summer hours. **1866** B. Taylor *Poems, Autumn. Vesp.* 351 The snug warm cricket lets his clock run down.

b. *slang.* The human face. (Cf. DIAL *sb.*[1] 6c.)

1923 Manchon *Le Slang* 87 *Clock*,..la tête, le *ciboulot*. **1931** G. Irwin *Amer. Tramp & Underworld Slang* 52. **1932** A. J. Worrall *Eng. Idioms* 57 He sat there with a grin all over his clock. **1961** J. I. M. Stewart *Man who won Pools* xiii. 135 His clock was still the affable Brigadier's, but you felt now that if you passed a sponge over it there'd be something quite different underneath.

c. *slang.* A punch (on the face).

1959 *N.Z. Listener* 24 July 6/3 He might have a clock at him or a kick at him. **1961** J. Maclaren-Ross *Daomsday Boak* I. vii. 74 It was my turn to administer the anaesthetic —by a final clock in the jaw.

6. A watch. *Obs.* except in modern slang.

1559 W. Cunningham *Casmagr. Glasse* 110 If it agre with the some which your clock sheweth. **1670** Walton *Life Danne* 63 That striking Clock which he had long worn in his pocket. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/1 The rich harvest of clocks and slangs (watches and chains)..gathered at South Kensington station.

†**7.** Applied to a sun-dial. *Obs. rare.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., The lines by the which it went downe into the clocke of Ahaz [cf. *2 Kings* xx. 11, where Wyclif has 'orloge', Coverdale 'dyall'].

8. A trivial name for the pappus of the dandelion or similar composite flower. [So called from the child's play of blowing away the feathered seeds to find 'what o'clock it is'.]

1847 Halliwell, *Clock*, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. **1884** J. E. Taylor *Sagac. & Morality Plants* 110 The *pappus* or 'clock' best known in the Dandelion.

†**9.** The core of an apple. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. Du. *klokhuis*, E. Fris. *belhüske*, bell-house, belfry, also seed-vessel, core of apple, etc. 'partly from resemblance in form, but prob. more from the rattling of the loose seeds or pips' (Franck). The original of the quot. is 'Low Dutch'. But see also COLK.]

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Take a good apple..peele him, and cut out the clockes therof.

10. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as ***clock-alarm***, ***-bell***, ***-dial***, ***-hand***, ***-rate***, ***-trade***, ***-wheel***; ***clock-faced*** adj.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Operanti ibidem super le Clokbell. **1821** Edgeworth *Mem.* I. 39 The engine for cutting teeth in clock-wheels. **1864** A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 284 Above the inscription are three clock-dials. **1871** B. Stewart *Heat* §79 Regularity in their clock-rates. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5/2 Two knights, one of clock-countenance... I have my doubts about the clock-faced gentlemen. **1923** E. Sitwell *Bucolic Comedies* 41 The clock-faced sun and moon.

11. Special comb.: **clock-beam** (*nonce-wd.*), a pendulum; **clock-bird** *Austral.*, the laughing jackass, kookaburra; **clock-calm** (*Naut.*), 'when not a breath of wind ruffles the water' (Adm. Smyth); also *fig.* and *attrib.*; **clock-case**, the framework enclosing a clock's works; **clock-face**, the dial-plate of a clock, *techn.* the time shown by it; **clock-finger**, the hand of a clock; **clock-golf**, a game in which twelve numbers are arranged on the ground in a circle in imitation of the dial of a clock, and the players putt the ball from each of these numbers in turn into a hole placed somewhere within the circle; **clock-head**, the upper part of a *clock-case*; **clock hour** (orig. *dial.*), a whole hour; a full sixty minutes; also, a specific period of sixty minutes; **clock-jack**, a figure on a clock tower, which gives warning, chimes, or tells the hour by striking a bell (cf. Jack *sb.*[1] 6, QUARTER-JACK 1); **clock-keeper**, one who attends to and regulates a clock; **clock-like** *a.*, like clock-work, regular, monotonous; **clock-line**, the cord suspending the weights in a clock; **clock-maker**, one who makes and repairs clocks; **clock-master** = *clock-keeper*; **clock-pillar**, one of the posts holding the plates of the clock-work in position; **clock-quarters**, the bells in a large clock on which the quarter-hours are struck or chimed; **clock radio**, a combined bedside radio and alarm clock, which can be set so that the radio comes on automatically instead of the alarm; **clock-setter** = *clock-keeper*; **clock-smith** = *clock-maker*; **clock-spring** (see quot. *a* 1877); **clock-stars** (see quot.); **clock-story**, the part of a clock-tower in which the clock is placed; **clock-time**, time as shown or measured by a clock or clocks; **clock-tower**, one built for the display of a large clock; **clock-train**, the mechanism of the going part of a clock; **clock-watch** (see quot.); also as *v. intr.*, to work over-anxiously to time; **clock-watcher**, one who takes care not to exceed minimum working hours; so (as a back-formation) **clock-watching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **clock-weight**, a weight used instead of a spring to give impulse to the movement of a clock; **clock-wise** *adv.*, in the way of a clock, in the direction in which its hands move; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* See also CLOCK-HOUSE, -WORK.

1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 16 A sustained dull *clock-beam cadence imitative of Pope. **1880** T. W. Nutt *Palace of Industry* 15 Where *clock-bird laughed and sweet wild flowers throve. **1777** J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 267 There is a *clock calm at this time in the political and military hemispheres. **1924** R. Clements *Gipsy of Horn* iii. 54 The breeze died away and we were left becalmed—the centre of a clock calm. **1932** Kipling *Limits & Renewals* 235 A girl's voice came across the clock-calm harbour-face. **1761** Maskelyne *Clock* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 437 The pendulum..was secured to the *clock-case. **1879** Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 72 The time as shown by the clock (technically 'the *clock-face'). **1906** *Clock-golf [see *putting-hole* (PUTTING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1b)]. **1915** Wodehouse *Something Fresh* vii, [They] console themselves for the absence of a links..with the exhilarating pastime of clock-golf. **1940** 'N. Shute' *Old Captivity* 17 The centre of the lawn was laid out for clock golf, the figures beautifully white. **1872** J. Hartley *Clack Alm.* Sept. (E.D.D.), They've been wide wakken a *clock haar before ther usual time. **1962** *Rep. Comm. Broadc. 1960.* xix. 250 Greater flexibility of programming hours..is afforded by prescribing a total of hours of broadcasting rather than clock-hours. *Ibid.* 313/2 Rules governing maximum amount of spot advertising in any clock hour. **1926** *Glasgaw Herald* 23 July 6 The fantastic little *clock-jacks of Norwich Cathedral. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 Or that the course of y[e] Sonne should be apportioned after the will of John *clockekeeper. **1741–70** Miss Talbot *Lett. Miss Carter* (1808) 26 If you love that same sort of regular *clock-like life. **1677** Plot *Oxfardsh.* 230 A *Clock-line, having a counterpoise at the other end. **1723** *Land. Gaz.* No. 6188/8 John Chevins..Clock-line Weaver. **1453** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Joh. Ripley de Ebor. *Clokmaker. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 15/2 Queen Elizabeths Clock-maker bore a Sphere for his Crest. **1837**

HALIBURTON (Sam Slick) *title*, The Clockmaker. **1626** MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, *Cæsar*. Is't past five? *Parthenius*. Past six, upon my knowledge; and in justice, Your *clock-master should die. **1801** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Ins & Outs* Wks. 1812 IV. 377 Thus Paul's four small *Clock-quarters Instruct their mighty Master when to sound. **1962** 'K. ORVIS' *Damned & Destroyed* ix. 65 My *clock-radio blasted me wide awake. **1986** *New Yorker* 20 Jan. 34/1 The clock radio by my bed..had a digital readout and as many buttons as a Japanese stereo set. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 324 Old Time the *clocke setter, yᵗ bald sexton Time. **1556** *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Mar. 120 To a *klocke smythe for makyng & mendyng. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 137 Turning to the clocksmith, he inquired, etc. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Clock-spring*, a coiled steel spring in the going-barrel or the striking-barrel of a clock which impels the train or strikes the hours, as the case may be. **1867–77** G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914 **Clock-stars*, certain stars usually employed for the regulation of clocks in an observatory, by reason of the fact that their positions have been very accurately determined. **1867** A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 255 The whole *clock-story was made to project beyond the body of the tower. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/6 The standard would become an 'international *clock time' common to the whole of Mid and Western Europe. **1933** J. BAILLIE *Life Everlasting* (1934) vii. 215 Conceptual or clock time..is but a convenient mathematical abstraction and is very different from the time of actual human experience. *a* **1956** W. DE LA MARE *Compl. Poems* (1969) 713 Widen your calls, let TIM decant her spells—She'll give you at least true clock-time, if nought else. **1850** DENISON *Clock & Watch-m*, p. v, Common *clock train. **1868** *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 82/1 There is one more wheel and pinion in the watch-train than in the clock-train. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 19/2 [A clock] must vary with the force of the clock train, due to different states of the oil. **1880** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 25 June 7/2 Mr. Bradlaugh was removed, under the care of Inspector Denning, to the rooms near the *Clock Tower [i.e. that of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, used as a place of confinement for offenders against the privileges of Parliament]. *Ibid.* If he is kept in the Clock Tower for any length of time. **1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/4 Lost on the fourth Instant a Gold *Clock-Watch. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [A] Clock Watch..[is] a watch that strikes the hours in passing, as distinguished from a repeater which strikes the hours at any time on putting special mechanism in motion. **1942** M. DICKENS *One Pair of Feet* iv. 42 The day seemed endless, because I was *clock-watching all the time. **1944** H. G. WELLS *'42 to '44* II. 38 Clock-watching is a common failing of human beings at work. **1945** SINCLAIR LEWIS *Cass Timberlane* 76 All you overimaginative men, who try to combine fancifulness with being clock-watching executives. **1911** F. SWINNERTON *Casement* ii. 66 His office-companions and his employers..were accustomed only to '*clock-watchers' (a name given to the excessively punctual in leaving the office). **1933** D. L. SAYERS *Murder must Advertise* viii. 129 Mr. Tallboy had left promptly at 5.30. Mr. Copley had seen him go. Clock-watchers, the whole lot of them. **1899** K. GRAHAME *Dream Days* 90 My heart sank lower and lower, descending relentlessly like a *clock-weight into my boot soles. **1888** R. ABERCROMBY in *Times* 11 Sept. 10/1 The general sense of the [wind's] rotation is counter-clockwise in the northern, *clock-wise in the southern hemisphere. **1898, 1914** Clockwise [see ANTI-CLOCKWISE *a.* and *adv.*]. **1957** A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* xv. 226 Antonio makes No. 2 picador return to his station now, not crossing the other one and going clockwise in muddled fashion, but riding all the way round, anti-clockwise.

clock (klɒk), *sb.*² Forms: 6–7 clocke, (7 cloake), 7– clock. [One of the conjectures offered is that the pattern consisted of bell-shaped ornaments, but evidence is wanting.]

1. An ornamental pattern in silk thread worked on the side of a stocking.

(From CLOCKED, it appears that it was formerly worn on other garments.)

1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clocke of a hose [*no French given*]. **1547** SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kwyrk-hosan*, a clocke. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1879) 57 Nether-stocks..knit with open seam down the leg, with quirks and clocks about the ancles. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. i. i. 46 Silke stockins, with blacke silke Grogran cloakes. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶5 To knit all the Actions of the Pretender..in the Clock of a Stocking. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. vii. 123 Red silk stockings, with probably blue clocks to them.

attrib. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, Nothing but Toys and Trinkets, and Fans, and Clock-Stockings.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. not the same word.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 15/2 Of a band [*i.e.* a collar] ..the Clocks [are] the laying in of the cloth to make it round; the Plaites.

clock (klɒk), *sb.*³ [Origin unknown. In the dialects in which it is used, it is not now associated in any way with CLOCK *sb.*¹] A name for any kind of beetle; *esp.* the Common Dor or Shardborne Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*). Sometimes with defining words, as *clock-bee* (*Sc.*), a flying beetle; *clock-a-clay*, *clock-leddy*, the lady-bird; BUZZARD-CLOCK, q.v.

Chiefly northern: found in the dialect glossaries as far south as Cheshire and Lincolnsh.; but not in those of Shropsh., Leicestersh., or East Anglia.

a **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, Scho bad gae chat him, Scho compt him not twa clokkis. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 158 A clocke, flee, *scarabejus*. **1584** T. HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 702 Dimd the Ayre with..flies, grashopers, hornets, clegs and clocks. **1620** MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 77 Dores or great black Clocks are vehement destroyers of all kinds of Corn. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xli, The black-arm'd Clock, the Gnat, the butterflie. **1691** RAY *N.C. Words* 14 *Clock*, a Beetle..This is a general word in this sense, all England over. **1738** *Medical Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 368 Great Swarms of Insects of the Clock-kind that come in Summer. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199 Lady-cow, Call'd, when I mix'd with children, 'clock-a-clay'. **1823** GALT *Spaewife* II. 7 (Jam.) A clok-leddy in her scarlet cardinal. **1868** WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 155 The common Dor Beetle..sometimes called the Watchman or Clock.

clock, *sb.*⁴ [f. CLOCK *v.*²] = CLUCK of a hen.

c **1450** *MS. Cott. Faust.* B vi. f. 92 b (Halliw.) Leef henne wen ho leith Looth wen ho clok seith.

clock (klɒk), *v.*¹ [f. CLOCK *sb.*¹]

1. a. *trans.* To time by the clock.

1883 *Standard* 31 Mar. 3/5 He..was 'clocked' to do it in some of the shortest times. **1888** *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 412/3 That 'this race was run in 1 minute 4 seconds and a half'.. In 'Baily's Racing Register'..nothing at all is said about this extraordinary 'clocking'.

b. *colloq.* To accomplish or attain (a certain time or speed) in a race; to register (a time, distance, etc.) on a clock or dial. Also with *up*.

1892 *Field* 14 May 735/3 He ran splendidly, and 'clocked' 2 min 2 sec all the way. **1934** *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen* XXXV. 131 *Clock* 'speedometer' (also verb as in *she's clocking sixty*). **1948** *Daily Tel.* 17 May 3/6 Miss M. Gardner, who clocked 11·6 sec for the 80-metres hurdles. **1959** H. HOBSON *Mission House Murder* xii. 81 It's quite a trip—I clocked up a hundred and fifteen. **1960** *Economist* 30 Apr. 457/3 Bischofberger A. G. of Zurich have three Austin trucks... Recently one of them clocked 150,000 miles in a single year.

c. With *in*, *on* (*off*, *out*): (*a*) to register one's arrival at (or departure from) work by means of a mechanical device combined with a clock; also *refl.*; (*b*) *transf.* to register one's arrival (or departure); to start (or stop) work; to enter or leave. Hence **clocking-in**, etc. (also *attrib.*).

1914 *Auto-motor Jrnl.* 593/1 At 12 o'clock practically every car had 'clocked in' and was sealed. **1924** H. H. EMSLEY *Factory Costing* 5 The ' job cards', on which the workers enter their time and particulars of the work they are engaged upon, depend upon the method in use for 'clocking on'. **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 14 Aug. 5 That any men could resume work provided they would clock out in accordance with the system which had been in operation since the works started. *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 9 An allowance of two minutes for 'clocking off'. **1926** *Spectator* 27 Feb. 359/2 He clocks himself in on an automatic timekeeper. *Ibid.* 360/1 He clocks off again and proceeds home. **1927** A. BENNETT *Woman who stole Everything* 216 Both brother and sister had had to 'clock in' of a morning and 'clock out' of an evening for years. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 24 July 15/2 He..described the 'clocking-in' apparatus as an 'infernal machine, insulting to the integrity, honour, and dignity of the profession'. **1935** WODEHOUSE *Luck of Bodkins* xxii. 284 As soon as I've clocked in at my hotel. **1955** *Times* 11 Aug. 7/3 How would workers buy anything if shops clocked in and out at precisely the same times as they did? **1959** *Times* 3 Nov. 13/4 When I took up a part-time job three weeks ago I was given a card with which to 'clock in' and 'out'. **1965** *New Statesman* 30 Apr. 696/1 Nineteen clubs have clocked out in the League's 75-odd years.

2. *Bell-ringing.* To sound a bell by pulling the clapper with a rope; to CLAPPER.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by what is called 'clocking' or 'clappering' them. **1872** J. T. FOWLER *Bells. Sacristy* ii. 137 'Clocking' ought to be put a stop to everywhere, and never allowed.

3. To punch in the face; to hit. (Cf. CLOCK *sb.*¹ 5 c.) *slang.*

1941 BAKER *Austral. Slang* 18 *To clock*, to strike with the fist. **1947** D. M. DAVIN *For Rest of Lives* x. 51 So then I clocked him and we beat it. **1956** M. PROCTER *Pub Crawler* 125 He didn't say who'd clocked him. **1959** P. H. JOHNSON *Unspeakable Skipton* xxv. 225, I should have clocked Dorothy, as the saying goes, more times than I care to count.

clock (klɒk), *v.*² Now confined to *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 cloccian, 4–6 clok(k, 5 cloyke, 6 *Sc.* cloik, (8 clocque), 5– clock. [OE. *cloccian*, corresp. to MDu. *clocken*, Du. *klokken*, Sw. *klokka*, *klukka*. The other Teut. langs. have forms with *u*, like mod. Eng. CLUCK, though *o* forms are not uncommon dialectally: see *klocken*² in Grimm = *klucken*, *glucken*. Of echoic origin; as are also L. *gloc-īre* and Gr. κλώζ-ειν (fut. κλώξω, deriv. κλωγ-μός).]

1. *intr.* To make the peculiar noise of a brooding hen: to cluck.

c **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* 76 in *Anglia* VIII. 309 Deah seo brodiġe henn..sarlice cloccigе heo tospræt hyre fyðera. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) [The capon] clokkeþ as an hen, and clepeþ chikens to gedir, clokkynge with an hose voyse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clokkyn as hennys, *crispio*. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 133 Hyr birdis sine, clokkand, scho seikis on raw. **1570** *Sempill Ballates* 84 They say he can baith quhissill and cloik [*rime-wds.* mock, block]. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Yt were lyke ynough that soom grammatical pullet.. would stand clocking agaynst mee, as thogh hee had found an horse nest. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150 The Cock..when he hath found a Barly Corn clocks, and calls to it his Hennes. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. (1852) 452 He bark'd like a dog, then he clocqu'd like an hen. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, To clock, or cluck, *glocio*. **1808–79** JAMIESON, *Clock*, *Clok*, to cluck, to call chickens together.

†**2.** *trans.* To call (chickens) by this note. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 660 Nowe she [the hen] goth before, And clocketh hem. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 109 b, The carefull hen, fearing her chickens, dothe clocke them together. **1606** EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Rel.* Ff iv b, So long doeth the great brood Hen clocke her chickens.

†**b.** *fig.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2 Like a louing hen, he clocketh home vnto him, euen those chikins of hys. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 244 Edburge.. clocked together a sort of simple women, which under her wing there tooke upon them the Popish veile of widowhood. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 54 Engaging men..to hold forth.. wheresoever, and howsoever, they could clock the senseless and unthinking rabble about them.

3. *intr.* Applied to similar inarticulate sounds, made by the mouth, stomach, etc. [Cf. Ger. dial. *klocken*² in Grimm.]

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 220 Sona biþ seo wamb ȝehefeȝod and cloccet swa swa hit on cylle sleczete. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 309 Rvgitvs ventris be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named crokyng or clockyng in ones bely. **1553** BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* E vj, To clocke or to saye naye, to those thinges þᵗ have ben done. **1871** WISE *New Forest* 186. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Clocking*, the sound made by falling, gurgling water.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To sit on eggs; to incubate, hatch. (Now the common use in northern dial.)

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), Ye're sae keen of the clocking, you'll die in the nest. **1808–79** JAMIESON, *Clock*, to hatch, to sit on eggs. This is the modern sense. **1811** WILLAN *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.*, *Clock*, to hatch.

b. *fig.* To 'hatch'.

1836 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* III. 31 It was he that first clockit the project.

Hence **clock-**, *vb.-stem* in *Comb.*, as †**clock-hen** [Du. *klokhen*, MHG. *kluckhenne*], clocking hen.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxx. 1121 God.. vpbraideth vs, yᵗ he hath played yᵉ clockhen towardes vs, and wee could not abide it. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Clucca gallina*, a clocke hen, *glocitans gallina*, *vel incumbans*.

†**clock**, *v.*³ *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 clokke. [a. ONF. *clokier* = F. *clochier*, mod.F. *clocher*, Picard *cloker* = Pr. *clopchar*, according to Diez:—late L. **cloppicāre*, f. late L. *clopp-us* lame.] *intr.* To limp, hobble.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 35 þer Cunnynge Clerkes schul Couche [3 *MSS.* clokke] be-hynde. **1377** *Ibid.* B. III. 34 Konnyng clerkes shul clokke [**1393** clocke] bihynde.

clock, *v.*⁴ Also clox. [f. CLOCK *sb.*²] *trans.* To embroider clocks on. Hence **'clocker**, one who embroiders clocks.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §407 *Clocker*;..sometimes further designated according to thread used, *e.g.*, silk clocker. **1922** *Glasgow Herald* 9 Oct. 3 You must learn to clox your own stockings.

clocke, obs. form of CLOAK.

clocked (klɒkt), *a.* [f. CLOCK *sb.*² + -ED².] Embroidered with clocks.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 319 ¶12, [I] made a fair Push for the Silver-clocked Stocking. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi. 122 A little ancle, a little clocked stocking, and a little black satin slipper. **1860** JEAFFRESON *Bk. Doctors* II. 202 Clocked stockings..had on either side, extending from the heel upwards some six inches, flowers gracefully embroidered with a light yellow silk on the crimson ground.

†**b.** Used of similar embroidered patterns. *Obs.*

1548 in Cussans *Ch. Goods Herts.* (1873) 21 A cope of Blake vellat and Clothe of gold clocked.

clocker ('klɒkə(r)). *north. dial.* [f. CLOCK *v.*² + -ER¹.] A clocking or sitting hen.

1804 TARRAS *Poems*, *My Auld Hat* (Jam.), Crib some clockers chuckie brood. **1882** TOD *Bits fr. Blinkbonny* 140 Put Dan's eggs under one of Bell's 'clockers'.

clock-house. [f. CLOCK *sb.*¹ + HOUSE.] A house built for, or having, a public clock; that part of a steeple, etc. in which a clock is set. See JACK *of the Clockhouse*. *Obs.*

1622–3 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 42 To Gibson for a new locke for the clockhouse dore. **1563** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (1869) 114 For mendinge the chymes and the barrelle and jake of the clockehouse. **1656** J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 112 (Jod.) The great bell in the clockhouse at the Pantheon. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, One of these turrets was square and occupied as a clock-house.

clockier, obs. form of CLOCHER.

clocking ('klɒkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOCK *v.*²]

1. The action of the vb. CLOCK; the noise made by a brooding hen; brooding, hatching (*Sc.*).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clokkynge, of hennys, *crispiatus*. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2 Those chikins of hys [God's] yᵉ..wyl not come at his clokkyng. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *C. Farme* 68 A young Henne which falleth to clocking. **1883** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 193 With their clocking chimed in the distant bleating of the lambs.

2. *Comb.*, **clocking-time**, *Sc.*, hatching-time.

1784 BURNS *Ep. Rankine* x, As soon 's the clocking-time is by, And the wee pouts begun to cry.

clocking ('klɒkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That clocks; in *clocking hen*: a. a clucking hen; a hen sitting on eggs.

1552 HULOET, Clockynge henne, *singultiens gallina*. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 93 Let..The clocking hen make friendship with the kite. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvi, Lord R., sitting..watching the tea-pot, like a clocking-hen.

b. A West Indian species of Rail: see CLUCKING-HEN.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 74 Clocking-Hens are much like the Crab-catchers..They keep..in swampy wet places.

clockless ('klɒklɪs), *a.* Without a clock.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 88 O learned Arithmetician! Clock-lesse so just to measure Times partition.

clock-work ('klɒkwɜːk).

1. The mechanism or works of a clock.

1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 509 The Farmer..desir'd this Artificer to show him the Nature of Clockwork, and what was requisite to make up a perfect Clock. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 374 *Clock-work*, originally imported those wheels, pinions, and other mechanism, which constituted the striking part, or what was formerly called the clock part of a movement for measuring time..But at present..the larger movements whether they strike or not, are called clocks.

b. *transf.* Mechanism similar to that of a clock, wheels set in motion by weights or springs.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 17 A puppet moved by clock-work. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xiv. 49 A large cabinet full of curiosities of clockwork..one of which ..was a craw-fish. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* III. 263 A silver triumphal car..which moves by clock-work about the room. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 572/1 Clock-work has been applied to lamps..to light them at a specific prearranged time. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 215 To go off by clock-work.

c. with reference to the automatic and mechanical nature of the action, or its unvarying regularity; hence such phrases as *like clock-work*, *regular as clock-work*, etc.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 22 Their Religion was a kind of clock-work..moving in a certain order, but without life or sense. **1789** H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* vii. 29 The king's last years passed as regularly as clock-work. **1799** SOUTHEY *Nondescripts, Dancing Bear*, He would have tortured my poor toes..and made them move like clock-work In musical obedience. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 194 This jewel of a valet, this matchless piece of clock-work. **1849** HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 215 Acting together without any jarring, going as the phrase is by clock-work. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 78 All is clock-work, all is order.

2. *fig.*

a **1628** PRESTON *Serm. Bef. His Majestie* (1630) 18 In this curious clocke-worke of religion, every pin and wheele that is amisse distempers all. **1657** T. JORDAN *Tricks of Youth* Prol., Lest I betray The Plot, and show the clockwork of the play. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §60 The clockwork of nature..is so wonderfully fine and subtle. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 84 The play of vegetative and vital clock-works.

3. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* (rarely as predicative adj.): Of or like clock-work; automatic, mechanically regular. **b.** *comb.*, as *clockwork-like* adj.

a **1764** LLOYD *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 116 A kind of clock-work talking. **1780** COWPER *Table Talk* 529 The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lvii, A very..quiet, old-fashioned family, quite clock-work in our ways and hours. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 71 Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583 A pattern of clock-work punctuality and concentrated energies.

clod (klɒd), *sb.* So 5–; also 5–7 clodde, 6 clodd. [Appears in 14th c. as a variant of CLOT; after which the two forms were long entirely synonymous, but they have subsequently been differentiated, the typical senses being now respectively as in a *clod of earth*, and a *clot of blood*.

But OE. had already *clod-hamer* field-fare, and *Clodhangra* pr. name; *clod* must be old in Teutonic: cf. Grimm, *kloder*, and *klod*, *klot*, cited under it. The vb. stem *glu-*, *gleu-*, in Teut. *klu-*, *kleu-*, 'glomerare' (see CLEW), would give a sb. *glu-tó-*, whence OTeut. *klu-dó-*, OE. *clod.*]

†**1.** A mass formed by the coagulation of anything liquid, esp. blood. *Obs.* (now CLOT.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. vii. (1495) 89 Anone as the blood is out of the body anone it rennyth and tornyth in to cloddes. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankind* (1552) 44 b, Great lumpes, kakes, or cloddes of bloud, congeled togeather. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. liv, His locks with clods of bloud and dust bedight. *a* **1620** CAREW (J.), Fishermen..light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 62 We found several Clods of Blood.

2. A coherent mass or lump *of* any solid matter, e.g. a *clod of earth*, *loam*, etc. (Formerly, and dialectally still sometimes, CLOT. See also CLOUD 2.)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 73 To preve it [thi lande] fatte, a clodde avisely To take..and loke if it be glewy. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 458 b, A clodd of earth which they doe affirme, was under Christes feete when he raysed Lazarus. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 65 A clod of waiward marle. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 565 One..at the Forge..two massie clods of Iron and Bras Had melted. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 154 To think..that a clod of earth in a sack may ever by eternal shaking receive the fabrick of man's body. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 261 Cresphontes..threw a clod of earth into the water.

3. a. *spec.* A lump of earth or clay adhering together. (Formerly CLOT.)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clodde, *gleba*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 155/25 A clodde, clot, *gleba*. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The Feelde is saide to be..broken up when it is first plowed lying in great Cloddes. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 139 The Peasant..pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 93 Clods and stones were thrown at him. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVI. 250 Those words fell on his heart like clods upon a coffin.

b. As a substance, without *pl.*: The soil or dust of the ground in its lumpy character. Often a depreciatory term for the earth in its unpleasant associations.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 100 Leave wheat little clod, for to couer the head. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 77 If they [the covetous] were not altogether hardned..they would not be so neerely knit to the clod and the peny as they are. **1795** SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 107 The finely-fibred frame ..[shall] mingle soon With the cold clod. **1845** HIRST *Poems* 52 Long ere this, upon my breast The clod had lain. **1880** HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* iii. 57 Shallow sciences which trace man backward to the brute, and forward to the clod.

c. The ball of earth that adheres about the root of a tree or plant. (Formerly CLOT.)

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 9 Orange-Trees make no Clod, or Union, so as 'tis very difficult to..change them upon occasion. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Trees raised with their Clod of Earth about them. *Ibid.*, Planting Trees in their Clod. **1828** STEUART *Planter's G.* 39 With as much of the clod about the roots as possible.

d. A lump of turf with the adherent earth; a sod, a peat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Formerly also CLOT.

1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 12 Where fewell is deere, they vse to make cloddes, or turfs of them. **1609** *Manch. Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 242 Cart loades of greene clods out of the lords wasts. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clod*, a sod.

e. A bit of turf, spot of ground. *dial.* or *techn.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Clod is the green Sod on which..Cocks..fight, which is generally round that all may see. **1865** E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* v. 54 in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., Th' dog would ha' toucht noan o' thee, iv thae'd bin upo' thi own clod.

f. *slang.* A copper coin. Usu. in *pl.*

1925 in FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 59. **1960** 'A. BURGESS' *Doctor is Sick* 105 He began to search for coppers. 'Lend us a couple of clods,' he said to his twin.

4. *fig.* Applied depreciatively to the human body as being a mass of 'clay'; also to a human being as a 'child of clay', or as 'of the earth, earthy'.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 411 A thousand torches..to us wretched earthly clods..lend desired light. **1659** T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 163 The Audacious Clod, Commanded Worship, to himself, as God. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 15 The purer Spirit is united to this Clod. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 786. **1798** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 405 Howl for ever for a breathless clod. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 26 Low-born clods Of brute earth.

5. *fig.* A blockhead, clodpate; a clodhopper.

[**1579** J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Djb, Turne vnder perpetuall slauery, as cloddes the country people.] **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* III. i. 9 Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpoles. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 362 Rather then spend words with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. **1793** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 211 Clap to tbe wheel your shoulder, Master Clod. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* I. xiii. 175 Jolter-headed clods. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv. 22 Tbe Doones were of very high birth, as all we clods of Exmoor knew.

attrib. **1735** SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 85 When the clod justice some horse-laugh wou'd raise.

†**6.** *Sc.* A small loaf of coarse unleavened bread.

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems* xi. (1789) 79 (Jam.) Our cottar childer..Toil for pease-clods and gud lang kail. **1790** SHIRREFS *Poems* 245 (Jam.) Clods and Souters brandy. **1832** R. D. C. BROWN *Lintoun Green* 8 (Jam.) Sutors-clods In Selkirk town were rife; O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods.

7. *Fishing.* = BAB. (See quots.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 92. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 Norfolk 'babbers'..catch eels. The 'bab', or 'clod'..is a number of lobworms threaded on pieces of worsted, and..tied up in a bunch not unlike a small mop.

8. The coarse part of the neck of an ox, nearest the shoulder.

1601 *Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 288 He [the serjeant of the Larder] hath for his fee two cloddes, one little rumpe, chine of beefe, of every oxe that is sent in the Queene's house. **1842** *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 132 Her dinner, consisting of six ounces of boiled clod of beef. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 Every ox has two clods..which do not sell for more than 4*d.* a pound.

†**9.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1003 The outer parts, or Cuticle (or, as the Author calls them, Clods) of the Hair.

10. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Partings will occur, of clod or various earthy material. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clod*, shale found in the coal measures. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Clod*, soft shale or slate..usually applied to a layer forming a bad roof.

11. A heavy solid blow. *dial.* Cf. CLOD *v.* 5, 6.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4/2 The man..lost his temper, and hit her a 'clod' in the head..A clod is a heavy, lumping blow.

12. *Comb.*, as *clod-breaker*; *clod-brown*, *-tongued* adjs.; **clod-crusher**, (*a*) a machine for crushing the clods left by the plough; (*b*) a person who walks heavily; also *clod-crushing*; **clod-fishing**, fishing for eels with a CLOD 7; †**clod-fist**, a heavy clumsy fist; **clod-head**, **clod skull**, a CLOD-PATE; **clod-mall**, **-mell**, a large wooden mallet or hammer for breaking clods (*arch.*); †**clod-salt**, the salt which adheres in clots to the bottom of the salt-pans.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, The old miserly *clod-breaker called me pettifogger. **1881** DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 Calling her a..clodbreaker's or hempspinner's daughter. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 124 The *clod-brown lark that hail'd the morn. **1842** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1851) II. 28 Crosskill's *clod-crusher..one of the most efficient implements of its class. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., One form of clod-crusher consists of a series of cast-metal rings ..placed loosely upon a round axle, and revolving thereon independently of each other. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 76 Shee multiplyed her *clod-fists..about the muzard of him. **1644** COL. CHADWICK *Let.* in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 275/2 Being *clodheads merely sensible and sensuall. **1794** *Agric. Surv. Berwick* p. xxxii. (Jam.) To break the clods..used formerly to be done..by hand with *clod-mells, or wooden mallets. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clod-mall*, a large wooden hammer employed for breaking clods. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clod-maw*. **1674** RAY *Collect. Eng. Words*, *Salt-making Cheshire*, A cake which sticks to the bottom of the pan (which they call *clod salt). **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 95 Clod-salt..is there [at Droytwitch] the strongest salt of all. **1707** E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, When *Clod-skulls, at the worst o' th' hay, By brutal Rage shall make their Way. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/2 Unimpassioned and *clod-tongued—stolid and solid.

Hence '**clodward** *a.*, towards the clods, earthy.

1883 ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 71 The most clodward thinker that ever bent his looks down.

clod (klɒd), *v.* [f. CLOD *sb.*: cf. the originally identical CLOT *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To free (land) from clods by harrowing, rolling, or the like. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 28 Eke diligently clodde it [L. *occa*], pyke oute stones. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloddyn or brekyn cloddes, *occo*. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 To clod it [arable ground] vvith a roller or board to couer it. **1743** R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 323 (Jam.) The ground must be well harrowed, clodded, and cleaned from all obstructions.

†**2.** To cover with clods. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 8 Clodde hem [barley, beans, etc.] large, as wel thai may be wrie.

3. To form or turn into clods; formerly also to run into clots, to CLOT (sense 3). *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I clodde, I go in to heapes or in to peces, as the yerthe dothe, *Je amoncelle*. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Snowe clodded together. **1639** T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Keep the Vdder that the milke doe not clod. **1655** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* IX. 19. II. 378 To keep the blood from clodding. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 278 As soon as you have well mixed it [malt] with the Liquor, and prevented it from clodding. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* iii. 74 The soil pulverizes finely in summer. It is never water soaked, consequently never 'bakes' or clods.

†**4.** *trans.* To enclose in or as in clods. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 36 That..man, might spend..Clodded in lumps of clay, his wearie life to end.

5. a. *trans.* To pelt with clods. Also, to knock or drive by pelting with clods of earth, stones, etc. *dial.* and *U.S. dial.*

1709 in *Publ. Scottish Hist. Soc.* (1931) 3rd Ser. XVII. 67 She..thereupon clouded him away with stones. **1755** in JOHNSON without quotation. **1867** T. BLACKAH *Songs & Poems* 38 We'd to clod 'em [*sc.* sheep] away. **1888** *Sc. Leader* 28 Nov. 7 The crowd of boys..kept stoning and clodding him for a considerable distance. **1904** 'MARK TWAIN' *Adam's Diary* 15 Trying to clod apples out of that forbidden tree. *Ibid.* 29 She has been climbing that tree again. Clodded her out of it.

b. *intr.* To throw clods or stones.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves*, *Clod*, to throw stones. **1867** E. WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* ii. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clod*, There's a fook o' chaps bin cloddin' at it.

6. *gen.* To heave or throw heavily. *north. dial.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, 'She grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs.' **1864** T. CLARK *Westmorld. Dial.* in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., He clodt doon his books an sed he cud meeak nowt omma. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 187 He's..clodded 'em into th' carriage.

7. *intr.* To fish for eels with a clod; to bob.

1888 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 380, I have sniggled..for eels. I have bobbed (or clodded) for them on a Dorsetshire river.

Hence '**clodding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c **1550** LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* in Halliw. *Lit. 16th & 17th C.* (1851) 54 Clodding of the blode. **1552** HULOET, Cloddynge betyll or malle, *occa*. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Where the woodden rowler will not serue, there you shall take clodding-beetles, made of purpose broad and flat, and with them breake the clods. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 185 The cost of clodding and weeding.

clod, obs. f. CLAD (see CLOTHE), CLOUD.

In the following, modern edd. read *clogged*; *clodded* or *clotted*, and *cloyd* are also suggested.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* I. iii. (1st Fol. 99) Her spirit ..'Tis a clear one, Clod with no dirty stuff, She is all pure honour.

clodded ('klɒdɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOD *v.* + -ED[1].] Stuck together in clods or lumps. Formerly also = Clotted, coagulated.

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. Yiiij b, Stormful clouds of clodded rayne. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 1, Severd from the blind And clodded heape. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 354 Is..like to blood newly pressed out and clodded. **1688** H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 82 His Hair clodded and uncombed. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*, Clodded Blood..found under the Skin of the Animal when it is flead. **1812** *Exam.* 11 May 292/1 Parched and clodded surface [of land] the consequence of drought. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 297 This dull and clodded earth.

b. Having a clod adhering.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 158 The ploughman's clodded heel.

†**'clodder**, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See next, and cf. *clotter*, *cludder*, *clutter*.] A clotted or curdled mass, a clot.

a **1400** *Mary & Cross* 326 in *Leg. Rood* 142 In cloddres of blod his her was clunge. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 24 Thou lookest like raw flesh, yea like a prodigious clodder. **1698** *Christ Exalted* 20 In his Agony, Sweating clodders of Blood.

†**'clodder**, *v. Obs.* [This and the sb. of same form were probably in their origin phonetic variants of CLOTTER, iterative derivative of CLOT *v.*, the phonetic series being *cloter*, *cloþer*, *cloder*: cf. the first two quots. below, and the equivalence of CLOD, CLOT.] To run together in clots, to coagulate, become clotty or lumpy.

[*c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1887 The clothered blood (*v.r.* clotered, clòtred, cloþred).] **1499** *Promp. Parv.* 83 (Pynson) Cloderyn (*MS. K.* cloteryn, as blode, or other lyke), *coagulo.* **1530** PALSGR. 487/2, I clodder, lyke whaye or bloode whan it is colde, *Je congele.* **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 250 If Milk stay long in the Brests, the whey exhaleth, and the rest clodders. **1720** ROBIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 Cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clodder*, to form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. *Clodder'd*, aggregated.

Hence **'cloddered** *ppl. a.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 219 Time..hath purged quite Our former cloddred spots. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 92 It made his blood startle out of his body in congealed cloddered heaps.

cloddiness ('klɒdɪnɪs). [f. CLODDY + -NESS.] Cloddy quality or condition.

1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 187 The compactness of the staple, or as manufacturers term it the 'cloddiness' of the wool.

cloddish ('klɒdɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLOD + -ISH.] Somewhat clod-like; savouring of boorish stolidity or awkwardness.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. 112 His boots..seemed to him to have a cloddish air. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1879) 80 Our thoughts..were fast becoming cloddish. **1882** *Cornh. Mag.* 539 Lads, fresh from the heather, hang round the stone in cloddish embarrassment.

Hence **'cloddishness**.

cloddy ('klɒdɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.]

†**1.** Characterized by the presence of clots; clotted, coagulated, lumpy. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 69 b, A cloddy uryne is that which hath in it cloddes of blood. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. I vj b, It draweth out cloddy or clotted bloude. **1658** A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. iv. 228 If the matter be tuff..and is cloddy, it is a sign that the body decayeth in strength.

2. Characterized by, or abounding in, clods.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (1548) 2 Cloddy hard ground. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 80 Turning The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §333 If it bee cloddy, hee levelleth it with rowlers turned over it. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 289 Light dry soils..they should be cloddy, and these clods should not fall to pieces easily by the harrows.

3. Of the nature of a clod, clod-like; earthy (in a depreciative sense).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* IV. xiii. (1853) 309 These very bodies that are now cloddy like the earth, shall once be bright as the sun. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 2 Cloddy, carnall, dead and sensuall creatures.

4. Clod-like in shape, short and thick, lumpish.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 A thick cloddy Fish, with a large Head. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cloddy*, thick, short, and full of flesh. Also unintellectual.

5. *sb.* = CLOD-HOPPER 1. *dial.*

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxiii. 290 Among the males there were none..but cloddies. **1877** E. PEACOCK *Gloss. N.W. Lincolnsh.*, *Cloddy*, an awkward ill-dressed man. 'What a cloddy it is!'

clode, obs. f. CLOUD.

†**clodge**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Modification of *clog*, after *cledge*.] ? To clog.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 128 And clodge their slauish tenants with commaunds.

'clod-hopper. [f. CLOD *sb.* + HOP *v.*; perh. with humorous allusion to *grass-hopper*.]

1. One who walks over ploughed land; a ploughman or agricultural labourer; a country lout; hence, a clumsy awkward boor, a clown.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clod-hopper*, a Ploughman. **1721** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* III. i, Did you ever see a dog brought on a plate, clodhopper? Did you? **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 136 He turned his clowns into gentlemen, and their brother clod-hoppers laughed at them, and they were ashamed.

2. *pl.* A ploughman's heavy shoes.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxii, Purser's shoes..a hybrid breed, between a pair of cast-off slippers and the ploughman's clodhoppers.

3. A bird; the Wheat-ear. Cf. CLOTBIRD.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 267 The fallow-chat, wheat-ear, and clod-hopper are not inappropriate names. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov.-n. Brit. Birds* 10 (E.D.S.).

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **clod'hoppering**, **clod-'hopperish**, **clod'hoppership**.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 1002 Our own dislike to their clodhopperships. **1880** MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* 37 The traditional clodhoppering which real New England farm-life has long been rising away from.

'clod-hopping, *a.* [f. as prec.] Following the plough; pertaining to, or of the nature of, clodhoppers; loutish, boorish.

1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, A common, paltry, low-minded, clodhopping, pipe-smoking ale-house. *c* **1854** THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* I. (1869) 340 You little scamp of a clod-hopping ploughboy. **1867** *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 32 Shufflings of clodhopping boots.

So **clodhopping** *sb.* Agricultural labour.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vii. (1848) 87 Spenser delights to designate himself as 'Colin Clout', as though he were a patch in the heels of clodhopping.

clodly ('klɒdlɪ), *adv.* [see -LY².] In a cloddish or clod-like manner; dully, heavily.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. 337 It is not, like those [pictures] we have been passing, clodly painted.

'clod-pate. [f. CLOD + PATE head.]

1. A thickhead or blockhead.

1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 What Clod-pates, Thenot, are our British swaines! *a* **1679** EARL OF ORRERY *Altemira* II, The sober Clod-pate States-man. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clodpate*, a heavy, dull Fellow.

2. A thick head. (Better two words.)

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* viii. (D.) There is more logic in that remark..than I expected from your clod-pate.

'clod-pated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Thickheaded, stupid, dense.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, You are dull clod-pated lumps of mire and garbish. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 10 John was not so clod-pated, but at last he took the hint. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xxviii, A clod-pated old chandler.

'clod-poll, **clod-pole.** [f. CLOD + POLL head.] = CLOD-PATE.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 208 This Letter being so excellently ignorant..he will finde it comes from a Clodde-pole. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 66 He thought the story ..too ridiculous for any clodpole to have contrived. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* i, A poor clodpole, like Tom there. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 83 Our Academic clodpoles must be dense.

†**cloe**, *v. Obs. north. dial.* [a. ON. *klá* (Sw. *klå*, Da. *klöe*) str. vb., earlier form *klaga*, *klaha*, pa. t. *kló-*, *klógom*, pa. pple. *klegenn*, to scratch, to claw an itching place; prob. connected with *kló* claw, the relation of which to the stem of CLAW *sb.* and *v.* is uncertain.] = CLAW *v.* 3.

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* 186 With this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

cloe-board, **-hammer**, obs. variants of *claw-board* (= CLAPBOARD), CLAW-HAMMER. [Perh. really for *clove-bord*, *-hammer*: see CLOVE *ppl. a.*]

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37/1 Five sayl of the Hamborough Fleet..chiefly loaden with Cloe-boards. **1623** R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Mattocks and Cloe Hammers.

cloes, obs. form of CLOTHES: see also CLOW.

clof, **cloff.** *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 6 *pl.* cloiffis, 7 *pl.* cloffes, 8 *Sc.* claff. [Cf. ON. *klof* the cleaving or fork of the legs; *klofi* a cleft or rift in a hill, corresp. to OLG. *klobo*, OHG. *chlobo* a cleft; f. weak grade of *kleub-* to CLEAVE. The latter would more properly give *clōve*, the former *cloff*; the vowel of the dial. word is doubtful.]

A cleft, fissure, parting: †**a.** the 'fork' of the legs; = CLEAVING *vbl. sb.*¹ 2, CLEFT 2 (*obs.*); **b.** the cleft of a tree, where the branches part; **c.** 'a cleft between adjacent hills' (Jam.); = CLOVE *sb.*⁴

c **1538** LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 80 Consider giue thare Cloiffis be clene. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERY *Flyting* 60 Whether thou wilt..kisse all cloffes that stands beside. **1789** D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 43 (Jam.) There, in the claff O' branchy oak..The ring-dove has her nest. **1808** JAMIESON, *Cloff*, the cleft of a tree. **1865** *Cornhill Mag.* 38 The Northcountryman ..talks of the *clough* [error for *cloff* or *cluff*] of the tree.

clof, obs. form of *clove*, pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.* and of CLOVE *sb.*¹

cloff (klɒf). *Commerce.* Also *erron.* clough. [Origin obscure. Identity with CLOVE, the weight, has been suggested. Cf. also CLEF.] An allowance (now of 2 lbs. in 3 cwt., or $\frac{1}{168}$), given with certain commodities, in order that the weight may hold good when they are sold by retail.

According to Grafton, 1568, cloff was the grocer's name for the fixed allowance made to the buyer in lieu of the variable advantage which he formerly had through the inclination in his favour of the King's Beam, a practice abolished in 1269. (See also the *Ordinance of Staples*, 1353, c. 10.) But there is a long gap between 1269 and 1502, when our quotations begin. Fabyan, whom Grafton copies verbatim for his text, has no mention of *cloff*.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 128 Wherof..shulde be rebated for the tare of euery of the said xij. bales iiij. ll. and for the cloff of euery off the said xij. bales ij. ll...and for the tret of ye same peper C. xxxvij. ll. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* (*Hen. III*) II. 131 It was ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright..enclinyng to neyther partie, and the buyer to have of the seller allowed unto him for all thinges *foure pounde of the hundreth. **Margin.* This is that allowance yt Grocers call Cloffe. **1660** T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. I. 24 Cloffe..is onely an allowance for the refuse of the commodity, which hangs upon the chest or cask, for which is usually allowed but 3 or 4 pound in every parcel. **1828** HUTTON *Pract. Arithm.*, *Tare & Tret*, Cloff is an allowance of 2 lb. for every 3 cwt., and some say for every 100 lb. of tret-suttle, to make the weight hold good when sold by retail.

†**'cloffing.** *Obs.* [App. OE. *clufðung*(*e* fem.; ME. *clofthounk* and *cloffynnge* are the same word. Bosw.-Toller explains from *clufu* clove, bulb + *þung* masc. monkshood or hellebore. Cf. CLOVE-TONGUE.] A plant: see quots.

(Cockayne understood the OE. name to mean *Ranunculus sceleratus*; which is probable, since both *clufþung* and *clufwyrt* are glossed by *Batrachion*, an old name of *Ranunculus*. But the ME. name seems to mean a hellebore, as in Halliwell's modern entry.)

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man sceleratam, and oðrum naman clufþunge nemnað..bið cenned on fuhtum and on wæteregum stowum. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 295/35 *Botracion*, clufðung. *a* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 *Vellatrum* [? for *veratrum*, 'hellebore'] Angl. clof-thounk. **14..** *MS. version of Macer* in *Promp. Parv.* s.v. *Gladone*, Do take..þe iij part of þe poudre of ellebre, þat some men clepen cloffynnge. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cloffing*, the plant hellebore.

clog (klɒg), *sb.* Also 5-7 clogge, (5 cloge), 7 **clogg.** [Known since 14th c.; derivation obscure.

(Connexion with CLAG 'to clot with any thing sticky' appears only in later transferred uses.)]

1. A thick piece of wood; a short piece of the trunk, or of a large root, of a tree; a block, clump. Still the ordinary sense in Scotland. *yule clog*: a Christmas log for the fire.

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2919 With a Clog of an Oke he faught. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clogge, *truncus.* **1530** PALSGR. 206/1 Clogge, *billot.* **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clog, log, *truncus.* *a* **1825** *Descr. Scotland* (Jam.), Great clogges of timber. *a* **1845** MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xvi. (1884) 128 Well roasted by the 'yule clog' of a winter's fire. **1886** STEWART *Remin. Dumfermline* 61 The roots of large trees called 'clogs' were now brought.

2. A block or heavy piece of wood, or the like, attached to the leg or neck of a man or beast, to impede motion or prevent escape.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 232 Jac Napes wolde one the see a maryner to ben, With his cloge and his cheyn. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 þou art lyke an ape teyȝed with a clogge. **1461** *Past. Lett.* No. 414. II. 48, I am with the gayler, with a clogge upon myn hele. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clogge at ye foote, *impedimentum.* **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 35, I am trusted with a mussell, and enfranchisde with a clog. **1629** J. COLE *Of Death* 45 The body is but to the soule as a clogge tied to the legge. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Clogs*, pieces of Wood, or such like, fastned about the Necks, or to the Legs of Beasts, that they run not away. **1830** LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 101, I never tied tin-kettle, clog, Or salt-box to the tail of dog, Without a pang.

b. A load to obstruct the motion of anything.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 23 We perceived the Bladder to swell and concluded that it had lifted up its clog about an inch. *Ibid.* 112 The Clog, when all the Air was come in, was swiftly raised.

c. A block or lump tied to anything for use or ornament; *e.g.* to a key to prevent its being lost.

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 154 For the clogges that cleveth by here chelle. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1603 With the Keye cloge, þat she caught. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Euery key hath a clog.

3. *fig.* Anything that impedes action or progress; an impediment, encumbrance, hindrance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As burthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr iourney. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 227 A grieuous clog to her husband. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 615 That Kings were Useless, and a Clog to Trade. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii. 231 A perpetual clog to public business. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, Like a spirit which hath shaken off The clog of dull mortality. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 4/7 Women and children are a clog upon rapid movements.

†**4.** The 'cone' of the fir or pine tree. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 The Pine tree..the kernelles must be gathered in June, before the clogges do open. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 Coniferous Trees, are such that bear Cones or Clogs. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, The Kernels and Nuts, which may be got out of their Cones and Clogs.

†**5.** A tuber at the root of a plant. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxvi. §1. 91 The roote consisteth of many knobs or tuberous clogs. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 68 The roots (of orpine) are divers thick, round, white, tuberous Clogs. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Clogs, or knotty roots..hanging together by threds.

6. a. A wooden-soled overshoe or sandal worn (chiefly by women) in some localities, to protect the feet from wet and dirt. **b.** A shoe with a thick wooden sole protected by a rim of metal, worn in the north. [Probably the name belongs originally to the thick wooden sole alone: cf. CLOG *v.* 9.]

1416 *Act 4 Hen. V*, c. 3 §1 Qe les Patynmakers..ne facent ascuns patyns ne clogges del maeresme appelle Aspe. **1671** tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* xxxii. 582 Chopino's are high Cloggs, which the Women use in Spain. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Cloggs are shooes with thick Wooden Soles. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxxvi. 146, I remember at the playhouse, they used to call on Mrs. Oldfield's chair! Mrs. Barry's clogs! and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens! **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* ii, A fear on Mrs. Allen's part of having left her clogs at an inn. **1820** *Ann. Reg.* 312 (*Manchester Sessions*) They kicked me with their clogs.

1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives* (1872) 478 He leaves his clogs in the passage..in the muddiest weather he never has a speck on his foot. **1850** E. ELLIOT *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there, I is not inclin'd. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clog* (4) A wooden-soled over-shoe worn by women. **1883** *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clogs*, shoes with wooden soles..they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

†**7.** A kind of calendar notched upon a square block of wood (or other material). *Obs.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 418 An ancient sort of Almanacks they call Cloggs, made upon square sticks, still in use here amongst the meaner sort of people. *a* **1765** STUKELEY *Itin.* VI. 131 St. Martin's day, in the Norway clogs, is marked with a goose. **1834-43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* xc. 202 In Peter Hopkins's time the clogg was still found in farm houses.

8. *Comb.*, as *clog-like* adj. and adv., ***-maker***, ***-wearing*** ppl. a.; **clog-almanac**, = CLOG 7; **clog-boot**, a wooden-soled boot; **clog-dance**, a dance performed in clogs or wooden-soled shoes; hence **clog-dancer**; †**clog-head**, ? a blockhead; **clog-hornpipe** (cf. *clog-dance*); **clog-weed** (see quot.); **clog-wheat**, a bearded variety of wheat; also called, from the conical form of its spike, cone-wheat; †**clog-wheel**, a cart-wheel in one block (see quot.).

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1592/4 A short pair of *Clog-Boots. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., A grand international *clog-dance. **1598** *Famous Victories Hen. V*, x. 25 Come ye *cloghead. **1861** MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* IV. 197 The slandered..Who hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank *clog-like at his heels. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/8 John Willson..*Clog-maker. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 251 Purchased by the clog-makers and turners. **1850** E. ELLIOTT *More Verse and Pr.* I. 67 *Clog-wearing Madge. **1878-86** BRITTEN & H. *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Clog-weed*, (1) Heracleum Sphondylium, *Glou.* (2) Scabiosa arvensis, *S. Bucks.* **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 A deep, broad ditch, overshadowed by tall hemlock and clogweed. **1762** BONES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 530 *Clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded-wheat, (as it is variously called in this county [Suffolk]). **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, Gloss., *Clog-wheat*, cone-wheat. **1575** *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 254, Ij paire *clogg wheeles for oxen. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clog wheels*, cart wheels of thick plank and without spokes. In common use in the 18th century.

clog (klɒg), *v.* [f. the sb. In some later senses there is perh. association with CLAG *v.*, although in dialects in which both words are used, *e.g.* in south of Scotland, they are kept quite distinct, *clag* always implying stickiness, and *clog* load. Senses 5–6 appear to run together with those of CLOY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten a clog or heavy block of wood to; to fetter or confine by this means.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth..oxen: and byndeth their fete..and cloggith them whyle they ben in pasture. **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 392/2 His master..manie times caused him to be chained, locked, and clogged, to staie his running awaie. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* V. 91 Being clogged with chaines of steel, he was carried away..to Babylon. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett., Reviv. Lit.* (Camelot Ser.) 147 Superstition..has..clogged man to earth. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 514 Horses..clogged with a bar of wood.

2. *transf.* To load so as to entangle or impede the motion of; to encumber, hamper.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 101 With their fingers clogged with rings. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 338 Hence 'tis, the Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin, sings. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* V. 410 Clogg'd by the cumbrous vest Calypso gave. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xv. 300 The whole flotilla would be clogged by the slowness of the sailing-vessels.

†**b.** To load. *Obs.*

(Johnson says 'In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance'.)

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (R.) Though the teeth of the wheels..be never so smooth..yet if they be not oyl'd will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight.

3. *fig.* To load, burden, encumber, hamper.

1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 300 In things that be indifferent, we must..clog no man's conscience. **1618** E. ELTON *Exp. Romans* vii. (1622) 115 Clogged with the yoke and burden of their sinnes. **1647** COWLEY *Mistress, Soul* (1669) 42 Clogging it [an Estate] with Legacies. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. I. iv. 23 The power of exchanging must have been much clogged. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 228 To avoid..the combinations of consonants that clog our language. **1857** C. BRONTË *Professor* II. xxiii. 175 Man is ever clogged with his mortality.

b. *fig.* To hinder, impede, obstruct (actions).

1715 SOUTH *Serm. 1 Kings* xiii. 33. 128 The Devotion of Men is apt to be clogged by such Ceremonies. **1742** *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 542 Everything that tendered to Clog the Importation of them. **1775** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 55 A minority cannot make or carry on a war; but a minority..may clog a war. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 7. 539 The old loyalty, too, clogged their enterprise.

4. To encumber or impede as clay or other sticky matter by adhesion. Cf. to CLAG.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 66 If..you finde so much blood in his Liuer, as will clog the foote of a flea. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 222 (1810) 232 Clawton..a place full of clay..insomuch that a proverbial speech passeth thereon: 'The Devil was clogged in Clawmore'. **1886** G. ALLEN *Kalee's Shrine* xiii. 144 Sinking in mud..It clogs you and hampers you on every side.

5. To fill up with anything that impedes or obstructs action or function, to encumber; *esp.* to choke *up* so as to hinder free passage, to obstruct.

(In the first quot., prob. an error for *cloy.*)

1586 HATTON in Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 276 They had conspired to..clog all the great ordnance. **1670-98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 141 A world of these statues..in every room in the house, which they clog rather than adorn. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Air..Clogg'd with gross Vapours. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan Arc* I. 454 Famine..Mark'd the gorged raven clog his beak with gore. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 646 Until it so clogs the type, that the work is..scarcely legible. **1844** DUFTON *Deafness* 77 When the Eustachian tube is clogged up with mucus. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. 46 The road..was clogged with carriages.

†**6.** *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, cloy. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 65 Thus clogg'd with loue, with passions and with griefe. **1610** HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 551, I do but glance at this for fear of clogging my reader. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Clogg'd with incest and adultery To lusts more strange..they fly.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become encumbered or obstructed, to stick. *lit.* and *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iii, When thou dost on businesse blow, It hangs, it clogs. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Move it sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the seeds clog not together. *a* **1755** SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The teeth of the saw will begin to clog.

8. *trans.* To put clogs on. [f. the sb., sense 6.]

1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 497 It is time for me to..clog and coat myself, and sally forth to face the storm.

9. To put wooden soles on (shoes, etc.).

1640 [see CLOGGING *vbl. sb.* 2]. Common in north of England and south of Scotland: e.g. 'Take the shoes to the clogger who will clog them for the winter.'

10. *intr.* and *trans.* To perform (a clog-dance).

1925 F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Great Gatsby* vii. 139 'I don't care!' cried Daisy, and began to clog on the brick fireplace. **1933** H. ALLEN *Anthony Adverse* II. v. xxix. 413 Some of the men started to clog on the deck till Mrs. Jorham snorted. **1946** R. BLESH *Shining Trumpets* (1949) iv. 97 Three little Negro girls..were singing while they skipped and clogged a simple dance.

clog-bag, obs. Sc. f. CLOAK-BAG.

Clog'dogdo. *nonce-wd.* [? f. CLOG + DOG.]

1609 JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. i. [ii.] A wife is a scurvy Clogdogdo..a very foresaid Bear-whelp..*mala bestia.*

clogged (klɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOG *v.* + -ED[1].] Encumbered, obstructed, etc.; see the verb.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 325 A heavy clogged earth. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 345 The clogged wheels. **1889** A. LANG *Lett. Literature* i. (ed. 2) 14 They..flow but rarely over a clogged and stony channel.

clogger ('klɒgə(r)). [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ER[1].] **1.** One who makes clogs, or wooden soles for shoes. (A distinct trade in the north.)

1745 *Manchester School Reg.* (1866) I. 26 John, son of John Wilson of Manchester, Clogger. **1832** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 314 The clogger is..still sometimes a separate trade from the shoemaker. **1883** *Standard* 5 Dec. 3/7 The accused were a clogger, and his apprentice.

2. [Perh. directly f. the vb.] *Assoc. Football.* One who tackles heavily, usu. fouling his opponent. *colloq.*

1970 *Times* 7 Oct. 14/2 There are cloggers in football and it is more than a healthy reaction to cherish the thought of one day getting one's revenge. **1980** D. MORRIS *Tribal Words* [MS.], The term *clogger*..today has become exclusively used inside the Soccer Tribe to describe a brutal, heavy-footed hacker. It also carries the implication of stupidity ('they were a crude bunch of cloggers').

clogginess ('klɒgɪnɪs). [f. CLOGGY + -NESS.] State or quality of being cloggy or clogged.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 57 This medicine..penetrates and opens the clogginess of the kidneys.

clogging ('klɒgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOG *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLOG; encumbering, obstruction, etc.; also *concr.* that which clogs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xxv, Truth doth..pierce, open, and disgregate All ascititious cloggings. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 164. 26 Such a Clogging and heat at my Stomach. **1846** GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 257 The 'fouling' and 'clogging' up of the barrel.

2. a. The soling with wooden soles; **b.** The putting on of clogs (*nonce-use*).

1640 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 110 Paid for the clogginge of a paire of clogges for Manners Newton iiij*d.* **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 226 Oh, the shawlings, the cloakings, the cloggings!

clogging ('klɒgɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clogs; encumbering, hampering, obstructing; see the verb.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 444 Richesse, free from clogging carefulnesse. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 200 The clogging burthen of a guilty soule. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay. **1889** *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 216/3 In spite of his clogging surroundings.

†**cloggish**, *a. Obs.* [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a clog or encumbrance. Hence †**cloggishness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 The soul can..take leave of the body for all its cloggishness.

cloggy ('klɒgɪ), *a.* [f. CLOG *sb.* and *v.* + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by or of the nature of clogs, blocks, or clumps; knotty, lumpy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* CCXXXVIII. §6. 590 The roote is great, thicke, and tuberous, consisting of many cloggie parcels. **1869** *Daily News* 7 Dec., The most vulgar and cloggy hind-quarters that the heart of breeder can conceive.

2. Apt to clog; sticky.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 827/2 In cloggie mires, and foule filthie waies. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* I. 416 (R.) Some grosser and cloggy parts are retained. **1845** *Whitehall* xvi. 110 The ale is very good and cloggy.

3. Loaded with or full of clogging matter.

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* Poems (1669) 472 Hair..Cloggy with sweat and blood. **1807-17** TANNAHILL *Coggie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 141 It gars the wheels of life run light Though e'er sae doilt and cloggie.

cloghad, cloghead ('klɒgəd). Corruption of Irish *clogachd* ('klogaxt) belfry (f. *clog* bell), sometimes applied to the round towers of Ireland.

1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 112 Those singular monuments the Cloghads, which are ascribed to the ninth century. **1864** WEBSTER, *Cloghead.*

cloi-, obs. spelling (chiefly Sc.) of *clō-*, as in *cloif, cloik, clois, cloish*: see CLO-.

cloin(e, obs. f. CLOWN, CLOYNE *v.*

‖**cloison** ('klɔɪz(ə)n, klwazɔ̃). [Fr. = Pr. *clausió*:—L. type ***clausiōn-em***, n. of action f. *claus-us* shut: cf. POISON:—*pōtiōnem.*] A partition, division.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 [The walls of the green house] may be built of Loame, tempered..or with a double Cloison made of Boards well Rabitted. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 425 There is no 'cloison', and the incisors are of large size. **1883** *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. IX. 250 Divided by thin bands of gold forming cloisons. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 3/1 Translucent enamels between the cloisons.

‖**cloisonné** (klwazɔne), *a.* (*sb.*). [Fr. f. prec.] Divided into compartments: applied to enamels. Also short for ***cloisonné enamel***, and *attrib.*

Cloisonné enamels are made by forming the outlines of figures with thin plates set on edge upon a foundation plaque. These form compartments in which the variously coloured enamels are put in the state of powder, and by which they are retained and prevented from running together when melted in the furnace. When the compartments are excavated in the substance of the foundation plaque itself the enamel is called *champlevé*, i.e. field-raised.

1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 671 Can remember the day when every cloisonné and champlevé enamel was classed under the head of Byzantine. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The chefs-d'œuvre of embroidery, lacquer, metal work, and cloisonné.

cloister ('klɔɪstə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 cloystor, cloistre, 4–5 cloystre, 4–8 -ter, 5 -tere, 5–6 -ture, 6–7 cloisture, 4– cloister. [ME. *cloistre*, a. OF. *cloistre*, earlier *clostre*:—L. *claustr-um, clōstr-um*, 'a bar, bolt, lock', later 'a shut up place, a cloister', f. *claud-, claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. Before the adoption of the French form, OE. had already CLAUSTER and *clústor* from Latin, and ME. had also CLOSTER, and *clowster.*]

1. An enclosed place or space, enlosure; close; compass. Also *fig. Obs.* or *arch.* (In later use app. taken as *fig.* from sense 2 or 3.)

c **1300** *Beket* 2089 Into the cloistre of Canterbure with grete noyse hi gonne weve. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 968 Vt-wyth to se þat clene cloystor, þou may, bot in-wyth not a fote. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvi. 79 b/2 He..edefyed a lytyll cloysture of stones. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. ix. 924 One part..was strongly fortified with a mure of less circuite and cloisture [*circulo*] than the other. **1646** J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 Within the Cloyster of a nut. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 39 'Tis now time for the Plume to rouze out of its Cloysters, and germinate. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 190 Immured..in cloisters of the mind.

†**b.** Applied to the womb. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 43 With-Inne the Cloistre blisful of thy sydis. **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of Mary beryth hym. **1539** *Bk. Ceremonies* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 285 Christ..came from the..virginal cloister of his mother.

2. A place of religious seclusion; a monastery or nunnery; a convent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 242 Lottes wyf betokneþ ham..þet habbeþ hear body ine cloystre, an zetteþ hare herten ine þe wordle. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 28 A cloyster of b[l]ack nonnes. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 536 Let a Monke be content with his cloister. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 71. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Warres* V. 50 Fitter for a Cloyster than a Crowne. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 122 The villanies of the Cloistures. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 9 Those things which the Ægyptian Priests had to that time kept secret in their Cloysters. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 98 There are several cloysters remaining in this city, which are now secularized.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 151 þes yef þe [of wytte] is priour ine þe cloystre of þe zaule. **1599** DAVIES *Immort. Soul* V., Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep These virgin spirits. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 78 To withdraw..into the cloister of his ideal world. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 30 Freed..from the cloister of pedantry.

c. *the cloister*: the seclusion of a cloister; monastic life.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 775 The austerity of the cloyster. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 91 In a manner which scents of the cloister. 1888 BERNARD *World to Cloister* ii. 14 Reflection and preparation before they enter the cloister.

3. A covered walk or arcade connected with a monastery, college, or large church, serving as a way of communication between different parts of the group of buildings, and sometimes as a place of exercise or study; often running round the open court of a quadrangle, with a plain wall on the one side, and a series of windows or an open colonnade on the other. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. (1839) 70 Under the cloystre of the Chirche. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 615 The cloyster or walking place of Alsoule Colledge in Oxenford. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 156 To walk the studious cloister's pale. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 New Coll. schoole, situated between the west part of the chappell, and E. part of the cloyster. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶1 To be interred.. in the Cloysters near Westminster Abbey. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 292 The court-yard is surrounded with a cloister as it is in monasteries. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 261, I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 299 Granta's quiet solitudes, her cloisters and her halls.

b. A similar walk or arcade in connexion with other buildings.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 684 Till he come thurghe a cloyster to a clene halle. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The pillars and arched Cloysters of that princely pallace. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 197 One long Street, with narrow Porticoes, or Cloysters on both sides. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 [*Wilton Hall*] A quadrangle cloister full of antique and modern statuary.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cloister-bower***, ***†-brood***, ***-chapel***, ***-court***, ***†-creeper***, ***-life***, ***-man***, ***-monk***, ***-quadrangle***, ***-room***; **cloister-garth**, the open court enclosed by a cloister; **cloister-wise** *adv.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 117 Friers and nunnes.. the hypocrisie and uncleannesse of that *cloyster-broode. 1798 SOTHERBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 56 To the *cloister-court in crowds tumultuous came. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 41 a, Monkes, Friers, and other *Cloyster-crepers. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 135 The cloisters.. are arranged round three or four sides of a quadrangular area, termed the *cloister garth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 537-8 Manye monkis han be take out of *cloister lyf to be bischopis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1169 False prechers and *Cloister men. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 An *cloyster monk. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 71 'Twas *Cloister-wise contriv'd with Arches strong.

cloister ('klɔɪstə(r)), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. the sb., or a. F. *cloistrer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To shut *up*, enclose, or place in a cloister or monastic house.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* A iiij, This younger sister I thought to haue cloystred vp in some solitarynes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 23 High thee to France, And Cloyster thee in some Religious House. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 41 That little stock of learning.. was cloyster'd up in Monasteries and Abbeys. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. iii. (R.), Those that cloyster up themselves in a monastery. 1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 144 She.. no sooner was cloistered, but, etc.

2. To shut up in any seclusion or retirement.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 238 Studentes cloystured them selues together. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xiii. (1715) 310 When at Home they were cloyster'd up. *a* 1851 D. MOIR *Poems, Field Pinkie* ii, The blackbird, cloistered in the oak. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. i. 34 [He] cloistered himself in his study.

†b. To shut up, enclose (things). *Obs. rare.*

1723 J. MACKAY *Journ. Scotl.*, In the Library [of the College, Edinburgh] the books are cloistered with doors of wire. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 98.

3. *fig.* To confine, restrain within narrow limits.

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 89 The Cage of his restraint was.. too weak to cloyster his Ambition. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 61 [The soul].. ashamed to be cloistered in it [the body]. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (L.), Antony had cloistered an athletic mind.

4. To furnish or surround (a place) with a cloister; to convert into a cloister or convent.

1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 552 Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautifull Arches. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vii, Where, cloister'd round, the garden lay. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods* in *Gd. Words* 498 By Helyot's time several houses had become Cloistered.

Hence **cloistering** *vbl. sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (R.), This cloystring and fat feeding of Religious is not old. 1706 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. vii. 423 The Cloistring of Nuns.

cloisteral, var. of CLOISTRAL.

cloistered ('klɔɪstəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOISTER *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Shut up or dwelling in a cloister; monastic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 No Covent of Cloystered company or cowled crew. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 Though I rate this cloister'd Lubber according to his deserts. 1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June Wks. IV. 280 A modern cloystered friar! 1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages* 157 The gratitude of cloistered chroniclers.

b. *transf.* Of things, conditions, etc.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 141 He put off the habite of his cloistered profession. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lviii, Cloystered Ease. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1878) 408 The.. cloistered seclusion of a college.

2. *fig.* Confined as in a cloister, recluse.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 41 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd vertue. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 31 How shall this be, with his cloistered ways!

3. Furnished with a cloister: see CLOISTER *v.* 4.

cloisterer ('klɔɪstərə(r)). *arch.* Forms: 4 cloistrere, 4-6 cloystrer, -e, 4-7 -terer, 5 cloistrer, 6 -eer, 6-9 cloisterer. [a. OF. *cloistrier* (mod.F. *cloîtrier*):—late L. *claustrārius*, f. *claustrum*.]

One who dwells in a cloister; a monk or nun.

1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þe cloystrers aye Þe abbottes and Þe priours. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27172 (Fairf.) Werlds man, clerk or cloistrere [*Cott.* closterer]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 259. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 He was a cloysterer or a closyd recluse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 Counterfaict cloistreers of Antichristes owne generacion. 1627 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* §20. 680 Some superstitious old wife, or some idle and silly cloysterer. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecraft's National Poem* III. ix, A race of cloisterers.

cloisterless, *a.* Devoid of a cloister.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 179 (Harl. MS.) A monk, whan he is cloysterles.. This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.

cloisterly ('klɔɪstəlɪ), *a.* [f. CLOISTER *sb.* + -LY¹.] Proper to, or of the nature of, a cloister.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 244/1 Elizabeth.. entered the profession of cloisterlie religion, and made hirselfe a nun. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Problem Prophesies* 73 Good plaine rude cloisterly stuffe. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, By the cloisterly Temple, and by Whitefriars.

cloistral ('klɔɪstrəl), *a.* Also 7 cloysteral(l, cloystrall, 9 cloisteral. [f. CLOISTER + -AL¹, after L. *claustrāl-is* claustral.]

1. Pertaining to a cloister; monastic.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* (1717) 151 A Cloistral Exercise, Where Men shut out retir'd, and sequestred.. seem to sympathize With innocent and plain Simplicity. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 39 Making a holy retreat to a Cloysteral life. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 328 The pressure of practical life makes 'culture for culture's sake' sound like cloistral and pedantic talk.

2. Of persons: Dwelling in a cloister; belonging to a monastic order. Also *absol.*

1624 DONNE *Serm. Rev.* vii. 9 Salvation is a more extensive thing.. then sullen cloystrall, that have walled salvation in a monastery.. take it to be. *a* 1631 —— *Poems* (1650) 189 So cloysterall men.. Have Vertue in Melancholy.

3. Of the type of a cloister.

1844 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* 249 Through cloistral glades. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 383/2 The house is rather cloistral.

†cloistress. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOIST(E)RER: see -ESS.] A female tenant of a cloister, a nun.

1601 SHAKS. *Twelf. N.* I. i. 28 Like a Cloystresse she will vailed walke.

†cloi'strose, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOISTER, on OF. type **cloistros*, *-ous*, *-eus*, L. type **claustrōs-us*: see -OSE.] Pertaining to a cloister, monastic.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Tied to close and cloistrose obseruauncis.

cloisture, cloith, obs. ff. CLOISTER, CLOTH.

cloit (klɔɪt), *v. Sc. intr.* 'To fall heavily' (Jam.).

c 1719 HAMILTON *Epist. Ramsay* II. xvi. in *R.'s Poems*, Upon my bum I fairly cloited On the cold eard. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 298 He cloits doun first on his hurdies, and then on his tae side.

Hence **cloit** *sb.*, 'a hard or heavy fall' (Jam.).

1822 GALT *Provost* 203 (Jam.) Down she fell on her back .. with a great cloyt.

clok, obs. f. CLOAK, CLOCK.

†clokarde. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *clok* clock, or its ONF. type + -ARD.] Some kind of obsolete musical instrument.

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody.. With rote, ribible and clokarde.

cloke, *v. dial.* Also clawk, clowk, *Sc.* cluke, cleuk, cleuck, clook. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To claw, to scratch.

1825 JAMIESON s.v. *Cleuck*, The cat'll cleuck ye. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., The cat cloked me.

†2. = CLUTCH *v.* 4, 5. *Sc.*

a 1785 FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 37 (Jam.) The Carlings Maggy had so cleuked. [1886 *S.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clawk*, to snatch, claw up, clutch. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Clowk*, to snatch.]

cloke, *sb.*, obs. and dial. f. CLUTCH, claw.

cloke, var. of CLOAK.

cloket: see CLOAKET.

cloky ('kləʊkɪ), anglicized var. CLOQUÉ.

1922 *Daily Mail* 30 Dec. 10 (Advt.), Satin cloky, richly embroidered. 1935 *Times* 4 Nov. 9/3 One is in a black cloky silk. *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 15/5 Chiffon and taffeta for the evening are as general as the more gorgeous lames and clokys.

[clolle (Jamieson, etc.), error for *cholle*, JOWL.]

clom, clomme: see CLUM.

clomb, clome, clomme: see CLIMB *v.*

†clome, *v. Obs.* or ? *dial.* [possibly the same as CLOAM *v.*, in a different sense.]

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 106 Þorw a candel clomyng in a corsed place. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clome*, to gutter, as a candle. *North.*

clome, clomer: see CLOAM, CLOAMER.

clomesyng, clomps, clomse: see CLUMSE.

clomp, *v. colloq.* (orig. *dial.*). [dial. f. CLAMP or CLUMP.] To walk as with clogs.

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamshire Gloss.* 23 A person wearing thick-soled shoes *clomps* as he walks, especially if on a wooden floor. 1847 A. BRONTË *Agnes Grey* ii. 27, I proceeded to clomp down the two flights of stairs. 1850 E. ELLIOTT *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 28 Great big clomping boots. 1959 *Listener* 22 Jan. 159/1 Boys clomped through the streets with skis on their shoulders. 1978 J. KRANTZ *Scruples* v. 139 He clomped up the stairs to his apartment as noisily as possible. 1986 *Washington Post* 17 Feb. C7/1 The people .. clomp through the man-eating plants carrying cave-man clubs and wearing helmets.

clomp, *sb. colloq.* Also reduplicated clomp-clomp. [f. the verb: cf. CLAMP *sb.*⁴ and CLUMP *sb.* 1 b.] A heavy tramping sound; a thud, as of a boot or clog brought firmly to the ground.

1912 W. DEEPING *Sincerity* xxix. 228 Heard the clomp of heavy feet and the growling of gruff voices. 1965 G. MCINNES *Road to Gundagai* xiv. 253 But at this moment came a reassuring clomp-clomp of steel-nailed boots. 1983 G. SWIFT *Waterland* xxix. 181 He opens his door, enters. Clomp of his feet across the floorboards.

clomperton, clomst: see CLUM-.

†clond. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [= *cland*, app. a. ON. *kland*, calumny, molestation.] Trouble.

c 1205 LAY. 11704 He makede himselven muchel clond [*c* 1275 mochel to don] ne isæh he navere æft Þis lond.

†clondre, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To make a rumbling noise, to drone.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Thu werkes al to wondre; Als an old cawdrun bigynnest to clondre.

clone (kləʊn), *sb.* Also clon. [ad. Gr. κλών twig, slip.]

1. a. *Bot.* A group of cultivated plants the individuals of which are transplanted parts of one original stock, the propagation having been carried out by the use of grafts, cuttings, bulbs, etc. **b.** In wider use in *Biol.* Any group of cells or organisms produced asexually from a single sexually produced ancestor.

1903 H. J. WEBBER in *Science* 16 Oct. 502/2 Clons.. are groups of plants that are propagated by the use of any form of vegetative parts. 1905 C. L. POLLARD in *Science* 21 July 88/1, I therefore suggest *clone* (plural *clones*) as the correct form of the word. 1928 *Times* 20 July 20/3 In a tapping test of buddings now being carried out by the institute, the highest-yielding clone has latex vessels of much smaller bore than the lowest-yielding clone. 1929 *Bibliographia Genetica* V. 234 In *Bacillus coli communis*... a biotype was also found having lower motility than the remainder of the clone from which it came. 1935 *Economist* 26 Jan. 212/2 Namoe Tongan Rubber Estates in Sumatra.. have just been planted with selected high-yielding clones. 1958 *New Scientist* 20 Feb. 13/1 Various techniques have been devised for producing these 'clone cultures' from single cells.

2. a. *fig.* A person or animal that develops from one somatic cell of its parent and is genetically identical to that parent. Also (*colloq.*), a person who imitates another, esp. slavishly (freq. with defining word, esp. a name).

1970 A. TOFFLER *Future Shock* ix. 197 Those most likely to replicate themselves will be those who are most narcissistic, and.. the clones they produce will also be narcissists. 1978 D. M. RORVIK *In His Image* xxviii. 184 The uniqueness of each individual would thus always be preserved, even in a *world* of clones. 1978 G. VIDAL *Kalki* i. 20 My antennae had quickly picked up the message that Bruce Sapersteen was a clone of H. V. Weiss. 1979 *Whig-Standard* (Kingston, Ontario) 13 Nov. 23/1 The 32-year-old is not one of a myriad of Elvis clones who came out of the woodwork when the King died two years ago. 1979 R. JAFFE *Class Reunion* III. iv. 245 If it were not for Richard's smile that flashed on the faces of her two oldest she would have thought she had created four clones. 1982 *Sci. Amer.* May 112/1 Individual organisms that arise asexually from the somatic, or body, cells of the parent rather than from the specialized sexual cells are called clones. 1983 *Amer. Speech* LVIII. I. 66 This 'clone mentality', as it is sometimes called, has come under increasing attack in the last several years from members of the gay community. 1983 *Observer* 4 Sept. 7/5 Isn't he rather too much of a Benn clone? 1984 *Fair Lady* (S. Afr.) 4 Apr. 31 Tamasyn Day Lewis.. is a typical Sloane Ranger clone.

b. A thing produced in imitation of, or closely resembling, another; *spec.* a microcomputer designed to simulate the functions of another (usu. more expensive) model.

1980 *Peoria* (Ill.) *Jrnl. Star* 2 Aug. (Weekender Sect.) 6/1 Television is indulging in its colossal clone complex... There will be more 'Dallas' ripoffs on the air than J. R. has enemies. 1982 *New Yorker* 15 Feb. 9 You will not meet its [*sc.* a Jaguar car's] cousins and clones by the score in your country club parking lot. 1983 *Byte* Feb. 430 You can tell a really successful product by how many 'clones' (imitations) exist for it... Apple Computers Inc. is trying to stop the importation and sale of a number of clones from the Far East. 1984 *Austral. Financial Rev.* 9 Nov. 56/4 It turns out to be a far more interesting car to drive than its Japanese

clones. **1985** *Which Computer?* Apr. 47/2 If a company introduces an IBM clone this late in the game it clearly has to offer much more than IBM—for less. **1986** *What Micro?* Apr. 91/3 Ruling out a modem simply because it is a clone and not the genuine thing could be a big mistake. **1986** *Marketing* 11 Sept. 5/4 Amstrad [is] leading the cut price clones attacking IBM personal computers on price.

Hence **'clonal** *a.*, of, belonging to, or having the characteristics of a clone; **'clonally** *adv.*

1903 H. J. WEBBER in *Science* 16 Oct. 502/2 The differentiating clonal characters of chrysanthemums are mainly in the form and color of the flowers. **1946** *Nature* 21 Sept. 422/2 Male-sterile lines have been propagated clonally. *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 762/2 The replacement of existing virus-infected, low-yielding clonal stocks of raspberries is a pressing necessity. **1968** *New Scientist* 3 Oct. 11/1 Many people are worried by the ethical problems raised by the recent developments in genetics, opening up the possibilities of 'clonal man'. **1970** *Nature* 18 Apr. 280/1 Plasmodia derived from clonal crosses.

clone (kləʊn), *v.* [f. the sb.] a. *trans.* To propagate or cause to reproduce so as to form a clone.

1959 *Nature* 22 Aug. 648 (*heading*) A New Technique for Isolating and Cloning Cells of Higher Plants. **1959** *Genetics* XLIV. 1259 A number of variants were obtained from two recently cloned lines of strain HeLa S3. **1968** *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Mar. 9/1 One of the most extraordinary of the possibilities now being explored..is referred to as 'cloning people'—the creation of genetically identical individuals from body cells.

b. (*loosely*) To propagate or reproduce (an identical individual) from a given original; to replicate (an existing individual). Chiefly *fig.*

1974 *Time* (Canada ed.) 7 Jan. 58/3 In the end, he manages to win Miss Keaton and overthrow the Government by posing as a doctor engaged to clone a new head of state from the nose of the deceased one. **1978** *Dædalus* Spring 35 At Caltech and the many other academic institutions, we have now, *culturally*, cloned Galileo a millionfold. **1979** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 2 May 19/5 The band's key to success is its ability to take any number of recent styles and from them clone perfect rehashes of contemporary sounds, but that is also its artistic downfall. **1983** *Oxf. Diocesan Mag.* Sept. 11/3 Dr. Habgood is..a worthy successor to Stuart Blanch. Of course his style will be different. We don't want to clone our archbishops.

So **cloned** *ppl. a.*, produced by cloning; **'cloning** *vbl. sb.*

1960 *Science* 6 May 1377/1 This procedure should prove useful for the primary isolation, manipulation, and cloning of many different cell types. **1970** *Nature* 19 Apr. 210/2 The Jockey Club was..understandably cool when asked to comment on the possibility of a dozen cloned Arkles thundering neck and neck round the course at Epsom. **1976** *Maclean's Mag.* 19 Apr. 62/1 Media clonings—where real life becomes a book, then a film, and finally a musical comedy. **1978** *Weekend Mag.* (Montreal) 21 Jan. 14/3 A cloned Glenn Gould might well sit at the piano gazing wistfully at the hockey game outside. **1981** *N.Y. Mag.* 24 Aug. 10, I have seen the creeping growth of fashion boutiques and an uncontrolled cloning of antique shops. **1986** *City Limits* 12 June 8 There is deep discontent among potential candidates as they're by-passed by a seemingly inexhaustible parade of cloned merchant bankers.

clone, obs. f. CLEAN *a.*

clong, -ed, -en, etc., obs. ff. CLUNG, CLUNGED.

†**clongie**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Batman's alteration of Trevisa's *clonge*, CLUNG.] Sticky, adhesive.

1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* 256 The kinde [of glew]..is so clongie.

clonic ('klɒnɪk), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *κλόνος* violent confused motion, turmoil (esp. of battle) + -IC. Cf. F. *clonique*.] Applied to spasms in which violent muscular contractions and relaxations take place in rapid succession; opposed to *tonic*.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 81 Clonic spasm, for instance, the contortions and convulsive struggles of epilepsy. **1871** HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 39 Tonic spasm, followed by clonic convulsion. **1883** *Nature* 22 Mar. 486 The convulsions are not continuous, but are clonic.

clonk (klɒŋk), *v.* [Echoic; cf. CLANK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To make the sound described under CLONK *sb.*; also = CLUNK *v.* 1. So **'clonking** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1930 P. MACDONALD *Link* viii. 156 The *clonking* noise of one of the swing doors of the smaller entrance opening and shutting. **1945** E. BOWEN *Demon Lover* 72 He drove fast, and..I heard the parts of the cleaner clonking about. **1955** L. A. G. STRONG *Deliverance* 9 It [*sc.* the tram] made such music up above, and such a set of clanking clonking metal noises down below. **1963** *Radio Times* 14 Mar. 4/3 The machine..gurgled and clonked a time or two and waited. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb. 11 Cloggy shapes with cork or wooden soles that will make the city streets noisier still as they clonk through the summer.

2. *trans.* To hit. *colloq.*

1949 'N. BLAKE' *Head of Traveller* ii. 28 Janet Seaton..has already clonked Inspector. **1958** J. CANNAN *And be Villain*, vii. 167 Anyone could have..waited till Richard stooped over the filing drawer to clonk him. **1960** *Spectator* 23 Sept. 462/3, I have never been able to pick up a hammer without clonking myself one.

clonk (klɒŋk), *sb.* [See prec.] An abrupt, heavy sound as when something unresilient strikes a hard surface.

1952 B. CLEARY *Henry & Beezus* ii. 59 When it landed with a loud *clank*, the whole class tittered. **1959** *Elizabethan* May 14/1 He tried to lower the object gently to the floor, but it was too heavy and dropped with a clonk. **1959** *Listener* 15 Oct. 650/3 Sometimes a bar is hit a most tremendous clonk and stays put. **1962** *Times* 22 May 7/4 A solid 'clonk' being the surest indication that the cogs were engaged.

clonus ('kləʊnəs). *Med.* [L., a. Gr. *κλόνος* turmoil.] A spasm or series of spasms of alternate muscular contraction and relaxation.

1817 GOOD *Nosol.* 339. **1891** TAYLOR *Man. Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 148 In some cases a *clonus* can be obtained at the knee. **1906** *Practitioner* Dec. 825 The patient has exaggerated tendon reflexes and sometimes a little clonus. **1962** *Lancet* 26 May 1132/2 She has ankle clonus on the right and she walks with a scissors gait.

clooch, obs. f. CLUTCH.

cloof, clufe. *north. dial.* [cf. ON. *klauf* cloven hoof, Da. *klov* claw, hoof; also CLOVE *sb.*^{1} 3.]

1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 99 This Lady liftit up his [the lion's] cluvis. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 14 The bustuus swyne That wyth thar clovis [*ed.* **1710** clufis] can the erd smyte. **1851** *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Cluves*, hoofs of horses or cows. **1872** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. on Lev.* xi. 3 The hoof is severed into cloofs.

clook(e, obs. form of CLOAK, CLOKE, CLUTCH.

†**cloom,** *sb. Obs.* [app. a dial. form of CLOAM *sb.*: cf. dial. *loom* for *loam*, and obs. *Room* for *Rome*.] Adhesive mud or clay.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 41 Keep the Hives always close..The best Cloom, for that purpose, is made of neats dung. *a* **1618** SYLVESTER *Letanies, Lord's Pr.* xix. Wks. (1641) 661 To breake and bruise them like a clod Of earth or cloome. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. §3 (1681) 184 Wiker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with Cow-cloom tempered for that purpose.

†**cloom,** *v. Obs.* [f. CLOOM *sb.*: practically a (? dial.) variant of CLOAM *v.*] *trans.* To daub or plaster with adhesive mud.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 41 *margin*, The Hives always close cloomed. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 Cloom up the skirts all but the door. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, The Way is to cloom the Hives very close.

cloop (klu:p), *sb.* [Imitative.] The sound made by drawing a cork from a bottle, or any similar sound. So **cloop** *v. intr.*, to make this sound.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, I heard a sort of cloop, by which well-known sound I was aware that somebody was opening a bottle of wine. **1854** —— *Newcomes* I. 120 He can imitate any..cloop of a cork wrenched from a bottle and guggling of wine into the decanter. **1872** MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* xxxvii. 291 The clatter of her pattens, the cloop of her pails. *Ibid.* v. 39 A basket, from which there came..a cool clooping noise, suggestive of refreshing drinks.

cloor, sluice, etc.: dial. form of CLOW.

cloos, obs. f. CLOSE.

cloot (klʊt, *Sc.* klʏt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also clute. [Of obscure etymology, the early history being wanting: prob. a deriv. of ON. *kló*, or OTeut. type **klôw*(*a*) claw. (Cf. Du. *klauwtje* little claw.)]

1. One of the divisions of the hoof, in the ox, sheep, swine, etc.; also, loosely, the hoof as a whole. ***to take their cloots***: (of cattle) 'to run off' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. i, Sax guid fat lambs I sald them ilka clute. **1781** BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 3 Upon her cloot she coost a hitch. **1788** PICKEN *Poems* 65 (Jam.) Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes..hae taen their clutes An' gane ilk livan ane a' packin'. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* iii, 'The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a cloot left of the hail hirsel!' **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 149 Carcasses—skins and cloots included.

2. pl. *Cloots*: a name for the Devil. (Cf. CLOOTIE.)

1787 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xx, An' now, auld Cloots. **1858** M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 28 A sight that gart Auld Cloots grow fain.

cloote, obs. f. CLOTE.

clooth, clooþ(e, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHE *v.*

Clootie ('klʊti, *Sc.* 'klʏti). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also Cleutie, Clutie. [In sense 1 orig. adj. f. CLOOT + -Y; in sense 2 diminutive.]

1. A name for the Devil, as popularly represented with a cloven foot.

1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. **1802** R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 23 Aunt Meable has lost her best sark, And Cleutie is bleam'd varra mickle. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* II. 224 Run! run!—that's the 'muckle-horned Clootie' himself!

2. Diminutive of CLOOT, a hoof.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 485 With his hinder clooties jerked up.

clop (klɒp), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. OF. *clop*, mod.F. *ecloppé* lame, dial. *cloper* to hobble:—late L. *cloppus* lame, found in the Alemannic Laws and early glosses.] *intr.* To hobble.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* XCIII. 227/2, I took my stick, and clopped away down to the White Hart.

clop (klɒp). Also reduplicated clop-clop. [Imitative.] A sharp sound such as is made by shoes or hoofs on the ground. Hence as *adv.* and *v. intr.*

1901 KIPLING *Kim* xv. 410 A faint *clop-clop* of Mahbub's retreating feet. **1902** *Kynoch Jrnl.* Oct.-Nov. 23/2 The 'Spat' or 'Clop' is the sound made by the bullet striking an object. **1913** MASEFIELD *Dauber* III. xxvi, His boots went clop along the stony ground. **1919** —— *Reynard* III The clop of the hooves on the road was plain. **1929** W. FAULKNER *Sound & Fury* 336 Queenie moved again, her feet began to clop-clop steadily again. **1959** *Encounter* XII. 25, I clop-clopped into the hall.

‖**clope,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. MDu. *clop*, Du. *klop* blow, stroke, f. *cloppen*, in Ger. *klopfen*, to strike, knock. From same root as CLAP.] A blow.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 107 The foxe..gaf hym many a clope.

†**clope,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?)

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* ix. (Arb.) 48 The Romanes, who had their Legions here so many hundred yeares together, did much mingle and clope with them [Britons].

clopien, rare var. of CLEPE *v.* to call.

†**clopping,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?)

1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* I. 520 The English were loaded with their own cloaths, so that their slipping into bogs did make them, and the clopping of their breeches did keep them prisoners therein [ed. 1766, so also in edd. 1665, 1670.]

‖**cloqué** (klɔke). Also cloque. [F. *cloqué* blistered, *cloque* blister.] A fabric with a surface raised irregularly in a blistered or embossed effect. Also *attrib.* Cf. CLOKY.

1950 '*Mercury*' *Dict. Textile Terms* 128/1 *Cloque cloth*, same as 'Blister' cloth. **1957** *Textile Terms & Defs.* (ed. 3) 28 *Cloqué*, a compound or double fabric with a figured blister effect brought about by the use of yarns of different character or twist. **1963** *Times* 27 Feb. 12/5 Other evening designs often in *cloque gauze* flowed loosely over the figure. **1965** *Punch* 18 Aug. 254/2 Jacques Esterel's rain redingote and gaiters of scarlet cloqué.

†**clorded,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

(Used in passage cited to render L. *cantractus*.)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 919 Clorded yf thaire [bees'] backes be.

clort, var. of CLART *dial.*

close (kləʊs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4-5 cloos, 4-6 clos, 5 cloce, (5-6 closse, 8 closs), 4- close. Also *north.* 5 cloyse, cloese, 5-6 clois(e. [a. F. *clos*:—L. *claus-um* closed, shut, pa. pple. of *claud-ĕre* to shut. The *s* has preserved its sound through being truly final, as in *base*, *ace*, *gross*, etc., the final *e* being only a graphic expedient to mark the long vowel, as was the Sc. *oy*, *oi*.]

A. *adj.*

I. Of closed or shut up state or condition, and its results (as in the weather, 6), with the secondary associations of concealment, exclusiveness, narrowness, etc.

1. a. *gen.* Closed, shut; having no part left open. Often as extension of predicate, as in *to shut close*. (Cf. B. 1.)

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 183 Wyth yȝen open & mouth ful clos. [**1331** *Literæ Cantuar.* 24 Nov. (Rolls) I. 410 Vous mandoms une lettre close et patente.] *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11152 þe troyens..þe toun ȝatys Keppit full cloyse. **1502** *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 46 The close carre. **1547** BOOROE *Brev. Health* lxiv. 28 Under a vaute..or any other close house. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §351 Stop the hole close. **1688** R. HOLME *Armory* III. 144/2 Zenobia..compared Logick to a close hand, and Oratory to the same hand opened. **1721** *New Help to Discourse* 135 A close mouth catcheth no flies. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 247 Including..the inflammable materials in closs vessels. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 63 I've brought a close carriage for him. **1873** *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 1, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches..usual in merchant vessels.

b. *Her.* of wings. ***close crown***: = F. *couronne close*: see CROWN *sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 135 Scho..woir about hir hals, Of gold also the clos or dowble croun. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xix. (1660) 213 In the Blazoning of Fowles..if their Wings be not displaied, they shall be said to be borne close. **1766-87** PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss.

c. *transf.* of weather, season (see quots.).

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 Close weather; that is, when the snow lies so deep as to render it necessary to hand-feed their flocks of sheep. **1820** SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* 266 When the ice..occurs so strong..as to prevent..the advance northward beyond the latitude of 75° or 76°, it is said to be a close season.

d. Of vowel-sounds: Pronounced with partial closing of the lips, or with contraction of the oral cavity. Opposed to *open*. (In F. *fermé*.)

1760 BARETTI *Dict. Eng. & Ital.* II. Introd. p. ii, E and O have in some Italian words, two distinct sounds each; one called..*aperto*, open; the other *chiuso*, close. **1876** F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* App. 179 It raises a close sound in *alms*, and perhaps in *behalf*.

2. a. Enclosed or shut in, *esp.* with walls or barriers; shut up, confined, narrow. Const. *in*, *from*.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 258 Two champyons befyght eche other within a clos felde [vii. 245 *has* closed felde]. **1529** MORE *Camf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1247/1 Saynt Brigittes order..&..al close religious houses. **1591** SHAKS.

Two Gent. III. i. 235 To close prison he commanded her. **1611** BIBLE *2 Sam.* xxii. 46 They shall bee afraid out of their close places. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) A iv, In their own close ground. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 21 The streets are very close and..narrow. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §206 If kept close from the Air, it would preserve its virtue. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The space contained close alleys and open walks. **1845** MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xii. 101 The landscape was closer than Irish landscapes usually are.

b. *transf.* of a siege.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 227 Though it be otherwise in a close Siege. **1796** NELSON 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 201 A very close blockade of Leghorn.

c. Of a game of chess: see quot. 1818; now, more usually, one characterized by lack of development either by gambits or by opening up the files.

1750 *Chess Made Easy* I. 1 Close Games, in Opposition to Gambit Games. **1818** W. S. KENNY *Pract. Chess Exercises* 1 The close game is, when he that plays first gives neither a pawn nor a piece at the beginning of a game. **1920** *Brit. Chess Mag.* XXXIX. 261 He never felt happy in 'close games'.

3. Shut up in prison or the like, strictly confined; also applied to confinement of such a kind.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 323 Clos in a chambre by her self. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 223 Kept close in a Castell. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xx, That Richard should remain for evermore, close-prisoner. **1677** C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 146 They were under soe close a restraint. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 707 Was kept up close in a house of Lunaticks at Hogsden alias Hoxton. **1711** BUOGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶1 Close Confinement in the Bastile seven Years. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 3 They were made close prisoners. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 442 Captain —— is in close arrest.

4. a. Shut up from observation; concealed, occult, hidden, secret; secluded.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Her close envie tho she spradde. **1526** TINOALE *Matt.* x. 26 There is no thinge so close, that shall not be openned. **1554** BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxix. 83 My hid and close sins. **1607** DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 208 When close plots faile, vse open violence. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1029 Hee could finde out their closest sinnes. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 421 The closest caverns of the grot she sought. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xix, To lead him in close secrecy.

b. Private, secluded, snug. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1571 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lix. 199 He was lodged in the closyst chambre in the howse. **1581** W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 14 We..had but skant sit downe in a close Parloure. **1628** *Britain's Ida* II. in *Spenser's Wks.* (1862) 498/2 From a close bower this dainty musique flow'd. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶6 We congratulate each other..upon a close room, an easy chair.

c. in *to keep close, lie close*, etc. (Cf. B 1.)

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13846 Thus he keppit hym full cloise. **1468** W. WORCESTER in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I pray you kepe thys letter close to your sylf. **1548** UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 125a, Kepe close (quoth they) the thynges that ye haue sene. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 103 When Progne red the writ..She kept it close. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 3 How shall they vnderstand that which is kept close in an vnknowen tongue? **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 61 To persuade our people to lie close, and not be seen. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. x. 428 Lying close during the day.

†**5.** Enclosed with clouds or darkness. *Obs.*

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 625 The Scottes..did come secret upon the close nyght. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 167/2 A verie darke and close night.

6. Of the atmosphere or weather: Like that of a closed up room; confined, stifling, without free circulation; the opposite of *fresh*.

[**1533** J. HEYWOOD *Play of Weather* (Percy Soc. 20) xvii, Wynde rayne nor froste nor sonshyne wold she haue But fayre close wether, her beauty to saue.] **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bochorno*, a close hot weather. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 48 Keepe them not in roomes too hot and close. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, The little cabin being so unpleasantly close. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. §8 (1864) 170 The opposite of freshness is shown in the close or suffocating odours.

7. Practising secrecy; reserved, reticent, uncommunicative; not open.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3939 A clene man of counsell, with a cloise hert. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. V*, II. 758 He was close and secret, and a depe dissimuler. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 72 That close aspect of his. **1596**——*1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 113 For secrecie, No Lady closer. **1727** SWIFT *Imit. Horace*, They stand amaz'd, and think me grown The closest mortal ever known. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was too close to name his circumstances to me.

8. Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly, penurious.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496 He that is too close a hold-fast of his own. **1691–8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 339 How Close and Stingy do they grow as the World thrives upon them. **1721** SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders*, He hath the reputation to be a close, griping fellow. **1831** LYTTON *Godolph.* 25 They called him close, yet he was generous to others.

9. Not open to public access or competition; confined or restricted to a privileged few. *close borough*: see BOROUGH 3 c.

1812 *Parl. Debate* 8 May in *Exam.* 11 May 298/1 Mr. D. Giddy..maintained that close boroughs were absolutely necessary. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 595 Now Satan set up for a parliament-man..But the boroughs were close, and he could not get in. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 102 The possession..of close or nomination boroughs by the government, or by the peers. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 22 These..filled up the vacancies..from among themselves, like the members of a close college. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 79 The College of Priests had been..a close corporation, which filled up its own numbers.

10. Of a season; Closed for the purposes of sport; during which the killing of certain kinds of game or fish is illegal.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Though close-time was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. **1869** *Daily News* 2 July, A 'close' period plainly ought to be observed for them. **1880** *Ibid.* 9 Dec., The..result of spearing salmon in close time.

†**11. a.** Strict, rigorous, severe. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 171 Your holy brytheryn that ben of that devowt and clos conversation. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 Very vertuous was this Ladye, and of a veri vertuous place a close religion. **1770** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 389 She had close trials from her poor, apostate husband.

b. In *close mourners*, there was prob. originally a reference to the seclusion of the mourners; *close mourning* came at length to be = *deep mourning*.

1654 LO. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 606 That all..should, for the revolution of twelve Moons, wear close Mourning. **1670** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 132 They muffled up their heads and faces as a token of great grief and sorrow, as close mourners do with us. **1708** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 368 On Sunday the court goes into close mourning. **1708** SWIFT *Bickerstaff Detected*, Two apartments hung in close mourning..and only a strip of bays round the other rooms.

12. Of a ram: see quot.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 Close tuppes are such as have both the stones in the ridge of the backe, and are therefore very difficult to geld. **1796** MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Words* (E.D.S., B. 22) *Close teeap*, a male sheep, with both testicles within the barrel.

II. Of proximity in space, time, form, or state. The primary notion is that of having intervening space or spaces *closed* up, whereby the parts are *in immediate contact* with, or *near* to each other.

13. Having the atoms or component parts very near together: **a.** Of substances: Dense or compact in texture or consistency; 'without interstices or vacuities' (J.).

a **1500** *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 Not a foule creatoure but þe maker of alle thinge, not a close filthe but þe wisdome of god becomen man. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §212 If you speak on the further side of a Close Wall..you shall not be heard. *a* **1672** WILKINS (J.), Oil..of so close and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. §4 The water made itself way through the pores of that very close metal. **1883** J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 76 The paper..should have a close, fine texture.

b. Of aggregates of things: Dense or compact in arrangement, e.g. of *thickets*, etc., close-planted; of *writing*, compressed, cramped.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A viij, That my writing had not been so close. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 372 In close Plantations. **1747** BERKELEY *Let.* 10 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 313 A copy of the Will, written in a close hand. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, Thou hast in these close pages [of a letter] the fruits of my tediousness. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 347 In respect to Close-woods.

c. *fig.* Of literary style: Condensed, pithy (*obs.*). Of reasoning: Opposed to loose or discursive.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref., I preacht..in a larger and a closer manner on this subject. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 129 Thucydides is always Close and Short. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ¶3 The greatest Beauty of Speech to be close and intelligible. **1735** POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 72 'But, sir, of writers?'—'Swift, for closer style, But Hoadley for a period of a mile'. **1756–82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 58 *The Essay on Man* is as close a piece of argument ..as perhaps can be found in verse. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 A close reasoner. **1825** HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1656 My endeavours..may occasion 'close' readers to object, that it was..discursive. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 74 His powers of abstract reasoning or of close analysis.

14. a. Of two or more parts or things in local relation: 'Joined without any intervening distance or space' (J.); in immediate proximity, very near.

App. first used as complement of predicate, as in to *cling*, *keep*, *lie*, *sit*, *stand*, *stick close*; hence passing into an adv.; see B 1 a. Occas. more adjectival, as in quot. 1840.

1489 [see B 1 a]. **1840** LARONER *Geom.* 209 When the parallels..are very close together.

b. Hence, as attribute of nouns of condition, e.g. *close order*, *close rank*, or of action, as *close fight*, *close combat*, with various elliptical extensions, as *close distance*, etc.

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 18 The second Distance ..is called Close, and is a foote and a halfe distance from man to man. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 105 They dared both fight in close arms. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 220 Closs Fighting with Sword and Target. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 3 Close files is the distance..when each man's boot-top touches, but without pressing. *Ibid.* 107 The formation from close column into line. *Ibid.* Plate 1, A Regiment formed at Close Order. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* I. v, But in close fight a champion grim. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 474 Eminent for close-rank fighting. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 216 Close formation..in which the men stand in each rank as close together shoulder to shoulder as the free use of their weapons will allow.

15. a. Of proximity or approximation to, or contact with (anything): As near as possible, very near, immediate.

Orig. in predicate, and passing into the adv.: see B 1 b.

b. Hence, with substantives of action or position. *close shave* (orig. *U.S.*): a narrow escape, a near thing (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 7 Such near and close Access to his most holy Majesty. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 200 With every claim of close affinity. **1834** C. A. DAVIS *Lett. J. Downing* 13, I did not so much as get my feet wet when the bridge fell, though it was a close shave. **1856** [see SHAVE *sb.*² 5a]. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 17 To come into the closest contact with the practical affairs of the world. **1886** F. H. H. GUILLEMARO *Cruise Marchesa* II. 270 Batanta is in close proximity to Salwatti. **1888** AOM. COLOMB in *Times* 6 Jan. 13/3 Close shaving as the cause of collisions at sea. *Ibid.* There are no collisions where each ship has tried to give the other a 'close shave'. **1940** 'GUN BUSTER' *Return via Dunkirk* II. i. 90 That was a close shave for me. **1952** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 6 Nov. 7 A close shave between the two totals may be magnified in the Electoral College into a chasm. **1964** D. VARAOAY *Gara-Yaka* ix. 79 The leopard..tumbled in a heap between the crouching Freddie and me... 'A very close shave,' I muttered.

c. Naut. *close to* (also *by, on, upon*) *a wind*, and similar expressions: see quot. 1867. (In both *adj.* and *adv.* uses.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 You set your sailes so sharp as you can to lie close by a wind. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/4 Keeping their wind close to make the Leewards. *Ibid.* 66/4 They..stood all off to Sea, close on a wind. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 212 One of our prizes was ordered to stand close in with it [the Island]. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close to the wind*, when her head is just so near the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them. *a* **1871** N. P. WILLIS in Forster *Life Dickens* (1872) I. v. 87 Collarless and buttoned up, the very personification, I thought, of 'a close sailer to the wind'.

d. *fig.* Pressing hardly. Cf. *hard*.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 222 Pray speak to your Lady: She is too close upon us.

e. Designating a cinema or television 'shot' taken with the camera at a short distance from the subject (cf. CLOSE-UP); so *close-medium shot* (see quot. 1933).

1933 A. BRUNEL *Filmcraft* 155 *Close-Medium Shot*, this is abbreviated C.M.S. A.C.M.S. of a figure cuts somewhere between the waist and the knees, and just above the head. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 169/2 [A] close shot..may comprise, for example, two persons at a table. **1953** K. REISZ *Film Editing* i. 25 Acting in close shot demands greater control and subtlety of expression than had hitherto been necessary.

16. Fitting tightly to the body, or head; close-fitting (clothes, cap, bonnet, etc.).

1488 *Nottingham Corporation Rec.* MS. 1373, 96 Unum par caligarum vocatarum closse hosse ad valentiam ijs. ij*d.* **1509** *Ibid.* MS. 1382, 114 Pro uno pari caligarum vocatarum closse hose. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Fight with close breeches. **1671** CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 41 A close Coat of Broad-cloth. **1738** *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 He habits himself in a Close-Frock. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 129 The Roman cloaths were not made close, but large, and loose. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, Her simple close cap. *c* **1875** M. B. HUNT *Aunt Tabitha's Waifs* iii. 22 Aunt Tabitha's shawl and close bonnet.

17. Closely attached, intimate, confidential: said of persons and relations.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 87/2 Letters sent to him from some close friends. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶1 A close Intimacy between their Parents. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 197 The close alliance..between this country and the Peninsula. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 A close friendship had arisen between the girls. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 22 Seeing them so tender and so close.

18. *fig.* Of approximation, resemblance, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 101. 327, I shall endeavour at a close Translation of the Remainder. *c* **1750** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation..is very close to the sense of the original. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 160 In close conformity with the Scripture account. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* i, The resemblance is very close and very strange.

19. Of examination, attention, etc.: Directed strictly and closely to the subject of consideration; strict, minute, searching.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. §1 We now come to a closer, and more particular consideration of the Histories. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 168 Well worth the closest attention. **1781** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holl.* (R.), Worthy the closest attention of a painter. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 411 Confirmed by the closest investigation. **1857** E. A. BONO *Russia 16th c.* (Hakluyt) Introd. 64 Under a close cross-questioning.

b. *spec.* in Literary Criticism, *close criticism*, *reading*, etc., critical and detailed analysis of a text; an example of this. Also applied to the analysis of other works of art.

1932 F. R. LEAVIS *How to teach Reading* II. 40 To recommend *close analytic* study of a few poems of each of the authors in question is not to discourage further attention to those authors... On the contrary, it is impossible that anyone who had done such *close work* locally would not..go on to further exploration. **1937** J. C. RANSOM in *Virginia Q. Rev.* Autumn 586 Philosophers have not proved that they can write close criticism by writing it; and I have the feeling that even their handsome generalizations are open to suspicion as being grounded more on other generalizations, those which form their prior philosophical stock, than on acute study of particulars. **1938** V. WOOLF *Diary* 26 May (1984) V. 144, I think to fill in the time quietly by forcing myself to do a Horace Walpole sketch for America. Why not? It means close reading. **1951** *Mind* LX. 103 Begin with the two short papers..only eleven pages in all. They certainly demand 'close reading'. **1952** L. A. FIEDLER in *Sewanee Rev.* LX. 259 In a world of..'close-reading' (a cant phrase of the antibiographist) as an ideal, one cannot even

talk of so large an abstraction as poetry. **1959** *Listener* 20 Aug. 289/3 English 'close' criticism is at its best when it deals with writers such as Malraux, Sartre, and Camus. **1983** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Feb. 134/3 A specifically *literary* criticism .. would surely call for special concern for the text. Hence I am very sympathetic with de Man's concern for 'close-reading'. **1984** *Ibid.* 23 Mar. 317/1 The chief virtue of his .. book is found in his close readings of the ways Léger's drawings and paintings actually appear.

20. a. Said of a contest of any kind in which the two sides are very nearly equal in numbers or strength.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 146 Vehement debates and close divisions. *Mod.* There was a very close contest for the prize.

b. Having parties or votes nearly equal in number. *U.S.*

1870 *Congress. Rec.* 30 Jan. 1042/1 St. Helena is a very close parish. In 1870 it gave 30 democratic majority. **1887** *Ibid.* 20 Jan. App. 50/1 What do you mean by 'doubtful' counties?.. Close counties, like some of those in the State of .. Virginia. **1904** H. L. WEST in *Forum* July 17 In the last Congressional election there were comparatively few close districts.

B. *adv.* (No strict dividing line can be drawn between predicative uses of the adjective, and the adverbial use into which these gradually pass; but where the latter is fully developed, *closely* is now preferred in ordinary prose.)

1. In (or into) a position in which the intervening space is closed up, so that there is no interval; in immediate contact or proximity; as near as can be, very near. Esp. with *stand*, *sit*, *lie*, *stick*, *cling*, *keep*, *hold*, *press*, etc., or with vbs. of motion, as *come*, *bring*, etc.

a. Of the mutual proximity of two or more things. (Often with the addition of *together*.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 To kepe hem self clos togidre. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 They roade .. close together in good aray. *Ibid.* II. 524 The Englishe men kept themselves so close, that their enemies coulde have no advauntage of them. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 17 All his workes bound close, are at least sixe sheetes in quarto. **1611** BIBLE *1 Macc.* xii. 50 They .. went close together, prepared to fight. **1614** BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 852 Let us pile up all close together. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xxxiv, Where all the guests sit close. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 147 The farms lie pretty close all the way.

b. Of the proximity of one thing to another. With *to*, *on*, *upon*, *about*, *beside*, *behind*, *below*, *in*, etc.

a **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1196 The clubbe .. That in couerte the kynge helde closse to hym seluene. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thurgh the claterand clowdes clos to the heuyn. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 One to go .. close to the sea side. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 164 Now sit we close about this Taper heere. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A friend that sticketh closer then a brother. —— *Jer.* xlii. 16 The famine .. shall follow close after you. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* I. *note* 46 Naioth was a place in, or close by Rama. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Close to the Ground. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶3 Here I kept close to my guide. **1872** [see IN *adv.* 3]. **1885** *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 379 The dam, which is close to the side of the road. **1930** *San Anton.* (Texas) *Light* 31 Jan. 14/8 Furnished apartment; close-in.

c. Naut. *close to a wind*, etc.: see A 15 c.

d. *fig.* Of other than the literal relation of space.

1576 FLEMMING *Panoplie Ep.* 409 To sit close at your book. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶5 Be sure you stick close to my Words. **1712** —— *Spect.* No. 466 ¶1 He keeps close to the Characters he represents. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* dial. 1 §4 Wks. 1871 II. 30 Keep close to the point. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 120 Sticking close to my business. **1883** *Stubbs' Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982/2 A falling-off in British imports of close upon 50 per cent. **1884** GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 6 Though for close on two thousand years a landless people. **1888** MANVILLE FENN *Off to Wilds* xx. 147 It was getting close upon noon.

†**e.** 'Full to the point; home' (J.). *Obs.*

a **1700** DRYDEN (J.), I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach close on either side.

†**2.** Secretly, covertly. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 241 (Mätz.) Siluestris Merlyn .. prophecied .. Openliche, nou3t so cloos [*apertius*] As Merlyn Ambros. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 377 Peter of Arragon contrived his purpose so close. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 176 He hid an hundred Prophets, so close, that neither foes nor friends knew thereof.

3. In strict confinement. Also †*close up*.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Mass.* (1850) 20 Have all the Communicants in one place close up. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 122 Shut vp a dogge close in some place for three daies. **1647–8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) The Bailey .. was laid close up by order from the King.

4. Tightly, fast, so as to leave no interstices, outlets, or openings.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 Close plastered with good lime and hair. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 25 Then fasten, and close stop the two Canes together .. with Cement. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 It shuts close. *Ibid.* 131 It will be close shut.

†**5.** Completely, quite, clean. *Obs. Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 When we should be close out of love and conceit of any masked and forded louer. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 251 To take closse away (if possible) this diversitie of judgment.

6. Constantly. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?' 'Aye, close.' *Mod. Sc.* He is close there.

7. In various senses, in which CLOSELY is now the ordinary word.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 24 It is good to follow the light close. **1667** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 20 Not like to reach close on either side. **1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 195, I will explain myself as distinctly as I can, and as close as possible. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Screw your Pike wider or closer, according as the length of your Work requires. **1727** SWIFT *Country Post*, A mouse that was close pursued. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 241 When we look closer. **1833** THIRLWALL, in *Philol. Museum* II. 160 The closer they are examined, the more suspicious do they appear. *Ibid.* II. 559 They occur in Plato most frequently where he is imitating Socrates closest.

8. Also commonly used in combination (more or less permanent) with pa. ppples.: see C 2.

C. *Combinations.*

1. Parasynthetic, as *close-curtained*, *-eared*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-jointed*, *-lipped*, *-meshed*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-tempered*, *-tongued*, *-visaged*, etc.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 427 That no maner of personne goo a mommyng with cloce visaged. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 770 Whispering conspirator With close-tongued treason. **1599** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Justice .. Should ever be closed-eared, and open-mouthed. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. iii. 337 Men could hardly be close-hearted to such as they affected. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 554 The litter of close-curtained Sleep. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* xx, With close-lipp'd Patience for our only friend. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 223 The reputation of being .. 'close-minded'. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 32 Close-headed Alpine Sedge. **1875** J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. v. 132 A very close-meshed bag net. **1881** *Philada. Press* 8 June 2 They set to work very close-mouthed. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 2/7 A thin close-lipped mouth. **1936** A. HUXLEY *Eyeless in Gaza* xxx. 406 Close-lipped and crookedly, Mary was smiling.

2. The *adv.* with participles, as *close-banded*, *-barred*, *-buttoned*, *-clad*, *-clamped*, *-clapped*, *-clipped*, *-cropped*, *-cut*, *-drawn*, *-fitting*, *-grated*, *-growing*, *-grown*, *-guarded*, *-hung*, *-kept*, *-knit*, *-packed*, *-pent*, *-set*, *-shaven*, *-shut*, *-standing*, *-woven*, etc..

1784 COWPER in *Corr.* (1904) II. 267 An honest man, *close button'd to the chin. **1853** TENNYSON *Poems* (ed. 8) 235, I turn'd once more, close-button'd to the storm. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, *Close-clad with burnished armoure. **1892** J. R. LOWELL in *Scribner's Mag.* XI. 268 No skill of words could breed Such sure conviction as that *close-clamped lip. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 27 Sept. 4/4 Water-tight compartments .. with their close-clamped doors. **1814** WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 51 *Close-clipt foliage green and tall. **1907** GALSWORTHY *Country House* I. i. 1 Close-clipped grey whiskers. **1931** T. H. PEAR *Voice & Personality* 30 A crisp, concise and close-clipped pronunciation. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. What cares he for modest *close coucht termes. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 290 *Close-cut grass. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thy curtains are *close-drawn. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* II. XXI. 306 *Close-fitting portals. **1897** *Daily News* 16 Jan. 6/3 The abundance of the *close-growing hair. **1907** *B'ham Inst. Mag.* Mar. 126 The close-growing pines shut all from our view. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/3 They showed like flame the *close-grown banks between. **1969** *Gloss. Landscape Work* (*B.S.I.*) v. 39 *Close-grown*, of timber trees, grown so closely together that the normal outward spread of branches is checked. **1898** W. GRAHAM *Last Links* 105 The *close-guarded secret. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 2/3 Your door with its close-guarded wicket. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 8/5 Where the waters narrow between *close-hung woods. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 3/3 That great sky close-hung with stars. **1912** J. S. HUXLEY *Indiv. in Animal Kingdom* IV. 88 How much harder it is for a thin, loose-built man than for a *close-knit, compact one of equal weight, to make headway in a gale of wind. **1930** W. O. STAPLEDON *Last & First Men* 26 The Confederacy at first appeared as a close-knit whole. **1867** WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* 172 The fire that suddenly bursts forth in the *close-pack'd square. **1935** *Burlington Mag.* Aug. 93/2 Close-packed thought and intuition. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 777 Sad witnesses how *close-pent man regrets The country. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* XX, The *close-press'd leaves unoped for many an age. **1846** R. OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vert.* I. ix. 220 Conical teeth, as *close set and sharp pointed as the villiform teeth. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 15/1 A mass of close-set braiding. **1865** WHITTIER in *Atlantic Monthly* XV. 563 Blind must be their *close-shut eyes. **1913** D. H. LAWRENCE *Love Poems* 9 Why even now you speak through close-shut teeth. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 135 With his hypothesis tack'd to him, and his opinions so *close-sticking. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 481 Learned and *close-thinking men.

3. Special combs.: **close-annealing**, = *box-annealing* (see BOX *sb.*[2] 24); so *close-annealed* adj.; **close-bed**, a BOX-BED; †**close-bow** *Sc.*, a closed bag or vessel; **close-butts** (*Shipbuilding*), see quot.; **close call** (*colloq.*, orig. *U.S.*) = *close shave* (see A. 15 b above); **close-carpet** *v.*, to cover the whole floor of (a room) with carpeting, to provide (a room) with a fitted carpet; so *close-carpeted* adj.; *close-carpeting*; **close communion**: see COMMUNION 7; **close-coupled** *a.*, coupled close together; spec. *Electr.* (see quot. 1911); †**close-guard**, a guard in fence; hence *to lie at close-guard*; **close-harbour**, a harbour enclosed by breakwaters or excavated in the shore; **close harmony**, harmony in which the parts composing each chord lie closely together, usu. within an octave or twelfth; also *attrib.* and *fig.*; cf. BARBER-SHOP 2 b; **close-herd** *v.* (orig. *U.S.*) (see quot. 1887); also *transf.*; **close-lagged** *a.*, closely covered with lagging (see LAG *v.*[4], LAGGING *vbl. sb.*[3]); **close-play**, see quot.; **close-range** *attrib.*, (used or acting) at or from a short distance; **close-reach**, a reach sailed close to the wind; also as *v. intr.*, to sail on a close-reach; **close-rolls**, the rolls in which close-writs, private indentures, and recognizances, are recorded; †**close-sciences**, provincial name for the single Dame's Violet (*Hesperis Matronalis*); †**close-shuts**, windows which close; **close-sight**, the BACKSIGHT of a gun or rifle; **close-string**, see quot.; **close-time**, see A 10; †**close-wort**, the plant Hen-bane (*Hyoscyamus*); **close-writs**, grants given to private persons for particular purposes, under the great seal.

1930 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXXI. 151 Those required with a nice bright finish such as pickled, cold-rolled, and *close-annealed sheets. **1932** E. GREGORY *Metallurgy* iv. 103 This is known as '*close-annealing', as distinct from the more commercial 'open' method where the steel is in contact with the actual heating chamber. **1815** PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 821 (Jam.) The *close bed is .. where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III 396 The Scottis hirdis .. Of scrymplit ledder mony *closbow maid, Round as ane ball, of mony barkit skin. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Close-butts.* **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 573/1 *Close-butts*, a fayed or rabbeted joint where the parts are so closely fitted or driven as to dispense with calking. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 118/1 My! but that was a *close call. **1904** F. LYNDE *Grafters* xxiii. 284 Though he escaped with his life and his job, it was a close call. **1949** 'J. TEY' *Brat Farrar* vi. 45 The exciting things of life—riding, love-making, rescue, close calls. **1958** J. BINGHAM *Murder Plan Six* i. 11 A pleasant room, low-ceilinged, *close-carpeted with a blue carpet. **1959** *Listener* 4 June 990/2 We decided to close-carpet the whole room. **1942** N. BALCHIN *Darkness falls fr. Air* xi. 198 A big room .. fitted up .. with *close-carpeting. **1824** *Baptist Mag.* IV. 411 With these views of catholicism we do not see that the practice of *close communion at all interferes. **1834** CARRUTHERS *Kentuckian in N. Y.* I. 182, I thought that you were aware of my partiality for the close communion Baptist. **1883** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 211/1 The American Baptists practise close communion. **1909** WEBSTER, **C*[*lose*] *-coupled circuit, Elec.*, a compound circuit composed of a closed circuit and an open circuit directly joined together. **1946** *Nature* 5 Oct. 489/2 The apparatus consists of test chambers with close-coupled piping. **1958** *Times* 23 July 6/1 Trailers with four close-coupled wheels, e.g. caravan trailers. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. §8 Desirous .. to lie at a *close-guard, and offer as little play as may be on either side. **1614** BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 886 *Close harbours of discontentment. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* xi. (1757) 304 A good close harbour a little to the southward of us. **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 100/2 **Close harmony*, harmony produced by drawing the parts which form it closely together. **1884** *Examination Papers in Music* (*College of Preceptors*) (1892) 4 Fill up the following in close harmony. **1933** N. COWARD *Design for Living* III. i. 103 *Gilda.* You must both come to lunch one day... *Leo.* .. just the three of us... Close harmony. **1958** BLESH & JANIS *They all played Ragtime* viii. 155 Comedy skits, close-harmony ballads, waltzes, [etc.]. **1874** J. G. MCCOY *Hist. Sk. Cattle Trade* 348 He outrides the country instead of *close herding his stock. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 508/2 A friend .. has heard a sheriff talk of 'close-herding' several prisoners in his charge. On the plains it means the difficult art of keeping cattle in a compact body, close together. **1925** MULFORD *Cottonwood Gulch* xii. 148 We've got to round-up, loose herd durin' the day, an' close herd nights. **1931** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Feb. 147/3 The commoners could only turn their stock out on the forest and could not close-herd them. **1883** *Specif. Alnwick & Cornhill Rlwy.* 4 The centres are to be *close-lagged to the satisfaction of the Engineer. **1593** W. BARLEY in Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Thou shalt not neede but to remoove those fingers which thou shalt be forced, which manner of handling we call **close* or *covert* play. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 22 Jan. 3/4 It .. is entitled 'Every-Day Japan', and is described as 'a *close-range view of the Japanese people'. **1923** KIPLING *Irish Guards* I. 39 The enemy attacked—with rifle-fire and a close-range small piece. **1899** *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/7 The yachts *close-reached for home. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 116 Found among the *close rolls of the Tower of London. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* CXVI. §2. 377 Dames Violets is called .. in English Damaske Violets .. and *close Sciences. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 628 In the West parts .. double sciney, and the single close sciney, but Gerard saith close sciences. [**1879** PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Sciney, no doubt, arisen from its specific name *Damascena*, understood as Dame's Scena.] **1672** W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* (1683) 25 Queens Gilliflowers, or close-Siences, as some call them. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 156 *Close-shuts or draw-windows to keep out the Frosts and Storms. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Close-sight.* **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Close-string*, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 564/39 *Apolinaris*, *closwort.

close (kləʊs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 clos, 4– close. Also 4–5 cloos, 5 cloyse, clooce, 5–7 closse, 9 *dial.* clos, *pl.* closen, *Sc.* 6 cloce, 6–7 clois(s, 8– closs. [a. F. *clos*:—L. *clausum* closed place, enclosure. Pronunciation and spelling as in the adj.]

I. 1. *gen.* An enclosed place, an enclosure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 Baþes þer beþ fele in þe clos & in þe stret. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 3098 Kyng Richard .. walkyd abouten in the clos [*rime* aros]. *c* **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgynalle. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 267 He .. camme to the barryers of the clos. **1647** SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 106 Moving up and down in the closes before the royal fort. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iii. (1876) 82 The universe is a close or pound. **1842** TENNYSON *St. S. Stylites* 73, I lay Pent in a roofless close of ragged stones.

†b. *in close*: in a closed place; in confinement, closed up, shut up.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 8770 (Trin.) Þe tre .. bigon to driȝe And semed wel bi þat purpos Men shulde no more hit holde in clos. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 This knight on daies brode In close him held. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) T iij, She .. kept hir displeasure in close. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §99 This Distillation in close .. like the Wombs and Matrices of Living Creatures.

c. *Law. breaking one's close* (law L. *clausum frangere*): see quot.

[**1465** *Year Bk. 4 Edw. IV.* 8. 9 Quare vi et armis clausum fregit.] **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1216 The land of every owner or occupier is enclosed and set apart from that of his neighbour, either by a visible and tangible fence .. or by an ideal invisible boundary .. Hence every unwarrantable entry upon the land of another is termed a trespass by breaking his close. **1842** TENNYSON *Edw. Morris*, It seems I broke a close with force and arms.

2. In many senses more or less specific: as, An enclosed field (now chiefly local, in the English midlands); *spec.* (with capital initial), at certain schools, the name given to a school playing-field.

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 386 (Add. MS.) Thou haste stolne hym [the horse], and putt hym in thi close. **1479** *Bury Wills* (1850) 52 A cloos called Scottes cloos, lying by the .. cloos of Willᵃm Brygges called Blabettys. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 27 Sowedest not thou good seed in thy closse? **1546** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 21 One cloise ther in the tenure of Edmonde Chambre. **1564** HAWARD *Eutropius* I. 9 Seized of a close or field. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 55 We measured the corn fields, close by close. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 Closes green and fallows brown. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clos.* **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Close*, pl. *Closen.* **1898** H. NEWBOLT *Island Race* 69 He saw the School Close, sunny and green. **1898** —— 'Vitai Lampada' in *Ibid.* 81 There's a breathless hush in the Close to-night—Ten to make and the match to win. **1927** *Clifton Coll. Forty Years Ago* iii. 15 The Rev. Joseph Greene ... saw every ball bowled in the Close from year's end to year's end. **1967** J. B. HOPE SIMPSON *Rugby since Arnold* i. 27 In 1854 Goulburn presented a new field, which was added to the Close by the felling of trees, and was first used for cricket in 1856.

3. An enclosure about or beside a building; a court, yard, quadrangle, etc. †a. *gen. Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or yerde, *clausura.* **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 That bisshop had in london a fayre toure in makynge in his close vpon the riuer of the thamyse. **1641** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 39 In the court next it are kept divers sorts of animals .. In another division of the same close are rabbits. **1646** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The Second Entrie whereby we enter into the Secund Cloiss [*i.e.* quadrangle].

b. A farm-yard. Now in Kent, Sussex, Scotl.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 540 Alle the hennes in the clos [*v.r.* cloos, close]. **1585** JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 45 When it grew lait, she made them flie, but doubt, Or feare, euen in the closse with her. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 157 (1862) I. 361 The outer close of His house, His out-fields and muir-ground. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 369 The farm-yard, in Kent, is called the Close. **1858** M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 17 [Ballochneil old farm-house] .. on the opposite side of the 'closs' or courtyard of the steading. **1875** *Sussex Gloss., Close*, a farm-yard.

c. The precinct of a cathedral. Hence sometimes = The cathedral clergy.

1371 in J. BRITTON *Cathedrals, York* 80 Inwith þe close bysyde þe forsayde Kyrk. *c* **1430** *Chev. Assigne* 272 Alle þe bellys of þe close rongen at ones. *a* **1587** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 711 The Bishop and the close, were the more loth to burne him. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 50 He [bishop Langton] began their close, and bestowed much in building the same. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §107 (1810) 109 The church yard, called the Close, for that they are inclosed by certain gates. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 198 The earl .. set upon Lichfield .. but could not take the close. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons.

†d. The precinct of any sacred place; a cloister.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 550 It is alloweable and profitable that Lordis & Ladies haue Mansiouns with inne the Cloocis Gatis & Monasteries of the begging religiouns. ? *c* **1450** *Castle Howard MS. Life St. Cuthbert* 333 þat he be getyn men suppose In hordome here within þis close. **1547** *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 14. §19 (8) Such like Chapel whereunto .. a little House or Close doth belong. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 570 The chappels that are within the close or cloister belonging to the galleries of Octavia. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. cxxxiv, [Pausanias] ran into the close of the temple of Pallas.

†e. See quot. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, lybrary, *archyvum.*

4. An entry or passage. Now, in Scotland, esp. one leading from the street to dwelling houses, out-houses, or stables, at the back, or to a common stair communicating with the different floors or 'flats' of the building. Also variously extended to include the common stair, the open lane or alley, or the court, to which such an entry leads.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 301 A þre hedet hounde .. was keper of the close of þat curset In. *Ibid.* 11264 þai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh, With ȝep men at þe yatis ȝarkit full þik. *Ibid.* 12982 So keppit he the close of his clene Cité. **1525** *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), *Cloiss. a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Thei address thame to the myddest of the close. *a* **1583** *Sempill Ballates* 70 Tint be ane Tratour, steilling vp ane close. **1650** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 495 They resolved to preach in the Earle of Marshall's closse or hall, according as the weather should rule. *c* **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 56 [In Inverness] a little court or turn-again alley, is a closs. *c* **1737** in Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii. *note*, A blind alehouse in the Flesh-market closs. **1764** REID *Let.* Wks. I. 40/1 A long, dark .. entry, which leads you into a clean little close. **1853** READE *Chr. Johnstone* 46 At the very entrance of Newhaven .. they ascended a filthy 'close' or alley. **1889** *Glasgow Wkly. Mail* 17 Aug. 3/2 A close at 3 Salisbury Street, Glasgow.

b. Hence, *close-head, -mouth.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'That .. chield there, without muckle greater parts, if the close-head speak true, than mysell.' **1821** *Joseph the Book-Man* 83 By strands and close-heads traders stand.

c. A short street closed at one end, a cul-de-sac. Often in proper names of such streets.

1723 DEFOE *Life Col. Jacque* (ed. 2) 70, I .. cut into Little-Britain, so into Bartholomew-Close, then cross Aldersgate-street. **1885** *List of Subscribers, Classified* (United Telephone Co.) (ed. 6) 125 Willmott & Sons, 54, 55, & 56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. **1938** *Post Office Lond. Directory* 751/5 *Pembroke Close*, Belgravia (S.W.1) (Westminster), from 16 Grosvenor cres. to Halkin st. **1962** A. CHRISTIE *Mirror Crack'd* i. 11 Why everything had to be called a Close she couldn't imagine. Aubrey Close and Longwood Close... Miss Marple knew what a Close was perfectly. Her uncle had been a Canon. **1985** *Oxford Times* 8 Mar. 28/8 Immaculate .. 3-bedroom detached house in quiet close.

†5. A mountain defile or pass. *Obs.*

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1639 Here es þe close of Clyme with clewes so hye. ? *a* **1550** *Scotish ffielde* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 225 He was killed in the close, ere he climbed the mountaine.

†II. 6. An enclosing line, boundary, circuit, pale. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 160 Lymosoun, A cite large in clos. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or boundys of a place, *ceptum, ambitus.* **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* 169 The closse of thy orcharde wolde be set about with other highe trees. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 12 They are not within the close of her fold.

close (kləʊz), *sb.*² Forms: 4 clos, 6 cloase, 6–7 cloze, 6– close. [f. CLOSE *v.*]

1. The act of closing; conclusion, termination, end.

1399 *Rich. Redeles* IV. 67 Er they come to the clos, acombrid thay were. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* vi, All that worldlings prize .. biteth in the close [*rime* rose]. **1645** BP. HALL *Rem. Discontents* 64 When he shall come to his last close [death]. **1760** BEATTIE *Hermit*, At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Toward the close of the year. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 398 To bring the matter to a close once and for all. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 137 The close of the struggle.

†b. The closing passage of a speech, argument, etc.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Philautus .. answered his forged gloase, with this friendly cloase. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 395 To which may be added as a close, that, etc. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 111 Divers members .. made sharp closes to the prejudice of his name.

2. *Music.* The conclusion of a musical phrase, theme, or movement; a CADENCE.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 127 False closes .. deuised to shun a final end .. be .. either ascending or descending. **1629** MILTON *Nativity* 99 The air .. prolongs each heavenly close. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Voices alter from an Unison, in Order to make two Closes. *c* **1860** Goss *Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage. **1880** PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 375/1 *Close* .. serves to express the ending of a phrase, etc. .. as a fact, and not as denoting the particular succession of chords which are recognised as forming a cadence.

b. *fig.* **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 Gouernment .. doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke. **1658** FLECKNOE *Enigm. Charac.* (1665) 1 Like an air in musick, [it] is full of closes.

3. A closing or uniting together; union, junction.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 117 A hand from either: Let me be blest to make this happy close. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* v. i. 161 A Contract of eternall bond of loue .. Attested by the holy close of lippes. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 The close or oneness therefore between ghost and body. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 [Thinking] on the blue horizon's line .. She'd find the close of earth and sky.

b. of the leaves of a door.

a **1634** CHAPMAN (J.), The doors of plank were; their close exquisite Kept with a double key.

4. A closing in fight; a grapple, struggle, encounter.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 13 The intestine shocke, And furious cloze of ciuill Butchery. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xi. 15 Lest .. they should get a wound in the cloze. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xvi, Unwounded from the dreadful close, But breathless all, Fitz James arose. **1822** B. CORNWALL *Love cured by Kindness*, In eager close With Death.

†5. A closing or shutting up, closure. *Obs.*

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 74 Not to attempt the close of my Dam.

†6. The closing in (of darkness or night). *Obs.*

a **1700** DRYDEN (J.), In the close of night, Philomel begins her heavenly lay.

close (kləʊz), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 clýsan, 3 clusen; *β.* 3– close, (4 klose, 5 cloose, 7 cloze, *north.* 5–6 cloyse, 6 cloise, clois(s). [ME. *close-n* (13th c.), a. OF. *clos-* stem (*close* pres. subj.) of *clore*:—L. *claud-ĕre* to shut, close. OE. had already the vb. *clýs-an*, f. *clús*(*e*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* 'shut or enclosed place'. This came down to 13th c. in form *cluse-n* (*ü*), and probably *close-n* was at first viewed simply as a frenchified pronunciation of this earlier word: cf. *biclusen*, BECLOSE.

In French *clore* is of little importance, having been almost superseded by *fermer*:—L. *firmāre*, to make firm or fast, to fasten. In English, on the other hand, *close* and its accompanying adj. and sbs. have become great and important words, developing whole groups of senses unknown to French.]

I. To stop an opening; to shut; to cover in.

1. a. *trans.* To stop up (an opening or channel) so that it ceases to be open or to allow of passage. Where the opening is provided with a gate, door, or lid, turning on hinges or sliding, to 'shut' this is to close the opening; hence 'close' and 'shut' become to a certain extent synonymous, as in 'shut' or 'close the door, the eyelid', etc.

Close is, however, a more general word, to *shut* being properly only a way of closing; hence the former is generally used when the notion is that of the resulting state, rather than the process.

c **1205** LAY. 9760 Wel heo clusden heore ȝeten. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 566 Hor ȝates hii wiþinne none closi nolde. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 A postume of the eere is heelyd and closyd. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyn or schettyn .. *claudo.* **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276b, That no man sholde dyg ony pyt .. but he sholde couer it agayne and close it. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCV. 311 He .. that closyth [*v.r.* shutteth] the stable dore whan the horse is stollen. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 Riftes euyll closed. *a* **1771** GRAY *Descent Odin* 57 Now my weary lips I close. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. vii, I closed my lids and kept them close. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 A valve that can be closed at pleasure. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 282 A blank ice-cliff would close the way altogether. *a* **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. iii. 137 [They] allowed the cities which they passed by to close their gates upon them.

b. *To close* is also applied to the place, chamber, vessel, etc., to which the opening leads, or the thing which the lid shuts up, as in 'to close (or shut) a box, the eyes, a book', 'to close a room'. In reference to places, *close* usually means that access to them is officially stopped for the time, as 'the Bodleian Library is closed for a week', 'the grounds are closed to the public'. (In this sense *shut up* is colloquially used.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 65 In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed þat no reyne ne rone. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* IV. 20 Whanne he hadde closid [Vulg. *plicuisset*, Ags. *gefeald*] the book. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 116 His herte was so closed .. with anguissh. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Blac papir and nailles for closyng and fastenyng of divers cofyns. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 459 Sleep .. clos'd mine eyes. **1726** BUTLER *Serm.* x. 193 It is as easy to close the Eyes of the Mind, as those of the Body. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 368 An attempt had been made .. to close the coffee houses. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 144 The lady had already closed her book. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 199 The King's courts were closed, and all justice denied.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To shut itself, become shut. *Const.* to close *upon* or *over* (what has entered, rarely upon what is without).

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 62 (Cambr. MS. Gg. 4. 27. *c* 1440) Thanne closeth it [*i.e.* the flower] and drawith it to reste. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 266 She made his woundes close. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* V. xviii. (1495) 123 Therby the mouth openith and closith. **1535** COVERDALE *Numb.* xvi. 33 The earth closed upon them, and so they perished. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 24 These eyes shall neuer close. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 68 My ravish'd eyes! how calmly would they close! **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 40 When the rocks split and close again behind. **1879** C. DICKENS *Life C. J. Mathews* II. 255 On June 24th the eyes of the brilliant comedian closed upon the world in which he had worked so hard. *Mod.* The grave had closed over all he loved.

3. a. *trans.* To ENCLOSE, confine, encompass, shut up, *in, within. Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1205** LAY. 30698 Heo cluseden þer wið innen alle heore win-tunnen. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 28 He lette close fuyr in metal. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2817 þai er closed with-in þe erthe alle. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 221 The cumpany That in his wayn closit he had. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 835 þe chest .. In þe whyche þis blessud virgyn leyth yclosot inne. **1425** *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 19, I sende yow copies .. closed with this bille. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 144 The which .. the king sent unto diverse prisonnes, and some he closed within the Castell. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 761 Some purer chest, to close so pure a minde. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §343 Fruit closed in Wax, keepeth fresh. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 20 They .. deposed .. their King .. and closed him in a Monastery. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* 23 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 399 Her bones were closed in Leather. **1859** TENNYSON *Merl. & Viv.* 207 The man so wrought on ever seem'd to lie Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower.

†b. To 'set' (a jewel). *Obs.*

[*c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 2 Perle .. To clanly clos in golde so clere.] **1530** PALSGR. 487/2, I close a precyous stone .. in golde or sylver .. If this antique were closed in golde it were a goodly thynge.

†c. To enclose with walls, etc.; to enclose as walls or boundaries do. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 79 S. Cutberte's kirke [he] closed with a wall. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. iii. (1839) 15 That Arm [of the See] closeth the two partes of the Cytee. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3919, I wole with siker walle Close bothe roses and roser. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Varietees of lines that close no figures. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 Parys .. was not as then walled nor closed.

d. *fig.* To include, contain within itself. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 The bible, in which the lawe is closed. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 40 The Romaunt of the Rose, In

which alle the art of love I close. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iv. 138 Al closyd in thys straunge tong of the old Romanys. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 11 The Lord Chancellor .. and everie Justice .. have (closed in their offices) a credit for conservation of the peace. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 14, I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed.

4. To fill up (a gap or open place); to bound, shut in. (Often with the notion of filling up or completing.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 110 The trusty Guards come up, and close the Side. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. 198 The right wing was closed by 4000 slingers. **1807** *Director* II. 335 A central door, contrived in the flat which closes the scene. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. 403 Lebanon closes the Land of Promise on the north.

5. To cover from a blow or an aim, or from sight. *Naut.* To shut out from view *with, behind.*

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3941 [Generides] spored tho his stede, And toward him fast he yede; Amalek closed him with his shelde. **1858** *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 226 Closing Elizabeth Mansion behind Bradley's Head. *Ibid.* 227 After having once closed it with the .. South Head.

†**6.** To keep close, keep out of sight or knowledge. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 276 Hys mayster cownsel he kepe and close. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, They can it close and hyde.

7. a. *techn.* in various senses: e.g. To cover in, leave no openings in; to roof in a building.

1659 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 The house being clos'd, boarding of the rooms is next. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 When these operations have been completed and the work 'closed', the riveting is commenced.

b. To arch in the top of a crown with crossing bands or 'diadems'. Cf. CLOSE *a.* 1 b.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 214 The Crowns of other Christian Kings are Circles of gold .. closed by four, six, or eight Diadems. *Ibid.* 216 The coronet of the Prince of Wales was anciently a Circle of gold .. but since the Restoration it has been closed with one Arch only.

II. To put an end to an open state of matters.

8. a. *trans.* To conclude, bring to a close or end; to finish, complete. ***to close one's days***: to die. ***to close an account***: see ACCOUNT *sb.* 2.

[Already in L., as in *claudere bellum, opus, cenam,* etc.]

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13664 After course of our kynd closit his dayes. **1439** *Will of C'tess Warw., Prerog. Court-bk. Luffenam* lf. 213 My last will by me examyned and closid. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Our valuationes was closet and sent to you in Marche last. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 144 That word which clos'd Thy sovran sentence. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 27 Where toil in peaceful slumber clos'd the day. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) 233 Having closed his evidence. **1871** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 In favour of the power of closing debates. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/3 To close the subscription list.

b. ***to close a bargain.*** [Here *bargain* appears to have its earlier sense of negotiation, bargaining; but the phrase tends to be associated with those under 14, 14 c.]

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, He closed the bargain directly it reached his ears. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlix, He had closed the bargain.

c. *ellipt.* = To close dealings *with* (obs.); to close a speech, remarks, or the like.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 His sonne Ahijah, who would not close with his Idols. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/3 Lord Derby closed with a reference to his own modest attempt at federation.

9. a. *intr.* To come to an end, terminate.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, The summer evening was closed. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 63 Life is boundless to him till it closes. **1884** TENNYSON *Becket* 14 Over! the sweet summer closes, The reign of the roses is done.

b. *Stock Exchange.* Of stocks or shares: to be *at* a certain price or position at the close of a day's trading.

1860 *Times* 2 Jan. 7/3 Turkish Six per Cents. closed without alteration at 76⅜ to 77¼. *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 5/3 Most of the leading British stocks closed a fraction higher than on Saturday. **1964** *Financial Times* 12 Mar. 1/7 The Ordinary closed 3s 1½d up at 37s 6d to yield 4·8 per cent.

III. To bring or come into close contact.

†**10. a.** *trans.* To bring close together so as to leave no opening or breach between; to bring into close contact or union; to conjoin, unite, bind (books) together, etc. *Obs.* in general sense.

1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.,* One boke of Artekelles .. one letelle boke of prayer .. thes iij bokes are closed together. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 533 Close your hands And your lippes too. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. viii. 388 Hypocrisie consists of severall pieces cunningly closed together. **1655** BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 12 The Spirit closeth these two together, even the Gospel and our Reason.

b. ***to close ranks*** or ***files***: to bring those composing them in close order so as to leave no gaps or slack parts. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 107 The Barons and Clergy suddenly close their files, and like a stone wall stood firm to each other. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The officers .. will each successively .. close his rear rank. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 The Files are to be as well closed as may be consistent with marching perfectly at ease. **1847** *Infantry Man.* (1854) 9 Right Close—Quick March. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 248 They did not .. close Their sooty ranks, caw and confabulate For nothing.

c. *Shoemaking.* To join together the pieces which form the upper-leather of a shoe or boot.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* (1866) 40, I taught my wife to close the shoes which I made. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410 Many women get a livelihood by closing the shoe. The shoe being cut out and closed, goes through sundry operations. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

†**d.** *Cap-making.* To make close (in texture).

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11. § 4 The same Cap [shall] be first well scoured and closed upon the Bank.

e. *Electr.* To unite the parts of (a circuit) so as to make it complete. (See note to 11.)

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* iv. 80 In this battery until the circuit is closed. **1878** FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit.

11. *intr.* To come close together in contact or union; to join, unite, combine, coalesce, meet in a common centre.

(As said of lines in quot. 1551, there appears to be a reference to the formation of a 'closed figure', *i.e.* one having a continuous periphery.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Lynes make diuerse figures also, though properly thei maie not be called figures, as I said before (vnles the lines do close). **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 29 They all close in the end, and sing with him the last verse. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 210 Many Lynes close in the Dials centre. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The acid spirit .. lets go the water, to close with the fixed body. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 213 From these rise four arched Diadems [of a crown] .. which close under a Mound, surmounted of a cross. **1842** TENNYSON *E. Morris,* She turn'd, we closed, we kiss'd, swore faith. **1851** —— *To Queen* 27 A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

12. a. *intr.* To draw near, approach close. Const. †*to*, Naut. *with.* Also, usually with sense of hemming in, ***to close about, on, round, upon.***

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxii. 146 He ordayned .. one to go on his right hande, closyng to the see syde. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 129 They closed about this spark. **1823** SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* 68 The ice immediately began to close about us. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlv, We had closed with the brig. **1860** *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 71 Vessels may close with the land until within soundings of 5 or 6 fathoms. *Mod.* The men closed round him.

b. *trans.*, chiefly *Naut.* To come close to or alongside of. ***to close the wind***: to come near to the wind, to luff.

1673 PRINCE RUPERT in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 788/4 He sprung his Luff, and closed his Wind as much as .. he could. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, We joined the fleet .. closed the admiral's ship, and the captain went on board. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To close the wind,* to haul to it. **1882** *Times* 27 Feb., We closed the island by 8 a.m.

13. *intr.* To come to close quarters or to grips; to engage in hand-to-hand fight, grapple *with.* Said of men, armies, ships.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. i. 9 He fierce uprose .. And snatching his bright sword began to close With her on foot. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* II. i. 20 If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 To tug or grapple, and to close. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XX. 511 Achilles closes with his hated foe. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXV, They close in clouds of smoke and dust With sword-sway and with lance's thrust. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 477 The .. winds prevented the squadrons from closing. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The large man closed with him and proved too strong.

14. a. To come to terms or agreement (*with* a person).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 345 Harke how the villaine would close now. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 830 Close with him, giue him Gold. **1656** S. WINTER *Serm.* 90 They not closing with Christ .. the Covenant not long after was made void. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶1 Without being able either to close with their Lovers, or to dismiss them. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. (L.), In the hope that, by closing with them, he would lay the ground for a reconciliation.

b. ***to close with*** an offer, proposal, etc.: to accede to, give adhesion to, accept.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 255 When they can cloze with that which is called the chief Ordinance. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 77 To close with the kings desires. **1766** GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xiv, I readily closed with the offer. **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 305 He immediately closed with the overtures of Philocles. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1063 Desire to close with her lord's pleasure.

c. To agree *upon* a measure, etc.

a **1698** TEMPLE *Wks.* (J.), Would induce France and Holland to close upon some measures .. to our disadvantage. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. ii. 172 They should have closed upon her caprice, and taken her when she was in the fancy.

IV. Combined with adverbs:

15. close about [= OE. *beclysan*]. To close in on all sides, encompass.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4459 þai er noght swa closed obout þat þai ne mught lightly com out. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyn abowtyn, *vallo.* **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 119 With his fais he wes closit about. **1611** BIBLE *Jonah* ii. 5 The depth closed mee round about.

16. a. close down. To close by forcing or fastening down.

e.g. To close down the hatches of a ship in a storm.

b. To put an end to; to stop the working or use of.

1903 *N.Y. Even. Post* 18 Sept. 2 President Shields has issued orders to close down all of the operations of the company. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 8/2 Every closed-down mine that had any prospects at the time when it was abandoned could .. be reopened. **1927** P. COX in *Lett. Gertrude Bell* II. 537 The ringleaders were forthwith arrested; the two new extremist parties closed down and certain mischievous papers suppressed.

c. *intr.* To exercise repression; to act severely.

1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxiv. 254 They have set a gun-boat to watch the vessel night and day, with orders to close down on any revolutionary movement in a twinkling.

d. Of fog, night, etc.: to come down.

1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Miss.* 536 The night presently closed down.

e. To bring operations to a close; to cease being active or in use.

1921 *Flight* XIII. 620/1 At 11.15 p.m. the order was given to 'close down'. **1934** *N. & Q.* 7 July 2/2 The Red Lion Brewery .. 'closed down', as the modern phrase is, on June 23. **1955** J. P. DONLEAVY *Ginger Man* xxii. 258 With the light off and B.B.C. closed down for the night. **1967** *Listener* 18 May 644/2 *Sunday Citizen* is to close down next month.

17. close in.

a. *trans.* To confine by closing the means of egress; to shut in, hem in, enclose.

c **1400** *Melayne* 129 The angele dange tham downn, That closede in that Cite. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 261 The apostles .. closed them in togyther. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 270 The Frenche king .. thought verily to have closed the king of England in betweene Abvile and the river of Some. **1611** BIBLE *1 Macc.* vii. 46 They came forth out of all the townes .. and closed them in.

b. To shut with inward motion.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 He drewe in his head and closed in his Wyndow. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 9 The windows were closed in.

†**c.** *intr.* To come to terms or into agreement *with. Obs.*

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* John vii. 17 I. 244 He presently closes in, accepts, and complies with it. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), To close in with the people. **1742** T. MORRICE in Orrery *State Lett.* I. 77 He .. therefore charged his lordship to close in with the duke.

d. To draw near to, or to advance into contact *with*, to come to close quarters *with.* Also *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, I do now gladly close in with my subject. **1795** NELSON 21 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 21 Which enabled the Agamemnon and Inconstant to close in with her.

e. Said of what surrounds: to draw in *upon*, or approach from all sides, so as to shut in; hence said of the approach of night or darkness.

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. v. 74 The evening is closing in. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 95 The capricious ice closed in upon us. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 139 Evening was closing in. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 206 As the night drew on, the mountains seemed to close in upon us. **1867** PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* vii. (1875) 77 Night was fast closing in.

18. close off. To close and rule off (an account).

188. G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* v. 22 The moral account .. was closed off, and the balance brought down.

†**19. a. close out.** To shut out, exclude. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lament.* iii. 8 He closede out myn orisoun [**1388** excludid my prier]. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Closyn oute or schettyn owt, *excludo.*

b. To clear out (a stock of goods); to wind up (a business); to sell or finish off. Also *absol. U.S.*

1852 J. M. LETTS *California* 159 We offered him [a mule] to Mr. Priest for six dollars... He offered two, at which we 'closed him out'. **1884** E. W. NYE *Baled Hay* 101 It will be closed out very cheap. **1891** H. F. O'BEIRNE *Leaders Ind. Territory* I. 59/1 In 1879 he opened business in Audubon, Wise county, but closed out in 1883. **1903** *Lett. that bring Business* vi. 58 If you could have closed them out with a little less than the 10s. reduction you mention. **1936** [see CLOSING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. **1945** H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* x. 86 Problems closed-out during May 1944. **1961** *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 170, I abruptly ended this approach. I closed it out by September, 1958.

20. close to. *intr. Naut.* See 12 b.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The ship had closed-to within a quarter of a mile of the beach.

21. close up.

a. *trans.* To confine by building, blocking, or covering up; to confine out of sight or completely.

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I close up in a wall or I close up bytwene walles .. *emmurer* .. An ancker .. closed up in a wall. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 The rest were closed up in the same Towre in prison. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 317 There were taken Apples and .. closed up in Wax.

b. To close by blocking or filling up; to close completely, stop by closing.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 89 God closeth vp the eyes of the Kynge. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 To close up the passage by the sea. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 9. **1653** GREAVES *Seraglio* 110 He .. closeth up his stomack with a Bocklava [*marg.* a Tart].

c. To close by bringing separate parts together.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. Prol. 13 With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 21 He tooke one of his ribs, and closed vp the flesh in stead thereof. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (J.), As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately closed up by moderation and good offices. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 17. 321 The walls of the crevasses are squeezed together, and the chasms closed up.

d. To end, complete; to sum up. Also *absol.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 81 Having spoken sufficiently of a matter, we close up the sentence with these words. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Serm. Remedie agst. Sorrow & Fear* (R.), To register in the Booke of Life after what sort his seruants haue closed vp their dayes on earth. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37, I must now close up. **1793** ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 219 And now, my dear mother, I close up my correspondence from Grove-House.

e. *intr.* To close by the union or coalescence of separate parts; to come together so as to leave no intervals or gaps; esp. of ranks of soldiers.

1835 L. HUNT *Poems, Capt. Sword* II. 49 Close up! close up! Death feeds thick. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts* I. 101 The wall closed up again. **1885** GEN. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. xxii. 302 Giving the two flanking divisions an opportunity to close up and form a stronger line.

close, obs. pl. CLOVE *sb.*[2], and obs. f. CLOTHES.

'close-bodied, *a.* Having a close body.

1. Applied to a coat, etc., the body part of which fits closely.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1221/4 A close-bodied Coat. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 540 Enwrap me in thy close-bodied leathern jacket. **1801** HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 155, I had got two very good great-coats, but stood in need of a close-bodied one.

2. Of close grain or structure, close-grained.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The most close-bodied Box, most excellent for Turning. *Ibid.* I. 29 b, The closer bodied it is.

closed (kləʊzd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOSE *v.*] **1.** Made close, shut; *spec.* confined to a few people; limited by certain conditions; self-contained. (Cf. CLOSE *a.* 9, and sense 2 below.) Also with advs. as *closed in, closed out.*

closed syllable, one ending in a consonant, as the first and third of L. *fes-tī-nat.*

c **1205** LAY. 12823 Heo weoren in castle oðer y burhȝe iclused uaste. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyd yn, *inclusus. Ibid.*, Closyd owte, *exclusus, seclusus.* **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 A cloysterer or a closyd recluse. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, Closed and festred woundes. **1881** S. J. WHITMEE in *Trans. Victoria Instit.* 20 Many of the syllables are closed. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 140 The curve is closed, so that the extreme points *A* and *B* coincide. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 2/2 In many cases a boy is sent for a closed (or partially closed) exhibition, who might get an open scholarship. **1927** CARR-SAUNDERS & JONES *Soc. Struct. Eng. & Wales* 82 There are a number of professions which are 'closed'. Complete closure exists when, as among dentists, certain functions and certain titles are legally reserved to persons whose names appear upon a statutory register. **1963** M. GINSBERG in *Advancem. Sci.* XIX. 418/2 We have to distinguish between 'open' and 'closed' ideologies. **1963** P. DRACKETT *Motor Rallying* 77 Closed and restricted trials and rallies. **1964** M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Linguistic Sci.* ii. 22 It is not the case..that all choices in language are clearly of one type or the other, closed or open.

2. *Math.* **a.** Of a set of points: containing all its limit points. Of an interval: containing all its end points.

1902 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXXIV. 289 Every example of such a set [of points] is theoretically obtainable in this way. For..it cannot be closed, as it would then be perfect and nowhere dense. **1968** P. A. P. MORAN *Introd. Probability Theory* iv. 184 In one-dimensional Euclidean space R_1 an interval ($a \leqq x \leqq b$), which contains its end points, is closed, and in R_n the sphere $\Sigma x_i^2 \leqq d$ is closed.

b. Of a set of elements: having the property that any element produced by a (specified) allowed operation on elements of the set is also a member of the set; also used of the operation.

1909 in WEBSTER. **1939** H. WEYL *Classical Groups* i. 1, *k* is any set of elements α, called numbers, closed with respect to the two binary operations: addition and multiplication. **1965** PATTERSON & RUTHERFORD *Elem. Abstract Algebra* i. 20 For a closed associative binary operation, the set of elements which possess inverses is closed with respect to the operation.

3. Special Combs.: **closed book**, something unknown or uncomprehended (cf. *open book* s.v. OPEN *a.* 21); **closed circuit**, a complete, unbroken circuit; freq. *attrib.*; spec. (*a*) *Electr.* a complete electrical circuit formed entirely of conductive material; (*b*) a system of radio or television whereby the signal is transmitted by wire to the receiver and not broadcast for general reception; (*c*) a breathing apparatus that converts exhaled gases into oxygen for inhaling; **closed cycle**, a cycle of operations in which the same fuel, cooling fluid, etc., is used repeatedly; also *attrib.*; **closed door** *fig.*, an obstacle, impasse, restriction; also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*, restricted, obstructive, secret; **closed-end** *a.* (orig. *U.S.*), of an investment trust or the like: see quot. 1954; **closed-loop** *a.*, characterized by a feed-back from a later to an earlier point in a cycle of operation; **closed shop** (orig. *U.S.*), a shop, factory, trade, etc., in which normally only trade-union members are employed; also *transf.* and *attrib.*; **closed society**, a society characterized by its rigid structure and beliefs; one having little or no contact with other peoples or intolerant of any disturbance of its existing order and traditions; **closed system**, a complete and essentially unalterable system (of ideas, doctrines, things, etc.); a material system in which the total mass or energy remains constant; a self-contained realm, unaffected by external forces.

1913 'SAX ROHMER' *Myst. Fu-Manchu* xxviii. 282 The soul of Kâramanèh was a closed book to my shortsighted Western eyes. **1926** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* xiii. 163 To whom much of art is a closed book. **1944** F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 35 The desert is an open book to the man of the Vast Open Spaces, but to the schoolmaster it was a closed book. **1827** J. CUMMING *Man. Electro Dynamics* 230 If a series of galvanic elements be placed in order round the circumference of a circle, and forming a *closed* circuit, a current will circulate in it continually. **1832** *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* xi. §232 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) When an electric current, after traversing a certain line..returns upon itself..it has been denominated a closed circuit. **1925** P. J. RISDON *Crystal Receivers & Circuits* 22 It should perhaps be explained here that an aerial circuit is known as an 'open' circuit, and a receiver circuit as a 'closed' circuit. **1930** *Engineering* 28 Feb. 279/2 The fire-alarm system is of the pre-signal, electrically supervised, closed-circuit, code-ringing type. **1941** *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadcasting Terms* 6 *Closed circuit*, channel between microphone and loudspeaker, or between microphone and recording unit, for testing, rehearsal, or other purposes not involving broadcast transmission. Hence *closed-circuit recording.* **1946** T. H. HUTCHINSON *Here is Television* 363 Closed circuit. The picture is not broadcast, but fed to viewing screens at certain locations by wire. **1951** *Time* 25 June 49/1 Though not telecast over the air, the Louis-Savold fight was experimentally piped by coaxial cable over closed circuits to six cities. **1953** J. HUNT *Ascent of Everest* 257 Three principal types of (oxygen) apparatus were used: Open-Circuit, Closed-Circuit and Sleeping Sets. **1954** B. & R. NORTH tr. *Duverger's Pol. Parties* I. iii. 152 Here the parliamentary representatives are chosen by the inner circle; the party in this case is a closed circuit. **1957** *Times* 22 Oct. 10/1 Later their occupants watched and heard the after-dinner speakers on closed-circuit television. **1950** *Jane's Fighting Ships 1950-51* A 5/2 Closed-cycle powered submarine, 2,000 tons—no external sources of oxygen. **1957** *Gloss. Terms Nuclear Sci.* 30/2 *Closed cycle*, cycle of operation of a heat engine in which the same power fluid is used repeatedly, as a steam engine that condenses the steam for reuse... Also applicable to a cooling system in which the coolant is cycled repeatedly through the source of heat, itself being cooled in another part of the cycle. **1960** *Gloss. Atomic Terms* (*H.M.S.O.*) 13 *Closed cycle*, usually refers to reactor coolant circuit where the gas or liquid travels in a completely enclosed path. **1934** WEBSTER, *Closed door*, restriction, esp. in the colonies and spheres of influence, of the land laws, concessions, tariffs, etc., in favor of the nationals of the controlling power... *closed-door*, adj. **1950** in M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1951) 2/1 Today's closed-door session, which began the decisive phase in the committee's long deliberations. **1955** H. ROTH *Sleeper* ii. 19 This [court martial]..had been so closed-door, so hush-hush, so big-brass. **1956** A. H. COMPTON *Atomic Quest* 323 There are no closed doors in the field of nuclear engineering. **1960** *Times* 9 Feb. 17/5 The old protectionist closed-door policy. **1952** *Time* 12 May 41 The Fund began as a 'closed-end' trust (*i.e.*, issuing a limited number of shares). **1954** WEBSTER Add., *Closed-end* adj., of an investment trust, operating with its initial capital changed only by new issues or retirements, not by redemption of shares; opp. to *open-end.* **1958** *Spectator* 20 June 815/3 The three leading 'closed-end' investment trusts. **1958** *New Biol.* XXVI. 107 A closed-loop machine is one that feeds a part of its own output back into itself. **1960** *Times* 9 Nov. 16/4 The introduction of closed-loop models from control engineering. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* xiii. 296 The voltage gain is therefore changed from A to A/(—AB) by the feedback. The latter value is often called the closed-loop voltage gain. **1904** *N. Y. Even. Post* 15 Aug. 1 An increase in wages, recognition of the union, and 'closed shops' are demanded. **1923** J. D. HACKETT *Labor Terms* in *Management Engin.* IV. 343/1 *Closed shop*, a plant in which only union men, or prospective union men are hired. **1947** *Ann. Reg. 1946* 85 The expression 'closed shop' was an inaccurate term to use in describing the aims of the trade unions in dealing with non-unionists. **1949** KOESTLER *Promise & Fulf.* II. v. 275 Owing to the closed-shop system of political coteries, most of the diplomatic jobs go to little yes-men. **1935** AUDRA & BRERETON tr. *Bergson's Two Sources Mor. & Relig.* iv. 229 The closed society is that whose members hold together, caring nothing for the rest of humanity, on the alert for attack or defence. **1945** K. R. POPPER *Open Soc. & Enemies* I. x. 154 The problem of the tension between the classes.. is raised for the first time by the breakdown of the closed society. **1955** KOESTLER *Trail of Dinosaur* 84 'Closed' societies such as prison camps.. also tend to develop a monolithic system of values. **1896** W. JAMES *Will to Believe* (1897) 13 A system, to be a system at all, must come as a *closed* system, reversible in this or that detail, perchance, but in its essential features never! **1912** J. S. HUXLEY *Individ. in Animal Kingdom* v. 143 The tendency towards the formation of closed systems has manifested itself. **1922** A. N. WHITEHEAD *Princ. Relativ.* ii. 21 We are treating nature as a closed system. **1925** O. W. HOLMES in *Holmes-Laski Lett.* (1953) I. 706, I take it that he thinks no one a philosopher who hasn't a closed system—a cosmos that accounts for and sustains itself and is seen as necessary. **1947** *Mind* LVI. 64 It is asserted in the science of physics that in a closed system where there are exchanges of energy, energy is conserved. **1948** E. F. OBERT *Thermo-dynamics* ii. 27 A closed system contains a constant mass, and only energy is allowed to cross the boundary. **1951** T. J. BENAC tr. *Waismann's Introd. Math. Thinking* 60 Each of the three systems—the natural numbers, the integers, the rational numbers—forms a closed system by itself, and it is quite impossible to go from one of these domains to another by adjoining new elements. **1958** *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 100/2 For practical purposes it is necessary to treat the material world as a closed system.

close-down ('kləʊzdaʊn). [f. CLOSE *v.* 16.] An act of closing down; a cessation of working or use; *spec.* the finishing of radio or television broadcasting at the end of a day; *U.S.*, a stoppage of work by the closing of a factory, etc.

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) Sept. 5 [To] interfere with the unrestricted manufacturing interests of our country by forced close-downs, lockouts, &c. **1939** *Radio Times* 6 Jan. 30/4 Talks... Sport... Close Down. **1957** *Economist* 7 Dec. 875/2 This is where the real impact of the dockyard close-down is being felt in Hongkong.

†**'close-fight**. *Naut. Obs.* See quot. 1627, and cf. CLOSE-QUARTERS. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio & Mellida* I. i. (N.), How her eyes dart wonder on my heart!.. Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight's up. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 102 Had we beene able to have spared but a dozen men, doubtlesse we had done with her what we would; for shee had no close fights. **1627** SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 A ships close fights, are smal ledges of wood laid crosse one another like the grates of iron in a prisons window, betwixt the maine mast, and the fore mast, and are called gratings. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close-quarters* or *Close-fights.*

close-fist ('kləʊsfist). One characterized by keeping a close fist, a niggard.

1861 *Under the Spell* II. 85 I'll take odds, old 'closefist'. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 280 And at a close-fist would the people stare.

'close-ˌfisted, *a.* That keeps the hand tightly shut; usually in the *fig.* sense of: Loath to give, stingy, niggardly, miserly, penurious. The opposite of *open-handed.*

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* v. i, in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 198 There is Some too close-fisted hardness in your hearts. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue of a Tayle* Wks. II. 131/2 Close-fisted Niggardize. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* I. 28 If any man will be so stiffe, and close-fisted, as to stick at any of them [Postulata], they shall be easily wrung out of his fingers by the force of Reason. **1750** BERKELEY *Patriotism* §22 A carking, griping, closefisted fellow. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 61 The close-fisted in no country must hope to receive much gratuitous Service.

b. quasi-*adv.* Grudgingly.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 72 All those..that giue any thing, giue it close fisted (as the saying is).

Hence **ˌclose'fistedness**.

1631 *Celestina* II. 30 Close-fistednes..doth eclypse and darken, whereas..liberality doth gaine. *a* **1639** W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 113 Nothing lesse beseemeth a wealthy man then close-fistednesse.

'close-grained, *a.* [see GRAIN.] Having the fibres, crystals, or other structural elements fine and closely arranged; of close texture.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agric.* II. 258 The close-grained box. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 80 Clean, close-grained Lime-stone. **1854** HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 9 Closer-grained and more woody trees. **1858** J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 19 His firm and close-grained mind.

'close-ˌhanded, *a.*

1. = CLOSE-FISTED. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 58 A prince void of all corruption..free in bestowing, in taking close-handed. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 82 The Lord was neuer sparing or close-handed towards His church. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 The rood..of Boxley..used a smile and bow, or frown..as its worshippers were generous or closehanded.

2. Hand-to-hand. (L. *comminus.*)

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metr.* (1847) I. 115/1 *Mêlée* is the same as *meslée*..signifying a closehanded battle.

†**ˌclose-'handedness** = CLOSE-FISTEDNESS.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* III. 269 There is amongst us a..close-handednesse towards the Lord. **1661** HOLYDAY *Serm. Disloyalty* 28 (T.) By a close-handedness in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves.

'close-hauled, *ppl. a. Naut.* [see HAUL.] With the sail-tacks hauled close, so as to be able to sail as near the wind as possible.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ij, The ship is.. close-hauled, because..her tacks, or lower corners of the principal sails, are drawn close down to her side to windward. **1806** MOORE *Steersman's Song* ii, When by the wind close-hauled we go.

fig. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii. (1886) 145, I should say we were pretty close hauled.

closely ('kləʊslɪ), *adv.* [f. CLOSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a close manner; usually opposed to *openly*.

1. So as to leave no passage out or in; 'without inlet or outlet' (J.). Hence, in a place strictly shut up, in close confinement.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 38 This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *a* **1691** BOYLE (J.), Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted. *Mod.* Henry was closely confined in the Tower. This room has been closely shut up.

2. *spec.* With closed lips, inarticulately.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 127 Bishops and Priests should celebrate..the Masse, not closely, but with vtterance, and sound of voice, that they might be heard of the people. **1579** FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 771 The wordes of consecration by no authoritie..ought to be pronounced closelye.

†**3.** Secretly, covertly, privately, privily. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Beare closely, priuely, or secretly. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 81 It shall be done so cloosely, as no dogges shall barke at it. **1602** SHAKS. *Haml.* III. i. 29 We haue closely sent for Hamlet hither. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 96 If the King did closely or apertly, study or goe about to breake or alter this agreement.

4. In close proximity:

a. Near to some person or thing specified or understood. Hence with *hold, keep*, etc., sometimes implying restraint (see quots. 1656, 1879): narrowly.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 This famous Isle..by which we closely travelled. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* iv. 22 Hold thy Pindarique Pegasus closely in. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 455 The famish'd babe Clings closely to his dying mother's breast. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 68 Young men are often kept very closely by

their fathers. **1885** Payn *Talk of Town* I. 14 He wore .. his own hair, but closely cut.

b. With the components near together, densely, compactly, with compression.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 426 The Englishe men shot so closely .. together. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Dooues in tempest clinging fast closlye to geather. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 191 A treaty .. by which the Princes of the Empire bound themselves closely together. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* II. 244 In both liquids and solids we have the molecules closely packed.

5. *fig.* Of association, resemblance, etc.: Nearly, intimately.

1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. 108 Closely connected with the Sanscrit. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 The episcopal polity was also closely associated in the public mind with all the evils. **1859** Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 444 My name, once mine, now thine, is closelier mine.

b. Of nearness to a pattern, model, standard, ideal course.

1682 Norris *Hierocles* 70 When it does not closely adhere to its common Notices. *a* **1700** Dryden (J.), I hope I have translated closely enough. **1837-9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. §72 Hall keeps more closely to his subject. **1885** *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 327 The analogy of common law is to be followed as closely as may be.

6. By bringing the eyes or mind into close proximity with an object or matter; with close attention or investigation.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxi. (1845) 45 The poetes conclude full closely Their fruitfull problemes for reformacion. **1600** Holland *Livy* 506 (R.) Taurea .. enquired at length closely, after silence made, where about he was. **1658** Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* §3 (1736) 36 Were the Happiness of the next World as closely apprehended as the Felicities of this. **1701** *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 55 He very closely Expostulated with them. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* VII. §29 With us to think closely is the least part of a learned man. **1768** Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 133 Disputing the point of religion more closely. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 17 To investigate closely the history of prices. **1885** Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 14 The case .. is not really in point when we come to look at it closely.

7. When qualifying participles it is usually hyphened, as *closely-drawn, -fitting, -packed, -woven.*

1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xviii. 42 The closely-latticed window. **1836** H. Rogers *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 35 Closely-cropped hair. **1864** Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 556 Belief in the ever closely-present omnipresence of God.

closen ('kləʊs(ə)n), *v. rare.* [f. CLOSE *a.* + -EN[5], after *loosen.*] **1.** *trans.* To make close.

1860 A. Windsor *Ethica* v. 233 There was sufficient affinity to closen the tie of brotherhood. *Ibid.* vii. 334.

2. *intr.* To become closer, close up.

1908 Hardy *Dynasts* III. iii. iii, The retreating-way, Along which wambling waggons .. Have crept in closening file. **1919** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 241 The sudden closening of intercourse.

closeness ('kləʊsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Close quality or condition.

†**1.** Closed or shut up condition, confinement.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 218 For closenes of her vyrgynyte, bothe in hys concepcion and in hys byrthe. **1614** Bp. Hall *Recollect. Treat.* 918 Some .. longed for the open aire after so long closenesse. **1644** —— *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 131 This sealing argues a long reservation and closenesse.

b. *Her.* of the wings of birds.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 In these .. fowles, that are not much exercised in flight, you shall not need to speake of their closenesse.

c. 'Narrowness, straitness' (J.). Cf. CLOSE *a.* 2.

†**2.** Secrecy, concealment, reticence. *Obs.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1687) 210 Small diffrens betweene cloosnes and consealyng. *a* **1623** Pemble *Justification by Faith* (1629) 34 Arminius .. vsed much closenesse and cunning conveyance. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* x. §16. 83 Any closeness a man uses in the acting of this sin. **1746** Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 9 There is Darkness and Closeness in all their Behaviour. **1775** Adair *Amer. Ind.* Pref., The secrecy and closeness of the Indians as to their own affairs.

3. Retirement, seclusion, solitude.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 90 All dedicated To closenes, and the bettering of my mind. **1612** Shelton *Quix.* III. xi. (R.), The care and closeness, wherewithal her parents .. have brought her up. **1834** R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 47 It is probable that they [quails] are more numerous .. than appears to common observation. Their extreme closeness during the day appears to be the chief cause of this.

4. Want of free air or ventilation, as in a room that is shut up; a similar quality of the atmosphere in still sultry weather.

a **1598** Turberv. in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 387 (R.) Faces .. browne, by reason of the stoue, and closeness of the aire. **1708** Swift *Death Partridge*, Almost stifled by the closeness of the room. **1780** Schotte in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 A tornado is preceded by a disagreeable closeness and weight in the air. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The sudden closeness of the weather.

5. Nearness or proximity of component elements: compactness, density, solidity.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness. **1676** Grew *Anat. Plants* IV. I. v. §2 Closeness or Density of the Parenchyma. **1692** Bentley (J.), Many particles .. combine into that closeness of texture. **1802** Dibdin *Introd. Classics* Advt., Smallness and closeness of the type.

6. Nearness to anything in space, time, amount, association, resemblance, etc.

a **1716** South (J.), The actions .. of wise men run in greater closeness and coherence with one another. **1759** Johnson *Idler* No. 69. ¶8 The poets shook off their constraint, and considered translation as no longer confined to servile closeness. **1851** W. Greg *Creed Christendom* 227 The closeness and depth of his communion with the Father. **1884** H. D. Traill in *Macm. Mag.*, In proportion to the closeness of the imitation. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/1 The present vote .. shows by its closeness [159 against 155] the growth of Free-trade opinions.

7. Exactness, conciseness.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 363. ¶12 The Story .. is drawn together with much Closeness and Propriety of Expression. **1779** Johnson *L.P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 190 The art of uniting ornament with strength and ease with closeness. **1850** L. Hunt *Autobiog.* iv. (1860) 87 It is Pope's wit and closeness that are the difficult things.

8. Niggardliness, stinginess, parsimony.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 264 ¶2 Irus judg'd .. that while he could keep his Poverty a Secret, he should not feel the Weight of it; he improved this Thought into an Affectation of Closeness and Covetousness.

close quarters, *pl.* [CLOSE *a.* + QUARTERS.]

1. *Naut.* (See quots. = earlier CLOSE-FIGHTS.)

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlv. 210 We had provided close quarters and powder-chests; so that they could not have taken us without an encounter. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Close-quarters*, certain strong barriers of wood stretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They are used as a place of retreat when a ship is boarded by her adversary, and are .. fitted with .. loop holes, through which to fire. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107.

2. a. *fig.* Immediate contact with the foe.

1809 Roland *Fencing* Introd. 29 They [marines] are more frequently at close quarters with the enemy than the military are. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 The combatants were brought into close quarters. **1864** MacDougall *Mod. Warfare* 241 (L.) This force .. made no attempt to come to close quarters with their enemy. **1882** *Daily News* 29 Aug. 6/3 His cavalry are far too shy of coming to close quarters.

b. *attrib.* (Also in form *close-quarter.*) Done at close quarters; in immediate contact.

1871 *What happened after Battle of Dorking* 5 Serving out the old-fashioned muzzle-loading musket .. for close-quarter shooting and bayonet work. **1916** 'Boyd Cable' *Action Front* 119 Their nerves shaken .. by the close-quarter bombing. **1962** I. Murdoch *Unofficial Rose* xxvii. 265 He shrank from any close-quarters looking-after of her.

†**'closer**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 closere, 6 closyer, 6-7 closier. [a. Anglo-F. *closere* = OF. *closiere* 'enelosed place':—late L. *clausāria* (see Du Cange), f. *claus-us* closed, shut.]

1. An enclosed space or place; a closet.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 5250 Candace .. changid hire wedis; And cam doun of hire closere. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Joseph .. made hem a closer and a crachche for here beestes. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Closyer, *clos.*

2. That which encloses, an enclosing wall or barrier; the cover of a book. [App. confused with CLOSURE, OF. *closure* in this sense.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closere [Pynson, closure] of bokys, or oper lyke, *clausura, coopertorium.* **1481-90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 123 The byll .. is in the closer of this boke. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 173 Hercules .. Bet doun the closeris. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 With a .. closer latis wyse, *clathro.* *c* **1543** W. Clebe *MS. Addit.* 4609. 409 With closer of brike toured aboute your gardein. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 2 For want of partition, closier, and such. **1605** Timme *Quersit.* III. 192 The making of diuers closiers of glasses.

closer[2] ('kləʊzə(r)). Also 8 closier. [f. CLOSE *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *closier* (Godefr.).] One who or that which closes (in various senses of the vb.).

1611 Cotgr., *Affermisseur*, a strengthener; compactor, closer. **1650** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 63 Malacissation is wrought by Consubstantials, by Imprinters, and by Closers up. *a* **1821** Keats *Misc. Poems* 217 Closer of lovely eyes to lovely dreams. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 Sunday closers [advocates of Sunday closing] will be suprised to learn .. that on Sunday 'the inns are empty'.

2. *Boot-making.* The workman that 'closes' or joins together the uppers of boots or shoes.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6249/8 Elizabeth Pocock .. Closer of Shooes. **1866** *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 Clickers, blockers, runners, closers. **1889** D. F. Schloss in *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 7 *note*, Closers make the uppers of boots.

3. *Building.* A stone or brick of smaller size than the rest, used to close or end a wall, or course of brickwork. *king closer, queen closer*: see quot. 1876. (Sometimes *closure*, formerly *closier.*)

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 261 'Tis usual to lay a Closier next the Header on both sides of the Wall, and .. to make the Wall much stronger, lay a Closure on one side, and none on the other. **1734** *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Brick*, At an upright Quoin in a Brick and half Wall .. it is usual to lay a Closer next the Header, on both Sides of the Walls. **1876** Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Closer*, Closers in brickwork, are pieces of bricks (or bats) less or greater than half a brick, that are used to close in the end of a course of brickwork .. a quarter brick (or bat) .. interposed to preserve the continuity of the bond .. is called a *queen*-closer .. a three-quarter bat at the angle in the stretching-course .. is called a *king*-closer.

close-reef ('kləʊsri:f), *v.* [see REEF.] To reef closely, to take in all the reefs of (a sail or ship); *orig.* and *chiefly* in pa. pple. **'close-reefed.**

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 447 The commanding ship .. appeared to be close-reefed. **1775** Dalrymple *Voy.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 404 At noon, close reefed top-sails. **1795** *Naval Chron.* 189 Under close-reeved topsails. **1858** in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 290 We were obliged to close reef.

close-stool ('kləʊsstu:l). A chamber utensil enclosed in a stool or box.

1410 *Wye Acc.* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 2 close stoles. **1558** *Lanc. Wills* I. 179 On carven close stole ij[s] vi[d]. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* v. ii. 18. **1603** Florio *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 612 A commodious ajax or easie close-stoole. **1660** Milton *Free Commw.* 428 Chamberlains, Ushers, Grooms, even of the Close-stool. **1768-74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 449. **1869** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 620.

b. *attrib.*

1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 174, i old leather closestoole chaire. **1640** *Witts Recreations*, By His feather with his close-stool-hat did lye. **1699** Garth *Dispens.* V. (1700) 68 His high Helmet was a Close-stool pan.

closet ('klɒzɪt), *sb.* Also 4-7 closett, 5-6 -ette, 6 claus(s)et, *Sc.* closat, 6-7 closset, 7 clossett. [a. OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*:—L. *clausum*: see CLOSE *sb.*[1] and -ET[1]. In later Fr. applied exclusively to a small enclosure in the open air.]

1. a. A room for privaey or retirement; a private room; an inner chamber; formerly often = BOWER 2, 2 b; in later use always a small room: see 4.

?**1370** *Robt. Cicyle* 57 A slepe hym toke In hys closet. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1215 In a closet for to avyse her bettre, She went alone. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 In her closet she hideth herself sore sighyng. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Closet for a lady to make her redy in, *chamberette.* **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 We doe call the most secret place in the house appropriate unto our owne private studies .. a Closet. **1611** Bible *Joel* ii. 16 Let the bridegroome goe forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet. **1679-88** *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 133 The Queen's garden closet at Windsor. **1713** Swift *Frenzy J. Denny*, While I was in my closet pondering the case of one of my patients. **1750** Johnson *Rambler* No. 14 ¶3 A sudden intruder into the closet of an author.

b. *esp.* Such a room as the place of private devotion (with allusion to 1611 version of Matt. vi. 6). *arch.*

1611 Bible *Matt.* vi. 6 When thou prayest, enter into thy closet [Wyclif couch, *16th c. versions* chamber, **1881** *Rev.* inner chamber]. *c* **1680** Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 Retire into your closet .. and there look back upon your lives. **1888** Abp. Benson in *Times* 15 Aug. 8/4 Many of our devout poor can find neither space nor quiet for .. solitary closet prayer .. For them the retirement of the spacious lonely church is the 'closet' of Christ.

c. As the place of private study or secluded speculation; *esp.* in reference to mere theories as opposed to practical measures.

a **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. §15 At home or abroad, at their tables or in their closets. **1746** Chesterf. *Lett.* (1870) 26 The knowledge of the world is only to be acquired in the world, and not in the Closet. **1789** Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 311 In their closets they make men exactly suited to their systems; but .. such men as exist nowhere else. **1880** W. A. Wright *Shaks. Rich. III.* Pref. 60 Richard the Third, although not a play for the closet, has always been a favourite upon the stage. **1889** *Spectator* 23 Mar., The project .. which .. most attracts the philanthropists of the closet.

2. a. The private apartment of a monarch or potentate; the private council-chamber; a room in a palace used by the sovereign for private or household devotions. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* †***Clerk of the Closet***: see CLERK 6 c. †**b.** A pew in the chapel of a castle occupied by the lord and his family, or in a Chapel Royal by the Royal family. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 934 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate .. þe lorde loutes þerto, & þe lady als, In-to a comly closet coyntly ho entrez. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Closet, *chapelle.* **1549** Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 38 Shall any of his sworne chapelins? No. Thei bee of the clausset and kepe close such matters. **1565** *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 4. §1 Common Prayer in Churches, Chapels, Closets and Oratories. **1565** Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 104 That S. Peter .. sitteth with him [the Pope] in Consistory, or in Clauset, discussing of Cases. **1625** Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 315. III. 202 If the Queens Closet where they now say masse were not large enough, let them have it in the Great Chamber. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xii. 52 You have now a strength sufficient to command the closet. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 James called into his closet Arnold Van Citters .. and Everard Van Dykvelt. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 618 Dealings in the royal closet would be .. likely to be known to a courtier and royal chaplain.

3. a. A private repository of valuables or (*esp.* in later use) curiosities; a cabinet. *arch.* or *Obs.* In *china-closet* (q.v.) this passes into b.

[**1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 46.] **1601** —— *Jul. C.* III. ii. 134 But heere's a Parchment .. I found it in his Closset, 'tis his Will. **1605** —— *Lear* III. iii. 12, I haue lock'd the Letter in my Closset. **1659** Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 326 Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died. **1680** in Somers *Tracts* I. 116 The late House of Commons have .. seized Closets and Writings without Information. **1708** J. Chamberlain *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 291 Silver coins .. still preserved in the closets of the curious. **1756-7** *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 325 A closet full of pieces of rock crystal.

b. A small side-room or recess for storing utensils, provisions, etc.; a cupboard. (Not very distinct from 4.) The normal *N. Amer.* usage.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 584 The Confectionarie or closet of sweet meates. **1628** Wither *Brit. Rememb.* I. 198 The Storehouse, and the Closset of our dainties. **1799** Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 209 A closet full of shelves .. it should therefore be called a cupboard rather than a closet. **1929** M. de la Roche *Whiteoaks* xxiv. 333 Finch .. ran upstairs to his attic room to look over his

clothes. He took them from the closet. **1960** *Times* 14 Sept. 12/6, I had been warned of a few hazards such as.. the use of closets rather than cupboards [in the U.S.]. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 45 (Advt.), 6 room home in immaculate condition. 3 bedrooms, closets galore.

c. ***skeleton in the closet*** (or ***cupboard***): a private or concealed trouble in one's house or circumstances, ever present, and ever liable to come into view: see SKELETON.

d. ***to come out of the closet***: to admit (something) openly, to cease to conceal, esp. one's homosexuality. Opp. *to be in the closet*. Cf. sense 11 below. *slang*.

1963 S. PLATH in *London Mog.* Jan. 16 Come here, sweetie, out of the closet. **1972** *Pride of Lions* (Columbia Univ.) Apr. 2/1 For those who have come out, tried it and like it, read no more. For those, 'in the closet', you need to read on, get right on! **1973** *Times* 4 June 14/1 It will be nice if those of us who have been slightly shamefaced addicts [of horse-racing] for years can at last come out of the closet. **1978** J. GORES *Gone, no Forwarding* (1979) xiii. 79 Simson was much straighter-looking..than when his sexual preference had still been in the closet. **1978** M. PUZO *Fools Die* xli. 453 She was coming out of the closet and without words she was telling the world of her bisexuality. **1985** *Lit. Rev.* Jan. 5/2 Old Cheever, crowding seventy, has gone Gay. Old Cheever has come out of the closet.

4. With special reference to size: Any small room: especially one belonging to or communicating with a larger. Common in north of Engl., Scotland, Ireland; ***bed-closet***, a small bed-room.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Cose of Delicocy*, The little room within was a damp cold closet. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Not.* (1852) II. 596 When the family is squeezed up in scanty closets for the sake of having a spacious hall. **1789** P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 127 Closets are adapted to the larger apartments.

†**5.** *fig.* The den or lair of a wild beast. *Obs.*

1576 A. FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs, The Tumbler*, This sort of dogs..doth suddenly gripe it [the beast] at the very.. mouth of their receptacles or closets.

6. a. *transf.* That which affords retirement like a private chamber, or which encloses like a cabinet; a hidden or secret place, retreat, recess. †***closet of the heart***: the pericardium; see also b.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11929 The knightes in the closet [the Trojan horse] comyn out swithe. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Lodye* 233 Went the sonne of god oute of the pryuy closet of the maydens wombe. **1594** T. B. *Lo Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 221 This skinne..is also called the litle closet of the heart. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 51 Him, whom.. Mary's pure closet now doth bear. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 178 What Adam dreamt of when his Bride Came from her closet in his side. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 We see them [our souls] bound..to the narrow closet of a mans body.

b. *fig.*

1413 LYDGATE *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 110 Within a lytel closet of his entendement. **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 419 The grace of God resiant in the closset of his breste. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 37 Enter.. into the Closet of your Conscience. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. (1873) 40 The Closet of the heart.

7. Short for †'Closet of ease,' 'water-closet'.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 27 A Closet of ease. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 Some persons will use the closet twice daily. **1887** *Spectator* 12 Mar. 345/2 The stench from the overcrowding or from closets is almost unbearable.

8. *Her.* An ordinary resembling the BAR (*sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 b, A Closset is the halfe of the Barre, and tenne of them maie be borne in one fielde. **1766–87** PORNY *Heraldry* iv. 74 The Bar has two Diminutives, the closet which contains half of the Bar, and the Barrulet, which is the half of the closet.

†**9.** A sewer. *Sc. Obs.*

[Translating L. *cloaca*: origin doubtful; there is nothing like it in French.]

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 70 (Jam.) He drew mony closettis, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the ..low partis thairof. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 499 Out-throw ane closat quhair the filth did ryn Of all that place.

10. *attrib.*, as **a.** ***closet-candlestick***, ***-door***, etc.; *esp.* in reference to the closet as **b.** a place of private devotion, as ***closet-chapel***, ***-devotion***, ***-meditation***, ***-prayer***, ***-religion***, ***-vow***; or **c.** of private study and speculation, as ***closet-lucubration***, ***-philosopher***, ***-politician***, ***-reasoner***, ***-speculation***, ***-student***, ***-study***, etc.; **d.** in sense 2, ***closet-chaplain***, ***-work***; **e.** in sense 3, ***closet-keeper***, †***closet-draught***, ***-picture*** (= cabinet drawing or picture).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One *Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. **1647** FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 What, several *closet-chapels for those of the same bed and board? **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. 492 Reasons, why he should rather pray by the officiating mouth of a *Closet-chaplain. **1691–8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 120 The general defect of our common *Closet-devotions. *Ibid.* 339 Those great Master-pieces of his Art, those *Closet-Draughts of his beauty. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 61 None of the Desk and *Closet-helps for philological study. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 422 Tom Cheffins..the king's *closett-keeper. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 The office of closet-keeper to the King. **1818** B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 243 Sailing to the north pole has been long a very favourite subject for *closet lucubration. **1815** W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 101 The speculations of mere *closet-philosophers. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6003/3 Great choice of the finest *Closet Pictures. **1815** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 247 *Closet politicians merely, unpractised in the knowledge of men. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 216 They cast off..private Duties, as *Closet-Prayer. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Choroc.* (1737) III. 328 [Bp. J. Taylor's Treatises] are in use..as well for church-service as *closet-preparation. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilio* I. ii. (1783) 21 The *closet reasoner. **1803** CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 476 Nature takes her own way, unmindful of the *closet speculations of theory. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 1. (1876) 394 Not *closet students..but men of the world and of business. **1886** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 519 The *closet-study which had analysed the experiences of the ..world. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. 489 They knew the King..to have suckt from them and their *Closetwork all his impotent principles of Tyrannie and Superstition.

11. In reference to the closet as a place of privacy, the word was formerly almost *adjectival* = Private. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* B iv. (T.), There are stage-sins and there are closet-sins. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 159 The secret and closet good works of [God's] people. **1706** DRAKE *Pref. to Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester*, That these were not written for closet memoirs appears by the stile and manner of them.

b. Secret, covert, used esp. with reference to homosexuality; ***closet queen***, a secret male homosexual.

1967 W. CHURCHILL *Homosexuol Behavior omong Moles* ix. 184 The 'closet queen' or so-called latent homosexual becomes a menace..to the entire community. **1972** *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 12 Feb. 24/3 Today's homosexual can be open ('come out') or covert ('closet'). **1977** WARREN & PONSE in Douglas & Johnson *Existential Sociol.* 304 A *closet queen* for the overt community is one who will not admit gayness to straight audiences; for the secret community, it refers to one who will not affiliate with the gay community for fear of stigmatization. **1978** J. GORES *Gone* (1979) xiii. 79 'You boys don't look the [homosexual] type.' 'Closet,' explained O'B. **1984** *Moil on Sundoy* (Colour Suppl.) 2 Dec. 28/2 His colleagues' retort is that Jimmy is a closet queen because he doesn't live with a woman. **1985** *Sunday Tel.* 26 May 17/1 His defection [to Rome] is a blow because he was not a closet Papist intoxicated by bells and fancy vestments.

closet ('klɒzɪt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To shut up or detain in a 'closet' (see prec. 1, 2), as for private conference, or secret treaty.

1687 TRAMALLIER in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 166 They had closeted the Dr. for about an hour. ? **1690** *Consid. Raising Money* 1 Our Constitution was overthrown..by closetting and corrupting Members of Parliament. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rond.* I. 390 She closeted her..and gave her to know that she had seen me. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The king asserted that some of the Churchmen whom he had closeted had offered to make large concessions to the Catholics, on condition that the persecution of the Puritans might go on.

b. esp. in pass., *to be closeted with* or *together*.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 162 The lawyer and Blifil have been closeted so close lately. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 40 Very like men indeed—And with that woman closeted for hours! **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXV. 304 Captain Aylmer and Miss Amedroz were to be closeted together in the little back drawing-room. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 1/1 The Austrian Minister was recently closeted with the German Chancellor.

†**c.** To discuss or arrange in the closet, to scheme in secret (*to do something*). *Obs.*

1624 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden 1848) 78 He coming out of Spain, they having closeted to detain him.

2. *fig.* To shut *up* in any private repository.

1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus* (1878) 54 Oh why doth Neptune closet vp my deere? **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Decay* iv, The heat Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn Doth closet up it self.

closeted ('klɒzɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Shut up in, or as in, a closet; kept in a closet; secret, hidden; private, retired.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 536 The thoughts are the most closeted acts of man. **1763** MRS. BROOKE *Lady J. Mondeville* (1782) I. 141 Closeted moralists, strangers to the human heart. **1883** E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 51/1 A household that..possessed no closeted skeleton.

2. [f. CLOSET *sb.*] Furnished with closets.

1885 *Jrnl. Science* July 389 The Sewage of an unclosetted town..as that of a thoroughly closetted town.

closeting ('klɒzɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOSET *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLOSET; *spec.* a private conference (*esp.* between two persons).

1687 *Ellis Corr.* (1828) I. 291 Lord Woster's regiment is given to Lord Montgomery..the cashiered Lord cries aloud by closeting. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 264 [James II] had employed..with the members of parliament many private conferences, which were then called closetings. **1880** MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Doughters* II. xxi. 195 All the little kindnesses, the sisterly closetings..which had of late sprung up between them.

'closetless, *a. rare.* [f. CLOSET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a closet.

1882 *New York Tribune* 12 July, In rooms that are closetless a corner can be spared.

close-up ('kləʊsʌp). orig. *U.S.* [f. CLOSE *adv.* 1 b + UP *adv.*[2]] A cinema or television shot taken at short range in order to magnify detail; any photograph taken at short range; also, photography in which the camera is placed very close to the object. Also *attrib.*

1913 E. W. SARGENT *Technique of Photoploy* (ed. 2) ii. 16 A bust is a portrait showing the head and shoulders only, but bust is more definite than close up, which is sometimes used, for close up might also mean a full picture. **1916** *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 391 A continuous scene broken by close-ups of Hester. **1917** *The Cinemo* 113 The 'close up' pictures of..a man with a wound bleeding in his head. **1933** A. BRUNEL *Filmcroft* 155 *Close-up*, abbreviated C.U. An ordinary close-up of a face includes the shoulders and part of the chest. **1937** *Discovery* May 152/1 A close-up camera was necessary. **1939** *Wor Illustr.* 16 Dec. 423 In this page are close-ups of every type of fighter aircraft. **1957** *Observer* 8 Sept. 11/6 The film, in black-and-white with a surplus of gigantic close-ups, seems more calculated to appeal to American than British audiences. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 31 Jan. 56/1 They have been photographed in close-up.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A detailed or intimate view or examination.

1923 A. L. BENSON *New Henry Ford* 323 A 'Close-up' of Ford. **1924** GALSWORTHY *White Monkey* II. ix, The world was full of wonderful secrets which everybody kept to themselves without captions or close-ups to give them away! **1926** JOAD *Bobbitt Worren* 103 It comes of seeing life as a series of 'close ups'. **1943** *Our Towns* iv. 111 The picture so far painted has been a grim one: a close-up of the black spots.

†**closh**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 cloishe, 5–6 closshe, cloysh(e, 6 clashe, classhe, claish(e, claisshe, clayshe, 6–7 closhe, 6– closh. [a. Flem. and Du. *klos* bowl (for playing). Kilian has *klos*, globus, sphæra, *klos-bane* sphæristerium, *klos-beytel* flagellum, vola, *klos-poorte* annulus sphæristerii, *klossen* ludere sphæra, ludere globo per annulum; Plantin (1573) has *klos* une boule, *klos-bane* parc à bouler, *klos-poorte* une porte à bouler, anneau de fer à passer la boule, *klossen* bouler, jouer à la boule par travers un anneau de fer. These terms still occur in Du. Dictionaries, though the game appears to be obs. in Holland.]

An obsolete game with a ball or bowl, prohibited in many successive statutes in the 15th–16th c. It was obsolete before the time of Cowell (1554–1611), who supposed it to be equivalent to ninepins or skittles. From the 16th c. Dutch lexicographers and Dutch descriptions, it appears that the bowl used in the game had to be driven by a spade- or chisel-shaped implement, the *klos-beytel*, through a hoop or ring, as in croquet.

1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV*, c. 3 Diversez novelx ymaginez Jeuez appellez Cloishe Kaylez half kewle Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. **1495** —— 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2. § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley..at the Tenys Closshe Dise Cardes Bowles. **1514** FITZHERB. *Just. Peos* (1538) 80 b, Tenes, Clashe, Dise, Cardes, Boules, or any other unlawful games. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvii, In classhe is emploied to litle strength; in boulyng often times to moche. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 8 Any common house, alley or place of bowlinge, Coytinge, Cloyshe, Coyles, halfe bowle, Tennys, Dysing, Table, or Cardinge. **1548** BP. HOOPER *10 Commondm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 393 Here is forbidden also all games for money, as dice, cards, cloyshe, and other. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 203 Every Iustice of the Peace may..enter into any common house or place where any playing at the Bowles, Coites, Closh, Cailes..or at any other game prohibited..schal be suspected to be used. **1607** COWELL *Interpr., Closhe* is an unlawfull game forbidden by the statute which is casting of a bowle at nine pinnes of wood. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 62 But there [it] is no more properly cald Clash..it is now ordinarily call'd Kailes or Kiles. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Post.* III. vii. 239. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The younger amused themselves with claish or kegelspiel.

Hence †**closh-bane** [MDu. *klos-bane*, mod.Du. *klos-baan* bowling-green, f. *baan* way, road, alley, etc.], a green or ground for playing closh.

1500 *Cartulory Hosp. St. Thomos, Southwark* (Stow MS. 640, Brit. Mus. lf. 336 b), A lease..of the tenement sometyme called the ffawcon, after a tenysplay & cloishbane, with all maner edifices, gardeyns, & grounds.

closh, *sb.*[2] Also clowse, clush. (See quot.)

1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 27 The Clowse is a kind of griefe which doth commonly happen on the necke of labouring cattle. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheop Husb.* (1623) 92 Now for the Closhe or Clowse, which causeth a beast to pill and loose the haire from his necke, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainie weather. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clush*, Clush and swollen Neck, a Distemper in Cattle.

¶ The following seems to be an error:

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Closh* or *Founder*, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle. So **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Closh.*

closh, *sb.*[3] [Origin unknown.] An upright piece of wood fixed in the deck of a whaling vessel, on which the blubber of the whale is spiked to be cut up.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 308 Each of these officers, provided with a blubber-knife or a strand-knife, places himself by the side of a 'closh'..fixed in the deck. **1836** *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whole Fishery* 98 The blubber is put on the spikes of the closh, and the harpooner slices off the skin. **1886** *Good Words* 83 The harpoons of various designs, the closh, and the broken krenging hook.

closier, obs. form of CLOSER.

closing ('kləʊzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOSE *v.*]

1. a. The action of the vb. CLOSE, in various senses; shutting; enclosing; drawing together; ending, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xvii. (1495) 122 Somme letters ben sownyd..by closyng of the lyppes. **1530** PALSGR. 206/1 Closyng of a ground with hedge or pale, *closture*. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 133 The closing of some glorious

day. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 16 The Opening and Closing either of Rankes or Fyles. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §295 The closing of the joints. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 132 The closing of the continental ports against our manufactures.

b. Also with advbs. *closing-out* (*U.S.*): see CLOSE *v.* 19 b).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Closture de hayes*, a closing in with hedges. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 320, I must hasten to a closing up of this particular. **1819** WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 266 At closing-in of day. **1865** *Memphis Daily Argus* 19 Nov. 3/2 R. J. Dalton & Company's great closing out sale. **1936** D. L. TEILHET *Ticking Terror Murders* xiii. 214 Closing-out sale! Frances Taylor is closing out her Paris-Hollywood Shop. Reduced prices.

c. *spec.* A coming to terms, agreement, or union.

1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* §4. 111 Faire spoken at the first closing. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 57 Pride is so unsociable a Vice .. that there is no closing with it. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, This sudden closing with him.

†**2.** That which closes or makes fast, a fastening.

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 17 Prestes oft kepen the dores with closingis [Vulg. *clausuris*] and lockis. **1500-25** *Vergilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 34 Virgilius put a waye the closynge and reseyued the emperour into his castell.

†**3.** An enclosed place, an enclosure. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 233 The foot should march a private way through the closings.

4. *attrib.*, as in *closing-fat* (*vat*), *-step* (*Mil.*); **closing-hammer**, a hammer used for closing the seams of iron plates; **closing-time**, the time at which a public building or place, *spec.* a public house, is closed; also *fig.*

[**1454** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 1 closing fat, 16/.] **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 19 The side or closing step is performed from the halt in quick time. **1896** A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* xxxi. 291 At closing-time they all helped each other home. **1924** [see ALLOW *v.* 8 c]. **1927** KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 158 He'd gone to the Cup o' Grapes .. and told everybody his grievances against Ellen till closing-time. **1954** KOESTLER *Invis. Writing* XXXV. 375 Closing time was approaching for Europe.

closing, *ppl. a.* That closes, in various senses; shutting; drawing close together; enclosing, etc.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 64 The still closing waters. **1667** DRYDEN *Indian Emperor* II. ii, Closing Skies might still continue bright. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xii, The closing eye of the old warrior.

b. Concluding, ending.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 114 My closing hour of life. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* CV, The closing cycle rich in good. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 412 The closing sentence of the speech.

Hence †**'closingly** *adv.*, in a closing manner, inclusively. *Obs.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 111 He theryn .. biddith includingli and closingli al it to be doon.

closish ('kləʊsɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLOSE *a.* + -ISH[1].] Fairly close.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxxvi, If you dooant mind lyin' a bit closish a-top o' the wool-packs. **1898** *Daily News* 23 June 6/2 We forget the figures, but think it was a closish thing. **1901** H. SUTCLIFFE *Willowdene Will* ii. 40 Should they be closish behind .. 'twould fare ill with thee.

closser, -et, obs. ff. CLOSURE, CLOSET.

†**closter.** *Obs.* Also -tre, -tyr(e. [ad. L. *clōstrum*, var. of *claustrum*, whence OHG. *klôster*, Ger. *kloster*, MDu. *clooster*, Du. *klooster* in same sense.] A cloister, monastic cell, or monastery.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 A closter þei bigan. *Ibid.* 172 Better him wer .. in clostre haf led his life. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/6 *Hoc claustrum*, clostyre. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 98 The swerde was willed to be borne downe in the closter.

b. *Comb.*

1536-40 *Pilgr. Tale* 182 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, He loked not as he were closter-pent.

closter, -tre, obs. ff. CLUSTER.

†**'closterer**. *Obs.* = CLOISTERER.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27172 (Cott.) Werlds man, or clerc, or closterer.

Clostridium (klɒ'strɪdɪəm). *Biol.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L. (A. Prazmowski *Entwickelungsgeschichte* (1880) 23), f. Gr. *κλωστήρ* spindle + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix.] A large genus of anærobic or micro-ærophilic bacteria that are typically spindle-shaped because of the presence of an endospore, many species of which are pathogenic, and others of which have industrial and other applications; also (with lower-case initial) a bacterium of this genus. Hence clo'stridial *a.*, pertaining to, caused by, or resembling a clostridium or clostridia.

1884 E. KLEIN *Micro-Org. & Dis.* x. 81 Clostridium Butyricum or Bacillus Butyricus. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 401/2 Trécul noticed this formation of amyloid substance in *Clostridium*. *Ibid.* 402/1 *Clostridia*, &c., are spindle-shaped. **1893** W. R. DAWSON tr. *Schenk's Man. Bact.* i. 4 The cell .. becomes spindle-shaped, a form which is known as *clostridium*. **1900** *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* V. 212 Some [bacilli] resemble diplococci, others have a drumstick form, while others have a central, clostridium-like enlargement. **1909** WEBSTER, Clostridial. **1926** *Gould's Med. Dict.* (ed. 8) 338/2 *Clostridium*, a genus of bacteria differing from bacilli in the fact that their spores are formed in an enlarged part of the cell. **1949** H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* II. xxxi. 1019 Penicillin was considerably more active *in vitro* against clostridia than flavines, sulphones, [etc.]. **1957** *Observer* 3 Nov. 15/4 Our nitrogen-fixing ally clostridium fights eternally for life against actinomycetes. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 621/2 Butyl and Iso-propyl Alcohols, Acetone, .. used for making synthetic rubber, are produced by bacteria of the genus *Clostridium*, principally *C. aceto-butylicum*. *Ibid.* XIII. 551/1 Tetanus .. is caused by the toxin of the organism *Clostridium tetani*, which has entered through a wound. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 9 Feb. 102/1 Another type of 'Baby Pig Disease' is associated with infection with one of the clostridial group of germs.

†**closulet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *clausula*, in med.L. (also *clōsula*) little enclosure, closet, cell + -ET[1].] A small closet or cell.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xi, Deep in the earth she [the badger] frames her prettie cell, And into halls and closulets divides.

closure ('kləʊʒ(j)ʊə(r)). Also 5 closser, 6 cloasure. [a. OF. *closure* that which encloses, a barrier:—L. *clausūra*, f. stem *claus-* of *claud-ĕre* to shut, close: see -URE. Sense 3 arose, partly at least, by phonetic confusion with CLOSER *sb.*[1], although it might have been developed independently: cf. *aperture*, *structure*, etc.]

†**1.** a. That which encloses, shuts in, or confines; a fence, wall, barrier, case, cover, setting, etc. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶796 Beestes .. that breketh the hegge or the closure [*v.r.* of the closur(e, closeure, clausure]. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 35 With dyches and palis .. and wyth closures made of tymbre. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 [They] opened the Barres and Closure. **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 44 Scrowles .. Wrapt in rich closures of fine burnisht gold. **1670** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 121 An avolation of spirituous parts through all vessels and closures. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 181 So as to form a closure about the case. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. (1875) I. 20 The spirit world no closures fasten.

†**b.** more generally: Bound, limit, circuit. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 11 Within the guiltie Closure of thy Walls. **1613** HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 236 [I will] catch them [birds] in the closure of this wire. **1640** G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 54 That fatal Ark .. whose closure held Those two-leav'd Tables.

†**2.** An entrenchment, fortress, fort. [So in late L.] *Obs.*

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 4890 Vp-on þe cop of þe cliffe a closure he fyndis, A palais. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 One fortresse or closure both for them and for his campe. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 146/2 Alured .. going foorth of his closure, repaired to the campe of the Danish king. **1594** GREENE, etc. *Looking Glasse* (1861) 123 Hide me in closure.

†**3.** An enclosed place. *Obs.*

[Cf. **1386** in 1.] **1496-7** *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 11 §2 The seid Manoirs with their .. Medowes, Pastures, Closures, Woodis. **1598** MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b, Any Coppies or Closure in the Purlieu, estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlii. 7 An utter closure according to the celles.

†**4.** The act of enclosing, shutting up, or confining; enclosure; the fact or condition of being enclosed or shut up. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Now rayle hem, and of closure is noo doute. **1538** *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, A lode of thornes for closure of the seid house. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* iii. 154 My closure I with great impatience tooke. **1647** *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 35 In the chiltern parts of Buckinghamshire and Harfordshire, where the Land lyes in closure. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 39 In sacred Convents every glad Recluse Thought it no Crime from Closure to break loose.

5. a. The act of closing or shutting.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Transl. Pref. 2 Before Augustus's second closure thereof [i.e. of the temple of Janus]. **1676** TEMPLE *Let. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 385 Before the Closure of this Pacquet. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 103 The closure and the re-opening of the theatre. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 64 The wire must be acted on at both ends, by the closure of the circuit. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 29 The closure of the fingers in grasping.

b. Closed condition.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 These straws .. distend the book from its accustomed closure. **1887** J. PAYN in *New York Independent* XXXIX. 1064 After fourteen months of closure.

c. *Phonetics.* Any position of articulation in which, or the extent to which, some part of the speech mechanism is moved towards another so as partially or wholly to block the current of air.

1867 A. M. BELL *Visible Speech* 60 An 'outer' formation, or closure of the super-glottal passage .., yields a distinct percussion. **1877** H. SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 85 In English, when a stop follows a vowel, .. nothing is heard but part of the glide on to the consonant, the actual closure being formed without any breath at all. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* vi. 103 [In] Southern British English .. the degrees of closure of the vowels in words like *up* and *odd* are the reverse of ours. **1964** R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* iii. 99 Palatal plosives, in which the front of the tongue makes closure with the hard palate.

†**6.** An agreeing upon terms, a coming to an arrangement *with*; agreement, union, unity. Cf. CLOSE *v.* 14. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 148 In a pure spiritual closure, or unity of Spirit. **1649** CROMWELL *Let.* lxi. 14 Mar. (Carlyle), So much do I desire a closure with you. **1659** RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 73 The Catholick King .. pretended so much zeal to a Closure with England. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 179 This .. draws the .. Soul into a closure and league with him.

†**7.** a. The part or means by which anything is closed or fastened; a fastening, attachment. *Obs.*

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 331 Claverius thinks that the knot or closure was adorn'd with some bright gemme. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 134 Lute the closures with potters earth. **1685** J. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) III. i. 166 After which, put a Closure [*i.e.* napkin or diaper] to the Woman. *a* **1744** POPE *Let. Swift* (J.), Without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever.

†**b.** Applied to the fontanels of the skull. *rare.*

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 41 Make a plaister, and put it vpon the cloasure of children. *Ibid.* IV. II. 58 Lay it vpon the closure of the pacients heade.

†**c.** *Arch.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Lanterne* .. also, the scutcheon or closure of a Tymber vault, where the ends of the branches thereof doe meet. **1770** LLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 253, I could find no closure of the dome.

†**d.** A composition for closing the openings of vessels, a luting. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 4 Take Loam and the white of an Egge, mix them into a Past .. This .. is a good closure.

e. *Building.* The arrangement of bricks or stones at the end or corner of a wall, etc.; also † = CLOSER[2] 3, q.v. for quot.

1881 *Mechanic* 546 The closure at the reveal should be a bond closure.

8. a. A bringing to a conclusion; end, close.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 134 Make a mutuall closure of our house. **1616** T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 220 The feast of Pentecost which was the end and closure of their harvest. **1676** ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 511 The treaty would come to a peaceable closure against that time. **1870** E. H. PEMBER *Trag. Lesbos* vii. 110 The point that brings the closure of thine own Marks but the outset of my suffering.

b. *Cricket.* The act or right of declaring an innings closed; also = *closure rule* (see below).

1904 R. S. HOLMES *Hist. Yorks. Co. Cr.* viii. 101 It was in this match [Yorkshire *v.* Cambridge University, 1894] that the Light Blue captain put the closure into force.

9. *spec.* The closing of a debate in a legislative assembly by vote of the house or by other competent authority.

On the first introduction of rules giving the House of Commons this power in 1882 the principle was often called the *clôture*, the name applied to it in the French Assembly.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 What is the Closure? The right of the House of Commons to say that a debate shall close when discussion has been exhausted. **1887** *Ibid.* 10 May 1/1 To get through the seven lines took nearly twelve hours and three closures. **1887** *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 On Monday night the Closure was applied four times.

10. In Gestalt psychology, the process whereby incomplete forms, situations, etc., are completed subjectively by the viewer or seem to complete themselves; the tendency to create ordered and satisfying wholes. Also *attrib.*

1924 R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* iii. 103 Phenomena occur in connections determined by peculiar inherent laws of relationship which have to do with 'closure' and 'non-closure'. **1925** I. A. RICHARDS *Princ. Lit. Crit.* 107 The perception of an object and the recognition that it is a tree .. involve a poise in the sensory system concerned, a certain completeness or 'closure'. **1934** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* July 38 In the child with high intelligence, the disposition to create order is strong enough to work with less vivid material and such a child will experience a strong Prägnanz and 'closure'. **1951** G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* 175 The tendency of an incomplete configuration to complete itself, the tendency, that is, towards *closure*. **1964** A. KOESTLER in *Listener* 14 May 787/2 According to Gestalt theory, we solve abstract problems by applying the 'closure principle'; the solution closes the gap.

11. *attrib.*, as **closure rule** *Cricket*, the rule that allows captain to 'declare' (see DECLARE *v.* 11 b).

1897 W. J. FORD in K. S. Ranjitsinhji *Jubilee Bk. Cr.* ix. 346 Most of the matches last for a day only, so that the 'closure' rule was a boon and a blessing.

closure, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 9.] *trans.* To apply the closure to (a debate or speaker).

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 8 Going on protesting against this bill until we have been closured upon every stage. **1887** *Times* 30 May 9/1 Closured in the House of Commons .. the voice of truth and justice ought to have rung out to-day. **1888** A. J. BALFOUR in *Times* 20 July 8/2 He never had any desire to closure this debate to-night.

‖**Clos Vougeot** (klo vuʒo). Also Clos de Vougeot. [F. *clos* (enclosed) vineyard + *Vougeot*, name of a commune in the Côte-d'Or department of France.] A red burgundy produced at Vougeot.

1793 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 323 Stop at Nuyts .. and examine the *Clos de Veaugeau*, of 100 *journaux*. **1833** C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. 97 The celebrated wine called Clos Vougeot. **1840** THACKERAY in *Times* 2 Sept. 6/1 [He] can drink anything from clos vougeot to old tom. **1920** G. SAINTSBURY *Notes Cellar-Bk.* iv. 54 It is the fashion of course to put Clos-Vougeot at the head of all Burgundies. **1962** G. MITCHELL *My Bones will Keep* iii. 40 A bottle of Clos de Vougeot had been placed upon the table.

clot (klɒt), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 clot(t, 4-7 clotte, (3 clute, 3-5 clote), 3- clot. [OE. *clott*, *clot*, corresp. to MHG. *kloz*, (*klotzes*), mod.Ger. *klotz* lump, block (of wood), pointing to WGer. *klott-*:—OTeut. **klutto-* masc. or neuter. This

word, of which few examples have come down to us from the earlier stages, is a weak-grade deriv. of the same root which has given Du. *klos* block, log, and CLEAT, OHG. *chloz*, Ger. *klosz* lump, wedge, ball, etc.; the pre-Teut. forms being **glud-'no-*, *glud-'to-*, and *'gloudo-* respectively. See also CLOD.

The root **glud-*, *gleud-*, appears to have been a derivative form of *glu-*, *gleu-*, 'glomerare': cf. CLOD, CLEW.]

1. *gen.* A mass, lump, rounded mass: esp. one formed by cohesion or congelation.

a **1000** *Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 488 *Massa*, of clyne *vel* clottum. *c* **1305** *Judas Iscariot* 25 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 108 þe see him [Judas] hurlede vp and doun as a liþer clot. **1387** TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 6 There the fyre slaketh hit chaungeth in to stone clottes. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xlvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Clot* [ed. **1495** clotte] is ordeynid of gaderynge of pouder in a clustre, for erþe bounde and clonge to gederes is a clot. *a* **1400** *Pistel Susan* 111 (Cott. MS.) The columbyne, þe caraway in clottys þey cleue. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 352 The embers .. congealed into clots of hard stone. **1598** STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. I. vi. 31/1 Clots of gold. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 120 Marle .. fetcht out of the ground in clots or lumps. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 189 Assa-Fœtida is a gum in great yellow Clots. **1855** CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 275 Crumbled like a clot of dust in his hands. **1887** HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXV. 161 A great clot of soil might give way above .. him.

2. a. A semi-solid lump formed of coagulated or curdled liquid, or of melted material.

[**1365** *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 39 Ardebant clotes olei unde malus odor exiet.] **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Whiche threwe .. clottes of myre at hym. *a* **1626** BACON (J.), The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch. **1834** J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 63 He expectorated an immense clot of mucus. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 172 The clots which form .. constitute the finest and most delicate butter.

b. *spec.* of blood.

1611 COTGR., *Grumeau de sang*, a clot, or clutter of congealed bloud. **1676** R. WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), A clot of grumous blood. **1829** HOOD *Eug. Aram* xviii, For every clot a burning spot Was scorching in my brain. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 701 They filled a bowl of wine and cast in a clot of blood for each of them.

c. Hence *the clot*: that part of blood which turns solid, and separates from the *serum* or permanently liquid part.

1802 A. DUNCAN *Annals Med.* I. Lustr. II. 113 When the blood .. has given out all the serum .. the coagulated mass which swims in the middle, is known by the name of the Clot. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 That this 'buffy coat' is due to the fact that the blood-corpuscles subside in the liquor sanguinis during coagulation, leaving the upper portion of the clot colourless. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 194 Sometimes the clot is of a lighter colour.

†3. A hardened lump of earth. In this sense still dialectal; in the literary language CLOD has taken its place. *Obs.* a. with *clay*, *earth*, etc., expressed.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24026 (Cott.) O clai þai kest at him þe clote [*v.r.* clot, clott, clotte]. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. iv. (1859) 5 A clote of black erthe. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* XXVIII. 6 Where yᵉ clottes of the earth are golde. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. lxiv, He wox like earthly clot.

b. without qualification: = CLOD.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 856 Al-þa3 oure corses in clottez clynge. ? *c* **1475** *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then euery man had a mall, Syche as thei betyn clottys withall. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §15 This harrowe is good to breake the greatte clottes. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 176/23 A clot, *gleba*. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 Clottes from the faugh field. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iv. §5 (1681) 45 It must be finely harrowed, and all Clots, Stones, Turfs, etc. picked away. **1876-88** in Glossaries of *Cumberland*, *Yorksh.*, *N.W. Linc.*, *Leicestersh.*, *Berkshire*, *I. of Wight*. **1876** *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'As cold as a clot.' **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clod of earth .. ('clot of blood' not used).

c. as collective singular, or as name of the substance: Cloddy earth or clay.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 320 þy corse in clot mot calder k[l]eue. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xlvi. (1495) 568 Saphire stones the place thereof and clott [*glebæ*] therof is gold. **1568** T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 60 Dead and cladde with clot of clay.

d. A clod with the grass on it; a sod.

1460 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Gleba est durus cespes cum herba*, an harde klotte. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clotte, *cespis*. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clod, a sod.

4. *fig.* A dull fellow, a CLOD. Still *dial.* In modern *colloq.* use: a fool; a 'chump'. (Often a mild, or even friendly, term of abuse.)

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, Feats of fine understanding To abuse clots and clowns with. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clumsy fellow. **1942** T. RATTIGAN *Flare Path* I. 97 Johnny, you clot! What about that beer you were going to get me? **1958** J. CANNAN *And be a Villain* vii. 166 Damn that clot of a detective. **1958** P. MORTIMER *Daddy's gone A-Hunting* XXI. 125 Jolly bad luck, what a clot she is. **1959** M. STEEN *Woman in Back Seat* II. i. 192, I can't stand him! He's the most ghastly clot!

†5. A hill, or ? mound. *Obs. rare.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 788 þe hyl of Syon þat semly clot.

†6. ? The stump of a tree or plant. *Obs. rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 53 Some of the Leafe some of the Clot, some of the Head, some of both.

7. *Comb.* CLOT-BIRD, -PATE, -POLL. Also **clot-cold** adj.; **clot-head** (*dial.*) = CLOT-PATE; **clot-moulder** (see quot. 1921).

1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 349/1 The clot moulders were dispensed with. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clot-heed*, a stupid person. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* 45 A dead man is said to be *clot-cold*. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §119 *Clot moulder*; .. prepares table and moulds for brick maker; works and forms lumps of clay ('clot') for his use.

clot (klɒt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 clott(e, (6 clutt), 6- clot. [f. CLOT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To free (lands) from clods; *absol.* to crush clods. Still *dial.* Cf. CLOD *v.*

a **1500** *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Occo, glebas frangere*, to clotte [*Promp. Parv. MS.* K *c* **1490** *has* cloddyn]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 68 To Clotte, *occare*. **1549** LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 57 The ploughman .. tilleth his land .. harroweth it, and clotteth it. **1620** MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1649) 35 Harrow it againe, clot it, smooth it. **1623** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 44 To 37 women, 2 daies a piece, clotting the meddowes oo 18 06. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to break up the clods after harrowing, with a beetle or large mallet.

2. a. *intr.* To form (itself) into clots, lumps, or congealed masses. Cf. CLOD *v.* 3.

1530 PALSGR. 488/1 This yerthe clotteth so faste that it muste be broken. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The snow doth weary her and clot upon her hinder feet. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Boiling hot liquor .. will make the malt clot and cake together. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 80 The bed becomes uneasy by the feathers clotting together into hard knobs.

b. Of people: to come together or move in a crowd.

1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in Aug.* xiii. 273 So they moiled and clotted. **1943** KOESTLER *Arrival & Dep.* 81 They .. all clotted at the grate, trying to have a look. *Ibid.* 168 The people were clotting into groups, chattering excitedly.

3. Of fluids, as blood, cream, gravy: To coagulate, curdle, run into clots.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Engrumecer*, to clot, to quar like cold blood. **1676** HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 242 That sort of ink I find .. very apt to clot in the pen. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xvi, The blood not yet had clotted on his wound. **1886** *Mehalah* 328 Bid her come at once before the gravy clots.

4. *trans.* To cause to cohere in clots; to mat with sticky matter; to cover with clots of dirt, etc.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 35 His Hair was all clotted together. **1767** *Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182/2 Clotting his white hairs with dirt. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 77 The blood from his wounded ear .. clotted the fingers of the robber. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, A new blast storming at it, and clotting the wet hair.

5. *intr.* 'To become gross' (J.).

6. *dial.* (See quot.)

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to throw clods, pelt with clods, etc. They clottit t' lasses wid apples.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLAT.

[**1847-78** HALLIWELL *Cow-clatting*, spreading manure on the fields.] **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to scatter manure left by animals on grazing land. *Clotting-fork*, a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land.

clot: see CLOUT *sb.* 8.

†**clot-bird**. *Obs.* [f. CLOT, clod + BIRD *sb.*] A species of bird frequenting fallow-land; the Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*); called also Arling, Clodhopper, and Fallow-smiter. (Erroneously applied by some to the Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.)

1544 TURNER *Avium Hist.* 44 *Kvανός, Cœruleo*, a clotburd, a smatche, an arlyng, a steinchek. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C680 Clotbirde, a birde that appeareth not in winter; a smatch; an arling, *cœruleo*. **1618** LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 144 The Clot bird in the fallow fields .. is a very fat and a dainty bird much like vnto the Martine. **1655** MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 185 *Coccothraustes* .. The Clot-bird, called sometimes a Smatch, or an Arling, is as big almost as a Thrush, feeding chiefly upon Cherries, and Cherry-kernels. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Clot-bird* .. a name by which the common œnanthe is called in many parts of England.

clot-bur ('klɒtbɜ:(r)). Also clote-, clott-. [f. CLOTE *sb.* + BUR; the vowel shortened before two consonants, as in *bonfire*.] The Burdock or 'great clote', *Arctium Lappa*. †*lesser clot-bur* (*obs.*), the Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 Xanthium is called in english Dichebur or Clotbur. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 14 There be two sortes of Clotte Burres in this Countrey; the one is the great Burre, and the other yᵉ lesser Burre. *Ibid.* I. viii. 15 The lesser Clote Burre is called .. in English Diche Burre and lowse Burre. *Ibid.* III. x. 328 Great broade leaves .. lyke to the leaves of Clot Burre. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 227 The great Clot-bur, called in Greek Arcion. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health Improv.* (1746) 313 Bur-Roots (I mean of the Clot-bur) .. eaten like a young green Artichoke with Pepper and Salt. **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* II. xvi. II. 124 Clotburs .. which he cast upon the gowns and caps of honest people. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (1796) II. 184 Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr.

clote (kləʊt). Forms: 1 cláte, 3- clote, (4-5 cloote), 7 cloat, 7-9 clots, (cluts, clowts). [OE. *cláte*:—OTeut. type **klaitôn-*: indicating a pre-Teut. root **gleid-* (*glid-*, *gloid-*), prob. related to the simpler *glei-* to stick (see CLAY).

Of other names for this and similar plants, CLETE (?:—*klaitjôn*) and CLITE (?:—*klit-* or *klît-*) evidently belong to the same root; but CLITHE, and its family (root **glît-*) and Ger. *klette* with its allies (root **glet-*) are not connected, at least directly, though like *clive* and its cognates (root **glibh-*) all may be ultimately based on the simpler **glei-*, *gli-*.]

1. The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*); also the prickly balls or burs which it bears.

a **700** *Epinal Gl.* 144 *Blitum* clatae [*Erf.* & *Corpus* clate; *Leiden Gl.* 45 *Lappa* clate]. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Bisceop wyrt .. & clatan, wyl on ealað. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Lappa*, *bardane*, clote. **1382** WYCLIF *Hosea* x. 8 Cloote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Bardana*, clote, gert burr. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xciii. (Tollem. MS.), 'Lappa', þe clote [**1535** clete] .. haþ .. knottes with crokid prikkes þat ofte cleueþ to mannis cloþes. *a* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 20 *Clote*, cuius fructus uocatur, Burre. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Bardane*, the herb .. Cloates that beareth the greene Burre. *c* **1580** PUTTENHAM in Nichols *Progress Q. Eliz.* III. 479 Clinginge as fast as little clotes Or burres uppon younge children's cotes. **1611** COTGR., *Lampourde*, the cloat, or great Burre. **1691** RAY *N.C. Words*, *Cluts*, *clots*, petasites; rather burrdock. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 214 Lousebur, Clote. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Persolata*, a burdock, the herb clots, that beareth the greatest bur. **1820-26** WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.*, *Clots* or *clouts*, burrs or burdock.

2. Applied to other plants either from some resemblance to the preceding, or through some mistake: among these are Clivers (*Galium Aparine*), the Bur-weed (*Xanthium Strumarium*), the Coltsfoot and Butter-bur (*Tussilago farfara* and *Petasites*); the Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar lutea*), (Water Clote), the latter still in s.w. of England.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Genim doccan oððe clatan þa þe swimman wolde. *Ibid.* I. 306 þa man eac oþrum naman clate nemneð .. ys stið on leafon, & heo hafað greatne stelan, & hwite blostman, & heo hafað heard sæd & sine-wealt. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Ungula caballina* est duplex, videlicet terrestris .. et aquatica cujus flos dicitur nenufar. *Ungula caballina campestris* i. clote. **1572** MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* 222 (Br. & Holl.) Water-clot .. which hath a broad leaf on the water. *c* **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, This is the Clote bearing a yellow flower. **1863** BARNES *Dorset Gram. & Gloss.* 48 *Clote*, the yellow water-lily.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clote-leaf*, *-ridden*. See also CLOT-BUR, CLOT-WEED.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 24 A Clote leef he hadde vnder his hood ffor swoot, and for to kepe his heed from heete. **1864** BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 478 On where the clote-ridden river do flow.

clote, obs. form of CLOT, CLOUT.

clote (? read *clete*), obs. form of CLEAT *sb.*

cloter, obs. form of CLOTTER.

cloth (klɒθ, -ɔ:-), *sb.* Forms: 1 cláð, 1-4 claþ, 3 cloð, 4 cloþ, 4- cloth, (4 cloþt, 4-5 cloþe, clooþ, clooth, 5 cloiþ, 4-7 clothe, 6-8 cloath). *North.* 3-5 clath, 4-5 klath, clathe; *Sc.* 5-6 clayth, -t, 5- claith. Also 4 cleth. [OE. *cláþ*, corresp. to OFr. *klâth*, *klâd*, *klêth* (mod. Fris. Saterl. *klâth*, NFris. *klâid*, WFris. *klaed*, EFris. *klêd*, Wangaroog *klêt*); MDu. *cleet*, pl. *clêde*, Du. and LG. *kleed* (*klêd*), MHG. *kleit* (*kleides*), Ger. *kleid*. Unknown in OS., OHG., and Gothic; its general diffusion through the German dialects appears to date about the middle of the 12th c. The ON. form *klæði* (whence Norw. and Da. *klæde*, Sw. *kläde*) does not correspond in vowel or ending to the WGer. (which would require *kleið* in ON.); its history is obscure. Beside OE. *cláþ*, which was the source alike of midl. and south. *cloth*, *clothes*, and north. *clath*, *claith*, pl. *clathis*, *claise*, a form *cláþ* is recorded once (see 1 below); if genuine (which is doubtful), this may be the source of the north. ME. *cleth*, *clethis*, *clese*, which have otherwise been referred to a Norse origin.

The original pl. *cláðas*, is directly represented by the existing CLOTHES, q.v.; this (kləʊðz) is now restricted to the sense 'garments'; for other senses, *cloths* has gradually come into use since *c* 1600, though the complete differentiation of *clothes* and *cloths* belongs to the 19th c., *cloaths* being a prevalent spelling of both in the 18th c. 'The pronunciation of *cloths* varies: northerners generally say (klɒθs), or (klɔ:θs); Londoners usually (klɔ:ðz), esp. in senses 1-8, though some reduce it to (-klɒθs) in combination, as in *table-cloths*, *neck-cloths*; many would say (klɒθs), or (klɔ:θs), meaning 'kinds of cloth' (see II)' (*N.E.D.*).

The etymology and even the primary sense of OTeut. **klaiþ-* are uncertain. The former is prob. to be sought in the Teut. vb. stem *klî-*, *klai-*, to stick (CLAY, CLEAN, CLEAM), but whether the name was applied to *cloth* as a substance felted or made to stick together, or to *a cloth* as a thing to be attached or made to cling to the body, is doubtful. The earliest known uses of OE. *cláþ* are not for the material (a sense hardly evidenced in OE.), but for 'a cloth' as a thing to wrap or wind about the body; from this primitive rudiment of attire, we pass naturally on the one hand to the more fully developed 'clothes' or garments, and on the other to the material of which all such articles are composed.]

I. With *a* in *sing.* Plural *cloths*, formerly *clothes*.

1. a. A piece of pliable woven or felted stuff, suitable for wrapping or winding round, spreading or folding over, drying, wiping, or other purpose; a swaddling or winding cloth,

wrap, covering, veil, curtain, handkerchief, towel, etc. = L. *pannus*.

[*a* **800**: see b.] *c* **890** K. Ælfred *Bæda* III. xi. (Bosw.), Heo þa moldan on claðe bewand [*inligatam panno*]. *a* **1000** *Christ* (Gr.) 725 He in binne wæs in cildes hiw claðum biwunden. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 274 Awring þurh claþ. *Ibid.* II. 260 Do on clæþ. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hiȝ namon þæs hælendes lichaman and bewundon hine mid linenum claðe. *c* **1205** Lay. 17699 Ane cule of ane blake claðe. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 7 Yt wolde a rere And bere vp grete cloþes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16767 + 92 Þe clothe þat in þe temple was, In middes it clef in twoo. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 15299 (Trin.) Crist.. wesshe alle her feet bidene And wiþ his clooþ aftirward wipud hem ful clene. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. i. (1495) 552 On a whyte clothe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6204 A chariot full choise..couert with a cloth all of clene gold. **1520** R. Elyot in T. Elyot *Gov.* (1883) App. l. 312, I will that John Mychell..have a gowne cloth. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Clothe to put on a herce, *poille*. **1593** Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 157 This Cloth thou dipd'st in blood of my sweet Boy. **1614** Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 5 Rub all his body and legs over with dry cloaths. **1672** *Compl. Gunner* I. ix. 12 Pour it [the Lixivium] into wooden Vessels that are broad and cover them over with cloaths. **1810** Southey *Keh.* xv. 10 The cloth which girt his loins. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 Having a cloth round the waist. **1887** *Daily News* 30 Apr. 5/3 To give a cloth as a present is a very common thing in India. *Mod.* Bring a cloth to wipe it up. Ricks protected by waterproof cloths.

b. With attribute expressing purpose: as *altar-*, *barm-*, *board-*, *bolt-*, *bolting-*, *chrism-*, *loin-*, *neck-*, *table-cloth*, etc. See these words.

To this head belong the earliest recorded examples of the word, among which are OE. *cildclāð* child-cloth, swaddling cloth, *flyhteclað* patch.

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 491 *Commisura* (= patch) flycticlað. —— 623 *Cunae*, cildclaðas. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gl.* (Wr.-W. 124/30) *Cune*, cildclaðes. —— 127/2 *Mappula* bearmclað.

2. *spec.* = TABLE-CLOTH: a covering for a table, particularly that spread on it when it is 'laid' for a meal.

c **1300** *Beket* 691 Hi leide bord and spradde cloth. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* v. 388[Douglas] fond the met all reddy grathit Vith burdis set and clathis laid. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 758 A clene klath, and brede tharone. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table hauyng at the Communion tyme a fayre white lynnen clothe vpon it. **1650** R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 6 When the Cloth was taken away after dinner. **1672** R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 3 My Wife was laying the cloth. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 29 Laid the cloth. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 482 Supper was ready, and the cloth was spread. **1870** E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 161 Soon after the cloth was drawn.

3. a. A sail (*obs.*). **b.** The sails of a ship collectively; 'canvas'.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 105 Gederen to þe gyde ropes, þe grete cloþ falles. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9531 Fyve hundrith.. shippes [were] Consumet full cleane, clothes & other. **1651** S. Sheppard *Epigr.* II. xix. 27 Make all the cloth you can, haste, haste away, The Pirate will o'retake you if you stay. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 10 Our best advice was, to sail the rest of the night with as little cloth as might be.. We clapt on all our cloth. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., When a ship has broad sails they say she spreads much cloth.

c. One of the several breadths of canvas of which a sail is composed.

1674 T. Miller *Modellist* (1676) 4 You are to place your middle cloth first in a top-sail. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk b, The edges of the *cloths*, or pieces, of which a sail is composed, are generally sewed together with a double seam. **1882** Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 10 *A cloth*, a whole strip of canvas; eighteen inches to two feet in breadth.

d. in combination applied to various pieces of canvas used on board a ship, as MAST-, QUARTER-, WAIST-CLOTH, etc.

e. *to shake (have) a cloth in the wind*: to get too near to the wind, so that the sails shiver; *fig.* to be ragged in clothing; to be slightly intoxicated (cf. 'to be three sheets in the wind'). *slang*.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxix, I found all my family well and hearty; but they all shook a cloth in the wind with respect to toggery. **1836** E. Howard *R. Reefer* xliii, As the seamen say, they all had got a cloth in the wind—the captain two or three.

4. *cloth of estate, state*: a cloth spread over a throne or other seat of dignity; a canopy; a baldachin.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 484 Under a glorious cloth of astate. **1540** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 No person (except only the Kings children) shal at any time hereafter.. presume, to sit or haue place at any side of the cloth of estate in the Parliament chamber. **1650** R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Infanta, within the Cloth of State. **1774** Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. xvi. 405 He dined both in the hall, and in his privy chamber, under a cloth of estate.

†**5.** *painted cloth*: a hanging for a room painted or worked with figures, mottoes or texts; tapestry.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* (1870) 298 The chamber.. that the madde man is in, let there be no paynted clothes. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 28 Slaues as ragged as Lazarus in the painted Cloth. **1606** —— *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 47 Set this in your painted cloathes. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Tapis*, As deafe as an Image in a painted cloth. **1654** Whitlock *Zaatamia* 171 That Alexander was a Souldier, painted cloths will confesse, the painter dareth not leave him out of the Nine Worthies.

†**6.** The CANVAS on which a picture is painted.

1695 Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref., This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and becomes the original of these arts. **1762–71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 252 A portrait-painter.. his price was but five guineas for ¾ cloth. **1825** Hone *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1198 One of the front show-cloths [of a booth at a fair] represented one of the fights.

7. *Theat.* The CURTAIN which separates the auditorium from the stage. Also, a large piece of painted scenery, etc. (see quot. 1957). Cf. BACK-CLOTH 2, *cut cloth* s.v. CUT *ppl. a.* 12 a.

1881 P. Fitzgerald *World Behind the Scenes* 34 Under the old system, where a simple 'cloth' quietly glided down, this impression was not left. **1884** J. Hatton *Irving's Impr. Amer.* I. vii. 165 The effect of the well-known Hampton Court cloth was so perfect. *Ibid.* II. xi. 265 We took.. all the cloths for our entire répertoire, and many of the small practical set-pieces. **1886** [see BACK-CLOTH 2]. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 We can take our 'cloths' right up, instead of having to roll them. **1909** *Stage Year Book 1908* p. v. (Advt.), The Only Theatre:—In main street—centre of town. That can stage big productions. That can fly cloths. **1957** *Oxf. Compan. Theatre* (ed. 2) 133/2 *Cloth*, a term used for any large unframed expanse of canvas or material used for scenery. A modern cloth is generally made of widths of canvas.

†**8.** A definite quantity or length of woven fabric; a 'piece'. *Obs.*

1469 *Househ. Ord.* 105 For the Chamberlayne, hedde officers, knyghtes & ladyes.. iii clothes; price the clothe viii*l.* **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 §4 Every hole wolen Cloth called brode Cloth..shall..hold and conteyn in leenght xxiiij yerdes..every half Cloth of the seid hole Cloth..holde and conteyne xij yerdis in leynght. **1538** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248, I was wont to sel for most part every yere iiij or v hundred clothes to strangers..as yet..I have sold but xxij clothes. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Rem.* (1661) 192 There hath been..transported..about 50000 cloaths, counting three Kersies to a cloath. **1641** W. Hakewill *Libert. Subj.* 93 A sack of Wool did commonly make foure short clothes. **1660** T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* I. i. 10 Admit 15 Clothes or Pieces were sold for 340*l.* **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6004/3 Two Tentors..the one for two Cloths, and the other for one Cloth and one half.

II. As a material: Without *a* in *sing.* (except when meaning 'a kind of cloth', in which sense 'cloths' occurs in pl.).

9. a. A name given, in the most general sense, to every pliant fabric woven, felted, or otherwise formed, of any animal or vegetable (or even mineral) filament, as of wool, hair, silk, the fibres of hemp, flax, cotton, asbestos, spun glass, wire, etc. But when used without qualification or contextual specification, usually understood to mean a *woollen* fabric such as is used for wearing apparel. Here again, it is sometimes specifically applied to a *plain-wove* woollen fabric, as distinguished from a *twill*.

To this most specific sense belong the terms BROAD-CLOTH and NARROW-CLOTH, q.v., the ordinary *black-cloth* used for 'dress' clothes, clerical attire, etc., and the blue, scarlet, green, or other 'cloth', of uniforms and liveries.

[Early quots. doubtful: *c* **1000** is prob. sense 1; *c* **1175** may be sense 11.]

[*c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 16 Ne deþ witodlice nan man niwes claðes scyp on eald reaf. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Ham.* 53 Monie of þas wimmen..claþeð heom mid ȝeoluwe claþe þet is þes deofles helfter.] *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1742 Frokkes of fyn clop. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled, etc. **1515** Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. iv/3 Englande hath cloth, Burdeus hath store of wine. **1552** Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 89 a, Ane tailyeour can nocht mak ane garment bot of clayth. **1568** Graeton *Chron.* II. 692 He that could have it neyther of Golde nor of Silver, had it of silke or cloth. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 48 Like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. **1635** Sanderson *Serm.* 446 Cloath and leather. **1663** Pepys *Diary* 22 Sept. My present care is..a new black cloth suit, and coate and cloake. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4095/2 Coarse Yorkshire-Cloth..proper for Cloathing Soldiers, and the poorer sort of People. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* ii. 35 There would always be blue cloth in the market. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 44 A dye which is more lasting than the cloth. **1864** *Derby Mercury* 7 Dec., The outer shell of the coffin was of oak, covered with black cloth. *Mod.* A cloth coat and Tweed trousers.

b. with qualification, or contextual specification.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv, No clothe..wrought out of England as clothe of gold, of sylk, velvet or damaske. **1582** *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 130 A piece of linen cloth called 'a biggen'. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 140 Paulus Venetus..affirms that in some parts of Tartarie, there were Mines of Iron whose filaments were weaved into incombustible cloth. **1677** Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 52 Three hundred weight of Flax..will make four hundred Ells of Cloth. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 32 A surtout of oiled cloth. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are Woollen, Linnen, and other Cloths, which are made of Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Silk, Nettle, etc., there are likewise Cloths of Gold and Silver. **1765** *Act 5 Geo. III* (*title*) Laws relating to the manufacture of woollen cloth in the county of York. **1798** W. Nicholson *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* II. 412 (*title*) On the Art of covering Wire Cloth with a transparent Varnish, as a Substitute for Horn. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* iv. 76 Sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths were disposed of. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. Title-p., Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence, bound in cloth. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 172 The natives..manufacture from this bark an exceedingly tough cloth. **1875** Ure *Dict. Art* I. 255 A prize for the improvement of asbestos cloth. *Ibid.* I. 421 The bookbinders cloth now so extensively used, is a cotton fabric. *Ibid.* III. 120 The manufacture of cloth from flaxen material.

c. In various phrasal combinations: *cloth of gold*, a tissue consisting of threads, wires or strips of gold, generally interwoven with silk or wool; also applied to gilded cloth; *cloth of silver*, a cloth similarly woven with silver. *American cloth*, a flexible enamelled cloth resembling leather, used for covering chairs, etc.

Also *cloth of* Arras, Baudekin or *bodkin*, Lake, Pleasance, Raynes, Tars, etc.; and BROADCLOTH, CARE-CLOTH, CERECLOTH, HAIRCLOTH, OILCLOTH, SACKCLOTH, etc., q.v.

c **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1710 The lystes.. Hanged with clooth of gold and nat with sarge. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Clothe of sylver, *drap dargent*. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 732 King Edward and foure other were appareled in cloth of Golde. **1611** Bible *2 Mac.* v. 2 There were seene horsemen running in the aire, in cloth of golde. **1876** Rock *Text. Fabr.* 12 Costly cloth-of-gold webs were wrought. **1879** Jefferies *Wild Life in S. County* 144 The cloth-of-gold thrown over it by the buttercups. **1881** *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train.. was covered with hand-wrought embroidery, the material being cloth of silver. *Mod.* Chairs covered with leather or American cloth.

10. Phrases. *to cut the coat according to the cloth*: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see CUT). †*the cloth is all of another hue*: the case is totally different. †*to bring to cloth:* to accomplish, finish. *to cut* (etc.) *out of* (*the*) *whole cloth*: see WHOLE CLOTH b. And other proverbial expressions.

c **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst. þe clooþ is al of anothir hew. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. *Ibid.* 76 It is a bad clothe that will take no colour. **1587** Turberv. *Trag. T.* Argt. of 6th Hist., The King..Began to love, who for he was a King, By little sute this match to cloth did bring. **1639** Fuller *Hist. Holy Warre* (1647) 177 This rent (not in the seam but whole cloth) betwixt these Churches was no mean hindrance to the Holy warre. **1883** C. Reade *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/2 We can all cut our coat according to our cloth.

III. As wearing apparel. [OE. had plural *cláðas*: see CLOTHES.]

†**11.** *collect.* Clothing, raiment, vesture, dress. (*no plural.*) *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Gif he ne mei don elmesse of claðe ne of mete. *c* **1200** Ormin 3208 Hiss claþ wass off ollfenntess hær. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 192 Uor ȝe ne þencheð nowiht of mete, ne of cloð. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 37 Siþ lyf is more þan mete and mannis bodi more þan cloiþ. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. v. 303 Mete and drinke, hous and clooth. **1515** Barclay *Egloges* IV. (1570) C. v/1, I ask..onely cloth and foode. **1533** Gau *Richt Way* (1887) 14 Meit and claith and oder neidful thingis. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 492 He [God] shall be bread and drink, cloth, physicians, comfort; he shall be all things to us. **1574** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 403 The said Mighall shall fynde my syster Elsabethe mete drynk and clothe. *c* **1620** *Convert Soule* in Farr's *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 90 My food and cloth are most divine. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xi, Gentle folks..hae..fire and fending, and meat and claith.

†**12.** A (single) garment, robe, coat (= Ger. *ein kleid*, Du. *een kleed*). *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4217 Of him [Joseph] has beistes made þair prai; þis es his clath, þat es well sene. *Ibid.* 16201 A purprin cloth [*v.r.* cleth] þai on him kest, And gain to pilate broght. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1328 *Dido*, A cloth he lafte..Whan he from Dido stal. **1388** Wyclif *Ps.* ci. 27 [cii. 26] Alle schulen wexe eelde as a clooth [**1382** clothing, *Vulg.* vestimentum]. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 193 The catel þat crist hadde þre cloþes hit were.

(Senses 13–15 *are also closely related to sense* 9.)

†**13.** The distinctive clothing worn by the servants or retainers of a master, or by members of the same profession; livery, uniform. Also *fig.*

1598 Florio Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer..to weare your Honors cloth. **1608–11** Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* III. §21 Many weare Gods cloth, that know not their Master, that never did good chare in his service. **1617** Assheton *Jrnl.* (1848) 8 To weore his clothe and attend him..at ye Kings comming. **1740** *Life Mrs. Davies* in *Defoe's Wks.* (1840) 265 I told him the action..made him unworthy of the king's cloth. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 169, I reverence.. these almost clergy imps [little sweeps] who sport their cloth without assumption.

14. a. Hence: One's profession (as marked by a professional garb); cf. COAT.

1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 289 Objecting to you [magistracy] your place, to us [ministry] our cloath: 'A man of his place, a man of his cloath, to do thus or thus!' As if any Christian man, of what place, or of what cloath soever, had the liberty to do otherwise than well. **1716** Addison *Drummer* III. vi. (Hoppe), Gentlemen of our cloth [menservants]. **1857** Parry *Mem. Adm. Parry* (1859) 67 (Hoppe) A man of our cloth [a naval officer].

b. esp. applied to the profession of a clergyman or minister of religion.

1634 [see prec.]. *c* **1685** Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 57 Neither you, nor any of your Cloth will ever gain that point upon me. **1705** Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 80 My Affection to the Black-Coats of mine own Cloth. **1772** Mackenzie *Man Warld* I. viii. (1823) 428 Annesly's cloth protected him from this last inconvenience. **1787** G. Gambado *Acad. Harsem.* (1809) 12 *note*, An honour to his cloth—is applied to many a drunken Parson; and I do not see why. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* i, Like all orthodox divines, he was tenacious of the only sensual enjoyment permitted to his cloth. **1869** Parkman *Disc. Gt. West* x. (1875) 128 Out of respect for his cloth.

15. a. *the cloth* (colloq.): the clerical profession; the clergy; the office of a clergyman.

1701 Swift *Mrs. Harris's Petition*, You know, I honour the cloth; I design to be a parson's wife. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic.*

W. xxxi, What did I do but get..a true priest and married them both as fast as the cloth could make them. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. (D.), I don't care to own that I have a respect for the cloth. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 272 That execrable word *cloth*—used for the office of a clergyman.

b. used of other professions.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi. (D.), I did not mean to abuse the cloth [the military profession]. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii, I maintain that that 'ere song's personal to the cloth..I demand the name o' that coachman.

16. *transf.* Covering, skin, 'coating, coat'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 The guttes ben clothed in tweyne full subtyl clothes..and that is nedfull for yf the one were greuyd the other clothe maye helpe. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I also did buy some apples and pork: by the same token, the butcher commended it as the best in England for cloath and colour.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of cloth, of or pertaining to cloth; connected with cloth and its manufacture. (Formerly often hyphened.)

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 222 They were a plaine paire of Cloth-breeches. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 51 A cloth-cloake was lighter for summer. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 514 Serges, frizes, druggets, cloth-serges, shalloons, or any other drapery stuffs. **1831** G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 224 The woven cloth..wound on the cloth roll. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 552/2 This..process in the cloth manufacture. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. (1875) 318 The growth of the Yorkshire cloth-districts at the expense of those in the West of England. **1864** *Times* 6 Nov., Black cloth clothes that are too far gone..are always sent abroad to be cut up to make caps. **1882** BECK *Drapers Dict.* s.v., This fair came to be a great cloth market, and the place in which it was held is still known as Cloth Fair. **1888** A. J. BALFOUR in *Times* 2 Oct. 10/5 If you think that the cloth coat ought to be treated differently from the frieze coat.

18. General comb.: **a.** attributive (and obj. genit.), as ***cloth-cutter***, ***-factor***, ***-mercer***, ***-press***, ***-presser***, ***-stretcher***, ***-teaseler***, ***-web***, etc.; ***cloth-cropping***, ***-cutting***, ***-drying***, ***-folding***, ***-smoothing***, etc.; **b.** instrumental, as ***cloth-covered***, ***-cut***, ***-faced***, ***-sided*** adjs.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 399 The cloth-cut velvet. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Shall we tremble before clothwebs and cobwebs? **1839** —— *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 42 The perpendicular parts of the side ladder..were of cloth-covered ropes. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 13 He was taken into the house of Hobson Brothers cloth-factors. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 421 The cloth-cutter..cuts up the corresponding numbers of covers of the dimensions proper for the book. **1875** W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 9 Your worthy ancestor, the cloth-mercer of Cheapside. **1884** T. C. HEPWORTH *Photogr. for Amateurs* 58 The cloth-faced back is then inserted. **1925** MALLORY in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* 233 My cloth-sided shoes.

19. Special comb.: **cloth-binding**, book-binding in cotton cloth, embossed silk, etc., as distinct from binding in leather; **cloth-board** (see BOARD *sb.* 4); **cloth-bound** *a.* (see BOUND *ppl. a.*[2] 8); **cloth cap**, a cap made of cloth; also *attrib.*, esp. in sense 'of or pertaining to the working class'; hence ***cloth-capped*** adj.; †**cloth-colour**: see quots. (it has been conjectured to be drab or self-colour); †**cloth-drawer**, a workman who 'draws' or tenters the woollen cloth; **cloth-dresser**, a workman who dresses, *i.e.* teasels and shears woollen cloth; so **cloth-dressing**; †**cloth-driver**, ? one who combs or teasels cloth; **cloth ears** *colloq.*, (a person with) a poor sense of hearing; hence ***cloth-eared*** adj.; **cloth-hall**, a hall, or exchange, where sellers and buyers of woollen cloths meet at stated times to transact business; **cloth-head** *colloq.*, a thick-head; cf. *clot-head* (CLOT *sb.* 7); so **cloth-headed** *a.*, thick-headed; **cloth-laying**, the laying of a cloth for dinner, etc.; **cloth-looker**, one who examines cloth in order to detect faults arising in manufacture; †**cloth-man**, a maker or seller of woollen cloth; a clothier; **cloth-market**, (*a*) a market for cloth, (*b*) *humorous* for 'bed'; **cloth-measure**, the lineal measure used for cloth, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails (sixteenths); †**cloth-mulberry**, the Paper Mulberry *Broussonetia papyrifera*, of the bark of which the South Sea Islanders make clothing; **cloth-paper**, a coarse paper used to lay between the folds in pressing and finishing woollen cloths; **cloth-prover**, a magnifying-glass used to count the threads in a piece of cloth; †**cloth-rash**, a kind of RASH (q.v.) made of wool; **cloth-shearer**, a cloth-worker, who shears off the superfluous nap on woollen cloth after teaseling; a machine for doing this; so **cloth-shearing**; †**cloth-stone**, asbestos; **cloth-tenter** (see TENTER *sb.*[1] 1); †**cloth-thicker**, name given to a fuller; †**cloth-tree** = *cloth-mulberry*; †**cloth-walk** *v.*, to full cloth, cf. Germ. *walken*; †**cloth-writt**, ? = cloth-wright, cloth-worker. Also CLOTH-MAKER, -SACK, -WORKER, -YARD.

1832 *Cloth boards [see BOARD *sb.* 4]. **1845** *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 220/1 Most persons who purchase books are aware that, if in 'boards' or 'cloth-boards', the top edges of the sheets, although placed level, are uncut. **1888** C. T. JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23 Books when bound in cloth cases are described as being in 'cloth boards'. **1860** *Leisure Hour* 16 Aug. 526/1 This mode of sewing books on tapes has of late years been adopted by the best London binders for *cloth-bound volumes. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 12/2 The published price..will be..1s. net cloth-bound. **1968** W. DAWSON *Catal.* 79 Physical Society: Proceedings..Vols. 1–3, 11 cloth bound. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The black suits..are to be cut up and made into new *cloth caps for young gentlemen. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 9/7 (Advt.), Woman (Young) wanted for cloth cap cutting. **1959** *Manchester Guardian* 24 July 6/6 In the..scheme..expressly designed to appeal to the 'cloth-cap investor', the salaried staff have bought more shares than the payroll workers. **1935** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Dec. 857/4 The *cloth-capped artisans. **1967** G. NORTH *Sgt. Cluff & Day of Reckoning* ii. 18 A small, cloth-capped man guiding a battery-propelled litter-cart. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The one a middle siz'd man..in an old *Cloth-colour riding Coat. **1683** *Ibid.* No. 1866/8 A parcel of Silk, Dyed into Cloth-colours. **1704** *Ibid.* No. 4059/4 Lost..a Bundle of Cloth-colours and black Sowing Silk. **1685** *Ibid.* No. 2059/4 Mr. Wall *Cloath-Drawer in Creechurch-Lane. **1720** *Ibid.* No. 5827/4 William Graves..Cloath-Drawer. **1723** *Ibid.* No. 6221/3 Paul Greenwood..*Cloathdresser. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 173, I have labored, saith Grotius..for the preservation of *Clothdressing in our Countrie. *Mod. Newsp.*, One wishful to know the state of trade with any cloth-dressing firm, asks how many 'gigs' they run. **1501** *Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 10e, ro. 1 James Gelderd, *clothdryver. **1912** C. MACKENZIE *Carnival* v. 49, I wish you'd listen. Have you got *cloth ears? **1965** *New Statesman* 14 May 777/1 I've told you once, cloth-ears. **1965** G. MELLY *Owning Up* xl. 127 It was more difficult for a band on the road to know what was going on than for the most *cloth-eared member of provincial jazz club. **1836** *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Leeds*, The Leeds *cloth-halls..are two, one for the sale of coloured cloths, and one for white cloths only. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 550/2 Blackwell Hall, a kind of Cloth Hall whence London dealers and merchants were supplied. **1927** WODEHOUSE *Meet Mr. Mulliner* iii. 76 You've forgotten it again, you old *cloth-head! **1958** M. KELLY *Christmas Egg* I. 40 There was occasion only to abuse himself as a triple cloth-head. **1925** WODEHOUSE *Sam the Sudden* xxvii. 233 Selling fictitious oil stock to members of the public who were one degree more *cloth-headed than himself. **1970** M. KENYON *100,000 Welcomes* xvi. 129 Those cloth-headed detectives had advised that he..say and do nothing. **1596** BP. BARLOW *3 Serm.* iii. 119 If thou wilt not bid them home (because *cloth-laying is costly) yet send them some sustenance. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 68 *Cloth Looker. **1927** *Sunday Express* 12 June 3 The clothlooker..usually reports any faults he may find. **1538** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248 There is divers *clothemen, the which I buy al their clothes that they make. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6193/4 Powell Croft..Cloth-man. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Conversation* i. (D.), Miss, your slave; I hope your early rising will do you no harm; I find you are but just come out of the *Cloth-market. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1707 The *cloth-mulberry was planted, in regular rows. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 A cloake of *cloth rash. **1611** COTGR., *Demi drap*, Cloth-rash. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 366 Cloth-Rash and Tamine common. ?*c* **1530** in Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 A poor man, and by occupation a *cloth-shearer. **1740** ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 306 A Cloth-shearer in Holland. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii, To add to his possessions..space for his *cloth-tenters. *c* **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 *Clothe thyckers, Called fullers. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 352 Groves of coco, bread-fruit, apple, and *cloth-trees. **1467** *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 To dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke. **1597** *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* II. i. 535 It was the same scipjacke that when I knockt at the dore asked what *clothwritt was there [*Draper speaks*].

cloth (klɒθ, -ɔ:-), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** To make into cloth. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 161 Spaine nowe aboundeth with Wools, and the same are Clothed. Turkie hath Wools..and cloth is made..in diuers places. *Ibid.* II. 164 It were the greatest madnesse..to vent our wooll not clothed. **1641** W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 93 Wool made into cloth..Wool not cloathed.

2. To cover or line with cloth.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A Broadwood or Zeitte,..clamped and fastened and clothed, to suit the climate of the tropics.

3. See also CLOTHE.

clothe (kləuð), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. clothed (kləuðd), clad (klæd). Forms: *α.* 1 **cláðian**, 2–4 **claþe-n**, 3 **cloðe-n**, (**cloþi**), 3–4 **cloþe-n**, 4 **clooþe**, (**clode**), 5–8 **cloth**, (6 **clote**), 6–9 **cloath**, **-e**, 4– **clothe**. Also *north.* 3–5 **clath**(e, 6–9 *Sc.* **claith**, **claeth**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3– **clothed**, (*north.* **clathed**, etc.). *β.* (1 *cláðan*); *Pa. t.* 4–5 **cladde**, 3– **clad**; *Pa. pple.* 4– **clad**, 4–6 **cladd-e**, 5–6 **clade**, 6 **ycladd**, 6–9 **yclad**, (7 clod). Forms with *e*, see CLEAD. [There are two types of this verb, both rare in OE.: *α.* OE. *cláðian*, of which the pa. pple. *ȝecláded* for *ȝeclaðed*, *-od* occurs. Hence ME. *clāthe*, *clothe* (the former retained in north dial.), inflected *clathed*, *clothed*. *β.* OE. *cláðan*, with pa. t. *cláðde*, **clædde*, whence ME. *cladde*, *clad*, and prob. the northern type *clethe*, *cledde*, *cled* (formerly referred to Norse *klæða*): see CLEAD. The former belongs to a type **klaipôjan*, the latter to **klaiþjan*, both f. **klaipo*[m] (or ? *klaiþoz-*) a CLOTH. Cf. MHG. and mod.G. *kleiden*, LG., Du. *kleeden*, EFris. *klêden*. ON. had *klæða*, going with the ON. form of the sb. *klæði*.

Both forms of the pa. t. and pple. have come down to modern use. *Clod*, occas. found in 16–17th c. was either a late shortening of *cloth'd*, *cloath'd*, or a mixture of these with *clad*. The form *yclad*, very rare in ME., was revived by the Elizabethan archaists, after whom it has become a 'Spenserian' form in later poets.]

1. a. *trans.* To cover with a garment or with clothing; to provide with clothing; to dress.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende ȝecladed & hales ðohtes. *Ibid.* Matt. xxv. 36. Nacod and ȝie clæðdon *vel* wriȝon meh. *c* **1200** ORMIN 2710 To fedenn hemm & claþenn. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2120 Ioseph was..shauen, & clad, & to him broȝt. *Ibid.* 2630 And fedde it wel and cloðen dede. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20312 Wel fed & cladd. *Ibid.* 20121 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) App. ii, Naked & hungry sche cloþed & fedde. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 774 þai cladde hom clenly. **1508** FISHER *Wks.* 259 Commaunded also his seruauntes to cloth hym newe. **1632** QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. ciii. (1660) 173 Zelustus wears his cloaths, as he were clod To frighten Crowns, and not to serve his God. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 219 And thought not much to cloath his Enemies. **1777** W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi, To cloathe all the troops. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 699 The hand that..often toil'd to clothe your little ones.

b. Constr. *with*, *in*.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 3675 (Trin.) She..clad him wiþ þo clopes mete. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 341 Thoo spake this lady clothed al in grene. **1530** PALSGR. 488/1, I clothe me in sylke. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 21 Drousinesse shall cloath a man with ragges. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 216 He clad Thir nakedness with Skins of Beasts. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 356 His keepers clad him in mean..garments.

c. *refl.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Heo..claþeð heom mid ȝeoluwe claþe. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 1354 Sone it was day, sone he him cladde. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 7 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* 14 To cloath themselves with the skins of Tigers, Bears. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 He clad himself with the slave's clothes.

d. To invest with a religious habit: cf. CLOTHING *vbl. sb.* 1 c.

1628 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1905) I. 98 She was cloathed in the new monastery at Gand the 25 of November 1626. *a* **1700** *Ibid.* VIII. 11 M[is] Elizabeth Poulton was cloathed with her for a lay sister.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To clothe oneself or be clothed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The tresor..Wherof the pouer shulden clothe And ete and drinke and house bothe. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 266 Care no more to cloath and eate. **1853** LANDOR *Works* I. 446 They lie among coral, and clothe in feathers, or are in buff. *Ibid.* II. 141 He ordered men to take no thought of what they put on, and, indeed, not to clothe at all.

†**3.** *trans.* To put on as clothing, to don. *Obs.*

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* cviii. 18 And malloc [cursing] he cled als wede. **1382** WYCLIF *Ibid.*, He cladde cursing as clothing. **1388** *Ibid.*, He clothide cursing as a cloth. *c* **1400** J. ARDERNE in *Rel. Ant.* I. 191 He did of al his knyghtly clothings, and cladde mournyng clothes.

4. By extension: To cover or fit out with armour, ornaments, or other things worn on the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxiii. 4 And noon was clothid with his ournyng bi custom. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 11 In mighty armes he was yclad anon, And silver shield. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 All thine armie, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with all sorts of armour. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 Their naked armes are only clothed with Bracelets of silver and yvory.

5. a. To cover (anything) with a cloth or cloths.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 885 Sone watz telded vp a tapit, on trestez ful fayre, Clad wyth a clene cloþe, þat cler quyt schewed. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 252 A fether bed ..right wel cled In fyne blacke Sattyn doutremere. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 106 þe marchall..euell coude his Craft, whan he cloþed þe stede. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 39 To cloath a horse right. **1703** POPE *Thebais* 607 Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds.

b. *Naut.* To rig (a ship, mast, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5235/4 British Sail Cloth..the Royal Navy hath been wholly Clothed with the same, for many Years. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 What is meant by clothing the yards? Fitting them with rigging at the yard arms, and slings, etc. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 46 How is a bowsprit clothed?

6. a. *transf.* To cover as with clothing, or as clothing does.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* X. 11 With fel and flesh thou hast clad me. —— *Isa.* I. 3, I shal clothin heuenes with dercnesses. —— *Matt.* vi. 30 For ȝif God clothith thus the heye of the feeld. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1639 Toures..þat were of heght so hoge..þat the clowdes hom clede in vnclene ayre. **1647** COWLEY *Mistress, Clad all in White* i. (1669) 13 Thou wilt seem much whiter so, Than Winter when 'tis clad with snow. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 218 Cover them [the plants] with Glasses, having cloathed them with sweet and dry Moss. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. §37 Take a lighted Pipe of Tobacco..cloathing it with Paper if it be too hot. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, That portion of the city which clothes the southern bank of the river.

b. Said of vegetation or the like as it covers and furnishes the face of the earth.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 129 Now hath thatempre sonne..clad yt new again. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne clotheth and renewyth thouer parte of therth wyth herbes twygges and floures. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxv. 13 The pastures are cloathed with flockes. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i, Who clothes the senseless Earth, With Woods, with Fruits, with Flow'rs and verdant Grass. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 156 The land..is well clothed with timber. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 2 Coffee plantations clothe the sides of the hills.

c. Leaves and blossoms are said *to clothe* trees and plants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 82 The Trees are cloath'd with Leaves. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 44 Will spring return..And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 89 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

7. *fig.* **a.** With immediate reference to the literal sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh ham self al bare, þat welth and blis had cleþed ar [*Gött.* In welth and bliss was clad are]. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 15 A saule þat ..es clede in vertus. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 17 He is clad with riȝtwisnesse as with an habirioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cviii. [cix.] 18 He clothed him self with cursynge like as with a rayment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Thus he [Man] is also said to be clothed with a Body.

b. To invest or endue *with* attributes, qualities, or a character.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 19 Hast thou clothed his necke with thunder? 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 88 Cloathed with cœremoniousnesse by the High Priest of our Profession. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Pref., With such gravity cloath every page. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 10 So long as men are clothed with human infirmities. 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* ii, A glory clothes the land from sea to sea. 1880 T. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 39 Spenser has clothed with horror this conception.

c. To endow *with* power, privilege, or liability; also in *Sc. Law*, with a husband.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 The judicial ratifications of women clothed with husbands. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 493 The clauses..clothing consuls with privileges of the law of nations. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. §1 Cases in which the individual is clothed with great powers. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 161 That another estate should be cloathed with the same trusts. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1858) 221 He was clothed wi' a wife and a wean forbye.

8. a. *fig.* With reference to putting on or assuming a form or appearance: in early use sometimes 'to cloak' under or with an assumed form; in later to represent or embody *in* a particular form.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He [an ypocrite] clotheth richesse as men saine Vnder the simplest of pouerte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 336 And thus I cloath my naked villanie With odde old ends, stolne forth of holy Writ. 1604 —— *Oth.* III. iv. 120 So shall I cloath me in a forc'd content. 1646 SALTMARSH *Reasons for Vnitie* in *Some Drops* 128 Though you have cloathed your selfe in their Apologeticall Narration, yet I must deale with you as your self. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xlviii. (1878) 270 [He] struggled hard, but vainly, to clothe his face in a pleasant smile.

b. To put (thoughts or ideas) into words; to express *in* (or *with*).

1671 MILTON *P.R.* II. 65 Some troubl'd thoughts which she in sighs thus clad. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pref., Mr. Willughby's voyage which he himself would doubtless have cloathed with better language. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 212 Clothe those ideas with words. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 316 Clothe it in what language you will. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L.P., Dyer* Wks. IV. 212 Cloathing small images in great words. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra.

9. clothe upon or **on.** In N.T. a literalism of translation: ? to put on over other clothes; but cf. Ger. *ankleiden* and late L. *superinduĕre* to put on. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* v. 2 Desiring to be clothed vpon [ἐπενδύσασθαι, *superindui*: WYCLIF clothed above, *Rhem.* over-clothed, 16th c. vv. clothed] with our house, which is from heauen. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva*, Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity.

clothed (klǝuðd), *ppl. a.* [see CLOTHE *v.*] **a.** Covered with, or as with, clothes, clad. As *adj.* chiefly with *well-*, *ill-*, or the like.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 150 If he cloðed man se. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 118 A well-clothed soul. *a* 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. I. 297 And those Hills too, so cloath'd with tall Woods. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 245 (D.) A cloathed Resurrection-piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 23/1 Avenues of richly clothed trees. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 193 A mast is said to be clothed when the sail is so long as to reach the deck-gratings.

b. Phr. ***clothed and in one's right mind*** [with allusion to *Mark* v. 15, *Luke* viii. 35]: sane, well, normal.

1873 HARDY *Pair of Blue Eyes* II. ix. 202 Good-bye till we meet, clothed and in our right minds, by the fireside at home! 1918 GALSWORTHY *5 Tales* 232 Clothed, but not quite in their right minds, they went up all together to the hotel and sat down to tea. 1931 I. COMPTON BURNETT *Men & Wives* xii. 157 We heard that you were clothed and in your right mind, Lady Haslam, but nothing would do for Mother but that I should come to inquire. [1961 BIBLE (N.E.B.) *Mark* v. 15 The madman..sitting there clothed and in his right mind.]

clotheless (klǝuðlɪs), *a.* Also 4–6 clothles, 6–8 cloath-. [f. CLOTH in its earlier sense of clothing, garment + -LESS. Since that sense became obsolete, CLOTHESLESS is substituted by some.] Without clothes, destitute of clothing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 269 In famyne, in thurst, in coold and cloothlees [*v.r.* clothles] and ones stoned almoost to the deeth. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 Clatheles or nakede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothles ȝe me cledde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) 24/1 Ye sholde go sholesse & clothelesse. 1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 121 Him that hath purse pennilesse: bodie cloathlesse. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 571 Wandering hordes, clotheless, roofless, and feroeious. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* I. 193 Women and children almost clotheless.

clothement. *rare.* Clothing, raiment.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 243/2 An appropriate skeleton in associative clothement.

†**clothen,** *a. Obs.* [f. CLOTH *sb.* + -EN⁴.] Of cloth; made of cloth.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 62/41 Clothen, *panneus.* *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 15 This clothen breech.

clother, obs. f. CLOTHIER; var. of CLOTTER.

clothes (klǝuðz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 1 cláðas, 2–3 claþes, 3–4 cloþes, 3– clothes, 6–8 cloaths, (*north.* 3–6 clathes, -is). Also 5–6 (*dial.* –9) close, (5 cloysse, 6 cloese, 7–8 cloes; 5 *north.* clase, *Sc.* 6 clais, 8 clayis, 8–9 claise, CLAES; also 4–5 clethis, clese. [The original plural of CLOTH:—OE. *clá-ðas*, ME. *clō-thes*; the *ō* remaining in the (originally) open syllable, and the þ becoming ð between vowels, as in *clothe* vb., *clothing*, etc., and subsequently changing final *s* to *z*: cf. *truth*, *truths*, *staff*, *staves*, etc. As the singular *cloth* is not now used in the sense of 'a garment', and has received a new plural *cloths* for its extant sense, *clothes* remains a collective plural, without a singular; to express the latter, a phrase, such as 'article of clothing', or another word, such as 'garment', is used.

The distinction *cloths*, *clothes*, is chiefly of the 19th c. The ordinary 18th c. spelling was *cloaths* (pronounced with ð), as in *cloath* = CLOTHE vb.

Almost immediately after the reduction of the ME. dissyllabic form to one syllable, by change of *-es* to *-s*, the ð began to disappear in pronunciation in all the dialect types, as shown by the spellings *close*, *cloes*, etc. (from *clothes*), *clase*, *clais(e*, *claes*, etc. (from north. *clathes*), *clese* (from *clethes*). These forms are still dialectal, and *close* (klǝuz) is frequent as a vulgar or careless pronunciation of *clothes*. All these phenomena are paralleled in other Germanic dialects, e.g. MHG. *kleit*, pl. *kleider*, MDu. *cleet*, pl. *clêde*, EFris. *klêd*, pl. *klêr* (for *klêder*), WFris. *klaed*, pl. *klean*, NFris. *klâid*, pl. *klûe*, Saterland *klâth*, pl. *klôder*, Wangeroog *klêt*, pl. *klôder*.

Examples of the reduced plural:

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 Vppon clese. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Jacob* 46 Mete and foode And close to body. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 124 To beare the eharge of hir close. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Dioc. Lichf.* (1863) 16, ij alter elose. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 26 Warmc cloese. 1673 *Overseer's Acc.* in *Canterb. Press* 27 June 7/3 To Mr. frind for cloes for willan parker. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 138 Molly and I have thrust in our nose To peep at the Captain in all his fine clo'es. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert* v, Cover'd ankles and toes, In other respects she was scanty of clothes.]

1. a. Covering for the person; wearing apparel; dress, raiment, vesture.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvii, Wæpnu, and mete, and ealo, and claþas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xliv. 10 [xlv. 8] Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum claðum [*Vesp. Ps.* hreȝlum]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2367 Muchel col, and claðes inowe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of ower cloðcs [*v.r.* claðes] & of swuche þinges ase ðer abuten ualleð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 566 Cope & oþer cloþes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 15025 Sum þan kest þair clethes dune. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 12 Freend, hou entridist thou hidir withut bride clothis? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Fvj, She..arayed her with clothes of gold and flourynge of ryche ermynes. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, (1641) 192 Cloathes of gold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 636 Thair lynning claithis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 229 Maister, ha's my fellow Tranio stolne your cloathes? 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 128 All yᵉ Guards in new cloths. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. i, Provided I wear fine cloaths. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) Introd. 21 The fewer Cloaths any one uses, the hardier he will be. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 51 Being Sunday, everybody had their holiday cloaths on. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, The essence of all Science lies in the Philosophy of Clothes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 A coarse logic rules throughout all English souls:—if you have merit, can you not show it by your good clothes, and coach and horses?

fig. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 8 But not to dress a true story in cloaths of a Romance.

b. Often in comb. with a substantive or adj. indicating purpose, etc., as ***bed-***, ***body-***, ***church-***, ***swaddling-clothes***, etc. (See under these words.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 623 *Cunae*, cild claðas. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washinge the churche clothes, *vd.*

c. *spec.* Applied to linen and other clothing which is periodically washed. (See also combinations.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* x. x. (1495) 379 Asshes..helpyth to wasshynge of clothes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 100 To carry mee in the name of foule Cloathes to Datchet-lane. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 When there is but little moisture in the air the clothes dry quickly. *Mod.* Sending the clothes to the wash. A laundress with a basket of clothes.

†**d.** *to be in any one's clothes*: to be in his place or position, to be he. (Cf. *in his coat*, *skin*, *shoes*.)

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 20 How we would wish to be dealt with if we were in his cloathes.

2. Short for SWADDLING-CLOTHES. (Cf. CLOUTS.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 5 Laid in a crybe and lapped in clathis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappide him in clothis. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. x. 71 He [Christ] as a very man was wrapped in clothes, and laid in the crib. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 453 The ignorant nurse had demanded a fire to warm the clothes or clouts.

3. Short for BED-CLOTHES.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Cott.) þair clathes [*Trin.* beddyng] was sa gnede and fa. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 23 The clothes of myn that longe to yᵉ bedde that she hath loyen in. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 167 Ye cloiths of ye geste bede. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 24 So a bad me lay more Clothes on his feet. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), She turned each way her frighted head Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 5 May (1952) 123, I have been awake ever since five and sooner; I fancy I had too much clothes over me.

¶ For *clothes, cloath(e)s* = cloths, see CLOTH.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***clothes-broker***, ***-chest***, ***-monger***, ***-rack***, ***-spoiling***, ***-swimming***, ***-thatch***, etc.; **clothes-bag**, **-basket**, a receptacle for clothes, etc., esp. those for the wash; **clothes-conscious** *a.*, aware of, or (inordinately) interested in, clothes; **clothes-dummy**, a lay figure used to exhibit clothing on; **clothes-hanger** = *coat-hanger* (COAT *sb.* 14); **clothes-line**, **-rope**, a cord or wire on which to hang out washed clothes to dry; **clothes-louse**, a species of louse which infests the clothes of the uncleanly, a body-louse; **clothes-maid** = *clothes-maiden*; **clothes-maiden** (*dial.*) = clothes-horse; **clothes-man**, a dealer in clothes, esp. cast-off or second-hand clothes; **clothes-peg**, **-pin**, a forked wooden peg used to fasten linen on a clothes-line; **clothes-pole** *U.S.*, a clothes-prop; **clothes-post**, **-prop**, a post, or prop for a clothes-line; **clothes-screen**, a clothes-horse; **clothes-sense** (see SENSE *sb.* 11 c); **clothes-stick**, **-tongs**, a stick or tongs used by washerwomen for turning or lifting linen while boiling; **clothes stop** *Naut.*, a stop (see STOP *sb.*² 10 a) used to hang up clothes after washing, or to tie up bundles of clothes; **clothes-wringer**, a machine for wringing or straining the water out of washed clothes. Also CLOTHES-BRUSH, -HORSE, -MOTH, -PRESS.

1834 *Knickerbocker* III. 81 The crew were disposed in various groups about the deck,..some with their *clothes-bags beside them. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 78 The discarded collar and cuffs of yesterday were already in the clothes-bag. *c* 1806 D. WORDSWORTH *Tour Scotl.* in *Jrnls.* (1941) I. 409 Little John asleep in the *clothes-basket by the fire. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 Put into the dirty clothes basket. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, That happy middle-state, which leaves to the *clotbes-broker no hope either of sale or of purchase. 1928 *Daily Express* 28 Dec. 11/1 While she dresses exceedingly well, she gives no impression of being a *clothes-conscious person. 1960 E. H. GOMBRICH *Art & Illusion* ix. 310 Even the most clothes-conscious woman would not..claim she can predict how a hat will suit her without having tried it on. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 283 A *clotbes-dummy at a tailor's door. 1934 WEBSTER, *Clothes hanger. 1937 *Discovery* July 198/1 Behind them, as if on a giant clothes-hanger, hung three complete horses' skins. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, I see two poles for *clothes-lines. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* ix. 166 The room being divided with great *clothes-maids, over which Crosby's men were tacking red flannel. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 To..hang all the clothes, etc., on stands like large *clothes-maidens to be aired and fumigated. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Ven.* Moral, When tbey deal with old *clothesmen. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. vii, A Jew clothesman going his rounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 548/1 Pretexts invented by the art of the decorator and the *clothesmonger for making fortunes out of the folly of women. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 701 He turned a sunbeam into a *clothes-peg. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* II. 21 Short sticks about as large as *clothes-pins. 1865 *Atlantic Monthly* XV. 659 She never conjectures to what base uses a *clothes-pole may come. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/1 Holding out gaunt branches like spectral *clothes-props against the sky. 1857 D. H. STROTHER *Virginia* 46 He..strode out,..knocking over the *clothes-rack in his progress. 1914 JOYCE *Dubliners* 130 Four cane chairs, a clothes-rack. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. Clothes have made Men of us; they are threatening to make *Clothes-screens of us. 1832 —— *Remin.* I. 16 The mere clothes-screens of rank. 1932 R. LEHMANN *Invit. Waltz* III. iv. 199 It takes a man to teach a woman how to dress. The majority of them don't develop a *clothes-sense till they've had a lover. 1960 *Guardian* 1 July 8/2 Anthea..has precocious clothes-sense. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The sopping, the drying, the *clothes-spoiling, tbe cold-catching, and all the small evils of a summer sbower. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys' Training Ships* 7 The hammocks are stopped to the gantline by a rolling hitcb, and *clothes' stops are fitted on the bight. 1881 *Daily News* 6 June 6/8 For those who would like to practise tumbling in the water and *clothes swimming. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. These considerations of our *Clothes-thatch.

†**'clothesack.** *Obs.* Also **-sakke**, **-sake**. A bag for clothes; a portmanteau.

1393 *Chart. Rich. II*, in *Ducange* s.v., xvi sellas, x Clothesakkes, duo paria cofrarum. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 372 Paid for makenge of ij. keyis for the tronke and the clothesake, vjd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 [Edward IV] entered into the Shippe without bagge or bagage, without Clothesacke or Male.

'clothes-brush. A stiff brush used for freeing clothes from dirt or dust.

1724 CROUCH *View Brit. Cust.* 124 (Chambers) We say a round, a flat, or a square brush, clothes-brush, head-brush, etc. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* (L.), It..smooths a man's heart like a clothes-brush, wipes away the dust and dirt, and sets all the nap right.

'clothes-horse. a. An upright wooden frame standing upon legs, with horizontal bars on which clothes are hung out to dry or air.

1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIX. xviii. 229 You look like a clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattan. **1836-9** Dickens *Sk. Boz, Hackney-coach Stands* (D.), We keep no horse but a clothes-horse. **1883** J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 60 Wringing out a towel and spreading it out on the clothes-horse to dry.

b. *fig.* A person whose main function is or appears to be to wear or show off clothes.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-Day Pamphlets* iii. 37 Idlers, game-preservers and mere human clothes-horses. **1889** 'Mark Twain' *Yankee* xxxiii. 378, I could see her [*sc.* England] erect statues and monuments to her unspeakable Georges and other royal and noble clothes-horses. **1942** Berrey & Van den Bark *Amer. Thes. Slang* §452/4 *Clothes-horse*, an overdressed woman. *Ibid.* 574/7 *Clothes horse*, a woman who acts as a clothes model. **1948** *Richmond* (Virginia) *Times Dispatch* 22 July 18/2 (*headline*) Janis Paige, Best Clothes-horse, Looks Good Here, Too. **1962** J. Ludwig in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* (1968) 2nd Ser. 249 She ordered her chauffeur to drive her to Fifi's, Shmifi's—a fancy French place for clothes horses.

clothesless ('klәʊðzlɪs), *a.* [An alteration of the earlier CLOTHELESS, after CLOTHES.] Without clothes; destitute of clothing.

1868 *Morning Star* 24 Feb. **1873** Tristram *Moab* xviii. 360 We turned out to find Johnson lying clothesless and tentless. **1880** Miss Bird *Japan* I. 332 The whole clothesless population stood .. in front of the house.

Hence **clotheslessness**.

1883 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5 In favour of the superior comfort of clotheslessness. **1887** H. Knollys *Sk. Life Japan* 16 This clotheslessness .. I cannot call it indecent in our sense of the term.

'clothes-moth. A small moth, infesting houses, the larva of which is very destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., on which it feeds, and of which it forms its chrysalis case. The name comprises several species of *Tinea*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Tinea*, Making themselves cases of different materials in the manner of the Tinea or cloaths moth while in the worm state. **1836-9** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 867/1 Minute species, among which are the destructive clothes-moths. **1885** H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 87 *Pellionella*, the only 'clothes-moth' known in the United States.

'clothes-press. [see PRESS *sb.*]

1. A receptacle for clothes; properly a shelved recess or movable chest or case in which clothes are kept folded; but also sometimes applied to a wardrobe in which they are hung up unfolded.

1713 Mrs. Centlivre *Wonder* I. i. (Jod.), When she heard your voice, she ran into the clothspress. **1822** W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 456 Furnished with clothes-presses, and mighty chests of drawers.

2. An apparatus for pressing various textile fabrics.

clothier ('klәʊðɪə(r)). Forms: 4–6 clother, 5 clothyer, 6 -ear, yar, 6– clothier. [Originally *clother*; the form in *-ier* being apparently assimilated to words in which this ending is etymological: see -IER.] One engaged in the cloth trade: a. A maker of woollen cloth; b. *esp.* One who performs the operations subsequent to the weaving (*arch.*); c. A fuller and dresser of cloth (*U.S.*); d. A seller of cloth and men's clothes.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 18 But hit beo [cardet] with Couetise as clopers doþ heor wolle. **1377** *Ibid.* B. x. 18 As clotheres kemben here wolle. *c* **1470** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Waxechaundelers, clothers, and grocers. **1533-4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 (*title*), Clothears, or makers of wollen clothes. **1538** Starkey *England* I. iii. 94 The Clothyarys of Englond. **1572** Gascoigne *Fruits Warre* lxiii, The clothier coyns by carding locks of wooll. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 346/1 Leeds, Hallifax, and Bradford, three very populous, and rich Towns .. depending wholely upon Clothiers. **1828** Webster, *Clothier*, in English authors, a man who makes cloths .. In this sense, I believe, it is not used in the United States; certainly not in New-England. In America, a man, whose occupation is to full and dress cloth. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The master-clothier .. employs in all the different processes through which the wool passes in the course of manufacture, distinct classes of persons, who sometimes work at their own houses, and sometimes in the factory of the master-clothier. **1869** Baring-Gould *Orig. Relig. Belief* 50 A tailor and a clothier. **1885** C. Mackeson *British Alm. Comp.* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings .. [are] Clothier for Cloth-maker or Clothes-dealer.

Comb. ***clothier-bee*** = CARDER[1] 1 b.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 281 The solitary clothier-bee.

'clothify, *v. rare. trans.* To clothe.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, Bred up, and fed, and clothified.

clothing ('klәʊðɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOTHE *v.*]

1. a. The action of covering or providing with clothes; dressing.

c **1200** Ormin 19064 Inn etinng and inn drinnkinng ec, I claþinng and i trowwþe. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 100 Suche thyngys as longed to her leuyng and clothyng. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 54 For cloathing me in these graue Ornaments.

b. *fig.* Investiture; endowment.

1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. 129 The clothing the donee with the actual possession of the land.

c. Investiture with a religious habit. Cf. CLOTHE *v.* 1 d.

1628 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1905) I. 98 Neece M.S. cloathing and profession. **1691** N. N. *Life Lady Warner of Parham* II. i. 73 My Lady took at her Cloathing the Name of Sister Teresa Clare. *Ibid.*, Father Martha a Famous Preacher .. of the Society of Iesus, made her Cloathing Sermon. **1701** in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1905) VII. 92 We were at y^e^ cloathing of 2 Lay Sisters at y^e^ Austines. **1884** *Tablet* 11 Oct. 592/2 The 'clothing' of two postulants of the Order of Mercy. **1891** S. Ryder *Let.* 8 Apr. in C. S. Dessain *Lett. J. H. Newman* (1962) XII. 373, I entered [the convent] .. in the year 1849 . Dear Fr. Newman came to my clothing on the following August.

2. *concr.* a. Clothes collectively, apparel, dress.

c **1275** Lay. 3187 Ich þe wole hire bi-wete, mid seolue hire cloþing [*c* **1205** cladden]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4655 (Cott.) And clahtyng on him lette he fall. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxiii. 97 His clothyng is white as snowe. *a* **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xx. §3 Holiness and purity .. do much more adorn a bishop, than his peculiar form of clothing. **1611** Bible *Mark* xii. 38 Beware of the Scribes, which loue to goe in long clothing. **1862** Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 11 Articles of bodily luxury, including clothing.

†b. Bed-clothes. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8599 (Gött.) þair clothing [*Trin.* beddyng, *Cott.* clathes] was sua nede and fa. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 Their skin forms excellent cloathing both for the bed and the body.

†c. An article of dress, a garment. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Matt.* ix. 16 No man puttith a clout of bostous clothe into an olde clothing [**1382** clothe] .

†d. Livery, uniform; a Livery Company. *Obs.*

1418 in *Archives of Grocer's Company* I. 117 And all tho that beyn in the Clothinge schulle paye ij^s^. vi^d^. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 276 Euery man in the clothynge of his crafte. **1529** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 The Maysters .. shall nott .. Admytt any person ynto the Clothyng or lyuerye of the same Mystere, withoute, etc. **1601** in *Rec. Borough Nottingham* (1889) IV. 256 Itt ys ordered that the Aldermen, the Councell, and the Cloathinge shall wayte on Maister Maior on Blake Monday yearely to Saint Ane Well. **1610** B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, This summer, He will be of the clothing of his companie.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* x. 7 þat comes in clathynge of meknes. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 157 They .. with sheepes clothing doen hem disguise. **1710** Swift *Tatler* No. 230 ¶9 Words are the Cloathing of our Thoughts. **1830** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 99 The .. clothing of the mammoth.

3. a. A covering or casing of cloth, or the like.

b. *Mech.* = CLEADING 2.

a **1789** Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 150 Though the cloathing of the jacks be in close contact with all the strings. **1881** Miss Braddon *Asph.* ix. 110 Her boat .. was drawn up under cover, and carefully protected by linen clothing.

c. *Naut.* Sails; 'the rigging of the bowsprit'.

1798 J. Wooldridge in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 80 All the timbers, and part of the cloathing, all the rigging. **1882** Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 47 The clothing of bowsprits are now all fitted with either wire or chain strops.

†4. = Cloth-making. *Obs.*

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 13 §7 Every Person exercising Merchandises, Bargaining and Selling, Clothing, Handicraft or other Art or Faculty. **1641** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 553 Several Towns there, where cloathing was exercised. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment.

5. *attrib.* a. Engaged in or concerned with the making and selling of cloth.

1594 Norden *Spec. Brit., Essex* (1840) 9 Ther are within this shire theis especiall clothing townes. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 401/1 The clothing parts of Somersetshire. **1694** Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Prejudicial to the Clothing-Trade of the Kingdom in general. **1694** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 The English and Dutch cloathing ships were come to that citty [Smyrna]. **1759** B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 119 Exported in the Fleece to the cloathing parts of England. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551 The West Riding of Yorkshire, the most important clothing-district in England, exhibits an area of nearly 40 miles by 20 occupied by clothing towns and villages.

b. Of or for clothes; **clothing book**, a ration book containing clothing coupons; **clothing club**, a club for the exchange or purchase of clothing by small part-payments; **clothing coupon**, a ration coupon entitling the holder to a certain quantity of clothes or clothing materials; **clothing store** *U.S.*, a draper's shop; **clothing wool**, wool suitable for the manufacture of woollen fabrics.

1829 B. Hall *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 18 Flour and feed store —Cheap store—Clothing store. **1838** J. Romilly *Diary* 28 Nov. (1967) 158 In came M^r^ Hose begging for the Trinity Clothing Club (I gave him a gna). *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 Marine clothing-room .. to receive the clothing of the marines. **1853** Stocqueler *Military Encycl.* 64/2 Colonels of regiments draw off-reckonings, or clothing allowance. **1857** Geo. Eliot *Scenes Clerical Life* (1858) II. 311 A clothing club he was going to establish. **1869** *Rep. Secretary of Agric.* (*U.S.*) 7 A sufficiency of most grades of clothing wools has been produced. **1891** R. Wallace *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* xxvi. 362 Clothing wool Merinos. **1940** Mencken *Happy Days* 101 They made no more impression upon him than if they had addressed a clothing-store dummy. **1943** *Punch* 31 Mar. 259/1 There is no objection to a husband and wife sharing their clothing coupons. **1943** *Times* 4 Aug. 2/4 All the coupons in the current 1942–43 clothing book would remain valid at least until the end of 1943. **1946** 'Tackline' *Such Nice Girls* xiii. 144 It is very strange .. why R.N. officers are so much meaner with their clothing-coupons than R.N.V.R. officers. **1957** J. Braine *Room at Top* i. 17 The Smiling Zombie, who ran a clothing club and a moneylender's.

'clothing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clothes, investing, enveloping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clethynge, *vestiens*, *amicens*. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. Introd. 127 The parts .. are some of them external and cloathing, others internal and contained.

'clothless, *a.*

†1. Earlier form of CLOTHELESS, q.v.

2. Without a cloth (*e.g.* a tablecloth).

1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 267, I sat at the head of the mess-table made .. of cracker-boxes, and clothless.

clothlet (klɒθlɪt, -ɔ:-). [f. CLOTH + -LET.] A small piece of cloth; e.g. one used as the vehicle of a pigment or dye.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 102 The pigments .. were commonly preserved by steeping small pieces of linen cloth in the liquid dyes—hence called 'clothlet colours'.

'cloth-maker. A maker of woollen cloth.

1382 Wyclif *1 Sam.* viii. 13 Oynement makers, and fier makers, and clothmakers [**1388** bakeris; *Vulg.* panificas]. *c* **1470** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Merchaundes and cloth-makers .. The wyche makythe the poreylle to morne and wepe. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* §146 If she haue no woll of her owne, she maye take wol to spynne of clothe-makers. **1779** J. Haigh (*title*), A hint to the Dyers and Cloth Makers. **1885** [see CLOTHIER].

So **cloth-making,** the making of cloth.

c **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 447 A good wif was ther of biside Bathe .. Of clooth makyng she hadde swich an haunt She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. **1509-10** *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, Preamb., To leve the occupacion of Clothmakyng. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 162 All the deceits in Cloth-making.

clothred, obs. and dial. f. CLOTTERED *ppl. a.*

'cloth-work. Work done in cloth, or of the nature of cloth; bookbinders' work in cloth.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* III. i. iv. §15 The close parts of the [bone] Lace, which they call the Cloth-Work. **1885** *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 306 Cloth work executed in the most artistic style.

'cloth-,worker. A maker or manufacturer of woollen cloth.

Cloth-workers' Company, the twelfth of the great livery companies of the City of London.

1528 (Jan. 18) *Charter* to 'clothworkers' of City of London. **1549** *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 2 §9 The Wardens of the Clothworkers, or two of them at the least. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxxv. 193 It .. is knowen of the Clothworkers and Drapers. **1630** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylors Pastorall* Wks. III. 54/2 No Cloth no Clothier, no Clothier no Cloth-worker, Fuller, Tucker, Shearman, Draper. **1666** Pepys *Diary* 6 Sept., To see Clothworkers' Hall on fire these three days and nights. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the City of London there are 89 companies .. the first twelve are called the Twelve Great Companies .. 12, Cloth-workers.

So **'cloth-,working.**

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 44 Let clothe-workinge be renewed. **1611** Cotgr., *Draperie*, draperie; cloath-selling, cloth-working.

clothy ('klɒθɪ, -ɔ:-), *a.* [f. CLOTH + -Y[1].] Of the nature or consistence of cloth.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 307 Pileus brown .. soft and clothy. **1819** H. Busk *Banquet* III. 474 On the stem below, The clothy button lifts its head of snow.

'cloth-yard. The yard by which cloth was measured: chiefly in ***cloth-yard shaft***, applied in ballads to an arrow of the long bow.

This is now the statute yard of 36 inches; according to Act 3 & 4 Edward VI c. 2 §8 'cloth was to bee meten and measured by the yard, adding to every yard one inch of the rule'.

c **1465** *Chevy Chase* 93 (MS. 16th c.) An arow, that a cloth yarde was lang, to the harde stele halyde he. [**1605** Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 88 That fellow handles his bow like a Crow-keeper: draw mee a Cloathiers yard.] *a* **1631** Drayton *Robin Hood*, They not an arrow drew but was a cloth-yard long. **1805** Scott *Last. Minstr.* IV. xv. A cloth-yard shaft Whistled from startled Tinlinn's yew. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* i. (1871) 1 With the yew bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt.

clot-iron, -leather: see CLOUT 8.

†**clot-pate.** *Obs.* = CLOD-PATE.

1640 *Wizard* (N.), Me .. she cald clowne, clotpate, loggerhead. **1654** Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 Dunces, and clot-pates.

clot-poll, -pole. [cf. CLOD-POLL.]

†1. (*clot poll, clot-.*) A thick or 'wooden' head.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 184, I haue sent Clotens Clot-pole downe the streame .. his Bodie's hostage For his returne.

2. (*clotpoll, -pole.*) A CLOD-POLL, blockhead, dolt.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 128, I will see you hang'd like Clotpoles. **1632** Brome *North. Lasse* I. vi, As I bade you, Clotpoll? **1876** Browning *Pacchiarotto* 24 Who shieldest the rogue and the clotpoll!

clotted ('klɒtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOT *v.* + -ED.]

1. a. Gathered into clots, clods, or lumps; coagulated, thickened.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 34 The clotted Mud. **1636** Massinger *Bashful Lover* III. iii, Wash off The clotted blood. **1801** Southey *Thalaba* VII. xvi, Off he shook the clotted earth. **1870** Bryant *Iliad* I. v. 174.

b. clotted cream: = CLOUTED-CREAM, q.v.

1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 137 The Hebrews.. made a kind of clotted cream by subjecting new milk to fermentation.

2. Stuck together in or with clots; covered with clots (of blood, etc.).

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 568 The clotted feathers. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 595 The clotted scourge hangs hardening in the shrouds. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clotted hair.

3. *fig.*, spec. concentrated, dense; esp. in phr. ***clotted nonsense.***

1674 DRYDEN et al. *Notes & Obs. Empress of Morocco* 23 Sure the Poet wrote these two Lines aboard some smack in a storm, and being Sea-sick spued up a good Lump of clotted Nonsense at once. **1834** *Sun* 1 Apr. 2/4 *Sartor Resartus* is what old Dennis used to call 'a heap of clotted nonsense'. **1885** W. B. YEATS in *Dublin Univ. Rev.* May 83/2 When low the sun sank down in clotted flame Beyond the lake. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 This is the kind of talk which has been admirably described as 'clotted nonsense'. **1940** W. EMPSON *Gathering Storm* 63, I tried to defend my clotted kind of poetry. **1963** *Listener* 24 Jan. 180/3 A more than usually clotted [television] script.

†**'clotter**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CLOTTER *v.*: cf. the variants CLODDER, and CLUTTER.] Formation of clots, coagulation in a soft mass.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 61 A Wound in a joynt cannot endure such great clotter as that which is in the flesh. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 68 This, or that determinate clotter of the Seed.

†**'clotter**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 cloter, clother. [Frequentative and diminutive from CLOT *v.*: cf. *batter*, *stutter*, etc. Cf. also CLODDER, CLUTTER, both app. in their origin variants of this.]

1. *intr.* To run together in clots, to coagulate. Also *trans.* To curdle or coagulate. (The two constructions meet in the pa. pple., which was originally intransitive.)

c **1386** [see CLOTTERED.] **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 100 Moche fylth cloterd in gobettis. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Cloteryn, as blode or other lyke [**1499** PYNSON, cloderyn], *coagulo*. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* v. §2 (1643) 119 The matter..meeting with wet vapours.. clottereth together. **1700** DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 577 The gore congealed was clottered in his hair.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To huddle together or up.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 497 It were goode to examyn the causeis of ther dyspleasors.. for yf it be clotterid up in an hobyll shoffe, ther endure amytie and conformytie, but as long as ye shalbe here. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 1 The heavens.. are not clottered together by chaunce.

Hence †**'clottering** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Concretion*, compaction.. curding, clottering, fastening together.

†**clottered** ('klɒtəd), *ppl. a.* Coagulated in clots; covered with clots; = CLOTTED. *arch.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1887 The clothered [*v.r.* clotered(e, clo þred, clotred] blood.. Corrupteth and is in his bouk ylaft. **1557** NORTH *Diall Princes* 216 b/1 That clottered claye. **1560** W. BALDWIN *Fun. Edw. VI*, Caves of snow and clottred yse. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G v, Better speach the clottred clotte of duncerie brought to nowght. **1598** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 231 The clotter'd blood he sucks. **1640** J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* I. 17 The clottered ground was strewed with bones. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxii, The wounds [shall] renew their clotter'd flood.

†**'clottery**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CLOTTER *sb.* + -Y^{1}.] Clotty, cloddy.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiv. E v, The glebie fielde, and clottrie glebe with mattock thou must tame.

clottiness ('klɒtɪnɪs). *rare.* [f. CLOTTY + -NESS.] Clotty quality or condition.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. liii. 218 Scum on the gravy, or clottiness.

clotting ('klɒtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* **a.** The action of the vb. CLOT, in various senses.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xix. (R.), Land.. which.. needs the great harrowes and clotting. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clotting*, a West country method of catching eels with worsted thread. **1880** J. W. LEGG *Bile* 90 The clotting of the blood in the vessels. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Clotting*, the sintering or semi-fusion of ores.

b. *Comb.*, as **clotting-beetle**, †**clotting-mall (-maule, -mell)**, a clod-mall; **clotting time** = *coagulation time.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clottyng malle, *occatorium*. **1620** MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xv. (1668) 68 What clots you cannot break with your Harrows.. you shall break with your clotting-beetle. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 138 Two or three men with clottinge melles to breake them small. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 314 Any large lumps remaining.. should be broken with mallets, or clotting-beetles. **1908** *Trans. College Physicians Philadelphia* XIII. 94 Currents of air affect the clotting time, which is accelerated by anything causing evaporation. **1964** W. G. SMITH *Allergy & Tissue Metabolism* ii. 17 One characteristic feature of anaphylaxis in the dog is an increase in the clotting time.

'clotting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING^{2}.] That clots.

1784 E. JERNINGHAM *Alisia* in Evans *O. Ball.* II. xliii. 255 To view the raven.. Drink up the clotting blood.

clottish ('klɒtɪʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. CLOT *sb.* + -ISH^{1}.] Resembling or characteristic of a 'clot' (see CLOT *sb.* 4); stupid. Hence **'clottishness**, stupidity.

1952 B. MASON in *Here & Now* (N.Z.) Jan. 40/1 A scene of stupendous vulgarity that has a certain clottish charm. **1956** I. BROMIGE *Enchanted Garden* III. vi. 186, 'I don't believe you noticed any difference.' 'Very clottish of me.' **1961** *John o' London's* 2 Nov. 488/3 What I can't get over is the clottishness of it all.

clotty ('klɒtɪ), *a.* [f. CLOT *sb.* + -Y^{1}.] Full of clots, inclined to clot; †formerly also = CLODDY.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §15 If the barleye grounde.. be clotty, it wolde be beaten with malles. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Clottie & congeled bloud. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. **1677** EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 49 The upper part of the [Gun] Powder in the Cask weak and clotty. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 507 If the land be.. clotty, it is.. advantageous to pass a light roller over it.

‖**cloture** (klotyr). [a. F. *clôture*:—OF. *closture* :—L. *claustūra*, a variant of *clausūra*, influenced by *claustr-um*, or by the more numerous words in *-tūra*: see -URE.] The French word for the action of closing, applied (among other things) to the closing of a debate in the French Assembly by will of a majority. Thence sometimes applied to the CLOSURE in the British House of Commons at its first proposal, and (by opponents) after its introduction in 1882.

1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 Before the establishment of the cloture in the French Chamber. **1881** *Spectator* 22 Jan. 108 Might not an unscrupulous party chief.. use the cloture to arrest necessary discussion. **1882** *Standard* 11 Nov. 5/1 The spirit which finds its expression in the Cloture is identical with that which animates the Caucus.

Hence **cloture** *v. trans.* and *intr.* (*colloq.*)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 To try his hand at cloturing upon the new Irish party. **1887** SHAW LEFEVRE in *Ho. Comm.* (*Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3), The shutting out of all subsequent amendments to the one clotured. **1887** COL. NOLAN *ibid.* (*Pall Mall G.* 24 May 11/1), You are cloturing us in order to make a Whitsun holiday.

'clotweed. *rare.* [f. CLOTE *sb.* + WEED.] The Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium.*

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 231 *Xanthium*.. Lesser burdock. Burdock clottweed.

‖**clou** (klu). [Fr., = nail.] That which holds the attention; the chief attraction, point of greatest interest, or central idea.

1883 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 5/1 The degree of copyright in the central idea, or '*clou*', as it is called in France, of a drama or romance. **1904** *Amer. Inventor* 1 Aug. 337 (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.), The displays of finished goods, each containing some '*clou*', such as a $5,000 blanket in the blanket section. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 14/3 The new 30-h.p. six-cylinder Napier chassis.. is, of course, the *clou* of the Napier exhibit. **1918** QUILLER-COUCH *Studies Lit.* iii. 67 This epigrammatic *clou*, of all things, Milton wished to avoid. **1927** *Observer* 25 Sept. 18 The 'clou' of the evening, a new string quartet by Arnold Schönberg. **1959** *Ibid.* 24 May 19/7 The *clou* of the ballet is to be found in these four female solos.

clouch, obs. form of CLUTCH *sb.* and *v.*

cloud (klaʊd), *sb.* Forms: 1 clúd, 3 clud, clod, (3–4 clode, clude, cloyd, kloude), 4–6 clowd(e, 4–7 cloude, 5–8 clowd, 3– cloud, (6–9 *Sc.* clud). [In the sense 'rock, hill' OE. had *clúd* m., early ME. *clūd*, later *cloud*; and this also occurs in ME. in the sense 'clod' (which may actually be as old or older than 1). The current sense, 3, is found first in end of 13th c. and is app. the same word, applied to a 'cumulus' in the sky. OE. *clúd* was on OTeut. type ***klûdo-z*** (pre-Teut. type ***glū'to-***) f. same root as CLOD, the original sense being 'mass formed by agglomeration, cumulus'. In Sc. the vowel was shortened at an early date, giving *clud* (now klʌd).]

I. Obsolete senses.

†**1.** A mass of rock; a hill.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii, Cludas feollon of muntum. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* IX. xxvii. (Z.) 53 *Rupes*, clud. —— xxviii. 55 *Collis*, beorh oððe clud. *c* **1200** ORMIN 2656 3ho.. for anan Upp inntill heȝhe cludess. *c* **1205** LAY. 8699 Swiðe wes þe hul bi-clused mid cludes of stane. *Ibid.* 21939 Heo ut of cluden.. comen [*c* **1275** hii cropen vt of cloudes]. *Ibid.* 31880 þat folc.. wuneden in þe cluden. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1001 Cnarres and cludes. *a* **1300–40** *Cursor M.* 22695 þe cludes [*v.r.* cloudes, clodes] to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þar-in.

†**2.** A consolidated mass of earth or clay, = CLOD, 2, 3, 3 b.

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 44 Wormes woweth under cloude. *c* **1460** *Cov. Myst.* 402 *Surgentes dicant*, Ha! a! a! cleve asunder ȝe clowdys of clay.

II. Extant senses.

3. a. A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the air at some considerable height above the general surface of the ground.

Clouds are commonly classified in four kinds, *cirrus*, *cumulus*, *stratus*, and *nimbus*; with intermediate kinds, as *cirro-cumulus*, etc. See these words.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2580 (Cott.) A uoice þan thoru a clod [*v.r.* cloud, cloude] said. *Ibid.* 16267 For to climbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. *a* **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 207 Ther-as the blake clouden beoth, and other wederes beoth also. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Clowdes of þe aeire. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12471 The clere aire ouercast with cloudys. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowde of þe skye, *nubes*, *nubecula*. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 13 (ed. 1710) Ane huge bleis of flambys brade doun fel Furth of the cluddis. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 10 Euery Cloud engenders not a Storme. **1647** MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xcii, Vapours.. closely do conspire, Clumper'd in balls of clouds. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 505 Another altar exhibits the virgin Mary in the clouds. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. III. iii. §4 Clouds.. are not so much local vapour, as vapour rendered locally visible by a fall of temperature.

b. As a substance (without *pl.*): Visible condensed vapour floating high in the air.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 5 Kloude as aske he strewis. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 Yonder bar of cloud that sleeps on the horizon. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour, previously unseen, makes its appearance as cloud, or mist, or fog.

c. Often rhetorically used in *pl.* (also formerly in *sing.*) for 'the sky, the heavens'.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18402 Be-for þat wiþerwin sa prud We sal stei vp vte ouer þe clode [*v.r.* clude, cloude, clowde]. **1388** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXV. 20 His preyer schal neiȝe til to the clowdis. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3873 Was neuer kyng vnder cloude his knightes more louet. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 74 She is aduan'st Aboue the Cloudes, as high as Heauen it selfe. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. II. 104 It treads the clouds as securely as the adamant.

†**d.** *Phrase.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 302 He cowde not holde hym selfe by the clowdes, syth that his horse had faylled hym. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670, I cannot holde by the Cloudes, for though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my counterpanion.

e. As a type of the fleeting or unsubstantial.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vi. 4 3our mercy as a morew cloude, and as dewe erly passynge forth. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 Saiyng.. that all which he mistrusted should passe awaye lyke a clowde. **1859** TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 880 The bright image of one face.. Dispersed his resolution like a cloud. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 27 The science of Political Economy would remain.. the weighing of clouds, and the portioning out of shadows.

4. *transf.* Applied to the two large nebulæ (***Magellanic Clouds***) near the south pole of the heavens; and to the 'coal-sack' (***Black Magellanic Cloud***) at the foot of the Southern Cross.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 We.. sawe manifestly two clowdes of reasonable bygnesse mouynge abowt the place of the pole continually. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 48 The two Clouds are seen very plainly, and a small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in, is always very visible when the Crosiers are above the horizon. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 22. 2/1 What by Marriners are called Magellanic-Clouds. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coal-sacks*, An early name of some dark patches of sky in the Milky Way, nearly void of stars.. The largest patch is near the Southern Cross, and called the Black Magellanic Cloud. **1872** [see CLOUDLET].

5. *transf.* **a.** A cloud-like mass of smoke or dust floating in the air.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 13 The swete smellynge spices putt vp on the fier, the clowde of hem and the breeth couer Goddis answeryng place. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* viii. 11 A thicke cloud of incense went vp. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 173 Clouds of Sand arise. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art*, A statue.. tossing up.. A cloud of incense.. From out a golden cup. *Mod.* Enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

b. *to blow* (*raise* obs.) *a cloud*: to smoke tobacco. (*colloq.* or *slang.*)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Will ye raise a Cloud*, shall we Smoke a Pipe? **1825** in JAMIESON. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 39 He blew a cloud. **1855** [see BLOW *v.* 9 b].

6. a. A local appearance of dimness or obscurity in an otherwise clear liquid or transparent body.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 88 b, Yf they approche unto the highest region of the uryne, they be named cloudes. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 477 For clouds and other pains in the Eye of a Sheep. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1134/4 A bright bay Mare.. she hath a dry cloud in the right eye, extending to a blindness. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xlii. (1737) 179 Crystal.. without Veins, Clouds, Flaws. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 257, 0·00003 of the sulphate of soda, in the same quantity of water occasions a light cloud. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 14 Holding the long glass by the foot, not to take the cloud off.

b. A patch of indeterminate outline on a surface of another colour; *spec.* a dark spot on the face of a horse.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 51 *Agr.* He ha's a cloud in's face. *Eno.* He were the worse for that were he a Horse. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1039/4 A plain iron gray Nag, with a cloud in his face. **1676** *Ibid.* No. 1120/4 A gray Mare.. with a black cloud on one side of her face. **1702** PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 A white Schallop with brown Chestnut Clouds.

7. An innumerable body of insects, birds, etc., flying together; hence *transf.* and *fig.* a multitude (of persons or things), a crowd; esp. in ***cloud of witnesses***, tr. *νέφος μαρτύρων* in Heb. xii. 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 1 So greet a cloud of witnessis. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 23 A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 340 A pitchy cloud Of Locusts. **1705** T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 112 A cloud of Informations was brought in by ye Attorney General. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 The Spaniards.. seeing nothing but a cloud of sail in pursuit of them. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 602 A cloud of arrows was discharged among the people. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. ix, With his head in a cloud of poisonous flies. *a* **1882** ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonnets, Sunset Wings*, Clouds of starlings.

8. A light loose-knitted woollen scarf worn by ladies.

a **1877** ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted out* i. 6 Some cousin who is in sore need of a sofa rug, or a counterpane, or a cloud.

9. a. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that obscures or conceals; 'any state of obscurity or darkness' (J.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. v, The .. arte of rethoryke .. Under cloudes derke and termes eloquent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1879) I. 186 And yet .. shall it be don inuisibly in a clowde. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* III. §24. 138 The next Paragraph, if it be brought out of the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 385 Begotten Son .. In whose conspicuous count'nance, without cloud Made visible, th' Almighty Father shines. 1752 H. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 452/1 [He] went abroad under cloud of night. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* iv, They break into our houses under cloud of night.

b. Phr. *in the clouds*: obscure, mystical; fanciful, unreal; above the range of ordinary understanding (generally combining the notions of obscurity and elevation); cf. *in the air*, *up in a balloon*; colloq. phr. (orig. *U.S.*) *on cloud seven* or *nine* (see quot. 1960); also *attrib.*; cf. *seventh heaven*.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 134 The reversion is in the Clouds, but the right of Inheritance much more. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶11 They pry into the worlds of conjecture, and amuse themselves with phantoms in the clouds. 1832 T. ATTWOOD *Sp.* 7 May in *Life* (1885) xiii. 201 In the clouds were they [the House of Lords] cradled .. in the clouds will they die. 1956 O. DUKE *Sideman* ix. 120 Oh, she's off on Cloud Seven—doesn't even know we exist. 1959 *Down Beat* 14 May 20, I don't like strange music, I'm not on Cloud Nine. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 110/2 *Cloud seven, on*, completely happy, perfectly satisfied; in a euphoric state. 1963 *Listener* 14 Feb. 301/1 There we were. On cloud nine. 1963 *Times* 11 Mar. 9/4 Instead of Cloud Seven philosophy we got something much more materialistic.

10. *fig.* a. Anything that darkens or overshadows with gloom, trouble, affliction, suspicion; a state of gloom, etc; also, a darkening of the countenance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. (1544) 14 b, A cloude of small trespace Made her lorde at her to disdain. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 The same clud of ignorance, that long hath darkened many realmes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 3 All the clouds that lowr'd vpon our house. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* IV. vi in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, These duskie cloudes of thy uniust dispaire. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 890/1 Wrapped up in that melancholic Cloud. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* I. 2 A cloud arose .. upon the affairs of the colony. 1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) VII. lix. 204 A cloud of suspicion hangs to this day over the head of the historian. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 131 A heavy cloud came upon the archdeacon's brow.

b. *under a cloud*: in trouble or difficulties; out of favour; with a slur on one's character.

c 1500 *Song Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc. No. 20), Then came he under a clowde That some tyme in England was full hee. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He was under a cloud at court. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 893/1 Mountague .. had lain privately in his own house under a cloud and jealousy of being inclined too much to the king. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* V. iv, I have known him do great services to gentlemen under a cloud. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, Being under a cloud and having little differences with his relations.

11. General combinations: a. attributive (consisting of clouds, or of cloud), as *cloud-bank*, *-base*, *-blanket*, *-cape*, *-ceiling*, *-cliff*, *-cloak*, *-cover*, *-curtain*, *-flake*, *-flock*, *-floor*, *-gate*, *-island*, *-mass*, *-monster*, *-squadron*, *-stratum*, *-wall*; b. general attrib. and possessive (of or pertaining to a cloud or clouds), as *cloud-colour*, *-control*, *-embrace*, *-flitting* vbl. sb., *-fold*, *-form*, *-gloom*, *-glory*, *-nymph*, *-rift*, *-serpent*, *-shadow*, *-shape*, *-tempest*; c. objective, as *cloud-cleaver*, *-disperser*; *-dispelling*, *-dividing*, *-piercing*, *-scaling*, *-surmounting*, *-touching* adjs.; d. instrumental and locative, as *cloud-barred*, *-born*, *-bound*, *-coifed*, *-compacted*, *-courtiered*, *-covered*, *-crammed*, *-crossed*, *-curtained*, *-drowned*, *-eclipsed*, *-enveloped*, *-flecked*, *-girt*, *-laden*, *-led*, *-rocked*, *-surrounded*, *-topt*, *-veiled*, *-woven*, *-wrapt*, adjs.; e. also *cloud-like*, adj. and adv.

1830 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 176 A *cloud-bank that seemed to rest on the sea. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 13 The *cloud-barred east. 1952 C. DAY LEWIS tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* IV. 77 Rumour .. soon puffs itself up, And walking upon the ground, buries its head in the *cloud-base. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* 61 *Clowd-borne care, hence vanish for a time. 1824 CAMPBELL *Poems, Scene Bavaria* ii, Cloud-born thunder. 1898 WHITTIER *Poet. Wks.* 474/2 Or saw the tabernacle pause, *Cloud-bound. 1945 E. WAUGH *Brideshead Rev.* 174 Like a gull .. out of sight, cloud-bound. 1945 F. A. BERRY et al. *Handbk. Meteorol.* x. 645 The *cloud ceilings in advance of the warm front follow the slope of the frontal surface as long as no precipitation takes place. 1952 M. HERZOG *Annapurna* viii. 120 The cloud ceiling was low, but we hoped the weather would become more settled. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 31 These wilde Asses haue .. a silver colour, (that is as I gesse) a bright *cloud-colour. 1929 BLUNDEN *Nature in Eng. Lit.* i. 35 His cloud-colours and rock masses. 1599 *Soliman & Persida* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 296 My moist and *cloud-compacted brain. 1943 T. D. GORDON *Coastal Command* viii. 76 The Hudson pilot tried to reach *cloud cover. 1591 DRAYTON in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 135 This *cloud-couered hill. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* I. 159 Ascending, through the openings of the *cloud-curtains. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (1761) 57 (Jod.) Slopes of *cloud-dividing hills. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1224 Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed so. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 62 The cursed Fates have cloud-ecclipst my Sun. 1907 G. BACON *Record of Aeronaut* xiv. 261 Bacon leant far out looking at the *cloud floor. 1938 C. DAY LEWIS *Overture to Death* 15 Crawling in echelon, Beneath the cloud-floor, the bombers come. 1940 *Illustr. London News* CXCVII. 4 The 'holes' in the cloud-floor provide the enemy pilot with frequent glimpses of the ground. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. ii. 10 Masses blue, and white *cloud-folds. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 498 *Cloud-girt, who dwell'st in heav'n thy throne sublime. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 36 The feather'd sylvans, *cloud-like, by her fly. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 52 Cloud-like transparent muslins. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 106 That *Cloud-piercing Hill, Plinlimmon. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. 1st Sund. aft. Trin.*, Haughty Jericho's cloud-piercing wall. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sieges Jerus.*, A proud, *cloud-scaling towre. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 22 Time flies, swift as the *cloud-shadows along the hillsides. 1938 R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* 56 Where slow cloud-shadow strayed across A pasture of thin heath and moss. 1907 *Macmillan's Mag.* Feb. 287 A sense of airy living in a castle of *cloud-shapes. 1924 A. J. SMALL *Frozen Gold* 228 Sullen *cloud-squadrons banked up. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 79 The *cloud-surmounting alps. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 122 Like radiance from the *cloud-surrounded moon. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 100 Behind the *cloud-topt hill. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. iii, Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-topt head. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) 183 Mountain heights, *cloud-veiled, snow-crowned. 1967 G. WATKINS in *Coast to Coast 1965–6* 209 The glare of the cloud-veiled sun. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69 *Cloud-walls of the morning's grey. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 43 The Barren *Cloud-wrapt Hill.

12. Special combinations: **cloud-ascending** *a.*, ascending to the clouds, as high as the clouds; **cloud-assembler**, he who collects the clouds (tr. Gr. *νεφεληγερέτα*, epithet of Zeus in Homer); **cloud-attack** (*Mil.*), an attack preceded by the discharge of poison gas; **cloud-banner** (see quot. 1906); **cloud-belt**, a belt or zone of clouds; *spec.* = *cloud-ring*; **cloud-berg**, a large mass or 'mountain' of cloud (after *ice-berg*); **cloud-built** *a.*, built of clouds; also *fig.*, built in the clouds; **cloud-burst** [Ger. *Wolkenbruch*] (orig. *U.S.*), a violent storm of rain, a 'waterspout'; **cloud-castle**, a 'castle in the air' (see CASTLE *sb.* 11); **cloud chamber** , an apparatus, invented by C. T. R. Wilson, used for experiments involving water vapour, esp. one containing air or other gas super-saturated with water vapour, through which charged particles are passed and become identifiable after condensation of the vapour; cf. WILSON; †**cloud-checking** *a.*, stopping the course of the clouds; **cloud-compeller**, he who collects (L. *compellere*) or drives the clouds, tr. *νεφεληγερέτα* = *cloud-assembler*; also humorously, a smoker; so **cloud-compelling** *a.* (also in general sense, 'that collects clouds'); **cloud-drift**, a body of clouds drifting or floating through the air; **cloud-field**, an expanse of clouds; **cloud forest**, a forest almost constantly under clouds; **cloud-headed** *a.*, having a 'cloudy' head or confused ideas, muddle-headed; **cloud-kissing** *a.*, so high as to touch the clouds; †**cloud-light**, clouded light, dim light (also *fig.*); †**cloud-monger** (see quot.); **cloud negative**, a negative produced in photographing clouds or the sky; **cloud point** *Chem.*, the temperature at which an oil or other liquid begins to cloud on cooling; **cloud-rack**, a collection of broken clouds drifting across the sky; **cloud-ring**, *spec.* the cloudy zone of calms and variable winds at some distance on each side of the equator; **cloud-seeding** (see SEEDING *vbl. sb.*); **cloud street** (see quot. 1954); **cloud track, trail**, the path of charged particles revealed in a cloud chamber; **cloudward, -wards** *adv.*, towards the clouds; **cloud-world**, a region of fancy or mystical speculation (cf. CLOUD 9 b, CLOUDLAND).

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* xcii. (T.), On *Cloud-ascending Lebanon. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 636 To whom the *cloud-assembler .. spake. 1918 W. HUTCHINSON *Doctor in War* (1919) xiv. 185 The *cloud-attack method of using poison-gas. 1906 *Monthly Weather Rev.* Apr. 158/2 **Cloud banners*. The air .. expands just enough to form a slight cloud or haze, which floats like a flag or banner to leeward of the mountain top. 1912 W. I. MILHAM *Meteorology* I. v. 218 The air moving over the summit is cooled below the dew point, and a cloud banner streams out from the mountain top. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. 19 Radiation from land and sea below the *cloud-belt is thus interrupted. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 388 As the *cloudbergs eastward blow. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), So vanished my *cloudbuilt palace. [*a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Travels* (1822) III. ix. 249 This deluge, which they call the bursting of a cloud, took place in Oct. 1784.] 1869 J. MUIR *First Summer in Sierra* (1916) 48 Heavy thunder-showers, called '*cloud-bursts'. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The village of Seven Star Springs .. was nearly annihilated last night by a water-spout or a cloud-burst. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 21 July, Twenty persons were killed by a terrible Cloud-burst in Virginia yesterday. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. vi. 308 Caught in one of these furious cloud-bursts, the little vessels were scattered far and wide. 1904 *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 89 The cloudburst and flood of a dozen years ago. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 95 Many .. minds found his *cloud castles solid habitations. 1897 C. T. R. WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* A. CLXXXIX. 269 Watching the behaviour of the air in the *cloud chamber. 1911 —— in *Proc. R. Soc.* A. LXXXV. 285 The clouds are viewed through the roof of the cloud-chamber, which is of glass, coated below with a uniform layer of clear gelatine. 1934 *Nature* 28 Apr. 640/2 The instruments with which the [cosmic] rays have been investigated have been the ionisation chamber, the counter and the cloud chamber. 1941 *Electronic Engin.* XIV. 539 The values found in cloud chamber experiments. 1965 *New Scientist* 29 Apr. 306/1 The cloud chamber reveals charged particles by the preferential deposition along their trajectories of droplets condensed from a saturated vapour or vapour gas mixture. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Memorie* 15 A most hie *cloud-checking hill. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 556 The *Cloud-compeller, overcome, Assents to fate. 1865 *Times* 23 Aug., What avails it .. if everywhere .. the cloud-compellers have you at their mercy? 1645 WALLER *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Bacchus the seed of *cloud-compelling Jove. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 799 Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, More like a *cloudfield, than a distant continent of firm land and facts. 1922 A. G. RUTHVEN *Amphibians & Rept. Sierra Nev. Col.* 42 Tropical rain forest, becoming gradually wetter .. *Cloud forest, in general like the rain forest, but cooler and more humid. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 650 (T.) A steep *cloud-kissing rocke. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1370 Threatening cloud-kissing Ilion with annoy. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 12 (R.) That God would .. deliuer them from their shadowes and *cloudelight. 1830 SCOTT, *Demonol.* x. 401 A *cloud-monger, a diviner by looking up to the clouds. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 60 In the *cloud negative the lighting must be in the opposite direction to what it is in the view. 1934 WEBSTER, *Cloud point. 1965 *Electronics Weekly* 18 Aug. 4/6 The precipitation temperature, or cloud point, of gas oils. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 432 From the fixed cone the *cloud-rack flowed Like ample banner flung abroad. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.*, Sweeping westward .. Like the cloud-rack of a tempest. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. 284 He has entered the doldrums, and is under the '*cloud-ring'. 1862 LD. ASHBURTON *Addr. Geog. Soc.* (L.), Hurricanes .. originate in or near those hot and densely-clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as the cloud-ring. 1950 *N.Y. Times* (C-edition) 8 July 15/7 Los Angeles, July 7 —— A *cloud-seeding pilot was credited today with helping put out a 12,000-acre forest fire. 1955 *Ann. Reg. 1954* 400 Many cities .. had come to rely on cloud-seeding to augment municipal water supplies. 1965 *Economist* 2 Oct. 43/2 This winter cloud-seeding to disperse fog will be carried out at more [U.S.] airports. 1954 *Jrnl. Brit. Interplan. Soc.* XIII. 272 The most prominent clouds are thousands of bright cumuli—arrayed in roughly parallel bands, called '*cloud streets', which usually indicate direction of the wind. 1923 C. T. R. WILSON in *Proc. R. Soc.* A. CIV. 197 The *cloud track .. has been formed by the passage of a β-particle. 1938 R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) v. 61 The tertiary electrons can be distinguished from the secondary electrons by the aid of the cloud-track method. *Ibid.* xxv. 280 Cloud tracks which could be ascribed to the cosmic radiation were to be found naturally on only a small fraction of the Wilson photographs. 1912 C. T. R. WILSON in *Proc. R. Soc.* A. LXXXVII. 289 *Cloud trails sufficiently sharply in focus .. to .. allow of the ions on which they have condensed being counted. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 373 Selfish schemes of climbing *cloudward. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 273 As the eagle soars cloudward. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1863 I. 284 This mutilation for ever prevented it from aspiring *cloudwards. 1884 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Mar. 504 The *cloud-world of the transcendental.

cloud (klaud), *v.* Also 6 clowd. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.* 1. To cover or darken with clouds; hence *fig.*, to overshadow, throw into the shade.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Night .. With shaddow clowding earth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1007 The moon being clouded presently is miss'd. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 94 Light Vapours .. cloud the smiling Skies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 20 Endless night .. Clouds the dull air. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 716 The ne'er unfelt sun (But rarely clouded).

fig. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 166 Now they cloud the most of their seniors. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 288 He really clouded the King, and passed for the superior genius. 1805–36 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 172 The commander, whose merit .. clouds every other.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render obscure; to dim, obscure, darken.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 244 Clowded and shadowed by blind and insatiable ambition. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 Cloud the sence from sharpe conceits. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 198 Only to cloud the Truth of Things. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. 262 Our moral judgement may .. be clouded. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XVIII. 212 The tears which clouded her eyes.

†3. To hide, conceal, 'veil'. *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* III. i, The cause why you live thus clouded. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vii. (1840) 189 Clouding himself in privateness. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 762, I was necessitated .. to cloud my passion. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 292 Which he in Fable clouded.

4. To overspread with gloom, cast a shadow over, deprive of brightness; to darken with trouble.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 74 Your dislikes .. Doth cloud my ioyes with danger, and with sorrow. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* II. 161 They cloud over the glory of God's grace. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶2 Why should thy face be clouded with anxiety? 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. viii. 168 Riot and outrage .. clouded the hopes of all honest men. 1883 CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xiii. 233 Anything in the world to cloud his happiness.

5. To cast a slur upon, defame, asperse, sully.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 280 To heare My Soueraigne Mistresse clouded so. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Wars Spain* 279 Hee had clouded his reputation by not succoring Tordesillas. 1746 *Coll. Rec. Penn.* V. 51 Your Annals would not have been clouded by a black and most unnatural Rebellion.

6. To diversify with patches of colouring of undefined outline. (Cf. CLOUD *sb.* 6 b, CLOUDED 2.)

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 ¶9, I bid him produce his Cane in Court..and..finding it to be very curiously clouded, etc. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 72 To cloud the Indostan calicoes with many colours. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 50 The backs are gilt or rather clouded with gold.

II. *intr.*

7. To become 'cloudy' or dim; to become overcast with clouds. Const. *over*, *up*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or cloudth, so must men take. **1758** in *Essex Inst. Coll.* XVIII. 101 At Night [it] Clouded up. *Ibid.* 187 A very pleasant morn but Clouds over after noon. **1807** P. GASS *Jrnl.* 171 In the evening it clouded over and rained again. **1834** CROCKETT *Narr. Life* iv. 28 While I was out it clouded up, and I began to get scared. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 121 In half an hour it clouded up. **1886** H. B. WHEATLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 60/1 Crystal clouded if evil was about to happen to the wearer. *a* **1891** *Mod.* The day is clouding over. **1936** J. TICKELL *See how they Run* ii. 14 The wind-screen clouded over.

8. *fig.* To become gloomy; to darken.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 731 Worthies away, the Scene begins to cloud. **1648** *Petition East. Assoc.* 30 Calamities, that are now..clouding round about us. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 186 When hopes of peace with England had finally clouded.

cloudage ('klaʊdɪdʒ). *rare.* [see -AGE.]

1818 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 205 A blue islet of ether in a whole sky of blackest cloudage. *a* **1834** *Ibid.* IV. 432. *a* **1834** —— *Biogr. Lit.* (1847) I. 321 The moon in the scud and cloudage of a breezy November night.

cloudberry ('klaʊdbɛrɪ). [app. f. CLOUD *sb.*, sense 3 + BERRY. The name appears not to be of popular origin; but exact information as to its first use is wanting. Some have conjectured that it is from *cloud* in the sense of 'rock, hill', but app. without any evidence.]

a. The 'berry' or fruit of *Rubus Chamæmorus*. b. The plant, a small erect sub-shrub allied to the raspberry, growing on high mountains in Wales, the north of Britain, and the north of Europe, and bearing one large white terminal flower, and a large well-flavoured orange-coloured fruit.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clvi, Of Cloud-berrie. This plant groweth naturally upon the tops of two high Mountaines..one in Yorkshire called Ingleborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle..where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the countrie haue called them Cloud berries. **1633** T. JOHNSON *App. Gerarde's Herbal* 1630 This Knot, Knout or Cloudberrie (for by all these names it is knowne to vs in the North). **1743-5** R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1886) 46 Near Settle grows a sort of dwarf bramble, the berry of which they call cloud-berry, and the common people cnute-berry. **1846** SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 159 A sprig of the Cloudberry is the badge of the Highland clan Mac Farlane.

attrib. **1856** SHAIRP in Knight *Sh. & his Friends* 181 Among a flock of cloudberry bushes on the hillside.

cloud-capt, -capped ('klaʊdkæpt), *a.* Capped with clouds; having clouds about its summit.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 152 The Clowd-capt Towres, the gorgeous Pallaces. **1825** SOUTHEY *Paraguay* Proem., From many a rock and cloud-capt height. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. §509 Islands only a few hundred feet high are generally cloud-capped in the trade-wind regions.

cloud-cuckoo-land. Also -town, etc. Freq. with capital initials. [tr. Gr. *Νεφελοκοκκυγία* (f. *νεφέλη* cloud + *κόκκυξ* cuckoo), the name of the realm in Aristophanes's *Birds* (l. 819) built by the birds to separate the gods from mankind.]

a. In translations of Aristophanes' word (see above). b. A fanciful or ideal realm or domain. Also in various allusive phrases.

1824 H. F. CARY tr. *Aristophanes' Birds* II. i. 76 What shall our city's name be?.. Cuckoocloudland. Will that do? **1874** B. H. KENNEDY tr. *Ibid.*, Cloudcuckoo-borough. **1899** R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* xxxi. 319 All his thinking processes fade off into the logic of Cloud Cuckoo Land. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 3/7 Our new school of economists (sort of cloud-cuckoo-town). **1908** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Dec. 458/3 His ideal state is a true Cloud-Cuckoo-Town. **1925** CABELL *Beyond Life* 30 Wycherley had the saving grace to present his men and women as trammelled by the social restrictions of Cloud-Cuckoo-Land alone. **1925** R. GRAVES *Welchman's Hose* 20 Kingfishers, when they die, To far Cloud-Cuckoo pastures fly. **1939** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Let People Sing* 390 Sir George Denberry-Baxter was now Governor-general of some distant dominion of Cloud-Cuckoodom. **1950** G. BARKER *News of World* 17 Turn back to never-never Cloud-cuckoo, happy, far-off land. **1964** *Economist* 16 May 741/2 They weigh the evidence and give their judgment in what seems..a cloud-cuckooland.

clouded ('klaʊdɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOUD *v.* + -ED.]

1. Covered, surrounded, or obscured, by clouds; situated in the clouds.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 64 And vainly faint in hopelesse followiDG The clouded paths her native drosse denies. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41 A clouded setting. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Majestie. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xxxvii, The clouded heaven lowered bloody red.

2. a. Having cloud-like markings. ***clouded yellow butterfly***: a butterfly of the genus *Colias*, esp. *C. Edusa*. ***clouded leopard, tiger***, a large, mainly arboreal, species of the cat family, *Neofelis nebulosa*, of southern Asia (see TIGER *sb.* 1 b).

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1685/4 A mix'd Stuff Suit, and clouded Stockings. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 124 The nice conduct of a clouded cane. **1725** —— *Odyss.* V. 302 The handle..Wrought of the clouded olive's easy grain. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 5 Mar. 2/2 A lot of Clouded Silks. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. Wks. 1834 II. 187 And thus with clouded cane, a fop complete He stalked. **1827** *Butterfly Collectors Vade mec.* 90–1 *Colias Helice*, White Clouded Yellow. *Colias Hyale*, Pale Clouded Yellow. **1879, 1896** [see TIGER *sb.* 1 b]. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 559/2 Little is known of the habits of the clouded leopard, but it preys on small mammals and birds, and rarely comes to the ground.

b. Of transparent bodies: Having patches of dimness or obscurity, dimmed (cf. *sb.* 6 a).

1693 REDDING in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659/2, I have sent you..a few of the Pearls, though clouded and little worth. **1799** G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 382 Stir it well..to prevent its being clouded. **1862** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xii. (1888) 374 Through clouded spectacles.

3. *fig.* a. Of the mind: Darkened or obscured (by ignorance, etc.). Of ideas or perception: Obscure, dim, indistinct; mystical.

a **1628** J. PRESTON *Serm. bef. his Maj.* (1630) 2 No ground in scripture for their clouded..opinions. **1783** MASON *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* lviii. (R.), No beauty beaming on his clouded mind. **1819** WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 12 Benjamin, with clouded brains.

b. Involved in obscurity.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 29 There be..some places in those Books that remain clouded. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 92 This..hath opened to us an involved and clouded Subject.

4. *fig.* Darkened with any passion or trouble; gloomy.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 176 Clouded courage once again shone clear. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 361 With clouded looks, a pale assembly sate. **1866** MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 119 She sits with a clouded brow.

†**clouden**, *a. Obs. rare.* [see -EN.] Of cloud.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Wit cluden [*v.r.* clouden, clowdyn] piler on dai light, Wit firen piler on þe night.

cloudery. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -ERY.]

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. ii. 149 Small head, and countenance losing itself in a cloudery of head-dress.

cloudful ('klaʊdfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of clouds, cloudy, clouded.

(Quot. 1410 is very doubtful.)

[*c* **1410** HOCCLEVE *Moder of God* 109 (Phillipps MS.) To wasshe away our cloudeful offense [*v.r.* our cloud full of offence].] **1839-48** BAILEY *Festus* XX. 243 The mind, when in a dark, hot, cloudful state.

cloudily ('klaʊdɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLOUDY + -LY².]

1. In a cloudy manner; dimly, obscurely; with darkened prospects.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 35 What..is this..that Mr. T. so cloudily talks off? **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* IV. xxii. *note*, When they [stones] looked dimly and cloudily. **1792** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 433 Things look cloudily for the *aristocrates*. **1870** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 248 This morning opened cloudily.

†2. (?) In a crowd or swarm (cf. CLOUD *sb.* 7).

1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* XXV. 5 Crowds of busy Cyphers Who..Cloudily bustling, fill'd a Realm alone.

cloudiness ('klaʊdɪnɪs). [f. CLOUDY + -NESS.] State or quality of being cloudy, in various senses.

1. *lit.* and *transf.* (see CLOUDY 2, 3, 4).

1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exp.* 56 The steines, filth, and clowdinesse that maketh them..so darksome. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xiv. 39 Cloudinesse of the vrine. **1668** D. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 7 The Rock of Lisbon..was scarce discernible by reason of the cloudiness of the Weather. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 340 Prussiat of potash instantly produced a blue cloudiness. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 282 The day seemed changed to cloudiness and rain.

2. *fig.* (see CLOUDY 5, 6.)

a **1600** HOOKER *Serm. Pride* (1617) 77 When they are able to appale with the cloudinesse of their looke. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 61/2 Cloudiness..and trouble in his countenance. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P.* Wks. 1816 X. 22 Scholastick cloudiness still hung about him. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. §25, The cloudiness of his expression increases as we proceed.

clouding ('klaʊdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOUD *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the verb CLOUD.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 269 History..tainted with cloudings of Truth. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 128 For all thy frownings and thy cloudings. **1707** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 20 More expedient for yᵉ clouding than clearing of the Scriptures.

2. *concr.* a. A cloudy marking. b. A cloudy streak or part in a clear substance. (Mostly in *pl.*)

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. §40. 131 Variable cloudings in the most vivid colour. **1870** —— *Lect. Art* VI. 155 The cloudings of the tortoise-shell. **1883** *Century Mag.* Sept. 719/1 Being a mountain streamlet, it bears along..rootlets, scales of mica, cloudings of earthy substance, etc.

clouding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That clouds; that is becoming clouded or dim.

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 352 The old strength of sight and of flight had passed from weary wing and clouding eye.

†**cloudiously**, *adv. Obs. rare.* In a clouded or veiled manner; obscurely.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit. 392 Not forgetting..to preferre, amongst his priuate Friends openly, and the Vulgars cloudiously, his Title to the Kingdome.

cloudland ('klaʊdlænd). *poet.* and *rhetor.*

1. The region of clouds; a 'landscape' of clouds.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Fancy in Nubibus*, Go From mount to mount through Cloudland. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prelude 12 Such cloudlands and sunrises as can be seen nowhere else. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 5/2 Breakneck adventures into 'Cloudland' [in balloons].

2. *fig.* A region of fancy, myth, or unreality.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 535 A yawning gulf of Scepticism, or a baseless cloud-land of Idealism. **1865** PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 To leave this cloudland of tradition, and approach the confines of recorded history.

cloudless ('klaʊdlɪs), *a.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cloud, unclouded, clear.

a **1598** PEELE *David & Bethsabe* ad fin., The cloudless morning. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. iii. (Grosart) I. 189 Rainlesse, their soil is wet, and Cloud-lesse, fat. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1696 His cloudless thunder. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 360 A cloudless gale Propitious blowing. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 Dew is..most copious on a cloudless night.

fig. **1867** MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 2 Whose life has been cloudless as one long summer's day.

Hence **cloudlessly** *adv.*, **cloudlessness**.

1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* §157 His life..passes away cloudlessly. **1852** D. MOIR *Poems, May-day* iv, The same blue sky, Whose arching cloudlessness blest the eye. **1876** L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 352 Sometimes..the uniformity of cloudlessness became wearisome.

cloudlet ('klaʊdlɪt). [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A little cloud.

1788 COLERIDGE *First Advent of Love* 2 Eve's first star thro' fleecy cloudlet peeping. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* Conclus. xxiv, A shade falls on us like the dark From little cloudlets on the grass. **1872** PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* ii. 20 Multitudes of star-cloudlets scattered among the myriads of minute stars which produce the milky light of the Magellanic Clouds. **1885** *Times* 10 Apr. 5/5 The war cloudlet vanished as quickly as it had risen.

†**cloudly**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Cloud-like, of the nature of a cloud.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 178 The dayes are darke, the nights opprest With cloud'ly weeping for my paine.

cloudscape ('klaʊdskeɪp, -skɪp). *rare.* [f. CLOUD *sb.*, after *landscape*.] A scene composed of clouds, whether actually or in a painting.

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 In the various branches to which photography is now [applied]..in portraiture, landscape, seascape, cloudscape. **1886** J. J. HISSEY *On Box Seat* 186 Affording the most glorious sea-scapes and cloud-scapes.

cloudship: see -SHIP.

cloudy ('klaʊdɪ), *a.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -Y¹: OE. had *clúdiȝ* from *clúd* = CLOUD 1.]

†1. Rocky; hilly. *Obs.*

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i, Norþmanna land..is on sumum stowum swyðe cludiȝ. *c* **1200** ORMIN 2734, I cludiȝ landess munntess. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4863 Cloȝes at was cloude, he clynterand torres, Rochis & rogh stanes, rokkis vnfaire.

2. Of cloud; of the nature of cloud.

c **1300** *St. Brandan* 495 Cloudi and berninge smoke. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xcix. 7 He spake vnto them out of the cloudy piler. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 47 By reason of raine and clowdy vapours. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 930 Thence..As in a cloudy Chair, ascending rides. **1746** COLLINS *Ode Fear* 38 Wrapp'd in thy cloudy veil. *a* **1861** MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69, I would build a cloudy house For my thoughts to live in.

b. Of or pertaining to the clouds.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) §663 The moisture of Snow is the finest moisture, for it is the Froth of the Cloudy Waters. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* IV. §2 (1643) 56 The out-spread firmament either is ended in the cloudie region, or is further extended. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. i, A thousand years their cloudy wings expand. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 202 That tradition which has come down..upon the cloudy wings of three thousand years.

3. Characterized by the presence of clouds; abounding in or full of clouds.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Whan þe day is dym and clowdy. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowdy, or fulle of clowdys, *nubidus*. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 Cloudy mornynges turne to cleere after noones. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 310 Like Boreas..when..He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy north. **1849** LONGF. *Seaside, Twilight*, The twilight is sad and cloudy.

4. Not transparent or clear.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 215 This Minde..one day shal see clearely and not by these dimme and clowdie spectacles. **1679** *Confinement, a Poem* 18 Cloudy Ale goes round. *a* **1691** BOYLE (J.), I saw a clowdy diamond. **1799** G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 148 The paste would be cloudy and full of blisters. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 Pour a little vinegar into the cloudy liquid.

b. Having cloud-like markings, clouded.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1131/4 A large grizle gray Gelding..has a cloudy face. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* XIII. 767 An olive's cloudy grain the handle made.

†c. Dim, obscure, faint. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 The first greatnes, the seconde..the syxte, vnder whiche they are that be called Cloudy starres. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxiii. (ed. 7) 328 Fourteene [stars]..whereof five be called cloudy, and

the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight.

5. *fig.* Darkened or clouded by ignorance, etc.; (of ideas, perception, language) dim, obscure, indistinct; not clear.

c **1400** *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 272/2 That I so unwoorthely clothed all togither in the cloudie cloude of unconning. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Introd. v, With cloudy fygures He [Lydgate] cloked the trouth of all his scryptures. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Historian.. can, in the cloudy knowledge of mankinde, hardly escape from many lyes. **1649** *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 52 That Oath is Cloudy.. and so cannot be justly called its owne interpreter. **1724** WATTS *Logic* II. iii. §3 Their thoughts..have something confused and cloudy in them. **1847** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 264 A cloudy writer.

6. *fig.* Darkened by misfortune, grief, anger, forebodings, etc.; full of gloom or trouble; gloomy, sullen, frowning.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 4, Fortune clowdy haþ chaunged hir disceyuable chere to mewarde. **1561** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. K iiij b, Cloudy and troublous heauinesse. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 64 The Scithians.. have all cloudy foreheads. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 593 The Battel of Fontarabie..prov'd cloudy, and malevolent to the French Renown. **1726** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 331 The state of things with us is very cloudy. **1859** TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 154 Vivien..Would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood.

†b. Of persons. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1084 Cloudie Lvcrece shames her selfe to see. **1605** —— *Macb.* III. vi. 41 The clowdy Messenger turnes me his backe. **1706** LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 132 Yet the Govr. went out very cloudy. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 The Jews were naturally a very cloudy People, and wou'd endure little Raillery in anything.

7. Under a cloud of disgrace or disrepute; 'shady.' *colloq.*

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. ii. 87 A..lady of a dishevelled reputation, wife..of a cloudy count.

8. *Comb.*, as ***cloudy-eyed***, ***-headed***, ***-topped***, adjs.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 38 The Pyranean cloudie-topped mountaines. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1117/4 A bright dun Mare..cloudy headed. **1710** *Ibid.* No. 4719/4 A middle sized thin and cloudy-ey'd Woman.

‖ **cloué** (klue), *a. Her.* [Fr.] Studded with nails.

1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 116 *Cloué*, studded with nails. A Portcullis, or a Gate, is sometimes thus described.

clough (klʌf, klaʊ). Forms: 1 *clóh, 3–4 cloȝ, 4– clough, (5 cloghe, clow, 5–7 clowgh). *Pl.* 1 *clóȝas, 4 cloȝes, cloughes, clous, 5–6 clowes, cloes. *Mod. dial.* cluff, cloof, clufe, clow, cloo; also Sc. CLEUCH q.v. [Represents an OE. **clóh*, *clóges*, prob. = OHG. *klâh* (Sievers).

The Lancashire pronunciation *cloof* (cf. *enoof* = *enough*) has given rise to an erroneous notion that this word is related to Icel. *klofi* or Du. *kloof* 'cleft, rift', with which it cannot possibly have connexion. The phonetic history and dialect forms clearly show that it is parallel to *bough*, *enough*, *plough*, *tough*, etc., from OE. *-óh*. That *clóh* existed in OE. is also shown by the numerous ancient proper names in *Clough-*, *-clough*, *-cleuch*. The parallel OHG. *klâh* in *Klâhuelde* (Foerstemann II. 371) confirms the view of the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (*Academy*, 31 Aug., 7 & 21 Sept. 1889) that OE. **clóh* represented an OTeut. **klâh-* from *klanχo-*, and thus stood in ablaut-relation to Ger. *klinge*, OHG. *chlingo*, a clough (pre-Teut. root **glenk-*); cf. HANG.]

1. A ravine or valley with steep sides, usually forming the bed of a stream or torrent.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17590 (Cott.) þir caitif Iuus sent into clinttes and into clous to seke iesu. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1761 In to a grisly clouȝ þai and þat maiden ȝode. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xii, Of poundes, of ploes..of cliffes, of cloes [other rimes *broes, groes* = brows, grows]. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xv. 52 And kepis þis catell in þis cloghe. **1515** *Scot. Field* 592 in *Chetham Misc.* II, And Killed them like catiffes, in clowes all aboute. **1574** ROBINSON *Reward Wickedness*, In hill, dale, and clough..in smooth or in rough. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ix. 285 A clough or clowgh, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shragges, and trees doe grow. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* 10 *Clough*, a Valley between two steep hills. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 228 The day-sky glimmered on the dew.. And lurked in heath and braken clough [= cleugh]. **1834** H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1864) 23 Like a will-o'-the-wisp, or a boggart of the clough. **1855** WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 19 Descending into some quiet little clough. **1870** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 310 There is a deep clough or dell. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cleugh*, or *clufe*, a rocky glen. *Clufe-sled*, the slope or slide of the chasm.

†2. Occasionally it seems to have been = 'cliff'.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 941 The kyng coveris þe cragge wyth cloughes fulle hye. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4863 Hoge hillis þam beforn, Cloȝes at was cloude, he clynterand torres. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 542 He herd the dragon, ther he lay Vndyr-nethe a clow [*rimes* he drowe, swowe, i-nowe.].

clough, erroneous spelling of CLOFF, CLOW.

†**clought**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [App. pa. pple. of *cloche*, CLUTCH, like *claght*, *clight*, *cleght*, from CLEACH, CLITCH.] Stuck, fastened, held fast.

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 100 Why were I not deade to daie Cloughte and clongen under claye.

clought(**e**, obs. form of CLOUT.

clouing = *clowing*: see CLOW *v.*

cloum-, **cloun-**: see CLUM-, CLUN-.

clour (klʊə(r)), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 clowr, 9 cloor. [Cf. ON. *klór* a scratch (deriv. of *kló* claw); in Shetland *cloor* in same sense; but the meaning of the general northern word makes its identity with this doubtful.]

1. A swelling or bump (on the head) caused by a heavy blow which does not break the skin.

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Kynd Kittok* 32 Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, quhill a gret clour [*rime-wds.* sour, pour] Rais in hir heid. **1715** PENNECUIK *Poems, Truth's Trav.* 94 (Jam.) All his head was full of clowrs. [**1866** EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetland* (Philol. Soc.), *Cloor*, a scratch, as that made by a pin or by the claws of cat.] **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clour*, or *Cloor*..a lump raised by a blow.

2. A heavy blow or knock such as would raise a bump (on the head).

1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. vii, Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks; Frae words an' aiths to clours an' nicks. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, My head can stand a gay clour.

b. *transf.* A dint or bash made in anything.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clour*, a dint caused by a blow. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 Her great adventure..but for her open-hearted innocency, would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character. *Mod. Sc.* Your hat's got a clour.

clour (klʊə(r)), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise a lump on (the head) with a heavy blow or knock, to knock on the head; to bash, dint (metal, etc.). Hence **cloured** *ppl. a.*

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ii, Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes Tho' mony had clowr'd pows. **1785** *Poems Buchan Dialect* 12 (Jam.) While mine [targe] wi' many a thudd is clowr'd. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, Twa or three chields wad needs fight..and they got their crouns weel cloured. **1874** *Sunday Mag.* 823 They..strike their heads against one of his eternal laws and get them well cloured. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clour his crown', said of a good-humoured threat of a knock on the head.

clour, **cloury**, var. of CLOWRE, CLAURIE *a.*

clouse, sluice, dam: see CLOW.

clouster, obs. form of CLUSTER.

clout (klaʊt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 clút, 3 clut(e, 4– clout. (Also 4 *north.* clotes, 4–7 clowt(e, cloute, 5–6 clought, ? clot(t in *comb.*, 6 clutte.) [OE. *clút*; cf. 14th c. Icel. *klútr* 'a kerchief' (? not native), Sw. *klut*, Norw. and Da. *klud* clout, rag, tatter, shred. Ir. *clud*, *cluid*, Gael. *clud*, Welsh *clwt* are all from English (Rhŷs). The OE. points to an OTeut. **klûto-z*, pre-Teut. type **glū'do-s* from same root as CLOT, CLEAT (:—**glu'dom*, **'glaudom*). The original sense would therefore be something like 'lump, piece of stuff'; from an early period the word has been applied especially to a patch or piece of cloth, and so to *a cloth* (CLOTH 1–3) in a somewhat depreciatory sense. But sense 2 retains some of the original wider meaning, and relationship with CLEAT. It has been doubted whether sense 7 belongs to this word, though a parallel development of sense is found under CLOD.]

I. *gen.* Piece, patch, flat piece, shred.

1. A piece of cloth, leather, metal, etc., set on to mend anything; a patch. *arch.* and *dial.*

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 789 *Pittacium*, clut. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Aȝens Cristis sentence, þei sewen an old cloute in newe cloiþ. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowte of clothe, *scrutum. Ibid.* Clowte of a schoo, *pictasium.* **1563** *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xxxvii, Cloutes and patches pieced one by one. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 228/32 The clout set on a garment or on a shoe, *cento.* **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 249 *'Leather Bottel'* Out of the side you may cut a Clout, To mend your Shoe when worn out.

2. A plate of iron: *esp.* (in more recent use) one fixed on some part of a plough, on an axle-tree, or on a shoe, to prevent wear. [Cf. CLEAT 4.] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1000** *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 424 (Bosw.) Isenan clutas hate glowende. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*; *vbi* plate. **1485** *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts.* 373, ij wayneclowtes & ij plogh clowtes. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §5 An axiltre clout, with viii. waincloutes of yren. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs..with ground cloutes and side clouts for soile that so tares. **1594** R. C[AREW] *Godfrey of B.* (1881) 21 Who yron wont to plowes and clots t' apply. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 76 Nails, Clouts, and other small Iron-Work, per 100 weight 00 12. *a* **1825** FORBY, *Clout*, an iron plate on a shoe = *Cleat.* **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 Clouts were thin and flat pieces of iron used to strengthen the box of the wheel.

†3. A small piece or shred produced by tearing or rending; in later use chiefly a shred of cloth, a rag (as in 4). *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez, To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte. *Ibid.* B. 965 Clouen alle in lyttel cloutes þe clyffez. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4533 Al his hod [he] to taar to cloute. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 709 Sche rent it al to cloutes. **1600** DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* 65 Touch not a rag lest I and my brethren beat you to clowtes. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. i, All his louts Beat (as the proverb seemly says) to clouts.

II. *spec.* Piece of cloth, a cloth.

4. A piece of cloth (*esp.* a small or worthless piece, a 'rag'); a cloth (*esp.* one put to mean uses, *e.g.* a dish-clout). *arch.* and *dial.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 212 þe deoflen schulen pleien mid ham ..& dusten ase enne pilche-clut. *c* **1275** *Death* 68 in *O.E. Misc.* 172 Me nimeð þe licome and preoneð in a clut. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xviii. 196 þei gon all naked saf a lityll clout þat þei coueren with..hire membres. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G j b, The clowte of the kechyn wherwith men wype dysshes and platers. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii. (1883) I. 247 The good husbande..settethe up cloughtes..to feare away birdes. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 Ye can geue me your blessyng in a clout. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 98 Marrie her (my Sonne) and thou shalt haue my benizon in a clowte. *Ibid.* 114 If you match with mee, old Calena my mother hath that in a clowte that will doo vs both good. **1591** G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 117 They use to go naked, save a clout about their middle. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xxxviii. 12. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 356 Money is welcome though it be in a dirty clout. **1760** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* 159 Driven, like turkeys to market, with a stick and a red clout. **1887** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, A pair of kid gloves that sat on his great hands like a clout on a pitch-fork.

b. Applied contemptuously to any article of clothing; in *pl.* clothes. (Cf. *rag.*) Still *dial.* and in proverb.

a **1300** *Seven Sins* 49 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 20 If he hauiþ an old clute he mai be swiþe prute, whar mid i-helid he sal be. *c* **1485** *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 56 He had not left an holle clowt, Wherwith to hyde hys body abowte. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 311 The poor labouring man..with a few beggarly clouts about him. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 458 The..Peysauntes spoyled the dead Carcasses, leaving them neyther shyrt nor clowte. *Old Proverb*, Till May be out Ne'er cast a clout. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, Female attire is denominated cloots occasionally, as, 'get thy cloots on'.

†c. *babe of clouts*: a doll. Hence *fig. man of clouts, king of clouts*, etc.: a mere 'doll' in the garb of a man, a king, etc.; a 'lay-figure'. *Obs.*

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 3e sey I hame no beter than a man of klowetes. **1540** R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 323 We have a lyving Christ, and not a Christ of clowts. **1594** LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Silena, thou must..love him for thy husband. *S.* I had as liefe have one of clouts. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 58, I should forget my sonne, Or madly thinke a babe of clowts were he. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xvii. (1840) 208 Babes of clouts are good enough to keep children from crying. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. §2. 447/2 The Idolater sweats before his God of clouts. **1660** BOND *Scut. Reg.* 330 He is a Clout, no King, which cannot command. **1705** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 35 Ye next King of Scotland is like to be King of Clouts. **1730** FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Indeed a pretty king of clouts To truckle to her will.

d. Phrase. *as pale* or *white as a clout.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 233 No life I fele in fote nor hand, As pale as any clout. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 166 At this, Littlefaith lookt as white as a Clout. **1722** DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I turned as white as a clout. **1795** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II, Ilk face as white 's a clout.

†e. *to wash one's face in an ale clout*: to get drunk. *Obs.*

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 As sober as she seemth, fewe daies come about But she will onece wasshe hir face in an ale clout.

5. *spec.* †a. *pl.* Swaddling clothes. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c **1200** ORMIN 3327 Wiþþ clutess inn an cribbe. *Ibid.* 3320, i winndeclut. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5199 Bethleem whare I was born And in clotes lapped and layd was In a cribbe. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The chyld wrapped in poure clowtes lyeng. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. Gospels* ii. 154 He had neither cradell nor cloutes. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 10 That we maye begin in a maner at the very swadlyng cloutes of the Chirche. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 463 *Hony soit qui mal y pense*..being a metaphor taken from a child that hath bewrayed his clouts. **1677** GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. III. vii. §8 Membranes, in which the Seeds..lie swadled, as in so many fine Calico Clouts. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* v, That band..looks like a baby's clout.

b. A handkerchief. Now *dial.* and *slang.*

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2747 þe schrewes toke a clout..& byndeþ ys eȝene þar-wiþ about. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxiv. 194 (*Soldier to Mary*) Go home, casbalde with þi clowte. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clout*, a Handkerchief. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 58 Sobbing with his clout in hand. **1806** C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 264 The sedulous care with which his friends gave..clouts for his mouth and nose during his speech. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Clout*, or *rag*, a cotton pocket-handkerchief.

†c. A sail of a ship. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 34/1 As the Winde ..Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. x, He sayles apace, and claps on all his clouts. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrast., Timidity* 86 When the Pilot gives the ship but a little clout.

†d. A piece of cloth containing a certain number of pins or needles. *Obs.* †e. A measure of silk. *Obs.* f. See quot. 1805. *dial.*

a **1528** SKELTON *Elynor Rummyng* 564 A cloute of London pynnes. **1586** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1860) 120, xx clouts of nedles, at 14*d.* a cloute. *a* **1600** *Custom Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Cullen silke, the clowte containing iiij*c*...iij*li.* **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 280 Five.. pocks are called a clout, and ten clout of nets are the quantity allowed to each fisherman who has only one share in the fishing.

†6. *Archery.* The mark shot at: see quot. 1868; also, *ellipt.*, a shot that hits the mark. *Obs.*

1584 ELDERTON *New Yorksh. Song*, Archers good to hit the cloute. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 136. **1597** —— *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 51. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Epil., Though the clout we do not always hit. **1678** *Robin Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 113 Robin Hood..shot..with such dexterity..that his arrow entered into the clout and almost touched the black. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii, 'A Hubert! a Hubert!' shouted the populace ..'In the clout!—in the clout!' **1868** FURNIVALL *Forewords to Babees Book* ciii, Within 30 years they [Royal Archers, Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and

called 'the Clout'; and an arrow striking the target is still called '*a clout*'.

III. 7. a. A heavy blow, *esp.* with the hand; a cuff. Cf. CLOD *sb.* 11. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

a **1400** *Isumbras* 619 There was none..That he ne gafe hym swylke a clowte, etc. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 208 For if I be alone I may sone gete a Clought. **1525** *Tale of Basyn* 197 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 52 Lette go the basyn, or thu shalle haue a clowte. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 Did Sandy hear ye, Ye wadna miss to get a Clout. **1825** in FORBY. **1887** BESANT *The World went* v. 42 The gunner.. found time to fetch me a clout on the head.

b. Personal or private influence; power of effective action, weight (esp. in political contexts). *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1958 *Chicago Sun-Times* 14 Dec. 78 Defendants in Chicago, as in Los Angeles, are found innocent on the age old legal premise of 'reasonable doubt'—not, as the judge insinuated, 'reasonable clout'. **1964** S. M. MILLER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 297 Negroes, then, are beginning to develop a political 'clout' which will give them the ability to demand and achieve services and help at both the federal and local levels. **1971** *Ink* 12 June 5/2 France and other countries have large agricultural surpluses and farmers with electoral 'clout'. **1973** H. KEMELMAN *Tuesday Rabbi saw Red* (1977) xvii. 99 Why do you want to get tied in with a pay rise for teachers?.. The teachers ain't like the cops or the firemen. They're a bunch of rabbits, they got no clout. **1975** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Dec. 1490/5 The agent has one responsibility only—to his author. Depending on the clout of his client, he will be able to resist or minimize the prevailing erosion of authors' terms. **1979** D. HALBERSTAM *Powers That Be* (1980) II. viii. 368 The paper gave Nixon enormous leverage and clout at home. **1981** *Times* 9 Nov. 14 The merchant bank should have what the same finance director defines as reputation, and David Bucks describes as 'clout'—enough clout with the financial institutions for instance, to arrange the underwriting for an issue.

IV. 8. *Comb.*, as †**clout-iron**, iron for clouts (sense 2); †**clout-leather**, leather for mending shoes. (Here clot-, clott-, also occur.) See also CLOUT-NAIL, -SHOE.

1582 *Interrogatories* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Certain *clott iron..for maintenance of their plowes. *c* **1450** *Merlin* ii. 33 This cherl that hath bought hym so stronge shoone, and also *clowte lether. **1515** *Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 1387 p. 5 [Action against a cobbler for 7*s.*] pro clowtleder. *c* **1550** *King & Barker* 67 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* (1864) 7 Wolde he neuer bey of me clot lether to clowt with his schoyn. **1600** HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 39 Some, that have ne'er a shooe, had rather go barefoot than buy clout-leather to mend the old.

clout, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [ME. *clūte*, perh.:—OE. **clúta* or **clúte*, corresp. to Du. *kluit* fem. clod, piece, MDu. *clûte*, MLG. and mod.LG. *klûte* m. f.:—OTeut. **klûton-* or **klûtôn-*; same root as prec.]

1. Clot of earth, clod.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1165 Mid stave, and stoone, and turf, and clute, þat þu ne miht nohwar atrute. **1887** PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial., Clout*, a clod, or lump of earth, in a ploughed field.

†2. *pl.* Clotted or clouted cream, cream curds.

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 47 Put þer-to creme, (& ȝif it be clowtys, draw it þorwe a straynoure). *a* **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 111 To take the Clouts the more conveniently.

Comb. **clout-crushed**, crushed or pressed in the curd.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 41 Their lordly Parmesan (so named of the city of Parma, in Italy, where it is first clout-crushed and made).

clout (klaʊt), *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 clutie, (4 clouȝt, ? pa. pple. clutte), 5 clute, (clowght), 4–6 cloute, 4–7 clowt(e, (6 clought), 5– clout. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[1] The pa. pple. *ȝeclútod* occurred in OE.; NFris. has *klütjan*, to patch.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend with a clout or patch; to patch (with cloth, leather, metal, etc.).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 14 þe herd sat..Clouȝtand kyndely his schon. *c* **1450** *Merlin* ii. 33 A carl..hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to clowte hem with. **1499** *Promp. Parv.* 84 (Pynson) Clout disshes, pottes, pannes, *crusco*. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 33 Let the cobler medle with clowtynge his neyghbours shoes. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) III. 405 The Cobler will Clout it till Midnight..to give his Son Learning. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 104 I'm come to clout her caldron. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 238 Visibly clouting his own cloak, cobbling his own shoes.

b. *fig.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn holy Scripture by fals vnderstandynge..kouerynge..and cloutynge..the lawe of Crystes gospel. **1543** BALE *Course at the Romyshe Foxe* 98 b (L.), He clowteth the old broken holes with patches of papistry. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. xvi. 240 Peace of Prag..Miserable Peace; bit of Chaos clouted up, and done over with Official varnish.

†2. To put *in*, *on*, or *to* by way of a patch; usually *fig.* *Obs.* Also *absol.* To add patches.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 256 þet heo ne..clutie nanmore þerto. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Or ellis [mot we] uncraftily cloute to wordes of Crist. **1481** in *Eng. Gilds* 320 A brasen krocke..a pache clowted in the brim wt laten. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 119, I haue clouted a new patch to an olde sole. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head..the eares of some lolleared Asse.

3. To arm or protect with an iron plate or clout. b. Also, to protect the soles of shoes with broad-headed nails, to stud with clout-nails.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 424 Wiþ his knopped schon clouted full þykke. **1502** *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 61 Item for cloughting the same shoys iij*d.* **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrast. Rusticitie* 18 This fellow..clowts his shooes with hob-nayles. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 207 Either not clouting at all, or else uneven rough clouting and plating your ploughs. **1675** COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 233 [He] Bushes the Naves, clouts th' Axle-trees. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 300/1 Sparrow Bills..Nails to Clout Shooes withal.

fig. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., Pl. Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Some thriftie Hobnayle Prouerbes to Clout his discourse.

†4. *fig.* 'To join awkwardly or coarsely *together*' (J.); to patch clumsily or botch *up*. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 4 Anticristis lawe, cloutid of many is full of errors. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 16/2 This argument..being clouted up in the third figure. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1612) 223 So, by what right or wrong so-eare, Spaine clouteth Crownes together.

5. To cover with a clout or cloth; also *transf.* to cover as with a cloth. *arch.*

1579 [see CLOUTED *ppl. a.*[1] 4]. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 A custome with many sheep-men to clowte their shearinges to hinder them from tuppinge. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶4 He..showed a Leg clouted up. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxix, The white flakes had clouted his [the horse's] throat.

†6. ? To wipe with a cloth. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* G j. *a* **1792** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders, etc.* Wks. II. 383.

II. 7. To cuff heavily. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3709 So he gan his godes to cloute, þat þe erþe dined aboute. *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 264, I schall the clowght. **1551** BIBLE *2 Sam.* xxii. 39 (R.), I wasted them and so clouted them that they coulde not aryse. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xliv, The late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and clowted Olivarez about the noddle with it. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 273 Let us clout them out of the field. **1784** *New Spectator* XX. 4/2 Quarrelling and offering to 'clout' any body that opposed their opinion. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xi. (ed. 12) 61, I longed to clout his ears for him.

8. To reap in a particular way; = BAG *v.*[2]

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXI. 574/2 A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for 'bagging' or 'clouting',—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath.

cloutch, obs. form of CLUTCH.

clouted ('klaʊtɪd), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 4 clutte. [f. CLOUT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Mended with a patch or patches, patched.

c **1000** *Heptateuch* Josh. ix. 5 Geclútode bytta. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 55 He caste on his cloþes I-clouted and I-hole. **1596** BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 476 Like unto a clowted beggars cloake. **1611** BIBLE *Josh.* ix. 5 Old shooes and clowted vpon their feet. **1651** CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 A league with mouldy bread, and clouted shoos. **1837** HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. ii. (1862) 210 Clouted shoes, threadbare and patched clothes.

2. Furnished or protected with an iron clout or clouts; studded with clout-nails. Cf. CLOUT-SHOE.

c **1394** [see CLOUT *v.* 3]. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. §6 The axle trees..well clouted. [See examples under CLOUT-SHOE.]

3. *fig.* Put together clumsily, patched up, botched. Passing into an expression of depreciation.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxxvii, in *Sel. Wks.* I. 302 So stondiþ þer cloutid reule, bope in good and in yvel. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 485 b, Your illfavouredly patcht Reasons..and those your clouted conclusions. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xviii, If fond Bavius vent his clouted song. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 142 A Pestilence to all government, a traiterous and a clouted Anarchy. **1665** J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 14 When subtil men shall see us..give reverence to every vain person and clouted rhime.

4. Covered with, or wrapped in, a clout or cloth.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 50 Thilke same vnhappie Ewe, Whose clouted legge her hurt doth shewe. **1880** BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xl, Here he stopped short..and turned his clouted neck.

clouted ('klaʊtɪd), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 6–7 clowted, -yd, 7 clawted. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[2]; or perh. f. a vb. *clout* = *clot*: cf. CLOTTED.] Said of the cream obtained by 'scalding' or heating milk, which makes it thick or clotted.

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme put together. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 99 She would..giue hem Curds and clouted Creame. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 179 Clouted Creame, which is made by setting the milke ouer an easie fire, untill it come to a thicke head. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, Fall to your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clawted creame. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying* 112 Butter that was made of heated, or clouted Cream. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 215.

clouter ('klaʊtə(r)). Also 5 cloutere, clutere, clowtere, 5–8 clowter. [f. CLOUT *v.* + -ER.]

One who clouts, mends, or patches (*lit.* and *fig.*); a cobbler, or patcher; a botcher.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowter, or cobelere. **1565** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 171 A Clowter of Skinnes, or A Cobler. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 What will this clouter patch together out of this? **1615** *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* i. 11 He kissed like a clowter. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff.

Hence †**clouter-like** *a.* = CLOUTERLY.

a **1624** BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 145 The verses are but clouter-like, (vnworthy such an Vniversity as Padway).

†**clouterly**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 clowterly. [? f. prec. + -LY[1].] Like or characteristic of a botcher; clumsy, awkward; clownish.

1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. 14 Spencer, with all his Rustic, obsolete words, with all his rough-hewn clowterly Verses. *a* **1707** BP. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 194 The coffin..of elm, hooped with iron, very coarse and clouter[l]y. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 32 The Designs..made Parterres look very heavy and clouterly. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. (1824) 112 Some clouterly plow-boy. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xx, Huge clouterly shoes.

†**clouterly**, *adv.* [-LY[2].] *Obs.* Clumsily.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 They that trode right..were clouterly caulfed. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3212/4 She seems to cut behind but don't, unless clouterly shod.

†**cloutery**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. CLOUTER + -Y[3].] Clouter's work; something clumsily patched up.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 319 Craftely to cloake those clouteries.

clouting ('klaʊtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOUT *v.*]

1. The action of mending, patching, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 Cristis clene religioun wiþ-oute cloutynge of sinfulle mennis errours. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowtynge of clothys, *sartura*. *c* **1490** *Ibid.* (MS. K) Clowtynge of shone, *pictacio*. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 30 b, Here passe I ouer the clowtynge in of their canonicall houres. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 It is a bad sacke that will abide no cloutyng. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 294 An Arab man in cloak of his own clouting.

attrib. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 96 To furnish a Coblers shoppe with clowting leather.

2. Cuffing, striking with the hand.

3. = BAGGING *vbl. sb.*[2]: see CLOUT *v.* 8.

clouting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That 'clouts' or patches; botching, bungling.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clowting botcher. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 To heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their loblogicke.

'clout-nail. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[1] 2, *v.* 3 + NAIL.]

1. A flat-headed nail for fastening a 'wain-clout' on an axle, etc.

1463 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 453/1 Clout nail. **1581** *Ibid.* **1611** COTGR., *Clou à hape*, a clowte nayle. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 By far the largest amount of information..on the various contributories to a cart is that given for cart clouts and clout-nails. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Clout-nail.*

2. A nail with a large and flat head used to stud or clout a surface, *e.g.* the soles of heavy boots.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Clout-nail*, used to stud timbers exposed to the action of marine borers; also in fastening leather to wood. A long blunt stub-nail for boot-soles. **1881** *Mechanic* §329. 138 The clout-nail..has a broad flat head and a round shank..terminating in a sharp point.

†**'clout-shoe.** *Obs.* Now (*arch.*) clouted shoe. [*Clout*, also *clot*, may have been orig. pa. pple.: see CLOUT *v.*]

1. A shoe having the sole protected with iron plates, or studded with large-headed nails. (It may also mean a patched shoe, and in some passages the actual sense cannot be determined.)

1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 465 II. 125 That men..shuld make redy her bald batts and her clot shon.

[**1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 214, I thought he slept, and put My clowted Brogues from off my feete, whose rudenesse Answer'd my steps too lowd.] **1634** MILTON *Comus* 635 The dull swain Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. *a* **1635** CORBET *Poems* (1807) 128 And leav'st such printes on beauty, that dost come As clouted shon do on a floore of lome. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. (1741) 247 Linsey-wolsey coats.. clouted shoes, yarn stockings. **1800** BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 82 The dirt adhesive loads his clouted shoes. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart wheel for their standards.

†2. One who wears clouted shoes; a clown, a boor. *Obs.* (Cf. Spenser's *Colin Clout.*)

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* 271 Poore clout-shooes gate their clubs. **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. ii. (1635) 4 The ordinarie Tillers of the earth, such as we call Husbandmen..and generally the Clout-shoo.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* i, Where is more craft than in the clowted shoen? **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 98 The Man of Title, as well as the Clouted Shoe. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clouted-shoon*, a Country Clown. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *2 Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 So full of..knavery are clouted shoes.

†**'clouty,** *a. Obs.* In 5 clowty(e. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Full of clots; clouted.

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 53 [Take] creme (ȝif it be clowty, draw it þorw a straynoure).

†**'clovate,** *a.* [? Error for *clavate*: the word seems not to be known to conchologists.]

Of a shell: 'Thicker towards the top and elongated towards the base' (Humble 1843).

1847 in CRAIG. **1864** WEBSTER cites GILBERT.

clove (kləʊv), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 *clufu, *pl.* clufe, 4 clof, 5 clowe, 4–7 cloue, 6– clove. [OE. *clufu* f., corresp. to MLG., MDu. *klōve*, *clōve*, Du. *kloof*, cleft:—OTeut. **klubâ-*, **kloƀâ-*; f. weak-grade stem of **kleuf-*, CLEAVE. Closely related to OHG. *chlobo* masc., MHG. *klobe*, ON. *klofi*,

cleft, cloven thing. Cf. OHG. *chlobolouh, chlofolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch, knobelouch*, mod.G. *knoblauch*, MLG. *kloflôk*, MDu. *cloflooc*, Du. *knoflook*, 'garlic', lit. 'clove-leek'.]

1. One of the small bulbs which make up the compound bulb of garlic, shallot, etc.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Twa clufe þære clufehtan wenwyrte. *Ibid.* II. 350 Garleaces .iii. clufe. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nou3t þer-of No is nou3t worþ a lekes clof. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. x. (Tollem. MS.), Of euery cloue of garlek set comeþ a plaunte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowe of garlykke (**1499** cloue of garlek or other lyke). **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Clove of garlyke, *teste dail.* **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. B iiij b, When it [Wild Garlic] is rype it hathe sede in the tope euen lyke vnto the cloues whyche growe in the roote but they are lesse. **1695** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 79 Garlick is propagated by its Cloves (as well as by its Seed). **1879** ADDISON *Econ. Cookery* 17 A few cloves of garlic.

2. A natural division or segment of a fruit.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Jacke .. within is soft and tender, full of golden coloured cloves including graines flat and globous. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 125 Within this shell the Fruit [Mangosteen] appears in 3 or 4 cloves, about the bigness of the top of a man's thumb. These will easily separate each from the other. **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The fruit .. lies in Cloves almost like Garlick.

†3. One of the divisions of a cloven hoof; cf. CLOOF. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 95 The outward hoof in his fore-legs is longer and greater then the inward, and contrary in the hinder: and the inward clove thereof is longer and greater. *Ibid.* 467 A fat Sheep .. whereof the inward hoofs or cloves of his fore-feet were grown to be as long as eight fingers are broad.

clove (kləʊv), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 clow(e, (5 clawe, ? clewe, cloyfe, *pl.* cloys), 5–7 cloue, (6 cloaue, *pl.* close), 6– clove. [ME. *clow(e*, a. F. *clou*, in full *clou de girofle*, 'girofle nail' (see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER), *clou* being a popular addition to the original name *girofle*, from the resemblance of a single bud of the *girofle*, with its stalk, to a nail, *clou*, L. *clāvus*. In Sp. it is *clavo*, Pg. *cravo*.

The phonetic history of the word in English contains points of difficulty. Originally *clowe*, *cloue* was, like the Fr., undoubtedly (klu:), which would in due course have become *clow*. It is surmised that in the 15–16th c. spelling *cloue*, *u* was taken to mean *v*, as in *moue*, *loue*, etc. (cf. APPROVE *v.*[2]); but it is not known how such a change in the spoken word occurred as to give the modern pronunciation, which is perh. already indicated by the 15th c. spelling *cloyfe* (= *clōve*), is suggested by the pl. *close* in 1555, and is implied in the Shaks. quot. of 1588.]

1. a. The dried flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, much used as a pungent aromatic spice. (Usually in *pl.*)

oil of cloves, an essential oil obtained from the buds and flower-stalks of the clove-tree, and used in medicine.

1225–1400 [see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER 1]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. lxxix. (Tollem. MS.), Clowes ben calde Gariophili, and ben perfyte frute with scharpe sauoure. **1401** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Et in ij unc. cloys empt. 12*d*. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Cast powder of peper and clawes [*elsewhere* clowes] þer to. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowe, spyce, *gariofolus*. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 90 Other trees there growe .. whiche bere cloues. *a* **1500** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/1 *Hic gariofilus*, a cloyfe. **1538** TURNER *Libellus* A. iij b, Cariophillon quod aliqui clauum uel clauos uocant .. angli uocant Clowes. **1555** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 226 For close and mase .. xiiij*d*. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 654 *B.* A Lemmon. *L.* Stucke with Cloues. *D.* No clouen. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* ii, What though some have a fraught Of cloves and nutmegs. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 A drop or two of Oil of Cloves.

fig. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 A Divine of note .. stuck it heer and there with a clove of his own Calligraphy, to keep it from tainting.

†b. Transl. of Gr. ὄνυξ, L. *ungula*. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 (21), I haue made my dwellinges to smell as it were of rosyn, Galbanum, of Clowes [ὄνυξ, *ungula*, **1611** onix] and Incense.

2. The tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, originally a native of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. (More fully *clove-tree*.)

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 554 The Clove tree groweth in the Iles of Moluccas. **1693** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 54 The Clove-Tree groweth in Form much like to our Bay-Tree. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 348 The clove is a handsome tree. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 Amboyna was fixed upon for the exclusive growth of the clove. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 611 The Clove is an elegant evergreen shrub.

3. *wild clove* (*-tree*): *Eugenia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*, of the West Indies.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300.

4. *cloves*. †a. ? = *clove bark* (see 6). *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 261 The Bark they call Cloves, us'd for dressing of Meat, and dying.

b. A cordial consisting of spirits strongly flavoured with the spice.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, The house has not done so much in the stomachic article of cloves .. since the Inquest.

5. Short for *clove-pink*, or *clove-gillyflower*.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who teaches the clove to stay till hotter beams are prepared to infuse a spicy richness into her odours, and tincture her complexion with the deepest crimson? **1882** *Garden* 13 May 324/2 We begin to enjoy our Cloves and Carnations out-of-doors.

6. *Comb.* **clove-bark**, the bark of *Cinnamomum Culilawan*, which has a flavour of cloves; †**clove-basil**, an old name of *Ocymum basilicum*, so called from its smell (Gerarde, 1597); **clove-brown**, the colour of cloves, a medium shade of brown; †**clove-carnation** = *clove-pink*; **clove-cassia**, **-cinnamon**, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*; **clove-nutmeg**, the fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, a native of Madagascar; **clove-pink**, a clove-scented species of *Dianthus*: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER; **clove-root**, a name for Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum*; †**clove-stuck** *a.*, stuck with cloves.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 316 They have plenty of *clove bark, of which I saw a Ship-load. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4146/4 Clove Bark 4 Bales. **1795** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 273 Its colour is *clove brown. **1887** W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 346 Scattered, erumpent, clove-brown, shortly stipitate. **1948** A. L. RAND *Mammals E. Rockies* 211 Colour in summer, clove-brown, mingled with deep reddish and yellowish browns. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/1 Anon his nose is pleased with fragrant sents of .. *Clove-Carnation. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 229 The *clove-pink is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, as picotees, bizarres, and flakes. *Ibid.* s.v. *Geum*, The root of this plant [*G. urbanum*], called by the old herbalists *Clove-root, has an aromatic clove-like odour. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 That Westphalian gamon *Cloue-stuck face.

clove (kləʊv), *sb.*[3] [Represents Anglo-Lat. *clavus*, Anglo-Fr. *clou*, both very frequent in laws and ordinances of 13th–15th c. It is thus identical with L. *clāvus* 'nail', which was also used as a lineal measure (see NAIL); but how the measure and weight were related is not known. Nor does it appear how the Eng. form of the word came to be *clove*, although its phonetic history may have been parallel to that of CLOVE *sb.*[2]

(There can hardly be any connexion with Ger. *kloben*, of flax and wool, Grimm 1218, 8 *a–c*.)]

A weight formerly used for wool and cheese, equal to 7 or 8 lbs. avoirdupois.

a **1328** *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 63 Et la trone dount il peserount doit estre de xxii clous. *Ibid.* 107 Quæ quidem trona continet in se quatuor pisas et quatuor clavos. **1342** *Let. Edw. III* in Rymer V. 327 (Du Cange) Quatuor clavos lanæ. *a* **1419** *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 227 Mais sil [*i.e.* sak de leyne] conteigne pluis qe xii clous. **1431** *Act 9 Hen. VI*, c. 8 Que le poys dune Waye [dune] formage puisse tenir xxxij cloves, cetassavoir chacun clove vij *li.* par les dit2poise2 cochant2. **1542** RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 In Cheese .. the verye weightes of it are Cloues and Weyes: so that a Cloue shoulde contayne 7 pounde. **1588** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1860) II. 163, iij hankes and iiij cloves of yarne 1/8*d*. **1619** DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 149 A weigh of cheese must containe 32 cloues and every cloue 8.l of averdepois weight. **1708** KERSEY, *Clove*, is also a Term us'd in Weights: Thus 7 Pounds of Wooll make a Clove, but in Essex 8 Pounds of Cheese and Butter go to the Clove. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric., Weights & Meas.* (E.D.S.), Clove of Cheese, 7 lbs., sometimes 8.

†**clove**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *klofi* cleft, split, groove = OHG. *chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*:—OTeut. *klobon-* f. root of CLEAVE *v.*[1] Cf. CLOF.] A cleft or split.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 80 A paynted staffe, with a forke or clove on the upper end of the staffe, which clove was lyned with softe silke and soft downe.

clove, *sb.*[5] *U.S.* [a. Du. *klove*, also *kloof*, in MDu. *clove*, MLG. *klove* fem. split, cleft: see CLOVE *sb.*[1]] A rocky cleft or fissure; a gap, ravine: used (chiefly in place-names); see quot. 1828.

(The word *kloof* referring to South Africa is the same.)

1779 A. ST. CLAIR in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 303 A clove which runs round that ridge on which the forts are situated. **1828** WEBSTER, *Clove*, a cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places .. as, the Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New-York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly a Dutch word. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 530/1 The word clove .. means only cleft, and these clefts occur frequently in the mountains.

clove (kləʊv), *v. trans.* [f. CLOVE *sb.*[2]]

a. To spice with cloves. b. To stick (a lemon, onion, etc.) with cloves (*fig.* in quot. 1863).

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 246 The ship was cloved with shot, and peppered with grape. **1883** *N. & Q.* 10 Feb. 106/1 New ale highly cloved, sweetened, and drunk hot.

clove, *pa. pple.* Short form of CLOVEN, formerly frequent, still occas. in verse; rarely as adj.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 550 A clove chinne eke had she.

Also in certain *Combs.*, as †**clove-board** (in 7 cloe-, cloven) = CLAPBOARD (cf. the form *claw-board*); **clove-footed** (see CLOVEN-FOOTED); †**clove-hammer** (in 7 cloe-), a hammer with the head cloven on one side into two claws for extracting nails (cf. the form CLAW-HAMMER); **clove-hook**, an iron clasp in two parts which move on the same pivot and overlap each other, used for bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails, etc. Also CLOVE-HITCH.

1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 414 *Clove-board. **1565** *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 9 §1 The Cloveboard and Stuff whereof the said Vessels and the Hoops thereof should be made. **1666** [see CLOEBOARD]. **1670** R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 21 This Vigilant Queen, taking notice of the great decay of Timber occasioned by converting the same into cloven board. **1887** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 There are at least twelve entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 *Clovehamer, j. **1623** [see CLOE-HAMMER]. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clove-hook, = *clasp-hook*.

clove (kləʊv), pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.*

†**cloved**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CLOVE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2]. In this sense OE. had *clufeht* adj.] Divided into cloves like garlic. In early use: Bulbous.

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 128 Of þære clufihtan wenwyrte.] **1577** HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 51 The root of the herbe [saffron] .. is round .. & yet it is not cloued as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. viii. §2. 11 The roote is thicke, and cloued like rush onions or ciues. *Ibid.* I. 151 The red Lillie of Constantinople hath a yellowe scaly or cloued roote.

clove-gillyflower ('kləʊv dʒɪlɪflaʊə(r)). Forms: (3 clou de gilofre), 4–5 clowe gilofre, **-gylofre**, (clowes of gylofre, clawis of gelofre), 5 glowgelofre, 6 clowgelofer, cloue gillofer, -gilloflower, 6–8 clove gilliflower, 7–8 clove-July-flower, 7– clove-gillyflower. [a. F. *clou de girofle* (*girofre*, *gilofre*): see CLOVE[2]. Fr. *girofle* (*girofre*, *gilofre*), (in Pr. *girofle*, *gerofle*, Sp. *girofle*, *-re*, It. *garofano*, *-folo*, *-filo*), represents Romanic *garoflo*, *garofilo*, late L. type **carophilum*, a. Gr. καρυόφυλλον the clove, f. κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf. In Eng. the Anglo-Fr. *gilofre* has passed through *gillofer*, *gilloflower*, to *gillyflower*, which has even been further perverted to *July-flower*.

The simple *girofle*, *gilofre* was the original name of the spice; but in OF. *clou de girofle* (= 'girofle nail', from the shape) came into popular use at an early date; thence the Eng. *clowe of gilofre* or more commonly *clowe-gilofre*. This was commonly shortened at length to *clowe*, CLOVE, for the spice; the full name adhering to a flower, the 'clove-pink', smelling like the spice. Finally with the corruption of *gilofre*, to *gillyflower*, the latter name without *clove*, has passed on to various scented flowers, having no connexion either with the spice, or with the 'clove-pink'. See GILLY-FLOWER.]

†1. The spice CLOVE *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 370 Ne makeden heo neuer strencðe of gingiuere ne of gedewal, ne of clou de gilofre. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sire Thopas* 51 And many a clow gilofre And notemuge to put in ale. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 51 Sume destyllen Clowes of Gylofre [ed. Roxb. 26 gariofles, *clous de girofle*]. *Ibid.* xxvi. 265 Many Trees, that beren Clowe Gylofres and Notemuges. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 With cloves of gelofer hit broche þou shalle. **14..** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586 *Garriofila*, glowgelofre. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C iij a, Clawis of gelofre and canell and gynger.

2. A clove-scented species of Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the original of the carnation and other cultivated double forms.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* s.v. *Betonica*, Herba, quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer aut an Incarnacyon. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 154 The Cloue gillofer .. The floures grow .. out of long round smooth huskes and dented or toothed aboue like the spice called cloaues .. [they] do all smell almost like Cloues. **1594** PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 36 It is generally thought that the clouegilliflower gotte his firste sent from the cloue. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxii. 472 *Caryophyllus* .. some whereof are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 95 The Bees gather not of the .. Clove-July-flower. *a* **1755** MILLER (J.), The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 207 Clove-Pink, Carnation, or Clove-Gillyflower.

clove-hitch. *Naut.* [f. CLOVE *pa. pple.* + HITCH.] A 'hitch' or mode of simply fastening a rope round a spar, etc., formed by passing the rope twice round in such a way that both ends pass under the centre part of the loop in front; it thus appears united into one loop in front and 'cloven' into two parallel lines at the back.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h 3 b, They are .. attached by a knot, called a *clove-hitch*, to .. the shrouds. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 If .. the dislocation takes place at the shoulder joint, a clove hitch by towel should be applied above the elbow joint.

fig. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xv. (1886) 123 'You're all in a clove hitch, aint you?'

Hence **clove-hitch** *v.*

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 304 While a towel is clove-hitched above the elbow joint. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 65 A pair of bellropes clove-hitched on the bight round the mast-head.

cloven ('kləʊv(ə)n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of CLEAVE *v.*: cf. CLEFT.] Divided lengthwise; split.

a. Split into (thin) pieces; cleft asunder.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 441 And burnt them on a fire of cloven wood. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 264, I look upon them as the soldier looks Upon his cloven shield. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. 266 He was lying stark with a cloven skull. **1877** BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 76 The fragrant smoke Of cloven cedar, burning in the flame.

b. Split to a certain depth, so as to give a double extremity; bifurcate, bipartite, double. †*cloven beasts*: insects (see CLEFT *ppl. a.* b).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 3 Cloven tonges lyke as they had bene fyre. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 277 She did confine thee

..Into a clouen Pyne, within which rift Imprison'd, thou didst painefully remaine. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 208 Styles yellow, cloven, blunt. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 298 The tongue is short, broad, and cloven. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi, Unless the cloven flame upon thy head Should light.

c. esp. in ***cloven hoof*** or ***foot***, the divided hoof of ruminant quadrupeds, consisting of the third and fourth phalanges of the typical mammalian foot; ascribed in pagan mythology to the god Pan, and thence in Christian mythology to the Devil, and often used allusively as the indication of Satan, Satanic agency, or temptation.

c **1200** ORMIN 1224 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 1957 Best wid clouen fote in to. **1578** A. PARKHURST *Let.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 133 Mighty beastes like to Camels in greatnesse, and their feete clouen. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 34 Fauns with cloven heel. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 184 Whether the Serpent at the Fall Had cloven Feet, or none at all. **1682** *Addr. Grand Jury Cornwall* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 It looks fair and plausible in the Front, but in the Conclusion, we discover the Cloven Foot of it. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 92 The fancies of men, that the Devil cannot appear without his cloven foot. **1836** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 120 The cloven foot has again made its appearance in the Tithe Commutation bill. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 222 All animals which have cloven hoofs are ruminant.

2. *Comb.*, as **cloven-berry**, a W. Indian fruit, and its shrub (*Samyda serrulata*); **cloven-hoofed** *a.*

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 109 *Cloven Berries..about the bigness of small sloes, cleaving into two for the most part, whence the name. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 217 The larger cloven-berry Bush. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Swine..being..*cloven-hoofed. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 188 Cloven-hooft Beasts.

†**'cloveness.** *Obs.* [f. CLOVE *pa. pple.* + -NESS.] The quality of being cloven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (1495) 171 Fete of beestes ben..armyd with clouenes . holownes and sooles.

'cloven-,footed, *a.* Also 4–5 clove-fote, 4–6 clove-foted, -footed, 6 cloven-foted. [f. *cloven foot*, CLOVEN c.] Having the foot divided into distinct toes; *esp.* having a divided hoof as ruminant quadrupeds; also applied to the devil, Satanic. Hence **cloven-footedness.**

1415 *E. E. Wills* 23 All cloue-fote bestes that I haue. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The ostriche..is clofoted [**1495** cloue fotyd] as a foure fotid beste. **1467** *Bury Wills* (1850) 46 Hennys and fowlys clovefotyd. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56b, A wilde beaste, clouefooted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §146 All hole-footed fowles..and all clouenfooted fowles. **1611** BIBLE *Levit.* xi. 7 The swine, though he diuide the hoofe, and be clouen footed. **1622** MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii. Wks. 1873 IV. 57 The Divel; He's no such horrid creature, cloven footed..As these lying Christians make him. **1691** RAY *Creation*, Great variety of waterfowl, both whole and cloven footed. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 57 The cloven-footed tyrant inveigles the unwary.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 216 Clovenfootednesse includes pedality.

clove-pink: see CLOVE *sb.*² 6.

clover ('klǝuvə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 1 clafre, clæfre, clæfra, 3 clouere, 5 cleure, 5–7 claver, 6– clover. (Also 6 *Sc.* clauir, -yr, 8–9 claver.) [The form *clover* is very rare bef. 1600 (one example of *clouere* c 1265), and did not prevail much bef. 1700; the usual ME. and 16th c. form was *claver*. The earliest OE. glossaries have *clabre*, *clafre*; late WSax. had *clæfre* fem. Cf. MLG. *klêver*, *klâver* masc., LG. *kláver*, *klêwer*, *klêber*, EFris. *klafer*, *kläfer*, *klefer*, NFris. *kliawar* m., Du. *klaver* f., Da. *klever*, *klöver*, Norw. *klöver*, *klyver*, Sw. *klöfwer* masc. The vowel relations of some of these are not clear; but it appears certain that the earliest Eng. form was *clábre*, *cláfre* wk. f.:—OTeut. type *klaibrôn-*, app. a compound having its first element identical with OHG. *chlêo*, *-wes* (MHG. *klê -wes*, modG. *klee*) masc. 'clover', and its latter part a worn-down form of some unidentified word. The prevalent ME. *claver* app. represents a form *clæfre* with shortened vowel (cf. *never*:—*næfre*), while the current *clover* represents the OE. *cláfre*, retained in a short dialect, whence it at length spread out and became the standard form.]

1. a. The common name of the species of Trefoil (*Trifolium*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*), esp. *T. repens* and *T. pratense*, both largely cultivated for fodder.

a. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/42 *Calta, uel trifillon*, clæfre. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 172 þysse wyrte..þe man crision & oðrum naman clæfre nemneð. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 323/29 *Uiola*, clæfre. *Ibid.* 408/36 *Fetta*, clæfra. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 186/2 *Trifolium* quando simpliciter ponitur, anglice dicitur *cleure*. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke and the cammamyld. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 26b, A clauer or threeleued grasse. **1636** G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxv. (1648) 108 The Desert with sweet Claver fils. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1652) 178 There are so many sorts of Claver, as would fill a volume, I shall onely speak of the great Claver, or Trefoyl we fetch from Flaunders. **1672** GREW *Philos. Hist. Plants* §11 All kinds of Trefoyls, as Melilot, Fœnugreek, and the common Clavers themselves. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 19 Clavers..are us'd in Lenten Pottages. **1794** BURNS *Country Lassie* i, While claver blooms white o'er the lea.

[*Claver* is the form in B. Googe, Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave, Surflet & Markham, Bacon, Coles, Parkinson, Salmon.]

β. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 49 The euen Meade, that erst brought sweetly forth The freckled Cowslip, Burnet, and greene Clouer. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 110 Like the penny-grass, or the pure clover. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 232 Where Nature shall provide Green Grass and fat'ning Clover for their Fare. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 235 In russet robes of clover deep. **1846** BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 31 The effect of coal ashes is most remarkable when applied to clovers growing on sands.

b. With qualifying words, indicating the different species: esp. **clustered clover**, *Trifolium glomeratum*; **red** or **meadow clover** (also ***broad clover***, CLOVER-GRASS), *Trifolium pratense*, and **white** or **Dutch clover**, *T. repens*. Also ***alsike*** *c.*, *T. hybridum*; ***cow clover***, *T. medium* and *T. pratense*; ***crimson*** or ***carnation*** *c.*, *T. incarnatum*; ***hare's-foot*** *c.*, *Trifolium arvense*; ***hop*** *c.*, *T. procumbens*; ***strawberry*** *c.*, *T. fragiferum*; ***trefoil*** or ***zig-zag*** *c.*, *T. medium*; ***yellow*** *c.*, *T. procumbens* and *T. minus*.

a **800** *Erfurt Gloss.* 250 *Calta*, rede clabre; 254 *Calesta*, huitti clabre. *a* **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 375 *Calta*, reade clafre; 377 *Calcesta*, huite clafre. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 read clæfre. *Ibid.* 326 Hwite clæfran wisan. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/33 *Trifolium*, trifoil, wite clouere. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 367 Purple Trefoil, Honeysuckle Trefoil, or Red Clover. *Ibid.* White Trefoil, commonly called Dutch Clover. **1858** G. BENTHAM *Handbk. Brit. Flora* 168 Clustered Clover. Trifolium glomeratum. **1884** E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover. **1921** H. GUTHRIE-SMITH *Tutira* xix. 171 Lastly appeared Clustered clover (Trifolium glomeratum). **1960** ARY & GREGORY *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 114/2 *Clustered Clover*... An uncommon annual..with tiny, unstalked purple-pink flower-heads.

†**c.** humorously as a term of endearment.

1500–20 DUNBAR *In secreit place* 29 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie'.

2. Applied in different localities, with qualifying word prefixed, to many plants of the same order, or with similar characters; as ***bird's-foot*** *c.*, ***cat's*** *c.*, *Lotus corniculatus*; ***Calvary clover***, *Medicago Echinus*; ***heart*** *c.*, ***spotted*** *c.*, *Medicago maculata*; ***yellow*** *c.*, *Medicago lupulina*; ***horned*** *c.*, ***snail*** *c.*, species of *Medicago*; ***Bokhara*** *c.*, *Melilotus vulgaris*; †***garden*** *c.*, *Melilotus cærulea*; ***hart's*** *c.*, ***king's*** *c.*, ***plaister*** *c.*, *Melilotus officinalis*; ***marsh*** *c.*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*; ***cuckoo's*** *c.*, ***gowk's*** *c.*, ***lady's*** *c.*, ***sour*** *c.*, *Oxalis acetosella*; ***thousand-leaved*** *c.*, *Achillea Millefolium*; ***Soola*** or ***Maltese*** *c.*, *Hedysarum coronarium*. Also in U.S.: ***bush*** *c.*, *Lespedeza*; ***prairie*** *c.*, *Petalostemon*; ***sweet*** *c.*, *Melilotus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Medica*, It hath leaues like a clauer and horned cods..Therefore it maye be called in englishe horned Clauer or snail Trifoly. *Ibid.* 49 *Lotus vrbana*..it maye be named in english gardine Clauer or gardine Trifoly. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. XXXVII. 496 Turner calleth *Lotus vrbana* in English, Garden or Sallet Clauer: we may call it sweete Trefoyl, or three leaued grasse. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 565 The good husbandman must be carefull to gather and reserue seed of this snaile clauer. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §493 They make it a piece of the wonder, that Garden Claver will hide the Stalk, when the Sun sheweth bright. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 720 (Britten & H.) In some places they call it Hart's Claver, because if it grow where stagges and deere resort, they will greedily feede thereon..In English wee call it generally King's Claver as the chiefest of all other three-leavcd grasses. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 368 We have one variety [of Medicago] very common wild, called Heart-Clover from the form of the leaves, which are also generally spotted.

3. Phrase. *to live* (or *be*) ***in clover***: 'to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle' (J.).

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 105. 3/1, I liv'd in Clover. *a* **1746** OGLE (J.), Well, Laureat, was the night in clover spent? *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 136 You might have lived your day in clover. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 102 He has been sometimes in clover as a travelling tutor, sometimes he has slept and fared hard.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***clover-bloom***, ***-blossom***, ***-blow***, ***-farm***, ***-field***, ***-flower***, ***-hay***, ***-head***, ***-hill***, ***-leaf***, ***-seed***; **Clover Club**, the name of a club in Philadelphia, used to designate a cocktail made from gin, white of egg, lemon or lime juice, and grenadine; **clover-dodder**, *Cuscuta Trifolii*; **clover-fern** *Austral.*, nardoo; **clover-hay worm**, the larva of a small moth, *Asopia costalis*, very destructive to clover-hay in North America; **clover-huller**, a machine for separating clover-seed from the hulls; **clover-leaf**, a system of intersecting roads from different levels, in form resembling the leaf of clover; freq. *attrib.*; **clover-leaf sight** (see quot.); **clover-ley**, **-lay** (see quots.); **clover-sheller** = *clover-huller* above; **clover-sick** *a.*, (of land) that has been too continuously kept under clover and that will no longer grow or support it; hence ***clover-sickness***; **clover summer**, *fig.* an exceptional time; **clover-thrasher** = *clover-huller* above; **clover-weevil**, a small weevil, *Apion apricans*, which feeds on the seeds of clover. Also CLOVER-GRASS.

1845 LONGF. *Gleam Sunshine* vi, The *clover-blossoms in the grass. **1867** EMERSON *May-day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 411 Columbine and *clover-blow. **1925** E. WALLACE *King by Night* xlii. 186 *Clover Club cocktails, John. **1931** A. POWELL *Afternoon Men* xiv. 147 He..went to the bar and ordered two clover-clubs and a sidecar. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Wood-notes* I. 422 It smells like a *clover-farm. **1878** R. B. SMYTH *Abor. Victoria* I. 209 They seem to have been unacquainted, generally, with the use, as a food, of the *clover-fern, *Nardoo*. **1840** J. MORTON *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 16 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, They are..put to run in a fallow-field, if there is not a pasture or *clover-field. **1870** 'FANNY FERN' *Ginger-Snaps* 257, I shall shortly find a clover field where I intend to bury my disgusted nose until October. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XV. 241 The Crow-flower, and thereby the *Clouer-flower they stick. **1748** J. ELIOT *Field-Husb.* 17 He that raiseth *Clover Hay, need not be afraid of the expence of Seed. **1840** J. MORTON *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 18 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Good rye-grass and clover-hay is best for them. **1843** 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* 26 The tea was a perfect imitation of clover hay. **1901** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 1 Nov. 1/5 (Advt.), Clover Hay. Just received several cars of the Choicest Hay for cows. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 With *cloverheads the swamp adorn. **1830** TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies*, Thick with white bells the *clover-hill swells. **1933** *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* May 583/1 We thread our way first through the maze of underpasses, overpasses, '*clover leaves' and one-way roads that separates traffic at this busy junction point. **1937** *Times* 13 Apr. p. viii/1 For straight cross-roads where traffic is heavy and the amount of turning traffic considerable, the 'clover-leaf' type of bridge system used both in America and Germany would..justify the expense. **1939** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXVI. 58 The clover-leaf junction of Grand Central Parkway and Horace Harding Boulevard. **1951** *Amer. Speech* XXVI. 207/2 In Nebraska..a similar intersection..in which vehicles turn to the right in a nearly complete circle, this to make safely a right angle turn, is termed the *cloverleaf*. **1957** *Listener* 26 Sept. 469/1 Their parkways and clover leaves, their elaborate systems of traffic circulation. *a* **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Clover leaf sight*, a rear gun-sight having side lobes, which slightly resemble two foils of the clover leaf. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 16 July 1/4 The *clover-ley wheats have..the advantage of the fallowed. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 258 To plough down clover ley in a pretty rough state as a most advantageous preparation for wheat. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 144 Sown after potatoes and the clover-lays. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clover-lay*, a field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop. **1856** *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 61 *Clover-sheller, with attached dressing apparatus. **1851** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 619/2 Such soils as are termed **clover-sick*. **1872** *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* 408 The land was what they call 'clover-sick'. **1894** *Country Gentlemen's Catal.* 15/2 The latest..assertion is, that *clover sickness is due to the ravages of..the eelworm. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 4/6 It was intended to make a grant of £300 to Berkhamsted for the investigation of clover sickness. **1933** *Discovery* Nov. 350/1 The organisms (both fungus and eelworms) which cause 'clover sickness'. **1867** MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* xi, It was a '*clover summer' for the Josselyns... They must make the most of it.

'clover, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To sow or lay down with clover. Hence **'clovering** *vbl. sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 185 After the three or four first years of Clovering, it will so frame the earth, that it will be very fit to Corn agaen. *Marg.* Clover fits for corning, and corning for clovering. **1853** *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* IV. 405 The best mode I have found of improving my farm, is by deep plowing and clovering.

'clovered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Sown with clover; covered with clover.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1215 Flocks, thick-nibbling through the clovered vale. **1757** DYER *Fleece* I. 43 The clover'd lawns And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton. **1856** A. C. COXE *Impressions Eng.* 177, I made my way through a clovered field.

†**clover-grass.** *Obs.* A synonym of CLOVER *sb.* 1.

a **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Trifolium*, clavergresse, *habens maculas in foliis*. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alfalfa*, three leaued grasse, clauer grasse, *Medica*. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 19 Clauer-gras, Trefoile, Melilot. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. **1795** BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The clover grass suffered in many places. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Coliseum* in *Ess. & Lett.*, Tufts of dewy clover-grass.

clovery ('klǝuvərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. CLOVER *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of the nature of, or abounding in clover.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxi. (1652) 139 It will produce a gallant Clovery, and white Hunny-suckle Grass. **1852** D. MOIR *Angler* v. Poet. Wks. II. 358 Up from its clovery lurking-place, the hare Arose.

†**'clovetongue.** *Obs. Herb.* [*Cloftunge*, *cloftong* occur as glossing *scelerata*, and thus as another form of *cluf-pung(e*, CLOFFING, whence app. altered by 'popular etymology'.] (See quot.)

c **1325** *Gloss.* in *MS. Bodley* 130 *Scelerata, gl.* cloftunge. *Gl. Harl.* 3388 *Cicuta*, cloftunke. *Gl. Sloane* 405 *Scelerata herba vel apium risus, anglice* cloftong (quoted in *Sax. Leechd.* II. Gloss.). **1671** SKINNER (Britten & H.), *Cloventongue*. **1878** HALLIWELL, *Clove-tongue*, black hellebore.

'clovewort. [OE. *clufwyrt* f. *clufu*, CLOVE[1], bulb + *wyrt* plant. In sense 3 f. CLOVE *sb.*[2]]

1. [OE.] A (? bulbous) buttercup: see quot.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 100 Deos wyrt þe man batracion & oðrum naman clufwyrt nemneð. **1886** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* App., *Clovewort.* Mr. Friend tells us that *Ranunculus acris* is still so called at Brackley (Nhamp.).

†2. The common Avens, *Geum urbanum* (Culpeper). (Britten and Holl.) *Obs.*

3. A book-name for the plants of the N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Clovis ('klǝʊvɪs). The name of a city in eastern New Mexico, U.S.A., applied *attrib.* to a prehistoric culture and its remains first found at the Blackwater Draw site near there, esp. to a type of projectile point (see quots). Cf. FOLSOM.

1943 E. B. HOWARD in *Amer. Antiquity* Jan. 230 The base of the Clovis fluted point is slightly to deeply concave. **1947** *Bull. Texas Archeol. & Paleont. Soc.* XVIII. 12 The fluting is inferior.., that on Clovis points seldom extending as much as half way forward. **1961** G. CLARK *World Prehist.* ix. 216 The fact that Clovis points have been found stratified below Folsom ones..is not inconsistent with their persistence into later periods: indeed, it may well prove that the distinction between Folsom and Clovis points is functional rather than cultural. **1968** D. L. CLARKE *Analyt. Archæol.* viii. 336 The Magdalenians focussed on reindeer or bison..and the Clovis and Gravettian technocomplexes on mammoth. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* II. 1010/3 The typical Clovis point is leaf shaped, with parallel or slightly convex sides and a concave base... Clovis points range in length from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches..and are heavy and fluted. **1981** F. H. WEST *Archæol. Beringia* 205 There was surely environmental zonation present in Clovis times. **1983** *La Tierra* Oct. 32 There have been a number of *Clovis* points recovered from surface sites.

clow (klaʊ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 (*dative*) cluse, 5-6 clowse, clowze, clouse, *pl.* clousis, clowses, 9 *dial.* cloose. *β. pl.* 5 clowys, 6- clowes, 9 cloughs; *sing.* 5 clowe, 7-9 clow, 8-9 clough; *dial.* clow, clew. [*Clow* is a false singular formed upon *clowes*, *clowis*, taken in 15-16th c. for a plural, but originally a singular, in ME. *clowse*, *clowze*, early ME. *cluse*, OE. *clúse*, a. late L. *clūsa*, var. of *clausa*, lit. a closed or shut place or way. Du Cange has, among other senses, 'agger in quo concluduntur aquæ'. Hence, also, OHG. *chlûsa*, MHG. *klûse*, *klûs*, mod.Ger. *klause*, in Bavaria and Tirôl, a dam on a mountain stream for floating timber; *klaus*, in Rhineland, a mill-dam, also dial. a sluice. So MDu. *clûse*, Du. *kluis*.

The OE. *clús*, *clúse*, is recorded in the senses 'enclosure', 'narrow pass', but not in that of 'dam', 'lock', or 'sluice', though 'dam' appears already in Ancren Riwle in 13th c. In the 18th c. *clow* began to be erroneously spelt *clough*, by engineers, etc., either through erroneous identification with CLOUGH *sb.* 'ravine', or by association with *plow*, *plough*. In some of the dialect glossaries it is spelt *clew*, meaning (klu:). An unexplained *clowre*, *cloor*, is found in Catholicon Anglicum, and northern dialects.

A compound of L. *clūsa* was *exclūsa* (in Gregory of Tours; in med.L. *sclūsa*, *slūsa*), giving OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse*. Hence Sc. CLUSS, *clush*; OF. gave MDu. *sluyse*, Du. *sluys*, whence Eng. *sluice*, LG. *slüse*, Ger. *schleuse*. Thus *clows* and *sluice* are ultimately closely related.]

1. †a. A dam for water, a mill-dam. ? *Obs.* b. A sluice or floodgate: '*esp.* (*a*) The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river and provided with flood-gates'. (*b*) 'A shuttle in the gates or masonry of a lock, which is raised to admit or discharge water; a similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of water-mills is regulated'. Peacock *Gloss. Manley and Corringham* (*N. W. Lincoln.*).

a. cluse, clouse, clowze.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh moni punt hire worde uorte leten mo vt as me deð water et ter mulne cluse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowys, water schedynge [*c* **1490** *MS. K.* clowse, watyrkepyng; *MS. H.* clowze; **1499** *Pynson*, clowse, water shettinge], *sinoglocitorium.* **1493** *Acta Dom. Conc.* 314 (Jam.) Tuiching the watter passagis & clousis of thar millis. **1503** *Act Jas. IV*, c. 72 (1597) 93 The slayers of Smoltes in milne-dames, clowses, and be nettes, thornes, and cruves. **1595** DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Emissarium*, a clowse. **1875** [See *β*] Cloose.

β. pl. *clowes*, *clows*, sing. *clowe*, *clow.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68/2 A clowe of flodeȝate, *singlocitorium*, *gurgustium.* **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 33 Diches and bankes, as of other clowes, sloweses, getties, gutters, gootes, and other fortresses. **1615** *N. Riding Rec.* II. 103 Ric. Cuthbert presented for pulling-up the mill-clowes. **1662** DUGDALE *Embanking & Draining* (1772) 165 A new gote, or clow, be set in Waynflet haven. **1693** *Diary A. de la Pryme* (1869) 272 It..runs into the sea..when the clow is opened. **1705** SIR W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 106 Thomas Haighton.. pulled down a stone or two of the clow, and one or two of the stones of the dam. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 435 Proper to have a flood-hatch or clow. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* I. 70 Vermuyden had erected a sluice, of the nature of a 'clow', being a strong gate suspended by hinges, which opened to admit the egress of the inland waters at low tide, and closed..when the tide rose. **1869** R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Clauw*, a floodgate in a watercourse. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Claw* (Fylde), *cleaw* (S. & E. Lanc.), *cloose* (N. Lanc.), *clow* (E. & M. Lanc.), a floodgate in a watercourse.

1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*, *Clew*, a door or lid hung at the end of a drain or water-course to prevent the influx of tidal water.

γ. 8- *clough.*

1774 *Bainton Inclos. Act* 12 Banks, cloughs, engines. **1839** STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 377 Here also the Croule warping cloughs..receive their waters from the Trent. **1865** W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 6 Clough—pronounced with the same terminal sound as plough—is the local word for Sluicegate. **1884** *York Herald* 26 Aug. 1/2 The Cloughs at Naburn Lock will be drawn at six o'clock in the morning.

δ. 5 clowre(?), 9 *dial.* cloor.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clowe of flodeȝete [A Clowre or flodȝate A.]. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cloor*, a sluice. *Northumb.* **1878** *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Cloor-head*, a sluice at the head of a mill-dam.

2. A sluice or sliding door for other purposes.

1820 W. SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber..sometimes provided with a clough on the side next the water, for 'starting' the fenks into a barge or lighter placed below. **1874** W. CROOKES *Dyeing, etc.* 84 By stirring up the wool in a tank ..the water being let off through a 'clow' or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.

3. *floating clow* (*clough*): a name sometimes given to a contrivance for clearing away mud from channels communicating with tidal rivers (e.g. the Humber, where the local name is 'Devil'). It resembles a broad barge, with extensible wings which act as floodgates, and retain a head of water, by which it is forced down the channel, ploughing or scraping up the mud as it goes along.

1874 in Knight *Mech. Dict.*

†**clow,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? a. F. *clou.*] ? A nail.

1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 144 In ij clowys et j sote emt. pro emendacione in diversis domibus.

clow, *sb.*[3] *local.* [perh. a var. of CLAW.] An implement resembling a dung-fork with the prongs bent at right angles, used for dragging dung out of cow-stalls.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Hence **clow** *v.*[2], to drag or rake with a clow.

†**clow,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clouer* to nail.]

By-form of CLOY *v.* in various literal senses: To fasten with nails; to wound with a nail; to spike.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 30 Ane habirgeoun of burnist mailzeis brycht, Wyth gold ourgilt clowit thrynfald full tycht. **1598** FLORIO, *Inchiodare*, to clow or pricke a horse with a naile..to clow ordinance. *Inchiodatura*, a pricking or clowing of a horse with a naile, called a clowing. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Clow*, to nail with clouts. *West.*

clow, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW.

clowch, -e, obs. f. CLUTCH.

†**clowchyn, -un.** *Obs.* = CLEW.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn', or clowe [*MS. H.* clowchun, *Pynson* clewe], *glomus*, *globus*, *glomicillus.*

clowder, obs. var. of CLUDDER, CLUTTER.

1801 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 A clowder of cats.

clowe, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW, CLOUGH, CLOVE *sb.*[2], CLOW.

†**clowe.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clowes*, Rogues.

clow(e)-gilofre, etc.: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

clowes, sluice, etc.: see CLOW.

clowght, obs. f. CLOUT.

clowmsthed: see under CLUMSED.

clown (klaʊn), *sb.* Also 6 cloune, cloine, cloyne. [Appears in Eng. in second half of 16th c. as *cloyne* or *cloine*, and *clowne*. The phonetic relation between these is difficult to understand; the former is esp. obscure: possibly a dialect form. By Dunbar, the word (if indeed the same) is written *cloun*; but it rimes with *tone*, *Joun*, meaning *tune*, *June*, both having in Sc. the sound (ʏ or ø), which would imply (klʏn). Words identical or closely related appear in several of the cognate langs. and dialects: *e.g.* NFris. (Moringer dial.) '*klönne* (or *klünne*) 'clumsy lout, lumpish fellow' (Bendsen) :—OFris. type **klunda* wk. masc. Cf. NFris. insular dial. Amrum *klünj* (pl. *klünjar*) 'clod, clot, lump' = Sylt *klünd* 'clog, wooden mall':—OFris. type **klund* str. masc. Also mod.Icel. *klunni*:—**klunpi* 'clumsy boorish fellow' (Vigf.), 'en klods, ubehændig person' (Jonson), compared with Sw. dial. *klunn*, *kluns* (Rietz) 'clump, clog, log', and Da. dial. *klunds* = *klods* 'block, log, stump', also 'clown'. In Dutch also, Sewell (1766) has *kleun* fem. (marked as a 'low word') 'a hoidon or lusty bouncing girl', *kloen* n. with same sense; and he explains Eng. *clown* as 'een plompe boer, kinkel, *kloen*'. Bilderdijk *Verklarende Geslachtlijst* (1832) says that *kloen* applied to a man signifies *een lompert*, 'clown' in English, and so is it with *klont*, *kluit*, and *kluts* or *klots*, all meaning primarily 'clod, clot, lump'. So far as concerns the sense-development, then, it is clear that we have here a word meaning originally 'clod, clot, lump', which like these words themselves (see CLOD 5, CLOT 4), has been applied in various langs. to a clumsy boor, a lout. Of an OE. type, corresp. to the Fris., or to the Du. words, we have no trace, no more than of the occurrence in Eng. of the primitive sense 'clod'; and it is probable that in Eng. the word is of later introduction from some Low German source.]

1. A countryman, rustic, or peasant.

1563 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xliv, The cloyne contented can not be With any state. **1567** TURBERV. *Poems*, *Agst. Ielous Heads*, *etc.* (R.), To brag vpon his pipe the clowne begoon..And then to blow the rustick did assay. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 219/44 A cloune, *rusticus.* **1587** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Madan* xi, The clowne that driues the mixen Cart. *a* **1640** EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* xxiv. (R.), She [viper] kil'd the courteous clowne by whom she liu'd. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* II. 177 Clown from Colonus, one that plougheth the ground. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 623 The clown, the child of nature, without guile. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 610 The Somersetshire clowns, with their scythes..faced the royal horse like old soldiers.

b. Implying ignorance, crassness, or rude manners: A mere rustic, a boor.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1593) To Rdr. 6 The wise, the foole: the countrie cloine: the learned and the lout. **1646** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behavior* vii. §16 (1663) 32 Put not thy meat in thy mouth, holding thy knife in thy hands, as do the Countrey Clowns. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 262 A clod-pated Clown. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 Language..such as we should now expect to hear only from the most ignorant clowns.

2. *transf.* A man without refinement or culture; an ignorant, rude, uncouth, ill-bred man.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxvii. 538 Euen such as haue beene counted the simplest Cloynes. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 288 Every rich Clown..who was able to be at the Charges of a Stamp. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, The churl in spirit..By blood a king, at heart a clown. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chaplain Fleet* I. iii, How could a courtly gentleman..have a son who was so great a clown in his manner and his talk.

3. A fool or jester, as a stage-character (? orig. representing a rustic buffoon), or (in Shakspere) a retainer of a court or great house; b. in mod. use, one of the characters in a pantomime or harlequinade; also a similar character in a circus.

[**1500-20** DUNBAR *Quhy will ȝe, merchantis* 31 Cuningar men man serve Sanct Cloun.] **1600** ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Sat. IV. 63 What meanes Singer then? And Pope the Clowne, to speake so Boorish, when They counterfaite the Clownes vpon the Stage? *Ibid.* Epigr. xxx. (1874) 36 When Tarlton clown'd it in a pleasant vaine Vpon the Stage, his merry humors shop, Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish *slop.* **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft Your Grace was wont to laugh. **1602** —— *Ham.* II. ii. 336 The Clowne shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled a' th' sere. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Pass.* in Fairholt *Costume* (1860) 217 Sometimes I have seen Tarlton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such sloppes or slivings as now many gentlemen weare. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Commend. Verses Fletcher*, Old-fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town In trunk-hose, which our fathers call'd the clown. **1822** NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or clown, seems to have been peculiar to the country families.

b. **1727** J. THURMOND *The Miser*, (Characters), Harlequin's servant, a clown. **1728** R. & J. WEAVER *Perseus & Androm.*, Clown, the Squire's man. **1775** *Lond. Mag.* Dec., He [Harlequin]..converts part of the paling of an ale-house yard into a pillory, wherein having inclosed Pantaloon and the clown, etc. **1780** T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* I. 36 He was a most diverting clown in all the pantomimes of Mr. Rich. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, The clown who ventured on such familiarities with that military man in boots. **1855** *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clown part*, etc. The possessive *clown's* forms part of certain plant-names: **clown's all-heal**, a name given by Gerarde to *Stachys palustris* (also, **clown-heal**, **clown's wound-wort**); **clown's lungwort**, (*a*) *Verbascum Thapsus*, (*b*) *Lathræa squamaria*; **clown's mustard**, *Iberis amara*; **clown's spikenard**, *Inula Conyza*; **clown's treacle**, *Allium sativum.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxiv. 851 Clounes Alheale, or the husbandman's Woundwoort, hath long slender stalks. *a* **1678** MARVELL *Poems*, *Damon the Mower* 275 With shepherd's-purse and clowns-all-heal The blood I stanch and wound I seal. **1861** Miss PRATT *Flower, Pl.* I. 95 Iberis amara..sometimes called Clown's Mustard. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Bacchar*, a sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard. **1825** HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 877 Clown's-woundwort, wake-robin, and..other simples.

clown (klaʊn), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To perform as a (stage-)clown. *to clown it*: a. (*a*) to play the clown on the stage; (*b*) to affect the rusic (quot. 1599).

1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, *Sav.* What, and shall we see him clown it?.. Beshrew me, he clowns it properly indeed. *Fast.* But does he not affect the clown most

naturally, mistress? **1600** ROWLANDS [see CLOWN *sb.* 3]. **1707** E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) I. xvii, As Andrew clowns it to the Doctor. **1861** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 90, I had to clown to the rope.

b. *trans.* To play the clown in (a part); to render comic or farcical; to portray like a clown.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 500/2 A Benedick who makes faces and 'clowns' the part..leaves a distinct and horrible stain on the memory. **1930** *Spectator* 18 Jan. 83 Mr. Marshall was too intent on making his 'asides', and there were frequent episodes in which he definitely clowned the situation. **1957** E. HYAMS *Into Dream* 43 Mr. Cromer clowned comic astonishment. **1963** W. SOYINKA *Lion & Jewel* 14 He does realistic miming... Lakunle clowning the driving motions, obviously enjoying this fully.

†**2.** *trans.* ? To treat as a country clown, *i.e.* rudely or roughly. *Obs.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Without ..dandling or dulling, coekering or clowning.

'clownage. [f. CLOWN *sb.* + -AGE².]

1. The action or behaviour of a clown or rustic.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. iv, Ingratitude beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage, Shewn to a lady. *a***1637**—— *Underwoods* xxxii, Pride and stiff Clownage mixt. **1903** *Times* 23 Apr. 10/2 The outside circle was the marriage of Theseus and Hippolyta, then came the clownage of the play.

†**2.** The function of a clown or jester. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol., Veins of rhyming mother-wits, And such conceits as clownage keeps in pay.

clownery ('klaʊnərɪ). Also 7 clownry. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The quality or behaviour of a country clown.

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Such carterlie varietie..the extremitie of clownerie. **1612** DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Let the curious tax his clownry with their skill. *a***1668** DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 32 Their weak Compound Of clownery and rashness. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 145 The Fool's conceit here had both Clownery and ill nature in't.

b. (with *pl.*) A clownish act or usage.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* I. Wks. 1873 II. 14 Not mix'd with clowneries us'd in common houses.

2. The performance of a comic clown.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 127 The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. **1865** *Reader* 24 June 712, I will go to see no tumbling, no clownery, no comic songs.

clowness. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female clown or rustic.

1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair,..the clownesses with long stiff feathers stuck round their heads.

†**'clownical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL¹. Cf. *farcical.*] Clown-like.

1614 J. COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 237 My behaviour! alas, alas! 'tis clownical.

†**'clownify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make clownish or dull-witted. Hence **'clownifying** *vbl. sb.*

1618 BRETON *Court & Country* 7 (D.), I wish you would not so clownifie your wit as to bury your vnderstanding all vnder a clod of earth. *Ibid.* 8 (D.) Is not the Clownyfying of wit the Foolifying of understanding?

clowning ('klaʊnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOWN *v.* + -ING¹.] Playing the clown.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 121 My knowledge of penny-gaff clowning. **1878** H. IRVING *Stage* 27 At Sadler's Wells, where previously there had been nothing but clowning and spectacle.

fig. **1889** *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 The blundering to which we owe his last bit of political clowning.

clownish ('klaʊnɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLOWN *sb.* + -ISH¹.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to a clown or peasant; rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/11 Clownish, *rusticus, agrestis.* **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. lix. (1591) 150 Petilius Cerealis..in clownish apparell [*agresti cultu*]..had escaped Vitellius' handes. *a***1704** T. BROWN *2 Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 16 Honest peasants, whose clownish dances are attended with extempore verses. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 300 He had the clownish advantage of bone and muscle.

2. Clown-like, rude, boorish; uncultivated, ignorant, stupid; awkward, clumsy; rough, coarse.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clowting botcher. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 172 No clownish or uncivill fashions are seene in him. **1653** BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 189 His feares of being counted foolish, or childish, or clownish. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, His demeanour was so blunt as sometimes might be termed clownish.

3. Of the nature of a stage clown or jester.

(This sense is doubtful in all the quotations.)

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Epigr. xxx. 36 Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish slop. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. iii. 132 To steale The clownish Foole out of your Fathers Court. *c***1720** PRIOR *Poems* (J.), The clownish mimic traverses the stage.

clownishly ('klaʊnɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY¹.] In a clownish manner.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rusticamente,* rudely, clownishly. **1669** COKAINE *Choice Poems* 14 If in the Northern parts she bath been bred, Say she her life most clownishly hath led. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxi, For ourselves, we will receive your courtesies this evening but clownishly, since it is not our purpose to change our riding attire.

clownishness ('klaʊnɪʃnɛs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clownish quality; rusticity, rudeness; want of politeness, culture, or refinement.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 372 Ignoraunce..ingendreth in him rusticalitie or clownishnesse. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* 67 That plainness of Nature, which the Alamode people call Clownishness. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. i. 4 The English were degenerating into clownishness.

'clownist. *nonce-wd.* [see -IST.] An actor of a clown's parts.

*a***1627** MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* v. i. (D.), We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, clownists, satirists.

clown-like, *a.* and *adv.*

1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. i, I was fainting, A clownlike qualm seized on me.

clownship ('klaʊnʃɪp). [see -SHIP.] The condition or estate of a clown or clowns (in all senses); also as a mock title.

1606 R. PRICKET *Faith Without Practice* in Farr's *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 101 A sattin sute..Beyond desert doth vildest clownship grace. **1635** BROME *Sparagus G.* IV. v, Your Clowneship must not Uncle me. **1680** *Nation's Interest in Dk. York* 11 To aspire from our present Glorious State of Kingship to a Free-state in Clown-ship. *a***1845** HOOD *To Grimaldi* ii, Hast thou..all thy public Clownship cast, To play the private Pantaloon. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 782 The courtier tries his hand on clownship here.

clowr, var. of CLOUR. *Sc.*

†**clowre.** *Obs.* Also 4 clour, 5–6 clower. Surface of the ground, grassy ground, sward, turf.

*c***1350** *Medical MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 387 Of alle erbys yᵗ growy in clour Most bitter I holde his sawour. *c***1460** LYDG. *Order of Fools* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 81 A gosselyng that grasethe on bareyne clowrys [*rime-wd.* showrys]. *c***1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 294 Vndyr clower is now my fathyris cure. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 88 The utmost borders from the brim invirond were with clowres [*vivo Cespite cinguntur*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 205 Yet would I make it yer I go To kisse the clowers with hir top.

clowse, -ze, clowys: see CLOW, also CLOSH².

clowster, obs. form of CLAUSTER, CLUSTER.

clowt(e, -ty, obs. form of CLOUT, CLOUTY.

clowtch, obs. form of CLUTCH *sb.*¹

clox, commercial spelling of pl. of CLOCK *sb.*² Cf. CLOCK *v.*⁴

1900 in A. Adburgham *Shops & Shopping* (1964) xxii. 260 Unbleached cotton [stockings] with silk clox... Black lisle with silk clox. **1923** *Daily Mail* 26 May 1 Silk Stockings (with lace clox). **1928** *Daily Tel.* 20 Mar. 14/6 The latest stockings, instead of having clox or embroidery to draw attention to ankles, are ornamented with hand-painted roses or with clox on the knee.

cloy (klɔɪ), *v.*¹ [Aphetic form of *acloy*, ACCLOY; but it is possible that sense 1 directly represents OF. *cloye-r*, mod. *clou-er* to nail. Senses 5–8 appear to run together with those of CLOG *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To nail, to fasten with a nail. *Obs.*

*c***1400** *Beryn* 3464 Hym list to dryv in bet the nayll, til they wer fully Cloyid.

†**2.** To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; = ACCLOY 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye a horse, I drive a nayle in to the quycke of his foote. *Jencloue...* A smyth hath cloyed my horse. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 When a horse is shouldered..or his hoof cloid with a nail. **1625** BACON *Apophth.* (R.), He would have made the worst farrier in the world; for he never shod horse but he cloyed him. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v., *Cloyed* or *Accloyed,* us'd by Farriers, when a Horse is pricked with a Nail in Shoeing.

†**3.** To pierce as with a nail, to gore. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vi. 48 That foe..of his [a wild boar], Which with his cruell tuske him deadly cloyd.

†**4.** To spike (a gun), *i.e.* to render it useless by driving a spike or plug into the touch-hole. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 192 [They] stopped and cloied the touch holes of three peeces of the artillerie. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 801 They should..cloy the great ordinance, that it might not afterwards stand the Turks in stead. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 165 Hauing brought with them..spykes, to cloy the Ordinance. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 19 Be sure that none of our Guns be cloy'd. **1711** *Military & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Nail,* To Nail Cannon, or, as some call it, To Cloy..but this is an antiquated Word. **1768** E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art* s.v. *Cloyed,* a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any Thing is got into the Touch-hole.

†**5.** To stop up, block, obstruct, choke up (a passage, channel, etc.); to crowd or fill *up. Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Expedition Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 86 These keepers had rammed up their outer doors, cloyed and stopped up their stairs within, etc. **1570** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 The fresh is not able to checke the salt water that cloyeth the chanell. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 165 Those professions and occupations, which be most cloyed vp with number. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 841 The Dukes purpose was to haue cloyed the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones, and such like choaking materials. **1636** BOLTON *Florus* 204 The Alps themselves heapt high with winter snowes, and so the wayes cloyed up. **1636** G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Lam.* ii. (1648) 5 Thy Anger cloyes the Grave.

†**6.** *fig.* To clog, obstruct, or impede (movement, activity, etc.); to weigh down, encumber. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* (1844) 18 That heavy bondage of the flesh, wherewith I am most grievously cloyed. **1567** TURBERV. *Poems, To Yng. Gentleman taking Wyfe* (R.), A bearing wyfe with brats will cloy thee sore. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 137 Beyng clogged and fastened to this state of bondage (as it were cloyed in claye). **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 3 The soul being not cloy'd by an unactive mass, as now.

7. To overload with food, so as to cause loathing; to surfeit or satiate (with over-feeding, or with richness, sweetness, or sameness of food).

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye, I charge ones stomacke with to moche meate..You have cloyed hym so moche that he is sicke nowe. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* cliii. (1636) 148 The fat of flesh alone without leane is unwholesome, and cloyeth the stomach. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. iii. 296 Who can..cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a Feast? **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 323 They being alwayes accustomed to the same dishes..are therefore cloyed. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 266 Though this was a food that we had now been so long..confined to..yet we were far from being cloyed with it. **1857** DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. VI. 197 To be cloyed perpetually is a worse fate than sometimes to stand within the vestibule of starvation.

8. *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, gratify beyond desire; to disgust, weary (with excess of anything).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 92 Both satisfied with deepe delight, And cloyde with al content. **1588** J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 17 Often preaching cloyeth the people. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 241. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 But not to cloy you with particulars.. I refer you to the Authors owne writing. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ii, Amelia's superiority to her whole sex, who could not cloy a gay young fellow by many years possession. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. i, After cloying the gazettes with cant.

absol. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* V. xxvi. (1840) 288 These are enough to satisfy, more would cloy. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 227 The two frequent Recurrency of Concords cloys. **1829** H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 32 His [Pope's] sweetness cloys at last.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become satiated. *rare.*

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 160 If Sol himself should shine thro' all the day, We cloy, and lose the pleasure of his ray.

¶ To starve. (Some error.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 214/12 To cloy, *fame consumere.*

†**cloy,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Steevens conjectures 'To claw, to scratch with the claw'; Johnson: 'perhaps, to strike the beak together.'

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 118 His Royall Bird Prunes the immortall wing, and cloyes his Beake, As when his God is pleas'd.

cloy, *v.*³: see CLY.

†**'cloyance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ANCE: cf. *annoyance,* etc.] Encumbrance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33 Such a cloyance and cumber vnto me, that I must leaue it.

cloy-board, obs. (? erroneous) f. CLOVE-BOARD: cf. CLOE-BOARD.

1636 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* For a cloy bord spent about the pullpet *js.* vj*d.* For sawinge of the cloy boord iiij*d.*

cloyd (*Cursor M.* Cott. 2872), obs. f. CLOUD.

cloyed (klɔɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ED.] Clogged, cumbered, burdened; sated, surfeited.

1599 DANIEL *Poet. Ess. Musophilus* B iij, The fulness of a cloy'd neglect. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 47 The cloyed will, That satiate yet vnsatisfi'd desire. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 80 Like a decayed beauty to a cloyed lover in quest of new game. **1837** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 2 The cloyed palate of the epicure.

'cloyedness. *rare.* Cloyed state or condition.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* XX. iii, Those emulations which wait upon the cloyednesse of an undivided conversation. **1848** PUSEY tr. *St. Augustine's Confess.* II. iv. 9 Through a cloyedness of well doing.

cloyer¹ ('klɔɪə(r)). One who or that which cloys.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 184 Possession, that too frequent cloyer of wedded joys.

†**'cloyer**². *Obs.* Thieves' *Cant.* [perh. f. *cloy* = CLY *v.*; or from CLOY *v.*¹: but neither appears entirely to yield the sense. Cf. also CLOYNER.]

1. 'A term in the slang of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share' (Nares).

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 If the Cutpurse denie snappage, his cloyer or follower forthwith boyles him, that is, bewrayes him. *Ibid.* (1860) 22 These haue their cloyers and followers, which are very troublesome to them. **1611** MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 220 Then there's a cloyer, or snap, that dogges any new brother in that trade, and snappes, will haue halfe in any booty.

2. A thief, cutpurse, shoplifter. [cf. *cloy,* CLY.]

1659 *Caterpillars Anatomized,* Tilers, or Cloyers, equivalent to shoplifters. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. §68 Cloyers, Thieues, Purloyners. *c***1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cloyers,* Thieves, Robbers, Rogues. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

cloyfe, obs. form of CLOVE *sb.*²

cloying ('klɔɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLOY, in its different senses.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. (R.), Lest..to muche presence may be a cloiyng to them. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 142 The cloying of a horse is an ill hurt, which commeth by euill-shooing. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 8 Vpon Cloying, how to vnbreetch them [guns]. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 84. 3/1 When Enjoyment comes to Cloying There's an end then of Enjoying.

'cloying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cloys; satiating; †clogging.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxxi, Rend the thick curtain of cold cloying night. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 239 With regard to love I declare I never found anything cloying in it. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 381 It had a cloying sweetness that palled upon the taste. **1815** L. HUNT *Feast Poets, &c. 27 notes,* The charge against Pope of a monotonous and cloying versification is not new.

Hence **'cloyingness.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 460/1 The honeyed cup, with all its cloyingness.

cloyingly ('klɔɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLOYING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a cloying manner or degree.

1928 *Observer* 25 Mar. 15/4 This cloyingly sweet criticism.

'cloyless, *a.* That does not cloy or satiate.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 25 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 251 Cloyless song, the gift of heaven.

†**'cloyment.** *rare*[−1]. [see -MENT.] Satiety.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 102 That suffer surfet, cloyment, and reuolt.

cloyne, obs. form of CLOWN.

†**cloyne, cloine,** *v. Obs.* [Origin uncertain.

Phonetically, *cloyne* answers exactly to OF. *cluigner, clugner* var. of *cligner* 'to bring together the upper and lower eyelids so as to leave a very small interval between them,' often to 'wink', as the expression of secret understanding, cunning, or hypocrisy, as in 'clignement d'œil, œil d'hypocrite' (Paré, 16th c., in Littré). From this to our sense 1 appears to be an easy transition. (Cf. the history of *connive.*)]

1. *intr.* To act deceitfully or fraudulently, to cheat, deceive. Hence **cloyning** *vbl. sb.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 440 With holye oyle and watter, I can so cloyne and clatter. —— *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 170 With the cloynings of your conjurers, and the conveyances of your Sorcerers. *Ibid.* 391 To have their faults opened, and their cloning colours condemned. **1569** T. STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* II. xxii. 68/2 He..mistrusted his crafty cloyning.

2. *intr.* ? To have a secret understanding, to conspire.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciii. 266 They cloyne in one: in companies, agaynst this just man's lyfe.

3. *trans.* To take cunningly, furtively, or fraudulently; to grab.

1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Par., Ephes.* Prol. civ, To instigate men, in pretense of the ghospell, to scrape and cloyne in to their handes as muche possession as they can. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. v. 57 And not geue hym selfe to couetous cloinyng, and hourdyng of tresure. **1558** PHAËR *Æneid* VI. Rj, My goodly spouse this while my wepons al [a]way she cloinde, From al my house, and from my head my trusty sword purloind. **1566** STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* A iij, To cloyne away the forren golde with greedy snatching hand.

Hence **cloyner,** a cheat, deceiver.

c **1550** BALE *K. Johan* (1838) 69 Amonge craftye cloyners there hath not bene a gretter. **1552** —— *Apol.* 39 Thys croked cloyner, cloughteth me in a patche of the lattre parte.

cloys, obs. f. *cloves,* CLOVE *sb.*[2]

'cloysome, *a.* [f. CLOY *v.*[1] + -SOME.] Having a cloying quality, tending to satiate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1634) 143 The taste of which [feasts, revels, etc.] becommeth cloysome and unpleasing to those that daily see, and ordinarily have them. **1861** *Macm. Mag.* IV. 209/2 Cloysome contrasts are too frequently indulged in. **1886** HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 475 His current paintings were cloysome in their richness. **1902** G. C. WILLIAMSON *Holman Hunt* 18 The pictures of the day in their cloysome richness.

cloysse, obs. form of CLOTHES.

cloyster, obs. form of CLOISTER, CLUSTER *v.*

cloyt, var. of CLOIT *Sc.*

cloze (kləʊz). *Psychol.* [Shortening of CLOSURE.] Used *attrib.* with reference to a test of readability or comprehension in which a person is required to supply words which have been deliberately omitted from a passage.

1953 W. L. TAYLOR in *Journalism Q.* XXX. 416/1 Cloze procedure may be defined as: A method of intercepting a message from a 'transmitter' (writer or speaker), mutilating its language patterns by deleting parts, and so administering it to 'receivers' (readers or listeners) that their attempts to make the patterns whole again potentially yield a considerable number of cloze units. **1954** *Application of 'Cloze' & Entropy Measures* 113 Attached behind this page is a Foreword for your use in conducting the cloze test. **1964** E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* vi. 140 To fulfill this purpose the so-called 'cloze technique' is highly useful. **1975** *Language for Life* (Dept. Educ. & Sci.) vi. 93 When a cloze test is being prepared the deletions may be random, or they may be confined to certain parts of speech or words which are 'cued' in different ways. **1984** *Amer. Speech* LIX. 53 Each item contained a stimulus utterance and a response from which the pronoun had been deleted, as in a modified cloze procedure.

club (klʌb), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 clubbe, (3 clibbe), 4 klubbe, clob(e, 4–5 clobbe, 5 clobb, 5–8 clubb, (7 *Sc.* glub), 6– club. [ME. *clubbe, clobbe* corresp. to (and probably ad.) ON. *klubba* (Sw. *klubba, klubb,* Norw., Da. *klubbe, klub*), assimilated form of *klumba*; f. the same root as CLUMP q.v. Cf. ON. *klumbu-, klubbu-fótr,* Norw. *klumpfod,* Sw. *klumpfotad,* Ger. *klumpfusz,* Eng. *club-foot*(*ed.* The history of branch III is obscure: the theory is that it came immediately from the verb, and that the latter was formed from branch I of the sb. But senses 5 and 6 (the only ones whence this development could start) have not yet been found early enough to account for the great extension which branch III attained in the 17th c.]

I. A thick stick, and related senses.

1. a. A heavy stick or staff for use as a weapon, thin enough at one end to be grasped with the hand, and increasing in thickness and weight towards the other end; also a special form for use in athletic exercises, generally called *Indian clubs.*

c **1205** LAY. 20968 Alle þa heorede-cnauen, mid clibben heo a-qualden. *Ibid.* 21504 Mid clubben [*c* **1275** clubbes] swiðe græte. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 2511 His clob was..A lite bodi of an ok. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit P.* B. 1348 He cleches to a gret klubbe & knokkes hem to peces. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 2018 Ane iryne clobe takes he. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xlviii. 141 The geaunte bare a clubbe. **1552** HULOET, Clubbe of leade, *plumbata.* **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 98 Troilous had his braines dash'd out with a Grecian club. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 110 The Giant mist but little of all-to-breaking Mr. Great-heart's Scull with his Club. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 345 Another exercise is whirling a heavy club round the head.

fig. **1579** FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 89 Howe soudenly hath M. Heskins forgotten the strong clubbe of his Logike.

b. Used as the symbol of rude physical force: cf. d, and CLUB-LAW.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 63 To resume their old argument 'from the clubs'. **1647** *Ballad, Penit. Traytor* xxvii. (*Tracts & Broadsides,* King's Libr. Brit. Mus.), Thus Law and Equity, in awe were keept here, And Clubs were taught how to controule the Scepter.

†**c.** ***prentices and clubs***: the rallying cry of the London apprentices. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII,* 9 All the young men..cryed prentyses and clubbes. Then out at euery doore came clubbes and weapons, and the aldermen fled. **1591** SHAKS. *I Hen. VI,* I. iii. 84 Ile call for Clubs, if you will not away. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 64 Sfoot, clubs, clubs, prentices, downe with em, Ah you rogues, strike a Citizen in 's shop? **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* i.

†**d.** ***clubs are trump***: physical force is to rule the day or to decide the matter; a punning allusion to sense 8. Also ***as sure as a club.***

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. ix. 66 His prophesie fell out as sure as a club. **1588** GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 27 Taking up a cudgel..sware solemnly that she would make clubs trump if hee brought any bastard brat within her dores. **1607** W. S. *Puritan* in Malone *Shaks. Supp.* II. 574 (N.) Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, clubs would be trumps. *a* **1640** DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 55 He is his owne as sure as a clubb.

†**e.** A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 167 a, The fair flatte truthe that the vplandishe or homely and playn clubbes of the countree dooen vse. [**1818** TODD s.v. *Club,* An old term for a booby. Grose under *Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon.*]

2. a. A stick or bat used in various games of ball; *esp.* the stick with a crooked and thickened head, used in golf [= Du. *kolf* club, bat] and similar games; a hockey-stick.

c **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 738 (*Nomina Ludorum*) *Hec pila,* a balle; *Hoc pedum,* a clubbe [cf. 666 cambok]. **1552** HULOET, Clubbe croked at the one end, *Vncinus, Vncus, Vngustus.* *a* **1614** J. MELVILL *Diary* 14 Teached to handle the bow for archerie, the glub for goff. *c* **1625** *MS. Harl.* 6391 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. §14 The prince [Henry] lifted up his goff-club to stike the ball. **1800** A. CARLYLE *Autob.* 343 To bring golf clubs and balls. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. §14 A club or bat. **1889** A. LANG in *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 Golf clubs..are like crooked sticks, the ball being hit from the face of the crook.

b. (See quot.) Cf. *club-topsail* under sense 20.

1889 *Century Dict., Club,* a small spar to which the head of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best advantage.

†**3.** A staff or baton used as an official and restrictive 'pass'. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxx. 300 The shrewdest boyes, who vse to waite for the club, and watch their times. *a* **1697** AUBREY in Thoms *Anecd. & Traditions* (1839) 94 In my father's time they had a Clubbe (*fustis*) at the schoole-doore; and when they desired leave *exeundi foras* (two went together still) they carried the clubbe.

4. The butt-end of a gun.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 With the clubs of their muskets [they] made a..dreadful slaughter.

5. *transf.* Any club-shaped structure or organ; a knob; a bunch; a gradually thickened and rounded end.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 286 Upon this Column is a little Club, called the Hammer of the Flower. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 122 The antennæ are club-shaped; the club perfoliate. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* v, A nose which had a red club to it. **1879** F. CONDER *Tent Work Pal.* II. 54 Tall spires of asphodel and clubs of snapdragon.

6. A club-shaped knot or tail in which the hair was worn at the back; fashionable in the second half of the 18th c. Hence ***club-pigtail, -wig.***

1785–95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 240 Curl, club, and pig-tail, all sal go to pot. **1786** MACKENZIE in *Lounger* No. 89 ¶8 Their commentaries on walking boots, riding slippers, clubs, buckles and buttons. **1837** *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Pig-tails and 'knockers' superseded the ponderous 'clubs'. **1850** JAMES *Old Oak Chest* II. 103 What used formerly to be called a *club,* otherwise a very thick pigtail, hanging some four inches down his back. **1886** S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longf.* I. ii. 19 A ..gentleman..wearing..the old-style dress..his hair tied behind in a club, with black ribbon.

7. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages or turnips in which an excrescence forms at the base of the stem; club-root; cf. CLUBBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 142 An insect which..insinuates itself into the roots of all the brassica tribe, and causes a disease, usually called the club.

II. In cards.

8. *pl.* The cards forming one of the four suits, distinguished by the conventional representation of a trefoil leaf in black; in *sing.* a club-card, a card of this suit.

[A translation of the Spanish name *basto,* or It. *bastone* (see BASTO, BASTON), the 'club' figured on Spanish cards. The current English figure is taken from the French, where the name is *trêfle,* trefoil.]

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. **1593** MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 49 The inuenter of the Italian Cardes..put the Deniers or monyes, and the Bastons or clubs in combate togither. **1600** ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Sat. III. 58 The Knaue of Clubbes he any time can burne, And finde him in his boosome, for his turne. **1611** COTGR., *Treffle,* also, a Club at Cards. **1712–4** POPE *Rape Lock* III. 79 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 218. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 285 *note,* The suit of clubs upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoil, but positively clubs, or cudgels. **1910** W. DALTON '*Saturday' Bridge* ix. 119 He leads the king of clubs first. **1966** *Listener* 10 Mar. 366/3 East trumped the diamond and returned a club.

III. A combination, association.

[This group of senses is closely connected with the vb.; but the evidence does not make certain what was the exact course of development. In particular, it does not appear whether a *club* in senses 13–15 was, in its origin, merely a knot or association of persons, or a 'clubbing' of the expenses of an entertainment, or of contributions towards it: see the verb senses 4–10, where the earliest example quoted (in 9) is connected with the joint defrayal of expenses. The order here followed is therefore merely provisional.]

†**9.** Combination or union into one mass; aggregate, mass. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 94 The difference of the Mercurial Cylinder may arise..from the club and combination of all these causes joined together. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 139 This hord of restlesness is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

†**10. a.** A combination of contributions to make up a total sum, *e.g.* to defray the expense of an entertainment. *Obs.*

1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., A very handsome supper at Mr. Hill's chambers, I suppose upon a club among them. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 596 Who's bound to vouch 'em for his own, Though got by Implicit Generation, And General Club of all the Nation. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 168 He offered to pay the Reckoning, which I would by no Means suffer; but all my Intreaties could not prevent his making it a Club, which I at last agreed to.

†**b.** The share of such joint expense contributed by, or due from an individual. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, Met with Purser Washington, with whom..I dined at the Bell Tavern in King Street, but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me, and to let me pay my club. **1665** *Ibid.* 20 Feb., We dined merry: but my club and the rest come to 7/6*d.*, which was too much. **1705** VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. i, They say he pays his club with the best of 'em. **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. ii, We must not pretend to our share of the discourse, because we can't pay our club o' th' reckoning. **1727** SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 609, I remember when it grieved your soul to see me pay a penny more than my club at an inn. **1792** BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 299, I had..paid my club to the society which I was born in some way or other to serve.

†**11.** A meeting or assembly at a tavern, etc., for social intercourse; a social meeting the expenses of which are jointly defrayed; *later,* a periodical social meeting of such an association as is described in 13 (to which the name *club* was soon transferred). *Obs.* (Johnson's explanation 'An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions', belongs here, unless 'assembly' was meant for 'association'.)

1648 DAVENANT *Long Vac. in Lond.,* Our mules are come: dissolve the club: The word, till term, is 'Rub! oh rub!' **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 5 July, A house..where heretofore, in Cromwell's time, we young men used to keep our weekly clubs. **1675** R. L'ESTRANGE *Art Good Husb.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VIII. 63 A mechanick tradesman..in the evening, about six o'clock, he goes to his two-penny club, and there stays for his two-pence till nine or ten..and usually, at parting, or breaking up of these clubs, they divide themselves according to their several inclinations..some go to a tavern, etc. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No 9 ¶1 Those little Nocturnal Assemblies, which are commonly known by the name of Clubs. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1884 Rtldg.) 92 This Tavern, where they held their Club. **1764** A. MURPHY *Apprentice, A Farce* 8 He went three times a week to a Spouting club. *W.*... What's a Spouting club? *G.* A meeting

of Prentices and Clerks.. intoxicated with Plays, and so they meet in Public-Houses to act Speeches. **1791** G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* ii. (1809) 72 Many bets are depending on it at our next Club. **1801** MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 70 Jean, at first, took little heed o' Weekly clubs mang three or four.

†**12.** A knot of men associated together; a set, a clique; early applied to a private association with a political object; a secret society. *Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ded., What right has any man among you..to meet, as you daily do, in factious clubs, to vilify the government in your discourses? **1683** EVELYN *Diary* 28 June, They [the Rye House plotters] were discovered by the Lord Howard of Escrick and some false brethren of the club. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. §14 Nor is there one of ten thousand, who is stiff and insensible enough, to bear up under the constant Dislike, and Condemnation of his own Club. **1692** —— *Educ.* §94 ¶4 The Dangers [should be] pointed out that attend him from the several Degrees, Tempers, Designs, and Clubs of Men. **1695** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 546 This day one Chapman of the Bridgefoot club was taken into custody for treasonable practices. *Ibid.* III. 550 One Chapman of the Southwark clubb is bailed on promise to discover the rest of the Jacobite clubb. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 A club of those projectors came to him with proposals. **1730** WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 3 He had been rallied the day before on being a member of the Holy Club.

13. a. An association or society of persons of like sympathies, of a common vocation, or otherwise mutually acceptable, meeting periodically (under certain regulations) at some house of entertainment, for social intercourse and cooperation.

As to 'clubs' in this sense, which were a great feature of English life in the 18th c., see the Spectator 1721 No. 9. Associations of this sort still exist under the name; but, speaking generally, the 17–18th c. 'club' has developed in two directions; that mainly connected with entertainment having become a permanent institution as described in sense 15, while the occasionally or periodically meeting club has usually primary objects apart from conviviality, as in 14. (The first quotation may belong to sense 12.)

1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 526 Of two mathematical clubs here, one is a large one consisting of divers ingenious mechanics, gaugers, carpenters. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Club*..a Society of Men agreeing to meet according to a Scheme of Orders under a slight Penalty to promote Trade and Friendship. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 June, In my absence they had erected a Club and made me one..Our meetings are to be every Thursday: we are yet but twelve. **1714** *Journey thro' Eng.* (1722) I. 289 The Mug-House-Club in Long-Acre; where every Wednesday and Saturday, a mixture of Gentlemen, Lawyers, and Tradesmen, meet in a great Room..Here is nothing drank but Ale, and every Gentleman hath his separate Mug. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764 Soon after..was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the Literary Club..They met at the Turk's Head, in Gerrard Street, Soho, one evening in every week, at seven. **1865** O. W. HOLMES in *Motley's Lett.* II. 10 Oct., What a fine thing it would be to see you back at the Saturday Club again.

b. A building, rooms, or other premises occupied or owned by a club; an establishment providing entertainment, etc., to members and guests; also = *night-club* s.v. NIGHT *sb.* 14. Cf. *working men's club* s.v. WORKING-MAN b.

1896 *Daily News* 20 May 5/6 Those 'go-as-you-please' establishments called clubs. **1922** E. O'NEILL *Hairy Ape* (1923) vii. 64 The interior of the room..resembles some dingy settlement boys' club. **1935** MCARTHUR & LONG *No Mean City* xx. 312 By the time of the Glasgow Fair..the first of the clubs and recreation halls which now play an important part in tenement life were opened. **1957** R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* v. 121 Women, dressed in their best, out on a pub, club or street excursion. **1966** K. F. OTTERBEIN *Andros Islanders* i. 17 In addition to houses, the villages have bars, small grocery shops, churches, clubs (a club is a bar with a dance hall), schools, and society halls or lodges. **1977** [see SOCIAL *a.* 5c].

14. a. An association formed to combine the operations of persons interested in the promotion or prosecution of some object; the purpose is often indicated in the title, as ***Alpine***, ***athletic***, ***chess***, ***cricket***, ***football***, ***literary***, ***natural history field***, ***tennis***, ***yacht club***, etc.; ***benefit***, ***clothing***, ***coal***, ***goose club***, etc.

Many of these are solely devoted to the object for which they are organized; others combine therewith some of the convivial features of sense 13, or even the permanent organization of sense 15. Here belong the publishing clubs, as the Abbotsford, Bannatyne, Roxburgh, Spalding, etc., which differ from *societies* with similar objects chiefly in their limitation of membership to a fixed number.

1755 (*title*), The Game at Cricket, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 2 The solemn public seal of sanction they have received from two clubs of gentlemen in London, called the Constitutional Society, and the Revolution Society. **1812** *Exam.* 11 May 291/1 The benefit club..forms something of a provision against adversity. **1859** [JOHN BALL] *Peaks, Passes & Gl.* 1st Ser. vii, Early in the year 1858, it was resolved to give scope for the extension of this mutual feeling amongst all who have explored high mountain regions, by the formation of the Alpine Club. **1887** MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* x, St. Austell had got the commoner into the Jockey Club. **1890** *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Jan. 15/3 Her Majesty contributes £100 annually to the funds of the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

b. Short for BENEFIT CLUB. *colloq.* (Cf. *club-feast*, *-money* in 20.) ***to be on the club***: to receive relief from its funds.

c. ***in the*** (***pudding***) ***club***, pregnant; esp in phr. ***to get*** or ***put*** (someone) ***in the*** (***pudding***) ***club***, to make pregnant. *slang.*

1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* iv. 38 You were put in the pudden club by the squire's son. **1943** M. HARRISON *Reported Safe Arrival* 13 D'jer put a servant-gal in the Club? **1968** M. ALLINGHAM *Cargo of Eagles* v. 66 You want an angry husband or a young woman in the pudding club. **1969** J. GARDNER *Founder Member* ix. 148 They mean you have to get me in the club. **1969** J. N. SMITH *Is he Dead, Miss ffinch?* iv. 20 When the doctor told me I was in the club I told him he was daft—that I'd never—well, you know.

d. *fig.* A number of people having something in common, sharing an experience, etc.

1944 *Chatelaine* May 51/2 Join the Cotton Club! [*i.e.* wear cotton dresses]. **1969** 'J. FRASER' *Cockpit of Roses* vi. 45 Men knew she was available to anyone who cared to take her out for an evening... Peter had avoided joining the club. **1970** *Calgary Herald* 26 Mar. 34/1 Standard equipment for married men who cheat is a wife in poor health who can't face the blow. Welcome to The Club.

e. A group of nations united or associated for a particular purpose, as for trade, defence, etc.

1950 *Ann. Reg. 1949* 235 The Federal Government were given permission..to appoint their own delegate.., an important step in integrating Germany into the Western European 'club'. **1952** *Ann. Reg. 1951* 166 Recommendations for the formation of a 'Low Tariff Club'. **1958** [see ATOMIC *a.* 2e]. **1959** *Listener* 31 Dec. 1140/2 If European membership of the nuclear club increased, the task of the Nato authorities is likely to become impossibly difficult.

15. a. An association of persons (admittance into which is usually guarded by ballot), formed mainly for social purposes, and having a building (or part of one) appropriated to the exclusive use of the members, and always open to them as a place of resort, or, in some cases, of temporary residence; the club may be political, literary, military, etc., according to the aims and occupations of its members, but its main feature is to provide a place of resort, social intercourse, and entertainment.

This is a natural development of the club of sense 13, which gradually grew till it monopolized the whole accommodation of the tavern or house at which it met, and the place became known as a 'club-house',—the club often bearing the name of the proprietor of the house. Later, in order to have the management of the house and their affairs in their own hands, some clubs started fully-equipped establishments of their own. The institution has developed into its most completely-organized form in London, where, especially in the vicinity of St. James's (colloquially called 'clubland'), are to be found the most perfect types of it.

1776 WALPOLE *Jrnl. Reign Geo. III* (1859) II. 39 Being excluded from the fashionable club of young men at Almack's they formed a plan for a new club..They built a magnificent house in St. James's Street and furnished it gorgeously. **1823** BYRON *Let. Ld. Blessington* 5 Apr., In my time *Watier's* was the Dandy Club. *a* **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 275 The modern subscription houses which go by the name of clubs, such as the Athenæum, the University, the Senior and Junior United Service,—are in no respect clubs, according to the ancient English understanding of the term except that every member must be balloted for, or admitted by the consent of the rest. **1862** GRONOW *Reminisc.* 76 The Clubs of London in 1814—White's, Boodle's, Brookes', or Wattiers',—which with the Guards', Arthur's, and Graham's, were the only clubs at the West End. **1877** TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* ii, The club went on its way like other clubs, and men dined and smoked and played billiards and pretended to read.

b. The building or rooms occupied by such a society, a club-house.

a **1837** [see above]. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis i*, Major Arthur Pendennis came over from his lodgings..to breakfast at a certain Club in Pall Mall. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 292 They sent for me at my club.

c. ***the best club in London***: a jocular name for the House of Commons.

[**1857** E. WHITTY *Friends of Bohemia* II. i. 5 Some here [*sc.* the House of Commons] because it is the right club.] **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. II. iii. 186, I think..that it [*sc.* the House of Commons] is the best club in London. **1914** CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* xvii. 195 He saw afar off, sitting above the river, what has been very erroneously described as the best club in London. **1967** L. WOOLF *Downhill all Way* i. 33 A backbench M.P. in the 1920s..was, no doubt, a member of what was said to be the best club in London.

16. *transf.* The name of certain organizations on the continent, *esp.* those of a political character in France, which, at various times, took a prominent part in political affairs.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 217 When he [Henry VIII] resolved to rob the abbies, as the club of the Jacobins have robbed all the ecclesiasticks. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v. (*Clubbism*), It..calls itself *Club*: calls itself in imitation..of those generous Price-Stanhope English, who sent over to congratulate, *French Revolution Club*..under the shorter popular title of *Jacobins' Club*, it shall become memorable to all times and lands. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 414 The first clubs which ever existed in Paris were formed about 1782. **1870** *Daily News* 25 Nov., A club here..does not mean what it does in England; it is simply a debating society open to all the world, where the Frenchman can indulge his love of oratory and of wordy contest.

17. Applied to ancient associations.

1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 36 These clubs were of long standing at Athens. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. of Rome* (1846) I. xvi. 334 The young patricians, organised in their clubs, supported each other in their outrages.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a club or clubs.

1637 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. of Sin* (1643) 53 They would perswade them to it by a clubb argument, drawn from avoiding persecution. **1791** BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assem.* Wks. 1842 VI. 51 The scheme of parochial and club governments takes up the state at the wrong end. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 226 He writes his letters on the club paper, pops them into club envelopes, seals them with the club seal, and despatches them..by the club messengers. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. ii. 39 One of my club gossips.

19. General combs., as **a.** (in sense 1) ***club-bearer***, ***-fellow***, ***-method***, ***-stick***; ***club-armed***, ***-high***, ***-like***, ***-tailed*** adjs.; (sense 2) ***club-face***, ***-head***, ***-maker***, ***-shaft***; ***club-pigtail***, ***-wig*** (see 6); **b.** (in senses 13–17) ***club-dinner***, ***-hour***, ***-monger***, ***-night***, ***-room***, ***-time***, etc.; (sense 14) ***club-book***, ***button***, ***-girl***, ***-mate***, ***necktie***, ***tie***; (sense 15) ***club bore***.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/1 The *Club-Arm'd Traveller. **1552** HULOET, *Clubbe bearer, *clauator*. **1855** KINGLSEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 206 Corynetes the club-bearer. **1852** C. M. YONGE *Two Guardians* xx. 397 Marian went on a voyage of discovery among the *club books downstairs, and brought up a book of travels, and a novel. **1864** BAGEHOT *Coll. Works* (1965) II. 290 A large part of old novels may very fairly be called club-books; they speak out plainly and simply the notorious facts of the world, as men speak of them to men. **1910** H. G. WELLS *New Machiavelli* (1911) III. i. 309 Most clubs have a common link, a lowest common denominator in the *Club Bore, who spares no one. **1894** *To-day* 17 Mar. 182/2 Yachting suits of blue cheviot with *club buttons. **1836-48** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 *note*, A *club-dinner, it appears, was an ordinary affair. **1928** *Daily Mail* 25 July 15/4 Much has been heard in recent years of the 'shut' and 'open' *club-faces. **1891** HARDY *Tess* III. VI. *1.* 170 The field in which, as a *club-girl, she had first seen Angel Clare. **1890** H. G. HUTCHINSON *Golf* iv. 78 The *club-head wants to be travelling, when it meets the ball, in the direction in which it is intended the ball should go. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 3/2 To bring the club-head down on the back of the ball and between it and the rim of the cup. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §649 The Palpicornes also possess antennæ with a *club-like termination. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 385 Swollen in a club-like manner. **1890** H. G. HUTCHINSON *Golf* ii. 55 Then arose a great master *club-maker. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 12/2 Besides being a very fine player, Stephenson is a first-class club-maker. *Ibid.* 25 Oct. 14/2 The club..had been used to an old *club-mate acting as umpire. **1960** T. MCLEAN *Kings of Rugby* xi. 185 As clubmates, Briscoe and McCullough, were as yet wanting in subtlety. **1817** COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 72 Loyal *club-mongers communicate their schemes to the government. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The ventures of speculative 'Club-mongers' are dying out. **1916** A. BENNETT *Lion's Share* xxxii. 234 The owner..was wearing one of his most effulgent and heterogenous *club neckties. **1764** A. MURPHY *Apprentice* 19 It must be almost Nine. I'll away at once; this is *Club-night. **1783** *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 814 No wine was to be drunk out of the *club-room. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 47, I took up the.. Morning Herald from the club-table in the club-room of the country town of O ——. **1906** *Westm. Gaz* 12 Oct. 3/1 A little twist in the hand, with the *club-shaft. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v, The *Club-spirit is universal. **1880** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 32 Rhetoric which sends mobs yelling to the tar-barrel or the *club-stick. **1846** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors, Thurlow* V. clv. 489 When I myself first began the study of the law, the modern *club-system was unknown. **1794** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* III. 386 Your *club-tailed coach-horses. **1897** *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 222 Puffs, Bows, *Club Ties, etc. **1935** G. GREENE *Basement Room* 102 The rather exclusive club tie, freshly ironed. **1949** M. MUGGERIDGE *Affairs of Heart* ix. 177 A club tie, old and frayed. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶1 A little before our *Club-time last Night we were walking together.

20. Special combs. (in a few of which the vb. stem seems to be the source): **club antenna**, an antenna with a thickened or knobbed extremity; **club armchair, chair**, a thickly upholstered armchair of the type often found in clubs; **club car** *U.S.*, (*a*) orig. a railroad coach provided with special facilities, and reserved for the use of the members of a club operated by the railroad company; (*b*) now, any passenger coach furnished with chairs rather than coach seats, and sometimes with other special facilities such as a buffet; **club class**, a class of fare between first class and tourist class on a passenger aircraft, etc., and designed esp. for the business traveller; **club doctor**, the doctor provided by a benefit club; **club-drub** *v.*, to beat; **club-ended** *a.*, thickened or knobbed at the end; **club-farm**, a farm on co-operative principles; **club-feast**, (*a*) a feast at a club; (*b*) an annual gathering in connexion with a benefit-club; **club-fender**, a large fender (FENDER *sb.* 3a) with a padded top; **club-fungus**, a fungus belonging to the family Clavariaceæ; †**club-grass**, (*a*) = CLUB-RUSH; (*b*) bookname for *Corynephorus*, a genus of rare grasses; **club-hand**, a rare deformity of the hand, similar in nature to club-foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **club-head**, a club-shaped or club-like head; so *club-headed a.*, †**club-headpiece**; **club-land**, see 15; (also clubland); hence, any area in which there is a large number of clubs; these clubs or their members collectively; also *attrib.*; **club leader**, a leader of a youth club; †**club-lome** (*loom*), a weapon or tool consisting of a club; **club-master**, †(*a*) one who uses physical force; (*b*) the manager of a club; **clubmobile** *U.S.* [cf. AUTOMOBILE *sb.*], a large vehicle equipped to supply refreshments, recreational facilities, etc., to troops, workers in isolated areas, etc.; **club-money**, (*a*) money

contributed towards a 'club' (cf. 10); (*b*) subscription to a benefit club or provident society; (*c*) money paid by a benefit club or provident society; †**club-musket**, the use of a musket as a club; **club-root**, a disease of turnips, etc., anbury; **club sandwich** (orig *U.S.*), a thick sandwich containing several ingredients, as chicken or turkey, lettuce, tomato, mayonnaise, etc.; also *fig.*; **Club Soda** chiefly *U.S.*, a proprietary name for a variety of soda-water; now also used generically; **club-start, -tail**, dial. names of the stoat; **club-tie**, a tie that binds a club of hair (cf. 6); **club-tooth**, a tooth of a wheel which is thicker towards the outer end; **club-topsail**, a large topsail extended beyond the gaff by means of a small spar or 'club'; **club-walk, -walking**, a procession by the members of a local club or clubs; esp. the annual festival of a benefit club or friendly society; so *club-walker*; †**club-weed**, a name for Matfelon, or Knap-weed; **club-wheat**, a variety of wheat; **club-woman** (orig. *U.S.*), a woman who is a member or habituée of a club or clubs; **club-wood**, a name of CASUARINA. Also CLUB-FIST, -FOOT, -HAUL, -MAN, -MOSS, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Club antennæ.. of butterflies. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 4/1 Brown creatures, each with six legs and a pair of club antennæ. **1962** M. KELLY *Due to Death* v. 83, I have an affection for large comfortable lies. They're like *club armchairs. **1893** *Engineering News* II. 298/2 The Harlan & Hollingsworth Co.. shows a '*club' car..on the Central R.R. of New Jersey. One side of the interior is fitted with chair seats. **1895** WAIT *Car-Builder's Dict.* 31 *Club car*,.. a buffet-parlor car built and owned by railroad companies but kept expressly as a private car for members of a club. **1926** T. W. VAN METRE *Trains, Tracks & Travel* v. 143 A combination baggage and passenger car is usually called a club car. The passenger compartment of a club car is often fitted with chairs instead of ordinary coach seats, and some of them are equipped with a buffet-broiler. **1948** *New Yorker* 25 Sept. 27/1 The new Twentieth Century club car has a shower, a barber, a valet, a service bar, [etc.]. **1979** P. THEROUX *Old Patagonian Express* i. 20, I went to the Club Car and had a morning pick-me-up. **1919** G. B. SHAW *Heartbreak Ho.* Pref. p. xxiii, Fat old men, sitting comfortably in *club chairs. **1978** *Times* 15 June 4/7 *Club class would be available to full economy-fare passengers and would be intended mainly for businessmen. **1985** *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 14 Apr. 7/1 Alfa Romeo paid for everything from the British Airways club-class smoked salmon to the very superior class of shower cap at our luxury hotel. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* VII. lxxi. 163 Doctor Gambit.. is our *club doctor. **1905** A. BENNETT *Tales Five Towns* I. 186 Will ye let your Lucy run quick for th' club doctor? **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 183 In dealing with King Multitude, *Club-drub the callous numsculls! **1885** DK. ARGYLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 477 *Club-farms..are as yet, purely experimental. **1915** PHILLPOTTS & HASTINGS *Angel in House* 11 The fireplace..has round it a *club fender on which people may sit comfortably. **1917** G. B. SHAW *What I really Wrote* (1931) 193 The whole thing was mere postprandial brag, war-game and club-fender gossip. **1959** *House & Garden* Sept. 69/1 Antique club-fender, brass with leather seat. *a* **1909** C. MACMILLAN *Minn. Plant Life* viii. (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.), Not all of the *club-fungi are unbranched. **1787** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 73 *Club-rush*, Aglet-headed Rush, Common *Club-grass. **1870** HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 667 This explanation does not apply to the *Club-hands. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. (R.), In its aurelia state it hath quite a different body, with a *club-head. *Ibid.* (J.), Small *club-headed antennæ. **1698** VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. ii, Clap me at the head of the state, and Numphs at the head of the army; he with his club-musket and I with my *club-headpiece, we'd soon put an end to your business. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The vapid conversation now to be heard in *Club-land generally. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 6/1 Clubland proper is still and will remain pretty much what it was in the days of Major Pendennis. **1894** *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* 264/2 *Club-land*, that part of the West End of London where the principal clubs are situated; the members of such clubs. **1912** 'SAKI' *Chron. Clovis* 242 The brains of clubland were much exercised in seeking out possible merit. **1916** in H. Barnett *Canon S.A. Barnett* (1918) II. xxxiv. 72 The influence of Canon Barnett impressed itself strongly in East London clubland. **1953** R. USBORNE *Clubland Heroes* 5 The heroes of the books I am examining were essentially West-End Clubmen, and their clubland status is a factor in their behaviour as individuals and groups. **1970** *Guardian* 22 Apr. 8/6 SET and rising land values in Central London are choking clubland like unwelcome smoke from a cheap cigar. **1889** in H. Barnett *Canon S.A. Barnett* (1918) II. xxxiv. 70 The work of *club leaders lies in stimulating healthy political and social life. **1958** *New Statesman* 8 Feb. 181/1 The post of Full-time Club Leader as under: Richmond-Ham Youth Club. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 2053 The gyant with his *clobe-lome Wolde hafe strekyne Percevelle sone. **1661** GAUDEN *to K. Chas. II*, 4 The many and long tragedies suffered from those *club masters and tub-ministers. **1943** J. STEINBECK *Once there was War* (1959) I. 96 A *clubmobile is parked, a bus converted into a kitchen for the cooking of doughnuts and coffee and run by two Red Cross girls. **1944** *Amer. Speech* XIX. 78/1 A *Clubmobile*, a miniature Red Cross club on wheels, was demonstrated March, 1943... It can be used as station wagon, stretcher, ambulance, or clubmobile. **1836–48** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 *note*, The person who managed the arrangements of the feast collected the *club-money. **1888** *19th Cent.* Mar. 460 What about club money? I know you belong to a provident society. **1903** G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* III. 107, I saw a man die.. a London bricklayer's labourer... He left seventeen pounds club money. **1913** D. H. LAWRENCE *Love Poems* 55 An' there's compensation, sin' it's accident, An' club money—I nedn't grouse. **1677** LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 30 To fall in at *Club Musket. **1690** J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 34/1 Our men pursued them so close, that they came to Club-Musquet with it. **1698** [see *club-headpiece*]. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 11 Unfounded popular prejudices about *club-root, anbury, blight, honey-dew, etc. **1848** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. vi. 326 The disease called fingers-and-toes, anbury, or club-root. **1903** R. L. MCCARDELL *Conv. Chorus Girl* 69 All we need is a *club sandwich and a bottle of beer. **1945** *New Yorker* 25 Aug. 14 This is a club-sandwich sort of story, combining a hotel, a secretary, and an electric fan. **1966** G. BLACK *You want to die, Johnny?* v. 88 It was a club sandwich, three layers. **1877** *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 26 Dec. 1812/2 (*in figure*) Cantrell & Cochranes Super carbonated *Club Soda (specially prepared) Works—Dublin & Belfast. **1906** *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 10 Apr. 1947/2 Cantrell & Cochrane, Limited, Dublin, Ireland, and New York, N.Y. Filed Sept. 1, 1905. Used ten years..*Club soda.* **1920** ADE *Hand-Made Fables* 146 The Victim of the Club Soda Habit was saved from further Humiliation. **1983** *N.Y. Times Mag.* 28 Aug. 16 It [*sc.* soda] can also be a generic word for carbonated water, what others call club soda, clear soda, white soda or, in New York, seltzer. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, **Club-start*, a species of pole-cat. **1877** *N.-W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, **Club-tail*, a stoat. **1875** MCCOSH *Scott. Philos.* vii. 62 Cocked hats perched on powdered hair or wig with dangling *clubtie or pigtail. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [The] *Club Tooth..[is] the form of tooth mostly used for lever escape wheels of foreign watches. **1886** *Outing* (U.S.) IX. 19/1 The Mohawk was lying..with all after canvas set, even to her enormous *club top-sail. **1936** G. M. YOUNG *Victorian Eng.* xii. 77 The maypole had gone: the village feast and the *club-walk were going. **1874** HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. iii. 39 There were..more people all the week long than at Weatherbury *club-walking on White Tuesdays. **1891** —— *Tess* I. ii. 15 The May-Day dance..was to be discerned... in the guise of the club revel, or 'club-walking', as it was there called. **1899** *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The *club walkers of the country. *a* **1500** *Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 405 **Clubbe-weed*, Matfelon. **1888** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Apr. 57 The prices of No. 2 *Club wheat at Calcutta. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 18 Their weapons were all made of the *club-wood, or casuarina. **1895** S. HALE *Lett.* (1919) 294 She..is a '*club-woman',—and she early secured me to 'attend a meeting' of her club. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 8/4 There is no fear that the English clubwoman will ever oust the home-loving woman from her place. **1962** *Punch* 25 Apr. 637/1 My wife, a brand new club-woman with her subscription barely dry on my cheque-book counterfoil.

club (klʌb), *v.* [f. CLUB *sb.* (in branch I). The order of the senses from 3 onward is not satisfactorily traced: after the formation of the sb. in branch III, the vb. and sb. appear to have reacted upon each other so as to produce a network of uses, the mutual relations of which cannot be shown in any lineal order.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a club or as with a club; to knock down or kill with a club.

1593 [see CLUBBING *vbl. sb.*]. **1641** BURROUGHS *Moses his Choice* 748 In the Originall it is, I beate my body black and blew, I club it downe. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Sat. IX. 170 He'l..clubb my brains out. **1699** *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. France & Flanders* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) III. 158 The strongest Soldiers and Officers clubbing them down. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205 They fell to battering us with the stocks of their musquets, we despised this way of clubbing us. **1753** W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* 280 People forceably turned them out of Possession of their Lands: this they call clubing them out. **1886** STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* (ed. 2) iv. 37 Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. **1887** *Spectator* 4 June 760/1 The rioters clubbed the horses on the face.

2. *to club a musket*: to use the butt-end of it as a club. (Cf. *club-musket* in CLUB *sb.* 20.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 358 Reseize the musket bare, Club the broad breach, and headlong whirl to war. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 36 Muskets were clubbed or bayonets fixed. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 540 The Royalist foot, after a single discharge, clubbed their muskets and fell on the centre under Fairfax.

3. To gather or form into a club-like mass; *spec.* to dress *the hair* into a club (cf. CLUB *sb.* 6).

1625 [see CLUBBED 4]. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1798 The females..tie a lock of it on the crown, while a few, after our custom, club it behind. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 20 They..wore their hair clubbed, atop, Chinese fashion. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 28 He wears his hair.. clubbed, and dressed with a high toupee.

4. To collect, gather together, or combine into one mass or body, to mass.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. **1828** E. IRVING *Last Days* 137 The unholy church, which clubbeth certain into a religious world, and treateth the rest as if they were under the sentence of excommunication. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 Clubbing together the contingents of these six counties. **1884** PAYN *Thicker than Water* xvi. 125 London which is equal to half a dozen great towns clubbed together.

5. *intr.* To form themselves into a club or mass.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xli, The high renowne Of Citty's valours Clubb'd into his Den. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 87 Two such worlds must club together and become one. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 97 They could sensibly perceive them [i.e. the oblong particles] to gather together, and club to make greater bodies. **1862** JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 350 At this season the old Black Cocks club together.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: To keep together in a mass or cluster instead of scattering. (Said also of the gun.)

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 420 Clubbing or balling is supposed by many to occur only with cartridges..all guns are liable to club or cluster (which..is similar to firing several bullets or slugs).

6. *trans.* To conjoin, combine, or put together into a common stock, or to a common end.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 96 They saw the fish-finders corroborated in one lump, clubbing all their nets and strength to boot. **1656** BEALE *Chess* 1 Some of the most learned and experienced besiegers, meeting and clubbing their inventions together. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 81 How they should club their particular Informations into a common Idea, is inconceivable. **1700** W. KING *Transactioneer* 34 We club Notions, laying them up in a kind of Joynt-Stock. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1858) 292 They clubbed their small means together.

7. *intr.* To combine *together* (or *with* others) in joint action; to combine as partners or as members of a CLUB (sense 12).

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 60 Convinced of her impotency to club with him in the Act of procreation. **1652** BROME *Joviall Crew* Ded., Fortune and Nature scarce ever club'd so well. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 44 Those two that clubb'd with Mahomet in making the Alchoran. **1704** W. KING *Mully of Mountown*, Oh! may thy codlins ever swim in Cream!.. Thy White-wine, Sugar, Milk, together club, To make that gentle viand Syllabub. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 (Subtle Rebekkah) that club'd with her beloved Son Jacob, to Cheat ..his own Father and Brother. **1767** FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 104 Perhaps as in some other cases, different causes may club in producing the effect. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 914 They were endeavouring, by clubbing and caballing, to make themselves perpetual petty despots.

8. To combine in making up a sum (as the cost or expense of an entertainment, etc.) by a number of individual contributions; to go shares in the cost of anything. Const. *with* others, *for* an object.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 18 Who constantly clubs it, first for his mornings draught, secondly at Exchange time, thirdly at night when shops are shut in. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., How he did endeavour to find out a nine-pence to club with me for the coach. **1677** YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 99 As I have club'd with you for Supper, so I pray let me club a little with you in Discourse. **1709** *Tatler* No. 137 ℙ3 We resolved to club for a Coach. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 175 These Six-clerks clubbed and made a present to his lordship of £1000. **1883** A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 20 Timorous cits on their pilgrimage Would 'club' for a 'Guard' to ride the stage.

b. *to club together.*

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVI 87 Several of us clubbed together and bought a large piece of twilled cotton. **1860** ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* v. 75 Other cities..clubbed together to support a professor in common. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/1 We..clubbed together to purchase an American clock.

9. *trans.* To contribute (as one's share) towards a common stock. Also *absol.*

1632 SHERWOOD, To clubbe, *mettre ou despendre à l'egual d'un autre.* **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I Pref., Though yong men be not able to..clubb wit equally with these men. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 341 Indeed every part of the Body seems to club and contribute to the seed. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xx. (1737) 87 Let every Man club his Penny towards it. **1743** BLAIR *Grave*, And yet ne'er younker on the green laughs louder, Or clubs a smuttier tale. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, This scheme towards the execution of which my companion clubbed her wardrobe. **1831** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 173 At the public-house he would club his mite with others for a tune.

10. To make *up*, put *together* (a sum) by joint contributions.

a **1764** LLOYD *Poems, Author's Apol.*, How Virgil, Horace, Ovid join, And club together half a line. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 143 They..clubbed up a comfortable maintenance for the prebendary's widow. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 257 Twenty-eight of these weavers.. agreed to club together a small sum in order to purchase some tea and sugar from the wholesale shop.

b. To defray by a proportional charge upon each individual liable; as 'to club the expense'.

11. *Mil.* (*trans.*) To throw (a body of soldiers) into a confused and disorganized mass. Also as a fig. expression *to club the battalion*: see quots.

1806 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 3 Apr. (1812) II. 334 There is an expression known in the army, applicable to what happens sometimes under an unlucky field-officer, and is called 'clubbing the battalion'. *Ibid.* 335 The Honourable Gentlemen..have completely 'clubbed the battalion'. **1847** THACKERAY *Burlesques, Phil. Fogarty* II, In one instant thirty thousand men were in inextricable confusion. 'Clubbed, by Jabers!' roared out Lanty Clancy. **1868** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 116 The force, though clubbed and broken into clusters of men.

12. *Naut.* To drift down a current with an anchor out.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms*; and mod. Dicts.

clubbable, clubable ('klʌbəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CLUB *sb.* + -ABLE.] Having such qualities as fit one to be a member of a club; sociable.

1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 4 Dec. *note*, Boswell (said he) is a very clubable man. [Johnson is said to have used *unclubable* sometime earlier: see UNCLUBBABLE *a.*] **1863** GALTON in *Reader* 26 Dec. 767 Two species of animals do not consider one another companionable, or clubable, unless their behaviour and their persons are reciprocally agreeable. **1883** M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 75 The public opinion of the University..had come to regard a college as a club, into which you should get only clubbable men.

Hence **clubbability**. (*colloq.*)

1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., At that stage of clubbability the Parisian has not..yet arrived. **1886** *World* 24 Feb. 13 The jollier view of clubbability, its rights and its privileges.

'clubbableness. [f. CLUBBABLE *a.* + -NESS.] Clubbable quality; sociability.

1930 *Aberdeen Press* 11 Nov. 6 The character of the Cockney for good nature, resilience, and 'clubbableness'is due to his mongrel character. **1960** C. S. LEWIS *Stud. Words* vi. 146 The quality of the 'good mixer', courtesy, clubbableness.

'club-ball. A term applied by Strutt and subsequent writers to games in which a ball is struck by a club or bat, esp. to the earlier types of these. (No such name appears in actual use.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. §18 (*title*) Club-ball. *Ibid.* The following engravings represent two specimens of club-ball. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricketer's Manual* 25 Club-ball was, doubtlessly, practised by the Saxons.

clubba'tier. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLUB after *musketeer*, etc.] A man armed with a cudgel.

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* 32 He meets a company of clubbatiers, who lay in ambush to wait his being on foot.

clubbed (klʌbd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLUB + -ED.]

I. From the sb.

1. Shaped like a club, thickened at or toward the end, knobbed; clavate, claviform.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 10 She bryngeth me forth the grete clobbed [*v.r.* clubbed, clobbet] staues. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd staffe, *fustis*. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1512 Hercules..with hys stubborne clubbyd mase. **1783** *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 219 Their antennæ are clubbed. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricketer's Manual* 24 Two sets of players are arranged with bent or clubbed sticks.

b. as a defect or distortion of the foot or fingers; also (*obs.*) of a person: Club-footed, etc.

a **1509** in Gardner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII*, A clobbed fote. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xiii. 30 Love maks a couard kene; Love maks the clubbit clene. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XVI. (1826) 90 Your fingers so clubbed at the ends. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clubbed fingers*, a term applied to the thin fingers with thickened ends, which are often seen in phthisical persons.

2. Lumpy, massively built, thick-set.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3143/4 Stolen..one black clubbed Gelding. **1702** *Ibid.* No. 3850/4 Stolen or strayed..a clubbed bob-tail'd black Mare..a little low Back'd.

†3. Clumsy, rude. Cf. CLUB *sb.* 1 e. CLUBBISH.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd, or boystows, *rudis*. **1548** FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys lyuynges.

II. From the verb.

4. Formed into a club or knot; clenched.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. iii. §6 The Pongoes..so beate them with their clubbed fists. **1885** *Leisure Hour* Jan. 34/1 The cultivation of 'clubbed pigtails'.

5. Turned into or used as a club.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 Coming close up to the teeth of one another with the clubbed musket. **1888** HENTY *Cornet of Horse* x. 102 Bayonets and clubbed muskets were the weapons on both sides.

6. Combined in a mass; thrown into a confused and disorganized mass, as a ***clubbed battalion***.

1823 LAMB *Elia* I. ix. (1860) 70 The waves of the blown Baltic with their clubbed sounds. **1876** *World* V. No. 105. 11 Does not marshal his incidents very adroitly, they assume sometimes something of a 'clubbed' formation.

clubber ('klʌbə(r)). [f. CLUB *v.* or *sb.* + -ER.]

1. One who clubs or combines for any object; one who belongs to a club; a member of a club.

1633 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, Whores and canters, Clubbers by night. *a* **1700** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 192 Rejoice old clubbers, Rosse and Skelmorlie, Dalrymple's faction now hath lost an eye. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 304 The Punch Clubbers strait will be sitting. **1834** *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 107 Indeed..'He was an excellent clubber'.

2. One who wields a club, a clubman.

1887 *Voice* (N. York) 18 Aug., [His] reputation as a clubber and as an efficient riot-queller is much more than local.

clubbery. *nonce-wd.* [see -ERY and cf. *rookery*, etc.] Clubs and club affairs collectively.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 11 The following circumstance..cannot be passed over in the history of clubbery.

clubbing ('klʌbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLUB *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CLUB.

1. Beating with clubs. Also *attrib.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N.Y. Gift* (1876) 20 Knauish Ielosy should be requited with clubbing iniury. **1753** [see CLUB *v.* 1].

2. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease..the bottom of the stem enlarges, and the plant becomes sickly. This disease is called clubbing. **1882** A. CAREY *Princ. Agric.* xix. 165 Clubbing is..caused by the larva of an insect.

3. Combining in clubs or parties; social or political association. Also *attrib.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 The Turk..hath also a drink called Cauphe..it may be called their clubbing drink between meals. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 279 He..instituted certain set feasts and clubbings. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell, our old house for clubbing. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 382 All this civick swearing, clubbing, and feasting. **1880** *Echo* 24 Dec. 1/6 Morning assemblies of the academical youth for drinking and clubbing bave now become the fashion.

4. Of shot: The forming of clusters or balls: see CLUB *v.* 5 b.

5. The joining of two or more periodicals in one subscription; hence ***clubbing list, price.*** *U.S.*

1880 *Boston Jrnl. Chem., Clubbing List & Circular*, The clubbing price of any American or foreign periodical not on the list will be furnished on application.

clubbish ('klʌbɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLUB *sb.* + -ISH¹.]

1. Resembling, or suggesting, a club; clumsy.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) B vj/4 His clubbishe feete. **1565-84** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cala*, A big clubbishe staffe. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Clubbish*, clumsy, heavy.

2. Clownish, boorish, rough, rude. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Clobysshe boystous onweldy, *lourt*. **1563** B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 69 Clubbish hands of crabbed Clowns. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 143 A mean man, and of a clubbish nature. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.*, Clubbish, *incomis, rudis*. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clubbish*, rough and brutal.

3. Disposed or addicted to clubs.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 328 They were quiet stay-at-home men..none of them clubbish. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* xxvi. 293 Wilmot—that young clubbish man.

Hence †**clubbishly** *adv.*, rudely, clownishly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 699 One Ihon Skudder answered hym clubbishly.

clubbism ('klʌbɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The club system. (First used in reference to the political clubs of the French Revolution.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. ii, To passionate Constitutionalism..Clubbism will naturally grow to seem the root of all evil. Nevertheless Clubbism is not death, but rather new organisation and life out of death. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 227 An incipient agitation for lady clubbism.

clubbist ('klʌbɪst). [see -IST: cf. Fr. *clubiste*.]

1. A member or supporter of the political clubs of the French Revolution, or of their principles; *transf.* to English politics as a term of abuse.

1793 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 321 Commander in Chief..and Captain Pasquier, both men of sound principles. Officers and men Clubbists. **1795** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 64 The difference between the Clubbists and the old adherents to the Monarchy of this Country is hardly worth a scuffle. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 504 The factious journalists, abetted by Whig clubbists. **1870** *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Débats of to-day thus protests against the clubbists.

2. A member of a club.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, Among the youthful Clubbists is the Lady-killing Snob. **1884** *Times* 16 Sept. 12/1 He invites all Alpine clubbists who pass that way.

clubbock. *Sc.* A sea-fish; the spotted Blenny.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 537 (Jam.) Spotted blenny, or clubbock, *Gadus Gunnellus*. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 To be found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

'clubby, *a. U.S.* [f. CLUB *sb.* + -Y¹.] Pervaded by the charactcristics of the club. Also, friendly, sociable.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 226 In the present generation, has been ereated a type peculiar thereunto—the club-man. He is all of the club, clubby. **1905** *Smart Set* Sept. 128/1 Our black coffee stories have become clubby to an extent that embarrasses a butler. *Ibid.* 129/1 She is not a creature to set to music—the clubby girl, the feminine good-fellow. **1918** 'IAN HAY' *Last Million* xv. 243 It's a darned sight easier to keep on clubby terms with an Ally whose language you don't know than an Ally whose language you do. **1928** F. N. HART *Bellamy Trial* i. 14 Charles Stuyvesant's the only one that won't have a good clubby time of it. **1960** *Encounter* Feb. 32/2 A clubby bonhomie.

clubdom. [see -DOM.] The domain or 'world' of (London) clubs; clubs collectively.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/3 The event is one of unusual interest, not only to..the four thousand odd members, but to clubdom everywhere.

†**club-fist.** *Obs.* A large clenched fist that can deal a heavy blow; hence, a rough, brutal fellow.

1575 *Mirr. Mag.* 1st Pt. *Sabrine*, The rascall rude, the rooge, the clubfist gript My little arme. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij, They haue plaguy Clubfists, the one with his Counter-Cuffe, the other with his Country Cuffe, would quickly make a blew Martin.

So **club-fisted** *a.*, having a club-fist or a club-hand; close-fisted.

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 199 Heeres master Mamon now. A Club-fisted Vsurer. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 219 As Logic is clubfisted and crabbed, so she is terrible at first sight. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §292 Hee that is club-fisted hath his hand contracted.

'club-foot.

1. A deformed or distorted foot. A name for various distortions, generally congenital, which give the foot a more or less stunted, lumpy appearance.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 124 Hales with the clubbe Foot hath gotten an Interest in this Colledge. **1611** COTGR., *Pied-bot*, a club-foot, or stub-foot. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 493 Those distortions of the feet, which are commonly called Club-feet. **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* s.v. *Foot*, There are three principal forms of distortion to which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the foot is turned inwards, which has been termed *varus*. 2. When it is turned outwards, called *valgus*. 3. When the foot is permanently extended, and tbe patient can only put the toes to the ground, termed *pes equinus*. Almost all the varieties of club-foot may be referred to one of these species. **1883** JEAFFRESON *Real Ld. Byron* iii, The lameness of such an ordinary club-foot as disfigured Sir Walter Scott.

2. A foot of a lumpy, club-like appearance.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Also Stolen a brown Gelding, having one Club-foot behind. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 262 These Creatures [land turtles] have Club Feet as big as one's Fist, shaped much like those of an Elephant. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 75 It is a club-foot, and looks too blunt for the limb.

3. *attrib.* = next.

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 103 He gybes the Clubfoote Smith, Who threatens him. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Sat. x. 191 Nero did not take A noble club-foot-stripling. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Ox.* I. 139 Commonly called Club-foot Hales.

club-footed ('klʌbˌfʊtɪd), *a.* Having a club-foot. Also *fig.* Hence **clubfootedness**.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Patituerto* clubfooted, *Loripes*. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 218 Vulcan halted as a club-footed blacksmith. **1842** MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 425 A hireling press..dresses up with wit naked and club-footed sophisms.

†**club-'halfpenny.** *Obs. rare*—¹. Known only in the following passage: perhaps a *fig.* use of the name of some game, or trial of strength or skill.

c **1550** LATIMER *To a certayne Gentleman* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1754 Perchaunce you will conuent mee before some Iudge, and call mee into some court. Deus bene vertat. Fiat iustitia in iudicio. And then and there, doe best haue best, for club halfe peny.

[The only senses of CLUB *sb.* known to go back to 1550 are 1, 2, and 8, with all of which the notion of play is compatible. The senses of combination, association, contribution, etc. are all later, as is the verb itself, so that no notion of *clubbing halfpennies* appears tenable.]

club-haul (klʌbhɔ:l), *v. Naut.* To tack a ship by letting the lee-anchor down as soon as the wind is out of the sails, by which her head is brought to wind; when she then pays off, the cable is cut, and the sails trimmed to the other tack: this is only resorted to in very perilous positions, when no other manœuvre is possible. Hence **club-hauling** *vbl. sb.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, I am going to club-haul the ship, for there is no room to *wear*. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., 'Club-hauling' upon a lee-shore is as much a last resort in navigation, as the most desperate operation in surgery.

'clubhood. *nonce-wd.* [see -HOOD.] Condition of living at a club.

1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. 1. xix. 41 To enable him to live..the blameless life of self-sufficing clubhood.

'club-house. The house occupied by a club; *spec.* the club-house attached to a golf-course. Also *attrib.*

1818 J. WARBURTON *Hist. Dublin* II. 1169 The once-fashionable Club-houses are no longer attended. **1826** M. KELLY *Reminisc.* (ed. 2) II. 243 A very fine-looking..gentleman, standing at the club-house door. *a* **1845** HOOD *Clubs* iii, On what they say, and what they do, They close the Club-House gates. **1880** BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* i, A gentleman..emerged from a club-house at the top of St. James' Street. **1910** *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Apr. 1081 (Advt.), Golf Links and a Club House have been provided. **1955** *Times* 14 July 3/4 The indolent spectator could crawl from the clubhouse to the tenth tee. **1969** *Internat. Herald Tribune* (Paris) 6 Nov. 3/4 They saw the vote as a rejection of a rather crude clubhouse politican.

†**clubhutchen.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [see CLUB *sb.*: the rest may be a proper name *Hutcheon*.] A peasant, a clown.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. viii. 310 Great men delight much in such plaine clubhutchens.

'clubical, *a. nonce-wd.* Given to clubs.

1800 G. CHALMERS *Life Ramsay* Wks. (1877) I. Introd. 13 To court the society of clubs in a clubical period.

club-law.

1. The use of the club to enforce obedience; physical force as contrasted with argument; law or rule of the physically stronger.

[**1597-8** in Macray *Parnassus* Pref. 6 He had already been satirized in Club-Law, a play acted at Clare Hall in 1597-8.] **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 146 The castle is not wonne by fists or club-law. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 The Herculean Argument of Club-Law [*We may because we can*]. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 247 The first bringing in of Club-Law into Religion. **1829** C. WELCH *Wesl. Polity* 9 *Argumenta ad baculum*, vulgarly termed club-law. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxiv. 114 Club-law, he argued with the minister, may make hypocrites, it can never make converts.

2. The body of rules by which a club is regulated.

3. *Cards.* A rule sometimes adopted in the game of LOO: see quot.

1863 G. F. PARDON *Hoyle's Games Mod.* 157 Sometimes the rule of club-law is introduced [at three card loo], when all must play when a club happens to be turned up [for trumps]. **1875** CAVENDISH *Round Games* 4.

club-lawyer, one who applies physical force.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 191 These club-lawyers filled the whole land with blood and burning.

clubless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a club; having, or belonging to, no club.

1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 It is a clubless, paradeless..city. **1878** *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 In 1850 the houseless and clubless person who wanted a dinner in London.

club-man ('klʌbmən). [f. CLUB *sb.* + MAN.]

1. A man armed with a club, for fighting or enforcement of order.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 138 One Carterus a lustie club-man ..that defended him. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1152/2 Stockholme Octob. 30..the King..found it [his Army] to consist in 22000 Men, besides 8000 Boors or Club men. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 167 Two nobles were given by the Archdeacon of London to the club-men (city-police), to keep off the pressure of the mob. **1872** MATEER *Travancore* 254 Six years ago I employed clubmen to guard my paddy.

2. *Eng. Hist.* Bodies of untrained and half-armed countrymen, with bludgeons, and the like, during the Civil War of the 17th c.

These appeared first in Yorkshire (*c* 1642-3) on the side of the Parliament: somewhat later (*c* 1645) in the south and west, ostensibly as neutrals, seeking only to protect their property from plunder. See CLARENDON, bk. IX.

1643 *Mercurius Aulicus* 4 Apr., He found they [Fairfax's troops, from Seacroft Moor 30th Mar.] were gone back with nine colours and two troopes of horse, besides their club-men (whereof we have such notable romances in the London newes-books). **1645** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 52 Two captains of the Club-men (as they were called) being a great number of the inhabitants of several parts of Wiltshire, and some counties adjacent, who gathered themselves together, alledging they did but stand on their own defence, to prevent Plundering; and that they would in that posture remain Neuters until the King and his Parliament should agree. **1645** PRINCE CHAS. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 557/1 Seasonably to discountenance, and punish those assemblies of club-men; which would otherwise, in time, prove as dangerous to him, as any other strength of the rebels. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 63, 1000 Musqueteers, with 2000 Club-men, under the command of Sir William Fairfax [in 1643].

3. A member of a club.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1866) 105 Addison was one of the most resolute club-men of his day. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 21, I find a party of five at the hotel; all club men, and intimate friends of mine.

club-moss ('klʌbmɒs). [A transl. of 16th c. Lat. *Muscus clavatus.*] A name properly applied to *Lycopodium clavatum* from the club-like shape of its upright fertile spikes of spore-cases; thence extended to the other species of the genus, and sometimes to all the *Lycopodiaceæ*, plants of creeping or erect habit intermediate in many respects between ferns and mosses.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1374 *Muscus clauatus*, siue *Lycopodium*, Club Mosse, or Woolfe claw Mosse..in lowe Dutch *Wolfs clauwen*, whereupon we first named it *Lycopodion* and *Pes Lupi*, in English Woolfes foote or Woolfes clawe, and likewise Club Mosse. **1636** T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1563 This [*L. alpinum*] is no other than a kinde of *Muscus clavatus* or Club-Mosse..but Bauhine.. nameth it *Muscus clavatus foliis Cypressi*, and Turner not vnfitly in English, Heath Cypresse. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 136 All around, the lycopodium, or club-moss, is found in great plenty. **1855** KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 15 The stag's-horn clubmoss ceases to straggle across the turf, and the tufted alpine clubmoss takes its place. **1873** DAWSON *Earth & Man* iv. 76 Lycopods or club-mosses.

clu'bocracy. *nonce-wd.* [after *aristocracy*.] The class who are members of clubs (sense 15).

1882 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/7 The clubocracy congregate around St. James's-Square.

†**'club-,riser.** *Eng. Hist.* = CLUBMAN 2.

1645 in Carlyle *Cromwell* Let. xxx. 4 Aug., Great danger from the Club-risers, who would not suffer either contribution or victuals to be carried to the Parliament's garrisons.

'club-rush. A general name for the plants of the genus *Scirpus* (N.O. *Cyperaceæ*). **b.** Sometimes applied to the Reed-mace *Typha.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 145 Bearing at the top a little club, as in the other club-rushes. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 77 Pointed or 3-square Club-rush. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 153 Club-rush or Bulrush. **1861** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* 218 There are the club or bullrushes.

club-shaped ('klʌbʃeɪpt), *a.* Having the shape of a club; thickening towards one extremity which is blunt and rounded; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = CLAVATE.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 200 Stem light grey, reticulated, club-shaped. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 122 The antennæ are club-shaped. **1874** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 485 In the true Tortoises the feet are club-shaped. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 325 The club-shaped asci of Lichens.

clubster ('klʌbstə(r)). [f. CLUB *sb.* + -STER; cf. *tapster*, etc.] **1.** One who uses a club for striking.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 34 With their Clubsters in the Front.

2. A frequenter of clubs; = CLUBMAN 3.

*a***1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 155 He was no clubster, listed among good fellows. *Ibid. Exam.* (1740) 572 The House was double balconied in the Front..for the Clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and Peruques.

3. A local name of the stoat. Cf. *club-start*, *-tail.*

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clubster*, a stoat. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clubster*, a weazel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

clucche, cluche, obs. ff. of CLUTCH *v.*

cluck (klʌk), *sb.* [Goes with CLUCK *v.*, the imitative sound being used as both vb. and sb.]

1. *interj.* An imitation of the abrupt hollow guttural sound made by a hen desiring to sit, or calling her brood together, or of a similar sound.

1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* 11, Cluck! cluck! cried the Hen right merrily then. **1840** *P. Parley's Ann.* 115 The clock..went *cluck.* 'There,' said his father, 'it gives the warning; it is on the stroke of two.'

2. As a name for this sound.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 75 They make a Noise or Cluck like our Brood-Hens when they have Chickens. **1863** JOHNS *Home Walks* 35 A Blackbird..uttered a few low clucks, and ..flew off. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang* i. 3 The domestic fowl has..a cluck of maternal anticipation or care.

fig. **1817** COLERIDGE *Parl. Oscillators* iv, Now cluttering to the treasury cluck, like chicken.

3. a. Any similar sound; *e.g.* that made by a clock in 'warning'.

1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 54 [The clock] gives a cluck, as much as to say, There's music for you. **1874** T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvii. 209 The cluck of their oars was the only sound of any distinctness.

b. The click in South African languages.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1772 MRS. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st L. Malmesbury* I. 256 A blind fiddler, who spoke in a thorough cluck voice.

5. *U.S. slang.* A dull or unintelligent person, a fool; esp, in phr. ***dumb cluck.*** Also, an inferior or 'dud' thing; a counterfeit coin.

1904 'No. 1500' *Life in Sing Sing* xiii. 247/1 *Cluck*, counterfeit coin. **1928** J. P. MCEVOY *Show Girl* x. 137 Boys, fellows, hey! Clucks, back to your corners. **1929** E. WILSON *I Thought of Daisy* iii. 150 Get away, yuh dumb cluck! **1930** *Amer. Mercury* Dec. 415/1 The champion cluck of all time. **1931** *Amer. Speech* VI. 204 *Dumb cluck*, unintelligent, not bright person. **1934** J. M. CAIN *Postman rings Twice* vi. 59 A thing like that don't happen to a dumb cluck like him every day. **1950** 'S. RANSOME' *Deadly Miss Ashley* iii. 30 Showing ourselves up as a fine pair of clucks.

cluck (klʌk), *v.* [A parallel form to CLOCK *v.*[2] which is found in OE. (*cloccian*), while *cluck* is of much later appearance, and has not all the senses. The *u* forms prevail in other Teutonic langs., MHG. *klucken*, *glucken*, Ger. *glucken*, Da. *klukke*, Sw. *klucka*, dial. *klocka*. Of imitative origin: see CLOCK *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of fowls: To make the sound described under CLUCK *sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Glosser*, to clucke, or clocke, as a Henne. **1687** [see CLUCKING]. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, All Hens..after they have done laying, will cluck, and for some time keep to their Nests, which is a Sign they would sit. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764 Making his tongue play backwards from the roof of his mouth, as if clucking like a hen. **1829** SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* III, The Hen she cluck'd in sympathy, And the Cock he crow'd aloud.

†**2.** *trans.* To call (chickens) by this sound. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10, I [Chaunteclere]..wente to my chyldren and clucked hem to gydre. *a***1659** CLEVELAND *Upon a Miser* 46 The Fowl whom he had cluck'd [**1651** clockt] under his wing.

†**b.** *fig.* To call as a hen does her chickens.

1613 NASHE *Christ's T.* 50 With sweet songs I haue allur'd, cluckt [*ed.* **1593** clockt], and wooed her to come vnder my wings. **1658** MANTON *Exp. Jude* Wks. 1871 V. 58 The turtle that chirpeth upon the church's hedges, that he may cluck sinners to himself. **1687** R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 47 'Tis the Main Drift of his Discourse, to Cluck the Dissenters over to him, and Gather them under his Wing.

3. *intr.* To make a similar sound; to make the click or cluck of the Hottentots.

Hence **cluck-** vb. stem in combination, as †**cluck-hen,** see quot. and cf. *clock-hen.*

1598 FLORIO, *Chioccia*, a clocking or sitting hen, a brood hen or a clucke hen.

clucker ('klʌkə(r)), *sb.* [f. CLUCK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who clucks or talks endlessly and aimlessly.

1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* viii, What a one-idead clucker it is! **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 355/2 People were mistaken who took Gilbert for an eternal clucker, for he could be stern enough.

clucker ('klʌkə(r)), *v.* [Imitative.] *intr.* = CLUCK *v.* 1 and 3.

1904 H. G. WELLS *Food of Gods* II. i. 156 'Um!' said Redwood, after he had cluckered to the infant for a space. **1919** MASEFIELD *Reynard* 91 His six hens cluckered.

clucking ('klʌkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLUCK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLUCK.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Glossement*, a clucking. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 39 The terrible clucking of the Toads. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, You must reject all those Hens, notwithstanding their Clucking. **1865** FARRAR *Language* 44 The Fuegians, whose language is an inarticulate clucking. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 286 The Australians often evince astonishment by a clucking noise. **1881** *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 Grouse..will shortly begin pairing. We have heard the 'cluck-clucking' of the cocks already.

clucking ('klʌkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clucks; **clucking-hen, a.** a hen that clucks, hence a brooding or sitting hen, a CLOCKER.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 223 They are heard in croaking, clucking converse. **1847** EMERSON *Poems*, *Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 429 Clucking hens, and prating fools. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 121 A clucking hen ..sitting safe in its hand-basket.

b. A West Indian Rail (*Aramus scolopaceus*).

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 355 The Clucking Hen derives its provincial name from its ordinary voice. **1860** —— *Romance Nat. Hist.* 18 The harsh screams of the clucking-hen came up from a gloomy górge.

clud, clude, obs. or dial. ff. CLOUD.

cludder ('klʌdə(r)), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* cluther. [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the vb. See also CLUTTER *sb.*]

†**1.** A clotted or jelly-like mass; = CLODDER. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It wyll be concreet & congeyled in a cludder lyke a lyuer.

2. A crowd, heap, cluster; = CLUTTER. *dial.*

1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A rare cluther o' money. **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Cludder*, *Cluther*, a cluster, close group: a large quantity, or mass of anything, gathered together. **1876** *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., There was a bonny cludder of folks.

'cludder, *v.* Also 9 *dial.* cluther. [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the sb. See also CLUTTER *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To run into clots, coagulate. **cluddered** *ppl. a.*, coagulated, run together, lumpy.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It [blood] congeyleth and cludderith together. *Ibid.* 77 Whiche before were constricte and cluddered together. **1572** J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 a, Matter, cluddered, lomped, or bagged, in any..part.

2. *dial.* To crowd, heap, or cluster together.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They were all cluther'd up.' **1873** *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Cludder*, to crowd. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cluther*, to gather in a crowd.

clue (klu:, klju:), *sb.* [A later spelling of CLEW, q.v. Used in all the surviving senses, but especially in the *fig.* In ME. *-ew* was the normal form even for words from French in *-ue*, *-eu*, as *blew*, *imbew*, *crew*, *dew*, *sew*, *glew*; when these were in later times altered to *-ue*, this spelling was extended to various native words (from OE. *-iw*, *-eow*, *-eaw*) as *hue*, *spue*, *rue* (v.), *true*, and *clue.*]

1. a. A ball of yarn or thread; = CLEW 2.

[**1393** GOWER *Conf.* ed Pauli, II. 306 *reads* 'She did him have A clue of threde': but his spelling is normalized.] **1611** COTGR., *Ploton*, a clue, or bottome of. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 572 First roll up a great kind of Chaos, in manner of a..clue or bottom. **1794** A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 A common hand will do two skains a day, three of which are a clue at nine-pence. **1834** H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1857) 69 A small clue of yarn. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 248, I will give you [Theseus] a clue of thread, and by that perhaps you may find your way out again.

†**b.** A bunch or agglomeration of things. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 132 As unto the things thrown out by the hand, there is given forth a clue of springs, starts, and bearings. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Bream*, Red-worms, especially such as are to be found at the Root of a great Dock, and ly wrapt up in a round Clue. *c***1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 17 Their true substance, which consists of a very fine Clue of Vessels.

2. a. A ball of thread, employed to guide any one in 'threading' his way into or out of a labyrinth (see quot. 1393 in 1) or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications, a fact, circumstance, or principle which, being taken hold of and followed up, leads through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Gaveston* 153 Having lost the Clue which led us in, We wandered in the Labyrinth of Lust. **1699** POMFRET *Poems, On a Marriage* 66 And treads the maze of life without a clue. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 287 The same clue of principle leads us through the labyrinth of the other departments. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 215 The nonjurors soon got hold of the clue, and followed it resolutely. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 68 The annalists..supply an imperfect clue to guide us through these obscurities.

b. With the literal sense obscured: That which points the way, indicates a solution, or puts one on the track of a discovery; a key. Esp. a piece of evidence useful in the detection of a crime.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) Pref. 18 Seeking in the movements of the heavenly bodies for a clue to the accidents of life. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, &c.* 197, I expected to have found the clue to this romance. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* viii. 99, I have got a clue to the identity of one. **1886** F. HUME *Myst. Hansom Cab* (1888) i. 8 Another hansom cabman..gave a clue which will, no doubt, prove of value to the detectives in their search after the murderer. **1954** M. F. RODELL *Mystery Fiction* xi. 74 The unforeseeable and accidental last-minute clue which rescues the detective from his intellectual..predicament. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 238/1 The firearm literally scores its identity on each shell which leaves it, a vital clue at any scene involving firearms.

c. A recognized point or landmark, or a series of such, enabling one to trace out one's way.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, She had lost all clue to her way homeward. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ghost* xxxvi, Twere vain to stay Here in the dark without a single clue.

d. In a crossword puzzle, a sentence or phrase (often employing a definition, synonym, anagram, pun, etc.) serving to indicate a word or words to be inserted.

1914 *N. Y. World* 6 Dec. ('Fun') 6/2 Cross-Word Puzzle. .. Fill in the small squares with words corresponding to the list of clues. 1925 *Punch* 7 Jan. 6/1 The cross-word puzzle is a far more complicated affair than this, for all the actual letters are carefully removed from his sight, and nothing but tantalising clues and numbers are provided to enable him to discover their whereabouts. 1930 *Times* 1 Mar. 13/4 The Crossword Puzzle... To try one clue and to solve it is to set teeth in another.

e. Colloq. phr. ***not to have a clue***: to have no idea; not to know; to be ignorant or incompetent.

[1870 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* 171/2 *Clue. I have not yet got the clue; to give a clue, i.e.* a hint. 1924 A. E. W. MASON *House of Arrow* ii. 20 That doesn't bring us any nearer to finding out what is Boris Waberski's strong suit... We haven't a clue to it.] 1948 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang 1939—1945* 43 'He simply hasn't a clue'—he is completely ignorant of his job, or of what is going on. 1950 J. CANNAN *Murder Included* iv. 59 As I believe they say nowadays, I haven't a clue. 1951 E. HYAMS *Sylvester* ix. 37 'Sorry, old boy,' he said. 'I haven't a clue.' 1957 *Listener* 23 May 841/1 How valuable such sociological inquiries could be to local authorities, who usually haven't a clue. 1958 B. HAMILTON *Too Much of Water* iv. 78 'Where *is* his cabin?' 'Haven't a clue,' said Maurice. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 90/3 Professor Rose.. does not seem to have had much of a clue as to what really went on in Central Office between 1957 and 1959.

3. Any figurative 'thread': **a.** the thread of a discourse, of thought, of history, tendency, etc.

1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. §23 But how much farther it will reach, none can say; for no man yet ever saw the bottom of the clue. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 235, I am by the clue of Meditation further led to conclude. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Postillion,* I then tried to return [in thought] to the story of the poor German and his ass, but I had broke the clue. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 13 Research which has ..joined the broken clue of history from contemporaneous monuments.

b. The thread of life which the Fates are fabled to spin and determine.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 58 The Fates, when they this happy Web have spun, Shall bless the sacred Clue, and bid it smoothly run. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 250 Stranger, may fate a milder aspect shew, And spin thy future with a whiter clue!

4. *Naut.* Of a sail: see CLEW 7.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes in the full clue abroad a drying. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 573 Let's over-haul Mr. Dibdin from clue to earing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clue, Clue-garnet, Clue-line,* etc.

5. Of a hammock: see CLEW 6.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* xcix, To trust yourself and your doxy to a clue and canvas.

6. *Comb.* See CLEW.

¶ In the following, an error for *elne* = ell in quot. 1569; (probably the same in quot. 1465).

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Send me hedir ij clue af worsted for dobletts. 1569 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 169 For viij clues of holland to make a surplesse *xs.* viii*d.*

clue, *v.* [A form of CLEW *v.*; cf. CLUE *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To follow or track as by a clew or clue. *Obs.*

1663 *Flagellum; or Oliver Cromwell* (1672) 175 We have through these Labyrinths of his shifted Designs, now clued him to his lustful and adulterous Usurpation.

2. *trans.* = CLEW *v.* 1.

1860 MAYNE REID *Quadrupeds* (1868) 165 The power of clueing themselves up à la hedgehog.

3. a. *Naut. to clue up*: see CLEW *v.* 3.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 92 Clued-up each top-sail, and by braces squared. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 The sails were all clued up.

b. *fig.* Cf. 'wind up'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Introd. 5 An afflicting malady .. which .. closed his valuable life, and clued up our arrangements.

4. a. *trans.* In a crossword puzzle or the like: to indicate by means of a clue (see CLUE *sb.* 2 d).

1934 *Punch* 17 Jan. 68/1 Four letters. I think they would clue them like this. 'An article in the middle of a short railway.' 1967 *Listener* 22 June 835/1 The remaining lights are clued normally. 1967 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 275/2 The Double-Crostic, in which the words of a literary quotation and the name of the author and his work are derived from words clued by cryptic definitions.

b. To inform, tell (someone); to provide with a clue; also with *up*. So *to clue up*: to get to know about; ***clued*** (***up***) ppl. adj., informed, knowldgeable. *slang.*

1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* v. 115 We've got to jump at this decision, now... We can clue up the official side later. 1955 J. I. M. STEWART *Guardians* 121 He's well clued up in all the Fontanay stuff. 1958 E. H. CLEMENTS *Uncommon Cold* i. 16 Keep me clued up about Remin's doings. 1958 J. D. MACDONALD *Executioners* (1959) viii. 135 Usually I can come up with a clue. But I draw a big blank. Clue me, Louie. 1958 *Ottawa Citizen* 11 June 29/1 One officer described him as a 'well-clued technical officer, well up on advanced mathematics, physics and electronics...' 1959 C. MACINNES *Absol. Beginners* 59 Clue me then, teenager. My big ears are flapping. *Ibid.* 64 You meet all kinds of cats .. who can clue you up in all kinds of directions. 1970 R. CRAWFORD *Kiss Boss Goodbye* II. vi. 94 'I don't know,' I said. 'Are you clued?' 'Nope.'

'clueless ('klu:lɪs), *a. colloq.* [f. CLUE + -LESS.] **a.** Without a clue, trackless. **b.** Ignorant; uninformed; stupid. Cf. CLUE *sb.* 2 e. Hence **'cluelessness**, ignorance.

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* (1867) 181 Opening out, desert on desert, into clueless and measureless space! 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 555/2 Clueless wanderings in the labyrinth of scepticism. 1943 C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 22 'I'm clueless'—I don't know; or, 'He's a clueless type'—the opposite of a gen wallah. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* i. 15 Their two sons, .. noisy and clumsy and clueless. 1957 H. CROOME *Forgotten Place* x. 121 She was completely clueless about making herself look nice. 1960 C. DAY LEWIS *Buried Day* viii. 159 His anxiety, his sense of inferiority, his almost total cluelessness.

clue-line: see CLEW-LINE.

clufe, variant of CLOOF, claw.

clufe, cluff: see CLOUGH, a ravine.

cluff, *sb. north. dial.* [perh. from CLAW *v.*, with echoic modification, representing the 'buffing' sound; but cf. L. *colaphus* in same sense.] A blow with the palm of the hand (esp. on the ear or cheek).

Hence **cluff** *v.*, to strike with the palm of the hand, to cuff.

1804 R. ANDERSDN *Cumbrld. Ballads* 104 Rob Lowson .. brong snift'ring Gwordie a cluff. 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., *Roxb.*... 'I'll cluff your lugs'.

cluik, cluke, obs. Sc. ff. CLUTCH *sb.*[1], CLOKE *v.*

†**clum**, *sb.*[1] (*int.*) *Obs.* Also 4 clom. [Of uncertain origin: sense 2 may be related to rare OE. *clumian* to mutter, murmur.]

1. Silence, quiet.

1340 *Ayenb.* 266 Yef ye me wylleþ y-here: habbeþ amang you clom and reste.

2. In the following, some take it as 'a note of silence': cf. *mum!* Others suggest that it represents the muttering or murmuring of the Paternoster.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 452 'Now, *Pater noster*, clum,' quod Nicholay, And 'clum,' quod Jon, and 'clum,' quod Alisoun. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 34 All must be Mum: Clum quoth the Carpenter, Clum quoth the Carpenter's wife, and Clum quoth the Friar. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Clum*, a note of silenee [so BAILEY 1721–1800].

†**clum**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [App. a variant of CLAM *sb.*[1] 3: cf. CLUM *v.*] *pl.* Clutches, (= CLAMS).

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* III. B iv b, The Captaine shoulde detaine Thy Briseis from thy clummes. *Ibid.* xv. 89 Mightste thou at all from Paris elummes astart.

†**clum, clumme**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [cf. CLUM *sb.*[1]] **a.** Silent. **b.** Sullen, GLUM.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 522 Than farewele, consciens, he were clumme, I shuld haue all my wyll. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 38 He .. lookes as red as a fox, clumme, and is more surly to be spoken with then euer he was before. [But some take this as = CLUM *sb.*[1] 2, as if *mum!*]

clum, *a.*[2] *dial.* Variant of CLAM *a.*[1]

1867 *Whitby Gloss., Clum*, a clum heavy soil, hard to work upon. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Clum*, moist and adhesive, as old moss in a flower pot.

†**clum**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 clomme. [cf. CLAM *v.*[3], CLUM *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To seize, clutch.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 77 Let weapons some against their leader clomme. 1598 *Herring's Tayle* (N.) Some in their griping tallants clum a ball of brasse. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Clum*, to handle roughly or clumsily. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Dial., Clum*, to clutch roughly or clumsily.

clum, clumben, -yn, clummen, -in, obs. pa. pples. of CLIMB *v.*

clumber ('klʌmbə(r)). [f. *Clumber* in Nottinghamshire, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.] Name of a breed of spaniels.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 11 Sport .. with a couple of stanch clumbers, on a fine sunny First of October. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxiii. 252 To Brian .. Sir Reginald bequeathed only his favourite hunter, a leash of clumber spaniels, and fifty pounds for a memorial ring.

clumbsie, obs. f. CLUMSY.

clump (klʌmp), *sb.* [Known since end of 16th c. Agrees in form and meaning with LG. *klump*, MLG. *klumpe* (whence also mod.G. *klumpe(n)*, Du. *klomp*, MDu. *clompe*, lump, mass. Cf. OE. *clympre*, CLUMPER. There is no evidence to show whether the English goes back with these to OLG. or WGer., or is of later adoption from LG. The stem *klump-* appears in ON. with another grade of the labial as *klumb-*, whence *klumba, klubba,* CLUB.

In sense 4 it is immediately derived from MDu. and MLG. *clumpe, klumpe*, Du. *klomp* a wooden shoe, i.e. a shoe entirely shaped out of a lump of wood (as worn by the North German peasantry); which is a special application of the Du. and LG. word as given above. Although, therefore, this use has not been developed in English from the radical sense, it may be treated as belonging to the same word, esp. as there is a general association of meaning: cf. also CLUMP *v.*

Klumb- was probably a nasalized form of **klub-*; comparing this with the stem *kulb-* of OHG. *cholbo*, OLG. **kolba* (MLG. and MDu. *colve*, Du. *kolf* 'club'), and ON. *kolfr* javelin, *kylfi, kylfa* 'knot, club', we are led to a pre-Teut. **glbh*, whence app. L. *globus* rounded mass, ball.]

1. a. A compact mass or piece, a heap, a lump (often implying clumsiness of form).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clump*, a Heap or Lump. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 120 Frog Spawn .. is brought forth in a clump. 1755 JOHNSON, *Clump*, a shapeless piece of wood or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 In this crystallisation the salt seemed to form in clumps. 1868 E. GARRETT *Occup. Retired Life* vii. (1869) 141 A baker gave me a clump o' bread. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 144 The bluff declivity with its clinging clumps.

b. A staff; a heavy stick. *dial.*

1868 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 152/2 He knocked and thump'd wi' his oaken clump.

c. A blow, knock. *colloq.*

1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* i. 7 They didn't give me pills; they gave me clumps on the side of the head. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* III. vi. 112 He dropped on the flags with a clump in his ear.

d. A heavy, clumping sound, esp. of a boot or shoe.

1891 J. J. H. BURGESS *Rasmie's Büddie* 10 Da crackin o shairs, an da clump o a clug. 1982 W. BOYD *Ice-cream War* I. i. 13 He climbed the stairs, acutely aware of the clump of his boots on the wood.

2. a. 'A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs' (J.); now also, a compact mass or patch of any growing plant, *e.g.* a clump of lily of the valley.

a 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 44 Are a clump of fruite trees called an orcharde, yf they stand open in the fielde without a fence? 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 117 Two large Clumps of Scots Fir Trees. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 344 It builds its nest .. on some dry clump among the reeds. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 That clump of waving grass that divides the brook. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 3 A large clump of bananas. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 369 New clumps of young plants.

b. By extension, a compact group of other objects. Also applied to a group of people.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 121 The clump of village houses. *a* 1891 *Mod., Crochet Directions.* Clump of four long stitches; clump of six long stitches. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 772/1 Clumps of Frenchmen were smashed to pieces, one on top of the other.

c. *Printing.* (See quots.)

1875 J. SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* (ed. 2) 14 Metal clumps are used in place of white-lines at the bottom of newspaper and other columns to protect the letters from slipping in locking-up, when the foot-stick is short. They are cast in the same manner as leads, only of a thicker body. 1922 W. H. SLATER *What Compositor should Know* 54 Clumps is the name given to leads when they are cast thicker than 3 pt.

d. An agglutinated mass of bacteria, blood cells, or platelets.

1896 *Proc. R. Soc.* LIX. 225 The most prominent of the effects .. consists of an immediate aggregation of the bacteria into 'clumps'; this is combined with loss of motility. 1899 G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* App. 343 The clumps of bacilli having fallen owing to gravity. 1939 DIBLE & DAVIS *Pathology* iii. 38 The massing of a number of platelets which adhere and form a minute clump upon the inside of the vessel wall. 1964 M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) vii. 85 When antibody reacts with the antigenic surface of bacteria, the bacteria are agglutinated into clumps which fall down as coarse floccules.

3. ***clumps***: a parlour game of questions and answers, also called *clubs*.

Played by two sides; two members, one from each side, agree upon the name of something; each side then gathers in a close group or clump round the member of the other side, and tries to find out from him by questions, answered only by 'yes' or 'no', the thing thought of, the contest being to try which side shall first succeed in doing this.

1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxvii. 314 Charades, clumps, consequences, dumb crambo.

4. A thick extra sole on a shoe, either added outside the sole proper after the shoe is made, or inserted between the sole and bottom of the shoe in the process of making. [In this use the word has app. passed through the senses of wooden shoe, wooden sole or clog, to that of extra thick sole.] Hence **clump-boot, -shoe**, a heavy boot or shoe with a **clump-sole**, or thick double sole for rough wear; whence ***clump-soled*** adj.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxiv. 266 Put on your waterproof and clump soles.

5. *Mining.* The compressed clay of coal strata; = CLUNCH.

1865 in BRANDE.

6. *Comb.*, as **clump-block**, *Naut.* (see quots); **clump-boot**, etc., see 4; **clump-built** *a.*, ? clumsily built; **clump-foot** = CLUB-FOOT; (cf. CLUMPED *ppl. a.* 1.); **clump-headed** *a.* (see quot.).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 *Clump blocks used .. for lower tacks and sheets, clews of topsails, etc.; or where a short and thick block will answer the purpose of the common ones. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 34 They are rove through iron-bound clump blocks. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 208 Those *clump-built sloops. 1922 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 863/2 He had a *clump-foot. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 126 When the leading shoots of the stem

begin to lose their preeminence, and gradually disappear among the other branches, the top of the Tree assumes a rounded form, and becomes what is called *clump-headed.

¶ Erroneously used for CLAMP.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The frame carrying the dividing-point or tracer..may be there fastened by tightening two clumps. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 Supported by iron clumps called knees.

clump (klʌmp), *v.* [Partly from CLUMP *sb.*; partly with onomatopœic modifications: cf. CLAMP.]

1. a. *intr.* To walk or tread heavily and clumsily.

[This has associations with CLUMP *sb.* 4, or its Du. sources. People *clump* with *klumpen* or wooden shoes.]

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* in Brown *Bunyan* viii. 178 It is not every clown with his clumping dirty shoes that is admitted. *c* **1825** MRS. CAMERON *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 54. 5 If I was to clump about the house in those clodhopping shoes. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* ix, Clumping with his lame leg up and down the pavement. **1862** SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 214 He..clumped about in his sabots.

b. *trans.* To strike, punch, or beat. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1864 *Derby Day* 52, I want to clump them. It will spoil sport to call in the bobbies. **1896** A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 162 Dicky 'clumped' Bobby Roper whenever he could get hold of him. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 9/7 When I woke up I found my boy's hand in my pocket, and I clumped him, as a father should. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 145/1 [He] impartially..clumped the ears of each youth in turn.

2. a. To put together into a 'clump', heap, or mass; to plant in a clump.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. 1. (1863) 26 They are paid according to the quantity they plant: and some..used to be accused of clumping them—that is..of dropping more than one bean into a hole. **1826** *Ibid.* Ser. II. 423 Two or three [words] were crammed into one lot, clumped, as the bean-setters say. **1869** PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* v. (1875) 63 The women..wore their hair clumped in a mass behind each ear.

b. *intr.* To form a clump or clumps (CLUMP *sb.* 2 d). Hence '**clumping** *vbl. sb.*

1896 *Lancet* 19 Dec. 1746/2 A new method of diagnosis of the fever by means of the clumping or agglutinative effect upon living typhoid bacilli. *Ibid.* 1747/1 Serums of immunised animals..have little or no clumping action. **1898** [see AGGLUTINATE *v.* 2 b]. **1903** *Med. Rec.* 28 Feb. 358/2 The Seal Harbor bacillus refused absolutely to clump in any dilution above 1—10. **1908** *Practitioner* June 838, 1 per cent. saline solution, in which the organisms lose to a large extent their natural property of clumping. **1951** *Sun* (Baltimore) 31 May 3/4 When people recover from leprosy, their blood no longer causes clumping in the blood test. **1967** W. H. R. LUMSDEN in D. M. Weir *Handbk. Exper. Immunol.* xxvii. 895 Reactions varied from 'pre-agglutination', characterized by immobilization without clumping,..to occasional small aggregations.

3. To put a clump on the sole of a shoe, to add an extra thick sole: to 'clog'.

Mod. To have the children's shoes clumped for the winter.

clumped (klʌmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLUMP + -ED.]

†**1.** Clubbed, as in *clumped foot. Obs.*

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* x, [Of Vulcan] one foot was clump'd, which was the stronger, The other spiny, though much longer.

2. Formed into a clump; clump-shaped.

1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* vi, The clumped holly.

3. Furnished with clumps of trees.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 524 The surrounding hills are clumped with forest trees. **1824** MCCULLOCH *Scotland* I. 99 The belted and clumped park is but a flower-garden.

4. Furnished with clump-soles, as 'clumped boots'.

†**clumper**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with OE. *clympre* 'lump, mass of metal': —type **klumpriôn-* f. an adj. *klump-ro-* clumpish, deriv. of *klumpo-*: see CLUMP *sb.* Later form assimilated to *clump*, but cf. CLUTCH:—OE. *clyccean.*]

A lump, mass; = CLUMP *sb.* 1.

a **1000** *Riddles* xli. 75 Unlytel leades clympre. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Wyrc..greate clympran feowur. *c* **1000** *O.E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 272/29 *Metallum* clympre. **1673** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Froze into little irregular clumpers. **1731** BAILEY, *Clumper*, a clot or clod. **1886** BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, 'A clumper of gingerbread'.

clumper ('klʌmpə(r)), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [f. CLUMPER *v.*[2]; cf. CLUMP *sb.* 4.]

1. 'The sound of heavy tramping' (Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

2. A thick, heavy shoe. Also a high sea-boot. Usu. in *pl.*

a **1825** R. FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia* (1830) I. 71. **1845** *Knickerbocker* XXVI. 417 Stilton made me ten pairs of 'clumpers'. **1935** 'L. LUARD' *Conq. Seas* 175 New dopper and clumpers to pay for.

†**clumper**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CLUMPER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form into lumps or masses; to clot, congeal. Hence **clumpered** *ppl. a.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 58 b, A iuice whiche ye may fynde ..clumpered or growen together. —— *Baths* 7 a, Clumpered blood that is runne together. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xcii, Vapours..Clumper'd in balls of clouds.

2. To put together clumsily, to patch *up*; = CLAMPER *v.*[1]

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie, Gentl. Inner Temple*, If any..have Clumpered up with the helpe of some rude and gross Minerva any worke.

'**clumper**, *v.*[2] [variant of CLAMPER *v.*[2] Frequentative of CLUMP *v.* 1.] To tread heavily and clumsily. Hence **clumpering** *ppl. a.*

†**clumperton**. *Obs.* Also **clomperton**. [f. CLUMP or CLUMPER: cf. *simpleton.*] A clown, a clodhopper.

c **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 285 Fallinge into ..altercation with a stronge stubberne clomperton, he was shrowdlie beaten of him. **1648** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Klocten ofte een Plompaert*, a Clowne or a Clumperton. **1721** BAILEY, *Clumperton*, a clown.

clumping, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* : see CLUMP *v.*

clumpish ('klʌmpɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLUMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat clumpy; heavy and clumsy; 'lumpish'.

1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 15 An old Clumpish, Feeble, Jealous coxcomb. **1764** T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 12 With a clumpish kind of sound, Bang went their buttocks on the ground. **1883** A. WATSON in *Mag. Art* Oct. 491/2 An old clumpish coasting schooner.

clumps, a game: see CLUMP 4.

clumps(e: see CLUMSE.

clumpy ('klʌmpɪ), *a.* [f. CLUMP + -Y[1].]

1. Of the nature or form of a clump.

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* 170 The orange-tree..its form is too clumpy—too round and regular—to be picturesque. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 641 Low clumpy hills and furzy gullies. **1878** J. W. EBSWORTH in *Bagford Ballads* 1017 How angular her vestments, how clumpy her bandeaux.

2. Abounding in clumps (of trees).

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 46 The clumpy drives of a park.

3. Heavy and clumsy; lumpy.

1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* IV. 407 Nor clumpy, highland, grewsome gauger. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 355 Gray hose and clumpy boots.

b. See quots.

1881 *I. Wight Gloss., Clumpy, sb.*, a dunce, a stupid fellow. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss., Clumpy, a.*, stupid.

†**clumse**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 clums, clumps(e, 8 *dial.* clomps, 9 *dial.* clumps. [Related to CLUMSE *v.*, although the actual nature of the relation is not clear. Kindred words appear in mod. Scandinavian: cf. Icel. *klumsa*, *klumsi*, lock-jawed, speechless, Sw. dial. *klumsen* adj. benumbed with cold, clemmed with hunger, dazed, *klumsi(g)*, in S. Sweden, benumbed with cold, clumsy, *klumshändt*, numbed in the hands; also *klums* sb., a numbskull.

The localization of the word in England agrees with a Norse origin.]

Benumbed with cold; hence, stupid, dull, stolid of mind; inept of hands, unhandy, unready, idle, lazy; in mod. dial., also, gruff, surly (cf. an 'awkward' customer).

1611 COTGR., *Entombi*, stonied, benummed, clumpse, asleepe. **1647** H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxi, How clums and cold The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right. **1671** SKINNER, *Clumps*, ignavus, ineptus: vox agro Linc. usitatissima. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, idle, lazy, unhandy, ineptus, a word of common use in Lincolnshire. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 86 He didn't tell me, and he's a clumps man, I should ha' been scarred to ax him. **1886** *S.W. Lincolnsh. Words, Clumps*, idle, lazy.

(as *sb.*) **1730-6** BAILEY (folio) *Clumps*, a numpskull, one void of common sense.

†**clumse**, *v. Obs.* In 4 clomse, 5 cloumse. [ME. *clumsen* found in 13th c., perh. represents an OE. **clumsian*, on the type of *rótsian* to be cheerful, *hlǽnsian* to make lean, etc. But it may be of Norse origin: cf. mod.Norw. *klumsa*, intensive of *kluma*, to make motionless, speechless, lame, etc. Simpler forms of the same root appear in EFris. *klömen* to be numb with cold, WFris. *klomjen*, LG. *klömen*, *klomen*, *klaomen*, Du. *kleumen*, Sw. *klömen*; also, in comp., MG. *verklummen*, MDu. *verkleumen*, *verkloemen*. The stem *klum-* is in ablaut relation to *klam-* in CLAM and CLEM, the radical notion being that of 'confinement, constraint, constriction', which, in this group, is esp. referred to the stiffening action of cold.]

1. *intr.* To be or become stiff or numb with cold.

c **1360** *Song Mercy* 176 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 123 For Merlions feet ben colde Hit is heore kuynde..A quik brid to haue and holde From foot to foot to flytte and folde To kepe hire from clomesyng. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 50 Whan þow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye.

2. *trans.* To stupefy, amaze, daze (in mind).

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxiii. 201 þat clowde cloumsed vs clene, þat come schynand so clere.

†**clumsed, clumst**, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 clumsed, clumsd, clomsed, clumst(e, klumst, clowmst, clomst, 4-5 clumsid, -yd, (7, 9 *dial.* clumpst). [f. CLUMSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Benumbed with cold; numb, palsied, bereft of sensation and power of grasping.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXV. 3 Coumforte 3e clumsid, ether comelid, hondis. —— *Zeph.* iii. 16 Sion, thin hondis be not clumsid. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 69 Clumsyd, *eneruatus*, *euiratus*. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, Clumpst with cold, i.e. benumbed. **1873** *Swaledale Gloss., Clumpsed.*

2. *fig.* Dazed: **a.** Mentally benumbed or stunned, dumbfounded. **b.** Of a faculty: Rendered powerless, stupefied.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12213 (Cott.) Clumsd he was quen he can here. *Ibid.* 12227 (Fairf.) My hert is clumsed for to here. *a* **1400** *Gospel of Nichodemus* in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 418 þe fendes..Said we er clomsed gret and smalle With yhone kaytyf so kene. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, The fende..as a clumsid caytyf bounden wyth the mighte of Jhesu.

3. *fig.* Hardened in sin, dead to moral influences.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 6 Men that er klumst in thaire synn. *Ibid.* cxviii. 70 Thaire hert is lopird, that is, clumst, thorgh pride and enuy. *Ibid.* cxix. 6 When i forbad thaim thaire illis, thai ware clumste, and strafe agayns me. **1340** *Pr. Consc.* 1651 He es outher clomsed, or wode.

4. *dial.* (Cf. CLUMSE *a.*)

1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clumpst*, stolid, surly, uncouth, ill-mannered, taciturn.

Hence †**clumsthead**, †**clumstness**, mental or moral stupefaction; moral deadness.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii, 4 þaire woednes is clowmsthed [*MS. N.* clumsthede], þat will not be turned. *Ibid.* xxx. 27 Connynge of ill & clomstnes in syn.

clumsily ('klʌmzɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CLUMSY + -LY[2].] In a clumsy manner.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 133 He [the chameleon] walks very clumsily. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* IV. III. vi. (R.), Canoes ..composed of several pieces of wood clumsily sewed together with bandages. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 398 The Welsh were..able to overtake the clumsily mounted English. **1879** A. TAYLOR *Guienne* 55 The span-new and clumsily conceived nineteenth century miracle.

clumsiness ('klʌmzɪnɪs). Clumsy quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 203 The Turn wrest plough..surpasseth for weight and clumsiness. **1821** ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* I. ii. 57 All clumsiness in the sentences..I will do my best to amend. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 257 From their clumsiness in manœuvring.

'**clumsome**, *a. dial.* [f. CLUMSE *v.*]

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clumsome* or *clussum*, clumsy-handed.

clumsy ('klʌmzɪ), *a.* Also 6 clumbsie, 6-8 clumsie, 6-7 clomsey. [Appears in writers *c* 1600; not used by Shakspere; not in Florio, Cotgrave, Bullokar, Cockeram, Blount, Phillips (1696), nor in Cocker 1704. Marston's use of it (among other 'wild outlandish terms') was ridiculed by Ben Jonson in *Poetaster* v. i., where Crispinus (*i.e.* Marston) is made to speak of 'clumsie chilblain'd judgment'. App. f. CLUMSE *v.* + -Y: cf. *drowsy*, *bousy*; but it is to be noted that at Lund, in Sweden, *klumsi(g)* is used in the primary sense 'benumbed with cold', and also with the same signification as our 'clumsy'. Cf. *klumsen* under CLUMSE *a.*]

†**1.** Benumbed or stiffened with cold. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvi. 425 The Carthaginians..returned into the campe so clumsie and frozen [*ita torpentes gelu*]. *a* **1601** ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 136 Clumsie judgements, chilblain'd gowtie wits. **1602** —— *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumsie winter ramps the fluent summers raine.

2. Acting or moving as if benumbed: heavy and awkward in motion or action; ungainly, unhandy; wanting in dexterity or grace.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 42 When each base clowne his clumbsie fist doth bruise. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 375 Apt to be moulded..even by clumsie fingers. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189 In the common actions and behaviour of life, I have not seen a more clumsy, aukward, and unhandy people. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 18 Invention..Dull in design, and clumsy to perform. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 63, I am very clumsy at these processes of division and enumeration.

3. *fig.* Applied to actions and products of clumsy hands: Ill-contrived, awkward.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* ii, In clumsy verse, unlick'd, unpointed. **1710** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept., The great men making me their clumsy apologies, etc. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 11 A clumsy forgery. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 229 By such a clumsy expedient.

4. a. Rudely constructed; of awkward, ungainly or ungraceful shape; inelegant, unwieldy.

a **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 229 The clumsy shape, the frightful mien..Of that grim brute yclep'd a bear. *a* **1788** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 515 A fine young woman altogether; rather a little clumsy, but fine complexion, teeth, and nails. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 Your wet ropes And clumsy oars..give blisters first and then a horny hand. **1888** *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 The boots..are a trifle clumsy.

†**b.** *clumsy cleat*: on a whaling vessel (see quots.). *U.S. colloq. Obs.*

1851 MELVILLE *Moby Dick* I. i. 290 Clumsy cleat, as it is sometimes called, the horizontal piece in the boat's bow for bracing the knee against. **1874** C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 224 About three feet from the stern is the 'clumsy-

cleet', a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side, in which the officer or boat-steerer braces himself by one leg against the violent motion of the boat, caused by..the efforts of the whale while being 'worked upon'.

5. *Comb.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 Our clumsy-fisted imagination.

Clun (klʌn). The name of a town, river, and forest in Shropshire, used to designate a breed of sheep originating in this area.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 789/1 On some of the heath lands in the centre and west of the county [Montgomeryshire] a diminutive breed of sheep called cluns is pastured. **1902** *Ibid.* XXV. 194/1 The *Clun Forest* is a local breed in West Shropshire and the adjacent parts of Wales. **1961** *Shropsh. Mag.* Nov. 7 Weston Farm carries over 130 sheep—Cluns and Clun crosses. **1964** 'E. PETERS' *Flight of Witch* i. 12 These handsome, fearless hill-sheep he was just learning to know for Cluns and Kerrys.

†clunch, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*Clunch* adj. and sb. are immediately connected: earlier quotations have actually been found for the sb., but its various senses appear to arise more naturally from that of the adj. The LG. *klunt*, Du. *klont* 'lump, clod, heavy and awkward mass, clown', etc., which is explained etymologically as a nasalized derivative of the root which gave *cleat*, *clot*, *clout* (OTeut. **klunt-*, from *klut-*), must app. have formerly been used in the same sense in Eng. (where it still lingers dialectally in restricted use: see below), as is evidenced by numerous derivatives, CLUNTER, etc. An adj. **cluntisc*, *cluntish* 'of the nature of a lump, lumpy, lumpish, loutish' (cf. *Cheshire Gloss.* 1866, *cluntish* rough-spoken, uncivil), may possibly have been contracted to *clunch* (cf. *Francisc*, *French*, *Scottish*, *Scotch*). The close phonetic relation of *clunch* and *clumse*, together with overlapping of meanings seems to have resulted in the frequent treatment of the two as synonymous.]

1. Lumpy, lumpish; heavy and stiff, or close, as clay or pudding; thickset, 'chunky,' in figure.

1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* (1808) 210 In pudding there's something so clumsy and clunch. **1787** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July, I found him [Dr. Beattie] pleasant..with a round thick clunch figure, that promises nothing either of his works or his discourse. **1788** *Ibid.* 20 Oct., She is fat, and clunch, and heavy, and ugly.

2. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLUMSE, CLUMSED 4.

1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clunch*: 1. Close, hot, cloudy (of the weather): 2. sullen, morose. **1889** *Nottingham dial.*, *Clunch*, morose, sulky.

clunch (klʌnʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **clunche**, **clounch**. [Probably sb. use of the prec.; in several senses it corresponds to LG. *klunt*, and possibly to a lost Eng. sb. of that form. But the analogy of *bump*, *bunch*, *hump*, *hunch*, suggests a similar relation of *clump*, *clunch*.]

1. A lump, a heavy and unshapely mass.

(Known only in mod. dialect, but prob. of considerable age.) [So EFris. *klunt*.]

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Clunch*, a lump. 'He's got a clunch of snow on his boot.'

2. A lumpish fellow, a clown, boor, lout. Cf. CLOD, CLOT. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [So EFris. *klunt*.]

1602 CLAPHAM *Serm. St. Peter's* in Manningham *Diary* (1868) 116 Howe like a clowne, a clunche, an asse, he annswers. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xv, A very clounch, and bacon-slicer of Brene. **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 414 These rascals, scorned and sleighted by every tatter'd Clunch. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Clunch*, a clod-hopper or boor. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clunch*, a heavy stupid person or animal.

†3. A (clumsy) hand, 'fist'. *Obs.* [? Influenced by CLUTCH, or by CLENCH (see CLUNCH *v.*); but cf. EFris. *klunt* a clumsy, clodhopping foot.]

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* v, Others try her greasy Clunches With stoning Currants in whole Bunches.

4. A name given locally to various stiff clays; *esp.* an indurated clay of the coal-measures.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 131 Upon the surface they meet first with earth and stone, 2. blew clunch. **1712** F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 A Blewish hard Clay; the Miners call it Clunch. This is one of the certain Signs of Coal. **1816** W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 21 Hard clay rising in lumps, called Clunch.

5. A soft white limestone forming the lower and harder beds of the chalk, occasionally used for building purposes, esp. internal carved work.

1823 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 76 *note*, Carved in clunch or soft stone. **1844** ANSTED *Geology* II. 455 (L.) Like other kinds of clunch (as the lower chalk is sometimes called), this bed forms an easily cut and a very useful material for certain kinds of internal decorative work. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 188 The western portal..owing to the friable clunch of which it is constructed, has lost the greater part of its decorations.

6. *Comb.*, as **clunch-clay**, = 4; also the Oxford clay; **clunch-lime** = 5.

1815 W. SMITH *Mem. to Map Strata Eng. & Wales* 19 In the vale of Blackmore..the *clunch clay..from the base of the Chalk hills to the edge of the Cornbrash limestone. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 79 A bed of clay, called clunch clay and Oxford clay, separates the lower oolites from the middle oolites. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §210 What is called near Lewis in Sussex, the *Clunch Lime ..a species of chalk.

†clunch, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. By-form of CLENCH (or mixture of *clench* and *clutch*).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 41 His fist cluncht with the habite of disputing.

†clunchfist. *Obs.* [f. CLUNCH *v.* + FIST.]

1. A clenched fist (also *fig.* a 'knock-down' argument).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 They haue..made their conclusions end with a Clunchfist, right like the old description of Logicke. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* I. 189 The Clunch-fist of Logick (good to knock a man down at a blow).

2. A 'close-fisted' or niggardly person, a miser. (Also *attrib.*).

1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 68 What will this Clunch-fist leaue vpon his graue? **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* I. liv, Gold graspers, coin gripers..ye cluntch-fist dastards.

So **†clunch-fisted** *a.*, 'close-fisted', niggardly.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* E iiij b, He was an Abraham clunchfisted. **1664** J. WILSON *Cheats* I. iii, They are..so Clunchfisted..'tis death to 'um to pluck 'um [their hands] out of their pockets.

'clunchion. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See quots.).

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xxvii. (1659) 171, I have some [moles] taken in that manner with ordinary Clunchions. **1888** *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cluncheon*, a cudgel.

†'Cluner. *Obs. rare.* A Cluniac monk.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 32 A gentell Cluner two cheses hadde of me.

clung (klʌŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* Also 4-5 **clong**(e, 6 **clounge**. [f. CLING *v.*]

1. Congealed, congested, stiffened: see CLING *v.*[1]

2. Drawn together, shrunk, or shrivelled, by the action of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4581 þai [ears of grain] war so clungun, dri, and tame. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 1385 Off tymber grete schydys clong. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 88 Pal and clungen was his chek. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 319 When thaire huske is drie and clonge. **1691** RAY. *N.C. Words*, *Clung*, closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up. **1814** *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 437 The features, tho' clung, were of exquisite touch.

b. Hide-bound.

1559 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coriago*, the sickenesse of cattall when they arc clounge, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. **1580** BARET *Alv.* 432 Hide-bound, or a sicknesse of cattle being called clung.

3. Pinched with hunger, starving; CLEMMED.

1807 TANNAHILL *Kebbuckston Wedding* Poet. Wks. (1846) 138 The de'il fill his kyte wha gaes clung frae the meeting. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii. (1859) 95 Clung and famished the poor brute could no longer exist.

4. Clinging, stiff, tenacious; esp. of soil; of the nature of heavy clay.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xix. (1495) 559 Holdith so faste and so is clonge. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 46 When their black earth works very clung and heavy, they seldom fail of having great crops. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clung*, stiff, tenacious, sticky. **1886** *S.W. Lincolnsh. Wds.* s.v. There's ten acres on it is clung; it can't be clunger.

5. Improperly tough, whether through drought, or through damp.

a **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Clung*, hard, as wool when it has become dry and tough.

b. Damp and tough.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v. The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily. **1876** *Surrey Provinc.*, *Clung*, cold, damp; but expressed perhaps by clammy.

6. Out of temper, sullen.

1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clung*..sullen, morose. **1887** *Kentish Dial.*, *Clung*, withered, dull; out of temper.

clung, pa. t. and ppl. of CLING *v.*

†clung, *v. Obs.* By-form of CLING *v.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 586 The hard yron..is willing to be drawne by the load stone..it claspeth and clungeth to it. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 123 If it..be suffred to accrue & clung together. **1647** H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App. xcii, Heavy clunging mists. *Ibid.* III. III. xliii, These near will to her clung. **1708-15** KERSEY, *To clung*, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

†clunged, clung'd, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 **clonged**. Extended by-form of CLUNG *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xlvi. (1495) 568 Erthe bounde and clongyd [*Helmingh. MS.* clonge] togiders is a clotte. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. N.T.* 120 b, She was in her body so shrounken and clonged together, that, etc. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 b, The Earth made clunged with the cold of winter. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 They do to open their guts, which otherwise were clunged and grown together. *Ibid.* I. 513 By the Northern winds..clunged and congealed withall. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Peau*, He is clungd, or hidebound. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 442 My hungerclung'd Belly. **1658** FRANCK *North. Memoirs* (1694) 177 A sort of feathers, that's clung'd and twisted.

Cluniac ('klu:niæk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Cluniac-us*, f. *Cluny*.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the monastery of Cluny or Clugny, near Mâcon in France. B. *sb.* A monk of Cluny, or of the order which subsequently developed from it, and separated in the 11th c. from the Benedictines. So **Clunia'censian**, **'Clunist**.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 281 Monkes Cluniacks. **1884** *19th Cent.* Jan. 109 The Cluniacs, who were the reformed Benedictines. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2290 The Cluniacensians [built] a monastery [on Mt. Tabor]. **1888** SIR G. DUCKETT *Archives of Cluni* I. 79 The Clunists and their formidable rivals, the Cistercians.

clunk, *sb. Sc.* [Echoic: cf. Norw. and Sw. *klunk* gulp, *klunka* to gulp, to guggle.] A sound such as is made by a cork drawn forcibly from a bottle, by liquid poured out of a narrow-necked vessel, or shaken in a vessel partially empty, etc.

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xiii. 125 The corks playing clunk in the kitchen frae morning to night. *a* **1856** H. MILLER *Cruise of Betsey* (1858) 224 There was the usual..mixture of guggle, clunk, and splash, which forms..the voyager's concert.

clunk, *v.* [See prec. (Sense 2 corresponds to Sw. *klunka*.)]

1. *intr.* To make the sound described under CLUNK *sb. colloq.* (orig. *Sc.*).

In JAM.; and in mod. Dicts. *a* **1796** BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, And made the bottle clunk To their health that night. **1834** 'C. NORTH' in *Blackw. Mag.* July 138 Canna ye sook that back without your jaw-banes clunkin? **1960** 'M. CRONIN' *Begin with Gun* ix. 106 His face clunked against the wall.

2. *trans.* To swallow with an effort, to gulp down, bolt. (*s.w. dial.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clunk*, To swallow. *Devon.* **1853** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 65. **1880** *W. Cornwall* (& *E. Cornw.*) *Gloss.*, *Clunk*, to swallow with an effort; to bolt.

3. *trans.* To hit or strike (so as to produce a 'clunk'). Cf. CLONK *v.* 2. *colloq.*

1943 I. WOLFERT *Tucker's People* (1944) xiii. 202 Sit down or I'll clunk your other ear. **1952** B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz* (1958) vii. 73 With..Bill Johnson clunking the banjo.

Hence **'clunking** *vbl. sb.*

1960 'N. SHUTE' *Trustee fr. Toolroom* 163 The rudder in its pintles made a clunking sound.

clunt, *sb. dial.* [see CLUNCH, and cf. Du. *klont*, EFris. *klunt* clod, lump, heavy clumsy loud-stamping foot.] A heavy noisy tread, a clump.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

clunt, *v. dial.* [cf. prec. and the frequentative CLUNTER 3.] To walk in a heavy noisy manner.

Hence **clunter** *sb.*, 'an unnimble stumbler' (Thoresby *Lett. to Ray* 1703).

†clunter, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In form a frequentative of *clunt*: see CLUNCH. It is thus to a certain extent a synonym of CLUTTER and its variants; but it has also strong associations of use with CLUMPER, q.v. With the various senses cf. Du. *klonteren* to clot, coagulate, *klontermelk*, Ger. dial. *kluntermilch*, curds; EFris. *kluntern* to go clumsily and noisily.]

†1. *intr.* To run together in clots or lumps, to clutter, clotter, or clodder. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

1587 HARRISON *Eng.* II. vi. (1877) I. 158 She..mixeth them with the malt..otherwise these later would clunter, fall into lumps, and thereby become vnprofitable. **1847** HALLIWELL *Clunter*, to turn lumpy, as..in boiling. *Yorksh.*

2. *trans.* To put together clumsily, to clumper *up*.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It was clunter'd up onny hoo', clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

3. *intr.* (See quots.)

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.*, *Clunter*, to make a rude noise with the feet in walking. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clunter*, to stamp with the feet. *Cluntering*, walking clownishly. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clunther*, v. **1878** *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Clunter*. **1887** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clonter*, to make a clatter, especially in walking with heavy boots or clogs.

'clunter, *sb. dial.* [Corresponds to MDu. *klonter*, EFris. *klunter* = *klunt* lump; cf. also CLUMPER *sb.*[1]] 'A big lump' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

Cluny ('klu:nɪ). The name of a town in the Saône-et-Loire department of France, used to designate a kind of net or bobbin lace.

1872 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar. 3/3 He admires mauve silk and Cluny lace. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 169/1 Examples of Cluny lace and Cluny lace insertion.

clupe, obs. form of CLEPE *v.*, to call.

clupean, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *clupe-a* (see next) + -AN.] Pertaining to herrings.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 317 Men who tar their fingers in the clupean service.

clupeoid ('klu:pi:ɔɪd). *Zool.* [f. L. *clupe-a* a kind of small river-fish, taken as the name of the genus which includes the herring, pilchard,

sprat, etc. + -OID.] A fish belonging to the herring family (*Clupeidæ*).

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 117 The condition is..more complicated in many Clupeoids. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 Mr. A. Smith-Woodward..considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

cluppen, -ede, clupte, obs. ff. of CLIP *v.*[1]

cluricaune ('klʊərəkɔ:n). Also cluricane, cluricaun, etc. [ad. Irish *clúracán, clutharacán.*] In Irish mythology, an elf having the appearance of a tiny old man; = LEPRECHAUN.

1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Ireland* 162 The Cluricaune of the southern counties of Ireland appears to be the same as the Leprechan of Leinster; and both words are probably provincialisms of Luacharma'n, the Irish for a pygmy. 1889 W. B. YEATS *Lett. New Island* (1934) 195 In Monaghan he [*sc.* the leprechaun] is called the clutharacune. 1907 MASEFIELD *Tarpaulin Muster* xiv. 144 They called him the Cluricaun, he says, and he would do all the work of the house. 1910 P. W. JOYCE *Eng. in Ireland* 284 Leprachaun: a sort of fairy, called by several names in different parts of Ireland:—luricaun, cluricaun, lurragadaun, loghryman, luprachaun. 1944 *Jrnl. Cork Hist. & Arch. Soc.* XLIX. 43 *Kluracaun*, klū'-ra-kawn, a tiny sprite found hiding among stones of a dry-stone fence; an undeveloped boy of mischievous disposition; a male of uncommonly low stature who fancies himself as a trickster or practical joker; any mischief-maker (sarcastic). 1959 D. A. MACMANUS *Middle Kingdom* ii. 48 Thus Ireland has her cluricauns, the small sprites who sit by the hob and look after, and even at times tidy, the kitchen by night.

†cluse. *Obs. rare.* [immed. ad. MFlem. *clûse* in same sense:—WGer. *klûsa*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* a shut up place, whence (among other senses) a monastic cell. For other developments of L. *clūsa*, *clausa*, cf. OE. *clús(e* inclosure, narrow passage, close, bond, prison; also CLOSE *sb.*[1], CLOW *sb.*[1]] A (monastic) cell.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 9 He..hath bylded a cluse, theryn dwelleth he.

cluse: see CLOW *sb.*[1] dam, sluice; also CLOSE *v.*

clush, obs. form of CLOSH[2].

clush-clash. [Reduplicated phr. from CLASH: cf. *clish-clash.*] Clashing.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Thee vauts haulf shrillye rebounded With clush clash buzing, with droomming clattered humming.

†clusive, *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *clūs-* ppl. stem of *claudĕre* to shut + -IVE.] 'Shut up, compassed' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

cluss, clush. *Sc.* [ad. F. *écluse* SLUICE, q.v.; cf. CLOW *sb.*[1]] A sluice.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 176 The sluice of a mill, in the Low-lands of Scotland, is called the cluss. This is evidently taken from the French *ecluse.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Clouse*: *Clush*, a sluice.

cluster ('klʌstə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 1 clyster, 4–7 clustre, 5 clustyr, (clowster), closter, clostre, (6 (*Spenser*) gluster, 8 clusture), 4– cluster. [OE. *clyster*, rarely *cluster* = North Ger. *kluster*.

Cluster app.:—OTeut. **klŭstro-*, from **klŭt-tro-*, from same root as *clot, clout, cleat*: see CLOT.]

1. A collection of things of the same kind, as fruits or flowers, growing closely together; a bunch. **a.** Originally of grapes (in which sense *bunch* is now the usual term).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 318 (O.E.T. 45) *Botrum*, clystri. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 139/7 *Bacido, botrus*, clyster. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 32 Dæt biteroste clyster. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Solomon* vii. 8 Thi tetes shul ben as the clustris of a vyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2484 Two exploratours..Yt broght the grape clustre. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 600 The glusters of ripe grapes. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 1 There is no cluster to eate. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 216 Spread all thy purple clusters, tempting vine. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 273 The stem which holds the cluster is half cut through.

fig. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 146 A cluster of the ciuill or common law is better, in their seeming, than a whole vintage of diuinity.

b. Of other fruits, or of flowers; also of other natural growths, as the eggs of reptiles, the air-cells of the lungs, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Solomon* i. 13 The clustre of cipre tree my lemman to me. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvi. (1839) 265 Apples..Mo than an 100 in a cluster. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cluster of nuttis, *complustrum*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. x. (Arb.) 179 Their egges are engendered in..clusters. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 349 Five Vertebrae..in a cluster like a round ball. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 400 Each of the ultimate ramifications of the bronchial tubes communicates with a cluster of these air-cells. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* No. 400 A Thyrsus is a compact panicle..such as the clusters of flowers of the lilac and horse-chestnut, a bunch of grapes, etc.

†2. A rounded mass or conglomeration; a clot, a 'clutter'. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 151 Under þe arisynge of þe sonne was i-seie a dredful cluster of fuyre. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 6 (1550) Lj, Within the flappe of the lyft syde of his jacket, we fynde a great cluster of bloude.

3. a. A number of persons, animals, or things gathered or situated close together; an assemblage, group, swarm, crowd.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1438 (Ashm.), On ilka staffe of a staire stike wald a cluster [*Dubl.* clostre]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 275 The citizens, who..gathered together in a cluster at the gates. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1045 As bees doe in the sunne, all in a cluster. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.), The cluster of islands, lying south of the Andeman Islands. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* x. 148 Some clusters of islets.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Sensitive and reflective ideas..will run together in clusters. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 175 The component feelings can unite into coherent..clusters.

c. A group of faint stars forming a relatively dense mass, appearing as a nebula to the naked eye; a star-cluster; also applied to larger coherent groups of stars, nebulæ, and galaxies. Also *attrib.*

1727–38, etc. [see NEBULA 3a]. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 47 Objects, which had been called nebulæ, are evidently nothing but clusters of stars. 1859 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* xvii. 634 In the sword-handle of Perseus, also, is another such spot, crowded with stars, which requires rather a better telescope to resolve into individuals separated from each other. These are called clusters of stars. *Ibid.* 637 Nebulæ..have been separated by him [*sc.* Sir W. Herschel] into—1st. Clusters of stars, in which the stars are clearly distinguishable; and these, again into globular and irregular clusters. 1902 S. I. BAILEY in *Ann. Astron. Observ. Harvard Coll.* XXXVIII. 233 In other clusters..Subclass a appears to be the prevailing type, so much so that the variable stars of this subclass may perhaps be regarded as the typical cluster variables. The apparently perfect uniformity of the period, of the stars of this subclass, indicates that it is associated with some regular returning phenomenon. 1928 JEANS *Astron. & Cosmog.* 26 It is not altogether clear to what extent the globular clusters and the moving clusters form distinct formations. 1930 H. SHAPLEY *Star Clusters* 7 The term 'galactic cluster', suggested by Trumpler.., is a natural name for the non-globular cluster, which is almost without exception near the galactic plane. It replaces the term 'open cluster', which has caused some confusion... The so-called moving clusters are merely the brighter and nearer of the galactic types in which radial or transverse motions have been measured.

d. *Linguistics.* A group of successive consonants.

1933 BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* viii. 131 The simplest way to describe the phonetic structure of a language is to state which non-syllabic phonemes or groups of non-syllabic phonemes (clusters) appear in the three possible positions. 1951 S. ULLMANN *Princ. Semantics* 48 The highly systematised rules governing the number and nature of initial clusters permissible in any given language (cf. the treatment of initial *ps-* in '*p*sychology, *p*seudo-') are among the direct phonemic criteria evolved to this end. 1952 A. COHEN *Phonemes of Eng.* 69 By medial clusters we understand groups of consonant phonemes that occur between two vowels within the word.

4. *Comb.* **a.** In names of certain plants having clustered fruit, as ***cluster-cherry***, ***-grape***, ***-nectarine***, ***-pine***, ***-potato***, etc.; **b. cluster bomb**, an anti-personnel bomb containing numerous metal pellets which spray out over a wide range on impact; hence as *v. trans.*; **cluster-candlestick**, a branched candlestick, a candelabrum; **cluster-cherry**, the bird-cherry or hag-berry (*Prunus Padus*); **cluster-cup**, a kind of fungus or morbid growth on the leaves of plants; **cluster-pin**, a breast-pin set with a cluster of stones; **cluster-pore**, each of a number of small pores or orifices forming part of the system of mucous canals opening on the surface in *Chimæra*; **cluster ring**, a ring with a cluster of stones; **cluster-spring**, a spiral carriage-spring, composed of several separate springs; **†cluster-sugar**, ? moist or raw sugar; **†cluster-tene**, the stalk of a bunch of grapes. See also CLUSTERFIST.

1967 *Guardian* 8 May 9/4 '*Cluster bombs' which, on impact, spray bullets around. 1968 *N. Y. Rev. Books* 4 Jan. 4/1 The deadliest weapon of all, at least against personnel, were CBUs—cluster bomb units. *Ibid.* 5/2 It should prove interesting to hear..the defense of cluster-bombing a row of houses in the hope of finding a suspect. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round Sofa* 7 A great *cluster-candlestick..bearing seven or eight wax-lights. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cerasus*, The Flanders *Cluster-Cherry. 1823 WORDSW. *Scenery Lakes* iii. 77 [The] wild cluster-cherry (here called heck-berry). 1883 *Gd. Words* 733 Growing on the under sides of leaves may be found many beautiful little objects known as *clustercups. These clustercups are probably..conditions of rusts and mildews and brands. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Vines..Morillon, Chassela, *Cluster Grape. 1707–12 J. MORTIMER *Husbandry* (J.), The small black grape is by some called the currant, or clustergrape. 1873 'MARK TWAIN' & C. D. WARNER *Gilded Age* xxxiii. 301 He wore a diamond *cluster-pin and he parted his hair behind. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 The *cluster pine of Bordeaux (*Pinus pinaster*). 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 880 There is also an absence of primitive pores, and the *cluster-pores are very few in number. 1791 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 257 A good English acre should produce at least 480 bushels of the *cluster potato. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *Following Equator* xxxviii. 347 Showy *cluster-rings on her toes. *a* 1910 'O. HENRY' *Trimmed Lamp* (1916) 170 She wore a cluster ring of huge imitation rubies. 1951 *Catal. Exhibits, Festival of Britain* 39/1 Cluster rings, sapphire and diamond. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 35 Boiled and evaporated to the consistence of Honey, which when cold, is granulated to our *Clyster or Kitchin Sugar. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 194 The *closter tenes in hoote picke be brent.

cluster ('klʌstə(r)), *v.* Also 5 clustir, 6 clouster, cloyster; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 clustret, -id, -it, 5–7 clustred; *pr. pple.* 7–8 clustring. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.*

1. To gather or group in a cluster. (Usually in pa. pple.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 The guttes ben clustred and bound togider. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3668 Grapis of gracious stanes. Sum were of cristall clere clustrid to-gedire. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 All the Jewels that..can be clustered in her Bosom. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* i. 1 The islands which are clustered around the Western shore of Argyleshire. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* xxiv, Not less..would..The fox-glove cluster dappled bells.

2. To furnish or cover with clusters. (In pa. pple.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 978 A clene croune on his hede clustird with gemmes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1634 Ylion was..clustrit with towres. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 158 Mountains clustered with the fruitful pines. 1830 —— *Yng. Dragon* IV, The walls and towers are cluster'd And every hill and height..is throng'd. 1856 MASSON *Ess. Prose & V.* 462 When the stem of the original poetic thought..is clustered over with rich parasitic fancies.

II. *intr.*

3. To congregate in a cluster or group; to assemble, collect closely.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xiv. 18b, Cloustrynge together in companyes by nyght, they prepared weapons. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 276 The rest clustering about mee. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 96 Swarms of bees which clustred upon the Roman ensignes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 63 Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. x, They were glad to cluster round the large fire. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 58 All their happiest memories cluster round Those of your name.

4. To grow or be situated in a cluster or in clusters, to form a cluster.

1590–1634 [see CLUSTERING *ppl. a.*]. 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* i, Many a curl..clustered round her head. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Thursday bef. Easter*, That grapes of gall Should cluster round thine healthiest shoot. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. §504 The antarctic icebergs which cluster off the Falkland Islands.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: see CLUB *v.* 5b.

c. *intr.* sense corresponding to 2. (Cf. to *swarm with.*)

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* lii, Stupendous crags, clustering with all variety of verdure.

†5. To form into clots, to clot or stick together. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CLUTTER.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17a, Put in eche of the bagges an vnce of cumin, and quilt the same bagges croswyse that the cumin do not cluster.

clustered ('klʌstəd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 (in sense 4) claustered. [f. CLUSTER + -ED.]

1. Growing or placed in a cluster, forming a cluster; grouped, closely collected.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* ccxvii, Ere they through the cluster'd crouds could get. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* IV. 34 Cluster'd Grapes shall blush on every Thorn. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 204 Heads ⅛ in. long, sessile, clustered. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 142 Clustered crystals, or klinorhombic solitary crystals.

b. Arch. ***clustered pillar*** (***column, pier***): 'several slender pillars or shafts attached to each other so as to form one' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

1874 PARKER *Illust. Gothic Archit.* I. iii. 98 The pillars are clustered, and clustered vaulting-shafts are introduced. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 78 The great feature of Gothic architecture, the clustered pier.

2. Furnished or covered with clusters.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 5 Now maist thou sit beneath thy clustred Vine. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 438 The cluster'd vine there hardly tempts The traveller's hand. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Gipsy Child* 6 The swinging waters and the cluster'd pier.

3. In the names of various species of plants that produce their flowers or fruit in clusters.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 342 *Campanula glomerata*, Clustered Bell-flower. *Ibid.* V. 296 *Juncus*, Clustered Alpine Rush.

†4. Coagulated, clotted. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 352 His crisped lockes all clustred with his blood. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iiij b, Persely helpeth the hardenes of the pappes that cometh of claustered [1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 606 clustered] mylke.

†clusterfist. *Obs.* [f. CLUSTER in sense of lump, clumsy mass + FIST; cf. CLUNCH-FIST.]

a. A clumsy-fisted fellow; a clown, boor, lout.

b. A 'close-fisted' or grasping fellow; a niggard.

1611 COTGR., *Homme de porc & de boeuf*, A grosse, base, rude, vnciuile, or vnmanerly churle, a clunch, a clusterfist. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 Cluster-fists and rapacious varlets. 1655 tr. *Francion* I. III. 74 My owne cakes..of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a cluster-fist was he. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 470 The Charter, which was no where extant but in the Noddles of these Cluster-fists. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 276 A whole hundred Cluster-fists.

So **†cluster-fisted,** *a.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 44, I noted many of them to be very cluster-fisted lubbers.

clustering ('klʌstərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CLUSTER. Also = CLUSTER *sb.* 3a and c.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 61 The clustering together of calamities. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. v. 232

A thin diffusion of humble dwellings—here a scattering, and there a clustering. **1956** H. SPENCER JONES in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 131 Galaxies..are fairly uniformly distributed through space, apart from some localized clusterings. **1959** *Listener* 3 Sept. 352/2 One would expect some variation with distance in the appearance of the galaxy ..or in the degree of clustering.

clustering, *ppl. a.* That clusters; see the verb.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 16 In the ayre their clust'ring armie flies. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 112 Vines, with clustring bunches growing. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 54 His clustering locks With ivy berries wreathed. **1813** BYRON *Corsair* III. ii, Spell-bound within the clustering Cyclades!

Hence **clusteringly** *adv.*

† clusterous, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CLUSTER *sb.* + -OUS.] In a cluster, thronging.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Thee clusterus heerd-flock.

clusterways, -wise, *adv.* [f. CLUSTER *sb.* + -WAYS, -WISE.] In the manner of a cluster.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Palma Christi*, The seed grows cluster wise. *Ibid.* s.v. *Pepper*, The Pepper-Corns stick to one another Clusterways.

clustery ('klʌstərɪ), *a.* [f. CLUSTER *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in clusters.

1611 FLORIO, *Graspolóso*, clustry, full of clusters. **1611** COTGR., *Grumeleux*, clottie, cluttering, clusterie. **1721-** in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

clutch (klʌtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3-6 cloke, β. *Sc.* 4- cluke, (5 clucke, 5- cluik, 7-8 clook, 8- cleuk). γ. 3-6 cloche, 6-7 clooch. δ. 5-6 clowch(e, 6-7 clouche, cloutch, 7 clowtch. ε. 7- clutch. [A word, or train of words, of difficult history. The earliest form exemplified is ME. *clōke*, Sc. *clūke*, of which the normal modern form would be *clook*. Of this, ME. *clōche*, 17th c. *clooch* (rime *brooch*), appears to be a palatalized southern form; but the conditions of the origin of this and *clowtch*, *clouch* (rime *pouch*), are obscure. *Clutch*, which since the 17th c. has superseded the other forms (exc. dial. *cloke*, *clook*, *cluke*), came in apparently from the verb CLUTCH, q.v. It is to be noticed that with the obsolescence of the earlier forms, the original literal sense of 'claw' also disappeared, and the senses now in use are mainly those of a noun of action from the verb.

For ME. *clōk(e*, normally we should expect an OE. **clóc*, *clóce*. But, as under BROOK *v.* we see a ME. *brōke* (beside *brouk*), from OE. *brúcan*, so here, ME. *clōke* (? beside **clouke*) may represent an OE. **clúc* or *clúce*. This would represent an OTeut. **klûka-* or *klûkôn-*, a deriv. of the vb. root **kluk-*, *kleuk-*, whence came **klukjan*, OE. *clycc(e)an*, CLITCH, CLUTCH. Thus *clōke* would be ultimately related to these verbs. As we cannot on any phonetic principles explain the palatalized forms *clōche*, *clooch*, *cloutch*, it seems probable that these were produced by the influence of the vb. *clucche*, *clutch*, upon the sb. *clōke*, **clouk*, and that the sb. was thus brought gradually in form and sense into direct identification with the verb, as we see, under the verb, that the latter has also been brought in sense into closer association with the sb.]

1. The claw of a beast or bird of prey, or of a fiend: mostly in *pl.* claws, talons, paws. Also contemptuously of a human hand: cf. *paw*.

α. *cloke*. now *dial.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 130 Uorte huden hire vrom his kene clokes. *Ibid.* 102, 174. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6936 Vermyn..In þam fest þair clokes full depe. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 792 Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode klokes. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 324 (Mätz.) Fro dede you kleke in kloke. **1883** *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Cloke*, the nail or claw of a cat.

β. *cluke*, *cluik*, *cleuk* (klʏk, kløk). Chiefly *Sc.*

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 1414 With þi clukis. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 14 Syne by the cluke there craftelie [the mouse] can hing. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Fenzeit Freir* 118 Had he reveild bene to the rwikis, Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 82 The egill..Within hys bowand clukis had vp clawcht A 3ong signet. **1530** LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1169 The gled the pece claucht in his cluke. **1641** *Witts Recreations*, *Epit. M. Mar-Prel.* (1654) (N.) The devil has him fanged In his kruked klukes [*rime* bukes]. **1777** *Poems Buchan Dialect* (1785) 12 (Jam.) Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck. **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 101, I never had sic a combination..atween my cleuks afore.

†γ. *cloches*, *clooches*. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Body & Soul* 365 *Map's Poems* (Wright) 338 Thei haddin on hym leyd here scharpe cloches alle tho. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 154 He [cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs, and in his cloches holde. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 28 Fro the cloches..of Sathanas. **1589** FLEMING *Virgil's Georg.* i. 2 Now scortching Scorpius draweth in his armes (or crooked clooches).

†δ. *clowch*, *clouch*, *clowtch*. *Obs.*

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 503 (in *Babees Bk.*) Cast it not in youre clowche [*rime-wd.* sowche]. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. §4. 277 Who shall keepe lands or livings vnder the Clouches of such ravinous Kytes and devouryng Cormorants? **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 769 Ox-flies and Brimsees..whatsoever they lay their clowtches on, that they hold fast.

ε. *clutch* (*rare*).

1655 R. FANSHAW *Camoens' Lusiad* iii. 6 That Zone where Cancer bends his clutch.

2. a. The hand, or more commonly in *pl.* 'hands in a sense of rapacity and cruelty' (J.). In the expressions *in*, *into*, *out of his clutches*, the sense has since the 17th c. gradually passed from 'claws, grasping hands', to 'grips, grasp, tight-hold' as in 3. The singular, 'in his clutch', has even more completely passed from 'claw' to 'grasp'.

α. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1900 Who is yonder that grymly lokys? *Fansy.* Adewe, for I wyll not come in his clokys.

β. *a* **1693** *Sc. Presb. Eloq.* (1738) 114 At last I got you out of his clooks.

γ. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 The earle hauing the gouernor..within his clooches. **1600** W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 32 If euer they get me within their clooches.

δ. [*c* **1430** *Hermes Bird* xlviii. in Ashm. (1652) 233 In Chorles clowchys com y never more.] *a* **1535** MORE *Wks.* ii. (R.), I haue thee in my clouche [*rime* pouche]. **1563-83** FOXE *A. & M.* 1703 Good Samuell..mekely yeelded himselfe into their clouches. **1587** *Lett.* 28 Aug. in *Harl. MS.* 296. 46 If the flete of the Peru..fall in Dracke's clowches. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. x. 20 Too wise..to come into his clouch again. **1642** J. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. 153 A cruell and ougly shaped divell, striving..to get into his clouches a yong man.

ε. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age..hath caught me in his clutch. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 67 From the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding. **1650**—— *Lett. State* (1851) 264 To get her again into his Clutches. **1656** MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 23 Gigantick Spirits..who ..might take the Plannets up in their prodigious Clutches. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1202 Before 't was in your clutches power. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. (J.), If I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant. *a* **1704** R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), It was the fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶4 [He] escapes the Clutches of the Hangman. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxi. 50, I had got out of his clutches. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* III. 223 It was left to the clutches of the law. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 143 Wulf fell into William's clutches.

b. *dial.* (see quot.)

1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clutch*, a handful: 'a clutch of bread is all I want.'

3. Tight grip or grasp; the act of clutching. See *in his clutch*, from 16th c., in 2. Quot. 1661 may mean 'hand'.

[*c* **1661** *Characters* (T.), For fear his dirty clutch should grease it.] **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 317 And force the beggarly last doit.. from the clutch of Poverty. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvii, I can't hold on ten seconds more..my clutch is going now. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. v. 509 Boscawen got clutch of the Toulon fleet. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 13 If any loosed her clutch.

4. a. An act of grasping *at*, a sudden and violent attempt to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, It was all an expiring clutch at popularity. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 35 After one violent clutch at his beard. **1878** BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 133 To make a clutch at the military force in Scotland.

b. *within clutch*: = within reach of one's grasp.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii, When the golden fruit seemed within clutch.

†**5.** A clutch-fist, a miser. *Obs.*.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. II. 54/1 A hard-hearted miserable Clutch.

6. a. *Mech.* A coupling for throwing the working parts into or out of action at will. *spec.* In motor vehicles, a piece of mechanism by which power from the engine is transmitted to or disconnected from the gears; also, the foot-pedal operating this mechanism. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which have no coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 360/1 Clutches are arranged to throw the working parts into and out of gear as required. **1882** *Mechan. World* 4 Mar. 136/1 The circumstances under which clutches are employed are very various. **1899** *Motor-Car World* Oct. 10/1 The advantage of transmission by gearing is its positiveness, while its disadvantages are noise, cost of renewal when worn, and the necessity of using clutches. **1902** A. C. HARMSWORTH *Motors & Motor-Driving* x. 191 The forward end of the arbor shaft is connected to the engine shaft by a clutch. *Ibid.* 208 The motor and the main clutch shaft must be truly in line. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Complete Motorist* ix. 216 The car will now travel forward so long as the clutch pedal is not depressed. **1912** *Motor Manual* v. 162 To ensure a gradual 'take up' of the drive from the engine, the clutch should be let in very gently. **1934** S. BECKETT *More Pricks than Kicks* 127 Belacqua got in a gear at last..after much clutch-burning. **1936** *Economist* 18 Jan. 150/1 The manufacture of brake and clutch linings. **1962** *Which? Car Suppl.* Oct. 138/1 Two clutch cover bolts [were] missing. *Ibid.* 137/2 The VW 1500 was also in excellent condition..apart from clutch judder. *Ibid.* 116/1 An occasional slight trace of clutch slip.

b. A mechanical contrivance with two hooked arms for clipping or clutching the bodies to be lifted by a crane, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 579/1 A gripper..in the foundry-crane, whose clutches take hold of two gudgeons in the centers of the ends of the flask.

c. *Naut.* = CRUTCH.

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 Crutches or clutches, the crooked timbers fayed and bolted upon the foot-waling abaft, for the security of the heels of the half-timbers.

7. *Comb.* **clutch-box** (from sense 6), a box-shaped clutch in which one cylindrical piece of metal interlocks with a counterpart; **clutch-fist**, a miser; also *a.*, miserly; **clutch-fisted** *a.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1176 Thrown in and out of gear by a *clutch-box and lever. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 397/2 (*Cotton-Spinning*) When the carriage has reached the extremity of the stretch, it comes in contact with a projection ..which..disengages the clutch-boxes. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, An old rich *clutch-fist knight. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 289 Though we are Borne *Clutch-fisted, When we die We spread our Palmes, and let the World slip by. *c* **1690** *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clutchfisted*, the same as Close-fisted.

clutch, *sb.*[2] [A variant of CLETCH in same sense; app. in its origin a southern dialect form, being found in the Glossaries of Kent, Sussex, Hants, etc.] **1.** A CLETCH; a brood of chickens, a 'laying' or 'sitting' of eggs.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 85 They can renew and make good their lost Clutch of Eggs. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. II. (1776) V. 57 These birds..lay generally from forty to fifty eggs at one clutch. **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 154 It must have been hatched in Æolus's cave, amongst a clutch of squalls and tempests. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 302 The eggs..range from three to six in a clutch. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Clutch*, a brood of chickens: a covey of partridges. **1885** *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 In Ireland almost every peasant rears a clutch of geese.

2. *transf.* A group of people.

1908 W. B. YEATS & LADY GREGORY *Unicorn from Stars* II. 73 That clutch of chattering women. **1945** A. L. ROWSE *Poems of Decade* 79 A clutch of leering women will be there. **1959** *Wall St. Jrnl.* 9 Feb. 12/6 There are scenes somewhat resembling those of the Three-penny Opera with its clutch of tarts and cutpurses.

clutch (klʌtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 cluchche, 4-5 clucche, cluche, 6- clutch. Also ? 4-5 cloche, 7 clouch. *Pa. pple.* 4-5 cloughte, 6-7 cloucht, 7 clutch't, -ed. [The ME. *clucche(n* was app. a phonetic variant of *clicche*, CLITCH: cf. *much*, *crutch*, *such*, *rush*, *shut*, all with *u* from original *i* or *y*. The earlier senses of *clitch* and *clutch* were identical, but in their development they diverged. An association arose between *clutch* and ME. sb. *cloke*, whereby *cloke* was gradually assimilated in form to *clutch*, while both verb and substantive approached each other in sense: *to clutch* is now mainly 'to grasp with *clokes* or claws', *a clutch* is now mainly 'a grasp or grip with claws'. The rare forms of the vb., *cloche*, *clouche*, were prob. from the sb. Cf. CLOUGHT.]

I. Obsolete senses.

†**1.** *intr.* To bend or crook as a joint; = CLITCH 2. *Obs.*

? *c* **1325** *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I clyng, I cluche, I croke, I couwe. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B 1541 His cnes cachchez to close & cluchches his hommes. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVII. 188 The fyngres..powere hem failleth to clucche [*v.r.* cluche, clicche, cleuche, clyche] or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde.

2. *trans.* To incurve *the fingers*, close or clench *the hand*; = CLITCH 1. ? *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 589 Not that I haue the power to clutch my hand, When his faire Angels would salute my palme. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 24 Their hands clutch't. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* ccxxiv, With their clutcht Gauntlets cuffing one another. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Blade is clasped..by the clutched inside of the middle and third Fingers. *Ibid.* 121 In their clutched left Hand.

†b. To interlock *the fingers*. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 360 Fingers clutched crosse one within another [*complicatis articulis*]. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 29 With Hand in Hand and Fingers clutched one within another.

†**3.** *intr.* To stick, to cling *together*; = CLITCH 6. *Obs.*

c **1425** *MS. Laud* 656. f. 1 (Halliw.) So a canker unclene hit clocheð togedres.

II. Current senses, connected with CLUTCH *sb.*

4. *trans.* To seize with claws or clutches; to seize convulsively or eagerly. Also with *away*, *off*, *up*: to snatch with clutches.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 172 A cat..he wol..To hus clees clawen [*v.r.* clochen] ows. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, With all the fingers spread out as if to clutch it. **1832** L. HUNT *Poems* 166 Then issues forth the bee to clutch the thyme. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii. Clutched off to a great blank barren Union House. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 198 The prince who so vigorously clutched the straw at the moment of his birth. **1875** HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* v. 133, I clutched up the cat.

b. *absol.*

1866 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* 156 Though he..scraped, and clutched, and lived miserably. **1879** PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xiii. 327 Very young children..distinctly clutch with the toes.

5. To hold tightly in the bent or closed hand; to hold with a tight or determined grasp.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Revenge* Prol., The earth is cloucht In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me? Come, let me clutch thee. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. (1847) 319/1 The Sword he resolves to clutch as fast, as if God with his own hand had put it into his. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Clutching the Shank of the Blade ..in the right hand. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 Clutched in such a paralysing grip.

b. *fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* II. iii, The sea..When with her hollow murmurs she invites me And clutches in her storms. *a* **1726** COLLIER *On Thought* (J.), A man may..clutch the whole globe in one intellectual grasp. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 147 The beauty that shimmers in the yellow afternoons of October, who ever could clutch it?

6. *intr.* To make a clutch *at*, to make an eager effort to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, How we clutch at shadows. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxx. 32 He [Sussex] clutched at the canopy under which she was sitting, and tore it down. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 639 As a drowning man clutches at the floating straws.

clutch, *v.*[2] [f. CLUTCH *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To hatch (chickens).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. ii, Schemes..imagined to clutch all the eggs of a hen, and thus turn her produce to the greatest advantage. *Ibid.* III. iv, The Hen seldom clutches a brood of Chickens above once a season.

clutchy ('klʌtʃɪ), *a.* [f. CLUTCH *v.*[1] + -Y[1].] Inclined to clutch.

1876 A. S. PALMER *Leaves from Word-hunter's Notebk.* x. 246 Upon sins the devil is 'ready-to-take-hold', or, if we might forge a term for the occasion, is 'clutchy'. **1922** A. S. M. HUTCHINSON *This Freedom* II. iii. 96 Grotesque ideas.. masterfully shaping the child mind wherein they germinated; burrowing in clutchy roots.

clute, obs. f. CLOUT; var. of CLOOT, *Sc.*, hoof.

cluthalite ('klu:θəlaɪt). *Min.* [f. L. *Clūtha* the river Clyde in Scotland + -LITE.] A flesh-red variety of ANALCITE.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 329. **1868** DANA *Min.* 433 The Cluthalite of Thomson occurs in flesh-red vitreous crystals in amygdaloid at the Kilpatrick Hills.

cluther, dial. f. CLUTTER.

cluts, the burdock: see CLOTE.

clutt(e, obs. form of CLOUT *sb.*[1] and CLOT *v.*

clutter ('klʌtə(r)), *sb.* [This and the vb. of same form appear to have arisen late in the 16th c. and to have become suddenly very common, after which they went to a great extent out of literary use, though retained in some senses dialectally, and in U.S.

In sense 1 the word was evidently a phonetic variant of CLOTTER, from CLOT (which had occas. the form *clut*). Afterwards, influenced perh. by association with *cluster*, it was taken to mean 'an assemblage, crowd, medley'; and still later, perh. by association with *clatter*, the notion of noise entered in, so as to give the sense of mingled and confused noise (cf. EFris. *klöter* a rattle, *klötern* to rattle).]

†1. A clotted mass; coagulation; = CLOTTER, CLODDER, CLUDDER. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Grumeleux*, full of clots or clutters. **1611** COTGR., *Thrombes de sang*, clots or clutters of congealed bloud.

2. a. A collected mass, a collection; a crowded and confused assemblage.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 125 You huddle together a clutter of Citations. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 618 Impossible to have found so little a thing, in so great a clutter of thick, and deep Grass. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 The world or whole clutter of bodies. **1791** COWPER *Comm. Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 304 A clutter of consonants with only a single vowel to assist their utterance. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 133 All is a clutter of narrow, crooked, dark, and dirty lanes. **1891** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 881/2 A tiny clutter of frame houses and tents. **1958** *Times* 4 July 11/4 The home of Everyman will be free from a clutter of sporting equipment and reading matter, tools and toys.

b. Crowded confusion; 'litter'.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXX. (1714) 137 He saw what a Clutter there was with huge, over-grown Pots. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clutter*, confusion, disorder. In our use of the word, there is no idea of 'noise, clamour or bustle'. .. 'The room is in a clutter', if the tables and chairs stand in disorder. *a* **1864** HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* 292 The musty and dusty clutter and litter of things gone by. **1884** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 4/2 To-day all the clutter of the aisles was removed and the fair presented..a more regular and orderly arrangement of exhibits. **1959** *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 16/4 Mr. Brooke..said in London yesterday that Britain had 'got to get rid of the clutter' of advertisements on shops and elsewhere. *Ibid.*, By one method or another I intend to get rid of clutter, for I am sure it does no good to anyone.

c. Unwanted images on a radar screen.

1945 in *Army & Navy Jrnl.* (U.S.) 18 Aug. 1534. **1946** *Electronic Engin.* XVIII. 267 Sea clutter, caused by echoes from the tips of waves and broken water. **1948** *Ibid.* XX. 336 The important subject of unwanted echoes ('clutter'). **1967** *Electronics* 6 Mar. 52/2 Blind spots caused when the transmitter pulse or clutter obliterates the target return pulse.

3. The crowded confusion of movement and business; turmoil, bustle, stir. Also in phr. *in a clutter. arch.* or *dial.*

1649 AMBROSE *Media* v. (1652) 104 What a clutter of businesses crossing one the other. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. (1709) 73 In the midst of all this clutter and revolution in comes Peter. **1723** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 By the hurry and clutter they were in to get all ready for a fight. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶135 (1740) 105 What Clutter there was in Town about getting off. **1768** E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, *A Clutter*, a Bustle or Stir. **1890** *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 463/2 Up spring the partridges;..all in a clutter they are, one over the other.

4. Noisy turmoil or disturbance, hubbub. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 8 What those things were which..Leah and Rachel kept such a clutter about. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 348 All the clutter will be hush'd. **1727** SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Those ladies, who are apt to make the greatest clutter on such occasions. **1778** *Camp Guide* 14 That for mere religion, there should be such a clutter. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The dwarf..making a most important clutter as he extinguished their fire.

5. A noise consisting of the disorderly mixture of many rapid and more or less simultaneous sounds; mingled rattle. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1655 T. BAYLY *Bp. Fisher* xiv. 102 A Cannon bullet..made such a horrible noyse and clutter, as it went thorough. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks., 1738 II. 16 The clutter of their Horse, and of their Wheels. **1702** VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, I heard such a clutter of small shot—'Murder! murder! murder! rape! fire!' *a* **1748** WATTS *Disc. Educ.* ii, Let [children] be instructed not to speak in a swift hurry, with a tumult of syllables and clutter upon their lips. **1841** L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 41 Now and then comes a clutter of drops against the glass, made by a gust of wind.

6. *Comb.*, **clutter-clutter**, continuous or repeated noise or clatter; **clutterdepouch**, an obsolete dance; **clutter-fisted** *a.*, ? clumsy-handed: cf. CLUSTER-FISTED.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 27 Clutter fisted, long of arme, Bodied straight and slender'd. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 Daunce Clutterdepouch; and Hannykin booby. **1691** *Hist. Relat. Gen. Assembly Edin.* 49 A Clutter Clutter of words and canting phrases which cannot be understood.

'clutter, *v.* [Goes with the sb., q.v.]

†1. *intr.* To run together in clots; to clot, coagulate. Also *trans.* = CLOTTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xvii, It battereth and cluttereth into knots and balls. *Ibid.* XXV. xiii. (R.), It killith them..by congealing and cluttering their bloud. **1633** ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* ii. 129 Their sinne..lies cluttered in their soules. **1676** *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To make cream clutter.

2. To run together or collect in knots or heaps; to crowd *together*. (Quot. 1598 connects with 3.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* li. 6 The spiders, togither clustring and cluttring. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. x. (1622) 152 All the rest came cluttering about [*circumstrepunt*] him, crying that he should haste away to the Campe. **1610** ROWLANDS *Mart. Mark-all* 45 To whom..masterlesse men after they heard of his fame, came cluttering on heapes. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶88 Villainy..clutters together in Heaps, and where you find one, all the rest are not far.

3. To run in crowded and bustling disorder.

1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 455 The middle of the field was filled with chariots, and horsemen, cluttering and running round about. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 195 The coaches, horsemen and crowd, cluttered away, to be out of harm's way. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go cluttering like hey-go mad. **1824-9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 236 They clutter and run and rise and escape from him.

4. To run or move with noise of bustle and confusion; to make a confused noise or clatter.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 342 To clutter or clatter. **1768** E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, *To Clutter*, to make a noise or hurly burly. **1808** J. MAYNE *Siller Gun*, The coffee-cups began to clutter. **1833** TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It clutter'd here, it chuckled there.

†5. *trans.* To heap or crowd together in a disorderly way. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a **1631** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 Which clutters not Prayses together. **1685** COTTON *Montaigne* III. 190 We cannot make ourselves sure of the Supream Cause, and therefore clutter a great many together, to see if it may not accidentally be among them. *a* **1786** J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 46 All the teawn were cluttert abeawt us.

6. To crowd (a place or space) with a disorderly assemblage of things. Usu. in *pass.* Freq. const. *up*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 [Lest] any stragling bodies clutter up its rooms and stifle it. **1685** *Visit. Archdeaconry Ely* in *Camb. Antiq. Communic.* III. 346 The Chancell soe clutterd up w[th] a great Monum[t] that it leaves noe Room for y[e] Comunion Table. **1854** THOREAU *Walden* ii. (1886) 90 An unwieldy and overgrown establishment, cluttered with furniture. **1874** *Sussex Gloss.*, *To clutter up*, to throw into confusion: to crowd. **1885** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 1/6 At present the sides of the highways..are cluttered with these pipes. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 4/4 The floor also was cluttered with papers and books of every kind. **1910** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/1 The Second Chamber is now cluttered up with a brute mass of undistinguished bipeds. **1914** H. H. FYFE *Real Mexico* 92 The lines here are all cluttered up with troop-trains. **1923** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Jan. 36/2 The book is cluttered up with details of the number of troops present and tables of the exceedingly minute casualties. **1966** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 434/1 We do not want to clutter up Congregation with a large number of trivial details.

7. To throw into mental confusion and disorder. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

1685 *Trial Lady A. Lisle* in *State Trials* XI. 297 *Witness.* My lord, I am so baulked I do not know what I say myself —Tell me what you would have me to say, for I am cluttered out of my senses. **1888** *Detroit Free Press*, I've seed strange things in my time, but this clutters me!

8. To utter words confusedly and hurriedly: often, as a habitual defect of utterance; cf. CLUTTERER.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 19 This messenger cluttereth out all at once. **1656** LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1659) 73 (T.) All that they Bluster'd and clutter'd wisely for, you play. **1813** W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 254 Spoken with syllabic distinctness..articulated, and not cluttered. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A young preacher who cluttered very badly.

'cluttered, *ppl. a.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Run together in clots, clotted, coagulated; = CLOTTERED. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *England* V. XV. I. 94/2 With the red mantle of their cluttered bloud. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVIII, Cluttered gore. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 151 It..provoketh urine, dissolveth cluttered gravel.

2. Crowded so as to cause confusion. Also with *up*. orig. *U.S.*

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston) 11 Mar., A little dingy room, cluttered with pots, kettles, tables and chairs. **1869** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1867-8* VII. 573 The slovenly, cluttered up appearance that characterizes Western habitations. *a* **1887** JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 189 'Cluttered up' means in a litter, surrounded with too many things to do at once. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 964/2 Without being cluttered, it gives a sense of the fulness of the English world. **1897** KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* 53 The cluttered decks of a seventy-ton schooner. **1898** —— in *Morn. Post* 8 Nov. 5/2 Cluttered-up boxes of machinery and bags of tricks. **1910** *Daily Chron.* 9 Mar. 7/3 To pick up débris from a cluttered room.

'clutterer. [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ER.] One who clutters (see esp. sense 8 of vb.).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A certain operator cut the tongue of a clutterer, whom he erroneously thought to be a stutterer.

cluttering ('klʌtərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLUTTER, in various senses.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 6 Thumping, shuffing, and cluttering. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 369 The noueltie of Cooches scath'd me so, As from their drifts and cluttering I knew not where to go. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. x. 160 The cluttering of Trees together to keep the Sun off from him. **1843** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXVI, Noisy with the..cluttering of fowls in coops. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 The defect of speech called by..the English Cluttering.

'cluttering, *ppl. a.* That clutters; speaking with hurried and confused utterance. Hence **'clutteringly**, *adv.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 48 Masters..that goe workmanlike, and not like you, clutteringly to worke. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 17 To cure a thick confused cluttering Voice. *a* **1791** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 519 Speaking in a thick, cluttering manner.

†**'clutterment**. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -MENT.] Crowding, confused and noisy bustle; also *concr.* that which crowds and confuses a place.

1611 COTGR., *Tourbe*, prease, crowd, thrust, throng, clutterment. **1630** HOLYDAY *Technogamia* Civb, Here a chaire, there a tub..here a wheele, there a reele; and an hundred such clutterments. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, A solitary Privacy far from the rustling clutterments of the tumultuous and confused World.

†**'cluttery**. *Obs. rare.* Disorder and dirt.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 172 Their Churnes and Presses neat, there was no clutt'ry In Pantry, Milk-house, dairy, nor in Butt'ry.

[**cluttish**, prob. error for SLUTTISH.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* V. iv. (Arb.) 70 And thou my cluttish landresse Cinthia, Nere thinkes on Furors linnen, Furors shirt.]

cluve, var. of CLOOF, hoof, claw.

cly, *sb. Thieves' cant.* [cf. CLY *v.*] (See quot.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cly*, Money..*Let's strike his Cly*, let's get his Money from him; also a Pocket. *Filed a Cly*, Pickt a Pocket. **1834** H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 No knuckler so deftly could fake a cly. **1858** A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. i. 69 'They're just made for hooking a fogle out of a clye.'

Hence **cly-faker**, pickpocket; **cly-faking** *vbl. sb.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cly-faker*, a pick-pocket. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* LXXXII, They were gentlemen sharpers, and not vulgar cracksmen and clyfakers. **1862** H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XXXV, 'But what is cly-faking?' said Charles. 'Why a-prigging of wipes and sneeze-boxes, and ridicules, and such.'

cly, *v. Thieves' cant.* Also 7-8 **cloy**, 7 **clay**. [Possibly in origin identical with CLYE *v.* below (LG. *kleien*, *klaien*), with a modified sense 'seize, grip, or pull with the claws, clutch', = CLAW *v.* 2. Cf. the range of meaning of the latter verb; in Lower Rhenish dial., *klauen*, *kläuen*, *kleuen*, is used in the sense 'steal'; and *beclæwen* in MHG. is said of the devil, just like 'the Ruffian (devil) cly thee!' (See Grimm, *Klauen* 2.)]

1. *trans.* To seize; to take; to get.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 So may we cly the Iarke..The Ruffian clye thee! **1609** DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candle-lt.* C iij b, The Ruffian cly the ghost of the Harman beck! **1621** B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* **1641** BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To Cly the Jerk*, to be whipt. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* LXXXII, You deserve to cly the jerk for your patter. *Ibid.* The ruffian cly thee, Guinea Pig, for stashing the lush.

2. *esp.* To steal.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (1874) 8 They are sure to be Clyd in the night, by the Angler, or hooker, or such like pilferers. **1671** R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 48 *Cloy*, to steal. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Claying the Bung*, Cutting the Purse, or Picking the Pocket. *Ibid. Cloy*, to Steal. *Cloy the Clout*, to Steal the Hankerchief. **1739** *Poor Robin* (N.), Money is now a hard commodity to get, insomuch that some will venture their necks for it, by padding, cloying, milling, filching, nabbing, etc., all which in plain English is only stealing.

cly-: see also CLI-.

clyack, var. of CLIACK, kirn-cut.

† clyde. *Obs.* [app.:—OE. *cliðа* plaster, poultice, f. *cliðˉan* to stick: cf. CLITHE.] A plaster.

[*c* **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* I. 476 Se witeȝa Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie cliðan to his dolȝe. —— *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Swylce ðær clyðe toȝelæd wære.] *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1692 þer mony clyuy as clyde hit clyȝt togeder.

Clydesdale ('klaɪdzdeɪl), *sb.* and *a.*

1. (Designating) a breed of heavy draught horses originally bred near the Clyde in Scotland.

1786 G. CULLEY *Obs. Live Stock* 18 The Scotch horses, like the Welch, are exceedingly hardy, but too small for the draught, except the Clydesdale horses. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* 39 The Clydesdale is a good kind of draught-horse, and particularly for farming business and in a hilly country. *Ibid.* 40 The Clydesdale horse owes its origin to one of the Dukes of Hamilton, who crossed some of the best Lanark mares with stallions which he had brought over from Flanders. **1862** MORTON *Farmer's Cal.* (ed. 2) 574 The Clydesdale is one of our best farm horses. **1884** *Times* 27 Feb. 7/6 The high-standing quick-stepping Clydesdales. **1928** [see ACTIONED *ppl. a.*]. **1967** *Times* 23 Nov. 13/1 Scotland resembled the native Clydesdale rather than the classic thoroughbred strain when they got up late to beat Wales by a short head at Hampden Park last night.

2. (Designating) a small terrier with a long, silky, dark steel blue coat belonging to the breed of this name (originating in Clydesdale); the breed itself.

1887 *Field* 23 Apr. 566/2 The following is a description of the Clydesdale terrier as accepted by the Clydesdale Terrier Club. **1889** H. DALZIELL *Brit. Dogs* (ed. 2) II. 476 Some admirers of the Clydesdale claim for him hardiness and fitness for Terrier work. **1909** *Field* 13 Feb. 248/2 Clydesdale terriers were given a class, but only a brace from Miss McCheane's kennel competed. **1922** R. LEIGHTON *Compl. Bk. Dog* xvii. 275 The Clydesdale Terrier is one of the smallest dogs of Scotland. *Ibid.* 276 The most perfect Clydesdales ever seen. **1935** *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 48/2 The closely allied Clydesdale (Paisley) terrier is never likely to be much in evidence. **1971** *World Encycl. Dogs* 559 Old Scottish breeds such as the Clydesdale.

Clydesider ('klaɪdsaɪdə(r)). [f. *Clyde side* (SIDE *sb.*[1] 7 a) + -ER[1].] A dweller on a bank of the river Clyde in Scotland; *spec.* applied to that group of the Labour Party and Independent Labour Party which was associated with Glasgow and the neighbouring industrial area.

1921 *Glasgow Herald* 7 Apr. 7 There does not appear to be much to interest the Clydesider in the news that the Norwegian four-masted barque Svartskog is long overdue. **1926** *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 9 Even the versatile loquacity of half a dozen of the more combative Clydesiders failed to spin things out till the hour appointed for dispersal. **1930** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Feb., In that valley the Clydesiders were born with memories of the martyrs Muir and Palmer. **1965** A. J. P. TAYLOR *Eng. Hist. 1914–45* vi. 198 There were combative working-class socialists of the I.L.P., particularly from Glasgow. These Clydesiders, as they were called, won twenty-one out of twenty-eight seats in their region [in 1922].

† clye, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Corresponds to WFris. (and Du.) *kleyen* (Kilian 1598), EFris. *kleien*, *klaien*, MLG. and LG. *kleyen*, *kleien* (see Grimm), 'to scratch with the nails, to claw (the head, etc.)'. Also in same sense, OSw. *kleya*, Norw. *kleia*: cf. ON. *klǽja* to itch, to scratch. From same root as CLAW.] *trans.* To scratch.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 116 Her head was growne so hye Aboue my pate, that able she was it with nayles to clye.

clyer, var. of CLYRE; obs. form of CLEAR.

clyet, ? obs. form of CLEAT (cf. sense 1, 1440).

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 346 Item, paid for an clyet for the corse bonett, iiij*d.*

clyght, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLITCH.

† clyk, *v.* ? a by-form of CLICK.

14.. GOWER *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2 (Halliw.) Then .. sche .. bygynnyth to chyde, And clykyth [*ed. Pauli* chitereth] forthe in hure langage, Wat falshode ys in maryage.

clymacht, perversion of CLIMACTERIC.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 243 That, I wuss, Kills many a Puss, Before her Clymacht year.

† clyme, cleyme. *Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 Her Comrogue lies begging in the fields with Clymes or artificial Sores. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cleymes*, Sores without Pain raised on Beggers Bodies, by their own Artifice. [Also **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*]

cly-more, obs. form of CLAYMORE.

clynch, clyng, clynk, obs. ff. CLINCH, CLING, CLINK.

† clynterand. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? *pres. pple.* of CLUNTER; but very possibly a misreading of *clintes and*: see CLINT *sb.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4863 He clynterand torres.

clype (klaɪp) *sb.* *Sc.* [Origin and sense doubtful.] Jamieson has 'An ugly, ill-shaped fellow'. Now gen. *Sc.* in sense 'a telltale'.

a **1500** *Colkelbie Sow* I. 285 (Jam.), Clarus, the long clype Playit on a bag pype. **1500–20** DUNBAR *In secreit place* 36 Quod scho, My Clype, my vnspaynit gyane With moderis milk ȝit in ȝour mychane. **1825** JAMIESON s.v., 'Ne're an ill-far'd clype.' *Mearns, Aberd.* **1825** JAMIESON Suppl., *Clype*, a telltale, Loth.; always applied to a female, Clydes. **1895** 'I. MACLAREN' *Auld Lang Syne* 143 The verra lassies cried 'clype' (telltale) at him gaein' hame. **1931** A. M. WILLIAMS *Bundle of Yarns* 47 The clype of the class told her that Johnnie had a preen. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* x. 189 In Scotland a tale-bearer is a 'clype' or 'clypie' (hence 'Clype the clout)'.

clype (klaɪp), *v.* *Sc.* Also clipe. [Obscurely developed from OE. *cleopian* CLEPE *v.*] To inform *on* (a person), to tell tales.

1843 *Second Crack aboot Kirk* 1 Wha do you think, Saunders, has been clipeing? **1894** *Daily News* 28 May 8/5 It is not the other High School boys who 'clype', as they say, of Scott's battles and scrapes. **1923** G. BLAKE *Mince Collop Close* ix. 256 Mrs. Sarah Rafferty had cliped on Bella to the police. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Jan. 73/2 Begg, the censorious cashier, ever ready to 'clype' on his subordinates. **1963** 'H. CALVIN' *It's Different Abroad* viii. 109 'Roddy did something else too...' 'You shut up.' 'Well, you did!' 'Don't clype, Vanessa.'

Hence **'clyping** *ppl. a.*, gossiping, tattling.

1772 RAMSAY *Tale 3 Bonnets* 1. i, When Men of Mettle thought it Nonsence To heed that cleping Thing ca'd Conscience. **1895** 'H. OCHILTREE' *Redburn* xiii. 129 The pechin' clypin auld limmer. **1921** *Blackw. Mag.* July 90/2 That wee clypin' body Corris boakes them up lik' vomit. **1928** J. BAXTER *A' Ae' Oo'* 10 Did clypin' bow nae deck the lift, The rain micht ne'er hae been!

clypeal ('klɪpiːəl), *a.* [f. L. *clype-us* (see below) + -AL[1].] *Entom.* Of, or pertaining to the clypeus of an insect; as the *clypeal region*.

Clype'aster. *Zool.* [f. L. *clype-us* (= *clipeus*) round shield + Gr. ἀστηρ star.] A genus of echinoid Echinoderms, allied to the common sea-urchin, but having mouth and vent both below.

Hence **clype'astroid** *a.* and *sb.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 33/2 In Clypeaster the shell is divided interiorly by vertical calcareous partitions. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 574 The flattened Clypeastroid, Scutella.

clypeate ('klɪpiːeɪt), *a.* *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ATE; cf. L. *clypeātus* armed with a shield.] Shaped like a buckler or round shield. So also **† 'clypeated.**

1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 388 Clipeated Candy Clover. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 *Clypeate*, resembling a round buckler. In *Treas. Bot.* (1866).

clypeiform ('klɪpiːɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a round shield.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 302 Scolitarii .. body subovoid or cylindrical; linear or elypeiform. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 159 The carapace is clypeiform.

† clypei'formous, *a.* *Obs.* = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 241 Some [cucumbers] broad and round; others clypeiformous.

clypeo-, combining form of CLYPEUS, as in **clypeo-frontal** (*Entom.*), common to the clypeus and front.

clypeole ('klɪpiːəʊl). [ad. L. *clypeolum*, dim. of *clypeum*, *clypeus*, round shield.] A little shield; 'term applied to the lamina or receptacle on the inner surface of which the sporangia are attached in Equisetum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Hence **'clypeolar** *a.*, 'formed like a little shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **'clypeolate** *a.*, furnished with clypeoles.

‖ clypeus ('klɪpiːəs). *Entom.* [a. L. *clypeus*, properly *clipeus* round shield.] The broad shield-shaped part of the head of some insects which bears the labrum or upper lip.

1834 MᶜMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 440 The Zygænæ are not found in the western continent .. their inferior palpi extend beyond the clypeus, and are pointed at the extremity. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A most remarkable distinction between the sexes of many beetles is presented by the great horns which rise from the head, thorax, or clypeus of the males.

clyppe, var. of CLEPE *v.*, to call.

clyre, clyer, clier. *Sc.* [*Clier* corresponds to MDu. *cliere*, Du. *klier* gland, glandular swelling, scrofula, = EFris. *klîre*, *klîr*: ulterior history obscure.] A glandular swelling; usually in *pl.* as name of a disease of cattle: see quots.

1794 *Agric. Surv. Dumfries* 357 (Jam.) A putrid distemper in the throat .. called the Clyers .. It seems to be the same with what in other places is called the murrain or gargle. **1808** JAMIESON s.v. *He has nae clyres in his heart*, he is an honest upright man. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* vii. an. 1793 A cow .. which the court .. had pronounced to have what is called the *cliers*, a disease analogous to glanders in a horse.

Hence **clyred** *ppl. a.*, 'having tumours in the flesh' (Jam.).

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 66 (Jam.) And did not cease to cave and paut, While clyred back was prickt and gald.

clyse. *local.* [app. f. F. *écluse*: it may possibly go back to an aphetic ME. *cluse* with *ü*: cf. CLOW, CLUSS.] = CLOW *sb.*[1]

1882 *Spectator* 6 May 595 In the Reports of the Somerset Drainage Commissioners, the sluices and locks under their jurisdiction are called 'Clyses'.

† clys'matic. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. κλύσμα, κλυσματ- 'clyster, drench' + -IC.] A method of injection or infusion; transfusion.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 714 An Operation of Infusion, or a new Clysmatick, or sort of Clystering, when through an opened Vein, by putting a small Pipe into the Orifice, there is injected .. some liquor, ete.

clysmian ('klɪzmɪən), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN. Cf. F. *clysmien*, perhaps the immediate source.] (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clysmian*, applied to a class of soils of transport and alluvium, or of inundation and attrition, because evidently the product of transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent.

clysmic ('klɪzmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. κλυσμ-ός, sb. f. κλύζειν to wash over, drench + -IC.] (See quots.)

1847 CRAIG, *Clysmic*, washing, cleansing. **1860** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Clysmic*, washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters.

‖ clyssus, clissus. *Obs.* [In med. or mod.L.: no Lat. or Gr. derivation is known.] A term of Paracelsian Chemistry, used in various senses: *e.g.* 'the quintessence of a thing; the reunion of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; the product of the detonation of nitre with another substance' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*). According to Rolfenkius, meaning 'compound mineral spirits'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1650 FRENCH *New Light Alchymie* Gloss., *Clissus* is the occult vertue of things returning from whence they came, as the vertue of an hearb into the root in Autumne. **1682** BRUNO *Castelli Lex. renovatum*, s.v. **1708** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Clyssus*, among some Chymists, is a long Digestion and Union of Oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) together, in order to make a Composition or accurate Mixture of them .. Sometimes for a Medicine made of the most active and energetical Parts of any Ingredients. **1741** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Clyssus*, in Chymistry .. consisting of the most efficacious Principles of any Body, extracted, purify'd, and then re-mixed. **1767** WOULFE *Distil.* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 534 The vapours which arise in the deflagration of nitre, with charcoal, antimony, etc., commonly called Clyssus, are very hard to condense. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 540 Nitrate of potassa is rapidly decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature .. The products of this combustion .. are carbonic acid and nitrogen gases. Part of the carbonic acid also remains attached to the residuary alkali, and may be obtained from it on adding a stronger acid. This residue was termed, by the old chemists, clyssus of nitre.

clyster ('klɪstə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 5–8 clister, 6–7 **clystre**, 5 clyster; 5 **glystere**, 6–8 glister, 6–9 **glyster.** [a. F. *clystère* (13th c. in Littré), or L. *clyster*, *-ēris*, Gr. κλυστήρ a clyster-pipe, syringe, clyster, f. κλύζ-ειν to wash or rinse out, drench.]

1. A medicine injected into the rectum, to empty or cleanse the bowels, to afford nutrition, etc.; an injection, enema; sometimes, a suppository.

a. clyster, clister.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. vii. (1495) 228 In Litargy ouer all thynge the pacyent shall haue a clister. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xviii. 216 A Clyster is a noble remedye to dryue out superfluitees of the guttes. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 Nourishing Clisters do not ascend vnto the stomacke. **1671** BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* II. v. xiv, Clysters of the smoke of tobacco. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 330 A poyson'd Clister [was] given to him, under pretence of curing him. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 479 For the last ten days of his life, he was supported by broth clysters.

β. glyster, glister.

c **1440** Glystere [see CLYSTERY]. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 32a, The Ibis .. taught Phisicians to minister Glisters. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. xi. (Arb.) 20 With a suppositor or a glister. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* iv. 69 The injection of an anodine, or mitigating glister. **1780** *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 39 Given .. as a glister.

b. *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1610) 59 My purse began with so many purging glisters to waxe not only laxatiue, but quite emptie. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 81 To purge their blacke iaundise with a glister of inke. **1633** SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* I. i, He's a slight physician cannot give a golden glister at a dead lift.

† 2. The pipe or syringe used in injection; a clyster-pipe. *Obs. rare.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* D ij, The same .. with a spout or clystre spouted in the fondament.

† b. *transf.* A pipe, tube. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 This kind of Lillie beareth at the toppe of the stalke and also amongst his leaues as it were certayne pypes or clysters. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 126 Finches are taught to Cherrip wᵗʰ the Quill Mouth Clyster, and their Notes their Panches fill.

† 3. A contemptuous name for a medical practitioner (cf. CLYSTER-PIPE). *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Thierry* i. sc. 1 [addressing a physician] What's that to you, or any, Ye dross, you powder'd pigs-bones, rubarbe glisters?

4. *Comb.*, as *clyster-syringe*; *clysterwise* adv.
1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 A little Paracelsian Apothecary, Clyster-high. **1705** T. GREENHILL *Art Embalming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise immitted into the Intestins. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* x. (1734) 246 Administer it Clysterwise blood warm.

clyster ('klɪstə(r)), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with clysters. Hence '**clystering** *vbl. sb.*
c **1488** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 34 This lettyng blode or clystryng, is to avoyde pestylence. **1684** [see CLYSMATIC]. **1733** FIELDING *Quixote in Eng.* II. xiv, I shall order him bleeding, glistering, vomiting..and cupping. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 152 Patent Veterinary Syringe for relieving hoven cattle, and clystering them.

†'**clysterize**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *clystériser* (16th c. in Littré) or late L. *clystērīz-āre*: see -IZE.] *trans.* **a.** To treat with a clyster; **b.** To inject (a medicine) as a clyster; **c.** ? (in gen. sense of Gr. *κλύζ-ειν*) To wash over, syringe (quot. 1543).
1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 154 To take the same decoction..and to clysterize the sore place therewith. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 41 Stampe it and pour it down their throats, or els clysterize them with it. *Ibid.* II. 413 If it [sea-water] be clysterized hot, it allaieth the wrings and grindings of the belly. **1601** R. DOLMAN tr. *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lxxx. 819 The decoction thereof clisterized, serueth greatly for dysenterias. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

clyster-pipe. A tube or pipe for administering clysters.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 178 Yet againe, your fingers to your lippes? Would they were Clister-pipes for your sake. **1622** FLETCHER *Sea Voyage* I. i, Come Surgeon, out with your glister-pipe And strike a galliard. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 120, I know not what to send, except some clyster-pipes, which are very curiously turned and mounted in this island. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clyster-pipe*, the anal tube of an enema apparatus. Also, the primitive apparatus itself; a bladder to which a pipe or tube was attached.
†**b.** A contemptuous name for a medical man.
1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* IV. i, Thou stinking clyster-pipe, where's the god of rest, Thy pills and base apothecary drugs Threaten'd to bring unto me? *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* 3 May an. 1661, John Haselwood, a proud starch'd, formal and sycophantizing Clisterpipe, who was the Apothecary to Clayton when he practiced Physick.

†'**clystery**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *clystēri-um*, a. Gr. *κλυστήριον*, dim. of *κλυστήρ*.] A clyster.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 Also he usede ofte clistories and spuynge. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 By spewenge other byneth wyth a Clisterye. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glystery, or glystere, *glisterium, glistere*. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/1 Loosen his body with Clisteryes, or with Suppositoryes.

clyte, clyve, obs. ff. CLEAT, CLIVE, CLEAVE *v.*

clyver(s, clyvre, obs. ff. CLEAVER, CLEAVERS.

clyw(e, obs. f. CLEW, and pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

Cmd., Cmnd.: see *command paper* s.v. COMMAND *sb.* 10.

c'mon (kə'mɒn). *colloq.* Also c'm on. *Ellipt.* form of 'come on' (see COME *v.* 66 f).
1934 J. G. BRANDON *One-Minute Murder* xi. 120 C'm on an' git it over. **1946** K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) x. 147 C'mon, you little beauty. Ten to one the winner!.. Wild Bill, the outlaw! C'mon Bill, stick to him. **1967** J. WAINWRIGHT *Talent for Murder* 183 C'mon, Sergeant. We've work to do.

cn- was used in OE., and often in early ME., where *kn-* is now used; as in *cnap*, *cniht*, *cnok*, *cnot*, *cnow*, etc. See KN-.

cnemial ('kni:mɪəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κνήμ-η* tibia + -(I)AL.] Relating to the tibia.
1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* vi. 295 The tibia [of birds] is a highly characteristic bone. Its proximal end is expanded and produced anteriorly into a great *cnemial* process. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cnemial crest*, a bony prominence of the upper end of the tibia in many birds.

cnicin ('knaɪsɪn). [f. L. *cnīc-us* (see below) + -IN.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of *Cnicus benedictus*, and other Composite plants.
1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1029 Cnicin forms white transparent silky needles, having a pure bitter taste.

cnicnode ('nɪknəʊd). *Math.* [f. L. *cnīcus*, *cnēcus* safflower = Gr. *κνῆκος* a plant of the thistle kind + L. *nodus* knot, node.] A conical point, a point where tangents form a cone of the second order. Also '**cnictrope** (see TROPE), the reciprocal of a cnicnode.
1869 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 330, I take account of conical and biplanar nodes, or, as I call them, cnicnodes, and binodes. *Ibid.* 334 Consider a surface having the cnicnode $C = 1$, and the reciprocal surface having the cnictrope $C' = 1$. **1870** *Ibid.* (1894) VII. 246 There may be on the nodal curve points which, in the classification of the surfaces, must be counted as cnicnodes. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 669/1 As regards isolated singularities, it will be sufficient to mention the point singularity of the conical point (or cnicnode) and the corresponding plane singularity of the conic of contact (or cnictrope).

‖**cnida** ('knaɪdə). *Zool.* Pl. **cnidæ**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *κνίδη* nettle.] The nettle cell (urticating, or thread cell) of the *Cœlenterata* (jelly-fish, hydra, etc.), in which their power of stinging resides: usually called *nematocyst*. Hence [combining form *cnido-*], '**cnidoblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], the cell in which a nematocyst is developed; '**cnidocell** = CNIDA; '**cnidocil** [L. *cilium*, cf. CIL], the external irritable ciliary process of a cnidoblast; '**cnidocyst**, a nematocyst; **cni'dogenous** *a.*, producing or containing nematocysts; '**cnidophore** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a process bearing a 'battery' of cnidoblasts; '**cnidosac**, the dilated middle part of a tentillum in certain Siphonophora.
1876 MACALISTER *Anim. Morphol.* 80 In the protoplasmic ectoderm exist scattered or clustered nettle-cells (cnidæ or trichocysts) which are minute oval capsules filled with fluid ..lined by a delicate membrane which at the apex is involuted into an axial tube, ending in a long coiled barbed thread. **1884** SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Elem. Zool.* I. 223 Each *Cnidoblast*..possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*Cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli and occasions the bursting of the capsule. **1887** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 331 The nematocysts are removed from the cells or cnidoblasts in which they were developed, and where they usually remain until discharged. *Ibid.*, The discharge of the thread is therefore brought about through..direct mechanical or chemical irritation of the cnidocil. *Ibid.* 757 Some of the hydranths are furnished with a single basal horn-like process—the cnidophore—armed terminally with a battery of cnidoblasts. **1888** E. HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep.* (*Zool.*) XXVIII. 259 Large ensiform or spindle-shaped cnidocysts. *Ibid.*, The cnidosac (sacculus or urticating knob) is ovate, spindle-shaped, or pyriform. **1898** SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 146 The swelling of the cnidosac is due to a rich development of nematocysts of various kinds, forming the battery. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 797/1 The hepatic cæca in the dorsal papillæ of Eolidoida actually communicate with the cnidogenous sacs at their extremity; cnidocysts are absent from *Eolis glaucoides*. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 171/1 *Cnidosac*, in *Siphonophora*, a battery of cnidoblasts borne on a tentacle, where it gives rise to a coloured swelling.

cnute-berry, var. of KNOT-, KNOUT-BERRY, cloudberry.

†**co**[1], **coe.** *Obs.* Also ko, koo, keo, coo. [ME. midland form, answering to northern *ka*, *kae* = Da. *kaa*, ON. **ká*, **kó*, from **káha*: cf. CHOUGH.] Jackdaw. Cf. CADDOW[1].
c **1325** *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* 145 La chouwe, a co-brid [*Camb. MS.* the co]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Coo byrde, or schowhe, *Monedula*. *Ibid.* 280 Koo bryd, or schowghe. **14..** *Voc. Harl. MS. 1587 Ibid.* 84 *Monedula*, coo. *a* **1528** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 466 We may not well forgo The countrynge of the coe. **1530** PALSGR. 237/1 Koo, a byrde.

†**co**[2]. *Obs. Cant.* (See quots.)
1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 5 A Kitchin Co is called an ydle runagate Boy. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 76 A Kynchen Co is a young boye..that when he groweth vnto yeres, he is better to hang then to drawe forth. **1834** AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 183 Doxies..and their coes.

Co[3] (kəʊ). **1. a.** An abbreviation of COMPANY; esp. in the sense: The partners or members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title.
1679 J. VERNEY *Let.* 14 July in M. M. Verney *Memoirs* (1899) IV. vii. 258 We pay off our debts that if the Co: be broke nobody may be sufferers but those that are of it. **1759** *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6), London: Printed for Stanley Crowder, and Co. **1778** *Whitehead's Newcastle Directory* 49 Sugar-houses: Atkinson and Co., Quay-side. Forster and Co., Close. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 98 He swore he'd give John Co. the slip. **1823** MOORE *Fables* v. 61 This most ill-matched unholy Co. From whence the ills we witness flow. **1843** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Don't have my name in it..I must be Co., I must.
b. *colloq.* in phr. *and* **Co.**: and the rest of that set, and things of a similar nature or appearance.
1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 92 He is resolved to make a push at the Duke of N., Pitt., and Co. **1848** A. H. CLOUGH *Let.* 4 Sept. in *N.Z. Lett. of T. Arnold* (1966) 114 She is terribly given to Maurice and Co.: and of the Co specially to Kingsley. **1896** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 16 Nov. in *Ellen Terry & Bernard Shaw* (1931) 124 How did it go? Not, like Cymbeline and Co., by dint of everybody in the theatre making believe..that they were witnessing a great work, but *really*. **1911** T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 26 Aug. (1938) 120, I hope by quinine & co. to stave off any more attacks. **1936** A. HUXLEY *Eyeless in Gaza* XV. 199 Almost in the shadow of such giants as the Jungfrau, Weisshorn and Co. **1959** *Listener* 24 Dec. 1121/1 What Khrushchev and Co. might do is one thing.
c. *in* **Co.** (*with*), in company (with). *U.S. colloq.* ? *Obs.*
1816 U. BROWN *Jrnl.* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XI. 147 This morning..in Co.: with Doctor William Lee Brook, traverses Janesville. **1838** A. GANILH *Mexico v. Texas* II Two foreign physicians, the one a Frenchman, the other an American, exercised the healing art *in Co.*
2. A written abbreviation of *county*.
1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 109 Recorded from Clifden, co. Galway.
3. Also **co-**. Colloq. abbrev. of *co-respondent* (in a divorce suit).
1900 E. WELLS *Chestnuts* XX. 199 More divorce made easy. As usual the co-, a well-known actor, was very friendly with both husband and wife. **1902** 'N. GUBBINS' *Dead Certainties* 21 'We [*sc.* a firm of solicitors] have already drafted an advertisement, with the object of obtaining a "co".' 'A what, sir?'.. 'A co-respondent.'

co, dial. form of COME *v.*

co-, *prefix* of Latin origin. In Latin the preposition *com-* (which as a separate word was written in classical L. *cum*) was shortened to *co-* before vowels and *h*, also before *gn-*, e.g. *coalescere*, *coercēre*, *coortus cohærēre*, *cognātus*. Partly from the greater syllabic distinctness of this form of the prefix, arising out of the natural break between it and the following vowel, whereby also, on the break-down of the older quantitative system, the *o* became a long vowel, partly from the readiness with which some compounds of this type, as *co-æquālis*, *co-adjūtor*, *co-episcopus*, *co-hæres*, *co-operātor*, *co-optāre*, were analysed into their elements, *co-* has come in English to be a living formative, the use of which is no longer restricted to words beginning with a vowel, but extended to all words of analogous kinds, including native English or other words, as well as those from Latin. The general sense is 'together', 'in company', 'in common', 'joint, -ly', 'equal, -ly', 'reciprocally', 'mutually'. It combines (like L. *com-*, *con-*, *co-*) with verbs, adjs., adverbs, and sbs. It is sometimes prefixed to words of L. origin which are already compounded with *com-* (*con-*), as *co-connexion*, *-conspirator*, *-constituent*.
It occurs also as a variant form of words of L. origin or type, where the regular form is *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*: e.g. *co-centric*, *co-natural*, *co-numerary*, †*co-partment*, *co-relation*, *co-rival*, *co-temporary*, *co-terminous*, and other occasional instances: cf. also *co-citizen*, *co-join*, *co-mingle*, with *concitizen*, *conjoin*, *commingle*, etc.
All the more important of these compounds appear in their alphabetical order as Main words: there follow here examples of compounds of rare occurrence and obvious meaning, or in which the combination is but for the nonce. It is notable how many of these are solely due to Bishop Ken.
1. Verbs.
Of a joint subject: as, *co-engage* to engage along with others, *co-sustain* to sustain jointly. Of a joint object: as, *co-admit* to admit (two or more things) equally, *co-annex* to annex (things) along with others. So
co-abound, †*-absume*, *-admire*, *-admit*, *-agonize*, *-animate*, *-annex*, *-annihilate*, *-apprehend*, *-ascend*, *-attend*, *-augment*, *-bewail*, *-bless*, *-breathe*, *-crucify*, *-decree*, *-delight*, *-derive*, *-die*, *-elevate*, *-embody*, *-employ*, *-enact*, *-endear*, *-enflame*, *-engage*, *-enjoy*, *-exert*, *-expire*, *-glorify*, *-harmonize*, *-hymn*, *-implore*, *-include*, *-infer*, *-inspire*, *-inter*, *-inthrone*, *-love*, *-oblige*, *-produce*, *-quicken*, *-raise*, *-rebel*, *-rejoice*, *-resign*, *-resort*, *-seat*, *-spire*, *-suffer*, *-sustain*, *-torment*, *-torture*, *-transfuse*, *-transpire*, *-transubstantiate*, *-twist*, *-vibrate*, *-worship*.
a **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 519 While Hymn and Love here *co-abound. **1642** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 424 The words..are not, Is consumed by the substance, but, Is *coabsumed with the substance. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The Blessed Co-everlasting Three, By Lovers co-ador'd, and *co-admir'd. —— *Hymnarium* II. 31 God in himself has taught in Holy Writ Prescience and Liberty to *co-admit. —— *Hymns Evang.* I. 139 That I..May with thy Agony *co-agonize. **1660** HENCHMAN *Peace-offering* 4 *Coanimated into one inward Love in Christ. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. II. 474 Unless such difficulties therefore annexed unto that estate be tempered by *co-annexing thereunto things esteemed of in this world. **1775** *Co-annihilate: see *Co-infer*. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xx. 263 Able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *co-apprehended the Syntaxis of their natures. **1603** SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 170 Her place considered with latitude is truly vnderstood in the rule, and the degree *co-ascending therewith. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 376 Passions on my Will to *co-attend. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII (R.), Virtue *coaugmented thrives, in men of little minde. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 The Mourners wont his soul to *co-bewail. —— *Preparatives* IV. 127 Flesh which with Soul to be *co-bless'd In Hope shall rest. —— *Hymns Evang.* I. 135 When Godhead Fontal and Deriv'd, *co-breath. —— *Christophil* I. 437, I, while thou suffer'st, shall abide *Co-crucify'd. —— *Sion* IV. 329 The glorious three, Acceptance gracious *co-decree. *Ibid.* IV. 350 Each..In heav'nly Love will *co-delight. —— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Love, Joy, and Praise, All *co-deriv'd from God the source. **1865** PUSEY *Eiren.* I. 154 She..was willing to *co-die with her Son. **1619** R. JONES *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 The Body and the Soul..each *co-elevating other to make up the Resurrection. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 252 (D.) Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied in this Divine body. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 255 With them they wou'd in Song be *co-employ'd. **1645** W. BALL *Sphere Govt.* 8 A deniall of acting, enacting, or *coenacting with the Parliament. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 275 To God and to each other *co-endear'd. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 172 Angels with Love each other *co-enflame. **1650** *St. Trials*, *Colonel Andrewe* (R.), I was promised by Benson, that if Sir John Gell, and their pretended friends of the country, did *co-engage, I should be disengaged. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 262, I wish my

soul no other felicity . . than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy the same bliss. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 In saints they *co-exert their Might. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 166 They . . at the Point of Death shall *co-expire. —— *Hymns Evang.* I. 137 In them with Thee I am *co-glorify'd. *Ibid.* I. 41 Thy attributes are all *co-harmoniz'd. *Ibid.* I. 179 *Co-hymn'd by the Celestial Host. —— *Christophil* I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore, And co-adoring, *co-implore. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 In this Cartilaginous Pericardium . . is likewisc the Auricle *co-included. **1775** HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 356 The latter logicians are accustomed to call this mode of priority, that which is *co-inferred, but does not co-infer; that which co-annihilates, but is not co-annihilated. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 259 Both at one Breath by God seem'd *co-inspired. **1874** PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 312 Their old man had been crucified with Christ . . with Him they had been *co-interred, with him coraised. **1650** HUBBERT *Pill to Formality* 73 Can Christ and Belial be *co-inthroned? *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* (1721) I. 484 *Co-loving Thee . . Great Trine. —— *Edmund* II. 278 Interest, Honour, Nature, and Heavn's Will, All *co-oblige you to revenge the Ill. —— *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The great Terraqueous System [to] *co-produce. *a* **1677** BARROW *Creed* Wks. 1859 VII. 296 He *co-quickened, co-raised, and co-seated us (if I may so speak) with him in heavenly places. **1874** PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 312 He . . co-quickened us in Christ. **1677–1874** *Co-raise: see *co-inter, co-quicken.* *a* **1711** KEN *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 75 All . . which fell, Will strive to make you *co-rebell. —— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 400 Their Brethren *co-rejoyce. —— *Sion* IV. 379 They to his conduct Psyche *co-resign. **1678** *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 209 Where zealots and Whigs *co-resort. **1677** *Co-seat: see *co-quicken.* *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Father and Son . . The gracious Co-eternal Dove *co-spir'd. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* I. i. (1632) 2 They . . would have us aid the afflicted, but not to faint, and *co-suffer with them. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 385 Their Chief and they the Burthen *co-sustain'd. *Ibid.* III. 89 Damn'd Souls and Devils . . each other *co-torment. —— *Psyche* IV. 239 Tortur'd themselves, and yet *co-torturing me. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 235 Saints sweetly here discourse, and heav'nly News Into each other only *co-transfuse. —— *Psyche* IV. 257 They kiss'd and in protracted kiss repos'd; Love *co-transpiring. —— *Sion* IV. 345 How we . . by nuptial Tie are one How we *co-transubstantiated are grown. **1833** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 360 Linked to her connatural tree, *co-twisting with its limbs her own. **1881** LE CONTE *Light* 58 They *co-vibrate with the undulations of the ether. **1607** *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 3 Yea in a Crosse *co-worshipped with him in the verie same worship.

2. Adjs. (often participial), and advbs.

Thus *co-embedded* embedded together, *co-harmonious* unitedly harmonious, *co-intersecting* intersecting mutually; thence adverbs, as *co-harmoniously*:

co-ambulant*, *-amiable*, *-apostate*, *-ardent*, *-boundless*, *-divine*, *-effluent*, *-effluential*, *-elongated*, *-embedded*, *-endearing*, *-enflaming*, *-featured*, *-foreknown*, *-glorious*, *-gracious*, *-harmonious (and ***-ly***), ***-hellish*, *-immense*, *-incorporate*, *-intersecting*, †*-like*, *-lovely*, *-mournful*, *-neighbouring*, *-omniscient*, *-penetrating*, *-pleased*, *-reflexed*, *-sounding*, *-transforate*, *-universal.***

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 300/1 Two Doves *Coambulant . . are a loving pair walking together. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 349 That *Co-amiable Trine. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 123 Pride . . First down from Bliss Apostate Angels threw, First *co-apostate Man from God withdrew. *Ibid.* III. 358 To the Co-une, Co-amiable, Three, *Co-ardent Love, Co-equal Praises be. —— *Christophil* I. 458 Lord, out of thy *co-boundless store, I love-supplies implore. —— *Hymns Evang.* I. 136 He'll speak from Both with Mission *Co-divine. *Ibid.* I. 94 God *co-effluent fill'd his human Mind. —— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 267 Thou Trine *Co-effluential Love. **1854** R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 58/1 The iliac bones and sides of the sacrum become *co-elongated. **1851–9** DARWIN in *Man. Sc. Enq.* 278 The age of such a formation would have to be judged of by the *co-embedded shells. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* (1721) I. 435 The Spirit on Thy sacred Head Wings radiant, *co-endearing spread. —— *Psyche* IV. 165 With a *co-enflaming Ardour vie. **1849** *Reverberations* II. 85, I can see no year *co-featured or conformable therewith. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnar.* II. 31 Things certain, or contingent, *co-foreknown. —— *Preparatives* IV. 57 Within the Gracious shine Of the *co-glorious Trine. —— *Christophil* I. 485 The Love Which in the Three *Co-gracious reigns. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 241 In *co-harmonious Numbers, Measures, Weights. —— *Christophil* I. 447 He taught how sweet Humility and Height In souls would *co-harmoniously unite. —— *Hymns Evang.* I. 149 Jesus, worried by the Pagan crew, Storm'd by Hell Powers, and the *co-hellish Jew. —— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 228 Thou Godhead's *Co-immense First-born. **1650** ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 The diffused and *coincorporate Law. **1881** *Athenæum* 21 May 692/1 Mr. S. Roberts's Theorem of Four *Cointersecting Spheres. **1678** R. R[USSEL] tr. *Geber* IV. ii. 242 With the Union of all *Co-like Parts. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 340 Philothea . . Clarissa . . Devota . . a *co-lovely Trine. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 339 The Doves . . Notes *co-mournful mutually rehearse. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 108 Both being fluid, dissipable, and *co-neighbouring Elements. *a* **1711** KEN *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 114 The Bless'd *co-omniscient Three. —— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Great God thus unity displays, In sweet *co-penetrating Rays. —— *Hymnotheo* III. 338 Pleas'd with Eve's stroaking it, it meekly bay'd, And she *co-pleased, the Lamb her fondling made. *Ibid.* III. 166 Dear Lovers there in *co-reflex'd delight. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 130 Sometimes this *co-sounding tone is not quite clear or distinct. **1875** MYERS *Poems* 76 *Co-transforate with Christ. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 42 Death keeps with Sin *co-universal sway.

3. Substantives. **a.** Of action, state, etc.

co-abode*, *-administration*, *-admiration*, *-advice*, *-aid*, *-audience joint-hearing, †***-benignity***, ***-connexion*** mutual connexion, †***-delight***, ***-denization***, ***-domestication***, ***-emanation***, †***-enamourment***, ***-exertion***, ***-explosion***, †***-heartedness*** communion or unity of hearts, ***-indwelling***, ***-infeftment***, ***-interest***, ***-life***, ***-perception***, ***-principate***, †***-respect***, ***-splendour***, ***-tenure***, ***-understanding***, ***-use.***

a **1711** KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 391 Such love the Saint to Paula shew'd In their bless'd *Co-abode. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2389/3 Deputed to this *Coadministration during the Pleasure of his Holiness and the Apostolick See. **1628** HUME *Jewes Deliv.* i. 2, 1. Their *coadmiration. 2. Their congratulation. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 10 Without the *co-advice of som . . mates. **1631** BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 109 The cooperation of the hands . . the *co-audience of the ears. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 *Co-benignities Divine Gush out on us from Godhead Trine. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 127 The intimate *co-connection that exists between galvanic electricity and magnetism. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* (1721) II. 9 Reflecting still thy Godhead bright, and in co-splendour *co-delight. **1840** *Tait's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses . . but a *co-denization of human hearts. **1819** COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 193 *Co-domestication with Edgar and their common father. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* (1721) I. 82 The blessed Three . . joyn Man with *co-emanations to refine. —— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 291 She melting, while he sweetly shin'd, To *co-enamourments inclin'd. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 34 Works which cannot act at all except as far as they call the reasoning faculties into full *co-exertion with them. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 66 *Co-explosion of Fulminating Silver. If small parcels of this preparation be laid about upon the table . . and one parcel be touched with sulphuric acid, the whole detonate spontaneously. **1619** R. JONES *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 496 The unanimity and accord of the Disciples . . signifies a *co-heartedness, and unanimity or concurring in affection. **1840** GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 398 That *coindwelling of good and evil which passes our understanding. **1858** CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* (1865) I. III. vi. 181 The electoral branch managed to get *mitbelehnung* (*co-infeftment), that is to say, Eventual Succession. **1648** MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 581 The appearance of a *co-interest and partaking with the Irish Rebels. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 67 The soul is not twin-born, but the only begotten . . admitting no *co-life. *Ibid.* Ser. I. vii. 179 The order of the world and the distribution of affairs and times being studied with the *co-perception of their subordinate place. **1874** H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* App. 531 There was a genuine *Co-principate of Tiberius and Augustus before the middle of 765 A.U.C. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Love co-immense flows from their *co-respects. —— *Hymnarium* II. 9 Reflecting still thy God-head bright, And in *Co-splendor, Co-delight. **1860** SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 79 Queen Adelaide's *co-tenure of the sceptre was of . . brief duration. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 110 Provided ther be reciprocall knowledge, and *co-understanding of the art 'twixt the parties. **1886** *Antiquary* XIV. 94 By their *co-use to designate the same individual.

b. Agent-nouns (and derivatives of function, adjectives used substantively), etc.

***co-actor*, *-agriculturist*, *-aid*, *-ambassador*, *-apostate*, *-approver*, *-asserter*, *-believer*, *-burgess*, *-burgher*(*-ship*), *-churchwarden*, *-conspirator*, *-descendant*, *-despairer*, *-discoverer*, *-editor* (*-ship*), *-elder* (*-ship*), *-emperor*, *-enactor*, *-engager*, *-faster*, *-father* (*-ship*), †*-fere*, *-fisher*, *-herald*, *-husband*, *-inmate*, *-inventor*, *-islander*, *-judge*, *-justiciar*, *-king*, *-legislator*, *-magistracy*, *-mourner*, *-murmurer*, *-nominee*, *-non-intelligent*, *-parallel*, *-parent*, *-patentee*, *-presbyter*, *-promoter*, *-rebel*, *-rival*, *-saviour*, *-settler*, *-species*, *-sufferer*, *-traitor*, *-translator*, *-tripper*, *-tutor*, *-twin*, *-villager*, *-votary*.**

1638 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, You are To speake to your *co-actors in the Scene. **1880** *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 415 The American farmer has his grievance as well as his *co-agriculturist in Britain. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XIII. 619 Paris, Deiphobus, Agenor join; *Co-aids and captains of the Trojan line. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1618) 5 Gentill Bishop of Aretze, the other *coembassador for Florence. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 9 *Co-apostates damn'd as well as we. **1684** H. MORE *Answer* 29 *Co-approvers of the sentence. **1652** GATAKER *Antinom.* 15 The Autor and other his *coasserters of free grace. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 In concert with his *co-believers. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. LXXVI. X. 74 Knit together . . by the *coburgership. **1565** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 His brethren and commonalty of *co-burgesses. **1835** CROMPTON & MEESON *Rep. Cases Crts. Exchequer* 316 *head-note*, A churchwarden has no authority to pledge the credit of his *co-churchwardens for repairs to the church. **1868** *Daily News* 21 July, Mr. Hubbard had been consulted by his co-churchwarden. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp. America* 30 June, He has sought to become . . in the palace of the French emperor a *co-conspirator with him. **1866** *Church & St. Rev.* 7 Dec. 771 Mr. Bright and his co-conspirators. **1884** *Popular Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 787 Man is the *co-descendant with other mammals of a common progenitor. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 10 Ye *Co-despairers in these woes. **1871** PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 56 Professor Adams—*co-discoverer with Le Verrier of the distant Neptune. **1873** S. J. HALL *Sk. Remarkable People* xvi. 204 A *co-editor of the 'Sheffield Iris'. **1940** *Mind* XLIX. 256 M. Hans Høffding . . died in 1937, and his co-editors completed the work. **1863** *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 231 Brought out under the *co-editorship of Dr. Geo. Hickes and Dr. F. Lee. **1726** TRAPP *Popery* I. §5. 78 In the original it is συμπρεσβύτερος, *Co-elder. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiv. 353 These two personages were elected *co-emperors by the senate. **1649** W. BALL *Power of Kings* 5 They . . are called to Act with, or to be *Co-enactors. **1650** *St. Trials, Colonel Andrewe* (R.), The *co-engagers in that resolution. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1787 By means of a sufficient number of *co-fasters, a fast of seven years may be accomplished in six days. **1839** G. DARLEY in *Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* Introd. 29 The tragedies, especially those of Beaumont's *co-fathership. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Iason is come with many a manly man, Of his *coferes. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 5 Venus and Cupid were as great *co-fishers from the same boat as Cleopatra and Antony. **18..** COLERIDGE *Chamouni* iv, Thyself Earth's rosy star, and of the dawn *Co-herald. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* Sat. x. 190 Him whom Cæsar's wife will chuse *Co-husband. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, As *co-inmates of one dwelling. **1887** F. D. CLARK in *Proc. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 306 One of the *coinventors of the audiometer. **1644** HOWELL *Engl. Teares* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 448 Against my *co-islander the Scot. **1639** R. GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 841 If these Lords will be Coadjutors, may they be blessed, but if they will be *Co-judges, we cannot endure it. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 599 Thomas the Chancellor, and the earl of Leicester the *cojusticiar. **1884** TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. 105 *Co-kings we were, and made the laws together. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 61 In proportion as the ecclesiastics became *co-legislators, heresies became civil crimes. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 128 During our *co-magistracy. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 *Co-mourners all, With supplemental Tears lament my Fall. *Ibid.* III. 203 Some . . vent To their *co-murmurers their Discontent. **1835** KIRBY *Bridgewater Treat.* (1852) I. 53 Though mostly derived from the same source as that of my learned *co-nominee. **1866** DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 312/2, I am not ashamed, having the British Association as a *co-non-intelligent, to say I do not understand this. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlix. 10 David and Ezechias we may bring, *Co-paralels in Glorie with this King. **1882** A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 The expression consort may be taken . . in the simple sense of *co-parent of a child. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 216 These twayne and those three Furies thus, *Copattentees, leaue Hel. **1693** *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 60 Then his *Co-Presbyters . . handled him to purpose. **1909** WEBSTER, *Copromoter. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 8 Mar. 58/3 The farmland can be saved . . if the co-promoters of the proposal, the Beds and Hunts county councils, are prepared to spend up to another £3 m. **1984** *Maclean's Mag.* 20 Feb. 23 Andropov's false image was probably constructed by the KGB... Its copromoters: Soviet defectors and dissident émigrés who parroted, confirmed or embellished KGB falsehoods. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 99 Lucifer . . And all his chief *Co-Rebels. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Did not his last breath Clear Courtenay and the Princess from the charge Of being his co-rebels? **1823** LAMB *Ess. Elia, Refl. in Pillory* Honour without *co-rival. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Acts* iv. 12 We have no *co-saviour. **1878** J. BULLER *New Zealand* I, A boat . . manned by Governor Glass, and a crew of his *co-settlers. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 136/1 Encephaloid stands apart from its *co-species. **1672** WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Prol., Those . . Should as *co-sufferers commiserate. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 298 Him Hinguar strait for his *Co-traitor sent. **1858–9** *Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.* s.v. *Pope*, Deducting the sums paid to his *co-translators, Pope realised by the 'Odyssey' upwards of £3500. **1887** N. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 22 Our *co-trippers . . wanted to break off pieces of the walls to take back to America. **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 548 A special tutor or *co-tutor is assigned to watch over the education of the children. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 735/2 When a female is born a *co-twin with a male, this female is sterile. **1885** *Antiquary* Mar. 98/2 A meeting of the whole body of *co-villagers. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* (1721) I. 80 Good Barsebas . . As his *Co-vot'ry ended, thus went on.

c. Esp. common in the phraseology of *Law*, with the sense of 'joint' or 'fellow-', as CO-HEIR, CO-EXECUTOR, CO-DEFENDANT, etc.; also ***co-acceptor*, *-assignee*, *-auditor*, *-contractor*, *-covenantor*, *-creditor*, *-debtor*, *-delinquent* (*-ency*), *-guarantor*, *-infeftment*, *-legatee*, *-lessee*, *-lessor*, *-mortgagee*, *-petitioner*, *-plaintiff*, *-projector*, *-promisor*, *-promoter*, *-purchaser*, *-sharer*, *-surety*, *-trustee.***

1883 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 450/2 A. had signed as a *co-acceptor. **1884** SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bencb Div. 179 One of two assignees was removed for misconduct on the application of his *co-assignee. **1884** *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 68 *head-note*, An auditor . . is entitled to appoint an accountant . . without the consent of his *co-auditor. **1856** *Act. 19 & 20 Vict.* c. 7 §5 No co-surety, *co-contractor, or co-debtor shall be entitled to recover from any other co-surety, co-contractor, or co-debtor . . more than the just proportion. **1856** DE GEX MACNAGHTEN & GORDON *Reports* VIII. 100 *marg. note*, An intended co-surety who was purported to be made a *co-covenantor. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The obligation by which the *co-creditors are entitled or the co-debtors are bound. **1885** *Law Times* 6 June 98/2 He entailed £18,000 loss on his co-creditors. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 399 Where . . the Solidarity is the effect of *co-delinquency, the delinquent who pays has no regressus. *Ibid.* 398 In Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his *co-guarantors. *Ibid.* II. §199 A lapsed portion accrues to the *colegatees. **1885** SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 897/2 The registrar thought it right to have the *co-lessee as well as the landlord before him. **1884** *Weekly Notes* 2 Aug. 180/2 The transfer of another mortgage to himself and another professional person as *co-mortgagee. **1884** *Law Times* 10 May 24/2 Liberty . . to amend the petition by joining him as a *co-petitioner with B. **1881** JUSTICE FRY in *Times* 12 Apr. 4/3 He should add the trustee as *co-plaintiff and give him the conduct of the action. **1847** C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. vi. (1883) 826 He could not maintain an action against his *co-projectors for . . money paid in furtherance of the joint undertaking. *Ibid.* II. iv. 663 The equity arises from the relation of the co-obligors, or *co-promisors *inter se*. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 7/3 If the Corporation . . subscribe to the funds of the ship canal movement they must become *co-promoters under the Borough Funds Act. **1885** G. DENMAN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 470/1 The defendant knew that the title of the *co-purchasers was fictitious. **1881** *Times* 4 Aug. 3/4 The right of obtaining possession of a piece of land—that is, the pre-emption thereof . . against one's *co-sharer whose possession is recent. **1847** ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. 659 A party has consented to be *co-surety with another. **1818** CRUISE

Digest I. 539 His *co-trustees having refused to join with him in the execution of the trust.

4. *Math.* (short for *complement*). Used in the sense '...of the complement', or 'complement of ...': see COSINE, COTANGENT, COSECANT, CO-ALTITUDE, CO-DECLINATION, CO-LATITUDE.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc, the Co being only a contraction of the word complement.

co-abode, co-acceptor: see CO-.

coacervate (as next, or kəʊˈsɜːvət), *a.* [ad. L. *coacervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coacervāre*; see next.]

†a. Heaped together; gathered into one place. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §846 Whether the Spirits be Coacervate, or Diffused. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 Empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed.

b. *Bot.* Clustered.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* VI. 246 *Coacervate*, growing together, clustered. **1928** B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.* 81/2 *Coacervate*, clustered.

coacervate (kəʊˈæsəveɪt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *coacervāt-* ppl. stem of *coacervāre* to heap together (f. *co-* together + *acervāre* to heap).] *trans.* To heap together, gather into a heap, accumulate; also *fig.* Hence **co'acervated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Coacervate*, to heape vp together. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvii. 303 Many moe examples..which..Historians..have Coacervated and gathered as in a Bundle. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. vii. 48 These shells, so co-acervated, or dispersed.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 152 Coacervated facts.

coacervate (kəʊˈæsəveɪt), *sb. Chem.* [Backformation from next.] An aggregate forming viscous drops in a colloidal solution. Also *attrib.*

1929 DE JONG & KRUYT in *Proc. Konink. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam* XXXII. 853 The coacervate is a drop or a layer, in which the particles have flocked together as bees in a swarm. **1948** GLASSTONE *Physical Chem.* (ed. 2) xiv. 1254 The droplets, or coacervates, are formed most readily when two hydrophilic sols carrying opposite charges ..are mixed in suitable amounts. **1962** *Listener* 3 May 769/2 There must be many intermediate stages between mixtures of large molecules and micro-organisms. One of these may be the so-called 'coacervate drops'. It has been discovered that certain mixtures of large molecules..will form drops which have great stability and which will scavenge and absorb other molecules from solution.

coacervation (kəʊæsəˈveɪʃən). [ad. L. *coacervātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *coacervāre*: see COACERVATE *v.*]

1. The action of heaping together, or fact of being heaped together; accumulation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Chorus is a mesure of xxx modius and hath that name of coaceruacion, hepes. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §799 The Equall Spreading of the Tangible Parts, and the Close Coacervation of them. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ii. 14 Like damp hay, they heat and inflame by co-acervation.

fig. **1601** BP. BARLOW *Defence* 207 It being..not the coaceruation of places, but the true alleadging, which supports the truth. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* §6 (1653) 29 To what purpose is that coacervation of Texts? **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 292 The coacervation of proofs.

2. *concr.* A mass heaped together. *rare* or *Obs.*

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 To..dispel that coacervation of tough humours about the throat. **1853** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. vii. 181 To unshell..this existing Rome from its present crowded and towering coacervations.

3. *Chem.* The action of forming a coacervate.

1929 DE JONG & KRUYT in *Proc. Konink. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam* XXXII. 849 (*title*) Coacervation (Partial miscibility in colloid systems). *Ibid.* 850 The word 'unmixing' having already a definite meaning. .. We introduce for this [*sc.* the phenomenon in colloid systems] the word *coacervation.* **1948** GLASSTONE *Physical Chem.* (ed. 2) xiv. 1254 *Coacervation.* Salting out of a hydrophilic sol frequently gives a liquid aggregate... This often appears in the form of viscous drops, instead of a continuous liquid phase. **1970** *Sci. Jrnl.* Feb. 62/3 Of the various 'chemical' methods of making microcapsules the best known is coacervation, a phase separation technique.

†coa'cerve, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ = COACERVATE.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. 1. 66 Coacerved, but not commixt.

coach (kəʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6 cochee, (coch, coyche, cosche), 6–7 coche, coatch(e, 6– coach. [In 16th c. *coche*, a. F. *coche* (masc., in 16th c. occas. fem.). Found since 16th c. in nearly all European langs.: cf. Sp. and Pg. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, Wallachian *cocie*; Ger. *kutsche* (in 16th c. also *kotsche*), Du. *koets*; Boh. *koč*. Pol. *kocz*, etc. All originally from Magyar *kocsi*, formerly also written *kotsi*, (pronounced kɔtʃi), 'ungaricum currum [quem] kotczi vulgo vocant' (anno 1560), used in Hungary from the reign of King Matthias Corvinus, 1458–90. *Kocsi* is in form an adjective, meaning app. 'of Kocs (kɔtʃ)' a place south of Komorn, between Raab and Buda; the full original name (still used in 18th century) being *kocsi szeker* i.e. 'Kocs cart' (car, wagon), rendered in Lat. in 1499 *cocius currus*, in 1526 *currus kotsi*. Hence, also, the early equivalents in other langs.: Boh. *kočí vůz* (Kotsh car), shortened to *kočí*, *koč*; Ger. 16th c. *cotschie-* or *cotschy wagen*, *cotzie wagen*, *gotschiwagen*, *gutschiwagen*, shortened to *gotschi*, *gutschi*, *gutsche*, *kotsche*, *kutze*, *kutsche*; earlier Du. *kotsie-*, *koetsie-*, *koets-waghen*, shortened to *kotsie* (Kilian), *koetsie*, *koets*. Cf. also 16th c. Eng. *cochee*. The Sp., Pg. and F. *coche*, were app. immediately from 16th c. Ger. *kotsche*.

See full historical details collected by Hildebrand in Grimm, s.v. *Kutsche*.]

1. a. A large kind of carriage: in 16th and 17th centuries, usually a state carriage of royalty or people of quality (still occasionally used, as *e.g.* the Lord Mayor's coach); now, usually, a large close carriage with four wheels, with seats inside, and several outside, used for public conveyance of passengers (see STAGE-COACH). Hence *to take coach* (obs.).

It does not appear certain what was the precise new feature that distinguished the Hungarian *kocsi*, and led to its adoption throughout Europe. A German picture of 'ein ungerische gutsche,' after 1550, shows it still without covering, and not suspended on springs. (Hildebrand in Grimm.)

1556 SIR P. HOBY *Let. fr. Bisham, Berks.* in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 483 Peradventure my Lady..cannot ride. Thereto will I provide this remedy,—to sende her my coche. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 251 They haue their horselitters, Cochees, and charettes right notable. **1562** *Diurnal of Occurr.* 4 May, My Lord Arrane was convoyijt in the quenis graces cosche. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* Conclus. (Arb.) 313 Aniceris..a very actiue..man in driuing of a Princes Charriot or Coche. **1589** R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1850) 57 Her coyche was burn'd, that day she married was. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 16 The roiall Dame ..for her coche doth call. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* IV. (Arb.) 31 In euery street, carts and Coaches make such a thundring. **1615** STOW *Eng. Chron.* Jas. 1 an. 1605 867/2 In the yeere 1564 Guylliam Boonen, a dutchman, became the Queene's Coachmanne, and was the first that brought the vse of Coaches into England..Lastly, even at this time, 1605, began the ordinary vse of Caroaches. **1621** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I..took back the bay gelding..for my coche. **1674** C. COTTON *Fair One of Tunis* 167 My Aunt..I found ready to take coach. **1676** DURFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, I'le go hire a Coach, and into the Country immediately. *a***1689** MRS. BEHN *Unf. Happy Lady* Wks. 1718 II. 355 Sir William took coach with his Sister. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 The Procession was closed by the Czar's Coach of State. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶11 Euery coach that rattled through the street. **1804** JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 297 The Edwardes were people of fortune..and kept their coach. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 36 The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet.

b. With qualifications, as CURTAIN, GLASS, HACKNEY, MAIL, MOURNING, STAGE-COACH: see these; also SLOW-COACH, *fig.* ***by-coach***, a supplementary or extra coach, besides the usual service (cf. Ger. *Beiwagen*); ***long coach***, a coach running long stages: cf. *short-stage.*

1732 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 408 The Stage Coach continues to go from the Cannongate for London.. and if any gentleman wants a by-coach, they may call at Alexander Forsyth's. **1802** *Naval Chron.* VII. 361 Many went away in the long coaches.

c. Sometimes used for the passengers by a coach.

c **1840** 'Will gentlemen please to alight? The coach dines here.'

d. A railway carriage: in *U.S.* used esp. of one that is not a sleeping car (see quots.).

1832 *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* I. 364/1 The railway coaches are more commodious than others. **1833** *Ibid.* II. 284/3 The Dalkeith shopkeeper, who has just descended from one of the incoming coaches. **1839** E. HALL *Diary* in O.A. Sherrard *Two Vict. Girls* (1966) i. 14 The door of one of the coaches [of the train] was opened and we..were ushered into it. **1866** DICKENS *Mugby Junction* (Hoppe), We [railway officials] don't call them carriages, we call them 'coaches'. **1880** WEBSTER *Supp., Coach*, a railway car; applied in the U.S. especially to a sleeping-car. *a***1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Coach*, a first class passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing room car, or second class. **1887** C. B. GEORGE 40 *Years on Rail* (1888) iv. 67 The train consisted of a baggage-car and two passenger coaches. **1909** WEBSTER, *Coach*,..a first-class passenger car, as distinguished from a drawing-room car, sleeping car, etc.; sometimes, loosely, any passenger car. **1936** *Discovery* Nov. 356/1 The first two coaches are the power cars, each containing a 1,200 b.h.p. engine. **1948** *Chicago Daily News* 17 Aug. 1/3 Three coaches, three sleepers and a diner left the tracks.

e. A single-decker bus.

1923 *Michelin Guide to Gt. Britain* (ed. 7) p. ii, Some owners of motor coaches. *Ibid.*, This list..excludes coaches, etc., carrying less than eighteen persons. **1930** *Autocar* 5 Sept. 459 What will happen to some of the long distance motor coach services if the forthcoming 30 m.p.h. limit is properly enforced? We followed one doing just over 50 m.p.h. on the narrow stretch south of Baldock... The coach kept well to its own side without wobbling. **1932** N. MITFORD *Christmas Pudding* xiv. 221 There are trains..and road coaches. **1955** *Times* 23 June 16/2 No passenger not in possession of such tickets will be admitted to the car park. Coaches will not be accepted for this park.

f. Economy or tourist class, on a passenger aircraft. Freq. *attrib.* and as *adv. U.S.*

1949 *A.S.T.A. Travel News* XVIII. 17/1 The cost of flying air coach passengers is small compared with the cost of flying regular passengers. When you travel air coach your only reservation is your ticket and you are served no meals. **1960** *Flying* (N.Y.) July 86/3 Did you know it costs $10 less to fly 'coach' from New York to Las Vegas by way of Los Angeles than for a direct New York–Las Vegas flight? **1973** *Black Panther* 20 Oct. 11/2 There was a gaping, smoking rent between first class and the coach section. **1985** *Washington Past* 2 Jan. C13/5 Dan Rather flew coach to Des Moines for the Iowa caucuses while..Tom Brokaw sat up in first class.

2. *Naut.* An apartment near the stern of a man of war, usually occupied by the captain.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, The Commanders all came on board, and the council sat in the coach. *Ibid.* (1828) I. 94 The King supped alone in the coach. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 Cuddie, Fore-castle, Coaches. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 304 Swab the Coach fore and aft. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coach*, or *Couch*, a sort of.. apartment in a large ship of war near the *stern.* The floor of it is formed by the aftmost part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the poop. *c***1850** *Rudim. Navig.* 107 *Coach* or *couch.* An apartment before the captain's cabin.

3. a. *University colloq.* A private tutor who prepares a candidate for an examination.

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie of T.* Poems (1863) 113 Kitcat, a Trinity coach, has a party at Drumnadrochet. **1850** F. SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* xxix. 251 Besides the regular college tutor, I secured the assistance of what, in the slang of the day, we irreverently termed 'a coach'. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. (D.), Warham was studying for India with a Wancester coach. **1878** *Examiner* 2 Mar. 267/2 There are two orders of private tutors—'pass coaches' and 'honour coaches'.

b. *transf.* One who trains others for an athletic contest, *esp.* a boat-race.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 28 Mar. 6/6 A thoroughly clever coach was able to advise them from first to last. Under his careful tuition the crew have improved steadily. **1888** F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 To call in professional 'coaches' to teach the defence of the wicket.

c. A tame bullock or horse used as a decoy in catching wild cattle or horses. *Austral.*

1873 RANKEN *Australia* vi. 110 To get them [*sc.* wild cattle], a party of stockmen take a small herd of quiet cattle, 'coaches'.

4. Phrases. ***coach and four, and six***: a coach drawn by four or six horses. Hence ***to drive a coach and six*** (or ***four***) ***through*** (an act of Parliament, etc.).

[**1625** in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 25 All their coaches furnished with six horses, which comes altogether now in fashion.] **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* v. i, Is there not a hole in my belly, that you may turn a coach-and-six in? **1700** WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 230 This man [Rice] was often heard to say, before he came to be a judge, That he would drive a Coach and Six horses through the Act of Settlement. **1726** GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 61 Mr. Pope..coming ..from Lord Bolingbroke's in his coach and six. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Coach and six.* If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a coach-and-six in. **1882** F. POLLOCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 364 The art of driving a coach and four through an Act of Parliament was then practised with far more boldness than is possible now.

5. *Comb.* a. attributive, as *coach-body, -boot* (see BOOT *sb.*^{3} 4), *-door, -harness, -hide, -hire, -jade, -mare, -passenger, -screw, -steed, -step, -top*; b. objective and obj. genit., as *coach-builder, -building, -drawer, -driver, -maker, -making, -painter, -riding* sb. and adj.; c. instrumental, as *coach-crowded* adj.

1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 184 He is a *coach-body maker by business. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introd. 18 The present master *Coach-builders. *Ibid.* 20 The different branches appertaining to *Coach-building. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ii, The Germans were..very respectable coach builders. **1785** COWPER *Tirac.* 745 Some *coach-crowded door. **1756–7** *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 412 Received at his *coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger. **1849** SOUTHEY *Comm-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 639 Stags as *Coach-drawers. **1755** JOHNSON *Pref.*, Compounded or double words I have seldom noted..Of *thieflike* or **coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introd. 18 *Coach-harness makers. **1794** *Hull Advert.* 20 Sept. 4/1 Leather, per pound, Fine *Coach Hides 13*d.* **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, 15*s.* is to go for the *coach-hire for her. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 247 Three shillings coach-hire to-day. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, I had no money for coach-hire. **1616** *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 167 *Coach-Jades, and Dogs, are coupled still together. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 69 The Ioyner Squirrel or old Grub..the Faries *Coach-makers. **1864** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 230, I was at half-a-dozen coachmakers' yards. **1615** STOW *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I an. 1605. 867/2 They [coaches] grew vsuall among the nobilitie..and within twenty yeeres became a great trade of *coach-making. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introd. 17 The art of Coach-making. **1638** BROME *Antipodes* III. ii, Item, an Elegy for Mistris Alderwoman Upon the death of one of her *Coach-mares. **1693** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/4 *Coach-Painter in Ordinary to H.M. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 ¶5 All the Coach-Makers and Coach-Painters in Town. **1821** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 41 A common *coach-passenger room. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 The shillings of which it is proposed to rob the *coach-riding public..the public may be robbed of a shilling in their coach-riding. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 30 These are sayd to be her *coach-steeds. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xli, He hurried..up the *coach-steps, and into the coach. **1840** —— *Old C. Shop* xlviii, How are you Christopher? croaked the dwarf from the *coach-top.

6. Special combinations. **coach-book**, the book in which passengers or parcels conveyed by a stage-coach are officially entered or 'booked'; **coach-built** *a.*, of a motor body, built

of wood throughout by craftsmen, or on a wood framework with metal panels; also sometimes designating merely such a framework; †**coach-carriage**, a coach: cf. *coach-wagon*; **coach-carver**, one who does the carved work on a coach; **coach-clerk**, a clerk at a coach-office; †**coach-cloak**, a travelling cloak; †**coach-coffer** = COACH-BOX; †**coach-companion** = *coach-fellow*; **coach-currier**, one who supplies the leather fittings for a coach; **coach-dinner**, a dinner provided for travellers by stage-coach at appropriate stopping-places; **coach-dog**, a dog of Dalmatian breed, usually white spotted with black, kept to run in attendance on a carriage; †**coach-fellow**, a horse yoked in the same carriage with another; *humorously* of persons, a companion, mate; **coach-founder**, one who makes the iron-work of a coach; †**coach-glass**, glass used for the windows of carriages; **coach-house**, a building or out-house for a coach or carriage; **coach-joiner**, one who does the joiner-work of a carriage; †**coach-leaves**, folding blinds of a coach-window; **coach-load**, as many people (or things) as can be carried in a coach; †**coach-master**, one who lets coaches or carriages for hire; †**coach-match**, a chariot-race; †**coach-nave**, the nave of a coach-wheel; **coach-office**, an office where passengers and parcels are booked for a stage-coach; **coach-parcel**, a parcel conveyed by coach; **coach-party**, a group of persons travelling by motor coach; †**coach-pole**, the pole of a carriage; **coach-road**, a road on which coaches run, especially one regularly traversed by mail-coaches; **coach-roof**, the top of a coach, or of the 'coach' in sense 2; **coach screw**, a large screw with a square head, which is turned with a spanner; hence **coach-screw** *v.*; **coach-smith** (see quots.); **coach-smithing**, smith's work in connexion with a coach; **coach-stand**, a place where (horse-drawn) coaches wait for hire; **coach station**, formerly (in U.S.) a regular stopping-place for a stage-coach; now a terminus for motor coaches; **coach-table** (*Naut.*), the table of the 'coach' (sense 2); **coach tour**, a tour undertaken by motor coach; **coach trade**, parties of trippers on an outing by motor coach, often *derog.*; †**coach-treate**, see quot.; **coach trimmer**, one who prepares the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriages; **coach-wagon**, transl. Ger. *kutschwagen*, coach; see the Etymology above; **coach-way** = *coach-road*; also the part of a street or bridge on which vehicles run; **coach-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a coach; **coach-woman**, a woman driving a coach; **coach-work**, the bodywork of a motor-vehicle or railway coach; the upper part of the body of a motor vehicle; †**coach-wright**, a coach-builder. See also COACH-BOX, -HORSE, -HOUSE, -MAN, etc.

1679 *Trials of Wakeman, etc.* 23, I went the fourth of September, as the *Coach Book will make it appear. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 6/6 The new car, with a *coach-built seat at the rear in place of a tool-box. **1928** *Daily Express* 13 June 3 The coachbuilt bodies are beautifully finished. **1932** 'N. SHUTE' *Lonely Road* ii. 23 Your head must have gone very nearly through the roof... You must consider yourself very fortunate that it was not a coach-built body. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/1 A *Coach Carriage..ought to have but one Pole. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6190/10 Thomas Nichols..*Coach-Carver. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 516 The most sensible remark..was by a witness, a *coach-clerk. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A Cinnamon colour'd *Coach Cloak lined with blue. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 57 He shall also haue euer in his *Coach-coffer, Hammer, Pinsers, Wimble, Chessell, and Nayles. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 18 A notable *coach companion for Martin, to drawe Diuinitie from the Colledger. **1845** TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 231 This, unlike the furtive *coach-dinners in England, had time to be eaten. **1840** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* x, The phaeton was followed by a..*coach-dog. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 7 You, and your *Coach-fellow Nim. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 49 Holding heads together as if they were coach-fellows. **1807** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 228 A..plate of *coach glass 17 inches long, and about 9 broad. Its thickness..31 two-hundredths of an inch. **1679** PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 14 A long Entry leading into the upper Court by the *Coach-Houses. **1820** SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 8 A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. **1800** *New Ann. Direct.* 11 Baker, Robert, *Coach-joiner and Trunk-maker. **1630** B. JONSON *New Inn.* II. i, You must..Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves put down, At the back gate. **1857** DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xix. 482 Their *coach-load of luxuries. **1908** M. & J. FINDLATER *Crossriggs* viii. 56 In old coaching days this was one of the highways between England and Scotland, and many a merry coach-load had passed along it. **1954** *Ann. Reg.* 1953 256 The..authorities had to turn back many coach-loads of Italians. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5923/4 William Ellis..*Coach-master. **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xviii, The glass coach drove up the inn-yard of some large coachmaster. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 The Flaminian way. A high-way from Rome, where they used to ride their *coach-matches. **1609** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 174 To wash my *Coach-naves in my fathers blood. **1794** W. B. STEVENS *Jrnl.* 4 May (1965) II. 155 She had even sent me to alter my day at the *Coach Office. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* iii, Two large blue posts at the door next the coach-office. **1834** DICKENS *Let.* 3 Sept. (1965) I. 41 There is a coach-office carrier delivering *a hamper* over the way. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xix, I also went to the coach-office and took my place. **1811** SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 423 A constant and animated correspondence of *coach-parcels. **1957** R. HOGGART *Uses Literacy* v. 122 The 'charas' go rolling..past the road-houses which turn up their noses at *coach-parties. **1775** SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, Such a thing..as an old *coach-pole, or a spare bed-post. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5331/3 Near the Post and *Coach Road. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 350 We took our seats on the *coach roof at five in the morning. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 A shallow boat with raised coach roof. **1874** THEARLE *Naval Archit.* v. 60 Very frequently *coach screws are placed between the bolts. *Ibid.* iii. 48 Angle-irons being fitted in the corners, riveted to the beams, and coach screwed to the carlings. **1930** *Engineering* 20 June 787/3 Drills and appliances for fixing coach screws in sleepers. **1837** N. WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 152 The springs are made by the *Coach-smith, whose business is quite separate from that of the Coach-maker. **1846** G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* VI. 122 A coach-smith..has to work large and heavy bars of iron into forms containing several unequal curves, and varying greatly in thickness. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §190 *Coach-smith*;..a smith who forges by hand or under power hammer..iron work used in building railway or tramway coaches, motor vans. carts, etc. **1883** *Athenæum* 21 July 82/3 A..chapter, of practical value, on *coach-smithing. **1834** *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* III. 268/3 Is not that a rare specimen of *coach-stand oratory? **1839** DICKENS *Nickleby* xxxii. 315 He turned down a bye-street in search of the nearest coach-stand. **1881** *Rocky Mt. Sk.* in *Sunday at Home* Sept. 567/2 A *coach station some fifteen miles over the mountains. **1947** G. GREENE 19 *Stories* 211 Standing in the great steel coach station. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* (1828) I. 99, I dined commander at the *Coach table to-day. **1958** *Observer* 10 Aug. 10/6 The man conducting a *coach-tour through unfamiliar landscapes for a crowd of strangers. **1966** D. FRANCIS *Flying Finish* iii. 36 A coach tour type holiday to Europe. **1962** *Sunday Express* 7 Jan. 19/2 His farces are seen solely by the '*coach trade' from the provinces. **1964** *Listener* 16 Apr. 612/1 Why should a Feydeau farce be acceptable and an Aldwych farce not? Because the one is in French and the other frequented by the coach trade? **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 54 The draught-breadthes or *Coach treates, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach, must bee of exceeding strong double leather. **1840** *Picayune* (New Orleans) 28 July 1/2 Materials and tools for saddlers and *coach trimmers. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 7/6 (Advt.), Coach Trimmer wanted. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 254 They were carried in a *coach-waggon to the water side. **1611** RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 49 Some [women] will care little for going to Heauen, because there is no good *Coachway. **1735** J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 4 A Street or Coach-way of 20 Feet broad..The Foot-way to be raised one Foot higher then the Coach-way. **1866** THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. 4 Borne *coachwise along the spacious ..avenues. **1865** G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recollect.* II. 120 A Coachman or *coachwoman of any sort. **1876** M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & S.* I. 98 There have been coachwomen who could drive four-in-hand. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 20 Oct. 2/7 Special carburettors, governors, ignition gear, gear-boxes, *coachwork. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 6/3 The best examples of high-class coach-work. **1922** *Autocar* 10 Nov. 1013 The advantage of this type of coachwork over the ordinary two-seater and dickey. *a* **1963** in P. Drackett *Motor Rallying* (1963) App. 83 A car with convertible coachwork, running in a saloon or closed car class, must complete all tests with the hood erected. **1587** J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 364 (T.) Built this coch by his trusty and faithful *coch-wrights and carpenters.

coach, *v.* [f. sb.: cf. Ger. *kutschen* 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To convey in, seat in, provide with, a coach. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 270 Bring 'em all in coach'd, the gates are wide enough. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 1066 She must be coatcht, forsooth, and bravely ride. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Job.* xxvi. 9 Christ was by a cloud coached up to heaven. *Ibid. 2. Thess.* i. 3 Adversity hath whipt many a soul to heaven..which otherwise prosperity had coached to hell. **1728** POPE *Dunciad* III. 291 The needy poet sticks to all he meets; Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 598 The ladies being safely coached under the escorte of the lawyer. *a* **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 230 [He] goes coached to Satan's ball.

2. a. *intr.* To ride or drive in a coach or motor coach. (Also *to coach it.*) *colloq.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 392 This day you coach to the Exchange. *c* **1632** FULLER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 222 All the Gentry coacht it up to the City. **1797** *Month. Mag.* IV. 134 To coach it thro' the town. **1880** WEBSTER *Supp.* **1959** *Listener* 27 Aug. 332/2 A French family, met with while coaching across France.

†**b.** *trans.* To traverse in a coach. *Obs.*

1693 R. GOULD *Corruption of Times* 11 When he does Coach the Streets. **1805** *Ann. Rev.* III. 299 Splendour coaches the streets.

3. *University colloq.*, etc. [see COACH *sb.* 3.] **a.** *trans.* To prepare (a candidate) *for* an examination; to instruct *in* special subjects; to tutor; also, to train for an athletic contest, as a boat-race.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. **1867** *Evening Standard* 14 Feb., The crew being coached by Mr. F. Willan and Mr. G. Morrison, from the former gentleman's steamboat. **1881** *Athenæum* No. 2806 Advt., Students coached in Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Physics. **1887** SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* viii. 128 These young ladies, although ably coached by their mother, had failed, etc.

b. *intr.* To 'read' or study with a 'coach'.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, Are you stopping at Baymouth?.. I'm coaching there. **1889** *Oxford Tutor to Undergrad.*, 'Would you like to coach this term, Mr. M.?'

c. To decoy wild cattle or horses with tame animals. Cf. COACH *sb.* 3 c. *Austral.*

1873 RANKEN *Australia* vi. 121 [The wild horse] may be got by 'coaching' like wild cattle. **1959** J. WRIGHT *Generations of Men* 128 He spent a week with the men, coaching over the range, and this time had luck enough to get a good number [of scrubber cattle].

'coach-box. [f. COACH *sb.* + BOX *sb.*² 6.]

From the earlier quots. it would seem that *box* was here originally used in the sense 'seated compartment', rather than applied to the receptacle under the driver's feet, as stated in the quot. from Chambers 1753 under Box 6.

The seat occupied by the driver of a coach.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 28 Resign thy Coach-box Twisse. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 560 They first pull'd him [the coachman] out of his Coach-box. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Doll puked a little with riding backward, so they hoisted her into the Coach-Box—And then her Stomach was easy. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 125 A handsome Coach-box is a great ornament to a Carriage. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* xv, The guns were unstrapped from the back of the coach-box.

attrib. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth.

coachee[1], **coachy.** [f. COACH *sb.* In 2 and 3 with a quasi-dimin. suffix.]

†**1.** *cochee.* An early non-naturalized form of COACH q.v. *Obs.*

2. *coachee* (kəʊ'tʃi:) *U.S.* A long, lightweight horse-carriage. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1790 *Pennsylvania Packet* (Philadelphia) 9 Oct. 3/1 They have for Hire..A Coach, Coachee, and several Chaises, all in good order. **1801** C. B. BROWN in W. Dunlap *Mem.* 167 To hire a coachee to take us to Middletown. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 134 Two coaches, two phaetons, ten coachees, and three other four-wheeled carriages. **1819** *Rees' Cycl.* s.v. *Philadelphia*, The coachee is a carriage thought to be peculiar to America. **1832** *Act Penn.* in *U.S. Stat.* (1850) IV. 554 [Toll] for every chariot, coach, coachee, stage, wagon,.. with two horses and four wheels, twelve cents. **1948** J. D. RITTENHOUSE *Amer. Horse-Drawn Vehicles* 37 Coachee. This example..had C-springs made of hickory.

3. *coachee, coachy* ('kəʊtʃɪ). A coachman. *colloq.* [Cf. *cabby, bargee*; but also Magyar *kocsi*, Boh. *kočí*, dial. Ger. *kutsche*, in this sense.]

1790 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 1 The name of Tom Lamb made the coachee my friend. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 296 Laughed at poor coachy's predicament. **1864** *Social Sci. Rev.* 34 Coachy having lighted his large German pipe. **1873** T. COOPER *Paradise Martyrs* (1877) 413 The dash Down hill and up, o' the mail..to coachee's chirrup.

coachee[2] (kəʊ'tʃi:). *nonce-wd.* [f. COACH *v.* + -EE[1].] One who is 'coached' (see COACH *v.* 3).

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 18 Aug. 180/1 The coach and the coachee can..soothe their consciences by the reflection.

coacher ('kəʊtʃə(r)), *sb.* Also 6 cocher(e. [In sense 1, a. F. *cocher* coachman (cf. also Ger. *kutscher*, 16th c.); in 2, f. COACH *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

†**1.** The driver of a coach; a coachman, charioteer. *Obs.*

1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 375 (T.) His coche was pluckt in pieces by evil cochers. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarish horse..are defective for service, other then for travaile; to which the..Almain Coachers [*ed.* **1630** Coach-men] find them excellent. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *1 Kings* xxii. 34 He said to his cochere: Turne thy hand.

2. A coach-horse.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 3/3 A Bay Horse..fit for a Coacher. **1869** *Daily News* 7 Aug., A mare..out of a carrier's cart mare by a coacher.

3. One who coaches (sense 3).

4. = COACH *sb.* 3 c. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1904 H. BUCKLAND in M. Cradock *Sport in N.Z.* II. vi. 174 A storekeeper..turned out on the ground twenty milkers which were intended to act as 'coachers'. **1904** 'G. B. LANCASTER' *Sons o' Men* 20 Harry Morell and five more held the coachers beyond the low hill. **1932** I. IDRIESS *Men of Jungle* (1933) viii. 84 Some time ago, the Pierces had driven 'coachers' out on to this particular feeding-ground and left them there. Coachers are cattle trained to help trap their wild brethren. **1955** J. CLEARY *Justin Bayard* 270 Five or six coachers, docile bullocks that acted as decoys, were already headed towards the open gate. **1959** J. WRIGHT *Generations of Men* ix. 115 He ran in a mob of forty quiet horses, to be used as coachers.

coachful ('kəʊtʃfʊl). [f. COACH *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as will fill a coach.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* IV. XV. 251 Matho, who was himselfe a Coach-full. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 1 Apr., A coachful of attending damsels. *a* **1845** HOOD *Storm at Hastings* ii, Each day pour'd in new coach-fulls of new cits.

coachfulness. *nonce-wd.* State of being full of coaches.

1860 [see COACHLESS].

coach-horse.

1. A horse used for drawing a coach.

1603 *Narrative King's Entertainment* (T.), They drew together like coach-horses. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 3 Switzerland that furnishes Lombardy with the best part of its coach-horses.

fig. **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, To restrain These coltish coach-horse tongues from blasphemy. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, 'Tis the swaggering coach-horse Anaides, that draws with him.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coach-horses*, the crew of the state barge; usually fifteen selected men.

'coach-horser. *nonce-wd.* One who 'horses', or provides horses for, stage-coaches.
1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii, The embarrassed coach-horser was ordered to be discharged forthwith.

coaching ('kəʊtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COACH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COACH.
1. Travelling by coach; the running or driving of coaches. Chiefly *attrib.*
1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 172 Several coaching companies were..got up by innkeepers at Darlington. **1884** J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 346/2 The..inn of the old coaching days. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 Coaching now thrives..on some favourite routes in and out of London.
2. *University colloq.*, etc. Special tuition for an examination, or training for an athletic contest (see COACH *sb.* 3, *v.* 3); special instruction.
1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 29 Such a flat as not to know what coaching meant. **1854** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvi, The very man to give Colthurst all the facts he wanted coaching in. **1889** *Daily News* 29 Jan. 3/6 (*Boat Race*) The President superintended the coaching from horseback.
3. *Commercial slang.* (See quot.)
1866 *Travers' Circular* 10 Feb. 107/2 Coaching..is the mischievous system of putting up to pretended auction goods for which the owner hopes to realize fancy prices by the employment of fictitious bidders.

'coachless, *a. rare.* Without coaches. Hence **coachlessness.**
1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Favourite routes which are at present coachless. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (D.), The Dolphin's Head which everywhere expressed past coachfulness and present coachlessness.

coachlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. COACH *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A small coach.
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. viii. 53 In my light little coachlet.

coachman ('kəʊtʃmən). [f. COACH *sb.* + MAN.]
1. a. The man who drives a coach.
1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Caligula..loued Prasinus the Cochman. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 Comming to salute the Queene..he said to her Cochman, stay thy cart good fellow, stay thy cart, that I may speake to the Queene. *a*1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. 197 A coach-man of a lord of parliament. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 161 The dean..sent me his chariot, which has cost me two shillings to the coachman. **1828** SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunningham*, With coachmen's quarrels, and with footmen's shouts. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* III. 498 Calling him 'a good horse, but a bad coachman'.
†b. *poet.* A charioteer. *Obs.*
1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Coachmen of old of Achilles. *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 866 His coachman led them to his lord.
c. *techn.* The driver of a fire-engine.
1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 4/2 In securing a quick start a great responsibility rests upon the 'coachman'.
d. An Australian bird, *Pachycephala rufiventris*, also called the *coach-whip bird*; cf. *flying coachman.*
[**1822** *Jrnl. Excursion Blue Mountains* 10 Oct. in B. Field *Geogr. Mem N.S. Wales* (1825) 440 Some [notes] are harsh and vulgar, like those of the parrot-kind, the cockatoo, the coachman's whip-bird.] **1827** P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S.W.* II. 158 Our native *coachman*..whistling and cracking out his whiplike notes as he hops sprucely from branch to branch. **1888** JAS. THOMAS in *Austral. Poets 1788–1888* 552 While the crested coachman bird Midst the underwood is heard. **1918** J. A. LEACH *Austral. Bird Bk.* (ed. 4) 151 Rufous-breasted Whistler (Thickhead), Little Thrush, Ring Coachman, Coachwhip-Bird.
2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.
1839 in HOFLAND *Angler's Manual.* **1852** BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 1162 A mothlike artificial representation known in [Herefordshire] as Harding's or the coachman's from a stage coach driver of that name who was an excellent fly fisher. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 243 The Coachman..is one of the best evening and night flies.
Hence **'coachmanlike** *a.*, **'coachmanhood.**
1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 320 A most magnificent coachmanlike wig. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 206 The mighty plush galligaskins of coachmanhood.

coachmanship ('kəʊtʃmənʃɪp). [f. COACHMAN + -SHIP.] 1. The performance of a coachman; skill in driving a coach. Also *transf.*
1776 G. STEEVENS *Let.* Jan. in *Corr. Garrick* (1832) II. 122 Your Antony and Cleopatra was a splendid performance; but..it afforded you few opportunities of showing..that coachmanship in which you excel all others. **1778** G. COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 224 Their..skill in Coachmanship to show. **1785** COWPER *Tiroc.* 326 His skill in coachmanship or driving chaise. **1802** DYOTT *Diary* 8 June (1907) I. 215 The ship..ran immediately in for the quay, which required good *coachmanship*, as it was a very narrow passage and blowing hard. **1843** MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro & G.* I. 245 To think it incumbent upon him to display his best coachmanship.
2. Coaching, instructing; ability or skill in this. Cf. COACH *v.* 3.
1873 TROLLOPE *Eust. Diamonds* II. xxxviii. 156 For devotion in coachmanship..I defy the world.

coach-wheel. 1. The wheel of a coach.
1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 65 Prometheus..stealing fire from the suns coach-wheeles. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 61 The former revolves on its axle, in the usual manner of a coach-wheel.
2. *slang.* A large coin, as a crown, half-crown, or dollar; = CART-WHEEL *sb.* 2.
*c*1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coach-wheel, Fore*, Half a Crown; *Hind*, A Crown. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Coach-wheel*, a dollar, or crown-piece. **1834** H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, One quid, two coach-wheels, half a bull.
3. *to turn coach-wheels*; see CART-WHEEL *sb.* 3.
1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 33 He could..turn coach-wheels on his hands and feet ten times following.

coach-'wheeler. [f. prec. + -ER.] A maker of coach-wheels.
1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2152/4 Robert Cooper..Coach-wheeler.

'coach-whip.
1. a. A whip used in driving a coach.
1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 65 The best lines..run taper like the lash of a coach-whip.
b. One of two Australian birds, *Psophodes olivaceus* or *Pachycephala rufiventris.*
1793 TENCH *Port Jackson* 175 To one [of the smaller birds], not bigger than a tom-tit, we have given the name of coach-whip, from its note exactly resembling the smack of a whip. **1827** *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 330 The loud cracking whip-like noise it makes (from whence the colonists give it the name of Coach-whip) may be heard from a great distance. **1848** HAYGARTH *Bush Life in Australia* i. 7 The 'coach-whip', with his peculiar jerking cry. **1936** M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* xxxiii. 310 There were..honey-eaters, coach-whips, wagtails, tits and robins.
c. *ellipt.* Any of the various coach-whip snakes, esp. *Masticophis flagellum. U.S.*
1827 J. L. WILLIAMS *View W. Florida* 29 The coach-whip is most frequently seen in the pine barrens; he resembles a coach-whip, with a black handle; but is very innocent. **1835** W. G. SIMMS *Partisan* 255 The skin of a monstrous coachwhip which..he had been successful enough..to kill without bruising. **1887** *Sci. Amer.* LVII. 7 A 'coach-whip', a snake much like the common black snakes in form, but in color a very dark brown some two thirds of its length. **1943** *Clarke Co. Democrat* (Grove Hill, Ala.) 12 Aug. 2/2 He was a coach-whip, which measured 72 inches in length.
2. *fig.* A long thin strip; *pl.* shreds, tatters.
1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Sails began to fly..into coach whips.
3. *Naut.* 'The pendant' (Adm. Smyth).
4. *attrib.*, as *coach-whip bird, snake* (see quots.).
1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 The Coach-whip Snake; so called from its being very long and slender like a Coach-whip. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 The Coach whip snake..is 6 or 7 feet long, and very slender and active. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The 'coach-whip' bird..has a loud, full note, ending sharply like the crack of a whip. **1918** [see COACHMAN 1 d].

coachwood ('kəʊtʃwʊd). [f. COACH *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*¹] Either of two Australian trees, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, yielding an aromatic close-grained wood suitable for cabinet making, or *Schizomeria ovata*; also, the wood of these trees.
1884 A. NILSON *Timber Trees N.S.W.* 43 *C. apetalum.—Coachwood*..extensively used for coach-making. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 Names are found oddly given by colonists. Their red cedar is the *Cedrela Goona*;..coachwood, the *Ceratopetalum.* **1963** N. K. WALLIS *Austral. Timber Handbk.* (ed. 2) xiii. 155 Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) is an important scrubwood growing in the coastal areas of New South Wales.

coachy ('kəʊtʃɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. COACH *sb.* + -Y.]
1. Of a horse: Resembling a coach-horse.
1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 Colonel Wilson..with his coachy Fenian, an indifferent mover and too lumpy to please. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 634 He [a horse] looks just a trifle 'coachy' about the shoulders.
2. Having to do with a coach, coach-driving.
1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) 73 A coachy Sisyphus, condemned to everlasting alternations of being dropped and picked up again by an infernal chariot.

coachy, *sb.* : see COACHEE¹.

†**coact,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coact-us*, pa. pple. of *coagĕre, cōgĕre*; see next.]
Compelled, constrained, forced. a. of persons.
*c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a, They were coacte after peace to seke. **1487** *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 263 Not coact nor constrayned.
b. of things: Done under compulsion, forced.
1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 119 The society ought not to be coact but voluntarie. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 For the conversion of these..seemeth to be coact.
Hence †**coactly** *adv.*
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 166 b, Mans will..worketh voluntaryly, not coactly.

coact (kəʊ'ækt), *v.* [f. L. *coact-* ppl. stem of *coagĕre, cōgĕre* to drive together, collect, contract, compel; or, in pa. pple., f. prec. + -ED.]
I. †1. a. *trans.* To compel, constrain, force, coerce. *Obs.* exc. as in b.
Orig. used only in *pa. pple.* = COACT *ppl. a.* 1.
*c*1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Neyther is coacted ne constrayned. **1494** FABYAN v. cxl. 124 They lost the field, and were coactyd to flee. **1570** *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 189 Vncompellit or coactit be ony manner of persone. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 242 Vertue coacted and forced, is not vertue.
b. To exercise control upon.
1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 As this supersensible world is the background and *substans* of the phenomenal world, whose laws..it coacts.
†2. To restrain, confine. *Obs. rare.*
*c*1520 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 90 Not limited and coacted within any such bounds. **1529** LYNOESAY *Compl. Lyndesay* 163 3e sall to no man be coactit.
†3. To draw together, contract; to collect, concentrate. *Obs. rare.*
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 [The muscles] coact, and make straite the brest strongly. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 44 The virtue of the earth coacted into one plant.
II. [f. CO- + ACT *v.*]
†4. To enact together with others. *Obs. rare.*
1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 4 She enforced vniust lawes, partly made by her supposed father..and partely coacted by herself and her complices.
5. *intr.* To act together. *rare.*
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 118 If I tell how these two did coact. *a*1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 700/1 A device consisting of two parts which coäct to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form.

†**co'acted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COACT *v.* + -ED¹.] Compelled, enforced, compulsory.
1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 26/1 Both men and women they keep thorough coacted vowes from marrying. **1582–8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 27 Be [= by] coactit consent of the captive Queene. **1644** BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* v. 72 He professed his obedience, and that not..a coacted one. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. (1656) 242 Thinking herself free from that uncomely kind of coacted marriage.

co'acting. [see the vb.] †a. Compelling, constraining, etc. (*obs.*). b. Co-operating.
*a*1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 411 Fatall coacting Necessity swayeth all. **1843** tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 53 The co-acting patience and address of man and beast.

coaction (kəʊ'ækʃən). Also 4–6 coaccion. [a. F. *coaction* (14th c.) in same sense, ad. L. *coactiōnem* n. of action, f. *coagĕre, cōgere*: see COACT.]
I. 1. a. Compulsion, constraint, coercion. (Very frequent in 16–17th c.; now *rare.*)
*c*1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Coaccion, that is to sayne, constrainyng. **1528** TINDALE *Parable wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 55 Of his own nature, without coaction or compulsion of the law. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 367 The liberty of the Will, whereby it hath power to determin it self, and is free from all force and coaction. *a*1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 360 To sin and err were I not free, All Duty would Co-action be. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. §5 Constraint..otherwise called Force, Compulsion and Coaction; which is a Person's being necessitated to do a thing contrary to his Will. **1852** BP. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 51 The power of choice and..absence of any extrinsic or intrinsic necessity or coaction.
b. Control in the way of constraining.
1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 The Strength of the true self is acquired solely by its resistance and co-action of the gravitation of the lower nature.
†c. Application of physical force. *Obs. rare.*
1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 15 Gives motion unto this wheel without any great strain or coaction.
†2. Contraction, condensation. *Obs. rare.*
1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 21 The thickning..of any body is made by addition and coaction of more parts into the same space.
†3. [tr. L. *coactio.*] Some disease of animals.
1748 tr. *Vegetius Distempers Horses* 69 Coaction (or Constraint) is the Name of a Passion in Animals from which divers kinds of Sicknesses arise.
II. [f. CO- + ACTION] (with hyphen).
4. a. Action in concert, acting together.
1625 SIR J. STRAOLING *Div. Poems* 57 When Beares and Woolues..Assault your fouldes, By their vniust coaction. **1697** J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 111 The Co-action of Soul and Body. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 209 Which inflames his Spirits beyond a regular Co-action with his natural Understanding. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 The simultaneous co-action of different bodies of soldiery.
b. *Ecology.* The interaction of two or more individuals or species. Hence **co'actee, co'actor** *sbs.*
1927 F. E. CLEMENTS in *Carnegie Inst. Washington Year Bk.* XXVI. 323 Coaction [is] the effect manifested by plants or animals upon each other directly. **1939** CLEMENTS & SHELFORD *Bio-Ecol.* IV. 104 The initiating or directing organism..the *coactor* and the receiving one..the *coactee.* **1949** W. C. ALLEE et al. *Princ. Animal Ecol.* xxii. 349/1 The coaction aspect of the population problem.

coactive (kəʊ'æktɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **coactīv-us*, f. *coact-* + -IVE. F. has *coactif, -ive*, in 14th c.]
1. Of the nature of force or compulsion; coercive, compulsory. (Qualifying *power* or the like; never persons. Frequent in 17th c.; now *rare.*)
1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 2 The Pope hath no power coactiue ouer any King. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 91 A coactive, or coercitive jurisdiction. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 57 ¶7, I do not see any coactive necessity that many should be without the conveniences of life. **1865** PUSEY *Eiren.* 78 The coactive and usurped power of the Pope.
†b. In passive sense: Of an enforced kind, compulsory. *Obs.*
1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. I. xvi. 64 Coactive fasting is..by reason of famine, etc. **1636** PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 35 His residence there was..at his own pleasure, not coactive. **1661** USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 68 They are free from all coactive obedience to them.

2. [f. CO- + ACTIVE.] Acting in concert; acting or taking place together. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 141 With what's vnreall thou coactiue art, and follow'st nothing. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1878) 62 The evolution was not from one central point, but coactive from three or more points.

Hence **coactively** *adv.*, by way of compulsion.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 410 Inforcing coactively, impelling violently all men. **1658** BRAMHALL *Schisme Garded* 177 (L.) All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, coactively, in the exteriour court of the church, over English subjects.

†**coactivity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CO- + ACTIVITY.]

1. Action or activity in concert.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 203 This Sympathy and Coactivity. **1662** —— *Philos. Writings* (1712) Pref. Gen. 14 Matter is..destitute of vital Sympathy and Coactivity.

2. Coactive quality; compulsory character.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 243 The coactivity of Civil Laws and Religion.

co-actor: see CO-.

coad, obs. f. COD *sb.*[1]; pa. pple. of COE.

co-'adamite, *a.* [see CO- 2.] Contemporary with or besides Adam.

1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 68 A theory of co-adamite races. **1882** SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. K.* II. 1394 Some holding to a co-Adamite theory..and others to the pre-Adamite.

co-adaptation (kəʊædæp'teɪʃən). [f. CO- + ADAPTATION.] Adaptation of two or more things to each other, mutual adaptation.

1803 *Month. Mag.* XVI. 12 We readily perceive their admirable co-adaptation. **1878** DARWIN *Orig. Spec., Hist. Sk.* Introd. 17 Numerous and beautiful co-adaptations which we see throughout nature.

co-adapted (kəʊə'dæptɪd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Adapted to each other, mutually adapted.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 Their cephalic arms being so co-adapted as to adhere by the mutual apposition of the suckers. **1885** *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 106 Each massive wall, each bonded stone, each co-adapted part.

co-adjacence, -ency (kəʊə'dʒeɪsəns, -sɪ). [f. CO- + ADJACENCE, -CY.] The quality or state of being coadjacent, contiguity; *spec.* in *Philos.* a term for one of the Aristotelian laws of the association of ideas, in which the principle of relation is that of contiguity.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 900/1 The laws of Similarity and Contrast and the law of Coadjacency. **1850** *Pop. Encycl.* (O.), There are four modes of association, namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by coadjacence in space; or three, if proximity in time and coadjacence in space be taken under one head.

coadjacent (kəʊə'dʒeɪsənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + ADJACENT.] Adjacent to each other mutually, contiguous; *spec.* in *Philos.*, contiguous in thought: see prec. Also *sb.*, Any object or idea so related to another.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 899/1 Such parts may be either coadjacent in space or coadjacent (coexistent or immediately consecutive) in time. *Ibid.* 897/1 These three laws..are the law of Similars, the law of Contraries, and the law of Co-adjacents. *Ibid.* 899/2 Dog may suggest Wolf as its coadjacent.

†**co-'adjoint.** *Obs.* [f. CO- + ADJOINT.] One conjoined with others in any business; a colleague.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 The faults of the principal Tutor who manages the Affairs are justly imputed to the Co-adjoynts in the Tutorship.

†**co'adjument.** *Obs.* [f. CO- + ADJUMENT; on type of L. **coadjūmentum*: see note to COADJUTOR.] Mutual assistance.

1730 in BAILEY (*fol.*); whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

co-adjust (kəʊə'dʒʌst), *v.* [f. CO- + ADJUST.] *trans.* To adjust mutually, fit to each other.

a **1864** WEBSTER cites OWEN. **1876** MIVART *Lessons Nat.* 31 If our thoughts and feelings can be so coadjusted as to result in order and harmony.

Hence **coadjusted** *ppl. a.*, **coadjustment.**

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* III. 125 The lines of fracture which remain between the coadjusted pieces of the skull. **1876** MIVART *Lessons Nat.* 31 Every attempt at such coadjustment.

coadjutant (kəʊə'dʒ(j)u:tənt, kəʊ'ædʒ(j)u:tənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + ADJUTANT; on the type of an assumed L. **coadjūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of **coadjūtāre*: see note to COADJUTOR.]

A. *adj.* Helping another or others, co-operating.

a **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cerealia* (R.), Tost By Thracius coadjutant, and the roar Of loud Euroclydon's tumultuous gusts. **1830** W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 491 A thousand hands were coadjutant.

B. *sb.* One who helps another, one of several mutual helpers.

1728 POPE *Lett.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 260 The Dean tells me he is a coadjutant of that fool Smedley. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 198 Oates or some of his coadjutants.

co'adjutator. *rare.* [cf. ADJUTATOR.] = COADJUTOR.

1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* ii. (D.), I do purpose..to act as a coadjutator to the law. **1881** *Chr. World* 446 a, A staff of unpaid co-adjutators.

†**coadjute** (kəʊə'dʒ(j)u:t), *v. Obs.* [f. CO- + ADJUTE *v.*; on the type of an assumed L. **coadjūtāre*: see note to COADJUTOR.] To help in concert, co-operate helpfully. *trans.* and *intr.* Hence **coadjuting** *ppl. a.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 48 Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand, Her coadjuting springs much more content behold. **1618** T. GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 74 For..not coadjuting your king in his petty revenges upon France. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 46 Coadjuting with the Seminarie and vitall powers of the sunne.

So †**coa'djutement,** †**coa'djutive** *a.*

1618 T. GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 58 By the..coadjutement of this duchess of Burgundy. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxvi. 101 A coadjutive cause. **1660** *Chas. II's Escape* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 383 Where human coadjutement..hath been instrumental.

coadjutor (kəʊə'dʒ(j)u:tə(r), kəʊ'ædʒ-). Also 5 **coadiutowre,** 6–7 **coadiutour, -or, coadjutour,** 7 **coaiutor, coajutor.** [a. OF. *coadjuteur* (in AngloFr. *-our*), ad. L. *coadjūtor, -ōrem*, f. CO- + *adjūtor* helper, agent-sb. f. *adjuvāre* to help. The French derivation gave the accentuation *co'adjutor*, which is used by Coleridge; but the poets generally, since 1600, appear to have *coa'djutor*, after Latin.

No L. **coadjuvāre*, or **coadjūtāre* is recorded, but in the mod. langs. words have been formed on these types, suggested by *coadjutor.*]

1. One who works with and helps another; a helper, assistant, fellow-helper.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxi. (1869) 15 Ministres and serueres to him..and coadiutowres. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 The coadiutours and helpers of god. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 5 Euery one a coadiutor to the worke of all the other. **1635** QUARLES *Embl., Hieroglyph* iv. (1718) 329 Nature knows her own perfection..And she scorns a co-adjutor. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 33 His Coadjutors, Counsellors and Instructors. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 In this undertaking she was speedily provided with an efficient coadjutor.

2. *spec. Eccl.* One appointed to assist a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

A *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and successor to an old and infirm bishop; and is thus distinct from a *suffragan*, who has charge of a definite portion of a large diocese.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. (Arb.) 135 Samuell ..sette hys twoo sonnes in offyce wyth hym, as hys suffraganes, and as hys Coadiutoures. Here I myght take occasion to treate what olde and impotente Byshoppes should do. *a* **1691** T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 161 For a Bishop to have a Co-adjutor, or (as the Statute calls him) a Suffragan to assist him. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 9 The Archbishop of Saltzburg is dead, who is succeeded by Count Harrach, formerly Bishop of Vienna, and for these last Three Years Coadjutor to the said Archbishop. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 161 If a Minister..becomes Dumb or Blind after Induction..the Bishop..shall allow him a Co-adjutor. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 669. **1863** KIRK *Chas. Bold* (1868) III. iv. x. 264 Coadjutor of the diocese of Grenoble.

coa'djutorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a coadjutor; helping co-operation.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Coadjutorship of Munster..confirmed to Monsegnior Furstemberg, Prince and Bishop of Paterburne; who is likewise to succeed in the Bishoprick of Munster. **1864** L. N. COMYN *Atherstone Priory* I. 10 His coadjutorship was sought for and given, on all sorts of occasions. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* II. 369 When Dalberg was as yet only a candidate for the Co-adjutorship.

†**coa'djutory.** *Eccl. rare.* [ad. med.L. *coadjutoria* (Du Cange), f. *coadjūtor*: see -Y. Cf. F. *coadjutor, -erie* in same sense.] The office of a coadjutor; coadjutorship.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 21 Regresses, Accesses, and Coadjutories, and other devices used in the collation of Benefices. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 112 Of Cessions, Translations, and Coadjutories of Bishopricks.

coadjutress (kəʊə'dʒ(j)u:trɪs). [f. COADJUTOR + -ESS: cf. next.] = COADJUTRIX.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The furies..that are the ministresses and coadjutresses of justice. **1646** EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI.-IX. 97 Her counsellour, and coadjutresse in that wickednesse. **1860** FREER *Hist. Hen. IV.* I. I. ii. 79 The young abbess elect, or coadjutress, of this convent.

†**co'adjutrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *coadjutrice* coadjutrix (of a convent): ad. (med.)L. *coadjūtrīc-em*: see next.] = next.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 15 b, A feithfull and continuall coadjutrice. **1582** N.T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 34 *note*, The Church who is Christs spouse and coadiutrice. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 471 Her eldest daughter is coadjutrice at Remiremont.

coadjutrix (kəʊə'dʒ(j)u:trɪks). [Latin fem. of *coadjūtor*, used in med. or mod.L.: see -TRIX.] A female coadjutor or helper.

1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI.-IX. 115 Elizabeth the chiefe agent, and her mother..her co-adjutrix. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. VI. 260 Her, who.. had with the late King been a Coadjutrix in raising it [the kingdom] to that degree of height and reputation. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 335 The coadjutrix soon replaced her instructress. **1853** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* 115 The novels of Swift's coadjutrix, Mrs. Manley.

b. *Eccl.* A woman appointed as assistant and successor to an abbess.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. III. x. 153 [The Abbess's] Resignation was not received but her Sister was made Co-adjutrix to her. **1813** MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. *Lancelot's Tour Alet* 195 This lady took her as coadjutrix in the direction of the monastery of Port Royal.

Hence **coadjutrixship.**

1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 103 Aurora of Königsmark failed of the coadjutrixship and consequent succession.

coadjuvancy (kəʊ'æd3(j)u:vənsɪ). *rare.* [f. as next.: see -ANCY.] Coadjuvant quality or action; co-operating assistance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Some concurrence or coadjuvancy. **1879** LINGHAM *Science Taste* Conclus. 250 The efficaciousness of State coadjuvancy.

coadjuvant (kəʊ'æd3(j)u:vənt), *a.* and *sb.* [After F. *coadjuvant* (and prob. med.L. *coadjuvant-em*), f. assumed L. **coadjuvāre*: see COADJUTOR.]

A. *adj.* Assisting, helpful. ? *Obs.*

a **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 223 Coadjuuant one to another.

B. *sb. Med.* An ingredient that assists the operation of the main medicinal agent.

1864 in WEBSTER.

So **coadjuvate** *v.* = COADJUTE; **coadjuvation.**

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 217 That faith onely iustifieth, no workes coadiuuating. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coadiuvate*, to help or assist together. **1875** H. J. COLERIDGE *Preaching of Beatitudes* 254 These fruits he [Sir Bernadine] calls..'coadjuvation' or active assistance.

co-administer, co-admit: see CO-.

coadnate (kəʊ'ædneɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. CO- + ADNATE.] = CONNATE.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Coadnate*, the same as Connate. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coadnate*, the same as Adnate. *Coadnate Leaves*, leaves consisting of leaflets united at the base.

coadore (kəʊə'dɔə(r)), *v.* [ad. late L. *coadōrāre*, f. *co* + *adōrāre* to adore.] To adore conjointly (*with*).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 48 The more vncapable a thing is of worship in it selfe..the more fit to be coadored with Christ. **1630** PRYNNE *Lame Giles* 32 Those..which did coadore the humanity of our Saviour with his Deity. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore.

Hence †**coado'ration.**

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 56 Kneeling in the act of receiving the Sacrament..wanteth nothing to make up Idolatrous coadoration or relative worship.

†**coads,** *int. Obs.* Also codes. [app. an altered or 'minced' adjuration: cf. *ecod! gads! ods!* etc.] An obsolete ejaculation of surprise. Also †**coads-nigs.**

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 399 Coads, gaffer! were you not a mealman once? **1608** MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* II. i, Coads-nigs; I was never so disgraced since the hour my mother whipt me. *a* **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, Hark, hark! there, there! so, so! Codes, codes!

coadunate (kəʊ'ædju:nət), *a. Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *coadūnāt-us* pa. pple. of *coadūnāre*: see next.] Joined together; congenitally united.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 329/2 The..coadunate condition of the second and third digits. **1866** *Treas. Bot., Coadunate*, the same as Connate. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coadunate*, clustered; joined together.

coadunate (kəʊ'ædjʊneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *coadūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *coadūnāre*, f. *co-* + *adūnāre*: see CO- and ADUNATE.] *trans.* To join together into one, to unite, combine. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 81 Wherein were admirably coadunated the nine Helliconian Ladies. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 694 Lithargie..thus coadunated is more Desiccative. **1845** DE QUINCEY *Temperance Movem.* Wks. XII. 168 The two states are coadunated.

coadunation (kəʊˌædju:'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *coadūnātiōn-em*, f. *coadūnāre*: see prec.] The action of joining or state of being joined together into one.

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 100 Oure heauynlye coadunation. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coadunation (sometimes termed by the name of a more excellent species, Coagulation) is a perfect and skilful working, whereby disagreeing things are united. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 126 Those relations of mutuall dependance which Christ hath made for the coadunation [*some edd.* coadunition] of all the parts of it. **1842** CDL. MANNING *Unity of Ch.* 306 An incorporation and co-adunation of body, soul, and spirit, which transcends the sense and understanding.

co'adunative, *a.* [f. L. *coadūnāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having the attribute of combining in one. Hence **co'adunatively** *adv.*, by way of coadunation.

18.. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 197 Interpenetratively, as two globules of quicksilver, and co-adunatively.

†**coadunite**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. ADUNITE.] *trans.* To unite together; = COADUNATE.

So **coadunition**.

1642 [see COADUNATION]. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot* II. ii. 105 Contracted and coadunited. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 84 The coadunition of several particles endued with contrary..qualities.

co-ad'venture, *v.* [CO- 1.] To venture together (with); to share in a venture. So **coad'venture** *sb.*, a joint adventure; **co-ad'venturer**.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* vii. (Arb.) 40 To co-adventure and put in his Stake with the Marchant. *c* **1645** —— *Lett.* (1650) I. 395 A worthy Captain..who was a co-adventurer in that expedition. **1847** C. G. ADDISION *Contracts* I. i. (1883) 103 Shareholders in mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle are co-adventurers together. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1883) 830 The number of subscribers, or co-adjutors, or co-adventurers in the project. **1864** WEBSTER, *Coadventure*, an adventure in which two or more are sharers.

co-advice: see CO- 3 a.

coæ-: see COE-.

coafer, obs. form of COFFER.

co-affir'mation. [CO- 3 a.] Conjoint affirmation of two or more.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 32 The coincidence or co-affirmation of contraries.

†**co-afforest**, *v. Obs.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To afforest as an addition to an existing forest.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 Henry [the Second] did co-afforest much Land.

coafoay: see COFFOY.

†**co-'aged**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CO- 2 + AGED.] Of the same age, coeval.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 234 Together with his co-aged companions.

co-agency (kəʊ'eɪdʒənsɪ). [CO- 3 a.] Joint or combined agency.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 335 My coagencie and assent. **1710** W. HUME *Sacred Succession* 251 In which coagencies..if any one of the ordaining bishops act with competent authority, the ordination is good. **1801** FUSELI *Lect. on Art* iii. (1848) 409 An effect derived from a cause..whose union or co-agency imply in themselves no absurdity. **1858** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 21 Solitude..acting as a co-agency with unresisted grief.

co-agent (kəʊ'eɪdʒənt), *sb.* and *a.* [CO- 3 b.]

A. *sb.* Joint agent.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 God the giver of grace..which he alone worketh, without either instrument or co-agent. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xxxi, The crew of ribalds..With their coagents. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 193 In the character of a co-agent or partner. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 152 [Jesus]..the spontaneous co-agent of a Divine intent.

B. *adj.* Acting together *with*.

c **1850** DE QUINCEY, Coagent with. (F. Hall.)

†**coagitate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *coagitāt-*, ppl. stem of *cogitāre* to shake together.] To shake or mix together. Hence †**coagi'tation**. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 20 By dayly & longe coagitation. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coagitate*, to move or stir together. Hence in BAILEY, etc. **1741** T. FRANCKLIN *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 173 The Air..drawn into the Lungs, receives Heat..by the Coagitation of the Lungs.

co-'agitator. [CO- 3 b.] Fellow-agitator; †fellow-agent (see AGITATOR 1).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 63 To mingl with them and becom their Coadjutors and Coagitators.

coagment (kəʊæg'mɛnt). *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagment-āre* to stick together, cement, connect, f. *coagment-um* a joining, f. *co-agēre*, *cōgere*: see -MENT. 'Only the participle found in use' (J.).] *trans.* To cement or join together, to stick together.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1359 The same seemeth to be composed and coagmented..of five other worlds. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 593 Cathartical Powders..are usually coagmented into..Electuaries. **1665** GLANVIL *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 128 Had the world been coagmented from that supposd fortuitous jumble. **1728** EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 193 Articulately jointed, and coagmented together. **1862** WISEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* 275 The Church..coagmented and cemented by the precious Blood.

†**co'agmentate**, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^3.]

1. *trans.* = COAGMENT. (Found only in *pa. pple.* **coagmentated**.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 This frame thus coagmentated and distinguished for the seruice of the soule. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 458 Coagmentated sand. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 193 The cement consisting of Lime, sand and pebles, so coagmentated, that, etc. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 218.

2. *intr.* To stick together like cemented parts.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The same Sutura Sagittalis, where they mutually coagmentate.

†**coagmen'tation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagmentātiōn-em*, f. *coagmentāre*: see COAGMENT.]

1. The action of cementing or joining together, or state of being cemented or joined together; junction, concretion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The brayne is more safe, by the inseparable coagmentation of the Bones. **1636** B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 121 The well-joyning, cementing and coagmentation of words. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Nor are we made one Individual with Christ, nor conjoyned by any Physical co-agmentation. **1674** OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 236 Their Coagmentation, joynting or compacting into Order.

2. *concr.* A mass formed by this action.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 All Concretions and Coagmentations of Matter. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 56 Gravelly coagmentations and not flinty.

†**coag'mentative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coagmentāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] That has the property of coagmenting.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 411 Coequall with God.. as a part coagmentative of the whole entire Universe.

co-agonize, co-agriculturist, etc.: see CO-.

coagulability (kəʊˌægjʊlə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next: see -ITY.] Quality of being coagulable; capacity of coagulating.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, &c.* 218 The coagulability of fluids. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 When turpentine is given in toxic doses to rabbits it increases the coagulability of the blood.

coagulable (kəʊ'ægjʊləbl), *a.* [f. on L. type **coāgulābilis*, f. *coāgulāre*: see -BLE.] That can be coagulated; capable of coagulation. ***coagulable lymph***: the fibrin of the blood (Mayne).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 59 It contains a saline acid spirit, which is the onely thing coagulable in it. **1699** SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 151 A limpid thick Serum, as whites of Eggs..coagulable into the like Substance by heat. **1782** E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 22 The blood..had the coagulable lymph separated, forming what is called a buffy surface. **1819** CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 304 Albumen..diluted with a large quantity of water..ceases to be coagulable.

coagulant (kəʊ'ægjʊlənt), *sb.* [ad. L. *coāgulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *coāgulāre* to COAGULATE; (or a. F. *coagulant*) see -ANT^1.] A coagulating agent, as rennet.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 379 The air is a strong coagulent of the blood. **1883** *Gentl. Mag.* July 100 Attempts to supersede the animal coagulant by using vegetable and mineral acids, alum, etc., have failed.

co'agulant, *a.* [f. the sb.] That causes to congeal or coagulate.

1937 *Times* 22 July 9/1 The local application of coagulant snake venoms was the only new treatment whose value had been confirmed.

coagulase (kəʊ'ægjʊleɪs,-z). *Biochem.* [f. COAGUL(ATE *v.* + -ASE.] Any of several enzymes which bring about coagulation, esp. of the blood. Also in *Comb.*

1914 STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) 194/2 *Coagulase*, a clotting enzyme, one which causes coagulation; thrombin and rennin are examples. **1929** *Chem. Abstr.* XXIII. 1172 Plasma coagulase and the pathogenicity of staphylococci. **1961** *Lancet* 22 July 173/1 Coagulase-positive strains. *Ibid.* 5 Aug. 296/2 Less virulent organisms (proteus, coagulase-negative *Staph. aureus*). *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 669/2 Henceforth the terms staphylococcus and *Staph. aureus* refer to coagulase-producing organisms.

coagulate (kəʊ'ægjʊlət), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coāgulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coāgulāre*: see next.]

1. as *adj.* Coagulated, clotted; congealed.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 258 Combust matiers, and Coagulat. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 294 **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 484 O're-sized with coagulate gore. **1697** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 372 Coagulate and clammy juices. **1843** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Miracles* 191 Blood, which had become coagulate.

†2. as *ppl. a.* a. Concreted, 'compact'; b. Joined together in a mass. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 322 [Spirits] coagulate of the most subtile parts of ayre. *Ibid.* 417 The body consists of parts..combined and coagulate in one.

coagulate (kəʊ'ægjʊleɪt), *v.* [f. prec. ppl. a. or its Latin source: see -ATE^3 5. Fr. had *coaguler* in 14th c. (Littré), whence earlier Eng. COAGULE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (certain fluids, as blood, milk, albumen, etc.) into a soft solid mass, as by chemical action, heat, exposure to air, etc.; to curdle, clot, congeal.

1611 COTGR., *Coaguler*, to coagulate; curd, or congeale into a curd. **1616** in BULLOKAR. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 [Bedstraw] used in some places to coagulate Milk. **1795** HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 17 Attempts to coagulate the cells of the vitreous humour. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 Albumen..is coagulated by heat, alcohol and the stronger acids. **1877** M. FOSTER *Text-Bk. Phys.* I. i. 18 Serum deprived of its fibrinoplastin, and hydrocele fluid deprived of its fibrinogen, have lost all power of coagulating each other.

†b. To deposit in a solid form from solution; to crystallize. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 The niterus [salt]..which is there coagulated or congealed.

2. a. To form (anything plastic) into a solidified cake or mass; to form as a mass. *lit.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This monster is not coagulated all at once. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 42 A mere ague-cake coagulated of a certaine Fever they have. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 40 Venus..was got and coagulated of that foam. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 360 There are who say that..Frogs that appear..after a shower are..coagulated of a certain kind of Dust commixt..with Rain-water.

b. To cause to stick together into a mass.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 373 Repentance, and Remission of sinnes..are that Doctrine which coagulates and gathers the Church into a body, and makes it Catholique. **1666** *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 By compounding and coagulating several Salts together. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 46 Coagulating (or as Avicen learnedly speaketh) conglutinating the small sandy particles together. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 193 Coagulated into a mere hoof.

3. *intr.* Of albuminous fluids: To become converted into a soft solid mass; to curdle, clot, congeal, 'set'.

1606 SURFLET *Country Farme* 91 Such milke..shall be put in vessels for to coagulate and turne to curds. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 The blood..began to coagulate in the Vein. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 88/2 White of egg, when heated to about 150° coagulates. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 Albumen may also be made to coagulate..by the action of acids.

†b. To condense as vapour. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane exalatione of humid vapours..ascendis in the sycond regione of the ayr, quhar that it coagulates in ane thik clud. **1656** J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 132 If they..are coagulated into bigger parts, they become Water.

†c. To solidify by evaporation; to crystallize. (Said of liquid containing solid matter in solution, or of the solid matter deposited.) *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 93 Salt Water mixt with fresh will more easily coagulate and congeale into salt. **1686** tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvi. (ed. 3) 364 If there should be too much [water] the salt would be weakned..and not able to coagulate. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-note*, The Water falling from the upper Parts of the Cave..the Drops coagulating presently into Stones.

4. To stick or run together into lumps.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 315 If Ashes coagulate or grow in lumps.

Hence **coagulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 781 The Mulberry-leaf..hath coagulating virtue, which inspissateth the Dew. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 332 Caustic, astringent and coagulating Particles. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 68 If blood-plasma be prevented from coagulating by cold.

coagulated (kəʊ'ægjʊleɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* Curdled, congealed, clotted, etc. (See the verb.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 It was strange that the whole flesh should be one coagulated ulcer. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* xii. (1662) 125 That the Bodies of Devils, being nothing but coagulated Aire, should be cold, as well as coagulated Water, which is Snow or Ice. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 64 It dissolveth coagulated bloud in the lungs. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Baskets of coagulated milk..such sort of cheese is used in the East at this time. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 No trace of organization can be detected in coagulated albumen.

coagulation (kəʊægjʊ'leɪʃən). [a. F. *coagulation* (15th c. in Littré) or its source L. *coāgulātiōn-em* (Pliny), f. *coāgulā-re* to COAGULATE.]

1. a. The action or process of coagulating (as it takes place in albumen, blood, milk, etc.); clotting, curdling, 'setting'.

?**1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. v. (1652) 63 Coagulation is noe forme substantiall, But onlie passion of things materiall. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 There will ensue a coagulation, like that of whites of egges. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 112 The closure of the artery above by the coagulation of the blood. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coagulation*, term applied to that setting, solidification, or conversion into a tremulous jelly-like substance, which occurs in various animal and vegetable fluids shortly after being shed, and exposed to ordinary temperature.

b. *concr.* A coagulated mass.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 138 Volatile alkalies..free the blood from coagulations. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Acid*, If the Acid is weak, the Coagulation will only acquire a soft Consistence, as it happens in Milk curdled with the Rennet.

2. More generally. †a. Solidification by evaporation; deposition of solid matter from solution, as in crystallization. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 102 Admirable things..are to be discerned..in the preparation [of salt]..so great variety of colours, or the coagulations when the spirit returneth into the body. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Coagulation*, is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker substance by evaporating the humidity. **1666** *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several Crystallizing Salts. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xiii. § 11 A Precipitation or Coagulation.

†b. Condensation (of vapour, etc.). *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 292 The same density or coagulation of the Air represents the Matutine or Vespertine Sun or Moon larger unto our sight than at other times. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 452 So extraordinary a coagulation and congelation in the watery clouds.

†c. Coagulated or solidified state. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 298 The Water..mingled it self..with the superficies of the Terrestrial sediment..so far as it could pierce, until it were excluded by the denser coagulation of the Earth.

3. a. The act or process of forming or uniting into a mass; concretion, cohesion.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. v. (1620) 391 Hee [Epicurus] makes all his worlds of the casuall coagulation of atomes. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 Inducing the form of the stone by the help of terrestrial coagulation.

b. *fig.*
1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 28 Not that heereby I intend to disparage the Nobilitie..but rather to preserve it intire from mixture and coagulation. **1864** Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. iv. ii. 250 Everywhere but in France the process of coagulation was..locally confined.

c. *concr.* A mass formed by concretion.
1664 Evelyn *Diary* (1857) I. 402 It looked like a fungus..yet was a concretion, or coagulation, of some other matter. *fig.* **1865** Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* (1877) 218 A..coagulation of phenomena which may be called feelings.

4. *attrib.*: **coagulation necrosis** [ad. G. *coagulationsnecrose* (J. Cohnheim *Vorlesungen über allg. Path.* (1877) I. 453, 473)], a type of necrosis in which dead tissue becomes swollen and firmer and the cells retain their general structure as a result of the coagulation of cytoplasmic proteins; also called *coagulative necrosis*; **coagulation time**, the time taken for blood to coagulate after being taken from the body, or for blood plasma to coagulate after a coagulant has been added to counteract an anti-coagulant; cf. *clotting time*.
1883 J. Coats *Man. Path.* 104 Coagulation necrosis is a term which has recently come into use. **1954** E. P. Abraham in H. Florey *Lect. Gen. Path.* viii. 165 True coagulation necrosis is produced by poisons such as phenol..or mercuric chloride, which denature and coagulate the proteins of the cell. **1893** *Jrnl. Path. & Bacteriol.* I. 444 Coagulation time decreases up to a certain minimum (generally to less than 1 minute), *i.e.* coagulability increases, by increasing additions of calcium chloride to decalcified blood. **1968** Dacie & Lewis *Pract. Haematol.* (ed. 4) x. 268 In haemophilia the whole-blood coagulation time will be normal in about one-third of patients.

coagulative (kəʊ'ægjʊlətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *coagulat-* ppl. stem of *coagulāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.]
1. Having the property of producing coagulation.
1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 152 These doe auaile..to extinguish feauers..by their coagulatiue vertue. *a* **1691** Boyle *Wks.* I. 423 (R.) A salt..which seemed to have in it a coagulative power, in reference to common water.
2. Having the property of coagulating (*intr.*); inclined to coagulate or 'set'. *coagulative necrosis* = COAGULATION *necrosis*.
1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The fire..from Cold and Coagulative, changes it into Caustique and Resolutive. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 547 The Glandulous humour..falls into a coagulative disposition with the Serum. **1886** *London Med. Rec.* XIV. 323/1 In the change called coagulative necrosis, the death of the cells is easily proved by their incapacity for function. **1957** S. L. Robbins *Textbk. Path.* viii. 191/1 The characteristic cytologic change of all infarcts is ischemic coagulative necrosis of the affected cells.

coagulator (kəʊ'ægjʊleɪtə(r)). [Agent-sb. in Latin form, f. *coagulāre*: see -OR.] That which coagulates.
1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 157 Sal-armoniac [is] a coagulator and a dissoluer. **1732** Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 265 Coagulators of the Humours. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* iii. 69 Globulin, added..to serous effusion, is a coagulator of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.

co'agulatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = COAGULATIVE 1.
a **1691** Boyle *Wks.* V. 87 (R.) A specific medicine may..destroy their coagulatory or other effects.

†**co'agule**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *coagule-r*, ad. L. *coāgulā-re.*] An earlier equivalent of COAGULATE. *intr.* and *trans.*
c **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 þe dew of heuen..fallez on þe herbes, and þare it coagules and waxes white. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 83 To sette to gyder and to coagule alle natures for generacyon. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Hemp, that coagulis the flux of the sparme.

coagulin (kəʊ'ægjʊlɪn). *Biol.* [f. COAGUL(ATE *v.*: see -IN[1].] A name for any of various real or postulated substances that are produced in the body and accelerate the coagulation of foreign proteins or of blood; *esp.* a thromboplastin or a precipitin.
[**1899** J. Bordet in *Ann. Institut Pasteur* XIII. 240 Si nous sommes autorisés à donner désormais à la substance active du sérum, non plus le nom d'agglutinine, qui se borne à indiquer le fait..mais l'appellation plus suggestive de 'coaguline',—nous pouvons supposer que les organismes..seront à même d'élaborer..des principes agglomérants actifs.] **1903** *Med. News* LXXXIII. 212/1 (*title*) On the presence of specific coagulins in the tissues of vertebrates and evertebrates. **1907** E. H. Starling *Elem. Human Physiol.* (ed. 8) iii. 87 Almost any protein, injected into an animal's veins, evokes the production in the animal of an antibody, a coagulin, which has the property of inducing a precipitate in solutions of the protein. **1911** J. A. Mandel tr. *Hammarsten's Textbk. Physiol. Chem.* (ed. 6) vi. 307 The tissues contain..coagulins, which are not identical with the coagulins of the clot or the blood serum. **1917** A. P. Mathews *Physiol. Chem.* (ed. 2) xii. 516 The substances in tissue extracts thus accelerating clotting are sometimes called thromboplastic substances, thrombokinase, tissue fibrinogens, or coagulins. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 898/1 [Jules Bordet] has thrown light on the process of the formation of coagulin, showing that it includes two elements; the first, albuminoidal and peculiar to the liquid blood, and the other, lipoidal in nature, originating in the cells of the blood or tissues. **1937** *Proc. Sect. Sci. K. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam* XL. 221 The secretion of the stomach of *Th. annulata* contains a strong coagulin. When mixed with blood it has a marked accelerating action on coagulation. **1963** I. F. & W. D. Henderson *Dict. Biol. Terms* (ed. 8) 108/1 *Coagulin*, any agent capable of coagulating albuminous substances.

Coaguline (kəʊ'ægju:lɪn). Trade name of a kind of cement.
1868 *Morning Star* 6 Mar., Coaguline, the new transparent cement.
fig. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 640 The unity of the Liberal party had a little more coaguline applied to its rather numerous doubtful points.

coagulometer (kəʊægju:'lɒmɪtə(r)). [f. *coagul-* in COAGULATE, COAGULUM, etc. + -OMETER.] An instrument for examining the coagulability or measuring the coagulation time of blood.
1900 in Dorland *Med. Dict.* **1908** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCIV. II. 766 A modification of Buckmaster's coagulometer is described. **1910** *Practitioner* Apr. 428 The coagulation time of the blood, which was taken on several occasions by Wright's coagulometer. **1924** *Q. Jrnl. Med.* XVII. 318 A new type of coagulometer is described, which is simple and accurate and particularly suitable for clinical investigation.

‖**coagulum** (kəʊ'ægjʊləm). Pl. coagula. [L. *coāgulum* means of coagulation, rennet, a sb. of dim. form; from *co-agĕre* to cause to run together, f. CO- + *agĕre* to impel.]
†1. A substance that coagulates a liquid (*esp.* milk); rennet. *Obs.*
1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 533 The fourth [stomach] the seat of the Coagulum or Runnet. **1672** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 4068 Niter is..the natural coagulum of water. **1713** *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 282 They introduce a Lentor or Coagulum into the Blood, and impede..its due Circulation.
2. A mass of coagulated matter, a clot of blood.
1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 214 The formation of frost or any such like coagulum. **1671** Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vii. §16 Filled with a most transparent liquor..I have observed it to turn, upon boyling, into a tender white Coagulum. **1767** Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 177 Coagula of blood, formed several inches up the arteries. **1771** Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 214 Saturated solutions of salts..forming thick coagulums upon the least motion. **1874** Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 16 One very important end which the fibrine serves is the formation of coagula at the orifice of wounded vessels.
b. That part of the blood which coagulates; the clot.
1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 369 If the coagulum of blood be brought into contact with oxygen, the latter is absorbed. **1813** J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 216 Is the coagulum ever absorbed while the serum remains unabsorbed? **1885** Landois & Stirling *Text-Bk. Physiol.* I. 40.
c. *fig.* An agglutination.
1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 260 Such a Coagulum of Jargon.

co-aid: see CO- 3 a, b.

‖**coaita** (kəʊ'aɪtə). Also quata. [Tupi *coatá*, *cuatá*, *coaitá* = Red-faced Spider-monkey. The erroneous spelling *coaiti* has led to confusion with the *coati*, a very different animal.]
The Red-faced Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*) found in the woods of tropical South America, about 18 inches long, covered with long coarse hair of a glossy black. Also applied to other species of *Ateles*.
1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* II. 370 The coaiti [*ed.* **1862** coati] may be distinguished by having no thumb. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* II. xvi. 10 A large company of quatas..one of the most remarkable species of monkies in the world. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 547/1 The Quata or as the French write it, coaïta. **1852** Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 271 The coaïta. **1864** Bates *Nat. Amazons* ix. 266, I had not before met with the White-whiskered Coaita, or spider-monkey.

coaiti, erroneous form of COATI, and COAITA.

coaiutor, coajutor, obs. ff. COADJUTOR.

coak (kəʊk), *sb.* [Possibly represents ONF. **coque* = Fr. *coche*, It. *cocca* notch: cf. COCK *v.*, also CAUKING, all referring to the fitting of a projection into a notch, indentation, or hollow.]
1. A tabular projection left on the face of a scarfed timber, to fit into a recess in the face of another which is to be joined to it, so as to prevent slipping and make a stronger joint; especially used in the making of masts of several pieces. By the Thames shipbuilders called 'table', the operation being 'tabling'. ? *Obs.*
1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Coaks* are oblong ridges left on the surface of different pieces of made-masts by cutting away the wood round them; the intermediate part is called the plain. ... Coak and plain is when a coak is formed, and a plain surface follows between that and the next. Running coaks are coaks continued the whole length along the middle..Chain coaks are formed one at the end of the other on the opposite sides of the middle-line. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Coaking*, Coaks, or dowels, are fitted into the beams and knees of vessels, to prevent their slipping.
†2. A turned piece of hard wood received into both timbers for the same purpose as in 1; a dowel. *Obs.*
c **1858** *Archit. Soc. Dict.* C. 107 *Coak*, a term applied to a wood pin. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mechanics.*
3. A small triangular or square piece of brass inserted into the wooden sheave of a block, to afford a stronger socket for the pin. Sometimes more loosely applied to the circular 'bush' used with a metal sheave. Also called *cock*: see COCK *sb.*[1] 17.
1862 Totten cited by Webster (1864). **1889** F. Scrutton (*in letter*), 'Coak' as the bush of the sheave of a block, is still a living word on the Thames; it is however old-fashioned, and is being superseded by 'bush'.

coak (kəʊk), *v.* [cf. prec., and COCK *v.*]
1. *trans.* To join by the aid of coaks.
1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Coaking* is uniting two or more pieces together, in the middle, by small tabular pieces, formed from the solid of one piece and sunk exactly the same in the other. **1869** Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xiv. 259 To make it [lower mast] up of several pieces which are Coaked and bolted to each other, and bound together by numerous iron hoops.
b. *intr.* for *refl.*
1794 *Rigging*, etc. I. 5 The pieces coak or table together.

coak, obs. form of COKE.

coakel, variant of COCKLE a stove.

coaks, var. of COKES, *Obs.*, a simpleton.

coal (kəʊl), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 col, 2–8 cole, 4 kole, 4–6 coole, (5–6 *Sc.* coyll(e, coil(l, colle), 6–7 coale, 6– coal. [OE. *col* neut. corresp. to OHG. *chol* n., *cholo* m. (MHG. *kol* m., n., *kole* m. sometimes fem., mod.Ger. *kohle* fem.), MDu. *cole*, (Du. *kool*) f., MLG. *kole*, *kale* f., (LG. *kale*), OFris. *kole*, *coele*, (WFris. *koal*, Satl. *kôle*, Wang. *kulle*, EFris. *kole*, *kôl*(*e*, *kâl*(*e*); ON. *kol* neut., (Norw. Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul*).
Fick compares Skr. *jvar*, *jval*, to glow, *jurni* glow, corresp. to Aryan root **gwer-*(*l*), gwor-(*l*), *gur-*(*l*); whence *gu'ro*, *gu'lo*, would be represented by OTeut. **ko'la.*]
I. 1. a. A piece of carbon glowing without flame. (Now *arch.* or blending with 4, 5.)
c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxix. 4 Strelas mæhtge scearpe mid colum tolesendes. *c* **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* vii. 49 Durh ða colu ðæs alteres. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6762 þair hertes sal bryn with-in als a cole. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A maner of tree..þat, if a man brynne it and couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth [Cf. Chaucer *Parson's T.* ¶477]. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is hetter þan þe cole. **1481** Caxton *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 78 They retche not whos[e] hows brenneth, so that they may warme them by the coles. **1534** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, The coles can not be in the embres withoute sparkes. *a* **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 58 The coals of Juniper raked up will keep a glowing Fire for the space of a year. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 160 ¶4 A Piece of Flesh broiled on the Coals. **1842** Tennyson *St. Simon Stylites* 166 On the coals I lay, A vessel full of sin: all hell beneath Made me boil over. *a* **1864** Hawthorne *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, A coal for my pipe!
b. In this sense often defined by some addition, *coals of fire*, *burning*, *hot*, *live*, *quick* co*al*(*s*. Hence in later times liable to be understood in senses 4, 5.
c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 11 Fallað ofer hie colu fyres. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Wiþ deawwyrme, stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghil & coles of fire. **1340** *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cole of fyre, brynnynge, *pruna*. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 Compelled to walke vpon y^e^ hote coles. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 110 It is like a coale of fire, sometimes plew, and sometimes red. **1611** Bible *Isa.* vi. 6 One of the Seraphims ..hauing a liue-cole [**1382** Wyclif a cole; Coverd. hote cole] in his hand. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 146 The fire-wood was burnt..into embers, or live coals. **1866** Kingsley *Herew.* xviii. 229 One man can put the live coal in a right place.
†c. The glowing portion of a match. *Obs.*
1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 18 If the touch powder bee not drie it taketh no fire, how good soever the cole of the match be. *Ibid.* 21 b, If the same matches..have received outwardlie anie wett or moisture, then the coalss doo burne inward, leaving a beard outward.
†2. a. A piece of burnt wood, etc., that still retains sufficient carbon to be capable of further combustion without flame; a charred remnant; a cinder.
Sometimes defined as *dead*, *cold*, *black*, *quenched* coal. Cf. *black as a coal* in 10.
c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 9 Colu onelde sind from h[i]m. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 496 (Bosw.) Ða twegen drymen wurdon awende to cola gelicnyssum. *a* **1300** *E.E. Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles þat ware doun-falland Kindled ere of him glouand. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 11862 (Trin.) Heroude..he sleep his leches deed as cole. **1413** Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Thenne woldest thou nought haue despysed me as ashes, but parauenture called me blacke forbrent coles. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Cole qwenchyd, *carbo*. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 160/28 A cole cold, *carbo*. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales.
†b. This passed into the sense of 'cinder, ashes', as the result or residue of combustion. Cf. CINDER.
c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ane berninde glede þet hine al forbernað þurut to cole. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4367 To cold coles sche schal be brent. *c* **1403** Maundev. ix. (1839) 101 He schall fynde with in hem [apples of Sodom] coles and cyndres [*Roxb. text* xii. 51 aschez and poudre and coles; Fr. *cendres*]. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 342 Sex fyngre thicke a floore therof thou pave With lyme and asshes mixt with cole and sandes. **1530** Palsgr. 208/2 Coles suche as be gyven in tenebre weke, *afferendons*. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 137 If he

could burne vs all into one coale, We haue deseru'd it. **1665** G. Havers *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 342 They set her on fire to make her a Coal, rather than we should make her a Prize.

3. *fig.* from 1 and 2.

1577 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 206 They onelie kindle coales of contention. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 387 Affection is a coale that must be coold. **1595** —— *John* v. ii. 83 Your breath first kindled the dead coale of warres. **1633** G. Herbert *Temple, Employment* ii, Man is no starre, but a quick coal of mortall fire. **1684** Baxter *Par. Congreg.* 26 So do the Sons of the Coal, the superconformists more fiercely revile me.

†**4. a.** Fuel prepared from wood by a process of smothered combustion or 'dry distillation', whereby the volatile constituents are driven off, and the substance reduced to more or less pure carbon; CHARCOAL. Used in *pl.*, or as a *collective sing. Obs.*

c **1205** Lay. 2366 Makian an eorð-hus And dude þer-inne muche col & claðes inowe. *c* **1300** *Seyn Julian* 162 in *Juliana*, He let make of wode and col a strong fur and good. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliers þat cayreden col come þere bi-side. *a* **1400** *Isumbras* 427 Appone a horse that coles broghte. **1563** T. Gale *Wks. Chirurg.* (1586) 66 The vsuall gun pouder..made of Sulphure, Saltpeeter and Coale. **1584** R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Fiers..of cole, composed speciallie of beech. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* 53b, Turning of trees to coles for fuell, when there is sufficient dead wood, is waste. **1653** Walton *Angler* ii. 58 Let him [a Chub] then be boiled gently over a Chafing-dish with wood coles. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 209, I contrived to burn some wood ..till it became chark, or dry coal. **1799** G. Smith *Labor.* I. 8 That the coals be of lime tree. **1860** Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Coal*, the English generally use the plural coals; and we as generally use the singular collectively. *Coals* with us may mean charcoal, in England, never.

†**b.** *sing.* A piece of charcoal. *Obs.*

1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 607 This false chanoun..Out of his bosom took a bechen cole.

†**c.** Charcoal used for writing or drawing; hence a charcoal pencil. Also *attrib.*

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* II. v. 166 Write sum..carect with cole or chalk in the wal. **1590** Davidson *Reply Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 508 It hath pleased his Majestie..to note it with a coal..in the margent of Bancroft's book. **1674** Grew *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. §3 It maketh an excellent Coal for Painters scribets. **1817** J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* 217 Delineated on the wall..in coal outline. **1835** Carlyle *Let.* in *Life in London* I. 40 All these coal-marks of yours shall be duly considered.

5. A mineral, solid, hard, opaque, black, or blackish, found in seams or strata in the earth, and largely used as fuel; it consists of carbonized vegetable matter deposited in former epochs of the world's history.

According to the degree of carbonization, coal is divided into three principal kinds, *anthracite* or *glance coal*, *black* or *bituminous coal*, and *brown coal* or *lignite*, in each of which again various qualities are distinguished.

a. with qualification (to distinguish it from prec. sense): as ***digged, earth, pit, sea, stone coal***, etc.

[*c* **1236** *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees) 55 Et ad carbonem maris capiendum, etc.] **1253** *Charter Hen. III*, in *Archæol. Æliana* (1880) VIII. 172 *note*, Secole lan' extra Neugat' in suburbio London. **1489** Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. 139, 52 chaldernes of see colys. **1538** Leland *Itin.* V. 102 Though betwixt Cawoode and Rotheram be good Plenti of Wood, yet the People burne much Yerth Cole. **1553** Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 (*Digged Cole*) They digge out of the mountaynes a certayne kinde of blacke stone whiche burne in the fyre like coles. **1559** Morwyng *Evonym.* 64 Such coales as are digged out of the ground are condemned bicause of their foule smell. **1578** *Petition Brewers Co. to Q. Eliz.* in *Nature* XXVI. 569 Herselfe greatley greved and anoyed with the taste and smoke of the sea cooles. **1616** in Entick *London* II. 47 Coals, called stone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals. **1631** Jorden *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 71 Many have propounded the melting of it [iron] with stone-coal, but perhaps they have failed in their projects. *c* **1682** in *Nature* XXVI. 620 A new way of makeing pitch and tarre out of pit coale. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5856/3 Smelting down Lead with Pit-Coal and Sea-Coal. **1807** Southey *Espriella's Lett.* I. 12 They burn earth-coal everywhere.

b. without qualification. (This is now the ordinary sense.) Used as *collective sing.*, and in *pl.* ; the latter now less usual, and said only of coal in pieces for burning. In *dial.* use, in the sing. *a coal* = 'a piece of coal', 'he threw a large coal at him'.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 (Mätzn.) Col growep vnder lond. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* x. iv. (1495) 376 Cole is fyre in erthly substaunce and trowbly and boystous matere. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* 53b, Mines of metall, coale, or the like. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 122 It imports Newcastle coal. **1813** Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 341 The liquor produced by the distillation of coal. **1862** Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 34 The question of equivalence..how much coal in return for so much iron. **1876** Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 250 Valuable beds of coal.

1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 A Myne of Colles. **1563** *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) c. 84 That na coales be had furth of the Realme. **1605** Camden *Rem.* 1 Rich in minerall of coles, tinne, lead. **1667** Primatt *City & C. Build.* 26 There doth yet remain great quantities of Coles in the Earth. *a* **1687** Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 Coals..were heretofore seldom used in Chambers, as now they are. **1785** Franklin *Wks.* (1840) VI. 525 The inhabitants of London have had no general pestilential disorder since the general use of coals. **1833** *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 79 The increased revenue from the transport of coals is very remarkable. **1870** E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 When about half the heap of coals had been removed.

c. with defining attribute indicating the quality, place whence obtained, or any other characteristic. See in their alphabetical places BROWN COAL, CANNEL C., CHERRY C., PARROT C., etc.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 156 Take three parts of the best New-castle coals. **1673** A. Walker *Lees Lachrymans* 25 A rude Pencil would have painted it with stagnant colours, or a Scotch coal. **1777** Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* III. iii, Get a Scotch coal fire in the parlour. **1805** Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 468 The fire or seeing coal (so called from the light it gives). **1853** Anderson in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals, and gas coal or cannel. **1888** J. Prestwich *Geol.* II. 93 Bituminous or Caking Coal.

†**6.** The charred residue left in a retort after distillation. *Obs.*

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 468. **1801** T. Thomson *Chem.* II. 363 When tannin is distilled..there comes over also some empyreumatic oil, and a voluminous coal remains behind. **1828** Webster, In the language of chimists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.

†**7. a.** [after L. *carbo, carbunculus*, Fr. *charbon.*] A carbuncle. **b.** A black crust or core in a boil.

1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Boyls or inflammations about the groin..which if they break, contain a black crust or coal within them. **1671** Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. lxxvii. 675 Carbunculus, a burning Coal. Anoint the top of it with Butter of Antimony.

II. In phrases, etc.

8. black coal, black-coal, occurs in various senses: †**a.** Charcoal, as opposed to *white-coal* (= wood). †**b.** Charcoal as a means of making a black mark; hence, a mark of censure. **c.** One of the three main kinds of pit-coal; see 5. **d.** (*Sc.*), a fine sort of cannel coal or jet used by carpenters and masons to mark on wood and stone.

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 54 Then must he with the blacke Coole of his censure condemne those men. **1589** *Pasquill's Ret.* Biij, He giues the Englishe a dash ouer the face with a blacke coale, and saith: *Traistre Angloi.* **1672** Sir C. Wyvill *Triple Crown* 70 But for this, Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black coal of parcel Heresie. **1674** Ray *Smelting Silver* 113 The Oare is melted with black and white Coal: i.e. With Charcoal and wood slit into small pieces. **1840** Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 319 Black coal is the substance which is commonly applied to the purposes of fuel. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 356 Black coal, slate coal, cannel coal, and foliated coal, were so called by Jameson and other mineralogists of his day.

†**9.** ***precious coals!***: an obsolete exclamation.

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When Roysters ruffle not aboue their rule, Nor colour crafte, by swearing precious coles. **1599** Chapman *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 77 Gods precious coles tis he! **1606** Heywood *2nd Pt. If You Know not me, etc.* Wks. 1874 I. 281 Precious cole, here's a knave round with me.

10. Phrase ***as black as a coal***, with its variants, goes back to OE. times, and appears to have originally belonged to 2; but it is now usually associated with 5.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Wyl eft op þæt hit sie swa þicce swa molcen and swa sweart swa col. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 456 He watz colored as þe cole, corby al vntrwe. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 22489 (Edinb.) Þe sternes..sal haf tint þair liht, and worde al blak sum ani col. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst. Creatio* (1836) 4 Now ar we waxen blak as any coylle. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 60 The kynge..loked grymly and fyersly in his vysage for grete wrath, and becam blacke as a cole. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* xliv. 147 As blacke as a cole. **1611** Bible *Lament.* iv. 8 Their visage is blacker than a cole.

11. ***to heap*** (***cast, gather***) ***coals of fire on the head*** (see Rom. xii. 20): to produce remorse by requiting evil with good. ***to blow the coals***: to fan the flames of passion, etc.: cf. BLOW *v.* 17b. ***to blow hot coals***: to rage fiercely. ***to stir coals***: to excite strife or ill-feeling. ***a cold coal to blow at***: a hopeless task to perform.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 144 To louye..þine enemye in al wyse euene forth with þi-selue, Cast coles on his hed. **1526–34** Tindale *Rom.* xii. 20 In so doynge that shalt heape coles of fyre on his heed. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 344b, After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised stieryng of coles, and arisynges to warre. **1589** R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 7 Doe good against euill: and heape hoat burning coales vpon his head. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 324 Notwithstanding that they [the (Bee) kings] moue no warre, nor stirre vp anie coales amongst the young swarmed brood. *c* **1626** *Dick of Devon* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 13 Spaines anger never blew hott coales indeed Till in Queene Elizabeths Raigne. **1638** Sanderson *Serm.* II. 109 Blow the coal of contention to make it blaze afresh. **1708** M. Bruce *Lect.* 33 (Jam.) If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a cold coal to blow at. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. §23 Blowing the Coals between polemical Divines. **1753** Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 129/1 By these means he blew the coals of her jealousy. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* vii, 'Aweel,' said Cuddie ..'I see but ae gate for 't, and that 's a cauld coal to blaw at, mither'.

12. ***to carry*** or ***bear coals***: to do dirty or degrading work, to submit to humiliation or insult. ***to haul, call*** (†***fetch, bring***) ***over the coals***: to call to account and convict, to reprimand, call to task: originally in reference to the treatment of heretics.

1522 Skelton *Wks.* (ed. Dyce) II. 34 Wyll ye bere no coles? **1586** J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/1 This gentleman was..one that in an upright quarell would beare no coles. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 1 A my word wee'l not carry coales. **1603** H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 15 For now if one..will carrie coales, and meekly suffer rebuke, he is noted of cowardize. **1638** H. Shirley *Mart. Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 192, I can carry anything but Blowes, Coles, my Drink, and..the tongue of a Scould. *a* **1683** B. Whichcote *Serm.*, Those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill will.

1565 Cdl. Allen in Fulke *Confut.* (1577) 372 S. Augustine, that knewe best how to fetche an heretike ouer the coles. **1580** G. Gilpin (*title*), The Bee hiue of the Romische Churche..Wherein, both the Catholic Religion is substantially confirmed, and the Heretikes finely fetcht ouer the coales. **1589** *Marprel. Epit.* Ciij b, Let vs here how you fetch your brethren ouer the coales with your next reason. **1777** R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 35 (Jam.) But time that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast. **1832** Marryat *N. Forster* xiii, Lest he should be 'hauled over the coals' by the Admiralty. **1884** H. D. Traill *New Lucian* 213 Your magistrates..vastly needed a call over the coals.

13. ***to carry coals to Newcastle***: to take a thing to where it is naturally plentiful; to do what is absurdly superfluous.

[**1606** Heywood *2nd pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 259 As common as coales from Newcastle.] *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies, Northumbrld.* 302 To carry Coals to Newcastle, that is to do what was done before; or to busy one's self in a needless employment. **1661** Graunt *Bills Mortality* Ded. Ld. Truro, I should (according to our English Proverb)..but carry Coals to Newcastle. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coals to Newcastle*, when the Drawer carries away any Wine in the Pot or Bottle. **1822** Scott *Let. Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, It would be sending coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, not to mention salt to Dysart. **1889** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 73 It would be like exporting coals to Newcastle.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost exclusively in the current sense 5).

14. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to coal.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Coal*, The coal countries. **1792** J. Anderson (*title*), Observations on the Effects of Coal Duty upon the remote and thinly peopled coasts of Britain. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 The coal lands owned by the company. **1884** *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 9/2 Works for the compressing of coal briquettes. *Ibid.* 14 Aug. 1/2 At the present day speed, armament, and coal capacity are everything. **1888** *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 12/1 The coal famine with which London was threatened when we last wrote on the coal crisis.

15. General combinations: **a.** attributive, as ***coal-agent, -ashes, -coke, -country, -district, -heap, -merchant, -monger, -salesman, -trade***; ***coal-laden*** adj.; (employed in the working, carriage, storing, etc. of coal), as ***coal-axe, -barge, -basket, -bin, -bunk, -carriage, -cart, -cellar, -chute, -creel*** (Sc.), ***-delf, -depôt, -fleet, -glove, -hammer, -hold, -place, -shed, -ship, -shovel, -sieve, -smack, -tongs, -trough, -wagon, -wharf***, etc.; (of coal in its geological character), as ***coal-basin, -deposit, -flora, -formation, -rock, -strata, -vein***; **b.** objective (and obj. genit.), as ***coal-bearer, -boring, coal-carrying, -cutter*** (machine), ***-cutter*** (person), ***-cutting, -getter, -getting, -hewer, -measurer, -producing***, etc.; ***coal-fed*** adj.; **c.** similative, as ***coal-blue, -dark*** adjs.; **d.** parasynthetic, as ***coal-eyed, -faced*** adjs.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 71 Put in sand or *cole ashes or any stuffe that is barren. **1833** Brewster *Nat. Magic* x. 254 Having rubbed his fingers with coal-ashes to keep them from slipping. **1837** Lockhart *Scott* iii, The maid servant ..struck her mistress to death with a *coal axe. **1827** in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1040 The *coal-barge on the opposite shore. **1854** F. Bakewell *Geol.* 367 The occurrence of this arrangement of strata has caused the term '*coal basin' to be applied to a confined district of coal. **1710** C. Verney *Let.* (1930) I. xi. 191 The things we want is [*sic*] a Stove to burn Coals in the Little Parlor and a *Coal Basket. **1947** M. Lowry *Let.* 13 Aug. (1967) 151 The dying Antony ..being hauled up a clock tower in a coal-basket by Cleopatra. **1661** in Beveridge *Hist. Culross Town Records*, Margaret Wilson *coal-bearer. **1799** *Act 39 Geo. III*, c. 56 Preamb., Many Colliers, Coalbearers and Salters were bound for life to, and transferable with, the Collieries and Salt works. **1864** Webster, *Coal-bin. **1870** L. M. Alcott *Old-Fash. Girl* xii. 194 Only my best cuffs and collar; you'll probably find them in the coal-bin. **1959** N. Mailer *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 43 The people used to have their coalbins under the sidewalk. **1861** Dasent *Burnt Njal* I. 87 In rushed the *coal-blue sea. **1887** Morris *Odyss.* III. 200 The wind and the water bore their coal-blue prows. **1867** *Morning Star* 22 Nov. She stayed at St. Thomas, resolving rather to delay a day or so than come away with her *coal-bunks half filled. **1772** *Ann. Reg.*, Mr. Moore's new-invented *coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high. **1892** *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 A most important *coal-carrying line. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 6 Jan. 5/5 The Berrington has been engaged in coal-carrying between the Tyne and the Continent for nearly forty years. **1839** *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 1/6 His horse shied at a *coal-cart. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* ii, He was keeping it [his birthday] in the *coal-cellar. **1846** Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 101 The adoption of *coal-coke was a matter of necessity. **1776** Pennant *Tour Scotl.* II. 203 On this coast, and..in most of the *coal countries of North-Britain. **1847** E. Brontë *Wuthering Heights.* I. viii. 154 A bleak, hilly, coal country. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 51 A payr of *Coil Crellis. **1871–3** *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 23 (*Article*) The Monitor *Coal-cutter. **1898** *Daily News* 14 Apr. 6/5 How are we to estimate what the average coal-cutter earns? **1866** Jevons *Coal Question* 60 The new *coal-cutting machines. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 145 Through the *coal-dark underground. **1733** *Derby Mercury* II. 1733 To be lett, a very good *coal-delph. **1883** *Science* I. 114 The small areal surface occupied by the *coal-deposits of France. **1861** Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 87 In *coal- and iron-districts in England. **1598** Rowlands *Betraying Christ* 25 Wrap me from eies *cole-fac'd eternall

night. **1890** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 June 3/3 The *coal-fed furnace. **1899** Mrs. H. Fraser *Diplom. Wife in Japan* I. 6 Our great coal-fed, screw-driven liner. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4720/2 Our *Coal Fleet waits only a fair Wind to set sail. **1873** Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* App. 479 In the swamps within, the *coal-flora flourished. **1850** Lyell *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 299 Composed of strata of the *coal formation. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 12/1 Many non-producers who share in the rise in wages besides the *coal-getter. **1883-4** *Trans. N. Engl. Inst. Mining Engineers* XXXIII. 37 (*Article*) The Harwell Mechanical coal-getter. **1869-70** *Ibid.* XIX. 239 Jones' *coal getting machine. **1932** D. C. Minter *Mod. Needlecraft* 246/1 **Coal Glove*... Draw round hand with fingers closed. **1938** D. Smith *Dear Octopus* 1. 13 Take the coal-glove, dear, then you won't spoil your hands. **1875** P'cess Alice *Mem.* (1884) 340 The town grows so, and is all railroad and *coal-heaps. **1887** *Monthly Chron.* (Newc.) I. 111 (*Article*) Notable *Coal-hewers. **1839** *Parl. Report Steam Vessel Accid.* 74 Neither the bunkers nor the *coal-hold were cleared out so often as they should be. **1878** F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 603 *Coal-laden trucks block up the siding. Coal-laden trains are groaning and grunting hither and thither. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5880/6 John Hall, *Coal-measurer. **1677** *Patent 29 Chas. II* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 668 The society of *coale merchants tradeing to Newcastle. *Mod. Newspaper.* Coal-merchants find great difficulty in executing their orders. **1697** *View Penal Laws* 49 (*Heading of ch.*) *Coalmongers and Colliers. **1742** J. Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 46 Lock him up in the *Coal-Place 'till he is sober. **1860** E. Hull *Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* 2 Fast approaching extinction as a *coal-producing district. **1867** W. W. Smyth *Coal and Coal-mining* 95 The extent of the *coal-rocks. **1639** R. Junius *Sinne Stigmatizd* § 101. 389 The Pirat never spends his shott upon *cole ships. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships.. they call collier-masters. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. 337/2 The *Coale or Lyme Sive hath wide square holes. **1883** Black *Shandon Bells* xxvii, He pointed out where the *coal-smack had come to grief. **1830** Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 45 Separated from the *coal-strata by a series of interposed beds. **1655** R. Gardiner (*title*), England's Grievance discovered in relation to the *Coal Trade. **1852** McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* 298 The total number of persons directly engaged in the coal trade may be set down at from 190,000 to 220,000. **1594** *Merry Knack to Know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 567 My bellows, my *coal-trough, and my water. **1665** D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 39 The manner of the *cole-veins or measures in these parts. **1827** Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 858 Every description of vehicle, from a *coal-waggon to a wheel-barrow. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A convenient.. Wharf.. which.. hath been employed as a *Coal-Wharf. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 342/1 There are several coal-wharfs on its line.

16. Special comb.: **coal-backer**, a man who carries coal on his back between the boat and the wharf or wagon; so **coal-backing**; **coal-ball**, a ball made of coal-dust for use as fuel; also, a round mass, usually of calcite or pyrite, found in or near a coal-seam, and containing fossilized plant remains; **coal-bank** *U.S.*, a bank from which coal is obtained; **coal baron** *U.S.* (see BARON 2 b); **coal-bearing** *a.* (*Geol.*), containing coal, carboniferous; **coal-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum of coal; **coal-blacking**, a blacking made from ground coal, used by ironfounders; †**coal-blende**, iron pyrites of the coal-measures; †**coal-blower**, a term of contempt for an alchemist, a quack (cf. Ger. *kohlen-bläser*); also = BLOW-COAL (cf. BLOW- 3); **coal-brand**, smut or brand in corn; **coal-brass**, a name of the iron pyrites found in some coal-measures (cf. BRASS 1 e.); **coal-breaker**, one who breaks coal; also *techn.*, see quot.; so **coal-breaking**; **coal-bunker**, a place for storing coal, *spec.* in a ship; †**coal-burner**, a charcoal-burner; **coal-bushel**, a bushel measure used for coal (see quot.); **coal-car** *U.S.*, a coal-wagon; †**coal-clive** (see CLIFF 4); †**coal-crimp**, a coal-factor; **coal-drift**, a channel or gallery in a coal-mine; **coal-drop**, a chute for coal, a place where coal is 'shot'; also, an apparatus used for dropping a coal wagon from a staith to the level of a ship's hatchway; †**coal-engine**, a colliery engine; **Coal-Exchange**, an Exchange devoted to the coal trade; **coal-face**, (*a*) (see quot. 1883); (*b*) loosely, the pits, the mining industry; **coal-fired** *a.*, heated or driven by coal; **coal-fitter**, a colliery agent who conducts the sale of coal to shippers; **coal-flap**, a flap (on the pavement) covering the entrance to a coal-cellar; †**coal-fold**, an enclosure for storing coal; **coal-gabbard** (*Sc.*), a lighter for carrying coal; †**coal-garth**, a coal-yard; **coal-goose**, a local name of the cormorant; **coal-handler** (*U.S.*), a man employed in loading or unloading coal; **coal-hod**, a coal-box (*U.S.* and *dial.*); **coal-horse**, a heavy horse for drawing coal-wagons; **coal-hulk**, a hulk used for supplying steamers with coal; **coal-kiln**, a place where charcoal is made; †**coal-kindler** (*fig.*), one who enflames or stirs up strife; †**coal-light**, a 'light' or beacon kept up with coal; **coal lumper**, one who loads coal into vessels; **coal-master**, the proprietor or lessee of a colliery; a coal-owner; **coal naphtha**, naphtha obtained by the distillation of coal-tar; **coal-note**, a kind of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London; **coal-oil**, in N. Amer., petroleum, or an oil refined therefrom, as paraffin; also *attrib.*; hence **coal-oil** *v. trans.*, to smear with coal-oil; **coal-pan**, †(*a*) a brazier; (*b*) a coal-scuttle; **coal-passer**, one who passes coal on to the furnace of a steam-boiler; **coal-pen**, an enclosure for the storage of coal; †**coal-perch**, a fish resembling the perch; **coal-picker**, a person who picks up stray lumps of coal; so **coal-picking** *vbl. sb.*; **coal-plant**, a plant of the coal-measures; **coal-plate**, an iron plate on a pavement covering the opening to a coal-cellar; **coal-putter**, the putter in a coal-pit who removes the coal after it is hewed; **coal-salt**, a fine salt (generally discoloured by soot) obtained from brine by surface-evaporation; **coal-scoop**, (*a*) a coal-shovel, (*b*) a coal-box; **coal-screen**, a frame or screen for separating small or dust coal from larger coal; **coal-seam**, a stratum or bed of coal; **coal-shaft**, the shaft of a coal-mine; **coal-shed**, a shed for storing coal, or for the sale of coal in small quantities; **coal-shoot**, (*a*) (*dial.*) a coal-scuttle; (*b*) = *coal-drop*; **coal-skip**, a coal-scuttle; **coal-slack**, **-slake**, **-sleck**, dust or grime of coal; **coal-smut**, small powdery coal mixed with earthy matter; also see quot. 1790; **coal-spout**, a chute at a coal-staith down which coals are poured from the wagon to the ship; **coal-staith**, an elevated wharf with a chute or drop for shipping coal; †**coal-stalk** = *coal-plant*; †**coal-stealer** (*Sc.*), see quot.; **coal-tip** [TIP *sb.*[5] 3], an apparatus from which coal is tipped into a receptacle; **coal-trimmer**, one who stows away coal in a vessel as cargo, or in the bunkers of a steam-ship as fuel; †**coal-turned** *a.*, turned into charcoal; **coal-vase**, a 'fancy' coal-box; **coal-vend**, (*a*) the general sale of coals, (*b*) the limited quantity of coal to which each colliery was restricted by a former combination of coal owners on the Tyne and Wear; **coal-washer**, a man or machine employed in washing impurities from coal; so **coal-washing**; **coal-water**, water from a coal-mine; †**coal-wood**, wood for turning into charcoal; **coal-yard**, a yard in which coal is stored or sold.

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 156 On questioning one, he said his father was a *coal-backer. *Ibid.* III. 252 *Coal-backing is as heavy a class of labour as any performed. **1741** *Phil. Trans.* (Abridg.) VIII. 483 (*title*), Account of *Coal Balls made at Liege, from the dust of Pit Coals. **1770-4** A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 149 About Bristol.. they make coal-balls of their culm. **1902** *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Advancem. Sci.* 811 On the Occurrence of the Nodular Concretions (Coal Balls) in the Lower Coal Measures. **1921** *Brit. Museum Return* 151 Two Coal-balls from the Coal Measures, Romsée, near Liége. **1935** *Discovery* Sept. 274/1 Carboniferous Calamites preserved in coal balls. **1805** in L. & R. H. Collins *Hist. Kentucky* (1874) I. 408 A *coal bank is within three hundred yards. **1816** U. Brown *Jrnl.* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XI. 142 Thence on said River 4 Miles to a Coal Bank. **1837** Peck *Gaz. Illinois* (ed. 2) II. 135 Extensive coal banks exist in the county. **1886** *Harper's Mag.* June 62/2 A gentleman who wanted a coal bank opened engaged for the work a man passing along the road. **1887, 1902** *Coal baron [see BARON 2 b]. **1945** *Nation* 31 Mar. 353/1 He recites his picturesque polemics against the coal barons. **1833** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 327 The *coal-bearing strata are characterized by several hundred species of plants. **1863** A. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 40 There are in Edinburghshire over 3000 feet of coal-bearing strata. **1802** Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 159 What occupied the place of the *coal-bed before? **1861** H. Macmillan *Footnotes Page Nat.* 5 A coal-bed is, in fact, a hortus-siccus of extinct cryptogamic vegetation. **1806** Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 55 Where pyritous strata and strata of *coal-blende occur. **1721** N. Hodges *Acc. Plague* 151 So our modern *coal blowers have.. cried up their pernicious secrets and wickedly imposed them upon the credulous Populace. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Coal-breaker*, a building containing the machinery for breaking coal with toothed rolls, sizing it with sieves, and cleaning it for market. **1833** *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* II. 232/3 [A servant] whose principal business it was to attend to the *coal-bunkers.. for the supply of the fires. **1840** *Monthly Chron.* (Boston) July 240 The engines, boilers, and coal-bunkers occupy a space of 70 feet, the width of the vessel. *a***1877** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Coal-bunker*, the closed room around the boiler and engine-room of a steam vessel for keeping the fuel. **1886** *Harper's Mag.* June 4/2 The capacity of her coal-bunkers is 630 tons. **1895** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 15 Sept. 266 Coal Bunker. To hold 2 cwt., 18 by 16 by 36 in. high. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/1 The saved coal-bunker space is.. available for additional cargo. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 10/1 At least 1,000 coal-cars were added to the rolling-stock. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Thomas Cundy.. *Coal-Burner. **1827** Hutton *Course Math.* I. 28 The dimensions of the Winchester bushel.. were 8 inches deep, and 18½ inches wide or in diameter. But the *Coal bushel was to be 19½ inches in diameter. **1858** *Penn. Rail Road Annual Rep.* 14 The rolling stock.. consisted.. of.. 92 Four-wheeled *Coal Cars. **1719** Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 A Dark or Blackish Rock, which they call the *Coal Clives. **1698** Cay *ibid.* XX. 368 A Current of Water that runs through a *Coal-Drift. **1878** F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 247 If some 3½ acres of land were arched over for *coal drops, at least 250,000 tons of coal could be disposed of. **1806** Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 Upon this water [the Orr] there are six corn-mills, two fulling mills.. and one *coal-engine. **1809** Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Coals*, Stat. 28 Geo. 3 c. 53 was past .. for the purpose of putting an end to the Society at the *Coal Exchange formed to regulate (i.e. to monopolize) the trade. **1872** *Good Words for Young* 89/2 They hang their lamps above their heads, and then swinging their picks, make a ledge in the *coal face. **1883** Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 55 *Coal face*, the working face or wall of a stall, composed wholly of coal. **1929** *Daily Express* 7 Nov. 2/3 Two Lancashire Socialist members who recently worked at the coal face and were returned to Parliament for the first time in May. **1955** *Times* 7 July 8/7 Delegates considered that the profits from distribution 'from the coalface to the hearth' would ensure that the industry would always pay. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 4/7 Baked fifty-five minutes in *coal-fired oven. **1956** *Nature* 4 Feb. 204/2 The capacity of coal-fired plant must be expected to continue to rise. **1860** Smiles *Self-Help* vi. 157 Lord Eldon was the son of a Newcastle *coal-fitter. **1881** C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.*, *Coal-flaps and gratings of all kinds should be distrusted. **1704** *Minutes Torryburn Sess.* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 137 The west end of the *Coalfold. **1776** G. Semple *Building in Water* 51 The *Coal-gabbards were stopped for the first Time, and missed three Tides. **1593** *Rites Durham* (1842) 83 A litle stone house, joyninge of the *Cole garth. **1802** G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.*, **Coal-goose*. **1862** Johns *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole or Coal Goose, the Cormorant. **1887** *Evening Standard* 27 Jan. 2/5 The strike of the *coal handlers (New York). **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 7/2 The New Jersey coal-handlers. *a***1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Coal-hod*.. to hold the coals. **1860** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Coal-hod*, a kettle for carrying coals to the fire. More frequently called, as in England, a coal-scuttle. **1879** Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coal-hod*, a wooden coal-scuttle. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 8 May, Waggons, and *Coal-horses. **1533** tr. *Erasm. on Com. Crede* 69 b, Nestorius whiles he dothe dylygently eschewe this lyme kylle, he felle into the *colekylne. **1776** P. V. Fithian *Jrnl.* 17 Jan. (1934) 162 A Fog of Smoke rises from off it as from a Coal Kiln. **1847** G. N. Jones *Florida Plantat. Recs.* (1927) 318, 2 work on the mill, 3 make Coal kill. **1961** F. G. Cassidy *Jamaica Talk* v. 78 In Jamaica there are not only lime-kilns but coal-kilns (or *coal-skill*) for the burning of charcoal, which is called *fire-coal*. *a***1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 104 (D.) It may be a *coal-kindler would think such counsel as this not worth the hearing. **1798** in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 81 There has long been a *coal-light on the Isles. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 1/6 *Coal Lumpers Refuse to Work on American Hospital Ship. **1878** F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 8 The resolution at which the *coal-masters had arrived. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 720 The analogy between *coal naphtha and the petrolene of Boussingault. **1859** *Rep. Comm. Patents 1858* I. 726 This lamp.. is more especially designed for burning *coal oil and similar substances that are rich in carbon. **1860** T. Shaw *U.S. Pat. 28,539* Coal-oil furnace. **1875** T. Hill *True Order Studies* 93 The nature of the various coals, and coal oils. **1883** *Century Mag.* July 326/1 The 'coal oil' as it [petroleum] was then called. **1894** *Congress. Rec.* 5 Feb. 1862/1 The colored people are tortured; they are mutilated; they are coal-oiled and burned. **1897** B. Harraden *H. Strafford* vi. 94 Empty coal-oil tins and preserved pine-apples are not very fattening, are they? **1926** J. Black *You can't Win* xv. 197 He sat in state on a coal-oil can by the fire. **1966** *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 27 Feb. 13/1 The editor.. by the light of a coal oil lamp.. set up line by line the announcement. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* lii. 19 The basens, *colepannes, sprinklers, pottes, candlestickes. **1885** T. Mozley *Reminisc. Towns, etc.* I. 377 Childers at once pronounced me a north-country-man when I called the coal-scuttle a ' coal-pan'. **1884** in *Century Mag.* Jan. 364/2 In that blanching pit nine *coal-passers and twelve stokers were speeding their lives. **1827** J. Powell *Devises* II. 189 A *coal pen which was on the opposite side of the road near the house. **1672** *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4070 A small fish, much esteem'd here, and not much unlike a Pearch: only not so party coloured.. call'd the *Cole-pearch. **1934** Webster, *Coal picker. **1931** *Economist* 21 Mar. 605/1 They.. go *coal-picking among the 'tips'. **1937** 'G. Orwell' *Road to Wigan Pier* vi. 103 Now and again.. the colliery companies prosecute somebody for coal-picking... The coal-pickers subscribe among themselves to pay the fines. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 Another sort of Labourers which are called Barrow-Men, or *Coal-putters, these Persons take the hewed Coals from the Hewers. **1789** Brand *Newcastle* II. 681 *note*, Coal-putters.. who fill the corves.. with the coals wrought by the hewer, and then draw them.. to the pit-shaft. **1880** G. Lunge *Sulphuric Acid* II. 131 The very fine 'butter salt', or '*coal salt', obtained by top heat according to Pohl's process. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Coal-scoop*, a shovel for taking coals from a scuttle to throw on a fire. **1883** *Civil Service Price-list*, Coal scoops, the 'Haymarket'. The newest and best of the high class brass scoops.. 'Albert' coal-scoop, with Hand-scoop. **1850** Lyell *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 81 The beds of black shale covering each *coal-seam. **1863** A. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 136 Were it not for our coal-seams, the agency of steam would be almost wholly denied to us. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Many times we are forced.. to have a Water-Course or Drift from the intended *Coal-Shaft to this other Shaft. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 143 Embraces in *Coal sheds. **1816** *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 229 In a coal-shed attached to a Grocer's shop. **1813** W. Taylor *Eng. Syn.* (1856) 45 Set down the *coal-shoot. **1922** Joyce *Ulysses* 111 Plant him and have done with him. Like down a coalshoot. **1939** C. Isherwood *Goodbye to Berlin* 197 Take a good big jump. Or you'll fall down the coal-shoot and into the cellar. **1833** J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 202 Removing the dust and coals from the hearthstone to the *coalskip. **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 45 Froome for her disgrace Since scarcely ever washt the *Colesleck from her face. **1790** W. Marshall *Midland Count.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), **Coal-smut*, a fossil, or an efflorescence, found on the surface, over seams of coal. **1813** Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 199 In most coal fields there are thin strata of coal-smut or carbonaceous and other particles intermixt. **1816** J. Rennie in Mackenzie *Newcastle* (1827) II. 742 To altering coal-staiths and other landing or shipping places.. £25,000. **1883** W. Clark Russell *Sea Queen* I. xiv. 249 She was alongside a *coal-staith. **1793** D. Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* 302 (Jam.) Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1688/4 This story had its rise from some rascally Boys (whom we call here [Edinburgh] *Coal stealers). **1825-79** Jamieson *Coalstealer Rake*, a thief, a vagabond, or one who rakes during night for the purpose of depredation. **1906**

CORNFORD *Defenceless Islands* 54 The frame-work with the rising platform is called a *coal-tip. **1856** L. HERBERT *Engineers and Mech. Encycl.* II. 746 On the arrival of every vessel, a gang of *Coal trimmers enter her and sweep down every atom of coal into the bunkers. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. (R.), Then Nestor broil'd them on the *coal-turn'd wood. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Coal-washer*, a machine in which coal which has been broken and assorted is finally washed to deprive it of the dust and dirt adhering. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §049 *Coal washer*; .. works at machine for washing coal in washery to remove impurities. **1930** *Engineering* 14 Feb. 196/1 The term coal-washing, within recent years, has come to mean the general preparation of the coal for direct or indirect utilisation. **1698** CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 368 It's no great Wonder if such a Water should yield Vitriol, as many of our *Coal-waters do. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 This water [the Orr] .. in its course being mixed with coal-water, has never been used for the purpose of bleaching. **1691** *Overseers' Acc. Wakes' Colne, Essex* (MS.) 20 Paid for 2 loades of wood and a stack of *coalewood. **1805** in L. & R. H. Collins *Hist. Kentucky* (1874) I. 408 There are also .. a *coal yard and a boat yard. **1834** *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* III. 305/1 He must go himself to the coal-yard.

coal, *sb.*[2] *slang.* Money: see COLE.

coal (kəʊl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To convert into charcoal; to char.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), Buying the wood .. fetching the same, when it is coaled. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §775 Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. **1746** G. ADAMS *Micrograph.* xliii. (1747) 229 The Body to be charred or coaled may be put into a Crucible. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 759 The earliest plan of coaling wood.

†2. To write or delineate with charcoal. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 17 A suter .. did at length frame this distiche, and coled it on a wall. *Ibid.* (1637) 337 Whereat mervailing, he coled out these rymes upon the wall.

†3. To bore or sink down to a (coal-seam). *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Having happily Coaled this Noble Main-Coal—my business as a Sinker is at an end.

4. To supply (a steam-ship, engine, fire, etc.) with coal for fuel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., Captain Wood asked .. permission to coal his vessel. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 146 Facilities for coaling a steamer.

5. *intr.* To take in a supply of coal.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 274 There being .. no harbour .. where such a vessel can coal. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The movement resembled that at Port Said when a mail steamer is coaling.

'coal-black, *a.* As black as coal; dead black.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 75 þin(e) eȝen beoþ colblake and brode. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1284 A Beres skyn colblak [*v.r.* coleblak] for old. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. v. 20 Cole blacke steedes. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 533 Coal-black clouds, that shadow heaven's light. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 48 The Land of Blackmores where the people are all coleblacke. **1709** *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 305 His Coalblack hair was turned milk white of a night for yᵉ greatness of his troubles. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lv, Her black eye that mocks her coal-black veil.

'coal-box. a. A box for holding coal to replenish a fire; a coal-scuttle.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Housemaid*, Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box .. and such other unsightly things. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* §19. 97 Cast Iron Coal Boxes have been approved by the Board in lieu of Wood.

b. A low-velocity German shell emitting black smoke; a 'Black Maria'. *Army slang.*

1914 *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 Oct. 489 One of the German siege-guns—nicknamed .. 'coal-box'. **1914** *Scotsman* 13 Nov. 7/2 All you could hear was whizz, whizz! and then a deafening bang as a coal box would burst. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 15 'Coal-box,' said Courtenay hurriedly. 'Come on. They're apt to drop some more about the same spot.' **1919** [see BLACK MARIA 2].

'coal-carrier.

1. One who carries coal; a coal-porter.

1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 36 For licensing a sufficient number of .. coal-carriers, coal-carts.

†2. A low dependent; one who does the 'dirty work' in any affair. Cf. *to carry coals. Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epistle (1593) 2 Clawbacks and colecariers eeke, ought wiselie to beware of whome, too whome, and what they speake. **1567** FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 70 Her maide Fynea, who earst had bene colecaryor in amarous affaires.

Hence **'coal-ˌcarrierly** *a. nonce-wd.*, servile, low.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 232 That puck-fist, that smudge-snout, that coal-carrierly clown.

coal-dust. Dust of coal; the finer particles that are separated by screening.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. (1617) 350 It were but to draw men out of Lime into Cole-dust. **1799** G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 21 Filled with a composition of coarse coal-dust. **1862** ANSTED *Hungary & Trans.* 194 (L.) It has been attempted .. to make the coal-dust into bricks.

coaled (kəʊld), *ppl. a.* [f. COAL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned into charcoal; charred.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. i. i. 2/1 Fires .. of spray or brush wood, or wood coaled.

†2. Continued down to the coal; said of a pit.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 It is a very good caution, even in a Coaled Pit, to put a Bore-Rod about a Fathom.

3. Furnished with coal, containing coal.

1729 STUKELY *Itin. Cur.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 680 *note*, Coaled strata, stone and other materials, jumbled together.

coaler ('kəʊlə(r)). [f. COAL *v.* + -ER.]

1. One employed in coaling steam-vessels.

1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 31 They are coalers returning from their hard day's labour in the harbour.

2. A tender to a steam-ship.

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., A turret-ship which should find itself cut off from its coaler, and compelled to give battle.

3. a. A railway employed in transporting coal from coal-mining districts. b. *pl.* Stocks or shares of coal-carrying railway companies. *U.S.*

1892 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/6 Readings and other stocks reacted under realizations, but 'coalers' then gradually lost their prominence. **1897** *Ibid.* 21 May 7/6 The feature of to-day's stock market was the remarkable weakness of Coalers. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 2/1 Coalers were again the best stocks in the Yankee market.

coalery ('kəʊlərɪ). Also 7 colery, 8–9 coalry. [f. COAL *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.] 'A place where coals are dug' (J.); now regularly COLLIERY.

1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 320 The Colerye of Renton. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *News fr. Newcastle* 36 The Sun's Heaven's Coalery, and Coals our Sun. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A General meeting of all the proprietors of the Blyth Colery. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 49 Masters, not only of Northumberland, and the bishopric of Duresme but of the coalries. **1849** F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* i. (1851) 30 There arose out of the shafts of our coaleries .. Old George Stephenson.

coalesce (kəʊə'lɛs), *v.* Also 6 coalesse. [ad. L. *coalescĕre* to grow together, f. *co-* = *com-* + *alescĕre* to grow up.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to grow together, to unite, combine. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 H iv, To do all yᵗ is conuenable to coalesse and close an vlcere togyther. **1790** *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/1 This coalesced the apparent bulk of the nation .. in one common interest.

2. *intr.* To grow together or into one body.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coalesce*, to grow together. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. §10 To preserve the Sides of the Capillary Vessels from coalescing and growing together. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 566 The number of the carpels which have coalesced to form the ovary.

†b. To grow together into lumps, to cake. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 22 For earth, alone, we find, is liable to coalesce. **1787** WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 When stiff land is not hoed, it will soon coalesce.

3. To unite or come together, so as to form one.

a. of things material.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 When two Vowels are put together by way of Dipthong, so as to coalesce in one Syllable. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 346 If the water surrounding one particle of air comes in contact with the water surrounding another, they coalesce, and form a drop, and we have rain. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxv. 363 From Blois on one side, and Orleans on the other, there coalesced no less than five thousand cavalry. **1860** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 319 The granules coalesce into larger masses. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 621 The barrier reefs coalesce with the fringing reefs.

b. of things immaterial; or of non-material union.

a **1679** GOODWIN *Wks.* III. iii. 345 (R.) It was requisite that .. both of them should coalesce into one person, but without confounding them together. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 Many ages ago, the Conquerors and Conquered coalesced into one and the same People. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* §5 (1763) 92 The Characters of Legislator and Bard did often and naturally coalesce. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. §6 (1875) 23 To find the truth in which Religion and Science coalesce.

4. Of persons or parties: To unite into one body or association.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 102 A disposition among his friends to coalesce. **1787** 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 49 Nor do I much despair of finding many judges (of riding I mean) coalesce in sentiment with me. **1834** MACAULAY *Ess. Pitt* (1854) I. 306 Who had bound himself, by a solemn promise, never to coalesce with Pitt. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxiv. 345 She and her nurse coalesced in wondrous union. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 19 Only a portion of their tribes coalesced to repel his invasion.

Hence **coa'lescing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 DK. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 85 A want of union among the coalescing parties. **1864** MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 152 Silenced by a coalescing of the party at a gate. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 246 The direction in which the apposition on the coalescing bundle takes place.

coalesced (kəʊə'lɛst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Grown together; allied, entered into coalition.

1786–98 H. TOOKE *Purley* 658 A common termination (i.e. a coalesced word). **1793** *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 274 The veterans of the coalesced powers .. were not yet altogether exhausted. **1839–57** ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. 147 On the part of .. the coalesced princes.

coalescence (kəʊə'lɛsəns). [f. L. *coalescĕre*: see -ENCE; found also in F. in 16th c.] The process or action of the vb. COALESCE.

1. *Biol.* The growing together of separate parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, To do away that whiche letteth the coition and coalescence. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 224 There immediately follows a Coalescence of all the Vessels. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 23 The coalescence of distinct bones. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coalescence of cells*, the formation of tubes, or .. spaces, by the absorption of the partition walls of adjoining cells.

2. Union into one mass or body.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 418 Either there would be no coalescence at all of bodies, or they would all be gathered together into the same place. **1755** B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 283 The Water of the Cloud, as fast as it is produced by this coalescence and Condensation .. must descend in Drops of Rain. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. viii. 218 Patræ was formed by a coalescence of seven villages.

3. *fig.* (of things immaterial): Union, combination, fusion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §36. 616 Were they three independent principles, there could not be any coalescence of them into one. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. I. 614 The same coalescence of the religious with the patriotic feeling and faith. **1892** W. JAMES *Text-bk. Psychol.* 339 Coalescence of Different Sensations into the Same 'Thing' —When two senses are impressed simultaneously we tend to identify their objects as *one thing*... In this *coalescence in a 'thing'*, one of the coalescing sensations is held to *be* the thing, the other sensations are taken for its more or less accidental *properties*, or modes of appearance. **1896** G. F. STOUT *Anal. Psychol.* I. 285 Suppose the components of the one combination are *a b c*, and of the other *a b x*; *c* may be so favored from the outset that it simply displaces *x* without any feeling of discrepancy arising, and without any attention to the difference. This process I call overlapping or coalescence. *Ibid.* 287 The gradual transformation undergone by a story as it passes from one person to another is in part at least to be accounted for by coalescence.

4. a. The combination or uniting (of persons or parties) into a single body.

1681 *Conformist's Plea for Nonconf.* 52, I am troubled, that there are any such to be found .. in this Church that oppose or hinder a Coalescence. **1873** *True Reformer* III. 99 Not a coalition in any sense .. rather a Constitutional Coalescence. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 235 That thorough coalescence between two individuals which was only possible anciently when they belonged to the same family.

b. = COALITION[1] 4.

1788 SIR W. YOUNG *Let.* in Dk. Buckhm. *Court & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) II. 17 It is thought that Fox's party .. will propose a coalescence of some sort.

5. A coalesced condition or group.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 287 The Tendencies .. to convert accidental .. Associations into permanent Coalescences.

†**coa'lescency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

In modern use it would properly mean 'the quality or fact of being coalescent'.

1656 J. OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 422 They come to a coalescency in love and truth. *a* **1683** —— *Expos. Hebrews* (1790) IV. 369 From their coalescency into one sacred society. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 9 The coalescency of these Two Nations into One Kingdom or Empire.

coalescent (kəʊə'lɛsənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *coalescent-em*, pr. pple. of *coalescĕre*: see above.]

A. *adj.* That coalesces; coalescing; growing together, combining.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 168 For coalescent by that band We are His body grown. **1765** W. WARD *Ess. Grammar* 161 The characteristic is denoted by the coalescent participle. **1848** DANA *Zooph.* 276 Branches divaricate, often coalescent. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 160 The abdominal segments are coalescent.

B. *sb.* One who or that which coalesces.

In modern Dicts.

'coal-factor. An intermediate agent between coal-owners and customers; in London formerly an officially recognized agent between the coal-owner or shipper and the coal-seller.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/4 John Carrier of London, Cole-factor. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 298/1 Regulations .. made in June, 1834, at a meeting of the coal-factors in London. **1861** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 245 (Hoppe) Owing to the combination of the coalfactors, no more coals can come into the market than are sufficient to meet the demand without lowering the price.

'coal-field. A series of strata containing coal occupying a particular area; the tract of country occupied by these strata.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 177 The series of strata existing in one situation is denominated a coal field. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are adequate to furnish the present annual supply for more than 1340 years.

coal-fire. 1. A fire made of coal.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 Though strong with stubborn wire, I melt in thy coal-fire. **1737** M. GREEN *Spleen* 5 Or o'er coal-fires inclines the head. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 330 Common oyster shells to be calcined in a good coal-fire.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Cole-fire, is a parcel of Fire-wood set up for sale or use, containing when it is burnt a Load of Coals.

'coal-fish. A fish (*Merlangus* or *Pollachius carbonarius*, or *Gadus virens*), allied to the Cod, so called from the dusky pigment which tinges its skin, and soils the fingers like moist coal. Found in the Northern Seas, and caught for food. (It has many local names; in U.S. called *pollock*.)

1603 BRETON *Packet Lett.* Wks. (1879) 24 (D.) Cole-fish and poore-John I haue no need off. **1744** PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 In the Sea they catch Cod .. Cole-fish, Flukes, Trouts, etc. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* xli.

547 Consisting chiefly of small cod and coalfish. **1887** *West Shore* 431 The black cod, formerly called 'coal-fish'.

coal-fitter: see COAL 16.

'coal-gas. The mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting mainly of carburetted hydrogen; purified of some of its ingredients, it was for long the common gas used for lighting and heating purposes.

1809 B. COOKE in Nicholson *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* XXII. 145 (*title*) On the advantages of Coal Gas Lights. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 147 Oil gas, which contains about twice as much carbon as the coal gas, gives also about twice as much light.

'coal-heaver. †a. A labourer who unloaded coals from ships by heaving them from one stage to another. (*obs.*) **b.** A labourer employed in the moving or carrying of coal.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 555 A horrid murder.. committed on a poor old coal-heaver. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. i. x. 109 Coal-heavers.. exercise a trade which in hardship.. almost equals that of colliers. **1847** ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* ix. (1879) 93 Burly coalheavers. **1861** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 268 (Hoppe) The coalheavers, properly so called, are now no longer known in the trade.. Formerly the coals were delivered from the holds of the ships by the labourers shovelling them on to a series of stages, raised one above the other till they ultimately reached the deck. **1884** *Times* 4 Feb. 7/1 His cousins.. were coal-heavers in Paris.

So **'coal-heaving** *vbl. sb.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4019/4 A tall raw-bon'd Man.. often Employed a Coal-Heaving in the River. **1884** *Times* 4 Feb. 7/1 The Auvergnats.. hold a sort of monopoly of coal-heaving.. in Paris.

'coal-heugh, -hew. *Sc.* Also 6–7 -heuch(e, 8 -hugh. [f. COAL + HEUGH.] A coal-pit: perh. originally one open to the surface or excavated in the side of a slope or bank.

1592 *Sc. Acts, 12 Jas. VI* (1597) §146 The wicked crime of setting of fire in Coal-heuches. **1653** R. BAILLIE *Disswasive Vind.* (1655) 21 This, to me, was but to move from one errour to another, from the lime-pit to the coal-heugh. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1743) 412 Firing Colehughs. **1725** STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 397 They land it (as at many Coalhews in the Country) on Girls Backs. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* v, Wherefore should not a coal-heugh be found out in Zetland as well as in Fife? **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* IX. iv. (1881) 422 Had Dr. Adam Smith been born in the coal-hews.

'coal-hole.

1. A small store-place for coals; a coal-cellar; also, the store-place for fuel in a ship.

1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. **1797** *Anti-Jacobin* No. 1 She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death, And hid them in the coal hole. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 The types were flung into the coalhole. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* 13 He would give him his passage if he would trim the coals in the coal-hole of the steamer.

†**2.** The place in a furnace for the admission of coal.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 83 It must be foure [spans] high; one for the Ash-hole, another above the grate to the middle Coal-hole.

3. Sometimes loosely used for the flap-covered hole in a pavement opening into a coal-cellar. *U.S.*

1854 B. P. SHILLABER *Mrs. Partington* 56 When you look up.. avoid the coal-holes and cellar-ways that are open for your unwary feet. **1895** *N.Y. Dramatic News* 23 Nov. 4/3 Some of the dramatis personæ disappear as quickly as if they had fallen through a coal hole.

'coal-hood, -hoodie. Also 7 cole-hooding, 9 cole-hood, -head, coaly-hood. [f. COAL + HOOD, in reference to its black head.] A local name of the Blackcap and Coal-tit; sometimes applied also to other birds: see quots.

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illust.* 22 (Jam.) Junco, avis capite nigro, cole-hooding dicta. **1818** HOGG *Brownie o' Bodsbeck* I. 208 (Jam.) Wae's me.. that ever I suld see the colehood take the laverock's place. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Coal-hoodie*, the Black-headed Bunting, *Mearns.* **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Coal-hood*, a bullfinch. *West.* **1885** SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 24 Coal hoodie (North Riding), the Blackcap. *Ibid.* 33 Coal or Coaly hood (Scotland), the Cole Titmouse.

'coal-house. A building or covered-in place for storage of coal.

Bishop Bonner used the one belonging to his palace as a place of confinement during the Marian persecution (1553–58); whence many contemporary and historical allusions.

1555 PHILPOT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlix. 159 Synce I came to the bishops coalhowse, I have been six tymes in examination. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1875/1 Then was she caried into the Colehouse, and searched for Bookes. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Job* iii. 18 Martyrs, kept fast shut up in Lollards Tower, in the Bishop of Londons cole-house. **1732–8** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 93 Bonner.. ordered him first into the stocks in his coal-house and from thence to Smithfield. **1881** *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building, coal houses, and tanks at Leaf River.

coalier, obs. f. COLLIER.

coalification (ˌkəʊlɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [f. COAL *sb.* + -IFICATION.] The process by which vegetable matter in the earth becomes coal. Also *attrib.*

1911 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* L. 62 Adjacent rocks, containing plant remains, may have contributed to this coalification by means of circulating waters. **1932** *Discovery* Aug. 246/1 The changes in composition during the coalification process.. involve only the elimination of oxygen. **1955** *Nature* 5 Feb. 229/1 Coals form a series ranging from peats, through the lignites to bituminous coals and anthracites... Geological evidence suggests that this series represents a continuous and progressive change; the metamorphic process is termed 'coalification'. **1956** *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 502/2 The same correlation is found in the coalification series.

'coalified, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Turned into coal.

1818 *Ann. Reg.* 1817 *Chron.* 511 In one place is seen a coalified tree, if I may use the word.

coaling ('kəʊlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAL *v.* + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Conversion into charcoal. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 21a, Copswoods.. imployed to coaling for blowing of Tynne. **1725** *Brice's Wkly.* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept., A large Coppice, fit for Coaling or Faggot-Wood. **1770** PRIESTLEY *Charcoal* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 212.

2. Taking in of coal (by a steam-ship, etc.).

1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 633/3 The necessity for frequent coaling.

3. Supplying with coal.

1888 *Newspaper* Dec., The coal-porters will strike and stop the coaling of the gas stations.. The coaling of London.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coaling base, place, station*, a port specially fitted out and used for supplying steam-ships with coal; also †*coaling-money* (see quot.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 A Piece or Guinea, to Drink the good Success of the Colliery.. is called their Coaling-Money. **1870** *Echo* 9 Nov., The use of the roadstead as a coaling station is not very conspicuous. **1880** C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 10 Stockton.. is a ship-building and coaling place. **1884** *Ann. Reg.* 261 The coaling stations on the road to Australia.

coalise, -ize ('kəʊəlaɪz), *v.* [a. F. *coalise-r*, f. *coalition*, after analogy of some words in *-iser*.] To enter into, or form, a coalition. Hence **'coalised** *ppl. a.* [= F. *coalisé*], **'coaliser.** (Chiefly in reference to the coalition of European Powers against the first French Republic.)

1794 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 224, I called on all my old friends, the new coalisers, but did not see one of them. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Europe seems coalising itself again. *Ibid.* III. II. viii, The coalised Kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet, as gage of battle, the Head of a King. **1837** THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, Coalized Kings made war upon France. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 118/1 The coalized monarchs.

coalish ('kəʊlɪʃ), *a.* [f. COAL *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat like coal; †like a glowing coal, fiery.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, Their visage.. y blackte with colishe smeare. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 351 The Smaller Meteors looked red and coalish.

coalite ('kəʊəlaɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *coalit-us*, pa. pple. of *coalescĕre*.] Grown together: said of parts which are normally distinct.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 397 Head and Trunk coalite. **1848** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 299 External to the maxillæ, and probably coalite with them, [are] two delicate organs.

†**'coalite,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coalit-* ppl. stem of *coalescĕre*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To form into a coalition; to combine, unite. Hence **'coalited** *ppl. a.*

1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (R.), Let the friends of liberty.. continue to coalite. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 335 Time has, by degrees, blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors.

Coalite ('kəʊlaɪt), *sb.* Also coalite. [f. COAL *sb.* + -ITE¹.] The proprietary name of a type of smokeless fuel produced by heating, and so refining, bituminous coal.

1906 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 1424 Coalite.. Coal, Coke, Breeze and Partially Coked Coal. Thomas Parker, 18 Chapel Street, Edgware Road, London, N.W. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 18 June 6/3 'Coalite' is prepared from coal by extracting all the smoke-producing elements. **1934** *Times* 5 Jan. 14/3 The carbonization of this total of 600,000 tons of coal a year will yield about 420,000 tons of coalite, the smokeless fuel which is produced by the process. **1955** *Times* 8 July 15/3 When a smokeless zone is declared, only certain specified fuels may be burned within it. Of these 'Coalite' is the most popular, for it can be used with equal efficiency in every type of solid fuel appliance.

coalition¹ (kəʊə'lɪʃən). [ad. L. *coalitiōn-em*, sb. of action f. *coalescĕre* to COALESCE. (In mod.Fr.: not in Cotgr. 1611.) Originally = *coalescence*; but now commonly distinguished and used as in 4.]

†**1.** The growing together of parts, coalescence.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 223 The Deity and Humanity, by coalition becoming one nature in Christ. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Coalition of several Corpuscles into one visible Body. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 104 The urine, running out of the wound when it happens to penetrate the pelvis of the kidney, may prove an obstacle to its coalition.

2. Union into one mass or body; combination.

1620 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 17 Sion and Jerusalem.. by an easie coalition in Scripture.. may stand for one. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* vi. 15 Water and oil violently shaken together may seem to mingle, but.. there is no coalition. **1834** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W's. Writings* (1876) II. 182, I am puzzled to combine these.. without so much coalition of vowels as will startle your readers. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 7 They come within each other's sphere of attraction, and, with instantaneous coalition, form a new product.

3. Union, combination, fusion (of parties, principles, interests, etc.).

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 10 A scorned, squandered people all the earth over, being ever since incapable of any coalition or reducement into one body politic. **1699** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 473 The old East India company have agreed this day to a resolution for a coalition with the new company. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 That coalition of interests which makes the happiness of a country.

4. *esp.* in *politics.* An alliance for combined action of distinct parties, persons, or states, without permanent incorporation into one body.

1715 H. CASTLETON (*title*), An Essay towards a Coalition of Parties in Great Britain. **1736** BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 250 A great advance towards this union was the coalition of parties. **1749** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 220, I am sick of coalitions, royal, military or ministerial. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 Leading Patriots.. sensible of the necessity of effecting a coalition by mutual sacrifices. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 473 The impossibility of a genuine coalition between Charles and Francis. **1866** LD. DERBY in *Morning Star* 10 July, A Government by coalition implies on the part of those who conduct it a greater or less degree of sacrifice of individual principles and opinions for the purpose of obtaining extended political strength, and there is always something repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen in any sacrifice of principle for the sake of political power.

b. *attrib.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 422 That Coalition system in Christianity, for the expression of which theologians have invented or appropriated the term Syncretism. **1851** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xii. 28 The King's desire was for a coalition ministry.

Hence **coa'litional,** of or pertaining to a coalition. **coa'litioner,** one who forms or belongs to a coalition. **coa'litioning,** the forming of a coalition. **coa'litionist,** an adherent or supporter of a coalition.

1785 (*title*), Coalitional Rencontre Anticipated, a Poetical Dialogue. **1818** BYRON *Let.* in Moore *Life* (1866) 380 But compare him with the coalitioner Fox and the pensioner Burke. **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 11 All fighting and campaigning and coalitioning.. is hopeless and superfluous. **1784** (*title*), The Coalitionist. **1807** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 197 The county sends two coalitionists. **1864** *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 Never had a band of Ministers a greater chance of conciliating a lasting popularity than the Coalitionists of 1859.

†**coa'lition².** *Obs.* [f. L. **coalit-* ppl. stem of *coalĕre* to sustain or nourish together; but in quot. 1655 possibly referring to L. *coalitus* communion, fellowship, f. *coalescĕre*: see prec.] (See quots.)

a **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 The Lord's Table [is] for further coalition and growth. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coalition*, a nourishing or increasing together.

coalitionism (kəʊə'lɪʃənɪz(ə)m). [See under COALITION.] The principles or advocacy of government by coalition. So **coa'litionalism,** **coa'litionalist** *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1922 J. M. ERSKINE in *Daily Mail* 6 Nov. 10 Untainted by the poison of Coalitionism. **1925** *Contemp. Rev.* May 648 A political crisis in which the whole philosophy of coalitionalism was killed. *Ibid.*, His late Coalitionalist Conservative colleagues. **1928** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 17 Aug. 129/2 By coalitionism you sell half your soul to get the other half.

coalless ('kəʊllɪs), *a.* [f. COAL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without coal; destitute of coal.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 207 Wood for fuel, so indispensable in a coalless country. **1882** *Standard* 25 Jan. 5/3 Strata.. older than the carboniferous, and coalless.

coallier, obs. form of COLLIER.

co-a'lly. [f. CO- + ALLY *sb.*] (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Co-ally*, a joint ally; as, the subject of a co-ally. *Kent.*

So **co-a'llied** *ppl. a.*

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Ded. to Jews, Such Civil society can never.. honourably act with a total disregard to that co-allied Religion, which they profess to believe.

coally, dial. f. COLLIE, sheep-dog.

'coal-man.

1. A man who has to do with coal: †a. coal-miner; **b.** coal-seller; **c.** coal-porter or heaver.

1582 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1860) 91 Havinge consideracion, as well upon poore husbandmen.. as upon colemen, and other poore of the parishe. **1707** *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 266 The Mercer and the Coal-Man. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Of rent-day charges and of coalman's bills. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, He carried on the business of.. small-coalman.

2. A coal-ship or collier.

1612 in *Court & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 200 About fifty sail ..known to be cast away, especially about Yarmouth, great numbers of fishermen and coalmen. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The immortal Captain Cook had served his time aboard a coalman.

'coal-measure.

1. A measure for measuring coal.

2. †a. A thickness, bed, or stratum of coal (*obs.*). b. *pl.* (*Geol.*) The whole of the series of rocks formed by the seams of coal and the intervening strata of clay, sandstone, etc., in a coal-field, constituting the upper division of the carboniferous formation. Also *attrib.* [Referring evidently to the long-established practice of naming the different seams of a coal-field by their measure or thickness: cf. quot. 1665.]

[1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 28 The names, and partly the nature of every measure, or parting of each cole..the three uppermost measures are called the white measures..the next measure, is the shoulder-cole, the toe-cole, the foot-cole, the yard-cole.] *Ibid.* 39 The manner of the cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 321 The vegetables..discovered in the coal measures. 1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 39 Beds of coal are numerous (whence the name Coal-measures, originally derived from the miners). 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 35 The whole of the coal-measure ferns are extinct.

'coal-meter. One who measures or weighs coal; formerly an official of the corporation of London appointed to superintend the measuring of the coal brought into the London market.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 170 A Cole-meter's place worth 200*l.* per annum. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6274/6 They intend to Lett by Lease the Place of one of the 15 Sea-Coal-Meeters of this City. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 328 These 15 coal-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 260 The coalmeters weigh the coals on board ship. They are employed by a committee of coalfactors and coalmerchants. The committee is elected by the trade.

coalmie: see COLMEY, a fish.

'coal-mine. A mine in which coal is worked or dug, a coal-pit or colliery.

1613 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 159 The yssues..of one Cole myne. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 156 The frightful accidents..so common in coal-mines.

So **coal-miner, coal-mining.**

1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigmatizd* 295 Like..Coleminers ..when the candles burning blew, tells the dampe commeth. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 123/1 The uninitiated in coal mining. 1880 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 102 Coal-miners are under inspection. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 13/4 The extent of the coal-mining industry in Great Britain.

coalmouse, colemouse ('kəulmaus). Forms: 1 colmase, 5–6 colmose, 6 cold-, 7 col-, 7- colemouse. [ME. *colmose*:—OE. *colmáse* (corr. to MDu. *koolmêze*, Du. *koolmees*, MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), f. *col* COAL (in reference to its dark colour) + *máse* (OHG. *meisa*:—WGer. *maisa*), a name including several species of little birds, chiefly of the genus *Parus*: see MOSE. After the latter became obs. as a separate word, it was corrupted to *mouse*; cf. TIT-MOUSE. Still very commonly spelt *colemouse*.] A bird, *Parus ater*; also called *coal* (or *cole*) *titmouse*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133 *Bardioriolus*, colmase. *a* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 260 *Parula*, colmase. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 912 The coldmouse, *la messange*. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Tytmoses, colmoses and wrens. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1623) Qj, The great Titmouse (which of his colly head and breast some call a Colemouse) is a very harmefull Bird. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. 106 The blue titmouse, or nun, the cole-mouse, the great black-headed titmouse, the marsh titmouse. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 168 That little dark species the 'coal', or 'colemouse'. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole Tit or Cole Mouse. 1874 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) I. 489 Coal Titmouse or Coal-Mouse.

¶ In earlier times the same name was sometimes used to translate L. *alcedo*, from error as to the latter. (Cf. HALCYON, MEW.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colmose, byrde, *alcedo*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Alcedo*, a colmose [a wodewale]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A collemase, *alcedo*.

'coal-owner. The owner of a colliery.

1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The waters that..cost our Coal owners so much to be quit of them. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 596 The coal owners at Newcastle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. 314 In the north of England a powerful combination has long existed among the coal-owners.

coal-perch: see COAL 16.

'coal-pipe. (Locally used in the following senses.) 1. A very thin seam or 'scare' of coal.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 15. 1885 *Borings & Sinkings* (North. Eng. Instit. Min. Eng.) 308 Blue seamy parting, with some scares of coal or coal pipes.

2. See quots. (Not used in Newcastle district.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 30 Sigillaria stems..based close upon the seam of coal..are apt to drop out without warning, in a mass weighing from a few cwts. to a ton. They are thus commonly known as bell-moulds, coal-pipes, or cauldron-bottoms. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 141 They usually consist of an outer cylinder of coal representing the outer bark, while the space within, once occupied by the inner bark and wood is filled with sandstone ..These fossil stumps are not uncommon in the roofs of the coal-seams. In some places they are known to the miners as 'coal-pipes', and are dreaded by them in consequence of the accidents which occur from their suddenly falling.

coal-pit ('kəulpɪt).

1. A place where charcoal is made. Still in *U.S.*

1023 *Charter Cnut* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 27 Forð bæ hæselholtæ on collpytt: of collpyttæ on swealewan hlypan. *c* 1275 *Death* 242 in *O.E. Misc.* 183 His eye-puttes, as a colput deep ant gret. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 718 *Fax*, a bronde; *ticio*, a colpytte; *fala*, a fagot. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 691 Nestorius willing to auoide a colepit, fell into a lime kill..wherby is ment, that in auoyding a lesse error, he fell into a greater. 1828 WEBSTER, *Coalpit*..in America, a place where charcoal is made.

2. A pit or mine where coal is dug.

[Cf. 1241 *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees) 202 Sicut fossatum descendit in Colepeteburn.]

1447 *Indenture* in *Script. tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) App. 313 The colepit in Trillesden, and alsa the colepit in Spennyngmore. 1575 *Lanc. Wills* II. 112 Whereas I have a lease..of too cole pittes. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 17 An old Coal-pit which had taken fire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. I. i, Such as worke day and night in Cole-pits. 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 The shaft of a coal-pit, which..had been sunk to the depth of sixty yards.

attrib. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 302 On coalpit banks near Stourbridge. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 303 The dismal chapter of coal-pit life.

Hence †**coal-pitter**, a pitman.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5818/4 John Proud, of Sunderland ..Coal-Pitter.

Coalport ('kəulpɔət). The name of a town in Shropshire, used to designate china and porcelain produced there.

1837 C. HULBERT *Hist. & Descr. Salop* p. viii, Coalport China Works. 1900 F. LITCHFIELD *Pott. & Porc.* vii. 121 Some of the finest pieces of Coalport have, from their close resemblance to Sèvres china, been passed off for such. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* Oct. 70/2 Early-Victorian custard cups.. in Coalport white porcelain. 1961 *Connoisseur* Dec. p. lxvi/1 Early Coalport Tea Service..in blue and gilt, with very fine floral decorations.

coal-porter. A man who carries coal from a vessel to a wharf, unloads a coal-truck at a railway station, or, generally, carries coal from the place of unloading to customers.

1834 *Poor Law Commiss. 1st Rep.* (1885) 199 The Coal-porters earn a great deal. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/2 The whole of the coal porters employed in the gas works are also sending in their notices. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 672 If the gas-workers' and the coal-porters' union have their way.

†**coal-pot.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 colpot, -pat. [f. *col(e* COAL + POT, round deep hole or excavation, as in *peat-pot*, etc.] = COAL-PIT 2.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1809 In the Colpots of Tranent. 1572 *Diurn. Occurr.* 262 The regentis horsmen..brak all colpat wyndaris..sua that the said burgh should not be servit in elding.

'coal-sack. 1. A sack to carry coal in.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iii, A coal-sack for a winding-sheet. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, Let me be buried in a coal sack. 1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 52 Penalty for using undersized coal-sacks.

2. A name given to patches in the Milky Way distinguished by extraordinary blackness, owing to the absence of even dim stars; esp. to one near the Southern Cross, formerly called also the *Black Magellanic Cloud*.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xi. 264 In the southern Coal-sack there are minute telescopic stars. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 415 Vacant spaces in it [Milky Way] which the navigators call coal-sacks.

'coal-scuttle.

1. A receptacle for holding a supply of coal for a fire; a coal-box, coal-scoop.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 197 The pain occasioned by the fall of the coalscuttle upon his foot. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Ang.* I. 72 Coal-hod..otherwise called the coal-scuttle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 11 Carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn-out coal-skuttles. *c* 1855 LYTTON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1883) I. 128 No companion visited me, save the servant with my meals or the coal-scuttle.

2. *coal-scuttle bonnet*: a woman's bonnet resembling an inverted coal-box of the scoop type, usually projecting much beyond the face.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Miss Snevellici..glanced from the depths of her coal-scuttle straw bonnet at Nicholas. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. xi. 220 A pretty face never looked prettier than when dimly seen in the shadowy depths of a coal-scuttle bonnet.

'coalsey. A name given in some localities to the coal-fish, in others to its fry. [*Sey* or *sye* is given by Jamieson as = coal-fish; cf. SEATH.]

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 At Newcastle the fry are called Coalsey; and, when 12 inches long, Poodlers. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. VI. 173 Coal-fish..When young it is called with us the *Podlie*..when full grown the *Coal-sey*, or *Black Coal-sey*.

coal-staff, obs. variant of *cole-*, COWL-STAFF.

†**coal-stone.** *Obs.* a. Stone associated with coal. b. 'A sort of cannel-coal' (J.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 An Outburst or appearance of such Stone (as we call Coal-stone). *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.), Coalstone flames easily and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.

coal-tar. A thick black viscid liquid, which is one of the products of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a compound of many different substances, chiefly hydrocarbons; and out of its constituents are obtained paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, the aniline or *coal-tar colours*, etc.

1785 A. COCHRANE (*title*), Account of the qualities and uses of Coal Tar, and Coal Varnish. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 Coal-tar Gas..is the common gas, so much in use in all towns of any consequence in this empire. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 Ringbolts..were blackened with coal-tar. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 670 The more volatile portion of coal-tar, called *light-oil* or *coal-naphtha*, consists mainly of benzene and its homologues..Coal-tar has also acquired great value as the source of aniline-colours, and of phenol, picric acid, etc.

'coal-tit, coal 'titmouse. [see COAL-MOUSE, TIT. After the corruption of *col(e)mose* to *colemouse*, the latter was often, for perspicuity's sake, expanded to *coal-titmouse*, which again has been recently shortened to *coal-tit*.] A bird, the same as COAL-MOUSE.

[1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 125, I mean the great Titmouse called a Colmouse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 243/1 The Bird Cole-Mouse..we in our Countrey call Tittimous or Mop.] 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 535 The head of the cole titmouse is black. 1795 *Catal. Zoolog. Museum Oxford St.* 16 Cole Titmouse. 1826 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. 278 Coal Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 3/2 The Great Tit..the Coal Tit..and the Bearded Tit are British. *Ibid.* The Coal-Titmouse..and the Marsh Titmouse all resort at times to buildings. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) I. 369 Cole-Tit.

co-'altitude. *Astron.* [f. CO- 4 + ALTITUDE.] The complement of the altitude.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 62 The co-altitude of the pole. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vi. 699 The coaltitude is the mean of their N.P.D.'s [North Polar Distances].

'coal-viewer. A mining engineer who makes coal-mines his special study.

[1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Your Viewer..who is to take charge of a regular working of the colliery.] 1797 CURR (*title*), The Practical Coal Viewer and Engine Builder's Companion. 1840-56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 109 Coal, or colliery viewers. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv.

'coal-whipper. One who raises coal out of a ship's hold by means of a pulley: see quot. 1880.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excursion* (D.), At the appearance of the coal-whippers and ballast-heavers. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 39 The lodgings here are occupied by dredgers, ballast-heavers, coal-whippers. 1880 F. GOSMAN *Past Events* (Newc.-on-Tyne 1881) 129 An apparatus for rapidly discharging vessels laden with coal. This coal-whipper is intended to be fixed on the deck of the vessel.

So **'coal-whipping** *vbl. sb.*

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 95 He had met with an accident..which prevented him from following coal-whipping any longer. 1887 R. NEWMAN in *Charity Organisation Rev.* July 275 Coal-whipping..has now all but ceased.

'coal-work.

†1. Drawing in carbon or crayon. *Obs.*

1651 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* Let., You may iudge Draughts sometimes in Cole-Works, to hit the Naturalitie of Lines Studied by finer Pencills.

2. A place where coal is worked or mined; a colliery. Usually *pl.* (Cf. *ironworks*.)

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 8 Often fals the cole-works on Fire..flaming out of the Pits. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4705/1 Owners of the Coal-Works. 1853 D. LANDALE in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 127 Manager of a coal-work.

So **'coal-worker**, a coal-miner. **'coal-working**, a place where coal is worked, a colliery.

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6438/2 William Clarke..a Coalworker. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 149/2 In the practical department of coal-working, geology can as yet render little aid. 1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Transylv.* 124 (L.) At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.

coaly ('kəuli), *a.* [f. COAL *sb.* + -Y. Cf. COLLY.]

1. Abounding in coal; covered or charged with coal or coal-dust.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 104 Black colie smith. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 98 Of utmost Tweed..Or coaly Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 187 The coaly..little steamboat. 1888 *Young Mistley* II. vi. 82 Around each pit was grouped its little coaly village.

2. Of the nature of coal; carbonaceous.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho. Divers New Exper.* 33 A blacke and hard colie crust upon it. 1611 COTGR., *Charbonnesque*, coalie, of coales. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 186 A mere coaly film. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 74 Coaly shale, containing coaly impressions or impregnations.

3. Of the colour of coal; coal-black.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 44 A colie colour. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Vpon thy face let coaly

Rauens swarme. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 217 The moveless coaly eye.

coaly, -ey ('kəʊlɪ), *sb. colloq.* [combines sb. use of prec. with dim. forms in -Y; cf. *bricky, chummy*.] A coal-heaver.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 119 The coalies..touch their sou'westers to him as he glides about. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 5/4 The strike..has now extended to all the river-side employés, including 'coaleys', 'lumpers', stevedores.

co-ambassador, co-amiable, etc.: see CO-.

†**coame,** *v. Obs.* [app. related to CHAUM in same sense; phonetic history obscure: see also COANE.]

intr. To split into fissures, gape open.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 105b, The squared, and the rounde..timber, doth coame and gape, specially the round, because it is fuller of pithe, and therefore renteth and coameth in every place. *Ibid.* 108b, The Cedar, the Eben, and the Olive tree, doe never chinke nor coame.

coame, obs. f. COOM soot.

coaming ('kəʊmɪŋ). *Naut.* Also 7 comming, 7-8 coming, 8 cooming, 9 combing. [Origin uncertain; some identify it with *combing*, a spelling occasionally found in modern use, but not supported by early evidence.]

In *pl.*: The raised borders about the edge of the hatches and scuttles of a ship, which prevent water on deck from running below.

1611 COTGR., *Aileures*, two beames that runne along the hatches of a shippe, and with the Trauersins make a long square hole, whereat the ship-boat is let downe into the hold; our ship-wrights name them, Comings, or Carlings. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the commings. 1762 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 629 Lightning, which..made several holes between the coomings of the hatches and the deck. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Sitting down on the coamings of the hatchway. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., With combings and finishings of hard pine. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxv. (1884) 188 Flying along with the wind abeam, and the water up to the coamings of the well.

b. *coaming-carlings*: 'those timbers that inclose the mortar-beds of bomb-vessels, and which are called carlings, because they are shifted occasionally. Short beams where a hatchway is cut' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

†**coane.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related to CHAWN; history obscure: the form agrees with OE. *cán*, pa. t. of *cínan*, CHINE.] A gap, cleft, chink.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. v. 404 Witches can..come in at a little coane, or a hole in a glasse windowe.

co-an'gelical, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *co-angelicus* + -AL[1]: see CO-.] Associated with the angels.

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 163 The Roman Church saluted Adrian with the title 'Coangelical Lord Pope'.

†**,coangu'station.** *Obs.*—[0] [sb. of action f. L. *coangustā-re* to bring into narrow compass.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coangustation*, a making one thing strait with another, a making narrow. 1721 in BAILEY.

co-animate, co-apostate, etc.: see CO-.

coape, obs. f. COPE.

co-a'ppear, *v. rare.* [CO- 1.] *intr.* To appear together or in conjunction. So **co-a'ppearance,** †**co-appa'rition.**

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. (1718) 65 Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never co-appear. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/1 The Co-apparition of wandering Stars. *Ibid.* 464/2 The co-apparition of Planets. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 228 The Co-appearance, Co-existence, and..the Competition of the Contrary Motives.

co-apprehend *v.*: see CO-.

coapt (kəʊ'æpt), *v.* [ad. late L. *coapt-āre* to fit together: see CO- and APT *v.*] To fit together, adapt to each other.

1. *trans.* To fit or join together.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 572/1 The Atoms concur, cohere, and are co-apted, not by any design, but as Chance led them. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 37 Accurately coapting the edges of the wound.

†**b.** *spec.* in *Geom. Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 The right and absolute way..of Coaptyng and ioyning Lines and angles. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. def. vii. 111b, A right lyne is sayd to be coapted or applied in a circle, when the extremes or endes therof, fall vppon the circumference of the circle.

†2. To make apt or fitting. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 A necessary beginning to coapt a man to the excellency of eloquence.

co'aptate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *coaptāt-* ppl. stem of *coaptāre* (see prec.): see CO-, and APTATE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To fit together, coapt. *Obs.*

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 44 Carpenters..coaptate and fit the parts of their work unto one another.

2. *intr.* Hence **coap'tating** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-use.*)

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliv. (1856) 409 Similar coaptating fragments [of ice] are seen in every direction.

coaptation (kəʊæp'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *coaptātiōn-em* fitting together (in Augustine), n. of action f. *coaptāre* (see above): so in mod.F. in sense c.]

Adaptation or adjustment of things, parts, etc., to each other; fitting together.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. Cij, The frame and coaptacion of the bodye of man. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 370 The..Co-aptation of the Spring, Wheels, Ballance, and other Parts. *a*1745 BROOME (J.), The..judicious coaptation and ranging of the words. *a*1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 85 The coaptation and union of the elements.

†**b.** as a condition. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 291 Cohabitation of place seekes or makes coaptation of manners. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. ii. 10 A certain connaturality or coaptation of the soul to good.

c. *spec.* in *Surg.* The fitting together or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, setting; the replacement of a dislocated bone.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 377 The general doctrine relative to fractures..Coaptation or setting. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 279 The ends of the bone may be put into a state of coaptation with the greatest ease. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 Fractures..submitted..to the maintenance of exact co-aptation for months.

coap'tator. *Surg.* An apparatus used for coaptation of a fractured bone. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

co-aration (kəʊə'reɪʃən). [CO- 3a.] Cooperative ploughing or tillage, as practised by ancient village communities.

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 117 (*title*) The open field system of co-aration described in the ancient Laws of Wales. *Ibid.* 121 Team of eight oxen in the co-aration.

‖**coarb** ('kəʊɑ:b). *Celtic Church.* [a. Irish *comharba*.] Successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar; an order of old Irish monks (O'Reilly).

1656 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 21 All such goods also, as by the Law should have fallen to the next Heir, as Coarbes, the Coroner is to have them [on death of a Felon]. 1865 MCLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xxi. 324 The coarb or successor of Columba was usually an ecclesiastic of the Irish church. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Civiliz. Scotl.* I. Introd. 126 In the early Irish church some of the Coarbs were women. 1882-3 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1234 The mother-house of Iona and its presbyter abbot, the coarb of Columba.

Hence **coarb-ship.**

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 205 The Coarb-ship descended to their children.

co-'arbiter. [CO- 3b.] Arbiter along with another or others. Hence **co-'arbitress,** a female co-arbiter. Also **co-arbi'tration.**

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 The friendly composition made..by the hono. personages..with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 121 Persephone, August co-arbitress of Hades' realm.

†**co'arct,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 coart(e, 5-7 cohart(e, 6-9 coarct. [ad. L. *coarct-āre* (properly *-artāre*) to press together, contract, confine, also to compel, constrain, f. CO- + *artāre* to press close, contract, f. *artus* confined. See ART *v.*[1], and cf. F. *coärcter* (in Palsgr. and Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To press or draw together; to compress, constrict, contract, tighten.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1131 With paper best and leest are thai coarted. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. ii. 52 Alome..or any such thynges which do coarct and constrayne. *Ibid.*, The passage..[is] coarcted and made narrower then [it] wolde otherwise be. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. vi. 24 In all Passions the heart is dilated or coarcted.

2. To confine or restrict the action of (a person); to constrain, coerce. [So in (legal) Latin = *cogo*.]

*c*1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277 b/2 Thilke persons..not coarted by paining dures openly knowledgeden. *c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Sith no lawe thy person may coarte. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 28 §5 Persons of full age..not unlaufully coarcted. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 301 He is so farre from coarcting the Popes power, that, etc. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 133 Any such Art whereby himself might be coarcted or constrained. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 537 Coarcted by your mancipating spell.

b. Const. *to* or *inf.*

1420 [see below]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul said I am coarted therto. *c*1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 65 The said Countesse compelled and coharted them to enseale certaine Indentures. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 178 If a man coarcts himself to the Extremity of an Act.

3. To confine within narrow limits; *fig.* to restrict.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 438 That the kynges minde By hym is subverted And so streatly coarted In credensyng his tales. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 52 Coarcted within the very narrow limites of Jewry. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 22a, Of all the estates taile most coarcted or restrained that I finde in our bookes.

4. To control, restrain, repress.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 47b, He used meruelouse good maner in coartyng the same faultes.

b. *to coart of*: to restrain from.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, For she will not be guided by no reyne To be coarted of her dewe righte.

Hence co'arcted, coarct, (-art), *ppl. a.*, co'arcting *vbl. sb.*

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 174 That so thai be coart to swymme in sape, Enclude hem. 14.. tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. vi, Loue weried is not wery, and loue arted is not coarted. 1494 FABYAN VII. 567 That no lorde..shuld..lay for his excuse any constraynt or coartynge of his prynce. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Coartyng, *efforcement*. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 273 Their haste could give no vent To their coarcted thoughts.

coarctate (kəʊ'ɑ:kteɪt), *a.* In 5 coartate. [ad. L. *coarctāt-us* (*coart-*), pa. pple. of *coarctāre* to COARCT.] Pressed close together, compressed, contracted, confined. In *Bot.* applied to a compact or dense panicle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 The patente magnitude felethe by more efficacite the strenȝhte of þe moone then a see coartate. 1847 CRAIG, *Coarctate*, in Botany, pressed together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coarctate*, contracted, drawn close together. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The retina is said to be coarctate when, owing to the accumulation of fluid between it and the choroid, it assumes the form of a funnel, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve to the margin, or to the remains of the lens.

b. *Entom.* Applied to a pupa enclosed in a smooth horny case, which gives no indication of the limbs or form of the insect; the transformation is called *coarctate metamorphosis.*

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 53 Pupæ which are not excluded from the skin of the larva, but remain concealed under it, and were hence called by Linné coarctate pupæ. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvi. 512 Said to undergo a 'coarctate' metamorphosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The 'coarctate' pupa of many Diptera.

†**co'arctate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coarctāt-*: see prec. and -ATE[3].] *trans.* To press close together, compress, contract, confine closely; = COARCT.

Hence **coarctated** *ppl. a.* = COARCTATE *a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 They coaractate the breast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. (1845) III. 490 Though coarctated, having the side aisles excluded, it is one of the best private Chappels in England. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 22 Air is contained in Bread, but it is so closely coarctated therein, that no easie operation can give it a discharge.

b. *fig.* To confine, restrict, limit.

1624 ABP. ABBOT *Visib. True Ch.* 96 It is not to bee taken, that wee coarctate the Church within those Prouinces onely. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 105 An empty title..coarctated and bounded with limits and conditions.

coarctation (kəʊɑ:k'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *coar(c)tātiōn-em* 'drawing or pressing together', n. of action f. *coar(c)tāre* to COARCT. Cf. mod.F. *coarctation*.]

1. The action of compressing tightly or narrowly; compression, constriction, restraint; the fact of being so compressed.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 54 The which thinges may cause such straytnes and coarctation that, etc. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 227 Coarctation of the Veins, whereby the refluent Blood is hindred. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 94 The force it employs to gain its liberty being always proportionable to its coarctation or density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 Many other changes..such are the total separation of Asia from America, the coarctation of the Baltic.

b. now chiefly in *Phys.* or *Pathol.*

1545 [see 1]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Affected with coarctation of the breast, or astriction of the belly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 343 A coarctation and straitness of the Urinary Duct. 1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 8 The gradual coarctation of the cellular canals.

c. *concr.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 284 If you straiten the Artery..the vessel will notwithstanding continue still to beat below or beyond the coarctation.

2. Confinement or restriction as to limits; limitation; restriction of action, choice, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. §3 The true bounds and limitations, whereby humane knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or coarctation, but that, etc. *a*1663 BRAMHALL (J.), Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coarctation, or determination to one. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 80 Al mater..brings with it limits and coarctation.

†**co'arction.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COARCT *v.*, after *action*, etc.: see -ION[1].] Coarctation, constriction.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 7 Nor is there any coarction forming the *antrum willisii* as in the stomach of man. *Ibid.* 18 These coarctions give way in the time of birth.

†**co'arcture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] State of compression or contraction; *concr.* a name given by Grew to the neck or collum of plants.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. §1 The Coarcture: I cannot say of the Root, nor of the Trunk; but..standing betwixt them, and so being common to them both. *Ibid.* I. iii. §21 The Sap..in the Root..passing through the intermediate Coarcture..is entertain'd at last into the Trunk.

coard(e, obs. f. CORD *sb.*[1]

co-ardent: see CO- 2.

†**co'arguate**, *v.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ [improperly f. L. *coargu-ĕre* to refute, convict + -ATE.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Reprehend*, redarguate, coarguate.

co-a'rrange, *v.* *rare.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To arrange together or in conjunction (*with*). Hence **co-a'rrangement.**

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 325 The Jupiter who is co-arranged with Neptune and Pluto. **1859** SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. xvi. 303 A previously decreed coarrangement of the supreme Being.

coarse (kɔɔs), *a.* Forms: 5 cors, corse, 6 cours, cowrse, (cowarce), 6–8 course, 7 coorse, 7– coarse. [First found early in 15th c. No corresp. adj. in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. The general spelling down to the 18th c. was identical with that of the sb. COURSE; with that word it is still identical in pronunciation, both in standard English and in the dialects (*e.g.* Scotch kurs); the spelling *coarse* appears to have come in about the time when the pronunciation of *course* changed from (u), to (o). Hence the suggestion of Wedgwood that *coarse* is really an adj. use of *course*, with the sense 'ordinary', as in the expression *of course*, 'of the usual order'. It appears to have been used first in reference to cloth, to distinguish that made or worn in ordinary course from fine cloth or clothes for special occasions or special persons; 'course cloth' would thus be 'cloth of (ordinary) course'. Cf. the history of *mean*, and such expressions as 'a very ordinary-looking woman', a 'plain person'.

Our first contemporary example of the spelling *coarse* is in Walton 1653 (where *course* however also occurs; it became frequent after 1700; *course* occurs occasionally down to 1800.]

†**1.** a. Ordinary, common, mean (in the depreciatory sense of these epithets); base; of inferior quality or value; of little account. (Cf. also COARSELY.)

1424 *E.E. Wills* 56 Too [two] cors bordclopes, and too peire cors sanapes. **1478** *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Anothyr for the workyng days, how corse so ever it be it makyth no matyr. **1530** PALSGR. 210/1 Course towe, *tanure.* **1552-3** *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 5, Ij cowarce coopes of redde & yellowe silke. **1570** R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Dodsley (1825) I. 200. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 239 Now I feele Of what course Mettle ye are molded. **1622** FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. i. (1647), I shall be most happie To be emploi'd.. Even in the coursest Office. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 199 The worst or coarsest of fresh water fish. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 284 Amongst these coarser Metalls are Copper.. and Iron.

†**b.** *to make coarse account of*: to make small account of, treat slightingly. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 54 Such fine dames as.. make such course accompt of their passionate louers. *Ibid.* 124 It is a course which we ought to make a course accompt off.

2. a. Wanting in fineness, smoothness, or delicacy of texture, granulation, or structure; consisting of comparatively large parts or particles; or of such as are too large for beauty. Opposed to *fine*.

(Cf. the early examples referring to cloth in sense 1; it is impossible to say when the notion ceased to be that of ordinary or common quality, and began to be that of the texture which gave this quality.)

1582 J. LYLY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 39 White meale, where others thought to show cours branne. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 326 A thick parish gown and a course shirt. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 605 *note*, Course black canvas. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 289 The same coarse garment served them for summer and winter. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 187 The ashes are sometimes spread in drills.. if the finest portions are sifted from the coarser, etc. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §14. 95 Coarse shingle and débris.

b. in a wider sense: said of the physical quality of men and beasts, herbs, land, etc.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 433 We may soon wander and stray [on the moor] and so make longer stay in this coarse place. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 Gardiners that provide cabbage-seed.. upon their course ground. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* xiii. 349 Coarse Mothers may have comely Children. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶7 A form.. so coarse as to raise disgust. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 308 They seem to prefer the coarsest weeds. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. 244 Their jaws grow large and their lips grow coarse. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 38 Two frightfully dressed women with coarse complexions. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 A rather coarse horse, with great bone and power.

3. Rough, harsh, or rude, to the taste, perception, or æsthetic sense. (In early use coming near to 1.) a. of material things; *esp.* of diet or 'fare'.

[**1587** HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 He liked better of our good fare in such course cabins.] **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The Lord's supper, as some course, homely, sluttish fare, is.. refused with scorne. **1651** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 16 Diogenes.. used.. tyranny over Himselfe; of a course Diet. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Coarser provisions [were] distributed.. among the populace. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1057 Thou, My lord, eat also, tho' the fare is coarse.

b. of immaterial things.

[**1604** HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 That, which I haue framed, is but a homely and course discourse. *Ibid.* I. 487 The meanest profession, the coursest trade.] **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 106 It was but very coarse travelling. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 They are full of coarse strength, rude exercise.. and sound sleep. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* 188 [Fatalism] in its coarsest and most childish kind.

c. Of the weather: Rough, stormy, foul. Now chiefly *dial.*

1774 *Gentl. Mag.* 242, July 4, Bright morning, coarse midday, wet evening. July 5, a cloudy coarse day. *a* **1825** FORBY s.v., It is a coarse morning. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 44 When the weather is too coarse for fishing. **1864** MISS MULOCK in *Gd. Words* 428 In the Highlands just before 'coarse' weather sets in. **1877** BLACKMORE *Cripps* v. 25 We shall have a coarse night of it, I doubt. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Coarse*, rough, snowy, windy weather.

fig. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, It will be a coarse time for Chanter.

d. Of sound: Rough and harsh; *spec.* in *Pathol.* of certain sounds heard on auscultation in diseased conditions of the chest.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 89 The quality of tone produced by the reed-pipes was.. very coarse and shrill. **1883** QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 1118 If the larger tube be affected, and the narrowing not great, the coarser sound is produced.

4. Of persons: Wanting in delicacy of perception, apprehension, action; hence of observations, phenomena, etc.: Not refined or delicate, rough.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 308 Exceeding stupid and slow-witted, or of a course perverse Spirit. *a* **1685** OTWAY *Windsor Castle* (R.), We had appetites too coarse to taste. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly.. as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. §1. 226 The coarser phenomena, which come under the cognizance of the senses. **1870** HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. 33 The coarser monitors pleasure and pain.

5. a. Of personal behaviour, manners, language, etc.: Unrefined; rough, rude, uncivil, vulgar.

[*c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Aj, In barbarike language and wordes course and vile. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 As another said to a rude fellow, you are too course to keepe course in our companie.] **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 74 That Language is too course to be given by Me. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 153 Their coarse Manners melted gradually into false Politeness. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. v. 160 A coarse age, with that deadness to delicacy which belongs to monastic life. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 52 That style of coarse personal satire of which Swift was a master.

b. The sense 'gross, indelicate' passes into that of 'indecent, obscene'. (Chiefly of language.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶5 The most coarse uncivilized Words. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 Any coarse expressions.. are unfit.. to make use of. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 332 Coarse jokes, acceptable to coarse people in coarse times. **1880** VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* III. i. 86 Comic operas were most often coarse and even gross.

6. Used *advb.* = COARSELY.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. iv. 345 No hungry Churl feeds courser at a Feast.

7. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *coarse-featured, -haired, -handed, -lipped, -minded, -mouthed, -tongued* adjs.; b. adverbial, as *coarse-spun* adj. (also as *sb.* = coarse-spun stuff), *coarse-wrought* adj.

1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 113 A *coarse-featured red-haired squat woman. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 48 The *coarse-lipped Austrian tyrant. **1832** F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners* II. xxv. 86 The *coarse-minded custom which sends alternate groups of males and females into the room. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 171 The rancorous and coarseminded Countess. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the *coarse-piped chambermaid. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxvi, Forraging Bees.. Not recking *course-spun Thistles. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Rough or *Course-tooth'd File. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 373 His *coarse-wrought texture. **1898** O. WILDE *Ballad Reading Gaol* 4 Some *coarse-mouthed Doctor.

c. Special comb., as **coarse-fibred, coarse-grained** *a.*, having coarse fibres, 'grain' or texture; also *fig.* having a coarse nature, wanting in refinement; hence **coarse-grainedness**; **coarse fish**, any fresh-water fish except the Salmonidæ (or game-fish); so *coarse fisherman, fishing*; **coarse groove**, the type of groove used on a 78 r.p.m. gramophone record; **coarse-stuff**: see STUFF.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. (1885) 251 *Coarse-fibred and fine-fibred people. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 79 The *coarse-grained heron. **1818** SYD. SMITH *Lett.* CXXXV, Rather a coarse-grained fellow. **1876** TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 315 The *coarse-grainedness of what appears .. even to our most powerful microscopes, to be absolutely uniform matter. **1881** *Mechanic* 629 The plaster used by plasterers is generally classified as '*coarse-stuff', 'fine stuff,' and 'gauged stuff'. **1895** C. J. CORNISH *Wild England of To-day* 178 Autumn and winter are the proper seasons in which to take *coarse fish. **1897** *Encycl. Sport* I. 16/1 The taking of spinning-baits by grayling, and by the minor coarse fish. *Ibid.* 29/2. **1898** *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/1 The coarse-fish men who aspire to baskets of pike, perch, and roach. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) xvii. 280 To the Carp family belong the majority of the so-called 'coarse fish'. **1959** *Times* 7 Feb. 9/3, I do not suggest that *coarse fishermen should 'lay on' with small roach to catch bigger ones. **1966** *New Statesman* 11 Nov. 694/3, I like the small scale and puny ambition of *coarse fishing. **1958** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* (ed. 2) 967/1 **Coarse groove*, in disc/sound-recording for transcription and gramophone records the technique for shellac 78 r.p.m. discs, as distinct from *fine groove* or *microgroove*, used for vinylite long-playing discs. **1958** *Times* 18 Oct. 9/5 Why should the abridged version of *The Rape of Lucretia* languish on coarse-groove records? **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 255 *Coarse-groove*... Approximate dimensions: width 6 mils, depth 2·5 mils.

coarse, obs. f. CORSE, corpse, COURSE.

coarsely ('kɔɔslɪ), *adv.* [f. COARSE + -LY².] In a coarse manner, in the various senses of the adj. In 16th c. 'meanly, slightingly, as of little account'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvii. 105 Men impute me to be very base, and exteme me very courselye. **1565** JEWEL *Rep. Harding* (1611) 338, I maruell it is so coursely answered. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 60 There is a Gentleman.. Reports but coursely of her. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. §96. 468/1 He was coursely used.. by a company of rude Mechanicks. **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* 32 Take notice how Coursly not to say Ridiculously, the Stoicks Philosophize. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶3 When a Gentleman speaks Coarsly, he has dressed himself Clean to no purpose. **1814** D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 428 Dryden was very coarsely satirised. **1886** W. C. MAGEE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 13 That hell which the coarsely materialistic religion of his day pictured.

coarsen ('kɔɔs(ə)n), *v.* [f. as prec. + -EN⁵.]

1. *trans.* To make coarse; see the adj.

1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 81 Coarsening her attachment. **1812** COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 329 Low cunning, habitual cupidity.. coarsen the human face. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 70 The ideal of well-being is not to be.. lowered and coarsened.

2. *intr.* To become coarse.

1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* III. xii. 197 The clay case coarsens and becomes the most apparent part of us.

Hence '**coarsened** *ppl. a.*, '**coarsening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) II. 331 The coarsening and hardening of mind. **1854** *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 65 Hardening, coarsening toil. **1861** *Q. Rev.* No. 220. 541 He [A. de Tocqueville] compared the original of our institutions with their magnified and coarsened copy across the Atlantic.

coarseness ('kɔɔsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being coarse; roughness, rudeness, want of fineness or refinement, etc.: see the adj.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The coursnes of the woll. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 The coursenes of our speeche. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 281 Writing truly and orderly, only guilty of coarseness of style. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 118 There appears.. a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 206 Her voice had lately acquired a coarseness. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 143 The coarseness or fineness of the canvass. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Rome which had lost its simplicity and retained its coarseness.

coarsish ('kɔɔsɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat coarse.

1750 R. PULTOCK *Life P. Wilkins* (1883) li. 155/2 A great supply of coarsish linen. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 347 A neat coarsish-made girl. **1857** WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 43 Thick tufts of a coarsish horse-hair-like plant.

coarsye, var. of CORSIE *a. Obs.*

coart, coartate, var. of COARCT, COARCTATE.

coar'ticulate, *v.* [f. CO- + ARTICULATE *v.*, or f. L. *co-articulāre* + -ATE³.] *Anat. intr.* To unite to form a joint, articulate together.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 Processes.. by touchyng within the cauities of other bones adiacent.. may the better Coarticulate and ioyne together. *Ibid.* 26 Where they.. coarticulate, and knit with Scapula.

Also **coar'ticulated** *ppl. a.* (in *Phonetics*). Cf. COARTICULATION 2.

1961 L. F. BROSNAHAN *Sounds of Lang.* i. 8 This coarticulated chain of sounds.

coarticu'lation. [ad. mod.L. *coarticulātio*, transl. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, f. *co-* together + *articulātio* jointing: see prec.] **1.** *Anat.* Jointing together of two bones; sometimes specifically used of a stiff jointing, or of one that admits of less motion than *abarticulation.* ? *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 993 These bones of the After-wrest.. are ioyned to the wrest by Coarticulation; or rather by doubtfull articulation as they are ioyned to the bones of the Fingers by dearticulation. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xlii. (1678) 165 Co-articulation hath a motion of the bones, yet not so manifest [as Diarthrosis], but more obscure. **1651** R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 395 The bones of the forepart of the head are thinner, and their juncture and coarticulation more loose than the rest.

2. *Phonetics.* [ad. G. *koartikulation* (Menzerath and de Lacerda *Koartikulation, Steuerung und Lautabgrenzung* 1933).] (See quot. 1942.)

1942 BLOCH & TRAGER *Outl. Ling. Analysis* ii. 29 The two [k]'s in *calm* and *crude*.. are formed alike as to their primary articulation; but the concurrent activity of the other organs —what may be called the secondary articulation or *co-articulation*—is strikingly different. For the [k] in *calm*, the lips are parted rather wide.. the apex is near the bottom of the mouth.. the front is depressed [etc.]. **1964** C. BARBER *Present-Day Eng.* iii. 47 'Dark l' (or, more portentously, 'l with velar co-articulation').

co-ascend, co-asserter: see CO-.

coase, var. COSE *v.* *Obs.* to barter.

† coa'ssation. *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *coassātiōn-em*, f. *coassāre* (*coaxāre*) to join planks together, f. *axis* plank, board.] 'A planking with boards, a boarding or joyning a floor' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

co-a'ssessor. [CO- 3 b.] A joint assessor.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 38 What is the Presbyterie but a sacred Assembly, the Counsellours and Coassessours of the Bishop? **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 Co-assessors with the Bishop and Sheriff. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 Out of the Coassessors in these county and hundred courts, were the twelve jurors chosen. **1865** NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 42 The Apostolic Cohort, as royal Co-assessors are nearest to My Throne.

So **co-a'ssessiōn.**

a **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 346 The co-assession of a Lay-presbytery.

co-assignee: see CO- 3 c.

co-a'ssist, *v.* [CO- 1.] To assist conjointly. Hence **co-a'ssistance, co-a'ssistant.**

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 451 That the appearance of the person may coassist with the appearance of the structure. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 5 [They] neede the coassistance of those that are the meanest. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 47 The Co-assistance of God the Father, with all Natural Agents. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 308 This prince.. was contented he shold be used for a tyme coasystante with another.

co-a'ssume, *v.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To assume conjointly or together (*with*).

1615 WALSALL *Life & Death Christ* B vj b (T.), Was it not enough to assume our nature.. but thou must coassume the weakness of nature? **1620** DONNE *Serm.* CXXXV. V. 434 You are already coassumed with Christ Jesus into Glory. **1839** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 436 The essential properties of a circle are coassumed in the first assumption of a circle.

coast (kəust), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 cost(e, 4–6 coost(e, (4 kost(e, coest), 6 coaste, 6– coast; *Sc.* 6–8 coist. [ME. *coste*, a. OF. *coste* (in mod.F. *côte*) = Pr., It. *costa* side, border, coast:—L. *costa* rib, flank or side (of certain things). Some of the senses are expressed in mod.F. by *côté*, OF. *costet*:—L. *costātum* lit. the ribbed (part). The spelling *coast* is rare bef. 1600, and not found at all in some obs. senses. As the development of the senses had taken place already in French, these do not appear in any linear order in English; thus 9 is not merely related to 8, but also closely to 1, as in *side*.]

I. The side of any body.

† 1. a. The side of the body (of men or animals); the part fortified by the ribs. *† by my coste*: by my side (quot. 1591). *Obs.*

(In late usage perh. referred immediately to L. *costa*.)

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, Alle the cost of the knyȝte he keruys doune clene. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii, Syr Beaumayns smote hym thorou the cost of the body. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 7 In eache syde or cost of the belly. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 294 This curdog by my coste.. will serve my sheepe to gather. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. II. 13 Into the lungs, veines, and costs.

b. esp. in *Sc.*, where sometimes = 'trunk, girth'.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 64 The grounden suerd throuch out his cost it schar. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 18 Greikis, hid the hors coist within. *Ibid.* X. iv. 129 In mannys form fra his cost to his crown. **1570** SIR W. SINCLAIR in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 65 It was mair nor twa eln of length, as great as the coist of ane man. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE '*O pleasand plant*' 15 Then quench this fyre, quhilk runneth ay the poste Out throu my cost. **1806** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads & Songs* I. 346 And round and round about Dushit him coist and bak.

c. The side of an animal, for cooking.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 48 Half ane cost, to the sercheouris of thevis.. two ribbis of the cost to the medcinar. **1676** *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To fry a coast of lamb. Take a coast of lamb, and parboil, take out all the bones. **1818** TODD s.v., We still use the expression of a coast of mutton.

† 2. *transf.* The side (of anything). *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 1522 Euen as þe esyngis ȝede ouire be þe costes. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. xiv. (1483) 107 In a round spere.. there is neither cost ne corner begynnyng ne ende. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Cæsar* V. (1530) 7 They ryde by every coste of the batell castynge dartys. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* V. XXVIII. 586 The coastes or sides [of the cucumber] be long, and greene at the beginning, & afterward yellow. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast.

† 3. A rib of a ship. (F. *côte de navire.*) *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. (1631) 40 It is an Automa.. and has a nimble taile Made like an auger, with which taile she wrigles Betwixt the coasts of a Ship, and sinkes it streight.

II. The side of the land, sea-side, country-side.

4. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the sea-shore. **a.** In the full phrase, *coast of the sea*, SEA-COAST = sea-side. Formerly sometimes *land's coast.*

See further s.v. SEA-COAST.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Do mak þre hundreth schippes opon þe sees koste. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 The ship upon the wawes drofe Till that they se the londes coste. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. xxii. (1495) 455 Grete costes of the see ben callyd Sinus. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Sum oþer hauens þat er on þa costes of þe see. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 1247 Now folwen we to the wateres cost. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/2 Fast beside a cost of the se. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5477 Apone the costis of the see. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* iv. 13 Capernaum, which is vpon the Sea coast.

b. By ellipsis *coast.* (The ordinary use.)

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1033 Hit [the Dead Sea] is corsed of kynde & hit coostez als. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 553 [They] Saw till thar cost schippes approchand. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 Owre ffishers and the dwellers vppon owre costes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 38 By.. Vncouth coistis, and mony wilsum strandis Now gois our barge. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 25 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 On the coasts of Norway. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 486 The Poppy.. I have seen growing in gardens near the coast. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iii. 46 The abrupt rocky coast which forms the sea-board.

c. *the coast* is familiarly applied in different regions to specific littoral districts, in India esp. to the Coromandel coast, and thence (in last century) to the Madras Presidency (Yule); also applied to the Pacific coast of N. America; the West Coast (and thence the province of Westland) of the South Island of New Zealand; the West Coast of Africa. Also *attrib.*

1793 H. BOYD *Wks.* 78 (Y.) The belles of the Coast. **1800** WELLINGTON I. 227 (Y.), I have only 1892 Coast and 1200 Bombay sepoys. **1866** *Daily Morning Chron.* (Washington) 5 Feb. 1/1 Oregon is the land of pretty girls and big red apples.. there are enough around to supply the whole coast. **1879** POLLOK *Sport in Br. Burmah* I. 26 (Y.) Is it any wonder, then, that the Coast Army has lost its ancient renown? **1881** H. W. NESFIELD *Chequered Career* vii. 72 That was nothing out of the way at that time 'on the coast'. **1888** POWLES *Land of Pink Pearl* 280 He was then for a time 'on the coast', as it is called, a polite form of saying a man has been in the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa. **1908** J. G. FINDLAY *Humbugs & Homilies* 258 Who talks as tall as a Coast Cockatoo. **1926** PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE *Lett. from Gold Coast* 3 We English when we talk about the 'Coast' mean only the Gold Coast, whereas it actually includes Gambia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. Those living there, however, are generally spoken of as 'Coasters'. **1930** *Publishers' Weekly* 8 Feb. 708/1, I like the Coast because it comprises California, Oregon, Washington and the contiguous States. **1936** [see COASTER 3 b]. **1939** 'M. INNES' *Stop Press* IV. i. 419 The coast—that's what they call Hollywood. **1946** —— *From London Far* III. vi. 214, I leave for the Coast six tomorrow morning... A message from Johannesburg sends a man shooting off to the shores of the Pacific. **1949** B. DOWLING *Canterbury* 11 Beyond the western foothills lost The huge and desolate ranges of the Coast. **1958** *Times* 13 Aug. 12/4 It has been the life's work of many merchant converters in Manchester to produce speciality African prints for the people.. 'on the Coast'.

d. (*from*) *coast to coast*, across an entire country or continent, nationwide; used esp. with reference to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America. Also *attrib.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxv, And then I know the mist is drawn A lucid veil from coast to coast. **1911** *Chicago Daily News* 23 Sept. 1/1 Aviator Robert G. Fowler, coast to coast aviator. **1919** F. HURST *Humoresque* 35 Why, I wouldn't be surprised if by spring I wasn't tuning up again for a coast-to-coast tour. **1922** S. LEWIS *Babbitt* VIII. 112 Mr. Frink was known from Coast to Coast as 'Chum'. **1935** C. DAY LEWIS *Time to Dance* 61 A coast-to-coast hitch-up. **1960** *News Chron.* 25 Feb. 6/8 It was made into a coast-to-coast TV show in America.

e. *to clear the coast, the coast is clear*: *i.e.* of enemies who would dispute an attempt to land or embark; hence 'the danger is over, the enemies have marched off' (J.); also, the way is open *for* an operation, event, etc. See CLEAR *v.* 10, *adj.* 20.

1530–84 [see CLEAR, as above]. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 30 Where these rufflares might well beholde the coaste about them cleare. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 89 See the Coast clear'd, and then we will depart. **1634** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 288 When he is sure the coast is clear, and no body near to enter the lists with him. **1656** HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 57 With these distinctions, he says, he clears the coast, whereas in truth he darkeneth his meaning. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 44 By the end of November the coast was pritty clear of them. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 121 Having learned to know when the coast is clear, we may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 326 The coast was now clear for Godwine's return.

† f. Rarely, the bank of a river or pond. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 517 We must keep them [swine] all together by water sides.. and, if the coasts be so dry.. then must they have water set in troughes.

† 5. The border, bound, or limit, of a country; territory on or near a boundary or frontier, borderland. (Chiefly *pl.*) *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 85 þe counte of coueitise and alle þe costes [*v.r.* coostes] aboute. **1382** WYCLIF *Numb.* XX. 16 In the cytee of Cades, that is in thin uttermoost coostis. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coste of a cuntre, *confinium, ora.* **1535** COVERDALE *Matt.* ii. 16 In Bethleem & in all the coastes thereof. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. iii. 13 Heere we may beginne, to discover the coasts of Selfe-love.. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* i. 18 Also Judah tooke Gaza with the coast therof. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 19 Leaving none to defend their coast, though being beset with many Enemies.

† 6. A tract or region of the earth; a district, place, clime, country, 'part of the world'. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24885 (Cott.) All þaa þat in þat ferr cost fard. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 10 This bethe the wordes of cristninge Bi thyse Englissche costes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 295 Thy landes is thus to chese in costes colde. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Coste; *vbi*, a kyndome; *clima uel climata.* **1574** tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 114 He alludeth to the South countries, where the heate of the sunne doth wonderfully anoy suche as dwel in those coasts. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 464 While I abroad Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek Deliverance for us all.

† 7. A region (of the air or of the heavens). *Obs.*

c **1350** *Cursor M.* 17916 (Arundel), I.. herde a voys fro heuen coost. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. §19 Thise Azimutz seruen to knowe the costes of the firmament. **1549** J. OLDE *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* II. Introd. 14 The coastes of the ayre. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. (ed. 7) 614 The coast or part of heauen, wherein the Sunne or Starre is at that instant. **1631** *Primer our Lady* 477 Send us, from the heavenly coast, Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

† 8. a. A point of the compass; quarter, direction.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* XVIII. 113 Out of þe west coste a wenche.. Cam walkynge in þe wey. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* xlix. 36 Y shal brynge in vp on Elam foure wyndus fro the foure coestus of heuene. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 162 b, Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towardes the East, and to that coast let the doore open. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E iij, Hauing.. the foure Coasts, E. S. W. and N., noted in the out-sides. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 184 Let the winde turne to another Coast. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Course*, That Point of the Compass, or Coast of the Horizon.

† b. *spec.* in the transplanting of trees: see quot. 1669, and cf. COAST *v.* 11. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 In the removal of such Trees that have arrived to any considerable bigness, it is very expedient to observe the coast and side of the stock, which way it stood before its removal; and.. place the same sides to the Coast they tended to before. **1676** —— *Cyder* (1691) 63.

† 9. With the extended sense of SIDE = space lying in any direction from a person or body, quarter; = L. *pars*, and often capable of being rendered 'part'; in such phrases as *by one* (or *another*) *coast*; *in, from, every* (or *any*) *coast. Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 1023 Ase he com ride be a cost, Twei knyȝtes a fond of Beues ost. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 5632 Now sewyd Richard with hys hoost, And closyd hem in, by anothir coost. **14..** *Purific. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 127 God chose thi wombe for his tabernacle And halowed hyt so clene yn euery cost. *c* **1450** *Why I can't be a Nun* 309 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 146 And now.. in euery cost I haue schewed the nunnes gouernawnce. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 2032 Euery good dede done in any cost It cometh allonly of the holy gost.

† 10. Cf. COAST *v.* 10, 2 d. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 1 The wayes and coasts of birds, and fowls of the aire, are altogether uncertaine.

III. repr. F. *côte* hill-side, slope, declivity.

11. (*U.S.* and *Canada.*) A (snow- or ice-covered) slope down which one slides on a sled; the act of so sliding down. (Originally *local.*)

1775 *Let.* in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* July (1865) 398 Some of our School lads.. improved the coast from Sherburn's Hill down to School Street.. Their fathers before 'em had improved it as a coast from time immemorial. **1872** L. M. ALCOTT *Old-fash. Girl* 36 'Let's run,' said Polly, as they came into the path after the last coast. **1883** E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston* (Mass.) 19 The boys of Boston are as fond as the boys of the Revolutionary days of the coast on the Common. **1889** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. 73 During a racing contest at a coast in Albany.. a loaded bob-sled came in contact with some ice hummocks, breaking the steering apparatus.

12. Hence, (through COAST *v.*) a run down-hill on a bicycle or tricycle, with the feet off the pedals. See COAST *v.* 13. Also *transf.*, applied to a motor-car, rocket, etc.

1886 *Cyclist's T.C. Gaz.* IV. 137 Mr. Pennell, in the January Gazette, spoke of magnificent 'coasts' miles in length. **1887** *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 123/3 Their [tricycle] brake snaps at the top of a steep hill, thus frustrating the anticipated delight of a seven miles 'coast' (why have we not got this convenient term?) **1888** G. B. THAYER *Bicycle Tour* (*New York World*), The only pleasant anticipation I had in the 3 hours' climb was the coast that was sure to come. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 2/1 We had a clear run of five miles without pedalling... A long free-wheel of seven miles. Down, down, down we sped, a long exhilarating coast. **1940** *Illustr. London News* CXCVI. 292/3, I purposely drove it as a careful wartime motorist would, with 40 m.p.h. as my main-road speed, a sparing use of the gears, and an occasional 'coast' in neutral on really long descents. **1968** *Times* 16 Dec. 7/4 Once the coast to the moon has begun, Apollo is separated from the third stage.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 'of, pertaining to, or at the sea-coast', as *coast-belt, -defender, -district, -fishing, -fringe, -land, -light, -line, -region, -ridge, -road, -service, -side* (cf. *country-side*), *-survey, -town, -trade, -trader.*

1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1413 The long *coast-belt imperfectly settled. **1883** *Whitaker's Alm.* 445/2 China.—3 ironclads. Two of them are double-turreted *coast-defenders of the first class. **1907** H. M. CHADWICK *Orig. Eng. Nation* ix. 218 the *coast-district between the two rivers. **1774** *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1775) 80/2 To spare the *coast-fishing craft. **1852** KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 197 The downs of the *coastland. **1848** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 149 A port of traffic, with *coast-lights instead of stars. **1860** W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 38 The road at first follows the *coast-line. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 The coast line of Pontus extended from Sinope to Trebizond. **1907** H. M. CHADWICK *Orig. Eng. Nation* 214 The *coast-regions of the North Sea. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, One of the low *coast-roads to Edinburgh passed through this plain. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 If on shore, or in *coast-service.

1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 121 In all this parish, and all the *coast-side, they lived upon free quarters. 1832 *Deb. Congress* 30 May 3187 The *coast survey..will not be completed..under sixty years. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 We shall hear of nothing but star-board and lar-board, etc... Such a sermon may possibly do some good in a *coast-town. 1851 C. CIST *Cincinnati* 282 Flat-boats..take down more or less bacon for the *coast trade. 1864 J. A. GRANT *Walk across Africa* 161 Jumah, a *coast-trader.

14. Special combs., as **coast-blockade** (see quot.); **coast-cocket**, a certificate for the carriage of goods by water along the coast; **coast-defence**, the protection of the coast of a country from attack by sea, either by forts or sea-vessels; **coast disease** *Austral.*, a disease of sheep and cattle caused by dietary deficiency of certain minerals; **coast-fever**, a fever occurring in coastal regions; *spec.* a disease, transmitted by ticks, which attacks cattle on the East Coast of Africa; = *East Coast fever* (EAST D. 1 b); **coast-find** (see quot. 1865); **coast-ice**, the belt of ice formed along a coast in high latitudes, and breaking off in summer; **coast-liner**, a surveyor whose work is to map a coast-line; so *coast-lining*; **coast-man**, one who dwells on the coast; **coast-partridge, -pheasant**, a Natal name for *Francolinus natalensis*; **coast-rat**, a name for the Sand-mole of S. Africa, a species of *Bathyergus*; **coast sickness** *Austral.* = *coast disease*; **coast-waiter**, a custom-house officer who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise; **coast-warning**, 'synonymous with *storm-signal*' (Adm. Smyth); **coast-watcher, -watching** (see quots.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Coast-blockade*, a body of men formerly under the jurisdiction of the Customs, termed Preventive Service..now become the Coast-guard. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise..require certificates or *coast-cockets. 1854 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 172/1 A plan for *coast defence. 1869 *Ibid.* 710/1 A low-speed coast-defence vessel. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 445/2 Norway.—Has only 4 coast-defence monitors. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* June 23/1 Another type of ships, which are styled 'coast-defence vessels'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Our coast-defence artillery. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 888/2 Modern coast defense installations up to and including the World War II period relied on camouflage and dispersion as well as limited mobility. 1966 J. L. MOULTON *Norwegian Campaign 1940* iii. 81 The senior naval officer at Narvik knew the weakness of the two 40-year-old coast defence ships. 1938 H. R. MARSTON (*title*) Studies on *coast disease of sheep in South Australia. 1940 *Nature* 31 Aug. 308/2 Investigations of foot rot, coast disease of sheep, and cobalt- and copper-deficiency in ruminants. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* (1841) xxiii. 64/1 Keeping him hard at work while ill of the *coast fever. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 7/7 Coast fever. 1904 [see *East Coast fever* s.v. EAST D. 1 b]. 1905 *Science in S. Afr.* 339 (Pettman), They clearly recognized and described the small and characteristic organisms of African Coast Fever. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 80 '*Coastfinds' are discoveries of rude flint implements, which are found lying in large numbers on certain spots along the old line of coast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 158 Greenstone..frozen into the *coast-ice of the belt. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 363 In the year 1850, much larger blocks had been removed by coast-ice. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 102/2 It is with the high-water line that the *coast-liner is concerned, delineating its character according to the Admiralty symbols. *Ibid.* 102/1 *Coast-lining.* In a detailed survey the coast is sketched in by walking along it, fixing by theodolite or sextant angles. 1927 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/2, I was..peacefully engaged in coast-lining with a sextant and theodolite. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 To *coast man ride, Lent stuffe to prouide. 1594 PLAT *Diuerse New Sorts of Soyle* 59 The Coast-men..doo also bestow that which remaineth of the pilchardes upon their leane and hungrey grounds. 1841 POE *Tales, Desc. Maelström* (1845) 89 Among the whole of the Lofoden coastmen, we three were the only ones who made a regular business of going out to the islands. 1864 J. A. GRANT *Walk across Africa* 161 They refused to allow any coast-men into their kingdom. 1906 W. L. SCLATER *Birds S. Afr.* IV. 213 Natal Francolin. .. '*Coast Partridge' of Natal; 'Namaqua Pheasant' of Transvaal Boers. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 98 The *coast-rat, or sand-mole of the downs..is a native of Southern Africa, frequenting sandy tracts along the coast. 1883 *Trans. R. Soc. S. Australia* VI. 136 Sheep are subject to a wasting and fatal disease, known as '*coast sickness', if pastured continuously on these littoral tracts. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 45 In the presence of a tide surveyor or *coast-waiter. 1916 *War Illustr.* IV. 604/2 They don't call us coastguards, mind you, but *Coast Watchers. 1928 *Daily Express* 23 Mar. 1/3 The small force of coast-watchers who have taken the place of the old coastguards. 1955 *Sun* (Baltimore) 19 May (Edition B) 8/1 The area [in Guadalcanal] is so inaccessible and inhospitable, that when Australian 'coast watchers' used it as a hideout for spotting and reporting Japanese movements to the Americans, even the Japanese left the island agents alone. 1925 *Act. 15 & 16 Geo V* c. 88 §1 A coast-watching force for the performance of the duties hitherto performed by the coast-guard.

coast (kəʊst), *v.* Forms: 4–5 costay, costey, costie, coostie, 4–6 cost(e, 5–6 coost, 6– coast. [ME. had *costey-en, -ay-en*, rarely *costi-en*, a. OF. *costei-er*, rarer *costi-er* (mod.F. *côtoyer*):—Romanic type *cost-ic-āre*, f. *costa* rib, side, coast: cf. It. *costeggiare*. The final *-ey, -ay, -i*, was reduced medially to *e*, and at length elided, being no doubt influenced by the sb. *coste, coost*(e, COAST, to which the vb. was then assimilated in form.]

†**1. a.** *trans.* To keep by the side of (a person moving on); *esp.* to march on the flank of. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 A fayr Yonglyng of ful huge beaute me alwey costeyed. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. v. 73 Þe scottis made gret travale Til costay Þame on ilka syde, As throw Þe Land Þai saw Þaim ryd. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi, And euer this lady and parte of her wymmen costed the hynde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 55 So they rode costyng the hoost. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 32 But coasted one another eu'ry where In friendly sort. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 322 (R.), I..sayled..followed by the Indians, which coasted me along the riuer. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* I. i, Who are these that coast us? You told me the walk was private. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 63 Having continually coasted them, and attended their motion with eight hundred light Horse.

b. *intr.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlvi. (1859) 52 So alwey he wente, kepyng and costeyng after. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III*, an. 3 (R.) Then he folowed with his footemen, the wynges of horsemen coastynge and rangynge on euery syde.

†**2. a.** *trans.* To go or move by the side or border of (a place, etc.); to skirt. *Obs.*

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1696 In rede rudede vpon rak rises Þe sunne, & ful clere costez Þe clowdes of Þe welkyn. 1569 STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Antigone..pursued them..alongest the playne, costing dayly the mountayn. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 333 Thence ascendyng the Rhyne and coasting Heidleberg. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 71 Satan..Coasting the wall of Heav'n on this side Night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 710 The Comet..takes his ample Round Thro' Depths of Ether; coasts unnumber'd Worlds.

†**b.** *intr.* To go or pass *by, along, round*, etc.

1553 BRENDE *Curtius* Ddj, [He] gotte into the towne, and coastynge along the walles came unto the place where the kynge was. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 695 When the dogs course the female [fox], she doth nothing but coast round about her seat & countrie. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 114 To coast round their southern points would be a wide circuit.

†**c.** Of a road: To lie or lead alongside. *Obs.*

*c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. 98 That oon of the weyes costed on the lift half, and that oother on the riht half.

†**d.** *fig.* To move in a roundabout course, proceed circuitously. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 38 The King in this perceiues him, how he coasts And hedges his owne way.

3. To proceed or travel by the coast of (sea, lake, river). **a.** *trans. arch.*

*c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke thorough the mede..The ryver syde costeiyng. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 He schall ga by Þe playnes of Romany costayand [*Cotton text* 127 costynge, Fr. *cousteant*] Þe Romayn See. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 31 And while they coast the silent lake Their inspiration I partake.

b. *intr.* (Also *to coast it.*) *arch.*

1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi, And by a ryver forth I gan costey. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 214 Tamerlane..coasting alongst the sea shoare, passed the time in hunting. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 276 Coasting along the little river of Guadarana. 1732 *Historia Litt.* III. 20 The Moslems came to the Lake of Tiberias, and coasted round it in Battle-array. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1690 It was agreed to coast it along the lake.

4. *esp.* To sail by the sea-coast, skirt the shore; to sail in sight of land. **a.** *trans.*

*a*1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 478 When they were passed the ryuer they costydde the desertis of abylante. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 357, xxvi. Shippes..coastyng the Frontiers of Englande. 1681 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 1020 Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem, Were coasted all and fathom'd all by him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶5 They had now coasted the headland. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 64 Coasting the lower lakes with their frail barks.

b. *intr.* To sail *by* or *along* the coast; to sail from port to port of the same country (cf. *coasting-trade*). †**c.** So *to coast it.* *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 108 He coasted euer alonge by the shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 64 Coast along the Shore in sight of Land. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), The antients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. 37 Our first design was only to coast it round the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 117 In coasting northerly [Frobisher] discovered the straits which bear his name. 1836 MARRYAT *M. Easy* xiii, The Spaniards coasting down shore had purchased..provisions as they required them.

†**5. a.** *trans.* To make the round of, traverse all parts of, explore, scour. *Obs.*

*c*1440 *Generydes* 5923 Costyng the contre many dyuers way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 661 Every Capetain toke his owne ship and coasted the seas ever lokyng for the Duke of Albany. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 148 The Erle..coasted the countries in gathering of the people as he went. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Let's take fresh ones [horses], And coast the country: ten to one we find them.

†**b.** *intr.* with *about, through, over*, etc. *Obs.*

*c*1490 *Promp. Parv.* 95 (MS. *K.*) Costyn ouyr Þe cuntre [*Pynson* coostyn on the countre], *transpatrio.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 303 He..houyd there a season, and coostyd hyther and thyther. 1515 *Scot. Field* 326 in *Chetham Misc.* II, Thus they costen throw the cuntrey to the new castell. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 12 Who did nothing but coast up and downe the countrey. 1643 (*title*), A Direction for the English Traviller..to Coast about all England & Wales.

†**6.** To lie along the border or coast of; to border upon, adjoin, bound. **a.** *trans. Obs.*

*c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Oþer iles costayand Þe land of Prestre Iohn [*autres isles costeantz a la terre*]. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Three sides are coasted with a combrous let. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germany* v. (1622) 268 The Chauceans..coast all those nations. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/1 The East [of Durham] is altogether coasted by the German-seas. *c*1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §46 (1810) 53 Otterton coasteth the clifts.

†**b.** Said of the ribs (see COAST *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 93 Ribs coast the heart, and guard it round about.

†**c.** *intr.* with *on, upon*, etc. *Obs.*

*c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. (*heading*), Othere that dwellen in the yles costynge to [*Cott.* fro] Prestre Johnes lond. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 Britanny..coasteth by East vpon Germany. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 121 [The Caspian Sea] takes diuers names of the inhabitants coasting vpon it. 1652 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 57 The rest [of the Archduke's Provinces]..particularly those which coast upon France.

†**7.** *fig. intr.* and *trans.* To border *upon*, come or lie near (in time, character, etc.) *to*; to approach, approximate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* Prol., Two and twenti lettris, the whiche of a greet parti niȝ coostieth to Ebrew. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 555 A kinde of Libertinisme coasting neerer vpon prophannesse. 1626 —— *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 102 More neerely coasting vpon the time of Christs second comming. 1687 W. WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 57 In English Wiat both of them [Dante and Petrarch] doth coast. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 57 The..soul..coasted on her final state.

†**8.** *intr.* To approach, make one's way *to* or *towards* (a place or person); = ACCOST *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1490 FABYAN VII. 420 Wherof herynge, Robert le Bruze, with the powar of Scotlande, coostyd towarde the Englysshemen. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 39, I did espie Where towards me a sory wight did cost. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) 36 Gelanorus coasteth the readiest way to Timoclea's house. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xx, Home let us coast. *a*1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 9 They..coasted over to us in the dark, and laying hold on the Horses Bridles, stop't them.

†**9.** *trans.* To approach, *esp.* with hostility, to attack, assail; = ACCOST *v.* 6. *Obs.*

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 332 If my lord will needs coast and invade my inward man, will I, nill I, and break violently into my heart. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 461 The Duke of Mercurye coastede them, and..killed many of them. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 268 Whose haughtie spirit, winged with desire, Will cost my Crowne.

10. *Hawking* and *Hunting.* Not to fly or run straight at; to keep at a distance; *esp.* to fly or run from the straight course so as to cut off the chased animal when it doubles. (Cf. 2 d.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 452 Durst not once touche his battayles, but ever kept the passages, and coasted aloofe lyke a Hawke that lykethe not her praye. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie*, A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endwayes by his fellow, and giveth the Hare a turn..; but if he coast and so come by his fellow, that is no Cote. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 130 Like a Greyhound, which having once coasted, will never after run fair, but grow slothful. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 73 That you may let your Hawk fly coasting at the advantage when the Game springeth.

†**11.** *trans.* To place with reference to the points of the compass: see COAST *sb.* 8 b (esp. used in reference to transplanting trees). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §471 In all Trees, when they be removed care ought to be taken, that the sides of the Trees be coasted (North and South, etc.) as they stood before. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* III. 20 Coasting of trees (that is setting the same side to the South when transplanted as was before). 1708–15 KERSEY s.v. *Coast.*

†**12.** *trans.* To mark with the 'coasts' or points of the compass; to quarter. *Obs.*

1617 tr. *A. de Dominis On Rom.* xiii. 12. 32 A Shipmans Card, or Sea-mappe iustly quartered, and coasted.

13. a. orig. *U.S.* To slide down a snow- or ice-covered slope in a sled: see COAST *sb.* 11. **b.** Hence, to run down hill on a bicycle or tricycle without pedalling, to 'shoot' a hill.

1836 *Boston Pearl* 9 Jan. (Th.), Skate, if you like; 'coast', if you are boy enough. 1880 *Wisconsin Rep.* 254 For injuries suffered..by collision with persons ' bobbing' or 'coasting' on such street, the city is not liable. 1886 in *Cyclist's T.C. Gaz.* IV. 137 To welcome 'coast' as an addition to our stock of descriptive words. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avenues* 187 Upon the hilly streets in town, boys and girls were..running down hill in sleighs, 'coasting' as they call it, with swift velocity. 1898 W. J. LOCKE *Idols* xxiii. 223 Suddenly at the top of the steep incline a bicyclist whirred past them, and coasted swiftly down. 1906 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 Jan. 2/3 Five friends with whom he was coasting down a steep ice-coated hill were injured. 1957 A. CLARKE *Later Poems* (1961) 64 Then, coasting back from Milltown Malbay, I saw before bell rang a warning, Scattery Island and its round tower.

c. To travel in a motor vehicle, rocket, etc., without thrust from the engine; also said of the vehicle.

1925 *Morris Owner's Manual* 11 Do not 'coast' down hill with the clutch out. 1949 *Spectator* 18 Nov., I switched off the engine and let the car coast down the hill. 1951 A. C. CLARKE *Exploration of Space* iv. 34 The only practicable way of escaping from the Earth is to build up escape velocity as quickly as possible—and then to cut the rockets and 'coast'. 1962 *Daily Tel.* 27 Jan. 1/1 The rocket coasted for about 30 seconds, then the Agena motor fired the second stage clear from the Atlas.

d. Of a bird: to glide swiftly through the air with the wings used only for control.

1904 *Sci. Amer.* Suppl. 11 June 23778 The birds exhibiting no trace of fatigue even after 'coasting' long distances. 1935 *British Birds* XXVIII. 357 February 28th. —Wind S.S.W. Linnets coasting S.

e. *fig.* Not to exert oneself; to make progress without undue effort. Const. *in, into, to*, and in

phr. *to coast home*: to achieve or complete an effortless victory, score, etc. *slang*, orig. *U.S.*

1934 M. WESEEN *Dict. Amer. Slang.* XVII. 250 *Coast home*, to win easily. *Coast in*, to win easily. **1935** J. O'HARA *Appt. Samarra* v. 141 She rested her face on his shoulder, and she put up her mouth for the kiss and then she let herself coast with him. **1955** *N.Y. Times* 27 Feb. IV. 7/8 The struggle between Mr. Kennelly and his party grew out of organization charges that..he 'coasted' during the 1954 state campaign, giving scant support to its 'blue ribbon' ticket. **1957** *Times* 6 Sept. 13/1 The English team coasted comfortably to a total of 246. *Ibid.* 13/6 The champion was content to coast home to a points win. **1958** *Times* 28 Aug. 13/2 Hampshire were coasting into the lead. **1959** *Times* 27 Aug. 3/7 Well ahead on points, Erskine rather coasted the last two rounds.

14. To loaf *about*, to travel *about* as a tramp. *Austral. slang.*

1878 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Ups & Downs* XXV. 295, I ain't like you, Towney, able to coast about without a job of work from shearin' to shearin'. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* v. 104 Expressions to describe being on the tramp..*to swag it, chase the sun, coast about.*

coast, var. of COST (herb).

†**'coastage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COAST *sb.* + -AGE.] Direction according to the points of the compass.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 51 For Coastage as East, South-east, South, etc. it is inseperably incident to all Boundage.

coastal ('kəʊstəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COAST *sb.* + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the coast. b. **Coastal Command**, an R.A.F. command which first operated over the seas from coastal bases during the 1939–45 war.

1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/8 The coastal steam traffic is in the hands of a monopoly. **1888** *Macm. Mag.* June 104 An effective line of coastal defence. **1940** E. C. SHEPHERD *Britain's Air Power* 9 A Coastal Command machine... The more usual work of these aircraft is that of continuous patrol over all the sea approaches to Germany. *Ibid.* 12 The Coastal Command..the duties of the one are bounded by the coasts on either side of whatever piece of sea they have to patrol.

B. *sb.* A coast-defence ship.

1912 JANE *Brit. Battle Fleet* 350 'Coastals' for local duties. **1919** *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug. 10/2 Of these airships and, afterwards, of the coastals, we had several subsequently.

coastally ('kəʊstəlɪ), *adv.* [f. COASTAL *a.* + -LY[2].] Along the coast, coastwise.

1920 *Glasgow Herald* 20 Mar. 6 Arrange for certain of the ships to proceed coastally to other ports. **1953** B. CAMPBELL *Finding Nests* v. 64 Two distinct types: inland on downs or arable land..; coastally in cliff-edge 'jungles'.

'coasted, *ppl. a.* [f. COAST + -ED.]

†**1.** Situated beside, or on the coast of; bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom, and Gomor, and ny3 coostid citees. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiv. 89 Those parts of Britaine, which lay coasted against Ireland.

†**2.** ? Ribbed, ? sided. *Obs.*

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1832 Entring the Church they goe straight to this Idoll..rub their beads on his hard costed belly.

coaster ('kəʊstə(r)). Also 7 coster. [f. COAST *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who sails along the coast; the master or pilot of a coasting-vessel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 7 b, It behoveth him too be a good coaster. *a***1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 341/1, I give the Name both of Pilot and Coaster to one Man..A bare Pilot serves only for the Port he is hired for. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 12 Long it was ere the trembling coasters were certain whether Britain was an island or a continent.

fig. **1670** DRYDEN *Tyrranick Love* IV. i, In our small Skiff we must not launch too far; We here but Coasters, not Discov'rers, are. **1691-8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 189 Some are but Coasters in this great Sea (the World).

2. A vessel employed in sailing along the coast, or in trading from port to port of the same country. (The usual modern sense.)

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2266/2 The small Coasters having Orders not to stir out, till the way be cleared for them. **1707** *Ibid.* No. 4317/2 Her Majesty's Ship the Pool, having under her Convoy several Coasters. **1801** (11 Aug.) NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 453 Every Fishing Smack and Coaster gives one Man. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 His father was a skipper of a small coaster, from Bristol.

3. a. One who dwells by the sea coast.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), You never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other coaster, or river man, or ilander, use more malicious inventions. **1615** *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Coasters, that give away our coin to the stranger for our own fish. **1888** *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 The cocoanut and the cabbage palm grow wild, though the pampered Gold Coasters despise them.

b. A resident of West Africa of European origin. **c.** *N.Z.* One who lives on, or comes from, the West Coast of the South Island.

1898 G. MACDONALD *Gold Coast* iii. 65 To 'Old Coasters' this breeze is very welcome. **1902** *W. African Year Bk.* 28 Old Coasters generally induce perspiration by a drink of hot weak tea. **1907** J. DRUMMOND *Life R. J. Seddon* xxi. 349 [Seddon's] good wife (who shared the love of all Coasters, with her husband). **1914** M. HALL *Woman in Antipodes* xii. 102 Another of his stories was of an old coaster. **1926** [see COAST *sb.* 4 c]. **1935** G. GREENE *Basement Room* 5 Old Coasters..call all food chop. **1936** —— *Journey without Maps* I. ii. 25 There was the Coast... People said, 'Eldridge. Of course, he's an old Coaster.'.. There was no other Coast but the West Coast. **1941** BAKER *N.Z. Slang* v. 44 *Coaster*, for a resident of [the West Coast of the South Island]..is also well known.

d. *U.S.* A bovine animal reared near the coast of Texas. Also *coaster horn.*

1890 *Stock Grower* (Las Vegas, New Mexico, U.S.) 19 Apr. 7/2 There are lots of big old-fashioned 'coaster' horns among them. **1902** *Rep. Kansas Stage Board Agric. 1901–2*, 154 Horns of the old Texas coaster. **1929** J. F. DOBIE *Vaquero* 20 The 'coasters', or 'sea lions', as people sometimes called the longhorned cattle of the coast country, could swim like ducks and were as wild. **1935** *Amer. Speech* X. 270/1 *Coasters*, Texas cattle raised in areas near the Gulf of Mexico.

†**4.** One who visits or lands on a coast. *Obs.*

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 17 Inquilini, or Intruders, are no other than Coasters or Adventurers, that are sent forth into a Nation to sack and spoile.

fig. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Old Coasters, Love boasters, who set up for Truth.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 312/1 A Coaster [is] a Keeper of a Decoy, or place to catch wild Fowl.

6. Formerly, a low round tray or stand for a decanter (usually of silver); now used generally for any small, usu. round, tray or mat on which a bottle or glass, etc., may stand. (See also quot. 1890.)

So called from 'coasting' or making the circuit of the table after dinner.

*c***1887** *Catal. Mallet & Son* (Bath) 13 Two choicely pierced coasters. **1888** M. DELAND *John Ward* (ed. 2) 113 The decanters in the queer old coasters. **1890** *Stratford on Avon Herald* 24 Oct. 6/1 Next to spoons old silver coasters are the mania of the day... They are made to do duty as stands for ink-bottles and pincushions; flowerglasses raise their heads from coasters... The homely little brown jugs of Surrey cream come upstairs set in coasters, and..the coasters offer chocolate creams. **1951** M. SHARP *Lise Lillywhite* xv. 132 Martin observed her beer-mug making a ring and automatically put it on a coaster. **1959** N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 96 She had picked up a coaster for a highball glass.

7. *U.S.* **a.** One engaged in the sport of 'coasting'. and **b.** A sledge or toboggan for 'coasting'.

1870 L. M. ALCOTT *Old-Fashioned Girl* iii. 34 The coasters were at it with all their might... Some little girls were playing with their sleds. **1881** *Our Little Ones* 72 To-morrow the hills All over the town Will be lively with coasters That race up and down. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The Roller Coaster at the Crystal Palace has had a bad accident. **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 340/1 Roller coasters, switchback railways, toboggan slides, are all prodigiously popular. **1943** M. FLAVIN *Journey in Dark* 17 Tom had a coaster—a long, low, sleek one, with shiny runners anchored to the frame.

c. A rest for the foot used when coasting on a bicycle.

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 555/2 *Steering fork*—Cold drawn steel tubing, with..adjustable nickeled coasters. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) Feb. 463/2 Having gleefully perched my feet up on the coasters, I..shot forward like an arrow.

d. = *roller coaster* s.v. ROLLER *sb.*[1] 25. *U.S.*

1910 *Sat. Even. Post* 9 July 5/1 Ten years ago, if a coaster 'dropped' ten feet, it was a 'thriller'. **1984** *New Yorker* 16 Apr. 41/1 This coaster, besides having a great history—it was the coaster in the first Cinerama movie—is a great ride.

8. A loafer, sundowner. *Austral. slang.*

1878 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Ups & Downs* viii. 75 A voluble, good-for-nothing, loafing impostor, a regular 'coaster'. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* v. 102 The scowbanker or skullbanker, coaster, sundodger..were other vagabonds who loafed in the outback or drifted from station to station.

†**'coasterly**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. COAST *sb.*, app. after *easterly*, *westerly*.] Situated on or near the sea-coast, littoral.

1678 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 42 The Champion and Coasterly parts of the kingdom (where they landed).

coast-guard ('kəʊstgɑːd). A force employed to guard the coast. Also *attrib.*

In Great Britain the Coast Guard was originally employed under the Customs department to prevent smuggling (hence called the *Preventive Service*); the force was in 1856 transferred to the Admiralty, to be used as a general police force for the coast, available also as a defensive force.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 7 So Nicholas is to be one of the Coast Guard. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 722 The forces employed in the coast-guard and revenue cruisers. **1879** G. FENNELL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 186/2 There ought to be a constant inspection..entrusted to the coast-guard service, which we believe has but little of its old original work of looking after smugglers. *Mod.* The white-washed coast-guard station on the cliff.

Hence '**coastguard-man** (also *coastguards-man*), a member of the coast-guard.

1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 197 A coastguard-man who had..been a smuggler. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 291 He looked like a coastguardsman.

coasting ('kəʊstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAST *v.* and *sb.*]

1. Sailing along the coast, or trading between the ports of a country. (See also 5.)

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 17 They are forced to sail by coasting, as they call it. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 207 He was..for coasting up the West side of America. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 510 The most delightful voyages those which are a coasting along the land.

2. The configuration of the coast; delineation of a coast-line.

1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 95 The coasting of the whole world represented in a little map. **1712** HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 ¶4 These, therefore, he could only mark down, like imperfect Coastings in Maps, or supposed Points of Land, to be further discovered.

†**3.** In the following mod. edd. read *accosting*; but *coasting* may be used in that sense: cf. COAST *v.* 8, 9.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 59 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue, That giue a coasting welcome ere it comes.

4. a. The winter sport of sliding on a sled down hill. Hence **b.** The action of shooting down hill on a bicycle or tricycle. Also *attrib.* orig. *U.S.*

1775 J. ELIOT in *Belknap Papers* (1877) III. 77 There is a declivity..which in the winter season the boys make use of as a coasting-place. *Ibid.*, The General at first did not understand what they meant by the term *coasting*. **1832** S. G. GOODRICH *Syst. Univ. Geogr.* 201 *Coasting* is another winter pastime, in which..the labor seems to be at least equal to the pleasure. *c***1855** 'FANNY FERN' (Bartl.), I guess aunt Libby never broke one of the runners of her sled some Saturday afternoon, when it was prime coasting. **1859** W. BOYD *Swartzen* (1865) 4 Aboriginal toboggan, Excellent for coasting-party. **1885** *New Bk. Sports* 234 In Canada the people have almost given up the ordinary style of coasting, for a variation of the sport known as tobogganing. **1887** *Wheeling* 6 July 208/1 As a 'coasting' saddle it is unexcelled. **1896** *Punch* LXI. 185 'In the joys of the wheel,' he will often declare, 'there is nothing can come up to coasting.' **1911** E. WHARTON *Ethan Frome* i. 30 The pitch of the Corbury road ..was the favourite coasting-ground of Starkfield.

c. Also of a motor vehicle.

1921 A. F. HALL *Handbk. Yosemite Nat. Park* 308 Many drivers have the habit of coasting with their gears out of mesh. **1928** *Daily Mail* 25 July 7/5 Top gear in the Willys-Knight feels like free coasting in other cars. **1959** *Times* 25 Sept. 6/3 The car carried three people throughout, no coasting was allowed.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as ***coasting-duty***, ***-pilot***, ***-trade***, ***-vessel***; †**coasting iron**, ? the iron in the sides of a ship.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V.* xxxii, The Adamant, wch drew The Coasting Iron from the late proud Keeles. **1693** CAPT. COLLINS (*title*), Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 4 or 5 Coasting-Vessels, under their Convoy. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 259 Our coasting trade is exceeding great. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 Our sheet-anchor being obviously much too heavy for a coasting anchor. **1774** *Hull Dock Act* 27 Such ships or vessels as shall pass coastwise, and be called coasting vessels. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 The master of one of the canoes offered to remain on board as coasting pilot.

'coasting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

†**1.** Bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

*c***1400** MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 186 Ne Scotland ne Norwaye ne the other Yles costynge to hem.

†**2.** Traversing, moving about. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 6 True Investigations of heats and colds, and of the breadths and bounds of coasting Rains and Winds.

3. Sailing along the coast.

*a***1843** SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xx, A name..Known only to the coasting mariner.

'coastward, *adv.* and *a.* [see -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the coast.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 As we looked coastward. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. i. 8 As you advanced into the wood from coastward, elders were succeeded by other hardy shrubs. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 218 The coast of Greece and the coastward islands.

'coastwards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = prec.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 24 A heavy groundswell came rolling in coastwards from the east.

'coastways, *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next.

1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships..coming coastwayes. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 498 Junks ..and other small ships, that trade coast-ways. **1832** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 30 The supplies which they received coastways.

coastwise ('kəʊstwaɪz). *adv.* and *a.* [see -WISE.]

A. *adv.* By way of the coast, along the coast.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2658/1 Ships Trading Coastwise. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 1 That part of the United States, which, coastwise, extends from Boston to the Bay of Chesapeake. **1846** GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. 521 He would then sail, still coastwise, to Syracuse or to Cumæ.

B. *adj.* Following the coast; carried on along the coast; as 'a coastwise trade'.

1817 *Deb. Congress* (1854) XXX. 1008 This route..has appeared to be the most eligible for the 'coastwise canal'. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 During our coastwise drift. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 42 A number of small steamers make coastwise excursions. **1913** *Boston* (Mass.) *Globe* 16 Nov. 25/2 Coastwise steamers..have their..pilot house on the upper passenger deck.

coat (kəʊt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 cote, (4 coete, 4–6 coot(e, kote, 6 cot, cott(e, cootte, *Sc.* coit), 6–7 coate, 7– coat. [ME. *cote*, a. OF. *cote* (mod.F. *cotte* petticoat), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *cota* It. *cotta*, med.L. *cotta*, in text of 9th c. Beside this OF., Pr., Cat. had *cot* masc., med.L. *cottus*. The origin of the Romanic words is doubtful. OHG. had *chozzo*, *choz* masc., *chozza* fem., MHG. *kotze* m., Ger. *kotze* fem., a coarse shaggy

woollen stuff, and a garment made of it, and OS. *cot(t)* 'woollen cloak or coat', which, though not found in the other Teut. langs., are on other grounds supposed to be native words, and the sources of the Romanic words: but the converse seems not impossible.]

I. A garment.

1. a. An outer garment worn by men; usually of cloth, with sleeves.

In olden times the name was sometimes given to a tunic or close-fitting garment coming no lower than the waist (cf. *waistcoat*); and it was especially applied to the close-fitting tunic which when armed constituted the *coat of mail* (sense 5), as in quots. *c* 1300, *c* 1475. In modern use, *coat* means a garment for the body with loose skirts descending below the waist.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2413 Ther was..mony bore thorugh the scheld. Ther was kut mony a kote. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 152 A strayt cote ful stre3t..A mere mantile abof. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 328 He rode but homely in a medlee cote. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5471 Sum of seelis of þe see sendis to him cotes. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 4218 Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon his cote ne had the hauberke smal mail be..ille hym had come. **1530** PALSGR., Cote for a ladde, *jacquette*. **1532–3** *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Dublettes and sleuelesse cotes. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowsie coit and sark. **1737** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 52 He was as black as your coat with the blows which they had given him. **1853** MAURICE *Theol. Ess.* v. 96 They may put on coats without collars and become stiff Anglicans. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. II. 98 They never saw a poor man in a ragged coat inside a church.

b. With special qualifications in special senses, as ***black coat***, ***dress coat***, ***frock coat***, ***great coat***, ***red coat***, etc.; see BLACK, DRESS, etc.

2. a. A garment worn suspended from the waist by women or young children; a petticoat, a skirt. Usually in pl. = *petticoats*; also, the skirts of a dress. *Obs.* in literary lang., but widely used in dialects.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 Her cote was somdel to-tore. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 A cote and a smocke that ye gave to too pore women [Fr. *une cotte et une chemise*]. *Ibid.* 65 This woman had tenne diverse gownes and as mani cotes. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 19, I haue shapen a cote to the quiene of heuen. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 43 Not refusing russet coats. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. iii. 16. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 54 Donna Rodriguez tuck'd up her Coats. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 341 For the Languages, or Philosophy, that Ingenious Gentlewoman at Utricht, may in her long Coates put some black coates to the Blush. **16..** LOCKE (J.), A friend's younger son, a child in coats. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xx. 32, I had a pretty good camblet quilted coat. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 104 A..gown, or body, with ample coats to it. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xv. (1873) 316, I have seen the women of Auchmittrie 'kilt their coats' and rush into the water in order to aid in shoving off the boats. **1883** H. WATTERSON *Oddities Southern Life* 478 My wife..hoisted her coats and waded through. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coats*, petticoats.

b. Sometimes used for a woman's outer garment; *esp.* in mod. use, a stout buttoned overcoat.

1670 MRS. E. in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 20 Fitting my little niece with a mantle coat, bodice coat, petticoat narrow shoes and stockings. **1770–90** DOROTHY KILNER *Jemima Placid* in *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 236 All the rest of the ladies will wear either gauze frocks or silk coats full trimmed. **1889** *Draper's Sale Catalogue*, Ladies' Long Cloth Coats, tight-fitting, tailor-made. Girls' Cloth Jackets, Coats, Ulsters, etc. **1890** MRS. OLIPHANT *Janet* I. ii, Her own hat put on and her coat buttoned to the throat.

3. Used to translate ancient words, L. *tunica*, Gr. χιτών (CHITON), Heb. *k'thōneth*, *kuttōneth*. (The first two are now usually rendered TUNIC, or left untranslated.)

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 43 Crist bad men sille þer cootis and bie hem swerdis. **1382** —— *Gen.* iii. 21 The Lord God forsothe made to Adam and his wijf lether cootes. —— *Song Sol.* v. 3, I [the Bride] spoilede me of my coote. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 9 The Cros of our Lord..and his Cote withouten Semes. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 654/31 *Hec tunica*, cote. **1534** TINDALE *Matt.* v. 40 And yf eny man will..take away thy coote, let hym haue thy cloocke also. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 3 He made him a coat of many colours. **1844** *Newspapers*, John Ronge, and the 'Holy Coat' of Treves.

4. *Her.* = COAT OF ARMS.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 637 þe pen-tangel nwe He ber in schelde & cote. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* 68 A Cote is gyuen to a knyghte in sygnefyaunce of the grete trauaylles that a knyght must suffre for to honoure chyualrye. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 17 They may giue the dozen white Luces in their Coate. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* F j a, Whose Coat was three Toades, Sable field Or. **1671** SHADWELL *Humourists* III. Wks. 1720 I. 172 The Coat of our Family, which is an Ass rampant. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 He sued for the privilege of his heraldic coat.

fig. **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 236 She was sought by spirits of ritchest cote.

5. ***coat of mail***: a piece of defensive armour covering the upper part of the body, composed of a linen or leathern jacket, quilted with interlaced rings or overlapping plates of steel. (See MAIL.) So †***coat of fence*** (obs.).

[See *c* 1300, *c* 1475 in sense 1.]

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 117 They wered alwayes theyr cote of mayle all rousty vpon theyr doubelettes. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 859 b, A dronken Flemminge..put on a coate of fence. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 37 The Germans had neither coat of fence nor helmet. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 5 He was armed with a coatc of male. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Carrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 211 Dominic..had next to his skin an iron coat of mail. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxiv, Gay shields were cleft..And steel coats riven.

†**6.** Garb as indicating profession (*e.g.* clerical); hence, profession, class, order, sort, party; chiefly in such phrases as ***a man of his coat***, ***one of their own coat***, etc. Very common in 17th c. (Cf. CLOTH 14, 15.) *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 162 This [Moses] had a brother, the first of all his cote. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxx. 238 The Tribunes Militarie..were so..reverenced among those of their owne coat and faction [*inter suos*]. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. iii. 28 The Archbishop of Canterbury..a man ..of a disposition too fierce and cruel for his Coat. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 102 A doctor of Physic being returned one of the burgesses, Which was not ordinary in any of his coat. **1686** *Catholic Representer* II. 60 Reports..carried about..by Men of all Coats. *a* **1711** KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 19. **1774** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483, I know no man of his coat who would fall in so well with you.

II. A covering compared to a garment.

7. *transf.* A natural covering or integument.

a. An animal's covering of hair, fur, wool, feathers, etc.; rarely the skin or hide.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 When he [Nebuchadnezzar] beheld his cote of heres. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 Accorde to gidere..as doggis doon..whanne ech of hem terith otheris coot. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) with twitches and patches. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his [a stag's] leatherne coat Almost to bursting. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), His life is like a hawkes, the best part mewed; and if he live till three coates is a master. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 406 Fish..sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun thir wav'd coats dropt with Gold. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A Hawk of the first coat, *accipiter bimus*; of the second coat, *trimus*. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mules..have their coats closely shorn.

b. *Phys.* A membrane or other structure investing or lining an organ of an animal body (as the ***arachnoid coat*** of the brain, the ***choroid coat*** of the eye), or forming one of the layers of which the walls of a hollow organ or vessel consist (as the coats of the stomach, of the arteries).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 26 þe toþer arterie..haþ two cootis, bi cause þat oon my3t not a3enstonde þe strenkþe of þe spiritis. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 The coats of the stomack. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 84 The three coats of an artery are wounded. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* XXXV. 286 The eyeball..consists of four coats or membranes.

c. A structure forming the integument of some part of a plant, or anything similar; as the skin, rind, husk, etc., of a fruit or seed; †the rind of cheese (*obs.*); the layers of a bulb, as an onion; the similar layers of a precious stone, as an agate; the annual layers of wood in exogenous trees, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 44 Eche coate of his..set in the Gardaine or otherwhere will soone come vp. **1597** THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 100 The swete chestnute is covered with a..rooffe coote. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. §8 The Coats of the Bean being stripp'd off, the proper seed shews it self. **1740** CHEYNE *Regimen* 195 The concave Surfaces that make a Globe (as the Coats of an Onion). **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 15 Cheese is to be chosen by its moist and smooth coat. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 570 On that side the annual coats of wood are thinner. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 95 Bands of differently coloured materials deposited in succession, like the coats of an onyx agate.

8. *Naut.* A piece of tarred canvas or tarpaulin nailed round the mast, bowsprit, or pumps, where they enter the deck, or round the hole in which the rudder traverses, to keep the water out.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 Coates..for all masts and yeards. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 4 The helm coat was washed away. **1729** CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 22 Sept., Took in new Coats for the Helm and Pumps. **1800** *Naval Chron.* III. 299 He found..the main-mast's coat..in flames.

9. A layer of any substance, such as paint, tar, plaster, etc., covering a surface; *spec.* so much as is laid on at one time; a coating.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 With Coate of Lime and haire..and a Coate of fine playster. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 193 Over all is a coat of rich mould. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ii b, Give her a good coat of tar. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 477 The tongue is usually dry; a coat or covering forms upon it. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 92 The coat of varnish which surrounded every particle. *Mod.* All external woodwork to receive three coats of paint.

10. *fig.* Anything that covers, invests, or conceals.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 60 Cowardice..for which thou well deserv'st A coat of tombstone [*i.e.* a stoning] . **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 Heaven's Star-embroidered Coat. **1771** JOHNSON *Falkland's Isl.* Wks. X. 67 He walks..in a coat of darkness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. §20. 138 The mountain..with its crest of crag and coat of snows.

III. Elliptical uses, phrases, etc.

†**11.** Short for COAT-CARD. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr., Euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree. **1599** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i, Here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were ranked with coats as long as old master lived. **1630** B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, When she is pleas'd to trick or tromp mankind, Some may be coats, as in the cards; but, then, Some must be knaves.

†**12.** Short for COAT-MONEY. *Obs.*

[**1512** in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 327 He shall also Receyve for the Coote of every Capitaine and Souldeor foure Shillings.] **1626** LD. CONWAY *Vind. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 232 Warrants..for the levying of Men, and for Coats and Conduct-Money. *c* **1630** *Scotch Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 245 (Jam.) Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, coats, taxatiouns or tallages. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 He who takes up armes for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxi. 178 For coat and conduct, 6446. 12. 2.

13. Proverbs and Phrases. †***to baste*** (***pay***, etc.) ***his coat***: to beat him. †***to be in any one's coat***: to be in his place, 'stand in his shoes'. ***to cut the coat according to the cloth***: see CLOTH *sb.*, CUT *v.* ***to trail one's coat***: see TRAIL *v.*[1] I. †***to turn one's coat***: to change or abandon one's principles, desert one's party, apostatize (cf. TURNCOAT). ***to wear the king's coat***: to serve as a soldier.' And others: see quots.

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 15 The Englyshe prouerbe sayethe thus: nere is my cote, but nerer is my shyrt. **1549** in P. F. TYTLER *Eng. under Edw. VI* (1839) I. 171, I would not be in some of their coats for five marks. *a* **1569** KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 It is but vaine to saie this, If I had been in Adam's coate. **1576** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 107/2 We shall see these backesliders, which knowe the Gospell, reuolt & turne their cotes. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 33, I would not be in some of your coats for two pence. **1636** HENSHAW *Horæ Sub.* 72 His charity begins at home, and there it ends: neare is his coat, but neerer is his skin. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., He desired me that I would baste his coate. **1667** *Ibid.* 22 July, I wish he had paid this fellow's coat well. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi. (1886) 166, I thought you had worn the king's coat!

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as ***coat-collar***, ***-cuff***, ***-flap***, ***-pocket***, ***-pouch***, ***-rack***, ***-room*** (U.S.), ***-skirt***, ***-sleeve***; **b.** objective, as ***coat-seller***, ***-turning*** (see 13). **c.** Special combinations: **coat and skirt**, a two-piece costume; also *attrib.* (with hyphens); **coat-arms** *sb. pl.* = COAT-ARMOUR, ARMS (see ARM *sb.*[2] 14); †**coat-deblazoning** *ppl. a.*, ? blazoning arms; **coat-dress**, a tailored dress resembling a coat; **coat-facing**, material of a kind different from the cloth of the coat and used as a facing; †**coat-feathers**, 'the small or body feathers' (Nares); **coat-frock** = *coat-dress*; **coat-hanger**, a piece of wood, metal, or plastic on which a coat or dress may be hung, curved so as to fit the shoulders of the garment and having a hook by which it may be suspended in a wardrobe or elsewhere; also *transf.*; **coat-link**, a pair of buttons joined by a short link, or a button with a loop, for holding together the lappets of a coat; †**coat-plight**, a 'plight' or fold of a coat; **coat-tack** (*Naut.*), a tack or nail for fastening the coats (see 8). See also COAT-ARMOUR, etc.

1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 1234 Costumes... Plain Serge *Coat and Skirt. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/1 Those useful coat-and-skirt costumes. **1908** 'IAN HAY' *Right Stuff* II. xi. 212 I'm afraid she found my clothes rather overpowering, though I'd only a coat and skirt on. **1930** *Times* 11 Sept. 13/6 A coat and skirt in brown velveteen. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. (1632) 212 The *coat-armes of the parties empaled. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 248 The proper cognizances and coatarmes of the Tribes. **1829** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 89 Supposing that tournaments..and coat-arms, and aristocratic institutions are essential to chivalry. **1833** *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* II. 195/3 The back rim [of his hat] is turned up by coming in contact with his *coat collar. **1860** HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* viii. 132 A young man that..keeps the dander all off his coat-collar. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* ii. 38 Mr. Robert..turned his coat collar up about his neck and ears. **1846** J. J. HOOPER *Adv. Simon Suggs* (1851) iv. 42 Note..the snowy spotlessness of the linen exposed by the turn up of his *coat-cuff. **1640** *Yarke's Unian Hon.* Commend. Verses, Those *Coat-deblaz'ning Windowes. **1915** in C. W. Cunnington *Eng. Women's Clothing* (1952) iv. 130 The *coat-dress has an assured future. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 3/2 Velvet is conspicuous as a *coat facing in some of the newest models. **1585** J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Pennæ vestitrices* .. καλυπτῆρες. The lesser feathers which covered the birds: their *cote fethers. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 31 A torn *coat-flap. **1917** in C. W. Cunnington *Eng. Women's Clothing* (1952) iv. 138 Every woman is wearing a *coat-frock. **1923** *Harmsworth Househ. Encycl.* II. 956/3 *Caat frock.* This is a one-piece dress, usually made of some thick material suitable for wearing out of doors. **1936** N. COWARD *Fumed Oak* in *Tonight at 8:3a* 38 She wears a nondescript coat-frock. **1959** *Sunday Express* 27 Sept. 14/5 A *tailared* dress? You mean more of a coat-frock, don't you? **1895** *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 439/1 *Coat Hangers. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 8/5 Most women have six or seven coat-hangers in their closets. **1962** *Engineering* 2 Mar. 297 Much use has been made throughout both buildings of the precast vault with its integral 'coat hanger' beam. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 107 Persey so warely did it shun, As that it in his *cote-plights hung. **1722** DE FOE *Cal. Jack* (1840) 47 [He] slipt it into his *coat-pocket. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 What's that in your *coat-pouch? **1919** H. WALPOLE *Secret City* III. xv. 435 No young man likes to be discovered hidden behind a *coat-rack, however honest his original intentions! **1952** S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) v. 84 He glanced quickly at the coat-rack. **1870** DE B. R. KEIM *Sheridan's Traapers* i. 10 [He] made his appearance through the window looking into the *coat-room. **1935** A. SQUIRE *Sing Sing Dactar* xiv. 209 They pass first through a small vestibule flanked by a coat room. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4092/4 Hugh Gronouse and John James, of London, *Coatsellers. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvii. 174 He felt

something pulling at his *coat-skirt. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvii, Mr. Codlin rubbed the bridge of his nose with his *coat-sleeve. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Coat-tacks*, the peculiar nails with which the mast coats are fastened. **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Nov. 529/2 Anything in the way of recantation, *coat-turning, word-eating.

coat (kəʊt), *v.* [f. COAT *sb.* q.v. for forms.]

1. *trans.* To provide with a coat; to clothe in a coat; to dress, clothe.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 138 Heo Copeþ þe Comissarie and Coteþ þe Clerkes. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. (1617) 377 That their Images should be well painted, and wel coated. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 Scarse will their Studies stipend them, their wiues, and Children cote. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 192 Nurses.. erre while they too soon Coat feebler Infants. **1798** SOUTHEY *Lyric P., Campl. Poor*, We were wrapt and coated well.

fig. **1599** H. HOLLAND *Wks. R. Greenham* Ep. Ded., One of which [books] coated and attired (in the best manner that I can).. here I doe.. humbly present. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 15, I longed to new coat him in russia.

2. To cover with a surface layer or coating (or with successive layers) of any substance, as paint, tar, tinfoil, etc.; also predicated of the substance covering the surface.

1753 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 299 Leaf tin.. is best to coat them [electrical jars] with. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 83 The Dutch preserve their.. Sluices, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of Pitch and Tar. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 124 The granite was now coated with lichens. **1860** TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 227 The idea of coating ships with armour. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 Layers of ice.. coating a white snowy central mass.

†**3.** To place in one's coat of arms; to assume as a heraldic bearing. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Caunsel* E viij b, Constantine the great did Coat a double-headed-Aigle.

coat, obs. form of COTE, QUOTE.

coat-armour (kəʊt'ɑ:mə(r)). *Her.* For forms see COAT and ARMOUR *sb.*

†**1.** A vest of rich material embroidered with heraldic devices, worn as a distinction by knights over their armour, by heralds, etc.; = COAT OF ARMS 1. (See ARMOUR *sb.* 10.) *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 586 He.. Askez erly hys armez, & alle were þay broȝt.. Wyth ryche cote armure. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 236 Pursevauntes and heraudes.. Hit weren alle; and every man Of hem.. Had on him throwen a vesture Which that men clepe a cote-armure, Enbrowded wonderliche riche. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxviii. [lxxxiv.] 260 The heraulte.. with his cote armure on his backe, with the armes of the duke of Lancastre. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Cote armour, *cotte d'armes*. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 The soldiers also bearing the badge of the cross on their coat-armour.

†**2.** The distinctive heraldic insignia borne by a gentleman (*armiger*); a shield, escutcheon; = COAT OF ARMS 2. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quaþ ich, in hus cote-armure? **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of coote armuris. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxaph.* (Arb.) 71 To haue .. their cote Armours to be set above theyr tombes. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1611) 7 The blazoning of the Coate-armours of gentlemen. **1625** tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 48 To raze and deface the Epitaphs and Coat-armours of most noble Families.

†**3.** *transf.* One who bears coat-armour. *Obs.*

1415 *Pol. Paems* (1859) II. 126 Two thousand cot-armers .. After her sorow thedere thei sowght. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) §194 Viscountes, barons, knyghtes, esquiers, and cote armours. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 63 b.

4. (without *pl.*) Blazonry, 'arms'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A ij b, Cote armure was made and figurid at the sege of troye. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. i. 234 Under an Emblematicall intention, we accept it in coat armour. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 104 In matters of coat-armour, precedency, and other distinctions of families. **1875** STUBBS *Canst. Hist.* II. xv. 188 The custom of bearing coat-armour as a sign of original or achieved gentility.

†**5.** = ARMOUR *sb.* (senses 1, 2), coat of mail. *rare.*

1603 *Ceremonies at Caron. Jas. I* (1685) 6 Be thou unto him a Coat-Armour against his Enemies.

Hence †**coat-armoured** *a.*, furnished with coat-armour.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 68 Whats he coat-armoured?

†**coat-card.** *Obs.* A playing card bearing a 'coated' or habited figure (king, queen, or knave). In regular use down to *c* 1688; afterwards corrupted in COURT-CARD.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 69, I haue none but coate cardes. **1674** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 347 The value of your coat-card trumps. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Angla-Lat.* 83 The dealer shall have the turn-up Card if it be an ace or a coat card. **1867** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* III. 301 Coat cards—the king, and queen, and knave in their gorgeous gowns—were exalted into court cards. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 11 The Ace being inferior in the Red suits to the Coat (or Court) cards.

coate, obs. form of COTE, QUOTE.

coated ('kəʊtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. COAT *sb.* and *v.*]

1. a. Clad in a coat; furnished with or having a coat or coats. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *long-coated, thick-coated.* †*coated card*: = COAT-CARD (applied by Foxe to the priests).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 919 (R.) Nowe commeth in Sir Thomas More trumping in our weie, with his painted card. Thus these coated-cardes, though they could not by plain Scriptures conuince him being alive, yet now after his death by false plaie they will make him theires whether he will or no. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 51 Coted.. *tunicatus*. **1580** BLUNDEVIL *Diet. Horses* (1609) 12 b, Some horses are thicker coted than others. **1737** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Corona Imperialis*, It hath a coated Root. **1861** W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants.

b. Formed into a coat, constituting a coat. *rare.*

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, The coated scales of steel Which o'er the tunic to his knees depend.

†**2.** Furnished with armorial bearings. *Obs.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4, 3 Casters, 6 Spoons, 2 Forks .. all Coated, with a Bend betwixt 2 Swans.

3. Covered with a coat or coating of some substance, as paint, tinfoil, etc. Also **coated lens** (see quot. 1948); **coated paper** (see quots.).

1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 455 The quantity of electric fluid.. will be proportionate to the quantity of coated glass. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 326 *Myosurus*.. seeds numerous, coated, pendent. **1863** WYNTER *Subtle Brains & Lissom Fingers* 341, A Leyden jar or coated pane. **1878** ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* 124 The rapid evaporation of the solvents from the coated plate. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 341 The tongue was white, coated, and moist. **1892** *Daily News* 13 Apr. 2/8 Coated pills. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 17/1 'Coated' paper.. is paper which, after manufacture, is passed through a bath of a preparation of china clay. **1930** *Engineering* 3 Oct. 435/2 Very satisfactory welds have been secured with coated-metal electrodes. **1948** A. L. M. SOWERBY *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 17) 122 *Coated lenses*, lenses in which the surfaces of the various component glasses have been coated with a thin film, usually of silica or evaporated fluorite, to eliminate reflections... The coated lens gives more overall contrast. **1958** M. L. HALL et al. *Newnes Complete Amat. Photogr.* 77 With modern coated lenses, an average camera subject gives an image with a 50:1 range of intensities. **1961** T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 86/1 *Coated paper*, paper coated with china clay or similar material and calendered to secure a highly-polished surface for use in process work.

coatee (kəʊ'ti:). Also coatie. [f. COAT *sb.* + -EE[2].]

1. A close-fitting coat with short tails, chiefly military.

1775 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 546/1 A blue cloath Coatie. **1830** CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 s.v. *Clathing*, A suit.. consisting of a Red Coatee, a pair of.. Trousers, and one pair of Boots, is annually supplied to every Soldier in the Infantry. **1837** J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 125 The members had each to appear at all meetings of the Hunt in a green coatee with silver buttons. **1882** B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xii. 4, I was still wearing the old coatee with epaulets.

2. A woman's short coat.

1848 *Knickerbocker* XXXII. 77 They wore short linsey-woolsey coatees. **1896** *Daily News* 4 July 6/3 These smart little coatees. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/2 The day costume.. is the black silk coatie and black and white checked skirt. **1906** *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 16/1 A pretty little design .. for a fur coatie with a cloth skirt. **1936** *Punch* 8 Jan. 54/3 Velvet gowns for 'formal' wear, 'clever' coatees for bridge. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 36 *Coatee*, any short jacket, reaching to the waist, sleeveless or with sleeves.

coater, obs. Sc. form of COTTER.

coath, var. f. COTHE to swoon.

coat-hardy, var. COTE-HARDIE.

coati (kəʊ'ɑ:tɪ). [a. Tupi (lang. of Brazil) *coati, coatim, cuati*(*m*, f. *cua* cincture + *tim* nose: cf. the zool. name *Nasua*.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Nasua* (family *Ursidæ*), somewhat resembling the Civet and the Racoon, with a remarkably elongated flexible snout.

There are two species or sub-species; the Brazilian coati, *Nasua rufa*, to which the name originally belongs, and the Mexican or brown coati *N. narica*.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 This Coati of our Authors. **1790** BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* 235 The Coati or Brazilian Weasel. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xv. 39 The coati.. set up their sharp, quick bark. **1866** OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* II. 501 In the Coati, the olfactory chamber.. extends above the whole rhinencephalic fossæ.

b. Also called coati-mondi. [Said to be from *mondi* in a Brazilian lang. 'solitary'.]

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 The Coati Mondi, a Brasilian Animal. **1723** MACKENZIE *Coati Mandi*, ibid. XXXII. 317 The Coati Mondi of Brasil is seldom or never brought alive into Europe. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. xiii. 555 The Coatimondi is very subject to eat its own tail.. this strange habit is not peculiar to the coati. *a* **1845** HOOD *Open Question* iv, Was strict Sir Andrew, in his sabbath coat, Struck all a heap to see a Coati Mundi?

coating ('kəʊtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAT *v.* (and *sb.*)]

1. A layer of any substance spread over or covering a surface; = COAT *sb.* 9. *spec.* in *Photogr.* and *Cinemat.*

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 194 The discharge from the inside coating. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 69 The pinnace [had been] painted with white lead and oil, which last coating we think to be the most eligible. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 16 A thin.. coating of vegetation. **1892** W. E. WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 124 *Coating*, lit. the act of covering with a coat. The term is largely used in photography to define the act of covering glass, paper, etc., with a film of any kind.

1953 AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Television Engin.* I. ix. 190 Great care should be taken in cleaning these lenses because the coating is extremely thin. **1957** T. L. J. BENTLEY *Man. Miniat. Camera* (ed. 5) v. 59 Within the last few years it has become the practice to give all high-quality lenses a coating or 'blooming' treatment in manufacture. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 244 *Coating* (Emulsion), the layer of finely divided iron oxide, bonded in plastic and polished to allow smooth flow over the tape heads, that carries the magnetically recorded signal.

2. Clothing of the nature of a coat.

1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 197 My blithe sister shall.. dress thee in coatings of gold. **1813** *Examiner* 5 Apr. 209/1 Enveloped in capes and coatings. **1834** CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 200 The babes, in their.. long coating.

3. [f. the sb.] *techn.* Material for coats. (Cf. *trousering, shirting*, etc.)

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 417 A large trunk, containing cloth, coating, stockings. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 151 Kendal, celebrated for the manufacture of a peculiar description of coarse woollen goods called cottons, probably a corruption of coatings. **1883** *Standard* 7 Sept. 7/2 Makers of worsted coatings are very busy.

coatless ('kəʊtlɪs), *a.* [f. COAT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without a coat of arms.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie, Lacie's Nobilitie* 112, I place him in this place coatelesse although I iudge he was a gentleman. **1833** LAMB *Elia, Blakesmaar in H.*, The coatless antiquary in his unemblazoned cell.

2. Without a coat (garment).

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 53 The punishment of a school-boy for telling tales.. is performed by prostrating the coatless culprit on his back. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi. (D.), Seven or eight sallow starved beings.. coatless, shoeless, and ragged. **1967** P. JONES *Fifth Defector* v. 45 It was cold in the garage and she was coatless.

coatlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LET, dim. suffix.] A small coat.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 2/3 Spencers. These fashionable coatlets.

'coat-money. *Hist.* Money to provide a coat for each man furnished for military service; *esp.* that exacted as a tax by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. Usually in the phrase *coat and conduct money*. Cf. COAT *sb.* 12.

See FORSTER *Gr. Remanstr.* (1860) 225; BRUCE *Verney Papers* Camd. Soc. (1853) 127, 289-293.

1557 *Act 4 & 5 Philip & Mary* c. 3 §4 If any Captain.. shall not pay unto his Soldiers.. their full and whole Wages, Conduct and Coat Money. **1640** *Schedule Grievances* in Forster *Gr. Remanstr.* (1860) 225 The new taxe of Coate and Conduct Mony, with undue meanes used to inforce the payment of it. **1640** PYM *Sp. Grievances* in Forster *Life* (1837) 109 The seventh great civil grievance hath been, the militarie charges laid upon the several counties of the kingdome.. It began first to be practised as a loane for supply of coat and conduct money. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 427 The continued Oppressions by Ship-money, Coat and Conduct-money. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* IV. (1668) 382 To raise and maintain an Army with no charge to the Common Subject: but only a little Coat and Conduct money at their first setting out. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 148. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 92.

coat of arms. *Her.* [tr. F. *cotte d'armes*.]

1. *Hist.* A coat or vest embroidered with heraldic arms; a tabard. (See ARMOUR *sb.* 10, COAT-ARMOUR 1.)

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Ayman* xxvi. 555 He knewe hym well, for he bare his owne cote of armes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 497 The priest.. cutteth it [misseltoe] off, and they beneath receiue it in a white soldiers cassock or coat of armes. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 103 The Councel.. caused the Herald in his coat of Armes to wind his Horn thrice.

2. The distinctive heraldic bearings of a gentleman (*armiger*) originally borne on a 'coat of arms' (sense 1); a shield, escutcheon. (See ARM *sb.*[2] 14, ARMOUR *sb.* 10.)

1562 LEIGH *Armary* 27 If he come into the combate campe with his sayde wifes cote of armes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 81 Scutcheons, and coats of arms hereditary. **1833** TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de V.* ii, A simple maiden in her flower Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.

fig. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 108. 24 The Second Letter.. was sealed with a Thimble, the Coat of Arms of a Housewife. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, These are their [Indians'] 'coats' of arms, symbolical of the 'medicine' of the wearer.

†**3.** = *coat of mail* (COAT *sb.* 5). *Obs. rare.* [So F. *cotte d'armes* = *cotte de maille*.]

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 131 Thus the Nemean terror naked lyes, Despoyl'd of his inuinced Coat of Armes. **1844** COSTELLO *Tour Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 56 An old gallery, filled with rusty coats of arms.

coat-tail. The tail of a coat. *to sit*, etc., *on one's own coat-tail*: 'to live, or to do any thing, at one's personal expense' (Jam.). *Sc. to drag his coat-tails, so that some one may tread on them* (attributed to Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair): to put himself purposely in a position in which some one may intentionally or unintentionally afford a pretext for a quarrel; to provoke attack so as to get up a row. *to climb on, hang* (*on*) *to, ride* (*on*), etc., (a person's) *coat-tails*, to attach oneself to another, usually thereby gaining some undeserved benefit (orig. *U.S.*).

a **1600** *Poems 16th. Cent., Leg. Bp. St. Andrew's* 329 (Jam.) Still on his owne cott tail he satt. **1679** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 From his coat-tail you'll claime, boys, Lippies of grace.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, 'To gang there on ane's ain coat-tail, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller.' 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* i, The eloquent Pickwick, with one hand gracefully concealed behind his coat tails. 1848 LINCOLN in *Congr. Globe* App. 1042 Has he no acquaintance with the ample military coat tail of General Jackson? Does he not know that his own party have run the last five Presidential races under that coat tail? 1852 *Scott Battery* 1 Nov. 2/4 Be sure and hang fast to John's coat tail. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Tono-Bungay* i. 5, I was his nephew, his peculiar and intimate nephew. I was hanging on to his coat-tails all the way through. 1929 'E. QUEEN' *Roman Hat Myst.* III. xvii. 256 'Know anything about him?' 'Nothing except that he hung on to Field's coat-tails pretty closely. He's an ex-jailbird.' 1949 *Citizen-Jrnl.* (Columbus, Ohio) 16 Dec., That straight-ticket voting has enabled many a mediocre candidate to ride into office on the coat-tails of an able, popular man at the top. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 3 Dec. 4 The people whose coat-tails he is riding. 1962 *Sat. Night* 20 Jan. 19/1 And as soon as the 71-year-old Kikuyu leader was released last summer, Mboya climbed on his coattails. 1964 *Economist* 31 Oct. 482/2 Mr. Robert Kennedy cannot be sure of riding the coat-tails of Mr Johnson in New York. 1966 *Listener* 17 Mar. 375/1 May they not have tied themselves to the coat tails of a dangerous American policy in relation to China?

'coat-tailed, *a.* [f. COAT-TAIL + -ED².] Having coat-tails.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 3/1 The bolero and blouse coat with their coat-tailed and basqued variations. *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/2 A coat-tailed bolero.

co-attend, -auditor, -augment: see CO-.

co-a'ttest, *v.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To attest together or in conjunction (*with*). So **co-atte'station, co-atte'stator.**

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 297 He must know this, and will I believe give it in co-attestation. 1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 7 The same Relation is Coattested by Nine other several Successions.. if we suppose a Coattestation of Nineteen, the Credibility of it will be, as above Two Millions to One. *a*1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 264 That heav'nly Paraclete.. With Conscience co-attests our Zeal. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 232 Established by an affidavit, with or without co-attestators.

'coat-trailing, *vbl. sb.* [f. COAT *sb.*; cf. TRAIL *v.*¹ 1.] Provocation; deliberately provocative conduct. So **coat-trailer**, one who acts thus.

1927 *Observer* 19 June 15/7 There is no touch of coat-trailing.. about the claim of St. Peter's, York, to be 'the fourth oldest of our public schools'. 1942 V. S. PRITCHETT in *Penguin New Writing* XV. 21 The others sorted themselves out into types: the good fellow, the wind-bag, the coat-trailer. 1963 *Ann. Reg. 1962* 452 There were moments of farce, exhibitionism, self-advertisement, coat-trailing, and invective.

'coat-trailing, *ppl. a.* [see prec.] Provoking.

1959 *Listener* 5 Mar. 428/3 One of those coat-trailing,.. off-the-cuff interviews this programme specializes in. 1962 *Times* 17 Jan. 13/7 Mr. Muggeridge's commentary, as well as being less deliberately coat-trailing than sometimes hitherto.

co-'author, *sb.* [CO- 3 b.] Joint author. Hence **co-'authorship**. Also **co-au'thority**, joint or concurrent authority.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1511 The First Folio.. is the only authority for half the plays and a co-authority for the other half. 1886 R. BOYLE in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 579 Claiming Massinger as co-author in *The Two Noble Kinsmen*. 1888 T. N. BRUSHFIELD in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XX. 409 To corroborate his statement of the co-authorship of B. Bowring.

co-'author, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To be the co-author of (a book, etc.). Hence **co-authored** *ppl. a.*

1948 G. MARX *Let.* 10 Nov. (1967) 193 Lardner, in the Star, lampooned me because I had co-authored a play that wasn't sardonic. 1960 'J. DAVEY' *Touch of Stagefright* iv. 36 He had written a couple of Broadway plays, co-authored with somebody else. 1964 *Language* XL 245 The philologist Albert Thumb.. in a coauthored volume with the psychologist Marbe was very much concerned with analogic changes. 1968 J. D. WATSON *Double Helix* xviii. 127 Pauling ..asked Delbrück.. to coauthor a note to *Science*.

coava, -e: see COFFEE *sb.*

coax (kəʊks), *v.* Forms: 6–8 cokes, 7–8 coaks, (6 coxe, 7 coques), 8– coax. [f. COKES *sb.* According to Johnson 1755–73, 'a low word', and probably in vulgar use long before it became usual in literature, which may account for want of literary evidence for the early history of the senses. The original meaning seems to have been 'make a *cokes* of': cf. *to fool*, *to pet*, *to gull*; and the transition from 'make a fool of' to 'make a pet of', is paralleled by the passage of *fond* from 'befooled' to its present sense.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make a 'cokes' of, befool, impose upon, 'take in'. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* II. i. (Speech 68), Why, we will make a Cokes of thee Wise Master, We will, my mistress, an absolute fine Cokes!] *c*1679 *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 9 We tell them 'tis not a penny we can take: We plead poverty before we have need, And thus we do coaks them most bravely indeed. 1806 *Med. & Ph. Jrnl.* (1807) 132 That practitioners would pay a little more attention to those authors who are out of fashion and laid upon the shelf, and not suffer themselves to be coaxed by an old practice in a modern garb.

† **2. a.** To make a pet of; to pet, fondle, caress; to treat endearingly or with blandishment. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 Princes may giue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor cokes them. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Dadée, Souffrir à vn enfant toutes ses dadées*, to cocker or cokes it; to make a feddle or wanton of it. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* iv. (1708) 98 Some I saw Caressing and Cokesing their Husbands, in the very moment they design'd to betray them. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* III. ii, For my sake, dear, pardon him this one time [*cokesing him*]. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxix. (1714) 238 The Nurse.. had chang'd her Note; for she was then Muzzling and Cokesing of it. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Eclog.* II, They kiss'd me, coax'd me, robb'd me, and betray'd me. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 25 Those tender attentions, that coaxing and coddling.

† **b.** *to coax up*: to cocker up, coddle up. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 They soothe up your passions, and cokes up your humors. 1683 [see COAXING *vbl. sb.*].

3. a. To influence or persuade by caresses, flattery, or blandishment. Johnson says 'To wheedle, to flatter, to humour: a low word'; cf. quot. 1663.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 159 And sometimes to cokes the neighbouring Rusticks, give them a Buck he had hunted. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 248 'He try to coax me,' said Beatte, 'but I say no—we must part'. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 122 A wholesome obstinancy in the right that will neither be bribed nor coaxed nor bullied.

b. Const. *to do* a thing; *into* an action, etc.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xlvi, Dragging the table.. over an uneven floor, in hopes of coaxing it to stand on more than two legs. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 111 She coaxed her father into giving them a ball. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 270 It was Seneca's principle.. to coax, rather than drive, his pupil into virtue. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 230, I succeeded in coaxing Papa.. to allow me to teach in the school.

c. With various other extensions, as *to coax away, down, forth, up*: to persuade or entice to go or come away, etc.; *to coax* (a thing) *out of* (a person): to get it out of him by coaxing.

1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 101 Women.. coaks them out of their Husbands, and so tell 'em again to others; as it was in that secret which Maximus told his wife. *a*1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 342 They coaxed away the beldame's wrath. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Are these men to be coaxed down by ginger-bread? 1889 AMÉLIE RIVES *Quick or Dead?* (Rtldg.) 20 An old spinet.. from which Miss Fridiswig used to coax forth ghastly jinkings.. on Sunday afternoons.

d. To urge (a thing) by gentle means.

1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thou. a Year* I. vii, After coaxing up the fire, I will proceed to tell you. 1866 MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxiv, Angelo knelt and coaxed the fire.

† **4.** To persuade to believe (*to be*, etc.); to flatter or wheedle into the belief. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 69 So the Exposer would now cokes the lay multitude, whom before he call'd 'the hundred thousands', and for their simplicity 'excusable from subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles', to be grown on the suddain so very wise men, that, etc.

5. *intr.* To employ coaxing.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Off.* I. i, I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. 1784 *New Spectator* XII. 1/2 What with palming one fellow, kissing another, and coaxing with thousands, [she] has driven me almost horn-mad. 1878 *Masque Poets* 52 The gentlest.. plead and coax For the sad strange story of Jasper Oakes.

coax (kəʊks), *sb.* [f. prec. vb. : see also COKES.]

1. *colloq.* One who coaxes.

1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He was gentle enough to a coax.

2. A coaxing speech or appeal. *nonce-use.*

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* i. (D.), He held out by turns coaxes and threats.

coaxal (kəʊ'æksəl), *a. Math.* = COAXIAL *a.* 1.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. 165 Coaxal circular cylinders. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 285 Two circular and coaxal solenoids.

Hence **coa'xality**.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 207 The locus circle will pass evidently through all the phases of coaxality.

† **coaxation** (kəʊæk'seɪʃən). *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *coaxā-re* to croak (f. Gr. κοάξ, used by Aristophanes to express the croaking of frogs) + -ATION. (Cf. F. *coasser* (16th c. *coaxer*) and *coassement*.)] The croaking of frogs.

1642 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 227 (T.), I hope we shall see no more of their frog-galliards, nor hear of their harsh croaking and coaxation either in the pulpit or the press. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The.. harsh and disharmonious coaxations of frogs. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 189 The coaxation of frogs.

coaxed (kəʊkst), *ppl. a.* [f. COAX *v.* + -ED.] Petted, caressed, wheedled.

1829 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xiv. 32 Whenever he was the coaxed man of the company.

coaxer ('kəʊksə(r)). One who coaxes.

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* (L.), Coaxing will do it if the right coaxer can be found. 1755 JOHNSON, *Coaxer*, a wheedler, a flatterer. 1839 RICHARDSON, *Coaxer*, though common in familiar speech,—applied *e.g.* to children—is not so in writing.

coaxial (kəʊ'æksɪəl), *a.* [f. CO- + AXIS + -AL¹; cf. AXAL.] **1.** *Math.* Having a common axis.

2. a. Various techn. uses.

1904 A. RUSSELL *Altern. Currents* iv. 95 The equipotential surfaces between the two cylinders are coaxial cylinders no matter how small *a* may be. 1914 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) iii. 108 (*heading*) The mutual induction of two coaxial coils. 1921 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXCI. 707 The problem of transmission over a system consisting of *n* coaxial cylindrical conductors, which may be either in electrical contact at their adjacent surfaces or separated from each other by dielectric spaces. 1934 *Electr. Comm.* XII. 161/2 The diameters of these coaxial conductors were so chosen as to obtain for each of the two transmission paths a diameter ratio which approximates the optimum value. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 172/1 *Co-axial carbons*, carbons in an arc lamp so arranged as to be in the same straight line with each other. 1951 *Gloss. Terms Plastics* (*B.S.I.*) 40 *co-axial feeder*, a type of cable for the transmission of radio frequency power consisting of concentric inner and outer conductors insulated from one another. 1958 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 967/1 *Coaxial filter*, one in which a section of coaxial line is fitted with re-entrant elements to provide the inductance and capacitance of a filter section. 1958 M. L. HALL et al. *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* 111 Modern cameras are fitted with flash contacts in the form of a two pin plug or co-axial socket on the shutter. 1964 *Gloss. Letterpress Rotary Print. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 28 *Co-axial drive*, a system of press drive whereby a number of smaller powered motors drive the press units by means of suitable couplings on a common shaft.

b. *spec.* Of an airscrew or propeller: mounted on concentric shafts.

1934 *Engineering* 3 Aug. 126/2 Coaxial contrary-turning screws... The same disposition of screws had been successfully employed on an Italian flying boat. 1936 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XL. 221 Co-axial airscrews, one immediately behind the other (say on a single central engine), turning in opposite directions. 1946 *Aeroplane Spotter* 13 July 162/2 Powered by two 2,080 h.p. Rolls-Royce Merlin 140 motors, each driving two Rotol three-blade, co-axial, counter-rotating airscrews. 1949 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) II. 19 *Coaxial propellers*, two propellers mounted on concentric shafts having independent drives and rotating in opposite directions.

c. *coaxial cable*, a cable containing several coaxial lines and usu. also conductors to supply repeaters and other associated equipment; also, a coaxial line; *coaxial line*, a transmission line made up of two concentric circular conductors separated by an insulating medium, used esp. for medium and high frequency signals in television and multiplex telephony. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1934 *Electr. Comm.* XIII. II. 159 Frequency bands of the order of 1,000 kc. or more may be transmitted for long distances over coaxial lines and utilised for purposes of multiplex telephony or television. A coaxial line is a metal tube surrounding a central conductor and separated from it by insulating supports. 1935 *Ibid.* IV. 351/2 If similar conducting and insulating materials are used, shielded balanced pairs and coaxials have similar transmission-frequency characteristics. 1936 *Ibid.* XIV. III. 175/1 The coaxial cable systems where all channels are carried over a single coaxial line. 1938 *Times* 7 Jan. 14/1 The alternative.. is to feed the provinces from London by a special land-line, known as a co-axial cable. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 172/1 *Co-axial cable*, a type of cable in which a central conductor is surrounded by an outer tubular conductor... Its low attenuation makes it suitable for the transmission of video-frequency currents in television. 1943 *Electronic Engin.* XVI. 64 The distribution of the signal via video frequency local co-axial cable networks. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 48/3 A coaxial cable can handle only 600 phone calls and two TV shows. 1959 *Ann. Reg. 1958* 521 It was agreed ..that a round-the-world Commonwealth coaxial-cable telephone system should be constructed. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* III. 245/2 In a typical cable each coaxial line has an outer conductor with an inside diameter of 0·375 in.

Hence **co'axially** *adv.*

1881 O. REYNOLDS in *Nature* XXIII. 477 Two eddies should face, and so exactly as to be coaxial. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* 198 Let a coil be introduced.. let a second coil.. be laid coaxially with it.

coaxing ('kəʊksɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COAX.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 278 This is a pretty way of cokesing indeed. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 70 Self-love is nothing but the coquesing up of ourselves. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 138 Ready to accommodate herself, after a little coaxing, to the sacrifice.

'coaxing, *ppl. a.* That coaxes; caressing, wheedling.

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* I. (L.), But it must be done in a coaxing manner. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 370 'Well, be it as you like, you coaxing hussey.'

Hence **'coaxingly** *adv.*

1713 MRS. CENTLIVRE *The Wonder* III. i. (Jod.), Prithee, my dear, moderate the passion (coaxingly). 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 486 Calling the dogs coaxingly by name.

cob (kɒb), *sb.*¹ Also 5–6 cobbe. [Used in a number of senses having but little apparent connexion with each other, and possibly of diverse origin. The notions may be roughly distinguished of 'something big or stout', 'something rounded or forming a roundish lump', 'a head or top'; but these are intricately interwoven in individual senses. Thus *cob* = 'cob-nut', can hardly be separated from the notion of 'stout or big nut' on the one hand, or from that of 'fruit stone' on the other. So sense 1 appears sometimes to mean 'man at the *top*'.

It has been suggested that 'rounded head' is the radical notion, and that *cob* is a variant of COP; but the history of the latter does not favour this. In some of the senses under II,

cobble, *cobyll*, was an earlier equivalent, but these senses are closely connected with others which have no equivalents in *cobble*.]

I. Containing the notion 'big' or 'stout'.

1. a. A great man, big man, leading man; in mod. *dial.* expressing pre-eminence, as 'chief', 'leader', rather than state. (In the later use, the notion of 'head', ' top', may have entered in.)

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 101 Mayntenaunce.. Sustenede is not by persones lowe; But cobbes grete this ryot sustene. **1535** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 228 Ther must be some of the gret cobbes served likewise, and the King to have ther landes. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Al the sorte of them occupie waxe, the poorer sorte, as I haue now tolde you, but the greatter cobbes, in sealyng their letters. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 28/2 The greatest Cobs were yet behind. **1827** in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 769 For fishing and shuting he was the cob of all this country! **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, leader or fighter, the bully or best fighter in a parish or school. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob* is also a leader: 'This boy will be always cob' = what is called at school 'cock of the school'. Sometimes pronounced *cop*.

†**b.** A wealthy man; a miser. *Obs.*

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys lyuynges. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 68 b, The rich cobs of this worlde. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 27, I would not haue a few rich cobs to get into their clowches almost whole countries. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A rich Cob or miser, *homo locuples & avarus*.

†**c.** A huge, lumpish person. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 90 When the cob had maunged the gobets foule garbaged haulfe quick.

2. A male swan; also *cob-swan*.

1570 *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 962 Till due proofe be had.. whose was the Swan, that is away; Be it Cobbe or Pen. **1611** B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, I'm not taken With a cob-swan, or a high-mounting bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the she-swanne the penne. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* II. 320 Out-soar them, cobswan of the silver flock! Sing well!

†**3.** The name of a fish: see quots. *Obs.*

The sense 'young herring' given in mod. Dicts. is perh. a misinterpretation of sense 8.

1611 FLORIO, *Bozzolo*.. a fish called a millers thomb or a cob. **1655** MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 275 Kobs or Sea-Gudgeons. [Cf. **1787** GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Cobbo*, a small fish called a miller's-thumb. *a* **1804** J. BOUCHER *MS. Dict.*, a small fish (the Miller's Thumb) is in Kent called *Cobbo*.]

4. A short-legged, stout variety of horse, usually ridden by heavy persons. [Said by some to be short for *cob-horse*: see first quots.]

1818 TODD, *Cob*, a horse not castrated. In our northern dialect, cob is a testicle. —— Suppl., It is used also generally for a strong pony. **1818-36** RICHARDSON, *Cob*, anything round, a round stone. *A cob*, a horse who has his cobs. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he comes to you riding a cob. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, He was well-mounted upon a sturdy chesnut cob. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv. 72 'That's not a bad-like old cob of yours.' **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Cob*, a compact punchy horse.

II. Containing the notion 'rounded', 'roundish mass' or 'lump'.

5. Applied to various rounded solid bodies. In some of these *cobyl*, *cobble* occurs in earlier use.

a. = COB-NUT (in 15th c. *cobyll-nut*).

1589 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 291 Sit down, Carmela; here are Cobs for Kings, Sloes black as jet. **1829** LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 792 *Corylus*.. *grandis*, Cob. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4 What better place than here to sit and eat our filberts and cobs?

b. The stone of a fruit (in 15th c. *cobyll-stone*).

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cob*.. the stony kernel of fruit. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of fruit. **1886** *S.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of any fruit: 'Don't swallow the cobs'.

c. A testicle. *dial.*

1818-36 [see 4]. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cobbs*, testiculi. *North.*

d. '*Cobs* are also round Balls, or Pellets with which Fowls are usually crammed' (Kersey 1708).

6. Applied to various rounded heaps.

a. A small stack of hay or corn. *dial.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 645 To haue euery Winter in your Warren a little cob or stacke of hay. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cob*, a small hay-stack. *Oxon.* **1886** *S.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a small stack or heap of corn: 'They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little cob'.

b. A bunch or knot of hair; a chignon.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 A gentleman parading Rotten-row with a lady's hair 'cob', which he had picked up and stuck at the end of his stick. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cob*, a bunch of hair on the forehead; often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

c. A small heap or lump *of* (anything). *dial.*

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xvii. 278 Stealing half the meat and all the little cobs of jelly. **1887** *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small heap or lump: 'a cob o' dirt'.

7. Applied to various roundish or lumpy pieces: 'something round, as a *cob* of coal, a *cob* of bread' (*Lanc. Gloss.*). *dial.*

a. A small loaf of roundish form, a cob-loaf. **b.** See also quots. 1877, 1888.

1606-17 Cob-loaf [see IV]. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, a small round loaf, a lump or piece. **1877** *Archæol.* XLV. 180 The cob was a cracknel made of fine flour. **1887** *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small loaf: 'Bring me a cob o' bread'. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, a cake of bread.

c. A lump or large piece of coal (cf. COBBLE).

a **1804** Cob-coal [see IV]. **1865** S. BAMFORD *Wild Rider* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 15 A broody hen crow'd from her perch on a cob. **1865** E. WAUGH in Harland *Ballads Lanc.* (1875) 372 Aw've just mended th' fire wi' a cob. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob* or *cobble*, a lump of coal.

d. *dial.* A (baked apple) dumpling.

1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **1952** F. WHITE *Good Eng. Food* v. i. 188 *Apple cobs*.. the name given in the Cotswolds to baked apple dumplings. **1960** *Guardian* 17 June 8/4 In Somerset this kind of baked dumpling is known as an *Apple Cob*.

III. With the notion 'head', 'top'.

†**8.** The head of a (red) herring. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unf. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 14 Lord high regent of rashers of the coles and red herring cobs. **1599** —— *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Not a scrap..but the cobs of the two herrings the fisherman had eaten remained of him. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Cob (*loq.*) The first Red Herring that was broild in Adam and Eves Kitchin do I fetch my Pedigree from.. His Cob was my great-great-mighty-great-grandfather. **1603** SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XX. 405 He will not admit a stone to shine. And why not as wel as a peice of rotten wood, or a hearings cobbe in the darke? **1630** DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 147 He can come bragging hither with foure white Herrings (at's taile).. but I may starue eye he giue me so much as a cob. **1632** SHERWOOD s.v. *Cob*, A herring cob, *la teste d'un harang sor*.

9. See quot. *dial.* (perh. a local form of *cop*.)

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, the top, e.g. 'the cob of the hill'.

10. The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. *dial.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-poke*, a bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Cob*, the seed head of clover.

11. The cylindrical shoot or rachis on which the grains of maize grow.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. 69 In the year 1683 the House of Nicholas Desborough.. was very strangely molested by Stones, by pieces of Earth, by Cobs of Indian Corn. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 7 The grains.. are placed all round the stalk, which goes up the middle, and this little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 72 Mills in which the grain, cob, and husk were all ground up together for the cattle and hogs. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 81 One cob had 1600 seeds.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: ***cob-like***, ***-mounted*** adjs. (from 4), ***cob-pipe*** (from 11); **cob-coal** (see 7 c); **cob-fly**, name of a kind of angling fly (see quot.); **cob-handle**, a round wooden handle for tools; **cob-house** orig. *U.S.*, a house built by children out of corn-cobs, hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, etc.; †**cob-knight** (see quot.); **cob-loaf** (see quot. 1617); **cob-meal** *U.S.*, corn-cobs ground down; **cob-worm** (*Sc.*), the larva of the cockchafer.

a **1804** J. BOUCHER *MS. Dict.*, In the North large coals are generally called **Cob-coals*. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob-coals*, large pit-coals. **1870** BLAINE *Encyc. Rural Sports* 1205 The March-brown of Mr. Hofland, better known here [in Wales] as the *cob-fly. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 113 To go into a wood-shop and find a job bench containing three or four files with the tips broken off, a *cob handle to be used between them.. at once indicates the character of the establishment. **1774** J. BELKNAP in J. Marcou *Life* (1847) 68 They have a neat poultry house, built of sawed strips of wood, in the form of a *cob-house. **1818** M. BIRKBECK *Lett. Illinois* 116 In this country they build 'cob-houses';..with these cobs.. structures are raised by the little half-Indian brats, very much like our houses of cards. **1834** *Deb. Congress* 26 Feb. 736 With the first shock in the commerce or credit of the country, the whole cob-house fabric must crumble. **1858** E. E. HALE in *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 634/2 The child had been building cob-houses out of lucifer-matches in a paper-warehouse. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824 George builds a cob-house. *a* **1652** BROME *Damoiselle* I. i, *Ali.* How came he by his Knighthood? Cost it nothing? *Ver.* No: He was one oth' *Cobbe-Knights in the throng, When they were dubd in Clusters. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 Short *cob-like coolies, dressed only in shirt and drawers of blue cotton. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 41 *Ther.* Thou should'st strike him. *Aia.* *Coblofe. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, *Cobloafe* or bunne.. is a little loafe made with a round head. **1647** *New Quaeres to Praelates* 15 Limping and dancing..like Mummers about a cobloafe. **1678** AUBREY *Wiltshire* in Brand (1853) I. 466. **1877** *Archæol.* XLV. 180, 120 cob loaves, each of 12 oz. **1833** *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* II. 488/2, I have also made further discovery of the use of *cob meal. **1882** *Maine Board Agric. Rep.* XXVI. 255 Cob meal or middlings might be substituted for clear corn meal. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Riding by the side of a larger *cob-mounted shadow. **1847** in D. Drake *Pioneer Life Kentucky* (1870) iii. 63 Quietly smoking a *cob pipe in the corner. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* 281/1 Mrs. Jackson..sat smoking her corn-cob pipe. **1889** *Ibid.* Dec. 119/2 With a cob pipe between his toothless gums. **1791-9** *Statist. Acc. Fife* XIII. 29 (Jam.) Upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of *cobworms.

cob (kɒb), *sb.*[2] [Examples known since *c* 1600. The explanation 'lump of clay' given by Cope, *Hampsh. Gloss.*, would tend to identify this with COB *sb.*[1] sense 6 c; but this is otherwise improbable.] A composition of clay (marl, or chalk), gravel, and straw, used, esp. in the south-west of England, for building walls, etc.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 53 a, The poor Cottager contenteth himself with Cob for his Wals, and Thatch for his covering. *Ibid.* (1811) 249 The flood-gate will hold water best, if his sides be walled up with cob. **1797** POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 301 The inferior houses in Devon and Cornwall were built with mud, which was called cob. **1882** T. MOZLEY *Reminisc. Oriel College* I. ix. 72 Finding chalk cob the common material of the country. **1889** T. N. BRUSHFIELD in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXI. 323 The walls are of cob.. and rest on a stone foundation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cob cottage*, *house*, *wall* (sometimes unnecessarily hyphened); *cob-walled* adj.; **cob-parer**, a tool used in building cob walls.

1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 406 Make a fortune by a history of cobwalls, old chamber-pots, and rusty nails. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 235. **1820** C. S. GILBERT *Antiq. Cornwall* 936 The houses in general, are cobwalled buildings. **1839** LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 839 The cob-parer is made of iron. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* vi. (D.), The main village.. consisted of a narrow street of cob-houses white-washed and thatched. **1870** THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 137 Homely cob walls square out the pastures. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* v. 64 Hymns which compared the cob-walled barn to the gorgeous temple in the sacred city. **1889** *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 577 A red cob cottage.

cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[3] [Identical with EFris. *kobbe*, *sê-kobbe*, Heligoland *kobb*, New Fris. *kub*, Du. *kobbe*, *kob*, with same meaning. Etymology, and possible connexion with *cob* in other senses, unknown.] A name given to species of Gull, *esp.* the Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), and Common Gull (*L. canus*); also called *sea-cob(b.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 711 A sea Cobbe, *Gauia alba*. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 206, I haue seene vpon these grounds, store of Pewets, Oliues, and Cobbes breed. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Fowling may be for the Sheldrake, Cob, Oliue, Puffin. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 195 Sea-Mews and Sea-Cobs feed upon Garbage and Fish. **1733** BAILEY *Colloq. Erasm.* (1877) 214 Wherever I find an hungry sea-cob I throw him out a bait. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 208 *L. marinus*.. also called Cobb (Essex, Kent, N. Devon, Wales, Galway). *L. canus*, *Cobb* or *Sea Cobb* (Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk).

†**cob**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Very rare as a separate word, and, in this form, probably taken from COBWEB *sb.*, ME. *coppe-web*: cf. COP *sb.*[3] But cf. mod.Flem. *cobbe*, *coppe*, Westphalian *cobbe*, spider.] A spider.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 470 They [ants] hunt not after smaller animals, like Cobs, but degust them when dead.

cob (kɒb), *sb.*[5] [perh. identical with COB *sb.*[1] sense 1, as the biggest silver coin.] A name given in the 17th and 18th centuries in Ireland, and subsequently in some British colonies and possessions, to the Spanish dollar or 'piece of eight'.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 350 Spanish pieces of eight, called cobs in Ireland. **1681** DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 55 The most usual money ..is Spanish Coyne knowne here by the name of a cob, an half cob and a quarter cob. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl.* 99 A considerable Quantity of Cob Dollars and wrought Plate. **1784** T. SHERIDAN *Life Swift* §1 (T.) He..poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, 'And so you came for your share of the cobs?' **1835** KELLY *Cambist* 164 The Spanish dollar circulating at Gibraltar is commonly called a 'cob'.

Comb. **cob-money** (*U.S.*): see quots.

1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* viii. 148 Pieces of silver called cob-money. **1868** LOSSING *Hudson* 80 The old silver coins occasionally found at Fort Edward are called 'cob-money' by the people.

cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[6] *dial.* (See quots.)

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 93 *Cob*, a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob or Seed-lib, is such a Basket for Sowing. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 180 A brown loaf and a cobb of herrings. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Cob*, a basket used for carrying chaff, and for broad-casting wheat.

cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[7] *local.* (See quots.)

[The mole or pier of Lyme Regis was originally constructed of cobble-stones heaped together; thence perhaps *cob* = *cobble* in sense 1.]

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 116 A forced harborow for ships, as the Cob, of Linne in Dorsetshire. **1688** *Addr. fr. Lyme Regis* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2345/1 Your Majesties Princely Bounty towards the Maintenance of our Peer or Cob. **1743-5** R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) 97 The famous cob or mole is a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the town [Lyme Regis]. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* I. 283 The Cobb or harbour at Lyme Regis was..successfully put together.

cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[8] [f. COB *v.*[1] 3.] A blow.

1828 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett), Such negro so offending shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. **1848-60** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cobb*, a blow on the buttock. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow or knock: 'a cob o' the yead'. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow, generally on the head.

cob, *sb.*[9]: var. KOB *sb.*[1]

cob, *sb.*[10]: var. KOB *sb.*[2]

cob (kɒb), *sb.*[11] *slang.* [Origin unknown.] Phr. ***to have, get a cob on***, to be annoyed, to become angry.

1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 163/2 *Have a cob on*, to be annoyed: ships' stewards'. **1953** 'R. GORDON' *Doctor at Sea* ix. 113 'Don't you blokes go without me,' he added threateningly. 'I'll get a cob on if you don't wait.' **1966** F. SHAW et al. *Lern Yerself Scouse* 22 *Yer gorra cob on*, you are in a bad mood.

cob (kɒb), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 kob, 9 cobb. [Etymology doubtful; perh. onomatopœic.]

†**1.** *intr.* To fight, give blows. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8285 Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell..And cobbyt full kantly. *Ibid.* 11025 And ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore.

2. *trans.* To crush or bruise (ore).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornubiensis* 318 *Cob*, to break or bruise. .. *Cobbed ore* is the spalled which is broke out of the solid large stones with sledges. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cobbing* in mining is breaking copper ore into small pieces.

3. To strike. **a.** esp. *Naut.* To strike on the buttocks with a flat instrument. See COBBING.

1769 [see COBBING]. **1802** J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 76 They were going to cobb a man. **1802** *Ann. Reg.* 556 With a pair of pea-squeezers in his hand to cob him with. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, I was sentenced to be *cobbed* with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand.

b. *dial.*

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Cob*, to beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds. *Roxb.* **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cob*, to strike posteriorly with the knee. **1881** *Leicestersh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to strike: generally, to strike on the head.

4. To thresh or beat out (seed). Also *intr.* said of the seed. Cf. COB *sb.*[1] 10.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 Clover-seed is likely to be scarce..it cobs ill, and rises to little more on the average than one bushel per acre. **1807** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 155 He has applied it [threshing-machine] to cobbing white clover with great success.

5. To throw.

1867 *Kentish Dialect*, *Cob*, to throw gently. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, to throw: 'cob it away, it's good t' nowt'; 'The land has cobbed up a deal of grass'.

cob, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also cop. [f. COB *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To top, excel, beat.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, to outdo or excel. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, to beat or surpass, also to pull the hair. To *cob* over a person is to crow over him. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to surpass, exceed. 'Well, that cobs Dolly, an' Dolly cobbed the devil.' **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, sometimes pronounced *cop*. 'I copped him' = I beat him, or got ahead of him.

cob, *v.*[3] var. of COP *v. slang*.

cobæa (kəʊ'bi:ə). [mod.L. (A. J. Cavanilles *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* (1791) I. 11), f. the name of B. *Cobo* (1572–1659), Spanish missionary and naturalist.] A member of a genus of climbing shrubs so called, belonging to the family Polemoniaceæ and native to tropical America.

1805 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* XXII. 851 (*heading*) Climbing Cobæa. **1873** *Young Englishwoman* Feb. 82/2 Passion flowers, taxonias, cobæas, and other creepers. **1963** W. BLUNT *Of Flowers & Village* 111 Cobaea is another rampant climber.

cobalamin (kəʊ'bɒləmɪn). *Biochem.* [f. COBAL(T + VIT)AMIN.] A name given orig. to the characteristic part of the vitamin B_{12} molecule (see quot. 1950), and hence used for any member of the vitamin B_{12} group, each of which contains this part in its molecule.

1950 E. A. KACZKA et al. in *Science* 29 Sept. 355 The name cobalamin designates all the vitamin B_{12} molecule except the cyano group, and..vitamin B_{12} becomes cyano-cobalamin, and vitamin B_{12a}, hydroxo-cobalamin. **1954** JUKES & WILLIAMS in Sebrell & Harris *Vitamins* I. vii. 452 The difference between the values for vitamin B_{12}..was due to the presence of cobalamins other than cyanocobalamin. **1959** *New Biol.* XXIX. 36 Cobalamin, or other substances having vitamin B_{12} activity, has been found dissolved in both pond- and sea-water at about the same concentration. **1967** H. R. SKEGGS in György & Pearson *Vitamins* (ed. 2) VII. ix 277 The total cobalamin content of an unknown sample represents its potential vitamin B_{12} activity.

cobalt ('kəʊbɒlt). Also 7 cobolt, 8 kobold. [a. Ger. *kobalt*, formerly also *kobald*, *-olt*, *-old*, *-elt*, *-el*, app. the same word as *kobold*, etc., goblin or demon of the mines; the ore of cobalt having been so called by the miners on account of the trouble which it gave them, not only from its worthlessness (as then supposed), but from its mischievous effects upon their own health and upon silver ores in which it occurred, effects due mainly to the arsenic and sulphur with which it was combined. From the miners of the Harz or Erzgebirge the name became common German, and thence passed into all the European langs., F. *cobalt*, It., Sp., Pg. *cobalto*, Du., Da., Russ., Pol., Boh., etc., *kobalt*, Sw. *kobolt*. See Hildebrand in Grimm s.v., who shows also that the metal was known to Paracelsus (Wks. 1589 VIII. 350), though its discovery is usually credited to Brandt in 1733.]

1. a. One of the chemical elements, a metal of a greyish colour inclining to red, brittle, slightly magnetic; in many respects closely resembling nickel; not found native, but extracted from various ores. Symbol Co.

b. The name was originally given to the ores of this metal, and is still applied, with or without defining words, to various native compounds, as *tin-white* c*obalt* = SMALTINE, $CoAs_2$; *grey* c., *silver-white* c. = *cobalt-glance*; *red* c. = *cobalt-bloom*, *-vitriol* (see 3); *earthy* c. = ASBOLITE.

[**1683** PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 1. (1686) 34 Concerning the Cobolt oars, there are many sorts of them.] *a* **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* 43 Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these, German mineralists call zaffir. **1738** G. SMITH *Cur. Relations* II. 440 Zink, Kobold, Sleat, and other Productions of the Mines. **1748** SIR J. HILL *Fossils* (J.), From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and smalt. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 397 A kind of cobalt, or arsenic mixed with copper. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1039 The use of cobalt for imparting a blue colour to glass, appears to have been known to the Greeks and Romans..Cobalt is not a very abundant metal. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 874 Smalt is a kind of glass coloured by oxide of cobalt.

2. a. The blue pigment, also called **cobalt-blue**, prepared from this mineral, largely used in staining glass. Also the deep blue colour of this.

1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 110 Cobalt blue is the name now appropriated to the improved blue prepared with metallic cobalt. **1872** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Cobalt-blue* ..is a compound of protoxide of cobalt and alumina, and is used both as oil and water colour. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 503 The mitre-shaped casque being of a vivid cobalt-blue. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. 262 As if some one..had..dashed in a stroke of brilliant cobalt.

b. In this sense used *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xix. 181 A dark blue cobalt glass. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 237 From a cobalt sky..the moon 'shineth down alone'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as c*obalt-mine*, o*re*; in chemical compounds, as c*obalt chloride*, *fluoride*, etc.; in names of colours or pigments prepared from salts of cobalt, as c*obalt-blue* (see 2), *green*, *red*, *ultramarine*, *violet*, *yellow*; also **cobalt-bloom** [Ger. *kobalt-blüthe*], a native hydrated arsenate of cobalt, also called ERYTHRITE, occurring in two forms, crystalline and earthy; **cobalt bomb**, (*a*) a container storing radioactive *cobalt-sixty* (^{60}Co) used in the treatment of cancer; (*b*) a hydrogen bomb enclosed in a shell of cobalt which, if exploded, disperses radioactive cobalt dust; **cobalt-bronze** (see quot. 1875); †**cobalt-crust**, an obs. name for the earthy variety of *cobalt-bloom*; **cobalt-glance** [Ger. *kobalt-glanz*], a native sulpharsenide of cobalt, silver-white, with metallic lustre, also called COBALTITE or COBALTINE; †**cobalt-mica** = *cobalt-bloom*; †**cobalt-ochre**, an obs. name for ASBOLITE and ERYTHRITE; **cobalt oxide**, any oxide of cobalt; **cobalt-pyrites**, a name for LINNÆITE, a native sulphide of cobalt; **cobalt-sixty**: see *cobalt bomb* (a); **cobalt-speiss** (see quot. 1875); **cobalt-vitriol**, a native sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite*.

1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilol.* 100 Cobalt earth..of a red colour..named *cobalt bloom. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Earthy cobalt-bloom*, of peach-blossom colour, is arsenate of cobalt with free arsenious acid. **1954** *Times* 8 Apr. 5/4 At the time Einstein spoke the *cobalt bomb, like the hydrogen bomb, was merely a theoretical possibility, but the successful tests of the hydrogen bomb..had brought this theory into the realm of fact. **1958** L. PAULING *No More War!* vii. 154 The cobalt bomb is a hydrogen bomb or superbomb with a shell of perhaps 1000 pounds of the common metal cobalt about it. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt bronze*, a violet-coloured substance, with strong metallic lustre. It consists of phosphate of protoxide of cobalt, and phosphate of ammonia. **1884** *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 433/1 Cobalt bronze..is a whiter but slightly more expensive metal than silveroid. **1806** R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 444 This species contains two subspecies: 1. *Cobalt Crust. 2. Cobalt Bloom. *Ibid.* II. 436 *Cobalt Glance. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 466 It may be prepared directly from cobalt-glance, the native arsenide. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt green*..is a compound of oxide of cobalt and oxide of zinc. **1835** SHEPARD *Min.*, *Cobalt mica. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 539 The celebrated *cobalt-mine..in the valley of Gistan in Aragon. **1816** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 257 Black and brown *cobalt-ochres. **1903** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXIV. II. 80 The *cobalt oxide which is deposited has the formula Co_2O_3. **1911** *Mining World* XXXIV. 71 (*title*) Use of cobalt oxide for making pigment. **1957** MANKOWITZ & HAGGAR *Encycl. Eng. Pottery* 57/2 *Cobalt oxide*, a powerful blue colouring material used for staining bodies and glazes from the beginning of the eighteenth century, known and used by John Dwight of Fulham. **1844** DANA *Min.*, *Cobalt pyrites. **1934** H. HILER *Notes Technique Painting* ii. 123 **Cobalt red*, a very durable, but not much-used colour. It works badly. **1946** *Atomic Bomb* (Atomic Scientists of Chicago) vii. 36 When bombarded with neutrons, another form of this element is made, called *cobalt-60. **1949** *Atomic Energy & Life Sciences* 90 Sponsored research, and provided radioisotopes, to determine the efficiency of radiocobalt (cobalt 60) as a substitute for radium in the treatment of cancer. **1951** *Sci. News Let.* 24 Nov. 333 A cobalt 60 'bomb' which promises life-saving treatment for more cancer patients was officially installed at the clinic of the Ontario Cancer Foundation, London, Ont. The cobalt bomb is a small portion of radioactive cobalt 60 enclosed in a heavy lead case. **1954** *Ann. Reg. 1953* 391 Additions to the powerful equipment for cancer treatment..included a cobalt 60 therapy unit producing X-rays of 3 million electron volts. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt speiss*..consisting chiefly of arsenide of nickel, derived from nickel associated with the cobalt ore. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 772/2 Several mixed cobalt compounds containing arsenates and phosphates of that metal, and represented by *cobalt violet. **1809** ALLEN *Min. Nomen.*, *Cobalt vitriol. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1058 *Cobalt-vitriol*..is translucent, with flesh-red or rose-red colour and vitreous lustre. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt-yellow*, an orange-yellow pigment precipitated from an acidified solution of nitrate of protoxide of cobalt by means of nitrate of potash.

cobaltammine (ˌkəʊbɔ:l'tæmi:n). Also 9 cobaltamine. [ad. F. *cobaltamine* (Porumbaru 1880, in *Compt. Rend.* XCI. 933), f. COBALT + AMMINE.] Any ammine of cobalt.

1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 1106 Cobaltamines... Roseo-cobaltamine/pyrophosphates are..converted into an insoluble phosphate. *Ibid.* 1107 Luteocobaltamine pyrophosphate undergoes the same series of reactions. **1912** *Chem. Abstr.* 567 (*heading*) An Equilibrium in the Cobaltammines. **1956** J. S. ANDERSON tr. *H. Remy's Treat. Inorg. Chem.* II. vii. 306 The cobaltammines were the compounds for which the existence of mirror image isomerism (optical isomerism) was first detected among inorganic compounds. **1958** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* (ed. 2) 967/1 *Cobaltammines*, complex compounds of cobalt salts with ammonia or its organic derivatives, e.g., *cobalt-hexammines*, which contain the group $Co(NH_3)_6$.

†**co'baltate.** *Obs.* A (presumed) cobaltic salt.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 450 A double salt.. which L. Gmelin..believes to consist of nitrate and cobaltate of ammonia.

co'balti-. *Chem.* Combining form of COBALT used in the names of tri-compounds, as in c*obalti-cyanide* of copper, of potassium, etc.

cobaltic (kəʊ'bɔ:ltɪk), *a.* [f. COBALT + -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, cobalt.

1782 KIRWAN *Min. Acids* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 82 Bismuth..does not affect the true cobaltic part. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 85 With golden purples, and cobaltic blues. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 454 By roasting the cobaltic product.

2. *Chem.* Applied to the tri-compounds of the metal, as c*obaltic oxide* Co_2O_3.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1049 Sesquioxide of cobalt, cobaltic oxide. *Ibid.* 1044 Tri-salts of cobalt, or cobaltic salts. **1873** WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 191 Cobaltic oxide is a black powder.

cobaltiferous (kəʊbɒl'tɪfərəs), *a.* [f. COBALT + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding cobalt.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1042 When cobalt is fused with silver, two layers are formed, the lower consisting of cobaltiferous silver, the upper of argentiferous cobalt. **1879** J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 175 The cobaltiferous ore.

cobaltine ('kəʊbəltaɪn). *Min.* [f. COBALT + -INE.] An earlier name of COBALTITE.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 136. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Cobaltine*, Cobalt-glance, Glance-cobalt.

cobaltite ('kəʊbəltaɪt). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

Native sulpharsenide of cobalt, of silver-white colour and brilliant metallic lustre, also called *cobalt-glance*: one of the important ores of cobalt, found in Sweden, Rhenish Prussia, etc.

1868 DANA *Min.* 71 *Cobaltite*..and smaltite afford the greater part of the smalt of commerce.

co'balto-. *Chem.* Combining form of COBALT used in the names of di-compounds, as in c*obalto-cyanide* of potassium, etc.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 741 The cobalto-cyanide of lead..Cobalto-cyanide of Potassium.

cobaltous (kəʊ'bɔ:ltəs), *a. Chem.* Of the nature of cobalt; applied to the di-compounds of the metal, as c*obaltous oxide* CoO.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1048 Protoxide of cobalt or cobaltous oxide..is a light greenish-grey or olive-green.. powder. *Ibid.* 1049 Hydrated cobaltous oxide, or Cobaltous hydrate..is produced when a cobaltous salt is decomposed by potash out of contact of air.

cobb, cobbe: see COB.

†**cobbard.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 cobarde, coberte, 6 coberd, 8–9 *dial.* cobbit. See quot. 1879, and cf. COB-IRON.

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 663/28 *Nomina pertinencia ad pistrinum: Hec uertebra*, cobarde. **1481** *Will of Langwith* (Somerset Ho.), Rakkes oþerwise called cobertes. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 §2 No Merchant Stranger..shall bring.. Andyrons, Cobbards, Tongs, Fireforks, Gredyrons. **1539** *Inv. Dale Priory, Derby* in *Archæol.* XLIII. 222 A payr of coberds. *c* **1758** in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.*, 1 Paire of Cobbits. **1879** *Ibid. Cobbits*, two iron bars having knobs at the upper end to rest upon the andirons; meeting at the opposite extremity on the centre of the hearth, they form a kind of cradle for the firewood... The term still (1873) lingers amongst the old people, though the things which it expresses are rarely to be seen.

cobber ('kɒbə(r)), *sb.*[1] [f. COB *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 234 The picked Ore..is put to a number of girls called Cobbers, who break it..to the size of a chestnut and less. **1864** J. E. WHITE in *Parl. Papers* XXII. 402 He was however only one of the 'cobbers'. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §056 *Cobber*; breaks ore into small pieces with small hammer, and sorts it according to value. *Ibid.* §334 *Cobber*; in fellmongery trims shanks and neck portions of sheepskins free of hair and offal after wool has been removed, and cuts them off.

cobber ('kɒbə(r)), *sb.*[2] *Austral.* and *N.Z. colloq.* [perh. f. dial. *cob* (see *E.D.D.*), to take a liking to.] A companion, a mate, a friend.

1895 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 9 Feb. 15/4 She's my cobber an' I'm 'er bloke. **1897** W. T. GOODGE *Hits! Skits! & Jingles!* (1899) 150 And a bosom friend's a 'cobber'. **1897** D. MCK. WRIGHT *Station Ballads* 110 The man who is 'cobbers' with Christ comes off best if he's ever so poor. **1906** E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* i. 2 'Long she comes with 'er cobber. *Ibid.* xvi. 217 Miss Eva was not as young as some, and she had no 'cobbers' amongst the Beauties. **1916** *Anzac Book* 22/2 'Ow er yer orf fer socks, cobber? **1916** *Chrons. N.Z.E.F.* 29 Nov. 150/1 The trooper himself suffered from a severe over-dose of C.B. So did his cobber Smoky. **1926** J. DEVANNY *Butcher Shop* x. 104 He had deprived himself of his mate, his 'cobber' for twenty .. years. **1934** T. WOOD (*title*) Cobbers. **1947** *Coast to Coast 1946* 280 It only took about five minutes to make a new cobber out of almost anyone in jungle green and a Digger hat. **1953** 'N. SHUTE' *In the Wet* 14 He shook my hand vigorously... 'Cobbers, ain't we?' **1959** M. SHADBOLT *New Zealanders* 156 Jack was my cobber in the timber mill. Jack and I went on the bash every Saturday.

cobber, *v.* *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* [f. prec.] Usu. const. *up*. To make friends *with*.

1949 *Geogr. Mag.* Feb. 368 *Cobber* has been extended to .. the verb *to cobber up*, to make friends with. **1963** B. PEARSON *Coal Flat* vi. 104 It's natural for a young chap to cobber up with chaps his own age.

cobbing ('kɒbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COB *v.* or *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* A way of punishing sailors: see quots.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cobbing* .. is performed by striking the offender a certain number of times on the breech with a flat piece of wood called the cobbing-board. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cobbing* .. consists in bastonadoing the offender on the posteriors with a cobbing stick, or pipe staff. **1844** *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 291 Jack was accordingly ordered to have a 'cobbing'.

2. *Mining*, etc. (See quots.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 518/1 Crushing machinery .. to crush the old bricks as 'cobbing'. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 348/2 *Cobbing* .. broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Cobbing-hammer*, a miner's tool. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cobbing* (Cornw.), breaking ore to sort out its better portions.

3. ? = Topping, polling: see quot. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Cobbing* (Essex), cutting the tops of pollards.

†**'cobbing**, *a. Obs.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] 1.] Playing the 'cob'.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Of them all cobbing countrey chuffes which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods are called riche cobbes. **1608** WITHALS *Dict.* 391 Amongst those notable, famous, notorious, cobbing fooles.

cobbit, variant of COBBARD.

cobble ('kɒb(ə)l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 cobbel, 6–7 coble. [Of obscure etymology: app. related to COB *sb.*[1] in some of its senses. The earliest connexion in which it appears is *cobbled-stone* (if this is not an error): see COBBLED.]

1. a. A water-worn rounded stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving. In earlier times often identified in use with *pebble*.

1475, 1530 [see COBBLE-STONE]. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xxix, Their slings held cobles round. **1691** RAY *N.C. Words* 16 *A Cobble*, a Pebble. **1727** *Beverley Beek Act* 2 Cobbles or pebbles for paving. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 62 The road is .. difficult on account of the cobbles left loose and dry by the washing of the rains.

attrib. **1883** *Leisure Hour* 360 The narrow cobble footways. **1889** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 364 Thick stone or cobble walling.

b. *transf.*

1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. 173 A cobble of blue-stone for washing. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cobble* (Penn.), an imperfectly puddled ball which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

2. *pl.* Coal of the size of small cobble stones.

1815 J. FAREY *View Derbyshire* I. 187 Cobbles .. are what we in London should call good round coals, being the larger lumps picked out of what they call the sleck or waste small coals. **1883** *Daily News* 20 Sept. 7/5 Advt., Kitchen Cobbles, 18*s*.

attrib. **1869** OUIDA *Puck* iii. (1877) 26 The ruddy light of the cobble fire.

†**3.** (See quot.: perh. not the same word.) *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A Cobbel, dullard, *hæbes*, *bardus*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cobble-paved**, **-streeted** adjs.; **cobble-hedge**, a fence of boulders.

1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. i. v. 110 To see over the stone *cobble-hedge into the field. **1891** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Nov. 3/1 The *cobble-paved road, bordered by endless crucifixes. **1910** W. J. LOCKE *Simon the Jester* xii, We crossed the cobble-paved courtyard. **1909** M. B. SAUNDERS *Litany Lane* III. xxv, Little *cobble-streeted shady French towns.

cobble, *sb.*[2] [f. COBBLE *v.*[1]] A clumsy mending.

1859 M. NAPIER *Life Claverhouse* I. i. 43 *note*, This is not a very successful or ingenuous cobble.

cobble, *sb.*[3] A local name of the Great Northern Diver, and Red-throated Diver, sea-fowl.

1802 in G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* **1862** in JOHNS *Brit. Birds*. **1885** in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*.

cobble, *sb.*[4] var. of COBLE.[1]

cobble ('kɒb(ə)l), *v.*[1] Also 6–8 coble. [This and the sb. *cobbler* evidently go together etymologically; but the latter, though in its form a deriv. of the vb., has as yet been found much earlier. Of the derivation nothing certain is known: the suggestion that the source is an OF. **coubler* var. of *coupler* to couple, join together, is not tenable.]

1. *trans.* To mend or repair roughly or clumsily; to patch *up*.

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 274 To the man that coblit the lede in Drummyne ijs. *c***1525** SKELTON *Replyc.* 222 Ye cobble & ye cloute Holy Scripture so aboute. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 27 Men .. cobble up old houses. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xx. 118 Some Tinker cobling a piece of Brass. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 10 To pawn her china, and to cobble up her family garments.

b. *spec.* To mend (shoes), *esp.* roughly or clumsily; to patch. Also *absol.*

1552 HULOET, Cobble shoes, *calceamenta resarcire*. **1598** *Famous Vict. Hen. V.* x. 12 Oh sir, I haue a great many shooes at home to Cobble. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 22. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 432 A man that serv'd them in a double Capacity, to Teach and Cobble. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 74 They do condescend to cobble thy shoes, and confine thyself to the vocation for which a man's shoe. **1860** SMILES *Self-Help* x. 263 Drew studied .. philosophy in the intervals of cobbling shoes.

2. To put together or join roughly or clumsily.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 To expresse that which the Greeks could do by cobling many words together. *a***1764** LLOYD *Cobler Tessington*, My predecessors often use To coble verse as well as shoes. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 A pasteboard Tree, cobbled together out of size and waste-paper and water-colours. **1855** A. MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* xviii. 299 To cobble an additional breadth of dimity to the curtain.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 769 St. Crispin quits, and cobbles for the muse. **1818** —— *Juan* Ded. xiv, Cobbling at manacles for all mankind.

3. *Comb.*, as **cobble-text** (*nonce-wd.*), a preacher who deals clumsily and unskilfully with a text.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiv. (1849) 132 Strolling Methodists, and those sort of cobble-texts.

'cobble, *v.*[2] [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To pave with cobbles. **b.** *dial.* To pelt with stones.

1691 RAY *N.C. Words* 16 To cobble with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cobble*, to stone, to pelt with dirt. 'A good cobbling,' a severe pelting. **1888** LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 14 A court-yard cobbled in antique fashion.

cobble, obs. f. GOBBLE *v.*

cobbled ('kɒbld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Mended or put together clumsily (*esp.* of shoes), patched, botched; see the vb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 301 Learne to clout thine old cast cobled shoes. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 28. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 Old shoes, but not cobled. **1798** W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 19 As I could not afford to pay for binding, I fastened them together in a most cobbled style. **1864** KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 120 With patched breeches and cobbled boots.

cobbled ('kɒb(ə)ld), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 5 cobled. [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ED.]

†**1. cobbled stone** = COBBLE-STONE. *Obs.*

*c***1435** *Torr. P.* 1298 Sir Torrent gaderid cobled stonys.

2. Paved with cobbles.

1853 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 88 The omnibuses rumble Along their cobbled way.

cobbler ('kɒblə(r)). Forms: 4–6 cobeler(e, 5 cobbeler, (cobulare, cobyller), 6 cobblar, 5–9 cobler, 7– cobbler. [See COBBLE *v.*[1]]

1. a. One whose business it is to mend shoes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 170 Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke. *c***1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602 *Pictaciarius*, a Cobulare, or a Cloutere. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dronkship of Coblers. *c***1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 1 A coryar And a cobeler, his brother. **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Cobblar, *sauetier*. **1621** SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 It is never well, when the cobler looketh above the ankle. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59 Such a Cobler, as will not exchange either his blood or his pride, with any Shoo-maker or Tanner in your Realme. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. III. 3/2 The Richer the Cobler, The blacker his Thumb. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Cobblers who mended shoes, never made them. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 496 The cobler's memory cannot be so defective. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 If the village cobbler made 'unhonest' shoes.

b. The last sheep to be sheared, in punning allusion to the cobbler's last (see also quot. 1945). *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.*

1893 *Herald* (Melbourne) 23 Dec. 6/1 (Morris), Every one might not know what a 'cobbler' is. It is the last sheep in a catching pen, and consequently a bad one to shear, as the easy ones are picked first... In the harvest field English rustics used to say, when picking up the last sheaf, 'This is what the cobbler threw at his wife.' 'What?' 'The last.' **1894** A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 4 The 'cobbler', a grizzled, wiry-haired old patriarch that every one had shunned. **1894** MRS R. WILSON *Land of Tui* xv. 243 The last sheep to be shorn is often the most difficult to catch, and is called the 'cobbler'. **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 20 Sept. 20/1 While you hold the roughest cobbler ever penned. **1940** E. C. STUDHOLME *Te Waimate* (1954) xv. 130 The [old hand] would let the learner in for the 'cobbler', or hard shearing sheep, at the end of every pen. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* iii. 63 *Cobbler*, a dirty, sticky, matted and wrinkly sheep (not always the last, but often left to the last in shearing).

c. [Rhyming slang from *cobbler's* (or *cobblers'*) *awls*.] A ball; esp. in *pl.*, 'balls', testicles; nonsense, rubbish.

1934 P. ALLINGHAM *Cheapjack* xv. 186 The Cobbler is even more simple. It is a ball game .. 'cobbler' is the slang for ball. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* xviii. 178 Well, they got us by the cobblers. **1955** P. WILDEBLOOD *Against Law* 137 Oh, that's all cobblers. **1962** R. COOK *Crust on its Uppers* ii. 30 Talking more cobblers to the square inch than the bishop on confirmation day. **1968** *Melody Maker* 5 Oct. 6/4 Geno Washington says Grapefruit's recent attack on the Maryland Club, Glasgow, was 'a load of cobblers'. They are one of the best audiences in Britain, says Geno. **1970** A. DRAPER *Swansong for Rare Bird* vii. 60, I was a little suspicious. 'What's the catch?' I asked. 'Why all this cobblers about clothes?'

2. One who mends clumsily, a clumsy workman, a mere botcher.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* To Rdr., They would rather be Tailors to make, than botchers or coblers to amend or to marre. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 11 Truely Sir, in respect of a fine Workman, I am but as you would say, a Cobler. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A cobbler or botcher. **1791** BURNS *Wks.* (Globe) 495 Thou cobbler, botching the flimsy socks of bombast oratory. **1811** BYRON *Let. Dallas* 21 Aug., He was beyond all the Bloomfields and Blacketts, and their collateral cobblers.

3. *colloq.* 'A drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, and pounded ice, and imbibed through a straw or other tube' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

[The origin of this appears to be lost; various conjectures are current, *e.g.* that it is short for *cobbler's punch* (sense 7), and that it 'patches up' the drinkers.]

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 The first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. **1843** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, This wonderful invention, Sir .. is called a cobbler. Sherry cobbler, when you name it long; cobbler when you name it short. **1852** G. W. CURTIS *Lotos-eating* 105 Various other select parties are .. watching the sails and sipping cobblers. **1862** E. MCDERMOTT *Pop. Guide Internat. Exhib.* 185 There is an American bar, where visitors may indulge in 'juleps', 'cock-tails', 'cobblers', 'rattle-snakes', [etc.]. **1922** *Glasgow Herald* 13 May 6 Untold recipes .. for cobblers, coolers, highballs, frappés.

4. 'A sort of pie, baked in a pot lined with dough of great thickness, upon which the fruit is placed; according to the fruit, it is an apple or a peach cobbler' *U.S. 'Western'*. (Bartlett.)

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 90 **1880** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* xlix. 575, I have .. made out a little bill of fare .. as follows: .. Peach cobbler, Southern style. **1946** *Farmhouse Fare* 130 *October cobbler*. 1 quart blackberries... Place the berries .. in a buttered pie-dish and sprinkle with lemon juice .. roll out the paste to the size of the pie-dish. Place on top of the fruit.

†**5.**

1385 *Nottingh. Corporat. Archives* No. 1286 'Cobelers' included in 'vesella arborum'.

6. A horse chestnut used in the children's game of 'conkers'. *dial.*

1896 G. F. NORTHALL *Warwick. Word-bk.* 51 *Cobbler*, the fruit of the horse-chestnut tree. *Cobblers*, the well-known game of striking one dried 'cobbler', threaded on a string, against that of an opponent, to try their respective strength. **1913** D. H. LAWRENCE *Sons & Lovers* I. iii. 50 He pulled from his pocket a black old horse-chestnut hanging on a string. This old cobbler had 'cobbled'—hit and smashed —seventeen other cobblers.

7. *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, as **cobbler-poet**; **cobbler-fish**, a West Indian fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, having long rays likened to a cobbler's strings. **b.** possessive comb., as **cobbler's awl**, the bent awl used by a shoemaker or cobbler; a bird, the AVOCET, so called from the form of its beak; **cobbler's end**, a waxed end (see END *sb.* 6c); **cobbler's peg** (freq. in *pl.*) *Austral.*, a popular name for the weed *Bidens pilosa*, of the family Compositæ; formerly used for *Erigeron linifolius*, another weed of the same family; (see also quot. 1908); **cobbler's punch**, a warm drink of beer or ale with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice; **cobbler's wax**, a resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 110 The *coblers awl .. goes every autumn into Italy. **1862** JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Cobbler's awl*, the Avocet. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 75 A waxed thread (or *cobler's end) is to be passed tightly round it. **1883** F. M. BAILEY *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 243 E[rigeron] linifolius... '*Cobblers' pegs'. **1906** —— *Weeds of Queensland* 73 E[rigeron] linifolius... Cobbler's pegs, of some years ago, now the sobriquet is applied to *Bidens pilosa*. **1908** E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* I. vi. 201 The white mangrove .. has erect, obtrusive, respiratory shoots from the roots .., resembling asparagus shoots or rake tines (called by some cobbler's pegs). **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 15 Nov. 28/4 Thistles and cobbler's pegs are spread by the wind. **1944** *Mod. Jun. Dict.* (ed. 7) 80 *Cobbler's Pegs*, A common Australian plant of roadsides and waste land with black, barbed seeds resembling small nails. **1961** P. WHITE *Riders in Chariot* viii. 246 'What is it?' 'Cow-itch,' replied the child. .. 'T'is-urnt! It's cobblers'-pegs!' shrieked one... 'Silly old weeds!' **1845** LONGF. *Nuremberg*, Hans Sachs, the *cobbler-poet, laureate of the gentle craft. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, I mostly use it in *cobbler's punch. **1840** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, I shall stick to them like *cobblers' wax.

Hence '**cobblerism**, '**cobblership**, the state or position of a cobbler. '**cobblerless** *a. nonce-wd.*, without a cobbler. **cobbler-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like a cobbler or botcher. '**cobblery**, the occupation of a cobbler, cobbling.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 431 A cobbler..in virtue of his cobblerism is actually much better than a king. 1885 MRS. INNES in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Circumstances soon required a return to 'our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblerless..comfortless jungle'. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Postscr. (Arb.) 119 Se how coblerlike I haue clouted a new patch to an olde sole. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 77 *note*, Lucian here purposely makes Micyllus joke a little cobler-like. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better..to have taken to..tailorship or cobblership. 1886 LUBBOCK in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 467, I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of cobblery.

cobble-stone. Also 5 cobyl(l)-, 6 cobbyl-, 6–7 coble-. A water-worn rounded stone, such as is used for paving; = COBBLE *sb.*[1] 1. Cf. also COBBLED *ppl. a.*[2]

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768 *Hic rudus*, a cobylstone. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cobbylstone, *caillou*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 They..brought such a deale of coblestones for ballais to their ships. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act.* 34 Paving or cobble stones. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 Rude houses, constructed of large cobble stones.

attrib. 1879 C. E. PRATT *Amer. Bicycler*, A..very stony way is difficult; so is a cobble-stone pavement.

†**b.** See quot. *Obs.* (Cf. CHERRY-STONE 1.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cobyllstone, or cherystone, *petrilla*.

Hence **cobble-stoned** *ppl. a.*, paved with cobbles.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iv. 13 Bumping the lumbering vehicle along the cobble-stoned street.

cobbling ('kɒblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COBBLE, q.v.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 44 Their old former occupation of husbandry, cobbling, cookery. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Tessington* (R.), Cobbling extends a thousand ways, Some cobble shoes, some cobble plays. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 306 A trumpery question of social cobbling.

'cobbling, *ppl. a.* [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That cobbles (see the vb.); bungling, clumsy.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 250 The cobling counterfecter of those epistles. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* II. i. (1877) I. 34 When such cookes & cobling shifters shall be remooued. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 My Cobling hand.

cobbling-stone: see COBLING-STONE.

cobbly ('kɒblɪ), *a.* [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Paved with cobble-stones. Also *fig.*

In earlier dial. use in sense 'full of lumps'.

1891 *Bicycling News* 4 Apr. 197 Out rough cobbly roads. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* Dec., We want to put, if possible, a bit of the 'light at eventide' on the cobbly path of the old women. 1936 F. STARK *Southern Gates Arabia* xvii. 186 The city gate stood above, on a cobbly rise.

cobbob, var. of CABOB.

1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* (1738) 24 This is called Cobbob.

cobborne, obs. var. of COB-IRON.

cobbra ('kɒbrə). *Austral.* Also cobra. [Aborig. word.] The head, skull.

1832 G. TIPSMILL *The Snake* in Stewart & Keesing *Old Bush Songs* (1957) 33 They with a stick effect would take Upon your cobra. 1867 'OLD BOOMERANG' *Austral. Capers* xxiii. 204 The savage cobbler.., with a volley of oaths and slang, said he would crack Christopher's 'cobbera'. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life in Queensland* I. iii. 31 The black fellow who lives in the bush bestows but small attention on his 'cobra', as the head is usually called in the pigeon-English which they employ. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiii, Having an empty cobbra, as the blacks say.

Cobb('s) paper. [See quot. 1859.] (See quots.)

1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk. & Guide Paper Trade* (ed. 2) 77 *Cobb's Paper*, a drab or other coloured demy, used by bookbinders for the linings or end papers of books, and many other purposes, so called from its having been introduced by a maker named Cobb. 1879 ZAEHNSDORF *Art Bookbinding* 28. 1911 COUTTS & STEPHEN *Libr. Bookbinding* 226 Cobb Paper.—A self-coloured paper, obtainable in various shades, largely used by binders as end-papers and for the sides of books. It derives its name from its inventor, or the binder who first used it. 1952 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* (ed. 2) 51/2 *Cobbs*, properly 'Cobb's papers'.

cobby ('kɒbɪ), *a.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. (See quots.) *dial.*

1691 RAY *N.C. Words*, *Cobby*, stout, hearty, brisk. [Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.] 1703 THORESBY *Lett. Ray*, *Cobby*, sawcy. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E.D.S.) 4 *Cobby*, in good spirits. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.*, *Cobby*, merry, cheerful. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cobby*, brisk, lively, in high spirits. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Cobby*, pert, lively, cheerful, hilarious. 'Cobby as a lop.'

2. Headstrong, arrogant. *dial.*

1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* Epil., We were a happy people indeed till lately, till grown cobby; our family fell to wrangling. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cobby*, tyrannical, set up, proud. 1877 in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 5/1 'George..is as cobby as sud be.'

3. a. Of the nature of, or like a cob (horse).

1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., The paragon of cobby screws. 1881 *Standard* 12 May 3/1 A good proportion of the mounts being a little 'cobby'.

b. Shortish and thickset, 'stocky'.

1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 59 *Cobby*—Nicely ribbed up, compact in form like a cob-horse. 1891 *New Review* June 545 The cobby man of 5 ft. 5 in. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 8/5 Pony (Welsh), cobby-built. 1958 BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Isl.* VII. 152 The general 'cobby' appearance, unusually active movements, and above all the extreme buoyancy [of the harlequin duck].

4. (See quot.) *dial.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] 10.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Cobby* (*Linc.*), applied to wheat, means short and full.

cob-castle. 'A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison' (Halliwell 1847–78).

a 1687 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* III. Poems (1689) 197 A Castle there stood..Upon such a steep Rock..'tis prettiest Cob-castle e'er I beheld.

[Cf. *Cob-hall* in the following: 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cob-Hall*, a small house standing in..the Market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing it to stand on the site of the prison of the Lord of the Manor.]

Cobdenism ('kɒbdənɪz(ə)m). [f. the name of Richard *Cobden* (1804–1865).] A policy advocating free trade, peace, and international cooperation. So **'Cobdenite** *sb.*, a supporter of Cobdenism; *a.*, of or pertaining to Cobdenism; **'Cobdenic, 'Cobdenitish** *adjs.*

1853 A. SOMERVILLE (*title*) Cobdenic Policy the Internal Enemy of England. 1887 W. J. HARRIS in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 311 Cobdenites point to the agricultural population as too small a part of the total number to be considered in the arguments of Protection versus Free Trade. *Ibid.*, I am simply striving to escape the natural conclusion to which Cobdenism is driving me. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 2/2 And that's enough at once to set me off A-tilting at the Cobdenitish seers. 1927 *Observer* 8 May 16/8 Biology and psychology are stronger..than the too materialistic naïveté of merely Cobdenite economics. 1929 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 7/2, I met a Cobdenite the other day, and, like a true Cobdenite, he said he was in favour of letting the miners starve. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 603/1 There is a further distinction between the older system and Cobdenism... Under the Cobdenite system the colonies had no part to play at all different from that of foreign countries... The idea that all economists of that [*sc.* free-trade] school were Cobdenites is without foundation.

co-believer, -benignity, -bewail: see CO-.

co-be'lligerent, *sb.* and *a.* [f. CO- 2, 3.] (See quots.) Hence **co-be'lligerence, co-be'lligerency,** the quality or state of being co-belligerent or a co-belligerent.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 195 We have co-belligerents at least, if not allies. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cobelligerent*, *a.*, carrying on war in conjuction with another power. 1919 J. M. KEYNES *Econ. Conseq. Peace* (1920) v. 109 How far Germany can be made contingently liable for damage done..by her co-belligerents, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. 1943 W. S. CHURCHILL in *Second World War* (1952) V. xi. 168 The question of giving the Badoglio Government an Allied status does not come into our immediate programme. Co-belligerency is good enough. 1949 F. MACLEAN *Eastern Approaches* III. v. 347 Then they flocked forward, clenching their fists in the Communist salute and I remembered that we were amongst friends or at any rate co-belligerents. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 Mar. 163/1 Its confusion..was aggravated by differing views in London and Washington on the vague status of 'co-belligerence'.

coberd(e, coberte; see COBBARD, CUPBOARD.

cob-house: see COB *sb.*[1] and [2].

cobill, cobill-nut: see COBLE[1], COB-NUT.

cob-iron. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 cobiren, 6 cobern, cobborne, cobyron, cobb iron, 7 cobiron, 7–9 cob-iron. See also COBBARD. [app. f. COB *sb.*[1] 6 + IRON, referring to knobs at the ends.]

pl. 'One of the irons on which a spit turns' (Phillips); 'the irons hung on the bars of the kitchen-range to support the spit' (Forby). Also explained, since Ray, as = ANDIRON; but cob-irons and andirons are distinct in early inventories.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 370, j cobiren. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 100 Spytts, rakks, cobernys, aundernnys, treuettis, tongs. 1552 *Ibid.* 140, I geue vnto my hostyes Cheston my cobbornes. 1611 COTGR., *Rotissoir*, a Cobiron, or little Racke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 69 The clean keeping and scouring of the spits and cob-irons. *a* 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* (J.), The implements of the kitchen, as spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. 1674 RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 62 *Cob-iron*, an Andiron. *a* 1825 in FORBY. 1871 *Archæol.* XLIII. 222 The irons which supported the spit are still called cob-irons in Lincolnshire.

co-'bishop. *rare.* [= late L. *co-episcopus*, Gr. *συνεπίσκοπος*.] An associate or coadjutor bishop.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 122 Valerius being advanced in years..assum'd and made use of Austin as a Co-Bishop.

†**cobkey, cobty.** *Obs.* [f. COB *v.*[1] 3: one of the forms must app. be erroneous.] = COBBING, a punishment used on shipboard.

1582 *B.M. MS. Addit. 5008* lf. 22 a. l. 3 They gaue hym a cobkey upon the cap of the mayn-mast. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is..to see Justice executed..as ducking at yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele..setting in the bilbowes, and to pay the Cobty or the Morryoune.

†**coblative,** *a. Obs. humorous.* Of a cobbled-up sort. (A play on *copulative*.)

1606 *Choice, Chance, & C.* (1881) 24 Oh cursed pelf, that makes such a Coblatiue Coniunction.

coble[1] ('kəʊb(ə)l). Forms: 1 cuopl, 5 kobil, cobyll, 5–6 cobill, 7–9 cobble, 4– coble. [ONorthumbrian *cuopl* appears to have no Teut. cognates; cf. Welsh *ceubal*, *ceubol* ferry-boat, skiff, lighter (prob.:—OWelsh **caupol*), Bret. *caubal*, which Silvan Evans identifies with Lat. *caupulus*, *-ilus*, described by Isidore (*Orig.* XIX. i. 25) as 'lembus, navicula brevis, quæ alia appellatione dicitur et cymba et caupolus (*v.r.* caupilus, -ulus)'. The word may be native in Celtic, and may contain the root *ceu-*, *cau-* hollow. The ONorth. form, if correct, is not the direct parent of the present.]

1. *Sc.* A short flat-bottomed rowing-boat used in salmon-fishing and for crossing rivers or lakes. [In south Scotl. often pronounced *cowble* ('kobl).]

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 23 He astaȝ in lytlum scipe *vel* in cuople. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 504 Ane olde coble þare he fand, þat mony hoilis in it had. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVIII. 115 A lytil kobil thare thai mete And had thame oure, but langere lete. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 146 Dongallus..come to the watter of Spey, and gat ane cobill to pas ouir the samin. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 33 The salmon fishers rowed cobles with nets to catch it. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 346, I went out in Mr. Miller's Salmon Coble. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 41 We took a short row on it [the lake] in a 'coble' rowed by the head keeper.

2. A sea fishing-boat with a flat bottom, square stern, and rudder extending 4 or 5 feet below the bottom, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail; used chiefly on the N.E. coast of England.

1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 195 A cobyll wʰ ij oyres. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 237 To the said Edmunde a coble called the Margarete. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 246, I will that my wyffe shall haiue the best sea coble in hir custodye. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/4 This morning a Cobble, laden with Herrings..was unfortunately cast away. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc., Haddingt.* VII. 407 (Jam.) The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats, the largest, called cobles, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 122 Embarking in a small coble, [they] were soon wafted across the tideway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coble-boat*, *-man*, *-race*.

1490 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 133 To the cobill man of Cambuskynnell quhen the King past owre—vs. 1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The fishermen, mackarel-catchers, nor the Cobble-men of the north-country. 1665 *Lond.* (Oxford) *Gaz.* No. 18/4 (Newcastle) Three Coble-boats fishing. 1863 *Ridley's Local Song-bk.* 3 He rowed a coble race..doon at Blyth. 1866 HON. MRS. NORTON in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 181/2 Gliding over its silver surface in the coble-boat fishing for trout and waking the echoes as they rowed home.

coble.[2] Variant of CABLE: *kobel* is given as a common pronunciation of *kabel* in Flemish.

(See Ligart *Dict. of Walloon* (Mons) s.v. *combiau*.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Ffrekes one þe forestayne, fakene þeire coblez In floynes, and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.

coble, cobler, etc., obs. ff. COBBLE, COBBLER.

Coblenzian (kəʊ'blɛntsɪən), *a. Geol.* Also Coblentzian, Coblenzien. [ad. F. *coblentzien* (A. Dumont 1848, in *Mém. de l'Acad. R. des Sciences de Belgique* XXII. 4), f. *Coblentz* (G. *Koblenz*), a city in western Germany: see -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating the uppermost division of the Lower Devonian (Lower Old Red Sandstone) in Europe or the geological period during which it was deposited. Also *absol.*

1853 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* IX. 25 This division must be separated from the Devonian series..since it does not contain a single species found in the 'coblenzian' or 'ahrian' divisions above it. 1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 702 Coblenzien or Grauwacke, composed of four zones of grey-wacke, sandstones, shales, and conglomerate. 1902 A. J. JUKES-BROWNE *Student's Handbk. Stratigr. Geol.* x. 178 This series represents the Coblentzian of Belgium and the Rhine. 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* xiii. 290 The first are, without doubt, of Coblenzian age.

co-bless, -boundless: see CO-.

†**cobling-stone.** *Obs.* ? = COBBLE-STONE.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 56 As here thro' cobling Stones, we stumbling wade.

cob-nut ('kɒbnʌt). In 5 cobill, -ylle. [In earliest use *cobill nut*: cf. COBBLE *sb.*[1], COB *sb.*[1]]

1. A large nut of stout short ovate shape, borne by a cultivated variety of the hazel; also the tree. Also *attrib.*, as in *cob-nut bush*.

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 112 Two cobill notis vppon a bande, Loo! litill babe, what I haue broght. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cobylle nutt, *moracia*. *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Moracia*, hard notys long kepte.] 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 714 A Cobnutte, or walnutte, *Caria basilica*, *Vne noix grande*. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.*, *Cobnut*, Belg. *kop-not*, *nux capitalis*, a great nut, such as boyes play at Cobnut withall. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 159 The filberts and cob-nuts of our gardens are supposed to be merely varieties originating in the common Hazel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 337 Short roundish nuts with a strong thick shell are called Cob

nuts. **1889** Boulger *Uses of Plants* 58 The Hazel-nut.. Its varieties, the Filberts..and the Cob-nuts (vars. *grandis*, *glomerata*, *crispa*) are largely grown in Mid Kent.

b. Applied to foreign nuts; esp. *Jamaica cob-nut*, the seed of *Omphalea diandra*; also the tree.

1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* III. ii, I sweat like a pamper'd jade of Asia, and drop like a cobnut of Africa. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 812 *O. diandra* is cultivated in St. Domingo and Jamaica, under the name of Noisettier or Cobnut, from the resemblance of the flavour of the seeds to that of the European nut.

2. A game played by children with nuts.

*c***1440** [cf. 1]. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Some suche prety playes..as cheristone, mary bone, bokle pit, spurne poynte, cobbe nutte, or quayting. **1594** *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 186 Augustus so farre abased the imperiall grauity, as to play with little children at cobnut. **1685** Cotton *Montaigne* III. 92 To play at cob-nut, or whip a top. **1733** Bailey *Colloq. Erasm.* (1877) 56 They that are fit to play at cob-nut are fit to ride upon a hobby-horse. **1847-78** Halliwell, *Cob-nut*, a game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob*. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. **1885** T. Mozley *Remin. Towns, etc.* I. 402, I must not forget the 'cob-nuts' or 'hob-nuts'..The boys perforated hazel-nuts, ran strings through them, and then battered them against one another, continually renewing the combat with the survivors.

Cobol ('kəʊbɔl). Also COBOL. [f. the initial letters of *C*ommon *B*usiness *O*riented *L*anguage.] A computer language designed for use in business operations.

1960 (*title*) Cobol, report to Conference on Data Systems Languages, including initial specifications for common business oriented language (COBOL) for programming electronic digital computers (U.S. Defence Dept.). **1961** *Times* (Computer Suppl.) 3 Oct. p. x/6 Ideally if a Cobol translator were written for every computer, a programme once written in Cobol could be translated and then used on any machine. **1963** J. A. Saxon (*title*) COBOL: A Self-Instructional Programmed Manual. **1967** *Oxford Computer Explained* 8 Writing programs in an assembly or machine language was not the way to work when Cobol was available.

cobolt, obs. form of COBALT.

cobra ('kəʊbrə, 'kɒbrə). Short for COBRA DE CAPELLO; also applied with distinctive additions to other Indian vipers, and to African snakes of the genus *Naja*, as the ***Egyptian cobra*** (N. haje), the ***Cape cobra*** (N. nivea), and the ***spitting cobra*** or ***black-necked cobra*** (N. nigricollis) (see BLACK *a.* 18). The name *spitting cobra* is also given to the RINGHALS. Also *attrib.*, as in ***cobra poison***.

1817 *Asiatic Jrnl.* (1818) VI. 227 The Cobra Manilla is known on the Malabar coast as the bangle snake. **1836** T. Cantor in *Asiat. Res.* XIX. 92 Besides Cobras, there are other hooded serpents in this country. **1856** F. Fleming *S. Africa* xii. 400 The 'Cobra-di-Capella' or Hooded Snake, called by the Colonists the 'Ringeaault'. **1860** Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 265 The sudden death of Curling, one of the keepers of the Zoological gardens, from the bite of a cobra. **1879** Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547 A weak solution of potash..destroys the physiological activity of cobra poison. **1884** *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* III. 12 The South African cobra (Naia haje)..is known throughout the Cape Colony by the name *Spuugh-slang*, and is so called from the power it is supposed to possess of ejecting its poison to a distance. **1887** [see SPITTING *ppl. a.* 2]. **1910** F. W. Fitzsimons *Snakes S. Afr.* iv. 73/2 Egyptian or Banded Cobra. Distribution: Natal, Zululand, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Northwards as far as Sahara Desert. **1931** R. L. Ditmars *Snakes of World* xiii. 166 The Cobras, *Naia*, range from the arid North coast to the Cape, the regions between these boundaries being their true headquarters... The Egyptian Cobra, or Asp, *Naia haie*...has the widest range of any cobra in Africa. *Ibid.* 167 The Spitting Cobra or Black-Necked Cobra, *Naia nigricollis*, comes close to being the most dangerous snake of Africa. *Ibid.* 170 The Black Cobra, *Naia melanoleuca*..is confined to tropical Africa. *Ibid.* 171 The Cape Cobra, *Naia nivea* (*flava*) is confined to southerly Africa. *Ibid.* 172 The Ringhals, or Keel-scaled Spitting Cobra, *Sepedon haemachates*..its scales being keeled, rendering it unique among the cobras. **1959** *Cape Argus* 31 Oct. 9/7 Cape cobras and puffadders provide most of the venom, but boomslangs, skaapstekers, ringhals cobras and an Egyptian cobra—from Rhodesia—are kept in their special pens on Mr. Wood's farm.

cobra, var. COBBRA.

‖**cobra de capello** ('kəʊbrə di: kə'pɛləʊ). [Pg.; = 'snake with hood, hood-snake'. Pg. *cobra*:—L. *colubra* snake; *capello* hood, F. *chapeau*. Various inaccurate representations of the Pg., as *cobra capello*, *capella*, *di capello*, occur.]

The Hooded or Spectacle Snake (*Naja tripudians*), a very venomous serpent found in India and adjacent countries, remarkable for its power of dilating the neck and sides of the head when irritated, so as to produce the resemblance of a hood.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 Serpents..which have an Head on each end of the Body, called *Capra Capella*. **1671** *Ibid.* VI. 3093 Another sort, called Cobres Capellos, the most venomous of all. **1693** *Ibid.* XVII. 765 That Indian Serpent, call'd by the Portugueses Cobra Copello, whose flat Head is mark'd with the Figure of a pair of Spectacles. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. **1860** H. Gouger *2 Yrs. Impris. Burmah* xxiii. 264 It was a large cobra capello. **1861** Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 259 The spectacled serpent properly so called, or the Cobra de Capello.

co-breathe, etc.: see CO-.

'cobric, *a. Chem.* [f. COBRA.] In ***cobric acid***, the name given by Blyth to a very poisonous substance obtained from cobra poison.

1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547.

†**'cobridge-head.** *Naut. Obs.* Understood to have been bulk-heads across the fore and after parts of the vessel.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206, I hold nothing [*i.e.* no artillery] more convenient in ships of warre, then fowlers and great bases in the cage workes, and murderers in the cobridge heads. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xx. (D.), A shelter, which was further increased by strong bulk-heads ('cobridge-heads') across the main-deck below.

co-'brother. Brother in the same craft or occupation; = Fr. *confrère*.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 16 A Minister that hath anything a fat benefice..will haue his Co-brother to assist him. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xi. 306 My co-brethren of the quill.

Cob's-body, corruption of *God's body*, as an oath or asseveration. Cf. COCK *sb.*[8]

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 By Cob's-Body I'll gratify your Ruffianships as you deserve.

cob-swan: see COB *sb.*[1] 2.

cobty (Capt. Smith): see COBKEY.

cobulare, obs. f. COBBLER.

Coburg ('kəʊbɜ:g). Also Cobourg. **1.** A thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk, twilled on one side; an imitation of merino, for ladies' dresses.

1844 *Cheltenham Chron.* 10 Oct. 2/7 (Advt.), Cobourg and Orleans cloths. **1864** Rossetti *Let.* 12 Nov. (1965) II. 527, I shall bring..a dress for Maggie... It is a sort of brown Coburg. **1882** Beck *Draper's Dict.*, *Coburg*, introduced shortly after her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg; most probably aiming at popularity through that event. It was merely a modification of what had previously been known as Paramatta cloth.

2. A two-wheeled covered carriage or cart, used esp. in the country. Also *attrib.*

1824 *Act 5 Geo. IV* c. 114 §78 For every..Coburg, and for every other Carriage hung on Springs, the Sum of Sixpence for each Wheel. **1847** J. Leech *Church Goer* 198 Along the main road, and from every bye-road, came coburgs, cars, and all kinds or rural vehicles. **1850** *Ibid.* 66 A kind of Cobourg (I think you call it,) or market-cart..passed me. **1851** *Catal. Great Exhib.* I. 255/1 No. 819 Chard & Munro, *Bristol*..A Coburg conveyance. **1857** Elton *Below the Surface* I. x. 223 The mob suffered no one to precede them, turning back or forcibly detaining every horseman, or spring-cart, or farmer's coburgh that overtook them on the road. *Ibid.* 228 A friendly baker was waiting for him in a coburgh cart. **1925** Conrad *Suspense* I. ii. 25 The half-length portrait of a rubicund Latham in a white coburg, which, but for the manly and sensitive mouth, might have been the portrait of his own coachman.

3. In full ***Coburg loaf***, a kind of loaf.

1843 Rossetti *Let.* 25 June (1965) I. 12, I dawdled about till teatime. When I repaid myself by walking into the Coburg with awful perseverance. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 10/2 Every description of loaf, from..a 'crumby' to a Coburg. **1935** E. Weekley *Something about Words* 106 *Coburg loaf*,,..which was named soon after the marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Coburg-Gotha. **1955** *Times* 24 Mar. 4/3 An 'oven bottom' Coburg loaf—a loaf baked..on the floor of the oven or on the hearth rather than in a pan or tin.

co-burgess, -burgher: see CO-.

cobweb ('kɒbweb), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 coppeweb, (-bes), 4-7 copweb, 5-6 copwebbe, (also 4 copweft); 6 cobbewebbe, 6-7 cobwebbe, 6- cobweb. [ME. *coppeweb*, f. *coppe* spider (see COP[3]) + WEB. Cf. Westphal. *cobbenwebbe* (Woeste 137 b), and COB *sb.*[4]]

1. The web or fine network spun by a spider for the capture of its prey; also, the substance.

1323 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 415 Fila de coppe-webbes. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 343 Lanfranc destroyede þe castes of þe myȝti men as who destroyeþ copweb [*v.r.* attercrop weftes, copweft, attercops nestes]. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 Coppe webbe that is white and clene staunchyth blood. **1514** Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 13 With cobwebbes and dust. **1551** T. Wilson *Logike* 50 Spiders make their owne cobwebs without any other helpe. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 47/3 A copwebbe, *tela*, *aranea*. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 48 Is..the house trim'd, rushes strew'd, cobwebs swept? **1747** Wesley *Princ. Physic* (1762) 30 Make six middling Pills of Cobwebs. *a***1845** Hood *Turtles* vi, A cellar damp, With venerable cobwebs fringed around. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 316 A limp band softer than silk or cobweb.

b. A single thread spun by a spider. (Used in optical instruments.)

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 50 There usually is in cobweb micrometers..a set of teeth..the said teeth commencing from the immoveable cobweb, or zero of the scale. **1879** Rutley *Study Rocks* vii. 53 The cobweb is aligned on one of the faces of the crystal.

†**2.** Threads similar to the spider's, produced by other insects, etc. (cf. L. *arānea* and *arāneum*.)

1392 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 There is a nother euyll that kepers of vynes calle Araneum, for of euyll blastes of wynde and corrupte reyne cometh and bredyth as it were copwebbes. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104b, Though Homer call the Willowe a fruitelesse tree because his fruite turneth into cob-webs before they be ripe. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §728 Catterpillers have Copwebs about them which is a Signe of a Slimy Driness.

3. *fig.* **a.** Anything of flimsy, frail, or unsubstantial texture; *esp.* fanciful fine-spun reasoning.

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 637 That you may see what soundnesse there is in his doctrine, thus he weaueth his copwebbe. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. §5 Copwebs of learning, admirable for the finesse of thread and worke, but of no substance or profite. **1656** Cowley *Pind. Odes, Life & Fame* i, In all the Cobwebs of the Schoolmens trade We no such nice Distinction woven see, As 'tis To be, or Not to Be. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* I. lvi, The sophist's rope of cobweb he shall twine. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxiv, The questions men may try, The petty cobwebs we have spun.

b. Any musty accumulation, accretion, or obstruction, which ought to be swept away, like dusty cobwebs in a room. ***to have a cobweb in the throat***: to feel thirsty, or have a desire to drink.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Being so euill apparrelled in the dust and cobwebbes of that vnciuil age. **1684** T. Burnet *Th. Earth* 28 To sweep away these cobwebs of superstition. **1768-74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 171 As if..he could not take religion without taking, too, all the cobwebs and trumpery that have clung about it in some dirty corner of the nursery. **1844** W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ii. (1855) 37 He felt a cobweb in his throat. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 102 Let us brush the cobwebs from our eyes. **1862** *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 397 An unfailing specific for clearing away cobwebs from the brain.

c. A subtly woven snare, entangling mesh.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xvii, 'Tis All a thin Cob web of Policye, whose full extent Only the brooding Spider knowes. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 103 ¶9 No snare more dangerous..than the cobwebs of petty inquisitiveness. **1860** Kingsley *Misc.* I. 75 Break through the law-cobwebs.

d. ***cobweb law***: see quot. 1547.

[**1547-64** Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* III. v, Lawes of men may be likened to cobwebs, which doe tye or hold the little flyes fast, but the great flyes breake forth and escape.] **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xviii. (1851) 470 Our Laws els were but cobweb Laws. **1762** Churchill *Ghost* II. (R.), This same decency..like the cobweb laws, is still Broke through by great ones when they will.

4. More fully, ***cobweb bird***, a local name of the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

'From its use of spiders' webs in the construction of its nest' (Swainson).

1712 J. Morton *Northampt.* 426 This..is here well-known, and vulgarly called the Copweb. **1862** Johns *Brit. Birds* Index, *Cobweb*, the Spotted Fly-catcher. **1888** *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 The site of the present nest and one of its constituents gives two provincial names to the flycatcher—beam-bird and cobweb-bird.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (chiefly *fig.*: see 3).

1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 55 Their cobweb-obiections. **1611** B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. v, When I trust to your cobweb bosoms any other [treason]..Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spiders. *c***1645** Howell *Lett.* (N.), Divinity..in comparison wherof all other knowledg is but cobweb learning. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 335 Thomas Aquinas's cobweb subtleties. **1797** *College, a Satire* 7 Consign the pile sublime To cobweb-honours and the dust of time. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 146 The cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets. **1855** Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. (1866) 368 These were but cobweb impediments which, indeed, had long been brushed away.

6. Applied adjectivally to a light, finely-woven or gauze-like material. See also COBWEB LAWN.

1631 *Celestina* I. 7 What idle gyddy-headed braines are under those large and fine cob-web-veiles. *c***1755** Mrs. Delany in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 260/1 She had a cob-web laced handkerchief. **1807-8** W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 80 Making sad inroads into ladies' cobweb muslins. **1867** Ouida *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 22 The cobweb handkerchief lies before me.

7. a. *Comb.*, as ***cobweb-hanging***, ***-pill***, ***-weaving***; ***cobweb-headed***, ***-like*** adjs.; **cobweb micrometer**, a micrometer with cobweb-threads instead of wires; **cobweb morning** (*dial.*), a misty morning; so ***cobweb weather***; (**cobweb bird**: see 4).

*c***1646** *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 323 We see White-Hall with *cobweb-hangings on the wall. **1806** Fessenden *Democr.* I. 45 Encyclopedists..Steely nerv'd and *cobweb-headed. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* 93 Paper-like walls, *Cobweb-like windowes. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 701 With a cobweb-like wool interwoven. **1837** Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 50, I now have recourse again to the *cobweb micrometer and a deep object-glass. **1674** Ray *S. & E.C. Words* 61 **Cobweb-morning*, a misty morning. *Norfolk.* **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 355, I immediately gave him a *cobweb pill, for..cobweb pills were among the hospital *formulæ*. *a***1825** Forby *Voc. East Anglia*, **Copweb-weather*, misty weather. **1807-8** W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 229 Mustapha..had as clear a head for *cobweb-weaving as ever dignified the shoulders of a projector.

b. *Econ.* Used *attrib.*, as in ***cobweb theorem***, etc., with reference to a proposition that changes in the quantity and hence the price of perishable goods in one season affect the quantity and price

in subsequent seasons, according to a converging or diverging spiral.

1934 N. KALDOR in *Rev. Econ. Stud.* I. 134 Where the adjustments are completely discontinuous, stability (or 'definiteness') of equilibrium will depend on the relative elasticities of demand and supply; according to what may be called 'the cobweb theorem' of Professor Henry Schultz and Professor U. Ricci. **1953** SLOAN & ZURCHER *Dict. Econ.* (ed. 3) 56 *Cobweb chart*, a graphic representation of the conditions that may exist in a competitive market when the sale of a perishable good, requiring a period of time to produce, is confined to a short seasonal demand, but enjoys a fairly constant demand from year to year during that season. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* II. 1024/3 Characteristic of industries in which relatively large time lapses occur between the decision to produce and the finished product, the cobweb cycle is most commonly found in agricultural markets. **1976** *Industr. & Labor Rel. Rev.* XXIX. 248/1 Using a cobweb model to explain the supply of new entrants to engineering this study showed that the supply is highly responsive to economic conditions. **1983** G. BANNOCK et al. *Penguin Dict. Econ.* (ed. 3) 75 The importance of the cobweb theorem is as one of the earliest and easiest examples of dynamic analysis.

cobweb ('kɒbwɛb), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or hang with cobwebs. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1928 P. B. BALLARD *Changing School* xiii. 185 The lines of association with which their minds are cobwebed. **1960** S. KAUFFMANN *If it be Love* i. 9 Shreds of intense guttural intrigue still seemed to cobweb the corners.

'cobwebbed, *ppl. a.* [f. COBWEB *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Covered or hung with cobwebs. Also *fig.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 219 A cobwebb'd cot. *a* **1844** HOOD *Turtles* vi, That cobwebb'd cellar, damp and dim. **1870** *Echo* 15 Dec., The doors of that hot little theatre.. are closed and cobwebbed. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 333 Cobwebbed o'er amid the dust it lay. **1905** *Nature* 2 Nov. 12/1 The somewhat cobwebbed state of the higher education of this country. **1928** BLUNDEN *Retreat* 33 With whom some cobwebbed boyish vow Once ended 'never, never part'!

2. *Bot.* Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence; arachnoid.

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Cobwebbed*, covered with loose, white, entangled, thin hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

cobwebbery ('kɒbˌwɛbərɪ). [f. COBWEB *sb.* + -ERY.] The spinning of cobwebs; a texture of cobwebs. *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together. **1866** —— *Remin.* (1881) I. 287 Metaphysical controversies and cobwebberies. **1879** C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxviii. 444 Their cobwebbery of endless sophistries and verbal trifling.

cobwebby ('kɒbwɛbɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Full of, or covered with, cobwebs.

1859 *Times* 3 Dec. 6/4 Sounder views.. than have yet been able to penetrate the cobwebby purlieus of the Admiralty. **1883** F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* II. 267 It was one of those dewy cobwebby mornings which September brings.

b. *Bot.* Cf. COBWEBBED 2.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 194 Leaves.. white or cobwebby beneath.

2. Of the nature of cobwebs; resembling cobwebs.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 168 Sometimes.. it will appear like Cobwebs, every time it is cut.. This cobwebby, ropy Condition of the Bread. **1881** MRS. RIDDELL *Palace Gardens* xxvii. 265 A pretty delicate cobwebby piece of lace. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 172 A cobwebby film collects on the bright steel work.

† cobweb lawn. *Obs.* [see COBWEB *sb.* 6.] A very fine transparent lawn.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 To couer his fine daughter Sib, with Copweb-lawne to catch butterflies. **1640** in Entick *London* II. 174 Cobweb lawns, each 15 yards. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 4 Mrs. Turner, the first inventress of yellow starch, was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour, at Tyburn. **1691** *Satyr agst. French* 21 With Complements as thin as Cob-web Lawn.

fig. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, Such a proud piece of cobweb lawn.

'cobwebless, *a. rare.* Free from cobwebs.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* II. 235 Westminster Hall.. built with copwebless beams, conceived of Irish-wood.

cobylle nut: see COB-NUT.

cobyron: see COB-IRON.

coca ('kəʊkə). [a. Sp. *coca*, a. Peruvian *cuca*. G. de la Vega (transl. by Ricaut) says 'The Indians call [it] *cuca*, and the Spaniards *coca*' (*Comment. of Peru* VIII. XV.).] The name in Bolivia of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub six or eight feet high; hence, applied to its dried leaves, which have been employed from time immemorial, with powdered lime, as a masticatory, appeaser of hunger, and stimulant of the nervous system.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Coca*, an hearbe of India, the leaues whereof being bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters in their shelles burnt the Indians use in little balles to carry in their mouthes to preserue them from famine and great dryth. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1694 An herb.. Coca which they carrie continually in their mouthes. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 205 The Coca, or Cuca is a small Shrub, much about the Bigness of the Vine. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 469 The use of Coca in Peru.. is said to have originated with the Incas.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coca-chewer, plant, wine*, etc.

1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 158 The coca leaf resembles that of hemp, in the narcotic quality of dilating the pupil. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 7/3 The coca plant.. Coca wine and various other preparations of coca leaves are now also largely in use.

Coca-Cola (ˌkəʊkə'kəʊlə). The proprietary name of a popular American soft drink. Also *fig.* So in various humorous or allusive formations, as **coca-colonization.**

1887 *Evening Jrnl.* (Atlanta) 30 June 1/4 Drink the brain tonic and intellectual soda fountain beverage Coca-Cola. **1921** *Glasgow Herald* 25 Apr. 8, I was 'all right'—should I ever want anything better than ginger-ale, root beer, or coco-cola [*sic*]. **1947** G. GREENE *19 Stories* 81, I caught sight of him in the only drug-store, having a coca-cola. **1950** E. S. HYAMS *From Waste Land* xiii. 198 The coco-colanization [*sic*] of the viticultural regions. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Jan. 39/2 In New Haven you can get a Baroque hymn, a kind of Coca Cola Crawshaw [*sic*] in praise of St. Theresa of Lisieux. **1959** *Times* 4 Mar. 11/6 Is Australia being 'coca-colonized'? **1959** *Times* 1 June 17/4 Since the war the business aircraft has become as much a part of the American way of life as baseball or Coca-Cola. **1960** KOESTLER *Lotus & Robot* 277 One might call it the coca-colonization of Western Europe.

cocadrylle, obs. form of CROCODILE *sb.*

Cocaigne: see COCKAIGNE.

cocaine (kəʊ'keɪn). [f. COCA + -INE.] An important alkaloid obtained from the leaves and young twigs of the coca plant, valuable as a local anæsthesiant, and also used as a stuimulant.

1874 SCHORLEMMER *Manual Carbon Comp.* 483 Cocaine ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) is the active principle of the coca-leaves. **1886** *Brit. & Col. Druggist* 31 July, The valuable alkaloid cocaine, whose properties as a local anæsthetic have created almost a revolution in ophthalmic and other branches of surgery.

attrib. **1887** BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. of Med.* XCV. 11 Cocaine Cotton for toothache. *Ibid.* XCIX. 371 Cocaine anæsthesia.

Hence, **co'cainize** *v.* to treat or affect with cocaine, to render insensible by means of cocaine; **cocaini'zation**, treatment with cocaine; **co'cainism**, the chronic condition produced by excessive use of cocaine as a stimulant (cf. *alcoholism*).

1887 LAUDER BRUNTON *Pharmacol. Therap.* (ed. 3) 226 Stimulation of [the nerve] produces contraction in the cocainised pupil. **1887** *Med. News* (Phila.) 30 Apr. 501/2 There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which cocainization cannot be produced. **1964** S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xv. 181 They are common in elderly people and should be removed with a sharp needle after cocainization.

cocainist (kəʊ'keɪnɪst). [f. COCAINE + -IST.] One addicted to the use of cocaine.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 7/4 The cocainist.. experienced singular elation. **1927** *Glasgow Herald* 30 Aug. 9 There is actually in Moscow a children's narcotic dispensary for the treatment of child cocainists.

cocao, obs. form of CACAO.

cocarboxylase (ˌkəʊkɑ:'bɒksɪleɪs). *Chem.* [G. (E. Auhagen 1932, in *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* CCIV. 149), f. CO- + CARBOXYLASE.] Thiamine pyrophosphate or diphosphothiamine, the co-enzyme of carboxylase and other enzymes, esp. those which act on pyruvic acid.

1932 *Chem. Abstr.* 2753 (*title*) Cocarboxylase, a new coenzyme of alcoholic fermentation. **1937** *Biochem. Jrnl.* XXXI. 2240 'Co-carboxylase'.. has as good an effect as vitamin B_1 in the catatorulin test. **1944** *Ann. Reg. 1943* 353 In the excitation process of peripheral nerve acetylcholine formation seems to be related to the co-carboxylase activity of vitamin B_1. **1947** A. T. HENRICI *Molds, Yeasts* (ed. 2) xi. 318 The enzyme, carboxylase, which catalyzes the decarboxylation of pyruvic acid to carbon dioxide and acetaldehyde in the alcoholic fermentation, cannot function without its coenzyme, cocarboxylase. **1961** [see APOENZYME].

co-carcinogen (kəʊ'kɑ:sɪnədʒən). [f. CO- 3 + CARCINOGEN.] A substance that increases the carcinogenic effect of some other substance but which is not itself carcinogenic. Hence **ˌco-carcino'genic** *a.*

1938 M. J. SHEAR in *Amer. Jrnl. Cancer* XXXIII. 532 Since it does not appear to be carcinogenic itself and yet enhances the activity of 3:4-benzpyrene, it has been termed, for convenience, a 'co-carcinogen'. **1941** *Cancer Res.* I. 47/2 It is as yet impossible to estimate the extent to which cocarcinogenic action is responsible for an augmentation of tumor production in man. **1956** *Ann. Rep. Brit. Empire Cancer Campaign 1955* 239 This would suggest therefore that the tar solution has a weak co-carcinogenic action. **1962** *Lancet* 13 Jan. 85/2 Tobacco tar contains in abundance a phenolic fraction which acts as a powerful co-carcinogen agent. **1968** *New Scientist* 26 Sept. 638/2 The concept of viruses as co-carcinogens—that is, as only one factor among several which lead ultimately to a cancer.

† cocard. *Obs.* Also cokard. [a. F. *coquard, -art* old cock, fool, f. *coq* cock: see -ARD. Cotgr. has '*cocard*, a nice doult, quaint goose, fond, or saucie cokes'.] An old fool, simpleton.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 221 Wher was it euer er this befalle, That any cokard in this wise Betoke his wife for covetise? *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4472 þus ȝe comende þaim on knees as cocards suld. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxiii. (1869) 84 If j leyde it doun a gret foole j were, and a gret cokard [*coruart*].

Hence **† cocardy** [Fr. *coquardie* (in Godefroy)], folly.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxiv. (1869) 100, I see in thee but folye and cokardye [*musardye*].

cocarde: see COCKADE.

† cocasse, *sb. Obs.* Used by Bale for a female cook (as if *cookess*); but cf. F. *cocasse* dial. 'femme ou fille ridicule, femme ou fille ivrogne', and see Littré.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 77 Their processe was all agaynst the cocasses or she cookes of yᵉ curates.

‖ cocasse (kɔkas), *a.* [Fr.] Droll, ridiculous. Hence **cocasserie**, that which is amusing or bizarre.

1868 W. JAMES *Let.* 12 Feb. in R. B. Perry *Tht. & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 262, I took up Balzac's *Modeste Mignon* the other day... It must be one of the very early ones, for the extraordinary research and effort in the style is perfectly *cocasse*. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* ii. 123 In spite of his [*sc.* Satie's] verbal wit, and his many *blagues* and *cocasseries*, no composer, not even Debussy, took a more essentially serious view of his art. **1960** J. LODWICK *Asparagus Trench* 7 A collaboration as *cocasse* as any since that between Balzac and certain long-extinct copper mines. **1963** *Listener* 7 Feb. 260/3 Two items which the late James Agate would have termed *cocasseries*.

cocatoo, -tore, obs. ff. COCKATOO.

cocatrice, -tryse, obs. ff. COCKATRICE.

[**cocatrye**, in one of the early edd. of Brinklow's *Complaint*, where the others read *cockatrice*, q.v.]

co-cause. [f. CO- 3 + CAUSE.] = CONCAUSE.

1812 S. T. COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* I. 240 Atheism.. may have been a co-cause of the French revolution. *a* **1849** H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 13 That.. was at least a co-cause.

cocautrice, obs. form of COCKATRICE.

coccagee (ˌkɒkə'gi:). Also **cock a gee, cokaghee, cocko-gee, cockygee.** [ad. modern Irish *cac a' ghéidh* goose dung, from its greenish-yellow ('goose turd') colour.] A cider apple formerly in high repute; also, the cider made from it.

In *A Treatise on Cyder-making* 1753 p. 23 it is said 'This fruit is of Irish extraction, the name signifying in that language *Goose-turd*.. Counsellor Pyne, who resided near Exeter, and who had care of Sir William Courtenay's estates in Ireland, is said to have brought it into England.'

1727 H. STAFFORD *Cyder-Fruits Devonsh.* in Langley *Pomona* (1729) 149, I must.. mention to you another sort [of cider] which hath not been heard of among us more than six or seven years: The name of it is Cockagee, or Cackagee (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish).. The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cyder much valued in that country. **1834–47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xvi. (D.), What in his parlance used to be called stingo or.. stire, cokaghee or foxwhelp, a beverage as much better than champagne as it is honester, wholesomer and cheaper. **1842** *Horticult. Soc., Fruits* 10 Coccagee. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The coccagee carries off the palm for cider. **1889** DUFFIELD *Recoll. Trav. Abroad* 66 It was not a Ribston pippin, a Foxwhelp, or.. much less the delicious Coccagee, or any other respectable Christian apple of my believing childish days.

coccal ('kɒkəl), *a.* [f. COCCUS: see -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a coccus; spherical or nearly spherical in form.

1928 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1193/1 A blood culture was taken.., the organism grown being coccal in character. **1964** S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xxxv. 550 Of the coccal infections, the gonococcus, the streptococcus [etc.].. all may give rise to metastatic implications of the eye in generalized infections.

coccal, obs. form of COCKAL, knuckle-bone.

cocce (in Wyclif): see COCKE, scarlet.

Cocceian (kɒk'si:ɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. proper name *Cocceius*.] Of or pertaining to the opinion of, or a follower of, John Cocceius, professor of divinity at Leyden (where he died 1669); he held that the whole Old Testament history was a foreshadowing of the history of Christ and his church. Hence **Coc'ceianism**.

1685 R. HAMILTON *Let.* in *Faithful Contendings* (1781) 204 Mr. Brackel was an opposer of the Cocceians. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, What think ye o'.. Woodsetter? He's, I doubt, a Cocceian. **1860** TRENCH *Synon. N.T.* Ser. I. (ed. 5) 137 Those who at that time opposed the Cocceian scheme. **1886** FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 386 Cocceianism became proverbial for artificiality.

coccel, coccle, cocle, obs. forms of COCKLE.

coccid ('kɒksɪd), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Coccidæ*, a family of insects.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Coccidæ or scale-insects. **B.** *sb.* A scale-insect.

1892 W. L. DISTANT *Naturalist in Transvaal* 88 The Coccid, or so-called 'Australian Bug' (*Icerya purchasi*). **1894** *Athenæum* 16 June 778/1 Male specimens of a coccid (*Lecanium prunastri*), bred from scales attached to shoots of blackthorn. **1899** *Kew Bull.* 6 Attacks of Coccids on forest

trees in the island of Rodrigues. **1913** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 948/2 The Coccid food of the larva of *Spalgis lemolea*. **1920** J. RITCHIE *Anim. Life Scot.* 474 A Coccid on oranges. **1960** L. PICKEN *Organiz. Cells* iv. 97 Other instances of haploid chromosome numbers of one or two occur in a coccid, *Icerya* and a spider beetle (Ptinidae). *Ibid.* 136 A non-specific attraction that leads to end-association of the two chromosomes of a coccid sperm.

Hence **cocci'dology**, the scientific study of scale-insects.

1904 *Science* 25 Mar. 501 In the present state of coccidology.

coccidian (kɒk'sɪdɪən), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. COCCIDIUM 2 + -AN.] **A.** *sb.* = COCCIDIUM 2. **B.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the order Coccidia.

1918 A. C. CHANDLER *Animal Parasites & Human Disease* x. 170 There are a number of serious diseases of animals which are caused by parasites of the class Sporozoa known as coccidians. **1934** T. W. M. CAMERON *Internal Parasites of Domestic Animals* II. 33 The typical life-cycle of a coccidian parasite. **1941** J. S. HUXLEY *Uniqueness of Man* vii. 176 Permitting a normally innocuous coccidian parasite to pass so rapidly and in such numbers from bird to bird that mass infection.. resulted. **1961** MACKINNON & HAWES *Introd. Study Protozoa* III. 157 We are left with the two related but interestingly contrasted orders of gregarines and coccidians.

coccidioidin (ˌkɒksɪdɪ'ɔɪdɪn). [f. mod.L. *Coccidioid(es* (see below) + -IN[1].] An antigen prepared from a culture of the fungus *Coccidioides immitis*.

1931 M. D. BECK et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Vet. Med. Soc.* LXXVIII. 496 The coccidioidin used by us was prepared by growing the mold upon plain beef broth. *Ibid.* 497 The antigen.. coccidioidin gave constant negative results in both the normal and tuberculous animals. *Ibid.* 499 The tests do indicate that coccidioidin may aid us in determining the presence or absence of coccidioidal granuloma in man and animal. **1958** *New Biol.* XXVII. 65 During the second world war it was found that many soldiers gave a positive skin test to coccidioidin.. without ever having knowingly had coccidioidomycosis.

coccidioidomycosis (kɒksɪdɪˌɔɪdəʊmaɪ'kəʊsɪs). *Path.* [f. mod.L. *Coccidioid(es* (see prec.) + -O + MYCOSIS.] A disease in man and some animals caused by the spores of the fungus *Coccidioides immitis* and affecting esp. the lungs.

1937 E. C. DICKSON in *Calif. & Western Med.* XLVII. 154/2 To obtain a name for this symptom complex.. presents some difficulty... The word 'coccidioidomycosis' might be used to include all cases of infection with the Fungus coccidioides, regardless of the clinical manifestations. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 8 Jan. 21/3 Contrary to previous belief, wild rodents are not an important reservoir for organisms that cause valley fever, or coccidioidomycosis, a respiratory disease found in the Southwest. **1958** [see prec.].

coccidiosis (ˌkɒksɪdɪ'əʊsɪs). [f. COCCIDIUM 2 + -OSIS.] A disease of birds and mammals caused by the presence of coccidia.

1892 G. FLEMING tr. *Neumann's Parasites & Dis. Dom. Animals* II. iii. 411 Intestinal coccidiosis in calves.. manifested itself as a fœtid diarrhœa, accompanied by slight fever and catarrhal phenomena in the upper air passages. **1930** *Times* 17 Mar. 18/3 Coccidiosis, bacillary white diarrhœa, and other chicken diseases. **1945** 'G. ORWELL' *Animal Farm* 53 Nine hens had died.. and it was given out that they had died of coccidiosis. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 9 Feb. 123/1 Under natural conditions coccidiosis is rarely harmful, and the disease is not listed among the common causes of death in wild birds in the U.K. (grouse are a possible exception). **1962** [see next].

coccidiostat (kɒk'sɪdɪəʊstæt). [f. mod.L. *coccidium* + -STAT.] A substance administered to poultry to retard the growth and reproduction of pathogenic coccidia.

1959 *New Scientist* 16 Apr. 832/2 During the last decade the list of coccidiostats.. proved in field trials to be both safe and effective has grown rapidly. **1962** *Ibid.* 2 Aug. 239 Chickens reared for laying must eventually be changed to unmedicated food.. as the initial treatment with coccidiostats interferes with the birds' natural resistance to coccidiosis. **1968** *Ibid.* 23 May 403/2 A new coccidiostat highly effective in extremely small doses against all nine species [of coccidia] has now received clearance.

‖ **coccidium** (kɒk'sɪdɪəm). Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., on type of a Gr. **κοκκίδιον*, dim. of *κοκκίς*, *-ιδ-*, dim. of *κόκκος* grain, berry.] **1.** *Bot.* A spherical or hemispherical conceptacle found in the rhodospermous algæ.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 274 Coccidium either occurs on lateral branches or is sessile on the face of the frond. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 361 Fructification in hemispherical sessile coccidia, containing oblong spores on a central axis.

2. *Zool.* Formerly the name of a genus of protozoan internal parasites; now a parasite of this kind belonging to the order Coccidia, which causes disease in mammals and birds.

1886 W. E. HOYLE tr. *Lenckart's Parasites of Man* II. 197 (*caption*) Coccidia from the intestine of the domestic mouse. *Ibid.* 198 The spores are formed from the contents of the *Coccidium*, for by this name we shall henceforth designate the so-called 'egg-shaped Psorosperms'. **1934** T. W. M. CAMERON *Internal Parasites of Domestic Animals* II. 33 The coccidia are parasites of the epithelium of the intestine and the bile-ducts of mammals and birds. **1956** —— *Parasites & Parasitism* 268 Coccidia require a period of maturation which is generally short. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 149/1 The majority of the invading coccidia parasites. *Ibid.* (Suppl.) 15 Mar. 1/1 The coccidia are normal gut habitants in the fowl.

†**cocciferous**, *a.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + *fer*-bearing + -OUS.] Berry-bearing.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1755** in JOHNSON (quoting QUINCEY).

†**coc'cigerous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] Berry-bearing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 Some grow into tall trees, others coccigerous which are lower.

coccin ('kɒksɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *coccus* COCCUS + -IN.] A peculiar nitrogenous principle obtained from the cochineal and other insects.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 Analogous to the peculiar animal matter of cochineal, coccine. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060 Coccin.. resembles gelatin in some of its characters, albumin and fibrin in others. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coccin*.. in combination with chitin and an oil.. forms the integument of insects.

†**'coccinated**, *ppl. a. Obs.*[−0] 'Clad in scarlet' (Cockeram 1623).

†**coc'cinean**, *a. Obs.*[−0] 'Died into scarlet' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

coccinella (kɒksɪ'nɛlə). *Ent.* [mod.L. (Linnæus *Systema Naturæ* (ed. 10, 1758) 364), f. L. *coccineus* scarlet.] A beetle of the genus so named or its family Coccinellidæ; a lady-bird. So **cocci'nellid** *a.* and *sb.*

1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Ent.* I. 265 It is fortunate that in most countries the children have taken these friendly Coccinellae under their protection. **1887** J. D. HOOKER in L. Huxley *Life* (1918) I. i. 4 Seeing a Coccinella on a post. **1887** E. A. ORMEROD *Australian Bug* 29 The grubs of a Coccinellid or Ladybird. **1913** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 955/2, 2 Coccinellid beetles of the genus *Epilachna*. **1959** E. F. LINSSEN *Beetles* II. 46 In these clusters of Coccinellid beetles there may be as many as one thousand five hundred individuals per square foot. *Ibid.* 47 Although there are some three thousand five hundred species of Coccinellids, only forty-five are British. **1964** *Canadian Entomologist* XCVI. 1151 The life histories of our common coccinellids have never been carefully studied.

†**coc'cineous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coccine-us* scarlet + -OUS.] Scarlet.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 291 Two young men .. remarkable.. by their.. coccineous paludaments. **1693** *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 Flower and Seed of a coccineous Colour.

'coccinin. *Chem.* [f. L. *coccin-us* scarlet + -IN.] A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$, obtained from carmine-red.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp.

'coccinite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE; named 1845.] A mineral found in particles of a reddish brown colour, and of adamantine lustre, on selenide of mercury.

1850 in DANA.

‖ **'cocco.** Also 9 cocoa, coco, *pl.* cocoes. The tuber of an Araceous plant *Colocasia esculenta* or taro-plant, cultivated in the West Indies as an article of food. Also called *coco-*, *cocoa-root*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 332 The purple cocco, and Tannier.. The roots supply the poorer sort of people with what they call Bread-kind. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 305 Cocoa-root or Coco. **1887** D. MORRIS *Linn. Soc. Jrnl. Bot.* XXIV., What are known as Cocoes.. form an important element in the food of West-Indian negroes. **1887** G. MASSEE *ibid.*, Report on the disease of 'Cocoes' in Jamaica.

cocco (in Wyclif): see COCKE, scarlet.

coccog'nidic, coc'cognic. *Chem.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + trivial name of *Daphne Gnidium*, a species of Mezereon, named from Gnidus or Cnidus, an ancient town of Caria.] In *c. acid*, an acid, crystallizing in quadrangular colourless prisms, obtained from the seeds of *Daphne Gnidium*.

1863-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060.

coccognin ('kɒkəgnɪn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A crystallizable substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$, yielded by the seeds of the Mezereon.

coccoid ('kɒkɔɪd), *a.* [f. COCCUS + -OID.] Of, or pertaining to, or resembling a coccus.

1912 J. S. HUXLEY *Individ. in Animal Kingdom* 159 Botanists distinguish three main types of elementary structure among plants... In the first type (Coccoid), the entire cell, with its cell-wall, divides into two similar and quite separate halves. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 172/2 *Coccoid*, unicellular, motionless in the vegetative condition, but liberating motile zoospores or gametes. **1949** H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* II. xxxi. 1033 When developed young cultures of bacillary forms [of *Bartonella bacilliformis*] were exposed to penicillin.. they tended to become coccoid. **1964** M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) xvii. 270 The organisms are small cocco-bacilli... As a general rule the predominant form of *Br. melitensis* is coccoid whilst that of *Br. abortus* and *Br. suis* is bacillary.

coccolite ('kɒkəlaɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κόκκος* grain, etc. + -LITE.] A granular variety of pyroxene of green or greenish colour.

1801 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl.* Ser. I. V. 195 As to colour, coccolite is mountain, grass, and olive-green. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 291 The sporadic crystals which occur in altered limestones are varieties of pyroxene, usually coccolite. **1884** DANA *Min.* 215 White coccolite is a granular variety. The original coccolite was green.

coccolith ('kɒkəlɪθ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *κόκκο-ς* grain + *λίθος* stone.] The name given (by Prof. Huxley) to minute round or oval disk-like organic bodies found in deep-sea dredging, and also fossilized in chalk. Now generally believed to be of algal nature.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 206 The chalk, like the soundings, contains these mysterious coccoliths and coccospheres. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 69 The Coccoliths appear to be grains of calcareous matter formed in minute plants adapted to a deep-sea habitat. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks, termed coccoliths, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich.

cocco-plum: see COCO-PLUM.

coccosphere ('kɒkəʊsfɪə(r)). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *κόκκο-ς* grain, etc. + *σφαῖρα* globe.] A spherical mass of associated coccoliths found in deep-sea dredging or floating at the surface of the ocean.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 205 Bodies similar to these 'coccoliths' were aggregated together into spheroids which he [Dr. Wallich] termed 'coccospheres'. **1869** G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/1.

co'ccosteid. *Palæont.* A member of the family *Coccosteidæ* of ganoid fishes, which includes the fossil genus *Coccosteus* [f. Gr. *κόκκο-ς* grain, berry + *ὀστέον* bone], so called from the berry-like tubercles with which the plates were covered.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 The Coccosteids have a fish-like tail, and swim by means of it.

coccule ('kɒkju:l). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *cocculum*: dim. of *coccum* berry.] A small berry or coccus: see quot.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii, A pericarp of dry elastic pieces or coccules.

coccu'liferous, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -FEROUS.] Bearing coccules.

1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **'cocculus 'indicus.** Also 6–8 coculus india. [mod.L. *cocculus* little berry, *indicus* Indian.] The commercial name of the dried berries of *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermium*) *Cocculus*, a climbing plant found in Malabar and Ceylon; the berry is a violent poison, and has been used to stupefy fish, and in England to increase the intoxicating power of beer and porter.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Torvisco*, a kind of shrub whereon Coculus India groweth. **1693** *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The *Natsjatam* or *Battavalli*, which is the *Cocculus Indicus* of our Shops. **1742** *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Witness what I am afraid is too true, that some have made Use of the *Coculus India* Berry for making Drink heady.. but.. this is a violent Poison. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 59 Cocculus indicus.. is used for adulterating porter, though.. a heavy penalty is inflicted upon brewers detected in so doing, and upon druggists who supply brewers.

Hence a *nonce-vb.*

1844 J. F. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* v, Wiring, groping, and cocculous-indicusing trout.

‖ **coccus** ('kɒkəs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *κόκκος* grain, seed, berry, kermes-grain: see ALKERMES. In sense 2, earlier botanists used L. *coccum*.]

1. The genus of Homopterous insects which includes the Cochineal (*C. cacti*), the Kermes or Scarlet Grain (*C. ilicis*), the Lac insect (*C. Lacca*), and numerous species hurtful to many plants. Applied in Pharmacy to the dried female of the cochineal insect.

1763 WOLFE *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 95 The insects creep out of their coccusses from the beginning of June till the middle of August. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 197 The coccus or cochineal of the peach tree. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 299 The die of the purple is mentioned in scripture as well as that of the coccus. **1874** LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 26 The male Coccus is a minute, active insect, with 4 large wings.

2. *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit, which burst with elasticity from the common axis.

1800 J. HULL *Bot.* I. 114 A coccum can be easily distinguished by that mark. **1821** S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 Coccum. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 Fruit separating into distinct cocci. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 75 Geranieæ.. capsule beaked, of several 1-seeded awned cocci.

3. Any individual bacterium of a group including the family Micrococcaceæ and characterized by a spherical or nearly spherical shape.

1883 [see *diplococcus* s.v. DIPLO-]. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 404/2 The filaments separate first into shorter filaments, then into rodlets, and finally into 'cocci'. **1968** R. CRUICKSHANK *Med. Microbiol.* (ed. 11) iv. 42 The different

cocci are relatively uniform in size, about 1μ being the average diameter.

coccy- ('kɒksɪ). Short for *coccygo-*, combining form of COCCYX; as in *coccy-pubal*, *-pubic*; **coccy'algia**, **ˌcoccyo'dynia** = COCCYGODYNIA.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 119 The antero-posterior, or coccy-pubic [diameter]..is measured from the summit of the coccyx to the symphysis of the pubes. **1857** BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 32 Coccy-pubal line. **1872** F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 121 Coccyodynia consists in a peculiar condition of the coccyx.

coccygeal (kɒk'sɪdʒiːəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *coccȳge-us* of the coccyx + -AL[1].] Pertaining to the coccyx.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 95/1 The coccygeal vertebræ. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 30 A thread-like structure runs down the axis of the sacral part of the spinal canal, and even along the back of the coccygeal bones.

coc'cygean, *a.* = prec.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 834/1 The coccygean branch. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 452 In all living birds the tail-feathers are..attached to a coccygean bone.

coccygeo-, combining form of L. *coccȳge-us* (see COCCYGEAL). Hence **coc,cygeo-'anal** (muscle), **-mesen'teric** (vein), etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176 Coccygeo-anal..muscle.

coccygo- [Gr. κόκκῡγο-], bef. a vowel **coccyg-**, combining form of COCCYX. **coccy'gectomy**, **coccy'gotomy**, surgical excision of the coccyx. **coccyg'odynia**, pain in the coccyx as a chronic disease.

†**coccyn.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coccinum* scarlet, *coccina* scarlet garments, from *coccinus* = *coccineus* scarlet, f. *coccum* scarlet, Gr. κόκκος the kermes or scarlet grain insect: cf. COCCUS. (Also, in Wyclif, corruptly *coctin*, *-yn*, *-un.*)] Scarlet, scarlet raiment.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvii. 4 The womman was enuyround with purpur, and coccyn. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4621 In coccyn cledde thay the.

coccyx ('kɒksɪks). *Anat.* [L. *coccȳx*, a. Gr. κόκκυξ, *-ῡγ-* cuckoo, also in Galen the *os coccygis*, or cuckoo bone, so called because in man it was supposed to resemble the bill of the cuckoo.]

The small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum and forming the termination of the spinal column in man, formed by the coalescence of four rudimental coccygeal vertebræ; also, an analogous part in birds or other animals.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 493 In Dogs and Apes there are three coniugations proceeding out of the Coccyx or rump-bone. **1754-64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 75 The *Coccyx* is moveable at its connection with the *Sacrum* as are also the four bones that compose it. **1879** tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 52 In the sheep of central Asia the tail disappears and is reduced to a simple coccyx.

coce, variant of COSE *v. Obs.* to barter.

co-centric, variant of CONCENTRIC.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 283 Displayed in three co-centric semicircles.

coch, coche, obs. forms of COACH, COUCH.

‖**Cochee.** *Obs.* [in *pylles of cochee*, ad. F. *pilules cochées*, 'a certaine composition of Pills, which purge the head very strongly' (Cotgr.).]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xi. 10 b, Ones or twyse a weke take of the pylles of Cochee.

cochen, obs. form of CUSHION.

coche'nillin. Also cochenelin. [f. *cochenille*, COCHINEAL + -IN.] The colouring matter of cochineal, carmine.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cochenelin is the name given by Dr. John to the red colouring matter of the cochineal insect. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cochenilline*, a synonym of Carmine.

cocher(e: see COACHER *sb.*

cochering: see COSHERING.

Cochin ('kɒtʃɪn). Short for *Cochin-China* (*fowl*).

1853 [see SHANGHAI 1]. **1854** *Poultry Chron.* I. 34 Prize Buff Cochins. **1894** *Vermont Agric. Rep.* XIV. 173 If for roasters, then select the Brahma Cochin, Langshan, or Plymouth Rocks. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 214/1 The exaggeration of fluff and leg-feather has removed all Cochins—it is to be feared permanently—from amongst popular and useful breeds.

Cochin-China ('kɒtʃɪn 'tʃaɪnə). Name of a country in the Eastern Peninsula; hence, short for *Cochin-China fowl*, a breed of poultry from Cochin-China.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 356/2 The Cochin-China or Shanghae is the largest breed we have. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 125 Patriarchally employed in watering his flowers, feeding his cochin-chinas, or inspecting his pigs.

cochineal ('kɒtʃɪniːl). Forms: 6-8 cochenille, cochinelle, 7-8 cochineel, -inele, -eneal, -enile, 7- cochineal; also 7 cochenel(le, -anele, -oneel, cochinella, cochonillio; 6 cuchinilla, 7 cuchineel, -inile, -eneale, -anel, coucheneele, -enille; 6-7 cutchenele, 7 cutcheneale, -ineale, -yneale, -aneale, -anel(e, -oneal(e; (7 quitchineel, chochineel, scutchenel, etc.). [a. F. *cochenille*, ad. Sp. *cochinilla* or It. *cocciniglia*. The latter is evidently a deriv. of It. *coccino*, L. *coccinum* scarlet robe or vesture, It. *coccineo*, L. *coccineus* scarlet-coloured, f. *coccum* scarlet, 'grain', orig. 'berry', in It. *cocco* 'graine to dye scarlet with' (Florio). Sp. has also *cochinilla* 'wood-louse', dim. of *cochina* 'sow', and it has been said that *cochinilla* 'cochineal' is the same word, from the resemblance of the dried cochineal insects to wood-lice in the same state; but this is app. a secondary association arising out of the fortuitous identity of the words.]

1. A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the insect *Coccus cacti*, which is found on several species of cactus in Mexico and elsewhere. It is used for making carmine, and as a brilliant scarlet dye; also in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc.

It was at first commonly supposed to be the berry or grain of a plant: see COCCUS, ALKERMES.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I have laden for your account..five Roves of Cochinelle, very excellent good, and of fine colour. **1598** FLORIO, *Cociniglia*, a kinde of rich flie or graine comming out of India to dye scarlet with, called Cutchenele. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. i. (1641) 86/1 There grows untill'd the ruddy Cochenel. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 72 The berrie of Cochenile, or any other berrie, fruit..or earthe, fitte for dying. **1604** E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxiii. 275 Small wormes breede in the leaves of this tree..this is that Indian Cochenille, so famous, and wherewith they die in graine. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 225 Wee..tooke her with..fiftie Chests of Cutchanele. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 27 And truckt for Indigo, and Cutchoneal. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3863/3 The Dixwell Ketch..richly laden with Cochenile, Coco, Logwood, etc. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 186 Wool is died Scarlet..by Cochineal. **1861** TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 227 Vanilla and cochineal were first found in Mexico.

2. The colour of cochineal-dye, scarlet.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i, And I..Will have my points of cochineal and yellow.

3. The insect (*Coccus cacti*) which produces this dye; more fully **cochineal-insect.**

[**1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 555 The chiefe Merchandizes that come from Mexicana into Europe are..Cochenilles to dy with, etc. **1603** BRETON *Post with Packet*, I haue sent you likewise a Tunne of Cuchiniles.] **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 228 The Cochineel is an Insect, bred in a sort of Fruit much like the Prickle-Pear. **1730** RUTTY *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 268 The Curious may be now assured of a Thing which has been very uncertain for so many Years, that the Cochineals were really little Animals. **1764** GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 171 Thus cochinille Feeds on the Indian fig. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 71 The principal care which is required in rearing the Cochineals. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 344 The cochineal insect is small, rugose, and of a deep mulberry colour.

4. **cochineal fig**: the cactus-plant, *Opuntia* (*Nopalea*) *cochinillifera*, on which the cochineal-insect feeds. Also **cochineal-tree.**

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 124 The Fryars get plentiful Incomes..in other places where they plant Cochoneel-Trees. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 289 The Cochineal Fig on which the insect of that name feeds.

†**cochle.** *Obs. rare.* [app. direct ad. L. *cochlea* shell: but cf. COCKLE.] A shell-fish, a mollusc.

1610 tr. *Camden's Brit.* Eeee v, There be cochles also in exceeding great abundance, wherewith they die a Scarlat colour. [Here some late edd. misprint 'cockles'.]

‖**cochlea** ('kɒkliːə). [a. L. *coclea*, *cochlea* snail, snail-shell, screw, water-screw, ad. Gr. κοχλίας of same meanings.]

†**1.** **a.** A spiral staircase [so Gr. κοχλίας]. **b.** A screw. **c.** The water-screw of Archimedes.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 107 There is also a Chochlea with a Turret over it, where the Kepers of the Castelle say Edwarde the Thirdes Band came up thorough the Rok. **1641** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 32 Inventions for draining off the waters..by buckets, mills, cochleas, pumps, and the like. **1641** WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 275 Their invention of Archimedes..which is usually called Cochlea, or the water-screw. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 370 One must needs ascend in a single revolution of the Cochlea or spiral..twice the height of a man.

2. *Phys.* The spiral cavity of the internal ear.

1688 R. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 They have no Coclea, but instead thereof there's a small Cocleous or twisting Passage. **1845** TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 The cochlea is, in shape, very like a common snail-shell. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 211 The cochlea..it is supposed, enables the mind to discriminate the quality rather than the quantity or intensity of sound.

3. *Conch.* A spiral univalve shell; a snail-shell.

1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

cochlean ('kɒkliːən), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AN.] = COCHLEAR 2.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science*, *Cochlean*, a term used in describing the æstivation of a flower, etc.

cochlear ('kɒkliːə(r)), *a.* [ad. L. type **cochleār-is* pertaining to a *cochlea*, actually occurring only as the neuter noun *coc(h)leār* or *coc(h)leāre* a spoon, whence sense 2. Cf. F. *cochléaire.*]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to the cochlea.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 575 The cochlear branch of the acoustic nerve. **1877** BURNET *Ear* 126 The cochlear canal starts at the outer and lower corner of the vestibule.

2. *Bot.* In **cochlear æstivation**, a form of imbricated æstivation, in which one petal being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers all the others.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 376. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 212 A form of æstivation..to which the name cochlear has been given.

‖**cochleare** (kɒkliː'ɛəriː). *Med.* [L.: see prec.] A spoon or spoonful (in prescriptions).

1708 in KERSEY. **1731** in BAILEY vol. II. **1864** in WEBSTER.

cochleari'foliate, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + FOLIATE.] Having spoon-shaped leaves.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cochleariform (kɒkliː'ɛərɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *coc(h)leāri-* spoon + -FORM. Cf. F. *cochléariforme.*] Spoon-shaped.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 544/1 This tubular projection..is what has been called the *cochleariform process*. **1848** DANA *Zooph.* 432. **1856-8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Palps dilated at apex, cochleariform.

cochlearin (kɒkliː'ɛərɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Cochlear-ia* (*officinalis*) scurvy-grass + -IN.] A crystalline substance obtained from Scurvy-grass.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1062 Scurvy-grass camphor or Cochlearin.

†**'cochleary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coc(h)lea* (see above) + -ARY; cf. COCHLEAR.] Resembling a snail-shell, spiral, winding.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 That famous [horn]..hath anfractuous spires, and cochleary turnings about it. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* II. 194 Cocleary turnings. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature hath fitted it [Butterfly's tongue] with that spiral or cochleary contrivance.

cochleate ('kɒkliːeɪt, -ət), *a.* [ad. L. *coc(h)leāt-us* screw-formed, spiral, f. *coc(h)lea.*] Formed like a spiral shell; twisted, spiral. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 348 Cochleate, twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail shell. **1859** C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 382 Cochleate legume..when the legume is twisted. Ex. Lucerne.

'cochleated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

a **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Two pieces of stone..of a cochleated figure. **1874** *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* 231/1 *Cochleated*, Winding like the spiral shell of the snail. Having the shape of the cochlea.

cochleiform (kɒ'kliːɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *coc(h)lea* (see above) + -(i)FORM. Cf. F. *cochléiforme.*] Formed like a snail-shell.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**'cochleous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Spiral, screw-like.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 A small Cocleous or twisting Passage. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. ii. 382 In the Goose..there being Cochleous Canals.

cochlidiospermate (kɒˌklɪdɪəʊ'spɜːmeɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κοχλίδιο-ν, dim. of κοχλίας snail + σπέρμα seed + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cochlidiospermate*, seeds which are convex on one side and concave on the other, owing to unequal growth, or anomalous structure, as in Veronica.

cochliocarpous (ˌkɒkliəʊ'kɑːpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κοχλί-ας snail, spiral (see COCHLEA) + καρπ-ός fruit + -OUS.] 'A term applied to fruits that are spirally twisted' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

'cochlite. *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *cochlites*, f. Gr. κόχλος spiral sea-shell + -ITE.] A fossil spiral shell.

[**1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodyes which are call'd, by Naturalists..*Cochlitæ*.] **1698** MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 219 Without any Mixture of Cochlite, Belemnite..or such like extraneous Matter. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 584 A cochlite, or sea-snail, found in a vein of gold in Transilvania.

†**cochour(e.** [obs. f. COUCHER.] A kind of dog which couches or lies low.

14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He ..kepith me low lyke a cochoure. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* §59 (1876) 45 A partringer who shal have in his custody two doges cochours . ij faucons for partriges.

co-churchwarden: see CO-.

'cocin, 'cocinin (Watts). *Chem.* [f. COC-O + -IN.] A fat (glyceride of cocinic acid) existing in coco-nut oil. **'cocinate**, a salt of **co'cinic acid**, a fatty acid obtained from coco-nut oil.

c **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The oleine amounts to about 71 per cent., and the..cocine or cocinine, to 29. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1063 Cocinin, cocinate of glyceryl, the..neutral fat corresponding to cocinic acid.

co-'citizen. [CO- 3: cf. CONCITIZEN.] Fellow-citizen.

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 57 Variance..betwixt my cocitisins. **1868** KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 297 The dearest of our co-citizens. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 417 The lord mayor and thirteen 'co-citizens'..chose two citizens.

cock (kɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 coc, 1 kok, cocc, 4–6 cok, coke, 4–5 cokke, 5 cokk, kocke, 5–7 cocke, 4– cock. [OE. *cocc*, *coc*, *kok*; cf. ON. *kokkr* (rare, according to Vigfusson only once in Edda), and F. *coq* (13th c. in Littré).

Though at home in English and French, not the general name either in Teutonic or Romanic; the latter has derivatives of L. *gallus*, the former of OTeut. **hanon-*: Goth. *hana*, OS. and OHG. *hano*, MDu. *hāne*, Du. *haan*, MHG. *han*, Ger. *hahn*, ON. *hani*, Sw., Da. *hane*, OE. *hana* which scarcely survived into ME. Phonetically, it is possible that *cocc* is:—OTeut. **kukko-*, from same root as CHICKEN *sb.*[1] (*eukino-*) viz. **keuk-*, *kuk-*. But its frequent early spelling in OE. with *k* (*kok*, *kokke*, etc., 4 times out of 5 in *Gregory's Past.*) looks rather as if it were considered foreign; for *k* is rare, except in foreign words. Also its use in one (later mixed) text of the Salic Law, vii. 6 (MSS. of 8–9th c.), 'si quis coccum aut gallinam furaverit' where other MSS. have *gallum*, and the Malberg glosses have *annas*, *cannas* for *channas* = original Teut. *han-*, rather favours its being Romanic. In any case, this shows *coccus* in the Latin of Northern Gaul, a century before the earliest known English instances. (Kilian 1577 has in Du. 'kocke *vetus* = haen', but the status of this is uncertain.) Wherever the name arose, it was prob. echoic: cf. sense 4.]

I. The domestic fowl.

1. a. The male of the common domestic fowl, *Gallus domesticus*, the female being the HEN. (Often called in U.S., as in Kent, *rooster*.)

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiii. 459 Ðonne græt se lareow swa swa kok on niht..Ðæs cocces ðeaw is ðæt he micle hludor singð on uhtan. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 34 Ærþam þe cocc [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* hona] crawe þriwa. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Nomina Avium (Zup.) 307 *Gallus*, coc. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 6 þonne coccas crawan. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1679 þe seolve coc þat wel can fihte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15571 (Cott.) Ar þe cock [*v.r.* cok, koc, cokke] him crau to-night. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 410 þat acounted conscience At a cokkes fether or an hennes! **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xii. xvii. (1495) 425 Yf the cocke se a goshawke, anone he cryeth to the hennes and fleeth awaye. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 281 Kok, bryd, *gallus*. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 157b, Amongst all other householde Poultry, the cheefe place is due to the Cocke and the Henne. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 49 While the cock..to the stack, or the barn-door, Stoutly struts his dames before. **1667** —— *P.L.* vii. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. **1756–7** *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 308 The vanes for shewing the sitting of the wind represent stags instead of cocks. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 249 Sent his man to the pit in Shoe-Lane, with an hundred pounds and a dunghill cock. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 807 Roused by the crowing cock at dawn of day.

b. in various proverbial expressions.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me seið, þet coc is kene on his owune mixenne. **1444** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 215 An old proverbe groundid on sapience, Alle goo we stille, the cok hath lowe schoon. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 91 The yonge Cocke learneth to crowe hye of the olde. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 199 As the olde cocke crowes so doeth the chick. **1839** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. §62 Having purposely sacrificed this cock to Æsculapius.

2. a. There are many references to the formerly prevalent amusement of *cock-fighting*; also to that of *cock-throwing*, esp. at Shrovetide. ***whipping*** or ***thrashing the cock***, a sport practised at wakes and fairs in the Midlands, in which carters, armed with their whips, were blindfolded, and set round a cock, to whip at random; see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (*Shrove-tide*).

1409 [see *cock-thrashing* in 23]. *c* **1430** *How Good Wijf* 81 in *Babees Bk.* 40 Go not to þe wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok [*v.r.* at þe cok]. **1516** *R. Househ. Acc.* Mar. 2 in Brand s.v. *Cock-throwing*, Item to Master Bray for rewards to them that brought Cokkes at Shrovetide at Westm[r]. xxs. **1546** *Plumpton Corr.* 250 Theare is apoynted a great number of gentlemen to mette at coxxs at Sheifeild. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, Ye shall have game enough, I warrant ye: Every man's cock shall fight. *a* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* II. 459 (Brand) Hee also would to the threshing of the Cocke, pucke with Hens blindfolde and the like. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 The sending in of Cocks to fight at Newmarket. **1783** *Poor Robin* (N.) [*Shrove-tide*], There shall store of cocks, By cockbrain'd youths, then suffer knocks. **1824** *Westm. Rev.* I. 448 To find himself set up like a cock on Shrove Tuesday, for Mr. Landor to shy at. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 A gentleman [said] 'Lord Clarendon has pluck like a cock, and will fight till he dies'.

b. Hence ***cock of the game*** (now GAME-COCK, q.v.), ***fighting cock***: a cock bred and trained for cock-fighting. (Also *fig.* of persons: cf. 7.) ***to live like fighting cocks***: to have a profusion of the best food, to be supplied with the best.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 127 No maruell but you must crowe like a cocke of the game. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Promising to give him such hardy Cocks of the game. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 279 Not only these cocks of game, but the very common sort of the dunghill. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 504 Take the stones of a fighting cock. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1684) 161 [He] was a Cock of the Game, being the only Man of Note.. .. who lost his Life to save his Queen and Country. **1792** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 113 My adversaries, on all sides, are such cocks of the game. **1813** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 569 The Portuguese are now the fighting cocks of the army. **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 107 [They] live like fighting-cocks upon the labour of the rest of the community. **1861** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cliv. 154 It is maintained in opposition, that they lived like fighting-cocks.

c. fig. ***that cock won't fight*** (vulgar): that will not do, not 'go down'.

1789 *Loiterer* 5 Sept. 10 This eloquent harangue was not lost upon me, I immediately began to smoke the old Gentleman. 'No, (thought I) that cock won't fight.' **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii, 'Tell that to the marines, Major', replied the valet, 'that cock won't fight with me'. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv. (1874) 179, I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so that cock wouldn't fight.

3. The crowing of the cock in the early morning has led to the use of the expressions ***first, second, third cock***, etc., to express points of time.

[*c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 501 Whan that the firste cok hath crowe. —— *Reeve's T.* 313 Til that the thridde cok bigan to synge.] *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 783 At the fryst cokke roose hee. **1525** *Jestes Widow Edith* in Brand s.v. *Cockcrow*, I shall not lye, till after the first cok. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 166 [see the whole section]. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 121 This is the foule Flibbertigibbet; hee begins at Curfew, and walkes at firste Cocke. —— *Macb.* II. iii. 27 We were carowsing till the second Cock. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 337 They sup'd, and were iouiall, and at the first Cocke went foorth to the woode. **1842** LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. iv, Here we are, half-way to Alcala, between cocks and midnight.

4. As an imitation of the cluck of the bird.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 457 Nothing ne list him thanne for to crow, But cried anon cok, cok, and up he sterte.

5. a. A figure of the bird mounted on a spindle, as a vane to turn with the wind; a weather-cock.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 3 You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout, Till you haue drench'd our Steeples, drown the Cockes. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 2 What News at Babel now? how stands the Cock?

† **b.** A toy of the shape of a cock or fowl. ? *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) §172 Children have also little Things they call Cockes, which have Water in them; And when they blow, or whistle in them, they yeeld a Trembling Noise. *Ibid.* (1677) §176 Boyling in a full Vessell giveth a bubbling sound, drawing somewhat near to the Cocks used by Children.

II. Figuratively applied to men.

6. One who arouses slumberers, a watchman of the night; applied to ministers of religion.

[**1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Amorwe whan þat day gan for to sprynge Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok.] **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 120 No noyse to waken the Sybarites, unlesse the Cockes, the Ministers..Few will beleeue Christs Cocke, though hee crowes to them that the day is broken. **1871** J. LARWOOD *Bk. Clerical Anecd.* 162 In the ages of ignorance the clergy frequently called themselves the Cocks of the Almighty.

7. a. Leader, head, chief man, ruling spirit; formerly, also, victor: said also of things. ***cock of the school***: the leader in games, fighting, and the like. ***cock of the walk***: the chief person of a circle, coterie, etc. See WALK.

1542 N. UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The contrarye [side to dice] to this..was called venus, or Cous, and y[t] was cocke, the beste that might be cast. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys worlds dung-hill. **1652** SHIRLEY *Brothers* (N.), She may be cock o' twenty, nay, for aught I know, she is immortal. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 118 To be the Cock of all them with whom he converses. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 218 'Tis Sir Salomon's Sword, Cock of as many men as it hath been drawn against. **1695** COTTON *Epigr. of Martial* 115 Hermes, Master of Fence, and Fencer too, The Cock and Terror of the Sword-men's Crew. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶9 Sir Andrew is grown the Cock of the Club since he left us. **1729** SWIFT *Grand Question*, At cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 68 (D.) The post, as they call it, of cock of the circuit. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, He was the cock of the school out of doors, and the very last boy in. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 253 In the states assembly they were then the cocks of the walk. **1876** F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vi. 70 He bruised his way to the perilous glory of being cock of the school.

† **b.** Hence, perhaps, the phrase *to cry cock*: ? to acknowledge (someone) as victor. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 120 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand, And by consent cry cok, thi deid is dycht.

8. *colloq.* One who fights with pluck and spirit. Hence a familiar term of appreciation among the vulgar.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i, He has drawn blood of him yet. Well done, old cock! **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 112 *Hon.* I would a fought as long as Breath had been in me. *Greatheart.* Well said, Father Honest..thou art a Cock of the right kind. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 31. 3/2 The Young Cock cry'd I will Not meddle nor make. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 378 (D.), I am going to an old club of merry cocks [*vetustissimum Gallorum contubernium*] to endeavour to patch up what I have lost. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 6 May, let. ii, The doctor being a shy cock. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, 'Do you always smoke arter you goes to bed, old cock?' **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, 'That's right, my cock,' said he to Murtough. **1937** H. C. BAILEY *Clunk's Claimant* xxxiv. 227 What's the game now? Passed to you. Tails up, old cock. **1942** T. RATTIGAN *Flare Path* III. 164 Good show, Count, old cock! **1965** G. MELLY *Owning-up* iv. 30 Smarten yourself up a bit, cock, before we go on!

III. Of other birds, etc.

9. a. The male of various other birds. See also attrib. uses in 21, COCK-BIRD, COCK-SPARROW, etc.

?*c* **1325** in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Fesant henne ant fesant cocke. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 172 And whan þe pocok caukede þer-of ich took kepe, How vn-corteisliche þe cok hus kynde forth strenede. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Tho fesaunt kok, but not tho henne. *c* **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/26 *Hic filicus*, a telle cok. *Hec filica*, a telle hen. **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Cocke, a he byrde. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 354 Pigeons bring foorth two egges, the first a cocke, the second a henne. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 862 Avoid killing a hen pheasant, except on..the increase of the hen birds to such a degree as to out-number the cocks.

b. In names of birds, as BLACK-COCK, GOR-COCK, HEATH-COCK, MOOR-COCK, PEACOCK, WOODCOCK, etc., q.v.

c. Short for WOODCOCK. Often attrib.

1530–1691 [implied in COCKSHOOT]. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 323 Seeking for Cocks or Snipes about Plashes. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* §2658 It is distressing..to witness the shifts that both cocks and snipes are put to. *Ibid.* The sportsman must not expect great success in cock shooting in a very severe frost.

10. †***cock of Ind*** (F. *coq d'Inde*): a Turkey-cock; ***cock of the mountain*** or ***wood***: the Capercailye; ***cock of the North***: the BRAMBLING; ***cock of the plains***, a North American species of grouse; the sage-cock; ***cock of the rock***, either of two species of the South American genus *Rupicola* of Cotingas.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 25 His dronken red snout, I would haue made as oft chaunge from hew to hew, As dooth the cocks of Inde. **1649** FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 29 A bird peculiar to Ireland, called the Cock of the Wood, remarkable for the fine flesh and follie thereof. **1678** RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 172 Capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*, The cock of the mountain or wood. **1772** FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 395 The great cock of the wood is as big as a turkey. **1805** M. LEWIS in *Jrnls. Lewis & Clark Exped.* (1904) II. 384 Capt. C. killed a cock of the plains or mountain cock. It was of a dark brown colour with a long and pointed tail. **1807** SIR W. BOWLES in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) II. 34 To shoot any Cocks of the wood ..of which we hear such famous accounts here. **1825** C. WATERTON *Wanderings S. Amer.* iv. 301 The..Cock of the Rock would be in fine plumage from..November to May. **1837** SWAINSON *Classif. Birds* II. 76 *Rupicola*, or rock manakin of Cayenne. The familiar name of cock of the rock, long bestowed on this bird, is very characteristic. **1838** AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* IV. 503 Cock of the Plains. **1877** R. I. DODGE *Hunting Grounds Gt. West* 224 'Cock of the plains.' *Tetrao (centrocercus) urophasianus.* **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 504 The Brambling, or Cock of the North, was rather a rare winter visitor. **1885** *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 209 The sage-cock, or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is the largest grouse found in America. **1917** E. H. FORBUSH in T. G. Pearson *Birds Amer.* II. 29 Sage Hen..Cock of the Plains..exceeds all other Grouse in size, with the possible exception of the great Black Grouse.. of Europe. **1949** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* II. 84/1 The Cock-of-the rock..is a fairly large bird, coloured bright orange-red, with a large, circular crest growing from each side of the head.

11. ***blue, harvest, salmon cock***: local names of a salmon in one of its stages.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length. **1861** *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 §4 Whether known by the names..salmon ..grilse, botcher, blue cock, blue pole. *Ibid.* Puggpeal, harvestcock, sea trout..or by any other local name.

IV. Technical applications. [The connexion of some of these with this word is doubtful.]

12. a. A spout or short pipe serving as a channel for passing liquids through, and having an appliance for regulating or stopping the flow; a tap.

The origin of the name in this sense is not very clear: the resemblance of some stop-cocks to a cock's head with its comb, readily suggests itself; but some of the earlier quotations seem to imply that the power of closing the 'cock' was no essential feature, i.e. that a *cock* was not necessarily a *stop-cock*, but that the word simply meant a short spout for the emission of fluid; in others it appears to be = nozzle or mouthpiece. But in German, *hahn* has been used in the same sense for an equally long period, and an example of 1503 in Grimm has 'wenn es (ein kind) einen hän ufgewint, so louft der wein aller aus' (if the child turns a cock, all the wine runs out), clearly referring to a stop-cock.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 353 Item, to a founder for mendyng of the kok viij*d*. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 718 A cock in a condit to let out water, *papilla; vn petit bout persé, qu'on met au bout de tuiaux des fontaines par les quels l'eaue sort.* **1593** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 70 The Laver of marble, having many litle cunditts or spouts of Brasse, with xxiiij cockes of Brasse rownd about yt. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 7 To which pipe you must have a cock or washer to yield water with some pretty strength. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 171, I haue retyr'd me to a wastefull cocke, And set mine eyes at flow. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Artificiall rocks most curiously contrived by the very quintessence of art with fine water spowting out of the cocks. **1611** COTGR., *Marmouset*, the cocke of a cesterne, or fountaine, made like a womans dug; any Anticke Image from whose teats water trilleth. *Canelle*..the cocke, or spout of a conduit. **1621** QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 Beneath, a rocky Cistern did retain The water, sliding through the cocks of Cane. **1654** WARREN *Unbelievers* 28 Unlesse faith be the conduit-pipe, and cock to conveigh this water. **1655** MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* §68 To turn two Cocks, that one Vessel of water being consumed, another begins to..refill. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 337 The water being let through a Cock of above an inch bore into a little wheel of wood, made with Ladles to receive it. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see COCK-A-HOOP, Etymol.] **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, The Vessel has a Channel, through which the Water incontinently runs by loosening the Cock. **1743** R. MAXWELL *Trans. Agric. Scotl.* 344 (Jam.) Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or cock and pail, as we call it in Scotland. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 §97

The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs.

b. *to turn the cock*: to open it. *full cock*: with the cock full open.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 97 Whereby we turne the cocke of this conduit, and so draw the water of life. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 170 Thus the small jett which hasty hands unlock Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11/1 To turn on all the taps full cock.

c. with defining attributes prefixed, as *ball-*, *feed-*, *four-way-*, *gage-*, *oil-*, *stop-*, *turn-*, *water-cock*, etc.: see these words.

13. In fire-arms, a part of the mechanism for discharging the piece, consisting of a lever capable of being raised and then brought down by the trigger; varying in shape and use with the successive changes in the construction of firearms:

a. in a matchlock, a lever for holding the match and bringing it down on the powder in the touch-pan; b. in a flintlock, a spring-lever for holding the flint and striking it down upon the steel; c. in a percussion-lock, a spring hammer which strikes the cap on the nipple, or, in centre-firing guns, causes the needle to explode the cartridge.

So called from its original shape (Hildebrand); similarly *hahn* in German, *haen*, *haan* in Du. from end of 16th c. (Connexion with It. *cocca* notch (of an arrow) appears to be unproved.)

1566 EARL BEDFORD *Murd. Rizzio* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. clxxxvi. II. 213 One Patricke Balentine..offered a dagge [pistol] agaynste her bellye with the cocke downe. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 And if their peeces be Petronells, then if their stones should happen to breake, or not to stand right in their cockes, whereby they should faile to strike just ..or being of match, if their matches be not good and stiffe, and well set in their serpentines or cockes, they also shall faile in their discharging. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 55 Pistols cocke is vp, and flashing fire will follow. **1613** *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 186 Had their match in cock ready to discharge. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 89 The Cock falling with its wonted violence upon the Steel, struck out of it..many..parts of Fire. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2045/4 Left in an Hackney Coach on Tuesday 23d Instant, a pair of Pistols with each two Cocks and one Barril. **1711** *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), The Cock half bent; Is the usual standing of it, when neither cock'd nor quite down. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 447 With his firelock nearly at the position of the charge with his thumb upon the cock. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 55 Never put the caps on before loading; the cock may slip, even with the best lock.

d. *at cock*, *at* (*on*) *full cock*: with the cock drawn full back, or in the position in which pulling the trigger will cause it to act. *at* (*on*) *half-cock*: with the cock lifted off the nipple (or off the steel in flintlocks) to the first catch, but not drawn up so that the trigger can act (cf. quot. 1711 in prec.). Also *fig.* [Here really a verbal sb., from the verb.]

1745 DESAGULIERS *Nat. Philos.* I. 108 The gun being at Half-Cock, the Spring acts upon the Tumbler with more Advantage. **1837** DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 H. Liddell..flushed with his Durham triumph, had been at half-cock all day. *a* **1845** HOOD *Ghost* xv, Off he went, Like fowling-piece at cock! **1861** W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, In one stack I saw muskets on full cock, on half-cock, and with hammers on the nipple. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vi. 159 A rifle at full cock, with a delicate hair-trigger, is a very good instance.

†**14.** Part of a plough as formerly made. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §3 The partes of the plowe..the ploughe-fote, the ploughe-eare or coke, the share, the culture, and ploughe-mal. *Ibid.* §4 And some men haue in stede of the plough-fote, a piece of yron set vpryghte in the farther ende of the ploughe-beame, and they calle it a coke, made with .ii, or thre nyckes, and that serueth for depenes. **1790** W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Cock*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. See Clevvy. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Plough*, There is also a cock or a sort of crank, fixed by a screw and nut, so as to keep the share in its proper situation when the plough is drawn backwards.

15. a. The pointer, needle, or tongue of a balance.

1611 COTGR., *Brayette*..the tryall, tongue, or cocke, of a Ballance. **1708-15** KERSEY, *Cock*, the Needle of a Ballance. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 295 The cock, or pointer, which makes a right angle with the beam, will stand upright when the weighing is accurate.

b. The style or gnomon of a sundial.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Gnomen*, the stile, or cock of a diall. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §463. 133 Sun-dials, when the shadow of the Cock by passing over the lines of the hours..show the stay of the time sliding by. **1708** J. SMITH *Horol. Disquis.* 30 A large Dial made with a double Cock, that is with two Cocks of the same size fixed together. **1823** G. CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Compass*, By turning the dial about, the cock or style stands directly over the needle.

16. *Clock-making.* An overhanging bracket attached to the plate of a watch or clock to support the outer end of the pivot of a wheel or pendulum; as the *balance-cock* of a watch. So F. *coq*, Ger. *hahn*.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 A round small Silver Watch ..with a steel Chain..a brass Cock, an endless Screw. **1696** DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 4 The wrought piece which covers the Ballance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Ballance plays, is the Cock. **1798** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 307 The cock screwed to the potance plate. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 20 In the centre of cock jewel. *Ibid.* 116 The top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried on a cock.

17. The bush of a block or sheave, in which the pin revolves. Also COAK.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Shiuers..is a little Wheele fixed in the middest with a Cocke or Pin. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cocks* (in Navigation), little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them put into the middle of some of the greatest wooden Shears [*mispr. for* Sheaves] to keep them from splitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn. **1768** E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art* s.v. *Cocks*, (on Ship-board).

18. The mark at which curlers aim.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the lochs the curlers flock..Wha will they station at the cock? Tam Samson's dead! **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, 'About the folk that was playing at the curling, and about auld Jock Stevenson that was at the cock.'

19. *slang.* Short for *cock-and-bull story*: a fictitious narrative, a *canard*. Hence (esp. spoken) nonsense, an unfounded statement. Freq. in phr. *to talk cock*. Cf. POPPYCOCK.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 214 Getting rid of what are technically termed 'cocks'; which, in polite language, means accounts of fabulous duels, etc. **1860** SALA *Boddington Peerage* (Hoppe), News of the apocryphal nature known as 'cocks'. **1937** C. DAY LEWIS *Starting Point* iii. 52 'If I hadn't let Mackenzie through that time, we'd have won.' 'Don't talk cock. You played a damned good game.' **1948** 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* 286 I've never heard such cock in all my life. **1956** L. MCINTOSH *Oxford Folly* 76 What he usually improvised was just a load of cock. **1967** L. DEIGHTON *Expensive Place* ii. 16 What a lot of cock.

20. = Penis: Ger. *hahn*, *hähnchen*.

(The current name among the people, but, *pudoris causa*, not admissible in polite speech or literature; in scientific language the Latin is used. In origin perhaps intimately connected with sense 12.)

1618 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* 1, Oh man what art thou? When thy cock is up? **1714** *Cabinet of Love*, View my sore cock, his tender wounded head. **1730-36** in BAILEY (*Folio*). **1737** tr. *Rabelais* I. 185 *note*. [So in ed. **1807** (Longmans, etc.) I. 169, and ed. **1849** (Bohn) I. 135.]**1967** A. S. BYATT *Game* xvii. 233 Guts and cock and all,..every little bit except the hair and teeth. **1969** *Landfall* XXIII. 107 'She had her hand on his cock.' 'There's no need to be crude.'

V. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. *attrib.* In sense of 'male': a. of birds.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 67 Cocke chikyns. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 159 b, If you woulde have all Cocke Chickins, you must choose such Egges as be longest and sharpest. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §239 Cock-birds, among Singing-birds, are ever the better singers. **1760** EDWARDS *Acc. Bird* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 836 Produced from a turkey-hen and a cock-pheasant. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 144/1 Each cock-bird [ostrich] will have its fair share of incubation. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 4/2 A sympathetic 'cock fowl' singing as best he can.

b. more generally.

1632 BROME *Northern Lass* I. v, Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? **1676** SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, To see a cock-lobster dissected. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cock-oyster*, the Male. *Ibid.*, *Cock-pimp*, a supposed Husband to a Bawd. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 While there are the cock and hen lobster, I never saw any difference in the sex of the shrimps.

22. *attrib.* a. Chief, leading; 'crack': often with the notion of swaggering, assuming the highest place.

1628 FORD *Lover's Melanch.* v. i, Oh, thou cock-vermin of iniquity! **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 The Cock-Divine and the Cock-Wit of the Family. **1687** SHADWELL *Juvenal* Ded. A iij b, I will not say as a Cock Translator does of Lucretius. **1690** CROWNE *Eng. Frier* I. i. 4 The cock-drinker, cock-fighter, and cock-wencher o' Christendom. **1693** TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 28 A Cock-Zealot of this preaching crew. **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 260 A big white house, occupied by one Goodlad, who was a cock justice of the peace. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The cock attorney of the place.

b. Highest in position, most prominent, chief. See COCK-FEATHER, and COCK-MATE.

1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 15 Hudled up together in a rick with one cock-sheave above the rest. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 2 Aug. 1/6 The opinion that Natal was 'cock ship' among a crowd of extraordinarily efficient battleships and cruisers. **1926** *Spectator* 11 Sept. 375/2 She carried the golden cock at her masthead as cock ship of the Mediterranean Fleet.

23. *Comb.*, as ***cock-bag***, ***-feeder***, ***-feeding***, ***-house***, ***-main***, ***-pen***, ***-shears***, ***-walk***; ***cock-rumped***, ***-trodden*** ppl. adjs.; **cock-and-hen**, applied *attrib.* to anything which admits or includes both sexes; **cock-and-hen-paddle** (see COCK-PADDLE); **cock-brass** = COCK-METAL; **cock-bread**, specially prepared food for fighting-cocks; **cock-founder**, **-founding** (see quot. 1931); **cock-schnapper**, **snapper**, a small snapper (see SNAPPER *sb.*[1] 7); †**cock's-egg** (see quots., and cf. COCKATRICE); †**cock-glade** = COCK-SHOOT; †**cock-head** (see quot. and COCK'S-HEAD); **cock-mass**, mass at cock-crowing; **cock-money** = COCK-PENNY; **cock-pace**, a strutting step like that of a cock; **cock-pecked** *a.* (said of a wife, after *hen-pecked*); **cock-setter**, one who sets the cocks in a cock-fight; **cock-stand** [COCK *sb.*[1] 20] *coarse slang*, an erection of the penis; †**cock-stele**, a stick to throw at a cock at Shrovetide (see COCK-THROWING); **cocksucker** *coarse slang*, a fellator; freq. used as a generalized term of abuse; so ***cock-sucking*** ppl. adj.; **cock-teaser** *coarse slang*, a sexually provocative woman who evades or refuses intercourse; hence (as back-formation) **cock-tease** *v. trans.*; **cock-teasing** *ppl. a.*; †**cock-thrashing** (cf. sense 2); **cock-watch** (see quot. and 16).

1785 [see HEN *sb.* 5]. **1889** *Referee* 19 May (Ware), What are described as working men's clubs..., very early breakfast clubs, *cock-and-hen clubs..are all flagrant and distinct violations of the Licensing Acts. **1925** W. DEEPING *Sorrell & Son* xxiii, It was a cock and hen affair, but more hen than cock. **1952** R. SHERBROOKE-WALKER *Khaki & Blue* iii. 25 It seemed strange at first to be in a 'cock and hen' mess. **1611** MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 87 Stow your Cock in a *Cock-bag. **1834-43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxiv. (D.), You feed us with *cock-bread and arm us with steel spurs. **1626** *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 531 Every minute he produced new and unnatural *Cocks-eggs..hatched them from the devilishness of his policy, and brought forth serpents to poison all Europe. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Cock's-egg, an abortive egg, without a yolk. **1883** MISS BURNE *Shropsh. Folklore* 229 The small yolkless eggs which hens sometimes lay are called [in Shropshire] cock's eggs..They are very unlucky, and must never be brought into a house. **1834** *Sport. Mag.* Nov., The most celebrated *cock-feeder England ever produced. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* §4001 *Cock feeding and training are words of synonymous import. **1807** *European Mag.* Dec., List of Bankrupts from June 20 to Dec. 26, 1807 Higginbottom, W...*Cock-founder. **1838** *Civ. Engin. & Archit. Jrnl.* I. 381/2 Why cock-founders make the cocks with three different capacities of orifice,..is another secret. **1931** *N. & Q.* 17 Jan. 50/2 A cock-founder is a maker of metal (usually brass or gun-metal) cocks or taps. Cock-fouhding is one of the very many trades carried on in Birmingham. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, **Cockhead*, the top part of the spindle which carries the upper mill-stone in a flour-mill. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 670 The *cocke-house where hee shall keepe his fighting cockes and hennes. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 71 While himself searching about farther found three Guns hid in a Cox-house. **1795** SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 79 At midnight they all went to *Cock-mass. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 478 Fastern's E'en when the Master received from the boys a small contribution under the name of *Cock-Money. **1569** J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 b, For who is that whiche seethe a man go with a *cocke pase. **1753** *Ess. Celibacy* 96 Male usurpation, or being *cock-pecked, depends for the most part on the want of good nature, and a little submission in the female. **1875** *New Quarterly Mag.* July 501 The refuge of cockpecked woman. **1611** MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 86 Of the *Cock-Pen. This pen should be made of very close boards. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5037/15 Lost..a Bay brown Gelding..a little *Cock-rumpt. **1882** J. E. TENNISON-WOODS *Fish of N.S.W.* 41 The schnapper or count-fish, the school-fish, and squire... Juveniles rank the smallest of the fry, not over an inch or two in length, as the *cock-schnapper. **1828** MRS. BRAY *Protestant* viii. (1884) 75 Not a bear-ward, nor a *cock-setter, nor a sticker of bills..but will give thee a character. **1611** MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 90 With a pair of fine *cock shears you shall cut all his main off. **1867** *Rosa Fielding* in S. Marcus *Other Victorians* (1966) v. 227 He had a tremendous *cock-stand, and felt that if it was not allayed pretty quickly that he must burst. *c* **1888-94** *My Secret Life* I. 57 Then I began to have cock-stands. **1967** A. WILSON *No Laughing Matter* III. 367 Marcus..found, as his eyes took in the young man's flirtatious glance, that he was beginning a cock-stand. *a* **1535** MORE in Roper *Life* (ed. Singer) 187, I am called childhood: in play is all my mynde, To cast a coyte, a *cockstele, and a ball. **1553** —— *Answ. to Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1126/1 Whansoeuer hys new sling and hys new stone..come ones into my handes, I shall turne his slynge into a cokstewe [? stele], and hys stone into a fether. **1891** FARMER *Slang* II. 144/1 **Cock-sucker*, a fellatrix. **1935** J. T. FARRELL *Guillotine Party* 253 'You know what I am?' he asked, as if in self-torture. 'Yes,' Jack said casually. 'I'm a c.....' **1962** J. BALDWIN *Another Country* (1963) II. iii. 271 If it wasn't for the spooks wouldn't a damn one of you white cock suckers *ever* get laid. **1969** P. ROTH *Portnoy's Complaint* 116 My father said 'No' to one after another of the thousand little accesories the cock-sucker wanted to sell us. **1923** E. E. CUMMINGS *Let.* 28 July (1969) 99 Being members..of the *cocksucking leisure class. **1969** C. HIMES *Blind Man with Pistol* xxi. 226 Mother-raping cocksucking turdeating bastard, are you blind? **1957** A. WILSON *Bit off Map* 71 You think..that because you have attractive eyes and a good figure that you can go on having sex appeal just by *cock-teasing every man you meet. **1891** FARMER *Slang* II. 144/2 **Cock-teaser* or *cockchafer*, a girl in the habit of permitting all familiarities but the last. **1962** J. BALDWIN *Another Country* (1963) I. i. 50 What are you, anyway—just a cock-teaser? **1968** T. E. B. CLARKE *Trail of Serpent* vii. 67 The sixth commandment hadn't been broken in his manor since a Polish farm labourer strangled a cock-teasing Sunday hiker. **1409** *Proclam.* in H. T. Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 571 The games called 'fote-balle' and *'cokthresshyng'. **1589** FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 46 *note*, Hens prooue with eg sometimes, though they be not *cocktrodden. *c* **1450** *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 305 Take a *cokke torde soden in vinegre. **1879** I. HERRMANN *Horology* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 364/2 In the three quarter plate or *cock watches (that is a watch..having a separate cock for each wheel).

cock (kɒk), *sb.*[2] Also 5 cok, 5-6 cocke. [First known in 15th c. Agrees in form and sense with dial. Ger. *kocke* masc. heap of hay, also of dung; Norw. *kok* m. heap in general, *esp.* of dung, but also still more generally 'lump': cf. ON. *kökkr* lump (*snæ-kökkr* snow-ball), Sw. *koka* fem. clod, clot. It is uncertain whether the narrower or the wider sense is the primitive: see Grimm s.v. (Connexion with the stem of Ger. *kug-el*, Du. *kog-el* 'ball', has been suggested.)

In the *Dictionnaire du Patois Normand, départem. de l'Eure* (1879) it is said, haycocks are generally called *villottes*; but about Berville (a little south of Rouen) a *villotte* of the smallest size, in which the hay is put up the first day, is called *une coque*, from its resemblance to the rounded shape of an egg-shell (*coque*). This may be the same word: the derivation offered is, of course, questionable.]

A conical heap of produce or material.

a. of hay (rarely corn) in the field. Cf. HAY-COCK.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. lxxii. (1495) 646 Heye is..gadered and made of hepes in to cockes. **1470** HARDING *Chron.* clxxiii. ii. 6 [He] laye there with great power..among the hay cockes bushed. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 71 A Cok of hay or of corne. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 b, When it [grass] is dryed, we lay it in wind rowes and then make it up in Cockes, and after that in Moowes. **1679** BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 131 To find one Man to make Cocks or Ricks of Hay. **1718** GAY in *Pope's Lett.* 9 Aug., A cock of barley in our next field has been consumed to ashes. *c* **1750** W. ELLIS in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Hay-making*, The same day..it may be..put into grass-cocks. The second day we..put it into bastard-cocks, that are as big again as grass-cocks. The third day..we cock it up into heaps. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 220 Lying on the cocks of new-mown hay. **1882** F. P. VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 965 The corn was put up temporarily in little round cocks of about fifty sheaves.

b. of dung, wood, turf, etc.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158/10 A cocke of dung, *collis*. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 167 Stacks or large Cocks of the mouldiest Dung, to raise Mushrooms on. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 175 Oak..they lay up in great Piles or Cocks to dry. **1881** *Times* 14 Jan. 6/6 The burning of what was called in Ireland 'a cock of turf'.

†**cock**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 cok, 6 cokke, 6–8 cocke. [The compound *cokbote* varied in 15th c. with *cogbote*; and *cokke*, *cocke* itself agreed with one sense of COG; it is thus probable that the Eng. *cogge*, *cocke*, represented the Fr. variants *cogue*, *coque*: see COG *sb.*[1] There was, however, more differentiation of the two forms in English than in French, for we have no trace of *cock* applied to the large vessels, COG sense 1; rather has *cock* always corresponded in sense to the Fr. diminutive *coquet*.

The *Vocab. della Crusca* has It. *cocca* 'a kind of ship, no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail'; dim. *cocchetta*. Of the similar Celtic words, Thurneysen says Ir. & Gaelic *coca* boat is the Romanic word; Welsh *cwch* is manifestly an old borrowed word; Cornish *coc*, pl. *cucu*, 'boat' is the Rom.-Eng. *cock*, and Breton *koket*, *koked* is the OFr. dim. *coquet*.]

A small ship's boat. Now always COCK-BOAT.

1430–63 [in comb. in COCKBOAT, COCKSWAIN]. **1509** *Will of Burgeys* (Somerset Ho.), To Cristofer..a cokke to rowe yn. **1558** W. TOURSON in *Hakluyt* (1589) 123 I tooke our cocke and the Tygers skiffe, and went to the Island. **1569** STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* III. xi. 122 Then the Tounssmen fraughte their cockes with drie wood and such like stuffe, and..cast fire into the shippes. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 19 Yond tall Anchoring Barke, Diminisb'd to her Cocke: ber Cocke, a Buoy. **1631** CHETTLE *Hoffman* (N.), I caused my lord to leap into the cock. [**1774** E. JACOB *Faversham* 80 No tenant shall have above one Cocke to dredge and use in the river.]

†**cock**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [In OE. *sæcoccas* 'sea-cocks' (cf. F. *coque marine*), *cocc*, perh. ad. L. **cocca* by-form of *concha*; in ME. a. F. *coque* shell, of same origin: cf. COCKLE *sb.*[2]] Cockle, shell-fish.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 *Muscula*, muslan, *torniculi*, pinewinclan, *Nepticgalli* sæccoccas, *platesia*, fage. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 95 [A] ferthyng-worth of muscles..oþer so fele Cockes [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* cokkys, cokeles]. **1661** R. LOVELL *Hist. Animals* 189 Cocks, and Cokles..being of so hot a nature that they fly above the water like an arrow, in the summer nigbts.

†**cock**, *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COCK *v.*[1] 1: perh. *at cocke* is the northern infinitive, but cf. the Latin.] War, strife.

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* cxliii. 1 Blessid Laverd mi God, þat leres right Mi hende at cocke [L. *ad prœlium*], mi fingres at fight.

cock (kɒk), *sb.*[6] [f. COCK *v.*[1] 3–5.]

1. A pronounced upward turn; an upward bend (of the nose, etc.); a significant turn (of the eye).

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, They were collected 'viis et modis' said the Man of Law..with a knowing cock of his eye to his next neighbour. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 694 My nose had lost its pretty cock, and had grown elegantly hooked.

2. A way of cocking a hat on the head.

1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* II. 21, I have an inimitable cock with my hat that adds a vivacity to my looks. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* ix, A fierce cock to his hat, and a shabby genteel air.

3. An upward turn given to the brim of a hat; a mode of so turning it up; *concr.* the turned-up part of the brim.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶2 He..wore in a smart Cock, a little Beaver hat edged with Silver. **1712** BUDGELL *ibid.* No. 319 ¶5 The Variety of Cocks into which he moulded his Hat. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 80 Putting..a Tuft of white Ribands in the Cocks of their Hats. **1785** BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 9 Oct. 1773 The wind being high, he let down the cocks of his hat. **1822** BEWICK *Mem.* 44 He had..the cocks of his hat shot through and through.

†4. 'A kind of cap, or head-dress' (Jamieson); cf. COCK-UP. *Sc. Obs.*

1768 ROSS *Poems* 137 (Jam.) And we maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and cocks.

cock, *sb.*[7] [f. COCK *v.*[2]] A cocked position of the hammer of a pistol or gun: see COCK *sb.*[1] 13.

†**cock**, *sb.*[8] *Obs.* or *arch.* Perversion of the word GOD (an intermediate form being *gock*), used in oaths and forcible exclamations, as *by cock*, COCK AND PIE; but generally in the possessive, as *cock's body*, *bones*, *heart*, *nouns*, *pain*, *passion*, *soul*, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 9 See how for Cokkes bones [*v.r.* kokes bones, goddes bones] As he wol falle fro his hors atones. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 150 By Cokes dere bonys I mak you go wyghtly. *c* **1465** *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 44 By cokkus soule, There is an haare in my haye. **1530** PALSGR. 739/1 Stryke for cockes body. *c* **1530** *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 188 Cock's death, whom have we here? **1535** LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2841 War I ane King, sir, be coks passioun! I sould gar make ane proclamatioun. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 18 By cocke, thou sayest truthe. **1567** *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 297 Ah! Cock's precious sides, what fortune is this! **1613–6** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Then swore by Cocke and other dung-hill oathes. **1633** B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. ii, Cock's bodikins! we must not lose John Clay. **1676** D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 3 What Mr. Harry! By Coxbodikins I did not know you. **1719**—— *Pills* III. 14 By Cock, quoth he, Say you so. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* viii, Cocksbody, make that manifest to me. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativ.* viii, Come, Aleph, Beth; dost thou forget? Cock's soul! thou'dst rather play!

[**cock**, *sb.*[9]

Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has the sense 'The notch of an arrow', which he probably found in Ainsworth's *Thesaurus* (1746——) 'The cock of an arrow, *Sagittæ crena*'. No evidence has been found for such a sense: it appears to be an etymological figment founded on Skinner's conjecture that 'cock of a gun' (COCK *sb.*[1] 13) was a term originally proper to Archery, and identical with It. *cocca* 'the nocke of an arrow' (Florio).]

cock (kɒk), *v.*[1] Formerly also cokke. [Here are included a number of separate uses, which appear all to be derived, in one way or another, from the name of the fowl. Even this derivation, however, is somewhat doubtful for the earliest sense, which has been conjecturally compared with Irish *cog-aim* 'I war, I make war', stem in OIr. *coc-*.]

I. †1. *intr.* To contend, fight, wrangle, quarrel. Also in 16th c. *to cock it*. *Obs.*

c **1230** [see COCKING *vbl. sb.*]. *a* **1275** *Prov. Alfred* 668 in *O.E. Misc.* 138 þe luttele mon..wole grennen, cocken, and chiden. *c* **1300** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 133 To cocke with knyf nast thou none nede. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2042 Fra morne to þe mirke niȝt maynly þa cocken. *a* **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Orat.* iii. *App. to Life* (L.), And if they be both disposed to cock it throughly, yet when tbey both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace. **1600** ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 612 He who should have been mild to men, is now cocking with God.

II. 2. To play the ' cock', behave boastfully or defiantly; to swagger, strut; to brag, crow *over*. Also *trans.* with *up*.

1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 246 Our cireumspections so variable..maketh cowards thus to cock over us. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliii. 17 The spider and fly, that erst there bragde and cockt. **1650** ARNWAY *Alarum* (1661) 161 (L.) Belshazzar was found..cocking up against God. **1682** SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* V. i, I'll strut, and cock, and talk as big, as wind and froth can make me. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶2 A young Officer, who gave Symptoms of cocking upon the Company. **1713** *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 108. 103 Every one cocks and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. **1914** JOYCE *Dubliners* 146 The mother you know, she cocks him up with this and that. **1947** D. M. DAVIN *Gorse blooms Pale* 38 A dog with boys for master has no master. They'll always cock him up and end by spoiling him. **1958** L. A. G. STRONG *Light above Lake* 106 Don't cock the fella up.

III. To stick or turn up.

3. a. *trans.* To set up asscrtively or obtrusively; to turn *up* in an assertive, pretentious, jaunty, saucy, or defiant way; to stick stiffly *up* or *out*. [app. with reference to the posture of a cock's neck in crowing, or that of his crest or his tail.]

to cock the ears: to prick up the ears in attention, interest, etc., said of horses, dogs, and humorously of persons. *to cock the nose*: to turn it up in contempt or indifference. *to cock the eye*: to turn the eye with a knowing look; to give a wink. *to cock snooks*, *a snook*: see SNOOKS.

c **1600** DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1881) 39 Your bought Gentility that sits on thee Like Peacock's feathers cock't upon a Raven. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 161 [She] spreads and cocks her tail. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ¶8 The Latin Poets, when they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros. **1720** GAY *Pastorals* (J.), Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 15 To use the vulgar phrase, he cocked his eye at him. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cock your eye*, shut one eye. **1790** BURNS *Elegy Henderson* iii, Ye hills..That proudly cock your cresting cairns! **1804** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 204 He cocks his nose upon disgrace. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxvii, The wisest Captain that ever cocked the sweet gale (bog-myrtle) in his bonnet. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* iv, Timothy put on his hat, cocked his eye at me, and left us alone. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* iii, He cocked up his head, and he cocked up his wings, and he cocked up his tail. **1879** *Punch* 10 May 213 Cocked my laughing eye, and shot a glance at her out of it.

b. *intr.* To stand, or stick conspicuously up.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madnesse* 91 His Beuer cocks. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 79 The Spanish Souldiers..would..put their Helmets upon faggot-sticks, so as they might be seen but to cock above the Workes. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3319/4 She carries her Tail cocking. **1787** BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 Floats..must be so poised..as to make them cock, that is, stand perpendicular in the water. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxviii. 569 The little saucy-looking heads cocking up between the old one's ears.

c. To bend (a limb, joint, etc.) at an angle.

1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* I. 683/2 Put y'r left foot into the stirrup, and cock y'r other leg into the saddle, and off ye go. **1974** MILLS & BUTLER *Tackle Badminton* iii. 34 Your wrist should be cocked back more. **1984** L. ALTHER *Other Women* (1985) II. vi. 237 'Dessert?' asked the waitress, cocking one hip and resting a hand on it.

4. *to cock the hat*: 'to set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness' (J.); 'a common mode of vulgar salutation' (Halliwell). Now, to stick the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 148 He went up and down London Streets with his Hat cockt, his teeth gnashing, his eyes fixed. **1691** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Behaving themselves indecently as her majestie past by, looking her in the face and cocking their hats. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶5, I saw an alerte young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his who entered. **1729** SWIFT *Grand Question debated* 105 The Captain, to show he is proud of the favour, Looks up to your window, and cocks up his beaver; (His beaver is cock'd; pray, Madam, mark that, For a captain of horse never takes off his hat). **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, Said Dennis, cocking his hat for the convenience of scratching his head. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The mother thought Murphy would be a good speculation for the daughter to cock her cap at. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. 19 A fancy forage cap, cocked jauntily over a profusion of well-waxed curls.

5. a. To turn up the brim of (a hat), *esp.* as a fashion of wearing it; cf. COCKED HAT.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, Mrs. Stewart in this dresse, with her hat cocked and a red plume. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xix. (1675) 279 He took up with his Hat, which by Cocking the Brims he turn'd into a kind of Cup, such a proportion of Water that he quench'd his Thirst with it. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Cocking his hat with pins. **1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Lit. Fashions*, The same caprice that cuts our coats and cocks our hats. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 81 Wolsey's hat..apparently was never cocked, as the fashion now is.

b. *intr.* and *absol.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. iv, Say your hat did not cock handsomely. **1699** GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1730) 147 So spruce he moves, so gracefully he cocks; The hollow'd Rose declares him Orthodox.

6. With *up*: to bungle or mess up (a situation, task, etc.); to spoil, to ruin. Cf. COCK-UP *sb.* 4. *slang*.

1948 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang* 44 *Cock up*, to make a mess of anything. **1967** W. PINE *Protectors* xxi. 173 I've cocked up a little job... An almighty cock-up. **1983** G. SWIFT *Waterland* xxxi. 206 I'm sorry I messed up your classes, sir. I'm sorry I cocked things up for you.

IV. 7. *intr.* 'To train or use fighting cocks' (J.).

1546–1886 [see COCKING *vbl. sb.*2].

8. To shoot wood-cocks.

1696–1870 [see COCKING *vbl. sb.* 3].

cock, *v.*[2] [f. COCK *sb.*[1] 13.]

†**1.** To place (a match) in the cock of an old matchlock gun. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 To cocke his burning match. *Ibid.* III. i. 41 Hauing..made themselues ready, and cocked their matches. **1645** *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 282 Cock your match, prim[e] your pan, let piercing bullets fly! **1648** *Petition Eastern Assoc.* 21 Hot disputes already lighted, and cock'd between the two Kingdoms.

2. To put (a loaded fire-arm) in readiness for firing by raising the cock or hammer; to draw (the cock) back. *to full cock*, *half cock*: cf. COCK *sb.*[1] 13 b. Also *absol.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 23 Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about 300 Ruffians. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 88 We took a Pistol..and..prim'd it with..Gunpowder..then cocking it, etc. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 He sees me cock and present. **1812** BYRON *Waltz* ii, A modern hero..Cock'd—fired—and miss'd his man. **1847** *Infantry Man.* (1854) 111 Cock the rifle. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 44 A gun..which opens and full-cocks with a most convenient lever under the trigger-guard.

cock, *v.*[3] *Carp.* [A technical word of most uncertain form, occurring also as *cauk*, *caulk*, *calk*, and recently *cog*, and prob. the same as COAK. If the historical form is (as in quot. 1663) *cock*, **cok*, it may represent a North Fr. **cok-er*, **coqu-er* = F. *cocher* to notch, fit with a notch or notches, f. *coche*, Pr. *coca*, It. *cocca* notch, 'a dent cut in any thing'. Of this, *coak*, *cauk* might be phonetic variants, spelt *caulk*, *calk*, by association with better known words. See also COG *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To let the end of (a beam) into a wall-plate, or other supporting timber, by cutting the bearing end into steppings or a dove-tail, to fit into corresponding notches cut in the plate or supporting timber. Hence **cocking** *vbl. sb.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 To see the Carpenters cock the main Beams into the Lentals, to hold the wall the better. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 30 The Beam is cauked down [which is the same as Dove-tailing a Cross]. **1819** NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 262 *Cocking*..securing beams to wall-plates by notching each beam..on the under edge.. and cutting reverse notches out of the top of the wall-plate. **1823**—— *Pract. Builder* 129, Cocking or Cogging. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Caulking* or *Cocking*, the

mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

2. To secure a piece of timber having a projecting tenon across another having a corresponding notch or mortice; to secure crossing beams by any device of the nature or effect of mortice and tenon.

1854 in *Arch. Soc. Dict.*, Caulking, Calking, Cocking, Cogging, or Corking. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cocking.. Mortising.

3. See COAK *v.*

cock, *v.*[4] Also 4 coke. [f. COCK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To put up (hay, etc.) in cocks.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow..coke [*v.r.* coken] for my cokers [*v.r.* cokares, cokerus] oþer to þe cart picche? *Ibid.* XXII. 238 And somme he tauhte to tulye, to theche and to coke. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Take heede to the weather, the wind and the skie, If danger approcheth, then 'Cock apace' crie. **1624** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 57 To Gardner (and 10 others) 4 daies moying and one daie cocking brakes. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 They bind and cock it [barley] as they doe Wheat and Rye. **1767** A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 214. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 495 It does not rake the grass into rows, nor cock it.

b. *dial.* cf. COCKER *sb.*[3]

1882 *Lancashire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Quock, Quoke, to go a-shearing or harvesting from home.

Hence **cocked** *ppl. a.*, **cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 12 Or summer shade vnder the cocked haye. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1684 IV. 120 The toyle of the harvest, in reaping, binding, cocking. **1807** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 455 Grass should..be protected against rain and dew by cocking. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 582/2 A cocking-machine gathers hay from the swath or windrow and puts it in cock.

†**cock,** *v.*[5] *Obs.* [Evidently related in derivation to the synonymous COCKER *v.*[1], and COCKLE *v.*[3] So far as the form goes, it might be the primitive of which these are diminutive and iterative derivatives; but being known in only one writer, it may be shortened from *cocker*.] *trans.* To cocker, pamper, indulge. Hence **cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles, Fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles. *Ibid.* 186 Yet cocking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to prooue vnlearned fooles. *Ibid.* 214 Where cocking Dads make sawsie lads, In youth so rage, to beg in age.

cock, *v.*[5] Erroneous or dial. form of CALK *v.*[2] (in Cumbrld. dial. *coke*, *coak*) = to rough-shoe.

1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* (1862) 100 Cautious men.. had their horses' shoes cocked.

cock-a-'bondy. [Corruption of Welsh *coch a bon ddu* (kɔx ə bɔn ðy) lit. 'red with black trunk or stem (*pon*)'; various corruptions of the Welsh spelling are found in Angling books.] Name of an artificial fly used by anglers.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 65 Who can trim a cock-abundy, turn a rod with him? **1855** KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Pref. Mem. Alt. Locke* (1881) 54 A couple of dozen of good flies, viz. cock a bondhues, etc. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, Throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/1, I put on a fly which..does not exist—to wit, a fair-sized coch-y-bondhu.

cockabully ('kɒkəbʊlɪ). *N.Z.* [Corruption of Maori *kokopu*.] A small blunt-nosed freshwater fish in New Zealand.

1896 *Australasian* 29 Aug. 407/3 During my stay in New Zealand my little girl caught a fish rather larger than an English minnow. Her young companions called it a 'cock-a-bully'... The Maori name for the fish is 'kokopu'. **1934** J. A. LEE *Children of Poor* (1949) 46 Minnows and cockabullies darted in and out of the cress. **1962** B. J. MARPLES *Freshwater Life N.Z.* xviii. 138 The Bullies, or Cockabullies, are small, very common, blunt-nosed fish... They have large pectinated scales which extend on to the head and operculum in the species of *Gobiomorphus*, but are confined to the posterior part of the body in the genus *Philypnodon*.

cockade (kɒ'keɪd). Also 8 cockard. [A corruption of *cockard*, a. F. *cocarde*, in 16th c. *coquarde*, deriv. of *coq* cock; according to Littré, so called from the cock's comb. But the first appearance of the word is in Rabelais, in the phrase *bonnet à la coquarde*, explained by Cotgrave (1611) as 'a Spanish cap, or fashion of bonnet vsed by the most substantiall men of yore..also, any bonnet, or cap, worne proudly, or peartly on th' one side'. Here *coquarde* appears to be the fem. of *coquard* adj. 'foolishly proud, saucy, malapert', as sb. 'a malapert coxcomb' (Cotgr.).]

A ribbon, knot of ribbons, rosette, or the like, worn in the hat as a badge of office or party, or as part of a livery dress.

The cockade worn in the hat by coachmen and livery servants of persons serving under the Crown, is a rosette of black leather, originally the distinctive badge of the House of Hanover, as the *White Cockade* was of the House of Stuart and its adherents.

[**1660** *Act Tonnage & Poundage 12 Chas. II*, Capravens, Cockared Caps, China Pease.] **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶1 The Coachman with a new Cockade. **1717** POPE *3 Hours after Marr.* Epil., To the lac'd hat and cockard of the pit. **1748** *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 405 The Crew..with Cockades of Blue and Red Ribbons in their Hats. **1750–75** *Jacobite Song* (in Herd) *The White Cockade*, He's ta'en the field wi' his white cockade. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 145, I was questioned for not having a cockade of the *tiers etat*. **1818** *Parl. Deb.* 644 Mr. Lockhart..had known 30,000 cockades given away at an election, and this signal of party was thus made an engine of bribery. **1846** *Hist. Rec. 3rd Lt. Dragoons* 39 The Hats were bound with lace, and ornamented with a yellow loop, and a black Cockade.

Hence **co'ckadeless** *a.*, without a cockade; **co'ckadewise** *adv.*, in the manner of a cockade.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 97 In baby-clothes and cockadeless cap. **1884** E. O'DONOVAN *Story Merv* xi. 125 Turbans, one end of the cloth stuck up cockadewise.

cockaded (kɒ'keɪdɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Adorned with a cockade; wearing a cockade.

1733 SWIFT *Apol.*, The first fierce cockaded centry. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 855 A pamper'd Spendthrift; whose.. Well-fashion'd Figure, and cockaded Bow, etc. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 66 The cockaded coachman.

co'ckader. *rare.* One who wears a cockade.

1791 'G. GAMBAOO' *Acad. Horsem.* XV. (1809) 122 A young Cockader, about town. **1870** *Life Mother Marg. Mary Halluhan* (ed. 3) 239 Escorted..by the two blue cockaders.

cock-a-doodle-doo, *sb.* A conventional representation of the crow of the cock; a name for this, and hence, a nursery or humorous name for the cock (also *cock-a-doodle*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 31 The yung cockerels ..followid after with a cockaloodletoo as wel as ther strenhth wuld suffer them. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 386. **1674** FLATMAN *Belly God* 24 In the long Egg lyes Cock-a-doodle-doo. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* I. 308 My dear Cock a doodle, My Jewel, my Joy. **1798** SOUTHEY *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning*, The Cock he crew cock-a-doodle-do, Past five! the watchman said. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxiv. 404 A loud cock-a-doo-do-doo that some bold chanticleer set up at the moment. **1852** READE *Peg Woff.* 25 It seemed not unlike a small cock-a-doodle-doo of general defiance.

attrib. **1856** READE *Never too Late* lxxxv. (D.), Living almost entirely upon cock-a-doodle broth.

Hence **cock-a-doodle** *v.*, to crow.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 77 The cockadoodling cocks.

†**cockagrice.** *Obs.* [f. COCK + GRICE pig.] In early cookery, a dish consisting of an old cock and a pig boiled and roasted together. Also called *cokentrice*, *cokyntryce*, *-tryche*, app. perversions of the word.

*a***1400** *Forme of Cury* No. 175 *Cokagres.* Take an hole rowsted cok, etc. **14..** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 250 Kockagris, and flaumpoynts, and daryoles, and peres in syrip. *Ibid.* 443 Cokagrys. Take an olde cok and pull him.. and also take a pygge, and flee hym..and sowe hym faste togedur, and sethe hom..and do hom on a spette. *c***1430** *Cookery Bks.* 40 *Cokyntryce.*—Take a Capoun, & skald hym, & draw hem clene..take a Pigge, & skald hym, & draw hym in þe same maner..sewe þe fore partye of the Capoun to þe After parti of þe Pygge..putte hem on a spete, & Roste hym. *Ibid.* 62 Cokyntryche. **115** Cokentrice.

cock-a-hoop. Also 6–7 cock on (the) hoope, (hope, houpe), 7 cock in hoope, 9 cock-a-whoop. [A phrase of doubtful origin, the history of which has been further obscured by subsequent attempts, explicit or implicit to analyse it.

Blount, *Glossographia* (1670), says '*Cock-on-hoop*; our Ancestors call'd that the *Cock* which we call a Spigget, or perhaps they used such *Cocks* in their vessels, as are still retained in water-pipes; the *Cock* being taken out, and laid on the *hoop* of the vessel, they used to drink up the ale as it ran out without intermission (in Staffordshire, now call'd Strunning a barrel of Ale) and then they were *Cock-on-Hoop*, i.e. at the height of mirth and jollity; a saying still retained'. This account fits the use of the phrase in the 16th c.; but it has more the appearance of an inference from the phrase itself, than of an independent statement of historical facts. For we have no clear evidence that 'cock' ever meant a spigot, and even if it did, the use of the 'hoop' of the cask as a place on which to lay it, seems to require further elucidation. The matter is perplexed by the occurrence of a 'hoop' and of figures 'on the Hoop' in tavern-signs from a much earlier date. Thus the 'George on the Hoop' is said by Hotten and Larwood *Hist. Signboards* (ed. 3) 503, to be mentioned in Clause-Roll 43 Edw. III, and later are found the 'Hart', 'Swan', 'Eagle', 'Falcon', 'Cock', 'Hen' 'on the Hoop', also the 'Crown', 'Bunch of Grapes', 'Mitre', 'Angel', 'Bell', each 'on the Hoop'. Some of these signs still exist; but it is difficult to see what bearing they have on the phrase as originally used, or how the 'Cock on the Hoop' as a sign should have given rise to a phrase, more than any of the other devices similarly found 'on the Hoop'; still more is it difficult to imagine how this cock could be set on or taken off the 'Hoop' in connexion with a drinking bout. Equal difficulty attends various other suggested explanations of 'hoop', none of which affords the slightest clue to the 16th c. use.

Since the 17th c. 'cock' has been generally identified with the live fowl, which has led to changes both in the grammatical construction and use of the phrase; in accordance with this also, 'hoop' has been vaguely referred to F. *huppe* tufted crest, (a guess of Phillips), and identified with 'whoop', as in *war-whoop*; these are merely popular etymologies, but they have affected the use of *cock-a-hoop* by persons who believed in them. The following passages illustrate these remarks.

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus., A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop'. **1631** *Deed* (in J. Coleman's *Book Catalogue* 1889) relating to 'two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoope, and the other the Holy Lambe'. *a***1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. vii, *From, of* [= *off*], *in, by*, have the force of the ablatiue: as..Take the cock of[f] the hoop. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cock-a-hoop* (Fr. *coc-a-huppe*, a Cock with a Crest, or from the Staffordshire custom of laying the Cock or Spigot upon the Barrel, for the company to drink without intermission). All upon the Spur, high in mirth, or standing upon high terms. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 73 No. 39 The Cock on the Hoop may be seen also in Holborn, printed on a board.]

†**1.** Phrase. *to set* (*the*) *cock on* (*the*) *hoop, cock a hoop*: app. to turn on the tap and let the liquor flow; hence, to drink without stint; to drink and make good cheer with reckless prodigality. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 They..set them downe and dryncke well for our sauiours sake, sette cocke a hoope, and fyll in all the cuppes at ones, and then lette Chrystes passion paye for all the scotte. **1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 1806 Cheare now maye I make & set cocke on the houpe. Fyll in all the pottes, and byd me welcome hostesse. **1540** PALSGR. *Acolastus* (Wedgwood), Let us sette the cocke on the hope and make good chere within doores. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 He maketh hauok, and setteth cocke on the hoope. He is so laueis, the stocke beginneth to droope. **1606** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 257 These knaues Sit cocke-a-hope, but Hobson pays for all. **1611** COTGR., *Se goguer*, to..make good cheere, set cocke-a-hoope, throw the house out at windowes. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. i. 147 Resolued..to set cock in hoope, and in guzling and good cheere spent all that was left. **1658** BRATHWAIT *Hon. Ghost* 26 (N.) The cock on hoop is set, Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.

†**b.** By extension: (*a*) To abandon oneself to reckless enjoyment. (*b*) To cast off all restraint, become reckless. (*c*) To give a loose to all disorder, to set all by the ears. *Obs.*

1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* 117 Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke; What should I do, but set cocke on the hoope? **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 441 b, There be found diuers..which setting cocke on houpe, beleue nothinge at all, neither regard they what, reason, what, honesty, or what thing conscience doth prescribe. **1576** NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 221 Lighting in the company of amorous and beautifull Damosels, they set cocke on hoope, and..become as merry as the merriest. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 83 Youle make a Mutinie among the Guests: You will set cocke a hoope, youle be the man. [Some would connect this rather with 2 or 3.]

†**c.** As an exclamation of reckless joy or elation.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 246 Then, faith, cock-on-hoop, all is ours! thou, who but he?

†**2.** as *adv.* in phrase *to set* (oneself or something) *cock-a-hoop*: i.e. in a position or state of unrestrained elation or exultation. [Quot. 1689 prob. influenced by COCK *sb.*[1] the fowl.] *Obs.*

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. (1684) 31 He sets himself Cock-a-hoop, as if there were no one that took care of the City besides himself. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 123 Your eyes, lips, breasts are so provoking—They set my heart more cock-a-hoop Than could whole seas of cray-fish soupe.

3. as *pred. adj.* (in *to be, make cock-a-hoop*): In a state of elation; crowing with exultation. [Here association with the fowl becomes evident.]

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 14 Hudibras..having routed the whole Troop, With Victory was Cock-a-hoop. **1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 264 You were exceedingly straitned in time; and then a little after were all Cock-a-Hoop. **1677** COLES, To be cock-a-hoop, *ampullari, insolescere, cristas erigere.* *c***1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-a-hoop*, upon the high Ropes, Rampant, Transported. **1719** *Cordial Low Spirits* 162 The church was very cock-a-hoop, and held up its head and crow'd. **1817** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* II. i, To make Catty cockahoop, I told her that, etc. **1834** GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxiii. 104 The Tories have been mighty cock-a-hoop. **1887** H. SMART *Cleverly Won* x. 86 They are all as cock-a-hoop about her chance as ever I saw folks in my life.

4. as *attrib. adj.* Elated, exultant, boastfully and loudly triumphant.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 201 The cock-a-hoop hilarity of the Tories. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102 We never lose the cock-a-whoop vein in Bottom's character.

5. *adv.* Elatedly, triumphantly.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. vi, That ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides cock-a-hoop on the tongue. **1871** *Member for Paris* II. 10 M. Paul.. began unwisely to crow cock-a-whoop before the time.

Hence **cock-a-hooping** *vbl. sb.*; **cock-a-hoopish; cock-a-hoopness.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 776/2 These groans and these cock-a-whoopings at the sale of the *Cornhill*. **1885** *Globe* 9 May 3/1 The younger sister—for France considers her as such—is getting too 'cock-a-hoopish'. **1889** *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 574/1 The boisterous cock-a-hoopness of some of his present associates.

Cockaigne, Cockayne (kə'keɪn). Forms: 4 Cokaygn(e, 7 Cocquany, 9 Cockaigne, -ayne. [ME. *cokaygne*, a. OF. *coquaigne*, *cokaigne*, mod.F. *cocagne*, appearing in Sp. as *cucaña*, It. *cuccagna*, in Florio *cocagna*, *cucagna*, 'lubberland'.

The Romanic word must have originated in some fabulous geographical notion. Its derivation has been much discussed, but remains obscure: see Diez and Littré. Grimm suggested connexion with Ger. *kuchen* cake, 'because the houses there were covered with cakes'; cf. quot. 1305. Diez would connect it with Romanic words meaning 'cake', or with some derivative of L. *coquere* to cook, in which Littré and Scheler agree. OF. *trouver cocaigne* is 'to

find the country where good things drop of themselves into the mouth', to meet with good fortune.]

1. Name of an imaginary country, the abode of luxury and idleness.

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 2 (Philol. Soc. 1862) Fur in see bi west spayngne Is a lond ihote cokaygne..þo3 paradis be miri and bri3t Cokaygn is of fairir si3t. *Ibid.* 54 All of pasteiis beþ þe walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and ruh met, þe likfullist þat man mai et; Fluren cakes beþ þe scingles alle, Of cherche, cloister, boure, and halle; þe pinnes beþ fat podinges. **1677** HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 24 All the Contentments and ease which some pleasant Men have Related of the Land of Cocquany. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 137 Infinite railroads and crystal palaces, peace and plenty, cockaigne and dillettantism. **1862** GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Mar. 6/1 Many things..could have been mended if it had been in that land of Cockaigne where everything is allowed to be done twice over.

2. Humorously applied to London, as the country of Cockneys; Cockneydom.

1824 *Hist. Gaming* 48 At the high-flying Hells, in the Western parts of Cockaigne. **1842** *Tait's Mag.* IX. 244/2 We are bound..to do justice to the Laureate of Cockaigne. **1881** *Athenæum* 30 July 152/1 The writer is evidently a Cockney, accustomed to the ways and feeling of Cockaigne.

Hence **co'ckaigner** = Cockney. (*rare.*)

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 239 That unfortunate cockaigner Johnny Keats.

cockal ('kɒkəl, 'kɒkɔ:l). ? *Obs.* Forms: 6 cok all, 6–8 cock-all, 7 cockeall, coccal, cockle, 7–8 cockall, 7–9 cockal. [app. it was orig. two words *cock all*; but no evidence as to the derivation appears to have come down.]

1. The 'knuckle-bone' or astragalus; *esp.* that of a sheep, etc., used for playing with (see 2).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 161 b, The bone, called in Greke astragalos, and in English Cok all. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper. The Temple*, A little transverce bone; Which boyes and bruckel'd children call (Playing for points and pins) cockall. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* (1807) I. 216 The tables and cards, with a deal of cock-alls, mumblety-pegs, and wheels of fortune. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 396 See where the cockals (dice) are (*vide ubi tali sint*).

2. A game played with 'knuckle-bones'; 'dibs'. Also, a game played by the ancients with these bones marked like dice (but on four sides only); Lat. *ludus talaris*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 392 Lysander [said] that children must be deceived with the play of cock-all, and men with othes. **1611** COTGR., *Tales*, Dice; also, the game tearmed Cockall. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 113 An huckle-bone, such wherewith children play cockall. **1696** KENNETT *Romæ Antiq.* (1713) 249 The Greeks and Romans had two sorts of games at dice, the ludus talorum, or play at cockall, and the ludus tessararum, or what we call dice. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The game at cock all, *Ludus talaris. Ibid.* v, *Astragalus*, the huckle-bone. *Meton.* the play at cockal, dice, or tables. **1820** W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 549 *note*, Some games that were in use at Athens, as dice, cockal, odd and even.

3. *Comb.* **cockal-bone** = COCKAL 1.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 36 To cast the Dice or cockall bones. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 115 When all four cock-all-bones appeared..all with different faces. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 721/1 The bones of the tarsus in the horse are, 1st, the astragalus, or 'cockal-bone,' as it is vulgarly named.

†**cockalane.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **-an, -and.** [a. F. *coq-à-l'âne* 'a libell, pasquin, satyre' (Cotgr.), 'an incoherent story, passing from one subject to another': see Littré, and cf. COCK-AND-BULL.]

1. 'A comic or ludicrous representation' (Jam.); a satire, lampoon.

1605 *Ayr Session Rec.* 25 Feb., Ony ryme or cokalane. **1609** *Act Jas. VI*, c. 9 By their pasquils, lybels, rymes, cockalans, comedies..they slander, maligne and revile the people, estate, and country of England. **1610** J. MELVILL *Diary* 781 Spreideris of cokalandis sould be banischit.

2. A disconnected story, discourse, etc.

c **1650** SIR J. WISHART *Let.* in *Spottiswoode's Mem.* (1811) 50 (Jam.) Excuse the rather cockaland then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* (Jam.), What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis.

†**cock-ale.** *Obs.* Ale mixed with the jelly or minced meat of a boiled cock, besides other ingredients.

a **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 174 To make Cock-Ale. Take eight Gallons of Ale; take a Cock and boil him well. **1675** *Woman turn'd Bully* (N.), Did you ever taste our cock-ale? **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 15 Pectoral Ale..may be made Cock-Ale, by adding a cock parboil'd, bruis'd and cut into pieces. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 194 Cock-Ale [full directions].

cock-a-leekie, var. of COCKY-LEEKY.

†**cockall.** *Obs.* [cf. COCK *sb.*[1] 7.] One that beats all, the 'perfection'.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 112 The fourth, most sweete, deare, prettie, all in all: hc was the very cockeall of a husband.

cock-all: see COCKAL.

cock-a-loft, *a. colloq.* [Formed by vague association with COCK *v.*[1], and such compounds as *cockalorum*, *cock-a-hoop*, *cock-horse*, *cock-loft*.] Affectedly lofty, stuck up.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. (1862) 212 Some rubbishing cock-aloft notion of 'doing right'!

cocka'lorum. *colloq.* [A derivative of COCK, app. playful and arbitrary. Cf., however, Du. *kockeloeren* to crow (Hexham).]

1. Applied to a person: = Little or young cock, bantam; self-important little man.

c **1715** *Jacobite Minstrelsy* (1829) 47 Hey for Sandy Don! Hey for Cockolorum! Hey for Bobbing John, And his Highland quorum! [*Cockolorum* means the Marquis of Huntly, whose father, the Duke of Gordon, was called 'Cock of the North'.] **1815–20** in *Daily News* 6 Dec. 1889 In my school days, from 1815 to 1820, we often heard in the playground: 'Now little cockalorum, out o' that'. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* liii. 5 He..Cried 'God bless us! a wordy cockalorum!' **1881** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 437 Lord James Butler as high cockalorum of the Protestants.

2. Self-important narration; 'crowing'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 4/2 Slovenliness with an unpleasant infusion of what has been known in his profession ever since the Franco-German war days as 'cockalorum'.

3. *hey* (*hay, hi, high*) *cockalorum*: an ejaculation or exclamation; also a boy's game in which one set of players jump astride the others (who present a chain of 'backs'), calling out *Hey cockalorum, jig, jig, jig!* (*Hey cockalorum jig!* is given as refrain of a popular song *c* 1800). *high cockalorum jig*: name of a game of cards.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. 260 (Jam.) I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gi'en your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey cockalorum-like love. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, Now away! and away! without delay, Hey Cockalorum! my Broomstick gay! **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, Prisoner's-base, rounders, high-cock-a-lorum, cricket, foot-ball, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all. **1860** *Illustr. London News* 7 Jan. 24/2 The little innocents, however, chiefly devote their energies to mud-pie manufacture and the games of Mulberry-bush, I-spy-I, Hi Cockolorum, Hopscotch, or Buttons. **1926** FOWLER *Mod. Eng. Usage* 164/2 Mock Latin: bonus, bogus, hocus-pocus, hi-cocalorum (hic, hoc, horum?). **1950** C. FRY *Venus Observed* 82 The seven seas, and the milky way And morning, and evening, and hi-cockalorum are in it. **1969** I. & P. OPIE *Children's Games* viii. 257 Croydon boys call it [*sc.* the game] not only 'Hi Jimmy Knacker', but 'Bung the Barrel', 'Hi Cockalorum', [etc.].

cockamamie ('kɒkəˌmeɪmɪ), *sb.* and *a. slang* (orig. *U.S.*). Also **-mamy, -manie, -many.** [Prob. a corruption of DECALCOMANIA.] (See quot. 1968.)

1945 A. KOBER *Parm Me* 5 'Cockamanies'—painted strips of paper which the kids applied to their wrists and rubbed with spit until the image was transferred to their hands. **1960** *Time & Tide* 24 Dec. 1599/2 'A square', Nemo shouts ..'he is a cockamamie type, he is a stale adventurer... He's not in my world.' **1962** 'E. MCBAIN' *Empty Hours* (1963) II. xi. 113 You marched into the precinct with a tight dress and a cockamamie bunch of alibis. **1963** J. PHILIPS *Dead can't Love* I. iii. 20, I was suddenly down to reality..cut loose from a cockamany dream. **1968** *Encounter* Sept. 31/1 *Cockamany*,..1. Mixed-up, muddled; ridiculous, implausible; not credible, foolishly complicated... 2. Decalcomania: *i.e.* a picture or design left on the skin as a 'transfer', from specially prepared paper which is wetted and rubbed.

cockamaroo (ˌkɒkəmə'ru:). A variety of bagatelle.

1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 613 (*heading*) Russian Bagatelle, or Cockamaroo Table. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 230/2 *Cockamaroo*, or Russian Bagatelle, is played on a table prepared with a number of pins, holes, arches, and bells, up to and through which the ball is played from the baulk end of the table. It is a childish amusement, requiring little skill. **1893** *Sat. Rev.* LXXVI. 561 like a glass marble in the good old game of Cockamaroo. **1969** E. H. PINTO *Treen* 216/2 In Cockamaroo or Russian bagatelle, the ball is driven through an arrangement of pins, holes, arches and bells.

cock-and-bull. [In its origin app. referring to some story or fable. The early use of the phrase is parallel to that of the French *coq-à-l'âne*; cf. COCKALANE 2.]

1. *lit.*

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 409 What a strange Story is here! as if a man should tell a Tale of two things, a Cock and a Bull, metamorpozed into one, whereof the one having been as confidently as untruly avowed to be assuredly known to be the other, viz. the Cock to be a Bull, is (being denyed) as ridiculously as reasonlessly profer'd to be proved in this illegal and illogical way of Argumentation, etc. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 66 That cocks and bulls might discourse, and the hinds and panthers hold conferences about religion.

2. *to talk of, a story of, a cock and a bull:* (to tell) a long rambling, idle story; tedious, disconnected, or misleading talk. Cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 274 Some mens whole delight is..to talk of a Cock and Bull over a pot. **1667** SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) II. 83, I would not begin to talk of any matters & hee did not, so wee talkt about an hour of a cock and a bull. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 36 We call you to that particular of the papers, and you run out in a story of a Cock and a Bull, and I know not what. **1714** tr. *T. à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. xxix. 273 There being here neither beginning nor end..but they skip from a Cock to a Bull. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 To set their hearers agape with an idle story of a cock and a bull. **1800** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 73, I have a letter from Stevenson who has..got accounts that Scindiah had joined the Kolapoor man..etc. etc., all about a cock and a bull. **1829** SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compost.* Prel., Come! out with a murder,..a Goblin,..a Ghost, Or a tale of a Cock and a Bull!

3. *a cock and* (*a*) *bull story* (*tale, yarn*): an idle, concocted, incredible story; a canard. .

1795 *Gazette of U.S.* (Philad.) 2 Mar. (Th.), A long cock-and-a-bull story about the Columbianum [a proposed national college]. **1796** BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 77 Not to tire you with the repetition of all the cock and bull stories which I have formerly told you, etc. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. 243 They invented a cock-and-bull story, which I am sure I never told them. **1876** F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 230 He told me a cock-and-a-bull story about his father's devotion to science. **1915** W. S. MAUGHAM *Of Human Bondage* xcii. 483 You're a past mistress of the cock-and-bull story. **1952** F. YERBY *Woman called Fancy* xvi. 305 I'm going to invite them in—let them search the place. Give them a cock and bull story about sending the boy away with one of the servants.

†**cock-and-pie.** *Obs.* [Supposed to be orig. COCK *sb.*[8] and PIE, the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church.] Used in an asseveration.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 469 By cocke and by pye. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 251 What though a varlets tale you tell: By cock and pye you do it well. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 316 By cocke and pie, you shall not choose, Sir: come, come. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 142, I know a man that will neuer sweare but by Cocke or Pie, or Mouse-foot. I hope you will not say they be oathes. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, 'Is he?' replied the host; 'ay, by cock and pie is he'. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, 'By cock and pye it is not worth a bender'.

cockandy. A name of the Puffin in Scotland.

1802 in MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 96. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 220 Cockandy (*Fife*).

'cockapert, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This may represent an obs. F. *coq. apert* 'pert cock'; but it may also be an Eng. formation from the same elements; see APERT 4, and cf. *malapert*; in the former case the subst., in the latter the adj. use would be the original.] *adj.* Impudent, saucy (*obs.*). *sb.* A saucy fellow (*dial.*).

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliv. 93 Your cockapert pride: and your couetous harts. **1881** *Isle of Wight Gloss., Cock-a-pert*, a saucy fellow.

cockard, obs. f. COCKADE.

†**cockarouse** (kɒkə'raʊs). *Obs.* A title of honour among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence among the colonists there.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 38 They haue..but few occasions to vse any officers more then one commander, which commonly they call *Werowance* or *Caucorouse*, which is Captaine. [The words 'or Caucorouse' are not in *Map of Virginia* (1612) 36, the original of the passage.] **1705** BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. (Bartlett), A cockarouse is one that has the honor to be of the king or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of government. **1708** *Sot-Weed Factor; or, Along up to Maryland* (Bartlett), In an ancient cedar house, Dwelt my new friend, a cockerouse. **1727–31** in BAILEY, Cockarouse among the Virginian Indians.

cockatiel, -eel (kɒkə'ti:l). [ad. Du. *kaketielje*, to this bird by Dutch sailors in the East.

Mr. Jamrach informs us that he called them *cockatiels*, from the name *kaketieljes*, applied by Dutch sailors to the first specimens brought to him (*c* 1850). Dr. J. W. Muller of Leiden says *kaketielje* is no regularly formed Du. dim. of *kaketoe*, but looks like an adaptation of a Pg. dim. (? *cacatilho, cacatelho*) of *cacatù*, cockatoo. Portuguese is largely used by Dutch sailors as a kind of *lingua franca* in the Eastern Archipelago.]

A bird-fancier's name for the Cockatoo Parrakeet, or Crested Grass Parrakeet of South Australia (*Calopsitta* or *Nymphicus Novæ-Hollandiæ*), common as a cage-bird in England.

1880 P. W. SCLATER *Guide Zool. Gardens* 5. **1884** GEDNEY *For. Cage Birds*, Cockatiel or Parrakeet Cockatoo. **1885** *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/3 Pair of cockatiels with three nestlings.

cockatoo (kɒkə'tu:). Forms: 7 cacato, cockatoon, crockadore, 8 cokato, cocatore, cocatoo, 8– cockatoo. [ad. Malay *kakatúa*, app. immed. through Du. *kaketoe*; app. influenced in form by *cock*. Several authorities say the name represents the call of the bird: but see also quot. 1850.]

1. The name of numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, *esp.* the genus *Cacatua*, inhabiting Australia and the East Indian Islands, distinguished by a crest or tuft of feathers on the head, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

[**1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. iii, My name is Cock-a-two, use me respectively, I will be cock-o'three else.] **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Cacatoes, birds like Parrats, fierce and indomitable. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 281/2 Cockatoons..have generally long Tails. **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* ix. 265 The Crockadore is a Bird of various sizes..When they fly wild up and down the Woods, they will call crockadore, crockadore; for which reason they go by that name. *a* **1732** GAY *Ep. Pulteney*, They're crown'd with feathers like the cockatoo. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 295 At Sooloo, there are no Lories; but the Cocatores have yellow tufts. **1850** *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* IV. 183 *Cockatoo*, Malay *Kakatuwah*—a vice, a gripe, and also the name of the bird, no doubt referring to its powerful bill. **1854** BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) I. 294/1 The cockatoo shrieks its own name.

2. *Austral.* and *N.Z.* (*colloq.*) A small farmer.

1864 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 148 The small farmers, contemptuously called 'cockatoos'. **1874** LADY BARKER *N. Zealand* xv. 110 The small farmers are called Cockatoos in Australia by the squatters..who..say that, like a cockatoo, the small freeholder alights on good ground, extracts all he can from it, and then flies away. **1874** A. BATHGATE *Colonial Exp.* xv. 195 Many words in daily use in Otago bear traces of importation from the..Australian colonies, and none betrays its Australian origin more than that used to denote the agricultural class, who are usually styled 'Cockatoos'. *Ibid.* 197 The Cockatoos used to do very well from the sale of their cattle. **1874** J. A. H. CAIRD *Notes on Sheepfarming in N.Z.* v. 40 He [*sc.* an intending settler] can either be a squatter—i.e., a sheepfarmer, or a cockatoo, as the ordinary arable farmer is called, or a storekeeper. **1941** O. DUFF *N.Z. Now* iv. 51 The most they [*sc.* sheepfarmers] can hope for is an uneasy truce with dairymen..or an alliance with Labour to control the 'cockatoos'.

3. a. A convict. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* **b.** A lookout or sentinel acting on behalf of a person or persons engaged on some illegal activity; a 'corner-man'. *Austral. slang.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 288 It being a common trick to station a sentinel on a commanding eminence to give the alarm, while all the others divert themselves, or go to sleep. Such are known here by the name of 'cockatoo-gangs', from following the example of that wary bird. **1870** J. L. BURKE *Adv. Martin Cash* viii. 123 He's the bravest man that could choose from Sydney men or Cockatoos... This name was applied to a body of desperate men, who were imprisoned on Cockatoo Island..under a strong military guard. **1934** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 1 Aug. 36/1 For years those betting on the outers had to employ one or more 'cockatoos' to give warning when a John Hop was spotted. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* vii. 141 Hotel licensees who indulge in after-hours trading often pay a cockatoo to warn them of the approach of police. **1953** A. MOOREHEAD *Rum Jungle* iv. 52 At the entrance [to the two-up school] a door-keeper sits, known as 'the Cockatoo'. **1966** *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 15 Aug. 2/7 They watched Foster (the 'cockatoo' or spy) point out our punters who had laid a large bet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) ***cockatoo farmer*** (so ***cockatoo farm***), ***settler***, ***squatter***, ***stockman***; **cockatoo fence**, a rough fence of logs and saplings.

In some uses with reference to the cockatoo's habit of sitting with others in a row on a fence.

1827 Cockatoo-gang [see sense 3]. **1856** *Melbourne Punch* 25 Sept. 58 Cockatoo farmer got up and catechised me. **1859** in A. F. RIDGWAY *Voices from Auckland* (1860) 51, I am, Sir, &c. A Cockatoo Settler. **1881** *Chequered Career* 341 Most of the cockatoo farmers in South Australia are Germans. **1884** 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xxii. 155 There would be roads and cockatoo fences,..in short, all the hostile emblems of agricultural settlement. **1890** —— *Miner's Rt.* xliii. 377 The governor is a bigoted agriculturist; he has contracted the cockatoo complaint, I'm afraid. **1890** —— *Col. Reformer* xviii, The cockatoo stockmen, who are doing the 'reviewing', safely on the fence. **1893** *Argus* (Melbourne) 17 June 13/4 (Morris), Hire yourself out to a dairyman, take a contract with a rail-splitter, sign articles with a cockatoo selector; but don't touch land without knowing something about it. **1893** *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Cockatoo squatter*, the owner of a limited right of pasturage on land granted by the government, who raises only a small amount of wool or cattle annually: used mostly in contempt. **1897** I. SCOTT *How I Stole over 10,000 Sheep* i. 7 We'll..get a job on a 'Cockatoo' farm somewhere. **1901** 'M. Franklin' *My Brilliant Career* viii. 60 The wire fence..had replaced an old cockatoo fence which I remembered in my childhood.

Hence **cockatoo** *v. intr.*, to sit on a fence, as the bird does; to farm in a small way. *Austral. colloq.*

1878 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Ups & Downs* xx. 245 Fancy three hundred acres in Oxfordshire, with a score or two of bullocks, and twice as many black-faced Down sheep. Regular cockatooing. **1890** —— *Col. Reformer* xviii, The correct thing, on first arriving at a drafting yard, is to 'cockatoo', or sit on the rails.

cockatrice ('kɒkətraɪs, -trɪs). Forms: 4–7 coc-, cok-, 5– cockatrice; also 4–5 koc-, kokatrice, 5 cocatryse, coc-, cock-, cokautrice, 5–6 cokatryce, 6 cockeatrice, coccatrice, -trise, cockatryce, -tryse, 7 cockatrise. [ME. *cocatris*, *-ice*, a. OF. *cocatris* (also *coc-*, *coqu-*, *kok-*, *cauc-*, *chocatrix*, *-atriz*, *-atris*, *caucatri*, *cocastris*, *qualquetrix*) masc., corresp. to Pr. *calcatriz*, It. *calcatrice* (1266) fem., repr. L. **calcātrix*, *calcātrīcem* (cf. *caucatrices*, in Du Cange), app. a mediæval rendering of Gr. *ἰχνεύμων* ichneumon. This last (= *ἰχνευτής*) meant literally 'tracker, tracer out, hunter out', f. *ἰχνεύ-ειν* to track, trace out, hunt out, f. *ἴχνος* track, footstep. L. *calcātrix* is fem. agent-sb. of *calcāre*, orig. 'to tread', in med.L. 'to tread on the heels of, track, trace out' (f. *calx*, *calcem* heel). Thus *calcātrix* came to render *ichneumon*. (Prof. Thor Sundby, *Brunetto Latini's Levnet og Skrifter*, Kjöbenhavn, 1869, p. 142–4.) In OF. the word was partially popularized, as seen by the phonetic change of the original *calc-* through *caulc-* to *cauc-*, *coc-*, and *chauc-*, *choc-*. (In Sp. it occurs only as adopted from Fr., viz. *cocatriz* (Nebrija 1512), *cocadriz* (Minsheu), *cocotriz* later dicts.)

The sense-history of this word is exceedingly curious. The Ichneumon, an Egyptian quadruped, said to devour reptiles and crocodiles' eggs (which it searches for in the sand), is called by Pliny VIII. 24 (35) §88 sq., the mortal enemy of the aspis and the crocodile. As to the latter, he tells that when the crocodile is asleep or dozing with its jaws open, the ichneumon darts down its throat, and destroys it by gnawing through its belly; a tale originating, partly at least, in the habits of the bird *trochilus*, as mentioned by Herodotus and subsequent Greek writers, and repeated in many forms by later compilers. From an early period, Western writers entertained the notion that this ichneumon was amphibious or aquatic; the immediate followers of Pliny appear to have identified it with the Otter (in Gr. *ἐνυδρίς*). Pliny's tale is repeated by Solinus (flor. *c* 260) *Collectanea* xxxii. 25 (ed. Mommsen 160), and Isidore (*a* 640) *Orig.* XII. ii. 36: in the text of Solinus known to Ammianus Marcellinus (*c* 400), the animal is called '*enhydros*, the second kind of the ichneumons (enhydros alterum ichneumonum genus)'; while Isidore appears to make two distinct animals, the Ichneumon which 'serpentes insequitur..adversus aspidem pugnat', and the Enhydros 'a little beast so called because it lives in the water, and mostly in the Nile (Enydros bestiola, ex eo vocata, quod in aquis versetur, et maxime in Nilo)'. But the Gr. *ἐνυδρίς* was not only the *otter*, but also a *water-snake* = *hydrus*; and the latter was the only sense in which *enhydris* had been used by Pliny. Later compilers took this to be the sense of *enhydrus*, *-os*, in Solinus and Isidore, and the crocodile's enemy was now described as a 'water-snake' or 'fish'. Thus it appears in Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) *De Animalibus* xxv. (VII. 669) as 'hidra vel hydrus serpens omnium serpentum pulcherrimus..Apparet autem in Nilo flumine, et quum crocodilus dormit', etc., as in Pliny. Meanwhile also the latinized name *calcatrix* comes into view. It is found, along with the transformed description, in the version of the story given (*c* 1263) by Brunetto Latini in *Li Livre dou Tresor* 185 (ed. Chabaille), where it is said 'then comes another fish, which is named *hydrus*, that is *cocatris*, and enters within his body (lors vient un autres poissons, qui a nom ydre, ce est cocatris [*v.r.* qualquetrix] et li entre dedans le cors)'; further 'and you must know that cokatrix, albeit he is born in the water, and within the Nile, he is not at all a fish, but is a water-serpent (Et sachiez que cokatrix jà soit ce qu'il naist en l'aigue, et dedans le Nile, il n'est mie peisson, ainz est serpens d'aigue)'. It has been suggested that, in this, the ichneumon was confounded with another reputed enemy of the crocodile, the *varanus*, or Monitor of the Nile, which is really a reptile. The *cocatris* = *ichneumon* = *enhydris* = *hydrus*, having thus been transformed into an aquatic reptile, living in the Nile, other writers proceeded to identify it with the crocodile itself. The *Bestiaire divin* of Guillaume le Normand (*c* 1210) makes *coquatrix* the crocodile, and *ydrus* his enemy: and in the *Bestiaire* of Richard de Fournival (*c* 1250) we have 'Vous m'avez fait mention en votre requeste d'un chocatrix, qui est apelez par son droit non cocodrilles'—'you have mentioned a *chocatrix*, but he is called by his right name *crocodile*'. And in later French, as well as in other Romanic langs., 'crocodile' became, at least, one of the recognized meanings of *cocatrix*. This confusion may have been helped in some instances by the fact that *cocodrille*, one of the commonest of the early forms of *crocodile* (see that word), had an initial similarity to *cocatrix*, and may have been taken by the ignorant as only another form of the name.

In English the confusion with *crocodile* hardly appears, except once or twice as a literalism of translation. Here, *cocatrice* appears from the first as the equivalent of L. *basiliscus*, or *regulus* = BASILISK. It was thus used by Trevisa in his translation of Bartholomæus Anglicus *De Proprietatibus Rerum* to render *basiliscus*, and, what was more important, by Wyclif and his followers to translate *regulus* (Isa. xi. 8, xiv. 29, lix. 5), and *basiliscus* (Ps. xc[i]. 13) of the Vulgate. In the former of these (also in Jer. viii. 17) it was retained in the 16–17th c. versions; but in the revised text of 1885, has been changed to *basilisk*. The history of this further transition of sense is still obscure; but it is to be noticed that *cocatrice* translates F. *basilicoc*, and that *coc* is app. a connecting link. But some traditional notions of the ichneumon as the enemy of the *aspis* (which appeared later in the well-known statement that the only animal which could kill the basilisk was the *mustela* or weasel) were probably contributory, as well as the mediæval confusion, under the name *regulus*, of the basilisk (*rex serpentium*) with the trochilus (*rex avium*, OF. *roytelet*, in mod.F. *roitelet* 'wren'): cf. Aldrovandi *Opera* (Bologna) X. 361.

Further etymological speculation, in France or England, working upon the syllable *coc*, *coq*, in *basili-coc*, *coc-atris*, probably also associating the crested basilisk with the crested bird, and mingling with it vague notions of the crocodile's eggs, buried in the sand, and producing a tiny reptile, originated the well-known notion of 'a serpent hatched by a venemous reptile from a cock's (i.e. *basili-cock's* or *cok-adrill's*) egg', embodied in the heraldic monster, half cock, half serpent. As told of the basilisk, this appears already in Albertus Magnus (who however disbelieves it), in Bartholomæus Anglicus, etc. (See Thor Sundby, above cited; also Solinus, with Commentary, ed. Salmasius 1689, Cahier & Martin *Mélanges d'Archéologie* II. 213.)]

1. A serpent, identified with the BASILISK, fabulously said to kill by its mere glance, and to be hatched from a cock's egg.

Used in Bible versions to translate L. *basiliscus*, *regulus*, where the LXX have *βασιλίσκος*, *ἀσπίς*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xc. 13 Vp on the eddere and the kokatrice [**1388** cocatrice, Vulg. *super basiliscum*] thou shalt go. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. xvi. (Tollem. MS.) A forlyued cok leyeþ egges in his laste elde..and yf any venimous worme sitteþ on brood þerupon in þe canicular dayes, þerof is gendrid..a cocatrice. *Ibid.* XVIII. xvi. (1495) 176 The cokatryce is halfe a fote longe and hath whyte speckes. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lvii. 240 (Harl. MS.) Ther is a cocautrice withe in the walle; and as ofte tyme as she hathe enye syght of youre men, þei bethe dede. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xi. 8 He shal put his hande in to the Cockatryce denne. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 109 Like a Cockatrice or Basilicock, which slay or kill men with the poison of their sighte. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. **1595** SPENSER *Sonn.* xlix, Kill with looks as Cockatrices doo. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* lix. 5 They hatch cockatrice egges. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 41 Pale envy, with the cocatrice's eye, Which seeing kills, but seen doth forthwith die. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 118. *a* **1671** LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 103 The fruit of our hopes..prove as cockatrice eggs from whence so mischievous a brood should spring. **1829** SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* I, Till this dracontine cockatrice Should break its way to light.

†**b.** Rarely identified or confounded with the CROCODILE *sb. Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3895 Hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales [Lat. *dorsa duriora cocodrillis*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocatryse, *basiliscus*, *cocodrillus*. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 6 The Cocatrice neuer meaneth so much crueltie, as when he fawneth vpon thee and weepeth.

c. In *Her.* figured as a hybrid monster with head, wings, and feet of a cock, terminating in a serpent with a barbed tail. In quot. 1563 allusive.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1093 Why then doth this glorious cockatrice crowe so much against Barnes? **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 677 The Cockatrice being half a foot in length, the hinder part like a Snake, the former part like a Cock, because of a treble combe on his fore-head. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1660) 260. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 67 The head of a Cockatrice is borne as a Crest.

2. *fig.* applied to persons.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 521 Conspiratour, cursit cokatrice..traitour, tyran intemperate. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 This cancard worme and pestiferous coccatrice. **1594** ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 290 So Selimus hath prou'd a Cocatrice, And cleane consumed all the familie Of noble Ottoman. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 194 This was the end of this little Cockatrice of a King that was able to destroy those that did not espie him first. **1794** COLERIDGE *Robespierre* II, The crowned cocatrice whose foul venom Infects all Europe.

attrib. **1542** BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 What a cockatryse syght was it to se such an abhomynable sort of pompos bisshops in lordly parlament robys.

†**3.** A name of reproach for a woman: prostitute, whore. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, And withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many cockatrices and things. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. iv, I'll shew him, and his cockatrice together And you shall hear 'em talk. **1687** SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV. i, Prithee let me see thy punk, thy cockatrice, thy harlot. **1747** GARRICK *Miss in Teens* II. Wks. 1798 I. 86 Where's your Aunt, you young Cockatrice?.. She's a base Woman, and you are ——.

Cockayne: see COCKAIGNE.

cock-bead. [COCK *sb.*[6] + BEAD *sb.* 6.] A quirked or projecting bead. So **cock-beaded** *a.*, **cock-beading** *sb.*

1805 *Edin. Bk. Prices* p. vii, Cock-beaded..cockbeads. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 487/2 If there be a deep sinking under a bead it is called a quirked or cock bead. **1955** R. FASTNEDGE *Eng. Furnit. Styles* 282 *Cock beading*, astragal moulding; small and applied to the edges of drawer fronts, 1730–1800. **1961** *Connoisseur New Guide Antiq. Eng. Furnit.* 59 At first drawer edges had the lip moulding which had come into fashion about 1710, but after 1730 it was gradually replaced by the cock-bead, which was almost exclusively used from about 1745 until the end of the century. **1969** V. CANNING *Queen's Pawn* vi. 83 A Chippendale period mahogany desk with cock-beaded drawers and carved gilt handles.

Also **cock-bead-plane**, 'a plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber' (Jam.).

†**cock-bell.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 coke-, 5–6 **cok-**, (5 cokerbell). [perh. f. F. *coque* shell + BELL. Cf. COCK *sb.*[4], and the nursery combination of 'cockle-shells and silver bells'. Sense 3 is perhaps a distinct word.]

†**1.** A small bell. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 Eueriche of þilke ymages bare..a cokebelle [**1485** Caxton, cokerbell] of siluer [Higden *nolam argenteam*] i-honged aboute his nekke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cok belle, *nola*, *campanella*, *bulla*. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/2 Take them then as yonger brethren litle babes vntaughte, and geue them..ratilles and cokbelles and gay golden shone.

†**2.** A spring wild-flower, frequented by bees.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, In Taurus, Slow-tree, Plum-tree, Goosebery..Cherry, Pear, Cock bell, which is a Wood-flowre.

3. An icicle. Usually in *pl.* (Also *cog-bell*, *cockabell*, *cocklebell*, *conkabell.*)

1645 *Bargrave MS. Diary* in *Kentish Dial.* (E.D.S.), My breath turned into many cock-bells as I walked. **1735** PEGGE *Kenticisms*, *Cock-bells*, icicles. **1736** J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cog-bells*, icecicles, ice-candles. **1746** *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 406 *Conkabell*, an icicle, in the Som. dialect *clinkabell*. **1880** *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cockabell*, *cocklebell*, icicle. **1887** PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.*, There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch.

'cock-bill, *sb. Naut.* Also 7–8 **-bell.**

In the phrase ***a-cock-bill*** [f. A-COCK *advb. phrase* + BILL]: having the bills or tapering ends cocked or turned upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cathead ready for dropping; also of the yards of a vessel, when they are placed at an angle with the deck—'the symbol of mourning' (Smyth).

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 164 The Others all a Cock-bell set, One after other down are let Into the Sea. **1692** in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 74 The Anchor is a Cock-bell, that is, hangs up and down by the Ships side. **1769** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The collier was going down full sail, on the flood tide, and anchor a cock bill. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 48 On Good Friday she had all her yards a'-cock-bill, which is customary among Catholic vessels.

b. Shortened to *cock-bill.*

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 164 The anchor is cockbill.

'cock-bill, *v.* [f. prec.] To place a-cock-bill.
1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 137 The pilot gave orders to cock-bill the anchor. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 163 Cockbill the anchor.

'cock-bird. [COCK *sb.*[1]]
1. A male bird: see COCK *sb.*[1] 21.
2. *Sc.* A cock chicken. Hence *cock-bird-height*, the tallness or stature of a cock chicken.
1825-79 in JAMIESON. *Mod.* 'They begin to take their own way, before they are cock-bird-height'.

cock-boat ('kɒkbəʊt). Also 5 cok-, cog-, 6-7 cocke-. [f. COCK *sb.*[3] + BOAT *sb.*: in 15th c. occas. *cogboote*, according to the earlier association of *cog* and *cock*: see these words.]
A small ship's-boat, *esp.* the small boat which is often towed behind a coasting vessel or ship going up or down river. Often used typically as the smallest or lightest of floating craft.
c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 152 A ship with a large seyl, And a cokboot that goth in Tempse lowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Cogboote [1499 PYNSON cok bote], *scafa*. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cockebote to rowe with, *cocquet*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 218 The little Cock boat is safe, when it is hoised into a tall ship. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 16 We could scarse get the cock-boate. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 56/1 The Master and Company put to Land in their Cock-boat for assistance. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. 103 We take from Men-of-war and Domingo-Men, down to colliers and cock-boats. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Watchman* 7 There's water to float a little cock-boat. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 23 Sept., The finest.. was but a cockboat compared with the Warrior.
fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. (1873) 23 Never caring ..what becomes of the ship of estates, so they may save themselves in the cockboat of their own fortune. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 190 Neere drowned the cocke boate of his private fortune.

†**cock-brain**. *Obs.* One to whom is ascribed the brain of a cock; a light-headed, rash, and foolish person. Cf. *bird-witted*.
1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep. de Arte P.* A iiij, A freshe hote younker cocke braine, wylde. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 33 A very presumptuous and heady Cock-braine. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxvi. Wks. XI. 117 Haughty cock-brains, or furious hotspurs. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 120 A light-head or cock-brain.

'cock-brained, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having little judgement, foolish and light-headed, silly.
1530 PALSGR. 308/1 Cokbraynde, lyght, fole hardye, *saffre*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 b, The light and cockbrayned facion of the multitude. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 38/2 These puckfoyst cockbrain'd coxcombs, shallow pated. 1777 *Poor Robin* (N.), Now cock-brain'd youths will throw at cocks. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 158 My youth may make me crude and cock-brained.

cock-brass, -bread: see COCK *sb.* 23.

cock-broth. Also in Sc. -broo, -bree. [see BROTH, BROO, BREE.] The broth of a boiled cock.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 384 If the body bee bound or costiue, a Cocke-broth causeth it to be soluble. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 Ile..restore thee 'gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country-house* II. i, My mother desires that we may have some cock-broth to drink two or three times a day between meals, for my sister and I are sick folks. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 105, I took him into the pantry And gave him some good cock-broo. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, 'Some judgment in cock-bree or in scate-rumples.'

Cockburn ('kəʊbɜ:n). [Proper name.] The name of a firm of London wine shippers founded in 1815, used to denote port shipped by this firm. In full *Cockburn's port*.
1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 164 Old bottled Port... Cockburn's, bottled 1891. 1920 G. SAINTSBURY *Notes Cellar-bk.* iii. 37, I have done justice to Cockburn advisedly. *Ibid.* 38 The best rich that I ever had was..a Cockburn of '81. 1928 D. L. SAYERS *Bellona Club* iii. 25 Holding the Cockburn '86 beneath his nostrils. 1931 E. LINKLATER *Juan in Amer.* IV. vii. 337 They drank an Amontillado sherry, a bottle of Château Yquem, and some very good Cockburn's port. 1964 N. FREELING *Double-Barrel* III. vi. 105 A cut-glass decanter..designed to make the grocer's port taste like the Cockburn twenty-seven.

cockchafer ('kɒk,tʃeɪfə(r)). Also **-chaffer**. [A compound of CHAFER or *chaffer*, beetle, app. of rustic origin; not in the dictionaries till quite recently. (Not in Craig 1847.) *Cock* is probably prefixed to express size or valour, or in reference to the practice of making these insects fight. Another form is *Jeffrey* (= *chaffer*) *Cock*.]
A coleopterous insect or beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), well known in England and over Europe: it is a stout broad insect of comparatively large size and greyish chestnut colour; it comes forth from the chrysalis towards the end of May (hence called Maybug), and flies with a loud whirring sound. Both the perfect insect and the larva are very destructive to vegetation.
[1691 RAY *N.C. Words, A Clock*, a Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer.] 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 140 May-Bugs..are by some called Chafers, or Cock-Chafers. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 There are few insects more prejudicial to the farmer than..the Cock-Chaffer. 1787 T. BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 52 The line..baited with a cock shaver or grasshopper. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 14 The common Cockchafer..is often a terrible enemy to this tree [the Oak].

'cock-crow. = COCK-CROWING.
c 1300 *Beket* 1090 A lute before the Cockes crowe. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 145 This same nyht atte ferst kok crowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 þe Cok crawe, *gallicantus*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* (*MS.* K.) 86 Cokcrow, tyme, *gallicinium*. 1595 BARNFIELD *Ode* (Arb.) 64 She..each morning (by Cocks crew) Showers downe her siluer dew. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 133 You disturb all people with your shitten Cock-crow; that's the only property in which you resemble a true Cock. 1798 SOUTHEY *Well St. Keyne*, From cock-crow he had been travelling. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 208 The character would vanish like a ghost at cock-crow.

†**cock-crowen**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. COCK + *crowen*, obs. pa. pple. of CROW *v.*[1]] That the cock has crowed on, that is no longer fresh; stale.
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 2 Gifts and rewardes retayne the Cockrowen Courtier, yea suche as have one of their feete alredy in the grave. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* 21 Nov. 86 He takes a speciall grace to use an old worne sentence, as though anie would like to be served with cockcrowen pottage. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 780 Then was there brought some Cock-crown keal. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cock-crown kail*, broth heated a second time;.. such as the cock has crow'd over, being a day old, *Roxb.*

'cock-crower. *rare.* One who crows like a cock (*e.g.* to disturb an orator, actor, etc.).
1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 450/2 That the groaners and cock-crowers..adopted the only means of putting down interminable talkers.

'cock-crowing. a. The crowing of a cock. b. The time when cocks crow, early dawn.
1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiii. 35 Whanne the lord of the hous cometh, in the euentide, or in the mydnyȝt, or kockis crowynge, or morwynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokkrowynge tyme, *gallicinium*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 130 b, In Winter you must feede them at the first Cockcrowing and againe when the daye begins to breake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 40 An age which we may call the first cock-crowing after the midnight of Ignorance and Superstition. 1844 EMERSON *Yng. American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 All this drudgery, from cockcrowing to starlight. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 59 Like the cock-crowing that sounded in the ears of Peter.

†**cocke.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 cok, cocce, and (after L.) cocco, corruptly cocto: cf. also COCCYN, COCTIN. [ad. L. *coccum*, and its abl. case *cocco*, scarlet: see COCCYN, COCCUS.] Scarlet.
1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvii. 16 Purpur, and cocto twies died [1388 of reed *selk*]. —— *1 Kings* Prol. 4 Other men bise, and purpur, and cocko [*v.r.* cocce, cok, cocke] offren, and iacynct. —— *Rev.* xviii. 16 Clothid with bijce, and purpur, and cocke [*v.r.* coctyn, or *reed*, coccyn, red scarlet.] 1388 —— *Ex.* xxviii. 5 Reed selk twies died [*v.r.* cocco] and bijs.

cocked (kɒkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COCK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]
1. a. Set erect; having a pronounced upward turn.
1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxviii, A Yongster gent With bever cock't, and arm set on one side. 1691 *The Weesils* ii. 7 His Wife too, in her Cock'd Comode well drest. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 A brown bay Gelding..has..a large broom Tail cock'd, Trots all. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 281 A wide mouth and a cocked-up nose.
b. (See quots.)
1889 F. M. HALFORD *Dry-Fly Fishing* ii. 36 A floating fly ..cocked, or, in other words, floating with the wings up. *Ibid.* 43 Floating a cocked fly over a likely place. 1961 J. S. SALAK *Dict. Amer. Sports* 90 When an artificial fly lands on the water in an upright position (i.e., with body more or less horizontal to the water), it is said to be 'cocked'.

cocked (kɒkt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. COCK *v.*[2] + -ED[1].]
1. †a. Of a match: Placed in the cock. b. Of a fire-arm: With the cock drawn back, ready for firing when the trigger is pulled.
1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 27 Furnished Swords, cock'd Muschets. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 46 Presenting the.. Musket with a cock'd Match. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 21 Getting through a Hedge with his Piece cock'd. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/1 To sleep every night with cocked pistols under their pillows. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cl, With sword drawn and cock'd trigger.
2. *full-cocked, half-cocked*: at full or half cock (see COCK *sb.*[1] 13 b). In *slang* (Australian) use, *half-cocked* = partially intoxicated.
1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 206 The burghers gazed ..as a wary housewife does at a gun, fearful it may go off half-cocked. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. vii. 54 This last drink reduced Mr. Villiers to that mixed state which is known in colonial phrase as half-cocked.

cocked, *ppl. a.*[3] Put up in cocks, as hay: see under COCK *v.*[3]

cocked, var. of COCKET *a. Obs.*

cocked hat. 1. a. A hat with the brim permanently turned up, *esp.* the three-cornered hat of this shape worn at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; also various styles of hat formerly worn in the army and navy. Now, applied to the triangular hat (without cocks), pointed before and behind and rising to a point at the crown, worn as part of the full-dress uniform of staff-officers, surgeons, and others, and of some official court-dresses, etc.
1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing M.* Epil., Periwigs and broad cock'd hats. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 75 ¶3 Knowledge is a greater ornament to the head, than a bag or a smart cocked hat. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 379 Among the heavy dragoons cocked hats are abolished, among the light they are just coming into vogue. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 11 Policemen with cocked hats like those of staff-officers. 1865 *Etoniana* vi. 99 The masters at Eton, up to a comparatively recent date, wore cocked hats. 1887 T. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* I. xvi. 335 The emperor.. violently tossed his cocked hat into the corner of the room. 1890 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 Jan. 13/1 The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and bearing the cocked-hat, and sword of the deceased [Lord Napier of Magdala].
b. A note, napkin, etc., folded in the form of a cocked hat.
1864 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. I. x. 87 Twemlow..received a higly-perfumed cocked-hat and monogram from Mrs. Veneering. 1938 D. SMITH *Dear Octopus* III. i. 115 *Dora.* Quite. (*She has been wildly folding napkins...*) But there won't be any water-lilies. We'll have some nice, simple cocked hats.
2. *Anat.*
1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 187/2 The form of pelvis resulting from this bend..has received more particularly the name of the *cocked hat*.
3. A game similar to nine-pins, in which only three pins are set up, in triangular position. *U.S.*
4. Phr. *to knock into a cocked hat.* orig. *U.S.*
1833 PAULDING *Banks of Ohio* I. 217, I told Tom..I'd knock him into a cocked-hat, if he said another word. 1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 146 If he had *riled* me, I might have knocked him into a cocked hat in my satire. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 122 Anything which has been altered beyond recognition, or any man who has been put completely *hors de combat*, is said to have been knocked into a cocked-hat. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A frigate of the modern type would knock a fort armed with obsolete guns into a cocked hat. 1965 *Listener* 26 Aug. 314/3 The splendid earthworks and engineering structures of the railways today..knock the M.1 into a cocked hat.
5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1846 DICKENS *Pict. fr. It.* 13 The napkins are folded in cocked-hat fashion. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 48. 514 A table napkin folded cocked-hat-wise. 1886 R. BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* I. viii. 93 One of Lady Roupell's almost daily cocked-hat notes. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 3/3 Mr. Watson's story is in the mode of the eighteenth century, and for those who like cocked-hat stories it is just the thing. 1935 *Discovery* Nov. 333/2 The early pottery lamps of the Ægean, Phœnicia, etc. (known to the British Museum as the 'cocked-hat' type..). 1940 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 235 We might assume..that the quantities..are distributed on a 'cocked hat' frequency curve.
Hence **cocked-hatted** *a.*, wearing a cocked hat.
1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 148 A most imposing cocked-hatted personage. 1862 T. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Cocked-hatted officials.

cockee. *Sc.* [Jamieson suggests *cock eye*: cf. *bull's eye*.] A name for the 'tee' in curling.
1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 162 (Jam.) Glenbuck upo' the cockee stood His merry men drew near. 1824 MACTAGGART *Sc. Gallovid. Encycl., Cocke'e*, the circles which surround the 'tee', or mark played at in curling.

cockentrice: see COCKAGRICE.

†**'cocker**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 cocer, cocur, 3 koker, 4 cokre, 4-6 coker, 5 cocur, cokyr, 6 cokar, (8-9 *dial.* cogger), 6- cocker. [A common WGer. sb.: with OE. *cocer* m. quiver, cf. OFris. *koker*, OS. *cocâre* m. (MDu. *cōker*, MLG., Du. *kōker*, LG. *köker*, *käker*, *kaker*), OHG. *chohhar*, *chohhâri* (MHG. *kocher*, *kochære*, Ger. *köcher*) all meaning 'quiver, case'. The ulterior derivation is obscure: med.L. *cucurum*, and med.Gr. κούκουρον, are, according to Diez, from German. See also QUIVER.]
1. A case for arrows; a quiver.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 2 Gearwadon strelas heara in cocere. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 3 Nim þin ȝesceot þinne cocur and þinne boȝan and gang ut. *c* 1205 LAY. 6470 Ene koker fulne flan.
2. A casing for the leg; applied, at various times, to a kind of legging, a high laced boot, or a combination of boot and legging, worn by husbandmen, hunters, fishers, etc., to protect the legs. The word is still used in the north for gaiters or leggings, and even for coarse stockings without feet used as gaiters (called in Scotland *loags*).
c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 56 [Piers going out to sow] caste on his clopes I-clouted and I-hole, His Cokeres and his Coffus. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1167 Bootes, cocurs, myttens..For husbondes & hunters. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocur, boote, *ocrea, coturnus*. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) Civ/1 Thy hose and cokers be broken at the knee. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* IV. 177 His Cockers were of Cordiwin. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 A pretty big chubbed Man..a pair of Leathern Cockers. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cock-boat*, Fishermen's great boots, with which they wade into the sea, are called cokers. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coggers*, half-boots made of stiff-leather, strong cloth, or even of worsted, buttoned at the side, and strapped under the shoe.

1873 HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss., Coggers*, a pair of old stocking-legs worn over the shoes to keep out the snow.

cocker ('kɒkə(r)), *sb.*[2] [f. COCK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

†1. A fighter, prizefighter; a contentious, quarrelsome man; a wrangler. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 704 in *O.E. Misc.* 138 He is cocker, þef, & horeling. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 A newe batayle of foure and seventy comoun fyȝters and cokkers [*gladiatorum*]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 242 Thise cokkers and thise bollars, And alle purs cuttars.

2. A supporter or patron of cock-fighting, a cock-fighter; one who breeds or trains game-cocks.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 130, I..outvapour'd all the Jockeys, and cockers. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* IV. ii, He was the greatest cocker in England. He said Duke John won him many battles, but never lost him one. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 151 Here his poor bird th' inhuman Cocker brings, Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings. 1814 W. SKETCHLEY (*title*), The Cocker, containing information to the Breeders and Amateurs of the Game-cock. 1829 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) I. 321 While Duchesses and Ladies hawk, we cannot expend all indignation on the cockers and bull-baiters.

3. A breed of spaniels trained to start woodcocks, snipes, and similar game; a cocking dog.

a 1811 M. FLEMING *Jrnl.* (1934) II. 58 Yesterday I am very glad to say a young Cocker came to our house to stay. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* V. v. (1842) 321 Frederick Chisney entered, attended by a couple of small sleek cockers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1861) 81 His cockers coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes.

cocker, *sb.*[3], **coker.** [app. f. COCK *v.*[3] + -ER.] Originally, one who puts hay in cocks, a hay-worker; also, later, a harvest-labourer. (The spelling *coker* has given rise to the unhistorical conjecture, that the original meaning was 'a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time'.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow..coke for my cokers [*v.r.* cokares, cokerus] oþer to þe cart picche, Mowe oþer mowen oþer make bond to sheues? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Coker, *autumpnarius*. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 §11 Bee yᵗ also provided, That this Acte nor any thinge therein conteyned do in any wyse extend to any cokers or Harvest Folkes. [So orig. act in Parlᵗ Office; the Inrolment in Chancery has *Cockers.*] 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 25 He called to Briggs, one of the cokers. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Coker*, a reaper. *Warw.* 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Quocker*, one who goes harvesting to a distance. 1888 S. O. ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Cocker*, the man who cocks or coils up hay in a field.

†**'cocker,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* A curl or ringlet. Cf. COCKLE *sb.*[4]

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 That..She curious curle the cockers of her head.

Cocker, *sb.*[5] [The name of Edward *Cocker* (1631-75), arithmetician, reputed author of a popular *Arithmetick.*] *according to Cocker*: by or in accordance with strict rule or calculation; exactly; strictly.

[1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* I. i. 14, I have Cocker's Arithmetick below Stairs... I'll..get it for him.] 1818 C. MATHEWS *Let.* 27 July in A. Mathews *Mem. C. Mathews* (1839) III. 19 Three instead of one..according to Cocker—if one does good..how much will three do? 1825 *Mechanics' Mag.* 11 June 149/2 A short Table,..which, I think, will be found to be according to 'Cocker'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxii, 'So you ought to be, according to Cocker, spending all your time in sick rooms.' 'According to who?' 'According to Cocker.' 'Who is Cocker?' 'Oh, I don't know; some old fellow who wrote the rules of arithmetic, I believe; it's only a bit of slang.' 1883 G. A. SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Nov. 499/2 The average American may not know what we mean by 'according to Cocker'; while the average Englishman may be unaware of the meaning of 'according to Gunter'. 1888 G. ALLEN *This Mortal Coil* ii, According to Cocker, nought and nought make nothing. 1893 E. F. KNIGHT *Where Three Empires Meet* xxiv. 372 So, despite Cocker, at this short range..the guns opened fire on the fort.

cocker, *sb.*[6] *slang* and *dial.* [cf. COCK *sb.*[1] 8.] Used as a form of address to a person.

1888 H. EVANS *Brighton Beach Loafer* vi. 35 'Ime on, my cocker,' I ses. 'Guv us yer and orn it my pippin, an arf a quid on account.' 1942 *Horizon* Aug. 114 You don't want to do that, cocker. 1960 A. WESKER *Talking about Jerus.* III. ii. 214 It was good of you to help us cocker.

cocker ('kɒkə(r)), *v.*[1] Also 5-6 coker, 6 koker, cokker. [Found only since 15th c.; origin obscure. Cf. however the 16th c. equivalent COCKLE *v.*[3], which is identical in form and sense with a 16th c. Du. *kokelen*, *keukelen* 'nutrire sive fovere culina' (Kilian), *i.e.* to nourish or foster in the kitchen; but it is doubtful whether the Du. word was connected with *kokene* 'kitchen' exc. by 'popular etymology'. Cf. also obs. F. *coqueliner* (*un enfant*) to dandle, cocker, pamper, a child (Cotgr.). The Eng. *cocker* and *cockle* have the form of iterative diminutives of COCK *v.*[5], and the whole were prob. derivatives of COCK *sb.*[1], with the notion 'to make a nestle-cock, chick (L. *pullus*), or darling of'. Cf. etymological note to COCKNEY.

Some have thought this word identical with the next (which has also a variant *cockle*); but nothing has been found to support this suggestion. (Welsh *cocr*, and *cocreth* given in Llwyd 215 a, are from Eng.)]

trans. To indulge or pamper (a child, favourite, etc.); to treat with excessive tenderness or care.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Cokeryn, *carifoveo*. 1530 PALSGR. 488/2, I coker, or cherysshe to moche. *Je mignotte.* This boye canne never thrive, he is cokered so moche. I coker, I bring up with daynty meates. *Jaffriande.* 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 65 (R.) Taking it for shame so much to cocker themself. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 151 Kist and cokerd by a King. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxx. 9 Cocker thy childe, and hee shall make thee afraid. 1611 J. HULL *St. Peter's Proph.* 363 No creatures more cocker their young than the Asse and the Ape. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. (1720) III. 230 Because thy foolish mother has cocker'd thee with morning caudles. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 116 Some old valetudinarian..continually cockering himself, and suffering.

b. With *up*, meaning (*a*) To bring up indulgently and luxuriously; (*b*) to coddle up (an invalid) so as to restore him to strength; (*c*) to encourage or hearten by kindness or coaxing.

1530 PALSGR. 488/2 Coker hym up thus in his youthe, and you shall have a fayre caulfe of hym shortly. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, But cocker vp my genius, and liue free To all delights. 1761 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 293 Being cockered and spirited up by some friends I got my name suggested to Lord Bute. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* viii. (1879) 98 If she was a lady she'd be cockered up with all sorts of soups and jellies. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 229 You have cockered me up to that extent, that I now feel, etc.

c. To indulge or humour *in* (a practice, etc.).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. 1 How careleslye they cocker themselves in their sins. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 119 By mild reproofes they rather cocker and beare them in their sinnes, then correct them. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 299 Cherishes and cockers them in so gentle an Errour. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiii, I have not been cockered in wantonness or indulgence.

d. *fig.* To foster, indulge (an appetite, idea, hope, evil, etc.). Also with *up*.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175, I..cannot flatter folly..or cocker Ignorance. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 98 Too foolishly I cocker my own hopes. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 321 [He] cockers up that dangerous Propensity, which he ought..to subdue. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxv. 208 If they cocker up the evil by refusing to apply the high-handed remedy.

Hence **'cockered** *ppl. a.*, **'cockering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **'cockeringly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge, or grete cherschynge, *focio, nutricio*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C728 A father to much cockering, *pater nimis indulgens*. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 225 These coklings cokred we bewaile too late, When that we see our offspring gaily bent. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. i. 70. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman Hater* I. iii, Our young wanton cocker'd heirs. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 73 Their [Bees'] young ones be not very nice or tender, nor cockeringly brought up. *a* 1666 C. HOOLE *School-Colloq.* (1688) 293 You are content to enjoy your mothers cockering. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* §4 Most children's constitutions are..harm'd, by cockering and tenderness. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N.T.* 1 Peter iv. 17 God..is no cockering Father to indulge his children to their ruin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xxxi. 124 A cockered favorite. 1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* vii. (ed. 4) 101 Fearing to render them effeminate by over-care and cockering.

'cocker, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Equivalent in meaning to COCKLE *v.*[2], both being in form iterative and diminutive, as if from a stem **cock-* in sense 'shake'; probably onomatopœic.]

intr. To totter or oscillate from instability: said of a thing having a high centre of gravity, when it rocks so as to be in danger of falling.

Hence **'cockering** *ppl. a.*; also **'cockery, -ie** *a.*, **'cockersome** *a.*; **'cockeriness** *sb.* (all *Sc.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Some..stirryng their feete as though they stode in a cockeryng bote. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cockering*, tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high.

cockerel ('kɒkərəl). Forms: 5 coker-, kokerelle, 6 cokerel, cockrelle, 6-7 cocke-, cockrell, 6-8 cockrel, 7-8 cockeril(l, 6- cockerel. [app. a dim. of COCK *sb.*[1], perh. of Anglo-Fr. origin. No such word is found in the OF. dictionaries, though Littré and Godefroy have *coquereau*, *-elle*, *-et*, *-ette*, *-ille*, diminutives of similar type from *coque* shell, and *coque* vessel, also *cocherel*, *cokerel* cock-seller, poultry-dealer. But the formation may have been English; the termination seems to be the same as in *hoggerel*, *mongrel*, *pickerel* (small pike).]

1. A young cock. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokerelle, *gallus* [C. *gallimellus*]. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 296 Item, she paid for yonge kokerelles to make of capons, ix.*d.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 a, Chickens..specially if they be cockrelles. 1622 WITHER *Vanity of Youth* (1633) 756 Hear how each Cockrell gives warning of day. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 41 If you can't crow like an old cock, crow like a cockeril. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 343 Many a clamorous Hen and cockrel gay. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1204 Both eyes shut, like the cockerel that would crow.

2. *fig.* Applied to a young man.

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 68 Alas, pretty cockerel, you are too weak. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 31. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* V. i, *Page.* Let me fight for my mistress! *Servant.* 'Tis in vain, Little cockerel of the kind. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i. 7 Thou'rt no such cockerel thyself, for thou was born i' the tail end of old Harry the Seventh.

3. A species of fish.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 Cockrells..Thornbacks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 347 Basket for fishing ox-eyed cockerel, Valencia.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 168 Their intercourse..of glances that past betwixt this cockrill-drone and her. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xv. (1860) 354 He..ranted, like a true cockerel orator. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 520 The ridiculous cockerel-like manner in which they swell, strut, bluster, and bully.

cockerer. A wanton.

HALLIWELL cites COTGR.

cockering: see COCKER *v.*[1] and [2].

†**cockering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 3 cokering, chokering.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 504 Ne mihtu leng a word icweþe, Ac pipest al so doþ a mose Mid cokeringe [*v.r.* chokeringe] mid stefne hose.

†**cocker'nony.** *Sc. Obs.* Also -nonny, -nonie. [Derivation obscure: Jamieson conjectured connexion with COCKER *sb.*[1]]

'The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapped up in a band or fillet, commonly called a *snood*' (Jam.). App. used at random in the last two quots.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vii, She..tumbling wi' him on the grass Dang a' her cockernony A-jee that day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, 'Ye silly tawpie..what garr'd ye busk up your cockernony that gate?' 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 323 Forays, moss troopers, and other cockernony minstrelsy. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 233 Taking a shot at the old woman's cockernony itself.

cocket ('kɒkɪt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-6 cokkett, 5-9 cocquet, 6 coket, cokquet, 7 coquett, 8 cockett, 9 coquet, 6- cocket. [In Anglo-Fr. *cokkette*, Anglo-Lat. *coketa*, *-um*: origin obscure.

A recent suggestion is that the name originated in the words *quo quietus est*, 'by which he is quit', with which the Customer's receipt concluded. (S. Dowell *Hist. Taxation in Eng.* (1878) I. 171.) It is by no means clear whether the name originally belonged to the document, or to the seal which gave it validity.]

1. *Hist.* A seal belonging to the King's Custom House. Also applied to other seals used to seal permits.

1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138 b, Omnes homines venientes cum lanis..sine signo quod vocatur Coket. 1298 *Memoranda Excheq.* 26 Edw. I, in Madox *Hist. Excheq.* I. 782 Quod illam partem sigilli Regis quod vocatur Coket, et quod Rex ad dictam custumam deputari fecit in portu predicto [*viz.* Novum Castrum super Tynam]. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Record ed.) xvi. 45 Et adonqes le Maire delivera le Coket a celuy Viscount qil avera mesmes chosez, et les recordes a Chambirleyn [*transl.* And then the Mayor shall deliver the Cocket to such Sheriff as he himself shall have chosen, and the records to the Chamberlain for safe custody]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Cocket* is a seale appertaining to the king's custome house. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 48 An ancient customhouse seal or cocket.

b. Hence † *Clerk of the Cocket*, in Scotland.

c 1350 *Act David II of Scotl.* c. 39 (Du Cange) Et sit ibi Clericus ad tronam, qui..potest conuenienter esse Clericus Coketæ Regis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Act David II*, 44 The clerk of the cocquet, sall controll beath the custumars, and the Tronaris.

2. A document sealed by the officers of the custom-house, and delivered to merchants as a certificate that their merchandise has been duly entered and has paid duty. (Now disused.)

1393 *Acts of Scotl.* I. 581 a, Quod habeant duo folia cokete ad custumandum lanas suas. 1434 *Act 13 Hen. VI*, c. 16 Les custumers dez ditz portes deins le Roialme ensealent blankes escrowes en parchemyn appellez blankes Cokkettez [*transl.* ed. 1587 blanke scrowes in parchmint called blanke cokets]. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) §3 That the saidis strangers..there pay their dewties and customes and take their cocquet as effeiris. 1512 *Instruct. Admiral* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 331 Examyn their Mynuments, Indentures, Wrytings and Cokketts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Buletin, pour estre franc du port*, a bill, a cocket. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 110 All and quhatsumeuer shipps of Scotland that were not fortified be the Queene of Scotland's coquett. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 194 Commodities brought in, which haue payed Custome..may bee shipped out againe by Cocket, without paying any more Custome. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 69 Officers of the Port of London. Register of the Certificate Coquets. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 416 Mr. Whitmore produced the cockets from the cocket office. 1842 SIR J. A. PARK *Law Marine Insur.* (ed. 8) II. xviii. 693 That a ship is not ready for sea, till she has got her customhouse cocket on board. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4 Notice by Ld. Mayor. Compulsory metage dues on grain, including cocket dues..cease from and after the 31st of October, 1872.

fig. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxi. Wks. X. 406 All as many as have their fruit unto holiness in this life have the pledge, the earnest, or the cocket of the next.

3. ? A custom-house or customs office.

1711 MADOX *Hist. Excheq.* xviii. 537 That all merchants..who designed to export Wools..might safely carry them to

the several Ports where the King had a Cocket, paying the old Duties only. [Cf. **1730** BAILEY, *Cockettum, cocketum*, the Office at the Custom-house where the Goods to be exported are to be enter'd.]

4. The customs duty.

1483 in Rymer XII. 182/1 De custumis et coquettis nostris. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 31 The greatest profit did arise by the cocquet of hides. **1621** BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 44 (*12 Edw. IV*) Not paying the custome of the king..called the Cocket. *Ibid.* 69 To the intent that the king..shall not be deceived of his Custome, Cocket, Tonage and poundage. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 273 Charges. Custom, Town Dues and Cocquet £47 18 1¼.

5. *Comb.*, as *cocket-writer*.

1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 191/1 One of the cocket-writers in the long room at the custom-house. **1841** HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 117 She is going to marry young Ned Simmons, the Cocket-writer, in the Custom House.

†**'cocket**, *sb.*²—*Obs.* Also 4–7 coket. [Origin unknown: the conjecture has been offered that this bread was so called because stamped with a seal (see COCKET *sb.*¹); but evidence is wanting.]

Name of a sort of leavened bread, and of a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread.

The name appears in the *Statute of Bread and Ale*, and was apparently quite obsolete before 1500, later references to it being only historical, and conjectural. *cocket-bread*, *bread-cocket*, are modern renderings of *panis de coket*.

?**1266** *Stat. Bread & Ale* (*51 Hen. III*), Quando quarterium frumenti venditur pro xiid., tunc panis quadrantis de Wastello ponderabit sex libras et sexdecim solidos; Panis de Coket de eodem blado, & de eodem bultello, ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de duobus solidis; De blado minoris precii ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de quinque..Panis integer de quadrante de frumento ponderabit Coket & dimidium..Et panis de omni blado ponderabit duos Coketos. [16th c. *transl.* When a quarter of Wheat is sold for *xiid.* then wastel bread of a farthing shall weigh vi*li.* & xvis. But Bread Cocket of a farthing of the same Corne and bultell, shall weigh more than wastell by iis. and Cocket bread made of Corne of lower price, shall weigh more than wastell by vs.. Bread (of a farthing) made of the whole wheat shall weigh a cocket and an halfe, that is to say, the Cocket, that shall weigh more than a wastell by v.s.. And bread of common Corne shall weigh two [great] cockets.] **1272–1307** *Munim. Gildhallæ Lond.* (Rolls) III. 411 Nota, quod panis coket, i.e. panis levatus..ponderabit plus quam wastellus per ij solidos. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 292 And þo nolde..no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Coket and Cler Matin an of clene whete. **1377** *Ibid.* B. VI. 306 But of coket or clere-matyn or elles of clene whete. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 70 Cokett, *effungia, est quidam panis*.

Historical. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 49 The price of a quarter whet iij*.s.* The ferthing symnell poise xv. vuncis and dim. q't'. The ferthing whit loof coket poise xvij. vuncis dim. and ob'. **1638** PENKETHMAN *Artach.* C ij b, The Farthing White loafe of fine Cocket. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cocket-bread*, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread, next to that called Wastel, which is the whitest. **1860** *Mun. Gildhallæ Lond.* (Rolls) II. 793 *Cokettus, panis*, a loaf of cocket-bread.

[**cocket**, *sb.*³ is given by Todd (1818) in the sense of Fr. *coquet* cock-boat, but app. by some error; Sherwood is named as authority; but ed. 1632 has only 'cocke-boat'.]

†**'cocket**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also cockit, cocked. [perh. orig. a. Fr. *coquet*, *coquette* coquettish, gallant, agreeable (f. *coq*: see COQUETTE), with the sense modified to express the strutting or defiant manner of the cock, as in the modern *cocky*. (Possibly also associated with *cocked*, Sc. *cockit* 'turned up', 'stuck up'; but this would not explain the original form in *-et.*)]

Proud, 'stuck up'; pert, saucy; brisk; in *mod. dial.* merry.

1537 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 380 As for my lord of Hayles, I fear he will be too cocket now with his great authority and promotion. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxv. 133 They beleeved verily that their youth were too cocked and lustie [*nimis feroces*]. **1609–38** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 201 Her tongue not too lowd nor cocket. **1611** COTGR., *Accrester*, to wax cockit, grow proud..to strout it, or stand vpon high tearms. *Ibid.*, *Coquart*, vndiscreetlie peart, cocket, iollie, cheerfull. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* 11 *Cocket*, brisk, malapert. **1883–88** *Huddersf. & Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cocket*, merry.

b. The following may be the same word: but cf. COCK *v.*¹ 4, COCKED *ppl. a.*¹ (both of later date).

c **1460** *Towneley Myst., Juditium* 311 Gay gere and witles, his hode set on koket, As prowde as pennyles, his slefe has no poket.

'cocket, *v.*¹ [f. COCKET *sb.*¹] *trans.* To furnish with a cocket or custom-house certificate.

1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138 b, Leynes nient cokettees ou nient custumees. **1344** *Act 18 Edw. III, 1* Ceux qui mesnent les legnes par dela saunz estre cokettez ou saunz paier Custume. [*transl.* Those that transport Wooll being not cocketted or without Custome.] **1697** *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither shall any cause Wools to be cocquetted but in the owner's name.

'cocket, *v.*² *Arch.* Also 6 coket. [cf. It. *cocchetta* dim. of *cocca* notch. Cf. also COCK *v.*³ and COAK.] *trans.* To join in building by means of projection and notch, to mortise, joint.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the Godesse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye, With nodil vnioyncted, by death, light vital amoouing. **1611** COTGR., *Enclavé*, inlocked, cocketed, mortaised, closed. **1644** T. THOMAS *Dict.* (Halliw.), As one joyst or stone is cocketted within another.

cocket ('kɒkɪt), *v.*³ [Imitative.] (See quot.)

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 263 The males [pheasants].. make a noise that in the country is called cocketting.

cocket, obs. f. COQUETTE.

cocket-centre. *Arch.* A centre or centering used in building an arch, when head-room is required above the springing line, to allow passage through during the time of building.

1841 BREES *Gloss. of Civ. Eng.* 52 Where head-room is left above the springing of the arches, such centres are termed cocket-centres. *c* **1858** *A.P.S. Dict. of Archit.* II. C. 58 Where a level tie-beam is omitted..such a centre is called a cocket centre.

cockewolde, obs. f. CUCKOLD.

cockey: see COCKY *sb.*²

cock-eye, *sb.*¹ and *a. colloq.* [app. f. COCK *v.*¹ Ir. and Gaelic *caog* 'wink', and esp. *caogshuil* 'squint eye', *caogshuileach* 'squint-eyed', have been compared; but no historical connexion is known, and the pronunciation of *caog* differs considerably from that of *cock*.]

A. *sb.*

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cock-eye*, a squinting eye; which must be set or cocked, like the lock of a gun, before aim can be taken at an object. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cock-eye*, one who squints. She's a real cock-eye.

B. *adj.* **1.** Cock-eyed, 'topsy-turvy'. *colloq.*

1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 299 Don't see how you can make Latin prose much more cock-eye than it is, but we'll try, said Beetle, transposing an *aliud* and *Asia* from two sentences. **1928** *Sunday Express* 16 Dec. 2/1 The world is all going cock-eye.

2. *cock-eye Bob*, a cyclone or thunderstorm. *local Austral. slang.*

1926 *Austral. Encycl.* II. 66/2 'Cock-eye Bob' is the name given to thunder-squalls which occur frequently on the north-west coast of Western Australia during the summer months. **1937** I. L. IDRIESS *Forty Fathoms Deep* viii. 73 Almost daily the sky blackened as cock-eye bobs shrieked upon them, to lash them in sheets of rain. **1938** X. HERBERT *Capricornia* iii. 24 A storm of the type called Cockeye Bob in Capricornia..burst over Flying Fox in the middle of the night. **1949** *Geogr. Mag.* Feb. 373 The *Cock-eye-Bob*, or cyclone, of north-west Australia.

3. *cockeye pilot* = BEAU-GREGORY.

1905 D. S. JORDAN *Guide to Study of Fishes* II. xxii. 383 The 'cockeye pilot', or jaqueta,..green with black bands, swarms in the West Indies. **1930** [see BEAU-GREGORY].

cock-eye². **1.** The loop at the end of a trace by which it is attached to the swingletree, etc.

1850 *Rep. Comm. Patents 1849* 266 The combination of the loop of the trace with a sectional cross piece (B), and a Cockeye (A), whereby the trace is secured to a swivel cockeye. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cock-eye*,..an iron loop on the end of a trace, adapted to catch over the pin on the end of a single-tree. Originally *woodcock eye*. **1895** *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 327/1 Japanned Screw Cockeyes.

2. (See quot.)

a **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cock-eye* (*Milling*), a cavity on the under-side of the balance-rynd to receive the point of the spindle.

'cock-eyed, *a. colloq.* [see COCK-EYE *sb.* ¹ and *a.*]

1. a. Squint-eyed.

1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxvi, A merry, cock-eyed, curious looking sprite. **1863** *Tyneside Songs* 19 Cock-eyed Tom that sells the pies.

b. *fig.* Goggle-eyed; topsy-turvy, absurd, ridiculous.

1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/3 It is a gorge that requires a good deal of cock-eyed watching by foot passengers. **1933** *Punch* 31 May 597 There doesn't seem to be anyone about in this cock-eyed town. **1945** KOESTLER *Twilight Bar* I. 30 When it's summer in the North, it's winter in the South. Completely cockeyed. **1960** M. SPARK *Ballad of Peckham Rye* x. 201 He gathered together the scrap ends of his profligate experience..and turned them into a lot of cockeyed books.

2. Drunk. orig. *U.S.*

[**1722** B. FRANKLIN in *New-Eng. Courant* 3–10 Sept., Cogey.] **1926** HEMINGWAY *Sun also Rises* xii. 126 'You're cock-eyed,' I said. 'On wine?' 'Why not?' **1933** M. LINCOLN *Oh! Definitely* viii. 102 'Have another drink?'..'Love it,' she said. 'Only don't forget that I mustn't turn up cock-eyed to meet Horace.' **1934** E. LINKLATER *M. Merriman* xvi. 178 You wouldn't have asked me to marry you if you hadn't been cock-eyed at the time.

3. *cock-eyed Bob* = *cock-eye Bob. local Austral. slang.*

1894 *Age* (Melbourne) 20 Jan. 13/4 (Morris), The approach of an ordinary thunderstorm or 'Cock-eyed Bob'. **1930** E. R. B. GRIBBLE *40 Yrs. with Aborigines* xvii. 173 We had our first experience of a Cock-eyed Bob, or storm of wind, thunder, lightning, and rain. **1952** T. A. G. HUNGERFORD in *Coast to Coast 1951–2* 13 The pearlers who anchored in the bay sometimes to escape the cockeyed-bobs that sprang up so suddenly along those desolate, treacherous coasts.

Hence **'cock-ˌeyedness**.

1941 KOESTLER *Scum of Earth* 78 And yet in this apparent cock-eyedness there was the same administrative logic. **1942** *Chicago Tribune* 18 May 12/1 Communists are cockeyed... Today we shall dwell not upon their dangerousness, but upon their cockeyedness.

'cock-feather. *Archery.* [f. COCK *sb.*¹ *attrib.* = 'top, sticking up', as in *cock-sheaf*, etc.] The upper one of the three feathers on an arrow, generally of a different colour from the other two, so as to indicate at sight how to place the arrow on the string.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 132 It standeth with good reason to haue the cocke fether black or greye, as it were to gyue a man warning to nocke ryght. **1860** H. D. *Archer's Guide* 34 That feather which is placed upon the horn is the cock feather, and generally of a different colour: the other two feathers are placed at an equal distance from it. Place the arrow on the string with the cock feather uppermost.

cock-fight ('kɒkfaɪt).

1. A fight between cocks; *spec.* a match in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs, are set to fight each other in a place called a 'cock-pit'.

1565–6 *Stat. Hartlebury, Worc.* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Sch.* II. 759 The said Schoolmaster shall..have use and take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations as are commonly used in Schools. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 In cokfights and quailefights. *a* **1602** W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 346 The bayting of the Beare, and Cock-fights are no meete recreations. **1748** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 92 There was to begin in an hour's time a famous cockfight. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 49 The school, like almost all the other grammar-schools of the period [1815] in Scotland, had its yearly cock-fight.

2. *transf.* A fighting match.

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxvii. 256 Shortly after skyrmysshes & cocke fyghtes began atwene y^e^ sayd .ii. prynces. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv. 96 After that sinful chivalry cockfight of theirs!

'cockfighter. One who promotes the sport of cock-fighting; = COCKER *sb.*² 2.

1721 BAILEY s.v. *Clear Walk*, With Cock-fighters. **1789** COWPER (*title*), The Cock-fighter's Garland. **1884** T. HOLMES GORE in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 28/2 The licensing justices..refused to renew a licence to a cockfighter.

¶ *cock fighter* = chief or champion fighter: see COCK *sb.*¹ 22.

'cock-fighting.

The fighting of cocks; the sport of making cocks fight each other; formerly much practised, but made illegal by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92.

c **1450** *How Goode Wyfe* (Ashm. MS.) 74 Ne go þou not to no wrastlynge, Ne 3it to no coke fyghtynge [*Lamb. MS.* schotynge at cok]. **1518** *Stat. St. Paul's School* in Knight *Life Colet* 362 (Brand), I will they use no Cock-fightinge nor ridinge about of Victorye. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1879) 180 *note* (*title*), Cockfightyng in Ailgna. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1930/4 At the Royal Cock-Pit at Windsor the 27th Instant begins a great Match of Cock-fighting between two Persons of Quality, which will continue the whole week. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 88 Cock-Fighting with us is declining every day. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1876) 376 In the reign of Edward III, cock-fighting became a fashionable amusement. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 255 His personal tastes were low and frivolous..the time..was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cockfighting.

attrib. **1791–9** *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 614 In 1783, there were many public Cock-fighting Matches, or Mains.

b. *to beat cock-fighting*: a vulgar colloquialism (and as such used in fiction) for 'to surpass everything else' (as this sport in the opinion of its votaries surpassed every other).

[**1659** GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 228 Ministers scufflings and contests with one another, is beyond any Cock-fighting or Bear-baiting.] **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 133 Always excepting Mrs. M^c^Whirter, for she beats cock-fighting. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii. (D.) **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* III. xi. (D.), The Squire faltered out, 'Well, this beats cock-fighting! the man's as mad as a March hare'.

cockhood ('kɒkhʊd). *humorous.* [see -HOOD.] The condition or quality of a cock.

1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, From which two milk-white chickens To Cock and Henhood grew. **1856** *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 133 Cock-hood is the last resource of hens.

cock-horse ('kɒk'hɔːs), *sb.* and *adv.* [It is not clear whether 'cock-horse' was originally the name of a plaything, as it appears to have been by 1577, or whether the phrase 'on (a-)cock-horse' merely meant in a position (as *e.g.* on the knee) which was likened to that of being on horseback. The transferred sense evidently referred to the elation of a child in such a position.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *orig.* Apparently a nursery term, applied to anything a child rides astride upon, as a stick with a horse's head, a hobby-horse, any one's leg or knee. Hence *ride on a* (or *a-*) *cockhorse*.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 96 The dotyng pleasure to see my littell soonne ride on a cokhorse. **1577** HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1878) II. 64 We oft exchange our finest cloth, corne, tin, and woolles, for halfe penie cockhorsses for children. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv, Sometimes he would ride a cockhorse with his children..though Alcibiades scoffed at him for it. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 96 When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a Cock-horse. **1675** COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 218, I, astride a Cock-horse. **1861** SALA *Dutch Pict.* ix. 135 That large man..whose knees comprise such an inexhaustible supply of cock-horses. **1863** LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. 1. II. i. 83 When I was only able—*equitare in arundine longa*—to ride a-cockhorse on a stick. *Nursery Rime*, 'Ride a cock-horse To Banbury Cross.'

2. *transf.* **a.** *a-cock-horse*, *on* (*a*) *cock-horse*; mounted (as on a horse); astride.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 66 The Drake with all the water foules did stoupe lowe and receiue their carriage, and when they were all a cockehorse together they wente into the water. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xvi. 51 They.. passe so farre in so little a space on cock-horsse [on broomsticks]. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 76 The whale.. swimmeth presently ashore, and the Indian a cock-horse upon him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 7 His Petrified Sanctity riding a Cock-horse on mens shoulders. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 41 And Ralpho got a cock-horse too Upon his Beast with much ado. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* III. (Chandos) 329 Riding a cock-horse on a star.

†**b.** Mounted aloft, perched up.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 167 (D.) The ladies sit on cockhorse upon scaffolds in open view.

†**3.** *fig.* An exalted position, a place of triumph or ascendancy. Usually with *on*, *a-*. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He that beareth a tankarde by meanesse of degree, and was borne for a cokhorse by sharpenes of witte. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Hath got the farme of some gelt Vicary, And now on cock-horse gallops iollily. 1611 COTGR., *Il est à cheval*, hee is set on cocke-horse; hee is all a hoight, hee now begins to flaunt it. 1658 T. WALL *God's Rev. Enemies Ch.* 41 There is no tyrannie like to that of a slave, whom vilany hath set a cock-horse. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 22 Welth that rideth up a-Cock-hors (pass by the term) while Worth holdeth but the stirrup. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 10 The outbreak of an oppressed party, and setting it a-cock-horse on the oppressing one.

4. *fig.* A high horse; a proud, high-spirited horse; a stallion.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Cock-horse, fat-pauncht Milo. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxviii. 160 He now goes drooping and slouching away, very unlike the cock-horse he came out.

†**5.** *to play at cock-horse*: see quot. *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Paerdeken op spelen*, to Play at Cock-horse, or leape ouer one an others backes.

6. An additional horse for helping a coach uphill.

1891 *Field* 25 July 134/1 With no further use for the cock horse, we cast him off at the top of the hill. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/3 The Venture Challenge Cup attracted eleven road teams... One, with an attendant cock horse, [etc.]. 1928 *Times* 3 Sept. 16 The Old Berkeley passing the Five Alls on Dashwood Hill, with a pair of cock-horses to help the team over the Chilterns. 1963 BLOOOGOOO & SANTINI *Horseman's Dict.* 50 *Cock-horse*, extra horse attached in the lead of a four-in-hand when going up hill.

B. *adv.* In same sense as the phrases *on a cock-horse*, *a-cock-horse*, in A. 1, 2.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. G v, To playe at even and odde to ryde cockhorse in chyldyshe guyse. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Alma* I. 30 Alma, they strenuously maintain, Sits cock-horse on her throne, the brain. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 60 As boys ride cock-horse on a broom. 1878 GEN. R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 A huge fellow.. was riding 'cock-horse' on a gun.

cockhye. Sense uncertain: ? Some kind of arrow: cf. COCK-FEATHER.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde begger* Wks. 1873 I. 36, I saw Cupid shooting a cockhye into your face, and gazing after his arrow it fell into mine eye.

cockie, variant of COCKY.

cockie-leekie: see COCKY-LEEKY.

cockily ('kɒkɪlɪ), *adv. colloq.* [f. COCKY *a.* + -LY².] In a cocky manner.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* July, Those who go about so cockily with the placard 'Science of History' stuck in their hats. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 150 Sitting lightly and cockily on the water.

'cockiness. *colloq.* [f. COCKY *a.* + -NESS.] Cocky quality; self-assertiveness, conceit.

1864 J. D. CAMPBELL in *Glasgow Citizen* 19 Nov., *Cockiness* is older than this century, in which it has been developed to so alarming an extent. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 3 The inconsiderate insolences and cockinesses of some of their friends.

'cocking, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. COCK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Fighting, strife, contention. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Ne beð nan icrunet bute hwase treoweliche iþulke feht fihte, and wið strong cockunge ouercume hire flesch. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 259 þey 3af hem al to dronkenesse, kokkynge, strif, and envie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 41 b, Betwene Aristippus and Diogenes the Cynike there was moche good cocking and striuing whether of them should win the spurres.

2. = COCK-FIGHTING.

1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 251 Ye shall se.. all our good coxs fight, if it plese you, & se the maner of our cocking. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 41 There is no pleasure more noble.. then this pleasure of Cocking is. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1282/4 Notice.. there will be two great Matches of Cocking fought in His Majesties Cock-Pit at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 506 Idle and expensive diversions, such as cocking, horse-racing. 1886 W. DAY *Remin.* 234 He was very fond of cocking.

b. A cock-fight.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 115 In these tolerable recreations of Horse-races, Cockings, Bowlings, etc. 1699 SIR W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 79, I went to Leeds, to the Cockings. 1812 J. MOORS in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 551/2 He had been at a cocking.

3. The shooting of wood-cocks.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 62 To diuertise himself with cocking in his father's park. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi. (D.), There ought to be noble cocking in these woods. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* §2660 We have already noticed Wales.. as affording good cocking.

4. A turning or causing to project upward.

1678 SHADWELL *Timon* I. Wks. 1720 II. 305 Pomp, and show, and holding up their heads And cocking of their noses. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 He strives as much as possible to get above his size, by stretching, cocking, or the like. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. x, As for the fashions.. one year it is the cocking of a hat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) ***cocking-match***; (sense 3) †**cocking-cloth** (see quot.); **cocking-dog, -spaniel**, a spaniel of a breed used in hunting wood-cocks, etc., a cocker; **cocking-road** (see COCK-ROAD).

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-cloth*, a Device to catch Pheasants with. 1731-6 BAILEY, *Cocking Cloth* (with Fowlers), a Frame made of coarse canvas, about an ell square, tanned, with two sticks set across to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the nosel of a short gun through, for the shooting of Pheasants, etc. 1813 *Trewman's Exeter Flying-Post* 18 Nov. 1 A gentleman is in immediate want of.. Cocking Dogs, such as have been regularly hunted for Woodcock only. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 310 He is.. famous for his breed of cocking spaniels. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. viii, Come along, and let's go see the Cocking-Match.

'cocking, *vbl. sb.*² [f. COCK *v.*² + -ING¹.] **a.** The action of drawing back the cock of a fire-arm.

1816 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 15 Oct., Making mistakes in the way of cocking and priming. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 202 The cocking is effected by the turning up of the finger-piece for loading.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cocking-dog***, ***-handle***, ***-lifter***, ***-lever***, ***-lock***, ***-piece***, ***-rod***, ***-swivel***; **cocking-pistol, revolver**, one in which the cock is raised independently of the trigger.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 Possessing every requisite for a double-action cocking revolver. *Ibid.* 426 The cocking pistol would be too slow.. The almost general adoption, in the present day, of the cocking-lock. 1881 —— *Gun* 335 The barrels upon being closed depress the cocking-lever. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 26 There is in this no cocking-dog, but the forward ends of the tumblers are turned in, and engage with.. a cocking-swivel. *Ibid.* 28 When the tumbler is down, the cocking-rod is freed. *Ibid.* 111 The cocking-lifters of hammerless guns. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 650/2 When released, the striker can be cocked by pulling out the cocking-piece by hand. 1905 *Kynoch Jrnl.* July-Sept. 141 The scear and cocking piece are on the right side of the action. 1917 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 382/2, I applied immediate action, pulled back the cocking-handle and pressed the trigger again. 1957 RAWNSLEY & WRIGHT *Night Fighter* ii. 40 Work the cocking-handle of the gun up and down.

cocking, *vbl. sb.*³ *Carp.*: see COCK *v.*³

cocking, *vbl. sb.*⁴ and *ppl. a.* Putting (hay, etc.) into cocks: see COCK *v.*⁴

†**cocking**, *vbl. sb.*⁵ and *ppl. a. Obs.* Cockering: see COCK *v.*⁵

†**'cocking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COCK *v.*¹ + -ING².]

1. Fighting, wrangling, contentious.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliii. 20 In cockyng currish countenance. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii, How can wee choose but get cocking children, when father and mother too are both of the game.

2. Strutting, swaggering, insolent; cocky.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, How many pert Cocking Cowards [hast thou call'd] stout? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 1 The Cocking young Fellow who treads upon the Toes of his Elders. 1712 —— *Ibid.* No. 350 ¶ 2 This is visible in all the cocking Youths you see about this Town.

Hence †**'cockingly** *adv.*, in a cocking manner.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Prouerbiosamente*, cockyngly or villainously.

cockirnose: see COKIR-.

cockish ('kɒkɪʃ), *a.* [f. COCK *sb.*¹ + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cock (*obs.*); now only *humorous*, cocklike.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 Such [Hens] as after the Cockishe maner either crowe or treade. *Ibid.* IV. 158 [Hens] free from spurres: for such as weare those Cockish weapons, are not good for broode.

2. Like a cock in disposition; strutting, self-assertive, assuming, cocky.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolycall mantell of Anselme, to augment hys cockysh autorite. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marforius* 15 In his Proem to his cokish conclusions. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cockish*, wanton, uppish, forward.

†**3.** Lecherous, wanton. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Cockish, *salax*. 1598 FLORIO, *Galluta*, a cockish wanton. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cockish*, wanton. *North.*

Hence **'cockishly** *adv.*; **'cockishness**.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 You.. which take upon you so cockishlie (rather than wiselie) to be a controller and maister moderatour of other mens matters. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 26 Whi [they] uppon a meere cockishnes.. in mi absenc flatly deniid me. 1598 FLORIO, *Galloria*, cockishnes, iollity, mirth. 1727-31 BAILEY, *Cockishness*, uppishness.

cock-laird. *Sc. humorous.* A small proprietor who cultivates his own land; a yeoman.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 362 (Jam.) You breed of water kail and cocklairds, you need mickle service. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Concl., Niel Blane.. died worth as much money as married Jenny to a cock laird. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxxvii, The property had been in the hands of various small holders (Scotticè, cock-lairds).

cockle ('kɒk(ə)l), *sb.*¹ Forms: (1 coccul), 1-2 coccel, 3-7 cockel, 4- cockle. (Also 4 cokul, cockil, -el, cokel, 4-5 cokil, 4-7 cocle, 5 kokkel, cokkul, cockille, 5-6 cokyll(e, 6 coccle, cockyll, cockole, cokkell, 6-7 cockell(e.) [OE. *coccul*, *coccel* masc.; in no other Teutonic lang. (It looks like a L. **cocculus*, dim. of *coccus*.)

Cotgr. has F. *coquiol* 'a degenerate Barlie, or weed commonly growing among Barlie, and called haver-grasse', which M. Joret identifies with *coquioule*, 'Festuca ovina'.

The Ir. and Gaelic *cogal*, used in the versions of Matt. xiii. for 'cockle, tares', is merely the English word borrowed (prob. in the older form **cocal*, though it is not known in O. or M.Irish).]

1. The name of a plant: now, and prob. from OE. times, applied to *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a caryophyllaceous plant, with handsome reddish-purple flowers succeeded by capsules of numerous black seeds, which grows in cornfields, especially among wheat. Also called *corn cockle*.

Known to early herbalists as *Nigella* or *Nigellastrum*, F. *nielle*. *Nigella* (dim. of L. *nigra* black, referring to the black seeds) was app. originally applied to a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella arvensis* (or one of its congeners), a field-weed of southern regions; but in northern France and Britain, where this plant was unknown, the name was transferred to *Githago*, the black-seeded corn-weed of these regions.

c 1000 —— [see 2, the early quotations doubtless meaning this plant]. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/10 *Zizania*, neele, cockel. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 31 *Nigella*, i. *zizannia*, cocle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokylle, wede, *nigella*, *lollium*, *zizannia* [Pynson *gitt*]. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), Lollium, zizannia, nigella idem. gall. nele, a^e. kokkel, nascitur intra triticum. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §20 Cockole hath.. floures of purple colour, as brode as a grote, and the sede is rounde and blacke. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Githago* siue *Nigellastrum*.. vulgus appellat Coccle aut pople. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xi. 160 Cockle or fielde Nigelweede. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. 1721-42 BAILEY, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose [1753-90 otherwise called Corn-Campion]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 275. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 31 The weed Corn Cockle, with large, entire, purple petals.

b. The seed of this plant.

1713 E. TENISON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 92 A Wire Sieve (such as is used to separate Cockle from Corn). 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 288 A little black Seed, that contains a very white Flour, which we call Cockle.

2. Applied from OE. times to render or represent the *zizania* of the Vulgate in Matt. xiii, or the *lolium* with which Latin writers identified this.

Recent investigation has apparently settled that the ζιζάνιον, pl. -ια, of the N.T., *zizania* and *lolium* of Latin writers, was the grass *Lolium temulentum* or Darnel, a prevalent weed in Mediterranean and Levantine regions (cf. Stanley *Sinai & Palestine* 426, Tristram *Nat. Hist. Bible* 487), which is very prone to be affected with *Ergot*, and in the ergotized condition is deleterious. The translation of these words by *coccel*, *cockle*, in English was (like the later erroneous rendering *tares*) due in the first instance to ignorance as to the plant meant by *zizania* or *lolium*; but it led to the further error of some scientific writers who, knowing *lolium* to be darnel, still called it 'cockle'.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 þa com his feonda sum & ofer-seow hit mid coccele. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 þe ægðer sæwð ȝelomlice ȝe lasor ȝe coccul on manna æceron. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1138 (Trin.) For þi muchel felonye þis whete shal wexe cokul [*C.* zizanny, *F.* darnel] hye. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 25 His enmye came, and sew aboue dernel, or cokil [1388 taris] in the midil of whete. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 Zizannia, lollium idem, cokel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. lxv. (Tollem. MS.), Amonge þe beste whete sumtyme groweþ euel wedes, and venimouse, as cocle and ray [*ut lolium*, *lappatium*]. *Ibid.* XVII. cxciv. (1495) 731 Poetes calle the herbe ray: Infelix lollium, vngracyous Cokyll. 1555 in Bonner *Homilies* 10 Of such earth as can bryng furth but weedes, nettels, brambles, bryers, cocle and darnell. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 124 Which.. Cockel for corne, and chaffe for barley bare. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 25 Vvhen men vvere a sleepe, his enemy came and ouersovved cockle among the vvheate [*all other 16th c. & later vv. have* tares]. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 383. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxi. 40 Let thistles grow in stead of wheat, and cockle [*marg.* noysome weedes; *Vulg.* spina, LXX βάτος, WYCLIF a thorne, COVERD. thornes] in stead of barley. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., *Lollium*, is that weed which we call Cockel, and groweth amongst the corn in every field. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* xii, And Cockle at the best, amidst the Corn it bore.

b. *fig.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 143 Thy fader.. Voided al cokil farre out of Syon. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 174 To sowe the cockell of heresye and erroneous opinions. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 70 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition. 1730 YOUNG *Epist. Pope* i, Weed the cockle from the generous corn!

3. Sometimes applied to other corn-weeds. **a.** ? The corn poppy. **b.** The bur-dock.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 433 Wilde cockle that groweth in corne.. may be pressed forth as opium. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cockle*, or *Cuckle*, the burr of the burdock (*arctium*). [Cf. 1398 in 2.]

4. *Comb.* **cockle-bur** = CLOT-BUR: in *U.S.*, *Xanthium Strumarium*; also = AGRIMONY; **cockle-machine, -separator**, a machine for separating the seeds of cockle from wheat (*U.S.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 305. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 133 Daturas .. cockle-burrs, Spanish needles. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cockle-bur, or Clot-bur, *Agrimonia Eupatoria* and the genus *Xanthium*. 1887 *American Miller* XV. 211 (Advt.)

Kurth's Cockle separator. *Ibid.* 301 Two double-cylinder cockle-machines, French system.

cockle ('kɒk(ə)l), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 cokille, cokyll(e, (coakelle), 5–6 cockill(e, *Sc.* cokkil, **-yl**, **-il3e**, 5–7 cocle, 6 cokil(l, cockell, (6–7 coccle, 7 cokle, cockel, cochle), 6- cockle. [ME. *cokille*, a. F. *coquille* (OF. also *cokille*) shell, = It. *cocchiglia* cockle-shell:—L. type **cocchilia*, **cocquilia*, by-form of *conchylia*, pl. of *conchylium* (*conquilium* in a Gloss.), a. Gr. κογχύλιον small kind of mussel or cockle, dim. of κογχύλη = κόγχη (whence L. *concha* and by-form **cocca*) mussel or (perhaps) cockle. With the English shifting of the stress, *cokille* has become *cockle*, like *gentille*, *gentle*, etc.]

1. The English name of bivalve molluscs of the genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, common on sandy coasts, and much used for food. (Formerly applied more vaguely, including other bivalves.)

[**1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 95 A ferthyng-worth of muscles ..oþer so fele Cockes (*15th c. MS.* cokeles).] *c* **1420** [see cockle-shell 1]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/23 *Hec conca*, cochille. *c* **1430** Lydg. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. 3 (Halliw.) As the cockille with hevenly dew so clene Of kynde engendreth white perlis rounde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cocle, fysche [**1499** cokyll], *coclea*. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 21 Item, coakelles. **1530** Palsgr. 206/2 Coccle fysshe, *coquille*. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1192/1 Frenchmen came foorth of Leith to gather cockles on the sands. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* iv. 79 Cockles are not so noysome as Muskles. **1772–84** Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 209 He found some cockles so large, that one of them was more than sufficient for two men. **1806** *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 156 At one place is an extensive bed of the finest cockles. **1855** Kingsley *Glaucus* 64 The huge mahogany cockles as big as a child's two fists. **1867** Lovell *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 29 In the Hebrides..is a *Mya*, there called the cockle.

2. The shell of this mollusc; often, a single valve of the shell; = cockle-shell. Formerly applied (like F. *coquille*) to any bivalve shell, esp. that of the scallop.

† ***order of the cockle*** (F. *ordre de la coquille*): the order of St. Michael instituted by Louis XI of France, so called from the gold scallop-shells with which the collar of the order was ornamented.

c **1507** *Justes of May & June* in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 114 A cognysaunce..of a wite cocle. **1517** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *265 To warne the Lordis to be in Edinr. at the Coler of Cokkyl3eis taking. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 148 The kyng of France makkis the ordour of the cokkil. *a* **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 217 Huntley, Ergyle, and Anguss, was lykwiese maid Knyghtis of the Cockill. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 66 Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell. **1807** Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 318 Cockles blanch'd and pebbles neatly spread, Form'd shining borders for the larkspurs' bed. *a* **1845** Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Gengulphus* vi, Cockle on hat, and staff in hand.

3. † **a.** A small shallow vessel resembling a cockle-shell; a saucer or the like. *Obs.*

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Een boter-stande*, a wodden Platter or Cocle of Milke to stand in.

b. A small shallow boat; cf. cockle-shell 3.

1868 Lossing *Hudson* 308 Two or three duck-hunters, in their little cockles.

4. A small shell-like confection of sugar and flour, having a printed motto or couplet rolled up inside. (*U.S. local.*) ? *Obs.*

1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* I. viii. 149 And those little cockles, or whatever they are called, much prized by children for their sweetness, and more for their mottoes. **1890** *Correspt. fr. Salem, Mass.*, 'Little cockles' were in white, pink, and buff..We always had them at our children's parties and had great fun in reading the mottoes aloud.

5. ***cockles of the heart***: used in connexion with to *rejoice*, *delight*, etc.; also (in modern use) ***to warm the cockles of one's heart***.

For derivation cf. quot. 1669. Others have sought its origin in L. *corculum* dim. of *cor* heart. (Latham conjectured 'the most probable explanation lies (1) in the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; the base of the former being compared to the hinge of the latter; (2) in the zoological name for the cockle being *Cardium*, from the Greek καρδία = heart'.)

[**1669** R. Lower *Tract. de Corde* 25 Fibræ quidem..spirali suo ambitu helicem sive cochleam satis apte referunt.] **1671** Eachard *Observ. Answ. Enquiry*, This contrivance of his did inwardly rejoice the cockles of his heart. **1739** R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 110 O! how you'd please the Cockles of my Heart. **1792** Scott *Let.* 30 Sept. in *Lockhart*, An expedition..which would have delighted the very cockles of your heart. **1821** —— *Kenilw.* xix, What! shall we not..warm the cockles of our ancient kindness. **1828** Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 99 My cockles are comforted whenever I enter the door. **1858** Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I have just had the innermost cockles of my heart rejoiced by a letter from Lyell.

6. Cf. hot cockles.

1844 tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. vii, When he placed his hands on a table, he seemed..to play a game of cockles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cockle family***, ***kind***, ***-picker***, ***tribe***, ***-woman***. **cockle-boat**, a small boat (cf. 3 b, and cock-boat); **cockle-garden**, an enclosed part of the coast, where cockles are bred for economic purposes; **cockle-gatherer**, one who gathers cockles for food, etc.; **cockle-hat**, a hat with a 'cockle' or scallop-shell stuck in it, worn by pilgrims, as a sign of their having been at the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain; † **cockle-pan** (cf. 3), ? a shallow pan used on the kitchen fire; **cockle-pond**, a shallow pond in which cockles are bred; **cockle-rake** (see quot.); **cockle-sauce** (cf. *oyster-sauce*); † **cockle-strewer**, the person who strewed a pall-mall ground with powdered cockle-shells (cf. Pepys, 15 May 1663); **cockle-wife**, a woman who gathers cockles for sale. See also cockle-shell.

1622 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pink, this painted foist, this *cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defy me friends, A well-known man of war? **1841–71** T. K. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 544 The *Cockle-family (Cardiacea). **1882** *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 Cockles are cultivated at Starcross, where there are '*cockle gardens'. **1867** Lovell *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 28 How quickly an expert *cockle-gatherer will fill his basket. ? *a* **1600** *Friar of Orders Gray* in Percy *Reliq.* I. II. xviii, O by his *cockle-hat, and staff, And by his sandal shoone. **1834** Sir F. B. Head *Bubbles Brunnen* 308 The aged man..took the cockle-hat, and seized..the light long pilgrim's staff. **1563** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 209 A cressett, a *cockell pann, a laten ladle. **1569** *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 219, Ij rostinge ireons, a kokle pane, a pair tonngs. **1922** Joyce *Ulysses* 47 *Cocklepickers..waded a little way in the water. **1929** W. B. Yeats *Let.* 28 Mar. (1953) 147, I thought you more subjected than you are to the rat-catchers and cockle-pickers. **1885** Lady Brassey *The Trades* 215 To pass the mangrove-swamps or *cockle-ponds. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 *Cockle Rake used..in gathering Cockles, Clams, etc. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 35 Serve them [haddocks] up..with plain melted butter, or *cockle sauce. **18..** *London, its Celebrated Char.* I. 138 (Lovell) 5 The person who had the care of grounds was called the 'King's *Cockle Strewer'. **1884** Lovell *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 43 *Cockle-wives scraping for cockles, the scraper being made from an old reaping-hook. **1856** Geo. Eliot in J. W. Cross *Life* (1884) I. vii. 329 The sight of the *cockle-women at Swansea..would make a fine subject for a painter. **1949** Dylan Thomas *Lett.* (1966) 325 You climb the stones to see..the cocklewomen webfoot.

¶ See also cochle.

cockle, *sb.*[3] [Goes with cockle *v.*[1] (which has not yet been found as early).] An uneven place, pucker, or bulge on what ought to be a flat surface, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of glass, etc.

1522 [see cockly[1]]. **1530** Palsgr. 206/2 Cokell of the clothe, *nev de drap*. *a* **1853** Lindley in *Gardener's Chron.*, What the manufacturers call 'cockles', producing that uneven puckering appearance which is the peculiar characteristic of sheet glass. Of these cockles some are circular. **1885** *Yorkshire Newspr.* (Local terms of woollen manuf.), *Cockles*, imperfections in cloth.

† **cockle**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [app. f. Fr. *coquille* shell, or L. *coclea* snail, spiral, winding stair.]

1. A curl, ringlet.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. (1641) 228/1 Instantly she sped To curl the Cockles of her new-bought head.

2. cockle-stairs, winding stairs. [Cf. Ital. *scala a chiocciola*.]

1624 Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 37 There are likewise Spiral, or Cockle Stairs, either Circular, or Oval. **1715** Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 35 Winding Stairs, which are also call'd Cockle-Stairs.

cockle, *sb.*[5] Also coakle, cokle. [Derivation uncertain: possibly ad. 16th c. Du. *kākel*, *kaeckel*, *kāchel*: cf. *kaeckel-oven* 'fornax figulina', *kaeckel-stove* 'hypocaustum figulinum, tepidarium lateritium' (Kilian); *kakel*, *kachelen*, 'les tuiles d'vn poale', *kakelstoue*, *kachelouen* 'poale ou estuves faict de tuille' (Plantin); the Du. word is ad. Ger. *kachel*, earthen vessel, stove-tile, etc.]

1. The fire-chamber or furnace of a hop or malt kiln. Also called **cockle oast**.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 105/1 A Cockle..the place where the Fire is made to dry the Malt. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 257 The finest Way of drying Malts ..is to do it in a Cockle-Oast-Kiln. **1807** R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 243 Where..a cockle oast is made use of, sea coal is mostly employed.

2. A kind of stove for heating apartments, also called **cockle-stove**. The name is at present given to a large stove furnished with projections or 'gills' to give increased radiating power, and generally placed in a specially constructed air-vault in the basement.

1774 Blagden *Heated Room* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 116 An oblong-square room..heated by a round stove, or cockle, of cast iron, with a tube for the smoke. **1833** J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 178 Churches..and other large buildings are now commonly heated by means of a cockle. [**1836** S. Laing *Resid. Norway* 313 The most expensive article in every room is the stove or kakle-oven, which although only of cast iron, and very rudely formed, costs about 20 dollars.] **1842–76** Gwilt *Arch.* §3053 The high temperature stoves, such as the cokles..consist of large metal plates or surfaces of brick or stone. **1845** W. Bernan *Warming & Ventil.* II. 207 The next step was to place the cockle, or kakle, as Mr. Laing writes it, in a separate chamber.

b. Sometimes applied to 'the body or fireplace of an air stove', and to 'the hemispherical dome on the crown of a heating furnace'.

1810 R. Buchanan *Econ. Fuel* 242 All kinds of stoves are more or less dangerous, and..particularly so, when the coakle or pan cracks or is burnt out..The coakles, in many situations, soon fail in some part. **1844** C. Hood *Warming Buildings* 220 This case or cockle is enclosed in another case of brick or stone placed so as to allow a space of three or four inches or more between them. **1879** *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 224 Another form of the cockle-stove..consists of a cast iron cockle, on the outer side of which are a great number of projecting plates.

† **cockle**, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* A miner's name for the mineral Black Tourmaline.

1761 Da Costa *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 The miners of Germany vulgarly call them Schirl, and sometimes our English miners name them Cockle and Call. **1788** *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 148 A deep green cockle-spar. *Ibid.* I. 202 Schörls or cockles.

cockle, *sb.*[7] [perh. transferred from cockle *sb.*[1], the grains being compared to the black seeds.] A disease of wheat produced by a nematoid worm (*Tylenchus tritici*), whereby the grains become black and deformed like pepper-corns.

1862 Chambers *Encycl.*, Ear-cockles. **1867** J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. iii. 572 In the ears of wheat affected with the blight termed the *cockle*.

[**cockle**, *sb.*[8] explained as 'a little or young cock (*obs.*)': an error in Johnson founded on a misprint of *cocke*; corrected by Todd, but nevertheless repeated by later compilers.]

† **cockle**, *a. Obs.* [perh. attrib. use of cockle *sb.*[2]] Whimsical. Hence *cockle-brained*, *-headed*.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 May a million of..Devils anatomize thy Cockle brain. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xxi, He's crack-brained and cockle-headed.

cockle ('kɒk(ə)l), *v.*[1] [cf. Fr. *coquiller* to form *coquilles* i.e. inflated elevations or blisters on the crust of bread. Cotgrave (1611) has *coquiller*... to fashion anything like a shell; also *recoquiller* to wriggle, writhe, turn into itself...like a gold or silver thread where it is broken; *recoquiller un livre*, to rumple or turn up the leaves of (a book). But if this is the source, the word must have subsequently taken up other associations in English.]

In senses 1 and 2, now chiefly *techn.* or *dial.*

1. *intr.* Of cloth, paper, or the like: To bulge out in parts so as to present an uneven, wrinkled, or creased surface; to go into rucks, to pucker.

1552–1691 [see cockling *vbl. sb.*[1]]. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 162 The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures, some of nature to shrinke, some to hold out, which causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen. **1711** Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Oct., They said that English silk would cockle. **1873** H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 270 This wrought-iron plate is not quite flat: it sticks up a little here towards the left—'cockles' as we say. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cockle-up*, to blister, expand irregularly, curl up as paper does when wetted. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cockle*, to wrinkle. Said of woollen goods when they have been rained upon.

2. *trans.* To cause to pucker, to wrinkle, crease.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 It..helps to crack and cockle the thinner parts. **1808** *Ann. Reg.* 1806. 442 Which book is bent and cockled up, evidently appearing to have been soaked through by the wet.

3. *intr.* To rise into short tumbling waves: see cockling *ppl. a.* 2. [This sense is of doubtful origin: it approaches also the next word.]

cockle, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Related to coggle *v.* and to cocker *v.*[2]; probably onomatopœic and immediately associated with *coggle*, *joggle*. But in its use, there is also sometimes association with the unsteady equilibrium of a cockle-shell or of a cockle-shell boat on the water. Cf. cockly[2], and Sc. *cockle-cootit*, having loose ankle-joints.]

To oscillate unsteadily, as a round stone when stepped on, or a boat when people stand up in it.

1781 Hutton *Tour Caves* (E.D.S. 1873), *Cockle*, to be unsteady and easily shaken down. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.* **1876** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cockle*, to shake through standing insecurely. 'It'll cockle ower.' (Also in South of Scotl.)

† **cockle**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Has the form and sense of a diminutive or iterative of cock *v.*[5], or of cock *sb.*[1]: cf. *fondle*, etc., and see cocker *v.*[1] But cf. 16th c. Du. *kokelen*, *keukelen* 'to nourish or cherish in the kitchen' (Kilian).] = cocker *v.*[1]

1570 Levins *Manip.* 159/20 To cockle, cherish, *indulgere*. **1579** Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xliii. 218 b, The hardnesse of a father is many tymes profitable for the sonne: cocklyng is alwayes to be condemned. See also Cotchell.

cocklebone, obs. f. cockal-bone.

cockle-bread. Also in *mod. dial.* cockeldy-, cockelty-. [Origin uncertain: cf. cockle *v.*[2], and its derivative *cockly*, *cocklety* moving unsteadily to and fro.] In ***moulding of cockle*** (*cocklety*) ***bread***: see quot. from Aubrey below.

1595 Peele *Old Wives' Tale* Wks. (Rutldg.) 454/1 Stroke me smooth, and comb my head And thou shalt have some cockell-bread. **1641** Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 That were wont to see my Ghossips..mould Cockle bread; daunce clutterdepouch, and Hannykin booby; binde barrels; or do any thing before him, and he would laugh at us. *a* **1652** —— *Covent Garden* IV. i. Wks. II. 69 A great Separatist, that is now writing a book against playing at Barlibreak, moulding of Cocklebread, and such like prophane exercises. **1682** tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Author's Pref., Snotty-nosed Fellows and Clowns, that feed upon cockle bread. *a* **1697** Aubrey in Thoms *Anecd. & Tradit.* 94

Young wenches have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dowgh, and say these words, viz. My dame is sick and gonne to bed, And I'le go mould my Cockle-bread. **1847-78** in HALLIWELL.

Variant forms of the sport and of the rime are given in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888 (from Hunter) and in *Whitby Gloss.* 1876. (Bread so kneaded seems to have been actually used as a love-charm. See Thoms *Anecd. & Tradit.* 94-6.)

cockled ('kok(ə)ld), *a.* [f. COCKLE *sb.*²]

1. Furnished with a shell.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 338 More soft and sensible, Then are the tender hornes of Cockled Snayles.

2. Made ill by eating cockles. *colloq.*

cockled ('kok(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COCKLE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Bulged or puckered into 'cockles'.

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 And show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. **1857** *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves..become cockled, flatted, and destroyed. **1883** *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Cockled*, said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

cockle-demois, *sb. pl. Obs.*

(It has been suggested that the meaning is shells of some kind representing money.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Crt.* 2 A Mocke-Maske of Baboons, attir'd like fantasticall Travailers..casting Cockle-demois about, in courtesie by way of lardges.

cockleloft: see COCK-LOFT.

cockle-oast: see COCKLE *sb.*⁵ 1.

cockler ('koklə(r)). [f. COCKLE *sb.*² + -ER.] One who collects cockles (the shell-fish).

1769 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 304 A brother of the trade, a cockler, as he styled him. **1861** WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 418 He sees the 'cocklers' busy among the briny pools. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 Cocklers go out bare-legged.

cockle-shell ('kɒk(ə)lʃɛl). See COCKLE *sb.*²

1. The shell of the cockle; usually, a single valve of the shell. Formerly applied much more generally, including *e.g.* the scallop-shell worn by pilgrims to St. James of Compostella.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 904 With cokille shelles brente. **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell shell, *coquille*. *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The ark..doth so excell That ship, as that ship doth a cockle-shell. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 71 They might more easily contain In Cockle-shell the whole Atlantick Main. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 104 A pound of fresh calcined Cockle Shells. **1758** R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 8 Let the patient.. drink.. Oister or Cockle-shell Lime-Water. **1877** BLADES *Pref. to Caxton's Dict.* ix, Wearers of the Cockle-shell, the emblems of a pilgrimage to Compostella. **1884** LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 44 Cockle-shells are used as cultch for the oyster spat to adhere to.. The great advantage of cockle-shells cultch is, etc.

†**b.** A spiral gastropod shell. [F. *coquille.*]

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 Writhen about with Degrees like Turninges of Cokilshilles, to cum to the Top.

2. An imitation of a cockle or scallop-shell, *e.g.* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cokkilschellis contenand xxiiii schellis of gold.

3. A small frail boat or vessel. Also *attrib.*

[Cf. **1631** in 1.] **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. In a bit cockle-shell o' an open boat. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 290 Floating for thousands of miles in a cockle shell, down a turbulent stream. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 15 None but a madman would sail in yon cockle-shell with a gale coming.

†**4.** *nonce-wd.* Shallowness, unsteadiness. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 160 We shall find the ridicule rising full as strongly against the professors of the higher as the lower kind. Cockleshell abounds with each.

Hence **cockle-shelled** *a.*, adorned with a cockle-shell; having a cockle-shell as a badge.

1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. 66 The Ensignes of the Cockle-shelled Order of Saint Michael.

'cockless, *a.* Without a cock or cocks.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* 279 A couple of cockless hens.

cockle-stairs: see COCKLE *sb.*⁴ 2.

†**cockle-stone.** *Obs.* App. = COGGLE-STONE.

1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 38 Walking to the shore..to gather Cockle and pebble stones, as children are wont. **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* 130, I have myself observed some Cockle-stones to have seemingly different impressions or striæ upon the same superficies.

cockle-stove: see COCKLE *sb.*⁵ 2.

cocklet¹ ('koklɪt). [f. COCK *sb.*² + -LET.] A small cock (of hay, etc.).

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 490 The grass..should then be gathered..with forks, into small 'cocklets' or 'foot-cocks'. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cocklets*, small haycocks.

'cocklet² *nonce-wd.* [f. COCK *sb.*¹ + -LET.] A little cock, a cock chick.

1845 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* I. 137 Make the world my cockpit, wherein main after main of cocklets, the 'shell' alas! 'scarce off their heads', come forth to slay and be slain mutually.

†**cocklicrane.** *Obs.* Urquhart's rendering of F. *coqcigrue* (*grue* = crane), a fictitious animal.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlix, His kingdom should be restored to him at the coming of the Cocklicranes, which she called *Coquecigrues*. *Ibid.* II. xi, When they did eat without disdaining the cocklicranes.

'cock-light. *dial.* [f. COCK *sb.*¹ + LIGHT.] a. Morning dawn, cock-crowing. b. Evening twilight, the time when cocks go to roost.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* IV. i, I must lose my maiden-head by cock-light. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* 1. (E.D.S.) 36 He'll meet tha in the Vuzzy-park Coander by Cockleert, or avore. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Cocklight*, the dawn of day, cock-crowing. 'We are out o' bed by cock leet, and work till sundown.' **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cock-light*, evening twilight.

'cockling, *sb.* [f. COCK *sb.*¹ + -LING.] A young cock; a cockerel. Also *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 225 These coklings cockred we bewaile too late. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 11 The young cocklings immaturely and prematurely imitating the crow of their seniors.

cockling ('kɒklɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ *dial.* [f. COCKLE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of becoming, or condition of being, puckered or wrinkled.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 6 §1 Cockeling, bandoning, and divers other Great and notable Faults. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 111 Occasioned by cockling and rising of the Lead into a ridge. **1803** *Month. Mag.* XV. 8 He mentions the word *recoquillement*..the old word *cockling* or *cockling up* ..is an exact translation. *a* **1853** LINDLEY in *Gardener's Chron.*, Its [glass's] thickness is so variable from the effects of cockling.

†**cockling**, *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* Cockering, pampering: see COCKLE *v.*³

cockling, *vbl. sb.*³ [f. COCKLE *sb.*² + -ING¹.] Gathering cockles.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmrld. Dial.* (1821) 12, I doant like cocklin. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 When I came to the cockling-place. **1870** *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 8 A business largely followed on the coast of Lancashire, called 'cockling'.

cockling, *ppl. a.* [f. COCKLE *v.*¹, ² + -ING².]

1. That cockles or puckers.

1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 10 The same Clothes..are found to shrinke, rewey, pursey, squally, cockling.

2. Of the sea: Breaking into short irregular waves, tumbling, 'chopping'.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 75 Verie foule weather, variable windes, and a growne cockling sea, the waues meeting from all sides. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. v. (R.), In this passage between the said islands we find strange ripling and cockling seas, ready to leap on the ship's deck. **1773** HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* III. 650 There run a short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship if she had strucke. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §288 There was such a cockling sea. **1847-8** H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63 For acres together they present the phenomenon of a cockling sea of gardens—a rural Bay of Biscay agitated by a ground swell.

†**3.** Uneven, rising and falling; or, perhaps, unsteady, coggly, cockly. *Obs.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 105 And on the Cockling dirty Stones Drop'd down upon his Marrow-Bones.

†**cockloche.** *Obs.* ? *slang.* Also cocoloch, cockoloach, -loch. [The F. *coqueluche* 'hood', 'person who is all the vogue', corresponds in form, but app. was never used with the sense of the Eng. word. Nares thought it probably the same as *cockroach*; but of this there is no evidence.] A term of reproach or contempt: A mean fellow; 'a silly coxcomb'.

c **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *4 Plays, Triumph Hon.* i, I will rather ..draw my sword of fate on a peasant, a besognio, a cocoloch. **1628** SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II. ii, A couple of cockloches! **1641** *Barthol. Faire* 4 Hocus Pocus..shewing his art of Legerdemaine, to the admiration and astonishment of a company of cockoloaches. **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 8 Were I a cockoloch, I might grudge that snipping off..of a fortnight from an Old Man's life.

cock-loft. [Origin doubtful: a corresponding Scotch name *hen-loft* for a loft over a barn, etc., into which fowls ascend by a 'hen-ladder', suggests that the derivation is from the fowl. But it is not impossible that *cock* has some fig. or transferred sense. Antony à Wood wrote it *cockle-loft.*]

A small upper loft; a small apartment under the very ridge of the roof to which the access is usually by a ladder; 'the room over the garret' (J.).

1589 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 259 A spruce chest wch ys in the Cocklofte. **1591** PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Desvan de casa*, a garret or cockloft, *solarium*. **1640-4** OWEN O'CONALLY *Irish Conspir.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 400 In the end, the Sheriffs of the City..found him hidden in a Cock-loft, in an obscure House. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 56 The cock-lofts of mean mens houses, to which they usually ascended by a ladder. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 33 His Chamber, which was a cockleloft over the common gate of that college. **1673** —— in *Pref. Ath. Oxon.* (1813) p. lxxiii, I was so great a lover of antiquities that I loved to live in an old cockleloft rather than in a spacious chamber. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 117 ¶13 You sometimes quit the garret, and ascend into the cock-loft. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 48/1 The notion of a prince having to climb into a cockloft approaches the tragic.

fig. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. §29 Cuphophron has been so mewed up in his Philosophical and Metaphysical Cock-loft. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 32 Un-nestle the Angels from their Cockloft. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxii. 42 The right..of every man to view the past from his own cock-loft.

Cock Lorel, cock(e) lorel: see LOREL.

cockly ('koklɪ), *a.*¹ Now *dial.* [f. COCKLE *v.*¹ (or *sb.*³) + -Y.] Full of cockles, rucks, or wrinkles, puckered.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 285 Nat worth a cockly fose. **1552** *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 6 §40 Clothes..cockely, pursy, bandy, squally or rowy, or evil burled. **1750** MISS TALBOT in *Lett. Miss Carter, etc.* (1809) I. 216 Do not make it rowy, or cockly. **1885** *Yorksh. Newspaper*, A 'cockley' place is either because of another quality of weft being inadvertently put in, or it is owing to the warp not being properly arranged on the 'beam'.

cockly, *a.*² *dial.* Also **cocklety**. [f. COCKLE *v.*²; cf. the nearly synonymous *cockery*, and *coggly*.] Unsteady on its base, moving from side to side like an unsteady stone or boat.

1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby.* **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Cocklety* and *Cockley*, unsteady; also in Glossaries of *Cumberland, Whitby, Holderness*, and (*cocklety*) *Huddersfield, Sheffield.* Also in South of Scotl.

'cock-master. One who rears game-cocks.

1610 *Househ. Ord.* 334 The names of the Prince's Highnes servants, etc...John Beast, cockemaster. **1700** J. BROME *Trav.* II. (1707) 97 The Inhabitants are..great Cock Masters..for which little fierce Creatures they make frequent Matches. *a* **1704** L'ESTRANGE (J.), A Cockmaster bought a partridge and turned it among the fighting cocks.

†**'cock-match.** *Obs.* A cock-fighting match.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1484/4 The Masters of His Majesties Cockpit..intending to begin the Cock-Match on the 15th of March. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 385 Cock-matches are the frequent Diversion. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Who had spent his heirship and moveables like a gentleman, at cock-matches, bull-baitings, horse-races.

†**'cock-mate.** *Obs.* [? f. COCK¹ 22 + MATE.] A 'chief friend', familiar, intimate.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Euphues was..suspecting that which in deede was true, that Philautus was corriuall with him, and cocke-mate with Lucilla. *Ibid.* 145 Children ..must be curteous in their behauiour, lowly in their speach, not disdayning their cockmates or refraining their company. *Ibid.* 146 Whether that those are to bee admytted as cockemates with children whiche loue them entirely, or whether they be to be banished from them.

'cock-metal. [f. COCK *sb.*¹] A soft alloy consisting of two parts of copper and one of lead, used esp. for cocks or taps, whence the name.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 228 Cock metal is made with copper alloyed with zinc and lead. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/1 Casts in cock-metal.

†**cocknel, -ell.** *Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. *coconellus*, given in *Promp. Parv.* as = *cockney*: see note to the latter word.]

1. = COCKNEY 2, 4.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55/37 Cocknel, *acersa, delicatus*. [Cf. HULOET, Cockeney, *acersa..molliculus..delicatus.*] **1605** *Lond. Prodigal* 15 (Halliw. s.v. *Cockney*), [*Country fellow says*] A and well sed cocknell, and boe-bell too.

2. = COCKEREL. (perh. a misprint for it.)

1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng., Vn cochet*, a cocknell.

'cock-nest. A nest built by a male-bird, as by species of wren, and not used for incubation.

1859-78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. 234 The male wrens (*Troglodytes*) of North America build cock-nests to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wren. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 63. 295.

cockney ('kokni), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4-5 cokenay, cokeney, (also kok-), 5-6 coknay(e, 6 cokney, cocknaye, -naie, 6-7 cockeney, cockny(e, -nie, 7 kockney, 6- cockney. [ME. *coken-ey*, *-ay*, app. = *coken* of cocks + *ey*, *ay* (OE. *æg*) egg; lit. 'cocks' egg': see note after the adj.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** An egg: the egg of the common fowl, hen's egg; or perh. one of the small or misshapen eggs occasionally laid by fowls, still popularly called in some parts 'cocks' eggs', in Ger. *hahneneier*. *Obs.*

[**1598-1611** FLORIO, *Caccherelli*, cacklings of hens; also egs (1611 egges), as we say cockanegs. Cf. *cock's egg*, COCK¹ 23. In Surrey the saying goes, 'When the cock lays eggs, then the hen lays rashers of bacon'.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 272 And I sigge, bi my soule, I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist, Colopus to maken [**1377** B. VI. 287 kokeney, **1393** C. IX. 309 Nouht a cokeney]. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Men say He that comth euery daie, shall haue a cocknaie. He that comth now and then, shall haue a fatte hen. But I gat not so muche in comyng seeld when, as a good hens fether or a poore eg-shel. *a* **1600** *Tourn. Tottenham* 227 At that fest were thei seruyd in a rich aray, Euery fyve and fyve had a cokeney.

2. †**a.** 'A child that sucketh long', 'a nestle-cock', 'a mother's darling'; a cockered child, pet, minion; 'a child tenderly brought up'; hence, a

squeamish or effeminate fellow, 'a milksop'. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 288 When this jape is tald another day, I sal be hald a daf, a cokenay [*v.r.* cokeneye]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coknay [*v.r.* cokeney]. *Ibid.* 281 Kokeney, *corinutus, coconellus, vel cucunellus* (*et hec duo nomina sunt ficta, et derisorie dicta*); *delicius.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 71 A coknay, *ambro, mammotropus.* **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, I speake nat this in dispraise of the faukons, but of them whiche kepeth them like coknayes. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 549/2 As would make vs wene that some wer goddes wanton cokneis.. that whatsoeuer thei doe nothing coulde displease him. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) C c viij, A common Proverbe to cal those widows cockneys, that be ill brought up children. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles, fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C729 A cockney, a childe tenderly brought up, a dearling..A cockney, after Saint Augustin, a childe that sucketh long. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 18 A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the waste-good at the Innes of the Court, or about London. **1598** MERES *Wit's Treasury* 59 b, So many brought up with great cockering, as Cockneys bee. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 15. **1607** DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* E (Croft), Our cockering mothers, who for their labour make us to be called cockneys. **1630** J. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 77/1. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, London* II. 196, I meet with a double sense of this word Cockeney, some taking it for, i. One coaks'd or cockered, made a wanton or Nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up, so that when grown Men or Women, they can endure no hardship, nor comport with pains taking. *a* **1670** HACKET *Life Abp. Williams* I. 90 He was counted but a Cockney that stood in awe of his rulers. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Mammothreptus*.. a child sucking long, or a child wantonly brought up.. a cockney.

†**b.** Hence (apparently), *King of Cockneys*: a kind of Master of the Revels chosen by the students at Lincoln's Inn on Childermas Day (28 Dec.). *Obs.*

1518 in *MS. Black Bk. of Lincolns Inn* III. 87 a (9 Feb. 10 Hen. VIII), Item that the kynge of cockneys should childermas day sytt and have due service.. and that he and his marechall butler and constable marechall have their lawfull and honeste commandements.. and that the said kynge of cockneys ne none of his officers medyll neyther in the buttry nor in the stuard of crstmas is office. (See Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* 264 'Grand Christmasses at Innes of Court'.)

†**c.** The name of this mock king is perhaps referred to in the saw recorded by Harrison as popularly current in the 16th c., and reputed to be applied contemptuously to Henry III.

a **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xiv. (1877) I. 266 As for those tales that go of.. the brag of..[Hugh Bigot] that said in contempt of king Henrie the third.. 'If I were in my castell of Bungeie, Vpon the water of Waueneie, I wold not set a button by the king of Cockneie', I repute them but as toies. [Hence taken, more or less correctly, by Camden (*Britannia* ed. 2, not in 1), Fuller, Ray, etc. Fuller uncritically took the words as contemporary with Hugh Bigot, whom he further placed in the reign of Henry II. Later writers have, with as little ground, assumed *Cockneie* here to mean London, or the land of Cockaigne.]

†**d.** Sometimes applied to a squeamish, over-nice, wanton, or affected woman. *Obs.* (Cf. 1598 *attrib.* in 5.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 123 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i'th' Paste aliue, she knapt 'em o'th' coxcombs with a sticke, and cryed downe wantons, downe. **1611** COTGR., *Coquine*, a begger woman; also a cokney, simperdecockit, nice thing.

e. A young snapper, the fish *Chrysophrys guttulatus. Austral.*

[**1882** J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish of N.S.W.* 41 Juveniles rank the smallest of the fry, not over an inch or two in length, as the cock-schnapper.] **1906** D. G. STEAD *Fishes of Australia* 126 Up to about 4 or 5 inches in length, the young fry of the Snapper, which are then characterised by the possession of dark vertical bars on the body, are very often known as 'Cockneys'. **1951** T. C. ROUGHLEY *Fish & Fisheries Australia* 77 Various names are given to the snapper during the course of its growth. The youngest stages are known as 'cockneys'.

†**3.** A derisive appellation for a townsman, as the type of effeminacy, in contrast to the hardier inhabitants of the country. *Obs.*

[**1521** WHITINTON *Vulg.* 39 This cokneys and tytyllynges ..[*delicati pueri*] may abide no sorrow when they come to age.. In this great cytees as London, York, Perusy and such .. the children be so nycely and wantonly brought up.. that comonly they can little good.] **1594** PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 11 The Country people will go neare to rob all Cocknies of their breakfasts. *c* **1600** DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 108, I think you be sib to one of the London Cockneys that ask't whether Haycocks were better meat broyl'd or rosted. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Pass.* Pref., Sundry of our rurall gentlemen are as well acquainted with the civill dealing, conversing, and practise of citties, as many Kockneis with the manuring of lands, and affayres of the countrey. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cockney*.. also one ignorant in Country Matters. **1739** R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 238 A Cockney once did for a Clown provide. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, Where cockneys or bumpkins are concerned.

4. *spec.* **a.** One born in the city of London: strictly, (according to Minsheu) 'one born within the sound of Bow Bells'. Always more or less contemptuous or bantering, and particularly used to connote the characteristics in which the born Londoner is supposed to be inferior to other Englishmen.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Hum. Blood* iv. 65, I scorne.. To let a Bow-bell Cockney put me downe. **1607** DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii, As Frenchmen loue to be bold, Flemings to be drunke.. and Irishmen to be Costermongers, so, Cocknyes (especially Shee-Cocknies) loue not Aqua-vite when 'tis good for them. **1611** COTGR., *Guespine*, a waspish dame; (as our *Cockney* of London) a nickname for a woman of Orleans. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor* s.v., A *Cockney* or *Cockny*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the City of London, which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father.. into the Country.. asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did his father answered, the horse doth neigh; riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said doth the *cocke neigh* too? and therfore Cockney or Cocknie, by inuersion thus: *incock, q. incoctus* i. raw or vnripe in Country-mens affaires. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 Londiners, and all within the sound of Bow-bell, are in reproch called Cocknies, and eaters of buttered tostes. **1644** DAN O'NEILE *Let. Mrq. Ormond* in Carte *Orig. Lett.* I. 52 Obliged to quit Oxford at the approach of Essex and Waller with their prodigious number of cocknies. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 That Synods Geography was as ridiculous as a Cockneys (to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford; and Christendome endeth at Greenwitch). **1803** S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 2 Not being myself a Cockney. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, He was a cockney by birth, for he had been left at the workhouse of St. Mary Axe. **1848** W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 224 The *Times* and the Government and all cockneys were so much alarmed. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, I am a cockney among cockneys.

b. One of the 'Cockney school': see 6 b.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 16 The nickname [Cockney] we gave them, has become a regularly established word in our literature. Lord Byron.. called them by no other title than the Cockneys. **1831** SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 272 Whigs, Cockneys, Revolutionists, he furiously attack would.

c. The dialect or accent of the London cockney or of those from the East End of London generally.

1890 A. TUER *Thenks Awf'ully!* p. viii, Back-slang, or Costers' Cockney, in which the letters forming leading words are turned hindside before. **1901** G. B. SHAW *Capt. Brassbound's Conversion* 306 Some time in the eighties the late Andrew Tuer called attention in the Pall Mall Gazette to several peculiarities of modern cockney. **1938** W. MATTHEWS *Cockney Past & Present* i. 21 Among the consonantal pronunciations characteristic of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Cockney there are several that are familiar as the outstanding Cockneyisms in Victorian novels. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 916/1 The omission of *h* is not peculiar to cockney. **1979** *Washington Post* 19 July C4 Bryant tells how she had to learn cockney in acting school. **1985** *Time* 30 Dec. 72/3 In the most striking moment, she wheels on her daughter, drops her posh accent and snarls a question in the gutter Cockney she spoke as a girl, revealing a whole lost life in the intonation of a few syllables.

B. as *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

1. Cockered, petted; effeminate; squeamish.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. L l j, That same Cocknie Phrygian knight. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Thus spake she to cocknye Cupido. *Ibid.* IV. 106 Yf a cockney dandiprat hopthumb Prittye lad Æneas in my court wantoned. **1598** MERES *Wit's Treasury* 276 b, Many Cockney and wanton women are often sicke. **1606** R. CLAYTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 102 Yf he ceased not his Cockney carriage.

2. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of the London Cockney.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* Dram. Personæ, Master Widgine, a Cockney-Gentleman. **1659** T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 60 To boast yourself of Cockney, you think good; Lest som should say, you were of British Bloud. **1776** G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 399 It is an idiom of the Cockney language. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 Men in ecstasies of terror, alternating with cockney conceit. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 112/2 The Westminster Review.. describes the easy writing and comic language poured forth by popular writers on great subjects, as 'cockney chatter'. **1876** F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* §54. 127 The Cockney dialect and the polite English dialect are (or were) spoken by different, but overlapping strata.

b. *Cockney school*: a nickname for a set of 19th cent. writers belonging to London, of whom Leigh Hunt was taken as the representative.

1817 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 38 (On the Cockney School of Poetry) If I may be permitted to have the honour of christening it, it may henceforth be referred to by the designation of The Cockney School. **1882** MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* II. 225 At a later period Hazlitt joined this literary circle, then Leigh Hunt; and it began to be assailed as the 'Cockney School'.

3. *Comb.*, as **cockney-bred**, **-like** adj., **-land**.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii, Overprecise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 221 The only religious meeting I ever saw in cockneyland which had not plenty of scoffers. **1884** J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xvi. 127 Who know their own metropolis as well as though they had been cockney-bred.

[The derivation suggested above satisfies the form: *ey, ay* (*ai*), are regular ME. forms of *egg*, riming with the same words (*day*, etc.) as *cokenay* itself; *coken* genitive pl. is as in *clerken coueitise, P. Pl.* B. iv. 119, and in many similar instances; the use of the gen. plural is as in Ger. *hühnerei*, fowls' egg, *hahnenei* cocks' egg. The stress on *ay* retained in verse to 16th c., and supported by Minsheu's *cock neigh*, also accords with this composition of the word.

Of sense 1, the meaning appears to be established by the first quot.; the constituents of a COLLOP (q.v.) were precisely bacon and an egg. This meaning also completely explains the quot. from Heywood; that from the *Tournament* is perhaps (as already suggested by Wright) satirical or jocose. The matter appears to be clinched by the quot. from Florio for *cockan-egs*. To account for the appellation, we might suppose *coken-ay* to be originally a child's name for an egg (cf. what is said of *coco* below); but as *cocks' eggs* and the equivalent Ger. *hahneneier* are at the present day applied in popular or dialect speech to small or malformed eggs (formerly imagined to be laid by the cock), it is not improbable that this was originally the specific sense of *cokenay*. The old notion that such eggs produced a serpent (see COCKATRICE) is well known; but no trace of this appears in the popular use of *cokenay*.

The application of either a child's word for an egg, or of the name of a small or mis-shapen egg, as a humorous or derisive appellation for 'a child sucking long', a 'nestle-cock', a 'milk sop', obviously explains itself; and the sense-development from 2 onward is clear and certain. A valuable contribution to the history of these senses is made by H. H. S. Croft, in the Glossary to his ed. (1883) of Elyot's *Gouernour*.

An apparent parallel is the French word *coco* 'a child's name for an egg', also a term of endearment applied to children, and of derision applied to men: *mon petit coco, quel grand coco! Coco*, considered by Littré a deriv. of *coq*, was app. the source of *coconellus* (dim. of **coco, cocōnem*) given in the Promp. Parv., with *cucunellus*, as med.L. translations of *cokenay*, and stated to be 'ficta et derisorie dicta', 'derisorie ficta et inventa'. And *coconellus*, in turn, appears to be the origin of the 16th c. Eng. COCKNEL, given above, as an exact equivalent of *cockney*, senses 2, 4. On F. *coco* was formed the verb *coqueliner* 'to dandle, cocker, fedle, pamper, make a [cockney or] wanton of (a child)', just as *dodo* a word like Eng. 'by-by' or 'ba-ba', sung to lull a child to sleep, gave *dodeliner* to perform this action. It is to be noted also that, from the earliest times, *cokenay* 2 was constantly associated with the vb. *coker* COCKER, both in use (see quots. in 2), and in L. and Fr. explanations e.g. 'cokeryn, *carifoveo*; cokenay, *carifotus*', Promp. Parv., 'I coker *je mignotte*; I bring up like a cocknaye *je mignotte*' Palsgr. If *cocker* was, as it appears to be, a derivative of *cock*, this association was natural and obvious.]

Hence various nonce-wds., as **'cockneian** *a.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cockney. **cock'neity**, cockney quality. **cockney'cality**, anything characteristic of cockneys, a cockneyism. **cockney'ese**, the speech or 'dialect' of cockneys. **'cockneyess**, a female cockney. **'cockneyship**, the condition of a cockney (*humorously* as a title). **'cockniac** *a.*, pertaining to cockneys, cockney.

1839 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 132 There is one privilege which I enjoy here which I think few cockneyesses have ever had experience of. **1842** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 619 Peculiarities, cockneian and congenito-theatrical. **1844** *Ainsworth's Mag.* VI. 206 The number of our pretty cockneyesses. **1882** CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 28 Mixed rusticity or cockneity. **1834-5** MRS. CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Ritchie) 263 Fragments of Haddington, of Comely Bank, of Craigenputtoch interweaved with cockneycalities into a very habitable whole. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 92 Stupid French books translated.. into stupid Cockneyeze. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. (1853) 41 Country dances, formed by bouncing cockneys and cockneyesses. **1832** J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 958 To disenchant his cockneyship out of that audacious dream. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 465 'The 'ouse,' as Mrs. Crump would say.. in her simple Cockniac dialect. **1889** E. SAMPSON *Tales of Fancy* 40 My father was a Cockney, my mother was a Cockneyess, and I am the unfortunate result.

†**cockney**, *v. Obs.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* (sense 2).] *trans.* To make a 'cockney' or petted child of; to cocker, pamper, pet.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 But Venus.. Too woods Idalian thee child nice cocknyed heauing In seat of her boosom. **1625** BP. HALL *Serm.* xxix. (R.), The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with meere dainties with a loose indulgence.

'cockneydom. [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The domain of cockneys (or of the 'cockney school' of literature); cockneys collectively.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 390 The divine right of King of Cockneydom. **1854** *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 332 Young Cockneydom was a different thing, however, from old Cockneydom. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 88 Cockneydom unchained.

2. Cockney influence or characteristics.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 113 In these days of all prevailing cockneydom.

cockneyfy ('kɒknɪfaɪ), *v.* Also cocknify. [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To imbue with cockney qualities, to render 'cockney'; *intr.* to become 'cockney'. Hence **'cockneyfied** *ppl. a.*; also **'cockneyfying** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, **cockneyfi'cation**.

1821 BYRON *Let.* 26 Apr., I think he [Keats].. was spoilt by Cockneyfying.. and versifying Tooke's Pantheon and Lempriere's Dictionary. **1829** MARY HOWITT *Let.* in *Mem. Alaric Watts* (1884) II. 5 Of Keats' other writings I know nothing. I fancy them too fantastical, too cockneyfied, pardon the ugly word. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 In the disastrous, dust-covered, cockneyfying parts. **1875** M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. v. 176 The grand old wood was rather cockneyfied.. haunted by ponies, donkeys, and canaille. **1883** H. JAMES *Portr. Places* 248 With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average cockneyfication with which you must make your account. **1930** *Time & Tide* 21 Feb. 235/1 How are we to prevent this cockneyfication of the English language?

cockneyish ('kɒknɪɪʃ), *a.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + -ISH.] Savouring of the cockney.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 74/1 A balloon.. but there is something Cockneyish even in that object. **1870** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 302 My new acquaintance, who was very cockneyish.

Hence **'cockneyishly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 286 To hear (to speak cockneyishly) some God-bless-my-soul-good-sort-of-body say, etc.

cockneyism ('kɒknɪɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. Quality characteristic of a cockney; cockney manners, speech, etc.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 373 His [Leigh Hunt's] account of the meeting is a precious piece of cockneyism. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiii. 187 The charge of Cockneyism frightened the booksellers. **1864** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 104 Men .. had so steeped their brains in London literature as to mistake Cockneyism for European culture.

2. A cockney characteristic (*e.g.* in idiom or pronunciation).

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 [He] had not caught up many cockneyisms instead. **1867** *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 31 Exaggerated cockneyisms.

cockneyize ('kɒknɪaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make 'cockney', give a cockney character to.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt .. to Cockneyize the title of Gifford's poem into the 'Barviad'.

2. *intr.* To play or act the cockney; to use cockneyisms.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 264 The rest of the translation, and how he cockneyized at the expence of Homer. **1839** MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 653 The sparks and wits .. either Cockneyised in London, or confined themselves to the universities.

cockodrill(e, obs. form of CROCODILE *sb.*

cock-old, ? humorous perversion of CUCKOLD.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 677 Then should no olde-Cocks, nor no cocke-olds crow.

cockoloach, var. of COCKLOCHE.

cockow, obs. f. CUCKOO.

cock-paddle. *Sc.* Also -paidle, -peddle. [see quot. 1859; by some, *cock* appears to be taken in sense of 'male'.] A name of the Common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

a **1672** WILLUGHBY *De Hist. Pisc.* IV. (1686) 208 The Lump or Sea-Owl, *Scotis* Cock-Paddle. **1684** SIBBALD *Scotia* 24 (Jam.) *Lumpus Anglorum, nostratibus* Cock-Paddle. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'How much for the bannock-fluke and cock-paddle?' *a* **1855** G. JOHNSTON *Fishes of Berwicksh.* (in Yarrell), The Cock and Hen Paidle spawn toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen .. deposits her spawn among the rocks and sea-weed. **1859** RICHARDSON in Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 344 The epithet of Cock-paidle seems to have originated in the appearance of the elevated dorsal ridge, which is enveloped, like the rest of the fish, in a thick, tuberculated skin, with some resemblance to the comb of a domestic cock.

†**'cock-ˌpenny.** *Obs.* A customary payment at Shrovetide, formerly made to the schoolmaster in certain schools in the north of England.

Originally applied to defray the expense of cock-fighting or cock-throwing. See N. Carlisle, *Endowed Gram. Schools* (1818); also *N. & Q.* Feb. 1890.

1524 (Apr. 1) *Indenture* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Schools* I. 677 (Manchester Gram. Sch.) Item that every Schoolmaster .. shall teach freely .. without any money or other rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, Potation-penny, or any other whatsoever it be. **1597** *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 594 A companie of ragged vicars and forlorne schoolemaisters .. looking for cockpence in the bottome of a pue. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 562. **1721** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 74 All gratuities .. such as entrance money, cockpenny, fire money, and quarteridge. **1756** BOUCHER in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) Pref. 7 My salary [at St. Bees' School] .. was £10 a year; and entrances and cock-pennies amounted to as much more. **1818** N. CARLISLE *Gram. Schools* I. 647 (at *Cartmel, Lanc.*) It is customary for persons of property, who have children at the School, to make a compliment to the Master at Shrovetide of a sum, called 'Cock pence'. This cannot be demanded of right. *Ibid.* I. 662 (at *Hawkshead*). **1870** HAZLITT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 42 The scholars of Clitheroe Free Grammar-School have to pay at Shrovetide what is called a cock-penny .. supposed to be a substitute for bringing the animal itself to school, which formerly was very common.

cockpit ('kɒkpɪt).

1. a. A pit or enclosed area in which game-cocks are set to fight for sport; a place constructed for cock-fighting.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 106 The Mountaynes stand .. In roundnesse such as it a Cock pit were. **1644** QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 27 At a cockpit [to] leave our doubtful fortunes to the mercy of unmerciful contention. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 195 A Circle dug in the Earth, like a Cockpit. **1814** W. SKETCHLEY (*title*), The Cocker, containing .. a variety of other useful information for the instruction of those who are attendants at the Cock Pit. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 The animal ferocity of the quays and cockpits.

attrib. **1647** G. HUGHES *Serm. St. Margaret's, Westm.* 26 May, Impious, childish, cockpit counsellors. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The cock-pit animus, apt to spring up between equal bodies in different camps.

†b. Applied to a theatre; and to the PIT of a theatre. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. Prol. 11 Can this Cock-Pit hold The vastie fields of France? Or may we cramme Within this Woodden O, the very Caskes That did affright the Ayre at Agincourt? *a* **1635** L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) Let but Beatrice And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice, The cockpit, galleries, boxes, all are full.

†c. *spec. the Cockpit*: (*a*) name of a theatre in London, in 17th c., on the site of a cock-pit. *Obs.*

a **1635** L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) On Gods name, may the Bull, or Cockpit have Your lame blank verse to keep you from the grave. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 11 Oct., Mr. Salisbury .. took Mr. Creed and me to the Cockpitt to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. **1662-3** *Ibid.* 5 Jan., To the Cockpitt, where we saw 'Claracilla', a poor play, done by the King's house.

†(*b*) The name of the block of buildings on or near the site of the Cockpit erected by Henry VIII opposite Whitehall, London, used from the seventeenth century as government offices; hence put familiarly for 'the Treasury', and 'the Privy Council chambers'. *Obs.*

[**1598** STOW *Surv. Lond.* 374 (in J. Marshall *Ann. Tennis* 65) The saide White hall. On the right hand bee diuers fayre Tennis courtes, bowling Allies, and a Cockepit, all built by King Henry the eight.] **1649-50** *Commons' Jrnl.* 25 Feb. in Carlyle *Cromwell* II. 124 Resolved that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland have the use of the Lodgings called the Cockpit. **1659-60** PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., My Lord of Dorset and another Lord, talking of getting another place at the Cockpit. **1698** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 329 The council chamber, treasury, and duke Shrewsbury's offices, are to be at the Cockpitt, till Whitehal be rebuilt. **1711** R. ORLEBAR *Let.* in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 276a, Mar. 8 .. Just now I am told of an odd passage happened in Councill at the cockpitt to-night. **1773** BURKE *Let. Sir C. Bingham* Wks. IX. 140 For the sake of gratifying the schemes of a transitory Administration of the Cock-pit or the Castle. **1830** GREVILLE *Mem.* 22 Nov. (1874) II. xii. 70 He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the Cockpit, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own Court, was good for nothing in a Court of Appeal. **1843** KNIGHT *London* V. 291 But to return to the Cock-pit .. This is the part of the Treasury buildings which fronts Whitehall.

2. *fig.* A place where a contest is fought out.

1612 T. ADAMS *Serm., Gallants Burden* (1616) 19 Behold France made a Cocke-pitte for Massacres by the vnciuill ciuill Warres hereof. **1676** MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 117 It seemed like an ecclesiastical cock-pit, and a man might have laid wagers either way. **1858** *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germany* 158/1 The part of Belgium through which our route lies, has been called the 'Cock-pit' of Europe.

3. a. *Naut.* The after part of the orlop deck of a man-of-war; forming ordinarily the quarters for the junior officers, and in action devoted to the reception and care of the wounded.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Cockpit*, in a man of war, is a Place on the lower Floor, or Deck. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cock-pit of a ship of war*, the apartments of the surgeon and his mates, being the place where the wounded men are dressed. **1813** SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 258 The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men; over whose bodies he was with some difficulty conveyed. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, Send him down to the surgeon in the cock-pit.

b. *transf.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 375/1 Sitting in the cockpit of my canoe.

c. *Aeronaut.* In the fuselage of any kind of aircraft, or in the capsule of a space vehicle: the space occupied by a pilot, observer, astronaut, or (formerly) a passenger. Also *attrib.*

1914 *Rep. & Mem.* (*Advis. Comm. Aeronaut.*) No. 112 There are several speed indicators .. in which the pressure of the air in the cockpit is allowed to act on one side of the recording diagram. **1915** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 1 July (Advt.), Pilot and passenger in separate cockpits arranged tandem fashion. **1917** *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 383/1 Several bullets ventilated the fuselage quite close to my cockpit. *a* **1918** MCCUDDEN *Five Years R.F.C.* (1919) 227 The observer disappeared into the cockpit apparently disabled. **1930** *Discovery* Sept. 304/1 Wireless signals from directional beams are heard in the pilot's cockpit. **1945** *Aeronautics* 54/2 Cockpit drill, which became an absolute necessity when the number of controls and instruments rose to double that of those incorporated in aircraft of a decade ago. **1962** J. GLENN in *Into Orbit* 40 This is the cockpit, the real 'opinion area' of the capsule.

d. *Motor Racing.* The space in a racing car occupied by the driver.

1935 EYSTON & LYNDON *Motor Racing* iv. 40 Smoke poured from Nuvolari's cockpit, and he climbed from his seat. **1957** S. MOSS *In Track of Speed* ii. 20 He sat well back in the cockpit with his arms almost outstretched as they held the wheel. **1968** *Autocar* 14 Mar. 41/2 We did a quick cockpit check, lights, horns, entered up the log book and pulled out of the station yard.

4. In the West Indies: see quot. 1803.

1803 DALLAS *Hist. Maroons* I. ii. 39 The grand object of a Maroon chief in war was to take a station in some glen, or, as it is called in the West Indies, Cockpit, enclosed by rocks and mountains nearly perpendicular, and to which the only practicable entrance is by a very narrow defile. *Ibid.* I. vi. 198 The practicability of advancing upon an enemy in these cockpits is not to be judged of by other feats of war.

cockquean, var. of CUCKQUEAN. *Obs.*

cockroach ('kɒkrəʊtʃ). Forms: 7 cacarootch, 7–8 cockroche, 8 cock-roach, 7- cockroach. [app. ad. Sp. *cucaracha* (in Percival 1599) through *cacarootch*, Capt. John Smith's representation of the Spanish (perhaps representing an older Sp. *cacarucha*: cf. Pg. *caroucha*); with assimilation, by popular etymology, to *cock* and app. to *roach.*

The Du. *kakerlak* is prob. also a popular perversion of the Sp.: cf. Creole Fr. *coquerache.*]

The name of orthopterous insects of the genus *Blatta*, esp. *B. orientalis*, a well-known large dark-brown beetle-like insect, commonly called *black-beetle*, nocturnal in habits, and very voracious, infesting kitchens, etc., in large numbers. Also the American species, *B. occidentalis*, larger and lighter brown, found in bakehouses.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 A certaine India Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootch, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-sented dung. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Next to these are Cock-roches, a creature of the bigness and shape of a Beetle. **1740** BAKER *Beetle* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 443 A Friend had sent me Three or Four Cock-Roches, or as Merian calls them, Kakkerlacæ, brought alive from the West-Indies. **1800** *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 933/2 The true brown cock-roach of the West-Indies. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 154 The Kakkerlac or American Cock-Roach, is very common in that country. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic Cock-roach has everywhere driven before it its great congener.

Hence **cock-roach apple.**

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 Love Apple and Cock-roach Apple .. The smell of the apples is said to kill cock-roaches.

†**'cock-road, rood.** *Obs.* = COCK-SHOOT.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Country Life*, Thou hast thy cockrood, and thy glade To take the precious phesant made. **1648** C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 149 The net caught many a wood-cock, untill the said Aldermen and Sir John Maynard broke through it, and spoyled the cock-road. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cock-road*, a contrivance for the taking of woodcocks .. They cut roads through woods, thickets, groves, etc. These roads they usually make thirty-five, or forty feet broad, perfectly strait, and clear; and to two opposite trees they tie the net.

¶ Erroneously explained:

1708-15 KERSEY, *Cock-roads*, a Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-cocks. So **1821** BAILEY. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-roads*, a sort of a net, contriv'd chiefly for the taking of woodcocks.

ˌcock-'robin. a. The male Robin; usually as a familiar or pet name. b. *slang.* See quots.

c **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-robin*, a soft, easy fellow [**1785** so in GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*]. *a* **1800** *Nursery Chap-book*, Who killed Cock-Robin? **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 334 Little turfy hillocks .. which I used to call Cock-Robins' graves. **1860** G. H. K. *Vacat. Tour* 166 A starving cock-robin. **1873** *Slang Dict., Cock-robin shop*, a small printing-office, where cheap and nasty work is done and low wages are paid.

cock-rose. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* or *north. dial.* 'Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy' (Jamieson).

1631 R. H. *Arraignment Whole Creature* xv. §4. 269 It proves perhaps after all .. but a Cock-rose, or Canker Rose.

cockrowen: see COCKCROWEN.

cocks. Also *fighting cocks.* A dial. name for the Ribwort Plantain (cf. COCK'S-HEAD), from a children's game in which the tough stems with their flower-heads are struck against each other.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. **1869** R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, To fight cocks .. with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain.

cock's-comb, cockscomb ('kɒkskəʊm). Also 5 cok come, -cambe, -came, 6 cockome. A later spelling, chiefly in fig. senses is COXCOMB, q.v.

1. The comb or crest of a cock.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xix. (1839) 207 White gees .. thei han a gret crest as a cokkes comb vpon hire hedes [Fr. *vne grosse boce sur la teste*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokkys combe, *cirrus*. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 703/25 *Hec crista*, cokcome. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. 185 A cap of sylke, the whych stondeth vp lyke a podynge or a cokes come. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 161/30 A cockome, *crista.*

2. A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's-comb in shape and colour. See also COXCOMB.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 55 Except ye bring him to weare a cocks comb at ende. **1590** WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 With a fooles coate on my backe, halfe blew, half yellowe, and a cokescombe with three bels on my head. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 116 (*Enter Antonio in a fooles habit.*) .. This cockscombe is a crowne Which I affect. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvi, Let my cockscomb hang in the hall at Rotherwood, in memory that I flung away my life for my master, like a faithful—fool.

†3. A ludicrous term for the head: also COXCOMB. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 91, I will knog your Vrinal about your knaues Cogs-combe. **1650** B. *Discollim.* 45 She hath a shrewd Cocks-combe in such businesses. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 61 To shave his Beard or powder his Cockscombe.

†4. A conceited fool; a fop. Now COXCOMB.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* XVII. F ij, Well giue him cloth, and let the foole goe like a Cockescombe still. **1576** T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 162 Dolts and Cockscombes. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* IV. 69 The Light that Error cozens Cock's-combs by.

5. A name given to various plants. a. The Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista galli*), a common weed in meadows.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 Yellow Rattel .. is called .. in base Almaigne .. of some Hanekammekens, that is to say, Hennes Commes, or Coxecombes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxxvi. 1071. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 Cocks-comb, hath leaues for all the world resembling the crest or comb of a cock. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 109 Yellow Rattle .. The crested bracts procured for it the botanic and common appellation of Cock's-comb.

b. The florist's name for *Celosia cristata*, an amaranthad, grown as an ornamental plant.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 366 You may now transplant some of your..double-striped Balsamines and Cocks-combs. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 211 The Crested Amaranth..is commonly called Cock's comb, from the form in which the head of flowers grows. **1882** *Garden* 15 Apr. 262/1 Balsams..and the old-fashioned Cockscomb.

c. Locally, in Great Britain, Sainfoin. **d.** Wild Poppy. **e.** Lousewort. **f.** Adder's-tongue; etc. (Britten and Holl.) **g.** In the West Indies, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, a handsome papilionaceous shrub.

1713 I. PETIVER *Rare Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Oriental Cocks-Comb, *Onobrychis Orient. cristata.*

6. A kind of oyster having both valves plaited. More fully ***cockscomb oyster.***

1776 DA COSTA-*Elem. Conchol.* 250 The species of this family [oyster] are very numerous; some are curious..as the Cockscombs, etc. **1856** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 254 In the 'cock's-comb' oysters both valves are plaited.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cockscomb granulation***, etc.; **cockscomb ash**, a variety of the ash with fasciated shoots; **cockscomb grass**, *Cynosurus echinatus* (Miller); **cockscomb morion**, a variety of the morion or open helmet of the 16th c.; **cockscomb oyster**: see 6; **cockscomb pyrites**, a variety of Marcasite.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 695/2 Hypertrophies of the crested folds of that membrane, which when everted, enlarged, and inflamed, constitute the condition termed 'cockscomb granulation'. **1868** DANA *Min.* 75 *Cockscomb Pyrites*, aggregations of flattened crystals into crest-like forms. **1882** *Garden* 23 Sept. 272/3 The Cockscomb Ash..has..a large proportion of the shoots curiously fasciated.

cock's-foot, cocksfoot.

1. (More fully **'cocksfoot grass**): A well-known strong-growing pasture grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; so named from the appearance of its large distantly three-branched panicle.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 397 These are six Hairy spiked Cocks-foot-Grasses. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 357 The seed of cock's-foot is light, and the culms are comparatively succulent at this period of growth. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 8 June 337/1 A waving head of cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), which consists of numberless one-sided spikelets, clustered together.

†**2.** A name also applied to Columbine, and Greater Celandine. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal, Suppl. Eng. Names*, Cockes foote is Columbine. Cocke foote is Chelidonia maior.

b. Applied by Gerarde to *Digitaria sanguinalis*, also called ***cock's-foot finger grass.***

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 135 Hairy Finger-grass, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass.

cocksfooter ('kɒks,fʊtə(r)). *N.Z.* [f. COCKSFOOT 1 + -ER¹.] One who gathers cocksfoot seed for sale. Hence **'cocksfooting** *vbl. sb.*, the gathering of cocksfoot seed.

1903 *N.Z. Illustr. Mag.* Aug. 349/2 All parts of New Zealand send their quota of cocksfooters to 'make a cheque'. *Ibid.* 349 (*title*) Cocksfooting on Banks Peninsula. *Ibid.* 352/1 In many ways cocksfooting resembles shearing. **1913** A. I. CARR *Country Work & Life N.Z.* v. 13 To get back to the cocksfooting. The grass is cut with a sickle.

cock's-head, cockshead.

1. Applied to some kinds of Trefoil and allied plants, including: **a.** A species of Sainfoin, *Onobrychis Caput-galli*; applied by Gerarde to the common species *O. sativa*. **b.** Common Red Clover. **c.** According to Cockayne, probably Melilot.

14.. *Harl. MS.* 3388 (in Cockayne *Leechd.*) Cocks hedys. **1597** GERARDE (Br. & Holl.). **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. II. vii. (1635) 84 When..the Cock-heads looke upright..then is your Meddow not ready to cut. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91/2 Cocks head is a small Cod, with Vitch like leaves. **1756** WATSON *Leicestersh. Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Medick Vetchling or Cocks-head.

2. In the West Indies, *Desmodium tortuosum*, a papilionaceous plant, with much-twisted jointed pods. (Miller *Names of Plants.*)

3. Applied locally to various plants, as Common Ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*), Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and in Scotland to species of Wild Poppy. (Britten and Holl.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Cocks-heads*, Plantago lanceolata, plantain, rib-wort, rib-grass. **1790** —— *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Cockheads*, Centaurea nigra, common knobweed.

†**'cockshoot.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -shote, -shott, -shoote. [f. COCK *sb.*¹ 9 c + SHOOT.] A broad way or glade in a wood, through which woodcocks, etc. might dart or 'shoot', so as to be caught by nets stretched across the opening.

The statements that the net itself was the *cockshoot*, and that the proper spelling is *cock-shut*, appear to be dictionary blunders, founded on a misunderstanding of the word as something to 'shut' in or enclose the birds.

1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cockesshote to take wodcockes with, *uolee.* **1601** *No Whipping nor Tripping, etc.*, A silly honest creature may do well To watch a cocke-shoote, or a limed bush. **1651** OGILBY *Æsop* 6 When loud winds make cock-shoots thro' the wood, Bending down mighty okes, I firm have stood. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 180 They are taken by nets, in Cock shoots. **1691** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Gallivolatium*, a Cockshoot or Cockglade.

b. Very common in topographical names in England as in Cockshott Wood, Farm, Close, etc.; retained even in cleared land where cockshoot woods have formerly been.

c. *transf.*

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 They hang vp stones which naturallie haue holes in them..such a stone were an apt cockeshot for the diuell to run through.

d. *Comb.*, as ***cockshoot-cord, -net.***

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* Hj, Take thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cockeshotecorde and bynde him to a fourme. **1566** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 266 One cockshott net.

'cock-shot. *colloq.* [cf. COCK-SHY.] Anything stuck up as a convenient mark for missiles; a shot at such a mark.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 140 'Oh! 'twos such a nice cock-shot, 'twos impossible not to have a shy at it.' **1884** C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 107 Take cock-shots with a boot-jack at hawthorn-pattern vases.

cock-shut ('kɒkʃʌt). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also -shoot(e, -shot. [f. COCK *sb.*¹ + SHUT: perh. the time when poultry go to rest and are shut up; though some think it is = COCKSHOOT, and refers to the time when wood-cocks 'shoot' or fly.]

1. *attrib.* in ***cock-shut light, time***, etc.: twilight.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 70 Thomas the Earle of Surrey, and himselfe, Much about Cockshut time..Went through the Army, chearing vp the Souldiers. **1603** B. JONSON *Satyr*, For you would not yesternight Kiss him in the cock-shut light. *c* **1610** MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* III. i, Come, come away, then; a fine cock-shoot evening. **1611** COTGR., *Brune*, the euening twylight, or edge of the euening; cockshoot time. **1868** H. KINGSLEY *Mad. Mathilde* III. 79 It was getting dusk, cockshot time as they would have said at Sheepsden.

2. *sb.* Twilight.

1598 FLORIO, *Cane e lupo*, Cock-shut, or twilight, as when a man cannot discerne a dog from a Wolfe. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Cockshut*, the close of day.

cock-shy ('kɒkˌʃaɪ). *colloq.* [f. COCK *sb.*¹ + SHY *v.* or *sb.*]

1. Applied to cock-throwing and similar games with cocks.

[**1794** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* I. (1813) s.v. *Shrovetide*, The person who throws..has three shys, or throws, for two pence, and wins the Cock if he can knock him down and run up and catch him before the bird recovers his legs..Broomsticks are generally used to shy with.] **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 55 (Hoppe) The shrovetide cockshy, or the duck-hunt. **1883** *Globe* 22 Mar. 2/1 The populace took 'cockshies' at it..he who broke the vessel and liberated the bird being rewarded with it.

2. A free throw or 'shy' at an object set up for the purpose, as a form of amusement. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxvii, They proposed a cockshy, as they called it; that is, I was to place my articles on the top of a post, and they were to throw stones at them. *a* **1869** LD. STRANGFORD *Lett. & Papers* 215 (D.) This was as if the great geologists..had invited two rival theorists to settle the question..by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a cockshy. **1883** J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* i. 6 One of the latter [*i.e.* donkey carts] being laden with cockshy sticks and cocoa-nuts.

3. The missile thrown. *rare*⁻¹.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 189 The boy..threw his cock-shy at him with unerring aim, and killed him.

4. The object at which the 'shy' is made. Hence *transf.* A thing to throw at; an object of attack.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, What a fine cock-shy he would make! **1888** *Times* 1 Oct. 4/1 It is never agreeable to either an individual or a body of troops to be made a sort of cockshy for an enemy.

5. The establishment of a strolling proprietor, where sticks may be thrown at coco-nuts or the like, for payment.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The tow-path is lined with people many deep, where the proprietors of 'cockshies',..and rifle galleries are driving a lucrative trade.

Hence **cock-shying**, cock-throwing, playing at cockshy.

1870 SIR G. W. DASENT *Annals of an Eventful Life* I. 194 Flogging in the army, and bull-baiting, and cock-shying.

cock-'sparrow. The male of the sparrow; also applied denominatively to men who show what are thought to be sparrow-like characteristics.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skialetheia* (1878) 30 When his Cock-sparrow thoughts to itch begin. **1655** MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Avicen as much esteemeth Cock-sparrows Stones. **1659** *England's Conf.* 10 They..sent for the two chaste Cock Sparrows, the Lord Munson, and Mr. Henry Martin. **1698** FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* IV. i, What, sirrah! would you debauch my maid, you little cock-sparrow? **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* iv, If this cock-sparrow is to crow over us as he seems to do.

Hence **cock-'sparrowish** *a.*

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. 66 Little Monty, who had all that cock-sparrowish pluck which small men are wont to possess.

'cockspur. Also cock's-spur.

1. The spur of a cock.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Espolon*, a cocks spur. **1700** J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* 275 Some [stones] we discovered..which resemble Cock-spurs.

2. *Angling.* A kind of Caddis-worm.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 231 There is also a lesser Cadis-worm, called a Cock-spur, being in fashion like the spur of a Cock, sharp at one end. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 183 Other water Flys there are that come of such worms, called Cock-spurs, Rough-coats, Pipers. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 20 A small fragment of red worm, or as it is called on the Trent, the cock-spur.

3. A shrub with reclining thorny branches, *Pisonia aculeata*, found in the West Indies.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 358 The Cock's-spur or Fingrigo is frequent in all the sugar islands.

4. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cockspurs*, small clay wedges used in the potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.

5. A kind of casement latch hung by a pin.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 100 Smiths in London ask'd me 6*d.* per Pound for Casements..if they made them with Turn-bouts (or Turn-buckles) or Cock-spurs, and Pull-backs at the Hind-side to pull them to with.

6. See quot. = Fr. *ergot.*

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 136 The Cock spur, or dry dead parts of Branches that remain where a Branch was shorten'd above the next Eye or Shoot. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 131 The dead wood, called cock-spur, is to be cut clean off in the following year in March.

7. ERGOT of rye. Also *attrib.*

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 541 Rainy and moist seasons in which the rye contained a large proportion of the cockspur. *Ibid.* 545 To collect a sufficient quantity of the cockspur rye.

8. Short for *cockspur burner, thorn.*

1808 *Catal. Plants Bot. Garden Liverpool* 21 Crus Galli, Cockspur.

9. *Comb.* **cockspur-burner**, a gas-burner with three holes; **cockspur-grass**, *Panicum Crus-galli*, an annual grass occasional in Britain; **cockspur hawthorn, c. thorn**, *Cratægus Crus-galli*, a native of North America, cultivated as an ornamental shrub in Europe.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 367 There are likewise many Trees and Shrubs now in Bloom, as the..Cockspur Hawthorn. **1810** *Ann. Reg.* 1808, *Charact., etc.* 133 The shape and general appearance of this tube, has procured it among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner. *Ibid.*, The number of burners..amounts to 271 Argands, and 633 cockspurs. **1819** ACCUM *Coal Gas* 255 A swing bracket, furnished with a cockspur burner. The burner consists of a hollow flattened globe..pierced laterally with three or more holes. **1825** P. W. WATSON *Dendrol. Brit.* 56 *Mespilus Crus Galli*, W. Cockspur Thorn. **1846** G. B. EMERSON *Trees & Shrubs* 433 Cockspur Thorn..a singularly neat shrub, often forming a beautiful, round-headed, small tree.

'cock-stone. [cf. ALECTORIAN.]

1. A stone fabled to be found in a cock's gizzard.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The Alectorian or Cockes stone..wherewith (as it is reported) the famous Milo Crotonien alway stoode invincible. **1611** COTGR., *Alectoire*, the cocke stone; a Christall coloured stone (as big as a beane) found in the gyzerne, or maw of some Cockes.

†**2.** A name of the Kidney-bean. *Obs.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 491 The Kidney-Bean or Cock-stone. This plant is cultivated in most parts of the world.

'cock-stride.

1. The length of the step of a cock, as the measure of a very short distance or space.

1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* Feb. (D.), It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a cocke-stride of his climbing. **1678** RAY *Eng. Proverbs* (1678) 52 At twelf-day the days are lengthened a Cock-stride. **1822** HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 236 (Jam.) Afore yon sun were twa cockstrides down the west.

2. advb. phrase. ***a-cock-stride***: a-cock-horse, astride. (*nonce-use.*)

1840-5 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Monstre Balloon*, A cock-stride the Tuileries pantiles. *Ibid., Truants*, As they merrily ride All a cockstride Of that comet's tail.

cockstule, var. CUCK-STOOL, *Obs.*, cucking-stool.

cock-sure (kɒk'ʃʊə(r)), *a.* (*adv.*) [According to the regular force of similar formations, e.g. *stone-deaf, clay-cold, dog-sick, dirt-cheap, coal-black*, etc., the sense ought to be 'as sure as a cock'. The conjecture that there is some allusion to *cockish, cocky*, with reference to 'pert self-confidence', being founded upon the latest sense, which is only a modern development, is not historically tenable. The word was originally perfectly dignified, and habitually used in the most solemn connexions. And, in early use, the sureness in question was *objective*, i.e. 'as secure, safe, certain, trustworthy, reliable, etc., as can be': this makes it possible that the original reference may have been to the security or certainty of the action of a cock or tap in preventing the escape of liquor, or perhaps of a cock with a removable turning-key (if these go far enough back) in leaving the contents of a tun secure from interference.

The notion 'as sure as a cock is to crow in the morning', has also been suggested. It might suit sense 2, but not sense 1.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Of objective sureness, security, or certainty.

†**1.** Absolutely secure, or safe, from danger or interference. **a.** of persons or things. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 279 Whyle the red hat doth endure He maketh hymself cock sure. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 660/2 Queene Margaret thought her then cockesure, when duke Humfrey was made away. *Ibid.* (1684) III. 273 Whoso dwelleth under that secret thing, and help of the Lord, shall be cock-sure for evermore. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 23/2 The princes court would not haue beene kept there, vnlesse the place had beene taken to be cocksure. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Thou seest al cocksure, thy fleete, thy coompanie salued. **1662** H. FOULIS *Hist. Wicked Plots* (1674) 100 All such persons as shall be nominated.. shall be cock-sure in their Authority.

†**b.** of measures, plans, arrangements. *Obs.*

1538 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 398 We.. as good simple souls, made all cocksure. **1549** —— *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 When he [the Deuyll] had once broughte Christe to the crosse, he thought all cocke sure. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1174 The Canonist conceiuing that all was Cocke-sure, hasted to execute his Commission. **1670** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 134 When they think that they have made all cock-sure, then ruin and desolation lies at their door.

†**2.** Absolutely certain or to be depended on: **a.** as true, trustworthy, reliable.

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 169 When he cometh to the matter, he maketh it so cocksure that he esteemeth there be few articles of our faith which be approved by more authorities. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. XXXI. (R.), Not that my deare wife I ought misdeem'd, For her of all the rest I thought cocksure. **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 49 An admirable new way to make the Devil true and Cock-sure of his word. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 15 And as I am true Cocke, so will I.. be cocke sure in any imployment whatsoever.

b. as of certain issue, sure to be gained or obtained, sure to be ours though not yet possessed.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 17 a, The same was a cockesuer waie. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 441 Triarius.. made haste to win the victory, as if it had been cock-sure before Lucullus came. **1668** DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i, Nothing vexes me, but that I had made my game cock-sure, and then to be back-gammoned. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §17 (1740) 241 To make the Event cock sure. **1742** JARVIS *Quix.* I. IV. XXXV. (1885) 204 My earldom is cock-sure!

c. Of persons, etc.: Absolutely certain *to* (do something) or *of* (a possession yet in prospect):

After *think*, etc., this naturally introduces the subjective uses in 4: one who thinks himself (objectively) cocksure of a coming advantage, feels or, in modern use, is (subjectively) cocksure of it.

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1525) 17, I haue knowen a man or nowe that thought him selfe cocke sure of his intent. **1687** T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 89 They esteem themselves to be the Elect of God; and to be Cock-sure of Salvation. **1714-21** POPE *Let. Earl Burlington* (1737) 19, I thought myself cocksure of his horse which he readily promised me. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* 131 Confound it, no, not Hewson, Ain't he cocksure to bring in his eternal political humbug?

II. Of subjective sureness.

†**3.** Feeling perfectly secure, or out of danger (cf. 1). *Obs.*

a **1667** WITHER *Presumption*, Through the great blessing of these quiet years, We are so fearless, careless and secure In this our happy peace, and so cock-sure.

4. Feeling perfectly certain, absolutely certain in one's own mind *of* or *about* anything. (Without any implication of over-sureness or presumption.)

(Quot. 1603 is doubtful; it may belong to 2 c.)

[**1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 131 Therefore you may be Cock-sure to finde him there.] **1672** WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, You are so positively cock-sure of your wit, you wou'd refer to a mere stranger your plea to the Bay-tree. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xiii, 'I do believe that—I'm drunk.' 'And I'm cock sure of it', cried Tom. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* vi, 'Are you sure?' said his mother. 'Cock sure!' said Andy. **1870-** in *Gloss. Berkshire*, *Cheshire*, *Holderness*, etc., *Cock-sure*, perfectly certain, positive.

5. Feeling or expressing oneself sure to a degree that savours of presumption or dogmatism; dogmatically self-confident; 'cocky' in one's confidence.

1755 [Johnson's only meaning is 'Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.' Although none of his quotations bear out this character, it is evident that the modern sense must have been coming in then.] *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Aunt Fanny*, Don't be too secure! Let seeming success never make you 'Cock-sure'! **1859** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 224, That I have written in a conceited and cocksure style. **1861** *Times* 23 Aug., Mr. Buckle.. has fallen head over heels into the most abominable pitfall ever invented by a philosopher for the discomfiture of a cocksure historian. **1889** *Spectator* Nov. 30, It was Lord Melbourne.. who said, 'I wish I was as cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is cock-sure of everything'.

B. as *adv.* With perfect security or certainty.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 385 Hee is cocke sure of M. Heskins side. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 94 We steale as in a Castle, cocksure. **1621** SANDERSON *Serm. Rom.* iii. 8 Wks. 1854 II. 47 Let them believe, it is no matter how they live, heaven is their own cock-sure. **1672** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 44 Phoo, Pox! then you have it cock sure.

Hence †**cock-sure** *v.*, to make cock-sure *of*. **cock-suredom**, the state or habit of arrogant confidence in one's opinion. **cocksureism** = COCKSURENESS. **cock-surely** *adv.*, in a cock-sure manner. **cock-surety** = COCKSURENESS.

1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 263 They cock-sured him of a cap at the first promotion. **1883** *Spectator* 5 May 581 This critical cocksuredom would seem to be greatly on the increase. **1889** PARNELL *Sp. Liverpool* 19 Oct., That magnificent cocksureism which Englishmen always exhibit when they are dealing with questions of which they have absolutely no knowledge whatever. **1887** *Scot. Leader* 17 Aug. 4 The bulk of the London press has been cock-surely wrong. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 49 Smug severity, self-sufficiency, cock-surety.

,cock'sureness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Confident certainty; generally with the implication of being over-sure.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 510 The fluency and the 'cock-sure-ness' which are rarely found in perfection in any one but an Irish Protestant. **1882** H. QUILTER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 279 The cocksureness of Macaulay. **1889** *Spectator* 386/1 A little cocksureness is infinitely refreshing.

cockswain, the earlier and etymological spelling of the word now commonly spelt COXSWAIN *sb.*

cocksy, coxy ('kɒksɪ), *a.* [app. f. COCK *sb.*[1]: cf. *tricksy* and *cocky*.] Self-important, saucy, impudent, 'bumptious', cocky. (Mostly a schoolboy's word.) Hence '**coxiness**.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Cocksie*, affecting airs of importance (*Lanarks.*); synon. with *Cocky*. **1846** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 229 More blustering and cocksy. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxiv. 345 A stiff and cocksy-looking handkerchief fluttered around his.. erect hair. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, He's the coxiest young blackguard in the house. **1883** F. ANSTEY *Vice Versa* iv. 71.

1859 PAYN *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 'Cheek' and 'coxiness'. **1881** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11/1 White planters grumble.. about his [the negro's] laziness, his thieving propensities, and his illimitable coxiness.

cocktail ('kɒkteɪl), *sb.* and *a.* Also cock-tail. [*lit.* 'a tail like that of a cock', or 'a tail that cocks up'; the latter is the prevailing notion.]

A. *sb.* **1. a.** A cocktailed horse (cf. COCK-TAILED 1). The fact that hunters and stage-coach horses, the tails of which were generally shortened in this way, were not as a rule thorough-breds seems to have been the origin of the modern turf application. **b.** 'Any horse of racing stamp and qualities, but decidedly not thorough-bred, from a known stain in his parentage' (*Dict. Rural Sports* 1870, §926).

1808 ELLIS *Let.* 23 Sept. in Lockhart *Scott* xvii, It is certainly painful to see a race horse in a hackney chaise, but .. the wretched cock tail on whom the same task is usually imposed must, etc. **1842** THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Pap.* Pref., I can't afford a thorough-bred, and hate a cocktail. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 221 'She's a well-bred one, that's clear.' 'Nearly full-bred; the least bit of cocktail in the world.' **1875** *Catal. Sale Sir G. Cholmley's Stud* (Tattersall) 1 The half-bred Stock is well enough bred to win Hunters' races and Steeplechases.. being of the best Cocktail strains.

c. *transf.* A person assuming the position of a gentleman, but deficient in thorough gentlemanly breeding.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 294 Such a selfish, insolent coxcomb as that, such a cocktail. **1887** *Academy* 11 June 409/2 His cocktails who blunder into liaisons with barmaids.

2. (More fully *cocktail beetle*): A brachelytrous beetle which 'cocks up' the posterior part of the body when irritated; the Devil's Coach-horse.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Coffin-cutter*, *Ocypus olens*, the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black colour. Called also the Devil's Coachman. **1883** WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/2 The Rove, or Cocktail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

3. [A slang name, of which the real origin appears to be lost.] **a.** A drink, consisting of spirit mixed with a small quantity of bitters, some sugar, etc. orig. *U.S.*

1806 *Balance* (Hudson, N.Y.) 13 May 146 *Cock tail*, then, is a stimulating liquor, composed of spirits of any kind, sugar, water, and bitters. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 They lay claim to be the first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. **1837** J. E. ALEXANDER *Narr. Voy. Colonies W. Africa* I. ix. 223 He invited us to take 'gin sling', or 'cock-tail', at the side-table. **1839** MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 288 He frequents the bar, calls for gin cocktails, chews tobacco, and talks politics. **1843** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi. 202 He could.. drink more rum-toddy, mint-julep, gin-sling, and cocktail, than any private gentleman of his acquaintance. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxvii, I would make no more of burglariously entering your premises.. than I would of swallowing a whisky cocktail. **1931** M. DE LA ROCHE *Finch's Fortune* vi. 103 He.. sipped cocktails in the lounge. **1948** *New Yorker* 6 Nov. 64/2 Cocktails are now so numerous that no bartender.. can remember how to make all of them. **1968** *New Society* 22 Aug. 266/1 Cocktails, in 'We're going out to cocktails', is non-U.

b. Cf. B. 4.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1878) 121 'Bill.. the half-hour hasn't struck. Here, Bill, drink some cocktail.'

c. *ellipt.* = *cocktail party.*

1951 N. MITFORD *Blessing* I. viii. 91 If one lunches every day and goes to, say, three cocktails, as well as dining out, one can go to forty houses in a week. **1958** 'A. BRIDGE' *Portuguese Escape* ii. 20, I must go to a cocktail at the Belgian Embassy.

4. A preparation of food, usu. served as an appetiser at the beginning of a meal; freq. with the main ingredient prefixed, as *fruit*, *lobster*, *prawn* **cocktail**.

1928 *Sat. Even. Post* 12 May 107/1 Mr. Montgomery had taken a morsel of fruit cocktail. *c* **1938** *Fortnum & Mason Catal.* 53/1 Oyster Cocktail—per bot. 1/9. **1959** N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) III. 231 Taking off to greet new arrivals whose crabmeat cocktail she nibbled on. **1960** M. PATTEN *Cookery in Colour* no. 23 The correct way of serving these cocktails, though, is to use glasses, when the lettuce should be shredded very finely and put at the bottom of the glasses. *Ibid.* no. 25 Cocktail sauce for Prawn or Shrimp Cocktail. **1964** *Listener* 24 Sept. 469/3 Twentieth-century delicacies such as lobster cocktail and *coq au vin*. **1968** M. TORRIE *Your Secret Friend* iii. 28 What would you think to a nice prawn cocktail, sir?

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. That cocks the tail. *cocktail beetle*: see 2.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Epigr. XXXII. 38 How cock-taile proude he doth his head aduance How rare his spurres do ring the moris-daunce. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2025. 212/3 Vestiges of cocktail fucoids, coralloids.

2. Of or pertaining to the drink cocktail. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cocktail bar*, *cabinet*, *glass*, *habit*, *hour*, *lounge*, *powder*, *table*, *time*, *tray*; *cocktail-drinking*, *-shaking* vbl. sbs.; **cocktail dress**, a dress suitable for wearing at a cocktail party; so *cocktail gown*, *suit*; **cocktail-mixer** or **shaker**, a container in which cocktails are vigorously shaken to mix them; **cocktail onion**, a small pearl onion placed on a stick and served in certain cocktails; **cocktail party**, a party, esp. one intended for social conversation, at which cocktails are served, usu. together with other alcoholic drinks, savoury snacks, canapés, etc.; **cocktail pianist**, a player of light inconsequential (usu. jazz-based) background music; so *cocktail piano*; **cocktail sausage**, a very small sausage such as is served at cocktail parties; **cocktail stick**, a small pointed stick on which snacks, sausages, onions, etc., are served at cocktail parties.

1929 E. SITWELL *Gold Coast Customs* 20 The ghost haunting steamers And *cocktail bars. **1934** W. PLOMER *Invaders* xiv. 262 What the visitors took to be a cocktail bar proved.. to be a gramophone. **1953** E. SMITH *Guide Eng. Trad.* 145 Various.. 'cocktail-bars' attached to well-known restaurants. **1933** *Archit. Rev.* LXXIV. 228/2 A *cocktail cabinet. **1958** *Times* 3 Nov. 14/1 He can afford to buy, on hire purchase, telly, cocktail cabinet, and washing machine. **1935** *Times* 2 Oct. 17/4 An elaborate dinner *ensemble* tailored in heavy satin and with a full length skirt.. makes a contrast to the *cocktail dress which retains its skirt about 12 in. from the ground. **1926** D. L. SAYERS *Clouds of Witness* X. 193 I am old-fashioned enough not to have adopted the modern practice of *cocktail-drinking. **1907** E. WHARTON *Fruit of Tree* III. xxiv. 354 Leaving everywhere in her wake a trail of cigarette ashes and *cocktail glasses. **1930** A. BENNETT *Imperial Palace* xxxi. 208 Cocktail glasses. Yes. Cocktails were the the most profitable trade in the hotel. **1966** G. GREENE *Comedians* I. ii. 53, I remember him raising a cocktail-glass to the light and showing me the delicate engraving of a bull's mask. **1935** *Times* 25 Nov. 17/5 A dinner or *cocktail gown. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 22 Dec. 4/5 The *cocktail habit. **1927** HEMINGWAY *Men without Women* (1928) 68 Sometimes, after the *cocktail hour. **1930** A. BENNETT *Imperial Palace* xxii. 78 'Not quite the cocktail hour here, is it?' said Sir Henry. **1966** *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 13 Nov. 40/2 The Cocktail Hour, commonly known as drinks time, is a mysterious 6–8 p.m. limbo. **1939** G. GREENE *Lawless Roads* xi. 287 Racketeers of the brothel and dance-hall and *cocktail lounge. **1904** 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* iii. 47 A bullet-headed man Smith was, with an oblique, dead eye and the moustache of a *cocktail-mixer. **1951** E. DAVID *French Country Cooking* 217 Pickled gherkins and *baby cocktail onions. **1928** D. H. LAWRENCE *Lady Chatt.* vi. 67 She almost wished she had.. made her life one long *cocktail party and jazz evening. **1950** T. S. ELIOT (*title*) The cocktail party. *Ibid.* I. i. 12 The only reason for a cocktail party For a gluttonous old woman like me Is a really nice tit-bit. **1962** *New Yorker* 21 July 68/2 Oscar Peterson (the best *cocktail pianist in the business). **1965** 'P. QUENTIN' *Family Skeletons* i. 13 But how few people remember cocktail pianists. They're usually considered as part of the furniture. **1952** B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz Amer.* (1958) xviii. 230 His *cocktail piano records for Victor insinuate jazz. **1966** *Melody Maker* 15 Oct. 8/4 This Saturday, he leaves the club as resident pianist and trio leader, and he isn't contemplating a 'cocktail piano' job. **1865** *Reader* 8 July 30 Advertisements of quack medicines, patent skirts, *cock-tail powders, plantation bitters. *c* **1938** *Fortnum & Mason Catal.* 53/2 Sausages... *Cocktail—per glass 1/3. **1939** *Vogue's Cookery Bk.* 157, ¾ lb. cocktail sausages. **1961** *Harrods Food News* 5/2 Cocktail Sausages flavoured with chilli. **1868** G. A. SALA in *N. & Q.* II. 401/1, I never possessed a pair of '*cocktail-shakers' myself, but a young officer in the Blues.. did possess.. a brace of tall silver mugs in which the ingredients of the beverage known as a 'cocktail'.. are mixed, shaken together, and then scientifically discharged. **1928** *Observer* 17 June 15/4 A grimacing waiter tilts his cocktail-shaker. **1966** AUDEN *About House* 15 Nobody I know would like to be buried with a silver cocktail shaker. **1936** D. POWELL *Turn, Magic Wheel* I. 59 Walter and Corinne.. whispered in the kitchen over the *cocktail-shaking. **1963** *Listener* 28 Mar. 570/1 Claudel does some improving and cocktail-shaking of the legends. **1937** 'M. INNES' *Hamlet, Revenge!* i. 22 A luridly-tinged cherry speared on a *cocktail-stick. **1953** R. FULLER *Second Curtain* v. 80 About thirty people stood and talked, holding glasses .. and little sausages on cocktail sticks. **1950** *Leader* Apr. 1 A slim girl.. in a *cocktail suit. **1965** J. M. CAIN *Magician's Wife* (1966) ii. 18 Flanking it were two sofas, a *cocktail table between. **1929** D. L. MOORE *Pandora's Let. Box* xiii. 242 A *cocktail time dress. **1958** J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* 260 Your lives were good and more secure Than ours at cocktail time in Pinner. **1934** N. MARSH *Man lay Dead* xv. 265 Rankin is bending over the *cocktail tray.. shaking up the last of the cocktail. **1958** M. STEWART *Nine Coaches Waiting* vi. 73 The entry of Seddon with the cocktail tray interrupted us.

3. Of horses: Not thorough-bred: see A. 1; *fig.* not in good form, low-bred.

1859 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) xl. 113 A hundred good horses, both cocktail and blood. **1875** [see A 1]. **1888** Lane-Fox in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 9/1 To breed tame fowls and then blow them away from the end of their guns is snobbish and cocktail.

4. Fresh and foaming; said of beer.

1888 Addy *Sheffield Gloss., Cock-tail*, fresh and foaming. Only applied to beer.

'cocktail, *v.* [f. COCKTAIL *sb.* 3.] *intr.* To drink cocktails; to attend a cocktail party. Also *trans.*, to give a cocktail to. So **'cocktailed** *ppl. a.*, under the influence of cocktails; **cocktailing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 66/1 Cocktailed past the point of nervousness and remorse, he dresses himself. **1935** *Amer. Speech* X. 192/2 She out-moderns the moderns in a frock that is made for cocktailing. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 June 498/1 He spends his time cocktailing. **1942** O. Nash *Good Intentions* 83 The last guest has been cocktailed and canapéed. **1960** L. Kauffmann *Waldo* (1962) iii. 39 Iris promptly drew him off to the cocktailing group. **1967** *Guardian* 10 June 6/6 All the Commonwealth bar Britain has already danced, cocktailed, and shown the flag.

'cock-tailed, *a.*

1. Of horses: Having the tail docked, so that the short stump left sticks up like a cock's tail.

Common in the case of hunters, stage-coach horses, etc., during the latter part of the 18th c. and first part of the 19th.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 28–31 Oct. 1/3 A pair of beautiful black cock-tailed Geldings. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 290 They got an English cock-tailed nag, and set him to the business. **1811** Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 379 A cock-tailed horse is a good mark for a dragoon if you can get a side view of him.

2. Having the tail (or hinder part) cocked up.

1798 Frere & Canning *Loves of Triangles* 33 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 (1852) 110 Six cock-tailed mice transport her to the ball, And liveried lizards wait upon her call. **1840** Barham *Ingol. Leg., Mr. Peters's Story*, He was such a dear little cock-tail'd pup. **1869** Blackmore *Lorna D.* iv. (1871) 25 Like a 'devil's coach-horse'. *Note.* The cock-tailed beetle has earned this name.

'cock-throppled. Also -thrappled. [*lit.* 'having the THROPPLE like that of a cock'.] Of a horse: Having the wind-pipe, when he bridles, curved like a bow.

1617 Markham *Caval.* III. 15 The throppell..should when the horse reyneth be straight and euen, not bending like a bowe which is called cock-throppled, and is the greatest signe of an ill winde. **1720** W. Gibson *Diet Horses* i. (ed. 3) 13 All such Horses are said to be Cock-thropled. **1834–43** Southey *Doctor* cxliii. (D.), He was not..neck-reversed, or cock-thrappled, ewe-necked or deer-necked.

cock-throttled, *a.* = COCK-THROPPLED.

1882 in R. Hunter et al. *Encycl. Dict.* **1908** *Animal Managem.* 24 A 'Cock-throttled' or 'swan-necked' horse is one which has a neck like a fowl.

'cock-throwing, *vbl. sb.* The sport of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a post, to try who should succeed in knocking it down or killing it: formerly an ordinary Shrove-tide pastime.

1640 *Wit's Recreations* (N.), Cock-throwing. Cock-a-doodle do, 'tis the bravest game. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 Cockthrowing at Shrovetide, *Gallicidium*. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Feb. 103/2 (*title*) Against cock-throwing. **1825** *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 17 Or throw at any cock or fowl in the manner called cock-throwing. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 174 *note*, Cock-throwing—the favourite English game of throwing a stick..at cocks.

'cock-tread. [cf. Ger. *Hahnen-tritt.*] The opaque speck or germinal vesicle on the surface of the yolk in an impregnated egg. Also, in earlier use, **cock-treading.**

1573 *Art of Limning* 3 Take the whites of egges not breaking them in anye wise, but take out the cocketreading. **1654** Gayton *Pleasant Notes* II. ii, Cock tread. **1655** *Queen's Closet Opened* 47 (D.) Take the cock-treading of twelve eggs and the white of one egge. **1682** G. Hartman *Preserver & Restorer of Health* 86 Take the Cock-tread, and put it into the shell again. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. Cock's-tread.

'cock-up, cockup, *sb.* and *a.* [f. *cock up* verbal combination: see COCK *v.*[1]]

A. *sb.* **1.** A distinct turn up at the end or tip.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 429 The cock-up of the nose, which seems..to be snuffing up intelligence.

2. A hat or cap cocked or turned up in front.

a **1693** in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 129, I have been this Year of God preaching against the Vanity of Women, yet I see my own Daughter in the Kirk Even now have as high a Cockup as any of you all. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, Your cockups and your fallal duds—see what they a' come to.

3. A fresh-water and estuarian fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*). [Origin of name uncertain: see Yule.]

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 283 Cockup, crabs, lobsters, shrimps. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* 114 The *Lates Nobilis* of the erudite, somewhat freely rendered 'cock-up-fish' by the Bengalese.

4. A blunder, a mistake, a confused situation. *slang.*

1948 Partridge *Dict. Forces' Slang* 44 He made a complete cock-up of his orders. **1959** I. Jefferies *13 Days* xiii. 206 'I was thinking of going out to Tikvah today, sir,' I said, and did I make a cock-up of that job. **1964** J. Porter *Dover One* i. 11 George turned the local boys on it and you've never seen such a cock-up in your life!

B. *adj.*

1. Cocked up, turned up at the tip.

1832 L. Hunt *Poems, To J. H.* i, With cock-up nose so lightsome.

2. *Printing.* Having the top much above the top line of the other letters: applied to a large type used for an initial of a book or part.

1838 Timperley *Printer's Manual* 58 The first word..is generally put in small capitals, either after a capital of its own body, or one of a larger size, called a cock-up letter.

cockward, cockwold, erron. ff. CUCKOLD.

†**'cockwater.** *Obs.*

1. An obsolete medical preparation: see quot.

1611 Markham *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 88 There be some others that..will also in the Cockwater steep slices of Licoras. [**1655** *Queen's Closet Opened* 14 (D.) Take a running cock, pull him alive, then kill him, cut him abroad by the back..then quarter him and break his bones, then put him into a rose-water still with a pottle of sack.] *a* **1690** in Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 136 Cockwater for a consumption and cough of the lungs.

2. 'A stream of water brought in a trough, through a long pole, in order to wash out the sand of the tin-ore into the launder, while it is bruising in the coffer of a stamping mill' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

cock-web, dial. form of *copweb*, COBWEB *sb.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 106 Cocke-webbe-lawne, or tiffeny, is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all. **1869–88** in *Gloss. Lonsdale, Cheshire, Sheffield, Cockweb*, a cobweb.

cockweed ('kɒkwi:d). *Obs.* or *dial.*

†**1.** ? Some species of *Lepidium.*

1585 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 113/1 *Herbe du cocq* ..Pepperwoort: cockeweede: spanish pepper: dittander. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Piperitis*..An herb called Callicut pepper, pepperwort, dittander or cockweed.

2. = Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* (Halliwell.)

'cock-winged, *a.* Defining an artificial fly used by anglers.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 20/1 Small bottle of odourless paraffin for the anointment of the cock-winged flies. **1904** Gallichan *Fishing Spain* 207 Cock-winged, beautifully constructed dry flies. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 3/2 The most beautiful of cock-winged quill gnats pass unheeded by the trout.

'cocky, *sb.*[1] Also cockie. [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Diminutive of COCK *sb.*[1] (Formerly a term of endearment: cf. F. *coco*, app. for *cocot* dim. of *coq.*)

1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. iv, Nay, look you now, if she does not weep; 'tis the fondest fool! Nay, cocky, cocky; nay dear cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest. **1789** Burns *Ep. Dr. Blacklock*, Gratefully my guid auld cockie, I'm yours for ay.

cocky ('kɒkɪ), *sb.*[2] Also cockey, cockie. [abbreviation of COCKATOO.]

1. Pet name for a cockatoo.

1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 7 Dec. 158/1 Cocky allowed every member of the family to scratch his dusty poll. *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 163/3 The cockatoo..saying..'Give poor old cockie a bit of bread!'

2. a. Applied to a 'cockatoo farmer' in Australia and New Zealand. Also *fig.* Cf. *cow-cocky.*

1887 Sala *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 382/2. **1891** in Williams & Reeves *Double Harness* 34, I made a little poem on the cockey and the squatter. **1900** H. Lawson *On Track* 75 He..sold the crop standing to a Cockie who lived ten miles away. **1911** 'Kiwi' *On Swag* iii. 8 Squatters came up in their buggies and waggonnettes, 'cockies' in their spring traps. **1928** 'Brent of Bin Bin' *Up Country* xiii. 218 There was no lack in the orchestral department, but Rab was the boss cocky of it. **1933** L. G. D. Acland in *Press* (Christchurch, N.Z.) 30 Sept. 15/7 *Cockatoo.* Now usually abbreviated to *cocky.* An agricultural farmer, a small farmer, as opposed to a squatter or sheep farmer. **1952** J. Cleary *Sundowners* 9 You think the cockies have an easy time of it? **1960** B. Crump *Good Keen Man* 82 The cocky had a sheep-run in the foothills of the Coromandel Ranges.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **cocky's joy** *slang*, treacle, golden syrup.

1899 H. Lawson in *Bulletin* (Sydney) 11 Feb. 35/1 It is with the farmer or 'cockie' class that the writer is here chiefly concerned. **1910** C. E. W. Bean *On Wool Track* v. 64 Cocky's joy is golden syrup in 2-lb. tins, costing sevenpence. **1911** E. M. Clowes *On the Wallaby* vi. 157 The young teacher boards out with some neighbouring 'cocky' farmer and his wife. **1930** V. Palmer *Passage* III. vi. 257 These cockie farmers think any man that handles their fruit and butter is a machine they've bought and paid for. **1934** T. Wood *Cobbers* 140 The Peninsula is the home for cocky-farmers, men who work a few hundred acres apiece. **1936** 'R. Hyde' *Passport to Hell* ii. 51 If one of the 'cocky' specials fell among strangers..he might be wary of the boots that would as soon kick in a strike-breaker's head as not. **1947** D. M. Davin *Gorse blooms Pale* 194 'Go easy on that Cocky's Joy.'..Shorty went on spreading the Golden Syrup.

Hence **'cocky** *v. intr.*, to follow the occupation of a 'cocky'; to farm; cf. *cow-cockying.*

1941 K. Tennant *Battlers* v. 52 A job 'cockying' for one of her uncles or cousins would come to nothing again.

cocky ('kɒkɪ), *a.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

†**1.** Lecherous. *Obs.*

1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 127 b, He was not cockie enough to satisfie hir appetite.

2. 'Vain, affecting airs of importance' (Jam.); conceited; arrogantly pert. *colloq.* (Cf. COCKSY.)

1768 Ross *Helenore* 150 (Jam.) And now I think I may be cocky, Since fortune has smurtled on me. **1846** J. B. Morris *Let.* in M. Pattison *Memoirs* 222 People say that converts are 'cocky'. **1858** R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxv. 95 This might have been all very well..if the cocky Major had had plenty of money. **1863** Kingsley *Waterbab.* iii, He looked the cockiest little man of all little men.

cocky-leeky (kɒkɪ'li:kɪ). *Sc.* Also cockie-, cock-a-leekie. 'Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks' (Jam.).

1771 Foote *Maid of B.* III. i, *Lady Cath.*.. The bride's..dinner, shall be furnished by me. *Sir Chr.* Cock-a-leeky soup. *Lady Cath.* Sheep head's singed, and haggies in plenty. **1814** Scott *Wav.* lxvi, Cocky-leeky and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Bailie's little parlour. **1822** —— *Nigel* xxxvii, Let us all to our dinner, for the cock-a-leekie's cooling. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 7/2 The savoury haggis and the unassuming cock-a-leekie.

cockyll, obs. f. COCKLE.

cockyolly (kɒkɪ'ɒlɪ). In *cockyolly bird*, a nursery or pet expression for 'dear little bird': cf. *dicky-bird.*

1837 *Correspondent says*, 'Cockyolly bird was familiar to me as a schoolboy in 1837'. **1857** Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xv. So Major Campbell prepares the charming little cockyoly birds. **1863** —— *Water-bab.* viii. 310 All the butterflies and cockyoly birds would fly past me. **1877** Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. xi. 118 The little cockyolly bird is taken in the net.

coclea, cocleous: see COCHLEA, etc.

†**co-'climatary**, *a. Obs.* [CO- 2.] Of the same 'climate' or region.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181 Much eclipsed by their coclimatary wasps of a Presbyterian crue.

coco, cocoa ('kəʊkəʊ). Forms: *α.* 6 cocus, 6–7 cocos; *β.* 6–7 coquo, (6 caco, coeco), 6– coco; *γ.* 7 coquer, cocar, cocker, 7–8 cokar, 7– coker; *δ.* 8–9 cocoa. [a. Pg. and Sp. *coco*; in 16th c. L. *cocus.* The early writers, from Cosmas 545 to the 15th c., knew it only as the *Indian nut* or 'nut of India'; *coquos* (plural) is quoted first from the *Roteiro de Vasco da Gama* (Portuguese, 1498–9); Barbosa 1516 has (Pg.) *quoquos*; Pigafetta 1519 has (It.) *coche* pl. of *coca*; Oviedo 1526, Barros 1553, Garcia 1563, and Acosta 1578 have *coco*; Correa 1561 *coquo.*

The Portuguese and Spanish authors of the 16th c. agree in identifying the word with Pg. and Sp. *coco* 'grinning face, grin, grimace', also 'bugbear, scarecrow', cognate with *cocar* 'to grin, make a grimace'; the name being said to refer to the face-like appearance of the base of the shell, with its three holes. Historical evidence favours the European origin of the name, for there is nothing similar in any of the languages of India, where the Portuguese first found the fruit; and indeed Barbosa, Barros, and Garcia, in mentioning the Malayalam name *tenga*, and Canarese *narle*, expressly say '*we* call these fruits *quoquos*', '*our people* have given it the name of *coco*', 'that which *we* call *coco*, and the Malabars *temga*'.

In Eng. the latinized form *cocus*, afterwards (as in Bot. Latin) *cocos*, was at first used, both for sing. and plural. Towards the close of the 16th c. *coquo*, *coco*, as 'the Portingalls cal this fruit' (Linschoten), began to be used, with pl. *cocos*, *cocoes*. *Coco* remained the established spelling in the 18th c., till the publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in which the article *Coco* was (app. by some accident, for Johnson in his own writings used *coco*, pl. *cocoes*) run together with the article *Cocoa* (= *Cacao*); this gave currency to a confusion between the two words which still prevails, although careful writers have never ceased to use the correct form *coco*.

Another spelling, *coker*, has been used, with various modifications since about 1620 (Purchas has *cokers*, Burton *coquer-nuts*); it appears to be from 17th c. Dutch *koker-noot*, and has long been in commercial use at the port of London to avoid the ambiguity of *cocoa*.

The Greek words κοῦκι and κόϊξ applied by Theophrastus, and, after him, by Pliny (*cūci*, *coix*), to certain palmaceous trees, have both been suggested as sources of the name, but without any ground, except their distant resemblance to *coco*. Connexion with Sp. *coca*, F. *coche*, and the family of L. *concha* shell is also philologically untenable.]

†**1. a.** = COCONUT below. *Obs.*

a. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Indies* 194 (tr. Oviedo) This frute was cauled Cocus [the Italian version, Venice 1534, here translated, has *coco*] for this cause, that, when it is taken from the place where it cleaueth..there are seene two holes, and aboue them two other naturall holes, which altogether, doo represent the gesture and fygure of the cattes cauled *Mammone*, that is munkeys, when they crye: which crye the Indians caule *coca*. **1579** T. Stevens in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 Wine of the Palme tree or of a fruite called Cocos. **1598** tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 100/1 The Indian nuts called Cocus. *Ibid.*

101/1 These Cocus being yet in their husks may be carried ouer the whole world. *a* **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 749 We found also a tree which beareth the fruite Cocos, which is bigger than a man's head, having within the utter coate, which is about 3 inches thicke, a certaine nut as bigge as two fists. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 28/1 Th' Ile of Zebut's admirable Tree Beareth a fruit call'd Cocos commonly.

β. **1582** LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 146 Cayro is the caske or rind of a nut they have in the India called Caco. **1598** tr. *Pigafetta's Congo* in *Harl. Coll.* II. 553 The Indian nuts called *coecos*, because they have within them a certain shell that is like an ape. **1598** tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 100/1 Vnder the leaues, close to the tree, grow the Coquos together. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 251 Cayro which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 12 Thousand Cocos with Balzome. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 191 They eat Coco's very freely. **1716** T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 60 Tho' the Indians know no other Bread but of Cocoe. **1740** JOHNSON *Life Drake* in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 510 The Vallies extremely fruitful, and abounding with ripe Figs, Cocoes, and Plantains.

b. *slang* = 4 c. *U.S.*

1828 G. GODFREY *Hist. G. Godfrey* III. vii. 101 He finished, by telling..[Mr. Rafferty], that if he did not clap on his muzzle, he would give him a *pelt on the cocoa*, which should not leave him *mag* enough for a last dying speech. **1890** *The Road* (Denver) 24 May 8/1 What put that thought into your cocoa? **1910** WODEHOUSE *Gent. Leisure* xiii. 137 Who do you t'ink I nearly bumped me coco against out in de corridor downstairs?

2. a. The tropical palm-tree *Cocos nucifera*, which produces the coco-nut. More fully called *coco-palm*, *coco-tree*, and now more often *coco(a)-nut tree*.

Its native region is app. the tropical shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; nowhere indigenous in the Atlantic basin. 'It seems certain that it was introduced by the Portuguese into Western Africa and the Cape Verde islands, and that it did not exist in the West Indies, Guiana or Brazil at the time of the discovery of America.' Brande, *Forest Flora of N.W. and Central India*, 557.

α. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 194 A certeyne tree cauled Cocus beinge a kynd of date trees.

β. **1744** J. HARRIS *Collect. Voy.* I. 56 Trees, which they guessed to be Cocos, and Palmitos. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 575 The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes.

γ. **1621–30** [see COCO-NUT 4]. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 15 These Leaves all grow on the top of the Tree after the manner of a Coker. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Cokar furnishes the Work-Men with considerable Business.

δ. **1744** THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* 667 O let me drain the Cocoa's milky Bowl. **1755** JOHNSON, *Cocoa.* **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV. i, Reclined beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade.

b. In full *coco(a)-grass*: a plant of the sedge family (*Cyperus rotundus*), prevalent chiefly in southern U.S.; NUT-GRASS.

1837 in J. R. Commons et al. *Doc. Hist. Amer. Industr. Soc.* (1910) I. 221 Cutting coco grass on the 22d. **1853** J. G. BALDWIN *Flush Times Alabama* 72 It is a sort of cocoa grass that has got into the soil. **1874** *U.S. Dept. Agric. Rep. 1873* 269 Even the hardy and noxious gramineal plant, commonly called 'coco' in Louisiana, is destroyed. **1894** *Congress Rec.* 31 July 8049/1 That extraordinary grass known as cocoa grass, which has spread over large areas in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. **1897** R. M. STUART *Simpkinsville* 43 The blades of bright green cocoa spears. **1902** W. S. GORDON *Recoll. Old Quarter* 111 The floods, the irrepressible cocoa-grass, the poisonous vegetable exhalations are in his way. **1947** *Jrnl. Wildlife Managem.* Jan. 54/1 'Coco' marsh, an association of 'coco' or salt-marsh bulrush, saltgrass, and 'wire-grass'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **coco-fibre**, the fibre of the coco-nut husk; so †**coco-*cup*** = coco-nut cup, **coco-*cordage***, **-*milk***, etc.; **coco-matting** = coconut matting (4 d); **coco-palm, coco-tree** = sense 2; so **coco-*garden***.

1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 101/1 They put some of theer Cocus milk into it. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xii, The Coquo-tree being the most profitable tree in the world. **1615** SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.*, Junks..built, calk'd and rigged all out of the coco tree. **1630** CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 37 [Elephants] will shake a great Cocar tree for the nuts. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 719/2 Some Portugueses being got into a Coco-Garden. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶2 Two Coco Cups. **1812** SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 141 (*heading*), Cocoa Cordage. **1855** J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 325 The cocoa palm..produces the palm wine, known in India..by the name of toddy. **1870** W. ROBINSON *Wild Garden* 229 To plant grass over a bed..would never do... I found a substitute in cocoa-fibre mixed with a good sprinkling of silver sand. **1881** *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 405/3 *Coco-palm* is the only correct way of spelling the name. **1883** *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/7 A building used as cocoa-fibre manufactory. **1883** *Peel City Guardian* 7 Apr. (Advt.), Cocoa Mattings. **1920** D. H. LAWRENCE *Lost Girl* iii. 38 A hall..floored with cocoa-matting. **1958** C. S. FORESTER *Hornblower in W. Indies* 247 They make coco-matting by the mile in England now.

4. coconut, coco-nut, cocoa-nut, coker-nut.

a. The nut or seed of the coco-palm; = COCO 1. (Formerly *cocoa-nut* meant the *cocoa-bean*: see COCOA *sb.* 4.)

β. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xiii. 437 Her chamber for the Palme, or Coquo-Nuts. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 16 July, I seeming to like a ring made of a coco-nutt with a stone done in it. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 255 A sort of Chesnuts, Coco-Nuts, Dates, etc. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Her loading consisted of timber, cocao, coco-nuts. **1844** *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coco-nuts, per 100, 3*d.* **1852** BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 263 In the Coco-nut, in place of fleshy cells, woody fibrous ones are produced.

γ. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1651) 77 One tree yields them Coquernuts. **1630** CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 38 Cokar nuts and berries. **1635** HEYWOOD *Philocoth.* 45 Cups made of..Cocker-nutts. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 14 Here are also..Coker-nuts; Plantins also and Banana's. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Cokar-Nut..grows ..in the Spanish West-Indies. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 89 Coker-nuts—as they are now generally called, and indeed 'entered' as such at the Custom house, and so written by Mr. McCulloch, to distinguish them from cocoa.

δ. **1781** COWPER *Lett.* Aug. Wks. (1876) 79 We felt ourselves..obliged to you for the cocoa-nuts. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 190 The cocoa-nut forms a considerable article of export from many of our colonies.

b. Used for *coco-nut palm*.

1852 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 993 Certain palms are associated in large groups, as the Coco-nut. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 109 At the head of these palms is the Coco-nut.

c. The white flesh of the coconut, which may be eaten raw or used grated or dried as an ingredient in cooking. Also *attrib.*

1830 [see *cocoanut cake* below]. **1861** MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 849 Whisk the eggs until they are very light; add the sugar gradually; then stir in the cocoa-nut. **1897** *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 17/2 Special bargains in fancy candy... Fancy coca tablets, cocoanut center. **1909** [see *coconut ice* below]. **1928** L. GILMOUR *Bk. Recipes* 170 Take 1 lb. of the prepared cream and into it knead 4 ozs. of ground coconut. **1951** M. KUTTEL *H. Duckitt's 650 Cookery Recipes* 121 Cream the butter..then put in the cocoanut and stir well. **1978** J. PASSMORE *All Asian Cookbk.* (1979) 64/2 Make a paste of rice flour, egg, baking powder, salt and coconut.

d. In pugilistic slang, and humorously: The human head. (Cf. *nut.*)

1834 W. A. CARUTHERS *Kentuckian* I. 66, I rather suspicion he thought a two year old colt's heel had got a taste of his cocoanut. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Cocoa-nut*, the head. A pugilistic term. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* I. x. 269 You need not bother that silly cocoanut of yours.

e. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as **coconut *cake*, *cup*, *fibre*, *man*, *milk*, *palm*, *shell*, *tree***; **coco-nut butter** (see quot. 1890); **coconut ice**, a confection made from desiccated coconut and sugar; **coconut matting**, matting made of the fibre of the outer husk of the coco-nut; **coco-nut oil**, a whitish oil or fat obtained from the coco-nut; **coconut shy**, a sideshow at a fair in which contestants throw balls at coconuts placed in rings or cups in an attempt to dislodge them; **coconut water, whey**, applied to early stages of the milk of the coconut.

1890 *The Grocer* Feb. 8 In Amsterdam a factory is being started for the purpose of extracting from cocoa-nuts a substance styled *cocoa-nut butter. **1830** *York Gaz.* (Pa.) 6 July 1/3 He has just received a complete and general assortment..consisting of..Mint Drop, *Cocoanut Cake, and Lady Fancy's, &c. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & South* I. ix. 113 We will give him a welcome, and some cocoanut cakes. **1938** L. MACNEICE *I crossed Minch* II. xiv. 202, I bought and ate two coconut cakes. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 His Excellency Presented her Highness..with 6 Silver Fillagreen Stands, made in the Indies, with *Coco-nut Cups set in Fillagreen. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 Two large Coco Nut Cups footed and tipt with Silver. **1851** *Illustrated Exhibitor* p. xxxix/3 Mats of *cocoa-nut fibre. **1952** A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 122 *Coleus*... *Propagation*..cuttings of young shoots in light soil or coconut-fibre refuse at any time. **1909** *Best Way' Bk. No. 2* 71/2 *Cocoanut ice. Ingredients.—One and a half pounds of loaf or castor sugar, a quarter of a pound of grated or desiccated cocoanut, [etc.]. **1937** 'R. CROMPTON' *William —the Showman* v. 104 A small snub-nosed freckled boy with a perverted craving for cocoanut ice. **1960** WILLMOTT & YOUNG *Family & Class* iii. 88 Model hats and coconut-ice sold with immense enthusiasm. **1889** *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 On Epsom Downs..a gipsy, a *cocoa-nut man, and some book-makers. **1854** F. FABER *Let.* in L. M. Trevor *Newman* (1962) II. 42 Blood and brains on ye *cocoanut matting of ye recreation room. **1870** KINGSLEY *Madam How & Lady Why* ix. 216 He lines them with a quantity of cocoa-nut fibre, picked out clean and fine, just as if he was going to make cocoa-nut matting of it. **1894** *Daily News* 24 May 5/4 Those members of the team [from South Africa] who have not previously been to England have not yet had sufficient time to become accustomed to the change from cocoa-nut matting wickets to turf. **1725** SLOANE *Jamaica* II. i. iii. 41 The [grey Nicker] Beans beaten and us'd with *Coco-Nut Milk are good for Ruptures. **1932** J. R. ACKERLEY *Hindoo Holiday* I. 190 They [*sc.* tree-shrines]..are built to propitiate ghosts, spirits of the dead... Sacrifices of eggs and cocoanut milk were made. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 *Cocoa-nut oil..is obtained by expression from the kernel of the cocoa-nut. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem., Cocoa-nut oil*..is imported in large quantities into Europe for the manufacture of soap. **1852** BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 936 The *coco-nut palm. **1664** ESCALIOT in Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1852) III. 519 Cords made of *coconutt rinde. **1768** ROSE in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 445 Their chief instrument being a large *cocoa nut-shell, strung with guts. **1903** 'A. MCNEILL' *Egregious Eng.* 175 Merry-go-rounds and *cocoanut-shies. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* (1924) 55 In the cocoanut shies there were no cocoanuts. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 240 The *Coco or Coker-nut Tree. **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* iii. 60 The Coco-nut Trees are from 50 to 60, 70, 80, and 100 Foot in height. **1861** CLEGHORN in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* xiv, On the Coco-nut tree and its uses. **1817** J. WILLIAMSON *Obs. W. India Islands* i. 96 As a refreshing and nutritious drink, *cocoa-nut water may be mentioned. **1883** *Chambers's Jrnl.* XX. 155/2 Cocoa-nut water, found in the green pod before the fibrous husk and nut as we know them here are formed. **1838** *Mag. Dom. Econ.* Feb. 254 The inhabitants give *cocoa-nut whey to their cattle.

5. double coco-nut, in Fr. *coco-de-mer*, *coco-des-Maldives*, the immense woody nut of a gigantic palm *Lodoicea sechellarum*, found native only on the small islands, Praslin and Curieuse, of the Seychelles group. The fruit weighs 40 or 50 pounds, is covered with a thick fibrous husk, and contains from one to three stones, or 'nuts', about 28 inches long, covered with excessively hard and thick black shells, each divided half-way down into two lobes, whence the name.

Before the discovery of these islands in 1743, the source of these nuts, which were often found floating on the Indian Ocean, or thrown up on the shores of the Maldive Islands, was enveloped in mystery and fable.

1827 HOOKER in *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LIV. 2734 Of all the palms perhaps that which for a long time has been the least perfectly known, and yet the most extensively celebrated, is ..the Double Cocoa-nut. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* 393 Large hollow double or triple nuts, of the same character as the Cocoa nut..the 'Double Cocoa-nuts' of the Seychelle Islands.

6. sea coco-nut of Jamaica: the fruit of *Manicaria Plukenetii* a palm of Trinidad and the adjacent mainland, often washed ashore at Jamaica. Called also *sea apple*, Fr. *petit coco de mer*.

coco²: see COCCO.

cocoa ('kəʊkəʊ), *sb.* [A corruption of CACAO, in 16–18th c. also written cacoa, and sometimes in 18th c. cocao. *Cacao* was the Spanish adaptation of *cacauatl* (or rather of its combining form *cacaua-*), the Mexican name of the cacao-seed.

The word was orig. of 3 syllables, *ca-'ca-o*, *co-'co-a*, but the error of spelling *coco* as *cocoa* has led to the further corruption of pronouncing *cocoa* as *coco*.]

†**1.** The seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, a tropical American tree: more correctly called CACAO. *Obs.* Formerly commonly called *cocoa-nut*, and now often *cocoa-bean*.

1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* v. 89 The Nut or Kernel..ripens in a great Husk, wherein are sometimes 30, nay 40 cocoas. These Cocoas are made use of to make Chocolate. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 115 A French Ship from the Havannah, with sugar, cochineal, and cocoa.

2. The Cacao-tree. (*rare* and *improper*.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 708 Cocoa, this small tree furnishes a product which is extremely useful both as food and medicine. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 187 Cocoa.. A tree twenty feet in height.

3. a. The powder produced by crushing and grinding the seeds, often with other substances added; also, a common beverage made from this powder, or from the prepared seeds. (The ordinary sense.)

1788 BURNS *Let.* Wks. 35, I executed your commission in Glasgow, and I hope the cocoa came safe. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. x. 168 The General, between his cocoa and his newspaper, had no leisure for noticing her. **1855** J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 219 The cocoa of Trinidad is the variety chiefly consumed in this country. *Mod.* Many now drink cocoa in preference to coffee.

b. A shade of brown resembling the colour of the powder. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 5/3 The destroyers *Havock* and *Hornet*..are looking as smart as the peculiarly ugly cocoa colour they are painted will allow. **1923** *Daily Mail* 24. Apr. 1 (Advt.), Colours: Nigger, Cocoa, Canary, Brick, etc. **1940** F. D. DAVISON in B. James *Austral. Short Stories* (1963) 64 A broad-shouldered figure in a cocoa-brown suit. **1942** R. CHANDLER *High Window* (1943) ii. 23 The cocoa straw hat.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **cocoa bean**, a recent name of the cacao seed; **cocoa-butter, cocoa-fat** = CACAO-BUTTER; **cocoa-nib**, the cotyledon of the cacao seed, being one of the states in which it is sold; †**cocoa-nut**, the name formerly given to the cacao seed; now disused, to avoid confusion with the current *cocoa-nut* = COCO-NUT; **cocoa-paste**, the pasty mass formed by grinding the seed, in which state it was formerly imported; **cocoa powder**, a light brown sort of gunpowder; **Cocoa Press**: a familiar term for certain (now defunct) Liberal newspapers supposed to have been controlled by (Quaker) manufacturers of cocoa; so ***Cocoa Quaker***; **cocoa-room, -tavern**, places for the sale of the beverage; **cocoa-tea** (see quot.); **cocoa-tree**, the cacao tree. Also **cocoa-*essence***, ***extract***, etc., **cocoa-*coloured*** adj.

1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 223 The *cocoa-bean of commerce is brittle. **1871** MATEER *Travancore* 96 The breadfruit, cocoa bean..etc., deserve more extended cultivation. **1887** N. F. ANSTEY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 257/2 The *cocoa-coloured Row, and the flash of distant carriage-wheels in the sun-light. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1143 The cotyledons, commonly called *cocoa-nibs', [are] crushed and ground between heated rollers. **1672** W. HUGHES (*title*), The American Physitian..with Discourse on the *Cocoa-nut-tree and making of Chocolate. **1724** *Abstr. Act 10 Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/6 Every..Seller of..Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa-Nuts. **1751** SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.), Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts, usually about thirty in number. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 *Coco-Paste, Chocolate. **1750** BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 55 Cocoa-nuts, Chocolate and Cocoa-paste. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 At present we are buying *cocoa powder from Germany. **1885** *Globe* 31 Jan. 2/3 The War Department has adopted the new brown gunpowder, known as the 'cocoa' powder.. manufactured at..Waltham Abbey. It creates a very thin smoke, and does not obscure the targets. **1910** *Referee* 16 Jan., 'Modern Slavery', a pamphlet issued by the *World*,.. speaks its mind frankly on..the Pro-Boer campaign conducted largely by the Free Trade *Cocoa Press. **1915** *National Rev.* Jan. 689 The glory of the Cocoa Press has departed. **1944** M. WARD *G. K. Chesterton* xvii. 255 The *Daily News* and other papers owned by Mr Cadbury (of Cadbury's Cocoa) were often referred to as 'the Cocoa Press'. **1915** *National Rev.* Jan. 712 According to the Imperial Chancellor..Wilhelm II was a *Cocoa Quaker.

1877 A. BALFOUR in *Life* xiii. (1889) 283 Successful meetings of.. Temperance Society, of *Cocoa-rooms opening, etc. 1836 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 47 Sophy is only ill from eating *cocoa sweetmeat! 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 225 Another variety of the cocoa beverages, which may be called *cocoa-tea, is prepared by boiling the husks of the bean in water. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 59 The *Cocoa-tree is small, and the nut or kernel bigger than an almond.

cocoa[2], another form of COCCO.

cocoa ('kəʊkəʊ), *v.* Also coco. In phr. *I should cocoa* (Rhyming slang), I should say so. Freq. used ironically.

1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* ii. 23 She don't do so bad, I should cocoa. 1964 *Listener* 31 Dec. 1053/2 'I should cocoa!' I retorts... 'They won't get me in the Kate—not in a million years they won't.' 1965 J. PORTER *Dover Three* xi. 133 'She says you paid her a-pound a week for the best part of nine months,' Dover went on. Mrs. Gomersall laughed scornfully. 'I should co-co!' she chortled. 1967 O. NORTON *Now Lying Dead* ii. 22 What me?.. I should coco. Sheila'd think I was off my head.

cocoa-nut: see under COCO, and COCOA[1] 4.

cocoa-plum: see COCO-PLUM.

cocobay. Also cocoby, etc. [ad. Twi *kokobé*.] A form of leprosy once prevalent in the West Indies.

1788 H. M'NEILL *Treatm. Negroes, Jamaica* 35 Some of these disorders are not only dreadful but often incurable. These are the Yaws, [etc.];..the Bone-ache, and the Cocaby. 1801 T. DANCER *Med. Assistant* ix. 230 Leprosy and Coco-Bay or Joint Evil. These seem to be only varieties of the same disease; *viz.* the Elephantiasis or Lepra Arabum. 1807 R. RENNY *Hist. Jamaica* 205 The diseases which peculiarly affect them [*sc.* Negroes]..are the yaws, the cacabay, or leprosy, dirt-eating, and the jaw-fall. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 144 Afflicted with the cocoa-bay, one of the most horrible of negro diseases. 1873 *Lett. from Jamaica* ii. 26 One wretched creature, suffering from that particular form of the disease which goes by the African name of 'coco-bay', asked us for an alms. 1961 F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* vii. 131 A type of leprosy with an African name is the cocobay.

cocobolo (kəʊkəʊ'bəʊləʊ). Also cocobola. [Sp., ad. Arawak *kakabali*.] The timber from any one of several species of tree of the Central American genus *Dalbergia*, or the tree itself (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1849 W. H. SIDELL *Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 23 (MS.), *Cocobolo*: Is when first cut yellowish or reddish yellow, it turns in a short time a dark rich yellowish brown. It is very hard and durable. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 107/1 Cocobolo handle knives and forks. 1904 H. STONE *Timbers of Commerce* No. 209, p. 239 (*heading*) Cocobola Wood. Species Unknown. 1951 R. MAYER *Artist's Handbk.* xii. 415 *Cocobola*, a very hard, dense, tough wood of a bright red colour and variable grain, imported from Nicaragua and Panama. Familiar through its use in knife handles. 1955 *Gloss. Commerc. Timbers* (*B.S.I.*) 30 *Dalbergia retusa* Hemsl. and allied species. Central America. Cocobolo.

cocodette (kɒkɒdɛt). [Fr.] A French prostitute of the fashionable world.

1867 in Ware *Passing Eng.* (1909) 82 In the circle of cocottes, and cocodettes, by which the French Court has during the last fifteen years managed to surround itself, fast American women have furnished no inconsiderable contribution. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 June 2/2 The cocodettes, or fine ladies, are no better than the cocottes.

cocodril, obs. form of CROCODILE *sb.*

†cocolas panter. *Obs.*—[1] See quot.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 Called..in Englishe, a heare Bremble, or heath Bramble, a Cocolas panter, and of some a bryer. The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie.

cocoloch, var. of COCKLOCHE.

co-connexion, -conspirator, -contractor: see CO-.

co-'conscious, *a.* and *sb. Psychol.* [See CO-.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the conjunction of experiences within a single consciousness; also applied to the knowledge which the Divine mind has of the conscious acts or states of all other beings. B. *sb.* A division of the subconscious. Hence **co-'consciously** *adv.*, in a co-conscious manner; **co-'consciousness**, the state of being co-conscious.

1903 W. JAMES *Let.* 25 Feb. (1920) II. 184, I think that the indispensable hypothesis in a philosophy of pure experience is that of many kinds of other experience than ours, that the question co-consciousness/conscious synthesis (its conditions, etc.) becomes a most urgent question. 1904—— in *Jrnl. Philos. Psychol.* I. 536 The conjunctive relation that has given most trouble to philosophy is the co-conscious transition, so to call it, by which one experience passes into another when both belong to the same self. 1906 G. T. LADD *Philos. Relig.* II. 141 Is there consciousness, or self-consciousness, anywhere in the wide world of things and selves..? In this consciousness, or self-consciousness, God is co-conscious. *Ibid.*, The conception of the Divine Omniscience as a species of cognitive activity which is at one and the same time 'Self-consciousness', and 'Other-consciousness', in the form of an all-embracing co-consciousness, meets with its supreme psychological objection when it is applied to God's knowledge of the future. 1909 W. JAMES *Plur. Universe* vi. 268 You can hear the vibration of an electric contact-maker, smell the ozone, see the sparks, and feel the thrill, co-consciously as it were or in one field of experience. 1914 M. PRINCE *Unconscious* I. 1, I divide the Subconscious into two parts, namely the Unconscious and the Coconscious. 1920 *Discovery* Nov. 338/2 The possibilities of co-consciousness, i.e. the coexistence of two or more such fragments [of the conscious] in the mind. 1921 SIDIS *Symptom. Psychopathic Dis.* 77 Hypnoid states are co-existent, 'co-conscious' states and may develop into co-existent, 'co-conscious' personalities. 1926 W. MCDOUGALL *Outline Abnormal Psychol.* 308 Prince adduces very strong evidence in support of the view that.. the bodily changes express an emotional train of thinking or recollection that goes on concurrently or co-consciously with the conscious activity of the subject. 1948 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* 8 As the patient approaches normality the normal mechanism of co-conscious rather than conscious stimulation appears. 1956 A. J. AYER *Probl. Knowl.* iv. 161 The abnormal cases in which people claim to remember the experiences of others; cases of alleged co-consciousness, or cases in which people profess to have 'recaptured' the experiences of the dead.

co-con'stituent. [see CO-.] *adj.* Jointly constituent. *sb.* A joint constituent.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 897 The whole of which they [the parts] were co-constituent. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 375 The many other sensations of which the tree is the virtual co-constituent.

coco-nut: see under COCO.

cocoon (kə'ku:n), *sb.*[1] Also 7–8 cocon, 9 coccoon. [a. F. *cocon*, in 16th c. *coucon*, app. derivative of *coque* shell (of mollusc, egg, nut, etc.).]

1. a. The envelope or case of silky threads, spun by the larvæ of many insects as a covering to enclose them in the chrysalis state; originally that of the silkworm; extended by Kirby and Spence to the analogous structures formed by any insects, as also to the silken case spun by spiders for the reception of their eggs.

1699 W. AGLIONBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. iv. 183 About Midsummer..they begin [in Piedmont] to draw the Silk from its Cocon. 1759 *Ibid.* LI. 55, I boiled a part of the cocoon in water. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.*, The cocon or pod of silk, about the size of a pigeon's egg. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii, To the artificial coverings..whether of silk, wood, or earth, etc...which have been called by different writers pods, cods, husks, and beans, I shall continue the more definite French term cocon, Anglicized into cocoon. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxi, For every worm beneath the moon..Spins, toiling out his own cocoon. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 12 The oval bodies which are so numerous in ants' nests..are really not eggs but cocoons.

b. Transferred to similar structures made by other animals, as the cells of the mud-fish.

1883 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 675 The cells [of the Mudfish] are technically called cocoons. *Ibid.* 676/1 The mud of which the cocoon is made is the same as that which the Israelites..were forced to make into bricks.

c. *fig.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 83 That power of thinking which has involved itself in such a vast cocoon of wonders. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 56 The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts.

d. A coating applied to metal equipment, esp. surplus military apparatus, which prevents corrosion; also, the proprietary name of a synthetic substance manufactured for this purpose.

1948 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 11 Aug. 624/2 Cocoon... Synthetic resin included in Class 1. R. A. Brand & Company Limited. 1949 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 687/1 *Cocoon*, a plastic covering sprayed on inactive aircraft for protection from the weather. 1953 *Gloss. Paint Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 9 Although cobwebbing is generally considered a defect in ordinary lacquers, use is made of this property to provide a protective covering for equipment such as aeroplane engines, etc., during storage. A cocoon is formed around the article by the pronounced cobwebbing action of lacquers specially prepared from certain high polymers. A durable, true film-forming lacquer is then sprayed over the cocoon which acts as a support.

2. *attrib.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 94 The cocoon-silk threads are twin tubes laid parallel. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 In the caterpillar and cocoon stages. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 45 On the hook..a cocoon thread is hung.

cocoon, *sb.*[2] Obs. form of CACOON, q.v. Also in *cocoon* or *cacoon antidote*, see quots.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 363 The Cocoon..climbs with great ease to the top of the tallest trees. *Ibid.* 374 Antidote Cocoon..frequently taken to clear the tube, when there is any suspicion of poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 491 *Feuillæa cordifolia* is the Sequa or Cacoon Antidote of Jamaica, where it is a common plant in shady woods, climbing to a great height up the trunks of trees.

cocoon, *sb.*[3], var. of KOKOON, an African antelope.

co'coon, *v.* [f. COCOON *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To form a cocoon.

1884 MCCOOK in *Science* III. 685 The whole operation of the lycosid when cocooning. *Ibid.* 686 The cocooning habits of Lycosa.

2. a. *trans.* To swathe as in a cocoon.

1881 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* xxviii. 264 We..cocooned ourselves in the proper red blankets.

b. To lay up or aside for the future. **c.** *spec.* To coat with a protective layer (see COCOON *sb.*[1] 1 d). Hence **co'cooned** *ppl. a.*, **co'cooning** *vbl. sb.*

1947 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LI. 989/2 Nevertheless, on arrival, these engines were in a good condition internally. It seems probable that the newer American method of cocooning in sprayed plastic may be more satisfactory. 1948 *News* (Birmingham, Ala.) 31 July 2 These B-29 Superfortresses 'cocooned' and 'pickled' at Davis-Monthan Air Force base..are being stripped of their protective coatings. 1951 *Jane's Fighting Ships* 45 Her gunnery and other machinery 'cocooned' for preservation. 1951 *Oxf. Mail* 15 Nov., With cocooned Sabre jets on her deck. 1955 *Times* 21 June 7/6 She has been in reserve for some time and part of her gunnery and radar equipment has been cocooned for storage.

cocoonery (kə'ku:nərɪ). *U.S.* [f. COCOON *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A building or room for rearing silkworms and obtaining cocoons.

1839 *S. Lit. Messenger* V. 753/1 She..even went to the expense of having a neat little cocoonery erected in the centre of the lot. 1848 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Patents 1847* 178 Moisture in the cocooneries increases the chance of infection. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug., In Nevada..a cocoonery 50 feet square and 18 feet high. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 2/4 A cocoonery that will protect a million worms.

cocopan ('kəʊkəpæn). *S. Afr.* Also **kokopan.** [f. Nguni *i-ngqukumbana/-bane*, lit. 'stumpy wagon'.] A small steel truck which runs on rails.

1914 *Min. Proc. S. Afr. Soc. Civ. Engin.*, The pick, shovel, wheelbarrow and coco pan suited to the low-waged native labourer. 1946 L. G. GREEN *So Few are Free* (1948) ix. 126 Everything must go into the cocopans, which transport the gravel to the washing plant. 1951 G. VAN DELDEN *I have a Plan* x. 102 Several kokopans, such as are used for transporting sugar-cane. 1954 *Rand Daily Mail* 15 Mar. 3, 4 Cocopans with steel cable.

coco-plum. Also cocco-, cocoa-. The fruit of a West Indian tree *Chrysobalanus Icaco*; also the tree itself.

1676–99 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 107 There are also some Coco-Plums and Grapes, but not many. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. of Trav.* 32 Indian Women, loaden with..Sea-side Cocco-Plumbs, and Sea-side Grapes. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 250 The Cocco Plumb Tree..grows generally to the height of seven or eight feet, and bears a fruit not unlike our European plumb. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 107 Cocoa-Plum, an edible fruit..yellow, purple, or black.

cocorite ('kəʊkəraɪt). Also 8 cocareeta, 9 cokarito, cokerite, coucourite. [Brazilian.] In full *cocorite palm*: a small South American palm, *Maximiliana regia*.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 246 A kind of low or dwarf palm-tree, called the *cocareeta*. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. 59 The arrow..is made out of the leaf of a species of palm-tree, called Coucourite. 1851 W. H. BRETT *Ind. Miss. Guiana* 31 Numerous species of palms are also seen... Among them are the cokarito. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, Some,..like the Cocorite, almost stemless, rising in a huge ostrich plume. 1883 E. F. IM THURN *Among Indians Guiana* 267 The cokerite (*Maximiliana regia*). 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 36 Fine cocorite palms. 1958 J. CAREW *Wild Coast* viii. 107 Clusters of cocorite palms.

cocos: see COCO[1].

cocoste'aric, *a. Chem.* [f. COCO + STEARIC.] In *cocostearic acid*, a synonym of COCINIC acid. Hence coco'stearyl, the hypothetical radical of this acid, *Cocyl.*

cocotte (kəʊ'kɒt). **1.** [Fr., orig. child's name for a hen.] A prostitute; one of a class of the demi-monde of Paris.

1867, 1885 [see COCODETTE]. 1913 CARADOC *City of Plain* ii, I do wish you would not talk of ladies as if they were *cocottes*. 1920 S. MCKENNA *Lady Lilith* ii. 45 Nobody thought the worse of us, if we appeared at the theatre with a notorious cocotte. 1923 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 339 The platform at Wiesbaden swarmed with smart Parisian *cocottes*. 1941 'R. WEST' *Black Lamb* I. 341 Astonished the world by marrying the cocotte La Païva.

2. [Fr., ad. *cocasse* kind of pot, ult. f. L. *cucuma* cooking-vessel.] A small fireproof dish used for cooking and serving an individual portion of food; *en cocotte*, used to designate food thus served.

1907 G. A. ESCOFFIER *Guide to Mod. Cookery* x. 114 The preparations of butcher's meat, of poultry, or game, known as 'en casserole' or 'en cocotte', are actual poëlings cooked in special earthenware utensils and served in the same. *c* 1938 *Fortnum & Mason Catal.* 64/1 Cocottes—(Single Egg Dishes). 1940 A. SIMON *Conc. Encycl. Gastron.* II. 19 *Cod en Cocotte...* Place the slices of crisp pork at the bottom of a *cocotte* or smallish casserole. 1968 M. SHERMAN *Eggs* 33 Divide the butter among four little *cocottes* and put them in a frying pan of hot water about half the depth of the *cocottes*.

cocous, cocow, obs. f. COCUS, CUCKOO.

co-covenantor: see CO-.

cocoyam, coco yam ('kəʊkəʊjæm). The West African name for either of two food plants, *Colocasia esculenta* or *Xanthosoma sagittifolia*, both of the family Araceæ.

1922 J. H. HOLLAND *Useful Plants of Nigeria* IV. 695 Cash Crops—as 'Coco Yam'..are commonly planted. 1953 G. DURRELL *Overloaded Ark* xii. 207 Her native owner..had been feeding her on a diet of mashed coco yam. 1959 *Times* 9 Nov. (Ghana Suppl.) p. iv/4 Ghana produces an abundance of domestic food crops—of which the most important..are plantains, cocoyams. 1961 *New Scientist* 13 July 78 Bananas and cocoyams from South East Asia.

Cocquany, obs. f. COCKAIGNE.

cocquer, obs. f. COCKER.

cocquet, obs. f. COCKET, COQUETTE.

co-cre'ate, *v.* [CO- 1: cf. CONCREATE.] To create in conjunction. Hence **co-cre'ator**, **co-cre'atorship**.

1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 27 Coexistent and Coefficient, which is as much as *Cocreans*, i.e. Cocreating. *Ibid.*, Being Cocreator with the Father. **1884** CHEYNE *Isa.* I. 248 The Iranian [myth] of a Co-creatorship of Ormuzd and the Amshaspands.

co-creditor, **co-crucify**: see CO-.

† **coct**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coct-us* pa. pple. of *coquĕre* to cook, ripen, digest, etc.]

1. Boiled. 2. Ripened.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 678 With barly coct and colde. **1497** BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* A ij b, They bey more cocte & nourysshed by yᵉ sonne.

† **coct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coct-* ppl. stem of *coquĕre* to cook, etc.: see prec.] Hence **cocted** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To boil.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, When his physitians prescribe him (on paine of death), to drinke nothing but water, cocted with anise-seeds. **1624** MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii, With .. flour and cocted wine.

2. To digest.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more strong stomach doth easily coct even the harder meats.

3. To bake (earthenware).

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §27. 22 It did receive time and strength in cocting. **1678** R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. I. 4. x. 106 A most solid and well cocted Earthen Vessel.

† **'coctible**, *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. type **coctibilis* that may be cooked, f. *coquĕre* to cook: see -BLE.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sod*, Easily Sod, *Coctible*. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, and later Dicts.

coctile ('kɒktɪl, -taɪl), *a.* [ad. L. *coctilis* baked, burnt (as bricks), f. *coquĕre*: see -ILE.] 'Made by baking, as a brick' (J.); formed of baked bricks.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Coctile*, capable of being boiled. **1736** BAILEY (fol.), *Coctile*, sodden or baked. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1842** *Tait's Mag.* IX. 682 From the tiles and skylights of a coctile edifice.

coctin, -yn, -un, corrupt forms in Wyclif MSS. of COCCYN, scarlet.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 36 Purpur, and coctun twies died. **1388** —— *Rev.* xviii. 12 The marchaundies of gold .. and of purpur, and of silk, and coctyn [*v.r.* coctin].

coction ('kɒkʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *coctiōnem* cooking, n. of action, f. *coquĕre* to COOK: so F. *coction* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Boiling; cooking in general.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vi. 130 The true correctors of all remedies are purifying and coctions only. **1677** GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 273 Either by Coction or long Infusion. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 131 The venom lies chiefly in volatile parts going away by coction. **1821** R. TURNER *Arts & Sci.* 218 In the sixth boiler the syrup receives its full coction.

† 2. The action of heat in preparing any substance; *e.g.* the baking of earthenware, etc. *Obs.*

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iv. 91 Those earthern Bottles .. by reason of the solidity they acquire by the vehement coction of the Fire. **1766** T. AMORY *Life J. Buncle* (1825) III. 220 Procure to the imperfect metals the much desired coction.

† 3. Ripening. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 90 The Pear .. may receive thereby an extraordinary Coction.

† 4. *Old Med.* The 'ripening' of morbific matter, which fits it for elimination from the living body.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 18a, Coction must be loked first; especially in grosse, tough, and slimy humours. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 229 When they say that a Portion of Peccant Matter is brought to Coction, they mean, that it has acquir'd such a Disposition, as makes it more fit, than before, to be separated. **1738** *Med. Ess.* IV. 364. **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated the three principal periods of diseases, as dependent on an alteration of the morbific matter.

5. *Phys.* Digestion of food. ? *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The conveighing of the Yolk into the Guts, for a second coction. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 22 The Action of the stomach is Coction which is termed Chylification. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Indigestion.* **1881** tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Therapeutics*, The system is powerless to perform any coction.

† 6. Preparation by a natural process which gradually brings to perfection. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 332 The first Celestial dew .. by a perpetual 'Coction'. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, The Milk which is too young, should be rejected, because it has not acquir'd all the Degrees of Coction it should have. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 85 The Fossil is more gross than the Sea Salt, as well on account of its Coction or Preparation, as of its Substance.

† **coctive**, *a. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *coctīv-us* suitable for cooking: see COCT and -IVE.] 'Sodden, easily boiled' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

cocto, erroneous form in Wyclif MSS. of *cocco*: see COCKE, scarlet.

† **cocture**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coctūra* a cooking: see -URE.] The action or process of cooking; a product of cooking.

1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 199 Transchanged, and far separated from boyling and other coctures.

cocuddy: see CURCUDDY.

coculus: see COCCULUS.

‖ **cocum**[1] ('kəʊkəm). Also **kokum**. [? Malay.] An East Indian tree *Garcinia purpurea* related to the Mangosteen. ***cocum butter*** or ***oil***: a greenish-yellow solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

c **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 95/1 *Cocum oil*, or *Kokum butter*. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cocum butter* .. *Cocum oil*, The concrete oil of the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*.

cocum[2] ('kəʊkəm). *slang.* Also **cokum**, **kocum**. [ad. Yiddish *kochem*.] Used without precise grammatical reference for that which is (*a*) advantageous, lucky; (*b*) proper, correct.

1839 H. BRANDON *Poverty, Mendicity & Crime* 162/1 *Cocum*, very cunning and sly. To fight cocum, to be wary. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 259/2 It's about 6*d.* a night to me for singing and patter in the tap-room. That's my cokum (advantage). **1861** H. EARLE *Ups & Downs* 224 No one was allowed to get drunk; the governor said as how it wasn't cokum. *c* **1886** *Broadside Ballad* 'The Flippity Flop Young Man' (Farmer), I once was a Member-for-Slocum young man, .. A know-pretty-well-what-is-kocum young man.

cocur, var. of COCKER *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

cocus ('kəʊkəs). Also 8 cocous. The wood of *Brya Ebenus*, a small West Indian tree, also called Jamaica Ebony, used by turners. Also ***cocus-wood***.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 149 Pins of Blocks are made of lignum-vitæ, or cocus. **1888** SIR C. WARREN in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 10/1 The pattern of truncheon has been revised, and it is now made of cocus wood.

cod (kɒd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–6 codd, 4–7 codde, (6 cood), 4– cod. [OE. *cod*(*d*:—OTeut. type **kuddo-z*: cf. early mod.Du. *kodde*, 'coleus, testiculus' (Kilian), OTeut. type **kuddon-*, the source of the closely related COD *sb.*[2]]

† 1. A bag, scrip. *Obs.* (In 18th c. in slang use: a purse; see quots.)

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 10 Ne codd on weȝe. *a* **1154** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1131 In his mycele codde. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1492 Coddys of sendall. **1576** *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 378 A codd .. ij lether coodes. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1651) §553 There is a Cod, or Bag, that groweth commonly in the Fields .. full of light Dust upon the Breaking. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gold-Finch*, he that has .. a Purse or Cod of Gold in his Fob. *Ibid.*, *Cod*, a good sum of Money .. *A rum cod*, a good round sum of Money. **1785** in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

† b. A civet bag, or musk-bag. (Perhaps belonging to 4 b.) *Obs.*

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 128, I will crown thee with a cod of Muske. **1616** B. JONSON *Epigr.* xix, 'On Sir Cod the perfumed'. That Cod can get no widow. *c* **1622** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Selling of counterfeit cods, or musty English crocus, Switches, or stones for th' tooth-ach. **1721** C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 300 Musk Cods 38½ doz. [**1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Cod* .. In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.]

2. † a. The husk or outer covering of any fruit or seed. b. The pod, husk or seed-vessel of a plant; *esp.* of peas, beans, and their congeners: cf. PEASCOD. Now *dial.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Nim þanne winberian coddas [*MS.* coddes]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 Of þam bean coddum þe þa swyn æton. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Not worþe a cod. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 16 Of the coddis whiche the hoggis eeten. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Codde of frute or pesecodde, *siliqua*. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §20 Kedlokes .. hath small coddes, and groweth lyke mustard sede. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 The other that beareth coddes as all kinde of pulse. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. §3. 48 The seedes are conteined in square cods. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 13 He put two cods of Chile called long red Pepper. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 145 Peas, or Pease .. All the world knows they grow in Cods. **1727** SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* v. xlii. 221 In the .. colour of their haulm, cods, etc. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A pea cod*, pea shell.

† 3. = Belly, stomach. Cf. BAG 13. *Obs.*

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1124 Þu mid þine fule codde, And mid þine ateliche sweore, Bi-werest maune corn vrom deore. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 206 O wombe, o bely, o stynkyng is thi cod.

† b. ? = Larynx. *Obs.*

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 635/20 Nomina membrorum hominis .. *Hoc frumen*, code.

4. The integument enveloping the testicles, the scrotum; improperly in *pl.* testicles. (Not in polite use.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lv. (1495) 269 The codde of the genetours. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Codde, of mannys pryuyte. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L vj, Good for a mannes yarde or coddes. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 The cod is a rugous and thin skin. **1632** SHERWOOD, The cod or cods of a man or beast, *couillon, testicule*. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. *Pneumatocele* .. Rupture in the Scrotum, or Cod. **1783** P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 14 [Ruptures] are called inguinal, scrotal, femoral .. as they happen to make their appearance in the groin, cod, thigh.

† b. Applied to the inguinal sacs (formerly supposed to be the scrotum) of the beaver. (Cf. CASTOR[1] 2.)

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 1029 The cods of the Castor or Beever .. termed *Castoreum*. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 *Of the Beever*, These cods or follicles, are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male.

5. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net.

1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Codde of a nette, *le col dune retz*. **1592** LYLY *Midas* IV. ii. 47. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 256 The Fisherman standing .. with the Cod of the Net between his Legs. **1750** R. PULTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 Though my net was very long, yet for want of a bag or cod to inclose the fish, many .. would swim to the extremes, and so get out. **1884** *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* Comp. 30 The lower part [of the net] terminates in what is called the 'cod', or 'cod-end'.

† b. *transf.* The centre of a spider's net or web.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 126 Spiders .. lye in ambush in the cod or center of them out of sight.

† 6. *Naut.* The inmost recess of a bay or inland sea. *Obs.*

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 106 Haveing .. compassed the codd, or farthermost end of it [the Mediterranean]. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 117 They steered away into the Cod of a deep Bay. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 211, I found this plant near the cod of the bay.

† 7. A cocoon. *Obs.* (Closely akin to 2.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 489 (*Silk-worms*) The choice of their huskes, or cods. **1622** BONOEIL *Making Silk* 24 The Silk balls, bottomes, or cods. **1706** *Art of Painting* (1744) 205 Shut up like a silk-worm in her cod. **1802** W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxvii. (1824) 395 All of them, after casting their slough several times, spin their cod.

8. *Comb.* **cod-end** = sense 5; **cod-net**, a net with a 'cod'; † **cod-pepper**, capsicum; † **cod-tree**, the CAROB tree; † **cod-weed**, *Centaurea nigra*, or knap-weed. See also COD-BAIT, -PIECE, -WARE, -WORM.

1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., The sprats are driven by the current in countless thousands into the '*cod' end of the net. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Roller Ground-ropes and Cod-ends. **1299** *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 116 Il y a un autre manere de reye, qe lem apele '*codnet'. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 His Sauce is some Shrimps dried and powder'd, and some Salt and *Cod-pepper. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 47/1 The Algarrobo's or *Cod Tree.

cod (kɒd), *sb.*[2] *Northern.* Forms: 4–6 codde, 4–7 codd, 5– cod, (5–6 kod(e, 6–7 code, 7– coad, mod. Sc. *dial.* code (kɔ:d)). [a. ODa. *kodde*, ON. *koddi*, pillow (Sw. *kudde* cushion): cf. Du. *kodde*:—OTeut. type **kuddon-*, from same root as COD[1], and closely related in sense, a pillow being a bag or covering stuffed with some soft substance.]

1. A pillow; a cushion. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4916 With curtyns all of clene sylke & coddis of þe same. **1402** *York Wills* I. 288 Summo altari j. cervical, anglice a kode. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 84 When I nap on my cod. **1512** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 38 Two pilloo coddes with the valandes. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 68, I maid ane cod of ane gray stane. **1578** *Richmond. Wills* 277 iiij. pin cods and ij nedle casis. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto thame quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. **1612** *Inv.* in MᶜKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 308 Auchteine codis, pairtlie filled with downis and pairt with fedderis. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words, Cod*, a Pillow; *Pin-cod*, a Pincushion. **1682** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 206 For making a codd to the litany deske. **1737** RAMSAY *Sc. Proverbs* (1776) 74 (Jam.) Twa heads may lie upon ae cod. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. vii. 47 Gae to thy bed and bring a cod for Mr. Walkinshaw.

2. *Mech.* One of the bearings of an axle; *esp.* (in early use) the 'bolsters' or brasses on which a church-bell swings.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 In xiij lb. de messyng pro ij coddes ad dictam campanam. **1425** *Ibid.* III. 156 Pro uno kode de ære, 2*s.* 2*d.* **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 40 A small piece of cast-iron, flat on one side and half-round on the other, called a cod, is introduced, with its back bearing against the spring. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cod* (*Newc.*), the bearing of an axle.

3. *Comb.* **cod-pillow** = 1; **cod-slip**, a pillowcase; also COD-WARE, q.v.

1569 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 302, ij° towells, v fyne cod-pillers v^s.

cod (kɒd), *sb.*[3] Also 5 kod, 6 codde, 7 code, 7–8 codd. [Origin uncertain: the name is known only as English. No notion of connexion with Gr. γάδος (mod. zoological L. *gadus*) is tenable.

One suggestion is that this is the same word as COD *sb.*[1], as if = 'bag-fish', from its appearance. Wedgwood suggests identity with obs. Flem. *kodde* = *kudse* club, cudgel (Kilian), comparing the analogy of It. *mazzo* beetle, club, mace .. also a cod-fish (Florio). But the Flemings are not known to have ever called the fish *kodde*.]

1. a. A well-known sea fish, *Gadus morrhua*, which inhabits the North Atlantic and its connected seas; attaining to a length of 3 feet or more, and to a weight of 20, or in exceptional cases even 50 pounds. Sometimes extended (with qualifications) to other members of the

Gadidæ or Cod-tribe. (Pl. now rare: the collective sing. *cod* being used instead.)

Varieties named from their habitats or stations are ***deep-water***, ***rock***, ***shore***, ***bank*** (i.e. Newfoundland Bank), ***George's*** (George's Bank, Newf.), ***native cod***; from colour, food, etc., ***brown***, ***clam*** (i.e. clam-feeding), ***herring***, ***worm cod***.

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III*, Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng & cod. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 845 in *Babees Bk.* 174 Hake, stokfysh, haddok, cod, & whytynge. **1463** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 221, ffor ij. honderyd salt kodys. **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Codde a fysshe, *cableav.* **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 1. 16 We tooke more Cod then we knew what to doe with. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 121 Or like to salmons, or to codds, Or Turks, when they took in the Rhodes. **1700** J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 That..they could hedge in the herring, code and other sorts of fish. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 The plenty of cod..is inconceivable. **1888** BROWN GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 339 Fish which live near the shore..are called 'shoal-water Cod', 'Shore Cod', 'Inshore Cod', 'Worm-Cod', 'Clam-Cod', 'Brown Cod'.

b. More fully **cod-fish**.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Caput*, *Capito*..a coddefish. **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 93, I have other Cod-fish in water, that must not be forgotten. **1769** PENNANT *Zool.* III. 137 The great rendezvouz of the cod fish is on the Banks of Newfoundland. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 27 Dried codfish have acted as currency in..Newfoundland.

attrib. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. 5/6 A few of the cod-fish, shoddy, and petroleum aristocracy.

c. ***red cod***.

1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 'Red Cod', a fungoid condition sometimes met with in the preserved fish.

2. Applied to other fishes which take the economic place of the preceding in other regions: **a.** On the Pacific coast of North America, various fishes belonging to the family *Chiridae*, also distinguished as ***bastard***, ***blue***, ***buffalo***, ***cultus***, ***green cod***. **b.** In New Zealand, a serranoid fish *Polyprion prognathus*, called by the Maories ***hapuku***. **c.** In Australia, a serranoid fish of the Murray River and its tributaries, *Oligōrus macquariensis*, usually called ***Murray cod***.

1880 GÜNTHER *Introd. Study of Fishes* 392 Called by the colonists 'Murray-Cod', being plentiful in the Murray River and other rivers of South Australia. **1888** BROWN GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 270 The Cultus Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*, is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown.

3. See also ROCK COD, a name applied to several distinct fishes, not related to the true Cod. One of these is also called in New Zealand ***blue cod***.

4. *Comb.* **cod-banger**, a vessel used in the cod-fishery; **cod-bank**, a submarine bank (BANK[1] 5) frequented by cod, or on which cod are caught; **cod-chest**, a chest in which cod are kept alive; **cod-chowder** (see CHOWDER); **cod-fisher**, one who fishes for cod, also a vessel used in the cod-fishery; **cod-fisherman** = *cod-fisher*; **cod-fishery**, fishing for cod, *esp.* as a branch of industry locally organized; **cod-fishing** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for cod; **cod-hook**, a hook used in fishing for cod; **cod-line**, a line used in fishing for cod; **cod-man**, a vessel used in the cod-fishery; †**cod-mop**, some kind of fish; **cod-oil** = COD-LIVER OIL; **cod-pitchings**, the lowest quality of cod-liver oil when obtained (as formerly) by allowing the livers to decompose; **cod-sound**, the 'sound' or air-bladder of the cod; **cod-smack**, a vessel engaged in cod-fishing. See also 1 b.

1864 J. G. BERTRAM *Notes of Trav.* 51 The picturesque appearance of the *Cod bangers. **1865** —— *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 218 The fishermen of deck-welled cod-bangers use both hand-lines and long-lines. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vii. 265 Eighty miles of *codbank. **1865** PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 All frequented..the cod-banks of Newfoundland. **1884** F. DAY *Commercial Sea Fishes* 126 A plan is adopted for keeping cod alive by transferring them to *cod-chests, which are kept floating in docks. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xv. 73 A fine *cod-chowder was placed before us. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Cod-fisher*. **1883** A. SHEA *Newfoundland Fisheries* 12 Herrings usually appear in August... The fishing is attended to by the *cod-fishermen as an adjunct to 'the fishery', as the cod-fishing alone is termed. **1962** *Times* 13 Apr. 19/1 Most of them come from the north [of Portugal]..as the codfishermen have come for the past five centuries. **1753** *Scots Mag.* XV. 65/1 The Danes are setting up a *cod-fishery on the coast of Iceland. **1632** T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) II. vii. 86 The *Codd fishing is much used in America. **1716** STEWART *Letter-bk.* in *S.P.E. Tract* LVIII. (1941) 298/2 Some friends and I have a Cod fishing on our West Cost. **1881** *Amer. Naturalist* XV. 367, I had the opportunity of spending three months on a cod fishing schooner. **1634** W. WOOD *New Englands Prospect* 1. xii. 52 Here likewise must not be forgotten all vtensils for the Sea, as Barbels, splitting-knives, Leads, and *Cod-hookes, and Lines. **1707** in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* (1866) VIII. 20 To 7 gross of Cod Hucks. **1838** J. F. COOPER *Homeward Bound* III. vi. 150 Small balls of marline, to the end of each of which was attached a cod-hook. **1634** W. WOOD *New Englands Prospect* 1. ix. 34 The Fisberman taking a *Cod-line,..throwes it into the Sea, the fish biting at it as he pulls her to him. **1686** S. SEWALL *Letter Bk.* 15 July (1886) I. 34, 20 Duz. of English cod Lines sound and strong. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 63 Cod-lines of 18 threads are used on the banks of Newfoundland. **1961** F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 56 *Codline*, small 18-thread line used for many handy purposes... It is supplied for fishing. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 10/2 The long-missing Grimsby fishing vessels..six trawlers and one *cod-man, and their crews. **1466** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 337 My mastyr paid for xxix. *codmoppes, *x.d.* **1861** *Our Eng. Home* 69. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 745 The livers of some other fishes nearly related to the Cod..are supposed to yield a small part of the *Cod oil of commerce. **1858** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVI. 494 Turbid, and extremely offensive to the smell, and is known under the name of *cod-pitchings. **1756** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 147 Building one *cod smack. **1808** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 12 Before..the French revolution, a London fishing-vessel or cod-smack was never seen in the Pentland Frith. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Codsounds*, the Pith or Marrow in the Cod's Back, esteem'd as choice Peck. **1836** MAHONY *Reliques Father Prout, Watergr. Carousal*, A keg of cod-sounds.

†**cod**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Mud (containing shells) from the bottom of rivers. (See quots.)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 129 The mudd so taken out of the Rivers..called small Codd was so exceeding rich. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. §3 (1681) 68 Of Snayl-Cod, or Snag-greet. It lieth frequently in deep Rivers, it is from a Mud or Sludge, it is very soft, full of Eyes and wrinkles, and little shells, is very rich.

cod, *sb.*[5] *slang.* [In later times, app. used as an abbreviation of CODGER; but it is very doubtful if this is the origin, since it appears much earlier than *codger*.] **1.** A slang appellation applied to persons, with various forces: see the quotations.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cod*, also a Fool..*An honest Cod*, a trusty Friend. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 O what an honest Cod was this same Ædituus. **1851** C. D. BEVAN *Let.* in *Beddoes' Poems & Lett.* (Introd.) 130 [At the Charterhouse]..In those days the pensioners (or as we called them 'Cods') were not remarkable..for cleanliness. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 333 The old reverend black-gowns..the Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen Codds—I know not wherefore. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Cod*, to hoax, to take a 'rise' out of one. Used as a noun, a fool. **1878** MACLEOD *Hist. Dumbarton* II. 46 Ye vile drunken cod.

2. A joke; a hoax, leg-pull; a parody, a 'take-off'. (See also E.D.D. *sb.*[5]) Also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*, parodying, burlesque; 'mock'.

1905 *Sketch* LI. 472/2 Says he: 'Is that an absolute bargain—no cod?' Says she: 'I don't know what the fish has to do with it, but I am perfectly sincere.' **1914** JOYCE *Portr. Artist* (1916) i. 45 Some fellows had drawn it there for a cod. **1952** GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 46 *Cod version*, a burlesque of a well-known play. **1959** *Church Times* 16 Jan. 4/4 The 'cod' Victorian decorations tend to disguise the editor's underlying seriousness. **1959** *Listener* 29 Jan. 228/1 She obliged, initially in the delicious hiccup polka, a cod of Old Vienna. *Ibid.* 228/2 Joyce Grenfell too, doing her evergreen cod chorister. **1961** B. WELLS *Day Earth caught Fire* ii. 31 Pete picked up the empty tea mug and again used it as a cod mike. 'Alcoholics of the press, unite! **1962** *Listener* 5 July 36/1 The very idiosyncratic cod cockney of the scenes. **1970** *Guardian* 11 May 8/2 The cod version of 'Road to Mandalay'.

cod, *sb.*[6] *dial.* [perh. f. COD *v.*[3]] (See quot.)

1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cod*, a humbug, imposition ..'That hoss-duty was a regilar cod of a thing.'

cod, *sb.*[7] Abbrev. of CODSWALLOP. Also cod's, cods.

Cf. also E.D.D. *Cod*, sb.[5] (Sense in quot. 1963 is 'mix-up, mess-up'.)

1963 B. S. JOHNSON *Travelling People* ii. 43 Yet another catastrophic geographical cods by the Cosmos (Affinities Dept.). **1965** J. PORTER *Dover Three* x. 123 Her mother had habitually threatened to feteh a policeman when she was naughty and young Eleanor had always thought this was a load of old cod. **1966** *Melody Maker* 30 July 8/6 Those who think this whole scene is a load of old cod's. **1970** M. TRIPP *Man without Friends* iv. 46 If you think it's all a load of cod's why the hell waste a pound?

†**cod** (kɒd), *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To produce 'cods' or pods.

1532 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §12 That they shoulde the better codde, and the sooner be rype. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 All kinds of Pulse doe cod at sundrie times. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 101 Their Dates..begin to cod about the beginning of February. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 Before it [pease] begins to codd. **1710** LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233.

2. *trans.* To gather the pods of (peas).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/37 To codde peason, *siliquas legere*. **1690-1730** [cf. CODDER[2]].

3. *intr.* with *out* (said of over-ripe pulse or grain, the pods or ears of which drop the seed or grain when handled, or shaken by the wind). To shake out.

cod, *v.*[2] [f. COD *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To fish for cod.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 213 (Hoppe) Then we went codding off the coast of Holland, for cod and haddock.

cod, *v.*[3] *slang* or *dial.* [perh. f. COD *sb.*[5] in sense 'fool'.] *trans.* 'To hoax, to take a "rise" out of' (*Slang Dict.* 1873); to humbug, impose upon. Also *intr.*, to play a joke, to 'kid', to sham; to burlesque (see also quot. 1933). So '**codding** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coddin*, humbugging. 'Tha'st only coddin me as tha allus does; tha'l none tay me to see th' fair.' **1887** in *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.* **1889** in Scotland. **1933** P. GODFREY *Back-Stage* iii. 39 'Codding' is the reprehensible habit of joking privately when on the stage. *Ibid.* 40 One famous actress is notorious for 'codding'. Her favourite device is to talk in a ventriloquial whisper throughout the speeches of the other actors... 'Codding' can also be done by gesture. **1935** A. J. CRONIN *Stars look Down* III. viii. 550 Sammy always knew when he was inventing... 'Eh, yor coddin' now, Uncle Davey?' But Sammy liked the codding even better than the answers. **1941** J. CARY *House of Children* 21 Harry murmured to me: 'Look out for something—he's codding us.' In fact, we had often had practical jokes played on us. **1947** T. H. WHITE *Elephant & Kangaroo* (1948) ix. 76 Ye think ye can do it, sorr, being a gintleman, but that's where they have ye codded. **1961** M. DICKENS *Heart of London* 1. 50, I wouldn't cod you, not in a pub with your drink in my hand. **1966** *New Statesman* 27 May 788/2 Instead of consequentiality, just as with *Modesty Blaise* recently, codding is the rule—in conjunction with some pleasant decors and rapid, almost evasive editing.

C.O.D. (ˌsiːəʊˈdiː). orig. *U.S.* The initials of 'cash (costs, or collect) on delivery'. Also *attrib.*

1859 *N.Y. Tribune* 22 Jan. 2/4 C.O.D. and P.O.D. The principle on which we do business is P.O.D. and C.O.D. Which literally means Pay on Delivery and Collect on Delivery. **1871** 'MARK TWAIN' *Screamers* 143 The..'agent' ..promised to divorce everybody who wished his services, and to send them new wives—C.O.D. **1892** *Congress Rec.* 25 July 6722/2 It was a transaction payable on sight,—a C.O.D. transaction, so to speak—payable on the very day. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 6/5 The great objection, I suppose, to the recipients of C.O.D. parcels opening them before paying would be the waste of the postman's time? **1908** *World's Work* Sept. 430/1 By Post C.O.D. **1913** M. ROBERTS *Salt of Sea* 42, I shot him last night and cut him up and pickled him in a cask... And I've shipped him to the British Ambassador at Washington, C.O.D. **1944** AUDEN *For Time Being* (1945) 88 Last night it was Tit-for-Tat, tonight it is C.O.D. **1969** *Listener* 31 July 162/3 Some of the more spectacular improvements will be strictly COD.

‖**coda** ('kəʊdə). [Ital.:—L. *cauda* tail.]

1. *Mus.* A passage of more or less independent character introduced after the completion of the essential parts of a movement, so as to form a more definite and satisfactory conclusion. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. **1815** *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 The coda concludes the piece with spirit and energy. **1888** *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/3 In the opening allegro we have..careful elaboration, and a highly effective coda. **1889** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* 1. i, The chapter of accidents has a long coda. **1908** A. BENNETT *Old Wives' Tale* I. 1. ii. 26 The cups and saucers were left for Maggie to wash up as a fitting *coda* to Maggie's monthly holiday. **1963** J. WIESENFARTH *H. James* v. 104 The *coda* beings in Chapter XII.

2. *Ballet.* (See quot. 1952.)

1922 BEAUCLERK & EVRENOV tr. *Svetlov's Karsavina* 33 The *coda* had to be altered and made easier for her. **1925** *Dancing Times* Feb. 521/2 In the 'pizzicato', 'adagio' and 'coda'..she showed what dancing should be. **1952** KERSLEY & SINCLAIR *Dict. Ballet Terms* 37 *Coda*, 1. Used by critics and choreographers to indicate by relation to the music to which part of a ballet or dance they are referring. 2. The final concerted dance of a conventional *pas de deux*, *pas de trois* or *pas de quatre*.

¶ The sense 'tail of a note' is only Italian.

codability (kəʊdəˈbɪlɪtɪ). [f. CODE *v.*] Capability of being coded.

1954 BROWN & LENNEBERG in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 487/2 The variable of codability was measured in five ways. **1964** *Language* XL. 254 The paper is particularly interesting for its ingenious operationalizing of the concepts of category codability and availability. *Ibid.*, Color recognition is shown to be dependent on codability factors.

codamine ('kəʊdəmiːn). *Chem.* [ad. G. *codamin* (O. Hesse 1870, in *Ann. d. Chem. und Pharm.* CLIII. 56), f. COD(EIA + AMINE.] A crystalline phenolic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, present in opium in small quantities.

1871 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 1064 Codamine is found to melt at 126°, instead of 121°, and has probably the composition $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$. **1965** *Jrnl. Pharm. Sci.* LIV. 1531/1 Very little is known about the physical and chemical properties of naturally occurring codamine, and there is no evidence that it has ever been prepared since the work of Hesse.

cod-bait.

1. = CAD-BAIT (see CAD[4]): generally identified with the CADDIS-WORM, though sometimes said to be distinct. [It is possible that this belongs etymologically to COD *sb.*[1], the larva being in a case.]

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 286 Codbates and Strawbates which lye under water [convert] into Mayflies. **1651-7** T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 32 The Cod bait (as we call it) but named here a cadice. **1706** R. H. *Angler's Sure Guide* 30 Cod-Bait are much larger than Cadise, and of a more yellowish colour. **1740** R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 1. iii. 14 The Cod-Bait, Cadis-worm, and Straw-worm are only different Names for the same Bait. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs, which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait, and ruff-coats.

2. *Sc.* A large sea-worm, dug from wet sands; also called *lug*. [? Bait for COD (*sb.*[3]).]

†**codber(e.** *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[2] + *ber*(*e*, BEAR *sb.*[4]] A pillow-case.

1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 21, vj elne of smale brade clath for coweringis of the Kingis codberis. **1516** *Inventories* (1815) 24 (Jam.) Item, iiij codbers.

†**codd(e.** *Obs.* [app. f. L. *codex*, the word translated in 1.]

1. The stock or stem of a plant.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 148 Yerely from the codde [*codice*] awey let take the planntes. *Ibid.* v. 119 In Wynter to his codde [*codici*] an heep of stonys Is goode.

2. *Arch.* See quots.

1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* A a, Caulis, the coddes out of which the Helices grow in the Corinthian head. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Caules, and Codds breaking from the Helices.

coddam ('kɒdəm). Also coddem, coddom. [? = *cod 'em*: COD *v.*[3]] Another name for TIP-IT.

1864 in HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 1884 J. GREENWOOD 7 *Yrs. Penal Serv.* (Farmer), A gambling game called coddom. 1894 *Sporting Life* 28 Feb. 7/5 A coddam match, for a wager and a fish supper. 1897 *Daily News* 11 May 5/3 When he wearied of skittles he took to coddam. 1950 *N. & Q.* CXCV. 217/1 The game [*sc.* Up Jenkins] was also called 'Coddem' and 'Tipit'.

† **codded** ('kɒdɪd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bearing pods. (Sometimes entering into the trivial names of plants.)

1597 GERAROE *Herbal* II. cxiv. (1633) 446 Codded arsmart called noli me tangere. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvre Ethiopic*, the husked, or codded Pepper. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233 Large-codded Pease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exoticks*, Beans, Pease, and codded Fruits. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 245 Codded Corn Violet. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 358 *Arabis Thaliana*, Thale's Cress or Coded Mouse-ear.

b. *codded corn*: Pulse; peas and beans.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Coddyd corne, *lugumen.*

2. 'In the pod', 'in the ear'.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 §4 Any eared or codded Corn. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xxv. (1630) 66 Hunting with Spaniels in eared or codded corn. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. v. 98 Pulse that is sprung vp although it be not codded.

codder[1] ('kɒdə(r)). Now *dial.* Also 6 -ar. [f. COD *sb.*[2]] A worker in leather; a saddler.

1507 *Louth* (Lincolnsh.) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), It^m paid codder makyng bell colars x*d.* 1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* II. (1585) 361 Either with a common stitch, or else such one as coddars, or peltmongers use to make. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. 96 Men of these trades as Codders, or Knackers, Cartwrights, Smiths and the like. 1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Codder*, a saddler.

'codder[2]. *dial.* [cf. COD *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]] One who gathers peascods.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cadders*, gatherers of Peascods. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 48 Codders, and other women employed in the fields and gardens about London. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Codder*, a pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

codder[3] ('kɒdə(r)). [f. COD *sb.*[3] + -ER.] A person, or ship, engaged in the cod-fishery. (U.S.)

† **'codding**, *a. Obs.* [perh. f. COD *sb.*[1] 4.] ? Lecherous, lustful.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 99 That Codding spirit had they from their Mother.

coddle ('kɒd(ə)l), *v.*[1] Also 7 coddel, quoddle. *Pa. pple.* 7 quodled, 7-8 codled. [Found first in end of 16th c.; origin uncertain.

The form and sense would be satisfied by a NFr. **caudeler* = Fr. **chaudeler*, f. *caudel*, *chaudel*, late L. *cal(i)dellum* (see CAUDLE), in sense of 'to warm, heat gently'; but nothing is known of such forms, though a sb. *caudelée* is used in Normandy. As to possible connexion with CODLING *sb.*[2], see that word.]

1. *trans.* To boil gently, parboil, stew (*esp.* fruit: in quot. 1611, it is, of course, suggested by 'Pippin').

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Taking in all the yong wenches that passe by.. and codd'ling euery kernell of fruit for 'hem. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Dear Prince Pippin, Down with your noble blood: or as I live I'll have you coddled. *a* 1655 T. MAYERNE *Receipts in Coakery* No. 150. 101 Take your Pippins green, and quoddle them in faire water. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xxvii. 58 We'll go..said my father, whilst dinner is coddling. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct., Sir, you are not to imagine the water is to be very hot. I would not coddle the child. 1808 MRS. RUNDELL *Cookery* (1838) 149 Coddle six pippins in vine leaves covered with water. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 237, I collected a small store of wild apples for coddling. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Glass.*, *Coddle*, to parboil. Apples so cooked are called coddled-apples.

fig. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 162 Hee is tane from Grammar-schoole halfe codled. *a* 1634 RANOOLPH *Poems, Pedlar* (1652) 37 If your coxcomes [= heads] you would Quoddle, Here buy Braines to fill your noddle. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 Green wits not yet halfe coddled as it were.

2. In some mod. dialects: To roast (apples, peas, etc.) in the oven: see quots.

1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid. Yarksh. Glass.* (E.D.S.), *Caddle*, to roast fruit, etc., as apples, and shelled beans. When the latter crack, they are coddled. 1877 *Holderness Glass.*, *Coddle*, to cook certain kinds of food in the oven in place of boiling. 1888 AOOY *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. *Caddle*, When apples are roasted in the oven they are said to be coddled.

Hence **'coddled** († *codled*, *quodled*) *ppl. a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 11 Ajax with his anger quodl'd brain. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* Wks. (1673) 41 Soft All over, as a quodled Apple. 1688 C. TRENCHFIELD *Cap of Gray Hairs* xxvi. 169 The mischief on 't too is to see The Codled Fool take upon him in that tune. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. I. 160/2 Place the flowers in scalding water..then cut off the coddled end of the stems. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Coddled peas*, are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin and stewed in a hot oven.

coddle ('kɒd(ə)l), *v.*[2] [In no Dictionary before Todd 1818. It has been variously conjectured to be the same word as CODDLE *v.*[1], CODDLE *v.*[3] (= *cuddle*), or to be a variant of CADDLE *v.*, or of CAUDLE *v.*, with the meaning extended to all the treatment of which *caudling* is a characteristic part. Of these the last would best suit the sense, while the interchange of *au* and short *o* is common dialectally.

(Cotgr. has an obs. F. *cadeler* 'to cocker, pamper, fedle, cherish, make much of'; but this is unknown elsewhere.)]

trans. To treat as an invalid in need of nourishing food and nursing; to nurse overmuch, cocker. Often with *up*; cf. *nurse up*, *cocker up*. (It differs from *pamper*, in that it is those who are supposed to be weakly that are coddled.)

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 88 Be satisfied with doctoring and coddling yourself. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Let womankind alone for coddling each other. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 91 People..who live to dine, who send for the doctor, who coddle themselves. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 219 [He] never had a desire but he coddled and pampered it. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 500 Regret that the State ever undertook to coddle the church. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/1, I don't want to be coddled up and made a fool of.

Hence **'coddled** *ppl. a.*, **'coddling** *vbl. sb.*

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 13 Nothing worse for children than coddling. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 219/2 A deal of difference betwixt ordinary care of health and coddling. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 823/2 A spoilt and coddled little lad.

coddle, *v.*[3], dial. form of CUDDLE, to fondle, caress, coax.

coddle ('kɒd(ə)l), *sb. colloq.* [f. CODDLE *v.*[2]] One who coddles himself or is coddled. (Hence *mollycoddle.*)

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 181 His grandmother herself could not be a greater coddle in her own venerable person. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* III. iii, The town Will pronounce you a mammy-sick coddle. 1870 DASENT *Annals of Life* I. 131 Aunt Mandeville was no coddle.

coddler ('kɒdlə(r)). *rare.* = CODDLE *sb.*

1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* vi. (1874) 53 Neither a coddler nor a hypochondriac.

† **coddy** ('kɒdɪ), *a. Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by having cods or pods.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 390 A kind of coddy shrub..the fruit thereof..is contained within a cod. 1611 COTGR., *Goussu*, coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie.

coddy-moddy. *dial.* A local name of the Black-headed Gull, particularly in the Eastern Counties.

1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* 266 Larus fuscus sive Hybernus, in agro Cantabrigiensi *Caddy-maddy* [RAY *transl.* (1678) 350 The Winter-Mew, called in Cambridge-shire the Coddy-moddy]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Coddy-moddy, vide *Gull, Winter*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 314 *Coddy moddy*. A gull in its first year's plumage.

code (kəʊd), *sb.*[1] Also 5 coode. [a. F. *code*, f. L. *cōdex*, *cōdic-em*; see CODEX.]

1. a. *Rom. Law.* One of the various systematic collections of statutes made by later emperors, as the *code of Theodosius*, *of Justinian*; *spec.* the latter.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2183 þat mayst þou fynde al and sum In code 'de raptu virginum'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Theodocius his code. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions ..founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossagr.*, *Cade*, a Volume conteining divers books; more particularly a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one Code, or Codice, by Justinian. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 355 The manuscript of the Theodosian code. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 170 It is said in Justinian's Code.

b. A systematic collection or digest of the laws of a country, or of those relating to a particular subject.

(In modern use, chiefly since the promulgation of the French *Cade Civile* or *Code Napoléon*, in 1804.)

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 96 Larger far Than civil codes with all their glosses are. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 There is no code in which we can study the law of parliament. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 The different German tribes were first governed by codes of laws formed by their respective chiefs. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 33 Their penal code was formed in no sanguinary spirit. 1844 LO. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. §1 (1863) 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code.

2. *transf.* a. A system or collection of rules or regulations on any subject.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 158 In the legislative as in the religious code. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxiv. 298 Christianity can never be reduced to a mere code of Ethics. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 352 The Sermon on the Mount contains the whole code of perfection.

b. 'A collection of receipts or prescriptions represented by the Pharmacopœia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A system of military or naval signals. b. *Telegr.* A system of words arbitrarily used for other words or for phrases, to secure brevity and secrecy; also *attrib.*, as in *code telegram, word.*

1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 21 A long letter respecting..a code of signals for the army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Maritime codes of signals. 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 241 Code telegrams are those composed of words, the context of which has no intelligible meaning. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 5/1 Telegraph companies had to face..the extension of the use of code words.

c. *Cybernetics.* Any system of symbols and rules for expressing information or instructions in a form usable by a computer or other machine for processing or transmitting information.

1946 *Nature* 26 Oct. 568/1 The brains of the machine lie in the control tape, which is code-punched in three sections. 1947 *New Republic* 23 June 15/3 The machine, having been properly briefed by means of a code punched into a paper tape.., will perform its programmed task. 1948 *Electranics* Sept. 111/2 Orders to various parts of the machine..can be expressed conveniently as numbers in some arbitrary code. 1964 F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* i. 2 On a paper tape holes are punched across the tape according to a predetermined code. 1970 J. BUTLER in *Physics Probl. Reactor Shielding* (O.E.C.D.) 109 A saving in computer time.. compared with the discrete ordinate codes NIOBE and STRAINT.

d. Extended uses in *Biol.* and *Linguistics.*

1958 P. B. MEDAWAR in R. D'Arcy Thompson *D'Arcy W. Thompson* 225 The problem of the development of limbs is, first, to break the chemical code which embodies the instructions, and second to find out how the instructions take effect. 1964 *Language* XL. 243 The central concern is how the bilingual speaker becomes 'inputted' for two language codes. 1965 *Canad. Jrnl. Linguistics* Fall 41 Number and pattern (or 'code'—a favourite term in linguistics). 1965 *Listener* 2 Sept. 332/2 The conceptions of molecular codes, and the chemical storage of information which have arisen from work on reproduction, have stimulated fascinating speculations about the mechanism of memory and the mystery of dreams.

† 4. A collection of writings forming a book, such as the Old or the New Testament. Also, a recognized division of such forming a volume. *Obs.*

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* IV. i, Then having learned the Hebrew tongue and procured A copy of the Hebrew code. 1736 BAILEY (folio) *Code*, a Volume or Book. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. I. ix. §3 The Christian Scriptures were divided into two codes or volumes. *Ibid.*, Intending by the one a code or collection of Christian sacred writings, as the other expressed the code or collection of Jewish sacred writings.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *code-bearing*, *-breaking*, *-checking*, *-switching*; **code-book**, a list of letters or other expressions, and of their correlates in a code, arranged as a key for encoding and decoding; a book containing a code (in other senses); **code-language**, a system of codes; **code-name**, a word or symbol used as a substitute for the ordinary name of a thing or person, for secrecy or convenience; also, one used to refer to something that has no name; so *code-name* v.; similarly **code-number**; **code-script** (see quots.).

1965 *Listener* 2 Sept. 332/1 The *code-bearing molecules, the nucleic acids. 1884 *Electrician* XIV. 62/1 This firm recommends the use of the 'ABC Telegraphic *Code Book'. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 4/2 The Royal Automobile Club proposes..to establish a law unto itself, with its own code-books of rules, morals, and punishments. 1964 Y. BAR-HILLEL *Lang. & Inf.* xvi. 279 A short signal sequence..to be decoded at the receiving end with the help of a code-book. 1964 J. Z. YOUNG *Madel of Brain* viii. 128 In the procedures for *code-breaking adopted by cryptographers the problem is to discover the relevant features of, say, ink-marks or electrical signals that are being used for communication. 1964 C. DENT *Quantity Surv. by Camputer* vi. 73 The *code-checking and punch-checking procedures. 1936 *Discovery* June 187/2 The spirit-doctors have a kind of *code-language of their own. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 241 *Code-makers and Utilitarians. 1919 L. TISSOT-DUPONT *Dictionnaire des Termes Techniques de Télégr.* 37 Nom conventionnel. *Code name. 1936 F. W. CROFTS *Loss of 'Jane Vosper'* i. 22 Heading it with the code name and address of his firm. 1954 X. FIELDING *Hide & Seek* iv. 48 A district so bountiful that among us it earned the code-name of 'Lotus Land'. 1959 'O. MILLS' *Stairway ta Murder* xvi. 162 A military Exercise, code-named Discretion. 1961 R. SETH *Anat. Spying* iii. 38 Among these was Wing-Commander Forest Yeo-Thomas, whose code-name was the White Rabbit. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* vii. 47 He was well code-named this captive Raven. 1959 W. S. SHARPS *Dict. Cinemat.* 85/2 **Code numbers*, a series of numbers and key letters printed by film manufacturers on *negative* film at one foot intervals and used for stock identification. 1964 C. DENT *Quantity Surv. by Camputer* iv. 38 It is not necessary for the taker-off to look up the library description... Someone else (the 'coder') could do this and merely insert the appropriate reference number ('code' number) against the taker-off's description. 1952 *New Biol.* XII. 85 All the genes together constitute the '*code-script' of the cell; that is, the complete set of controlling factors which carry in condensed form all the 'information' necessary for an organism to develop the distinctive properties of its species. 1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* vii. 193 Indeed, if current attempts to decipher the chemical structure of chromosomes are successful, it may one day prove possible by deliberate manipulation of environmental agencies to make specific alterations in the genetic code-script. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 390 The humane *code-softener. 1959 E. PULGRAM *Intrad. Spectrogr. Speech* xi. 82 The hearer is able to perform what communication engineers call *code switching, a process of adjustment to the articulatory habits of the speaker which permits the listener to learn quickly certain types and degrees of phonemic deviation.

†**code**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also coode. Pitch, cobbler's wax.

1358 *Ord.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 301 Code, rosin, or other manner of refuse [*litour*]. *c* **1440** WYCLIF *Ex.* ii. 3 (MS. Bodl. 277) Sche took a segge leep, and clemede it with coode [**1382** glewishe cley, **1388** tar]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Code, sowters wex [*H.P.* coode]. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 103 Be-paynted with sowters code.

†**code**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also cud, CUDE. [The ME. *ō* with corresp. Sc. *u* points to an OE. **cód*, which is however unknown.] A chrism-cloth. (Very common in Sc. in 16th c.: see CUDE.)

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xviii, Cristunt and crisumte, with condul and with code. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 85 Cud, *crismale.*

code (kəʊd), *v.* [f. CODE *sb.*[1]] The forms coded *ppl. a.* and coding *vbl. sb.* are common in all uses.

1. a. *trans.* To enter in a code.

1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 85 Robbery.. Is sternly coded as a deadly crime. **1885** *Law Times* LXXX. 44/1 The clerk was engaged.. in forwarding these messages, all of which he coded as having been sent out at 2.25.

b. To prepare (a message) for transmission by putting it into code words.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 3/2 However inaccurately the message may be coded. **1903** HARDY *Dynasts* I. v. iii. 91 Now that the fume has lessened, code my biddance Upon our only mast. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 7/3 Coding had been really reduced to a fine art, and by its aid the cost of a cablegram was often reduced not merely to a penny per word, but to a farthing. **1924** GALSWORTHY *Forest* I, I'm going to code that cable.

c. *Cybernetics.* To put into the form required by a code (see CODE *sb.*[1] 3 c).

1947 GOLDSTINE & VON NEUMANN (*title*) Planning and coding of problems for an electronic computing instrument. **1948** *Electronics* Sept. 116/1 Orders themselves are coded to appear as numbers. *Ibid.* 116/3 A coded order can be converted to the selection of a gate opening voltage. **1956** *Spaceflight* I. 27/2 A data input circuit.. codes all information picked up by the satellite's instruments, and a modulator.. superimposes the coded data on a carrier signal. **1958** *Oxf. Mag.* 29 May 469/1 The new [computing] machines.. require the relatively new skills of 'programming' and 'coding'. *Ibid.*, The preparation of 'data' and 'instructions' in the coded form acceptable by the machine. **1967** *Oxford Computer Explained* 9 Coded orders are attached to the original order and passed to the Dispatcher, who allocates an order reference number which is stamped on the order and on the coding form.

d. In extended use. Cf. CODE *sb.*[1] 3 d.

1959 *Jrnl. Molecular Biol.* I. 218 These molecules presumably carry in coded form the information necessary to specify the many features of the particular organism concerned. **1962** *Lancet* 29 Dec. 1384/1 Preventing R.N.A.-messenger coding and thus participation in protein synthesis. **1964** G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* viii. 212 The question of how a sequence made up from four different bases might specify unambiguously a sequence made up from twenty different amino acids is known as 'the coding problem'. **1964** L. KAISER in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 103 Direct connections between both processes of coding-decoding are found in spelling.

2. *code for* (Microbiology): to be the genetic code for (an amino-acid or sequence of amino-acids); to be the genetic determiner of.

1962 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XLVIII. 1086 (*heading*) On the role of soluble ribonucleic acid in coding for amino acids. **1969** *New Scientist* 18 Dec. 590 They contain more than enough RNA—about 3300 nucleotides—whereas only 3000 or so are needed to code for the three proteins. **1978** *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 52/2 There is a locus on one pair of homologous chromosomes that codes for eye color. **1983** *Oxf. Textbk. Med.* I. IV. 23/2 Genes coding for mammalian peptide chains are interrupted by a number of non-coding sequences or introns.

code, obs. form of CUD.

†**codebec.** *Obs.* = CAUDEBECK.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr., To furnish you with a Vigone, Codebec, or Castor. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 An Oval Leather Hatcase with a new Codebec edged Hat.

co-debtor, -decree: see CO-.

co-decli'nation. *Astron.* [CO- 4.] Complement of the declination.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 8 Its co-declination, or, which is now the more usual term, its North polar distance.

co-de'fendant. [CO- 3 c.] Joint defendant, defendant in conjunction (*with*).

1640-4 *Prynne's Petition* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 74 Denying him Access to his Councel, and Conference with his Co-defendants. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xi. (Jod.), Any landlord may, by leave of the court, be made a co-defendent to the action. **1885** *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 642 Two persons who were made co-defendants.

codeia (kəʊ'di:ɪə). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κώδεια: see CODEINE, and cf. *morphia, morphine*, etc.] = CODEINE.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 312 Codeïa.. was discovered by Robiquet in 1832. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 231 Poisoning.. by codeia. **1883-4** *Med. Annual* 18/1 Opium and its alkaloid codeia.

co-'deify, *v.* [see CO- 1.] *trans.* To deify together, to make participator of the divine nature.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 93 He is godded with God, and codeified with him. **1683** PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Co-deified and consubstantiated with the Father.

codeine ('kəʊdi:n, -ɪi:n, formerly -i:aɪn). *Chem.* Also codeina. [f. Gr. κώδεια head, poppy-head + -INE.] A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$) contained in opium, and used as a hypnotic; discovered and named in 1832 by Robiquet of Paris.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 250 Of Codeina. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 293 M. Grimaux has succeeded in producing codeine, identical in properties with the naturally occurring alkaloid.

codeless ('kəʊdlɪs), *a.* [f. CODE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a code.

1864 H. JONES *Holiday Pap.* 384 The codeless law of love.

co-delight, -delinquent, -denization, -descendant, -despairer, etc.: see CO-.

codelynge, obs. form of CODLING.

codenac, variant of CODINIAC.

coder ('kəʊdə(r)). [f. CODE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which puts a message, set of information, etc., into code.

1927 *Daily Express* 14 Sept. 7 A telephone clearing house between all automatic exchanges and the existing manual exchanges, 73 of which have already been specially fitted with coder call indicator apparatus. **1945** 'TACKLINE' *Holiday Sailor* i. 11 We were all designed to be Coders, and were supposed to be rather intelligent than not. **1964** [see *code number*, CODE *sb.*[1] 5].

codes, *int.*: see COADS.

co-de'terminant. [CO- 3.] One of a set of determining factors. Hence **co-de'termine** *v.*

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 12 Those portions of the brain that have just been maximally excited retain a kind of soreness which is a condition of our present consciousness, a co-determinant of how and what we now shall feel. **1890** —— *Princ. Psychol.* I. i. 4 Certain peculiarities.. are explicable only by the fact that the brain laws are a codeterminant of the result. **1907** —— *Pragmatism* vi. 226 These factors co-determining each other incessantly. **1937** R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* xiv. 260 Environmental conditions.. are.. obtrusive as co-determinants. **1959** *Brno Studies* I. 34 The OE 'diacritical *e*' was always closely preceded by the letter whose phonematic equivalent it helped to co-determine.

co-determi'nation. [CO- 3.] **a.** (See quot. 1909.) **b.** Co-operation of management and workers in formulating policy decisions, esp. by the representation of workers on management boards. Orig. in the Federal Republic of Germany [tr. G. *mitbestimmung*]. Hence, equality of powers in decision-taking.

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. I. 267/3 *Codetermination*... 1. A determination that determines the same matter.—2. The reciprocal relation of determining the same matter. **1952** *Times* 23 Feb. 7/6 The distribution of power in the companies will depend also on the operation of the law giving the workers in coal mines and steelworks *Mitbestimmungsrecht*—the right of 'co-determination', as it is rather flatly translated—that is, the right to share in policy decisions. **1959** *Encounter* Feb. 14/1 An experiment not in 'co-determination' or 'joint management'. **1972** M. ARGYLE *Social Psychol. of Work* viii. 206 It is difficult to assess the success of codetermination in Germany since it has been adopted by entire industries at the same time. **1983** *Listener* 6 Jan. 3/2 It is a recommendation for dependence instead of co-determination, for a satellite existence rather than that of a proud participant in Europe's affairs.

‖**codetta** (ko'dɛtta). *Mus.* [Ital., dim. of CODA.] A short coda; see also quot. 1869.

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xx. 164 Sometimes a few notes are subjoined to the subject, though they do not really form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the countersubject. Such an interposed passage is called a 'codetta' or 'conduct'. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 377/1 Codetta is the diminutive of Coda, from which it offers no material differences except in dimensions.

codex ('kəʊdɛks). Pl. codices ('kəʊdɪsi:z). [a. L. *cōdex*, later spelling of *caudex* trunk of a tree, wooden tablet, book, code of laws.]

†**1.** = CODE *sb.*[1] 1, 2. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 228 In the fourth booke of Iustinians new Codex, the thirtenth title. **1622** FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. vii, The codexes o' th' law. **1659** *Gentl. Call.* iv. §24. 408 The whole codex of Christian precepts. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 460/1 A new codex, or body of the laws.

2. A manuscript volume: *e.g.* one of the ancient manuscripts of the Scriptures (as the *Codex Sinaiticus, Alexandrinus, Vaticanus*, etc.), or of the ancient classics.

1845 M. STUART *O.T. Canon* viii. (1849) 185 Account for the speedy loss or destruction of most codices once in circulation. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 26 Tischendorf's great discovery, the Codex Sinaiticus. *Ibid.* 59 The characters in Codex B are somewhat less in size than those of Codex A.

3. 'In medicine, a collection of receipts for the preparation of drugs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *spec.* the French Pharmacopœia.

cod-fish: see COD *sb.*[3] 1 b.

codger ('kɒdʒə(r)). *dial.* and *colloq.* [perh. a dial. var. of CADGER: the two words are now used quite differently in the colloquial language of London and the towns generally; but in some dialects they are identical, while in others *codger* had formerly a contemptuous sense which might easily arise out of *cadger*.]

1. *dial.* A mean, stingy, or miserly (old) fellow; sometimes, like *cadger*, a pedlar, tramp, or beggar.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. iv. (D.), He..said.. nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere codger that lad has turned out. **1818** TODD, *Codger*, contemptuously used for a miser, one who rakes together all he can. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Codger*, a miser; a stingy old fellow. **1876** *South Warwicksh. Gloss., Codger*, a miser. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Codger*, a dirty, mean old man. **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss., Codger, cadger*, a tramp; a mean pedlar; a term of contempt.

b. *dial.* A testy or crusty (old) man.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Codger*, a crusty old fellow. **1888** LOWSLEY *Berksh. Wds., Codger*, a testy old man: an old man having queer habits.

2. *low colloq.* A familiar or jocosely irreverent term applied **a.** originally to an elderly man, usually with a grotesque or whimsical implication.

1756 MURPHY *Apprentice* I. (1764) 16 Old Cojer must not smoke that I have any concern. **1775** GARRICK *Bon Ton* 32 My Lord's servants call you an old out-of-fashion'd Codger. *Ibid.* 33 That for you, old Codger (snaps his fingers). **1789** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II, We want no proofs, old Codger, but your face. **1797-1805** S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* III. 267 The queer codger fancies them his new relations. **1807-8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 89 A gouty old codger of an alderman. **1821** SHELLEY *Let. Mrs. S.* Aug. (Camelot ed.) 355, I..sign the agreement for the old codger's house. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 2 The old gentleman was rather a quiet-going codger. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Codger*, a stout, comfortable looking old man.

b. In more general application: Fellow, chap.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lx, 'I haven't been drinking your health, my codger', replied Mr. Squeers. **1851** DOUGLAS JERROLD *St. Giles's* 23 (Hoppe) And that's what they'll do with you, my little codger. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss., Codger*, a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.

codiæum (kəʊdɪ'i:əm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (G. E. Rumpf in Adrien de Jussieu *De Euphorbiacearum generibus* (1824) 33), f. *kodiho*, the native name for the plant in Indonesia.] A member of a genus of tropical plants of the family Euphorbiaceæ, cultivated in hothouses for their variegated foliage; esp. = CROTON 2.

1831 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LVIII. 3051 (*heading*) Painted-leaved codiæum. **1900** C. BENNETT in W. D. Drury *Book of Gardening* xv. 671 Crotons (Codiæums).—The beautiful variegated leaves.. of these tropical evergreen shrubs place them among the most useful and attractive plants grown for exhibition. **1951** *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) II. 515/2 Beside this use for table decoration.. Codiaeums are equally useful for conservatories. **1961** *Amateur Gardening* 9 Dec. 6 Perhaps better known as crotons, the codiaeums are extremely decorative plants.

codical ('kɒdɪkəl), *a.* [f. L. *cōdic-* stem of CODEX + -AL[1]. L. had *caudicālis* in lit. sense 'pertaining to tree-trunks'.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a codex or code.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†**codice**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cōdice-m*, or a sing. of *codice-s*: see CODEX.] = CODE.

1656 [see CODE *sb.*[1] 1].

codicil ('kɒdɪsɪl). Also 5 (condicylle), 6-7 codicill, 7 codecil, 8 codicel. [ad. L. *cōdicill-us* (chiefly in pl.), dim. of *cōdex* CODEX.]

1. *Law.* A supplement to a will, added by the testator for the purpose of explanation, alteration, or revocation of the original contents.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 100 This is my testament and my last will, my condicylle and my willynge inreuocable and permanent. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxcii. 1195 Hee meant not to deface the remembrance of the things which he had written afore.. in the testament or last Will of Jacob: but to make as it were a Codicill vnto it. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* I. 161 He bequeathed to [them].. one hundred pounds a piece by his Will, and as much by a Codecil annexed thereunto. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Alma* II. 80 To appoint her, By codicil, a larger jointure. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, He had, in a fit of very natural exasperation, revoked the bequest in a codicil.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Supplement, appendix.

1784 H. WALPOLE *Let. to De Soyres* 27 Mar. in *Acad.* 25 Feb. 1882, We have at present so bitter a codicil to a most severe Winter, that Berkeley Square was as much covered with Snow this morning as It was two months ago. **1789** —— *Remin.* ix. 67, I have done with royal personages. Shall I add a codicil on some remarkable characters that I remember? **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. vi. 398 Our compact is sealed; one word by way of codicil.

†**2.** Occas. in other senses of L. *codicilli*: A writing-tablet, a letter or note written thereon; an account-book (L. *codex*); a diploma or letters patent. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 56 A paire of Tables, or Codicills, wherein to register the wise.. sayings of others. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* xx. 539 The Codicills were return'd with an Answer upon the same Wax where the former Letter was written. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 His codicils or paper of accounts. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 25 The codicils or patents of their office were curiously emblazoned.

codicillary (kɒdɪ'sɪlərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *cōdicillārius*, *-āris*: see -ARY[1] and [2].] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a codicil.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 529 When any one makes a Testament, wherein he adds a Codicillary Clause. **1818-27** PHILLIMORE *Reports* II. 30 (L.) An unfinished paper not established as codicillary. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* II. comm. (ed. 2) 245 To pay all codicillary legacies and trusts.

codi'cillular, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **cōdicillulus* (dim. of *cōdicillus*) + -AR.] Of the nature of a little codicil or supplement.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 190 The little codicillular appendage of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

codicology (kəʊdɪ'kɒlədʒɪ). [ad. Fr. *codicologie*, f. L. *cōdic-* stem of CODEX + -OLOGY.] The study or science of manuscripts and their interrelàtionships. Hence **codico'logical** *a.*, **codico'logically** *adv.*

Used mainly by continental writers, when writing in English, as a *calque* on G. *Handschriftenkunde*.

1953 D. C. C. YOUNG in *Scriptorium* VII. 7 If the suggestion that O [= MS. Vat. gr. 915] for Theognis is by Gregoras be accepted, much may follow for the codicology of the other texts in O. *Ibid.* 3 A codicological inventory of Theognis manuscripts. **1964** L. BIELER in *Studia Evangelica* III. 328 Many of these manuscripts have recently been described and analysed 'codicologically' by Dr. Patrick McGurk. **1968** *PMLA* LXXXIII. 25/1 It is codicologically indivisible from the preceding pieces and in the same script. **1970** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 21 May 568/2 The recent development of 'codicology', which Greg would have subsumed under bibliography—the study of manuscripts as physical objects in order to identify the workshops that produced them.

†**codie.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = CODE *sb.*[1]

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue, The Codies and Digests.

co-die: see CO-.

codification (ˌkəʊdɪfɪ'keɪʃən, ˌkɒd-). [sb. of action from CODIFY: prob. from mod.F.]

1. Reduction (*of* laws) to a code.

1817 BENTHAM (*title*), Papers relative to Codification & Public Instruction. *c* **1830** —— *Justice & Codification Petit.* Wks. V. 639/1 No otherwise than by codification can the reform here prayed for..be carried into effect. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc., Bentham* (1859) I. 373 He [Bentham] demonstrated the necessity and practicability of codification, or the conversion of all law into a written and systematically arranged code. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 570 Bills were laid before the House for the codification of the law.

2. *gen.* Systematization.

1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 695 (*Lagrange & Hegel*), At the best it is but a Method of codification, and its merits must be estimated by its success in codifying the results reached by Science. **1878** FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 37 Science is but the codification of experience.

codifier ('kəʊdɪfaɪə(r)). [f. CODIFY + -ER.] One who codifies.

1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 56 Buonaparte and his draughtsmen, his codifiers, etc. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 398 William..as the codifier of the laws of Eadward.

codify ('kəʊdɪfaɪ, 'kɒd-), *v.* [modern f. CODE + -FY, like *classify*, etc., prob. after F. *codifier*.]

1. To reduce (laws) to a code; to digest.

c **1800** BENTHAM *Gen. View of Compl. Code of Laws* (L.), I propose to codify this. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 10 Dec., The laws had been codified and simplified. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 Modern theorists have codified the laws of counterpoint.

absol. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 42 Bentham..offered..to codify for several of the United States, and also for Russia.

2. *gen.* To reduce to a general system; to systematize.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 He proceeds on the principle of codifying the actual practice [of orthography]. **1880** JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 205 The grumbles, the complaints and so forth, had never been codified.

Hence '**codified** *ppl. a.*, '**codifying** *vbl. sb.*

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. xxxiii. 570 The feeling of the times was against the codifying of customs. **1876** J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. v. 56 There are codified lives that can move only as the book permits.

codignac, -digny, var. ff. CODINIAC.

codilla (kəʊ'dɪlə). [app. dim. of It. *coda*:—L. *cauda* tail; but the history of the term is obscure.] The coarse tow of flax or hemp.

1785 *Act 25 Geo. III*, c. 56 § 2 Short chucking..codilla. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Codilla is a short hemp taken from the root-end of Petersburgh. **1880** *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/8 Flax, tow, and codilla on the spot were quiet.

codille (kəʊ'dɪːl). Also 8 codill. [F. *codille* m., ad. Sp. *codillo* knee of a quadruped, angle, etc., dim. of *codo* elbow.] A term used at ombre when the game is lost by the person who challenges to win it.

1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 92 She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille. **1729** SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 190 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four mattadores, and lose codill! **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 26 If either of the adversaries win the game, he is said to give codille to the ombre. *Note.* The sense ..may be that one has driven the ombre into a corner, or else that he has a blow from his adversary's arm.

†**co'diniac.** *Obs.* Also 6 codignac, -dinac, 7 -denac, -din(n)iack, codigny. [a. F. *codignac*, *-at* (Cotgr.), mod. *cotignac*, It. *cod-*, *cotognata* (Florio), quince marmalade, f. *cod-*, *cotogno*:—L. *cotōneus*, var. of *cydōneus* QUINCE. See also COTINIATE.] Quince-marmalade, quiddany.

1539 ANNE BASSET in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Illust. Ladies* III. 149 The King..commandeth me to write unto you for more of the codiniac. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Conserues, suckets, codinacs, marmilats. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxix. 708 The Codignac or Marmelade made with honie..is very good and profitable for the stomacke. **1611** COTGR., *Codignat*, Codiniack, or marmalade of Quinces. *Ibid.*, *Cotignac*, Codinniack. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Several confections, as Marmalade, Codigny, etc.

co-di'rectional, *a. Math.* [CO- 2.] Having the same direction.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 157 The several bases are parallel, equal, and co-directional with the several sides.

co-director. [CO- 3 b.] A joint director.

1869 *Porcupine* 24 July 153/1, I very much doubt if we shall ever again see the names..coupled together as co-directors. **1874** *Leisure Hour* 23 May 332/2 He was entirely at the mercy of his co-directors, who made use of his honest name. **1922** *Daily Mail* 6 Dec. 12 Leaving your partners and co-directors to bear the burden of the disgrace.

co-discoverer, -divine: see CO-.

codist ('kəʊdɪst). *rare.* [f. CODE + -IST, app. after *jurist*.] One learned in the Code or Civil Law, or in the legal codes of different nations.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 361 No man supposes him to be a great jurist—a great comparative codist—a philosophical legislator.

codle, obs. form of CODDLE.

codling[1] ('kɒdlɪŋ). Also 4-5 codlyng(e, 5 codelynge, 6 kodlynge, 7 codlin. [f. COD *sb.*[3] + -LING, dim. suffix.]

1. A young or small cod. (In early cookery often treated as a distinct fish; and prob. the name included allied species of smaller size.)

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. 8 Edw. II*, 21/12, 1 codling 12*d.* *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbot, haddok, and gode codlyng. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/16 *Hic mullus*, codlyng. *c* **1475** *Ibid.* 763 *Hic crocodolus*, a codlyng. **1513** W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* B iv a, Makrell & whytynge, haddocke and codlynge. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 61 Whose linnen-drapery is a thin, Subtile, and ductile codlin's skin. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 245 Called..Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the taste of Ling. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* 324 How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth..A Codd, first a Whiting, then a Codling, then a Codd. **1740** R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xxx. 138 The Cod..those that are small are call'd Codlings. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 206 Smoked codlings are extensively sold for Finnan haddocks. **1877** BLACKIE *Wise Men* 71 A single cod contains Some hundred myriad codlings in its roe.

b. *attrib.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 34 To take hym [pyke]..Take a codlynge hoke.

2. In America applied to fishes of the genus *Phycis*, allied to the cod.

codling[2] ('kɒdlɪŋ), **codlin** ('kɒdlɪn). Forms: 5 querdlyng, qwerdelyng, 6 codlyng, 6-7 quodling(e, quadling, 7- codling, codlin. [The later forms *quodling*, *codling*, are perh. corruptions of the earlier *querdling*. The latter is explained in the Promptorium as *duracenum*, app. L. *dūracinus*, *-um* 'hard-berried, hard', orig. said of the grape, hence of other fruits, as peaches, cherries, etc. Assuming that *querdling* had a meaning corresponding to this, it has been suggested that it might be a derivative of ME. *quert* 'sound'; though this is not very satisfactory either in form or in sense.

Palgrave's explanation *pomme cuite*, and Skinner's *pomum coctile*, together with the very frequent references in the 17th c. to the coddling of apples or pippins (see CODDLE *v.*[1]), and the frequent spelling of the latter with *qu-*, seem to show that the two words were thought to be connected. But the form *querdling*, the late appearance of the verb *coddle*, and want of early examples of a descriptive phrase 'coddling apple', all tend to indicate that this association was non-original and incidental.]

1. a. A variety of apple, in shape elongated and rather tapering towards the eye, having several modern sub-varieties, as Kentish Codling, Keswick Codling, etc.

From the beginning the name seems to have been applied to a hard kind of apple, not suitable to be eaten raw; hence to any immature or half-grown apple. In the beginning of the 17th c. it was applied to a variety suitable to be cooked while still unripe; but the peculiar codling shape appears to have determined the modern application.

c **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 Blomes of querdelynges or of other gode frute. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querdlynge, appulle, *Duracenum*. **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Codlyng, frute, *pomme cvite*. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* cii. (1636) 100 Raw apples and Quodlings are by this rule rejected. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 167 As a squash is before tis a pescod, or a Codling when tis almost an Apple. **1625** BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In Iuly..Early Peares, and Plummes in Fruit; Ginnitings; Quadlins. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 206 The Codling, so called from the use it is put unto, is a very necessary apple in the Kitchin. **1712** SWIFT *Midas*, A codling e'er it went his lip in, Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. **1715** KERSEY, *Codlin*, a kind of Apple that is proper to be coddled or stewed. [So BAILEY 1721-1800.] **1740** SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. (1749) 158 Green Codlings float In dulcet Creams. **1755** JOHNSON, *Codling*, an apple, generally codled, to be mixed with milk ['and, it may be added, an apple not quite ripe'. TODD]. **1802** W. FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* 59 The Codlin is generally the first apple that is brought to market. **1879** PRIOR *Plant-n., Codlin*, originally *coddling*, from *coddle*, to stew or boil lightly, a boiling apple, an apple for coddling or boiling, a term used in Shakspeare of an immature apple, such as would require cooking to be eaten, but now applied to a particular variety.

b. The tree which bears codlings.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 It is the custom to make.. hedges of Quodlings, Plums and vines. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 129 The Kentish Codling is very easily propagated by Slips or Suckers. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 176 They [goldfinches] build in the same trees—bushy-headed codlings.

c. *hot codlings*: roasted apples (formerly commonly sold hot in the London streets).

(Gifford explained quot. 1624 as 'green pease' (cf. CODLING[5]); but his grounds for this appear insufficient. Cf. however CODDLE *v.*[1] 2, as used of peas; whence, it has been suggested, 'roasted peas' may have been called *coddlings*.)

c **1624** FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* III. iii, If I be not deceeved, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot codlings. *a* **1825** *Popular Song*, A little old woman, her living she got, By selling hot codlings, hot, hot, hot. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Hot codlings may now be sought for in vain.

†2. *fig.* Applied to a raw youth. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, *Sub.* Who is it Dol? *Dol.* A fine yong quodling. *Fac.* O, my lawyer's clarke, I lighted on last night. *c* **1640** SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 379 Take a very fine young Codling heire and pound him as small as you can..then you must cozen him. **1663** *Flagellum*; *or O. Cromwell*, All the Codlings and embryons of Triploe.

3. *transf.* '*Codlins.* Limestones partially burnt. *North*' (Halliwell).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **codling-apple**, **-hedge**, **-tart**, **-tree**; **codling-moth**, a species of moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the larva of which feeds on the apple; **codlings-and-cream**, a popular name of the Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), from the smell of its flowers, or of its leaves when bruised; **codling-shaped** *a.*, of the elongated and tapered shape of a codling.

1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 489 Two dozen of *codling apples. *c* **1705** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 A *Coddling hedge secured a walke of orange and Lemmon trees in perfection. **1747** B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* I. 5 The *Codling Moth. Mr. Rosel says, The Caterpillar of this Moth feeds on the Kernels of Appels and Pears. The Moth lays her Eggs at the End of June. **1885** H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 92 The caterpillar of the codling-moth. **1959** SOUTHWOOD & LESTON *Land & Water Bugs* ix. 244 The young larvae of the codlin moth. **1670** RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* (Britten & H.), Called..*Codlings and Cream, from the smell of the leaves a little bruised. **1884** W. MILLER *Dict. Eng. Names Pl.* 29/2 Codlings-and-Cream. *Epilobium hirsutum.* **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) 51 Other plants of the marsh are the Great Willow Herb or Codlins-and-Cream..whose rose-coloured flowers and tall growth make it easy to recognise. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, We liked very well their *Codlin tarts. **1629** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, When the *quodlinge tree was sold. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 267 The Branch of a Willow, Codling-Tree or Vine will take root being set in the ground. **1882** *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/2 Most of the *Codlin tribe..keep equally free from canker or mildew.

†'**codling**[3]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COD *sb.*[1] + -LING, dim. suffix.] Scrotum; applied erroneously to the inguinal sacs of the beaver: see COD *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 50/2 The wise Bever, who, pursu'd by foes, Tears-off his codlings, and among them throwes.

'**codling**[4]. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Codling*, a balk sawed into lengths for staves. It is cleft or rived into staves by means of a frow and mallet.

codling[5].

(The alleged sense 'green peas' in Halliwell appears to be founded solely upon a conjecture of Gifford's on the following passage, and that in *Sun's Darling* (CODLING[2] 1 c) for 'hot codlings', which he also took for 'peas'. If 'coddled' or roasted peas (CODDLE *v.*[1] 2) were ever called *coddlings*, this may be the sense here; but evidence is wanting. In any case there appears to be a coarse allusion to COD[1] 4, CODLING[3].)

c **1623** FORD, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* II. i, In the pease-field? has she a mind to codlings already?

†'**codlinged,** *ppl. a.* [f. CODLING[2] + -ED.] Made into, or treated as a codling.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 A half stewed codling'd philosopher.

'**cod-liver 'oil.** Oil expressed from the liver of the cod-fish, much used in medicine.

Recommended in 1783 by Dr. T. Percival as a cure for chronic rheumatism, but app. not taken up. Introduced into medical practice on the continent in 1825, and into English practice in 1846-7, as a remedy for consumption.

[**1615** E. S. *Britain's Buss* (in Arb. *Garner* III. 646) *Cod-fishing.* Of the livers of those thirty-five Last of fish, may well be made five Tun of train oil worth at least £12 a tun.] **1783** T. PERCIVAL in *Lond. Med. Jrnl.* III. 392 It will be

doing some service to the healing art to communicate to the public a brief account of the *oleum jecoris Aselli* or cod liver oil; the salutary properties of which I believe have been little experienced beyond the vicinage of Manchester. **1846** W. H. RANKING *Retrosp. Addr.* (19 Aug.) in *Trans. Prov. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* (1847) III. 182 The only observation worthy of notice, in reference to the treatment of phthisis is also made by Dr. Thompson..that he has derived more benefit from cod-liver oil than from any other medicine. **1870** tr. *Niemayer's Pulm. Consump.* (New Syd. Soc.) 63 As if cod-liver oil could take the place of fresh air.

'codlock. *Sc.* A sea-fish, the Spotted Blenny.
1805 [see CLUBBOCK]. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish..found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

codology (kɒ'dɒlədʒɪ). *Irish colloq.* [f. COD *sb.*[5] + -OLOGY.] Hoaxing, humbugging. Hence **co'dologist.**
1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 299 The why and the wherefore and all the codology of the business. **1928** *Daily Express* 15 Feb. 11 There is in Ireland a science unknown to us in England called Codology... The English is 'leg-pulling'... When I received an invitation to breakfast at the Dublin Zoo I thought that I could detect the hand of the chief codologist. **1966** *Listener* 8 Dec. 863/1 Apart from some typical codology and a handful of tender personal messages—his [*sc.* James Joyce's] stuff is tidily to the point and businesslike.

co-domestication: see CO-.

co-dominant (kəʊ'dɒmɪnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [CO- 2.] A. *adj.* Sharing dominance equally; of similar frequency of occurrence or similar importance. Esp. in *Forestry* (see quot. 1928) and *Ecology*.
1926 TANSLEY & CHIPP *Stud. Veg.* ii. 11 There may be several species..which..together dominate the association, but these 'co-dominant' species most frequently..belong to the same life-form. **1928** *Funk's Stand. Dict., Co-dominant*, a., forming a part of the main canopy, but not among the tallest: said of forest-trees. **1943** *Ess. & Stud. 1942* XXVIII. 69 If account was taken of a further number of poems in which love, though not the sole or predominant theme, came in as a parallel co-dominant theme, the number was 250—every other poem. **1964** V. J. CHAPMAN *Coastal Veget.* i. 5 The General Salt Marsh community, where there are a number of co-dominant species.
B. *sb.* A species, etc., that is co-dominant.
1933 *Forestry* VII. 122 These tables show that there is little difference between the various stem-classes—dominants, co-dominants, and sub-dominants—as regards the distribution of form-classes. **1933** A. M. WOODBURY in *Ecol. Monogr.* III. 165 Codominants—any of the equally dominant forms. **1940** *Geogr. Jrnl.* XCV. 451 Hraun heath has several co-dominants, each of which is locally dominant in associations, *e.g. Betula, Salix* [etc.]. **1953** *Brit. Commonw. For. Term.* 1. 28 *Codominant.* (*a*) A tree with a portion of its crown in the upper canopy, but below the crown level of the dominants... (*b*) A species which shares dominance more or less equally with others.

‖ **co-domini** (kəʊ'dɒmɪnaɪ), *sb. pl.* [quasi-Latin, f. CO- + *domini*, pl. of L. *dominus* lord, ruler.] Condominium powers, *spec.* (between 1899 and 1966) Great Britain and Egypt in relation to the Sudan.
1944 D. NEWBOLD *Let.* 19 Sept. in K. D. D. Henderson *Making Mod. Sudan* (1953) xvi. 412 It is inevitable that Sudan views and interests do sometimes conflict with the views and interests of one or other of the co-domini. **1955** *Times* 4 June 7/3 When the House is recalled in August it will be for the purpose of passing a resolution informing the Co-domini (Britain and Egypt) that the country feels ready to complete the determination of its political future. *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 6/1 The supervisory commission was..a British conception,..and Britain..must see that both co-domini observed it until the end of the transition period.

codon ('kəʊdɒn). [f. COD(E *v.* 1 d + -ON.] The smallest group of nucleotides in a polynucleotide that determines which amino-acid shall be inserted at any given position in a polypeptide chain; it is found experimentally to be a sequence of three consecutive nucleotides.
1963 F. H. C. CRICK in *Progr. in Nucleic Acid Res.* I. 166 *The Codon.* This is a group of bases that code for one amino acid. In simple codes a codon is a fixed number of consecutive bases, e.g., in a 'triplet' code it is three consecutive bases, but it is possible to conceive codes in which, for example, some codons consist of two bases and others of three. Again it is not certain that the bases making up a codon are adjacent on the polynucleotide chain. **1966** *New Scientist* 12 May 348/3 The transfer-RNA attaches itself to its own amino acid and, in some fashion, couples it to the right codon on the messenger-RNA inside the ribosome. *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 322/2 The amino acid molecules do not attach themselves directly to the base-triplets, or codons.

codonostome. *Biol.* Oftener in Lat. form **codo'nostoma.** [f. Gr. *κώδων* bell + *στόμα* mouth.] 'The bell-shaped aperture of the disc of a medusa... or the mouth of a medusiform gonophore' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 85 The term 'codonostoma' has been proposed to designate the open mouth of the bell.

† **cod-piece.** *Obs.* Also codpis, -piss. [f. COD *sb.*[1] 4 + PIECE.]
1. A bagged appendage to the front of the close-fitting hose or breeches worn by men from the 15th to the 17th c.: often conspicuous and ornamented.
c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 313 A kodpese like a pokett. **1530** PALSGR., Codpese, *braiette.* **1555** EDEN *Decades* I. viii. 38 The men..inclose their priuie members in a gourde cutte after the fashion of a codde-piece. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 28 The arrowes..light either upon their breasts, bellies, cod peeces, thighes, knees or legges. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 53. **1598** MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. II. 145 Nay then I'le neuer raile at those That weare a codpis, thereby to disclose What sexe they are. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Shark*, If the servants search, they may descry In his wide codpeece, dinner being done, Two napkins cramm'd up, and a silver spoone. **1652** ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 13 Uncouth Words..as a..Cod-piece. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy, Slawkenb. Tale*, He put his breeches with his fringed cod-piece on.
b. *transf.* A similar appendage to female attire, worn on the breast.
1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 170 [The women's] doublets with pendant codpeeses on the brest.
c. *fig.*
1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 122 For the rebellion of a Cod-peece, to take away the life of a man? **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 15 Could not Faith once plighted..Cool thy hot Cod-piece, but thou must be Gadding?
2. *attrib.*, as ***cod-piece button***; **cod-piece point**, the lace with which the cod-piece was fastened.
1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. iv. 61 He..made the yoong man untrusse his codpeece point. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 39 Whereof the foremost codpiece point is the crane's proverb in painted clothes, 'Fear God, and obey the King'. **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* i. 1 Winter hath tyed earths Codpiece point. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 56 It is us'd for Tobacco-boxes, Cod-piece-buttons, etc.
Hence † **cod-pieced** *a.*
1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Larg bellid kod-peasid dubletts. **1655** tr. *Francion* I–III. 12 Any cold cod-pieced fellow.

co-driver. (Stress variable.) [CO- 3 b.] A person who takes turns with another or others to drive a vehicle (esp. in a motor race, rally, etc.). Hence **co-drive** *v. trans.*
1933 *Motor* 13 Jan. 1156/2 In our report..of the Monte Carlo Rally it was stated that Mr. A. K. Stevenson, of the Royal Scottish Automobile Club, was co-driver with the Hon. V. A. Bruce... Actually Bruce's co-driver in the Rally was W. J. Brunell. **1952** *Ibid.* 23 Jan. 870/2 His Hillman Minx which he was co-driving with Philip Fotheringham-Parker. **1960** *Times* 25 Feb. 1/3 Co-driver, sharing expenses, to Lisbon. **1963** P. DRACKETT *Motor Rallying* iii. 49 Peter Burch, of Aldershot, and his co-driver, A. Benniman, were three miles from rally headquarters.

† **Cods, Cod's.** *Obs.* A perversion of *God's*, in oaths and exclamations; cf. ADS, ODS, ECOD.
1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 221 By Cod's nails I vow, Upon thy pate my staff I will lay. **1668** SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 72 Cods my life-kins! Stanford, I am heartily sorry. **1698** VANBRUGH *Æsop* IV. ii, 'Cods-fish!' quoth he, ''twas well you spoke!'

cod's-head.
1. a. *lit.* The head of a cod-fish. *attrib.*, as *cod's-head soup.*
† **b.** *fig.* 'Stupid head.' *Obs.*
1607 *Drewills Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 56 Lloyd [threatning he] woulde try acquaintance with the others cods-heade.
c. *cod's head and mackerel-tail* (see quot. 1961).
1891 *Scribner's Mag.* X. 5 Those forms of ships adopted for centuries by some European nations, and known to mariners as 'cod's-head and mackerel-tail' shape. **1961** F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 56 *Codshead and mackerel tail*, a description applied to sailing yachts designed with bluff bows and a long run aft, the greatest beam being forward.
2. A stupid fellow, a blockhead. (Sometimes amplified as 'a cod's head and shoulders'.)
1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* III. B iv b, This coddes heade.. This asse, doth wante his comon sence. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* i. (1596) 2 His [Cicero's] sonne..prooued but a Cods-head. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 2/2 That Jobbernole Which Men call a Cods-head. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 If he had not been what is called in familiar parlance a cod's-head-and-shoulders himself.
Hence † **cod's-headed** *a.*, stupid.
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxix. (1737) 135 The silly Cods-headed Brothers of the Noose.

codship. [see -SHIP.] A humorous title for a cod.
1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* i. (1873) 14 The curiosities found in the intestinal regions of his codship.

codswallop ('kɒdzwɒləp). *slang.* Also cod's wallop. [Origin unknown.] Nonsense, drivel.
1963 *Radio Times* 17 Oct. 52/2 Just branding a programme as 'rubbish', 'tripe', or—there are a lot of these—'codswallop', gives little indication of what moved the viewer to write. **1966** J. PORTER *Sour Cream* vi. 72 It had all seemed a load of old cod's wallop to me at the time, but those lecturers were experts. **1966** A. PRIOR *Operators* vi. 64 All that stuff about mutual respect between police and criminal was a load of old codswallop. **1970** *Peace News* 30 Jan. 6/1, I hope you will stop publishing cod's wallop of the type which appeared..in Roger Moody's article.

codulle, codel, codelynge, obs. ff. CUTTLE.
c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Codulle, fysche, *sepia. c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/26 *Loligo*, a codelynge. *Ibid.* 611/39 *Sicca, quidam piscis est*, a codel.

† **'codware**[1]. *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + WARE *sb.*]
1. Podded vegetables, pulse.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. XCV. (1495) 662 *Legumina*: codware that seruyth to potage. *Ibid.*, Amonge codware Lupines and beenys ben grettest. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 161 Of all the sorts of Codware, there is none so fruitful..as..the French or Kidney-bean.
2. = COD *sb.*[1] 4.
c **1460** J. RUSSELL in *Babees Bk.* 135 Put not youre handes in youre hosen youre codware for to clawe.

'codware[2]. *Sc.* [f. COD *sb.*[2] + WARE *sb.*] A pillow-case. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)
? **1488** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 151 Thre elne and a half of smal braide clayth to be cod wayris to the King. **1530** *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) x. 9 Item vj codds wt iiij codwaris. **1562** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 206 iiijor coddwayeres & four towells. **1676** *Galston Kirk Sess. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 Two napkins and linen to be a codware to keep them in.

† **cod-worm.** *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + WORM.] A caddis-worm; = COD-BAIT.
1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 25 Take the grete redde worme and the codworme togyder. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 91 The May flie, which is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis.

coe, *sb.*[1] *local Mining.* Also *Sc.* cow. [The Sc. form is more etymological, corresp. to Du. *kouw*, MDu. and MLG. *couwe, côje*, Ger. *kaue*, MHG. *kouwe, köwe*, in same sense, also 'cage':—WGer. type **kauja*, a. L. *cavea* hollow, stall, cage, coop, etc., f. *cavus* hollow. App. introduced from Low German as a mining term.
The same L. original gave CAVIE, and (through Romanic) CAGE; also the last syllable of DECOY, Du. *kooi*, cage.]
A little hut built over a mine-shaft, as a protection to the shaft, or as a repository for ore, tools, etc. Hence *coe-shaft, coe-stead* († *-stid*).
1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 117 Such as be cavers, or do rob men's coes. *Ibid.* 259 Water-holes, Wind-holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts and Woughs. *Ibid.* 273 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks and Sparks of oar. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 1 j b, Fleaks [are] those very useful things that the miner uses to make for Shelter when he has as yet no Coe to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. **1815** FAREY *Agric. & Min. Derbyshire* I. 360 *Coes*, or small buildings.. for stowing the ore, tools, etc. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Cow*, a rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit. *Dumfr.* **1890** *A Correspondent says*: 'The word is still in use among Derbyshire lead-miners'.
¶ The following absurd 'explanation' of Phillips has been uncritically repeated in the Dictionaries.
1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Coe*, a word used among Miners, and signifying the little recess which they make for themselves under ground still as they work lower and lower. **1708–15** KERSEY. So BAILEY, ASH, and recent compilers.

coe, *sb.*[2] *local.* Also **caw.** [A worn-down form of COTHE, *coath*, ME. *cothe*, OE. *coðu, coðe* disease, sickness (of cattle, etc.).] A disease in sheep, the rot. Also in *Comb.*, as *coe-grass* (see quot. 1888).
1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 218 To communicate the caw or rot in sheep. **1879** *Chard & Ilminster News* 25 Jan., There were two kinds of coe; one described as fluke coe or liver rot: the other as wet coe, or dropsy. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coe-grass*, said to be the cause of the coe in sheep and cattle—*Juncus bufonius*.

coe, *v. local.* Also **caw.** [f. prec. sb.: see COTHE *v.*] *trans.* To give (sheep) the coe or rot. Hence **coed** (*coad, caud, cawed*), *ppl. a.*, diseased.
1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 40, A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping Body in tha! *Ibid. Gloss., Coad*, or *Caud*, unhealthy, consumptive, or cored like a rotten sheep. **1879** *Chard & Ilminster News* 25 Jan., How long will it take to coe a sheep?..one night. **1884** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 636/2 Cawed mutton. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Wet pastures are said to coe the sheep.

coe, variant of CO, *Obs.* jackdaw.

† **coeate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *coeo*, to go together, copulate + -ATE.] To copulate.
1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 64 At the fourth daye..to coeate worketh a marueylous matter in Conception.

cœcal, cœciform, cœcum: see CÆCAL, etc.

co-ed, *sb.* and *a. colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). [abbrev. of CO-EDUCATION, -EDUCATIONAL *a.*] A. *sb.* **1.** Co-education; a co-educational institution or system.
1886 L. M. ALCOTT *Jo's Boys* V. 104 Girls..ought not to study so much. Never liked co-ed. **1958** *Listener* 12 June 991/3 We are at a Secondary Modern 'co-ed'.
2. A girl or woman student at a co-educational institution.
1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1903** *Independent* 12 Feb. 369/2 Any college where the girls are commonly called 'co-eds' is not a truly co-educational institution. **1928** *Morning Post* 20 Oct. 8/3 In some of the ultra-modern American Universities, where 'co-eds' abound. **1931** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavem.* vi. 315 A college girl, what they call over there a co-ed. **1951** AUDEN *Nones* (1952) 60 Enormous novels by co-eds Rain down on our defenceless heads. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 6 May 34/3 Undergraduates and co-eds sought more violent or dramatic ways of expressing their feelings.
B. *adj.* **1.** Co-educational. **2.** Of or pertaining to a co-ed (sense 2).
1889 *Pueblo* (Colorado) *Opinion* 21 July 2/2 A Newport Story, a 'Co-Ed.' Story..are some of the attractions of *Demorest Monthly Magazine* for August. **1895** *Bachelor Arts Monthly* May 113 There is even danger that soon 'co-ed' institutions will degenerate into mere matrimonial agencies.

1949 R. GRAVES *7 Days New Crete* vi. 71, I went to a co-ed school in Switzerland. I was the head girl.

† **co-'edify**, *v. Obs.* [see CO- 1.] *trans.* To build together. (Cf. Ephes. ii. 22.)

1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 70 a, Ministers of the holie word, which .. were .. coedified with God.

co-editor, -ship: see CO- 2 b.

co-'educate, *v.* orig. *U.S.* [Back-formation from CO-EDUCATION.] *trans.* To educate (persons of both sexes) together, or (one of either sex) with those of the other under a co-educational system. Also *transf.* Hence **co-'educator.**

1855 *Pennsylvania School Jrnl.* III. 201 Another enumerates the great number of schools where the sexes are co-educated. 1894 *Forum* July 582 Will the Co-Educated Co-Educate their Children? 1897 *Educat. Rev.* XIII. 62 Sight, hearing and touch all have to be developed and trained and co-educated, taught to act together. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* i. 8 He had one son, who had been co-educated. 1920 T. P. NUNN *Education: Data* xv. 203 Co-educators aim .. at purifying and strengthening the bases of family life by teaching boys and girls to know one another. 1928 *Daily Express* 25 Aug. 8/3 If we could co-educate the younger generations of Europe we could co-ordinate them in a union of sympathy, understanding, and comradeship. *a* 1936 G. K. CHESTERTON *Common Man* (1950) 141 Co-educate as much as you like, there will always be a wall between the sexes. *Ibid.* 143 It is .. a question of what are really the co-educators' aims.

co-edu'cation. [CO- 3 a: of U.S. origin.] Education of the two sexes together in school or college.

1852 *Pennsylvania School Jrnl.* I. 9 Co-education of the sexes. The instruction of males and females in the same room and in the same class is supposed by many to be an evil. 1874 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 123 In these pages, co-education of the sexes is used in its common acceptation of identical co-education. 1874 S. W. HIGGINSON *ibid.* 37 Any physiologist opposed to co-education. 1958 *Daily Express* 11 Mar. 7/1 The order says that generally speaking the Vatican does not approve of co-education in Catholic schools, though it realises this might be necessary.

Hence **co-edu'cational** *a.*

1881 *Williamsport (Pa.) Sun & Banner* VIII. No. 3. 1 It is a co-educational school. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/6 The co-educational school reproduces the home at its very best. 1957 *Times* 9 Sept. 11/1 Finding costumes for school plays or chaperoning boys and girls at co-educational school parties .. are commonly among the tasks undertaken [by the Parent-Teachers Association].

co-e'ffect. [CO- 3 a.] A joint or concomitant effect.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Discernment is not the cause but concomitant of action, or co-effect of the same cause. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 490 We shall be embarassed by the degrees of these co-effects.

coeffeffe, coeffeoffe, obs. ff. CO-FEOFFEE.

† **co-'efficacy.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [CO- 3 a.] Joint efficacy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 The efficacie of these Stars, or coefficacie particular in medications.

† **co-e'fficiency.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CO- 3 a; cf. next.] Joint efficiency, cooperation; 'the state of acting together to some single end' (J.).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The managing .. of this work by the Spirits co-efficiency requires that they be kept together without distraction or dissipation.

coefficient (kəʊɪ'fɪʃənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- 2 + EFFICIENT. Cf. F. *coefficient* sb. In senses A and B 1 often written with hyphen.]

A. *adj.* Cooperating to produce a result.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 Without other Coefficient cause.

B. *sb.* **1.** A coefficient cause; a joint agent or factor in producing an effect or result.

1708-15 in KERSEY. 1721 BAILEY, *Coefficient*, that which causes, makes or brings to pass together with another. 1755 JOHNSON, *Coefficient*, That which unites its action with the action of another. 1838 DE QUINCEY *C. Lamb* Wks. IX. 111 Some marked originality of character in the writer becomes a co-efficient with what he says to a common result. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 176 Socrates will not allow such agencies to be called Causes: he says that they are only co-efficients.

2. *Math.* **a.** *Algebra.* A number or quantity placed (usually) before and multiplying another quantity known or unknown.

[According to Hutton, Vieta, who died in 1603, and wrote in Latin, introduced *coefficiens* in this sense.]

Thus in $4x^2 + 2ax$, 4 is the coefficient of x^2, 2 of ax, and $2a$ of x. Coefficients are sometimes distinguished as *numerical* (i.e. represented by arithmetical figures) and *literal* (i.e. represented by algebraical letters).

1708-15 in KERSEY. 1721 in BAILEY. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* §9 Rules for obtaining the fluxions of all other products and powers; be the coefficients or the indexes what they will. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Introd., The mathematician .. begins by freeing his equation from co-efficients. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* i. 4. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 292/2, I have detected an error in one of the numerical coefficients of the formula.

b. *Physics.* A multiplier that measures some property of a particular substance, for which it is constant, while differing for different substances.

e.g. *coefficient of friction, expansion, torsion*, etc.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* ii. 4 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The number 1·336 which regulates the refraction of water, is called its index, or exponent, or co-efficient of refraction. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* §33 The co-efficient of expansion of a substance is the expansion for one degree of temperature of that quantity of the substance whose length or volume was unity at a certain standard temperature. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 123 Magnetization .. produces a diminution in the coefficient of elasticity in iron wire. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. §300 The relative velocity of separation after the impact .. to which we give the name Coefficient of Restitution .. In most modern treatises this is called a 'coefficient of elasticity', which is clearly a mistake.

c. *differential coefficient:* the quantity which measures the rate of change of a function of any variable with respect to that variable.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Coefficient of any generating Term* (in *Geometrical Fluctions*) is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity. 1855 WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 688/2 The expression $\frac{du}{dx}$ is called the first differential co-efficient of the function u, or the differential co-efficient of the first order. 1875 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* xxvii. 392.

coe'fficiently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coefficient manner; by cooperation.

1818 in TODD; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

co-effluent, etc.: see CO-.

coehorn, cohorn ('kəʊhɔ:n). *Mil.* [f. the name of Coehorn ('kuhorn, *i.e.* cow-horn), the Dutch military engineer.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, introduced by Baron Coehorn. In full, *coehorn mortar.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4104/2 The 30 Coehorn Mortars .. did much damage. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 144 Hurt with one of our Grenado-Shels, which broke in the Bark, when fir'd out of the Cohorne. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, The battery .. strengthened by two mortars and twenty-four cohorns. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The Mahonesa, of 34 guns, besides cohorns and swivels. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., Four inches two-fifths is the calibre of the British coehorn.

b. *attrib.*

1746 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 5 He .. threw some cohorn shells. 1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* IV. 107 For a coehorn balloon, let the diameter of the fuze hole be seven-eighths of an inch. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 383 The ship had been three times set on fire by the cohorn shells.

cœlacanth ('si:ləkænθ), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Cœlacanthus*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἄκανθ-α spine.]

A. *adj.* Having a hollow spine; said of an extinct family of fishes. **B.** *sb.* A fish of the genus *Cœlacanthus* or the family *Cœlacanthidæ*. (Specimens of this fish found in modern times have been systematically named *Latimeria chalumnæ*.)

1857 [see SAUROID *sb.* 1]. 1864 in WEBSTER, *Cœlacanth* (adj.). 1931 J. R. NORMAN *Hist. Fishes* xvii. 357 The scales of the Coelacanths are cycloid. 1940 *Nature* 13 July 53/1 The Cœlacanths have changed very little since their first known appearance in Upper Devonian formations. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 934/1 The first living coelacanth (*Latimeria chalumnae*) was trawled in 40 fathoms near East London, U. of S. Af., in 1938. The second was caught .. near the Comoro Islands in Dec. 1952. 1966 *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.* CLXXVII. 2 The almost static coelacanths with their notorious single living representative *Latimeria*.

Hence **cœla'canthid** *a.* and *sb.*, (a member of) the above family. **cœla'canthine** *a.* [cf. *Cœlacanthini*, Huxley's name for the family], pertaining to the Cœlacanths. **cœla'canthoid, cœla'canthous** *a.*, like, or of the nature of, the Cœlacanths.

1939 *Nature* 18 Mar. 455 (*caption*) Coelacanthid fish from East London, South Africa. *Ibid.* 456/2 Certain cœlacanthid fishes underwent little apparent change from the Devonian to the Cretaceous.

cœlar ('si:lə(r)), *a. rare.* (Properly cælar.) [f. L. *cælum*, formerly spelt *cœl-um*, sky + -AR: cf. *solar*.] Belonging to the sky.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 23 The fused orb .. rolls As theretofore upon its cœlar path.

co-elder, -elevate, -elongated, etc.: see CO-.

cœlebacy, erron. form of CELIBACY.

co-e'lection. [CO- 3. Cf. late L. *coelectus* 'elected together' (1 Pet. v. 13).] Joint election.

1611 SPEED *King John* IX. viii. §32 (R.) The bishops sent .. their procurators also, to plead their right of coelection.

So **co-elect** *a.*, jointly elected. **co-e'lector,** joint or fellow-elector.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 206 We appeared at the place and time prescribed, together with our Coelectors sufficiently summoned. 1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 315 The co-elect Church which is in Babylon saluteth you.

cœlelminth ('si:lɛlmɪnθ). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cœlelmintha*, f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἕλμινς, ἑλμινθ- intestinal worm.] One of the *Cœlelmintha*, the name given by Owen to a division of the Entozoa having a distinct alimentary canal suspended in a body-cavity; a cavitary.

Hence **cœlelminthic** (si:lɛl'mɪnθɪk), *a.*, belonging to the *Cœlelmintha*.

1836-9 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 134/2 The essential character of the cœlelminthic structure. 1843 —— *Invertebr. An.* v, The Cœlelminthic class of Entozoa.

‖ **Cœlenterata** (si:lɛntə'reɪtə), *sb. pl. Zool.* Also cœlentera. [mod.L., f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἔντερ-ον intestine + *-āta*, pl. neut. of *-ātus*, -ATE.]

1. One of the primary groups into which Leuckart, followed by others, divided the Animal Kingdom. As constituted by him, the group contains animals possessing a digestive cavity with which a peripheral system of canals frequently communicates, with prehensile organs disposed in a circle round the mouth, and all, or nearly all, provided with thread-cells or nematocysts: divided into *Ctenophora*, *Actinozoa* (corals, sea-anemones) and *Hydrozoa*.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. 1. ii. 6 Where there is extremely little power of generating motion, as among .. the inferior Coelenterata, there is no nervous system. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 79 They call to mind the stinging cells of the Coelenterata.

2. In later classifications the lower of the two subdivisions of the Metazoa, distinguished from the CŒLOMATA by having an intestinal canal but no body-cavity or cœlome. In addition to the preceding, the *Porifera* or Sponges are placed in it.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 712.

cœlenterate (si:'lɛntəreɪt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Cœlenterata*. **B.** *sb.* A member of the *Cœlenterata*.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. iii. 522 Among the higher cœlenterate creatures. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 713 A development never attained in any Cœlenterate.

cœlenteric (si:lɛn'tɛrɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Belonging to the digestive cavity and system of the *Cœlenterata*.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 31 The so-called Cœlenteric apparatus.

cœlenteron (si:'lɛntərən). *Zool.* Also cel-. [mod.L., f. Gr. κοῖλος hollow + ἔντερον intestine.] The digestive cavity of a cœlenterate.

1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 78 In the Acoelomata there is a common cavity, the Coelenteron, which is lined by endoderm cells, and which pervades various parts of the body. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Anim. Biol.* xii. 268 The mouth leads into a cavity called the coelenteron.

cœlest, cœlestial, cœlestine, etc.: see CEL-.

cœlia ('si:lɪə). *Anat.* Pl. -iæ. Also celia. [mod.L., ad. Gr. κοιλία a hollow, cavity.] Any cavity of the body, as the abdominal cavity or a ventricle of the brain.

1820 HOOPER *Lex.-Med.* (ed. 4) 230/1 *Cœlia*, a cavity in any part of the body. The belly. The womb. 1882 [see PROCŒLIA].

cœliac ('si:lɪæk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7-8 **-ack**, cel-. [ad. L. *cœliac-us*, a. Gr. κοιλιακός belonging to the belly; also, suffering in the bowels, f. κοιλία belly, bowels (f. κοῖλος hollow). Cf. F. *cœliaque* (in Cotgr. *celiac*, *celiaque*).]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the belly, or cavity of the abdomen. Applied *spec.* to an intestinal disease, esp. of children, characterized by defective digestion of fats.

cœliac artery or *axis*, a thick short branch issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm, and giving off the coronary, hepatic, and splenic arteries. † *cœliac passion* or *flux* a kind of chronic flux of the intestines. *cœliac plexus*, that process of the solar plexus which surrounds the cœliac axis. *cœliac canal*, in crinoids, a canal which runs into the arms from the cœloma or body-cavity.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 222 In the Cœliack or belly passion, the Pylorus is never shut. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Celiac vessels*, Vessels belonging to the belly. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* (1726) 104 Immediately below the diaphragm arises the cœliac artery from the aorta. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 194/1 The cœliac artery, called, also, cœliac axis, is one of the largest and shortest of the vessels given off by the abdominal aorta. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 197 It attacks .. the cœliac plexus of the abdominal nerves. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 586 The subtentacular and cœliac canals communicate with channels in the perivisceral tissue. 1888 S. GEE in *St. Bart's Hosp. Rep.* xxiv. 17 Diarrhœa alba is the name employed in India to denote the cœliac affection; not that it is always a cœliac flux, a diarrhœa strictly speaking. 1911 *Practitioner* LXXXVII. 147 (*heading*) Celiac disease. 1930 *Q. Jrnl. Med.* XXIII. 438 Coeliac disease is probably the result of a development defect in absorption. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 5 Mar. 152/2 Many sufferers of sprue and celiac disease, a digestive illness, cannot digest ordinary bread.

† **B.** *sb.* = *cœliac passion.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 76 The spleen [of a he-goat] rosted helpeth the cœliack.

† **cœ'liacal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 The branches of the Gate Vein and the Cœliacall Arterie. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 115 Other branches of the cœliacall arteries. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flux*, The Cœliacal is a Flux of the

Belly, wherein the Substances are evacuated when but half digested.

cœlibate: see CELIBATE.

Cœ'licolist. *Ch. Hist.* [f. L. *cælicola* heaven-worshipper (f. *cælum* (formerly written *cœlum*) sky, heaven + *colĕre* to worship, etc.) + -IST.] One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries who were reputed to worship the heavens.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 170 A Magian never can become a Greek, or a Greek a Cœlicolist.

† cœ'ligenous, *a. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *cæligen-us*, formerly spelt *cœligen-us* (f. *cæl-um* sky, heaven + *-genus* -born) + -OUS.] Heaven-born.

1730-6 in BAILEY. **1775** in ASH.

cœlio- ('si:lɪəu), before a vowel cœli-, combining form of Gr. κοιλία belly.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1107/2 The nucleated bands of the sympathetic, containing one or two cœlio-spinal tubules.

cœliotomy (si:lɪ'ɒtəmɪ). *Surg.* Also celio-. [f. CŒLIO- + -TOMY.] The operation of cutting into the abdominal cavity; laparotomy.

1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 128 If a new word was needed to supersede 'gastrotomy' perhaps 'cœliotomy' would do. **1908** *Practitioner* Oct. 608 Anterior and posterior vaginal coeliotomy. **1954** BACON & TRIMPI in K. C. Jonas *Babcock's Princ. & Pract. Surg.* xliv. 1423 Celiotomy.—In the doubtful or confusing case, exploratory laparotomy is advantageous.

cœlo-[1] ('si:ləu), before a vowel cœl-, combining form of Gr. κοῖλος hollow, in various scientific terms, as **'cœlodont,** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], hollow-toothed (epithet of certain lizard-like reptiles as distinguished from the *pleodont* or solid-toothed). **cœlo'rrhizous,** *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having hollow roots. **cœlo'rrhyncous,** *a.* [Gr. ῥύγχος beak], hollow-beaked (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **† cœ'lostomy** [ad. Gr. κοιλοστομία, f. στόμα mouth], hollowness of voice (cf. CELOSTOMY). Also CŒLACANTH, CŒLOSPERM, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Coelostomie*, a speaking with a hollow voice. **1727** *Art of speaking in Publick* 64 (Jod.) There is another vice of speaking .. which the Græcians have called cœlostomy; it consists in mumbling, when a man does not open his mouth wide enough for his words.

cœlo-[2], properly cælo-, combining form of L. *cælum*, long spelt *cœlum* sky, heavens, as in **cœ'lometer** [see -METER], see quot. **cœlonavi'gation,** a term proposed for navigation by observation of the heavens (opp. to *geo-navigation*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 30 Cœlometer for illustrating nautical Astronomy.

cœloblast ('si:ləublɑ:st, -æ-). *Embryol.* [f. CŒLO-[1] + -BLAST.] The endoderm of an insect, or part of the endoblast as distinguished from the myoblast.

1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 149 The blastoderm differentiates into Ectoblast and Endoblast; this latter under-going a further differentiation into Coeloblast and Myoblast. **1960** I. F. & W. D. HENDERSON *Dict. Sci. Terms* (ed. 7) 101/2 *Coeloblast*, a division of the embryonic hypoblast.

cœloma: see CŒLOME.

‖ **Cœlomata** (si:'ləumətə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., pl. neut. of **cœlōmatus*, f. Gr. κοίλωματ- hollow, cavity: see CŒLOME. (For formation, cf. Gr. ἀσώματος, etc.)] The name given by Ray Lankester to the higher of his two subdivisions of Enterozoa (= *Metazoa*), including all of these that have a cœlome or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric or intestinal cavity (the other subdivision being that of the CŒLENTERATA). It comprises all the more highly developed animals, including *Vermes*.

1877 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* XVII. 441. **1883** —— in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/1 The Cœlomata, one of the two great grades .. into which the higher animals, or Enterozoa as distinguished from the Protozoa, are divided. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 The Coelomata include the phyla *Chordata*, *Mollusca*, *Arthropoda*, *Echinodermata*, together with *Vermes*.

cœlomate (si:'ləumeɪt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ATE.]

A. *adj.* Having a cœlome or body-cavity distinct from the intestinal cavity; belonging to the *Cœlomata*. B. *sb.* A cœlomate animal.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/1 The Mollusca agree in being Cœlomate with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia, etc. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 713 It is not likely that Coelomate forms are derived from Coelenterate.

cœlomatic (si:lə'mætɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. κοιλωματ- stem of κοίλωμα (see CŒLOME) + -IC.] Pertaining to a cœlome; = CŒLOMIC.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 216 The two cœlomatic tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

cœlomatous (si:'ləumətəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = CŒLOMATE *a.*

cœlome, cœlom ('si:ləum, -ɒm). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form cœ'loma. [ad. Gr. κοίλωμα a hollow, cavity, f. κοῖλος hollow.] The body-cavity of a cœlomate animal.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 135 The cirri .. enclose a continuation of the cœlom, so that the perienteric fluid can enter into them. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 260 We will in future call this cavity the cœloma. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 A cavity or a system of cavities or channels, known as the coelome.

cœlomic (si:'lɒmɪk), *a.* [f. CŒLOME + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cœlome.

1881 A. M. MARSHALL in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 73 The separation of the layers of the mesoblast so as to give rise to a cœlomic cavity. **1885** *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The shell glands of the phyllopods .. have no cœlomic openings.

cœlomo- (si:'ləuməu), used as combining form of Gr. κοίλωμα CŒLOME, as in **cœ'lomoduct** [DUCT *sb.* 6], **cœ'lomostome** [Gr. στόμα mouth] (see quots.).

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* II. ii. 13 These apertures are .. formed .. by an outward, often tube-like growth of the cœlom itself... I propose to call them cœlomoducts. **1900** E. S. GOODRICH in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XLIII. 742 For its special funnel-like opening .. I propose the name cœlomostome. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 882/2 The reproductive cells [of Polychæte worms] are developed from the cœlomic epithelium, ripen in the cœlom, and are carried to the exterior at maturity by special genital ducts (cœlomostomes). **1963** R. P. DALES *Annelids* i. 20 The coelom leads to the outside in each segment by a pair of coelomoducts, and by a pair of nephridia, or by structures derived from their combination. *Ibid.* 30 When the nephridium is a metanephridium, the coelomostome may be grafted directly on to the nephridiostome forming a mixonephridium.

cœlosperm ('si:ləu,spɜ:m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κοῖλο-ς hollow + σπέρμα seed.]

1. The seed of some umbelliferous plants, which is curved longitudinally so as to be concave on the inner surface.

2. An umbelliferous plant having such a seed.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

cœlospermous (si:ləu'spɜ:məs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Hollow-seeded; having the seed, or seed-like fruit, hemispherical, and excavated on the flat side, as in coriander. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 146 The seeds being in some cases cœlospermous in the central flowers.

cœlostat ('si:ləu,stæt). *Astr.* [f. CŒLO-[2] + -STAT.] An instrument consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork on an axis parallel to itself and to the axis of the earth, by means of which the celestial bodies may be observed and photographed as in a stationary position.

1898 *Standard* 24 Jan. 4/5 The present phenomenon [*sc.* the total solar eclipse of January 22, 1898] will be remembered as the first in which the instrument called the cœlostat was used. **1900** H. H. TURNER in *Monthly Rev.* Sept. 108 A special arrangement .. called a 'cœlostat', which reduces the whole sky virtually to rest in a most convenient manner. It was invented long ago by a Frenchman, but practically forgotten. **1939** *Jrnl. Brit. Interplan. Soc.* V. 9 The cylindrical objects shown just above the catwalk .. are coelostats. These are synchronised, motor-driven mirror devices something similar to a stroboscope, and it is by means of these that a stationary view of the heavens is provided for navigational observations while the ship is in rotation. **1961** *Guardian* 13 Feb. 16/3 A coelostat lent by the Mill Hill Observatory .. produces a static image of the sun.

co-emanation, -embed, -embody: see CO-.

cœment, cœmetery, obs. ff. CE-.

† co'eminency. *Obs.* [see CO- 3a.] Equal eminence.

1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 39 The glory of Christ is illustrious .. in his eminency of Heaven, in his preheminency of Angels, in coeminency with his Father.

co-emperor, -employ: see CO-.

coemption (kəu'ɛm(p)ʃən). [ad. L. *coemptiōnem* the action of purchasing together, buying up.]

1. The buying up of the whole supply of any commodity in the market.

The first quotation appears to show that Chaucer understood Boethius's *coemptio* as meaning 'joint purchase'.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 15 Coempcioun þat is to seyn comune achat or bying to-gidere þat were establissed vpon people by swiche a manere imposicioun as who so bouȝte a busshel corn he moste ȝeue þe Kyng þe fifte part. *Textus.* Whan it was in þe soure hungry tyme þere was establissed or cried greuous and inplitable coempcioun þat .. schulde .. endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. **1625** BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale, where they are not restrained, are great Meanes to enrich. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 18 The whole Province of Campania had like to have been ruin'd by an Imposition upon the People, which pass'd under the Name of a Coemption.

2. *Roman Law.* A form of civil marriage consisting in a mutual fictitious sale of the two parties. The same form of fictitious sale was also employed by women in certain 'fiduciary' transactions.

1677 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 551 Coemption, the man asking the woman if she would be willing to be the mother of the Family, and she answering she is willing; and the Woman asking the Man .. and he answering he is willing. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 226/2. **1864** MAINE *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 154 The higher form of civil marriage, which was called Coemption. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. §115 a, Fiduciary coemption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

Hence **coemptional,** *a.* [L. *coemptiōnāl-is*], relating to coemption. **coemptio'nator** [L.], one who enters into a coemption. **co'emptive** *a.*, of the nature of coemption.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coemptional*, which is often in buying, or a buying together. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. comm. (ed. 2) 107 Bondage was the result of mancipation by a parent or coemptionator. *Ibid.* I. § 123 If it is asked in what respect coemptive conveyance differs from mancipation, the answer is this, that coemption does not reduce to a servile condition. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. §118 She .. stands to her coemptionator in the position of a daughter who is married to him.

co-enact, -enactor: see CO-.

cœ'naculous, *a.* [f. L. *cēnācul-um* (erroneously spelt *cœn-*) dining- or supping-room + -OUS.] That eats suppers; supper-loving.

1825 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 479 People grossly cœnaculous.

‖ **cœnæs'thesia.** = next. [cf. ANÆSTHESIA.]

1885 F. W. MYERS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 240 His coenesthesia or the sum of the obscure sensations of his whole physical structure.

‖ **cœnæsthesis** (si:nɪs'θi:sɪs). *Psychol.* Also cœnesthesis, cen-. [f. Gr. κοιν-ός common + αἴσθησις sensation, perception. Cf. F. *cénesthésie*.] The general sense or feeling of existence arising from the sum of bodily impressions, as distinct from the definite sensations of the special senses; the vital sense.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxvii. 157 The Vital sense receiving from various authors various synonyms, as coenaesthesis, common feeling, vital feeling, etc. **1881** J. SULLY *Illusions* 197 That mass of organic feelings which constitutes what is known as cœnæsthesis, or vital sense. **1882** tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 108 The undefined consciousness, the product of all the vital processes, constituting bodily perception .. which is expressed in one word—the cœnesthesis.

co-enamour, -endear: see CO-.

‖ **cœnanthium** (si:'nænθɪəm). *Bot. Obs.* [mod.L. (proposed by Nees von Esenbeck), f. Gr. κοιν-ός common + ἄνθ-ος flower.] A name applied to a dilated floral axis destitute of calycine integuments, bearing flowers on its upper surface, as in *Dorstenia* and *Ficus*.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* §136 Cœnanthium of the Fig; the flowers inside the excavated fleshy receptacle.

cœnation, var. of CENATION, *Obs.*

co-en'dure, *v.* [CO- 1.] *intr.* To endure together or along *with*. Hence **co-en'during** *ppl. a.*, lasting together *with*, of equal duration.

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 576 To religion and to learning a service has been rendered co-enduring with their influence. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 480 His empire is to be co-extensive with the world, coenduring with time.

cœnenchym (si:'nɛŋkɪm). *Zool.* Also -yme, and in L. form cœ'nenchyma. [f. Gr. κοιν-ός common + ἔγχυμα infusion.] a. The calcareous framework by which a number of corallites are united into one corallum. b. The common or soft flesh (cœnosarc) of a compound Anthozoan.

1875 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* (1877) 155 (*Corallina*), A substance formed by the calcification of the cœnosarc which is termed cœnenchyma. **1884** *Sedgwick* tr. *Claus' Elem. Text-bk. Zool.* 227 As a rule the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass the cœnenchym, and their gastric cavities communicate more or less directly, so that the juices acquired .. penetrate into the collected stock.

co-enflame, -engage, -enjoy: see CO-.

cœno- ('si:nəu), before a vowel cœn-, combining form of Gr. κοινός common, as in **cœ'nogamy** [Gr. *-γαμια, γάμος* marriage], community of husbands or wives. **cœ'nopodous** *a.* [Gr. ποδ- foot], equal-footed or -limbed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **'cœnotype,** a common type (of an organism); cf. *archetype*; thence **cœno'typic** *a.* Also the following.

cœ'nobiarch. [ad. late Gr. κοινοβιάρχ-ης, f. κοινόβι-ον CŒNOBIUM + -αρχης ruler.] The head of a cœnobium or convent.

1721 in BAILEY: **1775** in ASH.

cœnobite, cenobite ('si:nəubaɪt, 'sɛnəubaɪt). [ad. late L. *cœnobīta*, f. *cœnobium*; see below. Cf. F. *cénobite*. (In this word, and its cognates, English usage prefers *cœ-* to *ce-*.)] A member of

a religious order living in a community; opposed to an *anchoret*, who lives in solitude.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* III. 688 Cœnobites which live in society. **1776-88** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (R.), The monks were divided into two classes: the cœnobites..and the anachorets. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 109 The progress from single monks to cenobites. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. i. 50 The anchorites and cœnobites were drawn by the sight of these wild mountains.

attrib. **1819** *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 The coenobite, it was argued, was preferable to the solitary life. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 156 The cœnobite brethren.

cœnobitic, cen- (si:nəʊ'bɪtɪk, sɛn-), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. F. *cénobitique*.] Pertaining to a cœnobite; relating to, or of the nature of, a monastic community.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶35 In the Cœnobiticke life of the first Christians..they had all things in common. **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* 31 May, The old cœnobitic establishments of England. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 231 Churches which had lost much of the cenobitic character.

cœno'bitical, cen-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of a cœnobitic character.

1636 JAMES in *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 61 After they became cenobitical. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* v, On Tuesday..I hold a cœnobitical symposion at Monkbarns. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* §5. 154 The founder had before him the cœnobitical establishments of the West.

Hence **cœnobitically** *adv.*

1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. vi. 194 The inhabitants did not live cœnobitically.

cœnobitism, cen- ('si:nəʊbaɪˌtɪz(ə)m, 'sɛn-) [f. CŒNOBITE + -ISM.] The practice or system of cœnobites.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 221/2 In the form of cenobitism it was entirely unknown. **1889** *Spectator* 26 Oct., The essence of the rule is a solitary life, broken only on great occasions by a concession to cœnobitism.

‖**cœnobium, cen-** (si:'nəʊbɪəm). *Pl.* cœnobia. [late L. *cœnobium*, a. Gr. κοινόβιον life in community, (in eccl. writers) convent, neut. of κοινόβιος living in community, f. κοινός common + βίος life, way of living.]

1. = CŒNOBY.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvi. 23 The regiment leaves its quarters, or..monks their Cœnobium. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* X. 360/2 Mr. Price, who has quitted the cœnobium.

2. *Bot.* a. The multilocular fruit of *Labiatæ* and *Boraginaceæ*. b. A structure formed by the union of a number of cells, constituting a stage in the lifehistory of certain Algæ.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Cenobium*, such fruits as those of labiates, borageworts, etc., which consist of several distinct lobes, not terminated by a style or stigma. **1882** VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 252 A number of cells unite to form the so-called Cœnobium.

3. *Zool.* A cluster of many unicellular animals, *i.e.* of 'colonial' Protozoa in which the individuals remain in organic connexion.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/2 It was shown that its zoospores may sometimes escape as cœnobia, like a degenerate Volvocinean which has exchanged the motile for the fixed condition.

cœnoblast ('si:nəʊblɑ:st, -æ-). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κοινός common + βλαστός germ, after Ger. *coenoblastem*, Marshall.] The name given by W. Marshall of Leipzig, to the embryonic tissue, supposed by him to give origin eventually to the endoderm and mesoderm in the Sponges.

1883 *Zool. Rec. for 1882*, 8 (*Abstr. Marshall's paper*) The contents (called 'coenoblast') of the segmentation-cavity.

Hence **cœno'blastic** *a.*

1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 85 Filled up solidly by a 'coenoblastic' membrane.

cœnoby, cenoby ('si:nəʊbɪ, 'sɛn-). [ad. late L. *cœnobium*; see above.] A conventual establishment.

a **1475** tr. *T. à Kempis's Imit.* i. iii, þere wolde not be..so muche dissolucion in cenobies and monasteries. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 603 Great Cœnobies were built for them, so called of their communion of life. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III*, 68 (R.) Stones brought from that demolished cenoby. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 241 He..established twelve such cenobies in the neighbourhood.

cœnocyte ('si:nɒsaɪt). *Biol.* [f. CŒNO- + -CYTE.] = SYNCYTIUM sense a, esp. one formed by nuclear division. Hence **cœnocytic** (-'sɪtɪk) *a.*

1900 J. R. GREEN *Introd. Veg. Physiol.* i. 11 Other cœnocytes exist in which, besides the limiting wall, certain transverse walls exist, dividing the chamber into compartments. *Ibid.* xxvi. 421 The fact that it is cœnocytic is shown by the presence of a number of nuclei in the protoplasmic mass. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 265/2 Instead of a single relatively large nucleus, each cell is found to contain many small nuclei, and is spoken of as a cœnocyte. **1912** J. S. HUXLEY *Individ. in Animal Kingdom* iv. 89 Botanists distinguish between cells, which have one nucleus, and coenocytes, or masses of protoplasm with many nuclei. *Ibid.* 160 In the third type (Coenocytic) the nucleus alone divides, and the final result is a coenocyte. **1952** *New Biol.* XIII. 100 Such a non-septate, multinucleate system is called a coenocyte. **1952** *Sci. News* XXV. 58 *Valonia macrophysa*, a coenocytic alga growing in seawater, will accumulate potassium ions in the sap to a high concentration. **1968** H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* i. 10 It is thus merely the phenomenon of nuclear growth without nuclear division which distinguishes *Acetabularia* from many coenocytic organisms.

‖**cœnœcium** (si:'ni:ʃ(ɪ)əm). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. Gr. κοιν-ός common + οἶκος house.] The common dermal system of a colony of Polyzoa; a polypary.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 192 The only element of the Polyzoa with which the palæontologist is concerned is the external investment of the colony—the 'cœnœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. **1881** VINES in *Nature* No. 620. 463 Cœnœcium..Applicable alike to the 'Frond', or 'Polyzoary', of Fenestella, Polypora, Phyllopora, or Synocladia: or to the associated Zoœcia and their connecting 'interstitial tubuli', of Ceriopora, Hyphasmapora, and Archæopora.

Hence **cœ'nœcial** *a.*, **cœ'nœcic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a cœnœcium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 95 The close similarity of the Silurian with the later forms, in the habit of cœnœcic growth.

cœnosarc ('si:nəʊsɑ:k). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κοινό-ς common + σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh.] The common living basis or 'flesh' by which the several individuals forming a compound zoophyte, or polypidom, are united together.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. 539 Chitinous investment, surrounding the cœnosarc and polype. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome, and connected to one another by a branching coenosarc.

cœno'sarcal, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the cœnosarc, as in *cœnosarcal canal, tube*, etc.

1879-88 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The products of digestion..are conveyed along the coenosarcal tube, through branches, stems and roots, in brief, through the whole hydrophyton.

cœno'sarcous, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by having a cœnosarc; of the nature of a cœnosarc.

†**cœ'nose**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *cænōs-us* (erroneously *cœn-*) filthy, f. *cænum* mud, filth.] 'Filthy, muddy' (Bailey 1731 Vol. II). So †**cœ'nosity**, [L. *cænōsitas*], 'filthiness' (Bailey 1721).

cœnospecies ('si:nəʊˌspi:ʃi:z). *Biol.* Also ceno-. [f. CŒNO- + SPECIES.] A group of species capable of hybridization with one another.

1922 G. TURESSON in *Hereditas* III. 345 It seems appropriate..to denote the total sum of possible combinations in a genotype by the term *coenospecies*... I take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Otto R. Holmberg, Conservator of the Botanical Museum of Lund, for the coining of this term. **1939** *Nature* 11 Nov. 822/2 G. Tischler ..stated that at least 400 wild cœnospecies of Angiosperms are known which contain races with chromosomal differences. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 177/1 *Coenospecies*. This term was first used by G. Turesson (1922) for the sum total of possible combinations of a genotype compound as seen particularly through cultivation under artificial conditions. The term has also been used to include groups of species separated only by extrinsic barriers to gene flow.

cœ'nosteal, *a.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a cœnosteum.

‖**cœnosteum** (si:'nɒstɪəm). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κοιν-ός common + ὀστέον bone.] The common calcareous skeleton of the Hydrocorallina, a division of the Hydrozoa, as of millepore coral.

1880 MOSELEY *Zool. Challenger Exped.* VII. 12 The hard tissue is here termed *cœnosteum* to distinguish it from the Anthozoan *corallum*. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 776 Stylasteridae: Coenosteum arborescent.

cœnure ('si:njə(r)). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cœnūrus* (more common than the Eng. form), f. Gr. κοιν-ός common + οὐρά tail, so called from the single body with many heads.] The 'many-headed bladderworm'; the hydatid which produces the disease called staggers in sheep; it is the cystic stage or larva of *Tœnia cœnurus*, one of the tapeworms of the dog.

1847 CRAIG, *Cœnure*..Hydatides which infest the brain of sheep. **1876** *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 99 The Coenurus of the sheep causes giddiness, and becomes fatal to the animal which harbours it. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 326 There are 300 to 400 heads in Coenurus.

co-'enzyme. *Chem.* [ad. G. *ko-enzym* (Buchner and Katte 1908, in *Biochem. Zeitschr.* VIII. 524), f. CO- 3 b + ENZYME.] A non-protein organic compound with which an enzyme needs to combine to become active and which generally takes part in the reaction as a carrier.

1908 *Chem. Abstr.* 2568 (*title*) The co-enzyme of the yeast press-juice. **1936, 1961.** [see APO-ENZYME]. **1941** *Ann. Reg. 1940* 344 Vitamin H proved identical with biotin, a growth factor for yeast, and with coenzyme R. **1947** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* VIII. 612/2 Coenzymes will be designated by the name of the enzyme activated, preceded by the prefix *co-* (example, coglyoxylase). **1950** *Endeavour* IX. 145/1 The entire enzyme or holoenzyme is built up of at least two fractions: (*a*) The apoenzyme, which is always a protein; it is colloidal and thermolabile. (*b*) The co-enzyme, of variable chemical constitution, frequently a phosphoric ester and sometimes a metallic derivative; very often the co-enzyme, which is non-colloidal, is fairly thermostable.

coepe, obs. form of COPE.

co-e'piscopacy. *rare.* [after L. *co-episcopātus*, f. *co-episcopus* co-bishop.] The position of co-bishop, joint bishophood.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 44 Austin..yeelded to undertake..the burthen of Coepiscopacie with Valerius.

coequal (kəʊ'i:kwəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. co- 2 and 3 b + EQUAL. Cf. L. *coæquālis* of equal age, companion in age, and F. *coégal*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Equal *with* (†*to*, *unto*) one another or others; of the same rank, power, importance, value, etc. (Usually of persons or their attributes.)

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1012 in *Babees Bk.* 186 Bishoppe Marques & erle coequalle. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The whole three Persons be co-eternal together and co-equal. **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall* 180 a/2 We are not coequal vnto them in vertue. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinall, Hee'l make his cap coequall with the Crowne. **1699** POMFRET *Poems, On the General Conflagration* (R.), Ineffable, coequal three. **1875** LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458 Here were men (co-equal with their fate) Who did great things. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 380 The co-eternal and co-equal Son.

†**2.** Of the same age, coeval. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 111 The highest mentioner of it is Vincentius Tibaritanus, co-equall with Cyprian.

3. Of equivalent extent, coextensive *with*.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 The district is almost coequal with the ancient bishopric of Lindisfarne. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 544 These elements are not coequal with the original substance of the nation.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is the equal of another.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 680 God calleth the shepheard that is smitten, his fellow or coequall. **1657** W. S. *Schism Dispach't* 162 A denial of Appeals to Coequals in Authority. *a* **1864** LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 56/2 Conquerors of Time, heirs and coequals of Eternity.

†**2.** One of the same age, a coeval. *Obs.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. §17. 429 Those warlike sports..were practiced by Cyrus when he was a youth, and by his coequals and play-fellowes.

†**co'equal**, *v. Obs.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To be or become coequal with (another).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 56 They cannot march cheek by jowl with her, or coequal her. **1604-14** S. GRAHAME in Farr *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 26 That ill Coequals still The greatest ill in hell.

2. To make equal with (another).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* i. 8 Rabbi Elias..lately coequalled in a manner with the very prophet Eliah himself. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 235 Gods Cou'nant with the Patriarchs and extending to their Seede, Vs Gentiles to coequall, is a Primate of our Creede.

coequality (kəʊi:'kwɒlɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being coequal.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 102 Familiaritie, or coequallitie doth euer bring contempt. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 266 The coequalitie and coeternitie of the Sonne with the Father was denyed. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. **1865** *Times* 6 Sept. 8 He cannot be admitted to any coequality, social or political.

co'equalize, *v. rare.* [f. COEQUAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make coequal.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 [The Hindoo widow] is forced to be partaker in her Husbands destinie, till Atropos with a dull Knife coequalizes her warm composure with her mates infecting carcase.

coequally (kəʊ'i:kwəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a coequal manner or degree.

1643 *Case of Affairs* 2 Parties, Orders, or States, coequally authorised in the power of acting with the Head. **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trinal* viii. 142 Truth and love are coequally influential.

co'equalness. *rare*—[0]. = COEQUALITY.

1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II. **1775** in ASH.

†**'coequate, coe'quated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coæquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coæquāre* to make equal with another.] Made equal with something else. In *coequate* or *coequated anomaly*, the true or equated anomaly of a planet: see ANOMALY.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 50 The coæquated and smoothe plaine. **1624** USSHER *Sermon* 59 God is made the coæquate object of the whole body of Divinitie. **1676** HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 230 If the angle of coæquate anomaly be acute. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 381 *A S L* the Coequate Anomaly. *Ibid.* I. 390 The coequated Anomaly. **1769** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 549/2 s.v. *Astronomy*, The planet's distance from it [the aphelion]..is called its true or co-equated anomaly.

†**coe'quation.** *Obs. rare.* [sb. of action f. L. *coæquāre* to make equal with one another: cf. CO- 3 a, and EQUATION.] The action of making coequal or of equalizing together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Or of Pryncypylls a coequacyon as other tells. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Wks.*

III. 302 (R.) If all the extant parts of a [physical] superficies be so depressed to a level with the rest, that there is a coæquation, if I may so speak, made of all the superficial parts of a body.

†**co-'equipage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see CO- 3a.] Mutual equality or correspondence. See EQUIPAGE.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 How these three should have been studiously carryed on in a true Co-equipage, or correference one to the other; so that they might..mutually promote each other to the conclusion of the worke.

†**co-'equitate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. CO- 1 + L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitāre* to ride on horseback.] To ride together.

1623 in COCKERAM.

coerbuille, variant of CUIR-BOUILLI.

coerce (kəʊ'ɜːs), *v.* In 5 ? coherce. [ad. L. *coercēre* to shut in, restrain, confine, f. *co-* together + *arcēre* to shut up, restrain, keep off, prevent. F. had *cohercier, -er, coercer* in 14–16th c., whence the example of *coherce* in 1475 (if this is not a misprint for COHERT, the ordinary word at that time).]

1. *trans.* To constrain or restrain (a voluntary or moral agent) by the application of superior force, or by authority resting on force; to constrain to compliance or obedience by forcible means; 'to keep in order by force' (J.). Also *absol.*

1659 [see COERCING]. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When an old Proverb, or an End of Verse Could more, than all our Penal Laws, coerce. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 290 The Punishments..sufficient to coerce this profligate sort of Men. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* III. 125 To coerce the crowds and keep order. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 When they were able, coercing the voters with a high hand. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. vii. 105 He was charged to coerce, and not to persuade. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 401 States of discord, in which..the subjects always obey against their will, and have to be coerced.

b. (with the action of the agent as object).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 259 Having the advantage of numbers, they coerced the entire proceedings. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 669 Tenants..ablc to offer a very vigorous and sustained resistance to any attempts made to coerce their labour.

c. *absol.* To use coercive measures in government. Cf. COERCION 2.

1833 PALMERSTON *Sp. Irish Coercion* 21 Mar., There is the difference between us and Metternich or the Pope; we coerce as they do, but then we redress grievances as they do not. **1885** *Academy* 14 Nov. 319/2 'Coerce, coerce', was dinned into Thomas Drummond's ears by coercion-reared officials.

2. *Const.* a. To compel or force *to do* anything. (The first quot. may be a misprint for *coherte*, used elsewhere as on p. 38.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc..wyth hys felyshyppe were coherced to take the Bastyle for her deffence. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* v. 254 To have coerced those warriors to march.

b. To force *into* (an action or state).

a **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 41 Coerce the particulars of faith into exact coincidence with a formal creed. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 206 The Scotch barons..were coerced into submission.

†**3.** To subject to restraint in the matter of. *rare.*

1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol prev. to Election* Wks. III. 377 Therefore the debtor is ordered..to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment.

4. To enforce or effect by compulsion. (*U.S.*)

a **1850** CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 27 The arm of despotism ..could not have coerced its execution more effectually. **1864** WEBSTER, To coerce obedience, to coerce compliance with the conditions of a contract. **1877** [see COERCED].

†**5.** To enforce (anything) *on* any one. *rare.*

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 317 Represented as divine truths, and coerced on the human mind under the pains and penalties of death in this world, and damnation in the next.

†**co'erceate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *coercē-re* COERCE + -ATE. Cf. *coeate.*] *trans.* To restrain, check, keep in order.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 646 Use purges to coerceate the..humours.

coerced (kəʊ'ɜːst), *ppl. a.* [f. COERCE *v.* + -ED.] Constrained, compelled by force; enforced (*U.S.*).

1836 J. T. LEADER *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 23 June, The landlord is followed to the poll by his tenants—a submissive train of coerced electors. **1877** BURROUGHS *Taxation* 18 Equally entitled to the aid of coerced loans.

†**co'ercement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Constraint, application of force.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 120 Unto men that are of meane spirit, to such as be naturally touched with any bad or vile coercement.

†**co'ercent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *coercēnt-em* pr. pple. of *coercēre* to COERCE.] Constraining.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* A iv b, To attract exiled men (as brothers) either with a coercent or an obligent Fraternity.

coercer (kəʊ'ɜːsə(r)). [f. COERCE *v.* + -ER.] One who coerces.

1811 *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 467 The two conquerors of Italy, and coercers of the Popes. **1845** MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 166 The coarse vigour and teeming animal life of heresy never made the coercer shrink or flag.

coercible (kəʊ'ɜːsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. That can be coerced.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Coercible*, which may be bridled or restrained. **1721** in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 171 The tradesman..is a coercible member of the community.

2. Of gases: Compressible; sometimes, in recent use, condensible.

1777 DE MAGELLAN *Glass Appar. Min. Waters* 46 The other elastic but likewise coercible fluid which we call dephlogisticated air [nitrogen].

co'ercibleness. Coercible quality.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

coercing (kəʊ'ɜːsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COERCE *v.* + -ING^1.] Constraining, forcing.

1659 SIR H. VANE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 329 It is a coercing the conscience.

coercion (kəʊ'ɜːʃən). Forms: 5–6 cohercion, -yon, 6 cohersion, 6–7 coertion, 6– coercion. [a. OF. *cohercion, cohertion* (mod.F. *coercion*), ad. L. *coerctiōnem, coertiōnem*, in mediæval spelling *coerciōnem*, a by-form (on the analogy of the simple *arcēre, arctum, arctiōnem*) of *coercitiōnem*, f. *coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercēre* to restrain, coerce.

The current spelling is deceptive, suggesting formation from *coerce* + *-ion*. This no doubt led to the retention of the *c* when all other words with the mediaeval spelling *-cion*, were altered to the Latin type in *-tion*. The pronunciation also is the same as that of words in *-tion, -sion*.]

I. The action of coercing.

1. Constraint, restraint, compulsion; the application of force to control the action of a voluntary agent.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 36 Pream., Such..releasses..were made by compulcion, cohercion and emprisonement. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii, That a noble childe, by his owne naturall disposition, and nat by coertion, may be induced to receiue perfect instruction in these sciences. **1537** *Inst. Chr. Man* L v b, Noo man may kyll, or use suche bodily cohercion, but onely princis. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iii. § 4 To fly to the civil magistrate for coercion of those that will not otherwise be reformed. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 270 Winning men to obedience, not by Coercion, and Punishing; but by Perswasion. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* xx. 185 By strong coercion of our arms subdued. **1859** MILL *Liberty* i. 21 The moral coercion of public opinion. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 283 Justice is degraded by..the coercion of juries. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 17 Judicious coercion, so employed that the brute obeys the man without knowing why.

b. Forcible restraint *of* (action).

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 388 A more uniform administration of justice in ordinary cases, a stricter coercion of outrage.

†**c.** The enforcement or execution of an ecclesiastical sentence. *Obs.*

1546 *Act 37 Henry VIII*, c. 17 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 23 May laufully execute and exercise all manner of jurisdiccion commonly called ecclesiasticall jurisdiccion and all censures and coertions apperteyninge..unto the same. *a* **1676** HALE *Common Law* (J.), The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.

2. Government by force, as opposed to that which rests upon the will of the community governed; the employment of force to suppress political disaffection and the disorder to which it gives rise. In modern English politics, chiefly applied to the suspension of ordinary constitutional liberties, and other exceptional legislation, from time to time applied to Ireland. ***Coercion Act, Coercion Bill***: popular name for the Act of Parliament of 1833 and various subsequent ones.

As the word has had, in later times, a bad flavour, suggesting the application of force as a remedy, or its employment against the general sense of a community, it is now usually avoided by those who approve of the action in question.

1798 A. O'CONNOR in Madden *United Irishmen* Ser. II. (1843) II. xiv. 322 The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam..the renewal of the reign of terror and coercion. **1832** SIR C. NAPIER *Life* (*Pall Mall G.* (1887) 19 Oct. 9/1) Coercion, damnable coercion! What has been the ruin of Ireland but this accursed coercion. **1833** PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. x. 148 Few absolute Governments could by their own authority establish such a system of coercion as that which the freely chosen representatives of the people are placing at the command of the Government of this country. **1880** W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 23 Nov. in *Life* II. vi. 272 Like myself..driven with the utmost reluctance to take the side of coercion. **1888** DK. ARGYLL *Let.* in *Times* 9 Nov. 9/6 The cant which brands as 'coercion' that which is the duty of every Government.

attrib. **1834** PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. 205 The Coercion Bill will pass without much difficulty. **1848** O'NEILL DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* II. App. 306 The Coercion Act of 1833 was passed by an English Parliament in defiance of a majority of Irish members. **1875** M. F. CUSACK *Sp. Liberator* I. Introd. 9 One of his most powerful speeches was on the subject of Coercion Laws for Ireland. **1880** W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 26 Dec., My draft Coercion, or, as it may be called..Protection Bill. **1881** *Ibid.* 20 Nov., My replacement by some one not tarred by the coercion brush.

3. Physical pressure; compression.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 233 Hay..reduced to such a state of coercion as to be easily packed on board transports. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 370 We have passed, by the inevitable coercion of ice from the highest regions of Arctic exploration..to the lowest. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 38 This violent coercion and tight bandaging.

II. †**4.** The faculty or power of coercing or punishing; 'coercitive power' or 'jurisdiction'. (So L. *coercitio.*) *Obs.*

[*c* **1189** HERBERT DE BOSEHAM *Vita S. Thomæ* III. xxiv. in *Materials Becket* (Rolls) III. 268 Sacrosancta ecclesia..duos habet reges..duas jurisdictiones et duas coertiones.] **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 259 [They are] to be at the jurysdiction and cohercyon of the Churche of Rome. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. vi. 279 In vaine is that power which is not inabled with coertion. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 907 They submitted themselves to the Jurisdiction and Coertion of the Archbishop.

b. *fig.* Conviction, power to compel assent.

1768 STERNE *Serm.* iv. 67 The single hint of the Camel and what a very narrow passage he has to go, has more coercion in it, than all the seesaws of philosophy.

coercionary (kəʊ'ɜːʃənərɪ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of, or of the nature of, coercion.

1884 W. TEBB in *Chr. Commw.* 24 Jan. 355/2 Mr. Spencer has pointed out..the complete failure of the coercionary enactments in preventing small-pox epidemics.

coercionist (kəʊ'ɜːʃənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or supports government by coercion; *esp.* in modern English politics, one who supports such government in Ireland.

1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 3 We suspect this is written by a coercionist to catch very flat dissenters. **1885** *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will become coercionist again.

coercitive (kəʊ'ɜːsɪtɪv), *a.* [as if ad. L. **coercitīv-us*, f. *coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercēre* to COERCE. Cf. F. *coercitif.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** = COERCIVE 1. ? *Obs.*

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* (1634) 41 That jurisdiction whereby hee doth exercise..his corrective, coercitive, coactive power. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 39 If he had not had coercitive jurisdiction to have punish't his delinquency. **1660** —— *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. § 1 Without a coercitive power there can be no government.

2. *coercitive force*: see COERCIVE 4.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1870** R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 7 Steel..has a force which, in the first instance, resists the assumption of magnetism; and, when assumed, resists its withdrawal. This is called the coercitive force. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 122 The transmission of the discontinuous current produces sound..in different degrees for each, depending on the coercitive force that opposes the phenomenon.

†**B.** quasi-*sb.* = COERCIVE B. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. (1850) 7 Of these as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercitive.

coercive (kəʊ'ɜːsɪv), *a.* Also 7 coersive. [irreg. f. COERCE + -IVE, by association with words in *-ive* formed on ppl. stems in *s*, as *aspersive, aversive, conversive*; Littré cites a F. *coercif* of 16th c., but *coercitif* is the recognized form in F.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of coercion; having the attribute of coercing.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. iii. § 1 Power..coercive over other ministers. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 5 The King..had taken a more harsh and coercive way. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XI. 360 Twelve moons the foe the captive youth detains In painful dungeons, and coercive chains. **1836** D. W. HARVEY in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. XXXII. 22 If..it was necessary to resort to coercive legislation, in order to make men religious? **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 92 A coercive police..who would have held down the people while they learnt their lesson by starvation. **1880** W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 25 Oct., Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill? **1881** MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* II. iv. 59 [A rider] adopting coercive measures for his own safety.

2. Compelling assent or belief, convincing.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 369, I see no coercive argument, to enforce his belief to the contrary, can be taken out of Scripture. **1728** *Pope's Dunc.* I. 104 *note*, His reasons for this Fury..are so strong and so coercive. **1755** B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 27 The next Phænomenon..is equally coercive, if Men would reflect or attend to it at all.

3. Having the power of physical pressure or compression. Cf. COERCION 3.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 21 Free from the coercive power of head-bands and other artificial violence. **1664** EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Gen. Advt. 94 It may seem incredible, that so thin a skin should be more coercive to a mutinous Liquor, than a Barrel. *a* **1729** BLACKMORE (J.), All things on the surface spread, are bound By their coercive vigour to the ground.

4. *coercive force*: the hypothetical force in a magnetic substance which resists the separation of the two magnetic 'fluids', and which resists their reunion when they have been separated.

1827 J. CUMMING *Man. Electro Dynamics* iv. 168 That resistance to a change in the direction of the particles, which, in the common theory of magnetism, is termed its coercive force. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 288/1 A nonconducting energy, called the *coercive power*, exists in magnetic substances, by which the loss of magnetism when developed

is prevented .. This is not the case with soft iron, which has not the coercive force. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 407 Philosophers have been obliged to infer the existence of a special force .. They call it coercive force. **1962** CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* vii. 282 The magnitude of the magnetic field intensity *H* at this point is known as the coercive force.

B. quasi-*sb.* A coercive means or measure.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 12 His tribunal takes cognisance of all causes, and hath a coercive for all. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 31 They .. would push upon Coercives .. and make equal Restraints upon their Fellow Christians. **1822** P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anal. Influence Nat. Relig.* (1875) 23 No known apprehension will act as a sufficient coercive upon his mind.

coercively (kəʊ'ɜːsɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coercive manner, by way of coercion.

1661 *Discip. & Cerem. Ch. Eng.* II. 16 The exercise of civil Government, coercively by Mulcts, or corporal Penalties. **1690** PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 58 The national churches, that have coercively pressed conformity to their respective creeds. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 166 This is .. the one essential claim which must be indisputably and coercively made good.

coerciveness (kəʊ'ɜːsɪvnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coercive quality.

1727-31 BAILEY vol. II, *Coerciveness*, compulsiveness. **1775** in ASH. **1879** H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vii. 126 The element of coerciveness .. originates from experience of those several forms of restraints. **1889** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 594 Conscience with its authoritativeness and coerciveness.

coercivity (kəʊɜː'sɪvɪtɪ). *Magnetism.* [f. COERCIVE *a.* + -ITY.] The property of retaining coercive force; the value of the coercive force of a magnetized substance.

1898 J. A. FLEMING *Magnets & Electr. Currents* i. 16 The ability to retain the magnetic state with varying degrees of power against mechanical shocks or reversed magnetic force is called the Coercive Power of the body, or its Coercivity. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 115/2 Steel containing tungsten possesses a large coercivity. **1910** H. M. HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* I. 106/1 *Coercivity*, the reverse magnetic field required to reduce a mass of iron which has been highly magnetised, to a state of zero magnetisation. **1933** *Radio Engin. Handbk.* 34 Electromagnetic Structures. In this type of structure the magnetic material is usually very soft; its coercivity is very low. **1947** *Electronic Engin.* XIX. 379 One type of wire .. has .. a coercivity of 300 oersteds. **1960** *Photogr. Jrnl.* Aug. 232/2 Coercivity .. is the ease with which a track can be magnetized or demagnetized.

co-e'rectant, -erected, *a. Her.* [f. CO- 2.] Of bearings: Set up or erected side by side.

In mod. Dicts.

cœrulein, etc.: see CER-.

cœrulignol, -one, varr. CERULIGNOL, -ONE.

coesite ('kəʊsaɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of L. *Coes*, Jr. (born 1915), U.S. chemist who first synthesized it + -ITE¹.] A modification of quartz formed under pressure.

1954 R. B. SOSMAN in *Science* CXIX. 738/2, I have sought and obtained permission from Coes and Keat, both of whom are now at the Research Laboratories of the Norton Company in Worcester, Mass., to propose names for the new phases—namely, *coesite* for the phase produced at 35,000 atm., and *keatite* for the phase produced hydrothermally. **1962** *Times* 1 June 8/6 It is impossible for coesite to be formed at pressures less than about 20,000 times that of the atmosphere ... The Norton Company has been supporting the high-pressure research .. in the hope .. of making diamonds in the laboratory.

† co-essence, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CO- 1.] *trans.* To make of one essence or nature.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* E iiij b, Our flutring thoughts when wee are drowned in deadly sleepe take hold and coessence themselues with anie ouerboyling humour which sourseth hiest in our stomackes.

coessential (kəʊɪ'sɛnʃəl), *a.* [f. CO- 2 + ESSENTIAL.]

1. United or inseparable in essence or being.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 All the parts .. be Coessentiall and concrete. **1618-29** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 335 There are other Laws that be coessential and collateral with Government. **1675** *Art Contentm.* Pref. 175 The desire of happiness is so coessential with our nature.

2. One in essence, having the same essence; esp. in *Theol.* of the Persons of the Trinity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Coeternall, Coequall, and Coessentiall, that is to say .. of one selfesame substance or beeng. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 290 Wee blesse and magnifie that Coessentiall Spirit eternally proceeding from both. **1713** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 30 As they are from Eternity three perfectly distinct Persons, so they are but one Co-essential God. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 233 The latter hold them [substance and quality] to differ in their very essence; while the former consider them to be coessential.

3. Jointly essential or necessary. *nonce-use.*

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 158 Both were coessential factors in the last supper, the latter completing the former.

coessentiality (kəʊɪˌsɛnʃɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Coessential quality or nature. (*Theol.*)

1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 410 As for terms of Triunity, Co-essentiality, Tripersonality, and the like, they reject them as Scholastic Notions. **1790** BURGESS *Divinity of Christ* 41 (T.) The appellation of the Son of God .. implies coessentiality with God. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 992/2 The co-essentiality of the Son.

coessentially (kəʊɪ'sɛnʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a coessential manner.

1818 in TODD; and in subsequent Dicts.

coe'ssentialness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = COESSENTIALITY.

1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II. **1775** in ASH.

† coe'ssentiate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CO- 2 + ESSENTIATE *v.*] To form of the same essence. Hence, **coe'ssentiated,** *ppl. a.*

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Courts of Iustice and Parliaments are not coessentiated, two natures inseparable, two simples incorporate.

coest, obs. form of COAST *sb.*

co-e'stablishment. [see CO- 3a.] Joint or concurrent establishment.

1791 BP. WATSON *Charge Clergy* 11 (T.) A coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of Christians. **1803** —— *Let.* in *Anecd. of Life* (1818) II. 177 A kind of co-establishment of the Catholick clergy should be admitted. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 248 The coestablishment of all sects is an easy process.

co-e'state. [see CO- 3b. Cf. F. *coétat.*] An estate or state possessing co-ordinate authority or rank with another.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 540 To sacrifice his person and dominions, rather than suffer the liberties and prerogatives of his dear co-estates to be destroyed. **1798** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 37 The several co-estates were then so equally balanced. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* 3. 671 The petty kings revolt from Chedorlaomer and his co-estates.

coe-stid: see COE.

† 'coetan(e. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coætāne-us* : see COETANEOUS.] = COETANEAN *sb.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., Sedulius .. the coetan of Bernard. **1623** COCKERAM, *Coetanes*, of one time and age.

† coe'taneal, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL¹.] = next.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* I. i. 7 How then could Nimrod and Abraham be coetaneall? *Ibid.* 15 Talus is made coetaneall with Rhadamanth.

† coe'tanean, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 coætanean, coetanian. [f. as COETANEOUS + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = COETANEOUS.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xii. 69 Jehu (with whom Jonadab was coetanean). **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars Eng.* IV-V. 109 Coetanean with the Plannets.

B. *sb.* A contemporary, a coeval.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 105 John Wickliffe, and his Coætanean Richard Fitzralphe. **1694** J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 52 They who .. were either before Moses or his Coetanians.

coeta'neity. Also 7 coetanity. [f. L. *coætāne-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being coetaneous; contemporaneousness.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 17/2 Borrowing .. from Chronologies consent of time and co-etanity of Princes. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 366 The hypothesis of the coetaneity of the marine and vitriolic acids.

coetaneous (kəʊɪ'teɪnɪəs), *a.* Also coæt-. [f. late L. *coætāne-us* one of the same age (f. *co-* together + *ætāt-* age + *āne-us* adj. suffix) + -OUS.] = COEVAL in all senses. Const. *with*, †*to*, *unto*.

1. Coming into existence or arising at the same time; of contemporary or simultaneous origin and antiquity.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 38 A parallele to this, coetaneous .. in time. **1622-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 100 Corrivals with the Jesuites .. and almost coætaneous in point of time, are the Oratorians. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 134 The sick man reviving by degrees Feels coetaneous Pleasure, Cure, and ease. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 345 The Pyrenees and other coetaneous chains, such as the northern Apennines. **1853** J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 48 The gradual, not coetaneous, development of the kinds of words or parts of speech.

2. Of the same age, equal in age.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. 216 We being but of yesterday, they coetaneous with the world and time itselfe. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 86 Anticipate the virtues of age .. So may st thou be coetaneous unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 459 Then he would sit Beneath the coetaneous oak.

3. Existing or living at the same time; contemporary.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 332 That land seems not to have received its name of Uz coetaneous to Abraham. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 721 Some of his coætaneous Medicks. **1791** COWPER *Iliad.* I. 315 Two generations past of mortals born In Pylus, coëtaneous with himself. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Experience* (1885) II. 361 Bear .. with this coetaneous growth of the parts.

4. Of equal duration, coextensive in duration.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 226 To ascribe a coetaneous being of the world with God, is to make it God. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 342 Our troubles and our lives are coetaneous, live and die together. **1836** LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 435 Little of life is remaining, but my happiness will be coetaneous with it.

Hence **coe'taneously** *adv.*, **coe'taneousness.**

1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. xiv. 240 Whatever exists in the divine Mind exists co-etaneously and co-eternally with all other things which exist in it. **1727-31** BAILEY vol. II, *Coetaneousness*, the being of the same age with. **1848** R. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* i. 15 It derives all its authority of proof out of its coëtaneousness.

coetanian, var. of COETANEAN.

coetanity, obs. var. of COETANEITY.

† coetany, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = COETANEOUS.

1649 W. GREY *Surv. Newcastle* (1818) 25 An ancient stone house .. at least coetany with the Castle.

coete, obs. form of COAT.

† coe'tern(e, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *co-ætern-us.*] = next.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 172 þei wenen .. þat þis worlde ben maked coeterne wiþ his makere. **1557** *Primer*, Al the iii persons be coeterne and equall.

coeternal (kəʊɪ:'tɜːnəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [Partly f. L. *co-ætern-us*, or a. F. *coéternel*; partly f. CO- 2 + ETERNAL.] A. *adj.* Equally eternal; existing with another eternally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* I. (1495) 7 The sone .. is without begynnyng: coeternal to his fader . and to the holy ghost. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 6 The glorye equall, the maiestie coeternall. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 2 Hail holy light, ofspring of Heav'n first-born, Or of th' Eternal Coeternal beam. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Philosophers have thought Matter co-eternal with the Deity. **1818** G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* II. 423 The co-eternal, co-equal Word of God.

B. *sb.* One equally eternal with another.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 435 The Angels are placed in the high heavens, not as coeternals with God.

coeternally (kəʊɪ:'tɜːnəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coeternal manner, with equal eternity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 291 His coeternally begotten Sonne. **1741** tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxviii. 294 If Matter did not exist coeternally with God. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 188 They allege, that illusion has existed from beyond all duration of time, and that, co-eternally with it, the soul has been enthralled.

coe'ternalness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coeternal state or quality.

1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

coeternity (kəʊɪ:'tɜːnɪtɪ). [f. CO- 3a + ETERNITY.] Coeternal existence or quality; eternal existence with another; equal eternity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 Neither is the Sunne afore his beames, nor the Sunne or beames afore the light, otherwise than .. that the beames are begotten and the light is proceeding, which is an apparant image of the Coeternitie. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 76 This coeternity of matter opposeth God's independency. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 262 The antient Persians held a coeternity of these two principles. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 125 Aristotle's tenet of the co-eternity of matter.

† coe'ternize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CO- 1 + ETERNIZE.] *trans.* To make or call coeternal.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. iv. (1620) 389 The soule, which if they doe coeternize with God, etc.

‖ cœur (kœːr). [Fr.; = 'heart'.]

† 1. (Also *cœur-cherry.*) The heart cherry. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 509 The Cœur-Cherry which inclineth more to White, is sweeter than the Red. **1655** MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 The Cœurs or French Cherries are most cordial.

2. *Her.* The centre or fesse-point of the escutcheon.

coeval (kəʊ'iːvəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 cœval(l, 7 coevall. [f. L. *coæv-us* (see COEVE) + -AL¹.]

A. *adj.* Const. *with*, †*to*.

1. Of equal antiquity, of contemporaneous origin, going back to the same date.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) Pref., Episcopacy was coæval with the Church it self. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 49, I conceive that Ideas in the Understanding, are coeval with Sensation. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Coeval to mankind itself, and born with it. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 153 This custom of so standing is coeval with Christianity in England.

2. Of the same age, equally old, having existed or lived the same number of years.

a **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager*, Those Trees .. Coeval with the World, a venerable Sight. **1742** FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. i, Mrs. Towwouse is coeval with our lawyer. **1811** L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 62 There was, in a rising generation, something .. which she had not perceived in that co-eval with herself.

3. Living or existing at the same time or in the same age of the world; contemporary.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 403 They all flourish'd between the Fortieth and Fiftieth Olympiads, and must have been Co-eval. **1823** *Month. Mag.* LV. 516 The captivity of Zedekiah, which was coeval with the death of Hophra. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 An ancient tribe which was coeval with some of the extinct Mammals.

4. Of coincident duration, lasting to the same age or time.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 86 Were men to live coëval with the sun, The patriarch-pupil would be learning still. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xiv, The Boy, coeval with whose life Yon magic Fire must burn. **1886** FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 24 Ovid .. claims at the close of his 'Metamorphoses' to have built a monument which will be coeval with mankind.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is of the same age or standing in point of time *with* another or others.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coevals*, that are of the same age. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 51 With my coævals as well as with the millions since born. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 84 He is forlorn among his coevals; his juniors cannot be his friends.

2. A person (or thing) belonging to the same period or age of the world; a contemporary.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. §14 It may seeme they [scyences] are ordained by God to be Coevalls, that is, to meete in one age. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 6 Hortensius, a long time Prince of Orators, afterwards Coevall and Competitour with Cicero. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 142 The man, of whom His own coevals took but little note. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 347 Neither his precepts nor his practice influenced any one of his greater coevals.

3. One who lives to the same point of time with another.

1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. 5 The relation of man to the Deity as his destined coeval.

coevality (kəʊi:'vælɪtɪ). [f. COEVAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being coeval; equality of age.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 143 In coessentiality with the body, coevallity. **1805** *Month. Mag.* XIX. 327 This coevality is confirmed. **1861** *Med. Times* 20 Apr. 420/2 The coëvality of the fossils with the mineral strata in which they are found.

coevally (kəʊ'i:vəlɪ), *adv.* [f. COEVAL + -LY².] In a way that is coeval; at the same age or period of time; contemporaneously; simultaneously.

a **1711** KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 111 From Sin their Sire, both Hell and Death Co-evally drew breath. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 444 She was predestinated in the Eternal Mind coevally with the Incarnation of her Divine Son.

† **co'eve**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coæv-us* of the same age, f. *co-* (see CO-) + *ævum* age.] = COEVAL.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 265 This argument ..might prove.. the points coeve with the languages. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 64 Light, though coeve with the Sun, yet proceeded from the Sun, and depends upon it.

† **co-ever'lasting**, *a. Obs.* = CO-ETERNAL.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 290 Coeuerlasting and consubstantiall with the Father. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 172 Love which with God's high Will concentrick steers, With God co-everlasting perseveres.

† **co'evity**. *Obs.* [f. L. type *coævitas*, f. *coævus*: see -ITY.] Equality of age; = CO-EVALITY.

1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 379 It hath co-evity with that of Paris. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 39 They who conceived the World to have had a temporary Beginning or Creation, held the Coevity of all souls with it.

† **co'evous**, *a. Obs.* Also coævous. [f. L. *coæv-us* COEVE + -OUS.] = COEVAL.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. 1. 60 Coævous society. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. §9 Can we then think Noah ignorant of the ancient tradition of the world when his Father was so long coævous with Adam. **1697** in Somers *Tracts* I. 65 This Great Council bears a Date, coævous perhaps with the Originals of our Government.

Hence † **co'evousness**, equality of age, coevality.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 303 Their Coævousness with the immediate Manuscripts.

co-executor (kəʊɛk'sɛkjʊtə(r), -ɛg'z-). [a. med.L. *coexecūtor*: see CO- 3 c and EXECUTOR.] A joint executor.

[**1387** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 2 Bartholomeo Neue, coexecutore interius in eodem testamento nominato.] **1433** *Ibid.* 95 Thomas Harneys and Robert Andrewe coexecutours. **1504** *Bury Wills* (1850) 104 My brother, w^t my seid wyff co-executor. **1590** SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 182 Perhaps the coexecutor is dead. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 105 The gentleman who was called upon to act as co-executor with Captain Aylmer.

co-executrix (kəʊɛk'sɛkjʊtrɪks, -ɛg'z-). [f. CO- 3 c + EXECUTRIX after prec.] A joint executrix.

1847 in CRAIG. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 One of the co-executrices of the Dowager Lady Lytton.

co-exert, -expire: see CO-1.

coexist (kəʊɛg'zɪst), *v.* [f. CO- + EXIST; cf. F. *coexister*.]

a. *intr.* To exist together or in conjunction; to exist at the same time, in the same place, etc., *with* (rarely † *to*, † *unto*) another.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 The three Stars that coexist in Heavenly Constellations are a multitude of stars. *Ibid.* 107 They [Generations of Mankind] never co-exist, but are successive. **1690** LOCKE (J.), Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas coexisting together. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 22 No real greatness can coexist with deceit.

b. Of political or economic systems (see next).

1931 *Economist* 4 July 23/2 The question may then well arise whether the plan-economy of Russia and the capitalist economy of Western Europe can co-exist in amity. **1957** *Listener* 5 Dec. 929/1 We have not yet achieved a way of coexisting in real peace with the Soviet Union. **1958** *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Dec. 410/1 It seems unlikely that industrialized and unindustrialized nations can coexist indefinitely.

coexistence (kəʊɛg'zɪstəns). [f. CO- + EXISTENCE; cf. F. *coexistence*.]

a. Existence together or in conjunction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 345 A coexistence with that which is internally presented unto the understanding. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. §7. 68 Choice may be immediately after a State of Indifference, but has no Coexistence with it. **1822** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 165 In the relation to each other..of succession and not of coexistence. **1846** MILL *Logic* (ed. 4) III. v. §8 The coexistences of phenomena can in no case be universal, unless the coexistences of the primeval causes..can be reduced to an universal law.

b. With special reference to peaceful existence side by side of states professing different ideologies. Also *transf.*

[**1920** tr. LENIN in *N. Y. Evening Jrnl.* 21 Feb. 3/1 You ask me about our plans in Asia. They are the same as in Europe: peaceful, neighborly life with all peoples; with the workers and peasants of all nations.] **1954** *Economist* 30 Oct. 358/1 Although this is welcome if it provides some possibility of a move towards a more stable co-existence of the Communist and free worlds, nothing could be more dangerous to the West than to assume that this can be achieved at the moment. *Ibid.*, 'Peaceful co-existence' is in origin a Communist phrase, and, although it has been taken up by western statesmen, it has a sinister place in the glossary of Soviet double-talk. **1955** H. HODGKINSON *Doubletalk* 24 Co-existence or 'peaceful co-existence'... The phrase..does not mean 'living peaceably together'. It is compatible with propaganda against, isolation from and peripheral risings against the non-Communist world. **1956** *Times* 10 July 12/5 In a world where the word 'peace' had been replaced by that ugly circumlocution 'competitive coexistence'..art should be held high. **1959** *Spectator* 2 Oct. 437/3 The Warsaw Festival has established itself as protagonist of musical 'co-existence', as an agreed field of 'peaceful competition' between conflicting systems.

† **coe'xistency**. *Obs.* = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 Thus he [the devil] endeavours to propagate the unbelief of witches, whose concession infers his coexistency. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. John* i. 1 His co-eternity and co-existency with the Father. **1684** H. MORE *Answer, etc.* 405 The coexistency of the things they represent.

coexistent (kəʊɛg'zɪstənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + EXISTENT; cf. F. *coexistant*.]

A. *adj.* Existing together or in conjunction; coexisting; contemporaneous.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. §2 He makes Semiramis coexistent with the Siege of Troy. **1863** E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 39 Relations between combinations thought of as coexistent or as successive. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 30 Every group of such coexistent faces is called a crystallographic form.

B. *sb.* That which coexists with something else; a concomitant.

1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxii. §4 Every property of an object has an invariable coexistent which he called its Form. **1856** *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 34 Gorgeous envelopments..were almost necessarily the coexistents of elaborate writing.

coe'xisting, *ppl. a.* Existing together.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 Whether of successive or of coexisting Individuals. **1879** C. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* lvi. 678 The political and religious spheres, were declared not opposite, but co-existing.

coex'pand, *v.* [f. CO- 1 + EXPAND.] *intr.* and *trans.* To expand together or along *with*.

a **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 370 The various Orbs celestial co-expand, Adorn'd with Stars by thy Almighty Hand. **1798** *Month. Mag.* VI. 550 The dwelling place of the Hebrews could not coexpand with their numbers.

coex'tend, *v.* [f. CO- 1 + EXTEND.]

1. *trans.* To extend equally or coincidently with; to make coextensive.

1656 [see COEXTENDED]. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. §26 (1713) 360 The Papal Authority was easily coextended with the Conquests of Charlemaigne. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 57 The growth and progress of them are co-extended with the general improvement of the human faculties.

2. *intr.* To be coextensive.

1617 [see below]. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 94 Whose Realm with this vast Globe should co-extend.

Hence **coex'tended, coex'tending**, *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. ii. 119 The Church and the Pope are coextending. **1656** JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 137 The manhood is not coextended with the Godhead. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 112 No such collateral or coextended extrinsick measure. **1779–81** JOHNSON *Life of Butler* Wks. II. 189 Such manners..are coextended with the race of man.

coextension (kəʊɛk'stɛnʃən). [f. CO- 3 + EXTENSION.] Coincidence in extension.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 23 Some analogy, at least of co-extension, with my Body. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. v. 37 Coextension..or to speak..more comprehensibly—sameness in the quantity of space occupied.

coextensive (kəʊɛk'stɛnsɪv), *a.* [f. CO- 2 + EXTENSIVE.] Extending over the same space or time; of equal extension; coinciding in limits.

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 305 My public conduct, co-extensive with my largest relation, must be my glory or my shame. **1786–9** BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 Coextensive to dominion is jurisdiction. **1861** GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 55 The fluctuations in long bills..are co-extensive with the fluctuations in the value of money.

b. *Logic.* Having the same logical extension.

1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

c. as *sb.* That which is coextensive.

1858 LD. R. CECIL in *Oxford Ess.* 62 Assuming that representation and taxation ought to be co-extensives.

So **coex'tensively** *adv.*; **coex'tensiveness**.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. iv. vi. 291 We cease to use the term coextensively with the characters. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 That the Spirit of God operates as co-extensively as Christ has made the atonement. **1679** OATES *Serm. St. Michaels* 24 The coextensiveness of the grace of God in his Son Jesus. *c* **1830** BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. V. 639/1 A remedy so approaching to co-extensiveness with the disorder.

† **coex'tent**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + EXTENT.]

A. *adj.* Coextended. B. *sb.* Coextension.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. xxii, But if the soul be justly coextent With this straight body. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 287 His Love..to all Needs has boundless co-extents.

† **cof**, *a. Obs.* 1–2 cáf, kaf, 4 kof. [OE. *cáf*:—OTeut. type **kaifo-*; f. root **kīf*, *kaif*, whence ON. *kîfa*, Ger. *keifen*, Du. *kijven*, to strive keenly. The meaning of OE. *cáf* was largely that of L. *acer*, *alacer*.] Quick, nimble, prompt; eager, keen, bold; fierce, pugnacious.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *On N. Test.* 16/39 (Gr.) Swiðe glæd on mode and on anginne caf. *c* **1000** Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 44 (Bosw.) Đæt hi sceoldon beon cafe to Godes willan. *c* **1200** ORMIN 19962 Godess dom..to kiþenn forþ Biforenn kafe & kene. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 151 If he [the neddre] cloðed man se, cof he waxeð. *Ibid.* 220 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 þe luðere coue deouel. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 624 He hyȝed to Saré Comaunded hir to be cof & quyk. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 66 þat herd Harald, fulle kene he was & kof [*rime* drof].

co-'factor. **1.** *Algebra.* One of the several factors of a product; a coefficient.

2. *Chem.* a. Any substance other than the substrate (as a co-enzyme or a metal ion) the presence of which is necessary for the activity of a particular enzyme. b. (See quot. 1956.) (Formerly called *co-enzyme factor*.)

[**1937** DEWAN & GREEN in *Nature* 25 Dec. 1098/1 A New Oxidation Catalyst... We have succeeded in resolving the so-called coenzyme oxidase into three insoluble components, (1) the coenzyme factor... The coenzyme factor catalyses the first oxidation.] **1945** *Jrnl. Cellular & Comparative Physiol.* XXV. 12 The virus T_4..is not effective in lysing such irradiated cells unless a co-factor such as tryptophane is present in the mixture to enhance its rate of adsorption on the host. **1949** *Advances in Enzymol.* IX. 178 Certain 'cofactors', such as L-tryptophan, have the power of promoting adsorption of certain bacteriophages on their hosts. **1956** *New Gould Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) 265/2 *Cofactor*, in bacteriology, any amino acid which must be present in the medium to activate phage to adsorb host bacteria. **1958** DIXON & WEBB *Enzymes* ix. 394 An additional substance besides the enzyme and substrate is required in many cases in order that the reaction may proceed. Such 'cofactors' are found unchanged at the end of the reaction and may therefore be regarded as an essential part of the catalytic mechanism. The majority of enzyme cofactors may be broadly divided into..(a) specific coenzymes..(b) activators.

cofar, obs. form of COFFER.

co-faster, -father: see CO-.

co-'favourite. [f. CO- + FAVOURITE *sb.*] In Sport, an equal or joint favourite (cf. FAVOURITE *sb.* 1 b).

1922 *Daily Mail* 30 Nov. 11 His co-favourite, Desmond House, cut a leg at the first hurdle and afterwards jumped badly. **1959** *Times* 7 Oct. 4/2 He must now be co-favourite ..for the Olympic title.

† **cofe**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 coif, coff(e. [Related to COFF *v.* to buy; but the mode of formation is uncertain, as is also the relation of senses 1 and 2; they may be distinct derivatives. Cf. Du. *koop*, MHG. *kouf* 'dealing, bargain, trade'; also OHG. *choufo* 'dealer, merchant'.]

1. A bargain.

1471 *Act. Audit.* 12 (Jam.) The cofe made betuix her & vmquhile Johne of Brakenerig. **1480** *Act. Dom. Conc.* 70 (Jam.) Be resone of cofe & change made betuix the said Margret and Marioun her dochtir.

2. A hawker or pedlar.

a **1555** LYNDESAY *Peder Coffeis* 10 Ane scroppit cofe..to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis. *Ibid.* 17 Ane swyngeor coife amangis the wyvis. *Ibid.* 33 Knaifatic coff misknawis him sell Quhen he gettis in a furrit goun. **15..** *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) Mispersoning the merchandis in calling of thaim coffeis.

3. = COVE, q.v.

† **cofe, cove, cof**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *cáfe*, f. *cáf* adj.: see COF.] Quickly, sharply, eagerly, promptly; soon.

a **1000** CYNEWULF *Elene* (Gr.) 56 Mæȝen samnode cafe to cease. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 Icome sum cofer sum later. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 379 He hupþ and start swiþe cove, And secheþ paþes to þe grove. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 1825 Now ich wolde ȝeue hit kof For a schiuer of a lof! *Ibid.* 1961 To þe patriark a wente cof, & al his lif he him schrof. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 42 Al so cof as þe king kende þe sawe.

co-feoffee (kəʊfɛ'fi:). *Law.* Forms: see FEOFFEE. [see CO- 3 c.] One who is enfeoffed with another or others; a joint feoffee.

1458 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 The forsaid Sir John, his cofeoffee. **1502** *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my cofeffees. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 128 The duchy of Lancaster..was still in the hands of the cardinal and his co-feoffees.

†**co-feoffer**. *Obs.* [see FEOFFER.] = prec.

1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 32 Yᵗ Edwarde Dockerey, William Dodyng, and other theyr cofeoffers..be full feafide in fe simple off and in all suche lands, etc.

cofer(e, obs. form of COFFER.

co-fere: see CO- 3 b.

co-'ferment. *Chem.* [F. (G. Bertrand 1897, in *Compt. Rend.* CXXIV. 1035), f. CO- 3b + FERMENT *sb.*] = CO-FACTOR 2 a.

1905 HARDEN & YOUNG in *Proc. Physiol. Soc.* XXXII. p. ii, The proteolytic enzyme..does not appear to possess a dialysable co-ferment. 1944 *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 211/2 *Coferment*, a substance which increases the activity of a ferment or enzyme, *e.g.*, calcium for thrombin.

coff, obs. form of CORF, basket.

coff (kof), *v. Sc. arch.* Pa. t. and pple. coft; also 9 caft. [orig. found only in pa. pple. and pa. t. *coft*, prob. a. MDu. *coft*, *cofte* (still dial. beside later *kocht*), pa. pple. of *côpen* to buy and sell, deal, trade (according to the general Teutonic phonetic law which excluded *pt*, *kt*, cf. OE. *sóhte* for **sócte*.) Hence, at a later date, was formed a present *coff*: the original present was COPE, q.v.]

trans. To buy, purchase.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. x. 54 He þat all Man-kynd coft fra care. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 583 To thame that banquet had bene ouir deir coft. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 63 A hundir egs..war cofte for a frenche sous. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xxviii, A the lasses loup..'Cause lads for them coff broach sae bright. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 176 That sark she coft for her wee Nannie. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 124 His master caft him frae some fallows. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 280, 'I cam to coff twine for the draigon'.

†b. To acquire, get (otherwise than by buying). *Obs.* 'Used improperly' (Jam.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xlix, Richard should beside the crowne have coft. *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND in *Edin. Mag. & Rev.* (1810) Sept. 327 (Jam.) Mr. David Seton ..mareit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit men.. and coft ladies of heretage to his brother sones.

coffa, coffe, obs. ff. COFFEE *sb.*

coffa, coffaw, obs. forms of CAFFA (sense 2).

1701 *Act 12 & 13 Will. III.* c. 11 Coffaes..and all other thin Calicoes, commonly called muslins.

coffae, -aw, var. of COFFOY, *Obs.*

coffe, var. of COFE *sb. Obs.*; obs. f. CUFF.

coffee ('kofi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* (6 caoua, chaoua, 7 cahve, coava, coave, cahu, coho, kauhi, kahue, cauwa); *β.* 7 coffa, caffa, capha; *γ.* 7 caphe, cauphe, cophie, coffi(e, coffey, coffea, coffy, 7–8 coffe, cophee, caufee, 7- coffee. [ad. Arab. *qahwah*, in Turkish pronounced *kahveh*, the name of the infusion or beverage; said by Arab lexicographers to have originally meant 'wine' or some kind of wine, and to be a derivative of a vb.-root *qahiya* 'to have no appetite.' Some have conjectured that it is a foreign, perh. African, word disguised, and have thought it connected with the name of *Kaffa* in the south Abyssinian highlands, where the plant appears to be native. But of this there is no evidence, and the name *qahwah* is not given to the berry or plant, which is called *bunn*, the native name in Shoa being *būn*.

The European langs. generally appear to have got the name from Turkish *kahveh*, about 1600, perh. through It. *caffè*; cf. F., Sp., Pg. *café*, Ger. *kaffee*, Da., Sw. *kaffe*. The Eng. *coffee*, Du. *koffie*, earlier Ger. *coffee*, *koffee*, Russ. *kophe*, *kopheĭ*, have *o*, app. representing earlier *au* from *ahw* or *ahv*.]

1. a. A drink made by infusion or decoction from the seeds of a shrub (see 3), roasted and ground or (in the East) pounded; extensively used as a beverage, and acting as a moderate stimulant.

black coffee: strong coffee served without milk or cream (F. *café noir*).

α. Early foreign forms:

1598 *Linschoten's Trav.* 46 (*Note* of Paludanus) The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaoua, which they make of a certaine fruit..by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 190 Some Cahve house..[*note*, where they drink Cahve]. 1659 (*title*), The Nature of the drink Kauhi, or Coffee, and the Berry of which it is made, Described by an Arabian Physitian, Oxford. 1665 HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* (Socotoru Isl.), For drink water and cahu, black liquor, drank as hot as could be endured. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 The most usual Liquor..Kahue, which we call Coffee.

β. coffa, caffa, capha.

1603-30 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 25 Their [Turkes'] best drinke is Coffa of a graine they call Coava. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece, Caffa from Turkey. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 151 In the East-Indies and in Turkey..they have a drink called Capha, sold ordinarily in Taverns, and drunk hot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 151 A Cup of Coffa.

γ. cauphe, cophie, cophee, coffe, coffee, etc.

1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* 10 A certain Liquor which they call Coffe..which will soon intoxicate the brain. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 42 One brought a Porcelane dish of Cauphe. 1636 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 11 There came in my time [i.e. 1636] to the College, one Nathaniel Conopios, out of Greece..He was the first I ever saw drink coffee; which custom came not into England till thirty years after. 1664 —— *Sylva* 34 Which might yet be drank daily as our Cophee is. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xii. 12 Coffee is recommended against the Contagion. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 658 He made the drink for his own use called Coffey..being the first..that was ever drank in Oxon. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 117 Coffee (which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his half-shut eyes). 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 529 Black coffee, as it is called, or coffee without milk, is the general drink. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, The evening also waned—and coffee came. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 220, I ..sat down..to good curry and rice, and a cup of black coffee.

b. A light repast at which coffee is taken (cf. *tea*); or a final course at dinner consisting of coffee. Also, (*a, the*) coffee, a cupful of coffee.

1774 P. V. FITHIAN *Jrnl. Virginia* 21 July (1900) I. 213 Ben & I..rode to..the Corn-field... We returned to Coffee. 1913 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister Street* III. i. 516 Michael forgave him immediately and promised to come to coffee. 1920 'K. MANSFIELD' *Bliss* 163 But I won't have a cup of tea. No, I'll have a coffee. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* III. vi. 431 Wait till the coffees come. 1959 *Woman's Own* 6 June 12/1 If you're not in a hurry will you let me buy you a coffee?

c. A shade or tint of the colour of coffee (cf. 5 a below).

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art.* II. 553 Coffee, damascene, and similar shades. 1817 W. TUCKER *Family Dyer & Scourer* iii. 83 For chocolate, coffee, &c. yellow is omitted. 1923 *Daily Mail* 31 July 2/5 (Advt.), In Jade, Lemon, Electric, Coffee, Purple. 1970 *Honey* June 127/2 A suit... In cerise/white..turquoise/yellow; coffee/pink.

2. The seeds or 'berries' (collectively), either raw or roasted; or the powder made by grinding the roasted seeds, from which the drink is made.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §738 This berry Coffa..of which the Turks are great takers. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 11 Coffee is a Berry which only grows in the desert of Arabia. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 4/2 Turkey Coffee at 6*s.* 4*d.* per pound. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 167 Roasting coffee improves its flavour.

3. The tree or shrub from which coffee is obtained; a species of *Coffea*, chiefly *C. arabica*, a native of Abyssinia and Arabia, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics. It bears fragrant white flowers like those of jessamine, succeeded by red fleshy berries resembling small cherries, each containing two seeds (*coffee-beans*).

1623 BACON *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Wks. II. 163 Turcae habent etiam in usu herbae genus quam vocant *Caphe* [*transl.* (1651) 29 The Turkes use a kind of Herb, which they call Caphe]. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 244 Caufee wild or thea, Nutmeg or cinnamon. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 399 The clayey soil formed by the disintegration of the mica schist and trap is the favourite soil for the coffee. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. vii. 251 A plantation of coffee is at every season an object of beauty and interest.

4. a. The name has been commercially applied to various substances or preparations used as imitations of coffee, or substitutes for it, as *dandelion coffee*.

b. *Swedish coffee*: the seeds of *Astragalus bæticus*. *wild coffee*: a West Indian name of *Faramea odoratissima* (Miller *Plant Names*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combinations, as *coffee-bush*, *-crop*, *-drink*, *-drinking*, †*-farthing*, *-husbandry*, *-imbibing*, *-lees*, †*-penny*, *-plant*, *-plantation*, *-planting*, *-shop*, *-shrub*, *things*, *-time*, *-urn*; *coffee-brown*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, *-tinted* adjs; also quasi-*adj.* with the meaning 'coffee-coloured', as *coffee morocco*.

1857 C. KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* III. iii. 112 The roar of Ogwen, as he swirled and bubbled down, rich *coffee-brown from last night's rain. 1934 *Burlington Mag.* Aug. 57/1 Dark, opaque, coffee-brown tints. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VII. vi. (L.), The belief that a *coffee-bush..would continue..to bear crops without manure. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 151 He was muffl'd up to the Eyes in a *Coffee-colour'd Handkerchief. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 A thin coffee-coloured liquor. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls, Dead Let.* I. vii, Coffee-coloured laces. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. vi. (L.), The entire *coffee crop of Ceylon. 1659 HOWELL in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. (1850) I. 315/1 This *Coffee-drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations. 1885 C. M. YONGE *Nuttie's Father* II. xviii. 211 There was a general assembly and *coffee-drinking in the verandah. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-Warming*, The flame-colour'd Belle, and her *coffee-faced Beau! 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 They had set up this Cock, and would have been content..to have ventur'd their *Coffee-Farthings, yea their Easter-Pence by advance, to have a fling at him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The operation of shaving, dressing and *coffee-imbibing. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Cuthbert*, Dashed in his face a whole cup of hot *coffee-lees. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/3 Armchairs, upholstered in '*coffee' morocco. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 97 He did..exercise his hand with the Dice, either for naughty halfpence, or *Coffee-pence. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 226 The *coffee plant..which is a native of Africa, was known at Yemen at an early period. 1732 *Cal. State Papers, Amer. & W. Indies* 19 Jan. (1939) 20 There is no reason to doubt but that great numbers of *coffee plantations would be immediately begun upon. 1861 TROLLOPE *Tales all Countries* ser. I. 121 Very many of the estates..had been..abandoned, as was the case with his own coffee plantation. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A Javanese Coffee-plantation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. vi. (L.), The healthy condition in which *coffee-planting appears at the present day in Ceylon. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 84/1 Some few *coffee public-houses..were opened. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 The *Coffee shrub is cultivated throughout the tropics. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* v. 95 The figure of her aunt..behind the *coffee things. 1964 'J. WELCOME' *Hard to Handle* vi. 70 On the table..was a tray with coffee things. 1917 CONRAD *Shadow-Line* v. 168 Occasionally the second mate would..relieve me at early *coffee time. 1947 'N. BLAKE' *Minute for Murder* ii. 35 He..asked me to pop in at coffee-time. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 *Coffee-tinted chiffon. 1809 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 10 Jan. (1952) 247, I think she is quite right to work a rug for Uncle John's *coffee urn. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 328 The inhabitants boil the water in their coffee-urns.

b. Special combinations: **coffee and** (pl. **coffee and, coffee ands**) *U.S. slang*, coffee and doughnut(s) (or a roll, etc.); **coffee bar, barrow**, a bar or barrow at which coffee is sold as a beverage; **coffee-bean**, the seed of the coffee-plant; also *U.S.*, the Kentucky coffee-tree; **coffee-berry**, the fruit of the coffee-plant also, loosely, the seed, and *U.S.*, the Kentucky coffee-tree; **coffee-biggin** (see BIGGIN²); **coffee-bird**, a kind of bullfinch (*Pyrrhula violacea*) found in Jamaica, which builds its nest in coffee-trees; **coffee-blight**, a microscopic fungus destructive to coffee-plantations; **coffee-borer**, a name given to species of boring-beetles which infest the coffee-plant; **coffee-break**, the interval, usually mid-morning, in an office, etc., when coffee is drunk; **coffee-bug**, an insect (*Lecania coffeæ*) of the family *Coccidæ*, very destructive to coffee-plants; **coffee cake**, (*a*) in the U.S., a breakfast bread of yeast dough enriched with eggs, butter, and sugar, baked in a sheet topped with streusel [etc.]..and glazed with melted sugar; also, a dark fruited raised bread (Webster 1961); (*b*) a cake with coffee flavouring; **coffee coat** = *coffee jacket*; **coffee cooler** *U.S. slang*, a contemptuous name applied to an idler, a shirker; **coffee cream**, (*a*) a cold custard dessert flavoured with coffee; (*b*) a sugar cream fondant flavoured with coffee essence, sometimes coated with chocolate; also *attrib.*; (*c*) cream suitable for use in coffee; **coffee-cup**, a cup from which coffee is drunk, usually larger than a tea-cup; now usually smaller than a tea-cup; **coffee disease** = *coffee-leaf disease*; †**coffee-dish**, a cup or other vessel for coffee; **coffee essence** [ESSENCE *sb.* 9], a concentrated extract of coffee; **coffee-grounds** *sb. pl.*, the granular sediment remaining in coffee after infusion; **coffee-ground vomit**, a dark-coloured vomit containing blood altered by exposure to the gastric secretions; **coffee-huller**, 'a machine to remove the husk which covers the coffee-grains' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **coffee jacket**, a jacket worn by women when taking coffee (cf. *tea-jacket*, TEA *sb.* 9 c); **coffee-klatsch** *U.S.* [partial tr. G. *kaffeeklatsch*], a coffee-party; **coffee-leaf disease**, a disease affecting the coffee plant, caused by a rust-fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*; **coffee machine**, an apparatus for making coffee; **coffee-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding roasted coffee-beans; (see also quots. 1887, 1916); **coffee morning**, a morning coffee-party; **coffee-nib**, a coffee-bean; **coffee-nut**, the fruit of *Gymnocladus canadensis*, the Kentucky Coffee-tree, used by early settlers as a substitute for coffee; **coffee palace**, a large and sumptuous coffee-tavern; **coffee parlour**: see PALACE *sb.*¹ 4 (quot. 1894); **coffee-party**, a gathering at which coffee is served; †**coffee-powder**, ground coffee; **coffee-rat** (see quot.); **coffee-roaster**, (*a*) one whose business is to roast coffee-beans; (*b*) an apparatus for roasting coffee; **coffee rot**, a disease of the coffee plant, caused by the fungus *Pellicularia kolerota*; **coffee royal**, (*a*) black coffee with an added liquor; (*b*) (see quot. 1929); †**coffee-sage** = *coffee-wit*; **coffee-set**, a set of ware used in serving coffee; **coffee shop**, (*a*) a shop where coffee is sold; (*b*) in India, a place at which the residents of a station (esp. in Upper India) meet for talk over a light breakfast of coffee, toast, etc., at an earlier hour than the regular breakfast of the day; the name is also applied to the gathering, and so to the halt of a regiment for refreshment on an early march, etc.; (*c*) *U.S.* a café or restaurant, usu. attached to a hotel, where meals as well as light refreshments can be bought; **coffee spoon**, a small spoon of a size suitable for stirring coffee in a cup; **coffee stall**, a movable structure in

which coffee, as a beverage, and other light refreshments are sold; also *attrib.*; **coffee-stand**, (*a*) a support for a coffee-pot; (*b*) a stall for the sale of coffee; **coffee sugar**, a kind of sugar, freq. coloured and usually in crystal form, used for sweetening coffee; **coffee table**, a low occasional table for serving coffee; hence **coffee-table book** (see quot. 1963); **coffee-tavern**, a tavern or public house where coffee and other non-intoxicating drinks and refreshments are sold; **coffee-tea**, an infusion of the leaves of the coffee-plant; **coffee tray**, a tray from which coffee is served; **coffee-walk**, the space between the rows of trees in a coffee-plantation; † **coffee-wit**, a wit who frequents coffee-houses (see quots.). See also COFFEE-HOUSE *sb.*, -MAN, -POT, -ROOM, -WOMAN.

1901 WEINGARTEN, *Coffee and. **1931** 'DEAN STIFF' *Milk & Honey Route* xv. 172 The hash house where they sup plentiously [*sic*] on coffee-ands. **1949** *Collier's* 27 Aug. 27 A saloon on Stanton Street hands out 'coffee and' each morning. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/2 *Coffee-bar and grocery stall keepers. **1957** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Oct. 621/3 The seedy group of coffee-bar philosophers..spouting their sad rehash of dated Fascist clichés. **1958** *New Statesman* 30 Aug. 243/2 Most of the coffee-bars that have sprung up in London are dark, fancily decorated dives. **1881** MRS. EWING *We & the World* xv. 155 So you live in the docks with your *coffee-barrow? **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 81/1 The *Coffee Bean, or Berry..grow two in a thin furrowed husk. **1821** T. NUTTALL *Trav. Arkansas* iii. 72 We still..observe the *coffee-bean (*Gymnocladus canadensis*)..the seeds of which..produce a substitute for coffee greatly inferior to the cichorium. **1855** J. W. CROKER in *Croker Pap.* (1884) III. xxix. 327 Is it possible that raw coffee-beans were issued to the troops in the camp? **1948** *Miami* (Oklahoma) *Daily Record* 30 June 8/2 Farmers call it bladderpod, coffee bean and castle-bean. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 46 The importation of forty thousand pounds worth of *coffee-berries. **1822** J. WOODS *Two Yrs.' Resid. Eng. Prairie* 306 The woods..contain a great variety of trees;..On the creek bottoms, *coffee-berry, poplar, pecon, white walnut, &c. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 310 When ripe, the coffee berries are gathered, and the soft outer pulp removed. **1803** *Coffee biggin [see BIGGIN²]. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v., The powdered coffee is sometimes put into a linen bag or strainer suspended at the mouth of a coffee can or, as it is called in the North of England, a coffee biggin. **1839–60** URE *Dict. Arts* (L.), The coffee-biggin with the perforated tin strainer. **1951** *Time* 5 Mar. 25/3 Since the war, the *coffee break has been written into union contracts. **1958** L. A. G. STRONG *Treason in Egg* iii. 59 During the coffee break, Carstairs had ostentatiously kept on the far side of the room from Ellis. **1959** P. H. JOHNSON *Humbler Creation* xvi. 112 Better have a coffee-break. Then we can get down to it again. **1879** GOLDEN HOURS XI. 326/2 Cut up the bread—rye bread, wheat bread, Graham bread, and German *coffee-cake. **1885** *Cuisine Creole* 161 Coffee Cake. **1923** M. WILSDN *Able McLaughlins* xii, The German led her into the shanty, and set before her..coffee and coffee-cake. **1936** L. G. NICOLL *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 330 *Coffee Cake...* Beat the eggs and stir into flour. Add the golden syrup and coffee essence and milk. **1970** M. BERRY *Cookbook* 154 *Tia Maria Coffee Cake...* Blend together the coffee essence and Tia Maria. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 29 May 8/5 *Coffee-coats have been banished to the limbo of forgotten things. **1876** J. H. BRADLEY *Jrnl.* in *Montana Hist. Soc. Contrib.* (1896) II. 162 We are assured that we shall easily fill up the complement in spite of the cold water cast upon our efforts by the '*coffee-coolers' as the shiftless, superannuated loungers about camp are very aptly termed. **1890** *Congress. Rec.* 30 Apr., App. 106 Those who..delight in characterizing the old soldiers as 'coffee coolers', 'bounty jumpers', and 'bummers'. **1895** *Ibid.* 18 Jan. 1129/2, I am opposed to giving pensions to deserters, and 'coffee-coolers', and bounty jumpers, and camp followers. **1939** H. H. SMITH *We pointed them North* xvii. 177 The government ..drawed up a treaty fixing the new boundaries for the reservation,..and they got some of these coffee-coolers to consent to it. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 261 The *coffee-bug ..for some years past has devastated some of the plantations in Ceylon. **1868** M. JEWRY *Warne's Model Cookery Bk.* 553/1 **Coffee Cream*, made coffee..sugar..milk..eggs..gelatine. **1891** *Confectioners' Union* 15 Aug. 428 (Advt.), A few chocolates... Chinese cubes. Coffee creams. Coker nut creams. **1900** E. GLYN *Visits Eliz.* (1906) 88, I don't know how we should have got through tea if the coffee-cream cakes had not been so good. **1906** MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* xxxiii. 1006 *Coffee cream*..cream..coffee essence ..gelatine. **1940** 'R. CROMPTON' *William & Evacuees* ii. 48 Coffee cream, that's better. **1950** J. G. DAVIS *Dict. Dairying* 228 'Coffee cream' or 'fruit cream' may be about 22 per cent [in fat content]. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 95, I have a *coffee-cup of his ware. **1855** RUSSELL *Crimean War* vi. (L.), Begemmed coffee-cups were handed about. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.*, Index, Coffee leaf rust..and *coffee disease. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1990/4 Two *Coffee Dishes Plated with Silver. [**1877** H. RUEDE *Sod-House Days* (1937) 99 To give the beverage [*i.e.* rye coffee] a ranker flavor, what is known as '*coffee essence' is used... This essence is a hard, black paste put up in tins... It is probably made of bran and molasses.] **1897** *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 9/2 Coffee Essence, Hummel's, in tin cans. **1910** H. BELLOC *Pongo & Bull* viii. 105 He had..poured [boiling water] upon the coffee essence which he kept beside him in a cup. **1957** N. MARSH *Off with his Head* iv. 69 The others sipped coffee essence and superb brandy. **1764** *Low Life* 89 Young women..resolving lawful Questions by *Coffee-Grounds. **1885** C. H. FAGGE *Princ. Med.* II. Index, *Coffee-ground vomit in cancer of stomach. **1907** *Practitioner* Apr. 546 [It] leads to haemorrhage and to the clinically characteristic 'coffee-ground' vomit. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 10/3 The newest tea jackets have changed their names to *coffee jackets. **1895** *Coffee-clatch [see FAIRY *sb.* 5c]. **1951** *Notes from Betty Crocker Kitchen* (General Mills Co.) 3 (*heading*) Afternoon coffee klatsch. **1964** F. POHL in *Galaxy* Oct. 184/2 Poor attendance at neighborhood coffee-klatsches. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 112/2 The..*coffee-leaf disease appeared in Ceylon in 1869, and in Mysore a year later. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 107 The coffee-leaf disease..is not likely to infect the coffee-trees in this part. **1894** *Country Gentlemen's Catal.* 104 The only *Coffee Machine that extracts all the aroma. **1909** H. G. WELLS *Tono-Bungay* III. iii. 354 My aunt, reading a letter behind her coffee-machine... We were breakfasting together. **1933** E. HEMINGWAY *Winner take Nothing* (1934) 32 A bar with a shining steam pressure coffee machine. **1961** W. BUCHAN *Helen all Alone* 5 The coffee machine boiled over. **1691** NORTH in *Autobiog.* (1887) 225, I desire..you will get me a very good *coffee mill. **1780** KIPPIS in *Biog. Brit.* II. 315 His father..was a coffee-mill-maker. **1848** E. BRYANT *California* ii. 21 Jacob..could not make the coffee-mill perform its appropriate duty. **1863** B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. iii. 69 Then he heard..a stirring in the kitchen under him, and presently the noise of the coffee-mill. **1887** H. L. WILLIAMS '*Buffalo Bill*' 10 One of the old-pattern Colts, with the barrels revolving, the ancient 'coffee-mill' or 'pepper-box', laughed at all over the West in the present day. **1904** A. BENNETT *Great Man* xxiv. 268 She brought him the coffee-mill full of coffee, and told him to grind it. **1916** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Sept. 601/1 A quaint mechanical rifle, described as a mitrailleuse, which was an improved revival of the 'coffee-mill' used in the American Civil War. **1962** 'G. CULLINGFORD' *Third Party Risk* vi. 81 The ordinary members..had privately promoted a *coffee morning in the name of charity..the hostess provided..coffee and biscuits and the visiting ladies provided..one shilling *per capita*. **1970** *Times* 5 Mar. 7/1 Breads and cakes to serve for a coffee morning should be light and sweet but not rich. **1879** *Postmaster General's Rept.* 54 Some of the '*Coffee Palaces' recently established in London and elsewhere. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 2/1, I [app. Dr. Barnardo] planned the New Edinburgh Castle as the first coffee palace in the United Kingdom. **1886** L. M. ALCOTT *Jo's Boys* xiii. 225 He..chatted..at some select *coffee-party. **1937** AUDEN & MACNEICE *Lett. from Iceland* xii. 168 Not that..I could breathe if I lived in Cambridge. All those coffee-parties. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine *Coffee-Powder, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 149 The *coffee-rat is an insular variety of the *Mus hirsutus* of W. Elliott, found in Southern India. **1737** *Common Sense* (1738) I. 279, I was bred to the Trade of a *Coffee-Roaster. **1855** BROWNING *How it strikes* 25 The coffee-roaster's brazier. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 112/2 The *coffee-rot..works great havoc in the Mysore plantations. **1921** *Adventure* 18 July 36/1 Let's fergit all them bygones in a good cup o' *coffee royal. **1929** F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 29 *Coffee royal*, the first mug of coffee in the morning under sail. **1786** J. WEDGEWOOD *Let.* 30 June (1965) 297 Tea and *coffee sets. **1856** MRS. STOWE *Dred* 18 A table, wbich displayed an antique coffee-set of silver. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, Field-lane..has its barber, its *coffee-shop. **1880** J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Dau.* 202 After his return to India..one day when he was at coffee-shop in the morning, etc. **1890** BRANDRETH (*in Letter*), The coffee-shop is essentially a social gathering. **1940** G. MARX *Let.* 16 Dec. (1967) 189 Met Ira Gershwin this morning in the coffee shop at the Essex. **1966** F. HOYLE *Oct. First* vi. 58 When I came down to breakfast in the coffee shop..I ordered a stack of wheat-cakes and coffee. **1703** N. BLUNDELL *Diary* 20 May (1952) i. 12, I presented my gilt *Coffy spoones. **1897** *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 438/1 Fancy Engraved Coffee Spoon..4⅜ inches. **1917** T. S. ELIDT *Prufrock* 12, I have measured out my life with coffee spoons. **1920** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *This Side of Paradise* (1921) II. v. 265 Dirty restaurants where careless, tired people helped themselves to sugar with their own used coffee-spoons. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xvii. 164 From his station at the *coffee-stall, Huxter spied him. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 4/7 The coffee-stall keeper, after occupying the same 'pitch' for years, regards himself as possessing a 'goodwill' in the site. **1924** 'R. CROMPTON' *William—the Fourth* vii. 117 A coffee-stall could be seen in a glare of flaming oil-jets. **1926** *Gleanings in Bee Culture* Sept. 606/1, I had tried lumps of *coffee sugar and these crumbled down on the bottom of the hive. **1930** R. KIPLING *Thy Servant a Dog* 28 There was wonderful things-under-table at dinner... Afterwards, was coffee-sugar. **1959** M. SHARP *Rescuers* iv. 56 She fed Nils [*sc.* a mouse] with coffee sugar. **1959** *Which?* Oct. 133/1 What sense is there, if any, in paying nearly 2*s.* a lb. to sweeten one's coffee with coffee sugar if granulated sugar at 8½*d.* is good enough for tea? **1877** C. COOK *House Beautiful* 70 (*caption*) *Coffee-Table with Chair, both of Black Wood. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* xxi. 229 I'm going to..buy a little coffee-table from Woolworth's. **1962** JOHN LYNCH (*title*) The coffee table book of astrology. **1963** *Sunday Times Mag.* 24 Nov. 23 They used to be called grand-piano books. Now they're known as coffee-table books: 'too big for a bookshelf, full of beautiful pictures, costing a lot'. **1966** *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. 13/1 He has just produced a book called 'David Hicks on Decoration'. It is a sploshy big, coffee-table book in glorious colour. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 311 A patent..for the introduction of *Coffee-tea. **1843** PLANCHÉ *Extravaganzas* (1879) II. 202 When clattering comes the *coffee-tray and all your drinking's done. **1929** E. BOWEN *Joining Charles* 39 The two had breakfasted; the coffee-tray..was littered with cigarette-ends. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 They were marched off to their labour in the *coffee-walks. **1667** DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* Epil., As for the *Coffee-wits he says not much, Their proper Bus'ness is to Damn the Dutch. **1672** WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, *Lydia*. What is the coffee-wit? *Dap*. He is a..gossiping, quibbling wretch, and sets people together by the ears over that sober drink, coffee.

coffee, *v.* [f. the sb.] **1.** *intr.* To drink coffee.

1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xiii. 100 He coffeed and smoked,..gave us all the last news [etc.]. **1862** G. DU MAURIER *Let.* Oct. (1951) 177 After which my pet I dined at Pamphilon's and coffeed in Berners Street. **1885** W. T. HORNADAY *2 Yrs. in Jungle* xxiii. 277 Rose very early, coffeed in haste, and..set out.

2. *trans.* To entertain at coffee.

1868 SUSAN HALE *Lett.* (1919) 48 The Colonel, who coffeed us the day before.

'coffee-house, *sb.*

1. A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied. (Much frequented in 17th and 18th c. for the purpose of political and literary conversation, circulation of news, etc.)

The places now so called have lost this character, and are simply refreshment-houses.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 66 Coffa-houses [in Constantinople]..There sit they chatting most of the day, and sippe of a drinke called Coffa. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cauphe-house*, a Tavern or Inn where they sel Cauphe. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., To a coffee-house, to drink jocolatte. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 48 This yeare [1650] Jacob a Jew opened a coffey house at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the east, Oxon. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶2 At Lloyd's Coffee-house where the Auctions are usually kept. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 198 The leaders of the legislative clubs and coffee-houses. **1817** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 354 Anecdotes of court excesses..in daily circulation through the coffee-houses. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Every coffee-house had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Coffee-house-man at the corner house in Brook-street. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 19 Coffeehouse-wits. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Mary Hassard..Coffee-House-Holder. **1751** J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 137 Our modish coffee-house philosophers. **1752** HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 1 What we can learn from every coffee-house conversation. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 150 His lordship was apt to be too civil..To-day he was quite the coffee-house waiter. He praised everything. **1876** —— *Sp.*, Mere coffee-house babble.

coffee-house, *v. slang. intr.* To indulge in gossip (orig. while waiting for the hounds to draw a covert, etc., during a fox-hunt). Chiefly in *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*). Also **coffee-houser**, one who indulges in the practice.

1861 'SCRUTATOR' *Recoll. Fox-hunter* ix. 151 [He] seldom viewed a fox at all; he was always coffee-housing witb some particular friend. **1883** MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* xxiii, She found the hounds still engaged in drawing a large wood .., and people were standing about in clusters of twos and threes coffee-housing. **1892** *Field* 6 Feb. 188/2 The field are 'coffee-housing' around when 'Tally-ho!' and they are away. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 2/1 'Coffee-housing'—to wit, chatting about runs past and future, and discoursing upon..hounds and horses. **1907** *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 12/1 The term 'coffee-housers' is used by a certain quaint old M.F.H. to reproach those loud talkers who hinder the serious business..by the chatter of irresponsible frivolity. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 7 June 5/1 You, gentlemen, come here on no coffee-housing tour. **1961** 'J. WELCOME' *Beware of Midnight* vi. 76 I'll catch it if Firmian finds me coffee-housing here. **1964** A. PDWELL *Valley of Bones* iv. 243 We must get on with the job, not spend our time coffee-housing here.

†'coffee-man. *Obs.* A man keeping a coffee-house.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 48 The coffee-men I hear will bid fair for your stationers. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 429 The lord mayor has declared no coffee men in London shall receive guests on Sunday. **1764** *Low Life* 89 Vintners, Coffee-men, Puhlicans.

'coffee-pot. A covered pot with a spout, in which coffee is made or brought on the table.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 Stolen..A Coffee-Pot and a Salver. **1756** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 241 It is, doubtless, as hard to make a coffee-pot shine in poetry as a plough. **1842** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 163 The absence of loaf or coffee-pot would have been less sensibly felt.

'coffee-room. A public room where coffee and similar refreshments are served; now, generally, the name of the public dining-room in a hotel.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶10 The first Object I met in the Coffee-Room. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 386 In private house, bookseller's shop, or Coffee-room. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 179 He sat down in the coffee room of the hotel.

coffee-tree. [COFFEE 1.] **1.** The tree or shrub from which coffee is obtained.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 385 The Berries of the Coffee Tree. **1851** MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* i, The breeze ..carries on its wings the aroma of the coffee-tree. **1855** J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 203 The Coffee-tree..attains a height in some countries not exceeding 8 or 10, but in others averaging from 15 to 20 feet. **1952** A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 121 *Coffea* (Coffee Tree)—*Rubiaceae*. Stove evergreen shrubs.

2. The North American tree *Gymnocladus dioica*; the Kentucky coffee-nut. *U.S.*

1784 J. FILSON *Discov. Kentucke* 23 The coffee-tree greatly resembles a black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod, in which is enclosed good coffee. **1785** WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) II. 360 Eight Nuts from a tree called the Kentucke Coffee tree. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* (ed. 3) I. 636 The coffee-tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod which encloses a seed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. **1832** D. J. BROWNE *Sylva Amer.* 166 The French of Canada call this tree *Chicot*,..and the inhabitants of the Western States, *Coffee Tree*. **1867** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1865–6* VI. 390 The Coffee Tree famed for its similitude to the fruit that adds to our morning meal. **1951** *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) II. 939/2 The name Coffee-tree applied to *G. dioica* comes from the seeds having been used as a substitute for coffee by the early settlers in N. America.

†'coffee-,woman. *Obs.* A woman keeping a coffee-house.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4663/4 Elizabeth Dye, late of the City of Oxford, Widow and Coffee-woman. **1723** *Ibid.* No. 6194/10 Dorothy O'Bryan..Coffee-Woman.

coffeic, coffeine, etc. *Chem.*: see CAFFEIC, etc.

coffen, obs. form of COFFIN.

coffer ('kɒfə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 cofere, coofer, 4–5 cofre, cofur, 4–6 coffre, 4–7 cofer, 5 cofir, cofyr(e, (cowffer, coufre, cophor), 6 coafer, (cofar, coffar, coffur), 4– coffer. [ME. *cofre, coffre*, etc., a. OF. *cofre, coffre*:—L. *cophin-um*, nom. *cophinus*, a. Gr. κόφινος basket; cf. COFFIN. The phonetic development (through **cof'no*) is the same as in L. *ordin-em*, F. *ordre*, L. **Londinus*, F. *Londres*. For the extension of sense, cf. (in Du Cange) *Capit. de Villis*, cap. 62: 'de *cofinis* id est *scriniis*'.]

1. A box, chest: *esp.* a strong box in which money or valuables are kept.

c **1300** *Beket* 1925 Ich have a lute cofre..Ther beoth 3ut inne atte leste eiȝte hondred pound. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 1939 They brake coffers and took tresours. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 843 He gooth vn to his cofre And broghte gold. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 The seid William to have..al my ..cofferys, and tubbes wid alle othir ostilmentys. *Ibid.* 33 A lityl grene coffre for kerchys. **1548** W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Cassa*, a cheste or coafer. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These shot and bullets must be carried in coffers. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 199 He commands vs to prouide, and giue great guifts, and all out of an empty Coffer. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 28 Several coffers and cabinets..were fill'd with stuffs of gold. *c* **1800** K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 80 My breast's my coffer, and my God's my hope. **1802** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii. 25 A large iron-bound coffer. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiv, He owns not a slave nor any coffer.

b. In the plural often equivalent to 'treasury', and hence 'funds, pecuniary resources'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 192 For alle are we crystes creatures and of his coffres riche. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* iii. iv. (1483) 52 Al went..in to your owne Cofres. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Whereby thou mayest..enrich thy cofers. **1692** DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 198 As long as we have Money in our Coffers. **1721** SWIFT *South Sea*, A million in his coffers. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 The coffers of the government had long been empty. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 2 Efforts..to fill the coffers of Rome by the sale of indulgences.

†**2.** An ark. Applied to Noah's ark, the 'ark' of bulrushes in which Moses was laid, and the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 310 Make to þe..A cofer closed of tres. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 5614 (Trin.) A cofur of 3erdes dud she [Moses' mother] be wrou3t. **1388** WYCLIF *Ex.* xxv. 10 Ioyne 3e togidere an arke [*MS. c* **1420** arke ether cofere]. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 21 They put it in a lytle cofer, and layde it oute vpon a ryuers banke. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 117 [David's] Dance..in the Procession of the Sacred Coffer.

†**3.** A coffin. *Obs.*

c **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 177 The piler elm, the cofre unto careyne. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 6 b, Whan yᵗ death nayled them in their coffers. **1488** *Will of Batte* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buryed in a cofer of tree. **1550** NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 54 (R.) A great coffer of cypres. Into whiche they did putt the boanes of them, that were dead of that trybe. **1555** [see COFFER *v.* 1].

†**4.** ***coffer of the heart***: the pericardium. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Abowte the herte is a maner clothynge that hyghte the shryne and the cofre of the hert. *Ibid.* 150 The herte..greuyd by some postume that infecteth the cofre therof.

5. *Arch.* **a.** A sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit, of ornamental character, usually decorated in the centre with a flower or the like.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 138 Those [are call'd] Cofers wherein are cut the Roses..which adorn the spaces 'twixt the heads of the Modilions and Mutules. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 506 The coffers of the soffit of the cornice are square. **1845** *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the *lacunaria* of the ceilings.

b. A space within a wall, pier, etc., filled up with concrete, rubble, or loose material. ? *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* 14 The ancient walls of Naples..are made of two rows of free stones..bound together with other crossing rows, so that the space or Coffers..were filled up with stones or earth.

†**6.** *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Coffer*, in fortification, denotes a hollow lodgment, athwart a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen feet broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering; and serves as a parapet, with embrasures. The coffer is nearly the same with the caponiere..The besieged generally make use of coffers to repulse the besiegers, when they endeavour to pass the ditch. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

7. *Mining.* **a.** A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces. ? *Obs.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Which with the Ores falls down into the Coffer (*i.e.* a long square box of the firmest timber, 3 foot long and 1½ foot over).

b. 'A rectangular plank frame, used in timbering levels' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

8. *Ordnance Survey.* Applied to wooden troughs used to support the chain in measuring a base-line of an Ordnance Survey.

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 452 Each coffer consisted of three boards about half an inch thick. **1800** *Ibid.* XC. 557 The apparatus for the measurement, consisting of..pickets, iron heads, and a new set of coffers. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 217/2 In the actual measurement the measuring chain was not supported on coffers, or stretched by a constant weight.

9. *Hydraulics.* **a.** A caisson or water-tight box: cf. COFFER-DAM 1. **b.** A kind of caisson or floating dock. **c.** 'The lock for a barge' (Simmonds).

1822 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XL. 125 *c c* the coffer slung by the ropes *d d* [a watertight box used in repairing a ship's side, below the water line; elsewhere called a caisson].

10. in FIRE-COFFER, q.v.

11. *Comb.*, as †***coffer-key***, ***-lid*** (also *fig.*), ***-like*** adj.; **coffer-fish**, a trunk-fish, a species of *Ostracion*; **coffer-slide valve**, a box slide-valve of a steam-engine. See also COFFER-DAM, -WORK.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 14 The extraordinary *coffer-fish..preserved and sold at Suez to homeward-bound Anglo-Indians. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 532 Thryft hath lost her *cofer kaye. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 70 A *Corfyrled [*v.r.* Cofer leyd], *arculus*. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1127 She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes. **1850** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 338 The huge Cofre de Perote, which borrows its name..from the *coffer-like rock on its summit. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 135 A *coffer-slide valve, which requires no packing to make it steam-tight, as there is always a vacuum under it.

coffer ('kɒfə(r)), *v.*¹ [f. the sb.: cf. F. *coffrer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a coffer; to lay up securely; to hoard, to treasure *up*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 68 He will kepen it hym-self & cofren it faste. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Diuers of them throwe their dead into Riuers, other cofer them vp in earthen cofres. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 855 The aged man that coffers vp his gold. **1676** BP. GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 23 He ..coffers it up amongst his other choice Expressions. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xix, They gathered up The ashes of the dead, and coffer'd them Apart. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 45 This family document..is perhaps still coffered among the antiquities of our antiquaries' collections.

2. *Arch.* To adorn with coffers (see COFFER *sb.* 5 a). See COFFERED.

3. *Mining.* (See quots., and cf. COFFER-DAM.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coffer* or *Cofer* (Derb.), to secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 569 The process of coffering out or damming back water in shafts..by means of a water-tight lining now called tubbing.

†**coffer**, *v.*² *Obs.* [? cf. GOFFER.] To curl up, twist, warp. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Melon*, The Sun will soon draw the Heat of so fresh a Bed to that Degree, that..the two first Leaves..of the Plant will twirl or coffer. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying* 53 By the same cause that a board is made round or coffered up, by the heat of the Sun.

coffer-dam. [f. COFFER + DAM.]

1. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A water-tight enclosure used for obtaining a dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc.; usually constructed of two rows of piles with clay packed between them, extending above high-water mark; the water being pumped out so as to leave the enclosure dry. **b.** Also a water-tight structure fixed to a ship's side, for making repairs below the water-line.

1736 HAWKSMOOR *Acc. Lond. Bridge* 26 The way he proposes to lay the foundation is with Coffer-dams. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 49 Why could not the Foundations of the Piers have been laid by the help of Coffer-dams? **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 They have..of late translated the Word *Batterdeaux*, and rendered it *Coffer-dam*, which I presume, is a Word or technical Term not used, nor even so much as known in the English Tongue before the Year 1734. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 412 The piles had been driven, and the coffer-dams formed and puddled. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/1 It was necessary to construct a coffer dam inside the ship, and after the external patching to fill this dam with cement.

fig. **1876** E. JENKINS *Queen's Head* 10 No..substituting of modern iron bedsteads for the ancient and capacious coffer-dams wherein their ancestors used to bury themselves at night.

2. (See quots.)

1881 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Apr. 271 A new absorbent..from the cocoanut fibre..called cofferdam, and will hold..from 12 to 14 times its own weight of water. **1885** *Daily Tel.* 27 May, It has been discovered..that a composition obtained from pulverised cocoanut cellulose has the..property, when penetrated by shot..of closing up instantaneously, so as to prevent the influx of water into a ship's hold. The name of 'cofferdam' has been given to this preparation.

3. *attrib.*, as ***coffer-dam work***, work performed in, or by means of, a coffer-dam.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 93 This is coffer-dam work.

Hence **coffer-dam** *v. trans.*, to provide with a coffer-dam.

1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/7 Unless the pier is immediately coffer-dammed and the masonry repaired.

coffered ('kɒfəd), *ppl. a.* [f. COFFER *sb.* and *v.*¹ + -ED.]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a coffer; resting on coffers.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 97 To unfolde Her coferd ware. **1886** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 326 A 100 feet coffered steel chain.

2. *Arch.* Furnished or adorned with coffers.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The coffered ceilings..have the grounds of the coffers rich crimson. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 138 Coffered panels which had originated in a horizontal ceiling.

cofferer ('kɒfərə(r)). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *coffrier*, f. *coffre* COFFER: see -ER.]

1. A treasurer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Sir Rauf þe Coffrers þat tyme was Tresorere. *Ibid.* 320 þe Cofrere [orig. Fr. *le Cofrere*]. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* 755 (R.) He commanded..his cofferer that kept his money, to give a friend of his five and twenty myryades. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the cofferer of the citie saluteth you. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 In that account made by H. Leicester, Cofferer to Thomas Earle of Lancaster vnder Edward the second. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 550 Ye fortune's cofferers! Ye pow'rs of wealth! **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. iii. 114 The Bank of Amsterdam, then the most famous Corporation of Cofferers..in Europe.

b. An officer of the royal household of England, next under the controller; he had the oversight of the other officers. *Hist.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 60 One notable Tombe..wherein William Cope, Coferer to K. H. 7. is buried. **1570** *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Any..Cofferer of the Houshold to the Queen's Majesty. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 101 The cofferer..is to pay the wages of the king's servants above and below stairs. **1780** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 326 The king's household..has..three treasurers;—the treasurer of the chamber, the treasurer of the household, and..the cofferer of the household. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 18 Sir Edmund Peckham, Cofferer of the household, was found to have gone off with the treasure.

†**2.** One who makes coffers. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvysers, ne no manere of artificeris. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Coferers, carde makers, and caruers.

cofferet: see COFFRET.

coffering ('kɒfərɪŋ), *sb.* [f. COFFER *sb.* + -ING.]

1. An arrangement or structure of coffers. In quots. referring to the 'coffers' or troughs used to support the chain in measuring the Ordnance Survey base-line on Hounslow Heath.

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 451 Stands..that supported the ninety-eight feet of coffering. **1790** *Ibid.* LXXX. Plate 1, Plan of the Coffering for each Chain.

2. *Arch.* Cf. COFFER *sb.* 5; COFFERED 2.

1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 18 Its coffering, and also the panelled soffits of the architraves. **1884** H. STANNUS *Dome St. Paul's* (*Times* 20 Nov. 4/5), Coffering..was intended by Wren, as shown by his drawings.

3. *Mining.* See COFFER *v.*¹ 3.

†**'coffership.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Ought to be *cofferership*.] The office of COFFERER (sense 2).

a **1618** RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 338 Ingram, and his fellows, are odious men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffership. [See also edd. 1628, 1640.]

†**'coffer-work.** *Obs.* [f. COFFER *sb.* 5 b + WORK *sb.*] Work done with or in coffers; in *Arch.* masonry having 'coffers' filled with rubble, etc. Formerly also, building in concrete.

1708 G. RICHARDS *1st Bk. Palladio's Archit.* 15 The manner Riempiuta or filled walls, which is also called Coffer-work which the Ancients did use; taking planks and placing them edgewise, allowing so much space as they would have the thickness of the wall, filling it with Mortar, and Stones of all Sorts. **1742** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 9 [as in prec. quot.; also] Coffer-work..made of two rows of free Stones..bound together with other crossing-rows, so the Space or Coffers..between the crossing-rows and the out-rows of Stones..were fill'd up with Stones and Earth.

coffery, obs. form of CAFFRE.

coffin ('kɒfɪn), *sb.* Forms: 4 cofine, coffyne, (*Sc.* cowyne), 4–5 cofyn(e, 5 cofynne, cophinne, (coufin), 5–6 coffyn, cophyn(e, 5–7 cophin(e, 6 coffine, *Sc.* coffyng, 6–7 coffen, 5– coffin. [ME. *cofin, coffyn*, etc., a. OF. *cofin, coffin*, little basket, case, etc., ad. L. *cophin-us* (later *cofin-us*), a. Gr. κόφινος basket.]

†**1.** A basket; transl. L. *cophinus*, Gr. κόφινος. [So in OF. and many mod.F. dialects.]

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 þei gedriden and filden twelve coffynes of relif of fyve barly loves. **1382** —— *2 Kings* x. 7 Thei..slewen the seventy men, and putten the hevedis of hem in cofynes. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedrenge..the fragmentes of the cophinnes remanent. **1542** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Tibin*, a baskette or coffyn made of wyckers or bull rushes, or barke of a tree: such oone was Moyses put in to. **1552** in HULOET.

†**2.** A chest, case, casket, box. *Obs.*

[So in F. dial. of Picardy and Lorraine.]

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Of þat þat was in cofre, & in his cofines, He mad his testament. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 672 In chistes smale or coffyns hem doo. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 19 A Cophyn of Evore. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Divers cofyns of fyrre wherein the Kinges books were conveyed. **1552** *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 48, iiij torches with ij long coffins for them. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.*, Make a hollow Cube, or Cubik coffen, of Copper, Silver, Tynne, or Wood. **1677** HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A coffin for a book, *Loculamentum*.

3. a. *spec.* The box or chest in which a corpse is enclosed for burial. (The ordinary current sense.)

[In Fr. *coffin* = *cercueil* occurs in DEGUILLEVILLE *c* 1330.]

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 25 For mendyng of the cofyn that lyeth on the bere ijs. ob. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He..caused him to be layde in a Coffin of Cypresse. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cophin*, basket, or chest for a dead body to be put in. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 260 Coffins of Stone and Marble. **1720**

SWIFT *Death of Demar*, His coffers from the coffin could not save. **1817** WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, No useless coffin enclosed his breast, Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 2 The tears.. which fall upon a coffin beside an open grave.

†**b.** Loosely used for: A bier. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 14 He went and touched the coffyn [WYCLIF bere, **1611** beere]. **1554** in Overall *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's Cornhill* (1869) 112 For mendynge of the coffen that carrys the corsses to churche. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 The coffin going with a dead corps to a funerall fire, is richly painted.

c. (= *coffin-spark.*) An oblong piece of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of death.

1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Maid of Moor* xxiv, To the fire she drew..When, lo! a coffin out there flew, And in her apron burnt a hole. **1812** COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Picturesque* x. (Chandos) 37 From the fire a coffin flew.

d. phr. *to drive (or put) a nail into any one's coffin*: to do a thing that tends to shorten his life.

1836 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 321 A dram which..'drives nails into the victim's coffin', according to the expressive vulgar saying. **1874** MCCARTHY *Linley Rochford*, Every dinner eaten under such conditions is a nail driven into one's coffin.

e. *Naut.* Applied to an old, ill-found, unseaworthy vessel, as likely to prove the burying-place of those on board. (*colloq.*)

1833 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 32/2 Did not you say when asked if you would go to sea with her, 'No, for she will prove a coffin for somebody'? **1844** *P. Parley's Annual* V. 275 An English gun-brig, commonly called a coffin. **1881** LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 277 Floating coffins have often been used in arctic voyages. [**1884** *Chr. World* 7 Feb. 89/4 The coffin-ship must no longer be allowed to sail under British colours.]

†**4.** *Cookery.* **a.** A mould of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Make a cofyne as to smalle pye. *c* **1420** *Cookery Bk.* 45 Make fayre past of flowre & water, Sugre, & Safroun, & Salt; & þan make fayre round cofyns þer-of. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 189 Of the paste a coffen I will reare. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. **1750** E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 157 Season your lamb with pepper, salt..So put it into your coffin.

†**b.** A pie-dish or mould. *Obs.*

1580 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 225 Twelve voyders; a Custerd coffyn. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 82. **1602** PLAT *Delightes for Ladies*, Coffins of white plate. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* II. 302 Which Notes..he kept in the Coffin of a Pye, which had been sent him by his Mother.

5. A paper case; *spec.* a receptacle made by twisting paper into a conical form or 'cornet', to contain groceries, etc., or for use as a filter; still applied by printers to small paper bags of this shape to hold spare type, superfluous sorts, etc.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 42 The smoke of this Hearbe, which they receaue at the mouth through certaine coffins, suche as the Grocers do vse to put in their Spices. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 55 Coffyns of paper, such as the Confit-makers vse. **1634** J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 70 To make the coffins [for fireworks], you must take paper, parchment, or strong canuasse, [and] rowle it hard upon a rowler. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52, I took five coffins of filtrating paper. **1772** MONRO *Min. Waters* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 23, I..examined the coffin through which the salts..had passed. **1841** SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 These conical papers are called coffins. **1888** JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23.

6. *Farriery.* The whole of a horse's hoof below the coronet, forming a horny body enclosing a hollow space.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 From the pastern down to the coffin of the hoof. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hoof-Loosning*, a Dissolution or dividing of the Horn or Coffin of a Horse's Hoof from the Flesh, at the Setting on of the Cronet. **1785** *Sportsman's Dict.* in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coffin* [the hoof of a horse, that is], all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground.

7. *Printing.* **a.** The wooden frame enclosing the stone or bed of the old wooden hand-printing press. **b.** That part of a printing machine on which the forme of type is laid; the carriage of a printing machine.

coffin-block, an angular wooden block with brass rules attached to it, which rules are raised above the block so that a stereotype or electrotype plate may be placed inside the hollow frame thus formed.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 118 Which being put under the spindle, on the coffin, and pressed down with a bar, he maketh to take impression. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 52 The Planck of the Carriage is an Elm-Planck..upon this Planck at its fore-end is firmly nailed down a square frame..called the Coffin, and in it the stone is bedded. **1808** STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 326 At the hinder end of the frame of the coffin, two iron joints are fastened. **1841** W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 *Coffin*, that part of a wooden press in which the stone is bedded. **1888** JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23 *Coffin*, the carriage or bed of a cylindrical machine or platen press.

8. A case in which articles are baked or fired in a furnace; = F. *cassette.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 372 A Coffin made of Clay, fitted to the Iron intended to be hardened. **1756** *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*, Each piece of Porcelain..is disposed, in the furnace, in its separate case, or coffin. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 200 Take some potter's clay, to make a coffin round your plant.

†**9.** The case of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 346 A very strange hairy [Catterpillar] with a Pea-like Coffin. *Ibid.*, Fig. 11, 12 and 13. are the Moth, Catterpillar, and Coffin.

†**10.** The calyx of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Adjusting*, Florists..say, I will adjust a Pink; and to do this..each of [the petals] shall be so dispos'd, that the Pink becomes larger thereby, because the Extremities of their Coffins have been a little curv'd.

11. *Mining.* **a.** 'An old open working (*Cornwall*). **b.** The mode of open working by casting up ore and waste from one platform to another, and so to the surface' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 141 This fosse they call a coffin, which they laid open several fathoms in length.

12. *Milling.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coffin*..one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. The term is applied to other depressions, especially to such as are hollowed or chipped out.

13. *Comb.*, as c*offin-case*, *-lid*, *-maker*, *-measurement*, *-tap*, *-worm*; *coffin-fashioned*, *-headed*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs.; **coffin-bone**, a small spongy bone in a horse's hoof, being the last phalangeal bone of the foot; †**coffin-cloth**, a cloth to cover a coffin, a pall; †**coffin-cutter**, a coffin-maker; †**coffin-dam** = COFFER-DAM; †**coffin-house**, a mortuary; a house where the 'parish coffin' was kept; **coffin-joint**, the joint at the top of a horse's hoof; **coffin-nail**, (*a*) a nail used in making a coffin; (*b*) *slang* (orig. *U.S.*), a cigarette (cf. NAIL *sb.* 7 d); **coffin-plate**, a metal plate set in a coffin-lid, bearing the name of the deceased person, usually with dates of birth and death; **coffin-ship** (see sense 3 e); **coffin-spark** (see 3 c); **coffin-stone**, a stone shaped like a coffin-lid; **coffin-stool**, a stand or support for a coffin; **Coffin Texts**, texts inscribed on the inside of coffins during the Middle Kingdom in Egypt; †**coffin-tomb**, a stone coffin, sarcophagus; **coffin-wood**, wood used for making coffins; *spec.* elm.

c **1720** GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 94 The *Coffin-bone..is so called from its hollowness. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 522/2 A semicircular disc, resembling that of the coffin-bone of the Horse. **1908** *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 527/2 He had propped a *coffin-case against one corner of the tomb. **1954** T. GUNN *Fighting Terms* 15 Though coffin-case Was ready to hold life. **1625** *Par. Reg. St. Margaret's, Durham*, Mrs. Elsebeth Hall..dyd give..for the use of the poor..a *cofyn clothe. **1603** DEKKER *Wond. Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 120 One of the new-found trade of *Coffin-cutters. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1539 An other would have made a *coffin dam, wherof the eost would have been infinite. **1868** LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 185 The *coffin-fashioned tomb. **1890** KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (1892) 11 With 'is *coffin'eaded shield an' shovel-spear. **1611** *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 30 Work done about the two north gates in the church-yard and about the *coffin-house being uncovered with the great wind. **1683** A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xix. (1686) 181 The *Coffin-joint on which the Hoof grows. **1847** YOUATT *Horse* vii. 157 A strangely formidable disease..called 'coffin-joint lameness'. **1816** BYRON *Parisina* xix, Hid Like dust beneath the *coffin lid. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 16 Stones like coffin lids in shape and detail. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 147 Run-away slaves, hangmen, and *coffin-makers. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* iv, He was to go..as general house-lad to a coffin-maker's. *c* **1865** G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 223/2 Buckles, *coffin-nails, hooks-and-eyes. **1888** *Texas Siftings* 18 Feb. 8/1 A youth..puffed at an ill-smelling coffin nail. **1901** A. G. ROBINSON *Philippines* 263 For a package containing thirty 'coffin-nails' the price was three and a half cents, American money. **1928** WODEHOUSE *Money for Nothing* ii. 34 Most of these birds [*sc.* invalids in a sanatorium] would give their soul for a coffin-nail. **1967** 'L. EGAN' *Nameless Ones* x. 118 Let me pay for my own coffin nails. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* v, *Coffin-plates, elm-chips, bright-headed nails. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 The *coffin-spark burning my holiday gown. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 Many *coffin-stones may be seen in the pavement where no coffin would be found..underneath. **1886** T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, A little round table, curiously formed of an old *coffin-stool, with a deal top nailed on. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* li. 259 Every stroke of his dead limb sounded like a *coffin-tap. **1912** J. H. BREASTED *Relig. Anc. Egypt* viii. 273 Written on the inner surfaces of the heavy cedar coffins..are found..mortuary texts... These texts as a class are sometimes designated as the Book of the Dead... I have for convenience termed them *Coffin Texts, a designation drawn from the place in which they are found, and thus parallel with the Pyramid Texts. **1947** I. E. S. EDWARDS *Pyramids of Egypt* v. 153 The texts..were written on the interior surfaces of the rectangular wooden coffins used in that period—a fact which has caused them to become known as the Coffin Texts. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 121 In the middle..stood a *Coffin-tomb, about three Foot high, and seven Foot long. **1883** J. D. HOOKER *Let.* 17 June in *Life* (1918) II. xl. 251 We have ascertained the origin of Chinese Cassia, of the Star Anise, and of the *Coffin wood. **1909** KIPLING *Actions & Reactions* 42 *We* ain't goin' to lay any axe-iron to coffinwood here. **1820** KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Witch, and demon, and large *coffin-worm.

coffin ('kɒfɪn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place or enclose in a coffin.

1564 *Vestry Minutes St. Helen's Bishopsgate* 5 Mar., None shall be bury'd within the church, unless the dead corpse be coffined in wood. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 193. **1654** GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 97 Men whom he..had coffin'd up. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 304 He assisted..in the ceremonial of the coffining. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* XII. 253/1 Sometimes they coffined their dead in boats or in the trunks of trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a coffin; to close up inaccessibly.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 90 b, [Quinces] are best kept coffened betwixt two hollowe Tiles, well closed on every side with claie. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Coffin them alive In some kind clasping prison. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., To Coffin themselves, is said of Flowers that shrivel up and dry away in their Buds without flowing or spreading. **1791** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 9 The tomb of books, when the possessor will not communicate them, and coffins them up in the cases of his library. **1862** THACKERAY *Philip* v, The cards are coffined in their boxes.

†**3.** To enclose in a 'coffin' of paste. *Obs.*

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1692) 623/1 A reverend painted Lady was..coffin'd in Crust till now she was hoary. **1884** *Leisure H.* June 374/2 Game was often coffined, so was fish.

Hence '**coffined** *ppl. a.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 263 (R.) They keep the dead in the house..coffined. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Departed soules That lodge in coffin'd trunkes. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 615 On meal-ark lid he rests his coffin'd ware. **1854** STANLEY *Hist. Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 134 The coffined body lay in state at Westminster.

†'**coffing,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. COFF *v.* + -ING¹.] Exchange, barter.

1502 in Peterkin *Rental of Orkney* (1820) 7 (Jam.) The half of the malt scat wes gevin quyt be vmquhile Erle William in coffing for landis he gat therfor in Greinvall.

coffinite ('kɒfɪnaɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of R. C. *Coffin*, U.S. geologist: see -ITE¹.] A black hydrous silicate of uranium.

1954 A. ROSENZWEIG et al. in *Econ. Geol.* XLIX. 356 'Coffinite' is being investigated by the Trace Elements Laboratory of the U.S. Geol. Survey. **1955** *Science* CXXI. 608/2 A new extremely radioactive black mineral from the La Sal No. 2 mine, Mesa County, Colorado..has been named coffinite in honor of Reuben Clare Coffin. **1958** *Sunday Times* 26 Feb. 19/2 A speckled, blackish mineral called coffinite.

coffinless ('kɒfɪnlɪs), *a.* [f. COFFIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a coffin, uncoffined.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 295 Shroudless, coffinless they lie. **1855** SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 196 The coffinless skeleton of a man.

coffle ('kɒf(ə)l). Also **kaffle**. [ad. Arab. *qāfilah* caravan, travelling company; see CAFILA.] A train of men or beasts fastened together; *spec.* a gang of slaves chained and driven along together.

1799 MUNGO PARK *Trav. Africa* 190 A coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt. *Ibid.* 192, I was met by a coffle of slaves about seventy in number. **1849** WHITTIER *Poems, Chr. Slave* xiv, The black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell, And coffle's weary chain. **1873** HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 André came leading along the coffle of horses. **1880** *Life Livingstone* (L.M.S.) vi. 59 One who drove his coffle of slaves from the interior to the Portuguese settlements.

†**coffoy.** *Obs.* Also coafoay, coffaw, coffae, coffo. Some kind of fabric much used in the 18th c.; the same as CAFFOY.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach..with a Coafoay Lining. **1704** *Ibid.* No. 4067/8 A red Coffoy Side-saddle. **1753** *Dial. Swift & Prior* 33 The Manufacture ..of our Coffoys; Buffs, Lutherines and Fustians.

coffre, cofir, obs. ff. COFFER.

coffre, coffree, -rie, obs. ff. CAFFRE.

coffret ('kɒfrɪt), **cofferet** ('kɒfərɪt). [a. F. *coffret*, dim. of *coffre.*] A small coffer.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 181 Florypes remysed the relyques in the coffret. **1863** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 97 Mr. H. E. Smith's leaden cofferet. **1884** A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 299 Painting fans, tea-chests, coffrets and cigar-cases.

cofine, obs. form of COFFIN.

co-fisher, -foreknown: see CO-.

†'**cofly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 cáflice, 3 cofliche, 4 coflich, cofly, cofli. [O.E. *cáflice*, f. *cáf*, COF + *-lice*: see -LY¹.]

Quickly, keenly, boldly, fiercely.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lives of Saints, St. George* 51 And com to ðam casere and hine caflice befran. *c* **1205** LAY. 1705 Heo..cofliche vt wenden. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 297 þe Kyng with his keene ost coflich fightes. *Ibid.* 662 Hee kneeles coflich adoune. *Ibid.* 748 þis menskfull Queene..hym praies, þat he cofly comme.

co-'formulator. [CO- 3 b.] A formulator together with another or others.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 3/3 The term proposed by Prof. Baldwin and his co-formulators for the theory. **1905** *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 3/1 Dr. Wallace,..the co-formulator of the theory of 'natural selection'.

co-'founder. [CO- 3 b.] One who unites in founding; a joint founder.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 52 Doctor Caius, a learned physition of Cambridge, and a Co-founder of Gunwell and Caius Colledge. **1679** BP. OF HEREFORD *College Jesuits at Come* 4 Xaverius was the Co-founder with Ignatius of the Jesuits Order. **1881** J. M. ANDERSON in *Cath. Presbyt.* 21 Professors, co-founders, and provincial directors.

So **co-'foundress; co'found** *v.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 429 Shee is set downe to be co-foundresse with him. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, London*

(1811) II. 58 (D.) [The Steeple of St. Paul's] was originally co-founded by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church. **1797** *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 59 Queen Elizabeth..is annually commemorated as a co-foundress of the college.

cofre, cofur, cofyr(e, obs. ff. COFFER.

†**co-freer.** *Obs.* [f. CO- 3 + *freer*, FRIAR; but cf. F. *confrère* in wider sense.] = FELLOW-FRIAR.
a **1628** DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 129 The Prior and his Cofreers.

coft, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of COFF *v. Sc.* to buy.

†**co-fused,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [CO- 2.] Fused together; confused.
a **1683** OLDHAM *Let. to Friend* Wks. (1686) 126 Cofused awhile the mixed Idea's lie.

cofyn(e, obs. form of COFFIN.

†**cog,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: 4 coge, kogge, 4-6 cogge, 4- cog. [ME. *cogge*, *kogge* (14th c.), corresponds in form and meaning alike to OF. *cogue*, (*coge*, *koge*, *cogghe*, *guogue*), also *coque*, a kind of ship, *esp.* 'ship of war' (Godefroy), and to MLG. *kogge* m. f., MDu. *cogghe* (Du. *cogge*, *cog* f.), MHG. *kocke*, 15th c. G. *kock* (OHG. *coccho* m.). With the latter cf. OSw. *kogger* m., Da. *kogge*, *kog* small vessel without a keel, Sw. dial. *kåg*, *kåk* small single-masted sail-boat (Rietz), ONorw. *kuggr* m. larger merchant-ship, *esp.* of the Hanse, Icel. *kuggi* small vessel.

Teutonic etymologists consider these words to be native, going back to OTeut. types **kuggon-*, **kukkon-*. The OF. forms on the other hand are usually taken as cognate with Pr. *coca*, *coqua*, Sp. *coca*, obs. It. *cocca*, 'a kind of ship no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail' (Della Crusca), derived by Diez and others from a L. type **coccha*, by-form of *concha* lit. 'shell', also, in late or med.L., a species of boat or ship. The relations between the Teutonic and the Romanic, and esp. the OF., words are uncertain. The probability is that the ME. word was from French rather than LG.: like the Fr. it interchanged at an early date with *cocke*, COCK[3], which afterwards was differentiated, and used only in sense of the Fr. dim. *coquet* cock-boat.]

1. A kind of ship of earlier times; broadly built, with roundish prow and stern. Supposed to have been primarily a ship of burden or transport, but also used as a ship of war. (App. not used after 15th c.: later mention only historical.)

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 4784 Agaynes hem comen her naveye, Cogges & dromoundes, many galeye. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 152 [Of the ship of Tarshish containing Jonah] þe sayl sweyed on þe see, þenne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe colde water. **1352** *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 72 The kogges of Ingland was broght out of bandes. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* v. iii, A greete multitude of shyppes, galeyes, cogges and dromoundes, sayllynge on the see. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 In the hauen of scluys many shippes and cogges were taken. [**1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 795 Fourscore *Cogs*, a sort of small Transport-Vessels. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 115 Their cogs and barques lying at the wharves of Thames Street.]

†**b.** A kind of craft formerly used on the Humber and Ouse between Hull and York. *Obs.*

1531-2 *Stat. 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Many shyppes, keyles, cogges, and botes..haue heretofore had theyr franke passagis..vpon the saide riuer. **1536** in F. Drake *York* 230 That several persons inhabiting on the Banks of the River had placed Fishgarths, etc. in the same to the hindrance of the free passage of Ships, keyles, coggs, and boats. **1708-15** KERSEY, *Cogs*, a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers Ouse and Humber.

2. Also app. in the sense of COCK *sb.*[3], COCK-BOAT.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1477 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Jason & Ercules also That in a cog [*v.r.* cogge] to londe were I-go Hem to refresche. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* ccvii. iii, [He]..brought his fiers brennyng vpon the sea In botes and cogges [*v.r.* cockes]. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 7 And sum with airis into coggis small Etlyt to land. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. lviii, And for the cogge was narrow, small and strait, Alone he row'd.

3. *Comb.* **cog-boat** = COCK-BOAT.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cogboote [PYNSON cokbote], *scafa*. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 206 No man who built ship or cog boat durst drive into it above three nailes. *Ibid.* 210 Olave fled in a little Cog-boat unto his father-in-law. **1890** *A correspondent says* 'Cog-boat is a term well known on the Humber as applied to a small boat belonging to a sailing vessel of any sort.'

cog (kɒg), *sb.*[2] [ME. *cogge*, found from 13th c.: the Sw. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, pl. *kugger*, in same sense, are evidently cognate; but the relations between them are not determined.

The Celtic words, Ir., Gael. *cog*, Welsh *cocas*, uncritically cited as the prob. source, are (as usual in such cases) from English. Derivation from the Romanic family of F. *coche*, ONF. **coque*, Pr. *coca*, It. *cocca* 'notch', of which the sense has been considered allied, is phonetically untenable.]

1. a. One of a series of teeth or similar projections on the circumference of a wheel, or the side of a bar, etc., which, by engaging with corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., transmit or receive motion.

Cogs are either separate wooden pieces attached by mortices and the like, or are cut out of the substance of the wheel, or cast in one with it. The name was probably first given to the wooden pins inserted sideways into the rim of a wheel, which caught the rungs or trundles of a lantern-wheel; hence *cog and round*, a mechanical arrangement of this type. *hunting* cog: in cogged wheels which have a certain proportion to each other, an extra cog given to the larger, by which there is secured a continuous change of cogs engaging with each other and consequently equal wear.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 86 I-cundure to one frogge, þat sit at mulne under cogge. [The precise sense here is doubtful.] **1381** *Durham Halm. Rolls* I. 170 Præd. Will. inveniet velas, cogges [of a wind-mill]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cogge of a mylle, *scarioballum*. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVI. xii. (1845) 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry, Wyth many cogges. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §134 To sell..the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxviii. 104 Thou canst not sit upon so high a Cog, but maist with turning prove the lowest in the wheel. **1660** W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 13 Great wooden wheels with coggs in them working trundles with round staves in them. **1731** BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A Cog-Wheel of 51 Cogs, into which the Trundle V, of six Rounds, works. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 314 In large works, where the wheels are of wood, and the teeth are separate pieces morticed into the rim, they are called cogs. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* (Webster) I. 78 A skilful mill-wright will always give the wheel what he calls a hunting cog. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 193 The principle of both clocks and watches is that a number of wheels, locked together by cogs, are forced to turn round.

fig. c **1640** [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underw.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 372 How will his tongue run when his Coggs are oild.

†**b.** A float-board. Perhaps only a mistake.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cock-boat*, The coges or cogs of a mill-wheel are those slobs or broad pieces of board, that..are drove along by the stream, and so turn round the wheel.

c. *fig.* One who holds a necessary but usu. insignificant position in a large organization or group. Freq. *a cog in a* or *the* (..) *machine*, etc.

1934 in WEBSTER. **1951** S. SPENDER *World within World* iv. 201 Franz was incapable of becoming a cog in a political machine, and he remained profoundly human. **1969** J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* 144 The larger the company the greater is the feeling amongst the junior employees that they are merely small cogs in a giant wheel. **1976** E. FROMM *To have or to Be?* 2 We have all become cogs in the bureaucratic machine.

2. Short for: **a.** The series of cogs round a wheel (*obs.*); **b.** a cog-wheel.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 54 The great Roller in the middle is surrounded with a Cog. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 A stubby black boiler..makes steam, turning four small wheels by means of a cog underneath.

3. One of the short handles of the pole of a scythe. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 322 The koggs are the handles on the sythe. **1879** Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Cleat*, 'The cogs o' this sned binna-d-as tight as they oughten to be.'

4. (See quot.) *dial.*

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Cog*, a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

5. *Mining.* A block used in building up a support for the roof of a mine; = CHOCK *sb.*[1] 4.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cogs* are not squared, but simply notched where they cross each other.

6. *Comb.* **cog-hole**, a place for keeping spare cogs; **cog-rail**, a toothed rail used in railways with very steep gradients; hence *cog-railway*. Also COG-WHEEL.

1733 *Derby Mercury* 1. No. 52 The boy..hid himself in the Coghole of the Mill. **1884** *Science* III. 415/2 The rack or cog-rail in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one and a quarter inch iron. **1944** B. JOHNSON *As much as I Dare* 281 There is a cog-rail to the top. **1896** *Vermont Agric. Rep.* XVI. 126 We cannot boast of a Mt. Washington with its cog-railway. **1902** H. BELLOC *Path to Rome* 287 A precipitous peak of bare rock, up which there ran a cog-railway to some hotel or other. **1963** *Economist* 30 Nov. 911/1 Funiculars, cog railways, aerial ropeways, chairlifts.

cog, *sb.*[3] *Carpentry.* [See COG *v.*[2]; the form of the word is app. due to association with the 'cogs' of a wheel, viewed as teeth or projections fitting into counter-depressions.] A projection or tenon on the end of a beam, which is received into a corresponding notch or mortice on the surface of another beam or support; used in tailing joists to wall-plates, making a scarf-joint, etc. *cog-hold*: a fastening or connexion by means of a cog.

1856-8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Coghold*, The bearing timbers ought to be placed upon pieces of stone as templates built into the walls, and be made to take a coghold of the templates so as to enable them to tie and stay the walls, by means of the cogs.

†**cog,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [f. COG *v.*[3]]

1. The act of cogging at dice; a particular method or way of doing this.

[In quot. 1598, taken by some to mean 'false dice for cogging'; but it is coupled with 'devices' and 'shifts'.]

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 There be divers kinds of cogging, but of all other the Spanish cogg bears the bell, and seldom raiseth any smoke. **1598** GREENE *Jas. IV*, II. i, Sold a dozen of devices, a case of cogs, and a suit of shifts. **1617** *Machivell's Dogge* Sign. B, Lett's go to dice awhile..But subtill mates will simple mindes..blinde..with..cogges and stoppis, and such like devilish tricks. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Publ. Faith* 7 What way? Doublets? or Knap? The Cog? low Dice? or high?

b. An act of cogging or cheating. *nonce-use.*

1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day*, See to our converts—yon doomed black dozen—No stealing away—nor cog nor cozen!

2. A deception, trick, fraud, imposture.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 7 False suggestions, shamelesse cogs, and impious forgeries. **1618** *Barnevelt's Apol.* G iij b, Tis a meere cogge, that the King of France offered by his Embassadours the reliefe of an hundred thousand crownes monethly. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. II. 37/2 These men can..shake me kindly by the fist, And put me off with dilatory cogges.

3. *Cant.* 'The money or whatever the sweetners drop to draw in the bubbles' (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, *c* 1690); hence app. applied to coin or pieces of money generally.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 27 To know..what money he hath in his purse, and whether it be in great coggs or small, that is, gold or silver. **1673** R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 He..drops down a Cog in the street. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Drop a cog*, to let fall (with design to draw in and cheat) a Piece of Gold; also the piece itself. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.* **1729** GAY *Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198 Furies! A manifest cog! I wont be bubbled.

4. *Comb.* †**cog-foist**, a cheat; †**cog-shoulder**, [? formed on the vb.-stem], a kind of arrest.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 540 The villainous nature of that arrest which I may fitly term by the name of cog shoulder. **1606** *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 239 A sack to have put this law-cracking cogfoist in.

cog, *sb.*[5] A wooden vessel: see COGUE.

cog (kɒg), *v.*[1] [f. COG *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a wheel, etc.) with cogs.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) 85 Coggyn a mylle, *scariobullo*. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* xl, But the cogge whele is a great helper if it be well pycked, well cogged and well ronged.

2. To stop (a wheel, etc.) by putting a stone, block of wood, etc., in front; to 'scotch' a cart-wheel on an incline to prevent the cart going back; to steady anything with a wedge. *north. dial.*

1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* li. (1862) I. 146 The Lord shall cog the rumbling wheels, or turn them. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Cog*, to place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Cog*, to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

3. *refl.* To move (oneself along) by the aid of successive notches made to give footing.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 360 To make for the island by cogging himself forward with his jack-knife.

4. 'To roll or bloom (ingots)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). Also with *down*.

1925 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXI. 528 In general the continuous process is not used for cogging and blooming, but at the Gary Works in Illinois there is a rail mill in which the ingot is actually continuously cogged. **1930** *Engineering* 11 July 43/3 From 2000 tons to 2500 tons of ingots are cogged down. **1951** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CLXVII. 168/1 The ingots were cogged down under steam hammers to blooms and slabs.

5. *intr.* To engage with corresponding cogs or projections. Also *fig.*, to fit in; to agree, be of the same mind; to work in harmony.

1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **1926** H. G. WELLS *World of W. Clissold* I. II. 191 The same old Russian 'system', with..many of the wheels failing to cog. **1964** *New Society* 11 June 19/1 Even the three relevant sections of the county council—health, children and welfare—cog together.

cog, *v.*[2] *Carpentry.* [cf. COCK *v.*[3] which appears to be the original form of this word, the present form being app. due to association with the *cogs* of a wheel, and with COG *v.*[1], to which this has a superficial appearance of relationship of sense.]

To connect timbers by means of a 'cog'; cf. COCK *v.*[3] Hence **'cogging** *vbl. sb.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 *Cocking*, or *cogging*, is the form of the joints, which the tie-beams and wall-plates make with each other. **1854** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Caulking*, Caulking, Calking, or Cocking, Cogging, or Corking. The act of securing a piece of timber across another, the lower having a projecting tenon, with a corresponding notch or mortice in the timber. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cog-hold*, A cog-hold is best obtained through the agency of a chair of cast iron, which should be itself cogged or joggled to a stone template laid in the wall under it.

cog (kɒg), *v.*[3] Also 6-7 cogg(e. [This vb. and the corresponding COG *sb.*[4] appear together in 1532, as 'Ruffians' terms' of dice-play; whence they passed into general use in various transferred senses. As in other cant terms, the origin has not been preserved; but the persistent notion is that of dishonest or fraudulent play, cheating.]

1. *intr.* (*Dicing.*) To practise certain tricks in throwing dice.

From contextual evidence it would seem that 'cogging' generally designated some sleight of hand, made use of to control the falling of a die; occasionally it may mean the substitution of a false die for the true one. The notion that it meant 'to load the dice' appears to be a mistake of modern dictionaries, which has, however, strongly influenced the use of the word by modern novelists, etc.; cf. esp. COGGED

ppl. a. The following quotations show the change of explanation in the Dicts.: *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cog*, to eheat at Dice; *Cog a Die*, to conceal or secure a Die. **1730-6** Bailey, *Cog*, to conceal a Die, or by Art to make it come up what Number one will have. **1755** Johnson, *To cog a die*, to secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. So **1847** in Craig. **1847-78** Halliw., *Cog*, to load a die: so some later Dicts.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 When fine squariers only be stirring, there rests a great help in cogging; that is when the undermost die standeth dead by the weighty fall of his fellow; so that if vi be my chance and x yours, grant that upon the die I cogg and keep alway an aee deuce or tray, I may perhaps soon cast vi, but never x. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 What false dise vse they? as dise stopped with quicksilver and heares .. and if they be true dise, what shyfte will they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with coytinge as they call it. **1586** Newton tr. *Danæus' Diceplay* vi, Any cogging panion, or shifting mate, that .. goeth about to .. strike the dyce. **1594** Lyle *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, My hands shake so, that wert thou in place where, I would teach thee to cog. **1604** W. Terilo *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 439 Now cogge and foist that list. **1648** Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Botten*, to Strike a die, or to Cogge.

b. *transf.* To cheat at cards.

1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit*, He knew the caste to cogge at cardes.

2. *trans.* *to cog a die* or *the dice*: fraudulently to control or direct their fall.

1565 Haroing in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play. **1565** Jewel *ibid.* (Reply to prec.), Touching Cogging and Foisting, I maruell M. Harding, being so graue a man, would borrow Ruffians termes to scoffe with all. **1567** Turberv. *To his Friend P.*, *Of Courting* (R.), To shake the bones and cog the craftie dice. **1604** W. Terilo *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 212 No cutting of a Carde, Nor cogging of a Dye. **1656** Hobbes *Liberty, Necess., & C.* (1841) 410 A man may deliberate whether he will cast the dice or not; but it were folly to deliberate whether he will cast ambs-ace or not, because it is not in his power, unless he be a cheater that can cog the dice, or the dice be false dice. **1755** *Freethinker's Catech.* 16 To use my Hands to palm an Ace or cog a Die. **1824** *Hist. Gaming* 34 He would cog the dice to a man's face, and if detected with his finger in the box, would give the lie and show fight instantly. **1862** Lytton *Str. Story* II. 318 Man cogs the dice for himself ere he rattles the box for his dupes.

b. With extension: *to cog forth*, *to cog in* (a die).

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 104 Why might not they to keepe the stage ful, cog in a Devil when they listed, at Gamesters cog in a Die? **1616-61** Holyday *Persius* 311 That my fellow might not put false play Upon me, neatly cogging forth a die Out of the small-neck'd casting box. **1641** Milton *Animadv.* Postscr., At that primero of piety the Pope and Cardinals are the better gamesters, and will cogge a Die into heav'n before you.

†**3.** *intr.* To employ fraud or deceit, to cheat.

1542 [see cogging *vbl. sb.*[1] *attrib.*]. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 143 Now stealeth he, now will he craue, and now will he coosen and cog. **1589** *Hay any Work* 39 Did not I say truely of thee, yᵗ thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Out-facing, fashion-mongring boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, depraue, and slander. **1615** T. Adams *Lycanthropy* 14 To .. be proud with the Spaniard, cogge with a Iew, insult with a Turke .. tell lyes with the Devill—for a wager. *a* **1683** Oloham *Wks.* (1686) 69 Cog, sham, out-face, deny, equivocate, Into a thousand shapes your selves translate. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Cog* .. Also .. to crib from another's book, as schoolboys often do. This is called 'cogging over'. **1886** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cogging*, cheating or deceiving.

b. *trans.* To cheat, deceive.

1629 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 110 Hee had cogged and cheated the soldiers, and was not able to keepe up his Credit with them.

†**4.** To use feigned language in sport; to jest, quibble. *Obs.* (or *arch*).

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 114 Socrates in this sort cogged with the olde Græcian Sophisters, making them say and unsay. **1600** Holland *Livy* xxxix. xiii. 1030 Thou thinkest belike that thou art jesting and cogging [*cavillari*] with thy lover Ebutius. **1636** Heywood *Love's Mistr.* IV. i. Wks. (1874) V. 139 Oh but see Where hee stands cogging with him. **1850** James *Old Oak Chest* III. 33 Thinking that he and Master William have quarrelled, when he has been cogging with him all the time.

†**5.** To employ feigned flattery; to fawn, wheedle.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 92 To lie, to flatter, to fawne, to halt, to cogge, to glose .. whatsoever may be profitable to us. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 76 Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that. *a* **1661** Holyday *Juvenal* 206 He would almost endure anything, cogging with the rich and childless, in hope of an estate. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. viii. 89 They are best qualified to thrive in it [the world], who can finely cog and gloze. **1728** *Songs Costume* (1849) 213 He flatter'd and cog'd, to be thought on the king's side.

†**b.** *trans.* To wheedle (a person) *out of* or *into* a thing, or (a thing) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 133 Ile Mountebanke their Loues, Cogge their Hearts from them. **1645** Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 Jesting and frisking .. to cog a laughter from us. **1646** J. Hall *Poems* 11 If some fortune cogge them into Love. —— *Horæ Vac.* 44 Vice many times Cog'd virtue out of the Chariot, and rode in her stead in Triumph. **1652** Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain* 168 Rhetorical expressions, to cog the people into a Consent. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cog a Dinner*, to wheedle a Spark out of a Dinner. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cog a Clout*, or *Cog a Sneezer*, beg an Handkerchief, or Snuff-box.

†**6.** *gen.* To produce or put forth cunningly and fraudulently. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Every Cobler can cogge a Syllogisme. **1592** G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 213 He will cogge any thing to serve his turne. **1592** in *Greene's Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. Introd. 51 What eounterfeiting and cogging of prodigious and fabulous monsters. **1651** W. Ames *Saints Security* (1652) 25 That dice-play of men, when some cunning Antagonist shall cogg an argument which may seem to import a fairer probability.

†**b.** To foist *in*, *into*; to palm off fraudulently *on*, *upon*; to put *out* or utter falsely. *Obs.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 393 Their forged canons, their foisting and cogging in ancient councils and decrees. **1579** Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 45 You falsly cogge in, that .. it is consecrated to be offered. **1604** T. Wright *Passions* v. 286 The iniurer in a trice may cogge out a world of lyes. **1640** Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 83 You cogge in the word *proper*. *a* **1694** Tillotson *Wks.* Pref. (J.), The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word. *a* **1734** Dennis (J.), Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces.

cogbell, var. of cockbell, *dial.*, icicle.

†**coged**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [cf. coak *sb.* 3, cock *sb.*[1] 17.] Fitted with a cock or coak.

1775 Falck *Day's Diving Vess.* 55 Eight loff-tackles, coged, strapt and reeved in the best manner .. Six pair of ten-shivered purchasing blocks, coged, strapt, and furnished with falls of four-strand 2½ in. white line.

cogel, obs. form of cudgel.

cogence ('kəʊdʒəns). *rare.* [f. cogent: see -ence.] = next.

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 293 An argument of cogence, we may say. **1805** Foster *Ess.* I. v. 69 Find something of more athletic cogence.

cogency ('kəʊdʒənsɪ). [f. cogent: see -ency.]

†**1.** Compulsion; application of force. *Obs.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 532 Some of our churches used, it may be, a little too much of cogency towards the brethren.

2. The quality of being cogent; power of impelling or constraining; force (moral or logical).

1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 70 ¶5 The power of desire, the cogency of distress. **1788** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 514 Another motive of still more cogency on my mind. **1853** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 10 The motive .. would appear to many far-fetched and of small cogency.

b. *esp.* Power of compelling conviction or assent, convincing quality, forcibleness, logical or persuasive force.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. §1 Maxims and Axioms .. because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate, although nobody .. ever went about to shew the Reason .. of their clearness or cogency. **1759** Johnson *Rasselas* xviii, Feeling the cogency of his own arguments. **1772** Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 366 He argued much, and truly not without cogency upon the subject. **1863** E. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 203 To escape from the cogency of our own logic.

c. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A convincing argument, a forcible expression. *rare.*

1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 44 Rustical cogencies of *oo* and *ou*, the intelligible jargon of the Corydon or Thyrsis of Chalk-Ditch. **1851** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 194 Maxims admitted as self-evident truths, undiscussed cogencies.

'cogener, variant of congener.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 161 The flounder and its eogeners.

coge'neric, variant of congeneric.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 582 The different degree of civilization of those two cogeneric tribes.

cogenial, variant of congenial.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. 17 Fictions evidently cogenial with those which characterise, etc. *Ibid.* II. 357 (R.) Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a cogenial cast. **1782** Ritson *Observ. Warton* (R.), 'Co-genial.' Let me recommend *congenial* to your next edition.

'cogenite, variant of congenite.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 54 Those cogenite Ideas her own Nature is furnished with. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1838 II. 247 An incorporeal substance, having a cognate or cogenite body.

cogent ('kəʊdʒənt), *a.* [a. F. *cogent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōgent-em*, pr. pple. of *cōgĕre* to drive together, compel, constrain, f. *co-* together + *agĕre* to drive.]

1. Constraining, impelling; powerful, forcible.

1718 Hickes *J. Kettlewell* I. §17. 41 He was wont to do it in such an Obliging (and yet cogent) Way as .. to give no Offence. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 161 To these views of interest were added the motives, no less cogent, of passion and resentment. **1863** Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. i. 7 The French Emperor .. determined to insist in cogent terms. **1866** Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. ix. 199 Society's commands must be obeyed only in the second instance, because society is less real, less cogent than Nature.

b. *esp.* Having power to compel assent or belief; argumentatively forcible, convincing.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 135 Though the witness of John were thus cogent, yet the testimony of miracles was far more irrefragable. **1667** Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To imploy sueh Arguments as I thought the clearest, and cogentest. **1690** Locke *Human Und.* I. iv, Undeniable cogent demonstrations. **1763** Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1847) 690/1 Sir, I have two very cogent reasons for not printing any list of subscribers. **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. ii. 382 The testimony of a number is more cogent than the testimony of two or three.

c. *with dependent phrase.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 15 Conjectures, such as seem cogent to persuade us. **1836** Pricharo *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) I. 374 Not so cogent of conviction as a positive argument would be.

†**2.** Of persons: Employing force or compulsion, peremptory. *Obs. rare.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 89 All men are prone to be cogent and supercilious when they are in office.

cogently ('kəʊdʒəntlɪ). *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] In a cogent manner; forcibly, convincingly.

1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 4 Not cogently conclusive. *a* **1797** H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. iv. 53 His thanks to the House .. were shortly, but cogently, expressed. **1838** Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* I. 126/2 *note*, That the notion of space is a necessary condition of thought .. has been cogently demonstrated by Kant.

b. Rarely said of force applied to matter.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* ii. 34 Had not the rocks .. been cogently affected.

cog-foist, cog-ful: see cog *sb.*[4] 4, cogue.

cogged (kɒgd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. cog *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1]]

1. a. Furnished with cogs; having cog-wheels.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 654 A toothed rack .. into which a toothed or cogged wheel .. plays. **1862** Smiles *Engineers* III. 97 Cogwheels which acted on the cogged rail. **1879** *Cath. & Craufurd Tait* 561 There we changed into the cogged cars, and went sheer up the face of the mountain.

b. *Med.* *cogged-wheel breathing*, *rhythm*: a term for a jerky respiratory sound in chest-affections, somewhat resembling the sound of a cogged wheel in motion.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1886** Fagge *Princ. Med.* I. 963, I have repeatedly noticed that the separate sounds which make up cogged-wheel breathing are synchronous with as many cardiac pulsations. *Ibid.*, In all probability the 'cogged-wheel rhythm' was due to the action upon the healthy lung of an irritable heart.

2. (See quot. 1888.) Cf. cog *v.*[1] 4.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* 76 *Cogged bloom*, a bloom or crude mass of steel which has been passed through the cogging mill in readiness for rolling into rails or other sections. **1925** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXI. 57 Since the introduction of heavier ingots, reheating the cogged bloom has become standard practice at most rail and section mills.

cogged (kɒgd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. cog *v.*[3] + -ed.]

1. Corruptly influenced, as the throw of dice is by cogging.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 604 A game more desperate, call'd 'Election', When each grave Senator the sport promotes, And throws the main with—cogg'd and loaded votes.

†**2.** Fraudulently palmed off; feigned in order to cheat; pretended. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurditie* 6 Minerals, stones, and herbes, should not haue such cogged natures and names ascribed to them without cause. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Serm. John* vii. 24 (R.) There is much cozenage of the poore people by cogged miracles.

¶**3.** Of dice: Loaded. (A misuse, owing to misapprehension of what 'cogging a die' meant.)

1806-7 J. Beresforo *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxxi, When all is done your dice might as well be cogged. **1834** Lytton *Pompeii* IV. iii, Clodius reddened with anger on being presented to a set of cogged dice. **1872** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 169 On the ground that France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

coggel, obs. form of cudgel.

cogger[1] ('kɒgə(r)). [f. cog *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] + -er.]

1. One who puts cogs in a wheel.

1775 in Ash.

2. *Mining.* One who builds up supports with cogs or chocks.

In mod. Dicts.

cogger[2] ('kɒgə(r)). [f. cog *v.*[3] + -er.] One who cogs at dice. **b.** A sharper, cheat, deceiver, beguiler. **c.** A false flatterer, fawner.

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* (1851) 105 Stealers, cut-purses, coggers, dicers. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Pipeur*, a deceiuer, a beguiler, a cogger. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Sinon a caytiefe by fortun .. A lyer hym neauer may she make, nor cogger vnhonest. **1611** Cotgr., *Adulateur*, a flatterer, cogger, smoother. **1639** S. du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 147 As for Coggers and Cheaters [at dice]. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Palpator*, a flatterer, coger, cajoler, sycophant, glozer. **1846** Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 263 O sir, do not let him turn the tables against me, who am only a simple stripling, and he an old cogger.

†**'coggery.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ery.] The practice of cogging; deception, trickery; also, *concr.* a trick, deception.

1602 W. Watson *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 195 (T.) This is a second false surmise or coggerie of the Jesuits. **1603** Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 163 The children of lyes, coggeries, and Impostures. **1612** T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 13 To get mony, with all manner of falsehood and coggerie.

cogging ('kɒgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. cog *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb cog[3].

a. Cheating at dice. **b.** Underhand dealing, deceit. **c.** Deceitful flattery; fawning.

1532 [see cog *v.*[3] 1]. **1563-87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1143/2 The unhonest dealing and false cogging of these men. **1599** James I. *Βασιλ. Δωρον* 125 As to dyceing .. only rulcd by hazarde, and subject to knavish cogging. **1652** Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 A gnatonick sycophantizing, or parasitical cogging. **1656** S. Winter *Serm.* 176 b, By the slight (*κυβεια* the cogging of the die) of men. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Assentatio*, flattering,

cogging, and soothing, adulation. **1862** SALA *Seven Sons* III. xii. 277 There had come an end to the lying, and cogging, and fawning, and deceiving.

d. *attrib.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 118 If you did vnderstande..of their false dice, cogging termes, and orders, it will make you abhorre, detest, and defie all dice-playing. **1636** ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 226 It is his Cogging-box, to stricke what Casts of the Dice he lists to call for.

cogging, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see COG *v.*[2]

cogging ('kɒgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. COG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or process of rolling steel blooms from ingots. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1878 *Technol. Dict.* (ed. 3) 150/1 *Cogging-mill* (Iron shipb.), *das Vorwalzwerk*. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 92 Cogging Roller. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 76 *Cogging engine*, an ordinary rail-mill engine used for driving the cogging mill. *Cogging mill*, a rolling mill in which steel blooms are rolled out. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §279 Oiler;..cogging mill oiler. **1925** *Glasgow Herald* 31 Oct. 10 One of the cogging mills would also be put in operation. **1925** [see COG *v.*[1] 4]. **1951** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CLXVII. 165/1 The cutting of blooms and slabs is normally effected at ingot heat after cogging.

'cogging, *ppl. a.* [f. COG *v.*[3] + -ING[2].] That cogs at dice; cheating; wheedling.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 137 The world thinketh him to be a good, devout man, that goeth up and down with a cogging pair of beads in his hands. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, This Parasiticall Gallaunt ..with hys cogging companion Sariga. **1603** DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 16 As many rich cogging merchants now-a-days do. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 132. **1608** ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 24 A cogging knaue and fawning Parrasit. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 9 God is not mocked, deluded..as patients are by their cogging quack-salvers. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxv, Some trick of those cogging priests and nuns. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 322 The cogging dicers of Whitefriars.

cogging-brick. [from likeness of the work to the cogs of a wheel or ratchet.] See quot.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 39 *Cogging-bricks*, a kind of Bricks..in use in some parts of Sussex to make their Toothing, or Indented Work under the Copeing of Walls.

coggle ('kɒg(ə)l), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 cogill, cogyl, coggul, 7 cogle, 7– coggle. [known only from 14th c.; possibly from a root **kug-* with the sense 'rounded lump', cf. Ger. *kugel*, Du. *kōgel*; but this is doubtful. The parallelism in form and sense to COBBLE suggests onomatopœic formation: cf. the dial. *knobbly* and *knoggly* 'having rounded protuberances'; perh. there is also relation to *cockle* in sense 'unsteady from having a rounded base'; cf. *coggly*, *-dy* = *cockly*, *-ty*.]

A rounded water-worn stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving; a cobble. More fully *coggle-stone.*

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3895 A company of Crabbe-fische.. With backis..bigger & hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales. **1464** *Rec. Nottingham* II. 373 Item paied for xxiiii lode of cogyls stones. **1483** *Ibid.* II. 392 Item paid for cogguls and to a pauar xijd. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Coggles, Flint, Pibbles, Shingles and other stones. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cv. 388 Any bruise either vpon cogle stone, flint, or such like. **1638** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 112 A Flint..strucken with all the Might against a hard Coggle. **1769** L. EDWARD in *Hist. Linc.* (1834) I. 20 Blue clay, full of large coggles or stones. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coggles*, large gravel stones used for paving. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, a small round stone, pebble, cobble.

†**coggle**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. an error, or imaginary form invented as an etymological link.]

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cockboat*, Which word [cog]..is still preserved upon the sea coasts in Yorkshire, where they call a small fisher-boat a coggle; and in some places, by corruption, a cobble. (Hence **1775** ASH, *Coggle*, a kind of boat, a cock-boat. **1847-78** in HALLIWELL; and in mod. Dicts.)

coggle, *a.* = COGGLY. Cf. COCKLE *a.*

1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, easily moved, unstable.

†**coggle**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [app. a frequentative or diminutive of COG *v.* in sense 5 or 6.] ? To foist *in*, esp. in a wheedling way; to interpolate in a glozing manner.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 215 *Ragan.* And would he never have done Jacob? *Mido.* No, but still coggl'd in, like Jackdaw that cries *ka kob*!

coggle ('kɒg(ə)l), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* [see COGGLE *sb.*[1], and COCKLE *v.*[2]] *intr.* and *trans.* To shake from side to side; to be unsteady; to wabble. Hence **'coggling** *ppl. a.* = COGGLY.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 135 She cogled terribly, and I thought every minute she would fall. **1808** JAMIESON, *Coggle*, to cause any thing to move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coggle*, to be shaky, as of a rickety piece of furniture. 'This table coggles.' **1883** J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 160 Tempted..to pass the deep stream on coggling stones. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggle*, to be unsteady.

'coggledy, -ty, *a. dial.* [f. COGGLE *v.*; cf. *cocklety*, *-dy*.] Shaky, unstable, rickety.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXV. (D.), Take care of that step-ladder though; it is coggledy. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Cogglety*, *coggly*, shaky, unsteady.

coggly ('kɒglɪ), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. COGGLE *v.* + -Y[1]. Cf. *cockly*, *joggly*.] Shaky, unsteady, like anything resting on a rounded base, *e.g.* a small boat, or a 'coggle-stone' when stepped on.

1808 JAMIESON, *Cogglie*, moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset. **1821** GALT *Annals Dalmailing* 193 (Jam.), I thought..that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown coggly beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 846 The ships at Anchor in the roads are a' rather coggly. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggly*, easily moved, shaky.

cogh(e, obs. form of COUGH.

coght, obs. var. of CAUGHT.

cogibundity, *humorous* = COGITABUNDITY.

1734 H. CAREY *Poems*, *Chrononhot.*, His cogitative faculties immersed In cogibundity of cogitation. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tappington.*

‖**cogida** (ko'hiða). [Sp., lit. a gathering of the harvest, hence the act of a bull in catching a bull-fighter, fem. of *cogido* pa. pple. of *coger* to seize, f. L. *colligāre* COLLIGATE *v.*] A tossing of a bull-fighter by a bull.

1923 T. P. TERRY *Guide Mexico* p. cviii, *Cogidas*, though frequent, are naturally not of constant occurrence, but even a slight wound caused by a bull's horn requires delicate treatment. **1932** HEMINGWAY *Death in Aft.* xix. 253 The rush of talk that always follows a serious cogida. **1934** R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* vii. 163, I don't mind taking a cogida from a Camarguaise cow.

cogie, coggie ('kɔ:gɪ). *Sc.* [f. COGUE + -Y[4].] A small cogue; a small wooden bowl; the contents of such a vessel.

a **1750** in Herd *Scott. Songs* (1776) II. Cauld kail in Aberdeen, And castocks in Strabogie; But yet I fear, they'll cook o'er soon, And never warm the cogie. **1786** BURNS *A Dream*, An' I hae seen their coggie fou That yet hae tarrow't at it. **1807** TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 105 Coggie, thou heals me, coggie, thou heals me.

cogil, obs. form of CUDGEL.

cogita'bility. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being thought or conceived.

a **1688** CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. iv. (R.), A time when there was no intelligible nature of a triangle, nor any such thing cogitable at all. **1824** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 142 Convincing the mind that a doctrine is cogitable, that the soul can present the idea to itself. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 Something not perceivable by sense, but only cogitable or conceivable by reason.

B. *sb.* Anything thinkable or conceivable.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 857 Yet are not these sensibles..the only things and cogitables. **1694** R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 79 Cogitables, or Things that have being only in the Faculties that apprehend them.

cogitabund ('kɒdʒɪtəbʌnd), *a.* [ad. L. *cōgitābundus* thinking, f. *cōgitāre* to think.] Musing, meditating, thoughtful, deep in thought.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 170 Such are of a.. Cogitabund aspect. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. ii. 5 If he be thoughtive or cogitabund. **1692** SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* III. i, Thou art cogitabund; thy head is running upon thy poetry. **1821** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 68 (1822) II. 123 Is not the humour of them elaborate, cogitabund, fanciful?

Hence ˌ**cogitabun'dation**, **cogita'bundity**, deep meditation, thoughtfulness; **cogita'bundly** *adv.* meditatively; **cogita'bundous** *a.* = COGITABUND.

1627 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl. Parl.* (1783) 61 My dailie.. greife for the miseries of true religion in Germanie..made my soul soe sadd and cogitabundous. **1659** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 54 Let them [the stars] seem to wink and twinkle as cogitabundly as they will. **1729** *Brice's Weekly* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 4 The Result of which mighty Cogitabundation may hereafter furnish out Matter enough. **1744** MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 53 With the addition of much cogitabundity over the riddles in the Ladies' Almanack.

†**'cogitancy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as COGITANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] Cogitant or thinking quality.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 104 Let us reflect what kind of Cogitancy we must imply.

‖**cogitandum** (kɒdʒɪ'tændəm). *Philos.* [f. COGITATE *v.* + *-andum*, as if from L. **cōgitandum*, neut. gerundive of *cōgitāre* to think.] That which should be thought; the ideal or correct processes of thought, as opposed to the actual processes.

a **1866** J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 60 The two high intellectual ideals..are..the *cogitandum* and the contemplation of *real being*. **1878** [see COGITATUM]. **1890** W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. xiv. 552 The laws of the arbiter, of the *cogitandum*, of what we *ought* to think.

'cogitant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cōgitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think.] Thinking, that thinks.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 69 And also perceives himself to be some particular cogitant Being.

Hence **'cogitantly** *adv.*, in a thinking manner.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 397 Shall we think, because J. O. so thinks, and very cogitantly (but little cogently to us) conjectures, that, etc.

cogitate ('kɒdʒɪteɪt), *v.* [f. L. *cōgitāt-* ppl. stem of *cōgitāre* to think. The latter is app. contr. for *co-agitāre*, f. *co-* together + *agitāre*, one of the senses of which is 'to turn over in the mind, revolve, weigh, consider'; see AGITATE *v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To think, reflect, ponder, meditate; to exercise the thinking faculties.

a **1631** DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 101 (T.) As the life of the body is entertained in still cogitating. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. (R.), For he that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, cogitateth and considereth; and he that imployeth the faculty of his phansie also cogitateth, and he that reasoneth, doth in like manner cogitate or devise. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* 59 Still cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii. (1875) 19 That lady ..lay cogitating over the past evening.

2. *trans.* with object or object-clause. Hence passing into: To devise, plan.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 780 (R.) We both day and night reuoluing in our minds did cogitate nothing more, than how to satisfie the partes of a good pastour. **1652** C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 62 By this his Dreame he Cogitates alone, He was Divinely called to the Throne. *Mod.* The man is cogitating mischief against us.

b. *Philos.* To think (an object), to form a conception of.

1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P.R.* 50 The idea of a science of pure understanding and rational cognition by means of which we may cogitate objects entirely a priori. **1857** T. E. WEBB *Intellectualism of Locke* ix. 174 Admitting that we are necessitated to 'cogitate' the great Ontologic Realities, the German Philosopher [Kant] denied that we are able to 'cognize' them.

cogitation (kɒdʒɪ'teɪʃən). Forms: 3 cogitaciun, 5–6 cogi-, cogytacion, -yon, 6 -tyon, 6– cogitation. [a. OF. *cogitaciun*, *-acion*, ad. L. *cōgitātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *cōgitāre* to think.]

1. The action of thinking or reflecting; attentive consideration, reflection, meditation.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 288 þreo degrez beoð þerinne [in lust] ..þe uorme is cogitaciun..Cogitaciuns, þet beoð fleoinde þouhtes þet ne lesteð nout. **1545** UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. (1548) 12 Suspend both his cogitacion and his penne. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70 b, More is gatherde by cogitacion than if the thyng had been spoken in plaine woordes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 What by cogitation, wee find to be the cause of any thing. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* III. 629 Fixt in cogitation deep. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 184 He is always so wrapped up in cogitation. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxvii. 229 The mind of its own power alone could by sufficient cogitation discover, etc.

b. The faculty of thinking or thought.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ephes.* iv. 18 Having their cogitation darkened. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 427 The sight is in the eyes..vnderstanding and cogitation in the braine. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 271. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 368 The Mechanical Philosophers, that deny Cogitation, and even Sense properly so call'd, to Beasts. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, It was never supposed that cogitation is inherent in matter. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 141 Speech and cogitation are thus the relative conditions of each other's activity.

2. An act of thinking or consideration, a thought or reflection. (with *plural*).

a **1225** [see 1]. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 b, That your fasting may come of pure hert without eny euill cogitacions. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 259 Such as have filthy corrupt cogitations in their hearts. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. cxxxiii, Being terrified with the cogitation, that not any of those which had been formerly sent had ever returned. **1673** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Prythee, leave me to my own cogitations. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xlix. II. 56, I spent several hours here in..agreeable cogitations. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 474 Our cogitations this way have been drawn, These are the points..on which Our inquest turns.

b. 'Reflection previous to action' (J.); a purpose or design.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 66 Hyt [the common weal] schold be the end of al theyr cogytatyonys, conseylys, and carys. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 4 The cogitations and purposes of your adversaries shall quite be dissolved. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 642 The wicked cogitations, and designs of the adversaries.

3. With *of*: †**a.** Thinking of or about, consideration *of* (anything). *Obs.* **b.** A thought, conception, or idea *of* an object.

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* i. (1874) 7 Wherby mennys hartes be rauysshed..from the cogytacyon of all such things as thei ought to pray for. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 545 If the Spirite entreth into a cogitation of it owne death. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §717 This knitting of the Brows will follow upon earnest Studying, or Cogitation of anything. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 39 Idolatrous cogitations of God. **1830** MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. (1846) I. 77 If we reflect on our own Cogitations of these things.

cogitationism, -ist (kɒdʒɪ'teɪʃənɪz(ə)m, -ɪst). [f. prec. + -ISM, -IST.] See quot.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 345 If I were allowed to invent a term, I should say that Mr. Mill, cosmologically, is now a Cogitationist. The ultimate fact of the phaenomenal world, as recognized by him, is neither Matter nor Mind in any present sense of these terms, but a cogitation or coagulation of phaenomena which may be called feelings... If we persevere in the analysis, we end in Cogitationism.

cogitative ('kɒdʒɪteɪtɪv), *a.* [a. F. *cogitatif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *cōgitātīv-us*: see COGITATE and -IVE.]

1. Having the power or faculty of thought; thinking (as a permanent attribute).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 104 The swete balle of the eye whiche is..juge of the colours by reflection obgectyf, whiche she bryngeth vnto the Impression cogytyue of the entendement. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In the myddle ventrycle is put the cogitatyfe and racyonall [vertue]. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 135 The cogitatiue or knowing soule. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. §9 Sensible, thinking, perceiving Beings..which..we will hereafter call cogitative..Beings. **1847** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 309 Belief is more properly an act of the sensitive than of the cogitative part of our natures.

2. Given to cogitation; thoughtful, meditative.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 16 The Earl had the closer and more reserved Countenance; being by nature somewhat more cogitative. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 151 He is said to be very thoughtful and cogitative. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xx. iii. 68 That Column has stood cogitative. **1884** *Gd. Words* May 324/2 After a cogitative pause.

Hence **'cogitatively** *adv.*, **'cogitativeness**.

1731 BAILEY, *Cogitatively*, thoughtfully, considerately. **1888** M. CONNOR *Husband & Wife* I. x. 139 'What an admirable room for a study!' pursued M. Flamant cogitatively. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 158 The bumps of cogitativeness and inquisitiveness.

cogitativity (ˌkɒdʒɪtə'tɪvɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Capacity or power of thinking.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 191 To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into cogitativity.

cogitator ('kɒdʒɪteɪtə(r)). [f. COGITATE + -OR.] One who cogitates, a thinker.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 31 *Cogito, ergo sum.* Alas, poor Cogitator, this takes us but a little way.

‖**cogitatum** (kɒdʒɪ'teɪtəm). *Philos.* [a. L. *cōgitātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think: see COGITATE *v.*] That which is thought; the actual processes of thought, as opposed to the ideal thought-processes.

1878 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 57 Every law of Mind must be either a law of the *cogitatum* or a law of the *cogitandum*. **1890** —— *Princ. Psychol.* I. xiv. 552 The laws of our actual thinking, of the *cogitatum*, must account alike for the bad and the good materials on which the arbiter has to decide.

‖**cogito** ('kəʊgɪtəʊ, 'kɒ-). *Philos.* [L., = 'I think', 1st pers. pres. of *cōgitāre* (see COGITATE *v.*); used by Descartes in his *Meditations* (1641).] The principle 'cogito, ergo sum', or any equivalent formula, by which Descartes claimed to establish his own existence as a thinking being from the fact of his thinking or awareness; *loosely*, conscious awareness or subjectivity (see quot. 1875).

1854 A. G. HENDERSON tr. *Cousin's Philos. of Kant* vi. 93 He establishes nothing but..the supposition of an abstract *cogito*. **1875** W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 10 After every definition of an object, reflection may arise, infect it with the *cogito*, and so discriminate it from the object *in se*. **1946** B. RUSSELL *Hist. West. Philos.* III. ix. 586 The above argument, 'I think, therefore I am'.., is known as Descartes's *cogito*. **1965** *Amer. Philos. Q.* II. 23/1 Huet analyzed every element of the *cogito*.

co-glorify, -glorious: see CO-.

†**'cogmen.** *Obs. rare.* Men to whom the cloth called *cog ware* was sold.

(Some have conjectured that they were the crew of cogs, or traders who sailed in cogs.)

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II*, c. 10 §1 Certeines draps..appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth sont venduz a Cogmen.

cognac ('kɒnjæk, 'kəʊ-). Forms: 6 conniacke, 7 conyack, cognack, 8–9 coniac, 9 cogniac, 8– cognac. [F. *Cognac*, name of a town in the department of Charente in France.]

1. ***Cognac wine***: wine produced at Cognac.

1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho.* II. 15 Take small Rochell, or Conniacke wine. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 464 The distillation of the Cognac wine.

2. A French brandy of superior quality distilled from Cognac wine. The name is sometimes extended (for trade purposes) to any French brandy.

a. ***Cognac brandy***.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy, in 32 Lotts. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The Cogniac brandies..contain vegetable prussic Acid. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 8/2 Mons. E. Martell gave evidence concerning Cognac brandy. **1958** *Everyman's Encycl.* II. 475/2 The *brouillis* is distilled a second time to give a spirit with 70 per cent of alcohol, which when matured will be worthy of the name of Cognac B[randy].

b. Now simply *cognac*.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 A glass of right Coniac, or spirits of wine, or humming Madeira. **1821** BYRON *Juan* IV. liii, Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac! **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* 20 Feb., His handwriting shakes more and more..I think he mixes a great deal of cognac with his ink. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2/1 Cognac in large quantities now enters England which comes out of potatoes, and not out of grapes. Pure cognac can now be secured..only through English holders of old stocks.

attrib. **1875** *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 399 A very good preparation is the Stokes' Cognac Mixture.

†**cogname.** *Obs.* [adaptation of L. *cognōmen.*] Surname; = COGNOMEN.

1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 30 I'le tell you both his name, and cogname. His name is Andrew, his cogname Farewel.

cognate ('kɒgneɪt), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense B 1) **cognat.** [ad. L. *cognātus*, f. *co-* together + *gnātus* born, f. root *gn-*, *gen-*, *gon-* to produce. In Eng. the transferred sense appeared earliest.]

A. *adj.*

1. Descended from a common ancestor; of the same stock or family.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 78 Some of their cognate tribes. **1864** KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 251 The barriers between cognate states. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. §156 Agnates are..persons who are of kin through males, —cognate, as it were, through the father.

2. Of languages: Descended from the same original language; of the same linguistic family. Of words: Coming naturally from the same root, or representing the same original word, with differences due to subsequent separate phonetic development; thus, Eng. *five*, L. *quinque*, Gr. *πέντε*, are cognate words, representing a primitive ***pénke***.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 61 A cognate language. **1837** PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) II. 19 A cognate dialect of the Berber speech. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 58 The cognate word *agrios* appears to have gone through the same process as *agrestis* and *argeios*.

b. *Grammar.* ***cognate object*** or ***accusative***: An object of kindred sense or derivation; *spec.* that which may adverbially follow an intransitive verb, as in 'to die the death'.

1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. viii. II. 40 The extent of action of the verb may be expressed by a substantive of the same meaning as the verb (Cognate accusative). **1876** MASON *Eng. Gram.* §372 What is often termed the cognate accusative (or objective) (as in 'to run a race') should more properly be classed among the adverbial adjuncts.

3. *gen.* Akin in origin; allied in nature, and hence, akin in quality; kindred, related, connected, having affinity. (Const. *with*, rarely *to*.)

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* IV. 1, Which atomes..never rest till they meet with som pores proportionable and cognate unto their figures. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 455 Comets and Fiery Meteors are cognate. **1785** WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), Imbrute, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the cognate compound 'imparadised' supposed to be. **1821** SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* vi, Honouring each in the other Kindred courage and virtue, and cognate knowledge and freedom. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 Geometry and the cognate sciences.

B. *sb.*

1. *Roman Law.* One related by blood to another; a kinsman; *pl.* those descended from the same ancestor, whether through males or females. Thus distinguished from *agnate*, which was limited to *legal* relationship through the father only, though including relationship by adoption. Hence b. *Sc. Law.* A relative on the mother's side as opposed to an *agnate*.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 The custody of the pupil's person..is..committed to the mother while a widow, until the pupil be seven years old; and, in default of the mother, to the next cognate. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. vii. §3 We understand by agnates all those who are related by the father..and by cognates those who are related by the mother. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxvi. 631[The mother] could not succeed to..[the son] as an agnat though she could succeed to him as his cognat. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. §156 Those who are of kin through females are not agnates, but merely by natural law cognates.

c. *Hindu* and *Muslim Law.* A relative of a deceased person through the mother (see also quot. 1949).

1902 in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 281/2. **1949** A. A. A. FYZEE *Outl. Muhammadan Law* 344 A cognate is a person related to the deceased through one or more female links; for example, the daughter's son or the daughter's daughter, the mother's father or the father's mother's father. **1963** J. D. M. DERRETT *Introd. Mod. Hindu Law* 379 If no agnate can be found (and one may search back through any number of degrees), then the mother's brother's son or other cognates will take the inheritance in order of priority.

2. A cognate word, term, or thing.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 181 Reckoning the words which we have put in italics as Latin derivatives, merely because they happen to have Latin cognates!

cognateness ('kɒgneɪtnɪs). [f. COGNATE + -NESS.] Cognate quality or condition.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 319 The cognateness of ideas and principles to man as man. **1847** HARE *Vict. Faith* 5 A resemblance..betokening a certain cognateness.

cognatic (kɒg'nætɪk), *a.* [a. F. *cognatique*: see COGNATE, and -IC. Cf. *agnatic.*] Pertaining to or reckoned through cognates; see COGNATE B. 1.

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 122 A lineal cognatic succession. **1861** MAINE *Anc. Law* 146 Cognatic relationship is simply the conception of kinship familiar to modern ideas. **1878** *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 19 The cognatic, or maternal influence.

†**cog'natical**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 99 There are but two waies by which hereditary or successive monarchies do descend;..the one is lineal descent; the other lineal, agnatical, cognatical, or collateral; or as we say, the one descends to the heire general, the other to the heire male.

cognation (kɒg'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *cognātiōn-em* kindred by birth, f. *cognāt-us*, COGNATE.]

1. The relation between persons descended from a common ancestor; kinship, relationship, consanguinity. (Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* x. 31 Thes the sones of Sem, after cognaciouns [Vulg. *secundum cognationes*] and tungis and regiouns. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 21 *marg. note*, Our spiritual kindred is to be preferred before carnal cognation. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 365 Termes of Cognation and consanguinity. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iii. 18 Of the original of the Phenicians; their cognation with the Jews. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 69 A great danger exists in claiming cognation between two distant peoples from the coincidence of a few words in both languages.

b. *spec.* in *Roman Law*: Natural relationship by descent from a common ancestor, whether through males or females; as distinguished from *agnation*, which was a civil relationship through males only. In *Sc. law*, Relationship through females only.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In France, for the succession to the crown they follow agnation; in England, Spain, etc. cognation. **1806** GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 382 *Cognation*, women coming to the succession according to the degree of proximity, in default of males, or their descendants. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. §156 There is no agnation between a mother's brother and her son,—only cognation.

†c. Used of 'spiritual' relationship, as that between sponsors, etc.; = AFFINITY 1 b. *Obs.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 266 Knit to us neither by consanguinity nor affinity, but by spiritual cognation. *a* **1626** W. SCLATER *Romans* iv. (1650) 140 By spiritual cognation, wherein faith combines us. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 444 The impediment of spirituall cognation, is stretched so far..as that (what by Baptisme, what by Confirmation) twenty severall persons are excluded from the capacity of inter-marriage.

†2. *collect.* Kindred, kinsfolk, relations. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 3 Go out of thi lond, and of thi cognacioun [Vulg. *de cognatione tua*], or kynrede. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 80/2 Alle hys cognacion..abode in good lyf and in holy conuersacion. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* i. 233.

3. *Philol.* The relation between languages naturally descended from a common source, or words from a common root.

[**1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 It cometh from and hath a near cognation with a word that signifies to build. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 163 What certain sense they could put on either of these 4 words by their mere cognation with each other.] **1862** *Guardian* 23 Apr. 401/3 The great difficulty in all teaching of Comparative Philology is to make people understand the difference between cognation and derivation. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 180/2 Sir William Jones recognises the fact that the relation among all of them is cognation and not derivation.

4. The relation between things derived from the same source or having the same origin, or between those having a like nature or quality (= AFFINITY 5); more loosely, that between things connected with, or naturally adapted to, each other (cf. AFFINITY 8); affinity, connexion, relation, likeness. (Very frequent in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*)

a **1555** BRADFORD *Wks.* 354 The society, cognation, and consent, which all and every creature hath with man. **1640** BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxvii. 461 The Eye is fitted to discerne light by the Innate property of light and Cognation which it hath thereunto. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 223 [They] had a very great cognation with the Galli, not only in language, but in holy Rites and Customes. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* vi. (1809) 187 This circumstance of identity or cognation in their original. **1845** *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 396 How close the cognation of the creature and the critical faculty.

†**cogniscible**, *a.* (Cf. *cognoscible*, *cognizable.*)

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 54 Not legally cogniscible.

cognise, etc.: see COGNIZE.

cognition (kɒg'nɪʃən). In 5–6 **-icio(u)n**, **-ycyo(u)n**. [ad. L. *cognitiōn-em* a getting to know, acquaintance, notion, knowledge, etc., sb. of action f. L. *cognit-*, ppl. stem of *cognōscĕre*: see COGNOSCE.]

†1. a. The action or faculty of knowing; knowledge, consciousness; acquaintance with a subject. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 154 Illumynyd she is wyth clere cognycyoun In hyr soule. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dream* 577 Filicitie they had Inuariabyll, And of his Godhed cleir cognitioun. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 237 With conscience and perfit cognition of innocencie. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 63, I will not be my selfe, nor haue cognition

Of what I feele. **1682** Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 106 A retrograde cognition of times past. **1796** Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 389 Tasting the first aliments of scientific cognition.

b. Apprehension, perception. (*nonce-use.*)

1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 34 In thy cognition of some poignant jest.

2. *Philos.* a. The action or faculty of knowing taken in its widest sense, including sensation, perception, conception, etc., as distinguished from feeling and volition; also, more specifically, the action of cognizing an object in perception proper.

1651 Stanley *Poems* 231 This Divines call intellectual intuitive cognition. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. §6 Finding not Cognition within the natural Powers of Matter. **1847** Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 113 A faculty of cognition a priori. **1879** Adamson *Philos. Kant* 45 The several elements which, according to Kant, make up the organic unity of Perception or real Cognition.

b. A product of such an action: a sensation, perception, notion, or higher intuition.

1819 Shelley *Peter Bell III*, 473 *note*, Peter's progenitor ..seems to have possessed a 'pure anticipated cognition' of the nature and modesty of this ornament of his posterity. **1856** Meiklejohn tr. *Kant's Krit. P.R.* 79 The fact that we do possess scientific a priori cognitions, namely, those of pure mathematics and general physics. **1873** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 369 With purely intellectual cognitions..also with..moral cognitions. **1881** J. H. Stirling *Text-bk. Kant* 468 Let a cognition be *intellectually* what it may, it is no cognition proper, it is not properly Knowledge, unless and until it have an actual perceptive application.

c. *attrib.*

1878 S. H. Hodgson *Philos. Reflection* I. i. 68 Is not philosophy..just what the Germans mean by Cognition-theory (*Erkenntnisstheorie*)? *Ibid.* 69 A cognition-principle (*Erkenntnissprincip*) is opposed to a real-principle (*Real-principp*). *Ibid.* 230 Cognition that has *a priori* forms is already a cognition-faculty. **1909** *Mind* XVIII. 143 The ruin of the ordinary idealistic cognition-theory.

3. a. *Law.* = COGNIZANCE 3. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 35 Ye..Chauncellor..shall have..full cognition of all..causes. **1581** Savile *Agric.* (1622) 203 To the rest helonged cognition of criminal causes. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* 12 Incontinent cognition or tryal sall be taken be the assise. **1689** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 Obnoxious to the cognition of Judges. **1876** Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 198 The Council appoint a Committee to take cognition of the matter.

b. *Sc. Law.* †A process in the Court of Session for the determination of cases concerning disputed marches. ***cognition and sale***: a process for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of a pupil's estate. ***cognition and sasine***: a form of entering an heir in burgage tenure.

a **1809** *Scotch Dict.* in Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Cognition*, is the process whereby molestation is determined. **1868** *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 §46 An instrument of cognition and sasine in regard to such lands and in favour of such heir.

†4. Recognition; gratitude. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Evelyn *Let.* in *Mem.* (1807) IV. 7, I must justifie.. with infinite cognition, the benefit I have received.

cognitional (kɒg'nɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to cognition.

1827 Bentham *Wks.* X. 560 Elements of intellectual aptitude: 1. Cognitional knowledge. 2. Judicial judgment. **1903** J. Dewey *Let.* 19 Dec. in R. B. Perry *Tht. & Char. W. James* (1935) II. 525 What becomes of the instrumental interpretation of cognitional activity? **1964** M. Critchley *Developmental Dyslexia* ix. 62 The dyslexic..is also in some way a non-visile cognitional type.

cognitive ('kɒgnɪtɪv), *a.* [ad. L. type *cognitīvus*, f. *cognit-*, see above, -IVE.] Of or pertaining to cognition, or to the action or process of knowing; having the attribute of cognizing. (See also quot. 1956.)

1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 22 Plato saith, that there are three vertues in the soule belonging to knowledge and understanding..called cognitive or knowing vertues: namely, reason, understanding, and phantasie. **1692** South *Serm.* (1697) I. 260 Unless the Understanding imploy and exercise its cognitive, or Apprehensive Power. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 A minute analysis of the cognitive powers of man. **1836-7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1865) I. 227 The two acts, severally cognitive of mind and matter. **1850** M[c]Cosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 258 The simple cognitive faculties, which give us the knowledge of really existing individual objects; as Perception..Self-consciousness. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 4/1 Three different aspects—cognitive, affective, conative—proper to every instinctive process. **1948** *Poetry* Dec. 158 *Cognitive*, pert[aining] to the thought element of the poem, as opposed to either the emotive or the conative (willing) elements. **1948** E. R. Hilgard *Theories of Learning* i. 13 The preference of the contemporary association theorist for a reaction psychology (laying emphasis upon movements) as over against a cognitive psychology (emphasizing perception-like and idea-like processes) learning with understanding or learning under cognitive control. **1952** T. Parsons *Social System* 7 The most elementary and fundamental 'orientational' category ..seems to be the 'cognitive' which..may be treated as the 'definition' of the relevant aspects of the situation in their relevance to the actor's 'interests'. **1954** W. K. Wimsatt *Verbal Icon.* I. 23 The main drift of his argument is that emotive 'meaning' is something noncorrelative to and independent of descriptive (or cognitive) meaning. **1956** J. O. Urmson *Philos. Analysis* 171 The same question arises even when metaphysics is denied cognitive meaning only. 'Cognitive' is used to mean 'empirically verifiable or else analytic'.

cognitively ('kɒgnɪtɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. COGNITIVE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a cognitive manner; with regard to, or from the point of view of, cognition.

1880 W. James *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 216 The only alternative..was..to..suppose the ego, in willing, to be merely cognitively conscious, in the midst of the universal force-stream, of certain currents with which it was..fated to identify itself. **1925** W. P. Montague *Ways of Knowing* v. 162 The cognitively desirable or true. **1957** *Univ. Calif. Pubn. Philos.* XXIX. 169 The statement..is either false or cognitively meaningless. **1965** N. Chomsky *Theory of Syntax* i. 22 The sentences..are 'cognitively synonymous'.

cognitivist ('kɒgnɪtɪvɪst), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Philos.* [f. COGNITIVE *a.* + -IST.] A. *sb.* One who holds that moral judgements are true or false statements about moral facts. B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to such a belief. Hence **'cognitivism**, the views ascribed to a cognitivist.

1952 *Mind* LXI. 548 The disagreements among cognitivists seem to be even greater. *Ibid.*, One plausible interpretation of the cognitivist thesis. **1978** B. Rosen *Strategies of Ethics* i. 9 A form of cognitivism, moral judgments as contingent truths. **1982** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Dec. 1354/3 The cognitivist might argue that authority ought to fall into the hands of those who *know* what men ought to do.

‖**'cognitor**. *Rom. Law.* [L. agent-sb. from *cognōscere*: see COGNITION.] An attorney or procurator.

1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. §82 We may sue either in our own name or through an agent, such as a cognitor, procurator, tutor, or curator..A cognitor is made our substitute in a cause by certain formal words spoken in presence of the adversary.

‖**cognitum** ('kɒgnɪtəm). [L., neut. of *cognitus*, pa. pple. of *cognoscere* to know.] An object of cognition.

1875 G. H. Lewes *Problems* II. 491 The *cognitum* and its *cognitio* are not two facts, but one fact. **1890** Martineau *Seat Author. Relig.* IV. ii. 403 All the particular cognitions are unified in the single cognitum. **1936** *Mind* XLV. 182 Let us next agree to call a *cognitum* any *terminus ad quem* of the activity called 'experiencing'.

,cogniza'bility. *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being cognizable.

1852 J. R. Ballantyne *Lect. Nyáya Philos.* 50. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 40 Cognizability. By this name we may denote the capability of a substance for being easily recognized and distinguished from all other substances.

cognizable, -isable ('kɒgnɪzəb(ə)l, 'kɒnɪ-), *a.* [f. COGNIZE (or rather originally from stem of COGNIZ-ANCE) + -ABLE. Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce (kɒg'naɪzəbl); cf. *recognize*, *recognizable*.]

1. Capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended by the senses or intellect; perceptible.

1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 95 Their Injuries may be cognizable, but not their Benefits. **1777** Cockin *Mist* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 160 *note*, The vapours are said to be of a tenuity cognizable by the sight. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 187 That..is not cognizable by our senses. **1836-7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 392 Admitting that causation were cognisable, and that perception and self-consciousness were competent to its apprehension. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 141 A period dimly cognisable in the remotest past.

b. Capable of being recognized, recognizable.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. c. 301 His features were scarce cognizable. **1797** Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. li. 242 Aesop..is cognizable, by his deformity. **1829** Marryat *F. Mildmay* vi, We exchanged clothes, in such a manner as to render us no longer cognizable. **1854** J. Kennedy *Swallow B.* (1860) 18 Without one cognizable face before me.

2. Capable of being, or liable to be, judicially examined or tried; within the jurisdiction of a court of law or the like.

1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 18 All matters cognisable in Spiritual Courts. **1690** *Penn. Archives* I. 110 We..find the major part of the writing not cognizable by us, or within our province. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 25 These courts can hold no plea of matters cognizable by the common law. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 484 Every sort of plea that was cognisable under royal writ. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* III. xi. 444 Making all offences against it cognizable in the courts of admiralty.

b. *spec.* in Anglo-Indian law: see quots.

1882 *Code Crim. Procedure* §4 'Cognisable offence' means any offence for, and 'cognisable case' means a case in, which a police-officer..may..arrest without warrant. **1883** J. F. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law* III. 331 The offences [in the Indian Code of Crim. Proc.] called by the somewhat ill-chosen name of cognizable offences.

Hence **cognizableness**.

1871 W. G. Ward *Ess.* (1884) I. 68 The intuitive cognizableness of such a proposition. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 528 He who denies the cognizableness of necessary truth.

cognizably ('kɒgnɪzəblɪ, 'kɒnɪ-, kɒg'naɪzəblɪ), *adv.* [f. COGNIZABLE + -LY[2].] In a cognizable manner; recognizably; perceptibly.

1817 Wordsw. *Poems, Pass of Kirkstone*, Nor hint of man; if stone or rock Seem not his handy-work to mock By something cognizably shaped. **1854** Faber *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 257 The spiritual life is a cognizably different thing from the worldly life.

cognizance, -sance ('kɒgnɪzəns, 'kɒnɪ-). Forms: *a.* 4-5 conisaunce, conysaunce, 4-7 (*legal*) conisance, -ans, (4 konichauns, 5 conyschance, conoissaunce), 6 (*legal*) conizaunce. *β.* (*legal*) 6-8 con(n)usance, 7 conusans. *γ.* 5-6 cognisaunce, (cognoyssaunce, -ance), 6 cognys-, -iz-, -yzaunce, -isens, -izens, -issance, 6- cognisance, cognizance. [ME., a. OF. *conis(s)ance*, *conus(s)ance*, var. of *conois(s)ance*, f. *conoiss-ant* pr. pple. of *conoistre* to know + -ANCE, answering to a L. type **cognōscentia* (of common Romanic standing: cf. It. *conoscenza*, Pr. *conoissenza*, Cat. *conexensa*, OSp. *conocencia*). From the 13th c., and esp. after the Renascence, the spelling was in Fr. often partially latinized as *cognoissance*, but the *g* was never pronounced (Palsgrave, 1530) and was entirely dropped after 1600. In Eng. the *g* appeared in 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older ('kɒnɪzəns) is still usual. (The spelling with *s* is etymological, but that with *z*, which accords with the pronunciation, has long prevailed.)

Lat. *cognōscĕre* gave regularly (through *cognocs're*, *co(g)nois're*), OF. *conoistre*, also written *conuistre*. In the pr. pple. *conois(s)ant*, *conuisant* (:—*cognōscent-em*), and in analogous forms, pre-tonic *oi* was liable to be weakened to *e*, and *i*, giving *cones(s)ant*, *conis(s)ant*, and *ui* to *u* giving *conusant*, whence the Anglo Fr. and ME. forms so spelt. In mod.F. *connoissant* has long been pronounced *connessant*, and is now written *connaissant*. The pa. pple *connu*, OF. *coneü*, represents a L. type *cognōvūtum* f. *cognōvi*.]

I. Knowledge, etc.

†1. Knowledge, understanding; also acquaintance.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5562 For the toon yeveth conysaunce And the tother ignoraunce. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 347/3 Yf it suffyse to Jhesu cryst that thow knowe hym..and yf his cognoyssaunce suffyseth not to the. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* B 4 Except ye fyrst haue true & iust cognoyssance in the fyrst booke. **1638** Heywood *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 You should be one, though not of my cognisance, yet of my condition. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 216 The tree of cognizance of Good and Evill.

†b. Recognition. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F.Q.* II. i. 31 Who, soone as on that knight his eye did glaunce, Eftsoones of him had perfect cognizaunce.

2. Knowledge as attained by observation or information; state of being aware of anything; perception, notice, observation. Esp. in phr. *to have cognizance of*, to be aware of, know by observation or information; *to come (fall, be, lie) under, within, beyond, out of the cognizance*, i.e. range of observation or perception, ken *of* (often with some admixture of the notion of 'province', 'jurisdiction', 'right of dealing with'; as in 3); *to take cognizance of*, to take notice of, notice, observe, become aware of; to take note of, include within the range of observation, embrace within its scope.

1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* i. 3 If the wife grant a rent without the knowledge of the husband this grant is void, so it is, notwithstanding that the husband had conusance of it. **1644** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 71 [He] exposed them in the great market-place, to see if any would take cognisance of them. **1656** Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 308 Wherewith we disguise and conceal from the conusance of others. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 Should any of their..Faults come under their Cognizance. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 162 ¶ 4 The business from which we withdraw our cognizance is..below our notice. **1794** Paley *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 253 Any part of Christ's history..which was public, and within the cognizance of his followers. **1829** Southey *All for Love* ix, That act being publicly perform'd With thy full cognizance. **1857** S. Osborn *Quedah* vii. 81 Islands, rivers, and creeks..of which charts and surveyors had no cognizance. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 40 Of this..the utilitarian theory takes no cognizance.

b. Often with admixture of sense 3: Official knowledge, authoritative notice.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* xxi, [The proctor] took cognizance of their names, and dismissed the rioters. **1846** Prescott *Ferd. & Isab.* I. xi. 447 The queen..took this department under her special cognizance.

II. Legal senses.

3. *Law.* a. The action of taking judicial or authoritative notice; the hearing and trying of a cause. b. The right of hearing and trying a cause, or of dealing with any matter judicially; jurisdiction. Chiefly in phr. *to have cognizance of*; *to take cognizance of*; *under, within,* etc., *the cognizance of*. ***cognizance of pleas***: see quots. 1670, 1767.

[**1292** Britton 28 Car nous volume qe Sainte Eglise..eyt conisaunce a juger de pure espiritualté. **1389** *Act 13 Rich. II*, st. 1 c. 2 Al conestable appartient davoir conissance des contractz tochantz faitz darmes & de guerre hors du roialme.] **1523** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancellor..shall have connusance of plees. **1602** Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 4 When the right of tithes is in question..the church holdeth conusance. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* 96 b, The conusans of that cause belongeth to the king's temporall courts onely. **1670** Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., *Cognizance of Plea*, is an ability to call a Cause or Plea out of another Court. **1692** Locke *Toleration* III. x, Magistrates,

whose duty it is to punish Faults under their Cognizance. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 37 The cognizance of pleas.. is.. an exclusive right, so that no other court shall try causes arising within that jurisdiction. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 177 To introduce courts of justice for the cognizance of crimes. **1793** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 40 When the admiralty declined cognizance of the case. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 428 In all causes of which the spiritual courts had cognizance.

fig. **1642** tr. FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* I. iii. 8 Causes that are properly of feminine cognizance he suffers her to decide. **1768–74** TUCKER *Light of Nat.* (1852) II. 374, I would have every man judge for himself, but not pass his judgment until after full cognizance of the cause.

4. Recognition or acknowledgement; admission of a fact alleged; *esp.* acknowledgement of a FINE. **b.** A plea in replevin that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff. Cf. AVOWRY.

[**1292** BRITTON 62 Qe le Corouner.. voist a eus de enquere et de oyer lour eonisaunce. *transl.* That the coroner.. go to them to inquire.. and hear their confessions.] **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 To hold Plea in actions real, and personal; to take Conusance by Fine. **1602** FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 49 Where the husband is seised of a Seigniorie in the right of his wife, a man may not make conusans as baily to the husband, but as bayly to them both. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1130 Where in replevin.. the defendant made cognisance for rent in arrear. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 316 *note*, When a person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them, and the defendant justifies this taking of the goods, he is said to make avowry if he justifies in his own right.. to make cognisance if he justifies in the right of another.

III. 5. A device or mark by which a person, company, etc., is known or distinguished, as a crest, heraldic bearing, coat of arms, etc.; a badge; *spec.* in *Her.* a device or emblem borne for distinction by all the retainers of a noble house, whether they bore 'arms' or not; see quot. 1766. (The chief sense in ME., and still frequent.)

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3569 ȝif i encountre with þis kniȝt.. how schal i him knowe what konichauns here he bere? **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quath ich, in hus cote-armure? **1494** FABYAN III. liv. 35 Aruiragus hastely causyd hym to be Armed with the cognisaunce of the kynge. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 650 He gave the Sunne in his full brightnesse for his Cognisaunce or Badge. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 118 Lewis.. tooke upon him the crosse, the cognisance of the sacred warre. **1766–87** PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss. s.v., Cognisances were badges which subordinate officers, and even soldiers did bare on their Shields, for distinction sake, being not entitled to a Crest. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii, In the chief three mullets stood, The cognizance of Douglas Blood. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry* xix. 303 The motive that induced Geoffrey of Anjou to assume as his cognizance the Sprig of Broom.

b. *fig.* Badge, emblem, mark, token.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/2 Meekeness in countenaunce, with a manly heart.. is the conisance of my livery. **1584** G. WHETSTONES in *Mirr. Mag.* 13 b, Receyve of us the possession thereof, as a cognisance of our loue. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 464, I did give them my Sabaths, as a special cognizance of my people. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 45 If generous honesty, valour, and plain dealing, be the cognisance of thy family.

'cognizance, -sance, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] To have cognizance of.

1642 HEYLIN *Hist. Episcopie* (1657) I. 417 Why the Emperour made choyse.. of the Westerne.. Bishops to cognisans the cause.

'cognizanced, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. COGNIZANCE *sb.* + -ED.] Having a cognizance; characterized.

1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sci. & Relig.* I. iii. 181 The above-mentioned class and another, somewhat more elegantly cognizanced, namely, the *gens togata*, or cloaked family.

†**'cognizant, -isant,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 conisante, 6 conysantte, cognoisant. [app. sb. use of OF. *conoisant, conis(s)ant* pr. pple. of *conoistre* to know, recognize (see above); but the pl. may have originated in a perversion of *cognizance*: cf. *accidents, accidence.*] = COGNIZANCE 5.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 185 Knyghtes in her conisantes clad for þe nones. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 36 With their conysanttes poyntyd and gylte. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 25/26 A cognizant, *insigne, signum.*

¶ Here = COGNIZANCE 2.

1634 *Raynold's Byrth Mankynde* Prol. 3 Except yee first haue true and iust cognoisant in the first Booke.

cognizant, -isant ('kɒgnɪzənt, 'kɒnɪ-), *a.* Also conusant. [app. of modern introduction: not in Dictionaries of 18th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818, nor in Webster 1828; in Craig 1847. Thus, prob. formed anew, directly from COGNIZANCE, COGNIZE; but it corresponds in form to OF. *conisant, conusant* pr. pple. Cf. COGNOSCENT.]

1. Having cognizance or knowledge (see COGNIZANCE 2); aware (*of*).

1820 SOUTHEY *Ode on Portrait of Bp. Heber*, If the Saints in bliss Be cognizant of aught that passeth here. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxv. 499 The party shall be presumed conusant of the law.. his ignorance shall not exempt him. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §82 The following circumstance, of which the writer is personally cognizant.

b. *Philos.* That knows or cognizes.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. §27 Gassendi.. gives as the best, a definition of truth little differing from Herbert's, the agreement of the cognisant intellect with the thing known. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 54 If this cognition were that which apprehends objects, the soul would be cognizant.

2. *Law.* Having cognizance or jurisdiction (see COGNIZANCE 3); competent to deal judicially with a cause, crime, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

cognize, -ise (kɒg'naɪz), *v.* [A comparatively modern word, formed with reference to *cognizance, cognizor*, and the kindred words, and the earlier *recognize*. It thus corresponds analogically, but not phonetically, to L. *cognōscere*, OF. *conoistre*, F. *connaître*: cf. COGNOSCE. The prevalence of the ending *-ize* over *-ise* is app. due to the influence of the large class of verbs having etymological -IZE.]

†1. *Law.* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To take cognizance.

1658–9 CHALONER in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 129 The Judges.. sit at Westminster, and they cognize.

2. *trans.* To take cognizance of, take note of, notice, observe.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 107 [He] was cogniz'd by every eye. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 72 Moved to incipient hysteria where anon I should simply cognize pathos.

3. *Philos.* To know, perceive, become conscious of; to make (anything) an object of cognition.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxi. (1877) II. 19 It would also be convenient.. for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognise* in connection with its noun *cognition*. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 329 They first know, —they first cognise, the things and persons presented to them. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. (1875) 80 It is a material object, and it is cognized by being recognized as such. **1876** MIVART *Lessons fr. Nat.* vii. 196 We cognize an object.. by one act; we cognize that cognition by a very different act.

Hence **cog'nizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 101 The soul's cognizing consists in this, that itself.. apprehends an object through the eye and the other media enumerated. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* 31 Take away the cognizing mind, and the color, form, position, [etc.] of the table.. at once disappear.

cognizee, -isee (kɒgnɪ'zi:, kɒnɪ-). *Old Law.* Forms: 6–7 conisee, 6– cognisee, 8– cognizee. [formed as corrclative to COGNIZOR, on the model of words in -EE etymologically correlative to words in -OR. But the formation is not etymological.]

The party in whose favour a fine of land was levied; he to whom cognizance was made.

1531–2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 §1 The same reconisance dyd not in any wise touch or concerne.. the cognisor ne the cognisee. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. §52 The Cognisor is he that knowledgeth the fine, the Cognisee is he to whom it is knowledged. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 473 Of these lands so deliuered, the conisee being ousted, shall haue an assise or redisseisin. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 341 In which case the king, etc., is called the cognizee, *is cui cognoscitur*; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, *is qui cognoscit*. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 120 Whenever the cognizee appears in court and admits satisfaction, the recognizance is discharged.

cognizens, obs. form of COGNIZANCE.

cognizer, -iser (kɒg'naɪzə(r)). [f. COGNIZE *v.* + -ER. Cf. COGNIZOR, and CONNOISSEUR *sb.*, for other types.] One who or that which cognizes.

1836 BLACKW. MAG. XL. 255 Intellect is the cognizer of all forms. **1877** BLACKIE *Wise Men* Introd. 12 An inherent λόγος, without which neither a cogniser nor a cognised.. is possible.

cognizor, -isor ('kɒgnɪˌzɔ:(r), 'kɒnɪ-). *Old Law.* Forms: 6–7 conisor, 7 -our, -zor, 6– cognisor, 8– -zor. [in 16th c. *conisour*, in form Anglo-French = continental F., *conois(s)eor*, agent-sb. f. *conois(s)-* stem of *conoistre* to know: see CONNOISSEUR *sb.*] The party who levies a fine of land.

1531–1594 [see COGNIZEE]. **1598** KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 232 The Conisee shall have a *Scire facias* against the Heir of the Conisor. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 279 That which he hath of the gift of the Conisor. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Conisor*, alias *Cognizor* is used in the passing of Fines for him that acknowledges the Fine. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 84 If after the concord is acknowledged in Court, one of the cognizors dies, still the cognizee may proceed with this fine, against the surviving cognizor.

cognoisant: see COGNIZANT.

‖ **cognomen** (kɒg'nəʊmɛn). [L. *cognōmen*, f. *co-* together + *(g)nōmen* name; cf. *co-gnō-scere* to learn, know.]

1. In Latin use: (*a*) The third name, family name, or surname of a Roman citizen, as Marcus Tullius *Cicero*, Caius Julius *Cæsar*; (*b*) an additional name or epithet bestowed on individuals, as *Africanus, Cunctator* (in later Latin called *agnomen*).

1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes upon Coins* 10 Saserna was the cognomen of a noble family which deduced its descent from King Tullus Hostilius.

Hence, in English use:

2. A distinguishing name or epithet given to a person or assumed by himself; a nickname.

1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 96 Though called by whatever epithets or cognomens imply old age. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 101 Her father, Jack Bint.. was commonly known by the cognomen of London Jack. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 213 The cognomen by which Philip is recognized is 'the Prudent'.

3. An (English) surname.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 157 The name of Alexander.. coupled with the gentle cognomen of Partridge. **1867** MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* II. iii. 39 The Queen of Beauty was distinguished by the very commonplace cognomen of Watson.

4. *loosely.* Name, appellation. [So, in Latin, very commonly used by Vergil and other poets, for a name given to a country, river, etc.]

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* iv, I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times.. this quaint and prim cognomen.. amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. **1857** WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 4 The Common Shag, a bird of a monosyllabic English cognomen. **1872** *Jenkinson's Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

cog'nomen, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] trans. To give a cognomen to, to nickname.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 729 A crazy coxcomb, who.. has been cognomen'd.. the Glasgow Gander. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 78 Churchill, cognomened the 'clerical bruiser', was a disgrace to the church.

cognominal (kɒg'nɒmɪnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [in sense 1, f. L. *cognōmin-is* having the same name; in 2, f. *cognōmin-*, stem of COGNOMEN: see -AL[1].]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the same name or cognomen, like-named.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cognominal*, that hath one and the same name or sir-name. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 128 Distinguished from other cognominal dedications, by the name of *St. James's chapel.. on the wall.* **1831** PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix, The immortal nose.. which is still resplendent over the portals of its cognominal college [Brasenose].

2. Of or pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 194 The second [name] Pilatus as a cognominal addition distinguishing from the rest descending from the same family. **1855** W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 171 A cognominal epithet.. of the elder son. **1866** J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* I. 647 No Roman house had grade cognominal Above the Fabii; titled above all As 'Maxima'.

†B. *sb.* One who or that which has the same name as another; a namesake. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 The Dog [and] his cognominall or name-sake in the heavens.

cog'nominally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of cognomen, in regard to the cognomen.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 291 Cognominally I am impoverished, degraded.. Were it a fair name, I could submit; but this [Higginbotham] is a nickname, a byword, a reproach.

†**cog'nominate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cognōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *cognōmināre* to surname.] Formed as, or of the nature of, a cognomen or descriptive appellation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. i. 65 Vocall Propriety, denotates, the Properties of particulars by due Appellation, which is either Nominate or Cognominate.. The Second deduces deriuation from Forme, Site, Climate, Season, Person.. as Harpe-Close, Mountacute.. Bel-Acre. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 68 It was anciently cognominate Agalia from Agalius the first King.

cognominate (kɒg'nɒmɪneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *cognōmināt-* (see prec.) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* **a.** To give a cognomen or surname to; to nickname. **b.** *loosely.* To name, style, call.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 7 He cognominated him Opinion. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 384 It is now called Sicilia.. By Diodorus Siculus, it was cognominated the Paragon of Iles. **1849** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrélates.

cognomination (kɒgnɒmɪ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *cognōminātiōn-em*, n. of action (cited only in sense 2) f. *cognōmināre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of cognominating or naming.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cognomination*, a naming. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 3 A generall Survey and Cognomination of the Muscles of the Body.

2. *concr.* = COGNOMEN. [so L.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. viii. 246 Pompey had deserved the name of Great; Alexander of the same cognomination was Generalissimo of Greece. **1843** BORROW *Bible in Sp.* xiv. (1872) 86 It is one of the private cognominations of 'The Smiths'.

†3. Affinity of terms applied. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a **1679** HOBBES *Rhet.* II. xxiv. (1840) 478 Another place may be from cognomination, or affinity of words.

cognominity (kɒgnəʊ'mɪnɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. L. *cognōmin-* (see next) + -ITY.] 'The circumstance of having the same name.'

1846 WORCESTER cites *Gentl. Mag.*

cog'nominize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *cognōmin-*, stem of COGNOMEN + -IZE.] = COGNOMINATE.

1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvii. (1875) 204 Mr. P. had an amusing system of cognominising those about him by some ingenious transposition of their various patronymics.

cognominous (kɒg'nɒmɪnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the same name; = COGNOMINAL 1.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 329/1 To the west, again, of this peninsula [Michigan] is its cognominous lake.

cognosce (kɒg'nɒs), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *cognōsc-ĕre* to become thoroughly acquainted with, investigate, get to know, f. *co-* together, altogether + *(g)nōscĕre* inchoative of obsolete **gnō-* (whence *(g)nō-vi*, *(g)nōt-um*), corresp. to Gr. *γνω-γναι* to know. See NOTION, GNOSTIC, KNOW.]

1. *intr.* To make inquiry or investigation, *esp.* in order to a legal decision; to take cognizance of a cause, an offence, etc. ? *Obs.*

a **1583** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 18 The Schiref is na juge competent to cognosce or decyde upoun the non-entres or ward of landis. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 39 It perteins not to my court, to cognosce vpon bastardrie. **1640** *Canterb. Self-Convic.* Pref., So many of our neighbour nations, as have beene desirous to cognosce of our affaires. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 27 From all further ..judging or cognoscing therein.

2. *trans.* To take judicial cognizance of (a matter); to investigate, examine, try.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 206 *note*, A matter and cause spiritual, and always cognosced and judged by the church..say certain Scottish ministers. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) I. 256 (Jam.) The general resolved in person to cognosce the entry into Newcastle. **1746-7** *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 §34 The judge..shall..proceed to cognosce, hear, and determine any such appeal. **1884** *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 263 Error cognosced and determined by the judicatories of the Church.

†**3.** To adjudicate, decide authoritatively upon; to assign judicially. *Obs.*

1634 in *Forbes of Callendar* 2 (Jam.) To cognos and designe be deuision to ilk persone thair part off the fornamit outfeald arable land..The saids lands being cognossit, meathit, mairchit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord.

4. Judicially to examine and pronounce (a person) to be of a certain status; *esp.* (*elipt.*) to pronounce to be an idiot or lunatic.

a **1670** SPALDING *Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) II. 91 (Jam.) To meet, sit, and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie..for unsound doctrine. **1773** ERSKINE *Instit.* 140 (Jam.) The son ought to be declared or cognosced an idiot by the sentence of a judge. *a* **1805** A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 534 He had been cognosced at Edinburgh, and deprived of the management of his estate. **1818** G. CHALMERS *Life Mary Q. Scots* I. 278 (Jam.) George Douglas's elder brother was cognosced nearest agnate. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'If he gangs daft, we'll hae him cognosced.' **1868** *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 §101 To inquire whether the person sought to be cognosced is insane.

5. = COGNIZE.

1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* II. xi. §382 Before the Intelligence is sufficiently developed to cognosce the idea which mentally represents it.

cognoscence (kɒg'nɒsəns). Now *rare.* Also 6 (*Sc.*) cognossance, 7 -oscance. [f. L. type **cognōscentia*, f. *cognōsc-ĕre* to know (see -ENCE); perh., in Sc., originally, ad. F. *cognoissance.*]

†**1.** Blazonry; heraldic cognizance.

a **1455** HOLLAND *Houlate* xxxiii, Quhilk [bearing] cassyn be cognoscence quarterly was. *a* **1649** DRUMMOND *Hist. Jas. V*, 350 (Jam.) This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, cognoscances and a crown.

2. Knowledge; = COGNIZANCE 1, 2.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 73 Thou may have cognossance..that this opinioun is vane. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor..esteem me the lesse dutyfull, that without your cognoscence I become thus thankfull. **1673** O. WALKER *Education* 74 The Inclinations follow the cognoscence of the Soul. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 246/1 Facts within our cognoscence.

†**3.** *Law.* = COGNIZANCE 3. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 This court had cognoscence of causes ecclesiasticall.

cognoscent (kɒg'nɒsənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cognōscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know.]

1. Knowing; cognitive.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. §6. 28 The Muscles..are not endued with any Cognoscent powers. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 142 A cognoscent air of legal gravity.

2. Cognizant; acquainted.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 687 If I were not before cognoscent of its existence. **1847** *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 574 The subject is not one with which we are personally cognoscent.

‖**cognoscente** (kɒɲo'ʃɛnte). Pl. -ti (-ti). [Ital. *cognoscente*, Latinized form of *conoscente* knowing man, connoisseur:—L. *cognōscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know, etc.: see COGNOSCE.] One who knows a subject thoroughly; a connoisseur: chiefly in reference to the fine arts.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 450 The cognoscenti..allow that Ireland is a school of music. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* 77 (L.) A person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute cognoscente. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 [Turner] neglected by the rich cognoscenti of the day.

cognoscibility (kɒgnɒsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] Cognoscible quality; knowableness.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 277 They have no entity nor cognoscibility. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 God, as he is of infinite Essence, so also of infinite Cognoscibilitie and Truth. **1865** MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 24 Our author's doctrine of the direct cognoscibility of the Primary Qualities.

cognoscible (kɒg'nɒsɪb(ə)l). *a.* [f. L. type **cognōscibil-is* knowable, f. *cognōsc-ĕre*: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being known; knowable, ascertainable; recognizable.

1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 176 There remaines nothing..cognoscible in Germany, but the Sea and the Mountaines. *a* **1691** T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 546 God is naturally cognoscible. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 388 Definite, cognoscible circumstances. **1825** BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 220 A determinate system of cognoscible laws.

b. as *sb.* That which can be known.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 117 The Cognoscible, and the knowledge thereof. **1845** O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 5 Spiritual cognoscibles, or the immaterial realities capable of being known.

†**2.** *Law.* = COGNIZABLE 2. *Obs.*

a **1644** LAUD *Diary, etc.* I. 333 (T.) In the high-commission we medled with no cause not cognoscible there. **1706** *Act 6 Anne* c. 11 Art. xix, No causes in Scotland [shall] be cognoscible by the courts..in Westminster Hall. **1736** CARTE *Ormonde* II. 210 Rules of plantation being only cognoscible at the Council-board.

cognoscitive (kɒg'nɒsɪtɪv), *a.* A non-etymological formation for COGNITIVE; used sometimes, more especially, with an inchoative sense: apprehensive.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxiii. 404 All bodily cognoscitive faculties. *a* **1688** CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 134 The Soul having an Innate Cognoscitive Power. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 880 A wise man, cognoscitive and sensitive of the blessings of this life. **1871** W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 28 It would be 'contrary to all analogy' if man's cognoscitive faculties did not..receive..'development and education'.

Hence **cog'noscitively** *adv.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 162/1 We must not seek after that absolute or first good cognoscitively or imperfectly.

†**cognotize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [A non-etymological formation f. L. *cognōsc-ĕre*, *cognit-um.*] To denote by a cognizance.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 241 By that name some Houses are cognotized, and known by such Signs in the City of London.

‖**cognovit** (kɒg'nəʊvɪt). *Law.* [in full, *cognovit actionem* (Lat.) 'he has acknowledged the action'.] An acknowledgement by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just; in which case the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgement to be entered against him without trial.

1762 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 443/2 The poor tailor..has lost his time, his cognovit, and his character. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, You gave them a cognovit for the amount of your costs after the trial. **1869** *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 62 §26 Where in an action a warrant of attorney to confess judgment or a cognovit actionem is given.

co-'governor. [see CO- 3 b.] A joint governor.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 The inferiour and minor gods..are called..the co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God.

So **co-'government.**

1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 384 Reducing them from that independent and distinct existence, as co-governments..to mere subordinate and dependent bodies.

co-gracious, -guarantor: see CO-.

cogredient (kəʊ'gri:dɪənt), *a. Math.* [f. CO- + *-gredient*, as in L. *con-gredientem*, f. *gradi* to step.] *lit.* Proceeding step by step with each other, keeping step together; said of two or more sets of variables which undergo identical or parallel linear transformations.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equations* (1886) 357 When *x*, *y* and *x'*, *y'* are transformed similarly, as in the present Proposition, they are said to be cogredient variables.

co-'guardian. [CO- 3 c.] Joint guardian, guardian in conjunction *with.* Hence **co-'guardianship.**

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 193 As the fact..is imputed to the Co-gardians. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 397, Co-guardianship, when one of the co-guardians has injured the ward from negligence.

cogue, cog (kəʊg, *Sc.* kɔ:g, kɔ:g). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* coig, 7- cogue, 8- cog. 'Kelly writes *coag*: this, or *cogue*, most nearly approaches to the sound' (Jamieson). [Origin uncertain: see various conjectures in Jamieson.]

1. (*Sc.*) A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, used in milking cows or ewes, and for other purposes.

The *cogue* or *cogie* now or recently used in the south of Scotland is 12 inches deep, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom, narrowing to 15 at the top, with three polished iron hoops, and one of the staves continued as an upright handle.

a **1568** *Bannatyne Poems* 156 (Jam.) Ane coig, ane caird wantand ane naill. **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Mulctra*, a milk-cog. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 136 (Jam.) Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the cog cast awa'. **17..** *Sc. Song, Cauld Kail in Aberdeen* Chorus, I wadna gie my three-gir'd cog For a' the queans in Bogie. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Bickers, bowls, spoons, cogues and trenchers, formed of wood. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 318 And kilted maiden came her cog to fill. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 A cog of milk occupied a small shelf.

2. A small drinking-vessel or cup, of wood; also †a cogueful, a 'dram'.

1690 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* I. i, Come, Jack, I'll give thee a cogue of brandy for old acquaintance. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 351 To relish a Cogue of good Ale. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Come fill us a cogue of swats. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxviii, Hooped cogues or cups, out of which the guests quaffed their liquor, as also the broth or juice of the meat. **1887** *Kent. Gloss., Cogue*, a dram of brandy.

3. (*Sc.*) A dry measure.

1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 205 Carrying a Stocking full of Buckies and a wooden Dish or Cog as a measure. **1814** *Proof of Mill of Inveramsay* 1 (Jam.) A cog of sheeling is one fourth of a peck.

Hence **cogue, cog** *v.*, *trans.* to put into a cogue; †*intr.* to drink drams; **cogueful, cogful,** as much as a cogue will hold.

1730-6 BAILEY *Cogue*, to drink Brandy. **1775** ASH *Cogue*, to drink Brandy, to drink drams. **1737** RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 87 (Jam.) Ye watna what wife's ladle may cogue your kail. *a* **1693** in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1719) 135 Give him a Cogful of Brose to his belly. **1814** *Proof of Mill of Inveramsay* 2 (Jam.) A cogful of meal. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* v, A cogfu' of warm parritch.

†**'cogware.** *Obs.* A coarse kind of cloth, apparently resembling frieze, made of the most inferior wool.

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II*, c. 10 §1 Certaines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth..des queux draps grant partie est fait de la plus pire leyn de tout le roialme. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 §18 Cloths called Vesses, Cogware, or Worsteds.

cog-wheel. [see COG *sb.*[2]] **a.** A wheel with cogs, used to transmit motion; more generally, a toothed wheel which engages with another similar wheel, or with a toothed bar or rack; a gear-wheel.

1416-39 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 547; *ibid.* 551. **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/27 *Scoriaballum*, a cogwhele. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* xl, The cogge whele in a corne mylne is a great helper. **1660** W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 38 Moved with cogg wheels and trundles. **1846** JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* II. 197 These racks are moved up and down by means of a little cog-wheel. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 20/2 A cog-wheel, a name generally understood to mean a wheel in which the teeth are made of wood and mortised separately into an iron rim.

fig. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, The cog-wheels of life have need of much oiling.

b. cog-wheel railway, system, a mountain-railway system using a cog-rail (see COG *sb.*[2] 6); a rack railway.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 10/1 Lines up the mountains and over the passes worked on the cog-wheel system. **1907** *Ibid.* 24 July 1/3 The circuitous cog-wheel railway connecting Csorba with Csorba-tó. **1963** *Economist* 30 Nov. 911/3 Cogwheel railways, an earlier method of getting up steep mountain sides.

Hence **cog-wheelery,** cog-wheel gearing.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Years Police Judge* xxiii. 202 Society runs itself without the machinery and cog-wheelery of codes and constables.

cog-wood. [f. COG *sb.*[2]] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, *Laurus* (or *Ceanothus*) *Chloroxylon.*

1725 SLOANE *Voy. Jamaica* II. 85. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 187 The Green-heart or Cogwood tree..The wood is very tough and hard, and observed to answer better than any other sort for the coggs used in the rolls of a sugar mill. **1814** LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* I. 228.

cohabit (kəʊ'hæbɪt), *v.* [a. F. *cohabiter*, ad. late L. *cohabitāre* to dwell together, f. *co-* together + *habitāre* to dwell; see HABIT.]

1. *intr.* To dwell or live together (*with*). *arch.*

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 201 A certaine number of schollers to cohabite with the Cannons. **1667** SOUTH *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvii. 2 They were not able to cohabit with that Holy Thing [the Ark]. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 174 The wise and righteous generation that we cohabit with and among. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 63 All that..do cohabit within this jurisdiction.

b. *fig.* of things.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 33, I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 40 In Water the contrary Qualities of Gravity and Levity cohabit together. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 214 As if rural Sweetness, and external Elegance and Neatness cohabited there.

2. To live together as husband and wife: often said distinctively of persons not legally married.

c **1530** MORE in *Fisher's Wks.* II. 51 He should..make it a matter of great conscience to cohabit with her, being not his lawfull wife. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 The Church ..may compel the husband to allow his wife alimony, if without sufficient cause he shall refuse to cohabit with her. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 ¶4 Ordinary Marriages, or rather Bargains to cohabit. **1827** J. POWELL *Devises* II. 345 In case he should have any child or children by M. A. S. (a woman with whom he cohabited).

†**3.** *trans.* To inhabit together. *Obs.*

1722 *Journey through Eng.* I. 123 It is plain we are not quite in Heaven here .. a Place cohabited by Innocence and Guilt, by Folly and Fraud from the Beginning.

cohabitancy (kəʊ'hæbɪtənsɪ). *rare.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state or fact of being a cohabitant.

1863 THOREAU *Excursions, On Walking* 209, I become again aware of their cohabitancy. If it were not for such families as this, I think I should move out of Concord.

cohabitant (kəʊ'hæbɪtənt). [a. OF. *cohabitant*, ad. L. *cohabitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cohabitāre* to COHABIT. Cf. HABITANT.] One who dwells together with another or others.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* Lvj b (T.), Covetousness transferreth her poison into cohabitants. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 546 No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 177 My old friend and fellow-traveller (cohabitant and contemporary at Rome). 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 38 Swallows, Martins and Swifts .. become cohabitants of our houses.

† co'habitate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *cohabitāt-* ppl. stem of *cohabitāre*.] = COHABIT 1.

a 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 306 (D.) Shall the graces of God cohabitate with the vices of Satan?

cohabitation (kəʊhæbɪ'teɪʃən). [a. F. *cohabitation*, ad. late L. *cohabitātiōn-em* a dwelling together, f. *cohabitāre* to COHABIT.]

1. Dwelling or living together; community of life. *arch.* (or distinguished from 2 by use of hyphen and secondary stress on *co-*).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 944 The womman Sunamyte dredde the cohabitacionne of Elye. 1555 COVERDALE (*title*), Treatise of the cohabitation of the Faithful with the Unfaithful. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 163 He is not bid to leave the dear cohabitation of his father, mother, brothers and sisters. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 210 Oannes taught the Chaldæans .. Cohabitation in Cities. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 17, I am struck with the close cohabitation and association of black and white.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* 353 (T.) Nestorius graunted two natures in Christ, yet .. by cohabitation or inhabitation, so that he made but one Christ. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 164 The cohabitation of the Godhead with the manhood, in the person of Christ. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 329 The Alga which is the host of the Fungus become[s] modified in consequence of the cohabitation.

† c. Clustering as a community. *Obs.*

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 28 While ever there are people in England, the greatest cohabitation of them will be about the place which is now London.

2. Living together as husband and wife (often with the implication of not being married: see COHABIT *v.* 2).

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 23 §2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation, and Tractation. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 54 After this was the cohabitation continued and the children borne as before mentioned. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 54 For .. holding correspondence and cohabitation with one not his wife. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Co-habitation*, implies a concubinage, or a copulation, or carnal knowledge, between two persons. 1751 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (1845) I. xxxi. 422 The cohabitation of slaves was not called by the name of marriage. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 28 A large number of legal cohabitations have little claim to the name of Christian marriages.

† b. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 38 The death of Galeas happened by immoderate cohabitacion.

Hence **cohabi'tational** *a.*

1949 KOESTLER *Promise & Fulfilment* v. 284 This is the first coeducational—or rather cohabitational—prison in the world. 1984 *Daily Express* 18 July 21/2 He took their co-habitational problems—they're both fed up with each other's wally ways—to a marriage guidance counsellor.

cohabitee (kəʊhæbɪ'ti:). [f. COHABIT *v.* + -EE[1].] One who cohabits with another outside marriage.

1955 'C. H. ROLPH' *Women of Streets* 148 *Record*: Receiving goods stolen by cohabitee, 21, dismissed. 1973 *New Scientist* 4 Oct. 51 The burden of their message is that a full and meaningful and ever-deepening relationship between cohabitants can only be achieved if each cohabitee continually strives to discover more and more about the nature of him/herself and his/her mate. 1977 *Guardian Weekly* 4 Dec. 3 We had always intended .. to give co-habitee couples the same rights as married couples. 1982 *Times* 7 Jan. 6/7 How do the partners introduce each other, and how do others refer to them? .. Only lawyers and social workers feel happy with 'cohabitee'.

co'habiter. Also cohabitor. 1. = COHABITANT. *rare.*

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* IV. 64 Neighbours and cohabiters of the same region.

2. = COHABITEE.

1942 *North Eastern Reporter* (1943) 2nd Ser. XLIV. 281/2 It was at least doubtful whether the claimant knew of the continued marriage relationship between her cohabitor [1942 *Cases Argued & Determined* (Ohio Court of Appeals) LXIX. 513 cohabiter] and a legal wife. 1961 *Times* 27 Oct. 13/7 Many of the women are widows, deserted cohabiters or unmarried mothers. 1973 *N.Y. Times* 24 Sept. 33/6 Unmarried cohabitors never say they maintain their status because it's daring and chic. 1978 T. HONORÉ *Sex Law* ii. 43 The men and women who cohabit are sometimes called cohabitors. 1982 *Jrnl. Marriage & Family* XLIV. 755/2 Cohabitors or voluntary social companions.

cohære, cohæretour, cohæsion, obs. ff. COHERE, COHERITOR, COHESION.

co-harmonious(ly, -harmonize: see CO-.

cohart(e, obs. form of COARCT.

co-head. [CO- 3 b.] A leader or principal conjointly with another or others.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/2 No matter what Annie may do to you as co-head of the E. S. she means you no harm. 1932 J. JOYCE *Let.* 11 Nov. (1957) 326 Reece the co-head (what a word!) of the A. Press is a real authority on miniature.

co-heartedness: see CO-.

coheir (kəʊ'eə(r)). [f. CO- 3 c + HEIR; cf. L. *cohērēs*, OF. *cohoir* (Godefroy).] One who participates in an inheritance; a joint heir.

1532 [see c]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203/1 A coheyre, *cohæres.* 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 127 Tiberius .. had adioyned coheire unto him another of his Nephews under age. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 509 Coheir in part of his Uncle's estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 214 The petitioner was one of the coheirs of John Lord Botetourt. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. 181 A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as co-heirs to the Inheritance.

b. said of a woman: a COHEIRESS.

1586 FERNE *Lacies Nobilitie* 68 His wife—being the cousen and one of the coheyres to William Romary. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 148, I haue three daughters .. they are co-heyres. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 57 A Coe heir. 1866 SIR B. BURKE *Dormant & Ext. Peerages* 293/1 Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Bolebec.

c. *fig.* (Frequently as a translation of *συγκληρονόμοι* in *Romans* viii. 17.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 Heires of god, coheires of Christ. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), All coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus.

Hence **co'heirship.**

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 3 The Princely and glorious coheirship purchased for them by Christ. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 210 It falls into abeyance .. during the continuance of the coheirship. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 9/2 The abeyance of an ancient barony was terminated in favour of a gentleman in whom 'one-fourth of a third of the coheirship' of it vested.

coheiress (kəʊ'eərɪs). [see prec. and HEIRESS.] A woman who shares an inheritance with others; a joint-heiress.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §23 (1810) 32 Nicholas .. left the daughter of John his co-heiress. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 17 One of the co-heiresses of the Crown. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 The husband of the eldest co-heiress of Gloucester.

co-'helper. [CO- 3 b.] Joint helper, coadjutor. Hence **co-'helpership.**

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Twoo coadiutours, two cohelpers. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 837 Dion .. had no co-helper .. as Brutus had of Cassius. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Religio Med.* 85 To man is acceredited a co-helpership with Christ.

co-herald: see CO- 3 b.

coherce, -cion, etc., obs. ff. COERCE, COERCION.

cohere (kəʊ'hɪə(r)), *v.* Also 7-8 cohære. [ad. L. *cohær-ēre* to cleave together, f. *co-* together + *hærēre* to stick, cleave.]

1. a. *intr.* To cleave or stick together; *esp.* said of the constituent parts of a material substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cohere*, to cleaue, sticke or hang together. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 35 Particles of matter, which by reason of their figures, will not cohære or lye together, but in such an order. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. vii. 106 When the Globules of the Blood cohere in Masses too large. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 14 Two freshly-cut surfaces of caoutchouc will, on being pressed together, cohere so tightly that it is scarcely possible to separate them. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ii. 1 The grains simply cohere without any perceptible cement.

b. Said of the substance, mass, or body whose parts so stick together.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sickness*, When the Cloud .. Coheres in a body without parting. 1864 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 418 The hard mass became fluid. It still cohered.

c. *spec.* in *Bot.*: see COHESION and COHERING.

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 In this case, gems never cohere, the abortive one falls.

2. *transf.* of non-material things, societies, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1340 That natures parmanent and divine, should cohere unto themselves inseparably. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 5 There are others [natures] which immediately cohere whenever they come into the reach of mutual attraction. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 Feelings of different orders cohere with one another less strongly than do feelings of the same order. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. iv. 71 A complete dissolution of the moral principles by which society coheres.

3. Of persons: To stick together; to unite or remain united in action.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 316 No one man so much as cohæring to another. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 308 By cohering with other persons of condition. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. v. 162 Selfish and contentious people will not cohere.

4. a. To be congruous in substance, tenor, or general effect; to be consistent.

1598 YONG *Diana* 248 That one [assertion] cohereth but ill with the other. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. (1622) 137 They deny him to haue any knowledge in him, whom yet they acknowledge to bee the most High. Things, that cannot cohere. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1720 III. 149 That trimming .. does not cohere with your complexion at all. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1219 To draw my uses to cohere with needs. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. 448 Nothing .. cohered more intimately with the purpose of his Gospel.

† b. To combine congruously, agree. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 259 Till each circumstance, Of place, time, fortune, do co-here and iumpe That I am Viola. 1603 —— *Meas. for M.* II. i. 11 Had time coheard with Place, or place with wishing. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Though this Nation disagree in sundry fantasies, yet cohere they in this one.

c. 'To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse' (J.).

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity* Pref. (T.), They have been inserted, where they best seemed to Cohere.

d. To be coherent, to 'hang together' as a composition. ? *Obs.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 214 The piece does not properly cohere.

† 5. To be associated, to remain *with*. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 23 The Ile was then governed by a Queene, but the rule coheres at other times with Kings.

6. *passive.* To be united. *rare.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 29 In a perfect lover .. all these three are judicially cohered. 1911 MAIR *Eng. Lit.: Mod.* 100 His *Essays* .. were in their origin merely jottings gradually cohered and enlarged into the series we know.

7. *trans.* To cause to cohere or hold together.

1875 R. R. BRASH *Ecl. Archit. Irel.* 152 No cements were used to cohere the material.

coherence (kəʊ'hɪərəns). Also 6-7 cohærence. [a. F. *cohérence* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cohærēntia*, n. of state f. *cohærēnt-em* COHERENT.]

1. a. *lit.* The action or fact of cleaving or sticking together; cohesion.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cohærence*, ioyning, and vniting together. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* ix. 108 For then not only the points of Contact will be many (which make the coherence stronger). 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 The coherence of two living embryos .. may form monsters. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 6 In order to obtain for the two parts of their weapons a solid coherence.

b. *concr.* Anything that coheres; a cohering object: an adjunct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ii. 132 [He] accounts them to be Coherences of the Duplicated Brain.

c. *Physics.* The property of being coherent (in various senses: see COHERENT *a.* 1 d).

1926 *Sci. Abstr.* A. XXIX. 478 (*Heading*) Experiment on capacity for coherence of light. 1951 *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.* XLVII. 624 The range of order is related to the range of coherence of the electronic wave functions. 1953 *Proc. R. Soc.* A. CCXVI. 548 The behaviour of a superconductor is in some way controlled by an interaction of rather long range (called the 'range of coherence') within the electron assembly.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* of association other than material.

c 1580 *Trag. Rich. II*, III. (1870) 49 *Woodstock.* But this most fashionable chayne that li[n]ckes as it were the tooe and knee together? *Courtier.* In a most kynd coherence. 1598 FLORIO *Colleganza, Collegamento*, affinitie, alliance, coherence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 398 The coherence of the body and the soule to the making of a full man. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 226 By a secret relation, and I know not what cohærence which still remains between their souls and others. 1795 BURKE *Let. W. Elliot* Wks. 1842 II. 245 They have not enough of coherence among themselves, nor of estimation with the publick. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 There is something truly noble in the coherence of society upon principles of fidelity.

3. a. Logical connexion or relation; congruity, consistency.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 4b, Where there is a greater cohærence and affinitie betweene the argument and the thing argued. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 53 To bee now a Philosopher, now a Publican .. here is no coherence in these things. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 189 The destruction of Ephraim has no coherence with the grandeur of Syria.

† b. Agreement. *Obs.*

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 3 Wee may perceive a sweet coherence betwixt the one and the other. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 73 It is a wonderfull thing to see the semblable Coherence of his mens spirits, and his. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 425, I have two Lunar observations and the coherence of the Sea chart with them to strengthen my assertion.

4. a. 'Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest' (J.); harmonious connexion of the several parts, so that the whole 'hangs together'.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 The division of the Chapters here make the cohærence somewhat difficult. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 184 If there be any Coherence left in your Scull, you cannot but perceive, etc. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 24 He .. says everywhere great and noble Things .. with infinite Wit, but with little or no Coherence. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 178 This want of coherence and completeness in his system has opened a door to Socinianism. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 21 There is sometimes so much coherence in them [dreams], that they are very like realities.

b. *coherence theory*: in *Philosophy*, the theory that the definition, or the criterion, of truth is

that the propositions which are its parts form a coherent system; also *transf.*

1906 H. H. JOACHIM *Nature of Truth* iii. 65 The coherence-theory..goes deeper than the theories we have rejected. **1927** H. J. PATON (*title*) The good will: a study in the coherence theory of goodness. **1940** B. RUSSELL *Inquiry* x. 140 The coherence theory of truth..is that of Hegel.

†**5.** *concr.* Context: the immediately connected parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y ij, When the coherence of the place yeeldeth it, then we say it must signifie the substance. **1659** FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 291 A naked sentence..disarmed of the assistance of the coherence before and after it. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xviii. §1 *note*, The coherence requires that we read Esau.

coherency (kəʊ'hɪərənsɪ). [ad. L. *cohærēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being coherent or of hanging together in any respect.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 70 Whatsoever had no coherencie with it [Aristotle's doctrine], was but fond Chimeraes. **1611** COTGR., *Entretenement*, a coherencie, or hanging of things together; an vninterrupted continuation of matters. **1692** BENTLEY (J.), Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 The activity and the coherency of thought displayed by the Greek mind. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 The Protestants were thus isolated..with nothing to give them coherency as a party. **1883** J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/1 The indissoluble coherency of the American Union.

coherent (kəʊ'hɪərənt), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 8 cohær-. [a. F. *cohérent*, ad. L. *cohærēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *cohærēre* to COHERE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** a. That sticks or clings firmly together; *esp.* united by the force of cohesion. Const. *to*, *with*. Said of a substance, material, or mass, as well as of separate parts, atoms, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 29 The thyrd [bone of the wrest], is with the second coherent. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §298 Most Powders grow more close and coherent by mixture of Water, than by mixture of Oyl. **1709** BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 85 The *Fasciculi* were more strictly coherent to one another. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 221 The metal barium has not yet been obtained in the coherent state. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 These rocks are sufficiently coherent to form durable building stones.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.*: United by COHESION, q.v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Seed without its proper integuments, its testa being coherent with the utricle. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 37 Primrose: the sepals coherent.

†c. *coherent small-pox* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1722 JURIN *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 191 Small Pox, of that sort which is call'd the cohærent, or the middle between the distinct and the confluent kind.

d. Various *spec.* senses in *Physics* (see quots.).

1902 MANN & MILLIKAN tr. *Drude's Theory of Optics* 134 If two sources are to produce interference, their phases must always be either exactly the same or else have a constant difference. Such sources are called coherent. **1937** FRANK & TAMM in *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. URSS* XIV. 109 (*heading*) Coherent visible radiation of fast electrons passing through matter. **1938** *Physical Rev.* LIV. 500/2 The theory [of Frank and Tamm] implies that the radiation emitted by the electron along its path is coherent. **1939** I. TAMM in *Jrnl. Physics USSR* I. 454 The experimental investigation of the Cerenkov radiation is made possible..by the fact that in the visible region the intensity of the coherent radiation is much greater than that of the Bremsstrahlung. **1957** *Gloss. Terms Nucl. Sci.* (Nat. Res. Council, U.S.) 151/2 Scattering of particles or photons in which there are definite phase relationships between the incoming and the scattered waves, is termed coherent scattering. **1958** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 967/2 *Coherent oscillator*, one which is stabilised by being locked to the transmitter of a radar set for beating with a reflected incoming pulse signal. **1960** COOKE & MARKUS *Electronics & Nucleonics Dict.*, *Coherent radiation*, radiation in which there are definite phase relationships between different points in a cross-section of the beam... Interference bands are observed only between coherent beams. **1961** *Ann. Reg. 1960* xi. 396 This light was different from that in the flash since the tripping action of the first light to be produced ensured that all subsequent quanta were produced with light waves in synchronism with it. In other words, the light produced from the laser was 'coherent'. **1963** *Standard News* Mar. 58/1 The action of a laser is to emit light of very narrow bandwidth and considerable intensity—what is called coherent light. **1965** *New Scientist* 16 Sept. 676/2 A far simpler data-processing system results from the use of coherent light.

2. *transf.* of non-material cohesion.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 184/2 If there are intelligibles, and those neither sensibles, nor coherent with sensibles. **1660** BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 104 Controversies..about Prædestination, and the coherent doctrines. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 225 Coherent with this is a Third property of..love. *a* **1718** PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 594 Most times Points are to be prov'd by comparing and weighing Places coherent. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 178 Among the successive auditory feelings there are definite and coherent combinations of groups. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 149 An empire, more stable, more coherent than any Turkish rule before it.

†**3.** Accordant or related logically or in sense; congruent; harmoniously accordant. *Obs.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 39 These places are nothing coherent to the state of our present question. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 As most coherent with the Text. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 39 That time and place with this deceite so lawfull May proue coherent.

4. a. Of thought, speech, reasoning, etc.: Of which all the parts are consistent, and hang well together.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 991 A Speech not coherent and hanging well together. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 879 Good Coherent Sense. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 438 The story is so coherent. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 230 The Norman accounts are anything but satisfactory or coherent.

b. said of persons.

1724 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. §1 A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* 51 Be plain and coherent, if you please.

†B. *sb.* a. One who coheres or combines with others. b. That which coheres or is connected. (In quot. 1657, 'context'; = COHERENCE 5.) *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Complice*, a partaker, a complice, a confederate, a coherent. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. 17 A world of such deceits, which doe depend and are coherents to his former mischiefes. **1657** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 306 [He] moved, that the coherents might be read, to explain it.

coheren'tific, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -(I)FIC.] Making coherent, causing cohesion.

a **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 410 The north or negative pole being the cohesive or coherentific force.

coherently (kəʊ'hɪərəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. COHERENT + -LY^2.] In a coherent manner; connectedly; consistently.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 142 The Warre lasted..not continually, or coherently, but as causes were ministred. **1705** BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 432 Mathematicians seem not to speak clearly and coherently of equality. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* viii. (1873) 68 Having reflected a few minutes in order to arrange coherently what I had to say. **1885** T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 155 Coherently speaking lunatics.

coherer (kəʊ'hɪərə(r)). *Electr.* [f. COHERE *v.* + -ER^1.] A device consisting of a number of metal filings, wires, plates, etc., in loose contact which suffer a drop in resistance in the presence of high-frequency electromagnetic waves and used as a detector of such waves, chiefly in radio telegraphy; orig., the name given by Sir Oliver Lodge to the detector in the form of a glass cylinder containing metal filings, which cohere under the influence of an electromagnetic wave.

1894 O. LODGE in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* XIV. 336 This arrangement, which I call a coherer, is the most astonishingly sensitive detector of Hertz waves. **1899** W. CROOKES in *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Advancem. Sci. 1898* 21 Oliver Lodge..produced the vacuum filing-tube coherers with automatic tapper-back. **1913** 'IAN HAY' *Happy-go-lucky* xiii, One could almost feel the Marconigrams radiating from Lady Adela. But apparently The Freak's coherer was out of order. **1923** E. W. MARCHANT *Radio Telegr.* iv. 38 The 'welding' of the particles in the coherer continues until something is done to break the connection between them. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 475/1 The coherer is suitable only for telegraphic reception.

cohering (kəʊ'hɪərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. COHERE *v.* + -ING^2.] That coheres or cleaves together.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 107 To break asunder these rash and ill co-hering People. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 216 This long Train of cohering Causes. **1844-57** G. BIRD *Urin. Depos.* (ed. 5) 223 The oxalate will be deposited around it, although scarcely in cohering masses.

b. *Bot.* United externally to each other: of organs of the same kind, as of two or more anthers

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 322 Styles..bluish, slightly cohering. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 38 Anthers..either separate or cohering. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 90 The..cohering sides of adjacent carpels.

co'heritor. [co- 3 b. Cf. F. *cohéritier*.] A joint inheritor; = CO-HEIR.

c **1550** CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 233 The Father, whych hath by his Worde begotten hym many brothers and coheritours in his kyngdom. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 40 The Gentiles should not with the Jewes be made co-heriters..of the Promise. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* viii, In Heaven, Co-heritors with us of endless joy. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 218 Coheritors of the soil with civilized man.

So **co'heritage**, joint heritage.

1882 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 65 The undispersed co-heritage of joy!

cohersion, obs. form of COERCION.

†**co'hert,** *v. Obs.* [In form, app. a deriv. of L. *coert-*, a form of the ppl. stem of *coercē-re* to COERCE. But its history is not clear; and it may be a variant of *cohart*, early form of COARCT. Change of *ar* to *er* was, however, contrary to usual tendencies.] = COERCE.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 38 Coherted and be force ayenst theire hertis wille and entent. **1509** HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 25 For to take vengeaunce ye do me cohert. **1539** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 A direct statute and lawe to coherte offenders. **1543** GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 529 Whom he had therunto enforced and coherted.

co'hesible, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *cohæs-* ppl. stem of *cohærēre* to COHERE + -(I)BLE, in the active sense.] Capable of cohesion (Webster 1828). Hence **cohesi'bility.**

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 73 They are all branches of the common property of cohesibility.

cohesion (kəʊ'hi:ʒən). Also 7-8 cohæsion. [a. F. *cohésion*, ad. L. **cohæsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohæs-* ppl. stem of *cohærēre* to COHERE.]

1. The action or condition of cohering; cleaving or sticking together; *spec.* the force with which the molecules of a body or substance cleave together; cf. ATTRACTION *of cohesion.*

1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* viii. Wks. 1845 VII. 139 The parts thereof may be contiguous, without any other cohesion but towch. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. v. (1695) 54 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the Cohesion or continuity of solid separable, moveable Parts. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* IV. iv. (ed. 2) 468 Where the cohesion is weakest, it opens in rents. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* ii. 35 Water..loosens the cohesion of a steep bank. **1870** TYNDALL *Heat* i. 10 He wishes to tear the wood asunder, to overcome its mechanical cohesion by the teeth of his saw.

2. *Bot.* The superficial union of like organs. (Distinguished from ADHESION.)

1835 HENSLOW *Bot.* (Lardner's Cabinet Cycl.) 93 In proportion as this cohesion extends from the base towards the apices of the sepals. **1848** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 62 A cohesion of the cotyledons takes place. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 546 *note*, It has come to be the usage in English works on descriptive botany to apply the term 'cohesion' to the apparent union of organs of the same kind, 'adhesion' to the apparent union of organs of a different kind.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Of non-material union.

c **1690** LOCKE (J.), In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion, come to be united in their heads. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 161 It long held together with a degree of cohesion, firmness, and fidelity not known before or since in any political combination of that extent. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 There is considerable cohesion between the visual sensations produced by an orange and the taste or smell of the orange. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 28 The tie of nationality [was] a sufficient bond of cohesion.

4. *attrib.*, as in *cohesion figures*: the forms assumed by a drop of any liquid when placed on a solid or another liquid.

cohesive (kəʊ'hi:sɪv), *a.* [f. L. *cohæs-* (see COHESIBLE) + -IVE.] Having the property of cohering; characterized by cohesion.

1727-31 [see COHESIVENESS]. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 205 Tracts of the finest cohesive soil. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 6 Dung which has fermented so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 489 To show how little cohesive force the league possessed. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 314 By cohesive attraction..we mean that force which binds together the particles of a body.

Hence **co'hesively** *adv.*, **co'hesiveness.**

1818 TODD, *Cohesively*, in a connected or dependent manner. [Hence in later Dicts.] **1727-31** BAILEY vol. II. *Cohesiveness*, cohesive quality. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1765** GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), The style loses its cohesiveness. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 210/1 A felted web, to which cohesiveness is given by compressing.

coheyre, obs. form of COHEIR.

†**cohibency.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. type **cohibēntia*, f. *cohibēre* to restrain: see -ENCY.] 'A keeping under, or restraining' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

cohibit (kəʊ'hɪbɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 cohybyte, 6-8 cohibite. [f. L. *cohibit-* ppl. stem of *cohibēre* to restrain, f. *co(m)-* together + *habēre* to hold: cf. *adhibit*, *exhibit*, etc.] *trans.* To restrain, check; to restrict.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII*, in *Four Supplic.* 25 Although synne may be for a tyme cohybyted and restrayned. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 A Lambs runnet..powred into water, doth speedily cohibit the bleeding of the nose. **1649** EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* ii. Misc. (1805) 12 Cohibiting themselves within those bounds which God hath prescribed. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 317 It was scarce possible to cohibit people's talk. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cohibiting medium*, a substance which prevents the passage of electricity from one body to another.

cohibition (kəʊhɪ'bɪʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *cohibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohibēre*: see prec.] Restraint, restriction; check, stoppage.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 117 These kindes of troubles..are cohibitions of all such earthly delight. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 220 This phantastical cohibition against the freedom of Nature. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 159 A sudden cohibition of..their Hæmorrhoids. **1882** J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. mod. Physics* 117 The cohibition of the bulk of a gas being due solely to pressure.

So †**co'hibitive** *a.*, restraining, restrictive; †**co'hibitor**, one who restrains.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 497 Cohibetors and refreiners of the Kynges wilfull skope and unbrideled libertie. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 27 Cohibitive,—restrain, check, curb, with-hold.

coho ('kəʊhəʊ). Also cohoe, cohose. [Of unknown origin.] A species of salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, found in the northern Pacific waters; the silver salmon.

[**1859** *British Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 29 July 1/2 Lastly, there is the genus known by the Indian name of coocouse a hybrid bastard sort of fish, half trout, half salmon.] **1869** *Mainland Guardian* (New Westminster, B.C.) 25 Sept. 2/1

The second of salmon in class is the Cohose, which comes in September and continues to run until November. **1899** *Bull. U.S. Fish Comm. 1898* XVIII. 6 The coho should rank next after the king salmon in food value. **1901** [see SILVER *sb.* and *a.* 21d]. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 390/1 The silver salmon or cohoe arrives [in British Columbia waters] a little later than the sockeye. **1965** A. J. MCCLANE *Fishing Encycl.* 191/1 Also called silver salmon and hook-nose, the coho is a popular gamefish of the Pacific Northwest.

‖**cohob.** *Obs. Med.* Also cohoph. [Origin uncertain: it may be the root of next word, or merely a contraction of *cohobation*.

An Arabic derivation is suspected. There is a Semitic root *kaʕab*, which has in Ethiopic the sense 'second', with a deriv. vb. 'to double, repeat'; this may have occurred in a vulgar Arabic dialect. The suggestion in Littré, of Arabic *kuhbat* 'dust colour mixed with black' does not explain the sense.]

'A Paracelsian term, intended to mean repetition; thus medicines given according to cohob, signified that they were administered with unchanging perseverance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1850-60).

cohobate ('kəʊhəʊbeɪt), *v. Old Chem.* [In mod.L. *cohobāre*, F. *cohober*: see prec.]

trans. To subject to repeated distillation, by pouring a liquid back again and again upon the matter from which it has been distilled (or other matter of the same kind).

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Cohobate this water three times. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 248 That salt being cohobated sometimes with Paracelsus his sal circulatum. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The juices of an animal body are as it were cohobated, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. **1767** WOULFE *Distill.* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 53 The spirit of wine, charged with the acid vapours, must be distilled and cohabated. **1879** A. SWANWICK tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. II. 288 The human system duly we compose, And then in a retort enclose, And cohobate.

Hence '**cohobating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; 'coho,**bator**, an apparatus or agent that effects cohobation.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 An eye for an Alchimist, a sublimating..and Cohobating eye. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 339 By a repeated Cohobating or injection of its own extracted liquor in distillation.

†**coho'bation.** *Old Chem.* Also 8 cohabation. [n. of action f. COHOBATE.] The operation of cohobating (see prec.); redistillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 57 If..the oylely liquor of his proper sulphur..be drawen forth with sundry cohobations and extillations. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. **1657** G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 241 The sweet oyl of mercury..by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alcahest) becomes volatile. **1754** LEWIS *Platina* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 651 The cohobation was repeated four times, the distill'd liquor proving paler and paler every time. **1783** *Ibid.* LXXIII. 28 In all these cases..more of the metal will be taken up by distillation and cohobation.

cohog, var. QUAHAUG.

†**cohone'station.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *co-honestāre* to honour in common or abundantly: see CO-.] Honouring with one's company.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 124 The great honour done to us, and the cohonestation of us, by your arrival.

cohoobie: see COW-HUBY, *Sc. Obs.*

cohorn: see COEHORN.

cohort ('kəʊhɔːt), *sb.* [a. F. *cohorte*, ad. L. *cohort-em* (*cohors*) court, enclosure, company of soldiers, tenth part of a legion; f. *co-* together + *hort-*, found also in *hort-us*, cogn. with Gr. χόρτος, Eng. *garth*, *gard-en*, from a root meaning 'to enclose': see GARDEN. The living descendant of the L. word in F. is *court*, Eng. COURT.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, of which there were ten in a legion, each consisting of from 300 to 600 men; also applied to auxiliary troops of the same strength, and (later) to bodies of cavalry.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. v. 99 A cohorte of Macedonyens. **1569** T. STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* II. x. 58 Foure hundred horse, deuided into three cohorts or troupes. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 41 Marcellinus..advanced..with the select cohorts, which were considered as the hope and strength of the army. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 274 Sabinus..had..a few cohorts lately raised in Italy.

2. *transf.* **a.** A similar division of other armies. **b.** A band of warriors in general.

c **1500** *Melusine* 97 The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 127 The Cohort bright Of watchfull Cherubim. **1815** BYRON *Hebr. Melodies, Sennacherib*, The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold, And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold. **1827** SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvi, The legion of honour was to consist of..fifteen cohorts. **1874** H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. §1. 134 Jehoiada gained his victory over Athaliah with a cohort of priests.

3. *fig.* **a.** A company, band; *esp.* of persons united in defence of a common cause.

1719 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 543 My friends and my acquaintance..I had a numerous cohort of the latter. **1858** NEALE *Bernard de M.* 33 The cohort of the Fathers Who kept the Faith below. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 454 A small cohort of social regenerators.

b. In demography, a group of persons having a common statistical characteristic, esp. that of being born in the same year. Also *attrib.*

1944 H. P. FAIRCHILD *Dict. Sociol.* 45/2 *Cohort* (demographical usage), a group of persons starting life together. Thus, hypothetical cohorts are established in the construction of life tables. **1947** P. K. WHELPTON in *Proc. Internat. Statist. Conf.* (*Washington*) III. B. 632 This discussion will..carry the analysis of fertility trends a step further..by considering cohorts of women (*i.e.* women grouped by date of birth), and by classifying the births to each cohort. **1954** —— (*title*) Cohort fertility. **1959** *Listener* 19 Nov. 865/1 It [*sc.* secular analysis] must be reinforced by analysis of a different style: one which takes all the people born in one year or married in one year and follows them through their lives. Analysis of this kind is called 'cohort analysis'. **1962** *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1213/1 The number of possible long-stay patients produced by the 1954 cohort of admissions was estimated as 7453.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* In some classifications, a large group superior to a natural order, but of no fixed grade; in *Bot.* usually = ALLIANCE 6.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 24 No idea of the nature or limits of these cohorts can be formed from a consideration of the Flora of Europe alone. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. §1. 326 Cohort..is becoming established for a grade next above that of order.

5. An assistant, colleague, accomplice. Chiefly *U.S.*

1952 M. MCCARTHY *Groves of Academe* xii. 276 The old poet had left, accompanied by two of his cohorts. **1957** B. & C. EVANS *Dict. Contemp. Amer. Usage* 99/1 Banting [was] assisted by his young cohort, Dr. Charles H. Best. The culprit and his three cohorts quickly confessed. **1965** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Nov. 1059/2 The new American vulgarism of 'cohort' meaning 'partner'. **1970** *Sunday Times* 28 June 6/5 The impending trial of Bobby Seale, chairman of the Black Panther movement, and his eight cohorts in New Haven.

†**cohort** (kəʊ'hɔːt), *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cohortāri*, f. *co-* (*com-*) + *hortāri*.] *trans.* To exhort.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 Thus wil the deuil cohorte [*or* ? coherte] them. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 453 The Lard of Tullybarne and uther Noble men, who cohorted thame to quyetness.

†**cohortation**[1] (kəʊhɔː'teɪʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *cohortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohortāri*: see prec.] Exhortation.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 1 Saith he, in his cohortation. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 207 A Cohortation..address'd to all Christian Princes. **1838** H. J. ROSE in Burgon *12 Good Men* (1880) I. 249, I made a solemn cohortation to all the students. **1870** SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 352/2 Like general orders in a camp, or the military cohortations of a Roman imperator.

†**cohortation**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. COHORT.] Combination in a cohort or company (?).

c **1500** *Melusine* 97 Ye shall hold hym felawship, and also all them that are of your cohortacion. The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company.

cohortative (kəʊ'hɔːtətɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *cohortāt-*, ppl. stem of *cohortāri* + -IVE.] Pertaining to cohortation: in *Heb. Grammar*, applied to a lengthened form of the future (imperfect or present) tense; used almost entirely in the first person, where its force can generally be given by 'let me', 'let us'; the future paragogic.

1852 *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* (Eng. transl.) 81 The characteristic of the Cohortative is a long *a*. **1874** A. B. DAVIDSON *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1888) 59 *note*, Both the Jussive and Cohortative are comprehended by Ewald under the name Voluntative.

cohosh (kəʊ'hɒʃ). Also 8 cohush. [See quot. 1866.] The name of several North American plants which have been used medicinally. **black** c., *Cimicifuga racemosa.* **blue** c., *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* **red** c., *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra.* **white** c., *Actæa alba.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Cohush (*Actaea Spicata*). **1851** S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. (1871) 123 She gathered the..red cohosh..and other flowers. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 241 *Caulophyllum*..The flowers..are succeeded by deep-blue globose berries..These berries are called by the Indians Cohosh, and the plant is esteemed medicinal. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 119 *Cohosh*, the Indian name of black snake-root.

†**co-hospital**, *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. late L. *co-hospit-em* fellow guest, and HOSPITAL.]

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii (1614) 482 A Hawke had been admitted thither for the cure of his lame legge..he inhospitably slew many of these co-hospitall weaker Fowles.

cohow, cahow, cohoo (kə'huː). *Ornith.* In 7 *pl.* cahouze. [From its cry.] A bird of the Bermudas, a species of Shearwater (generally understood to be *Puffinus obscurus*) formerly found in immense numbers, but now nearly exterminated.

1615 *Let. of L. Hughes* in Lefroy *Mem. Bermudas* (1877) II. 578 About the middle of October, Birds which we call Cahouze and Pimlicoes come in..When the Cahouze time is out..noddies and sandie birds come in. **1623** CAPT. SMITH *Hist. Bermudas* in *Virginia* 180 Coupers Ile, where were [anno 1614] such infinite numbers of the Birds called Cahowes. *Ibid.* 171 The Cahow is a Bird of the night, for all the day she lies hid in holes in the Rocks. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1740 They call it, of the cry which it maketh, Cohow. **1670** S. CLARKE *Four Eng. Plantations* 22. **1859** J. M. JONES *Nat. in Bermuda* 93-6 Mr. Hardie learned in June 1847 'that the Cahow was still known by its old name'.

cohubie: see COW-HUBY, *Sc. Obs.*

‖**cohue** (kɔy). [Fr.] An unruly crowd; a mob.

1850 CARLYLE *Jrnl.* in J. A. Froude *Carlyle* (1884) II. 47 The *cohue* of objects and persons his life was cast amidst, did not increase my hopes of a great result. **1901** 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* xiv. 314 The *cohue* seethes and roars around the farm.

‖**cohune** (kəʊ'huːn). Also 8 cohone, 9 cahoon, cahoun. A species of palm (*Attalea Cohune*) found in Honduras. Hence *cohune-palm*, *-tree*, *-oil.*

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 300 We cut down branches of the cohone trees. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 685 From the seeds of *A*[*ttalea*] *Cahouni*, the Cahoun Palm, a fatty oil may be obtained. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 110 *Attalea Cohune*, a native of Honduras, produces nuts called Cahoun nuts, which yield a valuable oil. *Ibid.* 311 *Cohune oil.* **1882** J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 Cohune Palm. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 133/2 The cahoon or coyol palm..producing clusters of nuts, from which is extracted a valuable oil.

co-husband, -hymn: see CO-.

coich-grass, obs. form of COUCH-GRASS.

†**coid3och.** *Sc. Obs.* [cf. Gaelic *caithteach* (pron. 'kaitʃəx) wasting, *caithte*, spent, worn out, lean, lank.] 'A puny wight' (Jam.).

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 513 Then the cummers that 3ee ken came all with a clak, To coniure that coid3och, with clewes in their creeles.

coif (kɔɪf), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 coyfe, 4-5 coyffe, coyf, 6 coiffe, 6-7 coife, quoife, 7-9 quoif, 5- coif; (also 4 koife, coyif, coyphe, 5 koyf, 7 koyfe, 8 quoiff; 6 *Sc.* kuafe, queif, quayf, 7 quaiffe, quaife). [ME. *coyfe*, a. OF. *coife*, *coiffe* (= Prov. *cofa*, Sp. *cofia*, Pg. *coifa*, It. *cuffia*):—late L. **cuffia* (*cofea* in Venant. Fortunatus, *cuphia* in Alcuin), supposed by Diez and others to represent an OHG. **kupphja*, deriv. of OHG. *chuppha*, MHG. *kupfe* cap.]

1. A close-fitting cap covering the top, back, and sides of the head.

†**a.** In early use a cap of this kind, tied like a night-cap under the chin, worn out of doors by both sexes. †**b.** In later use, worn by men only as a night-cap, skull-cap, under-cap. *Obs.*

[**1292** BRITTON I. vi. §2 Et cum aucuns felouns vendrount en jugement a respoundre de lour felonie, volom nous qe il veignent dechaucez et deceyntz sauntz coyfe, et a teste descoverte, en pure lour cote.] *c* **1325** *Poem temp. Edw. II*, (Percy) xvi, A coyf to bind with his locks. *a* **1350** *Evil Times Edw. II*, 117 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Somme [wantonne prestes]..ben ashamed of the werke the bishop hem bitok, At even he set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 He maketh his longe heres to be bounden in a coyffe rounde aboute his hed. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. (R.), I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonnettes, and onely dyd lye in a thynne coyfe. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 131 To thee, all catts are graie in the darke and euerie quoife will serue a nights. **1603** *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 A shallow Quoif is put on the Kings head. **1647** FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 81 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe earl of Sussex, giving him leave to wear a night-cap or coif in her majesty's presence. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* Introd. 17 No man shall cover his head in the church or chappel in time of Divine Service, except he have some Infirmity, in which case let him wear a night-cap or coif. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* v. v, In a quoif like a man-midwife. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 96 A white coif tied under the chin is [*temp.* Hen. III] frequently seen upon the heads of persons hunting or on horseback.

c. A cap of the night-cap form worn by women in-doors or under a bonnet. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also, **d.** applied to head-coverings worn by women in foreign countries.

c **1450** *Merlin* xxvii. 507 She wolde make a coyf for hir suster. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 19 Hir brycht tressis envolupit war and wound Intill a kuafe [*ed.* 1710 queif] of fyne gold wyrin threid. **1603** *Philotus* xxii, Than may 3e haue baith Quaiffis and Kellis, Hich Candie Ruffes and Barlet Bellis. **1621** J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. iii. 93 Shee is inforced, yea, faine to sell away her quaives, her bands, and her upper coat. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 465/1 A gathered, or drawing Quoife..runneth upon strings which may be made wider or closer. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 16 Old Bawds..Cloking their Coives with modest Dress, And outward Signs of Holiness. **1727** SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.*, Instead of home-spun coifs, were seen Good pinners edg'd with colberteen. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, The coif—the apron—the blue checked gown, were all those of old Ailie. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coif*, a cap, an old-fashioned lace head-dress for females.

[**1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Ouer that her cappe (made after the coife fashion of cloth of gold) called Shapka Tempska.] **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. I. 173 The married women [of Italy] wear their heads bare, or couered with a fine linnen coyfe. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 478 They [Circassian women] wear a black coif on their heads. **1813** S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 90 Sabot and coif, and collerette. **1882** *Day of Rest* 211 *Brittany*, The women wear the white coif of stiffly starched muslin.

e. *transf.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 101 See, my lord the kyng, thus gate he his rede coyf. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.*

(1760) IV. 283 A calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them.

†**2.** An ecclesiastical head-dress. (Applied by Wyclif to that of the Jewish priests.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxviii. 37 It shall be vpon the coyif [**1388** mytre, Vulg. *tiaram*] standing ouer to the forheed of the bishop. *Ibid.* 39 The coif of bijs. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyfe v. cappe, *tena*..Cappe, or hure, for clerkys, *tena*. **1574** J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes*, To Rdr., How can that foundation stand which is made of..tippets, coifs, chrisms.

3. A white cap formerly worn by lawyers as a distinctive mark of their profession; *esp.* that worn by a serjeant-at-law as part of his official dress; afterwards represented by the white border or a small patch of black silk on the top of the wig.

Fairholt says that 'In the rolls of the wardrobe of King Richard II (1391) is an entry for twenty-one linen coifs for counterfeiting men of the law, in the King's Play at Christmas'.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 320 þey cared ffor no coyffes that men of court vsyn. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. §66 (1617) 356 A linnen Coife..an ornament which onely Sergeants at Law doe weare. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1512/3 The late Elected and Sworn Serjeants at Law did this day perform the Ceremony of walking in their Coifs to Westminster, from Grays-Inn. *c* **1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 261 [The Serjeant] has a Coiffe put on his head, which is a black satten cap with a white Lace or Edge round ye bottom. **1708** CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 110 A Serjeant at Law..is obliged to wear a lawn coif under his cap. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 4/2 Mr. Serjeant Pulling..shows that..the white border is the real representation by survival of the coif, the black patch representing the cornered cap which was worn above it. The coif was originally a kind of white hood, made apparently of lawn, which completely covered the head in the same way that a barrister's wig does now.

b. The position or order of serjeant-at-law.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 313 He countys them foles and dawes, Sergyauntes of the coife eke. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 358 The Judges and Barons of the degree of the coife. **1640–4** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 330 These Brothers of the Coyfe. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶1 No less a man than a Brother of the Coif. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 55 O! Fye! have a proper respect for the coif. **1884** SERJT. PULLING (*title*), The Order of the Coif. **1889** SERJT. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar* 237 Serjeant Murphy died before I took the coif.

†**4.** A close-fitting skull-cap of iron or steel, or later, of leather, worn under the helmet; the skull-cap of a helmet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 898 Ys helm, ys coyphe, ys habryioun alle þay hadde to-rente. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 164 The kynge ban hym yaf so grete a stroke thourgh the helme that he slyt the sercle and the koyf of Iren to the heed. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 The coyffe of stele that made his stroke to slyde. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 475 The thirde course they vnhelmed eche other, so that bothe sate bareheaded in their coyfes. *c* **1530** —— *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 271 He strake Arthur on the helme; so that it entred till it came to the coyfe of stele, and then the stroke dydde glente downe towarde the lyft syde, and strake awaye as muche of the hawberk as it touched. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 147 Hence thou sickly Quoife, Thou art a guard too wanton for the head. **1766** BARRINGTON *Observ. Statutes* 202 *note*, The coif was originally an iron plate or scull-cap, worn by Knights under their Helmet. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 74 The cowl of mail being drawn over a steel cap called a coif-de-fer. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109 This hauberk..had a hood or coif; and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

†**5.** A surgical cap for the head or other part.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/1 Mixe them very well the one with the other, and then ether of a kercher or of Taffataye make a Quoife, and insparge therin this poulder..Thou shalt wear this Quoife three or four times in a weeke, both night and day. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 312 A bandage with six tails, or a kind of coif with lappets affixed to it, may be found very Applicable in some cases.

†**6.** The amnion enveloping the fœtus. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The mydwifes communelye call it the coyfe or byggyn of the chylde. **1611** COTGR. *Agneliere*, Th' inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a wombe-lodged infant; called by some Midwives, the Coyfe, or Biggin of the child.

7. 'Applied to the calyptra of mosses.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Her cap made after the coife fashion. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xx, In rude, but glad procession, came Bonneted sire and coif-clad dame.

coif (kɔif), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. coifed. [orig. app. ad. OF. *coifer*, *coiffer*, f. *coife*, *coiffe*, a COIF; but in later usage treated as a native formation from *coif* as an Eng. Word; cf. to *cap*, *bonnet*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a coif; to invest with the sergeant's coif; to cover as with a coif.

1530 PALSGR. 488/2, I coyfe, I put a coyfe upon ones heed. **1611** COTGR., *Coiffer*, to coyfe, weare a coyfe, put on a coyfe. **1658** J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. iii. (1700) 345 There be in these times that are coif'd with such Opinions, that to shew Scripture to be Reason, is to make it lose weight with them. **1714** ARBUTHNOT etc. *Martin Scribl.* (T.), You, eloquent oyster-merchants of Billingsgate (just ready to be called to the bar, and coifed like your sister-serjeants). **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 259 He would not suffer himself to be coifed [*i.e.* with a woman's coif], but covered his head with a quilted linen night-cap. **1758** J. G. COOPER *Call Aristippus* iv. (R.), Whilst wanton boys..coife me, where I'm bald, with flow'rs. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 466 What fair cloth may coif my head.

2. To dress, arrange, or make up (the hair). Cf. *coiffure sb.*, and paragraph below.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 95 The hair was to be sedulously coifed.

Hence **coifing** *ppl. a.*

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* v. 231 Like the travelling sun, Setting, all clad in coifing clouds of gold.

¶ To express the ordinary sense of mod.F. *coiffer* to dress or arrange the hair or head, various modifications of that word are in use with coiffeurs and their clients, as to *coiffe*, to *coiffé*. So *coiffed* is sometimes used to reproduce F. *coiffé*, in reference to the *coiffe* of French countrywomen, etc.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lxii. 174 The soubrette who sells you a cigar is coiffed as for a ball. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* III. 19 Handsome women..coifféed to perfection. **1884** E. JENKINS *Week of Passion* I. viii. 241 Her abundant dark hair was coiffed with a glittering spray of diamonds. **1888** P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* viii. 34 Washing, cleaning, coifféing these aristocrats. **1889** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 300 Sometimes 'the hair' was coifféed in rolls.

coif, obs. Sc. form of COVE a hollow.

coif, erroneous form of QUAICH, cup.

coifed ('kɔift), *ppl. a.* [f. COIF *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Wearing or provided with a coif; having a covering resembling a coif.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 59 The Kynge, beyng coyffyd and in hys nyghte gowne. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 115 She [Africa] is always quoiff'd with the head of an Elephant. **1774** P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 24 When a man is as grave as a coifed head. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxv. 156 The coifed sages of the law who frequented Durham House. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 110 The coifed hauberk..was made on the model of..the ordinary French habit of that period.

‖**coi'ffette.** [F. dim. of *coiffe*.] A skull-cap of iron worn by soldiers in the fourteenth century. Really only the OFr. word, used as a technical term by some antiquaries; never in living use in English.

‖**coiffeur** (kwafœr). [F., agent-sb. f. *coiffer* to dress the hair.] The French word for hair-dresser: affected by fashionable or artistic hair-dressers, and their patrons.

1847 F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* 31 May in *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 190 Entreating me to suffer his *coiffeur*..to whitewash me after the approved French method. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xv. 148 Said he knew of a..coiffeur. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 98/1 *Coiffure*, a head-dress, coiffeur being a hair-dresser. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 27 Oct. 5/3 Looking at the effects the coiffeur is able to produce..his power must be acknowledged.

‖**coiffeuse** (kwaføz). [Fr., fem. of COIFFEUR.] A woman hair-dresser, esp. one skilled in designing and arranging the coiffures of women.

1870 *Queen* 20 July (Advt.), The extraordinary perfection acquired by the 'Coiffeuses'. **1927** *Daily Express* 5 July 5/5 In big West End saloons the highly skilled coiffeuse and beauty specialist can command £500 a year.

‖**coiffure** (kwafyr, rarely 'kɔifjə(r)), *sb.* Also 8 quoiffure, coiffeure. [F., sb. of action f. *coiffer* to COIF, dress the head and hair.] A style or fashion of attiring the head and dressing the hair; head-dress, usually of women.

a **1631** DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 68 (T.) Drawing up the coifure to a highness royal. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 87 Methinks she is very particular in her Quoiffure. **1711** —— *Spect.* No. 98 ¶1, I am highly pleased with the Coiffure now in Fashion. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 17 An old greasy night-cap, his morning coiffure. **1866** MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 319 It's not once in six months that Madame Baret's coiffure is amiss.

coiffure ('kɔifjʊə(r), ‖kwafyr), *v.* [f. COIFFURE *sb.*] *trans.* To dress (a woman's hair). Also *transf.*

1906 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 6/1 She has a profusion of brown hair, beautifully coiffured. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 1 May 15/3 Her hair was elaborately coiffured every morning. **1963** *Times* 12 Mar. p. vi/4 Light's noble belt of parklands around the capital has been so barbered and coiffured that rose gardens and ornamental ponds begin to replace gum-trees and native grasses.

'coiffured, *a.* [f. COIFFURE *sb.* or *v.*] Wearing a coiffure. Of head-dress or hair: arranged in a coiffure.

1907 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 5/1 Queen Elizabeth in full-dress, ruffled, coiffured, and corsetted. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 5 May 16/5 The feather-curl..can be worn close to the ears, as is sometimes expressed in the real coiffured coil.

'coifless, *a.* Without a coif.

1611 COTGR., *Triste comme vn bonnet de nuict sans coiffe*, As melancholicke as a coyfelesse nightcap. **1830** A. CUNNINGHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 406 An old and coifless carline cried.

coign, *v.* Variant of COIN *v.*², QUOIN.

Hence **coigned** *pa. pple.*, furnished with coigns or corner-stones, QUOINED. **coigning,** furnishing with coigns; coigns collectively; QUOINING.

1801 COXE *Tour Monmouth* I. 49 Built of rubble, but coigned with hewn stones. **1889** *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 169/3 The Saxon coigning of 'long and short work', the towered arch with plain chamfered abaci.

coign (kɔin), *sb.* Also coigne. [an archaic spelling of COIN, QUOIN, q.v., retained chiefly in connexion with the phrase in 1.]

1. In the Shaksperian phrase ***coign of vantage***: a position (properly a projecting corner) affording facility for observation or action. (The currency of the phrase is app. due to Sir Walter Scott.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 7 No Iutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, As if the traders had occupied with nests..every buttress and coign of vantage, as the martlett did in Macbeth's Castle. **1823** —— *Quentin D.* xx, From some such turret or balcony-window, or similar 'coign of vantage'. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxiii, A..swarming of the people at every coign of vantage. **1871** BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1699 Terror on her vantage-coigne, Couchant supreme among the powers of air, Watches.

2. Occasionally used in the following senses, where QUOIN is the ordinary modern spelling:

a. A corner-stone; a projecting corner or angle of a building. (Cf. also COIN 2).

1843 R. HORNE *Orion*, Great figures started from the roof And lofty coignes.

b. A wedge (in *Printing* or *Gunnery*).

1755 JOHNSON, *Coigne*..2. A wooden wedge used by printers. [BAILEY had *coin, quine, quoine*.] **1862** PALMERSTON *Sp.* in *Times* 7 Mar. When the gun is elevated by coigns. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Coign*. See Quoin.

†**3.** A frequent early spelling of COIN 4–7 (rarely of COIN 1).

4. *Geol.* An original angular elevation of land around which continental growth has taken place.

1899 J. W. GREGORY in *Geogr. Jrnl.* XIII. 245 South of the Scandinavian coign are the transverse east and western chains of the Alps and the Atlas. *Note*, The suggestion of the word 'coign' for 'corner' I owe to Mr. L. Fletcher... The term is suitable, as it is used for a printer's wedge as well as for the corner-stone of a house.

coigne, coigny (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNYE.

†**coil,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also coyl(e. [a. OF. *coillir*, now *cueillir*:—L. *colligere* to collect, gather.] An earlier form of CULL (q.v.), used in the sense, To select, choose. Hence **coiling** *vbl. sb.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 200 Coile out þe Knyȝtys þat knowe well hemself. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, Chesen out and coyle the chefe iewels. **1530** PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshepence, *eslisez les dandyprattes et les deniers dIrlande hors de la reste*. **1552** HULOET s.v., Coyle or chose out of many, *seligo*. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 87 The Colt..which is to be coyled and cast away. *Ibid.* In this coyling of Studs there is great arte and iudgement to be vsed. **1655** L. THETFORD *Perf. Horseman* 15 By no means..make too early coiling. **1708–15** KERSEY, Coiling of the Stud, is the first making choice of a Colt, or young Horse, for any service. **1721–1800** in BAILEY.

†**coil,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also coyle. [First in 16th c.: origin unknown; connexion with F. *cul* is perhaps possible: cf. COIL *v.*⁶] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **coiled** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym, *je bastonne*. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 b, Of a certaine man, somewhat sharpely beatyng a bonde seruaunt..Socrates asked..whether of bothe hath more neede of coiling, ye, or your seruaunt. **1548** —— *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 159 a, When they had sore coyled him, and had reviled him. **1569** T. PRESTON *Cambises* Stage Direct., Here draw and fight. Here she must lay on and coyle them both. *Ibid.* Knave, slave and villain! a coild cote now and than. *c* **1590** *Wife Lapped in Morelles Skin* 770 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 211, I shall her coyle both backe and bone.

coil (kɔil), *v.*³ Also 7–8 coile, coyl(e, quoile. [Goes with COIL *sb.*³, neither being as yet traced beyond 1611, though, as nautical words, they were no doubt in spoken use much earlier. The vb. is generally supposed to be identical with F. *cueillir* to gather, collect, cull, which Littré has as a 'terme de marine', 'plier une manœuvre en rond ou en ellipse'. Cf. the Pg. *colher un cabo* 'to coil a cable' (Vieyra).]

1. a. *trans.* To lay up (a cable, rope, etc.) in concentric rings; the rings may be disposed above each other, or one ring within another, or over cleats, etc., as is done with small lines, to prevent entanglement. Const. with *up*.

1611 COTGR., *Vrillonner une cable*, to coil a cable, to wind or lay it vp round, or in a ring. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Quoile a Cable, is to lay it up in a round Ring, or fake, one above another. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiii. (1737) 97 I'll coyle this Rope. **1719** *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, At sea, a rope or cable laid up round, one Fake or turn over another..is said to be quoiled up. *a* **1785** GLOVER *Athenaid* XIX. (R.), Our conductor gathered as he stept, A clue, which careful in his hand he coil'd. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XV, When its blow was spent, Swiftly the dextrous spearman coil'd the string, And sped again the artificer of death. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Directed the two men forward to coil a hawser upon the foregrating.

absol. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Tell Mr. Simpkins..to coil away upon the jetty.

fig. **1789** DIBDIN *Song, Poor Jack* ii, And, my timbers! what lingo he'd coil and belay.

b. To lay *down* in a coil or coils.

1915 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* i. 27 A younger man .. was busy coiling down something in the bows.

2. a. To enwrap within coils.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* II. i, Coil'd up in a cable, like salt eels, Or buried low i' th' ballast. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 46 Well coyl'd round With proofs, that will resist small shot at least.

b. To enfold in a coil, ensnare. *rare.*

1748 T. EDWARDS *Canons of Criticism* Sonn. xxxiv. (1765) 340 Shun follies haunts, and vicious company, Least .. Pleasure coil thee in her dangerous snare.

3. a. To twist in or into a circular, spiral, or winding shape; to twist or wind round (something).

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be readmitted to do the same thing again. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 155 Quoil'd in Dust like Snake or Adder. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 310 Each strand of wire .. was coiled several times backward and forward over itself. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 An Armstrong gun is made of wrought-iron bars coiled into hoops. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 210 The shells of .. *Planorbis* are flat and coiled nearly in the same plane. 1870 T. DE W. TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up* 270 Crimped, or coiled, or bunched, or flumixed their hair.

b. *refl.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 You shall see it to winde and coyl itself up like a Spring. 1817 M'LEOD *Voy. Alceste* 305 The snake .. now coiled himself up again. *c* 1828 BRODERIP in *Zool. Jrnl.* II, The serpent .. coiled himself round the rabbit, and appeared to draw out the dead body through his folds.

c. *to coil up*: to twist into a fixed or constrained position.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 309 Little hoops coil'd up in a spring. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. ix. 276 They make a continued chain of ideas coyled up in the brain. 1835 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix. 218 She sat, coiled up like a snake, on a divan.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself into a spiral or winding form, to twist oneself *round*.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. xiii, They coil'd and swam. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 25/1 The snake .. seized the keeper by the left thumb, and coiled round his arm and neck in a moment. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 577 The long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems.

5. *intr.* To move in a spiral or winding course.

1816 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XLI. 329 Like doves .. Coiling in sweepy rings with cooings bland. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. 772 He could coil unperceived through unsuspected paths.

coil, *v.*[4] *Naut.* [ad. F. *culer* said of ship or wind 'aller en arrière', f. *cul* hinder part. Cf. *recoil* = *reculer*.] To turn; cf. *weather-coil*, *-coiling*.

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 228 On the 29th, in a severe squall, with a cross-quarter sea, the ship coiling to windward, with her upper deck parts in the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Weather-coiling*, a ship resuming her course after being taken aback; rounding off by a stern-board, and coming up to it again.

coil (kɔil), *v.*[5] [f. COIL *sb.*[5]] To put (hay) into cocks, to cock.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Kyle, Kyle hay*, to put it into cocks. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Calendar* I. 256 To coil a part of her father's hay. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Coil* or *Quoil*, to make into large heaps. *To coil hay* is to throw a number of haycocks together.

†**coil**, *v.*[6] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. COIL *sb.*[2]; but it might possibly be a sense of COIL *v.*[2]: cf. BEAT *v.* 23.] To stir (liquids or the like).

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 82 Pour therein [a pot] your Oyl with a quantity of Water, and coil these together with a Spoon till the Water grow darkish.

†**coil**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 6 coyl. [perh. a vbl. sb. from COIL *v.*[1] to select.] ? A selection, a choice.

1574 B. GOOGE *Lett. to Burghley* 15 May, in *N. & Q.* 7 Mar. 1863. 183/2 We have here a coyl of proper men .. whose souldiours .. would doo a man goode to behold their servysse.

coil (kɔil), *sb.*[2] *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6-7 coyle, quoile, 6-8 coile, 7 coyl, quoyle, 7-8 quoil. [First in 16th c.: of unknown origin. Prob. a word of colloquial or even slang character, which rose into literary use; many terms of similar meaning have had such an origin; cf. *pother*, *row*, *rumpus*, *dirdum*, *shindy*, *hubbub*, *hurly-burly*, etc.

The conjectures that *coil* may be 'related' to Gael. *coileid* ('koletʃ) 'stir, movement, noise', or to *goilim* ('golim) 'I boil', *goileadh*, 'boiling', or to *goill* (goʎ) 'shield, war, fight', are mere random 'shots', without any justification, phonetic or historical. *Coil* is unknown in Scotland, and no evidence connects it with Ireland. Gaelic or Irish words do not enter English through the air, with phonetic change on the way!]

1. Noisy disturbance, 'row'; 'tumult, turmoil, bustle, stir, hurry, confusion' (J.).

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H iij, Againe, thinckes thou that I at Rome my vearses can indyte Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, suche soking carke, and spyte. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 30 Such a quoile, with *pro* and *con* such vrging of Ergoes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 48 What a coile is there Dromio? who are those at the gate? 1608 L. MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* I. i, If my husband should rise from his study, and misse me, we should have such a coile! 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, Did you not heare the coyle About the dore? 1676 E. BURY *Medit.* 375 Many great men which .. make a great coil, and keep a great stir and bustle in the world. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & T.*, But tell me, Tim, upon the spot, By all this coil what hast thou got? 1860 T. MARTIN tr. *Horace* 208 What means this coil? And wherefore be These cruel looks all bent on me? 1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coil*, row.

2. Confused noise of inanimate things; clutter, rattle, confused din.

1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 201 There was such a coyle among the old iron, such ratling and throwing downe the boordes .. that I laye almost feared out of my wits. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 (1865) 617 But put water to fire, and then you have a thundering coil. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 11 You may hear a coil Of bubbling springs about the grassier soil.

3. Fuss, ado; a 'business'.

1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 262 You Will, and Will not, what a coyle is here? 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 165, I am not worth this coyle that's made for me. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. i. *Vanity*, They might foyle The party faulty e'en with half that quoyle. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* I. i, I was extream drunke, aske my man Fub else, he'le tell you what a coyle he had with me. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 255 Physicians make more a quoil than needs behalf about Electuaries. 1692 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 45 What a coil hath been made to set up consisteries of ministers and ruling elders! 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 303 Who makes the coil about nothing now? 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coil*, fuss, bustle.

4. a. *to keep a coil*: to keep up a disturbance; make a fuss, bustle, much ado.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 147 Dyd flee from fredom to the courte, Where Venus only keepes the coyle. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 743 They kept such a coile against the abbat and moonks, to have certeine ancient charters delivered them. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 140 Proclus and Simplicius keepe a great coyle in maintenance of the eternity of the world. 1611 COTGR., *Grabuger*, to keepe a foule coyle, to make a great stirre, or monstrous hurlyburly. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Sheph.* v. Wks. 1720 I. 295 They all keep such a coile, when they come to die. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 35 Still a coil the grasshopper did keep. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 904 And such sad coil with words of vengeance kept, That our best sleepers started as they slept.

b. *mortal coil*: the bustle or turmoil of this mortal life. A Shaksperian expression which has become a current phrase.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 67 What dreames may come, When we haue shuffled off this mortall coile, Must giue vs pawse. *a* 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems*, *Journey* II. 8 When the Night Suspends this mortal coil. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles*, I. Introd., Where rest from mortal coil the mighty of the Isles. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 108 The Christian .. has waited in the coil of mortality only for the moment when he should inspire the ether of the upper world.

coil (kɔil), *sb.*[3] Also 7-8 coile, coyle, quoyl(e, quoile. [Goes with COIL *v.*[3], from which it is prob. directly formed, like a *roll*, *twist*, *tie*, *fold*.]

1. *orig.* A length of cable, rope, etc., when 'coiled' or gathered up into a number of concentric rings, either *fake* over *fake*, or in a flat disk with the *fakes* within each other, the latter being termed a ***Flemish coil***; hence, the quantity of cable, etc., usually wound up. Orig. a nautical term.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* 30 A Bight is to hold by any part of a coile, that is the vpmost fake. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug., One from a trap-door above let fall unawares a coyle of cable. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1174/1 Remaining in the Consuls hands 18 Quoyles of Cordage and a Hauser. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.*, *A Quoyle* is a rope laid up round, one Fake over another. Sometimes it is taken for a whole Rope quoyl'd; so that if half the Rope be cut away, they say, there is but half a Quoyle of that Rope. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quoil*, The middle of such a ring or quoile, is a good place to lay shot in. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 432, I have to request from the Victory two coils of four-inch or four-and-a-half rope. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 17 Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 589 When laid up in a flat helix, without riders, beginning in the middle, and 'with the sun' it is said to be a *Flemish coil*.

2. a. A series of concentric circles or rings in which a pliant body has been disposed; hence, such a disposition or form in a body which is rigid.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the air .. when the pressure is taken away .. flie abroad into a Coyle or Zone ten times as big in Diameter as before. 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 294 A Snake .. lying round in a Coil. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 202 Around him, as a focus, was a coil of men, women, and children. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 111 There was a staircase like a coil of lace. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 136/2 Round which [eggs] the reptile had coiled its length, the head surmounting the coil. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 11 Black coils of barren lava.

b. As a disposition of women's hair.

1888 *Galignani's Messenger* 5 Feb. 1 To replace the high-looped coils on the top of the head by braids falling on the neck. *Ibid.* 2 Brushed up locks and twisted coils.

c. = *mosquito coil* s.v. MOSQUITO 2 b.

1963, etc. [see *mosquito coil* s.v. MOSQUITO 2b]. 1975 D. MALOUF *Johnno* ii. 33 Here too on warm evenings, with a coil burning to keep off the mosquitoes, we sat after tea. 1979 *Washington Post* 11 June B5/5 Under the name Pic, four coils are 99 cents at Johnson's Flower Center.

3. A single complete turn or circumvolution of any coiled body; *e.g.* such as is formed by a serpent or the tendril of a plant.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* VII, On came the mighty snake .. What then was human strength, if once involved Within those dreadful coils? 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 58 The Coils of intestine. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The youngest coils of a twining stem are not usually in contact with its support.

4. a. An arrangement of a wire, piping, sheet metal, etc., in a series of concentric or symmetrical curves or windings.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 169 Zinc and copper sheets formed into coils. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 222 A copper and zinc plate, each fifty feet long and two wide, rolled into a coil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 483/1 A compound spring, having a cylinder of vulcanized rubber, with an interior coil to keep it from binding against the spindle, and an exterior spiral coil to keep it from spreading too far.

b. *Electr.* A wire wound spirally and serving for the passage of a current of electricity in various kinds of electrical apparatus, as in *induction coil*, *resistance coil*, etc.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxiv. 375 In obtaining a brilliant spark with the aid of an electro-dynamic coil. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 435 The strengthened magnet instantly reacts upon the coil which feeds it. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 547 The induction-coil .. consists mainly of two parts, viz. a primary coil of thick wire and few convolutions.

c. A spiral arrangement of pipes used in a heating apparatus, condenser, etc., for the sake of increased heating or cooling surface. Also *attrib.*

1852 BRANDE *Lect. on Arts* 213 Heating a fluid by means of a steam-warmed jacket or coil. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 135 Boxes containing coils of hot-water pipes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 70/2 Patent Hydro-Pneumatic Coil for heating and ventilating purposes.

d. An intra-uterine contraceptive device of flexible material shaped into a spiral.

1931 DICKINSON & BRYANT *Control of Conception* iii. 117 The silkworm coil entirely within the body of the uterus. 1938 R. L. DICKINSON *Control of Conception* (ed. 2) xiii, The *intra-uterine coil*, as we warily test its possibilities of safe control, may be asked to fit most or all of the following specifications. 1964 A. F. GUTTMACHER et al. *Planning your Family* viii. 57 Some of the plastic coils can be inserted by paramedical personnel, such as mid-wives, instead of doctors. 1970 *Sunday Times* 15 Mar. 50/5 Those who employ other birth-control techniques also have sizeable majorities in favour of the pill: 73 per cent of those using the coil, 72 per cent of those using a diaphragm, [etc.].

5. In gun-making: A bar of wrought iron coiled and welded into a cylindrical tube, out of a series of which certain kinds of guns are built up.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 190 The Coils .. are .. shrunk on the barrel. 1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The length of the bars required for the different coils vary from 12 to 100 ft., and we saw an immense coil for hooping the exterior of a muzzle-loading gun which was made from a bar of the extraordinary length of 120 ft. *Ibid.* 224/2 The coiling-machine can turn out more than twenty coils per day equal to about three to four guns.

6. A roll of postage stamps, usu. perforated only vertically or horizontally, for use in a stamp-vending machine.

1908 *Sci. Amer.* 18 Apr. 280/2 The stamps are arranged in a long strip, which is wound on a brass roller or core. The coil of stamps is placed in an inclined trough and the end of the strip passes over a drum to the stamp slot. 1920 *Stanley Gibbons Priced Catal. Stamps* (ed. 29) I. 107/2 The stamps imperf. x perf. 8 were sold in coils over the counter; those perf. 8 x imperf. were on sale in automatic machines. 1925 F. J. MELVILLE *U.S. Postage Stamps* ii. 25 The sidewise coil stamps are *wider* than the flat-plate printed stamps. 1939 P. HAMILTON *Hundred Years of Postage Stamps* xi. 190 Stamps which are issued in coils for use in stamp vending or stamp affixing machines .. are normally imperforate on opposite sides. 1971 D. POTTER *Brit. Eliz. Stamps* vi. 67 Booklets and coils presented further colour variations. 1982 J. MACKAY *Guinness Bk. Stamps* 63 Only one coil of 500 stamps was produced.

7. *Comb.* **coil-drag** (see quot.); **coil-end**, **-plate**, a plate for supporting a coil of pipes; **coil ignition**, a system of ignition in internal combustion engines in which the low-voltage current of the battery is converted to a high voltage by means of an induction coil; **coil pot**, a pot, the sides of which are constructed from rolls or coils of clay (cf. COILING *vbl. sb.*[1] d); **coil spring**, a volute spring, *spec.* in the springing of motor cars.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coil-drag*, a tool to pick up pebbles, bits of iron, etc., from the bottom of a drill-hole. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* III. 5 One Coil end for Stack of 2-in. pipes. 1911 G. C. SHERRIN *Montagu Motor Bk.* iv. 99 The apparatus necessary for the ignition system known as the accumulator and coil ignition. 1930 *Engineering* 17 Oct. 501/1 Coil ignition is employed, the contact maker and distributor being mounted directly above, and driven from, the vertical lubricating pump-shaft. 1935 *Economist* 7 Dec. 1144/2 In the early days of motoring, coil ignition was practically universal. 1937 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLI. 413 Results obtained on a modern coil ignition system operated by a double contact-breaker with a small angle of open circuit. 1893 *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst. 1892* 537 There are the coil pots, as are found in mounds and cliff dwellings. 1960 H. POWELL *Beginner's Bk. Pott.* I. iii. 29 Slab and coil pots form the basis of the majority of hand-made pots. [*a* 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 589/1 *Coiled spring*, a metallic spring laid up in a spiral.] 1890 WEBSTER s.v. *spring*, The principal varieties of springs used in mechanisms are the spiral spring, the coil spring, [etc.]. 1959 *Motor Man.* (ed. 36) v. 114 Every reader will be familiar with coil springs (to use the popular term for helical springs).

†**coil**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [ad. F. *cul* breech, with the frequent interchange of *oi* and Fr. *u*. Cf. COIL *v.*[4]]

1. The breech of a gun.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Coil*.. also the breach of a great Gun. 1762 *Compl. Gunner* I. iv. 5 All the metal behind the touch-hole [is called] the Breach or Coyl.

2. In the combination LEVEL-COIL (F. *lever-le-cul*), 'hitch-buttock'.

coil (kɔɪl), *sb.*[5] *north.* and *midl.* Also quoil, quile, kyle. [Of uncertain derivation: perh. to be referred, like COIL *sb.*[1], to OF. *coillir* to gather. It is not easy to connect it phonetically with COLL, *cole* in same sense.] A cock of hay.

?*a* 1800 *Clerk Sounders* vii. in Child *Bollods* (1885) III. 233/2 O, bonny, bonny sang the bird, Sat on the coil o hay. 1828 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 218 A dozen coils of hay. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Kyle of Hay*, a hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground. *South of Sc.* 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Quile, quoil*, a heap of hay from which the cart is loaded. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Quoil* or *Coil*, a number of haycocks thrown together.

†**coil**, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* [Possibly some error. Halliwell has *Caul* a coop, Kent.] See quot.

1691 RAY *N.C. Words, Coil*, a hen-coil, a hen-pen.

coil, coill, obs. Sc. forms of COAL.

coiled (kɔɪld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COIL *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] + -ED.]

1. Disposed in a COIL.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 82 Coyled hawsers, a bight of a cable. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the Air. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 456 Leaves egg-shaped, slightly woolly, coiled. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. (1861) 286 A hedgehog .. His coiled-up prey. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anot.* II. 114/1 The cyst .. contains a minute coiled-up worm.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a method of basket-making based on a spirally coiled foundation.

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *basketry*, Coiled basketry. 1923 KROEBER *Anthropol.* xiii. 384 Of other elements specific to the Patagonian region, there might be mentioned coiled basketry. 1933 C. CRAMPTON *Canework* (ed. 6) i. 8 The oldest basket-work that has come down to us is the coiled, or as we term it, Indian work. *Ibid.*, An Indian woman making a coiled basket. 1936 *Discovery* June 171/1 Other cultural features of the Hamites are round shields .. and coiled basketry.

b. *coiled ware*, pottery constructed from rolls or coils of clay. Cf. COILING *vbl. sb.*[1] d.

1931 *Discovery* Jan. 3/2 Their contributions to the craft included coiled ware sometimes decorated with thumbnail incisions.

c. *coiled coil*, in a lamp: a doubly spiralled filament; freq. (with hyphen) *attrib.*; also *transf.*

1935 *Economist* 29 June 1509/2 The coming of the coiled-coil lamp constituted further progress in the efficiency of lamps. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 174/2 *Coiled-coil filament*, a spiral filament for an electric lamp which is coiled into a further helix in order to reduce radiation losses and enable it to be run at a higher temperature. 1951 G. H. SEWELL *Amat. Film-Making* (ed. 2) iii. 38 A special form of projection lamp with concentrated coiled-coil filaments. 1962 *Times* 13 Apr. 19/6 X-ray and analogous evidence .. has been lately reported to be consistent with a coiled-coil type of structure.

coiled, *ppl. a.*[2] See COIL *v.*[2]

coiler[1] ('kɔɪlə(r)). [f. COIL *v.*[3] + -ER.] a. He who coils, or that which coils.

1884 CHEYNE *Isa.* I. 159 The two leviathans or 'coilers'.

b. *Cotton-spinning.* An apparatus for coiling the sliver by feeding it into the rotating coiler-cans. Also *attrib.*

1873 LEIGH *Sci. Mod. Cotton Spinning* (ed. 2) 187 Shortly after the invention of the coiler Messrs. Tatham and Cheetham conceived the idea of adapting it as a slubbing frame. 1884 MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* 141 The waste .. passes into a coiler at the end of the machine. 1890 NASMITH *Mod. Cotton Spinning Mach.* 55 A plate free to revolve and borne in the lower part of the coiler frame. 1892 —— *Cotton Spinning* 127 The coiler can is 9 in. diameter. 1902 THORNLEY *Cotton Combing Machines* 235 The rule for total draft will serve here, substituting the block roller for the coiler roller.

†**coiler**[2]. *Obs.* [? f. COIL *sb.*[4]] In *coiler rope*: a rope attached to the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1600 T. SMITH *Art of Gunnery* 83 To know how much one coiler rope, for the draught of any peece of Ordnance is bigger than another. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* II. III. 195 A Coyler Rope .. that is 6 inches in circumference.

coiling ('kɔɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COIL *v.*[3] + -ING[1].]

a. Winding in a coil or coils.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Coiling*, implies a sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a small space in the ship. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 867 The coiling of tendrils attached to supports.

b. The winding of a bar into a coil for a gun; cf. COIL *sb.*[3] 5. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The Armstrong gun, by the coiling process, is rendered as strong as it is possible for wrought iron to make it. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 The company .. witnessed the coiling of a tube for a 9-pounder gun.

c. *attrib.* in *Cotton-spinning* (cf. COILER[1]).

1850 TATHAM & CHEETHAM *Brit. Pat. 13,313* 2 Our improvements .. relate .. to the drawing frame, such improvements consisting, firstly, in the combination of coiling apparatus .. with the principle of traversing cans. *Ibid.* 14 The arrangement of parts for winding on the yarn as spun is substantially the same as that of our coiling machinery .. which apparatus is now well known. 1873 LEIGH *Sci. Mod. Cotton Spinning* (ed. 2) 168 This very ingenious contrivance is the celebrated 'coiling motion', patented about thirty years ago by Messrs. Tatham and Cheetham.

d. *Pottery.* The act or process of constructing coiled ware. Also *attrib.*

1900 tr. *Deniker's Races of Man* 154 A method of proceeding which may be called *coiling* in clay. 1936 *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 241/2 The nature of the lead silica glaze .. and the technique of 'coiling'. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 374/2 In the coiling technique, the raw material is rolled out into a slender rope which is coiled upon itself.

coiling, *vbl. sb.*[2] See COIL *v.*[1]

coiling, *ppl. a.* [f. COIL *v.*[3]] That coils.

1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 131 Drawing out a Scorpion from the coiling Knot. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clx, The coiling strain And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp.

†**coillard**. *Obs.* In 5 coy-. [a. OF. *coillard* in same sense, a special application of *coillard*, *-art* ram.] A warlike engine used to throw stones.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 134 Item foure Coyllardes .. hauyng eche of them two cables and thre slyngis.

coillen, -on, obs. ff. CULLION.

†**coillor**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *coilleor*, now *cueilleur*, f. OF. *coillir*: see COIL *v.*[1]] A collector.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 My goode2 that is in the Coillors or in þe fermors handes off my rent.

coily, obs. form of COYLY *adv.*

co-immense, -implore: see CO-.

co-'implicate, *v. Philos.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To imply or implicate mutually. Hence **co-impli'cation**; **co-im'plicative** *a.*

1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* iv. 149 The real universe must form an unconditional unit of being, something consolidated, with its parts co-implicated through and through. *Ibid.* vii. 264 A One that logically presupposes, co-implicates, and secures each *each* without exception. 1909 —— *Plural. Universe* viii. 325 It is not a universal co-implication, or integration of all things *durcheinander*. 1939 *Mind* XLVIII. 369 Certain propositions are found to be co-implicative.

coin (kɔɪn), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-7 coyne, 4-8 coyn, (5 cune), 6-7 coine, 6- coin. β. 4-6 coygne, 5-6 coigne; see also COIGN. γ. 6 quoyne, qwyne, qwoyne, 7 quoin; see also QUOIN. δ. For the Sc. forms, see CUNYE. [a. F. *coin* wedge, corner; also die for stamping money or medals; 'also, a coyne, or stamp, vpon a piece' (Cotgr.). (So called, because the die had the form or action of a wedge.) F. *coin* 'wedge', in OF. also *coing*, *cuigne* = Pr. *cunh*, *conh*, Sp. *cuño*, Pg. *cunho*, It. *conio*:—L. *cune-um* (nom. *-us*) wedge. Godefroy has also Anglo-Fr. *coigne* fem., the 'coin' with which money is struck, and coined money.

Formerly spelt indifferently *coin*, *coign*, *quoin* (with many variations); but the spelling *coin*, though still occasional in all senses, is now appropriated to the sense 'money'; in the senses 'wedge', 'corner-stone', etc., the spelling is generally, though not always, QUOIN; COIGN is retained in the Shaksperian phrase 'coign of vantage', and is occasional in that of 'wedge'.]

I. Wedge, corner, angle.

1. A corner-stone of a wall or building; also, one of the wedge-shaped stones of an arch. Now usually QUOIN; cf. COIGN 2. Hence †**coin-stone**.

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 600 de coynston. 1428 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 6 Ashler, coyne, skew, ragge. 1556 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 24 To heue to Coynes in the Styple. 1581 BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 This lye beyng as it were the coyne of the whole buildyng. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iv. 1 See you yond Coin a' th Capitol, yond corner stone? 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 77 The Coins or Voussoirs or Arch-Stones. 1767 W. L. LEWIS tr. *Statius' Thebaid* x. (R.), Hurling down The coins and beams compacted. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 671 Basalts .. relieved by limestone or freestone coins.

†2. *gen.* A corner, angle. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankinde* Hhh 4 The ryghte coygne or angle of the wombe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 Acantium, built by the Rhodians, in another coine or canton of that coast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* V. i. (1611) 240 The coins or corners of their .. different Colours doe all meet in the Center of the Shield. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 502 The Lyon, red, and rag'd, two times diuided From coyne to coyne, as Heraulds haue decyded. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Be careful not to plant any trees in the coines or angels of your walls.

†3. A wedge; *spec.* a. one placed between casks on board ship (see CANTIC *a.*); b. in *Gunnery*, one used for raising and lowering pieces of ordnance; c. in *Printing*, one for locking up type in a forme. Now usually written QUOIN, less commonly COIGN; see these.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxxi. 963 Resembling the forme of a wedge or coin. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. ii. 86 Coins with which to raise up the breech of the peece. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coins* .. also pieces of wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Frames. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxii. 135 Stop the Motion of the Piece with a Coyne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Cantique Coins*, which are short, and having three Edges, they are used in a Ship to put between Cask and Cask to keep them from rowling one against another in the Hold. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 167 Like what seamen call a gunner's coin or wedge.

d. *Comb.* †**coin-formed**, wedge-shaped.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xl. 1085 The Celtiberians .. cast their companies into a pointed and coin-formed battaillon [*cuneo*].

II. A die, stamp, piece of money.

†4. a. A die for stamping money; a mint. b. The device stamped upon money; stamp, impress. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 112 Bere no seluer ouer see þat bereþ signe of þe kyng [*v.r.* þat coyn of kyng schewith], Nouþer Grotes ne gold I-graue with the kynges Coroune [*v.r.* wiþ kinges coyn]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. II. 46 God askede of hem whas was þe coygne. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Silver and havynge the prente of the Coigne of this realme. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 394 The Lords of Scotland .. removed to Lithgow, where they .. will set up a coin, saying, they shall coyne a good part of their plate. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60 Why doe Kynges .. stricke these mettalles .. with a Coyne? 1682 DRYDEN *Medol* 144 The Stamp and Coyn of their adopted Lord.

5. A piece of metal (gold, silver, copper, etc.) of definite weight and value, usually a circular disc, made into money by being stamped with an ŏfficially authorized device; a piece of money.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1112 Though the coyn be fair at eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cune of ye^e^ money, *nummisme*. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 651 The image of Cæsar on his coyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 56 A coyne that beares the figure of an Angell. 1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treasure* (1664) 77 More Bullion and forraign Coines. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 161 Agreed .. that such and such forms of civility, like some adulterate Quoins, shall pass current for so much. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 35/1 A series of Japanese coins and medals. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 62 These exchanges .. might have been all effected with a single coin.

6. (without *pl.*) Coined money, *esp.* that in circulation or current; specie, money.

In slang use this has passed into 'cash, money generally', as in 'I haven't the coin to do it'.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 To-fore the time er gold was smite In coigne. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 133 Lak of coyn departith compaignie. 1530 PALSGR. 487 He hath clypped the kynges quoyne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 5 A proclamacion for the new qwyne that no man should speak ill of it. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlvi, Coine is the sineus of warre. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* §475 Wealth is really power, and coin a ticket conveying power. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 695 The manufacturers generally contrived .. to pay their workmen in coin. 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 124 'To post the coin' .. a sporting phrase meaning to make a deposit of money for a match of any kind. 1904 G. V. HOBART *Jim Hickey* ii. 35 Wouldn't we be a nice pair of turtles to stand around with coin in our jeans and see a nice girl .. getting the ice? 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* vii. 82 I'll get the coin on that junk in an hour. *Ibid.* ix. 104 You put me in the hole for some coin.

7. a. *fig.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 4 A faire tongue with a foule heart is false quoyne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 189, I learn .. How counterfeit a coin they are who 'friends' Bear in their superscription. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. i. (1866) 7 Words are .. the coins of intellectual exchange. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., A Litany* 66 Not with fine gold .. But with coin of sighs.

b. Phr. *to pay any one in his own coin*: to treat him as he has treated others; to give him tit for tat.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 70 For us to defend our selves and pay them with their owne Coyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 32/1 The Besieged .. repay them from the Walls in the same coyn. 1713 *Guardian* No. 72 If they pay the slanderer in his own coin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 200 He was but paying off Hugh and William in their own coin.

8. *Comb.*, as *coin-fancier*, *-spinning*, *-stamp*, *-tester*, *-type*; **coin-assorter**, a device for assorting coins according to size or weight; **coin-balance**, a delicate and accurate balance for weighing gold coins; **coin-box**, a receptacle for the coins in a coin-operated telephone or the like; hence, a coin-operated telephone, or a kiosk containing such a telephone; also *attrib.*; **coin-catcher**, a surgical instrument for extracting a swallowed coin; †**coin-cormorant**, one greedy for money, an avaricious person; **coin-counter**, a device to facilitate the counting of coins; †**coin-courser**, a money-changer; †**coinye-house** (*cunye-*), *Sc.* a mint; **coin-in-the-slot**, used *attrib.* of a machine, etc., operated by the insertion of a coin, or of its products; **coin-made** *a.*, made of or by means of coin; in quot. 'mercenary, or simoniacal' (Davies); **coin-operated** *a.*, of a machine, etc., operated by a coin; abbrev. **coin-op.**, used as *adj.* and *sb.*, esp. of an automatic launderette or dry-cleaning establishment; **coin-purse** chiefly *U.S.*, a purse designed especially to hold coins; †**coin-smiter**, a COINER q.v.

1906 *Ann. Rep. Amer. Teleph. & Telegr. Co.* 5 Prepayment *coin boxes .. have been provided. 1960 *Times* 31 Oct. 14/7 A portable coin-box telephone will reach every bed. 1968 'A. GILBERT' *Night Encounter* xi. 171 It was a funny sort of call... From one of those coin boxes, so it couldn't be your friend from London. 1969 *Guardian* 4 July 18/6 Minimum charges for telephone calls from coin boxes will be cheaper when decimal currency is fully introduced in

1971. **1895** *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 288 Probang, Œsophageal, with *coin-catcher. **1903** *Doily Chron*, 27 Nov. 8/6 The doctor.. passed the coin-catcher down his throat, but the child struggled so that the catcher broke, and was also swallowed. **1594** J. DICKENSON *Arisbos* (1878) 55 These *Coyne-cormorants, these Money-mongers. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 A knot of Scotish bankers, collybists, or *coine-coursers. **1886** O. W. HOLMES *Mortol Antip.* Introd. 2 A *coin-fancier would say..just enough of antiquity to spot them with rust. **1559-66** *Hist. Estote Scotl.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 63 The Lords of the Congregation had taken the printting goods of the *coinye-house. **1904** *Doily Consulor Rep.* (U.S.) 12 Aug. 8 A new application in Australia of the principle of the *coin-in-the-slot machine. **1958** *Times Rev. Industry* June 76/2 A 'juke-box' or coin-in-the-slot record player. **1960** *Times* 10 June 22/5 Coin-in-the-slot devices dispense soap and detergent. **1961** *New Left Rev.* Jan.–Feb. 48/1 Coin-in-the-Slot Television..is, culturally, a dangerous formula. **1613** DAVIES *Muse's Teores* 13 (D.) *Coyne-made Pastors let the flock decay. **1960** *Times* 10 June 22/5 A '*coin-op.' store.. can be set up for an outlay of between $10,000 and $15,000 for the equipment. **1961** *Guordion* 8 Mar. 8/4 The next of these round-the-clock 'coin-ops' is expected to be opened in Glasgow. **1969** *Guordion* 22 Feb. 14/1 & 3 Of all the schemes for getting rich quickly, the coin-operated launderettes have proved the most durable. *Ibid.*, A man who was..opening up a coin-op laundry. *Ibid.*, A coin-op which fails to get enough business is in a very dangerous position. **1960** *Times* 10 June 22/4 *Coin-operated, self-service laundries, the first of which recently opened its doors in Britain, are a familiar part of the American scene today. **1908** *Seors, Roebuck Cotol.* 1000 Paragon Patent Folding *Coin Purse... This purse will hold $10.00 in silver. **1967** K. GILES *Deoth in Diomonds* ii. 30 Choffy Ingleby wrote me an address and gave a key. These I placed in a coin purse. **1884** *St. Jomes's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/1 At *coin-spinning the game generally played is 'odd man wins'. **1850** LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* §97. 65 The arts of engraving precious stones and *coin-stamps. *Ibid.* §406. 546 The inventors of Roman *coin-types. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 367 A company.. inspected by an official, the *coin-tester.

coin (kɔɪn), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–7 coyne, 6–7 coine, 7 coyn, 7– coin. Also 4–6 coygne, coigne, 6 *Sc.* coignie; 6 qwyne, 6–7 quoyne, 7 quine. See also the Sc. form CUNYE. [a. OF. *coignier*, *cungner* to 'strike' or stamp money, to mint, to coin (still in Cotgr.), f. *coin* stamp, die, COIN. In English, with the changed sense of the sb., the notion, when analysed, became 'to make coin, make into coin'.]

1. a. *trans.* To make (money) by stamping metal.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 þe kynge's side salle be þe hede & his name writen; þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 To coigne the money Of sondry metal. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Nobles coigned of recorde. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1280 (R.) The kynge caused, in siluer, the halfe-peny to be coygned..farthingis of syluer were also coygned. **1577** HARRISON *Englond* II. xxv. (1877) I. 364 King Edward the first did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise, which before were square. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 434 All the Cantons of Switzerland coyn money except Appenzel, etc. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 564 The right of coining money was never allowed in England, even to the greatest nobles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 88 This framed the Mint, that coyn'd our miserie. *o* **1742** BENTLEY (J.), Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer.

c. *fig. to coin money* (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money rapidly and with ease.

1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgio* 105 For the last four years..I literally coined money.

2. a. To make (metal) into money by stamping pieces of definite weight and value with authorized marks or characters; to convert into coin.

c **1400** [see COINED]. *o* **1483** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 That alle the sylver..Thether schold be bro3tthe and yconyd there. **1599** THYNNE *Animodv.* (1865) 45 Esterlinges, whiche refyned and coyned the silver. **1683** *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 84 He rec[d] any Silver of Charles Pickering to Quine for him. **1866** CRUMP *Bonking* x. 226 Tin was coined by Charles II, in 1684; gun metal and pewter by his successor, James.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo coinage.

o **1700** DRYDEN *Epick Poetry*, Metal..so soft that it will not coin without alloy to harden it.

c. *fig.* To turn into money, make money out of or by means of.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 90 Poore? Looke vpon his Face: What call you Rich? Let them coyne his Nose, let them coyne his Cheekes. **1843** tr. *Custine's Empire of the Czar* I. 180 The man who is not free is coined; he is equivalent..to ten roubles a year to his proprietor. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxi. 229 He coined the brains of his authors in the times of their exigency.

3. *transf.* a. To stamp officially (tin blocks of standard weight).

[**1577** (see COINAGE 4).] **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1007 The law requires them [tin-blocks] to be stamped or *coined* by public officers, before being exposed for sale.

b. To shape or alter the physical properties of (metal) by the application of heavy pressure.

1940 J. D. JEVONS *Metoll. Deep Drowing* viii. 253 A common industrial practice is to..'coin' the finished shape between suitable dies under a drop-stamp. **1960** *Mochinery* XCVII. 485/2 Inner races are coined at a similar press set-up.

†**4.** To stamp, to figure in or on a coin. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meos. for M.* II. iv. 45 [They] that do coyne heauens Image In stamps that are forbid. **1630** DONNE *Serm.* Job xvi. 17–19 (1640) 130 That Emperour [Constantine]..was coyned Praying.

5. *fig.* (from 1.) a. To make, devise, produce.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 356 This Letter beeing coyned, hee studyed how hee myght conueie it. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 78 So shall my Lungs Coine words till their decay. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 And how good Verse is coin'd, dost understand. *c* **1800** K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 203, I myself have, however, coined time.

b. *esp.* in a bad or depreciatory sense: To fabricate, invent, make up (something specious, pretentious, or counterfeit).

1561 T. NORTON *Colvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 705 These fellowes unseasonably coyne a mystery. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 311/2 Giue them selues leaue, to quoyne newe articles of faith. **1589–97** GREENE *Ciceronis Amor* Poems (1861) 312 With that she coin'd a smile. **1695** tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg. Put out* p. vi, Whatever excuse he is able to coin. **1780** [SIR H. CROFT] *Abbey of Kilkhompton* (1786) 83 Slander often coins the lie. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetio* I. xii, He would coin a smile for the instant. **1862** RUSKIN *Munero P.* (1880) 85 To coin idle imaginations of the mysteries of eternity.

c. *spec.* To frame or invent (a new word or phrase); usually implying deliberate purpose; and occasionally used depreciatively, as if the process were analogous to that of the counterfeiter.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 259 Young schollers not halfe well studied..when they come to their friends..will seeme to coigne fine wordes out of the Latin. **1605** BACON *Adv. Leorn.* I. iv. §2 Taking liberty to coin and frame new terms of art..to avoid circuit of speech. **1666** DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirob.* (Globe) 41 If a Roman poet might have liberty to coin a word. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 195 There is..no method to express new ideas, but either this of metaphor, or that of coining new words. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Wotts*, He is particularly unhappy in coining names expressive of characters. **1856** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 22 The name of father was coined at that early period. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 555 No new words are coined in French from a Teutonic mould.

d. *to coin a phrase*, an expression commonly used ironically to introduce a cliché or a banal sentiment.

1940 F. B. YOUNG *Mr. Lucton's Freedom* II. v. 182 It takes all sorts to make a world, to coin a phrase. **1950** G. HACKFORTH-JONES *Worst Enemy* i. 59 You look (to coin a phrase) 'in the pink'. **1962** N. MARSH *Hand in Glove* iv. 127 Who, to coin a phrase, would have thought of meeting you?

6. *fig.* (from 2.) a. To form, fashion, or convert *into* (as metal is made into coin).

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xxxvii, Shall these mortals.. Coyne into thousand arts their fruitfull braine. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii, I have coined my whole soul into one master passion. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 The air was coined into song.

b. with notion of fashioning into something valuable, or specious.

o **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 Mere common counters of the sense..A lover's fancy coins into a treasure. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Hor.* III. cxiii, I have not..coin'd my cheek to smiles.

†**7.** *absol.* To feign, dissemble. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trog.* I. i, *Vind.* Here comes our Mother. *Hip.* And sister. *Vind.* We must quoyne.

coin (kɔɪn), *v.*[2] [a. F. *coignier* (3 sing. *coigne*) 'to put in a corner' (Godef.), 'to wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to drive hard or knock fast in, as with a wedge' (Cotgr.). Etymologically, the same word as prec. (the primary sense of both being 'to wedge, to strike'); but not consciously connected with it in Eng. Now usually written QUOIN.]

†**1.** *trans.* a. To furnish with 'coins' or quoins, *i.e.* wedges. b. To drive in as a wedge. c. To raise or lower with a quoin. *Obs.*

c **1488** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvation of wynes. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Coigner*, to coyne in, to drive in. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Worres* v. iv. 137 Coynes for the breech of euery peece, to coyne it vp or downe.

2. To provide with quoins or corner-stones.

1700–10 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 67 Adorned with brick pillars Coyn'd w[th] stone and stone heads. **1839** STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 254 The original building was of brick, coyned with great ashlar stones.

coin, a mod. Dict. spelling of ME. COYN, quince.

coin, coine (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNYE.

coinable ('kɔɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be coined (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1839 N. P. WILLIS in *New Monthly Mog.* LVI. 538 The prettiest phrase coinable by an oriental. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 Tin is not a coinable metal.

coinage ('kɔɪnɪdʒ). Forms: see COIN (also 5 cunage, 6 kownnage). [a. OF. *coignaige*, f. *coignier* to COIN: see -AGE.]

1. The action or process of coining money. b. The right of coining money.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5481 Four floryns of gold of god coygnage. **1494** FABYAN VII. 401 Dampned certayne coynes..and caused theym to be broughte vnto newe coynage. **1523** SKELTON *Gorl. Lourel* 611 Fals forgers of mony for kownnage [*ed.* **1568** coinage] atteintid. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 86 Ending in cosenage, quoinage, or Capistro. **1648** D. JENKINS *Wks.* The Table, The power of coynadge in the King. **1725** SWIFT *Dropier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 41 If this coinage had been in Ireland, and granted to persons of this kingdom. **1869** J. G. HUBBARD in *Gold Coinoge Controversy* 31 If the mintage be sensibly increased beyond the cost of coinage, you provoke private coinage.

2. *concr.* Coins collectively, coin; a system of coins in use or in currency; the currency. *decimal coinage*: a system of coins, each denomination or named value of which is ten times that of the next smaller: see DECIMAL.

1467 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 305 Daube nor I may no mor with owt coynage. **1577** HARRISON *Englond* II. xxv. (1877) I. 366 Chaines of siluer..redie..to be melted into coinage. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 9 Ile answere the Coynage. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anot.* (1691) 69 Men make Vessels of coyned Silver, if they can gain by the Workmanship enough to defray the Destruction of the Coynage. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 They are often square, a shape of which there is no example in any other Grecian coinage. **1876** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 359 The Mint is not permitted to issue more than a certain amount of silver coinage. *Mod.* The bronze coinage was issued in 1860.

b. Any currency or medium of exchange. Also *fig.*

o **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 24 In the coinage of your golden smiles. **1856** WOODWARD *Mollusco* 305 The N. American Indians used to make coinage (*wampum*) of the sea-worn fragments of *Venus mercenoria*.

†**3.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

o **1734** NORTH *Lives* III. 166 A law..called the coinage. This was a certain tax laid to pay for coining money.

4. The official stamping of blocks of tin (see COIN *v.* 3); the right of doing this, formerly a privilege of certain towns in Cornwall and Devon. Also *attrib.* as in *coinage house*, *town*.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 4 §12 Weightis apperteynyng.. to the Cunage of Tynne within the counties of Cornewall and Devonshire. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* III. 22 (Hailstoun). **1577** HARRISON *Englond* II. xxv. (1877) I. 365 There is also coignage of tin holden yearelie at..Midsummer and Michaelmas in the west countrie; which..I supposed to haue beene of monie of the said mettall..Howbeit..I find it to be nothing so, but an office onlie erected for the prince.. and such blocks of tin as haue passed the hands of his officers, are marked with an especiall stampe. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4458/1 At the Coynage now held at Truroe. **1762** BORLASE in *Phil. Trons.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough.. laden with tin, for Penzance Coinage. **1810** in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 405 The Stannators.. were elected by the Mayors.. of certain Towns..called Coinage Towns.

5. *fig.* The (deliberate) formation of a new word, etc.; the fabrication of something specious.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenol* Ded. (J.), Unnecessary coinage as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation. **1727** SWIFT *Art of Polit. Lying*, Whether the right of coinage of Political Lyes be wholly in the government. **1787** *Gentl. Mog.* Dec. 1081/2 Milton..has enriched our language with some epithets..of his own coinage. *o* **1834** COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metr.* (1849) 15 The Ancients, as well as the Moderns, had their machinery for the extemporaneous coinage of intellect. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 580 Words of modern coinage.

6. *concr.* That which is made, devised, or invented, an invention; *e.g.* a coined word. (Often used disparagingly, in implied contrast with 'current word'; cf. COIN *v.* 5.)

1602 SHAKS. *Hom.* III. iv. 137 This is the very coynage of your Braine. **1640** SIR E. DERING *Proper Socrif.* (1644) 67 Your last words..are..the coynage of your own brain. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 59 Why might not Spenser try his hand at coining a word? Landor himself has ventured new coinages enough. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 462 *note*, *Ἐθελοθρησκεία*, a happy coinage of St. Paul's

†**co'incidate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. F. *coincider* (see next) + -ATE.] = COINCIDE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 153 The beginning of one degree coincidates with the end of another. **1659** O. WALKER *Orotory* i. §15. 14 As unlikely as it is..that your inventions should coincidate with theirs.

coincide (kəʊɪn'saɪd), *v.* [a. F. *coïncide-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *coincidĕre*, f. *co-* together + *incidĕre* to fall upon or into, to occur, happen. The med.L. occurs in Astrological use.

(In the 17th c. the L. form was used unchanged.)

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 134 The principall parts thereof must *coincidere* and accord. **1650** FULLER *Pisgoh* II. ix. §36 Making three members..*coincidere*, to interfeer, yea run all into one. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 726 For where the first does hap to be, The last does *coincidere*).

Coincide and its derivatives are treated in a scholarly monograph by H. E. Shepherd, in the *Americon Journol of Philology*, vol. I. pp. 271–280, in which the history of the words in the mediæval Latin of Roger Bacon and the English writers of the 17th c. is traced with much fullness.]

1. *intr.* To fall together and agree in position; to occupy the same area or portion of space (as *e.g.* the superposed triangles in Euclid I. 8); to be identical in area and position. Said of points, lines, or any geometrical magnitudes.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. **1756** SIMSON *Euclid, Axiom* 8 Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Not.* I. 366 A plane..such as coincides with the curved surface of the earth. **1822** IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 68 (ed. Webster) The centre of motion should coincide with the centre of gravity of the wheel. **1880**

HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 275 The southern boundary coincides with the watershed of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra.

2. To occur or happen at the same time; to occupy the same space of time.

1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 474 Abruptness of sentiment may very well coincide with length of line. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 322 The chief feast of the year.. coincided with the Festival of the vintage.

3. To be identical in substance, nature, or character; to agree exactly, to be in precise harmony or accord *with*.

1705 BERKELEY *Works* 1871 IV. 442. **1705** W. WOLLASTON in Nichols *Illustr. Lit. Hist.* I. 201. **1722** —— *Relig. Nat.* iii. (R.), If.. this obedience or practice of reason coincides with the observation of truth. **1726** BUTLER *Serm.* xii. 253 Thus Morality and Religion, Virtue and Piety, will at last necessarily co-incide, run up into one and the same point. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 104 The true interest of an absolute monarch generally coincides with that of his people. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 440 The description coincides with the authentic letters of the visitors. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 169 His interest happily coincided with his duty.

4. Of persons: To accord or concur (in opinion, sentiment, etc.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 322 The Archæans would not coincide with him in opinion. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 268 The great majority.. too apprehensive of the consequences of prohibition, to coincide in the recommendation. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. v. 89 Whether we coincide or not in this doctrine.

†**5.** To fall in together; to collapse. *Obs.*

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* v. §8 Yet it [the pith] is not to be dryed, after cutting; Because its several parts, will thereupon coincide and become deformed.

coincidence (kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəns). [a. F. *coïncidence*, L. type **coincidentia*: see COINCIDENT and -ENCE.]

1. a. The fact or condition of being coincident; the occupation of the same place or part of space.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) §224 There can be no Coincidence in the eye, or Visual Point. **1715** CHEYNE *Philos. Prin. Relig.* (J.), The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* I. x. 222 The singleness of the picture arises from the coincidence of the two pictures. **1870** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 33 This want of coincidence of the points of vertical dip and of maximum intensity.

fig. or *transf.* **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* v ii. §5 By a casuall coincidence some straggling words of the Athenians may meet in the mouths of the veriest Barbarians. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. I. 304 The rare coincidence, in one ugly body, of the droll and the martyr.

b. (with *pl.*) A case of coincidence.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sci.* (1857) I. 153 The method of making visual coincidences. **1880** ADAMS in *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 The new line-spectra, the real basic lines of those substances which show coincidences.

2. Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneous occurrence or existence.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. §8 There might be a casuall coincidence of this feast and his presence at Jerusalem. **1681** MORE *Expos. Daniel* 257 There is a Coincidence, at least of time. **1722** SUSANNA WESLEY in Eliza Clarke *Life* (1886) 130 There hardly ever was a greater coincidence of unprosperous events in one family. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 297 A happy coincidence of outward plenty with liberal institutions. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 342 The coincidence of twelve by the clock with noon by the sun-dial.. is exact only four times in the year.

3. a. Exact agreement or correspondence in substance, nature, character, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. §3 Is there not a true coincidence between commutative and distributive justice, and arithmetical and geometrical proportion? *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* VII. v. (R.), Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth.. affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 352 The coincidence of the religious views of Sir Isaac Newton with those of John Locke. **1876** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. 58 These two ends of action are sometimes found in conflict, but more frequently in coincidence.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such agreement or correspondence.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 201 A local coincidence, which.. cannot be paralleled. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 356 Evidence arising from various coincidences. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 13 Such coincidences may fairly be stated as undesigned. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 724 A remarkable series of undesigned coincidences in favour of the belief.

4. A notable concurrence of events or circumstances having no apparent causal connexion.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* (Camelot ed.) 185 That he should also take King Francis prisoner upon that day [of his nativity], was an unexpected coincidence. **1821** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1863 I. 96, I felt it at the time.. as a singular coincidence, that twice, etc. **1823** BYRON *Juan* VI. lxxviii, A 'strange coincidence,' to use a phrase By which such things are settled now-a-days. **1829** SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., The fact, if truly reported, is one of those singular coincidences which occasionally appear. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 378 It might be only a coincidence.

5. Of persons: Agreement or concurrence (in opinion or sentiment).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 3/1 Mr. Sturt.. expressed his co-incidence with the sentiments of [the Petition]. **1800** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 647 You are already apprized of my entire coincidence in your opinion. **1800** SYD. SMITH *Six Serm.* 60 A modest coincidence with received opinions above our faculties.

†**6.** Falling together, conjunction blending. *Obs.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 88 The Latine tongue, with the coincidence of the Goths language and other northern peeple.

7. a. *Physics.* The indication of the occurrence of ionizing particles in two or more detectors simultaneously (see quot. 1958). Also *attrib.* Cf. ANTI-COINCIDENCE.

1930 *Physical Rev.* XXXV. 651/2 Enormously increased resolving power can be obtained by the requirement of multiple instead of paired coincidences. The attainment of very great freedom from accidental coincidences is of greatest importance [etc.]. *Ibid.* 652/1 Automatic recording of the amount of the penetrating radiation coming from particular areas of the sky, using two tube-counters and a special 'coincidence circuit'. **1938** R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) xxv. 280 Insertion of sheets of lead between the counters only slightly diminishes the number of simultaneous discharges (coincidences), and this proves that we are here confronted.. with cosmic rays. **1940**, etc. [see ANTI-COINCIDENCE]. **1958** *Van Nostrand's Sci. Encycl.* (ed. 3) 369/1 A true coincidence is one that is due to the detection of a single particle or of several genetically related particles. An accidental, chance, or random coincidence is one that is due to the fortuitous occurrence of unrelated counts in the separate detectors.

b. *Computers.* Equivalent signals received simultaneously in an electronic circuit; the reception of such signals. Also *attrib.*

1947 *Rev. Sci. Instruments* XVIII. 907/1 In order to reduce chance coincidences to a minimum, it is necessary to use a coincidence circuit. **1948** *Ibid.* XIX. 565/2 Methods can be found for modulating one of the E.M.T.'s.. so that the E.M.T.'s themselves form a coincidence or anticoincidence system. **1950** C. B. TOMPKINS et al. *High-Speed Computing Devices* iv. 37 An electronic gate is a circuit with a single output and two (or more) inputs so designed that an output signal is produced when, and only when, input signals are received on both (or on a particular set of) input leads. Such circuits are variously known as gates, coincidence circuits, Rossi circuits, or *logical and* circuits. **1953** A. D. & K. H. V. BOOTH *Automatic Digital Calculators* xi. 111 *Coincidence sensers.* In computing machine design it is frequently necessary to have available means for ascertaining the identity of two quantities. **1964** M. J. PEDELTY in Tou & Wilcox *Computer Sci.* x. 248 The essence of the system.. is that signals are 'broadcast' on a 'to-whom-it-may-concern' basis. Coincidence gates and delays can then be used to detect certain pulse patterns from the 'broadcast alphabet'.

†**co'incidency.** *Obs.* [see prec. and -ENCY.] Coincident quality or state; exact agreement or correspondence.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. §3 (1622) 303 Wherein I will not censure, either any impropriety, or any coincidency. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 62 Which two have no coincidencie, or suitablenesse. **1762** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 118 Yet passion and real misfortune, joined to the coincidency of place, could suggest it to Marius. **1794** G. WAKEFIELD *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* I. 32 Such a variety of corroborating coincidencies.

coincident (kəʊ'ɪnsɪdənt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *coïncident*, ad. med.L. **coincident-em*, pres. pple. of *coincidĕre* to COINCIDE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Occupying the same place or portion of space.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 102 Coincident and coextended with it. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. viii, So the sides of the angles A and D are coincident. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), These circles.. as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. **1822** IMISON *Sci. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 269 If the object be in the centre of the mirror's concavity, the image and object will be coincident, and equal in bulk. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 164 Having its plane of polarisation coincident with or parallel to the plane of reflexion.

2. Occurring at the same time and occupying the same space of time; exactly contemporaneous.

1598 FLORIO, *Coincidente*, coincident, incident with or vnto. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 In truth they were so co-incident, as the loyal hearted English could not distinguish between the Spanish match and Charles his ruine. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 355 The 13th year of his Reign was coincident in winter with the 20th of the Peloponnesian war. **1849** COBDEN *Speeches* 78 The most terrible distress, always coincident with dear food in our manufacturing.. districts. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 139 The resistance to the Pope's authority.. is pretty nearly coincident with the rise of the Ottomans.

3. Having the same nature, character, or value; in exact agreement, wholly consonant *with*.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 14/1 So the name of bishop is coincident with the office of apostle. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* IV. lxxxvii. 872 These [principles], though they be sometimes coincident, are not the same. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Introd. 8 Our ends are so far from being repugnant that they are coincident. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 37 Duty and interest are perfectly coincident. **1798** T. TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 228 The most congenial, the most coincident friend I have. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 194 Standard coins, whose nominal value is coincident with their metallic value.

†**4.** Incident or concomitant *to*. *Obs.*

1567 N. SANDER *Rocke of Church* 216 An other thing coincident to some degree of men. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Empires*, Empires of Kings are now, and ever were, As Sallust saith, co-incident to feare.

†B. *sb.* A thing which coincides with something else, a concomitant. *Obs.*

1626 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 322 Coincidents are not always Causes. **1658** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 106 When virtue and blood are coincidents. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 176 All motion and rest imply time and place, as a kind of necessary coincidents.

coincidental (kəʊɪnsɪ'dɛntəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1], after *incidental*.]

1. Characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence; *loosely* = COINCIDENT.

c **1800** K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 384 Arguing upon probabilities, with some slight coincidental corroborations. **1845** *Illust. Lond. News* 26 July 59 This coincidental misfortune. **1879** *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 147 We have complementary rather than coincidental tastes.

2. Of the nature of a coincidence (sense 4).

1884 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 358, I have myself .. noted a considerable number of very striking coincidental dreams. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 4/1 Supposing the apparition itself to have been but a coincidental effect of the other brother's imagination.

coincidentally (kəʊɪnsɪ'dɛntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = COINCIDENTLY.

1837 J. C. SYMONS *Ch.-rate Bill Vind.* 7 Coincidentally with a position which manifestly left no alternative to the Government, etc. **1876** C. P. SMYTH in G. Chambers *Astron.* 27 Nearly coincidentally with the beginning of the increase of each Sun-spot cycle.

coincidently (kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. COINCIDENT + -LY[2].] In a coincident manner; concurrently, at the same time.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 112 Falling in coincidently with M. Cholmleyes Arguments. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 88 Coincidently with the king's departure, bishop Beaufort resigned the great seal. **1884** J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 220 The serial works of our popular writers appear coincidently not only in America, but in many of our colonies.

coin'cider. *rare.* [f. COINCIDE + -ER.] One who or that which coincides. (Harris used it as = one who goes in company.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. Wks. (1841) 169 *note*, From its [the verb's] readiness *συμβαίνειν*, to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they called it *σύμβαμα*, a coincider. *Ibid.* Something less than a coincider, or less than a predicable.

coin'ciding. A. *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COINCIDE. B. *ppl. a.* That coincides.

1786 MRS. A. M. BENNET *Juv. Indiscretions* III. 45 This.. invitation was rendered the more acceptable by the coinciding look and the eloquent smile. **1819** G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 420 The coinciding traditions both of the Jews and of the Gentiles.

†**co-in'cline,** *v. Obs.* [see CO- 1.] To incline together. (*trans.* & *intr.*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. 110 The humydyte radycalle and other complexcyons in proporcyon couenable coenclyned togyder. *a* **1711** KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 344 To Loftie hymns our hearts to co-incline. *Ibid.* IV. 409 They.. to outlove each other co-inclin'd.

So †**co-inclination,** concurrent inclination.

a **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 258 Co-inclinations, regular and chast, Were with con-natural Fruition grac'd.

co-include, -incorporate: see CO-.

co'indicant, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. medical L. *coindicānt-em* pres. pple. f. *co-* together + *indicānt-em* indicating. Cf. F. *coïndicant*.]

A. *adj.* Indicating conjointly (with other signs); *spec.* in *Med.* of symptoms 'which concur in suggesting the employment of a particular remedy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vii. 98 Who without any other coindicant signes, do by the vrines only giue out sentence. *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 208 The philosopher saith, signs are either indicant or coindicant.

B. *sb.* A coindicant sign or symptom.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Coindicants*, divers indications or signes .. pointing to one and the same remedy for the cure.

†**co'indicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CO- 1 + INDICATE; cf. prec. and F. *coïndiquer*.] To indicate conjointly, to furnish coindicant symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 103 The age, the sexe, the custome do coindicate the same, because they declare in what state the strength of the body standeth.

coindi'cation. [f. CO- 3a + INDICATION; cf. prec. and F. *coïndication*.] Conjoint or concurrent indication; a concurrent sign or symptom.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 102 Coindication is that which sheweth us the same that the indication, but not primarily of it selfe, but by accident, and as it were in another place. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 276 We may still take Coindications from the Part affected. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 163 No co-indication of circumstances.

coindom (Audelay): see KINGDOM.

co-indwelling: see CO-.

coine, obs. f. COIN, COYNYE, QUOIN.

coined (kɔɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Minted, made into coin; in the form of coin.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278 b/1 The value of the least coigned plate. **1678** J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav., India* I. ii. 18 If you carry coin'd gold, the best pieces are Jacobus's, Rose-nobles, Albertus's. **1745** *De Foe's Eng.*

Tradesman xlv. (1841) II. 165 Copper, in coined plates. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 493 Coined money is unknown to the Homeric age.

2. *fig.* Fabricated, deliberately invented, made up; see the verb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 His syb..with long coynd forgerye feeding. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1073, I will not ..fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses. *a* **1647** SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* i. §1 The new coined distinction of subjects into royalists and patriots. **1881** SKEAT *Etymol. Dict., Oxygen*..is a coined word.

coiner ('kɔɪnə(r)). Also 5 coynowre, quyner, 6 coynar, 6–8 -er, 7 quoyner. [f. COIN *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who coins money; a minter.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coynowre or coynesmytare, *nummularius*. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxii. 58/1 Some ben monyours or moneye quyners. **1590** GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) Pref. 4 Diogenes of a coyner of money became a Corrector of manners. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 29 Designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the Coiner. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, A Coiner, a very good workman.

fig. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, The..longest-headed, queerest-tempered old coiner of gold and silver ever was.

2. *esp.* A maker of counterfeit coin.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 121 You ought..no more to bee agrieued with that whiche I haue saide, then the Mint Maister..to see the coyner hanged. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 5 Some Coyner with his Tooles Made me a counterfeit. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶9 He found the tools of a coiner. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 With precautions resembling those employed by coiners and forgers.

3. *fig.* An inventor; a deliberate or artful fabricator. Cf. COIN *v.* 5.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 480 b, As though he and a few others were the first devisours and coyners of this Gospell. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A Greeke coyner of Etymologyes. **1718** F. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Coiners of Fables. **1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 44 Swift..was a ready coiner of such rhyming and ludicrous proverbs.

†**b.** ? A dissembler, false pretender. *Obs. rare.*

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 Thinke you me a quoyner? No, no, thou art thy selfe still, Noble Baltazar.

co-infeftment, -infer: see CO-.

co-'infinite, *a.* [see CO- 2.] Equally infinite with another or others; conjointly infinite.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 Two co-infinite and co-eternal ones, God and the Abyss. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 362 The infinite could nothing greater give, Than his Co-infinite, that Man might live. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 191 Three co-eternal, co-equal, co-infinite Hypostates. **1835** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog., Oxford* Wks. 1889 II. 66 The immeasurable..arena upon which Shakspeare careers—co-infinite with life itself.

So **co-in'finity.**

a **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 269 Triunal Co-infinity.

†**co-in'habit,** *v. Obs.* [see CO- 1.] *intr.* To dwell together.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 140 Whom he found..contented his people should coinhabit amongst them.

So †**co-inhabiting** *ppl. a.*; **co-inhabitant**; †**co-inhabitor.**

c **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg.* II. 35 To deal against his coinhabitauntes. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Pref. 15 A familiar and co-inhabiting mischiefe. **1659** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvii. (1662) 136 Our being Co-inhabitants of the same element, the Earth. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 Co-inhabitants of Heav'n. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 475 All mankind being as it were co-inhabitors or world-citizens togeither.

co-inhere (kəʊɪn'hɪə(r)), *v.* [f. CO- 1.] *intr.* To inhere together.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) 138 The seeming incompatibility of the two series of phenomena to coinhere in one.

So **co-in'herence; co-in'herent** *a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 66 Both are *ab initio* identical and co-inherent. **1824** —— *Aids Refl.* App., Wks. 1858 I. 395 Their interpenetration and co-inherence. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. v. §6 The co-inherence of two attributes is but the co-existence of the two states of consciousness implied in their meaning.

co-in'heritor. Also 6 coen-. [see CO- 3 c.] A joint inheritor or heir. Cf. COHEIR, COHERITOR.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Coinherytour with hym to the kyngdom of heuen. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 81 As brethren, and felowes, and co-inheriters of the same saluation. **1636** BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 280 Hee remained coinheritor with his brother Carolus of the Crowne of France. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 940 Brother of Jove, and co-inheritor Of elements!

So **co-in'heritance.**

1598 FLORIO, *Coheredita*, a coinheritance. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* §18 (R.) The Spirit of God..adopts us ..and gives us a title to a coinheritance with him [Christ].

coinie, var. of COYNYE and CUNYE.

coining ('kɔɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COIN.

1. *lit.* a. The making of coin; minting.

1548 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 7 A French man being prisoner..for quoyning of testornes. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 83 They cannot touch me for coyning [*Ff.* crying]. I am the King himselfe. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 68 The Coining of Silver, or making Money of it, is the ascertaining of its Quantity by a publick Mark, the better to fit it for Commerce. **1876** MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 The hammer and die continued to be the only instruments used in coining until the middle of the 16th century.

b. Shaping of metal in a coining press (see quot. 1968).

1940 J. D. JEVONS *Metall. Deep Drawing* xv. 561 It is now usual to give the pressed or deep-drawn article one or more final squeezing operations between dies, a process closely akin to that of 'coining'. **1968** *Gloss. Terms Mechanized & Hand Sheet Metal Work (B.S.I.)* 6 *Coining.* 1. A final squeezing operation, with a punch and die, to give accuracy of dimensions. 2. An operation whereby a pattern is impressed by a punch.

2. *fig.* Deliberate invention, fabrication.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 123 He was..forced to fall to coining, and was Several Months before he could light on one [Name] that pleased him. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 There are in Milton several Words of his own Coining. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 96 The coining of bitter jests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***coining-house, -irons, -stamps.*** **coining press,** (*a*) a press for making coin (see quot. 1688); (*b*) a punch press in which metal is pressed to a required size, or embossed, etc.

1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 168 We must have many moo coyning yrons. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/4 One Valentine Cogswell had set up a Coining-Press. *Ibid.* No. 2366/4 Three pair of Coyning Stamps. **1824** R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 187 Constructing coining apparatus for the Peruvian mint. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 592/1 *Coining-press*, a power lever-screw press by which the planchet of metal is impressed with the design or legend. **1880** MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiliz. Scotl.* II. xix. 337 They came to the Coining-house and gave security. **1925** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXII. 448 The adaptation of the coining-press to the manufacture of such parts as forged arms and levers.

†**coining,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Arch.* In 5 coyning. Another form of QUOINING, corner-work.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The ryche coyning, the lusty tablementes.

coining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That coins (*lit.* and *fig.*; see the verb).

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, Some..whose coining heads Are the mints of all new fashions. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 383 The coining cities have struck medals.

coinless ('kɔɪnlɪs), *a.* [f. COIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without coin, moneyless, penniless.

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rubbe & Gt. Cast* C b, I know some sillee lads, coinelesse euer. **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* vii, Homage you deem'd due From coinless bards to men like you. **1887** *Birmingham Inst. Mag.* 7 Sept., The coinless curiosity of the street arab.

co-inmate: see CO-.

coinonomic (kɔɪnəʊ'nɒmɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κοινό-ς common + -νομικ-ός pertaining to management: cf. *economic.*] Of combined management or enterprise.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 224 The eighteenth century having been an age of individuative, the nineteenth..became an age of associative or coinonomic development.

coinoun, var. CONJOUN *Obs.*, coward, caitiff.

†**co'inquinate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *coinquināt-* pple. stem of *coinquināre* to defile all over, f. *co-* together (with intensive force) + *inquināre* to defile. Cf. F. *coïnquiner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To soil all over, pollute, defile. *lit.* and *fig.*

a **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 705 Suche maner of sysmatykes And halfe heretykes..That wolde coinquinate, That wolde contaminate..The Church's hygh estates. **1604** PARSONS *3 Conversions* III. xviii. 403 That the reader's mynd must remayne heere poysoned, and coinquinated with these dregs sett before him. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 Their very speculations are expressly coinquinated with much in all these.

†**coinqui'nation.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *coinquinātion-em*, n. of action, f. *coinquināre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *coïnquination* (in Cotgr.).] Complete pollution, defilement.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 128 He calleth marryage..a coinquynacion, a defeccyon from Christ. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *2 Peter* ii. 13 Coinquinations and spottes..in their feastings rioting with you. **1611** J. DAVIS *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Untill I make a second Inundation To wash thy purest fames Coinquination. **1624** DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xxi. 93 Bread of coinquination offered vpon the Altar.

co-inspire: see CO-.

†**coinstan'tanean,** *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 248 With the coinstantanean swiftness of hand and foot gave him *de pie ferme* a terrible slap on the breast.

coinstantaneous (kəʊɪnstən'teɪnɪəs), *a.* [see CO- 2.] Occurring, taking place, or existing at the same instant; exactly simultaneous.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 503 His acting and His complete knowledge of the manner most expedient to be followed in acting are co-instantaneous. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 188 Which of these is first we cannot say, for they seem co-instantaneous. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1860) 166 A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. **1860** PATMORE *Angel in H.* III. *Faithful for Ever* 228 A blinding flash, And close, co-instantaneous crash.

Hence **coinstanta'neity, coinstan'taneously** *adv.*, **coinstan'taneousness.**

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 127 Coinstantaneously. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 251 They started up..like men out of an ambush..so co-instantaneously did they all obey the summons. **1818** —— *Lit. Rem.* (1847) I. 222 The co-instantaneity of the plan and the execution. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 202 Sometimes all moved together coinstantaneously. **1848** HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 124 Notions of..priority and posteriority, co-instantaneousness, consecutiveness.

co-in'surance. [CO- 3 c.] A form of insurance in which responsibility for loss is shared by two or more parties; also, insurance in which the insured, under certain conditions, is jointly responsible with the insurance company.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Insurance.* **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 512/2 The direction in which fire insurance..calls most pressingly for improvement is the extension of the principle of co-insurance.

coint(e, obs. form of QUAINT.

cointense (kəʊɪn'tɛns), *a.* [see CO- 2.] Conjoined or equal in intensity. Hence **coin'tension, coin'tensity** (see quots.).

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* 117 *note*, Intension being synonymous with Intensity, cointension will be synonymous with cointensity. **1872** *Ibid.* II. VI. xx. 266 If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense. *Ibid.* II. 261 The relations of Cointension and Non-Cointension.

co-inter, -interest, -intersecting, -inthrone: see CO-.

‖**coin'tise.** *arch.* [a ME. (= the OF.) form of QUAINTISE, 'quaint device, ingenious ornament', appropriated to a special sense by modern writers on ancient costume, historical novelists, etc. (Some Dicts. have an erroneous form *cointoise.*)]

An elegant or fanciful dress, symbolical or ornamental apparel; *esp.* the pendant scarf worn on ladies' head-dresses, and also affixed to the jousting-helmets of knights, as a 'favour'. See QUAINTISE.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 93 This latter is called a quintis or cointise, a name given to a peculiarly fashioned gown or tunic of that day. *Ibid.* 94 The scarf afterwards worn round the crest of the helmet was called a cointise. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 181 The beautiful scarfs, called cointises, then lately introduced.

‖**cointreau** (kwɑ̃'tro, 'kwɒntrəʊ). Also Cointreau. [F., proprietary name.] A colourless orange-flavoured liqueur; also, a glass of this. Cf. CURAÇAO.

1920 *Berry Bros. & Co. Catal.* 14 Cointreau. **1928** *Sunday Dispatch* 2 Dec. 4 The best concocted cocktail..contained brandy, gin, whisky, cointreau, French vermouth, [etc.]. **1942** 'N. SHUTE' *Pied Piper* 17 Then he took a cup of coffee and a *cointreau* in the café. **1946** 'S. RUSSELL' *To Bed with Grand Music* iii. 49 The coffee and the cointreau had been placed on the table. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* xxi. 234 It wasn't ..the Turkish coffee or the Cointreau, but his almost childish delight at being there with her.

Cointree, obs. form of COVENTRY.

a **1631** DRAYTON *Ballad of Dowsabel*, His breech of Cointree blue.

co-inventor, -islander: see CO-.

coiny ('kɔɪnɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. COIN *sb.* + -Y[1].] That has abundance of coin; rich. Hence **'coininess,** wealth.

1891 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 83/2 He paints for amusement merely. He seems to be coiny. **1903** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 312/1 A fellow must be a coiny bird to bank with the Bank of England. *Ibid.* 313/2 Howell dying with over £4000, though he had considerably impaired the 'coininess' of other people.

coinye, -zie, var. of CUNYE *Sc.*, coin.

coir (kɔɪə(r)). Forms: 6 cayro, 7 cairo, cair, 8 cayr, cayar; 7–9 coire, 8 coyr(e, 9 koir, coier, 8–coir. [ad. Malayālam *kāyar* cord, f. *kāyaru* to be twisted (Yule). In earlier forms, a. Pg. *cairo* (in Correa 1510), *coyro* (Barbosa 1516).]

The prepared fibre of the husk of the coco-nut, used for making ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Originally, the thread or cordage made of this fibre.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 14 b, The Moores which trade to Sofala in great ships, that haue no decks nor nailes, but are sowed with Cayro. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 251 A certaine shippe made of boordes, and sowed together with cayro, which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1778 *side-note*, The uttermost is hairie, and of it they make Cairo that is all their Cables and Ropes. **1697** [see b] *Coire.* **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 573/2 *Cayr* (of which they make Cables and Ropes). **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 Of the Rind of the Nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 67 The coco nut tree produces coir. **1844** *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coir, rough, press packed, per ton, 6*d.* **1860** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ii. 127 The best coir is made from the unripe nuts.

b. *attrib.*, as *coir-cable, -fibre, -rope, -yarn.*

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 430 Here you will find the Arack Drink, the Coire Cabels, the Bread Fruit. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 295 These are called Coire Cables: they will last very well. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 (Yule) They [the Surat people] have..Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage. **1759** *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 Their coyr-ropes made of the fibres of cocoa nut husks. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 190 Goulaub, sans ceremony, sat Upon a piece of koir mat. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Coir rope is equal in strength to hempen rope of the same size, and is but two-thirds the weight.

cois, *Sc.* f. COSE *v. Obs.*, to barter.

†**coise,** *?sb. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning uncertain.]

(Mätzner explains 'ugly woman, monster', comparing *coisy*; Halliwell says: = 'body'; Pauli: 'mistress'.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 And prively withoute noise He bringeth this foule great coise To his castell in suche a wise That no man might her shape avise.

coist, obs. f. QUEEST, wood-pigeon; Sc. f. of COAST, COST.

†**'coistered,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

Nares suggests 'coiled up into a small compass'; Halliwell, 'inconvenienced'.

1604 MARSTON, etc. *Malcontent* v. i. Wks. (1856), I could have carried a lady up and down at armes length, on a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time who, to trie the strength of a mans backe and his arme, would be coisterd.

coistrel. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 coystrel(l, coisterel, 6-7 coystril(l, 8 coistril. [A variant of CUSTREL q.v. (An interchange of *u* and *oi* in words from Fr. is frequent.)]

1. A groom, or servant in charge of the horses of a knight.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 429 A knight with his esquire, and coistrell with his two horsses. —— *Hist. Scotl.* (1586) II. 89 Such coisterels and other as remained with the Scotish cariage, seeing the discomfiture of their aduersaries, ran foorth and pursued them into those marishes. **1825** SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, Nor can you fly from your standard without such infamy as even coistrels or grooms are unwilling to incur.

b. = Lad. (Cf. GROOM.)

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict., Coistrel*, a young Lad, *un jeune Garçon.*

2. Used as a term of reproach or contempt: Knave, base fellow, low varlet.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* D ij, Her Chastitie assailed by suche a simple coisterell. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Sham'st thou not coystrell, loathsome dunghill swad, To grace thy carkasse with an ornament. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, You whorson, bragging Coystril! **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 43 He's a Coward and a Coystrill that will not drinke to my Neece. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, *A coistril..Met.* homo timidus.

attrib. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The swarming rabble of our coystrell curates.

coistrell, obs. form of KESTREL.

coisy, ? obs. form of QUEASY.

15.. in Hartshorne *Metr. T.* (1829) 118 (Mätz.) In steide off sturgeon and lamprons, He draweth up..Codlyng, cungur, and suche coisy [Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 3 queyse] fisshe.

†**'coit.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coit-us* going together, coition, f. *co-īre* to go together. Cf. F. *coït* (16th c. in Littré).] = COITION 2.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2255 If from the coit of these Animals..Animals should be born. **1745** J. PARSONS *Lect. Musc. Motion* iii. 78 From the Coit that produced the Fecundation. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1776) III. 62.

coit, coite, obs. ff. QUOIT; Sc. f. COAT, QUOT.

coital ('kəʊɪtəl). [f. COIT-US + -AL[1].] Relating to coitus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

†**'coite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *coīre* (see above).] To come together, unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The which, after,..do coite and ioyne together in one, the greatest of all the Nerues in the body. *Ibid.* v. 76.

coition (kəʊ'ɪʃən). [ad. L. *coitiōn-em* going or coming together, n. of action, f. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *co-īre* to go together.]

†**1.** Going or coming together; meeting; uniting.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, That whiche letteth the coition and coalescence. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 695 Coition I meane or conjunction of the ayre. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Coition*, an assembly, confederacy or commotion. **1691** SIR P. KING *Worship Prim. Ch.* II. (1712) 12 The tongue..sounds or speaks through the knocking or coition of the Lips.

†**b.** 'A mutual tendency of bodies toward one another, as of the iron and loadstone' (Bailey).

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 79 Where the coition..is most strong. **1638** WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 118 Gravity..'Tis such a..mutual desire of union, whereby condensed Bodies..do naturally apply themselves one to another by attraction or coition. **1662** in *Phenix* II. 514 The Antients knew no more of the Loadstone than its Coition, which they improperly call'd Attraction.

†**c.** 'Conjunction' of the planets. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS s.v., Coition of the Moon is when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy, Slawkenbergius' Tale*, Five planets were in coition all at once with Scorpio.

2. Sexual conjunction, copulation. [so late L. *coitio*, class. L. *coitus*.]

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 51. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. (1656) §9, I could be content..that there were any way to perpetuate the world without this triviall and vulgar way of coition. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 376. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 153 Coition and impregnation were not simultaneous. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 115.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 427 To affirme..that the Parlament, which is his Mother, can neither conceive or bring forth any autoritative Act without his Masculine coition. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 9. **1674** PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 131, I might suppose that Atoms are also Male and Female..and that the above-named Byasses are the Points of Coition.

†**'coiture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **coitūra*, f. *coit-*: see COITION, and -URE.]

1. A coming or meeting together, conjunction.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 This elegant coiture of the braunches is made like halfe a circle. **1601** R. DOLMAN tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 849 The greene Emeraud..sometimes happeneth to breake euen in the act of coiture.

2. = COITION 2.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 Daungers which much coiture and carnalitie bringeth. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 102 This [date] tree..doth not fructifie, but by coiture. **1646** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 89 To see that pure fflame fall, a prostitute; And Coiture of Ruffians, cause her ffruite.

‖**coitus** ('kəʊɪtʌs). [L.; see COIT.] **a.** = COITION 2 (in scientific writers, who also use the L. phrase *in coitu* = in coition).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The Female *in Coitu*. **1855** RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 61 On the 7th day from coitus.

b. coitus interruptus: sexual intercourse in which, with the intention of avoiding conception, the penis is completely withdrawn from the vagina before ejaculation; also *fig.*

1900 HAVELOCK ELLIS *Stud. Psychol. Sex* II. 127 Onan's device was not auto-erotic, but was an early example of withdrawal before emission or *coitus interruptus*. **1909** A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Sel. Papers Hysteria* (1912) vi. 141 Anxiety neurosis appears in women..whose husbands practice coitus interruptus or reservatus. **1918** M. C. STOPES *Married Love* v. 51 It often happens nowadays that, dreading the expense and the physical strain of child-bearing for his wife, the husband practises what is called *coitus interruptus*. **1941** H. NICHOLSON *Diary* 27 May (1967) 168 The P.M...then went on to speak about conscription in Northern Ireland and left the house with a sense of *coitus interruptus*. **1948** C. DAY LEWIS *Poems 1943-1947* 18, I knew the weak Involuntary spasms of consent—Ah, *coitus interruptus* with a cheating world. **1961** 'J. WELCOME' *Beware of Midnight* x. 120 Can you imagine anything more stupid than a *corrida* without killing?..That's *coitus interruptus* if you like. **1962** *Lancet* 2 June 1194/1 The survey shows that the sheath and coitus interruptus are still the methods most commonly used for contraception in this country.

c. coitus reservatus: sexual intercourse in which, by a technique of deliberate control, ejaculation or complete orgasm is avoided and copulation thereby prolonged.

1903 HAVELOCK ELLIS *Stud. Psychol. Sex* III. 248 We practiced all sorts of fancy coitus, *coitus reservatus*, etc. **1909** [see b above]. **1922** *Internat. Jrnl. Psycho-anal.* III. 401 Coitus reservatus and coitus interruptus are particularly harmful to women. **1953** A. C. KINSEY *Sex. Behav. Hum. Fem.* XV. 625 Coitus reservatus, the *Karezza* of the Sanskrit and Hindu literature, represents a maximum sophistication of such deliberate control.

coiziar, var. COZIER *Obs.*, cobbler, patcher.

†**cojoin,** obs. variant of CONJOIN *v.*

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue on Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 173 Yet all in one coioind doe all excell. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 143 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st coioyne with something.

‖**cojones** (kəʊ'həʊneɪs), *sb. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *cojón* testicle; cf. CULLION.] **a.** Testicles. **b.** Courage, 'guts'.

1932 HEMINGWAY *Death in Aft.* ii. 28 It takes more cojones to be a sportsman where death is a closer party to the game. **1966** T. CAPOTE *In Cold Blood* iv. 274 The baseball field was mud up to your *cojones*. **1966** N. BEHN *Kremlin Letter* I. vi. 85 'Hit that big cow in the crutch!..In the *cojones*,' he roared at her, pointing to his own anatomy. **1966** *Guardian* 30 July 7 You have the cojones to ask me if I still got confidence in Britain?

co-judge, -justiciar: see CO- 3 b.

cojuror. [see CO- 3 c.] One who takes an oath along with, or in confirmation of, another.

1735 M. SHELTON tr. *Wotton's Short View Hickes' Thes.* 59 (T.) The solemn form of oaths: of a compurgator, or cojuror. The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true'. **1865** NICHOLS *Britton* II. 336 It has been tried in full county by the oath of the tenant with two cojurors.

cok-, for words formerly so spelt, see COC-, COCK-.

cokar, cokar-nut: see COCO.

coke (kəʊk), *sb.*[1] Also 7-9 coak, 8 coake, cowke. [Known only from the 17th c., when classed by Ray as a North-country word. Possibly the same as the northern COLK *sb.* (also spelt *coke*) a core, *coke* being viewed as the hard core of the coal left after other parts have been consumed. The early use of the word as an individual name with pl. *coaks, cokes*, would agree with this. (Thence also mod.F. *coke* pl. *cokes*.) Cf. for both sense and form, the following, which appears to combine the senses of *core* and *cinder*.

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cowk*, the core. 'It's badly burnt lime, it's nought but cowks.']

1. The solid substance left after mineral coal has been deprived by dry distillation of its volatile constituents, being a form of carbon of more compact texture, but with more impurities, than the charcoal obtained by a similar process from wood.

†**a.** with *a* and *plural. Obs.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 The coal thus prepared [by charring] they call coaks. **1785** *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 241 That species of coal..burns like coaks, without flame or smoak. **1795** J. AIKIN *Manchester* 314 Beds of cokes or cinders have been discovered.

b. as a substance: *no plural.* Slang phr. (imper.) *go and eat coke:* refrain from addressing, or otherwise annoying, the speaker.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Coke* is Pit-coal or Sea-coal burned or converted into the nature of Charcoal. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words, Coke*, Pit-coal or Sea-cole charred: It is now become a word of general use. **1729** MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 32 Some Cowke (or Cinders of Pit-coal). **1782** *Specif. H. H. Conway's Patent* No. 1310 Coal..not wasted or consumed, but turned into a useful cinder, generally called coake. **1787** FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 312 Coak, or pit-coal charred, that is, burnt till no smoak arises. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Coals may be subdivided with reference to the production of coke into..the coking and non-coking.

1891 FARMER *Slang* II. 150/1 *Go and eat coke* (vulgar), a phrase indicative of contempt. **1908** *Magnet* I. No. 1, Oh, go and eat coke! **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 178 When accosted by an irritating person..they..suggest ..'Go and eat coke'.

c. (*a*) Tin plate made from iron produced in a cokery. (*b*) A grade of tin plate, more thinly coated than charcoal plate, used for canning and general purposes; = *coke plate* below.

1930 *Sheet Metal Industries* Apr. 693 (Advt.), Tinplates. .. Brands... 'Henza' (Cokes), 'Amfin' (special cokes). **1936** W. R. BROWN *Tinplate* (ed. 3) 6 Coke Tinplates is a commercial description of standard quality for tinplate purposes... Best Coke are tinplates carrying a slightly higher coating of tin. **1951** *Engineering* 21 Dec. 771/1 Tinplate is produced in three coating weights..'common cokes', 'standard cokes', and 'best cokes'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coke-like* adj.; *coke barrow, bogey, -crusher, dust, fork, -furnace, -miner*; **coke-breeze** (see BREEZE *sb.*[3]); **coke finish,** a coating given to a sheet of coke (see 1 c); **coke-oil** (see quot.); **coke-oven,** an oven, furnace, kiln, or retort in which coke is produced by the expulsion of gas from bituminous coal; hence **coke-oven gas,** gas so produced; **coke (tin) plate,** tin plate made from iron refined in a cokery; tin plate having a lighter coating than charcoal plate; **coke-tower,** a high tower filled with coke, used as a condenser, in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid.

*a***1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Coke Barrow*, a large semi-cylindrical sheet-iron two-wheeled barrow used about coke ovens and furnaces. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §699 *Coke man*..fills coke bogeys with coke fork from stack, [etc.]. **1884** Coke breeze [see BREEZE *sb.*[3]]. **1956** W. D. HARGREAVES in D. L. Linton *Sheffield* 289 The fines..have been sintered by heating with coke breeze in an oxidizing atmosphere. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 118/1 The outside of the heap [of coal, in coking] is covered with a coating of wet coke dust. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Coke-dust*, powdered coke; used for blacking foundry molds. **1898** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LII. 36 Sheets..may be coated with a good common coke finish with about 2 lbs. of tin, a heavier coating being applied for a charcoal finish. **1904** HARBORD & HALL *Metall. of Steel* III. xxxiv. 536 The rolls are driven at a definite speed which determines the amount of tin taken up by the plate..., the object kept in view being to give what is known as a 'coke finish' to a cwt. of plates with 2 lbs. 4 ozs. to 2 lbs. 6 ozs. of tin. *a***1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coke fork*, a ten-tined fork for shoveling coke. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 565 Prepared with coke-fuel. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 3/2 The coke-miners at Connellsville, Pensylvania. **1862** *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 645/1 There remains..a large residue of pitch, which is again distilled..., giving off an oil called coke-oil. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 997 A front elevation of two..coke-ovens. **1861** J. PERCY *Metallurgy* 157 In its simplest form a coke-oven is a chamber of fire-brick or some other refractory material, having an arched roof in which is a hole and an entrance below. **1930** *Engineering* 9 May 610/3 The blast-furnace and coke-oven gases. **1878** *Technol. Dict.* (ed. 3) II. 151/1 *Coke-plate* (oppos. to charcoal-plate), *Das Steinkohlenblech*, Tôle au coke. *Ibid.*, Coke-tin-plate, *Das Steinkohlenweissblech, das gepuddelte Weissblech*, fer-blanc au coke. **1956** W. E. HOARE *Tinplate Handbk.* (ed. 3) iv. 15. *Coke Plates, Charcoal Plates.* The adjectives *coke* and *charcoal* are still used in specifying and indicating tin coating weight. *Ibid.* ix. 40 Hot-dipped coke tinplate is used for the manufacture of decorated boxes. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 48 The images of the two coke points.

coke (kəʊk), *sb.*[2] Slang (orig. *U.S.*) abbrev. of COCAINE (in its use as a drug). Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1908 R. S. BAKER *Following Colour Line* iii. 47 They buy the 'coke' in the form of powder and snuff it up the nose. **1912** E. B. LOWRY *Himself* xx. 179 A few years ago 'coke' fiends in a certain locality in Chicago made a regular practice of buying '——'s Catarrh Cure'. **1927** 'J. BARBICAN' *Confess. Rum-Runner* iv. 47 No matter what you've done—smuggling, counterfeiting, coke-peddling, shooting, [etc.]. **1928** E. WALLACE *Flying Squad* xvi. 150 It's your 'coke' trade that's stirring up the Yard. **1959** P. CAPON *Amongst those Missing* 233 He started introducing her to drugs... Reefers at first, and then, under the influence of reefers, coke.

Hence **coke** *v.*[2] *refl.*, to drug oneself with cocaine; also with *up*; **coked (up)** *a.*, drugged with cocaine (or a similar drug); **cokey, cokie**, a cocaine-addict.—

1922 E. FERGUSON *Black Candle* i. i. 20 Cocainomaniacs are commonly called 'cokies'. **1924** G. C. HENDERSON *Keys to Crookdom* xxiv. 307 When 'coked up' he will murder and rob and steal. **1929** D. HAMMETT *Red Harvest* xxvii, You gallop out, coked to the edges, charging at the whole world with both eyes shut. **1934** J. G. BRANDON *One-Minute Murder* xxiii. 247 His first glance at the shivering, stricken-looking creature.. told him that the man was a 'cokey'. **1937** 'DAVID HUME' *Cemetery First Stop* i. 8 He didn't mind men getting tangled with marihuana smokes or 'coking' themselves at times. *a* **1953** DYLAN THOMAS *Quite Early One Morning* (1954) 38 These psychopathic gorillas coked to the gills have no place in Little Tim's cosmography. **1954** 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* i. i. 17 They let him coke himself up for the occasion. **1967** C. DRUMMOND *Death at Furlong Post* iv. 40, I want a solo cokey who knows guns.

Coke (kəʊk), *sb.*[3] A registered trade-mark of the Coca-Cola Company, = COCA-COLA; also used *colloq.* with small initial. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.* orig. *U.S.*

1909 *Coca-Cola Bottler* (Phila.) Nov. 17/1 If you..asked to be served with 'Ice Cold Cokes' you will be presented with a very good bottle of carbonated Coca-Cola. **1915** *Printers' Ink* 23 Sept. 46/2 The propensity of a large proportion of those who regularly drink Coca-Cola to call for their favorite drink as 'dope' or 'coke' or 'koke'. **1938** S. V. BENÉT *13 O'Clock* 236 The girls drank 'coke', mostly. **1940** *Evening News* 9 Jan. 4/1 The Canadian soldiers..have stormed the shops in search of coke, which is slang, it seems, for a soft drink. **1941** DANIELS *Tar Heels* 261 Sandwich munchers and coke drinkers. **1947** D. RIESMAN in *Yale Law Jrnl.* Dec. 191 More typical of the French cafe than of the American tavern or coke-bar. **1949** N. STREATFEILD *Painted Garden* xvii. 185 They..had bought him ice cream sodas and cokes. **1954** G. WINN *Queen's Countrywomen* vii. 106 There is something very innocent about..drinking 'Coke' through a straw. **1963** P. H. JOHNSON *Night & Silence* xxiv. 175 Now I shall have a Coke, as the youngsters do.

coke (kəʊk), *v.*[1] [f. COKE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 304 The heat..appears to have ..coaked beds of coal. *a* **1845** HOOD *Ode to R. Wilson.* Poor Nature..is stoked, coked, smoked, and almost choked. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 203/1 Two days are sufficient to 'coke' the coal.

b. Erroneously said of wood.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, The furnace in which the wood was deposited in order to its being coked or charred.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of coal: To turn into coke.

1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 876/1 It will not coke.

coke, obs. form of COCK, COLK, COOK.

coke, colker, dial. f. CALK, CALKER.

cokeall: see COCKAL, COCKALL.

coked (kəʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. COKE *v.* + -ED[1].] Reduced to coke.

1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 284 A Fire of coaked pitcoal. **1894** *Sat. Rev.* 25 Aug. 221 Coal-dust..in a coked and cindered condition.

cokedril(l, -odrill, obs. f. CROCODILE *sb.*

'cokeman, 'coke-man. [COKE *sb.*] A workman employed in loading or unloading coke, charging a furnace, etc. with coke, or discharging coke from a furnace, etc.

1852 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* 251 He in return signs the coke-man's book for the amount. **1892** *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/8 The cokemen, the mechanics, and the miners in the Durham Miners' Federation. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 1 Sept. 7 Cokemen employed on by-product plants at collieries. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §049 *Cokeman* ..works at box or bunker where 'breeze'..is collected after screening.

†**coker**[1]. *Obs. slang.* = CAULKER 4.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coker*, a Lye. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

coker[2] ('kəʊkə(r)). [f. COKE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1].] One who superintends the coking of coal; also, a workman employed in handling coal in or about a coke-oven, etc.

1793 in Bogle *Founding Carron Wks.* (1898) 32 John Heggie, a fireman coaker. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 93 Steel Melting:..Coker. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §081, etc.

coker, obs. form of COCKER, COCO.

cokerite, var. COCORITE.

cokery ('kəʊkərɪ). [f. COKE *sb.* + -ERY.] A coke-furnace.

1923 *Glasgow Herald* 27 Mar. 9 The three cokeries already being exploited by the French. **1941** A. O. POLLARD *Bombers over Reich* ii. 26 Raids on..synthetic plants, cokeries, ports and railway yards.

†**cokes.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 cokes, coaks, coxe, 7 cox, coax. [Origin obscure: possibly related to *cockenay*, COCKNEY, and its cognates.] A silly fellow, fool, ninny; a simpleton, one easily 'taken in'.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xvii. Fij, Aristippus..the sharpe Diogenes deryded in his kinde Thou art (qd. he) a common cokcs. **1568** T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 151 He is a cokes, and worthy strokes, whose wife the Breeches beare. **1575** J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, He showeth himself herein..so very a coxe The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe. **1611** COTGR., *Guilmin*, a noddie, ninnie, coxe, ideot. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* III. i, Go, you're a brainless cox [*v.r.* coax], a toy, a Fop. **1628** FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, A kind of Cokes, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, a puppy, etc. **1636** LYLY *Euphues* E vj, I brought thee vp like a Cokes [*ed.* 1581 *has* cockney], and thou hast handled me like a Cockscombe. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cokes*, the Fool in the Play, or Bartholomew-Fair.

cokes, obs. form of COAX.

coke-stole, var. of CUCK-STOOL *Obs.*

coket, obs. f. COCKET.

†**Coke-upon-Littleton.** *Obs.* [From the celebrated legal text-book, the commentary upon Littleton by Sir Edward Coke.] Cant name of a mixed drink.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 289 Call it Old-boy Stout, or Nog, and when mixed Coke upon Littleton. **1743** in *Etoniana* IV. 70 Warming a little negus or sipping 'Coke upon Littleton', *i.e.* tent and brandy.

cokewold, cokil(le, obs. ff. CUCKOLD, COCKLE.

cokey, cokie: see COKE *sb.*[2]

cokey-cokey, var. HOKEY-COKEY.

†**cokin.** *Obs.* [a. F. *coquin.*] Rogue, rascal.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 6381 Quath Arthour, thou hethen Cokin, Wende to the deuel Apolin!

coking ('kəʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COKE *v.* + -ING[1].] The converting of coal into coke. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coking coal, oven, process, coking-kiln.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. II. iii. 177 Pitcoal is reduced to..charcoal, by an operation called cokeing. **1806** MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344 The strata of coal ..are of a cokeing quality. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 50 The quality is also inferior for..coking. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 885 First-rate coking coals can be procured only from certain districts.

co-king: see CO-.

†**'cokir-nose.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. COCKER *v.*] Meaning doubtful: in quot. applied to hermits.

1460 *Test. W. Thorpe*, These cokir noses are suffered to live in pride and hypocrisy, and to defoul themselves both bodily and ghostly.

cokk-, older spelling of COCK-, q.v.

cokkowe, cokow, obs. ff. CUCKOO.

cokold(e, cokwalde, obs. ff. CUCKOLD.

coky ('kəʊkɪ), *a.* [f. COKE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Resembling coke.

1895 S. P. SADTLER *Handbk. Indust. Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) xi. 355 Non-coking Coals..do not possess the property of fusing to a compact 'coky' mass.

†**cokyr-mete.** *Obs.* In the Promp. Parv. explained as 'mud, mire, filth'.

But cf. the annexed quots. for *cokerynge mete, cokkyrs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokyrmete, *cenum, lutum. Ibid.* 86 Cookerynge mete, *carificio* [read *-fotio*]. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 76 He ought, by the statutes, to have noe fee..but droppinges and spyllinges; but the cokkyrs and the lees.

†**cokysse.** *Obs.* = *cookess*, female cook.

14.. *MS. Laud* 416 f. 74 (Halliw.) Hyt is now hard to deserne and know A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow.

‖**col** (kɒl), *sb.*[1] [Fr., Pr. and Gallo-Romanic *col*:—L. *collum* neck, used of Parnassus by Statius, = *jugum*; so, obs. It. *collo* 'altura, giogo' (Della Crusca).

Cf. the corresp. north. Eng. HALSE, *hause* lit. 'neck', and Ger. *joch* yoke, jugum. From an early date the local *col* has been rendered in med. Lat. charters, etc., by *collis* 'hill', as well as by *collum*; and in the Italianizing of Piedmontese names, *colle* is now substituted, as in *Colle di Tenda* for the local *Col de Tenda*, Pr. *lou côu de Tendo*.]

1. A marked depression in the summit-line of a mountain chain, generally affording a pass from one slope to the other. A word belonging to the Romanic dialects of the Alps, which Alpine climbers and geologists have used of other regions.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 291 *note*, The *Cols* or passes indicate the minimum of the height to which the ridge of the mountains lowers in a particular country. **1855** J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 90 It is five hours walk to the col. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xiii. 174 The denudation, or wearing away, of the col between two valleys.

2. *Meteorol.* A region of lower pressure between two anticyclones.

1885 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/6 The barometer is (relatively) high over the Bay of Biscay and..Scandinavia, and these two high-pressure systems are joined by a 'col' which lies over the North Sea. *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 6/6 The two [high-pressure areas] are united by a 'col' which now lies over the United Kingdom. **1887** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 26 Between every two anticyclones we find a furrow, neck or 'col' of low pressure. **1923** NAPIER SHAW *Forecasting Weather* v. 117 A *col*, the saddle-shaped region between two lows and two highs. **1927** W. G. KENDREW *Climates of Continents* (ed. 2) 354 The col is essentially an anticyclonic formation.

Hence **col** *v. nonce-wd.* (see quot.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 311 Mountains..have been 'colled' (a term of art; the verb signifying to go up one side and down another). **1890** *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 'To do the Steinmannspitz..or col the dear old Darnennadel.'

col, col. (kɒl), *sb.*[2] Also Col.

1. Abbreviated form of COLUMN 4.

1903 A. BENNETT *Let.* 9 May (1966) I. 37 They were giving me 2 guineas for 2 cols (1000 words). **1918** E. POUND in *Lett. J. Joyce* (1966) II. 424 The owner of the Manchester guardian..shows no disposition to have it in his own better paid cols. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 276 Payment at the rate of guinea per col.

2. Short for 'the epistle of Paul to the *Colossians*' in the New Testament.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible*, The bokes of the hole Byble... Abbreuiacion... Col. The epistle to the Collossions. **1611** BIBLE (A.V.) *John* i. 3 (marginal ref), Col. 1. 16. **1738** A. CRUDEN *Compl. Concordance Holy Scriptures* s.v. *body*, The substance of a shadow or ceremony, Col. 2. 17. **1889** R. L. OTTLEY in C. Gore *Lux Mundi* xii. 507 Consider Col. i. 28. **1982** A. E. HARVEY *Jesus & Constraints of History* 177 Pre-existence is certainly attributed to Jesus in John's gospel.., and possibly in Paul (Col. 1. 15..).

3. Abbrev. of COLONEL *sb.*

1707 LD. FERMANAGH *Let.* 23 Feb. in M. M. Verney *Verney Lett.* (1930) I. xi. 175 Sir John Witterong is made a Col. and..four new Regiments are to be raised. **1825** E. WEETON *Jrnl.* 10 Apr. (1969) II. 348 They rented the garden belonging to the late Col. Fraser. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 4 Aug. (1956) IV. 294 Col. Hamley's volume..lies now on my revolving desk. **1985** *Church Times* 1 Feb. 1/1 Libya's people's congresses have voted in support of Col. Gadaffi's recommendation.

col, obs. f. COAL, COLE, COOL; also, an apothecary's abbreviation for COLIANDER.

col-, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before *l*; not used in the earliest L., which had *con-*, but afterwards regular, and so in modern Romanic and Eng., as L. *conloquium, colloquium*, COLLOQUY. For the general signification, see COM-.

As in the case of the parallel forms *com-* and *con-*, Latin words in *coll-* were in Pr., Sp., OFr., and early ME., reduced to *col-*, as in L. *collecta*, OF. *coleite*, ME. *colet*; so *colacion, colege*. With the revival of learning this was altered back to *coll-*; but only one *l* is sounded, and the unaccented syllable is apt to remain (kəʊ-) or (kə-); there is, however, usually an effort to show the effect of the *l* upon the vowel, when rhetorical or distinctive stress is put on the first syllable: i.e., the full (kɒl-) may be developed under stress.

cola ('kəʊlə). Also kola. [*Kola, Kolla, Goora*, in Negro langs. of W. Africa.] **1.** (With capital initial.) A genus of trees, N.O. *Sterculiaceæ*, natives of western tropical Africa; esp. *C. acuminata*, which has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil; its seed called **cola-nut** or **cola-seed**, about the size of a chestnut, brownish, and bitter, is largely used for chewing as a condiment and digestive.

1795 *Acc. Sierra Leone* 240 Cola is a famous fruit, highly esteemed by the natives, to which they attribute the same virtues as to Peruvian bark. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 39 The Kola spoken of by African travellers, which, when chewed or sucked, renders the flavour of water, even if half putrid, agreeable. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The practice of eating Cola extending as far as Fezzan and Tripoli. **1882** J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 The fruit is a follicle containing several nut-like seeds, which are called Cola or Goora Nuts. **1883–4** *Medical Ann.* 16/1 Cola nuts..are a perfect antidote to alcohol.

2. A carbonated soft drink flavoured with dried coca leaves and cola nut seeds. Also as the second element in various proprietary names of drinks using cola: cf. COCA-COLA, PEPSI-COLA. Chiefly *U.S.*

1887, etc. [see COCA-COLA]. **1903,** etc. [see PEPSI-COLA]. **1920** *Collier's* 17 Jan. 41/1 A gentle impulse is a much better description of the effect produced by a class of beverages of which the 'colas' are typical. These drinks contain small quantities of caffein. **1938** C. H. MATSCHAT *Suwannee River* xx. 238 All the trails converged upon the crossroads store with..its flyspecked window, and the bottles of Cola and cherry phosphate on a counter inside. **1948** *Family Circle* (N.Y.) June 85/1 She ordered a cola and sipped it idly,

watching her reflection in the mirror. **1963**, etc. [see DIET *sb.*[1] 7 b]. **1963** *Amer. Speech* XXXVIII. 154 *Dope* came to mean any cola or carbonated beverage. **1974** *Anderson* (S. Carolina) *Independent* 20 Apr. 5A/8 The hostesses..served home made cakes, Ice cream, colas and potato chips. **1986** *Financial Times* 9 Apr. (Survey) IX/2 A 'liver tonic' drink..may be better for you than cola or lemonade.

cola, pl. of COLON.

cola-: see also COLLA-.

co-'labourer. [CO- 3 b.] Fellow-labourer.
1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 536/2 The movement..which was headed by Wilberforce and his co-labourers. **1872** PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* ix. 126 Prof. Adams was anticipated..by Leverrier, his co-labourer of old.

colady, colede, corrupt form of CORRODY.

colage, obs. f. COLLEGE.

colambor, var. of CALAMBOUR, aloes-wood.
1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* I. Wks. 1722 II. 97 Her Petticoat of the new rich Indian Stuff, her Fan Colambor.

†**'colament.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. **cōlāment-um*, f. *cōlāre* to strain, filter (see COLATE).] Product of straining or filtration.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall..is a minerall body..made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce therof.

colander, cullender ('kʌləndə(r)). Forms: 5 colonur, colyndore, 6 colendre, collandar, 6–7 colender, 7 collander, colinder, 7–8 -endar, 6– -ander. Also 6 cullyandre, -inder, 6–8 -ander, 8 -endar, 7– -ender. [Akin to the equivalent med.L. *cōlātōrium*, f. *cōlā-re*, *colāt-us* to strain (see -ORIUM). Cf. It. *colatojo* (= *colatorio*), F. *couloir*, *couloire*; also Sp. *colador* (:—L. *cōlātōr-em*). The form of the Eng. word appears to be due to some perversion; but its exact history is obscure.]

1. A vessel, usually of metal, closely perforated at the bottom with small holes, and used as a sieve or strainer in cookery.

a. *c***1450** *Cookery Bks.* 113 Bray hit..drawe it thorw a colonur. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574 *Colatorium*, a Colyndore. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Colendre to strayne with, *covleresse*. **1626** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 248 Like curds through wickar squeasd; or iuces crusht Through draining colendars. **1672** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 81 In the late war, his own ship was pierced like a colander. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 328 First an Osier Colendar provide Of Twigs thick wrought. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 369 They carry water to a vessel which is full of holes in a similarly holey colander.

β. **1559** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 181 One cullyandre 1*s.* **1589** FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 26 The cullinders or strayners of the presses [*Georg.* ii. 242 *cola prelorum*]. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* (1660) 80 Put them [oysters] into a Cullander, and let all the moysture run from them. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housek.* (1778) 11 Strain it through a cullendar. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 93 Take some crumbs of bread rubbed through a fine cullender. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 261 Gridirons, cullenders, dripping-pans.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 223 (R.) Many men do let their fortunes run (as it were through a colander or strainer, wherein the worst stick and remaine in the way behind, whiles the better do passe and run out. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. 201 After it hath been strained through those curious Colanders, the Lacteal Veins. **1839** T. HOOK *Gurney Married* 193 Do you suppose such a story could be shaken in a family colander without running through?

3. A similar vessel used in the casting of shot.
1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 79 The cullenders are hollow hemispheres of sheet-iron, about 10 inches in diameter, perforated with holes, which should be perfectly round and free from burs. **1879** G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The perforated frames, or cullenders, through which the molten metal has to pass.

4. *Comb.*
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Colander-shovel*, one of wire open-work, for shoveling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan.

'colander, 'cullender, *v.* [f. the sb.]
1. *trans.* To pass through a colander, to strain. Also *fig.*
1887 FLOR. CADDY *Thro' Fields w. Linnaeus* I. 128 Why was there no Boswell at his elbow to colander his best for us?

2. To perforate with a number of holes, to riddle.
1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. ii. 148 They wore Linen Stockings, cullender'd, as it were, with Holes at bottom. **1862** *Life Sir R. Wilson* I. ii. 77 Three dropped quite colandered with balls.

colander, var. of COLIANDER *Obs.*, coriander.

colaphic (kəʊ'læfɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κόλαφ-ος (see next) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a blow or buffet.
1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 To administer some slight colaphic castigations to the ear of the culprit.

†**'colaphize,** *v. Obs.* In 6 corrupted to colpheg, colfeke. [a. OF. *colaphise-r*, *-izer*, ad. late L. *colaphizāre*, ad. Gr. κολαφίζειν to buffet, cuff, f. κόλαφος a blow, buffet.] To buffet or cuff.
*c***1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 118 How Christis visage hidde was..scorned & colaphizid. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* I v, Saynte Powle..was colaphysed and bete by the aungelle Sathanas. **1571** R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 209 Away, Jacknapes, els I wyll colpheg you by and by [*Hazlitt's ed. has* col'phise]. **1577** T. RICHARDS *Misogonus* III. i, Ile colfeke him my selfe forte, come onte what will. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colaphize*, to buffet or beat with the fist.

colarin ('kɒlərɪn). *Arch.* [F.] = COLLARINO.
1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Colarin* in architecture, the little frise of the capital of the Doric column; placed between the astragal, and the annulets..Colarin is also used for the orlo, or ring, a-top of the shaft of the column, next the capital; called also the cincture. **1731** in BAILEY vol. II.

†**'colate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *cōlāt-us* pa. ppl. of *cōlāre* to strain, filter.] Strained, clarified.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 Syrup of dryed roses and colate honey.

†**'colate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cōlāt-*: see prec. and -ATE[3].] To strain, pass through a strainer.
1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* iii. (1669) 21 Fresh Springs colated from the Sea, through banks of sand.

colaterall, obs. form of COLLATERAL.

co'lation. [sb. of action, f. L. *cōlāre* to strain: see COLATE and -ATION.] The action of straining or passing through a strainer.
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colation is the transmission of that which is humid thorow a strainer, that the liquor may be had separated from the dryer substance. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 50 Modes of preparation..as emollition, colation. **1678** in PHILLIPS; also in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts., but app. *Obs.*

co-'latitude. *Astron.* [see CO- 4.] The complement of the latitude, *i.e.* the difference between it and 90 degrees.
1790 ROY *Trigon. Operation* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 208 Its latitude will be 51° 6′ 52″ 8; and hence PR the co-latitude will be 38° 53′ 7″.2. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 329 The altitude of the star in this case is its declination plus the co-latitude of the place.

†**'colatory.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cōlātōri-um*, see COLANDER. The Latin word has also been used in English, and Copland used the form *collatores* pl.] Anything which strains; a strainer.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The holes of the eyes and the collatores of the nosethrylles. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 4 Two holes, whyche ar called Colatories or Strayners of the nastrelles. **1657** *Phys. Dict.*, *Colatorie*, a streiner. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* 469 Colatorium is a Strainer. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* II. *Quarterly* No. 1. 6/1 The Liver..is a Colatory of the Blood.

'colature. ? *Obs.* [a. F. *colature* or ad. late L. *cōlātūra*, f. *cōlāre* to strain.]
1. The process of straining; colation.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 57 May be separated from them by colature. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 426 Colature through a handkercher. **1791** *Edin. New Disp.* 100 By colature through strainers of linen.

2. The product of straining; 'strainings'.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxi. II. 126 The bare colature of the decoction in water..purgeth most extremely. *Ibid.* II. 143 The broth or collature of them [Lupines] being, etc. **1611** COTGR., *Colature*, a colature; the thing strained.

3. A strainer, colatory.
1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 44 The superfluities of the brayne that commeth from the coletures of the Nose. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 15 So as the virtue thereof may be derived to it through a Colature of natural Earth.

colback = CALPAC [the mod.Fr. form].
1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 248 We saw nothing but cuirasses, colbaeks, sabres.

†**colbertine.** *Obs.* Also colbert-, colverteen. 'A kind of open lace with a square ground', worn in 17th and 18th centuries.
'A lace resembling network, of the fabrick of Monsieur Colbert, Superintendent of the French King's Manufactures' (*Fop's Dict.* 1690).
1685 *Factious Citizen* (Fairholt I. 323) A narrow diminutive colverteen pinner that makes them look so saint-like. **1690** EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Twice twelve-day smocks of Holland fine, With cambric sleeves, rich point to joyn, (For she despises colbertine). **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, A yard of yellow Colberteen. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 417 [She] Scarce knows what difference is between Rich Flanders lace and Colberteen. **1713** *Guardian* No. 151 A plain muslin head and ruffles, with colbertine lace. *a***1851** JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems*, *To a Teapot*, Through veiling folds of point or colberteen.

Colbred ('kɒlbred). [f. *Col*(*burn* the name of a Gloucestershire sheep-breeding company + BRED *ppl. a.*[1]] The name of a highly fertile breed of sheep obtained by crossing the Border Leicester, Clun, Friesland, and Dorset Horn; a sheep of this breed.
1962 O. H. COLBURN in *Times* (Agric. Suppl.) 3 July p. v/1 Our Company, H. A. Colburn & Son, decided in 1954 to develop an entirely new breed of sheep designed especially for high prolificacy and high milking capacity, and we chose the name Colbred for them. One result of that decision was the formal registration of the Colbred Sheep Society Limited on July 14, 1961. **1963** *Guardian* 21 Aug. 2/8 Mr. Colburn has shown for the first time at the Royal Show at Newcastle upon Tyne the Colbred sheep which he had bred over five generations from crossings of three British and one Continental breed. **1967** *Times* 26 June 6/7 The Colbred..was never intended for use as a self-contained breed but always for crossing with hill ewes to provide highly productive daughters. *Ibid.* 6/8 He maintains a strong flock of pure Colbreds.

colcannon (kɒl'kænən). Also cale-, cole-, colcannen, kale cannon, kohl cannon. [f. COLE cabbage; the rest is of uncertain meaning.
(But it is said that vegetables such as spinach were formerly pounded with a cannon-ball.)]
'Potatoes and cabbage pounded together in a mortar and then stewed with butter. An Irish dish' (Grose 1785). Also a Scottish dish.
1774 [see in 1872]. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral. T.* (1816) I. x. 77 Forester..dined like a philosopher upon colcannon. **1827** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Mar. (1941) II. 38 A species of *colcannen*, where cold potatocs are mixed with hot cabbage. **1855** E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvii. 315 Kohl cannon, or kale cannon. (An Irish Receipt). **1872** *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 75/1 About 1774 Isaac Sparks, the Irish comedian, founded in Long Acre a 'Colcannon Club'..Colcannon, that Irish dish which, properly cooked, is a delicious mixture of cabbage and potatoes. **1880** in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* **1946** F. M. MCNEILL *Recipes Scotl.* 47 *Colcannon*... Take equal quantities of boiled potatoes and boiled cabbage [etc.].

†**colcase,** obs. f. COLOCASIA.
*c***1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 173 Savery, colcase, and cresses.

†**colch.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. Sp. *colcha* coverlet, counterpane.]
1512 *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ij colchis of silk.

Colchester ('kəʊltʃestə(r)). A town of England, in Essex, famous for its oysters, called shortly *Colchesters* or *Colchester natives*.
*c***1625** *MS. Bodl.* 30 fol. 14 a, They [oysters] past for good plump colchesters. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* XV, Like Colchester native, born To its vinegar, only, and pepper.

Colchian ('kɒlkɪən), *a.* [f. L. *Colchi-s*, a. Gr. Κολχίς + -AN.] Of or relating to Colchis, the ancient name of a region east of the Black Sea, associated in Greek mythology with the quest of the Golden Fleece; = COLCHIC *a.*
*a***1616** W. DRUMMOND *Poems*, Here did shee spred the Treasure of her Haire, More rich then that broght from the Colchian Mines. **1757** DYER *Fleece* IV. 152 That ancient path to India's climes, which fill'd With proudest affluence the Colchian state. **1821** BYRON *Don Juan* III. lv. 30 Such as lit onward to the Golden Fleece His predecessors in the Colchian days. **1869** GEO. ELIOT *How Lisa loved King* 41 The Colchian flood.

b. Colchian pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), the wild pheasant, *spec.* the variety found in the valleys of the Caucasus.
1862 H. G. ADAMS *Wild Flowers, Birds, & Insects* 221 With us the Common, or Colchian Pheasant, as it is called, has so long been naturalised as to be generally regarded as a British bird. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 538/1 At the eastern edge [of Asia Minor] certain peculiarities are found, such as..the survival of the Colchian pheasant.

Colchic ('kɒlkɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *Colchic-us.*] Of Colchis: in several trivial names of plants.
1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 3/2 The Colchic Laurel is the hardiest. *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 110/2 This new Colchic Bladder Nut.

colchicia (kɒl'kɪʃɪə). [cf. *morphia*, *morphine.*] = next.
1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Colchicia*, name given by Geiger and Hasse, to an alkaloid, discovered by them in Colchicum. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 420 Colchicia is eighty to one hundred times stronger than the fresh corm.

colchicine ('kɒlkɪsaɪn). [f. COLCHIC-UM + -INE.] An organic alkaloid $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$, found in all parts of the *Colchicum autumnale*. Now used *esp.* to induce genetic changes in plants and animals. Also *Comb.*
1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 Codeine..veratrine, emetine, colchicine. **1885** *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/7 The charge..of having poisoned his wife with colchicine. **1937** BLAKESLEE & AVERY in *Jrnl. Heredity* XXVIII. 393 (*heading*) Methods of inducing doubling of chromosomes in plants by treatment with colchicine. **1945** [see AUTOPOLYPLOID]. **1946** *Nature* 31 Aug. 287/1 The use of colchicine-induced polyploids in plant breeding. **1957** M. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dict. Biol.* 57 Reversion of colchicine-inhibited metaphase nuclei to the resting state results in polyploidy.

‖**colchicum** ('kɒlkɪkəm, *vulgarly* 'kɒltʃɪkəm). [L.; a. Gr. κολχικόν meadow-saffron, neuter of κολχικός Colchian, of Colchis, ancient name of a region east of the Black Sea. The name had reference to the poisonous arts of the legendary Medea of Colchis, in reference to whom 'venena Colchica' was a common phrase of the Roman writers.]
1. *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, the best known species of which *C. autumnale*, the Meadow-saffron, is found wild in some parts of England.
It blooms in autumn with a light purplish mottled flower superficially resembling the crocus. The corms, seeds and flowers contain an acrid, stimulating, deleterious principle, on account of which they are used in medicine.
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 130 Medow Saffron or Colchicum, groweth..in the Ile Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 You may stay till August or September e'er you take up..and replant Colchicums. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 31 Exterminate the bulbs of the colchica. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 386 Colchicum resembles a crocus in appearance, but is known by its 6 stamens.

attrib. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 676 Colchicum Root is used fresh and dry. *Ibid.* 677 Tincture of Colchicum seed.

2. A medicine containing the active principle of this plant, used especially in gout and rheumatic affections.

1791 *Chambers's Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s.v., The medecinal virtues of colchicum. **1834** J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 304 It is possible that the Colchicum may act by a specific power, etc. *a* **1845** SYD. SMITH *Mod. Changes* Wks. 1859 II. 332/2 If I had the gout, there was no colchicum.

colchyte, cholchyte ('kɒlkaɪt). [Also in mod.F., ad. Gr. χολχυτής (of Egyptian deriv.) found in papyri (see Dindorf in Steph. Thesaurus, s.v.).] In Egyptian Antiquities, one whose business it was to provide the liturgical services, libations, and prayers for the deceased. (Littré.)

1878 WILKINSON *Mann. Anc. Egypt* (ed. Birch) III. 449 Colchyte or Ritual Reader. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. iii. 302 A colchyte presumed one day to speak to him.

colcothar ('kɒlkəʊθa(r)). Also 7 -chotar, -cotar, -kethor. [So in F., Pg. and med.L. (also *calcatar*), Sp. *colcotar*, ad. Arab. *qolqotār* (Pedro de *Alcalá*, 1505), thought by Dozy to be a corruption of Gr. χάλκανθος or χαλκανθές CHALCANTH.]

The brownish red peroxide of iron which remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate.

It is used in medicine, in the mechanical arts, and in a finely powdered form by jewellers under the name of *rouge*; also called Crocus Martis.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 The colchotar, or red feces which remayneth in the bottome. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt, though unto a rednesse containing the fixed salt, will make good Inke. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 52 The precipitates of gold, and the colcothar of other red preparations of iron, are called tender colours. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 95 Take red calcined vitriol, or colcothar of vitriol. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 209 The previously polished side is provided with a coating of red colcothar.

b. Formerly applied to analogous compounds of other metals.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 This Colkethor is of two .. kinds, the one is from the feces of Aqua fortis, and the other from copperas. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 62 The *Colcothar* .. yields upon a refiners tast most pure Copper like to very gold. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colcothar*, dross of metals.

†**colcotharine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -INE.] Of or pertaining to colcothar.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 43 The Colcotarine parts. **1670** —— *Hydrol. Ess.* 35 A colcotarine body.

cold (kəʊld), *a.* Forms: 1–3 cald, 3– cold, (5 coold(e, kold, gold, 6 coold, colld, 4–7 colde, 6–7 could). *Northern* 3– cald, (3–5 kald, 4 caald, 4–5 calde, 5 callde), 7– cauld, (9 caud, caad). Also 1 *Saxon* ceald, 2–4 *Southern* cheald, 4 cheld, chald. [OE. Anglian *cald* (WSax. *ceald*), corresp. to OFris. and OSax. *kald* (MLG. *kold*, MD. *cold*, *cout(d-)*, LG. *kold*, *koold*, *kool*, Du. *koud*, WFris. *kâd*, NFris. *kuld*, *kould*, Satl. *kôld*, Wang. *kôl*, Helig. *kûl*, EFris. *kold*), OHG. *chalt*, *kalt*, (MHG., mod.G. *kalt*), ON. *kald-r*, (Norw. *kald*, Sw. *kall*, Da. *kold*), Goth. *kald-s*:—OTeut. **kal'do-z*, originally a ppl. formation (corresponding to Gr. words in *-τός*, L. *-tus*) from OTeut. verb-stem *kal-* to be cold, *frigēre*, cogn. with L. *gel-* in *gelu*, *gelidus*, OSlav. *golatŭ* ice. ME. and mod. *cold* is in origin a midland form, from Anglian *cald*, later *cāld*, whence also, with *a* retained, Sc. *cauld*, north Eng. *caud*, *caad*; the Sax. and Kentish *ceald* survived in the south to the 14th c. as CHEALD, *cheld*, *chald*.

(The affinities of the various words belonging to this root are here exhibited for reference from their respective places.

I. from stem *kal-*: 1. simply: 1. vb. intr. *kal-an*, *kôl*, *kalans*: cf. ON. *kala*, OE. *calan*, whence ACALE *v.* 2. sb. *kal-i-z*, OE. *cęle*, *cięle*, CHILL; thence CHILL *a.*, CHILL *v.*, CHILLED, CHILLING, CHILLY, CHILLINESS.

II. with suffix *-d*: 3. adj. *kal-d-oz*, OE. *cald*, *ceald*, COLD, CAULD, CHEALD. Thence 4. sb. COLD. 5. sb. *kald-în-*, OHG. *chaltî(n*, Ger. *kälte*, OE. *cieldu*, ME. †CHELDE. 6. vb. intr. *kald-ôjan*, OS. *caldôn*, OHG. *chaltên*, OE. *caldian*, *cealdian*, to COLD; thence vb. ACOLD.

III. from ablaut stem *kôl-*: 7. adj. *kôl-uz*, OE. *cól* COOL, COOLY, COOLNESS; and with transition to *jo-* inflexion, OHG. *chuoli*, Ger. *kühle*. Thence 8. sb. COOL. 9. vb. intr. *kôlôjan*, OS. *côlôn*, OE. *cólian* to COOL; thence vb. ACOOL, adj. ACOLD. 10. vb. trans. *kôljan*, OE. *cælan*, *célan*, to KELE; thence vb. †AKELE.

Several other formations occur in the other langs. ON. and LG. have also a weak-grade stem *kuld* (:—'*glto*), whence ON. sb. *kuldi*, LG. *-küllen* (*sik verküllen*) from *kuldjan*; of this no derivatives occur in Eng.).]

I. *literally.* **1.** The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality of the air or of other substances exciting one of the primary physical sensations, due to the abstraction of heat from the surface of the body: of a temperature sensibly lower than that of the living human body. Admitting degrees of intensity (*colder*, *coldest*).

a. of the atmosphere, and meteoric conditions.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 18 Stodon .. æt gloedum forðon cald wæs and wearmdon hia. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., And wyrmdon hiȝ, for þam hit wæs ceald. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., And wermdan hye, for-þan hit wæs cheald. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15910 (Cott.) þe night it was ful caald. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Wheder þe weder sall be calde or hate. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coolde [1499 colde], *frigidus*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Calde plase, *frigidarium*. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 In the colde wynter and foule wether. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 352 Without hoare frostes, without snowe, and such like colde meteors. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 115 When Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake i'th cold wind. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶8 A cold Morning. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 161 In the cold regions of the north. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art.* II. 59 If the winters and springs be dry, they are mostly cold. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. xxxi. 349 Round the poles .. the climates are coldest.

b. of material substances which in their natural state communicate this sensation by contact. Often as a descriptive epithet of iron or steel, as the material of a weapon. Hence, such combinations as *ice-cold*, *key-cold*, *stone-cold*. See these words.

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 183 So cold ase a ston. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 1 Welles swete and colde. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 231 Blowe hot and colde breath out of one mouth. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 851 Outstretcht he lay, on the cold ground. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1796) II. 36 To hazard a thrust of cold iron with his antagonist. **1795** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. x, Wi' the cauld ground for his bed. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, Try him with the cold steel. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, Others darted cold shot at us.

c. said of the human body when deprived of its animal heat; *esp.* of a dead body, of death, the grave (mingling with b); hence sometimes = cold in death, dead. Colloq. phr. *to knock, lay (out)*, etc., *cold*: to knock (a person) unconscious; to render senseless because of a severe blow or shock; also *fig.* (orig. *U.S.*).

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 7061 (Trin.) þere mony modir son was colde. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1920 Nowe in his colde graue. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7303 Kild all to kold dethe. **14**.. *Tundale's Vis.* 106 He lay cold dedde as any stan. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1149 When he sawe þe bodyes colde Of þe knyghtys. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I would Thy toung were coold. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, Knowing my fathers trunke scarce colde. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 99 Solacing her self with her Gallant, before her Husband was thorough cold in the Mouth. **1670** *Phil. Trans.* V. 2027 The separated Heart of a Cold Animal. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶6 The cold hand of the angel of death. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxi, Then Deloraine, in terror, took From the cold hand the Mighty Book. **1829** *Massachusetts Spy* 22 July (Thornton), I want to lay out [this candidate] as cold as a wedge. **1847** W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race Kentucky*, etc. 45 He picked up an ole axe helve an gin me a wipe aside the hed that laid me cole fur a while. **1847** J. M. FIELD *Drama in Pokerville* 93 It is 'bound' to lay every thing in the way of architecture west of the Alleghanies 'out cold'. **1884** 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* xxxvii. 376 It was the sudden surprise of it that knocked us so kind of cold. **1896** ADE *Artie* xvii. 159 Here's somethin' that'll knock you cold. **1905** R. BEACH *Pardners* v. 127 Some Polack .. laid out the quartermaster cold. **1928** F. N. HART *Bellamy Trial* iii. 98 'What did you do?' 'Do? I don't know what I did. It knocked me cold.' **1930** WODEHOUSE *Very Good, Jeeves!* iv. 115 'Held them spellbound.' 'Knocked 'em, eh?' 'Cold,' said young Tuppy. 'Not a dry eye.' **1944** *Living off Land* iv. 93 The boxer who is not at the peak of training is likely to be laid cold.

d. said of light not accompanied by heat.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, As the lyght of ye nyght, a colde and a bareyn lyght. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 139 Almost dazzled by the moon's cold rays.

e. *to get* (a person) *cold*, earlier *to get it on* (him) *cold*: to have at one's mercy; to have captured completely. *U.S. colloq.* Also *to have* (a person) *cold. colloq.*

1908 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* xlvii. 353 I'll put Heinzman in the pen too. I've got it on him, cold. **1921** 'IAN HAY' *Willing Horse* ix. 166 Strung about as we were, he had us cold. **1924** C. E. MULFORD *Rustlers' Valley* xix. 213 What you doin'? I got you cold. **1928** F. E. BAILY *Golden Vanity* xix, Cynthia's lapping like an angel. You've got London cold.

2. a. Relatively without heat, of a low temperature; not heated. Hence applied to metals and the like as worked in their natural state instead of when heated. The comparative *colder* often means simply 'less warm, of a lower temperature than some other'; so the superlative *coldest*. *cold air*: the air outside, as opposed to the hot air of a room. *cold bath, bathing*: a bath in cold or unheated water.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 222 Having Recourse to the Cold Bath .. This Action of Cold Bathing. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 111 Nitric acid dissolves copper well, even cold. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 46 In a clear night the objects on the surface of the earth radiate heat .. they consequently soon become colder. **1853** C. MCINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Cold pits for preserving vegetables during winter. *Mod.* The sun is supposed to be growing colder through loss of its heat.

b. *esp.* Used of things that have been prepared with heat, and afterwards allowed to cool.

cold collation, a collation or lunch consisting entirely of such viands; *cold roast*, roast meat, kept till cold; *cold treat*, a table of cold viands, also *fig.* and depreciatively; so *cold kale*, *cold porridge*, and the like.

a **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 þat fur ham forbearneð al to colen calde. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 When hit is colde, leche hit with knyves .. messe hit forthe on schyves. **1575** LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Of a dish—az a colld pigeon or so. **1759** *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 227 It was succeeded .. by a prodigious cold collation. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 The story of Walter Scott's .. slipping out every day .. to the Swan Inn, for a cold cut and porter. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 149 Picked away daintily at his cold chicken.

3. a. Of a person: Having the sensation of cold, feeling cold. (Usually in predicate.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218 Could to be, *frigescere*. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 33 When I am cold, he heates me with beating. **1870** MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273, 'I grew cauld to my shoes.' **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 21 One moment you are in danger of being too cold.

b. Of the chilly or shivering stage in ague.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 256 Intermittent fever .. towards the end of the cold stage.

4. Of soil: Slow to absord heat, from its impervious clayey nature and retentiveness of moisture.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XV. xx. 496 In Asturia in Spain is scarce of wyne, of whete, and of oyle: for the londe is colde. **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1050 The colde or weetisshe lande most sowen be. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §665 It sheweth the Earth to be very cold. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 96 Sad and moyst strong Clay and Cold. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 92 Cold weeping Ground. **1806** GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 514 The worst soil is a cold heavy clay. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 209 On such a cold and lean soil the emotions of domesticity wither. **1877** PENDLETON *Sci. Agric.* 102 Clay soils are cold.

†**5.** Caused or characterized by cold. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 454 Muche vexed with colde diseases.

II. *fig.*

†**6. a.** In the physiology of the Middle Ages, and down to 17th c. *cold* and *hot* were (in association with *dry* or *moist*) applied to the 'complexion' of things, including the elements, humours, seasons, planets, properties of herbs and drugs. *Obs.*

Thus, earth was dry and cold, water moist and cold, air moist and hot, fire dry and hot. So melancholy or choler adust, Autumn, Saturn, were dry and cold; phlegm, Winter, Venus, and the Moon, were moist and cold. In some of these the application is obvious, in others it savours of mysticism.

c **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Eorðe ys ceald & drigge. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3563 (Cott.) Quen þat sua bicums ald His blode þan wexus dri and cald. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 767 þan waxes his kynde wayke and calde. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* I. iii. 12 Oon of þe men is of an hoot complexioun & a moist, þat oþer of a cold complexioun & a drie. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. Pvb, The vertues of Chokewede .. Galene writeth that it is colde and drye in the fyrste degree. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 805 His root, is cold and dry. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §701 Bole-Armenick is the most cold of them, and .. Terra Lemnia is the most hot. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 391 The Meat produces cold spirits. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 They are fitter for old People and cold Constitutions than the young and sanguine.

†**b.** Opposed to 'hot' as applied to taste or to effect on the bodily system: The opposite of pungent, acrid, or stimulating. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y iij, Of these .iiii. cold sedes, Lettyse, Purslayne, white poppye and sanders. **1614** W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 72 Bitter grapes are colde and stringent.

7. a. Void of ardour, warmth, or intensity of feeling; lacking enthusiasm, heartiness, or zeal; indifferent, apathetic. Of persons, their affections, and actions. *cold as charity*: see CHARITY.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Heortan, þet calde weren þurh ilefleaste. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich wolde .. þet tu were, i mine luue, oðer allunge cold, oðer hot mid alle. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 15, I wolde thou were coold or hoot. *c* **1450** tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxi, For þese goþ not to þe herte .. þerfore we remayne colde & slowe. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 248 He was nat colde to sette forward, but incontinent went to the lorde of Roy. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 b, Vnkynde synner, whiche renderest agayne so drye & colde thankes to thy lorde therfore. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix, Their cold affection to Godward. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 129 The Committie foirsaid .. declares ane cold covenanter to be suche ane persone quha does not his dewtie in everie thing committed to his charge, thankfullie and willinglie. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ¶10 Whether a Man is to be cold to what his Friends think of him. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 167 Their Incomes are very small, as Charity and Piety are very cold among their Flock. *a* **1770** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. vii. 137 A cold request is entitled to a cold answer. **1783** CRABBE *Village* I. 245 And the cold charities of man to man. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 19 He was even slandered in Ireland as a cold friend to his country.

†**b.** Free from excitement; unimpassioned; not flurried or hasty; deliberate, COOL. *Obs.*

c **1500** *Yng. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 23 Be cold of spech, & make no stryfe. **1509** FISHER *Wks.* 269 His delynge in tyme of perylles and daungers was colde and sobre. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 104 A man nocht indegest, bot wys and cald. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is .. the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 88 The production of artifice, or of a cold forgery.

c. Void of sensual passion or heat.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 315 He preached pure maid and praised cold chastity. **1602** —— *Ham.* IV. vii. 172. **1610** —— *Temp.* IV. i. 66 To make cold Nymphes chast crownes. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 And Nature, as in Mules, in all Diuersities is cold. **1722** POPE *Chorus Youths & Virgins* 23 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xvi. 122 She was pretty enough to have been married long ago. You English are cold, it seems to me. **1951** M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 94/2 When this very frigid aspect of the beauty chorus was being discussed, Ring Lardner is reported to have made his famous remark: 'Some like 'em cold.' **1984** *New Yorker* 3 Sept. 20/2 Olivier..makes his prince something of a cold cod.

d. Feelingless, cold-blooded; void of emotion.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 2 That sometimes the too cold calculation of our powers should reconcile us too easily to our shortcomings. **1857** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 96 The cold, habitual, constitutional belief, that every man who is stronger has a right to take from every man who is weaker.

e. Colloq. phr. *to leave* (a person) *cold*: to fail to interest or excite. (Cf. F. *cela me laisse froid*, G. *das lässt mich kalt.*)

1857 GEO. ELIOT in *Westm. Rev.* XI. 30 An orator may discourse very eloquently on injustice in general, and leave his audience cold. **1888** H. SWEET *Shelley's Nature-Poetry* 28 His enthusiasm..leaves us cold. **1927** A. HUXLEY *Proper Studies* 173, I..am left cold by ritual, the corybantic emotionalism of revivals. **1967** E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* i. 1 Whereas one is uplifting to look at the other leaves one emotionally cold.

f. Without preparation, preliminary performance, etc. orig. and chiefly *U.S.* Usu. quasi-*adv.*

1896 ADE *Artie* x. 88 I'm an easy runner till it comes to the high jump and then I quit cold. **1928** *Daily Express* 5 Sept. 12/5 He had just heard that..a play had opened cold in Philadelphia or somewhere... I told him it meant that it had gone into a big town without a try-out week. **1958** N. COWARD *Play Parade* V. p. xxiii, We were to open [at Drury Lane] 'cold', that is without a try-out.

8. Showing no warm or friendly feeling; the reverse of cordial, affectionate or friendly.

1557 *Tottel's Miscell.* (Arb.) 246 The complaint of a hot woer, delayed with doutfull cold answers. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 121, I spoke with hir but once, And found her wondrous cold. **1673** WOOD *Life* (1848) 184 Dined at my brother Kits, cold meat, cold entertainment, cold reception, cold clownish woman. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 Having reason to expect but a cold welcome. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 142 The husband becoming cold and averse to her. **1760** *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* vii. 158, I have, once more, made my Addresses to Isabella..but she's as cold as a Cucumber. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 38 Meet cold looks at every turn. **1885** SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep. 10 P. Div.* 91 She was excessively cold to her.

9. *fig.* Said of things which chill, or depress the vital emotions, and of the feeling thus produced; gloomy, dispiriting, deadening.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24204 (Cott.) Care clinges in mi hert cald. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 807 He toke on hymself oure carez colde. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1982 With ful colde sykyngez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10385 Neuer kepis þu þi corse out of cold angur. **14**.. *Sir Beues* 3561 (MS. *M*) Whan he awaked, his hert was colde. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 151 Cast in carys cold. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 32 In very sincerity of fear and cold heart, will he to the King, and lay open all our proceedings. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. ix. 158 Timonides was strucke cold at heart. *a* **1691** FLAVEL *Sea Deliverances* (1754) 170 Which gave a colder damp of sorrow to our hearts. **1781** COWPER *Conversation* 770 She feels..A cold misgiving and a killing dread.

10. a. Felt as cold by the receiver, chilling, damping, the reverse of encouraging; as in *cold comfort, cold counsel, cold news*, † *cold rede.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 264 Lorde! colde watz his cumfort. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My broþer lazer þi frend is deed, And þat is to me a colde reed. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 436 Wymmens counseiles ben ful ofte colde; Wommannes counseil brought us first to woo. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 14 We receive but cold comfort of whatsoever the Scripture speaketh. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 86 Cold Newes, Lord Somerset: but Gods will be done. **1594** —— *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 536 Colder Newes, but yet they must be told. **1615** A. NICCHOLES *Marriage & Wiving* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 153 A cold Comfort to go to hot Hell for Company. **1652** HOWELL *Masaniello* II. 145 There came cold news from the countrey. **1837** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. ix. 128 It all falls as cold comfort upon them. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii, Preston brought cold news from Cumberland and Westmoreland. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 356 The messenger sent to Capua came back with cold comfort.

b. In advb. use: without any mitigation; absolutely, entirely. *U.S. slang.*

1889 *Kansas Times & Star* 24 June, A. D. Taylor..trailed a variety actress..with whom he was infatuated... She shook him cold yesterday. **1905** R. BEACH *Pardners* (1912) iii. 79 We were liable to get turned down cold if we didn't have some story. **1916** H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* vi. 265 This game where you play cards with yourself and mebbe win a thousand dollars cold. **1953** *Times* 26 Mar., One of their attacks..was stopped cold by concentrated artillery and mortar fire. **1954** B. BENSON *Lily in Coffin* xxi. 213 I'm not going to quit cold like you... I'll start all over again with the school.

11. Without power to move or influence; having lost the power of exciting the emotions; stale. *spec.* of news.

(In the first quot. the sense is doubtful: cf. the same phrase in *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 186.)

[**1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 73 Fare you well, your suite is cold.] **1705** ADDISON *Italy, Venice* Wks. 1721 II. 37 The jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 The coldest word was once a glowing new metaphor. **1913** E. C. BENTLEY *Trent's Last Case* i. 16 Within a week..'the Manderson story', to the trained sense of editors..was 'cold'. **1946** D. L. SAYERS *Unpop. Opinions* 130 The date had to be changed to conceal the fact that the news was already 'cold'.

12. a. *Hunting.* Said of scent in opposition to 'hot' or 'warm': Not strong, faint; weak.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot sent-snuffing hounds are driuen to doubt..till they haue singled VVith much ado the cold fault cleanly out. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* II. v. 134 He is now at a cold sent. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* II. i. 151 You smell this businesse with a sence as cold As is a dead-mans nose. **1773** WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) II. 100 Touched now and then upon a Cold Scent till we came into Colo. Fairfax's Neck. **1874** in S. Sidney *Bk. Horse* (1875) 398 When running a cold scent the music [of the hounds] is extremely fine. **1875** *Ibid.* 476 Where hounds run from grass to plough, it is often found that they decline from racing breast-high to cold hunting. **1878** C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* (ed. 4) I. 440 The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a cold scent.

b. Of the person chosen to seek or guess, in children's games: distant from the object sought. Also *fig.* Cf. WARM *a.* 6.

1864 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi. 53 'That can't be the spot too?' said Venus. 'No,' said Wegg. 'He's getting cold.' **1876** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* ix. 89 Now they're stuck. Can't find it. Here they come again. Now they're hot. Cold again. **1882** [see HOT *a.* 8 a]. **1887** A. DALY *Railroad of Love* 17 You are nowhere near it. As the children say in their game—you're 'cold'.

13. *Sport.* Unwounded.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. x. §1 An unwounded deer is called a cold hart.

† **14.** *fig.* Neglected, unattended to. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Pref., The Papers, after they had lain cold a good while by him.

15. *Painting.* Applied to tints or colouring which suggest a cold sunless day, or the colder effect of evening; *esp.* to blue and grey, and tints akin to these. Opposed to 'warm' colours, into which red and yellow enter.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 400 He is for the most part very cold in his colouring. **1795** GOWER *Painting in Oil Colours* 132 His middle tint, which was made only of black and white, was so very cold, that no other colour but blue would make a colder tint. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 172 Colours..are divided by the painter into warm and cold. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xvii. 296 Green is not a colour suggestive of light or warmth, but is what artists call cold.

III. *Combinations.*

16. *Cold* occurs prefixed to another adj. to indicate the combination of the two qualities. (But Shakspere's *cold-pale* perhaps meant *pale with cold* (sb.); later examples may be imitations.)

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 892 With cold-pale weakness numbs each feeling part. **1626** MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 20 With his cold-kind embrace. **1830** TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 12 The cold-white sky.

17. adverbial and parasynthetic, as *cold-pated, -scented, -skinned, -spirited, -tempered*; COLD-BLOODED; *cold-muttonish*, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 165 Those cold-spirited peers. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some cold-pated Gentlemen. **1718** CIBBER *Non-juror* II. 94 Stupid, cold-scented Treason. **1804** *Edin. Rev.* III. 447 Some such cold-tempered..antiquary. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 250 Cold-bottomed land scattered in patches on the slopes. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 62 There was such a cold-muttonish expression in his round unmeaning face. **1861** GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 21 Sept. 6/1 Some cold-skinned lizard.

18. with *pa. pple.*, expressing the state in which a process is performed: as *cold-drawn* (drawn cold, extracted or expressed without the aid of heat; also *fig.*, unaffected by the emotions, cool, calculated); *cold-cut, -rolled, -served, -swaged*, COLD-HAMMERED; also *cold drawing, rolling, swaging, tinning, welding.*

1951 R. MAYER *Artist's Hand-bk. Materials* iii. 139 Simple solutions of resin in solvents, made without oils and driers, are known in the varnish industry as 'cold-cut' varnishes, even though steam heat is occasionally used to accelerate the solution. **1909** WEBSTER, Cold-drawing. **1946** *Nature* 28 Dec. 930/1 These fibres can then be extended to some four to five times their original length by the process of cold-drawing. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Fine Beech Oil cold drawn. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 207 When oils are expressed without heat, or, as it is termed, 'cold-drawn.' **1892** STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* ix, The little beast means cold-drawn biz. **1898** KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 11 Nov. 5/1 Out of all manner of tight places that require dexterity and a cheek of cold-drawn brass. **1906** CORNFORD *Defenceless Isl.* 99 Cotton is the subject of much cold-drawn gambling. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 7/1 A detective-sergeant, by relating cold-drawn facts..showed the prisoner to be an unprincipled scoundrel. **1919** *Brit. Manufacturer* Nov. 24/2 Many successful locomotive builders procure various parts from special manufacturers—for instance, cold-drawn or welded tubes. **1946** *Nature* 28 Dec. 930/1 X-ray examination of the cold-drawn fibres shows that the crystals have become orientated in a direction parallel to the fibre axis. **1878** *Engineering* 1 Nov. 347 By comparing hot-rolled and cold-rolled iron of the same kind, under physical stress. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 78 *Cold rolled*, bars and plates rolled without being previously heated. **1897** *Daily News* 8 Mar. 2/5 Steel..cold-rolled sheets. **1963** *Economist* 7 Dec. 1079/1 Cold-rolled [steel] thin plates. **1878** *Engineering* 1 Nov. 347 The cold rolling is effected by means of a powerful train of the ordinary type. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* 78 *Cold rolling.* The practice of rolling iron plates cold produces a material having a high tensile strength. **1955** *Times* 4 June 3/4 The cold-rolling firms take steel from the re-rollers..and roll it to the correct gauge... Every engineering trade uses cold rolled strip. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 319 On cold-serv'd repetitions he subsists. **1844** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 47 Iron..which after having been cold-swaged became crystalline. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 799/2 Cold swaging, that is, by hammering it [*sc.* malleable iron] till cold. **1873** SPON *Workshop Rec.* I. 337/2 Block tin dissolved in muriatic acid with a little mercury forms a very good amalgam for cold tinning. **1946** *Firth-Brown Gloss. Metall. Terms* 59 The more recently developed method of cold welding in which pressure alone is applied. Cold welding..is used principally for aluminium and its alloys and not for steel.

19. Special combinations: **cold abscess** [F. *abscès froid*], an abscess formed without the first three of the Celsian symptoms of inflammation (pain, redness, heat and swelling); **cold Adam** (see ADAM[1] 2); **cold-bathing**, bathing in cold water, taking a cold bath; **cold bed**, (*a*) in *Gardening*, as opposed to hot-bed: see BED 8 (so *cold frame*); (*b*) *Metallurgy* (see quot.); **cold-cathode**, a cathode that emits electrons at ambient temperature under the influence of a high voltage; usu. *attrib.*; **cold charge** (*Farriery*), see CHARGE *sb.* 7; **cold chisel** (see CHISEL 1 c); **cold-cock** *v. trans.*, to knock (a person) unconscious (*U.S. slang*); **cold coil**, an India-rubber pipe wound round an inflamed limb, and giving passage to a stream of cold water; **cold cook** *slang*, an undertaker; **cold cuts** orig. *U.S.* [tr. G. *kalter Aufschnitt*], an assortment of cooked meats, sliced and served cold; occas. in *sing.*; **cold deck** *U.S. slang*, a pack of cards in which the cards have been arranged beforehand; also *fig.*; hence **cold-deck** *v.*, to cheat (a person) by means of a cold deck; also *fig.*; so *cold-decker*; **cold douche**, a stream of cold water directed against some part of the body as a remedial treatment; also *fig.*; hence *cold-douching*; **cold feet**, in colloq. (orig. *U.S.*) phr. *to get* (or *have*) *cold feet*, to become cowardly or discouraged; hence = fear, 'funk', cowardice; **cold fish** *colloq.*, an emotionless person; **cold-footed** *a. colloq.*, timid, cowardly; also *absol.*; **cold-footer** *slang*, a timid person; **cold frame** *Hort.*, a frame in which small plants are grown and protected without artificial heat (see FRAME *sb.* 13 c); **cold front** *Meteorol.*, the forward boundary of a mass of advancing cold air; † **cold gout**, sciatica; **cold harbour** (see HARBOUR *sb.*[1] 2 a); **cold house** *Hort.*, a glass-house in which plants are grown without artificial heat; also *transf.*; **cold light**, light that is accompanied by little or no heat, e.g. luminescence; **cold-livered** *a.*, passionless; **cold-pack**, a wet pack (see PACK *sb.*[1] 11) prepared with cold water; **cold-pausing** *a.*, pausing for cool consideration; † **cold pie, cold pig** (*colloq.*), the application of cold water to wake a person; hence **cold-pig** *v.*, to treat in this way; **cold pole**, in high latitudes, the place of lowest temperature; **cold punch** (see PUNCH); † **cold roast** (*fig.*), something of little account (see ROAST *sb.*); **cold room** *Hort.*, a store-room kept at a very low temperature for the retardation of bulbs and roots; **cold rubber** (orig. *U.S.*), a synthetic rubber manufactured at a low temperature; **cold saw**, one for cutting cold metals (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909); **cold selling** orig. and chiefly *U.S.*, the selling of goods or services by means of an unsolicited approach to prospective customers; cf. *cold calling* s.v. COLD-CALL *v.*; **cold shivers** (see SHIVER *sb.*); **cold shot**, small globules of iron found in chilled portions of a casting (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *a* 1884); **cold shut, cold-shut** (see quots. and SHUT *sb.* 4); **cold snap** (orig. *U.S.*) (see SNAP *sb.* 7 b); **cold soldering**, soldering without heat with the aid of mercury; **cold spot** *Physiol.*, a spot upon the skin which is sensitive to cold, but insensitive to warmth, pain, or pressure; **cold starting**, the starting of an internal-combustion engine at ambient temperature; also (with hyphen) *attrib.* or as *adj.*; **cold storage** (see STORAGE 2 b); hence **cold store**, a refrigerating chamber for the cold storage of perishable foods, esp. meat; **cold-suttee** (see SUTTEE); **cold sweat** (see SWEAT); **cold table**, (a table bearing dishes of) cold food; **cold treat** (cf. sense 2 b); †*fig.* that of which the interest is stale; **cold turkey** (see TURKEY[2]); **cold ulcer**, an ulcer forming spontaneously on the cold extremities of persons of feeble circulation; **cold wall** *Phys. Geog.* (see quots.); **cold war**, hostilities short of armed conflict, consisting in threats, violent propaganda, subversive political activities, or the like; *spec.* those between the

U.S.S.R. and the western powers after the 1939–45 war; also *transf.*; hence ***cold-warrior***; **cold wave** (orig. *U.S.*), (*a*) *Meteorol.* (see WAVE *sb.* 5b); (*b*) (see quot. 1949); also ***cold permanent wave***; **cold well** (see quot.); **cold without** (*colloq.*), brandy or spirits in cold water without sugar; **cold work** *Metallurgy*, the working of metal when it is cold (see quots.); hence ***cold work*** v., ***cold-worked*** ppl. adj., ***cold-working*** vbl. sb.

1828 BOYER & CRAIGIE *Gen. & Pathol. Anot.* 43 The *cold abscess of the Surgeons of the Saracen School. **1847** SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surgery* I. 45 The commencement of cold abscess usually sets in, without any sensibly perceptible local appearance. **1888** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 291 Sir John Floyer of *cold-bathing notoriety. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 African Marigolds..will come in the *Cold-bed without Art. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cold-bed*, a platform in a rolling-mill on which cold bars are stored. *Ibid.* ***Cold blast***, air forced into a furnace without being previously heated. **1890** *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Best Staffordshire hot-blast pigs are 90s., and cold-blast 110s. to 115s. **1929** *Proc. Inst. Rodio Engin.* May 849 (*heoding*) *Cold cathode rectification. *Ibid.* 850 Cold cathode devices for rectification are essentially identical in that they embody a cathode, of relatively greater surface area than the anode, situated in a suitable gas of the proper density to produce the desired conductivity by ionization. **1930** *Engineering* 31 Oct. 560/3 Many interesting developments of the original cold-cathode tubes were taking place. **1945** *Electronic Engin.* XVII. 762 A special cold cathode tube capable of carrying loads of 1,000 to 2,000 amperes at 100 kV. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, ****Cold-Charges***, outward Applications to distemper'd Horses. **1927** *Amer. Speech* II. 351/1 *Cold cocked*, to be knocked senseless. 'Tom was *cold cocked when that rock hit him.' **1934** J. T. FARRELL *Young Monhood* (1936) iv. 205 They cold-cocked him, and left him unconscious. **1888** tr. *Esmarch's Surgeon's Hond-bk.* 44 A very great reduction in temperature..can be obtained by the *cold coil. **1729** *Universal Spect.* 4 Oct. (N. & Q. 5 Oct. 1929, 236/2), He further directs, that no Undertaker, *alias* *Cold Cook, or Upholder shall have the Management thereof. **1860** HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* (ed. 2), Cold cook. **1945** A. KOBER *Parm Me* 113 She suddenly sighted the food on the table and pointed accusingly. 'Look what he's itting—*cold cotts!' **1964** W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) xii. 242 Cold cuts, a roll? It's Sunday, it's hot, she didn't feel like cooking. **1967** N. MAILER *Cannibals & Christians* I. 13 A cold cut set in the white tray of a refrigerator. **1969** P. HIGHSMITH *Tremor of Forgery* xvii. 152 A buffet-table of cold cuts. **1857** *Son Froncisco Call* 3 Apr. 4/2 He's got the thing all set to ring in a *cold deck. **1876** B. HARTE *G. Conroy* VI. ii, You've been..playin' it very low down on my moral and religious nature, generally ringin' in a cold deck on my spiritual condition. **1884** in *Amer. Speech* (1942) XVII. 125/2 The miller..kicked because said Serna was trying to cold deck said Sanches. **1902** H. L. WILSON *Spenders* xi. 123 A man wakes up to find that his natural promptin's has cold-decked him. **1920** C. E. MULFORD *J. Nelson* xv. 163 I've had all th' visitin' I want with a bunch of *cold-deckers. **1835** *Cold douche [see DOUCHE *sb.*]. **1925** D. H. LAWRENCE *Refl. Death Porcupine* 172 It's no use talking... That 'subject' was a cold douche. **1959** *Times* 11 Feb. 9/1 From official quarters a cold douche was quickly poured on this premature jubilation. **1904** *St. George* VII. 168 He would have to be an uncommonly sturdy Simon Zelotes whose zeal survived the *cold-douching of schoolboy chaff. **1893** S. CRANE *Maggie* (1896) xiv. 112, I knew this was the way it would be. They got *cold feet. **1896** ADE *Artie* xii. 108 He's one o' them boys that never has cold feet. **1904** E. ROBINS *Magn. North* I. 8 But instead of 'getting cold feet' as the phrase for discouragement ran, and turning back, they determined [etc.]. **1914** ROSHER *In R.N.A.S.* (1916) 40, I get awfully cold feet... That puts the fear of God into you. **1915** 'IAN HAY' *First Hundred Thou.* xxi. 329 It seems that the enemy have evacuated Fosse Alley again. Nobody quite knows why: a sudden attack of cold feet, probably. **1962** *Times* 20 Feb. 11/2 The Algerian leadership might have cold feet at the concessions it has made. **1941** 'P. WENTWORTH' *Danger Point* (1942) xxvi. 150 He's a *cold fish. No, fish isn't the right creature—I believe they are quite affectionate. **1962** MCLUHAN *Gutenberg Galaxy* 19 The Westerner appears..a very cold fish indeed. **1944** G. B. SHAW *Everybody's Pol. Whot's What?* xxxvi. 311 In Russia there is the Communist Party with its rules and disciplines and frequent purges of the *coldfooted. **1966** *Listener* 6 Oct. 517/3 A strangely cold-footed way of presenting such glorious music. **1919** DOWNING *Digger Diol.* 17 ****Cold footer***, a carpet knight. **1920** HUNTER *Trail Drivers of Texas* 429 Two of my men stayed with me, and the third, a 'cold-footer', crossed on the bridge. **1851** MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 17 Mar. (1966) 833 Papa has bought a new frame..& we are going to have it for a *cold frame to harden out the plants from the hot bed. **1859** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1857–8* III. 503 The seed for early summer cabbages can be planted in a cold frame early in September. **1877** *Field & Forest* II. 164 These insects had all gathered along the Northern and Eastern margin [inside] of a 'cold frame', in his garden. **1921** BJERKNES & SOLBERG in *Geofysiske Publikotioner* II. iii. 12 The boundary line at the ground will be the front of advancing cold air, or, to introduce a shorter expression, a '*cold front'. **1586** COGAN *Haven Heolth* (1636) 149 A very good oyntment..for the Sciatica or *cold goute. **1841** MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Compan. Fl. Gord.* 60/2 *Cold Houses for Plants are not generally in use, though it is a common practice with gardeners to remove plants from hothouses into the back sheds, in order to retard their blossoming. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 28 Jan. 6/1 It is the cold-house that has smiled upon them, in the shape of the refrigerated holds of the South African steamers. **1920** *Chombers's Jrnl.* 384/1 The 'forced' and 'cold-house' tomato is Guernsey's speciality. **1894** *Electrical World* 6 Oct. 328 *Cold Light... Apparatus..to produce light by means of high frequency electric currents, without converting most of the energy into heat. **1936** *Noture* 5 Dec. 974/1 It..makes available a 'permanent' source of 'cold' light. **1959** *Chombers's Encycl.* VIII. 723/2 To produce 'cold light', or luminescence, the molecules of a substance must be stimulated to emit light by the reception of some form of energy. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, *Cold-livered and mean-spirited. **1909** *Practitioner* Dec. 866 The *cold-pack is used for from 10 to 15 minutes every hour. **1785** BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xv, *Cold-pausing Caution's lesson scorning. **1966** COX *Dict. Hairdressing*, ****Cold permanent wave***, the transformation of straight hair to curled hair by means of chemicals without the application of heat. **1611** COTGR., *Porter vne chemise blonche ò*, to giue a mornings camisado, or a *cold pie for a breakfast, vnto. **1834** HOOD *Tylney Holl* (1840) 257 I've often *cold-pigged her of a morning. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 117 You deserve 'cold pig' for your laziness. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., s.v. *Pole*², Pole of cold or *cold pole. **1927** KENDREW *Climates of Continents* (ed. 2) 167 In Eastern Siberia is situated the 'cold pole' of the earth. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 4/2 In some of the largest nurseries..there exist *cold-rooms or stores, pitch-dark and packed full of lily-of-the-valley crowns, lilies, and other bulbs and plants. **1948** in *Amer. Speech* (1950) XXV. 64/2 You'll get up to 30 percent more wear out of that set of synthetics when '*cold rubber' is used. **1964** N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xvii. 356 A recent process, operated at 5°, produces 'cold rubber' with improved toughness and elasticity. **1961** *Cold selling in WEBSTER s.v. cold *a.* 13 b. **1978** *Fortune* 28 Aug. 90 It was all cold selling... We'd walk into a tavern and ask the owner to cook up a Tombstone pizza for his customers. **1986** *Los Angeles Times* 29 May IV. 2/2 The major addition was a ban on 'cold selling' in which customers are given unsolicited calls and told that a review of their records shows a need for additional services. *o* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 593/2 ****Cold-shut***, a term meaning that a link is closed while cold, without welding. **1877** Cold shut [see SHUT *sb.* 4]. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* II. 304/2 A 'cold-shut' or split ring..which can be fastened by hammering. **1776** T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 279 A dismal *cold snap of weather. **1848, 1892** Cold snap [see SNAP *sb.* 7b]. **1864** *Photogrophic News* 28 Oct. 527/2 A correspondent sends us the following method of *cold soldering. **1895** E. B. TITCHENER tr. *Külpe's Outl. Psychol.* 94 Blix and Goldscheider..speak of heat and *cold spots, and regard them as the peculiar terminal organs of the temperature sense, and as independent of the pressure spots. **1901** —— *Exper. Psychol.* I. i. 57 To ascertain how these organs (warm spots or cold spots) respond to a stimulation. **1930** *Economist* 5 July 32/2 A new light, high-speed, *cold-starting Diesel engine. **1936** *Discovery* Apr. 113/1 The engine is of the solid-injection, cold-starting type, and even under the worst climatic conditions it can be started in a few seconds. **1959** *Motor Man* (ed. 36) iii. 50 Cold starting in winter requires the richest mixture of the whole operating range. **1895** *Doily News* 29 May 8/4 Extensive *cold-store accommodation had been provided. **1949** *Gloss. Terms Refrigeration* (*B.S.I.*) 6 ***Cold store***, an artificially cooled and insulated structure for the purpose of maintaining perishables at a pre-determined temperature. **1955** R. POSTGATE *Good Food Guide 1955–6* 185 'A wonderful display' of *cold table, including turkey, grouse, and salmon. **1962** P. PURSER *Peregrinotion 22* xvii. 78, I ate more than usual of the cold table. **1964** C. GAVIN *Fortress* iii. 64 Champagne and a 'cold table' spread with every kind of delicacy. **1709** STEELE & ADDISON *Totler* No. 93 ¶1 [These] are thread-bear Subjects, and *cold Treats. **1742** JARVIS *Quix.* I. iii. xxvi. (1885) 151 All having been cold-treat with him for many days past. **1870** T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 185 *Cold ulcers should be distinguished, because of the peculiarity of constitution on which they depend. **1858** *Merc. Mar. Mog.* V. 168 The most remarkable peculiarity of the Gulf Stream is what has been ..termed the *'cold wall', a mass of cold water lying between the warm water and the shore. **1875** BEDFORD *Soilor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The fall of temperature is so sudden that the line of separation has received the distinctive name of the 'cold wall'; at the surface a difference of 30° has been observed within a cable's length. **1945** 'G. ORWELL' in *Tribune* 19 Oct. 8/1 A State which was..in a permanent state of '*cold war' with its neighbours. **1946** *Observer* 10 Mar. 4/3 After the Moscow Conference last December,..Russia began to make a 'cold war' on Britain and the British Empire. **1947** W. LIPPMANN (*title*) The cold war. A study in U.S. foreign policy. **1947** *N.Y. Times* 17 Apr. 21/4 Let us not be deceived—we are today in the midst of a cold war. **1948** *Hansard Commons* CCCCXLVI. 411 The British Government..should recognize that the 'cold war', as the Americans call it, is on in earnest, that the third world war has, in fact, begun. **1950** D. GASCOYNE *Vagrant* 61 Cold war propaganda. **1950** *N.Y. Times* 5 Feb. 42L/2 A 'cold war' was in progress..as the police..dared Georgia's revenue agents to invade Alabama. **1951** W. S. CHALMERS *Life & Lett. Earl Beatty* xvi. 376 The 'cold war' which Beatty had to wage throughout his term of office for British maritime security was on two fronts. **1958** *Listener* 14 Aug. 224/2 World communism..is rejecting a policy of partial disengagement in the cold war. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* 18 Public concern with cold-war espionage was then at its height with the..conviction in Moscow of a British business man. **1967** *Spectator* 30 June 757/3 Only in Europe after a decade of cold war..has confrontation given way to the kind of mutually recognised *status quo*. **1959** *Observer* 27 Sept. 7/8 Screeching, hysterical cries of *cold warriors. **1969** *Guardion* 5 Nov. 8/3 It is very hard morally to distinguish between the good guys and the bad guys..for any but the most committed cold warrior. **1876** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 124/1 Low temperatures..developed among the Rocky Mountains, and moved thence, as '*cold waves', over the continent eastward. **1901** Cold wave [see WAVE *sb.* 5b]. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 Apr. 31/6 A cold wave that struck Eastern Nebraska last night continued to prevail today. **1949** *Britonnica Bk. of Yr.* 687/1 *Cold wave*, a type of permanent hair waving, in which ammonium thioglycollate is generally used. **1956** A. WALDHORN *Conc. Dict. Amer. Long.* 33 *Cold wave*,..in hairdressing, a chemical process used to create a permanent wave. **1965** *Times* 22 Feb. 9/4 After the heavy snowfall..the cold wave spread, causing freezing conditions in orange groves. **1859** RANKINE *Steom Eng.* §337 In land engines the injection water [for the condenser] comes from a tank called the *cold well, surrounding the condenser. **1850** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 82/2 A glass of *'cold without'..understood to mean brandy and cold water without sugar. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xx. (D.), Fame, sir! not worth a glass of cold without. **1899** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LVI. 197 By *cold work is meant work performed below the critical range. *Ibid.* 198 Cold work distorts the grains or crystals of steel, flattening them and elongating them. *Ibid.*, The lower the temperature the more pronounced the effect of cold working. **1903** H. H. CAMPBELL *Iron & Steel* (ed. 2) II. xv. 408 Cold worked steel showing lines of flow. **1911** *Inst. Civil Engin., Minutes* CLXXXIII. 405 The microscopic properties of cold-worked iron. **1917** *Amer. Soc. for Testing Moterials* II. 156 (*heoding*) Light *versus* Heavy Reductions in Cold Working Brass. **1932** *Discovery* June 191/1 As we 'coldwork' the metal. **1942** J. N. GREENWOOD *Gloss. Metall. Terms* (ed. 2) 12 *Cold work*, the plastic deformation of metals at temperatures below that at which recovery and recrystallisation would take place. *Ibid.* 13 Cold work can be regular as in wire drawing, cold rolling, etc., or irregular as in hammering, deep drawing, cold heading. **1946** *Firth-Brown Gloss. Metall. Terms* 9 Steels containing 0·7–0·85% carbon are often cold-worked. *Ibid.* 18 *Cold-working*, a method of conferring strength by means of plastic deformation below the annealing or recrystallization temperature.

cold (kəʊld), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [OE. *cald*, *ceald*, neut., sb. use of the adjective. Cf. Gothic *kald*, Ger. *kalt*, similarly derived. But the cognate langs. generally have in this sense a derivative sb. on OTeut. type **kaldîn-*, OHG. *chaltî*, Ger. *kälte*, OFris. *kelde*, Du. *koude*; cf. OE. *celdu*, *cieldu*, ME. CHELDE, now obs.]

1. The opposite or the absence of heat; coldness. **a.** *esp.* said of the state of the atmosphere or physical environment, and usually spoken of as a positive agent, perceptible by the sensation which it produces, and by its effects on living things.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8620 (Cott.) Caald [*Gött.* cold] has slan it, i mistru. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 183 Heeres..to kepe and saue the brayne fro colde. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 At þe north syde of þe werld, whare comounly es mare intense calde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Porv.* 86 Coold, substantyfe, *frigus*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 218/35 Yᵉ could, *frigus*. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 3 The kene colde blowes through my beaten hide. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 22 Seed-time and haruest, and cold, and heat, and Summer, and Winter, and day and night, shall not cease. **1626** BACON *Sylvo* (1677) §68 Heat and Cold are Natures two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 250 English wheat..will by no means thrive for want of moisture and cold. **1794** *Ritson's Scot. Songs* I. 157 (Jam.) 'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 14 The inferior degrees of heat are denoted by the term 'cold'. **1858** LARDNER *Hank-bk. Not. Phil., Hydrost. etc.* 308 The greatest natural cold of which any record has been kept, was that observed by Professor Hanstean between Krasnojarsk and Nishne-Udmiks in 55° N. lat., which he states amounted to −55° (Reaum. ?) = −91·75 F.

b. said of other objects: Coldness.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1942 The colde of deþe þat had him overcome. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 33 The bright chains Eat with their burning cold into my bones.

c. In *Physics*, commonly applied to a temperature below the freezing-point of water (32° Fahr. or *zero* of Centigrade and Réaumur), as 15 ***degrees of cold*** (or *of frost*).

d. (with *a* and *plural*): A cold state of the weather, a low temperature, a frost.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) §744 We see that in great Colds, one can scarce draw his Breath. **1664** EVELYN *Kol. Hort.* (1729) 218 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 97 One hundred winters or colds. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 62 The colds and storms of January did not hinder him from sending messengers.

e. ***to be left out in the cold***: to be left out of doors without shelter; *fig.* to be intentionally neglected, to be left to shift for oneself.

1861 *N.Y. Tribune* July (Farmer), The 'Assents' continue to come in freely..and the appearances are that at the closing of the books..there will be few shares or bonds left out in the cold. **1879** ESCOTT *England* I. 451 The unfortunate traveller who..comes by a slow train, often finds himself left out in the cold [at a railway refreshment room]. **1886** D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xx. 153 A distant relative..and he left her out in the cold. **1915** W. S. MAUGHAM *Of Humon Bondoge* xxvii. 116, I have a sort of sympathy for Mahomet, I regret that you should have left him out in the cold. **1943** H. READ *Politics of Unpolitical* iii. 44 Except for poets laureate and political propagandists like Virgil and Pope, they [*sc.* poets] have always been left out in the cold.

2. The sensation produced by loss of heat from the body, or by exposure to a temperature sensibly lower than that of the body. Hence † ***to have cold***: to be cold, to feel or suffer cold.

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 28904 (Cott. Galba MS.) When þou sese any haue hunger or calde. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 416 He greten ofte sore, Boþ for hunger and for kold. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 276 Neither kirtel ne cote þeigh þey for colde shulde deye. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* xx. xix, Lete vs kepe oure stronge walled Townes vntyl they haue hongre & cold and blowe on their nayles. **1530** PALSGR. 307/2 Chyveryng as one dothe for colde, *frilleux*. **1647** W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 346 The most violent cold of an Ague puts not a man into such an estate as he was, by the excess of his passion. **1786** BURNS *Two Dogs* 82 They maun starve o' cauld and hunger. **1828** SCOTT *Toles Grondf.* Ser. II. xxxviii, The mother and infant ..perishing with cold.

3. *fig.* A state of feeling comparable to the physical sensation of cold; lack of zeal, enthusiasm, or heartiness; dispiritedness, depression.

1616 S. WARD *Coalefr. Altar* (1627) 52 Such as forsake the best fellowship, and waxe strange to holy assemblies..how can they but take cold? **1648** BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 159 Ah, my Lord God, what heats and colds do I feel in my soul! **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 It is because we suffer our hearts to take cold again. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 22 The cold of human desertion.

4. An indisposition of the body caused by exposure to cold. **a.** *gen.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 60 He .. died þer for colde in Lumbardie o chance. *c* **1450** *Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 196 3yff thow hawe cold in thi hede. **1494** Fabyan VI. ccxii. 227 Swanus .. went to Jherusalem .. and dyed by the waye of colde that he had taken of goynge barefote. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 49 If he .. haue taken colde in his arme. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 113 By dysease in the brestes, or by takyng of colde in the same. **1842** Tennyson *Morte d' Arthur* 166, I fear My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die.

b. *esp.* An inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, accompanied by catarrh, hoarseness, and cough. Hence, *to catch, get* or *take* (*a*) *cold*, *have a cold*, etc.

When mainly confined to the nose and pharynx, it is a 'cold in the head'; when accompanied with running at the eyes, a 'crying cold'. (See also CATCH *v.* 42, etc.)

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. (1836) 91 If I take any cold, incontinent the lax commythe agayne. **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 193. **1609** B. Jonson *Sil. Woman* III. i, One that has catched a cold, sir, and can scarce be heard six inches off. **1679** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 His Majesty .. has been indisposed for some days by a Cold he took. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 22 Obstructed Perspiration (vulgarly called catching Cold) is one great source of Diseases. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 19 All whom I entreat to sing are troubled with colds. **1751** Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 287 Lady Loveit, having got a cold, had complained of some little disorder. **1871** Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 55 Suffering under what is popularly called 'a crying cold'. **1872** W. Aitken *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 725 The symptoms of 'a common cold'. **1886** Morley *Crit. Misc.* III. 17 The people of .. St. Kilda believed that the arrival of a ship in the harbour inflicted on the islanders epidemic colds in the head.

5. *Comb.* **a.** objective, as *cold-braving, -catching, -producing, -taking*; **b.** instrumental, as *cold-crumpled, -drenched, -engendered, -foundered, -nipt, -slain*, etc; **c.** **cold-proof**, proof against cold; *cold-cure*.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 412 That .. *cold-braving, shade-seeking plant. **1824** *Ibid.* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The clothes-spoiling, the *cold-catching. **1954** I. Murdoch *Under Net* iv. 62, I could get free board and lodging in exchange for being a guinea pig in a *cold-cure experiment. **1969** *Times* 21 Feb. 10/7 Several cold cures and cough syrups on public sale contain phenylpropanolamine. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxxx, The *cold-drench't Soyle Verdant with Glorie. **1626** T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 23 If a little Planet happen to be eclypsed, who can tell the newes thereof, but some *Coldfoundred Mathematician .. in the shady obscurityes of the night. **1826** H. H. Wilson tr. *Vikrama & Urvasi* 93 Her soft cheek was paler than the leaf *Cold-nipped and shrivelled. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 2/3 The aggregate daily *cold-producing effect. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 354 A nearly *cold-proof covering. **1596** R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 78 That long hath knockt *cold-staruen at thy dore. **1621** Sanderson *Serm.* I. 181 That *cold-taking [is] but the occasion of the ague.

cold, *v.* Also 4 coold. [OE. **caldian*, *cealdian*, to become cold, f. *cald*, *ceald*, COLD *a.* Cf. deriv. *acealdian*, ACOLD. See also KELD *v.*]

1. *intr.* To become cold. (Also *fig.*) Also, to be cold.

a **1000** *Riming Poem* 69 (Gr.) Eorþmæġen ealdaþ, ellen cealdaþ [*MS.* cólaþ]. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 4603 Er her body began to colde. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1671 Ful sodeynli his herte gan to colde. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Charite of many cooldiþ. *c* **1400** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 220 Whanne þe ffet coldeth. *c* **1450** Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 828 Sone his herte be-gan to colde. **1885** T. H. Huxley *Let.* 30 Mar. in L. Huxley *Life & Lett. of T. H. H.* (1900) II. 101 It blew and rained and colded for eight-and-forty hours consecutively. **1908** T. Hardy *Time's Laughingstocks* (1909) 26, I kissed her colding face and hair, I kissed her corpse.

2. *trans.* To make cold; to chill.

c **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* Prol. 240 His loking dooth myn herte colde. ?*a* **1400** *Marte Arth.* 3519 Thowe coldis myne herte! **1598** R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo's Artes* v. 193 The selfe same power of washing, colding, heating, and burning.

cold blast. [see BLAST *sb.*[1] 4 b.] A blast of cold air forced into a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *cold-blast furnace, process*, etc.

1835 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXIII. 341 (*heading*) Coal employed in the crude state in the Welsh Iron Works. Cold Blast. **1837** *Ibid.* 316 The holders of metal manufactured by the cold-blast now regularly demand 20/- per ton extra for it. **1873** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 956 The superior power of a hot over a cold blast in fusing refractory lumps of cast iron was accidentally observed by Mr. J. B. Neilson .. about the year 1827. *Ibid.* 963 The density of cold-blast iron is less than that of hot.

cold blood. [see COLD *a.* 7 b.] A phrase of the older physiology: from the sensations felt in the face and head when the circulation is quickened by exertion or excitement, the blood itself was supposed to grow hot or to 'boil', at other times to be 'cold' or not sensibly hot. See BLOOD 5. Hence phrase *in cold blood*: **a.** Coolly, without excitement, not in a passion; with *sang froid*; **b.** Now chiefly in reference to doing with cool deliberation things which look like the cruel deeds of passion.

a. *a* **1608** Sir F. Vere *Comm.* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 95 A resolution framed in cold blood. *a* **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 330/2 Punishment is fittest to be executed in cold Blood, the next day. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 1 We can talk of Life and Death in cold Blood. **1875** Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 21 To ride him over a fence or two away from other horses in cold blood. **1881** Mrs. P. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* I. iii. 42 A horse .. greatly dislikes being brought to his fences in cold blood.

b. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 It .. looks like killing in cold Blood. **1757** Smollett *Reprisal* II. xv, We Englishmen never cut throats in cold blood. **1879** Froude *Cæsar* viii. 73 A few thousand prisoners were taken, but they were murdered afterwards in cold blood.

cold-blooded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

1. Having the blood (physically) cold, or of a temperature not higher than the external air or water: said *esp.* of fishes and reptiles as distinguished from the other vertebrata.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish, Brit, Sprat, Barne .. Whirlepole and Porpoise. The general way of killing these (that is the Fishermans bloudie terme for this cold-blouded creature) is by Weares, etc. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 235 Experiments on Galvanic Contractions excited upon warm and principally upon cold blooded Animals. **1851** Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 145 The length of time during which the ciliary movement continues after the general death of the body, is much less in the warm-blooded than in the cold-blooded animals.

b. *colloq.* Of a person whose circulation is slow.

c. with mixture of sense 2.

1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xx. 242 But then Aylmer was a cold-blooded man,—more like a fish than a man.

2. Without emotion or excitement, unimpassioned, cool; without sensibility, unfeeling, callous; deliberately cruel: **a.** of persons.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 123 Thou cold blooded slaue, Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. ii, I am no cold-blooded philosopher. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 7 As king we find him [Henry IV] suspicious, cold-blooded, and politic. **1875** Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 14 It is the cold-blooded and sagacious wrestler who takes the prize.

b. of actions, conduct, etc.

1828 W. Sewell *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 The coldblooded philosophy of Lycurgus. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 105 The instruments of his cold-blooded malice. **1882** Serj. Ballantine *Experiences* xvi. 156 This case was peculiarly one of cold-blooded crime.

Hence **cold-bloodedly** *adv.*, in a cold-blooded manner; **cold-bloodedness**.

1838 T. C. Grattan in *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 52 Gamblers .. playing .. cold-bloodedly, without a frown on the forehead, and with a smile on the lips. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 130 Toward no crime have men shown themselves so cold-bloodedly cruel as in punishing difference of belief. **1878** M. C. Jackson *Chaperan's Cares* II. iii. 44 Can we accuse him of cold-bloodedness and calculation, in acting thus? **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another proof of the cold-bloodedness of the Government.

cold-call, *v.* [f. COLD *a.* (see sense 7 f) + CALL *v.*] **a.** *intr.* To sell goods or services by making unsolicited calls on prospective customers, either by telephone or in person. **b.** *trans.* To make an unsolicited approach to (a prospective customer) with the intention of persuading him to buy goods or services. Hence **cold call** *sb.*, an unsolicited approach by a salesman to a prospective customer; also (with hyphen) *attrib.*; **cold calling** *vbl. sb.*, (the practice of) selling by this method. Cf. *cold selling* s.v. COLD *a.* 19.

1972 *Times* 30 Sept. 20/4 She and Ken used to set off for the City, 'cold calling' on travel agencies .. that might have jobbing work. **1978** *N.Y. Times* 30 Mar. B20/8 (Advt.), Bonified appointments with customers who are waiting for you. No cold calling. **1980** *Economist* 26 July 89/3 Clipboard and cold-call approach selling .. are caused by methods of recruitment, where an undue emphasis on high and quick rewards can encourage high-pressure selling. **1984** *Times* 19 Jan. 13/6 Professor Gower's most controversial proposal is to extend to the unit trusts the facility to 'cold call', effectively the door-to-door selling now done by life insurance companies. He would like to ban cold calling altogether, but, he said, the two forms of investment are now inextricably mixed. **1985** *Daily Tel.* 20 July 15/3 Investment businesses should be entitled to 'cold-call' anyone. **1986** *Economist* 1 Feb. 80/3 They will 'cold-call' former staff of companies they are investigating. **1986** *Observer* 23 Mar. 32/1 Cold calling shareholders during take-over battles is expected to receive a cold shoulder from the Securities and Investments Board. **1986** *Marketing* 11 Sept. 20/3 On the first cold call I ever made I started saying what I had been trained to say when to my astonishment the person I had rung said 'yes'.

cold-clear, *v.* [cf. CLEAR-COLE, of which this may be a corruption.] *trans.* To cover with size.

1703 *Arts Improv.* 1. 65 Cold-clear it, i.e. size it over.

cold cream. A cooling unguent for the skin, of a creamy appearance, made of spermaceti, white wax, and otto of roses or other perfume.

1709 *Brit. Apolla* II. No. 29. 3/1 Washes, Cold-Creams, and such like Graces. **1810** Russell *Ta a Lady* in *Paet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send .. Whoe'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear. *a* **1847** Mrs. Sherwood *Lady af Manar* III. xx. 173 A present of cold cream and violet soap.

cold-cream, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To put cold cream on, to cover with cold cream; to take *off* by means of cold cream.

1910 H. G. Wells *Mr. Pally* vi. 151 That's all red and rough. It ought to be cold-creamed. **1945** E. Bowen *Demon Lover* 153, I used to potter about and .. cold-cream off my old make-up. **1966** B. Glemser *Dear Hungarian Friend* iii. 62 She could not .. brush her teeth, cold-cream her face.

colde, obs. pa. pple. of COLL *v.*[2]

colded, *ppl. a.* [f. COLD *v.* + -ED.] †**a.** Grown cold. **b.** Made cold. **c.** Seized with a cold (*dial.*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvj a, It is agluttide and colded. *a* **1500** *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 355 Deuocyone is slaked, charite is coldid. **1826** J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 117 Are na ye .. sair cauldit the nicht, for you're hoarse and husky. **1881** *Princeton Rev.* May 371 The colded affection of the body. *Ibid.* 372 If it be said that the cold air was the cause of the man being colded.

colden ('kəʊld(ə)n), *v. rare.* [f. COLD *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *trans.* To make cold.

1860 J. Epps *Dom. Homœop.* (1863) 129 A cold bath, coldened by ice. **1863** Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 87 To colden his 'first love'.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1863 Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 80 When the child of God suffers his thoughts to wander, his affections to colden.

†**'colder, -yr**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also coolder. [Of uncertain derivation, as is the adduced synonym *schuldere*. Way compares next word.] ? Clippings of stone.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coolder, schuldere [*v.r.* coldyr], *petrosa, petro.* [Cf. *Catholicon* 'Petrones sunt particule que abscinduntur de petris' (Way).]

colder ('kəʊldə(r)), *sb.*[2] *Agric. local.* [Etymology unknown: see prec.] Ears of which the corn does not separate from the chaff by ordinary threshing. (Cullum 1784.)

1784 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 219 Chaff, colder, and stover. **1823** E. Moor *Suffolk Words, Colder*, Light ears and chaff left in the Caving-sieve, after dressing corn. It is also called *Caving* or the *Cavings* and *Cosh.* *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Colder*, broken ears of corn mixed with short fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 118 Hay or straw, with a few turnip tops and barley 'colder', all cut into fine chaff.

cold-finch. *Ornith.* A book-name of the Pied Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla*.

A term which originated in some error. Expressly given by Willughby and Ray as the *German* name of a bird, of which a specimen was sent to the former, and described by him. There is no such name in German; and Willughby's description corresponds to no known bird. Its application to the Pied Fly-catcher appears to begin in 1741–3 with Edwards, who remarks, however, that Willughby's description did not agree. From him it has been handed down in books as an *English* name, and in some localities it is said to be now popularly known.

1676 Willughby *Ornith.* 170 Cold-finch, *Germanis.* **1678** Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 236 A Bird called Coldfinch by the Germans. This Bird was shot by Mr. Jessop in the Mountains of the Peak in Derbyshire, and sent us by him. **1743** G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Uncam. Birds* I. 30 The Cock Cold Finch .. The Hen Cold Finch. This last Bird is describ'd in Willoughby, p. 236, by the Name of *Cold Finch.* **1768** Pennant *Zool.* II. 273 Pied Fly-catcher [Synonyms] .. Cold finch *Will. Edw.* Cold-finch *Br. Zaal.* **1794** Bolton *Harmania Ruralis* I. 40 The Coldfinch is a very scarce bird .. They sometimes visit us in the West Riding of Yorkshire. **1885** Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 48 Pied Fly-catcher, Cold or Cole finch (Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland).

b. Otherwise explained.

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Ward-bk.* 94 *Coldfinch*, the Yellow Ammer.—*Whitchurch.*

cold-hammer ('kəʊld,hæmə(r)), *v. Metallurgy. trans.* To hammer (iron, etc.) when cold.

Hence **cold-hammering** *vbl. sb.*

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 206 Beating them when hot improves them much, provided they be not heated again; but if they have been cold hammered, the injury is full 30 per cent.

'cold-ˌhearted, *a.* [f. *cold heart* + -ED[2].] Wanting in sensibility, cordiality, or natural affection; unfeeling; unkind.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 158 Cold-hearted toward me? **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 638 O ye cold-hearted, frozen Formalists! **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 151 The cold-hearted and scoffing Grammont. **1878** Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 188 The mechanical, prosaic, utilitarian, cold-hearted character of *Wilhelm Meister*.

Hence **cold-'heartedly** *adv.*; also **cold-'heartedness**.

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorada* iv. (1862) 37 Indignation at your cold-heartedness.

†**'coldhed.** *Obs.* [f. COLD *a.* + -HEAD: cf. MHG. and mod.Ger. *kaltheit*.] Coldness.

14.. *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 355 Coldhed xal y[e] hete beete.

†**'colding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Growing cold.

c **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 Coolding fro charite.

coldish ('kəʊldɪʃ), *a.* [f. COLD *a.* + -ISH.] Rather cold; somewhat cold.

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg.* II. 34 Caues, liuely .. lakes and coldish Tempe shades. **1675** Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 282 It being pretty coldish Weather. **1741** Richardson *Pamela*

I. 226 A dark misty Night, and coldish. **1796** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 377 Going into a coldish bath. **1878** LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xi. 175 Coldish tones bordering on yellow.

Hence **'coldishly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Froidelettement*, chilly, coldishly. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I., Coldishly, *Tepidé.*

coldly ('kəʊldlɪ), *adv.* [f. COLD *a.* + -LY².]

1. *lit.* In a cold manner or state.

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Caldeliche dennet in a beastis cribbe. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. II. 181 The Funerall Bakt-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. *a* **1845** HOOD *Bridge of Sighs*, No matter how coldly The rough river ran.

2. *fig.* **a.** Without heat or impatience; calmly, coolly, dispassionately.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Be glad that we haue suffred them pacyently and coldly. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 132 Beare it coldly but till night, and let the issue shew it selfe. **1635** N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 32 By proofes he coldly shewed .. that no other Religion was brought into England. **1757** W. STUKELEY *Medallic Hist. Carausius* 21 The business of an historian is barely and coldly to relate plain matter of fact. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 23 Sparta proceeds slowly, coldly, cautiously.

b. Without ardour, enthusiasm, or cordiality; without friendly welcome; in a way that chills.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 51 (R.) He hadde bene neglygent in eausyng the confederates to assemble, and .. he had coldly encouraged the armye. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. iii. 13 The French fight coldly, and retyre themselues. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv, Her suitor came coldly on. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 135 Emma bowed very coldly, disliking her situation. **1813** BYRON *Giaour* iii, So coldly sweet, so deadly fair. **1851** HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 40, I fear they fell somewhat coldly on the mother's ear.

cold meat. [COLD *a.* 2 b.]

1. Cooked meat that has become cold; hence sometimes used to connote inferior fare. Also *attrib.*

1598 *Servingman's Comfort* H, The remayne of these cold boyled meates .. which may well be called colde Commons. **1795** 'A LADY' tr. *Moritz's Travels* 240, I dined here on cold meat and sallad. **1816** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. vi. 88 When you are tired of eating strawberries in the garden, there shall be cold meat in the house. **1894** *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 It is hard to be treated like 'cold meat company'. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 1/5 There is a run on cold-meat shops.

2. *slang.* A corpse; corpses. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *cold-meat box* (coffin), *-cart* (hearse), *-party* (funeral or wake), *-train* (funeral train).

1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2) sig. G3, A dead wife is the best cold meat in a man's house. **1819** MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 25 In the Twelfth and Last Round Sandy fetch'd him a downer, That left him all's one as cold meat for the Crowner. **1820** 'P. CORCORAN' *Fancy* 46 He's for the cold meat cart, and so am I. **1837** DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'You mustn't handle your piece in that ere way .. I'm damned if you won't make cold meat of some on us.' **1845** tr. *Sue's Myst. Paris* I. iii. 28 'I have already a bad cough.' 'Ah, I see you already in the *cold-meat box*.' **1874** HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, Cold meat train. **1889** *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 1/3, I should just come in where you were lying in the cold-meat box. **1908** J. M. SULLIVAN *Crim. Slang* 1 A cold meat party—a wake. **1924** G. C. HENDERSON *Keys to Crookdom* 401 *Cold-meat party*, funeral, wake. **1944** 'N. SHUTE' *Pastoral* v. 107 But for the Grace of God .. they'd all have been cold meat.

†**'coldment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COLD *v.* + -MENT.] An action or operation of cold.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 306 It doth .. clense the breast of all coldmentes or flegme.

coldness ('kəʊldnɪs). [f. COLD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being cold, cold quality.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 3if a planete be colde, thanne amenuseth his coldnesse, by-cause of the hote signe. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 2730 Coldnes of a stoon. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. 1. (Arb.) 65 Neyther the coldenesse of wynter is sharpe vnto them. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 51 Redness, and coldness, and the like, are only idea's and vital passions in us that see and feel. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 247 The comparative coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

b. In old Physiology: see COLD *a.* 6.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. i. (1495) 76 Two of thyse qualytees ben callyd active, able to werke, hote and coldnesse; that other two, drye and wetenes, ben callid passive, able to suffre. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F iiij b, Suche wynes .. amende the coldenesse of complection. *a* **1668** DENHAM (J.), While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists.

2. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or cordiality; indifference, apathy.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 247 So hath your coldnesse caused me To burne in my desire. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. §8 Coldness in affection and .. backwardness in duties of service. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 393 Dull not Deuice, by coldnesse, and delay. **1709** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxi. 100, I cannot bear to be accused of coldness by one whom I shall love all my life. **1770** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 47 Continue in private prayer, in spite of all coldness. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Time* III. xxx. 7 The proposal was received with coldness.

†**3.** Coolness, deliberateness. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 84 He might make the constancye and coldnes of the straunge woman more maruelous.

4. Of colouring; cf. COLD *a.* 15.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 225 Blue alone possesses entirely the quality technically called coldness in painting: yellows and reds partaking more or less of the opposite quality of warmth.

cold-prophet: see COLE-PROPHET.

coldrife, -ness, forms of CAULDRIFE, -NESS.

1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 401 We found them coldrife, and we were so likewise, and nothing is done or to be done among us. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v. *Coldrife*, 'Some people's naturally coldrife.'

†**'coldrycke,** *a. Obs. rare.* [A deriv. of COLD, perh. of Low Ger. derivation: cf. LG. *blindrik*, *doofrik*, *dulrik*, etc. in Ten Kate 1723. *Caldrekyn* in the Catholicon Angl. appears to be closely connected.] Full of cold.

[**1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51 Caldrekyn, *frigorosus.*] **1552** HULOET, Coldrycke, or full of cold, *algosus.*

'cold-short, *a.* Forms: 7 colsar, col-, cole-shire, -shore, coldshare, -shore, 7–8 -shire, (8 coal short, 9 cold-shear), 8– cold-short. [This, and the parallel RED-SHORT (also, in later use, *hot-short*), point by their early forms to adoption *c* 1600 from Scandinavian, and prob. from Swedish, metallurgical terminology. Cf. Sw. *kallskör*, Norw., Da. *koldskjör* (with the parallel Sw. *rödskör*, Norw., Da. *rödskjör*, 'red-short'); the second element is *skör*, *skjör*, 'brittle, friable', pronounced (ʃœr); thence the Eng. *-sar*, *-share*, *-shore*, *-shear*, *-shire*, afterwards altered to *-short*, which has also the sense 'brittle, friable', in dial. and later general use, esp. in reference to pastry, as in *short-bread.* Cf. HOT-SHORT, RED-SHORT.]

Said of iron: Brittle in its cold state.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 In another [place] the mettall is brittle and short [*margin* Which our smiths cal Colsar yron]. **1637** VERNATT & WHITMORE *Specif. of Patent* No. 113 Good and merchantable tough iron and colshire iron [*elsewhere* coleshire, *bis*]. **1665** D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 31 Nay, the Ploughman often breaks his Share point off if it be made of coldshare Iron. **1674** I. STURDIE *Iron Ore.* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Coldshire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle when it is cold; another sort makes Redshire. **1681** YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* II. 155 The Colshore-Iron which is made in Staffordshire. **1730** *Beware of Bubbles* 2 Mr. Wood in his paper says there are four sorts of Iron viz. Redshort, Coldshort, Best-tough, and Ordinary tough. **1773** JESSON & WRIGHT *Specif. of Patent* No. 1054. 2 When the metal appears to be red short or coal short. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 316 The iron is mostly of the coldshire kind. **1795** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 The presence of phosphoric acid has been shown to be the occasion of the variety of iron, named cold short; which is brittle when eold, but not when ignited. **1864** PERCY *Iron & Steel* 64 Phosphorus even in small quantity has a decided effect upon .. iron at ordinary temperatures, rendering it *cold-short*, i.e. brittle while cold.

fig. **1832** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 166 His feelings have been hammered, till they are cold-short.

Hence **cold-shortness.**

1887 J. A. PHILLIPS *Metallurgy* 323 The characteristic of Cleveland iron is cold-shortness.

cold shoulder. Used *fig.*, chiefly in the phrase *to show the cold shoulder*, explained in the Glossary to the *Antiquary* as 'To appear cold and reserved'; now also *to give the cold shoulder*: to display intentional and marked coldness, or studied indifference.

(A 'cold shoulder of mutton' as a dish has suggested many puns and allusive uses.)

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiii, 'The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just showing o' the cauld shouther.' **1824** —— *St. Ronan's* xxx, 'I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.' **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, He gives me the cold shoulder on this very matter. **1860** THACKERAY *Lovel* i, [She] got to dislike me at last and to show me the cold shoulder. **1864** *Reader* 611 The cold shoulder given from the Admiralty. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Feb. 137/1 The cold shoulder is not a palatable dish.

cold-shoulder, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To treat (a person) with deliberate and marked coldness or contemptuous neglect.

a **1845** HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii, [They] snub, neglect, cold-shoulder, and cut The ragged pauper, misfortune's butt. **1871** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 11 Men of good name belonging to good clubs who find themselves cold-shouldered there.

2. To treat (a subject) with coldness and contempt, to slight.

1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar., The War-office authorities are assiduously 'cold shouldering' the Easter Monday Review. **1885** *Leeds Mercury* 14 Jan. 7 They need have no fear that the question would be coldshouldered.

cold-slaw, U.S. variant of COLE-SLAW.

cold water. [see COLD *a.* 2.] **a.** Water at its natural temperature, which is always many degrees below that of the human body, as opposed to *warm* or *hot water*. Often referred to as the simplest and most typical beverage; also as used for washing or bathing, or in hydropathy.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc wætres caldes. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Anne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Ænne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P. C.* 152 þenne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe colde water, & þenne þe cry ryses. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxv. 25 As cold waters to a thirstie soule: so is good newes from a farre countrey. **1798** DUNCAN *Annals Med.* III. 21 Dr. Currie encouraged him to drink largely of cold water and lemonade. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 397 Historical Sketch of the Use of the Affusion of Cold Water. **1843** ABDY *Water Cure* 106 How the sudden application of cold water acts on the body. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 The extremes of poverty and ascetic penance, it would seem, never reach cold water in England.

†**b.** Formerly, the water of baptism; the font.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 Kyng Clodoneus was his godfader and took hym of þe cold water [*de fonte suscepit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 451 Edmond feng Anlaf of þe colde water.

c. *to throw cold water on* (alluding to the shock thus given to the naked body): to heap discouragement on, disparage, 'damp'. Similarly, *to pour cold water upon.*

1808 *Trial Gen. Whitelocke* (ed. Mottley) II. 442 He had stated that I was throwing cold water on everything he did. **1883** MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Hour* 86/2 Who threw cold water on the idea. **1893** *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 He was obliged to pour cold water very plentifully upon the zeal of his Irish friends. **1950** A. CHRISTIE *Murder is Announced* viii. 96, I understand she rather poured cold water on that idea?

d. *attrib.*, as in *cold water physician*; esp. with reference to hydropathy, as *cold water cure, treatment*, etc.; or (sportively) to the Total Abstinence movement, as *cold water army*, etc. Also with reference to a dwelling without central heating (*U.S.*).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 243 [Asclepiades] brought vp first the allowing of cold water .. to sick persons; and took pleasure to be called the Cold-water Physitian. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 323 The cold-water treatment has in our hands been very successful. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 173 The cold-water cure has been much and advantageously employed in diseases of the cord. **1942** M. MCCARTHY *Company she Keeps* (1943) v. 187 A cold-water flat in an old-law tenement. **1954** W. FAULKNER *Fable* (1955) 334 A walk-up, cold-water Brooklyn tenement. **1964** W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) ii. 31 He found himself a cold-water flat near the Village.

Hence **cold-'waterish** *a.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 152 That somewhat cold-waterish region.

cole (kəʊl), *sb.*¹ Now *rare* except in *comb.* Forms: (1 cáwel, cáwl, cául, ? cál), 4 col, 5– cole, (5 coole, coule, koule, chool, cowle, coyle, coylle, cool(e; also 3–4 cal, 3–9 cale, 6– kail, 8– KALE, q.v.). [The ME. *col*, *cole*, and the northern equivalent *cal*, *kal* (now KALE, *kail*), point back either to an OE. *cál*, contr. from *cáwel*, *cáwl*, or to the ON. *kál*: ad. L. *caul-is* stem, stalk, cabbage (see CAUL), whence It. *cavolo*, Pr. *coul*, Sp. *col*, OF. *chol*, F. *chou.* In the other Teutonic langs. ON. *kál* (Sw. *kål*, Da. *kaal*), also OHG. *chôl* (from **chaul*), MHG. *kôl*, mod.G. *kohl*, beside which appear OHG. *chôlo* m., *chôla* f., MHG. *kôle*, MDu. *côle* f., Du. *kool* f., all introduced with the plant from Latin-speaking countries at an early date. So also in the Celtic langs., Ir. and Gael. *cál*, Welsh *cawl*, Corn. *caul*, Manx *kail*, Breton *kaol.* The frequent ME. CAUL was perh. taken afresh from L. *caulis*.]

1. A general name for various species of *Brassica*; now *esp.* Rape (*B. Napus*); also applied to Sea-Kale (*Crambe maritima*).

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 80 Nim .. þone bradan cawel niopoweardne. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12526 (Trin.) Whil þei were þat col gederonde. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. cxiv. (1495) 677 Some coole is Somer coole and some is Wynter cole. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole and strype hom thorowghe thi honde. *c* **1450** *Cookery Bks.* 69 Take Colys, and stripe hem faire fro the stalkes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/1 Hys gardyn where he had sette cooles and wortes. **1491** —— *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 11 b/2, A lytyll drie brede & wortes of chool. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. G ij a, Cole taken after meat, dryueth away the euel .. yt cummeth of surffettyng. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. xli. 317 Rape Cole hath one single long root. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 15 The .. Sprouts .. of the Cole are very delicate. **1749** B. WILKES *Eng. Butterfl.* 51 The Brassica sylvestris, or Wild Cole. **1813** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex.* I. 209 Three or four small fields of cole.

†**b.** *cabbage-cole*: a kind of *Brassica* forming a 'cabbage' or head, as the common cabbage.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much vsed to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole.

†**2.** Pottage; = KALE or *kail. Obs.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst., Mactacio Abel* 18 My master suppys no coyle bot cold. *Ibid., Proc. Noe* 30 A measse of wedows coylle. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words, Cole* or *Keal*, Potage.

3. *Comb.*, as †*cole-plant*; **cole-garth,** a cabbage-garden; **cole-rape,** a name given in some Dictionaries to the Turnip, *Brassica Rapa*; †**cole-stock,** a cabbage-stalk; †**cole-worm,** a caterpillar that feeds on the cabbage; in Sc. *kaleworm.* See also COLESEED, COLEWORT.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XVIII. xiv. 66 The Village .. a jumble of cottages and *colegarths. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 273, I haue porettes and percyl and moni *Colplontes. **1468** *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 51 *Magutus*, a *col stook. *Ibid., Eruca*, a *coolwyrm or a carlok. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 Cale worme, *eruca.*

†**cole,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 4 colle, 6 coll. [A word of unknown etymology, and even of uncertain existence, inferred from the following examples (some of which might possibly be explained otherwise), and from COLE-PROPHET.]

1. ? A conjuring trick; jugglery.

a 1307 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 3et ther sitteth somenours syexe other sevene.. For everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 24 [They] ffeyned sum ffolie, that ffailid hem neuer And cast it be colis with her conceill at euene, To have preuy parlement for profit of hem-self. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* I. x. (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstyk, she can playe on bothe handis, Dissimulacion well she vnderstandis. 1564 BECON *Display. Pop. Mass* Wks. (1844) 260 Therefore can ye not play cole under candlestick cleanly, nor whip master Wynchard above the board.

2. A deceiver, cheat, sharper (at dice). (Cf. quots. s.v. COLL *sb.*[3], appar. in sense of 'dupe', but referring to gaming.)

1532 *Dice-Play* (1850) 25 To teach the young cock to crowe, all after the cheators kind, the old cole instructeth the young in the terms of his art. *Ibid.* 29 This new nurtured novice.. is become so good a scholar, that he..hath been snapper with the old cole at 2 or 3 deep strokes.

3. So perh. in *Colle tregetour* (= juggler who used mechanical devices, conjurer), where however *Colle* may be a proper name.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 187 There saugh I Colle tregetour..Pleye an uncouthe thyng to telle: I saugh him carien a wind-melle Vnder a walshe-note shale.

cole (kəʊl), *sb.*[3] *Cant.* Also 9 coal. [Generally thought to be an old slang use of *cole* = COAL.] Money. *to post the cole*: to pay down the money.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Cole, Money of any sort. 1676 *Warning for Housekprs.* 6 We bite the Culley of his Cole. *c* 1684 *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 19 My pocket with Cole to encrease. 1771-2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 24 Cole is a cant word among my news-boys and other black-guards, for cash, pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings..His uncle cannot slack his jokes, But always pays the Cole. 1781 BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* III. (D.), Come, my soul, Post the cole; I must beg or borrow. 1832 HOOD in *Athenæum* 444 It would not suit me to write..even if they offered..to post the cole. 1870 *Punch* I. 61/1 The Royal Academy still owes a heavy debt to landscape-painting, but we are glad it has 'posted the coal' in payment of a first instalment.

†**cole**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Variously conjectured to be F. *col* neck, and ON. *kollr* head, top.]

c 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 49 Our Kynge was grete above his cole A brode hat on his crowne.

†**cole**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Etymol. uncertain: it has been conjectured to be identical with the next vb.; also, to be a by-form of KILL, in southern ME. *cüllen*; but there are difficulties.] **a.** To cut off (*e.g.* the head). **b.** To 'cut off', kill, slay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2754 (Cott.) þi rightwisnes may not thole For þe wike þat þou þe dught cole. *Ibid.* 3135 He wald leuer his child cole [*v.r.* spille] þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. *Ibid.* 11862 Ne mai na liueand man it [þe stinck] thole, And þar-wit he dos his leche cole. *Ibid.* 13175 A sargant sent he to laiole And iohan hefd comanded to cole.

cole, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [Etymol. uncertain: Jamieson unites it with *coll*, *cow* to poll, top; but that is on phonetic grounds unsatisfactory; *cole* is (kuəl), but *coll* is (kɔu) in south of Scotl.] To cut away obliquely; to hollow *out*.

a 1800 *Nithsdale Song* (Jam.) High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon. *Mod. Sc.* You must cole it out more under the arms.

cole, *v.*[3], obs. form of CULL *v.*

cole, obs. f. COAL, COOL, COLEE; see COLL *sb.*[5]

colea ('kəʊliːə). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. the name of Sir G. Lowry *Cole* (1772–1842), a Governor of Mauritius + -A.] A tropical plant of the bignoniaceous genus so named.

1927 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 508/2 A semi-wild garden of coleas, crotons, and dracænas. 1956 *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) (ed. 2) II. 525/1 The Coleas need a moist, warm atmosphere.

Colebrook Dale. Also Coalbrook Dale, Coalbrookdale, Colebrookdale. [Name of a valley in Shropshire.] The name of a porcelain factory in Shropshire, used to designate a kind of porcelain formerly made there. Also *attrib.*

1855 DE LA BECHE & REEKS *Catal. Spec. Brit. Pott.* 173 Shropshire and Colebrook Dale Porcelain. 1857 MARRYAT *Pott & P. Porc.* (ed. 2) xii. §298 This ware, commonly termed Coalbrook Dale..was generally more for use than ornament. 1878 L. JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. ix. 301 Coalbrookdale Terra Cotta. 1962 *Times* 23 Feb. 11/7 These flower-encrusted cottages are usually known to collectors as Colebrookdale.

colect, etc.: see COLL-.

co'lectomy. *Surg.* [f. Gr. κόλον COLON + ἐκτομή cutting out: cf. *anatomy*.] 'Excision of part of the colon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

†**co'lee.** *Obs.* Also 4 cole. [ME., a. OF. *colee* blow, stroke, prop. blow on the neck, in It. *collāta*, f. L. *coll-um* neck.] A blow, stroke; *esp.* the stroke with the flat of a sword given in dubbing a knight; = ACCOLADE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 623 Clyffurd and wauss [= Vaux] maid a melle Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxx. (1869) 193 A knyght oweth wel to suffre colee or he entre in to stour. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4117 Crist toke the ordre of knyght with the colee certayne.

coleer, obs. form of COLLAR.

cole-fish: see COAL-FISH.

1577 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 421, ix[en] coopell of cole fysshe xs.

cole-flory, -flower, obs. ff. CAULIFLOWER.

colege, obs. form of COLLEAGUE, COLLEGE.

cole-goose: see COAL-GOOSE, cormorant.

cole-head, -hoding, -hood: see COAL-HOOD.

coleire, obs. f. CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

colemanite ('kəʊlmənaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1884 after W. T. Coleman.] A mineral found in California, akin to Priceite: see quot.

1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVII. 493 Colemanite is a hydrous borate of calcium.

colemie: see COLMEY, a fish.

colemouse, var. of COALMOUSE, a bird.

Colen (earth, etc.): see COLOGNE.

colendar, -er, -re, obs. ff. COLANDER.

coleophyll, -phyl ('kɒliːəʊˌfɪl). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *coleophyllum*, f. Gr. κολεός sheath + φύλλον leaf.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coleophyll*, or *Coleoptile*, the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves.

Hence ˌ**coleo'phyllous** *a.*, having a coleophyll.

coleopter (kɒliːˈɒptə(r)). [see next, and cf. F. *coleoptère* coleopterous insect.] A member of the Coleoptera: see next.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1863) I. 340 Flies and coleopters buzzed through the open windows, and flopped among the glasses. 1864 *Social Sc. Rev.* I. 367 A large coleopter..described as belonging to the genus Lamia.

‖ **Coleoptera** (kɒliːˈɒptərə), *sb. pl. Zool.* Rarely in sing. coleopteron; see also prec. [mod.L. (neut. pl.), a. Gr. κολεόπτερος sheath-winged (f. κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing), used by Aristotle to describe insects of the beetle kind.] A large and important order of insects, distinguished by having the anterior pair of wings converted into elytra or hard sheaths which cover the other pair when not in use; the Beetles. (See BEETLE *sb.*[2] 1.)

1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 659 Coleoptera..an order of insects..known in English by the general name of beetles. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxvii. 375 Some of the coleoptera described would seem to be now extinct. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 155 The Strepsipteron has certain characters in common with a coleopteron.

b. Formerly applied to the elytra of beetles. (Spelt *coleoptra* in Kirby and Spence.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 333 *Explanat. Terms*, *Coleoptra*, the two elytra spoken of together. *Ibid.* xlviii. IV. 439 The older naturalists..would call it 'the *coccinella* with red *coleoptra*, having seven black dots'.

cole'opteral, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Pertaining or relating to the Coleoptera.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 March 419 Animated by true coleopteral ardour.

cole'opteran, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] A member of the Coleoptera.

1847 in CRAIG.

cole'opterist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A naturalist who studies the Coleoptera.

1852 (in oral use). 1865 DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist.

cole'opteroid, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Like or akin to the Coleoptera.

1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 3) I. 595 The elytra of Coleopteroid insects have also been..discovered in the Carboniferous rocks of Silesia.

coleopteron, singular of COLEOPTERA, q.v.

coleopterous (kɒliːˈɒptərəs), *a.* [f. Gr. κολεόπτερ-ος + -OUS: see COLEOPTERA.] Belonging to the Coleoptera or Beetles; having elytra.

1791 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* I. 87, I discovered several small coleopterous insects in its crevices. 1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 25 Coleopterous insects become torpid at 34°. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* I. x. 381 The stridulating organs in the different coleopterous families.

coleoptile (kɒliːˈɒptɪl). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. κολεός sheath + πτίλον feather. So in Fr.] = COLEOPHYLL, q.v. Also *attrib.*

1866 [see COLEOPHYLL]. 1923 *Nature* CXII. 26/1 The coleoptile (sheathed plumule or young stem) of barley seedlings. 1937 [see AUXIN].

coleoptra: see COLEOPTERA.

‖ **coleorhiza** (ˌkɒliːəʊˈraɪzə). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κολεός sheath + ῥίζα root.] The sheath enveloping the radicle or rudimentary root in the embryo of grasses and other phanerogams; the root-sheath.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 26 The radicle is completely enclosed by..a peculiar sheath.. named the Coleorhiza. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 638 In Ranunculus Ficaria, a tuberous lateral root is produced below the primary axis of the embryo, sheathed by a coleorhiza.

coleoverthwart: see COLL-.

cole-perch = *coal-perch*: see COAL 16.

cole-pixie: see COLT-PIXIE.

†**cole-prophet.** *Obs.* Also col-, coll-, (written both conjointly and separately); also later cold(e prophet. [Apparently f. COLE *sb.*[2], a conjuring trick, or deceiver, cheat. The later *cold prophet* is evidently a perversion by 'popular etymology'; it shows that the sense of *cole* was forgotten by 1579; also that the word had in 16th c. a long ō, and was not ME. *cole* = *cool*.]

One who pretends, by magic or occult means, to predict the future, tell fortunes, etc.; a wizard, sorcerer, diviner, necromancer, fortune-teller.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 707/1 [No] nede to send am such coll prophetes as these heretikes are, to teache his church the faithe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Owen Glendour* xxxi, I found I was the hartles hare And not the beast Colprophete did declare. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 Ye plaie coleprophet who takth in hande, To knowe his answere before he do his errande. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* Pref. Cvijb, Conjuring witches and coleprophetes, seduced by the lying spyrite as was Merline. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 78 You may Gentleman accompt me for a colde Prophet, thus hastely to deuine of your disposition. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IX. iii. 137 To plaie the cold prophet, as to recount it good or bad lucke, when salt or wine falleth on the table. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 40 Some supernaturall Coleprophet. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1014 (N.) As hee was most vainely persuaded by the cold prophets, to whom he gave no small credit. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 533 He foretold the death of this cold Prophet.

coler, obs. f. CHOLER, COLLAR, -IER, COLOUR.

colera, obs. f. CHOLERA (in sense *choler*).

colerage: see CULERAGE.

coleraith: see CULRACH.

cole-rake, colrake. Also 5 coolerake, colrak(e; also β. 6- coulrake, 8 cowl-rake, courake. [perh. orig. f. *col*, *cole*, COAL (in its sense of *cinder*) + RAKE. But there is difficulty phonetically with the forms *coul-*, *cowl-rake* and mod. dial. *cou'rake*, unless these have been assimilated to the dial. vb. COUL, to rake towards one.]

1. An instrument used for raking the cinders or ashes out of an oven or furnace.

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Coole rake [*v.r.* colrake], *restellum*, *batillum*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613 *Stalerum*, a colrake. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 809 *Hoc jocabulum*, a colrake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colrake, *trulla*. 1538 ELYOT *Bibliotheca*, *Rutabulum*, a coole rake to make cleane an oven. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 27 The colerake sweeping of a pufloafe baker. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Rouable*, or *Rable*, a cole rake.

β. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 349 In the kitching One Rakingcroke, one Iron por, one pele, one iro' coulrake ij*s.* viij*d.* 1853 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coulrake*, the iron rake for the ashes at kitchen firesides. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Coulrake*, variously pronounced cou'rake, colerake, and co'rake. Used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire.

2. A similar instrument for other purposes.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 194 The instruments to digge withal..spades, howes or mattocks and pickaxes a colerake and a payre of clampes. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79, I put some to make Col-rakes [to] rake a hole in the sands to let downe our Rudder. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Col-rake*, a shovel used to stir lead ore when it is being washed.

3. (In β forms), A mud-scraper, a muck-rake.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cowl-rake*, a mud scraper. 1811 WILLAN *West-riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coul* vb., to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. *Coul-rake*, the instrument by which this is performed.

colere, obs. form of CHOLER, COLLAR.

Coleridgian (kəʊlˈrɪdʒɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ean. [f. the name *Coleridge* (see below) + -IAN, -AN.] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834), the poet and philosopher, or his writings, opinions, etc. B. *sb.* A follower or devotee of Coleridge or his works. Hence ˌ**Coleridge'ana** [see -ANA *suffix*].

1834 MILL *Let.* 30 Aug. in *Wks.* (1963) XII. 231 You appear to go farther..with the Coleridgian and German metaphysics than I do. 1839 C. FOX *Memories* 19 Aug. (1882) v. 41 Some reference to infant schools drew Derwent Coleridge forth..and he launched out into a Coleridgean screed on education. 1840 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXXIII. 260 Every Englishman of the present day is by implication either a Benthamite or a Coleridgian. 1931 BLUNDEN *Votive Tablets* 305 The largest and most promising of all his Coleridgeana, the biography of his father. 1953 *Essays in Criticism* III. 354, I begin with the Coleridgian assumption that every detail in a good poem must contribute to its total effect. 1955 C. S. LEWIS *Surprised by Joy* xiii. 192 We..set a very great value on 'Imagination' in some high

Coleridgean sense. **1956** BLUNDEN *Coleridge's Fellow-Grecian* 47 This not quite forgotten Coleridgean.

coleron, obs. pl. of CULVER.

colery, obs. f. COALERY; var. of COLLYRIE.

coleseed ('kəʊlsi:d). [f. COLE *sb.*[1] + SEED; cf. MLG. *kôlsât* (*c* 1300), Du. *koolzaad*, Ger. *kohlsaat*, Da. *kaalsäd*, Sw. *kålsat*; and see COLZA.]

†**1.** The seed of the cabbage or its varieties.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 72 Nim..cawel sæd & cyllelendran.

2. The seed of *Brassica campestris* or *Napus*, var. *oleifera*, the source of 'rape' or 'sweet' oil; also the plant, cultivated for its seed.

[In this sense ad. Du. or LG. *c* 1600. It had long been cultivated in the Netherlands and North Germany; Gerarde (1597) had 'heard it reported, that it [*Nauew gentle*] is at this day sowne in England for the same purpose.']

1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 53 A rich harvest of hemp and cole-seed. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Marle*, Coleseed, Hop-Clover, or any other Sort of Grass Seeds, grow very well on marl'd Ground. **1787** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 708 Its seeds [*Brassica Napus*] which are called Cole seed, afford a large quantity of expressed oil, called Rape oil. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 187 The ground is prepared for rape or cole-seed, in the same manner as for a crop of turnips. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 144 *Brassica Napus* (Rape or Cole-seed)..Plant biennial.

cole-slaw ('kəʊlslɔ:). *U.S.* Also -slaugh, cold slaw. [a. Du. *koolsla*, reduced form of *kool-salade*, f. *kool* cabbage + *salade*, pronounced *salâ'e, s'lâ*. The form *cold-slaw* is a result of popular etymology.] Sliced cabbage dressed with salt, pepper, vinegar, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked.

1794 *Massachusetts Spy* 12 Nov. (Th.), A piece of sliced cabbage, by Dutchmen ycleped cold slaw. **1822** J. F. COOPER *Spy* II. ii. 32 Potatoes, onions, beets, cold-slaw, rice, and all the other minutiæ of a goodly dinner. **1862** tr. *Hugo's Misérables* III. 499 To leave my whole plateful without touching it! My coleslaugh which was so good. **1871** *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. (De Vere), Coldslaw apparently cut with a harrow. **1886** MRS. RORER *Philad. Cook Bk.* 241 *Cold Slaw*, 1 quart of cut cabbage, etc... Serve when very cold.

coless, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

co-lessee, co-lessor: see CO- 3 c.

cole-staff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

colesule ('kɒlisju:l). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *colesula*, irreg. dim. of Gr. κολεός sheath.] The name given by Necker to the small membranous sheath enclosing the spore-sac of liverworts; the perianthium.

1882 B. CARRINGTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 718 On section of the colesule a number of minute..bodies are found.

†**'colet.** *Obs.* Also 5 -ette, -yte, -ytte, collect, 6 collet. [Shortened form of ACOLYTE, q.v. It is not clear whether the loss of the *a* was due to aphesis, or to mistaking it for the indefinite article: cf. *a natomie*.] = ACOLYTE.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Thess.* Prol., By Titicus, a dekene, and Honesym, a colyt [**1388** Onesimus, the acolit]. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1549 Clerkez & colettes at to þe kirke longen. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 Fyrst benet, than colet, subdecon, deacon, and than preest. **1500** *Ortus Voc.*, *Accolitus, serviens in missâ habens ordinem*, a collect. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Collet, the seconde order, *acolite*. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) II. 1681/1 The lowest vesture, which they had onely in takyng Benet and Collet. **1760–5** BURN *Eccl. Law* (1785) I. 2 Acolythus, ἀκολουθος, in our old English called a colet.

colet, -ette, obs. ff. COLLECT, COLLET.

coleta (kə'leɪtə). [Sp., dim. of *cola* tail, f. L. *coda*, *cauda* tail.] A pigtail, worn by a bullfighter as a mark of his profession.

1928 HEMINGWAY *Men without Women* 61 They were going to cut off his coleta..his pigtail. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 19 July 11/2 One of Spain's 'star' matadors..has bidden farewell to the arena... To-day as a sign of his decision he had his coleta ('pig-tail') bobbed. **1962** J. STEWART tr. *Cousseau's Death of Miss Cunningham* 44 The *coleta* exposed the torero's queue of hair.

cole-tit, a common variant of COAL-TIT.

coleture, var. of COLATURE, *Obs.*

‖**coleus** ('kəʊli:əs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κολεός sheath, so called from the union of the filaments.] A genus of Labiate plants, allied to the Mints; some species, natives of Malaysia and Polynesia, are distinguished by their brilliant foliage, and are well-known ornaments of greenhouses, and of gardens in the summer months.

[**1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Coleus*..annual herbs..rarely shrubs.] **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 417 Branches of coleus, crotons, and other beautiful foliage plants. **1888** *Blackw. Mag.* June 766 Crotons and coleus.

†**'coleweigh**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. *cole*, COAL + WEIGH.] A lever.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxviii. 649 They began..to heave and to weigh it [the Port-cullis] from the ground with leavers and cole-weighs [*vectibus*].

Hence †**'coleweigh** *v.*, to raise with a lever.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 238 So coleweigh up your pole.

colewort ('kəʊlwɜ:t). *arch.* Also 4–5 cool-, 6–7 col-. [f. COLE *sb.*[1] + WORT plant.]

1. Originally, a general name for any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica* (of which the varieties were formerly less distinct than now).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 100 Growynge of cool-wortis and oþer wedis. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. CXXV. 143 a/1 Wyth the leues of the coole wortes that men cast out of my kechin. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. vi. 551 There be divers sortes of Colewurtes, not muche lyke one another. **1591** SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 199 Fat Col-worts, and comforting Perseline. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §518 We see that Water-mint turneth into field-mint and the Colewort into Rape by neglect. **1661** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., A poor Lenten dinner of colworts and bacon. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 216 Their food was..broth made of coleworts and bacon. **1859** TENNYSON *Guinevere* 32 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar.

b. *cabbage-colewort*: a colewort that hearts or forms a cabbage.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 165 Cabage-colewort, which are called white or apple Coleworts.

2. In later times, applied especially to those varieties that do not heart, *e.g.* kale or greens, or to cabbage-plants before they heart.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 209 Of Colworts, Cabbage and Colly-flowers. Colworts are the best of the three. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 281 Cabbages and coleworts are of this class. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 259 There the cabbage and..colewort are in equal favour. **1861** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 Coleworts (or cabbage-plants half-grown, before they have formed their hearts).

b. *sea colewort*: Sea-kale, *Crambe maritima*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Sea Colewort*, a Plant that differs from other Coles. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 324 Sea-Colewort has a globose silique.

3. Applied to the edible terminal bud of a palm-tree; = CABBAGE 3.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 91 The colewort which is inclosed in the leaves that grow on the top of this tree is very good to eat.

†**4.** In the proverbial phr. *coleworts twice sodden*, applied to a statement, argument, etc. that has been presented before; 'stale news'. *Obs.*

So *mod. dial.* 'I don't boil my cabbages twice.' Cf. also *Sc.* 'cauld kale het again.'

c **1568** FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 These colewortes haue bene sodden twise or thryse already. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 391 Which I must omitte, least I set before you Colewortes twise sodden. **1610** BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 98 You want variety, when you send in these twise-sodde Coleworts. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 136 It being better sometimes to use a licentious and unwarrantable motion, then alwayes to obtrude the same Coleworts.

5. *attrib.*, as **cole-wort worm.**

1552 HULOET s.v. *Canker worme*, Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. **1880** *Boy's Own Bk.* 265 Cabbage-worm..colewort-worm, or grub.

†**'coley**, *v. Obs.* Also coly, colly. [a. OF. *coleier*, *coloier*, *collier* to turn the neck, f. *col*, *cou* neck (Rom. type *collicare*): cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To turn the neck, turn the head from side to side: said of birds.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [*colliant*], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Yowre hawke colyeth and not beckyth. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Collieth*, a term in Faulconry. **1715** in KERSEY s.v. *Colly*. Hence in BAILEY.

coley, obs. form of COLLIE.

coley-florey, obs. form of CAULIFLOWER.

coleys(e, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

colfeke, corrupt form of COLAPHIZE *v.* to cuff.

colfin, var. form of CALFIN.

†**'colfox, colefox.** *Obs.* [f. *col*, COAL + FOX = *coal-fox*, as in *cole-tit*, etc. So Ger. *kohlfuchs*, *kohlenfuchs* (Grimm), Du. *koolvos* (Kilian). Still a surname and pronounced ('kəʊlfɒks).]

The BRANT-FOX, a variety of the fox, distinguished by a greater admixture of black in its fur.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 395 A Colfox ful of sly Iniquitee. [*So 2 MSS*; *Harl. has* cole-fox, *others* col, kolle, kole fox. Cf. *ibid.* 84 And tipped was his tayle and both his eeris With blak vnlyk the remenant of his heeris.]

colhoppe, obs. form of COLLOP.

coli ('kəʊlaɪ). [L., gen. of *colon* COLON[1].] Shortened form of *Bacillus coli* or *Bacterium coli*: a bacterium, now called *Escherichia coli*, inhabiting the colon or gut of man and animals; usu. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as ***coli-bacilluria***, the presence of *Escherichia coli* in the urine; ***coli-bacillus***; ***coli-group***; ***coli-like*** adj.; ***coli-phage***, a bacteriophage that attacks *Escherichia coli*; ***coli-typhoid*** adj., (a group) composed of *Escherichia coli* and typhoid bacillus. (See also COLIFORM *a.*[2] and *sb.*)

1894 P. FRANKLAND *Micro-Organisms in Water* 411 The Coli bacillus has invariably fewer cilia than the typhoid. **1897** *Jrnl. Path. & Bacteriol.* IV. 439 Though coli abounds in small and typhoid in longer elements, cover-glass specimens of both yield all sizes. *Ibid.* 440 Organisms of the coli-typhoid group. **1901** *Jrnl. Hygiene* I. 435 Laboratory tap-water..normally contains very few *coli* bacilli. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 5/2 Bacillus coli, or other coli-like microbes. **1903** A. C. HOUSTON in *Local Govt. Board Rep. Med. Officer 1901–2* (Cd. 1344) 468 The somewhat atypical members of the coli group persist longer than the strictly typical. **1910** *Practitioner* Apr. 449 Urotropin..appears to be of comparatively little use in the case of coli-bacilluria. **1936** *Discovery* Oct. 329/1 Friedländer's bacillus (the first mutative form of the coli bacillus). **1945** *Jrnl. Cellular & Comparative Physiol.* XXV. 9 Lysozyme had no visible clearing effect on unirradiated coli even at a concentration of 0·005 mg/cc. **1969** W. J. BRAMMER in Campbell & Sargent *Techniques in Protein Biosynthesis* II. i. 2 Acridine mutants of the *rII* system of coli-phage T_4.

†**coli'ander.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 cellendre, 4–5 coliaundre, 5 colyandre, 6 -aundir, colander, -onder, 6–7 coliander. [In OE., *cellendre*:—**koljandri*, ad. pop.L. *coliandrum* = L. *coriandrum* CORIANDER: cf. OHG. *chullantar*, *chullintar*:—**kuljander*. In ME., *coliaundre*, a. OF. *coliandre*, repr. same L. form.] = CORIANDER, q.v.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 218 Genim þas wyrte þe man coliandrum & oðrum naman þam ȝelice cellendre nemneð. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 31 As the seed of coliaundre. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Coriandrum agreste*..gall. et angl. coliaundre. **1538** TURNER *Libellus*, *Coriandrum*.. appellant angli Coryander aut Colander. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* xxvi. (1636) 46 Coriander commonly called Coliander. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. xxvii. (1668) 90 The cure of worms in sheep..take the leaves of Coliander.

Abbreviated to *col* by apothecaries, etc.

1813 in A. Young *Agric. Essex* II. 57 The coriander or *col*, as some call it.

b. Applied to the Maiden-hair Fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*); in full, ***coliander maidens-hair.***

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 9 s.v. *Adiantum*, Adiantum ..may be named in englishe Venus heir or Colonder maidens heir [**1551** —— *Herbal* I. B iij a, Adiantum hath..leues lyke coriandres greater leues]. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, Mayden heyre called also Colander.

c. ***coliander seed*** (also *fig.* in *slang*: see quot.).

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Coliander-seed*, Money. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

coliar, obs. form of COLLIER.

‖**colibri** ('kɒlibri). [a. Sp. and F. *colibri*, according to statements in Littré orig. the Carib name.] A kind of humming-bird.

[**1715** KERSEY, *Colibus*, the Humming-bird, which is no bigger than a large Fly; yet makes a Noise like a Whirl-wind. Hence in BAILEY.] **1740** *Hist. Jamaica* 333 As to Birds..the most famous is the Colibry or Humming-bird. **1812** SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XVI. 382 M. de la Condamine never saw Colibris more numerous than in the gardens of Quito. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Buzz of colibri. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvii. (1878) 279 'Look, Frank, that's a colibri; you've heard of colibris?' Frank looked at the living gem which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom.

colic ('kɒlɪk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 5–6 colike, colyke, 6 collyke, collic, 6–7 collick(e, colicke, colique, 6–8 colick, (7 collect), 8– colic. β. (*erron.*) 7 chollick(e, cholicke, 7–9 cholick, 8–9 cholic. [a. F. *colique*, ad. L. *colic-us*, a. Gr. κολικ-ός of or pertaining to the κόλον (or κῶλον), lower part of the intestinal canal. (The correct spelling was with o, but app. all the MSS. have ω.) Although orig. an adj., the term appears to be first found in modern langs. as a sb. repr. med.L. *colica* (*passio*) 'colic passion'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The sykenes that hyght Collica passio comyth of grete streightnesse of that gutte that highte Colon.]

A. *sb.*

1. A name given to severe paroxysmal griping pains in the belly, due to various affections of the bowels or other parts; also to the affections of which such pains are the characteristic symptom.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colyke, sekeness, *collica passio*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 71 Colike, *colica passio*. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 The coughe and the colyke. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij b, The colike..ingendreth in a gutte named colon. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 405 The tertian and quartan ague, the itch, the cholicke. **1714** J. PURCELL *Cholick* Index, How to distinguish any of these Cholicks from the Nephretick Cholick. **1740** R. DUNDAS in *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 1887 The whey..gives me pretty smart colicks. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 537 The term colic, in its etymology, relates to the colon, but it is often applied to paroxysmal, spasmodic pain in other parts. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4 That curse of his trade the painter's colic, a form of lead poisoning due to the poisonous materials with which common paints are..compounded.

2. *Comb.* **colic-root**, a name given to three North American medicinal plants, *Aletris farinosa*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*; **colic-water**, some remedy for colic.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* (1886) 23 The composition and virtues of her favourite cholic-water. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 35 *Aletris farinosa*, called Colic root and Star grass .. It is one of the most intense bitters known.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the colon, as in *colic arteries*, †*colic gut* = COLON.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 A part of the collick gut. *a***1646** J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* 103 An Ulcer of the Entrails .. especially of the Cholick Gut. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 196/1 The colic arteries .. form arches.

2. Affecting the colon; of, or of the nature of, colic; in *colic passion* = COLIC A. 1, *colic pains*, etc.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 225 Sciaticke goutes, collicke passions. *a***1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. §2 (1622) 156 His intestines .. grieuously tormented him with colique passions. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 484 Intestin Stone and Ulcer, Colic pangs. **1754–64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 149 The air .. expands and stretches the colon, producing severe cholic pains. **1834** GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 186 Stricture of the intestines .. gives rise to colic pains.

†**colic**, *v.* [f. COLIC *sb.*: cf. *to physic.*] *trans.* To affect with colic. Hence 'colicked, 'colicking *ppl. adjs.*

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iii. (1734) 292 To take off the .. Colicking Quality of Honey. **1740** —— *Regimen* 110 Having the bowels inflated, colicked or griped.

colical ('kɒlɪkəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also (erron.) cholical. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Colicall dolours. **1681** tr. *Willis' Med. Wks.* II. xxvii. 170 The Colical grief doth belong to the infoldings of the Abdomen. **1721** GAY in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 8 The Cholical humour in my stomach. **1765** HUXHAM *Sea Water* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 8, I have known it bring on colical pains.

2. Subject to colic.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 425 This chollicall kinde of life. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* iv. (1881) 129 Cholical persons will find little comfort in Austria.

colice, obs. form of CULLIS.

colicin ('kɒlɪsɪn). *Bacteriol.* Also -ine (-iːn). [a. F. *colicine* (Gratia & Fredericq 1946, in *Compt. Rend. Soc. de Biol.* CXL. 1032), f. COLI + *-c-*: see -IN[1], -INE[5].] Any of a group of antibiotic agents, mostly proteins, which are produced by some coliform bacteria, usually in response to an external stimulus, and are effective against other strains of bacteria in the same family.

1946 HEATLEY & FLOREY in *Brit. Jrnl. Exper. Path.* XXVII. 380 It is understood that the production of several different inhibitors (named 'colicines') by strains of *Bact. coli* has been proved... Professor Gratia has kindly examined the *Bact. coli* strain CF1 used in this work, and reports that it appears to be identical .. with his Coli V... We are adopting his generic name 'colicine' for our substance. **1947** *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* LIV. 785 Antibiotic strains of *E. coli* are not at all infrequent... The antibiotic substances produced, to which was assigned the term 'colicin' .. differ not only in their antibiotic spectra but also in their physicochemical properties. **1961** *Nature* 10 June 986 *Salmonella typhimurium* strain *LT2* does not form and is not killed by colicines *E1*, *E2*, *I* or *K*. However, it can be made colicinogenic for any of these colicines by growth in mixed culture with an appropriate .. strain of Enterobacter, presumably as a result of the transfer of a genetic element (colicine factor) controlling the production of a particular colicine. **1973** R. G. KRUEGER et al. *Introd. Microbiol.* xv. 424/2 Colicin production is lethal to a cell in which it occurs, but the colicin molecules released by cell lysis do not affect other cells in the population carrying the same col factor. **1978** *Nature* 9 Nov. 159/1 Colicins, bactericidal proteins (MW 50,000–100,000) produced by *Escherichia coli*, are of three major functional types.

Hence ˌ**colicino'genic** *a.*, having or conferring the ability to produce a colicin; **colici'nogeny**, the production of a colicin by a bacterium.

1955 *Biochim. & Biophys. Acta* XVIII. 131 Usually colicinogenic strains do not produce activity against themselves. **1960** B. A. D. STOCKER in Hayes & Clowes *Microbial Genetics* 6 Some recent observations on colicinogeny in *Salmonella typhimurium*. **1961** [see COLICIN]. **1970** *Nature* 12 Dec. 1032/1 The colicinogenic factor of *Escherichia coli*. **1973** R. G. KRUEGER et al. *Introd. Microbiol.* xv. 424/2 Colicinogeny has been the subject of considerable study and there are resemblances between this phenomenon and lysogeny. **1976** *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* XXX. 134 Exclusion occurs among different colicinogenic plasmids and sex factors of *E. coli* as well as in viral systems. **1984** *Jrnl. Hygiene* XCIII. 79 This paper reports the presence of multiple drug resistance and colicinogeny in the epidemic *S. agona* strain.

colicky ('kɒlɪkɪ), *a.* Also (erron.) cholicky. [f. COLIC + -Y[1]; for the spelling with *ck* see C.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of colic.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 15 The scorbutic, colicy, hypochondriac, and other ill Effects. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 256 A colicky disorder, to which she is too subject. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 147 A touch of his old cholicky gout. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 43 Colicky pains.

2. Producing or tending to produce colic.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 356 The cholicky vegetables. **1876** R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 12 Drinking absinthe and colicky vermouth.

colidar ('kəʊlɪdɑː(r)). [See quot. 1961.] A form of radar. (Cf. COHERENT *a.* 1 d.)

1961 STITCH et al. in *Electronics* 21 Apr. 51/2 The system uses these properties of the laser's coherent light transmission and is called Colidar, an acronym from coherent light detecting and ranging. **1963** G. TROUP *Masers & Lasers* (ed. 2) ix. 158 A coherent light radar ('colidar') has already been made, using a pulsed ruby maser as transmitter.

colie, colier, obs. ff. COALY, COLLIER.

colieflorie, early form of CAULIFLOWER.

coliegueship, obs. form of COLLEAGUESHIP.

colier, obs. var. of CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

colies ('kəʊlɪz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* A sing. colie, coly, is rarely, if ever, used. [f. mod.L. generic name *coli-us*, ad. Gr. κολιός a kind of woodpecker mentioned by Aristotle.] A book-name for the *Colidæ*, a family of African birds, known at the Cape of Good Hope as *mouse-birds*.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* §391 *Colidæ* or *Colies* .. African birds, which dwell in bushes and thickets, living in flocks, and feeding on fruits and buds.

coliform ('kəʊlɪfɔːm), *a.*[1] [f. L. type **cōliformis*, f. *cōl-um* strainer: see -FORM.] 'Resembling a strainer or sieve, cribriform; applied to the ethmoid bone' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851–60).

coliform ('kəʊlɪfɔːm), *a.*[2] and *sb.* [f. COLI + -FORM.] A. *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling a bacillus of the coli-group of bacteria. B. *sb.* A bacillus of this or a similar group.

1906 W. G. SAVAGE *Bacteriol. Exam. Water-Supplies* x. 155 For any isolated coliform organism to be considered an indicator of sewage and excretal pollution it must have all the attributes of the typical *B. coli communis*. **1951** WHITBY & HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 5) xii. 194 (*heading*) Differentiation between Bact. Coli and Related Coliforms. *Ibid.*, The saprophytic coliforms, unlike *Bact. coli*, are able to utilize the carbon of citrates for growth. **1956** *Nature* 14 Jan. 97/1 The number of coliform bacteria .. had not been reduced to the same extent. Excess of water .. tends to encourage the coliforms.

coliganes, var. of COLLIGANCE, *Obs.*

co-limi'taneous, *a.* [after L. *collimitāneus*, f. COL- + *limit-em.*] Having the same limits.

1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 669 These again are nearly co-limitaneous with the walls now existing.

colin ('kɒlɪn). [Given by Hernandez as the ancient Mexican name of the genus *Ortyx* and its congeners. But the actual Mexican word was *çolin* or *zolin*; Molina, *Vocab. Mexicano y Castellano* (Mexico, 1571) has 'Çolin, codorniz'. *Colin* was thus app. an erroneous form, due to omission of the cedilla in printing. From the work of Hernandez (*a*1628) it passed into those of Nieremberg (1635), Willughby (1676), Ray (1678), Buffon, etc. It has no connexion with the Fr. *Colin* a popular name of a sea-gull (Belon, *Hist. Nat. Oyseaux*, 1555), with which it has by some been confused.]

The American quail or partridge; also called *bob-white*; in pl. the various species of the sub-family *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortyginæ*, to which this belongs.

[Cf. *a***1628** HERNANDEZ *Nova plantarum, animalium .. Mexicanorum historia* (Rome 1651) 16, 22, 42. **1635** J. EUSEBIUS NIEREMBERGIUS *Hist. Nat.* (Antwerp) 214, 232.] **1678** RAY tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.* 387, 393 A certain brown bird of the Lake of Mexico is called *Acolin*, because it is of the bigness of a Quail .. Those of New Spain call Quails *Colin*. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Colin* .. the name of an American bird, called by most authors a quail, but supposed by Nieremberg to be rather a species of partridge. **1812** SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XII. 439 Colins are very common in New Spain. **1881** *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 It [the Act] includes the Colin, and omits the quail.

colinder, obs. form of COLANDER.

Co'linderies, *sb. pl.* [f. *Colonies* + *India*, with ending as in *Fisheries*, the name of a previous Exhibition. 'Colind' was the registered telegraphic address; whence, *Colindia*, *Colindies*, *Colindian*, also proposed names. See *Daily Telegraph* 8 May 1886.] A half-jocular name for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886.

1886 *Ch. Times* 7 May 347/2 As it is chiefly concerned with the Colonies and India, it has been proposed to call it the 'Colinderies'. **1887** *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 384 The educationally useful exhibits of the late 'Colinderies'.

coling, variant of COLLING.

coliphonie, obs. form of COLOPHONY.

coliplication, var. *coloplication* (s.v. COLO-).

colirie, variant of COLLYRIE.

Coliseum, var. of COLOSSEUM, after med.L. and modern Romanic forms of that word.

colish, obs. form of COALISH.

colissons, ? corrupt f. COGNIZANCE, sense 5.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Exper.* I. xiii. 50 As being God's creatures and bearing his colissons.

colit, var. of COLET, *Obs.*, acolyte.

‖**colitis** (kəʊ'laɪtɪs). *Med.* [mod.L., f. COL-ON + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the colon.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 430 Inflammation of the colon (colitis) and rectum (proctitis) furnishes the anatomical characters of dysentery.

†**coliver**, obs. var. CALIVER: see also CULVER.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Musquet shot, Colyuer shot, quartred shot. **1627** —— *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For .. Coliuers, Crabuts, Carbins, there belongs to them Bandiliers, bullet Bags, Wormes.

†**colk**[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 colke, 5 coke, 6 couk, 9 *dial.* coak, coke, cowk. [app. a northern Eng. word: of uncertain origin. In form it agrees with OFris. *kolk* hole, hollow, eyehole, WFris. *kolcke*, NFris. *kolok*, EFris. *kolk* hole or deep place in the ground filled with water, MLG. and LG. *kolk*, *kulk*, MDu. *kolck*, Du. *kolk* hole, abyss, whirlpool, gulf; but the connexion of sense is by no means established.]

a. The core of an apple or similar fruit. b. The core of a horn, heart of wood, or the like.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6445 Alle erthe .. may likend be Til a rounde appel .. þat even in myddes has a colke, And swa it may be tille an egge yholke. *c***1460** *Towneley Myst.* 281 An appylle .. fulle roten inwardly At the colke within. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 71 A Colke, *erula*, (*interior pars pomi*). *c***1488** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Take .. gode appuls, and pyke oute the cokes of hom. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 217/45 Yᵉ Couk of an opple, *cor.* **1781** HUTTON *Tour to the Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Coak*, the heart or pith of wood, horns, etc. **1869** R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Coke*, (1) the core of an apple. (2) The interior or core-part of a horn, the pith of wood, etc. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Colke*, the core of an apple, etc.

colk[2]. Also kolk. [Identical with EFris. *kolke*, which however is the Black Diver.] A local name for the Eider-duck.

*c***1549** D. MONRO *West. Iles* (MS., = p. 47 ed. 1774) In yis Ile [Swilskeray] yair hantis ane fowl callit ye Colk, little les nor ane goose, quha cummis in vair to ye land to lay his eggis, and to cleck his birdis. **1586** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) I. 73 The Colke foule, which is little lesse than a goose. **1703** MARTIN *West. Isles* (1716) 25. **1808** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 243 In the islands there is .. a migratory bird, called by Martin colk, by others eider duck.

b. See quot. (Perhaps an error.)

1833 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Colk*, a name for the King Eyder. **1864** ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds.*

colke (*Cath. Angl.*): see COLL *v.*[2]

colkethor, obs. form of COLCOTHAR.

†'**colkin**, *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. Da. *kulka* to gulp, ODu. *kolcken* to swallow or to gulp in, Ger. *kolken* to swallow or suck in as a whirlpool.] ? To gasp.

*a***1400–50** *Alexander* 5323 Qui colkins þou, ser conquirour, & crabbis so þi saule?

†'**colknyfe**. *Obs.* [perh. f. COLE *sb.*[1] + KNIFE.] A long or large knife; perhaps the same as the Scotch *kail-gully* 'a large knife, used for cutting and shearing down coleworts' (Jamieson).

*c***1460** *Towneley Myst.*, *Prima Pastorum* 85 Bosters and bragers God kepe us fro, That with thare long dagers dos mekylle wo, From alle bylle hagers with colknyfes that go.

†**coll**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*[1]] An embrace round the neck.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* 71 A kisse, a coll, a sip of blood.

†**coll**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* ? A bundle.

1512 *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ix Collis of Gynger .. x Collis of Clowys. *c***1524** *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of fawle wode in bellets, in colls.

coll, *sb.*[3] ? var. of CULL, fool, dupe, simpleton.

1657 T. JORDAN *Walks Isling.* II. xii, We are no colls you, you must not flam us. **1674** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 These rooks .. discover some inexperienced young gentleman .. unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised; these they call lambs or colls.

†**coll**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. Oxford slang.* College ale.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 Men, who .. make them their evening entertainment over a tankard of coll, and a pipe of tobacco. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 181 The fellows valued themselves for having the best single and double coll in the university.

coll, cole, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* [Thought by some identical with Icel. *kollr* top, summit, crown, round head. Its relation to COIL *sb.*[5], used in same sense, is uncertain.] A cock of hay.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 53 (Jam.) Aneth a coll of hay. **1823** *Caledon. Merc.* 6 Sept. (Jam.), Hay .. is selling from the cole at the rate of from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per stone.

†**coll**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 koll, 4–7 colle; see also CULL. [Either aphetic form of *acole*, ACCOLL, or

a. F. *cole-r* = *accoler* to put the arms round the neck, deriv. of F. *col*:—L. *collum* neck.]

1. *trans.* To throw one's arms round the neck of; to embrace, hug. Often *absol.*

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 932 She kolled hyt, she clypped hyt up on here brest. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 425 Whi colles þow aboute þe swire þat ilche dame? **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 4 And so Esau ran aȝens his brothir, and collide [**1382** cleppide] hym. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 122 To colle and kysse theym. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii, Her silver arms will coll me round about. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. iv. (1651) 483 Full liberty to sing, dance, kiss, coll. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 85 They coll'd and clipt us about the Neck.

fig. **1537** LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 In hart and worke they coll and kisse him.

2. *transf.* To clasp, hug.

c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 97 The mast of the shippe, which [he] embraced & colled sore fast wyth bothe his armes. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxvii. 215 They are maruelous strong in their pawes, wherwith they coll in a Manne or Dogge, in suche sorte, that many times they kill and smoother them. **1606** R. TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 As the ivy colleth and claspeth the oak.. so the usurer colleth.. and claspeth in arms the borrower.

¶ Confused in Dicts. with COLE *v.*[1], q.v.

coll, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 coul, and see COW. [Of doubtful etymology: perhaps related to Icel. *kollr* head, poll, shaven crown, *kolla* a beast without horns, a pollard or polled cow, etc. In Icel. *kolla* has only the sense 'to hit on the head', but Norw. *kylla* has the sense 'to poll, prune, cut'.] *trans.* To poll, cut off the hair of, shear, clip, cut close. Ascham uses *coul* for 'to pare or cut down the feather of an arrow'.

Hence **colled** *ppl. a.*; **'colling** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Colle [*printed* colke], *tondere.* **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xv. 2 All their heades were colled, and all their beardes shauen. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 128 In couling or sheryng [the feather of an arrow], whether high or lowe. *Ibid.* 131 You maye knowe it afore it be pared .. and agayne when it is colde. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 20 Then you shall take a paire of sharpe colling sheares and colle the inside of his eares, as close to the skinne as may bee. **1808-79** JAMIESON, *To coll the hair*, to poll it. *To coll the candle*, to snuff the candle. **1877** LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. ii. 20 To write the last term in a colled or syncopated form.

[**coll,** a frequent misreading in reprints, glossaries, and dictionaries for TOLL.]

coll, var. of COLE *sb.*[2]

coll(e, var. of COWL, *Obs.*, tub, barrel.

colla, pl. of COLLUM.

†**collabe'faction.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *collabefacĕre* to cause to collapse.] 'A destroying, wasting, or decaying' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

collaborate (kə'læbəreɪt), *v.* [f. mod.F. *collaborer*, or its original, L. *collabōrā-re* (f. *col-* together + *labōrāre* to work, LABOUR): see -ATE.]

1. *intr.* To work in conjunction with another or others, to co-operate; *esp.* in a literary or artistic production, or the like.

1871 J. H. APPLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 25 The collaborators of the *Revue critique*, especially those who collaborate for the *Academy*. **1882** V. LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 850 Composers who collaborated with Metastasio in the opera of the eighteenth century.

2. *spec.* To co-operate traitorously with the enemy.

1941 *Ann. Reg. 1940* 165 The futility of attempts to 'collaborate' with their German conquerors. **1943** *Times* 5 June 5/2 Not all have a record as black as Laval's... There were some who collaborated with a sick heart. **1959** *Observer* 8 Mar. 1/2 Certain Africans who had collaborated with the Government.

Hence **collaborating** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1872 G. ELIOT *Middlemarch* I. 269 The ingenious work of the collaborating authors.

‖**collaborateur** (kɔlabɔratœr). [Fr.; on L. type *collabōrātor* (quoted by Du Cange in med.L.), f. *collabōrāre*: see prec.] 1. = COLLABORATOR 1.

1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 107 A body of poor students called collaborateurs.. who assist the more wealthy but less advanced. **1888** FRITH *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 253 An accomplished author, friend and collaborateur of Dickens.

2. = COLLABORATOR 2.

1955 J. THOMAS *No Banners* iii. 28 The *collaborateurs*, who hated England and all she stood for. **1968** L. DEIGHTON *Only when I Larf* xvii. 210 Some Vichyite collaborateur had previously owned the hotel.

collaboration (kəˌlæbə'reɪʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *collabōrāre* to COLLABORATE: prob. immediately from French.] 1. United labour, co-operation; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1860 C. READE *Eighth Commandm.* 374 It is plain that collaboration was not less.. than it now is in France. **1889** *Spectator* 19 Oct. 522/1 Improvised by that fertile writer in collaboration with MM. Arsène Houssaye and Verteuil.

2. *spec.* Traitorous cooperation with the enemy.

1940 *Economist* 26 Oct. 511/2 Pétain may be outvoted on the question of mitigating the peace terms by some sort of shameful collaboration. **1941** *Ann. Reg. 1940* 162 In foreign affairs the watchword of the Vichy Government was 'collaboration' with the German conquerors. **1945** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 2 Apr. (1969) 517 He had been imprisoned—the only French author, besides Maurras, to have been so treated for collaboration.

So **collabo'rationism,** the practice of collaboration; **collabo'rationist,** a collaborator; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1922 *Contemp. Rev.* CXXII. 582 They should also profit from the expulsion of Signor Turati and the 'Collaborationists' from the Socialist party. **1923** *Ibid.* CXXIII. 151 The Socialist Party.. had again split up into a collaborationist and an anti-collaborationist group. **1942** W. SIMPSON *One of our Pilots* vi. 192 Those of them.. who were a hundred per cent collaborationists, who had thrown in their lot with the hated enemy. **1943** *Times* 9 June 5/6 Marcel Déat..outbidding Laval in the ardour of his collaborationism, continues to support..the existing administration. **1946** *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar. 4/6 The mania for buying forbidden books..is now responsible for the belated vogue of collaborationist works. **1958** E. HYAMS *Taking it Easy* 69 Dutchmen..denounced each other as collaborationists unworthy to be employed by the Allies. **1968** *Listener* 5 Sept. 291/1 The Russians were genuinely astonished..that they couldn't find collaborationist politicians prepared to overthrow Tito.

collaborator (kə'læbəreɪtə(r)). [agent-sb., in L. form, f. *collabōrāre* to COLLABORATE: prob. after F. *collaborateur*.] 1. One who works in conjunction with another or others; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 395 He was a collaborator of Mirabeau's. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* x. §4. 370 [Shakspere] was probably engaged as a collaborator with unknown poets in the preparation of new plays.

2. *spec.* One who collaborates with the enemy. Cf. COLLABORATE *v.* 2.

1943 *New Statesman* 25 Sept. 197 Infiltration would be easy with the help of such well-placed collaborators. **1946** 'G. ORWELL' *Critical Ess.* 137 At this moment, with France newly liberated and the witch-hunt for collaborators in full swing.

†**co'llachrymate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *collacrimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *collacrimāre*: see next.] Mingled with tears, accompanied with weeping.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 53 Our Saviours collachrimate Oration.

†**co'llachrymate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *collacrimāt-* ppl. stem of *collacrimāre*, f. *col-* together + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f. *lacrima* (in med. spelling *lachryma*) tear: see -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To weep together with, or in sympathy with; to commiserate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13b, A Tormentor would collachrymate my case. **1623** in COCKERAM. **1656** in BLOUNT.

2. To exude in the form of tears.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 342 One whereof is collachrymated out of black Camelæon Thistle.

†**co,llachry'mation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action, f. as prec.: see -ATION.] Weeping together.

1623 COCKERAM, *Collachrimation*, a weeping with. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii, The Collachrymation of the Romans and their confederates at the Decease of Germanicus Drusus.

collacion, obs. form of COLLATION.

collack, obs. form of COLLOCK.

†**collac'taneous,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *collactāne-us* (f. *col-* together + *lact-* milk) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collactaneous*, that is nursed with the same milk. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Collactaneous*, nursed together, sucking at the same time.

collæmia (kɒ'liːmɪə). *Path.* Also -emia. [f. Gr. κόλλα glue, αἷμα blood: see -IA.] Increased viscosity of the blood.

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* **1910** *Brit. Health Rev.* Feb. 63 Defective circulation..has only two causes: (1) collæmia, and (2) weak heart.

collage (kɒ'lɑːʒ). [Fr., lit. 'pasting, gluing'.] An abstract form of art in which photographs, pieces of paper, newspaper cuttings, string, etc., are placed in juxtaposition and glued to the pictorial surface; such a work of art. Also *transf.*, *fig.*, and *attrib.*

1919 W. LEWIS *Caliph's Design* I. 26 He..gradually drifts into the habit (a sort of progressive *collage*) of bringing his lack of painter's prowess and his nice feeling for art together. **1935** D. GASCOYNE *Short Surv. Surrealism* iv. 66 Poems can be composed from random newspaper-cuttings ('collage' poems). *Ibid.* 73 Max Ernst, with..his astonishing books of 'collage' pictures. *Ibid.* vi. 133 Parallel with these features.. may be placed *collage* and *frottage*. **1936** J. DESCHIN *New Ways Photogr.* 181 Before embarking on the making of a photomontage, it should be understood that the term refers to a photographic process entirely and not to the scissors-and-paste method (known as *collage*) practiced by some in the name of photomontage. **1936** H. READ *Surrealism* 62 The invention of the collage by Picasso or Braque—the work of art made of any old pieces of string or newspaper. **1937** AUDEN & MACNEICE *Lett. Iceland* 21 Press cuttings, gossip, maps, statistics, graphs; I don't intend to do the thing by halves... It is a collage that you're going to read. **1938** MACNEICE *Mod. Poetry* viii. 144 The early Eliot's diction.. is often a *collage* of other people's writing. **1939** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXV. 301 The accompanying 'collages' demonstrate a new use for the Object, particularly the Found Object (*l'objet trouvé* of surrealist invention). **1956** R. IRONSIDE in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 285 The technique of 'collage' would be improperly described as a photographic process. **1957** *Observer* 15 Sept. 13/7 His assured *collage* paintings. *Ibid.*, Robyn Denny..has discovered new possibilities in *collage*. **1961** *Times* 4 Aug. 3/4 When calling to mind a picture which is a collage-painting the fact that it is a collage is almost the first thing that we recollect. **1969** *Sat. Rev.* 28 June 56/3 Berio's Sinfonia provided an excellent example of the 'collage' which some composers like to practice nowadays.

Hence **co'llagist,** one who makes collages.

1953 in BERG *Dict. New Words* (ed. 2). **1958** *Listener* 20 Nov. 842/1 At the I.C.A. there is an exhibition of three collagists.

collage, obs. form of COLLEGE.

collagen ('kɒlədʒɛn). *Biol.* [ad. F. *collagène*, f. Gr. κόλλα glue + *-gène* = -GEN (taken in sense 'producing'). (The etymological form would be *collogen*: cf. Gr. κολλοπώλης glue-dealer, etc.)]

A protein which is present in the form of fibres as a major constituent of bone, tendons, and other connective tissue and which yields gelatin on boiling and leather on tanning. Also *attrib.*

c **1865** *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The tissue yielding gelatine of bones, or 'collagen'. **1942** P. KLEMPERER et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 23 May 331 (*heading*) Diffuse collagen disease. Acute disseminated lupus erythematosus and diffuse scleroderma. **1956** *Nature* 10 Mar. 467/2 The so-called dense, moth-eaten fibres..which result from the action of bacterial collagenase on collagen fibrils. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 273/1 Collagen fibres are best seen in the tendon. They are white in the fresh state, relatively inelastic and of great tensile strength. **1965** R. P. MOREHEAD *Human Path.* xix. 488 The term *collagen diseases* has been corrupted to denote a group of clinical entities associated with widespread fibrinoid degeneration of collagen. **1968** BLOOM & FAWCETT *Textbk. Histol.* (ed. 9) vi. 134 Application of the negative staining technique to high resolution studies of native collagen fibers has made it possible to visualize directly the tropocollagen macromolecules within the fiber.

Hence **'collagenase** [ad. G. *kollagenase* (W. S. Ssadikow 1927, in *Biochem. Zeitschr.* CLXXXI. 267)], one of a group of proteolytic enzymes which decompose collagen and gelatin.

1927 *Chem. Abstr.* XXI. 2141 Collagenase is a new enzyme which is adsorbed by kaolin, which leaves fibrinase in sol[ution]. **1956** [see above].

colla'genic, *a.* = next.

collagenous (kə'lædʒɪnəs). [f. COLLAGEN + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or containing collagen.

1859 HUXLEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 504/1 The extreme transparency of the collagenous substance. **1878** FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. §4. 238 The collagenous tissues are dissolved.

collandar, -er, obs. ff. COLANDER.

collap, obs. f. COLLOP.

collapsable: see COLLAPSIBLE.

collapse (kə'læps), *sb.* [ad. medical L. *collāpsus* (Littré), sb. of state f. *collābi* to fall together: see next.]

1. The action of collapsing, or of falling or suddenly shrinking together, breaking down, giving way, etc., through external pressure or loss of rigidity or support: originally a term of physiology and medicine.

1833 A. T. CHRISTIE *Epid. Cholera* 39 The blood being withdrawn occasions a collapse or contraction of all the soft parts. **1840** R. LISTON *Surgery* 507 Collapse of the lung and inflammation. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 542 The disappearance of the contents and collapse of the walls.

2. *Med.* a. The more or less sudden loss of vital properties and consequent prostration of an organ through exhaustion of nervous and muscular power. b. The similar failure of the action of the whole system under exhaustion or disease; general prostration of the vital powers; *spec.* as a stage in Asiatic cholera.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 294 The frequent repetition of their contractions necessarily brings about a collapse. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 121 The body was on the very verge of collapse. **1866** FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 Symptoms.. followed..by the development of a very remarkable condition known as 'Cholera Collapse'. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 649 Collapse from any cause is largely dependent upon, or, more correctly speaking, largely is, vaso-motor palsy.

c. A break-down of mental energy; a sudden loss of courage, spirits, etc.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 503 The shrinking of humility, the recoil of fear, or the collapse of disgrace. **1856** J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 197 He sank upon the ground in a collapse of misery.

3. Failure, 'break-down' (of an institution, enterprise, established condition of things).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 8 A general collapse of the trade of the whole country. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 140 Filled with shame at the collapse of the enterprise.

4. *Timber.* Flattening or buckling of wood cells during drying, sometimes resulting in excessive

and irregular shrinkage, and hence in a wrinkled appearance of the surface.

1948 *New Biol.* IV. 89 Another seasoning defect known as 'collapse' is apt to appear in large-pored hardwoods and in softwoods having thin walled tracheids if premature drying is permitted; the fragile elements actually cave in. **1966** A. W. LEWIS *Gloss. Woodworking Terms* 17 *Collapse*, defect of kiln-dried timber in which the cell walls cave in.

5. *attrib.*, as **collapse therapy**, the compression of the lung to rest it, or for treatment of diseases of the lung.

1922 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* I. 954/2 (*heading*) Collapse therapy in pulmonary tuberculosis. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 643/1 Collapse therapy consists of collapsing and immobilizing the diseased lung in a variety of ways.

collapse (kə'læps), *v.* [f. L. *collāps-* ppl. stem of *collābi* to fall together, f. *col-* together + *lābi*, *lāps-* to fall. The ppl. adj. *collapsed* is found earlier than other parts, having been app. introduced first, to represent L. *collāpsus*, and having consequently suggested the verb. Miège 1688, and Bailey 1721–66 have *collapsed*, but not *collapse*. Johnson has only our first quot.]

1. *intr.* To fall together, as the sides of a hollow body, or the body itself, by external pressure or withdrawal of the contents, as when an inflated bladder is pierced; to fall into a confused mass or into a flattened form by loss of rigidity or support; to break down, give way, fall in, cave in; to shrink suddenly into a smaller volume, contract.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 276 The sides of the Canals collapse. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 21 The air collapses the moment after the electric matter has passed. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 Mr. John Hunter .. describes the ear of fishes .. in some species crusted over with a thin plate of bone, so as not to allow it to collapse. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 360 The air suddenly collapsed to a fraction of its original dimensions. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 8/2 The extensive warehouse .. collapsed .. and fell outwards with a terrific crash into the street.

2. a. *transf.* and *fig.* To break down, come to nothing, fail; to lose force suddenly.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxii, The deaden'd roar Echoed beneath, collapsing as it sunk Within a dark abyss. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 The influence of Abbott collapsed in a great degree. **1887** *Spectator* 16 Apr. 531/2 The present agitation would collapse like a pricked bladder.

b. To break down in regard to vital energy, from exhaustion or disease.

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 20 My horse was in imminent peril of collapsing altogether.

c. Suddenly to lose courage, spirit, etc.; to subside, 'cave in'. (*colloq.*)

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, The impressible little soul collapsed again.

3. *trans.* To cause to collapse, break down, fall in, or contract.

1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Miss.* xxv. 240 We burst a boiler; broke a shaft; collapsed a flue. **1891** W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 162 Which culminated in the battle of Culloden Moor, and collapsed the Jacobite cause. **1902** S. G FISHER *True Hist. Amer. Revolution* 200 Such complete destruction and devastation of the country as would collapse the patriot party. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/3 Kent .., given a pinch of luck, might have collapsed Yorkshire! **1908** *Practitioner* Jan. 54 The urethra is alternately ballooned and collapsed. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 4/2 The wind bringing its whole force to bear on the broadside and collapsing the structure. **1921** MULFORD *Bar 20 Three* xviii. 229 Far back .. a Mexican collapsed his telescope. **1958** *Engineering* 31 Jan. 133/2 The ends are kept open by springs .. which can be depressed .. when it is desired to collapse the container.

collapsed (kə'læpst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *collāps-us* pa. pple. + -ED: see prec.]

1. Fallen together, as the sides of any cavity, through external pressure, or loss of rigidity or support; see COLLAPSE *v.* 1.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 104 Good for .. a liuer collapsed by cold. **1782** A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 36 The collapsed lungs of the fœtus. **1814** CARY *Dante's Inf.* VII. 15 As sails, full spread .. Drop suddenly collapsed, if the mast split. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 57/1 The adipose vesicles are empty and collapsed.

2. *fig.* Ruined, broken down, fallen into decay.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 588 (R.) To reerect againe The ruines of his crowne's collapsed state. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 11 Matters of Government in those parts being since collapsed. **1688** MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Collapsed or decay'd, *ruiné*. As a collapsed Estate, *un Bien ruiné*. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 4/2 Collapsed schemes of improvement.

†**3.** Fallen away from a religious or spiritual position, 'lapsed': used in 17th c. of 'perverts' to the Church of Rome, and also in the theological sense of 'fallen'. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. Theoph. Higgins* Ded. To all Romish collapsed Ladies of Great Bretanie. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1676) 395/1 What else do our Papists? .. Whom do they begin with but collapsed Ladies? **1626** L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 15. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* XI. xviii. Wks. X. 357 The nature or disposition of collapsed angels. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 81 The depravedness and corruption of man in his collapsed state.

4. Completely prostrated in the vital powers or functions (cf. COLLAPSE *sb.* 2).

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 330 To make the collapsed paralytic start up and run. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. v. 77 Collapsed by debaucheries into stupor of insanity. **1886** FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 The patient actually dies collapsed before there has been any evacuation.

b. Completely broken down in mental energy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collapsed*, slid, fallen down, discouraged. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 291, I was .. the most collapsed of men, and had no sunshine in my life.

collapsibility (kəlæpsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. COLLAPSIBLE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being collapsible.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 June 6/1 Some spoke bitterly of the collapsibility of their leaders. **1892** *Pictorial World* 2 Apr. 664/1 He has pricked a little hole .. to test its collapsibility. **1917** *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 493/1 Collapsibility and lightness are the main features of the appliance.

collapsible (kə'læpsɪb(ə)l), *a.* Also **-able**. [f. L. *collāps-us* or COLLAPSE *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of collapsing: made to collapse or fold together.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 488 The collapsable metal tube for holding colours .. now in general use among artists. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 271 Increased accommodation could be provided if collapsible boats were supplied to the expedition. **1883** G. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxi. (1884) 158 The canvas skin of the little 'Berthon' collapsible boat.

collapsing (kə'læpsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COLLAPSE.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 25 The .. cause of the collapsing of the sensitive plant. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ix, 315 The collapsing into rest of a superhuman being after vigorous exertion.

collapsing (kə'læpsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* That collapses: made so as to collapse, collapsible.

1884 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 A collapsing boat of canvas.

†**collapsion** (kə'læpʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *collāpsiōn-em*, sb. of action f. *collābi*.] The action of collapsing (*lit.* or *fig.*); a collapsed condition.

a **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 A general collapsion into those softenings of vices. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 112 After the removal of your finger, and collapsion of the Mercury. **1766** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 195 By the collapsion of the lungs. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 At each filling of the bladder, it should be wetted and brought into entire collapsion.

†**co'llaqueate.** *Obs.*–⁰ [f. med.L. *collaqueāre*, f. *col-* together + *laqueāre* to entangle.] 'To entangle together' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

collar ('kɒlə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 coler, 5–7 coller, 5–6 colar, 5– collar; also 4–5 colere, 5 coleer, collere, (colyer), 6 collare, (choller, 7 choler, couller, collor, colour). [ME. *coler*, a. AF. *coler* = OF. *colier* (later *collier*) = Pr. *colar*, Sp. *collar*, It. *collare*:—L. *collāre*, f. *coll-um* neck: see -AR[1] 2. By successive approximations to the Latin, *coler* has become *collar*.]

I. Something worn about the neck.

1. The part of a garment which encircles the neck, or forms the upper border near the neck; the neckband of a coat, cloak, dress, shirt, etc., either standing up round the neck, or folded over upon the garment; also a separate article of attire worn round the neck; now particularly applied to the band (often separate) of linen, muslin, lace, etc., which, in various shapes, is worn as an ornament or finish to the upper part of the ordinary dress of men and women.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28016 (Cott.) Biletts for-broiden and colers wide. **1382** WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 18 As with a coler [Vulg. *capitio*] of a kote thei girten me. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 79 A brooch sche baar vp on hir loue coler. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Seruyng women of lowe astate .. thei furre her colers, that hangin doune into the middil of the backe. **1557** F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 86 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 338 Thy shyrte coler fast to thy necke knyt. **1612** ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts*, Let us have standing collars in the fashion; All are become a stiff-necked generation. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 10 Two Thirds of the greatest Beauties about Town will have Cambrick Collars on their Necks. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. iv. 30 He would perhaps be dragged by the collar through the public streets. **1881** LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 691 The gentility of most men is contained in their shirt collars .. Remove it, supply its place with a ragged woollen muffler or kerchief of ancient date, and the effect is marvellous and sad. If you want to destroy an aristocracy, cut off their collars, not their heads.

2. A piece of armour protecting the neck; the neck-piece of a hauberk or similar piece of armour.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Anne stroc he ȝef hym .. þoru haubert and ys coler. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler, & the kyng deghit. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 158 Lucas .. smote hym with all his myght thourgh the coler of his haubrek. **1581** STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 A fayre Corslet, with all the peeces appertaining to the same, that is the curats, ye collers, the poldrens with the Vambraces. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, etc.

†**3. a.** An ornamental band or chain worn round the neck for ornament, or as a badge of office or livery; also, a necklace. *Obs.* in general sense.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. **1569** A coler of cler golde clos vmbe his þrote. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of leuery, *torques*. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 29 Thenne they took the colyer and the whyte baner of Vyenne. **1552** HULOET Collar or bee whyche gentilwomen do vse to weare about their neckes, *monile*. Collar or chayne of golde or syluer, *torques*. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* viii. 26. **1642** *Let. fr. Amsterdam* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I cannot learn .. of the sale of any Jewels, save divers Collars of Pearl.

b. *spec.* The ornamental chain which forms part of the insignia of orders of knighthood.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cokkilschellis contenand xxiiii schellis of gold. **1548** HALL *Chron.* an. 22 Hen. VII. (R.), The kyng .. sent .. to the Duke Urbyne, the whole habite and coller of the noble ordre of the gartier. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 121 A collar of the garter of thirtie ounces of gold Troie weight. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 362 The Collar of the Order being of pure gold, made of Garters and knots, and enameld with Roses white and red, weying about xxx. ounces Troy weight. **1647** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 6 He .. wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 4/2 The Duke received the Collar of the Holy Ghost. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collar, Knights of the Collar*, a military order in the republic of Venice; called also the order of St. Mark, or the medal .. the knights bear no particular habit, only the collar, or chain. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 The collar [of the Order of the Bath] to be of gold .. composed of nine imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks issuing from a sceptre .. linked together by seventeen gold knots .. and having the badge of the order pendant from it.

c. *Collar of SS., S's,* or *Esses*: an ornamental chain consisting of a series of S's either joined together side by side or fastened in a row upon a band or ribbon; originally worn as a badge by the adherents of the House of Lancaster.

This still forms part of the official dress of various officers; the name is erroneously applied by Blount and others to the collar of the Order of the Garter.

1407 *Issue Roll of Excheq.* in Cussans *Heraldry* 256 Paid 3 November .. for a collar of gold worked with the Motto *Soveignez* and the letter S. **1519** *King's Bk. of Payments* Aug. *ibid.*, To Sir Richard Wingfield for a Collar of Esses. **1532–3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 That no manne, onelesse he be a knight .. weare any coler of golde named a coler of S. **1598** SPEGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* B iij, [Gower] lyeth buried .. with his image lying ouer him .. a collar of esses gold about his necke .. being the ornament of a knight. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 230 (1810) 246 About their neck a silver collar of S's. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Collardays*, On those days the King and the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of SS. **1684** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 601 The collar of esses [of the Lord Mayor] and sword .. pass through many hands in .. the use of them. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* I. 198 I'll ruffle no Collars of Esses. **1882** CUSSANS *Heraldry* xviii. 255 The King-of-Arms, and Heralds; the Lord Mayor of London; the two Chief-Justices; the Chief-Baron; the Sergeants-at-Arms, and certain other officers of the Royal Household, still wear a Collar of S.S. as a mark of their official dignity.

fig. **1613–6** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Or to a mead a wanton river dresses, With richest collers of her turning esses.

4. A band put round the neck of a dog or other animal, as a means of control or identification, or for ornament; also *transf.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 169 To bugge a belle of brasse or of briȝte syluer, And knitten on a colere for owre comune profit, And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of howndys, *millus*. **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812 *Hic millus*, a grehownd colere. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 34 He that wyll labour a beast to hunt or chace .. His lynes, colers, and lesshes he must dres. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 5 Mammonets are lesse than an Ape .. his neck almost so big as his body, for which cause they are tied by the hips, that they slip not collar. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar Shew'd him the gentleman and scholar. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1948 Collars and slips are also parts of the greyhound's dress and appendages .. The collars to which they are attached are now of leather, as metal collars stained the neck.

5. a. A band of iron or other metal fixed round the neck of prisoners, worn as a badge of servitude, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 305 There was made .. a strong cheyne and a coler of yren for hym. *c* **1489** —— *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 And wyth all he gaff hym [Mawgis] a grete coler of yron abowte his necke wherof the kynge kepte the key hymselfe. *c* **1530** *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 157 Among the thickest of yeomen of the collar. **1694** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 A Black Boy .. run away the 8th Instant .. having a Collar about his Neck with this Inscription, The Lady Bromfield's Black in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. XXII. 428 He was tied with a collar of iron about his neck, fastened to a chain, and that chain fastened to a post. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, A smith and a file .. to do away the collar from the neck of a freeman. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 115, I wear an undress'd goatskin on my back; A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

b. *fig.* An arrest; so †*to put the collar on*, to arrest. Cf. sense 8 below. *U.S. Criminals'* and *Police slang.*

1865 *Leaves from Diary of Celebrated Burglar* xlv. 151/1 His intended judy, Mary Ann, had got the 'collar' put on her. **1872** G. P. BURNHAM *Mem. U.S. Secret Service* p.vii, *Put the collar on*, to arrest a criminal, and 'iron' him. **1893** J. HAWTHORNE *Confessions of Convict* xiv. 214, I done dem jobs Shay got the collar for. **1930** *Amer. Mercury* Dec. 455/1 What do you think? The lousy bull makes a collar on me. **1952** *Time* 3 Mar. 22/1 'The best collar in recent years,' said the [police] commissioner. **1972** J. MILLS *Report to Commissioner* 70 Crouch .. says .. that I had better come up with some collars if I want to stay in the squad. **1977** *N.Y. Rev. Bks.* 15 Sept. 3/4 The only guys that want to make a collar today are the guys who are looking for the overtime.

6. A leather-covered roll made to fit over the lower part of the neck of a horse or other draught animal, forming that part of the harness

through which the power of drawing is directly exerted; with qualification, as *breast collar*, the term is extended to parts of the harness serving the same purpose, but not fitted round the neck.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of horsys, *epiphium*. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For vj drawing colers. **1532** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §5 Both his hombers or collers, holmes whyted, tresses, swyngletrees, and togwith. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 62. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The Collar..made of Canvis and Leather stufed with straw or wooll. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 169 The absurdity prevails of using breast-collars to heavy four-wheeled carriages, and the neck-collar to light two-wheeled carriages. **1855** F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iv. 19 The mare ..took well to collar at starting, and kept it up steadily. **1868** DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* 138 (Hoppe) The high road ascends ..till it comes in sight of Cumner. Every step against the collar, yet so gradual is the ascent that, etc. **1885** *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/3 A tedious and stiff pull against the collar.

†**7.** A shoulder-belt fitted with little loops, in which cartridges were suspended; a BANDOLEER in the earlier sense. *Obs.*

1672 CHAS. II. *Warrant* 2 Apr., One matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandaliero. **1677** LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 31 If one Bandaleer take Fire, all the rest do in that Collar.

8. a. *fig.* (from 4–6.) Also phrases: †*to slip* (*the*) *collar*: to escape from restraint; to draw back from a task or undertaking: also †*to shrink collar*. *out of* (or *in*) *collar*: out of (or in) work or regular employment. *against the collar*: entailing continuous exertion or hard strain, as when a horse presses against the collar in pulling a heavy load or in going up a hill (cf. sense 6); cf. COLLAR-WORK. *to feel* (someone's) *collar*: to arrest; freq. pass., *to have one's collar felt* (*Criminals' slang*).

1470 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461. II. 339, I shall do as well as I may for fawt of monye tyll I spek with yow. I have many collars on, as I shall tell yow when I come. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 3 The harde and stif-necked (whiche woold fayne slip their neckes out of his coler). **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 707 He began a little to rowze himself, and to lift up his head: but he shrunk collar again soon after, because the Athenians would not rise. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 269 The Ape..would have slipt the coller handsomly. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. (1839) 540 Slily slip off the collar of their civil subjection. *c* **1677** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 34 When we were engaged in a War, the Dutch would likely slip Collar, leave us in the War. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 114 It obliged sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem. **1855** A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 108 Your gentler Birth and Bringing-up..makes the Collar so hard to wear. **1862** *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Lor' bless you, I've known a leading man, out of collar, say 'sir' to Joey. **1950** P. TEMPEST *Lag's Lexicon* 49 To 'get your collar felt (or touched)' is to be arrested or stopped by the police. **1970** G. F. NEWMAN *Sir, you Bastard* 272 The Rubber Heels would have felt his collar too when the business was done. **1985** *Daily Tel.* 11 July 14/3 Will old-timers be able to play dominoes or cribbage without the risk of having their collars felt?

b. In the following some commentators take it as 'the hangman's halter', comparing *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 92: but?

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 6 While you liue, draw your necke out o'th Collar.

†**9.** The collar-bone. *Obs. rare.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Þe heroun is slayn, as have I sene..Þenne under Þo wynge Þo skyn Þou cralle, Pyt in Þo bylle at coler Þou schalle.

11. Transferred and technical senses.

10. An encompassing and restraining band or strap.

1507 LOUTH (Lincolnsh.) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid Codder makyng bell colars *xd.* **1563** STOW *Mem.* in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 125 Anno 1563, y^e^ xxx of July..was one whipt on a sckaffold..his neke, his hands, and fett made faste to a stake a bove y^e^ sayd skafold with kolars of iron. **1593** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Item given for a bell coller..xij*d*. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry* xxxii. 469 When there are two shields accolées, a Collar may encircle them both. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 106 The nerve-system consists of supra-oesophageal and of ventrally-placed ganglia, connected with each other so as to form a collar round the oesophagus.

11. a. *Mech.* A ring, circle, flange, or perforated disk, surrounding a rod, shaft, pipe, etc., for restraining lateral motion; forming a steam-, or water-tight joint, and the like; a short piece of pipe serving as a connexion between two pipes, etc.

(With numerous special applications in different trades and different departments of mechanism.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 50 The motion of the Coller about the Main-spindle allows it; but were the..Coller fixt, it could not move at all. **1715** DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 441, I fix'd each End of it into a triangular Collar of Tin. **1794** [see *collar-bolt* in 21]. **1849** WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Collar*, a plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through. **1859** RANKINE *Steam Eng.* §125 The friction between a plunger and its collar. **1881** *Mechanic* 518 Sometimes the drain pipes are laid with collars..that is, short pieces of piping sufficiently large to receive the ends of two pipes, thus keeping them firmly in their place. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 187 A collar with a hole in the middle, of a size to slip freely over the steel rod.

b. *Turning.* 'A ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandril next the chuck' (Weale *Dict. Terms*).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Hollow Maundrels are also used in Collers that open not with a Joynt. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 103 An iron mandrel, the ends of which run in collars or journeys.

c. *Coining.* A metal ring which encloses the blank or planchet, and serves to prevent it from spreading when stamped, as well as to impress the milling (or, if required, a legend) on its edge.

1826 [implied in verb]. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/1 The letters were impressed upon the edge by including the blanks in a collar which contained the legend..The metal, thus placed, being struck with the die, expanded under it, and received the form of whatever was engraven on the inside of the collar. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 349 s.v. *Mint*, The blow, which is estimated at 40 tons, forces the metal into every engraved part of the collar and dies. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The Greek moneyers did not understand the principle of the collar, by which an accurate circle is obtained in modern times.

12. *Naut.* **a.** 'A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or dead-eye seized in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part.' **b.** 'An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay to go over the mast-head.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) **c.** (See quot. 1753).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The tackles, the mison stay, the collers, the maine shrouds and chaines. **1627** —— *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 The maine Masts stay is made fast by a Lannier to a Coller, which is a great Rope that comes about the head and Boulspret, the other end to the head of the maine Mast. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 332 The Marquis..broke the Collar of the Fore-stay. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., There is also a collar, or garland, about the main mast head, which is a rope wound about there, to save the shrouds from galling. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* ix. 126 A collar and bits for a new bow-sprit. **1878** W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck Grosvenor* xvii, The collar of the mainstay.

13. Of a plough (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Collar of the plough*, a term used by our farmers to express a ring of iron, which is fixed to the middle of the beam, and serves to receive the ends of two chains, the lower one called the tow chain, and the upper one called the bridle chain..These chains, by means of this collar, and their other insertions, serve to join the head and the tail of the plough together.

14. *Mining.* The timbering round a shaft's mouth.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Collar* of a shaft, the timber and boarding used to secure the uppermost part of a shaft in loose rubble from falling in. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Collar*, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

15. *Arch.* **a.** = COLLARINO.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cincture*, That at bottom is peculiarly called apophyge; as if the pillar took its flight hence: and that at top, colarin, or collar. **1842–76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar*, or *Colarino*..is another name for the astragal of a column.

b. Short for COLLAR-BEAM.

1856–8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 113 *Collar*, or *Collar-Beam*, called 'choler' by early English writers on architecture..In old roofs the collar is frequently framed into the rafters. **1874** T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxii. 240 The dusky, filmed, chestnut roof, braced and tied in by huge collars, curves, and diagonals. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* §2052 When the latter was the ease, a second collar was generally introduced above the first.

16. *Angling.* An arrangement by which several artificial flies are attached to one line in fly-fishing.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, He dropped his collar of flies lightly on the water, each cast covering another five feet of the dimpling surface. *Ibid.* He went off..with two yards of my collar and a couple of first-rate flies.

17. *Zool.* **a.** A band of a distinct colour or texture round the neck of an animal.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Apr., A bird..black the greatest part, with the finest collar of white about the neck. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 82 A variety of the Daw..having a white collar round its neck. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 173 The most distinguishing mark of the species [the Collared Aï] is a large black collar which completely surrounds the neck.

b. In Insects: The pro-thorax which bears the first pair of legs; sometimes limited to the posterior part of this when it forms a ring-like anterior border to the meso-thorax, as in *Hymenoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 387 The existence of the collar in the Trichoptera. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 157 The prothorax is ring-like and is hence often termed 'collar'.

c. In Molluscs: A thickened muscular and glandular border of the mantle.

1847 in CRAIG. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 (Edible Snail) In the completion of the act of forcing the animal's body out of the shell, the 'collar' takes a share.

d. A rim surrounding the flagellum or cilium of the cell in various lower animal forms.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 252 The ampullæ [of a sponge] are lined by cylindrical granular endoderm cells—about sixty to each ampulla—with a basal nucleus, single cilium surrounded by a hyaline protoplasmic collar. *Ibid.* 847 Choanoflagellata..[are] distinguished by..the possession of a single fine flagellum, implanted..within an area surrounded by a clear funnel-shaped collar of protoplasm.

18. *Bot.* **a.** 'The ring upon the stipe of an agaric.' **b.** 'The point of junction between the radicle and the plumule' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Collum*, The point of departure of the ascending and descending axes, that is to say, of the root and stem, which is often called the collar. **1881** *Gardener's Chron.* XVI. 721 They appear to attack the collar of the plant, and at this position get inside.

c. The area of junction between the stem and root of a tree. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc. 1857–8* III. 344 The ravages of this insect may be prevented by surrounding the collar of the trees, early in June with leached ashes. *Ibid.* 465 Care should be taken not to set the trees too deep. It is better that the collar should be considerably above, rather than below the level of the lawn. **1887** HARDY *Woodlanders* xix, With a small bill-hook he carefully freed the collar of the tree from twigs and patches of moss. **1954** HELLYER *Encycl. Garden Work* 57/1 The damping-off disease which attacks seedlings is really a form of collar rot.

19. *Cookery.* †**a.** The neck-piece (of brawn). *Obs.* **b.** A piece of meat (*esp.* brawn), a fish, etc., tied up in a roll or coil.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, What do you say to a collar of brawn, cut down Beneath the souse? **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor, Collar*, or necke of brawne..because it is onely the necke of a Boare. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 115 He intends to send you a whole brawn in collers. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1689) 266 You may serve it [eel] either in collars or in round slices. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 290 Lay..salt over the salmon; so roll it up into a collar, and bind it with broad tape. **1814** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., A collar of brawn which I swallowed for supper.

†**c.** A roll or bundle. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 49 A very long Root, like a small Cord, which is brought from New Spain in Collars, or long Bundles.

d. The head of foam on a glass of beer.

1945 *Salt* 26 Feb. 14/2, I..then called for a couple without collars. **1945** J. STEINBECK *Cannery Row* xxi. 90 Doc opened a bottle and poured gently into a glass, holding it at an angle so that very little collar rose to the top.

20. *Wrestling.* A manœuvre in which the opponent is tackled by the neck; cf. COLLAR *v.* 3.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 410 As though a man might not as easily overthrow this challenger with his owne collers here. *c* **1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 29 The first [wrestling] is acted in two sortes, by Holdster (as they call it) and by the Coller. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Collar and elbow*, a term for a peculiar style of wrestling—the Cornwall and Devon style.

21. *Comb.* *collar-box*; **collar-awl**, a form of awl used in sewing horses' collars, etc.; **collar-band**, a band serving as a collar (cf. BAND *sb.*[2] 4); also, the band to which the collar is attached; the band forming the collar of a woman's dress; **collar bearing**, a bearing on a shaft, adapted for taking the end thrust of the shaft; **collar-bird**, a species of Bower-bird; **collar-block**, a block on which a horse collar is shaped; **collar-bolt**, a bolt with a collar or ring; **collar-brace** (see quot.); **collar-cell**, a cell with a collar (cf. 17 d); **collar-check** (see quot.); **collar-dresser**, one who starches and irons collars; **collar facing** (see FACING *vbl. sb.* 4); **collar-gall**, a wound produced (on a horse) by the rubbing of the collar; so *collar-galled* ppl. adj.; **collar gauge** (see quot.); **collar-harness**, harness with a neck-collar, as distinct from that with a breast-collar; **collar-launder**, a receptacle fixed, like a collar, on the top of the delivery pipe of a pump, to receive the water before its discharge into the conduit: see LAUNDER; **collar-like** *a.*, resembling a collar, ring-like; †**collar-link**, a part of the plough belonging to the collar (cf. 13); **collar-nail**, a nail with a projecting collar, used in blind-soling shoes; **collar-plate** (see quot.); †**collar-pleat**, ? a pleat or fold produced by the collar; **collar pore** *Zool.*, a tube or pore connecting the cavity of the collar of *Balanoglossus* with the first gill-slit; **collar-proud** a. (*dial.*), restive when in harness, said of a horse; †**collar-shirt** (see quot.); †**collar-spot**, a mark made by a collar; **collar stud**, a stud used to fasten a detachable collar to a shirt; **collar-tool**, a blacksmith's tool for making collars on rods, bolts, etc.; **collar-worn** *a.*, hurt or strained by the collar (as a horse).

1684 *Satyr agst. Commw.* 1 Here Men with swinging Trowsers awe, And divine *collar-bands give law. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 17 Of the Ruff and Collar-band. **18..** DICKENS *Househ. Words* (Hoppe), His neat collar-band turned over evenly all round the cravat. **1884** *Myra's Jrnl. Dress & Fashion* 1 Aug. 367/2 The plain collar band is of velvet. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 8/1 The yoke and high collar-band in the gown..are fashioned of ermine. **1892** D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* 121 The weight of the shaft is supported by a *collar bearing. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 104 **Collar-bolt*, a bolt with a shoulder or collar in the middle and double-screwed ends, which serves to fix one thing upon another, that either may be separately taken away without displacing the other. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, My bandbox..and my *collar-box. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 106 A double and single *collar-brace ring. *Ibid.* I. 211 Collar braces, are those that go round the perch or crane..to check the motion [of the body of a carriage] side-ways. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Collar-check*, a rough cross-barred woollen material for saddlery purposes, made either broad or narrow. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 7/6 The child, the step-daughter of a *collar-dresser. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/1 A *collar facing of white silk. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2381/4 An Iron grey Gelding..3 or 4 *Collar-Galls on his Shoulder. **1684** *Ibid.* No. 1958/4 Her off Shoulder Coller gald. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 102 *Cylindrical gauge*, a gauge composed of two pieces..., the plug gauge being inserted into a bored hole and the *collar gauge being slid over the spindle. **1845**

DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1870) 471 Are we to suppose that each island is surrounded by a *collar-like submarine ledge of rock? **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plough*, Particular parts of a plough..the *Collar Links, the plough pillow. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 594 **Collar-plate*, an auxiliary puppet, or midway rest in a lathe for turning long pieces. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4085/4 A Black Horse, with..white Hairs on the *Collar-pleat. **1897** PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 2 The collar cavity communicates with the exterior by a pair of *collar pores—ciliated tubes leading into the first gill-slit or first gill-pouch. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Collar-proud*, restive. **1832** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 40 The *collar-rein or chain is unfastened. *c***1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Numms*, a Sham, or *Collar-Shirt, to hide the t'other when Dirty. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4040/4 A bright bay Nag ..with..some sign of *Collar spots upon his Shoulders. **1873** F. W. ROBINSON *Little Kate Kirby* I. I. xiv. 183 A diamond *collar-stud. **1885** *Chambers's Jrnl.* II. 320/1, I suppose he has lost his collar-stud again. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 28 May 6/4 My collar-stud ran away and hid itself with great success. **1882** BP. OF CARLISLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 464 Horses..suffering from a *collarworn shoulder.

collar ('kɒlə(r)), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To put a collar on; to fetter or fasten with a collar; to surround as with a collar.

1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For..new collering the ministers surpcloth. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 440 The said bull is then..coller'd and roap't, and so brought to the Bull-ring in the high-street. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 21 Trees New planted..each to a post Fast-collared, culprit like. **1847–74** HALLIWELL, *To collar the mag*, to throw the coit with such precision as to surround the plug. **1865** [see COLLARING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *Coining.* To stamp a coin in a collar.

1826 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* (1830) 148 From want of what is called collaring.

2. To put the collar on (a horse), *esp.* for the first time; hence *fig.* to break in to work. *dial.*

1692 [see COLLARING]. **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. ii. 48, I collar [my own children] (as the country term is) as early as possible; that is, I bring them up to work as soon as they are able to do anything, and continue so doing, the better to fit the back to the burthen. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Collar*, to harness, or put the collar on, a colt for the first time. Used also for bringing up a child to work early.

3. *Wrestling.* (*intr.*) To lay hold on the opponent's collar or neck. Also *fig.*

*a***1555** RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 146 Ye know the deepness of Satan, being an old soldier, and you have collared with him ere now. *a***1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 395 The wrestlers, which contended to strike those with whom they were collered. **1661** *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 He grew so familiar with Oliver, as he would not stick by way of Argument to coller with him. **1708–15** KERSEY, *Collar* (in Wrestling) is to fix, or hold on the Adversary's Collar.

4. *trans.* To seize or take hold of (a person) by the collar; more loosely: To capture. In *Football*: To stop an opponent who is running with the ball.

1613 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 126 Collering others by the Necke with a Quinsie. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 84 If you advised him not to collar any man but one who knows what he means. **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 192 His Lordship collared the footman who threw it. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xviii, He was collared by two French soldiers, and dragged back into the battery.

5. *slang.* To lay hold of, take or get possession of, appropriate, master. *spec.* in *Cricket*, of a batsman: (*a*) to get the better of (the bowler); (*b*) to score off (the bowling) at will.

*c***1700** *Street Robberies Consid.*, *Collar the Cole*, lay hold on the money. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, Another gentleman comes and collars that glass of punch. **1859** *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 We were 'well in': we had collared the bowling. **1883** *Cricket* 3 May 66/2 The bowlers, in this innings, were never once 'collared'. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The uncontested seats which were 'collared' last time by Liberal Unionists. **1891** W. G. GRACE *Cricket* ii. 40 Against Pilch, and one or two others who collared him at times, he would try just another over.

6. *Cookery.* **a.** 'To roll up (a piece of meat, a fish, etc.) and bind it hard and close with a string' (J.); **b.** to cut up and press into a roll (see COLLARED 4).

*c***1670** *MS. Cookery Bk.*, To Coller Pigg. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 149 To collar a Breast of Veal. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 43 To collar Mackarel. *Ibid.* 303 To collar Beef.

collar, obs. f. CHOLER, dial. f. COLLOW.

[collarage. A traditional entry in Dictionaries, founded on obs. F. *collerage*: see quots.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de Collerage*, Collerage, a fee due for the collers worne by the horses, or men, which draw wine vp and downe. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Collerage*, a pecuniary mulct in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing-horses, or men. **1708–15** KERSEY, *Collarage*, a Fine or Tax impos'd for Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses. **1730–6** in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts., some of which untruly add 'formerly levied in England'.]

'collar-beam.

1. *Arch.* A horizontal beam connecting a pair of rafters, which prevents them from spreading or 'sagging' (bending in); it is attached about the middle of the rafters, which distinguishes it from a tie-beam.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 12 Principall sparres or rafters ..are made according to the true pitch of the building intended; about the middle (in common structures) each of them hath a collar-beam. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 73 The Coller beams eight and three inches. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 86 Choller-beams. **1837** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* I. 29 A collar-beam is..usually employed where there are no king-posts.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clef de beaupré*..the collar-beam, which is raised a little above the second deck, to fortify the bowsprit. *c***1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 The Collar-Beam is the beam upon which the stanchions of the beak-head bulk-head stand.

'collar-bone. Each of the two bones that extend from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch; the clavicle.

15.. *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 169 Hely fell..And brake his necke and coller bane. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The patell or choler bones. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶3 None should be admitted into this green conversation-piece, except he had broke his collar-bone thrice. **1794–6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 199 All the quadrupeds that have collar-bones, use their fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 177, I broke my collar-bone..by a fall from a young horse.

collard ('kɒləd). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 8 collart. [Phonetic corruption of *col'ort*, *colewort.*] A variety of cabbage which does not heart; = COLEWORT 2.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 (1774) III. 148 Fed for cheapness with nothing but collart-leaves and chopt straw. **1807** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 71 The turnips being sold off in autumn and replaced by collards. **1845** in HALLIWELL (*'East'*). **1883** C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 46 In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than collards or greens. [**1890** *Correspt.* 'Well known in Essex'; cf. **1881** *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Collets*, small spring cabbage. **1888** *Berksh. Words, Colluts*, young cabbages.]

collar-day. A day on which Knights wear the collar of their Order, when taking part in any court ceremony.

1637 GARRARD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) II. 85 Two Pillories were erected, and there the Sentence of Star-Chamber against Burton, Bastwick, and Prynne was executed..Bastwick told the People, the Lords had Collar-days at Court, but this was his Collar-day, rejoycing much in it. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 29 Sept., It being Collar-day, we had no time to talk with him about any business. **1662–3** *Ibid.* 2 Feb., It being a collar-day, it being Candlemas-day. **1707** MIÈGE *State Gt. Brit.* I. 400 The Queen has also Collar-Days, (that is, Days when she wears the Collar of the Garter). **1764** *Low Life* 56 This being Whitsunday and consequently Collar Day at Court. **1818** MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 73 Like Knights, too, we've our collar days.

collared ('kɒləd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLAR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Wearing a collar (round the neck).

*c***1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1294 White Alauntz..with mosel faste ybounde, Colered [*so 3 MSS.*; *v.r.* coleres] of gold with tourettes fyled rounde. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colleryde, *torquatus*. **1714** *Orig. Canto Spencer* xx. 7 The baser Whelps..Perversely drew their collar'd Necks awry. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 217 The collared knights. **1862** R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 367 Playing with a frisky red-collared kitten.

b. in *Her.* So *collared-chained.*

1681 T. JORDAN *Lond. Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 542 Three Greyhounds Currant, Arm'd and Collard, Gules. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 An unicorn's head..collared gules. **1882** CUSSANS *Heraldry* vi. 90 *Collared*, having a collar about the neck. When an Ape is thus described, the collar is affixed around its loins.

2. Furnished or fitted with a collar.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 101 As the Iews coates were collared above; so they were skirted and fringed below. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* T iij b, They are mostly Collered at both Ends, and are a good way to support a Shaft. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 495 He wore a blue coat..cuffed and collared with..velvet. **1887** *Gaverocks* xii, Is Mr. Penhalligan to go limp-collared?

3. *Zool.* Having a marking round the neck.

1812 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XV. 124 Where the Collared Black Flycatcher is found. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 61 Collared Lemur..a ruff of red hair. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 The collared turtle-dove, an Indian species, was found at Jericho in mid-winter.

b. Said of cells, etc.; cf. COLLAR *sb.* 17 d.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Index, Collared cells [of sponges]. *Ibid.* 790 The epithelia are unilaminar, the endoderm cells typically collared and flagellate.

4. *Cookery.* Rolled up and tied with a string, as a piece of meat from which the bones have been removed, a fish, brawn, etc.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1689) 266 If you'll have the collar'd eel to keep a month. **1744** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 332 Second course: Partridge, Sweetbreads, Collared pig, Creamed apple tart. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 47 This turban for my head is collar'd brawn. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 491 *Collared eels*, eels cured and rolled up into a shape resembling a collar. **1844** J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, A collared eel, which would have provoked the appetite of an anchorite.

b. *collared pork, pig's face, head*, etc.: the meat of the head and other parts of a pig, ox, etc., boiled, cut into small pieces and pressed into the shape of a roll, often with the skin laid round.

1861 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* 393 Collared pig's face (a breakfast or luncheon dish). **1873** E. SMITH *Foods* 81 Collared pork is made from the gelatinous parts of the pig, as the ears, feet, and face.

collarette, -et (kɒlə'rɛt). Also 7 colleret, 9 -ette. [ad. F. *collerette*, dim. of *collier* COLLAR. The Fr. form is frequent in Millinery.]

a. A small collar; a woman's collar of linen, lace, fur, etc.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, Two night-rails, and a scarf beset With a great lace, a colleret. **1869** MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iv. 61 Of this Lombardy thread were the magnificent collerettes. **1882** E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxxiii, Her mother gave her a very pretty little collarette.

b. The circle of tentacles of the sea-anemone.

1869 H. M. HART tr. *Moquin-Tandon's World of Sea* 125 The anemone has spread his painted collarette.

c. A dahlia with a 'collar' of very shortened petals immediately surrounding the centre, and flat outer petals. Also *attrib.*

[**1904** *Jrnl. R. Hort. Soc.* XXVIII. 640 Dahlias 'à Collerette'..flower of single type, but with a number of slender elongated florets in the centre, the latter forming the 'collerette'.] **1913** *Gardeners' Chron.* 8 Feb. 85/1 The Collerette is a glorified single Dahlia. **1914** *Jrnl. R. Hort. Soc.* XXXIX. II. 658 The Collarette section was represented by about one hundred and fifty varieties. **1931** *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 21) 131 Dahlia... Collarette: Flowers, single, with 'collar' of very shortened florets; outer florets broad and flattened. **1958** A. WILSON *Middle Age of Mrs Eliot* III. 391 Jars of dahlias set out in groups of pompoms, collarettes, cactus and so on. **1959** *Listener* 27 Aug. 334/1 Dahlias:..collerette 'Lady Friend'.

collargol (kə'lɑ:gəl). Also collargolum. [a. Ger. *collargol* (*Chem. Centralblatt* (1900) LXXI. I. 144), f. COLL(OID + Gr. *ἄργ-υρος* silver + -OL.]

A colloidal preparation of silver used as an antiseptic.

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 167 Collargol, Collargolum. **1902** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXII. II. 500 This form of colloidal silver is far more stable than the commercial form (collargol). **1907** *Practitioner* Apr. 574 Collargol, used as an ointment, has always been satisfactory. **1913** F. FORCHHEIMER *Therapeusis Internal Dis.* II. III. i. 685 In one case of dermatomyositis, collargolum given in suppository seemed to have the most remarkable effect. **1957** T. SOLLMANN *Man. Pharmacol.* (ed. 8) 1194 Colloidal metals for clinical use (for instance Collargol) are often 'stabilized' by the addition of proteins.

collaring ('kɒlərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The action of the vb. COLLAR in various senses; also *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2803/4 Some white in his Mane near the collaring Place. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 293 Observations on Potting and Collaring. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, I was quite bewildered with the shouting and swearing, pushing and scuffling, collaring and fighting. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 177 Her..new wrist-banding and collaring, and darning, and clearstarching.

2. *Mining.* See quot., and cf. COLLAR *sb.* 14.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durham* 15 *Collaring*, a framing composed usually of pieces of cross timber, placed under the pump joints in a shaft, for the purpose of steadying and supporting the set.

‖collarino (kɒlə'ri:nəʊ). *Arch.* Also colarino. [It. (kolla'rino) dim. of *collare* COLLAR; also called *colarin*, *collar* (15 a).]

1. The cincture, fillet, or listel, terminating the apophyge at the extremities of the shaft of a column.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/2 *Collarino*..the same as Astragal..the bottom Ring, with its Fillets in the foot of a capital. **1842–76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar* or *Colarino*, a ring or cincture; it is another name for the astragal of a column.

2. The cylindrical part of the capital in the Tuscan, the Roman Doric, and the Ionic of the Erechtheum.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 14 The Collarino, or the Neck of the Column. *Ibid.* I. 15 Collarino, or Hypotrachilum, or Frize of the Capitel. **1842–76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar*, or *Colarino*..is sometimes called the neck, gorgerin, or hypotrachelium. **1846** PARKER *Concise Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 71 *Collarino*, the cylindrical part of the column between the annulets and under the ovolo and the astragal.

collarless ('kɒləlɪs), *a.* [f. COLLAR + -LESS.] Without a collar. **a.** Of a garment.

1611 COTGR., *Dolyman*, a Turkish gowne, long coate, or vpper garment; collerlesse. **1822** *New Monthly Mag.* V. 242 His blue, collarless, basket-buttoned coat. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 64 The boy with the flowing locks and collarless coat of puce or brown.

b. Not wearing a collar; destitute of a collar.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 296 A striped necktie..twisted like a rope round his collarless neck. **1885** *Law Times* LXXX. 109/2 The case of the collarless dog.

'collar-maker. One who makes collars, *esp.* for horses and other draught animals.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 229 To Lely, a coler-maker, for xiiij. dayes makenge colers, and mendynge of horse herneys. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 138 Cord-makers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. **1742** J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 104 My neighbur Thong, the Collar-maker. **1885** C. MACKESON *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 94 Double meanings..[*e.g.*] Collar Maker for a Seamstress or Harness Maker.

'collar-work.

1. *lit.* Work in which a horse has to strain hard against the collar, as in drawing a heavy load or going up hill.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 307 Giving a long spell of collar-work to the horses. 1887 T. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* II. viii. 132 There were still fourteen miles, nearly all collar-work, between that [Lucca] and the baths.

2. *fig.* Severe and close work.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Jan., Breaking down in harness, under the severe collarwork of these democratic days. 1875 C. L. KENNEY *Mem. M. W. Balfe* 38 When the day's allowance of stiff 'collar work' was accomplished.

collat, obs. form of COLLET.

collatable (kə'leɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COLLATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be collated.

a 1834 COLERIDGE is cited by WORCESTER (1846). 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 46.

collate (kə'leɪt), *v.* [f. L. *collāt-* ppl. stem of *conferre* to CONFER. Cf. OF. *collater*, in sense of collating documents (14th c. in Godefroy).]

I. To put or bring together, compare.

†**1.** *trans.* To contribute; to bring together. *Obs.*

1678 BP. NICHOLSON *Expos. Catech.* 25 Every particular Apostle did cast in and collate his Article to make up this Sum [the Apostles' Creed].

b. *Roman Law.* (see COLLATION 1 b.)

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules Ulpian* xxviii. §4 *Bonorum possessio* is granted .. to emancipated children, if they are prepared to give security to their brothers .. that they will collate (*i.e.* bring into division) the estate belonging to them at their father's death.

2. To bring together for comparison; to compare carefully and exactly, in order to ascertain points of agreement and difference.

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 454 To recapitulate, select, and collate the materiall points of that which hath beene said. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The evidence of which two places collated, none .. can resist. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. 27 Computing or collating years and Chronologies. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 381 He has visited all Europe .. not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts: but .. to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 Collating one language with another. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 506 The events of history were collated with the maxims of science. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* 194 Mr. Herschel .. has recently collated the observations undertaken to determine the heights of meteors.

3. *esp.* To compare critically (a copy of a text) *with* other copies or *with* the original, in order to correct and emend it.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 60 The learned Professor .. when he collated the Gr. printed Text with the Lambeth MS. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 6 Mr. Bennet desir'd me to lend him the Manuscript Phalaris to be collated. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292, I collated such copies as I could procure. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 2, I went .. specially to collate part of the Harleian MS. 7334 with Mr. Thomas Wright's print of it. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 13 To collate the whole mass, that is to compare their mutual variations with some common standard.

b. To compare a copy of a legal document with the original, and duly verify its correctness.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 72 We will that the same credit shall be given to Copies duly collated .. as to the present Original. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collation*, A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* To examine the sheets of a printed book by the signatures, so as to ascertain that they are perfect and in correct order.

1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 491 The Collating of books is —First to examine whether the whole number of sheets that belong to a Book are gathered in the Book .. To do this the Collater provides himself with a bodkin .. and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A .. till he has collated the whole impression, etc. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 411 Having collated a gathering, he lays it on his left. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 131 To enable the binder to collate the sheets of each section correctly, it was the custom .. to place distinguishing marks on the first page of each sheet. 1885 C. G. WARNFORD *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229/1 For collating, the book is held in the right hand, at the right top corner.

II. To confer, bestow, appoint.

†**5.** To confer or bestow *on, upon* (a person); to give or grant *to. Obs.* exc. as in next.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. (1591) 172 That the Empire .. by him was collated vpon Vespasian. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. cxv, He must collate The same on others. 1642 *Answ. Printed Bk.* 27 The good old wayes of bestowing offices and collating honours. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 96 The Goodness they are possess'd of is collated by God to them.

6. *Eccles.* †**a.** To confer (a benefice) *on* (a person).

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 65 The said Bishoprick was justly collated and given to Nicolas Ridley, D.D. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. §17 Many Italians .. had the fattest livings in England by the Pope collated upon them. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 146 The Right of the King, and other Patrons to collate Bishopricks and other Benefices within the Realm of England.

b. To appoint or institute (a cleric) *to* a benefice. Now said of an ordinary who institutes to a living in his own gift or patronage, or which has lapsed to him by neglect or disablement of the patron.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 239 The King .. collated to those Sees, Dr. Prideaux .. Dr. Winniff. 1703 SIR E. NORTHEY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 If the Parishioners do not present a minister to the Gov[r] within 6 months after any Church shall become void, the Gov[r] as ordinary shall and may collate a Clerk to such Church by lapse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 602 When any Person is presented or collated to any Benefice. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 272 He refuses to collate the Pope's nephew .. to a Canonry .. of Lincoln.

c. *absol.* (without direct object): To appoint to a benefice; to have such appointment in one's gift.

1606 *Act 3 James* c. v. ¶18 Euery .. Popish Recusant conuict .. shall .. be vtterly disabled to .. collate or nominate to any Free-schoole, Hospitall, or Donatiue whatsoeuer. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 60 She is Superior of seventeen Convents; Collates to several Benefices. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 143 If the Bishop does not collate in half a year more, it [the Living] lapses to the Archbishop. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 37 The sovereign held the right .. of collating to benefices.

collated (kə'leɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** Compared. **b.** Conferred, bestowed.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 All opinions, yea errors, known, read, and collated, are of main service .. toward the speedy attainment of what is truest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxiii, That the dull Planets with collated light By neighbour suns might cheared be in dampish night. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, Not a collated or legal right. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 Three terms or collated notions.

collatee (kɒˌleɪ'ti:). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is collated to a benefice.

1703 SIR E. NORTHEY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 His collatee shall hold the Church for his life.

collater: see COLLATOR.

†**co'llaterage.** *Surveying. Obs.* [f. late L. *collaterāre* to have on both sides: see -AGE.] A species of 'boundage'; a bordering between plots lying side by side.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage .. Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking, dyling [? dyking], haying, hedging, or shawing.

collateral (kə'lætərəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 collaterale, 5 -alle, 6-7 -all, colaterall. [ad. med.L. *collaterāl-is*, f. L. *col-* together with + *later-*stem of *latus* side: cf. *lateral*, and F. *collatéral.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Situated or placed side by side (with one another); running side by side, parallel.

In *Geometry* and *Crystallogr.* applied to two faces having a common edge.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 Collateral is sayde of one that is nye a nother by the tone syde of hym. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 Betwixt two Collateral lines. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 40 Parted into many collaterall or side braunches. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 99 In his bright radience and colaterall light, Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Collaterall*, on the other side, ouer against, as two lines drawne equally distant one from another. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 86 From his radiant seat he rose Of high collateral glorie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. §10 (1681) 108 Leave some Collateral shoots to attract the Sap. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §85 We neither see more visible points, nor are the collateral points more distinct. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 114 The Rocky mountains .. occur .. singly or in groups, and occasionally in collateral ridges.

b. Const. *to.*

1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIV. 181 We approached London by rural lanes .. collateral to the main roads.

†**c.** = Lateral, side-. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 50 Collaterall Nods, such as wee use when the partyes to whom we make the signe are on one side of us. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 195 From this canal a collateral cut to Naas is completed.

d. Phys. *collateral arteries*: 'a term applied to branches of arteries which follow more or less the course of the parent vessel'. *collateral circulation*: 'circulation carried on through lateral or secondary channels after stoppage or obstruction in the main vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So *collateral fluxion, hyperæmia*, etc.

a 1788 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 377 Collateral branches of sufficient size to carry on the circulation. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 228 The adequateness of the collateral arteries for the supply of the limb. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 691 The Dorsal Artery of the Thumb .. terminates by anastomosing with its external collateral artery. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The 'collateral circulation' .. set up when a main artery is tied.

e. *Bot.* Side by side. *collateral bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the wood- and bast-elements (*xylem* and *phloem*) are placed side by side.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* 89 Sometimes the multiplication [of organs] is *collateral*, a pair of stamens, for example, standing in place of one. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceæ .. Ovules 1-2, collateral. 1878 MACNAB *Bot.* ii. (1883) 45 Many monocotyledons and dicotyledons have collateral bundles.

†**f.** *collateral winds*: those blowing from points of the compass intermediate to the cardinal points. So *collateral points, quarters. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XI. iii. (Tollem, MS.), Wyndes beþ twelue; foure þerof ben clepid cardinales, chef wyndes, and viii collaterales, side wyndes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 Ther is iiij. callit vyndis cardinal, and the tothir iiij. ar callit vyndis collateral. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 104 Not only from the West, and other principal, but from the collateral Regions of the Heaven also. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Collateral winds*, are those blowing from collateral points.

2. *fig.* Accompanying, attendant, concomitant.

a 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 297 A collateral conforte crystes owne 3ifte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, Who that did unright By oppression or by collateral wrong. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 189 That cannot be discerned by sight, but by a colaterall proofe, the measuring of them. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 299 Not as a Learner, but as a collateral Teacher. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* iii. 52 We mistake, as is usual, a collateral effect for a cause. 1870 *Echo* 12 Nov., Anyone who studies these reports in the light of collateral knowledge of prisons.

†**b.** Ranking side by side with, co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 The father and the holy goste were with oure lorde .. and therfore they are called hys collateral fellowes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* II. Wks. 1738 I. 23 The King .. shall rid his Kingdom of a strong sequester'd and collateral Power. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Vsurp. Power* 5 A King, an House of Peers, and an House of Commons sitting in a collaterall, or coordinate rank. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That [Peter] might not be made collateral, a very copesmate, to Christ himself.

c. Parallel in time, order, tenor, or development; corresponding.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 33 Neither doth the collateral place .. make other use of this story. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iii. 292 The two collateral Empires of the Babylonians and Medes. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., When the radical idea branches out into Parallel ramifications, how can a Consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 415, I should therefore from the collateral histories imagine, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 601 The lower part of a rainbow appears broader than the upper part .. the breadth of the moon and of the rainbow in this case are doubtless collateral phenomena.

3. Lying aside from the main subject, line of action, issue, purpose, etc.; side-; subordinate, indirect.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 262 For to tellen forth in especial .. And levyn al other thinges collateral. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. iii. 89 b, Little grand mootemen, who .. for every collaterall trifle run over all the 633 titles of Brookes abridgement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 206 If by direct or by Colaterall hand They finde vs touch'd. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 4 Collateral things, not being the principal Subject of the Discourse. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 7 Though there are no direct, yet there are various collateral objections made. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 347 One of the collateral causes of the Norman Conquest.

b. Const. *to.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 549 In pursuing of actions collaterall to the History. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 106 This .. being but collateral to my work of Examining the Preface. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 148 For any thing which in the late discussion has appeared, the war is entirely collateral to the state of jacobinism.

4. Descended from the same stock, but in a different line; pertaining to those so descended. Opposed to *lineal.*

collateral ancestor: a brother or sister of a parent, grandparent, or other lineal ancestor.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 56 He .. That .. cummyn wes of the neist male, And in branch collaterale. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 14 Qwhen þe succession lynealle Endit, þe collateralle Ressawit .. þe Crowne. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. l. (1638) 154 A warranty of an ancestor collateral to the disseisee. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. §39 King Edward dying Childlesse .. left the Land at a Losse for an Heir in a direct Line, & opened a Door to the Ambition of Collaterall Pretenders. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 81 The heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs. *a* 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington*, The property passed .. to a collateral branch of the family.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 NASHE *Martin's Months Minde* 13 Another rabble, of the same house and famelie, in the collateral line of leudnes. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 32 Languages .. allied by collateral affinities.

5. *Law.* In various technical phrases:

collateral assurance, assurance made over and above the principal deed; *collateral security*, any property or right of action, given as additional to the obligation of a contract or the like; so *collateral bond, surety*; *collateral fact*, a fact not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action; *collateral issue*, where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law, in bar of execution, as pregnancy, pardon, diversity of person, etc., whereon collateral issue is taken, and tried by a jury *instanter* (Wharton); *collateral warranty*: see quot.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 §21 Any colaterall writing or suertie made for such pension. 1552 HULOET, Collateral bonde, *satisdatio.* 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 §3 Contracts and Assurances, collateral or other. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 132 a, Called collaterall warrantie. In so much that hee y[t] made the warrantie is collaterall to the title of the tenementes. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., To bee subject to the feeding of the Kings Deere, is collaterall to the soyle within the Forest. 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 Collaterall Covenauntes bondes and assurances so to bee made. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 106 As incorporeal hereditaments are in their nature collateral to, and issue out of, lands and houses, their owner hath no property .. or demesne, in the *thing* itself, but hath only something derived out of it. *Ibid.* II. 301 Collateral warranty .. a younger brother released to his father's disseisor, with warranty, this was collateral to the elder brother. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, With a few pair of point ruffles, as a collateral security. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84 The foreign

inspectorate .. on which England and France had insisted as a collateral security.

B. *sb.*

†1. A person associated with another in some office or function; a colleague, an assessor. *Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 Collaterallis to him wes the bischopis of Dunkell and Dunblane, with thair rockattis and huidis. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 197 The Prince was received by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose Collaterals were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dumblane, and Ross. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 140 Canons are Collaterals unto Bishops, as Cardinals are to the Popes.

†2. An equal in rank; a rival. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. x. (1632) 249 The fifteenth king .. besides fiue other collateralls, that by intrusion put on the Crowne. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 391 Your conceited Sanctuary .. degrades God to a Cherub, and raises your King to be his collateral in place.

†3. A contemporary. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. XXVI. §6 (R.) Most of the kings have their beginnings placed in some other year of their collaterals than the Scriptures have determined.

4. An accompanying circumstance. *rare.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I hope these are Collaterals of no danger. 1819 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 128 What can we say of time and space, but that they are the synonyms or collaterals of existence.

5. A collateral kinsman.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 All collaterals, viz. Uncles, Aunts, Brothers and Sisters. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 281 Collaterals of mature age or distinguished merit were often preferred to those .. nearer the throne in direct descent. 1811 MORRITT *Let.* 28 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, A greedy collateral who inherited the estate.

b. A collateral line of descent. *rare.*

1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. §15 (1704) 28 All the Sons of Shem and Japhet, and their Descendants in the Collaterals, were to be prefer'd before him [Ham].

6. Anything given as collateral security. Orig. *U.S.*

1832 *Congress. Deb.* App. 62/2 May 13, 15 days $20,000 collateral. 1887 *Fall River Advance* 23 Apr. 1/2 Russia wants to borrow 100,000,000 roubles. Let the Czar send along his collaterals. 1932 'D. FROME' *By-Pass Murder* xxviii. 248 He did not want, for professional reasons, to put up any of his own collateral. 1958 *Economist* 22 Nov. 17/1 Automobiles are frequently accepted as collateral when personal loans are extended for their purchase.

co'llatera,lism. A collateral practice.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 488 The picking of pockets, with its collateralisms of highway robbery .. and swindling.

co,llate'rality. [f. prec.: see -ALITY.] Collateral quality or position.

1611 COTGR., *Collateralité*, collateralitie, or collateralnesse. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 169 By reason of the continual collateralitie of the Sun. 1872 J. WALKER *Theol. & Theologians Scotl.* v. 148 The State, in their idea, had a collaterality with all rights belonging to the natural order of society: such as the right to hold property and use it. 1965 *Language* XLI. 98 The meaning of *uncle* is a class of human beings with certain features of sex, generation, and collaterality.

collaterally (kə'lætərəlɪ), *adv.* [f. COLLATERAL + -LY².] In a collateral manner or position.

1. Side by side; by the side; at or toward the side, sideways.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 That londe hathe on the southe este to hit Spayne by the sailenge of thre dayes from hit as colaterally. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 171 It hath collaterally on the lefte hande the montaines of Daiguani. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vii. (1648) 51 When they [pullies] are placed collaterally. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 8 The Sap .. issues .. in a direct Line from the Root into the Plume: but collaterally, into the Lobes also. 1789 G. KEATE *Acc. Pelew Isl.* 109 Covered with bamboos laid and fastened down collaterally. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 119 To give the names of the most common .. objects in the Hungarian and Spanish Gitano, collaterally with their equivalents in the Moorish Arabic.

2. *fig.* Aside from the main course, subject, purpose, etc.; by the way, secondarily, indirectly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. 1 The latter serueth directly for my purpose .. the former .. tendeth thereto but collaterally. 1682 DRYDEN *Pref. Relig. Laici* (Globe) 187, I have .. created to myself two sorts of enemies; the Papists .. more directly .. and the Fanatics more collaterally. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. ii. 27 To redress a public wrong which chances to be collaterally hurtful to his own State. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxvi. 182 Collaterally sustained by three other propositions.

3. In a manner attendant or parallel; co-ordinately, side by side (*with*).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 The general influence of the design extended collaterally to all Branches of Trade. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 33 We find, collaterally with the evidence of care for our enjoyment, another series of providential arrangements tending .. to the encouragement of virtue.

4. By way of collateral relationship.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. (Arb.) 51 The lands do collaterally descend. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules of Ulpian* v. §6 Formerly marriage could not be contracted between persons related collaterally as far as the fourth degree.

co'llateralness. *rare*—⁰. Collateral quality.

1611 COTGR. [see COLLATERALITY].

†**co'llaterate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *collater-āre* to have on each side.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collaterate*, to joyn side by side.

collating (kə'leɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLLATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COLLATE.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 175 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders. 1746 W. MELMOTH *Pliny* v. viii. (R.), The collating of the several historians will be a work of great labour. 1879 *Bookbdg.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40/1 Arranging and Collating.

collation (kə'leɪʃən), *sb.* Also 2-3 collatiun, 4 colasioun, 4-5 col(l)acioun, collacion, -yon, 5 colacion, 5-7 -tion, 6 collasion, -yon. [a. OF. *collation*, *-cion* action of conferring, etc., ad. L. *collātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collāt-* ppl. stem of *confer-re* to bring together: see CONFER, and -ATION. This word has had many developments of meaning in med. Latin, French, and English; with us, it appears first as an ecclesiastical term, in sense 6.

(In mod.F. *collation* is used in senses 3, 4; 8, 9; 10, 11. According to Littré in senses 8, 9, it is pronounced with one *l* only, whereas in the other senses both *l*'s are heard; consequently he treats *collation* the repast as a distinct word (so far as modern use is concerned) from the other senses. In English, 8 and 9 are closely articulated to other senses.)]

I. Bringing together, comparison.

†1. A bringing together or collection, *esp.* of money; a contribution. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* XV. 26 To make sum collacioun [Vulg. *collationem*], or gedrynge of moneye. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Symbolum*, a shotte: a collation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XXV. 196 The collation and gathering of a small donative. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 67 They publish'd also in Sermons the Collations, that is, the Alms which they commonly collected every Sunday for the Poor.

b. *Roman* and *Scotch Law.* The throwing together of the possessions of several persons, in order to an equal division of the whole stock; hotch-pot; L. *collatio bonorum.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Collation* 5 In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. 1886 J. MUIRHEAD *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The application of the principle of collation to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares.

c. *collation of seals* (see quot.).

1708-15 KERSEY *Collation of Seals* (in ancient Deeds), when one Seal was set on the Back of another, upon the same Ribbon, or Label. So 1721 in BAILEY. 1848 in WHARTON.

2. The action of bringing together and comparing; comparison.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Ellys he mot shewe þat þe colasioun of proposiciouns nis nat spedful to a necessarie conclusioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. xviii. (1495) 43 An angel .. vnderstondyth and knowyth sodaynly wythout collacion of one thynge to a nother. 1570-6 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 98 That the truth may appeere, by collation of the divers reports. 1646 T. PHILIPOT *Poems* 43 A Collation between Death and Sleep. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 65 The Hebrew and Egyptian Language had some things commun; from the collation whereof, some light may arise. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. §1 A close and attentive collation of the three writings. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 278 This .. necessarily supposes a comparison, a collation, between existence and non-existence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 430.

3. *esp.* Textual comparison of different copies of a document; critical comparison of manuscripts or editions with a view to ascertain the correct text, or the perfect condition of a particular copy.

1532 W. THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The contrarietees and alteracions founde by collacion of the one [edition] with the other. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 52 The originals .. were duly conferred and compared .. with sundry other lettres .. in collation whereof no difference was found. 1717 ATTERBURY *Let. to Pope* 8 Nov., I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 By collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 5, The MS. was old and good enough to deserve collation for the next edition of Chaucer.

b. The recorded result of such comparison; a set of corrections or various readings obtained by comparing different copies.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. Wks. 1836 I. 2 The collation, it seems, was sent defective to Oxon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 392 Erasmus desires Aldrige to get him a Collation of Seneca .. from a Manuscript of King's College. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 54 Bentley's collation [of Codex A] .. is yet in manuscript at Trinity College, Cambridge.

c. *Law.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Collation*, in common law, is the comparison, or presentation of a copy to its original, to see whether or no it be conformable: or the report, or act of the officer who made the comparison. A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* a. The action of collating the sheets or quires of a book or MS.

b. A description of a book or manuscript by its signatures or the number of its quires, and a statement of the sheets or leaves in each quire; also, a list of the various contents of a book and of the pages or parts of pages occupied by them.

1834 LOWNDES *Bibliogr. Manual* Pref., He gives neither the collation nor prices of books. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 131 In Caxton's books the collation of the sheets preceded the folding. *Ibid.* 133 These indications .. enable us to decide, even where printed signatures are wanting, the true collation of a book. *Ibid.* 173 The Game and Play of the Chess moralised .. Collation.—Eight 4^{ns} and one 5^{n} = 74 leaves.

II. Conference, discourse, refection, light repast.

†5. A personal conferring together; consultation, conference, *esp.* of a private or informal sort.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* xii. 43 Collacioun [Vulg. *collatione*], or spekinge to gidre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 269 Yit wol I .. That in my chambre, I and thou and sche Have a collacioun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj b, They ought not there to argue and dispute one agaynst another; but they ought to make good and symple colacion to geder. 1538 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 77 Quhen thay wald mak collatioun, With any lustie companyeoun. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §90 Baronius and Binnius will in no case allow this for a council, only they call it a collation. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 176 Collation with our officers.

†b. A discourse, sermon, or homily; a treatise, exposition. *Obs.*

1417 J. FORESTER in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 434 Cardenal Comeracence .. had purposit .. to have y maad the ferste Collation to for the Kynge. 1494 FABYAN VII. 306 He made vnto them colacions or exortacions, & toke for his anteteme, *Haurietis aquas.* 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ci. [xcvii.] 295 The archebysshope of Canterbury sang the masse; and after masse yᵉ bissoppe made a collacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 We shall fyrst declare by ordre thre thynges, and so procede in this poore collacyon or treatyse. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 273 The collacion .. made in the pulpite on Sondaies and haly daies. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 65 If any Priest came .. into the village, the inhabitants thereof would gather about him, and desire to haue some good lesson or collation made vnto them. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 101 Bilney .. for the present gave them a Collation.

6. The title of the celebrated work of John Cassian, A.D. 410-420 *Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium*, i.e. Conferences of (and with) the Egyptian Hermits.

[*c* 540 *Regula S. Benedicti* lxxiii, Nec non et Collationes Patrum et Instituta et Uita eorum, sed et Regula sancti patris nostri Basilii.] *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* ibid., Oððe þa collatiuns, þæt Iohannes Cassianus awrat, & þere haliȝere manna lif þe on Uitas Patrum is ȝeredd, & þe regol ures haliȝes fader Basilies. 1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Ase zayþ þe boc of collacions of holy uaderes. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 18 As it is preued in vitas patrum, þat is to seye, in lyues & colaciouns of fadris. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 357 þe boke of lyfe of fadres & her collacyons. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 516/2 Cassianus in the .xi. collacion the .xii. chapter. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xvii. (T.), No book was more read in the following ages than Cassian's Collations. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Fast* 341 St. Benedict .. requires his religious to assemble after supper and before compline and listen to 'collations'—i.e. conferences (of Cassian), the lives of the fathers or other edifying books.

†b. In OE., *collationes*, as above, was rendered *þurhtoȝenes raca*, *þa þurhtoȝenessa*, also simply *race*, *recednesse*, *c* 1200 *þa raca*, i.e. relations, narratives, discourses, and in ME. *collation* had the sense: Relation, account. *Obs.*

[*c* 540 *Regula S. Benedicti* xlii, Mox ut surrexerint a cena, sedeant omnes in unum, et legat unus collationes, vel vitas patrum, aut certe aliquid quod edificet audientes .. Accedant ad lectionem Collationum. *a* 1000 *O.E. Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) xlii, Ræde him mon þa raca oðþe lif pæra heahfædera. *Ibid.* (Logemann) And ræde an þurhtoȝenes race oððe on ealdfædera lifa .. Hi gan to rædinge race oððe recednesse. *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet*, ibid., And ræde an þa raca oððe lif pære heahfadera.]

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii. (1869) 153 It is wel .. myn entencioun þat þou make me þer of collacioun.

7. 'The reading from the *Collationes* or lives of the Fathers, which St. Benedict (*Regula* xlii, see 6 b.) instituted in his monasteries before compline' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*).

Whether the name actually originated in the *Collationes Patrum* read on these occasions does not appear certain. Already in Isidore, *a* 640, the name is simply *collatio* (*Regula S. Isidori* c. viii, 'ad audiendum in Collatione Patrem .. ad collectam conveniant .. Sedentes autem omnes in Collatione tacebunt nisi,' etc. Du Cange). By Smaragdus *a* 850, and Honorius of Autun (*c* 1300), the *collatio* is explained as being itself a conference of the monks upon the passage read, 'aliis conferentibus interrogationes, conferunt alii congruas responsiones'. (See Du Cange.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 121 After þe nyȝt collacioun sche wook anon to þe day. *Ibid.* VII. 373 He wolde be at þe colacioun of monkes, and made þe general confessioun wiþ oþere. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 165 Before Complyn ye haue a collacion, where ys redde some spyrytuall matter of gostly edyfycacion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* vi. (Arb.) 26 The mene while .. hit range to the collacyon and the bretheren .. went thense. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in yᵉ refectory, or in the chapyter hous at collacyon. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon tell ten or xii. of the clock.

8. Extended to the light repast or refection taken by the members of a monastery at close of day, after the reading or conference mentioned in 7. (Many quotations combine senses 7 and 8.) Hence, in modern R.C. usage, A light repast made in lieu of supper on fasting days.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 145 [The monks] Wendith meklich hom to drinke And geth to har collacione. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 179 The time of studye expired, the bell calleth them from theyr chambers, downe into the Refectorium: Where euery one taketh a glasse of wine, and a quarter of a manchet, and so he maketh his collatione. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 84 This

is that which is call'd Collation .. after the Conference they took Water or Wine, and a mouthful of Bread to support their Necessities. **1797** Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, The lady-abbess, gave a collation to the padre abbate and such of the priests as had assisted at Vesper-service. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Fast* 342 The quantity permissible at collation has been gradually enlarged. St. Charles .. only allows a glass of wine with an ounce and a half of bread to be taken as a collation on the evening of fasting days.

9. Hence, in *gen.* use, A light meal or repast: one consisting of light viands or delicacies (*e.g.* fruit, sweets, and wine), or that has needed little preparation (often 'a cold collation'). 'A repast; a treat less than a feast' (J.).

Originally applied to a repast between ordinary meals, and still retaining much of that character.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 Than wyne and spyees were brought in, and so made collasyon. **1533** Udall *Flowers* 75 (R.) Such bankettes are called collacions, *a collatum, tu*, that is of laiyng together every one his porcion. **1611** Cotgr., *Collation* .. also, a collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper. **1630** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 183 Very few which (besides their ordinary of dinner and supper) doe not *Gouster*, as they call it, and make collations, three or foure times the day. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 4 Come to the Hope about one and there .. had a collacion of anchovies, gammon, etc. **1759** Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 536 A collation of wine and sweetmeats was prepared. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 111 Supping in different lodges on cold collations. **1775** Johnson *Western Isl., Buller of Buchan*, Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations [*i.e.* to picnic]. **1882** Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. 205 A plentiful and delicate collation was spread .. with abundance of fruit and wine.

fig. **1652** A. Ross *Hist. World* Pref. 13 Here they may have a short Collation after a long Feast. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* III. 96 May he be pleased to behold this my brief Description of Surrey, as a Running Collation to stay his Stomack, no set meal to satisfie his hunger. **1791** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Lit. Journ.*, The public .. now murmured at the want of that salt and acidity by which they had relished the fugitive collation.

III. Conferring, preferment to office, etc.

†**10.** Conferring or bestowal (*esp.* of a dignity, prize, benefit, honorary degree). *Obs.* exc. as in 11.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 90 Honoring in him by the collation of that dignitie, the vertue he shewed in the battell. **1642** Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 47 In the collation of holy Orders. **1647** Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xxxvii. 217 Mutuall reception or translation, or collation of light and nature betwixt them. **1660** Bond *Scut. Reg.* 88 The donation or collation of the power is from the Community. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* I. viii. 95 In the collation, 'tis not in the gold or the silver .. in which the benefit consists, but the will and benevolent intention of him who bestows them. **1691** Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 436 Neither are we to give Thanks alone for the first Collation of these Benefits. **1761** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 The collation of the prize has been deferred. **1775** Johnson *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 332 The indiscriminate collation of degrees has justly taken away that respect which they originally claimed.

11. *Eccles.* **a.** The bestowal *of* a benefice or other preferment upon a clergyman. **b.** (more usually) The appointment of a clergyman *to* a benefice; now, *techn.* Institution by the ordinary to a living which is in his own gift.

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 305 It haþ fallen ofte tymes .. þat two men have grace at oo tyme of oo collacioun. **1421** Hen. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 30 I. 71 Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice voydeth of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him yr of. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. §88 They had enacted against all Collations of Bishoprickes and dignities by the Pope. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 307 Where the Churchmen come in, and are elected, not by the Collation of the King, or particular Patrons, but by the People. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 64 Collation is properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his owne gift or patronage. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 391 When the ordinary is also the patron, and confers the living, the presentation and institution are one and the same act, and are called a collation to a benefice. **1876** Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 22 The earliest record of an actual collation by the chancellor of a master to a grammar school.

c. Right of institution.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 That .. the priour of the Monasterie of Bury .. shuld have the gyfte and collacion of the same. **1536** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 §6 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 18 Any Parsonnage, Vicarage, Chauntrie or any other promocion spirituall .. being .. of the collacion or patronage of the said College. **1661** Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 79 And the Statute of provisors .. the King and his heirs shall have and enjoy for the time the collations to the Archbishopricks and other dignities elective. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. II. iii. 46 Pope Clement IV reserv'd to himself the Collation of all the vacant Benefices.

†**d.** ? A certificate of recommendation to a benefice. *Obs.* [F. *la provision du collateur*.]

1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 293 Before their Right could be compleated or perfected, they were to return to the King from the Superintendent a Collation or Certificate, That he was of that Ability to do good Service to the King and Church.

†co'llation, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *collationner* and med.L. *collātionāre* in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To make a collation of; to compare (different copies, etc.); to COLLATE.

1568 Dk. Norfolk *Jrnl.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 37 The said Erle of Murray .. did thereupon deliver the copies, being collationed. **1676** W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 358 They supplicate for a double of their petition; which being refused, they collationed their memories and wrote down their petition. **1693** Burnet *Let.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 376 As for the dates .. I might haue writ them wrong, or collationed them too negligently. **1715** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 If those .. were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

b. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* = COLLATE *v.* 4.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., To collation a Book; that is, to look diligently by the letters or figures at the bottom of every page, to see that nothing be wanting or defective. **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 Before he Folds the Books he will Colation them.

2. *intr.* To partake of a collation; to lunch.

1611 Cotgr., *Collationner* .. also, to collation it, or make a rere-supper. **1658** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 345, I went to see a coach-race in Hyde-Park, and collationed in Spring Garden. **1742** Jarvis *Quix.* (1842) II. 246 They .. all three .. collationed and supped at one and the same time.

b. *trans.* To entertain with a collation.

1662 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 389 They were likewise collationed with us, and were very merry. **1684** Dineley *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* 66 His grace was collationed according to his quality.

collational (kə'leɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. COLLATION *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to collation.

1949 F. Bowers *Princ. Bibliogr. Descr.* v. 193 The collational formula begins a new paragraph in the description, with the format of the book as its first item. **1959** —— *Textual & Lit. Crit.* iv. 118 The Old Cambridge edition of Shakespeare in the mid-1860's, with its collational lists of variants keyed to a modernised eclectic text. **1966** *English Studies* XLVII. 151 The collational formulas are restricted to a bare notation of format and pagination.

†co'llationer. *Obs.* [f. COLLATION *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who makes a collation of a book, etc.; a collator.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 To do this the Colationer provides himself with a Bodkin.

2. One who partakes of a collation.

1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) III. 99 We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room .. all strictly facing the royal collationers.

co'llationing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of COLLATION *vb.*, in various senses.

1652 Evelyn *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 50 The peril of disbauched and frequent collationings. **1715** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 290 Nothing but a strict collationing of them can assure us. **1716** *Ibid.* II. 333 As may be evidenc'd by the Collationing of the Registry.

collatitious (kɒlə'tɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *collātici-us, -iti-us* raised by contribution (*collātio*) + -OUS.]

†**1.** Characterized or distinguished by collation; done by way of general contribution. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collatitious*, done by conference or contribution of many. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* (1693) I. 46 Raised up by other men's collatitious Liberality.

2. *collatitious organs, viscera:* 'applied to the stomach and bowels, as the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

1834 J. M. Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 Collatitious organs of digestion. *Ibid.* I. 314 Diseases affecting the collatitious viscera.

collative (kə'leɪtɪv), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *collātīv-us* brought together, collected, joint, f. *collāt-* (see COLLATE). Cf. F. *collatif.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of the nature of, or formed by, joint contribution: cf. *collective. Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collative*, conferred together, made large, mutual. **1813** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 The Romans had public funerals for their ministerial, and collative funerals for their opposition, chieftains.

2. That has the quality or power of conferring. Const. *of.*

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Collative of positive acts and effects. *a* **1677** Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 66 These words do not seem institutive or collative of Power. **1832** Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lv. 914 Investitive facts he divides into collative and impositive. **1875** Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. 3 Title .. is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right.

†**3.** Of a conferred or bestowed kind. *Obs.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 417 The elements by prayer acquire a degree of sanctification (I meane relatiue and collatiue, not essentiall sanctification).

4. *Eccl.* Where the ordinary (being himself the patron) collates.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. III. i. 79 Collative Benefices. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 22 An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

†**B.** *sb.* A joint contribution. [L. *collātīvum.*]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collative*, a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

collator (kə'leɪtə(r)). Also 5–7 -our, 7–8 -er. [a. L. *collātor* contributor, etc., agent-sb. f. *collāt-* (see COLLATE). Cf. F. *collateur.*]

†**1.** One who collects, a collector. *Obs. rare.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxiv, And in all haste throughout all the towne The collatours gathered vp the golde.

2. One who collates copies of a text or document.

1601 Bp. Barlow *Defence* 87 Any collatour, indifferent, and learned in the Originals, comparing ours with theirs, etc. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ¶9 An Editor, or Collator of a manuscript. **1768** Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. **1875** Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments .. task the eyesight and skill of a collator so much as this.

3. One who collates the sheets or contents of a book, for binding, or for bibliographical purposes.

1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 490 The collater provides himself with a bodkin .. and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A. **1879** Delamotte *Bookbinding* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40/2 Maps, diagrams, and illustrations .. have to be added afterwards, and this is done by the Collator.

†**4.** ? One who takes part in a conference or discussion; a disputant. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. St. Augustine *Ep.* 147 Collatorem enim et disputatorem .. se esse cupiebat.]

1628 J. Doughty *Ch.-Schismes* 25 The Collator .. begins fairely and as a moderate pelagian, but, ere three pages are past .. becomes flat Atheist. **1666** Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 124 It is not devotion, saith Prosper, rightly against his Collator, to acknowledge almost all from God.

5. One who confers or bestows.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xv. 189 Like well plac'd benefits, they redound to the Collator's honour. **1854** W. Waterworth *Orig. Anglicanism* 330 The collators of the instrument of grace.

6. *Eccl.* One who collates to a benefice.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 4 As Patrons, Prelates, beeing the collaters and instituters to benefices. **1679** Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1516 (R.) Only one benefice might be reserved from a collator of ten. **1818** Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 215 The pope might prevent the ordinary collator upon a vacancy. **1882–3** Schaff *Encycl.* III. 2108 All prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices.

7. A punched-card machine which merges two sets of cards, or selects matching cards.

1949 E. C. Berkeley *Giant Brains* iv. 51 The collator is a machine that arranges or collates cards. **1953** *Electronic Engin.* XXV. 407 Ancillary equipment for handling punched cards such as the .. collator. **1964** F. L. Westwater *Electronic Computers* vi. 100 A machine called a Collator can co-ordinate similar cards from two separate packs, and has many other applications.

collatress (kə'leɪtrɪs). *rare.* [f. after prec.: see -ESS.] 'A female who collates' (Worcester).

collature, improper f. COLATURE.

†collaud (kə'lɔ:d), *v. Obs.* Also 6 colaude, 6–7 collaude. [ad. L. *collaudā-re* to praise altogether, extol highly, f. *col-* intensive, altogether + laudāre to praise.] **1.** To praise highly, extol.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 91 To collaude in magnificence the said noble adventure. **1592** R. Johnson *Nine Worthies* Eiij b, They beganne to colaude the endevours of one another's actions. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* li. 15, I wil praise thy name continually, and wil collaude it in confession. **1670** *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 17 All the rest .. did .. collaud him for so brave an action.

2. To praise along with others.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collaud*, to praise with others.

collaudation (kɒlɔ:'deɪʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *collaudātiōn-em*, f. *collaudāre*: see prec.]

1. Warm praise, high commendation.

1623 Cockeram II, *Praise* .. Enchomion, Collaudation. **1627–77** Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxv. 320 The Rhetorical Collaudations, with the Honourable Epithets given to their persons. **1832** Syd. Smith in *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. No. 332, I could not help writing a letter of congratulation and collaudation to Morier, the author. **1874** Bp. C. Wordsworth *Perversions to Rome* 15 Pharisaic condemnation of others and .. self-complacent collaudations of ourselves.

2. ? A praising along with others.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 113 The Collaudation and Confirmation of the People was nothing but an outward approbation.

Collayne, obs. f. Cologne.

colld, obs. f. cold.

†**colle.** *Obs.* [app. a var. of cowl, *cowle, coule*: though the phonology is difficult.] A cask, wine-vessel, tub.

c **1475** *Pict. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker .. 808/10 *Hec cupa*, a colle; *hec tina*, idem est.

colle, obs. f. coal; var. of cole *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, trick.

†co'lleagen, co'llegen. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a mixture of *colleague* and *collegian.*] = COLLEAGUE.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xiii. 187 a, The presence and hast which his Collegenesse made to depart, woulde not permit hym to make farther delay. *Ibid.* II. lxxi. 248 a, The insolence of thy colleagen. *Ibid.* There is happened vnto me a foolyshe and stubberne colleagen.

colleague ('kɒli:g), *sb.* Forms: (6 colege, *Sc.* collig, collige, 7 college), 7–9 collegue, 8 coliegue, 6– colleague. [a. F. *collègue*, ad. L. *collēga*, one chosen along with another, a partner in office, etc.; f. *col-* together + *legĕre* to choose, etc. In 17th c. still commonly accented on the second syllable. Not etymologically related to next word.]

1. One who is associated with another (or others) in office, or special employment; strictly, said of those who stand in the same relationship

to their electors, or to the office which they jointly discharge. (Not applied to partners in trade or manufacture.)

[1524 R. PACE [at Lucca] in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 22 His collega Trenouls had not according to promise written to hym syns his departeur.] *a* 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 61 (R.) They would geue no more place.. then S. Paule gaue to Peter hys colleague. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 Sanct Augustyne, wit his Collige Melletus. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 531 His Collegue and fellow-Consul Catulus. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 137 Being demanded.. how Parker and his Collegues were consecrated Bishops. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 166 Marius, though of mean birth, was yet a nobleman's college. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 389 He had associated three colleagues in the exercise of the supreme power. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. 4 The treaty.. upon.. which, as a Colleague of your Lordship, I had the honour to be employed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 254 The intolerable rage of their stoned horses towards their colleagues and guides. 1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloq.* Introd. 25 Another vertue collegue to these is Amplification. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 59 Mercie collegue with Justice. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Juan* i, This night Shall be my colleague in a desperate act.

†**2.** One of two or more leagued together; a confederate, an ally. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. next.]

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 278 The Colleagues against Aldobrandino.

colleague (kə'li:g), *v.* Also 6 collige; *pa. pple.* 6 *Sc.* collegit, 7 col-leaged, colleged. [ad. OF. *colliguer, colleguer*, to join in alliance, unite, ad. L. *colligāre* to bind together: spelt in F. in conformity with *léguer*, in Eng. with LEAGUE. (Not related etymologically to *colleague* sb.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To join in alliance, to ally, unite, associate. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 219 These howses thei usuallie call Colleges, beecause they are ther Colliged in felawship and ministerie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 347 With sic ane prince.. To be collegit baith into ane band. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 21. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 551 The Earle of Flanders (now colleaged with King John). 1749 G. WEST tr. *Pindar* 11th Nemean Ode (R.), Pisander.. colleagued in high command With great Orestes.

†**b.** *refl.* = 2. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 78 These birds of a feather, that had so colleagued themselves together, to destroy them. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 The Brittaines.. colleague themselues against the Romanes. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 180 Lewis.. colleagud himself with divers other Princes.

2. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To enter into a league or alliance; to unite; to cooperate for a common end; also in a bad sense, to conspire, cabal.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 12 If he would fully leave the chancellor.. and colleague with the earl of Douglas. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 23 Vse and custome.. do.. incorporate and colleague with vs. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello* II. 33 Colleguing with that people. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. xi. 164 King Johann.. colleagued diligently with the hostile Pope.

Hence **co'lleagued** *ppl. a.*, **co'lleaguing** *vbl. sb.*

1605 *Answ. to Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 Your colleged Princes, the King of Spain, and Arch-duke. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 176 My colleagued ministers. 1817 G. CHALMERS *Churchyard's Chips* Pref. 24 Churchyard, seeing some colleaguing among the papists, wrote to Cecil.

†**co'lleaguer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. One who colleagues, or is in league (*with*), a confederate.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. §42 (1740) 615 He.. condemns the.. Loyal Citizens for Colleaguers with the Court to usurp arbitrarily the Rights of the City.

colleagueship ('kɒli:gʃɪp). [f. COLLEAGUE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or relation of a colleague; companionship in office, etc.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess. Diuinity* (1651) 90 God.. hath not assumed Nature into a Colleagueship with himself. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 232 A Collegueship in the same family, or in the same journey. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* clxii. 377, I perform'd all the Offices that were due to our Coliegueship. 1845 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 478 A sweeter correspondence than that of colleagueship. 1889 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6 In our short colleagueship together—if I may so coin a word.

colleck(e: see COLLOCK.

collect ('kɒlɛkt), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 collecte, 4-6 colect, 5- collect. Also (in sense 3) 5 collete, colet, 5-6 colett(e, 6 collette, collet. [In sense 3, a. F. *collecte* (= Pr. *collecta*, Sp. *colecta*, It. *colletta*), ad. L. *collecta* sb., a gathering together, (1) in Classical Lat. a collection of money or taxes, (2) in late L. (Jerome) an assembly or meeting, (3) in med.L. in the liturgical sense (which was the first in English): f. *collectus* pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together, COLLECT. (The formation is parallel to that of Romanic sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ée.*) In OF. it had the semi-popular form *coleite* (later *coloite*) whence ME. *collete*, as well as the learned *collecte*, adapted from the L. *collecta*, familiar in ecclesiastical use. Senses 1 and 2 were prob. directly from Latin, but they were merely extensions of the earlier use of *collecte* as representing L. *collecta* in sense 3. Sense 4 is a later adaptation of the Latin.]

†**1. a.** The action of collecting; a collection (of money). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xvi. 1 Of the collectis, or gaderingis of moneye [*Vulg.* de collectis], that ben maad. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 88 So dide Poul and other disciples, and lyvede of colectis made generali bi chirchis. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, That the collecte made be anone. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 We have thought good for building and upholding of the places, a generall collect be made.

b. Rendering of med.L. *collecta* in sense of 'fee collected or jointly contributed'.

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 407 The regents were entitled to exact from their auditors a certain regulated fee (*pastus, collecta*).. Salaries were sometimes given to certain Graduates, on consideration of their delivery of ordinary lectures without collect.

†**2.** A meeting, assembly; *esp.* for worship. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 18 Thei maden solempnete seuene daȝes, and in theeiȝ the a colect [*Vulg.* collectam], after the custum. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 99 He remarks that the word *Collect* signifies commonly the Assembly of the Faithful. 1728 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 528 He asked him if he had assisted at the Collect, i.e. the assembly.

3. *Liturgical.* A name given to 'a comparatively short prayer, more or less condensed in form, and aiming at a single point, or at two points closely connected with each other', one or more of which, according to the occasion and season, have been used in the public worship of the Western Church from an early date. Applied particularly to the prayer, which varies with the day, week, or octave, said before the Epistle in the Mass or Eucharistic service, and in the Anglican service also in Morning and Evening Prayer, called for distinction the *collect of the day*.

As to the origin and history of the term, we are indebted mainly to the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., for the following notes: the Gregorian Sacramentary (ed. Muratori, 22, 28, 116) has in one place *oratio ad collectam*, and twice simply *collecta* (to which also the first is shortened in later copies), as the title of a prayer said at one of the appointed stations where the people *collected* in order to proceed together to the church where mass was said. Here the meaning was 'a prayer for (or at) the collection or gathering'. But of even earlier date is the use, in the Gallican liturgies, of *collectio*, passing later into *collecta*, as a title of prayers, especially those of the mass, in which the sense was evidently the *collecting* or summing up in a prayer of the thought sketched out in the *Rogatio* or *bidding*, or suggested by the *capitula* for the day. It was from this source that the term, as a more or less general equivalent for *oratio*, passed into the mediæval French and English missals and breviaries (see *Paris Brev.* 1836, *Rubricæ Generales* xii; *Rituale Dunelmensis* (Surtees Soc.) *passim*; *Sarum Breviary* (ed. 1882), Index, *Sarum Missal* (Burntisl. 1861) 3; *Hereford Missal* p. xxxv; *York Missal* (Surtees) I. 169, etc.), and thence, again, into the Book of Common Prayer, where it is the title of such prayers as were taken directly from the Breviary or other Service-books of the Sarum use, and of new compositions of the same type. Neither *collecta* nor *collectio* occurs as a title, or in a rubric, in the Roman Missal or Breviary, or in any authorized Roman Service-books; but the term is popularly applied, at least in France and England, to 'the prayer in the Mass, after the Gloria and before the Epistle' (see *Catholic Dict.* s.v.; also Littré).

It does not appear that there was any original connexion between the Roman and Gallican uses of *collecta* here mentioned; but from an early period etymologizing writers tried to connect them, so as to derive the collect from both at once: see the *Micrologus* (*c* 1100) iii, of Gallican authorship, Joh. Bekethus *Divin. Offic. Explicatio* (*a* 1200) xxxvii, Durandus *Rationale Div. Off.* (*a* 1300) IV. xv. §13; see also *Dict. of Christian Antiq.* s.v., and Canon Bright 'On the Collects' in the *Prayer-Book Commentary* (S.P.C.K.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 To þe collecte of euerich tide, & to þe Letanie. 14.. *St. Gregory's Trental* 220 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 þe preste moste say in his masse.. þe colette þat fyrst y of tolde. 1454 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 133, xij mark for to syng for me with a special Colett. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259b, Whan he sayth the Collettes. *a* 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 134, Yt is also called a Collecte that is as moche to saye a gatherynge togyther, for before thys prayer ye.. gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy chirche. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order read. Scriptures*, The Collect, Epistle, and Gospell, appoynted for the Sundaie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collect*.. more particularly, it is the Priests prayer in the Mass, so called because it collects and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voice; and because it is a collection and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day. 1672 COMBER *Comp. Temple* I. §20 (R.), I may add.. my own conjecture, that these prayers have been named collects from their being used so near the time of making the collection before the Holy Communion. 1710 C. WHEATLEY *Illustr. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1794) 145 The second Collect, for Peace.. word for word, translated out of the Sacramentary of St. Gregory. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 392, I learnt the collects and the catechism. 187. BRIGHT in *Prayer-bk. Comm.* 85 Some prayers which are essentially Collects, such as 'O God, whose nature'.. are not so named in the rubrics.

†**4.** *concr.* That which is collected; a collection, gathering. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. §2. (1727) 15 That Collect of Tuscan Hieroglyphicks. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 343 Collects or gatherings out of others works, *eclecta*. 1847 MEDWIN *Life Shelley* I. 14 The Saturday's meal, a sort of pie, a collect from the plates during the week. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of Amer.* v. 137 Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a collect of his own golden sayings.

collect (kə'lɛkt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *collect-us* pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together.] = COLLECTED as *pa. pple.* (obs.) or *adj.* (arch.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 There is noo welle.. where waters be collecte. *Ibid.* I. 345 A langage collecte of alle langages. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. ix. 241 The Collect Number of all the other intermediate Anarchies. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 227 This upon more collect Thoughts I do not believe. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 94 Unshaken he alone, And self-collect.

†**b.** *collect years.*

'Collected years. When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during round periods of years, such as 20, 40, or 60 years; such a change is entered under the heading *Anni Collecti*.' (Skeat in Chaucer *Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 547 Hise tables tolletanes.. fful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought neither his collect ne his expans yeeris. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I, In tables correct.. The yeres collecte and expanse also.

collect (kə'lɛkt), *v.* [Partly a. OF. *collecte-r* (of date 1371 in sense 'to collect taxes'; so med.L. *collectāre*, Sp. *colectar*), f. *collecte* sb., L. *collecta*, COLLECT *sb.* But it is probable that the introduction of the verb as Eng. was partly due to the earlier use of *collect* pa. pple. as a direct adaptation of L. *collectus*, pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together (f. *col-* + *legĕre* to gather); and it is certain that the use of the word rests upon its being viewed as the formal Eng. representative of L. *colligĕre*, as in the numerous verbs formed on the Latin ppl. stems: cf. *attract, correct, protect*, etc.]

1. a. *trans.* To gather together into one place or group; to gather, get together.

1573 FOXE *Life Tindale* (R.), To collect and set forth his whole workes togither. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 304 Collect them all together At my Tent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/2 If the sermons.. were collected together, and published. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 He collects.. the opinions of a multitude of writers. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 7, I was collecting materials for my work on Venetian architecture. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sc. Lect.* iii. 71 Our English ants do not collect provision for the winter. 1886 *P.O. Guide* 108 Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes on Sundays are collected.. in time for the general Day Mails.

b. To gather (contributions of money, or money due, as taxes, etc.) from a number of people. *absol.*, to gather money for a charitable purpose or the like, to make a (pecuniary) collection; also *colloq.*, to receive money, to get paid.

1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Priests* 40 While the Church Wardens are collecting the monies. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 90 In Collecting of Customs. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* (ed. 6) 457 There shall be raised, levied and collected, the sum of 4*s.* for every Hogshead of Cyder or Perry. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 313 Exhibiting samples, procuring orders, and collecting debts for some.. house in the city. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., In this country [U.S.A.], to dun a debtor for a bill is called 'collecting an account'. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxxviii. 409 Smyrna has been utterly destroyed six times. If her crown of life had been an insurance policy, she would have had an opportunity to collect on it the first time she fell. *c* 1875 *Q. Printers' Bible Aids* 175 Paul bids the Corinthians collect for the saints at Jerusalem. 1888 FARMER *Americanisms* 159/1 *To collect*, a contraction for 'to collect payments'. 1938 G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* IV. i. 149 'You'd better collect now.' They moved together towards Tate's stand. A young man with oiled hair stood on a wooden step paying out money. 1938 SHARPE *S. of Flying Squad* xx. 224 They go up to the person to whom they gave the winner and try to 'collect'.

c. *esp.* To gather or make a collection of (scientific specimens, rare books, curiosities, etc.); hence *loosely* or *humorously* with a single thing as object. Also *absol.*

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* G, You may collect great Variety of Caterpillars. 1811 DIBDIN *Bibliomania* 542 To collect all the Editions of a work which have been published. 1838 PARKER *Expl. Tour beyond Rocky Mnts.* (1846) 181 Mr. Townsend.. in addition to collecting birds.. had collected rare specimens of reptiles. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 308 The giant pulled out a bottle and a cork.. to collect him with. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 3, I have gone on 'collecting' by sheer force of habit.

d. *Watch-making.* To fit together the parts of (a watch) into their proper places.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/1 Collecting the watch—that is, putting the wheels, etc., into their places.

e. To 'pick up' from a place of deposit; to call for (a person or thing). *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1896 C. JAMES *Yoke of Freedom* iii. 53 Jack went down the great marble staircase,.. collected his hat and cloak, [etc.]. 1928 F. N. HART *Bellamy Trial* ii. 30, I was to collect the keys under the doormat at the gardener's cottage. 1936 TICKELL *See how they Run* ix. 150 Telling the commissionaire to ring up his house and instruct Johann the chauffeur to collect the car and put it away. 1937 KIPLING *Something of Myself* v. 106 On returning to collect my wife, I saw.. a newspaper poster announcing my marriage.

f. Used imperatively, adverbially, or as an *adj.* to indicate that something sent (e.g. a telegram or parcel) is to be paid for by the recipient; in full *collect on delivery*. Also, to indicate that a

telephone call is to be paid for by the person called. Cf. C.O.D. orig. *U.S.*

1893 K. D. WIGGIN *Polly Oliver* xv. 172 In an hour another message, marked 'Collect', followed the first one. **1901** MERWIN & WEBSTER *Calumet 'K'* 47 Bannon handed his message to the operator. 'Send it collect,' he said. *Ibid.* 226 A long 'collect' telegram. **1933** M. DE LA ROCHE *Master of Jalna* xxii. 238 Alayne..went into the library to the telephone. She arranged for coal to be sent collect. **1935** W. D. HUBBARD *Thousandth Frog* iii. 55 'Say,..who's going to pay for this [telegram]?' 'Send it collect.' **1957** J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) II. iii. 118 He leaped into the phone booth and called San Francisco collect. **1967** *Listener* 28 Sept. 386/3 One parlour-game makes the point: you phone McLuhan 'collect', and when he answers the phone you say 'This is the message' and replace the receiver. **1968** B. NORMAN *Hounds of Sparta* ii. 13 Collect calls to London were not all that common in the taverna.

g. *to collect eyes*, intentionally to attract people's attention (to what one is about to say or do).

1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 4/7 Why will our authors continue to write..of the hostess's 'collecting eyes'?.. A novelist..first said that the hostess, about to leave the dining room, consulted all the ladies by 'collecting eyes'. **1935** 'N. BLAKE' *Question of Proof* vii. 124 Gadsby..collected eyes like a hostess. **1952** N. STREATFEILD *Aunt Clara* 80 Charles paused and collected the eyes of the family.

h. To attract to oneself by one's personality or activity.

1956 E. J. HOWARD *Long View* III. v. 123 An attractive woman will automatically collect a plethora of men whose perceptions are sharp enough to perceive only her most obvious attractions. **1975** R. P. JHABVALA *Heat & Dust* (1976) 63 Occasionally he collects quite a crowd as he sits there cross-legged and expounds his philosophy.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To gather together, assemble, accumulate.

1794 *Hull Adv.* 2 Aug. 3/1 The people of the town collecting, the artillery are said to have fired, and dispersed them. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 The militia collected from all quarters. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 [It] collects at the bottom of the furnace. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 576 A force was collecting at Bridport. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165 A house in which five or six and twenty people had collected for safety.

3. a. *trans.* To regain or reassert control over, recall to order (one's faculties, thoughts, etc.); to summon up, gather and bring into action (courage, etc.). *to collect oneself*: to recover oneself from surprise or a disconcerted or distracted state; to gather together one's scattered thoughts, feelings, or energies; to compose oneself.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 What meanes these scattred looks ? why tremble you?.. Collect your spirits, Madam. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 38 Affrighted much, I did in time collect my selfe. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 986 Satan..Collecting all his might dilated stood. **1761–2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 728 Raleigh, finding his fate inevitable, collected all his courage. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 413 As it is my custom to be long in collecting myself, before I can deliver my thoughts with ease. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 455 We use 'collect one's self', for bringing one's self, all one's thoughts, together, and so, having full possession of onc's self. **1864** D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stories* 232 The Count..collected his thoughts.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs. rare.*

1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* III. iii, Collect, I fear you are not well. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. iv, At length collecting, Teinab turn'd her eyes To heaven.

†**c.** To recall to remembrance, recollect. *rare.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Doe but collect, sir, where I met you first.

4. *Horsemanship.* **a.** To bring (a horse) into such a position that he has complete command of his powers, and is completely in hand; as opposed to letting him sprawl or spread himself out.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 57 When a horse defends himself against being collected by leaning on the hand. **1859** *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 127 By a judicious use of the curb rein, you collect a tired horse..You draw his hindlegs under him, throw him upon his haunches, and render him less liable to fall even on his weary or weak fore-legs. **1887** *Illust. Sport. & Dram. News* 19 Nov. 263/1 He..never made it without getting his horse well balanced and collected.

b. *refl.*

1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 127 A horse should never be turned without being made to collect himself. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. 77 For a bank he is pretty sure to collect himself without troubling his rider.

5. To form a conclusion, draw an inference; to conclude, deduce infer. Now *rare*, the current word being *gather*. **a.** with *obj. phrase, subord. clause*, or *inf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 622 Hereof also M. Marrow collecteth, that..only eight of them shall receiue the wages. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 277 Clemens Alexandrinus collecteth the time from Adam unto the death of Commodus to be 5858 years. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.* Ep. Rdr. A iij a, That so the other..may collect where and how to amend anything that is amisse. **1655** —— *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. §16 Meursius collecteth him a French-man. *a***1661** —— *Worthies* (1840) I. 240, I collect him to have died about the year 1635. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 524 By all best conjectures, I collect Thou art to be my fatal enemy. **1752** J. GILL *Trinity* vii. 141 That he..was the Son of God, may very well be collected from these words. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 445 What the Judges collected to be tbe intention of the testator. **1856** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. Whewell's Writings* II. 408, I eollect that you are returned, from your communication to the *Athenæum*.

b. with *simple obj.* Chiefly of logical inference.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 35 The reuerent care I beare vnto my Lord, Made me collect these dangers in the Duke. **1656** R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 559 The Jews collected Christ's love to Lazarus by his tears. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 9 Many of the laws of Nature..may be eollected from experiments. *a***1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 242 The first inference we collect from this subject.

†**c.** *intr.* To sum up, infer. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 29 Galen prooues..that, etc...thereon he collects, saying, etc.

collect, obs. form of COLIC.

collectable (kə'lɛktəb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* Also (now chiefly *U.S.*) **-ible.** [f. COLLECT *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** That may be collected.

1660 *Eng. Monarchy the Freest State* 6 Many other particulars, collectable out of..Magna charta. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 45 Collectible by a very few hands. **1803** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 243, I am weaving into it all the collectable circumstances of the time and manners of the people. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xxiii. 333 A penalty collectible on summary Conviction.

b. Of souvenirs, *objets d'art*, bric-à-brac, etc.: worth collecting, sought after by collectors. Also *transf.*, of the maker (artist, author, etc.) of such objects.

1888 P. FITZGERALD in *Gent. Mag.* Apr., Old play bills, like everything that is 'collectable'..have now become objects of value and desire to the amateur. **1897** *Daily News* 10 July 8/3 There was no difficulty in pronouncing these [Jubilee] stamps 'collectable'. **1961** J. DOUGLAS (*title*) Collectable things. *Ibid.* p. 39, I believe that one of these days collectors will wake up to the fact that the last hundred years has seen the making of more collectable bottles than at any other period of history. **1971** D. POTTER *Brit. Eliz. Stamps* iv. 56 The lines were placed down the vertical perforations, to either the right or to the left, producing two collectable varieties. **1978** *Lancashire Life* Sept. 90/2 Even now that she has become collectable she sells her pictures often at less than half the prices she has been offered. **1980** *Daily Tel.* 24 July 15/8 As well as being highly collectable..they make surprisingly roomy containers for all sorts of items.

†**2.** That may be inferred, deducible. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 The difference of their concretion is..collectible from their dissolution. **1658** —— *Hydriot.* 2 Collectible from Scripture-Expression.

B. *sb. pl.* (orig. *U.S.*) Things worth collecting, esp. rare, old, or interesting objects (not necessarily valuable or antique).

1955 W. H. BLUMENTHAL *Bookmen's Bedlam* 149 The range of collectibles is..endless. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* 30 Apr. (Show Guide) 16/3 Tradecards became collectibles during their time... Adults pasted them in albums. Boys and girls swapped them. **1969** *Canad. Antiques Collector* Oct. 5/2 The most popular colleetibles are objects of pressed and art glass produced in Canada and the United States. **1974** *Saturday* (Charleston, S. Carolina) 20 Apr. 8-A/6 Collectibles such as old prints, books, magazines, manuscripts and items offering a chance for reminiscing for those who have fond memories of the..twenties and thirties. **1978** J. L. HENSLEY *Killing in Gold* xi. 152 My friends..like having some of their funds in good collectables. **1984** *Buses* Dec. 569/2 This is a full-time service catering for the best in transport collectables.

‖**collectanea** (kɒlɛk'teɪnɪə), *sb. pl.* [Lat., neuter pl. of *collectāneus* adj. (see next,) as in the *Dicta collectanea* of Caesar, and as sb. in the *Collectanea* or collected works of Solinus.] Passages, remarks, etc., collected from various sources; (as *collect. sing.*) a collection of passages, a miscellany.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 373, I shall now present my readers with some Collectanea. **1809** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 162 So that this collectanea may be formed into a biobibliographical and critical account. **1877** tr. *Lessing's Fables*, The laborious German compiles the *collectanea* which the witty Frenchman uses.

collec'taneous, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *collectāne-us* gathered together, collected + -OUS.] Of the nature of a gathering or collection.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collectaneous*, gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or noteth out of divers works. [So in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

‖**collec'taneum**. [med.L.] = COLLECTARIUM.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 18 The collectaneum or book of the collects.

collectar(e ('kɒlɛkta(r)). Also collectarius. = COLLECTARIUM.

1503 in *Records Bucks.* (1899) VIII. 116 Item a Martilage an Ordinall a Collector. **1540** in *Archæologia* (1890) LII. 234 A Collector for Collects and chaptres servyng for o^{r} father Abbott. **1846** W. MASKELL *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* I. vi. p. xcii, Whether this particular copy be a Collectare or not, we can arrive much nearer certainty with respect to its contents than we are able with the Venitare. **1897** F. MADAN *Summary Catal. Western MSS. Bodl. Libr.* IV. 380 A Collectare of some Italian diocese. *Ibid.* 390 A Pontifical of the cathedral at Arezzo,..together with a Collectarius. *Ibid.* 614 A large fragment of a Collectar. **1904** WORDSW. & LITTLEHALES *Old Service-Bks.* 210 Sequences are found..in Leofric's Collectar and Hymnary. **1937** F. MADAN *Summary Catal. Western MSS. Bodl. Libr.* II. II. 1007 A Cistercian collectar, in Latin, comprising the collects, chapters, antiphons, versicles, &c., of the Temporale.

‖**collectarium** (kɒlɛk'tɛərɪəm). [med.L. f. *collecta* a COLLECT (sense 3): see -ARIUM.] A book containing the collects used in the liturgy.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 329 A very ancient collectarium, containing the capitula, or short extracts from Scripture, and the several collects which were used in the daily service through the course of the year. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 439.

collected (kə'lɛktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLECT *v.*]

1. a. *lit.* Gathered together, assembled, accumulated.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 6 Æneas a Trojan Prince ..with his Son Ascanius, and a collected number that escap'd. **1735** BERKELEY *Querist* §193 The collected wisdom of ages. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 203 More than four of the ..volumes of his collected works.

†**b.** Gathered by way of inference; inferred.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvii. 29 'Tis easier to bear collected unkindness, than that which we meet in affronts.

2. *fig.* Having one's thoughts, feelings, or mental faeulties at command or in order: composed, self-possessed. The opposite of *distracted.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 13 Be collected, No more amazement. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 239 Like an Orator collected in himself, and just prepar'd to burst out. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 29 The most collected spectator. **1885** SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep. 10 P. Div.* 90 A calm and collected and rational mind.

3. Having the physical faculties under control. *spec.* of a horse or its action.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 363 When he stands collected in his Might, He roars, and promises a more successful Fight. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. (ed. 7) 85 That well-broken hunter..landing in the same collected form. *Ibid.* v. 89, I could not have believed it possible to make a horse go so fast in so collected a form. **1937** R. S. SUMMERHAYS *Elem. Riding* vi. 39 What I have described is the true collected canter. **1953** G. BROOKE *Introd. Riding* vii. 73 A horse is said to be collected when it is standing or moving with its centre of gravity drawn back so that its weight is evenly distributed on all four limbs.

collectedly (kə'lɛktɪdlɪ), *adv.* [see -LY^{2}.]

1. *lit.* In a collected form or state; collectively.

*a***1687** H. MORE (R.), The whole evolution of times and ages..is collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 102 Sending me what you think I shall like to see, out of those papers you chuse not to show me collectedly. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 465 With all good will to our brethren of the Roman Catholic profession, as individuals, we must look with a wary eye upon them collectedly.

2. *fig.* In a composed or self-possessed manner. Also said of the action of a horse.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. iv, His lip quiver'd..Howbeit, collectedly..He answer'd, 'God is good! His will be done!' **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 222 She..spoke quite collectedly. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 23 The feat ought then to be accomplished calmly and collectedly at a trot.

collectedness (kə'lɛktɪdnɪs). [See -NESS.]

1. *lit.* State of being gathered together; compactness. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xvii, Sith the soul is of such subtlety, And close collectednesse, indispersion. **1873** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §252 The muscular collectedness of such a sentence as *Beati mundo corde*.

2. *fig.* State of having the faculties under control and in order; composure, self-possession, calmness.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 The coolness and collectedness of some of their leaders. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 93 Devout collectedness of soul. **1871** HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* I. vii. 97 How little leisure there is for collectedness and thought.

collecting (kə'lɛktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLLECT *v.* + -ING^{1}.] **a.** The action of the verb COLLECT. Sometimes *concr.* in *pl.*, the results or proceeds of the action: cf. *gatherings*, *gleanings*.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 Mr. Dodsworth..spent his whole Life time in Collecting. **1881** *Nature* 293 Baskets..to carry their collectings home.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **collecting box**, (*a*) a box in which scientific specimens collected in the field are temporarily placed; (*b*) a box for the collection of contributions of money; **collecting card**, a card authorizing the holder to collect money for a charity; **collecting station** (see quot. 1900).

1857 C. KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* II. v. 142 You found out the best cure for that malady when you took up the microscope and the collecting-box. **1862** J. H. WILSON *Prince Consort* iv. 37 All contributed their 'weekly offering' as the elder placed his *ladle*, or collecting-box before them. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* viii. (1886) 343 Pockets full of collecting boxes, bottles, etc. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 2/3 The penny..was taken from a collecting-box which the woman had obtained from Chelsea Hospital. **1876** C. M. YONGE *3 Brides* I. vii. 110 The Vicar..read the list of subscriptions already promised..invited ladies to take collecting cards. **1902** *Little Folks* II. 189/2 Collecting cards for the Ward Fund can be obtained. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/2 At the collecting station..the wounded are collected as brought in by the stretcher-bearers, and are sent to the 'dressing station' in ambulances. **1915** *Daily Express* 5 July 6/3 He was received at a collecting station, obtained first aid for his wound, and was forwarded to the field hospital.

co'llecting, *ppl. a.* That collects.

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 751/2 His Collecting Clerk had embezzled 18*l.* **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 8/2 The proposal is to lay a collecting sewer along the river bank.

collection (kə'lɛkʃən). Also 4 -ectioun, 6 -eccion, -eccyon, 7 colection. [a. OF. *collection* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *collectiōn-em* gathering together or up, n. of action f. *colligĕre* to COLLECT.]

1. The action of collecting or gathering together; *e.g.* in Post Office use, the gathering of letters from receiving-houses, and pillar-boxes, into the Chief Office for dispatch or delivery.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 345 þe feste..of þe collectioun, of þe gaderynge of þe bones. **1586** THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1499/1 Thus hauing set end to the discourse of the archbishops of Canturburie..order leadeth vs to a collection of the lord Cobhams. *a* **1644** LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 171 It is *unum aggregatum*, one by collection and conjunction of many. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The collection or compiling them into this one Book. **1854** MOSELEY *Astron.* lxv. (ed. 4) 214 A telescope..of enormous power in the collection of light. **1887** *P.O. Notice* (Oxford), New Collections and Deliveries in the City.

2. a. *spec.* The action of collecting money for a religious or charitable purpose, or to defray expenses, esp. at a religious service or public meeting; also *concr.* the money so collected. † ***in collection***: in receipt of parish relief (*obs.*); so † ***to take collection***. Also *attrib.*

1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxiv. 9 That they shulde bringe in to the Lorde the colleccion which Moses..appointed. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 92 The deacons (whose office was to make collections for the poore). **1666** EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct., After which was a collection for the distress'd loosers in the late fire. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 42 It will be as much to his reward in the next world..to have saved one that takes collection, as him that is able to relieve half the town. **1702** *Gainsborough Parish Reg.* 21 Jan., Buried--Elizabeth diks widdow, in collection. **1740** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 260, I made a collection in our congregation for the relief of the poor. **1872** W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 325 The Rubric of 1549..and that of 1552..both imply that ..the collection was for the use of the poor only. **1880** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* xxiv. 227 The collection-plate began its rounds. **1889** GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 212 He was astonished to see a sovereign on the collection-plate. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 9/1 Collection-box robberies. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The net result will be an addition of eight per cent. to the collection income.

b. The gathering in of money due, as taxes or private debts.

1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 161 Augustus wil'd the Publicans to stay, From grudg'd Collections, on the Saturday. **1742** N. JAMES *Poems* 123 Where nine-pence a day Does the drudg'ry repay And one half must be spent in collection.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 603 The old precedents..did not authorize its collection in inland places.

3. *concr.* A number of objects collected or gathered together, viewed as a whole; a group of things collected and arranged:

a. in a general sense; *e.g.* of extracts, historical or literary materials.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 1 To gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o collection. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. 3. 2 Number is nothyng els but a collection of vnities. **1586** THYNNE *ibid.* II. 454/1, I will here set downe a collection of all the archbishops of that see. **1646** *Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea* (title-p.), A Collection of all his incomparable Pieces. **1678** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 132 His lady's papers, most of which consisted of Prayers, Meditations..and Collections on several religious subjects. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Pref., To make such Collections out of 'em [the Classics] as I might afterwards have Occasion for. **1769-72** *Junius Lett.* Ded. 5 A collection of letters. **1853** TRENCH *Proverbs* 3 Aristotle made a collection of proverbs. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 94 A collection of bits of string. **1878** J. E. B. MAYOR *Comm. on Juvenal* II. Pref. 9, I have on all the satires collections on the same scale as the fullest here printed.

fig. a **1721** PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 643 No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms, Fairest collection of thy sex's charms.

b. of scientific specimens, objects of interest, works of art, etc. *spec.* The range of clothes (as for a season, etc.) displayed by a fashion designer; a display of such apparel.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 32 He had a very curious collection of scarabees. **1681** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I had not leisure..to view your rare collection of plants. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Vast Collections of all Kinds of Antiquities. **1722** *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 260, I must own that I have seen much finer Collections abroad than this here. **1870** MAGNUSSON *Lilja* Introd. 24 The Banksian collection of Icelandic MSS. **1886** MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 3 Why..should not a portion of the Castellani collection pass six months of the year in Birmingham? *a* **1891** *Mod.* A large collection of postage stamps. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 Apr. 4/5 (Advt.), Every garment in the collection measures up fully to the demands that even the most critical women could make. **1925** *Studio* Autumn no. 171/2 (Advt.), Nicole Groult..will show her spring collection of gowns, cloaks and hats from the 17th till the 29th March at 13 Bruton St. **1936** 'R. WEST' *Thinking Reed* viii. 263, I suppose living in Paris you go to see all the collections. **1951** I. SHAW *Troubled Air* xxii. 394 A gown from a French collection. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 77 In Paris there are two collections a year.

c. A quantity of anything, as water, which has collected into one mass; an accumulation.

1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* vii. 19 There were here and there, other Collections of Water. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 The same collection of floating vapours. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xliv. 258 The Israelites [thought]..that the rain came from a collection of waters above the firmament.

†**4.** A summing up, an abstract, summary. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 35 As by a briefe collection of the whole Chapter..shall appeare. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden Soc.) 14 Mr. Attourney reade the colleccion of the examination. **1646** F. HAWKINS *Youths Behaviour* (1663) 24 To make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 This is a brief Collection, and indeed the whole Sum of Turning.

†**5.** The action of inferring or deducing; an inference, deduction, conclusion. *Obs.* [L. *collectio.*]

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 155/1 By a collection & discourse of reason. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 From hence Hierom Cardan would make this collection, that of every corrupted living Creature another doth proceed. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of those words by modern Divines. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 538 One was the Object of Sense..the Other..the Collection of Reason.

6. The action of collecting or bringing under control (one's thoughts, etc.); the action of collecting oneself, or state of being collected; composure. (See COLLECT *v.* 3, COLLECTED 2.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Most severe In fashion and collection of himself. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶14 Without any change of posture, or collection of countenance. **1862** TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. 260 In danger of losing the true collection and rest of the spirit. **1868** KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time.

7. A district under the jurisdiction of a collector of customs, taxes, etc.; a collectorate.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 483 In the adminstration of the collections of Benares. **1880** *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 §95 The collector of the collection in which the rectifier's premises are situate.

8. *pl.* An examination at the end of each term in the colleges of the University of Oxford; thence adopted at Durham, and elsewhere.

1799 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 89 We are all in a sad fuss here [Oxford] about Collections, which come on next week. **1807** SIR W. HAMILTON *Let.* in Veitch *Life*, I have been so busy with collections, which are public examinations at the end of each term on all the books we have read during the continuance of the term. **1881** *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 2 July 117 The schools are impending—Collections hover near. **1886** LYTE *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 218 The examinations called 'collections', which are nowadays held in the colleges of Oxford at the end of each academical term, are said to derive their name from the '*collecta*,' or ingathering of fees, which was anciently made at the corresponding times.

¶ As a rendering of L. *collecta* (cf. COLLECT *sb.* 2).

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xvi. 8 In the seventh day, because it is the collection [**1611** a solemne assembly] of our Lord thy God.

†**collection**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. F. *collectionner* to make a collection, to collect specimens.] *trans.* To collect, make into a collection.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 If..such Tryals, were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

co'llectionize, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To form into or arrange in a collection.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 27 You shall find all the 'sommités' of the press neatly collectionised, in the show-room portfolio.

collectitious (kɒlɛk'tɪʃəs), *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *collectīci-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.*] Of a collected or gathered sort.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collectitious*, gathered of all or many sorts. **1696** in PHILLIPS. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

collective (kə'lɛktɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *collectif, -ive*, or L. *collectīv-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.* and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole; aggregate, collected. (Opposed to *individual*, and to *distributive*: so also in sense 2.)

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iv. §7 In a collective body that hath not derived..the principality of power into some one or few. **1642-3** EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. (1721) V. 135 No Multitude of Men in the World, collective or representative. **1781** TUCKER *Cui Bono?* iv. Wks. III. 97 Mankind, taken in their aggregate or collective Capacity. **1819** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 31 A collective edition of his works. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 150 The collective revenues of all these chantries.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the aggregation of several flowers, as the mulberry and pine-apple. (Opposed to *simple.*)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. §2. 291 Multiple or Collective fruits, formed by the union or compact aggregation of the pistils of several flowers. **1883** WORSLEY-BENISON in *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 Fruits may be 'Simple', i.e. the produce of one flower, or 'Collective', the produce of many flowers.

2. a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a number of individuals taken or acting together; common.

1650 *Exerc. conc. Vsurped Powers* 3 Their consent..may be collective, or representative. **1658** BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 213 The collective judgement of the world. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 222 The prelates..have no personal but two collective votes. **1806-31** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. **1843** CARLYLE *Pa. & Pr.* (1858) 94 We have already a Collective Wisdom. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. vi. 324 Our share and place in the collective life of humanity.

b. ***collective note***: in diplomacy, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 358 The Conference of the four Powers represented at Vienna had just agreed to the terms of a collective Note.

c. ***collective agreement, bargain, bargaining*** (see quot. 1923), ***piece-work*** (see quot. 1928); ***collective ownership***, the ownership (of land, means of production, etc.) by a group of people or collective, or by the State, esp. in socialist theory.

1891 B. WEBB *Cooperative Movement* 217 Individualist exchange must follow individualist production, and give place to collective bargaining. *Ibid.*, To gain a clear conception of the collective bargain. **1891** in *N.E.D.* s.v. *Collectivism* 1. **1900** *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/6 The contracts should take the form of collective-bargains in which every man of the same class would share equally. **1916** 'IAN HAY' *First Hundred Thou.* iii. 15 If you endeavour to drive a collective bargain with him [*sc.* the sergeant], you are mutinous. **1923** J. D. HACKETT in *Management Engineering* May, *Collective bargaining*, a mode of fixing the terms of employment by means of bargaining power between an organized body of employees and an employer, or association of employers. **1928** *Britain's Industr. Future* (*Liberal Ind. Inquiry*) III. xvi. 195 'Collective piece-work', whereby a group of workers..are guaranteed their regular time-rates but are promised, over and above these, an agreed share of the costs they may save. **1937** W. LIPPMANN *Good Society* II. v. 80 The socialist contention that the collective ownership of the means of production will produce a 'classless' state inhabited by a race of men who are purged of acquisitiveness and aggression is wishful thinking. **1939** J. W. JONES *Nazi Conception of Law* 24 Collective agreements in industry, so far as they are allowed, are naturally interpreted as enacted rules of law rather than as agreements. **1955** *Times* 14 June 3/3 Once workpeople became convinced that threats yielded better results than reasoned negotiations round the table the whole system of collective bargaining would collapse. **1962** E. SNOW *Other Side of River* (1963) v. lix. 454 The brigades also have collective ownership. They...collectively own the mechanized tools, horses, cattle, small reservoirs, [etc.]. **1982** *Economist* 25 Sept. 88/3 The Social Democrats [in Sweden]..are committed to bringing about a system of collective ownership in business by setting up investment funds, financed by excess profits and payroll taxes.

d. ***collective psychology***, group or social psychology.

1898 *Psychol. Rev.* July 348 Pseudo-scientists who have talked..of 'collective' psychology àpropos of the crowd, referring the word 'psychology' to the 'social' mind. **1911** S. LEACOCK *Lit. Lapses* 185 Studies in what may be termed collective psychology are essentially in keeping with the spirit of the present century. **1917** C. E. LONG tr. *Jung's Coll. Papers Analyt. Psychol.* (ed. 2) xv. 453 The repression of the collective psyche..was a necessity for the development of the personality, because collective psychology and personal psychology are in a certain sense irreconcilable.

e. ***collective unconscious***, in the theory of C. G. Jung, that part of the unconscious mind which derives from ancestral experience and is additional to the personal unconscious (see quots.).

1917 D. HECHT tr. *Jung's Psychol. Unconscious Processes* in *Coll. Papers* (ed. 2) 432 The collective unconscious is the sediment of all the experience of the universe of all time, and is also an image of the universe that has been in process of formation for untold ages. **1926** [see ANIMA]. **1943** H. READ *Educ. through Art* vi. 181 The contents of the *collective* unconscious..consist of images impressed on the mind from earliest times..and when transformed into *conscious* formulas, they take the form of tribal lore, myth, fable or fairy tale. **1949** KOESTLER *Insight & Outlook* xiii. 192 The 'collective unconscious' as a kind of common pool or substratum with which all individuals remain somehow connected. **1962** J. L. HENDERSON in A. Guggenbull-Craig *Archetyp* (1964) 9 We may for the sake of argument say there are three layers of the collective unconscious.

f. ***collective farm***, a farm, esp. in the U.S.S.R., consisting of the holdings of several farmers, run by a group of people in co-operation, usually under state control; so ***collective farmer***, ***farming***.

1919 tr. *Lenin's Land Revol. in Russia* 21 The local and central Soviet authority aims..to foster collective farming. **1925** *Current Hist.* (U.S.) Oct. 87/1 Only the poorest peasants..go into these collective farm organizations. **1929** *Times* 25 May 11/7 As a result of their expulsion from a local collective farm, some kulaks (well-to-do-peasants)..raided its premises. *Ibid.* 14 June 16/6 Abandonment of the policy of collective farming, which the peasants regard as a revival of serfdom. **1955** *Ann. Reg. 1954* 189 The free markets on which collective farmers customarily dispose of their surplus. **1958** *New Statesman* 22 Feb. 242/3 From a visit to two collective farms..he concludes that Israeli Left-wingers are doctrinaire and spartan.

g. ***collective security***, a system by which international peace and security are maintained by an association of nations.

1934 W. S. CHURCHILL in *Hansard* CCXCII. 2368 The great principle of collective security..is the only principle that will induce hon. Gentlemen opposite to make any preparation for the defence of this island. **1937** A. HUXLEY *Ends & Means* ix. 109 In the actual circumstances of the present day, 'collective security' means a system of military alliances opposed to another system of military alliances. **1957** ELLIOTT & SUMMERSKILL *Dict. Politics* 69 A system of

collective security requires the acceptance by individual countries of collective decisions, and their willingness to carry out these decisions, if necessary by military action.

h. ***collective improvisation***, improvisation by a group of jazz instrumentalists in combination.

1946 *Jazz Mag.* Sept. 4/2 There is improvisation in Duke's records, not only solo improvisation but collective improvisation at times. **1962** *Oxford Mail* 19 Feb. 6/5 Jazz, which had previously leaned heavily on collective improvisation became more and more a soloist's music.

3. a. ***collective noun***: a substantive which (in the singular) denotes a collection or number of individuals.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 The nominatyue case of the nowne collectiue. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §55. 286 The enemies subdued are comprised under this collective word Amalek. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. ii. §3 A collective name cannot be predicated of each separately, but only of all taken together. **1876** JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 17 Library is the collective name for many books put together.

b. So ***collective idea, notion***, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiv, The great collective idea of all bodies whatsoever, signified by the name *world*. **1725** WATTS *Logic* I. iii. §2 When many ideas of the same kind are joined together, and united in one name, or under one view, it is called a collective idea, so an army, or a parliament, is a collection of men..A compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea things of the same kind. **1727** R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 669 Collective Ideas of Substances, as a Troop, Army. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* i. 11 A Concept is a collective representation of a whole class of things.

†**c.** *Arith.* Of a numeral: Formed of a collection of units; = CARDINAL *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 This or that number, whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth.

†**4. a.** That deduces or infers; inferential. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COLLECT *v.* 5.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 164 This they affirm only from collective reason. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Controulable..by criticall and collective reason.

†**b.** *Grammar.* Expressing an inference. (Cf. B. 2.) *Obs.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 The positives above mentioned are either causal..or collective, such as *therefore*, *wherefore*, *then*, etc.

†**5.** Having the attribute of collecting; adapted to collect. *Obs. rare.*

[**1715** KERSEY, *Collective*, apt to gather, comprehensive.] **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 407 A central point, collective of his sons.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1. *Grammar.* A collective noun: see A. 3 a.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 224 Wee shall also put a manifest violence..upon a knowne word..in binding a Collective to a singular person. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 280.

†**2.** *Grammar.* A particle introducing an inferential clause. (Cf. A. 4 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 Collectives subjoin effects to causes.

3. a. A collective body or whole. †**b.** A collection of extracts, precepts, etc., compiled and arranged (*obs.*). **c.** *colloq.* Short for *collective wisdom*, a phrase applied to Parliament.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. §2 A Jewell (sometimes taken for a single precious stone) is properly a collective of many. **1830** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 337 Congratulate ..your brethren of the Collective..on..the happy effects of their measures. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 438 Life is here the sum or collective of all moral and spiritual acts. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 95 Wisdom enough..to make an adequate Collective. **1844** *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 18 If there exists a multitude, a collective of men.

d. A collective organization or unit; *spec.* a collective farm (see A. 2 f, above).

1925 *Nation* 25 Nov. 598/1 The breaking up of the old concentrated village into smaller artels or collectives which move out of the village group permanently and form smaller groups living right on the land, which is operated collectively. **1928** *Observer* 11 Mar. 11/2 The Soviets..form small collectives (cartels) in the making and mending of small machines, [etc.]. **1937** *New Statesman* 13 Nov. 791/2, I have seen these in 'aptekas' in small out-of-the-way villages and in 'Collectives' as well as in the large towns. **1940** H. READ *Philos. Anarchism* iv. 28 Each industry forms itself into a federation of self-governing collectives.

collectively (kə'lɛktɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. a. In a collective manner or capacity; in a body, in the aggregate, as a whole.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. (T.), Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively..yet distributively all great actual offences..may..be.. avoided. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 Their power..was exercised either collectively, or apart and severally. **1715** M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 11 The Holy Scriptures, collectively, have been often bound in all those little forms. **1881** JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them.

b. *Gram.* In a collective sense; as a collective noun.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 Then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 254 The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually, or collectively.

2. By collective action or arrangement.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/3 The collectively-agreed rate of a shilling per hour. **1908** *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 6/7 Collectively-owned property. **1925** [see COLLECTIVE *sb.* 3 d].

co'llectiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Collective quality or condition.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 322 The collectiveness and unitiveness of which types. **1847** ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* i. (1879) 13 Every step..is forgotten in the collectiveness of retrospection.

collectivism (kə'lɛktɪvɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *collectivisme*.]

1. The socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or State, *i.e.* the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 587 By Collectivism is meant that everything is to be done and managed by a society. Railways, mines, forests, and even the soil, are to be worked by associations. **1887** T. KIRKUP *Socialism* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 206/2 The essence of the theory consists in this—associated production with a collective capital with the view to an equitable distribution. In the words of Schäffle, 'the Alpha and Omega of socialism is the transformation of private competing capitals into a united collective capital'. *Ibid.* 207/2 *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained. **1887** *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Jan. 29/2 The treatment of the social question on the principle of collectivism, as opposed to that of individuality.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *West Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 53. 1 A new word, 'collectivism,' has become current among British medical men. It is used to express all that is embodied in the phrase 'collective investigation of disease'.

collectivist (kə'lɛktɪvɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *collectiviste*.]

1. One who adheres to the theory of collectivism.

1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 3/2 The Revolutionary Collectivists have just met with a misadventure. **1883** F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists, or collectivists as they are called, bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Collectivist' type. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 1/2 Collectivist principles and methods.

collectivistic (kəlɛktɪ'vɪstɪk), *a.* [f. COLLECTIVIST + -IC.] Based on or characterized by collectivism.

1894 *Athenæum* 7 July 24/1 The ideal collectivistic state. **1954** D. VON HILDEBRAND *New Tower of Babel* 11 Individualistic self-sufficiency as well as..collectivistic antipersonalism.

collectivity (kɒlɛk'tɪvɪtɪ). [f. L. *collectīv-us* COLLECTIVE + -ITY: cf. *nativity*, and see -ITY.]

1. Collective state or quality; collectiveness.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 *Máyá*, illusion, *avidyá*, nescience, and *ajnána*, ignorance,—when these two denote collectivity,—are synonyms. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 179 Every unsocial act or sentiment tends to overthrow that collectivity of effort to which we owe all.

b. *concr.* The whole taken collectively; the aggregate, sum, mass.

1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXI. 436 The collectivity of living existence becomes a self-improving machine.

2. Collective ownership, collectivism in practice.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 573, I vote for the collectivity of the soil..and of all the social wealth.

3. The collective body of people forming a community or state.

1881 *Standard* 21 Mar., The State is the real collectivity —the State is everybody, it is the country. **1884** RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 140 An omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the collectivity, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything.

collectivization (kə,lɛktɪvaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. COLLECTIVE *a.* + -IZATION.] The process or policy of collectivizing. Also *attrib.*

1890 *Good Words* Dec. 822/1 The collectivisation of capital is, from the socialistic point of view, a far more thorough and consistent scheme. **1933** *Planning* I. VIII. 13 The Russian collectivisation campaign. **1947** A. L. ROWSE *End of Epoch* 238 Collectivist farming had to be resorted to simultaneously with industrial collectivisation. **1961** *Spectator* 6 Oct. 455 Stalin never seems to have doubted the virtues of collectivisation.

collectivize (kə'lɛktɪvaɪz), *v.* [f. COLLECTIVE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To establish or organize in accordance with the principles of collectivism. Hence **co'llectivized** *ppl. a.*

1893 [see COMMUNIZE *v.*]. **1894** *Speaker* 5 May 503/1 It cuts off the old hopes of 'bettering oneself', of rising above one's class. It collectivises even hope. **1934** *Times* 27 Oct. 13/5 The finance and policy of social services, provision for transport, water supply, drainage.., in fact, nearly every collectivized social activity. **1949** F. MACLEAN *East. Approaches* I. xii. 176 A noisy delegation of collectivized peasants from Armenia and the Ukraine. **1956** *Ann. Reg. 1955* 229 A new effort to collectivize farms was inaugurated.

collector (kə'lɛktə(r)). Forms: 4 colector, 5 -our, 5–7 collectour, 7 *Sc.* -ore, 6– -or. [ME. a. AF. *co(l)lectour* = F. *collecteur*, ad. late or med.L. *collector*, *-ōrem*, agent-sb. f. *colligĕre*, *collect-um* to COLLECT. (In classical L. *collector* was used only in the sense 'fellow-reader'.)]

1. a. One who collects or gathers together; *spec.* one who gathers separate literary compositions, etc., into one book, a compiler (now *rare* or *obs.*), one who collects scientific specimens, works of art, curiosities, etc. ***collector's*** or ***collectors' item, piece***, an item of interest to collectors because of its excellence, rarity, etc.; also *transf.*

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref., To plaie the part of a faithfull collector by following my copies trulie. *a* **1679** J. ALTING in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 52 Added by the Collector of the Psalms as a concluding doxology. **1759** HURD *Chivalry & Rom.* iv. (R.), Thanks to the curiosity of certain painful collectors, this knowledge may be obtained at a cheaper rate. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 32 Every collector of butterflies can shew undescribed species. **1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 46 Erasmus is usually considered as the first modern collector [of proverbs]. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 408 The specimens [of walrus] in the museums of collectors. **1910** J. YOXALL *ABC about Collecting* 82 Shall one collect in order to have a complete set of examples, or only to have an incomplete lot of fine 'collector's pieces'? **1928** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 625 Some swine would call your Blake a collector's piece. **1932** *N.Y. Times Book Rev.* 17 Jan. IV. 14/5 A charming fancy clothed in distinctive form, at a price, however, that puts the book in the class of collectors' items. **1937** KIPLING *Something of Myself* iii. 67 It became a 'collector's piece' in the U.S. book-market. **1956** E. GRIERSON *Second Man* i. 9 Jaggers..was something of a collector's piece on the Circuit. **1967** J. GARDNER *Madrigal* iii. 56 I'm not going to shoot up a thing like that. It's a bloody collector's item.

b. An official who collects the tickets at a railway station.

1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/1 She saw the excursion [train] drawn up to let the collectors take the tickets.

c. Of things: An apparatus, vessel, etc., used for collecting something (variously applied in *techn.* use); in *Electr.* and *Bot.* (see quots.) So ***collector ring, shoe*** (see quot. 1943).

1777 T. CAVALLO *Compl. Treat. Electr.* 179 The prime conductor is set so, that the points of the collector are about half an inch from the surface of the cylinder. **1819** *Pantologia*, *Collector*, in electricity, is a small appendage to the prime conductor of the electrical machine, and generally consisting of pointed wires..Its office is to receive the electricity..from the excited electric. **1844** FARADAY *Res. Electr.* I. §86 Conductors or electric collectors of copper and lead were constructed so as to come in contact with the edge of the copper disc. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 This mighty tub is the collector of one of the tributaries of the Mer de Glace. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Collectors*, the hairs found on the style of such plants as the Campanula, and which collect or brush out the pollen from the anthers. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 94 Models of Collectors.. used in oyster culture. **1885** S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 48 (Armstrong's Hydro-Electrical Machine) The collector consisted of a row of spikes placed in the path of the steam jets. **1909** WEBSTER, Collector ring. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 176/2 Collector shoe. **1943** *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (*B.S.I.*) 41 *Slip ring*, (*collector ring*), a conducting ring rotating with a winding and connected thereto, and serving to make connection with an external circuit by means of a brush or brushes. *Ibid.* 109 *Collector-shoe*, a metal shoe for maintaining a sliding contact with a conductor-rail.

d. One of the three electrodes of a transistor (see quot. 1960).

1948 *Physical Rev.* LXXIV. 230/2 The flow of holes from the emitter into the collector may alter the normal current flow from the base to the collector. **1955** *Electronic Engin.* XXVII. 121 The collector voltage appears as 91 mV. **1959** *Ibid.* XXXI. 330 The collector and emitter of the transistor are connected in series. **1960** COOKE & MARKUS *Electronics & Nucl. Dict.* 83/1 *Collector* (symbol C), an electrode at which a primary flow of carriers leaves the interelectrode region of a transistor. It corresponds to the anode of a tube.

2. a. One who collects money; an officer employed to collect or receive money due, as taxes, customs, etc. Also in U.S. an official Receiver.

c **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 Take we heede..to bishopis, to colectors, to suffriganes. *a* **1450** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 452 Qwich messe peny & ferthing shal be resceyued be the colectour for the 3ere chosen. **1496–7** *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 13 §1 The seid orderours and assessours.. shall name Collectours for the levye of the same aide and subsidie. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 437 The word passeth like a Collector from one member to another, to gather tribute for God. **1611** BIBLE *1 Macc.* i. 29 The king sent his chiefe collectour of tribute. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2428/4 Captain Robert Bathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor, of Excise. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 16 The collectors of the king's customs. **1794** SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* 1, That..the foul Collector Durst with lewd hand seize on my darling child. **1885** *Act 48 Vict.* c. 16 §11 It shall not be lawful for any assessor..to be..a collector of poor rates.

†**b.** A parish officer to collect alms for the poor.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D vij b, The Collectours of the parishes. **1564** in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth..two collectors, to gather for the poor. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 118/1 The poores neglector (O I pardon craue) Collector I should say, may play the knaue. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 114 In aid of the churchwardens, collectors for the poor were next appointed. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 178 Few Parish Officers are of older date than Collectors.

c. An officer in some parts of England employed to make the returns of births, marriages, and burials. ? *Obs.*

1704 *Stockwith Parish Acc.*, For a warrant for new colectors for births, weddings, burials and window money.

3. In India, the chief adminstrative official of a zillah or district, whose special duty is the collection of revenue, but who also (except in Bengal) holds certain magisterial powers. (Yule.)

1772 *Reg. of 14th May* (Y.), The Supervisors should now be designated Collectors. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 484 Warren Hastings..strongly objected to the appointment of any European collectors. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 520 The Collector was instructed to hear and decide disputes relating to the rents and possession of land, which had previously been cognizable by the civil judge alone. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv. (Y.), Such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Boggleywallah.

†4. Formerly in the University of Oxford, one of two bachelors of arts annually chosen by the proctors to perform certain academic functions: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

1655 WOOD *Life* (1848) 61 He..appointed A. W. collector in Austins. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 305 When Bach. of Arts he was Collector. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 232 The collectors (who are two in number) are chosen out of the determining batchelors by the two proctors, each proctor chusing one; and their business is to divide the determiners into certain Classes, and to appoint to every one what school he shall dispute in. *Ibid.* 233 The collectors therefore, having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in what manner they please, are very considerable persons, and great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools.

collectorate (kə'lɛktərət). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. prec. + -ATE[1].] The district under the jurisdiction of a collector (see COLLECTOR 3).

1825 M. WILLIAMS (*title*), Memoir on the Zilla of Baroche, being the Result of a Revenue Survey of that Collectorate. **1842** W. T. HUMPHREY *Let. Presbyters Madras* 8 The Tanjore collectorate..is..famous for its magnificent pagodas. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 122 For revenue purposes, the territory is divided into twenty-one divisions or collectorates.

attrib. **1886** H. A. D. PHILLIPS *Our Admin. in India* (title), The revenue and collectorate administration.

b. The residence or place of business of a collector; the staff of officials under a collector.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 326 Others lugged him to their courts and collectorates. **1880** *Corr. Chefoo Convention* 2 The withdrawal of the *li-hin* collectorate from the port Settlements...Complaining of the action of these very collectorates.

co'llectorship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a collector.

1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 4 §2 Their said Office of Collectorship of the said Tenths. **1679** WOOD *Life* (1848) 213 This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the bachelors..so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about 100*l.* besides their gains. **1701** *Answ. to Patrick Hurly's Vind.* 10 He was recommended to the Collectorship of the County of Clare. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 180 The Poor Law Board..attempted..to take the collectorship out of the hands of those whom the collection alone concerned. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 232 The Collectorship at Whitehaven was..offered to Wordsworth. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5 3 The contest for a rate collectorship at Ashton.

2. In India; = COLLECTORATE.

1789 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 35 Some of the districts of this collectorship. **1793** SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 9 In one collectorship..there have lately been found..a million and three hundred thousand native inhabitants. **1800** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 636 In regulating any of the collectorships in Bengal.

3. The practice of a professed collector of curiosities, etc.

1870 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 498 The growing spirit of collectorship in the United States. **1883** DOWDEN in *Academy* 24 Nov. 342/1 Contributions of real importance to the study of Goethe have been made by the spirit of collectorship aided by scientific criticism.

†co'llectory. *Sc. Obs.* [f. COLLECTOR + -Y; perh. representing OF. *collecterie* 'fonction de collecteur' (Godefroy). Cf. *rectory*, *directory*, etc.] The office of collector, collectorship; also, sometimes, the profits or proceeds of such an office, 'money collected' (Jamieson).

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 149 (Jam.) Reuoikis..all the saidis giftis, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualitie, thriddis of benefices, and collectorie in pensioun, etc. **1595** in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 Rents and Dues pertaining to the Officers of Controllery and Collectory. *a* **1651** CALERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 537 The clerk of the collectorie. *a* **1657** SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 221 For heiring the Lord Chancelers comptes of his collectorey of the taxationes.

collectress (kə'lɛktrɛs). *rare.* [f. COLLECTOR + -ESS; cf. *actress*, etc.] A female collector.

1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 54 What one puts into the uppermost bowl the..collectress slips into the bowl beneath it. **1834** BECKFORD *Italy* I. 43 That great collectress of relics, the holy Empress Helena.

‖**colleen** (kɒ'li:n, 'kɒli:n). *Anglo-Irish.* [Ir. *cailín* girl, dim. of *caile* country-woman: cf. *squireen*, *buckeen*. (*Cailín bán*, anglicized *colleen bawn* = white or fair girl.)] A girl.

1828 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* xxiii, My appellation is the Colleen rue. **1830** W. CARLETON *Traits & Stories*, *Shane Fadh's Wedding*, Your young colleen bawn, that 'ill be your wife before the sun sets. **1837** S. LOVER *Rory O'More* xliv, Stay here, my poor colleen. **1864** R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 400 Cheered on by their colleens, the Irish boys of Staleybridge damaged the houses.

collegatary (kə'lɛgətərɪ). [ad. L. *collēgātāri-us*, f. *col-* together + *lēgātārius* LEGATARY.] A joint legatary, a co-legatee.

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 140 b, The legatarie must enter bonde to him that is substituted vnto him, if there be no substitute, then to the collegatarie. *Ibid.* 253 Of collegataries dissenting amongest themselues what meanes is to be vsed. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the thing be bequeathed *in solido*, the portion of a deceased collegatary accrues to the rest. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†collegate, *sb. Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *collegato* confederate, colleague.] ? A confederate, ally.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 165 The High Treasurer ..doth receiue the money which the Collegates do contribute. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vi. 183 The Collegates or assistants in the warres.

†'collegate, *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *collēgāt-* ppl. stem of **collēgāre* (f. *col-* together + *lēgāre* to send as ambassador, depute): see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To send together on an embassy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collegate*, to send together.

†colle'gation. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *collegatione* combination, league (Florio), ad. L. *colligātiōn-em* COLLIGATION: cf. OF. *collégation* as var. of *colligation* (1407 in Godef.).] An alliance, confederation.

a **1700** RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1478 (L.) The Count of Mansfelt and Duke of Weymar were expected with their troupes to joyne with him; this collegation appeared terrible, and to threaten Vienna itself.

college ('kɒlɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4 col(l)egie, (*pl.* -ies, -ijs); 4-5 colege, collegge, 4-6 colage, 5-6 collage, 6-8 colledge, 7 colledg, 4- college. [a. OF. *collége* (= Pr. *college*, Sp. *colegio*, It. *collegio*), ad. L. *collēgium* colleagueship, partnership, hence a body of colleagues, a fraternity, f. *collēga* COLLEAGUE. (Cf. *convivium*, *judicium*.) The early by-form *collegie*, *-ÿ*, appears to have been formed directly from the L.: cf. similar forms of *privilege*, *sacrilege*.]

1. An organized society of persons performing certain common functions and possessing special rights and privileges; a body of colleagues, a guild, fellowship, association: a. religious.

Apostolic college, *college of the Apostles*: the body of Christ's Apostles (or their historic descendants). *sacred college*, *college of cardinals*: the 70 cardinals of the Roman Church, who constitute the Pope's council, and elect to the papacy from their own number.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Criste and his colage [*i.e.* the Apostles]. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xii. 55 As in-til oys þe Pape had ay Wyth þe collage throw þe Towne To gang in til processyowne. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 297 Ther were the Cardinales of both collegis, both of Gregori and Benedict. **1497** BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij a, Cryst Jhesu..called his appostles unto hym and made them his bretheren of his College. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 64, I would the Colledge of the Cardinalls Would chuse him Pope, and carry him to Rome. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. §2 All such cities had their ecclesiastical colleges consisting of Deacons and of Presbyters. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 186 Christ did it, in the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy, both of which sacred Colledges he sent forth by two, and two. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 17 Where it may seem that there was a Colledge of Levites, and Iddo was their President. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 He was adopted into the college of augurs. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. VI. 12 The affair was to be determined by the college of Priests. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 103 The prince of the apostolic college.

b. secular.

electoral college: a body of electors to a particular office; *spec.* the princes who elected the Emperor of Germany; see also ELECTORAL *a.* 1. *Heralds' College* or *College of Arms*: the corporation of Heralds, which records proved pedigrees and grants armorial bearings. Similar chartered bodies in England are the *College of Physicians*, *College of Surgeons*, *College of Preceptors*, etc.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 141 They all did arise and gaue thankes vnto him, for bringyng into that college [the senate] suche a man. **1588** THYNNE *Let. Ld. Burghley* in *Animadv.* Introd. 91 All the whoole colledge of hereaudes. **1590** SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 202 By an vnlawfull Colledge ..I meane al companies, societies, fraternities, and other assemblies whatsoeuer, not confirmed nor allowed for a lawfull corporation by auctoritie of the prince. **1640** BROME *Antipodes* Epil., Your approbation may more raise the man, Then all the Colledge of physitians can. **1673** TEMPLE *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 The seven Soveraign Provinces..who choose their respective Deputies, and send them to the Hague, for the composing of three several Colleges, call'd the States-General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 107 (R. s.v. *Elect*) The electoral college hath written to the king of Sweden, promising not to proceed to the imperial election. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/2 Two of the College of One hundred and forty are appointed daily to each Gate of the City. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 They would soon erect themselves into an electoral college. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 180 He also effected the restoration of the colleges or guilds of trades. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 165 The Germanic diet comprised three Colleges, the electors, the princes, and the cities.

c. *College of Justice*: in Scotland, the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.

1537 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) §36 To institute ane..College of cunning and wise men, baith of Spirituall and Temporall Estate, for doing and administration of justice in al civill actions. **1540** *Ibid.* §93 The institution of the saide College of justice. **1570-87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 183 This year the collage court of justice called the sessions was instituted in Edinburgh by the king. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii, The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors, was the stronghold of Toryism.

2. a. *loosely.* Company, collective body, assemblage. (Often with allusion to specific senses.)

c **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 60 That thou hast vouche sauf to nombre me amongst the college of thyn handmaydens. **1459** *MS. Laud* 416 fol. 95 (Halliw.) Vnto the grete colage of the fyndis blake. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 18 All the holy college of paradyse. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 101 A Colledge of witte-crackers cannot flout mee out of my humour. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1676) 378/2 They have whole Colleges of Curtezans in their Towns and Cities. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/4 That City..was daily made a sad Colledge of Executioners. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables*, *Flower & Leaf* 218 They rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 156, I could perceive a college of bees.

b. Sometimes representing Ger. *collegium*, Du. *collegie*, in the general sense of 'meeting of companions, reunion, club' (*rauch-*, *sauf-*, *tabaks-collegium*), or as applied to the meetings of the religious sect called *Collegiants*.

a **1703** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 25 In some forrain Universities, the Professors (beside their publick lectures) do privately, in their lodgings, instruct some Colleges (as they call them) or select clubs or companies. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collegians*, A religious sect..so called because of their colleges, or meetings. **1764** MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 280/1 These men acquired the name of Collegiants, from this particular circumstance, that they called their religious assemblies Colleges. **1858** CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* v. vii, Friedrich Wilhelm has not the least shadow of a Constitutional Parliament..but he had his *Tabaks-Collegium*, Tobacco-College, Smoking Congress. **1872** DASENT *Three to One* I. 200 In the smoking-room..the tobacco college had finished its sittings.

3. A community or corporation of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service, etc. Now chiefly *Hist.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 303 Religious and grete colegies and cathedral chirchis maken many false eieris. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 93 Afterward he gedered þere monkes, whiche drew corrupcioun, as it is wont to be done in grete colege. ? **1462** J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 461 II. 113 That a college of vij. monks shuld be stabilisshed, founded, and indewed withinne a plase..edified at Caster. **1494** FABYAN VII. 526 All the collagys and men of religion, as well nunnys as other. **1513** MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 224 Hee began to found a Colledge of a hundred priests. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. x. 510 In a college..the minster comes first; the clergy exist only for its sake. **1878** *Clergy List*, *Cathedral Establishments*, London, *note*, The corporation of the College of Minor Canons consisted in its origin of a body of 12, but..the number will be ultimately reduced to 6. *Ibid. Hereford*, College of Vicars Choral. **1880** *Times* 8 June 1/2 About the same time that this church was built, a college, consisting of a master or custos and 12 chaplains, was founded.

4. A society of scholars incorporated within, or in connexion with, a University, or otherwise formed for purposes of study or instruction:

a. *esp.* An independent self-governing corporation or society (usually founded for the maintenance of poor students) in a University, as the College of the Sorbonne in the ancient University of Paris, and the ancient colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. b. A foundation of the same kind, outside a University. (Often combining, in its original character, the functions of a local charity for the aged and of eleemosynary education for the young.)

Such a college normally consists of a *master* (rector, provost, warden, etc.) *fellows* and *scholars*. It now usually admits students not on the foundation who pay to enjoy the advantages of common life and supervision with the scholars of the foundation, during their university or school course.

In the English Universities, the name *college* was app. not originally given to the foundations of the Earliest Period (e.g. *Merton*, *Balliol*), but was introduced with the new foundations of the Second Period (typified by New College, Oxf.), which were really colleges of clergy, in sense 3, but with special aims in connexion with study. With the introduction of these 'colleges' into the university system, the name spread from them to the older non-clerical foundations, and was taken in turn by those of the Third Period, the colleges of the Renascence.

Of the foundations under b, some (as those of Winchester and Eton) were originally associated with colleges in a university, others (as Gresham College, London, Dulwich College) had no such relations. When the education of the young was the object in view, such colleges have, in England, usually developed into great public schools.

[**1379** *Patent Roll Rich. II*, i. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii, domus, sive aulæ prædicti. **1380** RICH. II. (*Licence in Mortmain*) Oct. 5, Custos et scholares Domus Scholarium de Merton.. Collegium Domus prædictæ.]

1400 *Stat. New Coll.* (Pref.) Duo perpetua collegia: unum collegium perpetuum pauperum et indigentium scholarium clericorum, in studio Universitatis Oxoniae.. *Saint Mary College of Winchester in Oxenford* vulgariter nuncupatum. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 57 In þe Unyversyte Of Oxenfurde scho gert be A collage fowndyt. **1536** *Act 27 Hen. 8*, c. xlii. (*Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 11) In the College of our Ladye in Eton besydes Wyndesore or Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre besides Wynchestre. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 9 Ani college in yᵉ toun wuld have bene glad of me. **1598** F. MERES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 23 Samuell Page.. fellowe of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 19 The act.. to enable the provost and fellows of Chelsea College to dig a trench out of the river Lea. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 56 They ⌜placed.. the most notorious factious Presbyterians, in the Government of the several Colleges or Halls. **1678** WALTON *Life Sanderson* 5 He was chosen Sub Rector of the Colledge. *a* **1699** LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Provost of Eaton Colledge. **1775** JOHNSON *West Isl., St. Andrews*, The university, within a few years, consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days.. There dwelt a sage called Discipline. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 347 The members of Dulwich College [founded 1619] are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants and thirty out-members. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 46 The university of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, is one corporation, and each of the colleges distinct and independent societies, with their separate codes of laws. *Ibid.* 122 In the first period—thirteenth century—the college.. is not an educational, but an eleemosynary, institute. **1886** WILLIS & CLARK *Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. Introd. 14 A college, in its primitive form, is a foundation erected and endowed by private munificence, solely for the lodging and maintenance of deserving students, whose lack of means rendered them unable to pursue the University course without some extraneous assistance.

c. From the fact that in some Universities only a single college was founded or survived, in which case the university and college became co-extensive, the name has come, as in Scotland and the United States, to be interchangeable with 'university'; 'a college with university functions'.

In U.S. 'college' has been the general term, and is still usually applied to a small university (or degree-giving educational institution) having a single curriculum of study, the name 'university' being given chiefly to a few of the larger institutions, which in their organization, and division into various faculties, more resemble the universities of Europe.

1459 *Charter* in *Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) I. 11 Oretis.. pro animabus Domini de Hammilton fundatoris huius Collegij. **1563** *Charter Univ. Glasgow* in *Munim.* I. 67 Forsamekile as within the citie of Glasgow ane College and Vniuersitie was devisit to be hade quhairin the youthe micht be brocht vp in letres and knawlege. **1711** C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 59 [A Scotsman says] a Country-Man with the Colledge of Oxford on his side. **1733** *Deed of Conveyance* in Fraser *Life Berkeley* vi. 193 *note*, The Corporation or incorporate Society of Yale College in New Haven in the Province of Connecticut. *Ibid.* 195 *note*, At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Cambridge. **1775** JOHNSON *West Isl., Aberdeen*, In each of these towns [Old and New Aberdeen] there is a college, or in stricter language, an univeristy; for.. the colleges hold their sessions and confer degrees separately. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. *note*, The students at the Edinburgh College were violent anti-catholics. **1823** [see COLLEGIANER]. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 23 s.v. *Aberdeen*, Marischal College.. this University is not entitled to a copy of every work published for sale, like King's College, which is, indeed, regarded as a depository for both these Universities. **1843** *Ibid.* XXVI. 22 s.v. *University*, United States of North America.. the colleges or universities contain in general only a faculty of arts. **1861** *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 271 Though Yale has always been called a *college*, it is a complete *university*, according to the American acceptation of the term. **1875** *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 36 The Principal is the resident Head of the College. **1882** GRANT *Univ. Edin.* I. 70 If, as at Glasgow, there was only one College, then a College with University functions constituted the University.

d. From the relation in which the colleges in a. stand to a univeristy, as places of residence and study recognized by it, the name has been officially extended to 'Any institution for higher education affiliated to a university': such are the various colleges affiliated to the University of London, or to Victoria University, the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, etc.

1838 *Charter Univ. Lond.*, Such certificates as aforesaid may be presented from our College called University College, or from our College called King's College.. or from, etc. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 25 On Nov. 28, 1836, this institution after an existence of eleven years under the name of 'the University of London' had received a royal charter of incorporation as a college, with the title of 'University College, London'. **1881** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* (*Article*), Of affiliated Colleges. **1886** *Whitaker's Alm. 210 Victoria Univ.*, Colleges of the University, Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool.

e. By another extension, the name is given to institutions unconnected with a university, for instruction of a more advanced or professional kind than that given at school, such as the theological colleges of religious organizations, colleges for women, training colleges for teachers, military and naval colleges, colleges of agriculture, music, etc.

For these, *Academy* was the general name down to the 19th c. The *Royal Naval Academy* at Portsmouth was reconstituted as the *Royal Naval College* in 1806; and in 1805 was founded the *East India College, Herts*, to prepare for the service of the East India Company.

[**1651** S. HARTLIB (*title*), Essay on the Advancement of Husbandry and Learning, or Propositions for the erecting of a College of Husbandry.] **1806** *King's Regul. & Admiralty Instr.*, Having gone through the established education at the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth. —— *Order in Council* Feb. 1, A new and enlarged Establishment, adequate to the present increased Naval Force.. to be established in the Dockyard of Portsmouth, under the name of the Royal Naval College of Portsmouth. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 22/1 There is a University at Dublin, a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. **1845** *Charter of R. Agric. College, Cirencester*, To found a College, in which College, the Science of Agriculture.. and the practical application thereof.. are to be taught. **1873** *Admiralty Circular*, No. 8. C, The School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington will be absorbed in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. **1889** DALE in *Mansfield Coll., its Origin* 1 The founding of a College for the education of men for the Congregational ministry.

f. Also (after the great schools which were founded as colleges (see b.), and partly perhaps after mod.French use) given to some large public schools or institutions for secondary education; and sometimes assumed even by private schools, as a more pretentious name.

(In France a *collége* is a school for secondary education controlled and sustained by the municipality, distinguished from a *lycée* which is supported and directed by the state: see Littré.)

1841 *Minute-bk of Cheltenham College* July 27 That the denomination of this School shall henceforth be 'The Cheltenham Proprietary College'. **1844** *Ibid.* Mar. 12 That for the future this Institution be denominated the Cheltenham College. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 75, I was at school—a college in the South. **1845** *Charter Marlborough Coll.*, The said Institution had hitherto been.. carried on under the entire management.. of a Council.. but that such Council were of opinion that it would be more for the benefit of the undertaking that the School should be for the future carried on as a College. **1871** FRASER *Life Berkeley* 12 The modern School or College of Kilkenny.

g. Without article, esp. in phr. *to go to* (etc.) *college*. orig. *U.S.* (chiefly in sense 4 c).

1764 S. DEANE *Jrnl.* 13 Jan. (1849) 302 The General Court came up to College. **1832** DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* I. viii. 74 It was universally agreed that College had ruined me. **1898** G. B. SHAW *Mrs. Warren's Profession* II. 189 *Vivie*.. Do you expect that we shall be much *together? Mrs. Warren*.. Of course—until youre married. Youre not going back to college again. **1933** E. O'NEILL *Ah, Wilderness!* (1934) I. 40 I'm going to marry her—after I get out of college! **1955** R. S. TURNER *Song at Year's Turning* 82, I wore a black coat, being fresh from college. **1976** *New Society* 17 June 635/3 A young social worker, fresh out of college and with all the right letters after his name may well not be nearly as good as an older, unqualified worker with no such qualifications.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such society or institution; *spec.* **a.** in a university; **b.** the residence of a body of clergy or the like; hence, in some cases, retained as a name for a cathedral close.

[**1379** see 4 a.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 69 Ther was a gret collegge, Men clepe it the Soler-halle of Cantebregge. **14**.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2219 He mad colagys and chyrchys mony. **1448** in Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 37 The quere of Wynchestre College at Oxenford. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 308 She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 580 Lorde Richarde Beauchampe.. with solempne ceremonies was buryed in his College of Warwike. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 42 (1810) 45 John Grandison.. erected there a quarter college.. and placed therein secular priests. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 402 The front of this college is very grand. **1824** *Hist. & Descr. View Durham* 33 A spacious oblong square, called the College, in which are the Deanery and prebendal houses. **1846** G. ORNSBY *Sk. Durham* 130 A passage.. leads from the Cloister to the College, or Cathedral close. **1888** JESSOPP *Visit Norwich* p. viii, The parsonages were converted into colleges, in which the parish priests lived in common under statutes.

c. *transf.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 358 Where afterwards was made the Colledge or place of publick exercise. **1601** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 294 That swimming Colledge, and free Hospitall. **1611** BIBLE *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 22 She dwelt in Ierusalem in the colledge. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1684) 17 Midst a large Wood that joyns fair Ramahs Town.. A College stands, where.. Prophets Sons with diligence meet.

6. A course of lectures at a foreign or (†) a Scottish university; a 'school' or distinct course of study leading to a degree, in some American universities. (Cf. Ger. *ein Collegium hören* 'to attend a course of lectures'.)

1700 GREGORY in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 He undertakes to teach.. mathematicks (by way of *colleges* or *courses*).. The courses or colleges that he thinks of most.. use, are these. **1741** *Scots Mag.* Aug. 372 (Programme of MacLaurin), He gives every year three different Colleges and sometimes a fourth.. He begins the third College with perspective. **1750** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 98, I hope your colleges with Marcel go on prosperously. **1755** JOHNSON s.v., 4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

7. A charitable foundation of the collegiate type; a hospital, asylum, or almshouse founded to provide residence and maintenance for poor or decayed persons elected members thereof. (Retained in the title of various institutions of this kind, as Morden College, Blackheath, an asylum for decayed merchants.)

1694 *Will of Sir J. Morden*, I will and order there be placed in the Colledge now finished by me, etc. **1720** STRYPE *Stow's Survey*, Sir John Morden.. took pattern by the College at Bromley.. founded by John Warren, Bishop of Rochester from 1637 to 1666, for Ministers' poor Widows. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Colleges for disabled soldiers, seamen, etc. See *Hospitals. Ibid.* s.v. *Hospital*, Royal Hospitall for disabled soldiers, commonly called Chelsea College. (Before **1873** Greenwich Hospital had from time immemorial been locally spoken of as the *College*.)

8. *slang.* A prison. (*fig.* from 7.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *College*, Newgate. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, This is the college in Queer Street. **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* xxxi, That execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea College.

9. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *college boy, -building, cap, chapel, council, course, don, education, friend, girl,* † *governor, gown, kitchen, lecture, lecturer, mate, office, porter, roll, rule, servant, soph,* † *-state, statute, tutor*, etc.; *college-bred, -educated, -trained* adjs.; *-like* adj. and adv., *-wise* adv.

1825 M. ROBINSON in *William & Mary College Q.* (1928) VIII. 82 A young Oxonian.. with all the frankness of a '*College boy' told me he 'saw I was a stranger and would be happy to go the rounds with me'. **1946** G. MILLAR *Horned Pigeon* xiv. 181, I looked like a slightly seedy and impoverished college boy. **1844** EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Had quite forgotten who of their gownsmen was *college-bred, and who was not. **1799** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* VII, This comes of your great schools And *college-breeding. **1875** *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 76 A Course of Lectures within the *College building. **1712** BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 105, I made three Discourses.. in the *College-chapel. **1854** TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 7 Should eighty-thousand *college-councils Thunder 'Anathema', friend, at you. **1935** R. FROST *Let.* 17 Feb. (1964) 255 It is the prose of a *college-educated and practiced publicist. **1779** J. M. MASON *Dram. Wks. Massinger* I. p. lii, A different Relation of Massinger's *College Education is given by Langbaine. **1948** *Mind* LVII. 387 University instruction in psychology should serve.. as part of a general 'college' education. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Conclus. 49 'Look there, a garden!' said my *college friend. **1882** *Nation* 13 July 22/3 College boys and *college girls fresh from their books could stand a better examination than people who had practical experience. **1963** *Guardian* 8 Nov. 10/4 The college-girl numbers are typical: long, long sweaters.. college-boy scarves to match. **1621** SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 212 If beneficed-men and *colledg-governours were clench'd and riveted to their cures. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 49 Right underneath, the *College kitchens made A humming sound. **1601** *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 77 [We] lived there [in prison], *Colledge-like, without any want. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* iv. (Arb.) 27 For private Gentlemen and Cadets, there be divers Academies in Paris, Colledge-like. **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 175 We are *college-mates, Sworn brothers. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. (1741) 211 Not content with overgrown fellowships for life, and *college-offices. **1749** JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 133 When first the *college-rolls receive his name. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 339 He [Laud] will have his *College-rules obeyed by his Collegians. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1741) 66 Why may they not, at the same time, be *college-servants, and college-governors? **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 379 Three *College Sophs, and three pert Templars came. **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 160 I'll give Living and lands to strength thy *college-state. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* iii. (1741) 12 His private *college-statutes. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 1/3 A large increase in the number of *college-trained teachers. **1966** J. PARTRIDGE *Middle School* i. 17 College-trained girls who teach for two or three years before they desert the profession for marriage and a family. **1790** *Loiterer* No. 58 Scarce any office demands so many different requisites as that of a *College Tutor. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 338 He is like a College-Tutor, whose whole world is forms, College-rules. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 126 Here and there *college-walls may shelter an occasional student. **1651** GATAKER in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 463 An Hospitall builded *Colledge-wise at Croyden.

b. Special combs.: **college-church**, (*a*) a collegiate church; (*b*) a church connected with a college; † **college-detriments** (see DETRIMENT); **college-lease**, a lease granted by a college; **college-living**, a benefice in the gift of a college; **college-man**, a member or inmate of a college; one who has been educated at a college; † **college-pot**, ? some kind of tankard or drinking vessel; **college-pudding**, a kind of small plum-pudding served whole to each person; **college widow**, *U.S. colloq.* (see quot.); **College Youths**, the name of a society of change-ringers (see quot.).

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 232 Kynge Ethelred.. Edyfyed a *collage-chyrche notable and famous In the subbarbes of Chester. **1540** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 289 Yᵉ college churche of Ripon. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 24 There were also collegiate schools founded in connection with.. college churches. **1890–1** *Free Ch. Scotl. Coll. Cal.* 66 [Glasgow] College Church. The site.. was purchased and granted to the Congregation.. on the condition that fifty sittings therein should be reserved for the use of the Students. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of *colledge-detriments. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 A *Colledge-lease is accounted.. the worst kind of freehold. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4162/4 A.. Dwelling-House.. in Cambridge.. being a College-Lease, is now to be lett. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. (1741) 212 When a *college-living falls, the person chosen to succeed.. is allow'd a year of grace. **1611** FLORIO, *Collegiale*.. also a *Colledge man. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. i. (1845) V. 287 Dr. Reynolds, you are a better college-man than a statesman. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 189 As to what college men call learning. **1825** KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 383/1 A poor college-man at Greenwich.

1646 *Will of Estcourt* (Somerset Ho.), *Colledge pots. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2510/4 Stolen out of a House in Charles-street.. Three Silver College-Pots, of different sizes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (*Miguel & Mother*), The members.. are condemned to eat.. what they call the *New-college pudding. 1838 *Family Handbk.* 250 College pudding. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx, To consider the question of college-pudding or cheese. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 298 That class of young ladies known among the students as '*college widows', and commonly supposed to have the acquaintance of several generations of collegians. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 377 **College Youths, Ancient Society of.* This is the chief of the change-ringing societies of England. It.. derives its name from the fact that the students at the college founded by the renowned Sir Richard Whittington .. having six bells in their college chapel, used to amuse themselves by ringing them; being joined by various gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the society was definitely started under the name 'College Youths'.. on Nov. 5, 1637.

college ('kɒlɪdʒ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To send to college; to educate at college.

1819 A. BALFOUR *Campbell* I. 27 (Jam.), Now, say that the laddie's colleged, and leecenced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk? 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 211 How he was born, cradled, schooled.. colleged, and the like.

Hence '**colleging** *vbl. sb.*

1848 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* xxxviii, I am glad That here what colleging was mine I had.

college, obs. form of COLLEAGUE.

collegeaner, -enar, var. of COLLEGIANER.

colleged ('kɒlɪdʒd), *a.* [f. COLLEGE *sb.* + -ED².]

†1. = COLLEGIATE 1. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 477 He wes.. enteryd in Dwnfermlyne, In þat collegyd kyrk he lyis.

2. Having a college or colleges.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 617 There is a wide difference between these great seats of learning and their one-colleged sister in Dublin.

collegenesse: see COLLEAGEN.

colleger ('kɒlɪdʒə(r)). [f. COLLEGE *sb.* + -ER.]

1. A member or inmate of a college.

†a. A member of the same college, a fellow-collegian, colleague. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 460 a, If they do against those lawes.. than their Collegers should remove them.

b. *spec.* One of the seventy boys on the foundation of Eton College.

1678 in *Etoniana* 216, 5th Form, *Collegers.* 1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 51 Our Cicerone, who has less classic knowledge and more superstition than a colleger. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. xi, The Captain of the Oppidans and the senior Colleger next to the Captain of the school, figure.. in fancy costume. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 7/2 The Collegers had a little the advantage in the first part of the game.

c. An inmate of a 'college' (sense 7) or charitable foundation, a pensioner.

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 346 She was.. no more than sixty or so, which is young for a colleger at Lily's.

d. A member of or student at a college. *U.S.*

1828 *Harvard Reg. 1827* 214 If we get fore-handed enough we'll send him to be a Colledger, and make a Parson of him. 1927 J. FREEMAN *When West was Young* 345 You don't need to git rough, you young colleger!

2. A mortar-board. *slang.*

1889 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 264/1. 1958 J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* 45 When my son's colleger acted as tray For an ice and a macaroon.

collegial (kə'li:dʒɪəl), *a.* [a. F. *collégial*, or ad. L. *collēgiāl-is*, f. *collēgium* COLLEGE.]

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. †*collegial church*: = collegiate church.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Collegial churche, *esglise collegialle.* 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Cathedralle and collegiall churches. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 241 The Castle and the Collegial Church being both in rubbish. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 68 There are sometimes two or three together of principal dignity in some Collegial Churches.

2. Of or belonging to a college (sense 4).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne.* I. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegiall Latinizers. 1605 *Answ. to Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 46 Observing the collegial rules and constitutions. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Spirit of Chr.* II The Master and fellows.. of collegial societies. 1831 SIR. W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 404 The usurpation of its [the University's] functions and privileges by the collegial bodies. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/8 The collegial triennial prize was awarded.

3. a. Of or belonging to a 'collegium' or college (sense 1), or to a body of persons associated as colleagues in the performance of any function.

collegial system (of church government in Germany): see COLLEGIALISM.

1619 BALCANQUAL *Let.* 9 Mar. *fr. Dordrecht* in Hales *Gold Rem.* (1673) 121 One of the Scribes.. was beginning to read our College his judgement, but Dr. Davenant.. thought.. that the Collegial suffrages should not be read thus privately. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 65 At Diets of the Empire.. collegial meetings or others. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* II. xvi. 33 The inconvenience of consulting his colleagues.. the tardiness incidental to collegial deliberations. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 515 The clumsy collegial method must be excluded, and the bureaucratic method adopted. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1821 He [Pfaff] defended the collegial system against the reigning territorialism.

b. Of or pertaining to a COLLEGIUM.

1827 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *Waliszewski's Peter the Great* II. III. II. vi. 200 Peter early realised the advantages of the collegial form. *Ibid.* 203 The Reformer borrowed the Collegial form from Europe. 1948 J. TOWSTER *Pol. Power in U.S.S.R.* xi. 288 In the early months of the regime the commissariats were considered 'collegial' rather than 'single person' directed organs.

collegialism (kə'li:dʒɪəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.] A name of German origin (= *collegialismus*, *collegial system*) for the theory of ecclesiastical polity which maintains that the (or a) visible church is a purely voluntary association (*collegium*) formed by contract, in which the supreme authority rests with the whole body of the members; and that the civil magistrate has no other relations to the church than those which he has to any other voluntary association within his territories.

Opposed to *episcopalism* which places the supreme authority in a clerical order, and *territorialism* which ascribes it to the civil power, making the regulation of the church in any country entirely a function of the state. (Formulated under the name by Pfaff in 1742.)

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 512 *Collegialism*, or Collegial system, a technical term denoting a peculiar conception of the relation between Church and State.

collegiality (kə,li:dʒɪ'ælɪtɪ). [ad. F. *collégialité*, f. *collégial*: see -ITY.] 1. Colleagueship; the relation between colleagues.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 4/2 The editors of the leading Belgian Liberal journals, in a spirit of 'collegiality', ask for the.. co-operation of their readers in a jubilee of an unusual character. *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 14/1 Requesting.. him out of collegiality, to present two numbers to the museum.

2. The principle of having a COLLEGIUM.

1948 J. TOWSTER *Pol. Power in U.S.S.R.* xi. 288 Decision-taking and responsibilities were based on the 'collegiality' rule.. rather than on the 'one-man management' principle. 1952 E. H. CARR *Bolshevik Revol.* II. xvii. 187 The principle of what was called 'collegiality' did not figure in any party programme.

3. *R.C. Ch.* The sharing of the bishops, with the Pope as their head, in the supreme responsibility of the government of the Church.

1965 G. BAUM *De Ecclesia* iii. 31 The doctrine of collegiality means that the bishops of the Catholic Church in union with the pope.. constitute a body.. which.. is the heir of the body of the Twelve, the apostles with Peter as their head. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 4/4 The Pope said this indicated his 'confidence' in the principle of collegiality, or the sharing of bishops in decisions made by the Pope.

collegially (kə'li:dʒɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. COLLEGIAL + -LY².] In a collegial manner or capacity.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 192 Which power of Iurisdiction.. remaineth.. both in the Bishop, and in the Presbytery, in him personally, in it collegially. 1833 SIR. W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 120 Having long collegially dispensed a muddy scantling of metaphysic.

collegian (kə'li:dʒ(ɪ)ən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *collēgium* COLLEGE + -AN. Prob. immed. ad. med.L. *collēgiānus*: cf. *oppidānus*. Cf. F. *collégien.*]

A. *sb.* 1. A member or inmate of a college; one who is receiving, or has received, a college education, a student; also *spec.* one who is on the 'foundation' of a college, a 'colleger'.

1462 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 A college of vij. monkes or prestes havyng a certeyn pension.. withowt any charge.. to be bore be the seyd collegians. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 44 a, All swornemen, Brotherhoods, and Collegiannes likewise. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits merriment. 1730 SWIFT *Betty the Grizette*, Picking wit among collegians, In the play-house upper regions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 282, I will not descend to answer the little sneering sophistries of a collegian. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxvi. (1877) 527 The discussions of the learned collegians at the Museum.

b. One who is on the side of a college; a college partizan.

1697 BLAIR in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 19 All the Governors friends employ their utmost interest to keep out any one that is a friend to the College.. 'if you choose such a one' say they 'he is a Collegian and we shall have a tax for the College'.

2. *slang.* An inmate of a prison. Cf. COLLEGE 8.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, They've been most infernally blown up by the collegians [in the Fleet]. 1855 —— *Dorrit* vi. (D.), Letters.. enclosing half-a-crown.. for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a collegian taking leave'.

3. One of a sect founded in Holland in 1619.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Collegians*, *Collegiani*, a religious sect formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland; so called, because of their colleges, or meetings. 1818 [see COLLEGIANT].

B. *adj.* = COLLEGIAL.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 73 To crawl and creep about a while in some Collegian Cells. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 105 Some of the collegian prisoners .. have women and little children with them.

collegianer (kə'li:dʒənə(r)). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 6 colligener, -gyner, collygener, colleginar, colligioner, 6–7 colleginer, -ioner, 7 collegenar, 7, 9 colliginer, 9 collegeaner, collegianer. [app. f. F. *collégien* + -ER: cf. *mariner*, *scrivener*, *parishioner*.] A member of a college; a collegian; a colleague.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* III. (R.), No archdeacon, priest, deacon, subdeacon, colligener, nor canon. 1553 —— *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 351, I shoke the dust of my fete against those wicked colligyners and prestes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 275/1 The patriarch and his collegioners. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 The consideration.. hath caryed me from colledges, though not from colleginers. 1616 LANE *Sqr's T.* VIII. 90 Love, meeke truithes, sterne Iustices colliginer. *a*1670 in Spalding *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 76 Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own collegioners. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'When I was rabbled by the collegeaners.' 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* xiv. 93 'Ay, ay, 'tis Oxford College, ye're for, is it?.. are ye no rather auld for beginning to be a collegianer?' 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 273 'He's been here a' day, readin' like a colliginer.'

collegiant (kə'li:dʒɪənt). = COLLEGIAN 3.

1764 A. MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 279–80 Collegiants. 1818 TODD, *Collegian* 2. One of a religious sect.. called *collegiani*, collegians, and collegiants, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings.

collegiate (kə'li:dʒɪət), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *collēgiāt-us* member of a college or corporation, also in med.L. (as adj.) of or pertaining to a college, f. *collēgium* COLLEGE.] A. *adj.*

1. a. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. *collegiate church*: see 4.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 222 Publike places be either elementarie, grammaticall, or collegiate. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. (J.), The state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consist. 1629 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 23 Any wandring from their Collegiate society into the world. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 126 This was.. the design of collegiate foundations in their origin.

b. Of (the administrative structure of) a university: consisting of colleges; organized on a college system.

*a*1843 T. WHYTEHEAD *College Life* (1845) 3, I write mainly to under-graduates,.. to take the Collegiate system *as it is*. 1950 W. MOBERLY *Universities Anc. & Mod.* iii. 15 In 'Oxbridge' the collegiate system is the result of many centuries of development. 1954 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 871/2 A residential, collegiate university, modelled on Oxford. 1966 *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Univ. Oxf.* I. 27 By 1966 it can be seen that a federal community, the 'collegiate university', has been developing. 1983 *Financial Times* 21 Jan. 18/8 An old collegiate university town like Cambridge.

2. a. Of or belonging to a college.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ******b, Collegiate Munkes had their habite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. §8 There is no education collegiate, which is free. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 503/1 To seize into their hands.. collegiate masterships in the university. 1671 MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Physic* 28 Doctor Herrett, a Collegiate Physician of London. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 2 A collegiate life did not suit me. 1832–48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 Marvell, to whose ardent.. mind neither college discipline nor collegiate opinions were likely to be agreeable. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ix, The kindling of to-day's [fire] under the collegiate boiler. 1889 LYTE *Hist. Eton Coll.* 23 The Collegiate Church of Eton.

b. *N. Amer.* Designed for use by college students or at college level; esp. as *collegiate dictionary*, (a proprietary name in the U.S. for) a single-volume desk dictionary produced to meet the needs of college students as well as general readers.

1872 J. BARTHOLOMEW (*title*) Collegiate atlas. 1898 WEBSTER *Collegiate Dict.* Pref. p. iv, The broad aim of the Collegiate Dictionary has been to retain.. so much of the ample scholarship of the International as to meet the ordinary wants of the advanced students in schools or colleges. 1909 H. M. SKINNER (*title*) Collegiate course for home study. 1923 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 22 May TM785 G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass. *Collegiate.* Particular description of goods. — Books, more particularly dictionaries, which are published from time to time. 1925 J. L. LEWIS (*title*) Collegiate law dictionary. 1977 K. F. KISTER *Dict. Buying Guide* 89 The collegiate edition contains far fewer entries than the unabridged. 1982 *Papers Dict. Soc. N. Amer. 1979* 28 The typical user of a comprehensive, collegiate dictionary neither needs nor wants complete respellings of words whose pronunciation can easily be inferred from the orthography.

3. Constituted as a body of colleagues; corporate; of or belonging to colleagues, combined.

1625 BACON *Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 373 But.. the Force of Custome Copulate, and Conioyned, and Collegiate, is far Greater. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 163 To sollicite in all parts mutuall Ayds and Collegiate endeavours. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 349 This single person or group —this individual or this collegiate Sovereign (to employ Austin's phrase).

4. *collegiate church*: (*a*) a church which is endowed for a body corporate or chapter, but has no bishop's see; (*b*) in Scotland, a church served by two or more joint incumbents or pastors; so *collegiate charge*; (*c*) in U.S. 'a church which is united with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers' (Webster).

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 121 b, Wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches. 1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 The collegiat church of Sanct Petr and Wilfrid of Rypon. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXV. 328 Buried in the Collegiat Church of Winburn in Dorset-shire. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 698/2 King Harry the Seventh's chapel in the collegiate church of Westminster. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collegiate Church* is that which consists of a Dean and Secular Canons. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 Collegiate churches were such.. wherein a number of Presbyters were settled and lived together in one Corporation. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. 24 There were thirty-three collegiate churches in Scotland.

5. *collegiate school*: a school of a high grade, or of high pretensions.

6. *collegiate Gothic* (U.S.), a style of neo-Gothic architecture exemplified in certain U.S. university buildings, etc.

1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 298 The style of architecture is what is called the Collegiate Gothic. **1939** *Florida* (Federal Writers' Project) I. 169 Public buildings had run pretty much to a pattern..the State University and the State College for Women, with their familiar 'Collegiate Gothic'. **1977** *New Yorker* 12 Sept. 47/3 The New York Friars Club is a spacious collegiate-Gothic town house with a good kitchen and a mixed show-business/businessman membership.

B. *sb.* †1. = COLLEGIAN A. 1. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, A new foundation..of ladies, that call themselues the Collegiates. **1683** R. SHELDON in *Wood's Life* (1848) 253 A very hard case for vs poore mortalls who know nothing, because wee haue not bin collegiates in Oxon. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 216, I became a Doctor, as well as if I had been a regular collegiate. **1818** BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 20 Communicating my distress to some of my fellow collegiates. **1854** M. J. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* viii. 49 Miss Warner keeping a watchful eye upon her pupils, lest some lawless collegiate should relieve her from the trouble of seeing them safely home.

†2. *transf.* and *slang.* An inmate of an asylum, prison, or the like. Cf. COLLEGIAN 2. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 29 Meeting with one of my fellow Collegiats [*i.e.* thieves]. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Collegiates*, those Prisoners, and Shop-keepers. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶3 If we consult the Collegiates of Moorfields, we shall find most of them are beholden to their Pride for their Introduction into that magnificent Palace. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 123 (D.) In the goal..he..busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates.

†3. A fellow-collegian; a colleague. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 4 Doctor Gilbert, our friend and Collegiat. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* III. 125 He [Thomas Drax] translated all the Works of Master Perkins (his Countryman and Collegiat) into Latine. **1696** C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 333, I was one day making a Visit to him, with the rest of his Collegiates.

4. *N. Amer. Ellipt.* for *collegiate dictionary* (proprietary in the U.S.).

1898 *Webster's Collegiate Dict.* p. iii, The series which includes the Primary, Common School, High School and Academic, naturally leads up to the Collegiate. **1923** [see sense A. 2 b above]. **1951** *Webster's New Collegiate Dict.* (ed. 2) p. iv, The vocabulary of the Collegiate has been selected to meet the needs both of the college student and the general reader seeking clear and accurate, but not encyclopedic, information. **1985** *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dict.* 6 The school or college student, the office worker, the home user—all will find this Collegiate a reliable guide to understanding the English of our day.

collegiate (kə'li:dʒɪeɪt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To make collegiate; to constitute as a college or collegiate church. Hence **co'llegiated** *ppl. a.*, **co'llegiating** *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 5 The Paroche Chirch, of a fair Building and Collegiatid. **1782** PENNANT *Journ.* III, 12 minor canons..these were formerly collegiated, and had their hall and houses. [**1835** *Tait's Mag.* II. 790 The Presbytery..insist on uncollegiating the five double charges within the city proper, for the purpose of providing ministers for five new churches.] **1848** WARE *Manch. Parish Ch.* Pref. 8 Such are the simple circumstances connected with the collegiating of the parish church of Manchester.

collegiately (kə'li:dʒɪətlɪ), *adv.* [f. COLLEGIATE *a.* + -LY².] In a collegiate manner or capacity.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 30 The secular Electors neuer giuing their consent thereunto: Neyther was the resolution of the same taken Collegiately. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1852) Introd. 9 None of them do live collegiately, but board..at private houses. **1842** G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 75 The Tracts for the Times have been published collegiately or corporately.

collegiation (kəˌli:dʒɪ'eɪʃən). *rare.* [n. of action, f. COLLEGIATE *v.*] The making collegiate.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Manchester* 26 The material structure of the church appears not to be older than the date of its collegiation.

collegie, colleginar, -iner, -ioner, obs. ff. COLLEGE, COLLEGIANER.

collegium (kə'li:dʒ(ɪ)əm). Pl. collegia. [a. L. *collegium* (see COLLEGE *sb.*), tr. Russ. *kollégiya.*] In Russia: an advisory board or committee (see quots.).

1917 A. S. KAUN tr. *Kornilov's Mod. Russ. Hist.* I. ii. 43 Instead of the decayed *prikazy* (boards) he [*sc.* Peter the Great] established after the Swedish model *collegia*, which corresponded to the present ministries with the difference that in the Collegium the power was not in the hands of a single minister, but in the hands of from three to twelve persons. **1948** J. TOWSTER *Pol. Power in U.S.S.R.* xi. 288 Attached to the commissar and presided over by him, there was within each commissariat a collegium, whose members were appointed by the Sovnarkom. **1957** N. C. HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* x. 36 Reference should also be made to the practice revived by the Bolsheviks when they came into power, as it had in fact been introduced by Peter the Great, of attaching to every People's Commissar a Collegium of members of his Commissariat which he was required to consult before promulgating an order.

‖ **collegium musicum** (kə'li:dʒɪəm 'mju:zɪkəm). Pl. collegia musica. [mod.L., lit. 'musical college'.] Orig. (in Germany and elsewhere), a musical society whose members performed vocal and instrumental music for pleasure; now, a musical group, often connected with a university, that studies and plays early or little-known music, either privately or in public performance (see quots. 1873, 1938).

1873 R. A. GRIDER *Mus. in Bethlehem, Penn.* 22/2 *The Collegium Musicum*, and the *Indian School*... Two clubs. Some members belonging to both serenaded regularly every Saturday evening... This was before 1750. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 209/2 In Germany the Institution of the Collegium Musicum..had a large influence in the bringing into existence of concert organizations. This was a private gathering... The name 'Collegium Musicum', revived by Riemann, when Professor of Music at Leipzig, is now used in several universities for series of historical concerts given by their music departments. **1943** *N. Y. Times* 25 Apr. II. 6/5 A Collegium Musicum devoted to the works of the early seventeenth century will be presented by the Yale University School of Music... Seventeenth century instruments will be used. **1953** *Musical Amer.* June 25/1 Paul Hindemith led the Collegium Musicum from Yale University in vocal and instrumental music from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries... Ordinarily, collegia musica are conducted by musicologists whose interests in early music tend to be..clinical. **1980** *Early Music* Jan. 29/1 Dr Borroff describes her strongest motivation as 'a commitment to performance as the single most illuminating path to the understanding of music', a commitment she has vested in a number of university collegia musica.

collegue, obs. form of COLLEAGUE.

collem ('kɒlɛm), short for COLLEMBOLAN.

1924 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 717/2 A great many 'Collems' live on the surface of water.

collemase: see COAL-MOUSE.

collembolan (kə'lɛmbələn). [f. mod.L. *Collembola* (J. Lubbock 1870, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXVII. 295), f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *ἔμβολον* peg, stopper, wedge.] An insect of the order Collembola, characterized by the ventral tube on the first abdominal segment; a SPRING-TAIL. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1873 J. LUBBOCK *Collembola & Thysanura* iii. 73 How little we can realise the conditions of Collembolan existence. **1899** J. W. FOLSOM in *Bull. Mus. Compar. Zool.* XXXV. 7 (*heading*) The anatomy and physiology of the mouth-parts of the Collembolan, Orchesella cincta L. **1906** *Liverpool Marine Biol. Committee Mem.* XIII. 5 The Collembolan described in the present Memoir is a convenient insect to study. *Ibid.* 14 This organ [*sc.* the ventral tube] is the most characteristic of Collembolan structures. **1956** *Entomological News* LXVII. 129 (*title*) A recently introduced species of Collembolan.

collenchyma (kɒ'lɛŋkɪmə). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *ἔγχυμα, ἐγχυματ-* infusion.]

†1. (See quots.). *Obs.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 356 Link supposes the cellular substance in which pollen is generated to be semiorganic and calls it collenchyma. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Collenchyma*..usually absorbed, but remaining and assuming a definite form in some plants, as in orchids.

2. Tissue consisting of cells with walls greatly thickened at the angles, found just beneath the epidermis in the leaf-stalks and young stems of many Dicotyledons.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 514 Collenchyma..has acquired a cartilaginous or horny texture by its cells becoming greatly thickened by secondary layers of a substance softening or swelling up in water. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 83 The collenchyma originates from the fundamental tissue, and..not from the epidermis.

collenchymatous (kɒlɛŋ'kɪmətəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to or of the nature of collenchyma, or of collenchyme.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 187 The characteristic iodine reaction of collenchymatous walls. *Ibid.* 417 Collenchymatous masses.

'collenchyme. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *collenchyma*: see above.] A term proposed by Sollas for a tissue of the mesoderm in sponges. (See next.)

'collencyte. *Zool.* [f Gr. *κόλλα* glue, *ἐν* in, *κύτος* hollow, receptacle.] Sollas's proposed term for the corpuscles of connective tissue found embedded in the collenchyme in the mesoderm of sponges. Hence **collencytal,** *a.*

1887 W. J. SOLLAS *Sponges* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 The mesoderm..in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear colourless gelatinous matrix in which irregularly branching stellate cells or connective tissue corpuscles are embedded; these may be termed *collencytes* and the tissue *collenchyme.*

Collen earth, etc.: see COLOGNE.

†**collep, -op.** *Obs. Sc. rare*—¹. [cf. COLLOCK a pail, of which this may be a corruption.]

1500–20 DUNBAR *Dance of 7 Deidly Synnis* 95 Him folfowit mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep [*v.r.* collop] cop and quart.

collep, var. COLLOP.

collepixie, obs. form of COLT-PIXIE.

coller, obs. f. COLLAR, CHOLER.

collerauch, -rayth, -reth: see CULRACH.

collerette: see COLLARETTE.

colleric, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

collerie, -y, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*, eye-salve.

Collery ('kɒlərɪ). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Tamil *kallar* thieves.] The name of a non-Aryan race inhabiting part of India east of Madura; hence, **Collery-horn** (corrupted into *cholera-horn*), a long brass horn of hideous sound, often used at native funerals; **Collery-stick,** a throwing stick or boomerang used by the Colleries (Yule).

1763 ORME *Hist. Mil. Trans.* I. 208 (Y.) The Polygar Tondiman..likewise sent 3000 Colleries; these are a people who..inhabit the woods between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin; their name in their own language signifies Thieves. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 143, 1120 colleries (irregular troops of the Southern Polygars). **1830** J. WELSH *Mil. Remin.* I. 130 (Y.) It was he also who first taught me to throw the spear, and hurl the Collery-stick. **1879** *Madras Mail* 7 Oct. (Y.), To have the Amildar's Cholera-horn men out at that hour to sound the reveillé.

collery, obs. form of COALERY, COLLIERY.

collet ('kɒlɪt), *sb.*¹ Also 6–7 colet(t, collat(t, -ett. [a. F. *collet*, dim. of *col* neck:—L. *collum.* In sense 4 prob. directly ad. It. *colletto.*]

†1. The neckband of a garment; a collar or band worn round the neck; a necklet. *Obs.*

1561 in Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, ane collet of aurange hew quharin is bandis of claith of gold twa finger braid. **1578** *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) xii. 4 Tua collattis sewit of holene clay^{t}. ane w^{t} blak silk. **1584** HUDSON *Judith* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1620) 723 And through her collet she shewd her snowie brest. **1640–4** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I understand..all the Jewels are brought here again to be pawned, and amongst them the great Collet of Rubies fetch'd from Hamb.

2. An encompassing band or ring; in various technical uses, as, a ring, collar, or flange on a rod or spindle, a circular metal lining to a hole, a circular ferrule or socket, etc. Cf. COLLAR 11. Also *attrib.*

c **1530** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 305 A Staffe to a Crosse of silver withe twoo knoppes gilte and a loose Collet. **1670** *Will of E. Lynde* (Somerset Ho.), Silver collett can. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. sev. late Voy.* (1711) II. 161 The Wooden Stick is fastened within the Iron Collet or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about the Iron. **1696** DERHAM *Artificial Clockm.* 3 The Collet, or piece of brass soldered on the Arbor, or Spindle, on which the Wheel is rivetted. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collets. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Its inmost coil running through and bent round into the hole of a collet or small collar placed over the staff. **1879** *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* July 1882 497/2 For ventilation, the base to be perforated with four holes, and a gilt collet inserted in the crown of the helmet. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 22 The spring should start away from the collet hole with an easy curve.

3. *Jewellery.* The circle or flange in a ring in which the stone is set; also the setting for a precious stone in a piece of jewellery.

1528 *MS. List of Jewelry* (P.R.O.), A pawnce with ij hanging perles with a colett, that a balasse stood in. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Annulus*, *Pala annuli*, the brode place where the stone is set: the colet. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 934 Others write, that he carried a strong poison within the collet of his signet. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 426 The imperial crown of Scotland..is adorned with 22 large precious stones, viz. topazes, amethysts, garnets, etc. in collets of gold of various forms. **1784** WESLEY *Nat. Phil.* I. i. §25 It is set in the forepart of the vitreous humour, like a diamond in its collet. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 230 He chanced to turn the collet of the ring towards the inner side of his hand.

b. *fig.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 When his worne selfe..Had dropt out of the Collet into th' Graue. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* Pref., That these rare Gems, as they are but loosly set in the Mind..so for a time they fall out of their Collets. **1751** EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* ii. (R.), Surely a diamond of so much lustre [Stella] might have been..fixed within the collet of matrimony.

†4. *Glass-blowing.* The neck or portion of glass left on the end of the blowing-iron after the removal of the finished article. *Obs.* Hence CULLET q.v.

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 277 Necks of the Glass, are also call'd Collets. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Collet*, in the glass trade, that part of a glass vessel, which in the making, sticks to the hollow iron by which the metal is first taken out of the melting pot. This is broken off before the vessel is fashioned, and is never seen in the least mark, when finished..These they throw together, and afterwards grind them down, and put into the green glass metal, for the purest green glass. **1797** P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 He delivers it to the master workman to break off the collet, which is a little piece that sticks to the iron. **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖5. *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Collet*, French for that part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle. In mod. Eng. Dicts.

6. *Bot.* The point where the stem and the root of a plant are united; the collar.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

collet ('kɒlɪt), *sb.*² [An earlier form of CULET q.v., the Fr. equivalent being *culasse*, deriv. of *cul* bottom; app. confounded with COLLET *sb.*¹

sense 3.] The horizontal base of a diamond when cut as a brilliant; also called CULET.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* 1050/4 Lost..a short hart Diamond, weighing about 18 Grains..4 Rights and the Collet [*printed* coller] pollished, the Stone being about half made. **1761** WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 444 At the table surface, and at the collet, or opposite surface. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The under surface is also cut in facets and terminates nearly in a point called the collet or culette.

collet ('kɒlɪt), *v.* [f. COLLET *sb.*]

1. To set in a collet. Hence '**colleting** *vbl. sb.*

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 160 And in his foyle so louely set, Faire collited in Gold. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 *Colletting.*—Little fangs or lips are left in the metal, and the gem being inserted between them, they are bent over so as to enfold it.

2. To provide with a collet or collar.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 158 That the main spring may not be injuriously contracted the part of the barrel arbor to which it is attached is enlarged or colleted.

collet, var. of COLET *Obs.*, acolyte; obs. f. COLLECT *sb.*; *dial.* corruption of COLLARD.

‖ **colleter** (kə'li:tə(r)). *Bot.* [a. Gr. **κολλητήρ* one who glues, f. *κολλᾶν* to glue: see COLLETERIUM.] One of the glandular hairs found on many leaf-buds, etc., which secrete the blastocolla or bud-glue.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 115 The parts of the bud are coated by a gummy substance..which he [Hanstein] calls Blastocolla, while the glandular hairs which produce them he terms Colleters. *Ibid.* The secretion of the colleters is a watery mucilage in Polygonum.

colleterial (kɒlɪ'tɪərɪəl), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -AL¹.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a colleterium. *colleterial gland*: = COLLETERIUM.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 111 Colleterial glands which secrete a glutinous material for fixing the ova to various external objects. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 270 A colleterial gland.

‖ **colleterium** (kɒlɪ'tɪərɪəm). *Zool.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. **κολλητήριον*: see COLLETER.] A glandular organ in certain insects, secreting a glutinous substance for cementing the ova together.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

colletic (kɒ'letɪk), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collētic-us* or its original Gr. *κολλητικός* agglutinant, f. *κολλᾶν* to glue.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of joining as with glue; agglutinant. B. *sb.* An agglutinant.

[**1669** ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 39 *Colletica* are such as Glew.] **1715** KERSEY, *Colleticks*, Medicines that are of a gluing, or closing Faculty. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Colletics*, Among colletics are ranked litharge, aloes, myrrh, etc. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

collette, obs. form of COLLET, COLLECT *sb.*

†**colley.** *Obs.* [cf. COLLEP.] See quot.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 36 A brace of threshers..falling out about the overlarge soope of the Colley or Harvest-bottle.

colley: see COLLIE, dog, and COLLY, soot, etc.

Colleyne, obs. form of COLOGNE.

†**coll-hardy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Perhaps f. COLL *sb.*³ though the *dupe* or *simpleton* is not exactly the type of the 'hardy' fool.] Foolhardy, foolishly rash.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 b, Away with this arrogancie: be no more so collhardy [Lat. *ferociam comprime*], and write hereafter more advisedly.

‖ '**collibert.** *Obs.* 7–8 coli-. [F. *collibert*, ad. L. *collibert-us* fellow-freedman, f. *col-*, *con-* together + *libertus* freedman. Concerning the mediæval *colliberti*, see article in Du Cange.]

1. In France under the Feudal system: A kind of tenant freed from strict serfdom, but bound to certain duties or services. In the Custom of Anjou, they had become simply serfs. (Never used in England.)

[**1672** *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Coleberti*, are Tenants in Free Socage, *Doomsday-Book*, or such as being Villains were manumitted.] **1708–15** KERSEY, *Coliberts* or *Colliberts*, a middle sort of Tenants, between Servile and Free: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together, at the same time. **1721** in BAILEY. **1864** *N. & Q.* V. 384 (transl. from Fr.) Colliberts were, therefore, bound by serfdom.

2. 'Miserable inhabitants of Aunis and Poitou' (Littré) named after the mediæval colliberts.

collibist, var. of COLLYBIST *Obs.*

†**collibration.** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *collībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *collībrāre*, f. *col-* together + *lībrāre* to weigh.] Weighing together; comparison.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* §537. 161 What..do Philosophers number, measure, waigh? All things: yet have they most solemn dinumerations, dimensions, collibrations.

†**colliby.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *collibium*, prob. f. L. *collybius* exchange of coins, agio, a. Gr. *κόλλυβος* small coin, rate of exchange, agio; also a small round cake: cf. COLLYBIST. Du Cange derives it from L. *collibēre* to please, be agreeable, and it is possible that a notion of connexion with this helped in establishing the med.L. sense of 'little present'.] A small present.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1770 Smale giftes named collibies wald vnto thaym drawe.

collic, -lick(e, obs. forms of COLIC.

†**co'llicular,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *colliculus* little hill (dim. of *collis* hill) + -AR¹.] Of the nature of a little hill.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1061 Our Country is generally a low ground..yet 'tis very full of Collicular Eminencies.

colliculate (kə'lɪkjʊlət), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ATE².] Having little eminences.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 333 Coralla transversely or reticulately colliculate.

collide (kə'laɪd), *v.* [ad. L. *collīděre* to strike or clash together, f. *col-* together + *lædĕre* to injure, damage.]

1. *trans.* To bring into collision or violent contact, strike or dash together. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vi, The outward [ayre] being stroke or collided by a solide body. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 52 The inflamable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided. **1755** JOHNSON, *Collide, v.a.*, to strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together. **1871** M. COLLINS *Inn of Str. Meetings* 18, I whom dreams encumber, By the keen clash of gross events collided.

2. *intr.* To come into collision, come forcibly into contact, strike or dash together. In *Nuclear Physics*, spec. of particles.

(When first used of railway trains or ships in collision, *c* 1860–70, it was much objected to as an Americanism.)

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 14 The flints..thus toss'd in air, collide. **1746** R. JAMES *Introd. Moufet's Health's Improv.* 9 The Blood collides against the Sides of the Aorta. **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 22 Tumble and rage along, ye rotten waifs and wrecks; clash and collide. **1866** TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* III. 135 The attraction urges them [atoms]. They collide, they recoil. **1880** [see COLLISION 1]. **1886** *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/8 Charles, brigantine, in entering the harbour..collided with Sparkling Foam, barquentine. **1938** R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) iv. 56 The γ-rays do not ionize directly, but split off electrons from the molecules with which they collide. **1942** STRANATHAN *Particles* i. 16 When a negative ion moves through a gas under the action of an electric field, it collides with a number of neutral molecules, some of which become ionized as a result of the collision.

3. *fig.* a. To come into collision or be in conflict; to clash, conflict.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 326 How often would he not collide against the Bishop of Sorimum? **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 152 Overruling the ordinary course of law where it collided with equity. **1880** G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 667 Our interests would be about as likely to collide as those of a shark and a tiger.

b. To come together (without conflict). *rare.*

1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 191 In great crises their interests collide and harmonise to augment the stability of institutions.

Hence **co'llided** *ppl. a.*, **co'lliding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 By the collision of flint and steel..particles detached from the colliding bodies. **1865** LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 386 To restrain the action of colliding passions. **1883** *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 The head-gear of the colliding vessel..became entangled.

collidine ('kɒlɪdaɪn). *Chem.* [f. *κόλλα* glue + *εἶδος* form + -INE.] See quots.

1855 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. Gaz.* 308 Collidine is one of the bases discovered by Dr. Anderson in Dippel's oil, and found a few weeks subsequently by me in shale naphtha. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1082 *Collidine* $C_8H_{11}N$, an alkaloid found among the products of the dry distillation of animal substances and of coal..Collidine is a colourless, oily liquid, having a strongly aromatic, not unpleasant odour. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 29 Dec. 6/5 Tobacco smoke..contains a second toxical principle called collidine.

collie, colly ('kɒlɪ), *sb.* Also 8 coly, 8–9 colley, (9 coally, coley, cooly). [Origin uncertain: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *coaly* 'the colour being originally black'; cf. COLLY *a.* Chaucer has *Colle* as proper name of a dog, of which *collie* might possibly be dimin.]

1. A Scotch shepherd's dog; a breed of sheepdogs remarkable for sagacity.

[*c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 563 Ran Colle our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlond.] *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 691 (Jam.) The Bishop was nicknamed Collie, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table. **1721** RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy*, A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent, Or hounded coly o'er the mossy bent. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gl.*, *Coley*, a cur dog. N. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 23 The tither was a ploughman's collie, His breast was white, his touzie back Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black; His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl. **1806** *Edin. Even. Courant* 20 Jan. (Jam.), A black and white rough coley, or shepherd's dog. **1872** SIR G. W. DASENT *Three to One* II. 216 An affectionate coolie dog.

b. *fig.* 'One who follows another constantly or implicitly' (Jam.); cf. to *dog*, and *Sc. follow-dog.*

2. *attrib.* esp. in **collie-dog.**

c **1774** C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Sc.* (1862) 30 The colly dog lies i' the nook. **1807** BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (ed. 5) 329 The Cur Dog is a trusty and useful servant to the farmer and grazier..In the North of England, this and the foregoing [The Shepherd's Dog] are called Coally Dogs. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, Turning sinners as a colley dog turns sheep. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 398 His dog Totchy, an animal of the cooly breed. **1884** *York Herald* 23 Aug. 4/2 A Black and Tan Collie Puppy. **1861** G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 All books are full of the marvels of colly-dogism.

collied ('kɒlɪd), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* [f. COLLY *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Rendered 'colly'; begrimed; blackened; darkened, murky.

[*c* **1310** See *kollede*, s.v. COLLOW *v.*]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 145 Briefe as the lightning in the collied night. **1634** T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 159 [Venus] stroaking with her ivory hand his [Vulcan's] collied cheeks. **1693** SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* I. i, That youthful Virgin..with..a shining face, and colly'd eyebrows. **1707** E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. vii, With brimless Cap and colly'd Face. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 120. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 A collied cloud.

collier ('kɒlɪə(r)). Forms: 4 kolier, cholier, 5 coly3ere, col3er(e, coliare, coler, 5–6 colyer, colier, (coil3ear), 6 colyar, coliar, 6–7 colliar, collyer, (8 coallier), 6– collier. [ME. *colier*, *colyer*, etc., f. *col*, COAL, app. after words from Fr. in -IER, q.v. The Sc. *coil3ear*, and other ME. spellings, imply that the *o* was then long; *collier* with short *o*, appears to be later: cf. COLLY *a.* and *v.*]

I. One whose occupation or trade is to procure or supply coal (formerly charcoal); one engaged in the coal trade.

†**1.** A maker of wood charcoal (who also was often the bringer of it to market). *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliers þat cayreden col come þere bi side. *Ibid.* 2523 þe kolieres bi komsed to karpe kenely i fere. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colyer [*v.r.* coly3ere, coler], *carbonarius*. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coil3ear* 321 Then the Coil3ear..Went to the Charcoill in hy, To mak his Chauffray reddy. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 328 Item to the colyer for makyng of coleys ij.*s.* **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 493 When none but pore Colyars dyd wyth coles mell. **1573** *Art of Limning* 7 Take Hartes horne, and burne it to cole on a Coliars harth. **1608** T. BALL in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 130 To be at bristow with a reffiner and a hammer man and 8 or 10 colliers.

†**2.** One who carries coal (orig. charcoal, later also pit-coal) for sale. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All maner of colyers that bryngeth coleys to towne. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 86 And where as the colyers be founde false that they may be punessed and theyr sackes brent. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When colliers put no dust into their sacks. **1661–2** PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 198 A Collier with his Cart, that Coals was used to carry.

†b. A coal-dealer or owner. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 235, I knew a Nobleman..A Great Timber Man, A Great Colliar, A Great Corne-Master, A Great Lead-Man.

†**3.** Often used with allusion to the dirtiness of the trade in coal, or the evil repute of the collier for cheating: cf. Greene's *Coosnage of Colliers* (1591). *Obs.*

c **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Smoggy colyers, and stynkynge gonge fermers. **1552** BALE *Apol.* 93 (R.) As the sayinge is, lyke wyl to lyke, as the deuyl fyndeth out the colyer. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 130 What man, tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. Hang him foul Colliar. **1622** GATAKER *Sp. Watch* 67 (T,) A man shall hardly come with fair apparell amongst colliers, but he shall carry some of their soil away from them. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 350 He could transform himself in Colour As like the Devil as a Collier. **1732** in Fuller's *Gnomol.* (Hazl. *Eng. Prov.* 1869) Like a collier's sack, bad without, but worse within.

4. One who works in a coal-mine; a coal-miner.

1594 *Newcastle Munic. Acc.* (1849) 33 Paide for letting fourthe coliers at Pilgrim streete gate..earlie in the morninge to worke, 2*s.* per pece each on. **1665** D. DUDLEY *Mettallum Martis* (1854) 8 Colliers have gotten coles again in those same Pits. **1741–3** WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95, I went to Southbiddick, a village of colliers, seven miles south-east of Newcastle. **1799** *Scotl. Descr.* 198 Villages..inhabited by..coalliers and lime-burners. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) 1881 II. 37 They are..not good in jewelry or mosaics, but the best iron-masters, colliers, wool-combers, and tanners, in Europe. **1876** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 147 A collier earns more wages than a carpenter.

II. *transf.*

5. A ship engaged in the carriage of coal. Earlier *collier-ship*. Also *attrib.*

1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 11 With all the Colliers or New-Castell shipps in the ffleete. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 3 Jan., The Dutch have taken some of our colliers to the North. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 257 The ship was no other than a light collier. **1847–8** H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 202 The coal which loads a single large collier would, when it existed as wood, have built many large colliers.

b. One of the crew of such a vessel.

1727 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers, etc.*, So considerable a branch of the coasting trade, as that of the colliers. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXV, I'm an old collier.

6. The swift (*Cypselus apus*). *dial.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. *Collier*, hirundo apus, the black swallow, or swift. **1855** in *Whitby Gloss.*

7. A species of Aphis; also **collier-aphis, -fly.**

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 75 It's called the collier-fly, because it turns black. **1784** YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 51 *Collier*, an insect, 'the black dolphin'.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as **collier-brig, -ship**; **collier-built** adj.; **collier-man, -master**, the captain of a coal-ship; **collier's faith** [med. Lat. *fides carbonarii*, Ger. *köhlerglaube*], uninquiring or unreasoning assent to the prevalent religious tenets; blind faith; **collier's lung, phthisis**, a fibroid phthisis common with coal-workers, characterized by the deposit of carbon in a finely granular condition in the tissue of the lungs; **collier-woman**, a woman that works in a coal-mine.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. 211 The butties that knock about the poor *collier-boys. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Fog creeping into the caboozes of *collier-brigs. **1878** TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 198 She was a *collier-built tub of 120 tons. **1581** HANMER *Jesuits Banner* Kij b, Not hanging with the *colliers fayth upon the sleeueless coate of the Romish Church. [**1603** CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garment* D iiij b, Onely of the faith that the Colliar profest, which was euer one with the most. See the story **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. vi.] **1680** *Observ.* '*Curse Ye Meroz*' 6 [He] proceeds to talk of Faith..but possibly 'tis the Colliers Faith he means all this while. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The *collierman's chart is the coast. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships, who they call *collier-masters. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 251 [The disease] has been sometimes called *spurious melanosis* sometimes **Collier's Phthisis.* **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To each Newcastle-ship or *Colliarship serving in his Highness his affairs, etc. **1798** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* II, Blear-eyed Moll The *collier woman.

colliery ('kɒlɪərɪ). Also 7 collyery, colyery, 8 collery, coalliery. [f. COLLIER + -Y: see -ERY; cf. also the form COALERY.]

1. A place where coal is worked; a coal-mine.

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 85 Besides great collieries employed for the use and supply of the commons and poor of the town. **1648** RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1219 An extraordinary Storm..which..hath drowned Two of the best collyeries upon Sunderland River. **1676** HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The water that runs from the adjacent Colyeries is vitrioline. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 Your ground borders on other Colleries, which are working Colleries. **1799** *Scotl. Descr.* 102 Its coallieries, its traffic, its various manufactures. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 It was not..until 1238 that the first collieries were established on the high grounds in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

†**2.** The working of a coal-mine. *Obs.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 To explain the whole art of Collery. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 9 The colliery here is brought to..perfection.

†**3.** The coal trade. *Obs.*

1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 2 Of our inferiour Commerce, what have we but the Colliery, and Fishing of New-found land.

†**4.** The ships employed in the coal trade; also, one such vessel. *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 280 Among the Colliery, that is to say, among the Ships. **1763** CHURCHILL *Duellist* III. (R.), The master, or by courtesy The captain of a colliery.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708-15 KERSEY, *Collery*, a Store-house of Coals. **1721-1800** in BAILEY.

6. *attrib.*, as **colliery act, club, district, explosion, inspector, manager, owner, trade, yard**; **colliery viewer** = COAL-VIEWER.

1786 *Act 26 Geo. III*, c. 41 Any such..may..sail in the Colliery Trade. **1849** F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* i. (1851) 30 Joseph Locke, a colliery-viewer..had served his apprenticeship below ground. **1852** J. GLYNN *Power of Water* (Weale) 119 By profession a 'colliery viewer'. **1863** *Trans. Assoc. Coal Miners* 10 They had colliery clubs established in their district..The Educational Clause of the Colliery Act operated favourably. **1866** W. BEGBIE *Wks.* (1883) 254 Who has recently resided in a colliery-district.

collieshangie (kɒlɪ'ʃæŋɪ). *Sc.* Also culleshangee, cullishang, colly-shangie, -gy. [Connexion with Gael. *callaidh* 'wrangling, outcry', has been suggested; also, that the first part is COLLIE sheep-dog, and that the original sense was either a noisy quarrel of dogs, or the racket made by a dog when a 'shangie' or encumbrance is tied to his tail; but historical evidence is wanting.] Noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar; confused fight.

*a***1745** MESTON *Poems* (1767) 115 (Jam.) Macbane and Donald did quarrel, And in a culleshangee landed. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 85 (Jam.) The collyshangy raise to sick a height. **1790** BURNS '*Kind Sir, I've read, etc.*' (Globe) 110 How the collieshangie works Atween the Russians and the Turks. **1805** A. SCOTT *Poems* 93 (Jam.) Cullishangs 'tween man and wife Happen whyles for want o' siller. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, A hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himself and other folk into collie-shangies. **1884** Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 139 Sharp going with us and having occasional 'collie-shangies' with collies when we came near cottages.

co'lliferous, *a.* [f. L. *collum* neck + -FEROUS.] 'Possessed of, or bearing a neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

colliflory, -flower, obs. ff. CAULIFLOWER.

'colliform, *a.* [f. L. *collum* neck + -FORM.] Neck-shaped; in *Entomol.* having the form of a collar: see COLLAR 17 b.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

collig, obs. Sc. f. COLLEAGUE.

colligability (kɒlɪgə'bɪlɪtɪ). *Linguistics.* [f. next + -ITY.] The capacity to form part of a colligation (sense 4). Also *attrib.*

1953 H. F. SIMON in *Bull. Sch. Oriental & Afr. Stud.* XV. 327 The term 'colligation' is applied to describe the syntactic juxtaposition of two or more [grammatical] categories [in the Standard Chinese language], and the derivative 'colligability' has been coined to denote the *possibilities de combinaison* of any given category. **1966** J. E. BUSE in C. E. Bazell *In Memory of J. R. Firth* 54 The following table summarizes the colligability of each of the four full-word classes with each of the pre-nuclear and post-nuclear classes.

colligable ('kɒlɪgəb(ə)l), *a.* *Linguistics.* [f. L. type **colligābil-is*, f. *colligāre* (see COLLIGATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of forming part of a colligation (sense 4).

1961 Y. OLSSON *Syntax Eng. Verb* ii. 23 Each speech sentence containing a colligable type consists of one or more I/K -units.

†**colligance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *colligance* (14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **colligāntia*, f. *colligāre* to bind together.] Attachment together, connexion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It hath collygaunce with the face and the necke. **1548-77** VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 55 By them [nerves and veins] they [the pappes] haue Coliganes with the hart, the lyuer. **1562** BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 34 b, The fellowship and colligance, whiche thei haue with greate sinewes. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) IV. Prol. p. lxxxiii, I often make blunders in the Symbolization and Colligance of those two Words.

†**colligate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colligāt-us* pa. pple. of *colligāre*: see next and -ATE².] Bound together, fastened, attached (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 In whych the partys be left which left so collygate; And so promotyd unto most perfyt temperance. **1528** FOXE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 80 By stedfast..amite colligate unto the same. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The first and second Vertebre..are most especially Colligate, and bound to the Head.

colligate ('kɒlɪgeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *colligāt-*, ppl. stem of *colligāre* to bind together (f. *col-*, *com-* together + *lingāre* to bind): see -ATE³.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together, connect.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligattyng, or knittyng together the muskles. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 With such Ligamentes those bones and ioyntes are clothed, and colligated. **1773** *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 The pieces..are colligated in rows, by running packthread through the peg-holes.

2. *fig.* To bind together in a common interest or function (*obs.*), or in a class or order; to unite.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 If they..haue neede of colligating themselues with your Maiestie. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 273 The Productions would be ever irregular..and never colligated or contained in any certain species. **1867** BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 265 The power that colligates all the other faculties in terms of order and responsible action. **1887** A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 104 The explanation..colligates it with a familiar set of phenomena.

3. *Inductive Logic.* To connect together (isolated facts) by a general notion or hypothesis.

1856 MILL *Logic* III. ii. §4 The phenomena which we are attempting to colligate. **1876** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxii. (1880) 286 Whenever we thus join together previously disconnected facts, by a suitable general notion or hypothesis, we are said to colligate them.

4. *Linguistics. intr.* To be in colligation. Also *trans.*, to group (words) in colligation *with* other elements.

1961 Y. OLSSON *Syntax Eng. Verb.* ii. 31 Juxtaposed AN^{pre}-terms may colligate with their own aAN-terms, e.g., 'a shocking, *terribly old* hat', in which case the place of a term is taken by an intra-sectional colligation. **1966** R. E. ASHER in C. E. Bazell *In Memory of J. R. Firth* 17 The pronominals are regularly colligated with verbal forms in two-word nouns + verb complexes as follows. **1966** J. E. BUSE *Ibid.* 54 *Verbs* colligate with all pre-nuclear and all post-nuclear classes.

colligation (kɒlɪ'geɪʃən). [a. obs. F. *colligation*, ad. L. *colligātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *colligāre* to COLLIGATE.]

†**1.** Material binding together, connexion. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 365 Of the ponderosyte and collygacyon from the one membre unto the other. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The nature of euery membre, their settynge and colligacion that they haue in all the body. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 239 Occasioned by the colligation of vessells.

2. a. *fig.* Conjunction, alliance, union.

1651 WOTTON in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 143 The more blessed Colligation of the Kingdomes, then that of the Roses. **1685** H. MORE *Illustration* 96 The admirable Union or Colligation of the Soul of the Messias with the eternal Logos. **1861** F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 329 All grammar is set at defiance, in this line, in the colligation of the names of places.

b. *concr.* A bond of union. *rare.*

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 116 Himself their colligation Binds two peoples into one.

3. *Inductive Logic.* The binding together or connexion of a number of isolated facts by a suitable general conception or hypothesis. *concr.* A group (of facts) as colligated.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 64 The Colligation of Facts. *Ibid.* II. v. 212 The conceptions of our own minds, and the Colligation of observed facts by the aid of such Conceptions. **1846** MORELL *Hist. Mod. Phil.* II. 293 Empirical facts must be gained by observation, by diligent colligation, and by the testimony of others. **1861** MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 118 The colligation of social phenomena.

4. *Linguistics.* The grouping of words or other grammatical elements in syntactic structures by virtue of the classes of which they are members and the categories with which they are involved; a group of such elements in a syntactic structure. Also *attrib.* Hence **colli'gational** *a.*

1953 [see COLLIGABILITY]. **1958** *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 103 Mutual accompaniment of grammatical categories is termed 'colligation'; an accompaniment of forms, equally mutual but not generalisable in grammatical terms, is a 'collocation'. **1961** Y. OLSSON *Syntax Eng. Verb* iii. 44 The 'III' indicates a colligational similarity with section III. *Ibid.* 60 Colligation Valencies can be given for the complex structures. **1964** R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* viii. 234 Groups of words considered as members of word classes related to each other in syntactic structures have been called colligations.

collige, obs. Sc. f. COLLEAGUE *sb.*: see also vb.

[colligence, erroneous form of COLLIGANCE.

1611 COTGR., *Colligence*, as *Colligance*; or, a gathering, or bringing together. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colligence*, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together. *Cotgr.* **1678** PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Colligence*, a tying together.]

colligener, -iner, -ioner, -yner, obs. ff. COLLEGIANER.

colligible ('kɒlɪdʒɪb(ə)l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type **colligibil-is*, f. *colligĕre* to COLLECT: see -BLE.] That may be collected.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 100 So much of the fashionableness of their cloathes as is colligible from Scripture. *a***1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 153 His colligible revenues.

†**colligionist,** ? = COLLEGIANER.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 147/14 A colligioniste, *collegionista.*

'collimancy. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *coll-um* neck + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.]

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 374 There are Lines in the Neck, the Forehead..and therefore..as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, etc.

collimate ('kɒlɪmeɪt), *v.* [f. '*collīmāre*', an erroneous reading, found in some edd. of Cicero, of L. *collīneāre*, f. *col-*, *com-* together + *līnea* line, *līneāre* to bring into a straight line. *Collīmāre* long passed as a genuine word, and was adopted by some astronomers who wrote in Latin (*e.g.* Kepler *Ad Vitellionem Paralipomena*, Frankfort 1604, p. 211; Littré) and thence passed into the mod. langs. The proper word would be *collineate.*]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Collimate*, to leuell or winke with one eye. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collimate*, to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark. **1721** BAILEY, *Collimate*, to level at, or aim at a Mark [**1731-90** or hit the Mark].

2. *trans.* a. To place or adjust (a telescope) so that the line of sight is in the required position; to place (two telescopes, lenses, etc.) so that their optical axes are in the same line. b. To make parallel, as a lens, the rays of light passing through it. Hence **'collimating** *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 349 s.v. *Collimator*, The cross wires in the supplementary or collimating telescope. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 244 An instrument with the cross wires perfectly adjusted is said to be correctly collimated. **1878** —— *Stargazing* 394 The little object-glass..or collimating lens, as it is called.

collimation (kɒlɪ'meɪʃən). [n. of action f. prec. = erroneous 16th c. L. *collīmātio*, F. *collimation.* The proper word would be *collineation.*]

The adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope, etc. ***line of collimation***: the line of sight or optical axis. ***error of collimation***: the amount by which the line of sight deviates from its position of accurate adjustment.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 215 Making the Line of Sight, or Collimation parallel to the sides of the Ruler. **1783** *Ibid.* LXXIII. 99 The magnifying power of the telescope may be varied without affecting the line of collimation. **1793** SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *ibid.* LXXXIII. 106 Take the error of the collimation of the telescope in right ascension, by a star in

the equator. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 328 The optic axis of the telescope, or line of collimation.

b. Used for *error of collimation.*

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 383 Corrections are applied for collimation; that is, for the centre wire or spider's web not being exactly in the diameter of the telescope.

c. *attrib.*

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 332 The collimation axis of the telescope. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 272 The wires must be shifted by means of the collimation screws.

collimator ('kɒlɪmeɪtə(r)). [n. of agent, in L. form, f. COLLIMATE *v.*]

1. A small fixed telescope with cross-wires at its focus, used for adjusting the line of collimation of an astronomical or other instrument.

1825 KATER in *Phil. Trans.* 147 Description of a floating Collimator. **1843** *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 12 Two fixed collimators, watched by levels..enable the observer to determine the position..of the horizontal line. **1885** C. S. MURRAY *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 120 A collimator..is a telescope furnished with a micrometer at its focus. **1890** *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 494/2 Col. Davidson devised [*c* 1855] a collimator for night firing with artillery at a siege.

2. The tube with a slit and lens (or the lens itself) used in the spectroscope to collect the light and throw it upon the prism in parallel rays.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 389 One-half the slit of the collimator. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373 The spectroscope ..consists of three parts, the collimator, the prism or grating and the telescope..The most important adjustment in the spectroscope is that of the collimator.

Comb. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 93 The..ray of light entering the first prism from the slit and collimator-tube. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 374 The angle subtended by the collimator lens at the slit.

†**co'llime**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. '*collīmāre*': see COLLIMATE.] *intr.* To aim: see COLLINE.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 170 The primary end of our life, unto what al our actions ought to collime, as arrows to their scope.

†**colli-mollie**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Nares suggests 'A jocular corruption of the word *melancholy*'.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 117 The Devil was a little Colli-Mollie and would not come off.

collin ('kɒlɪn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -IN.] A term applied to absolutely pure gelatine.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

collinate ('kɒlɪneɪt). *Chem.* [f. COLLIN-IC + -ATE^4.] A salt of collinic acid.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 A solution of collinate of ammonium.

†**colline**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 collin. [a. F. *colline* hill, ad. L. *collīna* (sc. *terra*) hilly land, f. *coll-is* hill.] A small hill.

c **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 35 And every hill and collin crowns with palms. **1641** EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 291 A nobly wellwall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine collines and ponds. **1697** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 727 A Rill of about an Ell broad between Two Collines.

†**colline** (kə'laɪn), *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *collīnēāre* to direct in a straight line, to aim, f. *col-* together + *līnea* line, *līnēāre* to bring into straight line: see -ATE.] *trans.* To aim, to direct.

1674 Z. CAWDREY *Catholicon* Pref. 1 My endeavours in this discourse are..collined at the stopping the growth of rigid Separation.

†**collineant**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *collīnēānt-em* pr. pple. of *collīnēāre*: see prec.] Aiming straight, well-directed; to the point.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 97 This accurate, and Collineant judgement.

collinear (kə'lɪnɪ:ə(r)), *a. Geom.* [f. COL- together + LINEAR, f. L. *līnea* line.] Lying in the same straight line.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 168 A system of points ranged along a line is termed a collinear system. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 214 Two points, *A'*, *B'*, which are collinear with *C*.

†**b.** Lying in the same plane. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 6 a, Superficies are said to be..Col-linear, when a continued strait line will touch them equally every where. *Ibid.* III. 7 a, Some are collinear with the Visual Rays.

collinearity (kə,lɪnɪ:'ærɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being collinear.

line of collinearity (of a triangle): the pedal line with respect to a point in the circumference of the circumscribed circle.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 176 Criteria of collinearity and concurrence of the several points and lines. **1881** CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 36 The line of collinearity of the feet of the perpendiculars from P on the sides of the triangle.

collinearly (kə'lɪnɪ:əlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In a collinear way; in the same line.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 179 In every triangle inscribed in a circle the three tangents at the vertices intersect collinearly with the opposite sides.

Collin earth, etc.: see COLOGNE.

collineate (kə'lɪnɪ:eɪt), *v.* [f. L. *collīnēāt-* ppl. stem of *collīnēāre*: see COLLINE *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To meet together or converge, as lines, towards a point; also *fig. Obs.*

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 272 This is certain, this all St. Paul places Collineate to. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 66 The very centre where all their lines do collineate.

†**2.** 'To level at or hit the mark' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

So in BAILEY 1721-90.

3. = COLLIMATE 2 (being the etymological form).

In modern Dicts.

collineation (kəlɪnɪ:'eɪʃən). [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of aiming or directing anything in a straight line toward an object.

1755 in JOHNSON. **1807** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 13 The prudent excel in collineation, the rash tend to hyperbole.

2. = COLLIMATION (being the etymological form).

In modern Dicts.

†**colliness.** *Obs.* [f. COLLY *a.* + -NESS.] 'A being blacked or dawbed with coals, soot, etc.' (Bailey 1730-6. Hence in ASH, etc.)

†**'colling**, *vbl. sb.*^{1} *Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*^{1} + -ING^1.] Embracing, hugging.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 18 Vse we collyngis that ben coueited [**1382** the coueited clippingis]. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 94 Kisses caught by stealth; Sweet colings. **1631** *Celestina* xix. 188 Their tongues ake not with talking, nor their armes with colling. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. ii, You keep such a billing and colling here.

†**'colling**, *vbl. sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*^{2} + -ING^1.] The action of polling, or clipping off.

1619 A. SIMSON *Serm.* in *Select Biogr.* (1845) I. 120 The Colling of the excrements of the Candle.

†**'colling**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*^{1}] That embraces round the neck. Hence †**'collingly** *adv.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xxix. (Arb.) 94 And hoong about his necke And collingly him kist.

collingual (kə'lɪŋgwəl), *a. rare.* [f. COL- together + LINGUAL, f. L. *lingua* tongue.] Agreeing together in language.

1847 CRAIG, *Collingual*, having, or pertaining to, the same language. **1884** HIGBEE in *Penn. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 267 Become with us collingual and congenial.

collinic (kə'lɪnɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. COLLIN + -IC.] *collinic acid*, $C_6H_4O_2$, an acid of the Aromatic series, found among the products of the oxidation of the albuminoidal substances and of gelatin.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 Collinic acid has a sour, pungent taste; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in ether.

Collins^{1} (kɒlɪnz). [The name of a character, William *Collins*, in Jane Austen's *Pride & Prejudice* (ch. xxii).] A letter of thanks for entertainment or hospitality, sent by a departed guest; a 'bread-and-butter' letter.

1904 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 611/2 When we do not call a letter of thanks for a visit 'a board and lodging', we call it a 'Collins'. **1907** LADY GROVE *Social Fetich* 74 The 'Collins' letter I had dutifully bored my hostess with. **1911** W. RALEIGH *Lett.* (1926) 375 This is only a Collins, and a Collins should not wade into deep places. It should be loving but neat. **1926** BRIDGES *Mem. H. Bradley* ii. 19 Wherever I can I shall let him speak for himself, and..group the quotations from his letters under subjects..This first Collins will serve to prelude them. **1940** W. DE LA MARE *Pleasures & Specul.* 327 The amateur composer even of a Collins or bread-and-butter letter realizes that his mother tongue is a stubborn means for the communication of gratitude.

Collins^{2} ('kɒlɪnz). An iced drink consisting of gin or whisky, etc., mixed with soda-water, lemon or lime juice, and sugar, served in a tall glass; cf. *John Collins*, *Tom Collins*; usu. with defining word prefixed, as ***brandy Collins***, ***rum Collins***, etc. orig. *U.S.*

1944 *Beverage Retailer Weekly* (U.S.) 28 Aug. 9 (Advt.), Thousands of Marimba Collins are being served and enjoyed every single day. **1962** *Cocktails* (Cunard Line), Tom Collins 3/-. John Collins 3/-. Rum Collins 2/9.

collion, collip, obs. ff. CULLION, COLLOP.

†**co'lliquable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquā-re* (see COLLIQUATE) + -BLE: cf. L. *liquābilis.*] Capable of being liquefied or dissolved.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 93 Which tender consistence renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. **1677** GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. §2 The Main Body [of the seed]..easily colliquable into a kind of Milk or Chyle.

†**co'lliquament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquā-re* (see COLLIQUATE) + -MENT: cf. L. *liquāmentum.*]

a. 'The substance to which anything is reduced by being melted' (J.); something melted, or of a more or less liquid consistence.

b. 'A term used by Harvey for the earliest embryo, from its want of consistence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

'An extremely transparent fluid observable in an egg after two or three days' incubation, which contains the rudiments of the chicken' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.*).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* II. ix. Schol. (1712) 160 That part of the Egg, which they call the Eye, and the white colliquament out of which the young one is formed. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 A Sinapism is seldom..adhibited..neither by way of tabel nor colliquament. **1731-90** BAILEY, *Colliquament*, that which is melted. **1828** in WEBSTER.

†**colliquant**, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. med. or mod.L. *colliquānt-em*, pr. pple. of *colliquāre*: see next. Bailey quotes as a medical term *colliquans febris* a melting or dissolving fever.] Colliquative.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colliquant*, consuming, wasting. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**'colliquate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *colliquāt-* ppl. stem of med. or early mod.L. *colliquāre*, f. *col-* together + *liquāre* to make liquid, melt: see -ATE^3.]

1. *trans.* To melt or fuse together. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1153 Who being severed apart in body, conjoine and colliquate, as it were perforce, their soules together. **1680** BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 150 When Ashes and Sand are Colliquated into Glass.

2. To make liquid; to reduce to the consistence of a liquid; to melt down.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* I. 42 Colliquating moderate quantities of it [Salt-petre].

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* **a.** To reduce (the solids of the body) to a liquid consistence; to cause to waste away (cf. COLLIQUATION 3 b).

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 49 The humours and Fat of the Kidneys are apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 124 In poison..there is a heating, colliquating, and putrefactive quality.

b. To reduce (humours) to a thinner consistence.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 Unless..the Humours [are] colliquated, or the Fever inclining to Malignancy. **1733** STUART *ibid.* XXXVIII. 21 These Volatile Salts..break down and colliquate the Blood.

4. *intr.* To become liquid, melt.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Ice..will colliquate in water.

†**colliquation** (kɒlɪ'kweɪʃən). *Obs.* [a. F. *colliquation* (Paré): cf. prec. and -ATION. L. had *liquātiōn-em.*]

1. The action or process of melting together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colliquation, or Colliquefaction, is the conjunction of many fusils or liquables to make one compound by eliquation on the fire. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 54 When Sand and Ashes are well melted together..there is generated by the colliquation that sort of Concretion we call Glasse. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colliquation*, a melting together.

2. The action or process of making or of becoming liquid; reduction to (or towards) the consistence of a liquid; the state of being so reduced; melting, fusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. §4 Fire is the cause of colliquation but respectiue to waxe. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 That which is coagulated by a fiery siccity, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity.

fig. a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* cxviii. V. 90 This..colliquation of the inwardest bowels of his soul. **1744** ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* IV. 393 The colliquation of soft joys.

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* and *Path.*

a. 'The melting down or solution of solid parts, as in an abscess; the excessive fluidification of the humours of the body, *esp.* the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 82 These Rheums have been encreased by a colliquation of the humours. **1693** J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 6 The tainted parts, as in Bodies ulcerated..bringing the rest to a general Colliquation. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 50 The Colliquation and Substraction of the Humours.

b. The wasting away of the solid parts of the body; consumption.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxiii. II. 134 For colliquations and such as are..far gone in a consumption. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 82 The colliquation or wasting of the kidneyes. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 85 The colliquation of our bodie, and stealing away our strength. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 157 For..great colliquation..these waters are not found beneficial.

c. *concr.* A product of liquefaction or solution.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 278 Much lesse is it a Colliquation. For a Colliquation is a thing beside Nature.

colliquative (kə'lɪkwətɪv), *a. Med.* [a. F. *colliquatif*, *-tive* (Paré), f. L. *colliquāt-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Having the power or effect of liquefying or dissolving. Applied to profuse discharges which cause the body to waste away, or to diseases characterized by such discharges;

as *colliquative diarrhœa, sweat, fever*. (Cf. COLLIQUATION 3 b.)

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 6 A burning colliquative Feaver. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 124 A colliquative, sharp and hot Flux. **1791** *Edin. New Disp.* 528 The colliquative sweats attending hectic fevers. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 220 [The patient] appears to melt away under the influence of the purging, which is therefore said to be colliquative.

†**co,llique'faction.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *colliquefacĕre* (found in pa. pple. *colliquefactus*), f. *col-* together + *liquefacĕre* to make liquid, melt.] Melting together.

1612 [see COLLIQUATION 3]. *a* **1626** BACON *Phys. & Med. Rem.* (J.), Incorporation of metals by simple colliquefaction.

colli'quescence. *rare.* [f. L. *colliquēsc-ĕre* to become fluid, dissolve, liquefy + -ENCE.] Tendency or readiness to become fluid.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 862 The softness and colliquescence of the olfactory nerves.

colliquintida, -quinto: see COLOQUINTIDA.

†**colliqui'tation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Erroneous form of COLLIQUATION (3 b).

a **1684** N. HODGES *Acc. Plague Lond.* (1721) A continuance of sweat brings on a dangerous colliquitation.

†**colliquying,** *vbl. sb.* = COLLIQUATION.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Fij b, The flesshe that hath ben contused .. commeth to suppuracyon, in collyquieng and meltyng.

collire, var. of COLLYRE, *Obs.*, collyrium.

colliridian, collirie, -irium: see COLLYR-.

colliset: see COLOSSEE.

collision (kə'lɪʒən). Also 6 colysion. [ad. L. *collīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collīs-* ppl. stem of *collīděre* to dash together, f. *col-* together + *lædĕre* to hurt by striking: see COLLIDE. Cf. F. *collision*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of colliding or forcibly striking or dashing together; violent encounter of a moving body with another; in recent use *esp.* of railway trains, ships, motor vehicles, aircraft, etc. In *Physics*, spec. of particles.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 For the collision of waters metenge there. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 300 By the collision of stones fire is beaten out. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 31 The collision of the waters against the lips of the orifice. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1904 These people produce fire both by collision and attrition; the first by striking two stones against each other. **1835** *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 32 Collision of carriages on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. **1848** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 698 When the collision is entirely owing to the master and crew of the insured ship. **1880** P. SPENCE in *Jrnl. Specul. Philos.* XIV. 294 If the atoms A and B collide at the same moment with the atom C, the state into which C is thrown by the double collision cannot be the same as that which would be induced by a collision with either A or B alone. **1904** RUTHERFORD *Radio-Activity* ii. 54 Each of these projected particles possesses such kinetic energy that it is able to produce a large number of ions by collision with the gas molecules in its path. **1926** H. N. RUSSELL et al. *Astronomy* II. xvii. 551 After colliding with the far more massive atom the electron may be found moving with the same speed as before; such a collision is called elastic. Sometimes the electron is slowed up; such a collision is inelastic. **1942** [see COLLIDE *v.* 2]. **1969** *Times* 5 Feb. 13/6 These very-high-energy collisions between particles and hydrogen atoms.

2. a. The coming together of sounds with harsh effect.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 246 We may generally obserue in the Northerne Languages a rough collision of consonants and aspirations. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 8 He .. does not often offend by collision of consonants. *a* **1771** GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 303 The crowd of monosyllables, the collision of harsh consonants. **1868** W. H. THOMPSON *Plato's Phaedrus* p. ix, He quotes instances of this collision [of vowels] from Demosthenes. **1876** JEBB *Attic Orators* II. 67.

†**b.** The coming together of two vowels with elision of one of them; synalœpha; see quots. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Colysion*, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel as this, thayre, for the ayre, thaduice, for the aduice. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collision* of a Vowel, is the contracting two Vowels into one. **1677** HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A Collision of a vowel, *synalepha*, *symphonesis*.

3. a. *fig.* Encounter of opposed ideas, interests, etc.; clashing, hostile encounter.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. Gen. 25 There is not the .. slightest coallision or clashing in this hypothesis .. with the ordinary .. sense of the Scripture. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. (R.), The collision of contrary false principles. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 423 The moderate independent party had avoided all collision, not only with Rome, but even with Callicrates. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 In collision with a law which his conscience forbids him to obey. **1872** YEATS *Growth. Comm.* 211. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Religion come into apparent collision on the question of the freedom of the will.

b. *fig.* Coming into contact (with no notion of violent opposition or hostility); action of mind upon mind, or the like. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* Pref., Out of which friendly Collision .. gaining greater Light to some considerable Truths. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccxiii. 320 Your constant collision with good company will .. smooth and polish you. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 By the fortuitous collision of happy incidents. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 53 In this wide and various collision their moral powers were quickened by constant activity.

4. *attrib.*, as *collision bulkhead, mat* (Naut.): see quots., and BULKHEAD 1. **collision course,** a course that will end in collision; also *fig.*; **collision door,** on board ship, a door to be closed after a collision, in order to cut off the inflowing water; **collision net,** a steel net used to support a damaged boat while it is being brought into port; **collision-proof** *a.*, of a railway carriage or train; capable of withstanding the shock of collision; **collision quarters, stations,** positions to be taken up by the passengers and crew of a ship in the event of collision.

1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 Known as a '*collision' bulkhead, because it provides against injury to the bow in case of collision. **1944** STEWART & PIERCE *Marine & Air Navigation* xiv. 178/2 Ships on such courses are said to be on *collision courses. **1961** *New Statesman* 21 July 73/2 The great powers are now headed on a collision course over Berlin. .. Either side .. may risk resorting to a physical gesture—in an area where the escalation to nuclear war would be rapid and irreversible. **1966** D. FRANCIS *Flying Finish* xviii. 199, I switched the navigation lights on. .. They wouldn't give much warning to a jet liner on a collision course, but possibly better than none. **1895** *Daily News* 7 Jan. 8/1 Finding the water penetrating, .. the chief engineer at once ordered the *collision doors to be closed. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 27 **Collision mats* .. are large mats .. from 8 to 15 feet square .. for covering a hole in the ship's side, in case of a collision. **1887** *Daily News* 23 July 5/6 A collision mat has since been battened over the breach. **1897** *Ibid.* 27 Apr. 7/6 The gunboat .. was kept afloat by means of *collision nets and brought into harbour. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 2/6 *Collision-proof railway cars. **1909** *Ibid.* 21 June 1/1 The call to '*collision quarters' was .. quickly .. performed. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/1 Drills .. such as Fire and *Collision stations.

collisional (kə'lɪʒənəl), *a.* [f. COLLISION + -AL^1.] Pertaining to collision; colliding.

1884 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* XV. 319/1 The mutual action at a distance, repulsive or attractive according to the mutual aspect of the two bodies when passing within collisional distance of one another. **1947** *Nature* 11 Jan. 59/2 It is possible to estimate the collisional frequency of the electrons with the neutral atoms. **1957** F. HOYLE *Black Cloud* viii. 152 The ionization of the atmospheric gases at a height of about fifty miles turned out to be abnormally high. This was giving rise to an excessive amount of collisional damping, as the radio engineers called it. **1969** *Nature* 16 Aug. 727/1 Direct collisional excitation of the forbidden lines will be unimportant.

Hence **co'llisionally** *adv.*, by a collision or collisions, esp. between atoms.

1968 *Austral. Jrnl. Physics* XXI. 505 A collisionally excited nebula. **1970** *Nature* 25 Apr. 354/1 The resulting excited H_2O is strongly collisionally de-excited by other H_2O molecules. **1981** *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 84/3 The width and the very low opacity of the bright ring may reflect the collisionally induced spreading of its larger particles over the age of the solar system.

collisionless (kə'lɪʒənlɪs), *a. Physics* and *Astron.* [f. COLLISION + -LESS.] Free of (atomic) collisions; not involving or taking account of collisions.

1961 *Physics of Fluids* IV. 139 Ion oscillations .. are obtained using a formalism which is sometimes designated as 'collisionless'. **1962** W. B. THOMPSON *Introd. Plasma Physics* viii. 203 It might be thought that the vast scale of astrophysical phenomena precluded the application of the collisionless theory, but this is by no means clear. **1971** *Physics Bull.* Aug. 477/3 The scattering technique was used to gain understanding of plasma microturbulence and its role in fusion devices and collisionless shocks in astrophysics. **1983** *Jrnl. Geophysical Res.* LXXXVIII. A. 7893/1 We have used a semikinetic model to describe the steady state collisionless flow of H^+, O^+ and electrons along diverging geomagnetic field lines in the high-latitude topside ionosphere.

collisive (kə'laɪsɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *collīs-* (see COLLISION) + -IVE.] Pertaining or tending to collision.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 318 No conflict, no collisive [*printed* collusive] force Break their thin texture, and disturb their course.

†**colli'strigiated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. med.L. *collistrigium*, *-stridium* pillory, f. *collum* neck + *strig-* root of *string-ĕre* to bind or draw tight.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Collistrigiated* .. pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory. **1721–90** BAILEY, *Collistrigiated*, Pillory'd.

†**'colliter.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. COLET + -ER.] = ACOLYTE, COLET.

1669 *Arraignment of Popery* 45 The Cardinals, Deacons, Sub-deacons and Colliters.

†**co'llitigant,** *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. COL- + LITIGANT; (prob. in med.L.)]

a. *sb.* A person at law with another. **b.** *adj.* (See quot. 1656.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 He that strikis his collitigant in jugement, sall tine his action. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collitigant* .. wrangling or going to law together.

collocability (ˌkoləkə'bɪlɪtɪ). *Linguistics.* [f. next + -ILITY.] The capacity to form part of a collocation (sense 1 c).

1950 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. II. 111 The collocability of the future with *tomorrow* and of the past with *yesterday*. **1951** [see COLLOCATION 1 c]. **1967** R. A. WALDRON *Sense & Sense Devel.* ii. 43 Such habitual collocations .. are in themselves meaningful patterns and the mere listing of them .. expresses the meaning of the words in terms of their *collocability*, their tendency to congregate with these and other words.

collocable ('koləkəb(ə)l), *a. Linguistics.* [f. L. type **collocābil-is*, f. *collocāre* (see COLLOCATE *v.*).] Capable of forming part of a collocation (sense 1 c).

1961 Y. OLSSON *Syntax Eng. Verb* vii. 197 Although '*have* a look' and '*take* a look' are both collocable with *at*, '*have* a look' is alone in collocating with *for*. **1964** R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* ii. 69 In the language of philosophy the verb *to exist* is not collocable with nouns in the same way that other verbs .. are.

collocal (kə'ləʊkəl), *a. rare.* [f. COL- + LOCAL. Cf. following words.] Of, belonging to, or occupying, the same place with another.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 64 As it is esteemed a perfection in English writing to construct an antithesis with words of a collocal origin, it is become usual to oppose *dale* to *hill*, which is also a word of Saxon descent. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 170 When an affection of the internal organ and the object of that affection become collocal, the Brahma of the affection and that of the object coalesce into one.

†**'collocate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *collocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *collocāre* to set in a place, f. *col-* (*con-*) together + *locāre* to place, f. *locus* place.] Set, placed, stationed; *fig.* laid out, spent (quot. 1529).

1529 in Burnet *Records* II. No. 28 (R.) Ye shall haue cause to think your travels, pains and studies herein in the best wise collocate and employed. **1557** *Primer Sarum, Praiers* E v b, Next to the blessed trinitie In place thou art now collocate. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §910 Of that Creature you must take the Parts wherein that Virtue chiefly is Collocate.

collocate ('koləˌkeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *collocāt-* ppl. stem of *collocāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *colloquer*.]

1. a. *trans.* To place side by side, or in some relation to each other; to arrange. **b.** To set in a place or position.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 406 To marshall and collocate in order his battailes. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 This bone beyng in the middest of the body collocated, and most excellently setled. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 145/1 Collocate the Patient on a closestoole. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 814 Generally we expect good from those houses where the Fortunes are radically collocated. **1846** G. S. FABER *Tractar. Secession* 81 Original Sin (somewhat oddly collocated in the list). **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 52 The older rocks are abruptly collocated.

c. *Linguistics.* To place (a word) with (another word) so as to form a collocation.

1951 J. R. FIRTH in *Ess. & Stud.* IV. 124 The word 'time' can be .. collocated with *saved, spent*, [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Person* is collocated with *old* and *young*. **1963** R. QUIRK in Brown & Foote *Early Eng. & Norse Studies* xiii. 152 One might add that *giefu* and *God* are also closely collocated elsewhere.

2. *intr. Linguistics.* Of words: to form collocations with another word or words.

1961 [see COLLOCABLE *a.*]. **1964** R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* ii. 69 Some philosophers (John Locke, for example) would hold that in the context of philosophical discourse *free* does not collocate with *will*.

Hence '**collocated** *ppl. a.*, '**collocating** *vbl. sb.*

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 235 The two collocated systems. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 177 The analogy or group of collocated events.

collocation (kɒləʊ'keɪʃən). [ad. L. *collocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collocāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *collocation*.]

1. a. The action of setting in a place or position, *esp.* of placing together with, or side by side with, something else; disposition or arrangement with, or in relation to, others; the state of being so placed. Frequently applied to the arrangement of words in a sentence, of sounds, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §5 In .. Anatomie .. they enquire of the Parts, and their Substances, Figures, and collocations. **1646** J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 93 (T.) Whosoever .. shall set his bed north and south, shall beget male children .. Therefore the Jews hold this right of collocation to this day. **1684** BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* I. 1 The collocation of the Intervals and Pores. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. Wks. (1841) 197 The accusative .. in modern languages .. being subsequent to its verb, in the collocation of the words. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 5 The difference of harmony arising .. from the collocation of vowels and consonants. **1813** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 81 The formation and collocation of magazines in the country in general. **1873** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) §630 All languages use greater freedom of collocation in poetry than in prose. **1881** J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* 13 This collocation of various metals, or inlaying them by way of ornament.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 327 The dead collocations of some insensate Treasure. **1833** CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 215 Just as palpable as those of a material collocation. **1834-47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi. (1862) 18 His rattling rhymes and quaint collocations.

c. *Linguistics.* The habitual juxtapositon or association, in the sentences of a language, of a particular word with other particular words; a group of words so associated.

Introduced by J. R. Firth as a technical term in modern Linguistics, but not fully separable from examples in sense 1 a nor from other uses as exemplified in quot. 1940.

1940 G. L. TRAGER in *Language* XVI. 301 Collocation establishes categories by stating the elements with which the element being studied enters into possible combinations. *Ibid.* 303 It is now necessary to establish the collocations of the various forms to see what their functions are. **1951** J. R. FIRTH in *Ess. & Stud.* IV. 123, I propose to bring forward as a technical term, meaning by 'collocation', and to apply the test of 'collocability'. *Ibid.* 124 General or usual collocations and more restricted technical or personal collocations. **1958** [see COLLIGATION 4]. **1963** R. M. W. DIXON *Linguistic Sci. & Logic* 74 The colocation 'round square' can occur.

†2. Giving in marriage; = L. *collocatio*. *rare.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 143 If the father had not prevented his Son-in-law by the collocation of his daughter to him.

collocational (kɒləʊ'keɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to collocation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) §567 In the collocational stage of syntax, the chief means resorted to for this end was repetition. **1940** G. L. TRAGER in *Language* XVI. 302 The different series (paradigms) will give us one kind of classification, the collocational and congruential classes others. **1951** J. R. FIRTH in *Ess. & Stud.* IV. 126 The phonetic, prosodic, grammatical and collocational levels. **1962** H. A. GLEASON in Householder & Saporta *Probl. Lexicography* 91 The collocational possibilities of the forms.

collocative ('kɒləkeɪtɪv), *a.* [f. COLLOCATE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or relating to, collocation.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 240 Collocative arrangement. **1873** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) §562 The Gothic faculty of collocative structure.

2. Having the attribute of properly disposing.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* 1. (ed. 2) 3 A Title is a fact Collocative of Rights and Obligations..*note*, The term Collocative has been substituted for Bentham's term Dispositive.

collocatory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 536 With this modulatory progress there is certainly a collocatory progress.

†**collo'cavit.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. The perfect of L. *collocare*, used grotesquely for some kitchen utensil. (Cf. next.)

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 73 *Royster*. I lacke yet an hedpiece. *M. Mery*. The kitchen collocauit, the best hennes to grece, Runne, fet it Dobinet, and come at once withall..I warrant it saue your head from any stroke.

'collock. Now *dial.* Forms: 5 collok, 5–6 colok, 6 collack, -eck(e, 6–9 collock; also 4 goloke. [In form app. a dim. in -OCK: the primitive appears to have been COLLE cask, tub.] A tub, or similar vessel; now, *dial.* a large pail.

c **1310** *Sat. People Kildare* xviii. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 155 Hokesters..wiþ candles and golokes and þe pottes blak. **1437** *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 61 Unam peciam coopertam, vocatam le collok. *c* **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 771/30 *Hic canterus*, a colok. **1507** *Will of Pinfote* (Somerset Ho.), A litel colok maser. **1554** *Lanc. Wills* I. 113 In the bruhouse..one essiou and a collack. **1573** *Ibid.* III. 60 Thre collockes or pales. **1563** *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 169 A kneadinge tube, iii. collecks..a fleshe collecke. **1570** *Inv. S. Borwicke, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), One lytle collecke wth salve in it. **1634-5** *Mary Spencer's Test.* in Bruce *Calendar St. Papers*, She used to tumble or trundle the collock, or peal, down the hill. **1636** *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 15, 1 Water Collocke. **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., s.v. *Colerus*, A great piggin, or pail, with a wide neck, is called a collock in the North. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss., Collock*, a large pail.

†**collocuplicate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [cf. L. *collocuplētāre* to enrich greatly.] 'To enrich' (Cockeram).

collocution (kɒləʊ'kju:ʃən). *rare.* [a. F. *collocution* or ad. L. *collocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colloqui* to talk together.] Talking together, conversation, colloquy.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 118 In every collocucion of the kyng and the duk. **1603** DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 My collocution tendeth to Sir Owen's dignifying. **1731** in BAILEY vol. II. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

collocutor ('kɒləkju:tə(r), kə'lɒkju:tə(r)). [a. late L. *collocūtor*, agent-n. f. *colloqui* (see prec.).] One who talks with another or others; one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 90 The different opinions of the Collocutors. **1668-70** M. CASAUBON *Credulity & Incred.* 148 (T.) Licentius, one of the collocutors in that dialogue. **1827-59** HARE *Guesses* (ed. 5) 444 He [Cicero] has nothing of the dialectic spirit. His collocutors do not wrestle with one another. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. English* 190 *note*, My collocutor very positively queried its ever having got into print.

collocutory (kə'lɒkju:tərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of the nature of dialogue.

1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 2 (1852) 10 We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbæan or Collocutory kind.

collodio- (kə'ləʊdɪəʊ), combining form of COLLODION, as in c*ollodio-chloride*, etc. **collodio-type**, a photograph obtained by the collodion process; also, the process itself.

1853 R. HUNT *Man Photogr.* 264 After coating the plate with collodio-iodide. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 159/2 The collodio albumen process. **1865** *Reader* No. 151. 578/3 The collodio-chloride process of Mr. Simpson.

co,llodio-'bromide. *Photogr.* An emulsion of collodion with bromide of silver used for collodion dry plates. Chiefly *attrib.*

1864 SAYCE & BOLTON in *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 9 Sept. 340/1 The secret..consists in converting simply bromised collodion into what we will for convenience designate 'collodio-bromide of silver' by the addition of the combining equivalent of nitrate of silver to the previously bromised collodion. **1873** SPON *Workshop Rec.* 266 Collodio-Bromide Process. **1892** *Photogr. Ann.* II. 61 A Collodio-bromide Emulsion. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 4/3 Mr. William Blanshard Bolton..worked out and published the collodio-bromide process of photography. In 1874 his process was perfected, and became the universal method of working collodion dry-plates.

collodion (kə'ləʊdɪən). Also collodium. [mod. f. Gr. κολλώδ-ης glue-like (f. κόλλα glue); in the L. form *collodium* 'a term of Paracelsus for some gluey substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).]

A solution of gun-cotton in ether, forming a colourless gummy liquid, which dries rapidly in the air, owing to evaporation of the ether; used in photography for covering plates with a thin film, and in surgery for coating wounds, burns, etc.

1851 F. S. ARCHER in *Chemist* 257, I find from numerous trials that Collodion..is admirably adapted for photographic purposes as a substitute for paper. **1859** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VII. 15 Photographs of the moon..taken..on collodion. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 An artificial covering of the flexible collodion is occasionally of..use.

b. *attrib.*, as c*ollodion process* (in photography), c*ollodion balloon.*

1859 REEVE *Brittany* 6 The wet collodion process. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1084 Collodion balloons may be made much lighter than those of gold-beater's skin, so that much smaller ones will rise in the air when filled with detonating gas. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 11 The smaller..end of the tube is closed by means of a collodion membrane.

co'llodioned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] = COLLODIONIZED (see next).

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/1 The marks..appear..on the collodioned plate.

collodionize (kə'ləʊdɪənaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To treat or coat with collodion. Hence **co'llodionized** *ppl. a.*, **co'llodionizing** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 79 Our trustiest friends..stare us in the face from collodionised surfaces. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 164/1 Ordinary collodionised plates.

collofonia: see COLOPHONY.

collogen: see COLLAGEN.

collograph ('kɒləgrɑ:f, -græf). [f. Gr. κόλλα glue: see -GRAPH.] a. A manifold copying apparatus. b. A photomechanical print made by **colloֹgraphy** (kə'lɒgrəfɪ), the process or art of printing from a film of gelatine, esp. by the heliotype or collotype process. Hence **colloֹgraphic** (kɒləʊ'græfɪk) *a.*

1871 *Nature* III. 188/1 Edwards's collographic method. **1882** *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* v. 1609 Pumphrey's 'collograph' depends on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatine is brought into contact with ferrous salts..the gelatine is so far altered as to acquire the property of attracting a fatty ink. **1891** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 296 A demonstration..of collography. *Ibid.* 417 Numerous collographic printing experiments have been made with parchment paper watered with bichromatized gelatine.

collogue (kə'ləʊg), *v.* Also 7 colloague, cologue. [Of obscure origin: generally supposed to have arisen somehow out of F. *colloque* conference, communication, consultation (see COLLOQUE); but sense 5, which most literally answers to this, appears to be modern. Sense 4 was perh. influenced by *colleague* vb.]

†1. *intr.* To speak fair, employ feigned flattery or blandishment; to gloze; to deal flatteringly or deceitfully *with* any one, in order to cajole him or curry favour with him. *Obs.*

1602 ? BEAUMONT *Salmacis & Herm.* C ij, To him she went, and so collogues that night With the best straines of pleasures sweet delight. **1611** COTGR., *Trainer sa parole*..to ..gloze, flatter, fawne on, collogue with. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 8 Illiterate scriblers, that..write..as parasites to flatter and collogue with some great man. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IX. xii. 486 Thou colloguest and flatterest with thy lips. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 267 Rogues to fawn, collogue, and glose.

†b. *refl.* To bring or get (oneself) by flattery.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. 221/1 Flattery, thereby to have cologu'd themselves into further favour.

†2. *intr.* To feign agreement or belief; to give a feigned assent. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* v. ii, Why, look ye, we must collogue sometimes, forswear sometimes. **1612** T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 17 By reason of their sly dissembling, equivocation..and doubling, they can collogue with anie course. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1845) 435 He [James I.] never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.

†3. *trans.* To prevail upon or influence by blandishment, to coax. *Obs.*

1676 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 193 When to give money he can't cologue 'em, He doth with scorn prorogue, prorogue 'em. *a* **1700** in Mackay *Songs Lond. 'Prentices* 91 Cunning rookes, How rarely you collogue him! **1708** KERSEY, *Collogue*, to decoy with fair words, to flatter or sooth up. **1721** BAILEY, *Collogue*, to flatter, coaks, or sooth up. **1755** JOHNSON, *Collogue*, to wheedle, to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word. [His only sense.]

4. *intr.* To have a private understanding *with*; to intrigue, collude, conspire. Now *dial.* (app. so, even in Johnson's time, as he does not recognize it).

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI. ix. 173 To bring this to effect, it was necessary for him to collogue with England. **1663** *Flagellum* (1672) 47 They never ceased plotting and conspiring, now colloguing with this party, then with that. **1672** WOOD *Life* (1772) 172 They collogued together, and work'd their Ends. **1726** D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* ix. (ed. 3) 73 By colloguing with certain great bodies of men in order to defraud. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 138 And how long have you been so thick with Dunsey that you must collogue with him to embezzle my money? **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collogue*, to unite and plot together to the disadvantage of others. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss., Collogue*, to league together for mischief; confederate; plot; be on intimate terms with.

5. To confer privately and confidentially; to confabulate. *colloq.* or *humorous.*

1811 SCOTT *Let.* in Lockhart *Life* ix, We shall meet and collogue upon it. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv, Mary, where are you? always colloguing with Jane. **1862** THACKERAY *Philip* v, They wagged their old heads sadly when they collogued in clubs.

co'llogue, *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* [see prec.] 'A conversation in whispers or in secret; a private interview, a conference, confederacy' (Jamieson *Suppl.* 1887).

co'lloguer. [f. COLLOGUE *v.* + -ER.] One who collogues; a glozer, flatterer, intriguer.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Keeper* 52 A frequent third day at a taking new play, will make this collector a colloguer. **1677** HOLYOKE *Dict.*, Colloguer, *adulator*.

colloguing (kə'ləʊgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COLLOGUE.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 109, I had bin so cousend by his colloging. **1681** *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 8 Superstition is fitly called a colloguing with God. **1718** MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 27 He that inveigled me from my House and Home with his Colloguing. **1880** *Sat. Rev.* No. 1294. 199 There had already been secret colloguings with the chief Nonconformist leaders about the Burials Bill.

co'lloguing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That collogues; flattering, fawning, intriguing.

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 36 They are, coozening, cologuing, vngratefull, deceitfull. **1627** BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* 519 For the breath of a colloguing impostor. **1685** F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 329 When they persevere in their colloguing importunities. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. xi. 43 Any spokesman so sweet-mouth'd, whose fine colloguing Tongue cou'd save 'em.

Hence **co'lloguingly** *adv.*

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 434 Others who colloguingly gave their Voices for the Spaniard. **1652** J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 141 The other writ colloguingly, taking all advantage to advance his Interest in Court.

colloid ('kɒlɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. κολλο- comb. form of κόλλα glue + -ειδης -form: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature or appearance of glue.

1. *Path.* c*olloid substance, tissue, matter, corpuscles, spheres*: a homogeneous or slightly granular gelatinous substance into which the cells are changed in certain forms of degeneration of tissue (c*olloid degeneration, metamorphosis*). c*olloid cancer*: a form of cancer in which colloid degeneration takes place.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IX. 118/2 A form most distinct in..colloid cancer and fibrous tumours. **1870** T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 576 A section of the tumour exhibited the simplest colloid structure. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 Colloid metamorphosis consists in the transformation of tissues into a completely homogeneous, colorless or faint yellow, dull, translucent, sometimes fluid or soft, glue-like..substance.

2. *Chem.* Applied by Graham, 1861, to describe a peculiar state of aggregation in which substances exist; opposed to *crystalloid.* Substances in the colloid state are characterized by little or no tendency to diffuse through animal membranes or vegetable parchment, do not readily crystallize, are inert in their chemical relations, but are highly changeable. So called

because gelatin may be taken as the type of the class.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 184 *note*, Certain liquid colloid substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. Such is gelatine itself. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. (1875) §101 Matter has two solid states, distinguished as crystalloid and colloid; of which the first is due to union of the individual atoms or molecules, and the second to the union of groups of such individual atoms or molecules. **1869** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 110 Solutions of.. crystalloids pass freely through colloid substances, such as parchment..and membrane, into water, though they have no pores.

3. *Min.* One of the forms in which minerals occur: see quot.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 152 This condition as intermediate between the crystallised and the colloid forms of silica. **1885** GEIKIE *Geol.* II. II. ii. 62 Minerals..occur in four conditions, according to the circumstances under which they have been produced..1. Crystalline..2. Vitreous..3. Colloid, as a jelly-like though stony substance, deposited from aqueous solution. The most abundant mineral in nature which takes the colloid form is silica..4. Amorphous.

B. *sb.*

1. *Path.* The colourless or yellowish transparent jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration; also a similar substance found normally in the thyroid gland.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1116/2 But no example of colloid in it [thymus gland] has yet been detected. **1874** JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 126 Colloid is related to the albuminates, and resembles mucin.

2. *Chem.* (mostly *pl.*) A colloid body or substance, as distinct from a crystalloid: see A. 2.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 [see COLLOIDAL 1]. **1869** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 109 Substances such as salts, sugars, etc., are much more diffusible than colloids or amorphous sticky bodies, such as gum, caramel, jellies. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* i. 5 It is known.. that certain typical colloids may, under some conditions, be converted into crystalloids.

colloidal (kə'lɔɪdəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid; in the condition constituting a colloid.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 It is proposed to designate substances of this class as *colloids*, and to speak of their peculiar form of aggregation as the *colloidal condition of matter*. *Ibid.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter: the crystalloidal being the statical condition. **1876** B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* 788 The muscle-forming food, called sometimes.. because it assumes in the organism the colloidal or jelly-like state, colloidal food.

2. *Min.* = COLLOID *a.* 3.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 16 The mineral forms of silicic acid..are often found to have passed..from the vitreous or colloidal into the crystalline condition. **1885** GEIKIE *Geol.* II. II. ii. 62 Chalcedony, doubtless originally colloidal silica.

Hence **colloi'dality**, the colloidal state.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 221 Whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.

collom-, collon-: see COLOM-, COLON-.

collon, obs. f. COLUMN.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VI. lxxi, The collons diamonds as may be guest.

collonado: see COLONNADO.

collop[1] ('kɒləp). Forms: 4–5 colope, colhoppe, 4–6 coloppe, colloppe, (5 colepe, colype), 5–6 colop, 6 colup, collup, 6–7 collap, collopp, 7 collope, 5– collop. [Derivation obscure. Ihre has Sw. *kollops* 'edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tudite lignea probe contusis et maceratis'; mod. Sw. *kalops* slices of beef stewed; Grimm has Ger. *klops* a dish made of beaten (*geklopftem*) meat, a steak. These seem to be the same word, but the latter is commonly associated with Ger. *klopfen* to beat.

Connexion with the Romanic *colpo*, OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, is not very likely phonetically. Minsheu's notion, that the first part is *col-* coal, suits the early sense, and L. *carbonella*.]

†**1.** An egg fried on bacon; fried ham and eggs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 272, I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist Colopus to maken [*v.r.* colopis, -es, colhoppis; B. VI. 287 coloppes; C. IX. 309 colhoppes]. **1393** *Ibid.* C. XVI. 67 And ete meny sondry metes..bacon and colhoppes [*v.r.* coloppes, colloppus, colopis; B. XIII. 63 egges yfryed with grece]. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Colloppe, meate, *œuf au lard*.

b. Afterwards called *collops and eggs*, 'collop' being applied to the slice of bacon by itself.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Bacon is good for carters and plowmen..but and yf they haue the stone.. coloppes and egges is as holsome for them, as a talowe candell is good for a horse mouth. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 Collops and egges..is an usuall dish toward shrovetide. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 105 Ile cut thee out in collops and egges, in steakes, in sliste beefe, and frye the with the fyer. **1611** COTGR., *Des œufs à la riblette*, egges and collops; or an Omelet or Pancake of egges and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 475 Collops and eggs, for dinner. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Collops and eggs*, fried bacon and eggs.

c. *Collop Monday*, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which fried bacon and eggs still form the appropriate dish in many places.

1769 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 300 The Monday preceding Fastens Even..called every-where in the North Collop Monday, from an immemorial Custom there of dining that Day on Eggs and Collops. **1805** R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.*, *Sally Gray*, *note*, The first Monday before Lent is..called Collop-Monday; and the first Tuesday, Pancake Tuesday. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Collop Monday*, egg and bacon feast day, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

†**d.** See quot. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/35 A collip, *cremium* [*Cremium*, what remains dry in the pan after frying anything, rendering of suet or the like (Du Cange).]

2. A slice of meat fried (*frixa*) or broiled (*carbonella*); a slice for frying or broiling. Still *dial.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colloppe, *frixitura*, *in frigo*, *assa*, *carbonacium*, *carbonella*. **1468** *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 72 *Frixa*, a colop, or a pece off flesch. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Soom doe slise owt collops on spits yeet quirilye trembling. **1611** COTGR., *Griblettes*, Collops. **1660** BLOUNT *Boscobel* 35 His Majesty cut some of it [mutton] into Collops..called for a Frying-pan and butter, and fry'd the collops himself. **1859** E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs*, '*Come Whoam*' (*Lanc. Gloss.*) There's some nice bacon collops o'th hob, An' a quart o' ale-posset i' th' oon.

b. Without any reference to mode of cooking: A slice of meat.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/1 If a man, saie they, had eaten a collop of Adam his leg, he had eaten flesh. **1641** *Depos. R. Maxwell* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 419 At the Siege of Augher, they would not kill any English Beast and then eat it, but they cut Collops out of them being alive. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 32 Collope of live-horses hips. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 115 Cut your Plaice in six Collops. **1777** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 62 Slices of this kind of meat [salted, dried, or hung] are to this day termed collops in the North, whereas they are called steaks when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh. **1845** THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 78, I have often..cut off great collops of the smoking beeves. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll cut you into collops', a threat of chastisement to children. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Collop*, a rather thick slice of meat. [So in most northern dial. glossaries.]

fig. **1795** G. WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Age of Reason* 33 Interlarded with nauseous collops of self-applause.

c. *locally.* Meat cut into small pieces. *Scotch collops*: 'a savoury dish made of slic'd veal, bacon, forc'd meat and several other ingredients' (Bailey 1730–6); now, a steak with onions. *minced collops* (Sc.): minced meat, mince.

a **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 164 So that the collops be so short that they scarce hang together. *Ibid.* (1669) 199 My Lord of Bristol's Scotch Collops are thus made. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 To warm up Scotch Collops. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* IV. 60 A fried steak.. collops with onion sauce. **1863** *Times* 6 Apr., The beefsteaks minced and stewed become 'hot collops'.

†**3.** *transf.* A piece of flesh. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 23 It is a deere colup That is cut out of th'owne flesh. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* XCVI. IV. 255 That a Martyr..shd. send me..a Collop of his flesh wrapped up in a half-sheet of Paper. **1666** *Third Advice to Painter* 21 When the rude Bullet a large collop tore Out of that Buttock, never turned before.

b. Used of offspring.

c **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Tyburne collopes, and peny pryckers. **1569** J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* (Shaks. Soc. 1876) 186 In their children do the Parents liue (in a manner) after their death. For they dye not all togethers that leaue collops of their owne flesh aliue behinde them. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. X. 134 Were they never so deare collopps of your owne flesh and bloud. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 137 To say this Boy were like me..Most dear'st, my Collop.

4. A thick fold of flesh on the body as evidence of a well-fed condition. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xv. 27 He hathe covered his face with his fatnes, and hathe collopes in his flancke [1611 collops of fat on his flankes]. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 172. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 515 The collop next to the neck [of a swine] ought to be broad and stiffe. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 166 Fat folk (whose collops stick to their sides) are generally lazy, whilst leaner people are of more activity. **1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 We'll warrant they'll pull down your Collop. **1730-6** BAILEY s.v., He has lost a Collop, he is fallen away, he is grown lean.

5. *fig.* A slice; a piece cut off, a cantle.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 116 To make them restore back such a collop out of their gain. **1602** ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catcher* 9 These Batfowlers or Conicatchers hauing lost a collop of their liuing. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 28 Had I been greedie of anie such fat collops, out of the Bishops or Deans Lands. **1703** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 212 The collops cut out of my own and my son's and daughter's concerns.

b. Piece of business, piece of luck. *dial.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Collop*, a portion. 'It will be a costly collop to them', an expensive undertaking. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., Here's a collop! Maister Edward's pull'd water-tub tap out, an' Monday's wesh-day.

†**6.** A clot of mucus from the nose or throat.

1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marf.* 20 One cause of Martinisme, is a collop that dropt out of Mydas nose, a desire of Gold. **1611** COTGR., *Glagou*, a dot, a collop of flegme spet out.

7. *Comb.* **collop-cake** *dial.* (see quot.); **Collop-Monday** (see 1 c.).

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Collop-keeaks*, cakes made of two layers of paste, with bacon or ham between.

‖**collop**[2]. *Anglo-Irish.* Also 7 colp, 9 collip. = Irish *colpa*, 'A full-grown beast of the horse or cow kind. Six sheep are also called a *colpa*, as their grass is estimated as the same as that of a full-grown cow or horse' (O'Donovan *Suppl. to* O'Reilly). Hence, as a standard of agricultural value, a cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre.

1672 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 107 As to their ..Plough-lands, Colps..etc., they are all at this day become unequal. **1835** T. BERMINGHAM *Soc. State Gt. Brit. & Irel.* 140 Formerly..in Ireland..the grazing-land was regulated by so many head of cattle to each portion, called collips. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Collop*..a term for four or five sheep. **1880** *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/4 Wherever grass grows there will a Kerry calf or 'collop' be found. **1882** *Correspondent*, The number of animals which an Irish acre of pasture can support is called a 'sum' or 'collop'.

colloped ('kɒləpt), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLOP[1] + -ED[2].] Having collops or thick folds of fat or flesh.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 597 A paunched and colloped overseer of souls. **1858** *Times* 30 Nov. 10/1 (Cattle Show) Monstrosities of protuberant flesh and colloped folds of fat.

collophane ('kɒləfeɪn). *Min.* [ad. G. *kollophan* (K. L. F. von Sandberger 1870, in *Neues Jahrb. f. Min., Geol. und Palaeont.* 308), f. Gr. κόλλ-α glue + -ο + φαν-ός bright, clear (φαίνειν to show).] Any of the massive cryptocrystalline varieties of apatite, consisting largely of phosphate and carbonate of calcium, which are the main constituents of phosphate rock and fossil bone.

1917 A. F. ROGERS in *Jrnl. Geol.* XXV. 531 Collophane is a calcium carbonophosphate approaching the formula given above. [*Note*] Dana changed kollophan to collophanite, but since the name has not come into general use it is preferable to use the English equivalent of the original. **1962** W. A. DEER et al. *Rock-Forming Min.* V. 334 The mineralogy of such phosphorites is complex...The name collophane has been applied to the cryptocrystalline mineral component, and is a term analogous to 'limonite': it is of use only when the apatite-like phase cannot be definitely identified. **1966** *Bull. Geol. Surv. Great Britain* XXV. 19 During an investigation by the Atomic Energy Division into the occurrence of uranium in phosphates, uraniferous collophane was identified in specimens collected..from Odin Mine, near Castleton.

collophanite (kə'lofənaɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *kollophan* (see prec.): see -ITE[1].] = prec.

1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 808 Collophanite occurs on the island of Sombrero. **1917** [see prec.]. **1955** BROWN & DEY *India's Min. Wealth* (ed. 3) xii. 479 Collophanite, the hydrated calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2.H_2O$..may be amorphous, massive, concretionary or banded, white, grey, or brown and earthy, and..it completely lacks any physical properties that are really diagnostic. **1963** *Mineral. Abstr.* XVI. 211/2 The centre [of the concretions] is composed of coprolites consisting of collophanite with inclusions of fish bones.

collophore ('kɒləfɔə(r)). *Ent.* [f. Gr. κόλλα glue + -PHORE.] The ventral tube of the Collembola.

1878 A. S. PACKARD *Guide Study Insects* (ed. 6) 622 The sucker or *collophore*, as it may be termed. **1903** *Knowledge* Nov. 260/2 Ventral view of *p*[*odura*] *aquatica*, showing the mouth, the collophore, and the 'spring' in its normal position. **1942** S. W. FROST *Gen. Ent.* V. 78 The first abdominal segment bears a ventral tube (the *collophore*).

colloquacious, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *colloqui*, after *loquacious*.] Given to colloquy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 643 A numerous society of colloquacious philosophers knocking their heads together.

colloque, *sb. Obs.* (exc. as Fr.) Also 5 colloke. [a. F. *colloque* ad. L. *colloquium* speaking together, conference.]

†**1.** A place for conversation (in a monastery).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Brought of his bretheren into the colloke the which ys a place where they may speke to geder.

†**2.** A colloquy, conference. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 503 The Puritans..did.. mediate another Colloque before the King. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 75 Amongst their Jewish Fables they asserted a Colloque of the Law with God before the Creation of the world. *Ibid.* IV. 453 Justin Martyr, in the beginning of his Colloque with Tryphon.

‖**3.** = COLLOQUY 3.

1846 J. S. BURN *For. Prot. Refugees* 52 They were united again to the old congregation by the interference of the Colloque in 1654. **1852** S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* 191 Approved in the Colloque, or in the Provincial Synod. **1885** R. HARRISON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 114 The discipline of Calvin being observed under the direction of a consistory —a colloque and a synod.

†**co'lloque,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *colloque-r.*] *trans.* = COLLOCATE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XX. (E.E.T.S.) 72 [I] haue kept hym and well entreated and lyghtly and gretly coloqued aboue the moast grete of my lande.

colloque (kə'ləʊk), *v.*[2] [app. f. L. *colloqui* to speak with, converse; cf. modF. *colloquer* to converse, and COLLOQUE *sb.* (Sometimes an error for COLLOGUE.)] *intr.* To hold colloquy.

[**1648** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Vleeuwen*, to Flatter, to Sooth, to Colloque.] **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi, Colloquing in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines. **1885**

Pall Mall G. 23 Feb. 3/1 Twenty yards away she was colloquing with a lady this time.

colloquial (kə'ləʊkwɪəl), *a.* [f. L. *colloqui-um* COLLOQUY + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to colloquy; conversational.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶2 The colloquial wit has always his own radiance reflected on himself. **1839** DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 232 His..colloquial judgments upon doubtful actions of his neighbours. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 6 We fell on endless themes colloquial.

2. *spec.* Of words, phrases, etc.: Belonging to common speech; characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, as distinguished from formal or elevated language. (The usual sense.)

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶11 To refine our language to grammatical purity, and to clear it from colloquial barbarisms. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 218 To use a colloquial phrase, such sentiments..do one's heart good. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 418 The abandonment of ..poetic diction for the colloquial language of real life.

colloquial (kə'ləʊkwɪəl), *sb.* [f. the adj.] Colloquial speech, colloquial language.

1921 H. E. PALMER *Princ. Lang.-Study* 62 The hotel-keeper or waiter will concentrate on hotel colloquial, as also will the tourist or tripper. **1962** W. S. CORNYN in Householder & Saporta *Probl. Lexicography* 273 The earliest texts are not especially difficult of interpretation on the basis of today's colloquial.

colloquialism (kə'ləʊkwɪəlɪz(ə)m). [see -ISM.]

1. Colloquial quality or style, *esp.* of language.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 237 Their language is ..an actual transcript of the colloquialism of the day. **1846** POE *M.E. Hewitt*, Wks. 1864 III. 117 [The] colloquialism without vulgarity, of its expression. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 343 Style..sometimes condescending to the humblest colloquialism.

2. A form of speech or phrase proper to, or characteristic of, ordinary conversation; a colloquial expression.

1810 *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 635 The frequent mixture in some translations of mere colloquialisms. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx. 298 The slang and colloquialisms with which we garnish..our conversation. **1881** ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiii. 325 The electric shock became, in fact..to use a colloquialism, all the rage.

colloquialist (kə'ləʊkwɪəlɪst). [see -IST.]

1. One who excels in conversation; a (good) talker.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 609 As a colloquialist..Johnson has scarcely a rival. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 205 That their interviews were employed in the prosy manner suggested by the lovely colloquialist.

2. One who uses colloquialisms.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 553 All this, as the colloquialists say, is very well for a joke.

colloquiality (kəˌləʊkwɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. COLLOQUIAL + -ITY.] Colloquial quality or style; *concr.* a colloquial expression.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 21 We must take care that we are not led..into mean colloquialities. **1876** MAYER *Mrs. Browning's Lett. R. H. Horne* I. 6 Letters of this kind are the perfection of refined colloquiality.

co'lloquialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colloquial.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer.*

colloquially (kə'ləʊkwɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a colloquial manner; in the language of ordinary conversation.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Oct. an. 1769, I found fault with Foote for indulging his talent of ridicule at the expence of his visitors, which I colloquially termed making fools of his company. **1845** STODDART in *Encyl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 103/1 In this sense the French colloquially use *aux trousses.* **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 339 Europeans who colloquially say the needle points to the north.

b. In the tone of ordinary conversation (*rare*).

1874 F. G. LEE *Manuale Clericorum* 113 Whilst the Psalms are not even said in monotone, but colloquially.

co'lloquialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Colloquial quality.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 33 Struck with the colloquialness of his diction.

colloquintida: see COLOQUINTIDA.

colloquist ('kɒləkwɪst). [f. L. *colloqui-um* COLLOQU-Y + -IST.] One who takes part in a conversation; an interlocutor.

1792 FLOYD in Southey *Life Bell* (1844) I. 441 Your colloquist has a right to be heard sometimes. **1874** T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, He..turned back to meet his colloquist's eyes. **1881** MASSON *De Quincey* 76 [He] had been made to figure as a colloquist in Wilson's 'Noctes'.

‖**colloquium** (kə'ləʊkwɪəm). [L. *colloquium* conversation: see COLLOQUY.]

†1. A conversation, dialogue, colloquy. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Canticle of Canticles is a sacred *Colloquium.* **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xix. 215 Their first books..*Corderius*, and other like Colloquiums. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* v. 468 They seldom used any short colloqiums, but each spoke..at large.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 322 Doubtfull words ..which are here applied to the king by innuendo's, when there is no colloquium laid, or speech of the king before. **1797-1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict., Colloquium, a colloquendo.* A talking together, or affirming of a thing, laid in declarations for words in actions of slander, etc.

3. A meeting or assembly for discussion; a conference, council. *spec.* an academic conference or seminar.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 42 The general council, called the Colloquium or Parliament since the Norman Conquest. **1934** *Nature* 14 Apr. 584/2 A Mathematical Colloquium will be held in St. Andrews on July 18-28. **1956** G. RYLE et al. *Revol. in Philos.* 4 Philosophers had now to be philosophers' philosophers; and in their colloquia there was as little room for party politics as there is in courts of law. **1959** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 743/2 He also lectured..in various Oxford *colloquia.* **1970** *Ashmolean Mus.: Rep. Visitors 1969* 11 He contributed a paper to the 3rd Atlantic Colloquium at the University of Arhus.

colloquize ('kɒləkwaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *soliloquize.*] *intr.* To engage in colloquy.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 541 Surveying the horrors of Tartarus, and colloquizing concerning them. **1832** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 279 You and I could colloquise to great advantage. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxii, No need for me to colloquise further.

colloquy ('kɒləkwɪ), *sb.* [ad. L. *colloqui-um* speaking together, conversation, conference, f. *col-* together + *-loquium* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak.]

1. A talking together; a conversation, dialogue. Also, a written dialogue, as *Erasmus's Colloquies.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 238 All conferences, all both priuate and publike colloquies. **1660** BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* ii. 16 Frantick men that boasted of visions, and colloquies with God. **1755** JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 296 The Colloquies of Erasmus..well deserve to be read. **1829** SOUTHEY (*title*), Sir Thomas More: or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 222 The colloquy between Tom and Eva was interrupted by a hasty call from Miss Ophelia. **1885** *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 168 Our host in the course of our colloquy, said, etc.

b. (without *pl.*) Converse, dialogue.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i, Shunning..All further colloquy. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 36 When they chance to make In colloquy some small mistake. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. VI. 267 To invite the natives to amicable colloquy.

†2. A meeting for conference.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 263/2 Cluniake, where was ..appointed a secret meeting or colloquie betweene the Pope and Lewis the French King. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 Debated between the Catholick Bishops, and the schismatical Donatists at the Colloquie of Carthage. **1679** *Trial of White & Other Jesuits* 12 They adjourned into several Clubs or Colloquies, or what you please to call them.

3. *Eccl.* In the Reformed Genevan or Presbyterian Churches, a church court composed of the pastors and representative elders of the churches of a district, with judicial and legislative functions over these churches; = CLASSIS, PRESBYTERY.

a **1672** P. NYE *Oath Suprem.* (1683) 54 There are Synods, Consistories, Colloquies, and other Ecclesiastical Courts. **1692** J. QUICK *Synodicon* xxxvii, In every Province the Churches shall be divided according to their numbers and conveniency of neighbour places into Colloquies or Classes. **1846** J. S. BURN *For. Prot. Refugees* 45 Charges against the moral character of this minister..were entertained by the colloquy, which pronounced sentence in 1647. **1862** LATHAM in Ansted *Channel Isl.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 367 The Curate of St. John's parish died, and the colloquy appointed to the vacant benefice. **1889** A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* I. 173 The Church Courts were the 'Consistory' and the 'Colloquy' or Presbytery meeting quarterly, and the Synod every two years in Jersey and Guernsey alternately. The Colloquies and Consistories were, as at Geneva, strict courts of morals, fitted in to the general civil jurisdiction.

Hence **'colloquy** *v. intr.*, to hold colloquy.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 142 They colloquied at much length.

collor, obs. form of CHOLER, COLOUR.

collossy, by-form of COLOSSUS, q.v.

collotype ('kɒlətaɪp). [f. Gr. κόλλα glue + -TYPE.] A thin plate or sheet of gelatine, the sensitized surface of which has been etched by the action of the actinic rays, so that it can be printed from; also the print or impression, and the process. Hence *collotype plate, process, printing,* etc.

1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 362 In Collotype printing the sensitized Gelatine is so changed by the action of Light that it takes the printers' ink exactly in proportion to the actinic impression made. **1884** *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 220/1 Photo-Mechanical Printing Processes, dealing with the preparation of intaglio plates and collotypes. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/2 Its handsome appearance, its 'collotype' illustrations. **1887** H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 60 Collotype lends itself admirably to the reproduction of artistic objects in low relief, such as coins, medals, etc. *Ibid.* 58 At first it was usual to print collotypes on a paper with an enamelled surface. *Ibid.* 59 Good collotypes show great delicacy.

Hence **collo'typic,** *a.*

1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 59 Collotypic prints may be obtained in more than a single colour. *Ibid.* 53 A collotypic plate.

collotyped ('kɒlətaɪpt), *a.* [f. COLLOTYPE + -ED[2].] Made by the collotype process.

1893 *Athenæum* 3 June 702/3 The collotyped reproduction of the ancient Yasna MS...is in the binder's hands.

collotypist ('kɒlətaɪpɪst). [f. COLLOTYPE + -IST.] A maker of collotypes.

1890 C. T. CHESTERMAN in *Year Bk. Photogr.* 146, I presume that collotypists use stripped collodion or film negatives.

collotypy ('kɒlətaɪpɪ). [f. COLLOTYPE + -Y[3].] The collotype process.

1896 [cf. *chromo-collotypy* s.v. CHROMO-]. **1909** in WEBSTER.

†**colloverthwart,** *sb.* or *a. Obs.* Also cole- [? f. COLL *sb.*[3] + OVERTHWART *a.* perverse; cf. *collhardy.*] ? Foolishly perverse; a perverse fool.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 101 b, And shall we beare with this colloverthwarte Osorius like a vice in a play, with a new founde chaungelyng, to make myngle mangle with the sacred worde of the Lord? *Ibid.* 190 b, Therfore this cavillyng coleoverthwart creepeth yet foreward.

collow ('kɒləʊ, -ə), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 colwe(n, 5-6 colowe, (9 *dial.* collar). [Late ME. *colwen* perh.:—OE. **colgian*, f. **coliġ* coaly, f. *col* COAL (cf. *hálgian*, ME *halwen* to HALLOW, f. *háliġ* holy): see also COLLY *v.* and *a.* With mod. dial. *collar*, cf. *foller* = *follow.*] *trans.* To make black or dirty with coal-dust or soot; to blacken, smut, begrime. Hence **'collowed** (ME. *kolled*) *ppl. a.*, **'collowing** *vbl. sb.*

c **1310** *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1088 His kollede snoute. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colwyd [*Pynson* colowde], *carbonatus. Ibid.* Colwynge [*P.* colowynge], *carbonizacio.* **1530** PALSGR. 489/1 Colowe thy face, *charbonne ton visage.* **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. (1641) 156/1 Now scarr'd, and collow'd.. Cover'd with ashes. **1611** COTGR., *Poisler*, to collow, smut, smeere, bleach, begryme with the blacke side, or soot of a skellet, etc. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Collar*, to sully with soot or coal-dust. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collow*, to blacken with soot..People black themselves with coal, but collow themselves with soot. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss., Collow*, or *Colly*, to blacken. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Collared*, smeared with black dirt, soot.

collow ('kɒləʊ, -ə), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* collar. [? f. prec. vb.: cf. COLLY *sb.*]

1. Soot; smut; grime of coal; coal-dust. Cf. COLLY *sb.*

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 194 All his Collow and his Soot, His Dirt, and Sweat, and Stink to boot. *Ibid.* 228 This foul Thief, all smutch with Collow. **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. **1774** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1790) II. 49 Collow signifying the dirt of coal. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collow*, soot, such as is commonly seen on a firegrate, pots, or kettles. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss., Collow*, soot. Yur feece is all o'er collow.

2. (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Collar*, smut in wheat. Kent. **1887** *Kent. Dial., Collar*, smut in wheat.

3. *collar-coal*: see COLLY *sb.*[1] 3; *collar-bags* = 2.

a **1800** A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XVI. 311 Collar bags, or smut [in Kent].

collpixie: see COLT-PIXIE.

coll-prophet, var. of COLE-PROPHET, *Obs.*

collstaff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

†**co'llucent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *collūcēntem*, pr. pple. of *collūcēre*, f. *col-* + *lūcēre* to shine.] Alight or ablaze together.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 4 The flames of collucent cities. **1725** J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* Mem. (1735) 27 The vehement contrition and collision of collucent salts.

Collucianist (kə'l(j)u:ʃ(ɪ)ənɪst). [ad. late L. *collūciānista*, f. *col-* together with + *Lūciān-us* pr. name.] A name given to certain Arians or Semi-arians, after Lucian of Antioch (martyred A.D. 312).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Collucianistæ. **1855** J. H. NEWMAN *Arians 4th Cent.* 7.

collucion(e, obs. form of COLLUSION.

†**co'lluctance.** *Obs. rare.* [see -ANCE.] = next.

c **1630** JACKSON *Creed* v. xlv. Wks. IV. 374 Our eager appetites..bring the soul by this colluctance into a kind of waking dream.

†**co'lluctancy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *colluctāri*: see next and -ANCY.] Colluctation.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The spirits..after a Colluctancy with the grosser Particles.

colluctation (kɒlʌk'teɪʃən). *arch.* [a. OF. *colluctacion, -tion*, ad. L. *colluctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colluctāri* to contend together, f. *col-* together + *luctāri* to wrestle, strive.] A wrestling or struggling together; strife, conflict, opposition.

1611 R. BOLTON *State of True Happiness* (1631) 115 Struggling and colluctation with his owne corruptions.

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 Colluctations between the flesh and the Spirit. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 85 Any colluctation with contrary principles. **18..** LAMB *Charact. Dram. Writers, Marlowe* 527 Faustus's last scene..is indeed an agony and a fearful colluctation.

b. *transf.* in *Physics*, of particles in motion.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 259 The Colluctation of Parts after the manner of Fermentation. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 161 Hot Springs, do not owe their Heat to any Colluctation or Effervescence of the Minerals in them. **1784** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 A vibratory colluctation takes place.

collude (kə'l(j)u:d), *v.* [ad. L. *collūd-ĕre* to play with, act collusively, f. *col-* + *lūdĕre* to play.]

1. *intr.* To act in secret concert *with*, chiefly in order to trick or baffle some third person or party; to play into one another's hands; to conspire, plot, connive; to play false; to act in play merely.

1525 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Bot quhar he hes colludit with vderis. **1537** *Inst. Chr. Man* Hij b, He attayned the most part therof by..crafte, and specially by colludyng with great kynges. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 770 There is no doubt to be made, but that Epicurus Colluded in all this; himself not Believing a jot of it, nor any such Gods at all. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam* III. vii. §36 (1740) 529 The French sought to weaken the King by colluding with his factious Enemies. **1820** *Ann. Reg. Chron.*, 352 Bribes..offered them to collude in the evasion. **1884** SIR C. E. POLLOCK in *Law Rep. Q. B. Div.* XII. 172 The defendant..did not collude with the plaintiffs.

†**2.** *trans.* To stir up or bring about by collusion. *Obs.*

a **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 68 This war had been colluded and abetted. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 76 To collude and actuate a large portion of the moral and physical materials of the nation to mischief.

†**3.** To elude, evade by trickery. *Obs.*

1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxi. 249 Compacting shall not infringe or collude the sacred Law. **1679** PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 122 Any loose sense [of oaths], that the taker by any evasion may collude the design of the law.

Hence **co'lluding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Colludant*, colluding, dealing by cousin. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *Appello Cæs.* 43 Time-serving colluding with the state. **1681** H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadd.* I. Postcr. (1726) 24 Some colluding Knave suborned by the Witch.

co'lluder. One who colludes.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 242 Colluders your selves, as violent to this law of God..as the Pharises. **1646** R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 14 A colluder with both sides only for his own interests.

†**co'llugency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *collūgēre* to mourn together (f. *lūgēre* to mourn, lament) + -ENCY.] Mourning together, mutual sorrow.

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 389 This ruthful and deplorable Collugency.

colluin, var. of COLVIN *Sc.*, boat.

collup, obs. form of COLLOP.

collurium, obs. form of COLLYRIUM.

collusion (kə'l(j)u:ʒən). Forms: 4 collucione, 5–6 col(l)usyone, -owne, -ion, 6 col(l)ucion, -sioun, 6– collusion. [a. F. *collusion*, ad. L. *collūsiōn-em* a playing together, or into each other's hands, n. of action f. *collūdĕre* (see COLLUDE). The lit. meaning 'a playing together' (in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656) is not instanced in Lat. or Eng.]

1. *gen.* Secret agreement or understanding for purposes of trickery or fraud; underhand scheming or working with another; deceit, fraud, trickery.

c **1397** CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 11 Yf he can by sume collucione [*v.r.* -usyon(e] Do his neyghtboure wronge. **1494** FABYAN VII. 513 Without collusyon or fraude. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Let us now leave the cloked collusion, that remayned in Fraunce, and returne to the open dissimulacion, which now appered in England. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xv. (1840) 204 But for the collusion of the false Templars and Hospitallers with the infidels. **1702** W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xli. 165 Two persons..who have..given us a Relation each of them apart, too much different from one another to suspect them of any Collusion. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. 328 A cross examination, which can best expose error or wilful collusion in the evidence.

b. *concr.* with *pl.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Wee are blinded with the collusions of woemen. **1690** BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 83 The subtil Cheats and Collusions of Impostors. **1829** SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV, A plain collusion! a device Between the girl and youth!

2. *spec.* in *Law.* See quots. 1641 and 1809.

[**1292** BRITTON V. x. §14 A ceo purra il estre respoundu par replicacioun, qe ceo fut par fraude et collusioun. *Marg. note*, Judgment by collusion.] **1509–10** *Act. 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 §1 Suerties therof founden withoute fraude or collusion. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 65 Collusion is where an Action is brought against another by his own agreement, if the Plaintife recover, then such recovery is called by Collusion. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Collusion* is a deceitful agreement or contract between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right..It is a thing the law abhors. **1858** LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petitioner must..deny collusion.

†**3.** A trick, or ambiguity, in words or reasoning.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 235 The collusion, and fallax of thys reason, is in the insufficient nombring of partes. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Prosonomasia* a pleasant kind of collusion in words..by changing..or adding a letter or sillable. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 519 The resurrection of the body:..neither the Greek nor Latin ever delivered this Article in those terms, but in these, the resurrection of the flesh; because there may be ambiguity in the one..but there can be no collusion in the other.

†**co'llusioner.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb. + -ER^1.] One who practises collusion.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 71 The first false messengers. The second liers... The fift collucioners, etc.

collusive (kə'l(j)u:sɪv), *a.* [f. L. *collūs-us*, pa. pple. of *collūdĕre* to COLLUDE + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; fraudulently concerted or devised.

1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 225 Thin sophistry and collusive ambiguity. **1707** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 244 To prevent a collusive trade with Portugal. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 Count William..made a collusive treaty with the enemy. **1880** A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 144 He..would not have lent himself to any collusive trickery.

2. Of persons: Given to collusion.

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 177 (T.) The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be collusive.

co'llusively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a collusive manner; by fraudulent agreement, deceptively.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R.N. Advoc.* (1757) 49 Both must act collusively, like two knavish Lawyers for a mutual Benefit. **1765–9** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.), The land might have been aliened collusively without the consent of the superiour. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 85 There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was acting collusively.

†**co'llusory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *collūsōri-us* (in adv. *collūsōrie*) of or pertaining to a *collūsor*: cf. Fr. *collusoire*, and see -ORY.] Collusive.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. v. 77 Suits which are Sincere, and not Collusory. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 209 If it be through Design, or a collusory Understanding with any of the Proprietors.

Hence †**co'llusorily** *adv.* = COLLUSIVELY.

1645 in Somers *Tracts* I. 37 An extra judicial opinion collusorily given.

†**collu'stration.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **collustrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collustrāre* to brighten, f. *col-* + *lustrāre* to purify, make bright.] *lit.* A shining together, conjoint illumination.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1169 A certaine collustration, and mutuall conjunction of lights, as torches which being set a burning together, do augment the light.

b. *fig.* Collateral illustration.

1864 LEWES *Aristotle* 20 When a writer's composition is good there is less need of illustration or (to use a favourite word with the Florentine Platonists) *collustration.*

†**co'llution.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colluĕre* to rinse, f. *luĕre* to wash.]

1. A wash or rinse for the mouth; a lotion.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 To make a collution to wash the teeth withall. *a* **1657** LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 206, I have taken a Vomit, a Purge, a Collution, a Dentifrice, etc. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 651 Hippocrates..injected it [vinegar] into the Womb in Collutions.

2. ? = COLLUVIES 1. In *Phys. Dict.* 1657 (appended to Tomlinson), explained as 'filth, impurity'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. vii. 161* To roborate the mouth and deterge its collutions.

†**co'llutulate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *collutulāre* to defile (Plautus) + -ATE^3.] To defile.

1623 in COCKERAM.

co'lluvial, *a. rare.* [f. COLLUVI-ES + -AL^1.] a. Of or pertaining to a colluvies; sink-like.

1822 ABP. MAGEE *Charge* 33 The colluvial nature of the Metropolis, which naturally collects adventurers of all professions.

b. *Geol.* Applied to soil at the foot of a slope, containing rock detritus or talus.

1880 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* II. iii. 146 Colluvial soils..while consisting in part of drift or alluvium, also contain sharp angular fragments of the rock from which they mainly originated. **1955** *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XXI. 59 This horizon..resembles that at the type locality of Göttweig, even to the presence of colluvial material above the soil.

‖**colluvi'arium.** [alleged L. f. *colluviēs*, *-um*; but now considered to be an erroneous reading in Vitruvius.] 'A channel or opening in an aqueduct for clearing away filth' (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849).

b. *fig.* [Cooper, *Thesaur.* has '*Colluviarium*, a sinke or gutter'.]

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 68 Instead of the Parliament being that colluviarium of corruption, etc.

‖**colluvies** (kə'l(j)u:vii:z). [L. *colluviēs* (also *colluvio*, *-um*) lit. 'offscourings, washings, swillings', f. *collu-ĕre* to wash thoroughly, rinse.]

1. Chiefly *Med.* A collection or gathering of filth or foul matter; *spec.* foul discharge from an ulcer.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 The aforesaid Colluvies of the remaining humours. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 277 They..stuff up the Lungs with a greater Colluvies of Recrements. **1811** in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Conflux (of waters, etc.).

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 305 He pretends that all Rivers proceed from a Colluvies or Rendevous of Rain-waters. **1819** REES *Cycl. Colluvies*, a term which..writers on the universal deluge have applied to the fluid mass into which..the strata of the antediluvian earth were dissolved.

3. *fig.* Medley, rabble, hotchpotch. (So in L.)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 11 A colluvies of Heresies. **1671** S. CLARKE *Mirr. Saints & Sinners* (ed. 4) I. 45 A colluvies of most filthy lecherous people. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 460 Hannibal..having a mixt colluvies of all nations under him. **1730** POPE *Let. to Gay* 11 Sept., From the midst of the Colluvies and sink of human greatness at W——r.

colly ('kɒlɪ), *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. f. COLLY *a.*, or a dial. form of COLLOW sb., assimilated to the adj.]

1. Soot; smut.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Colly*, the Black that sticks on the outside of a Pot, or Kettle. *Colly*, to dawb with Colly, to smut. **1825** BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss., *Colley*, the soot from a kettle. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Colley*, smuts.

2. The Blackbird. *dial.* [In this sense prob. the adj. used subst.: cf. the Sc. name 'the Blackie'.]

c **1805** A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 (*Somerset*) *Colley*, a blackbird. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Colly*, the blackbird. *Ibid.*, *Water-colly*, the water ouzel.

3. *Comb.*, as *colly-brand*, *-coal*, *-stick* (see quots.).

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Collar-coal*, black smut from the chimney or bars. We distinctly pronounce it thus. **1840** SPURDENS *Suppl.*, *Colly-coal*, this spelling is nearer to the pronunciation than *collar*, in Forby. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colley-brands*, summer lightning. **1880** *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Collybrand*, smut in corn. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly-stick*, a stick used for lighting a pipe, etc., one end being thrust into the fire.

'colly, *sb.*^{2} [dim., related to ON. *kolla* cow (*properly* without horns), a hind, a girl; see COLL *v.*^{2}] (See quot.)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 11 Sawney shall ne'er be my Colly, my Cow. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, a term of endearment for a cow.

colly, var. of COLLIE, sheep-dog.

†**'colly**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [The same word as 16th c. *colie* COALY; the vowel here remaining short, as in the original quantity of OE. *col*, **colīg*, and in the verb *collow*, *colly*; while in the form *coaly* it is assimilated to COAL, of which the *o* was lengthened by position in ME.] Dirtied with coal-dust or soot; grimy; coal-black.

[**1565–1594** *Colie*: see COALY.]

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 122 The great Titmouse (which, of his colly head and breast, some call a Colemouse). **1619** H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 49 Vulean..Lymping into the trough, to scour his face And colly fists. **1793** *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 4) s.v., Colley Sheep, such sheep as have black faces and legs. **1804** DUNCUMB *Herefordsh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, black; from coal. **1880** MRS. H. WOOD *Johnny Ludlow* Ser. II. (1889) 290 The girl, who seemed to be cleaning up..for her face and arms were all 'colly'.

colly ('kɒlɪ), *v.*^{1} *arch.* and *dial.* [App. a parallel form to COLLOW *v.*, going back with it to an OE. **colīgian*, whence ME. *colwen*, and **colīgen*, **colien*, the latter becoming at length *colly*. Cf. *bellows*, *belly*.] *trans.* To blacken with coal-dust or soot; to begrime.

1590 [see COLLIED]. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v, Nor thou hast not collied thy Face enough, stinkard. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 345 A child that will colly himself with the cole that's black and dead. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 34 An old hag Collied with chimney-smutch. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* XIV, 'Not..to let him stay i' the coal-hole more nor a minute; but it was enough to colly him all over'. **1870** *Lettice Lisle* 304 'What for are ye collying o' me'? says the pot to the kettle. **1879** in *Shropsh. Wordbk.* **1882** *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Colley*, to blacken.

b. *fig.* To blacken in character; to darken.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 206 Passion hauing my best iudgement collied [*Qq.* coold] Assaies to leade the way. **1615** *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* i. 67 That King, whom Iabal collyeth with his sinister and causlesse doubts.

¶? To make black with blows; or perhaps a distinct word, variant of COIL *v.*^{2} to beat, thrash.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 172 Collied on the backe with scoffes and reproaches.

†**'colly**, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also coley, coly. [a. OF. *coleier*, *coloier*, *collier* to turn the neck, f. *col*, *cou* neck: cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To move or turn the

neck; to turn the head from side to side: said of birds.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [*colliant*], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Yowre hawke colyeth and not beckyth. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Collieth*. **1715** in KERSEY s.v. *Colly*. Hence in BAILEY. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, She collieth [of a hawk], *annuit*.

colly, *v.*[3] By-form of COLL *v.* to hug.

[Perhaps only the s.w. infinitive = *coll-en*; but cf. CULLY.]

a **1600** *Robin Consc.* 218 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 241 To colly and kis, my pleasvre it is, for all yovr new learning.

†**'collybist.** *Obs.* Also colli-. [ad. L. *collybista*, ad. Gr. κολλυβιστής money-changer, f. κόλλυβος small coin, change: see -IST. Cf. COLLIBY.] A money-changer, money-dealer, usurer; miser.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) p. xxxi, þe whiche may wel be clepid collibiste. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1746 Ffor thai ware fals vsuriers and collibistes of the pharisens. **1598** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 107 Unless some base hedge-creeping Collybist Scatters his refuse scraps on whom he list. **1615** —— *Comtempl. N.T.* IV. xxv, Beams of indignation in the faces of these guilty Collybists.

†**colly-clogger.** *Obs.* [? = COLLY grimy + CLOGGER one that clogs or cumbers; perhaps it ought to be read as two words *coaly clogger*.]

1537 T. WYLLEY *to Cromwell* in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 240, *note*, The priests..have disdained me ever since I madc a play against the Pope's councillors, Error Colly clogger of conscience, and Incredulity.

collyer, collygate, etc.: see COLLI-.

collyflower, obs. f. CAULIFLOWER.

collygener, obs. f. COLLEGIANER.

†**collyre.** *Obs. rare.* Also collire. [a. F. *collyre*, OF. *collire* (12th c.), ad. L. *collȳrium, -īrium*.] = COLLYRIUM 1.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 59b, Good to bee put in Collires for sore iyen. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 270 Collyres, and medicines prepared to quicken the sight. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collyr*, *Collyry*.

collyria, pl. of COLLYRIUM.

†**co'llyrial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *collȳri-um* + -AL[1].] Of the nature of a collyrium.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 217 Two [drams] of hares dung confected with collyrial water.

Collyridian (kɒlɪ'rɪdɪən), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med.L. *collȳridiān-us*, f. *collȳrida* = *collȳris* = Gr. κολλῡ-ρίς, *-ίδα* (Vulgate and LXX) cake, dim. of κολλύρα roll of coarse bread.]

A. *sb.* A member of a sect of heretics in the 4th and 5th c. who worshipped the Virgin Mary, to whom their women are said to have offered cakes as 'Queen of Heaven' (cf. Jer. vii. 18).

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* (1846) 377 A sect of heretics called Collyridians, which did offer to the Virgin Mary. **1667** POOLE *Dial. Prot. & Papist* (1735) 146 The Fathers charged the Collyridians with Idolatry, for worshipping of the Virgin Mary. **1880** LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* xxiv. 69. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1423.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 101 Collyridian Heretics, who..had begun to worship the dead in the person of the Virgin Mary. **1833** —— *Recapit. Apostasy* 15 The idolatrously blasphemous Collyridian Heresy.

†**collyrie.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 colirie, 4-7 collerie, -ye, ? 5 colorye, 6-7 collyrie, collirie, 7 colery, collyry, colliry. [ad. L. *collȳri-um*, OF. *colire*, Pr. *colliri*, Sp. *collirio*: see below. The Anglo-Fr. was possibly *co'llirië, co'llerië*, like *glorie*, etc.]

1. = COLLYRIUM 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoynte thin iȝen with colirie [*v.r.* coluryo, **1388** a collerie]. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxx. 636 Pepper is good to be mingled with eye medicines or Collyries. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ii. 15 The Collyrie and Eye-salve of his Spirit. **1643** J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xiii. 52 Drop into the eyes this following Colery. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 7 We laid on a Collyry to dry up the weeping moisture.

2. = COLLYRIUM 2.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 137 To put within the sheath..a Collirie of Honey boyled with Salt.

collyrite ('kɒlɪraɪt). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. κολλύριον eye-salve, also 'Samian earth', a kind of fine clay: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, 'a clay-like mineral, white, with a glimmering lustre, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue' (Dana).

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Collyrite or Kollyrite. **1868** DANA *Min.* 420 Collyrite..At Hove, near Brighton, England, in fissures in the upper chalk.

‖**collyrium** (kə'lɪrɪəm). Also 5 colerium, 5-7 collirium, 7 collurium. *Pl.* collyria (kə'lɪrɪə); also 7-8 collyriums. [L. *collȳrium* (in med.L. *col(l)irium*), a. Gr. κολλύριον poultice, eye-salve, dim. of κολλύρα roll of coarse bread.]

1. A topical remedy for disorders of the eyes; an eye-salve or eye-wash.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Colerium is a pryncypall medycyne for the eye. *Ibid.* xvi. lxviii. 575 Colliria ben oynementes that helpe the eyen. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 a, The medicines of the eyes called collyria. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 215 Collyriums or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes. **1757** BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 82 Caustics behind the ears, and vitriolic collyriums, cured her. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 66 Tragasœan salt was used..as collyrium for the eyes of horses.

fig. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 258 Take Christs Collyrium and Eye-salve to anoint your eyes. **1660** FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 171 Poverty may prove a good collyrium, or eye-salve..to make a true discovery of those things we knew not before. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men*, Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 Great men are thus a collyrium to clear our eyes from egotism. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxiv. 377 His tomes..were collyrium to the spirit's eyes.

2. A solid medicine made up in a cylindrical form to be introduced into any of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus Distemp. Horses* 164 You shall put into it a Collyrium or Dosil made of Honey and meal of bitter Vetches. **1874** tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 87 Astringent collyria are useless.

3. *loosely.* Any application for the eyes, as the *koh'l* used by eastern women: cf. ALCOHOL.

1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, I will but touch your temples, The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip..o' your nose, with this collyrium. **1883** MRS. ARMYTAGE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties..heightening their charms with collyrium.

collys(e, obs. f. CULLIS.

Collyweston (ˌkɒlɪ'wɛstən), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also Colleyweston, Collie weston, Colly Weston, (sense 2) coll(e)y-west. [The name of a village in Northamptonshire.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate a kind of slate used for roofing.

[**1791** J. BRIDGES *Hist. & Antiq. Northants.* II. 433 In Colly Weston..great quantities of slates are raised for covering houses.] **1870** S. SHARP in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 371 The calcareous nature of these beds, and..of the Colleyweston Slate. **1906** B. THOMPSON *Vict. County Hist. Northampton* II. 303/1 Collyweston slate..is found and has been worked at other places besides Collyweston, such as Kirby and Easton, between Collyweston and Stamford. **1949** W. G. HOSKINS *Midland England* v. 70 Everyone with an eye for colour and form knows those mellow, lichened roofs of Colly Westons. **1958** *Listener* 14 Aug. 239/3 The roof of Nuffield College is covered with Collyweston stone slates.

2. Usu. spelt *coll(e)y-west.* a. *adv.* Awry, askew; in an opposite or wrong direction. b. *sb.* Nonsense. c. *adj.* Contrary, contradictory. Cf. GALLEY-WEST *adv.*

[**1587** W. HARRISON *Descrip. England* (1877) II. vii. 168 The Morisco gowns, the Barbarian sleeves, the mandilion worne to Collie weston ward, and the short French breches, make such a comelie vesture.] **1820** R. WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* 22 *Colly west, adv.*, directly contrary. **1855** *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 229 When a Lancashire man is altogether unsuccessful in his schemes, he says that everything goes *colley-west* with him. **1867** P. KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* xxxvii. 287 Oh that's all *collywest*... What is the good of being an ordained clergyman, if you have not the power of doing something for an unlucky disciple like myself? **1875** NODAL & MILNER *Gloss. Lancs. Dial.* 87 Never mind him; he ne'er agrees wi' onybody; he's awhiz collywest. **1884** R. HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (1886) 75 'Am I going right for such and such a place?' 'Nao, its collyweston.' **1891** J. BARON *Blegburn Dickshonary* 17 Wot's th' odds, iv fooak y' took for friends Should turn eawt colly-west?

collywobbles ('kɒlɪwɒb(ə)lz). *colloq.* [Fantastic formation on COLIC *sb.* and WOBBLE *sb.*] A disordered state of the stomach characterized by rumbling in the intestines; diarrhœa with stomach-ache; hence *gen.* indisposition, 'butterflies in the stomach', a state of nervous fear. (In quot. 1853 used nonsensically.)

1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T., Collywobbles*, the gripes. **1841** *Punch* 9 Oct. 154/1 To..keep him from getting the collywobbles in his pandenoodles. **1853** 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. viii, A touch of the mulligrubs in your collywobbles? **1901** F. T. BULLEN *Sack of Shakings* 308 He laughingly excused himself on the ground that his songs were calculated to give a white man collywobbles. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 185 He is a 'funk'..or has 'got the collywobbles'.

†**Colman's bird.** *Obs.* Also St. Colman's bird. The Teal Duck.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 Seynt Colman his briddes..beeþ i-cleped cercelles and comeþ homeliche to manis honde [*ed.* **1527** xxxv. 36 Colmans byrdes].

colmar ('kɒlmə(r)). [Name of a town in Alsace.]

1. A variety of pear.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352.

2. [perhaps of different origin.] A kind of fan, fashionable in Queen Anne's time.

1727 POPE, &c. *Art Sinking* 94 The bride..with an air divine her Colmar ply'd. **1729** *Art of Politicks* 10 Toupet, and Tompion..Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch..a Fan.

colmase, obs. f. COALMOUSE.

†**Colmenier.** *Obs.* [As the name appears also to have the variant *tol-me-neer* 'entice me near', Dr. Prior has suggested that *colmenier* stands for *cull me-near*; cf. *Cull me to you* as a name of the Heart's-ease (Gerard 703 and 855).] Old name of the Sweet William or a variety of it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 155 Sweete William or Colmenier..is also somwhat like to the cloaue Gillofers. *Ibid.* II. vii. 157 There is a kind of this herbe [sweete Williams] which is common in the countrey gardens, and they call it Colmeniers. *Ibid.* II. viii. 157 (*Floure Constantinople*) Many [flowers] clustering togither after the manner of Tol-me-neers, or sweete Williams.

colmey ('kɒlmɪ). *north. dial.* Also coalmie, colemie, colmie, colmy, and in various dial. forms: see quots. *Colmous* (quot. 1654) is prob. due to confusion with *coalmouse*. [Perh. the same word as *colmie, colmy*, CULMY 'sooty, grimy'; but the early variants are difficult to explain.] The COAL-FISH.

1654 BLAEU *Atlas, Scotia, Orcadum Descr.* 138 Piscium variorum, præcipue silurorum minimorum majorum et maximorum (vulgo Sellaks, Kuythes, Colmouses) captura felix. **1808** JAMIESON, *Colemie, Coalmie*, the Coal-fish. [**1887** *Supp.* gives also *Colmoth, colemoth, colmouth, colm, comb*, and of the young fish *comamie, colminie*.] **1863** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

colmie, -my, obs. forms of CULMY *a.* sooty.

colmose, -mouse, obs. ff. COALMOUSE.

†**'colmow.** *Obs.* A kind of sea-gull.

c **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761 *Hec alcedo*, a colmow. [Perh. an error for **colmew*, or repr. an OE. **colmáw* for **colmæw*, as a comp. of *mæw*, 'alcedo vel alcion', 'larus', a sea-mew or gull. It may mean *coal-* or *black-gull*; but cf. CALMEWE, prob. the same word, and the forms given in note to COAL-MOUSE.]

†**colne.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *cauna* in Du Cange as var. of *calma, cauma* thatched hut, shed covered with reeds or straw.] (See quots.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Scirpea*, a dung pot or colne made with roddes or rushes. **1552** HULOET, Colne or francke for fowles, *Viuarium*. Colne made of roddes or wyckers, *Scirpea*. [cf. ibid. *Francke*, cowle, or place wherin any thing is fedde to be fatte.]

Colney Hatch (ˌkəʊnɪ 'hætʃ). The name of a Middlesex village, and of a mental hospital opened there in 1851; used allusively for: a lunatic asylum; a 'madhouse'.

1890 W. MORRIS *News fr. Nowhere* (1970) ii. 8 There certainly seemed no flavour in him of Colney Hatch. **1908** G. K. CHESTERTON *Man who was Thursday* i. 28 And now, in the name of the Colney Hatch, what is it? **1939** WODEHOUSE *Uncle Fred in Springtime* x. 137 He'll probably end his days in Colney Hatch. **1955** J. LEHMANN *Whispering Gallery* I. II. 103 They would, I am sure, have thanked their stars that they were not inmates of such a childish Colney Hatch.

colo- (kəʊləʊ), combining form of L. *colon* or Gr. κόλον, see COLON[1], as in ˌcolo-'colic *a.*, relating to two portions of the colon; ˌcolo-ente'ritis, enterocolitis; ˌcolopli'cation (also *coliplication*), the operation of unfolding or taking a reef in the colon in cases of dilatation. See also COLOPEXY, COLOSTOMY.

1903 *Therapeutic Gaz.* 15 Feb. 102 An anastomosis is indicated, either colo-colic or ileo-sigmoid. **1897** R. W. GREENE *Lippincott's Med. Dict.* 237/2 Coloenteritis. **1908** *Practitioner* Sept. 461 Neither coliplication nor coloplasty is likely to produce much permanent benefit. **1932** F. W. RANKIN et al. *Colon, Rectum & Anus* iii. 95 Surgical procedures, such as..colostomy, colopexy, coloplication, and resection, all have been tried and occasionally have been successful.

†**co'lobe.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *colob-ium.*] = COLOBIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colobe*, a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Ancients, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

colobin ('kɒləbɪn). *Zool.* [a. F. *colobin* f. mod.L. generic name *Colob-us* (rarely adapted as *colobe*), ad. Gr. κολοβός docked, curtailed.] A monkey of the African genus Colobus, distinguished by the absence or rudimentary development of the thumb.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 57 The black Colobin..Ursine Colobin. White-thighed Colobin.

‖**colobium** (kəʊ'ləʊbɪəm). [late L., a. Gr. κολόβιον, f. κολοβ-ός curtailed.] A half-sleeved or sleeveless tunic or robe, such as was worn by the clergy of the early church, by the monks, and by kings at the ceremony of coronation. In later Eccles. use replaced by the DALMATIC.

1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 Then the Colobium or Dalmatica is put on him. **1661** *Acc. Earl Sandwich* in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* xxv. (1869) 290 The Colobium Sindonis of fine lawn laced with fine Flanders lace. **1846** FAIRHOLT *Costume* 50 The dalmatic..took the place of the primitive colobium. **1876** PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 422.

‖**coloboma** (kɒləʊ'bəʊmə). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κολόβωμα* the part removed in mutilation, f. *κολοβός* curtailed.] A malformation or mutilation of an organ; *spec.* a defeet in the iris of the eye, due to imperfect closure of the ehoroidal fissure.

1843 tr. *J. Müller's Elem. Phys.* II. 1631 The Coloboma seems to arise from the imperfect development of the iris in the situation of the fissure of the choroid. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 724 Coloboma is the rarest of congenital malformations. **1879** P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 178 The portions of these membranes occupying the pupil and the coloboma.

colobus ('kɒləbəs). [mod.L. (J. C. W. Illiger *Prodromus Systematis Mammalium* (1811) 69), ad. Gr. *κολοβός* docked.] A member of a genus of African monkeys so called, distinguished by their shortened thumbs.

1835 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* III. 98 We at present possess sufficient indications of six distinct species of *Colobi*. **1866** *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 3rd Ser. XVII. 77 One [skin] is in a perfect state, with the skull, &c., and is doubtless a *Colobus*. **1889** J. C. WILLOUGHBY *East Africa & its Big Game* 175 The beautiful black and white Colobus monkeys. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 2/1 The Colobus resembles a black judge with a white wig and a mantle of flowing hair of the same hue. **1904** *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 4/2 Beards as white as the beard of a colobus monkey. **1962** *New Scientist* 12 July 91 Of the three species of *Colobus*..the red colobus occupies the upper storey [of forest], the black colobus the middle and the olive colobus the main closed canopy storey.

‖**colocasia** (kɒləʊ'keɪzɪə,-sɪə). *Bot.* [L. *colocāsia*, a. Gr. *κολοκασία* prop. the rhizome or 'root' of the Egyptian water-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*), whence extended to the whole plant.]

A genus of plants of the Arum family, natives of the East Indies, and largely cultivated in warm climates for the sake of their leaves and tuberous root-stocks, used as articles of food.

1829 LEE tr. *Ibn Batuta's Trav.* 170 We next came to Dadkannan..In this are found..the cocoanut and colocassia.

‖**colocolo, -la** (kɒləʊ'kəʊləʊ, -lə). Native name for the wild cat of South America (*Felix colocolo*).

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 141 *Colocolo*, a large cat, native to the north part of South America.

colocynth ('kɒləsɪnθ). Also 6 colocinthis, 7 colocynthis. [ad. L. *colocynthis* (formerly also in Eng. use, with pl. *-ides*, and variant *-ida*), a. Gr. *κολοκυνθίς* (Dioscorides). In med.L. the Gr. *κυ* was commonly represented by *qui*, hence the forms COLOQUINT, -IDA, q.v.]

The Bitter-apple (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), a widely-cultivated plant of the Gourd family, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and contains a light spongy and extremely bitter pulp, furnishing the well-known purgative drug. Also the fruit of this plant, and the drug prepared from it.

α. in Latin forms.

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 49 By a little meale, the bitternesse of colocinthis was cured in the potage pot. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *2 Kings* iv. 39 He found as it were a wilde vine, and gathered of it the colocynthides of the field [Vulg. *colocynthidas agri*]. **1676** GREW *Anat. Plants* 240 The great Cathartick power of Colocynthis. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colocynthida*, or *coloquintida*, a bitter purging gourd or apple.

β. colocynth.

a **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. Course Serm.* (1678) 93 Abuse your Flocks, and feed them with Colocynths and Hemlocke. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coloquintida*, Troches made of colocynth are called troches of alhandal. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 469 Colocynth is rarely, if ever, used alone, but is given in combination..with milder purgatives, to increase their activity. *c* **1878** *Oxf. Bible Helps* 215 The colocynth..grows wild in profusion about Gilgal. It is supposed also to be the vine of Sodom.

b. *attrib.*, as *colocynth-pill*, *-pith*, *-pulp*, etc.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 704 Compound Colocynth Pills. Take..colocynth pulp, four parts.

Hence **colo'cynthein**, a resin-like substance formed on boiling colocynthin with sulphuric acid. **colo'cynthite** = COLOCYNTHIN. **colo'cynthitin** (see quot.).

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Colocynthin.* Colocynthin boiled with acids is resolved, according to Walz, into sugar ..and colocynthein. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colocynthein.* **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 709 Colocynthite is contained in the fruit of the cucumis colocynthis. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Colocynthitin*, [When] the alcoholic extract of bitter apple..is treated with water, colocynthitin remains undissolved..It is soluble in ether.

colocynthin (kɒlə'sɪnθɪn). *Chem.* [see -IN.] The bitter principle of colocynth, resembling a semi-transparent resin, and readily soluble in alcohol.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193. **1840** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 It contains the bitterness of the colocynth, and appears..to be a particular principle, for which he proposes the name of colocyntine. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 481 Colocynthine is a very powerful cathartic.

co-'logarithm. *Math.* [CO-4.] (See quot.)

1881 WENTWORTH *Algebra* xix. 266 The remainder obtained by subtracting the logarithm of a number from 10 is called the cologarithm of the number, or arithmetical complement of the logarithm of the number.

Cologne (kə'ləʊn). Also 4– coloyne, 4–6 coleyn, (5 collongne), 5–6 coleyne, 6 colleyne, -ayne, 6–7 collen, cullin, -en, 7–8 colen, collin, 8 cologn, (9 coulogne). [In F. *Cologne*, Ger. *Köln*, MG. *Cölen*, Du. *Keulen*:—L. *Colonia Agrippina*, the ancient Roman name.] **a.** Name of a German city on the Rhine, famous in the Middle Ages on account of the shrine of the Wise Men of the East, commonly called the Three Kings of Cologne: used *attrib.* to designate things obtained from the city or district, *esp.* in early names of weapons, as ***Cologne brand***, ***sword***; also ***thread***, etc.

c **1310** *Flemish Insurr*, in *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 191 Into Coloyne. *c* **1400** *Three Kings Cologne* (E.E.T.S.) 2 þree holy and worshipfull kyngis of Coleyn. **1436** *Libel* in Wright *Pol. Songs* II. 171 Coleyne threde, fustiane, and canvase. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 10 §1 Calle sylk or Coleyn silk throwen or wrought. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 555 Long speres called Colleyne Clowystes. *c* **1550** *Otterburn* 200 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* VI. (1889) 298/1 They swapped together..Wyth swordes of fyne collayne. *c* **1592** *Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 265 Of divers sorts, French wine, Cullen wine, Crabashir wine. *a* **1650** *Arth. & King of Cornwall* 167 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 68 Collen brand Ile haue in my hand, and a Millaine knife fast by me knee. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 73 The three kings of Collen. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. vii, Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

b. Cologne earth (umber, brown), a brown pigment obtained or prepared from lignite, originally from a bed near Cologne; **Cologne yellow**, a pigment consisting of a mixture of chromate and sulphate of lead with sulphate of lime.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 53 Terra lemnia, or Cullins earth. *Ibid.* 55 Colens-earth. *Ibid.* 57 Terra-Colen is easie to work. **1703** *Art's Improv.* I. 39 Grind Collins-Earth very fine. **1809** SOWERBY *Elucidation of Colours* 40 Terra Siennæ, umber and Coulognes earth are cheaper. **1835** G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 160 Cologn-Earth, incorrectly called Cullen's earth. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 88 Real Vandyke Brown..allied to which are Cologne and Cassel Earth.

c. In full ***Cologne water***. = EAU-DE-COLOGNE; also, a cream or solid preparation of the same perfume, often formed into a stick. Also *attrib.*

1814 *Boston Indep. Chron.* 20 Jan. 4/4 (Advt.), Cologne Water. **1831** DISRAELI *Young Duke* II. III. ix. 120 You recollect his mother-of-pearl fountain of Cologne water? **1832** J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* I. 125 She would like to have some Cologne of a particular kind. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 120 Steeped in Cologne-water, and perfumed. **1863** B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 265 Teacups, bowls, and even a cologne bottle. **1875** HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* ix. 150 She brought her water and cologne. **1911** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 29 Apr. 4/4 (Advt.), Cut Glass..Cologne Bottles. **1941** *Vogue* Feb. 82 Roger and Gallet's French Cologne,..Demuth's Original Solid Eau de Cologne. **1958** *Ibid.* June (back page), Costly Goya Gardenia perfumes a whole collection of bath luxuries: Cologne 4/- Cologne Stick 5/6. **1965** E. O'BRIEN *August is Wicked Month* xvi. 193 She took out a Cologne stick and touched her pulse and the back of her knees.

cologue, obs. f. COLLOGUE.

coloiero, obs. f. CALOYER.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coloieros*, a sort of Grecian Monks.

colok, obs. f. COLLOCK.

cololite ('kɒləlaɪt). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *κόλον* COLON[1] + *λίθος* a stone: see -LITE.] An intestine-like mass or impression found in the oolitic rocks of Solenhofen, and regarded as worm-casts, or as the petrified intestines of fishes with their contents.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 200 To these remarkable fossils he [Agassiz] has given the name of cololites. **1844** G. A. MANTELL *Medals of Creation* II. 657. **1860** OWEN *Palæont.* 39 The Cololites of the lithographic limestone are most probably the castings of worms.

colomb, colompne, obs. ff. COLUMN.

†co'lombe. *Obs.* [a. OF. *colombe* (10th c. in Littré):—L. *columb-a.*] A dove.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/2 A colombe or dowue.. which openlye was seen fleynge within the chirche.

colombier, colombine, etc.: see COLUM-.

colombo, obs. f. CALUMBA, a drug.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 295 The infus. gentian comp. was ordered in lieu of the colombo.

Colombo (kə'lʌmbəʊ). The name of the capital city of Ceylon, applied *attrib.* to a plan for the development of south and south-east Asia recommended by the British Commonwealth Conference held at Colombo in 1950, or to the countries involved.

1950 *Times* 29 Nov. 3/1 The Colombo Plan for Co-Operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia was published yesterday as a White Paper. **1954** *N.Y. Times* 27 June E5/2 The task of enlisting the help of new Asian states, more recently known as the 'Colombo powers' —India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia—was taken over by Anthony Eden. **1957** *Times* (Canada Suppl.) 12 Nov. p. ii/1 Under the auspices of the Colombo Plan..we and others have pledged ourselves to draw on our resources and our technical knowledge to help those among our peoples in the Commonwealth who have yet to share in the benefits of modern science and technology.

colombophile (kə'lʌmbəʊfaɪl), *sb.* and *a.* [Fr.] **A.** *sb.* A pigeon-fancier. **B.** *adj.* Pigeon-fancying; of or pertaining to pigeon-fanciers. Hence **co,lombo'philia**, pigeon-fancying.

1890 *Homing News* 3 Jan. 3/1 Colombophile world. *Ibid.* 31 Jan. 55/1 Eggs laid in the baskets during transit by train ..are often greatly prized by some colombophiles. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 8/2 The Battersea colombophile, whose pigeons..are set at liberty and allowed to fly home. **1958** *Punch* 3 Nov. 40/3 Such a colombophile triumph could not pass unremarked. **1964** *Economist* 15 Aug. 650/1 No single body..covers all aspects of colombophilia in Britain.

colometric (kəʊlə'metrɪk), *a. Palæogr.* [f. COLOMETRY + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by colometry. So **colo'metrical** *a.*, **colo'metrically** *adv.*

1883 J. R. HARRIS *Stichometry* (1893) 80 He [*sc.* Euthalius] ..sent..an edition of the Apostolic epistles, written by his own hand, in quasi-verse or colometric writing. **1901** F. G. KENYON *Handbk. Text. Crit. N.T.* viii. 308 The δ-text..exists quite definitely in the Graeco-Latin group of uncials .., all of which have been traced..to a common ancestor, written colometrically. **1912** E. M. THOMPSON *Introd. Gr. & Lat. Palaeogr.* vii. 70 Biblical codices which have colometrical arrangement of the text. **1927** A. H. MCNEILE *Introd. N.T.* 143 The colometric arrangement in D suddenly ceases at xvi. 23. **1934** *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* XXXV. 248 Codex D..is the oldest known example of a colometrical arrangement of the Gospel-text. **1937** *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 245 The colometric display of this elaborate Gothic-Latin bilingual.

colometry (kəʊ'lɒmɪtrɪ). [ad. Gr. *κωλομετρία* measurement of verses, f. *κῶλον* COLON[2] + *-μετρία* measurement.] In *Gr. Prosody*, the measurement of verses by cola; hence in *Palæogr.* the division of MS. texts by cola, or corresponding lengths.

1882–3 J. R. HARRIS in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2246 To form a colometry similar to stichometry. [Cf. COLON[2].]

colon[1] ('kəʊlən). [a. L. *colon*, a. Gr. *κόλον* food, meat, the colon. The form *κῶλον* found in MSS. is metrically incorrect (*e.g.* Aristoph. Eq. 455) and arose from confusion with *κῶλον* a limb or member (Lidd. and Sc.). Cf. F. *colon*.]

1. *Anat.* The greater portion of the large intestine, extending from the caecum to the rectum. It ascends by the right kidney (***right lumbar*** or ***ascending colon***), passes below the liver to the spleen (***transverse colon***), and descends to the left kidney (***left lumbar*** or ***descending colon***), whence it extends (as the ***sigmoid flexure***, or ***left iliac colon***) to the commencement of the rectum. †Formerly, *popularly*, the belly or guts; ***to feed or satisfy colon***: to appease hunger.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The thyrde grete gutte highte Colon..is joyned fast to the nether openyngé of all the body. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyrste hyght Esac, the seconde Colon. **1622** MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii, Mine eyes..curse my feet for not ambling up and down to feed Colon. **1631** HEYWOOD *Maid of the West* II. iv. Wks. 1874 II. 393 What trick have you to satisfie Colon? **1656** S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 8 Our Champions..Colon cramm'd with an accustom'd vacuity. **1670** *Phil. Trans.* V. 2097 One Colon or Colick gut. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 306 A calculus, weighing several ounces, found in the colon of a horse. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 516. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150.

b. *Entom.* The second (usually wider) portion of the intestine of an insect.

1836–9 G. NEWPORT in Todd *Encycl. Anat.* II. 971/2 s.v. *Insect*, It [the stomach] then is continued backwards as a long ilium and terminates in a muscular banded colon without a distinct rectum. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 409. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON 139.

colon[2] ('kəʊlən). [a. L. *cōlon*, a. Gr. *κῶλον* limb, member or clause of sentence, portion of strophe.]

‖**1.** In *Gr. Rhetoric* and *Prosody*, a member or section of a sentence or rhythmical period; hence in *Palæography*, a clause or group of clauses written as a line, or taken as a standard of measure in ancient MSS. or texts. *plur.* cola.

1589 [see 2]. **1882** W. BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians..called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. **1883** J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 151 From Suidas we find that when the *στίχος* forms a complete clause it is known as a colon. *Ibid.* 152 The methods employed in breaking up the text of Demosthenes into cola and periods. *Ibid.*, Colon-writing is sometimes accompanied by colometry.

fig. a **1658** CLEVELAND *Poems*, *Against Sleep* 19 Sleep! the Days Colon, many Hours of Bliss Lost in a wide Parenthesis.

2. A punctuation-mark consisting of two dots placed one above the other [:] usually indicating a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that marked by the semicolon, but less than that marked by the period. *plur.* colons.

Its best defined use is to separate clauses which are grammatically independent and discontinuous, but between which there is an apposition or similar relation of sense. Thus it may introduce an antithetic statement, an illustration, extract, etc. But 'its use is not very exactly fixed; it was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period' (J.). It is also employed to divide prose into metrical periods for chanting.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The auncient reformers of language, invented, three manner of pauses.. The second they called colon, not a peece but as it were a member for his larger length, because it occupied twise as much time as the comma. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Colon*, A marke of a sentence not fully ended which is made with two prickes. **1684** H. MORE *Answer* 60 This plainly is not perfect sense.. unless you take away the Colon. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma Stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi Colon two; a Colon three: and a Period four. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Others say, a colon is to be used when the sense is perfect, but the sentence not concluded. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 403 The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon. **1882** W. BLADES *Caxton* 125 [Caxton] employed three points, the comma, the colon, and the period or full point.

'colon[3]. *rare.* Also 7 colone. [a. F. *colon*:—L. *colōn-us*, f. *colĕre* to till.] **1.** A husbandman.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* Gg 5 a, His father was a Colone or tenant to the famous Senat Aurelius. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 22/2 To see.. a country colone toil and moil. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 737 To aid the colon's as the carrier's toil, To drive the coulter and to fat the soil.

2. A colonial settler or farmer, esp. one in a French colony.

1957 *Economist* 12 Oct. 139/1 An old love that makes the Algerian *colon's* hair stand on end. **1961** G. GREENE *In Search of Character* I. 29 Drinks at the Governor's: a simple kindly couple quite free from the vices of colons. **1961** *20th Cent.* Mar. 241 Unpleasant things were done by British *colons* in Kenya.

†colon[4]. *Obs.* [ad. F. *colonne*: cf. COLLON, COLONNE] = COLUMN (of mercury).

1765 SPRY *Barometer* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 The small bowl at the top.. renders it far less liable to break by the mercury's ascent, the bowl giving it an immediate expanse from the colon.

colonate (kəʊ'ləʊneɪt). [ad. late L. *colōnāt-us* the condition of a rustic, f. *colōnus*; cf. F. *colonat.*] In the later *Rom. Empire*, the condition of a peasant or serf who could not be bought or sold, but who was inseparably bound to the soil.

colonder: see COLIANDER.

colonel ('kɜːnəl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 coronelle, corronel, 6–7 coronel(l, 7 -all, corronell; *β.* 6–7 colonell, 6–8 collonell, (7 colenel), 7–8 collonel, 6– colonel. [In 16th c. *coronel*, a. F. *coronnel* (also *coronel*, *couronnel*, and later *colonnel*), ad. It. *colonnello*, *colonello* chief commander of a regiment, f. *colonna* COLUMN: cf. *colonnello*, *colon(n)ella* 'a little columne or piller' in Florio; also *la compagnia colonnella*, Fr. *la compagnie colonelle*, or simply *la colonelle*, the first company of a regiment of infantry. 'The colonel was so called, because leading the little column or company at the head of the regiment' (Skeat). The early Fr. *coronel* (whence also Sp. *coronel*) was due to the dissimilation of *l–l*, common in Romanic, though popular etymology associated it with *corona*, *couronne* crown. It is still dialectal (see Littré), but was supplanted in literary use, late in 16th c., by the more etymological *colonnel*; and under this influence and that of translations of Italian military treatises *colonel* also appeared in Eng. *c* 1580. The two forms were used indifferently by Barret, Holland, Decker, and others; *coronel* was the prevailing form till 1630, but disappeared in writing *c* 1650. Of 89 quots. examined before this date, 56 have *coronel*, 33 *colonel*, thus distributed: up to 1590 *coronel* 21, *colonel* 1; 1591–1630 *cor-* 31, *col-* 22; 1631–50 *cor-* 4, *col-* 10; 1651– *cor-* 0. In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel* (according to Jones *Pract. Phonography*, 1701, ('kʌlnəl)), as recorded by Dr. Johnson 1755–73, and repeated without remark by Todd 1818; in Farquhar's *Sir Harry Wildair* (1701) it appears familiarly abbreviated to *coll.* But app. the earlier *coronel* had never died out of popular use; Dr. A. J. Ellis *Eng. Pronunc.* 1074/2 cites Dyche 1710 for ('kʌrəʊnɛl), Buchanan 1766 for ('kɔːnɪl), Sheridan 1780 for ('kɜːnɛl) the pronunciation now established, though apparently not yet universal in 1816. Cf. the following examples:

1548 T. FISHER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. III. 296 Certen of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their coronell.. reentred the same. **1583** T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 82 b, 16 ensignes of Almaynes, whose Colonel was the Count of Guerstein. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* 250 *Colonell* or *Coronell*, a French word, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of souldiers, called with the Spaniards *Maestre del Campo.* **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 The Colenels, Captains, and other martial men. **1624** FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. ii, Prithee Coronel, How do thy companies fill now? **1632** CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* I, Enter the Coronell. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 549 'Till U2 and Jathan their stout Colonels [*ed.* **1710** col'nels] fell. **1691** *New Disc. Old Intreague* XV. 4 For equal Falshood, equal Fate befell, This dub'd a Knight, and that a Collonel. **1701** FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i. 4 Ay, the Coll. has made his Fortune with a witness. *Ibid.* II. ii. 15 I'm a pretty Gentleman. Coll., where's your wife? **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, Many a shaft, Pointed at col'nels, lords, and beaux. **1816** C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 116 Both the English and Scotch, but particularly the latter, pronounce the word Coronel, and so do the Irish. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 177 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 14 Our cawnel.]

1. The superior officer of a regiment, whether of infantry or cavalry. He ranks above the *Lieutenant Colonel*, on whom, in the British army (except in the Artillery and Engineers), the command of the regiment generally devolves, and below the general officer, who is attached to no one regiment. The title is often honorary, and conferred upon distinguished officers or princes of royal blood.

1548–83 [see above]. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 In the time of..Henrie the eight..those were intituled *Colonels*, or as some will, *Coronels*, which the Spaniardes do call *Maesters de Campo.* **1608** CAPT. SMITH (*title*), A true relation of such occurrences.. as hath hapned in Virginia.. written by Captain Smith, Coronell of the said Collony. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. i, Desert may make a serjeant to a colonel. **1745** *Observ. conc. Navy* 44 Colonels of Regiments of Foot had an annual Income never less than twelve hundred Pounds. **1814** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 46 The regiment to be commanded by a Colonel and each of the Battalions by a Lieutenant Colonel or Major. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 77 Colonel Smith applied for a reinforcement. **1881** J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 5 Sir Piers..had been appointed..full colonel of the old regiment.

b. Used to render various ancient military titles, as χιλίαρχος, *tribunus*, *magister equitum*, etc.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 The grande Coronelle that had charge ouer ten thousande. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 C. Cetronius, Colonel of the first legion. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xviii. 151 The Coronell of the Cavallerie [*magister equitum*], with his cornets of horse. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Next day he sent for the Coronels and Captaines of the Armie. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Acts xxiv. 22 When I have spoke with Colonel Lysias of the Tumults, I will judge the cause.

c. An officer in the U.S. Air Force or Marine Corps, ranking next below a brigadier general. (See also quot. 1802.)

[**1802** *Amer. State Papers. Miscell.* (1834) I. 318 Marine Corps... Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,..Captains,.. First Lieutenants.] **1834** *Amer. State Papers. Naval Affairs* (1861) IV. 609/1 Report of the Secretary of the Navy.. Colonel commandant..pay per month $75.00. **1917** *Air Service Jrnl.* 12 July 12/1 Officers with rank not above colonel shall be appointed and commissioned by the President alone. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 722/2 In the U.S. .., the titles for field officers became identical for both the air and ground force officers. The British equivalents were group captain for colonel, [etc.]. **1982** THOMAS & JABLONSKI *Doolittle* xiii. 169 'I won't sign your clearance, Colonel!' he shouted as Doolittle started the engines..and took off.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial salmon-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 342 There are two uniforms which the Colonel rejoices in.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *colonel-commandant*; **†colonel-ensign**, the colours of a colonel or his regiment, also the bearer of these colours; **colonel-general**, an officer placed at the head of all the troops of one army.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 255 A gentleman which bare the said monsieur de la Chapelle his *coronell ensigne. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 228 Lieutenants, Ensigns, Colonel-Ensigns [**1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1993 2 Piero Strozzi, coronelle of three ensigns of Italians]. **1595** MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 6 Sir Thomas Baskerville, our *coronell-generall was of theyr counsayle. **1628** R. MARKHAM (*title*), Description of ..Sir John Burgh, Colonell Generall of his Majesties Armie. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/3 Colonel-General of the Swiss. **1827** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 204 The colonel-commandant of the French. **1884** BUSCH in *Harper's Mag.* May 855/2 He..was..made colonel-general, with the rank of field-marshal.

colonel, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a colonel of, style 'Colonel'; *intr.* to play the colonel (see COLONELLING).

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 81 The Witnesses ..were All-to-be Colonell'd, Doctor'd, Captain'd, and Squir'd, for the Credit of the Story.

Colonel Blimp: see BLIMP 2.

colonelcy ('kɜːnəlsɪ). [f. COLONEL, after *lieutenancy*, etc.: see -CY.] The post, rank, or commission of colonel.

1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the Lieutenant Colonelcy. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 68 He..might not accept a colonelcy of filibusters. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 689 The colonelcy of the Royal Life Guards.

colo'nelling, *vbl. sb.* [from assumed vb. to COLONEL: see -ING[1].] A Hudibrastic expression for: Acting or playing the colonel; in later times, sometimes taken humorously as 'trying to raise a regiment, beating about for soldiers'.

In *Hudibras*, probably traceable to that early stage of the Civil War when it was carried on with little general plan, and the doings of Colonel This and Colonel That (notably Colonel Cromwell) were conspicuous,—being independent manifestations of warlike energy, not parts of a strategic whole. (Edith Thompson.)

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 14 Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling, And out he rode a Colonelling. **1691** SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* I. i, I robb'd my keeper..and under thy discretion, came a Collonelling after him here into France. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Songs & Ball.* (1807) 106 No subject fit to try your wit When you went colonelling. **1836** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 72 A man is not to go out 'colonelling'..in search of remote wrongs and dubious grievances. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Colonelling*, beating about for soldiers. A familiar phrase. **1859** F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 480 A truce to war! a long release From 'colonelling!' **1881** STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 89.

colonelship ('kɜːnəlʃɪp). *arch.* For forms see COLONEL. [f. COLONEL + -SHIP.] = COLONELCY. Also, the personality of a colonel: cf. *lordship*.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 151 The rest of the ensigne bearers under his collonnelship. **1598** FLORIO, *Colonellato*, a coronell-ship, the office of a coronell. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, Spite of his lordship, and his colonelship. **1629** *S'hertogenbosh* 23 The Coronelship..is giuen vnto Count Maurits. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), Colonelship was coming fast upon him. **1862** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. ii, For all his gravity and Colonelship, it would appear the old spirit of frolic has not quitted him.

†'coloner. *Obs.* [f. F. *colon* or L. *colōn-us* + -ER.] = COLONIST.

1600 HOLLAND tr. *Livy* III. iv. 90 That multitude.. withdrew from the Romanes the allegeance of the Coloners and inhabitants there. **1610** —— *Camden's Brit.* I. 138 Part of it..they made over to coloners and new inhabitants.

†'coloness. [Either short for *coloneless*, or an error for it. Cf. F. *colonelle* female colonel or colonel's wife.] A female colonel.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/3 The Wife of Colonel Motta.. commanded as a Coloness amongst the Women.

colonette, obs. f. COLONNETTE.

colonial (kə'ləʊnɪəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *colōnia* COLONY + -AL[1]: so in mod.Fr.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of, belonging to, or relating to a colony, or (*spec.*) the British colonies; in American history, of or belonging to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States, or to the time while they were still colonies. Now freq. derogatory. Cf. COLONIALISM 2.

[**1755–73** not in JOHNSON.] **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 92 In all our Colonial Councils. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 13 Coffee, indigo, spices, and other foreign and colonial articles. **1858** LONGF. *Phantom Ship* i, In Mather's Magnalia Christi Of the old colonial time. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 121 In foreign and colonial mints. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiii. 308 The colonial was a form of provincial government which prevailed in the Augustan age. **1884** *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 In defiance of the expressed wishes of the Colonial Office. **1954** J. COLLIN-SMITH *Scorpion on Stone* xx. 288 People say white Africa is narrow and limited in outlook—'colonial' they say, don't they? **1957** L. DURRELL *Bitter Lemons* 146 The United Nations,.. whose attention could be more quickly drawn to 'colonial oppression' than to an Indian famine. **1958** *Spectator* 14 Feb. 201/3 Firm paternal rule of the kind which it is now fashionable to condemn as 'imperialistic' or 'colonial'.

b. Belonging to, or characteristic of, the period of the colonies, esp. of architecture or furniture. *N. Amer.*

1776 in *Rec. Early Hist. Boston* (1887) XVIII. 240 How many Persons belonging to this Family are now in the Service? Is it Continental, or Coloniel? *Ibid.* 242 The Question [was] accordingly put—Whether holding any military Commission in the Continental or Colonial Army is not incompatable [*sic*] with holding any Civil Trust? **1831** P. HONE *Diary* (1889) I. 34, I..got very good colonial quarters, near the bath-house. **1886** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 668/1 The building has rather a colonial character with its long corridors and pillared piazzas. **1892** KIPLING *Lett. of Travel* (1920) 21 The Colonial craze, which means white paint and fluted pillars. **1939** A. J. TOYNBEE *Study Hist.* VI. 60 The Americans use the term 'Colonial' for the eighteenth-century style of architecture which the English call 'Georgian'. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Feb. 30/5 (Advt.), Custom built Colonial home, five charming bedrooms on second floor.

c. Dealing in produce of colonial origin.

1872 *Post Office Directory Grocery & Oil & Color Trades* 19 Colonial Agents... Home, Foreign & Colonial Agency. *Ibid.* 21 Colonial Dealers. **1895** *Home & Colonial Stores Ltd. Prospectus*, The well-known business of The Home and Colonial Stores, which has experienced an uninterrupted and highly successful development since its establishment in 1888. **1920** W. DE LA MARE in *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Feb. 103/2 Tchehov's father opened a 'Colonial Stores'. **1928** *Daily Mail* 25 July 18/1 Colonial Merchants.

2. *Biol.* Forming a colony (see COLONY 8).

1885 H. N. MOSELEY in *Times* 16 Jan. 5/5 Colonial animals were animals consisting in an aggregation of individuals of the same species. Another term often used..was..

compound animals. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 725 The colonial Anthozoa.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a colony; = COLONIST 1 b.

1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 433 The colonials are as sensitive to home criticisms as the Yankees. **1885** FROUDE *Oceana* xviii, The rising generation of colonials.

2. Often used ellipt., *e.g.* for *colonial bishop*, *colonial product*, etc., the sb. being supplied by the context.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/6 Best skins..sell readily, while the finer colonials have receded slightly.

3. A house built in the colonial style of architecture. *N. Amer.*

1936 L. C. DOUGLAS *White Banners* ix. 194 Eleven-room colonial, four baths, two-car garage, spacious grounds. **1965** H. VAN SILLER *Complete Stranger* (1966) 10 Lovely old white frame mansions, most of them authentic Colonials. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 15 Jan. 23/1 (Advt.), Huge 2 storey Colonial located in a quiet exclusive Avenue.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, and special collocations, as *colonial-born*, *-manufactured* adjs.; **colonial edition** (see quot. 1960); **colonial experience** *Austral.* and *N.Z.*, experience gained by an immigrant to Australia or New Zealand; also *attrib.*; **colonial goose** *Austral.* and *N.Z.*, boned leg of mutton stuffed with sage and onions; **colonial oven, stove** *N.Z.* (see quot. 1933).

1900 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/5 Colonial-born men led the rebels. **1907** B. M. CROKER *Company's Servant* x. 92 The battered 'colonial edition' of a popular novel. **1960** GLAISTER *Gloss. Bk.* 76/1 *Colonial editions*, originally, editions of novels bought in sheets from English publishers by exporting firms who issued them in cheap bindings for sale in the Colonies. Subsequently, publishers produced their own colonial editions, bound in cheap boards, and with a title-page indicating that they were solely for export sale. **1851** W. DEANS *Let.* 4 June in J. Deans *Pioneers of Canterbury* (1937) 207 These gentlemen having colonial experience and capital will make first rate settlers. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* x, You're the first 'colonial experience' young fellow that it ever occurred to. **1891** *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 13/5 They were colonial experience men. **1928** 'BRENT OF BIN BIN' *Up Country* ii. 28 Industrious young people with Colonial experience like they have need have no fears about getting on. **1897** MRS. F. COURAGE *Lights & Shadows of Colonial Life* v. 37, I.. declined it..and also 'Colonial goose', and bullock's heart. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 15/3 Colonial-manufactured furniture is merely put together in Capetown. **1933** L. ACLAND in *Press* (Christchurch) 30 Sept. 15/7 *Colonial oven*, a plain oven without divisions, trays, or dampers, like a box with a door at one side. It is set a little above the floor of the fireplace so that a fire can be put under it for baking. **1963** B. PEARSON *Coal Flat* iv. 61 There was an old-fashioned open fireplace with a hot coal fire..with a colonial oven alongside it. **1883** 'A LADY' *Facts N.Z.* ii. 8 Small cottages of four rooms with Colonial stoves. *Ibid.* iii. 19, I ought to explain that a Colonial stove is simply an iron box with a door, and in it everything is baked—on it the fire is set.

colonialism (kə'ləʊnɪəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. a. The practice or manner of things colonial.

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 48, I daresay she will be a nice motherly person, and untainted by colonialism. **1883** *American* VI. 46 The narrow trammels of colonialism.

b. A practice or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of a colony. (Cf. *provincialism.*)

1853 C. CLACY *Lady's Visit to Gold Diggings* iv. 48 Attempting to sink poles and erect tents..in a high wind and belting rain, is (if I may be allowed the colonialism) 'a horse of quite another colour'. **1887** MRS. D. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 239 To use a colonialism, 'the place was going ahead'.

2. The colonial system or principle. Now freq. used in the derogatory sense of an alleged policy of exploitation of backward or weak peoples by a large power.

1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 273 English Colonialism works well enough. **1889** *Standard* 20 May 3/1 There are three competing influences at work in South Africa..Colonialism, Republicanism, and Imperialism. **1949** *Economist* 28 May 970/1 The old unreasoning dislike of anything that looks like 'colonialism' persists [in the United States]. **1952** *Ibid.* 19 July 172/2 It is on that basis that they explain American support..of France in North Africa—to them a straight case of colonialism. **1956** *Time* 9 Jan. 24/2 Krushchev made clear what he meant by U.S. 'colonialism'. 'The colonialists give a dollar as "aid" in order to get subsequently ten dollars in return by exploiting the peoples who accept such aid.' **1957** *Listener* 1 Aug. 159/1 'Colonialism' is the commonest term of abuse nowadays throughout more than half the world.

colonialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of a colonial system. Now freq. derogatory (cf. prec.).

1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 34/2 Not continuing to conduct themselves like submissive colonialists. **1900** *Fortnightly Rev.* Jan. 47 The Colonialists are satisfied that..Germany has founded an Asiatic dominion worthy of the Empire. **1955** *Times* 3 May 10/4 The Binh Xuyen rebellion 'had the purpose of safeguarding the interests of French colonialists'. **1956** [see COLONIALISM 2]. **1959** 'M. DERBY' *Tigress* ii. 85 'And you were —— ?' 'A colonialist, Madam. I exploited these unhappy natives to make a fortune for myself... We colonialists thought only of private gain.'

Hence *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1955 *Wall St. Jrnl.* 30 Dec. 1/3 The Communist Party Boss: Again accused the West of colonialist aims. **1958** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 12 June 8/3 Mr. Bandaranaike's Government uses methods which it would denounce as 'colonialist' if they were employed by others. **1959** *Encounter* Apr. 19/2 A temple of culture has taken the place of the casino; I had to..beat my colonialist breast.

colonialistic (kə,ləʊnɪə'lɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Characterized by or employing colonialism.

1950 *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* CCLXX. 134/2 My country's Indonesian policy in the early days was openly colonialistic and exploitative. **1955** *Times* 23 July 5/2 In an attempt to surround his claim with the aura of legitimacy we are accused of being colonialistic.

colonialize (kə'ləʊnɪəlaɪz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. COLONIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colonial.

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 190 If you remain here, in a few years you will be colonialized.

colonially (kə'ləʊnɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a colonial manner; in relation to the colonies.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 599 Mr. Hood..looks..rather colonially at certain subjects. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 647 The quantity of yarn..exported colonially.

colonialness. *rare*⁻¹. Colonial quality.

1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 189 The dreariness of Manitoba or the unpleasant colonialness of Australia.

coloniarch (kə'ləʊnɪɑ:k). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *colōni-a* colony + *-archa* = Gr. *-αρχης*: cf. *patriarch.*] A ruler or founder of a colony.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 517 That great coloniarch [Raleigh] Must yield the palm.

coloniate, *sb. Roman Hist.* [f. L. *colōnia* + -ATE: cf. *senate.*] The body constituting a Roman colony. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil* I We find..the new coloniate exclaiming—'out Old Colonist!' *Ibid.*, The Praetorian system, in which the coloniate system merged.

colonic (kəʊ'lɒnɪk), *a.* [f. COLON¹ + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the colon; affecting the colon; colic.

1906 *Practitioner* Dec. 812 The colonic distension and tympanites, associated with the colic. **1929** DOOLIN in *Irish Jrnl. Med. Sci.* Apr. 184 Colonic necrosis following the administration of avertin. **1936** *Discovery* Oct. 329/1 Colonic lavage which may be distinctly harmful if undertaken frequently. **1971** *Times* 27 Aug. 26/7 Colonic Irrigation-Enemas.

†**co'lonical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *colōnic-us* pertaining to husbandmen (f. *colōn-us* COLON³) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen or tillage.

*a***1641** SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* XXV. (R.), Colonical services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen (that is husbandmen) to their lords.

colonist ('kɒlənɪst). [f. COLONIZE: see -IST.]

1. a. One who colonizes or settles in a new country; one who takes part in founding a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition. b. An inhabitant of a colony.

1701 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 68 If good colonists were brought into them. **1774** BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1852 III. 179 When..you revived the scheme of taxation, and thereby filled the minds of the colonists with new jealousy. **1816** SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. 41 To convey The adventurous colonist beyond the seas. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 243 The Roman military colonists remained Roman alike on the Rhine and on the Euphrates. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 490 Among the English colonists of North America.

2. *transf.* An animal or plant which has quite established itself in a place where it is not indigenous.

1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Ibid.* xlii. 213 *Chrysanthemum segetum*..cultivated fields; a colonist. *Watson.*

3. A voter placed in a certain locality for the purposes of an election. *U.S. politics.* Cf. COLONIZATION 2, COLONIZE *v.* 4.

1868 *Nation* VI. 282 When every town and city in the United States is voting at the same time, and 'colonists' and 'repeaters' are needed at home. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 1/6 It is more than likely that thousands of their 'colonists' have voted in some of the districts.

4. A member of a labour colony.

1896 J. A. HOBSON *Probl. Unempl.* 137 About one half of the colonists seek temporary relief, the rest loaf round from colony to colony. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/5 The colonist at Merxplas may earn from 1d. to 3d. a day.

colonitis (kɒlə'naɪtɪs). *Med.* [Unetymologically f. COLON¹ + -ITIS; the proper etymological form is COLITIS.] Inflammation of the colon.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 240 Dr. Ballinghall has distinguished it by the name of Colonitis. **1846** G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 391 In gastritis, colonitis.

colonizable ('kɒlənaɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COLONIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being colonized.

1864 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 203 By the occupation of..colonizable territory. **1883** G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Garden* xxxvii. 211 To every part of the colonizable world.

colonization (ˌkɒlənaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. COLONIZE + -ATION.] 1. a. The action of colonizing or fact of being colonized; establishment of a colony or colonies.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1852 III. 113 Our growth by colonization, and by conquest. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 465 The stream of Grecian colonisation to the westward..begins from the 11th Olympiad. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59 Colonization is in some ways easier when the colony is drawn from one country.

b. with *of.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. vii. §3 *init.*, The discovery and colonisation of America. **1861** GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 99 James carried on the colonization of Ireland. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 191 Some real Danish colonization of the peninsula.

c. *attrib.* *colonization scheme*: see COLONIZATIONIST.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 111 The chief officers of the Colonisation Society. *Ibid.*, The Colonisation scheme ..and the abolition scheme.

d. *transf.* The establishment of a colony of animals or plants (cf. COLONIZE *v.* 3).

1903 M. C. STOPES in *New Phytologist* II. 186 (*heading*) The colonisation of a dried river-bed. **1905** F. E. CLEMENTS *Res. Methods Ecol.* iv. 210 By invasion is understood the movement of plants from an area..into one of a different character, and their colonization in the latter. **1939** *Jrnl. Animal Ecol.* VIII. 37 Two years' observation on the colonization of this piece of shore. **1969** *Gloss. Landscape Work* (*B.S.I.*) v. 23 *Colonization*, the occupation of ground by plants adventitiously introduced, which thereafter establish themselves.

2. The action of placing political supporters where their votes will be important. *U.S. politics.*

1839 *New Yorker* 13 Apr. 2/1 'Colonization' or the removal of voters from the certain to the doubtful wards. **1842** *Congress. Globe* 31 May, App. 471/1 Among these [*sc.* modern phrases describing political knavery] 'colonization' and 'pipe-laying' were the most significant. **1914** *Cycl. Amer. Govt.* III. 629 In crowded city wards colonization of voters is sometimes attempted.

coloni'zationism. *U.S.* [f. COLONIZATION + -ISM.] The principles of colonizationists.

1831 *Liberator* 29 Oct. I. 174 Some fair and able.. advocate of Colonization-ism. **1832** in *Life W. L. Garrison* (1885) I. 327 Here I am now in the hot-bed of Colonizationism.

coloni'zationist. [f. COLONIZATION + -IST.] An adherent or advocate of colonization: *spec.* in *U.S. Hist.* An advocate of the colonization of Africa by emancipated slaves and free negroes from America, as a solution of the slavery question there.

1831 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* (1885) I. 261, I am truly rejoiced to learn that you are no colonizationist. **1834** *Southern Lit. Messenger* I. 87 Tappan has two brothers in Boston, both ardent colonizationists. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 132 He is a colonisationist, and desires that the general government should purchase the slaves..and ship them off to Africa. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 133 The doctor..was a staunch colonisationist. **1852** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 525.

colonize ('kɒlənaɪz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. stem of L. *colōn-us*, *colōn-ia* and Eng. COLONY + -IZE; cf. mod.F. *coloniser.*]

1. *trans.* To settle (a country) with colonists; to plant or establish a colony in.

1622 BACON *Advt. Holy War* (J.), The farther occupation and colonizing of those countries. *c***1645** HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix, They that would thus colonize the stars with Inhabitants. **1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 4 The Southern district was conquered and colonised. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 49 The descendant of Kadmos, who had colonised Thebes from Phoenicia.

absol. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 252 It is a part of the English system to colonize with criminals. **1868** J. E. T. ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 259 Though the government does not colonise, it watches over emigration.

2. To establish in a colony.

1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 28 July, These [seeds] I mean to colonize in my garden. **1840** L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 411 The thousands of inthralled and helpless residents colonized north of Hyde-park.

3. *intr.* To form or establish a colony or settlement; to settle. Also *transf.* of animals and plants; cf. COLONIST 2.

1817 BYRON in Moore *Life* 358, I write..from the banks of the Brenta..where I have colonised for six months to come. **1829** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 416 To colonize in Africa..was the first wish of his heart. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 206 The former bird has tried two or three times to colonize.

4. To place or register (political supporters) in a district where their votes may decide a closely contested election; to fill (a district) with such voters. Also *absol.* and *transf. U.S. politics.*

1842 *Congress. Globe* 31 May, App. 471/1 So far as he was informed, the practice of colonizing had its origin, as connected with the elections of the people in our country, in the city of New York. **1885** *Century Mag.* Feb. 636 Arrangements are made for colonizing voters from the neighboring States. **1903** *N.Y. Tribune* 13 Sept., The attempt to colonize in the Third Ward by a faction of the Democratic party was frustrated to-day. **1948** *New Yorker* 25 Sept. 26/1 Floaters are retainers of political organizations, and it's still common practice to 'colonize' doubtful districts with them. **1949** in *Amer. Speech* (1955) XXX. 284 Communist plans to 'colonize' key U.S. industrial plant[s].

Hence **colonized** *ppl. a.*, **colonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 [see 1]. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 431 Our collonizd plantators there. *c***1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 169 The colonizing of the Indies, and the wars of Flanders, have much drained this country of people. **1805** SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 70 An adventurous and colonizing people. **1859** DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 3 This colonising genius of the British people. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxiii. 479 The aggressive and colonising power of the Scandinavian flora.

colonizer ('kɒlənaɪzə(r)). **1.** One who colonizes.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 25, I have given the Reader some idea of the first colonizers of Connecticut. **1817** G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 149 Certain other warlike colonisers. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxx. 92 The oldest colonizers of the Delaware were Swedes. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxii. 472 Alpine plants possess two advantages as colonisers.

2. One who 'colonizes' voters; a voter who is 'colonized'. Also *transf. U.S. politics.*

1892 *Nation* LV. 274/3 The New York cheats, bullies, receivers, colonizers. **1904** *N.Y. Even. Post* 7 Nov. 1 The superintendent of elections is authority for the statement that there are gangs of colonizers and repeaters in the city. **1949** *B'ham* (Ala.) *News* 8 Apr. 22/2 The witness quoted Blum as saying 'the status of a colonizer' is 'a high honor in the party'.

colonnade (kɒlə'neɪd). Also 8 collonade, 8-9 colon-. [a. F. *colonnade*, f. *colonne* column, app. after It. *colonnato*, f. *colonna* column, pillar: see -ADE.]

1. *Arch.* A series of columns placed at regular intervals, and supporting an entablature.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. 68 The vast palaces ..joined together by a magnificent colonnade. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* III. 511 Beneath the pompous colonade. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 485 Porticos and colonnades surrounding squares and markets. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 Stonehenge is a circular colonnade with a diameter of a hundred feet.

2. *transf.* A similar row of trees or other objects.

1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 252 Not distant far, a length of Colonnade .. These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines. **1790** —— *Poplar Field* 2. **1796** SIR J. BANKS in Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Ranges of natural pillars .. standing in natural colonnades. **1830** J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 The Elm is peculiarly fitted for 'the length of colonnade' which our forefathers loved to make.

colonnaded (kɒlə'neɪdɪd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with or having a colonnade.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 59 The beautifully colonnaded mint. **1831** CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 127 The house .. was colonaded. **1855** TENNYSON *Daisy* xiv, Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

colo'nnado, obs. var. of COLONNADE: see -ADO.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 55 Collonadoes .. inserted only to shew the Use of Raking-Arches.

†**colonne.** *Obs.* [F.: cf. COLON.] = COLUMN.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 107 Colonne or Pillar is the File of an Army when it marches.

colonnette (kɒlə'nɛt). [a. F. *colonnette*, dim. of *colonne* COLUMN.]

1. *Arch.* A small column.

1879 SIR. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 155 The delicate colonettes which decorate the mullions of windows. **1885** *Athenæum* 6 June 731/3 Colonnettes of ruddy porphyry.

2. *Anat.* A slender column of bone, etc.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 183 This network consists of colonnettes of greater or lesser size.

colonur, obs. f. COLANDER.

colony ('kɒlənɪ), *sb.* Also 6-7 colonie, 7 collony. [ME. *colonie*, ad. (partly through OF. *colonie*) L. *colōnia*, f. *colōn-us* tiller, farmer, cultivator, planter, settler in a new country.

L. *colōnia* had thus the senses of 'farm', 'landed estate', 'settlement', and was esp. the proper term for a public settlement of Roman citizens in a hostile or newly conquered country, where they, retaining their Roman citizenship, received lands, and acted as a garrison, being mostly formed of veteran soldiers who had served their time; hence it was applied to the place so occupied, or to towns which were raised to the same rank and privileges. Among the nine Roman *coloniæ* in Britain, were London, Bath, Chester, Lincoln. The Roman writers further used their word *colōnia* to translate Gr. *ἀποικία* a settlement of *ἄποικοι*, lit, 'people from home', *i.e.* a body of emigrants who settled abroad as an independent self-governed *πόλις* or state, unconnected with the *μητρόπολις* or mother city save by religious ties. But in later Greek it was app. felt that the *ἀποικία* was not properly equivalent to the Roman *colōnia*, which was therefore used untranslated as *κολωνία* (Acts xvi. 12). It was esp. in reference to the Roman *colōniæ* that the word made its first appearance in the mod. langs., as in 14th c. French in Bercheure (see Littré). In Eng., Wyclif used it in Acts xvi. 12, but this was app. a mere literalism, and was not continued in the 16th c. versions. Its modern application to the planting of settlements, after Roman or Greek precedents, in newly discovered lands, was made, in the 16th c., by Latin and Italian writers, whose works were rendered into English by Richard Eden.]

I. After Roman use.

†**1.** A farm, estate in the country; a rural settlement. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 12 The rurall people abandoning their colonies fled for rescue into the citie. **1613** HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, The Collonies into the Citties flye, And till immur'd, they thinke themselues not safe. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colonie* .. Also a Grange or Farm, where husbandry is kept.

2. Applied to a Roman *colōnia.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 12 To Philippis, that is the firste part of Macedonye, the citee colonye [Vulg. *colonia*; Gr. *κολωνία*; TINDALE, CRANMER, a free citie; *Geneva* whose inhabitants came from Rome to dwell there; *Rheims* a *colónia*; **1611** a Colonie. *Rheims*, 1583, explains '*colónia* is such a citie where the most inhabitants are strangers, sent thither from the great cities and states, namely from the Romans']. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* 147 (R.) When they had registered and placed the coloners, they remained still themselves in the same colonie. **1616** BULLOKAR, Among the Romans .. the place to which they were sent was called by the name of Colonie. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xvii. 21 Bestowed on the rising city the title of Colony, the first and most favoured daughter of ancient Rome.

3. Applied to a Greek *ἀποικία.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 562 He draue out the barbarous People, and made a Colony of it, of sundry Nations. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* xii. 7 That the land .. might receiue a worthy colonie [*ἀποικιαν*, COVERD. be a dwellinge] of Gods children. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 126 The Greeks began .. to send Colonies into Sicily. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 387 From the Greek colonies in Europe, Africa, and Asia. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 474 The earliest Grecian colony in Italy or Sicily, of which we know the precise date, is placed about 735 B.C. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. IV. 39 Thera was the mother-city [of the colony Kyrene], herself a colony from Lacedæmon.

II. In modern application.

4. a. A settlement in a new country; a body of people who settle in a new locality, forming a community subject to or connected with their parent state; the community so formed, consisting of the original settlers and their descendants and successors, as long as the connexion with the parent state is kept up.

1548-9 *Compl. Scot.* x. (1872) 82 To preue that scotland vas ane colone of ingland quhen it vas fyrst inhabit. **1555** EDEN *Decades* II. i. 56 (fr. Latin of Peter Martyr 1516), Vppon the bankes .. they [Pizarro, etc.] entended to playnte their newe colonie or habitacion. *Ibid.* 252 (fr. Italian) Which thynge they [Christian Princes] myght easely brynge to passe by assignynge colonies to inhabite dyuers places of that hemispherie, in lyke maner as dyd the Romanes in provinces newely subdued. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 612 O name Colon .. which to the worlds end hast conducted Colonies. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 Colonies sent from England, to plant Virginia, etc. **1775** BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 73 The colonies .. complain, that they are taxed in a Parliament in which they are not represented. **1883** SEELEY *Expans. Eng.* 38 By a colony we understand a community which is not merely derivative, but which remains politically connected in a relation of dependence with the parent community.

b. The territory peopled by such a community.

(In early use not clearly distinguished.)

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 37 Neither did he extend the jurisdiction .. further than the English colonies, wherein it was used .. before. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, They have lived long In the English colony. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 ¶3 A ship stored for a voyage to the colonies. **1888** *Daily News* 4 Jan. 2/3 Since our last telegram heavy rains have been general in the colonies.

5. *transf.* **a.** A number of people of a particular nationality residing in a foreign city or country (especially in one quarter or district); a body of people of the same occupation settled among others, or inhabiting a particular locality. Now freq. used to denote a group of people living temporarily or permanently separated from the rest of the community; esp. in *nudist colony.* **b.** The district or quarter inhabited by such a body of people.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶3 To furnish us every Year with a Colony of Musicians. **1737** SWIFT *Badges to Beggars*, Colonies of beggars. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 265 A colony of monks. **1885** *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/6 The freehold 'colonies' [in the Potteries] .. show no mean taste in architecture and decoration. *a***1891** *Mod.* A well known member of the English colony at Moscow. **1889** E. DOWSON *Let.* 5 Mar. (1967) 46 A colony à la Thoreau, of 'Hobby Horse' people and a few elect outsiders each with a 'belovèd' .. where there will be leisure only for art and unrestrained sexual intercourse. **1929** M. PARMELEE *Nudity in Mod. Life* xv. 231 While gymnosophists are not necessarily socialists or communists, these colonies furnish excellent opportunities for experiments along communistic lines. **1969** *Guardian* 14 Aug. 9/2 The growth of colony holidays for children. *Ibid.* 9/3 The colonies .. generally consist of about 40 to 50 children .. run by a trained colony director.

c. An establishment in which persons who are otherwise unemployed or unemployable are engaged to work or are trained for some occupation or trade. (Not now current.)

1888 *Charity Organ. Rev.* Jan. 43 The Council would gladly see an experiment made in the form of a Labour Colony, to which unemployed townspeople might be sent for a time, and where they would be employed with a view to undertaking labouring work in a colony. **1896** J. A. HOBSON *Probl. Unempl.* 131 The proposals for the establishment of farm colonies and other labour colonies. Various colonies of different types where the labour is chiefly employed in cultivation of the land exist already in England or on the continent. **1897** *Encycl. Soc. Reform* 785 The experiment of the Home Colonization Society, in Westmoreland, is the most direct attempt to establish in England a labor colony by voluntary effort on similar lines to those adopted in Holland. The object of the society is to provide work in English 'industrial villages' for the able-bodied poor. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 838/2 Labour colonies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory. The voluntary colonies .. are managed by philanthropic societies.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, etc.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 17 The Earth whereof all things are but a colony. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 28 Calls out the vent'rous Colony to swarm. **1713** WARDER *True Amazons* 105 To keep Bees in Boxes or Colonies. **1760** *Life & Adv. of Cat* 6 The other species are as fond of forming colonies are we are. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Colonies of sparrows chirped .. in the eaves.

7. *Geol.* Applied by Barrande to a group of fossil forms appearing exceptionally in a formation other than that of which they are characteristic.

1859-78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 291 The so-called 'colonies' of M. Barrande, which intrude for a period in the midst of an older formation and then allow the pre-existing fauna to reappear. **1885** GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* v. §6. 618.

8. *Biol.* An aggregate of individual animals or plants, forming a physiologically connected structure, as in the case of the compound ascidians, coral-polyps, etc.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 192 The external investment of the colony—the 'cœnœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 323 A Tapeworm is not a colony composed of an asexual head and sexual proglottides or segments. *Ibid.* 725 [In the colonial Anthozoa] The zooids .. then usually form a massive colony in which the individuals are united by a plentiful common basis or cœnosarc.

9. *attrib.*, = COLONIAL.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. vii. 177 The colony trade has been continually increasing. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 320 In the management of the colony politicks.

colony, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To colonize.

OGILVIE cites FANSHAW.

colop(e, -ppe, obs. ff. COLLOP.

colopexy ('kəʊləpɛksɪ, kəʊlə'pɛksɪ). *Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *colopexia*, f. COLO- + Gr. *πῆξις* fixing.] The operation of fixing part of the colon to the abdominal wall.

1896 A. E. MAYLARD *Treat. Surg. Alim. Canal* lxvi. 550 Colopexy.—This operation consists in opening the abdomen, and fixing some part of the colon by suture to the parietal peritoneum. **1900** A. J. MCCOSH in Gould & Warren *Internat. Text-bk. Surg.* II. xii. 393 Colopexy is an operation which consists in suturing some part of the colon to the abdominal wall. **1932** [see COLO-]. **1941** H. E. BACON *Anus Rectum Sigm. Colon* (ed. 2) xv. 431 Colopexy .. consists of obliterating the intersigmoidal fossa by shortening the elongated mesentery without excision of tissue.

coloph-, colophon-, abbreviations of COLOPHONY, used as stems for names of related chemical substances, as **'colophene,** ($C_{20}H_{32}$) an oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid. **'colophilene,** Deville's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by treating hydrochlorate of colophene with baryta. **colo'pholic acid** (see quot.). **colophonate,** a salt of a colophonic acid. **colo'phonic acids,** the resinous acids present in colophony. **'colophonin** (see quot.). **'colophonone,** an oil produced by the dry distillation of colophony.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 Colophene is an aromatic oil .. exhibiting by reflected light a dark indigo-blue iridescence. *Ibid.* 1087 *Colopholic acid* .. the constituent of colophony which is least soluble in alcohol. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 Rose .. analyzed the colophonates of silver and lead. *Ibid.*, A brown resin, possessing more powerful acid characters, to which Unverdorben has given the name of colophonic acid. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1087 *Colophonic acids* .. pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colopholic. **1879** *Ibid.* 1st Suppl. 482 When old essence of resin .. is washed with water and the wash-water is evaporated colophonin hydrate .. is obtained. **1863-72** *Ibid.* I. 1087 *Colophonone* .. is colourless, mobile, highly refractive.

colophane ('kɒləfeɪn). *Chem.* Also -phan. [a. F. *colophane*, incorrect form of earlier *colophone* (16th c. in Paré).] = COLOPHONY.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 The uncrystallizable resin of colophan, called silvic acid. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 [Inaccurately limited to one variety].

colophany, erroneous form of COLOPHONY.

1839 in URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. [in later edd. *colophony*].

colophon ('kɒləfən). [a. late L. *colophōn*, a. Gr. *κολοφών* summit, 'finishing touch'.]

†**1.** 'Finishing stroke', 'crowning touch'. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 693 His Colophon is how to resist and repress Atheism. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. §1 (1643) 420 He [God] comes to the Creation of man, and makes him the Colophon, or conclusion of all things else.

2. *spec.* **a.** The inscription or device, sometimes pictorial or emblematic, formerly placed at the end of a book or manuscript, and containing the title, the scribe's or printer's name, date and place of printing, etc. Hence, *from title-page to colophon.*

In early times the colophon gave the information now given on the title-page.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. 140 The name and date of illuminator, in the following Colophon, written in letters of gold. **1824** *Ibid.* (1840) I. 187 *note*, The volume has this colophon. 'Here endeth the lyfe of the moost ferefullest and unmercyfullest and myschevous Robert the devill which was afterwards called the servaunt of our Lorde Jhesu Cryste. Emprinted in Fletestrete in [at] the sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde.' **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The volume was uninjured and entire from title-page to colophon. **18..** DE MORGAN *Difficulty of Descr. Bks.* (L.), When the colophon, or final description, fell into disuse.. since the titlepage had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. **1884** SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 31 May 519/2 A literary vampire—who collects nothing but title-pages and colophons.

b. = IMPRINT *sb.* 3. *U.S.*

1930 *Publishers' Weekly* 19 Apr. 2113/1 The publishers must cut their lists and have their colophons stand for a particular quality which, in time, the bookseller will recognize and consider in his buying. **1948** *Chicago Tribune* 27 June IV. 5/1 The Wilson company uses the lighthouse for its colophon.

Hence '**colophonize** *v.*, to provide with a colophon or tail-piece.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 186 The corrected slips of said speech, duly colophonized, 'The honourable Member sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers'.

colophone, var. of COLOPHONY.

Colophonian (kɒlə'fəʊnɪən), *a.*[1] [f. L. *Colophōni-us*, f. proper name *Colophōn* (see COLOPHONY) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Colophon; *spec.* in ***Colophonian gum, resin*** = colophony.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Two spoonfuls of Colophonian rosin.

[**colophonian**, *a.*[2] The meaning 'relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a book' given in OGILVIE (Annandale, 1881, citing *Cudworth*) and some later dicts., is app. an error based on the following quot., in which the word means 'an inhabitant of Colophon', a town in Lydia.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 226 The same thing is.. intimated by Xenophanes the Colophonian.]

colophonite ('kɒləfəʊnaɪt). [f. COLOPHON-Y + -ITE, from its resembling colophony.] A brown or reddish variety of garnet, with resinous lustre.

1808 ALLAN *Names of Min.* 21 Colophonite, *Karsten*, a species of garnet. **1878** LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 34 Colophonite and Melanite are..chiefly distinguished by their colour and different degrees of transparency.

colophony ('kɒləfəʊnɪ, kə'lɒfənɪ). Forms: 5 coli-, colophonie, 7- -phony. [ad. L. *colophōnia* (Pliny) for *Colophōnia rēsīna* resin of Colophon (a town of Lydia): in Pr. *colophonia*, It. and Sp. *colofonia*, 16th c. F. *colophone*, *-phane*. (Some of these occur in Eng. use; also an erroneous L. *colophonium*.)] The dark or amber-coloured resin obtained by distilling turpentine with water. Formerly also called Greek pitch (*Pix græca*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. lxxvii. (1495) 651 Powder of Coliphonie that hyghte Pitis in grewe. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Some with Brenning, as Colophonie. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* Mj, Mixt.. with pitch called Collofonia. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 67 In the Shops, Colophony is the Rezine of the Firr-Tree boiled. **1770** *New Dispens.* 420/1 A blackish resin called colophony. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 194 Colophony or Dry Resin..is the resinous part of the turpentine remaining in the still after the extraction of the essential oil by distillation. **1888** *Sale & Exchange* 13 Sept. 5/1 One pound of colophony (bought of any chemist).

coloque: see COLLOQUE *v.* to collocate.

†'**coloquint.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 coloquynt, 7 -quint. [a. F. *coloquinte* repr. a med.L. **coloquinthis* = *colocynthis*.] COLOCYNTH.

*c***1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 913 Cocomber wilde and coloquynt doo brese: The juce will sle the myse. **1632** SHERWOOD, Coloquint or coloquintida, *coloquinthe*.

colo'quintid. Anglicized form of next.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 248 The Pulp of the Fruit grows bitter, and has the effect of Coloquintids.

coloquintida (kɒlə'kwɪntɪdə). Also 6–8 collo-, 6 colly-, 7 colliquintida. [a. med.L. (also Sp., Pg., It.) *coloquintida*, f. **coloquinthid-*, *colocynthid-*, stem of *colocynthis*. The *qu-* was to preserve the *k* sound of Gr. κολοκύνθιδ-.] The COLOCYNTH.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xl. (1495) 626 Coloquintida is a manere herbe that is moost bytter..and is lyke to the comyn Gourd and hath rounde fruyte. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. Nij b, The inner parte of the fruyte of coloquintida hath the natur to purge..made in pilles with honied water. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 355 The Food..as bitter as Coloquintida. **1606** DAY *Ile of Guls* I. iv. (1881) 24 Looke a scance like a Pothecaries wife pounding Colliquintida. **1616** CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 4, I eat no pot-herb..nor coloquintidas. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 158 She [Madame Guyon]..put coloquintida in her food.

b. *fig.* referring to its bitterness.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 2 The least dram of this Coloquintida [fear of death] will marre the relish of all his sweetes. **1648** C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 136 The Ordinance..was passed in the House of Commons with this Coloquintida in it. *a***1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. §2 (1740) 648 A Bundle of Wormwood and Colloquintida gathered out of cancred Libels. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 442 A dose of wordy Coloquintida.

colo'quinto, -'quinty, variants of COLOQUINT.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 597 Colliquinto Seeds. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 91 Coloquinty per 100 weight 04 10.

color, -ed, -ing, etc.: see COLOUR, etc.

color, colora, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERA.

Colorado (kɒlə'rɑːdəʊ). Name of one of the States of the American Union, named after the great river [Sp. *Rio Colorado* 'coloured river'] which rises therein. Hence, **Colorado beetle**, a small American beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Family *Chrysomelidæ*), of a yellow colour, marked on the back with ten longitudinal black stripes, first observed (*c* 1824) near the Upper Missouri. Its larva, the *potato-bug*, is exceedingly destructive to the potato.

1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c 68 §1 The Privy Council may make such orders as they think expedient to prevent the introduction into Great Britain of the *Doryphora Decemlineata* or Colorado Beetle. **1877** *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Aug., This order may be cited as the Colorado Beetle Order, 1877.

coloradoite (kɒlə'rɑːdəʊaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1876 from Colorado, where found: see -ITE.] A native telluride of mercury, of a greyish colour and metallic lustre.

1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 288 A new mineral.. named..Coloradoite.

colorant, colourant ('kʌlərənt). [a. F. *colorant*, pr. pple. of *colorer*, ad. L. *colōrāre* to colour (see -ANT[1]), or re-formed f. COLOUR + -ANT[1].] A colouring matter, pigment.

1884 COCHIN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 207 This wonderful colorant [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents..upon aniline. **1916** F. B. WADE *Diamonds* 3 Iron as a colourant commonly produces yellow or brown in minerals. **1959** *Times* 24 Mar. 6/1 You get your colour by squeezing the scientific colourants into a Colorizer Base Paint. **1960** *News Chron.* 26 July 6/3 Hair colourants are now widely used by women of all age groups.

†'**colorate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *colōrāre* to colour; see -ATE[2].] Coloured.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 801 Corporeal, figurate and colorate. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 289 Had the Tunicles and Humors of the Eye..been colorate.

Hence †'**coloratly** *adv. Sc.*, in a coloured or disguised way, under false colours.

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1806) 49 Some were directit to Queene Marie coloratly, as though they had bein hir friends.

†'**colorate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *colōrāt-* ppl. stem of *colōrā-re* to colour.] *trans.* To colour.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/2 When the water is therof coloratede. **1706** FRAZER *Disc. Sec. Sight* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 180 Angels may condense the air, figurate and colorate the same.

coloration, colouration (kɒlə'reɪʃən, kʌlə-). [a. F. *coloration* (16th c.), ad. L. **colōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colōrāre* to colour: see -ATION.]

1. *gen.* The action or mode of colouring; coloured state or condition, colouring: *spec.* the particular combination or arrangement of colours in animals or plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §399 (*heading*) Experiment solitary touching the Coloration of black and tawny Moors. *Ibid.* (1651) §506 Amongst Curiosities, I shall place Colouration, though it be somewhat better: For Beauty in Flowers is their Preheminence. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 150 The different colorations..of some of these flowers. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 213 The coloration of the image produced. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* I. iv. 64 Said to differ..in their note..as well as in colouration.

2. Colouring in architecture or decoration.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 250 This movement for 'polychromatic architecture', or for 'constructive coloration'. **1862** *Parthenon* 26 July 400 Every trace of 'coloration' has disappeared; although this must have been lavishly employed.

b. Colouring as characteristic of a painter or painting.

1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 445/3. **1883** *Times* 10 Aug. 2/4 The dignity of the forms and the depth of the colouration. **1887** *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 900/2 The wealthy coloration and tonality of Walker.

3. (See quots.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coloration is, whereby the perfect colour of gold, silver, Philosophers head, etc. obscured by any sulphurious vapour, is renovated and illustrated by maceration, frequent ablution, in sharp liquor, etc. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Coloration*, in Pharmacy, the changes of colour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of nature or art, as by calcinations, coctions, etc. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Coloration*, the brightening of gold or silver.

colorative ('kɒl-, 'kʌlərətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *colōrāt-* ppl. stem of *colorāre* to colour, give colour to: see -ATIVE.] Depending upon coloration.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 4/2 The dingy greyness of its coat affords it a good colorative protection. **1922** *Glasgow Herald* 21 Jan. 7 Its exquisite colourative distinction.

coloratura (kɒlɒrə't(j)ʊərə). [It. = colouring (see COLORATURE).] 'Divisions, runs, trills, cadenzas, and other florid passages in vocal music' (Stainer & Barrett, 1876). Also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1740 J. GRASSINEAU tr. *S. de Brossard's Mus. Dict.* 33 *Coloratura*, is a term applied by the Italians to all variations, trillos, diminutions, &c. that can render a song agreeable. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Coloratura*, in the Italian music, is used to denote all sorts of variations, trillos, diminutions, etc. that can render a song agreeable. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 2/3 Rivalling a Melba in the ease and certainty of his coloratura. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 20 Oct. 3/3 She is not merely a coloratura singer. **1930** *Punch* 2 Apr. 387/1, I now know..that every Polish lady..was mistress of the purest *coloratura*, and could release it at a moment's notice or less without so much as a glance at any conductor. **1963** *Times* 8 May 5/7 An example of 'coloratura' choreography called *Donizetti Variations*.

b. *ellipt.* A singer of coloratura, esp. a coloratura soprano.

1944 AUDEN *Sea & Mirror* (1945) ii. 57 The ravished coloratura trilling madly off-key.

colorature ('kɒlə-, 'kʌlərətjə(r)). *Mus.* [ad. Ger. *coloratur*, or It. *coloratur-a*:—late L. *colōrātura* (Du Cange), f. *colōrāre* to colour.] = COLORATURA.

1828–64 WEBSTER, *Colorature.* **1880** in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Coloratur*, vocal music coloured, that is, ornamented by runs and rapid passages or divisions, where each syllable of the words has two or more notes to it. It is what the old school called 'figurato'—figured.

colorcast ('kʌləkɑːst, -kæst). orig. *U.S.* [f. COLOR + *-cast*, after BROADCAST.] A broadcast of colour television.

1949 in *Amer. Speech* (1951) XXVI. 209/1 The colorcasts could be picked up in black and white on present type sets with no adjustment or added equipment. **1957** V. J. KEHOE *Film & T.V. Make-up* i. 21 Even white or black make-up bases or clothing can be used very effectively without ill effects on either the color or black-and-white receivers of a colorcast. **1967** *Boston Sunday Globe* 23 Apr. (TV Week) 1/3 Colorcast of the opening of the Montreal World's Fair.

colorhythmic (kɒlə'rɪθmɪk, -rɪðmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. κόλος docked, truncated + ῥυθμός RHYTHM, measure.] Characterized by an incomplete or truncated rhythm. So **colo'rhythmical** *a.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 182 This syllable ..may..be called *colorhythmus*, and the measure from it, the colorhythmical measure or colorhythmical tetrameter. *Ibid.* Any of our verses without hyperrhythmical syllables except the colorhythmic.

colorific (kɒlə-, kʌlə'rɪfɪk), *a.* [ad. F. *colorifique* (cf. It. *colorifico*):—L. type **colorific-us* colour-making: see -FIC.] Producing colour or colours. *colorific acids:* a name given by Thomson (1807) to certain acids which precipitate metallic solutions in highly-coloured powders.

1676 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 392 The whiteness of that light..being the result of the mixture of these unequal colorific motions. **1704** —— *Opticks* I. II. §11. 166 The colorific Qualities of the Rays. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* I. 193 Colorific earths, or those which strongly stain the fingers. **1800** SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 273 The refrangibility of calorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of colourific light. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 326 Under the name of colorific acids I include three substances..prussic and gallic acids..sulphureted hydrogen. **1861** H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 112 Lichens which are richest in colorific principles.

b. *more loosely.* Of or pertaining to colour.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 124 ¶7 This month [May].. decks the gardens with all the mixtures of colorifick radiance. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 223 The observed colorific changes of separate systems. **1889** *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 Pleasure in the colorific radiance of costume.

c. *fig.* of literary style: Surcharged with colour, 'flowery'.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 505 The colorific pencil of Gayrasco Figueroa. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 700 His odoriferous, colorific, and daisy-enamoured style.

colorimeter (kɒlə-, kʌlə'rɪmɪtə(r)). [f. L. *colōr-em* colour + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure: cf. F. *colorimètre*.] An instrument for measuring intensity of colour.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Colorimeter*, an instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint. **1883** *Sidereal Messenger* II. 194 Observations made..with the Zollner photometer and colorimeter. **1936** *Nature* 23 May 862/1 The introduction of the various forms of rectifier photo-electric cell has certainly simplified many problems in the use of instruments such as colorimeters (chemical type). **1957** *Technology* July 188/4 The [automatic blood] analyser uses a photoelectric colorimeter which compares the colour of the chemically treated sample with a standard of known composition; the photocell registers the difference in colour.

Hence **colori'metric, -'metrical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a colorimeter, or to **colo'rimetry**,

(also **colourimetry**) the measurement of the intensity of colour.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 706/1 Spectroscopic and colorimetric observations of fixed stars and planets. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 46 Colorimetrical methods are not sensitive enough. **1889** *Cent. Dict.* Colorimetry. **1923** GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* IV. 738/1 The sciences of spectrophotometry and colourimetry are inseparably connected. **1957** V. J. KEHOE *Film & T.V. Make-up* viii. 97 To maintain the white balance and the correct colorimetry in a three-gun color tube system.

colorimetrically (ˌkʌlərɪ'mɛtrɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. COLORIMETRICAL *a.* + -LY².] By means of a colorimeter.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1946** *Nature* 3 Aug. 169/2 Determining cytochrome oxidase activity colorimetrically. **1964** CORNER & COWEY in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 159 In *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* the protein content was 33% as determined by the Kjeldahl method, but 93% as measured colorimetrically.

colorin ('kolə-, 'kʌlərɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *colōr-em* colour + -IN.] (See quot. 1863.)

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 167 The Colorine of commerce is the residue from the distillation of the alcoholic liquid obtained in the treatment of the *charbon sulphurique* with spirits of wine. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem., Colorin*, a colouring matter obtained by Robiquet and Colin from madder, since shown to be impure alizarin. **1870** J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 50 Colorin.

colorization, colourization (ˌkʌlərʌɪ'zeɪʃən). *rare.* [f. COLORIZE + -ATION.] Coloration.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colorisation*, Coloration. **1763** *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 669 *Colorization*, in pharmacy, a term sometimes used for the changes of colour which bodies undergo. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1928. 467/2 The principle of colorization. **1866** *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 313 The colourization of natural objects.

colorize, colourize ('kʌləraɪz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *color* or Eng. COLOUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour. Hence '**colorizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kinde of colour that Goldsmiths vse to colourise mettals. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 140/1 Light..has a colourising..effect.

colorology (kʌlə'rɒlədʒɪ, kɒlə-). [f. L. (or Eng.) *color* colour + *-λογια* discourse: see -LOGY.] The scientific study or treatment of colour. Hence ˌ**coloro'logical, colo'rologist.**

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 192 If it be urged that Colorology is easier. *Ibid.* vi. 190 Two conflicting systems..entomological and..colorological. *Ibid.* vi. 191 The colorologists argue that it is not necessary to trouble your head..with considerations of what is on the water.

colorphobia (kʌlə'fəʊbɪə). *U.S.* [f. COLOR + Gr. *-φοβια* horror: see -PHOBIA.] Aversion to persons of colour, *i.e.* the 'coloured' or negro race.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 48 The Mayor and Aldermen..have been such slaves of colorphobia, that they did not choose to execute this law. **1886** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 Oct. 6/6 Colorphobia in Chicago.

colortype: see COLOURTYPE.

colorye, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*

coloryk, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

colosh, erroneous form of GOLOSH.

coloss, -osse (kəʊ'lɒs, kə-). *arch.* Also 6-7 collosse. [a. F. *colosse*:—L. *coloss-us*. The form *coloss* may have been a direct adaptation of the L. In 17th c. much more frequent than COLOSSUS.]

1. = COLOSSUS 1.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglioni's Covrtyer* (1577) Siv a, The Colosses that were made in Rome. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxvii, So stood at Rhodes the Coloss of the Sonne. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 Where..Nabuchadnezzar erected his golden Colosse. **1698** TUTCHIN *Whitehall in Fl.* vii. 20 You'd think him a Collosse of Brass. **1751** W. HALFPENNY *Designs Chinese Bridges* I. 6 A Coloss fixed to the kerb of the Roof. **1821** *Joseph the Book-Man* 13 His legs so widely he did toss, As vessels sail'd beneath Coloss.

2. In various transferred senses.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Shall this..Colosse peruse, And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 11 It is not then any great person or huge Collosse, that can triumph ouer a good cause. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 84 The whole Structure and Machin of this great Coloss [Common-wealth] must needs fall a-pieces. **1686** BURNET *Trav.* iv. (1750) 187 A vast Piece of Plate,..or some Coloss of a Candlestick.

colossal (kə'lɒsəl), *a.* [f. COLOSS-US + -AL¹: cf. mod.F. *colossal*. Added to Johnson by Todd in 1818, as a word 'of recent date': its earlier synonyms were *colossean, colossian, colossic.*]

Like a colossus, of vast size, gigantic, huge: a. of a statue or human figure.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 76 Figures..bigger than the Life, called Colossal. **1775** MASON in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 165 His greater, his colossal friend Dr. Johnson. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 16 On the summit of the pillar..stood the colossal statue of Apollo. **1860** KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 255 Colossal crumbling idols. **1882** HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 414 Her head that would have appeared colossal but for its symmetry.

fig. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, A man who stood colossal amidst the iron images of the Age. **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* viii, Let his great example stand Colossal, seen of every land. **1878** GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 In competition with the colossal figure of Achilles.

b. of anything vast or gigantic in its scope, sphere, extent, or amount.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 316 Their fortune, formerly colossal. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 240 Dr. Johnson's colossal work, the..Dictionary. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 58 Thebes was a colossal capital. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 88 This eruption was the most colossal one ever recorded in Hawaii.

c. As an intensive (cf. G. *kolossal*): immense, tremendous, exceptionally great; hence, magnificent, stupendous. *colloq.*

1892 'MARK TWAIN' *Amer. Claimant* xxi. 205, I do not suppose that any other statesman ever had such a colossal sense of humour, combined with the ability to totally conceal it. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 89 Being such a colossal ass as to come fooling about in mangrove swamps. **1905** G. B. SHAW *Let. to Granville Barker* 20 Dec. (1956) 56 The colossal calm with which you propose..that I should change my publisher, bereaves me of breath. **1934** *Punch* 7 Mar. 263/3 This novel is simply superb, Colossal, stupendous. **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §29/5 Magnificent, *cataclysmical, colossal*, [etc.].

d. Archit. *colossal order* = *giant order* s.v. GIANT *a.* 2 b.

1957 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 329/2 *Giant Order*, or *Colossal Order*, in architecture, an order used decoratively on the face of a building whose columns or pilasters extend through two or more stories in height. **1964** J. SUMMERSON *Classical Lang. Archit.* 48/1 *Colossal order*, any order whose columns extend from the ground through several storeys.

colo'ssality. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Colossal quality or nature.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Klopstock..builds no hall of fireworks, nor dwindles the inherent colossality of his devils. **1811** *Ibid.* XXXI. 4 The colossality of the cathedral.

co'lossalize, *v. trans.* To render colossal.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 453 The exaggerations of mysticism sometimes caricature what they strive to colossalize. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 Owing his fame to his effigy colossalized through the lens of John Wilson.

colossally (kə'lɒsəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a colossal manner, on a colossal scale, hugely.

1844 CHORLEY *Music & Mann.* III. 227 After that colossally grand part-singing. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. viii. 229 Such a colossally clumsy style.

colosse, var. of COLOSS.

colossean (kɒlə'sɪːən), *a. arch.* [f. L. *colossē-us* (cf. Gr. *κολοσσιαῖος*) pertaining to a colossus + -AN.] Of the nature of a colossus, colossal.

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 62 A Colossean figure of brass, with the wolf over Romulus and Remus. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 34 Statues..of Colossean greatness. *a* **1785** GLOVER *Athenaid* x. (R.), The colossean image of their god. **1831** CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 151 These English ships of colossean size. **1850** D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* iv. 62 A colossean image of gold.

†**colossee, colisee.** *Obs.* By-form of COLOSSEUM: cf. F. *colisée*, It. *coliseo.*

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 259 b/2 The height of the high Capitoll enuironned with the Colliset [? -ee *or* -eo]. **1575** J. TURLER *Traueiler* 16 Bathes, Galleries, Colosseis, Churches.

‖**Colosseum, Coliseum** (kɒlə'siːəm, kolɪ-). [a. L. *colossēum*, med.L. *colisēum* (*colysēum*; cf. It. *coliseo*. F. *colisée*), originally neuter of adj. *colossēus* gigantic, colossal, f. COLOSSUS, q.v.]

1. The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Coliseum*, a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheater, built by the Emperor Vespasian. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Colosseum.* **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxv, While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand; When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World [transl. of 'Bedæ Vaticinium', *Quandiu stabit Colyseus, stabit et Roma; quando cadet Colyseus, cadet et Roma: quando cadet Roma, cadet et mundus*]. **1870** *Ch. Rev.* 21 May 325/3 The pilgrimage made by an immense concourse of people to the Colosseum.

†**2.** = F. *colisée*, sometimes applied to other ancient Roman amphitheatres. *Obs.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France, etc.* I. 121 An old Roman colisseum..repaired well.

3. Frequently given as a name to theatres or other large places of amusement or resort.

†**co'lossian**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coloss-us* + -IAN: cf. *Colossian* = of Colossæ.] = COLOSSAL.

1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* I. ii, Wherefore has nature given me..these colossian supporters? **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 447 A Colossian Statue of White Marble. **1794** MARY GODWIN *Hist. & Mor. View* 7 The spirit of inquiry, which, with colossian strides, seems to be hastening the overthrow of oppressive tyranny.

†**co'lossic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colossic-us*, a Gr. *κολοσσικός*, f. *κολοσσός*: see -IC.] = COLOSSAL.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 6 Those colossick statues. **1633** FORD *Broken Hrt.* iv. i, Your Colossic greatness. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 753 The three great Colossick works of Myron.

colossie: see COLOSSUS.

†**co'losso.** *Obs.* [a. It. *colosso.*] = next.

1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* iii, Admire their statues, their Colossoes great. **1615-22** R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.), The temple of Diboltes with the hudg collosso or bras imadg (or rather idoll) in it. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 20 Statues or huge Colossos full of Lead.

colossus (kəʊ'losəs, kə-). Also 5 colosus, (6 collossy, colossie). Plural -i (*obs.* -ie), -uses. [a. L. *colossus*, a. Gr. *κολοσσός* (-οττός) gigantic statue, orig. applied by Herodotus to those of Egypt, but most celebrated in connexion with that at Rhodes. Besides this Latin form, the It. *colosso*, and F. *colosse* (partly adapted as COLOSS) were also formerly naturalized, the last being the prevalent form in the 17th c. A form *collossy* (*colossie*) also occurs (see quot. 1577), app. due to some confusion with *colosseum*: cf. COLOSSEE.]

1. A statue or image of the human form of very large dimensions; the most famous in antiquity being the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the Rhodian harbour (whence the ref. in Shaks.), and stated by Pliny to have been seventy cubits high.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xv. cxxix. (1495) 537 In this cite of Rodus was a colosus of bras seuenty cubites hye, and in this same yle..were an hundred lesse Colosus. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 Horryble great Images cauled Colossi. **1577** HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* I. iv. 4 b/1 The ymage ..appeared rather an huge collossy [*ed.* **1587** colossie] then the true representation of the carcasse of a man. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 136 He doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus. **1631** DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* Wks. 1873 IV. 202 On Kings shoulders stand The heads of the Colossie of the Goddes (Aboue the reach of traitors). **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 39 There were above 88 Colossus's in Rome of Marble and Metal. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 208 The colossus of Rhodes was overthrown by an earthquake. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 282 The syenite Colossus of the Ramesseum..was the largest detached statue in the world.

fig. **1632** SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosper.* 212 To behold these great Colossuses overthrown in an instant. **1827** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 Richter has been called an intellectual Colossus. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 76 Laud stood the colossus of his own cast.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything vast or gigantic, or which overawes by its greatness.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 166 A huge colossus..of an inferior kind of porphyry. **1831** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 431 The Colossus of the North [Russia] put its legions in movement. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 250 Intellect and knowledge were the weapons with which the blind colossus [Roman Catholicism] was to be attacked.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colossus-bully, -head*, etc.; also **colossus-wise** *adv.*, like the Rhodian Colossus, astride.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 9 Margarelon Hath Doreus prisoner, And stands Colossus-wise wauing his beame. **1631** H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* v. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 250 The mightiest kings on Earth..Carry Colossi heads. **1675** T. TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* 42 All these grand and Colossus objections. **1705** ELSTOB in T. Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 107 Grac't on it's Top with a Colossus Head. **1759** DILWORTH *Pope* 2 The Colossus-bully of literature [Dr. Johnson].

colostomy (kəʊ'lostəmɪ). *Surg.* [f. COLO- + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] The operation of making an artificial opening into the colon through the abdominal wall.

1888 J. A. WYETH *Text-bk. Surg.* xvii. 514 Colostomy is indicated as a palliative measure in occlusion of the alimentary canal. **1892** *Index Medicus* XIV. 127 (*heading*) A case of inguinal colostomy of eighteen months' duration, illustrating the advantages of the anterior operation. **1932** [see COLO-]. **1941** H. E. BACON *Anus Rectum Sigm. Colon* (ed. 2) xx. 722 A colostomy may be constructed in the ascending, transverse, descending, or sigmoid colon. **1948** *Brit. Surg. Pract.* III. 94 A transverse colostomy..is indicated in those patients who appear to be suffering from an involvement of the left half of the colon only. **1967** F. F. CARTWRIGHT *Devel. Mod. Surg.* ix. 186 The earlier colostomy operations were performed, not for bowel obstruction in elderly patients, but for the congenital absence of the anus in new-born children.

colostration (kolə'streɪʃən). *Med.* [a. F. *colostration*, ad. L. *colostrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. **colostrāre* (only instanced in pa. pple. *colostrātus*), f. *colostrum.*] An indisposition of new-born children attributed to the effects of the colostrum.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 18 It breedeth in their mouthes the Colostracion or Beestings. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Colostration*, the disturbing effects of colostrum on new-born children. Also, the sudden cessation of the secretion of the first milk and evil effects thence resulting.

‖**colostrum** (kə'lostrəm). *Med.* Also 6-7 **-a.** [L. *colostrum* (also *colostra* fem. sing., and neuter pl.)] The first milk secreted by a mammal after parturition; the 'beestings' or 'green milk'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 b, You must be sure to milke out the first milke called Colostra..for this, except some quantity be drawen out, doth hurt the Lambe. **1598** FLORIO, *Colostra*, the first milke that commeth in the teates after a birth in woman or beast. **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 360/2 Colostrum..differs somewhat

from ordinary milk. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 398 The colostrum, or secretion of the mammary gland at the beginning of lactation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colostrum-corpuscle, -globule*, etc.

1874 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* III. 104 A moderate quantity of colostrum, containing..milk-globules and a number of colostrum-corpuscles. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colostrum corpuscles*, are leucocytes or small masses of protoplasm, which appear to be the secreting cells of the gland.

Hence **co'lostric** *a.* [cf. F. *colostrique*], of or pertaining to the colostrum. **co'lostrous** *a.*, having colostrum, full of colostrum.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Colostric Fluid*..popularly termed green milk. *Ibid.*, *Colostrous*. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

colotomy (kəʊ'lɒtəmɪ). *Surg.* [f. Gr. κόλον COLON[1] + -τομία cutting.] The operation of opening the colon, usually to form an artificial anus.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 314 A case of colotomy performed in the left loin. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 617 We perform colotomy on a patient with cancerous stricture of the intestine or other mechanical obstruction. **1882** *Field Naturalist* 39 The colon of a sheep in which colotomy had been performed by a kea.

Hence **co'lotomize** *v.*, to treat by colotomy.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 636 In one of the patients colotomized for vesico-intestinal fistula.

colour, color ('kʌlə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 colur, 4 colure, coulur, 4–7 coloure, 3– colour, 5– color. Also 4–7 collor, 5–6 colowr(e, 6 cooler, -ore, coulor(e, coullour, -or, cullor, -our, 6–7 coulour, -er, collour, culler. [Early ME. *colur*, later *colour*, *color*, a. OF. *color*, *culur*, *colur*, later *colour*, *coulour* (retained in AFr.), *couleur* (= Pr., Sp. *color*, It. *colore*):—L. *colōr-em*. Latin long *ō* passed in OF. into a very close sound intermediate between *ō* and *ū*, both of which letters, and subsequently the digraph *ou*, were used to express it; in an accented syllable the sound at length changed to *ö* written *eu*, whence mod.F. *couleur*. The OE. word was *híw*, HUE. *Colour*, corresponding to the late AFr., has been the normal spelling in Eng. from 14th c.; but *color* has been used occasionally, chiefly under L. influence, from 15th c., and is now the prevalent spelling in U.S.]

I. As a property or quality.

1. The quality or attribute in virtue of which objects present different appearances to the eye, when considered with regard only to the kind of light reflected from their surfaces.

The particular colour of a body depends upon the molecular constitution of its surface, as determining the character and number of the light-vibrations which it reflects. Subjectively, colour may be viewed as the particular sensation produced by the stimulation of the optic nerve by particular light-vibrations. This sensation can also be induced by other means, such as pressure of the eye-ball, or an electric current.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 869 Colour accordyth to lyghte as the doughter to the moder. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 920 Colour is lyght incorporate in a body visyble pure & clene. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 71 This part of light that is vpon thicke bodies, is called colour. **1764** REID *Inquiry* VI. v. 179 Philosophers affirm that colour is not in bodies but in the mind; and the vulgar affirm that colour is not in the mind, but is a quality of bodies. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. §42 Colour is the most sacred element of all visible things. **1869** TYNDALL *Notes on Light* 40 Colour is due to the extinction of certain constituents of the white light within the body, the remaining constituents which return to the eye imparting to the body its colour. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Would you say that whiteness is colour or a colour?

2. a. A particular hue or tint, being one of the constituents into which white or 'colourless' light can be decomposed, the series of which constitutes the *spectrum*; also any mixture of these. In speaking of the colours of objects, *black* and *white*, in which the rays of light are respectively wholly absorbed and wholly reflected, are included.

Often used spec. of a hue or tint distinct from the prevailing tone, which may be black, white, or some positive colour. Thus in *Bot.* it is specifically used of any hue save green, 'white being regarded as a colour, and green not' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

accidental colours, *complementary* c.: see these words.

colour of brightness: a yellowish colour resulting from increased illumination.

constants of colour: numbers for the comparative measurement of the purity, brightness and hue of colours.

ecclesiastical or *liturgical colours*: the colours used in church-decoration or in ecclesiastical vestments.

fundamental, *primary*, or *simple colours*: formerly, the seven colours of the spectrum, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet; now, the three colours red, green, and violet (or, with painters, red, yellow, and blue), out of different combinations of which all the others are produced.

secondary colours: colours resulting from the mixture of two primary colours.

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 216 And axede him of ȝwuch colur were heuene op-riȝt þere. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 9913 (Cott.) Thre colurs o sun-dri heu [*Gött.* colouris, *Fairf.* colours]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Culoure, *color*. Of diuerse color, *discolor*. **1552–3** *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffordsh.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 60 One cope of dyvers colowres of sylke. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 Hee changeth.. like the Chamælion, to al colours of the Rainebow. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 48 Darkyshe Coolor. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 6 Depainted..in the alehouse coulours. **1650** T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 80 Various both in shape and coulours. **1671** NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3081 Colours are..Original and connate properties, which in divers Rays are divers. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 511 The seven primitive colours. *Ibid.* II. 64 Two extreme colours, white and black. **1863** E. ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* §555 From a mixture of red, green, and violet all possible colours may be constructed, and hence these three spectral colours are called the *fundamental colours*. **1884** *Graphic* 8 Nov. 490/1 Grapes beginning to turn colour.

b. Heraldic tincture.

c **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 420 Off metallis and colouris in tentfull atyr. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* A j a, It is shewyd by the forsayd colowris wych ben Worthy and wych ben Royall. **1659** *Vulgar Errours Censured* v. §10. 96 Colour upon Colour is ill Heraldry. **1766–87** PORNY *Heraldry* 19 The Colours generally made use of in Heraldry are nine. **1882** CUSSANS *Hand-bk. Heraldry* 50 The tinctures employed in Heraldry are of three kinds: Metals, Colours, and Furs.

c. *spec.* The hue of the darker (as distinguished from the 'white') varieties of mankind; often in phrase, *a person* (*man*, etc.) *of colour*: in America, esp. a person of negro blood.

[*c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 þe folk þat wones in þat cuntree er called Numidianes..þai er blakk of colour.] **1796** B. EDWARDS *St. Domingo* i. (1801) 25 Three great classes: 1st pure whites, 2nd people of colour..3rd negroes and mulattoes..The class which..is called people of colour originates from an intermixture of the whites and the blacks. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 43 Discussion of the causes of colour in negroes. **1803** *Naval Chron.* IX. 111 The Bermudian pilots are men of colour. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. vii. (1886) 57 She is a woman of colour. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Loudly did he bewail the difficulty of making 'the colour' stick to work.

d. *fig.*, esp. in phrases, in which the literal sense is always present to the mind, as *to cast* or *put false, lively,* etc., *colours upon*; *to paint in bright, dark,* etc., *colours*; *to see* (a thing) *in its true colours*, etc.: cf. the senses under II.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv, He wyll..sette a false colour of lernyng on propre wittes, whiche wyll be wasshed away with one shoure of raine. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 377 To paint out that puisaunt Prince, in such lively colours as hee deserveth. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 540 He puts a false colour upon one part of his Argument. **1711** *Vind. Sacheverell* 21 Charg'd with casting very odious and black Colours upon the Dissenters. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XVI. vii. §1 Desirous to put handsome colours on the death of Mariamne. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 8 Exhibit things in their true colours. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 275 The bright colours and tone of cheerful confidence, which pervade the discourse.

3. Of the face or skin: **a.** *gen.* Complexion, hue. *to change colour*, (†*colours*): (*a*) to turn pale; (*b*) *rarely*, to turn red, to blush.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 24 In þe World hire pere nas, So whit, ne of such colour. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 7315 Colour him chaungith sumdel for drede. ?*a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 91 Yf shee be freshe of collor. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 41 The coloure of my corse is full clere. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 2816 The blode alle couerid hys coloure. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 795 The duke a lytell chaunged colour. **1599** GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (1861) 255 His colour looketh discontent. **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 So apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours.

b. *spec.* The ruddy hue of the cheeks, freshness of hue, as in *to lose, regain,* etc., *colour*. Said also of the 'red face' produced by blushing.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 16 He was whit so þe flur, Rose red was his colur. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* F iiij, They..lesen theyr colour and becomen sone olde. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 76 The colour of the king doth come, and go Betweene his purpose and his conscience. **1697** VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. iii, I need not ask you how you do, you have got so good a colour. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/16 A little pock-fretten, sometimes a colour in his Face. **1848** TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 192 A word could bring the colour to my cheek. **1856** DICKENS *Rogue's Life* v, I saw her colour beginning to come back—the old bright glow returning to the..dusky cheeks.

c. See OFF COLOUR.

4. a. *spec.* in *Art.* The general effect produced by all the colours of a picture; colouring. *dead colour*: the first laying-in of a painting.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Dec., There she sat the first time to be drawn..The dead colour of my wife is good above what I expected. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 224 A slight general dead colour of the whole. **1812** *Examiner* 25 May 328/2 His chiaro-scuro and colour are..spread with so much amenity, that..harmony is the result. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. §21 A noble or brilliant work of colour. **1851** —— *Stones Ven.* I. App. xvii. 392 No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting.

fig. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* II. 112 Lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 189 To take all breadth, and colour..out of our judgments of men.

b. The representation of colour by contrasts of light and dark in an engraving or monochrome.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 219 What is called the colour of a print..The phrase is improper and inaccurate..What those meant who first adopted the phrase is the chiaroscuro, or light and dark, in contradistinction to mere light and shade. **1869** *Daily News* 22 Dec., By his manner of etching he [Cruikshank] is able to produce the most admirable effects of what engravers call 'colour'.

c. *Typogr.* The (relative) blackness of printed type.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Grammar* vii. 211 It is a rule with careful pressmen, not to give proofs a high colour. **1888** J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 Comparing the old face and the modern characters, the latter are more regular in size, lining, setting, and colour. **1898** —— *Mod. Printing* I. xxii. 141 The proportion of the thick to the thin strokes constitutes what typefounders call the colour of the letter. **1959** S. MORISON *Typographic Design* 25 The result is a quality of colour and inking that is specific to the hand press inasmuch as it has *depth*.

d. *spec.* in *Photogr.* and related subjects. Used esp. *attrib.* of the production of photographs, films, etc., in colour (see 17 b).

1872 [see *colour photography*, 17 b below]. **1931** *Ann. Reg. 1930* 48 Colour has been coming almost imperceptibly, and the public hardly notice whether a film is in colour or black and white. **1957** E. S. BOMBACK *Photogr. in Colour* i. 11 (*heading*) Colour by subtraction. *Ibid.* 12 (*heading*) Cameras for Colour.

5. *Phrenol.* Short for 'Faculty or organ of colour'.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 116/1 (List of phrenological organs) Colour, Locality, Calculation, Order. **1890** MARY O. STANTON *Syst. Physiog.* I. 410 Color is a primitive faculty.

II. As a thing material.

6. a. (in *pl.*) A coloured device, badge, or dress, serving to distinguish or identify an individual or the members of a party. In early use applied to the cognizance or insignia of a knight; now commonly of the coloured symbols of colleges, clubs, jockeys, etc., and of the rosettes and ribbons worn as party-badges. Sometimes less concretely, as in 'the Liberal colours here are blue and buff'.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5462 All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxx, The knyȝte in his colurs was armit ful clene. **1589** *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij b, Aduance my collours on the top of the steeple. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 215 Agitated with hope and fear, for the success of the colours which they espoused. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxi, The servants..wore the colours of the Prince's household. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xii. (1876) 111 When heads of families fall out..their dependants wear the one or the other party's colour. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Colour*, a handkerchief worn by each of the supporters of a professional athlete on the day of a match. *Mod. Election Notice.* Canvassers are requested to wear their colours.

fig. **1685** BAXTER *Paraph. N.T.* Matt. iii. 13–4 *note*, Christ as the General, will wear the same Colours with his Soldiers. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 399/2 The majority of his employés are of an opposite colour to himself.

b. In phrases, as *to come out in one's true colours, to show one's colours*, etc. To this sense prob. belong the earlier examples of *to fight,* etc., *under false colours*, which at a later date became associated with the next sense.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11496 He set hom a cas, What fortune might falle vndur fals colour. *a* **1688** BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 81 Feign not..but go in thy colours to Jesus Christ. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxv. 294 [He] who didn't venture..to come out in his true colours. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Opponents who may find some difficulty in showing their colours.

c. *pl.* The distinctive colours of a school, college, club, etc., team, crew, or the like, as conferred to denote selection as a representative member; esp. in *to get one's colours*.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/1 Since the reduction..of the number and variety of colours to be given, interest in games ..has deteriorated... 'To get his colours' is an ambition which every boy should look forward to. **1935** W. DE LA MARE *Early One Morning* 225 The schoolboy who collects nothing at all (except good or bad marks, or 'colours', or certificates) must be an odd fish.

d. *sing.* One who has gained his colours.

1955 *Times* 6 July 4/5 Cambridge..will start as favourites this year as they have two old colours in R.C. Hampel and M.H. Searby.

7. a. (gen. in *pl.*) A flag, ensign, or standard of a regiment or a ship. In quots. 1667, 1719 *a colours* occurs: mod. military use has *a colour*.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, Their Ensignes they will not call by that name, but by the name of Colours. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 173 Sound Trumpets, let our bloody Colours waue. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 We English-men do call them [ensigns] of late Colours, by reason of the variety of colours they be made of. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A suit of sayles..pendants and colours. **1667** EARL ORRERY *State Lett* (1743) II. 163 It is a grief to me..that a viscount should, only to live, carry a colours. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3042/2 To go out with Colours Flying and Drums Beating. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.), An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5839/1 She went a cruizing under Spanish Colours. **1799** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 31 In less than 10 minutes..the British colors were planted on the summit of the breach. **1802** HOME *Hist. Reb. Scot.* iii, The standard..was about twice the size of an ordinary pair of colours. **1830** CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 *Colours*..are the two silken flags carried by the Senior Ensigns in each Regiment of Infantry. The first, called the King's Colour..the Second, or Regimental Colour. **1832** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 738 Downie, seizing a colour, and waving it. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, The stranger had hoisted the English colours.

fig. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 85, I must aduance the colours of my loue. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 307 They fight under Jewish colours.

b. Hence applied to the regiment. Now *obs.* except as retained in the expressions *to join the colours*, *desert one's colours*, etc., referred to prec.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2/6 *Colours* .. is by them so fondlie & ignorantly given, as if they .. should (in stead of Ensignes) be asked how manie Colours of footmen there were in the Armie. 1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* (1821) 197 Or else to repayre to his Colours. *Ibid.* 337 The Enemy .. marched with fiue and twentie Colours towards the Towne. 1646 Vicars *God's Ark* in Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 155 Being 74 Colours of horse, and 21 colours of Dragoons, in all 95 colours. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 113, 100*l.* being sufficient to buy colours in any new regiment. 1747 Garrick *Miss in her Teens* 1, Purchas'd me a pair of colours at my own request. 1856 J. W. Cole *Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. i. 7 An ensigncy, or, as it is figuratively called, a pair of colours, in the 51st. 1871 Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* I. vi. 84 Wait till this little Jack of yours gets a pair of colours.

d. In various phrases, originally literal, as †*to fear no colours*, to fear no foe, hence gen. to have no fear; *to come off with flying colours*; *to stick to one's colours*; *to nail one's colours to the mast*; *to hang out false colours*, etc. Also see FALSE *a.* 14 a, FLYING *ppl. a.* 3 b, and NAIL *v.* 1 d.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* E iv b, I perceiue thou fearest no colours. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 10, I can tell thee where y^t^ saying was borne, of I feare no colours .. In the warrs. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 175 Come, fear no Colours! The end the Act will hallow! 1692 Locke *Toleration* III. viii, It may .. bring a Man off with flying Colours. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ¶3 Our Female Candidate .. will no longer hang out false Colours. 1844 Sir R. Peel in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 15, I never heard him [Ashburton] make a speech in the course of which he did not nail, unnail, renail, and unnail again his colours. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 7/1 The obstinacy with which Prince Alexander is sticking to his colours. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/1 He hastened .. to nail his colours to the compromise of 1870.

e. *spec. U.S.* (See quot.)

1891 H. Patterson *Illustr. Naut. Dict.* 352 *Colors*, the national ensign. In port colors are made at 8 a.m. and hauled down at sunset. When at sea colors are shown upon falling in with another vessel.

f. *pl.* A nautical ceremony at which the (national) flag is saluted as it is raised at sunrise or lowered at sunset.

1909 Webster, *Color* 8. pl. *U.S. Navy*. A salute to the flag accompanied by music at 8 A.M. and sunset, at hoisting and lowering it. 1942 G. Hackforth-Jones *One-One-One* xv. 130 The duty signalman .. bent the White Ensign on to the halliards of the Ensign staff. Then he approached the Sub and reported 'Five minutes to Colours, Sir.'

8. a. A colouring matter, pigment, paint (see quot. 1859). With many defining words (which see), as *adjective-*, *body-*, *broken-*, *fresco-*, *ground-*, *moist-*, *oil-*, *spirit-*, *substantive-*, *water-colour*, etc.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 They increase their fauours with faire water, you maintaine yours with painters colours. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) §298 Painters colours ground, and Ashes, do better incorporate with Oyl. 1660 T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* II. iv. 26 Common colours, as red Oaker, Umber, red and white Lead, etc. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5962/3 Mr Le Blon gives Notice, That .. Pictures .. Printed in Colours, after his new Invention, under His Majesty's Letters Patents .. are .. to be sold. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 217 Compound, half, or broken colour which soften and still their difference. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 23 'Colours' are generally understood to mean the pigments applied to the picture.

b. *Glass-painting.* (See quot.)

1914 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* May 568 The composition of the vitreous 'enamel brown', or 'colour', as it is termed by glass-painters, with which the outlines, tones, and shadows in a glass-painting are produced.

9. *pl.* Coloured dresses or dress-materials.

1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. x. 35 The .. maids of honour .. she suffers to go in colours.

10. a. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 118 Carts .. going to the creek to have the colour—that is to say, the gold washed out. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 39 Miners in the West use the word 'color' for the finest gold in the ground. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Color* .. A particle of metallic gold .. Prospectors say, e.g., 'The dirt gave me so many colors to the panful'.

b. Cf. the following colloquial use (sense 2).

1718 Gordon in *Cordial Low Spirits* 33, I have never seen the colour of Mr. Baskett's money. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. 25 (Hoppe) He had never yet seen the colour of his money.

III. Figurative senses.

11. a. Outward appearance, show, aspect, semblance *of* (something): generally (as in 12), that which serves to conceal or cloak the truth, or to give a show of justice to what is in itself unjustifiable. Often in *colour of law*, *colour of reason*.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 313 To bynyme hem her erytage .. myd wuch treson, bote he adde som colour of ry3te. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Camden Soc.) 280 Al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 28 This hath no coloure of almesse. 1597 Bacon (*title*), A Table of Coulers, or apparances of good and euill. 1642 Melton *Argt. conc. Militia* 22 To defend them, without any colour of Law or justice. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 296 With what Colour of Reason can the pretended Miracles be brought into this Question? 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 218 The general heads of breaches of privilege .. are these three: 1st Evasion, 2nd Force, 3rd Colour of Law.

b. A fiction, an allegory.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* IX. i, They beleve in no maner of wyse That under a colour a trouth may aryse.

12. a. A show of reason; a specious or plausible reason or ground; fair pretence, pretext, cloak.

1429 *Archives Grocer's Comp.* II. 190 þ^t^ no man selle no ware uppon no Sonday nor uppon none haly daye .. by no manner of colour þat may be devysed. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244 You carry your pack but for a coulour, to shadow your other villanies. 1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* IV. iii. 8 What has Aecius done, to be destroy'd? At least, I would have a colour. You have more .. he is a traitor. 1765 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 64 No man should have even a colour to assert that I received a compensation. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 166 An enterprise .. which .. afforded a colour for detaining the troops.

†b. Sometimes the meaning became simply 'allegeable ground or reason', excuse. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 432 3if a prest myȝte be two men .. it were to hym a coulur to take ful hire of two men. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 107 Havyng no Colour of grutchyng. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 50 In these two things may you catche most colour to compare the wealthy man's merite with the merite of tribulation. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Malta* I. i. 18 Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name .. She might with colour disallow my suit. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208 For which he has as little Colour, as the Samaritans themselves.

c. *esp.* in *Law.* An apparent or *prima facie* right, as in *colour of title*. Sometimes in a bad sense, as in *colour of office*: see quot. 1641. Also *spec.*, in Pleading, 'a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judges, by making the point to be decided appear to be one of law and not of fact': see quots. 1607 and 1824.

[1366 *Year-Bk.* 40 *Edw. III* (1679) 23 *Kirton.* Le plee n'est pas ascun maner de barre, car il n'ad conus en nous ascun maner de colour.] 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 163 The plaintife claiming by a colour of a deed of feoffement. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 175 Robert de Bruce .. although he had some colour of title, yet he discended of the second daughter .. and so his clayme tooke no place. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 86 a, He hathe colour of enter as heyre to his father. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 74, I could never find what Coulor or Pretense of title this [man] had. 1607 Cowel *Interpr.* (1637), *Colour*, signifieth in the common law a probable plee but in truth false, and hath this end to draw the triall of the cause from the jury to the judges. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65, *Colour of Office* .. signifies an act evill done by the countenance of an Office .. whereas the office is but a vaile to the falshood. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 337 The two questions before rehearsed of colours in Assise. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 309 An appearance or colour of title, bad indeed in point of law, but of which the jury are not competent judges. 1824 H. J. Stephen *Pleading* (1843) 233 The meaning of the rule that pleadings in confession and avoidance should give colour, is that they should confess the matter adversely alleged, to such an extent at least as to admit some apparent right in the opposite party which requires to be encountered and avoided by the allegation of new matter. 1886 F. W. Maitland in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 483 Possession coupled with .. good faith and colour of title .. would have certain legal effects.

d. *Phrases. under colour of*: under pretext or pretence of, under the mask or alleged authority of. †Also with *by*, *in*, *upon*, *with colour*. *without colour*: without dissembling or disguise.

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxix. 2 Swikil tunge [*lingua dolosa*] .. þat vndire colour of goed counsaile bryngis til syn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 16 Antichrist .. by colour of holines .. deceiving Christs church. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Brybers that wold a robbed a ship undyr color of my Lord of Warwyk. 1494 Fabyan VII. 473 Without fraude, colour, or disceyte. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 He sent vnto them a prelate vnder the colour of the pope. *Ibid.* I. ccccix. 712 The king .. may .. assemble great puyssaunce .. in the colour of this treatie. 1553 Q. Mary in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 By colour of the authority of the same King. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* I. 21 Answer me directly without colour, whether it be so or not. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 866 The Moores contrarie to his commaundement had bought spices vnder a coulour. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 191/2 Then may we with some colour rise in arms. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 3. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 30. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 27 It is the worst oppression that is done by Colour of justice. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. §10 There have been received, under the colour of religion, a world of fables. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* ix. 108 A present .. given under colour of enabling him to appear more respectably.

e. *to give colour*: to give a specious appearance or verisimilitude; to afford ground or pretext; †*to take colour with*: to side ostensibly with (cf. the verb, sense 6). Also, *to lend colour* (*to*).

1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 454 St. Paul .. gives you no colour for making void the law. 1776 P. Schuyler in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 249 Your Excellency's instructions to him gave .. not the least color for it. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 In order to give colour and probability to the fraud. 1845-6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 171 The slightest hint that seems to give a colour to .. hope. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* iv. 110 The Emperor .. was forced to take colour with the church against the reformers. 1911 J. S. Huxley in *Cornhill Mag.* XXX. 500 The unicellular organisms .. do not in their normal processes lend much colour to the view that death is but an accident. 1921 Sapir *Language* vi. 155 Facts such as these seem to lend color to the suspicion that .. we are confronted by something deeper. 1932 D. L. Sayers *Have his Carcase* xxxiv. 443 Young Simons recognised something familiar in his face, which may have been a family resemblance. But it may quite likely have been the other way: the fact that he had it may have lent colour to the tradition.

13. *pl.* Rhetorical modes or figures; ornaments of style or diction, embellishments. (Cf. Scaliger *Poet.* lib. III. c. xxx.) Now only as *fig.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 31 It muste ben a Rethor excellent, That coude his colours longing for that art, If he shuld hire descriven ony part. —— *Frankl. Prol.* 51, I lerned neuere Rethorik .. Colours ne knowe I none. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xviii. 256 Colouris and figuris of spechis. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame Sanz Mercy* 844 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 80 Ful destitute of eloquence, of metre, and of coloures. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 77 A Scheme .. for the excellency thereof is called the ornament, light and colours of Rhetoricall speech. 1779 Johnson *L.P., Milton* (1816) 137 The colours of the diction seem not sufficiently discriminated. 1876 Trevelyan *Life & Lett. Macaulay* I. i. 16 Novelists who have more colours in their vocabulary than Turner had on his palette.

†14. In 16-17th c. Sc. writers: Rhythm, metre.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 354 Sum tyme the colour will caus a litle additioun. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 740 Haltand verse quhair cullour dois nat hald. 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 First, ze sall keip iust cullouris. 1619 Drumm. of Hawth. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 224 He .. said, that verses stood by sense, without either colours or accent.

15. a. *Music.* 'Clang-tint' (see CLANG *sb.* 3), timbre. Also, more generally, variety of expression in a musical composition (cf. next).

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 166 To admit great absurdities in his musicke, altering both time, tune, cullour, ayre and what soeuer else. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* v. 179 Almost every instrument has its peculiar colour of sound. 1876 *Bernstein's Five Senses* 247 Still they give to the fundamental tone a peculiar character: its quality or colour. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 14 Oct. 3 He has a keen sense of orchestral effect, a capital eye for colour. 1890 *Glasgow Her.* 19 May 9/2 New theories as to the causes of the varieties of tone colour or 'timbre' of different musical instruments.

b. *Phonetics.* The characteristic quality of a vowel sound; timbre.

1934 H. C. Wyld *Best English* 603 It is the pitch which produces the distinguishing quality, character, and colour of a vowel sound in speech. 1948 M. Joos *Acoustic Phonetics* 46 We cannot use the musical term timbre for linguistically significant vowel quality ..; instead we shall use the term color. Linguistically diacritic color is based, then, on the profile of the spectrum.

16. a. (an extension of sense 11). General 'complexion' or tone; character, kind.

1600 Shaks. *A.Y.L.* I. ii. 107 You haue lost much good sport. Sport: of what colour? *Ibid.* III. ii. 435 Boyes and women are for the most part, cattle of this colour. 1605 —— *Lear* II. ii. 145 This is a Fellow of the selfe same colour [*Qq.* nature], Our Sister speakes of. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 337 The Reason he gives .. is much of color with that of our Adversaries. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. xlvii. 26[The books] formed a strong contrast with the colour of his mind. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxvii, Pendennis .. took his colour very readily from his neighbour. 1870 Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 15 This first triumph of the Tories gave as it were its colour to the entire Session.

b. The shade of meaning associated with words.

1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 13 Apr. (Carlyle), Nor can it be urged that my words have the least colour that way. 1822 Procter (B. Cornwall) *Poems, Love cured by Kindness*, Words of an opposite colour. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 119/1 Conversations .. to which he could have given another colour and complexion.

c. Words, descriptions, or attendant features of an evocative nature; *local colour* (see LOCAL *a.* 4 e (*b*)). Also *attrib.*

1938 E. Waugh *Scoop* v. 87 We're paid to supply news. .. Of course there's colour. Colour is just a lot of bull's-eyes about nothing. *Ibid.* 89 They gave Jakes the Nobel Peace Prize for his harrowing descriptions of the carnage—but that was colour stuff. 1953 Berg *Dict. New Words* (ed. 2) 57/2 *Colour*, in a programme: subsidiary features added to evoke, or enhance interest; e.g. fifteen minutes of colour before the kick-off. 1968 F. Mullally *Munich Involvement* iii. 19 Sullivan had completed his colour notes .. and had cabled a short teaser story to London for the next day's edition. 1968 *Listener* 1 Aug. 142/1 We all spent the rest of the day rewriting the sheafs of irrelevant colour stories which we'd all been working on for weeks.

17. *Particle Physics.* A quantized property of quarks which differentiates them into three varieties (called blue, green, and red) and is thought to be the source of the strong interaction.

1973 L. W. Jones in *Physics Today* May 31/1 An embarrassing situation arises with the spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ quarks and the Pauli exclusion principle: One solution to this is to suggest that each quark is in turn a triplet with a 'color' quantum number (say, red, white, or blue), so that there might be now nine fundamental quarks as well as their nine antiquarks. 1979 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 157/1 For interactions of quarks the property analogous to electric charge is called color, and for that reason the theory of quark interactions has been named quantum chromodynamics. 1981 M. Gell-Mann in J. H. Mulvey *Nature of Matter* viii. 172 Whereas the photon, responsible for electromagnetism, is itself electrically neutral, the gluons, which carry the colour force, are themselves colourful and couple to that force.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. a. General: as *colour-balance*, *-brilliance*, *-chart*, *-chord*, *-circle*, *-combination*, *-consciousness*, *-contrast*, *-diagram*, *-equation*, *-expanse*, *-faculty*, *-harmony*, *-melody*, *-music*, *-name*, *-note*, *-pattern*, *-perception*, *-relation*, *-reproduction*, *-scale* [SCALE *sb.*[3] 5 b],

-sensation, ***-stimulus***, ***-suite***, ***-vision***, ***-word***, etc.; ***colour-coated***, ***-correct***, ***-fading*** adjs. Also (see 2 c) ***colour-domination***, ***-dread***, ***prejudice***, ***problem***, ***question***; ***colour-conscious***, ***-prejudiced*** adjs.; (in sense 8) ***colour-bag***, ***-case***, ***-grinder***, ***-lake***, ***-maker***, ***-making***, ***-manufactory***, ***-mill***, ***-seller***; (in sense 7) ***colour-bearer***, ***-chest***, etc.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 152 They.. console themselves with *colour-bags and blocks of marble. **1913** A. H. MUNSELL (*title*) *Color balance illustrated. An introduction to the Munsell system. **1953** *Colour Terms Sci. & Industry* (*B.S.I.*) 14 *Colour balance*, the relationship between the overall intensities of the different colour images in a colour reproduction. **1948** W. MCDOUGALL *Introd. Soc. Psychol.* (ed. 29) iii. 61 No more..than a totally *colour-blind person can be made to understand the experience of colour-sensation. **1862** W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 74 The multiplicity and *Colour-brilliance of the Scene. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 482 Hold that *colour-case for me. **1876** *Color-chart [see *colour triangle*]. **1954** A. G. L. HELLYER *Encycl. Garden Work* 8/1 Reagents for the barium sulphate colour test, with a suitable colour-chart, can be purchased from chemists who specialize in horticultural sundries. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Colour-chests*, chests appropriated to the reception of flags for making signals. **1884** *St. James' Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A warm green, which, with the red gold of her hair, makes up a *colour-chord as simple as it is effective. **1876** *Color-circle [see *colour triangle*]. **1936** *Discovery* Sept. 292/1 'Colour-circles', showing complementaries opposite one another, are of great value in training the colour-sense. **1959** *Records of Bucks.* XVI. 248 Local types of *colour-coated ware. **1895** *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 4/3 *Color combinations in the figures are heliotrope, black and dull green; pink and black; [etc.]. **1936** *Burlington Mag.* Feb. 74/2 All these pictures already show many extraordinary qualities in..their colour-combinations. **1952** P. ABRAHAMS *Path of Thunder* III. i. 213 And she's not *colour-conscious, Celia realized with dismay. **1946** 'G. ORWELL' in *Observer* 24 Feb. 3/5 The importance of Asiatic nationalism and *colour-consciousness. **1953** P. ABRAHAMS *Return to Goli* vi. 205 Kenyatta was delicately sensitive to the slightest hint of colour consciousness. **1957** E. S. BOMBACK *Photogr. in Colour* i. 9 We live in an age of colour-consciousness. This applies not only to clothes..it applies to the home in the form of gaily coloured plastics. **1890** W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xx. 244 The so-called simultaneous *color-contrast, by which one color modifies another alongside. **1889** *Colour-correct [see ORTHOCHROMATIC *a.*]. **1889** J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 193 Advocacy of *colour-domination. *Ibid.* 199 To reinfuse the ancient *colour-dread into minds which had formerly been forced to entertain it. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xvii. 298 A delicate *colour-emphasis is by no means easy of attainment. **1932** H. H. PRICE *Perception* vi. 143 'We straight off mistake a colour for a body' (where 'colour' means '*colour-expanse'). **1600** *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 Women with their *coullour-fading cheekes. **1825** NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 455 His *colour-grinder has ground the quantity of colour which used to serve him per day in three hours. **1859** G. A. SALA *Tw. round Clock* 239 The scene-painter..bids his colour-grinder clean his boots. **1870** S. H. HODGSON *Theory of Practice* I. 149 The tones and *colour-harmonies of music calling up emotions. **1890** O. WILDE in *19th Cent.* July 144 New and curious colour-harmonies of blue and green. **1937** *Burlington Mag.* July 46/2 Titian..by his power and the musical quality of his colour-harmony. **1889** tr. *Benedikt's Coal-Tar Colours* 26 Generally known as a *colour-lake and not as a colouring matter proper. **1552** HULOET *Dict.* s.v. *Coloure maker, *colorificus*. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 370 The arts of *colour-making and dyeing. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 12 Mar. 2/1 Buildings now used as a *Colour Manufactory..Also the *Colour Mill and Utensils. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 316 The poetry of colour which leads the artist..to seize on *colour-melodies as they occur in nature. **1924** R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* v. 268 A colourless object is never given a *colour-name. **1924** C. L. MORGAN in J. H. Muirhead *Contemp. Brit. Philos.* 290 In vision..there is also the *colour-pattern. **1937** *Discovery* Feb. 63/2 Size of wings, colour-patterns. **1879** G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 2 The growth of a distinctive *colour-perception. **1905** W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 134 In the case of the Maori, this is deterred by a *colour prejudice. **1909** M. DRIVER *Candles in Wind* xi. 107 A rough-and-ready bachelor, devoid of colour prejudice. **1932** J. R. ACKERLEY *Hindoo Holiday* I. 127 Having interpreted perhaps my coldness as colour prejudice or..conscious racial superiority. **1939** J. S. MARAIS *Cape Coloured People* i. 4 Colour prejudice and the attitude of mind that regards the coloured or black man as a mere instrument to serve the ends of the white man are by no means peculiar to white people whose ancestors owned slaves. **1958** *Church Times* 21 Nov. 6/3 The dilemma confronting priests of the greatest goodwill, whose pastoral responsibilities for a white flock in a *colour-prejudiced country appear to come into direct conflict with what their conscience..tells them is right. **1908** S. A. BARNETT *Let.* 2 Feb. in H. Barnett *Canon S.A.B.* (1918) II. 329 The real problem is the *colour problem. Have you read Olivier's book on Jamaica? **1909** *State* II. 751 (*title*) Black and White in the Southern States of America. The Colour Problem. By William Archer. **1958** *Times* 4 Sept. 11/3 The time has come to admit that there is a colour problem in our midst. **1922** S. G. MILLIN *Adam's Rest* II. 159, I haven't been in South Africa much more than a year, and I can't quite appreciate the attitude of people here towards the *colour question. **1927** R. H. WILENSKI *Mod. Movement in Art.* 129 The use of *colour-relations..serves only as an agent in the description. **1906** *Burlington Mag.* Oct. 47/1, The *Medici* prints..will undoubtedly represent a great advance upon anything which has yet been done in *colour reproduction. **1935** *Ibid.* Nov. 233/2 The colour-reproductions..inevitably give but little idea of the texture ..of the originals. **1884** H. W. VOGEL in *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 6 June 360/2 The accompanying photograph of the *colour scale, when compared with the reproduction [etc.]. **1936** *Discovery* Apr. 114/1 The latter [*sc.* Helmholtz] formulated a colour-scale, in the proper order, and extending about a 'fourth' beyond the musical octave. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4486/4 Francis Moore..*Colour-seller. **1883** F. H. BRADLEY *Logic* II. ii. i. 277 To verify in actual observation the fact of *colour-sensations devoid of all extension. **1862** R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 (What every one who has pressed his fingers upon his eyes must know) that sensations of colour may be excited..independently of any *colour-stimulus. **1817** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 83 A *Colour-Suite of Minerals, made under the eye of Werner. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Colour vision*, the recognition of colour by the eye.

b. (in sense 4 d), pertaining or relating to the production of photographs, films, etc., in colour, as ***colour camera***, ***film*** (see 18), ***negative***, ***photo***, ***photograph***, ***photographer***, ***photography***, ***picture***, ***print***, ***printing***, ***rendering***, ***slide***, ***snap***, ***television*** (see 18), ***transparency***.

1893 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XLI. 664/1 Before proceeding to describe the colour-camera. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* vii. 62 If several colour photographs are wanted of the same scene, it is convenient to make first a colour negative, from which..as many positives as are required can be made. **1937** *Discovery* Jan. 25/2 We must use the unleashed colour-photo camera in accordance with the recognised principles of black-and-white photography. *Ibid.* Nov. p. xcvi/1 Remarkable colour-photographs. **1957** Colour photograph [see *colour negative*]. **1939** EMANUEL & DASH *All-in-One Camera-Book* 118 There is no lack of subjects for the amateur colour photographer. **1872** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 30 The colour obtained in so-called colour-photography. **1957** W. D. WRIGHT in R. W. G. Hunt *Reprod. Colour* 5 The development of colour photography and colour television. **1912** F. A. TALBOT *Moving Pict.* xxvi. 289 Ways and means of taking colour pictures direct from Nature. **1937** *Ann. Reg. 1936* 45 Two British made colour pictures were completed but not shown. **1893** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XLI. 664/1 The production of a triple photograph..by the superposition of three transparent colour-prints. **1957** Colour print [see *colour transparency*]. **1940** A. L. M. SOWERBY *Wall's Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 15) 146 Colour printing on paper is a 'subtractive' process. **1937** *Discovery* Nov. 353/1 Fast panchromatic plates are improving colour-rendering. **1951** *Alaska Sportsman* XVII. VII. 50 (Advt.), Original 35 mm colorslides of Alaska. **1957** E. S. BOMBACK *Photogr. in Colour* v. 42 The reversal-type colour film with the projected colour slide as its end product. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. 17/2 The sensitive material in the 'Coloursnap' process is in the form of a three-ply film. **1963** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Oct. 869/3 Kenny is..happy with..his colour-snaps. **1915** *Photo-Era* July 54/1 The exhibition will be divided into three sections: pictorial, color-transparencies, and a third..color-prints. **1957** E. S. BOMBACK *Photogr. in Colour* x. 105 The ideal colour transparency for a colour print is one having a moderate brightness range..and well-balanced colour rendering.

19. Special combs.: **colour atlas**, a chart giving examples of a series of shades of colour; **colour bar**, legal or social distinction between 'whites' and coloured people; **colour book**, a book with illustrations in colour; **colour-cake** [CAKE *sb.* 4], a cake of coloured paint; **colour card**, a card bearing samples of paint-colours; **colour-cell**, a cell in animal tissue containing colouring matter, a pigment-cell; **colour-change**, the change in the colour of its coat, skin, etc., to be in accord with its surroundings, made by a beast, bird, etc., by protective instinct; hence **colour-changing** *vbl. sb.*, the ability to change or the act of changing colour in this way; **colour code**, a guide or code using certain colours as a standard method of identification, as in coloured coverings for electrical wirings, etc.; so ***colour-code*** v., ***colour-coded*** adj.; **colour correction** [CORRECTION 7 b], of a lens (see quots.); so ***colour-corrected*** adj.; **colour-defective** *sb.* and *a.*, (one who is) wholly or partially colour-blind; **colour-difference**, a difference between colours; *spec.* applied *attrib.* to a signal used to obtain the correct proportion of colours in a colour-television transmission; **colour disc**, a disc with a series of colours arranged in sectors; also, each of the discs of a separate colour used with a colour-mixer; **colour-discrimination**, (*a*) the ability to discriminate between various colours; (*b*) unfavourable treatment of people of a different colour; **colour doctor** *Calico-printing* (see quots.); **colour dusting**, the application of finely ground colours to ware by means of a wad of cotton-wool; hence **colour duster**, a worker who performs this operation; **colour-fast** *a.*, dyed in unfadeable colours; hence ***colour-fastness***; **colour film**, (*a*) a cinema film produced in natural colours; (*b*) a film suitable for producing colour photographs; **colour-filter** *Photogr.*, a filter consisting of a transparent material adapted to prevent the passage of certain coloured rays and allow the passage of others; **colour-fringing** = FRINGING *vbl. sb.* b; **colour gravure** *Printing*, gravure in colours; also *attrib.*; **colour-guard**, in a *U.S.* infantry regiment, a guard for the colours consisting of eight corporals and the colour-bearer; **colour-hearer**, one who experiences colour-hearing; **colour-hearing** (see quot.); **colour-index**, (*a*) *Path.*, the relative amount of colouring matter contained in a red blood-corpuscle; (*b*) *Astr.*, (see quot. 1921); (*c*) *Geol.*, a number representing the percentage of dark-coloured minerals in an igneous rock; **colour-line**, (*a*) on seals or engravings, fine parallel lines indicating colour or tincture. (*b*) *esp.* in *U.S.*, the line of demarcation between the coloured and the white race; **colour magazine** = ***colour supplement***; **colour-music** (see quot. 1903); **colour-organ** (see quots.); **colour pan**, a pan in which a colour and its thickener are mixed and incorporated in calico-printing; **colour-party**, the party consisting of two junior officers assisted by four serjeants, who carry the colours of a regiment; **colour-phase**, a genetic or seasonal variation in the colour of the skin, pelt, or feathers of an animal or bird; **colour-piece**, a piece of bric-a-brac, or the like, introduced into a room, etc., for the sake of its colouring; **colour-plate**, one of a set of plates used in colour-printing; a print made from such plates; **colour-printed** *a.*, printed in colours; **colour-printing**, printing in different colours, chromatic printing: hence **colour-print**, **-printer**; **colour-ringing** (see quot. 1958); so ***colour-ring*** v., ***colour-ringed*** adj.; **colour-roller** *Calico-printing*, a roller that revolves in the colour-box and carries the colour to the printing-roller, against which it presses; **colour scheme**, (*a*) an arrangement of colours following a thought-out design, e.g. in furnishing or decorating a house, etc., or in planting a flower garden; (*b*) a scheme of protective coloration (of animals or birds); **colour screen**, a plate of coloured glass or the like used as a screen to absorb certain rays of light while allowing others to pass; **colour section**, a portion of a newspaper, etc., containing coloured illustrations; **colour-sense**, the sense of colour, the power of discriminating colours; **colour-sensitive** *a.*, of photographic emulsion, plates, etc., sensitized for photographing in colours; so ***colour-sensitiveness***; **colour-sensitivity** (see quot. 1937); **colour-sensitized** *a.* = ***colour-sensitive***; so ***colour-sensitizer***; **colour separation**, 'the isolation on separate photographic negatives by the use of color filters of the parts of a picture or design that are to be printed in the given colors; also, any of these separate negatives' (Webster 1961); also *attrib.*; **colour service** *Mil.*, service 'with the colours' as distinguished from 'on the reserve'; **colour solid**, a solid (SOLID *sb.*[1] 1) bearing examples of a series of shades of colour; **colour-striker**, a practical colour-maker; a maker of chemical colours (cf. STRIKE); **colour supplement**, a supplement in a newspaper, etc., containing coloured illustrations; also *attrib.*; **colour television**, television in natural colours; **colour temperature** (see quots.); **colour-tone**, (*a*) a tone of colour; (*b*) *Art*, gradation and harmony of colour; (*c*) *Psychol.*, the colour quality of a coloured impression; chroma or hue as distinguished from brightness and saturation (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909); **colour-top**, a top of which the upper surface is painted with the colours of the spectrum, or some of them, in order to show the effects of their combination during its rapid revolution; **colour triangle**, the representation of colours by the positions of points in a triangle, the apexes of the triangle representing the three primary colours; **colour twist**, a spiral or spirals of coloured glass in the stem of a drinking-glass; also, a drinking glass with such a stem; also (with hyphen) *attrib.*; **colour value**, value with reference to a colour scheme; also *transf.*; **colour-wash**, coloured distemper (see DISTEMPER *sb.*[2] 2); **colour-wash** *v. trans.*, to paint with coloured distemper; so ***colour-washed*** ppl. a., ***colour-washing*** vbl. sb.; **colour-way**, a colour-combination or colour scheme; **colour-weak** *a.*, unable to distinguish colours at a low degree of intensity; so ***colour-weakness***; **colour-wheel**, an instrument of the revolving disc type, used for combining colours. See also COLOUR-BLIND, -BOX, -DE-ROY, -MAN, -SERGEANT.

1905 A. H. MUNSELL *Color Notation* v. 53 A very elementary sketch of the Color Solid and *Color Atlas..is all that can be given in the confines of this small book. **1956** A. J. AYER *Probl. Knowledge* ii. 64 To make sure that I am employing the name of some colour correctly..I consult a colour atlas. **1913** W. C. WILLOUGHBY *Rel. Black & White Races* 3 The colour of the African is so strikingly different from ours, that it..serves in such phrases as **colour-bar* to indicate the whole difference. **1914** W. G. LAWRENCE in *Home Lett. T.E. Lawrence* (1954) 546 Relations between

English and Hindu professors are bad, and there is a distinct colour bar except in the Mission colleges. **1955** *Times* 8 July 9/6 These men, and possibly many others, are excluded from their country's teams in international games because their country has a colour-bar. **1961** P. MASON *Common Sense about Race* IV. iii. 155 South Africa, the most extreme example of a colour bar country. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 20 Apr. 3/5 A *colour book, as the term has now become, about the Channel Islands, is appearing. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. xi. 286 The paints are deleterious..there is white lead..in those *colour cakes. **1901** KIPLING *Kim* x. 242 His little Survey paint-box of six colour-cakes and three brushes. **1894** *Country Gentlemen's Catal.* p. v, Samples, pattern *colour cards, and price lists with all particulars on application. **1965** 'M. NEVILLE' *Ladies in Dark* viii. 83 I'll order the paint today, before Nicholas gets his nose into the colour card again. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 398 Those of the true sac exhibit distinct, regular *colour-cells. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 10/1 The *colour-change [of the stoat] is fairly frequent in the Northern counties. **1936** RUSSELL & YONGE *Seas* (ed. 2) viii. 179 The remarkable property of colour change..is possessed by a far greater number of marine than terrestrial animals. **1936** *Discovery* Aug. 241/2 *Colour-changing is the capacity for which chameleon has become proverbial. **1957** MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Film Music* iii. 93 Harmonies are normally provided by using the bare fingers of the left hand to pluck on a group of about thirty gut strings, *colour coded for easy identification. **1959** *Which?* Aug. 86/2 The [electrical] leads were incorrectly colour-coded. **1962** *B.S.I. News* Feb. 24/1 It was decided that the standardization of a colour code should be considered for the identification of the main connections from the power supply to transportable equipment. **1963** *Which?* Feb. 54/1 Anybody having this [dish-washing] machine installed should insist on having.. a correctly colour coded flex fitted. **1955** *Pop. Photogr.* Apr. 22 (Advt.), A magnificent coupled Rangefinder camera with fully automatic features and..*color corrected lens. **1880** *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* CXIX. 454 (*heading*) The *color correction of certain achromatic object glasses. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 511/2 The colour correction is so perfect that the different coloured images are identical in size and position, thus rendering it specially suitable for three-colour and process work. **1961** A. L. M. SOWERBY *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 19) 426 For photographing documents for reproduction and for copying paintings lenses having special colour corrections, called process and apochromatic process lenses, are used. **1900** *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.* VIII. 17 All persons belonging to abnormal types might be called '*color defectives'. **1958** *Listener* 6 Nov. 730/1 He, too, was a red-green colour-defective. *Ibid.*, The paintings of three such colour defective artists. **1924** R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* v. 272 A *colour-difference is apprehended. **1955** G. G. GOURIET *Introd. Colour Television* 45 The particular method of duplex modulation used to combine both colour-difference signals on to the one sub-carrier. **1873** E. ATKINSON tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Lect. Sci. Subjects* vi. 244 It is in fact the same [series of colours] which we described as arranged around the circumference of the *colour-disc. **1931** R. GRAVES *Poems 1926—1930* 10 It [*sc.* philately] strengthened the nation In the arts of mensuration And *colour-discrimination. **1957** P. WORSLEY *Trumpet shall Sound* vii. 126 These 'Australians' were remarkable for their friendly..attitudes to the natives, the 'English' for their maintenance of colour-discrimination. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 217 A sharp-edged ruler of gun-metal or steel, called the *colour doctor. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 685/1 The colour doctor..fits closely to the surface of the roller, and removes all colour except that which fills the engraved portions. **1900** *Daily News* 22 Feb. 7/4 [A] *colour duster. *Ibid.*, The magistrate remarked on the undesirability of permitting *colour dusting to be carried on in the printing shop. **1928** *Observer* 1 Apr. 13 Shrinkproof, stretchproof and *colourfast. **1953** *Manch. Guardian* 25 July 10 Standards of this kind would not require that all fabrics should be colourfast to washing but that their degree of colourfastness should be recognisably identified. **1962** *B.S.I. News* Feb. 17/1 The measurement of colour fastness ..is now of considerable importance in the leather, plastics and other industries. **1912** F. A. TALBOT *Moving Pict.* xxvi. 288 (*caption*) Preparing the Pathé *Colour Films. **1930** *Times* 2 July 12/2 In a paper on the future of colour films.. he said that the chemist had been devoting much attention to the..demand for natural-colour films. **1954** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* IX. 456/2 In making a colour film, the whole of the picture has to be most carefully planned..so that a harmonious design results. **1957** T. L. J. BENTLEY *Man. Miniat. Camera* (ed. 5) iv. 22 Colour transparencies which are gems of beauty can be made by means of multi-layer colour films. **1900** *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 7 Sept. 774/1 The permanency of a dye on a cotton fabric is of little use as an indication of its permanence in a sealed *colour filter. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 16/2 Different makes of plates demand different colour-filters. **1948** *Sci. News* VII. 82 An interesting war-time application of such colour filter techniques was the determination of the depths of off-shore water along enemy coast lines. **1935** *Discovery* July 192/1 Excessive parallax, with consequent *colour-fringing, is the inevitable result. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Color-guard.* **1925** *N.Y. World* 20 Dec. (*title*) *Color Gravure Section. **1929** *Times* 29 Oct. xvi/5 Printers..would thus be able to undertake colour-gravure printing in their own shops... It is on these lines that an extension of the commercial use of colour-gravure may be anticipated. **1958** *Ibid.* 1 Aug. 13/1 The rapid and striking development in colour-gravure production. **1881** *London Med. Record* IX. 493/2 A student of medicine..stated..that while hearing he perceived colours, and this gave an impulse to further investigations. The '*colour-hearer', Bleuler, associated with himself a colleague. **1882** *Times* 12 Jan. 5/6 **Colour-hearing*..a phenomenon of which some few people are conscious..viz. an appearance of certain colours accompanying the perception of notes or noises. **1908** *Practitioner* Aug. 323 Generally the fewer the red corpuscles, the higher is the *colour index. **1921** *Discovery* Feb. 38/1 The difference between the photographic and the visual magnitude of a star is therefore due to the colour of the star, and is called the colour-index. **1927** S. J. SHAND *Eruptive Rocks* vii. 131 If a rock contains 17 per cent. of heavy minerals, we shall say that its colour ratio is 17 per cent., or that its colour index is 17. **1937** HATCH & WELLS *Petrol. Igneous Rocks* (ed. 9) IV. i. 134 The percentage of dark (heavy) minerals in a rock is termed its 'colour index'. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 491 We shall soon cease to hear of a *color-line. **1964** *Observer* 13 Sept. 5/5 A *colour magazine to be included with the paper on Fridays. **1844** D. D. JAMESON (*title*) *Colour-music. **1903** A. A. MICHELSON *Light Waves* i. 2 A *color-music*, in which the performer, seated before a literally chromatic scale, can play the colors of the spectrum in any succession or combination, flashing on a screen all possible gradations of color..or the most gorgeous and startling contrasts and color chords. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 64/1 *Colour-music* is the term most frequently employed to designate an art which makes use of varying light or lights as its principal means of expression. **1881** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 699/2 The different colours of the spectrum form a scale of light which has often been compared to the musical scale, and the idea has recently taken shape in what has been termed a *colour-organ. **1895** *Oracle Encycl.* II. 119 A 'Colour Organ' has been invented, which casts combinations of colour upon a screen somewhat on the same principle as a musical organ discharges sounds. **1959** WESTRUP & HARRISON *Collins Mus. Encycl.* 591/2 The score of *Prometheus* [by Scriabin] includes a 'colour organ'. **1860** *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) I. 519 Down one side is fixed a range of *colour-pans. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 685/2 The mordant ..and its appropriate thickeners are placed in a range of colour pans, in which the materials are thoroughly incorporated. **1927** C. ELTON *Animal Ecol.* xii. 182 The arctic fox possesses two *colour phases, one of which is brown in summer and white in winter, while the other is grey..and 'blue'. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 987/1 Other examples of this kind of variation are to be found in the 'colour-phases' of mammals (*e.g.*, foxes) and birds. **1884** J. S. HODSON *Art Illustr.* II. ii. 206 One of these impressions is marked as a guide or key for preparing the several *colour plates. **1937** *Burlington Mag.* Feb. 99/2 The series of colour-plates. **1862** *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* IV. 15/2 Lithographic *oil-colour-print. **1933** *Burlington Mag.* Dec. 269/1 His water-colour drawings, his illuminated printing and his '*colour-printed drawings'. **1956** *Nature* 4 Feb. 217/1 The work involved in republishing colour-printed maps destroyed by enemy action. **1862** *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* IV. 15/2 Establishment for *oil-colour-printing. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 Colour-printing has now been brought to great perfection. **1937** *British Birds* XXX. 376 While *colour-ringing other species this winter, I have had a number of Robins..coming to the trap. **1937** *Ibid.* XXXI. 82 Colour-ringed birds. **1940** *Ibid.* XXXIII. 307 A study of blue tits by colour ringing. **1958** *Listener* 27 Nov. 891/2 Birds can be recognized individually if rings of different colours or combinations of colour are put on their legs, and by using this technique of 'colour-ringing' the author was able to record the histories of some forty birds of each sex in detail. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 168 Between the *colour-roller and the calico is a thin strip of steel which scrapes the printing-roller free of cotton. **1890** G. B. SHAW in *London Music* (1937) 290 The character of the *color scheme never varied...the music never varied. **1906** *Dress* Dec. 28/1 Color schemes are most carefully studied. **1914** G. JEKYLL (*title*) Colour schemes for the flower garden. **1925** R. W. G. HINGSTON in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* 265 They are well able to defend themselves and thus have no need of a special colour scheme. **1954** T. S. ELIOT *Confid. Clerk* II. 69 But I came to have a look at the flat To see if the colour scheme really suited you. **1890** WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 479 To use a *colour screen of yellow glass behind the lens. **1961** *Times* 21 July 9/3 The *Sunday Times* is planning to carry a *colour section as part of every issue... It will be a self-contained section. **1962** L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* xv. 90 Floating Coca-Cola depot boats, 'Life' magazine colour-section printing-machine barges. **1879** G. ALLEN (*title*), The *Colour-Sense. **1880** *Geiger's Developm. Hum. Race* 49 The history of colour-sense is of paramount importance to the total development of sensation. **1888** *Photogr. Jrnl.* XII. 149 The isochromatic, orthochromatic, and *colour-sensitive, or correct colour-tone process. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 4/3 Photographic colour-sensitive emulsion. **1909** *Ibid.* 17 Apr. 14/2 Colour-sensitive plates. **1909** C. E. K. MEES *Photogr. Col. Obj.* iv. 27 By orthochromatic photography, we intend to imply the use of a fully colour-sensitive plate. **1916** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) iv. 37 The correcting action of such weak filters increases with the *colour-sensitiveness of the plate. **1888** ABNEY *Instruction Photogr.* (ed. 8) 233 That colour sensitiveness can be given to a gelatine plate by coating it with either varnish or collodion in which various sensitive dyes are dissolved. **1937** *Discovery* July 216/1 *Colour-sensitivity can have many meanings. 'It is sometimes taken to denote the capacity to see a minimal amount of a colour when mixed with black, white, grey or another colour.'.. It may also mean, 'the capacity to distinguish between two shades of a particular colour'. **1957** T. L. J. BENTLEY *Man. Miniat. Camera* (ed. 5) iii. 15 This year..also saw the advent of the first..fast, highly *colour-sensitized, double-coated roll films. **1890** WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 475 A collodion emulsion rendered orthochromatic by the addition of so-called *colour-sensitisers. **1922** *Jrnl. Optical Soc. Amer.* VI. 570 The pigments or dyes required for the satisfactory rendering..of photographic '*color separations'. **1924** L. P. CLERC *Ilford Man. Process Work* xxii. 206 (*heading*) The practice of colour separation. **1930** H. A. GROESBECK *Pract. Photo-Engraving* 61 This is called 'color separation' and comes in very handy if a color is to be completely cut out. **1935** *Discovery* July 189/2 A colour-separation negative. **1884** SIR F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1063 The period of *colour-service was raised to seven years for soldiers at home. **1892** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Feb. 6/2 Men..who have been transferred to the Reserve..should be allowed..to return to complete twelve years' Colour service. **1905** *Color solid [see *colour atlas*]. [**1912** C. MATHEWSON *Pitching* xi. 236 'The necktie,' he explained.., and pointed to the three-sheet, colored-supplement affair he was wearing around his collar.] **1939** D. A. SPENCER *Colour Photogr.* ix. 139 For editorial illustrations in the *colour supplements of newspapers, this lack of subtlety is of little account. **1965** *New Statesman* 9 Apr. 586/1 Brainwashed into cultural coolness by Sunday papers and colour-supplements. **1966** *Listener* 20 Oct. 568/3 The young Poles long for western luxuries like cars and clothes and the other bonuses of colour-supplement living. **1929** SHELDON & GRISEWOOD *Television* vii. 66 Baird was partially successful in *color television in 1928. *Ibid.* 129 (*caption*) Mr. Baird demonstrating the first color television. **1955** G. G. GOURIET (*title*) An introduction to colour television. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VIII. 441/1 The colour-television receiver has three separate cathode ray tubes, one for each of the signals from the three cameras. **1916** *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CLXXXI. 418 By '*color temperature' of a solid body radiating by virtue of its temperature is meant that temperature of a black body at which its radiation matches in color that of the solid body in question. **1926** J. W. T. WALSH *Photometry* ix. 271 The temperature of a black body which gives light of the same apparent colour as that given by the radiating body, is known as the 'colour temperature' of that body. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* vii. 60 The small number of the *colour-tones compared with the large number of musical tones is very striking. **1888** Colour-tone [see *colour-sensitive* above]. **1895** E. B. TITCHENER in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* VII. 81 *Farbenton*, color-tone. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 7/3 New designs produced in three styles of colour-tone, and black and white. **1904** *Burlington Mag.* V. 52/2 'The most important part of colour-tone atmosphere,' Millet was fond of saying, 'can be perfectly rendered in black and white.' **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 2/1 Scarlet hips..a flaming colour-tone in the grey-green of the fading hedgerow. **1856** MAXWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans. of Sections* 13 *Colour-top. **1886** *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/2 The mixture of colours apart from the mixture of pigments ..is best illustrated by the use of the well-known colour-top. **1876** S. R. KOEHLER tr. *W. von Bezold's Theory of Color* iii. 133 The theory of the three fundamental sensations likewise demands that the color-chart should be a triangle, and..the color-cirle represented in Fig. 46 has been constructed with the aid of the *color-triangle, that is to say, it is to be looked upon as..an enlargement of the small circle represented within the color-triangle. **1922** W. PEDDIE *Colour Vision* iii. 40 The colour triangle and colour pyramid..are geometrical representations of the results of the trichromatic theory. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* viii. 88 The consideration of many of these questions is facilitated by the use of the colour triangle, which may be thought of as a kind of colour map, in which all colours are represented in a systematic way by points in a triangle. **1936** *Burlington Mag.* Oct. p. xxiii/2 Among table-glass there is a collection of *colour-twist and baluster-stem glasses. **1965** P. M. HUBBARD *Hive of Glass* ii. 22 My glass..was quite a small one, a colour-twist I wanted to believe was English. **1898** W. ROBINSON *Eng. Flower Garden* (ed. 6) xiv. 198 The Carnation..has a fine *colour-value of foliage in winter. **1930** *Time & Tide* 7 June 744 Music is now moving towards a phase in which 'colour values' will be the principal means of expression. **1887** *Daily News* 29 June 5/8 Apartments ..*colour-washed in several shades of pale grey and chocolate. **1905** HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 114 The white-washing and colour-washing still not being completed. **1925** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 461 The bridegroom.. glazes the windows and colour-washes the walls. **1950** F. STARK *Trav. Prelude* 236 The colour-washed little tower of Mortola church. **1968** *Guardian* 20 Aug. 5/2 A party from International Voluntary Service colourwashed some of the camp's concrete walls. **1957** *House & Garden* Nov. 142 'Silhouette' [fabric design] by a British artist is sold in four *colourways in heavy cotton. **1960** *Guardian* 20 May 10/6 A very pleasant printed cotton satin..seems equally good in all the 'colour-ways.'. **1924** R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* v. 268 Being '*colour-weak', I see red and green only under favourable conditions. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Color-weakness. **1893** *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Color-wheel. **1924** R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* iii. 62 Rotating disk, or colour-wheel, half white and half black. **1967** E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* i. 10 The simplest form of colour wheel is one containing the three primary colours.

†colour, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* = CULLY.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 24 And all my wealth they took by stealth, Thus was a poor Colour trick'd.

colour, color ('kʌlə(r)), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [ME. *coloure(n*, etc. a. OF. *couloure-r*, *colore-r*:—L. *colōrāre*, f. *color* COLOUR.]

1. *trans.* To give colour to; to imbue, charge, or mark with colour or hue; to paint, stain, dye. Const. also with *over*.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 456 þe rauen..watz colored as þe cole. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 443 As the fressh rede rose newe Ayene the somer sonne coloured ys. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3052 Corvyn by crafte, colourd with honde. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Color hit with safroune. **1527** R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 254 The coastes..I have coloured with yellow. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) G iij, The Painters are to colour over their windows thrice. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 13 A skin Not coloured like his own. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 92 Coloured all by his own hand.

b. *absol.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 163 Such things as colour blew. **1662** MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xcv, Sometimes the powders colour more and sometimes less.

c. *fig.*

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 104 The use..of ancients..doth colour and beautifie the manners of young men. **1888** ALMA TADEMA in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 3/1 As the sun colours flowers, so art colours life.

†2. To embellish, set off in rhetorical colours.

c **1300** *K. Alis* 2201 This batail destuted is, In the French ..Therefore Y haue, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour.

3. To represent in fair colours (what is of the opposite character); to give a specious aspect to; to gloss, cloak, disguise, excuse; to render specious or plausible. Const. *out*, *over*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 455 Eche man sotileth a sleight synne forto hyde, And coloureth it for a kunnynge and a clene lyuynge. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7852 þai colowrne hom coyntly with a cause febill. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 29 Whych thyng, though it be colowryd *per Jus Regale*, yet it is Tyrannye. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 99b, They shall colour out their wickednesse with pretense of godlynesse. **1574** tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 36 They coloured theyr cursed filthye vncleannesse wyth the name of Nicolas the Deacon. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* G g4b, The which Salonina [a harlot] he colord vnder marriage. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 367 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lix. 206 Armed bands who had coloured their brigandage under the name of patriotism.

b. To exhibit in a false light; to put an unfair or untrue construction upon; to misrepresent.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 They speken pleine after the lawe But he the wordes of his sawe Coloureth in an other wey. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 267/2 This is your verye doctrine, how so euer ye colour it. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Laoking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 121 It was your device that, to colour the statute. 1786 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1835) IV. 135 The facts are inaccurately stated, and improperly colored. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 112 The evidence has been suppressed and coloured.

†**4.** To lend one's name to; represent or deal with as one's own. *to colour strangers' goods*: to enter a foreign merchant's goods at the custom-house under a freeman's name, for the purpose of evading additional duties. *Obs.*

a 1502 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 88 The Cowpers of this cite haue vsed and dayly vse to colour straungers goodis. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 114 If a Factor or Merchant, doe colour the goods of Merchant Strangers in paying but English Customes..he runneth into a *Præmunire*. 1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 546 Then they will be hardly able to Colour other Mens Moneyes in the Country. *a* 1655 BP. G. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I*, I. 351 Their [ambassadors'] servants did colour and transport other mens goods. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v.

5. To imbue with its own tone or character.

[1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 340 Wher cunning must worke, the whole body must be coloured.] 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VIII. iii, Those emotions..coloured his whole soul. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 320 His predominating good sense colours the whole. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xii. 123 In all these cases it is the motive that colours the act.

†**6.** *intr. to colour with*: to harmonize *with*.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. i, Your counsels colour not with reason of state. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 32 Nor doth the Act of the Army..colour, or shadow (in the least) with the act of the King.

7. To take on colour, to change colour, to become coloured; *spec.* said of grapes or other fruit, in acquiring the colour of ripeness.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The Sea coloureth from green to darkish, and so to blue. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 389/1 A marvel to me that..Grapes colour so well as they do. *Ibid.*, A prime necessity as regards colouring grapes. *Mod.* This meerschaum won't colour.

8. *spec.* To turn red in the face, to blush. Also *colour up*.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *To colour*, to blush. A low word, only used in conversation. 1787 *Mirror* 80 The poor woman coloured. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. Fr. Governess* (1832) 182, I used to colour every minute, as Miss Matilda does. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxxiv, Her ladyship coloured up with rage. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 162 He colored as if he had been detected in a crime.

b. *trans. nonce-use.*

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, [She] only coloured a reply. [Cf. *to smile, nod, blush a reply*.]

colour(e, obs. form of CHOLER.

colourability, color- (ˌkʌlərəˈbɪlɪtɪ). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being colourable; the possession of colouring qualities.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal.-Print.* 375 The colourability of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.

colourable, colorable ('kʌlərəb(ə)l), *a.* Forms see COLOUR *sb.* [a. OF. *colorable* corresp. to L. type **colōrābil-is*, f. *colorāre* to COLOUR: see -ABLE. For the force of the suffix, cf. *agreeable, comfortable, favourable*, etc.]

†**1.** Possessed of or abounding in colour. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 79 The colourable spots are wrought in fashion of a fishers net. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 49 A Fortnights time shall make it [the moon] as good, as colourable, and as round again, as any Cheese.

†**b.** *Rhet.* Ornamental. Cf. COLOUR *sb.* 13.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Gracilitas, Exigere gracilitatem stylo.* Quint. To write a low style without colourable amplifications.

2. *fig.* Having an appearance of truth or right; specious, plausible, fair-seeming.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* 58 Thou3 this replicacioun seme colourable, it hath no good ground. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. x. 536 Ech colorable argument. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 28 For al his cullerable prætens to the contrari. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 b, Seduced by glavering conceipt of colorable error. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 509 By faire and colourable treaties.

b. Capable of being presented as true or right; having at least a *prima facie* aspect of justice or validity.

1581 J. BELL *Haddan's Answ. Osar.* 396 One sentence..cann not be found, to make those their Pardons Justifiable or coulorable. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1860) 455 They did also vex men with informations of intrusion, upon scarce colourable titles. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 242 Conversant in no Divinity, but that which is colourable to uphold Bishopricks. 1659 BP. WALTON *Cansid. Considered* 243 Arguments, to which he could give no colourable answer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 248 If the mother was never married to the father, such bastard could have no colourable title at all. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Carr.* Wks. 1859 I. 385 The enclosed paper, No. 9, is the only colorable evidence of this. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. (1863) VI. 72 Colourable grounds of complaint. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible.

c. Covert, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, collusory, done for appearance' sake.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 7 He fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. iii. 235 Shall hurt hym undre coulourable deceypte. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Preamb., To be removed..by colorable and untrew suggestions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 452, I will use no colourable or covert words. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 a, They tooke him for a counterfeit or colourable practiser. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford, Case Univ.* 49 The said University..have fraudulently..granted colourable priviledges to divers members of the city. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 381 The conveyance was colorable and collusive. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ix. 31 On pretences entirely colourable and false. 1886 *Times* 24 Feb. 4/1 A case of bribery by colourable employment.

d. Of ships' papers, etc.: Drawn up in a deceptive or designedly ambiguous form.

1750 BEAWES *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 93 [The captain] must not carry..fictitious and colourable Ship Papers. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 488 Every Ship must be provided with complete and genuine Papers..if the Papers be false or colourable..the Law of Nations allows, etc.

†**'colourableness, 'color-.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourable state or quality; speciousness, plausibility, false pretence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 3 The faythfull prayse God sincerely and without colourablenesse. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 534 None of them could (notwithstanding) the colourablenesse thereof prevaile. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 23 Activenesse without Vnity is but to rise up and fall, a colourablenesse for treachery and murder.

colourably, colorably ('kʌlərəblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a colourable manner.

1. With a fair appearance, speciously, plausibly.

a 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle Plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 55 Addyng many lesynges therto so colowrably that the puple 3ife as myche credense to hem as to the trwthe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 105 Colourably with fayre speakyng should entise him. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Solitude*, If it were as truly as it is colourably and wittily said. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 697 It might have reflected more colourably a kind of neglect upon them.

2. Under a feigned or counterfeit appearance; feignedly; in appearance but not in reality.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 §1 They occupie here..not only for themselfe but also colourably for other straungers. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 Fayningly, and counterfetly or colorably. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ii. 29 The jewels were sent, colourably..to Germany. 1883 *Law Rep. 11 Q.B. Div.* 436 He..colourably withdrew from the partnership.

3. With a show of reason or legality; with a *prima facie* ground or pretext; on the face of it.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 463 To the end he might colourably depose him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There is no other place that can so much as colourably be drawn to countenance [it]. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 198 [It] could not be even colourably disposed of at the pretended will of the said nabob. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 No one could doubt that the issue was at least colourably different.

colourant: see COLORANT.

colouration: see COLORATION.

'colour-blind, *a.* Unable to see certain colours; unable to discriminate between individual colours, or shades of colour.

(The strict meaning ought to be 'blind to colour' as a whole; but as this rarely exists (except in the case of the totally blind), the term is applied with much laxity to any constitutional inability to discriminate between colours, the common type being inability to distinguish the red and the green rays of the spectrum from each other.)

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 948 It seems probable that yellow glasses will prove of use to colour-blind persons. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. §8 Such colour-blind persons..are unable to distinguish between the leaves of the cherry-tree and its fruit. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 39 Here's my neighbour colour-blind, Eyes like mine to all appearance.

b. *fig.* Taking no note of differences in racial colour, in sex, etc.

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston, U.S.) 18 Feb., A government color-blind; no distinction of race in the camp or the senate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 The National Association of Journalists..agreed that their body should be colour-blind as to sex. 1890 *Ibid.* 15 May 3/1 Neither in the Dutch republics nor in the English colonies is the law absolutely colour-blind as between Black and White.

'colour-'blindness. a. The condition of being colour-blind; a visual defect, consisting in inability (greater or less) to discriminate between different colours, or shades of colour.

This optical defect was first described by Dalton in 1794 (*Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* V. 28), and was for a considerable time known scientifically as *Daltanism*. The accuracy of the words *colour-blind* and *colour-blindness* has often been impugned; in scientific use *achromatopsy* occurs; J. Dixon *Diseases af the Eye* (1859) 279 suggested the term *acritachramacy* (ἀκριτο-χρωματία), with its adjective *acritachramatic*.

1844 D. BREWSTER in *Phil. Mag.* XXV. 140 We regret much that Prof. Wartmann has continued the offensive name of Daltonism in his memoir on colour blindness... We have used the word Colour blindness, because it indicates simply blindness to one or more colours. 1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 946 Colour-blindness has been detected much oftener in males than in females. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. 3 (1864) 236 Colour-blindness has been known to exist with reference to green, but as yet, not to violet. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) III. ii. 491 The most common form of colour-blindness is that of persons unable to distinguish green and red from each other.

b. *fig.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/2 The Liberal Papers, instead of imitating the political colour-blindness of the Unionists..frankly admit that black is black. 1903 A. W. PATTERSON *Schumann* viii. 128 Musicians are usually accredited with a lack of the nobler feelings of generosity towards each other—that colour-blindness which can allow no rival to the 'ego'. 1962 *Economist* 28 Apr. 360/1 The capital's racially integrated schools provide a good example of colour-blindness.

'colour-box.

1. A box of colours, a portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, etc., a paint-box.

1842 C. RIDLEY *Lett.* (1958) ix. 104 We had such a nice morning today cleaning our colour boxes like old times. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* III. iv. 102 They discovered I could draw: their pencils and colour-boxes were immediately at my service. 1926-27 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 441/1 Japanned tin colour box and water bottle.

2. *Calico printing.* The box which supplies colour to the printing rollers.

1858-75 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 604 Sometimes for the highest rollers, and especially in machines of more than four colours, the cumbrous colour box is dispensed with, and a doctor inserted in a curved frame is applied to the roller instead. *Ibid.* I. 607 The machine printer..attends to supplying the colour boxes with colour.

3. An instrument devised by Clerk Maxwell for compounding the colours of the spectrum in any required proportion.

1870 C. MAXWELL *Let.* 6 July in *Life* (1882) 346, I made a great colour-box in 1862, and worked it in London in 1862. 1882 *Ibid.* 475 His colour-box demands a special notice.

†**colour-de-roy.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *couleur de roy* 'king's colour'.] See quot. 1611.

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 298* xxiiij elnes of colourderoy to be þame coitis. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Ane gown of colour-de-roy. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, His nose is just colour de roy. 1611 COTGR., *Couleur de Roy*, was in old time Purple; but now is the bright Tawnie, which wee also tearme, Colour de Roy.

coloured, colored ('kʌləd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLOUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. a. Having a colour or colours; 'diversified with variety of hues' (J.).

Strictly, exclusive of black and white; also, exclusive of what is the normal or prevailing hue; thus in *Bot.* the coloured parts of plants are those which are other than *green*. Often with the name of a particular colour prefixed, as in *blue-coloured*, etc. *coloured vision*: see VISION.

c 1325 [see COLOUR *v.* 1]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colouret as gold. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §68 A coloured horse that hath moch white on hym. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xix. 258 The coloured and the cleare glasses. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvii. 3 A scarlet coloured beast. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. 313 A gentleman..chancing to come in a colour'd suit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 168 *Coloratum*, coloured, expresses any colour in a leaf besides green. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 362 A large coloured map on excessively thick paper. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 150 A coloured flannel shirt. *Mod.* White or coloured shirts.

†**b.** *fig.* in *Music.* Figurate: see quot. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 78 The Counter-point is two-fold, Simple and Coloured..The Coloured Counter-point is the constitution of a Song of diuers parts by diuers figures, and differing Concords.

c. *fig.* of literary style, etc.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The most..vividly coloured picture of the English Court. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 28 That fresh, full, highly-coloured style.

d. *coloured audition* or *hearing* [cf. G. *farbiges hören*, F. *audition colorée*]: the perception of certain colours accompanying the hearing of sounds; = *colour-hearing* (COLOUR *sb.*[1] 19), CHROMÆSTHESIA; *coloured clothes*, civilian clothes (*Services' colloq.*).

1797 ST. VINCENT in J. S. Tucker *Mem. Earl of St. Vincent* (1844) I. x. 427 The Commander-in-chief having seen several Officers of the fleet on shore dressed like shop-keepers, in coloured clothes, [etc.]. 1829 J. SHIPP *Mem. Mil. Career* ii. 33 One..asked me if I knew where to sell my coloured clothes. *a* 1876 G. CALLADINE *Diary* (1922) ii. 13 One of my old companions proffered a suit of coloured clothes. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. viii. 205 That curious idiosyncrasy of 'colored hearing' of which a few cases have been lately described..by foreign writers. *a* 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) II. ix. 270 The synæsthesiæ, which have only of late years been noted between the ordinary senses—of which 'coloured audition', or sound-seeing, is the accepted type—may be carried yet further. 1937 *Sunday Express* 21 Feb. 10/3 Five out of every hundred people have 'coloured hearing'.

2. a. Of the complexion; *esp.* with defining words, as *fresh-coloured, ill-coloured, well-coloured*, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Ri3t faire folk and wele coloured. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The bake far to Lerne* Dja, It doth..make a man loke euyll colored. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 12 They [Students] are most part lean, dry, ill-coloured. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 45 The child has appeared fresh coloured and easy.

b. *spec.* Having a skin other than 'white'; *esp.* wholly or partly of the negro or 'coloured' race. In *S. Afr.* Of mixed black or brown and white

descent; also (with capital initial), of or belonging to the population group of such mixed descent. *Cape Coloured*: see CAPE *sb.*[3] 4.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXV. (1614) 49/1 Their.. coloured countenances, and curled haire. **1760-72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. III. iii. 121 The..Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXI, 'Au cachot!' cried all the coloured girls. **1838** W. B. BOYCE *Notes S. Afr. Affairs* 134 The coloured population are..demoralized in large towns in the neighbourhood of canteens. **1844** GILCHRIST *Cape of Good Hope* ii. 20 The native population of the colony is generally called Hottentot, or bastard Hottentot, most of the coloured people approaching pretty nearly to the Hottentot formation, and some presenting a greater or smaller mixture of other, principally European, blood. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVIII. 182 Among the coloured circles of New Orleans. **1880** *Print Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 5 Frederic Douglass, the celebrated coloured orator. **1897** SCHULZ & HAMMAR *New Africa* i. 15 Half-breeds, who are known by the distinctive title of 'coloured people', in differentiation from the natives up-country. **1958** *New Statesman* 12 Apr. 454/3 The new House will contain 163 members, four of them representing the newly separate Coloured electorate in the Cape.

c. Of or belonging to the negro race.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 14 Our own coloured melodies. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 387 If state governments are opposed to coloured suffrage.

†3. Made to look well: a. Fair-seeming, specious, plausible.

*a***1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 79 No coloured excusacioun. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 193 He spared no coloured pretence to allure the vulgar sort.

b. Glossed over, so as to appear right or good.

1555 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 378 The kings coloured and too shamefully suffered adultery. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *1 Thess.* ii. 5 Nether dyd we any thing in coulored couetousnes.

c. Feigned, pretended, simulated.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 449 A false fained and coloured frende. **1574** tr. *Marlorats' Apocalips* 31 Contenting himselfe with coloured holinesse. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 To allow such manner of forraine and coulored talke to make the iudges affectioned. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1660) 117 A Hypocrites coloured zeal.

Hence (in sense 2 b) as *sb.* Freq. in pl.

1938 N. DEVITT *Spell of S. Afr.* XXIV. 207 The bulk of the menial labour is done by coloureds who are not highly paid for their services. **1955** *Times* 30 June 8/3 A hostility which has isolated African members of the staff at Fort Hare just as much as the European, and has been shared to some extent, too, by the few Indians and Coloureds who also study there. **1957** C. MACINNES *City of Spades* I. xi. 80 A spot where fine young American coloureds can destroy themselves with female white trash. **1965** *Listener* 23 Sept. 453/2 In his own country [he] will put on his 'to let' signs 'no coloureds please'.

colourer, colorer ('kʌlərə(r)). [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which colours; one who paints in colours, or colours maps, prints, etc.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* in Collier *Bibl. Catal.* II. 106 Tobacco..now made..the drunken colourer of Drabby salacy. **1686** AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* ii. 84 He understood little of Composition..but was an admirable Colourer. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/1 Wholesale and retail Paper Hanging Manufacturers, and licenced Colourers. **1885** *Bookseller* 5 Mar., W. S. Print-Colourer in General. Maps and other subjects, Coloured in the Best Style.

†2. A dissembler; a perverter of words, etc.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 39 Colourers, changers Perverters of the Face of things.

colourful, colorful ('kʌlərfʊl), *a.* [see -FUL.] Full of colour. Also *fig.*, full of interest, excitement, force, etc.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 273 The distance then is delightfully distinct and colourful. **1890** *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 179 Down the straight, colourful streets one looks. **1905** *Century Mag.* Aug. 493/2 The English background lacks the gay and colorful beauty of our panoramic regattas. **1908** D. H. M. READ *Highways Hampshire* Pref., Hampshire, to me, is a bundle of memories, all colourful. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 23 Oct. 4/4 The gay, colourful city. **1911** J. LONDON *Adventure* viii, It is colourful life, to say the least. **1967** *Times* 17 Nov. 8/5 Cries of 'Where is he?' Colourful answers.

Hence **'colourfully** *adv.*, **-fulness**.

1921 J. F. PORTE *Elgar* 90 The opening theme appears vigorously in the trombones, the whole being colourfully treated. **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 26 Nov. 819/1 The play of *Kismet*, so colourfully produced. **1921** *Glasgow Herald* 7 Mar. 10 The imposing colourfulness of the mise-en-scène. **1928** *Observer* 24 June 8 So..movingly and colourfully does he tell his tale.

colourimetry: see COLORIMETRY.

colouring, coloring ('kʌlərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ING[1].] 1. The action of the vb. COLOUR in various senses. a. *lit.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. XXIV. (1495) 561 In peyntynge and colourynge of walles. **1780** HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 419 With good drawing, but with bad and defective colouring. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 183 The colouring of a head in a process of water colours.

b. *techn.* The production of a fine polish on a silver surface; done, in silver manufacture, by rubbing with rouge: see also quot. 1875.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 126 It is usual to dissolve the copper from the surface of the blank pieces of metal, so as to produce a film of pure white silver upon the surface. This operation called colouring, gives a fine bright appearance to the [base silver] coins when new.

c. *fig.* The giving of a fair or specious appearance, especially, to what is bad.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 Let them leaue their colourynge and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 57 Fraude and craftie coulourings. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 262 Equivocation is a cunning colouring of a lye. **1798** J. HUCKS *Poems* 12 Truth..With specious colourings mask'd unholiest views. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past*, III. ii. 141 To give the better colouring to their undertaking.

2. The effect of the application of colour, the way or style in which anything is coloured; also *concr.* a coloured work, a painting.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 61 To give the Flowers that lively and beautiful Colouring, which is..their chief Merit. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Nov. 546/2 A coach of state bedaubed with gilt and colourings. **1806** WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 198 The Clouds..Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality. **1879** G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 3 The existence of bright colouring in the world at large.

b. in *Painting*.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 Colouring..comprehends two things, the local colour, and the claro obscuro. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 339 The old Téméraire is the most glorious consummation of colouring ever painted by English fingers. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 848/1 The colouring of this picture is most objectionable.

c. *fig.* in *Music*.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 437/1 A certain want of variety in the colouring of his music.

d. Of rhetorical picturesqueness.

1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 190 The..highest Colourings of his [Virgil's] Pencil are prostituted to the Vanity of the ruling Tyrant. **1799** *Walpoliana* iii. (1819) 4 From the elegance of its language, and the warm colouring of the descriptions. **1825** MACAULAY *Milton*, Ess. (1885) 11/1 The art of poetic colouring.

e. Pervading character, tone, or aspect.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 330 The offences differ in colouring and in degree. **1834** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 362 It takes a general colouring from Christianity. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 121 They give a different colouring to the transaction.

3. Colouring matter or substance.

*c***1460** RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 123 in *Babees Bk.*, Turnesole þat is good colourynge. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 153/1 Liquid Butter Colouring. Liquid Annatto Cheese Colouring.

4. *Comb.* **colouring book**, a book containing outline drawings to be coloured with crayons, paints, etc., usu. by a child.

1931 W. DISNEY (*title*) Mickey Mouse *coloring book. **1956** *School Arts* June 48/2 In many churches..children copy, trace, use patterns, and fill in coloring books. **1967** 'T. WELLS' *Dead by Light of Moon* (1968) x. 96, I pushed aside a coloring book and sat down. **1977** *Rolling Stone* 5 May 57/1 Her signing arm goes like a buzz saw, autographing..colouring books, hats, shirts, arms, jackets.

colouring, coloring ('kʌlərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That colours: in senses of the verb.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. XII. 334 The action of heat or fire, & colouring bodies objected. **1791** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 33/2 Conceptions..agreeably set off by a warm and colouring diction. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 199 Very little impregnated with colouring particles.

b. *colouring matter*. [It is doubtful whether *colouring* is here originally the *ppl. a.* or the *vbl. sb.* used attributively.] Any substance colouring a natural body, or employed in the arts to colour objects.

'By chemists, however, the term is only applied to organic bodies, and not to mineral substances..Colouring matter may be defined to be substances produced in animal or vegetable organisms, or easily formed there by processes occurring in nature, and which are themselves coloured, or give coloured compounds with bases, or with animal or vegetable fibre' (Ure *Dict. Arts*).

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 69 A saline..water, will ..produce material changes on the colouring matter. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 146 The colouring matters of flowers. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* XXVI. 220 The colouring matter of the amethyst. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies*, Contents 11 Of Blue colouring matters: Indigo, Litmus or turnsole, Blue flowers.

†**'colourish**, *a.* or *sb. Obs.* (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kind of colour that goldsmithes call colourish [**1611** that Goldsmiths vse to colourize mettals].

†**'colourish**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. after It. *colorisc-ere* (Florio 1611) = L. *colorīre*, *colorāre* to colour, paint: cf. early OF. *colorir*, *coloriss-ant* = *colorer*: see COLOUR *v.* and -ISH. Cf. also *burnish*.] To colour up, brighten up with colour. Hence **colourishing** *vbl. sb.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. Aiij a, New impressions [were] but the colourishing of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

colourist, colorist ('kʌlərɪst). [f. COLOUR *sb.* + -IST: perh. a. OF. *coloriste* in same sense.] A painter skilful in colouring; an adept in the art of colouring; a master of colour.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* iii. 124 Excellent Designers, Admirable Colourists. **1695** DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* N. 200 (R.) Titian..and the rest of the good colourists. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. §17 Gainsborough..The greatest colourist since Rubens, and the last, I think, of legitimate colourists. **1860** *Ibid.* V. IX. 323 *note*, There have been only seven supreme colourists among the true painters.

attrib. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 220 The English school..is essentially a colourist school.

b. *fig.* Also said of descriptive writers.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 34 Spenser..was as warm a colourist. **1861** CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 442 Sackville ..is almost as great an inventor as he is a colourist.

colouristic, coloristic (kʌlə'rɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. +-IC.] Of or pertaining to a colourist or to artistic colouring.

1883 SIR F. LEIGHTON *Presid. Address R. Acad.*, Grave doubts..in regard to the colouristic aptitudes of the people [Egyptians]. **1884** *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 210 Its coloristic charm may tempt him to be content with mere decorative effectiveness instead of true pictorial beauty. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* iii. 190 The orgiastically rhythmic sections of *Le Sacre* were contrasted with other sections that relied more on melodic, harmonic, or colouristic appeal. **1947** T. S. R. BOASE in *Jrnl. Warburg & Courtauld Inst.* X. 103 In a flat linear conception instead of a highly colouristic one. **1959** *Listener* 16 July 114/3 His highly personal treatment of percussion is not intended to increase the volume of an orchestral climax, so much as to exploit unexpected colouristic capacities.

'colo(u)rizer. [f. COLO(U)RIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] A colouring agent.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 430 The hematine not being able to perform the functions of a colorizer and oxygen-carrier alone.

colourless, colorless ('kʌləlɪs), *a.* [f. COLOUR *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. *gen.* Without colour.

[*c***1380**: see b.] **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXVII. 314 Little Bodies, which..are Diaphanous and Colourless. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 129 *note*, Thames water at Richmond is always, in dry weather, perfectly colorless and pellucid. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 You obtain a colourless and transparent gaseous body.

b. *spec.* of the complexion: Without any tinge of red; pallid, blanched.

*c***1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1164 Þan was Olyuer al colourless for þe blod þat he had schad. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 213 His face was white And colourless. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 315 The cheeks colourless.

c. Without bright or conspicuous colour; dull.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 293 Dark on the upland bank The hedge-row trees distinct and colourless Rose on the grey horizon. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 32 A shadowy colorless landscape.

2. *fig.* Without distinctive character, vividness, or picturesqueness.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 585 Particular instances are.. substituted for general and colourless terms. **1873** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 155 An ancient colourless and unpoetical religion. **1875** H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* 289 She was a trifle colourless, perhaps, but..always resolute enough.

b. Without any leaning or bias favourable or unfavorable; neutral.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 102 The tale is told in a perfectly colourless way. **1880** BRIGHT *Eng. Hist.* 1394 The king..fixed upon..a colourless man, as best fitted to carry on the system. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 The words were colorless in themselves.

3. *Particle Physics.* Neutral as regards colour (COLOUR *sb.*[1] 17).

1975 *Sci. Amer.* June 60/3 All versions of the color theory assume that in the known baryons the three colors of quarks are equally represented; as a result the particle exhibits no net color. Similarly, the mesons..are also colorless. Indeed, some physicists have speculated that in nature all particles may be colorless. **1983** *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol. 1984* 162/2 Only colorless..combinations are allowed to materialize as hadrons.

Hence **'colourlessly** *adv.*, in a colourless manner, without brightness or distinctive character.

1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 3/4 [He] sang well, though rather colourlessly.

'colourlessness, color-. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourless quality or state.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 94 Salts that resemble it in transparency, colourlesness, and Figure. **1854** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 551 We are too fond of paleness, colourlessness, in our interiors. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 438 The accessory circumstances..are all presented with photographic clearness, colourlessness, and boldness of relief.

†**colourlike**, *a. Obs.* [see -LIKE.] Characterized by colour, well-coloured.

*c***1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 894 The farest foule of the firth ..So clene and so colourlyke [*Bannat. MS.* colourike] That no bird was him lyke.

†**'colourly**, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. COLOUR + -LY[2].] Colourably.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 117 (R.) *Mentiri spiritui sancto* To deceyue God by a falsehede, colourly and slyely to dyssemble.

'colour-man.

1. One who deals in colours, a colour-seller.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvii, A Colour-man in the Strand. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 233 Justice Quarril, an oil and colour-man in Whitechapel. **1856** DICKENS *Rogue's Life* ii, I gave my orders to the colourman and settled..with ..the artist that day.

b. A COLOURER.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 51/2 A Map of the Mediterranean ..mainly remarkable for the fact that the colour man has

quite forgotten the alteration of the northern frontiers of Greece.

c. *camp colour-man*: see CAMP *sb.*² VII. b.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 34 A camp colour-man per company.

colour-serjeant, -sergeant. An army serjeant whose special duty it is to attend the regimental colours in the field.

The rank was created by George the Fourth, when prince regent, as a recognition of the conduct of non-commissioned officers in the Peninsular war.

1813 *General Order* July 27, From the 25 June 1813 one Serjeant of the establishment in each Company of every Regiment of Infantry shall be designated 'Colour Serjeant' .. The duty of attending the Colours in the field shall at all times be performed by the Colour Serjeant. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 266 Four or six serjeants are charged with the important duty of guarding the colours of the regiment: they constantly attend the officers who carry them, and are called colour-sergeants.

colourtype, colortype ('kʌlətaɪp). [f. COLOUR *sb.* + TYPE *sb.*] *colourtype process*, a process for the reproduction of works of art in colour by the use of three-colour blocks. Also called the *three-colour process*.

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4/2 The three-colour process, called 'colortype'. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 10/2 The Carl Hentschel Colortype process. **1904** *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 13/1 Illustrations faultlessly reproduced by the interesting Hentschel's colourtype process.

coloury, colory ('kʌlərɪ), *a.* [f. COLOUR, + -Y¹.]

1. *colloq.* Characterized by or abounding in colour.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxviii. (D.), Roundly charging you with being .. too flowery and coloury. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss., Coloury*, roan or spotted. Said of cows that are not self-coloured. In auctioneers' posters one frequently sees a stock of cows described as 'good, coloury cows'.

2. *Commercial.* Having a colour characteristic of good quality. Applied to hops; also to a particular class of coffee beans of a bright bluish tint.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/8 Coffee .. Good middling to fine middling colory, 89*s.* to 95*s.* **1883** *Standard* 18 May 6/5 [Coffee] Grayish, at 61*s.* 6*d*, to 63*s.* 6*d.*; coloury, at 71*s.* **1887** *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/5 (Hops) The demand for useful coloury samples of the new English growth. **1890** *A Coffee-broker writes*: An inferior Coffee would very rarely be 'coloury', but even a good Coffee need not necessarily be so. The Coffee most usually described as 'coloury' is that from Guatemala. But Java Coffee, of equal value, is usually a light yellow and very rarely described as 'coloury'.

colp, *sb. dial.* [= OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, It. *colpo* blow.]

1692 COLES, *Colp*, a blow, also a bit of anything. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss, Colp*, a blow.

† colp, *v. Obs.* [? Echoic nonce-word.]

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 16 Colping rauens restlesse birds vntimely tokens gave.

colp. Irish: see COLLOP².

colpack, var. of CALPAC, COLBACK.

1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misér.* II. lxix, Flaming colpacks.

colpenchyma (kɒl'pɛŋkɪmə). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κόλπ-ος bosom, fold of a garment + ἔγχυμα infusion; cf. *parenchyma*, etc.] Tissue composed of sinuous or wavy cells.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Colpenchyma*, sinuous cellular tissue.

colpeurynter (kɒlpjʊ'rɪntə(r)). *Med.* [f. Gr. κόλπ-ος bosom, womb + *εὐρυντήρ, agent-n. f. εὐρύν-ειν to widen, dilate.] An instrument for dilating the vagina.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

colpheg, colphize, var. COLAPHIZE *v.*, to cuff.

colpice, colpas. *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain. (Blount (or his editor) conjectured its identity with med.L. *colpicium*, COPPICE.) Cf. COLWEIGH.]

1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* s.v. *Colpicium*, I suppose by *Colpiciis* is meant Samplers or young Poles, which being cut down make Leavers or Lifters, in Warwickshire called *Colpices* to this day. [App. now obs. in Warwicksh.] **1730-36** in BAILEY (folio). **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss., Colpas*, a prop or underset to a lever.

‖ colpindach. *Obs. Sc. Law.* [App. related to Ir. and Gael. *colpa* full-grown cow, *colpach, colbthach* heifer: ? a corruption of the last.] A heifer.

1492 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 265 (Jam.) XL oxen, xx ky, a bull, auchtene cowpendochis. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Signif.*, Colpindach, ane young beast or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk is now called an Cowdach or Quoyach. **1609** —— *Reg. Maj.* 2. They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie .. ane colpindach (ane quyach, or ane young kow) or threttie pennies. **1822** P. CHALMERS *Duelling* 120 If the appealer in ordinary crimes was worsted his pledges paid the King nine cows and a colpindach.

colpitis (kɒl'paɪtɪs). *Med.* [f. Gr. κόλπος bosom, womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vagina.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592.

colpo- (kɒlpəʊ), also colp- before a vowel, comb. form of Gr. κόλπος womb, used = vagina in terms of *Path., Surg.*, and *Anat.*; as *colpalgia, colpo-perinæorrhaphy, -rrhaphy, scope, -scopy, -stenosis, -tomy*.

1908 *Practitioner* Dec. 807 He subsequently performs a posterior colpo-perinæorrhaphy. **1902** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 Oct. 1147/1, I now prefer bilateral colporrhaphy to anterior and posterior colporrhaphy. **1940** E. NOVAK *Gynec. & Obstet. Path.* vi. 92 *Colposcopy*, the magnification of the cervix afforded by the Hinselmann colposcope. **1905** *Brit. Gyn. Jrnl.* XXI. 75 (*heading*) On the value of colpotomy in the thrombotic form of puerperal fever. **1970** *Sci. Jrnl.* June 55/3 In some women limited access to the ovary can be gained by colpotomy.

colpocele ('kɒlpəʊsi:l). *Med.* [f. as COLPITIS + κήλη tumour.] A tumour or hernia in the vagina.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

colpon, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

colport (kɒl'pɔ:t), *v.* [Back-formation from COLPORTEUR.] *intr.* To work as a colporteur. Also *trans.*, to carry as or as if a colporteur.

1888 *Centen. Confer. Missions* II. 337 Grants [of books] for distribution to those who want to colport. **1889** STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrong Box* xvi, You don't mean to insinuate that thing I .. colported with my own hands, was the body of a total stranger?

‖ colportage (kɔlpɔrtaʒ, 'kɒlpɔ:tɪdʒ). [Fr., f. *colporter* to hawk, carry for sale: see -AGE.] The work of a colporteur; *spec.* the distribution of religious books and tracts by colporteurs.

1846 WORCESTER cites BAIRD. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 38 A man .. whose business it was to manage the 'colportage'.

‖ colporteur (kɔlpɔrtœr, 'kɒlpɔ:tə(r)). [F. agent-n. f. *colporter*, app. f. *col* neck + *porter* to carry: see Littré.] A hawker of books, newspapers, etc. *esp.* (in English use) one employed by a society to travel about and sell or distribute Bibles and religious writings.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 393 An itinerant German *Colporteur*, or book pedlar. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 64 The hawkers of fly-sheets .. like the *colporteurs* of Paris. **1846** WORCESTER, *Colporter*, a hawker; a pedler; a pedler of books. **1862** *Brit. Workman* 1 June, The Colporteurs of the Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland. **1865** PARKMAN *Fr. & Eng. in N. Amer.* (1880) 17 Intrepid Colporteurs bore the Bible to city, hamlet and castle.

col-prophet: see COLE-PROPHET.

colrach, colrake: see CULRACH, COLERAKE.

colre, -rye, -rik, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

colsa, obs. form of COLZA.

colsar, obs. form of COLD-SHORT.

colsh (kɒlʃ), *v. dial.* Also colch. = COLT *v.* 6.

1737 *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) III. 33 The ground colshing up, as the plowmen term it. **18..** *Northamptonsh. Dial.*, I stood on the bank of the brook .. when the bank colshed in and I fell into the water.

So **colsh** *sb.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Colsh*, concussion. North. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Colch*, a loud and startling noise; also a smart blow. *Colcher*, a heavy fall, 'He came a regular colcher'.

colsie, obs. variant of COSY.

colstaff, variant of COWL-STAFF.

colt (kəʊlt), *sb.*¹ Also 3–6 colte, 5 collt, kowlt, 6–7 coult, 7 coalt, 9 *dial.* cowt, cout. [OE. *colt*, applied to the young ass and young camel (see quot. *c* 1000); of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. dial. *kult* pig, hardy boy, also Sw. *kull*, Du. *kuld*, brood, family, Sw. *kulter, kulting*, Da. *koltring* big lad; no related words appear in Icelandic.]

1. The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind. In Scripture applied also to the young of the camel.

The sense 'young ass' is now perh. only dialectal. While the young of the horse is still with the dam it is usually called a *foal*; afterwards the young horse is a *colt* to the age of 4, or in the case of a thoroughbred, 5 years, while the young mare is a *filly*. On Dartmoor the name is used to include ponies or moorland horses generally.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 15 þritiȝ ȝefolra olfend myrena mid heora coltum .. and xx ass myrena mid heora tyn coltun. *c* **1290** *Lives Saints* Laud MS. (1887) 482 Wilde coltes and strongue. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 Whyle he is a colte he maye touche his heed wyth his hynder fote. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 62 There sawe we goo a rede mare, And she had a black colte or a fool of iiij monethis olde. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Thirtie milch camels with their colts .. twenty shee asses, and ten foales. —— *John* xii. 15 Behold, thy King commeth, sitting on an asses colt. **1632** SANDERSON *Serm.* 366 Like an vnruly coult that will ouer hedge and ditch. **1730** BAILEY (folio) *Colt*, a young Horse, Mare or Ass. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 425 At two years old, the colt, if for harness, may be put to plough or harrow. **1887** W. F. COLLIER *Venville Rights on Dartmoor* 6 (in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX.) A messenger is sent very early in the morning .. to the moorman of a quarter, ordering him to drive his quarter, say for ponies, or colts, as they are called in drift language.

fig. **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, Nay, we will break the hedges of their mouths, And pull their kicking colts out of their pastures.

2. *fig.* (mostly *humorous* or *slang.*) Applied to persons having the characteristics of a colt: **a.** A young or inexperienced person, a 'green hand'; now in *Sport* (orig. *Cricket*), a young or inexperienced player; a member of a junior team; also in *pl.*, the team itself; in *dial.* an awkward young person who needs to be broken in; **b.** A lively or spirited person; †**c.** A lascivious fellow, a wanton.

a **1225** *Juliana* 54 Euer beo acurset colt of swuch cunde. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* (1612) 247 The surest remedy that can be deuised for Cupids colts. *a* **1592** GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 119 Come on, in faith, my colts. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 44 That's a colt indeede, for he doth nothing but talke of his horse. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 56 Every Colt in Masonry assigns the Weight of a Stone by Measure. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Colt* .. also a Lad newly bound Prentice. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 209 She was a wild, untamed colt. **1789** in *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 90 At Moulsey Hurst, in Surrey, June 1, 1789. Colts of Hampshire [against] Colts of Surrey. **1846** W. DENISON *Cricket* 19 Edward Bushby .. was regarded as the most promising 'colt', who had come out for several years. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* v. 445 She's yet a colt —Take, break her. **1858** E. WAUGH *Chirrup*, Young Chirrup wur a mettled cowt. **1873** *Slang Dict., Colt*, a person who sits as juryman for the first time. *Ibid., Colt*, a professional cricketer during his first season. **1931** *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 16/2 They entered their colts' team for the Birmingham League this season. This team is composed mainly of lads all keen on making a name for themselves. **1976** *Leicester Mercury* 14 Oct. 46/4 Young John Barradel dropping down to the colts where he hopes to make his mark at representative level this season. **1986** *Rugby Internat.* July 6/3 The RFU will expect clubs promoted to higher leagues to .. run a colts team.

d. *transf.* Coltish nature (cf. BEAST 1 c.).

1727 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* B v, [A birch rod] to drive the Colt out of the man.

†**3.** A cunning fellow, a cheat. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COLT *v.* 2.)

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 109 An old trick, by which C. Verres, like a cunning colt, often holp him at a pinch. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Colt*, an Inn-keeper that lends a Horse to a Highway-man.

4. *Legal slang.* The barrister that attended on a serjeant-at-law at his induction.

1765 E. WYNNE *Observ. Degree Serj. at Law* 102 Then Mr. Bailey, his colt, delivered his rings to the Lord Chancellor. **1843** SIR F. POLLOCK *Remembr.* (1887) I. 212 In April I accompanied the newly made Chief Baron as his Colt. **1889** SERJ. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar*, The colt .. walks in [*pone*] behind his principal, and it is said that the term 'colt' is merely a parody on that Latin word.

5. a. *Naut.* A piece of rope used as an instrument of chastisement. **b.** *slang.* A piece of rope with something heavy fastened to the end, used as a weapon.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* viii, He always carried in his pocket a colt (*i.e.* a foot and a half of rope, knotted at one end, and whipped at the other) for the benefit of the youngsters. **1873** *Slang Dict., Colt*, a murderous weapon, formed by slinging a small shot to the end of a rather stiff piece of rope. **1878** YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxx. 340 A cabin-boy, about to receive the punishment of the 'colt' from the mate.

6. A third swarm of bees in the season.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 182 (Britten) The swarm is the first and greatest number, the cast is the next, the colt the next, and the spew the least of all.

†**7.** The plant *Lepidium latifolium*, otherwise called Dittany. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G ij, Colt or detin plasterid vpon the goute, and disese called sciatica, healyth the same.

8. colt's tooth. a. *lit.* One of the first set of teeth of a horse (or ass).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 435 If they [Asses] do not breed .. before the casting of their Colts-teeth, they remain steril .. all their life. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §754 Horses have, at three years old .. the Colts-tooth. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2421/4 A brown bay Gelding .. with Colts Teeth in his Head.

b. *fig.* Youthful tastes or desires; inclination to wantonness: in certain phrases.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 602 But yit I had alway a coltis tothe. —— *Reves Prol.* 34 And 3it haue I alwei a coltes tope. **1588** GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (ed. Grosart) VII. 91 Hee hath beene a wag, but nowe age hath pluckt out all his Coltes teeth. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 48 Well said Lord Sands, Your Colts tooth is not cast yet? **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 ¶4 About Sixty, which generally produces a Kind of latter Spring in amorous Constitutions, my Aunt Margery had again a Colt's-Tooth in her Head. **1800** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Triumph* Wks. 1812 IV. 317 His Majesty .. Had a Colt's tooth and loved another Dame. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 81 They not shedding their colt's teeth yet.

9. *Comb.*, as †*colt-bridle*, *colt-like* adj.; **colt-drift**, the drift of 'colts' or ponies on Dartmoor (see DRIFT); †**colt-herb**, †**colt's-hoof** = COLTS-FOOT. See also COLT-EVIL, COLTS-FOOT, COLT'S TAIL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colte brydylle, *lupatum.* **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus, Chamæluce*, the herbe called coltes hoofe .. with a broad leafe like a poplar. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (Britten & H.), Colt-herb. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 322 Some .. remnants of

authority still left .. of the old Forest laws, amongst which is the colt-drift, the ponies being locally called colts.

Colt (kəʊlt), *sb.*[2] orig. *U.S.* [f. the name of *Colt* (see below).] A firearm of a type invented by Samuel Colt (1814–62), esp. a type of repeating pistol (patented 1835). Freq. in the possessive and *attrib.*

1838 in J. H. EASTERBY *S. Carolina Rice Plantation* (1945) 84 Have you seen any of Colts patent repeating rifles? **1840** *Spirit of Times* 5 Sept. 319/1 (Weingarten), If you have any of Colt's revolving pistols take that along. **1852** E. G. SQUIER *Nicaragua* II. 92, I made a mental resolve .. to appeal to my 'Colt', before admitting any too familiar approaches. **1854** J. R. BARTLETT *Personal Narrative* I. ii. 19 All were provided with rifles or carbines, and many of the cavalry with Colt's revolvers. **1855** *Knickerbocker* XLV. 190 John just then handing me my 'Colt's' .. I dashed over the picket. **1880** A. A. HAYES *New Colorado* (1881) xiii. 177 'What kind of shooting-iron have you?' he asked. 'Navy Colt?' **1907** GREENER *Gun* (ed.8) 517 The automatic Colt or 'Browning' pistol, is made in five different models... The magazine capacity is seven shots, and after its insertion in the handle the slide is drawn once to the rear by hand. **1908** G. K. CHESTERTON *Man who was Thursday* iii. 46 He caught up the Colt's revolver and took aim at Syme. **1908** C. E. MULFORD *Orphan* xi. 137 'That's enough, Sherriff,' said Tex, moving cautiously forward behind his levelled Colt. **1911** J. LONDON *Adventure* v. 65 A woman qualified to wear a Baden-Powell and a long-barrelled Colt's. **1970** R. GARRETT *Run Down* I. 57 A big Peacemaker Colt.

colt (kəʊlt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To frisk or run wild as a colt (usually implying wantonness). *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 611/2 Shooke of theyr bridels, and began to colt anew, more licentiously then before. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 30 A colting Hobby-horse [said of a woman].

†**2.** *trans.* To befool, cheat, 'take in'. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 728 There was Cicero finely colted, as old as he was, by a young man. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 39. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. i, Am I thus colted? **1618** FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* III. i, What, are we bob'd thus still, colted and carted?

†**3.** (See quot.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 133 She hath bin colted by him.

†**4.** Of bees: To throw off a 'colt' or third swarm. *Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. ii. 115.

5. *trans.* To beat with a 'colt' (see COLT *sb.* 5).

1732 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 21 A parcel of Nailers .. seizing upon a poor young Fellow colted him up to Kilmainham. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, He colted me for half an hour.

6. *intr.* To fall or 'cave' in, as a bank of earth; to collapse, give way. *dial.* (Cf. COLSH, *v.*)

[There is perhaps some association between CALVE and *colt* thus used.]

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 133 If the coal be full of rifts, it is so much the more apt to colt in upon the Workmen. *Ibid.* 306 [The earth] .. suddenly coped or colted down upon him. **1884** R. LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Wds., Colt*, to fall in, as the side of a grave or pit.

†**'coltage.** *Obs.* [f. COLT *sb.* + -AGE; ? with suggestion of AGE *sb.*: cf. *dotage.*] = COLTHOOD.

*c***1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. viii. (1738) 36 More incident to young Horses .. and to some more than others even in their Coltage.

col'teity. *nonce-wd.* [f. COLT; cf. *corporeity*, etc.] Quality of being a colt.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 A colt may grow to be a horse, and afterwards made a gelding; but colteity, horseiety, and geldingeity, must always continue themselves, in whatever beast inexisting.

colter, variant of COULTER.

colt-evil. ? *Obs.* A swelling in the sheath of the penis and adjacent parts, incident to horses. Also *transf.* priapism.

*c***1460** *Play Sacram.* 615 The Coltugll [? euyll] & y[e] brostyn men he wyll undertak. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §101 Coltes euyl is an yll disease, and commeth of ranknes of nature and bloudde. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 662 Being frolike above measure [he] supposed it to be the operation of his medicine that caused this colt-evil. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 460 For the Colt Evil, take the Powder of Anniseeds, and the Leaves of Betony. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Colt evil*, a disease incident both to horses and geldings.

colthood ('kəʊlthʊd). [f. COLT + -HOOD.] The state of being a colt; the colt stage of life.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 126 Old Flighty, named in colthood, but long outgrown .. her title. **1887** T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. i. 5 Leg-joints, shoulders, and hoofs were distorted by harness and drudgery from colthood.

†**'coltie,** *a. Obs.* (See quot.) Hence **'coltiness.**

1683 J. BOBART in *Phil. Trans.* XII. No. 165. 771 It may be doubted too, whether some of these trees thus liable to the fury of the Frost have not been Coltie? **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Coltie*, among the timber merchants, a word used to express a tree which has a defect in some one of its annual circles, which renders it unfit for many of the uses it might have been otherwise fit for .. This *coltiness* might be the occasion of the mischief.

colting ('kəʊltɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLT *v.* 5 + -ING[1].] A beating with a 'colt' or knotted rope.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, The constant thrashings and coltings I received. **1836** —— *Midsh. Easy* xii, Give him a good colting.

coltish ('kəʊltɪʃ), *a.* [f. COLT *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a colt or colts.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 9 b, In horses .. such as been coltish or ful of courage, etc. **1602** *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 95 Whether [the horses in this country] are not coltish, given much to kicking or no. **1620** *Hic Mulier* (title), A Medicine to cure the Coltish Disease of the Staggers. **1833** SIR C. BELL *Hand* 305 The coltish wildness of expression. **1886** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 67 Although as strong as a horse, he looked .. only leggy, coltish.

2. *transf.* **a.** Wild, frisky, untrained. †**b.** Lustful, salacious, wanton. *Obs.*

*c***1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 603 He was al coltissch, ful of ragerye. *c***1450** *Petworth MS. Chaucer* Wife's T. 602, I had alway a Coltissh tooth. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 Our Asses are of themselves desirous enough of the Mares .. for it is a woonderfull coltishe beast. **1581** SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxi, But if he tame Such coltish yeeres. **1625** SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* III. v, A parson's wife that was coltish once. **1782** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 360 Man's coltish disposition asks the thong. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, The churl in spirit .. Will let his coltish nature break At seasons thro' the gilded pale.

Hence **'coltishly** *adv.*, **'coltishness.**

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 74 Discipline .. is as it were a bridle, wherwith they may be holden backe .. which coltishly resist against Christ. **1587** T. HUGHES, etc. *Misfort. of Arth.* II. iv. Cho., Yet Pegasus .. coltishly doth kick the cloudes in sky. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lii, The Coltishnes of Mutinye.

colt-pixie. Also 6 colle-, coll-, 8–9 -pixy, -piskie. [see PIXIE; the first element has been supposed to be the same as in COLE-PROPHET; but the antiquity of the popular notion that it is *colt* appears to be supported by Drayton *Nymphidia*:

'This Puck is but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged colt, Of purpose to deceive us.']

A mischievous sprite or fairy, formerly believed in, in the south and south-west of England.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 111 b, I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or Collepixie. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, Ye cannot choose but mervayle also, what collpixie [*quis malus genius*] had so bewitched hym. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Colt-pixy*, a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs, etc. Hamp. **1847–78** HALLIWELL *Colt-pixy*, a fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called colt-pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to *colepixy* in Dorset. **1870** *Lettice Lisle* 125 'Thou'st as ragged as a colt pixie, I declare, child' .. The pixies .. were in the habit of luring men into bogs in the form of a ragged colt, and then vanishing.

coltsfoot ('kəʊltsfʊt). Also 6 coltefote, 7 coltfoote. [Named from the shape of the leaves. (The alleged reference to the colt of Matt. xxi. 7, etc. appears to be a modern conceit.)]

1. The common name of *Tussilago Farfara* (N.O. *Compositæ*), a common weed in waste or clayey ground, with large spreading cordate leaves downy beneath, and yellow flowers appearing in early spring before the leaves.

1552 HULOET, Coltefote herb, *Bæchion Farfara, Tussilago.* **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 38 Coltes foote of some is called Bethicon. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 Called .. Fole foote, Horse houe, Coltes foote, and Bull foote. **1624** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. lv, Gathering broome budds and coltfoote. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §560 The Vapor of Coltsfoot hath a sanative vertue towards the Lungs. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. §14 The plant, which .. grows first on earth that has been moved, is the coltsfoot.

b. The leaves used for smoking as a cure for asthma, etc. **c.** An infusion of the leaves.

*a***1625** FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, Our moderne Kick Which has been mightily in use of late Since our young men drank Coltsfoot. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* 266 ¶3 Upon the Table lay a Pipe filled with Bettony and Colts-Foot.

2. Applied to other plants allied to the preceding, e.g. **fragrant, sweet c.,** *Nardosmia* (*Petasites*) *fragrans* and *palmata*; or resembling it in leaf, etc., e.g. in North America, *Asarum canadense*; in W. Indies, *Piper peltatum* (*Pothomorpha*); **spotted coltsfoot,** *Farfugium grande*; †**water c.,** the yellow water-lily (*Nuphar*).

14.. *MS. Bodl.* 536 in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 319 *Pees pully aquaticus*, i.e. water coltys fot, it is [lyke] to water lyly & hit hap a 3olow floure. **1861** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 80 Coltsfoot (sweet-scented). Its flowers, with a powerful heliotrope-odour, appear in winter, before the leaves.

†**3.** (See quot.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 Sprigs slipped from the stocke, liue and doe full well: but .. they ought to be pulled away with a colts foot of their owne, so as they take a quicke parcell also of their mothers bodie with them, in manner of a fringe or border hanging thereto.

4. *Comb.* **coltsfoot candy, -rock,** candy or rock made with the leaves of the coltsfoot, used as a remedy for coughs and colds; so **coltsfoot stick.**

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 78 A street-vendor of cough-drops, horehound candy, coltsfoot-sticks.

coltskin ('kəʊltskɪn). [f. COLT *sb.*[1] + SKIN *sb.*] Leather made from the skin of a colt.

1903 FLEMMING *Pract. Tanning* 397 Horsehides and coltskins are soaked .. and washed in the usual manner.

colt-staff, obs. variant of COWL-STAFF.

colt's tail.

1. A kind of small cloud with a ragged edge, portending rain. (Cf. *mare's tail.*)

1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 542 On the 10th, I saw Colts-tails, as the Sailors call them .. Marks of rain. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 155 The colt's-tail is a cloud with a brushy appearance like a ragged fringe, and portends rain.

2. A name for the Canadian Flea-bane, *Erigeron canadensis.* (Miller *Plant-names.*)

‖**coluber** ('kɒljʊbə(r)). *Zool.* [L. *coluber* snake.] A genus of harmless snakes, typical of, and formerly coextensive with, the family *Colubridæ*; exemplified in Britain by the common Ringed Snake. (The name was formerly not limited to harmless snakes.)

1763 W. OWEN *Dict. Sc. & Arts* I. 674 There are several very beautiful species of coluber without particular names. **1804** *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 70, I have .. received two colubers from Java; and .. two from Martinico; all four venomous. **1826** DENHAM & CLAPPERTON *Trav. N. Africa* I. 50 We also killed this day an enormous snake, a species of coluber. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §507 The Harmless Snakes are divided into two families,—the Colubridæ, or Colubers,—and the Boidæ, or Boas.

†**co'lubre.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber* (Pr. *colobra*, F. *couleuvre*) snake.] A snake, adder.

*c***1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 397 Na serpent has a hed sa fel, Sa venamuse na sa cruel As þe hed of þe colubre is.

Colubriad (kə'l(j)u:brɪæd). [f. L. *colubr(i)*-snake (see prec.) + -AD 1 c.] The epic of a snake.

1782 COWPER (*title*), The Colubriad.

colubrid, -ide ('kɒljʊbrɪd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *colubrid-æ.*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Colubridæ*, a snake family comprising the majority of the non-venomous snakes. B. *sb.* A member of that family.

1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/2 The group of true Colubrides, *Colubrina*, are land snakes .. The group of Bush Colubrides, *Dryadina.*

†**colu'briferous,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *colubrifer* (f. *colubr(i)*- snake + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] 'That bears or brings forth Snakes' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

colubriform (kə'l(j)u:brɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *colubr(i)*-snake + -FORM.] Having the form of a coluber; applied to certain venomous snakes, such as the *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ* (sea snakes).

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 291/1 The colubriform poisonous serpents .. have comparatively short venom fangs. **1870** tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* 46 The Colubriform family.

colubrine ('kɒljʊbraɪn), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *colubrīn-us* like a snake, cunning, f. *colubr(i)*-snake. Cf. F. *colubrin.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a snake or serpent; snake-like.

*a***1528** SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* Wks. II. 290 His county pallantyne Have coustome colubryne With code viperyne, And sectes serpentyne. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Colubrine*, of or belonging to a Serpent; also wily, crafty. **1883** P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/1 The colubrine impossibility of springing off the ground at me.

2. *Zool.* Of the nature of the Coluber or snake: applied to serpents, sometimes distinguished as *true colubrine* and *venomous colubrine* snakes.

1844–58 GÜNTHER (*title*), Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes, Lizards, etc., in the British Museum. **1860** DALLAS *Nat. Hist. Animal Kingd.* 382 The fangs of the Colubrine Snakes .. are always immoveably fixed in the mouth. **1871** T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 939 The Colubrine Snakes .. differ in several important particulars from the Viperina. **1887** GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 193 Venomous Colubrine snakes.

B. *sb.* **1.** A colubrine snake. [So F. *colubrin.*]

†**2.** *Min.* A talcose mineral. *Obs.*

1771 HILL *Fossils* 28 Talc, Genus VI. Colubrine. Composed of small, flat, thick, even and close-connected Flakes. *Ibid.* 30 All the Colubrines cut easily, but will take no polish.

†**'colubrine,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1] [ad. med.L. (also It.) *colubrina*, deriv. of *colubra* snake: see CULVERIN.] A culverin.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 208 Culverines or colubrines.

colubroid ('kɒljʊbrɔɪd), *a.* Akin to the genus Coluber; colubriform.

colucion, obs. form of COLLUSION.

colulus ('kɒljʊləs). *Zool.* [mod.L., dim. of *colus* distaff.] A sclerite at the base of and between the front spinnerets in many spiders.

1904 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Jan. 65 The well-developed colulus, front spinnerets close together [etc.] show them to belong to M. Simon's group Cybæeæ. 1951 LOCKET & MILLIDGE *Brit. Spiders* I. iii. 29 The colulus is a small tubercle set just in front of the anterior pair of spinners in certain spiders.

colum, columb, obs. ff. COLUMN.

colum, var. COOLUNG.

columba: see CALUMBA.

columbaceous (kɒlʌm'beɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *columba* dove + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a dove or a pigeon; pertaining to the sub-order Columbacei.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Such as have shorter and lesser Bills, as the Gallinaceous and Columbaceous kinds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. 263 In the Miocene period occur the remains of Gallinaceous and Columbaceous birds.

†**colum'baire.** *Obs.* [a. F.] = COLUMBARY.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 534 And in a toure..a columbaire..Lete sette, as doves may therto repaire.

Columban (kə'lʌmbən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Columba* + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Columba and his followers. B. *sb.* A disciple of St. Columba.

1879 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 271 The Columban monastic bodies. *Ibid.* 273 The expulsion of the Columbans from Pictish territory. 1920 in H. F. Henderson *Relig. in Scot.* iii. 76 Hither resorted the young men..to..study the discipline of the Columban Church. 1960 G. W. DUNLEAVY *Colum's Other Island* 93 Under Aidan's hand and in the Columban tradition, a second Iona arose in Northumbria to father other monasteries.

columbarian (kɒlʌm'bɛərɪən). *rare.* [f. L. *columbāri-us* pertaining to doves, *sb.* a dove-keeper + -AN.] A dove-keeper, pigeon-fancier.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 232 Akin to the florists are the Columbarians or pigeon-fanciers.

‖**columbarium** (kɒlʌm'bɛərɪəm). Pl. -ia. [L. (neut. of *columbārius*: see prec. and -ARIUM), pigeon-house, also urn-sepulchre, mortise, etc.]

1. A pigeon-house, dove-cote; a pigeon-hole.

1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. ii. 22 The dove-cot..was built in the form of an enormous beehive..full of columbaria for the pigeons.

2. a. *Rom. Antiq.* A subterranean sepulchre, having in its walls niches or holes for cinerary urns; also one of these niches or recesses.

1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. in Catacombs* 39 The niches for these, disposed round the walls and central supports, give the whole chamber the appearance of a dove-cote, whence its name of *columbarium*. 1859 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* I. 326 Some less illustrious ashes have been preserved..in the columbaria of the two families. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xxiv. 233. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 416 Some of the sepulchral chambers..contain as many as ten niches, or columbaria, hewn out of the solid limestone.

b. A similar structure in a modern crematorium.

1899 *N.Y. Herald* 27 July, Besides the members of the household at Walston the following persons will be admitted to the columbarium. 1923 *Harmsworth Househ. Encycl.* II. 993/3 *Columbarium.* This word is used..for the building in which the urns containing the remains of cremated persons are placed. 1948 E. WAUGH *Loved One* 15 Would you require a niche in our columbarium or do you prefer to keep the remains at home? 1963 J. MITFORD *Amer. Way Death* iii. 141 He is much more likely to end up in a niche and urn in an elaborate 'columbarium'.

3. A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam.

1864 in WEBSTER: and in later Dicts.

columbary ('kɒlʌmbərɪ). [ad. L. *columbārium*: see prec. and -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *columbaire.*] A pigeon-house or dove-cote.

1549 BP. HOOPER *Declar. 10 Commandm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 Such as hath..columbaries, where as doves assemble and haunt, and..feed of the poor's corn. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The earth of Columbaries or Dovehouses, so much desired in the artifice of Salt-peter. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xv, Thinking of the carrier pigeons of Bagdad and the Columbaries of Egypt.

columbate (kə'lʌmbeɪt), *sb. Chem.* [f. COLUMB-IUM + -ATE[1].] A salt of eolumbic acid.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 431 It is found in the ore of columbium or columbate of iron.

†**columbate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *columbāt-* ppl. stem of *columbāri* to bill like doves.] 'To bill or kisse like a Doue' (Cockeram 1623).

†**columbe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *columbe, colombe*, L. *columba.*]

1. A dove; a vessel, etc. in the form of a dove.

1488 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 5 (Jam.) Item, an uche of gold..& thre bedis of gold, a columbe of golde.

2. *attrib.* Dove-coloured.

1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 159 (Jam.) Ane rest of columbe taffeteis contenin nyne ellis.

†**columbered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Derivation and meaning uncertain: appar., like *fox*, a cant term for 'drunk'.

1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 335 They will bib hard; they will be fine sunburnt, Sufficient fox'd or columber'd, now and then.

Columbiad (kə'lʌmbɪæd). [f. mod.L. *Columbia* (see next) + -AD.]

1. An epic of America. [Madame du Boccage (1710–1802) wrote an epic in French with the title *La Colombiade.*]

1798 J. L. MOORE (*title*), The Columbiad; an Epic Poem, on the Discovery of America and the West Indies by Columbus. 1808 J. BARLOW (*title*), The Columbiad; an Epic Poem in 12 books.

2. A kind of heavy cast-iron cannon or howitzer formerly used in the U.S. army.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May, The columbiad guns with which this battery is equipped..The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the trunnions to the muzzle. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 161 The howitzer shell-guns were remodeled in 1844, when the larger gun was first named columbiad.

Columbian (kə'lʌmbɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Columbia*, poetical name for America (f. Columbus its discoverer) + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to America or (esp.) the United States. ***Columbian printing press***, an iron press for letterpress work. Also with specific reference to Christopher Columbus or to the time of his discovery of America, and *ellipt.*

1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 67 Ev'n in the new Columbian world appears The woolly covering. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, Clymer of Philadelphia ..came to England in 1817, and introduced the Columbian press. The head is a powerful lever, acted on by other levers to which the bar is attached. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 224/1 They [*sc.* skulls] could not have been ante-Columbian, because we turned up a bit of rusted iron, the fragment of a knife. 1898 *Forum* Feb. 677 All the people of America, at the date of their discovery by Europeans in the Columbian epoch, were organized into tribes. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 3/1 Future Columbian students. *Ibid.*, So many early Columbian texts. 1965 *Aylesford Rev.* Spring 13 He also had a large Albion..and a Columbian. Among printers the Columbian press is famed for its extreme decorativeness.

B. *sb.* An American; an inhabitant or native of the U.S.A. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1789 S. LOW *Politician Outwitted* II. ii, in M. J. Moses *Repr. Plays Amer. Dramatists* (1918) I. 377 As the East is to the West..or the Aborigines of America to the Columbians of this generation, so is that line to this line. 1815 W. THORNTON *Outl. Const. Columbia* 1, I was born in America ..and..I feel an unspeakable attachment to the whole race of Columbians. 1947 *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* 7 Sept., Now they could call themselves Columbians instead of Americans.

columbic (kə'lʌmbɪk), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. COLUMBIUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to columbium. ***columbic acid***: the same as *niobic acid*, q.v.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 Nitric acid precipitated the columbic acid. 1882 AVERY *Elem. Chem.* 227 Columbic acid has the composition, $HCbO_3$.

co'lumbic, *a.*[2], var. of *calumbic*: see CALUMBA.

columbier (kə'lʌmbɪə(r)). Also colombier. [a. F. *colombier* dove-cote, used in same sense.] A size of paper measuring about 34½ inches by 24, the size being varied slightly by different makers.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 497 [Fine papers]..atlas, 34 by 24; columbia, 34½ by 23½: double elephant, 26¾ by 40.

columbiferous (kɒlʌm'bɪfərəs), *a.* [f. COLUMBIUM + -FEROUS.] Yielding or containing columbium.

1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS.

columbin (kə'lʌmbɪn). *Elect.* [A transferred use of F. *colombin* 'baisin dans lequel se met la composition de la fritte du faïencier' (Littré).] An insulating material used for connecting the sockets of the electric (Jablochkoff) candle.

(Formerly made of pieces of baked kaolin; now of a mixture of calcium and barium sulphates.)

1882 DREDGE *Electr. Illum.* I. 516 The utility of the insulator lies in a sensible reduction in the amount of power absorbed. The 'columbin' gives a definite increase of light for a given power.

columbin(e, var. of *calumbin*: see CALUMBA.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 1121 Columbine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 57 Columbin, a bitter neutral principle crystallizing in rhomboid prisms or needles.

columbine ('kɒlʌmbaɪn), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ME., a. F. *colombin*, ad. L. *columbīn-us* pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-coloured, f. *columba* dove.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a dove or pigeon.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columbine*..Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon. 1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* (1781) Pref. 15 The Columbine race make a most artless nest; a few sticks laid across suffice. 1835 SELBY in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 367/1 The deviation from the proper Columbine form.

2. *transf.* Dove-like; resembling the dove as a type of innoeence or gentleness. (Freq. with ref. to Matt. x. 16.) ? *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T.* 897 The turtle voys is herd, my dowue sweete..Com forth now with thyne eyen columbyn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 8 Vij maydens..Most columbyne of chere and of lokyng. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 8 b, To fense our selfes agaynst the wyly and craftye foxes with columbyne prudencie. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 151 Whether with this serpentine prudence hee had columbine simplicity. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. x, Columbine innocency and simplicity.

3. Of the colour of a pigeon's neck, dove-coloured. ? *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 372 Stone tiburtyne or floody columbyne or spongy rede [cf. Isidore *Orig.* XIX. x. §3 Lapides..Tiburtinus, columbinus, fluvialis, spongia, rubrus]. 1598 FLORIO, *Colombino*, doue colour: columbine colour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 506 The Columbine marle, the Gauls call in their language..Pelias (Doue or Pigeon marle). 1635 [J. BATE] *Bk. Extravagants* 204 Lake and azure make a violet or columbine colour. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Columbine-colour*, or dove-colour, among painters, denotes a kind of violet. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 81 Columbine or pigeon-neck tarnish.

B. quasi-*sb.* 1. Short for *columbine colour.*

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 95 Violets, Columbines and the like. 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 671 From the same mixture of blue, crimson, and red, are formed the columbine, or dove-colour.

†2. For *columbine vine* (*vitis columbina* in Pliny).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 410 Of all vines, the Columbines yeeld most gleaning.

†3. A dove-like person. *Obs.* (pronunc. *co'lumbine.*)

1647 J. HALL *Poems* 72 This innocent Columbine, he, That was the marke of rage before, O cannot now admired be, But still admired, still needs more.

†4. Some kind of bird.

1698 FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 342 He describes a sort of Bird call'd a Columbine, making a Noise like a Bittern.

columbine ('kɒlʌmbaɪn), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 columbyn(e, 5 colombyne, ? colybyn, 6–7 collom-, collumbine, -byne, cullom-, cullam-, cullumbine, -byne, 7 colombine, 4– columbine. [a. F. *colombine*, in med.L. *columbīna* (? sc. *herba*) = dove's plant: see prec.]

1. The English name for plants of the genus *Aquilegia*, esp. the long-cultivated *A. vulgaris*, or common columbine, the inverted flower of which has some resemblance to five pigeons clustered together.

(The horned nectaries suggested to an earlier age allusions to cuckoldry: cf. quots. 1602–5.)

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. (Percy Soc.) 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris..Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. *a* 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 111 Columbyne and Charuwe. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42. 1494 FABYAN VII. 587 The seconde course Gely coloured with columbyne floures. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Columbyne floure, *cocquelourde*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 136 Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 180 There's Fennell for you, and Columbines: ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools*, What's that? a columbine? No: that thankless flower grows not in my garden. 1856 BRYANT *To Fringed Gentian* ii, Columbines, in purple dressed, Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxiv. The large-leaved columbine.

†2. A name for *Verbena officinalis. Obs.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Berbena..ys culfron swiðe hiwcuð, þanan hy eac sum þeodscipe columbinam hateð.] *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 142. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 581 Veruain is called..of some Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, bicause Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it.

†3. ***feathered columbine***: 'a frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden plant, which Parkinson calls *Tufted Colombine*' (Britten and Holland). *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 274 *Thalictrum Hispanicum album*, White Spanish tufted Colombines. *Thalictrum Montanum purpureum*, Purple tufted Colombines.

†4. An ornament in the form of the flower. *Obs.*

[1436 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 106 A stondynge cuppe gilt, shapp of a columbyn.] 1459 *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 473 Item, j. gobelet, gilt, with j. columbyne in the bottom. 1491 *Will of Bufford* (Somerset Ho.), A colombyne of siluer. 1554 *Bury Wills* (1850) 145 Oon flat silver pece w[t] a collumbyne in the bottome.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 4 Columbine leafed Pyony. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 83 A Teaspoonful of Columbine seeds.

Columbine ('kɒlʌmbaɪn), *sb.*[3] In 8 colombine. [a. F. *Colombine* or It. *Colombina*, fem. proper name, f. *colombino* dove-like.] A character in Italian Comedy, the mistress of Harlequin, transferred to our Pantomime or Harlequinade.

1727 'D'URFEY' *Eng. Stage Italianised* (Pantomine) Dram. Personæ, *Colombine*, a coquet, in love with every body. 1744 FIELDING *Tumble-Down Dick* (Pantomime), Harlequin re-enters, considering how to regain Colombine. 1749 CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 130 An agreeable Actress when the part suited her voice, a tolerable dancer and a pleasing Colombine. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1855) 74 O could I as Harlequin frisk, And thou be my Columbine fair.

1862 *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Joey and I both fell in love with the columbine. She was a pretty girl and clever, and as good as she was both.

columbite (kə'lʌmbaɪt). *Min.* [f. COLUMBIUM + -ITE.] The native ore of columbium, a black columbate of iron and manganese; niobite.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 583 As it does not contain the metal in a metallic state I have.. denominated it Columbite. 1809 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 247 In appearance the columbite is so like tantalite, that it is extremely difficult to discern a difference. 1868 DANA *Min.* §474.

columbium (kə'lʌmbɪəm). *Chem.* [f. *Columbia* poet. name for America + -IUM. So named in 1801 by Hatchett, who discovered it in a specimen of the ore (columbite) brought from Massachusetts.] A metallic element, occurring in columbite and other minerals. Symbol Cb. Now called *niobium*.

1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 65 A Metal hitherto unknown.. Having consulted with several of the..chemists of this country, I have been induced to give it the name of Columbium. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 139 There are a number of rare ores of..columbium among the Swedish azoic rocks. 1863-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 This metal ..ought perhaps, in justice to its discoverer, to retain the name *columbium* which he gave to it; but as the rediscovery of the metal is certainly due to Rose, chemists are, for the most part, agreed to designate it by the name which he assigned to it, namely *niobium*.

columbo, var. of CALUMBA.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 330 The powder of colombo root. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 114 Not inferior to gentian and columbo.

Columbus (kə'lʌmbəs). The name of Christopher *Columbus*, the explorer (1451-1506), used allusively for an explorer or discoverer.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererogation* 11 A new-found land of confuting commodities discouered, by this braue Columbus of tearmes. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* 27 Thou great Columbus of the Golden Lands of new Philosophies. 1680 OLDHAM in *Rochester's Poems* 125 'Tis I, the bold Columbus, only I, Who must new Worlds, in Vice descry. 1826 E. B. BROWNING *Essay on Mind* II. 64 What tongue can syllable our Bacon's name..Sublime Columbus of the realms of Mind! 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain* I. i. 11 A veritable cargo of Columbuses. 1927 *Melody Maker* Sept. 938/1 We might hope for some musical Columbus to appear on the scenes.

†**co'lumby, columbe.** *Obs.* = COLUMBINE *sb.*[2]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 118 Flour dammes, and columby blank and blew [*ed.* 1710 columbe blak and blew].

colume, obs. form of COLUMN.

columel ('kɒljʊmɛl). *rare.* [ad. L. *columella* (see next). Cf. F. *columelle* ('mot didactique' Littré).]

1. A small column or pillar. Also *attrib.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 279 A Majestick Western Front of Columel work. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 255 No man can..enter his hall or portico, and see the countenances of his ancestors from their marble columels, without a..sense of obligation.

†2. A column of writing or printing. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xv. 64 We have, in a distinct columel, assigned the places of their habitation.

†3. *Anat.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. iii. 217 The great columell or flat bone of the hippes or huckell.

†4. *Bot.* = COLUMELLA 3 *a*. *Obs.*

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN.

‖**columella** (kɒlju:'mɛlə). [L.; = 'small column', dim. of *columna* column. Cf. prec.]

1. *Anat.* a. An old name for the uvula. b. The modiolus or axis of the cochlea of the ear (*columella cochleæ*): cf. 2. c. Sometimes applied to other structures of analogous form.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iiij, The lytle flap which couerith the wyndpipe called Uvula, some call it Columella. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xx. 75 Sometimes by cold men have..their Collumella relaxed.

2. *Conch.* The axis of a spiral shell.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Columella*, the interior axis of the shell from top to bottom, round which the spirals are twisted. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 32 The shell.. perfectly diaphanous, exhibiting the axis or columella very clearly. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100.

3. *Bot.* a. 'The long axis round which the parts of a (dehiscent) fruit are united: in reality, the ripened growing point' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 LEE *Botany* vi. (1776) 14 (Jod.) The substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, columella. 1887 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 397 The fruit [of Umbellifers] is a bipartite schizocarp..two halves separating from the columella.

b. The firm centre or axis of the spore-case of an urn-moss. c. A slender axis over which the spore-cases of such ferns as *Trichomanes* are arranged. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Plants* I. 222 *Columelle, Columella*, Sporangidium. A thread-like pillar in the centre of the urn to which the seeds are attached. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* §319 A striking peculiarity of the capsule of the Mosses is the existence of this columella, or stalk-like process running up the centre of the cavity of the sporange. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 354 The long sporogonium has a longitudinal dehiscence and no columella.

4. *Zool.* a. A part of the pterygoid bone in the skull of lizards (*columella cranii*). b. A delicate bone in the middle ear of birds, reptiles, and amphibians (*columella auris*). Cf. 1 b. c. The central axis or pillar of the visceral chamber of many corals.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 529 The cells have no distinct columella. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 111 In Lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, called the columella, may ascend and join the parietal. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 44 The bottom of the calicle..in the corallum is sometimes made simply by the meeting of the radiating septa; occasionally..with the addition of a point or columella at the centre.

columellar (kɒlju:'mɛlə(r)), *a.* [ad. L. *columellār-is* pillar-shaped, f. *columella* little pillar: see prec. and -AR[1]. Cf. F. *columellaire*.] Of or belonging to a columella (q.v.). *columellar lip*: the inner lip of a spiral shell.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 100 The aperture [of a shell] is.. of two lips; the columellar or inner lip and the outer lip opposite to its edge. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl, those on the outer lip 'palatal', and on the inner lip 'columellar'. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 The shell has been detached from the body to which it adhered mainly by means of the columellar muscles.

columellate (kɒlju:'mɛlət), *a.* [f. COLUMELLA + -ATE[2]. Cf. F. *columellé*.] Possessing a columella.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

columelliform (kɒlju:'mɛlɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *columella* + -FORM.] Shaped like a columella or little pillar.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 296/2 A moderately long and slender columelliform shaft. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The columelliform stapes passes through a notch instead of a foramen to attain the tympanic membrane.

columination: see COLUMNIATION.

†**co'lumity.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *columis*, a doubtful word = *incolumis* safe, sound.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columity* (*columitas*), safety, soundness, health.

column ('kɒləm), *sb.* Forms: 5 colompne, 6 columpne, collumne, 6-8 colume, (6 coolume), 7 colomb, -umb, (cullumne), 7-8 colum, 5-7 -umne, 7- column. [orig. a. OF. *colompne*, *colombe*:—L. *columna* (*columpna*), to which the current Eng. spelling is assimilated. Mod.F. *colonne* is assimilated to It. *colonna*: cf. COLONNE. L. *columna* was a collateral form of *columen*, *culmen* elevated object, pillar, column, f. root *cel-* (*-cellĕre*), whence *celsus* high, lofty.]

1. a. *Arch.* A cylindrical or slightly tapering body of considerably greater length than diameter, erected vertically as a support for some part of a building; *spec.* in the classic orders, a round pillar with base, shaft, and capital supporting the entablature; in Gothic and Norman architecture applied to the pillar or pier supporting the arch. Sometimes standing alone as a monument: *e.g.* Trajan's Column at Rome, Nelson's Column in London, the Column of the Place Vendôme, Paris.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 In thyse grete colompnes or pylers.. were grauen the vii scyences. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij a, Wel practised in their measures of.. their Columes. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 40 b, In euery corner stoode a Chorinthian Collumne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 35 They erected in the Forum a solide Columne [*marg. note* or Piller] almost 20. foote high, of Numidian Marble. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1651) 225 Pillars, which we may likewise call Columnes (for the word among Artificers is almost naturalised). 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 4 The Orders of Colombs. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 351 The Colum erected in Memory of the Dreadfull Fire of London. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 339 Where London's Column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxi, Where the shatter'd columns lie, Showing Carthage once had been. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 148 In no feature is the difference between Classic and Gothic architecture so strongly marked as in the column.

b. A natural columnar formation, esp. of igneous rock.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 1. 5 Two groups of prismatic basaltine columns. 1871 LYELL *Student's Geol.* (1885) 470 The columns [of basalt] are sometimes straight, at others curiously curved and twisted. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1885) 493 In the more perfectly columnar basalts, the columns are sometimes articulated.

c. *fig.* Support or prop. (cf. *pillar*.)

a 1619 FORTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. §6 (1622) 273 Monarchies which were the highest Columnes of Maiestie vpon the Earth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 963 Now from my fond embrace, by tempests torn, Our other column of the state is born. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. §25. 548 He did not require a religion to be the column of society.

d. Anything of columnar shape or appearance.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* iii. §29. 68 In others, they [vessels] stand not so much in Pricks, as Portions or Colums, as in Cumfry. *Ibid.* 69 Sometimes Columns and Chords are compounded, as in Burnet. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 74 Who, moving, cast the coverlet aside, And bared the knotted column of his throat.

2. a. *Calico-printing.* A hollow copper cylinder used for fixing the colours of printed fabrics by means of steam. b. *Distilling.* A vessel containing a vertical series of chambers, used in continuous distillation.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 652 s.v. *Calico-printing*, The lower end of the column terminates in a pipe, mounted with a stopcock for regulating the admission of steam..The pieces [of calico] are lapped round this column, but not in immediate contact with it. *Ibid.* II. 55 s.v. *Distillation*, The vapours from B rise through the distillatory column C, and D the rectificatory column.

3. *transf.* An upright mass of water, air, mercury, etc., resembling a column in shape; a narrow mass rising high in the air, as *a column of smoke.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His godlike presence. *c* 1700 BENTLEY (J.), The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 50 There are..two Columns in the Chimney, one of rising Smoak, and the other of descending Air. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 255 The waters..Not to the skies in useless columns tost. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 183 Production of musical sounds by the vibrations of a column of air in a pipe. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 90 The downward pressure of the column of mercury in the tube.

4. One of the narrow divisions of a sheet of paper, page of a book, etc., formed by vertical lines or separating spaces; used for denominations of figures (as in money accounts), lists of names in a schedule, etc., or for the sake of convenience in arranging the printed matter on a wide page; also, a narrow block of letterpress so arranged, or a series of letters or figures arranged vertically. In *pl.* said *esp.* of the vertical divisions in a newspaper or journal, as receptacles for the news, etc., which 'fill the columns' of these publications. Hence in extended use: a special feature, esp. one of a regular series of articles or reports. Cf. *gossip column.* In the U.S. sometimes with the jocular spelling **colyum** ('kɒljəm).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Columne of a lefe [*Pynson* of a boke], *columna*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. ii. (ed. 7) 6, I adde the 2*l* to the columne of pounds. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 6 His editione..beinge fyrst printed but in one coolume in a page. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 229 A little paper-booke, made for the purpose, with sundry columnes in each page. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 88 Look in the second Table, and in the Cullumne of 3 pound. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 204 He..is resolv'd to print..in columns. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 186, I wrote down a great number of words in columns. 1785 *Daily Universal Register* 1 Jan. 4/1 Have they [*sc.* newspapers] not frequently, in half a column, given us the state of all nations? 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 370 The volume is printed in black-letter, in double columns. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 64 §26 The respective counties.. mentioned in the fourth column of the said schedule. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iv. 83 'C. S. was earnestly entreated to return to his wife,'..in the second column of the Times. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. (1886) 232 Any series [of constituents] such as $a_1\ a_2\ a_3 \ldots a_n$ arranged vertically, form a column [of the determinant]. 1914 *Dialect Notes* IV. 104 *Colyum*, column. 1926 H. W. DAVIS *Column* i. 3 The most important development on America's editorial pages during the past quarter of a century has been the evolution of the 'colyum'. *Ibid.* 4 The column may be a good light essay broken up by two-em dashes. 1931 R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* ii. 36 Then through my weekly columns I may pour The sentiments that dowagers adore. 1932 E. V. LUCAS *Reading, Writing* v. 108 Michael Temple, who had charge of the 'Men and Matters' column. 1937 W. S. MAUGHAM *Theatre* xxiii. 221 The Press representative came up and told Michael he thought he'd given the reporters enough for a column. 1959 N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 247 The column this week is difficult.

†5. A vertical line or square bracket in printing.

1647 JER. TAYOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. §3 These words.. make a distinct quotation, and ought by the printer to have been divided by a colume. 1658 *Collection of Offices* C. Omitting so much of either as is included in the columnes.

†6. One of the lights in a mullioned window.

a 1697 AUBREY *MS. Life R. Kettel* in H. G. Woods *Religio Loci* (1888) 12 The windows of the Chapel..were good Gothique painting, in every column a figure.

7. *Bot.* a. The upright cylindrical structure formed by the coalescence of the filaments, as in the mallow, or by the union of the stamens with the style, as in orchids.

[1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. §15 The Attire..not consisting of several little Thecæ, upon so many Pedicils, as is described; but is all one entire Part, like a thick Columna in the midst of the Flower.] 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 460 The style of the Orchideæ has been called a column. 1830 LINDLEY *Outl. Princ. Bot.* 59. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 264 The adherent anther, together with the rostellum and stigma, constitute the column of the Orchis flower.

b. = COLUMELLA 3 a.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 824 A capsule cut open horizontally to shew..the column in the Center, to which the partitions are connected. 1800 HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 73 Column. A centre body extending from the bottom of the case to the top of the lid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 234 Seeds 1-2 in each cell, attached to the central column.

8. *Anat.* and *Phys.* A name given to various parts of the body (usually translating L.

columna); *e.g.* 'fleshy columns of the heart' (*columnæ carneæ*), 'column of the nose' (*columna nasi*, the anterior part of the septum); esp. *spinal* or *vertebral column*, the spine; and with qualifying phrases.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 750 Before the vertebral column. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1872) 261 Along the spinal column..the spinal nerves give off branches. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 34/2 This is termed the 'posterior vesicular column', or 'Clarke's column', after the late Mr. Lockhart Clarke, who did much to unravel the intricate anatomy of the nerve-centres. **1906** *Practitioner* Dec. 844 The columns of Morgagni are permanent vertical folds of the mucous membrane of the anal canal. **1907** *Ibid.* June 859 The postero-lateral column of Burdach. *Ibid.*, The postero-mesial column of Goll.

9. *Zool.* **a.** The body or stem of a sea-anemone. **b.** The jointed peduncle of a stalked crinoid.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 239 (Sea anemone). At the limbus the base passes into the wall or column, which is naturally more or less straight.

10. a. *Mil.* A formation of troops narrow laterally and deep from front to rear; the usual order in marching.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 69, I would march my Army in two or three several Bodies divers wayes, which the French call Columes, but we, and I think more properly, Lines. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., To march in a Column, is to march a great depth, or in a long File, instead of making a large Front. **1830** E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 In the close column the companies of a Battalion are formed in rear of each other at a distance of Two paces. *Ibid.*, The Open Column occupies the same extent of ground as when in Line, minus the front of the leading division. **1881** HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He [Marlborough] formed in a conspicuous position, a heavy column of attack, opposite the French left.

b. ***column of route***: see ROUTE *sb.* 3 c.

c. *transf.* A body or party; = CAMP *sb.*[2] 8 a. orig. and chiefly *U.S.*

1906 *Forum* Apr. 448 The resulting dissatisfaetion would be sufficient to throw Michigan..and possibly one or two other States into the Democratic column. **1931** G. T. CLARK *L. Stanford* iv. 95 California, by a narrow margin, swung into the Republican column. **1958** *Spectator* 22 Aug. 241/1 The public..*is* unsophisticated to a high degree, and a strong indication is supplied in its slow but undeniable shift back into the Conservative column.

d. Colloq. phr. ***to dodge the column***, to shirk one's duty; to avoid work.

1919 in *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 695/2. **1942** *Penguin New Writing* XV. 29 The corporal said: 'Dodging the column again, eh?' **1955** H. SPRING *These Lovers fled Away* 5 My father, so great an expert in dodging any column he didn't see the point of joining.

11. *Naut.* A body or division of ships.

1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, Fleet formed in order of sailing in two columns, the van led by the Victory Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 2) 21 A Column means any number of ships in a distinct group, whether in line ahead, abreast, or otherwise. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 113 Columns of Division or Sub-division..denote that the ships composing a fleet are formed in divisions or sub-divisions.

12. *Comb.*, as ***column-encircled, -like, -scattering*** adjs., ***column-wise*** adv.; **column-inch**, one inch of a newspaper column; **column-lathe**, a lathe fixed on a vertical extensible post, used by dentists and watchmakers; **column-rule** (*Printing*), a thin piece of brass ('rule') used to separate columns of type (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* VI, Yon holly-hock..lifting, column-like, a stem Bright with its roseate blossoms. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. liv, The column-scattering bay'net. **1822** BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 535 English and Greek shall be printed column-wise. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xii. 90 The whole area of the column-encircled front. **1940** S. LEWIS *Bethel Merriday* iv. 43 Advertising-column-inches in trade journals. **1960** F. RAPHAEL *Limits of Love* I. vii. 94 That's not the picture you get from the Press... The number of column inches ——.

column ('kɒləm), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To form or move in column.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* viii. 93 When one by one, Pride, love, and jealousy, and fifty more Great feelings column up to force a heart, And all are beaten back.

‖**columna** (kə'lʌmnə). *Anat.* and *Phys.* Pl. **-æ**. [L.] A column or pillar; a name given to many parts of the body: see COLUMN 8.

1758 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 159 Their [the Ventricles] most considerable eminences are thick fleshy productions called *columnæ*. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 445 The septum between the openings of the nostrils is called the columna. **1879** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 16 The fixing of the columna having been accomplished, the edges of the lip must be neatly brought together.

b. Formerly also = COLUMN 7 q.v.

columnal (kə'lʌmnəl), *a.* [f. COLUMN + -AL[1].] = COLUMNAR.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 59 Most curious columnal combination. **1777** HAMILTON *Volcanos* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 4 Lavas that have taken the columnal form. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xi, Crag overhanging, nor columnal rock Cast its dark outline there.

columnal (kə'lʌmnəl), *sb.* [f. the adj.] A segment or joint of the stem of a crinoid.

1892 F. A. BATHER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* IX. 212 Columnals rather low and alternating in thickness and height. **1914** *Brit. Mus. Return* 212 Two fragments of the 'shell-bed' with Crinoid columnals from the Lower Coal Measures. **1955** L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* IV. xv. 50 The stalk [of crinoids] is supported by a single row of superimposed rounded or pentagonal skeletal pieces termed columnals.

columnar (kə'lʌmnə(r)), *a.* [ad. late L. *columnār-is*, f. *columna* COLUMN: see -AR. Cf. F. *colomnaire.*]

1. Of the nature or form of a column (or columns), resembling a column, column-like.

1728 [see c]. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1772, 161 The rocks dip almost perpendicularly, and form long columnar stacks. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two ranges of arches, resting seemingly on tall columnar piers. **1877** BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 165 Here the palm upreared Its white columnar trunk.

b. *fig.*

1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 21 A perfect model of Roman grandeur, massy, columnar, imperturbable. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 In the shallow company..here is the columnar Bernard.

c. Said of rocks (such as basalt) and crystals which have a column-like structure; prismatic.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 The beryl which is a..crystal of the columnar form. **1874** DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 24 Fingal's Cave..and that of Staffa..hollowed out of columnar basalt.

d. *Biol.* Said of tissue in which the cells are columnar, prismatic or cylindrical.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The epithelium ..being of the columnar variety, and clothed with cilia. **1855** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 4 Columnar cellular tissue, divided into Cylindrenchyma, cylindrical cells, and Prismenchyma, prismatical cells. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 26 The component cells of the epithelium may be elongated at right angles to the basement membrane, thus forming what is called columnar epithelium.

e. Written or printed in columns (see COLUMN 4) or in vertical lines.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 138 Written in the manner called *Kionedon*, or columnar. **1881** WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* II. 307 The columnar tables of attestation. **1883** J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read Backwards* 50 An illustration of the Mongolian columnar style of printing.

f. *Math.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 165 Again, let the co-ordinates be of the kind which has been called 'columnar'; that is to say, distanee from an axis, angle from a plane of reference through this axis to a plane through the axis and the specified point, and distance from a plane of reference perpendicular to the axis.

2. Characterized by, or raised on, columns.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 43 The columnar architecture of mythic Greece. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 305 There is such a thing as a columnar viaduct as well as a solid embankment.

colum'narian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *columnāri-us* pertaining to a column + -AN.] = prec.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

colum'narious, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Having many pillars' (Bailey 1730–6).

columnaris (kɒləm'nɑ:rɪs). [mod.L. (see def.): cf. COLUMNAR *a.*] A bacterial disease of freshwater fish caused by *Chondrococcus columnaris*, which forms short column-shaped masses on the edges of the infected tissues or scales.

1945 *Jrnl. Bacteriology* XLIX. 114 The characteristic lesions of this and other kinds of fishes in natural and induced 'columnaris infections' were readily produced. **1960** *Progr. Fish-Culturist* XXII. 43 (*title*) Outbreaks of columnaris in Center Hill and Old Hickory Reservoirs, Tennessee. **1966** *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 11 May 4/6 Scotland's fresh salmon industry is facing the threat of a fish disease called columnaris—a sort of fishy myxomatosis. **1966** *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug. 17/5 Some fish in West Sussex rivers are believed to have died from columnaris, which has killed thousands of coarse fish in the Midlands.

co'lumnarish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COLUMNAR + -ISH.] 'Somewhat resembling a column. (*A bad word*)' Webster 1828.

1788 *Family of Plants* II. 454 (Webster).

columnarity (kɒləm'nærɪtɪ). *rare*—[0]. [f. COLUMNAR + -ITY.] Columnar quality or state.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†**co'lumnary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *columnārius* pertaining to a column, occurring only as sb., e.g. *columnārium* a pillar-tax (see quot. 1656 below). In F. *colomnaire.*] = COLUMNAR.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses, as..the columnarie, the pyramidate or piked, the turbinall. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columnary Tribute* (*columnarium*), a tribute that was exacted for every Pillar that held up the house. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 537 Handsome columnary work. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 106 That Columnary Monument [Trajan's].

columnated (kə'lʌmneɪtɪd, 'kɒlʌmneɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *columnāt-us* supported upon columns + -ED.] Furnished with columns, supported upon columns.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 251 Columnated-window-stairs..were set upon Columns, that the light (which they receiv'd from above) might distribute it self to all parts alike. **1864** in WEBSTER.

columnation (kɒləm'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *columnātiōn-em* 'a supporting upon pillars', n. of action f. *columna* COLUMN.] The etymologically correct form of COLUMNIATION, q.v.

1655 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Scamozzi was the first that commoded Columnations with Pedestals.

columned ('kɒləmd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLUMN *sb.*]

1. Furnished with columns, supported upon columns; pillared. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 132 The column'd pile ascends. **1819** SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 107 A spring, O'er which the columned wood did frame A roofless temple. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 276 Thro' column'd porch and chambers sumptuous hieing.

2. Fashioned into or like a column, columnar.

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 15 On the smooth gray base of yon columned stone. **1888** *Athenæum* 12 May 597/1 A..candlestick containing one of these columned candles.

3. Divided into, printed or written in, columns.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xlix. 15 Column'd scrolls of ancient date. **1861** W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 76 A large double-columned book of nearly five hundred pages.

co'lumniated, *ppl. a.* [See next.] = COLUMNATED.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stairs*, Columniated winding Stairs. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 377/1 The..columniated wings in front of St. Peter's. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The canopy..is raised on columniated and cusped arches.

columni'ation. [An etymologically incorrect form (see COLUMNATION), modelled app. on *intercolumniation*, f. L. *intercolumnium.* (*Columination* in quot. 1592 was perh. an intentional form, from L. *columen* = *columna.*)]

Arch. 'The employment of columns in a design' (Gwilt).

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 b, What order of columination, and what space betwixt. **1664** EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 That manner of Columniation which the Greeks have termed Pycnostolos. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 610/1 The architecture of fenestration and the architecture of columniation are irreconcilable.

b. Division (of a page) into columns. *nonce-use.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 3 Their sums in triple columniations.

columniferous (kɒləm'nɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *columnifer* column-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing a column or columns. In *Bot.* cf. COLUMN 7.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Columniferous*, bearing or supporting pillars. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 330 From the circumstance of the receptacle standing up in the middle of the flower, like a column, these have also the name of columniferous plants.

columniform (kə'lʌmnɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *columna* + -FORM.] Column-shaped.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 412 A circular columniform altar blazing with fire. **1848** DANA *Zooph.* 507 Tubercles echinate, prominent, columniform. **1876** GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 56 The columniform bladder.

columnist ('kɒləmnɪst, -mɪst). orig. *U.S.* [f. COLUMN *sb.* 4 + -IST.] One who writes a 'column' in the newspaper press (see COLUMN *sb.* 4). In the U.S. sometimes with the jocular spelling **colyumist** ('kɒljəmɪst).

1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 146/1 The 'colyumist' of a New York paper. **1925** *Lit. Digest* (N.Y.) 27 June 27/2 Here is a Vashti leading the opprest columnist into the promised land of intellectual liberty. **1926** *Spectator* 24 Apr. 770/1 One of the best known 'columnists' of the American press. **1929** *Times* 27 Nov. 15/5 The..society columnist. **1930** *Publishers' Weekly* 1 Mar. 1063 Dorothy Herzog is a Hollywood columnist. **1957** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Nov. 670/4 She..becomes a first-class journalist, feature-writer and columnist herself.

colup, obs. f. COLLOP.

colur, obs. f. COLOUR.

†**colur(e**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. colurt. A word of venery, of uncertain sense.

(Connexion with COLLAR has been conjectured.)

c **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xvii, The king couthe of venery, Colurt him [the bore] fulle kyndely, The hed of that hardy He sette on a stake. *Ibid.* xxxi, The bore brittunt thay fande, Was colurt of the kingus hande [*MS.* funde, hunde, *rime* londe].

colure (kə'l(j)ʊə(r), 'kəʊljə(r)), *sb. Astron.* Also 7 colour. [ad. L. *colūr-us*, Gr. κόλουρος dock-tailed, truncated (f. κόλ-ος docked, curtailed + οὐρά tail), as sb. pl. (αἱ) κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί) the colures, so called, according to Proclus, because their lower part is permanently cut off from view (*i.e.* in Greece, or elsewhere away from the equator). So F. *colure*. Both pronunciations are found in verse.]

Each of two great circles which intersect each other at right angles at the poles, and divide the

equinoctial and the ecliptic into four equal parts. One passes through the equinoctial points, the other through the solstitial points, of the ecliptic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. vii. (Tollem. MS.), And *coluri* beþ seyde as it were *collitauri*, and haueþ þat name of þe tayle of a wilde oxe, þat arereþ his tayle and makeþ an imparfite cercle: and *colurus* is seyde as it were unparfite cerclis. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 50 Ther is tua vthir circlis in the spere callit colures. **1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 33 Named Colures in greek, that is trunked circles, bycause some partes of them come not into our sighte. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 66 From Pole to Pole, traversing each Colure. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 96 Two Colures through the Poles do run, Quartring the Circle of the Sun. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 83 Eudoxus drew the Colure of the Solstices through the middle of the Great Bear. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 22 Her daily tour, Around the ecliptic and across colure. **1854** MOSELEY *Astron.* XXVII. (ed. 4) 113 This plane will intersect..the heavens in a circle called the solstitial colure.

colurt, obs. pa. pple. of COLLAR, COLOUR; see also COLUR(E.

colusion, -yon, obs. ff. COLLUSION.

‖**Colutea** (kə'l(j)u:ti:ə). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. κολουτέα (also κολοιτέα), name of a pod-bearing tree in Theophrastus.] A genus of shrubs with papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods, hence called Bladder-senna; a yellow-flowered species (*C. arborescens*) is grown in England.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Least patient of cold, *Colutea Odorata*. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 86 The Bastard Sena is the Colutea, or Wild Sena. **1736-7** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 586 [She] dies with impatience for the colutea-seed you promised her. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* English Names..Colutea.

colver(e, -yr, -erin, obs. ff. CULVER, -INE.

†**'colvin.** *Obs. Sc.* Also collvin, colvene. Some kind of ship or boat.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 347 With carvall, colluin, and with craik full large. *Ibid.* II. 601 Ane greit navin..Of craik and coluin, of mony bark and barge.

†**'colward**, *a. Obs.* [app. a perverted form of CULVERT, in OF. *culvert*, *colvert*, etc.] Villainous, nefarious, perfidious, infamous.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 181 For couetyse, & colwarde & croked dedez. *c* **1330** *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 339 The porter is coluard [*Camb. MS.* culuert] & feloun.

†**colwer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? = *coluver* a. OF. *coluevre*, F. *couleuvre* snake.] ? A snake, adder.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3794 For angwischis o bestis As colwers & for coltris & crabbid snakis.

colwort, obs. f. COLEWORT; **colwyd, -ynge**, see COLLOW; **coly**, see COLIES, COLLIE; **colyandre, -aundir**, COLIANDER; **colyar, -yer, -3er, -y3ere**, COLLIER; **colyer**; COLLAR; **colyflory, -flower**, CAULIFLOWER; **colyndore**, COLANDER; **colyon**, CULLION; **colype**, COLLOP; **colys, colysshe**, CULLIS broth; **colysion**, COLLISION; **colyte**, COLET (ACOLYTE); **colyver**, CULVER.

colyum, -ist: see COLUMN *sb.* 4, COLUMNIST.

colza ('kɒlzə). Also colsa. [a. Walloon and Fr. *colza*, earlier *colzat*, a. L.Ger. *kôlsât*, Du. *koolzaad* COLE-SEED.] The French name of COLE-SEED. **colza-oil**: the oil expressed from the seeds, much used for burning in lamps.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call in Flanders Colsa. **1830** *Mech. Mag.* XII. 463 Colza oil..is extracted from the grain of the Brassica arvensis. **1884** MAY CROMMELIN *Brown Eyes* ix. 97 Bees in Drenthe..taken to travel in carts during the summer season by all the flowering colza fields. **1886** MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* iv, The light of a large swinging colza lamp.

com-, *prefix* of Lat. origin. The archaic form of the preposition which in classical L. was as a separate word written *cum*; *com-* being retained in combination before the labials *b*, *p*, *m*, and before a few words beginning with vowels, as in *comes*, *comit-*; the *m* was assimilated before *r* as *corruptus*, in later times also before *l* as *collectus*; dropped before vowels generally, *h* and *gn-*, as *coalescĕre*, *coercēre*, *cohabitāre*, *cognātus*; originally, also before *n*, as *cōnātus*, *cōnivēre*, but in later MSS. and texts assimilated, as *connātus*, *connivēre*; before all other consonants *com-* was changed to CON-, q.v. But in some English derivatives, *com-* has taken the place of L. *con-* before *f*, as in *comfort*. The sense is 'together, together with, in combination or union', also 'altogether, completely', and hence *intensive*. It occurs in combinations actually formed in Latin, their derivatives, and analogical extensions. The prefix has become a living English element in the form CO-, q.v.

In Provençal, Spanish, and Old French, *com-* before *m*, was regularly reduced to *co-*, e.g. *co-mandement*, *co-mence*, *co-mun*, and in this form these words were originally adopted in English (cf. COL-, CON-). But with the revival of Latin learning, the *m* was again doubled in spelling in French and thence in English; this scarcely, if at all, affects the pronunciation in an unaccented syllable, except that, when the word is uttered syllabically, or a factitious stress is for the nonce put on the first syllable, this is treated as (kɒm), or (kɒ-), and not as (kəʊ); it is here therefore symbolized by (kə-), though in ordinary utterance this is not distinguishable from (kəʊ-), *e.g.* (kə'mɪt) or (kəʊ'mɪt).

Before *b*, *p*, OF. had normally *cum-*, as in *cumbatre*, *cumpagnie*; although this was afterwards altered back to the Latin type *com-*, the original pronunciation remained in English, where its phonetic descendant still survives in *comfort*, *company*, *compass*, etc. But the influence of the spelling in modern times has been constantly to extend the use of (kɒm-) in all such words: ('kʌmbæt) is even now dying out before ('kɒmbæt).

coma[1] ('kəʊmə). [a. Gr. κῶμα (κωματ-) deep sleep, lethargy: cf. κοιμά-ειν to put to sleep.]

Pathol. 'A state of unnatural, heavy, deep and prolonged sleep, with complete unconsciousness and slow, stertorous, often irregular, breathing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), due to pressure on the brain, to the effect of certain poisons, or other causes, and frequently ending in death; stupor, lethargy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 200 Sneezing..is..of good signality in Lethargies, Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. **1782** HEBERDEN *Comm.* vii, When the scarlet fever proves fatal, a coma will sometimes show itself. **18..** HOOPER *Physic. Vade M.* §914 It is often important to distinguish the coma of drunkenness from that of apoplexy. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 13 Death beginning at the brain is said to be by coma.

b. ***coma vigil***: Applied in earlier medical treatises to a condition anterior to fevers: see quots. 1708–1834; but by Sir W. Jenner to a lethargic condition in which a typhus fever patient lies with wide open eyes, totally unconscious, but muttering in delirium.

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Coma Vigil*, waking Drowsiness, is a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can sleep, being affected with a great Drowsiness. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 55. **1758** R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* II. 113 A Coma Vigil..they have a strong inclination to sleep, and yet either don't sleep at all, or, if they do, awake immediately with little Relief, but have no delerium..Generally a Forerunner of a Phrenzy in acute Fevers. **1834** J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 446. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 869. **1886** FAGGE *Princ. Med.* I. 145 In a peculiar state to which Jenner has appropriated the term *Coma vigil*.

c. *fig.*

1876 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall Budget* (1887) 14 Apr. 6/2 Honour, duty, compassion, and I must add shame, are sentiments never in a state of coma.

coma[2] ('kəʊmə). Pl. comæ (-mi:). [a. L. *coma*, a. Gr. κόμη hair of the head, also applied to foliage, etc., and to the tail of a comet.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** A tuft of silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as those of *Epilobium*. **b.** A tuft of bracts occurring beyond the inflorescence, as in the pine-apple; 'the crown of sterile flowers on the top of some forms of inflorescence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **c.** The arrangement of the leafy branches forming the 'head' of a tree.

1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chymical Dispens.* 2 Coma, in plants, signifies the tops. **1770** C. MILNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Bractea*, Large bracteæ, which, from their resemblance to a bush of hair, are denominated *coma*. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 *Cyrtandraceæ* ..Seeds..naked, or with a coma. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 102 The head of a tree is called a coma. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 The silky coma surrounding the top of the seeds of the Willow-herbs.

2. *Astron.* The nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and forming the outer portion of the 'head'.

1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 307 The nucleus could not be distinguished from the coma. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 365 The tail is a continuation of the coma.

fig. **1815** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 It is not everywhere possible for the most ingenious critic to distinguish..the nucleus from the coma.

3. The blurred appearance surrounding an object seen under a microscope when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 64 If the greater expansion or coma be when the object is without the focus.

Comacine ('kəʊməsaɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. It. *comacino*, app. ult. f. *Como* in Italy (see quot. 1899).] **A.** *adj.* ***Comacine masters*** [It. *maestri comacini*], a mediæval guild of Italian masons.

B. *sb.* A mason or builder belonging to this guild.

1899 'L. SCOTT' *Cathedral Builders* 5 The origin of the name *Comacine Masters* has caused a great deal of argument amongst Italian writers new and old. Some think it merely a place-name referring to the island of Comacina, in Lake Lario or Como; others take a wider significance, and say it means not only the city of Como, but all the province, which was once a Roman colony of great extension. Others again, among whom is Grotius, suggest that it is not a place-name at all, but comes from the Teutonic word *Gemachin* or house-builders. As the Longobards afterwards called them in Italian *Maestri Casarii*, which means the same thing, there is perhaps something to be said for this hypothesis. *Ibid.* 9 Rome is..full of remains of what is now styled Comacine architecture. *Ibid.* 17 There is no certain proof that the Comacines were the veritable stock from which the pseudo-Freemasonry of the present day sprang. **1900** *Monthly Rev.* I. 103 The Comacine masters have their existence sufficiently proved by..the edict of Rotharis (dated 653). *Ibid.* 104 The collegiate and Comacine constitutions.

†**comade.** *Obs.* Also comad, commade, ? comand. (Meaning uncertain.)

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* 48 Take Gyngere, canelle, & melle wyl þi commade þer-with. *Ibid.* 56 Dry þin cofyn, & caste þin comade þer-on. *Ibid.* þan take hardid cofyns, & pore þin comad þer-on. **14..** *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 26 And when the pot boilithe put the comand to the brothe.

comal ('kəʊməl), *a.* [f. COMA- + -AL[1].] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a COMA[2].

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Comal*, in Botany, applied to the uppermost and largest leaves of a stem of Bryum.

comament, obs. reduced form of COMMANDMENT, with stress on the first syllable.

Comanche (kɒ'mæntʃi:), *sb.* and *a.* Also †**Ca'manche.** [Sp., f. a Shoshonean language.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A North American Indian people of Texas and Oklahoma; a member of this people.

1806 J. WILKINSON in Z. M. Pike *Sources Mississippi* (1810) 109 You will also receive a..large one [*sc.* belt] for the Tetaus or Comanches. **1831** M. HOLLEY *Let.* Dec. in *Texas* (1833) 90 To denote the greatest degree of degradation, they [*sc.* the Mexicans] call a person a Comanche. **1874** B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* 76 The two engines are neck and neck. They scream at each other like Camanches. **1886** [see SHOSHONE]. **1888** P. GILLMORE *Days & Nights by Desert* xi. 88 Giving a yell like a lunatic Comanche. **1958** *Spectator* 31 Jan. 135/3 Spurs, saloons, Comanches, the whole cowboy paraphernalia.

2. The language of this people.

1856 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 106 The Shoshoni and Wihinast ..differ from each other more than the several forms of the Cumanch. **1874** *Forest & Stream* 13 Aug. 1/2 It is in fact the *Court* language, all councils with Kiowas..being held in Comanche. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Language* iv. 72 The Shoshonean family..including..Comanche. **1964** R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* iii. 94 Voiceless vowels do occur in the normal speech of some few languages (e.g. Comanche).

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to any of the above.

1819 in *S.W. Hist. Q.* (1913) XVI. 331 A Spanish woman ..also adds..that the Comanche Indians..harrass them. **1834** A. PIKE *Sketches* 198 The Comanche tongue is easy to learn. **1897** H. INMAN *Old Santa Fé Trail* 332 He gave a series of war-whoops which discounted a Comanche yell. **1949** 'J. TEY' *Brat Farrar* xii. 99 A Comanche bridle is..just a gag. The rope goes through the mouth the way a bit does.

comand(e, obs. f. COMMAND, COMMEND: see also COMADE, *Obs.*

comarb, bad form of COARB after Ir. *comharba*.

†**Comarch** ('kəʊmɑ:k). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *cômarch-us*, a. Gr. κώμαρχος 'head man of a village', f. κώμη village + -αρχος ruling.]

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 71 The Comarch, or chiefe Ruler of the Village. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Comarck*, an Earl, a Governor of a Town or City.

co-'mart. In the following passage, the Folios have 'cou'nant', a quarto of 1676 'compact', the Globe ed. 'covenant': the real word intended remains unsettled.

1605 (Q°.) SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 93 [also in Q° 1607] Which had returne To the inheritance of Fortinbrasse, Had he bin vanquisher; as by the same comart, And carriage of the article desseigne, His fell to Hamlet.

,co-'martyr, co'mmartyr. [a. L. *commartyr* fellow-martyr (see COM-); afterwards treated as a native compound.] A fellow-martyr.

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The said Sir Thomas Moore's colleague and commartyre the blessed Bishop of Rochester. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 318 Some..who are my co-martyrs.

So **co-'martyred** *pa. pple.*, martyred together.

a **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 370 He, with James co-martyr'd, lost his Head.

‖**comarum** ('kɒmərəm). *Bot.* [Bot. L., a. Gr. κόμαρος, -ον, some plant.] A Linnæan genus of *Rosaceæ*, including the Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.

1778 G. WHITE *Nat. Hist.* 3 July (ed. Wood 1853) 265 Purple Comarum or Marsh Cinquefoil in the bogs of Bin's pond. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* July 308 The marshy comarum, a perennial which grows in peaty or boggy places.

comatable: see COME-AT-ABLE.

co-mate (kəʊmeɪt: the stress fluctuates), *sb.* [f. CO- 3 b + MATE.] Companion, fellow, mate.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 320 We will thrust him out.. yᵗ he may Seeke him comates of mischiefe with whom to be conversant. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. i. 1 My Coe-mates, and brothers in exile. **1777** ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 25 Fell Remorse ..Urg'd by her co-mate, wild Despair. **1859** W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 122 Perfect unanimity..between myself and my comate. **1884** TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. 105 Co-mates we were and had our sports together.

†**'comate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *comāt-us* having long hair, f. *coma* (see COMA²).] Furnished with hair, hairy; in quot. used of a comet.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xliv, How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd.

'comato-crapu'lōse, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κωματο- combining form of κῶμα (see COMA¹) + L. CRAPULA + -OSE.] In a state of drowsiness and head-ache consequent on intoxication.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v, Headache, eh? Slightly comato-crapulose?

comatose ('kəʊmətəʊs, ˌkəʊmə'təʊs), *a.* [f. Gr. κῶμα, κώματ- (see COMA¹) + -OSE.]

1. Affected with coma; in a state of coma.

1755 *Gent. Mag.* XXV. 586 One who by eating mushrooms to excess was rendered so comatose that he could not feel the actual cautery..applied to his head. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 28 His excellency..had taken nothing for the fever but a little camphor, and..became comatose.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of coma.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 352 Syncopes..and comatose affections. **1854** MARION HARLAND *Alone* xv, From delirium he was relapsing into a comatose state.

3. *transf.* Drowsy, lethargic.

1828 SCOTT *Diary* 24 May in Lockhart *Life*, I met my old ..friend Lord Stowell, looking very frail and even comatose. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 447 Wailing, stupid, comatose creatures.

Hence **'comatosely** *adv.*, in a comatose manner; **coma'toseness**, **coma'tosity**, comatose condition.

1805 *Miniature* No. 36 A learned disquisition on comatosity. **1859** F. E. PAGET *Curate of C.* 149 Some have pursued the same train of thought quietly, and comatosely.

†**comatous** ('kəʊmətəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = COMATOSE.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Apoplexies, Lethargies, Palsies, and all Comatous diseases. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 The patient was manifestly comatous. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 314 In a palsy, and comatous disorders.

‖**Comatula** (kəʊ'mætju:lə). *Zool.* Pl. comatulæ (-li:). [L. fem. of *comātulus*, dim. of *comātus* (see COMATE).] A genus of free-swimming Crinoid Echinoderms, of a radiate shape with (usually) ten cirrous arms; the feather-star.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 228 Comatula has neither stem nor root. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 204 In the young stages of the Comatulæ, a simple knob-like piece unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

comatulid (kəʊ'mætju:lɪd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Comatulidæ*, the family containing the COMATULA.] Any crinoid of the same family as Comatula.

1884 *Athenæum* 10 May 602/2 Sketches of living Ceylonese comatulids.

comaund(e, obs. f. COMMAND.

comaynes, **-aynz**, obs. ff. COMMONS.

comazant, var. of COMPOSANT.

comb (kəʊm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 camb, comb, 3–7 combe, 4–5 coomb, komb(e, 5–7 come, 6 coame, comme, 6–7 (in comp.) com, 4- comb. Also β. (*north.* and chiefly *Sc.*) 3 camb, 4 cayme, 4–5 cambe, 4–6 kambe, 5–9 came, 6 keme, 6–9 kame, 9 kembe, kaim. [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *cǫmb*, *camb* = OS. *camb*, (MDu. *cam(m)*, Du. *kam*), OHG. *chamb*, (MHG. *kam(m)*, *kamp(b)*, Ger. *kamm*, ON. *kambr* (Sw., Da. *kam*):—OTeut. **kambo-z*, pre-Teutonic form **gombho-s*: cf. Gr. γόμφος 'pin', perh. orig. 'tooth', Skr. *gambha-s* tooth, OSlav. *zǫbŭ*(:—*gambo-*) tooth.]

1. a. A strip of wood, bone, horn, metal, etc., with indentations forming a series of teeth, or with teeth inserted, along one or both edges; used for disentangling, cleaning, and arranging the hair, and for like purposes; also, in ornamental forms, worn by women to keep the hair in place.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 825 *Pecten*, camb. *c* **1330** *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 552 The thridde [maiden] scholde bringge comb and mirour To seruen him with gret honour. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 136 Her combe to kembe her hed. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 15 My tablees of ivory with the combe and a peyre spectaclys. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iii. 94 Bedys, combys, gyrdylls and knyfys. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. Rule 5 Q. 4 Clemens Alexandrinus is as severe against old men that with black lead combes put a lie upon their heads. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 ¶8 Her mistress had turned her out at night for breaking six teeth in a tortoise-shell comb. **1803** JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXX, Marshall having fixed the last pearl-comb in her mistress's beautiful hair. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 441 Found..a rude fibula, and a comb of bronze.

β. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6340 Wiþþutenn cnif & shæþe, & camb. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3351 Craftely with a cambe cho kembede myne heuede. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Anoynte therewyth a kambe and kembe thy head. **1579** in T. Thomson *Invent.* (1815) 282 (Jam.) Ane kais of kamys of grene velvot. *a* **1800** *Laird o' Logie* viii. (in Scott *Border Minstr.*), She has stown the king's redding kaim. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 Growin lasses sittin ..wi' cames sae trig in their golden hair. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Keeam* or *Kaim*, a comb.

fig. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 45 Faint streaks of sunshine descend like a shimmering comb upon the gloomy landscape. **1875** —— *Three Feathers* XV, A break appeared in the clouds, and a vast comb of gold shot shining down.

b. An instrument for currying horses, consisting of a series of such strips of metal, with short teeth, placed parallel in a frame. Usually *horse comb*, CURRY-COMB.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Combe of curraynge, or horse combe, *strigilis*. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VII. (Arb.) 169 Almohaza, that is a horse combe. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Currycomb and brush, mane-comb.

c. *humorously.* †*Alman comb*: see quot. *crab-tree comb*: a cudgel (as applied to the head). *Obs.* (Cf. COMB *v.* 3.)

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 269 Which haue had their heads smoothed well with a crabtree combe. **1653** URQUHART *Rab.* I. xxi, He combed his head with an Alman comb, which is the four fingers and thumb.

d. *fig.* The action or process of 'combing out' (see COMB *v.*¹, 6 b).

1916 *Even. News* 8 Nov. 1/4 The comb which is being applied at the moment to the police appears once again to have begun at the wrong end. **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 61 *The comb*, the popular newspaper term used in the War for the process of obtaining men for the Army by compulsorily thinning out from the professional classes and trades and Government Offices all physically fit. At the Front the non-combatant branches were also dealt with.

2. *transf.* Applied, chiefly in technical use, to various things resembling a comb in function, structure, or appearance.

a. An instrument with two or three rows of iron teeth of different lengths, used in dressing wool for separating and arranging the fibres; a card; a similar instrument used in dressing flax. Also a toothed instrument in a carding-machine for drawing the fleece or cotton off the cards; a comber. Also a name sometimes given to the reed used in weaving. †b. A toothed instrument used to puncture. *Obs.* c. A steel tool with projecting teeth, used for cutting the thread of a screw on work in the lathe. d. A toothed instrument used by house-painters in graining; also a tool with wire teeth used in making marbled papers. e. 'The notched scale of a wire-micrometer' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). f. 'The window stool of a casement. *Glou.*' (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787). g. *Electr.* A comb-like row of brass points connected with the prime conductor of an electrical machine for collecting the electricity from the plate.

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (Laud MS. 1887) 99 Also man draweth with combes wolle, hire tetes heo to-drowe. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xviii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf þe rynde of þe stocke is smote with yren combes [*ferreis ungulis*], þan droppeþ oute þerof noble opobalsamum. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Some use..to carde of the knoppes [of flax] with an iron Combe. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 787 Without all Weavers combes. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 37 Lassie, lend me your braw hemp heckle, And I'll lend you my thripling kame. **1757** DYER *Fleece* III. (R.), Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 483 (*Wool comber*) He then proceeds to place the wool on one of his combs, the steel brooches of which are triple, and are constantly heated in a charcoal pot. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comb*..used in *combing* long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. Short-stapled wool is *carded*. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. 697 Giving the painted work a coat in oil of a brownish tone..this is then scratched over by combs of bone, with blunt points. **1871** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VI. 551 This force, acting successively upon each portion of the rotating plate as it passes between the paper and the points of the collecting comb, will..cause positive electricity to escape from the plate into the points..In consequence of this action, the comb of the second conductor..becomes positively electrified.

h. The lower, fixed cutting-piece of a sheep-shearing machine. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1891 R. WALLACE *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* xxix. 379 The cutter..moves from side to side 4,000 times per minute over the comb, which rests upon the skin of the sheep, and threads its way among the wool close to the surface of the body. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Oct. 310/1 Dust can lower the value of a [wool-]clip..besides being hard on combs and cutters. **1956** G. BOWEN *Wool Away!* (ed. 2) vi. 73 It takes a sharp comb and a sharp cutter to cut wool off.

3. Applied to natural formations resembling a comb, *e.g.* a comb-like set of points in a tooth; the comb-like nail or claw of the middle toe of certain birds, as the goatsucker and heron, etc.

spec. †a. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* V. XXVIII. (1495) 138 *Pecten*, the combe..is composyd of foure bones.

b. *Zool.* (*pl.*) The pair of abdominal appendages in Scorpions; analogous structures in other lower animals.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 257 A branchial comb, composed of numerous loose and tabular-like lamellæ. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 270 Beneath the body [in Scorpions]..are two peculiar appendages called the 'combs'. These organs consist of a stem..and a series of teeth. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 751 'Tactile combs' situated in pairs at the bases of the tentacles [in certain Hydrozoa].

c. Sometimes used as an equivalent of *pecten*, in the sense of the *marsupium* or *processus falciformis*, a pigmented vascular process which projects into the jelly-like vitreous humour in the eyes of Birds, many Reptiles, and Fishes.

d. *Min.* A comb-like structure found in mineral veins which are made up of plates or layers parallel to their walls: see quots.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 114 A comb is one of the layers in a banded vein—so called especially when its surface is more or less set with crystals. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Comb*, The place, in a fissure which has been filled by successive depositions of mineral on the walls, where the two sets of layers thus deposited approach most nearly or meet, closing the fissure and exhibiting either a drusy central cavity, or an interlocking of crystals. **1885** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 [see COMBY].

e. **1873–8** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 275 In notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the Flying Lemur.. a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the 'comb'.

4. a. *esp.* The red fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl, attaining special development in the male bird; so called from its indented or serrated form. (Cf. COCK'S-COMB.)

a **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 215/34 *Cristas*, *i. comas*, combas on fugele. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 39 His combe was redder þan þe fyne coral. *c* **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 17 Your beeke, your breast, your Kekil and your Came. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 b, Let.. your Henne be of a good colour..with a straight redde and dubble comme. *Ibid.* IV. 161 b, If they be right Capons, their Coames becommeth pale. **1693** EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* 50 The Heads of some sorts of Birds are Adorned with Tufts and Combs. *a* **1835** J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1857) I. 68 The kaim of chanticleer. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 117 A large tuft of feathers on the head is generally accompanied by a diminished comb.

b. The similar fleshy outgrowth round or (generally) over each eye in some gallinaceous birds.

c. *transf.* A crest like that of a cock (attributed to some serpents).

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 143 þare er also nedderes with cambez on þaire heeds, as it ware a cokk. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The mane of the Lion, and the comb of the male Serpent. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst serpents..some have combs.

d. Applied to a crest or ridge of hair.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, His beard—of a bright red colour..that comb of hair had been a subject of some wonder to me. **1884** A. GREGORY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 379 The Shillooks..arrange the hair in a comb or crest, high upon the head.

5. From sense 4 come the phrases: †*to set up one's comb*: to be proud or vainglorious, to hold one's head high. *to cut* (rarely *to cast down*) *the comb of*: to lower the pride of, take the conceit out of, tame, 'take down', abash, humiliate.

a **1536** TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* vi. 1 If it moue thee to set vp thy combe, when thou geuest thy brother a farthyng or an halfepenny. **1545** UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref., After that repentaunce hath cast downe our combe. **1548** HALL *Chron.* an. 1 Hen. IV, fol. 12 My combe was clerely cut. **1644** JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 58 The one cuts the combe of Episcopall Dominion. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* ii, All the Counts in Cumberland shall not cut my comb. **1890** F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) L. 352/3 His reckoning it a proud thing to cut the comb of an American at all hazards.

6. Applied to various things resembling a cock's comb in position or appearance (= crest):

a. The crest of a helmet; the upright blade which sometimes took its place on the morion.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143/27 *Crista*, helmes camb. *c* **1050** *Voc.* ibid. 373/13 *Crista*, cambihte, camb on hætte oððe on helme. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 30 The serrated outline occasionally forming the comb or crest of these Phrygian-looking head-pieces. **1855** tr. *Labarte's Art Mid. Ages* p. xxxii, Tilting bourguinot..the comb twisted. [**1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Comb*..The raised part of a 'helmet' hat, such as are worn by the police; also *Crest*.]

b. The projection on the top of the cock of a gun-lock. Also, the upper corner of the stock of a gun, against which the cheek is placed in firing.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Comb*..that projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock, which affords the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it back. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 433 Measure the distance from A to heel, and from B to comb.

c. The crest or ridge of a bank of earth, a rising ground, etc.; the ridge between cart-ruts, etc.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2564 If ðat folc hem wulde deren, ðe dikes comb hem sulde weren. **1808** JAMIESON, *Kaim*, *kame.* This term in Ayrs. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's comb. **1813** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 163 He has levelled the ruts and combs of ten miles in one day. **1838** W. HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Cooms*, the high ridges in ill kept roads between the ruts and the horse path. *Norf. Suff.* **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, We breasted our nags to the rise, and were coming to the comb of it. **1876** —— *Cripps* V, The ruts of the lane grew more distinct as their combs of frozen mud attracted and held the driving whiteness. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Comb*, an upturned ridge left in ploughing.

d. A long and narrow hill or ridge, having steep sides. *Scotl.* and *North of Eng.*, usually in form *kame*, *kaim*; frequent in proper names.

1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim*, *kame*, a low ridge. *Lanarksh.* **1862** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IV. 341 To examine the remarkable ridges of sand and gravel, called 'Kaims', at Bedshiel, at Oxenden, and in the Dune woods.. These Kaims consist of elongated ridges of drift.. with steep sides, and attaining sometimes a height of 50 or 60 feet.

e. The crest or ridge of a roof. *dial.*

1824 in Z. F. Smith *Hist. Kentucky* (1886) 394 The roof was formed by making the end logs shorter, until a single log formed the comb of the roof. **1870** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xviii, From the eaves to the comb of the roof. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Comb*.. The ridge of a roof. (Very common.)

f. The crest of a wave. (Cf. COMB *v.* 5.)

1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neæra* II. xi, The darkling waters shook with a brisker frolic of dancing frothy combs.

7. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 Vnder the midest of it [the beakhead] is the Combe, which is a little peece of wood with two holes in it to bring the fore tacks aboord. **1708** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., *Comb*.. is a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head near the middle. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Comb.*

8. The flat cake or plate consisting of a double series of hexagonal cells of wax made by bees; a honeycomb.

[This use seems to be confined to English. It does not appear to originate in any likeness of a single plate or cake with its cells to a comb for the hair, but either in the fact that the arrangement of the whole of the plates hanging parallel to each other from the roof of the hive suggests a comb with its teeth, or because each plate or 'comb' forms a ridge, and the whole a series of parallel ridges, like roofs of houses or ridges of hills rising beyond each other.]

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 17288, *Resurrection* 456 (Cott.) þai broȝt som of a rosted fische, a hony combe als-soo. **1388** WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 24 Wordis wel set togidere is a coomb of hony. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §122 Take a hyue, and splente it within with thre or foure splentes, that the bees maye knytte theyr combes therto. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 79 'Tis seldome, when the Bee doth leaue her Combe In the dead Carrion. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 913 True Nectar.. was wont to be made about Olympus.. of Wine, Bees-combs, and sweet flowers. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 74 Every comb, newly made, is white: but it becomes yellow as it grows old. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii., I put the comb back into the hive.

β. a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter.. Over honi and the kambe. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 368 Ane vaxcayme that beis mais. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 27 In camys incluse the hwny clene. **1788** PICKEN *Poems* 126 (Jam.) A skepp.. Weel cramm'd.. Wi' cames. **1832–53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 43 Your tongue was like a honey kaim.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***comb-bearer***, ***-box***, ***-teeth*** (pl.), ***-tray***; ***comb-like***, ***-shaped***, ***-wrought*** adjs.; **comb-back**, a Windsor chair with a straight-top bar into which the back spindles fit; the back of such a chair; so **comb-backed** *a.*; **comb-broach**, one of the teeth of a wool-comb (Simmonds 1858); **comb-card**, a carding comb for wool; **comb-case**, a case to keep a comb in; in quot. *a* 1678 applied to a hive containing only empty combs; **comb-chafer**, a lamellicorn beetle (see quot.); **comb-cleat** (see CLEAT *sb.* 2 b; cf. sense 7); **comb-cutter**, a comb-maker; †**comb-feat** *nonce-wd.* [tr. F. *tour de peigne*], 'a dressing or thrashing' (Davies): cf. COMB *v.* 3; **comb filter** *Electr.* (see quot. 1960); **comb-footed** *a.*, having feet furnished with structures resembling combs; **comb-foundation**, a thin sheet of beeswax, made to resemble the middle wall of honeycomb, placed in a hive for bees to build their comb upon; **comb-frame**, a frame placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb; **comb-honey**, honey in the comb, or with portions of the comb remaining in it; **comb-jelly**, a ctenophoran jelly-fish belonging to the order Cydippidea; **comb-pecked** *a.*, pecked on the comb; **comb-post**, a post to which one of the combs is attached in wool-combing; **comb-pot**, a small stove in which the wool-combs are heated; **comb-saw**, a saw for cutting the teeth of combs; **comb-wise** *adv.*, in manner of a comb.

1901 E. SINGLETON *Furnit. of Forefathers* II. v. 398 Another chair, a Windsor, of the kind called '*comb back'.. was made in all probability by a local workman. **1935** *Apollo* Aug. 69/1 Windsor chairs.. can be divided into two main categories. The chair with the comb-back.. and the chair with the hoop-back. **1967** L. J. BRAUN *Cat who ate Danish Modern* vii. 63, I can offer you a Chippendale corner chair, a comb-back Windsor, [etc.]. **1929** E. WILSON *I thought of Daisy* iv. 233 The principal prize was a *comb-backed rocking-chair. **1887** C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 14 The little jelly-like creatures called '*comb-bearers' or Ctenophores. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1190/4 A *Combox, two Powder Boxes, and four other Boxes. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 349 It was.. in a comb-box. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 144 To clean and straighten the fibres of the wool, and to prepare it for the next machine, the *comb-card. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 50 By the *combe-case of Diana (sware Dametas) this woman is mad. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 11 A Barbers Com-case. *a* **1678** MARVELL *Loyal Scot*, The hive a combcase, ev'ry bee a drone. **1843** *Amer. Pioneer* (Cincinnati) II. 444 A small eight by ten looking-glass sloped from the wall over a large towel and combcase. **1711** *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 A pale green shining Dor, or *Comb-chaffer, from its Horns when expanded resembling a Comb. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Comb-cutter's saw*.. is usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the less salient acting as a spacer to start the next kerf. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. (1694) II. 38, I must.. handsomly give thee the *Combfeat [*un tour de peigne*]. With this he took him by the Throat. **1941** P. MERTZ *Television—Scanning Process* 20 A sort of *comb filter having pass bands at the multiples of the line-scanning frequencies. **1960** COOKE & MARKUS *Electronics & Nucleonics Dict.* 86/2 *Comb filter*, a wave filter whose frequency spectrum consists of a number of equi-spaced elements resembling the teeth of a comb. **1786** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 74 Your *comb-footed bird. **1880** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 778/1 *Comb foundation has another and far greater merit than that of saving labor for the bee: it secures a perfectly even, straight comb for each frame. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 306/1 Comb foundation is another important invention, consisting of sheets of pure beeswax on which are embossed the bases of the cells of the honey-comb. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, *Comb-jelly. **1903** J. R. A. DAVIS *Nat. Hist. Animals* II. xiv. 155 A common British Comb-Jelly, Cydippe,.. which is rowed through the water by eight longitudinal rows of little paddles, which suggest by their appearance the teeth of a comb. **1959** A. HARDY *Fish & Fisheries* iii. 53 Planktonic predators such as the comb-jellies (ctenophores) *Pleurobrachia*—or 'sea gooseberries', as the fishermen call them. **1615** H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 89 The *Comb-like sutures of the Skul. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 120 The antennæ of the Stag Beetles have a clavate extremity, divided into short, comb-like leaves. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 247 The gills form comb-like fringes. **1602** MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, An old *comb-pecked rascal, that was beaten out a' the cock pit.. to come crowing among us! **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Wool*, The operative.. had a *comb-post.. and a *comb-pot. **1782** A. M. BAILEY *Mech. Machines* I. 112 This improvement of the Comb-pot will be the means of preserving the health.. of many thousand wool-combers. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 385 They [leaves] grow.. one close vnto another in manner of *comb-teeth. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Vallus pectinis*, the row of the comb teeth. **1759** WHITFIELD in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 283 My daughter, with her *comb-tray under her arm.

comb (kuːm), *sb.*², var. of COOMB¹, a measure.

comb (kuːm), *sb.*³, var. of COOMB², valley.

comb, obs. form of COOM, small coal.

comb (kəʊm), *v.*¹ Also 4–5 kome, kombe, 6–7 combe. *β. North.* 6– kame, 6 kaym, 8– kaim. [f. COMB *sb.*¹; it has taken the place of the earlier umlauted verb KEMB:—OE. *cembian*, the pa. pple. of which survives as *kempt*.]

1. a. *trans.* To draw a comb through the hair for the purpose of cleaning, disentangling, or arranging; to dress with a comb; to curry a horse.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De. P.R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 The moder wasshith and kometh the chyldren. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1003 The berdez of burlyche kyngez, Crispid and kombide. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, To combe the heed is very holsome. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 15 Combe downe his haire. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §739 To make their Hair black, by combing it with a Leaden Comb. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 10 He.. blustered when his wig was not combed with exactness. **1830** TENNYSON *Mermaid* ii, With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair.

absol. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xii, The Gentlemen stay but to comb, Madam.

β. **1542** BORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 Kayme your heade oft. **1598** D. FERGUSSON *Sc. Proverbs*, Kame sindle, kame sair. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He kaims his hair.. and gaes right snug. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, As crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her.

†b. inverted construction (the comb as obj.).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 652 A comb being made of the left horn of a Ram, and combed upon the head.

c. *to comb the cat*: see quots.

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Cat*, *To Comb the Cat*, a term used among sailors and soldiers, signifying to arrange the different cords of a cat o' nine tails.. by untangling them, and drawing the whole through the fingers. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Combing the cat*, the boatswain, or other operator, running his fingers through the cat-o'-nine-tails, to separate them.

2. a. To dress (wool, flax, etc.) with a comb, so as to separate the fibres, bring them into parallel order, and separate the shorter from the longer.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 The bundels [of flax].. are.. combed and hacked upon an iron combe. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 169 They don't.. comb wool in the Monasteries. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The tow or short fibrous matter combed off from the flaxen locks. **1871** ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Staff & Scrip* vi, Her women.. In silence combed the fleece.

b. *House-painting.* To grain with a comb.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. 697 Graining (or combing, as it is termed, in some late specifications).

3. *humorously.* To beat, thrash, give a 'dressing' to; e.g. in phr. *to comb a person's head with a three-legged stool*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 64 Her care should be, To combe your noddle with a three-legg'd stoole. **1600** *Dr. Dodypoll* V. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 159 The Marchant I perceive hath trimde you, Doctor, And comb'd you smoothlie. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 20 He would have.. combed his head with a Bunch of Keys. **1858** LYTTON *What will he do* IV. xvi. (D.), Till I find you a wife who will comb your head for you.

4. *transf.* a. To scrape or rake with an action like that of a comb. *to comb off*, to remove by such an action (cf. BRUSH *v.*² 5); also *fig.*

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* 177 Strings [of a lute].. Which he combs equaly. **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 20 He.. will.. be combed off by the elm-boughs, and left sprawling in the ditch. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, There would be plenty of voters to be combed off by a Radical who offered himself with good pretensions. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* (1889) 16 From this [fiddle] did Paganini comb the fierce Electric sparks. **1877** *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 231/1 The oysterman begins to 'comb' the beds.. by means of coarse-meshed dredges.

b. To search or examine minutely. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1904 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* iv. 80 In Coralia Señor Goodwin himself led the searching party which combed that town as carefully as a woman combs her hair. **1913** C. E. MULFORD *Coming of Cassidy* ix. 138 Then, sweeping north, they combed the range to the northern line [for cattle]. **1927** *Daily Express* 23 July 10/6 Search for missing scientist. Plans for 'combing' a ten-mile radius. **1927** *Morn. Post* 19 Aug. 7 The Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and Hawaii is being combed to-day by aircraft and shipping for signs of the two 'planes.

c. Of a ship: to turn into line with the tracks of approaching torpedoes in order to avoid being hit.

1942 G. HACKFORTH-JONES *One-One-One* ix. 94 With smoke pouring from the gap in the bows the ship was swung to starboard to 'comb' the tracks of the approaching torpedoes. **1954** P. K. KEMP *Fleet Air Arm* 134 The *Formidable* had no difficulty in avoiding them [*sc.* the torpedoes], as she had time at that range to alter course and comb the tracks. **1957** R. BARKER *Ship-busters* xiii. 245 The tanker.. was turning towards the track of the torpedo in an endeavour to 'comb' it.

5. *intr.* Of a wave: 'To roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam' (Webster, 1828). (App. of U.S. origin.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovernable foams with ire, Climbs, combs tempestuous. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 366 Waves spitting round piles or combing upon the shore. **1881** W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. vi. 321 The waves combed over the vessel in green seas.

6. comb out. a. *trans.* To disentangle or dress (the hair) with a comb; hence *fig.*, to separate or sort out.

1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* Iv. 390 Forthwith the dandified Horatio began to comb out his words, and string altogether his sentences. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v, They.. combed out their golden hair. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 33 It was as if he had combed out his cares. **1937** HEMINGWAY *To have & have Not* III. xxvi. 259 He took.. the pins out and combed it out and it was just like gold. **1964** *Sunday Express* 1 Mar. 19/4 Clients on all sides were being 'combed out'. **1966** L. BLACK *The Bait* viii. 124 Emma's hair-do was nearly finished... 'Just finishing. Let me comb it out.' **1966** J. S. COX *Dict. Hairdressing* 38/1 *Comb-out.* (1) To comb through the set and dried hairdress preparatory to the final arrangement of the tresses. (2) To comb a head of hair.

b. To clear out (men) for military service from civil employments.

1916 *Daily Mail* 1 Nov. 5/6 'Comb out the contractors' useless men,' said a farmer delegate. **1918** MRS. H. WARD *War & Elizabeth* vii, My two brothers are dead in France. I shall be 'combed' out directly. **1923** G. D. H. COLE *Workshop Organiz.* 28 The successive 'combings-out' of the munition works for further 'man-power' for the fighting forces.

c. = 4 b. Also, to attack systematically.

1917 'IAN HAY' *Carrying On* viii. 212 Fighting in the Redoubt itself had almost ceased, though a humorous sergeant, followed by acolytes bearing bombs, was still 'combing out' certain residential districts in the centre of the maze. **1943** WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 22 *To comb out*, to sweep over in formation, attacking ground targets with gun-fire. Thus, 'We're combing out the North of France this afternoon'.

†**comb**, *v.*² *Obs.*: see COMBING *ppl. a.*²

†**'combacy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. COMBAT, after *piracy*, etc.: see -CY.] Combat.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1612) 106 And did conclude by Combacye to winne or loose the Game.

†**com'baron.** *Hist.* [Fr., f. COM- + BARON.] A fellow-baron (of the Cinque Ports): an Anglo-French word retained in translation.

1331 (13 Sept.) *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. No. 381 Qe monstre vous est pleintivement par voz pieres et combarons de Heth [**1887** J. B. SHEPPARD *transl.*, That it has been shown to you in way of complaint by your fellows and combarons of Hythe]. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* XII. 210/2 A Lord Warden who is equal to.. sending jurats and combarons home.. profoundly satisfied with their own importance.

combat ('kɒmbæt, 'kʌmbæt), *sb.* Also 6 coombat, 6–8 combate, 7 cumbat. [a. F. *combat*, f. *combattre* to combat. In early use *combate* was frequent; cf. *debate*.]

1. a. An encounter or fight between two armed persons (parties, animals, etc.), a duel; *spec.* as in *trial by combat*, a duel allowed by law for the formal decision of a cause or dispute; = BATTLE 2.

[Britton (1292) has *combattre*, but instead of *combat*, *bataille* appears: cf. BATTLE 2.]

1567 TURBERV. *Louer to Cupid* Poems 48 Then the fiercest fight of all and combat did arise. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 346 A battaile or Combate done and holden in the Kings Palayce at Westminster, betwene one called Garcon Appellaunt, and Sir John Anslye Knight Defendaunt. *Ibid.* II. 396 The Duke of Norffolk affirmed constantly hys tale to be true, and refused not the Combate. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 43 His cause in combat the next day to try. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, *Combat* in our Common Law is taken for a formall triall of a doubtfull cause or quarrell by

the sword or bastons, of two champions. **1677** MILTON *P.L.* I. 766 Where Champions bold..Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat. **1827** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xvii. (1841) 57/1 That the difference should be decided by a combat of thirty men of the Clan Chattan, against the same number of the Clan Kay. **1828** —— *F.M. Perth* xxi. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* vi. 294 Orlando..challenged him to mortal combat.

b. Hence, *single combat.*

1622 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 263 It was also my chance in single combat to take the King of Paspahegh prisoner. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 460 *margin*, A single Combat between a Spanish Earl and a Scottish Traveller. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶8 These brave Men had distinguished themselves in the Battle and in single Combat. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 255 Hyllus..proposed to decide the quarrel by single combat.

2. *gen.* A fight between opposing forces; struggle, contest; usually on a smaller scale than a *battle*. (Used both with and without *a* and *pl.*)

[Hart's ed. (1616) of *Barbour's Bruce* II. 438 *has* Giff thai will chace Quyt thaim combat sum dele we sall [*MS. reading* (Skeat) Quyt thaim torn but sum-dele we sall.]

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 In valiant coombat thee Troians sturdye resisted. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* 61 The Maister resolued to make combate below..to saue vs from small shot. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 193 Eight hundred Mahometans, men of combat. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 363 Alexander had appeared to him, armed for combat. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 In a succession of combats the advantage was on the side of the confederates.

3. *fig.* A conflict; struggle, strife; controversy.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 They haue not..battel and combate Against the cogitations that inwardly spring. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 79 The Noble Combat, that 'twixt Joy and Sorrow was fought in Paulina. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. §5. 9 The combate of wits. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* V. 33 Is courage only a combat against fear and pain?

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combat-field*. Now in frequent use, esp. in the U.S., in sense: of or pertaining to the fighting services (as opposed to 'base' units, etc.); **combat fatigue**, a nervous disorder resulting from prolonged or severe battle experience.

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 221 Upon the glorious combat-field. **1939** *Times* 6 Nov. 6/1 The Neutrality Bill..defined 'combat zones', from which American ships are barred, to include trade with European neutral countries bordering on the North Sea and the Baltic. *Ibid.* 6/2 The President's neutrality proclamation..goes much farther in its definition of combat areas than any of them had expected. **1942** *N.Y. Times* 9 Nov. 8/4 General Eisenhower's strong, well-equipped forces include crack combat troops. **1943** G. N. RAINES et al. in *Naval Med. Bull.* XLI. 923 (*heading*) Combat fatigue and war neurosis. *Ibid.* 933 It has been suggested that the term 'combat fatigue' be applied to the uncomplicated syndrome. **1944** *Ann. Reg. 1943* 137 War production included..combat planes. **1945** *U.S. Army Biennial Rep.* 24/1 During the winter, three Italian combat groups entered the line of the Eighth Army. **1966** *Listener* 29 Dec. 949/3 Last January the United States had forty-two combat battalions in Vietnam.

combat ('kɒmbæt, 'kʌmbæt, -'bæt), *v.* Also 6 combatt, 6–8 -bate. [ad. F. *combatt-re*, in OF. *cumbat-re* (3rd sing. *cumbat*, *combat*), a Com. Romanic vb., in Pr. *combattre*, Sp. *combatir*, It. *combattere* :—late L. **combattĕre* = **combatuĕre* f. *com-* together, with + *battĕre*, *batuĕre* to fight. Cf. ABATE, DEBATE; the different accentuation of *combat* is perh. due to association with the sb.]

1. *intr.* To fight or do battle (orig. *esp.* in single combat). Const. *with*, *against*.

[**1543** GRAFTON *Harding's Chron.* Ded. xv, That I, a poore earle..Maye combattre with hym, beyng a kyng.] **1564** A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 347 Haucoir-Hamshe combating with the sayd giant, did binde..him in chaines. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 711, I will not combat in my shirt. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. v. 2 With that Pagan proud he combatt will that day. **1652** COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 185 Your men combated..against the first of ours. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 So habituated to fighting, that he went on combatting after he was dead. **1867** CONINGTON *Æneid* XI. 837 Or would men combat hand to hand.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS, *Rich. II*, v. ii. 32 His face still combating with teares and smiles. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* 190 When equal Oratours do combat with contrary opinions. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 [Virtue] may combat with greater advantage hereafter. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Death seemed combating with life.

2. *trans.* To fight with, engage, oppose in battle.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 8 He shall e're night be met and combated. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 47 That Alexander Iden..Tooke oddes to combate a poore famisht man. **1652** COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 44 He hath no more Antagonists to combate. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 119 Under the necessity of turning out to combat their spoilers.

b. *fig.* (Now the most frequent use.)

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 28 Calista..being no lesse combated with the obligation which shee had unto Lisanders love. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 864 Only my love of thee held long debate, And combated in silence all these reasons With hard contest. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 To follow nature cannot be to combat truth. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 73 You think you are combating prejudice, but you are at war with nature. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 107 He combated the idea.

Hence '**combated** *ppl. a.*; '**combating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* vii. 26 The combating Betweene the Armourer and his man. **1685** H. MORE *Illustr.* 280 With whom Christ had no small combating long before. **1869** M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 193 Not human combatings with death. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 Methods for the combating of disease.

combatable ('kɒm-, 'kʌmbətəb(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. COMBAT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *combattable*, OF. *combatable*, 13th c. in Littré.] Capable of being combated or opposed.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 522 Crabbed as may be the composition and combatable the opinions.

combatant ('kɒm-, 'kʌmbətənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 combataunt, 6 cambatand, 7 cumbatant, 6– combattant (now only in *Her.*). [a. OF. *combatant* (mod.F. *combatt-*), pr. pple. of *combattre* to COMBAT, already in 12th c. used as sb.]

A. *adj.* Fighting, contending in fight, ready to fight. In *Mil.* usage, *combatant officer*: an officer who takes part in active fighting, as distinguished from the *non-combatant* officers of the medical or the commissariat staff.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Their valours are not yet so combatant, Or truly antagonistic, as to fight. **1791** PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 114 The separate head-quarters of two combatant armies. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶301 The Senior Combatant Officer must preside.

b. *Her.* Rampant with the fore-paws raised as if in fight; generally said of two lions, etc. rampant and facing each other (*affronté*). (Frequently spelt as mod.F. *combattant.*)

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Her.* 134 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98 First, a lionne [statant]; on-vthir, lyone rampand..And the xv cambatand [*ed. note* combatand]. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 Twoo Apes Circopetikes combattante. **1677** F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Eng.* 73 His Arms were Two Lions Cumbatant. **1850** W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 39 [A seal] bearing the impression of a lion combatant or rampant. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 58 Two Lions Combattant are now borne by the Viscount Lorton.

B. *sb.* One who combats, a fighter, warrior; in early use, *esp.* one who fought in single combat.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Chaton the vayllaunt combataunt or fyghtar. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 95 Sound Trumpets, Alarum to the Combattants. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 719 So frownd the mighty Combatants. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772* 123 In the duel..each combattant fell. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 9 The combatants in the great eighty years war.

b. in *Her.* 'A figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard' (Bailey, Folio, 1736).

c. *fig.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 106 This text tells you you have anothir kinde of combatant. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 162 Much learned dust Involves the combatants; each claiming Truth. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 134 Amongst the most effective combatants against dulness.

d. *attrib.* (blending with the adj.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 The combatant operations of the Royal navy. **1887** *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 Those who hold combatant rank.

combater ('kɒm-, 'kʌmbætə(r)). *rare.* Also combatter. [f. COMBAT *v.* + -ER. OF. had *combatère*, in regimen *combateor.*] One who combats, a combatant.

1598 FLORIO, *Combattitore*, a fighter, a combater. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 14 (R.) Combatters or fighters for victory. **1615** W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 115 We would bee conquerours, that never were combaters. **1848** *Tait's Mag.* XV. 239 The hired combatter is but one reduced to a sad and brutal necessity to get his living.

combative ('kɒm-, 'kʌmbətɪv), *a.* [f. COMBAT *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or given to combat, fond of fighting, pugnacious.

a **1834** LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* (L.), His fine combative manner. **1877** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 115 The combative impulses. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 304 Ridley, combative to the last, wished to reply.

'combatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a combative manner, pugnaciously.

1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 327 Rivals would jostle each other..and talk combatively on the staircase.

'combativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combative quality, readiness or propensity to fight, pugnacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* 303 Gall at first named this organ that of courage..afterwards..the organ of quarrelsomeness..I..call it the organ of the propensity to fight, or of combativeness. **1828** G. COMBE *Const. Man* ii. §4 Combativeness draws the sword and repels the attack. **1855** E. FORBES *Lit Papers* i. 13 The author..erred evidently through hastiness, and persisted in error through combativeness.

combativity (kɒmbə'tɪvɪtɪ, kʌm-). [-ITY. Probably coined to avoid the phrenological association of *combativeness.*] The quality or character of being combative.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 8/3 He has less..uncompromising combativity than his predecessor. **1925** *Spectator* 5 Dec. 1019/2 The innate and eternal combativity of the human race. **1930** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Apes of God* IX. 266 Head on one side, face puckered to its utmost of bantering combativity.

†**'combatize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in combat.

c **1600** *Timon* III. iii. (1842) 50 Tell Callimele I'le combatize with her: I'll fighte, by Ioue.

†**com'battencie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. type **combattentia*: see COMBAT *v.* The form according to later analogies would be *combatancy.*] Combatant state, hostility.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1612) 106 Or if Combattencie not please, the land is rich and large And they Copertiners may live, and us of death discharge.

†**com'battery.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *combaterie*, f. *combatère*: see COMBATER and -ERY.] The action of a combatant, combat, fighting.

1524 R. PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 In the which combatterie were taken two nobles of France.

'comb-brush. 1. 'A brush to clean combs.'

1611 COTGR., *Nettissoir*, a combe brush. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/8 A large Comb-Brush wrought, with a Silver handle. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 98 With a comb-brush, take up some of that powder.

†**2.** A lady's maid, or under lady's maid; a waiting-maid. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii, Tawdry, you are not so alluring as you think you are:—Comb-brush, nor I so much in love. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. viii, Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived..in the capacity of a Comb-brush: she was a very sensible girl.

†**'comb-brusher.** *Obs.* = prec., sense 2.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* I. v, The Lady's maid..this delicate mincing comb-brusher.

†**comb-cap.** *Obs.* A kind of helmet.

See COMBED, quot. 1825.

†**comb-cut,** *v. Obs.* [see COMB *sb.*¹ 5.] *trans.* To cut the comb of, 'take down'.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 Can the thunder tongue-tye, or the lightning smoother..or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

combe, var. of COOMB²; obs. f. COOMB¹.

Combe-Capelle (kɔ̃b kapɛl). The name of a rock-shelter near Montferrand-du-Périgord, Dordogne, France, applied *attrib.* to the remains of an early type of man discovered there in 1909.

1911 A. KEITH *Anc. Types of Man* v. 56 While the writer is inclined to agree in provisionally assigning the Combe-Capelle man to the Galley Hill race he believes that further discoveries will show that the Combe-Capelle man belongs to a branch marked with certain negroid features. **1927** PEAKE & FLEURE *Hunters & Artists* v. 66 We may call it provisionally the Combe Capelle, or perhaps better the Predmost type by way of contrast with the Cro-Magnon type. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 40/2 (*heading*) The Combe Capelle Man. In 1909 Hauser..unearthed a skeleton in the rock-shelter of Combe Capelle..at the very base of a deposit containing Aurignacian implements... The remains are generally agreed to belong to the Cromagnon type,..though differing in some notable respects.

combed (kəʊmd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMB *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹]

1. Having a comb.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 213 Comely combed crowyng cock. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 310 A cock, gallantly crested or combed. **1825** FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* xviii. (1843) 900 The combed head-piece was a morion with a high ridge on its top; the *Combe-caps* had a ridge hanging over them from the front to the rear, seemingly the same. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 141 Had for his crest a cock argent Combed and wattled gules.

2. a. Dressed, etc., with a comb.

1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 840 The Devonshire thatching..is done with combed wheat straw. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 104 His combed-out hair. **1885** BIBLE (R.V.) *Isa.* xix. 9 They that work in combed flax.

b. Applied to pottery decorated by drawing a toothed instrument across a coloured slip.

1878 L. JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. 98 A round dish of the 'combed ware', described by Plot, is shown... Some of the examples..are exceedingly delicate..others..have been 'combed' with a coarse comb or wire brush. **1960** H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 80/2 *Combed ware*, pottery decorated by the application of two or more different coloured slips brushed or combed to produce an effect similar to marbled paper.

comber¹ ('kəʊmə(r)). [f. COMB *v.*¹ + -ER.]

1. One who or that which combs; *spec.* one whose business it is to comb wool.

1646-82 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvi. (1686) 138 Combers of wooll. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlvii. (1841) II. 189 The combers are a particular set of people, and the combing a trade by itself. **1790** WOLCOTT *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 179 What had Achilles been without his Homer? A taylor, woollen-draper, or a comber!

2. A machine for combing the fibres of cotton or wool, intended for the production of very fine yarns; a toothed instrument in a carding machine for drawing the cotton off the cards, a comb; hence *comber-setter*, a tool for setting (or a man who sets) the teeth of this instrument; also *comber-board*, a perforated board through

which the harness threads pass in Jacquard weaving, in order to prevent their becoming entangled.

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 254 A board in front of and somewhat lower than the breast roll of the loom—called a comber-board. 1887 *Bolton Evening News* 1 July 3/6 Wanted, a good Comber Setter .. at the Edgworth Spinning Co.

3. A 'combing' wave, a long curling wave, a breaker: see COMB *v.*[1] 5, and cf. *beach-comber*.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 21 The heavy swell of the Pacific was .. breaking in loud and high 'combers' upon the beach. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 They curled over and broke like combers on the reef. 1887 J. M. OXLEY in *Scribn. Mag* I. 605/1 Upon the back of a huge comber she is carried far up the beach.

4. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comber*, a ledge around the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat, to keep back spray and waves which 'comb' over the deck.

comber[2] ('kɒmbə(r)). The name of two fishes found off the English coast: a. *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the sea-perch family; also called *gaper*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 210 The comber is a small scaly fish. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 195 The Comber usually keeps in rocky ground at a small distance from land.

b. Short for *comber wrasse* (*Labrus maculatus* var. *comber*, *L. comber* of Ray), a variety of Wrasse found on the Cornish coast.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 342 Comber Wrasse. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 489 Pennant says he received his fish from Cornwall, and supposed it to be the Comber of Mr. Jago. 1868 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 32 The Comber Wrass is described as known to the fishermen of Mount's Bay.

comber, -ous, obs. ff. CUMBER, CUMBROUS.

combie ('kɒmbɪ), colloq. abbrev. (usually in *pl.*) of COMBINATION 9.

1891 FARMER *Slang* II. 158/2 Combie. 1923 U. L. SILBERRAD *Lett. Jean Armiter* iv. 81 I'm not wet to the combies; as you would seem to be. 1923 K. MANSFIELD *Doves' Nest* 179 Long-sleeved woven combies. 1952 G. RAVERAT *Period Piece* viii. 144 *Her* children wore linen shifts .. and not woolly 'combies' as we did.

combinability (kəmbaɪnə'bɪlɪtɪ). The quality of being combinable.

1900 G. ILES *Flame, Electr. & Camera* 255 Chemical combinability. 1962 L. J. COHEN *Diversity of Meaning* ii. 27 Its meaning comes to depend on certain relations of combinability with other words.

combinable (kəm'baɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *combinable*.] Capable of combining, or of being combined.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxxxi, Pleasures are very combinable both with business and study. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 446 The argillaceous earths, being combinable with all acids. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 38 The nasals are more freely combinable.

Hence **com'binableness**, combinable state or quality.

In mod. Dicts.

combinant ('kɒmbɪnənt). [ad. late L. *combīnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *combīnāre* to COMBINE.]

†1. One who combines, a confederate. *Obs.*

1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parl.* in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 369 The said Doctor and his Combinants caused the said Censure to be executed.

2. *Math.* (See quots.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 257 What I term a combinant. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 An invariant of a system of quantics of the same degree is called a combinant if it is unaltered (except by a constant multiplier) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but also when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of the quantics.

Hence '**combinantive**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a combinant.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 257 Any combinantive concomitant will be a function of the full determinants of the matrix formed by the coefficients of the given system of forms and of the variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 There may be in like manner combinantive covariants, which are equally covariants when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them.

combinate ('kɒmbɪnət), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *combīnāre*: see -ATE[2].] Combined.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 44 Apparell and Pride are so combinate together, and incorporate the one in the other. *a*1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. 110 A work .. wrought .. in all its details, by combinate minds.

b. In the following passage, generally taken as 'Betrothed, promised, settled by contract' (J.).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 231 There she lost a noble and renowned brother; .. with him .. her marriage dowry; with both, her combynate-husband, this well-seeming Angelo.

†**combinate** ('kɒmbɪneɪt), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *combīnāt-* ppl. stem of *combīnāre*: see COMBINE and -ATE[3].] To combine. Hence '**combinated** *ppl. a.*, '**combinating** *vbl. sb.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1 How they [the Bones] are constrewed, and combinated .. the good Physition .. ought not to be ignoraunt. 1757 *Herald* No. 9 (1758) I. 146 Thirdly .. whether so combinated an affront has been offered from a contempt of the nation, or of the man?

combination (kɒmbɪ'neɪʃən). Also 5 combynacion. [a. OF. *combination* (14th c. in Littré, mod.F. *combinaison*), ad. late L. *combīnātiōn-em* a joining two by two, f. *combīnāre* to COMBINE.]

1. *gen.* The action of combining or joining two or more separate things into a whole.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combination*, a ioyning, or coupling together. 1663 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. (R.), These two fair isles .. Are oft made one by love's firm combination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1837 I. 57 Words in great variety result from the different combinations and conjunctions of a few letters. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, Atoms .. From which by various combination springs This unconfined diversity of things. 1847 E. GUEST in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* III. 27 Every combination in language is an act of the will and reason.

2. Combined state or condition of two or more things; condition of union, conjunction.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §5 Neither ought it to seem less reasonable, that .. a combination be admitted in this case, as well as division in the former. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 121 Conjugal combination. *a*1716 SOUTH (J.), Ingratitude .. is always in combination with pride and hardheartedness. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶5 The same images in the same combination. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 482 Digitalis .. is best given in combination. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 40 When several men work at the same capstan, the combination is simple.

3. *concr.* a. Such a condition embodied in a group or set of things combined into a whole.

*c*1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 The body .. is but a conglutination and combination of the foure elementes. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxx. 94 Such assemblies .. are for the most part .. a combination of the Popish and prophane. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley* Wks. II. 25 They .. produced combinations of confused magnificence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 142 Blue, red, yellow, and their combinations. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 136 The cooks .. could form unheard-of combinations with the succulent pieces.

†b. An ecclesiastical plurality. *Obs.*

1618 HALES in *Gold. Rem., Lett. fr. Dort* 4 The impediments were .. combinations, that is, double benefices, when men having two cures could not sufficiently attend both.

4. a. The banding together or union of persons for the prosecution of a common object: formerly used almost always in a bad sense = conspiracy, self-interested or illegal confederacy; hence (later), the term applied to the unions (formerly illegal) of employers or workmen to further their interests, affect the rate of wages, etc.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positians* I. i. 7 By reason of their said combination and secretenesse vsed, many thinges lie hidde from those in authority. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 146 [They] by a generall combination in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 80 Some few .. that do keep out of all plots and combinations. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 235, I us'd what Arguments I could offer, shew'd them the Danger and Folly of Combinations. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. II. v. 371 Either by combination or by any other sort of violence. 1795 J. B. BIRD (*title*), The Laws respecting Masters and Servants .. comprising .. the law respecting combinations amongst workmen. 1824 *Act 5 Geo. IV*, c. 95 Workmen .. who shall enter into any Combination to obtain an Advance .. shall not therefore be subject or liable to any Indictment or Prosecution .. under the Common or the Statute law. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, 'Entered into a combination!' 'Yes, Mr. Grey! a conspiracy.' 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 Till then (1824) any combination of any two or more masters, or of any two or more workmen, to lower or raise wages, or to increase or diminish the number of hours of work, or quantity of work, to be done, was punishable at common law as a misdemeanour: and there were also thirty-five statutes in existence .. prohibiting combinations of workmen against masters. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 A combination of three or four of the leading nobles was sufficient .. to effect a revolution.

b. *concr.* An association or society thus formed.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 25 The second company of this combination. 1597 BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 68 As .. hee doe content euerie faction or combination of people. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. raund World* (1840) 46 To form other societies or combinations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 Pardon is commonly granted to any one of a combination who gives evidence against the rest. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 51 Some combinations have framed rules to prevent men from having above a certain number of apprentices.

†c. Agreement, treaty, alliance, compact. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 392 A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules. 1613 —— *Henry VIII*, I. i. 169 This cunning Cardinall The Articles o' th' Combination drew As himselfe pleas'd.

d. A small instrumental band. Cf. COMBO 3.

1928 *Melody Maker* Feb. 165/2 The combination is a five piece one, comprising piano, saxophone, trumpet, banjo and drums.

5. *Math.* †a. = ALLIGATION 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 426 More varieties in combination may followe anone.

b. *pl.* The different collections which can be made of any number of given individuals, when they are taken in groups of a definite number, but without regard to the order of arrangement. Thus *ab* and *ba* are the same *combination*, though different *permutations*.

1673 J. WALLIS (*title*), Treatise of Algebra .. of the Cono-Cuneus, Angular Sections, Angles of Contact, Combinations, Alternations, etc. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 116/2 They who are acquainted with the theory of combinations. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 35 If I ask how many combinations of 21 can be taken out of 25, I do in effect ask how many combinations of 4 may be taken. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 417 The laws of the permutation and combination of numbers.

c. An ingenious sequence of moves in chess.

1875 *Field* 15 May 469/1 Mr Blackburne is not apt to lag when the opportunity for a fine combination presents itself. 1951 'ASSIAC' *Adv. Chess* I. iii. 21 The main work in White's pretty little combination was done by the Bishop.

6. *Chem.* Chemical union, in which substances combine to form new compounds; *concr.* the product or compound resulting from such a union.

1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 224 The gold and the reguline part of antimony being heaviest, the combination of them sinks to the bottom. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 379 The substance formed by the combination of tungsten with oxygen. 1868 W. CORTIS tr. *Naquet's Chem.* 3 In compounds which result from combination, the proportion is definite and constant. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The red powder is a combination of this oxygen with mercury.

7. Connexion of ideas in the mind.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. §6 This strong combination of ideas, not allied by nature, the mind makes in itself either voluntarily or by chance. *Ibid.* (J.), They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. 1727 R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 662 Particular Combinations of Simple Ideas. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii. *note*, Whist .. a game .. which requires .. memory, judgment, and combination. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 185 Quickness and power of combination.

8. Short for COMBINATION-ROOM.

1749 in Chr. Wordsworth *Soc. Life Univ. 18th C.* (1874) 161 A fire to be made in the Combination at noon, to continue till two o'clock in the afternoon.

9. = *combination-garment.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 These two combinations and a well-made dress .. form the most healthy and comfortable dress for women. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Ladies' natural wool combinations.

10. a. = *combination lock* (see below). Also, the series of movements required to open such a lock.

1845 C. CIST *Cincinnati Misc.* 194 The locks which are on the combination principle, not only defy picking, [etc.]. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' in *Atlantic Monthly* XLVI. 228/2 They commanded him to reveal the 'combination', so that they could get into the safe. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* x. 170 She had then shot the bolts and turned the knob of the combination as she had seen Mr. Adams do. 1924 MULFORD *Rustlers' Valley* iii. 25 Counting money and manipulating his combinations were two things the banker could do automatically... Glenn slowly closed the safe, automatically spun the combination knob. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Hot Water* xvii. 287 Some guy once told me that if you listened for the tumblers you could get the combination. 1958 L. COTTRELL *Anvil of Civilisation* x. 144 It was their effect that mattered —like the combination which opens a safe.

fig. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 30/2 *To lose the combination* (American), to miss the meaning or point of anything. 1906 L. BELL *C. Lee* 271 Why, Carolina, I've lost the combination! 1918 'IAN HAY' *Last Million* xv. 242 'How did the British Tommy and the Doughboy get along?' .. 'Each took a while .. to get the combination of the other.'

b. (In full *motor-cycle combination.*) A motor-cycle with a side-car attached for the conveyance of a passenger or goods.

1907 G. B. SHAW *Lett. G. Barker* 19 Sept. (1956) 105, I should have come up for the last few rehearsals: the combination works better than the single cylinder. 1914 *Motor Cycling* 12 May p. v, Both Chater Lea combinations ran perfectly throughout. 1919 *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* 28 June Suppl. 11/1 Wanted, motor cycle combination. 1928 *Evening News* 24 July 1/1 Here two foot police were standing on the bridge and two others were on a motor-cycle combination. 1968 J. FLEMING *Kill or Cure* xiv. 189, I stopped the combination in a lay-by and I screamed at him not to go.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **combination garment**, a close-fitting under-garment worn mostly by women and children, consisting of combined chemise or undershirt and drawers; **combination grate** (see quot. 1940); **combination laws**, laws directed against combinations or associations of workmen or masters, repealed in 1824; **combination lock**, one which can be opened only after a certain combination of movements has been performed; **combination-paper** (*Camb. Univ.*), see quot.; **combination-pedal**, in *Organs*, a pedal which acts upon a number of stops at once; also one which, instead of operating upon the drawstops, acts upon the wind-supply (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880); **combination tap** (see quot.); **combination tone** = *combinational tone* (cf. TONE *sb.* 2 and RESULTANT *a.* 2c); **combination-union**, a union formed by the combination of several trades-unions. Also in various mechanical tools or contrivances which combine several functions, as *combination-attachment*, *-fuse*, *-lock*, *-plane*, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 40/1 Flannel *Combination Garment for a child. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 The combination garment is made in soft merino, suitable for wearing next to the skin .. It closely follows the shape of the

body that it clothes, and is to the petticoat what a glove with fingers is to a baby's mitten. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Combination-fuse*, a fuse combining the principles of time and percussion. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 180/2 **Combination grate*, a grate specially designed to supply heat for hot water and cooking, and for heating the room. **1959** *B.S.I. News* Oct. 18 (*heading*) Fireguards for solid fuel combination grates. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 25 Imprisonment..under the old *combination laws. **1845** *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 *Combination Laws*, the laws known by this name were repealed in 1824. The act passed in 1824 (5 Geo. IV, c. 95) repealed all the statute and common law against combinations of masters and of workmen. **1851** C. CIST *Cincinnati* 215 *Combination and detector bank lock. **1878** *Technol. Dict.* (ed. 3) 154/2 *Combination-lock*, das Vexirschloss. *a***1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 210/2 *Combination Lock.* 1. A bank or safe lock,..operated by two graduated dials, whereby one bolt, common to both, is controlled by either of the two independent dials..2. A permutation lock. **1947** *Science Illustr.* July 93/1, I want a door-knob with a combination lock fitted into it. **1874** CHR. WORDSWORTH *Soc. Life Univ. 18th C.* 162 'Combination-room,' is said by a good authority to be derived..from their sterner use for business: inasmuch as there were drawn up the 'first *combination paper,' a list of the Preachers of the Sunday morning University sermons, a certain number of which were appointed—by each college in turn—according to the *Prior Combinatio*: and of the Preachers on Saints' days and Sunday afternoons..the *Posterior Combinatio*. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 281/2 **Combination Taps.* In these, hot and cold water are delivered through one outlet. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, *Combination tone. **1910** G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 270 Helmholtz's discovery of overtones, partial tones, combination tones, and the like. **1955** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* (ed. 9) 10/2 When two loud notes are heard together, they give rise to a third and fourth sound. .. The generic term Resultant Tone (or Combination Tone) is given to these. **1890** *Railway Herald* 31 May 11 The majority would be in favour of *combination-unions.

combinational (kɒmbɪ'neɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to combination.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Combinational Churches*, are the Independent Churches, by some so stiled.

b. *Mus.* in ***combinational tone***, a note produced by the combined sounding of two other notes, a resultant tone.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 727 No minor chord can be obtained perfectly free from such false combinational tones. **1881** BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Combinational tones are of two kinds..differential tones..summational tones.

combi'nation-room (also -chamber). The name given in the university of Cambridge (England) to the college parlour where the fellows meet after dinner, elsewhere called COMMON-ROOM.

1650–51 *Accts. Trin. Coll. Camb.* (Willis & Clark III. 380), A Table for the Fellowes Combination Chamber. **1675** *ibid.* 380 (Of S. Catharine's Hall), The Combination Room. **1685–86** *Hist. Queen's Coll. Camb.* II. 49 (*ibid.*). Wainscotting and adorning the Combination Room. **1693** *Building Accts. Clare Hall* (*ibid.*), The Combination dineing room. **1715** PRIDEAUX *Reform. Two Univ.* in *Life* (1748) 202 That, where there are common-fire-rooms, or combination-rooms, in any College or Hall, they be all shut up at ten at night. **1719** J. COVEL Master of Christ's Coll. (Willis & Clark III. 380), The common Combination Room. **1830** BP. MONK *Life Bentley* viii. 172 'The Combination room,' where the society are in the habit of meeting after dinner. **1889** *Commemoration Feast, Trin. Coll. Camb.* 9 Dec., At the conclusion of dinner Tea and Coffee will be served in the Large Combination Room.

combinative ('kɒmbɪneɪtɪv), *a.* [f. *combīnāt-* ppl. stem of L. *combīnāre* to combine + -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of combination, combining.

1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 11 A mind..combinative or inventive enough to provide remedies. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 6 The combinative powers of his own imagination.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of combination; cumulative.

1867 CLARK RUSSELL in *Broadway Mag.* Dec. 286 Those combinative excellences which constitute not the smallest charm of 'Kavanagh'.

3. *Phonology.* Applied to sound-changes which are effected through a combination of influences: opp. *isolative*.

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 17 Another important distinction is that of isolative and combinative... Combinative changes imply two sounds in juxtaposition, which modify each other in various ways.

4. *Chess.* Applied to a player of chess or a game using 'combinations' (see COMBINATION 5 c).

1934 in F. D. YATES *101 Best Games of Chess* 13 Yates never lost his power of combination and his game against Vidmar..has been described..as 'The finest combinative game played since the war'. **1950** R. N. COLES *Chess-player's Week-end Bk.* 41 Alexander Alekhin..was the greatest combinative master of modern times.

combinator ('kɒmbɪneɪtə(r)). [n. of action in L. form, f. *combīnāre* to combine: see -OR.]

1. = COMBINER. *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1157 The Combinators [were] many that stood for Reformation. **1838** *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 320 To hire patriots to slate recusant combinators at three shillings a-week.

2. *Logic.* Any one of the special operators in combinatory logic.

[**1930** H. B. CURRY in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* LII. 526 Unter einem *Kombinator* verstehen wir eine Kombination von *B*, *C*, *W* und *K*.] **1941** —— in *Jrnl. Symbol. Logic* VI. 54 (*heading*) Consistency and completeness of the theory of combinators. **1946** *Mind* LV. 281 Part II is a systematic exposition of the logic of combinators as developed by Curry and Rosser.

combinatorial (ˌkɒmbɪnə'tɔərɪəl), *a. Math.* [f. as next + -AL[1].] Of or relating to (mathematical) combinations; esp. in ***combinatorial analysis***. Hence **combinatori'ality**, **combina'torially** *adv.*

1818 P. NICHOLSON (*title*), Essays on the Combinatorial Analysis. **1842** DE MORGAN *Diff. Calculus* 337 The combinatorial analysis is analysis by means of combinations. **1963** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 May 320/4 'Combinatoriality', 'linearly' [etc.] are not pretty words. **1958** CURRY & FEYS *Combinatory Logic* 5 The system shall be combinatorially complete. **1965** *Language* XLI. 195 Some combinatorially possible arrangements do not occur at all.

combinatory (kəm'baɪnətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. type **combīnātōri-us*, f. *combīnātor*: see above and -ORY.] 1. Of or pertaining to a combinator or combination; combinative.

1647 *Maids' Petition* 4 Not by way of combinatory siding but down-right honestly intending the increase of the City force. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 His Combinatory Art..shows how often and how many ways they may be combined together. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Combinatory music*, that part of music which teaches the manner of combining sounds variously. **1834** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Writ.* (1876) II. 186 Combinatory modes of conception.

2. ***combinatory logic***, a branch of symbolic logic, concerned especially with the analysis of the processes of substitution and with the elimination of variables.

1929 H. B. CURRY in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* LI. 362 Logical substitution; its relation to a combinatory problem. **1946** *Mind* LV. 281 The first instalment of a new synthesis of combinatory logic.

†**com'bind**, *v. Obs.* [A form arising from confusion of *combine* and *bind*.] *trans.* and *intr.* = COMBINE, bind together.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Stedfast to stedfast will it selfe combinde. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 270, I dyd combynd Clennes my doughter with vertue precyous. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligattyng or knittyng together the muskles. *a***1600** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 177 The kinge of Swethia and the kinge of Denmarcke, all combindinge. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 Sulphur..is..most apt to combinde the other two, to effect a good..mixture.

combine (kəm'baɪn), *v.* Forms: 5–6 combyne(n, 6– combine. [a. F. *combine-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combīnāre* to join two by two, yoke together, f. *com-* + *bīnī* two together; perh. the Eng. was formed directly from the Latin.]

1. *trans.* To couple or join two or more things together: †**a.** material things in material union.

*c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Combynyn, or copulyn..*combino, copulo*. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 A Synue cut a sunder..and how the Chirurgione shoulde combine agayne the same. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Combine*, to couple or joyne together.

b. persons or material things in non-material or ideal union: To join in action, condition, or feeling; to conjoin, band together, associate, ally.

1503 MORE *Ruful Lamentation* (R.), The faithful loue, that dyd vs both combyne. **1593** ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* III. xvi. 131 They haue combined themselues together into a strange brotherhood. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 388 God, the best maker of all Marriages, Combine your hearts in one, your Realmes in one. *a***1677** BARROW *Serm. Christ despised no man*, Combining man to himself by the fresh cement of his precious blood. **1749** R. HURD *Comm. Horace Ars P.* Note (R.), The art of combining woods, lakes, and rocks, into..agreeable pictures. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 329 A sense of common danger might..combine them in operations of defence. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 282 The youths and maidens combined themselves with the gentler animals into groups.

c. things immaterial; esp. in ***to combine efforts***, *forces*, etc.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* 1. Wks. 112/1 Which two pointes, himselfe had combyned and knitte together. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1115 Ordain we then two sorrows to combine, And in one point the extremes of grief to join. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. §10 Every one's true interest is combined with his duty. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 151 It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labour. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. v. iii. 451 Known for combining sacred and classical studies in his monastery.

†**d.** ***to combine a league***. *Obs.*

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. (R.), Old duke Cedicus..did combyne..freendly league with Remulus of Tyburt coast.

e. With pronunc. ('kɒmbaɪn). To harvest (crops, etc.), by means of a combine (harvester). orig. *U.S.*

1926 *Kansas City Star* 23 June, The first wheat combined in this vicinity was from the 100-acre field of A. E. Rudd. **1957** *Times* 24 Aug. 4/7 Up to half the grain has been cut or combined in those regions. **1958** *Listener* 16 Oct. 593/2 There were cases of fields having to be cut by reaper, windrowed, and then combined—not a cheap way of harvesting.

2. To cause to unite or coalesce into one body or substance; *esp.* in *Chem.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 5 To combine oil with sulphur. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §117 It generally exists combined..with some other liquid.

3. To unite (distinct qualities); to possess or exhibit in union.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 49 Combining French clearness with old English depth. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 244 A position which..combined..strength, beauty, and fertility. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 18 Some substance which will..combine the characters requisite for all the different functions of Money.

4. *intr.* To come together into one body, coalesce; *spec.* in *Chem.* to enter into chemical union, unite by chemical affinity *with*. Cf. COMBINATION 6.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, The scattering bodies never would combine, Nor to compose a world by concourse join. **1766** T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 223 The mercury revivified, and the acid combined with it. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 139 The oxide of manganese..combines with the oxygen. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 444 Silver combines with chlorine when..heated in contact with the gas.

fig. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Their wisdom, if we may so use the word, combines crudely with any form of superstition or fanaticism.

5. **a.** To unite together for a common purpose, to co-operate for some end; to confederate, form a union, *spec.* for some economic, social, or political purpose; to form a combination.

[**1529** HEN. VIII. in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* Collect. p. xxxiv, A great part of the youth..with contentious factions and manner, daily combineing together.] **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 29 Combine together 'gainst the Enemie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 241 All..combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 18 Though the powers of darkness..combine against them. **1770** BURKE *Pres. Discont.*, When bad men combine, good men must associate. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 Q.B. Div. 568 The parties combined to negotiate a loan contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act. **1890** *Railway Herald* 31 May 11/2 The Tradesmen, Miners and Dockers have sufficient strength..should they combine respectively.

b. *fig.* of things.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 103 Their pride and their prejudices combined against him. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, The forms of piety and war, In strange but fitting union must combine. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 The times..and his early circumstances, combined to develop this pattern democrat.

¶**6.** In the following, perh. = To bind: cf. COMBIND. But other conjectures are current.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 149 For my poore selfe, I am combined by a Sacred Vow, And shall be absent. [Cf. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 156, and COMBINATE *a.* b.]

combine (kəm'baɪn, now usu. 'kɒmbaɪn), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] **a.** A combination, conspiracy, plot. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* Author to Wk., A great Monarch hath those dire Combines, Hatcht in the Heart. **1889** G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888–89* (1937) 195 When, after a few more years of competing syndicates, we have a great 'combine' of the Harris, Leslie, D'Oyly Carte, and all the other interests. **1899** T. M. ELLIS *3 Cat's-Eye Rings* i. 16 Why athleticism and æstheticism should not form a combine is a conundrum. **1936** AUDEN *Look, Stranger!* 43 Europe grew anxious about her health, Combines tottered, credits froze. **1936** *Discovery* Sept. 280/2 All types of industry from the combine employing its twenty thousand to the little workshop in the side street. **1955** *Times* 6 Aug. 7/7 Recently a multiple dairy, firm X, bought the business of a small dairyman with whom I had dealt for many years. Some days later I was surprised to find the milk of firm Y —another combine—delivered to me.

b. Orig. *U.S. colloq.* (now standard). A combination of persons in furtherance of their own interests, commercial or political; a private combination for fraudulent ends. Also *fig.*

1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.*, 16 of the members..have formed what the New York Aldermen would call a 'combine', and demand $10,000 apiece before they will vote. **1888** *Evening Post* (N. York) 6 Mar. 4 An anti-Platt combine composed of seven senators. **1888** A. ROBERTS *U.S. Consular Rep.* Sept. 401 The market being controlled by the coal combine.

c. combine harvester, an agricultural machine which performs various harvesting functions (as cutting, threshing, and bagging grain) simultaneously; also *ellipt.*, and as *combined harvester*, and in other collocations with *combine(d)* as first element. So also **combine drill** (for sowing and fertilizing seeds in one operation), and similar formations.

1857 *Illinois State Register* (Springfield) 15 July 3/2 In the afternoon the combined mower and the Illinois mower were put upon trial, in a beautiful field of timothy. **1900** D. MCK. WRIGHT *Wisps of Tussock* 54 The engine beats and the combine sings to the drays that are leading in. **1923** J. R. BOND *Farm Implements* ix. 119 Combined fertiliser and seed drills are also made for ridge work. **1926** *Kansas City Star* 23 June, Hundreds of combines will be in the fields in southern, central, and western Kansas by Wednesday. **1927** *Implement & Machinery Rev.* LII. 1072/2 The combined harvester and thrasher made its first appearance at the Paris Show,..American firms have..been developing the combined harvester and thrasher for some years. **1929** *Inst. Res. Agric. Engin.* (*Oxf. Univ.*) Bull. No. 3. 7 Throughout this report the Combine Harvester or Harvester-Thresher is referred to as the 'combine'. *Ibid.*, The combine may be described as consisting of the knife and platform canvas of a binder attached to a travelling threshing machine. **1930** *Engineering* 18 July 83/1 But since suitable British combine

machines have been placed on the market, a considerable number of orders have been secured by home firms. **1930** *Manch. Guardian* 16 Sept. 9/2 Great factories are now being equipped in Russia, so that tractors, combine-harvesters, milking machines, and all the equipment of a mechanised agricultural industry may be furnished in the future from native sources. **1932** *Discovery* Jan. 11/2 The combine-harvester—a machine in which a reaper is attached to a portable threshing machine and the whole is drawn by a tractor through the standing corn, leaving a trail of sacks of threshed grain and another of straw in its wake. **1941** *Jrnl. Min. Agric.* XLVIII. 186 A combine drill is now generally accepted as being superior to a seed drill and a broadcast fertilizer used separately. **1955** *Times* 10 May 17/5 The sombre picture of the weather last year threw into sharp relief the useful services performed by the combine harvester. **1957** *Times* 14 Oct. 2/6 Combine drills which place the fertilizer alongside the seed to give the seedlings a ready supply of plant food from the start of growth. **1958** *Listener* 16 Oct. 593/2 Some farmers were pushing or pulling self-propelled combines along with tractors.

combined (kəm'baɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ED.] a. Coupled, united, conjoined in action or substance; allied, confederated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 Thy knotty and combined locks. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 122 The Christein Princes .. with their combined forces. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 339 Let us not then suspect our happie State .. As not secure to single or combin'd. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 187 Expecting the Combined fleet would bear down upon him. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV. 417 A dinner and supper combined.

b. Performed by agents acting in combination. Also *combined exercise, operation: spec.* one performed by branches of the fighting services acting in combination. Also in extended use, and *ellipt.*

1834 GURWOOD *Wellington's Disp.* I. 12 Combined field movements. **1842** N. WILLIS *Canad. Scenery* I. ii. 49 England opened the campaign of 1759 with a plan of combined operations by sea and land. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 117 One vigorous or combined struggle for emancipation. **1873** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 349 The combined work of those who came before him. **1922** *Flight* XIV. 721/1 The subjects studied .. Strategy and tactics .. combined operations. **1938** *Times Weekly* 30 June 4/2 They were not indeed 'combined exercises' in the technical sense, employing units of the Air Force as well as of the Navy. **1942** *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 10 June–1 Sept. 261/2 The Dieppe assault was more than a raid .. as a combined operation it is stated to have been a successful demonstration of co-ordination of all three services. **1947** *News Chron.* 8 Mar. 1/3 Britain's Coal Cabinet last night ordered the biggest combined operation yet planned in an effort to clear snowbound roads and rails. **1961** B. FERGUSSON *Watery Maze* i. 16 Combined Operations in our sense of the phrase, implying opposed landings in force with the intention of staying ashore, were rare before the eighteenth century. *Ibid.* vi. 147 It is impossible not to feel sympathy for the Combined Commanders. *Ibid.* xii. 292 Someone must still look after the Combined Training Establishments.

c. Resulting from, or produced by, combination. *combined body* (Chem.): one formed by the chemical combination of simple substances.

c **14**.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 117 And oo word combyned of thes tweyn. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 A buzzar or market, which though divided shewes a combined beauty in her separation. *a* **1831** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 167 A combined view of different states. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The same logic which has created the 'combined lecturer' would .. create the 'combined head', and, in the university, the 'combined professor'.

d. *Agric.* (See COMBINE *sb.* c.)

e. *combined room*, also ellipt. as *sb.* (see quots.).

1933 P. GODFREY *Back-Stage* xvi. 200 The poorest paid players live in a single room known as a 'combined'. *Ibid.* 205 A stuffy little 'combined'. **1952** W. GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 47 *Combined-room*, a bedroom and sitting-room 'combined'. One of the 'classic' landlady advertisements ran: 'I have vacant for next week a large, comfortable combined-room. Piano and lavatory inside.'

combinedly (kəm'baɪnɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a combined manner, in combination.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 Joyntly and combinedly. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 30 The flesh, the world, the Devil, all combinedly are so many fierce adversaries. **1861** MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 305 Brigades .. being independent in their movements, might combinedly attack or support.

com'binedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combined condition.

1852 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Sankhya Aphorisms* (1885) 160 Combinedness is the state of the soft and the hard.

†**com'binement.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -MENT.] = COMBINATION.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. (1612) 399 Combinement thus of Nature and of Vertue is admirde. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 2 Hauing no firme combinements to chayne them together in their publique dangers. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 282 The Scriptural record of Baptism and the combinement of preaching therewith.

b. A combination, association, union.

1658 in Dalzell *Hist. Edin. Univ.* (1862) 181 Nor will I ever involve myself in .. any kind of factious and disorderly combinements. **1674** [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 10 This coalition and combinement, founded on the truly Catholic Principles of the Church of England.

combiner (kəm'baɪnə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which combines.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 The whaye of the blood is as a chariot or mediator, and combiner of the other two beginnings together. **1654** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. 186 (L.) This so excellent combiner of all virtues, humility.

b. *spec.* A member of a combination; a confederate, associate, leaguer, conspirator. (Chiefly *pl.*)

1638 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 6, I have nou hard thes Combiners ar resolved to, etc. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 309 The aforesaid Combiners, who have put the Care of the said Ship under an uncapable Command. **1825** LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 330 The combiners .. trusted that the bar of Scotland would always supply any force that the defence of political prisoners .. might require.

combing ('kəʊmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMB *v.*¹]

1. The action of the verb COMB.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 139 To haue their haires fall without combing. **1606** SURFL. *Country Farm* 51 Of spinning and combing of wooll. **1854** E. WILSON *Healthy Skin* xvii, By plenty of combing and brushing.

2. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) The produce of combing; hairs combed off; the artificial borders, etc. for which these are saved.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 44 The baldnesse, thinnesse, and .. deformity of their haire, is usually supplyed by borders and combings. *Ibid.* 59 She laid out the combings or cuttings of her own or others more youthfull haire. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 145, I desired the queen's woman to save for me the combings of her majesty's hair. **1880** W. S. GILBERT *Patience*, Compelled at last, in life's uncertain gloamings, To wreathe her wrinkled brow with well saved 'combings'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combing* (i.e. wool-combing) *trade*; †**combing-cloth, -kerchief**, a cloth placed over the shoulders while the hair is combed; **combing-machine**, a machine for combing wool; **combing plate** (see quots.); **combing skin**, a long-woolled skin; a skin bearing long wool suitable for combing; **combing-wool**, long wool adapted for combing and spinning into worsted.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Huidis, quaffis .. naipkynis, camyng claithis. *Ibid.* 235 (Jam.) Ane camyng curche of the same. **1670–98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 41 Some of the townsmen who saw him putting on that combing-cloth .. thinking it had been a priest putting on the amice. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4585/4 Places .. where the Combing Trade is followed. **1757** DYER *Fleece* II. Argt., The wool of our island peculiarly excellent is the combing wool. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 5/2 The better grades of combing merino. **1883** *Leisure Hour* 243/2 'Combing' wool is longer, finer, and more silky than 'clothing'. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 521/1 Fig. 1 ... Grinding surface of a .. molar of Rhinoceros .. 12, crochet (posterior combing plate). *Ibid.* 521/2 The middle sinus is often intersected by vertical laminæ ('combing plates') projecting into it. **1895** *Daily News* 10 May 9/3 Good combing skins show ⅛ to ¼d. per lb. advance; short-woolled skins rule about on a par with .. last auction values.

combing ('kəʊmɪŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -ING².] That combs; *esp.* of a wave: Forming a crest, breaking into foam (see COMB *v.*¹ 5).

1857 S. OSBORNE *Quedah* xviii. 246 The spirit of the old pirate is still observed in stormy nights .. to row his tiny skiff through the combing waves. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Combing sea*, a rolling and crested wave.

†**combing**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* In form a pr. pple. of a vb. *comb*, of uncertain meaning and history. Perhaps related to Pr. *comb*, Sp. *combo* curved, *combar* to curve (see Littré s.v. *Combe*); with sense: Curving, incurved, bending in.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 62 To graff frute that shal haue no core. Take a graff and bowe it in both endes combyng, and kyt bothe endes graf wyse and so fasten them in the stoke. **1574** HYLL *Planting* II. 75.

combing, var. of COAMING.

combining (kəm'baɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ING¹.] a. The action of the vb. COMBINE; rarely *concr.* combination.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 425, I will propound an other example .. of more varietie in the Alligations or combinings. **1598** FLORIO, *Combinatione*, a combining or joyning togither. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 264 Being inflate with the combining of two such mighty kingdoms.

b. *attrib.* in *combining proportions, equivalents*, etc. (*Chem.*), the proportions, etc. in which elements or radicals combine with each other.

1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 95 Each elementary substance has its own combining proportions with other elements.

c. *combining form* (see quot. 1942).

1884 *N.E.D.* s.v. *Aero-*, Gr. ἀερο-, combining form of ἀήρ, ἀέρα. **1942** BLOCH & TRAGER *Outl. Ling. Analysis* 66 In Latin and other languages, many words have a special combining form which appears only in compounds (or only in compounds and derivatives)... The foreign-learned part of the English vocabulary also shows a number of special combining forms; cf. *electro-*, combining form of *electric*, in such compounds as *electromagnet*.

combining (kəm'baɪnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That combine; uniting, co-operating; entering into chemical combination.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 443 Following the number of combining atoms. **1885** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 531/3 In view of these combining causes.

comble, *sb. Her.* [a. F. *comble* in same sense:—L. *cumulus* heap, pile, heap above the full measure, crown.] †1. *Obs.* The diminutive of the chief of the escutcheon, occupying one fourth of its depth towards its lower portion; the fillet.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 99 Sir Wyllyam Duglas .. bare azure, a comble syluer, thre starres goules. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 254. **1722** NISBET *Heraldry* I. 72 The chief can only be parted per fess, when three parts are above and one below—and this is called a Combel or Fillet—viz. the diminutive of a chief.

2. The 'crown' or culmination. [A gallicism.]

1832 S. AUSTIN tr. *Pückler-Muskau's Tour Germany* IV. 379 'Good-nature' is laughed at and despised as the 'comble' of vulgarity. **1884** G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 3 Aug. (1935) 195 That book could be the greatest boon to me, .. And if you were to complete 'Wildair', that would be the *comble*. **1903** FALKNER *Nebuly Coat* viii, He added the comble to all his graces and courtesies by shaking her hand. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 1 May 4/7 The disgust of those who believe that there is an art of acting which is marred .. by such .. interruptions reaches its comble. **1958** B. NICHOLS *Sweet & Twenties* xi. 137 Fiercer and fiercer waxed the controversy. .. The *comble* came in August 1925.

†**comble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *comble-r*:—L. *cumulā-re* to overload, f. *cumulus* heap, piled up mass.] *trans.* To load, overload.

1672 ST. MICHEL *Let.* 14 Aug., in *Pepys' Corr.*, You dayly and howerly soe comble me with, not only expressions, but allsoe deeds, of your worthyness and goodness.

comble, var. of CUMBLE *sb.* and *v.*

combless ('kəʊmlɪs), *a.* [f. COMB *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without a comb (in various senses: see the sb.). Hence **'comblessness.**

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 227 A comblesse Cocke. **1883** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 With a smooth and almost combless crest. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. i. vi. 81 Absolute brushlessness, comblessness.

combly, var. of COMELY *adv. Obs.*

combly, obs. f. CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

combmaker ('kəʊm,meɪkə(r)). One whose business is to make combs; a comb-cutter.

c **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/31 *Hic pectinarius*, a Comemaker. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Combe maker, *piengnier*. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. iv. 30 He was a Combmaker by Profession. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XV. (1859) 366 Any combmaker will furnish you forth as good as new.

combo ('kɒmbəʊ). *slang.* [f. COMB(INATION + -O.] 1. Combination, partnership (in various senses). *U.S.*

1929 DUNNING & ABBOTT *Broadway* III. 113 [of two dancers] We'd make about the best combo I could imagine. **1931** *Amer. Speech* VII. 105 *Combo*, the combination of safe or vault. **1959** in *Ibid.* (1962) XXXVII. 79 In describing the first poetry-jazz concert at Nebraska University a newspaper reporter referred to the reading of poetry to a jazz accompaniment as a combo. *Ibid.*, Potluck Supper on Slate? Take chicken-rice combo. **1963** *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 156 Recently, I heard a television commercial in which a woman shopper in a supermarket was heard to exclaim enthusiastically, 'Me and Tide—some combo!' **1963** R. I. MCDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* xi. 717 Specially made tools to .. pull the combo [in safe-breaking].

2. A white man who lives with an Aboriginal woman. Also **'*comboman.** *Austral.*

1926 K. S. PRICHARD *Working Bullocks* v. 47 Combo's what they call a man tracks round with a gin in the nor'-west. **1934** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 May 377/3 'Comboman' is the name given in Central Australia to a white man who associates with aboriginal women. **1939** X. HERBERT *Capricornia* ii. 13 They considered the men who sought the love of lubras—such men were called Comboes—unspeakably low. **1944** W. E. HARNEY *Taboo* (ed. 2) 59 Detribalized—the word makes me sick... Perhaps it is because I am an old 'combo', a man whose sympathy for these people goes down deeper than the paltry money that can be gained from their toil.

3. A small instrumental band; = COMBINATION 4 d. orig. *U.S.*

1935 *Metronome* (N.Y.) May 28/3 As a soft fiddle-sax combo, it clicks. **1958** STEINBECK *Once there was a War* (1959) p. xix, One of the finest jazz combos I ever heard. **1958** *New Statesman* 23 Aug. 221/1 Mr Buck Clayton .. feels that the original ideas and speed of decision required by the small 'combo' make for more interesting playing. **1970** *N.Y. Times* 27 July 20/1 The Conspiracy is a chatty three-guitar combo that sings songs and makes jokes.

comboloio (kɒmbə'ləʊjəʊ, ‖komvo'lojo). [ad. mod.Gr. κομβολόγιον rosary.] A Moslem rosary of ninety-nine beads; also, a similar string of beads used to occupy the fingers.

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. v, And by her comboloio lies A Koran of illumined dyes. **1830** GALT *Byron* (ed. 3) xii. 83 In his left hand he held a string of small coral beads, a comboloio which he twisted backwards and forwards. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 431/2 The Turkish practice of carrying a string of beads or rosary (*comboloio*), which provides an occupation for the hands, is very common. **1968** F. NORMAN

Hounds of Sparta ix. 58 Worry beads clicked incessantly through the fingers of the passengers... But this incessant clicking of the *gomboloia* struck him as positively craven.

†combourgeoisie, -y. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *combourgeoisie*, f. *combourgeois* COMBURGESS.] A league or alliance of mutual citizenship between independent cities; comburghership: used particularly of Switzerland.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 55 So the Athenians did make free of their citie..all the Rhodians: which the Rhodians requited with like curtesie, which was nothing else but a comburgeosie, such as Bodinus reporteth to haue been made betwixt them of Valoys, and certaine towneships of the Heluetians. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 Our strict Alliances and Combourgeoisy with that Principality. *Ibid.* No. 4393/1 Contained in the Treaty of Combourgeoisy between Berne and Neufchatel.

comb-out. [f. phr. *comb out*: see COMB *v.*[1] 6.] An act of combing or clearing out; *spec.* an act of combing out the hair.

1919 *Cassell's New Eng. Dict.* Suppl., *Comb-out* (slang), a thorough clearing out or clean sweep of men of military age in an office, works, etc. **1928** *News of the World* 29 Jan. 1/1 Chief-insp. Berrett, of Scotland Yard,..supervised a comb-out of all the motor-bandits. **1944** *Ann. Reg. 1943* 78 A comb-out of the Civil Service might yield rich results. **1964** *Saturday Rev.* 8 Feb. 10/3 She considered not setting her hair. Maybe she'd run in for a comb-out after breakfast. **1966** J. S. COX *Dict. Hairdressing* 38/1 *Comb-out.* (1) The act of combing the hair after setting and drying. 'The comb-out is not to be hurried.' (2) The act of combing a head of hair as a preliminary to any further attention such as a shampoo or haircut. **1966** *Vogue* 1 Oct. 184/2 For comb-outs after a party the charge is 7s. 6d. for short hair.

combox, obs. f. *comb-box*: see COMB *sb.*[1]

combrance, -anse, var. of CUMBRANCE.

combre, obs. form of CUMBER: in the following the meaning is obscure.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 §1 No maner person ..[shall] winde..within any fleesse..tailes, decepteful lockes, cotte, calles, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge.

combretaceous (kɒmbrɪ'teɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. bot.L. *Combretaceæ*, f. generic name *Combrētum* (applied by Pliny to some plant, prob. a kind of rush) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Combretaceæ*, of which the typical genus *Combretum* consists of trailing or climbing tropical shrubs, some remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

1864 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vi. 140, I see now and then a gorgeous crimson blossom on long spikes..I suppose it to belong to a climber of the Combretaceous order.

combretum (kɒm'bri:təm). [mod.L. (Linnæus *Genera Plantarum* (1737) 308): see COMBRETACEOUS *a.*] Any member of the genus of woody plants so named.

1819 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* XLVI. 2102 This plant was first recorded as a Combretum by Lamarck. **1829** LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1068 Combrétum and Quisquális are among the most splendid of the climbing plants of the tropics, adorning the trees from which they depend with garlands of white and crimson, and yellow. **1929** F. W. H. MIGEOD in *Times* 19 Dec. 15/6 This same land risen 700 ft. above the sea, now bears only grass with small trees, included among which are combretums, acacias, euphorbias, [etc.]. **1962** N. CARR *Return to Wild* v. 46 The running fight had by this time shifted into a thick patch of combretum bush and it was difficult to follow its progress.

combrous, obs. f. CUMBROUS.

combs ('kɒmz), *sb. pl.* Also coms. Short for *combination garments*.

1931 G. BAKER *Ebenezer walks with God* xv. 225 I'll keep me combs on, so it'll be orlright if any cove kims. **1960** *Guardian* 8 June 7/3 The Tyneside dictum about male ballet dancers—'dancing about in their combs'. **1964** 'J. & E. BONETT' *Better Dead* xvi. 170 She always had a pair of 'coms' for me that her eldest boy had grown out of.

†com'bure, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *comburir* (also in Pr.), ad. L. *combūr-ĕre* to burn up, consume.

The inflexion of *combūrĕre* is precisely like that of *ūrĕre* to burn, with its compounds *ambūrĕre*, *adūrĕre*, *exūrĕre*, etc., and it takes the place of a **com-ūrĕre*; but the difficulty of accounting for *comb-* as a variety of the prefix has suggested a parallel radical **būrĕre*, whence prob. *bustum*.]

1. *trans.* To burn up, consume by fire.

1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 92 Thay Bouchers thy Father did combure. **1597** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 970 Thy furious flaming fyre, Quhilk dois thy bailfull briest combuir. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 9/2 Combure the same to ashes. *Ibid.* 25/1 Take..Castoreum, of the weight of the combured swallowes. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combure*, burne, or consume with fire.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 52/1 Let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishe.

comburence (kəm'bjʊərəns). *rare.* [f. L. *combūr-ĕre* to burn up + -ENCE.] Comburent quality or action: see next.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Wks. 1858 I. App. 395 The powers of..comburence and combustibility.

com'burent, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *combūr-ent-em*, pr. pple. of *combūrĕre* to consume; cf. F. *comburant*, *principe comburant*, as applied by Lavoisier.] Burning (*obs.*): causing combustion: applied by Lavoisier, and others after him, to that element, esp. oxygen, which, in chemical combination, was supposed to cause the combustion of another body; hence the classification of *comburents* and *combustibles*. See COMBUSTION 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 50/1 Inscende them at a burninge and comburent candle. **1845** GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 289. **1890** tr. *Jules Verne's Barbicane & Co.* xi, Formed by combination..of the principal comburents and combustibles.

comburgess (kɒm'bɜ:dʒɪs). *Hist.* [f. COM- + BURGESS, after med.L. *comburgensis*, or F. *combourgeois* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. A fellow-burgess, fellow-citizen or freeman of a borough.

1517 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 17 The complaint made..by the Maior and yor comburgesses of yor towne of Oxford. **1565** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 37 Comburgesses and Commonalty. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 446 Such magistrates..as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (*Chalmerl. Air*) 148 All and sundrie 2our comburgesses [Lat. *omnes comburgenses vestros*], dwelling within 2our burgh. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 424 The members were generally 'co-citizens' or 'comburgesses'.

†2. In certain English boroughs (before the Municipal Reform Act 1835), used as the title of municipal magistrates, chosen by and from among their fellow-burgesses, and associated with the alderman.

In some cases, as at Stamford, the Alderman and his Comburgesses received by later charter the style of Mayor and Aldermen.

1646 R. BUTCHER *Stamford* iv, Edward the 4th..by his charter directed to George Chapman the first incorporate alderman, and others both of the upper and lower Bench, then called the Comburgesses and Capitall-Burgesses. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/3 The Association of the Alderman, Burgesses in Parliament, Comburgesses, Gentlemen, Free-Burgesses and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Grantham. **1835** *Rep. Commiss. Munic. Corp.* App. iii. 1673 *Pontefract*, King Richard 3, by a charter..ordains that the Mayor and burgesses..yearly may amongst the same burgesses in the Moot Hall, choose out of themselves 13 Comburgesses..one of which burgesses is to be chosen for the Mayor for one whole year. *Ibid.* App. iv. 2241 *Grantham*, The Comburgesses are elected for life by the Alderman's Court from the second twelve, who alone are eligible.

†comburgher (-'bɜ:gə(r)). *Obs.* Also -burger. [f. COM- + BURGHER.]

1. A fellow-burgher; a freeman of a city or state between which and other cities or states mutual citizenship is established: cf. COMBOURGEOISY.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 158 If Iaffa Marchants, now Comburgers seeme With Portingalls and Portingalls with them.

2. = COMBURGESS 2 (? an error for it).

1683 *Addr. fr. Grantham* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/3 The Alderman, Recorder, Comburgers.

†com'burghership. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The status of comburghers; mutual citizenship.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. i. 41 By all respects of our com-Burgership..I do adiure you. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* an. 1707 (R.) The canton of Bernes..declared, they were in a comburgership with them; and upon that, they sent a body of 3000 men to defend them. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/1 Contrary to the Treaties of Alliance and Comburghership they have with this Canton.

comburment, var. of CUMBERMENT.

†combury, *v. Obs. rare.* To bury together.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 25 Some American Kings, whose custome is to comburie their concubines in tombe with themselves.

combust (kəm'bʌst), *a.* [a. OF. *combust* (14th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *combūst-us*, pa. pple. of *combūr-ĕre*: see COMBURE.]

†1. Burnt; *spec.* acted on by fire, calcined. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 258 Combust matirs and coagulat. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of a Combust terrestrietie. **1562** BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 80 b, The skinnes of them combust or burnt. **1678** R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 6 Cast it combust into hot Water.

†b. Adust. *combust choler*: 'choler adust'.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. 67 Two kindes of melancholy, the one sequestred from all admixtion..the other..a combust black choler.

c. as *sb.* That which is burnt.

1824 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

2. *Astrol.* Of the planets: Burnt up (as it were) by the sun in or near conjunction; (seemingly) extinguished by the sun's light.

'A planet is combust when within 8° 30' of the body of the sun: its influence is then said to be burnt up, or destroyed.'

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 668 If I had, O Venus.. Aspectes badde of Mars, or of Saturne, Or thou combuste. *c* **1391** —— *Astrol.* II. §4 The lord of the assendent..is fortunat..whan..þat he be nat retrograd ne combust. **1585** LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 95 If in the Nativity of the Husband Venus be combust, the wife shall die before the husband. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 Who can discern those planets that are oft Combust..untill the opposite motion of their orbs bring them..where they may be seen evning or morning? **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, Many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine.

b. ***combust way***: 'the space in the second half of Libra, and through the whole Sign of Scorpio' (Bailey).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. ii, Frome the combust way she [Dyane] had her so sped, She had no let that was to be dredde. **1696** PHILLIPS s.v. *Combustion, Combustway*, by reason of several violent or malignant fixed Stars in the second half of Libra and through the whole Sign of Scorpio.

combust (kəm'bʌst), *v.* [f. prec., or its Latin source. First and chiefly used in pa. pple. *combusted*. Pa. t. in Sc. also *combust*.] *trans.* To burn up, consume with fire; to calcine. (Now only jocular or affected.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/2 Fyre descendyd fro heuen upon them and [they] were all combusted and brente. —— *G. de la Tour* xxxix. D iv, Ne fyre myght haue combusted or brente her. *a* **1547** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Putt therto lytherge..and redde corall combusted. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 522 Scho..combust thame in the fyre. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, 'You don't suppose that I would go spontaneously combusting any person?' **1882** SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Wilt thou cook up or combust or incinerate The earth with thy igneous tail?

†b. *fig.* To consume or waste as fire does. *Obs.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VI. viii. 145 Such as had combusted his State. **16..** *Time's Storehouse* 251 (L.) All Germany was combusted with great troubles.

combustibility (kəmbʌstɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. COMBUSTIBLE + -ITY; cf. Fr. *combustibilité*.] Combustible quality.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Whyte Sulfur wythowte conbustebyllyte. **1624** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 411 Actuall combustibilitie or visibilitie. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 417 Vegetables are..indebted to the light for their colours..taste, combustibility. **1818** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 11 An easy method of exhibiting its [the diamond's] combustibility. **1834** J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 634 General combustibility of the body.

combustible (kəm'bʌstɪb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *combustible*, f. late L. *combūstibil-is*, f. *combūst-*, ppl. stem of *combūrĕre*; see COMBURE.] A. *adj.*

1. Capable of being burnt or consumed by fire, fit for burning, burnable.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 264/1 The fire can..burne al combustible thinges that it may towch. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. §19. 26 Multitudes of faggots, or other combustible fuell. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., Everything, after so long a drought, proving combustible. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 345 Stubble, and such like combustible matter. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 255 Orgonez..set fire to the combustible roof of the building.

2. *fig.* Easily kindled to violence or passion; excitable; inflammable.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 This distemper was so universal, the least spark still meeting with combustible matter enough to make a flame. **1698** W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 37 The mind of man is combustible; the thoughts of his heart are mere tinder to the sparks of a lewd fancy. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 416 The commons, aware of what combustible materials the army was composed. **1867** PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xiii. (1875) 153 It was to the combustible hearts of female recluses that the torch was most busily applied.

†3. Burning, fiery. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 391 This last and least fire [of Etna], runne downe in a combustible flood.

B. *sb.* A combustible substance or matter.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 344 IV. 113 Eight or nine barrels of combustibles. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 198 Pitch, tar, and other combustibles. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 All our ordinary combustibles—such as coal, wood, oil, etc.

b. *fig.*

1813 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* II. 475 Metternich works up the combustibles in Switzerland for a spring explosion.

combustibleness (kəm'bʌstɪb(ə)lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMBUSTIBILITY.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 Whose combustibleness would declare the subject to be earthly or terrestrial. **1791** *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 The combustibleness of steel.

com'bustibly, *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a combustible manner.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 101 To use combustibly..half an ounce of the flower of Cassia. **1857** MUNDY *Antipodes* (ed. 4) 209 Which despatch..fell like a bomb-shell among the combustibly-disposed public.

combustion (kəm'bʌstɪən, -tʃən). Also 6 -yon. [a. OF. *combustion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combūstiōn-em*, n. of action f. *combūrĕre*; see COMBURE.]

1. a. The action or process of burning; consumption or destruction by fire. (Not common in ordinary unscientific language.)

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vii. §2 The combustion of his sanctuary..flaming before their eyes. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xix. 17 They shal take of the ashes of combustion and of sinne. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. xxiv, The combustion of the Library of Alexandria. **1824** SYD. SMITH *America* Wks. 1867 II. 44 The faggots which

each is preparing for the combustion of the other. **1867** *Chr. Remembrancer* LII. 245 The combustion of incense.

†**b.** A conflagration, fire. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Catiline..that sought to bring it [Rome] to a combustion, or Nero..that did indeed set it on fire. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 47 Subiect it [Constantinople] hath bin to sundry horrible combustions. **1664** ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* IV. i, In combustions..To save their precious goods from raging fire.

†**c.** *spec.* The burning of a corpse, cremation.

*c***1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 202 Nor more mourn at his burn'd bones, Than did the great prince to his friend at his combustions. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 1. Solemn Combustion of Meneceus and Archemorus.

d. ***spontaneous combustion***: the burning of a substance (or mass) from heat generated within itself; see SPONTANEOUS.

e. c. *of money*: 'the old way of trying mix'd and base Money by melting it down' (Kersey).

1695 W. LOWNDES *Ess. Amendm. Silv. Coinage* 5 A constitution was made, called the Trial by combustion. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. s.v. *Combustio pecuniae*, In the time of King Henry II a constitution was made, called the trial by combustion: the practice of which differed little or nothing from the present method of assaying silver.

2. a. The ordinary term in scientific use.

As all ordinary combustion consists in the energetic combination of a body with oxygen, with evolution of heat and light, this was alone contemplated in earlier definitions of the term; but since it has been known that similar phenomena attend the combination of other elements, *e.g.* that of hydrogen and metals with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, *combustion* has been defined more generally as 'The development of light and heat accompanying chemical combination'. ***internal combustion engine***, etc.: see INTERNAL *a.* 5.

Formerly, oxygen was regarded as essentially the *supporter of combustion*, the bodies which burned in it being called *combustibles*. Afterwards the former term was extended to all substances capable of forming vapours in which others can burn, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur; but since the same substance may sometimes act in both capacities, and since the vapours in question are actually consumed in the process, as truly as the so-called 'combustible', the distinction has gradually become obsolete. (Watts, etc.) Cf. COMBURENT.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of such Combustion greate hardnes shall be. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Combustion is ignition, converting bodies by burning them into Calx. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 171 It has long been ascertained, that combustion will not take place unless it be nourished by air. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 220/2 s.v., The supporters of combustion known at present are..six. Oxigen gas, Air, Gaseous oxid of nitrogen, Nitrous gas, Nitric acid, Oxigenated muriatic acid. **1842** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 76 Combustion being in fact chemical union attended with heat and light. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 47 Combustion, or the combination of a combustible with oxygen. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 Being neither combustible like the one, nor a supporter of combustion like the other.

b. In the sense of 'combination of a body with oxygen', the word has been applied to processes of oxidation unaccompanied by evolution of light, and not popularly considered as 'burning', such as take place in the tissues of organisms (*internal combustion*), in decomposing organic matter, etc.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 561 Every combination of an acid with other substances, is a process of combustion, which cannot take place without the combination of the oxygen with the combustible element. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 A kind of slow combustion goes on in the body. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 722 The decomposition of the non-nitrogenous reserve material and its combustion into carbon dioxide and water. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Internal combustion*, those processes of oxidation..which effect the maintenance of the animal heat.

c. An operation consisting in the complete burning of a substance in a combustion-tube: used in quantitative analysis.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 When the temperature required for a combustion is very high, the tube should be protected. **1885** SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* I. 273, I had successfully finished my first combustion.

†**3.** *Path.* **a.** A burn; **b.** inflammation. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Tij b, Vnguentum..merueylous to consolydate and drye the conbustyons and woundes of synewes. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 332 Take Lintseede..and applye it on the combustion. Some doe onlye annoynte the burne with Linteseede oyle. *Ibid.* 334/1 Heerewith annoynte the combustion both eveninge, and morninge. *Ibid.* 335/1 This draweth out the heate and combustion, and then it cureth. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. ii, Cauteries or searings with hot yrons, combustions, boarings. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Combustion of the joynts, will admit of no sharp remedies.

†**4.** *Astrol.* Obscuration of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.* See COMBUST *a.* 2.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 The darkenynge or hidynge of the starre..within 15 degrees of the Sonne..is called of many men Combustion. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 44. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvi. 165 Her Dispositor was in his Detriment, and entring Combustion. **1743** E. STONE *Math. Dict.* s.v., A Planet..not above eight Degrees and Thirty Minutes distant from the Sun..is said then to be combust, or in Combustion. **1721-97** in BAILEY.

5. *fig.* and *transf.*

a. with explicit reference to sense 1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. i. (1840) 115 By their pious tears to quench the combustions in the empire. *c***1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 87 This poured oil on the fire..and put all in combustion. **1778** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VI. 265 Where there were disappointed leaders ripe for revolt..it was not difficult to kindle combustion. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, In spiritual invisible combustion [mounts up] one authority after another.

b. Violent excitement or commotion, disorder, confusion, tumult, hubbub. (Exceedingly common in 17th and 18th c.)

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 45 Seeking to set al in combustion with schisme. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 63 Prophecying..Of dyre Combustion, and confus'd Euents. **1640-4** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 477 The House required the five Members to depart..to the end to avoid Combustion in the House. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 225 Armie against Armie numberless to raise Dreadful combustion warring. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 204 A new discovery..served to throw every thing into still greater shame and combustion. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, The inn-yard was in a sort of combustion. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 246 He again prepared to throw his country into combustion.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) 942 Fearing a greater combustion, they came to composition. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 334 The beginning of these Combustions [civil wars]. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 273, I heard a combustion among the women-servants. **1815** BYRON in Moore *Life* 382 Whitbread wants us to assess the pit another sixpence..which will end in an O.P. combustion.

6. *Comb.* **combustion chamber**, (*a*) a space behind a furnace in which the hot gases from a boiler-grate become consumed; (*b*) in an internal combustion engine, the space in or above the cylinder where the charge is compressed and ignited; also *attrib.*; (*c*) (see quot. 1950); **combustion-tube**, a tube of hard glass in which a substance may be reduced by combustion.

1854 R. S. BURN *Steam Engine* iii. 90, *d* is the fire-door, *ff* the combustion-chamber. **1854** *English Mechanic* LXI. 271/1 The combustion chamber allows of the mixture of the gaseous products of the two fires. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 Combustion-tubes..the best are made of the hard Bohemian glass. **1877** *Fownes' Chem.* II. 10 The mode of heating the combustion tube with red hot charcoal is the original process. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 80 *Combustion chamber*, that portion of a boiler flue in which the hot gases are burnt. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 4/2 Carbon deposits from the piston or combustion-chamber walls. **1937** *Discovery* Sept. 269/2 The proper construction of combustion chambers. **1950** *Science News* XV. 80 The third major item is the combustion chamber, which may include some means of lighting the propellants and certainly some means of injecting them; this chamber is the limiting factor in rocket design at the moment.

†**com'bustious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. COMBUSTION: see -OUS.]

1. In combustion, burning.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O'Toole* Wks. (1630) II. 17/2 The burning mouth of the combustious cannon. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 Combustious Ætna. **1829** W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* lxxxi. (1850) 434 All kinds of combustious explosions.

2. Combustible.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1162 As drie combustious matter is to fire.

3. Raging, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. §6 Mutuall combustious [*so edd.* **1597**, **1632**; *ed.* **1622** *reads* combustions] bloudsheads and wastes. **1600-12** ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 105 Chimnies tops orethrown In..this fierce combustious weather. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 77 Dangerous and combustious seas. **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 395 Upon the Confusion of the combustious Flaming in such Variety of Places.

combustive (kəm'bʌstɪv), *a.* [f. L. *combūst-* (see above) + -IVE.]

†**1.** *Med.* Pertaining to a 'combustion' or burn.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 332 To make an excellent combustive oyntment. Take Lintseede oyle and oaten meale.

†**2.** Having the quality of causing combustion.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 20 Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery and combustive. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 146 The light of the Sun is combustive or burning up. **1824** COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 Salt, sulphur, and mercury are equivalent to the combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by combustion.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 45 Gases, at the instant of their combustive formation. **1880** MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III. i. 24 A crackling noise..suggestive of combustive lucifers.

†**com'bustuous**, *a.* *Obs.* [see -UOUS.] = COMBUSTIOUS.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (1632) 1120 The King but a child, the Nobles at variances, and the combustuous Commons obedient to Neither. **16..** *Time's Storehouse* 922 (L.) That matters should be thus combustuous in the Indies.

†**com'busture**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combūstūr-a* a burning, f. *combūst-* ppl. stem of *combūrĕre*, to COMBURE.] Combustion, burning.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 11 If the Parlament House had burned..the Iesuites..would..haue sung to their instruments the Destruction of Troy in that combusture of the Senate.

combwise ('kəʊmwaɪz), *adv.* [f. COMB *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] After the manner of a comb; in pectinated fashion.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 b, The leues of the piche tre ar diuyded Comwyse. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 59 The Brain-pan..is as it were sowed together of many bones comb-wise. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 Passing his spread fingers comb-wise through his hair.

comby ('kəʊmɪ), *a.* [f. COMB *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having combs or a comb-like structure; full of interstices like a honey-comb; favose.

1772 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 We have only two kinds of ashes..solid, or hard, and comby, or light ashes. **1885** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 Banded, comby [structure of mineral veins], in parallel (and sometimes exactly duplicated) layers or combs.

com-case, obs. f. *comb-case*: see COMB *sb.*[1] 9.

come (kʌm), *v.* Pa. t. came (keɪm); pa. pple. come (kʌm). Forms: see below. [A common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *cuman*, pa. t. *cuóm*, *cóm*, pl. *cwómon*, *cómon*, pa. pple. *cumen*, *cymen* = OFris. *kuman* (*koman*), *kom*, *kômon*, *kimen*, OS. *cuman*, *quam*, *quâmun*, *cuman* (MDu. *comen*, *quam*, *quamen* (Flem. also *cam*, *camen*), *comen*; Du. *komen*, *kwaam*, *kwamen*, *gekomen*); OHG. *queman*, *coman*, (*chomen*), and *cuman*, pa. t. *quam*, *cham*, *chom*, pl. *quâmun*, *châmun*, pa. pple. *quoman*, *koman*, *chomen*, *kumen* (MHG. *komen*, pa. t. *quam*, *kam*, *kom*, pl. *quâmen*, *kâmen*, *kômen*, pple. *komen*; mod.G. *kommen*, pa. t. *kam*, *kamen*, pple. *gekommen*); ON. *koma*, pa. t. *kvam*, *kom*, pl. *kvómom*, *kómom*, pple. *komenn* (Sw. *komma*, *kom*, *kommo*, *kommen*, Da. *komme*, *kom*, *kommet*); Goth. *qiman*, pa. t. *qam*, pl. *qêmum*, pple. *qumans*; all:—OTeut. **kweman* and *kuman*, *kwam*, *kwæmum-*, *kumano-*:—Aryan **g*^{w}*em-*, *g*^{w}*m-*, cf. Skr. and Zend. *gam*, Gr. *βαίνω* (:—**βάνjω*:—**gwmjo-*), L. *venio* (:—**gwemjô*), etc.

The present tense had two stem-forms in Teutonic, viz. *kwem-* and *kum-*, repr. pre-Teutonic *g*^{w}*em-*, *g*^{w}*m-*, respectively; the latter being commonly considered an 'aorist-present'. Of these, Gothic shows only the former; OHG. shows both; OE. only the *kum-* stem. The OE. *cum-* has remained to the present day, being regularly represented by the current kʌm (in north. Eng. kʊm); the spelling *cum* was also frequent to 17th c., but the ME. scribal usage of writing *o* for *u* before *m*, *n*, *u* (*v*), introduced in 13th c. the spelling *come*, which finally prevailed: cf. *some*, *son*, *tongue*, *love*, etc. This use of *o* in ME. alike for the *u* of the present and pa. pple., and the *ō* of the past, was a defect of the writing which needs to be kept in mind.

The pa. t. had in WGer. the typical forms *kwam*, *kwâmun*; in OE., as in the parallel vb. *niman* to take, the long vowel of the plural was taken into the sing., giving *cuóm*, *cuómon*, later *cóm*, *cómon*, which in southern Eng. lived on through the ME. period as *cōm* (*coom*, *come*), *cōmen* (*cōme*, *coome*, *coom*). But just as, in late WS., *nóm*, *nómon*, became *nam*, *námon*, so in late Northumbrian *cóm*, *cómon* appear to have become *cam*, *cāmen*, which are found in the earliest specimens of northern ME. These forms were used by Wyclif, and soon afterwards drove out *com*, *come*, which hardly appear after 1500 in the literary language, though still widely prevalent in midland and southern dialects. In northern dialect, the pronunciation is still (kam), but in standard Eng. it has duly passed into (keɪm); cf. *Cambridge*.

The pa. pple. *cumen* was used by some down to the 17th c., when it was still written *comen*, *com'n*. As usual, however, the final *n* began to be lost in the 13th c. (esp. in the form with prefix *ycomen*, *ycome*), whereby this part was at length levelled with the infinitive as *come*. Notwithstanding a strong tendency in 16-17th c. to conform it to the weak conjugation as *comed* (a form which has established itself dialectally, *e.g.* in south of Scotland), the clipt form *come* (kʌm) remains that of standard English.

In OE., umlaut forms of the present stem occurred in the normal 2 and 3 sing. *cymes(t)*, *cymeð*, *cymþ*, which survived in early ME. *kimest*, *kimeð*; also in the pres. conj. *cyme*, and in

the pa. pple. *cymen* (:—**kumino*-); in ONorthumbrian, umlaut forms were more or less frequent all through the present stem, but these do not appear in ME. (See Sievers in *Paul u. Braune's Beitr.* VIII. 81.)

The perfect tenses were originally formed with the auxiliary *be*, which is still retained to express the resulting state; in the expression of action *have* has gradually displaced *be*: see BE *v.* 14 b.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem*: **a.** *Infin.* 1 cuman, 2–4 cumen, 3–5 cume, 4–6 cum; 3–4 comen, 3– come. (Also 3–4 kumen, komen, 4 commen, 4–6 comme, 4–7 com, 5 comyn, -in, cumne, cumnyn, 6 cumme, coome.)

a **1000** *Beowulf* 494 Cuman ongunnan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 19 þet he sculde cumen. *c* **1200** *Winteney, Rule St. Benet* (1888) 80 Cumende..toforan þam abbode. *c* **1205** LAY. 1156 þa þingen þa weren to kumen. *a* **1300** *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 10 þat he sold come. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24893 (Cott.) Quen þou cums [*v.r. c* **1340** comes, comis]. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 37 3if þu cum til a frend. *Ibid.* 92 Wan þu cumyst in to þe lond. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 108/1 Cum, or come [*K.* cvmnyn, *H.* cvmne] *Venio*. *c* **1450** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 247 Fro heuene to comyn. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Where that ye cum. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxii, To Englande not to coome. **1588** ALLEN *Admon.* (1842) 36 Now did he threaten to cum. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 79 Cicero comming to Appius. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war?

b. *Pres. Ind. 2nd & 3rd sing.* 1 cym(e)st, cymþ, cymmeð, 1–3 cumeþ, 2–3 kimest, kimeð; 3– comest, cometh, comes.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* c[i]. 2 Ðonne þu cymes to me. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 13 Cymeð dæg his. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þenne kimeð þe deofel. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 63 Kimest king o domesdei. **1340** *Ayenb.* 87 þe ilke vrydom comþ of grace. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 330 Whanne þou komest to kourt. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11330 A man þat comyth onys therynne.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 cwóm, cuóm, 1 cóm, 2–6 cōm, 4–5 coom, coome, come. *Pl.* 1 cwómon, quómon, cómon, 2–5 cōmen, 4–6 come, (4 com, coom, 5 comyn, -un, cum; *mod. dial.* coome, come).

c **855** *O.E. Chron.* Introd., Hie up cuomon. *Ibid.* an. 855 Æfter þam to his leode cuom..and ymb ii ȝear þæs þe he in Francum com he ȝefór. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He com among us. *Ibid.* 9 Heo comen..to þan sinagoge. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1979 His sunes comen him to sen. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17288 *Resurrection* 163 (Cott.) He come not in company. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 8958 (Trin.) She coom in at þulke ȝate. *Ibid.* 10127 (Fairf.) How prophecijs comyn [*v.r.* com, coom, cam] to end. *c* **1388** in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 458 He coome not to seche his owne glorie. ? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 512 þis lond þat he coom fram. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1004 þai..Comyn euyn to the kyng. *Ibid.* 1021 To these kynges he come. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Till þai comme at þe emperour. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxxi, Thay..Comun to the kinge. **1523** SIR W. BULMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 328 He com to me when the water was hyg. **1854** W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 24 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), A Lancashire man does not say he 'came', but he 'coome'. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk., Come* pa. t.: *came* is unknown.

β. 3–6 *north.* cam, (kam), 5– came. Also 4 kem. *Pl.* 3–5 *north.* camen, (kamen), 4– came, (*north.* cam).

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 416 þan caim [= Cain] of Eue cam. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 677 (Gött.) þe bestis cam him all aboute. *Ibid.* 12615 (Gött.) Scho came [*v.r.* com, coom] into a skole gangand. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* (1885) 2571 Whan he to londe kem. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 þe messengers kamen to þe kyng ysaak. ? *c* **1370** *Robt. Cicyle* (Halliw.) 57 To Rome came the aungelle soone. **1388** WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 28 Whanne he cam in to the hous, the blynde men camen to hym. **1516** in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 12 The Quene of Scotts cam to Enfyld. **1521** FISHER *Wks.* 332 Saynt paule, whiche cam after them. **1532** BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 97 I. 252 Itt came in to my house. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 114 Thou camest in two days and a half.

γ. occas. cum (?), cumen.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1065 To Lothes hus he cumen.

δ. dial. 8–9 comed, coom'd.

1800–44 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 188 *Com'd* in the London dialect is used both for the preterit *came* and for our false participle *come*. **1864** TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) v, An' I hallus coom'd to's choorch afoor moy Sally wur dead. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* p. lii, *Pres.* come; *Pret.* come, comed; *Pa. pple.* comen.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1–4 cumen, 2–3 icumen, ikumen, 4 cummyn, -in; 3–5 i-comen, 3–7, 9 *dial.* comen. Also 4 y-comen, comin, -inne, commun, cummen, -in, -un, 4–5 commen, comun, 4–6 comyn, commyn, 5 cumne, 6 cummen, 6–7 com'n, 7 comne.

c **898** *O.E. Chron.* an. 894 Wæs Hæsten þa þær cumen. **1154** *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 En mang þis was his nefe cumen to Engle-land. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* 112 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am to ðe ikumen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7991 (Cott.) Commen i am. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 22303 (Edin.) Cominne ic am. **1576** WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 4 Which thing should have comen to pass. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn*, I. iv. §12 Hence it hath comen, that in arts Mechanicall, the first deviser coms shortest. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 106 We..were now comne into such a tumbling sea. **1687** P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 355 Many who are com'n lately out of Ireland. **1879** [see 2 δ above].

β. 4–5 cum, icome, 5 ycome, com, 4– come.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10575 (Gött.) Quen anna was cum. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1236 To the kyng the thoght com was. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 149 Is oure socour than I-come? **1712** STEELE *Spect.* 496, I am just come from Tunbridge. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* liv. The Hour's come and the Man.

γ. 6 cumd, -de, -ed, -it, -yt, cummed, commed, -yd, 6–7 com'd, 6–8, 9 *dial.* comed, coom'd.

c **1525** in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 342 Dr. London is soddenlye commyd unto me. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 371 His iniquitie was cumed to full rypenes. **1614** T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B iv b, Com'd to the Temple, Georg..Surueys the Idols. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lvi, Wee..Are com'd. **1652** J. WETHERALL *Discov. Opin. False Brethren* 60, I might have com'd. **1705** S. WHATELY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.*, What need they have comed over night then? **1848** [see 43 d].

B. Signification.

gen. An elementary intransitive verb of motion, expressing movement towards or so as to reach the speaker, or the person spoken to, or towards a point where the speaker in thought or imagination places himself, or (when he is not himself in question) towards the person who forms the subject of his narrative. It is thus often used in opposition to *go*, although the latter does not primarily involve direction, and is often used without reference thereto. *Come* is also used merely of the accomplishment of the movement, involved in *reaching* or *becoming present* at any place or point; and sometimes the entrance upon motion, involved in *issuing* from a source, is alone, or at least chiefly, thought of (cf. 11).

It is rarely *quasi-transitive* by ellipsis: see VI.

I. Of motion in space.

* *of actual motion.*

1. In its most literal sense it expresses the hitherward motion of a voluntary agent.

a. To move towards, approach.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv[i]. 6 Gongende eodon and weopun sendende sed he[ara], cumende soðlice cumað in wynsumnisse beorende reopan heara. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3992 O folk tua flokes cums wit me. *Ibid.* 4176 þan sagh þai cumand be þe stret Marchands. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1637 þey..hiderward buþ now comyng. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xvi, He mette the bore comande. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 195 Here comyn our enmyes. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ix. 25 Loe! he comes, he comes fast after mee. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 38 *Bap.* Is he come?..*Bion.* He is comming. *Bap.* When will he be heere? **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 5 O'er yonder bridge..He comes, the herald of a noisy world, With spattered boots. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 975 Yonder comes a knight.

b. *esp.* To reach by moving towards; hence, often merely, To arrive, present oneself.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 þonne ic cume ic hit forgylde þe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5050 (Gött.) Ruben..had mekil ioy quen þai war comin. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 242 And with that word, Tiburce, his brother come. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 7 She sente after this woman, and she com. **1528** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 64, He was very sory, that he could not cumme soner..and now cummen he wold not faile to do the best he could. **1631** MILTON *Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 19 He at their invoking came. **1782** COWPER *J. Gilpin* 167 Say why bareheaded you are come, Or why you come at all? **1854** TENNYSON *To Maurice*, Come, when no graver cares employ, Godfather, come and see your boy.

c. Phr. *let 'em* (or *them*) *all come*: a formula expressing confidence in face of a challenge by others.

[**1739** J. WESLEY *Let.* 7 May (1931) I. 306 No; let them all come; let all the world see the judgement of God.] **1899** *Captain* I. 121 (*caption*) Let 'em *all* come. **1912** KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 40 'The rest will be coming along to-morrow.' 'Let 'em all come!' said Vincent. **1914** C. KNIGHT *Here we Are!* (*song*), Are we downhearted? No! let 'em all come! **1921** H. WILLIAMSON *Beautiful Years* 214 What do you and I care for keepers, eh? Nothing at all. Let them all come. I'll show 'em what it means to hurt my birds.

2. Also said of the hitherward motion of involuntary agents:

a. of things having (apparently) a motion of their own, as water, wind, etc. *Naut.* said spec. of the direction or nature of the wind.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1042 (Gött.) þat might neuer flod cum þar ney. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 The humours comm fro the heed to the pypes of the throte. *c* **1430** *Cookery Bks.* (E.E.T.S.) 17 Boyle it, an when yt komyth on hy, a-lye it with wyne. **1549** *Compl. Scotl.* 34 Quhen the rane cummis. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 The winde came Easterly: so that we could not budge. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 108 This river..comes from Tartaria, out of a lake, called Fanistor. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 The Wind is fair..he comes well, as if he would stand. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 256 The..arrows came thick among them. *c* **1790** J. WILLOCK *Voy.* ii. 54 On the twenty-ninth, the wind coming favourable we put to sea. **1870** TENNYSON *Window*, Sun comes, moon comes, Time slips away.

b. of things which are brought, or of persons brought without their own will. In many phrases, e.g. *to come to bear*: to be (or suffer itself to be) brought to bear: see BEAR *v.* 40, 32, BRING 8 f.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 18479 (Trin.) A cloþinge is comen vs vp on. **1469** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 117 To alle trewe cristen pepull to whom thys present wrytting shalbe come. **1574** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 353 Sr Francis Knowils letter came as it were to bayle me. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* xiii. 5 No rasor shall come on his head. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., The play is the most ridiculous that sure ever came upon stage. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 Her main topmast was come by the board. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 6 Architecture came to Rome..about 461 Years before Marcellus. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every one firing as fast as his Gun would come to bear. *a* **1786** COWPER *Yearly Distress* 37 The dinner comes, and down they sit. **1805** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 209 All her masts came immediately by the board. **1855** A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* viii. 125 The Letter was not long a-coming.

c. To move or be brought *to* a particular position; to fall or land *on* a part of the body, etc.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 The horse, on cantering down a..hill, came on his head. **1843** DICKENS *Chr. Carol* ii, He appeared to wink with his legs, and came upon his feet again without a stagger. **1889** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 9 Nov. 725/2 She came to an abrupt halt.

3. *Constructions.*

a. With *prepositions.* The preposition naturally following *come* is *to*; instead of which, however, there may stand any other of more complex sense, in which the notion *to* is contained or involved, as *into*, *unto*, *towards*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *about*, *around*, *beside*, *near*, *above*, *beneath*, *before*, *behind*, *over*, *under* the point of direction; *before* a person, a tribunal, etc.

Beside the notion of *to* expressed or understood, relations of other kinds may be considered; and these sometimes become the only ones actually considered or expressed, e.g. *from* the point left, *across*, *along*, *through*, *by*, *over*, *under*, *up*, *down* a route followed or things passed, *with* a companion or accompaniment, *by*, *in* a conveyance, *for* a thing wanted, *after* a person or thing followed or sought.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John iii. 26 Alle comon to him. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 27 Se þe..cymð æfter me. **1154** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Dis ȝear com Henri King to þis land. þam com Henri abbot. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1438 Eliezer him cam a-gon. *Ibid.* 2940 And comen biforen pharaon. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3356 Quat man es he þat cumand tilward us i se? *Ibid.* 12362 þe leons com him all a-bute. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* v. 1 Thei camen ouer the wawe of the see into the cuntree of Genazareth. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 23 At nyght were come in to that hostelrye. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iii. 45 The kynge come fro chirche. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1333/1 He causeth lyke a good husband man, his folke to come on fielde. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., What base company of men comes among them. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* II. 30 She came on her way as far as Metz. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. 205 He came aboard my ship. *Ibid.* 205/1 A whole troop of old ones came about us at the noise. **1825** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came through a fine flock of ewes. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 6 Coming up the stairs. **1843** —— *Chr. Carol* iv, Come into the parlour. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* x. iii, The squire has only just come off a journey. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xviii, I'll come with you. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 524 The stranger who comes from abroad.

¶ The collocation of *come* with a particular preposition has often a specialized sense: e.g. *to come by* (a thing) = to acquire. For these see VIII.

b. *Come* may be followed by the *infin. of purpose*, with *to* (formerly sometimes preceded by *for* as still in vulgar use).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 190 (Gött.) Mari..Com to wasse vr lauerdes fete. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 17 Were comen for to see the feste. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 89 They came to take him. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicies. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 183/1 Those who came to visit me. **1843** DICKENS *Chr. Carol* i, When will you come to see me? **1859** TENNYSON *Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere.

c. Purpose or business is also expressed by the *vbl. sb.* with *a* (= *on*).

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 141 He suspected I came a birding. **1846** TENNYSON *Dora* 140, I never came a-begging for myself.

d. The purposed sequel or consequence of coming is joined by *and*.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 39 He cwæþ to him cumað & geseoþ. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 16 He schal come, and lese these tilieres. *a* **1498** WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 5 Every manne was suffred to come and speke withe hym. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv[i]. 9 All nacions..shall come and worshipe before the o Lorde. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 196 Several persons came and offered themselves. **1704** POPE *Summer* 63 Come, lovely nymph, and bless the silent hours. **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Macbeth Travestie* iii, Diddle diddle, Good Duncan, pray come and be killed. **1854** [see 1 b]. *Mod.* Come and see us in our new home. He came and bought one.

†**e.** Formerly the *infin.* was used without *and*.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ix. (1554) 107 b, He must come flatter. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 618, I be-seche yow..thys daye to com dyne at my hows. **1539** CRANMER *Matt.* xxviii. 6 Come se [TINDALE come and se] the place where that the Lord was layed. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 299 b, As many as wer in the citee betweene sixteen and sixtie should..come follow hym. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 80 Quicke, quicke, wee'le come dresse you straight. **1604** —— *Oth.* III. iv. 50, I haue sent to bid Cassio come speake with you. **1647** W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 55 Spaniards, which seem'd to have come offer themselves to your sword.

f. An action accompanying the hitherward motion (and often constituting the principal notion) was originally expressed by a following infinitive; but now by a following participle in *-ing*.

Beowulf 240 (Gr.) ȝe..þe þus brontne ceol ofer lagustræte lædan cwomon. *a* **1000** *Crist* 902 (Gr.) Sunnan leoma cymeþ scynan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 81 A vuhel com flon from houene. *c* **1205** LAY. 25525 þer comen seilien..scipes.

c 1290 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS. 1887) *St. Cuthbert* 5 þare cam gon a luyte child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1554 As þese frensche men come ryde on message fro Charloun. *Ibid.* 2333 Wiþ þat cam renne sire Bruyllant.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 605 There come prykyng dewke Raynere. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 163 He sawe rychard come rydyng vpon an hors. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The Scottes came fleyng ouer the dales. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 44 There came two Men running against him amain. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 205/1 The nag came galloping towards me. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. iii, The knights come riding two and two. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* i, The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 You come asking in what wisdom .. differs from the other sciences.

g. There may be an adverbial accusative of the way pursued or the distance traversed. *come your ways*: see WAY.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* I. ii. 221 Come your waies. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, We were told it was but forty miles .. and we have come above threescore. *Ibid.*, The road you came. *Ibid.* v, They are coming this way. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xi. 23 We have come the primrose way. *Mod.* We have come many miles by train.

4. a. Instead of the place of destination, the *purpose* or *function* may be introduced by *to*.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 19 His servantes .. shuld .. haf cumne to his socoure. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 474 If he would personally come to a communication. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. xii. 4 He might not .. with th' eternall Gods to bancket come. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxii, Coming to the relief of a damsel in distress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 94 The promised deliverer of their race, would come to the rescue.

b. Conversely, the name of a place (with *to*, *into*) may include, or simply stand for, what is done there; as in *to come to the* BAR, *into* COURT, *into* MARKET, *to the* HAMMER, etc. (See these.)

1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 199*/1 The matter came into the court of King's Bench. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 19 When I came to the bar a man's success depended upon his exertions. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. ix. 170 Monaglen is about to come into the market. 1887 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. ii. 39 Amos won't let the matter come into court if he can help it.

c. *to come into the world*: to be born.

[1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 9 It was verri liȝt which liȝtneth ech man comynge into this world. —— xviii. 37 To this thing I am born, and to this I cam in to the world, that I bere witnessing to treuthe.] *c* 1510 W. DE WORDE *Gesta Rom.* A vij, Euery man cometh poore and naked in to this worlde frome his moders bely. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* i, He died .. six months before I came into the world.

d. Phr. *to have come to stay*: see STAY *v.* 8 c.

** *of attributed motion.*

5. a. Of things: To extend, reach, or project with an extremity, from one point to or towards another.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 24, From þe brayn comen .vii. peire cordes .. alle þe cordis þat comen of þe brayn. 15.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote .. comynge to the helys. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 172 The cyte is well walled, and there commeth to it an arme of the See. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 294 Yron beames that came athwart or acrosse from one side to the other. 1675 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 286 The .. new building to come noe further in the street than the old .. Channell doth extend. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 174 Wooden Screws entred into wooden Nuts .. and coming through against the Rest. *Mod.* Does the railway come near the town?

b. *to come to an end*: to end, terminate, be concluded. *to come to a point*: to terminate in a point, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), þe heed is sumdel comynge narow, and hyȝe. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 Their hind part tapers till it comes to a point. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 58 The fissure at length came to an end.

6. a. Things are said *to come* (to a person), *come in sight*, *into view*, etc., to which, or in sight of which, he comes as he advances.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 373 Bethlehem soon came in view. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 43/1 The house-keeper's and servants' rooms came next. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 28/1 Pianosa now came in sight. 1879 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* xi. (ed. 7) 201 Jump off .. to walk up and down the hills with him as they come. 1889 G. G. A. MURRAY *Gobi or Shamo* xxi. 357 The sparse fields of stubble come quite as a relief to the eye.

b. By extensions of this, things are said *to come in one's way*, *within one's reach*, *under one's notice*, *within the scope of* a measure, and the like; also *to come* in a particular position or order with relation to contiguous things, to inclusion in a classification, etc., as *to come on such a page* of a book, *before* or *after other things*, *under a heading*, etc. See esp. *come under*, 49.

1687 BURNET *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 68 There is but one Doctor, unless Fisher comes into the Account. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 680 Instances that have come within my own knowledge. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 423/2 Such books as came within his reach. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 53 Beneath these comes the free class of labourers. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Manual* I. ix. 86 It does not come within the scope of this book. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 199/1 This did not come into the category. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q.B. Div. 879 This case did not come within the terms of [the] Order.

7. The motion of a limb, weapon, or tool is often spoken of as that of the person who comes *with* it (i.e. brings it) to such a position; cf. *come down* with, *come out* with.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. viii. 155 We set our Sails again .. and ordered the man at Helm not to come to the southward of the E.S.E. 1787 *Advice to Officers Brit. Army* (ed. 9) 128 The same effect may be produced by coming from the shoulder to the order at two motions. 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The whole of the Infantry .. will come to the 'shoulder' by battalions on entering the saluting base.

II. Where the notion of movement in space passes into or is sunk in other notions.

* *to come* (*to a person*, etc.).

8. a. said of things which one receives, or becomes possessed of: = To fall to one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18409 Hu come þe sa grathli gode? *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 502 þo moste heresye þat God suffred cum to his Chirche. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 31 The profite that may come thereby to many other. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. vi. 7 Bothe [Measles and Small Pox] come with an accident of a Fever. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 612 Riches come, and yet the man is not pleased. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 269 Tell me .. whether it [virtue] comes to man by nature.

b. *esp.* of possessions that one gets in due course, as by inheritance or other legal process.

a 1400 *Cato's Morals* 37 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, þat comis þe be heritage. 1542 JAMES V. in Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. xxviii, It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass. 1674 tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 35 Till such time as the Papacy came to Alexander the Third. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 106 The Succession came to the Dutchess of Suffolk's Daughters. 1766 *Hist. Goody Two-Shoes* I. (1881) 5 Until the Estate by Marriage and by Death came into the Hands of Sir Timothy. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. xviii. 257 Stanbury .. belongs to us. It came through my mother.

9. a. of events, casualties, kinds of fortune, etc. = To happen or occur *to*, to befall.

Beowulf 23 (Gr.) þonne wiȝ cume leode ȝelæsten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þet al þas wrake is icumen ouer alle þeode. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1088 For him was to cominge sorwe ynouȝ. 1406 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 13 Yef ought come to Thomas Roos. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4944 And euyll chawnce came to vs ryght. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* ix. 2 All things come alike to all. —— *Mark* ix. 21. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 No more harme comming to either. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 329 What's come-to mine, that he writes not to my last? 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 334 Ill come .. to the false tongue of the deceiver. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 86, I don't know what has come to the gate since I was here. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 44 Whatever comes to me, you are safe enough.

b. In pres. pple., due or properly accruing *to* one; deservedly falling or happening; esp. in phr. *to have it coming* (*to one*), to deserve what one gets or suffers. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1793 in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* (1911) VI. 356, I am satisfied that there is something considerable comming to me in the Limekills account. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 5 May (Farmer), A half-dollar was coming to me in change. 1896 ADE *Artie* v. 45 You kind o' feel there's a crack comin' to him. 1904 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail Stories* i. 16 Dicky Darrell's got it coming. 1911 R. D. SAUNDERS *Col. Todhunter* v. 77 Don't you worry about their not getting what's coming to them. 1916 H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* ix. 375, I got the long night's rest that was coming to me and started out early. 1926 W. S. MAUGHAM *Constant Wife* II. 119 I'm for it and I'm prepared to take what's coming to me. 1937 T. RATTIGAN *French without Tears* I. 12 Poor Babe. But he had it coming to him. 1957 *Economist* 28 Dec. 1121/2 Tin Pan Alley, Fundamentalism, and the Man-cult had it coming to them.

10. of sensuous or mental impressions.

a. of sights, sounds, and other sensuous impressions.

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 10514 (Cott.) þi gerning god and þi praier Er cummin vn-to godds ere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 There come a vision to her in a night. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj b, A voys cam sayeng .. make clene this plater. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 141 b, Other kindes .. of the gardin smilax then have cummed to my syght. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* viii, There came a sound as of the sea. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 171/1 A knock came to his door. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 The same dream came to me sometimes in one form, and sometimes in another.

b. of thoughts, notions, and the like. *to come into one's head*: to occur to one. Also *to come to one's knowledge*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6602 (Cott.) Ne neuer come it yow in thoght. *Ibid.* 28332 Quen idel thoght me come and vain. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 It coome to my mynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Come to mynde, *occurrere*. 1680 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1772) 182 The book that he had written came into his mind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3, I wish it may never come into your Head to imitate those .. Creatures. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 216 I It never came once into my thoughts. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 684/1 A pretty incident .. came to his knowledge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 The truth must often come to a man through others. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 259 It came into my head to jump aloft.

** *to come from a source*, etc.

11. a. as anything from a source: To flow, emanate, be derived *from*, *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 308 þe hali gost comms of hem tua. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 9579 (Fairf.) To hym that þe falshed comyþ fro Ayen to hym let yt go. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Surgerie .. comeþ, of siros .. an hand, & gyros .. þat is worchinge in englisch. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxi[i]. 1 Of him commeth my helpe. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 78 Accommodated, it comes of Accommodo: very good, a good Phrase. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 413 This wine commeth of the grape about the towne Forum Appij. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 53 Any thing more that comes from the pen of Geoffrey Gambado. 1826 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 101/2 The present motion .. came from a gentleman of that country. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xv. 142 Words which come originally from the Latin.

b. as progeny, offspring, descendants from a parent or ancestor: To descend. Const. *of*, *from*.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 þu ert icumen of heȝe kunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2566 þe sede þat coms o þe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 þe folk of Tartre come of þe kynreden of Cham. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 If of Appollo and of mena cam a sone that sone sholde succede to the royame. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 Mankinde that came of the loines of Sem, Cham, and Iapheth. 1640 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, He that comes of a hen must scrape. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 3 Any young gentleman, who is come of honest parents. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* i, Come of gentle kin. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 583/1, I came from a race of fishers.

c. as an effect from its cause. Also *of* (*by*).

a 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 296 þet muchel kumeð of lutel. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27682 (Cott. Galba MS.) Of enuy cummes oft grete grocheing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 107 Certes this dreme .. Cometh of the grete superfluitee Of youre rede colera parde. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 8 The Money coming of or by the said Sale. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 3 Rotten agues, of which the jaundes is commed. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 Their beautie commeth by nature, yours by art. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 b, He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 758 Sure some Mischief will come of it. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 350 Education comes of more things than books. 1836 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 286 This comes of having the son of a cotton-spinner for a chief. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse. *Mod.* No good could come of it.

*** *to come into* (*in*) *a condition or relation.*

12. a. To enter or be brought into *collision*, *contact*, *possession*, *use*, *fashion*, *action*, *play*, *force*, *prominence*, *opposition*, *contrast*, *comparison*, etc. (the phrases being sometimes literal, sometimes entirely *fig.*) See these words.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 63 O my childring cum nocht in vse to hant Sic fremmyt battellis. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. iv. 434 It may come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 55 A gay and piquant style .. came into fashion. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 438/2 That such a law should have come into existence. *Ibid.* 492/1 Scott and Chalmers .. do not appear to have come into contact. *Ibid.* 544/2 The carbines will come into play. 1865 W. A. WRIGHT in *Smith's Dict. Bible* (1875) 611/2 The division .. into chapters came into use at a later time. *Ibid.* 614/2 The .. Polyglott .. came into circulation. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 480/1 The .. property .. came into the possession of Mr. Bryant. 1885 *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 146/1 She .. came into collision with a steamer.

b. To come into *blossom*, *ear*, *flower*, etc.: cf. 24.

1841 *Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 141 Both crops came into ear at the same time.

**** *Absolute uses, with notions of coming into existence, growth, change of state.*

13. a. To come into existence, make its appearance; to come above ground or out of the germ, as a plant; to appear on the surface of the body, as hair, a rash, pimple, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 (MS. B) Off Aposteme þat comyth on þe sydes. *Mod.* He sowed turnips, but none of them came.

b. Of utterance: to issue from the mouth or the pen.

1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 128, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* x. 246 But though for speech he was striving yet never a word would come.

c. To take (a required) shape.

1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Young Musgrave* x, Mrs. Pennithorne .. failed entirely with Mary's frock. It would not 'come' as she wanted it to come. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 The Venus was .. too stunted, and when .. the painter attempted to drape her, the result would not 'come' well.

d. To belong to some recognized type, to exist. Freq. in phr. *as —— as they come*, i.e. as —— as such (types) are known to exist.

1919 F. HURST *Humoresque* 64 And you're a good man —they don't come no better. 1925 *New Yorker* 21 Feb. 22/1 A play as nearly perfect as they come. 1936 WODEHOUSE *Laughing Gas* v. 62 It's his sister Beulah. She was the one who put him up to it. She's the heavy in the sequence. As tough as they come. 1954 C. P. SNOW *New Men* 280 If you want a competent administrator I expect he's as good as they come.

14. a. Of grain in *Malting*: To germinate, put forth the radicle. [Here there is some connexion with COME *sb.*[2], and Ger. *keimen*: perh. a distinct verb *cōme* has fallen together with this.]

? *c* 1400 *Chalmerlan Ayr* xxvi. *Sc. Stat.* I. 693 Item þat þai lat jt akyrspire .. quhare it aw bot to chip and cum at þe tane end. 1483 [see COMING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 To shoote at the root end, which maltsters call Comming. When it beginneth tharefore to shoot in this maner, theie saie it is come. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* (1611) 13 (Jam.) Oft turning corne .. least it do sproute or feede, Or come againe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 105 Raw Malt when it is almost readie to goe to the Kilne, and as the Husbandman saith, is only well comed. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 54 Let Pease be taken and steeped in as much Water as will cover them, till they Swell and Come, and be so ordered as Barley is for Maulting. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, To make the Barley Come even in the Couch.

b. Of seeds: to germinate when sown; hence, to grow.

1892 *Field* 7 May 665/3 The barley had come remarkably well, and had shot about an inch high.

15. *Butter* is said *to come*, when it forms in the churn; so *cheese-curd*, *jellies*, etc., when they form.

[**1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 About a two or three houres after you have put in your Rennet, the Milke commeth to a Curd.] **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7 Not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come, nor to wring the nose of it till bloud come. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 354 Put in two spoonfuls of rennet, and when it is come, break it a little. **1858** MRS. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* I. 2 She can always step over to distressed Mrs. Smith, whose jelly won't come. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 On churning days the butter refused to come. **1884** HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The curd is said to come when it coagulates; and butter is said to come when it separates from the milk in churning.

†16. Of persons: To yield, be favourably moved. (Cf. *come about*, *come round*, *come to*, and COMING *ppl. a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 125 Oh, to him, to him wench: he will relent, Hee's comming: I perceiue't. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* II. iii, *Corv.* [*aside*] In the point of honour, The cases are all one, of wife and daughter. *Mos.* [*aside*] I heare him comming.

17. To experience sexual orgasm. Also with *off*. *slang.*

a **1650** *Walking in Meadow Green* in *Bp. Percy's Loose Songs* (1868) Then off he came, & blusht for shame soe soone that he had endit. **1714** *Cabinet of Love*, Just as we *came*, I cried, 'I faint! I die!' *c* **1888–94** *My Secret Life* III. 143 'Shove on,' said she, 'I was just coming.' **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 489 Suppose you.. came too quick with your best girl. *Ibid.* 752 Yet I never came properly till I was what 22. **1928** D. H. LAWRENCE *Lady Chatt.* x. 159 'We came off together that time,' he said. *Ibid.* xiv. 242 And when I'd come and really finished, then she'd start on her own account. **1963** D. LESSING *Man & Two Women* 35 Just as he decided, Right, it's enough, now I shall have her properly; she made him come. **1969** P. ROTH *Portnoy's Complaint* 183 Did you warn her you were going to shoot, or did you just come off and let *her* worry?

III. Of arrival in order, time, or course of events.

* *Of reaching a point or stage of proceedings.* (*Said of a voluntary agent.*)

18. To arrive at or reach in the course of orderly treatment. Const. *to*, *at*, or *infin.*

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 157 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Ich wulle nu cumen eft to þe dome ich eow ar of sade. **1544** LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 438 Begin at his birth, and go forth until ye come at his burial. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258, I come now to yᵉ pynche of my true defence. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 3 In this Treatise we will come to the Sea-Compass. **1687** BURNET *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 121 Our Author is always unhappy, when he comes to particulars. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 253 When I come to consider that part more narrowly. **1781** *Ann. Reg., Acc. of Bks.* 200/2 We now come to the reign of Queen Mary. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 68 Until we come to ages in which we have clearer data. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7, I now come to the third of these great problems.

19. To advance, proceed, or attain *to*, as an end or natural result. Occas. with *indirect pass.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20b, I hope to come to thaboue of myn enterpryse. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 97 They knewe not whyche way to houlde to comme to shootynge. **1707** FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 13 They are come to this unanimous Resolution. **1728** DE FOE *Carleton* (1809) 3 To avoid coming to a battle for the present. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, They soon came to a right understanding. **1827** SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. viii, These two haughty barons came to high and abusive words. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 556 To fear that the two parties would come to blows. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm, Conq.* II. App. 678 A compromise was come to.

** *Of the arrival of time.*

20. a. Of time or portions of time: To be present, to arrive in due course.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 45 A þet cume domes-dei. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12830 (Trin.) He knew þe tyme come þat he wolde haue bapteme nome. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Pet.* v. 1 That glorye, that is to be schewid in tyme to comynge. *a* **1400** *Stac. Rome* 750 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 140 Whan the soneday is I-come. **1480** in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 69 (Jam.) The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monunday that next cummys. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 When bed tyme came, the king went to his bed. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxiii, The morning being com'n (and glad he was That it was com'n). **1663** F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 85 When two Sundayes come together. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 211/1 When.. the day came for my departure, I took leave of my master. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 390 The time must come, and will come quickly.

b. *come day, go day*: applied to the conduct or character of one who is content to let time pass by without effort or trouble. Also as *sb.* orig. *dial.*

1616 T. DRAXE *Bibliotheca Scholastica* 97/1 Come day, goe day, the day is long enough. **1854** A. E. BAKER *Gloss. Northampt.* I. 175 It's come day, go day, with him. **1865** B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 25 A jolly, come-day, go-day fellow.. he never saved a farthing in his life. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, Come day, Gan day, God send Sunday, the saying.. of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and go, provided they have little to do. **1903** MCNEILL *Egregious Eng.* 174 The come-day, go-day Englishman. **1928** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 22 June 494/2 Young Joe carried on in his come-a-day go-a-day God-send-Sunday manner. **1933** J. MASEFIELD *Bird of Dawning* 227 Here are these four come-day-go-days wants to see you, sir. **1953** H. SPRING *Sunset Touch* 12 Come-day-go-day people who had no solidity or substance.

*** *Of the arrival in time, or in the course of events, of things or involuntary agents.*

21. Of an event: To come about, happen, turn out; esp. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause; = next.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13131 Til it com on a fest dai, þat king herod did for to call þe barnage. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* i. 4 Whan it came vpon a daye that Elcana offred. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 186 How commeth this that there are so many Newe Testamentes abrode? **1603** *Philotus* xciv, All things ar cumde for the best. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 275 How com'st that you haue holpe To make this rescue? **1837** CARLYLE *Diam. Necklace* iv, And then the exasperating Why? The How came it?

22. a. *to come to pass*: to happen, take place in the course of events, come about, occur, be fulfilled.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 108 The wulf.. threw the foxe al plat under hym, which cam hym evyl to passe. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 6 All these thinges must come to passe, but the ende is not yet. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 202 You may see that cummen to pass which Bishop Serenus feared. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 13 Therefore the event may not come to pass, and yet the Prophet be a true Prophet. **1718** HICKES *J. Kettlewell* I. v. 20 Which accordingly came to pass. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 The change which has come to pass in the cities.

b. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 1 It came to passe.. that he stoode by the lake of Genezareth. **1535** COVERDALE *Tobit* iv. 7 So shal it come to passe, that the face of the Lorde shal not be turned awaye from the. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 3 How it cometh to pass that one day doth excel another. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ⁋ 10 By this means it comes to pass, that the Girls look upon their Father as a Clown. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 155/2 To know.. how it came to pass that people were so violently bent upon getting into this assembly.

23. a. Of things which arrive or take place in time.

Here belong such phrases as, *his turn came*, *it came his turn*, or *to his turn* to do something: see TURN.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 59 *Adueniat regnum tuum*, Cume þi riche we seggeð hit. **1388** WYCLIF *Coloss.* ii. 17 Schadewe of thingis to comynge. **1616** *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 62 When the Lord my Fathers Audit comes. **1625** BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 For March, There come Violets. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 One Judge passeth, another commeth. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 415 For the longer the Eruption is a coming and the smaller when it comes the Disease is less dangerous. **1878** *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 116/1 After the dinner came the reception. *Ibid.* 776/1 It came to Janet's turn.

b. Of commodities, etc.: to be available or on sale, esp. *in* a particular size, colour, etc.

1937 [see ASSORTED *ppl. a.*] **1986** *Sunday Express Mag.* 27 Apr. 48 They come in a choice of two designs 'Vittoria' or 'Canasta' in 5 beautiful colourways.

24. a. To be brought in the course of events; to grow, arrive at, attain *to* (a specified state or stage). Sometimes *impers.* 'it comes to'. Hence many idiomatic phrases; e.g. *to come to*, *in*, *on* PLACE: to take place. See *come to*, 48.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5070 (Gött.), I tald a drem þat comen es nou to gode. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1195 Is hit comen therto, We sscholle be departed so. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4427 Tyll hyt came to darke nyght Euyn they folowed me ryght. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), Vnto the tyme they come to the yeres of discrecyon. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 94 Quhen it is cum to the giving of the sentence. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xiv. 21 His sonnes come to honour. **1687** BURNET *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 143 She bore him several children, but one Daughter only came to Age. **1758** BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 254 He comes to his full Growth in a Year. **1793** B. EDWARDS *Col. W. Ind.* (1794) II. IV. 12 The trees that come soonest to perfection. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 165 Is it come to this? **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 If any of his deeds come to light. **1879** M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* I. 508 He becomes.. cautious when it comes to meteors and comets. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 568 Why should Dick have come to harm?

b. with dat. infin. *to come to do*, *be*, etc. Phr. (*when one*) *come*(*s*) *to think of it*, when one considers, remembers; on reflection.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* viii. 327 He came to understand that. **1590** SIR. J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sign. **, The same Saxons.. themselves came after to be conquered by the Danes. **1629** H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 86 How comes then M. Cholmeley to be thus egregiously deceiued? **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy.* xxxv. § 3 When any exhalation comes to dissolve in the air. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 265 But how came the Sun to be Luminous? **1838** R. H. FROUDE *Remains* II. xiv. 179 When one comes to think of it abstractedly, it seems hardly conceivable, that any person should be so blind. **1842** *Tait's Mag.* IX. 246/1 She.. liked [him] more and more as she came to know him. **1859** FABER *Spir. Confer.* 180 Perhaps an abrupt transition: but not so, when you come to think of it. **1875** L. M. ALCOTT *Eight Cousins* xii. 134 Come to think of it, she's only two years or so younger than I am. **1885** *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 76 Pream., The River Thames.. has come to be largely used as a place of public recreation and resort. **1889** K. S. MACQUOID *R. Ferron* I. 54 How came you to be up so early? **1913** 'S. ROHMER' *Myst. Dr. Fu-Manchu* xviii. 199 'No,' he returned reflectively; 'come to think of it, neither did I.' **1926** R. MACAULAY *Crewe Train* x. 196 Come to think of it, we've had a heavy day house-moving. **1927** C. ASQUITH *Black Cap* 100 What was printed there, staring up at her, was really very sad, come to think of it! **1943** E. M. ALMEDINGEN *Frossia* ii. 59 Come to think of it, I never knew why I married Hugo.

25. With complement (pa. pple., adj., or †sb.).

a. To become, get to be (in some condition).

Often expressing passage from one condition into another, as in 'to come untied'.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 11615 (Fairf.) þen come þe propheci alle clere þat spokin was of þat childe dere. *a* **1592** GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* Wks. (1861) 127 Tell me how this man came dead. **1593** ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* IV. vii. 156 How Coppinger and Arthington came acquainted with Hacket. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 57 So came I a Widow. **1606** —— *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 132 How came it clouen? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 563 Say, How cam'st thou speakable of mute. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 238 She had had the good fortune to come acquainted with a pious Christian. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, The brown-paper parcel had 'come untied'. **1889** A. LANG *Pr. Prigio* xvii. 136 Lo and behold! each knight came alive, with his horse. **1889** MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess Sunshine* I. iv. 71 All would come right between her and her old friends.

b. To prove in the issue, event, or experience; to turn out to be.

1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 5 When that 'sign' comes true. **1878** *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 476/2 It will come very cheap to you. **1889** MRS. H. L. CAMERON *Lost Wife* I. i. 9 Poverty comes hard upon the old. **1889** MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* III. iv. 62 It may come easier afterwards. **1889** MRS. M. CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* III. xxxviii. 194 In point of fact, my dear.. you come rather expensive.

c. For individual idioms, e.g. *to come true*, *to come natural*, etc., see TRUE, etc. *to come clean*: see CLEAN *a.* 3 g; *come hell and high water*: see HELL *sb.*

d. colloq. fig. phr. *to come undone*, *unput*, *unstuck*: to become disintegrated, 'fall to pieces', meet with disaster, come to grief.

1899 *Sketch* 1 Nov. 84/1 The Oban 'boom' came badly undone... But let us suppose Oban had won, what would the other owners with horses in the race have said about the handicap? **1911** KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 70 'Don't apologise,' said Gilbert, when the paroxysm ended. 'I'm used to people coming a little—unstuck in this room.' **1915** C. G. GREY *Tales Flying Services* 35 One of them [*sc.* seaplanes].. had just alighted astern, and was 'taxying' along to pick up her own boom when somehow the last remaining bomb 'came unput'—as one who was present said—and fell into the water. **1922** *N. & Q.* 9 Sept. 207/2 When a fancied horse, thought to be 'a good thing', fails to realize expectations, it is said to be 'a good thing come undone'. **1928** *Sunday Express* 3 June 11/3 Soon after this I came unstuck over a horse which the Prince of Wales, later King Edward, had very kindly given me. **1928** *Observer* 29 July 19/2 But with freak distributions of cards which justify high bidding, doubles that look sound often come 'unstuck'. **1928** *Daily Express* 12 Nov. 12, I thought my theory had come unstuck. **1936** *Punch* 14 Oct. 439/2 He had his chances, but no luck; He always managed to come unstuck. **1957** J. I. M. STEWART *Use of Riches* I. ix. 109 Here, in fact, was divorce-court stuff—call it the sort of situation that may develop with anyone once things come unstuck. **1958** *Listener* 16 Oct. 600/1 This is where the theory comes unstuck. **1970** *Guardian* 11 May 10/1 It is disturbing that on this occasion Mr. Nixon should have come so unstuck.

IV. To become, belong.

†26. To become, be becoming or appropriate (*to*), belong or pertain *to*, befit. (L. *convenire.*) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 420 'Ne wep no3t' he sede.. vor yt ne comþ no3t to þe [*v.r.* Hit by cometh nat the]. *a* **1400** *Life Cuthbert* (MS. Trin. Coll. Oxf. 57) No suche idell games it ne cometh [**1290** *Laud MS.* bi-cometh] the to worche. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 627 It come no3t a kyng son.. to sytt Doune in margon & molle emange othire schrewis. *Ibid.* 3974 It comes to na kyng.. To latt his pepill þus pas & perisch in ydill. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2181 Hit shuld come you by course, as of kynd childer, To be sory for my sake. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. II. 129 It cumys the better for to dryue A dong cart or a tumrelle. *Ibid.* 101 Yt commyth the wele me to remorde. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle was thus endicted.

V. come and go.

27. *come* is often used in association with *go*, to contrast or include the two motions or results.

a. To come to a place and depart again, whether for once, or with repetition; to pass to and fro.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 31 There weren manye that camen, and wenten aȝen [**1611** There were many comming and going]. **1434** JAS. I *Let.* in *Harding's Chron.* (1812) p. vii, Lettres of.. sauf condute saufely to comme and go to our presence. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 128 It was agreed that.. the Citizens of London should come and go toll free. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 130 Hee may come and goe betweene you both. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 29 What solemn Festivalls people may come and goe of. **1864** TENNYSON *Grandmother* xx, She comes and goes at her will.

b. To be first present and then absent; to approach and recede; to appear and disappear alternately; also of time, to arrive and pass.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 1851 (Fairf.) Til vij skores dayes ware comme and gan. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1631, vj dayes be comyn and goon. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 For worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 76 The colour of the King doth come, and go Betweene his purpose and his conscience. *a* **1600** *'Hempe' prophecy* in *Whole Prophecies Scotl.* (1615). When Hempe is come and also gone, Scotland and England shall be all one. **1627** DRAYTON *Moon-calf* Wks. 1753 II. 492 After many years were com'n and gone. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 141 His colour came and went. **1833** TENNYSON *Fatima* iii, My swift blood that went and came. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 299/1 Night's shadows come and go.

c. *fig.* To exercise liberty of action.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 99 There being thus, in titles.. considerable room to come and go upon.

d. In various proverbs and phrases.

15.. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 13 That lyghtly cum schall lyghtly go. **1660** *Charac. Italy* 13 The old Proverb, *Male parta, male dilabuntur*, Badly come, badly go. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 192 'Lightly come, lightly go,' is his maxim.

e. Phr. *not to know whether* (or *if*) *one is coming or going*: to be in a state of mental confusion.

1924 R. CROTHERS *Nice People* II. i. 122 I've fallen in with some awfully nice people and I don't mind telling you I don't know whether I'm coming or going. **1951** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Fest. Farbridge* II. i. 183 There's nobody at the Town Hall could take it on. Town Clerk doesn't know whether he's coming or going. **1959** B. KOPS *Hamlet of Stepney Green* I. 23 What with one thing and another, I don't know if I'm coming or going.

VI. Quasi-*trans.* uses. [The object is usually an adverbial accusative.]

28. *to come it* (slang): to 'come out with it', in various senses: see quots.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Has he come it?* has he lent it you? **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Come it*, to divulge a secret..they say of a thief who has turned evidence against his accomplices, that he is coming all he knows, or that he comes it as strong as a horse. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v., Also, in pugilistic phraseology, to come it means to show fear; and in this respect, as well as in that of giving information, the expression 'come it' is best known to the lower and most dangerous classes.

29. a. To act, to practise, to perform one's part; as in *to come it strong*, etc. *slang* and *colloq.*

1812 [see prec.]. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 546 Can't you come it melancholy? **1825** C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 86 Or in a stanhope come it strong. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, I can come it pretty well—nobody better, perhaps, in my own line. **1854** DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 250 But it was coming it too strong to allow no tobacco. **1888** MCCARTHY & MRS. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 48 That is coming it a little too strong.

b. To play or practise (a dodge or trick), esp. *over* any one; to 'come over' him (see 46 f) with that dodge. *slang* and *colloq.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, To come Yorkshire over any one, to cheat him. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 253 Barnes is trying to come the religious dodge. **1865** J. HUTTON *Bitter Sweets* xxii, Don't come that dodge over me. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v., Don't come tricks here.

c. To play, act the part of. Const. *over* a person, *i.e.* at his expense, or so as to get the better of him. So *to come it with* any one; *to come it over* (a person); *to come the acid*: see ACID B. *sb.* 3; *to come the old soldier*: see SOLDIER *sb.* 2 b. *slang* or *colloq.*

1827 *Mil. Sketch-Bk.* I. 30 Tickerly the guards: they try to come it over us venhever they have a tunity; but I'll let them know vhat's vhat. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, That man, sir ..has comic powers that would do honour to Drury Lane Theatre..Hear him come the four cats in the wheelbarrow. **1837** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* II. 24 The inimitable manner in which Bill Thompson can come the double monkey. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 173 Suspecting that he was ..'coming the deep file' over him. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 691/1 If you try to come the bully over me. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii, He intends to come the Mirabeau—fancies his mantle has fallen on him. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vii, Your sister comes the Mogul over us, now and again. **1867** TROLLOPE *Claverings* II. i. 4 Miss Burton had been received ..openly as Harry's future wife, and, 'by Jove, you know, he can't be coming it with Julia after that, you know.' **1889** E. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II. viii. 23 He might..be inclined to come the gentleman, and pay for the same. **1890** PHILIPS & WILLS *Sybil Ross's Marriage* xviii. 126 It's no use a-trying to come it with me. **1916** J. BUCHAN *Greenmantle* i. 1 You'll be a blighted brass-hat, coming it heavy over the hard-working regimental officer. **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 61 *To come it* (*to come the old soldier, to come the old man*), to attempt to shirk something. To try to bluff someone. Also, to be domineering. **1930** 'R. CROMPTON' *William's Happy Days* ix. 222 'Thinks he can come it over me,' muttered the lady angrily. "Im an' 'is dukes!' **1930** R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* xx. 292 The British working man resents any attempt to come the parson over him. **1934** G. B. SHAW *On Rocks* I. 190 If you are going to come this metaphysical rot over me I shall begin to wonder whether your appointment wasn't a mistake. **1935** WODEHOUSE *Luck of Bodkins* xi. 108 I'm not proposing to let any bimbo come the man of chilled steel over me just because I happen to kiss an old friend. **1939** A. HUXLEY *After many a Summer* I. viii. 98 When he saw..that no attempt was being made to come it over him, he had begun to take an interest. **1939** H. G. WELLS *Holy Terror* III. i. 207 The world's had this apostolic succession of oily old humbugs..trying to come it over people. **1962** C. WATSON *Hopjoy was Here* ix. 96, I never thought he'd come the old green-eyed monster. **1962** *Spectator* 13 Apr. 467 Fancied he could come the old bland condescension over Erpf. **1969** *Private Eye* 25 Apr. 12 Now look here Eric don't come the raw prawn with me. **1970** D. HALLIDAY *Dolly & Cookie Bird* iii. 34 The great sentimental idiot, coming that over me.

30. a. To attain to, reach, achieve. Also *to come it. dial.* and *colloq.*

1825 *Spirit of Public Jrnls. M.DCCC.XXIII* 27, I wish this fellow to say how he got hold o' my checque for three hundred..let him come that, and I shall be satisfied. **1840** *Hard Cider Press* (U.S.) 10 Oct. 2/1 Kent has come it... Kent has Kracked the Krown of King Martin in Maine. **1840** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* III. 105, I couldn't come it. **1849** C. LANMAN *Alleghany Mts.* xi. 89 The fellers laughed at me and said I couldn't come it. **1866** J. C. GREGG *Life in Army* xv. 141 Feeling secure from their voracious bills, as they hum around your room, and try to 'come it', but find an abatis in their way. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I can't quite come that' (= that is beyond me). **1888** in *W. Somerset Word-bk.* **1908** *Dialect Notes* III. 300 He tried hard, but he couldn't quite come it.

b. *to come a cropper, a colcher* (colloq.): see CROPPER, COLSH.

31. *to come* or *be coming six*, etc.: to be in one's sixth year of age. Said esp. of horses, or the like, for which *rising* is now the usual phrase.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1008/4 Brownish bay Gelding about 14 hands high, coming seven years old. **1682** *Ibid.* No. 1766/4 She is in Fole, and cometh six. **1778** *Learning at a Loss* I. 58 A young Fellow as I am, just coming four and twenty. **1858-65** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. VI. iii. 161 Wilhelmina, now a slim maiden coming nineteen. *Ibid.* III. IX. vii. 130 Princess Elizabeth..age eighteen coming.

32. *to come any one thanks*: to tender thanks. (Here *come* may be a perversion of CON.) Now *dial.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* v. xv. 563 And thei wolen not come her thankis. **1883** *Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v. *Cum thank*, 'I cum ye no thank', I acknowledge no thanks to you. [So elsewhere in mod. dialects.]

VII. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

33. *to come*, the dative infinitive [OE. *to cumenne*], is used (like F. *à venir*):

a. *predicatively*, after vb. *to be.* [This construction does not differ from that found with other verbs, as in 'he is to go', 'we are to speak', etc.]

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart? *c* **1205** LAY. 16037 Of þire mucle kare þa þe is to cumene [*c* **1275** þat þe is comene]. **1388** WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iv. 8 That hath a biheest of lijf that now is, and that is to come [**1382** and to comynge]. **1611** BIBLE *ibid.*, Promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. **1678** BUNYAN (*title*), The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 566 He sees what is, and was, and is to come. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/4 'Tis Leasehold, and twenty two Years to come. **1889** PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 61 All their troubles were to come.

b. *attributively* (after sb.) = That is to come, coming, future.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 7 Who shewide to 3ou for to flee fro wrath to cumme [*v.r.* comynge; **1388** that is to come]. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 5 In þis tyme, and in tyme to come. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Shadowes of thynges to come. **1526** TINDALE *Hebr.* vi. 5 The power of the worlde to come [WYCLIF, the world to comynge]. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xiii. 14 When thy sonne asketh thee in time to come. **1763** CRABBE *Village* II. 194 Oh! make the Age to come thy better care. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* v, Unwelcome earnest of the woe to come. **1874** MRS. HOLLINGS *First Impres.* ii. 15 Bright dreams of happiness yet to come.

c. *absol.* The future. [In Shaks. not clearly *sb.*]

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 108 Past, and to Come, seemes best; things Present, worst. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Ded., How of all things the Summe Shewes joy in thee, for present and to come. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas*, The present, and the past, and the to-come. **1839-48** BAILEY *Festus* v. 43 It is fear which beds the far to-come with fire. **1840** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 59 Scorning the Past and damning the To come.

β. to coming, in late ME, was app. a confusion of *cumenne, comen*, with the vbl. sb. *coming.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* vi. 19 A good foundement into tyme to comynge. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 347 This ny3te þat is to comyng. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 81 And so is it þat is to comyng 3it. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 The first fruyte of the to comyng haruest. **1490** —— *Eneydos* (E.E.T.S.) 4 My tocomynge naturell and souerayn Lord.

34. a. *come*, the imperative, (beside its ordinary use as an invitation to approach or join the speaker) is used as an invitation or encouragement to action, usually along with or on the side of the speaker.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 Her ys se yrfeward..cumaþ uton hine ofslean. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2030 (Cott.) Cum, broiþer, here and se. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 7 This is the eier; come 3e, sle we him. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 44 Com kys us bothe. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* xii. 7 Come let vs kyll hym. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 114 Come go, I will fall prostrate at his feete. **1616** *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 69 Come, Brabant, giue me my Cloke. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Come my hearts, have up your Anchor that we may have a good Prize. Come, Who say Amen. **1803** SCOTT *'Bonnie Dundee'*, Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can, Come saddle my horses and call out my men.

b. As a call or appeal to a person to bethink himself, implying impatience, remonstrance, or, more usually, mild protest or deprecation on the speaker's part. Often emphasized by repetition, or by the addition of such words as *now, then, but.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* App. ii. 823 Come þou art mys-bileuyd. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 68 Come Dromio, come, these iests are out of season. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* II. i. 119 Come: you are a tedious foole. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1708 Come, come, no time for lamentation now. **1688** S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 41 Come, come, act like a man. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 160 Come, come, colonel, says he, don't flatter me. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 422 Oh! oh! come now, softly. It is not fair. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi, Come, come, Sikes..we must have civil words. **1887** CURTOIS *Tracked* II. xxv. 273 'Oh, come, now..that's rather strong, you know.'

35. *come*, the present conj., is used in such phrases as 'come what may, or will' [cf F. *vienne que vienne*, It. *venga che venga*, Ger. *es komme was da will!*], 'come weal, come woe'. Also in 'come what might, or would', where the sense is past. *how come?*: see HOW *adv.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 77 They will to all kinde of wanton pastimes..with come that come will. [*a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 328 Say what you can, let what will come on it.] **1790** BURNS *My Nanie* viii, Come weel, come woe, I care na by. **1843** BROWNING *Blot in 'Sc.* I. iii. IV. 21 Come what come will, You have been happy. **1881** SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 187 Follow out that scheme, come wind, come weather. **1888** MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. v. 100 Come weal, come woe, I shall not trouble you.

36. a. *come*, the present conj., is used with a future date following as subject, as in Fr. *dix-huit ans vienne la Saint-Martin,—viennent les Pâques*, 'eighteen years old come Martinmas, —come Easter'; *i.e.* let Easter come, when Easter shall come. *arch.* and *dial.*

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 29 Twenty yere come Estren. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Come Lammas Eue at night shall she be fourteene. **1799** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* VII, Come Candlemas, and I have been their servant For five-and-forty years. **1839** LONGF. *Hyperion* ii. (1882) 16 It all happened four years ago, come Christmas. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 21 For twenty years come Michaelmas. **1888** MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. vii. 135 You'll grant me a seven years' lease come next May twelvemonth.

b. Also with an interval of time (week, month, year, etc.) following and qualifying a date, as in 'Thursday come fortnight', where the literary language now has 'Thursday fortnight', but the full phrase is retained dialectally.

1417 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 39 He schele Haue..xv. li. at Esteren next, and x li at Esteren come twelmonthe. **1478** in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 20 (Jam.) On Monunday come aucht dais. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 The thirde Million, to be payde..at Mighelmas come a yere after the agreement. **1631** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 18 (1862) I. 76 Our Communion is on Sabbath come eight days. **1640** *Ho. Com. Order* in Rushw. III. (1692) I. 141 Ordered, That the business..be put off till Thursday come fortnight. **1692** *Ord. City Lond.* 19 June in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 231 On Thursday next come seven-night. **1724** BERKELEY *Let.* 8 Dec., Wks. 1871 IV. 110 Provided you bring my affair..to a complete issue before Christmas day come twelvemonth. *Mod. colloq.* The lease will expire at Midsummer come a year. *Mod. Sc.* We expect him on Monday come eight days.

37. a. *coming*, pres. pple., used of age: see 31.

b. A response by a servant or any one who is called: = 'I am coming,' 'directly!'

[*a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 573 Clarice..haþ icluped blaunchefluŕ..Quaþ blaunchefluŕ 'ihc am cominge', Ac heo hit sede al slepinge.] **1701** FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Commend me to a boy and a bell; Coming, coming, sir! Much noise, no attendance, and a dirty room. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶9 Coming, Coming, Sir, (said he) with the Air of a Drawer. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ii, I think I hear somebody call. Coming, coming!

VIII. With prepositions (and prepositional phrases), in specialized senses.

(*For ordinary prepositional constructions see* 3.)

38. come across ——. To cross the path of; to meet, meet with; to fall in with by chance. *to come across* (*with*): see ACROSS A. 2 c.

1810 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 20 Saw great sign of elk, but had not the good fortune to come across any of them. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 226/1 The recollection..came across my mind. **1886** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 85, I came across a very curious book.

39. come at —— (= L. *accĕdere*). †**a.** To approach; to come to, come so as to be present *at. Obs.*

1000-1537 [see AT 12 a]. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, Many ladyes and damoysels were come at the weddyng of a maide. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. viii. (1636) 151 Oleodemus..would not come at the Court. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I will never come at that Committee again. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. viii. §3 This country is then so sadly burnt up that nobody cares to come at it.

†**b.** To come into bodily contact or sexual connexion with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xix. 15 Be ready agaynst the thirde daye, and no man come at his wife. —— *Ezek.* xliv. 25 They shal come at no deed persone, to defyle them selues. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, After the Catte hath kitned, she commeth no more at the Bucke. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 433 Both [men and women] may well heare the reader..but not come at each other.

c. To get at, reach (with implied effort), get hold of, obtain. (With *indirect passive.*)

1340 [see AT 12 c]. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/2 We can neuer come at it withoute the helpe of God. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. §7 (1681) 128 If they [mice] can come at them, you will have but few left. **1746** LUCAS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 464 They are cheap, easily come at, and prepared by one's self. **1781** *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 179/1 The defendant, being..abroad, could not be come at. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 133/1 Lord Brougham's opinion of democracy is hard to come at. **1889** STEVENSON *Master of B.* iii. 64 How to come at the path.

d. To dart at, make for, attack.

1651-7 T. BARKER *Angling* (1820) 20 The Salmon will come at a Gudgeon. **1889** A. LANG *Pr. Prigio* ix. 65 He rose on a pair of flaming wings, and came right at the prince.

e. To undertake, to take on, to get up to, to 'try on'. *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.*

1919 DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 17 *Come at*, undertake. **1944** J. H. FULLARTON *Troop Target* 95 Don't come at that, you Wog..bastard. **1949** D. M. DAVIN *Roads from Home* iii. 44 Barry won't come at it. **1960** B. CRUMP *Good Keen Man* 26 'Who'd get up to that sort of thing?' Jim looked sideways at me. 'Don't come at it too often,' he said. **1964** *People* 16 Dec. 45/1 A chesty little cockney bloke who'd come at anything. **1969** *Coast to Coast 1967-68* 164, I told you before I wouldn't come at that again. It's too risky.

40. come by ——. See BY *prep.* 15.

†**a.** To happen to, befall (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 717 Bycause they rode forthe lyke foles, so it came by them.

b. To come near, or within reach of, to get at; hence, to get hold of, become possessed of, obtain, receive. Originally implying effort, but

in later use often said of getting things by chance or involuntarily, to meet with. (With *indirect passive*.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 Alle þat he mot com bie he robbed. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1688 Miȝt we by coyntise com bi tvo skynnes of the breme beres. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8591 The ring..I may not come therbi. **1526** TINOALE *Acts* xxvii. 16 We..had moche worke to come by a bote. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Greke..is hardest to come by. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 It could not be perceyved howe he [Edw. II] came by his death. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 131 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 96 That the party so distrained hath a direct remedy to come by his losses. **1739** R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 146 The hindmost man comes ever by the worst. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, The rogues have fallen out, and honest men may come by their own. **1883** BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* II. v. 130 This gold is honestly come by.

come from ——: see 11.

41. come for ——. To attack. Cf. 'come at' (39 d), 'go for' (GO *v.* 58 e).

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 460/2 With a rush the hawk comes for him and misses.

42. come into ——. a. See 12.

†**b.** To accede to, agree to; to fall in with (a proposal); to yield to. *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 27 The poor People came into it so eagerly. **1725** —— *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 The rest, who had all opposed me before, came cheerfully into my proposal. **1739** GRAY in Gosse *Life* (1882) 30 The women did not come into it. **1753** MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* III. 219 But be sure to lose this whole day, by coming into no proposal for pleasure. **1828** SIR W. SCOTT *Tales of a Grandfather* Ser. I. xxiii. (1841) 78/1 That he ought not to..come into the King's will.

c. To come into possession of.

[**1772** *Town & Country Mag.* 23 On his coming into the possession of an estate.] **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 68, I came into a property of one hundred thousand pounds. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 381 A bald little tinker who has just..come into a fortune. **1888** MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. iii. 51 Now 'he bad come into his own'.

d. To enter upon (office or power).

1820 *Examiner* No. 617. 83/2 The year in which the Coalition came into power. **1844** *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 745/1 The Whigs came into office.

43. come of ——. a. See 11. b. = Become of.

1590 MARLOWE *Tamburl.* II. iii, What tbinks't thou, man, shall come of our attempts? **1849** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1856) 320 What has come of Major Dobbin?

44. come off ——. *to come off it*: (usu. in *imp.*) don't go on like that, stop trying to fool me! *slang*. (Cf. 65 c.)

1912 A. NEIL LYONS *Clara* xxvi. 283 Mrs. de Courcy Allendale requested me to 'come off it'. **1921** G. B. SHAW *Back to Methus.* II. 49, I suppose I shouldn't say cheese it. .. Do come off it. **1930** W. S. MAUGHAM *Cakes & Ale* 48 'Come off it, Roy,' I said. 'I'm too old a bird to be caught with chaff.' **1942** E. WAUGH *Put out more Flags* iii. 187, 'I don't know what you mean,' she said... 'Oh, come off it,' he said. Angela came off it. She began to weep. **1948** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Linden Tree* 9 Oh, come off it, I'm not one of your hospital patients. **1969** *Listener* 3 Apr. 464/2 On which side was the preponderance of wealth, as of men and armaments? Do come off it, Mr. Mansfield.

45. a. come on ——. = *come upon*, 51.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 6 The iminent dangeir that vas cummand on the realme of France. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 Then the kinges battaile came on the Englishe men. **1585** JAMES I, *Ess. in Poesie* (Arb.) 23 As the Pilgrim..Cumd on the parting of two wayes at night. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, A right to come on any of the endorsers. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, The popular expression of 'coming on the parish'. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 478/1 The change had come on them like a shot. **1864** TENNYSON *E. Arden* 149 Moving homeward [Enoch] came on Annie.

b. *Obs.* and *dial.* for *come of*.

a **1677** [see 35]. **1687** BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 27, I saw what would come on it, if he would not be at that charge.

46. come over ——. a. See 3.

†**b.** To exceed, surpass. *Obs.*

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 816. III. 225 That comth over the reseytys in my exspenses I have borowd. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 7 *M.* Will you then write me a Sonnet in praise of my beautie? *B.* In so high a stile Margaret, that no man liuing shall come ouer it.

c. To come as an overshadowing or overmastering influence; to take possession of (figuratively). (Connected with the next by the phrase 'a change has come over him'.) *come over with* (Shaks.): cf. 7.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 267 How he comes o're vs with our wilder dayes. **1604** —— *Oth.* IV. i. 20 It comes ore my memorie, As doth the Rauen o're the infectious house: Boading to all. **1714** *Jrnl. W. Edmundson* Pref. 5 A general Apostacy came over Professed Christians. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* iii, Certain misgivings came over me. **1888** MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xi. 180 Sometimes..it comes over me that this is all a piece of acting. **1889** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Nov. 699/1 That..look once more came over his face.

d. To overtake, befall, happen to. Phr. *what has come over* (a person)?, why is (a person) behaving in an unusual way?

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 391/1 'What's come over our little Fan?' exclaimed Mark Fairfelo, in a tone of perplexity and vexation. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* i, 'I'm sorry for the girl, for bad's come over her.' *Ibid.* vi, 'There's a change comed over him..is there not?' **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 734 [This] showed the change that had come over him. **1888** FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. vii. 96 What had come over Bob? **1909** GALSWORTHY *Silver Box* III, I asked him whatever came over him to do such a thing—and he said it was the drink. He said that he had had too much to drink, and something came over him.

†**e.** To overcome, dominate over. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan., Against the French power coming over them or us.

f. To get the better of by craft, impose upon. *colloq.* or *slang*. (With *indirect pass.*) Cf. 29 b.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, Old Jasper Yellowley had been come over by a certain noble Scottish Earl. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, Not feeling quite certain..whether he might not be 'coming over her' with these compliments. **1883** MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* vii. 90 To cross that lady's assumed intention of 'coming over her'.

g. To get over. *dial.*

1888 MRS. JOCELYN *£100,000 versus Ghosts* II. iv. 68 It all seems so sudden like, Miss Kate, I can't come over that.

47. come round ——. To get round, get the better of by craft, circumvent. *colloq.*

1830 tr. *Aristoph.* 247 How he comes round you with his sophistry! *Mod.* 'You can't come round me in that way.'

48. come to ——.

a. See 3, and other senses *passim*.

†**b.** To get at, attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 308 Y loue þing y no may com to. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 18409 (Trin.) How coom þou to þat gode. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 To come to theyr lyuyng. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 99 It is requisite you prove, either that you had them by chance..or otherwise, that by some gift you came to them.

c. To succeed in due course to. (Cf. 8 b, 42 c.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 452 This clemencie did hir maiestie..shew at hir comming to the crowne. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, To use his fortune With reverence when he comes to it. **1674** tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 34 Urban the Second was now come to the Papacy. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶3, I came to my Estate in my Twenty second Year. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, What a pity the 'squire is not come to his own. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 When he came to the crown.

d. To amount to (a stated sum or number).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 63 It wole come to sixti þousand mark þat he robbiþ of þe kingis lige men. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 104 þe somme..commez to fyue hundreth thowsand florenez. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The dayes of the pilgrymage of my lyfe..come not to y^e^ dayes of my forefathers. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 72 Let us put it all together, and see what it will come to. **1885** SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 671/1 The proceeds of the sale came to over 5000*l.*

e. To amount to in price, to cost.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 84 In Barbary sir, it cannot come to so much. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Gallon of Milk comes but to a Farthing. *Mod.* This pair will come to about a guinea.

f. *fig.* To 'amount to', be equivalent to, mean. Phr. (*if it*) *come*(*s*) *to that*, if that is the case; in fact; anyway.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul*, It comes to the same thing, said I. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 327 You don't eat any thing. What, is your leg so bad as that comes to? **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 12 It comes nearly to the same thing in the end. **1879** M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 178 The first [dispute] really came to the question whether the bishops..were subjects of the king or of the Pope. **1888** MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. iv. 49, I am not exactly such a pig as that comes to. **1923** MANCHON *Le Slang* 90 *Come to that*, tiens! au fait! **1937** A. THIRKELL *Summer Half* ii. 45, I could have lent him some of my pyjamas, if it comes to that. **1942** *Penguin New Writing* XII. 84 He was plumb scared of war. Come to that, so am I. **1964** R. JEFFRIES *Embarrassing Death* iii. 21 You don't want to be nice for this job—or for any other job, come to that.

g. To issue or result in, to turn in the end to; in such phrases as *to come to much, to little, to nought, when all comes to all, if the worst come to the worst*, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 233 This voyage..came to nothing. **1611** BIBLE *Hag.* I. 9 Ye looked for much, and, lo, it came to little. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. i. 14 Nor was it his fault that it came to nothing. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* vii. (1720) 123 Not one Grain of that I sow'd this time came to anything. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1847) 172 His falling in love with Julia had come to nothing. **1888** F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* II. xvi. 60 If the worst comes to the worst.

h. *come to oneself* (*one's senses*): (*a*) To recover consciousness; to become conscious again after sleep, a swoon, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Ac þanne he heþ y-slepe and comþ to him-zelue. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 122 She felle doun in a swoune..And whan she was come agen to herselfe. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 491 She fell downe amazed: and being come to hir selfe againe, said unto them, etc. **1637** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 16 The hurt person comming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came and by whom. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 285 When she was come to herself enough to talk again. **1890** S. R. GAROINER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 319/1 At the news of the execution of Charles I he [Montrose] fainted, and when he came to himself, etc.

(*b*) To come to one's right mind, recover from excitement, passion, or self-abandonment.

1526 TINOALE *Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde, etc. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 527 Zaccheus ..being come unto himself, as soon as Christ was come into his house. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, But at last, having vented the first torrent of passion, he came a little to himself. **1883** BLACK *Yolande* III. vii. 129 The people..may come to their senses.

i. *to come to light* (*with*), to produce, to come up with (money, etc.). *Austral.* and *N.Z. colloq.*

1917 *N.Z.E.F. Chrons.* 5 Sept. 28/1 We hit him up for a loan for weeks afterwards and he always came to light too. **1930** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 26 Feb. 57/2 'Will you come and help me buy the things they most need?' Uncle Bill had come to light without a doubt. **1936** F. S. ANTHONY *Follow the Call* vii. 83, I had to borrow £20..before I could come to light with the engagement ring. **1945** N. MARSH *Died in Wool* vii. 157 You come to light with them two hooks.

j. *What is* —— *coming to?*, a rhetorical expression of dismay or disgust.

1933 M. LOWRY *Ultramarine* iv. 182 Christ, what's the ship coming to. **1938** 'G. GRAHAM' *Swiss Sonata* 182 What's this school coming to?

49. come under ——. a. See 6 b.

b. To rank, fall, or be classed under (a general title, etc.), to be included under.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 So both Greece and Italy come under the name of the Isles of the Gentiles. **1816** BYRON in Moore *Life* 301 Anything of mine coming under the description of his request. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 567 It might come under the head of useful knowledge.

c. To be brought under the operation of, to be subjected to.

1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Journal* 7 All my parts came under this Exercise. **1887** *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The owners perhaps came under the guillotine. **1889** *Law Rep., Appeal Cases* XIV. 533 They had each come under liability to pay the balance due. **1890** *Jrnl. Education* 1 Jan. 27/2 Those pupils who..had come under his personal influence.

50. come unto ——. a. See 3.

†**b.** = *come to*, 48 d. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 Three Millions of Scutes of Gold..the which do come unto sterlyng money, fyve hundreth thousand pound. **1660** T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. III. 108 How much comes 1*od.* a day unto by the year?

51. come upon ——. a. See 3. The special senses are generally derived from the notion of something descending, alighting, or swooping down, with force or weight, upon one; cf. *come down upon*, 60 g.

b. To attack, *esp.* suddenly or by surprise.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 509 [Thai] Cum sa hardely Apon all the gret cheuelry of Yrland. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 89 To resyste our Ennemyes, whan they list to come upon us. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 25 And came vpon the citie boldly, and slew all the males. **1780** COXE *Russian Discov.* 191 Katcham..came with such rapidity upon the Russians as to preclude the use of their arms. **1816** BYRON in Moore *Life* 325 They come upon you in bodies of thirty..at a time. **1827** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. viii, To come upon him suddenly and by night.

c. Said of a divine visitation, retribution, curse, blessing, honour, calamity, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 2 And there shulen come vpon thee alle thes blissyngis. *Ibid.* 15 And..shulen come vpon thee alle thes malysouns. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 31 The heuy wrath of God came vpon them, slewe y^e^ welthiest of them. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxix. 13 The blessing of him that was readie to perish, came vpon me. **1714** *Jrnl. W. Edmundson* Pref. 29 Calamity that was coming upon this Nation. **1832** TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* III. v, 'The curse is come upon me', cried The Lady of Shalott.

d. Said of overmastering influences, physical or mental.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 6 [lv. 5] Drede and trembling camen vp on me. **1611** BIBLE *2 Chron.* xiv. 14 The feare of the Lord came vpon them. **1714** W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 25 About this time it came weightily upon me to leave Shop-keeping. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 402/1 A temporary madness seems to have come upon the people. **1886** MCCARTHY & PRAED *Right Hon'ble* III. xxviii. 39 It came upon her now that something subtler..lay at the root.

e. To make an authoritative demand or claim upon (a party liable).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* V. iv, I'll come upon him For that, hereafter. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Sir Giles Will come upon you for security For his thousand pounds. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 466 Turinus then came upon him for the Money. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, In the damage done to the Maypole, he could 'come upon the county'. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 725/2 They might come upon me afterward, and make me pay up.

f. To become legally chargeable on (any charity); to become a burden on.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 278 He had saved money, and could not come upon the parish. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 336/2 So Betty came upon the parish with all her children.

g. To meet with or fall in with a person or place as it were by chance.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, You are to go sideways till you come upon Crack-skull Common. **1820** *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 She came upon us by surprise. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 154/1 The travellers soon came upon a village. **1865** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 256, I came upon Geraldine in Cheyne Row.

come within ——: see 6, and WITHIN.

IX. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages: e.g. *come again*, L. *revenire*, F. *revenir*, Ger. *wiederkommen*.

Come is used with adverbs generally, esp. adverbs implying motion toward, as *hither*, *together*; only those in which the sense is more or less specialized are here dealt with.

52. come about.

a. To arrive in the course of revolution; to revolve, 'come round'.

1530 PALSGR. 489/1, I was borne this day twenty yeres, as the yeres come aboute. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 187 Each entertaining such foreign acquaintance, as will not fail, when their like turn cometh about, to requite him with the like kindness. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 189 If the Diameter of the Rowler be smaller, the work comes so much swifter about. **1826** [see c]. **1889** MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess*

Sunshine I. vi. 96 That movable feast.. came about in due season.

†**b.** *Naut.* Of the wind: To turn, *esp.* into a more favourable quarter; to veer round. *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 This after noone the winde came about. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 176 From the 10th.. to this day Noon, the Wind at North-north-west.. At Noon.. the Wind came about at South. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/7 The Wind coming about.. to the S.W. the Fleet was oblig'd to alter its Course.

c. To come round to a person's side or opinion; to turn into a more satisfactory mood, or state; = *come round* 72 c, d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, The Lady Haughty looks well to-day, for all my dispraise of her.. I think I shall come about to thee again. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd come about. **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 282 Some people.. consoled themselves by saying things would come about again.. They deceived themselves, things did not come about; the seasons came about, it was true; but something must be *done* to bring things about.

d. To come in the course of events; to come to pass, happen, turn out; to come to be as it is.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 104 For feawe of ham conne the skele Hou senne aboute cometh. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8775 He meruelled hou it cam aboute. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 391 And let me speake.. How these things came about. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 How comes it about that the Operations of Sense, and Reason vary so much? **1883** BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* IV. i. 220 What strange changes had come about in a year!

†**e.** To fulfil itself; to turn out true. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 45 To see now how a Jest shall come about.

53. come abroad.

To come forth from house or seclusion; to come out; to appear before the public, become publicly known, be published. *arch.*

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 If he come abroade he shall cough me a mome. **1565-78** COOPER *Thesaurus, Abdere se literis..* to live unknowne in continualle studdy, and never to com a broade. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 204 Stay their edition, and let them not come abroad. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 17 For there is not any thing..hid, that shall not be knowen, and come abrode. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 Some Writings of mine have without my privity come abroad in Print. **1735** POPE *Prol. Sat.* 157 Did some more sober critic come abroad. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 17 The acid.. usually comes abroad at five times the strength of vinegar.

54. come across. See ACROSS B. 2 b.

55. come again. (See simple senses and AGAIN, *esp.* A. 1 b.)

a. To come a second time, return.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 37 Go home, son, com sone agane. *a* **1555** LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 442 But now, dearly beloved, to come again, be not ashamed of the Gospel of God. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 22 As she recovered, and made a little way, she would come again to the Wind, till another Sea struck her off again. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Monks might deem their time was come again. **1823** —— *Juan* VIII. xxxv, But Johnson was a clever fellow, who Knew when and how 'to cut and come again'.

†**b.** To return to a normal condition; to recover from a swoon, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* XV. 19 Whan he dranke, his sprete came agayne, and he was refreszshed. **1611** BIBLE *2 Kings* v. 14 His fleshe came againe. **1818** *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) My dochter was lang awa [in a swoon], but whan she cam again, she tauld us, etc.

c. To appear after death. *dial.* (Cf. F. *revenu.*)

1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I remember a gentleman, who was drowned whilst skating, was popularly believed to 'come again'. **1881** *Oxfordsh. Gloss., Come again,* to return after death. (Also in other dialect Glossaries.)

d. An off-hand slang quasi-interrogative equivalent of 'what did you say?', 'I beg your pardon'. orig. *U.S.*

1884 G. W. PECK *Peck's Boss Book* 112 'My chum had a pain in the small of her back and she confided in me, and after diagnosing the case—' 'Come again, please,' said the old man, when she struck the college word. 'You *whiched* the case?' **1920** S. LEWIS *Main Street* xxiii. 283 'He's a servant of reality.' 'Come again? Um. Yes.' **1933** M. LOWRY *Ultramarine* iii. 165 'Ah, no savee sing Tipperlairley, hey?' 'Come again, brother.' 'No savee sing Tipperlairley?' 'Oh, Tipperary. Yes, yes.' **1956** 'A. GILBERT' *Death came Too* xvii. 180 Nurse Alexander startled them all by saying suddenly, 'No scones.' Crook turned. 'Come again, sugar?'

e. Of a horse in a race: to regain speed. Also *transf.*

1946 *Baltimore Sun* 21 Nov. 21/1 Many of the supporters of [a certain horse] were ready to throw away their tickets when the odds-on favorite gave up the command, but cheered loudly when he 'came again' to win going away. **1962** *Times* 9 Apr. 4/5 The masters conjured up their second or third wind and came again. **1965** *Observer* 30 May 34 *Came again,* said of a horse that has been passed by other horses close to home, but which then (by sheer stamina plus gameness) 'came again' to win.

56. come along.

To move onward (toward or with the speaker): often used as an exhortation.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 26, I kept a Light out all night, that the Pink might see if she came along. **1701** FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Hang your family dinners! come along with me. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 373 Come then, my Friend! my Genius! come along. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Come along, then', said he of the green coat. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxvii, I murmur'd, as I came along, Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd.

57. come away.

a. To come on one's way: see AWAY 1.

b. To come from the place: see AWAY 2.

918 [see AWAY 2]. **1830** TENNYSON *Oriana,* How could I rise and come away, Oriana? **1864** —— *North. Farmer* v, I thowt a said what a owt to 'a said an' I coom'd awaäy.

c. To detach itself, separate: see AWAY 3.

1881 A. LANG *Library* ii. 41 Three jets of gas.. made the backs of books come away in his hand. *a* **1891** *Mod.* A part of the bone must come away first.

†**d.** To get on or along *with*; cf. AWAY 16.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 There are.. many of the French [words] which the Italians can hardly come away withall.

e. To spring out of the ground; to grow apace.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. §5 (1681) 98 For the first half dozen years they make no considerable advance, but afterwards they come away miraculously. **1765** EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 12 This.. to be done with all the young plants till they come away so heartily, that, etc. **1927** *Forestry* I. 18 Frequently after a period of years patches [of Spruce] come away, while the plants alongside are still in a state of check. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* July 4/1 This type of feeding is continued until the spring pasture comes away and hardens up.

f. To come forth, issue, turn out.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 139 No two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident.

58. come back. (See BACK *adv.* 5-7.)

a. To return (hither), in space, or time; to return to a condition, to the memory, come to mind. Also, to return to consciousness (cf. quot. 1850).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 8 Nurse come backe againe. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 665/1 He rallied, and gradually came back to consciousness. **1883** BLACK *Yolande* II. xi. 198 Whatever happens, he cannot come back on you and say you had deceived him. **1890** *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 9 The very names are coming back to him. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* (1924) 213 He worked a little longer. He could feel her live beneath his hands; she was coming back.

b. *Sporting slang.* To fall back, lose ground.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Half way down the hill Royal Hampton began to come back to his horses. **1890** *Field* 29 Mar. 462/2 Wade succeeded in maintaining a lead.. but from the seventh mile he began to 'come back' to his men.

c. To retort or retaliate. *U.S.*

1896 ADE *Artie* vi. 54 Did you ever get the worst of it in such a way that you couldn't come back at the time? **1905** TARKINGTON *In Arena* 182 'Hello, Ben! I hear you're not *for* me!' he said cordially. 'How are you running?' I came back at him, laughing. 'Oh, we're going to beat you,' he answered. **1916** H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* vi. 267 'And what a sweet little home you'll build for the Wales family!' I says... But he wouldn't come back; so I left him surrounded by the wreck of his former smartiness and went home. **1928** F. N. HART *Bellamy Trial* i. 12 Just as I was thinking of something really bright to come back with, a nice soft little voice in the back of the hall said [etc.].

d. Of an athlete: to return to form; to regain the initiative during an event. Also *transf.*

1922 *Daily Mail* 22 Nov. 11 Since that time he has 'come back' with such certainty.. that he must of necessity be regarded as on a level with all the other big men. **1928** *Daily Express* 12 July 12/7 Duncan remains a master of the art of 'coming back'. **1954** F. C. AVIS *Boxing Ref. Dict.* 23 *Come back,* to attack an opponent vigorously after a period of accepting punishment. **1955** *Times* 2 May 5/7 The Scots, however, 'came back' excitingly through tries by Elgie and their stocky little half-back.

e. To return to a former state of popularity or vogue.

1929 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 May 374/4 The way in which the tulip has 'come back' as a garden flower. **1934** *Punch* 11 Apr. 393/3 A West-End barber denies that beards are coming back.

f. Of a guinea-fowl: to utter its cry (resembling 'come back'). Cf. COME-BACK *sb.*[1]

1892 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 143/1 His turkeys gobbled all day, his guinea-fowls 'come-backed'.

59. come by.

a. To come near, usually in passing; to pass.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 140, I did heare The galloping of Horse. Who was't came by? **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶1 There was a great Funeral coming by. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to Mail, John.* And when does this come by? *James.* The mail? At one o'clock.

b. To come aside. *dial.*

60. come down.

a. To descend (hither), to come to what is, or is spoken of as, a lower place: see DOWN *adv.* Also (of rain) to fall heavily; (of fog) to 'settle'.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5147 When Criste es common doun to deme. **1535** COVERDALE *Rev.* xii. 12 The deuell is come downe vnto you. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 At length commeth downe from the Pope two Legates. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, The gentleman that's coming down to court my sister. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 256/1 The Chancellor of the Exchequer comes down to the House of Commons. **1854** DICKENS *Hard Times* III. ii. 269 It came down as *I* never saw it come down before. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. vi. 187 The rain came down like a white sheet. **1891** *Longman's Mag.* July 238 The fog has come down as black as pitch. **1934** H. MILLER *Tropic of Cancer* (1948) 245 It began to come down in bucketsful.

b. To reach or extend in a downward direction.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. i. 353 Their women.. whose vpper gownes come no further downe than their middle thighes. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 21 The latest accounts of the patient come down to the fifteenth day after the operation. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 12/2 The.. forest.. comes down to the water's edge.

c. To descend by birth (*obs.*) or tradition; to survive from an earlier time to the present.

a **1400-50** *Wars Alex.* 3156 (Ashm. MS.) þat þai ware comen doun of kyngis. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶7 Nothing of this Nature is come down to us. **1863** H. COX *Institt.* III. ii. 599 To come down to later times. **1879** M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXV. 352 The tales had come down from the old heathen times.

d. To fall, drop. (Chiefly in sporting phrase.)

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 The best bit of flesh that ever was crossed will certainly come down one day or another. **1803** *Pic Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 108 Dr. F—.. lost his equilibrium, and came down on the ice. **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xix, He spurred the animal to leap the horse-trough.. and it came down with him. **1890** *Field* 8 Mar. 363/2 The giraffe he fired at came down.

e. To descend in rank or condition; to be humbled, abased, or degraded.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 18 Cum doun fro glorie, sit in thirst, thou dwelling of the doȝter of Dibon. **1535** COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe alowe. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 633/2 Some folks who are so high will have to come down a peg. **1889** MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess Sunshine* I. i. 8 They had come down in the world.

f. To become reduced in size or amount; to be lowered.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 71 Resolved, That the Popish Commanders and Popish Officers shall be continued in pay till the Money come down, and no longer. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §315 Its lustre diminished.. till it came down to a star of about the third magnitude. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 39 When prices fall and wages must come down. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 719/2 The rent must come down.

g. *come down upon* ——: to descend with authority, severity, hostility, or suddenness upon; to make an attack by surprise upon; to make a demand or call which is felt to press *on* or *upon* one. *Colloq.* phr. *to come down* (*on* or *upon*) (a person) *like a ton of bricks,* to reprimand or punish (a person) severely.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* vii. 16 His violent dealing shall come downe vpon his owne pate. **1861** DU CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Africa* iv. 33 The treacherous enemy comes down upon a sleeping village. **1888** R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. vi. 117 It's too bad to come down always on you, only because you're such a good fellow. **1937** in PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 172/1. **1938** G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* II. ii. 91 If there's any fighting I shall come down like a ton of bricks on both of you. **1950** J. CANNAN *Murder Included* vii. 174 When I mentioned it to the others, they come down on me like a ton of bricks. **1964** *New Society* 20 Feb. 8/3 Nobody's interested until you actually break the law then they come down on you like a ton of bricks.

h. *come down* (*with*) ——: to bring or put down; *esp.* to lay down money; to make a disbursement; also *to come down with the needful, dust, pelf,* etc. *colloq.* (cf. 7.)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, What pension does your lady propose?.. she must come down pretty deep now, she's superannuated. **1728** J. GAY *Beggar's Opera* III. i. 39 Did he tip handsomely? How much did he come down with? **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 I'll make them come down, and handsomely too, or they shall repent it. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii. 10 When you come down with your pence, For a slice of their scurvy religion. *a* **1817** JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* (1818) IV. x. 227 Money, you know, coming down with money—..it cannot be a very agreeable operation. **1836** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 381 The popular phrase of coming down with 'the dust'. **1877** *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 288/2 But even rich fathers aren't willing Always to come down with the pelf.

i. To be removed from its position, esp. (of a tree) to be felled, (of a building) to be demolished.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 109 Large numbers of oaks have recently been felled, and many more are marked to come down.

j. Of a river: to flow in flood. *Austral., N.Z.,* and *S.Afr.*

1863 S. BUTLER *First Year Canterbury Settl.* vii. 83 The river had come down the evening on which we had crossed it, and so he had been unable to get the beef or himself home again. [**1867** *Queenstown Free Press* 18 Jan. (Pettman), The rivers in this neighbourhood have been frequently down during the last month.] **1937** E. HILL *Great Austral. Loneliness* xxxiii. 255 It is twenty years since the Cooper [river] has come down across the bar of the Strzelecki, good seasons following its regular floods. **1951** L. G. D. ACLAND *Early Canterbury Runs* xi. 327 [He] was grazing a mob of sheep there when the Bowyer [River] came down in flood and drowned most of them. **1955** J. H. WELLINGTON *S. Afr.* I. III. xiv. 459 From the Kuiseb to the Cunene most of the rivers 'come down' two or three times a year, but there is no regularity in the flow, except that it occurs in the summer when rain falls on the plateau.

k. *to come down to*: to be (basically) a matter of; *to come right down to it*: to get to fundamental facts or principles.

1891 H. C. BUNNER *Zadoc Pine* 74 'Tain't much better, when you come right down to it. **1902** W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. & Life* 212 A good.. donkey would be worth all their tribe when it came down to hard work. **1931** L. STEFFENS *Autobiogr.* II. xxxvi. 616 He did not—when it came right down to it, he would not—give me his evidence against individuals. **1959** J. L. AUSTIN *Sense & Sensibilia* (1962) iv. 33 The expressions in question actually have *quite* different uses... Not always, certainly—there are cases.. in which they come down to much the same.

l. *to come down with,* to become ill with (a specified disease). orig. *U.S.*

1895 WOOD *Yale Yarns* 77 (D.A.), The good Deacon almost feared he was about to come down with a fever. **1911** J. C. LINCOLN *Cap'n Warren's Wards* ix. 147 The

housekeeper felt sure he was 'coming-down' with some disease or other. **1961** R. & C. WINSTON tr. *T. Mann's Genesis of Novel* viii. 83, I was suffering from a severe headache, and the following morning I came down with a *grippe* that attacked stomach and intestines.

m. To decide (in favour of), to resolve (to support).

1934 G. B. SHAW *On Rocks* II. 261, I might come down on your side, Arthur, if I spotted you as a winner. **1951** *Mind* LX. 124 Woozley..comes down in favour of a Stoutean form of expression. **1980** *New Yorker* 4 Jan. 65 (*caption*) Dearly beloved, this morning I am going to come down on one side of two very large possibilities.

61. come forth. (*not colloquial.*)

a. To advance out of a place of retirement, come out; often as an encouraging or challenging call.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14349 'Lazar', wit þis, 'cum forth' he badd. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 As spouse cumand forth of his chawmbire. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 15 Rebecca the doughter of Bethuel..came forth. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 525 If..Your son come forth the prodigy of skill; The pedagogue..Claims more than half the praise. —— *Task* II. 445 Forth comes the pocket mirror.—First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. **1808** MRS. HEMANS *Voice of Spring* 21 Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come! **1830** TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* iv, Come forth. **1879** M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 286 He came forth from his quiet retreat.

†**b.** To come into existence, be born. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 3 In this maner they come forth and were borne horryble geants in albyon.

†**c.** To become published; to come out. *Obs.*

1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* To Rdrs., Poems (Arb.) 44 The last Terme..there came forth a little toy of mine, intituled, *The Affectionate Shepheard.* **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 26 When comes your Booke forth. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 491/2 'Childe Harold' came forth during the same year.

62. come forward.

a. To approach, come from the background to the front. **b.** To present oneself before the public, a tribunal, or the like in any capacity. **c.** To make advances. *lit.* and *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 490/1 Come forwarde, a Goddes name, whye dragge you so ever behynde. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶1, I heard the same Voice say, but in a gentle Tone, Come forward. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 165 The Plague was come forward in the West and North Parts of the Town. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 276/1 Buyers are not induced to come forward. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 285 The armourer..Came forward with the helmet yet in hand. **1879** M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 167 Her cousin..came forward as a candidate. *Mod.* (*humorous*) They are very backward in coming forward.

63. come in. (See IN *adv.* in its various senses.)

a. To enter hither; *esp.* into a house, room, or enclosure; to enter the field or arena. Also, *spec.* to come to work in a house.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8959 Sco com in at þat ilk yatte. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Kings* xiv. 6 And seith, Cum in, wijf of Jeroboam. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 84 Whan we comen in wee diden of oure Schoon. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. ii. 181 He is the generall challenger, I come but in as others do, to try with him the strength of my youth. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* I. iii. 4 By my troth sir Toby, you must come in earlyer a nights. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ii. §1 The simple ideas thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses. **1728** W. SMITH *Univ. College* 271 That he had..twice or thrice knocked to come in. **1856** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* (1882) 61/2 A sleepy 'Come in' was the reply to my summons. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 27 May (*Cricket*), Mr. C. T. Studd..came in third wicket down. **1930** A. BENNETT *Imperial Palace* xliv. 313 The charwoman who 'came in' for half a day on alternate days.

b. To enter as invaders, settlers, occupants, etc. Also, to enter as a partner (in a company or *on* an enterprise).

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 12 And þe Denmarkes come þo first ynne. **1598** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. **1843** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. 334 Ha, Ha! Join us. You shall come in cheap. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 174 Traces of aborigines, before the basalt-building inhabitants came in. **1923** WODEHOUSE *Inimit. Jeeves* xiv, I came..to ask if you would care to come in on another little flutter. **1936** L. C. DOUGLAS *White Banners* x. 220 I'll come in on it..and help. **1953** R. LEHMANN *Echoing Grove* 310 She came in on a campaign..I was helping to organize.

†**c.** (in *Script.*) *to come in unto*: to have carnal intercourse with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xix. 31 Not a man more vpon earth that can come in vnto us. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 16.

d. To move or advance inwards; to arrive here at its destination; to enter the port, goal, etc. Also, to be in the last stage of a run. (Cf. COME-IN *sb.*)

a **1626** BACON (J.), Our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet. **1667** DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, Here's another of our vessels come in. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶1 There came in this Morning a Mail from Holland. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The tide, as going out, or coming in. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 the mails went out and came in only on the alternate days. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* vii, The whole hunt is out of ear-shot, and all hope of coming in is over. **1888** FARJEON *Miser Farebro.* II. xix. 256 The 'dark' horse..came in fourth.

†**e.** *Fencing.* To make a pass or home-thrust, to get within the opponent's guard. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II. iv. 241 These nine..Began to giue me ground: but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. **1597** —— *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 302 Hee would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Oh, bravely thrust! Take heed he come not in, sir. To him again; you give him too much respite.

†**f.** To submit, yield, give in one's adhesion.

1520 HEN. VIII *Let.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. III. 57 O'Neil, and the other Irish captains [have] come in, and..recognised us as their sovereign lord. **1560** in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 332 My Lord of Norfolke was ready to com in. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 658/1 Touching the arche-rebell himselfe..if he..should offer to come in and submitt himselfe to her Majestie. **1687** BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 124 Seeing the Queen's Forces encrease, and that none came in to him. **1828** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxv, Glencoe had not come in within the term prescribed.

g. To be successful in a candidature; to be elected; to come into power.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 118 He came in Rector. **1820** *Examiner* No. 619. 124/1 Mr. March Phillips..came in for Leicestershire in 1818, on the Whig interest. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 15 A character for public speaking, which..must inevitably lead..whenever the Whigs should come in, to a seat in the British Senate. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 17 May 586/1 Mr. Gladstone says that the statement that he came in on allotments in 1886..is..untrue.

h. Of things: To be brought or given in.

a **1067** *Char. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 195 Ani land sy owt of ðen biscopriche ȝedon, ich wille ðæt hit cume in onȝean. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. i. 15 At Easter, eggs came in by the hundred. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 35/1 Subscriptions will continue to come in.

i. To come into hand as revenue or receipts. (Cf. INCOME.)

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 2 Sweet hearts we shall be rich ere we depart, If fairings come thus plentifully in. **1596** —— *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 55 We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 He was profuse in hospitality..To maintain all this, he had plenty coming in. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 347 Coming in as the incomes of literary men do.

j. Natural productions (*e.g.* vegetables, oysters), etc., are said to *come in*, when they begin to be in season, and come into hand for use; so to *come in usefully*, *opportunely*, and the like. In the current phrases, *to come in handy*, *come in useful*, etc., there is a blending of this notion with others, 'to come in opportunely and prove useful'.

1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. 330 The snow and the storms came in so well to help the Welsh. **1884** H. COXWELL *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 The system of balloon signalling..would have come in opportunely. **1888** MCCARTHY *Ladies' Gallery* II. v. 69 The knowledge came in handy now. **1889** MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I. xii. 207 They have come in most useful. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 157/2 Even cats..come in useful.

k. To enter into a narrative, account, or list; to intervene in the course of anything; to take its place, *esp.* with reference to the place or manner. Cf. sense 6 b. Phr. *this, etc., is where we came in*: our knowledge dates from this point; we are back to where we started.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 365 *Gre.* If whil'st I liue she will be onely mine. *Tra.* That only came well in. **1610** —— *Temp.* II. i. 77 Widow? A pox o' that: how came that Widdow in? Widdow Dido! **1820** *Examiner* No. 648. 587/1 But justice comes in here, as it comes in at every corner of this rotten question. **1886** *Lady Branksmere* II. xxix. 158 Where does the joke come in? **1949** WODEHOUSE *Uncle Dynamite* vii. 114 Now we're back where we started. This is where we came in. **1966** *Guardian* 24 Sept. 6/5 There was an old saying about the continuous movie programme. This is where we came in. It became gradually part of the language with more general application. **1967** 'H. HOWARD' *Routine Investigation* ii. 19 'Anything else you want to ask me?' 'No. This is where I came in. Tomorrow we'll go call on a few people who may have a few answers.'

l. To come into use, vogue, or fashion.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 117 þei han grete lordischipis amorteised to hem..þis amorteisynge comeþ in bi ypocrisie of preiynge be mouþ. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 24 For thence came in private Dominion or Possession. *a* **1684** EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (J.), Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 172 After the Revolution, Jacobite plots came in. **1890** *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 510/2 Now that..croquet has come in.

m. Of a time or season: To enter or begin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 25 Vntyll the fulnes of the gentyls be come in. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 52 Now comes in the sweete of the night. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 275 The settled season began to come in. **1890** *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 133/1 The year comes in royally.

†**n.** *to come in with*: to overtake; to meet; to fall in with. *Obs.*

1557 R. WOODMAN in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1801/2 Ere euer I could arise and get away, he was come in with me. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 191 In this pickle..I came in with him.

o. *to come in for*: to be included among those who receive *a share of* anything; to receive incidentally. Phr. *to come in for it*, to incur punishment, or a rebuke. *colloq.*

1665 BP. PATRICK *Pilgrim* xxi. 218 We come in for a share of all their gettings. **1697** COLLIER *A Thought* Ess. (1702) II. 84 If Thinking is essential to Matter, Stocks and Stones will come in for their share of Privilege. **1841** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, You'll come in for it presently, I know you will! **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised often came in for a courteous word. **1864** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. II. viii. 238 Unfortunate Lavvy... She always comes in for it. **1880** H. LAPHAM in D. M. Davin *N.Z. Short Stories* (1953) 68 Poor Brennan came in for it,.. a severe lecturing, as well as to be reduced to the rank of constable. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. ix. 298 She came in for her share of a fine property.

p. *to come in upon, on*: to enter one's mind as a powerful impression, to be borne in upon.

1886 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* II. xxiii. 180 It came more and more in upon her that she had known from the very first. **1889** STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 186 Has it never come in upon your mind what you are doing?

q. Of a cow: to calve. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1705 W. L. GRIMSTONE *Lawyer's Fortune* I. i, There's a young one comes in this Year. **1838** H. COLMAN *Mass. Rep. Agric.* 60 He gives an opinion,..that the heifers which 'come in' with their first calf at two years old, do better than when their coming in is delayed until three years old. **1857** [see COMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 7 d]. **1874** *Rep. Vermont State Board Agric.* II. 93 He..has his cows come in usually in April. **1863** *Country Gentleman* 22 Jan. 63/3 Hence the object is to have all the cows 'come in' near the commencement of the butter or cheese making season. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* May 485/1 But sows farrowing in May, and their litters too, must be fed until the cows come in.

r. Of a radio operator, etc.: to begin speaking.

1958 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 18 The announcer said, '..7 KZ, if you are listening, will you come in, Mrs. Hoskins.' **1966** *Listener* 17 Nov. 717/3 Mr Aubrey Jones, would you like to come in first, having heard Mr Cousins? **1970** R. JOHNSTON *Black Camels* xii. 184 The loudspeaker spoke in the wireless truck. 'Gunbus One to White Chief. ..' 'Come in Gunbus One.'

64. come near. To approach in place, order, qualities, etc.: see NEAR. So *come nigh.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14123 (Cott.) Ne mans wijt þar mai cum nere. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. §3 To which those expressions of Plato in his Timæus come very near. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 190/1 The horse started a little when he came near. **1878** *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 24/2 We came very near having a smash-up. **1889** STEVENSON *Master of B.* xi. 298 The Indian..came near to pay the penalty of his life.

65. come off.

†**a.** Formerly in imperative as a call of encouragement to action: come! come along! come on! *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 304 Yis quod this Somonour..Com of, and lat me ryden hastily. Yif me xii. pens. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 66 Come of, come of, and slee me here as blyue. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XX. iv, Come of thenne, sayd they alle, and do hit [open a door]. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* B. vij, Why tarye ye thus longe, come of. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 103 Come of, therefore, let se; Shall I begynne or ye. **1530** PALSGR. 418 Come of, my scolers..I shall shewe you many thinges, *or ça, mes escoliers.* **1557** *Sarum Primer*, *Complin* E iij, Come of therfore our patronesse, Cast upon us those pitifull eyes of thyne.

b. To come away from a place in which one has been, *e.g.* a ship, a coast, etc.

a **1480** *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden 1877) 41 But massyngers thedyr he sende, Bade them to come of and make an end. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 154 The next day Capt. Minchin came off. **1743** J. BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 108 Made a Signal for the Boats to come off. **1825** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came off from Burghclere yesterday afternoon, crossing Lord Carnarvon's park.

†**c.** To desist, cease *from*. *Obs.* Also, to 'give over'; to stop talking. (Cf. 44 above.) *U.S. slang.*

1711 H. FELTON *Classicks* (J.), To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* II. 31 To forgive every one that should come off from his opposition. **1870** J. J. MCCLOSKEY *Across Continent* in *Amer. Lost Plays* (1940) IV. 95/1 Oh, come off, Joe. **1889** *Century Dict.*, *Come off*, to cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, come off! (Recent slang, U.S.) **1892** *N.Y. Mercury* Feb. (Ware), 'How much does yez ax for this book?' 'Six dollars,' replied the smiling clerk. 'Six dollars! Oh, come off!' **1904** S. E. WHITE *Silent Places* xiii. 139 Now you treat her decent and you treat me decent. It's time you came off. **1904** W. H. SMITH *Promoters* xx. 293 '[It] makes one conscious of his own superiority to call some one else down.' 'Oh, come off!' Goldsby replied. **1906** E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* v. 56 Come off! She don't look where I live. **1912** E. C. BENTLEY *Trent's Last Case* v. 119 'Come off!' exclaimed Trent bitterly. 'What do I care about his story?.. I want to know how you *know* he went to Southampton.' **1929** W. SMYTH *Girl from Mason Creek* vi. 64 Oh, come off, Thomson.

†**d.** 'To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction' (J.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §221 The Figure of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramis, but yet comming off, and dilating more suddenly.

e. To become detached; to detach oneself.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 486 Eve handled it, and no doubt the apple came off in her fingers. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Mr. Weller..attacked the Reverend Mr. Stiggins with manual dexterity. 'Come off!' said Sam. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 26/1 The tail..came off in his hand. **1890** *Univ. Rev.* 15 Mar. 302 The wheel of the car came off in the middle of the road.

f. To leave the field of combat; to retire or extricate oneself from any engagement; usually with reference to the manner, as *to come off with flying colours*, *second best*, *badly*, *safely*, *victorious*, *a loser*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 128 But my cheefe care Is to come fairely off from the great debts. **1607** —— *Cor.* I. vi. 1 We are come off, Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands, Nor Cowardly in retyre. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 26 His few well led men came ever off with victory .. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 68 Some Pilgrims in some things come off losers. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, Blessing ourselves that we had come off so well. **1829** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. xxiii, He had come off victorious..in every action in which he had been engaged. **1883** A. DOBSON *Fielding* 70 In this controversy..Cibber did not come off worst.

†g. To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 647, I .. Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet came off. **1667** N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She had a dangerous Feaver, with a Diarrhœa, but came off. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent. **1813** JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 23 Sept. (1952) 335 They talked of cupping me, but I came off with a dose or two of calomel.

†h. To acquit oneself *well*, etc. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 14 Cunning but capricious Artisans, which come off in nothing so well as in making Monsters.

†i. Of things: To come to an issue or result; to turn out. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 116 *Sil.* I thanke you (gentle Seruant) 'tis very Clerkly-done. *Val.* Now trust me (Madam) it came hardly-off. **1607** —— *Timon* I. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 171 This imitation .. which comes off nearest to the mineral is as follows.

j. Of a thing on hand: To come to the issue; to take place, be carried out.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 368 The event has not come off right. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 142 A race to come off on the sands. **1865** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 286 First dinner (called luncheon), which comes off at two o'clock.

†k. To pay, disburse: cf. *come down*, *come out*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iii. 13 They shall haue my horses, but Ile make them pay .. they must come off. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 539 Neither would Protogenes part with any of his pictures vnto them, vnlesse they would come off roundly and rise to a better price than before time. **1636** DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 512 We'll make her costive Beldamship Come off. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, Will you come off, sir?

l. *Sporting euphem.* To fall off. Cf. 2 c.

1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. i. 7, I confess I don't like to see a girl come off.

m. To have (a certain) success; and *absol.*, to be successful; to result in success. Cf. sense f.

1864 CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA *Let.* 4 May in R. Fulford *Dearest Mama* (1968) 327 The Armistice does not seem to be coming off—the King and every one seem very anxious for it here. **1865** F. LILYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 128[He] has been known to 'come off' as a change bowler. **1874** TROLLOPE *Way we live Now* (1875) I. xxx. 194 I'm afraid you didn't make much of Mr. Melmotte, .. it just didn't come off. **1883** *Graphic* 11 Aug. 138/2 Batting is his forte, though he does not always 'come off '. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/2 Atmosphere is here; knowledge is here; graphic style is here. But .. it does not in the telling language of the studio 'come off'. **1929** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 May 360/1 As a theologian he comes off no better, for against a stanza in which the Virgin responds to the Annunciation of Gabriel is placed the side-note 'The Immaculate Conception'! **1966** *Listener* 8 Sept. 366/2 Another fascinating original .. appeared to be about a man in hell. I am not sure that it entirely came off.

n. (See sense 17 above.)

o. **come off.** *Cricket.* To be taken off or rested after a spell of bowling; to cease bowling. Cf. *take off* s.v. TAKE *v.* 83 e.

1910 A. A. MILNE *Day's Play* 131 When I am captaining a team, .. and one of the bowlers wants to come off, I am always ready to meet him half-way. **1954** E. RAYMOND *To Wood no More* vi. 94 'They're hitting him about now... He's tiring.' 'Yes, he'll come off.' **1977** *Sunday Times* 3 July 28/1 Geoff Miller .. came off after Lancashire's Frank Hayes hit him for 30 runs—six fours and a six—in two overs.

p. Of a play, film, etc.: to reach the end of a run.

1952 M. LASKI *Village* vii. 121 They says it's a really good film and it comes off to-morrow.

66. come on.

a. To advance hitherward: often implying hostile intent. Also with *from*: to arrive after travelling *on from* another specified place, engagement, etc.

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2873 Than wole I, þat ye come on In haste to that same place. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Smyth & Dame* in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 209 The smyth .. Called on hys dame Jone, And bad her com on fast. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 14 The destruction off Moab commeth on a pace. **1603** SHAKS *Meas. for M.* V. i. 400 The swift celeritie of his death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The great ordnance once discharged, the armies came fast on. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops .. came on again to the charge with such fury, that, etc. **1889** *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/7 He will come on to Zanzibar on Thursday. **1902** H. JAMES *Wings of Dove* III. 88 She had come on from Boston for that purpose. **1930** E. WAUGH *Vile Bodies* iv. 51 They had come on from a dance and stood in a little group by themselves.

b. To advance in growth or development; to progress, thrive, grow, get on, improve.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* II. i, States come on With slow advice, quicke execution. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (J.), It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth. **1689** HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-monger* 38 Like a young Setting-dog .. there's hopes of him, he's coming on. **1759** *Phil. Trans.* LI. 182 He seemed to come on but slowly while the shocks were slight. **1853** C. MCINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Crops of cauliflower, etc., that may be coming on too fast. **1890** *Field* 15 Feb. 232/3 No. 7 [oarsman] has hardly come on as fast as expected. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 355/1 He [a dog] has come on tremendously in head.

c. To come so as to prevail disagreeably; to supervene: said of night, winter, bad weather, fits or states of illness.

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 892 The nyghte come on ful sone. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 83 The nyght came on. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), Until winter were come on. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 126 Night coming on, we here pitched our tent. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 4 It came on to blow. **1830** 'JUAN DE VEGA' *Jrnl. Tour* XX. (1847) 138 It came on to rain. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, We encountered another south-easter .. it came on in the night. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 75 Whenever the paroxysm came-on. **1886** MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* I. vi. 99 The night had come on wet.

d. To come upon the board for discussion or settlement; to come in course to be dealt with.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 96 Before the Lords at twelve my Cause comes on. **1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 64 The question of the St. Domingo deputation came on. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 132 The next day comes on Sir John Key's motion. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 340/2 The .. Bill had come on for second reading.

e. To come upon the stage or scene of action.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 225 Then came on a small man. **1888** MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. viii. 168 Ransom began to grow impatient, and to wonder if Berenice was never to come on. **1890** *Field* 10 May 672/2 At this stage Mr. Woods came on to bowl.

f. *come on!* the imperative is used as a call to urge some one to advance towards or to accompany (the speaker), or to proceed with anything; *esp.* used as a challenge or call of defiance.

c **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1860 Gye beganne on hym to crye Harrawde, come on smertlye. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iii. 29 Come on fayre youth and go with me. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 1 Come-on, come-on, come-on: giue mee your Hand, Sir; giue mee your Hand, Sir. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* II. i. 144 Now Sir, come on: What was done to Elbowes wife, once more? **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 14 Come on then, Satire! .. Spread thy broad wing, and souse on all the kind. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Come on,' said the cab-driver, sparring away like clock-work. 'Come on—all four on you.' **1888** E. GOSSE *Raleigh* ix. 201 Struck down as he was shouting 'Come on, my men!'

67. come out.

a. *lit.* i.e. out of a place, a house, etc., into the open; to emerge, issue forth.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 43 Ðu latzar cymm ut. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 63 And fereð in to helle .. ut ne cumeð he nefre ma. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2643 Frenschemen .. þat buþ now comen out of þe tour. **1535** COVERDALE *Numb.* XX. 11 And Moses .. smote yᵉ rocke .. Then came yᵉ water out abundantly. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* XV. 28 Therefore came his father out. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 137 Go in there a slave, and come out a gentleman. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (Rtldg.) 86/2 The squire came out to receive us.

b. *esp.* 'out into the field', *i.e.* to fight.

[*a* **1498** WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 14 Kynge Edwarde sent a messyngere to them, that yf thai wulde come oute, that he wulde feght withe them.] **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 29 And he said to Abimelech, Increase thine armie and come out. **1805** BLACKWOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 130 *note*, At this moment the Enemy are coming out. **1829** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. lxxxiv, Their simple and ignorant followers, who came out [in 1745] in ignorance of the laws of the civilized part of the nation.

c. with the notion of leaving one's employment; as *to come out on strike*.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Seventeen .. came out on strike yesterday morning. **1889** *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec. 5/5 He had the promises of 300 to come out 'in sympathy' when the time came for quitting work.

d. With complement: To emerge (in a specified manner) from a contest, competition, examination.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'How did you come out?' means, how did you fare in your undertaking? **1868** HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxiv. 186 He will come out a double-first. **1881** MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. xiii. 289, I have set my heart on coming out winner. **1889** STEVENSON *Master of B.* iv. 128 He had been put to his defence, he had come lamely out.

e. To appear, as the sun, moon, or stars; to emerge from behind the clouds, etc.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. iv, I wish the snow would melt and the sun come out on high. **1883** MRS. C. PRAED *Moloch* I. i. vii. 132 The stars came out in the blue overhead. **1889** *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 308 The moon will come out when the wind goes.

f. To protrude, project, extend. (See 5.)

1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy. S. & N.* II. 118 Between the Scales on both sides the Knobs come out commonly three or four together. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 23 The other [end] at top .. coming out into the Room.

†g. To come to an end, expire, 'run out'. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 241 b, The trewes commeth oute at October nexte.

h. To come into public view or notice, as from concealment; to become public; to be played, as a card.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Leste hit uttere cume þat hie tweien witen. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 156 Þus cam it out þat cryst ouer-cam, rekeuered and lyued; For þat wommen witeth may nou3te wel be conseille! *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 194 Els on the shalle I be wrokyn or thi ded com Alle outt. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* V. i, All will come out. **1781** *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 193*/2 The proceedings of the committee must all come out in the end. **1796** NELSON 20 Nov., in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) 304 We have all of us some [damages] when the truth comes out. **1886** MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. iv. 68 All this came out incidentally. **1889** 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist w. Perception* 35 Two rounds of diamonds come out.

i. To appear or be found as the result of investigation or computation, or as the solution of a problem. Also *ellipt.*, of certain games of cards.

a **1699** STILLINGFL. (J.), It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. **1705** ARBUTHNOT *Table Coins, Weights, & M.* (J.), The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. **1781** *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 162*/2 If .. it should come out, that the vice admiral's complaints were founded. **1816** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 21 If tan Long. come out negative, the longitude is greater than a semicircle. **1883** BLACK *Yolande* I. xviii. 355, I think it will come out all right. **1890** *Bedford Directory* 1 The death rate came out at a little under 13·28. **1909** H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* xv. 320 'I believe after all it's coming out!' said Miss Stanley. 'The aces made it easy.' **1934** A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 191 He plays three games of mystical solitaire. If all three games 'come out', then it means that the patient is certain to get well. **1939** R. LEHMANN *No More Music* I. ii. 40 (He sweeps the cards into a tangle.) Anyway, it's not coming out. Give it up. **1953** A. CHRISTIE *Pocket full of Rye* xviii. 123 'Just wait a minute,' said Miss Ramsbottom. 'This Patience is going to come out.'

j. To come into visible development, display itself; as leaves, flowers, eruptive diseases, etc.; also with the person suffering from an eruptive disease as subj., to become covered *in* (a rash, etc.). As said of a photographic effect, there is often a mixture of senses i. and k.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 242 His heade, when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it. **1724** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/2 The Small Pox are come out very violently on the Queen. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 6 Some strange eruption that had come out in the night. **1890** *Graphic* 10 May 539/3 The lilacs are coming out. *a* **1891** *Mod.* The leaves are just coming out. We took photographs, but the details have not come out very well. **1891** *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 195 He was seized with curiosity to see whether Mrs... 'came out' as badly in a photograph as she did in a letter. *c* **1901** R. A. KNOX in E. Waugh *Life* (1959) I. iii. 61, I am dying to know how your photograph of me .. has come out in printing. **1932** D. L. SAYERS *Have his Carcase* vii. 89 If I shave the beard I come out all over buttons. **1941** E. BOWEN *Look at Roses* 53 Do you think that photo will ever come out? **1945** M. DICKENS *Thursday Afternoons* i. 25 Kathy's come out in the most awful spots... Look at the child. **1958** G. GREENE *Our Man in Havana* III. iii. 127 If he drinks champagne he comes out in spots. **1981** R. HAYMAN *K: Biogr. Kafka* vii. 84 He came out in boils, and found the Parisian doctors unable to help.

k. To become evident; to show itself prominently.

1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 43/1 They come out upon the eye with a satisfying power. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 177/2 The evil came out in a very marked way after 1843. **1883** A. ROBERTS *O.T. Revision* iii. 50 Here comes out one of the most characteristic blemishes of the Authorised Version. **1890** *New Rev.* Apr. 290 The same arrogance came out, sometimes with startling distinctness.

l. To be offered to the public; to issue from the press, be published. Cf. *come out with*, 69.

1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie, which was come out a little before. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 What new paper hobby horses .. are come out in your late May morrice daunce. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 232 ¶2 All the Writings and Pamphlets which have come out since the Trial. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 186 A few numbers of the Rambler had come out. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 The London Gazette came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 199/1 The new Russian loan .. came out this week.

m. To show oneself publicly (in some character or fashion); to declare oneself (in some way); to make a public declaration of opinion. Also *spec.* to acknowledge publicly one's homosexuality. Cf. *to come out of the closet* s.v. CLOSET *sb.* 3 d.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 167 (1862) I. 390 Eyes to discern the devil now coming out in his whites. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii, When he began to come out in this way. **1844** *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 584/2, I have hoards of gold laid by .. and could come out as a Crœsus when I chose. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 425/2 Why you come out so strong in favour of one cause? **1876** STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv. 65 Now he [Becket] comes out as a candidate for martyrdom. **1968** *Globe Mag.* (Toronto) 13 Jan. 6/4 Several I spoke to referred to the difficulties they experienced in 'coming out' —realizing they *were* homosexuals. **1972** B. RODGERS *Queens' Vernacular* 54 Ruth came out when she was thirty-five—that's a long time to wait. **1974** *New Statesman* 31 May 759/1 The gays at the conference .. were .. all people who had 'come out'—that is, openly declared themselves to be homosexual. **1978** *Gay News* 23 Feb. 19/5 The fact that I am gay is written down in black and white. I came out at teaching college and the fact was put down in my personal file. **1984** *Maledicta 1983* VII. 205 Date of birth is less important to 'generation' than when one came out: gay people of divergent ages who came out into a particular gay world belong to one generation.

n. To make a *début* on the stage or in some kindred professional character.

1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 When she came out in Mandane .. she came upon us by surprise. **1831** F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. of Girlh.* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 171 She studies .. as if she were coming out next year in a learned profession. **1888** MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. i. 23 A young girl .. who was coming out at a *matinée*.

o. To make a formal entry into 'society' on reaching womanhood (a recognized indication of this in English society being presentation at court).

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii. (D.), She has seen nothing at all of the world, for she has never been presented yet, so she is not *come out*, you know; but she's to *come out* next year. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XV. xv, A practical hint afforded by the daughter, as she is

'coming out' that it is time for Mamma to think of going in. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 224 These jewels I'm going to give you when you come out. I wore them to my first ball.

p. To make public profession of religion. *U.S. dial.*

1860 *Widow Bedott Papers* 108 (Bartlett), Them special efforts is great things—ever since I come out, I've felt like a new critter.

68. come out of.

a. *lit.* To issue or emerge from; to be brought or exported from (a place).

c **1225** *St. Marher.* 2 Ter com ut of asie toward antioche. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 23204 (Trin.) He þat doukeþ ones þer doun Comeþ neuer out of þat prisoun. *a* **1498** Warkw. *Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 Thei came oute of the castelle. **1553** in *Camden Misc.* (1853) II. *Request* 10 And corn, which commeth so plentuously oute of Pollande. **1611** Bible *Mark* v. 2 When hee was come out of the ship. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 142 ¶4, I am just come out of the Country. **1808** Scott *Marm.* v. xii, O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west.

b. To emerge from (a state or condition); to escape or extricate oneself from, get out of.

c **1220** *Bestiary* 56 in *O.E. Misc.*, Hu he [the eagle] cumeð ut of elde. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* III. 41 To withdraw ws, ws defendand, Till we cum owt off thar daunger. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi, Ȝette God may me sende of his sele, That I may .. cum owte of this wo. **1611** Bible *Rev.* vii. 14 These are they which came out of great tribulation. **1677** Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 103 When men .. come out of their apprenticeship. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No. 212 ¶7 He is just come out of the Small-Pox. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 184/1 They .. came out of all the confiscations consequent on rebellion, better than they entered them. **1890** A. C. Doyle *Capt. 'Polestar', etc.* 234 He came out of his reverie with a start.

c. To issue or proceed from (a source, cause, antecedent, etc.).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 13 A speech .. liker to have comen out of the mouth of Aristotle, or Democritus. **1792** in *Ann. Reg.* 1826, *Hist. & Biog.* 162/2 Something will come out of all this. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 Out of Plato come all things that are still written and debated among men of thought. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 78/2 Can good come out of such bloody scenes? **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 117 It .. comes out of the economy with which the work is managed.

d. To extend or lead out of (a place); to project or grow out of. (Cf. 5.)

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (*MS.* A.) 26 þe toþer arterie þat comeþ out of þe lift-side of þe herte. **1611** Bible *Hab.* iii. 4 He had hornes comming out of his hand. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* 72 The Staires comming out of the Lodgings into Saint James Parke.

69. come out (with) (cf. 7, and 67 m.). To bring out; to publish, utter, give vent to. Phr. *to come right out with*: to blurt out a remark; to speak frankly or tactlessly; also *ellipt.* (*N. Amer. colloq.*).

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 194 Be it hole worde or brokyn, com out with som. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Pasquil is coming out with the liues of the Saints. **1685** *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 10 If he come out with a saying, it is to amuse the attention of his Rivals. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* vi, Mr. Winkle came out with jokes which are very well known in town. **1871** H. James *Watch & Ward* (1960) xi. 24 Do you know what he intimated? Indeed, he came right out with it. **1928** *Sat. Even. Post* 7 Jan. 8/1 Why don't you come right out and say how it happened? **1934** J. O'Hara *Appt. Samarra* (1935) iv. 99 Well, Kitty, you know how she is. Comes right out with it. **1941** I. Baird *He rides Sky* 47 Hey, Mum, come right out and tell us just where you bought that millinery mayhem or did you rob a grave? **1966** *Toronto Daily Star* 1 Mar. 39/1 After considerable hinting, she finally came right out and asked for the painting.

70. come over.

a. *lit.* To come, passing over a river, sea, mountain, or simply, intervening space; to cross.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 30 She dares not come over to thee. **1611** Bible *Acts* xvi 9 There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come ouer into Macedonia, and helpe vs. **1760** *Voy. W.G. Vaughan* II. 4 The same captain I came over with to Calais. **1827** Scott *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. iv, The Percies are descended from a great Norman baron, who came over with William. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 343 A bookseller named Michael Johnson .. came over from Lichfield.

†**b.** To come upon one, alight, descend. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvi. 2 So curs in veyn spoken in to sum man shal comen ouer.

c. To pass over during distillation.

1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them .. and there will come over a water of no small vertue. **1793** T. Beddoes *Calculus, etc.* 239 If the heat applied be too great, carbonic acid air will come over instead of oxygene air.

d. To change sides, passing to that with which the speaker identifies himself.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 119 Yet notwithstanding, tenne of the best and chiefest of his horsemen, came over unto mee. **1655-60** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 117/2 Cleander came over to them. **1687** Burnet *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 141 Many of the Earl of Pembroke's men came over to him. **1774** Goldsmith *Hist. Greece* I. 282 This made the rest .. come over to Demosthenes's opinion. **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VII. i, The Prince has come over .. he is going to live at Court.

†**e.** To prevail, use persuasion successfully. *Obs.* Cf. *come over one*, 46 f.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 156 Have you thus come over with me, Pamela?

f. In *colloq.* phrase, *to come over faint, sick, ill*, and the like: to have a feeling of faintness, etc., come over one.

1922 'R. Crompton' *Just—William* xi. 213 'I jus'—jus' came over queer,' he ended, remembering a phrase he had heard used recently by the charwoman. **1936** Wodehouse *Laughing Gas* iii. 37 You can't tick a bloke off properly unless you come over a bit mid-Victorian. **1938** E. Bowen *Death of Heart* II. vii. 303 Your marvellous yellow coat might make me come over queer. **1938** R. G. Collingwood *Princ. Art* v. 83 Sound knockabout entertainers .. suddenly come over all solemn. **1960** N. F. Simpson *Resounding Tinkle* II. 118 There was nothing wrong with him .. and then next day he came over funny at work.

g. To succeed in conveying one's meaning or in creating a particular impression.

1963 *Guardian* 26 Jan. 5/2 In the novel the dissolute lover 'came over' as much more than a debaucher. **1968** I. Lambot *Queen dies First* xii. 88 He's a damned good administrator, but somehow, he doesn't come over, as a person. He takes a lot of getting to know.

71. come round.

a. To come by a circuitous route; to come in the course of a circuit, or in taking a walk round; to come in an incidental or informal way.

1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 49 My sons came round, in the chaise, by Andover and Weyhill. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, Every time he [the lamplighter] comes round. **1888** F. Warden *Witch of the Hills* II. xxii. 176 She said she might come round this evening.

b. To come with the revolution of time or events.

a **1625** Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Farewell, my sorrows, and my tears take truce, My wishes are come round. **1842** Tennyson *Lady Clare* v, 'O God be thank'd!' said Alice the nurse, 'That all comes round so just and fair.' **1844** *Fraser's Mag.* 572/2 A new order of things had come round. **1888** B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* III. xiv. 248 The festivals come round and the people assemble.

c. To veer round, as the wind, to a more favourable quarter; to turn favourably in opinion.

1818 Todd, *To come round*, to change; as, the wind came round. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 363, I begin .. to come round to my uncle's opinion. **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xx, I had confident expectations that things would come round.

d. To return to a normal state or to a better mood after a fit of ill temper; to recover from a swoon, illness, etc.

1841 Ld. Mount-Temple in *Life Shaftesbury* x. (1887) 209 It's better to give them time to come round. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xvi, She came round so far as to be helped down stairs. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* xv. 169 She .. allowed him to go on with his grumbling. He would come round by degrees.

72. come through.

a. To succeed, attain an end; *spec.* to attain conversion. Chiefly *U.S.*

1881 H. W. Pierson *In Brush* 172 They could scarcely speak for hoarseness—enjoyed seeing them 'come through' (the vernacular for conversion). **1886** A. Edwards *Playwright's Dau.* xvi, You will do as I tell you, and, please God, shall come through without a singe. **1912** Mathewson *Pitching* ii. 33, I have been told that Clarke was the most relieved man in seven counties when O'Toole came through with that victory in Boston. **1913** Mrs. Stratton-Porter *Laddie* xii. 355 Leon said our house reminded him of the mourners' bench before anyone had 'come through'. *Ibid.* xv. 494 Pretty soon it began to look like she was going to come through as Amos Hurd did when he was redeemed. **1917** D. H. Lawrence (*title*) Look! we have come through!

b. To act as desired or expected; to provide required information, money, etc. (see quot. 1914).

1914 Jackson & Hellyer *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 25 *Come through*, .. to give up, to deliver, to surrender any secret information or any material goods demanded. **1949** J. B. Priestley *Home is Tomorrow* I. 2 *Dayton.* Can't tell you yet. *Jill.* When can you? *Dayton.* Soon. Depends on you, though. When you come through, then I'll come through. **1969** R. V. Beste *Next Time I'll Pay* iii. 35, I had to twist his arm a bit but he came through.

c. To emerge, to be apparent, to succeed in giving a favourable impression.

1947 L. Hastings *Dragons are Extra* ix. 200 An attractive personality that 'came through'. **1965** *Listener* 20 May 731/2 The picture of Lyndon Johnson as a teacher .. came through strikingly when the President recently visited a newly organized Job Corp Camp in Maryland.

73. come to.

a. Analytical form of OE. *tó-cuman* to arrive, come, to be present; L. *advenīre.*

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 10 Cume to þin rice [*Lindisf.* to-cymeð ric ðin]. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* xxvi. 60 Whenne many fals witnessis hadden cummen to.

b. *Naut.* To come to a standstill, rest, or fixed position; also, to come 'close to the wind'.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* iii. (1757) 99 In the fright he had forgot he had a graplin in the boat to come to with. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Rarrivée*, the movement of coming-to, after having fallen off, when a ship is lying-by, or trying. **1805** A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 225 They resolved, being near shoal water .. to come-to, and rest themselves for the night. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiv, The gale having gone over, we came-to.

c. To come round to reconciliation, accord, or a pleasant mood. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1701 Swift *Mrs. Harris' Petit.*, What if after all my chaplain won't come to? **1765** Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 For a long time behaved oddly, but he has come to again. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. viii, I thought Sophia was a just coming to. **1890** (Still common dialectally).

d. To recover (from a swoon, etc.); to revive, come round.

a **1572** Knox *Hist. Ref.* 275 (Jam.) Thoch I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the cuming to. **1832** Marryat *N. Forster* xlix, Isabel was the first to *come to.* **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* iv, He had just been all but choked, and had that moment come to. **1879** Browning *Ivan Ivanov.* 55 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she moans: She's coming to!

74. come up.

a. *lit.* To come from a lower to a higher position, or to a place viewed as higher, or as a centre, *e.g.* the capital, or a university. *spec.* To present oneself before a judge or tribunal *for* (rarely *to*) judgement.

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 13 He cymþ eastan up. **1516** in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 15 If I shulde com up to London the next terme. **1726** Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 60/2 They came up to town. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without announcing him. **1844** Dickens in *Story of his Life* 156, I am here—just come up from underground. **1888** 'F. Warden' *Woman's Face* II. xvii. 171 He felt as if he himself had come up to judgement before a stern and unbending judge. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 20 Dec. 698/1 The order to come up for judgement if required. *a* **1891** *Mod.* He is coming up to Balliol College next term.

b. To come close forward (*to*). *to come up smiling*, to recover from a round in a boxing-match and face what is to come cheerfully; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 70 þe lewede Men .. comen vp knelynge. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Pard. T.* 582 Com vp ye wyues, offreth of your wolle. **1666** Temple *Lett.* I. 55 When he came up, tho' with much Civility. **1688** Miege *Fr. Dict.*, To come up, *accoster, aborder.* **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶7 The Gentleman we were talking of came up to us. **1714** W. Edmundson *Jrnl.* 34 Wm. Moore going by saw me standing and coming up to me said, etc. **1862** Trollope *Orley F.* xiv. 109 As he spoke he came up to her and took her hand. **1886** McCarthy & Praed *Right Hon'ble* II. xv. 47 One comes up smiling and ready for the next round. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 13 Mar. 16/3 His car .. can be rubbed down dry, .. and, as the phrase goes, it will come up smiling. **1931** Wodehouse *If I were You* iv. 51 You come up smiling after having a whacking great car run into you.

c. Of persons following: To come right forward from the rear; esp. *to come up with*, to come so as to be abreast of, to overtake; to reach. Also *fig.* in phr. *to come up with*: to get even with, get the better of. *U.S.* Phr. *to come up with the rations*: see RATION *sb.*

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 35 Just as Christian came up with the Cross. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. II. i. 34 Though we followed .. a good way, yet did not come up with him. **1714** W. Edmundson *Jrnl.* 67 When we came up with the Land of Ireland the wind turn'd North East. **1781** *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 55/2 Tarleton came up with his enemy at eight in the morning. *Ibid.* 59/2 The rear of the column being come up. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 243 Macarthy soon came up to support Hamilton. **1856** *Harper's Mag.* XII. 710/1 One of our smart young lawyers was well come up with the other day. **1863** Kingsley *Water-bab.* 12 Soon they came up with a poor Irishwoman. **1871** Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Fireside Stories* 180 He thought he must have his say with Miry, but he got pretty well come up with. *Ibid.*, The way he got come-up-with by Miry was too funny for anything. **1873** Susan Hale *Lett.* (1919) 123 She gets come up with occasionally, and then I'm delighted. **1901** S. E. White *Westerners* xi. 78 Revenge with him seemed to lie .. in the victim's realization that he was being come up with.

d. To spring up out of the ground, as a plant.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xiv. 2 He commeth vp and falleth awaye like a floure. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The corne commeth thinne up. **1860** Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* I. v, The same flowers come up again every spring. **1884** Mrs. Ewing *Mary's Meadow* xi. (1886) 66 The time-honoured prescription, 'Plant a primrose upside down, and it will come up a polyanthus'.

e. To take rise, originate, come into use, become the fashion.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) 246 Thus miche is ynouȝ .. forto knowe how ydolatrie came up. **1549** *Latimer's Serm.* ii. To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Belyke they [termes] wer not used and commen up in his time. **1593** Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 10 Well, I say, it was neuer merrie world in England, since Gentlemen came up. **1704** Swift *T. Tub* Wks. (1869) 62/1 Before they were a month in town, great shoulder-knots came up. **1847** L. Hunt *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. ix. 161 This gentleman, who died not long after policemen came up.

†**f.** To rise in rank or position. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 425, I am come up, as a man is that from povertie is come to rychesse .. He his mervaylously come up within a yere or two. **1535** Coverdale *2 Chron.* xxi. 4 When Ioram came vp ouer his fathers kyngdome. **1561** Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Yvjb, No[t] to seeke to come vp by any noughty or subtil practise.

g. To present itself as the subject of attention; to arise, to turn up; to rise in the mind.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 102/2 Now and then a name would come up in the conversation which I remembered. **1886** Mrs. C. Praed *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* II. x. 138 Chepstowe's talk .. would keep coming up in her mind and disturbing all her efforts. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 582/1 That [question] has not come up, and is not likely to come up for many years.

h. To rise in amount or value; to amount *to*; to rise to the level or height of; to attain to some standard or requirement, to equal.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 193 He Whose ignorant credulitie, will not Come vp to th' truth. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), All these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. **1708** Swift *Sacram. Test*, We of Ireland are not yet come up to other folks refinements. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 62 ¶8 These Writers .. not being able to come up to the beautiful Simplicity of the old Greeks and Romans. **1750** [R. Pultock] *Life P. Wilkins* xx. (1883) 60/1

No tailor can come up to it. **1820** *Examiner* No. 622. 173/1 His vocal pieces do not come up to Mozart's. **1889** Mrs. E. Kennard *Landing a Prize* III. vi. 118 The results did not quite come up to his anticipations.

i. *Naut.* To come to a direction; to come as near to the wind as a ship will bear.

1633 T. James *Voy.* 19 The winde..came vp at South. **1649** Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 169 At 11 in the Forenoon the Wind came up at SSE. and foggy. **1743** Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 17 The greatest Part of the Night she came up no nearer than S. by W. and S.S.W. At Four in the Morning she came up with her Head West. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xv, She has come up again. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., A close-hauled ship comes up (to her course) as the wind changes in her favour.

j. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope, cable, etc.).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Capstain*, Come up Capstan, that is, slack the Cable which you heave by. **1849** Weale *Dict. Terms* 114/2 To 'come up' a rope or tackle, is to slack it off. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *To come up*, to cast loose the forelocks or lashings of a sett, in order to take in closer to the plank.

k. In the imperative, a call to a horse. *dial.*

1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Come-up*, said to horses to urge them on. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Come up*, an expression used to an animal when it is required to move. **1888** *Under-Currents* I. i. 3 He..implores them [horses] to 'come up' or 'go on', as occasion demands.

l. ***marry come up!*** see MARRY.

m. Colloq. phr. *to* ***come up with***: to produce, provide, present. orig. *U.S.*

1934 F. S. Fitzgerald *Let.* 7 Feb. (1964) 244 Crowninshield grows old and Ross comes up with *The New Yorker*. **1955** *Times* 6 Aug. 6/3 President Eisenhower..thought the Secretary of Agriculture soon would be 'able to come up with something'. **1958** *Economist* 1 Nov. 392/2 Russia has come up with money that the West clumsily refused. **1966** *Listener* 27 Oct. 631/3 There is a certain erratic charm in BBC-2's *Europa*. It could come up with anything. **1970** J. Porter *Rather Common sort of Crime* ii. 19 I'll have a ponder about it and, if I come up with anything, I'll let you know.

n. ***coming up***, a colloq. phr., used by bartenders, cooks, waiters, etc., to indicate that food or drink is ready or being prepared.

1942 Berrey & Van den Bark *Amer. Thes. Slang* 765 *Come and get it, coming up, on deck, take it away*, the cook's announcement that the dish is ready. **1968** L. Deighton *Only when I Larf* xiv. 183 'Perhaps a coca-cola.' 'Coca-cola coming up,' said Spencer. **1968** L. Smith *Fear & Dead Man* i. 9 'I'll have another cup of coffee, Harry.' 'Coming up, sir,' Harry said.

☛*Phrase-key*. (The prepositional constructions in VIII, and adverbial combinations in IX, are not included.) Come! *imper.* 34; come *pres. conj.* 35; come Easter, etc. 36; come eight days, etc. 36 b; coming! 37; coming or going, 27 e; coming six, etc. 31; (time) to come, 33; to coming, 33 *β*; come (as butter or cheese), 15; come a-begging, etc. 3 c; come and —, 3 d; *c* and go, 27; *c* a cropper, 30 b; *c* cheap, 25 b, c; *c* day, go day, 20 b; *c* down in the world, 60 e; *c* down upon, 60 g; *c* down with, 60 h; *c* easy, 25 b, c; *c* from, 11; *c* in for, 63 o; *c* in place, 24; *c* in sight or view, 6; *c* in useful, etc. 63 j; *c* in one's way, 6 b; *c* in with, 63 n; *c* into action, contact, etc. 12; *c* into bloom, ear, flower, etc. 12 b; *c* into court, market, 4 b; *c* into one's head, mind, 10 b; *c* into view, 6; *c* into the world, 4 c; *c* it, 28, 29, 30 a; *c* it over, 29 c; *c* natural, 25 c; *c* off, 17; *c* on! 67 f; *c* out with, 70; *c* thanks, 32; *c* to all, 48 g; *c* to be or to do, 3 b, 24 b; *c* to bear, 2 b; *c* to an end, 5 b; *c* to a halt, 2 c; *c* to a point, 5 b; *c* to one's knowledge, 10 b; *c* to little, much, nothing, 48 g; *c* to oneself, one's senses, 48 h; *c* to one's turn, 23; *c* to pass, 22; *c* to place, 24; *c* to the bar, the hammer, 4 b; *c* to the rescue, 4 a; *c* to the worst, 48 g; *c* to think of it, 24 b; *c* true, 25 c; *c* under notice, etc. 6 b; *c* undone, unput, unstuck, 25 d; *c* upon the parish, 51 f; *c* one's ways, 3 g; *c* within (one's) reach, within the scope of, 6 b.

For other phrases, as *come* AMISS, HOME, SHORT, SPEED, of AGE, to ANCHOR, to BLOWS, to CLOSE QUARTERS, to GRIEF, to HAND, to HEEL, to LIFE, to LIGHT, to NATURE, to the FRONT, to the POINT, to TERMS, to TIME, to an UNDERSTANDING, up to the MARK, to the SCRATCH, *come you* SEVEN, etc., see under these words.

come (kʌm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cyme, cime, 3 kime, keome, kume, cume, 4 cum, cumme, coome, comme, 4–5 come, com. [OE. *cyme*:—OTeut. type **kumi-z*, vbl. abstr. f. *kuman* to come: cf. *ryne* course, *byge* bend, etc. Of this the mod. repr. would have been *kim*; but in early ME. the sb. was assimilated to the vb.]

†**1.** Approach, arrival, coming. *Obs.*

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. §13 Morʒensteorra bodaþ þære sunnan cyme. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 3 Hwylc tacun þines cymes. *c* **1205** Lay. 3962 þe king wes gled for his kime [**1275** come]. *Ibid.* 28141 Of þine kume [**1275** keome] nis na wene. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 26 Of his cume careles. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5319 Of his com þe king was fain. *Ibid.* 17920 (Gött.) Bodword of his cum to bring. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 375 The cause of his come. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* x. 246 Thair cruell com maid cowardis for to quaik. [Still in comp.: *income*, *outcome*, *downcome*, etc.]

2. ***come and go***: see COME-AND-GO.

3. *Sc.* 'Growth, the act of vegetation; as ***there's a come in the ground***, there is a considerable degree of vegetation' (Jamieson).

4. Applied to a flow or flood of water. ? *local.*

1862 *Temple Bar* V. 110 The plan is not often adopted, except where the 'come' of water is rather near to the surface. **1935** A. J. Cronin *Stars look Down* I. xx. 191 It appeared to me there was quite a come of water in Scupper Flats.

5. [f. come *v.*] Semen ejaculated at sexual climax, esp. spilt ejaculate. Also (*rarely*), fluid secreted by the vagina during sexual play. Cf. come *v.* 17. *slang.*

1923 J. Manchon *Le Slang* 90 *Come*, sperme. **1967** R. Brautigan *Trout Fishing in Amer.* 25 The walls, the floor and even the roof of the hut were coated with your sperm and her come. **1969** P. Roth *Portnoy's Complaint* 183 Tell me! what did she do with your hot come! **1976** *Miss London* 23 Aug. 12/4 His attitude to sex is ambivalent. 'Each night I had to clean the come off the back seat of the cab,' he remarks in reasonable disgust.

come (kəʊm, ku:m), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 5 *pl.* comys, 7 coom, 9 coomb, comb. [Known only from 15th c., but app. cognate with mod.G. *keim* in same sense, and thus repr. an OE. **cám*:—OTeut. type **kaimo-* in ablaut relation to **kîmo-*, **kîmon-*, whence OHG. *chîm*, *chîmo*. It has app. been sometimes confused with prec.; cf. come *v.* in sense 14.]

The radicle of barley or other grain which in malting is allowed to develop to a certain point, and is then dried up by the process of roasting, and afterwards separated from the malt. In earlier quots. the acrospire was perhaps included.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comys of malte [**1499** commys], *pululata*. **1615** Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 You shall rub it [the Malt] exceeding well between your hands, to get the Come or sprouting clean away. *Ibid.*, The falling off of the come or sprout when it is throughly dryed. **1671** Grew *Anat. Plants* I. i. 3 In Corn [the Radicle] is that Part, which Malsters, upon its shooting forth, call the Come. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. *Come*, small strings of malt. **1872** Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 279 The sprouted radicles (called coombs or chives) are broken off and separated. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Combings*, In the process of malting each corn of barley grows a very distinct root—called combings or combs.

†**come**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. OF. *come*, ad. L. *cōma* hair of the head, foliage or top of a tree, etc.] The 'head' of any plant: cf. coma[2] 1 c.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Ye floures grow in a spiky bushe or tuffet..like to Cuckow Orchis..sauing they lacke suche a come or coppe.

come (kʌm), *pa. pple.* of come *v.*, used adjectively in comb., as ***new come***, ***come out***, ***come down***.

1562 Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. i, A new comen up matter. **1606** Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 15 Being but of the newest come-ouer antiquity. **1623** Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Pref., A new come doctrine. **1623** Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 295 III. 160 The new come-home guests. **1865** Mrs. Gaskell in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 324 If I were a come-out young lady. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 4/2, I have talked with a good many of these come-down ones.

come, obs. form of comb, coom, coomb[1].

†**'come-again**, *sb. Obs.* [f. vbl. phr. *to come again*: see come *v.* 55.] A direction to come again; a deferring of attention. (Cf. Prov. iii. 28.)

1636 Healey *Theophrast., Cavilling* 5 Those which desire hastily to speak with him, he giveth them a Come-againe.

come-all-ye, -you. (See quots.).

1898 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Come all ye's*, old ballads or country songs.. *Uls[ter]*. **1914** Joyce *Dubliners* 35 Street-singers, who sang a *come-all-you* about O'Donovan Rossa. **1938** J. Cary *Castle Corner* 428 Hanna still sang his ballads, with even more sentiment than before, and when he was almost tearful, he would say, 'Give me a come-all-you, to promote the flow of the vital juices.' **1941** L. A. G. Strong *J. McCormack* xvi. 260 He knew 'Come-all-ye's'—that is, ballads beginning with an invitation to come and listen—with as many as forty or fifty verses. **1965** M. Hodgart in *Faber Bk. Ballads* 21 James Joyce, who describes the nasal whine of the singers of 'Come-all-you's', quotes from street-ballads throughout his work.

come-and-go (ˌkʌmən(d)gəʊ). [f. phr. *come and go* (see come *v.* V), partly after F. *va-et-vient*.] Passing backwards and forwards. Also *attrib.*

1793 W. B. Stevens *Jrnl.* 6 July (1965) 1. 90 Caught a little come-and-go sleep and at 7 took Coach for York. **1843** Browning *Blot in' Sc.* II, The noiseless come-and-go. **1859** Trollope *Bertrams* II. vii. 139 They are mostly a come-and-go class of beings, to whom the possession of furniture and the responsibilities of householding would be burdensome. **1887** A. Lang *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 108 There was a constant come and go of attributes. **1887** Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Mar. 377 The come-and-go people who hire the country houses their owners are compelled to let. **1894** G. du Maurier *Trilby* I. 1. 69 Others dropped in... It was a perpetual come-and-go in this particular studio between four and six in the afternoon. **1922** D. H. Lawrence *England, my England* (1924) 95 There was plenty of life in the little goods-yard: three porter youths, a continual come and go of farm wagons bringing hay.

come-at-able (kʌm'ætəb(ə)l), *a. colloq.* Also **comeatable, come-atable**. [f. the phrase *come at* (see come *v.* 39) + -able.] That may be come at or reached; accessible, attainable, obtainable.

1687 T. Brown *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 118 The Poultry was not so comeatable as their Neighbours desir'd. **1696** Tryon *Misc.* Pref. 1 Remedies.. cheap and easily Come-at-able. **1721** Cibber *Lady's Last Stake* I, Pleasures which were a little more comeatable. **1769** *Lloyd's Evening Post* 11–13 Sept. 254/2 Butchers meat was scarcely comeatable. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXII. 43 The come-at-able facts of Captain Smith's case. **1835** H. D. Inglis *Channel Isl.* 245 Any of those come-atable documents. **1839** Ld. Meadowbank in Swinton *Rep. Trial W. Humphrys* 318 The Scotch estates were easily come-at-able.

Hence **come-ˌat-a'bility, come-'at-ableness.**

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1760) II. vii. 53 The..com-at-ability, and convenience of all the parts. **1870** *Daily News* 27 Sept., Her inferiority in the numbers, and still more in the 'come-at-ableness' of her forces.

come-'back, *sb.*[1] *dial.* The Guinea-fowl.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 536 The pintados called come-backs squall. **1869** R. B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Come-back*, a name given to the guinea fowl, from its common cry, which sounds like the words 'Come back'. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*

'come-back, *sb.*[2] Also comeback. [come *v.* 58.]

1. a. An act of retaliation. orig. *U.S.*

1896 Ade *Artie* vi. 59, I never will be able to give him the right kind of a hot come-back for what he done to me. **1920** C. E. Mulford *J. Nelson* xvii. 186 No cussed man can spy on me without riskin' a comeback. **1928** *Sunday Express* 10 June 13/1 A Reuter message from New York says:—A snappy come-back by a British Government at our Government. **1959** *Spectator* 14 Aug. 183/2 Up till now she has at least been able to claim financial support from the child's father without fear of a come-back.

b. A verbal retort; a reply. orig. *U.S.*

1889 *Kansas Times & Star* 9 Nov., He shouldn't thus invite a sarcastic 'come-back'. **1908** C. E. Mulford *Orphan* xiii. 168 He didn't have no come-back to that, but just looked sort of funny. **1923** Wodehouse *Inimit. Jeeves* xviii. 245 Before I had time to refresh my memory as to what Millicent's come-back had been to that remark, the door opened. **1926** *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* May 19 He hadn't no comeback to that, Cap. **1933** *Punch* 9 Aug. 163/2 It is..even more impossible to find any suitable come-back to the remark, 'This will be the bathroom' or 'Evadne's room' or 'the coal-hole', as the case may be—they all look very much alike in embryo to the wretched listener.

2. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). A recovery; a return to a former state of health, prosperity, etc.; *spec.* a return to one's former position; a reinstatement in a position of authority or power; esp. in phr. *to* ***make*** or ***stage a comeback***, to achieve a success after retirement or failure.

1908 K. McGaffey *Sorrows of Show Girl* 224 But it is a good thing to have a bank account to flash, so that the boob will think he will get a comeback if he does lose. **1920** F. S. Fitzgerald *This Side Paradise* (1921) I. iii. 103 'With a little effort you could still stage a come-back.' 'No—I'm through.' **1922** A. S. M. Hutchinson *This Freedom* II. viii. 148 For a woman there is no come-back. They don't issue return tickets to women. **1924** A. J. Small *Frozen Gold* iii. 90 It looks as though I'm in time to congratulate you on a real come-back. **1929** G. B. Shaw *Let.* 30 May (1952) 284 They seem conclusive as to your having..staged a sensational Come Back. **1951** L. P. Hartley *My Fellow Devils* xxxiv. 362, I shall go downhill... And I shall try to make a come-back. **1952** *Economist* 24 May 520 (*heading*) Comeback for Fair Trade? **1955** E. Hillary *High Adventure* viii. 149 Band made a bit of a comeback and took a group of Sherpas to Camp 7. **1955** *Times* 12 Aug. 9/4 The odds against this cap, as against all other forms of headgear, staging a notable come-back are considerable. **1970** *Melody Maker* 11 July 6/5 He believes that 'jazz is definitely making a comeback'.

3. A person who has returned; also, a ghost.

1908 Masefield *Capt. Margaret* xi. 327 'Is that the *Happy Return*?' 'We're the jolly come-backs.' **1955** W. de la Mare *Beginning* 190 It would take his *revenant*, his come-back, his spook,..at least ten minutes to get round..to the front door.

4. A sheep three-quarters merino and one quarter crossbred. Also, the skin or fleece of a sheep of this type. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1891 R. Wallace *Rural Econ. Austral.* 360 When a pure Merino ram is put to a cross ewe the produce is termed a 'come-back' or 'quarter-back'. **1910** C. E. W. Bean *On Wool Track* ii. 31 A cross between a Shropshire and a merino is also a crossbred; but a cross between this last and a merino comes so near to the Australian merino..that he is called a 'come-back'. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 28 Aug. 3/6 Greasy merino realised up to 26d, comebacks 21½d. **1955** *Times* 6 May 19/3 Comebacks and crossbreds met very keen competition.

'come-beˌtween, *sb.* One who or a thing which intervenes.

1893 *Black & White* 15 Apr. 448/2 Popery..and Independency..have each their vindication, but not the miserable make-shifts and come-betweens that find so much ..favour nowadays. **1919** W. De Morgan *Old Madhouse* 125 That most respectable couple were good as come-betweens.

'come-by-chance. *colloq.* A person or thing that comes by chance; an illegitimate child.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 35 He put me out to nurse..since I was a comeby-chance. **1876** Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* xix. 213 Could it be that she already loved this come-by-chance. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 153 *Come-by-chance*, a bastard. A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a come-by-chance. Any article found and appropriated is so called.

Comecon ('kɒmi:kɒn). [Acronym f. the initial letters of *C*ouncil for *M*utual *Econ*omic Assistance (or Aid), tr. Russ. *Sovet Ékonomicheskoĭ Vzaimopomoshchi*.] The economic association of Communist countries in Eastern Europe.

1949 *Times* 23 Sept. 5/6 The Soviet-sponsored Council for Mutual Economic Assistance had held a meeting... That was the first time anything had been published about the Council—its name is conveniently contracted to Comecon—since it was founded last January. **1952** *Economist* 6 Dec. 671 Trade conducted within the Comecon group. **1961** *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 979/1 The European members of the communist 'common market' (the Council of Mutual Economic Aid, usually referred to as Comecon) are now

preparing a long-term plan. **1968** 'J. LE CARRÉ' *Small Town in Germany* vii. 122 Top level talks on Soviet-German trade treaty. They're joining Comecon and signing the Warsaw pact. **1971** *Times* 9 Aug. 5/4 The countries belonging to Comecon are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Mongolia. **1981** *Economist* 24 Jan. 87/1 East Germany seems to be weathering the storm better than some in Comecon.

comed, obs. & dial. pa. pple. of COME *v.*
Said of barley: see COME *v.* 14, *sb.*[2]

co-meddle, var. COMMEDDLE *v.* to mix together.

comedial (kə'mi:dɪəl), *a.* [f. L. *cōmœdia* COMEDY + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to comedy.
1908 C. W. WALLACE *Children Chapel* 168 Or did he simply find good comedial material here ready for further development?

comedian (kə'mi:dɪən). [ad. F. *comédien*, f. L. type **cōmœdiān-us*, f. *cōmœdia*, a. Gr. κωμῳδια COMEDY.]
1. a. One who plays in comedies, a comic actor. Sometimes 'a player in general, a stage-player' (J.).
1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 194 Are you a Comedian? **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 652 A stage for plaiers and commedians. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 19 Hearing the insipid jests of a Comoedian. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xviii, The king's company of French comedians play here every night. **1842** J. P. COLLIER in Armin *Nest Ninn.* Introd., Richard Tarlton..was most famous as, what we now call, a low comedian.
b. *fig.* One who acts a feigned part in real life.
1673 S. C. *Art of Complais.* i. 6 These men, says he, are professed Comœdians, do you laugh, they strive who should laugh loudest; If they observe that you have any disposition to weep, they dissolve into a torrent of Tears. *Ibid.* vi. 57 They will scarce ever give ear to him after, regarding him onely as a Comœdian, who says what he thinks not.
c. A professional entertainer who makes his audience laugh by telling jokes, acting foolishly, etc. Also *transf.*
1898 *N. Y. Jrnl.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Wearing spats, front crease in trousers and throwing out one's chest is the receipt followed by Dan Daly, the comedian, to gain height. **1926** *Amer. Speech* I. 437/2 In vaudeville and burlesque a straight man works as a 'feeder' with the comedians. **1945** L. LANE *How to become a Comedian* i. 11 The majority of comedians I have met are very seriously minded in private life: it's a relief from their trade of laughter-making. *Ibid.* xv. 119 A double act is really a light comedian and a low comedian working together. The finest example we have to-day is that of Flanagan and Allen. **1953** K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* v. 102 Comedians like Bob Hope or Danny Kaye..rely to a very large extent on purely verbal wit. They crack their jokes at a rate controlled entirely by their own sense of timing. **1968** *Who's Who* 2530/1 *Ray, Ted*; Theatrical and B.B.C. Entertainer; *s.* of Chas. Olden, comedian.
2. A writer of comedies, a comic poet.
1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 The signifying badge giuen them [characters] by the Comedian. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x, Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 128 He was in his younger days a noted Poet and Comedian. **1845** MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 582/1 The comedian..did nevertheless ..take such liberties with the gods of his country, etc.
3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A comedian tongue is the only perswasive ornament to win a Lady. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 108 Sweet Comedian scenes of love Upon a golden Stage. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, His Lordship had made a long and a comedian-like speech. **1756** TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 141 The comedian-like psalm-singer.

†**co'mediant.** *Obs.* Also -ent. [? ad. It. *comediante*, ppl. sb. from *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio), f. *comedia* COMEDY.] = COMEDIAN.
1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Princes* I. xlv. 79b, Iugglers, comediantes, and minstrels. **1598** *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Wks. 504 The signifying badge giuen them by the Comœdient [*ed.* **1595** comedian]. **1671** H. STUBBE *Reply* 19 The Comediants had not patience to read it.

†**co'mediate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cōmœdia* + -ATE, after It. *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio).] *trans.* To act as in a comedy; to 'play'.
1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 When the Masse Priest hath plaid the part of the hang'd theefe..hee afterwards comœdiates the Centurion.

comedic (kə'mi:dɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *cōmœdic-us*, a. Gr. κωμῳδικός pertaining to comedy.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, comedy; comic.
1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 223 This might be the comedick catastrophe of our verie fearfull-like Episcopall tragedie. **18..** *Q. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Our best comedic dramas. **1840** G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* p. xxix, Such a definition..would have the singular luck of excluding our very best comedic dramas from the list of comedies. **1897** G. B. SHAW in *Sat. Rev.* 27 Mar. 314 Speaking of the masters of the comedic spirit (if I call it, as he does, the Comic Spirit, this darkened generation will suppose me to refer to the animal spirits of tomfools and merryandrews). **1905** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Apr. 3/2 Miss Ethel Irving has conquered the musical comedy public, and that by comedic rather than by musical means. **1920** M. BEERBOHM *And Even Now* 316 Falstaff is a triumph of comedic creation. **1962** *Parade* (U.S.) 24 June 10 The wedding, which took place at Caxton Hall, was comedic.
Hence **co'medically** *adv.*
1930 *Punch* 30 Apr. 498 The acceleration of the pace..leaves some of the conspirators realistically rather than comedically breathless.

†**co'medical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of comedy.
1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* II. iii. 61 Their comedicall dancing masses, skipping and hopping about the altar like apes.

‖**comédie** (kɔmedi). [Fr., see COMEDY[1].] The French word for 'comedy', used in certain phrases.
comédie humaine (ymɛn), the title given by Balzac to his series of novels; hence, the sum of human activities, or a literary portrait of the same.
[**1842** H. DE BALZAC *Œuvres Complètes* (1855) I. 1 En donnant à une œuvre entreprise depuis bientôt treize ans, le titre de *La Comédie humaine*, il est nécessaire d'en dire la pensée, d'en raconter l'origine, d'en expliquer brièvement le plan.] **1876** *Gent. Mag.* XVII. 413 The artist who ignores the existence of even improbable exceptions gives..a very false representation of the *comédie humaine*. **1935** A. HUXLEY *Let.* June (1969) 397 Amusing to observe, as a rather discreditable episode in the Comédie Humaine. **1948** BLUNDEN *Shakespeare to Hardy* xi. 160 In the power of exploring the *comédie humaine*, Dickens had no superior anywhere. **1967** P. E. H. DURSTON *Mortissimo* (1968) ix. 68 He watched this protected and sun-blessed segment of the *comédie humaine*.
comédie larmoyante (larmwajãt) [lit. 'tearful comedy'; orig. applied to plays of P. C. Nivelle de La Chaussée (1692–1754); cf. LARMOYANT *a.*], a sentimental, moralizing comedy of a kind fashionable in eighteenth-century France.
1801 M. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* II. xiii. 30, I advise you to write a sentimental comedy, a comédie larmoyante. **1966** *Listener* 17 Feb. 256/3 *The Thieving Magpie*..is essentially a *comédie larmoyante*.
comédie noire (nwar), a macabre or farcical rendering of a violent or tragic theme; cf. *black comedy* (BLACK *a.* 8 b).
1958 *Times* 18 Nov. 13/5 This diverting comédie noire. **1964** *Guardian* 8 July 7/6 Of course the car and plane crash and Vesuvius erupts. That's satire, see, comédie noire.

‖**comédienne** (kɔmedjɛn). Also comedienne. [Fr., fem. of *comédien* COMEDIAN.] **a.** A comedy actress. **b.** A female comedian.
1860 G. VANDENHOFF *Dram. Reminisc.* v. 73 And the position was soon conceded to her of the first comédienne on the English stage. **1903** A. BENNETT *Leonora* vii. 185 Miss Milly wants me to talk you round about her going in for the stage... I just happened to say I thought she was a born *comédienne*. **1945** L. LANE *How to become a Comedian* xviii, What grand comediennes Elsie and Doris Waters are, and Revnell and West—woe betide any comedian who has to follow them on any programme without an interval between. **1958** *Oxf. Mail* 22 July 6/8 Welsh comedienne Gladys Morgan was in fine form with her individual and eccentric brand of comedy. **1969** *Listener* 23 Jan. 125/3 Barbra Streisand is captivating as the 1920s Ziegfeld comedienne, Fanny Brice.

comedietta (kəmi:dɪ'ɛtə). [a. It. *comedietta* 'a pretty short comedy' (Florio), dim. of *comedia*.] A species of drama of a slighter character than comedy; a short or slight comedy.
1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 423/1 [At Covent Garden] Marie, a Tale of the Pont Neuf (a 'comedietta', vide bills)..was brought to light. **1865** *Reader* 8 Apr. 408 A comedietta is a newly-coined term for a new species of drama. A name was required for that dwarf species of comedy that is not so broad as farce, nor so light as vaudeville, nor so tragic as mellodrame..It ought, being a species, to be complete in itself, and not merely two or three scenes belonging to a larger comedy. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 An unpublished comedietta 'First come, first served'.

†**comedi'ographer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. κωμῳδιογραφ-ος comic writer (f. κωμῳδία comedy + -γραφος writing) + -ER.] A writer of comedies.
1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 174 Much like vnto him, whom the Comediographer marketh for a foole. **1656** in BLOUNT.

comedist ('kɒmɪdɪst). *rare.* [f. COMEDY + -IST.] A writer of comedies.
1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 305 Lessing, the fabulist and comedist. **1870** *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897 [He] has placed himself in the first rank of English comedists.

comeditie, bad form of COMMODITY.

‖**comedo** ('kɒmɪdəʊ). Also, after Fr., comedon; pl. -'ōnes, -os, -ons. [L. *comedo*, *-ōnem* glutton, f. *comedĕre* to eat up, devour; a name formerly given to worms which devour the body.]
'A small worm-like yellowish black-tipped pasty mass which can in some persons be made, by pressure, to exude from hair follicles. They are found on the cheeks, forehead, and nose.' Also, the skin disorder in which these are found.
1866 tr. *Hebra's Dis. Skin* (New Syd. Soc.) I. 123. **1874** RUDDOCK *Text-bk. Homœop. Med.* 698 This collection when squeezed out of the skin, is emitted in a cylindrical form, having the appearance of a small grub or maggot (*comedones*), hence it is sometimes called 'maggot-pimple' or 'whelk'. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 116 Comedo is a disorder of the sebaceous glands..They are spoken of in the plural as comedones or comedos. **1877** T. FOX *Atlas Skin Dis.* 98 But Acne Simplex is nothing more nor less than inflamed comedo. **1885** *Dis. Skin & Blood* 9 The exposed ends become black from dust and smoke..and the whole is called a 'black-head' or *comedone*.

'come-down, *sb.* [f. vbl. phrase *come down*: see COME *v.* 60.]
1. A descent, a downfall; a notable reverse. Now esp., a fall or drop in social or official position or status.
1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii, This was a great come-down, from the highest seat in the synagogue to a seat in the galley. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 298/2 The Ott affair is a pitiful come-down. **1887** H. H. JACKSON *Between Whiles* i. 18 It was a sad come-down from his old air-castles for her and for himself. **1891** *Cornhill Mag.* May 485 They regarded [it] as somewhat of a 'come down' in the world. **1919** 'BOYD CABLE' *Old Contemptibles* xviii. 291 He joined the Volunteers, of course. It was a sad come-down. **1960** J. RAE *Custard Boys* i. vii. 84 'Quite a come-down, eh, John?' I glanced back at him and saw that he was smiling at his successful use of the idiom.
†**2.** *castle (of) come-down.* [Here the sb. and pa. pple. interchange; the latter may be the original.] *fig.* An edifice that has come to ruin; an unsubstantial structure easily overthrown. *Obs.*
1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1902/1 Her high buildinges of such ioyes and felicities, came all to a Castle Comedowne. **1583** H. D. *Godlie Treatise Faith & Wks.* 87 Sufficient to haue ouerthrowne your whole castle of comedowne of iustifying by the works of the law and grace. *a* **1635** SIBBES *Comm. 2 Cor.* i. 12 (1862) 251 Many mistake, and build castles in the air, comb-downes as we say. **1660** S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 The reasonable Reader may read afore-hand what a Come-down Castle the rest of thy Babylonish Building is like to be. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 223 The fairest and firmest structures of Philosophical Theorems..will become a Castle of Come-Down, and fall quite to the ground.

comedy[1] ('kɒmɪdɪ). Forms: 4 comedye, 4–6 commedy, 6–7 com(m)odie, -y(e, 7 comœdy, -ie, 5–7 comedie, 5– comedy. [a. F. *comédie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōmœdia*, a. Gr. κωμῳδία, n. of practice f. κωμῳδός comedian; a compound, either of κῶμος revel, merry-making, or of its probable source, κώμη village + ἀοιδός singer, minstrel, f. ἀείδ-ειν to sing (cf. ODE). The κωμῳδός was thus originally either the 'bard of the revels' or the 'village-bard': see Liddell and Scott.]
1. A stage-play of a light and amusing character, with a happy conclusion to its plot. Such are the comedies of the ancient Greek and Latin writers, and of the modern stage. But in the Middle Ages the term was applied to other than dramatic compositions, the 'happy ending' being the essential part of the notion. In the English use of the term the following stages may be distinguished:
†**a.** Its mediæval use for a narrative poem with an agreeable ending. [Probably taken from Italian; cf. the *Divine Comedy*, the great tripartite poem of Dante, called by its author *La Commedia*, because 'in the conclusion, it is prosperous, pleasant, and desirable', and in its style 'lax and unpretending', being 'written in the vulgar tongue, in which women and children speak'.]
1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1800 Go, litle booke, go, my litle tragedie, Ther God my maker, yet er that I dye, So sende me myght to maken som comedye! *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. v. i, My maister Chaucer with fresh comedies ..that whilom made ful piteous tragedies. **1430** —— *Chron. Troy* II. xi, A comedy hath in his gynnynge, A pryme face a maner complaynynge, And afterwarde endeth in gladnesse. **1774** WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. vi. 17 The nature and subject of Dante's comedy, as it is styled, is well known. **1825** MACAULAY *Milton*, The Divine Comedy is a personal narrative. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. 30 This difference..between the Divine Comedy and the Paradise Lost.
†**b.** Applied to mystery-plays or interludes with a prosperous ending.
1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Commedy of a christmas playe, *commedie*. **1538** BALE (*title*), A brefe Comedy or enterlude concernynge the temptacyon of our lorde and sauer Jesus Christ by Sathan in the desart. **1568** (*title*), A newe mery and wittie Comedie or Enterlude..treating vpon the Historie of Iacob and Esau. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 462 Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Comedie*, a play, or interlude the beginning of which is ever full of troubles and the end joyfull.
c. Applied to the ancient comedies, as they became known after the Renascence.
1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Therence and other that were writers of comedies. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 Whyles a commodye of Plautus is playinge. **1588** M. KYFFIN *Andria*, the first Comœdie of Terence in English. **1651** T. RANDOLPH, A pleasant Comedie entituled Hey for Honesty..translated out of Aristophanes his Plutus. **1839** THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* III. xviii. 81 A direct address to them [the spectators] became a prominent and almost an essential member of every comedy.
d. The modern use, arising out of b and c.
'*Roister Doister* is regarded as the transition-play from the Mysteries and Enterludes of the Middle Ages to the Comedies of Modern Times' (Arber *R.D.* Introd. 6). '"Ralph Roister Doister" is the first regular comedy in our language' (Hazlitt *O.E.P.* III. 54).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* Prol. 22 Our Comedie or Enterlude which we intende to play Is named Royster Doyster in deede. **1623** (*title*), Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies. **1632** BROME (*title*), The Northern Lasse a Comoedie. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The play.. was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. ix, All comedies are ended by a marriage. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I, They looked like a couple dropped out of a romantic comedy.

2. a. That branch of the drama which adopts a humorous or familiar style, and depicts laughable characters and incidents. (Sometimes *personified.*)

Old, Middle, and *New Comedy*: the three stages of Attic comedy; the first two were largely farcical or burlesque in character, and indulged freely in political and social caricature; the last corresponded to modern high comedy.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Þere [in Sicily] was commedy a song of gestes firste i founde. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 The Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 47 This bitter poeme called the old Comedy, being disused and taken away, the new Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., Persons, such as comedy would choose, When she would shew an image of the times, And sport with human follies, not with crimes. **1704** ADDISON *Italy, Venice,* Their Poets have no notion of genteel Comedy. **1769** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct., Comedy.. exhibits the character of a species, as that of a miser gathered from many misers: farce.. exhibits individuals. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* (Morley's Univ. Libr.) 169 Beaumont and Fletcher when writing in combination.. had a freedom and breadth of manner which excels the comedy of Shakespeare.

b. *comedy of manners*, that kind of comedy in which the modes and manners of society are amusingly presented. Cf. MANNER *sb.*[1] 4 e.

1822 LAMB *Elia* (1823) 323 The artificial Comedy, or Comedy of manners, is quite extinct on our stage. Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only. **1877** G. MEREDITH in *New Quart. Mag.* VIII. 3 Our English idea of a Comedy of Manners might be imaged in the person of a blowsy country girl—.. transforming to a varnished City madam. **1913** J. PALMER *Comedy of Manners* i. 2 The English comedy of manners began with Etherege.. and was finally extinguished in Sheridan and Goldsmith.

c. Humour; humorous invention; the action or quality of being amusing. Cf. *cut the comedy* (CUT *v.* 21 b).

1877 G. MEREDITH in *New Quart. Mag.* VIII. 9 Comedy is the fountain of sound sense. **1933** P. GODFREY *Back-Stage* iii. 37 When an actor complains that his 'laughs' have been 'killed' he means that the audience have been prevented from laughing at his comedy. **1947** D. LEAN in O. Blakeston *Working for Films* 29 The answer lies in a very old comedy maxim: Tell them what you're going to do. Do it. Tell them you've done it. **1958** [see COMÉDIENNE].

†3. A humorous or burlesque composition. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 718 Homer in his Comedy of the fight betwixt Frogs and Mice.

4. *fig.* (of action or incidents in real life.)

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 20 a, Then hath the Comedy all hir partes. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 886. **1592** G. HARVEY *Fovre Lett.* 9 They.. can relate straunge and almost incredible comedies of his monstrous disposition. **1709** POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 19 Aug., Here is a glorious standing comedy of Fools. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 158 Those who look with cynical eye upon.. the great human comedy. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ix. 119 A perfect comedy of misunderstandings.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comedy-drama, -opera, -player, -thriller, -tragedy, -writer.*

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Don't strain after jests, or attempt to perform The Comedy-clown. **1904** W. D. ADAMS *Dict. Drama* I. 537/2 *Forget and Forgive,*.. a comedy-drama in three acts, by John Daly Besemeres, first performed at the Charing Cross Theatre, London, January 5, 1874. **1962** *Times* 2 Apr. 5/1 This essay in Dickensian comedy-drama. **1888** *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/3 Made.. to yield a handsome profit as a comedy house. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/5 In 'The Duchess of Dantzic'.. he produced a 'comedy-opera'—such is the new word!—which was a genuine and delightful work of art. **1552** HULOET, Comedye parte, *actus.* Comedye player, *actor uel trix.* **1958** *Times* 20 Jan. 3/3 Mr. Arthur Watkyn's new comedy-thriller .. will also begin a tour. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/1 There were no such things as Treaty Acts with their comedy-tragedy of gorgeously bedizened Presidents. **1910** *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 6/6 Dickens makes the election a farce, Meredith treats it in a spirit of comedy-tragedy, Samuel Warren describes the contest with laboured realism. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 116 Sophocles, Aeschylus, and the very Comediwriters speake after the same manner.

†comedy[2]. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: Du Cange has '*comedia*, frommigerie, Gloss. Lat. Gall. 1352; an idem qu. *Companagium* vel *Fromenteia*'. Connexion with L. *comedĕre* to consume has been suggested: but cf. COMADE.]

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 150 Comedies, Cawdelles cast in Cawdrons, ponnes, or pottes.

comedytee, bad form of COMMODITY.

come-hither (ˌkʌmˈhɪðə(r)), *sb. colloq.* [f. vbl. phr. *come hither*: see COME *v.* 34.] An invitation to approach, so *fig.* enticement. Chiefly in attrib. use, with *look, eye*, etc. Also as *adv.* (Cf. COMETHER.)

1900 *Daily News* 10 July 6/2 It's no' the money, and it's no' the looks. It's jist the come hither in the eye. **1926** S. LEWIS *Mantrap* xi. 132 As soon expect a calf to bear kittens as expect you not to look come-hither at every poor cuss that happens along. **1927** *Amer. Speech* III. 135 [In Maine] a flirtatious one [*sc.* girl] had the 'comehither look', an old English phrase meaning ' a persuasive look'. **1930** SAYERS & EUSTACE *Docum. in Case* I. 25 They keep a 'lady-help'.. a dreadful middle-aged female with a come-hither eye. **1932** *Screenland* Apr. 81/1 The latest of the ace Broadway actresses to succumb to Hollywood's 'come-hither' is Helen Gahagan. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Feb. 183/2 Miriam Wade, whom her godfather describes as 'a come-hither hellion'. **1944** AUDEN *Sea & Mirror* (1945) Pref. 7 Courage and come-hither eyes. **1956** R. BRADDON *Nancy Wake* ii. 18 Grenadine would cast shamelessly come-hither looks at other gentlemen dogs in the vicinity, which enraged Picon.

So **come-hither** *v.* and other (chiefly *nonce*) formations.

1925 M. WILTSHIRE *Thursday's Child* v. 99 There was no come-hithering in their intercourse, ever; no approach to the man-and-woman attitude of which there had once been a hint between them. **1938** W. S. MAUGHAM *Summing Up* 48, I have none of that engaging come-hitherness that makes people take to one another on first acquaintance. *a* **1953** DYLAN THOMAS *Under Milk Wood* (1954) 82 They make, in front of their looking-glasses, haughty or come-hithering faces for the young men in the street outside. **1954** MACNEICE *Autumn Sequel* II. 17 Forlorn: The very word come-hithered poor John Keats. **1962** *John o' London's* 25 Jan. 91/2 Lidia casts come-hitherish glances at various proletarian males. **1968** N. MARSH *Clutch of Constables* vii. 168 The time had come for what Troy was in the habit of referring to as his unbridled comehithery.

'come-in, *sb.* The last stage of a run or race. Cf. *run-in*, RUN *sb.*[1] 8.

1870 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 401/2 How many eager crowds have gathered to watch at that come-in! **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 621/1 For the last mile or so, which was called the 'come-in', every one went at the pace that pleased him.

comeit, obs. Sc. form of COMET.

†comel, cumel. *Obs. rare.* Found only in Layamon, in the dat. plural, *on* (*inna, of*) *comelan, comlen, comela, -le, cumelan*, = In (from) tents or (?) temporary coverts.

The later text actually substitutes in one place 'in teldes' = in tents; in Wace the word was generally *buschement.*

c **1205** LAY. 6630 Þer he hundede on comelan [*c* **1275** was an hontinge] wiþ his hird-iferen, i þon wude of Kalatere. *Ibid.* 11008 Þat Coel þe king seoc lai an comlen [*c* **1275** in comelan]. *Ibid.* 20272 Þat heo comen bihalues þer Baldulf lai on comele [*c* **1275** in teldes]. *Ibid.* 20905 Childric com of comela to Arðure þan kinge. *Ibid.* 30400 þer þe king Cadwaðlan wunede on cumelan [*c* **1275** comelan].

[Doubtfully conjectured to be identical with OE. *cumbol* = OS. *cumbal*, OHG. *chumpal*, ON. *kuml*, a word orig. meaning 'signum', sign, token, mark for recognition, but in OE. esp. = military sign, ensign, banner. In composition, the notion was transferred to 'war' and its circumstances, as in *cumbol-haga*, 'war hedge', phalanx, *cumbol-hete* warlike hate, *cumbol-wiga* warrior; so that *on cumelan* in Layamon, might possibly have come to be 'in warlike array, in the ranks of war, in camp, in tents'. But the form of the word suggests that the ON. rather than the OE. was the immediate source of *cumel, comel*, and a chief sense in ON. was 'monument, memorial, cairn, or how', whence 'cairn' simply, and in mod. Icel. 'a low hay-rick'; and it has been thought possible that a sense 'temporary shelter', or even 'tent' might arise in this way.]

comeli, -liche, -lie, obs. ff. COMELY.

comelid: see CUMBLED, *Obs.*, benumbed.

†comelihead. *Obs.* In 4 comlyhede, -heed. [f. COMELY *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] = COMELINESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 214, I sigh yet never creature Of comlyhede and of feture.. Be liche her in comparison. *Ibid.* II. 354 Of comeliheed and of beaute.

comelily ('kʌmlɪlɪ), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. COMELY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a comely manner; prettily, decently, becomingly, suitably.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 974 He kysses hir comlyly. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 847 (Fairfax MS.) I sawgh hyr daunce so comelely. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 66 That al thinges be done comlily and according to order. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 164 They [the muscles] become shorter and narrower than that a man can be comelily wrapped up in them.

comeliness ('kʌmlɪnɪs). [f. COMELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being comely.

1. Pleasing appearance; gracefulness or beauty of form; handsomeness. (In mod. use generally denoting a homelier style of beauty: cf. COMELY *a.*)

c **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 827 So had she Surmountede hem al of beaute Of maner and of comelynesse. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 56 Bodies of natural bewtie & comelynesse. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 2 Hee hath no forme nor comelinesse. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii. 7 She was always thought comely, and comeliness.. having not so much to lose as beauty had, would hold, when that would evaporate. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 353 Moral beauty.. is as superior to superficial comeliness as mind is to matter. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. iii. 180 Distinguished by the comeliness of his person.

2. Suitableness, becomingness, seemliness, decency, propriety.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 184 Ffor curtesie, ffor comlynesse, ne ffor his kynde herte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comlyness or seemelynesse, *decencia.* **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 308 Agaynst the comlynes of sincere religion. **1625** BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 181 How many Things are there, which a Man cannot, with any Face or Comelines, say or doe Himselfe? **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 225 What is fasting? An abstinence for a time from all the commodities and pleasures of this life, so far as comelinesse and necessity will suffer. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iv. (1849) 164 To conduct themselves with incredible sobriety and comeliness.

comeling ('kʌmlɪŋ). *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 cume-, kume-, kymeling, komelyng, (? kemeling, -lyng), komlyng, 4-5 cumling, -lyng, 4 cumbling, cumlyne, 4-5 comlyng(e, -ling, (commelyng, -ling), comelyng(e, 4- comeling. [OE. **cumeling*, f. *cuman* to COME + -LING; cf. OHG. *chomeling*, mod.G. *kömmling*, in *an-, empor-, nachkömmling*, etc.]

One who has come to a place, as distinguished from its permanent residents; an immigrant, newcomer, stranger, sojourner; also (*obs.*) a novice.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Ne3 ilc bur3e hadde ise louereding, Sum was king, and sum kumeling. **1274** *Rotuli Hundred.* (1818) II. 118 a, Capit et retinet averia de astraura [= *estray*] quae dicunt wayf vel cumeling. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 25 Þou hast now forsake My do3ter.. & to a kemeling take. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1385, I am a commelyng towarde þe, And pilgrym, als alle my faders was. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 649 He wes bot a cumlyne. **1382** WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 19 Now 3e ben not herborid men and gestis (or comelingis) but 3e ben citeseyns. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 þe langage of Normandie is comlynge of anoþer londe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comelynge, new cum man or woman. **1577-87** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in *Holinshed* iv. 6 These new comlings began to molest the homelings. **1815** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 401-2 To hear.. that the new comeling had proved to be of the more worthy gender. **1862** MARSH *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 139 A settled animosity between the home-born and the comeling.

attrib. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 10 In the comeling wonyng of hem [**1388** dwellyng among Egipcians]. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 The comeling Saxons.

b. (See quot.). *dial.*

1808 JAMIESON, *Cumlin*, any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord.

Hence **†'comelingness**, state of a sojourner.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 38, I shal lede out hem fro the loond of her cumlyngnes [1388 dwelling].

comelokur, obs. compar. of COMELY.

comely ('kʌmlɪ), *a.* Forms: 1 cýmlíc, 3 cumelich, 4 comliche, -lych, com-, kom-, cumli, 4-6 cumly, 4-7 comly, 5 comeliche, coum-, commly, 6 cum-, cumelie, com-, comeli, 6-7 comelie, 4- comely. *Compar.* 4 comelokur, 5 comlyar, 6- comelier. *Superl.* 4 comlokest, 5-7 comliest, 7- comeliest. [OE. *cýmlíc*, f. *cýme* exquisite, fine:—WGer. *kûmi-* + *-líc*: see -LIKE, -LY[1]. OE. *cýme, cýmlic*, appear to have the sense 'beautifully constructed', 'fine', 'handsome'; but the cognate OHG. adv. *chûmo*, mod.G. *kaum*, means 'with trouble or difficulty, hardly', Fr. *à peine*, the MHG. adj. *kûm, kûme* = frail, weak, and the deriv. OHG. *chûmíg* = weak, delicate, sickly; cf. the ME. KIME weak, silly, and AKIMED. These various developments of use appear to indicate for WGer. *kûmi-* a general sense of 'delicate', as applied to workmanship or to constitution; perh. going back to the notion of 'elaborate, made with trouble or difficulty'. (See however Kluge in Paul u. Braune's *Beitr.* XI. 557.) In English, nearly the whole range of meaning during the historical period is covered by the modern colloquial use of 'nice' *i.e.* pleasant to the sight ('nice-looking'), pleasant to have to do with, pleasing to the moral sense, or æsthetical faculty, to the sensations or perceptions generally. The sense-development is also largely parallel to that of the same word. The original long vowel of *cýmlíc* (see Sievers, *Beitr.* X. 497) was subsequently shortened by position, and *cymlíc* was thus brought into association with the *cym-* forms of *cuman* to COME, so as to be made at length *cumli, comly*; along with this went a gradual modification of the sense, introducing the notion of 'becoming'. It is noticeable, however, that MHG. had *komlich, komenlich*, and early mod.Du. *komlick, komelick* (Kilian), as actual derivatives of *komen*: cf. also L. *conveniens*, OF. *avenant.*]

1. Fair, pretty, beautiful, 'nice'.

a. Of things. (? *orig.* Delicately fashioned.) Hence, in later times affected by b. and sense 3, so as to express decent, sober, or quiet beauty, as in quots. 1535, 1632. *arch.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxxi. 3 Hierusalem, ȝeara ðu wære swa swa cymlic ceaster ȝetimbred. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 546 In his comlych courte þat kyng is of blysse. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 174 In comliche clothinge as his statt axith. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Tim.* ii. 9 That they araye them selues in comly apparell. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 364 Banners, Penons, Standards of silke, so sumptuous and comely that it was a marvell to beholde. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 Broader streets, comelier monuments, and handsomer buildings. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 125 Civil-suited Morn.. Not trickt and frounc't.. But Cherchef't in a comly Cloud. **1870** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 199 Surrounded by ancient and comely habitations.

b. Of persons: Fair, pretty, 'nice-looking', pleasing: in modern use implying a lower or homelier style of personal beauty, which pleases but does not excite admiration.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 53 He þe comlokest kyng þat þe court haldes. *c* **1450** *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 533 He was so comely and so fayre. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 67 No comlyar creatur of goddes creacyon. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 10 He was a Comely Man, and had a Majestick Mien. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* I. §9. 30 He was a Youth of a very comely Form. **1718** GAY *Let.* 9 Aug., Sarah Drew might be rather called comely than beautiful. **1888** MAHAFFY *Tour Holl. & Germ.* iv, The women comely, but not often handsome.

†**c.** Applied in courtesy to those of noble station; and hence to God and Christ. (Cf. *Fair sir.*) *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23961 (Gött.) þe car all of þat cumli king [Christ]. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 354 3a, quod he, comly qwene. *Ibid.* 470 Nay, quod þe comly kyng. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2874 Cumly Crist, that heried hell. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Processus Noe* 21 Comly kyng of mankyn.

†**2.** Pleasing, agreeable, 'nice', to the senses or feelings generally. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 6055 Two quenes of Amazoyne, With twenty thousand.. Faire maydenes.. That weore wyght in bataile, And comly in bed. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 51 Their haire would.. ouergrowe their faces, rather like monsters, than comlie sober christians. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 56 The King was the comliest, proper, civill Salvage we incountred. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1268. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 45 They said many kind and comely things about the people.

3. Pleasing or agreeable to the moral sense, to notions of propriety, or æsthetic taste; becoming, decent, proper, seemly, decorous. *arch.* or *Obs.*

[*c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 25 Ba of god & of uuel, of cumelich & of uncumelich.] *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Comely, or semely in syghte, *decens.* **1561** BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, A comelie and honest pulpet to be set in a comeli place of the Churche. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 62 Robert Bishop of Hertford offered himself to beare his crosse, rather than he should so do, for that was not comely. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. §9 For the comelier and better exercise of our religion. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiii. 1 Prayse is comely for the vpright. **1614** BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* VII. v, How justly doe wee take care of the comely burials of our friends. **1646** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* vii. 31 It is not comely to sup ones broath at Table, it ought to be eaten with a spoon. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Nothing is more comely and agreeable to humane nature than peaceable living. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* III. 499 Marching home In comely order.

†**b.** Befitting the purpose, appropriate, proper.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 A fine launcet is most comely, and much fitter than a larger incision knife.

†**4.** *absol.* or as *sb.* Fair one. (Cf. BRIGHT B. 2., CLEAR C. 1., FAIR, etc.) *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 873 Kurteyslyche kneling þat komli he grett. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 552 Jason.. þat comly [Medea] can clip in his close armes.

5. *Comb.*, as †**comely-looked** *a.*, having comely looks; *comely-looking* adj., †*comely-wise* adv.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 108/2 Comly, or cumlywyse. *Decenter.* **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., A comely-looked man he was. **1841** BORROW *Zincali* I. x. §1. 167 One [woman] was more comely looking than the other.

†**comely**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 cýmlíce, 3 cumeliche, 4 comeliche, comliche, cumli, commli, 4–5 comly, 5 cumly, 6 cumlie, comelie, (combly), 6–8 comely. [OE. *cýmlíce* adv. f. *cýmlíc* adj.: see -LY². Phonetic and sense history, as in the adj.] Handsomely, nicely, suitably; in a seemly or becoming manner.

a **1000** *Beowulf* 75 Ne hyrde ic cymlicor ceol ȝeȝyrwan. *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 19 þet ha cumeliche faren. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15209 Quen þis hus was commli dight. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2220 A cite nobul Enclosed comeliche aboute wiþ fyn castelwerk. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1707 Tho sye they.. Men of armes ffaste ride, On coursers comly dight. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iij, Grauitie Which to both our states more comely may agree. **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 65 Comely distant sits he by her side. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 237 Decently and comely attired. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. Ep. Ded., He speaks comely.

†**comely**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COMELY *a.*] *trans.* To make comely; to grace, adorn.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 189 One diligent seruiture, skilfull to waight, more comelieth thy table than other some eight, That stand for to listen, or gasing about.

comelyd, -nesse: see CUMBLED, *Obs.*, benumbed.

comen, early form of COMMON *a.* and *v.*

comen, early form of COME *inf.* and *pa. pple.*

†**comenable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 comunable, -bil. (Cf. COMMUNABLY.) Corrupt form of CONVENABLE, COVENABLE, due, convenient, suitable.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10122 (Cott.) þar þe castel standes stable And cherite es comunable [*v.r.* couenabul]. *c* **1350** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Weche.. sholde, to þe comenable somaunse of þe forseyde meyre, come. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 378 (Add. MSS.) A Comenable tyme is not yete comyn.

†**comenaunt**. *Obs.* Also 4 comenount, 5 comnand, 5–6 comnant, 6 cumnant. Corrupt form of COVENANT *sb.* and *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 18, I shal sett my couenaunt [*Lamb. MS. c* 1400 comenount] of pees with thee. **1389** *Eng. Gilds* 36 þ^t alle þese comenauntz a-forsaid sshulde ben holden ferme and stable. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 804, I schall make myn commnant so. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He yode .. and made comenaunt with a surgeon to hele two broken legges. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxii. 8 As I haue kept comnant at the full, So craue I of you, to kepe cumnant with me.

comenaute, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

comence, comend(e, obs. ff. COMMENCE, COMMEND.

comend, obs. pa. pple. of COMMON *v.*

comener, obs. f. COMMONER.

comenic (kəʊ'mɛnɪk), *a. Chem.* [Factitiously formed by transposing the syllables of *meconic.*] In *comenic acid*, a dibasic acid, $C_6H_4O_5$, crystallizing in light yellow prisms: a product of the decomposition of meconic acid, hence called *para-* and *meta-meconic acid.*

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 739. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 766.

comenlich, obs. form of COMMONLY.

comens, coment, etc., obs. ff. COMMENCE, etc.

comente, -tie, -ty, obs. ff. COMMONTY.

come-'off, *sb.* [f. vbl. phr. *to come off*: see COME *v.* 65.]

1. A coming off the field of action; a finish-up, a conclusion; an issue.

1634 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* I. ii, This was Indifferently well carried! I was jealous Of a more lame come-off. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 235 The Hopes of a safe come off at last. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 12 In order to a Politic come-off, he brought the matter to the Council-Table.

2. A conclusion of an argument, discourse, etc.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 60/2 A quick come-off. **1661** R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate*, For a Come-off; All things must be done with singleness of heart. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* 644 It would make one Grin to observe the Author's Come-off from this and the rest of the Charters in this Time.

3. The coming off or performance of anything planned.

1857 COSTELLO *Millionaire Mincing L.* 60 (Hoppe) That don't look like a come-off.

4. A 'getting off' a duty, etc.; an evasion, excuse for non-performance.

1722 *New-England Courant* 3 Dec. 1/2 Quoth she, This is a nice Come-off, Like hiding broken Wind b' a Cough. **1742** BP. CHALLONER in E. H. Burton *Life* (1909) I. xii. 189 This come-off will not serve their turn. **1849** C. S. BIRD *Mariolatry* 46 They pray to them as a come-off. **1858** HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 543 It was a come off, but it would not do. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 47 To give money to a sufferer is only a come-off.

†**comeole**, obs. by-form of CAMEO.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/1 The Comeole is a kind of Onyx stone of a black colour.

'come-on. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). [COME *v.* 66.]

1. a. A swindler. Also *attrib.* = swindling.

1905 *N. Y. Even. Post* 28 Jan. 2 The general appearance of the man caused the officer to become suspicious, and he soon learned that Dates was a 'come-on'. **1905** *N. Y. Times* 24 Feb. 1 Detectives yesterday arrested two men on a charge of participating in a clever 'come-on' game. **1910** S. E. WHITE *Rules of Game* II. i, Great country! If you listen to all the come-on stuff you may be disappointed—at first. **1924** W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* xvi. 167, I reckon this confession talk is come-on stuff. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* ii. 20 Come on guy for a con gang, ain't you?

b. The victim of a swindler; a dupe.

1898 W. T. STEAD *Satan's Invis. World* ii. 109 The victim, who was known as a 'Come on' or as a 'Guy', was swindled by a variety of methods. **1935** *Evening News* 29 June 3/1 An immense number of names has been invented for the victims [of confidence men].. suckers, easy marks, wise guys, come-ons.

2. An inducement, enticement, lure; an invitation to approach. Also *attrib.*

1902 ADE *Girl Proposition* 122 As soon as any one began to give him the old come-on about being one Man shy he would start in to back up and try to think of another Date. **1925** H. LEVERAGE in *Flynn's* 10 Jan. 876/1 *Come-on*, deception; lure; enticement. **1928** J. M. BARRIE *Plays, Half an Hour* 616 The come-on look in the melting eyes of you. **1930** E. WEEKLEY *Adjectives* x. 169 This 'snappy come-on letter' was highly approved. **1934** R. STOUT *Fer-de-Lance* xiv. 225 There were signs all around, *Fly* $5, and *Try the Sky*, and other come-ons. **1939** I. BAIRD *Waste Heritage* xxi. 301, I never did care for these come-on ads. myself. **1939** R. CHANDLER *Big Sleep* xviii. 151 Wilde tapped the three notes signed by Carmen and said: 'I guess these were just a come-on.' **1949** J. R. COLE *It was sa Late* 65 The woman.. gave me the come on.. half through her lashes. **1955** E. BOWEN *World of Love* xi. 219 I've known them [*sc.* planes] go round and round.. Till they get the come-on from the control. **1958** M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* vii. 104 They like the sound of foreign investments. It has that magic, millionaire ring to it, like foreign exchange. Just another come-on. **1969** *Observer* 12 Jan. 8/4 They flocked to an exhibit.. with a huge come-on of a sign that read: They are watching us.

come-outer, *sb. U.S.* [irreg. f. verbal phrase *come out* (see COME *v.* 67) + -ER.] One who 'comes out' or separates himself on principle from an established society or organization; originally applied to certain religious dissenters; a radical reformer in religious matters.

1855 HALIBURTON *Human Nature* (Bartlett), I am a Christian man of the sect called come-outers, and have had experience. **1860** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 275 Independent thinkers, who pride themselves on their hostility to venerable shams, and their disregard of hoary conventionalities. I mean the comeouters. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 386 Radical reformers, 'come-outers', revolutionists.

come-o'-will. *Sc.* Also come-of-will. Any person (or thing) that comes of his own accord, or without being invited; a plant that springs up spontaneously; a bastard child. (Jam.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, 'Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the come o' will, as I may say'. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 (Jam.) 'The rest are upstarts and come-o'-wills'. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix, A tame raven come-of-will.

comer ('kʌmə(r)). [f. COME *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who comes; a visitor, an 'arrival'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 206 Freres with feir speeches fetten him þennes; For knowynge of Comers kepten [*v.r.* copeden] him as a Frere. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Ma þan xxx^m of folke, withouten commers and gangers. **1526-34** TINDALE *Mark* vi. 31 There were many commers and goers. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. viii. 3 Whose gates he fownd fast shutt, ne living wight To.. answere commers call. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 21. **1659** LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 For the facility of comers between the two Towns. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 To leave his house to a casual comer. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 101 So Clara prepared for the arrival, and greeted the comer.

†**b.** with adverbs, *about*, *again*, *by*, *in*, *out*, etc.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 41 For knihtes of Cuntre and Comers aboute. **1388** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxv. 7 Y shal take awei fro it a goere and a comere aȝen. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 68 þe disciplis lowse þe comar out. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 And shewe their scarres to every commer by. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 216 Comers in, and goers out of one countrey into another. **1800** BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 356 Comers-in by birth; comers-in by migration.

c. often qualified by a word prefixed, as *first, next comer*, CHANCE-, NEW-COMER, INCOMER.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 140 Buryden his body & beden þat men sholde Kepen it fro niȝt-comeres. **1526** TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 4 Be cause of incommers. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* iv. 33 Farre cummers, out of other straunge countreyes. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ix. 82 Offering themselves to the next commer. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 Treat their new comers with breach of faith. **1811** COLERIDGE in *Southey's Life of Bell* (1844) II. 645 Disagreeable even to foot-comers, and far more so to carriages. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i, But let it not be such as that You set before chance-comers.

d. *all comers*: everybody or anybody that comes or chooses to come. Also used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* of an 'open' sporting event.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 The king.. who all that tyme kept open household for all honest commers. **1614** BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* VI. iv, To stand alone, and challenge all comers. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 118 The Temple of Honour stands open to all Comers. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 31 To make his rooms pleasant to all comers. **1867** MORLEY *Burke* (1888) 28 Where Johnson did conversational battle with all comers. **1883** *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 6 Jan. 407/3 At the Sydney Regatta on November 9, Laycock managed to secure a win in the All-comers Sculling Race. **1890** C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* iv. 170 At Wimbledon Mr. Lawford .. won the All Comers prize. **1912** A. W. MYERS *Compl. Lawn Tennis Player* (ed. 3) i. 15 In 1880 I defended the cup against Lawford who had won the All-Comers! **1959** *Times* 24 Aug. 4/1 The Dutchman.. also beat the British all-comers' figures.

†**2.** A grower or springer up: said (with qualification) of a plant. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §594 These latter sort [of plants] are all swift and hasty Comers.

3. A person or animal that shows promise of development or achieving success; one who is 'coming on' (see COME *v.* 66 b). *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*).

1879 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Nov. 84/2 A crab.. is always very poor to begin with; but he eats everything he gets hold of, which.. fattens him up some. Then he is called a 'comer'. **1890** H. PALMER *Base Ball Field* 91 He piled up error after error, but Dan said he was a 'comer'. **1903** *Rep. Kansas State Board Agric. 1901-2* 202 He.. still shows that remarkable looseness and elasticity of hide that indicates a 'comer' when he is put next to the feed-box. **1959** *Sunday Express* 15 Feb. 10/2 The younger man.. is a 'comer', a diplomat with a future. **1965** *Guardian* 31 May 9/7 Congressman John Lindsay.. has sprung into national notice as the most attractive 'comer' in his party.

comer(e, obs. f. CUMBER, CUMMER.

comerade, obs. f. COMRADE.

comerawnce, obs. f. CUMBRANCE.

†**comered.** Perh. f. CUMMER, F. *commère* 'fellow godmother' + -RED, as in *kinred, kindred.* (It is too early for *comrade.*)

c **1488** *Plumpton Corr.* 63 [An abbot writes to the father of his god-child] You, with my lades, your mother and your wife, my comered..[Signed] Your poore gossip and true lover, etc.

†**co-'merit,** *v. Obs.*—[1]. [f. CO- 1 + MERIT *v.*] To merit conjointly.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xii. 602 Without any assisting or comeriting cause.

come-rogue: see COMROGUE.

comerous, obs. f. CUMBROUS.

‖**comes.** A Latin word [plur. *comit-es*, from *com-* together + *ī-re, it-um*, to go] meaning 'companion, comrade', which became in late L. a designation for an attendant of the prince, and for the occupant of a state office (as the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* in Britain), and in the Middle Ages, a title of rank = OE. *eorl*, surviving in F. *comte*, Eng. COUNT. The Latin word is occasionally employed (pronounced 'kəʊmi:z) in certain technical uses, as

a. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book containing the epistles and gospels read at mass, esp. the Roman missal lectionary attributed to St. Jerome.

b. *Music.* The repetition of the 'dux' or subject of a fugue in another part, usually at the interval of a fifth above or a fourth below.

c. *Anat.* A companion artery, vein, nerve, etc.

d. *Astron.* A small companion star in any duplex, triplex, or other 'system'.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 Have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites* who had well discharg'd their trust had conferr'd upon them. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 2/2 s.v. *Fugue*, When the subject..or *dux*..is comprised between the tonic and the dominant, the answer (or *comes*) must be given in the notes contained between the dominant and the octave. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 The *Comes*, or book of Gospels and Epistles for all the Sundays and festivals in the year. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 263 That the sheriff was originally the deputy of the *comes* or earl. **1867-77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. 914 The smaller of two stars forming a 'Double Star' is often called the *comes* of the principal star. **1875** T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 7 Their arterial comites with the subclavian arteries. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus., Dux* (leader), an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the *comes* or companion.

†**comessation.** *Obs.* Also 4 commessacioun, 5 comessacoun, 6 commessacyon, 6–7 commessation. [a. OF. *comessacion* (13th c.), ad. L. *comessātiōn-em*, a Bacchanalian revel and procession, a carouse, f. *cōmessārī*, better *cōmissā-rī*, held to be ad. Gr. κωμάζ-ειν to hold a revel, f. κῶμος revel. In L. the word was early associated with *comedĕre* (*comēsum, -essum*) to eat up, and hence it was often coupled with *ebrietas*, drunkenness.]

1. Feasting, banqueting, 'riotous eating' (Blount).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 224 Sich ofte etingis of men ben clepid commessaciouns. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* xxvi. 93 Kalendis of Janiuer, in wilk sum seyingis, & comessacouns, & ȝeftis, are ȝeuyn. **1544** *Suppl. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 53 What commessacyon, dronckenes, etc. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* v. 21 Fornication..envies, murders, ebrieties, commessations [WYCLIF, unmesurable etyngis; TINDALE, glottony; **1611** revellings]. **1642** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* 103 In all his day-riots or nights commessations.

2. Eating together.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 24 Ther could be no true frendship without commessation of a bushell of salt. **1686** tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 117 The Agapes, or Commessations of the Primitive Christians.

comestible (kə'mɛstɪb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 comestable, commestyble. [a. F. *comestible* or ad. late L. *comestibilis*, f. *comest-* var. of *comēs-* ppl. stem of *comedĕre* to eat up, devour, f. *com-* altogether + *edĕre* to eat. The adj. appears to have become obs. in Eng. before 1688; but it has been reintroduced, in sb. use, from French in 19th c.]

†A. *adj.* Fit to eat, edible, eatable. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39/4 All the metes of therthe that ben comestible. **1533-4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 §6 Any other fowle or their egges, not comestible. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXXI. ix. 414 All things comestible were spent. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 314 Take a Comestible thing, as Flesh of Fowls, Beasts, Fishes, etc.

B. *sb.* Anything to eat, an article of food; *pl.* eatables. (Usually somewhat humorous or affected.)

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx, He resolved upon having a strong reinforcement of comestibles. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, Other not despicable comestibles. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* III. i. 5 Packing the comestibles.

†**co'mestion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *comestiōn-em* eating, devouring, f. *comedĕre*: see prec.] Eating; also *fig.*, the devouring action of fire.

a **1620** JER. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 263 There must be a manducation, a comestion of the Word. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 701 Neither was this eating..a seeming only to take bread, and fish, and honie, but it was a true comestion. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* xii. 121 The mouth whose office was comestion or assumption of solid aliment. **1654** ASHMOLE *Chem. Coll.* 107 Let it be delivered to insatiable Comestion, that being by degrees..burnt into Ashes, etc. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Comestion (*comestio*), an eating or devouring.

comet ('kɒmɪt). Forms: 3–7 comete, 6 comette, *Sc.* comeit, 7 comett, commet, commeat, 5– comet. [In late OE. *cometa*, a. L. *comēta* (also *comētēs*), a. Gr. κομήτης wearing long hair, (ἀστὴρ) κομήτης long-haired star, comet; f. κομά-ειν to wear the hair long, f. κόμη the hair of the head, transf. the tail of a comet. Thence, early ME. *comete*, probably afterwards reinforced by F. *comète*, ad. L. *comēta.*]

1. a. A celestial body moving about the sun in a greatly elongated elliptical, or a parabolic orbit, and consisting (when near the sun) of a bright star-like nucleus surrounded with a misty light, and having a train of light or 'tail', sometimes of enormous length, and usually directed away from the sun.

A comet remains visible from the earth only for a short time, i.e. while it is in a part of its orbit near the sun. They have in all ages been superstitiously regarded as heralds of strange or disastrous events.

1154 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066 Sume men cwedon þat hit cometa se steorra wære, þone sume men hatað þone fæxedon steorran. *c* **1205** LAY. 17871 þa isehȝen heo feorre ænne selcuðe sterre..Of him comen leomen i gastliche scinen. þe steorre is ihate a latin comete. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 A sterre with a launce, þat comete icluped is. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comet sterre or blasynge sterre, *cometa.* **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane sterne..callit ane comeit; quhen it is sene, ther occurris haistyly eftir it sum grit myscheif. *c* **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 2 Comets importing change of Times and States, Brandish your crystall Tresses in the Skie. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 42/2 A Comett is the Embassador of some extraordinary matter. **1727** THOMSON *To Mem. Sir J. Newton* 77 He, first of Men, with awful Wing pursu'd The Comet thro' the long Elliptic Curve. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 706 Hast thou ne'er seen the comet's flaming flight? **1868** LOCKYER tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* 269 It is now proved that most of the observed comets, if not all, form part of the solar system.

β. The Latin form was frequent in ME.; also *stella cometa*, varied with *stella comata* (see COMATE).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xx. (1495) 331 Cometa is a sterre byclypped with brennynge gleymes. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 225 A sterre thei clepe comata, directing his bemes rite onto Frauns. **1494** FABYAN VII. ccxxvii. 256 The starre called stella cometa, or y^e^ blasynge starre.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XX. (1599) 942 He seemed to bring certaine predictions and comets of his death. **1608** BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 62 [The Good Magistrate]..the refuge of innocensie, the Comet of the guiltie. **1816** BYRON *Churchill's Grave*, I stood beside the grave of him who blazed The comet of a season. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* I. 332 The lurid comet of Napoleon's fortune seemed likely to become a fixed star in the heavens.

†2. An old game at cards. *Obs.*

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, Conversation..mixed now and then with ombre, trump, comet, or Incertain. **1693** SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii, You have won above £600 of her at Comet. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 28 Aug., The evenings..Lady Mary, Miss Leneve and I play at Comet. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1922. 269/2 The Comet-game, otherwise called Manille.

3. Used as Eng. for *Cometes*, name of a genus of Humming-birds with long tails.

1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 249 The Sappho Comet, or the Bar-tailed Humming Bird..is a native of Bolivia. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 245 Two species of the Comets in which two different kinds of luminous reds or crimsons are nearly all that serve to distinguish the Species.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***comet-capturing, -strewn*** adjs.; **comet claret**, claret made in a comet-year (cf. *comet-wine*); **comet-finder, comet-seeker**, a telescope of comparatively low power and having a large field, used in searching for comets; **comet-tail**, the tail of, or a tail like that of, a comet; **comet-wine**, wine made in a comet-year, popularly reputed to have superior flavour; **comet-wise**, *adv.*, in the manner of a comet; **comet-year**, a year in which a notable comet has appeared.

1887 PROCTOR *Other Suns than Ours* 121 The *comet-capturing ways of the giant planets. **1864** MEREDITH *Emilia in England* xxxiii, There's seven bottles of my poort, and there's eleven of champagne and some *comut clar't. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* Sat. x. (1697) 271 Her *comet-eyes she darts on ev'ry grace. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, I have some *Comet hock. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* §53. 246 The telescope A, a *comet-seeker of 4 inches aperture and 30 inches focus. **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 701 The comet-seeker is merely a cheap equatorial provided with an inferior object-glass and coarsely-divided circles. **1886** PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 690 Regions of *comet-strewn space. *a* **1769** FALCONER *Descr. Ninety-Gun Ship* (R.), Its huge mast..From which a bloody pendant stretch'd afar Its *comet-tail, denouncing ample war. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 54. 87 Acquainted with 'Twenty port, and *comet vintages. **1839-48** BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 207 A sword of fire curved *comet-wise. **1871** M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. v. 159 Château Lafitte, of the *comet-year.

cometarium (kɒmɪ'tɛərɪəm). [mod.L., f. *comēta* + -ARIUM: after *planetarium.*] A mechanical contrivance (invented by Desaguliers) for illustrating motion in an eccentric orbit.

1756 J. FERGUSON *Astron.* §405. **1867-77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. Def. 914.

cometary ('kɒmɪtərɪ), *a.* [f. COMET or L. *comēta* + -ARY, after *planetary*, in late L. *planētārius.* Cf. F. *cométaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a comet or comets.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 79 The prodigious aspects in the heavens (planetary, as well as cometary). **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 400 Revolutions either in a planetary or a cometary Orbit. **1787** SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 *note*, A similar instrument to be made for cometary..observations. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. §42. (1873) 126 Few persons at all acquainted with cometary history.

2. Of the nature of a comet; comet-like.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 53 Their [coaches'] periods of revolution were so cometary and uncertain. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 85 Cometary or star-like meteors. **1873** E. DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* July 176 This cometary apparition..where lies its nucleus? and is its orbit ascertainable? What is Victor Hugo?

comether (kə'mɛðə(r)). *dial.* or *colloq.* [A dial. pronunciation of *come hither*, used as a coaxing invitation to cows, horses, etc.] In ***to put one's (the) comether on***: to exercise persuasion or coaxing on, to persuade over, coax, wheedle; to get under one's influence.

1838 LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. 22 He..looks pistols at any one that attempts putting his comether on the widow. **1883** READE in *Harper's Mag.* July 205/2 We must buy him, or put the comether on him. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss., Comether*, come hither. To put the 'comether' on a person is to restrain him. **1890** *An Irishman* (from correspt.), 'Sure, he could put his comether on any woman!'

cometic (kəʊ'mɛtɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. κομήτης, L. *comēta* comet + -IC, after *planetic*, L. *planēticus.* Gr. πλανητικός.] Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of or resembling a comet.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 807 An Inclination of the Cometick Disk to the Sun. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 187 The whole Cometick System. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The greater eccentricity of the cometic orbits. **1879** NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 391 The cometic nucleus.

b. *fig.* Having some noted attribute of comets: blazing; portentous; erratic.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 Devising plots against such as have been his coadjutors to this commetique serenity. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. v. 126 His comings and goings were..always cometic.

co'metical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 The discus of the Cometical Body. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 107 A fresh intermixture of like cometical Particles.

fig. **1856** *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 701 No cometical eccentricities.

come'tographer. [mod. f. Gr. type *κομητογράφ-ος, f. κομήτης comet + -γραφος writing, writer + -ER[1]: cf. F. *cométographe*, and see -GRAPHER.] One who describes comets.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 262 Rochenbach, a Great Cometographer, quoted by Hevelius. **1867-77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IV. vii. 381 Some modern cometographers.

come'tography. [mod. f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. Cf. mod.L. *cometographia*, F. *cométographie*] Description of comets; that part of astronomy which treats of comets.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Hevelius, in his Prodromus (by him so called because it is as a Harbinger to his Cometography). **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 439. **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914.

cometoid ('kɒmɪtɔɪd). [f. COMET + -OID.]

†a. A name proposed for the asteroids (quot. 1805). *Obs.* b. A name proposed by Prof. Kirkwood of Indiana for luminous meteors.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 535 Would not the term cometoids correspond best with the phenomena? **1871** KIRKWOOD in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* I. 49 The motions of some luminous meteors (or cometoids, as perhaps they might be called).

come'tology. [f. Gr. type *κομητολογία, f. κομήτης (see above) + -λογια: see -LOGY.] The branch of astronomic science which deals with comets.

In mod. Dicts.

come-to-pass, *sb. rare.* Occurrence, event, fulfilment.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. iv. 33 A very sudden come-to-pass.

come-'up(p)ance, comeuppance. orig. English and *U.S. dial.*, now *gen.* in the U.S., less common elsewhere. Also (*dial.*) come-uppings.

[COME *v.* 74.] Enough to serve one (by way of retaliation or check); one's deserts.

1859 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/1 Dennis once got his 'come-up-ance'. **1880** M. A. COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss., Come-upping*, a flogging. 'I'll gi' 'ee a sound come-upping.' **1884** HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* VIII. 366 Rogers is a rascal... But I guess he'll find he's got his come-uppance. **1897** E. HIGGINSON *Tales Puget Sound* 155, I can give him his come-up-'ans if he goes to foolin' around. **1897** HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* XXI. 153 Well, I did get my come-uppings that time. **1923** 'B. M. BOWER' *Parowan Bonanza* VI. 70 'An' that's where he got 'is come-uppance,' he gloated. **1943** D. W. BROGAN *Eng. People* i. 21 The roles of teacher and taught were suddenly reversed, to the delight of a world that saw the English at last get their come-uppance. **1957** G. B. STERN *Seventy Times Seven* 15 She's bound to get her come-uppance one day. **1959** *Camb. Rev.* 2 May 461/2 When they actually appoint [at Cambridge] a sociologist they will get their comeuppance. **1963** *Ann. Reg. 1962* 40 Fleet Street, accustomed to pour scorn on the inefficiencies of other industries, had its 'eomeuppance' with the report of the Shawcross Commission.

comewne, obs. f. COMMUNE *v.*

comfect, obs. f. CONFECT.

comferd, obs. pa. t. of COMFORT *v.*

comferie, -ry, obs. ff. COMFREY.

comfit ('kʌmfɪt), *sb.* Forms: 5 confeit, -fyt, -fet, 5–6 -fite, 5–8 -fit, 6 -fitte, comfet(te, -fyte, fytt, 6–7 -fitt(e, -fite, 6–8 cumfit, 7 -fitt, comfect, 6– comfit. [ME. *confyt*, a. OF. *confit*, *confite*:—L. *confectum*, *confecta*, sb. uses of *confectus*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *conficĕre* to prepare, make ready (f. *com-* together + *facĕre* to make), whence F. *confire* to preserve, pickle, etc. (Cf. CONFECT.) The change of *con-* to *com-*, before *f*, is English.]

1. A sweetmeat made of some fruit, root, etc., preserved with sugar; now usually a small round or oval mass of sugar enclosing a caraway seed, almond, etc.; a sugar-plum.

1334–5 *Bursar's Acc.* (*Merton College Rec. MS.*), Gingebr' confit dim. lib. viid. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 574/36 *Confectio*, confyt. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj, They that make confeccions and confites and medecynes. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 161 They wyll eate magots as fast as we wyll eate comfets. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* xxvi. (1612) 43 Coriander cumfits. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 22 Let it..haile kissing Comfits. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Hebr.* 5 Condited Almonds, vulgarly called Almond Comfits. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* viii, Wine is drunk, comfits are eaten, and the gift is forgotten when the flavour is past away. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii. 324 [He] distributed..comfits to the rest of the juvenile party.

†**b.** Hence, *in comfit.* Obs.

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take red anys in comfyte. *Ibid.* 34 Brawn in comfyte. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 714 in *Babees Bk.* 166 With carawey in confite.

†**c.** *pl.* Liquid or syrupy 'preserves'; jelly. *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Do not take the Pan off the Fire, till such time as you judge the Fruit [Pears] done enough..then take the Pan off the Fire, and put your Comfits into some Earthen Vessel. *Ibid.* s.v. *Syrup*, They do not make liquid Comfits of Violets.

2. *Comb.*, as *comfit-cake, -maker.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 55 Such as the Confit-makers vse to put their confites in. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 253. **1600** *Let.* in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 122 To eat two morsels of rich comfit cake. **1631** DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 137 A Comfitmaker with rotten teeth.

†**comfit**, *v.* *Obs.* Also con-. [orig. perh. a. OF. *confiter*, f. *confit*; afterwards referred directly to COMFIT *sb.*] *trans.*

†**1.** To prepare, make into a 'preparation'. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/4 Take thyse thynges & confyte them with the Juse of porret.

2. To preserve, to pickle; *esp.* (in later use) to preserve with sugar, make into a comfit.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iij b, His herte confyted in spyeces I had made themperour and his wyf to ete hit. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 520 The Apothecaries..do use to preserve and comfit the roote of Eryngium. **1629** J. COLE *Of Death* 174 The Comfit-maker or Apottecarie that comfites them [Walnuts or Figges]. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, The Muse*, The Fruit..Thou comfitest in Sweets to make it last. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Purslain*, If you would comfit your Purslain..powder them well with Salt and Cloves..fill the Pot with good Vinegar. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tansy*, The Root being comfited with some Honey. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 36 Apples comfited whole or in halves.

¶ Humorously for *comfort*; in second quot. with pun, implying 'to help (oneself) to comfits'.

1598 MERES *Pall. Tamia*, Comfit thyself, sweet Tom, with Cicero's glorious return to Rome. **1631** HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* I. v. Wks. 1874 II. 325, I will make bold to march in towards your banquet, and there comfit my selfe, and cast all carawayes downe my throat.

Hence **comfited** *ppl. a.*, **comfiting** *vbl. sb.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Confiction ou confiture*, a confiction, or confiting. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 117/2 Take confitede mettes, cut them smalle, and contunde them to pappe. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite*, Comfited Mulberries or Almonds.

comfiture ('kʌmfɪtjʊə(r), -tjə-). ? *Obs.* Also con-. [a. F. *confiture*, ad. L. *confectūra* preparation (f. *conficĕre*) after F. *confit*: see COMFIT *sb.* and cf. CONFECTURE.]

†**1.** A preparation of drugs. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Ther is no creature That eten or dronken hath of this confiture [*v.r.* confecture]..That he ne shal his life anon forlete.

2. A preparation of preserved fruit or the like; 'preserve', confection. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 64b, Al these confytures may dure many yeares. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 A confiture made of the sayde roote [Elecampane]. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §777 There be some Houses, wherein Confitures and Pies, will gather Mould more than in others. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cholick*, Give them Rhubarb in Powder, put into an Egg, or some Comfiture. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 526 The sugar of your comfitures is too chalky for our discriminating tooth.

†**3.** The preserving (of fruit, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 The Raisins called *passæ*..of their patience to indure their drying and confiture.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 A Confiture-House; where we make all Sweet-Meats, Drie and Moist. **1872** *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Skill in comfiture making.

comfort ('kʌmfət), *v.* Forms: 3 conforti, 3–4 comforti, 3–5 conforte, 4 cumfort(e, conford, comfortie, -tye, coumforte(n, cowmforte, 4–5 cumforth(e, counfort(e, comford(e, 4–6 comforth(e, comforte, confort, 5 comfford, 4– comfort. (*Pa. t.* comforted: in 4–5 comfort, 4 -forth, cumfort, confort, 5 comferd, cumfurth; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 comford.) [a. OF. *cun-*, *conforter* (= Pr., Sp., It. *confortar*):—L. *confortāre* to strengthen, f. *con-* intensive + *fort-is* strong. (Used by Macer, 'confortat stomachum'; frequent in Itala and Vulgate; for form, cf. *aggravāre*.) The phonetic change of *con-* to *com-* is English.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen (morally or spiritually); to encourage, hearten, inspirit, incite. *Obs.*

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 80 He [St. Matthew] prechede ..And confortede þat clene maide..Euere þis guode man hire bi-souȝte þat heo clene lijf ladde. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2929 Þe king aurely is felawes confortede to fiȝte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15527 (Cott.) Petre, comforth breþer þin quen i am ledd yow fra. *Ibid.* 21392 (Cott.) Constantine, luc vp.. Til heuenward, and cumforth þe. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* i. 80 The child wexed, and was counfortid in spirit. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Thay kest of hor cowpullus..Cumfordun hor kenettes. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Sam.* ii. 7 Let youre hande now therfore be comforted, and be ye stronge. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blowed on the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

†**b.** In a bad sense: To encourage in, or to, that which is evil. *Obs.* (Cf. next sense.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 121 From care to counforte the false. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Not to coumforte hem in here synne. **1521–32** J. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 95 I. 248 Comfortyng erronyous persons in ther opynyons. **1530** RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. viii, It shuld confort a man to lyve vycyously.

†**2.** To lend support or countenance to; to support, assist, aid; to abet, countenance, 'back up'. Formerly common in legal use.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 178 Feill siss confort scho the kyng Bath with siluer and vith met. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 For to amasse and gadre alway money wherin the deuyl conforteth hem. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 As touchyng the death of the aforesaid Becket, to the which he sware that he was neither ayding nor comfortyng. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 2 Abbettors in murders are those that command, procure, counsell, or comfort others to murder. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 8 Guilty of comforting and assisting the Rebels.

†**3.** To strengthen (physically), support; to make fast, secure. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 He coumfortide hym with nailes that it shulde not be moued. —— *Ps.* cxlvii. 13 He coumfortede the lockis of thi ȝatis. **1523–5** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 629 The other two were as wynges, to comfort the bataylles, if nede requyred. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, To the King §3 Water doth scatter itself..except it be collected into some receptacle where it may by union comfort and sustain itself.

†**b.** *fig.* To confirm, corroborate. *Obs. rare.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xii, The euidence..doth not a little comforte and confirme the same [laws]. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 302 Every one..patcheth up and comforteth this received beliefe.

†**4.** To strengthen (the bodily faculties, organs, etc.); to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

Some of the later quots. lead on to sense 8.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6996 Anoun cumfortede was Troyle so weyle þat hys sykenes he forgate. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 19 Whanne he hadde takun mete he was comfortid. **14..** *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 364 Jows of betonye..Counfortyth ye herynge. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* II. iv. 16 To comforte þe joynctis. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Yj, The water of M. Peter of spayne, that conforteth and clereth the syght. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 40 It comforteth the memory very much. **1637** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 105 [Coffee] comforteth the braine. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 402 Goosbery bush—the ripe berries..comfort the stomach. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/2 A Clyster to comfort the Bowels.

†**5.** To minister delight or pleasure to; to gladden, cheer, please, entertain. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4760 Anoþer poynt cumforteþ me þat God haþ sent vnto a tre So moche ioye to here wyþ eere. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 194 Ich am a mynstral..alle peuple to comfortye. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 76 Yow to counfort is holy myn entente, This howse is all atte your comaundement. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 409 Reu of the wal is..found..upon all olde walles that are moyst, and not comforted or lightned with the shining of the sonne. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 284. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. Notes 129 Britanie was comforted with wholsome beames of religious light.

†**6.** To minister relief to; to relieve, assist (in sickness, affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 He shal comyn and vesyten hym [in prison], and comfordyn hym in his powere. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 Almes..to comfortie such cotyers and crokede men and blynde. **1529** FRITH *Antithesis* §17 Christ came to seeke the poore & comfort them. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 56 In comforting your Euilles. **1798** WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* lv, She quite forgot to send the Doctor To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

7. To soothe in grief or trouble; to relieve of mental distress; to console, solace. (The ordinary current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4204 Bedwer bigan to conforti þe womman..& bihet hire bote of hire wo. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1512 Sche hire fader cumfort fast as sche miȝt. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 95 Hire frendes whiche þat knewe hire heuy þouht Comforten hire. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8713, I drede me that she wil dey The soner, but she counforted be Of thes tithinges. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 230 Thou has't comforted me marue'lous much. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 38 To comfort the afflicted state of Christians. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, I thought it would have comforted your la'ship. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxviii, That look of misery would have been a pang to him, and he would have sunk by her side to comfort her. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 54 It might comfort him to know our bliss.

†**b.** with *up*. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *cheer up.*)

1603 KNDLLES *Hist. Turks* 289 Had not Cali Bassa by his grave advice comforted up his dying spirits.

c. *refl.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24246 (Cott.) Nu comforth þe..And werp awai þi wepe. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 513 Thus she comfortyde hyr amonge, And efte she felle in mornynge stronge. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* 13 Mar. (2nd year), She comforted herself, that Sir Charles would be able to soften their resentments. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 309 They comforted themselves with the hope that, etc.

d. The passive is often used in sense 'to accept comfort', 'to take comfort'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 1 Beth coumfortid, ȝee my puple. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 15 Rahel weeping for her children, refused to be comforted. **1860** GED. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VII. iv, Maggie dear, be comforted—don't grieve.

†**e.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take comfort. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COMFORT *sb.* 9.)

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vi. 5 Liue a little, comfort a little, cheere thy selfe a little.

8. *trans.* To bring into a comfortable state (of body and feelings), allay physical discomfort, make comfortable.

(App. only of modern use: the earlier quots. merely lead towards it. Cf. also 1671, 1725, in 4.)

[? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 944 Caughte of þe colde wynde to comforthe hym seluene. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 41 Intreat the North To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 6 Things which serve..to sustain and comfort the body.] **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xv, Refreshed by the coffee and comforted by the warmth of the stove. *Mod. Advt.* A grateful and comforting beverage.

comfort ('kʌmfət), *sb.* Forms: 3 cun-, kunfort, 3–4 cumfort, 3–6 confort(e, 4 cumforte, -ford, conforth, -forþ, -fforte, counfort, comfortd, 4–5 coumforde, 4–6 cumforth, coumfort(e, comforth(e, -forte, 5 counforde, conford, -foorte, 5– 6 comford(e, 6 -furth, coomfort, 4– comfort. [a. OF. *cunfort*, *confort* (11th c. in Littré) = It. and OSp. *conforto*, a sb. app. of Romanic age, from stem of *confort-āre*, OF. *confort-er* to COMFORT. It took the place of OE. *frofor*, with which it is used indifferently in enumerating the nine *urouren* or 'comforts' against temptations, in *Ancren Riwle* p. 226 seq.]

†**1.** a. Strengthening; encouragement, incitement; aid, succour, support, countenance. *upon comfort of*: on the strength of. *Obs.* except in archaic legal use (in phr. *aid and comfort*).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 14 Of fleschliche vondunges..& kunfort aȝeines ham. [**1352** *Act 25 Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Si home..soit aherdant as enemys nostre dit Seignour le Roi..donant a eux eid ou confort.] *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 37 þei þat consentun wiþ þe doars..or defendun, or ȝeuen conseyl or confort. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 275 If..thei make ony gadering in coumfort of Richard, sumtyme Kyng, thei to be punchid as tretouris. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 153 b, He came in company of recheles people, & by comforte of them he lefte his faste and dyde ete. **1528** GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 Upon comfurth of such words as his Ho. had spoken unto us. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, The comfort that the rebels should receiue vnderhand from the Earle of Kildare. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 82 If a man be adherent to the king's enemies..giving to them aid and comfort.

†**b.** *concr.* One who or that which strengthens or supports; a support, a source of strength. *Obs.*

1455 *Paston Lett.* 239 I. 329 We..prey to The to be oure confort and Defender. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 b, You must have a little walled hedge, to teach the springs..to climbe by, which wil be a jolly Stay and a comfort to them.

†2. Physical refreshment or sustenance; refreshing or invigorating influence. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 4.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 253 On a walnot..is a bitter barke, And after þat bitter barke..Is a kirnelle of conforte kynd to restore. **1543** BECON *Invect. Swearing* Wks. (1564) 212 b, They would tast..not so much as a poore alebery for the comfort of their hart. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, For rain,* That we may receiue the fruites of the yearth to our comforte. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iv, Clouds..rais'd by the Comfort of The Sunne to water dry and barren grounds.

concr. **1631** MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i (1668) 2 Holpen by some manner of comfort, as dung, marl, fresh earth..or such other refreshings.

†3. Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, gladness. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 27 Hare confort & hare delit hwerin is hit al? *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 773 Conforte ne myrthe is non To riden by þe wey dombe as a stone. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 8 Sum..has comforth to carpe..Of curtaissy of kny3thode, of craftis of armys. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 When these Justes had continued...xxiiij. dayes, to the great joye and comforte of the young lustie Bachelers.

†4. Relief or aid in want, pain, sickness, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 6.)

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 His byndyngis is þe sacramentis in þe whilke we hafe comforth til we perfytly be hale. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6508 Lete bere hem [beggers] to the spitel anoon, But, for me, comfort gete they noon. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 Many came vnto the Citie, and nere thereabout for comfort of victuall. **1570** *Ane Tragedie* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 234 To gif the wedow and fatherles confort. **1647** COWLEY *Mistr., Despair,* No comfort to my wounded sight, In the Suns busie and impert'nent Light.

5. a. Relief or support in mental distress or affliction; consolation, solace, soothing. (In later use sometimes expressing little more than the production of mental satisfaction and restfulness.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 178 No gostlich cumfort ne mei hire gledien. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 98 Euery comfort possible..They doon to hure..to make hure late her heuynesse. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. **1593** DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 73 None else there is gives comfort to my griefe. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 17 Thy comforts can do me no good at all. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* v. iii. 1 The great comfort That I haue had of thee. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xii, I wish I had any comfort to send you. **1752** —— *Amelia* III. iv, Others applying for comfort to strong liquors. **1800** WORDSW. *Michael* 448 There is a comfort in the strength of love. *c* **1800** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 2 Thus..I became confident..amongst rocks and sands, which has..since been of the greatest comfort to me. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xli, Such comfort as the Church can give to the remorseful sinner.

b. *subjectively.* The feeling of consolation or mental relief; the state of being consoled.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2508 Comfort of gud hope may he fele, þat here lyves wele, to fare wele. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 99 My purpos is i-failed, Now is my counfort a-cast! **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 165 How well my comfort is reuiu'd by this. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxviii, She had..a sense of solemn comfort.

c. *transf.* A person or thing that affords consolation; a source or means of comfort.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Moder of God* 15 Benigne confort of us wrecches all. **1465** MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 187 He hath ben a grete comfort to me. **1605** T. PLAYFERE 9 *Serm.* (1612) 188 A treasure of comforts gathered out of the olde and new Testament. **1611** BIBLE *Col.* iv. 11 My fellow workers..which haue beene a comfort vnto me. **1847** H. F. LYTE *Hymn 'Abide with me'* i, When other helpers fail and comforts flee. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* v, Growing up to be a help and comfort to my father.

d. In weaker sense: A cause or matter of satisfaction or relief; a comforting fact or reflection. Chiefly *colloq.* in the phrases 'it is a comfort *to do*', 'it is some comfort *that*', etc.

1553 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 160 It was a great comforte to him to perceyve in the Kings yong years soch a consideracion of the public weal. **1641** LD. STRAFFORD *Sp. on Scaffold* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 225 It is a great comfort to me that his Majesty believes I do not deserve so heavy a punishment. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. viii, One comfort is, they will be all known. **1825** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Dec. in *Lockhart,* Nobody..can lose a penny by me—that is one comfort. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* XXVII, It is a comfort to be able to speak to you.

6. a. A state of physical and material well-being, with freedom from pain and trouble, and satisfaction of bodily needs; the condition of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 10).

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I, Their days were spent In peace and comfort. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* xv, Let present Rapture, Comfort, Ease, As Heaven shall bid them, come and go. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 75 All industrious men could maintain themselves in comfort and prosperity. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 At the cost of common health and comfort.

b. *objectively.* The conditions which produce or promote such a state; the quality of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 7).

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 384 William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* v, Reared in the comfort and elegance of a successful artist's household.

7. *concr.* A thing that produces or ministers to enjoyment and content. (Usually *pl.*; distinguished from *necessaries* on the one hand, and from *luxuries* on the other.) *creature comforts:* material comforts such as food. So *home comforts.*

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 58 The Scripture useth diminishing terms when it speaks of creature-comforts. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., The Comforts of this Life. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 Oct., Very moderate in his estimate of the necessaries, and even of the comforts of life. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 Before they quit the comforts of a warm home. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 300 A modern Englishman..finds in his shooting box all the comforts and luxuries of his club. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 Steeped in the creature comforts of our hotel. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* xxi, Another..dainty apartment, supplied with every comfort.

8. A wadded and quilted counterpane; = COMFORTER 6 b. (*U.S.*)

1834 *Southern Lit. Messenger* I. 168 A lady of our party..aptly compared it to a Yankee *comfort.* **1847** [see COMFORTABLE *sb.* 2 c]. **1863** *Life in South* II. 263 The quilted coverlets called 'comforts',—a wadded counterpane, in fact. **1913** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* xi. 339 Laddie had..hung up a comfort at four o'clock to keep the Princess warm. **1945** B. A. BOTKIN *Lay my Burden Down* 112 Then a great big mattress full of goose feathers and two-three comforts as thick as my foot with carded wool inside!

†9. *Comfort* is used by Shaks. interjectionally; = Take comfort, cheer up. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 7 e.) Also *what comfort?* = What cheer?

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. i. 72 What comfort man? How ist with aged Gaunt? *Ibid.* III. ii. 75 Comfort my Liege, why lookes your Grace so pale? **1611** —— *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 848 Comfort, good comfort: we must to the King.

10. Phrases. *to be of (good) comfort*: to be of good cheer; to keep up one's heart or courage (*arch.*). *to take* (†*have*) *comfort*: to accept consolation, be comforted. †*to put in comfort*: to encourage, cheer up, console. *cold comfort*: see COLD *a.* 10.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7818 (Cott.) Was he neuer o wers comfortd. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2601 Sche saide Alas!..N'el ich..confor[t] take neuer mo. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 5596 To hys men hys armes he badde, And sayde..Look ye ben off comfort good! **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 39 To kepe him in confforte in crist and nou3t ellis. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 38 Whanne he was sadde, to putte hym in coumfort. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D v, Take confort, be of stoute courage. **1598** W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 198 Putting her in comfort, and encouraging her to follow her husband. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 119 Haue comfort Ladie. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* III. iv. 372 You stand amaz'd, But be of comfort. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 16 We..bid them be of good comfort and stay till the River did fall. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, Take comfort: perhaps James will forgive me.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfort-killing, -seeking* adjs. **comfort station** *U.S. Genteelism,* a public lavatory.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 764 O comfort-killing Night, image of hell! **1865** T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 70 To mortify his comfort-seeking body. **1874** L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 238 Our comfortable and comfort-seeking age. [**1910** *Aurora* (Illinois) *Daily Beacon* 8 Sept. 6/1 A public comfort room..would pay the city of Aurora a profit every year.] **1923** *Glass (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.)* 167 (*heading*) Public comfort stations. **1931** T. WILDER *Long Christmas Dinner* 121 Ma, where is the next comfort-station. **1947** AUDEN *Age of Anxiety* (1948) ii. 53 Ingenious George reached his journey's end Killed by a cop in a comfort station. **1957** D. KARP *Leave me Alone* xii. 165 Snatching Jimmy's hand she trudged across the sand with him to the comfort station. **1967** R. SHAW *Man in Glass Booth* xvii. 152 'Wash-room,' said the old man. 'Comfort station.'

comfortable ('kʌmfətəb(ə)l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-6 con-. [a. Anglo-F. *confortable*, f. *confort-er* to COMFORT, on L. type **confortābilis*; for the active force of the suffix, see -BLE, last paragraph. (Mod.F. *confortable* is from Eng.)]

A. *adj.* I. With active sense.

†1. a. Strengthening or supporting (morally or spiritually); encouraging, inspiriting, reassuring, cheering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1440** *Beryn* 721 His wordis been so comfortabill. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2651 Seing al the gret suppris Of fois cummyng..Togiddir al his cumpany he drew, And confortable wordis to them schew. **1547-8** *Ordre of Commvnion* 4 The moste confortable Sacrament of the body and bloud of Christe. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1998/1 The valiant prowesse of the English souldiers, incouraged with the comfortable presence of sir William Cobham. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxii. 100 With great and comfortable successe. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., The comfortable expectation of Immortality. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 2, I have such comfortable numbers on my side. **1774** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 497 Your last letter was not comfortable. **1869** TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 267 He spake and cheer'd his Table Round With large divine and comfortable words.

b. *the Comfortable Words*: in some Anglican liturgies, the four scriptural passages following the Absolution in the Communion service, prefaced by 'Hear what comfortable words' [etc.].

1855 PROCTER *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 324 The Comfortable Words that follow are the scriptural statements upon which the absolution is grounded. **1893** C. WHITAKER *Prayer Bk.* 79 Comfortable Words. These are taken from Hermann's Consultation.

†2. Helpful, serviceable, advantageous. *Obs.*

1575-6 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 54 The comfortable ayde of the golden sheife. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 344 Their..canoes which had been so comfortable to them.

†3. Strengthening or refreshing to the bodily faculties or organs; sustaining. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Camb. MS.) It most be wyne comfortable þat shold be yeue to the syke. **1568** TURNER *Herbal* III. 40 [Nutmegs] are..comfortable for the stomache. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 7 After you have let him blood..give him a comfortable drench. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §77 Cured by this comfortable cordial. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 264 Vapor baths..to the comfortable relief of many diseases. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The comfortable creature, which the carnal denominate brandy. [*Factitious archaism.*]

†4. Pleasing or grateful to the senses. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 697 Many..flouris..That lusty been, and confortabill for mannys si3te! **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 340 The sweet and comfortable sounde of musicall instrumentes. **1659** *Vulgar Errours Censured* i. §4. 9 The comfortable blush of the approaching Morne. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. iii. 45 The comfortable Changes of Day and Night.

†5. a. Affording mental or spiritual delight or enjoyment; pleasant, enjoyable. *Obs.*

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* i. 2 Desederabill es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A ij/3 Mery talking is greatly comfortable. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* liii. 6 [I will] prayse thy name o Lorde, because it is so comfortable. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 379 My Singular good friend..whose presence to me..was exceeding Comfortable. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 310 The Love of God, and the constant comfortable Sense of his Presence.

†b. Satisfactory; also *colloq.* 'tolerable', 'fair', 'pretty good'. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. §9. 109 To enable their pastors to give a comfortable account of their souls. **1720** *Derby Post-Man* I. No. 10. 4 A large, massy Caudle Cup, a comfortable piece of Plate. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, *Sir F.* The Boy has a strong Head! *M.* Yes, truly, his Skull seems to be of a comfortable Thickness.

6. Affording or conveying consolation; comforting, consolatory: of persons (*obs.*) or things (*arch.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 281 Contricioun is confortable þinge..and a solace to þe soule. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXVI, Hym..That was to her..So kynde founde and so comfortable. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/2 Let him be pitteous & comfortable, to those that are in distresse. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. ii. 76 For heauens sake speake comfortable words. **1601** —— *All's Well* I. i. 86 Be comfortable to my mother..and make much of her. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* l. 507 A despairing Soule will set Gods comfortablest Words to a sad Tune. **1754** CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 77 If you still want comfort, Mrs. ——..may, if she will, be very comfortable. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 It is a comfortable circumstance. **1869** GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth the Paternity of God.

7. a. Affording or fitted to give tranquil enjoyment and content; attended with or ministering to comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6). This and 10 are the ordinary current uses; and this tends to be commonly treated as a transferred or extended use of 10, a 'comfortable house' being thus viewed as a house in which one is comfortable; this is still more manifest in 'comfortable circumstances'. Cf. 10 b.

1769 GRAY *Jrnl. Tour* 9 Oct. in Mason *Life,* Kendal—The buildings (a few comfortable houses excepted) are mean. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Old & New Schm.,* My companion..left me in the comfortable possession of my ignorance. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. i, Hitherto Gyp had kept his comfortable bed. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 26 If we wish to have comfortable clothes and houses. *Mod.* The family was left in comfortable circumstances.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 59 (1794) II. 384, I have seriously projected a treatise on the comfortable. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the buildings..a happy union of the comfortable and the graceful.

II. With passive or neuter sense.

†8. *passively.* Capable of being comforted, consolable. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., Sorow..not so much for our owne affliction, for that is comfortable, but for you.

†9. In a state of consolation; 'of good comfort', cheerful, cheery. *Obs.*

a **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 393 Paul saith, 'God comforteth us, that we may be able to comfort others..shewing that we cannot comfort others unless we be comfortable ourselves. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 10 For my sake be comfortable. **1607** —— *Timon* III. iv. 71 His comfortable temper has forsooke him. **1755** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 365, I despair of writing a comfortable letter while I stay at the Bath.

10. a. In a state of tranquil enjoyment and content; free from pain and trouble; at ease. (Usually, but not always, in reference to physical conditions or circumstances.)

1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 July, Mrs. White..has given me a good fire and some excellent coffee and bread and butter, and I am as comfortable as possible. **1811** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1866) 9 Do but consider..how excessively comfortable your mother-in-law and her daughter may live. **1828** SCOTT *Diary* 27 Apr. in *Lockhart,* Let it freeze without, we are comfortable within. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 271 [The Church] relies..on the dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of feeling. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xli, Here is your poor mother..you could afford something handsome now to make her comfortable. *Mod.* I am not [*or* I do not feel] quite comfortable about the matter.

b. Expressing or characterized by comfort; easy and tranquil; undisturbed; also *colloq.* of

persons, suggestive of complacency, placidly self-satisfied.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 48 There's Bacchus: he's a good, comfortable god, though a sly, treacherous fellow. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, 'Why argue?' returned Mr. Inspector in a comfortable sort of remonstrance. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v, 'Go to bed soon', said Celia, in a comfortable way, without any touch of pathos. **1878** R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 5 A motherly comfortable woman.

11. *Comb.*, as ***comfortable-looking*** adj.

1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 48 Comfortable-looking two-storey houses.

B. *sb.*

† 1. That which gives comfort; *pl.* comforts (see COMFORT *sb.* 5 c, 7). *Obs.*

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 Whatsoever the Christian finds in Himself..for the Habituals of Grace.. and..for the Comfortables of Grace. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 327 The returning prodigal hath garments, and ornaments, and necessaries, and comfortables. **1786** M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 247 He..proposes to provide well in comfortables for the journey.

2. a. A worsted covering for the wrist. **b.** A long woollen scarf worn round the neck in cold weather; = COMFORTER 6. **c.** (*U.S.*) A quilted bed-covering; a down quilt; = COMFORT *sb.* 8.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Arct. Exp.* iii. 42 A blue jacket and trousers, a flannel shirt, a comfortable. **1839** LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. i. 11 Their face half hid in green worsted comfortables. **1842** in J. S. Buckingham *E. & W. States Amer.* III. 434 Still Mr. Van Buren was not content; he longed for the 'Turkish divan' and the 'French comfortable'. **1844** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Frank, a Sequel* (1854) II. 9 Knitting..a pair of scarlet worsted cuffs or bracelets, by some called wristlets, by others comfortables. **1847** *Rep. Comm. Patents 1844* 35 [Cotton] has already been employed in what are variously called 'comforts' and 'comfortables'. **1856** S. T. L. ROBINSON *Kansas* 28, I..slept on comfortables and buffalo-robes on the floor in the attic. **1864** WEBSTER, *Comfortable*, a..stuffed or quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter; a comfort. (*U.S.*) **1874** MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vii. 155 Ruth brought some pillows and comfortables..made up a couch..on the box-sofa. **1945** L. R. TRYON *Poor Man's Doctor* 96, I threw back most of the voluminous quilts, comfortables and sheets.

comfortableness ('kʌmfətəb(ə)lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being comfortable (in various senses; see the adj.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Wee know a playing wit can prayse..the comfortablenes of being in debt. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard* III. vi. (1713) 370 The comfortableness of his Gospel. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 105 The comfortableness of their subsistence. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 109 Which conduce most immediately to the comfortableness of their own feelings.

comfortably ('kʌmfətəblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a comfortable manner.

† 1. So as to convey strength or support; encouragingly, reassuringly. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN cciv, Edmond..sped him towarde that parte of the felde, and behaued hym so comfortably amonges his men, that by his knyghtly courage, etc. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 222 *marg.*, Angels help us not comfortably through death.

† 2. Delightfully, pleasantly (to the senses). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xiv. (1495) 320 Amonge all sterres Venus shynyth moost comfortably [*gaudentius*].

† 3. With mental or spiritual enjoyment or content; pleasantly, happily. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 502 To live peaceably and comfortably in wedlock. **1652** BP. HALL *Invis. World* ii. §6 Charity, whereby she [the soul] is feelingly and comfortably possessed of Him [God]. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 492 It is..necessary..to our dying comfortably.

† 4. In a comforting way; comfortingly, consolingly, cheeringly. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, I have cause to weep too, But when I visit, I come comfortably. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 2 Speake ye comfortably to Ierusalem. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 300 That he would look comfortably upon them. **1743** J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 52 They will not speak comfortably to their brethren, but will relieve them in their distress.

5. a. In a way attended with comfort; in a state of comfort; with comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6). Esp. in phr. ***comfortably off***, well off, prosperous.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. x. (1860) 45 They live more comfortably and at less charges. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 12 Enough of them as..might comfortably supply them for seven years. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 210 The miller..was very comfortably off. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 8 The chapel..just holds us all comfortably. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xix, Decently fed, comfortably clad. **1893** G. B. SHAW *Imposs. Anarchism* 24 You may, if you are a..comfortably-off person, think that the policeman..is the guardian of law and order. **1914** C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* II. III. x. 707 I'm too comfortably off to worry much about anything. **1958** J. CANNAN *And be a Villain* i. 28 It's most soul-destroying to be comfortably off.

b. In a way expressing comfort or complacency; with placid self-satisfaction. (Cf. COMFORTABLE 10 b.)

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, 'That is nice', said Celia, comfortably.

† comfor'tation. *Obs.* Also con-. [a. OF. *confortacion*, ad. late L. *confortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confortāre* to COMFORT: see -ATION.]

1. Comforting; comfort, delight.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 114 To alle these creatures comfortacion. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 214/3 To confortacyon of the Spyrite. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 338, I haue comfortat ywys to my comfortacyon.

2. Strengthening (of bodily organs or faculties).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 33 For the comfortation of the hert. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §962 For Corroboration and Confortation take such Bodies as are of Astringent Quality.

3. Supporting or countenancing.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxx. 505 Confederacies, conspiracies..abbettings, procurations, comfortations.

† comfortative, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also con-. [ME. *confortatif*, a. F. *confortatif*, *-ive*:—L. type **confortātīv-us*: see COMFORT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of comforting.

1. Strengthening, reviving (medicine, food, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xli. (1495) 627 Saffron is confortatyf. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Add. MS.) It must be wyne confortatif [*v.r.* comfortable] that shuld be yeven to the sike. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xviii. F v, For life and limmes comfortityue. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 It is of a notable abstersiue, consolidatiue and confortatiue [**1650** comfortative] faculty. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 299 Incarnative, Comfortative, Regenerative.

2. Cheering; cheerful. *rare*⁻¹.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 213 þe loue þat lith in his herte maketh hym lyȝte of speche, And is companable and confortatyf, as cryst bit hymselue, *Nolite fieri sicut ypocrite*, *tristes*, etc.

B. *sb.* A strengthening or reviving medicine, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xxxii. (1495) 247 Ayenst herte quakynge men shall yeue confortatyues. **1564** P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ix. 28 Borage..is a comfortatiue to the harte. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 695 Confortatives alone without stimulaters..have not had the desired effect. **1742** JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV. vi. (D.), The two hundred crowns in gold..as a cordial and comfortative I carry next my heart.

comforter ('kʌmfətə(r)). Forms: 4 con-, cum-, coum-, comfortour(e, 5 confourtour, (comforthther), 5–6 conforture, 6– comforter. [a. Anglo-Fr. *confortour*:— OF. *conforteor* (in nom. *confortère*):—L. type **confortātōr-em*, agent-sb. f. *confortāre*: see COMFORT *v.* and -ER.]

1. a. One who or that which comforts or consoles.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 2 Alle ȝee ben heuye coumfortoures. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 119 (Add. MS.) The blissed Virgyn marie, that is conforture of alle desolate. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 66 Most unmeete to minister consolation..for ..that I mee selfe stoode in neede of a comforter. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 195 It [sleep] sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* III. ii, The doctor is the best of comforters. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 509 The comforter of the afflicted. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxxix, She would be to him at once wife and child, plaything and comforter.

b. *Theol.* A title of the Holy Spirit.

[= Of. *confortere(s, -teor*, transl. L. *consōlātor*, a common rendering since 7th c. of Gr. *παράκλητος* (John xiv. 16, etc.), properly = *advocatus* 'advocate, intercessor', as commonly taken in the early Latin Church. In the Vulgate, Jerome retained the Gr. untranslated as *paracletus*: see PARACLETE. Isidore, *a* 640, says (*Orig.* VII. iii. 10) 'Spiritus sanctus, quod dicitur paracletus, a consolatione dicitur..Consolator enim tristibus mittitur..Alii paracletum dicunt Latine oratorem vel advocatum interpretari.' The Fr. *Gloss. de Douai* (14th c.) ed. Escallier, has 'Paraclitus, conforteres'.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 190 þe holygoost..confortoure of creatures. **1382** WYCLIF *John* xiv. 16, I schal preie the fadir, and he schal ȝyue to ȝou another coumfortour. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 293 Holy goste conforture of fatherless and motherlesse. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 486 Hee to his own a Comforter will send. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶9 The whole God-head..under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer, and a Comforter! **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Good Friday ii. 6 Where..The very Comforter in light and love descends. *a* **1875** MONSELL *Hymn 'When I had wandered'*, My Father, Saviour, Comforter.

c. ***Job's comforter***: a proverbial phrase for one who intends or professes to comfort, but does the opposite (see *Job* xvi. 2).

[**1680** HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 29 Those Preachers are like Jobs Comforters.] **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iv. 88 She was a veritable Job's comforter. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/2 Such Job's comforters as these.

† 2. A small kind of spaniel. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) I. 387 The spaniell gentle, or comforter. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/1 The Spaniel Gentle, or the Comforter, is a little pretty kind of Spaniel, of the least sort, such as Gentle-Women cary in their bosoms. **1790** BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 364 The comforter..is generally kept by the ladies as an attendant of the toilette or the drawing-room.

† 3. One who aids, countenances, or abets. (Chiefly a legal term.) *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Comforthther, *confortator*. **1495** *Act 11 Henry VII*, c. 64 Pream., Helpers, socourers and comforteris. **1570** *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 2 §4 All and every Aiders, Comforters, or Maintainers of the said..Offenders.

† 4. An invigorating agent; a cordial. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 45 The same comforter, which they name the three Sanders, prepared of the Apothecaries.

5. A thing that produces physical comfort.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 242 A trusty plaid; an old and valued travelling companion and comforter. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xii, The tchibouque—great comforter of those that are hungry and way-worn.

6. a. A long woollen scarf worn round the throat as a protection from cold.

1823 C. J. MATHEWS *Diary* 7 Nov. (1879) I. 83 Two shirts, two waistcoats, a woollen comforter over my chin. **1833** T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii, A green and white net comforter. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iii. 8 Divesting himself of a great coarse blue and white worsted comforter. **1868** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 114 Knitting comforters for her cousins.

b. A quilted coverlet; = COMFORT *sb.* 8, COMFORTABLE B. 2 c. (*U.S.*)

1832 S. G. GOODRICH *Syst. Univ. Geogr.* 107 Padding or quilting bed coverings or comforters. **1840** *Boston Almanac* 126 Theodore Baker..has for sale..Quilts, Counterpanes, Comforters, Bockings, Crumb Cloths. **1864** WEBSTER, *Comforter*..4. A wadded quilt; a comfort. (*U.S.*) **1878** MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* i. 5 With a neat comforter of quilted cotton. **1947** *Chicago Daily News News-Views* 29 Mar. 5/2 A quilting bee with neighbors... It's a pleasant way to spend an afternoon as well as finish a comforter.

7. A dummy teat put into a baby's mouth to quieten it.

1898 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 3/1 Sucking air from a comforter (that is an indiarubber teat), which led, alas! to no bottle. **1912** A. NEIL LYONS *Clara* x. 99, I shall take you to a copper and give you up for stealin' the baby's comforter.

Hence **'comfortered** *ppl. a.*, wearing a comforter (sense 6 a).

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. v, A few ulstered, comfortered men..waiting for the night mail.

comfortful ('kʌmfətfʊl), *a. rare.* Full of comfort; the reverse of *comfortless*.

1552 HULOET, Comfortful, or full of conforte, *consolabundus*. **1844** MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 128 As a teacher and a master help-full, comfort-full. **1874** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlv. 194, I have..seen engraved over your family vaults..those comfortful words.

comforting ('kʌmfətɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.] The action of the verb COMFORT, in various senses: Consolation; †strengthening, †encouragement, etc.

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2596 Tak the to som comforting. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. 19 Thi coumfortingis gladeden my soule. **1578** *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 133 Send us support and comforting Agains our fais. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King §3 Knowledge..would soone perishe..if it were not preserued in Bookes..and Schooles, for the receipt & comforting of the same. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 169 To supply the Presence and Comfortings of a dear Mother. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* II. 126 With soothing kisses and comfortings.

'comforting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING².] That comforts, in various senses of the verb: Consoling, consolatory; †strengthening, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* i. 13 Good wordis, coumfortinge. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 4 To repayre our Nature With comforting repose. **1758** R. BROOKES *Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 164 Comforting Eye-waters. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxiv, That comforting explanation. **1877** LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv, The comforting light of a large wood fire.

Hence **'comfortingly** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 518 The soul whose faith..comfortingly teaches her, etc. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 12 'Bless your heart', says the Brat, comfortingly, 'he will never find out that we are there'.

† 'comfortive, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 con-. [irreg. f. COMFORT *v.* + -IVE; *comfort-* being treated as the L. ppl. stem, as in *abort-ive*, *assert-ive*.] = COMFORTATIVE.

A. *adj.*

1377–1400 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 213 Companable and confortatyf [*MS.* C. confortif]. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 63 Lete wysedome than be to the[e] comfortyfe. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 Cordial and comfortive remedies. **1801** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 100.

B. *sb.*

1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 34, I muse why hee chose rather to make her away by open violence then by some Italian confortive. **1588** GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 94 Precious comfortives to incourage her champion. **1593** —— *Mamillia* II. Wks. II. 231 Not a comfortive to lengthen her life, but a corasive to shorten her dayes.

† 'comfortize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To comfort. Hence **'comfortizing** *ppl. a.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* viii, No grove, whose comfortizing hew, etc.

comfortless ('kʌmfətlɪs), *a.* [f. COMFORT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without comfort.

† 1. Without relief, aid, or resource; unrelieved, helpless, desolate. *Obs.* (exc. as occas. implied in sense 3 or 4.)

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 27, I will not leeve you comfortles [John xiv. 18; so in Coverdale 1535, Bps. Bible 1569, and 1611]. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 207 All the Barons of Fraunce had forsaken her..and so she was left all comfortlesse. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Ps.* xii. 5 For the comfortlesse troubles sake of the needy. **1639** *Bury Wills* (1850) 172 All my houshold fledd from me and left me..

comfortles. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* xv. 380 Sole, and all comfortless, he wastes away.

†**2.** Without courage or strength, spiritless. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 þe kyng erle was al comfortlees, and nyh deed for fere. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4412 Comfortles the deth I drede.

3. Destitute or devoid of mental comfort, consolation, or solace; of persons (now *rare*), unconsoled, inconsolable; of actions, states, etc., attended with no comfort.

c **1460** SIR R. ROS *Dame Sanz Mercy* 461 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 67 To comforte hem that lyve al comfortlees. **1590** SHAKS *Com. Err.* v. i. 80 Melancholly, Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse dispaire. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 760 Thou stoodst..comfortless, as when a Father mourns His children. **1794** WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* iii, Perplexed and comfortless he gazed around. **1803** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 240 We had, indeed, a gloomy and comfortless parting. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* II. 394 My account of this comfortless time.

†**b.** *actively.* Giving no comfort. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 251 That kisse is comfortlesse, As frozen water to a starued snake. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 468 Hunger, Vermine, and Tortures, being my Comfortless Companions.

4. Devoid of physical comfort; dreary, cheerless. (The most usual current sense.)

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 297 Inhabitable woodes and comfortlesse caues. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v, A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. **1754** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Chute* 14 May, The country is cold and comfortless. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 672 Cold and comfortless habitations.

'comfortlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a comfortless manner; without comfort.

1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 14 To susteyne those women that are comfortlesly lefte destitute. *c* **1825** BEDDOES *Pæms, Sec. Bro.* II. i, My body and my mind are ill agreed And comfortlessly strange. **1852** W. COLLINS *Basil* I. xii. 92 The meal was hurried over comfortlessly and silently.

'comfortlessness. Comfortless quality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/1 The formal comfortlessness of a palace.

†**'comfortment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COMFORT *v.* + -MENT; perh. after the corresponding F. *confortement*, med.L. *confortamentum.*] Comforting; entertainment. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 5.)

1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) I. 286 For the gentle comfortment and entertainment of the saide ambassadour, his traine and companie.

comfortress ('kʌmfətrɪs). Now *rare.* Also 5 confortouresse. [a. OF. *conforteresse*, fem. of *confortère*: see -ESS.] A female comforter.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlii. (1869) 73 Ladi, quod j, ther of shule ye be leche and confortouresse. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 69 b/2 Our lady, Tresorye of grace, comfortresse of desolate. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife, for a faithfull companion, a comfortresse of his life. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii. 80 To be your comfortresse, and to preserve you. **1766** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* Ded. 1 The Comfortress of Affliction! **1868** R. A. COFFIN tr. *Liguori's Glories of Mary* 81 O comfortress of the afflicted.

comfrey ('kʌmfrɪ, 'kɒm-). Forms: 3 cumfirie, 5 confirie, -fyrie, -ye, cowmfory, -phory, 5–6 comfory, -ie, 6 camforye, comferie, cumphorie, 6–8 comfery, 7 camfrey, comfrie, cumfry, -frey, 6– comfrey, -fry. [a. OF. *confirie*, *confire*, *confière*, in med.L. *cumfiria*; of obscure etymology.

The L. names of the plant were *consolida* and *conferva*; in med.L. also *confirma*, *canserva*; all referring to its healing virtues ('quia habet vim consolidandi'). The F. and Eng. word has been variously viewed as a corruption of *canfirma*, or of *canferva*, more prob. the latter. An OF. synonym, or name of a species, *cansire*, *cancire*, *concierge*, was prob. similarly related to *conserva*. Cf. CONSOUND.]

1. The English name of *Symphytum officinale* (N.O. *Boraginaceæ*), a tall plant, common on margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. **b.** Also applied to other species, as **tuberous comfrey**, *S. tuberosum*, a similar but smaller plant, with tuberous root; **prickly comfrey**, *S. asperrimum*, a native of the Caucasus, cultivated for its handsome blue flowers, and also as a forage-plant. **c. wild comfrey** (of N. America), *Cynoglossum virginicum* (Miller *Plant-n.*).

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 162 Đeos wyrt þe man confirman & oðrum naman galluc nemneð. *Ibid.* I. 376 Ad fluxum sanguinis.—Accipe de confirma, hoc est consolida.]

c **1265** *Plant Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555 *Cumfiria*, cumfirie, galloc. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cow(m)fory, herbe, *consolida major, et minor dicitur* daysy. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 Anagallicum..Gall. (et angl.) confirie uel cornsilie [*v.r.* anglice counsilie]. *c* **1450** *Vac.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/40 *Canfiria*, anglice confyrye, confyrie. **1530** PALSGR. 202/2 Camforye herbe, *la grande cansolde.* **1567** BAKER *Jewell of Health* 53 The water of the greater Comferie druncke, helpeth such as are bursten, and that haue broken the bone of the legge. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. ciii. 145 The rootes of Comfery..healeth all inwarde woundes, and burstings. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 396 Comfrey..it is a Wound-herb. **1888** *Times* 3 Jan. 10/1 Cultivating prickly comfrey, found to be a most profitable crop, well suited for fodder. **1888** *Daily News* 21 June 2/1 The comfreys are opening by the margin of the stream.

†**2.** Applied to other plants, chiefly as a rendering of L. *Consolida* or *Symphytum*: **middle c.**, the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; **Saracen's c.**, the Broadleaved Groundsel, *Senecio saracenicus*; **spotted c.**, **wild c.**, the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (see also 1 c.). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 Of some it is called in Latine *Symphitum Syluestre*, whiche may be Englisshed wilde Comfrey..we call it in English Sage of Jerusalem, & Cowslip of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* I. xc. 133 It is called *Consolida media*: in English Middell Consounde, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. xcix. 141 This herbe is now called in Latine..*Consolida Sarracenica*..in English Sarrasines Consounde or Sarrasines Comfery. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 72/2 The spotted Comfery is the Cowslip of Jerusalem.

3. *attrib.*

1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 79 Giue him to drinke of Cumphorie hearbe stamped with milke or ale, for that will helpe to knit the bones. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* 661 It is called..in English Comfrey, Comfrey Consound, of some Knit backe. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Boil Comfrey Roots to a thick Mucilage.

comfurth, obs. form of COMFORT.

comfy ('kʌmfɪ), *a.* Alteration of COMFORTABLE *a.*, with the hypocoristic suffix -Y⁶. Hence **'comfily** *adv.*

1829 *Hist. Little Louisa* 82, I am saving up my money to buy them two blankets, and then they will be much more *comfy.* **1887** KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* (1888) 230 Put to bed on some rolled-up carpets, all comfy. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 3/2 A 'comfy' paletot for a little girl. **1905** E. GLYN *Viciss. Evang.* 50 We might sit in that comfy window-seat and talk. **1915** H. ROSHER *In R.N.A.S.* (1916) 57, I arrived here safely in excellent time after quite a comfy journey. **1917** M. SINCLAIR *Tree of Heaven* xvi, Not insanely happy.. but quietly, comfily happy. *Ibid.* xx, You can't expect us to fight so comfy, and to be killed so comfy, if we know our womenkind are being pounded to bits in the ground we've just cleared. **1928** E. WALLACE *Again Three Just Men* i. 33, I am in London, which is delightfully capitalistic and comfy. **1933** W. DE LA MARE *Lord Fish* 182 Let's sit down here comfily on the stones. **1969** *Sears Catal.* Spring/Summer 26 Crochet-look tights... Comfy, elastic waist.

[**comgage**, **comhabitant**, errors for *coin-*, *coengage*, *coinhabitant.*]

comic ('kɒmɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 comice, 6 commick(e, 6–7 comi(c)que, 6–8 comick. [ad. L. *cōmic-us*, a. Gr. κωμικ-ός of or pertaining to comedy (= κωμῳδικός), as *sb.* comic poet or actor, prob. f. κῶμος merry-making, revel: see COMEDY. Cf. F. *comique* (adj. and sb.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, proper, or belonging to comedy, in the dramatic sense, as distinguished from tragedy.

comic poet, a writer of comedies. *comic opera*, an opera whose subject is of the nature of a comedy, and in which a large part of the dialogue is spoken; but now often applied to a mere burlesque set to music. The sense in quot. 1387 is obscure.

[**1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 Boethius..made fifty songes endited comice [*cantus camicas edidit*] þat is as it were schort vers.] **1576** N. R. *Commend. Verses* in *Gascoigne's Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 46 For commicke verse still Plautus peerelesse was. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Paesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Besides those Poets Comick there were other who served also the stage..called Poets Tragicall. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Who kennes the lawes of euery comick stage. **1742** FIELDING *Jas. Andrews* Pref., No two species of writing can differ more widely than the comic and the burlesque. **1746** COLLINS *Odes, Manners* 55 The comick sock that binds thy feet. **1762** STERNE *Let. to Garrick* 19 Mar., The whole city of Paris is bewitch'd with the comic opera. **1841** MACAULAY *Camic Dramatists*, The Puritan had affected formality: the comic poet laughed at decorum. **1878** J. HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 380 Comic opera is the opera of comedy, not 'comic' in the vulgar English sense.

2. Aiming at a humorous or ridiculous effect: applied to literary compositions, songs, journals, etc., which have it as their express aim to excite mirth; burlesque, funny.

A modern downward extension of the notion, to which the first quot. is only transitional.

[**1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 253 Cervantes..that comick author.] **1839** (*title*), Comic Latin Grammar. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, Little Swills, the Comic Vocalist. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 6 The bookstall where the comic papers were. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xiv, A sentimental duet about the stars and the sea was followed by a comic duet about a matrimonial quarrel.

3. Said of actions, incidents, etc.: = COMICAL 4.

a. Calculated to excite mirth; intentionally funny.

1791 BOSWELL *Jahnson* 6 Apr. an. 1775, Moody interjected, in an Irish tone, and with a comic look, 'Ah! poor George the Second'. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 7 Will was..full of cheerfulness and fun during his wife's visits to the hospital, indulging only in comic murmurs.

b. Unintentionally provocative of mirth; laughable, ludicrous.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶2 Among the principal of comick calamities, may be reckoned the pain which an author..feels at the onset of a furious critick. **1833** SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* iii, His attempt in such deep affliction to be musical is comic in the extreme. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 67 Revolts, republics, revolutions, ..Too comic for the solemn things they are, Too solemn for the comic touches in them. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* v, Finding something irresistibly comic in the widow's woes.

B. *sb.*

†**1. a.** A comic writer; = COMEDIAN 2. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 257 *Ita fugias, ne præter casam*, as the Comicque sayd. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 50 Of this Menander the Comick in these two Senaries. **1738** WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) I. 151, I would say, with the old comic, *Utinam*, etc.

b. A comic actor; = COMEDIAN 1.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 9 Acting a comicks part upon the stage. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 22 ¶5 Cave Underhill, who has been a Comick for Three Generations. **1927** E. THOMPSON *These Men thy Friends* 93 That Grimes, he *is* a comic! **1927** *Cleveland Press* 31 Jan., [They] are highly amusing as dancers and knock-about comics. **1961** J. MCCABE *Laurel & Hardy* (1962) i. 38 'Stan,' he said, 'why do you want to be a comic?'

2. *colloq.* **a.** Short for *comic paper* [cf. *daily*]. A children's paper; in *pl.*, the comic strips in a newspaper, etc. Cf. *horror comic.*

1889 *Catholic Household* 1 June 7/3 The joke from one of the comics, to which you object, was quite harmless. **1910** H. G. WELLS *Mr. Polly* i. 20 One of those inspiring weeklies that dull people used to call 'penny dreadfuls', admirable weeklies crammed with imagination that the cheap boys' 'comics' of today have replaced. **1917** T. S. ELIOT *Prufrock* 21 You will see me any morning in the park Reading the comics and the sporting page. **1957** *Eng. Lang. Teaching* (Brit. Council) XII. no. 1. Oct.–Dec. 7 It has long been recognized..that the grasp that the Comics can exert and maintain upon their readers' attention could offer a promise as well as a threat to education. **1960** E. H. GOMBRICH *Art & Illusion* 8 Even pin-ups and comics, rightly viewed, may provide food for thought.

b. A comic film, or television programme.

1929 WODEHOUSE *Mulliner Speaking* ix. 301 Let's beef in or we'll be missing the educational two-reel comic. **1938** E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* II. v. 269 She saw light from the comic flickering on his eyeballs. **1962** *Listener* 15 Feb. 288/1 What are your favourite television programmes?.. Mostly the light programmes, the comics.

3. quasi-*sb.* ***the comic:*** that which is comic; the comic side of the drama, of life, etc.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. ii, Others insist upon it that her forte is the comic. **1858** DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. (1862) IX. 54 The ultimate resource, the well-head of the comic, must for ever be sought in one and the same field.

C. *Comb.*, as ***comic annual***, ***postcard***, ***song***; †***-serious***, ***-tragical*** (= *comico-serious*, *-tragical*); **comic alphabet**, a humorous presentation of the alphabet; **comic book** *U.S.*, a book of strip cartoons; **Comic Cuts**, the name of a popular children's paper; later used as a derisory nickname for official armed services' Intelligence Summaries; also *attrib.*, as typical of a strip cartoon; **comic-opera**, used *attrib.* of a comic or farcical act, situation, etc.; **comic relief** [RELIEF²], comic episodes of a play, etc., intended to offset the more serious parts; also *transf.*; **comic strip**, see STRIP *sb.*²

1836 in P. Muir *Eng. Children's Bks. 1600–1900* (1954) 198 Comic Alphabet [illustr. by George Cruikshank]. **1961** E. PARTRIDGE *Comic Alphabets* ii. 25 The comic alphabets of the 19th century seem to have begun their career as burlesques of, or satires on, the 16th-20th century children's alphabets designed to smoothe the way for very young learners. **1830** (*title*) Comic annual. **1941** *Amer. Jrnl. Orthopsychiatry* XI. 540 (*heading*) The effect of comic books on the ideology of children. *Ibid.*, The comic book, a new medium aimed at the pre-adolescent child, has..taken its place alongside the movies and radio in children's interest. *Ibid.* 541 A Christmas display featuring a comic book hero outranked even Santa Claus in the children's interest. **1955** *Times* 3 May 8/7 Mr. Averell Harriman has approved a Bill making it a misdemeanour to publish or distribute 'comic books' devoted to sex or crime to persons under 18. **1890** (*title*) Comic cuts. **1908** H. G. WELLS *War in Air* I. §2, He was making three shillings a week or more, and spending it on *Chips*, *Comic Cuts*, *Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday*, cigarettes, [etc.]. **1916** 'IAN HAY' *First Hundred Thou.* xix. 277 The official Intelligence Summary of our Division—published daily and known to the unregenerate as 'Comic Cuts'. **1917** 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 201 Of all the tabloid tales published last year in R.F.C. 'Comic Cuts', the most comic was that of a mist, a British bus, and a Boche General. **1929** BOWEN *Sea Slang*, *Comic cuts*, Admiralty intelligence reports; G.H.Q. communiqués: naval and military. **1959** *Listener* 19 Feb. 320/1 He was no comic-cuts figure winning votes as a simple rail-splitter who appealed to the common man. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan. 3/6 Whoever obtained Mr. Chamberlain's blessing for Mr. Goodhart must have done so by false pretences... It was a comic-opera situation. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/3 Mont Blanc looked down with her superb consciousness of eternal snows at the comic-opera passions of the little valley election. **1937** KOESTLER *Spanish Testament* iv. 75 [The Spanish Army]..had the reputation of being a 'comic-opera army'. **1949** I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* 79 There were such comic-opera touches about the conference. **1941** 'G. ORWELL' in *Horizan* Sept. 153 A comic postcard is simply an illustration to..a 'low' joke. **1960** AUDEN *Homage ta Clio* 45 It might equally well be a comic postcard. **1825** in E. Fitzball *Dram. Author's Life* (1859) I. 133 And the moment the point necessary for the plot is attained, the audience are always impatient for the comic relief. **1920** M. BEERBOHM *And Even Now* 276 I sometimes wished this work had some comic relief in it. **1921** G. B. SHAW *Back to Methus.* p. lxxxiv, The Shakespearian-Dickensian consolation of laughter at mischief, accurately called comic relief. **1790** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842–6) V. 166 His comic-serious face and manner. **1819** *Times* 30 Aug. 3/5 He has..procured a scanty subsistence by writing comic songs. **1836** DICKENS in *Library of Fiction* I. 15 Mr. Tippin sang a comic song. **1919** D. ASHFORD *Young Visiters* (1951) viii. 51 Sounds of

laughter and comic songs issued from the abode. **1610** DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 108 This Comique Tragicall Doctrine of Purgatory.

comical ('kɒmɪkəl), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 5 comicalle, 6–7 -all, 6 commical, -ycal. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = COMIC 1. *Obs.*

[**1432–50** tr. *Higden* V. 321 (cf. COMIC 1. quot. 1387) Noble songes comicalle.] **1557** GRIMALD *Muses* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 100 Delitefull talke loues Comicall Thaley. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 84 One Plautus, a comicall poet. **1664** DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Soc. Lett.* clxii, The third was our countryman Shakespear, for his comical and tragical humour. **1725** GAY *What d'ye call it* (ed. 4) Pref., As to the plot, they deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.

†**2.** Of style, subject, etc.: Befitting comedy; trivial, mean, low; the opposite of *tragical*, *elevated* or *dignified*. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* 1. (1625) 10 Stile of Epistles ..Humile, the lowest, comicall, and most simple of all others, the matter whereof is the meanest subject of any argument that may be..and is fittest appropriate to our familiar Letters. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. 1. i. (1676) 255/1 That it is too light for a Divine, too Comical a subject to speak of Love-Symptoms. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 18 This Comical mention of the power and goodness of God..in a place so improper and unnatural for those reflexions. **1687** SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 29 Surely the Laureat..has the lest and most Comical Notions of Kings that e're I met with.

†**b.** Of persons: ? Low, mean, base, ignoble; or ? clownish. *Obs.*

1670 PENN *Lib. Conscience* Pref., When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and commical multitude, they..regreeted their hasty murder.

†**3.** Like the conclusion of a comedy; happy or fortunate. (Opposed to *tragical*.) *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. x. 44 A comicall catastrophe. **1588** GREENE *Perimedes* 25 Fortune after so sharpe a Catastrophe, to induce a comicall conclusion, tempered hir storme with this pleasant calme. *a* **1627** HAYWARD (J.), That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 36 But Comicall was the end of Job, and all things restored double to him. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 361 The Comical part of the Lives of Men are too full of Sin and Vanity, and the Tragical part thereof too full of Sin and Misery.

4. Resembling comedy, mirth-provoking; humorous, jocose, funny; ludicrous, laughable. (Of persons and things.) The ordinary sense.

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 135 A man..may break jests upon pain, and entertain his company with comical Representations of the Groans and Agonies of dying. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. I. 73 The oddest and most comical scene is still behind. **1776** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, But the dog [S. Foote] was so very comical, that I was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. **1887** A. RILEY *Athos.* xiii, There was something extremely comical in the sight of the archbishop lying flat on his back.

5. Queer, strange, odd. *colloq.*

1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 495 Opposition..seems suspended in a comical state. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, I think it likely he may grant thy request, though, by my honour, it is a comical one! **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ii, And now it was all clear how he should have come from unknown parts, and be so 'comical-looking'. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk, Comical*, (1) odd in appearance.

b. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'peculiar or disagreeable in temper or nature, difficult to deal with, awkward, troublesome, dangerous'. *dial.*

a **1864** R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Comical*, ill-tempered. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Comical*, (1) disagreeable, queer in temper..(2) bad, dangerous: said of roads. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss., Comical*, captious, hard to please. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Comical*, difficult, perplexing, 'Wa, this is a comical job, ooever'.

c. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'strangely out of sorts, unwell, ill'. *dial.*

1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Comical*, unwell. "E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fittle.' **1889** *Dorset dial.* (fr. Correspt.), I be in a plain way: I do feel so comical in myself. **1889** *Oxfordshire dial.* (fr. Correspt.) I felt so comical, I thought I was going to die.

B. *sb.* A comical person. *rare* —[1].

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 253 All the comicals of Oxford brought together.

comicalish ('kɒmɪkəlɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat comical.

1813 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I. 81 He had a comicalish sort of a cast in his eyes.

comicality (kɒmɪ'kælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Comical or comic quality; fact of being comical.

1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Jan., Stories, that for humour and comicality I think unequalled. **1824** *Hist. Gambling* II. 35 Another trick of his Grace..is worthy of record for its comicality. **1866** DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept., Much better than any amount..of mere comicality.

b. An instance of the comical; a comical thing.

c **1774** GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 301 If you intend to stand by y[e] London Journal, I will prepare some comicality for it. **1818** SOUTHEY *Lett.* III. 100 His wife resigns herself with comical composure to all his comicalities. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi, 'Don't you think me a queer little comicality?' **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 300 Wearing such comicalities of jackets.

comically ('kɒmɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a comic or comical manner.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, The Ladies have laugh'd at thee most comically, since thou went'st, Dauphine. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. 1. i. (1676) 258/2, I am resolved..to Act several parts, some Satyrically, some Comically. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxiv. 16 Jan., How my adventures will conclude, I leave entirely to Providence; if comically, you shall hear of them. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* ii, A strut so comically pompous. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xli, 'I'm not invited,' she moaned comically.

comicalness ('kɒmɪkəlnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comical quality.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 69, I do not see how the comicalness of this passage can be preserv'd in our tongue. **1727–31** in BAILEY, vol. II. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**'comicar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COMIC + -AR[3].] A writer of comedies.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 353 Maister Terence, the famous comicar.

‖**comices,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Fr. *comices*, ad. L. *comitia* (cf. *notice*, etc.): the form *comites* is probably a scribal error or misprint; in Blount it stands in the alphabetic place of *Comices*.] = COMITIA 1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 1. (1822) 57 Quhen this regent had maid his comites..the pepill chesit Ancus Marcius to be king. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. liv. 124 The chiefe priest immediatly held the Comices. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Comites* (*Comitia*) solemn Assemblies of the people at Rome.

†**'comicly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COMIC + -LY[2].] = COMICALLY.

1595 A. MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc. 1852) 8 Deceive, bestowe, breed pleasure, discontent, yet comickly conclude, like John a Kent.

comico- ('kɒmɪkəʊ), combining form of L. *cōmic-us*, Gr. κωμικ-ός, as in ***comico-cynical***, ***-didactic***, ***-prosaic***, ***-tragedy***, ***-tragic***, ***-tragical*** (cf. *tragi-comedy*, *tragi-comic*). Also in humorous nonce-wds., as ***comico-cratic*** (after *aristocratic*); ***comicoepy*** (after *orthoepy*), comic speaking; ***comicography*** (see -GRAPHY), comic writing.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 8 As some princes in other countries haue made their liues Comico-tragical. **1820** *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 290 In what he calls a comico-prosaic style. **1831** *Crayons fr. the Commons* 83 Till all his comicoepy's expended. **1831** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, comicocratic Jeremy that he [Bentham] is. **1833** —— *Lett.* (1856) IV. 336 The first scene was the most tragi-comic or comico-tragic that it was ever my fortune to be engaged in. **1835** —— in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 270 Cryptography, or what might more properly be called in Dovean language, comicography. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 51 Wieland had a touch of the comico-cynical in his nature. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. 204 In the mock-heroic or comico-didactic vein. **1880** *Cornh. Mag.* XLII. 659 A comico-tragedy was enacted at Mrs. Ellis's concerning this very plate.

comicry ('kɒmɪkrɪ). *rare.* [f. COMIC + -RY: cf. *mimicry*.] Comic action or practice.

c **1850** H. GILES (Webster), Cheerful comicry, which..must have the loud and open laugh.

comiferous (kəʊ'mɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *coma* hair + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *comifère*.] 'Bearing a tuft, as if of hair' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

comilitant, var. of COMMILITANT.

comin, cominalte(e, -ti(e, -ty(e, cominer, obs. ff. COMMON, COMMONALTY, COMMONER.

Cominform ('kɒmɪnfɔːm). [Russ., f. the first elements of the Russ. forms of COM(MUNIST and INFORM(ATION.] An information bureau set up in 1947 by the communist countries of eastern Europe for the interchange of experience and coordination of activities and dissolved in 1956. Also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1947 in *Amer. Speech* (1949) XXIV. 73 The cominform, an information bureau set up by the Communist parties of nine European countries. *Ibid.*, Considering both Mexico City and Montevideo..as headquarters for a 'Cominform' in the Western Hemisphere. **1948** *Ann. Reg. 1947* 73 The announcement on 5 October of the formation of the *Cominform*, with a co-ordinating office in Belgrade. **1957** CAREW HUNT *Communist Jargon* p. xii, In his Cominform speech of September 1947 Zhdanov declared [etc.]. **1958** *New Statesman* 6 Sept. 265/2 The new Cominform is in business, and its business is the publication of a new journal from which Communists all over the world will take their cue.

Hence **'Comin,formist,** a supporter of the Cominform; *spec.* a Yugoslav Communist who advocated the return of Yugoslavia to the Soviet bloc, after its expulsion in 1948; cf. TITOIST; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1955 H. HODGKINSON *Doubletalk* 48 A journal run by Cominformist Yugoslavs in Prague. **1975** *Financial Times* 7 Nov. 7/4 Popular ignorance about the real meaning of the often-used term, Cominformists or *informbirovci* is such that already, years ago, at an opinion poll, many young people said Cominformists were some kind of African tribe. **1976** *Survey* Winter 62 The position does after all still have significance, as was shown by..the arrest of the pro-Soviet Cominformists only a month before Herljevic's appointment. **1984** *New Yorker* 12 Mar. 97/1 As the seventies continued, hundreds of people—most of them in Croatia, Kosovo, and Bosnia-Herzegovina—were convicted of 'Cominformist' sympathies or activities, of various crimes 'endangering the territorial integrity and the independence of Yugoslavia,' or of spreading 'hostile propaganda'.

coming ('kʌmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COME *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. COME in various senses: drawing near, approaching; arrival, advent.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3957 Quen [Esau] of his cuming herd. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5541 Of his comyng hy weren blithe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 448, I knowe..the cause of youre comyng. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12993 At his comyng to kacche hym olyue. **1535** COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. [iv.] 5 Before the commynge off the daye of the great and fearfull Lorde. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 140 Pease, which have their price very much increased by the early coming. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 Her Masters second comming. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 269 The coming of death.

†**2.** Derivation, descent; origin; lineage. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 718 Presume not to hye..For thyn hye blod, ny thy comynge.

3. The coming time, the future. *rare.*

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. 364 It may be in the coming ..We may be worth forgiving.

†**4.** Access; means of access: approach. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIV. liv. (1495) 487 To suche a place is no comynge that is soo strengthyd. **1450** in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden 1880) 95 That eny man myght have his comynge to hym. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., An extraordinary good house, and a fine coming to it. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 214 This City hath one of the pleasantest Comings to it imaginable. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 29 Doors [so] placed, that there may be a free coming to them from all parts of the House.

5. With the prepositional constructions of the verb.

1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Let.* (Camd. Soc.) 54 Our comynge haste to London. **1577** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* Ded. in *Holinshed*, The..extraordinarie coming by sundrie treatises not supposed to be extant. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 2 At his coming to the Crown. **1884** *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A white dress which she wore at a coming-of-age party.

6. With adverbs. **coming out** [COME *v.* 67 o], (of a young woman) entering society; also *attrib.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17646 Paisful be þi coming hedir. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 9 At the comynge vp of all maner of corne. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Commyng nere, *approche*. **1611** TARLETON *Jests* in Hazl. *Shaks. Jest-bks.* (1864) II. 221 At the first comming up of Tobacco. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 37 The comming on of Winter. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 185 The swift coming about of the work. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 215/1 At my first coming over. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 6 We behold neither its coming-on, nor its career, nor its departure. **1798** MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, Her coming-to nearly abreast the inner side of the fifth ship. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. ix. 202 Miss Price had not been brought up to the trade of *coming out*. **1847** EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 52 The punctual coming-back..of the birds. **1877** S. O. JEWETT *Deephaven* xiii. 280 Miss Sally told us a long story about her friends and about her 'coming-out party'. **1903** MRS. VAIZEY *P. O'Shaughnessy* xxiii. 240 Bridgie wore her coming-out dress. **1949** 'J. TEY' *Brat Farrar* ii. 12 Her aunt ..had been responsible for her coming-out.

7. *esp.* **coming in. a.** The action of the vb. *come in* (COME *v.* 63); entrance, commencement, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 7 His comming in with archane science. **1611** BIBLE *2 Kings* xiii. 20 The comming in of the yeere. **1637** R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* 1. 89 The comming in of his salary and stipend. **1684** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 24 At my coming in with the Land. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 135 Comings in of a new and hitherto unwonted power into the region of nature. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 501 Those at home..Narrow'd her goings out and comings in.

†**b.** A means of entrance; an entry. *Obs.*

a **1483** EARL RIVERS *Let.* in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rome afore the comyng in at the yete in the newe wall. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 11 Shewe them the fourme and fashion of the temple: the commynge in, the going out, all the maner and descripcion therof. **1693** N. STAPHORST in Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 17 In many houses the comings-in are so dark and deep that one would think he were going into a cave. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 114 The entry, or coming in to the..tent.

c. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Revenues, receipts; income.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Commings in? **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 136 Let my expences goe together with my comming in. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Queries* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxv, Our comings-in was but about three shillings a-week. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. xxiii. (1865) 180 [Poverty's] poor rents and comings-in are soon summed up and told.

d. Calving. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1857 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* II. 381 The coming in of the cows should be regulated to occur in early spring.

†**'coming,** *vbl. sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also combing. [app. (from quots. 1483, 1577, 1688) orig. the same word as prec.: see COME *v.* 14; but it appears to have been referred in later times to COME *sb.*[2], and it is now in some dialects pronounced ('kəʊmɪŋ) in sense 2.]

1. Sprouting, *esp.* of barley in the malting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 Cummynge [*v.r.* Cummyn] as malte, *germinatus*. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 To shoote at the root end, which maltsters call Comming. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 170 It beginneth but to sprout, (which is called coming of Malt). **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 105 The *comeing* of Barley or Malt is the

spritting of it, as if it cast out a root. *Wither* it: is to cast it abroad on the kill floor, when it is come, that the comeings may wither away.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* The comes or dried radicles of malted grain; malt-dust.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 Cleanse the Malt from Dust and Comings. **1824** *Mech. Mag.* No. 41. 206 Comings, being the radicles of barley, produced in the process of malting. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 151 In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root.. These roots are called combings, or combs.

'coming, *ppl. a.* [f. COME *v.* + -ING².]

1. a. That comes; approaching in space or time.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 138 In tyme comyng. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 372 The comming morne. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 230 Mindful of coming Cold. **1802** CAMPBELL *Lochiel's W.*, Coming events cast their shadows before. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 182 Indications of a coming storm. **1850** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 102 Mr. C. may be in Scotland this coming month.

b. With adverbs: see the vb.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* IV. i. 113 Now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on dispositon: and aske me what you will, I will grant it. *a* **1754** FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wife at home* Wks. 1775 II. 158 This is a sharper, and no coming-down cull. **1847** *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 64/1 The coming-in train was a very long one. **1889** *Daily News* 4 Dec., He shows a very 'coming on' disposition.

2. Inclined to make or meet advances; ready, eager, complaisant, forward. (In good or bad sense.)

1600 [see *coming-on* in 1 b]. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, If you were absent she would be more coming. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 22 Have a comming soule to this offer. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 81. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 75 A warning unto me not.. to be so coming and so good-natured for the future. **1675** CROWNE *Country Wit* II. i, What a kind coming Lady she is who would fain be serenaded. *a* **1676** EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV. No Hawk that's sharp-set will be more coming than he. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Wks.* (1722) I. 77 Sometimes coming, sometimes coy. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 162 When wenches are so coming, young men are not so much to be blaimed neither. **1836** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* xvii, There she was, as kind and coming as could be.

†3. *coming stomach*: a keen appetite. *Obs.*

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 1 That very Lapidary himself, with a coming stomach, and in the Cock's place, would have made the Cock's choice [*i.e.* preferred a barley-corn to a jewel]. **1708** W. KING *Cookery* 48 The poor boy.. had a coming stomach.

†4. Becoming, comely. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COME *v.* 26.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3032 Semyt as þai [*sc.* browes] set were sotely with honde, Comyng in compas, & in course Rounde.

5. Rising into prominence; likely to attain distinction.

1865 *Atlantic Monthly* XV. 635 The job was the taking of Charleston and the 'coming man' was Brigadier-General.. Gillmore. *a* **1867** H. WOODRUFF *Trotting Horse Amer.* (1868) xxxiv. 282 Many thought then Lancet was the 'coming horse'. **1869** S. BOWLES *Our New West* xiii. 261, I can discover no successor to Brigham Young. He has men of ability.. but I see no 'coming man' for his place. **1946** C. FRY *Phoenix too Frequent* (1949) 3 He was one of the coming men. He was certain to have become the most well-organized provost The town has known.

coming, obs. form of COAMING.

co-'mingle, *v.* [see CO-, and COMMINGLE.] To mingle together. Also **co-'mingling** *vbl. sb.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 74 Blest are those Whose Blood and Iudgement are so well co-mingled [*Qq.* comeddled]. **1856** FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 324 To prevent any confusion or co-mingling. **1862** SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 348 It is a strange co-mingling; every sort and condition of men, and each buried after his own fashion.

†**'cominous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [? adject. use of L. *cōm(m)inus* hand to hand] ? Direct; menacing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

Comintern ('kɒmɪntɜ:n). Also **Kom-**. [Russ. *Komintérn*, f. the first elements of the Russ. forms of COM(MUNIST and INTERN(ATIONAL.] The Communist International, the international organization of the Communist Party, founded in 1919 and dissolved in 1943.

1925 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Oct. 9 The international relations of the S.S.S.R. and the problems of the Komintern in connection with it. **1926** *Spectator* 10 July 43/2 As far as the Commintern was concerned they [*sc.* the Soviet Government] would be only too delighted to see it transferred to London. **1929** *Times* 10 July 12/3 The Comintern. Relations with Soviet Government. **1940** *Ann. Reg. 1939* 191 Italy continued to distinguish between the Comintern and the Soviet Government. **1950** A. KOESTLER in R.H.S. Crossman *God that Failed* 35 The habit gradually filtered down from the top Comintern-bureaucracy into every national C.P. in Europe. **1959** *New Statesman* 25 Apr. 562/3 There is no doubt that Tito knows many damaging things about Soviet and Comintern history: he has been a leader of the Yugoslav C.P. for 22 years, a Comintern functionary for much of that time, and he has had frequent private meetings with Soviet.. politicians.

‖**comique** (kɔmik). [Fr.: see COMIC.] A comic actor or performer; a singer of comic songs.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 3/1 The inimitable champion comique of the parliamentary stage.

comique, obs. form of COMIC.

comise, var. of COMMISE *v. Obs.*, to commit.

comission, comit, etc.: see COMM-.

comitadji (kɒmɪ'tædʒɪ). Also **kom-, -adje, -aji, -aggi**. [Common Balkan form, ad. Turkish *komitaci*, f. *komita*, f. F. *comité* committee, + *-dji*; lit. member of a committee.] In the Balkans, a member of a band of (esp. Bulgarian) irregular soldiers or partisans.

1903 *Times* 5 Sept. 7 The *Komitajis* and the Turks have made a desert of the disturbed vilayets between them. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 4/6 Lately they had to resist the ferocity of the comitajis. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 1/3 A band of 'Comittaggis' or Macedonian freebooters. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 18 Mar. 9 The Montenegrin comitadjes.. are gradually giving in. **1923** *Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 8 The Bulgarian Comitadjis. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 762/1 A violent rivalry now began between various national bands of *comitadjis*, the most powerful being the famous Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization.

comital ('kɒmɪtəl), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *comitāl-is* pertaining to a *comes* or count.] Pertaining to, or of the rank of, a count or earl.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xviii. 195 Of comital rank.

comitant ('kɒmɪtənt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *comitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *comitāri* to accompany, f. *comit-em* companion: cf. *concomitant*.]

A. *adj.* Accompanying, in company.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. iii. Wks. II. 197 From any precedent, consequent, or comitant circumstance. **188.** R. G. HILL *Voices in Solitude* 137 Let us abuse them not, avoiding thee, But comitant love Nature silently.

B. *sb.* An accompanying thing or circumstance.

1654 tr. *Scudéry's Curia Polit.* 133 It is an inseparable Comitant to the Royall Office.

‖**comitat** ('kɒmɪtæt). [Ger., ad. L. *comitāt-us*.]

1. = COMITATUS.

1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 171 The magnats and comitats.. were entirely bent upon a revolution.

2. A civil and administrative division in Hungary; a county.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 625 The comitat of Zala, through its representatives, demanded the names of the traitors who had misled the King.

†**'comitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *comitāt-* ppl. stem of *comitāri*.] *trans.* To accompany.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* VIII. 466 Achates kinde Æneas comitated. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 90 The impression of the fire, which is wont to comitate waters distilled.

†**'comitative**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *comitātīv-us* (in med.L.), f. *comitāt-us*: see below.] Belonging to the body of Comites (see COMES).

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 That they should.. have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites*.. had conferr'd upon them.

comitative ('kɒmɪtətɪv), *a.*[2] *Gram.* [f. L. *comitāt-* ppl. stem of *comitāri* to accompany + -IVE.] Expressing accompaniment; associative. Also as *sb.*

1860 *Trans. Philol. Soc. 1857* 34 The declension of the personal pronouns is as follows... *Nominative, Genitive,.. Comitative.* **1879** WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* §1121. 364 The comitative prefix *sa*, used.. before nouns and adjectives. **1890** [see ABESSIVE *a.*]. **1954** PEI & GAYNOR *Dict. Linguistics* 42 *Comitative*, in certain language groups (e.g. Finno-Ugric), a case having the denotation *with* or *accompanied by*. *Comitative aspect*, a verbal aspect expressing that the action or state denoted by the verb is performed or experienced together or jointly with somebody or something else. **1955** QUIRK & WRENN *O.E. Gram.* 67 The characteristic comitative function seen in expressions like the following: worhte Ælfred cyning lytle werede geweorc.

‖**comitatus** (kɒmɪ'teɪtəs). [L., collective deriv. of *comes*, *comit-em*, companion, count.]

1. A body of *comites* or companions; a retinue of warriors or nobles attached to the person of a king or chieftain. b. The status or relationship of such a body to their chief.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 152 The development of the comitatus into a territorial nobility seems to be a feature peculiar to English History. *Ibid.* I. vi. 160 The Danish jarl .. seems to have been more certainly connected by the tie of comitatus with his king than the Anglo-Saxon ealdorman. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 138 The first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the Comitatus or Companions of the King.

2. An (English) county; as in the legal phrase *posse comitatus*, q.v.

comite, obs. form of COMITY.

comites, pl. of COMES; erron. f. COMICES.

‖**comitia** (kə'mɪʃɪə), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium* assembly, place of assembly, f. *com-* together + *-itium* going: cf. *ex-itium* out-going, *in-itium* entrance.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* An assembly of the Roman people convened for the purpose of electing magistrates and passing laws. Formerly COMICES.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. 54 The comitia or assemblies for the election of consuls at Rome. **1838-43** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxv. 9 To hold the comitia.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* An assembly. *rare.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, No rogue, at a comitia of the canters. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 62 The Saxon.. attending the gemot or comitia of his tribe.

3. A name formerly given at Oxford to the principal assemblage during the Act, at which public Disputations took place, and degrees were conferred; now the Encænia.

It took place on the Monday after Act Sunday.

1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. II. i. 132 On Sunday, between the *Vespers* and *Comitia* (for so are the Exercises of Saturday and Monday stiled) there are two sermons in the English Tongue. *Ibid.* The Senior Proctor (who in respect of the Artists Inceptors, is called Father of the Comitia). *Ibid.* 133 On Tuesday, after the Comitia, a Latin Sermon is preached.. in St. Mary's Church.

4. An administrative assembly or meeting of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

1684 C. GOODALL 'College's Proc. against Empiricks' (Ep. Ded.) f. 15, in *R. Coll. Physicians Lond.* II, The College had that sense of their great obligations to this.. Benefactour, that.. the following Decree was made in their publick *Comitia*. *a* **1749** W. STUKELEY in *Gentl. Mag.* (1788) LVIII. I. 120/1, I assisted, Sept. 30, 1729, at the Michaelmas *Comitia* of the College, at choice of President, Censors, and other officers. **1861** W. MUNK *Roll R. Coll. Physicians of London* I. p. v, At the Comitia Majora Ordinaria of the 22nd December, 1860, it was ordered to be printed at the expense of the College. **1964** G. CLARK *Hist. R. Coll. Physicians of London* I. vi. 94 To pass a statute there must be at two separate comitia a two thirds majority, or, if fewer than six were present, a simple majority.

comitial (kə'mɪʃ(ɪ)əl), *a.* [ad. L. *comitiāl-is* pertaining to the *comitia*.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Roman Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the comitia (q.v.). *comitial day* (L. *dies comitialis*): a day on which the comitia could be held.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 31 Quhen ony officis or digniteis ar desirit on the commiciall dayis. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* III. xiv. 219 When upon a comitiall day he laboured to have his authority continued for a longer time. *a* **1832** J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* (1839) 183 Lawful, Unlawful, and Comitial Days. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. §5 By a comitial enactment [*lege*] or a senatus consult.

b. *comitial sickness, fit, evil*, etc.: the 'falling sickness' or epilepsy. [L. *morbus comitialis*, so called because its occurrence during the comitia was considered ominous and broke up the meeting.]

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 80b, Castor is good to helpe the Comitiall or fallyng sicknesse. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* Wks. (1605-7) I. 346 And Megrim growes to the Comitiall-Ill. **1627** H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 His epilepsian or comitial fit. **1660** HOWELL *Parley of Beasts* ii. 26 The epilepsy or comitiall sicknesse.

†2. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a Diet or other modern political assembly. *Obs.*

1603 BP. BARLOW *Summe of Confer. at Hampton Crt.* To Rdr., An expectation of this late Comitial Conference, much threatned before and triumphed in by many. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 244 That Imperiall or Comitial Ban, pronounc'd in the Diet at Ratisbon. **1791** *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 184* [Scheme of a Constitution for Poland.] There shall be one supreme general tribunal.. called a comitial tribunal. **1795** *Ibid.* 236 The constitutional regard which his Imperial Majesty has always paid to that comitial decree.

3. Of or pertaining to the Academic comitia.

1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. III. i. 132 Then the Comitial Exercises beginning, the Senior Proctor mounts the Pew on the West Side of the [Sheldonian] Theatre, and the Junior Proctor the Pew opposite to him to on the East side.. At these Comitial Disputations the same method is used.. as at Vespers.

†4. Applied to certain general assemblies or synods of the presbyterians in the 16th c. held 'at London at terms and parliament times, in Oxford at the act, in Cambridge at the times of commencement'. *Articles agst. Cartwright* XXVI. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. ix. 150.

1593 BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* III. ii, Another meeting was also appointed to be helde, that year at the Commencement at Cambridge. *Ibid.* iii, The Brethren are to be requested, to ordaine a distribution of all Churches according to these rules.. that are set downe in the Sinodicall Discipline, touching Classicall, Prouinciall, Comitiall or of Commencements, and assemblies for the whole kingdome. The Classes are to be required to kepe acts of memorable matters: which they shall see deliuered to the Comitiall assembly that from thence they may be broght by the prouincial assembly. **1656** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v, Their Comitial assemblies, kept in the Universities at the Commencements.. were conveniently chosen as safely shadowed under a confluence of people. **1754** NEAL *Hist. Puritans* I. vi. 232.

†B. *sb. pl.* = COMITIA 1. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 30 Get ye therfore to the mounte Auentine.. and there yee shall create your tribunes: the chiefe bishop shall be present to kepe the comitialles.

†**'comitive.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. med.L. and It. *comitiva* 'a traine or following of men' (Florio);

f. L. *comit-* companion.] Company, escort, train.

1532 W. WALTER *Guistard & Sismond* (1597) B ij, In whose felowship or whose comitive Might I better passe that painfull journey?

comi-tragedy. *rare.* [formed on the model of *tragi-comedy*.] A tragedy containing an element of comedy.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 22 A passage in which he transfers the whole comitragedy from Italy of old to England in 1861. **1884** *Athenæum* 7 June 723/3 The reflective Elizabethans saw..that, without Fate, drama, even in its very highest and intensest mood, is but comi-tragedy.

comittee, -ie, obs. ff. COMMITTEE.

comity ('kɒmɪtɪ).—In 6 comite. [ad. L. *cōmitātem* courteousness, f. *cōmis* courteous, friendly: see -ITY, and cf. It. *comita* (Florio).]

1. Courtesy, civility, urbanity; kindly and considerate behaviour towards others.

1543 BECON *Pol. of War* Ded., Our countrey..soweth also in the fielde of our brestes many precious sedes, as..honest behauor, affabilitie, comite. **1673** *Rules of Civility* xix. (ed. 2) 163 Comity and Affability are the Ornaments of Converse. **1817** *Parl. Deb.* 1379 The comity of the right hon. gentleman's manner..contrasted with the asperity of the letter alluded to. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 It is the rule of mere comity and courtesy to agree where you can.

2. *comity of nations*: a. The courteous and friendly understanding, by which each nation respects the laws and usages of every other, so far as may be without prejudice to its own rights and interests.

[**1834** STORY *Conflict of Laws* §28 It has been thought.. that the term comity is not sufficiently expressive of the obligation of nations to give effect to foreign laws when they are not prejudicial to their own rights and interests.] **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 215 Due by the comity of nations. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. 3 The salutary but sanctionless code called the Comity of nations.

b. Apparently misused for: The company of nations mutually practising international comity.

[In some instances, erroneous association with L. *comes* 'companion' is to be suspected.]

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 315 A third part of the species will be brought into the comity of nations. **1864** VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 6 To show..how much Iran had it at heart to obtain admittance into the comity of states. **1875** M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 294 Neither North nor South Britain entered into the comity of nations. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., Turkey should..be saved..and rendered a useful member of the civilised comity.

comix, -mixtion, -mixture: see COMMIX.

comley, obs. form of CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

comli, -liche, -ly, etc., obs. ff. COMELY.

comlokest, obs. superl. of COMELY.

comma ('kɒmə). Pl. commas (formerly -aes); as L. or Gr., commata ('kɒmətə). [a. L. *comma*, Gr. *κόμμα* stamp, piece cut off, short clause, etc.:—**κόπ-μα*, f. *κοπ-* root of *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.]

1. In *Greek Rhet.* and *Prosody*: A phrase or group of words less than a colon (q.v.). Hence, †A short member of a sentence or period.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 85 The last word of a comma, or member of a sentence. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 48 *Poet.* No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. **1609** R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* (1621) 87 In words, phrases, commaes, and periods. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶9 He has only rectify'd a Greek Particle, or laid out a whole sentence in proper Commas. **1713** BENTLEY *Rem. Free-thinking* Wks. (ed. Dyce) III. 328 The next Comma of the passage is *inexorabile fatum.*

†b. A clause or short member of a treatise or argument. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 100 This being the hardest comma in the whole Discipline of Jesus is fortified with a double blessednesse. **1652** L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 3 The main argument..is bottomed upon part of the 7th comma of the 4. Chapter of Gen. **1671** L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 171 (T.) In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma.

2. A punctuation-mark [now,] used to separate the smallest members of a sentence. Also used to separate figures and symbols in arithmetic, chemical formulæ, etc.

'The comparative length of the *κόμμα* and *κῶλον* have given origin to our terms of punctuation indicating the close of such shorter or longer clauses respectively, just as our 'period', or full-stop, marks the end of a *περίοδος*'. J. E. Sandys on Cicero's *Orator* §211.

The function of the comma is to make clear the grammatical structure, and hence the sense, of the passage; one of the means by which this is effected in actual speech is a short pause; hence the comma is often inaccurately said to be merely the mark of such a pause; see quots. under b.

[**1530** PALSGR. 39 With suche [point] as the Latins call *comma* thus made (:), or *virgula* thus made (,).] **1599** R. B. *1st Bk. Preserv. Hen. VII*, To Printer, Keepe points, and commas, periodes. **1661** S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 17 The Numerator is first expressed, and after it the Denominator right on in the line, with a comma betwixt, as ..75,100. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Characters that serve for Interpunction, Comma, Colon, Period. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391 The commas and dashes are alive; so that the writing is athletic and nimble. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 27 The compounds which combine are joined, either by a + sign or by a comma.

b. (See note above.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma* as who would say a peece of a speach cut of. *Ibid.* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 A little pause or comma is geuen to euery word. *a*1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*, A comma is a mean breathing. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 56 The comma..is considered the first from its requiring the shortest pause.

c. *fig.* = Break of continuity, interval, pause.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 42 As Peace should still her wheaten Garland weare, And stand a Comma 'tweene their amities. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commaes. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 Albeit that it seemeth no Comma can bee made (as it were) from the highest Climate to the lowest Center in regard of the litterall wordes. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 71 Though a truce may give a comma or colon to the war, nothing under a peace can put a perfect period thereunto. **1887** *Poor Nellie* (1888) 285 A lady who writes so easily that there hardly seems to be a comma for her mind between any two subjects under the sun, and never a full stop.

3. *Music.* A minute 'interval' or difference of pitch; *esp.* (1) the comma of Didymus or common comma, which is the difference between four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given note (ratio 80 : 81); (2) the Pythagorean comma, or the difference between twelve perfect fifths, and seven octaves, from a given note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but lesse than halfe a note by a comma. **1609** DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 A Tone..consisting of two smaller Semitones, and one Comma. **1796** BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 400 When I hear the greatest masters dispute whether the interval from one sound to another ought to consist of 5, 7, or 9 commas. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 749 Bassett's comma valve..by which the error existing between major and minor tones may be corrected. *Ibid.* II. 333 Minor tones are less than major by a comma.

4. A mark, the same as that used in punctuation, but placed above the line as a quotation-mark: that at the beginning of the quotation or line is inverted, that at the end erect (thus '...'); and both are commonly doubled (thus "..."). Now called *inverted commas.*

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 89 Distinguish'd by commas (as y^e^ Printers call y^m^) at the side. **1784** WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 330 *note*, To authenticate the date of the author's ideas, the parts of it which are contained in the present letter are marked with double commas. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. 99 The reader must not take it for granted, even where inverted commas denote a closer attention to the text, that nothing is omitted. **1857** H. BREEN *Blemishes Mod. Eng. Lit.* 272 Without inverted commas, or any other marks to show that the writer intended it as a quotation. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 647/1 Turned commas, which designate extracts.

5. Any comma-like dot or point.

1801-15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 Of the milliards of commas, or points, that nature mediately or immediately produces, no two are alike.

6. *comma* (*butterfly*): a butterfly (*Grapta Comma album*) which has a white comma-shaped mark on the underside of the wing.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* 57 The Comma-Butterfly breeds twice a year. **1797** DONOVAN *Brit. Insects* VI. 45 In colours and markings the Comma Butterfly seems at first sight allied to *Papilio Urticæ* (Tortoiseshell). **1827** *Butterfly Collector's Vade-m.* 68 English name, Comma.

7. *comma* (*bacillus*): a bacillus of curved shape, said to be present in cholera.

1886 E. CROOKSHANK *Pract. Bacteriology* 137 The curved rods, or commas, are about half the length of a tubercle-bacillus. *Ibid.* 140 The comma-bacilli are aerobic [= living in the air].

8. *Comb., comma escapement, comma-shaped* adj.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. 196 The French have sometimes employed a construction [in watches] somewhat similar, which they call the comma scapement. **1884** RAY LANKESTER in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/1 Dr. Koch had discovered a comma-shaped bacillus as the cause of cholera.

Hence 'comma *v.*, to punctuate with commas.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 Grotius pretends the text is not rightly comma'd.

†**co'mmacerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commacerāt-* ppl. stem of *commacerāre*, f. *com-* intensive + *macerāre* to macerate, *fig.* vex, torment.] *trans.* To make lean; to mortify, harass, torment. Hence **co'mmacerating** *vbl. sb.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* E ij b, One true point whereof well set downe wil more excruciate and commacerate him. **1599** —— *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 296 In continual commacerating him with dread and terror.

†**co'mmaculate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commaculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commaculāre* to stain or defile all over, f. *com-* intensive + *maculāre* to spot, stain.] Stained or defiled all over.

1570 *Maddeis Proclam.* in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 101 With blude commaculate. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III* 9 A Character (not so commaculate and mixt as passionate and purblinde pens have dasht it).

†**co'mmaculate,** *v. Obs.* [see prec. and -ATE³.] *trans.* To stain, spot, or defile all over. Chiefly *fig.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VII. 3046 Sinne, that doth commaculate The soule of man. **1666** COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 Commaculated with dirt or ink. **1684** N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* iii. 17 Those differences of Readings which..commaculated the holy Text.

Hence †**commacu'lation,** defilement, stain.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV. 3 So farre they were from any commaculation of vice.

commador(e, obs. f. COMMODORE.

command (kə'mɑ:nd, -æ-), *v.* Forms: 3-5 comaund(e, 3-6 comand(e, 3-7 commaund(e, -ande, (4 comandi, komand(e, 5 co(m)mawnd, -ound, -awunde), 3- command. Also 3 cumaund, 3-5 -and(e, (5 cummawunde). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* commanded, (formerly, 4 cumand, komande, 4-5 comand(e, -aund(e, 5 commaunde). [ME. *coma(u)nde-n*, a. OF. *cumande-r, comande-r* (= Pr., Sp. *comandar*, It. *commandāre*):—late L. or Romanic *commandā-re*, f. *com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit, give in charge, enjoin.

The primary sense of L. *mandāre* (f. *manus* hand + *dare* to give) was 'to give into any one's hand or charge', a sense retained by the ancient compound *commendāre* to COMMEND, the vowel-change in which shows its prehistoric antiquity. In late historic times, new compounds were formed on the type of the simple verb, as *demandāre, remandāre*, and in still later, *commandāre*, which also took the later sense of the simple *mandāre*, 'to order, enjoin'. *Commendāre* and *commandāre* occur indiscriminately, in both senses, in med. Latin (see DuCange). In OF. *cumander, comander* was both 'to commend' and 'to command'; and so in ME. Subsequently the former sense became obs. in both: in Fr. being taken up by the new compound *recommander*; in English for this sense *commend* was taken afresh from Latin, and *recomaund* at length assimilated to it as *recommend.*]

I. *Simple sense. trans.* To order, enjoin, bid with authority or influence. Properly said of persons, but also *fig.* of things.

The original complete construction was with accusative of the thing enjoined and dative of the person to whom the injunction is given: L. *hoc tibi mando, commendo*; Fr. *je le lui commande.* In ME. the dative was sometimes expressed by *to*, 'all thingis that I comaunde to thee', but usually without it; hence the construction was formally two objects, 'I command *thee this*', the distinction of which as indirect and direct, has tended in many cases to be lost sight of. Either object may be unexpressed, leaving the other apparently as the sole object. The original accusative is often represented by a clause or infinitive phrase, 'I command him *to come*, or *that he come*'; in which case the remaining personal object is apt to be viewed as direct, although it is historically a dative; cf. F. *commande aux esclaves de venir*, command (to) the slaves to come. Either object, if it be a sb. or pronoun, may become the subject in the passive voice; 'that which is commanded', 'he is commanded to go'.

1. with direct and indirect object (the latter formerly often with *to*).

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6809 Noght þat allon i comande 3ou. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 258 [It] that commaundyt is him to. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* i. 17 Alle thingus that I comaunde to thee. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 2 (MS. Harl. 3490) [I] me recommaunde To him [Richard II] which all me may commaunde. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48b, To command obedyence to other. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 271 Will your Grace command mee any seruice to the worlds end. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxi. 2 The king hath commanded me a businesse. **1615** BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. §62 A iust man doth not command to another man, any thing but that which he doth vnderstand. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 70 You shall..be commanded a greater matter. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 747 Defaming what God..commands to som, leaves free to all. *Mod.* What the Queen commands you, must be done.

†b. with the direct object expressed by a clause (or sentence). *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 20687 Now i cumaund þe Mi moder bodi kep wel to me. *c*1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 203 He..him hete & comandi þat he in to chaumber went. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 8 Comaunde him þat he come. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He comaunded to all..þat þai schuld forsake all þat þai had. *c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* 66 Be stylle, beshers, I commawnd you. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 20, I commanded the Leuites that they should cleanse themselues.

c. with direct object represented by an infinitive (formerly with *for to*; also often, as in Shaks., without *to*: cf. *bid them go*).

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 5986 Als he has comanded vs to do. *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 236 Of what kin he were kome [he] komanded him telle. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 477 This child I am comanded for to take. *c*1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 119 þus 3e comaunded youre knyghtis for to saie. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. vi. 12 Command the Citizens make Bonfires. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, The dream ..Commands me leave these unrenowmed reams [realms]. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 21 Cardinall Wolsey..commaunded all his servaunts to vse no French. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scriptures we are commanded to search. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He then commanded his men to row up to that side. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 260 The Princess Anne..had commanded him to assure her illustrious relatives at the Hague that, etc.

d. in place of the infinitive there is occasionally a sb. with *to*, 'to command a person *to* a thing', thus reversing the original construction. *arch.* or *Obs.* (cf. sense 6).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 377 These [stoppes] cannot I command to any vtterance of hermony. **1610** —— *Temp.* I.

i. 23 If you can command these Elements to silence. **1724** De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 62 Your majesty may command me to anything.

2. With the indirect object only: = To give commandment (to); to order, charge.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6816 (Cott.) Als i haue comanded to þe [*later MS.* comaundide þe]. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 þer weren noon ordre, but ilche man myȝte ylyche comaunde to oþer. **1382** —— *Josh.* i. 9, I comaunde to thee [*præcipio tibi*] tak coumfort. *Ibid.* i. 10 Josue comaundide to the pryncis of the puple, seiynge. **1611** Bible *Gen.* xlix. 33 Iacob had made an end of commanding his sonnes. **1625** Burges *Pers. Tithes* 68 God gaue authoritie to the Husband to command his Wife in lawfull things. **1727** De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 He can speak nothing but as God shall command him.

3. With the direct object only: To bid, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. **a.** object a *sb.* or *pron.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10676 (Cott.) It was..commandid in þair ald lai. *Ibid.* 12639 þat þai comaund wald or bide..he dide. *c* **1400** Maundev. xxiii. (1839) 254 What so euere ȝee commanden, it schall be don. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.), I seide..þat if too Ivelis wer commaundid, þe lesse were to be chosyne. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 87 Make vs to loue that whiche thou doest commaunde. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 101 Sir Pieree..commands the contrary. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* v. i. 463 It was commanded so. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. vii. 272 He searcheth whether malice did not command that oath. **1793** Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 296 That court had power to command the execution of it. **1883** Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 167 The rule of life which religion commands.

b. object a *clause* (or sentence).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2431 (Cott.) þe king..commaunded thoruout al his land Men suld him mensk. *Ibid.* 4417 Putefar þan comanded son þat ioseph suld be tan. *a* **1400** *Isumbras* 265 The sowdane..command that they solde be broghte. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 50 (Mätz.) The fyft commaundes, thou shalle forsake Fornycayon. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. iv. 201. **1611** Bible *Neh.* xiii. 19, I commanded that the gates should be shut. **1667** Milton *P.L.* i. 531 Then strait commands that at the warlike sound..be upreard His mighty Standard. *Mod.* The Queen has commanded that specimens be submitted to her.

† **c.** object an *infin. Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 63 þan comandid Harald þo londes to destroie. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 548 The emperour comandede anone, Afftir the childe for to goon. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 34 b, [He] commanded to sadle his hors. **1611** Bible *Matt.* xix. 7 Why did Moses then command to giue a writing of diuorcement.

d. The object is often a *sb.* or *pronoun* with *infin. passive*: thus, instead of 'he commanded (some one) *to bring the prisoners*', or 'he commanded *that the prisoners should be brought*', the usual phrase is, 'he commanded *the prisoners to be brought*', where the italicized words are historically only the direct object; but the construction simulates that in 1 b, 'he commanded *the men to be silent* (= he commanded *them silence*), where both objects are actually present.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 25 His lord comaundide hym to be sold [*so all 16th c. vv.* (exc. *Rhem.* 'commaunded that he should be sold') and *Revised* 1881]. *c* **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 120 Octavyan..comaundyd al the World to be discryvyd as subgett unto hym. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 296 Ordynaunces..whiche..she commaunded to be redde. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 33 [Darius] commaunded this sentence to be grauen in his tombe. **1611** Bible *Acts* xxv. 6 He..commanded Paul to be brought [*so all vv.*].

4. *absol.* With no object: To perform the action of commanding; to give commandments.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 29111 (Cott. Galba MS.) We may ensawmple tell how crist cumandes in his godspell. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 347 It is right esy to commaunde. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 345 The King that may command, intreats. **1625** Burges *Pers. Tithes* 66 Hee..beleeues the Magistrate doth neuer command till he smite. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* v. 440 Man to command, and woman to obey.

5. *fig.* in all constructions.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 230 So commaundeþ treuthe. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 34 Love..Comaundeth me, that it be so. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 584 My sick heart commands mine eyes to watch. **1781** Cowper *Hope* 12 Riches are passed away..As fortune, vice, or folly may command.

II. *ellipt.* Involving the sense of a verb of motion, of giving, etc.

6. To order to come or go *to*, *from*, *into*, *upon* (a place or action), *away*, *here*, *home*, etc. *to command from*: to order to depart or refrain from.

(Cf. *to order goods, order any one home, away, off, out.*)

c **1410** *Sir Cleges* 373 He commaundyd Sir Cleges to mete. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 183 The king..commaunded him to Prison. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 335, I Sir am Dromio, command him away. **1601** —— *All's Well* ii. i. 27, I am commanded here. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 151 Command these fretting waters from your eies. **1620** *Horæ Subseciuæ* 469 You see I could not command these waues from touching me. **1649** Selden *Laws Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 125 To command a Tenant into War against his own Lord. **1670** Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 72 Commanded home for doing too much. **1688** Jer. Collier *Sev. Disc.* (1725) 159 When he [a soldier] is commanded upon a hazardous Action. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 214, I..charged them..to command them off. **1726** Shelvocke *Voy. round W.* x. (1757) 294 Coming..within reach of our musquets, we with them commanded her on board of us.

b. *fig.* To cause to come; to send with authority.

1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 21, I will command [Vulg. *dabo*, Wycl. give, Coverd. send] my blessing vpon you. **1781** Cowper *Hope* 669 See me sworn to serve thee [Truth], and command A painter's skill into a poet's hand.

† **c.** *techn.* To cause to move, drive, actuate. *Obs.*

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 179 Besides the commanding heavy Work about, the Wheel rids Work faster off than the Pole can do. *Ibid.* 200 Your Leg may..command the Pole down again.

† **7.** To order to be given; to demand with authority. Sometimes *of* or *from* a person. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 15 All that may be, commaund and looke for at my handes. **1593** Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 49 Let my Soueraigne..Command my eldest Sonne, nay all my sonnes, as pledges. **1611** —— *Cymb.* i. v. 9, I beseech your Grace..wherefore you have Commanded of me these most poysonous Compounds. **1786** Mrs. A. M. Bennet *Juv. Indiscretions* V. 122 He presented, at her command, a rose that he gathered..Again a flower was commanded.

III. To have power to order; to have at or under command or disposal; to control, dominate.

8. *trans.* To have authority over; to be master of; to hold in control or subjection; to sway, rule.

(The object was orig. *dative* as in 2; hence in ME. with *to.*)

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* ix. 13 [12] The trees speken to the viyn, Com, and comaunde to vs [*impera nobis*]. —— *Dan.* ii. 39 The thrid rewme..whiche shal comaunde to al erthe. **1590** Marlowe *Edw. II*, ii. ii, The haughty Dane commands the narrow seas. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, i. i. 38 Thou art Protector, And lookest to command the Prince and Realme. **1630** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 373 The Knights of Jerusalem..command all in all here. **1776** C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 153 Whoever commands the sea commands the town. **1808** J. Barlow *Columb.* ii. 601 Tigers fierce command the shuddering wood.

fig. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 32 This other [Key] doth command a little doore. **1780** Cowper *Table-t.* 481 The mind that can..command the lyre. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii, My harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings.

b. *absol.*; rarely with *over.*

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, i. i. 9 Vertue he had, deseruing to command. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 75 The great Cham..commandeth ouer one of the greatest..Empires of the World. **1605** Camden *Rem.* 4 The Kings of England have commaunded from..Orkney to the Pyrene Mountaines. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1675) 238 It is ..requisite that the Prince know how to command well. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 302 Persons..born to command.

fig. **1638** Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* 1, Where and when your Religion hath most absolutely commanded..Atheisme hath most abounded. **1866** in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. lxiii, Imperial Psalms, that command over all affections.

9. To be commander or captain of (a force, fortress, ship, or the like).

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. iv, Æneas may command as many Moors As in the sea are little water-drops. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* v. ii. 19 Those he commands, moue onely in command, Nothing in loue. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 307 This city..was commanded by governor Carleton. **1806** A. Duncan *Nelson* 11 Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb-vessel. **1837** W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 140 To dispose of all the beaver they take, to the trader who commands the camp. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 633 He still continued to command his old soldiers.

b. *absol.* To be commander, have the command.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iii. vi. 57 A disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not haue preuented, if he had beene there to command. **1724** De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 266 Colonel Forbes..commanded at the siege. **1847** Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 279 No Nenadowitsch now commanded on the Drina.

10. To be master of (oneself, one's emotions, feelings, etc.); to hold in check, control, restrain (the passions). Formerly also with *over.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 316 He enjoyeth true tranquillitie..commanding over the unpure affections of the flesh. **1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* i. v, Tis reasons glorie to commaund affects. **1621** Fletcher *Pilgrim* v. iv, Command thyself, and then thou'rt right. Command thy will, thy foul desires..Command thy mind, and make that pure. **1706** J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 162 He cannot command himself. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 126, F. commanded his temper. **1833** T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* (1842) 85 Can I command my feelings?

11. To have (a thing) at one's bidding, or within one's power for use or enjoyment; to have at disposal or within one's reach or grasp.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 463 It is in mine authoritie to command The Keyes of all the Posternes. **1625** Massinger *New Way* ii. ii, Could you not command your leisure one hour longer? **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 412 Those who deserve no beere may command the best wine. **1713** Addison *Cato* i, 'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it. *c* **1790** J. Willock *Voy.* ix. 273 The safest..passage..lies through these islands, as, in case of a storm, ships can always command a port. **1794** Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 247 It is not every day I can command that sum [fifty guineas]. **1817** Malthus *Popul.* I. 34 *note*, Such an increase as will enable the mass of the society to command more food. **1881** J. Russell *Haigs* iii. 39 All the skill which the sculptor could command.

12. To have (a person or his services) at one's call or disposal.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vocab.* 10 If euer he may do him any frendship..he shal commaund him. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 23 Command me while I liue. **1593** —— *2 Hen. VI*, iv. v. 7 Such ayd as I can spare you shall command. **1859** Thackeray *Virgin.* xix. 147 If any of us can be of use..you sure ought to command us.

b. *phr.* Yours (etc.) *to command* (†*to be commanded*): i.e. for you to command or dispose of.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 164 b, The somme of the Archebyshoppea letters was..that he is all his to commaunde. **1575** Ferrers in *Gascoigne's Princely Pleas.* (1821) 9 The Lake, the Lodge, the Lord, are yours now to command. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 15 Which Subscription..shall passe in this or the like Order:..Your L[ordships] in whatsoever to be commanded..Your Honours ever to be commanded, etc. **1626** in Lithgow *Trav.* x. (1682) 467 Your Lordahips to command to aerve you. **1859** W. Collins *After Dark* 49 (Hoppe) Yours to command, Thomas Boxsius.

13. To secure by just claim or rightful title; to exact, compel (respect, confidence, sympathy, etc.).

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iii. i. 8 This place commands my patience. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lix. 306 A great man commands the affection of the people. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 225 She..must..command your sympathy. **1871** Smiles *Charac.* i. 9 They will..command the confidence which they really deserve. **1885** *Spectator* 18 July 943/2 His literary criticisma..when they fail to command our assent, nearly always command our admiration.

14. To dominate by reason of (superior) local or strategic position; to control by overlooking or over-topping; *spec.* said of the artillery of a fortified eminence. Also *intr.* with *over.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 The place itself was..impregnable..by reason that it commanded over the Danubie. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 The vantage ground of Truth: a hill not to be commanded. **1694** Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 109 The Guns cannot command from one Side to the other. **1769** Robertson *Chas. V*, III. viii. 90 Strong castles which commanded the principle defiles. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* viii. 600 A strong-built tower, commanding o'er the Loire. *a* **1842** Arnold *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 273 Steep cliffs overhanging the aea, and..commanding a small harbour. **1860** Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The..Spanish Peninsula..commanding the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

b. To have within range of vision, look down upon or over, overlook.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 409 His Head the Hills commands. **1780** Cowper *Table-t.* 581 An ell or two of prospect we command. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* v. ii, Commanding the rich scenes beneath, The windings of the Forth and Teith. **1874** Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 7 My bedroom window commanded..a very lovely view.

c. *absol.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* ii. 198 A princely Castle in the mid'st commands. **1667** Milton *P.L.* iii. 614. **1763** Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 66 A battery..which would have commanded to the Lake. **1781** Cowper *Truth* 3 Far as human optics may command.

15. To cover (with a gun, fowling-piece, etc.).

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 252 You may command her [Pheasant] at pleasure with your Fowling-piece. *Ibid.* 253 A Bird..somewhat troublesome to discover, whereby to command him by a Fowling-piece.

16. *to command a suit of cards*: see quot.

1862 'Cavendish' [H. Jones] *Whist* (1870) 28 A suit is commanded..by the hand that holds a sufficient number of winning cards in it to make every trick. **1874** *Mod. Hoyle* 12 The ten and the nine command that suit.

† **IV. 17.** = commend. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2411 Comaundez me to þat cortays, your comlych fere. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1333 Vn-to ȝoure mekill maieste my modire I comande. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 298 Comande me till oure gentill kynge. **1444** *Paston Lett.* I. 60 Right worchepfull cosyn I comand me to you. *c* **1450** *Merlin* viii. 130 Kynge Ban and his brother.. Comaunded theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2801 The knycht, the wich in to hir keping vas, Sche had commandit to hir cussynece.

b. *to command to God*: to commend to His keeping; cf. 'To say *adieu!*' or 'good bye!'

c **1450** *Merlin* iv. 72 So he hym comaunded to god, and bad hym come on the morowe. **1484** Caxton *Curiall* (1888) 16 To god I comande the by thys wrytyng. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. x. 10 They..commaunded themselfe into the kepyng of God. *c* **1530** —— *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 168 So he toke his leue of the ladye, and she commaunded hym to God.

command (kə'mɑ:nd, -æ-), *sb.* For forms see *v.* [cf. F. *commande* 13th c. (= Pr. *comanda*), f. *commander* to COMMAND; but the English word does not certainly appear before 16th c., so that it may have been formed here on the verb: cf. *demand*, *order*, *call*, and the modern *invite*.

(An apparent example in *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 13848 is perh. an error for *couenand* covenant, as in Cott. MS.)]

1. a. The act of commanding; the utterance or expression of an authoritative order or injunction; bidding.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gentl.* iv. iii. 5 One that attends your Ladiships command. **1611** Bible *Job* xxxix. 27 Doeth the Eagle mount vp at thy commaund? **1716-8** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xiii. 44, I am always willing to obey your commands. **1832** Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. i. 91 A command is a signification of desire; but is distinguished..by this peculiarity: that the party to whom it is directed is liable to evil from the other, in case he comply not with the desire. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 171 Her suggestion being fully understood to be a command.

b. In various phrases, as *at one's command*, *on command*, etc. *word of command*: see quot. 1853.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 198 What we will do, we do vpon command. **1596** —— *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 224 They shall goe forward Kate at thy command. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 15 The next thing to be observed.. is the Words of Command with readiness to answer and obey. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 544 The appointment, by command of the Prince Regent, of Major General Alten. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The orders.. for certain motions, manœuvres, or evolutions, are called the 'word of command'. *Ibid.*, Officers or troops absent from quarters are said to be 'on command'.

c. *ellipt.* A command performance (see 10 below and *command-night*). *colloq.*

1839 DICKENS *Let.* 26 Jan. (1965) I. 497 We are engaged to Macready.. at Covent Garden Theatre, on the night of the Queen's '*command*'.

d. *Computers.* An expression in a program, etc., that defines an operation, esp. a basic operation, or results in the performance of an operation; also, a signal or set of signals that results from such an expression and initiates the performance of the operation.

1946 *Ann. Computation Lab. Harvard Univ.* I. 15 The calculator continues in operation only so long as the command 'continue operation' is repeated, cycle by cycle. **1949** *Math. Tables & Other Aids to Computation* III. 428 In order to extract a group of digits contained within a word, with the commands available in the EDVAC, it is necessary to use two shift operations. **1951** *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XXXIX. 272 The commands initiate the individual steps which form the process of executing the instruction. **1956** BERKELEY & WAINWRIGHT *Computers* ii. 44 Other words for instruction are *command*, *order*, and *program step*. **1961** L. W. HEIN *Introd. Electronic Data Processing* ii. 24 The CLEAR ADD command first cleared the register to all zeros and then added to the register the contents of the specified address. **1966** *New Scientist* 27 Oct. 162/2 Conditional commands are allowed ('save this data if the program test fails'). **1967** A. HASSITT *Computer Programming & Computer Systems* i. 12 The orders that the CPU issues to the channel are usually called 'commands'; the word 'instruction' is reserved for the orders that the CPU obeys.

2. An order authoritatively made and remaining in force, a COMMANDMENT.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 The x. Commandis. *Ibid.* 95 The Sevint Command.. Thow sall nocht steil. **1586** Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 53 We little thought that one We had raised out of the Dust would .. haue slighted and broken our Commands. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 553 As Papists have done with the second Command. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 652 God so commanded, and left that Command. **1722** DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 120 It is ill venturing too near the brink of a command. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, But the command is hard.

3. a. The faculty of commanding; exercise of authority; rule, control, sway; *spec.* that of a military or naval commander. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 624 Hast thou command? **1604** —— *Oth.* V. ii. 331 Your Power, and your Command is taken off. **1608** —— *Per.* III. i. 3 Thou, that hast Upon the winds command. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1321 The Queen of Night, whose large Command Rules all the sea and half the Land. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), He assumed an absolute command over his readers. **1780** COWPER *Table-t.* 354 Men .. raised to station and command. **1781–3** —— *Lily & Rose* 13 The Lily's height bespoke command. **1813** BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. ix, High command Spake in his eye.

b. with its scope defined by *of*.

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. (1688) 71 A Title to the Command of three Nations. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 127 [To] have the command of a ship. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 74 The military Command of the old imperial City. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 546.

c. with *a* and *pl.* Authority.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 244 How in one house Should many people, vnder two commands, Hold amity?

d. *Phrases.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. Pref. to Rdr. **2, 200 French ships, vnder the commaund of Captaine Henry Pay. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 534 A man of great command in this Countie. *c* **1639** *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 429 A battel fought upon the seas, by a ship of brave command. **1779** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 58 Having a fleet of thirty ships of war under his command. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., An officer at the head of a troop.. garrison.. or detachment is 'in command'.

4. a. Power of control, disposal, or direction; mastery; possession with full power to use. *command of language*, *words*, etc.: facility of expression.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 No man had better command of rain and sunshine in his face. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* I. 11 The choice.. is within the command of our will. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 20 The.. priest behaved himself with great command of his passion. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 189 The familiar use, and absolute command, of the Latin language. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 37, I had sufficient command over myself to suppress my emotions. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 Having gifts of courage.. and command of money and friends. **1888** J. W. ELSWORTH *Introd. to Braithwait's Strappado* 26 Men inferior to him in command of words.

b. *at command*: ready to receive or obey orders; under one's control; at one's service or disposal; available to use, spend, etc.

1584 WALSINGHAM in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. §9 And so I humbly take my leave. Your Graces at command, Francis Walsingham. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 His house, his lands, his purse.. were all at his command. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 45 Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 61 Hee is held the only wise man, who hath the world at most command. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. §6 (1681) 246 With your Spaniel well instructed, and at command. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶1 Yet has he seldom a guinea at command. **1862** *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 (Hoppe) The reader's very humble servant at command. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 167 An absolute monarch, with the most perfect military machine at his command.

5. 'Cogent authority, despotism' (J.); coercion.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. **1854** H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* 180 Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.

6. a. The power of dominating surrounding country in virtue of elevated or strategic position; used *lit.* of the gunshot range of military positions, and also in various transferred senses.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23, I.. gott my fleete out of command of the fortes. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Within command of the flaming swords. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3937/4 Of the whole Fleet only 4 escaped, by getting under the Command of Granville Fort. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 753 His command of the passes of the Alps.

b. *spec.* in *Fortification* (see quots.).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A *command in front*, when any eminence is directly facing the work which it commands. A *command in rear*.. A *command by enfilade*. **1830** E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 s.v., The Command of the Bastion over the surrounding country is nineteen feet. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 202 *Command* .. the height of the top of the parapet of a work above the level of the country. **1888** *Times* 20 Aug. 12/1 The Woolwich guns have, the one a command—i.e. a height above the ground of 3 ft. 6 in.

c. Range of vision, outlook, prospect.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), The steepy stand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 290 The eye.. posted on this speculative height Exults in its command.

d. in *Cards*. See quot. and cf. COMMAND *v.* 16.

1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 22 You get rid of the command of your partner's strong suit most readily by leading your highest of the suit. **1880** A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss., *Command of a suit*, having the best cards of that suit.

7. a. A position in which one commands; *esp.* a military or naval commander's post.

[Cf. **1604** in 3.] *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X. (1691) 115 Commands in our ordinary Army and Navy. **1764** CROKER *Dict. Arts, Command*, in the royal navy, implies the rank and power of an officer who has the management of a ship of war. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 58 The places and commands which he held under the Crown. **1863** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 Let us sell the commands of our prospective battles.. to the lowest bidder. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 159 District Commands (Home), Aldershot. *Ibid.* 191 Navy Pay.. Admiral (home command) £1,825.

b. (*a*) *the higher command*: the general staff collectively of the British Army; also *spec.*, the commander-in-chief.

1916 *Times* 15 Dec. 10/5 It was with great pain that he had heard the criticism upon the higher command. If there was one man in France who was trusted by every one from the highest to the lowest,.. it was Sir Douglas Haig. *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 10/4 The hon. member's attack on the generals in the higher command. **1927** E. THOMPSON *These Men thy Friends* 30 And as for the Higher Command! How many generals do you suppose we've got rid of, up to date?

(*b*) *the high command*: rendering of foreign expressions, e.g. G. *Oberbefehl*.

1917 *Times* 23 June 6/3 The High Command [of the Russian army].. is only too anxious to stand loyally by the Allies. **1918** *Ibid.* 7 June 6/1 The German High Command chose yesterday to issue its claims as to booty captured by the 'Army Group of the German Crown Prince'. **1919** MAURICE *Last 4 Months* 177 The High Command insists on the immediate issue of a peace offer to our enemies. **1928** *Illustr. Hist. Russ. Rev.* I. 137 The Army, which rose almost unanimously against its High Command. **1943** P. JORDAN *Diary* 13 Jan. 136 This is one more repetition of the high command's consistent error, combined with the typical amateur's belief that you must always be 'doing something'.

8. a. The body of troops under a commander.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 90 To ride with me him most humbly praying With his command. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 84 Foure shall quickly draw out my Command, Which men are best inclin'd. **1745** EARL SHAFTESB. in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 15 Sir John Ligonier is going from hence with a large command (I am told near 10,000 men). **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 55 Colonel Dodge ordered the command to halt.

b. In the names of various groups of armed forces, as of a unit on special duty, or of troops in a specified area, as *Bomber*, *Fighter*, *South-East Asia Command*. Also *absol.* Cf. COASTAL *a.*

1939 *Times Weekly* 1 Nov. 9/1 Aircraft of the Fighter Command have again been in action. **1939** *War Illustr.* 29 Dec. 538/2 A number of Squadrons forming a Wing, so many Wings a Group, and so to the Command. **1941** *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 14 May–8 July 75 A battery command post in the Eastern Command during shooting practice. **1945** *Yorkshire Post* 19 Apr. 3/1 Measures to improve conditions for troops in India and the South-East Asia Command were announced. **1960** B. HORROCKS *Full Life* xxi. 278 Before the war Western Command had always been regarded as a backwater.

9. The district under a commander; or, more generally, under the lordship of any one.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 381 Bury mee.. not heere, but in some of your owne commands. **1684** *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 1 The generall visitation of his Commands. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5402/3 A Noble Command for Game, about 20 Miles in Circumference. **1871** *Times* 1 June 5/1 The city of Paris is to be divided into four commands.

10. *Comb.*, as **command aeroplane** (see quot.); **command allowance** *Mil.*, the additional allowance attached to a command; **command car** *U.S.*, a staff car; **command guidance** *U.S.*, the guidance of missiles, or of pilotless aircraft, by electronic signals; so ***command-guidance system***, ***command missile***; **command-in-chief**, supreme military charge (cf. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF); **command language** *Computing*, a source language composed chiefly of a set of commands or operators, used esp. for communicating with the operating system of a computer; *spec.* a job control language; **command module** (see quot. 1964); **command-night**, the night on which a theatrical performance, etc., is given by (royal) command; **command paper** (abbreviated *c.*, *Cd.*, *Cmd.*, or *Cmnd.* with register number, as Cd. 5723), a paper laid before Parliament, etc., by command of the Crown (see quot. 1929); **command pay** = *command allowance*; **command performance**, a theatrical, musical, etc. performance given by royal command; also *fig.*; **command post** *Mil.*, the headquarters of a unit (see also quot. 1918) *U.S.*; **command service module**, a spacecraft comprising the command module and the service module, after the descent (e.g. lunar) module has been jettisoned.

1918 FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms, Command Aëroplanes.*— Aëroplanes which observe the general progress of the combat and all that occurs on the side of the enemy. **1860** *Leisure Hour* 22 Mar. 186/2 Some pompous old British general.., merely imported to the East for the purpose of drawing his command allowance of £4000 a-year. **1904** KIPLING in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 228/2 'Is nephew wants two bottles [of rum] command-allowance. **1956** E. WILSON *Red, Black, Blond & Olive* II. 103 We were supposed to be met by a command car. **1949** *Newsweek* 21 Feb. 52/2 *Command guidance*... In this system the missile only needs to carry enough mechanism to receive and obey commands from the ground. **1952** K. W. GATLAND *Devel. Guided Missile* i. 15 In the Command-Guidance system, one radar tracks the target, while the other tracks the missile, and each feed [*sic*] data into a computer, whereby steering commands are transmitted to the missile. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 363, I am to have the command-in-chief at Bombay. **1888** *Spectator* 30 June 877/1 The direct command-in-chief of a million soldiers. **1958** in W. W. Youden *Computer Literature Bibliogr. 1946–63* (1965) 13 A command language for handling strings of symbols. **1963** *Communications Assoc. Computing Machinery* VI. 117/1 A REtrieval COmmand Language (RECOL) which has sufficient flexibility for a number of applications requiring access to data stored in serial files. **1971** B. H. RUDALL in R. A. Wisbey *Computer in Lit. & Ling. Res.* 281 (*heading*) A command language for text processing. **1985** *Personal Computer World* Feb. 163/1 This makes it possible to write command language interpreters, or shell programs as simple Modula-2 programs. **1947** *Time* 23 June 70/3 'Command' missiles follow orders (radio signals) from the ground, a ship, or a piloted aircraft. **1962** *New Scientist* 19 July 123 A three-stage vehicle will send a spacecraft containing three men in a pressurized cabin (the command module) towards the Moon. **1964** J. L. NAYLER *Dict. Astronautics* 51 *Command module*, the compartment in a spacecraft containing the personnel and the main controls. **1970** *Guardian* 18 Apr. 1/1 Two hours later came the jettisoning of the lunar module after the complex alignment procedures.. on the command module had been completed. **1826** J. O'KEEFE *Recoll.* I. i. 33, I often saw them.. on the command nights at the theatre. **1911** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 27 June (1956) 174, I feel some remorse at having stolen so much of her command night. **1886** *Accounts & Papers* XXXIX. p. lxxi, Numerical List of Command Papers... c. 4603 Meteorology. **1900** *Ibid.* LX. p. lxxxi, Cd. 1 Trade Reports. **1919** *Ibid.* XXIII. p. xxxvi, Cmd. 1 Colonial Reports. **1929** G. F. M. CAMPION *Proced. Ho. Comm.* 69 Command Papers cover all the more important documents which the Government and the departments wish to publish on their own initiative. **1956** H. M. S. O. (*title*) Report on the Proceedings of the.. Assembly of the Council of Europe... Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty December 1956. Cmnd. 26. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 576/1 Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments, and other officers holding commands of wings, batteries, or depôts, receive 'command pay' of from 3s. to 1s. 6d. daily. **1876** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Command*, A certain 'command pay' attached, in addition to the regimental pay. **1897** *Strand Mag.* XIII. 623 A 'Command' Performance at Windsor fifty years ago. **1922** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec., She was a favourite at Command performances. **1934** LD. BERNERS *First Childhood* xxiii. 235 The hissing.. had been a 'command performance' and not in the least a genuine manifestation of public opinion. **1918** E. S. FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms* 134 *Command post*, a shelter near the observation station of a commander. **1941** [see sense 8 b, above.] **1946** *Amer. Speech* XXI. 71/1 A private in the front was charged with the duty of sending reports back to the battalion CP (Command Post) by messenger. **1969** *Times* 21 Apr. 8/6 Close-up views of the moon.. will be taken from the command service module (C.S.M.) and not from the L.M.

commandable (kə'mɑ:ndəb(ə)l, -æ-), *a.* Also 7 -ible. [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being commanded; under command.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 A plyable flexure of joynts, and commandible disposure of all parts of progression. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 280 A commandable rather than a commendable judgement. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacra* 122 Rendering our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and commandable. **1880** BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xiv. 4 Ground.. not commandable by heights.

commandador, var. of COMMENDADOR.

†**commandance**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *commandance*; see -ANCE.] Command, control.
1452 DK. YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 6 I. 11 He had the commandance and charge thereof.

commandancy (kə'mɑ:ndənsɪ, -æ-). [f. next: see -ANCY; cf. Sp. *comandancia*.] The position or jurisdiction of a commandant. ***commandancy-general*** [= Sp. *comandancia-general*], that of the commander-general, or governor of a Spanish province or colony.
In mod. Dicts.

commandant (ˌkɒmən'dɑ:nt, -æ-), *sb.* [a. Fr. *commandant*, in same sense, orig. pr. pple. = 'commanding': cf. It., Sp., and Pr. *comandante*, Pg. *commandante*.] **a.** A commanding officer, a commander: irrespective of rank. Applied *esp.* to the military governor of a fortress, town, or district, and often as a foreign title, French, Spanish, or Portuguese. Used in the wars of 1914–18 and 1939–45 as the title of an officer holding a special command, as of a place, depot, or the like, or of a particular force.
1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2248/4 The Commandant of the said Regiment on Honslow-Heath. **1691** *New Disc. Old Intreague* xiii, And here (if not at home) he's Commandant. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 521 Sixteen different ships engaged us alternately; the Commandant..staid by us the least of any. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 742 The commandant there is subordinate to the viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 451 The Commandant of the forces in both Canadas. **1822** BYRON *Werner* I. i. 613 Here is a packet for the commandant Of Frankfort. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 195 The Cardinal is here from Rome, The Commandant from Seville. **1915** P. GIBBS *Soul of War* 342 The Base Commandant's office was the sorting-house of the Expeditionary Force. **1915** GRAHAME-WHITE & HARPER *Aircraft Gt. War* 236 The commandant of the air corps. **1920** G. K. ROSE *2/4th Oxf. & Bucks Lt. Infty.* 145 A Brigade school, with Bennett as its commandant. **1950** C. MACINNES *To Victors the Spoils* I. 20 The Camp Commandant had..a brisk, impatient manner.
b. *S. Africa.* [= Afrikaans *kommandant*.] The leader of a Boer commando; in the South African armed forces, an officer ranking between major and colonel, the *commandant-general* being the commander-in-chief.
1791 G. CARTER *Loss of Grosvenor* xl. 149 Hynes thinks that Quin was a kind of commandant. **1838** F. OWEN *Diary* (1926) 125 The commandant thanked me for speaking my sentiments openly to *them*, rather than to the natives. *Ibid.* 127 The commandant of the Natal forces. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 8/1 Commandos, in which the burghers are under command of Field-Cornets and Commandants. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 438/2 Each district was furnished with a commandant, who had under him field-cornets and assistant field-cornets. **1914** *Times* 20 Nov. 7/5 Commandant S. P. Du Toit..to-day captured another of Beyers's rebel officers. **1952** *Kommando* Feb. 38/3 In 1946, the Regiment was reformed on a Peace Time Basis under the command of Commandant A.D.F. Sales.
Hence ***commandant-general***.
1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 207 By electing Barrios commandant-general of the province. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 If Mr. Schalk Burger is returned he will resign his Commandant-Generalship. **1899** *Ibid.* 11 Nov. 8/1 The Commandant-General..is chosen by the whole force.

commandantship (ˌkɒmən'dɑ:nt-ʃɪp, -æ-). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a commandant; commandancy.
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Captain D'Agoust may now..look forward to..Commandantship of the Tuileries. **1881** SHADWELL *Life Ld. Clyde* I. iv. 122 Colin Campbell, as the next senior officer in Hong Kong, assuming the commandantship of that island.

commandarie, -ary, obs. ff. COMMANDERY.

commandator, obs. var. of COMMENDATOR.

†**co'mmandatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. *commandāt-* ppl. stem of late L. *commandāre* to COMMAND: see -ORY, and cf. *commendatory*.] Of the nature of a command, mandatory, compulsory.
a **1659** BP. MORTON *Episc. Ch. Eng. Justified* IV. i. (1670) 73 How commandatory the apostolical authority was. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 71 To help the King's necessities..by a commandatory loan.

commandatory, var. of COMMENDATORY.

commanded (kə'mɑ:ndɪd, -æ-), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ED.] Ordered by authority; bidden, prescribed, forced. †**b.** Under regular military command (as opposed to *volunteer*).
a **1586** CARTWRIGHT in *Answ. to Cartwright* 89 They haue not his commanded discipline. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 125 A womans guift To raine a shower of commanded teares. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 Sometimes it is a Commanded, sometimes Voluntary Worship. *a* **1671** LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 10 Major General Gifford with a commanded party, beat them out again. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89, I think there was not more commanded men than volunteers.

†**co'mmandedness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commanded quality; obligatoriness.
a **1600** HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 195 (R.) The commandedness of the other offerings.

‖**comman'deer**, *v. S. Africa.* Also **-der**. [ad. S. African Du. *komman'deren*, f. F. *commander* to command.] **a.** *trans.* To command or force into military service; to seize for (or as for) military use.
1881 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/5 The night previously the Boers had commandeered the natives..and compelled them to fight. **1882** *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The Schoonspruit..Burghers, who have been commandeered, have declined to go to the front. **1883** *All Y. Round* 17 Nov. 533 Any quantity of grapes might be commandeered without..asking.
b. *absol.*
1881 *Times* 25 Jan. 5 The Boers are in Lydenburg commandering from the stores. **1882** *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The action of the Government in commandeering so extensively.
c. *fig.* and *gen.* To take arbitrary possession of.
1900 KIPLING in J. Ralph *War's Brighter Side* (1901) ix. 135 We never use such words as steal, or 'collar', 'pinch', or 'shake': The fashion is to say he 'commandeers' it. **1900** CONAN DOYLE *Great Boer War* 208 The naïve claims put forward by the Boers to some special Providence—a process which a friendly German critic described as 'commandeering the Almighty'. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 3/1 The sleeve commandeers to itself a share of attention..out of proportion to its place. **1928** *Punch* 6 June 620 The porter..came to the hotel long after the Merry Party had commandeered it for week-ends. **1929** *Daily Express* 12 Dec. 1/3, I commandeered passing lorries and any other vehicles which happened to be going down the road. **1954** M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* ix. 335 The sheriff commandeering wheat from the fields of Compton Verney in 1445.
Hence **comman'deered** *ppl. a.*, taken for military service or use; **comman'deering** *vbl. sb.*
1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 6/1 A number of commandeered settlers. **1894** *Athenæum* 28 July 125/2 The commandeering of British subjects in the Transvaal. **1899** *Daily News* 13 June 4/2 Each commandeered burgher.

commander (kə'mɑ:ndə(r), -æ-). Forms: 3–5 comander, -our, -ur, 4 comaundour, 4–6 commaundour, 6–7 -er, (5 com(m)awndour), 6– commander. [a. OF. *comandere* (= Pr. *comandaire*):—L. type *comman'dātor*, oblique case *comandeor* (= Pr. *comandador*), Anglo-F. *-dour*, mod.F. *-deur*:—L. type *commandātor-em* (*commend-*), agent-sb. f. *commandāre*: see COMMAND *v.* and -ER. *Commendātor* was in some military and religious orders of the Middle Ages, *e.g.* that of the Knights of St. John, the title of the officer in charge of a *commenda*: see COMMANDERY. In this sense Littré has OF. *comandeor* in 13th c.]
1. One who commands.
a. One who commands or orders anything.
c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 397 Soothly the Comandour of that was he [God]. **1395** PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 49 If that that the emperour comaundith is good, fille thou the wil of the comaundour. **1531** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. ix. (1638) 19 If a man command another to do a trespasse..the commander is a trespasser. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 484 Hee doth it..more for the Commanders sake..then out of any other respect whatsoeuer.
b. One who has the control or disposal *of* anything.
a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12109 (Cott.) Ihesus þe maister gaf ansuare, þou þat es comandur o lai. *c* **1585** *Faire Em* III. 650 She That's mistress and commander of his thoughts. **1607** FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* III. i, Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfined, Commanders of our own affections? **1666** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 222 A great commander of the Latin tongue.
c. One who exercises authority, a ruler or leader. ***Commander of the Faithful*** (cf. ADMIRAL): a title of the caliphs, first assumed (*c* 640) by Omar I.
a **1300** *Cursor M.* 453 (Cott.) He [Lucifer] wald..be him self þair comandur [*v.r.* -our]. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* v. 5 Comaundour, we trauelinge by al the nyȝt token no thing. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Commawndour, *preceptor, mandator*. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 247 King and Commander of our Common-weale. **1592**—— *Ven. & Ad.* 1004 Be wreak'd on him, invisible commander [Death]. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 269 The Apostles.. are our Schoolemasters, and not our Commanders. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 434/2 Omar..was also the first who assumed the title of Amír-al-múmenín (commander of the faithful) instead of that of Khalifah-rasuli-llahi (vicar of the messenger of God) which his predecessor Abú Bekr had used.
2. *spec.* **a.** The officer in command of a military force.
1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 31 Braue Commaunders vnder whom I have serued. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 97 *Williams*. Vnder what Captaine serue you? *King*. Vnder Sir Iohn Erpingham. *Williams*. A good old Commander. **1643** LD. CAPEL (*title*), Address to all Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers. **1757** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ¶5 Not only the writer of books, but the commander of armies..will easily outlive all noisy and popular reputation. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* x, Two thousand veteran British troops with their commander. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 The term Commander of Column indicates the Senior Officer in that Column.
b. One who has command of a ship; in the British and U.S. navies, the title of an officer who ranks below a captain and above a first lieutenant.
c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/45 *Egeator*, a comander of a shyp. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 Any ingenious Sea-Artist, that..hath been Commander or Mate many years. **1708** *Roy. Proclam.* 26 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452 The Commanders of the Men of War appointed Convoys for Newfoundland. **1804** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, an officer in the royal navy, commanding a ship of war under twenty guns, a sloop of war, armed ship, or bomb-vessel. He was entitled master and commander, and ranked with a major of the army: now simply termed commander, and ranking with lieutenant-colonel, but junior of that rank.
3. In a mediæval religious order, esp. a military order, as the Knights Hospitallers: The administrator of a COMMANDERY, a COMMENDATORY.
1611 COTGR. s.v. *Commanderie*, A Commaunder (of one of the Orders). **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 65 s.v. *Commaundrie*, He which had the government of any such Mannor or house, was called the Commander, which had nothing to doe to dispose of it, but to the use of the Priorie, and to have onely his sustenance of it according to his degree. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Commandry*, The simple commanders of Malta..are rather farmers of the order than beneficiaries. **1819** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv. *note*, The principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders. **1858** W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* I. ii. (L., s.v. *Commandery*), The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time recalling a commander from his post. **1867** *Murray's Handbk. Worcester, etc.* 98 The Commander's house, and great hall, are the only existing portions [of the Commandry].
4. Hence, a member of a higher class in certain modern Orders of Knighthood, in the French Legion of Honour, etc.; also, an officer in certain secret 'orders', as in the American order of 'Knights Templars'.
In British Orders (*e.g.* of the Bath since 1815, of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Star of India) the ***Knight Commanders*** form the second of the three grades. A ***Grand Commander*** is a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade. In the Legion of Honour, *Commandeurs* form the third of the five classes.
1846 *Penny Cycl., 1st Suppl.* II. 193/2 Legion of Honour, instituted by Napoleon during the year 1802..consists of five divisions: chevaliers, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses. **1882** CUSSANS *Heraldry* 248 At the termination of the War [1815]..it was decided to divide the Order of the Bath into three Grades, entitled Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and Knights Companions (C.B.). **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 88 [Order of the Bath] Second Class, K.C.B. *Military Knights Commanders..Civil Knights Commanders. Ibid.* 93 The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India..Principal Knight Grand Commander, Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India.
5. A large wooden mallet or beetle; a rammer (see COMMAND *v.* 6 c).
1573 BARET *Alv.* C. 907 (1580) An instrument to driue piles of woodde into the ground, called..a commaunder, also to beate stones in pauing, a rammer. **1679** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 128 The Commander..with a handle about three foot long. **1726** R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Foundation*, These piles must be drove or forced down by a Commander. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* I. 198 His gang of fifteen..stood in line with huge wooden beetles called commanders. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, a large wooden mallet used specially in the sail and rigging lofts, as anything of metal would injure the ropes or canvas.
†**6.** *Fortif.* A work raised so as to command the adjacent works and country round; a CAVALIER. *Obs.*
1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 122 Two commanders, or caualiers. *Ibid.* II. 126 Whole Buts of water..were throwen downe from an high Commander.
†**7.** *Surg.* A machine for reducing dislocations; = AMBE. *Obs.*
1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 The Glossocomium, commonly called the Commander. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4878/4 This [reduction of fractures] is not effected by the Ambe or Commander. **1783** P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 300 That sort of Ambi which Mr. Freke called his Commander.
8. a. *Hat-making.* (See quots.)
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 857 This flat crown is now placed upon a block, and, by pressing a string called a commander, down the sides of the block, he forces the parts adjacent to the crown to assume a cylindrical figure.
b. *Basketry.* A straight iron shank joining two rings, used for straightening thick sticks.
1912 T. OKEY *Basket-making* iii. 12 The full kit..consists of..a commander [etc.]. **1941** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXIX. 54 (*caption*) Commander.
9. *Ornith.* The Red-winged Oriole (*Oriolus Phœniceus*).
1812 SMELLIE, etc. tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XIII. 219 It is called Commander on account of a fine red mark on..its wings, which..resembles the badge of the order of knighthood.
10. Commander-in-chief. **a.** The chief or supreme commander of all the military land forces of a State; also **b.** of a detached portion permanently quartered in a colony, or **c.** on expeditionary service in a hostile foreign country.
In nearly all the British Colonies, the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, even though a civilian.
1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 188 Lord Conway then Commander in chief. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 10 Such Commanders in Chief do not fall without Common Souldiers about them. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II.

218 Want of success in the last campaign had raised a great clamour against the commander-in-chief. **1829** W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* (1850) 343 The commander-in-chief of the artillery. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. ii. 127 The new Commander-in-chief at Madras, Sir John Cradock. **1887** *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Nov., The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent..to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. **1887** *Army List* Nov. 27 Bermuda, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gallwey, Lt.-Genl. T.L., R. Eng.

d. In *U.S.* vested in the President.

But the title is often unofficially applied to the acting general officer of highest rank (*i.e.* the senior major-general).

1778 (*title*), Proceedings of a Court Martial held..by order of His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of America, for the Trial of Major General Lee. **1789** *Constit. U.S.* Art. ii. §2 The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 16/2 s.v. *United States*.

e. In the *Navy*: 'The senior officer in any port or station appointed to hold command over all other vessels within the limits assigned to him. Thus the commodore on the coast of Africa is *de facto* commander-in-chief' (Adm. Smyth).

1890 *Times* 12 Sept. 4/6 The Northampton..flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

f. *fig.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 A form of godliness is the Commander in Chief of all other sins.

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Commander-in-'chiefship.**

1878 W. M. TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* ix. 166 To himself he reserved the Commander-in-chief-ship of the army.

Commanderia (kɒmən'dɪərɪə). A sweet wine produced in Cyprus on the former commanderies (see COMMANDERY 2 a).

[**1851** REDDING *Wines* xii. 294 The wine made of the best grapes is that still called the wine of the Commandery.] **1928** *Observer* 5 Feb. 5/1 Cyprus wines have been famous since classical times, and Commanderia, so called from its association with the Commanderies of the Knights of St. John, is perhaps the best known. **1957** L. DURRELL *Bitter Lemons* 29 Every evening we took a glass of sweet, heavy Commanderia on his little terrace.

co'mmandership. [see -SHIP.] The office or position of commander.

1611 COTGR., *Commanderie*, a commaunderie or commaundership. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 373 All commanderships, and captain-ships in the army. **1885** *Truth* 2 July 2/2 [He] returned the insignia of his Grand Commandership, and retired from the Order. **1887** *Daily News* 3 May 2/2 The grievances of naval lieutenants..for which Lord Elphinstone explained a proposed remedy by the increase of commanderships.

commandery, commandry (kə'mɑ:ndərɪ, -æ-, -'ɑ:ndrɪ, -æ-). Also 6–7 -drie, 7 -erie, 6–8 -arie, -ary. [In its original sense a. F. *commanderie*, *commenderie*, med.L. *commendāria* (f. *commenda*, F. *commende*) benefice given *in commendam*, i.e. into charge or trust. But it has subsequently been associated with *commander* in the sense of 'one who commands or orders'.]

†**1.** An ecclesiastical or other benefice held *in commendam*. *Obs.*

1536 in *Stat. Irel.* (R. Bolton, 1621) 121 (28 Hen. VIII.) Appertayning to any Archbishopricke..Commaundry..or to any other benefice. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 103 Besides his bishoprike, he held in his hands the commandarie of the abbeie of Pettinweme. **1661** T. S[TEPHENS] *Procurations* 37 The Bishop of Meth..had a Proxie of 15*s.* 4*d.* payable yearly out of the Commandery of Kells. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 16 They have a great number of rich Commanderies (fat Livings). **1807** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 171 In 1775, his uncle the Archbishop of Parlermo, bestowed on him a rich commandery.

2. *esp.* in *Hist.* A landed estate or manor, or group of manors, belonging to an Order of Knights, and placed under the charge of a member of the order (with title of *commendator*, COMMANDER 3): see quot. 1858, which shows how this passed into b, the manors coming to be at length treated as prebends of the commanders, or of the local society of the order under them, to which also the name *commandry* is sometimes applied.

Originally used in the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, or of Malta), whose extensive possessions, extending over nearly all European countries, were divided first into *priorates*, these again into *bailiwicks*, and these into *commendæ* or *commanderies*; but also used in the Order of Teutonic Knights, etc.; the corresponding terms with the Knights Templars were *preceptor* and *preceptory*. The possessions of the Knights of St. John in England, to which all our early quots. refer, were seized as crown-property in 1540.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 §24 Appoynted to the dignitie of the said prior of sanct Johns of Hierusalem in Englande, or to any commaundry apperteinyng vnto the same. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 The Kings Maiesty, his heires and Successors, shall haue and enioy all that Hospitall..being neere to the City of London..called the house of Saint Johns of Jerusalem in England, and all and singular..commandries, preceptories &c. which appertained..to the priours..within any the Kings Dominions. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, *Commaundrie* was a..maner..belonging to the Priorie of S. Johns in Hierusalem in England. **1743–5** R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 53 Temple Newton, formerly a commanderie of the Knights Templars. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, The Preceptories of the Templars, as well as the Commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 317 Upon many of their manors and estates in the country the Knights Hospitallers placed small societies of their brethren under the government of a commander..Such societies were called Commanderies. **1858** W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* I. ii. (L.), Eventually, a nomination to a commandery came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury.

b. In later use: A benefice or pension attached to a commandership of a knightly order.

1700 tr. *De Vertot's Revol. Portugal* (1721) 71 Dazled with the Prospect of the vast Sum which was offer'd, besides a Commandry of the Order of Christ. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 109 One privilege of the companions is, that they are preferred to other persons in the nomination to commanderies, each of which is worth five hundred guilders. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 397/2 The name of *Commandery* in the order of St. Louis was given to the pension which the king of France formerly assigned to twenty-four commanders of that order, of whom eight received 4000, and sixteen 3000 livres each. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 131.

c. Also applied to a conventual priory of a non-military religious order.

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Philip & M.* c. 8 §34 Sundry late Monasteries, Priories, Commandries, Nunneries..and other Religious and Ecclesiastical Houses and Places. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 In their severall Covents and Commandries ouer all Europe. **1737–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are also commandries for the religious in the orders of S. Bernard and S. Antony. **1848** J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-camp* xix, The abbess, deeming her 'commandery' disgraced by our clatter..procured a guard of sbirri from the bishop of Cosenza. **1890** (*title*), Annals of the Hospital of S. Wulstan, or the Commandery, in the city of Worcester.

d. Sometimes (like *abbey*, *priory*, etc.) applied to the buildings; in some cases, as at Worcester, the house continues to bear the name.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/2 His Body was buried..in the Abby of St. John, which is a Commandry of the Order of Malta. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 332 Worcester, The Commandery here..is a fine old House of Timber, in the Form of a Court. **1862** T. A. TROLLOPE *Lenten Journey* xvii. 289 The building in question was once a commandery of the Templars. **1867** *Murray's Handb. Worcest.* 98 The Commandry..was rebuilt *temp.* Hen. VIII.

e. Adopted as the name for a local branch or 'lodge' of a secret order, as the American order of so-called 'Knights Templars'.

3. The position, or rank of a Commander in an order of Knighthood. (Sometimes including 2 b.)

1611 COTGR., *Commanderie*, a commaunderie, or commaundership; the place or office of a Commaunder (of one of the Orders). **1800** NELSON 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.*, Sir Thomas Troubridge has a pension of £500 a-year settled on him, and Commandery of the order of St. Ferdinand.

†**4.** The office of a military or other commander; commandership, command. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. x. (1622) 153 To transfer the whole commandery of the souldiers..vnto some one of his Freed-men. **1621** BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 250 Both in Commandry and Castrametation. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 81 The usurpation of chiefe commandery.

†**5.** A district under a commander, a seignory.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 248 To goe about it instantly in their severall Commanderies of Jeury and Galile. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* vi. 104 The Seignories or Commanderies. **1813** HOBHOUSE *Journey* 160 The Porte..divided the country into several small pashaliks and commanderies.

†**6.** ? Command, order. (cf. COMMENDATORY.)

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 308 This was within the letter of the [Spanish] king's commanderie, or precept.

commandible, obs. form of COMMANDABLE.

command-in-chief, *v. trans.* and *intr.* To be commander-in-chief (of).

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 290 All to be commanded in chief by a general officer of rank. **1782** LD. PERCY in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 54 An intention of sending Lord Cornwallis out to Command-in-Chief in India. *Ibid.* I. 55 As fit to Command-in-Chief as I am to be Prime Minister.

Hence *officer*, etc. *commanding-in-chief.*

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 394 This sentence was..approved by the General Commanding-in-Chief. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 82 Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshall Commanding-in-Chief. *Ibid.* 158 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

commanding (kə'mɑ:ndɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. COMMAND; a command, order, injunction.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als comanding. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 256 And syne Do furth his lordis commandyne. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 615 He..whose onely thinking is a commanding. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 251 We have..no Revilings, no Commandings, nor Complainings.

commanding (kə'mɑ:ndɪŋ, -æ-), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That commands.

1. *gen.* Possessing or exercising command or control, ruling, controlling. *commanding signs* in *Astrol.*: see quot. 1696.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 Commandynge, *imperiosus*. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. i. 29 The great Commanding Warwicke. **1678** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 2 The commanding Wand In Moses's hand. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Commanding Signs*, the first six Signs of the Zodiack. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 105 To affect the imagination with these commanding ideas. **1863** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 148 The relation of the commanding rich to the obeying poor.

b. Impelling, effectively actuating.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 175 The power commanding ..lies so far from the weight to be commanded. **1805** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 444 To stand under an easy but commanding sail. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 68 Sailing when we had a commanding breeze.

c. *commanding officer*: an officer in command. *commanding ship*: the commander's ship, the leader of a squadron.

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 448 The commanding ship hoisted her top-sails. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 51 Commanding officers of regiments. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. 48 The French commanding officer on the Ohio.

†**2.** *Grammar.* Imperative. *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 60 Which words be spoken in the Commanding Mode.

3. Indicating or expressing command; nobly dignified; having an exalted or imperial air.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 88 He speakes with such a proud commanding spirit. **1623** MASSINGER *Bondman* III. ii, The majesty of commanding beauty. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶12 The commanding dignity of her motion. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, Of a tall and even commanding stature. **1851** *Midland Florist* V. 369 [It] is a commanding flower. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 340 Men of commanding genius.

4. Dominating by superior height or strategic position; having a wide and unobstructed prospect.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 A high and commanding turret. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commanding ground*, an eminence, or rising ground, which overlooks any post or strong place. **1849–50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIII. lxxxvii. 49 His guns, established on a commanding knoll in the centre. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 112 Commanding views in literature, philosophy and science.

co'mmandingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a commanding position, manner, or degree.

a **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 252 This word is giuen to Kinges with rule commandinglie. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 506 (R.), His practices are so commandingly exemplary. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 296 If you speak as haughtily and commandingly. **1799** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 75 It stands commandingly on an eminence. **1847** DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 669 Commandingly interesting to both parties.

commandingness (kə'mɑ:ndɪŋnɪs, -æ-). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Commanding quality, authority.

1887 M. LINSKILL in *Sunday Mag.* 503 Speaking with a regal commandingness that drew all hearts.

‖**commanditaire** (kɒmɑ̃ditɛr). [Fr.] A partner in a *commandite*. (See next.)

‖**commandite** (kɒmɑ̃dit). [F. *commandite* (repr. L. type *commendīta*: Du Cange has med.L. *commendīre*, *-dītus*, as variant of *commendāre*), f. *commander* in sense to entrust, commit; the full French phrase is 'société en commandite' (Littré).] 'A company to which persons advance capital without assuming the functions of partner, or incurring any responsibility' (Littré). Also *attrib.*

1844 MILL *Ess. Quest. Pol. Econ.* 119 By subscribing to some joint-stock company, or entering into commandite. **1852** MCCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 389 *Companies en Commandite*..consist of one or more partners liable, without limitation, for the debts of the company; and one or more partners, or *commanditaires*, liable only to the extent of the funds they have subscribed. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 59 A contract of partnership..in the shape of the Commandite principle.

†**co'mmandive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. COMMAND, after *express-ive*, etc.: see -IVE.] Having the character of commanding, mandatory.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) 754 Sin..is not only against the will of God commandive, but the reason of God contriving.

co'mmandless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without command; uncontrollable.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), That their commaundlesse furies might be staid.

†**co'mmandly**, *adv. Obs.* Commandingly.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ii. 14 The Prophets..alwayes spoke more imperatiuely, and commandly.

commandment (kə'mɑ:ndmənt, -æ-). Forms: *α.* 3–4 comande-, comonde-, 3–7 commandement, 4–6 comaunde-, 4–7 commaundement(e, (5 commaw(u)nde-, cummaunde-, cummawndement, 5–6 *Sc.* commandiment, -yment); also *β.* 4– commandment, (4 cumand-, komaund-), 4–5 comand-, 5 comaund-, 5–6 commaund-; and *γ.* 4 comanment, co(m)mament, -mend. [a. OF. *com-*, *commandement* (= Pr. *comandamen*, It. *commandamento*):—L. type **commandāmentum*, f. *commandāre*: see COMMAND *v.* and -MENT.

Originally 4 syllables; still so found in 16–17th c. writers, and in 19th c. dialect-speech from Scotland to W. Somerset. But the trisyllabic form appeared already in 13th c., and became prevalent in the literary lang. in 17–18th c. In early times there was a tendency to put a stress on the first syllable, and weaken the second to *-ăn-*, *-ă-* as in the Cotton MS. of *Cursor Mundi*.

Spenser has *commandement* (4 syllables); Shaks., 1st fol., the same 4 times, *command'ment* 6 times, *commandment* 3 times. Drummond has it of 4 syllables, Milton and Pope of 3. Cf. the following examples:

α. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6481 (Gött) þis er comandementis ten. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 67 But conseillyng is nat comandement. **1556** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 249 No other commaundyment or procurement. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 11 So greatly his commaundement they feare. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 20 From him I haue expresse commandement. **1822** NARES *Gloss.*, *Commandement*, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Commandiment* .. This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in Scotland. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Commanyment*. [*Commandement* of 4 syllables in Scotch *Psalms in Metre* (made *c* 1564), and still (1890) so sung.]

β. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1084 þemperours komaundment was kud al aboute. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Commaundment, *mandatum*. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 142 The Lawes of England are at my command'ment. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* II. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 176 The first of all commandments, Thou shalt worship The Lord thy God.

γ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 650 (Cott.) þat dos her will mi commandment. *Ibid.* 662 þat 3ee ne brek mi commament. *Ibid.* 11720 His comanment was noght vndon. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3446 His cumandment bilyue was done.]

1. An authoritative order or injunction; a precept given by authority. (*arch.*)

c **1250** *O.E. Misc.* 33 Se sergant dede þes lordes commandement. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 376 Whan the barons herde the commaundemente of the kyng. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 He that doth not the commaundements of his physycyon, doth kyll hym self. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 180 Called by the express commandment of the king. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 252 A commandment came for the Clergy .. to meet at St. Paul's.

† **b.** A commission or charge. *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* Bj, A Commaundement or Commission *Mandatum* is a contract by consent to do something gratis.

2. *esp.* A divine command.

c **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 14 Crist gifes us wille His comandmenz to fulfille. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* x. 245 To goddis cummaundement I sall enclyne. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxvi. 5 Abraham .. kept my charge, my Commandements, my Statutes and my Lawes. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. *Wks.* IV. iii. (R.), A sincere .. endeavour to please God and keep his commandments. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. iv. 154 The law is, 'Do this always'; the commandment, 'Do *thou* this *now*'.

b. *spec.* (*pl.*) The *Ten Commandments* or precepts of the Mosaic Decalogue.

Often applied to the table or tables of these required by law to be publicly set up in English parish churches.

c **1280** *E.E.P.* (1862) 16 Of þe x commandemens .. þe first comondement is þis, O God we ssul honuri. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6056 þat keped noght þe comandmentes ten. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xx. 139 Whilke callest þou þe firste comaundment? **1560** Q. ELIZABETH *Let.* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* No. lv, To order that the tables of the commandments may be comlye set or hung up in the east end of the chauncell. **1561** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 103 Paid for the table of commaundementes and the new kalender .. xviij*d*. **1637** *Sc. Prayer Bk.*, *Communion*, Then shall the Presbyter, turning to the people, rehearse distinctly all the Ten Commandements. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 88 An altar piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They will let you break all the commandments, if you do it natively, and with spirit.

c. Hence, the *new commandment* of Jesus Christ.

1534 TINDALE *John* xiii. 34 A newe commaundement [WYCLIF maundement] geve I vnto you, that ye love togedder [*Rhem.* one an other], as I have loved you.

d. Also used allusively of other sets of rules, implying that they take the place of the Decalogue: so, jestingly or ironically, *the new commandment*, *the eleventh commandment*.

a **1577** GASCOIGNE (*title*), The Wyll of the Deuyll; with his ten detestable Commaundementes, directed to his obedient and accursed chyldren. **1615** (*title*), Pope Paulus V .. His Ten Commandments, given to Marquis Spinola, in English, together with the Dutch original. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 1/1 The new and great commandment that nothing succeeds like success. **1886** MRS. LYNN LYNTON *Paston Carew* iii, He had learned the eleventh commandment [do not tell tales out of school] to the echo, and was the safest confidant to be found within the four seas. [The 'eleventh commandment' of modern cynicism is 'Thou shalt not be found out'.]

3. slang. *the ten commandments*: the ten fingernails or 'claws' (*esp.* of a woman). In frequent use *c* 1600; in mod. writers chiefly after Shakspere.

c **1540** J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 381, I beseech him that high sits, Thy wife's ten commandments may search thy five wits. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 145 Could I come neere your Beautie with my Nayles, I could set my ten Commandements in your face. **1595** *Locrine* IV. ii, Fearing she would set her ten commandments in my face. **1607** DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* v. iv, Your harpy .. set his ten commandments upon my back. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, I'll set my ten commandments in the face o' the first loon that lays a finger on him. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xl, I'll write the ten commandments on your face. **1842** LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, In with you, and be busy with the ten commandments, under the sly.

† **4.** The action or fact of commanding; bidding, command. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1303, I schal kysse at your comaundement. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 106 Swoor .. That she wol been at his comandement. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 43 Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 118 Teares which they haue at commaundement. **1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 All their Brethren were at their Commandment.

† **5.** Authority, sway, sovereignty, control; military command. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 124 The Closet, whereof another hath both the key, use and commandement. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 92 Haue I commandement on the pulse of life? **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 66 The Athenians, who affected the first commandement in that warre. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 658 The commaundement, or vse and profit of it [woodland] are longer time in purchasing, and more hardly come by, than that of Corne and Vines. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 15 Your own raigement, whilk is to come furth under the commandement of my Lord Kirkcudbryt.

† **b.** A district under command. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 162 The Turkish Emperours divide the same [lands] in Timars or commandments leaving little or nothing at all to the ancient Inhabitants.

† **6.** Commanding situation. Also *concr.* in *Fortif.* = COMMAND, *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

a **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 105 Within portes and places of commandiment, and whare that schippis mycht be arreisted. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Commandment* .. It is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has over another. [So BAILEY.]

† **7.** *Old Law.* 'The offence of inducing another to transgress the law' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Such as are accused of receit of fclons, of commandement, or force, or of aid in felonie done. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 65 Commandement is againe used for the offence of him that willeth another man to transgresse the Law.

† **b.** A summary order for committal to prison.

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 488, I have done none offence, though it please them to imprison me, and it is but on commandment. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 65 The commandement of the K. when by his meere motion, and from his owne mouth hee casteth any man into prison .. or of the Justices: and this commandement of the Justices is either absolute or odinarie.

8. *Comb.*, as *commandment-breaking*.

1886 *Pall Mall. G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 If we should take it into our heads to do the commandment-breaking.

‖ **commando** (kə'mɑ:ndəʊ, -æ-). *S. Africa.* [a. Pg. *commando* 'command, party commanded', f. stem of *commandar* to COMMAND.]

1. a. A party commanded or called out for military purposes; an expedition or raid: a word applied in South Africa to quasi-military expeditions of the Portuguese or the Dutch Boers (*esp.* the latter) against the natives. (See also quot. 1791.)

1791 G. CARTER *Loss of Grosvenor* xl. 150 'A colonist,' says he [Vaillant], 'who lives .. up the country .. intreats a commando, which is a permission to go, with the help of his neighbours, to retake his property.' **1809** R. COLLINS in P. J. van der Merwe *Noordwaartse Beweging* (1937) 87 The prohibition to their carrying off women and children has greatly served to damp their ardour for commandos. **1834** PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 435 The boors made commandoes on our fathers. *Ibid.* xiv. 458 The old wretched policy of military reprisals—the commando system. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 3/2 The presence of a commando of several hundred respectable Boers in Central Zululand. **1885** *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 201 The capture .. of native children by the Dutch commandos. **1952** E. H. BURROWS *Overberg Outspan* ii. 34 An armed commando sixty strong. **1966** E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* iii. 48 One [mule] was stolen by a Boer neighbour, who rode away on it to join Malan's commando.

b. Phr. *on* or *upon commando*, on militia service in the Boer army; engaged in a commando.

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 111 The master himself was at this time absent on the *Commando*, or militia-service, against the Caffres in the Zuureveld. **1837** J. E. ALEXANDER *Voy. W. Afr.* xv. 380 The colonists .. disliked .. going on commando into Kaffir-land to recover stolen property. **1879** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 344/1 All the men capable of bearing arms were then *on commando*. **1899** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/3 Burghers refusing to go on commando. **1900** KIPLING in J. Ralph *War's Brighter Side* (1901) viii. 117 We sailed upon commando To vierneuk our Brother Boer.

2. In the South African War (1899–1902), a unit of the Boer army composed of the militia of an electoral district. Also *attrib.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 8/1 The President .. has the right of declaring war and calling up one or more commandos. **1900** KIPLING in *Daily Express* 13 June 4/5 We kept our commando-horses ready for six months. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 438/2 Each field-cornet .. was responsible for the arms, equipment and attendance of his commando—the commando being the tactical as well as the administrative unit. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 16 June 5/5 Burghers .. all thronging into the commando trains.

3. a. A member of a body of picked men trained originally (in 1940) as shock troops for the repelling of the threatened German invasion of England, later for the carrying out of raids on the Continent and elsewhere. Also applied to similar troops of other countries. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1940 W. S. CHURCHILL in *Second World War* (1949) II. 566 Plans should be studied to land secretly by night on the islands and kill or capture the invaders. This is exactly one of the exploits for which the Commandos would be suited. **1941** R. KEYES in *Hansard* CCCLXXVI. 661 Among other executive responsibilities of my office were included the raising, organising and training of the special service troops now known as Commandos. **1942** 'G. ORWELL' in *Partisan Rev.* July–Aug. 277 The rightwing papers .. suggest that we can tie down a million troops along the coast of Europe by continuous commando raids. **1943** *Southeast Economist* (Chicago) 11 Mar. 1/1 Joseph Arlia .. will .. go back to the South Pacific as a commando. **1943** *Chicago Sun* 17 Dec. 1/8 A small American Commando force, paddling toward shore in rubber boats .. was sacrificed to a merciless barrage. **1943** *Combined Operations* (*Min. of Information*) i. 11 Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Clarke .. produced the outline of a scheme. .. The men for this type of irregular warfare should, he suggested, be formed into units to be known as Commandos. .. Nor was the historical parallel far-fetched. After the victories of Roberts and Kitchener had scattered the Boer army, the guerrilla tactics of its individual units (which were styled 'Commandos') .. prevented decisive victory. .. His [*sc.* Lt.-Col. D. W. Clarke's] ideas were accepted; so also, with some hesitation, was the name Commando. *Ibid.* 14 When they reach their Commando Units they .. perform considerable feats of endurance. **1945** *Penguin New Writing* XXIII. 11 Here I am, conning a shipload of one hundred and four hefty Commandos. **1956** A. H. COMPTON *Atomic Quest* 224 Anglo-Norwegian commandos made two daring night raids on the Norsk plant. **1958** *Jane's Fighting Ships 1958–59* p. v/1 The aircraft carrier *Bulwark* is being converted into a commando carrier. **1960** C. DAY LEWIS *Buried Day* 93 Commando-type training. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 5 Feb. 11/1 Two South Vietnamese drivers employed by the U.S. Embassy apparently helped a Viet Cong commando squad invade the embassy grounds last Tuesday morning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1942 *Time* 16 Feb. 32/1 Comrade Shvernik and his 13 comrade commandos prepared for the trip home. **1957** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 22 Nov. 705/1 The concept of a commando-group of beginners, .. raiding campus and quad alike, is one associated almost entirely with signed reviewing. **1958** *New Statesman* 8 Mar. 291/1 A Fascist 'commando' broke up a public meeting in Marseilles. **1968** *Observer* 7 Jan. 1/3 Detectives watching the screens were linked by pocket radio to plainclothes members of a 'commando' squad standing by ready to make arrests.

commandore, obs. f. COMMODORE.

commandress (kə'mɑ:ndrɪs, -æ-). Chiefly 17th c. [f. COMMANDER + -ESS.] A female commander.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 326 That I might live .. To have that sterne commandresse in my power! **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. ii. (1651) 555 She was the commandress of his heart. **1650** *Don Bellianis* 219 Commandress over so many Kings, Princes, Lords and Signories. **1819** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 63 The King made her commandress of Santos. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 157 My own little heroine was .. inventress, commandress, guiding head and soul of everything.

b. *fig.* (of things personified).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 197 Wisedome .. as Queene or soueraigne commandresse ouer other vertues. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1191 The Nauy the Commandresse of the Seas. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 418 Money; the absolute Commandress of Fleets and Armies.

commandrie, -ry: see COMMANDERY.

† **co'mmanducate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *commandūcāt-*, ppl. stem of *commandūcāre*, f. *com-* + *mandūcare* to chew.] *trans.* To chew thoroughly.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 101/1 Commanducate therof both Morninge and Eveninge. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 385* Mastick .. emends the breath if commanducated.

commare, obs. f. CUMMER, god-mother, etc.

† **commark.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *comarca* borders or confines of a country, territory, district, med.L. *commarca*, *commarchia*, f. *com-* + *marca* MARCH.] Border-country, territory, district.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. 2 (T.) He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the commark of S. Lucar's. *Ibid.* IV. ii. (1652) 73 It is publickly bruited about all this commark. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 197.

commartyr: see CO-MARTYR.

† **co'mmasculate**, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *commasculāre* to make manly or courageous, f. *com-* intensive + *masculus* manly.] (See quots.).

1623 COCKERAM, *Commasculate*, to set one in stomacke. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commasculate*, to take stomach or hardiness.

† **commassate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *commassāre*, f. *com-* together + *massa* lump, mass.] *trans.* To combine into a mass or lump.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 323 English honey, the yolks of egg and the oil of Annis, commassated and mingled with fine bean flower.

commata, L. and Gr. pl. of COMMA.

†**comma'terial**, *a. Obs.* [f. COM- + MATERIAL.] Identical in matter or material.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §757 The Beakes in Birds, which are Commateriall with Teeth. *Ibid.* §771 That the Body Adiacent and Ambient be not Commateriall, but meerely Heterogeneall towards the Body that is to bee preserued.

Hence †,**comma,teri'ality**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Commateriality*, the Quality of being of the same Matter, etc. with another. **1755** in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

commatic (kə'mætɪk), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *commatic-us*, a. Gr. κομματικός consisting of short clauses: see COMMA.] Consisting of short clauses or lyric measures; of the nature of a *commos*.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 333 The antistrophic commatic songs usually correspond with much art. **1879** L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 271 The metre [of *Œd. Col.*] is studiously varied, above all in the remarkable 'commatic parodos'. *Ibid.* 279 The long scene [ll. 720–1043] ..broken by short commatic passages.

2. *Mus.* Relating to the comma, as in *commatic temperament*, any system of tuning whose object is to dispense with the comma of Didymus, and to make all major tones express the same interval.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sens. of Tone* 649 [terminology altered in ed. 2, 1885].

‖**commation** (kə'mætɪɒn). *Gr. Pros.* [Gr. κομμάτιον short clause, dim. of κόμμα COMMA.] A short lyrical passage in a drama.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 122 The central episode is broken by a *commation* (a minor lyrical dialogue in the midst of a scene). *Ibid.* 120 The dochmiacs of the commation and commos.

commatism ('kɒmətɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [f. L. *commat-*: see COMMA and -ISM. Cf. F. *commatisme* in Littré.] Commatic character; brevity of clauses.

1801 BP. HORSLEY *Hosea* 43 (T.) The parallelism in many parts of Hosea is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the commatism of the style. [Referring app. to Jerome's remark, *Osee commaticus est.*]

commaund(e, -awnd, etc., obs. ff. COMMAND.

comme, obs. form of COMB.

commeasurable (kə'mɛʒ(j)ʊərəb(ə)l, -ʒər-), *a.* [f. COM- + MEASURABLE.] = COMMENSURABLE.

1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 42 A commeasurable grief took as full a possession of him as joy had done. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, Their gather'd multitudes .. With more than commeasurable strength Haste to prevent the danger.

commeasure (kə'mɛʒ(j)ʊə(r), -ʒə-), *v.* [f. COM- + MEASURE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To measure as an exact equivalent; to equal in measure, be coextensive with.

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* §18 What an absurd opposition is this .. that a thing should be fitly commeasured by one place, and yet be in almost infinite. *a* **1656** —— *Soul's Farewell* 12 See all this happiness not limited to thousands nor yet millions of years, but commeasured by no less than eternity. *c* **1832** TENNYSON *Œnone* 164 Until .. the full-grown will, Circled thro' all experiences, pure law, Commeasure perfect freedom.

2. To measure (a thing) *with* (another).

a **1861** CLOUGH *Early Poems* xiii. 38 A love, wherewith commeasured this Is weak and beggarly.

commeat, obs. form of COMET.

'**commeate** ('kɒmi:eɪt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *commeāt-* ppl. stem of *commeāre* to go to and fro, f. *com-* + *meāre* to go.] *intr.* To pass to and fro, penetrate in all direction.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 401/1 Pythagoras defined what God is, thus, A mind which commeateth, and is diffused through every part of the World. **1698** *Money Masters all Things* 107 Fidlers doe commeate from place to place.

commeation (kɒmi:'eɪʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] Passing to and fro.

†1. A passport. *Obs.*—0 [cf. L. *commeātus* convoy, 'a safe conduct or passeporte' (Cooper).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Commeation*, a pasport.

2. *Theol.* = CIRCUMINCESSION.

1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The circumsession or commeation of the three Persons.

†**commeator**. *Obs.*—0 [L., agent-n. f. *commeāre* (see prec. words).] 'One that goes to and fro, as a Messenger' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖**comme ci, comme ça** (kɒm si kɒm sa), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [Fr., lit. 'like this, like that'.] So so, middling(ly).

[**1944** H. T. KANE *Deep Delta Country* xix. 248 Outside was the poor hen still on the groun, his neck all twis', his eye' making comme-ci, comme-ça.] **1945** M. DICKENS *Thursday Afternoons* ii. 87 'How is the ill man?'... Stephen made a Gallic gesture with his left hand, indicating *comme çi, comme ça*. **1958** 'E. MCBAIN' *Killer's Choice* (1960) xii. 134 Carella asked, 'Good day?' '*Comme ci, comme ça*,' the bald-headed man said. **1966** H. KEMELMAN *Saturday Rabbi went Hungry* (1967) xx. 121 How do you think people feel about him?' Sussman rotated his hand. '*Comme ci, comme ça* ..'. **1968** J. POTTS *Trash Stealer* viii. 91 Duffy made a *comme ci comme ça* gesture. **1986** M. BOND *Monsieur Pamplemousse on Spot* ii. 26 *Comme ci, comme ça*. You win one, you lose another.

†**co'mmeddle, co-meddle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- or CO- + MEDDLE *v.* in sense 'mix'.] *trans.* To mix or mingle together.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 74 (Qo. 2, 1604) Blest are those Whose blood and iudgement are so well comedled. **1612** WEBSTER *White Devil* III. ii. F iij b, Religion, O how it is commedled with policy.

‖**commedia dell'arte** (kɒm'media dell'arte, kɒ,meɪdɪə dɛl 'ɑ:teɪ). [It., lit. 'comedy of art'.] Improvised popular comedy as played in Italian theatres from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth centuries with actors representing stock characters.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 418/1 The improvised comedy .. was now as a rule performed by professional actors, members of a craft, and was thence called the *commedia dell'arte*, which is said to have been invented by Francesco (called Terenziano) Cherea, the favourite player of Leo X. **1923** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 24 May in F. J. West *Shaw on Theatre* (1958) 185 The *Commedia dell'Arte* was improvised Molière. **1938** M. MCCARTHY in *Partisan Rev.* June 42 A real fantastico, a *commedia dell'arte* clown with a touch of nobility. **1958** *Spectator* 17 Jan. 76/1 The farcical, *commedia dell'arte* style favoured by Theatre Workshop. **1963** *Listener* 14 Mar. 478/3 The well-loved characters of the Venetian improvised theatre, the *commedia dell'arte*.

‖**comme il faut** (kɒm il fo), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [Fr., lit. 'as it is necessary'.] 'As it should be', proper(ly); according to etiquette; correct(ly) in deportment or behaviour. Also as *sb.*

1756 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) III. 8 True critics .. maintain that we are not dead *comme il faut*. **1818** LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* III. iii. 158, I would not present in my own exclusive circle one who was not in all points *comme il faut*. **1824** L. M. HAWKINS *Annaline* I. 96 It would have been more comme il faut for me to have taken that step. **1857** BAGEHOT *Wks.* (1965) II. 17 To touch lightly the light things of society, to see the *comme-il-faut*. **1857** MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1878) II. xiv. 459, I make large allowance for the difference of manners; but it never can have been *comme il faut* in any age or nation for a man of note .. to be constantly asking for money. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. i, 'Who are these Langens? Does anybody know them?' 'They are quite *comme il faut*.' **1914** G. B. SHAW *Fanny's First Play* III. 207 Miss Knox is a lady absolutely *comme il faut*. **1935** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Sept. 598/1 Two extremes of womanhood, Clancy Todd the Irish tom-boy and Catherine, the beautiful English lady *comme il faut*.

'**Commeline**. [ad. mod.L. *Commelina*, f. the name of two Dutch botanists *Commelyn* (*Commelīnus*).] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the N.O. *Commelinaceæ*. (Little used.)

1755 JOHNSON cites MILLER. **1775** in ASH. **1828** in WEBSTER. **1846** in WORCESTER.

commem. (kə'mɛm). Oxford colloq. abbreviation of COMMEMORATION (sense 2 c).

1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes fr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 104 Don't be obdurate, Dear Kitty, but come to Commem.

co'mmemorable, *a. rare*—0. [cf. OF. *commemorable*, ad. L. *commemorābil-is*, f. *commemorāre*: see below.] Worthy of commemoration.

1611 COTGR., *Commemorable*, commemorable. **1730-6** in BAILEY (folio). **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

commemorate (kə'mɛməreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *commemorāt-*, ppl. stem of *commemorāre* to bring to remembrance, make mention of, f. *com-* + *memorāre* to relate, mention. Cf. F. *commémorer*.]

1. *trans.* †a. To call to the remembrance of hearers or readers; to make mention of, relate, or rehearse. *Obs.* b. To mention as worthy of remembrance; to make eulogistic or honourable mention of; to celebrate in speech or writing.

·**1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 206 It is to be acknowledged and thankfully commemorated, that this age hath not beene so utterly barren of good Princes. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Commemorate*, to rehearse or make mention. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 477 The Britannica, or Spoonwort of Pliny, which a most diligent Writer commemorates, that the Romans used against the same Disease. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 282 The .. Tempter did commemorate unto her .. the Prohibition. **1714-23** AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* II. III. i. 133 The Vice-Chancellor closes the Act in a solemn speech; wherein it is usual for him to commemorate the Transactions of the year past, and especially such Benefactions as have been given to the University. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, One of the Prophets, commemorating the miraculous providence of God, in conducting the Israelites to Canaan. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 Dante .. whom he [Chaucer] commemorates so reverently in his verse.

2. To call to remembrance, or preserve in memory, by some solemnity or celebration. (For the *Eccles.* use, cf. COMMEMORATION 2 b.)

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* II. ix. 376 The constant Form of all the Liturgies .. *Μεμνημένοι προσφέρομεν* .. 'Commemorating', or 'by Commemorating, we offer'. *a* **1732** ATTERBURY I. vii. (R.), We are called upon to commemorate a revolution, as surprising in its manner, as happy in its consequences, as any age or country can shew. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 378 It may perhaps be asked, why Beda is commemorated in the ancient calendars on the 27th of May, if he died on the 26th. **1872** W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 336 In the East .. the Four great General Councils were commemorated in the Diptychs. **1883** ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Commemorations*, As it would be difficult to say the Mass and office of two feasts on the same day, the Church, as a rule, celebrates the greater feast and merely commemorates the inferior one.

3. Said of things: To be a memorial or memento of; to preserve the remembrance of.

1766 [see next]. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vii. 216 Dates, which commemorate events, furnish no discovery of their causes. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive, Ess.* 508/1 The stately monument which was designed to commemorate triumphs of France in the East.

Hence **co'mmemorated** *ppl. a.*, **co'mmemorating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 448 On a commemorating stone .. is this inscription. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. XIV. 315 The commemorating processes, by which organic remains become fossilized.

†**co'mmemorate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *commemorāt-us* pa. pple.; or short for *commemorated*: see prec.] Commemorated, rehearsed.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 274 In almost all the Psalms of praise, we find the preceding distress and afflictions .. first pathetically commemorat.

commemoration (kə,mɛmə'reɪʃən). [a. F. *commémoration*, or ad. L. *commemorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commemorāre* (see prec.).]

1. †a. The action of calling to the remembrance of a hearer or reader; recital, mention (*obs.*). b. Eulogistic or honourable mention.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 48 He maketh a commemoration of such feates as he had done. **1631** HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Honor.* Wks. 1874 IV. 280 Vlisses .. vseth this short Commemoration, of all that hath been included in the former pageants. **1823** BYRON *Juan* VII. XVI, Yet there were several [names] worth commemoration.

2. A calling to remembrance, or preserving in memory, by some solemn observance, public celebration, etc.; 'solemnization of the memory of anything' (J.).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 19 Do ȝe this thing in to my commemoracioun. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 235 For to haue a lytel commemoracion of god tofore or the soule shold departe fro his body. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, To celebrate the commemoration of the most glorious death of thy Son. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 91 All the solemn days kept in commemoration and gratitude for our Saviours Nativity, Passion, etc. **1779** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 97 The commemoration of the Martyrdom of King Charles Ist.

b. *Eccles.* A service, or a short form of prayer added to a service, in memory of a saint or of a sacred event; *spec.* the observance of a lesser feast by inserting parts of the service appropriate to it in that of a greater feast, when the two fall on the same day; the mention by name of persons living or departed in the prayers of the Eucharistic service.

Formerly specifically applied to the festivals of St. Paul, and All Saints.

a **1400** *Table of Lessons, etc.* in Wyclif *Bible* IV. 697 Here .. bigynneth the Comemoracioun of the Trinite .. The Commemoracioun of oure Ladi in Aduent. *Ibid.* IV. 692 Commemoracioun of Seynt Poul. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. (J.), St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 332 The several commemorations and antiphons with which the Service frequently closed. *Ibid.* II. App. 378 The next day was therefore chosen for the Commemoration of Beda. **1872** W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 380 S. Cyril of Jerusalem mentions the commemoration of the departed as taking place after the Consecration. **1883** *Cath. Dict.* s.v., The common commemorations consist of antiphons, versicles and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Patron or title of the church, and peace .. They are preceded on ferias by a commemoration of the Cross.

c. At Oxford, an annual celebration, held in the Act or Trinity Term, in memory of the Founders and Benefactors of the University, in whose honour a Latin Oration is delivered. The name is now used to include all the associated proceedings of the Encænia. (Cf. COMMEMORATE *v.* 1, 1714.)

[**1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 191 In our two Universities, it is usual for Colleges to observe a Commemoration of their Founders and other famous Men, by whose Beneficence the College has been endow'd.] **1750** *Gentl. Mag.* 328 *Monday, July* 2 Was celebrated at Oxford the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactors of the University according to the institution of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham .. The whole was conducted with great decorum. **1759** *Ibid.* 342 *Wednesday* 4 [*July*] Being the day of Lord Crewe's commemoration, the procession was again repeated to the theatre; the encænia, or congratulatory exercises, were continued. *Friday* 6 The encænia were resumed in the Theatre. *Saturday* 7 The solemnity of the installment, and commemoration, was closed by Dr. King. **1761** *Ibid.* 329 (Thursday July 2) The commemoration began at Oxford,

and the public orations were spoken by Mess. Warton and Shebheare. *a* **1884** M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 Commemoration was very late in 1832. **1886** *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 43 Portions of the successful Compositions.. are read each year at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors.

d. A public memorial.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 201, I saw a pillar of Brass erected there for a commemoration of that unnatural murther of Cain. **1886** MORLEY *Geo. Eliot* Crit. Misc. III. 94 If George Eliot had insisted that her works should remain the only commemoration of her life.

3. *Comb.*, as ***commemoration-day***, ***-week***, ***-ball***, ***-flower-show***, etc. (sense 2 c).

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The commemoration speech was spoken by the Rev. Mr. Randolph. *Ibid.* 643, I transcribe for you from Mr. Doughty's Commemoration Sermon. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 635 Ten thousand sit Patiently present at a sacred song, Commemoration-mad; content to hear Messiah's eulogy, for Handel's sake. *a* **1884** M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 At that time [1832] you could not keep your term if you left before noon on commemoration day.

Hence **commemo'rational** *a.*, of or relating to commemoration; **commemo'rationism**, the principle and practice of holding commemoration; **commemo'rationist**.

1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin* I. 92 Poems.. philosophical commemorational, imaginative. **1864** MASSON in *Reader* 16 Jan. 67 We confess to a sympathy with Anti-Commemorationism in general. *Ibid.*, The Commemorationists.. think that it is a right and proper thing to have occasional public celebrations of important anniversaries.

commemorative (kə'mɛmərətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COMMEMORATE + -IVE. Cf. F. *commémoratif*.]

A. *adj.* Having the attribute of commemorating.

1612-9 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 The Popish distinction of oblation primary and commemoratiue confuted. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* II. ix. 376 If.. the Eucharist be .. a Commemorative Sacrifice of Christ. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 266 A commemorative chapel.

b. Const. *of*.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 Commemorative of benefits. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 223 In Kew Gardens there is a sun-dial commemorative of this discovery.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Commemorative circumstances*, past events having a direct bearing on the diagnosis and nature of disease. *Commemorative signs*, the points of evidence which are legibly written on the patient.. and which enable the nature of a previous disease to be recognised.

B. *sb.* A means of commemoration. *rare.*

1636 R. BRATHWAIT *Lives Roman Emp.* 18 Commemoratives of his detestable cruelty and other vices. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 31 A Commemorative of that wonderfull deliverance. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. viii. 110 Commemoratives of some Divine presence.

Hence **commemoratively** *adv.*, in a commemorative manner, by way of commemoration. **commemorativeness**, commemorative quality.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 291 Commemoratively or recordatively. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* II. ix. 376 Christ is offered in this Sacred Supper.. Commemoratively only. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 57 The events of the deluge were commemoratively inscribed on the heavens. **1826** —— *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 292 The consecrated elements.. were deemed a sacrifice only on the ground of figurativeness and Commemorativeness.

commemorator (kə'mɛmərɛɪtə(r)). *rare.* [a. late L. *commemorātor*, agent-n. f. *commemorāre* to COMMEMORATE.] One who commemorates.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 655/1 The grateful commemorators of the Bristol philanthropist. **1870** *Athenæum* 4 June 736 A platform commemorator of the revolting state.. to which he reduced himself in early manhood.

commemoratory (kə'mɛmərə,tərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. COMMEMORATE *v.* + -ORY.] = COMMEMORATIVE.

1695 BP. G. HOOPER *Lent* 271 (T.) The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though commemoratory of the first, yet varied something from it. **1835** *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 41 In the centre.. stands the commemoratory mound.

†co'mmemorize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commemor-āre* or F. *commémor-er* + -IZE.] = COMMEMORATE.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 763 Is here in part commemoriz'd. **1669** N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 1 The late Happy and Memorable Enterprise of the Planting of that part of America called New-England deserveth to be Commemorized to future Posterity.

commen, obs. f. COMMON; obs. pa. pple. COME.

co'mmence, *sb. unusual.* [f. following vb.] A beginning.

1794 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 222 Here's a pretty commence! **1804** J. KENNEY *Matrimony* II. i, Here's a pretty commence! **1808** HEWETSON *Blind Boy* I. i, I'll make a commence with some pretty genteel sort of compliment.

commence (kə'mɛns), *v.* Forms: 4 comence, com(m)enci, 5 comens, 5-7 commense, 4- commence. Also ME. syncopated form COMSE, *cumse*. [ME. *comence*, a. OF. *cumencer*, *comencer*, = Pr. *comensar*, *-char*, Sp. *comenzar*, Pg. *começar*, It. *cominciare*, OIt. *comenzar*:—late Lat. type **cominitiāre* (whence *comintiāre*, *cominzāre*), f. *com-* intensive + *initiāre* to begin (in Milanese *inzà*): see INITIATE. The doubling of the *m* in mod.F. and English is etymologically erroneous. Already in the 12th c. it was construed in OF. as *trans.*, *intr.*, and with *à*, and so it appears in Eng. from the first. The word is precisely equivalent to the native *begin* (which was however originally *intr.*); *begin* is preferred in ordinary use; *commence* has more formal associations with law and procedure, combat, divine service, and ceremonial, in which it continues earlier Anglo-French use.]

1. *trans.* To begin (an action); to enter upon; esp. in legal use, ***to commence an action***, ***a suit***, ***proceedings***, etc.

1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2008 Þat fi3t he wil comenci. **15..** *New Not-broune Mayd*, But I commence Afore clemence, For man myne accyon. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 4 New broils To be commenc'd in Stronds a-farre remote. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 151 (R.) All actions which may or shall be commenced by occasion of the sayd goods arrested. **1696** TATE & BRADY *Ps.* civ. 23 Commencing with the Sun his Toil. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII, Commencing his adventurous flight. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 160 In May, the proceedings were commenced. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 291 On the following morning we commenced the ascent of Mont Blanc.

b. with *vbl. sb.* in -ING.

1797 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 314 He commenced being a severe and ardent student. **1850** D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* 159, I commence crying aloud. *a* **1873** MILL *Autobiog.* 9, I commenced learning Latin.

c. with ordinary object (before which some vbl. sb. may be supplied).

1765 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 75 That she may commence the joy of angels and of blessed spirits beforehand. **1873** NEWMAN in H. W. Wilberforce *Ch. & Emp.* (1874) 6 He alse took measures for commencing a new church at Lower Walmer.

2. *intr.* with *infin.* To begin *to do* anything [OF. *cumencer à*].

c **1320** *Orfeo* 247 Thei it commenci to snewe and frese. *c* **1325** *Lai le Freine* 264 And comenced to loue hir anonright. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 155 To ask, to guess, to know, as they commence, As Fancy opens the quick springs of Sense. **1817** BELOE *Sexagenarian* I. 161. **1824** LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 146 The barbarians have commenced.. to furbish their professions and vocations with rather whimsical skirts and linings. **1842** F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvoisin* 129. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* V. 270/2 The landholders.. commenced to plunder indiscriminately. **1859** *Ibid.* VIII. 315/2. **1868** HELPS *Realmah* i. (1876) 3 And now I shall commence to tell who I am. **1871** LYTTON *Coming Race* (ed. 6) 139 Commenced to exist. **1875** JEVONS *Money* 48 The Russian government.. commenced to coin it.

¶ This construction has been objected to by stylists, who prefer *begin* before *to*.

cf. **1862** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* viii. 127. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 215. **1876** MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 40.

3. *intr.* To make a start or beginning; to come into operation.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 986 Þan comencede a batail newe bytwene þes hostes two. **1599** SHAKS. *Phœnix & T.* 21 Here the anthem doth commence. **1697** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 217 The act for regulating priviledg'd places being to commence the 1st of May. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 63 But soon, ah soon, Rebellion will commence, If Music meanly borrows aid from Sense. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 Hostilities were now to commence. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 106 The fabric of our judicial legislation commences with the Assize of Clarendon.

b. with complement, expressing vocation, status, etc.: To begin to be or with being; to start or set up as; to become. *arch.* (Cf. the complemental construction with 4, which may be earlier.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* (1841) 99 Young scholars .. commence schoolmasters in the country. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 10 Any man may commence Heretique *per saltum*. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Akenside*, He first commenced physician at Northampton. **1834-47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 33/2 The time.. when pig is to commence bacon. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 103 It is far too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-coiners. **1883** A. DOBSON *Fielding* 5 Who had already commenced poet as an Eton boy. [For additional quots. and references see F. Hall *Rec. Exemplif. False Philol.* (1872) 38-39.]

c. with *adj.* complement. Also of things. ? *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 187 ¶1 We are still at a Loss how we afterwards commence eternal. **1771** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 28 The wandering thoughts.. then commence sinful. *c* **1772** J. FLETCHER *Fifth Check* Wks. 1795 III. 266 When faith gives over working.. it commences a dead faith. *a* **1800** W. JONES *Theol. & Misc. Wks.* I. 145 He, too, is thence-forward to commence infallible.

4. [transl. med.L. *incipere*.] To take the full degree of Master or Doctor *in* any faculty at a University. Often with complement, *to commence M.A.*, etc. (See also INCEPT, LICENTIATE.)

(At Cambridge, sometimes used of Bachelors, and in the sense of 'to be admitted to the title of the degree after passing the examination, and before inauguration'.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford whan eny man is i-congyed þere to commence in eny faculte. **1388** WYCLIF *Prol.* xiii. 51 He.. that hath comensid in art, and hath ben regent tweyne 3eer aftir. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is mi year to commens master of art. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §68 (1810) 65 He.. read Aristotle in the University of Cambridge, where he commenced doctor. **1654** S. ASHE *Fun. Serm.* (1656) 50 Having commenced Bachelor of Arts. **1660** GAUDEN *Brownrig* 156 The University thought itself did then commence when Mr. or Dr. Brownrig was invested with any degree of honour. **1682** VERNON *Life Heylyn* 57 In which year Mr. Heylyn commenc'd his Degree of Doctor in Divinity. **1714** R. LONG in J. W. Clark *Cambridge* (1890) 81 To rig ourselves out, in order to see the Doctors commence. **1731** T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 225/2 Wadham College.. where he commenced Master of Arts. **1775** JOHNSON *West. Isl.*, *Aberdeen*, Whoever is a master may, if he pleases, immediately commence doctor. **1830** BP. MONK *Bentley* (1833) I. 10 Bentley commenced Bachelor of Arts.

†b. *trans.* To admit to a degree. Also *absol.*

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 109 Why in the same [*i.e.* English law] none are commenced Bachelors and Doctors, as in other faculties. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 95 To commence or graduate such students as haue finished their course. *Ibid.* 97 The day appointed.. for to commence or giue degrees.

c. *fig.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 556 Thro3gh hye grace of Crist yn heven, He commensed yn the syens seven. **1579** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 125 Learning [is] a meere Hoord of Gold.. till Sack commences it, and sets it in act and vse. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Elder Brother* I. ii, Come, doctor Andrew, without disputation, Thou shalt commence i' th' cellar. **1660** C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* (1672) 225 (T.) Many of our English gentlemen do thus commence, as it were, and take degrees in ignorance and vanity.

†5. ***to commence to, into***: to begin to grow or develop to *or* into. Also **b.** *trans. Obs.*

a **1500** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 280 To the honoure of Ectour thaᵵ he my3te comens. **1661** GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 74 It may be well reckon'd among the bare Possibilities which never commence into a Futurity. **1681** *Whole Duty Nations* 20 He founds his Worship.. first in Abrahams Family, and from thence commences it into a National State.

commenceable (kə'mɛnsəb(ə)l). *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be commenced; †(in quot. 1654) competent to 'commence' at a university.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 152 But now they had conversed with him that could make them Commenceable without time, or Degrees; and make them *Docti* without being *Doctores*. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxix. 296 Suits commenceable on restitution of goods and chattels.

co'mmenced, *ppl. a.* Begun; graduated: see the *vb.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 98 The new commenced Loytias. **1647-8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 To establish the foundation of their commenced greatness. **1669** MILTON (*title*), Accedence commenc't Grammar.

commencement (kə'mɛnsmənt). Also 3-5 com-. [a. OF. *co(m)mencement* (= Pr. *comensamens*, Cat. *comensament*, It. *cominciamento*); app. of Romanic age, f. *comenzar* to COMMENCE: see -MENT. Cf. also the shortened ME. *comsemente*.]

1. The action or process of commencing; beginning; time of beginning.

c **1250** *Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 30 Þis was þe commencement of þo miracles of ure louerde. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 219 And begonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the comencement. **1528** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 If his Ho. contynued his good mynd towards the finishing and perfiting of that college, as his Ho. hath to the beginning and commencement. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 185 The Origin and Commencement of this greefe. **1742** JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Sydenham* Wks. IV. 493 He was with-held from the university by the commencement of the war. **1798** *Mission. Mag.* No. 22. 156 Eager to emulate and exceed our commencements. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 At the commencement of winter. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LII. 618/1 At the time of such commencement to build.

2. The action of taking the full degree of Master or Doctor; *esp.* at Cambridge, Dublin, and the American universities, the great ceremony when these (also, in some cases other degrees, esp. in U.S., that of Bachelor) are conferred, at the end of the academical year.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford.. he schal not spende at his comencement passynge þre þowsand of grootes turonens. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 75 In Oxford this solemnitie is called an Act, but in Cambridge they vse the French word Commensement. **1593** NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 74 Shewe mee the Vniuersities hand and seale that thou art a Doctour sealed and deliuered in the presence of a whole Commensement. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/2 (*Cambridge*) An extraordinary Commencement being held on this signal Occasion, for conferring Degrees on persons of Worth in all Faculties. **1714-23** AYLIFFE *Univ. of Oxf.* II. III. i. 131 There is a general Commencement once every Year in all the Faculties of Learning, which is called the *Act* at Oxford, and the *Commencement* at Cambridge. **1858** MASSON *Milton* I. 163 Three days before the close of the academic year.. there was held at Cambridge the great public ceremony of the 'Commencement'. **1890** *Academy* 5 July 12/2 Dublin University.. The recipients of honorary degrees at the commencement are, etc.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 162/1 The princes of Almanie.. assembled a Commensement, where they did consult and so conclude to elect another emperor. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 182 (R.) Being honourably brought into the Forum, the day of his first plea and commencement. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 8 Now it is become a great fair, and, as I may term it, one of the townsmen's 'Commencements', wherein they take their 'degrees' of wealth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2), as ***commencement day***, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 154 Also upon his commensement day, when he was to put on his virile gown. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IV. xvi. 372 Doe assemble themselves at the Common Schoole or Commencement-house. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 Fit for nothing else but to be made the fool at a commencement vacation. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2566/4 Tuesday the first of July, is the Commencement-Day at Cambridge this year. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t., Race of Life*, 'Commencement day' .. reminds me of the start for the 'Derby'. 1887 CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 64 Emerson's friend .. was present at the Commencement Exercises when the class graduated in 1821.

co'mmencer. [f. COMMENCE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who commences; a beginner.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 23 The first five famous Planters and Commencers in England. 1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 5 The first commencers of this corruption.

†**2.** One who 'commences' at a university. In American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 208 Hitherto we have given in the list of the yearly Commencers. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. i. 4 *Μύστης*, Mysta, a Scholar or Commencer in Divine Mysteries. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Introd. (1852) 13 Orations .. made by some or other of the commencers. 1712 *Life Bp. Stillingfl.* 25 Never did the Professor more vigorously exert his utmost force, in the trial of any Commencer. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* July III. 383 William Nicholes, Commencer in Arts of Corpus-Christi College, open'd the Act.

co'mmencing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Beginning: graduating: see the vb.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 Of their commencing and rewardes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 212 At the time of his commencing Dr. in Divinity. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 18 For commencing Graduates in Divinity. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 162 The late Dr. Smith's annual prize of £25 each to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iii. 113 The decisive mark of a great commencing change. 1886 W. D. MACRAY *Parnassus Plays* Notes 156 The commencing words of the condition of a bond.

commend (kə'mɛnd), *v.* Forms: 4–6 comend(e, commende, (5 kommende, 6 comment), 4– commend. [ad. L. *commendāre* to commit to any one's charge, entrust, commend to his care, recommend, f. L. *com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit into one's hands or charge, etc.: see MANDATE. OF. *commander* had the sense of both *commend* and *command* (the latter a developed sense of L. *mandāre*), and *commande* in Eng. had orig. the same two senses. But here, in course of the 14th c., the form *commend* was taken from L. *commendare* (well known with its derivatives in feudal and ecclesiastical law, also in the Vulgate) in the original L. sense, and *command*(*e* in this sense gradually went out of use. See COMMAND *v.*]

1. To give in trust or charge, deliver to one's care or keeping; to commit, entrust: †**a.** a thing. Formerly in such expressions as *commend to memory* (L. *commendare memoriæ*), also *commend to paper, writing*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 28 Anent Magmas it shal commende [1388 bitake to kepying] his vesseles. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 5 Yif that youre lorde his owne coppe lyste commende To yow to drynke. 1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Wks. (1843) 482 Commend to memory the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 The maister to whose iudgement I commend the choice. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* III. i. 169 To her white hand see thou do commend This seal'd-vp counsaile. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xxviii. Wks. V. 464 The conduct of the right wing .. was commended to his brother. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 97 These Rhymes I did to Memory commend. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 184 The 'cup of bitterness' .. was again commended to his lips.

b. a person. Now *esp.* used of committal to the divine keeping: To commit with a prayer or act of faith, 'to deliver up with confidence' (J.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 134 Un to you tweyne, I my soule commende. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 He .. saise deuote praiers and commendez him till his godd. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 492, I comende you my wyfe .. & my children. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 We commend vnto thy mercifull goodnes, this congregacion. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxviii. 201 Who errs and mends, to God himself commends. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. ix, The Island's King .. with grave speech .. Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Having commended himself .. to the Saints .. Quentin .. retired to rest.

2. To present as worthy of favourable acceptance, regard, consideration, attention, or notice; to direct attention to, as worthy of notice or regard; to RECOMMEND: **a.** a thing.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lxiii. (1495) 900 Mylke is commendyd for it nourysshеth well the body. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxiv. (1636) 76 Harts-ease .. is commended for a rupture. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 381 They commended Peace to both. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 393 The pleasanter humanity of the subject may commend it more to one's liking.

b. a person.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* xii. 42 He .. commendide him to alle his freendis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 [The] Abbot of Pontiniack, to whome the Pope .. had commended him. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 109 The bearer hereof .. I have bin requested to commend unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xvi. 1, I commend vnto you Phebe our sister. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx. 543, I shall be glad if you will commend me to their acquaintance.

c. *fig.* To recommend.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* viii. 8 Mete comendith vs not to God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Yᵉ prayer that fraternall charite or brotherly loue commendeth before God.

†**d.** To recommend (a person) *to do* a thing.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 171 Some friend shall commend the party inquiring to accept of some imployment very advantagious.

e. *refl.*

1593–7 R. HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. 148 This method of teaching may commend it selfe vnto the world by that easines & facilitie which is in it. 1865 GLADSTONE in R. Lowe *Speeches on Reform* (1867) 159 The law has commended itself more and more to the respect and attachment of the people. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence of Dean Maitland* I. x, [The grey suit] had commended itself to Everard from the sense of cleanliness that light colours always afforded him. 1904 F. M. NICHOLS *Epist. Erasmus* II. 269 It commends itself to all the theologians who are either learned, or honest and candid.

3. a. *gen.* To mention as worthy of acceptance or approval, to express approbation of, praise, extol.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 þe prophet comendis þe prechynge of crist. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 761 For that that som men blamen evere yit, Loo! other maner folk comenden it. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or preysyn, *laudo*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In all ages noble enterprises haue ben commended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 180 She did commend my yellow stockings of late. 1634 H. R. tr. *Salerne Regim.* Pref. 2 Commend it, or come and mend it. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 3 My calmer thoughts his choice commend. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 175 He commended their zeal.

†**b.** *to commend to be* (of such a kind). *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xliv. (1603) 485 Roger Niger is commended to haue beene a man of worthy life. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 259 The Egyptians .. are commended to be .. a .. merry Nation.

c. *absol.*

a 1744 POPE *On Verses of Dk. Buckhm.* 2 Thou shalt live, for Buckingham commends. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 36 Commend as often as you can. 1863 LONGF. *Ways. Inn* 2nd Interl., One, ever eager to commend.

†**4. a.** To set off to advantage, or with added grace, lustre, etc.; to adorn or grace. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 2 A wyse tonge commendeth knowlege [Vulg. *ornat scientiam*]. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 300 What .. more commendeth a woman than constancie? 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 47 Gold commends the precious stone. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* Wks. II. 111 The light of the candle doth not dazzle, but rather commend the light of the sun. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 The gracefull symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure.

b. *fig.* (in proverbial expression).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 48 Such as have very strong stomackes, or like to have their meat commend their drinke.

5. To recommend to kindly remembrance; formerly in ordinary use in the conveyance of greetings, now *arch.*: e.g. *commend me to* ——, remember me kindly to ——; —— *commends him(self) to you*, —— asks to be kindly remembered to you, sends his kind remembrances; *I commend me to you*, I present my kind regards or remembrances.

1463 *Past. Lett.* II. 138 Ryght worchepful ser .. I comend me to you [earlier letters have *recommend* and *command*]. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or gretyn [1499 recomende], *recommendo*. *c* 1528 MRQ. DORSET in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 173 II. 147, I hertely commende me vnto you. 1563 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 349 We comende us unto yo^r good Lordshipp. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 235 Signior Anthonio Commends him to you. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, To commend him unto one, *salvo*. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 528 Commend me to my son.

6. *Eccl.* To bestow *in commendam*. Also *absol.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 239 A Cathedral Church might be commended to a Deacon. *Ibid.* 235 But the Popes .. did pass these limits, and commended for a longer time. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Commendam*, He to whom the Church is *commended*, hath the Fruits and Profits thereof, onely for a certain time. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/1 A Council of Merida *commended* to the metropolitan the churches of certain bishops who had been ordered to retire from their sees and do penance.

7. *Hist.* To place under the personal protection of a feudal lord ('se in vassaticum alicui commendare' Du Cange).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 91 The freeman might .. determine to whom .. he should *commend* himself. *Ibid.* 121 The kingdom of England .. was twice commended to a foreign potentate. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 253 *note*, Vassus .. was used .. in the Karolingian period for a freeman commended, or placed in the relation of comitatus, to a lord. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/2 The privileged position of the abbey tenants gradually led the other men of the valley to 'commend' themselves to the abbey.

8. *commend me* (*us*) *to*: a colloquial expression, serious or ironical, of choice or preference, = 'give me by choice'. Orig. of a person.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 ¶4 Of all that I have met in my time, commend me to Betty Duall. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, For a handsome, generous, sharp-witted knave, commend me to Hunsdrich the porter. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 635/2 Commend me to Edinburgh above all cities! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 51 Commend me to home-joy, the family board Altar and hearth!

¶ App. confused or blended with the verbs COMMENT and COMMAND.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 107 That most admirable passage .. applauded and commended vpon by Lactantius himself. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 59 To commend over his condition and transcendent power .. as a matter of publique consequence. 1673–4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 417 Whensoever you shall have any further occasion to commend me, I shall not faile to testify that I am, etc.

†**co'mmend,** *sb. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *commende*, corresp. to It. and med.L. *commenda* a benefice given in charge to any one (see COMMENDAM), lit. 'a deposit, charge', f. *commendāre* to give in charge, entrust, etc.: see prec. In the other senses it may have been formed immed. from the verb in Eng. or Sc.]

1. *Eccl.* = COMMENDAM 1. *in commend, to commend*: in commendam. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1128 The rent at will he [king off Ingland] gaiff [that byschop] in commend. *Ibid.* I. 172 Glaskow thai gaif .. To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 108 Ane kinrik of paroch kyrkis cuppillit with commendis.

b. Feudal protection: see COMMEND *v.* 7. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1072 The lord Bewmound in to the north he [Edward] send. Thai lordschippys all thai gaiff him in commend.

2. Commendation.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1473 The gret commend that scho to Wallace gaiff Befor the king. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 277 Quhairthrow he gatt commend Of largnes and liberalitie. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 49 Speak in his just commend.

b. with *a* and *pl.* Also *a commends*.

1606 *Rollock's Lect. 1 Thess.* (ed. 1606) 100 (Jam.) Thou .. givest vs a goode commend, and vtterst a great rejoising for vs. 1631 HEYWOOD *F. Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 302 To .. vouchsafe some few commends Before his death. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 427 You give yourself a plausible commends.

3. A greeting, remembrance, compliment.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 966 The harrold Jop in England sone he send, And wrayt to Bruce rycht hartlie this commend, Besekand him to cum and tak his croun. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. i. 38 Tell her I send to her my kind commends. 1608 L. MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* V, Thanks M. Jayler, and a kind commend. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 Mr. William Pawley, to whom I desire my most hearty commends may be presented.

commend, obs. form of COMMENT *sb.*

‖ **co'mmenda.** Also 6 -do. The Latin and Ital. form of the word COMMENDAM, occas. used.

1598 FLORIO *Comendatore* .. one that hath Comendoes [1611 Comendas] put to his charge. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 27 The abuses of Commendaes and Annates. *Ibid.* 468 Willing to get Benefices in Commenda. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 393 *Commenda*, or *ecclesia commendata*, is a living commended by the crown to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided for it. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Commenda*.

commendable (kə'mɛndəb(ə)l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. OF. *commendable*, ad. L. *commendābil-is* praiseworthy, f. *commendāre*: see COMMEND and -ABLE. The French derivation gave the earlier accentuation, *commen'dable*, '*commendable*, the latter still, with an uncertain exception, used by Shakspere. Dr. Johnson noted this as obsolete, and *co'mmendable*, although considered by Walker 'vulgar', is now prevalent.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Proper to be commended, deserving of commendation or approval, praiseworthy, laudable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶894 No thing so comendable in a gret lord, as whan he is debonaire. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlii. 8 Thou schalt be comendable in the siȝt of alle men. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 255 Ne myrth is nat commendabill, that ay is by o syde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xxix, Your great deceyte is nothing commendable. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 110 Silence is onely commendable In a neats tongue dri'd, and a maid not vendible. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 123 To set them forth in their commendablest fashion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 71 Liberality and bounty are exceedingly commendable. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Applying the Act with most commendable zeal.

†**2.** Commendatory. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 45 This hope .. that your opinion concerning his person, and behaviour, would be no lesse commendable then oures. *Ibid.* 360, I mistrust not .. but that, without our commendable certificate, hee is like enoughe to please. [Cf. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 51.]

†**B.** as *sb.* A commendable thing or quality.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 340 All the Commendables in Politicke Government. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 25 Touching the third Commendable in the search of our selves, namely, Certainty and Evidence.

co'mmendableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commendable quality, praiseworthiness.

a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 225 No man else can finde any commendablenesse in them. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* IV. i. 193 The Essence of Vertuousness or Commendableness. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 130 The commendableness of industry.

co'mmendably. *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. In a commendable manner; so as to win commendation; laudably.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, Nature seketh..howe in quietnes to be commendably disposed. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 He handled them commendably. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 67 Edric..challeng'd the Crown, and wore it, though not commendably. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) VII. 65 To behave commendably in the private life. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/4 The speakers were commendably brief.

†2. In commendation. (Cf. COMMENDABLE 2.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 Everything the man said commendably of him came grudgingly.

‖**commendaces.** *Obs.*—⁰ [OF. (in Cotgr. 1611), corresp. to med.L. *commendatias* = *commendationes* 'officium vel orationes pro defunctis'.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commendaces*, Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. [from *Cotgrave*.] Hence in PHILLIPS, etc.

‖**commenda'dor.** [Sp. *comendador* commander, lieutenant; now *esp.* used of a mediæval knight-commander.] A commander: chiefly as a Spanish or Venetian title.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 506 That which he and the great Commendador did. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* v. i. (Venice) A base commendadore! I'll ne'er endure it. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 10 The Commendador Hannibal Caro said, that above all other stupendious things in the Commonwealth of Venice, etc. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Commendadore* (Sp.), a Consul or President in the Indies, or any foreign place: also..Sub-governours under the King of Spain, who is supream master of the Knights of Casatrava, and other orders of Knighthood, and by the Spaniards called Commendadores. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 122 All Commendadors of the military orders, or of Malta, should pay two-thirds of their revenue.

commendam (kəˈmɛndæm). [acc. sing. of med.L. *commenda* 'depositum' (Du Cange), as used in phr. *dare in commendam*, to give (*sc.* a benefice) in charge or trust, or as a deposit, whence also applied to the benefice so entrusted, f. L. *commendāre* to give into one's charge, deposit, entrust; cf. OF. *commande*, mod. *commende*, and see COMMEND *sb.* 1, COMMENDA, -UM.]

1. In the phrase *in commendam*: used of the tenure of a benefice 'commended' or given in charge to a qualified clerk or layman, to hold until a proper incumbent was provided for it, or according to a practice of later development, bestowed upon a layman or secular ecclesiastic, with enjoyment of the revenues for life; *esp.* used of a benefice, which a bishop or other dignitary was permitted to hold along with his own preferment. (Abolished in England by statute in 1836.)

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 190 A grant to the.. Bishop of St. Davids, to hold in Commendam with the said Bishoprick the Rectory of Carewe. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 120 He held this living *in commendam* with his bishoprick till his death in 1746. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 456 A beneficed clergyman when promoted to a bishopric vacates his benefice by the promotion, unless the King, by special dispensation, gives him power to retain his benefice, and when this is done, he is said to hold it 'in commendam'. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198 In process of time the Roman See claimed the right of allowing a bishop, or other dignitary, to hold other benefices *in commendam* with his own preferment.

b. *transf.*

1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 236 My Ld Carlisle does pretend to goe back to Jamaica.. may be he has to keepe it in commendam and to goe by his deputy. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, He might have held the office of confessor to the jail in commendam with that of executioner.

2. As Eng. *sb.* (with *pl.*) The custody of an ecclesiastical benefice in the absence of a regular incumbent; the tenure or enjoyment of the revenues of a benefice held as above. (Latin *commenda*.)

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Their sleights to get monie..Sixtlie, for commendams. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 242 The commendams [*ed.* 1630 -ums] of vacant revenues..and the denomination of benefices doth yeild yearly to his majesty a great quantitie of money. 1625 *Petit. Relig.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 183 That Nonresidencie, Pluralities, and Commendams may be moderated. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 Dispensations called in England Commendams. 1836-7 *Act 6-7 Will. IV*, c. 77 §18 Every commendam in future granted..whether temporary or perpetual, shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes.

b. The benefice or office so held.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. [So 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 66.] 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 236 Bishop Green (having no commendam) had a very inadequate income. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 The office [abbot] became a commendam in the House of Guise.

3. = COMMANDERY 2 (med.L. *commenda*).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 60 His Commendams of the orders of Montegia, Calatravia, Alcantara, and S. James. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 158 The place belonged to a *Commendam* of S. James.

†**commendatare.** *Obs. Sc.* [a. Fr. *commendataire*.] = next.

*a*1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 402 The Commendatare of Arbrothe..went..to seeke support against the regent.

co'mmendatary, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *commendātāri-us* (in same senses), f. ppl. stem *commendāt-*: see COMMENDATE and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = COMMENDATORY (sense 2).

1611 COTGR., *Commendataire*, commendatarie; giuen in, enioyed, or inioying by, Commendum. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Commendam*. The commendatary abbots.

B. *sb.* a. *Eccl.* A commendator. b. *gen.* One put in charge, a commissioner.

1539 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 155 Robert Kinge, abbat and commendatary of Osney. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 77 Commendataries were as it were Tutors and Curators of Monasteries. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 31 In those times of oppression and cruelty..the Commendataries (encomenderos) let out the Indians to travellers like beasts of burden.

commendate, *v. Obs.* exc. as in b. [f. L. *commendāt-* ppl. stem of *commendāre* to COMMEND: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To commend. Hence **commendating** *vbl. sb.*

*a*1625 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 In hearing their own commendating and praise.

b. *spec.* in *ppl. a.* **commendated** [med.L. *commendātus*] = COMMENDED (see COMMEND *v.* 7).

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 574 How many thanes, how many commendated, how many freemen.

commendation (kɒmɛnˈdeɪʃən). Forms: 3 commendaciun, 4-5 co(m)mendacioun, 4-6 -cion, -cyo(u)n, 6 -tioun, 6- commendation. [a. OF. *commendation, -cion*, ad. L. *commendātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commendāre*: see COMMEND. The order in which the senses appear in Eng. is not that of the actual development in Lat. and Fr.]

I. General sense: The action of commending.

†1. Giving in charge, entrusting, committal.

In gen. sense *rare*, but sense 6 (specialized from this) represents the earliest use of the word.

1583 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 69 Verie carefull in the commendation of any secrete to his friend.

2. The expression of approval, recommendation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 145 A tale..Of trouthe in commendacion. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4890 He preyseth Eelde.. And more of commendacioun Than youthe in his discripcioun. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 289 In the fyrst shall stonde her prayse and commendacyon. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. ii. 275 You haue deseru'd High commendation, true applause, and loue. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph. 1757 JOHNSON *Let. Burney* 24 Dec. in *Boswell*, I remember with great pleasure your commendation of my Dictionary. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. III. ii. 313 Mentioned..in terms of high commendation.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxvi. Contents, A commendacion and prayse of a good honest woman. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises. 1780 JOHNSON *L.P., Congreve*, Neither soliciting flattery by publick commendations, nor provoking enmity by malignant criticism. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Cloisters*, Their commendations lag behind the truth.

†c. *pl.* = Renown, credit, repute. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 433 With singular commendations hee had serued..in the French warres. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 84 Intrusted..with ..considerable offices, which he discharged to his commendations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Another sort of Steel, of higher commendations than any of the forgoing sorts.

d. (See quot.).

1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxx. 311 To these different kinds of dramatic performances was added a kind of prologue, called a commendation.

3. Recommendation of a person to the favourable notice or attention of another. Also in *letter of commendation.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 204 This letter of owre commendation. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 79 Come.. With Commendation from great Potentates. 1601 —— *All's Well* IV. iii. 92 The Duke hath offered him Letters of commendations to the King. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* v, The Governor said..His commendation, sir, shall have its weight. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 277 The courtesy our letter of commendation demands from him.

4. (gen. in *pl.*) Remembrances sent to those at a distance; respects, compliments, greetings. *arch.*

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Aftyr my moste herty commendacions. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 12 The manner of commendations (which with us is retained for an order of Salutation or greeting)..customably is delivered in this forme: After our hearty commendations unto your L. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 98. 1688 *Penn. Archives* I. 106 After Our very hearty Commendations, It having pleased Almighty God, about Ten of the Clock this morning, to bless his maty and His Royal Consort the Queene, with the Birth of a hopefull Son. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii, Her uneasiness..was removed, by the arrival of Whitaker, with her husband's commendations.

†5. A thing that recommends, a recommendation.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 302 Let me show forth thy commendations free. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 It was thought a great commendation for a young scholler to make an Oration extempore. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 96 The Want of Tools and Materials, if the Model is answered, is a Commendation to the Workman.

II. Special senses.

6. *Liturg.* (gen. in *pl.*; also ***Commendation of Souls***) An office originally ending with the prayer *Tibi, Domine, commendamus*, in which the souls of the dead were commended to God; said both before their burial, and in anniversary or commemorative services. In colleges: see quot. 1709.

*a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen, oþer a niht efter þe suffragiis of Uhtsong, siggeð Commendacium. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 Placebo & dirige & comendacion & matynes of oure lady ordeyned of synful men. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* vi. (Arb.) 11 Whan this vigilye was don and the commendacion she was leyde in the pytte. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Contents, The Litany. The Dirige. The Commendations. The Psalms of the Passion. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 To say Masse Dirige and Comendacions in the saide Chapell for the sowle of the saide Founder and all Christien sowlez. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xviii. 224 There was also in Popish times an office used in the colleges at certain times of the year, for the commendations of their benefactors..Now [1560]..was added a reformed Latin commendation of them..a prayer *Domine Deus*, etc. ..instead of this prayer in the popish office of commendations, viz. *Tibi Domine commendamus*. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 476.

b. = Commendatory prayer.

1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 *Commendation of the soul* (*Ordo commendationis animæ*, a form of prayer for the dying contained in the Roman Ritual.

7. *Feudal Law.* The cession by a freeman of himself and his lands to the personal protection of a feudal lord.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 164 Besides the relation ..by beneficiary grants, there was another species more personal..called commendation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 59 This *commendation* of Scotland to the West-Saxon King. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 79 *note*, The practice of commendation in England was generally the result of the police organisation.

8. *Eccl.* The giving of benefices *in commendam*; also, the condition of a commendam.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/1 The Pope..punished them by putting the monastery into commendation. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 s.v. *Commenda*, Since the destruction of Church property which recent times have witnessed, the practice of commendation has greatly dwindled, if not wholly ceased, throughout Europe.

III. *attrib.* † **commendation ninepence**, a bent nine-penny piece used as a love-token.

1663 BUTLER *Hud*, I. i. 487 Like Commendation Ninepence, crookt With to and from my Love, it lookt. [Cf. GAY *Sheph. Wk.* v. 129.]

†**commenda'titial,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *commendātīcius* + -AL¹.] = COMMENDATORY A. 1 b.

1601 W. WATSON *Sparing Discov.* a1 a, Letters commendatitials [*litteræ commendaticiæ*].

co'mmendative, *a. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *commendātīv-us*: see COMMEND and -IVE.] = COMMENDATORY. Hence **co'mmendatively** *adv.*

1865 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* xxxiii. 216 She observed commendatively.

commendator ('kɒməndeɪtə(r)). [a. late L. *commendātor*, agent-n. f. *commendāre*; in ancient use 'one who commends', but in med.L. the title of the member of a knightly order, entrusted with the management of a *commenda* or COMMANDERY; = COMMANDER 3. Cf. It. *comendatore* 'one that hath comendas put to his charge' Florio (sense 1); Sp. *comendador* 'one that hath commandements given him in charge'; in sense 1, Du Cange has *commendatārius*, F. *commendataire*.]

1. One who holds a benefice *in commendam.*

1561 Q. KENNEDY (*title*), Ane Oratioune set furth be Master Quintine Kennedy, commendatour of Crosragruell. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 428 The other [abbey] was of Bushlisham..in Berkshire, made by Barlow, Bishop of S. Davids, that was Commendator of it. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. v. (1743) 338 The abbacies of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the clergy. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 83 In 1560 the Pope appointed Thomas Hay..Commendator of the Monastery [of Glenluce].

†2. The president of a COMMANDERY; a knight-commander. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 158 He knew of severall persons, that..could not obtain from the same *Commendators* the like faculties. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/1 The Commentator, or Great Master of the Order ..is to be Knighted in the midst of the Knights.

3. = COMMENDADOR, as a Spanish title: lieutenant, viceroy.

1583 STOCKER *Ciuile Warres Lowe Countries* I. 102 b, Don Lewis of Requesens, the great commendator of Castil. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav.* 31 The Commendator of the Dutch [at Surat], came one day to give me a visit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 232 Don Ferdinand de

Toledo, great Commendator of Leon..a nobleman of the first rank.

Hence **commen'datorship** [from sense 1].

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 301/2 Lord Robert Stewart..obtained ..the Commendatorship of the Bishoprick.

commendatore (kɒmɛndə'tɔ:reɪ). [It., f. med.L. *commendātor* COMMENDATOR.] A knight of an order of chivalry in Italy; = COMMENDATOR 2. Also *transf.*

1877 G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 31 Her illustrious master, Signor—or, as he delights to be styled, Commendatore— Lamperti. **1907** —— *Let.* 8 July (1956) 90 It was five minutes past eleven and the Commendatore from Scotland Yard was knocking at the door. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 302 Commendatore Bacibaci Beninobenone. **1955** *Times* 9 Aug. 11/3 In 1953 the Pope appointed him a commendatore of the Order of St. Sylvester.

commendatory (kə'mɛndətərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 command-. [ad. late L. *commendātōri-us*, f. *commendātor*: see COMMENDATOR and -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the attribute of commending or recommending.

1555 [see b]. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 405 Let the Fathers be..eloquent in theyr commendatory Declamations. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discip.* 1. (1851) 10 The commendatory subscriptions of Confessors and Martyrs. **1833** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 43 A copy of commendatory verses. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, He would venture upon a commendatory grin.

b. *commendatory letter* or *epistle*: a letter commending a person to favourable notice or reception; *esp.* a testimonial or letter of introduction given for this purpose by a bishop to a member of his diocese when about to travel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 308 He had receaued letters commendatori of pope Leo the tenth. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 17 (R.) That no Englishman should enter into Scotland, without letters commendatory of theyr awne souereigne lorde. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 309 Commendatory Epistles granted to all whether Clergie or Laity that were to travel, as Tickets of Hospitality. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV, *Bellerophontis literas portare*; when a man carrieth commendatory letters to his own hurt.

c. *commendatory prayer*: in the Anglican Liturgy, a prayer in which a person at the point of death is commended to the mercy of God.

1661 *Prayer-bk., Rubric in Burial Office*, A commendatory prayer for a sick person at the point of departure. **1865** *Reader* 8 July 30 Their heroes appear..to live that they may die with the Commendatory Prayer on their lips.

2. Holding a benefice *in commendam*.

1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylyn* 67 John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, then Commendatory-Dean thereof. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 295 The estates possessed by bishops and canons, and commendatory abbots. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Abbot*, Some abbots secular were commendatory, enjoying a portion of the revenues.

b. Held *in commendam*.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 206 The bishopricks, and the great commendatory abbies, were, with few exceptions, held by that order [the nobility].

3. Pertaining to feudal commendation.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 127 The feudal or commendatory relation is a very delicate relation.

B. *sb.*

†1. A commendatory fact or word. *Obs.*

1641 *Cheke's Life* in *Hurt Sedit.* B iv b, The..King upon the sole commendatories of his former deservings reserved that honour for him. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 A sufficient evidence and commendatory of his own piety. *a* **1714** SHARP *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Whatever did but bear..the superscription of the holy Jesus would need no other commendatories to our affection. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), Just as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Anthony.

†2. A knight-commander. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VII. (Arb.) 165 Chiefe Commendatory of the order of the knyghtes of Alcantara. **1759** *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 220/2 Degraded of the order of St. Jago, of which he was a commendatory. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 560 The palace of the commendatory of the Teutonick order..once stood here.

†3. One who holds a benefice *in commendam*.

a **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 337 Condemned to die for keeping intelligence with the Commendatory of Driburgh. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 191 In Process of Time Commendatories, by divers Pretences of Honesty and Necessity made use of the Fruits themselves.

†4. = COMMANDERY. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 127 The Knights of this order ..became possessed of..beautiful monasteries and manye fayre Commendatories. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 533 The Stadtholder of the bailiwick of Thuringia and the Commandatory of Grifstadt.

†5. = COMMENDAM 2. *Obs.*

1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 36 His uncle, now become primate of St. Andrew's, resigned in his favour the commendatory of Arbroath. **1849** J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxi. 245 His Commendatory of Coldingham [was given] to Home of Manderston.

commended (kə'mɛndɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMEND *v.* + -ED.] Mentioned as worthy of approval; recommended, praised, approved.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 7 b, The hye and comended ordre of knighthode. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 271, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty. **1873–4** *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 181 (*Class Prize Lists*), Highly Commended.—Browning, Campbell, etc.

b. Bound by feudal commendation.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 188 The protection which the commended freeman receeived from his lord.

commender (kə'mɛndə(r)). (Chiefly in 17th c.) [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who commends.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 22 A glad commender of it. **1625** USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 28 Every old man..is a commender of the time past. **1707** *Refl. Ridicule* 289 He..is his own Commender. **1713** BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-Thinking* 241 (L.) Who, unqualified to understand one single page of Cicero, presumes to set up for his commender and patron.

commending (kə'mɛndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMMEND *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. COMMEND; commendation.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2346 þire athils of Atenes..kest vp a crie..in comending of his carpe. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 27 Bishops and judges..though not made by his commanding are usually by his commending to the king. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 249 It claims high commending.

co'mmending, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That commends. Hence **co'mmendingly** *adv.*

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 88 Concerning himself, he thought commendingly, a tear would have overcome him.

†**co'mmendment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Commendation.

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/1 Thus mightest thou have full prefe in thy Margarites goodnesse, by commendement of other jewels badness. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, You must shew and insinuate yourself responsible, and equivalent now to my commendment.

†**co'mmendo.** *Obs.* [ad. It. or med.L. *comenda*; in quot. 1628 perh. only a grandiose alteration of COMMEND *sb.*: see -ADO.]

1. = COMMENDA, COMMANDERY.

1598 FLORIO, *Comendatore*, one that hath commendoes [**1611** Comendas] put to his charge.

2. = COMMEND *sb.* 2, recommendation.

1628 VENNER *Bathes of Bath* (1650) 361 By these commendoes he gets Patients.

co'mmendress. *Obs. rare.* [f. COMMENDER + -ESS.] A female commender.

1611 COTGR., *Louëresse*, a praiseresse, commendresse. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Prijseresse*, commendresse.

†**commendry,** *sb. Obs. rare*

c **1475** *Sq. of Lowe Degre* 688 She sered that body with specery, With wyrgin waxe and commendry.

‖**co'mmendum.** *Obs.* Also comendum. [Perh. originally meant as a rectification of the abnormal COMMENDAM.]

1. = COMMENDAM 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Encomenda*, a comendum: an ecclesiasticall liuing so called. **1611** COTGR., *Commende*, a Commendum: or Benefice giuen in Commendum. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 31 Commendums, if the possessour die, revert to the depositor. **1688** *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 Principal Abbeys..given in great Commendum.

2. = COMMANDERY.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 175 Two hundred fiftie nine Commendums of the Order of the Knights of Malta. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 16.

commenliche, obs. form of COMMONLY.

commensal (kə'mɛnsəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 comensale. [a. F. *commensal*:—med.L. *commensāl-is*, f. *com-* together with + *mensa* table, *mensālis* belonging to the table.] A. *adj.*

1. Eating at, or pertaining to, the same table.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/2 O where hast thou bee so long commensall? *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Commensal fool. **1844** *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 269/1 Commensal pleasures.

2. *Biol.* Applied to animals or plants which live as tenants of others (distinguished from *parasitic*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 140 The tube..is very frequently inhabited by..a commensal decapod crustacean. **1881** LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 405 Schwendener proposed, in 1869, the..theory..that lichens are not autonomous organisms, but commensal associations of a fungus parasitic on an alga.

B. *sb.*

1. One of a company who eat at the same table, a mess-mate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 235 There was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope. **1624–47** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 258 The guests of the great King of Heaven, and the commensals of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then [at the Eucharist] communicate. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 229 The holders of them might be commensals.

†b. Formerly a name for the 'Oppidans' at Eton. *Obs.* (Cf. *Commoner* at Winchester.)

1615 *Eton Audit-bk.* in M. Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 193 For a little table to lanthen the Commensalls table in the Hall. **1884** *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 (*Eton*) In 1614 there seem to have been about forty 'Commensalls'.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives attached to or as a tenant of another, and shares its food (distinguished from a *parasite*, which feeds on the body of its host). Also applied to the host itself.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 25 Frequently each Actinia has its special favorite, proving an inherited preference for..that kind of change or range of conditions, which the preferred commensal provides. **1879** tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 It might be..that the green constituents were not integral elements of the animal, but foreign bodies, living within it,—commensals or 'messmates', as they are called. **1880** DAY *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 51 A common example of a commensal is the Sucking-fish.

commensalism (kə'mɛnsəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM; cf. *parasitism.*] A commensal condition.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 42. **1872** DANA *Corals* i. 24 Now and then an Actinia puts itself on the back of a crab..a kind of association styled commensalism by Van Beneden. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of..symbiosis or commensalism.

commensality (kɒmɛn'sælɪtɪ). [f. COMMENSAL: cf. F. *commensalité.*] Commensal state; the habit of eating at the same table.

1611 COTGR., *Commensalité*, Commensalitie; a continuall feeding together at one table. **1650** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 142 Being enjoined or prohibited certain foods..to avoid community with the Gentiles upon promiscuous commensality. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 326 'Eating together,' as Dr. Johnson would say, 'promotes good will, Sir, commensality is benevolent'. **1881** R. N. CUST in *Mission Life* No. 137. 201 Modified Caste, limited..to Rules of Intermarriage and Commensality.

†**commen'sation.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. the elements (*com-*, *mensa*) of med.L. *commensālis*: see -ATION.] Eating at the same table.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 (L.) Daniel..probably declined Pagan commensation or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews.

co'mmenstruate, *v.* [f. COM- + MENSTRUUM + -ATE.] To dissolve together. Hence **co'mmenstruating,** *ppl. a.* mutually dissolving.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 306 In the calorific mixtures..the commenstruating substances..become warm.

commensurability (kə,mɛnsjʊərə'bɪlɪtɪ, -ʃər-). [f. next, or its L. original; see -ITY: cf. F. *commensurabilité.*] The quality of being commensurable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. xviii. 247 The commensurabilitie or incommensurabilitie of lives. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 332 A comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts betweene themselves. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlii. 133 Whenever we look for commensurabilities and equalities in nature, we are disappointed. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Gifts* (1885) II. 437 There is no commensurability between a man and my gift.

commensurable (kə'mɛnsjʊərəb(ə)l, -ʃər-), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *commensūrābil-is* (Boeth.) having a common measure, f. *com-* together + *mensūrābilis* that can be measured, f. *mensūrā-re* to measure (see -BLE), f. *mensūra* measure, f. *mens-* ppl. stem of *metīri* to measure, METE. Also in French (Oresme 14th c.), which may be the intermediate source of the Eng.]

1. Of numbers or magnitudes: Having, or reducible to, a common measure; divisible without remainder by the same quantity. Also, in wider sense, measurable by the same standard or scale of values. Const. *with*, *to*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj, .20. and .36. be commensurable, seyng .4. is a common diuisor for theim bothe. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. Def. i. 229 All numbers are commensurable one to another. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325 *note*, Divided into parts that are commensurable. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 142 Mind is not commensurable with Space. **1870** JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. xiii, Works of art are commensurable only when the theories which produced them have a common basis.

2. Proportionable in measure, size, amount, etc.; having a suitable proportion, proportionate *to*.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* ii. (1845) 29 His pleasure and His work are commensurable. *a* **1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 490 God..hath rewards commensurable to every man's case. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 183 Such a Neck as is commensurable to their Legs. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* XV. §5 The two punishments must be perfectly commensurable.

†3. Capable of measurement, measurable (*by* something else). *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 9 We must not conceive that God is commensurable by any place. **1660** R. COKE *Just. Vind.* (*Arts & Sc.*) 12 If I see such a solid body, the Understanding judgeth whether this body be commensurable or not, by any notion..before understood.

4. as *sb.* A commensurable quantity: also *fig.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. 227 Not as commensurables, measuring a greater by ourselves the less, but, etc.

co'mmensurableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commensurable quality or state.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Nnij, To make that trialle of commensurablenesse. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 12 There is no commensurableness between this Object and a created Understanding. **1865** *Reader* 16 Sept. 399/3 They occupy exactly the same number of lines both in Greek and English..the commensurableness was undesigned.

co'mmensurably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a commensurable manner.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 7 That baptism is commensurably practicable upon Infants, under the Gospel, as circumcision in the time of the Law, is not evident.

commensurate (kə'mɛnsjʊərət, -ʃər-), *a.* [ad. L. *commensūrāt-us* (Boeth.), f. *com-* together + *mensūrāt-us* measured, f. *mensūrāre* to measure: see COMMENSURABLE.]

1. Having the same measure; of equal extent, duration, or magnitude; coextensive. Const. *with*.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 57 He..whose actions are exactly commensurate with equity and justice. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* 191 (T.) An age, a certain long space of time, that is commensurate with the duration of the thing that is spoken of. *a* **1742** BENTLEY (J.), Matter and gravity are always commensurate. **1832** MACAULAY *Burleigh, Ess.* (1851) I. 224 The life of Burleigh was commensurate with one of the most important periods. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 5 Christendom and.. the Roman Empire, according to his notions commensurate. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 2 In modern Europe the influence of women and the spread of civilization have been nearly commensurate.

†**b.** Formerly also with *to*. *Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 201 Having a Duration..commensurate to Eternity. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 162 The Solar Year, and the Lunar Year too, were..exactly commensurate to one another. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 10 *note*, If the Fish..be of equal Weight to the Water, that is Commensurate to the Bulk of it, the Fish will rest there. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 14 The duties of life are commensurate to its duration.

2. Of corresponding extent, magnitude, or degree; proportionate, adequate. Const. *to*, also *with*.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 554 That our hope be but commensurate to our sincerity. **1660** W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 15 A drop of praises is not commensurate to a sea of favours. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 The necks of Birds and Quadrupeds are commensurate to their legs. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 95 You know how it can act when its power is commensurate to its will. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 374 To assist him with a force at all commensurate to the undertaking. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 59 If we have firmness to imitate his [Newton's] example, we shall, no doubt, reap a commensurate reward. **1873** COOK *Job* (*Speaker's Comm.*) IV. 3/2 Prosperity and misery are not always.. commensurate with man's deserts.

†**3.** Corresponding in nature (*with*, *to*); belonging to the same sphere or realm of things. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 Herein he..judges and is judg'd, measures and is commensurat to the right reason. **1674** *Govt. Tongue* (J.), By the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 Plato adds..that according to Empedocles, the Definition of Colour was this, ἀπορρὴ σχημάτων ὄψει σύμμετρος καὶ αἰσθητός, The Defluxion of Figures ..Commensurate to the Sight and Sensible. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form, commensurate with sight, and sensible.

4. Characterized by a common measure; = COMMENSURABLE 1. *rare*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. xvii, We can..have no positive idea of any space or duration..not made up, and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days, and years, which are the common measures. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 107 Were these three periods commensurate to one another, that is, did a month consist of any equal number of days and the year of a certain number of lunar months. **1833** HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 346 The mean motions of no two planets are exactly commensurate.

†**commensurate** (kə'mɛnsjʊəreɪt, -ʃər-), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATE³: cf. *mensurate* and L. *mensūrāre* to measure.]

1. *intr.* To be of the same measure or extent *with*; to agree or 'square' *with*. (*rare.*)

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 5 Let us see how it commensurates with the vniversallity of Scripture and Reason. *Ibid.* v. 21 Being only commensurates with Time, or length of dayes.

2. *trans.* To make commensurate; to proportion; to make to correspond in nature.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/2 Nature..hath equally commensurated the Senses according to the Sensibles. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. III. 81 (R.) Fitly and suitably commensurated and proportioned each to other. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 19, I..will.. To Loveliness immense, commensurate my Love.

3. To reduce to a measure or standard; to define the extent of; to put a measure to; to measure.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 His designe shall commensurate his reformation, gives it leave to go to such a degree and no further. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 312 The aptest termes to define or commensurate the longitude of places. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 421/1 Before the World there were..neither year nor seasons, by which this generable World is commensurated.

co'mmensurately, *adv.* [f. COMMENSURATE *a.* + -LY².] In a commensurate manner; proportionately, correspondingly.

a **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. IV. 277 (R.) The law of sin and the law of the mind..are adequately and commensurately opposite. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 142 God will be more commensurately paid. **1812** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 414 The sense of responsibility is commensurately enfeebled.

b. So as to be commensurate.

1694 W. HOLDER *Time* (J.), We..make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year.

co'mmensurateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being commensurate.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* 165 Its Rules ought to be estimated by their Tendency, and Commensuratenesse to its End. **1853** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 188 Want of symmetry or commensurateness.

commensuration (kəˌmɛnsjʊə'reɪʃən, -ʃər-). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *commensuration* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *commensūrātiōn-em* (Boeth.), f. *com-* together + *mensūrātio* measurement.]

1. The measuring of things against or in comparison with each other.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 By applyenge parte to parte and membre to membre, by commensuracion, as Helisey dyd reyse to lyfe the wydowes sone. **1692** SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 21 God's Omnipresence..without any commensuration of parts to any [space], or circumscription within any. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* I. iii. (R.), A strait and a curve line may perhaps be brought by immediate commensuration, nearer to equality than any given difference; but the equality can never be brought to a point. **1824-9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 487 The minds of few can take in the whole of a great author, and fewer can draw him close enough to another for just commensuration.

†**2.** The action of measuring; measurement. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 360 Such commensurations as are made in the wanderynge turnynges of such vyages. **1650** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 288 The..more Western term of Longitude, from whence the moderns begin their commensuration. **1682** —— *Chr. Morals* (1756) 38 Some cubits above the common commensuration.

†**b.** As a quality: Measurement, measure, magnitude, size. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 323 The largenes of heauen and commensuration of the earth. **1659** T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 6 The true commensuration taken in Feet.

3. The action of proportioning, or fact of being proportioned; proportion, commensurateness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §764 There must be a commensuration or proportion between the Body moved, and the force. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 250 Judging of Commensuration or Incommensuration of a Body. **1653** WILKINS *Gift of Prayer* ii. (R.), He is pleased to esteem them [our services] by their commensuration to us, if in respect of our abilities they are the best. **1781** W. JONES *Phys. Disquis.* in G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlii. 133 Where we look for commensuration, we find variety and infinity.

†**co'mmensurative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commensūrāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having relation to measurement or dimension.

Hence **co'mmensuratively**, *adv.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 55. *Ibid.* 57 The manner of corporall substances is to be in a place circumscriptiuely, commensuratiuely, dimensiuely, or locally.

†**co'mmensurator.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COM- + L. *mensūrātor* measurer.] One that measures, or equals in measure.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 80 We shall finde Commensurators for all, let them commence as high as they can.

†**co'mmensure,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. COMMENSURATE *v.* and COMMEASURE *v.*] *intr.* = COMMENSURATE *v.* 1.

1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors Set Forth* 43 His greatness provokes his goodness to commensure herewith.

comment ('kɒmɛnt), *sb.* Also 5–7 coment, 6 com(m)ente, (commend). [a. OF. *comment* (*-end*, *-and*) commentary, ad. L. *commentum* invention, contrivance, enthymeme, (in Isidore) a comment or interpretation (see COMMENTARY); from *comment-us*, pa. pple. of *commin-isc-or* (root *com-men-*) to devise by careful thought, contrive, invent, f. **men-*, root of *mens*, *memini*, etc. The mod. use corresponds to that of Isidore.]

†**1.** An expository treatise, an exposition; a commentary. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 43 Galion seiþ in þe eende of his coment coold is moost grevous to a senewy lyme þat is woundid. *c* **1475** *Babees Bk.* (1868) 1 This tretys..this lytil coment. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* Ded. 141 (end of Bk.), I haue alsso a schort comment [*v.r.* commend] compild, To expon strange historeis and termes wild. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 5 A thirde boke, which is a very comment and exposytour unto my seconde. **1609** BEN JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, He speaks all riddle..I must have a comment ere I can conceive him. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 45 Barbaro..in his largest Edition of his Comment upon Vitruvius. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 139 The middle three [lections] from some Comment on Holy Scripture.

2. a. A remark or note in explanation, exposition, or criticism of a literary passage; an annotation; a remark or criticism (*on* or *upon* anything).

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 106 For all Scripture new comentes to deuise. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 263 Forgiue the Comment that my passion made Vpon thy feature. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Some Comments clear not, but increase the doubt. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 494 Hence comment after comment. **1781** CRABBE *Library* 191 Bibles with cuts and comments. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 25 What few explanatory comments I have felt it necessary to add.

b. In extended and fig. uses.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* 127 a, Which wonder the southsaires interpreted to betoken a great..alteration.. which according to..their coment happened. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Bella looked to Mrs. Boffin's face for a comment on..this stormy humour in her husband. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 264 The names of the hostages..are a good comment on the mixed population of the Northern Kingdom.

c. Colloq. phr. ***no comment***: a conventional statement of refusal to comment on a situation, esp. when answering a journalist, interviewer, or the like.

1950 *Time* 18 Sept. 26 Questioned on a press report that 'a close adviser to President Truman' was predicting Johnson's resignation, White House Press Secretary Charles Ross issued a perfunctory 'no comment'. **1957** 'P. QUENTIN' *Suspicious Circumstances* ii. 17 'No comment at all.' She dropped the receiver and watched me again... 'I've always wanted to say No Comment into a phone.' **1965** A. PRIOR *Interrogators* xi. 205 'Is this man a suspect?' 'No comment. Sorry.' **1970** *Guardian* 8 Jan. 2/4 The District Attorney..answered 'No comment', when asked if the inquiry had been worthwhile.

3. *collect.* The expository or critical matter added to illustrate the text of a book.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Beware my Comment, tis odds the margent shall be as full as the text. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 31 The..Text..is printed..in a black English letter, the more easily to be distinguished from the Comment. **1756** BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 Some adopted the comment, others stuck to the text. **1859** TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 681 None can read the text, not even I; And none can read the comment but myself.

4. The action of commenting; animadversion, criticism, remark.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 35 You need not set your thoughts in rubric thus For wholesale comment. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 The fact that he should have taken no distinct side..has been the subject of some comment.

†**5.** 'Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale' (Bullokar 1616; also in Cockeram 1623). *Obs.* [So L. *commentum*: cf. also COMMENT *v.* 1.]

6. *Comb.* as ***commentless***, ***comment-like*** adj. or adv.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 242 They Comment-like refer to this. **1886** H. MERIVALE in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 550 The commentless record of such and such a letter.

comment ('kɒmɛnt), *v.* Also 6 comente. [In branch I, ad. med.L. *commentāre*, to devise, excogitate (usually in a bad sense, of fraud or mischief), by-form of L. *commentāri*, freq. of *comminis-ci*, *comment-us*, to devise, invent, contrive: see prec. In branch II, app. immediately f. COMMENT *sb.*: cf. F. *commenter* to expound (Cotgr.), It. *commentare* to expound largely (Florio). With the exception of that from Spenser (sense 1), all the verse quots. accent the first syllable; but some orthoepists recognize *co'mme·nt*, which is usual in Scotland;

cf. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 349 Trisyllables formed by adding a termination..retain the accent of the radical word: as..comménting, comménding, assúrance.]

I. repr. med.L. *commentāre*.

†**1.** *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent (especially something false or bad). *Obs.* (The quots. 1554 and 1596 appear to connect this with branch II.)

c **1450** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 Machomete the false prophete..commentenge [L. *commentavit*, v.r. *adinvenit*] the wickede secte of Saracenys. **1554** PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 376 Whether it may be seen rightful to comment any thing or to abate as concerning the matter in defining holy scriptures. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VII. vii. 53 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where; But, wheresoever they comment the same, They all consent that ye begotten were And borne here in this world.

II. f. COMMENT, *sb.*

2. a. *trans.* To furnish with comments; to make a comment or comments on; to annotate. *arch.* Hence '**commented** *ppl. a.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 75 Leysure to reprinte, correcte, and comente the same. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 119 Anselme..commenting the Epistles to Titus and the Philippians. **1695** HUMFREY *Mediocria* 29, I comment therefore these words thus. **1700** PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 158 To trace each Toil, and comment ev'ry War. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 285 The chief desire of him that comments an author. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 149 The treatise was commented, abridged..and even turned into verse. **1904** *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Apr. 272 Tennyson's In Memoriam, commented by L. Morel. **1963** *Language* XXXIX. 242 This commented anthology.

†**b.** with extension, *into*, *away*.

1642 FULLER *Holy State* 33 (T.) She studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which wanton apprehensions may colourably comment into obscenity. **1726** AMHURST *Terræ Fil.* No. 40. 217 This oath, like other oaths, is commented away, and interpreted so loosly.

3. *intr.* To write explanatory or critical notes (†*to*) *on*, or *upon* a text.

1611 COTGR., *Commenté*, expounded, commented on. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 230 Hee..Commenting to that text of Scripture..writes, etc. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 757 To be copied, printed, commented on, translated. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 The

same Manuscript which I am translating, and upon which I am commenting.

4. a. To make comments or remarks (*on*, *upon*). (Often implying unfavourable remarks.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 42 Not an eye that sees you, but is a Physician to comment on your Malady. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Little expecting the Curiosity of future Ages should comment upon their Ashes. **1871** R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euphuism* 11, I have been commenting pretty freely on the errors of two critics. **1872** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 12 William of Malmesbury's tale, on which he himself thus comments.

b. with the remark as an obj. clause or sentence.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 Commenting that divorce was permitted only for the help of wives. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 170 'Two opposite schools at once, you see,' commented Gervase.

†**5.** To remark mentally; to meditate, ponder.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 51 Come, I haue learn'd that fearfull commenting Is leaden seruitor to dull delay. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 He doubles griefe that comments on a wo.

Hence **commenting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 [see 5]. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 The shallow commenting of Scholasticks and Canonists. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. 177 Matters not set down in it, or ambiguously..understood, and by appendixes and commenting supposed. **1710** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 269 The criticizing or commenting Practice. **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 237 A commenting literature, and a second-hand philosophy.

†**commentar.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. F. *commentaire* and see -AR[2].] Scotch by-form of COMMENTARY.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 77 All the Commentars and deductions that they have made upon it.

commen'tarial, *a.* [f. L. *commentāri-us* + -AL[1].] Relating to, or characteristic of, commentaries. Hence ‚**commen'tarialism,** commentarial method.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 97 A considerable part..of the..knowledge of some classical students..having come into the mind on no other method..than the simple commentarial one. *Ibid.* 92 The literary method has..the danger of degenerating into loose commentarialism.

'commentaried, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. COMMENTARY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] †**a.** Recorded in a commentary, chronicled. **b.** Furnished with a commentary; annotated.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxvi, The Commentary'd Acts Of mighty Cæsar. *a* **1653** —— *Idylls* II. 48 Commentaried Blood Transforms the Sheet.

†‚**commentari'ographer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commentāri-um* COMMENTARY + -GRAPHER q.v. There may have been a mod.L. *commentāriographus* (cf. *historiographus*, *-grapher*) as the immediate source.] A writer of commentaries.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 220 C. J. Cæsar the comentariographer.

commentary ('kɒməntərɪ), *sb.* Also 6 comentarie. [ad. L. *commentāri-um*, *āri-us* (in 16th c. F. *commentaire*, It. *commentario*), in its origin an adj. (sc. *volumen*, *liber*), f. *comment-um*: see COMMENT and -ARY. In classical L. used in the senses 'note-book, book of memoranda, or memoirs', also (in Gellius) of 'annotations'. Isidore *Orig.* vi. viii. 5 explains, 'Sunt enim interpretationes, ut commenta iuris, commenta evangelii'.]

†**1.** A collection of notes or memoranda; a notebook. *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii, The same emperour spake seldome openly, but out of a comentarie..that he had before prouided and writen. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. i. (1871) 162 By a commentary to conserue and kepe in memory.

2. A memoir; in *pl.* memoirs, historical records (properly less formal and elaborate than a *history*); a treatise in explanation or exposition of some subject, as law or physic. (Chiefly *Hist.*)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 6 He wrote certen Commentaries concerning the Law. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Faith* (1859) 36 He that readeth Cesars Commentaries..hath thereby a knowledge of Cesars life and notable acts. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 197 We (Frenchmen) studie kitchin commentaries, as much as any good science. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii §2 Commentaries are they which set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs, the counsels, the speeches, the pretexts, the occasions and other passages of action: for this is the true nature of a commentary. **1657** (*title*), The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being Diverse pieces of service wherein he had command, written by himself in way of Commentary. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 12 Caesar..has in one passage of the Commentaries compressed into a few lines all that he could ascertain about the Germans.

3. a. A treatise consisting of a systematic series of comments or annotations on the text of a literary work; an expository treatise following the order of the work explained.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1623 The commentaryes of Auicen and Aueroyes. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 The commentaries of Landinus vppon the fourth boke of Virgyl his Eneades. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, Wee want not good Commentaries to discover unto us the naturall sense of the Scripture. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 301 It is to be lamented, that such a writer should want a commentary. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 249 Many volumes have been written by way of commentary on Dante and his Book.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that serves for exposition or illustration; a comment, remark; a *running commentary*.

1538 COVERDALE *Prol. to N.T.* Wks. II. 36 One translation ..illustrateth another, and..in many places one is a plain commentary unto another. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* Ded. Bp. Chester, How excellent a Commentary This [Nature] is on the Former [the Scriptures]. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 14 A just Pronunciation is a good Commentary. **1811**, etc. [see RUNNING *ppl. a.* 17e]. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Waverley made no commentary..on the manner of the treatment. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. ii. (1864) 223 Godly persons..whose lives might be a fitting commentary on their teaching. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, Mortimer laughed again, with his usual commentaries of 'How can you be so ridiculous, Eugene!' and 'What an absurd fellow you are!'

c. A description of some public event broadcast or televised as it happens; also, a description accompanying a cinema film or other exhibition, etc.

1927, etc. [see RUNNING *ppl. a.* 17e]. **1930** *B.B.C. Year-bk. 1931* 102 The above events were dealt with either by commentaries broadcast while the event was taking place, or by accounts by eye-witnesses broadcast after the event. **1935** *Discovery* Sept. 276/2 Listening the other evening to an excellent commentary upon a championship fight. **1970** *BBC Handbk.* 53 Radio 2..carries commentaries on major sporting events of all kinds.

'commentary, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To make a commentary, to comment *on*. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 119 To commentary vpon all these proceedings.

2. *trans.* To annotate.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 41 Chrysostome..commentarieth the place, thus. **1904** *Churchman* (U.S.) 4 June 705 A Bible commentaried to suit the fancies of human imaginings.

commentate ('kɒməntɛɪt), *v.* [A modern formation, app. f. COMMENTAT-OR.]

1. *trans.* = COMMENT *v.* **2.** *rare.*

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* I. 222 Shakspeare..Almost eat up by commentating zeal. **1818** TODD, *Commentate*, to annotate, to write notes upon [citing MATHIAS]. **1864** *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Refined prelates of the Medicean type—the men who commentated not Fathers, but only poets. **1883** *Athenæum* 9 June 725/1 Men who..cannot speak a word of the languages they criticize and commentate.

2. *intr.* = COMMENT *v.* 3–5. *rare.*

1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Feb. (1941) 183, I corrected proofs and commentated. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 98/1 The Commentator ..had been taken in by one as competent..to commentate as himself. **1861** *Vacation Tour* 123 The deer, indeed, rather like the sheep..and a flock scampering about three or four miles off is instantly seen and commentated on by them.

3. To deliver an oral commentary, *esp.* upon politics or sport; to act as a commentator (see COMMENTATOR 2 b, c). Freq. const. *on*.

1951 H. NICOLSON *Diary* 26 Oct. (1968) 211 [I have] given three commentaries... William Clark and McKenzie also commentate. Labour leads during the night. **1977** H. DOUGLAS-HOME *Birdman* (1978) iii. 44, I lifted her gently to show the eggs to the children, commentating all the time. **1979** *Washington Post* 27 May D4 A former college gymnastics coach who now commentates on the sport for ABC-TV. **1984** *Times* 23 July 8/2 James Burke..commentated on the original moon landing.

Hence '**commentating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **a.** In senses 1 and 2. **b.** The description of events in progress; the action or work of a commentator (see COMMENTATOR).

1794 [see above]. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 547 The commentating printer. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 89 The Byzantine commentating. **1939** *Radio Daily* 13 June 7 Elliott Roosevelt..resigned recently to devote full attention to the Texas State Network and commentating. *a* **1953** *N.Y. Herald Tribune* in *Word Study* (1953) Feb. 4/1 Mrs. Emlen Etting will do fashion commentating. **1956** C. W. MILLS *Power Elite* iv. 76 The professional celebrities..champions of sport, art, journalism, and commentating.

commentation (kɒmən'teɪʃən). [In form ad. L. *commentātiōn-em* meditation, study, enthymeme, also, a study, treatise, dissertation, n. of action f. *commentāri* to meditate, reflect on, study, compose, discuss, write upon; the modern sense goes with that of *comment*, *commentary*, etc.]

†**1. a.** An expository note, a comment, a gloss. **b.** An expository treatise, a commentary. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 512/1 Let vs not take this commentation and charge that is conteined here..but let vs heare God speake. **1645** M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 19 Learned Mr. Vossius..in his elaborate Commentations *De Origine Idolatriæ*. **1712** SPOTSWOOD in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 191 Some good commentations upon the Scriptures.

†**2.** Invention, devising; sometimes, with mixture of 1, comment which is a mere invention or concoction. *Obs.* Cf. COMMENT *v.* 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 127 Magick and astrologie, and mens fanaticall opinions and commentations thereupon. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. iv. §5 Meer Inventions and Commentations of Faction. —— *Lives* (1826) II. 385 By subtile commentations, and wild inferences.

†**3.** Meditation, excogitation. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 207 His Papers of long study, and much commentation.

4. The making of comments; commenting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 89 The sort of commentation that has been made on the election. **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 205 These causes..make criticism and commentation flourish. **1875** G. DAWSON *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 117 Much of the commentation upon Shakespeare.

commentative (kə'mɛntətɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem of *commentat-or*, etc. + -IVE.]

†**1.** = COMMENTITIOUS. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 79 These two Commentative Pamphlets were first edition'd in French. *Ibid.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The same Impudent Arian dares in those forg'd Commentative Tracts, adventure to make Origen say, etc.

2. Making or containing comments.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Ecl. Rev.*

commentator ('kɒmənteɪtə(r)). [In form a. L. *commentātor*, agent-noun from *commentāri* (see COMMENTATION); hence = 'inventor, author' (Tertull.), the modern sense is associated with that of *comment*, *commentary*. So mod.F. *commentateur*.]

†**1.** A writer of historical 'commentaries', a chronicler. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 We awe not to condempne commentatores and wryters of storyes spekenge diuersely.

2. a. A writer of expository comments or critical notes on a literary work; the writer of a commentary.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 3 A Commentator unto the Text, askes the question. *Ibid.* III. 230 Cornelius à Lapide, a..great Commentatour upon holy Scripture. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. §3 (1669) 583/2 It is said of some Commentators, the places on which they treat were plain till they expounded them. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 274 The tomb of Accursi, a commentator on the law. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 219 To find in the author of Faust his own best commentator.

attrib. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 189 In our commentator-capacity. **1833** *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 426 Commentator-learning heaped upon the 'Divine Comedy'.

b. One who gives a commentary (COMMENTARY *sb.* 3 c).

1928 *B.B.C. Handbk.* 141/1 In addition to expert knowledge, the sporting commentator must also obviously have a good voice and great fluency. **1935** *Punch* 19 June 722/1 If Perry puts a forehand drive into the far corner, right or left, the commentator has to say so in so many words. **1968** *Who's Who* 1168/2 *Glendenning, Raymond Carl*, Sports Commentator, Journalist and Publicity Consultant.

c. One who reports or comments on current events, esp. on radio or television. orig. *U.S.*

1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 123/2 Experienced radio commentators are free to voice every kind of opinion. **1941** *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadc. Terms* 6 *Commentator*, person who broadcasts views on current affairs. Hence *news commentator*. **1970** *Observer* 21 June 28/4 This election, treated as usual as a kind of endurance test for commentators on both channels is still..going on.

commentator, obs. f. COMMENDATOR.

commentatorial (kɒmɛntə'tɔərɪəl), *a.* [f. L. type **commentātōri-us* (f. *commentātor*) + -AL[1]; cf. *dictatorial*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a commentator or commentators.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 455 His Latin, after all, is commentatorial. **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 182 The Commentatorial Spirit, the Dogmatism..of the Middle Ages. **1882** SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 174 When the commentatorial spirit is renounced, when free inspiration moves again.

'commen‚tatorship. [see -SHIP.] The office or performance of a commentator.

1765 B. LOWTH *Let. Warburton* 89 A Quack in Commentatorship, and a Mountebank in Criticism. **1839** MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 253 A revived zeal for commentatorship on Shakespeare. **1882** SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* I. iii. 55 Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy.

commentatory (kə'mɛntətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. type **commentātōri-us*.] Of the nature of commentation.

1868 C. E. APPLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 331 So far as it was not merely commentatory on the past.

commente, -tie, obs. ff. COMMONTY.

commenter, -or ('kɒməntə(r), kə'mɛntə(r)). Forms: 6 -our, 7 -or, 7– -er. [f. COMMENT *v.* + -ER, -OR: cf. L. *commentor*, deviser, contriver, author.]

1. One who comments; a commentator. (*Obs.* in specific sense; frequent in 17th c.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Also the commentor Eth., 5° [seyth] þat Socrates..seide Men of Athene mowe dampne Socrates but þey mowe not make him unriȝtful. **1529** MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 152/1 He wold that the student of scripture shoulde lene to the commentours & vnto naturall reason. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 255 What Nazianzenes commentor sayes. *a* **1631** DONNE *Sat.* II. (R.),

Slily, as any commenter goes by Hard words or Sense. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 51 Commenter on a Scotch Bishop's Platonico-Calvinistic commentary on St. Peter.

†**2.** An inventor, a concocter. *Obs.*

a **1645** [see next].

†**commentiter.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *commentīri*, *commentīt-* to devise a lie (f. *mentīri* to lie) + -ER.] A deviser of lies, a liar.

a **1645** FEATLEY *Dippers Dipt* 227 No expositors, but impostors; no commentators, but commenters, nay rather commentiters.

†**commen'titial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = next.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 521 Some commentitiall forgeries of their owne braines.

†**commentitious** (kɒmɛn'tɪʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commentīci-us* (*-tīti-us*) invented, feigned (f. *comment-* ppl. stem of *comminisci* to invent).] Of feigned or invented sort; fictitious, lying.

1614 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 294 A commentitious and fained Matrimony. **1615** *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* v. 209 Such idolatrous and Commentitious trumperies. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 181 As false and commentitious as our Sibylline Oracles. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 664 They were full of commentitious fables.

Hence **commen'titiously** *adv.*, **commen'titiousness.**

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 252 They..sought to winne the waight of authority..by commentitiously prefixing his.. name. **1727-31** BAILEY vol. II, *Commentitiousness*, counterfeitness, forgedness.

commenty, obs. f. COMMONTY.

commer, obs. f. COMER.

commerband, var. CUMMERBUND, Indian sash.

commerce ('kɒmɜ:s), *sb.* Also 7 comerce, commerse. [a. F. *commerce*, ad. L. *commercium* trade, trafficking, f. *com-* together, with, + *merx*, *merci-* merchandise, ware. Used only since the 16th c.; the earlier term was *merchandise*. The stress was orig. on second syllable, as in Watts 1706 (sense 2 c); Gay 1720 (sense 1) shows the present usage.]

1. a. Exchange between men of the products of nature or art; buying and selling together; trading; exchange of merchandise, *esp.* as conducted on a large scale between different countries or districts; including the whole of the transactions, arrangements, etc., therein involved. *chamber of commerce*: see CHAMBER *sb.* 4 c.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 415/1 So hath the same mutuall and naturall concourse and commerce beene without interruption..to the singular great benefit and inriching of their people. **1598** FLORIO, *Comercio*, trafficke, intercourse, commerce. **1650** HOWELL *Lett.* II. To Rdr. 2 They are the soul of trade; they make commerce Expand it self throughout the univers. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 31 There commerce plenty brings from foreign coasts. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chambers of Commerce*, are assemblies of merchants and dealers, where they treat of matters relating to commerce. **1784** T. GORDON (*title*), Carriages, for the purposes of inland commerce, agriculture, etc. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 83 All commerce consists in the exchange of commodities of equal value. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly.

†b. *pl.* Mercantile dealings. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 3 Hee will be aboue your commercies, and throw you into the marshes. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 18 What are the commerces of men, but courteous cousenages? **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 185 Moderation in commerces.

†c. The company of merchants, the commercial body (of a place). [ad. Sp. *comercio*.] *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 239 The commerce at Manila are provided with three or four stout ships, that, in case of any accident, the trade may not be suspended. *Ibid.* III. viii. 376 The Commerce and the Governor disagreed.

d. (†) Trade, business (*obs.*); a business. *rare.*

1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 256 Fisheries denote the Commerce of Fish, more especially the Catching them for Sale. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* Wks. 1889 XII. 107 Disposure of the commerce—that took time, And would not suffer by a week's delay.

2. a. Intercourse in the affairs of life; dealings.

1537 CDL. POLE *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 219 To have me in his hand he would be content..to disturb al commerce between..man and man. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 191 He is now in some commerce with my Ladie. **1736** BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 218 The free and easy commerce of social life. **1760** R. JAMES *Canine Madness* 13 Domestic animals which have the greatest Commerce with mankind. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. iv. 114 In our Lord's commerce with his disciples. **1858** HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 329 He sought literary and scientific conversation, and the commerce of wits.

†b. (with *a* and *plural.*)

a **1641** SUCKLING *Lett.* 67 Makes me think writing a dull commerce. **1656** tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 428 In all the Peregrinations of the Patriarchs, or even the commerces of the Kings with Ægypt. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 76 ¶1 A Man who is..not engaged in Commerces of any Consideration, is but an ill Judge of the secret Motions of the Heart of Man.

c. Intercourse or converse with God, with spirits, passions, thoughts, etc.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. (T.), Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for..commerce to be had between God and us. **1638** WILKINS *New World* vi. (1707) 45 Souls, that..have freed themselves from any Commerce with the Body. **1706** WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Love on a Cross*, I hold no more commerce with Hell. **1796** BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 39 Worthy of a man in commerce with the Muses. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. (1850) 354 We sank Each into commerce with his private thoughts. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 85 To hold any commerce with great and sublime principles.

†d. *of good* (etc.) *commerce*: agreeable (etc.) in intercourse, 'pleasant to meet'. *Obs.*

1791 MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1876) III. 371 The Bishop..is otherwise intelligent and of good commerce.

3. Intercourse of the sexes; *esp.* in a bad sense.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 181 With all these noble matrons he is said to have commerse. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶1 The unlawful Commerce of the Sexes. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 40 Sophia's virtue.. made his commerce with lady Bellaston appear still more odious. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. ii. 104. **1859** TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 769 What say ye to Sir Lancelot?.. That commerce with the Queen..is it.. whisper'd in the corner?

†**4.** Interchange (esp. of letters, ideas, etc.). *Obs.*

1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 138 Here is a true natural commerce of senses..the lame man lends his eyes to the blind; the blind man lends his legs to the lame. **1690** BP. ASHE *Let.* in *Academy* 25 Mar. (1882) 212, I have setled a Comerce of Letters with a Celebrated Russian Bishop. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 309 A reciprocal commerce of Action and Passion. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. IX. 55 A constant commerce of Letters between him and Brutus.

†**5.** Communication, means of free intercourse.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 This Caspian Sea..has no commerce or entercourse with any Sea. **1665-6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 A Communication, by a Subterraneous Channell with another Whirl-pool..by which Commerce the waters..are conveyed through the said underground Channel to the other Gulf. **1675** *Ibid.* X. 469 Taking out the stopple again I opened its commerce with the outward air. **1757** A. COOPER *Distiller* I. ii. (1760) 16 Free from the too rude Commerce of the external Air.

6. *Cards.* a. A game in which exchange or barter is the chief feature. Also *attrib.*

1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. **1776** MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st. Lord Malmesbury* I. 341 The *ton* here is the game of 'Commerce' which the fine people play immoderately high. **1779** *The Sylph* I. 238 My former winnings are in the sweepstake-pool at the commerce-table. **1780** MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1854) I. 270 Whist players in one, and a commerce party in the others. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Playing at Commerce, that most dull round game. **1870** *Athenæum* 4 June 734 Then, in 1776, the game of 'Commerce', which children play now for amusement, was 'all the rage'.

†b. *game of commerce*: see quot., and cf. Fr. *jeux de commerce* in Littré; also COMMERCIAL *a.* 6.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 145 A few pistoles at games of mere commerce, and other incidental calls of good company.

7. *Comb.*, as *commerce-crushing* adj. **commerce-destroyer,** a fast cruiser designed to destroy the merchant vessels of an enemy; so *commerce-destroying*; similarly *commerce-raider*, *-raiding.*

c **1819** BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 383 The continent-blockading and commerce-crushing decrees proclaimed by Buonaparte. **1886** *Harper's Mag.* June 20/1 She could also be of service as a commerce destroyer. **1890** MAHAN *Influence Sea Power* 31 That form of warfare which has lately received the name of commerce-destroying. **1892** *Daily News* 28 July 6/7 The New United States Commerce Destroyer. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 6/3 Arming several more of their steamers as auxiliary cruisers and commerce destroyers. **1906** CORNFORD *Defenceless Isl.* 71 A commerce-raiding squadron. *Ibid.* 82 The Sumter had been gaily commerce-destroying for more than four months. **1927** *Observer* 29 May 20/4 The commerce-raider's career.

commerce (kə'mɜ:s), *v.* Also 7 commerse. [f. prec. sb., or f. F. *commercer*, in same sense, (f. the sb.); cf. also L. *commerciāri* to trade, and med.L. *commercāre*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To carry on trade; to trade, traffic.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1415/1 That the.. subiects of either side..should safelie, freelie and securelie commerce togither. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. Notes 83 Which with his shipping once should seeme to haue commerst. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 49 And men did in those dayes commerce and exchange one with another.

2. To have intercourse or converse, hold communication, associate *with. arch.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Pref. 3 Those of English bloud were forbidden to marry and commerce with them. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 39 With..looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. **1636** HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* I. Wks. 1874 V. 104 Ile shew thee..What kind of people I commerst withall In my transhape. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 44 Abraham and his sons conversed and commerced with the nations. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail*, Commercing with himself, He lost the sense that handles daily life. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 70 To commerce with fresh forms of nature and new varieties of man.

†**3.** To communicate physically.

a **1639** CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* III. ii, The way..by which these spirits should commerce, by vapours ascending from the stomach to the head. **1680** MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 326 The Convenience of four Seas..by which it Commerces with the principal Regions of the World.

†**4.** *trans.* To traffic or deal in. *Obs. rare.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Where lust and all uncleanes are commerst As freely as comodityes are vended.

Hence **co'mmercing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 6 By dayly commercing and discoursing. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 Sixe Germanes, foure French-men, and nine Commercing Franks. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 90 Commercing squadrons o'er the billows bound. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* (1840) 87.

†**commerceable,** *a. Obs.* [f. COMMERCE *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *commerçable*, Sp. *comerciable*.] Open to traffic.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 416 It is hardly commerceable at any time of the year.

'commerceless, *a.* [f. COMMERCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of commerce or trade.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1782) I. 135 In some dark and dismal room behind [the shop] he sits commerceless in his thrum night-cap. *a* **1799** in Tytler *Mem. Ld. Kames* II. 11 (L.) The savage commerceless nations of America.

†**co'mmercement.** *Obs.* [f. COMMERCE *v.* + -MENT: possibly repr. a F. word of the same form.] Dealings; intercourse (commercial or social).

1537 CDL. POLE *Let. to Cromwell* (Cott. MSS. Cleopatra E. vi. f. 350), I shuld abstayne from all commercement wyth thatt part other by word, wrytyng or dede. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. i. 1 Those with whom I hold any commercement. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 8 Men's own industry and laboriousness, doth much more predominate and rule over all their mutual commercements, then any higher cause.

†**co'mmercer.** *Obs.* [f. COMMERCE *v.* + -ER^1: cf. *trader*.] a. A trader. b. A person that one has to do with; a 'customer'.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 360 A Turkish Bashaw..euer preying vpon Christian Commercers. *Ibid.* II. 66. **1654** W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. 105 (L.) He would rather fright than fancy such commercers.

†**co'mmercery.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ERY.] Trading, commercial intercourse.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 Alexander asked a pyrat..How he durst be so bold to infest the seas, and spoyle the commerceries?

commerciable (kə'mɜ:ʃəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *commerciā-ri* (see COMMERCE *v.*) + -ABLE: cf. Sp. *comerciable*, and COMMERCEABLE.] That may be trafficked with; fit for commerce.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 597 Articles..more commerciable in her hands.

commercial (kə'mɜ:ʃəl), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. L. *commerci-um* COMMERCE + -AL^1: cf. mod.F. *commercial*, Sp. *comercial* (not found in early 17th c. Dicts.)]

A. *adj.* **1.** a. Engaged in commerce; trading.

a **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 82 The whole Commercial World, or World of Trade, consisteth of about Eighty Millions of Souls, as aforesaid. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 What Harbours and Ports there are in the whole Commercial World. **1774** BURKE *Sp. Electors Bristol* Wks. III. 21 A rich commercial city..a part of a rich commercial nation. **1817** PONSONBY in *Parl. Deb.* 9 There were in the House many commercial men. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, Did you ever hear of the great commercial house of Bilson and Slum? **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The two great commercial states of the ancient world.

b. Of radio or television broadcasting: paid for by the revenue from broadcast advertisements.

1932 *B.B.C. Year-Bk. 1933* 10 The line of least resistance might have been to allow commercial broadcasting for entertainment. **1940** GRAVES & HODGE *Long Week-end* XXV. 425 Managers of theatres and cinemas were..alarmed by the threat of commercial television. **1956** *Ann. Reg. 1955* 358 The introduction of 'commercial television'. **1957** *Observer* 11 Aug. 8/2 A quiet campaign for commercial sound radio is now going on.

2. Having reference to, or bearing on commerce, as in *commercial law*, *treaty*.

1744 J. CAMPBELL (*title*), Voyages and Travels containing..the commercial History of Chorea and Japan. **1765** (*title*), Commercial Laws, Charters and Decrees. **1789** (*title*), Catalogue of the Commercial Library at Hamburg. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* Pref. 7 To pass a commercial examination previous to engaging in business. **1889** *Times* 30 Dec. 13/2 Commercial geography, in the strict sense, can hardly be considered as an ordinary school subject.

3. a. Of or pertaining to commerce or trade.

1757 JOHNSON *Pref. to Rolt's Dict. Comm.* Wks. IX. 422 A time in which..commercial gain was sought with such general emulation. **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 39 The great principles of commercial freedom. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements.

b. Of a motor vehicle: designed or used primarily for the conveyance of goods or paying passengers.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 4/2 The opening of the Commercial Motor Vehicle and Motor-Boat Exhibition at Olympia on Thursday. **1931** *Economist* 28 Feb. 431/2 Ford sales of passenger vehicles (commercial vehicles are excluded from these statistics) numbered 4,295.

4. a. Such as passes current in the transactions of commerce.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 11 My contempt of the commercial dialect. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 115 The corresponding commercial weight proportional to their pound troy. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* I. 32 The dusty ways of common commercial morality.

b. Forming an article of general commerce.

Generally implying chemical impurity, or a different quality from that which is used for scientific or medical purposes.

*c*1865 *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 318 The commercial acid is generally not quite pure. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 749 s.v. *Catechu*, The ordinary commercial catechu is prepared by boiling the chips.

5. Viewed as a mere matter of business; looking toward financial profit. Freq. used pejoratively of any art-form, performance, artist, etc., that sets popular acclaim as measured by financial returns above artistic considerations.

*a*1871 PLANCHÉ *Extravag.* (1879) III. 313 That class of 'commercial managers' (to use Boucicault's felicitous designation of them) who care little for the character of the pieces they produce if they will only draw houses. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 71 The Public Advertiser, if not the first English newspaper to be published upon commercial principles, was the first English newspaper that proved a commercial success. *a*1891 *Mod.* The commercial aspect of the enterprise is not very promising. It is a purely commercial speculation. 1909 G. B. SHAW *John Bull* Pref. p.v, An opportunity which the commercial theatres could not have afforded him. *Ibid.*, Its immediate and enormous popularity with delighted and flattered English audiences.. constituted it a successful commercial play. 1926 *Melody Maker* Aug. 35 *Commercial orchestration*, one arranged for sale by the music publisher and in such a manner that it can be played by all and sundry combinations. 1927 *Ibid.* June 531/2 Arrangers, who have to be what is known as commercial—commercial apparently being another word for old-fashioned, stereotyped, ambitionless, lacking in imagination, hopelessly orthodox and generally being unable to present anything new for fear that it will not be appreciated by the public. 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 46/1 *Commercial*, a term applied to musicians who play in the fashion which the public likes rather than that which other musicians judge best. 'The band is better, although still pretty commercial on some tunes.' *Downbeat.* 1959 G. AVAKIAN in M. T. Williams *Art of Jazz* (1960) ix. 75 When she was trying to 'go commercial' and her texts strayed from the authenticity they once had.

6. Phrases. ***commercial agency*** U.S., an organization which furnishes its clients with information as to the standing of commercial firms; ***commercial agent*** U.S., an agent stationed abroad to attend to commercial interests; ***commercial art***, art employed in commerce, esp. in advertising; hence ***commercial artist***; ***commercial college, school, university***, one for instruction in commercial subjects; ***commercial letter, note***: sizes of writing paper in U.S.; ***commercial paper*** (see quot. 1897); †***commercial play***: cf. COMMERCE 6 b; ***commercial room***: a room in an inn, hotel, etc., for the accommodation of commercial travellers and their customers; ***commercial sheep***, a sheep reared for selling and not for breeding purposes; ***commercial traveller***, (*a*) an agent for a manufacturer, wholesale trader, etc., who travels over a district, showing samples and soliciting orders; (*b*) *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang*, = SWAGGER *sb.*[2] 2.

1897 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* I. 357/2 Commercial Agency. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 634/1 Mercantile, or commercial, agencies in America. 1877 *Ibid.* VI. 317/1 The United States commercial agents, although appointed by the president, receive no exæquatur. They..are distinct from the consular agents. 1922 *Commercial Art* Oct. 1/1 There are some fastidious people who will not suffer the term 'Commercial Art' being used. *Ibid.* Dec. 48/1 The only test of commercial art is: Will it sell the goods? *Ibid.* 52/1 The commercial artist of the new school appeals to the imagination. 1955 H. READ *Grass Roots of Art* vii. 132 A 'commercial' artist, which term might include poster-artist, fashion-designer, book-illustrator or artist-potter. 1802 *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 261/2 Dr. Alderson, of Hull, has issued Proposals for establishing a Commercial College. 1908 W. H. DAWSON *Evol. Mod. Germany* 101 A Leipzig institution of recent origin, the Commercial College, founded in 1898 by the Chamber of Commerce of that town. 1836 in W. L. Mackenzie *Van Buren* (1846) 176 The demoliton of the Usury laws, in relation to commercial paper,..is probably desirable. 1897 *Bouvier's Law Dict.*, *Commercial Paper*, negotiable paper given in due course of business, whether the element of negotiability be given it by the law merchant or by statute. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 247 Are they little commercial play, are they music, are they la belle conversation, or are they all three? 1774 *Ibid.* I. 318 Do [your Amusements and Pleasures] consist in little commercial play (*un petit jeu de société*) in good company? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, In the evening the 'commercial room' was filled with a social circle. 1889 *Sonnenschein's Cycl. Educ.* 440/2 The training of the commercial school will not make a boy a clever buyer and seller. 1901 HOOPER & GRAHAM *Comm. Educ.* 13 State-supported Technical and Commercial Schools and Institutions. 1914 *Scotsman* 10 Sept. 9/6 A big, strong commercial sheep. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. xxxvii. 137 A commercial traveller.. gave us some useful information concerning Manchester. 1830 Commercial traveller [see TRAVELLER 3]. 1855 (*title*), Commercial Traveller in Light and Shade. 1860 DICKENS (*title*), Uncommercial Traveller. 1933 L. ACLAND in *Press* (Christchurch, N.Z.) 30 Sept. 15/7 *Commercial*, or *c. traveller*, slang for *swagger*. 1959 J. BRAINE *Vodi* v. 79 An ex-commercial traveller with a wife as fat and cheerful and black-haired as himself. 1853 *Scott. Educ. & Lit. Jrnl.* July 438 A movement..for the establishment of a Commercial University.

B. *sb.* 1. a. Short for *commercial traveller*. Also, a man engaged in commerce.

1855 DICKENS in *Story of his Life* (ed. 2) 225 A most amusing and sprightly speech upon 'Commercials'. 1861 —— *Gt. Expect.* xiii, A waiter..said..'The Commercials sent up their compliments'. 1939 D. L. SAYERS *In Teeth of Evidence* 90 Do you know anything about a commercial called Slater? 1962 *Times* 6 Aug. 9/6 Among the 'commercials' the terms of assignment are usually longer and a man may be in India for five or even 10 years.

b. Applied to a vagrant and, in Australia and N.Z., a swagman.

1886 *Tit-Bits* 31 July 252 (Farmer), He is one of the cleverest commercials (that is the polite name for rogues and vagabonds generally) on the road. 1933 [see *commercial traveller*, sense 6].

2. An advertisement broadcast on radio or television. Also *transf.* orig. *U.S.*

1935 *Fortune* Nov. 193 We used no media other than radio to feature this soup..using one-third of our commercials on Campbell's Chicken Soup. 1936 *Variety* 24 June 55/2 Commercials are restricted to 190 words on an hour program. 1942 *Q. Jrnl. Speech* Feb. 7/1 The mixture of ghastly, forced gayety and jolly-doggism in this commercial makes it a comic example. 1957 *New Yorker* 26 Oct. 50/1 Somehow, as in the television commercials, an alluring young lady seemed to be a built-in accessory of each of these cars. 1959 N. MARSH *Singing in Shrouds* 14 The T.V. bloke that does the Jolyon Swimsuits commercial. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 117/2 *Commercial*, any laudatory statement; praise; a good reference. 1962 *Friend* 16 Mar. 313/1 A visit to Bulgaria. (A quick commercial here, apropos of the last item: Young Friends would be pleased to hear from any older Friend who happens not to be using his/her car/van/Minibus during the period August 15-September 15!). 1967 M. MCLUHAN *Medium is Massage* 126 Up until very recently, television commercials were regarded as simply a bastard form.

commercialese (kə,mɜːʃə'liːz). [f. COMMERCIAL *a.* + -ESE.] The language or diction of the commercial world; an example of this.

1910 C. HEADLAM *Mem. W. Headlam* 44 This [*sc.* the language in which scholia and glosses were written] was a language by itself, like our Commercialese. 1942 PARTRIDGE *Usage & Abusage* 34/1 *As per*, 'in accordance with', is.. horrible commercialese. 1948 E. GOWERS *Plain Words* xi. 92 Most officials write grammatically correct English. Their style is untainted by the silly jargon of commercialese.

commercialism (kə'mɜːʃəlɪz(ə)m). [f. COMMERCIAL *a.*]

1. The principles and practice of commerce; the commercial spirit. (Often disparaging.)

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 109 Young men in London, with their prurience, their effeminacy, their quill-driving commercialism. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxix, The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear commercialism, in which he had been brought up! 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* II. xi. 228 Commercialism had divorced art and the handicrafts.

2. A commercial custom, practice, expression.

1881 F. J. CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* Contents, Musical Commercialisms. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 273 The excruciating commercialism 'Maria wrote Mrs. Inchbald' for 'wrote to Mrs. Inchbald' defaces almost every page.

co'mmercialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One professionally engaged in commerce; an adherent of commercialism.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 91 Heaven forbid that the clamour of philosophizing commercialists should prevail! 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 365 Many difficulties which would have prostrated the energies of other than English commercialists.

commerciality (kə,mɜːʃɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. COMMERCIAL + -ITY; cf. F. *commercialité*.] Commercial quality or nature.

1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* II. vii. 110 It was to seem business-like—the commerciality of the English mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/2 Speaking of what he called the commerciality of modern artists.

commercialize (kə'mɜːʃəlaɪz), *v.* [f. COMMERCIAL + -IZE; cf. F. *commercialiser*.] *trans.* To render commercial, make a matter of trade; to subject to commercialism. Hence **co'mmercialized** *ppl. a.*, **co'mmercializing**.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 14/1 There has been a great extension of the power of commerce, not only in itself..but in the commercializing of agriculture. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 581 Expense and rank went more together of old than in our more commercialized country. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. ci. 420 Agriculture.... has been, in America, commercialized, and become really a branch of trade.

Hence **co,mmerciali'zation.**

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 3/2 The commercialization of the Indian railway system, giving business rather than military management.

commercially (kə'mɜːʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMMERCIAL + -LY[2].] In a commercial manner; from a commercial point of view; as a matter of trade.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 414, I consider the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, financially, commercially, medicinally, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *a*1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* viii, To speak still more commercially. 1883 J. THORNTON in *Standard* 27 Apr. 6/1 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure, and that is the best.

†**co'mmerciate,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. -at. [f. L. *commerciā-ri* to trade: see -ATE.] *intr.* To hold intercourse, associate *with*.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 42 Nothing impure can return to live and commerciate with, or be united to God perfectly. *Ibid.* 322 To be united and commerciat eternally with infinit purity and Perfection.

commercing, *vbl. sb.*, etc.: see COMMERCE *v.*

commere: see CUMMER.

‖**commère** ('kɒmɛə(r)). Also commere. [See CUMMER.]

1. See CUMMER.

2. A female compère (see COMPERE 2); (in a revue) a female announcer.

1904 P. FITZGERALD *Garrick Club* 238 Here is Mrs Mattocks with a luscious low-comedy face..exactly suited to the friendly *commères* of the drama. 1914 WODEHOUSE *Man Upstairs* 233 He watched a *revue*... A snow-white *commère* and a *compère* in a mauve flannel suit looked on at the brawl. 1916 A. C. ARMSTRONG in L. Carson *Stage Yr. Bk.* 33 Those wholly invaluable revue characters, the *commère* and *compère*, who act as a form of Greek chorus, and supply the necessary connective cement. 1958 *Everybody's* 22 Feb. 9/3 Levis made her his commere to introduce the young hopefuls. 1958 *Listener* 16 Oct. 621/2 *Commère* was Margaret Lockwood.

commerge (kə'mɜːdʒ), *v.* [f. COM- + MERGE.] *intr.* To merge together, coincide.

1827 T. CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 239 With very few do these festivities, like Holiday and Apostle's day, commerge.

commerous, obs. form of CUMBROUS.

‖**commers** (kə'mɛrs). Also commerz. [Ger. ad. L. *commercium*: cf. COMMERCE sense 2.] A social gathering of German University students, etc., held at a house of public entertainment.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 259 A commerz, a drunken bout. 1868 *Daily News* 12 Aug., A students' Commers consists in drinking unlimited beer and smoking any number of cigars. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 2/2 The evening closed with a Commers and public distribution of prizes in a large hall.

commess, Sc. variant of COMMIS, *Obs.*

commessation, -estible, -et: see COME-.

commeve, obs. variant of COMMOVE.

commical, -ick, obs. ff. COMICAL, COMIC.

commiccion, -iction, obs. ff. COMMIXTION.

Commie ('kɒmɪ). Also Commy, c-. [See -IE.] Slang abbrev. of COMMUNIST. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cf. COMMO.

1940 G. MARX *Let.* 12 June (1967) 21, I see Bund members dropping down my chimney, Commies under my bed. 1949 *Word Study* May 4/2 A liberal is a man who is constantly and simultaneously being kicked in the teeth by the commies and in the pants by the National Association of Manufacturers. 1951 *Spectator* 16 Nov. 684/2 How refreshing to be back with a simple potential-Fascist-dictator after all the Commies of the more serious books. 1952 *Time* 28 Apr. 34 You hear the Commie line in every coffee house and bar. 1955 D. CORY *Phoenix Sings* iv. 73 You weren't a Commie in those days. 1956 A. WILSON *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* I. iii. 59 We were discussing Malraux... There was an American there who knew him in his Commie days. 1965 M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* i. 13 After all, one might speak in that manner of the Wogs or the Commies.

†**'commigrate,** *v. Obs.*—[0][f. L. *commigrā-re* (cf. next): see -ATE[3].] *intr.* To migrate together.

1755 JOHNSON, *Commigrate*, to remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**commi'gration.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commigrātiōn-em* migration, f. *commigrā-re* to remove with all one's effects, migrate, f. *com-* with + *migrāre* to migrate.] Migration: properly, on a large scale.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. 34 Wee read of diverse commigrations or removalls of Nations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 Nothing impedes their mutual commigrations. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 184 The Inhabitants..lost all Memory of their Commigration. 1755 JOHNSON, *Commigration*, a removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

2. Transmigration (of souls).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. 406 The Commigration of soules into the bodies of Beasts.

†**co'mmilitant.** *Obs.* Also comilitant. [f. L. *commilitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *commilitāre* to fight in company, f. *com-* + *militāre*: cf. MILITANT.]

A. *sb.* A fellow-warrior, fellow-soldier.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 222 O most excellent princes and my commilitants. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 296 His marshall compere..and brave commilitant. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. IV. 258 The disastrous Fate of Barbarossa, and so many of his brave comilitants.

B. *adj.* Fighting in alliance.
1835 F. MAHONY in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 573 Spain and Brabant comilitant—Bavaria and Castille.

‖**commilito.** *Obs.* Also commiliton, -one. [L. *commīlito*, *-ōnem* fellow-soldier, comrade, f. *com-* with + *mīles*, *mīlit-* soldier; = It. *commilitone*, F. **commiliton.*] A fellow-soldier.
1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 400 My said commilito began a long discourse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commilitone*, a fellow souldier, a Camerade. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 With the help of his Commilitons. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 551 The sick soldier, removed from his early acquaintance or *commilitones*.

commin, -alitie, -altie, -ty(e: see COMMON.

comminate ('kɒmɪneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *comminā-* ppl. stem of *comminārī* (cf. next): see -ATE³.] *trans.* To threaten (with Divine vengeance), anathematize. Also with acc. of cognate meaning, and *intr.* Hence '**comminating** *vbl. sb.*
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 613 Either by perswasion, or crauing, or commanding, or comminating, or excommunicating. 1801 G. HARDINGE *Sec. Essence of Malone* 55 (L.), I cannot agree to this anathema, though comminated by, etc. 1839 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 219 No one liked less to be thwarted or could comminate better. 1847-54 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 73 Gronow, if he comminates his neighbour's congregation, is the affectionate father of his own.

commination (kɒmɪ'neɪʃən). [a. F. *commination*, ad. L. *comminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comminārī* to threaten with, menace, f. *com-* intensive + *minārī* to threaten: see MINATORY.]
1. Denunciation of punishment or vengeance, *esp.* threatening of Divine punishment or vengeance.
1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 122 Than mad Swayn a grete comminacion to the town of Seynt Edmund, that he schuld distroye it. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxiii. Wks. 897/2 The terrible comminacion and threate..in the Apocalyps vnto the byshoppe of Ephesy. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i, Why your Comminations and undecent language point thus at me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.*, The terrible Commination of our Saviour against Scandalizers. 1863 GOULBURN *Communion* I. 77 Breathing commination rather than Love.
b. Often loosely used for 'denunciation, anathematizing' (with reference to sense 2).
1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 The priesthood..repeating their comminations against me. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 350 Pouring out his choler and comminations. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 156 Their orthodox commination of all taxation.
2. *Liturgy.* A recital of Divine threatenings against sinners; in the Anglican Liturgy, forming part of an office appointed to be read after the Litany on Ash-Wednesday and at other times. Also applied to the whole office.
1552 *Prayer-bk.*, A Commination against Sinners, with certain Prayers to be used divers times in the year. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. §14 That memorable commination set down in the book of common prayer. 1710 WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* xiv. Introd. (T.), In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word commination..So that the whole title ..now runs thus: A commination, or denouncing of God's anger and judgements against sinners, with certain prayers. *fig.* 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *Geo. Geith* II. xii. 143 Mentally he read a whole Commination over the heads of the Firm.
3. *attrib.*, as **commination service**, the office containing the Commination (see 2); also *transf.*
c 1805 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xvii, For on that day [Ash-Wednesday] you know we read The Commination prayer. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iv. 88 He read Commination Services over these unwelcome creatures.

comminative ('kɒmɪnətɪv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *comminātīv-us* menacing, f. ppl. stem of *comminārī*: see prec. and -IVE.] Conveying a commination or threatening.
1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 90 The inflexible integrity of the record, and its comminative intention.
b. as *sb.* A denunciatory expression.
1888 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/1 A fine selection of catching comminatives on the text of the Budget.

comminator ('kɒmɪneɪtə(r)). [a. L. *comminātor*, f. *comminārī*: see prec.] One who threatens or denounces vengeance; one who curses.
1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux. O.* 74 In Comminations the Comminator is the Creditor, and he that is menaced the Debtor. 1884 *N. & Q.* 19 Apr. 319/2 We failed to recognize in the gallery of comminators the fine picture of the man..standing in the early morning at his garden gate and 'swearing at large'.

comminatory ('kɒmɪnətərɪ), *a.* [ad. med.L. *comminātōri-us* (in F. *comminatoire*), f. *comminātor*: see -ORY.] Conveying denunciation of punishment or vengeance; threatening, denunciatory.
1508 FISHER *Wks.* 169 The decre comminatory whiche was ony beest that toucheth the hyll..shall suffre deth. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 39 What comminatory letters did they write to his Maiestie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 532 The rest of the Prophecy is..Comminatory, or chiefly consisting in threatenings. 1798 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 413 The comminatory thunders of the Roman pontifs. 1890 W. O'BRIEN *When we were Boys* (ed. 2) 502 'Bah!' he said, waving a comminatory arm at the angry crowd.

†**b.** as *sb. Obs.*
1656 *Shepherd's Kalendar* viii. (*heading*), The pains of Hell comminatories of Sinnes.

comming, obs. f. COMING: see COME *v.*

commingle (kə'mɪŋg(ə)l), *v.* [f. COM- together + MINGLE; the more normal Eng. form is the obs. CO-MINGLE; *commingle* imitates words like *commix*, *commit*, etc., in which the compound, or its elements are Latin or Romanic.]
To mingle or mix together, to blend: **a.** *intr.*
a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* (J.), Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To M. Henry Lawes*, If thy voice commingle with the string. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 371 The frequent groan of death commingling with the storm. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. iv. 408 As incapable of commingling as oil and water.
b. *trans.* (Mostly in pa. pple., which may orig. have been *intr.*)
1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Julia's Recov.*, Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Clarret and creame commingled. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 356 And thither bear English or French alike commingled now. 1840 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* Ser. I. 226 The shock which commingles earth and heaven. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. 301 A yell of such terror and woe and wrath, all commingled.

commingled (kə'mɪŋg(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Mingled together, blended.
1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Julia*, Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1869 LYNCH *Ch. & St.* 12 A chaos of commingled and conflicting good and evil.

co'mminglement. *rare.* [f. COMMINGLE + -MENT. (An instance of the use of this suffix with a non-Romanic word.)] A mingling, mixture.
1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 257 A ludicrous commingelement of anger and goodwill. 1883 PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Charac.* iv. 92 A weird commingelement of metaphysician and mathematician.

commingling (kə'mɪŋglɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COMMINGLE.
1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 51 The best breeds are improved by crossing and commingling. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 The commingling of small streams forms rivers.

co'mmingling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That commingle; mingling together. Cf. the verb.
1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, Proud distinctions which commingling blood And time's long course have failed to efface. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* V. i. 471 The commingling fire will mix our ashes. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* IV. 522 The shouts and yells of those commingling hosts.

comminli, obs. f. COMMONLY.

comminuate (kə'mɪnju:eɪt), *v. rare.* [irreg. (like F. *comminuer*) f. L. *comminuĕre*: see COMMINUTE and -ATE³ 6.] *trans.* = COMMINUTE.
1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 104 It will comminuate things of so hard a substance that no Mill can break. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 203 This treatment..tends to comminuate the subsoil turned up.

comminuent (kə'mɪnju:ənt). *Math.* [ad. L. *comminuent-em*, pr. pple. of *comminuĕre* to lessen, diminish.] (See quot.)
1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 66 *note*, To avoid ..repetition of 'a quantity which diminishes without limit when Δx diminishes without limit', I have coined this word [*comminuent*]..To *comminute* two quantities is to suppose them to diminish without limit together: *comminution* the corresponding substantive; *comminuents* quantities which diminish without limit together.

†**co'mminuible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *comminu-ĕre* (see next) + -(I)BLE.] Capable of being comminuted or pulverized.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 A Diamond steeped in Goats bloud, rather encreaseth in hardnesse..the best we have are comminuible without it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Comminuible*, that may be broken in pieces. [So in JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

comminute ('kɒmɪnju:t), *v.* [f. L. *comminūt-* ppl. stem of *comminu-ĕre* to reduce into smaller parts, lessen; f. *com-* together + *minu-ĕre* to make smaller, lessen, f. root of *min-us*, *min-or* less.]
1. *trans.* To reduce (solids) to minute particles; to break, crush, or grind to small fragments or to powder; to pulverize, triturate.
1626 BACON *Sylva* §800 Entire Bodies, and not comminuted, as Sand and Ashes. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2033 Such Menstruum's as may dissolve and comminute the hard Stone in the Bladder. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 197 [They] feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they comminute with their teeth. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 203 Nor [are] their teeth [adapted] for comminuting hard bones.
†**b.** *transf.* To divide (a liquid) minutely. *Obs.*
1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 515 By comminuting and mixing the Bloud in the Gills. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 297 The Falling of a Column of Water..abrades and comminutes the inspissated Juices.
c. To reduce to minuteness, to diminish. *rare.*
1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 17 Direct and reacting waves, continually comminuted, but never destroyed.
d. *transf.* To divide or break up (*e.g.* property) into small portions.
1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxix. 217 If the patronage be comminuted and placed in several hands. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xv. 340 Fiefs..became so comminuted as no longer to afford the means of easy subsistence to their too numerous proprietors.
2. *intr.* (*Math.*) [L. *com-* + *minuĕre.*] Proposed by De Morgan for 'to diminish together without limit': see COMMINUENT.
Hence '**comminuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1766 PENNANT *Zool., River Trout Salmon* (R.), The superior quantity of shell-fish..may more frequently call for the use of its comminuting powers. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 51 The absence of comminuting organs anteriorly to the Gizzard.

comminute ('kɒmɪnju:t), *a.* [ad. L. *comminūt-us* pa. pple. of *comminuĕre*: see prec.] = COMMINUTED.
In mod. Dicts.

comminuted ('kɒmɪnju:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]
1. Reduced to minute particles, or portions.
1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Transplanting*, By..drenching the mould with water..and by meliorating with sweet and comminuted lætations. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1772) 242 The soil is composed of sand and comminuted shells. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 306/1 The comminuted political condition which is just now so noxious to his country. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 74 Sand is comminuted rock of any kind..common sand is mainly comminuted quartz.
2. *Surg.* Of a bone: Broken or crushed into several pieces. So ***comminuted fracture.***
1790 J. AITKEN *Ess. Fractures* 5. 1831 SIR A. COOPER *Disloc. & Fractures* (ed. 7) Descr. Plate xxviii, A compound and comminuted fracture of the radius. *Ibid.*, Fragments of the broken radius extremely comminuted.

comminution (kɒmɪ'nju:ʃən). [f. L. type *comminūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comminu-ĕre*: see prec. Not recorded in class. Latin (which has *minūtio*, *diminūtio*).]
1. Reduction or breaking up into small fragments; pulverization, trituration.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 Hardnes [of the teeth]..necessary to the Comminution of meate. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 In all sorts of serpents there is no Mastication or Comminution of the Meat. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 33 The whole sulphur..suffers no change but comminution. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 213 The organs for the comminution of the food.
b. *Surg.* Cf. COMMINUTED 2.
1820 SIR A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* II. (ed. 2) 138 Compound fracture of the thigh attended with considerable comminutions of the femur.
2. *transf.*
1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶4 This natural and necessary comminution of our lives. 1881 *Times* 23 July 11/5 The perpetual comminution, not to say destruction, of personal influence by change of locality [in Wesleyanism].
3. *Math.* Proposed by De Morgan for 'diminution (of two quantities) together without limit': see COMMINUENT.

'comminutor. [Agent-n., in L. form, f. *comminuĕre* to COMMINUTE.]
1. An implement for pulverizing the soil after ploughing.
1859 *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 182 The land is previously ploughed, and then follows 'the comminutor'.
2. A device for reducing the size of solid particles in sewage, consisting of a vertical slotted metal drum that rotates against one or more fixed cutting edges.
1939 T. H. P. VEAL *Disposal of Sewage* (ed. 2) iv. 52 A comminutor is an instrument for cutting up the coarser solids in sewage so that they may be removed in the form of sludge in a sedimentation tank. 1962 *Engineering* 8 June 745/2 Domestic sewage and trade waste passes through comminutors where solids are macerated and passed forward to treatment.

commis. In 6 *Sc.* -mess. [a. F. *commis* deputy, clerk, subst. use of *commis*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT, appoint, employ:—L. *commissus*, f. *committĕre*. *Commis* is therefore one who is specially employed or commissioned.]
†**1.** A deputy, delegate, clerk; used chiefly of foreign officials. *Obs.*
1573 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 187 (Jam.), I send to Servais wife and to his commess the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmer. 1697 D. JONES *Secr. Hist. Whitehall* i. 1 Interpreter for the English Affairs to the Principal Commis or Clark of the Dispatches. 1779 LD. PEMBROKE *Sp.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 129/1 This clerk in office, this commis contrary to all military establishments ..was now a Lieutenant Colonel.
2. ('kɒmɪ.) An under-waiter or chef's assistant. Also *attrib.*
1930 A. BENNETT *Imp. Palace* xiv. 83 English waiters..don't care how they look... I mean the *commis*, of course, the youths in the long aprons. 1954 A. LEE *Round Many a Bend* xiii. 110 He was a commis at Harrogate. 1962 *Listener* 1 Feb. 234/2 The young *commis* chef who was attendant upon the master. 1963 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 520/3 Five-pound-a-week commis waiter.

3. commis-voyageur (‖kɔmi vwajaʒœr), a commercial traveller.

1845 R. FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 206/2 The company is often composed of French and German *commis voyageurs*, who do not travel in the truth or soap lines. **1908** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 58 I'm degenerating into a commis-voyageur. **1939** A. THIRKELL *Brandons* vii. 183 Le Capet, whose fourth mistress had just abandoned him for an elderly commis voyageur.

†co'mmiscible, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *commiscibilis*, f. *com-misc-ēre* to mix together: see -BLE.] That may be commixed; miscible.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 563 Diagridium..is without vertue; nor easily commiscible.

†co'mmise, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 comise, 5 comyse, 5-6 commyse, 6 commysse, commiss, 5-7 commise. [f. F. *commis*, *-mise*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. *commise* committal; formed in the same way as *premise*, *promise*, *surmise*.] An earlier type of the vb. COMMIT.

1. *trans.* To give in charge, entrust, consign; = COMMIT 1, 3.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 Lord Egremond was ..commysed to prison. **1485** —— *St. Wenefr.* 1 The seid theuith..also commysed to hym his dou3ter. **1521** FISHER *Wks.* 316 Peter..to whom he commysed..the cure of the christen people. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Had their cause commised in the said Parliament.

2. To commission, appoint; = COMMIT 5.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 For to supporte the shal be commysed Zechius and Zethephius thy lieutenaunts. **1491** —— *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 10 b/2 He.. commysed many men to kepe hem.

3. To commit, perpetrate, do (a crime, offence, etc.); = COMMIT 6. Rarely in a good sense.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 124 The shameful feet commysed by them. **1485** —— *Chas. Gt.* Introd. 1 Werkes haultayne doon and commysed by their grete strength. **1491** —— *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xvi. 19 b/1 Commisynge many theftes. **1538** BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 297 An uncomelye acte without shame Ham commysed.

commiserable (kə'mɪzərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *commiserā-ri* to COMMISERATE + -BLE: cf. *miserable*.]

1. Deserving commiseration; pitiable, lamentable.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H.* Ded., To all Romish Collapsed Ladies of Great Bretaine, Commiserable Ladies. *a***1631** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 46. *a***1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 Their commiserable condition. *a***1711** KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 78 Thy Ears will open be, To hear the least commiserable Plea. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 193 *note*, Acutely conscious what commiserable objects I consent to be ranked with, for my hesitation.

†2. Showing commiseration; pitying, compassionate. *Obs. rare.*

1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 83 Neither gentleman, nor man of worth, hath extended a..commiserable arm of assistance towards you.

†co'mmiserant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *commiserānt-em*, pr. pple. of *commiserāri*: see below.] Showing commiseration; full of pity.

*c***1606** *MS. Tract* in *Stubbes' Anat. Abuses* (1879) Introd. 79* On the holye dayes, which our commiserant Lord ordayned in part for the reste of them, and all brutes.

†co'mmiserate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *commiserāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiserāri*: see next.] Commiserating, pitying.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 176 Which this holy Father (with no little commiserate hart-bleeding) beholding, etc.

commiserate (kə'mɪzəreɪt), *v.* Also 7 comiserate, -at, -misserate. [f. L. *commiserāt-* ppl. stem of *commiserā-ri* in same sense, f. *com-* + *miserā-ri* (ante- and post-class. *-āre*) to bewail, lament, pity, f. *miser* wretched, lamentable.]

1. *trans.* To feel, show, or express pity or compassion for (the wretched or unfortunate, or a misfortune); to bewail, pity, compassionate. Also *absol.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 The valerous Romaine President, commiserating her. **1611** RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 59 Here is now a theft committed, and a direct breach of Gods commandement yet to be comiserated. **1633** HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 94, I know you all commiserate my losse. **1706** MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 35 This great victory..did move the Birtains more to commiserate than to fear. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 93 His present Majesty.. commiserating his case, restored him. **1858** HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 126 Profoundly to be commiserated is that child who looks back upon his home as upon a prison house. **1871** H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. xxvii, She did not exult in her rival's fall, but, on the contrary, commiserated her.

2. To express sympathy with, condole with.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 18 It is expedient that Ministers of Gods Word be men of like passions with others ..that so they may more commiserate others. **1708** OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 406 Muslim..was the first that died on Hosein's side, and Hosein went and commiserated him at his last gasp. **1767** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 The aptitude..to commiserate and comfort.

3. *intr.* To sympathize or express sympathy *with*. (The only current usage.)

1926 FOWLER *Mod. Eng. Usage* 85/1 *The late Emperor Francis Joseph, who commiserated* with *the imperial bird for that it had but a single head.* The orthodox use of *c.* is transitive, & the OED gives no quotation showing *with*. **1931** V. SACKVILLE-WEST *All Passion Spent* II. 167 They would commiserate now with her in being left alone. **1977** *Washington Post* 7 Sept. C2/6 I have to commiserate with Evan Dobelle..over this one. **1984** K. HULME *Bone People* (1985) iii. 194 We commiserated with one another on our various hurts.

Hence **co'mmiserating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **co'mmiseratingly** *adv.*, with commiseration.

*a***1638** MEDE *Wks.* I. xxxvii. (R.), What a gentle and commiserating judge God is. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* V. ii. (1840) 245 The beholding of the Templars' torments.. wrought in the people..a commiserating of their persons. **1827** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 127, I should feel something very like a commiserating sympathy. **1861** G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. x. 184 'Poor Jack!' Evan interjected commiseratingly. **1888** FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* I. xi. 148 He gazed commiseratingly at Mr. Linton.

commiseration (kə,mɪzə'reɪʃən). Also 6-7 -misseration, 7 comiseration, -cion. [ad. L. *commiserātiōn-em* (also F. *commisération*, 16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *commiserāri* to COMMISERATE.] The action of commiserating; the expression of feelings of pity or sorrow for the affliction or distress of another; pity, compassion.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 The judge may not give place to commiseration: his place is a place of equity, and not of foolish pity. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 64 Haue comiseration on thy heroicall Vassall. **1592** tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 9 A vehement commisseration of their estate. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 154 Let no man help him, nor take commiseration vpon his infants. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 303 To take into hearing and commiseration the long remedilesse afflictions of this kingdome. **1708** SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 43 They not unfrequently wonder why, from being born blind, they should be held to be objects of commiseration.

b. A feeling or expression of pity or compassion.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. i. 43 They pretended out of their commisserations, to referre him to the Councell.

commiserative (kə'mɪzərətɪv), *a.* [f. as COMMISERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Given to or showing commiseration; compassionate.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* III. v, If thou wert thus commiserative upon earth, art thou lesse in heaven? **1614** CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 165 As this commiserative Kingdom hath always given to aliens, in cases of trial in causes criminal. *a***1876** M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 249 The commiserative old lady filled his glass with more sherry.

Hence **co'mmiseratively** *adv.*, with commiseration, pityingly.

*a***1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 81 Whose weaknes he assists no otherwise than commiseratively.

†co'mmiserator. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of agent, in L. form, f. COMMISERATE *v.* (*Miserātor* is recorded in L.)] One who commiserates.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. vi. (T.), Deaf unto the ..cries of charitable commiserators.

commish (kə'mɪʃ). Colloq. abbreviation of COMMISSION *sb.*[1] in various senses.

1910 O. JOHNSON *Varmint* v. 71 You can beat him down. Doc wants to make his commish. **1914** D. O. BARNETT *Lett.* (1915) 15 Am taking commish. in regulars! **1939** C. SAXBY *Death cuts Film* 81 A motive for putting your wireless out of commish. **1949** WODEHOUSE *Uncle Dynamite* ii. 27 Old Bostock wanted a bust of himself..and I got her to put him on to Sally. I thought she might be glad of the commish. **1960** I. JEFFERIES *Dignity & Purity* vii. 143 Let's..get our commish. One per cent.

†commiss, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commiss-us* combined, put together; pa. pple. of *committ-ĕre* to COMMIT.] In *cross commiss*: see quots.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 51/2 This [Tau] is termed the Cross Commisse, being a token of Absolution, especially when the Malefactor hath it stamped on the hand. *Ibid.* III. 408/1 T..is used for the Cross Commiss, or Cross Tau, vulgarly called Saint Anthonies Cross.

commissaire (kɒmɪ'sɛə(r)). [F., see COMMISSARY.] = COMMISSARY in various senses.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* I. xxv. 167 The commissaire of the quarter, had at first ordered this Oriental to be watched in his out-goings, according to the maxims of the French police. **1791** J. WEDGWOOD *Let.* 2 Sept. (1965) 334 The *commissaires* appointed by the acadamy for the ascertaining of weights and measures. **1793** *Amer. State Papers* (*Foreign Rel.*) (1832) I. 400 The *commissaires* have persisted in their measure of shutting the port. **1870** MRS. OGIER WARD *Jrnl.* 19 Sept. in D.P. Carew *Many Years, Many Girls* (1967) i. 19 He had obtained a pass from the Commissaire here. **1911** T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 129 It's rather good that the commissaire should be guarding my thefts in all innocence. **1912** *Ibid.* 144, I took a class of four (including our Commissaire) in local history.

commissar. Also 5 comis-, commissare, 6-7 commisser(e. [ad. F. *commissaire*, ad. med.L. *commissāri-us*: see COMMISSARY and -AR².]

†1. = COMMISSARY in various senses. *Obs.* chiefly *Sc.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) Pref. 19 (Jam.) Alsua the commissaris of the burovys, in the name of the haill merchandis of the realme. **1427** *Ibid.* (1597) §101 That of ilk Schirefdome their be send [to Parliaments]..twa or maa wise men..the quhilk sal be called Commissares of the Schire. *c***1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 780 (*Nomina Ecclesiasticorum*), *Hic Comissarius*, comissere. **1567** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) §28 Anent the Artickle proponed be the Commisseris of Edinburgh. *a***1649** *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 320 (Jam.) Electit Mr. Alexander Gibsone of Durie to be general commisser of the haill kingdome..and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis, etc. **1681** *Act Prot. Relig. Scotl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 All Sheriffs..Officers of the Mint, Commissars and their Deputs, their Clerks and Fiscals.

2. ('kɒmɪsɑ:(r), kɒmɪ'sɑ:(r)). [ad. Russ. *komissár*.] **a.** = COMMISSARY 1; esp. during and after the Revolution of 1917 in Russia, a representative appointed by a Soviet, a government, or the Communist party to be responsible for political indoctrination and organization, esp. in military units. **b.** In full *People's Commissar*, the head of a government department in the U.S.S.R. or any of its constituent republics. (In 1946 the title was replaced by 'Minister'.)

1918 tr. *Lenin's Less. Revolution* (title-p.), By Vladimir Oulianow (N. Lenin) President of the Council of People's Commissars... Published by the Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda attached to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. **1920** *19th Cent.* Aug. 216 Some artists protected by commissars are well paid. **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 151/1 The Bolsheviks retreated in a panic, killing their own commissars as they fled. **1932** J. G. WRIGHT tr. *Trotsky's Hist. Russ. Revol.* xiv. 294 At the session of March 6 [1917], the Executive Committee considered it advisable to instal its own commissars in all regiments and all military institutions... One of the principal duties of the commissars was to keep watch over the political reliability of the staff and commanding officers. **1955** J. CARMICHAEL tr. *Sukhanov's Russ. Revol.* I. iii. 62 Braunstein proposed that directives be given..for district committees to be formed, and for plenipotentiary Commissars to be appointed in each district to restore order and direct the struggle against anarchy and pogroms.

commissarial (kɒmɪ'sɛərɪəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *commissāri-us* + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a commissary.

1702 *Case of Schedule Stated* 62 In his Commissarial Capacity. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 21 Mar. 2/2 The long expected Commissarial decree..was..published. **1808** MALONE in W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick* xxxii, That minute and commissarial knowledge of petty military matters.

commissariat (kɒmɪ'sɛərɪət). Also -ot. [In I. a. F. *commissariat*, repr. med.L. type **commissāriāt-us*, f. *commissāri-us* COMMISSARY: see -ATE¹ 1. In II. formed on another sense of COMMISSARY; this use being app. peculiar to English.]

I. In Scotch Law.

1. A commissary court; the office or jurisdiction of a commissary; the district over which the jurisdiction of the commissary extends.

1609 *Sc. Acts 20th Parl. Jas. VI*, c. vi. (1611) 32 Ovr Soveraigne Lord..hes..restored and redintegrate the Archbishops and Bishops..to their former authoritie..and speciallie to the jurisdiction of Commissariates. *Ibid.* 33 Prejudiciall to the heritable right of the Commissariate within the bounds of Argyle, perteining to Archbald now Earle of Argyle. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 30 Hamilton..had gotten a judicatorie of commissariot. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1743) 394 Here [in Scotland] are likewise courts, called the commissariot, answerable to those of the English diocesan chancellors. **1862** *Chambers' Cycl.*, The inferior commissariats..had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate commissariat, of which the sheriff is commissary. **1883** *Illust. Lond. News* 24 Feb., The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariot of Haddington, of the will of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

II. In military use.

2. That department of the military service which is charged with the duty of providing food and other supplies for the army.

1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 216 Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economising. **1808** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 21 The horses of the Commissariat will be at Cork on Tuesday and Wednesday. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 427 The bad provisions furnished by the Commissariat. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. i. 6 It is commonly said, that a well-managed commissariat is a chief condition of victory.

3. *transf.* of any non-military department or organization for the supply of provisions.

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 341 There is no commissariat for supplying London. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 [It] has prevented our rifles from contributing any material aid to our commissariat. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., A street commissariat of great magnitude and importance may arise.

4. Supply of provisions, food-supply.

1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 177 The greater part of the evening was spent in arranging for the morrow's commissariat. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 112 The meal and water that are the commissariat of the forlorn hope..are sacred as the Holy Grail.

5. *attrib.* (esp. used as in *commissariat beef, rum, boots*, etc., i.e. those supplied by *the army commissariat*.)

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 287 The commissariat and transport services. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 710 The Commissariat Officers were subject to the..supervision of the Treasury. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 96 Excellent commissariat arrangements.

III. [tr. Russ. *komissariát*.] In the U.S.S.R., a government department. (In 1946 the title was replaced by 'Ministry'.)

1918 [see COMMISSAR 2]. 1919 C. E. B. *Facts about Bolsheviks* 7 [The] Central Executive Committee..elects and works with the 'People's Commissariea' in a score of 'Commissariats' or Ministries. 1920 GOODE *Bolshevism at Work* 28 He..is at the head of a very important Commissariat, that dealing with industries. 1922 E. & C. PAUL tr. *Buharin & Preobrazhensky's ABC of Communism* vi. 182 The Central Executive Committee exercises at one and the same time legislative and executive functions... Its departments are known as the People's Commissariats, and its members work in these commissariats. 1952 *Economist* 15 Nov. 459/2 Ministries—as the Commissariats were renamed in 1946—were set up for every major branch of economic activity.

Hence **commi'ssariat** *v. nonce-wd.*, to look after the commissariat of an army.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XXI. ii. 260 You were with the Allied Army, commissariating and the like.

†**commissariate** (kɒmɪ'sɛərɪət). *Obs.* [In origin the same word as prec.; but here repr. Ger. *commissariat*, in a special application.] (See quot.)

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 537 Such of the inhabitants as devote themselves to the sciences are instructed either at Heiligenstadt by the Jesuits, or at Duderstadt by the clergy in the commissariate. *Ibid.* IV. 541 Duderstadt..is the residence of the commissariate, or spiritual-court.

commissary ('kɒmɪsərɪ). Forms: 4-5 commyssary, 4-7 -missarie, 5 comissarie, -yssari, -yssarye, 5-6 -issarye, commissarye, 6 commisarie, 6- commissary. [ad. med.L. *commissāri-us* (whence F. *commissaire*) one to whom any duty is specially committed or entrusted, an officer in charge, commissioner, f. *commiss-us* committed, entrusted, specially appointed: see -ARY.]

1. a. One to whom a special duty or charge is committed by a superior power; one commissioned to act as representative; a deputy, delegate.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xii. (1869) 79 Of this pleyn power we yeuen yow, and maken yow commissarye. 1494 FABYAN VII. 549 Chosen and deputed specyall commyssaries by the thre astatis of this present parlyament. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b, His Bulles of Pardons and his deputary Comissaryes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 To set out the solemne dances and shewes, for which he was chosen commissarie and overseer. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 [They] declared themselves by their Commissaries, to be the Three States, and Representative of the People of England. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 21 A Declaration was published, requiring that there should be a Papist Commissary in their Synods. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 302 Commissaries are to be appointed on each side to see that the disarming takes place. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. iii. 27 The nobles and prelates thronged thither, and the towns sent commissaries.

fig. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* 294 (T.) Great Destiny, the Commissary of God, That has mark'd out a path and period For everything.

b. = COMMISSAR 2.

1917 *Times* 22 Mar. 7/2 The Commissaries of the Duma were arriving. *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 6/3 The department of international relations attached to the committee of workmen's and soldiers' delegates has the right to be represented by a commissary at the office of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency. 1920 GOODE *Bolshevism at Work* 18 The Council of People's Commissaries. 1923 S. LEACOCK *Over Footlights* 161 She goes out stealthily to denounce her husband and Hootch to the commissaries of the police. 1929 RAPPOPORT tr. *Larsons' Expert Service Soviet* 133 The Commissary for Finance, Sokolnikoff.

2. *Eccl.* An officer exercising spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the representative of the bishop in parts of his diocese; or one entrusted with the performance of an absent bishop's duties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 154 Let Cart-sadele vr Commissarie, vr Cart he schal drawe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XV. 234 In þe constorie bifor þe comissarie he cometh nou3t ful ofte. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/37 (*Nomina Dignitatum Clericorum*), *Hic comissarius*, comyssari. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 A priest taken for heresy, and in the commissaries handes. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 16 If shee be rich, and hath abilitie to bring her accuser to the Comissaries Court? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 336 He was.. a singular good Advocate, Chancellour of Ely, Commissary of Sudberry and Westminster. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 160 The Commissaries of Bishops, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocess, and in some certain Causes of the Jurisdiction limited to them by the Bishop's Commission. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 183 We can then imagine what England must have been with an archdeacon's commissary sitting constantly in every town; exercising an undefined jurisdiction over general morality. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 568 Courts of commissaries appointed by the bishops. *Mod. Clergy List* (*Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments*), *Canterbury*, Commissary of City and Diocese. *Winchester*, Chancellor of the Diocese and Commissary for Surrey.

3. *Eng. Univ.* †**a.** At Oxford, formerly the title of the Chancellor's Deputy (Vice-Chancellor). **b.** At Cambridge, an officer who holds a court of record for all privileged persons under the degree of M.A. (see quot. 1797).

1431 W. WARBELTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 34 I. 104 The said suppliant..sent his servaunts to the Chauncellor of Oxenford and his commissarie. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Scholers..that go about beggynge, not beyng authorysed..by the commiasarye Chauncellour or vychancellour of the same. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commisaaries of the University [there were three in succeasion in 1446]. 1797 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 139 The commissary is an officer under the chancellor, he is an assistant or assessor to the vice-chancellor in his court. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 31 Pream., The chancellor of the University of Oxford and his commissary (commonly called the vice-chancellor).

4. a. *Mil.* An officer or official who has charge of the supply of food, stores, and transport, for a body of soldiers. (Formerly they also inspected the musters of men.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 33 There shal be wyse comyssaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetyse of the payement of the souldyours noo decepcion be made. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 89 One..told me that the Commissaries for victuall had infinitely abused the Armie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 215 The Commissaries of the Musters. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/2 The Auxiliary Troops begin to arrive..Commissaries have been sent to receive them and to provide all things necessary for them. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4823/3 Any of the Deputy-Commissaries of the Musters. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, *Commissary* of stores is an officer in the Artillery who has the charge of all the stores. 1782 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* App. Wks. IV. 363 He was commissary to the army in that expedition. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii. (L.), A miscellany of soldiers, commissaries, adventurers.

b. A store for provisions or other merchandise, esp. for issuing or selling articles to people engaged in a particular kind of work; *spec.* a dining-room or refectory in a film studio or the like. *U.S.*

1882 *Rep. Indian Affairs* (U.S.) I Sept. 151 Two new buildings..have been constructed; a commissary with offices, and a council-house with guard rooms. 1898 T. N. PAGE *Red Rock* 37 He is a clerk in old Bolter's commissary. 1929 A. C. & C. EDINGTON *Studio Murder Myst.* xiv, Will you go with me to the commissary and have a drink? 1938 H. C. NIXON *40 Acres* 4 The atore in which I grew up served as commissary, office and general clearing house for the plantation. 1955 'N. SHUTE' *Requiem for Wren* vii. 202, I visited her film studio..and had lunch with her in the commissary.

c. = COMMISSARIAT 4. *U.S.*

1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 672 This enforced idleness reduced our commissary to an alarming minimum. 1929 J. PARKER *Old Army* 337 The Spanish ship Salvadora arrived with commissaries.

5. In Scotland: The judge in a commissary court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary court. (Cf. COMMISSAR.)

1885 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* III. 52/2 It was found necessary to institute a commissary court at Edinburgh [in 1563].. Balfour was the chief of the four first commissaries.

6. A superior officer of police (in France). [F. *commissaire de police*.]

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1872) III. 191/2 The commissaries of police ran about the city..and called the people up to illuminate. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap C.* (1889) 71 Had he proposed this question to..the Police, The Commissary of his Quarter.

7. *attrib.*

1780 R. PUTNAM *Memoirs* (1903) 154 Either a commesary store should be keept here or some extra provition should be lodged here for the supply of such small parties. 1848 J. S. ROBINSON *Sk. Great West* 10 If we cannot overtake the commissary wagons we shall have nothing to eat. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 299 His mad foray upon the Grecian commissary stores. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 112/1 Commissary and butcher bills were still unpaid.

8. commissary court. a. The court of a bishop's commissary. **b.** in *Sc. Law.* (*a*) A supreme court established in Edinburgh in 1563, in which matters of probate and divorce, previously under the jurisdiction of the bishop's commissary, were decided; it was absorbed by the Court of Session in 1836; (*b*) A sheriff or county court which appoints and confirms executors of deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.

[1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2546 The Commissaries court's a spiders webbe. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandalous Priests* 7 That the Commissaries Court were the suburbs of Heaven.] 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 62 Hence the Commissary Court was called the Bishops Court. 1885 [see 5].

9. commissary general. A chief or head commissary. **a.** *gen.* One appointed to act as supreme representative of a superior power.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. VII. (Arb.) 126 Whom yowre holynes created generall commissarie in the warres.] 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. XXV. 280 Appointing him his Vicar-general, delegate, and commissary-general in spirituals. 1626 MARKHAM *Souldiers Gram.* II. 12 The Judge-Marshall, or Comissarie generall, who ought to be a learned Gentleman and skilfull in the ciuill and Marshall Lawes. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 83 The Genoese sent to Corsica a commissary general, or governour over the whole island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* XVI. 345 He had been named commissary general, with unlimited power over all that remained without the capital.

b. *Mil.* The head of a department of the military service charged with the victualling, etc., of the army; the chief of a commissariat service.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 151 The..guarding of them [victualera] did concerne the Commissary Generall of the hoste. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 56 The Commissary General of the Victuals. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to conatitute the Rt. Hon. the Lord Walden Commiasary-General of the Musters. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commissary-General of the musters*, or muster-master general, takea an account of the strength of every regiment, reviews them, sees that the horse be well mounted, and all the men well armed and accoutred. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 404 A Commissariat should be appointed consisting of a Commissary general, and a certain number of deputy commissaries and assistant commissaries and clerks. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 175 Commissariat and Transport Staff..Commissaries-General..Deputy Commiasaries-General. *Ibid.* Ordnance Store Department. Commissary-General..Deputy Commissaries-General.

commissaryship ('kɒmɪsərɪˌʃɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a commissary.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1117 (R.) Dismissed of his commissariahip. 1701 BP. G. HOOPER *Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 42 His other Imagination of the Commissaryship of the Lower Houae. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 162 A Commisaaryship is not grantable for Life, ao as to bind the succeeding Biahop. 1808 J. DONOVAN *Let.* 23 Dec. in *Charges agst. Duke of York* (1809) 170, I am daily plagued about..the second battalion Paymastership, and the Commissaryship. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 633 All applications .. for commissions, .. commissaryships, quartermasterships, &c.

commisser(e, var. of COMMISSAR, *Obs.*

commission (kə'mɪʃən), *sb.*[1] Also 4-7 with usual interchange of *mm* and *m*, *i* and *y*, *ss* and *s* or *c*, *o* and *ou*. [a. F. *commission*, ad. L. *commissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *committ-ĕre* to COMMIT, entrust, etc.] Etymologically: The action of committing, or fact of being committed, in the various senses of COMMIT, but chiefly that of 'entrust', 'give in charge'. Many specific uses were developed before the word became English, so that the senses show no logical order here.

1. a. Authoritative charge or direction to act in a prescribed manner; order, command, instruction. (Generally, of the commissioning authority.)

c 1440 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/21 *Commissio*, a commyssion. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Commanded by strayte commyssyons & maundements that euery beest shold come thyder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* viii. 36 They delyuered the kynges commyssion unto the kynges officers. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 10 His looke was commission, silence to commaund. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 118 Such Commission from above I have receav'd, to answer thy desire Of knowledge within bounds. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 635 Stars teach, as well as shine. At nature's birth, Thus, their commission ran—'Be kind to man'. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 297 They gave him no direct commission to bind them to any consent.

b. *to have it in commission*: to have it authoritatively committed or entrusted to one to do.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 202 Ðare bad þai And þare gave absolutyown, As þai had in-to comyssyown. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 144, I have it in Commission, to comfort the feeble minded, and to support the weak. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 75 He [Parker] is the first minister of the Gospel that ever had it in his commission to rail at all nations.

2. a. Authority committed or entrusted to any one; *esp.* delegated authority to act in some specified capacity, to carry out an investigation or negotiation, perform judicial functions, take charge of an office, etc. (Said to be that of the authorizing person, and also of the person authorized.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 He axed the keyes of the yates of the Cyte thurgh vertue and strengthe of his commyssyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxix. 31 Semeia hath prophecied vnto you without my commyssion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 Artabasus, to quhome he gef commissione til accord vitht pausanias. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vii. 41 The Lawe abhorreth such thinges as are doone without authoritie or commission. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 88 Eat within your Stomack, act within your Commission. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Authority and divine Commission of Christ. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 355 Dundee..had summoned all the clans which acknowledged his commission to assemble for an expedition into Athol.

b. *spec.* That of an officer in the army or navy. Hence such phrases as *to accept, receive, hold a commission*. (Some of these phrases probably originated with the instrument, as in 3 b, c.)

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Dram. Wks. III. 234, I was so vext, that I was just laying down my Commission. 1705 *Double Welcome* xxvii, Cowards must lay their bought Commissions down. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶10 Polyphilus in a short time obtained a commission. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 63 No person is eligible to hold a Commission in the Army until he has attained the age of sixteen years. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* 3 Before his mother's death George had obtained his commission.

c. *commission of the peace*: the authority given under the Great Seal empowering certain persons to act as Justices of the Peace in a

specified district. Hence *on the commission*: having the office of Justice of the Peace.

1533 More *Apol.* xlii. Wks. 909/1 My selfe whan I was chaunceler, vpon such secret informacion haue put some out of comission & offyce of iustice of the peace. **1592** Greene *Art Conny-catch.* III. 5 Knowne to be within commission of the peace. **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 97 No sir Iohn, it is my Cosin Silence: in Commission with mee. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 435 If a man was named in any commission of the peace. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxx, As I am in the commission of the peace I undertake to secure you.

3. a. A warrant or instrument conferring such authority.

c **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd *3 Treat. Wyclif* 131 To catch treue men wiþ writtes & commyssiouns. **1441** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 35 I. 107 We wol and charge you that under oure Seel..ye do make our Writtes and Commissions in due fourme. **1544** in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 71 Upon the receipt of suche lettres, instruccions, commission, and writings. *Ibid.* I. 89 The Archbishoppe of York shal.. bring wᵗ him suche commissions as youe desired. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 1 Whil'st our Commission from Rome is read, Let silence be commanded. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 193 Pondicherry, whither he was obliged to go to open his commission. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 The lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commission under the great seal.

b. *spec.* The warrant by which an officer in the army or navy exercises command: †(*a*) in the old system of raising forces, a warrant which authorized the holder to raise, equip, and command a body of soldiers in the name of the issuing authority; (*b*) now, the warrant by which all officers in the army from the ensign upwards, and in the navy from the lieutenant upwards, are appointed to the rank and command they hold.

1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 21 Lord Barnewall of Trimlestowne and his son, who hath a Commission for a Troop of Horse. *c* **1685** Murray in M. Morris *Claverhouse* viii. (1888) 140 The King ordered two commissions to be drawn, for your brother and Claverhouse to be brigadiers. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/2 Three Colonels who had Commissions in their Pockets from Ragotzi. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xl, My commission [as lieutenant] had been made out some days before..I..hastened away with my invaluable piece of parchment in my hand.

c. The order by virtue of which an officer takes the command of a ship in active service.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* liii, Our new captain..came on board the hulk..and read his commission.

d. In various specific applications, in which senses 2 and 3, and sometimes 6, are apt to be combined: e.g.

commission of anticipation, *of association*, *of inquiry*, *of sewers*, etc.; *commission of array* (see ARRAY 3); †*commission of bankruptcy*, a commission issued by the Lord Chancellor, appointing commissioners to administer a bankrupt's estate on behalf of the creditors; *commission of lunacy*, a commission issued to investigate whether a person is a lunatic or not; *commission of rebellion*, a commission empowering certain persons to apprehend as a rebel one who has not appeared before a court on being summoned.

1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 That commissions of Sewers..shal be directed..to such substantiall and indifferent persons as shall be named by the Lord Chancellor. **1576** *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 3 Her Maiesty..may..grant commission and commissions of association or associations, vnder the great Seale of England. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 67 Commission of Rebellion, otherwise called, A Writ of Rebellion..is directed by way of command, to certaine persons, to the end that they, or three, two, or one of them, shall apprehend, or shall cause to be apprehended the partie, as a Rebell. **1670** Blount *Law Dict.*, *Commission of Anticipation*, was a commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy before the day. *Commission of Association*, is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned persons, with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in Wales. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5107/3 A Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against Samuel Stable. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 67 A Commission of review is a commission sometimes granted, in extraordinary cases, to revise the sentence of the court of delegates; when it is apprehended they have been led into a material error. **1803** Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 268 Whether a commission of lunacy be not..more fitted to the author's case. **1837** Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 60 A commission of rebellion will bring you to your senses. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 155 Commissions of inquiry are issued by the Crown.

e. The period of active service of a warship (see 5 c).

1882 W. H. White *Man. Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) vi. 231 The commanding officer of one of these ships has stated 'that they may go through a commission and never heel or roll more than one or two degrees'.

4. An office conferred by such a warrant; a commissionership.

1708 Swift *Sacram. Test*, The commissions of the revenue are soon disposed of. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In the army, the nobility fill a large part of the high commissions.

5. The condition of being authoritatively entrusted or given in charge.

Hence *in commission*. **a.** Of persons: In the exercise of delegated authority.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 49 Appointed to sit in Commission of the matter. **1601** B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, *Virg.* Are you contented to be tried by these? *Tuc.* Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them in commission. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* I. iv. 2 Is execution done on Cawdor? Or not those in Commission yet return'd? *a* **1631** Donne *Serm.* v, He established Moses..joining his brother Aaron in commission with him.

b. Of an office: Placed by warrant in the charge of a body of persons, instead of the regular constitutional administrator: some offices, as those of Treasurer and Lord High Admiral, are now permanently administered in this way by Lords Commissioners.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 84/2 The treasury was for the present put into commission. **1667** Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 389 An argument to insinuate the putting of the Admiralty into Commission. **1851** Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. i. 200 The great seal was for some time in commission, from the difficulty of finding a chancellor. **1861** Maine *Anc. Law* iii. 62 At the expulsion of the Tarquins..the monarchy was put into commission.

c. Of a ship of war: Under the command of an officer for active service; manned, armed, and ready for sea; said also of the officer in command.

1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 47 His Majesty's Ships of War lately put in Commission. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 Several of these vessels are ordered for commission at the different dockyards. **1882** Hamley *Trasenden Hall* III. 88 There are always some ships in commission even in times of peace. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 181 Naval Service..Flag officers in commission..Flag officers on the active list.

So *out of commission* (of a ship): Laid up or in reserve; also *transf.*, not in service or working order; out of use; unable to function (orig. *U.S.*).

1890 *Globe* 13 Sept. 7/2 The cruiser Forth..pays out of commission to-day. **1904** Mrs. Stratton-Porter *Freckles* 181 I'll play and you'll sing, and we'll put the birds out of commission. **1907** M. C. Harris *Tents of Wickedness* IV. ii. 342 From those [houses]..there came little light, there was ..a general look of being out of commission. **1954** R. Bissell *High Water* iii. 33 By the time we get to Dubuque the locks will be out of commission. **1956** A. H. Compton *Atomic Quest* 236 War plants whose buildings could be put out of commission by the explosion.

6. A body of persons charged with some specified function, as the discharge of an office or trust, the investigation of some legal case, etc.; a body of commissioners.

Thus a *Royal Commission* to examine into the operation of any measure or charity; a *Parliamentary Commission*; 'the Parnell Commission'. See also quot. 1871.

1494 Fabyan *Chronicle* VII. 484 The whiche commyssion ..spente a great parte of the Lent in disputacions of this matier. **1576** in W. H. Turner *Select. Records of Oxford* 387 The Commyssyon of Sewers. **1625** Bacon *Ess.*, *Counsel* (Arb.) 329 They are in effect no more, then Standing Commissions: Save that they have greater Authority. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 201 Several temporary commissions had sat under this act with continually augmented powers. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The power which the Lord Lieutenants exercised in other parts of the kingdom was in London entrusted to a Commission of eminent citizens. **1871** Rainy *Life Cunningham* vii. 103 He had given evidence before the Royal Commission in Edinburgh. *Ibid.* viii. 110 In November 1835 the Commission of the General Assembly, or Standing Committee of the whole house, held its ordinary quarterly meeting.

7. ***High Commission*** **(*Court*)**: a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction founded by a statute of Queen Elizabeth which gave the crown power to commission persons to try various offences against the ecclesiastical establishment, and to crush any resistance to the supremacy of the crown in these matters; abolished in 1641.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Who abuseth the high commission, as much as any? **1642** Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 291 The illegall proceedings of the high Commission. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 38/1 Persons of honour and great quality..were every day cited into the high-commission court..and were there prosecuted to their shame and punishment. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. §51 The power of the high Commission began now to extend far, and penalties to fall heavie. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 67. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 186.

8. The action of committing or giving in charge; the entrusting *of* (authority, etc., *to* any one).

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/3 The commission of the licensing power to Town Councils and County Boards.

9. A charge or matter entrusted to any one to perform; an order to execute a particular work.

1570 G. Buchanan *Chamæleon* in *Hist. Scot.* (1827) I. Pref. 92 He did his commissioun sa weill. **1696** tr. *Dumont's Voy. Levant* xxvi. 351 Those who undertake such a commission. **1717** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xliv. 26 You have at length found a commission for me that I can answer without disappointing your expectations. **1793** Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 31 [He] undertook at my request to go to Brussels on a commission to the Comte de Mercy. **1853** Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 314 If I can execute any little commission for you. **1862** Trollope *Orley F.* lxxiii, It was indeed a terrible commission..to undertake.

10. Authority given to act as agent or factor for another in the conduct of business or trade; the system of trading in which a dealer acts as agent for another, generally receiving a percentage as his remuneration. Hence *to have goods on commission*.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 109 When Merchants by their Letters or Commissions vse these or the like words. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 3 Sold by commission from the makers. **1774–82** Barclay *Dict.*, *Commission*..in Trade it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is ½, 1, 2, 3 or more per cent. according to the nature or circumstances of the affair. **1796** [see *commission-man* in 13]. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11/2 The method of publication on commission, by which the publisher professed simply to charge 15 per cent. on all sales.

11. A remuneration for services or work done as agent, in the form of a percentage on the amount involved in the transactions; a *pro rata* remuneration to an agent or factor.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 20 The merchants had their several commissions and other profits upon the sale. **1774** [see 10]. **1832** Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 326 He must also pay a commission, usually five per cent., to his London agent.

12. a. The committing (of crime, offence, etc.).

1597 Howson *Serm.* 24 Dec. 40 We haue auoided all sinnes of omission and commission. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 127 The commission of anything against the laws is a sin of injustice. **1743** Fielding *Jon. Wild* III. iii, In the commission of murder. **1824–9** Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 43 There are very few men..who delight in the commission of cruelty. **1885** *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 Charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries.

b. An act (offence, crime) committed; a performance.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* li. 14 Paraphr. 263 Deliver me from this one, as from those other foul Commissions. **1826** Beddoes *Let.* in *Poems* p. lix, A new edition of his rhymed and prosy commissions.

13. *Comb.* **commission-agent**, an agent who transacts business for others on the principle of commission or percentage, *spec.* a bookmaker; so ***commission-business***; **commission-broker**, an agent for the sale or purchase of commissions in the army or navy; **commission-day**, the opening day of assizes, when the commission authorizing the judge to hold them is opened and read; †**commission-man**, **commission-merchant**, one who transacts business for others on the principles of commission or percentage; **commission note**, a written promise to pay commission to an agent; †**commission-officer**, an officer (generally military) holding office by a commission, a commissioned officer; **commission rank**, the rank of a commissioned officer; **commission-word**, a word that serves as a commission or warrant.

1832 *Chambers's Jrnl.* I. 225/3 Thus the Consul is a vast *commission agent. **1963** *Times* 12 June 19/2 E. Rose & Co. (Bookmakers), and Ray & Co. (Commission Agents). **1968** *Lebende Sprachen* XIII. 83/2 All orders for the purchase..of securities..are carried out by the bank as commission agent. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvii. 226 Money to satisfy the expectations of the *commission-brokers. **1769** *Junius Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 19 The dignity of the commander in chief, is depraved into the base office of a commission-broker. **1753** Hanway *Travels* (1762) II. I. iii. 17 A great part of this branch of *commission-business is..fallen into the hands of the merchants. **1883** M. D. Osbaldeston in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 411/2 No assize business is ever, as a rule, commenced on the *commission-day. **1796** *Hull Advert.* 16 Jan. 1/1, I. Burnett, Grocer and *Commission Man..will be glad to sell on Commission for any Merchant. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/2 She did not know when or where she signed the *commission note. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 7/2 [He] signed the commission notes on the assumption that he did belong to the senior branch. **1650** Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle 1871) III. 45 Not one *Commission-officer slain. **1679** Oates *Narr. Popish Plot* 43 They had procured several Irish to be made Commission-Officers in the Garrisons in Ireland. **1708** *Royal Proclam.* 30 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4504/2 All Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Vice-Admirals, and other Commission-Officers. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 7/2 Facilities for promotion to *commission rank in the Royal Marines. *a* **1845** Hood *Two Swans* v, Freedom's sweet key-note and *commission-word.

†co'mmission, *sb.*² *Cant. Obs.* [app. a perversion of It. *camicia*, late L. *camisia* shirt, or some cognate form of the same word.] A shirt.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 Peddelars Frenche..a commission, a shierte. **1630** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Wks. II. 167/1 Cleane linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise, Which..in the canting tongue is a commission. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.* Song 7, I no Togeman wear, No Commission, Mish, or Slate.

commission (kə'mɪʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.¹, perh. after F. *commissioner*, or med.L. *commissiōnāre*.]

1. a. *trans.* To furnish with a commission or legal warrant; to empower by a commission.

a **1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. vii. 28 Any sergeant commissioned to ride the circuit. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 302 The King having..commissioned the newly constituted judges to administer justice.

†**b.** *spec.* To give (a person) a commission for a rank in the army or navy. *Obs.*

a **1714** Marlborough in C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* (1859) V. xx. 307 Notice taken in Parliament, of children's being commissioned in the troops. **1789** *Constit. U.S.* Art. ii. §2 The president..shall commission all officers of the United States.

c. *Naval.* To give (an officer) command of a ship by means of a commission; to order (a ship) for active service, put in commission; to assume the charge of (a ship) as the commanding officer. Also *intr.* Of a ship: to commence active service, to be put in commission.

1793 BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 47, I have hopes of being commissioned at a very early day for the 'Adamant' of fifty guns. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 369 The new ships which we commission, or the new regiments which we raise. **1887** *Poor Nellie* (1888) 288 A new ironclad just commissioned by his friend Captain Vincent. **1915** 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* i. 17 There's a super-Dreadnought commissioning soon. **1928** C. F. S. GAMBLE *N. Sea Air Station* i. 38 In the Admiralty announcement.. it was stated that the Hermes was to 'commission on the 7th May as parent ship of the Naval Air Services'.

2. To give authority to act; to empower, authorize; to entrust with an office or duty.

1683 DRYDEN *Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 5 [I am] commission'd from the translators of this volum to inscribe their labours.. to your grace's name and patronage. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 365 That religion, which he commissioned them to publish. **1768** GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 76, I am commissioned to make you an offer which I have told him.. you would not accept. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 298 They had commissioned William to speak in their names.

3. To send on a mission, dispatch.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), A chosen band He first commissions to the Latian land, In threat'ning embassy. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. ii. 245 Us he commissioned by the swiftest courses Thee to assist.

4. To give a commission or order to (a person) for a particular piece of work; chiefly used of the orders given to artists.

a **1806** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 235 Had it been Sir Joshua's fortune to have lived a little longer, and, whether commissioned or not, had he contrived to have left in this great city some work. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 186, I have commissioned him to do a sketch of the park for me.

5. To give a commission or order for; to order.

1790 BURNS *Let. to Hill* 2 Mar., The books I commissioned in my last. **1795** *Scots Mag.* LVII. 539/2 He commissioned the pistols from England, and paid 50*s.* for them. **1824** Miss FERRIER *Inher.* xv, I've commissioned a walking-stick for my Lord from Paris. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Beaumarchais.. has commissioned sixty-thousand stand of good arms out of Holland.

Hence **co'mmissioning** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 Joining a ship in the first throes of Commissioning. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/2 The complete commissioning of our police for the Russian service.

commissionaire (‖kɔmisjɔnɛr, kəˌmɪʃəˈnɛə(r)). Also **-onn-**. [a. mod.F. *commissionnaire* COMMISSIONER, in some of the French applications of the title.]

‖**1.** One entrusted with small commissions; a messenger or light porter; the designation of various subordinate employés in public offices, private businesses, hotels, etc., on the Continent.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 319 Besides being the best friend in the world you are the best commissionnaire in the world. **1835** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv, I was confoundedly taken in by a rascal of a commissionnaire. **1872** DASENT *Three to One* II. 171 You would have sent off a messenger.. a commissionaire.

2. *spec.* A member of the ***Corps of Commissionaires***, an association of pensioned soldiers, originally established in London in 1859, organized for employment as messengers, porters, time-keepers, etc. [Littré has 'Homme qui stationne au coin de la rue, attendant les commissions du public'.] Now freq. used to designate the uniformed attendant at the entrance of a theatre, hotel, large shop, etc.

1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., [A person] described as a messenger, was.. charged with fraudulently imitating the dress of a commissionaire. **1895** A. ROBERTS *Adventures* x. 122, I quietly returned to the theatre, and had time to tell the story to the commissionaire. **1961** BOWMAN & BALL *Theatre Lang.* 73 *Commissionaire*, a British term for a doorman. **1970** *Oxford Mail* 11 July 3/1 The case would have hinged on the evidence of an independent witness, Mr. Rolfe, commissionaire of Holyoake Hall, Headington.

commissional (kə'mɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. COMMISSION *sb.*[1] + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a commission.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Your.. maiestee.. by your graces letters commissionalles.. committed vnto us.. that we should.. discusse the case of matrimonie. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 252 Writs that begin the suit are originall or Commissionall. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 321 A Jurisdiction founded upon.. Letters Commissional. **1884** E. SHEPPARD in *Law Times* 4 Oct. 373/2 Commissional supervision.

†**co'mmissionary**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *commissiōnārius*, f. *commissio* COMMISSION: see -ARY.] = COMMISSIONER, COMMISSARY.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 Appoynted a commissionarie in thaffayres of India. **1598** in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 454 The Office of Commissionary. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. viii. §4 That the thing may be their act.. by commissionaries few or many.

†**co'mmissionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] Appointed by commission or warrant; delegated.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. viii. §5 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary. **1627** SIR R. PHIPPS *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 503 Commissionary Lieutenants do deprive us of all Liberty. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases C.* III. ix. 341 That delegate, or commissionary authority, which is by Christ entrusted with them.

†**co'mmissionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *commissionā-re*, F. *commissionner*, f. *commissio* COMMISSION: see -ATE[1] 3.] = COMMISSION *v.* 1–3.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1553/1 They accomplished the matter, whereto they were commissionated. **1659** *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* VII. 858 That the Lord General Monck be commissionated one of the Generals of the Fleet. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 146 He was commissionated a Captain in the same Regiment. **1701** *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 58 Shall nominate and Commissionate One for each of the said officers. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 492 Power to appoint and commissionate judges.

Hence **co'mmissionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturgy Ch. Eng.* 20 The authoritative and commissionating words of Ministeriall Ordination. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxviii, The Commissionating of many other such Persons.

†**co'mmissionate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *commissionāt-us* (Du Cange): see prec.] Commissioned. In Sc. also as *pa. pple.* of prec. vb.

1647 *Perfect Weekely Acc.* 2 June No. 23. 4 From all Commissionate officers of Horse. **1678** MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 308 If the person commissionate be under.. disabilities. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vii. (1743) 417 To take up arms against him [the king] or any commissionate by him.

†**co'mmissionated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].] Furnished with a commission.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 137 Will your commissionated Church be comely as the tents of Kedar? **1671** F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 183 Without the bounds or limits of their commissionated authority. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (1743) 130 To colonels, or other commissionated officers.

commissioned (kə'mɪʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMISSION *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ED[1].] Furnished with a commission; duly authorized.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 220 The commissioned archangel.. swears by the Almighty Name, 'that time shall be no longer'. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIII, Till some commission'd arrow through the teeth Shall nail the offending tongue. **1859** *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 29 A commissioned and worthy successor of the national hero.

b. Of officers: Holding a rank by commission.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2014/6 His Majesties Commissioned Officers. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 16 To be signed by himself, and witnessed by two of his commissioned officers. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Commissioned Officers*, those appointed by commissions. Such are admirals, down to lieutenants, in the royal navy; and in the army, all from the general to the ensign inclusive.

c. Of ships: Put in commission.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 The heavy Armstrong guns.. are being supplied to all the newly commissioned ships.

†**commissio'nee**. *Obs.* [see -EE.] One to whom a commission is given.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 336 Unless the Contest happens to be between some of the Patentees, Commissionees, or Officers in Chancery.

commissioner (kə'mɪʃənə(r)). Forms: 5 comyscyoner, commyssyoner, 6 -ar, -issionar, -yssioner, etc., 5– -issioner. [In form, f. COMMISSION *sb.*[1] + -ER[1], but really an anglicized form of F. and Anglo-F. *commission(n)aire*, corresp. to med.L. *commissiōnārius*, f. *commissiōn-em*: see -ARY, -ER[2]; the sense being 'one belonging to or entrusted with a COMMISSION'.]

1. a. One appointed or deputed by commission to carry out some specified work, such as a judicial or other investigation, the negotiation of a treaty, peace, etc.; a delegate; also, a member of a commission charged with such a business.

1448 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden Soc.) App. 139 Payde to the mynesters of the seide citee.. or to other comyscyoners. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 153 Vycayrs, lieuetenauntes or commyssyoners of the kyng. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 44 Electe to be one of the examinours or commyssioners to make inquisicion of these thre pointes. **1625** SIR J. STRADLING *Div. Poems* 112 The Devil had Commissioners abroad. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 183 No commissioner appeared in the name of the king and queen. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 65 Two several missions had arrived.. to propose a conference at Donabew with the British commissioners. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 93 [In the Scottish Parliament] the commissioners of the burghs were considered merely as retainers of the great nobles. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 155 Inquiries by Royal commissioners are instituted solely by exercise of the Royal prerogative, or may be regulated by statute.

b. A member of a permanently constituted commission or government board; esp. in the titles of such boards, as ***the Railway and Canal Traffic Commissioners***, ***Charity Commissioners***, ***Civil Service Commissioners***, ***Ecclesiastical Commissioners***, ***Commissioners of Inland Revenue***, ***of Income Tax***, etc. In Scotland, one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a non-corporate town, corresponding to the bailies or councillors in burghs.

In 17th c. applied to a J.P., as a member of the Commission of the Peace.

1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Euery of the said Commissioners shall haue and perceiue foure shillings for euery day that they shall take paine in the execution of this commission of Sewers. **1613** BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i, What a clod-pole commissioner is this! **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 40/1 The Arch Bishop.. was.. made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. §51 One Hynde called before the Commissioners Ecclesiastical for Usury. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5449/3 Charles Cockburn, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North-Britain. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 169 The Commissioners of Stamps.. did their best to prevent the prosecution of individuals for the sale of what I term innocent articles. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 457 (Hoppe) The sewers within the City.. are in a distinct and strictly defined jurisdiction, superintended by City-Commissioners. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 143 Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.. Chief Commissioner.. Second Commissioner.. Commissioners .. Assistant Commissioners.

c. The representative of the supreme authority in a district, governmental department, etc.; now the recognized title of officials at the head of various branches of the public service, etc. ***High Commissioner***: (*a*) the chief officer of a colonial territory or dependency; (*b*) the head of the British diplomatic mission (the *High Commission*) in a Commonwealth country.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* ii. 25 Matathias.. slewe ye kynges commissioner, that compelled him to do sacrifice. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) II. *Index*, Heliodorus a sacrilegious commissioner was severely beaten by Angels. **1640** W. BRADSHAW *Unreas. Separation* 100 That.. the civil magistrate hath power to set over the churches of Christ in his dominions, commissioners and overseers which are not specially appointed by Christ in his Testament. **1884** R. G. W. HERBERT in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 8/1 You have been selected by her Majesty's Government for the appointment of Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 140 Works and Public Buildings.. First Commissioner. *Ibid.* 148 Metropolitan Police Office.. Commissioner.. Assistant-Commissioner. *Ibid.* 296 Provinces, etc. under the Administration of.. Chief Commissioners, Assam, British Burma, Central Provinces. **1881** *Times* 30 June 9/6 Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada,.. leaves Liverpool for the Dominion to-day. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 776/1 In some British possessions in Africa and the Pacific the head of the government is styled high commissioner. **1935** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 382/1 All the British Dominions and India have High Commissioners in London. **1946** *Ann. Reg. 1945* 157 A High Commissioner from the United Kingdom would be appointed to take over from the Viceroy duties connected with the representation of Britain in India.

d. †***commissioner of bankrupt***: an official formerly appointed by commission of the Lord Chancellor to administer the estate of a bankrupt. ***Lord High Commissioner***: the representative of the Crown at the annual General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

1708-15 KERSEY, The King's High Commissioner in Scotland, a Nobleman, who represents the Person of the King of England. **1766** COWPER *Let. J. Hill* 27 Oct., If every dealer and chapman was connected with creditors like you, the poor commissioners of bankrupts would be ruined. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 285 Commissioners for that purpose, when a man is declared a bankrupt, shall have full power to dispose of all his lands and tenements. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Bankrupt*, The Lord Chancellor grants a commission to such discreet persons as to him shall seem good, who are then styled commissioners of bankrupt. **1883** *Whitaker's Almanack* 199 The established Church of Scotland.. the General Assembly.. is presided over by a Moderator.. the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner.

e. An agent, steward, factor. *Sc.*

1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 202 Mr. Loch's father was the commissioner for the late Duke.. and the present Mr. Loch.. is commissioner to the present Duke.

†**2. c.** ***of Newmarket heath***: a foot-pad. *slang.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 a, I am *vacuus viator*, and care not though I meete the Commissionars of Newmarket-heath at high midnight.

3. A betting-broker; a book-maker. *slang.*

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 582 Legs—that is Blacklegs —the betting brokers were formerly called; but now.. they are Turfmen or Commissioners. **1887** E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* viii, Right you are, sir, exclaimed the commissioner, taking out his betting-book and pencil.

†**4.** One who commits a crime, etc. *Obs.*

a **1677** W. GREENHILL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 12 Authors, contrivers, and commissioners of this scarlet sin.

5. Sometimes used for COMMISSIONAIRE.

In mod. Dicts.

6. One who commissions.

In mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 49 They had served His Majesty in quality of Commissioners-Ambassadors. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 39, I caused my commissioner letter of mart to be read to them all. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 268/1 The love of what is just had not excited the Commissioner-Bishops.

co'mmissionership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a commissioner.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Commissioner Bertram; he got his commissionership in the great contest for the county. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, After revelling in his fair proportion of commissionerships and under-secretaryships. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 1/2 A Native Department.. is to be established as an indispensable adjunct to the High Commissionership [in Bechuanaland].

2. The district under a territorial commissioner.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 If the Government is wise they will add to his commissionership the whole of the Kalahari desert.

co'mmissionize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] To subject to a commission or commissions.

1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 He has a pious fear of fraud and filth, and commissionises the town.

co'mmissionless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a commission.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 219 Upon sight of a Commissionless Navie that King James sent.

[commissionship: erron. form for COMMISSIONERSHIP, q.v.

(Given by some Dicts. as a reading in the quot. from Scott cited s.v. COMMISSIONERSHIP.)]

commissive (kə'mɪsɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **commissīv-us* (cf. *promissīvus*), f. *commiss-* ppl. stem of *committĕre* to COMMIT: see -IVE.] Characterized by commission or active agency.

1816 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 389 Renders me justly responsible for my actions, omissive as well as commissive. **1822** —— *Lett., Convers., etc.* II. 165 Any form of disrespect, omissive or commissive. **1847** C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. i. §1 (1883) 243 A tenant..guilty of commissive waste.

co'mmissively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of (giving) a commission.

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 322 You tell J. Graves, not commissively, 'please to show', but permissively, 'you may show' this letter to Professor De Morgan.

†commi'ssorial, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commissōri-us* (f. *commissor*, agent-n. f. *committĕre*) + -AL¹.] = COMMISSARY *a.*

1743 (*title*), The Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the Diet of the Empire, at Francfort. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 571 A Commissorial-Court is appointed to determine the dispute.

†commissory, -ary. *Obs.* = COMMISSURE 2.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The..commissaries or seames of the bones of the head. *Ibid.* The thirde and fourth bones be called Parietales..and they be deuided by the Commissories both from the Coronal and Occipissial.

†commissour, comyssour. *Obs.* [app. *-our* is the Anglo-Fr. form often substituted for other original suffixes, here prob. for F. *-aire*, Sc. *-ar* (cf. COMMISSAR).] = COMMISSARY.

1430-50 *Gregory's Chron.* 145 Takynne and delyveryd to the comyssours and deputes of the sayde kyngys. *Ibid.* 146 The comyssoures or deputes of the sayde kyngys.

commissural (kɒmɪ'sjʊərəl), *a.* [ad. L. *commissūrāl-is*, f. *commissūra*: see next and -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a commissure; chiefly in reference to the commissures of nervous tissue.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 224/1 The lips may be thrown forward by the contraction of the labial and commissural fibres. **1847** *Ibid.* III. 627/1 The brain is..made up of a series of smaller masses..connected by what are called commissural or uniting fibres. **1869** BARING-GOULD *Orig. Belief* 8 Distinct ganglia with commissural cords and nerves. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora*, Umbelliferæ..normally there are 6 vittæ in each carpel, 4 between the primary ridges and 2 on the commissural face.

commissure ('kɒmɪsjʊə(r)). Also 5 comyssure, 6 commyssure. [ad. L. *commissūra* putting together, joining, f. *commiss-* ppl. stem of *committ-ĕre* to put together: see COMMIT and -URE. So F. *commissure* from 15th c.]

1. A joining or connecting together; the line or surface along which two parts touch each other or form a connexion; a joining, juncture, seam.

*c***1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 42 His comyssure in erthe it stont so depe, And oute of it olyve ayein wol crepe. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 355 Any chinker, gaping, or rift, betwixt the commissures and joynts of the two barkes. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 60 The sole Inconvenience of Shaking and Disjoynting the Commissures with so many strokes of the Chizel. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Bent circularly to the hinge or commissure of the valves. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Commissure*, in architecture, etc., denotes the joint of two stones. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Stafford* II. 189 Their Striæ not being bent to the Commissure as those of all Oysters are. **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 159 The opposite halves..were placed in different hands, and a commissure effected by cementation.

fig. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. §36. 557 They made the Juncture and Commissure betwixt God and the Creature, so smooth and close, that where they indeed parted, was altogether undiscernible.

2. A joint between two bones; formerly often applied to the seams of the cranial bones.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Ye commyssures or seames of the brayne panne or skull. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 There is no commissure or seam in his scull..but it is a continued bone. **1865** GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 170 That my bones are held apart by Commissures.

3. The line formed by the meeting surfaces of the two lips, eye-lids, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 There are three eye-lids [in Birds], two of which move vertically, and have a horizontal commissure. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 193 The commissure or line of junction of the two lips forms a curved line, with the concavity downwards.

b. The connexion of the lips, eye-lids, etc. at the angles.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 191 A cancerous tumor..reached from the commissure of the lower lid..of the right eye. **1807-26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 395 Dr. Cusack made an incision through the lower lip, beginning at its right commissure. **1859** J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 399 The commissure of the lips being drawn back by the first and second finger.

4. Various bands or bundles of white or grey nerve-substance, which connect the two hemispheres of the brain, different parts of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the two sides of the spinal cord; also, a nerve-cord connecting two ganglia of the nerve system in insects, etc.

The various commissures of the brain and spinal cord are known as *anterior*, *middle*, *posterior*, *white*, *grey*, etc., according to their position and colour.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 159 What they say of the commissures of the brain and cerebellum. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 332/2 The hemispheres of the cerebrum are united chiefly by a broad expansion of medullary matter..called the corpus callosum, or the great commissure of the brain. **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The chiasma, or commissure of the optic nerves, is a squarish-shaped body. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 366 The office of these commissures is the association in function of the two symmetrical portions. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve-fibres uniting the various ganglia are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair, e.g. the cerebral.

b. A band of muscle, etc., connecting two parts of the animal body.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 31 Two long delicate bars of cartilage which are..anteriorly connected with each other by a fibrous commissure about the level of the angle of the lower jaw.

5. *Bot.* **a.** The line of the cohering faces of two carpels; **b.** in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the lid and mouth of the sporangium.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 Bearing the seeds at the commissure along with the valves. **1863** BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferæ..carpels separated by a commissure.

†co'mmistion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *commistiōn-em* (so F. *commistion* 15th c.), n. of action f. *commiscēre* to COMMIX.] = COMMIXTION, COMMIXTURE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlviii. (1495) 166 Commistion of the mater. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 Commistion of the cholericke humour and the bloude together. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xix. 13 Sprinkled with this commistion. **1658** J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 999 Generated by the commistion of male and female. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, From the bare commistion of the Corpuscles.

commit (kə'mɪt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 committe, -ytte, 5 comytt(e, 5-6 commyt, 6 commytt, conmit, 6-7 comyt, 7 committ, comitt, 5- commit. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* committed; also *contr. pa. pple.* 5 comytt, 6 commytte, commit. [ME. *committe*, ad. L. *committ-ĕre* to put together, join, also (*com-* intensive) to put for safety, give in charge, entrust, deliver, f. *com-* + *mitt-ĕre* to send, put forth, etc. Another type had been previously taken from French as *comise*, COMMISE.]

I. To give in charge, entrust, consign.

1. a. *trans.* To give to some one to take care of, keep, or deal with; to give in charge or trust, entrust, consign *to* (a person, his care, judgement, etc.).

*c***1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* ¶339 Thanne shul ye committe the kepyng of youre persone to youre trewe freendes. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvi, The fatall Influence, Causit from hevyn, quhare powar Is commytt Of gouernance. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 a, Committe alle thy causes to god. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxiii. 26 To this woman..was commytted all the gouernaunce of the lande. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xvii. 20 Dauid..commytted the shepe to ye keper. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 The christin pepil committit to our cure. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxxi. 5 Into thine hand I commit my spirit. **1747** *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 122 In committing goods of such a value to the Indian Traders. **1870** STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 61 He could not venture to land the troops committed to his charge.

†b. To commend by prayer or imprecation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 Committing them wholy to the Devill for their contumacie. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 60, I sett end to these matters; comyttinge you to god, and me to your curtesye.

c. *refl.* in sense 1. Also, to trust oneself *to* (the elements, the sea, etc.); formerly also *absol.* = *refl.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 1. i. 22 To them wych in grete tempest wyl commyt themselfe to the daungerys of the see. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 The king..understanding that the Archbishop would commit himselfe to his arbitrement. **1599** SIR J. HAYWARDE *1st Pt. Life Hen. IV*, 68 The Duke..presently departed to Calic, and so committed to sea for England. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By curing of such as committed themselves to his weak skill. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶8 To set rocks..at defiance..and commit his life to the winds. **1838** S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 Committing myself to God.

d. *to commit administration*: see quots.

1559 [see COMMITTING *vbl. sb.*]. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* §200 If that he make no executours..the ordinary may commit the administration of his goods to others. **1607-72** COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Administrator*.. If the Administrator die..it behoves the Ordinary to commit a new administration. *a***1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 68 The Archbishop of that province where he dyed is to commit the administration. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 506 It is necessary for the ordinary to commit administration afresh, of the goods of the deceased not administred.

e. *to commit to writing* (*to paper*, etc.): to put in writing, write down for preservation, record in writing; so †*to commit to history* (obs.). *to commit to memory*; also simply *to commit* (colloq.): to learn by heart.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Alanus, Herbertus, and other..that commytted to story the doyngs of Becket. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 226 The Epistle is worthie to be committed to memorie. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* 1. (1723) 72 There was little Leisure to committ any thing to Writing. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 143 Things which we would commit to our remembrance. **1793** G. CRUMP in T. Beddoes *Lett. to E. Darwin* 33 Not having committed any thing to paper relative to him. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 129 No longer compelled to commit to memory many thousand..verses. **1883** *Manch. Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print. *Mod.* He always writes his speeches carefully first and then commits them.

2. To put into some place or receptacle to be kept safe or dealt with in some way; to consign. *Obs.* exc. in *commit to the earth*, *to the flames*, etc., in which there is now a notion of *deliver*.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial*, We therefore commit his body to the ground. **1587** *Let.* in *Lansd. MS.* 115 Art. 93 Committinge the pepper into caskes. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 95 Commit them to the fire. *c***1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 223 I'll find an urn of gold t' enclose them..and to rest Commit them. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 847 Taking off the Lead, and committing it to sale. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 562 We idly sit..Our Hands committed to our Pockets. **1749** SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii, To the cold grave commit my pale remains! **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 Great numbers..were..committed to the flames. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 165 They committed all the original manuscripts..to the flames.

3. *spec.* To consign officially to custody or confinement; to send to prison, *esp.* for a short time or for trial: **a.** with complement, *to* prison, etc.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xxxviii. in *Eng. Gilds* 391 Wtout he be commytted to prison for felony. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII* c. 10 §1 To take the bodies of the seid persones..and theym to comytte to Warde. **1549** LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 74 He would be punyshed and commytted to ward. **1632** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 315 She shalbe committed close prisoner to Newgate. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 Committing a Homicide into prison. **1793** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 343 He may apprehend, and commit to prison, all persons who break the peace. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 The magistrates committed the prisoners to the House of Correction for one month each. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 351 Four prelates..were ..committed on frivolous pretexts to the Tower.

b. *simply.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 The Erle of Arondell taken and committed. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 112 You did commit me. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 231 Power to administer an Oath, or to commit a Malefactor. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 17 This fellow is a gambler, and committed for cheating at play. **1886** *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 197/1 To commit a solicitor for breach of an order to deliver a bill of costs.

absol. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 866 The sheriff had not any authority to commit. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist.* IV. 623 Justices were unwilling to commit.

4. *Legislation.* To refer or entrust (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 95 To proceede with those Bylles which are comytted. **1640-1** LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 6 This..Petition should bee committed. **1678** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 33 This Notorious Bill..was read a second time, and committed. **1778** H. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 235 Although your Excellency's observations are committed, I am much mistaken if every member of Congress is not decided in his opinion in favor of them. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 39 This bill..when, in the language of parliament, it was committed, in other words, considered by the House, when the House calls itself a committee.

II. To commission. [Cf. COMMITTEE.]

†5. To charge with a duty or office; to commission, appoint. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 85 The tresorers and chaungers that were comytted to receyve the money. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. 142 And rewlers shal be there commytted for to rewle them. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 468. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 152 Tua consulis..quha var committit to be cheiffis and captans of the armye of the Romans.

III. To perpetrate or perform (in a bad sense).

[This sense existed in Latin from the earliest period: its actual genesis is doubtful; it may have been 'to put forth', 'to put together', or 'to engage in'.]

6. a. To do (something wrong or reprehensible); to perpetrate, be guilty of (a crime, offence, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 Thoffence that Eneas hath commytted ayenste me. **1548** UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 89 b, I haue committed nothyng agaynst my countreymen. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man committe murther. **1565** JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 363 Thou shalt not commit Vsurie to thy Brother. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 34 When we haue committed God any faults let vs be afrayd. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xx. 14 Thou shalt not commit adultery. **16..** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 166 The monstrous murder of Nero committed on his mother Agrippina. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. §1 There are some offences which all the world can commit. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 2 That the grantee shall not commit felony

or treason. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 166 Responsible for crimes committed within its bounds.

b. (a folly, an error, etc.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 37 Louers cannot see The pretty follies that themselues commit. **1625** BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 177 Absurdities, Many..doe commit. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 26, I oft admire, How Nature.. could commit Such disproportions. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. i, What radical error had he committed? **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 70 It is a piece of folly..which I cannot think of permitting her to commit.

†**c.** *absol.* To commit an offence, offend; to commit adultery or fornication. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Rom.* Argt., When man..committed most abominably, both against the law of God, and nature. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 83 Commit not with mans sworne Spouse. *a***1613** OVERBURY *Characters, A Very Woman* (N.), She commits with her ears, for certain..she has been lain with in her understanding. **1621** BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 434 You did not commit against it voluntarily. **1643-60** [see COMMITTING *ppl. a.* b.].

d. *humorously.* To do, perform (something put by the speaker on a level with an offence).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 962 Lampoons, the only Wit, That Men, like Burglary, commit. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 The saint once..imprudently committed a miracle. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, 'Committing' puns. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, 'My dear ma'am,' said Tom Smart—he had always a great notion of committing the amiable. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 147 A person commits thus an addition to language.

†**e.** *to commit marriage.* (Perh. in 1594 = 'joined, made up'.)

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 81, I have been tampering as long to have a marriage committed betweene my wench and Memphio's onely sonne. *a***1704** L'ESTRANGE (J.), A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass.

IV. To put together, join, engage, involve.

†**7.** To connect, join, unite, fasten. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 47 Vessels..committyng and ioynyng the testicle to Peritoneum. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 Thus are the ribbes committed to the Vertebres. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. §28 (1713) 250 A company of Rings closely committed together. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants* 5 The two main Branches..are not committed into the Seminal Trunk of the Plume.

†**8.** *to commit battle* [L. *committere pugnam*]: to join battle; to engage in battle. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112b, We be constreyned to commyt batayle and fyght. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 466 Here was committed that memorable warre.

9. a. To engage (parties) as opponents or competitors, to match; to bring into contest, involve in hostility (*with*). 'A Latinism' (J.). ? *Obs.*

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* VI. Recollect. Treat. 1062 He that hath brought us into this field, hath promised us victory. God knew their strength, ere he offred to commit us. **1620** —— *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. §18 To be committed with any reasonable or scholler-like antagonist. **1677** GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 240 From hence, as when fire and water are committed together, ariseth a most troublesome conflict. **1804** CASTLEREAGH in *Wellesley's Disp.* (ed. Owen) 262 It commits us in hostility with the three greatest military powers of the empire. **1815** EARL BATHURST in Gurw. *Disp. Wellington* X. 5, I apprehend everything from his committing the army with Buonaparte.

†**b.** *fig.* 'To place in a state of hostility or incongruity.' (J.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. *To H. Lawes*, Not to scan With Midas' ears, committing short and long.

c. To involve in hostile or disagreeable relations; to embroil. [Cf. F. *commettre le père avec le fils* (Littré).]

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. v. 158 The revolted son..whom it was their interest to commit irrevocably with his father.

10. a. To expose by some compromising act to possible risk, danger, or suspicion; to involve, compromise. (Sense not in Johnson or Todd; in Webster 1828.)

Walker says 'First used in Junius's Letters in a sense unknown to our former English writers. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by different writers'.

*c***1770** *Junius Lett.* (W.), You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without committing the honor of your sovereign. **1792** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 454 The importance of restraining individuals from committing the peace and honor of the two nations. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 37 Yet Dugald Stewart has committed the reputation of his understanding, by asserting, etc. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 157 Shakespeare has never once committed his character in such a way that we should refuse cordially to grasp his hand.

b. To engage or pledge by some implicative act (*to* a particular course).

[**1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 227 Warren Hastings, by the said guarantee, did..pledge and commit the publick faith of the company, and the nation.] **1839** W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iv. 124 If I be not speedily *committed* to the slave trade cause, I shall be committed to something else. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 245 Pompey was deeply committed to Cæsar's agrarian..law.

c. *refl.* To compromise oneself. **d.** To pledge oneself by implication *to* a course (evil or risky).

1799 *Walpoliana* xii. 8 They hesitate and wait for the public opinion..they are afraid to commit themselves by speaking out. **1803** NELSON 29 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 336 The Queen..would hardly commit herself in communicating secrets to a Frenchman. **1839** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. ii. 40 This is what comes of committing ourselves to an evil line of conduct. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 269 The strength of a snub lies in the sudden apprehension that we have committed ourselves. *a***1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 193 The preachers had now committed themselves too far to reccde. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 604 When the question is put barely before them they avoid committing themselves.

e. *refl.* To enter into commitment (sense 6 c). Also *pass.*

1948 P. MAIRET tr. *Sartre's Existentialism* 43 What counts is the total commitment, and it is not by a particular case or particular action that you are committed altogether. **1950** B. FRECHTMAN tr. *Sartre's What is Literature?* p. vii, 'If you want to commit yourself,' writes a young imbecile, 'what are you waiting for? Join the Communist Party.' **1957** T. KILMARTIN tr. *Aron's Opium of Intellectuals* iv. 127 A philosophy of 'commitment' which restricts itself to interpreting the commitment of others and does not commit itself.

¶ Of doubtful sense or position.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxiv. 650, I commytte neuer to lyue [*jamais je ne veulx vivre*] without thou shalte derely abye it. **1621** W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 223 Commit not to incurre suspicion of making so worthy parts seruiceable to priuate respects of any.

¶ ? Error for 'admit', or 'conduct'.

1598 *Famous Vict. Hen. V*, ix. 97, I am glad that he is come ..Commit him to our presence. *Ibid.* 109 Commit my Lord Archbishop of Bruges into our presence.

¶ 'To consider, regard, account.' *Cent. Dict.* A mistake, founded on a corrupt reading 'commytted' for 'compted' counted.

commitment (kə'mɪtmənt). [f. COMMIT + -MENT. *Commettement* is found in Anglo-Fr. statutes of Henvy V (Godef.).] The action of committing, in various senses; committal.

1. a. The action of entrusting, giving in charge, or commending.

1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. II. II. iii. 211 To forbear the Commitment of his Fathers Government unto him. **1815** CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 12 A daily..commitment of ourselves to those promises which are in Christ Jesus. **1853** *Tait's Mag.* XX. 516 The irrevocable commitment of the public welfare..to the numerical majority.

b. The committing of the care and custody of idiots to a responsible person. (Cf. COMMITTEE 3.)

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 896 The Lords Justices..entrusted..with the care and commitment of the custody of idiots and lunatics.

2. a. The action of officially consigning to custody or confinement, or the state of being so consigned; imprisonment, confinement, *esp.* previous to trial.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 25 His warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for the comittment of Roberte Moore. **1645** MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 127 Since my commitment to the Castle of Dublin. **1688** *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 241 No Order to keepe him under Commitment. **1765-9** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. (R.), In this dubious interval between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. **1824** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 40/1 This..makes every simple commitment more terrible than a conviction. **1851** DIXON *W. Penn* viii. (1872) 65 Warrants of commitment to the Tower. **1883** *19th Cent.* May 904 Juvenile commitments for crime have largely diminished.

b. A warrant or order of committal to prison.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 142 We..chose Newgate, and a Commitment was ordered to be drawn accordingly. **1817** LD. FOLKESTONE in *Parl. Deb.* 1365 The name or names of the persons who signed the commitment. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* lix, My commitment to the county gaol was made out.

3. *Legislation.* The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 8 When this Petition was first presented, there might bee more reason for the Commitment of it. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 190 The proper question before you is the commitment of this Bill. Now how shall you commit it? *a***1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. vi. 128 Mr. Conway..advised deferring the motion till the day of the commitment. **1800** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 448 They have got their judiciary bill forwarded to commitment. **1870** STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. 102 Upon the commitment got a sufficient party to add such a Clause.

†**4.** The action of committing or perpetrating (an offence); = COMMISSION 12. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 972 The commitment of that parricide. **1650** W. HARTLEY *Good News to all People* 19 Upon the Commitment of sin. **1651** W. DURHAM *Maranatha* 18 The outward acts and grosser commitments of sin. **1738** *Common Sense* (1739) II. 71 To prevent the frequent Commitment of new Crimes.

†**5.** The action of engaging in or commencing (hostilities); hostile engagement. *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 234 To be made the commitment and close fight of enmity and hate. **1793** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 75 Prohibiting the commitment of hostilities.

6. a. The committing of oneself, or being committed (to a particular course of conduct, etc.).

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 62 Urge one [an answer] as much as you can without commitment. **1871** *Daily News* 9 Feb., An unreserved and open commitment to measures of Reform. **1880** E. MYERS in *Hellenica* 5 Without commitment to any especial political opinions.

b. An engagement; a liability; *pl.* pecuniary obligations.

1864 DISRAELI in *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The commitments of the country are too great..we have entered into engagements which it is difficult to fulfil. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/2 Money is of course easy still, as there are no fresh commitments. **1892** *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 7/3 The Murrieta commitments are enormous. **1897** *Daily News* 24 Apr. 9/4 'Bear' commitments have been largely closed during the past few days. **1927** *Daily Tel.* 5 Apr. 11/5 The Peterel will be an additional commitment. **1966** *Listener* 17 Mar. 375/1 The cuts in British forces and commitments.

c. [tr. Fr. *engagement.*] An absolute moral choice of a course of action; hence, the state of being involved in political or social questions, or in furthering a particular doctrine or cause, esp. in one's literary or artistic expression; moral seriousness or social responsibility in artistic productions.

1948 P. MAIRET tr. *Sartre's Existentialism* 16 [An] important Sartrean concept—*engagement*—is here translated as 'commitment'. *Ibid.* 47 At the very heart..of existentialism, is the absolute character of the free commitment, by which every man realises himself. **1948** *Mind* LVII. 259 Commitment ends anguish, but what happens then is a matter of dispute among the different schools of Existentialism. **1948** *Partisan Rev.* Aug. 856 How are cultural interests affected by this struggle and do you think a writer should involve himself in it (as writer? as person?) to the point of commitment? **1955** H. READ *Grass Roots of Art* (ed. 2) iv. 84 This demand for the commitment, or 'engagement', of the artist..originated in communist ideology. **1956** C. WILSON *Outsider* ii. 38 Sartre, whose theory of commitment or 'engagement'..led him to embrace a modified communism. **1961** J. MANDER (*title*) The writer and commitment.

committable, -ible (kə'mɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMMIT + -ABLE; cf. F. *commettable*: see -BLE, and *admittable.*] That may be committed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 219 Mistakes committible in the solary compute of yeares. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 Most hainous sins committable against Christ. *a***1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VII. 215 There is no sin committable by man..but.. is capable of being made a sin of presumption. **1804** BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 414 Offences committed and committable. **1883** MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. iv. 56 The one unforgivable sin committible by women against men.

committal (kə'mɪtəl), *sb.* [f. COMMIT + -AL^{1}.] The action of committing, in various senses.

1. a. The action of entrusting, giving in charge, consigning, or commending.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 243 A careful committal to the memory of the..ladies alphabeted in Clayton's Court Guide. **1858** TRENCH *Parables* 197 The solemn committal..of such a charge to the Priests and Levites.

attrib. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 9/1 The body was interred in the ante-chapel, where the committal prayers were said by the Vice-Master.

b. *committal to writing.*

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 319 The actual committal of Liturgies to writing.

2. a. The action of committing to confinement.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 433/2 The committals to prison. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 61 His arbitrary committal had no pretext of law for it. **1881** *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/4 The committal, trial, and conviction of his wife.

b. A warrant or order for imprisonment.

1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 41 To demand the committal in writing.

3. *Legislation.* The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1818 *Parl. Deb.* 1415 Between the second reading of the bill and its committal in the house. **1825** *Ann. Reg.* 51 Lord Lansdown moved the committal of the bill.

4. The action of doing or perpetrating (an offence, etc.); = COMMISSION 12.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 249 The committall of those smaller faultes. **1728** BP. P. BROWN *Proc. Understanding* II. vi. (1737) 227 An..internal Sensation of Remorse on the Committal of wicked Actions. **1856** *Sat. Rev.* II. 289/2 The Bishop of London's..committal of a flagrant..breach of the Church's law. **1886** R. DAVEY in *Antiquary* Mar. 122/1 The committal of that awful crime.

†**5.** Engaging in or commencing (hostilities). *Obs.*

1771 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The actual committal of hostilities.

6. Committing or compromising oneself: see COMMIT 9.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 378 'Do not commit yourself.' And what does this apprehension of committal imply?

7. The action of committing the body to the grave at burial; esp. *attrib.*, as *committal prayer, sentences, service.*

1854 *Chambers's Jrnl.* I. 207/1 The committal to the grave ..did not complete the funeral obsequies. **1892** *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3/4 The lesson was read by the Rev. A. Majendie, and the committal sentences by the Rev. Dr. Yule. **1898** *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 5/2 The committal portion of the service was taken by the Dean of Christ Church. *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 2/1 The committal prayers were read, though few in the dense crowd could hear them. **1927** *Observer* 28 Aug. 15 The Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney conducted the committal service. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Feb. 35/5 (Advt.), Committal service Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Nassagaweya Church Cemetery, Campbellville.

co'mmittal, *a. colloq.* [app. a back-formation on NON-COMMITTAL *sb.* (*a.*) b.] That commits or compromises (a person, or oneself).

[**1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 140 Mr. Mann's speech has the same non-committal tone.] **1884** *Punch* 9 Feb. 62 A candid opinion on this point is extremely committal.

†**co'mmittance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COMMIT *v.* + -ANCE: cf. *remittance* from Fr.] A committing.

1650 *Exercit. conc. Usurped Powers* 72 The people's non-committance of any power to their Representees.

committar, obs. form of COMMITTER.

committed (kə'mɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMIT + -ED¹.] a. Entrusted, delegated; put in prison; done, perpetrated, etc.: see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 972 The dire thought of his committed evil. **1649** LOVELACE *Althea in Prison,* Like committed linnets, I With shriller throat shall sing. **1660** *Hist. Indep.* IV. 10 The sad remembrance of their committed crimes. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* ix. (1862) 211 The Church binds and looses by a committed, and not an inherent power.

b. [tr. Fr. *engagé.*] Characterized by COMMITMENT (6 c).

1950 B. FRECHTMAN tr. *Sartre's What is Literature?* p. vii, The worst artists are the most committed. Look at the Soviet painters. **1952** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Feb. 108/4 Both writers are..unprejudiced as far as being 'committed' will allow. **1954** V. CRONIN *Golden Honeycomb* 198 It may be that the fresco is less obsessed by Death than by contemporary social conditions, that it is in fact 'committed' art. **1959** *Books of Month* Apr. 2/1 Christopher Logue..has become 'engaged', or 'committed', which means that he is striving to write poetry touching the everyday life of ordinary people. **1959** *Economist* 30 May 858/2 Communists are familiar with the idea of 'committed' literature. **1965** *Guardian* 10 Sept. 11/5 Bees..swarming..round the heads of committed young painters.

Hence **co'mmittedness.**

1958 *Listener* 17 July 103/1 The kind of self-detachment that makes contemporary talk of committedness sound rather silly.

committee (see below). Also 6 commytte, comyttie, -ittie, 6–7 committie, 7 committey, -itie, -itty, -itte, comittee. [Subst. use of late AFr. *committe, committee* pa. pple., substituted for F. *commis*, f. *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. words like *appellee*, in which the suffix repr. F. *é* of the pa. pple. of 1st conj.; also *trustee.* The pronunciation was orig. (kɒmɪ'ti:), which is still retained in branch I, and in Scotland may be heard also in II. But the few verse quots. from 1606 onward have (kə'mɪtɪ), and this is the recognized pronunciation in II. Practically, the existing senses 2 and 3 have, through this distinction of accent, come to be distinct words.]

I. Applied to an individual: *now* (kɒmɪ'ti:).

†**1. a.** A person to whom some charge, trust, or function is committed; a commissioner, commissary. *Obs.* exc. as in d.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII,* c. 16 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the kepyng of the seid Toun. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 The garden or his commytte or graunte shall tende, and offre mariage to the warde. **1579** FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 547 The Bishop of Rome hath beene made the Committie of diuerse Councels, to receiue the subscription. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 The Comittie, or Purueyour generall, who hath charge to prouide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 By great, by needy Mal-Contents, by Credulous, and Vitious, Work Romes Committees. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 331 Nicholas Wotton..thrise chosen a Committee about peace between the English, French, and Scotish. **1623** COCKERAM, *Committee,* he to whom a matter is committed to be ordered or decided.

†**b.** One of a number of persons to whom a particular business is delegated; a member of a *committee* in sense 2. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 178 The bill is put to certeine committees to be amended. **1618** SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 73 Mr. Comptroller, one of our fellow Comittees. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* (1809) vii. 11 These committees when they meet, they elect one of them to sit in the chair in likenesse of the speaker.

†**c.** The title of each of the 24 directors elected annually by the East India Company to manage its affairs. *Obs.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Ep. Ded., To the..Four and Twenty Committees of the Honorable the East-India Company. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/3 A General Court..to declare the Choice of the Governour, Deputy, and 24 Committees. **1858** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. I. x. 228 The management was entrusted to seventeen directors, or, as they were then called, committees.

d. ***Court of Committees*** (of Guy's Hospital): a court of 21 members, whose duties are the financial management of the Hospital, and the appointment of new Governors.

1725 *Act 11 Geo. I* (*Guy's Hospital*), The several persons herein-after named..are hereby declared to be the President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. **1890** *Printed Notice, Guy's Hosp.*, Meetings of the Court of Committees will be held upon the following dates.

2. *Law.* A person to whom the charge of a lunatic or idiot is committed.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. (R.), If he be found *non compos,* he [the Lord Chancellor] usually commits the care of his person..to some friend who is then called his committee. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 118 The powers given by the Act..may be exercised by guardians for infants, by committees for lunatics. **1884** *Times* 27 Oct. 4/5 She was the committee of the lunatic.

¶ **1607** COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., says 'This word seemeth to be something strangely used in Kitchin, fol. 160, where the widow of the kings tenant being dead, is called the committee of the king': but KITCHIN *Jurisd.* (1598) has l.c. 'et sa feme est committee le Roy', translated (1653, p. 314) 'and his Wife is committed to the King'.

II. Applied to a body: *now* (kə'mɪtɪ).

3. a. A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. (Cf. 1 b, which shows that each member was originally called *a committee.*)

Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies:

Committee of the whole House: the whole of the members sitting as a committee to consider the details of a measure which has been 'committed', or for kindred purposes, as in the ***Committee of Supply, Committee of Ways and Means***; hence the phrases ***to resolve itself into a committee, to go into committee, to be in committee,*** etc. ***select*** or ***special committee***: one consisting of a small number of members, selected to investigate a special matter. ***standing committee***: a permanent committee appointed to deal with all matters within a particular sphere, during the existence of the body appointing them. ***joint committee***: one composed of members nominated by two or more distinct bodies, such as the Houses of Lords and Commons, in order to arrange the terms of joint action, adjust differences, etc.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 39 The wholl House a Comittee, the same being adjourned *ad libitum.* **1626** MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 327 III. 225 The Commons having chosen a Committee of Eight..to deliver some fourteen Articles against him unto the Lords. **1640** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 21 This grand Committee..did authorize a Sub-committee. **1643** *Declar. conc. Ireland* 33 The examination of Colonell Audley Mervin given..unto a select committee of the House of Commons. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 4 The East India Company..Regulated by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committee of 24 Assistants. **1733** SWIFT *Legion Club,* Let them form a grand committee, How to plague and starve the city. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Aug. 388/2 The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the..bill. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 356 The subscribers met, and named a Committee of administration to regulate the expences. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 143 In June 1689 a special committee was appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the war in Ireland. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 552 The motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne for going into Committee on the Bill. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 11, I had the honour of being on the committee..for the victualling of Paris after her surrender. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lviii. 285 Many nights of discussion were occupied in committee.

†**b.** A meeting or session of such a body. *Obs.*

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xx, I was to go to Edinburgh to attend the committey of the Parliament. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, Away to White Hall to a Committee for Tangier; where the Duke of York was, and Sir W. Coventry, and a very full committee. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 124 This Day a Committee was held. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 22 Jan. I. 78 The night of the Committee, my brother had got invalids at his house.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **committee chamber, *day, meeting, room;*** †**committee cut** (see quot.); **committee-man,** a member of a committee; **committee-woman,** a woman member of a committee or committees.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 44, I was admitted into the *Committee-chamber. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 743 They mostly had short hair, which at this time was commonly called the *Committee cut. **1640–1** *Kirkcudb. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 84 Johne Gordone..undertakes to produce his sone..at the next *Committie day. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 90 Truly the Carter and *Committee-man, must be fain to tast of the same kettle. **1663** *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 The chief Committee-man of the Association. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies..were anciently called committee-men. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 123 My father is gone to a *committee meeting. **1772** *Town & Country Mag.* 93 Passing a *Committee-room, where only one member was holding a committee. **1853** MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 6 Dec. (1966) 255 One or two of the more 'cautious' lady visitors,—*committee-women, or whatever they call themselves. **1868** W. COLLINS *Moonstone* II. II. vii. 188 A venerable committee-woman at the Mothers' Small-Clothes. **1965** J. PORTER *Dover 3* vi. 66 Dame Alice was an experienced committee woman and never used one word if ten would do.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **co'mmittee** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a committee; **co'mmitteeing** *vbl. sb.*, the procedure of a committee; **co'mmitteeism.**

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 39 Caballings and Cŏmmitteeings. **1864** *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 Mere encouragement of committeeism and private blatancy. **1889** *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 372 They are officered and committeed from their own number.

committeeship (kɒmɪ'ti:ʃɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or function of a committee (now in sense 2).

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 98 Trusted with Committeeships and other gainfull Offices. **1812** *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/1 A controversy respecting the committeeship of a lunatic.

†**committent** (kə'mɪtənt). *Obs.* [ad. L. *committent-em,* pr. pple. of *committĕre.*] One who commits something to the charge of another.

1701 BP. G. HOOPER *Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 38 The Archbishop..is not suppos'd to make the House a Committee..to Consider, and Report to the Committent.

committer (kə'mɪtə(r)). [f. COMMIT + -ER¹.] One who commits (a crime, etc.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Tha that wes committaris of the cryme. **1545** BRINKLOW *Lament.* 10 b, As well..sufferers of such vices, as the committers. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 291 Committers of all manner of vngodlinesse. **1752** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 451 Any body that should..discover the devisers, counsellors, or committers of the king's murder. *a* **1834** LAMB *Mor. & Pers. Deformity* Wks. 560 A real committer of a murder.

†**b.** *absol.* One who commits adultery or fornication. *Obs.* (Cf. COMMIT 6 c.)

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 36 If all your committers stood in ranke They'd make a lane (in which your shame might dwell)..from hence to hell.

committible, var. form of COMMITTABLE.

committie, -y, obs. ff. COMMITTEE.

committing (kə'mɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.] The action of the verb COMMIT; commission.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 21 The..committinge of administration of the goodes of the intestate. **1586** THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1435 To be without the committing of a fault. *a* **1619** DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 132 Of Affirmations and Denyals, of Omissions, and Committings. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 The Committing of that which the Law forbiddeth.

b. The action of referring to a committee: see COMMIT 4.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 6 The committing of this Petition may give countenance to that designe.

co'mmitting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That commits, in various senses; see the verb.

1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 278 The committing acts of Faith. **1755** BURN *Justice of Peace, Commitment* (L.), The committing magistrate. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 9/2 The committing magistrates..were among those who memorialized for a reprieve.

†**b.** That commits an offence, adultery, etc.; lustful. (Cf. COMMIT 6 c.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *The Siege* I. v, He survey'd each Virgin With a most eager and committing look. **1660** GAUDEN *Brownrig* 235 They had such committing and scandalous looks.

committor (kə'mɪˌtɔ:(r)). *Law.* [f. COMMIT *v.* + -OR in its specialized sense as the correlative of -EE.] A judge (usually the Lord Chancellor) who commits a lunatic or idiot to the charge of another (the *committee*: see COMMITTEE 2).

commix (kə'mɪks), *v.* Forms: 5–6 co(m)myx, -ix(e, 6– commix. [The pa. pple. *commixt, comyxt,* is found in 15th c. (along with the sb. *commixtion, commixion*); the present stem *commix* appears a good deal later. As the same relative order is found in the case of *admixt, admix, mixt, mix* (the last being the latest of all), the inference is that the L. pples. *commixt-us, admixt-us, mixt-us* were first adopted as *commixt, admixt, mixt,* and that the final *-t* was then taken to be the native ppl. ending, as in *kis-t* (*cust*), and *commix,* etc. thus assumed as the stem. See more fully s.v. MIX.]

1. *trans.* To mix or mingle together; to blend. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 567 Figges grounde Comyxt with flour. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 Elements comyxt and wysely coequat. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 9 The Quantities of two thinges Commixt. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 32 Cotes commixt with two of the honorable Ordinaries. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 615 Commixe the ashes of a Serpent with..the seeds of Fenugreek. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 You may commix with the said things verjuyce. **1703** *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 12 Beat them till they be throughly commix'd. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 321 Tin and lead commixt. **1772** JACKSON *Isinglass* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 Commixing three spoonfuls with a gallon of malt liquor. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 178 Gore with foam commixed.

b. of things immaterial.

1596 *Edward III,* IV. iii. 54 Profit must with honour be commix'd. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxi. (1631) 56 This so sweetly commixeth her defects with those thoughts of liking. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms..in one and the same Temple. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and airy reports. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 134 He will confound and commix all things spiritual and temporal. **1859** FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 537 The squeaking and grunting commixed of a herd of swine.

†**c.** of persons. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxiii. 8 They..might enter into the congregation and bee commixed with them. **1659** EVELYN *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 117 Lest..a certain impure..rabble enter, and commix themselves with our citizens. *a* **1688** BUNYAN *Confess. Faith* Wks. 62 The sons of God commixing themselves with the daughters of men.

2. To intermix, mix up; to intersperse.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 299 We will not have a Clawbacks hand comixt With such heroick peeres. **1847** H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 With these [fields] are commixed innumerable cottages.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 These elements..commix together daily. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 55 The Smile, mocking the Sigh, that it would flye From so diuine a Temple, to commix With windes. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius'*

Low-C. Warres 960 Such as through greediness of booty, drew upon them ruine by commixing with the burning Ship. **1675** PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 52 They will commix as Iron and Clay. **1776** G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhetoric* I. 252 So far is this pleasure from commixing with the pathos. **1845** CLOUGH *Early Poems* xiv. 9 Oh, with mine commixing I thy breath of life shall feel.

†**4.** *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 561 The women with whome they [Devills] comixe. **1661** ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* IV. i, Curses the man she did commix withal.

†**commi'xation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec. vb. + -ATION.] = COMMIXTION.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* (1605) 294 The trim commixation Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration, Makes th' vnderstanding hull.

commixed, commixt (kə'mɪkst), *ppl. a.* [orig. ad. L. *commixt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiscē-re*, f. *com-* together + *miscē-re* to MIX, mingle. After the formation of the vb. *commix* (see above), this was treated as its pa. pple., and spelt *commix'd*, *commixed*.] Mixed together, commingled. (In early use chiefly participial: see the vb.)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 404 Lyme and gravel comyxt. *a* **1592** T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 208 Teares commixt shall further forth my good. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 Simple, as Clay, Moulde..Or commixt as..clayie, sandie Earth. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xxi. (1639) 409 Commixed affects and causes. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 8 It is..drawn from commixed apples. **1820** W. SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* I. 421 The two commixed masses.

commixing (kə'mɪksɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. COMMIX.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 The commixing of those things.

commixion, obs. variant of COMMIXTION.

co'mmixt, *ppl. a.*: see COMMIX, COMMIXED.

†**co'mmixt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COMMIXT *ppl. a.*; cf. ADMIXT. (The early pa. pple. *commixted* may have been directly f. L. *commixt-us*.)] = COMMIX.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* H v. (R. Suppl.) The natural substaunce of the Soule is symple, and is not composed nor commixted of partyes of dyuers natures. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 This holy sacrament in which the brede & wyn ben commyxted. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hh ij, Then wold they commixt them selfe with the seed. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xxi. 229 There are in milke three substances commixted.

commixtion (kə'mɪkstɪən, -tʃən). *Obs.* except in senses 5, 6. Also *β.* 5 commyxcion, -yxyon, 5–6 -yccyon, -yctyon, 5–7 commixion. [ad. L. *commixtiōn-em* (n. of action f. *commixt-* ppl. stem of *commiscēre* to COMMIX), or a. its Fr. repr. *commixtion* (15th c. in Littré). The early variant *commixcion* (with the ordinary *-cion* for *-tion*) led to the forms *commiccion*, *commiction*, *commixion*, of which the latter was in established use in 16–17th c. COMMISTION represents another variety of the L.]

†**1.** The action of mixing or blending together, commingling. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 34 By commixtion [*ed.* **1527** commixion] and medlyng.. the contre langage is appaired. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* II. 21 Wiþ commixtioun of þe 5 essence of gold and peerle. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 Commixtion of humours. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1683 II. xxiii. 338 United..without any confusion, or commixtion. **1760** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 675 The commixtion of snow with aquafortis.

†**b.** Blending (of wines or the like), garbling.

1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 72 It shall be lawful for muscadines, in vintners cellars, to indict their masters of commixtion.

†**c.** of persons. *Obs.*

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 274 A commixtion of new inhabitants. **1667** *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 34 The true Ancient Primitive Episcopacy..was ballanced or managed by a due commixtion of Presbyters therewith.

β. **1393** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 Couenable and temperate commyccions of elementis. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Of kyndly Commyxyon. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest maketh commyxcyon of wyne and water. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xl. 124 By reason of commyctyon of this maryage. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxix. 105 The height of friendship, when two similary Souls shall blend in their commixions. **1669** W. ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 62 Destillation, Infusion, Decoction, or Commixion. **1689** C. PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 143 A spiritual Commixion.

†**2.** Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1066 Marie bare vs a son without mans commixtionne. **14..** *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 136 Fulynge..oute of wedloke with vnleueful commixtions. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Without the commixtyon of sex. **1673** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 199 The commixtion of Male and Female, the procreation of Children.

β. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/1 Cleane from anye late commixcion and carnal knowledge of their wiues. **1543** *Necess. Doctr.* N j b, Unlawful commixion of a marryed man with anye other woman, than with his owne wife.

†**3.** Commixed condition or state, commixture.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Makinge a commixtion of a thynge profitable with a sweetnesse mellifluous. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 20 Pepill..alliat under ane commixtioun of blude. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 4 Stopples..of common Plaister..which would by reason of the exquisite commixtion of its small parts deny all access to the external air.

β. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 124 Were thy commixion, Greeke and Troian so, That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all, And this is Troian.

†**4.** *concr.* A mixture, compound. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 26 He couthe make playsters, and newe commyxcyons. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 171 So many thousand sauces, and commixtions of spices.

5. *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 177 a, Hotchpot..a commixion of divers things together. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1870) 117 Though the new species could be produced from the commixtion or confusion of different substances belonging to different proprietors, the same rule holds. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Commixtion*, a method of acquiring property in the Scotch law, by mixing or blending substances belonging to different proprietors. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvii. 932 So in the case of commixtion, specification, etc.

6. The putting of a small piece of the host into the chalice, typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 585 The Roman custom of putting a small piece broken off the Host into the Chalice..called the Commixtion, or Commixture. [*Commixture* is the word used in the following pages of the book.]

commixture (kə'mɪkstjʊə(r)). [ad. L. *commixtūra*, f. *commixt-*: see prec. and -URE.]

1. The action or fact of mixing or mingling together; union of ingredients or constituents.

a **1592** T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 201 But it so fast was fixed to my hart, Ioind with vnseparable sweete commixture. **1610** BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* §56 Your odious commixture of all sorts of people in the body of your Church. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xix. (1851) 114 The souls union and commixture of intellectuall delights. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 85 Jarring interests and opposite views..are made to produce order by their proper commixture. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 354 A law enforcing the commixture of tartar emetic in every gallon of spirit. **1869** FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 123 While all other tongues..have undergone perpetual commixture and change.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1607–12 BACON *Ess. Nobility* (Arb.) 188 By a commixture of good and euil Actes [**1612** Arts]. **1671** MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physic* 81 The various results from different commixtures. **1846** HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Rappacini's Dau.*, There had been such a commixture.

2. The condition or product resulting from mixing things together; a mixture, a compound.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. vi. 6 My Loue and Feare, glew'd many Friends to thee, And now I fall. Thy tough Commixtures melts. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xv, Demetrius was a Commixture of vertues, and vices. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Planting*, A Comixture of Street Filth, Sea-coal Ashes, and some Horse-Dung with it. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 222 Atmospheric air may be considered..a commixture of an acid and water, and a fixed fire. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 491 Seeing in this commixture..the indications of long and slow action. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. i. 578 The temple contains a strange commixture of Brahmanical and Buddhist worship.

†**3.** Complexion (in its earlier sense). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 296 Faire Ladies..their damaske sweet commixture showne, Are Angels vailing clouds.

†**4.** = COMMIXTION 2. *Obs.*

1682 G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 181 Monks and Friers, who fancied themselves to have had unclean commixtures with her.

†**5.** *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* = COMMIXTION 5.

17.. ERSKINE is cited in WEBSTER.

6. = COMMIXTION 6. q.v.

1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 520 This commixture, if not absolutely primitive, is..of very venerable antiquity.

commli, -ly obs. forms of COMELY.

Commo ('kɒməʊ). Also commo. Slang abbrev. of COMMUNIST. Cf. COMMIE. Chiefly *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1941 in BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang.* **1946** *Daily Express* 20 Dec. 2/4 The commos hate us and nobody is going to risk being thought pro-British in case the commos win. **1959** J. CLEARY *Back of Sunset* 210 I've been reading how the Commos have eliminated all the flies in China. **1963** B. PEARSON *Coal Flat* xx. 355 If they would just look at the ringleaders of this boycott they would soon find out they were commos.

commocion, -cyon, obs. ff. COMMOTION.

†**commodate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *commodāt-* ppl. stem of *commodā-re*: see COMMODE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put in order, adjust, arrange.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. viii. 158 She..may therby commodate many matters, and salue many breaches.

2. To adjust, suit, accommodate *to.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 178 One who wisely knew how to commodate his actions to his princes genius.

3. To lend.

Hence '**commodating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 16 Selling, exchanging, commodating, or lending. **1887** *Daily Tel.* 2 June 5/2 The accommodating—or, to put it in Latinity more correct than that of the Statute, the 'commodating'—Librarian.

commodate ('kɒmədət), *sb.* [ad. L. *commodāt-um* loan, neut. of *commodāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commodā-re* to accommodate, lend: cf. Fr. *commodat.*] *Rom. Law.* A free loan of anything not perishable, to be returned unimpaired to the lender.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A commodate..is gratis, and does not transfer the property..Things which consume by use, or time, cannot be objects of a commodate. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 286 Commodate..In this sort of loan, the property continues with the lender; the only right the borrower acquires in the subject is its use, after which he must restore the individual thing. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 75 In the case of commodate or loan for use. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. §90.

commodation (kɒmə'deɪʃən). [ad. L. *commodātiōn-em*, f. *commodā-re*: see COMMODE *v.*]

†**1.** Accommodation; convenience, adaptation for use; mutual arrangement. *Obs.*

1648 J. GEREE *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 15 The danger of commodation on such concessions. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 Some Objects..have..a mediate and preparatory usefulness to Mankind, though..in themselves and immediately they have not that commodation.

2. *Law.* The lending of a thing, to be returned after use unimpaired: cf. COMMODATE *sb.* ? *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. §15 Of Commodation or Lending of thinges which may be restored. Commodation, is a Contract reall, whereby..euen the verie selfe same thing in deede may be restored and not in liew thereof an other of the same kinde, as an horse, a booke, etc. **1611** R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 18 In commodation, or lending to vse.

‖**commodatum** (kɒmə'deɪtəm). *Rom. Law.* [L.: see COMMODATE *sb.*] = COMMODATE *sb.*

1681 [see MUTUUM]. **1781** W. JONES *On Bailments* 77 He..mentions *pignus* among other contracts *reciprocally useful*, and distinguishes it from *commodatum*, whence the borrower *solely* derives advantage. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lexicon* 119/2 He who lends to another a thing for a definite time, to be enjoyed and used under certain conditions, without any pay or reward, is called *commodans*; the person who receives the thing is called *commodatarius*, and the contract is called *commodatum*. **1882** R. BITHELL *Counting-House Dict.* 72 *Commodatum* in mercantile law signifies a loan of such things as are expected to be returned, and not to be repaid or replaced by an equivalent. **1980** *Oxf. Compan. Law* 251/2 *Commodatum*, in Roman law, proper loan, the gratuitous loan of a thing to be returned after the period specified, or after the purpose of the loan has been served, or in any event after the lapse of a reasonable time or on request, in the same form and in as good a state as when lent, save for necessary wear and tear.

†**co'mmode,** *a. Obs.* Chiefly 18th c. [a. Fr. *commode*, ad. L. *commod-us* that has due measure, suitable, convenient, accommodating, etc., f. *com-* together + *mod-us* measure, due measure: see MODE.]

1. Convenient, opportune, suitable.

1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 163 This is the place..so pricked and commode, as I finde it in the..said olde booke. **1668** MRS. BEHN *Oroonoko* Wks. 1871 I. 164 We were dressed, so as is most commode for the hot countries. **1740** H. WALPOLE *Let. H.S. Conway* 9 July, A vast palace..vastly commode especially to the cicisbeo-part of mankind.

2. Of persons: Accommodating; gen. in a bad sense. Const. *to.*

1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* v. iii, One of those Commode Ladies who lend out Beauty, for Hire. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, So Sir! am not I very commode to you? **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 188 The commode matrons, and compliant fair.

commode (kə'məʊd), *sb.* Also 7 comode. [a. Fr. *commode* (in Littré in senses 1 and 3), subst. use of adj. *commode*: see prec.]

1. A tall head-dress fashionable with women in the last third of the 17th and first third of the 18th centuries, consisting of a wire frame-work variously covered with silk or lace; sometimes with streaming lappets which hung over the shoulders.

a **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 At last the knight..struck off her commode. **1692** D'URFEY *Marriage Hater* Prol. 55 Wir'd Comode..Cock'd Three Stories high. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. x. 7 Stiff Commodes in Triumph star'd Above their Foreheads half a Yard. *a* **1717** PARNELL *Allegory on Man* 28 Nor with long streets and longer roads Dangling behind her, like commodes. **1730** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* I. 238 They would be as awkward here as if I was to wear a commode. **1876** PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 130. **1883** ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* 123 The commode..originated in the court of Lewis XIV and was there called a *fontange* because it had been introduced by Mlle. Fontange.

†**2.** [cf. COMMODE *a.* 2.] A procuress, bawd. *Obs.*

1721 CIBBER *Cæsar* Epil., Was it not Bold..to..make the Tragic Muse commode to Love. **1753** FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. (1763) 23 A pretty Lodging we have hit upon; the Mistress a Commode, and the Master a——.

3. A piece of furniture with drawers and shelves; in the bedroom, a sort of elaborate chest of drawers (so in Fr.); in the drawingroom, a large (and gen. old-fashioned) kind of chiffonier.

1786 F. TYTLER in *Lounger* No. 79 ¶5 A labyrinth of chests of drawers, commodes, cabinets and boxes. 1823 SCOTT *Let.* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, We did not open Mr. Baldock's commode.. Lady Scott, the party most interested in the drawing room, thinks mirrors..better things. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 353 An indescribable piece of furniture called a commode, consisting of three drawers of dark mahogany, perched upon long legs, and surmounted by four shelves enclosed within glass doors. 1862 H. AÏDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* II. 171 A few rickety chairs and tables, beds, and commodes. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 1/3 We place on sale a Bedroom Suit..It has the wide French bureau and the 1890 English commode.

4. A small article of furniture enclosing a chamber utensil; a close-stool.

1851 *Times* 1 Apr. 11/4 Inodorous chamber commodes affording great comfort to invalids. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 11/2 At the corner of this passage..is a commode for the use of the women.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *commode box*.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/4 A Commode Box with a Head-dress.

†co'mmode, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *commodāre* to suit, etc., f. *commod-us* suitable: see COMMODE *a.*]

a. To suit. b. To fit or furnish *with* (something appropriate). c. To put in order, repair (cf. ACCOMMODATE 8).

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 68 By noon..the tide will commode us for our northern passage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Modern Architects..have thought fit to commode every Order of Columns with a proportionate Pedestal. *Ibid.* 53 Scamozzi was the first that commoded Columnations with Pedestals. 1765 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 It would help to preserve and commode the roads.

†co'mmodely, *adv. Obs.* [f. COMMODE *a.* + -LY².] Conveniently.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 267 You found the whole garden..spread with tents which remained all night very commodely. 1759 —— *Lett. Montagu* No. 108 It will fall in very commodely between my parties.

†co'mmodement. [f. COMMODE *v.* + -MENT.] Accommodation, conveniencing.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (R. Suppl.), The commodement of the publike in the appendages of an holy peace. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The advantage and commodement of the publick in general.

commoder, var. of COMMOTHER, *Obs.*

†co'mmoderate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commoderātus* brought into the right measure, exact, pa. pple. of **commoderāre*, f. *com-* + *moderāre* to keep within due measure: see MODERATE.]

Brought into due measure, conformed to moderation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 Such a commoderate way, as shall best please him [God], and profit his Churches.

b. Duly proportioned, commensurate *to*.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 We must detract somewhat, that these parts may be commoderate to the operation of Nature.

†co'mmoderate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To fashion according to moderation; to keep in a middle course between two extremes.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 The Independent way..the Presbyterian way..when I consider how the Parliament will commoderate a way out of both.

†commode'ration. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: cf. MODERATION.]

1. The due adjustment and proportioning (of things) to each other, or to any function or use.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Ejb, In Symmetrye, that is to say, that in competence and commoderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 49 So exacte therfore is the makyng therof, and with such commoderation is it measured. *Ibid.* v. 64 The commoderation of aerye, and fiery substaunce. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 172 In all parts there is..a certain commoderation of the quantity of parts to the actions of them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 That which changeth the commoderation and consistency of the matter.

2. The taking of a moderate or middle course.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 67 A shewe of inclination to poperie and of commoderation with it.

†co'mmoderator. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see MODERATOR.] One who takes or follows a middle course; an advocate of moderate courses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 65 The wandring pathes which have distracted the commoderators of all times, some of whom will haue pictures but no images, some images but not so many.

†commodiate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. COMMODI-OUS (or its source) + -ATE³.] = COMMODE *v.*

1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* IV–V. 38 A place whereby the enemy was much commodiated for the annoyance of Normandy.

†commodie. *Obs. rare.* [Perhaps merely an error for *commoditie*, but possibly repr. an assumed L. **commodia*: see COMMODIOUS.] = COMMODITY.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, 113 He was a Carnal Gospeller..to gette somwhat by it, and to serve his commodie. 1649 (*title*), A Tragi-Comedy..or a Parliament Out-cry of State Commodies set to sale.

commodie, -ye, obs. ff. COMEDY.

commodification (kəmɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [f. COMMODITY: see -FICATION.] The action of turning something into, or treating something as, a (mere) commodity; commercialization of an activity, etc., that is not by nature commercial.

1975 *Fox* I. i. 5/2 We might begin to inquire whether the retreat from the objectification, commodification and institutionalization of traditional art models..[is] the instinctive recoil against *that which they represent*. 1977 *Rev.* (Fernand Braudel Centre) Fall 125 The continuing process of 'development' of the world-economy has demonstrated..that more than land and labor was subject to commodification. 1980 N. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dominant Ideology Thesis* v. 150 The crucial fact about working-class integration that emerges from this account is the boys' acceptance of the commodification of labour. 1981 *Dance Scope* XV. III. 14 These are only the manifestations of what I have called the commodification of dance, that is the packaging, promotion, presentation and institutionalization of movement and choreographers. 1983 L. R. LIPPARD *Overlay* 6 Others [*sc.* artists] have made conscious attempts over the last decade to combat the relentless commodification of their products and to reenter the 'outside world'. 1984 *Nature* 2 Aug. 438/3 In..*The Man Who Knew Too Much*, Alfred Hitchcock guessed that the 'commodification' of health care was one of the nastier secrets in American medicine.

†commodi'osity. [f. med.L. *commodiōs-us* COMMODIOUS + -ITY.] Convenience.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 182 Unless it be for my commodiosity.

commodious (kə'məʊdɪəs), *a.* Also 5–6 -iouse, -yous(e, 6 -ius. [ad. F. *commodieux*, *-euse* (15th c. in Godef.), med.L. *commodiōs-us* (Du Cange), an irregular formation on L. *commodum* convenient, a convenience, as if there had been a L. **commodia*, like *perfidia*, etc. Cf. L. *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, F. *perfide*, Eng. *perfidious*.]

†1. Advantageous, beneficial, profitable, of use.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 149 Lande argillose..Ys commodiouse. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Worstedes, saies, and stamins..bene right acceptable and commodious marchaundises. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 139 There [in Shetland] is nothing the whyche is commodious nor pleasaunt, except fyshe. 1591 W. CLOWES *Treat. Lues Venerea* (1637) 206 A very commodious plaister devised by Master John Hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶3 When a position teems..with commodious consequences.

†b. Const. *to* (*unto*), *for*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 177 The pyne unto all thing under sowe Is commodious. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 A good..ordinance..right commodious for the publike weale of this realme. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc.) I. 20 Drincke bothe commodius and pleasaunt to them which are accustomed thereunto. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 33 A Pulse..that is most commodious for man and beast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 101 Very necessary and commodious to be inserted in this place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 14 No way commodious unto us. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. §455 Virtues which are most commodious to ourselves and others.

2. Convenient, serviceable, handy. *arch.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., An ordre for praier..more profitable and commodious, then that whiche of late was vsed..more commodious..for that the rules be fewe & easy. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 For spede and more commodious calculation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 137 His commodious Solution of Difficulties. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶1 This practice is a commodious subject of raillery to the gay. 1781 —— *L.P., Pope* Wks. IV. 23 An edition equally cheap and more commodious. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. i, A work..commodious in form.

b. Const. *for* (*to*, obs.).

c 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 271, I cannot invent A way more commodious to my judgment. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.*, Quick-silver..is much more commodious for the Experiment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 This Tool is most commodious to serve you. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 549 That recess, commodious for surprize. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, By this way the..general had chosen to approach..as most commodious for his cavalry.

†3. Occurring conveniently; opportune. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *2 Macc.* xiv. 5 Having gotten a commodious time for his madnes. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 130 Thieves seize on goods by the commodious flight of their owners.

†4. Of persons: Accommodating. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 197 The Parrot will not doe more for an Almond, then he for a commodious drab.

5. Serviceable or convenient for accommodation, shelter, or the like: a. with *for*, *to*. *arch.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Places which were very commodius for the enemies. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 The hauen was not commodious to winter in. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 36 England lying so commodious for Navigation. 1759 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 367 The Isle of Caldey..safe and commodious for Men of War.

b. *absol.* Furnishing good and ample accommodation; conveniently roomy, spacious. Now the usual sense.

[1494 FABYAN VII. 414 The orcharde..whiche was passyng commodious and pleasaunt, they defacyd. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. 233 To alter olde buyldyng in-to commodyous and pleasaunt buyldynge.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 This Malaccha hath a goodly and commodious hauen. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 3 One of the safest and most commodious ports in the world. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xix, These commodious dwellings. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 559 A farm..furnished with commodious buildings.

†6. Said of *life*, *living*: Endowed with conveniences, comfortable. *Obs.*

1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxvii. 222 Things needful, for the commodious living of his natural subjects. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 Desire of such things as are necessary to commodious living. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 84 My life..is a great deal more easie and commodious than thine.

commodiously (kə'məʊdɪəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a commodious manner: †a. advantageously, profitably (*obs.*); b. conveniently, now *esp.* in respect to ready access and roominess.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 28 Eke se thi lande Be bering, and commodiously stande. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/1 He sought oportuniti that he might commodiously betraye hym. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 An inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 1083 To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd By him with many comforts. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 79 Ireland lieth Commodiously for the Trade of the new American world. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. Reynolds* 9 Sept. Who led me very commodiously into conversation with the Duke. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 In this state it is more commodiously transportable. 1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 128 This name so commodiously vague. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 213 It lay very commodiously for the prosecution of [their] designs.

commodiousness (kə'məʊdɪəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Commodious state or quality:

†a. Advantageousness, suitableness, convenience. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 For commodiousnes, necessity, and auantage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. §2 The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to follow it. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 342 A Barber knoweth the commodiousness of soft fingers at the touching of veins. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 259 An admirable commodiousness..to travel from London. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 122 Pearls have also physical virtues exceeding the commodiousness of ornament. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 4 Regions that offered..every commodiousness of water.

b. *esp.* in reference to convenience of position, accessibility, and (usually) ampleness of room.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 196 The commodiousnesse of the place, where hee abideth. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 259 Through the commodiousness of its situation..as lying but eighteen miles north from Oxford. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Trade of a County arises from..the Commodiousness of Ports. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 487 The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 323 Adverting to the size and commodiousness of the buildings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* ix, Such commodiousness of situation.

†co'mmoditable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMMODITY + -ABLE.] Fit for purchase or sale.

1792 J. RICHARDSON *Fugitive* IV. ii. (1793) 59 A cargo of more commoditable merchandize.

†co'mmoditous, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* -itious. [f. COMMODITY: cf. *necessitous*, etc., and see -OUS.] Having commodity; convenient; = COMMODIOUS.

1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 35 Moste commoditious to the use and edification off the churche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks*, A multitude of pioners to make the wayes more commoditous for his great armie.

commodity (kə'mɒdɪtɪ). Forms: 5–6 com(m)odite(e, -dyte, 5–7 com(m)oditie, -dytie, -detie, (5 comedytee, comeditie), 7 comodity, 6– commodity. [a. F. *commodité* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *commoditāt-em* due measure, fitness, convenience, complaisance, f. *commod-us*: see COMMODE *a.* The concrete senses appear to have arisen in the modern languages.]

†1. a. As a quality or condition of things, in relation to the desires or needs of men, etc.: The quality of being 'commodious'; conveniency, suitability, fitting utility; commodiousness. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, There was al that myht do pleasaunce To any harte and all commoditee. 1542 *Lament. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 They had the vauntage of vs..for the commodyte of the place beyng aboue vs. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 120 Sent..to espie the commoditie of the havens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 b, Of the commoditie of water who doubteth, without whose use no man is able to live. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 132 Vulcan..the first that found out the commoditie of fire. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 83 Of singular use and commodity.

†b. Convenient access to or supply *of*. *Obs.*

c **1529** WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 104 II. 7 Summe.. place, wher I may have comodyte of Physycyans. **1549** *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 131 Ve can hef na comodite of the necessair thingis that ar requirit.

2. As a property of the person, etc., affected: **a.** Convenience. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Suche men unresonably.. encline to the rest and commodyte of the body. **1524** LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 86 I. 247 A surceace of warre..is only for their and the Duks commoditie. **1612** BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 Not to be taken as a rule of necessity.. but.. rather.. as a rule of commodity. **1774** JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales* 4 Aug., Only one tower had a chimney, so that there was [no] commodity of living. **1868** BROWNING *Ring. & Bk.* I. 690 The lawyer's pleadings.. Doubled in two.. For more commodity of carriage.

†**b.** Expediency. *Obs.*

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. x. 117 A consideration of commoditie, whereunto commonly eche man is prone by nature. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 573 Since Kings breake faith vpon commoditie, Gaine be my Lord, for I will worship thee. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 83 They wil heare vs willingly if our Text be Commodity, and our Sermon Policie. **1788** COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 130 What Shakspeare calls commodity, and what we call political expediency.

†**c.** Advantage, benefit, profit, interest: often in the sense of private or selfish interest. *Obs.*

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 41, I will use his friendship to mine own commodity. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1676) 85/1 Commodity is the steer of all their actions. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. §12 His atchievements in France, were more for the credit, then commodity.. of England. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 163 Those kind of men do regard nothing but their own Commodity. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Under the general name of commodity, I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.

†**d.** *concr.* Profit, gain.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 91 If he displaced any person from his commoditie, he did not forget otherwise to recompence him. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 236 These Indies.. yeeld an exceeding commodity to this king.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) A convenience, advantage, benefit, interest. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Other commodytees folowynge of the same. **1578** ABP. GRINDAL *Let.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. §3 The reading of Homilies hath his commodities. **1612** (*title*), An Old Thrift newly revived, wherein is declared.. the commodities and discommodities of inclosing decayed Forrests. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 152 Hypocrites, who will do anything in compliance with their own commodities. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 12 The many commodities incidental to the life of a public office.

†**4.** Convenient juncture of events; opportunity, occasion. *Obs.*

1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. i. 254 After dinner taking commodity to declare their letters. *a* **1555** BP. GARDINER in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* 22 Having commodity to send this bearer.. to the University. **1619** V'CT DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden Soc.) 74 Your Lordship shall hear from me agayne by the first commodity I can make. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 403 Finding the Commodity of an English Ship.. we hoised sayl.

5. *concr.* A thing of 'commodity', a thing of use or advantage to mankind; esp. in *pl.* useful products, material advantages, elements of wealth.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 þe land of Inde es þe maste plentifous land of folk þat es owerwhare, by cause of þe grete commoditez [Fr. *bontee*] þat it has þerin. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 289 Flandres.. is replete with mony commodites, as with pastures, bestes, marchandise, waters, hauenes. **1494** FABYAN I. iv. 11 Yᵉ Ryuer of Thamys.. with also the Commodities therunto adioynynge. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Euery parte, region or commoditie of yᵉ sayd new found landes. **1594** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden Soc.) 8 Hopps, a commoditie of greate and continuall use. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 80 They now think a Bishoprick but a naked commodity. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Cattle, Corne and all Commodities will thrive. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 177 Command over the gross commodities of life.

6. a. *spec.* in *Comm.* A kind of thing produced for use or sale, an article of commerce, an object of trade; in *pl.* goods, merchandise, wares, produce. Now esp. food or raw materials, as objects of trade. ***staple commodity***: leading article of trade.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 160 Commodytes.. commynge out of Spayne, And marchandy.. Bene fygues, raysyns, wyne bastarde, and dates. **1486** *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 8 Every Merchant.. shall imploy the Money.. upon the Commodities of this Land. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 6 Some tender monie to me.. Some offer me Commodities to buy. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ii. 17 There is a due price to be set upon every saleable commodity. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 73 Commodities are Moveables, valuable by Money. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 359 Money was at that time a scarce Commodity in Greece. **1825** MᶜCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 294 Money is itself a commodity, whose value depends on the same circumstances that determine the value of all other commodities. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 16 A commodity is any portion of wealth. **1934** G. B. SHAW *On Rocks* Pref. 158 They are free to enter upon a series of quite legitimate but not the less nefarious operations. For example, making a corner in wheat or copper or any other cornerable commodity and forcing up prices so as to make enormous private fortunes for themselves. **1958** R. K. NARAYAN *Guide* i. 18 Bullock carts.. arrived late in the evening from distant villages, loaded with coconut, rice and other commodities for the market. **1962** *Listener* 8 Mar. 400/2 Agricultural subsidies, to sustain one kind of production and to foster an arbitrary commodity pattern within it. **1985** *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 19 London commodity markets: rubber.. sisal.. sugar.. soya meal.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* Anything that one 'trades' or 'deals' in.

1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.*, The whore, who is called the commodity. *a* **1623** W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 53 The maxime of Politicians, that the opinion of virtue is a commodity. **1659** *Vulgar Errors Censured* ii. §i. 18 The first Commodity a young Tradesman sets to sale is his own Honesty. **1767** *Junius Lett.* xii. 52 The favour of princes is a perishable Commodity. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16 The staple commodity of my letters.

†**7. a.** A quantity of wares, parcel, 'lot'. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 93, I wold thou and I knew, where a Commodity of good names were to be bought. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 19 Such a Commoditie of warme slaues, as had as lieue heare the Deuill, as a Drumme. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* III. i. 50 Now Ioue in his next commodity of hayre, send thee a beard.

†**b.** *spec.* in 16–17th c.: A parcel of goods sold on credit by a usurer to a needy person, who immediately raised some cash by re-selling them at a lower price, generally to the usurer himself (see D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Usury*).

An accommodation of this kind, designed to evade the usury laws, in which the goods were trumpery, was known as a ***commodity of brown paper***, or the like: see Nares. ***to take*** (*clap*) ***up a commodity***: to obtain such an accommodation.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a commodity (if so much credite be left). **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 a, A hundred pound commodity.. is not forty pound money. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 5 Here's yong Mʳ. Rash, hee's in for a commoditie of browne paper and olde Ginger, nine score and seuenteene pounds, of which hee made fiue Markes readie money. **1608–48** DEKKER *Eng. Villanies* (*title of ch.*), The Manner of undoing Gentlemen by taking up of Commodities. *a* **1652** BROME *Mad Couple* II. Wks. 1873 I. 21 My husband.. lent you the last Terme a hundred pound, which hee assign'd to me; and now I have it in Commodity.

8. *attrib.*, as ***commodity agreement, control, fetishism, market, price***; **commodity dollar** *U.S.*, a proposed unit of a form of currency the gold value of which is determined by the current market prices of certain basic commodities; also *attrib.*; **commodity exchange**, an organized market for the bulk purchase of certain commodities, a commodity market; **commodity rate**, a special rate charged by railways for transportation of particular commodities within a specified area.

1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 787/2 International agreements for the marketing of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials in their unprocessed form are known as commodity agreements. **1943** P. L. YATES *Commodity Control* xi. 232 Neither buffer-stock nor quota schemes are sufficiently flawless to enlist our unqualified support as the sole method of commodity control. **1933** WARREN & PEARSON in *N.Y. Times* 23 July VIII. 3/3 The Commodity Dollar. The compensated dollar is a proposal to establish by law a currency redeemable in gold. **1933** *Times* 13 Dec. 14/1 The adoption of the Fisher and Warren 'commodity dollar' system. **1934** *Planning* I. XXVI. 12 It is surprising how little .. those engaged in industry know about the working of the commodity exchanges. [**1887** S. MOORE tr. *Marx's Capital* I. I. i. 41 (*heading*) The fetishism of commodities and the secret thereof.] **1942** P. M. SWEEZY *Theory of Capitalist Developm.* ii. 35 In his doctrine of Commodity Fetishism, Marx was the first to perceive this fact... In commodity production, the basic relation between men ' assumes, in their eyes, the fantastic form of a relation between things'. **1962** H. E. BEECHENO *Introd. Bus. Stud.* xi. 93 In commodity markets.. raw materials are sold by those who grew or extracted them, or by merchants. **1930** *Ann. Reg. 1929* 68 Commodity prices fell still further in 1929. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 135/1 If these special rates are published in the tariff, and are offered to all persons alike,.. they are known as commodity rates.

†**'commodome.** *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *commodum.*] = COMMODITY 2c; 'singular commodome' = individual or private interest.

a **1528** SKELTON *Vox Populi* 393 Thus is oure welthe undone By syngular commodome.

commodore ('kɒmədɔə(r)). Forms: 7 commandore, 7–8 commador(e, 7– commodore. [In 17th c. (under William III) *commandore*, possibly ad. Du. *kommandeur* (see COMMANDER); some have conjectured a corruption of Sp. *comendador*; but no contact with Spain appears in the early instances.]

1. *Naval.* An officer in command, ranking above captain and below rear-admiral.

a. in *Brit.* and *U.S.*

In the British navy the rank is a temporary one, given to senior officers in command of detached squadrons. It is of two classes, in the first of which the commodore (with the pay and allowances of a rear-admiral) has a captain under him, while in the second he has not.

In the U.S. navy (since 1862) the commodore may command a naval division or station, or a first-class warship.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3124/1 The Commandore joyned them with above 500 Sea-men. **1703** *Ibid.* No. 3912/2 Captain Gibson in the Bridgwater being Commadore. **1745** *Observ. conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War distinguished by a broad Pennant, thereby signifying him as a Commadore, has the Degree of Brigadier-General. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 5 Whatever depended on the Commodore, was so far advanced. **1757** J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 34 A commodore is only an occasional dignity.. when the commission ceases, he descends again to the rank of a private captain. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, Our own commodore had made the signal of our recall.

b. An officer of like rank (temporary or permanent) in the navies of other countries; app. originally applied to Dutch commanders.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/3 Vice-Admiral Nevill, Commadore Mees, and several other English and Dutch Commanders. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* v. 14 At the Intreaty of the Commadore I entred the Shallop. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 52 The Commador Don Antonio Serrano. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 216 He was made commodore of the Russian fleet.

2. As a courtesy-title, applied to: **a.** 'the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company'; **b.** a like officer in a fleet of merchantmen; **c.** a captain of pilots.

1832 *Hull Pilotage Act* 17 To their clerk, commodore of pilots, or other officer. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Commodore*.. a title given by courtesy to the senior captain .. also imported into the East India Company's vessels, the senior being so termed, *inter se*.

d. The president of a yacht-club. Also, his vessel at club-regattas.

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLII. 617/3 The Prince of Wales Yacht Club.. the first prize was duly presented by the Commodore. **1890** *Glasgow Herald* 30 June 6/2 Mr. John Neill, commodore of the club, was flag officer.. The visitors on board the Commodore included, etc... Course from commodore round Powder Buoy and Dunoon flag boat.

3. The commodore's ship. (Cf. ADMIRAL.)

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 374, 12 men of warr to cruize at the Chops of the Channel, and the Hampton Court to be commodore. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 A Consultation of all the Captains on board the Commodore.

b. (See quots., and 2 d.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Commodore* is also a name given to some select ship in a fleet of merchantmen, who leads the van in time of war, and carries a light in his top. **1847** HILL in Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 435 The egg-gathering is regulated by a custom which recognises the first-coming vessel as commanding for the season. The second vessel in seniority is called the Commodore; the first being.. the Admiral. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

†**'commodous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commod-us* convenient + -OUS.] = COMMODIOUS.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 179 A Sagacious prudence .. to find out what Laws are best and most commodous. *Ibid.* 180 What is most commodous or incommodous for the preservation.. of their Societie.

†**commodu'lation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commodulātiōn-em* symmetry (in Vitruv. III. i.), n. of action f. **commodulāri*, f. *com-* + *modulāri* to MODULATE.] Symmetrical correspondency.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 27 This correspondencie is by Vitruvius called Commodulation. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* 190. **1669** A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 4 A correspondency and agreement of the Measure of the parts between themselves and with the whole.. by Vitruvius called Commodulation.

†**commody,** *adv. Obs.* App. for L. *commodè* conveniently. (Perh. an error of transcription.)

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Whan he may best and most commody have leisure thereto.

commoeve, obs. form of COMMOVE.

†**co'mmoigne.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *commoine* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *com-* + *moine* monk: cf. *confrère.*] Fellow-monk, brother-monk.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 The Priour of Bromholme and his commoigne apostata, Johne Wortes. **1612** SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 192 With one Gilbert his Commoigne and iii other Monkes. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

†**'commolate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [irreg. f. L. *commol-ĕre* to grind thoroughly, pound, f. *com-* + *mol-ĕre* to grind.] 'To Grinde corne, or the like' (Cockeram pt. II. 1623).

†**commo'lition.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **commolitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commolit-* ppl. stem of *commol-ĕre*: see prec.] Grinding together.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1686) 130 Birds swallow hard substances to supply the use of teeth, by commolition, grinding, and compression of their aliment.

common ('kɒmən), *a.* Forms: 3–6 co(m)mun, comune, 3–7 commune, (3–4 co(m)muyn, 5 comvyne), 3–6 co(m)men, 3–4 -in, (4 -ynge), 4–5 co(m)mown(e, 4–6 -oun(e, -yn, comyne, 4–5 comone, 4–6 commone, 4–7 comon, 5– common. [Early ME. *co(m)mun*, a. OF. *comun* (= Pr., Sp. *comun*, It. *commune*):—L. *commūn-is.* The derivation of the latter is doubtful; ? f. *com-* together + *-mūnis* (:—*moinis*) bound, under obligation (cf. early Lat. *mūnis* obliging, ready to be of service, and *immūnis* not under obligation, exempt, etc.); or ? f. *com-* together + *unus*, in early L. *oinos* one. The former conjecture is the more tenable, esp. if *com-moinis* was, as some suggest, cognate with OTeut. *ga-maini-z*, OHG. *gimeini*, OE. *ȝemæne*, in same sense. The ME. repr. of the latter, IMENE, was superseded by the Fr. *comun*; the accentuation *co'mun* is found as late as the 16th c. in verse; but before

the date of our earliest quots. in the 13th c., the popular form had become *'comun*, whence *'comyn*, *'comin*, *'comen*, and the modern pronunciation. Chaucer and Gower have both; *co'mun*(*e* being usual at the end of a line.]

A. *adj.* I. Of general, public, or non-private nature.

1. a. 'Belonging equally to more than one' (J.); possessed or shared alike by both or all (the persons or things in question). †*to have* (*anything*) *common with*: now, to have *in common* with: see COMMON *sb.* 13 d.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 (Cott.) To pastur commun þai laght þe land. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 44 Also alle men that bileuyden weren to gidere, and hadden alle thingis comyn [so 1611]. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The greate Turke, common enemy of all christendome. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 Goates have many thinges common with sheep. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. iv. 18 With whom from tender dug of commune nourse Attonce I was upbrought. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. §82 He hath the eye of reason common with the best. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 14 Let the Pipes D and F be made common by one Pipe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1416 The sight Of me, as of a common enemy, So dreaded once. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 The common ruin of king and people. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 111 The contents being common property. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 114 These two triangles have D E as a common base. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 [They] have no common ground.

b. Belonging to all mankind alike; pertaining to the human race as a possession or attribute.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 155 Of all this liff the commoune end, That is the ded. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 140 Not to enjoy yᵉ common ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 698 Longing the common Light again to share. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 11 Are you alone exempt from this common, this universal Blindness? 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* ii. 73 The higher attributes of our common humanity.

†c. General, indiscriminate. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, I will no comown dole haue, but..eche pore man and eche pore wouman beyng there haue j d. to prey for me.

2. Belonging to more than one as a result or sign of co-operation, joint action, or agreement; joint, united. *to make common cause* (*with*): to unite one's interests with those of another, to league together. (See CAUSE *sb.* 11.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9709 (Cott.) Wit-vten vr al comun a-sent Agh to be mad na jugement. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 57 This was the comyn voys of every man. 1538 STARKEY *England* 1. i. 11 A polytyke ordur..stablyschyd by commyn assent. 1594 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, With one accorde to make our commune supplicacions unto thee. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 185 The weapons..are to be employed for the common cause against the enemies of piety. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 349 The habit of common action was still new.

3. Const. in previous senses: a. *to.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10 That ben commune to me and the. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 130 Lawes whiche be comyn bothe to poore and ryche. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Outwarde sense, which is common too vs with bruite beasts. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Commune to all metalls, and all stones. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 12 Faults common to both Parties. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 165 Crimes..which were common to the emperor, as well as to him. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 296 The force of gravity is common to all kinds of matter.

b. *between.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, They never corresponded (for there was nothing common between them). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 82. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 183 Between 'Yes' and 'No' there is nothing common.

4. Of general application, general.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 114 þe fyrste crede..is more comyn and more schortyr þan eny oþer. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (*MS.* B.) 5 þe firste chappyttle of þe secunde techynge a comyn word off wrenchynges out of joynte. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. post. i. 7 Common sentences [axioms] are generall to all things wherunto they can be applied. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. §6 Both that which is general or common, and that also which is peculiar unto itself. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 15 Common notions.

5. a. Of or belonging to the community at large, or to a community or corporation; public.

common crier, public or town crier. †*common clerk*, town clerk. †*common hunt*, 'the chief huntsman belonging to the lord mayor and aldermen of London' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751). *common seal*, the official seal used by a corporation. So COMMON COUNCIL, HALL, SERJEANT.

(Applied to such nouns as *hangman*, *gaol*, *stocks*, etc., *common* seems to acquire some opprobrious force; cf. 6 b, c, and 8; also the use of *vulgar*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 541 At Seinte Marie churche a clerc the commun belle rong. *c* 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 359 A seal commune and an autentyk, myd wham men selep þe chartres of ffeffement of þe town. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1366 The cok, commune astrologer. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 18 And puttiden hem in comun kepyng [1388 in the comyn warde; Vulg. *in custodia publica*]. 1426 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 75 Iohn Carpynter, comon clerk. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 391 That no citezen be putt in comyn prisone, but in oon of the chambors of the halle benethforth. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xvii. 22 Paul stode on the myddes of the comon place. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 9 Heere is in our prison a common executioner. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3341/2 Then the King's Banner born by the Common Hunt. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5261/3 The Common-Cryer and the City-Swordbearer on Horseback. 1718 P. LUDLOW in *Swift's Lett.* 10 Sept., I send you the inclosed pamphlet by a private hand, not daring to venture it by the common post. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 89 Did they burn it by the hands of the common hangman? 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 450 He sow'd a slander in the common ear.

b. In various phrases which translate or represent L. *res publica*, as †*common good*, *profit*, *thing*, *utility*: see COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Commune þinges or comunableles weren blysful, yif þei þat haden studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke þinges. *c* 1386 —— *Clerk's T.* 375 But eek, whan that the cas requyred it, The commune profit coude she redresse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Whan Romulus hadde ordeyned for the comoun profiȝt [1450 hade institute the commune vtilitie; Higden *Cum instituisset Romulus rem publicam*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 As he was beholde The comun profit for to save. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne þynge, or comown goode, *Res publica*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 68 The terme of *Res publica*, whiche is in Englisshe tong clepid a comyn profit. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* 2 More fully would they emptie themselves into the Maine Ocean of the Common-Good.

c. *common right*: the right of every citizen. [Cf. F. *le droit commun*, la loi établie dans un état, l'usage général.]

c 1298 R. GLOUC. 500 'Commune riȝt', quath Pandulf, 'we esseth, & namore'. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 9 Let..common right be done to all, as well poore, as rich. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 5 Doe me the common right To let me see them.

6. a. Free to be used by every one, public.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 127 Heo is..As comuyn as þe Cart-wei to knaues and to alle. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 143 His ffayre perkes wer comene, And lothlych by-dyght. He closed hys perkes ayene. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The comoun wey ledyng frome Euston Mille to Rosshworthe. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. iii. 33 A theeuish liuing on the common rode. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Jan., The Privy Garden (which is now a through-passage and common). *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 29 They lock their doors that their Houses may not be Common. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 64 It is as common, said they, as this Hill is, to and for all the Pilgrims. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 108 With that John marched out of the common road cross the country. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 19, [I] took my seat on a bench at the common table.

b. *common woman*: a harlot; so *common prostitute*, with which compare c. and sense 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7176 Siþen [Sampson] went vntil a tun Til a wijf þat was commun. 1362 [see prec.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 231 þe riȝtful & witti dom þat salamon dide bitwixen tweie comyn wymmen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 391 There she was a Comyn woman, and toke all that wolde come. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 17 He would vnto the Stewes, And from the common'st creature plucke a Gloue And weare it as a fauour. 1611 —— *Cymb.* I. vi. 105. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, Mrs. Stuart is..they say now a common mistress to the King, as my Lady Castlemaine is. 1793 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 264 Your insinuation that Mary Magdalene was a common woman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 The common prostitute rarely has any offspring.

c. In various semi-legal or statutory designations, as *common alehouse*, *common brewer*, *common carrier*, etc., the original meaning appears to be 'existing for the use of the public' as opposed to 'private', recognized by the law as bound to serve the public; though other senses have become associated with this. *common lodgings* or *lodging-house*, a lodging-house in which beds may be obtained for the night (see quot. 1860). (See also quot. 1952.)

1465 PASTON *Lett.* No. 518 The berer of this lettir is a comon carrier. 1583, 1642 [see CARRIER 3] 1601 DENT *Pathw. to Heaven* 248 You are..a drinker, a common alehouse-haunter. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* Eiij, A Common Alehouse in this age of sinne, Is now become a common Drunkards Inne. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniencies fit for a Common Brewer. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 28 (*title*) An Act for the well ordering of Common Lodging Houses. 1860 *Act 23 Vict.* c. 26 §3 The Term 'Common Lodging House' shall mean a House in which Persons are harboured or lodged for Hire for a single Night, or for less than a Week at a Time, or any Part of which is let for any Term less than a Week. 1887 J. W. SMITH *Man. Com. Law* (ed. 10) 523 Every common carrier is under a legal obligation to carry all things..which he publicly professes to carry. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 Living in common lodging-houses. 1891 [see LODGING-HOUSE]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 680/2 The class found in casual wards, shelters, and common lodgings. 1952 *Stroud's Judicial Dict.* (ed. 3) I. 542 There is nothing in s. 235 of the Public Health Act, 1936.., requiring the period of letting of lodgings in a common lodging house to be for a single night or for less than a week.

7. That is matter of public talk or knowledge, generally known. *common bruit*, *fame*, etc.: popular rumour or report. †*to make common*: to make public, to publish.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 304 As the common report went. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Doth not common experience make this common unto vs? 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 187 Yong Arthurs death is common in their mouths. 1607 —— *Timon* V. i. 196 As common bruite doth put it. 1643-5 *Years King Jas.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 308 To write the particulars of their arraignments, confessions, and the manner of their deaths is needless, being common. 1692 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 6 They are bound to Present not only from their own Knowledge, but also from common Fame. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 93 Whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 How important it is that common fame, however strong and general, should not be received as a legal proof of guilt.

8. Said of criminals, offenders, and offences; as *common barrator*, *scold*, *swearer*; *common nuisance*, *common gaming house*, etc.

(It is difficult to fix the original sense: those of 'public, apert, overt, confessed', 'the subject of common report', 'notorious', and 'habitual' appear all to enter in; in quot. 1369 *comune* has been explained as 'accustomed, wont', which comes near that of 'habitual'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2193 To comun lechours y þys seye, Many wyþoutë shryfte shul deye. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 þe þyef commun and open byeþ þo þet be zuiche crefte libbeþ. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 812 Fortune, That is to lyen ful comune, The false trayteresse, pervers. 1547 *Art. Inquiry* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 52 Item, Whether parsons, vicars, curates, and other priests, be common haunters and resorters to taverns or alehouses. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 521 Idle vagabonds and loitering runagates..being common liars, drunkards, swearers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 644 A common homicide and butcherly murderer. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* Eiij, *Certaine common abuses*, A common Vag'rant, should by law be stript, And by a common Beadle soundly whipt..A common Rogue is tennant for the Stockes. [See the whole poem.] 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 169 A common scold, *communis rixatrix*..is a public nusance to her neighbourhood. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 221 The baptized liars and common swearers. 1853 WHARTON *Digest* 501 The offence of being a common scold is indictable.

†9. [L. *commūnis*.] Generally accessible, affable, familiar. *Obs.* but perhaps entering into the sense in such a phrase as 'to make oneself too common', which has, however, various associations with senses 10, 11, and esp. 14.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* ix. 27 For to be comoun to 3ou [1388 tretable; Vulg. *communem vobis*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 5 His frendes blamede hym for he was so comyn to alle manere men. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *2 Macc.* ix. 27, I trust that he wil deale modestly and gently..and that he wil be common unto you.

II. Of ordinary occurrence and quality; hence mean, cheap.

10. a. In general use; of frequent occurrence; usual, ordinary, prevalent, frequent.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 Bot þir er said þus at þe leste forþi þat þai er comoneste. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Livb, These wordes are but sport and esbatement of lordes and of felawes in a language moche comyn. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 The commune maner is, to take two Suerties. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 The word is not common amongst us. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* vi. 1 There is an euill which I haue seen vnder the Sun, and it is common among men. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 The White Willow, which is a tree so common in watery situations. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 54 So common a phenomenon as the formation of dew.

†b. Of things: ? Familiar, well-known. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 83 All be they nought to me comune, The scoles of philosophy.

11. a. Having ordinary qualities; undistinguished by special or superior characteristics; pertaining to or characteristic of ordinary persons, life, language, etc.; ordinary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 99 Yet seye I this, as to commune entente. Thus muche amounteth al þat euere he mente. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 1 This tretys the whiche I thenke to wryte Out of latyn in-to my comvne langage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. Ajb, Comyn englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from a nother. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 293 So did this horse excel a common one In shape, etc. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 371 This would surpass Common revenge. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., The commonest reader will find, etc. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 The common Run of Mankind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 13 The business of common life. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 298 Here at least was no common mind. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ii. 47 If the common language of common men will serve our turn, we should use it.

b. Such as is expected in ordinary cases; of no special quality; mere, bare, simple,... at least.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Should he not first in common sense, in common equity, and common manners have consulted the principal party concerned? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 108 Absolutely necessary to our acting even a common decent, and common prudent part. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vi. 76 In common gratitude, you see (added the Mayor, coaxingly), I ought to be knighted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We do not stop to reason about common honesty.

c. Secular; lay; not sacred or holy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 20 And yet lyven as yvel as oþir common men. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 Monasteries..suppressyd by kings, and other common persons. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. Recollect. Treat. 561 How I would passe my dayes, whether common or sacred. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 151 Vending their wares as on common days.

12. a. Of persons: Undistinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; of low degree; *esp.* in phr. *the common people*, the masses, populace. (Sometimes *contemptuous*.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 þe comon folk. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 235 (Trin.) For comune folk of engelonde Shulde þe bettur hit vndirstonde. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 127 þat mynystren þe sacramentis to þe comyn peple. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne pepylle, *vulgus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxix. 8 What so euer was left of the comen sorte. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 31 Ill beseeming any common man, Much more a Knight, a Captaine, and a Leader. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 1 The Songs and Fables..in Vogue among the common People. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 How little does the common herd know of the nature of right and truth. 1889 MISS ZIMMERN *Hansa Towns* 92 The middle class sprang into full being..as a link between the nobility and the common people.

b. *common soldier*: an ordinary member of the army, without rank or distinction of any kind.

Ludlow mentions it as an example of the growing insolence of the Parliamentary army, that the men would no longer be called *common* but *private* soldiers. The latter is now the official expression, 'common' being liable to contemptuous associations, as in various other senses. So with *common sailor*; also *common carpenter, labourer*, etc., where the primary sense was prob. 'ordinary' (11).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 506 There were taken prisoners ..two hundred Gentlemen, besides common souldiours. **1648** in *Tanner MS.* LVII. fol. 218 We tooke most of their officers.. and 80 common soldiers. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist.* VIII. (1843) 487/2 Obtained with the loss of one inferior officer, and two or three common men. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 A common and private Soldier.. to venture their Lives for Six pence a day. **1756** *Connoisseur* No. 84 ℙ3 A common sailor too is full as polite as a common soldier. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxvi, As common soldiers, or a common—shore. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The wages of the common agricultural labourer. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xiii. 193 Jane Fairfield, who married a common carpenter.

13. Used to indicate the most familiar or most frequently occurring kind or species of any thing, which requires no specific name; *esp.* of plants and animals, in which the epithet tends to become part of the specific name, as in ***common nightshade, common snake***, etc. ***common salt***: chloride of sodium: see SALT. ***common or garden***: see GARDEN *sb.* 5 c.

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 3iff þou wylle make a comyne sew. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 The common Poultrie, that we keepe about our houses. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 613 The Salt, that is called Common-Salt. **1748** FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 221 Common fire is in all bodies, more or less, as well as electrical fire. **1789** G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. (1853) 56 Vast flocks of the common linnet. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 455 Common or White Misseltoe (*Viscum album* Lin.). **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 215 The sub-varieties of the common pea are never-ending. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §11 The Common Dog is a species of the genus *Canis*.

14. In depreciatory use:

a. Of merely ordinary or inferior quality, of little value, mean; not rare or costly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 409 Ich wol drynke of no dich, ne of no deop cleregie, Bote of comune coppes, alle cristene soules. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 The windowes of painted glasse (no common ware). **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXV. 378 Every thing that is divested of all its excellence, is common, if not odious, and lost to our affection. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 89 And while she loves that common Wreath to wear, Nor Bays, nor Myrtle Boughs, with Hazel shall compare. **1821** BYRON *Irish Avatar* viii, He is but the commonest clay. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 5/1 Tobacco of the commoner sort.

b. Of persons and their qualities: Low-class, vulgar, unrefined.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 526 Her speech was very common. *Mod.* Who is she? she has rather a common look.

15. Not ceremonially clean or sanctified. (In N.T. and derived use: = Hellenistic Gr. κοινός.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19871 (Cott.) Call noght comun, it es vn-right, þat clenged has vr lauerd dright. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* x. 14, I neuere eet al comyn thing and vnclene. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* vii. 2 They sawe certayne of his disciples eate breed with commen hondes (that is to saye, with vnwesshen hondes). **1611** BIBLE *Acts* x. 14. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xiv. (1882) 137 Sanctified by Him, there can be no man common or unclean.

III. Technical uses: * *from* I.

16. *Math.* Said of a number or quantity which belongs equally to two or more quantities; as in ***common denominator, divisor, factor, measure, multiple***; ***common difference, ratio*** (in series).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 26 Multiply the Denominators the one into the other, and the Product therof shall bee a common Denominator to both the fractions. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 53 The Common Measure of two or more numbers, is that.. which will divide them all without remainder. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 A geometrical series with the common ratio 3.

17. *Gram.* and *Logic.* **a.** ***common noun, substantive, name, term***: a name applicable to each of the individuals or species which make up a class or genus.

[**1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. K iv a, Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 681 For Witness is a Common Name to all. **1846** MILL *Logic* (1856) I. 30 The word *colour*, which is a name common to whiteness, redness, etc.]

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. §4 Names are either *common* or *proper*. *Common names* are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings. **1765** W. WARD *Gram.* 30 The common or appellative substantive, by which every object of its class.. is denoted. **1866** T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 13 A common term is equally applicable to each individual severally of the group which it expresses, and it is so in virtue of certain points of similarity which all the individuals possess in common.

b. In Latin, Greek, etc.: Of either gender, optionally masculine or feminine. (*b*) In some langs., as Danish, applied to the single grammatical gender into which the masculine and feminine have coalesced. (*c*) In modern English Grammar: Applicable to individuals of either sex, as *parent, spouse, swan*.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Genders they have thre, the masculyn, femenyn, and the commyn both to the masculyn and femenyn. *Ibid.* 30 *Se*.. beyng of the commen gendre. **1857** *Danish Gram.* 8 There are in Danish only two Genders for the Nouns, the Common Gender and the Neuter. To the Common Gender belong the names of men, women, animals, etc. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §315 In Ennius and Nævius *puer, nepos*, and *socrus* are common. **1875** R. MORRIS *Elem. Hist. Gram.* 66 *Witch* was of the common gender up to a very late period.

c. *Latin* and *Greek Gram.* Applied to verbs that have both an active and a passive signification.

1530 PALSGR. 107 The Latins have many other sortes of verbes personalles, besydes actives, as neuters, deponentes, commons. **1755** JOHNSON s.v., Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspernor, I despise*, or *am despised*.

d. *Prosody.* Of syllables (in words or in metrical schemes): Optionally short or long, of variable quantity. (Marked thus: ⏑ or ⏒).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 132 All the Moderns before had supposed, that the last Syllable of every Verse was common, as well in Anapæsts, as they are known to be in Hexameters and others. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §281 In Nominatives of Proper names with consonant stems *o* is common. *Ibid.* §287 In *Diāna* and *ŏhē* the first syllable is common.

18. a. *Anat.* Said of the trunk from which two or more arteries, veins, or nerves are given off, as the ***common carotid arteries***.

b. *Bot.* Said of an organ which has a joint relation to several distinct parts, as ***common calyx, perianth, petiole, receptacle. common bud***: one that contains both leaves and flowers. ***common bundle***: see quot.

[**1750** LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Receptaculum commune.] **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VI. 63 All these little flowers are.. inclosed in a calyx, which is common to them all, and which is that of the daisy. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 349 The common iliac veins are formed by the union of the external and internal iliac vein on each side of the pelvis. **1857** HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 78 An involucre of overlapping bracts, presenting a convex, flat or concave surface (*common receptacle*), upon which are crowded a number of sessile flowers. *Ibid.* 79 This inflorescence was formerly called a *compound flower*, and its involucre a *common calyx*. **1875** BENNETT tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 134 In Phanerogams.. the whole [fibro-vascular] bundle is a 'common' one, *i.e.* common to both stem and leaves.

c. ***common feeling*** = CŒNÆSTHESIS.

1837 [see CŒNÆSTHESIS] . **1897** C. H. JUDD tr. *Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* 161 The common feeling is always the immediate expression of our sensible comfort and discomfort.

19. a. *Mus.* ***common chord:*** see CHORD *sb.*[2] 3. ***common time*** (or ***measure***), time or rhythm consisting of two or four beats in a bar; *esp.* applied to 4-4 time (4 crotchets in a bar). ***common turn***: see TURN *sb.* 5.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 34 This is called the Dupla or Semibreve Time (but many call it the Common Time, because most used). **1749** *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 In Tunes of Common-Time. **1880** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 381/1 Although the term common time is generally applied to all equal rhythms, it properly belongs only to that of four crotchets in a bar.. denoted by the sign C.

b. ***common metre***: an iambic stanza of four lines containing 8 and 6 syllables alternately.

1718 WATTS *Psalms* Pref., I have formed my verse in the three most usual metres to which our psalm tunes are fitted, namely, the common metre, the metre of the old twenty-fifth psalm, which I call short metre, and that of the old hundredth psalm, which I call long metre.

20. *Building.* (See quots.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Common centering*, a centering without trusses, having a tie-beam at the bottom. *Common joists*, the beams in single, naked flooring, to which the joists are fixed. *Common rafters*, those to which the boarding or lathing is fixed. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 *Common rafters* are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters, supported by the pole-plates. **1842-76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Common roofing*, that which consists of common rafters only, which bridge over the purlins in a strongly framed roof. **1850** WEALE *Dict. Terms, Common pitch*, an old term still applied by country workmen to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

21. Legal and other phrases (*mostly from* I.). ***common assurances***: the legal evidences of the translation of property; †***common bail***: see quot; †***common bar***: a bar to an action for trespass, produced by the defendant's allegation that the place on which the alleged trespass occurred was his own; †***common bench***: old name of the Court of Common Pleas (see BENCH *sb.* 2 b); ***common case***: a single word-form or grammatical case serving the syntactic and semantic functions of a number of different case-forms of inflected languages, as in modern English, where the uninflected base of nouns corresponds to the nominative, vocative, accusative, etc., cases of nouns in some other languages; also *attrib.*; ***common cold*** = COLD *sb.* 4 b; †***common court***: court of Common Pleas; ***common dialect*** [Gr. ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος]: the form of the Greek language employed by prose writers from the Macedonian conquest to the Byzantine period; ***common field***: = COMMON *sb.*; †***common fine***: see quot.; ***common form***: (*a*) a form of probate in which the grant is made by the executor's own oath without opposition; (*b*) a customary form of words used in the pleadings in actions at common law; (*c*) a form of words common to documents of the same species; hence *colloq.*, a formula, mode of behaviour, etc., of general application; ***common informer***: see INFORMER 3; †***common intendment***: see INTENDMENT; ***common jury***: see JURY; ***common land:*** = COMMON *sb.*; ***common market***: a group of countries imposing few or no duties on trade with one another and a common tariff on trade with outside countries; *spec.* (with capital initials), the trade association of France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg instituted in 1958; also *attrib.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*; hence ***common marketeer***; †***common person***: a person who acts for or represents another; a number: see PERSON; ***common recovery***: see RECOVERY; ***common roll***: a roll of electors which includes in a single series the members of two or more different races; also *attrib.*; ***common school*** (U.S.): a school publicly maintained for elementary education; †***common service***: = COMMON PRAYER; ***common-sex pronoun***: a pronoun applicable to both masculine and feminine; †***common side***: the side of Newgate where common offenders were imprisoned (opp. to *State side*); ***common stock*** (N. Amer.): ordinary shares; also ellipt. ***common***; ***common tenancy***: = *tenancy in common* (see COMMON *sb.* 13 e); †***common wit***: = COMMON SENSE.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 294 The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the *common assurances of the kingdom; whereby every man's estate is assured to him. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 765 Where Vouchera, Forgers, *Common-bayl, And Affidavit-men, ne'r fail T'expose to Sale all sorts of Oaths. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 287 The defendant.. puts in sureties for his future attendance and obedience; which sureties are called common bail. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Bail*, Common bail, or bail below, is given to the sheriff, after arresting a person, on a bail-bond, entered into by two sureties, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Chiefe Justice of the *common benche. **1892** H. SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* I. 1. 52 English has only one inflected case, the genitive (*man's men's*), the uninflected base constituting the *common case (*man, men*). **1894** JESPERSEN *Progress in Lang.* 166 The old nominative, accusative, dative and instrumental cases have coalesced to form a common case. **1961** R. B. LONG *Sentence* ii. 36 Words of no other kind [than verbs] take the nominative and common-case forms of the personal pronouns as prepositive modifiers in this way. **1786** E. SHERIDAN *Jrnl.* (1960) 82 With proper care that disorder is now almost less than a *common cold. **1872** [see COLD *sb.* 4 b]. **1937** H. G. WELLS *Star Begotten* ix. 175 That beats us—just as the common cold beats us—or cancer. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 318 Kynges courte and *comune courte, consistorie and chapitele, Al shal be but one courte, and one baroun be iustice. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 428/2 Thus the Attic dialect, somewhat modified by the peculiarities of other dialects, was called the *common* or *Hellenic dialect*.. Poetry however was not written in this *common dialect. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 In the *commyn feldes among other mennes landes. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraph.* II. 171 A mixture of Tares in this Common-field of the World. **1822** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 98 Those very ugly things, common-fields, which have all the nakedness, without any of the smoothness, of Downs. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 68 *Common Fine is a certain summe of money which the resiants in a Leet pay unto the Lord of the Leet, and it is called in some places Head-silver. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 508 The executor.. must prove the will of the deceased: which is done either in *common form, which is only upon his own oath before the ordinary, or his surrogate; or *per testes*, in more solemn form of law, in case the validity of the will be disputed. **1797** TOMLINS *Jacob's Law-Dict.* s.v. *Pleading* I. 2 Special Pleas.. always advance some new fact not mentioned in the declaration; and then they must be [ed. *Granger* (1835) they formerly must have been] averred to be true, in the common form:—'and this he is ready to verify.' **1820** in Barnewell & Alderson *Rep. Cases K.B.* III. 451 If the argument on the part of the plaintiff prevail, the common form of pleading not guilty of the grievances is bad upon special demurrer. **1857** *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 77 §2 'Common Form Business' shall mean the Business of obtaining Probate and Administration where there is no Contention as to the Right thereto, [etc.]. **1871** [see FORM *sb.* 9]. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 572/2 Probate is confined as a rule to wills of personalty or of mixed personalty and realty, and is either in common form, where no opposition to the grant is made, or in solemn form, generally after opposition, when the witnesses appear in court. **1905** *Spectator* 18 Feb. 242 The article is what lawyers know as 'common form', and means simply that the nation leaves it to its Executive to settle the details. **1931** *S.P.E. Tract* XXXVI. 517 If you should split all your infinitives, evidently the device would lose its peculiar efficacy: the locution would become mere common form. **1932** KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* 14 The girl, of course, is in love with a younger and a poorer man. Common form? Granted. **1954** *Ann. Reg. 1953* 153 The provisions.. for the gradual establishment of a European *common market. **1956** *Planning* 17 Dec. 225 In a free trade area each participating country is allowed to fix its own tariff to countries outside the free trade area; a common market requires an external tariff. **1957** *Economist* 12 Oct. Suppl. 1 *The Common Market*: a treaty to set up a European Economic Community signed at Rome in March by six countries. **1958** *Punch* 1 Jan. 75/2 The Common Market countries very naturally are not prepared to admit Britain to partnership as a favoured nation. **1961** *B.B.C. Handbk.* (1962) 34 What prospects of new material, exciting material, from the United States and from Canada this opens up—a common market of the air. **1962** *Listener* 8 Mar. 445/1 In its

relations with other Christian Communions it [*sc.* Anglicanism] moves carefully towards the goal of a common market of worship that may demand some sacrifice of national character. *Ibid.* 26 July 125/2 The same preferential treatment obtaining between the six Common Marketeers. **1963** *Ibid.* 17 Jan. 110/2 They [*sc.* the progressive African leaders] usually seek wider areas of economic coordination and have begun to talk of the possibility of an African common market. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 17 Apr. 2/8 The surgeon..predicted a future European 'common market' of transplant organs. **1955** *Times* 6 July 8/3 The congress demanded that the principle of the *common roll should be granted now. **1958** *Economist* 1 Nov. 402/2 A trial run for the common roll elections due in 1961. *a* **1657** W. BRADFORD *Hist. Plimoth Plantation* (1899) 194 We have no *comone schoole for want of a fitt person. **1795** in R. Boese *Public Educ. in City of N.Y.* (1869) 21 The establishment of Common Schools throughout the state. **1886** MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 10, I could not help noticing that the history classes in their common schools all began their work with the year 1776. **1580** J. FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxxi, The Book of *Common Service, now used in the Church of England. **1922** JESPERSEN *Lang.* xviii. 347 How convenient it is to have the *common-sex pronouns *lu* (he or she), *singlu*, [etc.]. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 271 The very Outcasts of the County-Goal's *Common-side. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/3 Prisoner in the Common Side of Newgate. **1812** *Examiner* 7 Sept. 574/2 *note*, The Common-side of the Prison. **1888** *Realty & Building* (Chicago) 27 Oct. 3/2 The St. Paul has not challenged particular attention since the first effects of its passage of the dividend on the *common stock were spent. **1966** 'E. LATHEN' *Murder makes Wheels go Round* i. 4 'We're thinking in terms of an offering of one million five of the common,' he said. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Feb. B4/4 Investment in common stocks isn't a pat answer to inflation. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xxv. (Tollem. MS.), þe lyme of þe *comyn wit [*organum sensus communis*] is bounde. The whiche lyme is centrum and middel of all þe parties. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. ii, These are the v. wyttes..Fyrst, commyn wytte, and than ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon truely, And memory.

22. *Comb.*, as in adjs. †***common-booked***, ***-faced***, †***-hackneyed***, †***-kissing***, ***-sized***, etc.; in sense 14, ***common-looking***.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng* II. x. 48 Common-booked Poetrie. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 40 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. **1611** —— *Cymb.* III. iv. 166 Exposing it..to the greedy touch Of common-kissing Titan. **1820** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/1 Apt to dress up common-sized thoughts in big clothes. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, He was a snub-nosed, flat-browed, common-faced boy enough. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 305 With a common-sized gun. **1860–5** A. LINCOLN in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. (1890) 573/2'He is a common-looking fellow', some one said. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 294 A rough common-looking woman.

B. quasi-*adv.* = COMMONLY. *Obs.* exc. *U.S. colloq.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28045 (Cott.) þai ar funden communest. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. iii. 117 Because that I am more then common tall. **1784** *New Spectator* I. 5/2 Beards..in this country are worn..as common as wigs and pig-tails among us. **1798** *Monthly Mag.* II. 437/2 *Silly* is used for weak in body..*for common*, commonly. **1883** SWEET & KNOX *Through Texas* (1884) 44 He had sort o' aggravated me more than common that morning. **1916** E. PORTER *Just David* 75 We don't use this room common, little boy.

common ('kɒmən), *sb.*[1] For forms see COMMON *a.* [In some senses repr. F. *commune* = med.L. *commūna*, *commūnia* (see COMMUNE *sb.*[1]); in others repr. the L. word *commūne* immediately; in others the Eng. adj. taken substantively.]

†**1.** The common body of the people of any place; the community or commonalty; *spec.* the body of free burgesses of a free town or burgh; sometimes, the commonwealth or state, as a collective entity. (L. *commune*, Gr. τὸ κοινόν.) *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10388 (Cott.) þis hundret scepe..Til al þe comun war þai delt. *c* **1302** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The Kyng of Fraunce made statuz newe..That the commun of Bruges ful sore con a-rewe. *c* **1350** *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 350 þe Meyre and þe foure and twenty..sholle chese fowre gode men. And þe commune, of þes foure, chese þe tweyne afore y-sayd. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 223 Whyle þe comynge of Rome were in her floures [*dum respublica floruit*]. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 187 In heuene an hy was an holy comune. **1646** J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 44 That solemne confluence of Heathen Saints then gathered together, ἐκ πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας, out of the whole Common of Asia. *Ibid.* 49 The Celebration of these Games in this or that City of the Common.

†**2.** The common people, as distinguished from those of rank or dignity; the commonalty. Often viewed politically as an estate of the realm, = the COMMONS, q.v. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 236 (Gött.) þis ilke boke es translate..For þe comen [*v.r.* commun, commune, comune folk] to vnþerstand. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* xii. 38 And the comoun of either sex vnnoumbrable steyden vp with hem. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 39 So that the comun with the lorde And lord with the comun also He sette in love bothe two. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1280 Befor king and commoun. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 197. The common is deuided into marchauntes and manuaries. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 154 Touching the Weale a' th' Common. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* B viij a, Knowledge in the hands of the Comon is silver, in those of a noble person it is gold.

†**3.** ***three commons*** (Sc.), the (three) Estates of the Realm. *Obs.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ix. 11 Wyth þe assent of þe thre comounys, Byschopis, Burgens, and Barowyns, Đe Erle of Fyfe wes made Wardayne.

†**4.** Communion: *abstr.* fellowship; *concr.* a fellowship of persons, a community. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10492 (Cott.) Vte o kyrc and comun Am i don, and for cursd teld. *Ibid.* 12244 Me-thinc..þat he wit[h] man has na commun. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 26 Wan men cursun man..or bannun him, or puttun him out of comyn. *a* **1631** DONNE 6 *Serm.* iv. (1634) 17 Though he walk..in the outward common and fellowship of Gods saints.

5. a. A common land or estate; the undivided land belonging to the members of a local community as a whole. Hence, often, the patch of unenclosed or 'waste' land which remains to represent that. Formerly often *commons* = L. *commūnia*.

1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The northe hede abbuttyth vppon the comown of Euston. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 73 A Common, *communia*. **1550** CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 74 They reyse our rentes..they enclose oure commens! **1557** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 163 b, They are kept in Marshes, Fennes, Lakes, and Moorishe commons. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 a, In the country the Gentleman takes in the Commons, racketh his Tennaunts, etc. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 27 Turne him off (Like to the empty Asse) to shake his eares, And graze in Commons. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xix. 61 [Some] deale no better with their impotent and old servants than to turne them off their hands to live on a Commons or dye in a ditch. **1759** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 ¶7 Papers, about inclosing a common upon his estate. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 307 If to some common's fenceless limits, stray'd..even the bareworn common is deny'd. **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 In England, we are now accustomed to give the name of 'Common' to a tract of uncultivated waste land alone, but at a comparatively recent period the name, as opposed to 'Close', still continued to be applied to fields, pastures, meadows, and indeed to every description of land held in joint-occupation and not in 'the lord's domain'; whilst the Common of modern days was known as 'the Heath', or 'the Waste'.

b. *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 223 *Boy.* So you grant pasture for me. *La.* Not so gentle beast. My lips are no Common, though seuerall they be. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 6 God having as it were enclosed a people here, out of the waste common of the world. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 6 There is a common of language to which both poetry and prose have the freest access.

6. *Law.* (Also ***right of common***, ***common right.***) The profit which a man has in the land or waters of another; as that of pasturing cattle (***common of pasture***), of fishing (***common of piscary***), of digging turf (***common of turbary***), and of cutting wood for fire or repairs (***common of estovers***); = COMMONAGE, COMMONTY.

Also distinguished as ***common appendant***, *c.* ***appurtenant***, *c.* ***in gross***, *c.* ***because of vicinage***, *c.* ***of shack***, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 69 Alle othere manere yiftes hardily, As londes, rentes, pasture, or comune. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them ..so that no nother man haue commyn therin. *Ibid.* 5–6 Commen appendaunt, commen appurtenaunte, commen in grose, commen per cause de vicynage. **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 462 Commune of Pasture and Fishing, expressed in the said Charters. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4880/3 Ford Farm..with right of Common in a large Common. **1711** *Ibid.* No. 4927/4 Well Wooded and Timber'd, with Commons for 24 Cows and a Bull. **1724** *Ibid.* No. 6246/2 One half quarter of Yard-Land..with Common of Pasture thereto belonging. *a* **1845** HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* iii, Not common-right for goose or ass. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* II. ii, The poor have a right of common, I suppose.

†**7.** The common fund, stock, or purse. [So Fr. *commun.*] *Obs.*

1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 Fyve l. of the common of the church. **1548** UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 13 b, But the distribucion of the common was made to euery man, according to his necessitie. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 316 So he [Charles II] is resolved once more to have money enough in his pocket, and live on the common for the future. [Cf. F. *vivre sur le commun*, 'vivre aux frais d'une société, sans rien faire' (Littré).]

†**8.** ? = COMMONS; share of a common table; board; rations. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 528 Ech clerc..hem 3ef..As muche as he in the wouke in is commune spende. *c* **1650** BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 19, I drunk and took my common In a taphouse, with my woman.

†**9.** = Common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*

[*c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2506 And damoselis to garsounes, Ther was mad al comunes.] *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 680 And of that wiif made a comoun To don alle his volunte.

10. *Eccl.* [L. *commune*, F. *commun.*] A service common to a class of festivals. (Opposed to *proper.*)

[*c* **1400** *Table of Lessons, etc.* in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and ferials togider, and after that the sanctorum, bothe comyn and propre togider, of al the 3eer. *Ibid.* IV. 696 Here endith the Propre Sanctorum, and now bigynneth the Commoun Sanctorum.] **1874** *Breviary Offices* vi, But when we arrive at the Common and Proper of Saints, Sarum shines no more. **1890** J. T. FOWLER in *Castle Hd. MS. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 30 *note*, The Common of a confessor and bishop.

†**11.** A combination, mixture. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 263 A certaine common of all together.

12. quasi-*sb.* ***the common.*** **a.** That which is common or ordinary. Esp. in ***above, beyond, out of the common.***

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 32 Your Sonne Will or exceed the Common, or be caught With cautelous baits and practice. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mann*, Beyond the common. **1762–71** —— *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 161 A man above the common. **1803** *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1806) I. 32 They are a something beyond common. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 To see the miraculous in the common. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 292 Forethought which was quite out of the common with them.

b. The vulgar tongue. *rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. i. 54 This female: which in the common, is woman.

13. in common.

†**a.** In general, generally. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 242 (Gött.) Of ingland þe nacione..Er englijs men in comune. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 358 Loue þi lorde god leuest aboue alle, And after, alle crystene creatures in comune, eche man other. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1823 For wommen, as to speken in comune, Thei folwen all þe fauour of fortune. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxvii. No necessitee Was in the hevin at his natiuitee, Bot 3it the thingis happin in commune Efter purpose.

b. Ordinarily, usually, commonly.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 393 Allas, why pleynen folk so in commune Of ffortune. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* II. iv, A patent cork-screw, too good to be used in common.

†**c.** In public, openly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 484 The king..bad thame in-to commoune say, That thai [the foe] com in-till euill aray. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 211 Cryst to a comune woman seyde in comune at a feste þat *fides sua* shulde sauen hir.

d. In joint use or possession; to be held or enjoyed equally by a number of persons.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 44 Alle men that bileuyden..hadden alle thingis comyn [MSS. *QX* in comoun]. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5209 Whanne wille and goodis ben in comune. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They..had no property, but all was in eommune. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 74 All the Realme shall be in Common. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 50 Friends have all things in common.

e. *Law.* ***tenants in common***: 'such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession'. So ***tenancy, estate,*** etc., ***in common.***

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 84 All..persons..seized in fee-simple, in copercenarie, or in common in fee-simple. **1650** B. *Discollim.* 23 Coparceners, Joyn-tenants, or Tenants in common. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* II. v. §26 The wild Indian, who knows no Inclosure, and is still a Tenant in common. **1765–9** BLACKSTONE (T.), Estates may be held..in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in common.

†**f.** In general, as a general conception or 'universal'. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 105 Furtheremore they were neuer yet hable to fynde out the seconde intentions: insomuche that none of them all coulde euer see man himselfe in commen, as they cal him.

g. In union, in communion, in a community.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* i. 14 Then in commune they appoynted a time. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 32 The monks, having become weary of the life in common.

h. Said of participation in attributes, characteristics, actions, etc. Esp. in phr. ***to have in*** (formerly *of*) ***common (with).***

1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 49 What had the Parthians of common with the Commonwealth of Rome? **1705** ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. **1774** W. MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 225 These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 324 Has many things in common with the preceding species, but is larger. **1796** BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 29 [He] was not only pleased in common with the lovers of poetry, but, etc. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 586 The two stories have nothing in common.

†**14.** ***to enter common***: see COMMONS 3 c. *Obs.*

1640 BASTWICK *Ld. Bps.* iii. C iiij b, The Church of England may enter Common with Rome in her Canons. **1674** *Govt. Tongue* x. viii. (1684) 158 Let us..not by our unmanly impatiencies enter common with brutes and animals.

15. *Sc. phr.* ***in the common of***: in the debt of, under obligations to. †***in common with***: subject to, in the power of (quot. 1423). †***to quite one a common***: to settle accounts with him, pay him off. (Cf. COMMONS 3 c.)

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxlix, The more thou art in dangere and commune With hir, that clerkis clepen so fortune. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 24–5 (Jam.) Sir George Douglas..not willing to be in an English-man's commoun for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 202 (Jam.) It micht be that he sould quite him a comoun ather in Scotland, or ellis in France. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) 220 Ye are in no man's common but Christ's. **18..** *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), 'I am as little in your common, as you are in mine.' **1879** JAMIESON s.v. *Common*, A thing is said to be *good one's common*, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be *ill one's common*, when one, from the peculiar obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

16. *Ellipt.* for COMMON SENSE. *slang.*

1906 E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* i. 8 Do 'ave er bit iv common. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* xvii. 175 Use a bit of common. **1946** B. MARSHALL *George Brown's Schooldays* 155 All it wants is a little intelligence or *nous* as the poets say or common or garden common. **1960** H. PINTER *Dumb Waiter* 16 You mutt... Have a bit of common. They got departments for everything.

†**common**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* = COMMUNE *sb.*[2], communing, conference, discourse.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1557 Your speche is as pleasant as though it were pend; To here your comon, it is my high comforte.

†**common** ('kɒmən), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 co(m)mun, 4-5 comoun(e, -one, -own(e, 4-6 comon, (5 *pa. t.* comaunde), 5 commoun, 5-8 common. Also, 4-5 comin, 4-6 comen, -yn(e, commin, 5-6 commyn, -en; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 comynd, comynt, comend, commynd, etc. [ME. *comune-n*, *comone-n*, a. OF. *comune-r* (in AF. also *comone-r*) to make common, impart, share, f. *comun* COMMON *a.* The shifting stress in OF. *comu'ner*, *co'mune* (:—L. types *commū'nāre*, *co'mmūnat*), was reflected in ME. by the two forms *'comun* and *co'mune* found side by side from the earliest times. The former became the more popular in ME., and was written *co(m)mun*, *-on*, *-oun*, *-en*, *-yn*, *-in*, and finally like the adj., *còmmon*; it survived in some senses down to the 18th c. But the earlier senses mostly became obs. in the 16th c., with the exception of that of 'hold converse'; and here the form *commune*, which, though less usual in ME., had never become obsolete, now came to the front, being supported by the sb. *communion*, etc. *Common* and *commune* are thus only developments of the same word; but as they became very distinct in form, and their sense-history is not quite identical, *common* having taken from the cognate sb. and adj. some senses in which *commune* is never used, they are dealt with as distinct words.]

I. Senses in which COMMON was the prevalent form: now quite obsolete.

1. *trans.* To make common to others with oneself; to communicate, impart (*to*), share (*with*).

c **1380** [see COMMONING *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xxi. (1495) 333 Sterres comynen and parte eche wyth other theyr lyghte. *Ibid.* XVIII. xxvii. 788 A hounde comyneth not ne yeuyth flesshe..that he maye not deuour to other houndes. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxiv. 312/2 Not to hyde them but to comyne them forth to profyte of other. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i. (1871) 2 To commyn such gyftys as be to them gyuen, ych one to the profyt of other. *Ibid.* 8 He commynyth hys gudnes to al creaturys.

2. To communicate (verbally), tell, declare, publish, report.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 Such as I haue..i-rad in dyuerse bookes, I gadere and write..and comoun to opere men. **1460-70** *Bk. Quintessence* I. 3 Comounne ȝe not þis book of deuyne secretes to wickid men. **1548** UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. John* 58 a, After these thynges were commoned to and fro from one to an other, etc.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

[**1494** cf. COMMONING *vbl. sb.* 2.] **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 The commons common so: tys commonly sayde.

3. *intr.* To take a part in common with others; to participate, partake, share *with*, *in*.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* iv. 13 Comyne ȝe with the passiouns of Crist. *a* **1440** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 Cristene folke þat commons to-gedire in þe sacrementes. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 206 Laertes, I must common with your greefe.

4. To have intercourse; to associate *with*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29331 (Cott.) To comun noght wit cursed men. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule meselrie he comond with no man. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 My felawes comened with ladies and gentil women. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 128 That who so was diseased with any malady, should comon with other that had bene healed of the like.

b. Of sexual intercourse.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) lf. 125 b, þer folowiþ a litil wilnyng for to comoun [*desiderium coitus*] wiþ wymmen. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 7 Aftir tyme Cayn had killid Abel..Adam mad a vow that he schuld nevir..comoun with Eve; and his continens kept he a hundred ȝeres.

5. To have points in common; to agree. *rare.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 73 As þey comoun to þe law of þe gospel. *Ibid.* 74 Comonning mikil wiþ law cyuil.

II. Senses afterwards expressed by COMMUNE.

6. *intr.* To confer, converse, talk (*with*, *together*); = COMMUNE *v.* 6.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 9 Sche comyneth with all men. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12046 þes kynges in counsell were comynyng to-gedur. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 Gladly they will speke and comyn. **1490** —— *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 26 She comened wyth the prynces of the same contrey. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* iv. 4 Comon with youre owne hertes vpon youre beddes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 Kepyng the barres shut, eche might see and common with other at their pleasure. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xv. (1591) 10 We two..common [*loquimur*] plainly ogether.

b. Const. *of*, *upon* (the matter discussed).

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26, I spake with Maister John Salet, and commonyd with hym of hyr. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To commen..with the housholders of Brewers vpon a wise prouision to be made. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 17 The practises..commoned vpon..betweene the Pope and him. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* V. ix. 4 And by the way..of sundry things did commen.

c. with dependent clause.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 325/2 He comened with them how..he myght departe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 532 Which..began to common amongest themselves, howe they might render the towne, to their most honour and profite.

7. *trans.* To talk over in common, confer about, discuss, debate; to converse about, talk of.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 150 þat his entente therin be comened with his counsell. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 69 It were very wel, the affayres of warres should be commoned of many, but the resolution of them to bee used with fewe. **1607** (Nov.) J. KING *Serm.* 20 To common it [this scripture] in priuate with their owne spirits.

b. To come to a common decision, agree (*that*).

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 89 Than comyned thei al there That Generides saued were.

8. *trans.* To administer the Communion to; *refl.* and *pass.* to receive the Communion, communicate. (See COMMUNE *v.* 8.) [Cf. also F. *communier*:—L. *commūnicāre*.]

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1230 Scho..of his hand syne commonyt was. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We schrafe vs clene and herd messe and comound vs. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 251/1 Ypolyte..commyned them with the Sacrament of the aulter. *c* **1500** in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 348 No man nother woman that this day proposyth here to be comenyd.

III. Later senses derived from COMMON, (-S,) *sb.* or *adj.* (Not found with COMMUNE.)

9. *intr.* To exercise or enjoy a right of common: see COMMON *sb.* 6.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 Where they and other commen togyder. *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 203 Howe farr the sayd Abbot and his Tenants should Comon, and where. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. §108. 48 If common of pasture be granted unto me for my cattell I shall not common but with cattell commonable. **1697** *View Penal Laws* 252 The Commoners shall be excluded for Commoning therein; so also shall the Lord be debarred to common in the residue.

10. To eat at a common table, to board together.

1598 FLORIO, *Dozzenare*, to boord or common in companie. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* I. xxx. 415. **1684** [see COMMONING *vbl. sb.* 8]. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 30 The reason for the name of *Doctors Commons* is because the civilians in this place *common* together.

b. *trans.* To board (at a common table). *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Tener dozzena*, to boord or common schollers at meate and drinke, to keepe an ordinarie.

11. To make common (what is sanctified).

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 50 Nothing sanctified may euer be commoned. —— *Ibid.* 45.

commonable ('kɒmənəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMMON *v.* 9 + -ABLE.]

1. Of animals: That may be pastured on common land.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 147 If any tenant doth surcharge the common..by putting of cattel there not commonable, as pigs, goats, and geese. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 33 Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 163 A right of common of pasture for all commonable cattle levant and couchant upon the lands.

2. Of land: That is or may be held in common; subject to a right of common; suitable for or pertaining to commoning (see COMMON *v.* 9).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 The Third sort..lieth deep and long drowned..onely two or three months in summer it is commonable. **1796** W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 134 It was once the prevailing practice of Devonshire, to cultivate its commonable lands. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlix. 841 Putting his cattle on the commonable land. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 670 To sustain himself and his family from the produce of his own land, and from his commonable rights.

commonage ('kɒmənɪdʒ). Also 7 comonage. [f. COMMON *sb.* (or *v.*) + -AGE.]

1. a. The practice of commoning; right of common; usually 'common of pasture', or the right of pasturing animals on common land.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage, etc. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 100 If proportionable allotments be made to the poore for their commonage. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 446 Open fields..shackled with the rights of commonage. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 8/2 Restrictions concerning grazing and turbary on mountains over which they claim commonage.

b. The condition of land held in common, or subject to rights of common.

1808 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 To enclose more than 20,000 acres of land..at this time in a state of commonage. **1828** SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 250 The custom of such a tenantry is to throw the ground into a sort of commonage.

c. *concr.* Estate or property held in common; common land, a common. Also in *S. Afr.*

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 131 He [Wat Tyler] required that..all commonages should be open to the poor as well as the rich. **1866** *Reader* 24 Feb. 199/3 The commonages..which never were held by feudal tenure, but were allodial lands. **1885** W. GRESWELL in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 281/1 Wains drawn by spans of 16 or 20 oxen are outspanned on the village commonage. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 6/1 A farm adjoining the Kimberley commonage. **1900** *Daily News* 24 Apr. 5/4 Two young Dutchmen acting as spies..were found hidden in a Kaffir hut on Barkly Commonage.

d. A body of commoners.

1882 *Western Daily Press* 15 May 3/4 A list of the commonage was drawn up.

2. The estate of the commons, the commonalty.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 177 The lowest ebb that ever the Commonage of England indured. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, The whole baronetage, peerage, commonage of England.

'commonal, *a.* *nonce-wd.* Pertaining to the commonalty.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 10/2 To fall in with the geological humour of the day, we may divide Everybody into certain strata, from the royal to the commonal.

commonality (kɒmə'nælɪtɪ). Forms: 4 com(m)unalite, -ee, 4-7 -ie, 6- commonality. [A by-form of COMMONALTY, conformed (in its earlier spelling) to the L. **commūnālitās*.]

†1. A community, commonwealth; = COMMONALTY 1. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 þe gouernours of communalities. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 142 God..for he hym self is good..chaseþ oute al yuel of þe boundes of hys communalite.

†b. A free or self-governing community; = COMMONALTY 1 b. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 393 Some..have their Kings, others live by Hords or Commonalities.

2. Common people; = COMMONALTY 3.

(The form favoured by Scottish writers.)

1582 *Addr. Jas. VI* in *Sir J. Melvil's Mem.* (1735) 258 Noblemen, Barons, Burgesses and Commonality. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 153 The commonality are now your friends. **1650** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 158 The tears and the curse of the commonality. **1761-2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 725 Three estates, the clergy, the nobility, and the commonality. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 18 All the commonality of Scotland. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 37 Among the mixed commonality.

†3. A corporation; = COMMONALTY 2. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2288/1 The humble Address of the..Mystery and Commonality of Barbers and Surgeons.

†4. Possession in common, community. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X iij, The women could not awaye with that comminalitie of goods.

†5. = COMMONALTY 5. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. *Pref.* 67 Not possible to be Read by the Commonality of Christians. *Ibid.* II. 416 The common use and understanding of the Commonality of Christians.

6. The state or quality of being in common with, or shared by, others (cf. COMMONNESS 1 a); *spec.* community of function, structure, or purpose; also, a shared feature.

1954 M. SCHEERER in G. Lindzey *Handbk. Social Psychol.* I. 101/2 This poses the problems of how each phenomenal field can correspond to reality: how it can have access to other persons' private worlds, and how commonality with others is possible. **1966** *Psychol. Rep.* XIX. 357 (*heading*) Effect on commonality of word-associations of instruction to give popular responses. **1970** *Sci. Jrnl.* July 32/2 'Commonality'—the use of each vehicle for several different purposes, thus holding to a minimum the number of new vehicles to be developed. **1971** *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* Apr. 288 Commonality can be increased when subjects are asked to predict common normative responses. **1972** *Rep. Broader Educ. for Graduates* (S.R.C./S.S.R.C. Comm.) 5 We were unable to establish a commonality of views with the University departments who were interested in broadening the PhD course. **1976** *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 6/8 Integration with Chrysler's European operations would be pressed ahead much harder and faster, to secure economies. The policy would be to achieve 'commonality' of products on a world wide basis wherever possible. **1977** *Dædalus* Fall p. vii, One would therefore expect that the commonalities of the sciences, in particular their shared philosophical underpinnings, would now be more evident than ever. **1985** M. GORDON *Men & Angels* viii. 121 If he thought her attractive, and he thought them attractive, there had to be some commonality.

commonalty ('kɒmənəltɪ). Forms: 3-4 comunaute, 4-6 co(m)munalte, 5 comonaltie, 6- commonalty (with from 20 to 30 variants following all the forms of *co(m)mon*, *comen*, *comyn*, etc., and of the suffix, *-aute*, *-alte*, *-altie*, etc.) [a. OF. *comunalté*, *comunauté* (= Pr. *cominaltat*, It. *comunaltà*), f. OF. and Pr. *comunal*, It. *communale*, L. *commūnāl-is* belonging to the community, f. *commūne* the community or state = COMMON *sb.*[1] 1. The L. type is *commūnālitās* (found in med.L.); hence the variant COMMONALITY.]

†1. The people of a nation, state, city, etc., collectively; a community, commonwealth. *Obs.*

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 143 Ech þing þat fallez to harme In þe communaute. *c* **1300** *Beket* 1302 To desturbi thing that falleth to harm of communeaute. **1388** WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 2 The comynalte schal be glad in the multipliyng of iust men. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 103 For to sawfe his comwnate Than wyth þe wardane tretyde he. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Ambassatours..ffrom grete communalties bi yonde þe see. *c* **1535** STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxiii. 238 Persons which..have rooted a sedition in this communalty. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Swearing* (1859) 75 Good order..kept..in all commonalties, as boroughs, cities, towns, and villages. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 347 The Communaltie of Kent was neuer vanquished by the Conquerour.

†b. A self-governing commonwealth, a republic, a democracy. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. x. 453 Many nations of the Indies have not indured any Kings..but live in comminalties, creating and appointing Captains and Princes, for certaine occasions onely. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 599 Which..may be best and soonest obtain'd, if every County..were made a kind of subordinate Commonalty or Commonwealth.

2. A body corporate; a corporation.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* (1776) in Entick *London* IV. 354 The commonalty of the craft of mercers. 1520 Sir R. Elyot *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 315 The Maire and cominaltie of the Citie of New Sarum. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 One body and perpetuall comminaltie or felowship of the facultie of Physicke. 1594 West *Symbol.* II. §20 A Maior without his comminaltie. 1828 W. Smith *Univ. College* 369 The University to forfeit 20*l.* yearly to the Mayor and Commonalty of London. 1847 C. G. Addison *Contracts* I. i. §2 (1883) 88 If a bond be given by the commonalty in the absence of the mayor, the body corporate is not bound. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 76 §12 Licensed by the master, wardens, and commonalty of watermen and lightermen of the River Thames.

3. The general body of the community; the common people, as distinguished from those in authority, from those of rank and title, or 'the upper classes' generally; the 'commons' collectively.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv. 10 In þe comunaute of folke. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 254 Of hir lordes and of hir comenaute. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431/4 Accompanyed wyth the nobles and moche comynaltee of his royame. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. i, Plebs in englishe, is called the comunaltee, whiche signifieth onelye the multitude, wherin be conteined the base and vulgare inhabitantes, not auanced to any honour or dignitee. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Either gentlemen or of the commonalty. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 179 The commonalty of both sexes wear straw hats. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. ii, One of those families which yearly vanish from the commonalty into the peerage. 1874 Miss Mulock *My Mother & I* 89 As well-to-do commonalty likes to patronise poor gentility.

transf. 1667 Milton *P.L.* VII. 489 The Parsimonious Emmet.. join'd in her popular Tribes Of Commonaltie.

†**4.** The Commons as an estate of the realm acting by their elected representatives; hence, the representative members of the Commons. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 110 Enacted, not onely by the cominaltie of Passions, but agreed vnto by her most noble Thoughts. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiii. (1588) 540 Both Gentlemen and Knights do serve in the Parliament, as members of the Communaltie. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 174 The three Estates, of the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and Comminaltie. 1648 D. Jenkins *Wks.* 15 The ayds granted by the Commonalty.

5. *transf.* The general or universal body.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. (T.), I.. will use the secret acknowledgement of the commonalty bearing record of the God of gods. 1659 T. White *Mid. State Souls* 37 Not.. by a few wise or extraordinarily religious persons, but by the commonalty and universality of Christians. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 197 ¶2 Writings which the Commonalty of Scholars have pushed into the World. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. i. (1849) 3 The commonalty of mankind.

†**6.** *in commonalty*: in public. *out of commonalty*: in private, in secret. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* p. 186 l. 5964 Hyt ys coueytyse and þeft pryue To bye þyng out of cominalte [*v.r.* comnalte]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 He wolde in comunalte do þis dede, and not þus oonli in desert.

commonaly, obs. f. commonly.

commonance, erroneous f. communance.

common council, -man: see council.

commone, obs. f. common.

†**co,mmone'faction.** *Obs.* [f. L. *commonefacĕre* 'to remind one forcibly of something, put in mind, admonish', f. *commonē-re* to put in mind + *facĕre* to make.] The action of admonishing or reminding; an admonition, reminder.

1619 Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 302 Lest the commonefaction might seeme vnnecessary. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 287 Significant Images, appointed for commonefaction and institution of men in religious duties. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 139 Vestments.. for ornament, distinction, and commonefaction.

commoner, comparative of common *a.*

commoner ('kɒmənə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 cominer, comouner, 5 comounner, 4–6 comuner(e, communer, comyner(e, 6 comener(e, comonar, commonour, 5– commoner. [Partly from common *sb.*[1] senses 1–2, 5; partly from common *v.*, branches I, III; partly associated with both.]

†**1. a.** A member of the community having civic rights; a burgess, citizen; *spec.* a member of the general body of a town-council. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5338 The comouners servyd hym at wylle. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for þe meer, þe xij., þe schirriues and þe xxiiij. and for all gode communers of þis cite. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The xxiiij. and xlviij. comyners of the seid cite, chosen for good rewle of the same. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. i, In the citie of London and other cities, they that be none aldermen, or sheriffes be called communers. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* A iij b, Th' Aldermen, and the Commoners of this City [London]. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 53 The Stoickes would have the City of the whole world to be one, and all men to be commoners, and townesmen.

b. A member of the Court of Common Council (of London).

Chief Commoner: a courtesy title of the chairman of the City Lands Committee—the leading committee of the Common Council.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/6 Mr. Judd, the Chief Commoner.. echoed the wish of the Lord Mayor that the friendliest relations should exist between the Corporation and the County Council.

2. a. More generally: One of the common people; a member of the commonalty. (Now applied to all below the rank of a *peer*.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 325 Clerkes and knyȝtes and comuneres þat ben riche. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 88 þei graunten pardon.. to lordis, clerkis & comineris. 1419 Heretong Clux in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 25 I. 81 Ther is a grete power of hem, bothe of Lordys, Knyths, and Squiers, bot the grettiste power is of Communers. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vij b, He dyned at a knyghtes bridale, and woulde not eate at the bridale of a communer. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 b, Beginnyng at the base people or communers. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 483 Proud & sumptuous dames, that are but commoners and artizans wiues. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles Athens*, Themistocles was at first a commoner himself. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 63 The supreme tribunal.. must consist of both commoners and nobles.

b. *transf.* Applied to a horse.

1890 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/7 If the prize goes to Epsom it will be by the aid of Ilex, for the outsider, Braceborough, is only a commoner, I fear.

3. A member of the House of Commons. Now *rare*. *Great Commoner*: a name given to the elder William Pitt. *First Commoner*, the Speaker.

1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 34 The Petitions of the Commoners (containing all Petitions of the Commons house for redresse of.. injuries). *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XI. 140 The Messengers.. one of the House of Peers and two Commoners. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 190 The freedom of the member's person: which in a peer is for ever sacred and inviolable; and in a commoner (by the privilege of parliament) for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. 102 'There's the great commoner.' 'There is Mr. Pitt.' 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 7 Nov. 5/2 For the sake of the House of Lords a protest will be made by the Tory commoners at every stage. 1885 *Peel City Guardian* 23 May 6/1 The 'First Commoner' who now occupies the chair. 1908 A. E. Steinthal tr. *Redlich's Procedure Ho. Comm.* 137 As 'first commoner' in the realm his place is immediately after the peers.

†**4.** One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer, participator. [f. common *v.* I.] *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *1 Pet.* v. 1 Witnesse of Cristis passioun.. and comuner [1388 comynere] of that glorye that is to be shewid. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 1 Communers of þat blyse þat euer mare lastis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 272 By the we are made comuner to the fruyte of lyfe. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xvi. (1647) 196 Lewis.. resolved to be a commoner with them in weal and wo. *a* 1661 —— *Worthies* I. 136 He fled into Germany, and there was Fellow-Commoner with Mr. Sewell in all his sufferings.

†**5.** One who takes or pays for his commons (sense 3), *i.e.* who shares in a common meal, or eats at a common table; a boarder. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Dozzenante*, a commoner or boorder with others as schollers are. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 554 The Prodigalls fellow commoners, the Swine.

6. In some English colleges, as at Oxford and Winchester: One who pays for his commons, *i.e.* a student or undergraduate not on the foundation (called at Cambridge a *pensioner*).

The colleges were originally intended only for the fellows and scholars 'on the foundation', the admission of other students, as 'commoners' or boarders, being a subsequent development, which eventuated in the recognition of many ranks of students, as (at Oxford) *noblemen*, *gentlemen-commoners*, *fellow-commoners*, *commoners*, *battelers*, *servitors*: q.v. These grades are now practically obsolete; and the only existing distinction is into *scholars*, or students on the foundation, and *commoners*. The latter word thus tends to be understood as = 'common or ordinary undergraduate', i.e. one who has not gained a scholarship, exhibition, or other special distinction.

1613 Heywood *Marriage Triumph* (Percy Soc.) 17 Thys ys some yowng schooleman, a fresh comonar. 1671 Glanvill *Disc. M. Stubbe* 31 Being not related to any Foundation in Oxford, but living there as a Commoner. 1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 68/2 The rank of a fellow-commoner, which.. is one who sits at the same table, and enjoys the conversation of the fellows. It differs from what is called a gentleman-commoner at Oxford.. in the greater privileges and licences indulged to the members of this order, who.. are allowed to absent themselves at pleasure from the private lectures. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1728 He.. went to Oxford, and was entered a commoner of Pembroke College. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. i. 2 Having entered as a commoner, and afterwards become a scholar of the college. 1886 *Oxford Calendar, Corpus Christi College* 207 Exhibitions have been recently instituted.. to be competed for from time to time by Commoners of the College. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* I. iii. 77 At Winchester there were.. a hundred and thirty private pupils of the head master, or 'commoners'.

fig. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, One of the Diuels fellow commoners, one that sizeth in the Deuils butteries.

7. a. One who has a joint right in common lands; one who enjoys a right of common.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 §2 No commonour or commonours within any foreste, chase, moore.. or waaste grounde. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 144 For commons these commoners crie, enclosing they may not abide. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 314 A commoner whom another commoner wrongeth by putting in more beasts into the common then hee should. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 77 The original grant recognized this right of the Commoners.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 261 The first Commoners of the Earth did employ their Heads about getting the necessary supports of Life. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II. ii, The Birds, great Nature's happy Commoners. 1779–81 Johnson *L.P.*, *Fenton*, He was driven out a commoner of Nature.. reduced to pick up a livelihood uncertain and fortuitous.

†**8.** A common harlot, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 194 O behold this Ring.. He gaue it to a Commoner a'th Campe If I be one. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* I. ii, What think you of that noble commoner Mrs. Drab?

†**9.** A common-lawyer. *Obs. rare.*

1622 Dekker & Mass. *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, *Har.* The devil .. hates a civil lawyer, as a soldier does peace. *Spung.* How a commoner? *Har.* Loves him from the teeth outward.

'commoneress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ess.] A female commoner; the wife of a commoner.

1791 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* V. 197 Peeresses, commoneresses and the numerous indefinites crowded every part.

'commonership. [f. commoner + -ship.] The position of being a commoner.

a 1907 F. Thompson *St. Ignatius Loyola* (1909) xiv. 288 He was unmolested in the heavenly commonership he had chosen. 1918 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 108 Accepted for a Commonership March, 1914.

'commoney. [f. common *a.* + -y, diminutive suffix.] = Common one; a marble of a common sort; cf. ally *sb.*[2]

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiv, Whether he had won any alley tors or commoneys lately.. his 'alley tors' and his 'commoneys' are alike neglected.

common good, goods. [transl. L. *bonum publicum*, *bona publica*.] The public property of a community or corporation; esp. in Sc. use, the property, whether in lands or funds, held by the magistrates, and the revenues payable to them, for the behoof of the community. (Jamieson *Suppl.*)

c 1380 [see commoning *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 386 Also that the worthy men of the seid cloth graunt no yefte of the comyns good.. wtout the advise of the xlviij. comyners.. and þat yf ther be no comyn goodes in hande, etc. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, §36 It is statute and ordained anent the commoun gud of all our Soveraine Lordis Burrowes within the Realme, that the said commoun gude be observed and keiped to the commoun profite of the towne. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. (1864) 304 The haill common-goods and custums of the said burgh and barony. 1828 Scott *F.M. Perth* xxiii, Any aid which you may afford from the Common Good, to the support of the widow Magdalen and her orphans.

common hall.

1. The hall in which a corporation meets; the hall of a guild or city company; a town-hall. **b.** A general meeting of the Corporation; *e.g.* of the Common Council of London.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The webbes ant the fullaris.. makeden huere consail in huere commune halle. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Fallyng doune of a steyr as they come oute of theyr comyn halle. 1640 *Ord. Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 141 A Letter.. to the Lord Mayor of London, to desire him to call a Common-Hall. 1727 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 16 A Common Hall or Generall Assembly of the Mayor, Baylives and Burgesses. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 145/2 Before the common-hall was over, Mr. Sheriff Wilkes declared there should be no poll published. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/1 On Tuesday a Common Hall was held for the election of Lord Mayor.

2. In wider sense: see hall. (By Tindale used to translate Gr. *πραιτώριον*.)

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Then the soudeours of the debite toke Iesus vnto the comen hall [1611 common hall; Wyclif mote halle]. 1590 Spenser *F.Q.* I. v. 3 And forth he comes into the commune hall. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 88 But speake my knowledge, though it should displase The common-Hall.. Of Ignorance. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 24 (T.) All the citizens, who were met together in the common-hall, or place of publick assemblies.

†**common house.** *Obs.*

1. = common hall 1.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 372 Yf eny of the xxiiij. or xlviij. discouer the comyn counseille that ys seid in the comyn house.

2. The House of Commons.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclxi. 342 The comyns of the reame were assembled in the comyn hous comonyng and treatyng. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1956/2 The common house was diuided vpon the question.

3. A place in a monastery where a common fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves at.

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 75 On the right hand, as yow goe out of the Cloysters into the Infirmary was the Commone House.. being to this end to have a fyre keapt in yt all wynter, for the Monnckes to cume and warme them at, being allowed no fyre but that onely.

4. A house of common resort.

1595 *Locrine* II. ii, Look you be at the common-house tomorrow.

b. *spec.* (*a*) A privy. Cf. commons 5.

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 51 By digging pits in the earth or placing the common houses over rivers.

(*b*) A brothel, stews.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 43 Their abuses in common houses.

common-illth, (*nonce-word*): see COMMONWEALTH 1.

†**commoning** ('kɒmənɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. COMMON *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COMMON.

1. Sharing or participating, communion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 þe comounynge of þe comon goodis..in begynnynge of Cristis Churche. 1382 —— *1 Cor.* x. 16 The comenynge of Cristis blood.

2. Common saying. (Cf. COMMON *v.* 2 b.)

1494 FABYAN VI. cxlix. 135 He was buryed at the Abbey of Gyruy: albe it ye comynyng is, that he restith nowe with Saynt Cutbert of Durham.

3. Intercourse, converse, conference.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 16 Comonynge and byhaldynge of aungells and gastely creaturs. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 31 Uneth ony man shall ouercome hem in commyning ne dysputacion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 4 The inhabitants..desirit Gathelus to ane commoning. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* (1859) 77 In eating, drinking, playing, commoning, and reasoning.

4. Communion, fellowship (= COMMUNING *vbl. sb.* c); *concr.* a community, a fellowship.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23115 (Trin.) Fro comynynge of cristen men þo careful shul be eþ to ken. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 3 The Sexte artycle es þat Haly Kirke..es comonynge and felawrede of all cristene folke.

5. Agreement, concord. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 395 þer is no comynynge ne consent to Crist and to Belial.

6. The Communion, the Eucharist; = COMMUNING *vbl. sb.* d.

1382 [see 1]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 Had resceyuid the holy comyning of cristen men.

7. Exercise of common rights over pasture, etc.

1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 3 §2 Foreign Tenants have no greater Right of Commoning in the Wood..of any Lord, than the proper Tenants. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* Ded., Unlimited Commons, or Commoning without stint, upon any Heath, Moor, Forrest, or other Common. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/4 To be Lett a Farm..with the advantage of Commoning. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* ii. 49 Nor have they any notion of our rights of commoning.

attrib. 1704 *Waterbury* (Conn.) *Town Rec.* 12 Dec., No man shall..baight cattell after ye first of Aprill till commoning time.

b. *concr.* Land subject to common-rights; common land.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 149 Of commoning also, which yields ferron and gorse..there is about 800 acres. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4354/4 The Manor of Somerford..with Two Water Corn-Mills..very good Commoning.

8. Eating at a common table; boarding.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 186 Nothing will separate prodigal man from commoning with swine..but an empty trough.

commonish ('kɒmənɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. COMMON *a.* + -ISH.] Rather common.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842-6) V. 292 A commonish..sort of a..woman. 1878 KEARY *Dawn Hist.* iv. 58 Commonish ideas in a somewhat grand and abstract form. 1880 *Christy Carew* I. iii, Mozart, to Philomena, was commonish, being played at mass..nearly every Sunday.

co'mmonish, *v. arch. rare.* [f. L. *commonēre* to remind forcibly or earnestly (f. *com-* + *monēre* to remind, advise, warn), with ending after ADMONISH.] *trans.* To remind, put in mind (*of*).

1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 661 We are commonished or reminded of things which we knew before.

commonition (kɒmə'nɪʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *commonitiōn-em* earnest reminding, admonition.] The action of reminding, instructing, or warning; a formal admonition or warning.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Commonition*, an admonition or warning, an advertisement. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 661 To be written for our learning is something more than commonition. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 32 He averred that he had been condemned, without citation, without commonition, without trial, etc.

†**co'mmonitive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commonit-* ppl. stem of *commonēre* (see COMMONISH) + -IVE.] Serving as a reminder.

1624 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 14 The Church of England..whose cross was only commemorative and commonitive.

†**co'mmonitory**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *commonitōri-us* 'suitable for reminding', neut. *commonitōri-um* as sb. 'a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions'.]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind, advise, or admonish.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 194/1 Letters commonitorie, exhortatorie, and of correction. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 664 How many without any former preparatory crosse or comminatory or commonitory crosse..fall under some one stone. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 602 The Archbishop's apologetical, declamatory and commonitory letters.

B. *sb.* A commonitory writing; a warning.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 225 His commonitory to Ammon. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 8 That the scriptures are no rule of faith at all, but a certain commonitory.

†**co'mmonity.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. of COMMUNITY.] The common people, the commonalty.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 126 Mony lord..And the maist part of the commonitie.

ˌcommoni'zation. *U.S.* [f. COMMONIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The process by which common or generic nouns (also *occas.* verbs, adjectives, etc.) are derived from proper names.

1935 *Amer. Speech* X. 71/1 That process of *commonization* by which proper names gradually become converted into common nouns (or verbs or adjectives, sometimes). 1965 P. TAMONY *Americanisms* (typescript) No. 8. 2 The Gaelic League, perhaps to curtail the commonization of these beautiful words in American English..distributed *An Fáinee*. 1973 *Yale Rev.* Spring 452 The host of modern acronyms, blends, commonizations, and the like which appear for the first time in the *Supplement*. 1982 D. L. GOLD in *Leuvense Bijdragen* IV. 447 Commonization (also called genericization) of proper nouns is a widespread phenomenon both within languages and when languages borrow from one another.

commonize ('kɒmənaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. COMMON + -IZE: cf. *fraternize*.]

1. *intr.* (*University colloq.*) To combine 'commons', so as to form a joint meal. So '**commonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1863 G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 4 May (1956) 75 Yesterday I commonized for breakfast with Hardy. *Ibid.*, Commonizing is drawing your own commons at another man's rooms. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 226 It is a very common plan for two or more men to 'commonize'..at breakfast; each man having his 'commons', bread and butter from the buttery, put into a common stock.

2. *trans.* To make common or vulgar. So '**commonizing** *ppl. a.*

1843 R. H. HORNE *Orion* Pref., I have adopted the Greek mythological names..with a view of getting rid of commonizing associations. 1886 *Art Age* Nov. 43/3 There being a movement in favor of enameling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be commonised by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/2 The reproduction of copyright pictures in this way was obviously calculated to do injury by 'commonising' the artist's design. 1918 GALSWORTHY *Five Tales* 226 Suppose ..they commonised her, as Sunday clothes always commonised village folk!

3. *U.S.* To convert (a proper name) into a common noun (verb, adjective, etc.); to derive (a common noun, etc.) from a proper name. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1974 *Amer. Speech 1971* XLVI. 122 From its use as a proper place name, *the Watergate* quickly became a proper name for an improper event. There are signs..that it is commonizing... 'Equally cynical and deceitful are the corporate Watergates.' 1979 *Amer. Speech 1976* LI. 148 Well-known examples of trade names that have been commonized are *aspirin, cellophane,..nylon, thermos*, and *zipper*. 1982 *Comments on Etym.* XII. v. & vi. 6 Yiddish *yente* is a female given name as well as a common noun with several pejorative meanings... Only *yente* (not *yentl* or *yentlin*) has been commonized.

common law. [cf. L. *jūs commūne*, in Du Cange (where the expression is used also of France and the Empire). Also F. *droit commun* in sense 1.]

†1. a. The general law of a community, as opposed to local or personal customs, as of a caste, family, calling, city, or district. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 72 Two theues also tholed deth þat tyme Vppon a crosse bisydes cryst, so was þe comune lawe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2929 Juge him aftir the comon law And not oonlie aftir youre ovn saw. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 159 The riche men not only by priuate fraud, but also by commen lawes do euery day pluck..from the poore some parte of their liuing.

†b. *common law of the church*: the general law of the Church, as opposed to provincial constitutions, papal privileges, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 þerfore seide Seynt Gregory and þe comyn lawe of þe Chirche, þat honour or prelacie schulde not be 3oven to hem þat seken and coveiten it.

2. The unwritten law of England, administered by the King's courts, which purports to be derived from ancient and universal usage, and is embodied in the older commentaries and the reports of adjudged cases. *attrib.* **common-law marriage**, a marriage brought about without an ecclesiastical or civil ceremony but recognized in some jurisdictions as valid by the common law; so *common-law wife*.

In this sense opposed to *statute law*; also used for the law administered by the King's ordinary judges as distinguished from the *equity* administered by the Chancery and other courts of like jurisdiction, and from other systems administered by special courts, as ecclesiastical and admiralty law, and (in the Middle Ages) the *law merchant*.

In *U.S.*: the body of English legal doctrine which is the foundation of the law administered in all the States settled from England, and those formed by later settlement or division from them.

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axere and þe defendaunt. 1389 *Ibid.* 21 It shal be lefulle to hem to gone to ye comoun lawe. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 §2 In like maner..as coperceners by the common lawes..are compelled to do. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. v, No exception Lies at the common-law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. 295 All offences either against the common law or act of parliament. *Ibid.* IV. 485 That admirable system of maxims and unwritten customs, which is now known by the name of the common law..doubtless of Saxon parentage. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 154 The great body of the law, remaining..in the shapeless state, of common, alias unwritten, law. 1826-58 KENT *Comm.* I. 548 Our American reports contain an exposition of the common law, as received and modified in reference to the genius of our institutions. 1831 A. STEARNS *Real Actions* 250 The greatest departure from the rules of the common law, upon the subject of dower, will perhaps be found in the statutory provisions of Vermont and Georgia.

attrib. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 263 Our oldest common-law authorities. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 224 There are some matters in which the equity and common law courts have a concurrent jurisdiction. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Common-law marriage. 1934 J. O'HARA *Appt. Samarra* (1935) iii. 85 Marie was Lebrix's common law wife. 1953 *Stroud's Judicial Dict.* (ed. 3) IV. 3297 A common law wife is one who is married by a union which though informal was recognised as valid by the common law (*Blanchett* v. *Hansell*, [1943] 3 W.W.R. 275). 1958 *Church Times* 12 Sept. 3/2 It is notorious that, throughout the West Indies,.. between half and three-quarters of all marriages are so-called 'common law' marriages, lacking the sanction of the Church. 1959 A. SALKEY *Quality of Violence* iii. 48 The unfortunate common-law wives in the district.

common lawyer. One versed in, or practising, the common law.

Opposed sometimes to *civilian* or other foreign lawyer, sometimes to equity or ecclesiastical lawyers in England.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Twenty..common lawyers. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 90 Denied indeed by our commons-lawyers, but stickled for by some canonists. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 7 A Man, though otherwise of pregnant Reason, must not be offended if he be not born a Common-Lawyer. 1885 *Law Times* 169/1 There is a large preponderance of creations of common lawyers [as Q.C.s].

commonly ('kɒmənlɪ), *adv.* For forms see COMMON *a.* (Also 5 -aly, -ally.) [ME. *comune-, comonlich, -ly*, etc., f. COMMON *a.*: see -LY².]

†1. After a fashion or in a way common to all; in common; generally, universally. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 46 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 14 þat communelich hi ne wer for-lor. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 þan þe riche & pouere & alle comonly Fro Berwik to Douere held hir for lady. 1340 *Ayenb.* 145 God þet ous made alle comunliche to his anlicnesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6732 Thanne oughten good folk comunly Han of his myscheef somme pitee. 1489 *Edinb. MS. Barbour's Bruce* XI. 248 Commounaly. *Ibid.* XII. 304 Commonaly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 9 Adam and Eue us bynde all by lawe comonly to synne and dampnacyon. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 216 Speaking commonly of all [gentlewomen], I say, that they have more abilitie to breede children, than to keepe secretes. 1581 *Confer.* I. C iij, This of Saint James, for that it was written commonly to all the tribes of the Jewes dispersed, was called Catholike or generall. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Some take it to be Man indefinitely, and commonly considered.

†2. In a common body, in one community or company; with common action or accord; unitedly, together. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12065 (Gött.) þe grete lauerdinges..ras again iesu alle bidene, And plaint on him made comminli. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6457 Our men bathe gret and lite, To gedir gadred hem comonliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 6 The substaunce of hem [Abram and Lot] was myche, and thei myȝten not dwel comounli. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 96 Yef ye and alle the peple comynyally pray to our lorde for his grete pite. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Com. Prayer* (1859) 357 To pray commonly is for a multitude to ask one and the self thing with one voice.

†b. In the way of common possession. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 What is ours..You shall command as commonly, As if it were your owne.

†3. In intimate union, closely, familiarly. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1808 The Erle of Leycester, the Erle of Hertford, Ful comanly followed they their lord. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 56 He might see The blessed angels to and fro descend From highest heaven in gladsome companee.. As commonly as frend does with his frend.

†4. Openly, in public, publicly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 799 That nycht thai spak al comonly [*MS. E* commonaly] Of thame within. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 381/4 He suffryd them not to begge comynly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 611 Thys rumour openly spoken and commenly published. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxviii. 15 And this saying is commonly reported among the Iewes vntill this day.

5. As a usual circumstance; as a general thing; in ordinary cases; usually, ordinarily, generally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 238 (Cott.) Frankis rimes here I redd Comunlik in ilk[a] sted. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Zuyche zennes arizeþ communliche ine tauerne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 160 Schir Eduard, that wes comonly Callit the kyng of Irland. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 26 a, He that is liberall to him self, is commonely liberal to another. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The firste daie of Lente commonly called Ashe-Wednisdaye. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 109, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex Commonly are). 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 218 In this Land the shining Ones commonly walked. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶6 Tho' the Mole be not totally blind (as it is commonly thought). 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 114 It commonly cures before Morning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, All the writings commonly attributed to Plato.

6. In an ordinary manner; to a degree that is common or ordinary. (Qualifying *adjs.*)

1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* iv. i. 46 Because you are a Man of Worth, and her Husband's Friend, she can hardly be commonly civil to you. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 348 Carinus..was more than commonly deficient in those qualities. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* x. xiii, Had such qualities ..been applied to objects commonly honest.

7. Meanly, cheaply; without anything special. *Mod.* A room very commonly furnished.

commonness ('kɒmənnɪs). [f. COMMON *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being common to, or shared by, more than one; community. *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 207/2 Commonesse, *communité.* 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 26 Conuersation and commonnesse of table counseylynges. 1657 W. Guthrie *Christian's Gt. Interest* vi. (1825) 147 Communion is a commonness or a common interest between God and a man. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. xvii. 224 By the commonness of these two Elements [Fire and Water], was hinted the Community 'twixt Husband and Wife. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 120 The commonness of blood is the great occasion of affection.

b. The quality of being public or generally used.

1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 239 The commonness of the thoroughfare.

2. The quality of being usual or of ordinary occurrence, frequency.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 352 Lest men should waxe cold with the commonnesse of that, the strangenesse whereof at the first inflamed them. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxx. (1840) 171 The commonness of those thunder-bolts caused their contempt. 1669 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Emeraulds are..of much less value than they were formerly, by reason of their commonness. 1876 Gladstone *Synchr. Homer.* 131, I would appeal..to the simple and homely test of commonness of use.

3. The quality of being ordinary or undistinguished; plainness of style.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 51 (1822) I. 402 A writer, who..knows how to extract a common thing from commonness. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 200 Wordsworth..was daring in his commonness.

b. Meanness of character or intellect; want of excellence or distinction. (A less condemnatory term than *vulgarity*, in which the meanness becomes offensive.)

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxxvi, That personal pride and unreflecting egoism which I have already called commonness. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 666/3 The smooth dulness of gentility..we call commonness. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, Commonness is the mark of his literary style: commonness stamps his oratory..and a vein of commonness runs..throughout his enthusiasms.

'commonplace, *sb.* and *a.* [A rendering of L. *locus communis* = Gr. κοινὸς τόπος, in Aristotle simply τόπος, explained by Cicero (Inv. II. xiv. § 47 et seq.) as a general theme or argument applicable to many particular cases. In later times, collections of such general topics were called *loci communes*. Originally two words, in senses 1–5; afterwards hyphened in senses 3–8; now usually written as one word in senses 5–8, and the closely connected adjective use.

As in similar combinations of two words each having its own accent, the stress has shifted from *'common 'place*, to *,common-'place*, *'common-,place*, *'commonplace*. Walker and Smart have the second; most modern dictionaries have the third or fourth. In composition the shift of stress has generally not proceeded so far.]

A. *sb.* * *As two words.*

†1. With the ancient rhetoricians: A passage of general application, such as may serve as the basis of argument; a leading text cited in argument.

[1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Hauyng almoste all the places whereof they shall fetche their raisons, called of Oratours *loci communes*.] 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 101, I haue a commune place to the ende, yf my memory fayle me, *Beati qui audiunt verbum dei, et custodiunt illud.* 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 412 b, Alledging out of Scripture itself (besides the common places yᵗ have bene usually set out by others) certein new testimonies culled out by a certein new ingenious pollicy.

†b. The text of a sermon or discourse; a theme, topic. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 136 Thys commune place..was very well handeled the laste Sondaye. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some haue certaine Common places and Theames, wherein they are good, and want varietie. 1605 —— *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. §2 It were good to leave the common place in commendation of poverty to some friar to handle. 1617 Donne *Serm.* cxxxii. V. 370 The fear of God..was a pregnant and a plentiful Common place for him to preach upon.

†2. An exercise or thesis on some set theme. *Obs.*

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 168 After they have performed their Sermon and Common-place. 1715 F. Brokesby *Life H. Dodwell* 19 His Common Places, that is, Exercises like Sermons, which were delivered in the College Chappel, shew him to be a good Scholar.

3. A striking or notable passage, noted, for reference or use, in a book of common places or COMMONPLACE-BOOK.

[Cf. 1525 Melanchthon *Loci Communes*; 1527 Eckius *Enchiridion Locorum Communium.*] 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Transl. Pref. (1634) 3 Many great learned men have written books of Commonplaces of our Religion, as Melancton, Sarcerius, and other. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* A iij, I have..employed my diligence in collecting these common places. 1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 When all a Student knows of what he reads Is not in's own, but under general Heads Of Common-places. 1704 Swift *Mechan. Oper. Spirit* (1711) 277 Whatever in my small Reading occurs, concerning this our Fellow-Creature [Ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of Common Place. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 22 ¶6 Having by me, in my Book of Common Places, enough to enable me to finish a very sad one [tragedy] by the Fifth of next month. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 206 ¶15 The only common places of his memory are his meals; and if you ask him at what time an event happened, he considers whether he heard it after a dinner of turbot or venison. 1824 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (Rtldg.) 46 *Petrarch.*

†4. A collection of common places, a commonplace-book. *Obs.*

1565-6 (*title*), The Sermonde in the Wall, thereunto annexed, the Common Place of Patryk Hamylton. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. (1673) 7 Gesner relateth every mans opinion, like a common place or dictionary. 1666 (*title*), Torriano's Common Place of Italian Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 139 A folio Common-place..of all his works the base. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. ix, The famous story of Alexander and Clytus ..entered in my common-place under the title Drunkenness.

** *As one word*; *'common-place*, *'commonplace.*

5. A common or ordinary topic; an opinion or statement generally accepted or taken for granted; a stock theme or subject of remark, an every-day saying. Slightingly: A platitude or truism.

1560-1 *1st Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* xii. (1836) 72 He must bind himselfe to his text, that he enter not in digression or in explaining common places. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* No. 10 (Arb.) 153 The common place of extolling the beginning of euery thing. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176, I know that some have a Common-place against Common-place-books. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 120 The trite common-places of servile, injudicious flattery. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 497 The commonplaces which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression, and forget so easily when they are able to retaliate it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 155 The paradoxes of one age often become the commonplaces of the next.

†b. Applied to a person who is the common topic or theme of remark. *Obs.*

1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxix. 34 Prepare thy selfe to bee..the common-place of the multitude of mockers. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iv. 230 The Papists were the most Popular Common-place, and the Butt against whom all the Arrows were directed.

6. Anything common and trite; an ordinary every-day object, action, or occurrence.

1802 Wordsw. *To Daisy* (2nd poem) 5 Thou unassuming Common-place Of Nature, with that homely face. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* 83 A man whose eyes are in his head..observes commonplaces, and thinks of them. 1879 Dixon *Brit. Cyprus* ix. 79 Let me recount the story of a day; a day of common-places.

7. *collect.* Commonplace matter; triviality.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. §2 A subject upon which there has been a world of commonplace. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1766) VI. lv. 362 Common subjects afford only commonplace. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 398 Grouping engrossed composition, and poured a deluge of gay common-place over the platfonds, panels, and cupolas. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. 211 This fine strain of eloquent commonplace.

8. Commonplace quality, commonplaceness.

1842 T. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., There is no getting over the commonplace of the cognomen. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 74 Where..is the note of provinciality in Addison? I answer, in the common-place of his ideas.

B. *adj.* [attributive use of A.; originally hyphened, and now written as one word.]

1. Of the nature of a commonplace; having nothing out of the common; devoid of originality or novelty; trite, trivial, hackneyed.

a. of persons.

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* II. ii, Ther's Aristotle, a mere common-place fellow. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 11 ¶1 A Common-Place Talker. 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* II. 5 Any of those whom we consider common-place people. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/1 He is never frivolous, though not seldom commonplace and trivial.

b. of words or things.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 101 Such common-place stuff..that one cannot tell where nor when they were written. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶3 A light Conversation of Common-place Jests. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 The most wretched, tame, common-place performance. 1886 Morley *H. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 177 The commonplace virtues of industry and energy.

2. *the commonplace*: that which is commonplace, commonplaceness.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* xv, A frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the common-place. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 1 The house..was a very type and embodiment of the commonplace.

C. *Comb.*, as †**common'placeman**, one who uses common-places (senses 1–3); a dealer in trite sayings; †**common'place-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a commonplace.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 366 [He] that collected, common-place-wise, out of S. Chrysostomes Works, those passages, etc. 1622 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* vii. 108, I purpose not to discourse of Prayer common-place-wise. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 216 Iustice..whereto also Popish commonplace-men referre mercy, and the workes thereof, as to their head. 1692 Norris *Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 41, I hate your Common-place men of all the Writers in the World. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 84/2 The exhausted common-placemen, and the afflicted fool.

Hence **commonplaceism** commonplaceness; also, a commonplace; **commonplacish** *a.*, somewhat commonplace. (*rare.*)

'1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 599 An amiable, pretty, commonplacish girl. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 18 Commonplaceism *per se* does not exist. Everybody is interesting to some one or two others. 1882 A. Wilson *Evolution* vi. 97 The application of the foregoing commonplaceisms.

common place, obs. f. Common Pleas.

'commonplace, *v.* [f. prec.; senses 1–3 from the *sb.*, sense 4 from the *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To extract 'common places' from; to arrange under or reduce to general heads; to enter in a commonplace-book.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 352 The custom.. hitherto, was commonplacing a thing at the first original very plain and simple. *a* 1740 Felton (J.), I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplacing as universal history from the historians. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 47 To commonplace all extant Latin authors. 1860 *Lowndes' Bibl. Man.* 1259 s.v. *M. Kempe*, In this work the author has commonplaced succinctly..above 1600 writers of divinity. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282 When..you come on a passage..worthy of being commonplaced, copy it legibly in your commonplace book.

absol. a 1734 North *Lives* I. 20 It was his lordship's constant practice to commonplace as he read. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* 59 In general my advice to you is, not to common-place upon paper.

†2. To furnish with commonplaces or authoritative quotations. *Obs.*

a 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 60 Then a head in divinity was to be common placed in Latin and the person was to maintain theses upon it.

3. *intr.* To cite, repeat, or utter commonplaces. Also, † to support a thesis: see the *sb.* 2.

1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Shepheard* 52 To take euery where occasion to common place vpon anie word. *a* 1626 Bacon *To K. Jas.* Wks. VI. 251 (L.) For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 It being the very Text upon which my self first common-placed in our College-chappel. 1735 Byrom *Rem.* (1855) I. II. 635 Mr. Topham common-placed upon the resurrection of the same body or rather against it.

4. *trans.* To render commonplace or trite.

1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 23 Coldly-read or fantastically-chanted prayers, commonplaced by the twice-a-day repetition of centuries.

Hence **'commonplacing** *vbl. sb.*

1696 *Growth Deism* 14 The profound Learning (so he thinks much reading and common-placing to be) of a certain Eminent Divine. 1809-12 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* vi, In the methods of indexing and common-placing.

,common'place-book. Formerly *Book of common places* (see COMMON-PLACE *sb.* 3). *orig.* A book in which 'commonplaces' or passages important for reference were collected, usually under general heads; hence, a book in which one records passages or matters to be especially remembered or referred to, with or without arrangement.

1578 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd., A studious yong man.. may gather to himselfe good furniture both of words and approved phrases..and to make to his use as it were a common place booke. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Now I haue him, that..Hath made a common-place booke out of playes, And speakes in print. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176 A Common-place-book contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abr.*, I have commended the making and using of a Common-place-Book, as the best expedient that I know, for the orderly and profitable study of the Law. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Autobiog.* 83, I ..filled a folio commonplace-book with my collections and remarks on the geography of Italy. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 35 *note*, They..registered all his table-talk in commonplace-books alphabetically arranged.

'commonplacely, *adv.* [f. COMMONPLACE *a.* + -LY².] In a commonplace manner.

1892 'G. Travers' *Mona Maclean* vi, Humanity will all be uniformly, hideously, commonplacely yellow!

,common'placeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Commonplace quality, absence of striking or remarkable characteristics, dull uninteresting uniformity, ordinariness.

1842 Sterling *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 456 His speculations have the commonplaceness, vagueness, and emptiness of dreams. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Septimius Felton* (1879) 105 The commonplaceness in which she spent her life. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III. vi. 169 As I was before struck with the fluency of style..I was now equally so with its commonplaceness.

'common,placer. [f. COMMONPLACE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which commonplaces; †a. a commonplace-book; b. a person who keeps one.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lv. 557 Such ragges and fragments of those Fathers as were patcht together in their Decretats and Decretals and other such Commonplacers. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 The narrow intellectuals of

quotationists and common placers. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 184 A common-placer of his jests.

Common Pleas. In 5–7 common place. [repr. Anglo-Fr. *communs pletz*, also *plez*, *plaiz*, *plais*, pl. of *plait* (*plaid*, *plai*, *ple*):—L. *placitum*: see PLEA, PLEAD. As to the sense in which *common* is taken, see quots. 1236, 1768.]

Civil actions at law brought by one subject against another. Used chiefly in connexion with, or as a contraction of, *Court of Common Pleas*, the name of a court for the trial of civil causes, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England. This court, long seated at Westminster, was abolished in 1875; it was represènted by the *Common Pleas Division* of the High Court of Justice until 1880, when that division was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division.

In earlier times the name of the court appears in the form *Common Place*; like the synonyms *Common Bench*, *Common Bank*, *Court of C.B.*, used interchangeably with it down to 16th c., this name may have originally had nothing to do with the word *pleas* (? had it any reference to the *certo loco* of the Great Charter), but some confusion between *pleas* and *place* is evident at least in the 16th c.

[**1215** *Magna Carta* § 17 Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco. **1236–7** *Bracton's Note-bk.* (1887) II. 227 Et quamvis communia placita..non sequantur dominum regem, non sequitur.. quin aliqua placita singularia sequantur ipsum dominum regem. *c* **1290** BRITTON I. i. §8 Qe Justices demurgent continuelment a Westmoster..a pleder communs pletz solum ceo que nous les maunderoms par nos brefs. **1300** *Placit. Abbrev.* 283 Communia placita teneantur in certo loco, hoc est in banco.] *c* **1430** LYDG. *Lond. Lyckpeny* iv, Vnto the common place I yode thoo, Where sat one with a sylken hoode. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 þe Justices off þe kynges benche, and off þe Common place. [**1503** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 9 As well before the King in his Bench as in his Court of his Common Bench.] **1531** *23 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. **1545** *37 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 In the Kings Court of his Common Place at Westminster..before the Kings Justices of his Common place. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 961 If thou be iudge in commune place..or other courte. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 240 The Common place which dealeth properly with common Pleas. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 71 b, They erre, that hold that before the Statute of Magna Charta there was no Court of common Pleas. *a* **1634** —— *4th Inst.* 99 Common Pleas..this court being the lock and key of the common law. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 40 Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts; *pleas of the crown* ..and *common pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. §6 (1862) 353 The Common Pleas cannot try a question of corporate right.

b. *U.S.*

1828 WEBSTER s.v. *Common*, In some of the American states, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. It has jurisdiction of civil causes and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited. [In other cases, it has both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole state.]

common prayer. Formerly also Common prayers. Prayer in which worshippers publicly unite; *esp.* the liturgy or form of public service prescribed by the Church of England, and set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer* (or *Common Prayer Book*) of Edward VI.

[**252** ST. CYPRIAN *Treat. Lord's Pr.* in Blunt *Annot.* (1884) 82 Publica est nobis et Communis Oratio. *a* **1475** G. CHASTELLAIN *Chron.* Wks. 1864 IV. VI. I. lxv. 207 Londres ..où communes pryères furent enjointes à tout l'universel peuple pour ce prince.] **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, There ben two maner of prayers, a priuate prayer and a commune prayer. **1547** *Articles of Inquiry* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 57 In the time of the litany, or any other common prayer. **1548–9** *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 1 Where of long time there hath beene..diuers formes of Common prayer, commonly called the seruice of the Church: That is to say, the vse of Sarum, of York, of Bangor. **1549** (May) (*title*), The booke of the common prayer and administracion of the Sacramentes, etc. **1549–52** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Common Prayers in the Church, commonly called Divine Service. **1554** RIDLEY *Let.* 8 Apr., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 341 All..agreed..that the common prayer of the church should be had in the common tongue. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 228 The Canons of the Apostles do excommunicate them which being present at ye Common Praier, do not also receive the holie communion. **1631** *High Commission Cases* (1886) 216 Mr. Viccars..proved he read common prayers once. **1651** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 35 To bring my wife's god-daughter to Paris, to be buried by the Common Prayer. **1661** ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 29 We are now generally..all common prayer men. **1682–3** DEAN GRANVILLE *Rem.* 23, I had press'd the Cleargy for many years together to study their Common Prayer-book. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 1 The well reading of the Common-prayer is of so great Importance. **1884** BLUNT *Annot. Prayer Bk.* 82 True Common Prayer..is offered..by a Bishop or Priest..in the presence and with the aid of three, or at least two other Christian persons.

b. = *Common prayer book.*

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 288 Bibles and Common-Prayers are to be printed at the new House. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/3 A large Folio Common Prayer. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 145 Bibles, common-prayers, and other religious books.

'common-room. (Also in earlier use, **common-chamber**, used both for this and for *combination-room*.)

1. In a college, school, or similar institution, a room to which all the members of the staff have common access, and where they meet each other. Especially, at Oxford, where this use of the name originated, the college-parlour to which the fellows and others associated with them retire after dinner. Hence the members of this room, as a body.

In some colleges, etc., the undergraduates or students support a similar institution, called a *Junior Common-room*.

c **1670** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 518 Trinity Coll., Oxford. Much about the same time, 1665, was a Common Chamber made up out of a lower room belonging to a Fellow ..to the end that the Fellows might meet together..mostly for society sake, which before was at each chamber by turns. And this was done in imitation of other Colleges, that had begun before, of which Merton College was the first, anno 1661. **1671–2** *Jun. Bursar, Trin. Coll. Camb.* in Willis and Clark 385 For strings and mending ye violls in ye common chamber. **1674–5** *Ibid.* 383, 24 chaires for the Common Chamber.

1683 *Contract New Coll. Oxf.*, 12 Apr. in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 197 And shall erect a wall with Battlements on the Masters Common Roome answerable to the wall and Battlements of the other side. **1708** HUDSON in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 124 My Service to all ye Common-room. **1711** HEARNE *ibid.* III. 154 The Common-room say there 'tis silly, dull stuff. **1750** COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 69/2 To convene all the fellows in the common-room. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* II. 252 They made him the delight of the common-room. **1823** DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Young Man* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 37 Cases.. where a particular study..was pursued throughout a whole college simply because a man of talents had talked of it in the junior common-room. **1886** MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* in *Crit. Misc.* III. 150 Pattison never stayed in the common-room later than eight in the evening.

b. *attrib.*, as in *common-room man*, a servant in attendance on the common-room.

1853 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 29 Old John, the Common-room man.

2. (As two words.) A room common to all; esp. the public room of an inn, etc.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Our joy reached even to the common room, where the prisoners themselves sympathised. **1816** SCOTT *Tales Landl.* Introd., In the common room of the Wallace Inn.

commons ('kɒmənz), *sb. pl.* Forms: see COMMON *a.*; also 4–5 **comaynes**, **-aynz**, 5 **commines**. [Plural of COMMON *sb.*, in various senses.]

I. Common people; community.

1. a. The common people, the commonalty; the lower order, as distinguished from those of noble or knightly or gentle rank; also †applied to the common soldiers of an army.

In former times sometimes used depreciatively with reference to their rudeness; often with the epithet 'poor'. As a rendering of L. *plebs*, 'a commons' occurs as a singular.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 45 Alle þe comons of þe lond with letter þam bond. **1382** WYCLIF *Josh.* vi. 9 The left comouns [Vulg. *reliquum vulgus*] folowid the arke. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1651 Yemen on foote and communes many oon. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xix. (1839) 210 Of pore men and of rude Comouns. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 83 A multitude of commonys of byrth law. **1546** *Supplic. Poor Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 79 These men cesse not to oppresse vs, your Highnes pore commons. **1591** F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 92 The commons of the Towne is good, and there is much nobilitie therein. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 135 Let but the Commons heare this Testament..And they would go and kisse dead Cæsars wounds. **1697** M. MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 728 In many of the Isles, the Commons apply Spearwort for Pains of the Head. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, So the great African Scipio and his brother..were impeached by an ungrateful commons. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 395 He was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of the Good Regent. **1846** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. ii. 28 The original Plebs, the commons of Rome. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 558 From the condition of the commons of the shires we turn to a much more intricate subject, the condition of the commons of the boroughs.

b. The burghers of a town; the body of free citizens, bearing common burdens, and exercising common rights.

1429 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 78 If so bee yat ye mair and ye comyns will relesse me. **1458** *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Thus acordid the kynge and the covent And the comones of Abendon. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 That ther be then another [commoner] chosen, of the moste sadde and sufficiant of the comyns wtyn the cite. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 142 The Commons of the Citie of London chose unto their Maior for that yere Thomas Fitz Thomas. **1711** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

2. a. The third estate in the English (or other similar) constitution; the body of people, not ennobled, and represented by the Lower House of Parliament. (In earlier use excluding the clergy.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 113 þanne come þere a kyng, knyȝthod hym ladde, Miȝt of þe comunes made hym to regne. **1399** —— *Rich. Redeles* IV. 60 Of kynge, ne conceyle ne of þe comunes noþer. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 The Ffrench kynge..toke vpon hym to sett tayles and oþer imposicions vpon the commons withowt the assent of the iij estates. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 246 The Commons hath he pil'd with greeuous taxes And quite lost their hearts. **1660** CHAS. II in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. 375 Establish the Peace, Happiness and Honour of King, Lords and Commons. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 115 The commons consist of all such men of property in the kingdom as have no seat in the house of lords. **1817** *Parl. Deb.* 308 The commons included the whole people, not lords; and neither admitted of higher or lower orders, degraded or dignified ranks.

b. Hence, the representatives of the third estate in Parliament; the Lower House.

c **1415** *Crowned King* 35 in *Piers Pl.* Text C. p. 525 Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe A soleyn subsidie to susteyne his werres. *c* **1434** *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plesit to the righte sage and wyse Communes of this present Parlement. **1548** *Order of Communion*, Forsomuch as in our High Court of Parliament lately holden at Westminster.. with the consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and Commons there assembled. **1675** T. TURNER *Case Bankers & Cred. Exam.* (ed. 2) 39 The Commons of that Age would not agree thereto [to a subsidy]..till they had conferd with the Counties and Boroughs. **1707** *Vulpone* 24 The Danger that may arise to our Constitution from the 45 Scotch Commons. **1833** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 38 The Lords endeavouring to insert a clause..which clause the Commons of course rejected.

c. *House of Commons*; also *Commons House (of Parliament)*.

1621 JAS. I *Let. to Speaker* 3 Dec., Some Fiery and Popular Spirits in the House of Commons. **1641** *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 36 Too morrow ye Commons House intend.. to adjourne also till Monday. **1643** *Declar. conc. Ireland* 32 It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 148 An assembly called the house of commons..to represent the wisdom of the whole nation. **1820** *Examiner* No. 633. 348/2 Is there not a man now in the Commons House, who was found guilty of a public fraud? **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 Rather by the spontaneous action of the House of Commons. **1918** *Act 8 Geo. V.* c. 3 §1 (3) Incapable of..sitting or voting as a member of the Commons House of Parliament.

†d. The representatives of the people of a municipality; common-councilmen. *Obs.*

1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 43 It is enacted, ordained, and established by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled.

II. Provisions or expenses in common.

3. a. Provisions provided for a community or company in common; the common expense of such provisions; also the share to which each member of the company is entitled. Prob. originally in monastic use, afterwards esp. in colleges.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 38 Lest þe kyng and his Counseil ȝor Comunes apeire, And beo stiward in oure stude til ȝe be stouwet betere. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 412 We clerkes, whan þey come, for her comunes payeth, For her pelure and her palfreyes mete, & piloures þat hem folweth. **1393** *Ibid.* C. I. 143 Conscience & kynde wit and knyȝt-hod to-gederes Caste þat þe comune sholde hure comunes fynde. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278 b/2 Owen not yet some of hem money for his commons. **1527** WHITINTON *Vulgaria*, Whan I was a scholer of Oxforthe I lyued competently with vij pens commyns wekely. **1570** *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 961 The Commons (that is to say) Dinner and Supper, shall not exceed above twelve pence. **1576** *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 34 To be expended to the use of the relief of the commons and diett of the saide colledges. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 157 He had a Chamber, and took his commons in Hart hall. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 9 Before he returns to his Commons at the University. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.*, I will entertain you with scholar's commons, if not with slenderer fare. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 19 He used constantly the commons in the hall at noons and nights. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Then they went to hall where Pen sat down and ate his commons with his brother freshmen. **1869** ROGERS *Adam Smith's W.N.* I. Ed. Pref. 7 During this time he drew his commons from the college buttery.

b. Used as *sing.*; a common table, an ordinary: cf. *Doctors' Commons. spec.*, at Oxford (*c* 1891), a definite portion of victuals supplied from the college buttery or kitchen, at a regular charge.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 539 The Priests attending..had a Colledge, Society, a Commons, Lodging and Mansions during their service within the Temple. **1688** S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 80 He invited us the next day to a Commons. **1692** DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 336 A Commons of Bread and Water. **1828** W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 97 Two commons were put into his hands. **1884** C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 114 Berkeley lunched by himself upon a solitary commons of cold beef. *a* **1891** *Oxf. Undergrad.* 'Bring me a commons of bread and butter.'

†c. *to enter* or *come into, be in, keep*, etc., *commons*: to eat at a common table, live together (said *esp.* of the members of a college); *fig.* to enter into, or be in, association (*with*). So *to put* or *turn out of commons*. *to quit commons* (*Sc. Obs.*): to settle accounts (cf. COMMON *sb.* 15).

1510 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxviii, The foresaid Sir Robert Plompton come into comens with Oliver Dickinson his servant the 25 July unto super againe. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 119 Thinking that it was then time to quit commons. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 42 Our Master chargid him to be packing and willid M. Tyndall to put him out of Commins. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 Yong Gentlemen, which haue not entred commons in Mars his Campe. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 182 If you knowe that Gods cheare is so infinitely better; why doe you enter commons at Satans Feast? **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 453 To heare of him under Sequestration, and his Family in Commons with the Ravens. **1691** *Case of Exeter Coll.* 32 Such absent Scholar shall be turn'd out of Commons for fifteen days. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4132/3 Every Attorney and Clerk shall duly keep

Commons in such Society of which they are admitted. **1707** HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 77 Mr. Gwinnett is put out of commons.

4. In wider sense: Rations, allowance of victuals; daily fare. ***short commons***: insufficient rations, scant fare.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1556) 16 Gevyng to poore.. Children.. theyr Commons free. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Wee shall haue a harde pyttaunce, and come to shorte commons. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §5 The Grecian widows [had] shorter commons than the Hebrews. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xxviii. (1840) 169 Though his commons perchance were shorter, yet he battled better on them. **1651** WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 70 He deserues at least to have his Commons shortned. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 282 Captain Swan.. gave way to a small enlargement of our commons.. [to] 10 spoonfuls of boil'd Maiz a man. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 45 Now and then she would seize upon John's commons, snatch a leg of a pullet, etc. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 37 Our sick have been on short commons for the last five days.

†**5.** A privy; = COMMON HOUSE 4b (*a*). *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Heare's a place Though neather of the secretest nor the best, To unlade myself of this Iniquity [a dead body]. Hee's where hee is in Comons.

common sense, -sense. [repr. Gr. κοινὴ αἴσθησις, L. *sensus commūnis*, F. *sens commun*.]

†**1.** An 'internal' sense which was regarded as the common bond or centre of the five senses, in which the various impressions received were reduced to the unity of a common consciousness. *Obs.*

[Cf. **1398-1509** *common wit* s.v. COMMON *a.* 21.] **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. ii. 3 They [eyes] were ordeyned of nature in the former part [of the head].. that they might carye visible thinges to yᵉ commune sens. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 123 Which *common sense*, is a power or facultie of the sensitiue soule.. and is therefore called common, because it receiueth commonly the formes or images which the exteriour senses present vnto it, and hath power to distinguish the one from the other. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vii, Inner Senses are three in number, so called, because they be within the brain-pan, as Common Sense, Phantasie, Memory.. This Common sense is the Judge or Moderator of the rest, by whom we discern all differences of objects. *Ibid.* III. xiii, The external senses and the common sense considered together are like a circle with five lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. **1842** SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1872) II. 756/2 *note*, *Common Sense* (κοινὴ αἴσθησις) was employed by Aristotle to denote the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apperception.

fig. c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* v. (1650) 174 Cabbage, turnips, artichocks, potatoes, and dates, are her five senses, and pepper the common sense.

2. The endowment of natural intelligence possessed by rational beings; ordinary, normal or average understanding; the plain wisdom which is everyone's inheritance. (This is 'common sense' at its minimum, without which one is foolish or insane.) †Formerly also in pl., in phr. ***besides his common senses***: out of his senses or wits, 'beside himself'.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 36, I am suer T[indale] is not so farre besydis his comon sencis as to saye the dead bodye hereth cristis voyce. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 Vnlesse he be voide of all common sense and natural wit of man. **1602** T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 20a, I referre me to the iudgement of any man that hath but common sence. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. §4 He would be thought void of common sense who asked on the one side, or on the other side went to give a reason, why it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶2 A Reader of plain common Sense, who would neither relish nor comprehend an Epigram of Martial. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 46 note, Common sense.. a sense common to all, except lunatics and ideots. **1799** MACKINTOSH *Study Law Nature* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Whoever thoroughly understands such a science, must be able to teach it plainly to all men of common sense. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 404 Common sense will not teach us metaphysics any more than mathematics.

b. More emphatically: Good sound practical sense; combined tact and readiness in dealing with the every-day affairs of life; general sagacity.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xx. 100 There is not (said a shrewd wag) a more uncommon thing in the world than common sense.. By common sense we usually and justly understand the faculty to discern one thing from another, and the ordinary ability to keep ourselves from being imposed upon by gross contradictions, palpable inconsistencies, and unmask'd imposture. By a man of common sense we mean one who knows, as we say, chalk from cheese. **1775** PRIESTLEY *Exam. Reid* 127 Common sense.. in common acceptation.. has long been appropriated.. to that capacity for judging of common things that persons of middling capacities are capable of. **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* iv, Rich in saving common-sense. **1888** WORMALL in *Times* 16 Jan. 8/1 The general demand was for intelligence, sagacity, soundness of judgment, clearness of perception, and that sanity of thinking called common sense.

†**c.** Ordinary or untutored perception. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 57 To know.. Things hid and bard from common sense.. is studies god-like recompence.

d. As a quality of things said or done (= 'something accordant to or approved by common sense').

1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 270, I ask you again, Gentlemen, is this common sense? **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 34 To him it was just common sense, and common sense only. **1884** G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 467 It is only common sense that.. you should look at the whole of the document together.

3. The general sense, feeling, or judgement of mankind, or of a community.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. x. 2 That all the cares and evill which they meet May.. seeme gainst common sence to them most sweet. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 390 These are to be received by the common sense of a Nation, as Gods warning pieces. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 1 The common Sense of mankind. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 329, I am content, Hylas, to appeal to the common sense of the world for the truth of my notion. **1872** GROTE *Aristotle* II. App. ii. 285 What Aristotle.. defines as matters of common opinion and belief includes all that is usually meant, and properly meant, by Common Sense—what is believed by all men or by most men. **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xi. §6. 333 The promise which the Common Sense of mankind recognises as binding.

4. *Philos.* The faculty of primary truths; 'the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature; which all men therefore possess in common; and by which they test the truth of knowledge, and the morality of actions' (Hamilton *Reid's Wks.* II. 756).

Philosophy of Common Sense: that philosophy which accepts as the ultimate criterion of truth the primary cognitions or beliefs of mankind; *e.g.* in the theory of perception, the universal belief in the existence of a material world. Applied to the Scotch school which arose in the 18th c. in opposition to the views of Berkeley and Hume.

[*c* **1705** BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 455 *Mem.* To be eternally banishing Metaphisics, etc., and recalling men to Common Sense.] **1758** PRICE *Rev. Quest. Morals* (ed. 2) 81 Common sense, the faculty of self-evident truths. **1764** REID (*title*), An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense. **1770** BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 253 Common Sense hath, in modern times, been used by philosophers, both French and British, to signify that power of the mind which perceives truth, or commands belief, not by progressive argumentation, but by an instantaneous, instinctive, and irresistible impulse; derived neither from education nor from habit, but from nature. **1776** CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. ii. 99 To maintain propositions the reverse of the primary truths of common sense, doth not imply a contradiction, it only implies insanity. **1842** SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 742 On the Philosophy of Common Sense; or our primary beliefs considered as the ultimate criterion of truth. **1871** FRASER in *Berkeley's Wks.* I. 183 The universal concurrent assent of mankind may be thought by some an invincible argument in behalf of Matter. (*Note*, Commonly called the argument from Common Sense.) **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* p. xi, Dogmatic Intuitionism, in which the general rules of Common Sense are accepted as axiomatic.

5. *attrib.* (the two words being always hyphened).

1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. 43 Common-sense views are the last to take hold on men's minds. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 93 The air was thick with common-sense objections to Christianity, as it was with common-sense ideas as to the way in which we come to have ideas. **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. vi. §3. 70 Egoism and Utilitarianism may fairly be regarded as extremes between which the Common-Sense morality is a kind of *media via*.

Hence **common-'sensed** *a.*, possessing common sense. **common-'sensely** *adv.*, in a common sense manner. **common-sense-o-dox** *a. nonce-wd.* on type of *orthodox*. **common(-) 'sensible, -bly**, possessing, or characterized by, common sense. (All more or less nonce-words.)

1875 M. G. PEARSE *Dan. Quorm* Ser. I. (1879) 26 Pithy, plain, *common-sensed. **1884** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 66 Common-sensed and real-hearted men. **1878** GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Introd. 36/2 Thus *common-sensely does he put the matter. **1866** READE *G. Gaunt* I. 207 He did not think it.. *common-sense-o-dox to turn his back upon their dinner. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 30 This highly benevolent and *common-sensible individual. **1875** HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 382 Common-sensible conclusions. *a* **1907** F. THOMPSON *St. Ignatius Loyola* (1909) x. 200 High sanctity.. is eminently common-sensible. **1931** *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 819/2 The Archbishop of York's speech is ranked as the best; next to that Lord Newton's, witty, humorous, and commonsensible. **1890** *Univ. Rev.* 15 July 455 He chattered away.. *common-sensibly enough.

common-'sensical, *a.* Also commonsensical. [f. COMMON SENSE + -ICAL.] Possessing or characterized by common sense. Hence **cŏmmon-sensi'cality**; **common-'sensically** *adv.*

1860 *Rutledge* 155 A plain common-sensical statement of affairs. **1878** *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 802 There are some things fit to be stated oratorically, some poetically.. some humorously, some commonsensically. **1887** R. CLELAND *True to a Type* I. 259 He was matter-of-fact and common-sensical to a degree. **1914** W. J. LOCKE *Fortunate Youth* xix. 288 You were right about the Divine common-sensicality. **1927** *Observer* 28 Aug. 9/4 This has always been a very commonsensical country. **1957** *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 5/3 His mind is fundamentally commonsensical, but capable of carrying the implications of common sense into far, obscure and almost dreamlike regions. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Oct. 581/3 A hopeful commonsensicality takes the place of any depth or subtlety of argument. **1960** 'M. CRONIN' *Begin with Gun* xiv. 162 The understanding commonsensical confidante.

Common Serjeant, sewer (shore): see SERJEANT, SEWER.

†**co'mmonstrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *commonstrāt-* ppl. stem of *commonstrā-re*, f. *com-* + *monstrāre* to show.] To point out, make clear.

1623 COCKERAM, *Commonstrate*, to teach. **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 12, I shall.. commonstrate it by reasons. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 552 Gummes.. commonstrate its eximious faculties.

commonty ('kɒmənti). Forms: 4-5 comunete, comounte(e, -ynte(e, 4-6 -onte, 5 -ontee, -unte, -ownte, -ente, -entie, (comnaunte, couenaunte), 5-6 comontie, commontye, -entye, 6 comontye, -enty, commente, -ti, -tie, -ty, commonte, -tie, 6-7 *Sc.* commounty, -tie, 7 comonty, 7- commonty. [a. OF. *comuneté* (*comm-*): —L. *commūnitāt-em* common fellowship, society, n. of state f. *commūn-is* COMMON, social, etc.; in med.L. and Romanic extended to the notion of 'common citizenship', and a 'community' or 'body of fellow-citizens'. The OF. form has in Eng. diverged in two directions: first, associated with the adj. COMMON in all its varieties, it assumed this trisyllabic form: secondly it remained of 4 syllables, and was assimilated to the original L. type as COMMUNITY, q.v.]

†**1.** The body of the common people, commonalty, commons. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 5 Takinge of the comune [*v.r.* comynte, **1388** comyn puple] summe yuele men. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 þe comounte [*plebem*] of Rome. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 91 The thynges of the comunete. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 323/3 Grete oppressions and Importable charges among the comonte. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 86 The nobilitie.. With all the whole commontie. **1559** SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Compl. Dk. Buckhm.* 61 Let no prince put trust in commontie. **1600** HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 69 The King wants money, and would haue some of his commonty.

†**2.** A community; a commonwealth. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 350 Ellis þe comynte wolde not stonde. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 87 Euery kingdom or comounte dyvidid in him silf schal be destruyed. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxii. 226/2 Euery man is a parte of the comonte. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 167 To kepe yᵉ commentie of Flanders in frendshyppe.

†**3.** 'Community, common possession' (Jam.).

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5212 With hem holdyng comunte Of alle her goode in charite. **1606** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 2 All common Kirks, perteining of auld to the saids Bishoppes, and their chapter in commountie.

4. Commonage, common of pasture, etc. (see COMMON *sb.* 6). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 379 (Jam.) With.. commounty in the saidis muris, myris and mossis. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii, Their huts, kail-yards, and rights of commonty. **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 660 The agricultural labourer.. had, moreover, rights of pasturage and commonty.. which have long ago disappeared.

5. Land held in common; 'a common'. *Sc.*

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 5 Diverse persons, hes riven out .. great portions of the samine commonties, without any right. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 321 Commonty .. in our law language, and in charters, frequently signifies a heath or moor. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 158 Strathaven.. possessed an extensive commonty, all of which has long since been converted into private property. **1874** *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 §35 A decree of division of commonty or of common property or runrig lands. **1883** *Scotsman* 23 July 5/7 The commonty of Harray has all been divided between the heritors.

†**6.** The liberties of a borough; 'jurisdiction or territory' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c **1575** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 54 (Jam.) Gif he wes takin within the commountie of the burgh.

†**7.** ***commonty*** (***commenti*) *fire***: app. the name given in the 16th c. (at Cambridge) to a fire provided at the common expense of the fellows of a college in the room of one of them, and to the social meeting round this fire after dinner: the origin of the later *commonfire-room*, *common-room*, or *combination-room* (see the latter).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 After dinner and supper, at commenti fiers.. I continuid as long as ani, and was as fellowli as the best. *Ibid.* 5 At a commenti fier in M. Jacksuns chamber this last year.

¶ Humorously, as a blunder for *comedy*.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 140.

common weal, commonweal ('kɒmən,wi:l). *arch.* [orig. two words COMMON *a.* + WEAL (:—OE. *wela*, *weola* well-being, prosperity); used side by side with *general weal*, *public weal*, and esp. *weal-public*. Cf. F. *bien commun*, *bien public*, L. *res publica*, *res commūnis*. It is still used as two words in sense 1. In sense 2 (= *commonwealth*) it was in 16th c. more esp. Scotch, and is now archaic or rhetorical, or used with etymological emphasis.]

1. (Properly two words.) Common well-being; *esp.* the general good, public welfare, prosperity of the community.

a **1469** *Gregory's Chron.* [an. 1450] (Camden 1876) 191 They [the Kentish insurgents] wente, as they sayde, for the comyn wele of the realme of Ingelonde. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* 33 The partes of mannes body hath.. theyr offyce.. for the commune wele of the hole body. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref.

(1870) 228, I do it for a common weele [1547 a common weale]. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 As shall avaunce Gods glory and the commonweal. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 10 The law is made for the common-well and profite of baith the parties. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 157 To the Commonweale and Prosperity of our Subiects. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1617 Ever musing on the common weal. 1874 F. SEEBOHM *Prot. Rev.* (1887) 7 Citizens for whose common weal the nation is to be governed.

2. The whole body of the people, the body politic; a state, community. = COMMONWEALTH 2.

This use was adversely criticized by Elyot: see quot. 1531.

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 þe comen wele was paied of þat conseilyng þat it were not delaied, so was R[ichard] þe kyng. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, Hit semeth that men haue ben longe abused in calling *Rempublicam* a commune weale .. There may appere lyke diuersitie to be in englisshe betwene a publike weale and a commune weale, as shulde be in latin, betwene *Res publica*, & *Res plebeia*. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2436 The common-weil of fair Scotland. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrates ordayned, but that the tranquillitie of the commune weale maye be confirmed. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 460 A most excellent aristocraticall fame of common-weale. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* (1738) 432 Solon the next who built his common-weal On Equity's wide Base. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. 23 The most truly liberal-minded class of the commonweal.

†**b.** ***the Christian commonweal***: Christendom.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 20 The Christian commonweale is decayed. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Introd., The .. state of the Christian Commonweale .. might .. mooue euen a right stony heart to ruth.

†**3.** = COMMONWEALTH 3. (*poetic nonce-use.*)

1733 SWIFT *On Poetry*, They plot to turn, in factious zeal, Duncenia to a common-weal.

†**4.** *Comb.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iv b, These aduenturous commonwealminglers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 175 Ridding goode Commonwealemen out of the way, that he may mainteine himself stil in his tyranny.

commonwealth ('kɒmənwɛlθ). Forms: see COMMON *a.* and WEALTH. [In its history, like prec.; *wealth*, ME. *welthe*, being a later formation, in same sense as *weal*, OE. *wela*. The two words were used indiscriminately by Skelton and others, in senses 1 and 2; but in the 16th c. *commonwealth* became the ordinary English term in sense 2 (and 5), and it was in connexion with this that the later senses 3, 4 (with corresp. use of 5) were developed. Sense 1, if used, is now pronounced as two words '*common* '*wealth*; this pronunciation was formerly the usual one, and still occurs occasionally in the other senses. Cf. note under COMMON-PLACE.]

†**1.** Public welfare; general good or advantage. *Obs.* in ordinary use: see COMMON-WEAL.

*c*1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXIV. xiii, He dyd the commen wealthe sustene. *a*1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 318 And so marreth .. The comonwelthe of eche sytte. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Common welthe, *bien publique*. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 To the common wealth and benefite of the whole companie and mysterie. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 25 The common wealth of a whole realm was chiefly to be looked at. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 They choose that welfare which is compatible with the commonwealth. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* VII. 13 Whether you are striving for a Common-Wealth or for a Common-Illth.

2. The whole body of people constituting a nation or state, the body politic; a state, an independent community, esp. viewed as a body in which the whole people have a voice or an interest.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, *Pref. note bk.* VII, It is vertew that euer has promoued commoun welthys. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj b, Of diuers men, and one lorde, is composed a common welth. *a*1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 11 A common-wealth is called a society .. of a multitude of free men, collected together, and vnited by common accord and couenants among themselues. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 3 The certaine good .. both unto Church and Common-wealth. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. x. §133 By Commonwealth, I .. mean, not a Democracy, or any Form of Government, but any independent Community which the Latins signified by the word *Civitas*. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶3 Men .. content to fill up the lowest class of the commonwealth. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 150 Not only the kingly commonwealth of England, but the republican commonwealth of America.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 137 It is not politicke, in the Common-wealth of Nature, to preserue virginity.

3. a. A state in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a republic or democratic state.

*a*1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 8 A Common-wealth is the swerving or depravation of a Free, or popular State, or the Government of the whole Multitude of the base and poorer Sort, without respect of the other Orders. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 461 Better things were done, and better managed .. under a Commonwealth than under a King. *a*1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 63 This shows how impossible it is to set up a Commonwealth in England. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The career of .. the Dutch Commonwealth.

b. A state of the United States of America, esp. in the official titles of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

1779 *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 24 Mar. 4/3 All the best whigs in the commonwealth. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 228 The sturdy commonwealths which have sprung from the seed of the Mayflower. 1967 *Boston Herald* 1 Apr. 3/1 The Commonwealth has been married to the Sales tax a year Saturday. Like many marriages, it hasn't lived altogether up to expectations but it's become essential anyway.

4. a. *Eng. Hist.* The republican government established in England between the execution of Charles I in 1649 and the Restoration in 1660.

1649 *Act Parlt.* 19 May, Be it Declared and Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same, That the People of England and of all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging are, and shall be, and are hereby Constituted, Made, Established, and Confirmed to be a Commonwealth and Free State; and shall henceforward be Governed as a Commonwealth and Free State by the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Representatives of the People in Parliament, and by such as they shall appoint and constitute as Officers and Ministers for the good of the People, and that without any King or House of Lords. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. (1843) 784/2 The parliament, as soon as they had settled their commonwealth .. sent ambassadors to their sister republic, the States of the United Provinces. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶2 The Commonwealth, when it was in its height of Power and Riches. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. §25 In the time of the commonwealth this spectacle was discontinued. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 443 In the days of the Long Parliament and of the Commonwealth.

b. The title of the federated states of Australia.

1891 *Proc. & Deb. Nat. Australas. Convention* Mar.–Apr. p. cxxix, Draft of a bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. *Ibid.* p. cxxx, The name 'The Commonwealth of Australia' or 'The Commonwealth' shall be taken to mean the Commonwealth of Australia as constituted under this Act. 1900 *Act 63 & 64 Vict.* c. 12 §3 The people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. 1925 M. TERRY *Across Unknown Australia* i. 18 The Commonwealth is nearly as big as the United States of America. 1966 *Style Man. for Austral. Govt. Publications* 39 The ranks and decorations of members of the Commonwealth Parliament, senior Commonwealth officers and others, and the names and addresses of Commonwealth departments are shown in the *Commonwealth Directory*.

c. In full ***British Commonwealth (of Nations)***, the assoeiation of Great Britain and certain self-governing nations which were formerly dominions or colonies, together with all her dependencies and theirs, mostly owing allegiance to the British sovereign; = *British Empire* (see BRITISH *a.* 2 b). **Commonwealth Day** (formerly *Empire Day*), second Monday in March.

[1884 EARL OF ROSEBERY *Speech* 18 Jan. in *Adelaide Observer* 26 Jan. 34/2 The British Empire is a commonwealth of nations.] 1917 J. C. SMUTS *British Commonwealth of Nations* 5 The British Empire is much more than a State... We are a system .. of nations and states .. who govern themselves, who have been evolved on the principles of your constitutional system, now almost independent states, and who belong to this group, to this community of nations, which I prefer to call the British Commonwealth of nations. 1926 *Rep. Comm. Inter-Imperial Relations* in *Times* 22 Nov. 9/1 Status of Great Britain and the Dominions... They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. 1937 *Discovery* Feb. 33/2 The field of organised interchange of scientific effort may one day be wider even than the British Commonwealth. 1940 W. S. CHURCHILL in *Hansard* 18 June 61 So bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire lasts for a thousand years men will still say, 'This was their finest hour.' 1947 *Times* 3 July 4/5 It has for some time been clear .. that the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office .. should now be changed and steps are accordingly being taken .. to alter the titles to Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Commonwealth Relations Office respectively. 1958 *New Statesman* 15 Feb. 186/2 What has happened to Mr Macmillan during his Commonwealth tour? 1958 *Times* 19 Dec. 10/2 It is proposed to change the name of Empire Day forthwith to Commonwealth Day.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Applied in various ways to a body or a number of persons united by some common interest; e.g. ***commonwealth of learning***, the whole body of learned men, the 'republic of letters'; ***commonwealth of nations***: see quot. 1796.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A ij b, The hole common welth of all Christendome. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit.* II. §82 The whole heavenly commonwealth of angels. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 Torricellius .. to whom all the Commonwealth of Learning are exceedingly oblieg'd. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 311 In the Government of our sailing Common-wealth. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 182 The writers on publick law have often called this aggregate of [European] nations a commonwealth. They had reason. It is virtually one great state having the same basis of general law; with some diversity of provincial customs and local establishments. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 348 Through all the mighty commonwealth of things Up from the creeping plant to sovereign Man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 Any German or Italian principality .. was a more important member of the commonwealth of nations.

b. *Theatr.* A company of actors who share the receipts instead of receiving salaries.

1824 J. DECASTRO *Mem.* 97 To constitute a kind of commonwealth; and whatever their different engagements produced was to form a general fund. 1886 L. OUTRAM in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 83/1 Fourth-class theatres, commonwealths, fit-up tours, and such *venues* of experience.

†**6.** An appellation of the Norfolk insurgents of 1549 (or their adherents). *Obs.*

1549 SIR A. AUCHER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 204 *note*, Men called Commonwealths, and their adherents .. have been sent up and come away without punishment. And that Commonwealth, called Latimer, hath gotten the pardon of others .. There was never none that ever spake as vilely as these called Commonwealths does.

7. *attrib.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Cloaking of bad actions with common-wealth pretences. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 157, I come to talke of Common-wealth Affayres. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg. Provid.* 129 Compleating the Colonies in Church and Common-wealth-work. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 2 Much censured as savouring of commonwealth principles.

†**common'wealth's-man, -'wealths-man.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **common'wealthman.** [Cf. *statesman*, *townsman*, *tradesman*, etc.]

†**1.** One devoted to the interests of the commonwealth; *good* c. = good citizen, patriot. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D j b, More like Basciaes to the great Turke, then Christian commonwealthmen. 1593 *Tell-Troth's New Y. Gift* 37 He .. can be but a bad common wealthes man which is an ill husband. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 28 These .. degenerating from the nobilitie and vertue of their Ancestors, become of Common-wealths-men Common-woes-men. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109 You are not a good Commonwealths-man, if you do not give me leave to Print this; for it will be a general good to the Clothing-Trade. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 385 Their next Heir cannot well be a worse Commonwealth's-man.

2. *Hist.* An adherent of the English Commonwealth in the 17th c.; also *gen.*, an adherent of a republican government, a republican (*obs.*).

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 210 To build upon the Union made by those Commonwealth-men, I cannot consent. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 62 The greatest cry against the French Protestants, as Commonwealthsmen and Traytors. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Parnell*, Thomas Parnell was the son of a commonwealthsman .. who, at the Restoration, left .. Cheshire .. and settled in Ireland. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 573 The characters of the republicans or commonwealthsmen.

[**commonye.** Explained as: Discourse, communing. Error in *Century Dict.* (1889) founded on *com'nye*, misreading of *comunye* (?).

16.. *Ballad of K. Arthur* XXXI. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* (1861) 237 To heere theire talke, and theire com'nye [ed. 1884 I. 285/2 comunye].]

commorade, obs. f. COMRADE.

†**'commorance.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ans. [f. COMMORANT, or its source: see -ANCE.] Abiding; sojourning; tarrying.

1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. §220 The shier, and town .. or place of his then or late dwelling or commorans. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 After sixe dayes commorance in Saint Hellen, wee sailed thence.

commorancy ('kɒmərənsɪ). Chiefly *Law*. Also 8 **comorancy**. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Abiding, abode, residence. (Formerly with *pl.*)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 51 Vagarantes from their owne dwellings, or vsuall places of commorancies. 1641 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 79 England .. wherein so many men have their commorancy and abode. 1798 ROOT *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 263 Question was .. Whether .. a foreigner .. could gain a settlement by comorancy. 1881 *Law Rep.* in *Times* 14 Apr. 4/3 A mere transient visit, or a temporary commorancy.

commorant ('kɒmərənt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. as prec. Also 6–7 **comorant(e.** [ad. L. *commorāntem*, pr. pple. of *commorā-ri* to tarry, abide, f. *com-* + *morāri* to delay, tarry, f. *mora* delay.]

A. *adj.* Abiding, dwelling, resident.

Formerly applied technically, at Cambridge, to members of the Senate resident in the town (*commorantes in villa*) who were no longer members of their colleges: this became obsolete with the Act of 1856, which abolished the qualification of residence.

*a*1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 277 If Davison be dwelling or commorant within my jurisdiction. 1606 N. B. *Sidney's Ourania* M iij b, If any on the earth were commorant. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. (1611) xx. 163[Fowls] commorant in Woods, Forests, Heaths, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 407 Unless they have been commorant there for ten Years. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 270 All freeholders within the precinct .. and all persons commorant therein; which commorancy consists in usually lying there. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 7/2 An Irishman .. 'commorant' in Edinburgh.

†**b.** Of water: Standing, not running away.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. v. 10 Water Appropriate is either Commorant, viz. confined within the plot, or Current, not terminated within the limits thereof.

B. *sb.* A dweller, sojourner, resident.

(Also as in note to A.)

*a*1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 10 Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a Commorant

in the University. *Ibid.* I. 32 In all my time that I was a Commorant in Cambridge.

†**commo'ration.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commorā-ri*: see prec.; cf. mod.F. *commoration.*] Dwelling, abiding, sojourning.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* XIX. vi, An opportunity of his commoration amongst them. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 33 They invited them to..fix their Commoration there. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 175 The commoration of the soul in such a body as this. **1851** *Mem. of Beddoes* in *Poems* 122 The audacity of ghostly 'commoration' with flesh and blood.

†**commoratory.** *Obs.* [f. L. *commorāt-*, ppl. stem of *commorāri* (see prec.), after analogy of L. nouns in *-ōrium*: see -ORY.] A dwelling-place.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 456 This name [holy houses] they gave as well unto their Cels, and Commoratories where they ligged, as to their Synagogues.

commorient (kə'mɔərɪənt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *commorient-em*, pr. pple. of *commori* to die with, f. *com-* + *mori* to die.] Dying together; in *Astrol.* of or pertaining to simultaneous death. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 86 (R.) The same compatient and commorient fates and times.

b. as *sb.*

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Commorients*, persons dying together, at the same time. **1773** in ASH. **1888** COOTE *Com. Form Probate Pract.* (ed. 10) 222 If the commorient..has left a Will it must be proved.

†**co'mmorse.** *Obs.* [f. *commors-* ppl. stem of *commordēre* to bite sharply, cause a pang, after *remorse.*] Compassion, pity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xlvi, Yet doth calamitie attract commorse. *Ibid.* II. ciii, The better fewe..Stood careful lookers-on with sad commorse.

‖**commorth** ('kɑmɔ:θ). *Welsh Hist.* Also 7 comorth(e. [ad. Welsh *cymmhorth*, *cymhorth*, now commonly *cymorth*, 'aid, subsidy', f. *cym-* together, with + *porth* aid, assistance, help, support.] An aid, a contribution or collection in aid.

1402 *Act 4 Hen. IV*, c. 27 Qe nul Westour Rymour Ministrall ne vacabond soit aucunement sustenuz en la terre de Gales pur faire Kymorthas ou coillage sur la comune poeple illeoqes. **1534** *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person..shall..within Wales..gather or leuie any Commorth, Bydalle, tenauntesale, or other collection or exactions. **1617** in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 31 All manner of Forgeries ..Exactions, Comorthes and begging. **1672** COWEL *Interpr.*, *Comorth*, signifies a Contribution..It seems this was a collection made at Marriages, and when young Priests said or sung their first Masses, and sometimes for Redemption of Murders or Felonies.

‖**commos** ('kɒməs). *Gr. Trag.* [Gr. κομμός striking, beating of head and breast in lamentation, f. κόπτειν to strike.] A lament in which one or more of the chief characters and the chorus sing alternate parts.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. (ed. 2) 241 The commos which follows is arranged in two strophes and antistrophes.

‖**commot** ('kɑmət). *Welsh Hist.* Forms: 5 commott, 6-8 comot, 7- commot(e. [a. Welsh *cymwd*, *kymwt*, in mod.W. *cwmmwd*, neighbourhood, locality (cf. *cymydog* neighbour).] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division; usually subordinate to a *cantref* or *cantred.*

[**1284** *Statut. Walliæ* (Spelman), Vicecomes de Kaernarvan sub quo Cantreda de Arvan, Cantreda de Artlentayth, Commotum de Conkyn, Cantreda de Ailen, & Commotum de Irmemch.] **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 §17 The commottis of Nanconwey and Dynllane. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 §3 Manours..within the compas..of the said..parishes, commotes, & cantredes. **1584** H. LLOYD *Caradoc's Hist. Cambria* 12. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 665 Eastward..standeth Mouthwy a Commot very well knowne. **1627** SPEED *England* i. §7 They [the Cantreves] were sub-diuided into their Cymedeu or Commots. **1723** H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 114 Anglesey is..divided ..into three Cantrefs, and each of these into two Comots. **1836** J. DOWNES *Mt. Decam.* I. 156 On the promontory of the Creiddyn, that commot or hundred of Carnarvonshire.

b. Sometimes identified with: A seigniory, lordship, or manor.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a, A commote is a great seigniory and may include one or divers manors. **1889** H. LEWIS *Anc. Laws Wales* 162-3.

¶ Ignorant writers have confounded the word with OE. *mót*, *ȝemót*, or L. *commōtus*, and spoken of it as a gathering or assembly. In *Les Termes de la Ley* (1641) it is confounded with COMMORTH (misspelt *commoith*).

commote (kə'məʊt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *commōt-* ppl. stem of *commovēre* to move hither and thither, agitate, disturb: cf. *promote.* The ordinary word is *commove*; this is perh. directly suggested by *commotion.*] *trans.* To put into commotion, disturb.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* II. iii. 50 The whole society being more or less commoted and made uncomfortable thereby. *a* **1864** —— *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* (1883) 280 The Warden, greatly commoted for the nonce, complied.

†**co'mmoter.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *commōtor*: cf. *promoter*, and prec.] One who stirs up or sets in motion.

1646 J. LILBURNE *Game Sc. & Eng.* 16 Those which were the first commoters and raiser of troubles and warres. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 128 Some monuments of the Rebellion, as also of the punishment, those desperate men suffer'd, who were the Commoters of it.

†**co'mmother, co-mother.** *Obs.* or *dial.* In 5-6 commoder. [f. COM- + MOTHER, after med.L. *commāter*, F. *commère* in same sense: cf. COMERED.] A name for the relationship of a godmother to the other god-parents and the actual parents of a child; = *gossip*, *cummer*, in their original sense.

c **1440** *York Myst.* ix. 143 My commodrys and my cosynes bathe. **1523** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 To my Commoder Smyth my musterdevilys gowne. **1847-78** in HALLIWELL. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Co-mother*, a godmother or co-helper in the religious training of the child.

commotion (kə'məʊʃən). Forms: 5-6 com(m)ocion, -cyon, 6- commotion. [a. OF. *com(m)ocion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *commōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commovēre*; see COMMOVE.]

†**1.** *lit.* Continuous or recurring motion; movement hither and thither, up and down, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 The cause of this great commocyon or mouynge of theyr bodyes. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xiii. (1872) 111 Agitatione and commotione of his army vp and doun. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 242 In the commotion of his horse, he [the rider] may not touch any member or part of him, but only his back. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet* 188 Commotion of the Arms.

2. Physical disturbance, more or less violent; tumultuous agitation of the parts or particles of any thing; of the sea: turbulence, tossing.

1592 tr. *Junius On Rev.* vi. 15 There is no man that shall not be astonished at that generall commotion. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 124 The Ocean..by reason of his often commotion and raging. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 992 Nor onely Paradise In this commotion, but the Starrie Cope..or all the Elements At least had gon to rack. **1741-3** WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 13 In a moment the commotion ceased, the heat was over. **1794** SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* III, I..was soon sick and sad with the billows' commotion. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 31 Drop good vinegar..upon flour contaminated with other admixtures, and immediate commotion takes place.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 173 The earth has undergone commotions abstracted from a deluge. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The upper air exhibited a commotion which we did not experience.

3. Bustle, stir, confusion, hurly-burly; often in phr. ***in commotion.*** (Also with *a* and *pl.*)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Commotion*, a great stir, a hurly burly. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶4 That perpetual contest for wealth which keeps the world in commotion. **1868** Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 61 When I went on deck there was a great commotion, such running and calling, and pulling of ropes.

4. Public disturbance or disorder; tumult, sedition, insurrection. (The earliest sense recorded.)

1471 in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 17 To have [made] commocion ayeinst the king. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 358, I haue seduc'd a head-strong Kentishman Iohn Cade of Ashford, To make Commotion. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Commotion*, rebellion, trouble, or disquietnesse. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. §14 The open commotion of your people.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disturbance, agitation; a tumult, rising, insurrection.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Commocions or sedicions among themselfes. **1542** *Contn. Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 700 In October folowyng beganne a folishe comocion in Lincolnshire. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 183 The punishment of the Leaders, and teachers in a Commotion. **1749** SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. i, Each popular commotion he improv'd By secret ministers. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. III. ii. 314 He became once more engaged in the political commotions of the day.

†**5.** Mental perturbation; agitation, excitement.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 50 A certeine commotion also which we doe call anger. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 185 Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. II. II. 144 What is justly stil'd Passion or Commotion. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 105 Trusting the issue of his commotions to reason only.

6. *attrib.*

a **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 The misbehaviour of a certain priest in the commotion time [*i.e.* the Pilgrimage of Grace].

†**co'mmotion,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To cause commotion.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 63 In the boiling or seething it in his maw, he felt it commotion a little and upbraid him.

commotional (kə'məʊʃənəl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to commotion.

1870 S. PALMER *Virg. Eclog.* 10 That is a diseased compassion which waits for commotional stimulants.

†**co'mmotioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who excites or takes part in a commotion; one who stirs up tumult or rebellion.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 13 Who can perswade where treason is aboue reason, and..commotioners are better than commissioners, and common woe is named commmonwealth? **1550** CROWLEY *Epigr.* 555 The Swerde wyl not helpe in the common wealth, To purge it of Commotionars [l. 595 *has* commosioners]. **1616** BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 231 Sir Thomas Wiat, not the dangerous commotioner, but his worthy father. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 50 Lord Cobham ..being a Commotioner in the reign of Qu. Mary.

†**co'mmotive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commōt-* (see COMMOTE *v.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **commōtīv-us.*] Tending to or subject to commotion; disturbing.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 22/1 The Seas commotive and inconstant flowing. **1607** J. DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 75 Commotiue thoughts: enuie and hate Striue in my breast. **1629** T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) III. 283 Anxious commotive thoughts.

‖**co'mmotrix.** [L. fem. of *commōtor* 'one who sets in motion'.] 'A maid that makes ready and vnready her Mistris' (Cockeram 1623).

commoun(e, aly, obs. ff. COMMON, -LY.

commove (kə'mu:v), *v.* Also 4-5 commoeve, -meve. Chiefly in pa. pple. [a. F. *commouv-oir* (12th c. in Littré), stressed stem *commeuv-*.

Noted by Johnson as 'Not in use', and by Craig 1847, '*Obs.*'; but, although chiefly found in Scotch writers after 1500, it has never been obsolete, and is now not uncommon.]

1. *trans.* (*lit.*) To move violently, disturb, agitate, stir up, set in commotion.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 12 þe manace of þe [*Camb. Univ. MS.* þe see] commoeuyng or chasyng vpwarde hete fro þe botme. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 72 And sall commove that deipest pyt of hell. **1659** MACALLO *Can. Physick* 4 The pulse commoved tells the heart to be troubled. **1744** THOMSON *Summer* 970 The sands, Commoved around in gathering eddies play. **1822** SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scotl.* 6 From its depths commoved, Infuriate ocean raves. **1868** GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 208 The air is so commoved by your voice.

†**b.** of motion onward. *Obs. rare.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 Thai salbe commovit fra the see to the see.

c. *fig.* To put into general or universal motion.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (ed. 2) II. 76 The general stir and life of public activity tends to commove the whole system.

†**2.** To throw into disorder, disturb. *Obs.*

c **1500** *Melusine* xxi. 123 About the spryng of the day foure score basynets..commevyd al thoost by manere of batayll. *a* **1563** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 476 When Gods judgments begin to wax known, all things are commoved and troubled. **1623** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* 20 Love..doth disturb the mind, And, like wild waves, all our designs commove.

3. To move in mind or feeling, stir to emotion, rouse to passion; to excite. (After 1500 almost exclusively Sc.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Jupiter..was commeved of this thing. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, With his crye he hath them so commeued. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* II. I. iii. 43 Al the frensshe men were commoeued and troubled. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Rycht far he wes commouit at that thing. **1567** in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 41 Albeit her Hienes was commoved, for the present time of hir taking, at the said Erle Boithvile. *a* **1640** EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 207 Such was Diana once, when being spied By rash Actæon, she was much commoved. **1750** *Cloud of Witnesses* App. (1810) 317 This so commoved him that he durst not go away. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The clerk..was also commoved. **1840** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 132 To feel yourself commoved by such phenomena. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 126 Commoving thee no less With that forced quietness.

†**b.** To excite or incite *to. Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1795 This commeveth me To speke. *Ibid.* III. Proem. 17 Comeueden. —— *Boeth.* v. iv. 167 Voys or soune hurtliþ to þe eres and commoeuiþ hem to herkne. **1651** CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 45 To feel himself commoved to all sorts of Passions.

Hence **co'mmoved** *ppl. a.*, and **co'mmoving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 BP. HALL *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 78 Dividing, striking, wounding, commoving, are as it were forced upon him. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35 The gayest Kingdomes shall be but ruffling scuffling, removing and commoving hovells. **1847** *Blackw. Mag.* 768 The pulses of the commoved air.

commown(e, commun, obs. ff. COMMON.

†**co'mmulceate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [irreg. f. L. *commulcē-re.*] 'To asswage' (Cockeram 1623).

commun, obs. pa. pple. of COME.

‖**communa:** see COMMUNE *sb.*[1] 1.

†'**communably,** *adv. Obs.* [Eccentric spelling for *comenably*, cf. COMENABLE.] Duly, properly.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7237 Sithen men us loven communably.

communal (kə'mju:nəl, 'kɒmju:nəl), *a.* [a. F. *communal* ad. late L. *commūnāl-is*, f. *commūna* COMMUNE.]

1. a. Of or belonging to a commune (senses 1 and 2).

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 62 Communal nurseries were every where established. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 412/2 France..is divided into communes..under a municipal officer..who bears the same title, that of *Maire*, which was borne by the head of the antient communes. He ..is assisted by a communal council, the members of which are chosen by the communal electors. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 98 To be full communal teacher in France one must be 24 years old. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 73 Self-government..was the vital principle of the communal charters. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i, In every part of Aragon, the cities had their..communal laws.

b. Of or pertaining to the Paris Commune and its adherents.

1871 GRAPHIC III. 310/1 When the history of the Communal insurrection in Paris comes to be written. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The elections, resulting in a crushing Communal defeat.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a (or the) community.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 So also do I declare that Baptism should become, as a religious rite, permanent, communal, and diurnal. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 223 In the next world they..will have no national or communal existence. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1875) 82 There is strong evidence that the lowest races of men live, or did live, in a state of what may perhaps be called 'Communal Marriage'. 1888 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* x. 131 It consolidates one's position..to stand well with the [Jewish] Community..But..you will find a good many meetings of all sorts, which are not communal.

b. spec. *communal kitchen*, a public kitchen under official management; *communal land(s)*, land held by a community; also *attrib.*, as *communal-land system, tenure.*

1917 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/3 The possibility of setting up communal kitchens in the East-end of London. *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 8/6 Three communal kitchens were opened in East London yesterday. 1884 J. E. T. ROGERS *Six Cent. Work & Wages* iii. 89 The rental of the communal land is sixpence an acre. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 108 Prof. Michael Kovalevski, of the University of Moscow, is now publishing an excellent work on Communal Land Tenure. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/2 Our Government is, as fast as it can, abolishing the dole and the communal lands systems.

3. Of or pertaining to the commonalty or body of citizens (L. *commūne*) of a burgh.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. §809 The communal or popular faction was not however crushed. —Thus ended one phase of the communal quarrel.

communalism (see preceding). [f. prec. + -ISM: cf. mod.F. *communalisme*.] The principle of the communal organization of society: a theory of government which advocates the widest extension of local autonomy for each locally definable community. Hence **communalist**, a supporter of this system, or an adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871. **communa'listic** *a.*, of or pertaining to this theory.

1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under the Commune* viii. 206 Communalism here presents a singular likeness to Communism. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* viii, One who battles for a hopeless cause like a Communalist of Paris. 1880 SWINBURNE *Let.* 23 Feb. (1960) IV. 130 The very interesting letter from one of your communalistic allies. 1968 *E. African Law Jrnl.* IV. 12 By its nature, Islamic law is individualistic while customary law as such is communalistic.

communality (kɒmju:'nælɪtɪ). [f. COMMUNAL *a.* + -ITY.] 1. Communal state, condition, or solidarity.

1901 *Smithsonian Rep.* 76 In such manner as to strengthen sentiments of communality and to keep alive the sense of community in interests.

2. *Statistics.* (See quots.)

1933 L. L. THURSTONE *Theory of Multiple Factors* i. 8 The communality is the variance of a test with both the error factor and the specific factor eliminated. 1934 —— in *Psychol. Rev.* XLI. 9 We have used the term communality to indicate that part of the total variance of each test which is attributable to the common factors. It is always less than the reliability unless a specific factor is absent, in which case the communality becomes identical with the reliability. 1935 —— *Vectors of Mind* i. 62 The communality of a test is its common factor variance. 1939 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 288 By the reduced correlation matrix is meant..the matrix with those quantities inserted in the principal diagonal which reduce its rank to a minimum. These quantities are called 'communalities'.

communalization (kə,mju:nəlaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The rendering of anything communal; *esp.* the making of property in which the public are interested (as land, water-works, gasworks) communal, or the property of the (local) community, to be managed for the common good.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 All the most useful achievements in recent legislation and administration have been in the direction of nationalization or communalization. 1883 LAVALEYE in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I wish now to explain in a few words what I mean by communalization of land. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 1/1 What is wanted is..land communalization or land municipalization.

communalize (kə'mju:nəlaɪz), *v. trans.* [f. COMMUNAL + -IZE.] To render (land, etc.) communal; to make (anything) the property of a commune or local community.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 Giving corporations the power to communalize gas and waterworks. 1883 LAVALEYE in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I believe that all that is now possible is to multiply the number of small properties, 'communalizing' a portion of land in every parish.

Hence **co'mmunalizer**, one who communalizes, or supports communalization.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 2/3 No candidate need apply who is not a Federalist and a Land Communaliser.

communally (see COMMUNAL), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a communal manner.

1889 S. OLIVIER in *Fabian Ess.* 126 Literature is become dirt-cheap; and all the other educational arts can be communally enjoyed.

communalty, -tie, etc., obs. ff. COMMONALTY.

†**'communance.** *Obs.* [a. F. **communance*, f. *communer* to COMMUNE: see -ANCE. With sense 2 cf. med.L. *communantia* community.]

1. Communing, conversation, consultation.

*c*1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. i. 134 Vnable to be..receyued into eny enquiraunce or communaunce forto fynde, leerne, and knowe treuthis.

2. A body of commoners.

1701 *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Communance*, The Commoners, or Tenants, and Inhabitants, who had the right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields or Woods, were formerly called the Communance. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Commonance*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Communard ('kɒmju:nɑ:d). [mod.F. f. COMMUNE + -ARD depreciatory. ('Nom donné par les adversaires'—Littré.)] An adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871, or of the principles of communalism; a communalist. Also *attrib.*

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 128, I remember a Communard leader. 1876 *Times* 6 Nov. 9/3 The prosecution and punishment of a thousand Communards. 1889 HAMERTON *French & Eng.* Introd. 12 A Communist is a Socialist..who wants to have goods in common..A Communard is a person who wishes for an extreme development of local government.

†**communative,** *a. Obs.* [Anomalous formation or error.] = COMMUNICATIVE 1. Hence **communatively** *adv.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. §5. 150 A signe of true and saving Grace, when it is Communative, and diffusive. 1700 *Paper to W. Penn* 15 Christ..is radically or communatively Life and Light to the World.

communaute, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

commune ('kɒmju:n), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *commune* (It. and med.L. *commūna*, Pr. *comuna*, *comunia*):—late L. *commūnia*, neut. pl. of *commūnis* common, treated as sb. fem. (cf. *bible*).]

(For *commun(e* as early form of COMMON, see the latter.)

1. *Hist.* As a rendering of med.L. *communa*, *communia*, F. *commune*, It. *comuna* in various historical and technical uses: a. the body of commons, the commonalty; b. a municipal corporation; c. a community; *spec.* = COMMUNITY 8 b.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 33 In the memorable assertion of legislative right by the commons in the second of Henry V... they affirm that the commune of the land is, and ever has been, a member of parliament. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 75 The lower or lowest sort of the people, 'calling themselves the Communia'. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iv. 257 The peasantry of Normandy..'made a commune'. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 419 In London..the communa did not obtain regal recognition until 1191. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 89 Nor were the citizens as yet united together in a *commune* or corporation. 1967 *Time* 7 July 18/2 The hippie philosophy also borrows heavily from Henry David Thoreau, particularly in the West Coast rural communes, where denizens try to live the Waldenesque good life on the bare essentials. 1969 *Guardian* 23 Sept. 5/1 The London Street Commune..is concentrating on a two-pronged attack against 'straight' society. 1969 *Times* 5 Dec. 7/1 A few of the more ardent ones [*sc.* hippies] eke out an isolated existence in desolate communes on the edges of the desert.

2. a. In France, a territorial division governed by a maire and municipal council; it is the smallest division for general administrative purposes, and is as a rule a section of a canton; towns and cities (except Paris) however form only one.

1792 *Pref. Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xvi, Communities or Communes. Sub-divisions of districts. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 375 In the department of la Haute-Vienne, in the canton and commune of Saint Leonard. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 412/1 The larger towns of France, with the exception of Paris, form but one commune. *Ibid.* 412/2 The average of France is nearly fifteen communes to a canton. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 303 Forty thousand communes were suddenly told that they must make swift choice between Socialism and anarchy ..and..a virtuous dictator.

b. Applied to similar administrative divisions in other countries; also to translate Ger. *Gemeinde*; also, a name for a division in the socialistic organization of St. Simon.

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 62 Each [St.-Simonian] division, as commune, village, town, or nation, is to have a ' réglement d'ordre' for industry. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 113 For the election of deputies from the provinces, the council of every commune proposes two candidates. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 79 *Gemeinde.* —We have no word that expresses the double sense, ecclesiastical and civil, of this. I have therefore been obliged to resort to the French word Commune. 1861 *Vac. Tour* 110 A *cammune* in Servia is composed of two or three neighbouring villages; or a single village, if sufficiently large, may be of itself a commune.

c. *the Commune* (*of Paris*): (*a*) a name assumed by a body which usurped the municipal government of Paris, and in this capacity played a leading part during the Reign of Terror, till suppressed in 1794; (*b*) the government on communalistic principles established in Paris by an insurrection for a short time in the spring of 1871; (*c*) the revolutionary principles and practices embodied in the latter, and advocated by its adherents, the communards.

1792 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. fr. France* I. ii. (Jod.), This wretch, Henriot, had been one of the executioners on the second of September, and was appointed by the commune of Paris, on the 31st of May, to take the command of the national guard. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 255/1 (*Paris*) The Convention..restricted the power of the terrible committees, abolished the commune of Paris, and reduced the clubs to subordination. 1871 *Graphic* 310/1. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec., M. Rochefort..inciting the Commune to demolish her house.

d. A communal division or settlement in a Communist country.

1919 tr. *Lenin's State & Revol.* 50 For the mercenary and corrupt parliamentarism of capitalist society, the Commune substitutes institutions in which freedom of opinion and discussion does not become a mere delusion. 1929 *Social Sci. Abstr.* 2284 The Bolshevist leaders'..policy manifested itself in the creation of so-called autonomous republic labor communes. 1930 *Economist* 29 Mar. 693/1 The withdrawal of peasants from a number of hastily organised and completely unstable communes of collective farms. 1958 *Listener* 25 Dec. 1066/2 Mr. Dulles..had alleged that the communes [in China] represented a 'backward system of mass slavery'. 1964 *Listener* 30 Jan. 177/1 Co-operatives [in China] were amalgamated into larger units, the communes.

commune ('kɒmju:n), *sb.*[2] [f. COMMUNE *v.*; cf. *converse*.] The action of communing (see COMMUNE *v.* 6); converse, communion.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* 11, This everlasting commune with myself. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvi, Days of happy commune dead. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* xxiv, Hills that stood in awful commune with the stars.

commune: see COMMON *sb.* and *a.*

commune (kə'mju:n, 'kɒmju:n), *v.* Forms: 4-6 comune, 5 comewne, 3- commune. [ME. *comune*, a. OF. *comune-r*, to make common, share, f. *comun* COMMON *a.* As mentioned under COMMON *v.*, this specially represents those forms of the OF. vb. in which the stress was upon the *u*, as 3 sing. pres. *co'mune* (:—L. type *co'mmūnat*); the forms with the stress on the termination, e.g. *comu'ner*, (:—L. type *commū'nāre*, etc.) gave the ME. form *'comun*, *common*. The latter was long the prevalent type in Eng., though *co'mmune* never became obsolete; and in the 16th c., when the senses under I. became mostly obsolete, and those senses which were associated with *communion* survived, this became the accepted form. But a result of the two types *'common* and *co'mmune* remains in the two pronunciations *'commune* and *co'mmune*, of which the former is frequent in verse (Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Mrs. Browning; both forms are used by Shakspere, Milton, Tennyson).

(In early prose quotations it is often impossible to say how *co(m)mune* was stressed. Hence some of the early quots. here placed, may belong to COMMON vb., as do all those spelt *comun*, *comen*, *comyn*, *comon*.)]

I. Obsolete senses: in which COMMON was the more usual form.

†1. *trans.* To make common to others with oneself, impart (*to*), share (*with*); = COMMON *v.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 102 Hi nele..his þinges communy mid oþren. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 160 Unto his brother, which Neptune Was hote, it list him to comune Parte of his good. 1538 STARKEY *England* 1. i. 7 When hyt [the mynd] communyth and spredeth hys vertues abrode.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Philipp.* iv. 14 3e han don wel, comunynge to my tribulacioun.

†2. To communicate verbally, tell, publish, report; = COMMON *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 43 A wonder hap..The which me liketh to commune And pleinly for to tellen it oute. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 Men of Creta..communede it in to

oper londes. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) S v a, To commune them abroad.

†**3.** *intr.* To take a part in common, to share, participate; = COMMON *v.* 3. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 John* 11 He that seith to him, Heyl, comuneth with his yuele werkis. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. II. vi. 177 (quoting *1 Peter* iv. 13) But comune ȝe with the passiouns of Crist.

4. To have common dealings or intercourse; to associate *with*; = COMMON *v.* 4. ? *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29436 (Cott.) þof þou wit cursd man commun þou sal be soyned wit resun. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 With such hem liketh to comune. **1826** KENT *Comm.* 68 The inability of the subjects of the two states to commune, or carry on any correspondence or business together. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1867) III. xvii. 328 All who had ever harboured or communed with rebels.

†**5.** ? *trans.* To bring into agreement; cf. COMMON *v.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 176 Where the lawe may comune The lordes forth with the comune, Eche hath his propre duete.

II. Current senses, now always *commune*.

6. *intr.* †**a.** To talk together, converse. †**b.** To confer, consult (with a view to decision).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 571 Come Sir Gui de Mountfort .. & is aunte sone .. & commune wiþ him. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12244 (Trin.) Mani may not wiþ him comoun. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 21 He hath leuere talken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight. **1418** ABP. CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2. I. 4 ȝour uncle .. seyd to me that he hadde comunyd with Sir Thomas Fyschborn. *a* **1561** G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1885) 248 Call for master Palmes, that ye may commune with him until your meat be ready. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 26 Hee sent for him the oftner, and communed with him.

†**c.** Const. *of*, *upon*, *on* (the matter discussed).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 21 It stant nought upon my fortune. But if you liste to comune Of the seconde glotony. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Counceillours may .. comewne and deliber upon .. maters of Deficultie. *a* **1561** G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsley* (1827) 240 Sitting thus at dinner communing of divers matters. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 162 Why what neede we Commune with you of this? **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, We were communing on important matters.

†**d.** with dependent clause.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 4 He went his way, and communed with the chiefe Priests and captaines, how he might betray him vnto them. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 201 Then commune how that day they best may ply Thir growing work.

†**e.** *trans.* To talk over together, confer about, discuss, debate; = COMMON *v.* 7. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 101 For I have more to commune with Bianca.

7. *intr.* To hold intimate (chiefly mental or spiritual) intercourse (*with*). (Now only literary, devotional and poetic.)

[**1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiv. 15 As they communed together and reasoned [TINDALE, CRANM. commened, *Rhem.* talked.] **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* iv. 4, lxxvii. 6.] **1671** MILTON *P.R.* II. 261 It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd in silent walk. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* v. 523. As thus he communed with his soul apart. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 45 Walking backwards and forwards in the saloon, without a soul to commune with. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. Wks. 467/2 The Man, Who, in this spirit, communes with the Forms Of nature. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 213 Feasting with the great, communing with the literary. **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* 461 To commune with that barren voice. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 168 On these hill-sides .. Abraham walked and communed with God.

†**8.** To administer the Holy Communion to; *pass.* to receive the Communion. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 þat men shulen .. oones þe ȝeer be comuned of her propre preest. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 102/4 He said the masse and howselyd and comuned the peple. *c* **1500** in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) 330 Every of thyes newe professed virgyns, muste .. after masse be communed and howseld.

b. *intr.* To receive the Holy Communion, to communicate. (Common in U.S.)

1550 O. OGLETHORP *Submiss. & Faith* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. I. 189 In prohibiting that none should commune alone, in making the People whole Communers, or in suffering them to commune under both kinds. **1710** E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 3 Those who .. Turn'd all Religion into Spite, Would frequently at Church Commune, And rail against her when they'd done. **1828** WEBSTER s.v. *Communicate*, Instead of this, in America, at least in New-England, *commune* is generally or always used. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 784 What! 'commune in both kinds'? In every kind—Wine, wafer, love, hope, truth, unlimited, Nothing kept back. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 123 The slaves who habitually attend and commune in the Episcopal church.

co'mmuner. [f. COMMUNE *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** Obs. form of COMMONER, q.v.

†**2.** A partaker with another or others; a sharer.

c **1400** *Thornton MS.* 213 b, Communers of þat blyse. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 29 We wold not have been communers with yem.

3. One who partakes of the Lord's Supper.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 The Kynge .. presenteth at his Supper to al us his communers, bothe bread and wyne. **1550** [see COMMUNE 8 b].

4. One who communes or converses with another. *rare.*

In mod. Dicts.

5. A member or citizen of a commune (in reference to foreign countries). [F. *communier*.]

1886 *Science* (N.Y.) VIII. 593 The popular school is to be maintained by the *Gemeinde* or commune, and the communers have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees.

'communeship. [see -SHIP.] The position of being a commune.

1889 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 117/1 Morteau dates back .. to days of feudal tenure from the Lords of Andelot; to newly-coined communeship in 1792.

‖**communia**: see COMMUNE *sb.*[1] 1.

†**co'mmunialty.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *commūniāl-is* 'communis, generalis' (Du Cange) + -TY.] Community; fellowship.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 144/1 The divine communialty of Pythagoras followers. **1664** —— *Myst. Iniq.* IX. 28 Good men upon Earth are all of one communialty.

communicability (kəˌmjuːnɪkə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. COMMUNICABLE: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *communicabilité*.] = COMMUNICABLENESS.

a **1638** MEDE *Apost. Later Times* 32 So must the honour and service which is given unto him have no communicability. **1775** DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. ix, The communicability of power. **1881** W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Oct. 553 The communicability of tubercle by inoculation.

communicable (kə'mjuːnɪkəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 5 comynycable. [prob. a. F. *communicable*, on L. type **commūnicābil-is*, f. *commūnicā-re* to COMMUNICATE: see -BLE.]

†**1.** Communicating, having communication with others, having inter-communication. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus is depnesse of water that maye neuer be stoppyd ne laued ne emptyd and is comynycable. **1677** YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 177, I will see whether Thames River may be so perfected as Trade by a Water Carriage may be made communicable and Easy. *Ibid.* 187 Surveying the River Thames, and the Sharwell, to find if they might be made Navigable, and Communicable with the Severne and Avon.

†**2.** Pertaining in common. *Obs. rare.*

a **1528** SKELTON *Prayer Holy Ghost* (R.), To the Father, and the Son, thou art communicable In vnitate whiche is inseperable. [Cf. **1610** s.v. COMMUNICABLY.]

3. That may be communicated or imparted.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D d viij, The goddis .. haue made all thynges communicable to men mortall, excepte immortalitie. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 676 Properties of God, communicable to no creature. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 419 Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. I. 376 The power of attracting iron, etc., possessed by the loadstone, which is communicable to iron and steel. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 483 An animal poison .. communicable from person to person.

b. Of information or the like; cf. COMMUNICATE *v.* 2, COMMUNICATION 2.

1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 91, I should do it [*i.e.* salute you] oftner, were the businesse of the House so .. communicable as formerly. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 124 To none communicable in Earth or Heaven.

†**c.** Commonly applicable. *Obs. rare.*

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies, London* II. 191 The Engine: This general Word, communicable to all Machins or Instruments, use .. hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench Scare-fires therein.

†**4.** Suitable for communication; serving as a means of imparting information. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 172 The vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and communicable termes, not clerkly or vncouthe. **1643** *True Informer* 16 In some communicable language (either in French or Latin).

5. Communicative, ready to converse, affable.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D d vj, Be great with the greattest, and communicable with your inferiours. *Ibid.* G vj, Communicable and conuersaunt with many. **1557** NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 80 b/2 Man .. was a creature .. sociable, communycable, and risyble. **1631** *Celestina* VII. 91 This retirednesse is no cure for your disease; you must be free and communicable. **1798** W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* App. 120 The favourite topics of the communicable old man. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 285 Of a frank and communicable disposition.

co'mmunicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or faculty of being communicable.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. 53 Out of an Accommodation and Communicablenesse of himselfe to Man. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lxi. 88 The antient Hebrew .. Greek and Latine tongues had [the fortune] .. to lose their general communicableness and vulgarity, and to becom only school and book languages. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 103 A communicableness of knowledge and ideas.

communicably (kə'mjuːnɪkəblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a communicable manner; in the way of communication.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Waters Transient .. which .. are communicably imparted to it and to some other [cf. COMMUNICABLE 2]. **1840** CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v. 17, I am and feel myself .. communicably theirs.

communicant (kə'mjuːnɪkənt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *commūnicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE: so F. *communiquant*.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who partakes of or receives the Holy Communion; one who communicates (see COMMUNICATE *v.* 6).

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Communicantes kneelynge shoulde receyue the holye Communion. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 469 What the priest shall doe when there are no communicants. **1602** T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 47 a, His body is offred, and ministred to the communicants. **1735** WESLEY *Wks.* I, I .. administered the Lord's supper to six or seven communicants. **1884** R. W. DALE *Manual Cong. Princ.* III. i. 124 The sacramental act .. is completed when the communicants receive both the bread and the cup.

b. One who habitually communicates.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 236 There are little less than 1500 Communicants in that Parish. **1888** *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 The existing state of the communicant roll in the Anglican Churches.

†**2.** A member of a household (? or community).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 In .. most great market townes, there are .. three hundred or foure hundred families or mansions, and two thousand communicants .. [in country districts] we find not often aboue fortie or fiftie households, and two hundred communicants.

3. One who, or that which, communicates (in various senses): *e.g.* **a.** one who imparts; **b.** one who imparts information, makes a communication; **c.** one who holds communion or converse.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §8 Communicants of special infused grace. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 64 The voice was the only communicant. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 Investigations undertaken by the Russian police at the suggestion of an anonymous communicant.

B. *adj.* (*rare.*)

1. Sharing, participating; having a part in common; †*numbers communicant*: numbers having a common factor.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Liij b, If the remainer, and the roote in the quotiente, bee nombers communicante, diuide them so. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 16 To be .. communicant with him in his roiall dignitie. **1839–48** BAILEY *Festus* xix. 215 And nature make communicant of Heaven. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* v. 115 Two communicant or overlapping Genera.

2. Having or furnishing communication.

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1391 The Communicant branches of the Arteries.

3. Partaking of the Communion; being a communicant (see A. 1), in communion with the church.

1834 FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 9 What will become of the poor who are now communicant with the Church? **1866** *Ch. Times* 10 Feb., Forty thousand English communicant Churchmen.

communicate (kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt), *v.* Also 6 commynycat, communycat, -ate, 7 communicat. Pa. pple. 6–7 communicate, -at. [f. L. *commūnicāt-* ppl. stem of *commūnicā-re* to make common to many, share, impart, divide, f. *commūn-is* common + *-ic-* formative of factitive verbs. The earlier Eng. spellings partly followed the variants of COMMON *a.*]

1. *trans.* To give to another as a partaker; to give a share of; to impart, confer, transmit (something intangible or abstract, as light, heat, motion, a quality, feeling, etc.). Const. *to*.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 God, that .. communycatyth hys gudnes to al other. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 13 Hee communicateth vnto vs as much celestiall and heauenly light as is needefull. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 353 The Græcians .. communicated their Language .. into Asia. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶5 Eminently qualified to receive or communicate pleasure. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. v. 437 The prisoners communicated to them the pestilence. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 Both moral and physical qualities are communicated by descent. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 125 It has a disagreeable odour which it communicates to the fingers.

2. *spec.* **a.** To impart (information, knowledge, or the like); to impart or convey the knowledge of, inform a person of, tell. Const. *to*, formerly *with* (the person informed); or *absol.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 102 II. 2, I wold nut onely commynycat thyngs unto you, wherin, etc. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 340 He wolde .. haue communicate this secreate to his owne contrey men. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., I will communicate it with the studious of Physick. **1611** BIBLE *Gal.* ii. 2, I .. communicated vnto them that Gospel, which I preach. **1675** BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 335 Doctrines .. communicated down from hand to hand by Immemorial Tradition. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* i, The discovery he made and communicated with his friends. **1757** FOOTE *Author* 1, You may communicate; this Gentleman is a Friend. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 272 The result of his observations was communicated to Prof. Jameson.

b. To impart by way of information to a society, the readers of a journal, or the like; to make a 'communication'.

1684 [see COMMUNICATED]. **1786** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567, I should be glad to communicate some answer. **1880** *Athenæum* 25 Dec., Mr. Scott communicated a paper 'On a collection of Hemiptera from Japan'.

3. **a.** To impart (as a share, portion, or specimen); to give, bestow (a material thing). ? *Obs.*

1582 N.T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 6 Let him that is catechized .. communicate to him that catechizeth him. **1597** GERARDE

Herbal I. xxxv. 50 [I] did communicate one of the plants thereof vnto Clusius. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 107 Sometimes, Kings did..communicate their robes to be worn by their Favorites. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶2 If I would, they should tell us our Fortunes..We rid up and communicated our Hands to them [the Gipsies]. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 Obliged to bid adieu to what he communicates.

†**b.** To bestow as a name to be shared. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 554 So doth God himselfe..vouchsafe to communicate his Name with earthly Princes, terming them gods. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 103 Wisedome; a name peculiarly applyed..to our most blessed Saviour..And therefore some godly men do more than dislike it as irreligious, that it should be communicated to any other.

4. To share, share in, partake of; to use, or enjoy, in common (*with*); to share *with* (either by receiving or bestowing). *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 The sacramentes of the chirche, and the..receyuynge of them, whiche holy christyans doth communycate. **1574** T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 166 Why do we communicate the holie Sacramentes with the Papistes? **1582** in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 324 That the Queen of Scots should communicate the Crown with her Son. **1605** B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i, Thousands, that communicate our loss. **1612** BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 202 Common benefits are to bee communicate with all. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 212 That which man communicates with beast. **1640** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 160 Hee writ that, being elected Emperour by the Senate, hee would willingly communicate it with him, and thereupon sent him the title of Caesar. **1890** W. WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 67 Nor was he the only acquaintance with whom Schopenhauer communicated some of his..means.

†**5.** *intr.* To have a common part, take part, partake, participate, share. **a.** Const. *with* (a person), *in*, rarely *of* (the thing). *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 309 Cæsar the Dictator, of whom you beare the surname, and communicate in his fortunes. **1598** J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 Sensuall delights (wherein we wholly communicate with beasts). **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 56 For him who communicated of the Emperours secrets. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* XV. §4. 118 We are..to communicate with them in all holy offices. **1709** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 51 The absurdity of communicating in Heathen Rites.

b. Const. *with* (the thing).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 182 His brethren communicated with his fortune, being betrayed by the same disloyaltie of the Swissers. **1611** BIBLE *Philipp.* IV. 14 Yee haue well done, that ye did communicate with my affliction. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 124 The worship of the English service book is unlawful to be communicated with.

6. a. To unite in the celebration or observance of the Lord's Supper; to partake of or receive the Holy Communion.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Though there be none to communicate with the Priest..To communicate once in the year at the least. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 283 In Cyprians time all that did communicate at all, did communicate in both kinds. **1740** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 Every one who was baptized communicated daily. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 10 Attended but did not communicate at the mass. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 83 He certainly had scruples about communicating with the Church of England.

†**b.** *trans. Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* 25/2 He communicated the mysteries of the blessed body of Christ. **1647** *Souldier's March to Salvation* 19 The army of King William..did give themselves to acknowledge their sins, prayer, and communicating the Lord's body. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 258 When he [Calvin] came first to Geneva, the Sacrament was communicated but thrice in the year.

7. a. To administer the Communion to.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 That al men should be communicate with bothe kindes. **1616** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 321 Whether children ought to be communicated. **1855** CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 73 Speaking of a married woman communicating herself at home. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 10 s.v. *Administration*, The Eastern Church communicates the faithful in both kinds.

†**b.** *intr.* To administer the Communion (*to*).

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 108 We command no Priest to communicate to the people in both kinds.

†**8.** *refl.* To put oneself into familiar relations; to hold or have intercourse or converse. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 33 He came downe as a meane betwene God and men..His nie communicating himselfe made him to be called an Angell. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 175 Her own brother with whom she communicated herselfe as to a husband. **1639** F. ROBARTS *God's Holy H.* 45 Prayer, whereby to communicate himselfe to almighty God. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Garth*, He communicated himself through a very wide extent of acquaintance.

9. *intr.* To hold intercourse or converse; (now always) to impart, transmit, or exchange thought or information (by speech, writing, or signs); to make a communication. Const. *with*. Also *absol.* (reciprocally); *spec.* in writing, painting, etc.: to convey one's thoughts, feelings, etc., successfully; to gain understanding or sympathy.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 159 (R.) Euen so the marchants..of our soueraigne lord..may..friendly bee vsed, and with your marchants and subiects suffered to communicate and to haue intercourse of traffique. **1652** *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 316 Sir Alexander Hume and I have very much conversation together..and, if you advise him to communicate freely with me, etc. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 298 He..put in at one of the Azores, where he remained until he could communicate with home. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXV. xxi, In dear words of human speech We two communicate no more. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 No means of communicating with others but by signs. **1959** *Listener* 2 July 27/1 They buy only pictures that will communicate readily. **1962** *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 324/2 The spectacle is of the artist doubtful about himself, his social role, his own ends, his power to communicate.

10. Of vessels, spaces, rooms, etc.: To open into each other by a common channel or aperture whereby the whole becomes as one space, etc.; to have communication or continuity of passage. Also said of the connecting channel or passage.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), A system of such canals, which all communicate with one another. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 128 James's Bay lies at the bottom..of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 §95 One waste..pipe..to communicate with any drain. **1839** G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 88 When several vessels..communicate together, the same conditions of equilibrium obtain as when fluids are contained in a single vessel. *Mod.* Their apartments are separate, but they communicate by a door. A dressing-room communicating with this bedroom.

Hence **co'mmunicated** *ppl. a.*, **co'mmunicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *communicating trench* = *communication trench*.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 30 The communicatinge, that is, the eatinge and drinkinge of the..blessed body and blood. **1644** MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 288 The..main end of Marriage, is the communicating of all duties, both divine and human, each to other. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* Aa4b, The good Angels..are extreamly communicating to us. **1684–5** BOYLE *Min. Waters* Advt., The communicated writing is not pretended to be a full..History of Mineral Waters. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 677 The communicating artery of Willis, which comes from the internal carotid. **1884** *N. York Herald* 27 Oct. 2/2 Two large, communicating front Rooms. **1914** D. O. BARNETT *Lett.* (1915) 19 We couldn't go up the communicating trench to the firing line because it was full of water. **1918** in E. S. FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms.*

†**co'mmunicate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -at. [ad. L. *commūnicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commūnicāre*: see prec. and -ATE².] = COMMUNICATED.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 226 The property of the manhood is communicate with the other nature. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 308 The things of God..being only communicat by the revelation.

communication (kəmju:nɪ'keɪʃən). Also 4–5 co(m)mynycacion, -oun, 5 (kom-), 6 commyni-, comunication, etc. [a. OF. *co(m)municacion*, ad. L. *commūnicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE.]

1. The action of communicating or imparting. Now rare of things material, exc. as the vehicles of information: *e.g.* of a letter, a paper to a society, an article to a magazine, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* ix. 13 Glorifiynge God..in symplenesse of comynycacioun into hem and into alle. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 960/1 The lewde communicacyon of heresies. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 69 So was there amongst them a mutuall communication of their commodities. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxi. (1739) 254 This Communication of the Holy Ghost to the Apostles. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 235 An apparent but not real communication of the disease. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 102 The mercantile [power], presiding over circulation and communication of things. *Mod.* The communication of motion to a piece of mechanism, of heat to the body, etc.

2. *spec.* The imparting, conveying, or exchange of ideas, knowledge, information, etc. (whether by speech, writing, or signs). Hence (often *pl.*), the science or process of conveying information, esp. by means of electronic or mechanical techniques. Freq. *attrib.* (see sense 12).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. (1695) 269 To make Words serviceable to the end of Communication. **1806–31** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 68 Times of severe trial have been chosen for Divine communications. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 80 He had been..in close communication with the French embassy on this subject. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* §33 The reward which rapidity of communication now ensures to discoveries that are profitable. **1946** [see *communication theory*]. **1955** C. CHERRY in *Stud. Communication* 48 The so-called Theory of Communication is a rigid scientific theory. .. It was originally set up for the purpose of defining the 'commodity' which tele-communication engineers sell with their telegraph and telephone systems. **1959** *Listener* 21 May 885/1 The background and history of the ideas now current in communications. *Ibid.*, A communications culture.

3. *concr.* That which is communicated, or in which facts are communicated; a piece of information; a written paper containing observations.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 3 Euery man..wyll vtter his commynycacyon and maters in suche..termes that fewe men shall vnderstonde theym. **1526** TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no filthy communicacion procede out of youre mouthes. **1611** BIBLE *2 Kings* ix. 11 Yee know the man, and his communication. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Those who have been pleased to favour me with Communications. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 172 Mingled with his communications on such subjects are other communications of a very different..kind. *Mod.* The Royal Society has agreed to print this communication. I have read your communication to the *Academy*. It was pleaded that the communication was privileged.

†**4.** Interchange of speech, conversation, conference. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 102 Thomas Edmonds fell in communicacion with old Debnam. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 6 The king..hath had..many assembles and commynycacions with the King of Scottes for amyte, trewes and peas to be had. **1526** *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76b, She..had communycacyon with the serpent. **1582** N.T. (Rhem.) *1 Cor.* xv. 23 Euil communications corrupt good manners [so **1611**; Gr. *ὁμιλίαι*, Vulg. *colloquia*, WYCLIF yuel spechis, TINDALE malicious speakinges, CRANMER euel wordes, *Genev.* euel speakinges; *Revised* **1881** has 'evil company'; the American Revisers prefer 'evil companionships'; see 5]. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 283 In communication when mention hapned to be made of a certaine Bishop.

5. a. Converse, personal intercourse.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 628 Intercourse of marchandise..communication for bying and selling. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 429 Thou..Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 152 They had little knowledge or communication one with another.

†**b:** Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1793) I. 18, I have had communication with her three times. **1792** BURKE *Sk. Negro Code* Wks. IX. 300 Any European Officer..having unlawful communication with any woman Slave.

6. a. Access or means of access between two or more persons or places; the action or faculty of passing from one place to another; passage (between two places, vessels, or spaces).

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 151 The Turks had there a Considerable Garrison, which might Incommode the Communication between his Troops, and the Imperialists. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. 1. 66 Even between distant parts of the same kingdom the communication was rare and difficult. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §116 Two vessels at different temperature in communication with each other. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxiv. 197 They had admirable means of communication by land and sea.

b. *concr.* A means of communicating; a channel, line of connexion, connecting passage or opening. Hence *door of communication*.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 118 There must be a communication with the passage..whence the External Air comes immediately in. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 166 This lake is the communication between the Lakes Winnepeek and Bourbon, and Lake Superior. **1847** E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* I. viii. 157, I..walked off to the kitchen ..leaving the door of communication open. **1864** *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1478 Lee's communications through South-Western Virginia..have been cut by General Stoneman. **1868** W. COLLINS *Moonstone* III. 282 It was the next room to yours; and the two had a door of communication between them. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 5 To protect our communications with India and Australia.

c. *line of communication*: see LINE *sb.*² 26a; *spec.* = *communication line* (see sense 12); (see also quot. 1802); also *line(s) of communication(s)*.

a **1666** EVELYN *Diary* 7 Dec. an. 1642 (1955) II. 80, I went from Wotton to Lond[on], to see the so much celebrated line of Communication. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 96 The City of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and all other places within the usual lines of communication. **1802** C. JAMES *Mil. Dict., Lines of communication*, are trenches that unite one work to another..: thence the whole intrenchment round any place is sometimes called a *line of communication*, because it leads to all the works. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 346/1 A system..by which along a regular chain of posts, or 'line of communications', an army received its supplies of food, [etc.]. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 5/2 Inspector-General of Lines of Communication. **1900** CONAN DOYLE *Great Boer War* 201 One dashing raid carried out by a detachment from Methuen's line of communications. **1925** MOTTRAM *Sixty-Four, Ninety-Four!* 228 Some lines-of-communication Head-quarters. **1959** *Listener* 12 Nov. 820/1 Duchamp's activity, progressively destroying all the old lines of communication.

†**7.** Common participation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 55a, The cup, sayth he, which wee blesse, is it not a communication of the blood of our Lord? **1658** J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 929 Authors describe it [hornet] to be in colour like a Wasp.. and in communication of labour like all other social winged Insects. **1765–9** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* in Stephen *Laws Eng.* (1845) I. 84 Admitting them [the Welsh] to a thorough communication of laws with the subjects of England. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 128 That all the subjects of Great Britain should enjoy a communication of privileges and advantages.

†**8.** Congruity, affinity, quality in common. *rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 186 The coldness of the Climate hath some communication with their Nature.

†**9.** The Holy Communion; its observance. *rare.*

c **1610** *Women Saints* 131 If the communication of our Lords bodie was there celebrated. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 376 We admit them in the Church to a right of Communication to drink of the Cup of the Bloud of Christ.

10. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99b, Communicacion is then used when we debate with other, and aske questions as though we loked for an answer. **1793** BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* §865 (L.) Communication..takes place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments and discourse, saying We, instead of I or Ye.

11. *Freemasonry.* The name of the quarterly and half-yearly conferences or assemblies of the fraternity. (Used in the first Book of Constitutions, 1723.)

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Prince of Wales will be again nominated for the office of Grand Master of English Freemasons, at the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge on the 5th of December. **1888** *Constit. Free & Accepted Masons* Rule 11. 21 Four Grand Lodges shall be holden in London, for quarterly communication in each year.

12. *Comb.*, as **communication(s) behaviour, engineer, engineering, equipment, plane, problem, research, science**; **communication-cord**, a cord by which passengers in a railway train may communicate with the guard or driver; **communication line**, a line by which a field army maintains communication with its base and along which all reinforcements and supplies are sent; **communication-plate**, a perforated portion of the wall between adjoining cells of a polyzoan colony; **communication(s) satellite**, an artificial earth-satellite used for radio or television communications; **communication theory**, the study and statement of the principles and methods by which information is conveyed, e.g. in language; **communication trench** *Mil.*, a trench forming a means of communication between two different positions; **communication-valves**, the valves in a steam-pipe which connects two boilers to an engine, for cutting off communication between either boiler and the engine (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1850).

1949 R. K. Merton in Lazarsfeld & Stanton *Communications Research* 180 (*heading*) A study of interpersonal influence and of communications behavior in a local community. **1901** G. E. T. Edalji *Railway Law* Index 118 *Communication Cord*, using, 105. **1936** E. Ambler *Dark Frontier* vi. 98 The train ground to a standstill. Obviously, someone had pulled the communication cord. **1950** *Sci. Amer.* May 42 Communication engineers call this system 'pulse-frequency modulation'. **1956** A. Huxley *Adonis & Alphabet* 78 Physicists, chemists, metallurgists, communication engineers and mechanics. **1964** R. H. Robins *Gen. Linguistics* 11 The communications engineer is helped by some knowledge of the basic composition of the language signals. **1920** *Harvard Univ. Official Reg., Descr. Catal. 1920–21* 356 (*title*) Special problems in communication engineering. **1934** Webster, *Communication engineering*, a branch of engineering concerned with methods of communication by electrical instruments, telephone, telegraph, radio, cable, etc. **1942** *Electron. Engin.* XV. 252 Practically all sources of electrical energy used in radio or communication engineering have appreciable internal resistance. **1962** A. Nisbett *Technique Sound Studio* 246 A variety of communications equipment. **1898** *Daily News* 17 Jan. 7/3 With 750 miles of communication lines to protect. **1940** N. Monks *Squadrons Up!* i. 13 A two-seater Magister communications plane. **1889** Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæont.* 607 Contiguous cells are commonly placed in direct communication with one another by what have been called 'communication-plates' or 'rosette-plates'. These are portions of the cell-wall pierced by one or more minute pores. **1948** W. Weaver in Shannon & Weaver *Math. Theory Communication* 95 (*heading*) Three levels of communications problems. **1949** R. K. Merton *Social Theory & Struct.* III. 215 The 'European' variant of communications research—namely, the sociology of knowledge—and the 'American' variant—namely, the sociology of opinion and mass communications—may provide a setting. **1961** *New Statesman* 20 Jan. 80/2 The proposals for communications satellites for relaying telephone conversations (and television) around the world. **1962** *New Scientist* 28 June 717/3 Communications satellites have an important part to play in the Cold War. **1964** *Discovery* Oct. 48/3 Communication-satellite systems will almost certainly make use of satellites in circular orbit. **1957** C. Cherry *Human Communication* ii. 30 (*heading*) Evolution of communication science. **1946** D. Gabor in *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XCIII. III. 429 Theory of communication... Hitherto communicaton theory was based on two alternative methods of signal analysis. **1948** N. Wiener *Cybernetics* 19 We have decided to call the entire field of control and communication theory, whether in the machine or in the animal, by the name of *Cybernetics*. **1949** *Bell System Techn. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 656 (*title*) Communication theory of secrecy systems. **1953** W. Jackson *Communication Theory* p. x, From the mathematical point of view modern communication theory is the application of probability theory to communication problems. **1914** *Illustr. London News* 24 Oct. 571 At all points subject to shell-fire access to the firing-line from behind is provided by communication-trenches. **1914** *Times* 10 Dec. 6/1 Leading away from the firing line are what we call communication trenches, up which come our rations from the rear. **1925** Mottram *Sixty-Four, Ninety-Four!* 101 The two bays by the crump-hole at the mouth of the communication trench were always empty.

communi'cational, *a.* [f. COMMUNICATION + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by communication(s); conveying information.

1961 T. S. Szasz *Myth Mental Illness* ix. 154 The *communicational effectiveness*—or, in technical terms, the *promotive power*—of the indirect message was far greater than its direct equivalent..would have been. **1964** V. R. Chao in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 41 It is often important for a message to reach a large audience, sometimes under conditions of great noise; noise both in the ordinary and in the communicational sense. **1968** W. E. Lambert et al. in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* 475 The active use of the language in communicational settings. **1980** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Aug. 902/5 Today..the world has become a communicational unity. **1984** *Righting English* 5 Dec. 3/2 Questions of technology, of power, of desire are not additional to a basic communicational situation, they are constitutive of the whole diversity of different communicational forms.

Hence **communi'cationally** *adv.*

1970 A. M. Horner *Movement, Voice & Speech* 22 Tongue and lips therefore took over the making of gesture with the added advantage that when vocalized they became ..more resourceful communicationally. **1979** *Amer. Speech* LIV. 36 The world seems to grow communicationally smaller. **1984** *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* LXXI. 37 If usage is etiquette or criticism, then the uncouth..have less right to determine what is good than the socially and communicationally couth.

communicative (kə'mju:nɪkətɪv), *a.* Also 5 -ife, **comynycatyue**. [a. F. *communicatif, -ive*, f. L. *commūnicāt-*: see above and -IVE.]

1. That has the quality or habit of communicating. In many applications.

†**a.** That has the quality of communicating or diffusing itself, diffusive. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* II. ix. (1495) 37 The Cherubyn haue comynycatyue cunnynge, for the lyghte of wysdom that they receyue largly it stremyth by theim largely. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 22 The communicatife doctrine of broþer. **1645** E. Calamy *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 31 A communicative mercy that perfumeth whole Kingdomes with blessings. **1651** Jer. Taylor *Serm.* I. iii. 28 An evil so communicative that it doth..work like poison. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 155 True religion is naturally communicative.

†**b.** Open to familiar intercourse; sociable; not stiff or reserved. *Obs.*

1602 Patericke tr. *Gentillet* 313 A lover of the people, humane, kind, communicative, of easie accesse. **1673** *Rules of Civility* vi. 66 Reservedness is..unwelcome to all Societies, when a hearty communicative man is useful and acceptable. **1753** M. Johnson in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 435, I..received great civilities from his communicative courtesy. *a* **1791** W. Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 The most accessible and communicative man alive.

†**c.** Of things: Sociable. *Obs.*

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 34 [Drunkenness] is communicatiue, and requires the emulation of companions.

†**d.** Disposed to communicate or impart gifts, benefits, etc.; liberal, generous. *Obs.*

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 218/1 As to the necessaries of Life, he was liberal and communicative, ready to do good. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 519 ¶5 Infinite Goodness is of so communicative a Nature, that it seems to delight in the conferring of Existence. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* II. viii. §3 These men are despisers of riches, and..very communicative.

e. with *of*.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 187 Whose uprightnesse..hath (like his owne starre communicative of it selfe) dispersed the fairer beames into all places. *a* **1716** Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 437 He is communicative of his Gifts. **1784** Cowper *Task* I. 332 Communicative of the good he owns.

f. Ready to communicate information, etc.; free in conversation, open, talkative. (The usual current sense.)

1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), They became communicative. They told me, etc. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* I. 184 That no less Communicative then Judicious Antiquary. *a* **1714** Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 They were in a particular manner communicative to me. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, I was always of a communicative disposition, so I thought it a shame to keep so much knowledge to myself. **1847–8** H. Miller *First Impr.* v. (1861) 58 The lengthened anecdotes of the communicative Annette.

2. Suitable to communicate or convey information, etc. *rare.*

1664 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 147 It [a publication] would certainly be most communicative and effectual in Latin. **1885** Stevenson in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 561 Choosing apt, explicit, and communicative words.

†**3.** Fitted for, or capable of, being communicated; communicable. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* 142 Not as words communicative to some few present auditors, but blazed to the world. **1689** *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 317 The Board's Readiness to Receive any thing ffrom him Communicative to them. **1742** Richardson *Pamela* IV. 34 Subject to communicative Distempers, as scrophulous, or scorbutick ..Disorders.

†**4.** Commonly or generally applicable. *Obs.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 228 If the reason of this..name, Angel, be equally collective, and communicative to the whole preaching ministry..then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken.

5. Of or pertaining to communication.

1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 137 The communicative duty which we owe to our brethren. **1710** Shaftesb. *Charac.* I. §2 (1737) II. 81 A Creature..wholly destitute of a communicative or social Principle. **1863** J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* xi. 18–20 Introd., From the passive and receptive to the active and communicative stage. **1887** *Spectator* 25 June 886/1 Establishing friendly and communicative relations with the people.

co'mmunicatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a communicative way; by way of communication.

a **1640** Bp. Mountagu *A. & M.* 131 Not originally..of his owne; but communicatively. **1641** [see prec., sense 4]. **1660** Bond *Scut. Reg.* 70 That the Government..habitually resideth in the people, but is communicatively derived from them, unto the king. **1701** *Lect. on Proverbs* (MS.) 6 Not onely Essentially, but Communicatively Good. For, He is Good, and doth good. **1868** Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* lii. 299 Lady Vyvian was not communicatively disposed.

co'mmunicativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being communicative: see the adjective. Now, *esp.* Readiness to communicate information or tell what one knows or thinks.

1659 Hammond *Annot. Acts* xi. 20 (T.) None of that communicativeness and charity among you, as is required. **1672** *Mede's Wks., Author's Life* p. xxxviii, His communicativeness in ordinary Discourse. **1678** Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 255 This excellent Communicativeness of the Divine Nature. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlv. 337 To come at all Mr. Lovelace's secrets, and even, from his careless communicativeness, at some of mine. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 217 The communicativeness of Hamlet, and his tendency to soliloquize.

communicator (kə'mju:nɪkeɪtə(r)). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *commūnicātor*, agent-sb. f. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE: see -OR.] One who or that which communicates.

1. In general sense.

1662 H. More *Def. Threefold Cabbala* iv. 115 The first communicatour of which Mystery. **1852** J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 149 The Poem represents..God as the willing infinite Communicator of Good. **1859** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 176 The rope..is a mere intermediate communicator of power to the distant machine. **1875** Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 To impress the personality of the communicator upon the recipient.

2. *spec.* An apparatus for communicating; *esp.* **a.** that part of a telegraph instrument used in sending messages; **b.** a contrivance for communicating with the guard or driver of a railway train.

c **1865** J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 274/1 The words..sent by the communicator are spelt, letter by letter, on the indicator. **1872** *Daily News* 30 July, Parliament imposed a penalty on the misuse of the communicator [in a railway train].

communicatory (kə'mju:nɪkətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *commūnicātōri-us*, f. *commūnicātor*: see -ORY.] Tending to the communication or imparting of anything. † ***communicatory letters*** (*Eccl. Hist.*): letters recommending to the communion of distant churches, or by which ancient churches communicated with each other.

1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 294 They writ letters to the churches, which were called literæ communicatoriæ, or Communicatory letters. **1677** Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 102 None should be received..into the Communion of another Church, without due notice of his aptitude..by the Certificates of the Church whence he came, called Communicatory Letters. **1681–6** J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 298 In the Primitive Churches there were..communicatory Letters, by which the holy Bishops gave an account to each other of the State and Condition of their respective Churches. **1718** Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* App. 9 He was neither to receive any to Communion on the communicatory Letters of Schismaticks nor to give communicatory Letters to them. **1826** G. S. Faber *Diffic. Rom.* (1853) 231 The Patriarch elect did..write letters communicatory to the Patriarch of Rome.

communing (kə'mju:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMMUNE, in various senses: †**a.** Sharing, participating; **b.** Holding converse or communion; **c.** Communion, fellowship.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25087 (Cott.) To haf wit santes communing. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* vi. 1 Comunynge of sacrament of þe autere. *a* **1400** *Credo* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 38, I byleve in..holy chirche general, the comunyng of halewes. *a* **1500** *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 130 Cownseylles and communynges. **1509** *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) A iij, I trowe in..holy chirche unyversall, comunynge of sayntes. **1548** Gest *Pr. Masse* 108 Mutual receipt and comunyng of them. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. ii, That Communing of Soul with Soul. **1863** Burton *Bk. Hunter* 334 His communings with his own heart.

co'mmuning, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That communes, or is in communion.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 The Baptist Union.. consists of between 1,800 and 2,000 churches with their pastors, and a communing membership of over 200,000.

communion (kə'mju:nɪən, -jən). Also 4–5 co(m)munyoun, 4–6 -on(e, 6 commonion. [a. F. *communion*, or ad. L. *commūniōn-em*, mutual participation, fellowship, in Augustine 'church communion' and 'the communion of the holy altar'; f. *commūnis* COMMON. (With reference to the possibility that the latter was derived from *com-* + *ūnus*, cf. *ūnio*, *-ōnem*, oneness, UNION.)]

1. Sharing or holding in common with others; participation; the condition of things so held, community, combination, union.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* ix. 20 The comunyoun of deth wite thou [Vulg. *communionem mortis scito*]. *c* **1530** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Yf thei be merchauntes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than commvnion. **1617** Moryson *Itin.* III. i. iii. 46 They attribute..hospitalitie to the Brittanes, communion of all things to the Normans. **1737** Waterland *Eucharist* 272 By Communion, the Apostle certainly intended a joint-Communion, or participating in common with others. **1809–10** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 150 In France there was no public credit, no communion of interests. **1865** Grote *Plato* I. i. 52 Having no communion of nature with other things.

2. Fellowship, association in action or relations; mutual intercourse.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87b, The Communion is a felowship or a commyng together, rather latine than englishe. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* i. i. §22 Contractes of propertie are buying or selling.. of communion, societie. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* vi. 14 What communion hath light with darknesse? 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xiv, My very chains and I grew friends, So much a long communion tends To make us what we are. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 8 The Latin franchise.. placed its possessor in a state of subordinate communion with the Roman people.

b. Religious fellowship, spiritual intercourse.

c 1600 HOOKER (J.), The angels.. having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., In these latter our union and communion with God consists. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 582 It is in the Communion of the Sacrement, as it is in the Communion of Prayers. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 747 Divine Communion.. must fill the void. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §9. 34 There may have been seasons when communion with God has become a consciousness of His Indwelling. 1876 J. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 15 Between man and God we are unwilling to use the familiar term 'intercourse', communion is the more reverent word, but it means the same thing.

c. Intimate personal converse, mental or ideal; communing. (In poetry or elevated prose.)

1800 WORDSW. *Poems on naming Places* iii, She who dwells with me, whom I have loved, With such communion, that no place on earth Can ever be a solitude to me. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 30 He lives with antiquity in the sweet communion of studious retirement. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 51 That health of body and soul which ever rewards a close communion with Nature.

†d. Action in partnership, common action.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in publick manner. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 92 Our account of the war, as a war of communion.. was a war of disaster and of little else.

3. The fellowship or mutual relation between members of the same church, or of bodies which recognize each other as branches of the Church Catholic (said to be 'in communion with' each other; members are also said to be 'in communion with' the church).

The phrase *communion of saints* has been used both in this and in sense 4: cf. COMMUNING *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶238 Contricion.. restoreth.. to the compaignye and communyon of hooly chirche. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 817 The communion of sayntes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218b, The seconde [poynte] is, that there is communyon of sayntes. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 411 The inhabitants in and about London in communion with the establisht church. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 209 By this Word, Communion, we are to understand the mutual Love of Christians, and Conformity of their Manners. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 11 Churches planted by the Apostles, with whom it was in full communion. 1853 TRENCH *Less. Proverbs* 125 The communion of saints, their communion not with one another merely.. but.. their communion with Him, who is the friend of all good men. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success. in Ch. of Eng.* iii. 60 That the.. ungodly Churchman should be still in outward communion with the Church.

†b. *letter of communion*: a certificate of church membership. Cf. 8 and *communicatory letters* s.v. COMMUNICATORY *a.*

1697 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* xiii. 118 Whereas our Deare friend William Penn is Intended to pass over into Ireland this Meeting Desires William Garton and Josiah Garton to draw a letter of Communion and send it unto him.

4. An organic union of persons united by common religious faith and rites; a church or denomination; the organized body professing one faith.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 21 In this sense S. Hierome called S. Augustine a Bishop of his Communion: that is, of his Faith, of his Minde, of his Doctrine, of his Religion. 1573 R. BARNES *Wks.* 246 Wee beleeue.. that holy church is a communion or felowshypp of holy men. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 134 That I have in my Army some of the Romish Communion, I do not deny. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 314 It is not allowable to kill or hate a Man of a different Communion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 570 The Scotch minister.. according to the rules of his communion. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. i. 398 The clergy of their respective communions.

5. Of things: Community or association of functions, common relation.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 178 The communyon betwyx them [*i.e.* body and soul] also to be of that sorte that they dyseasys of the one redunde to the othir. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 47 These parts are called Homogeneall.. in respect of their Magneticall nature, and communion. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The communion of Nerves and Vessels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 To dissever the soul from the communion of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 407 A certain amount of functional communion between the two sides, so that when one retina is stimulated both pupils contract.

6. Intercourse, communication.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (T.), The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 19 No Intercourse or Communion with the superior or external Air. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 95 Words.. transported bodily out of the Greek into the Latin tongue after literary communion had begun.

7. Participation in the Christian sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the sacrament itself as administered or observed, the Eucharist; in some phrases, as *to take, deliver, receive the communion*, it becomes more or less concrete. (Also *Holy Communion, communio sancti altaris*, Augustine.)

communion in one kind, in both kinds, half communion, etc.: terms relating to the dispute whether the laity should receive one or both elements in the communion. *close* or *strict, free* or *open communion*: among Baptists, a division on the question of admitting to the Lord's Table persons who have not received baptism in accordance with Baptist principles.

[1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* x. 16 The cuppe of blessynge the which we blessen, wher it is not the comenynge [TIND. & CRANM. partakynge, *Genev.* & 1611 communion (*Revised* a c.), *Rhem.* communication, Vulg. *communicatio*, Gr. κοινωνία] of Cristes blood? and the breed which we breken, wher it is not the delynge or part takynge [1388 the takyng, T. & CR. partetakyng, *Genev.* & 1611 communion (*Rev.* a c.), *Rhem.* participation, Vulg. *participatio*, Gr. κοινωνία] of the body of the Lord?] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Communyone sacrament, *communio*. 1492 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1888) XLV. 155 A pair of chalice of silver for the communion. *c* 1500 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 327 Oon after an other.. shall offer an host and wyne.. for theyr communion. 1548 *Order of the Communion, Proclam.*, To come to this holy Sacrament and most blessed Communion .. *Rubr.* 1 Before he shall minister the Communion. *Rubr.* 2 Disposed to be partakers of the Communion. *Rubr.* 5 Those that are minded to receive the holy Communion. *Rubr.* 9 The Priest shall deliver the Communion first to the Ministers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 256 Whyle certeyne of the Christians were at the communion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 We goe.. to our Parishe Churche, where we heare our Curate, and receave the blessed Communion. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 67 Unacquainted with the day of our Communion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 371 The half-communion is by the Council of Constance affirmed to be different from the institution of Christ. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 28 *Communion.* The Sacrament is so called, because of the Communion we therein hold with Christ and with each other. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. 15 Communion in both kinds was certainly usual at this time. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., At every Mass the celebrant is bound to communicate, because his communion is necessary for the completion of the sacrifice.. The communion of the people is in no way essential, either to the integrity or lawfulness of the sacrifice. 1886 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 65/1 Particular Baptists.. are subdivided into two sections on the question of free or strict communion.. the 'strict' or 'close communionists' admitting to the Lord's Supper only those who have been baptized as adults.

†b. = *communion service. Obs.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*, Then shalbe song or sayed the Communion of the day. 1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 They mock the rehearsal of Gods commandments, and of the epistles and gospels in our Communion, and say, they are misplaced. 1575 in W. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 368 Yᵉ.. Burgesses.. shall yearly procure a communion or sermon to be made.

c. (See quots.)

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 42 While the Eucharist was being distributed to the people, the choir sang the whole or part of a psalm, called, from that circumstance, the 'communion'. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Communion*, the antiphon which the priest says after the ablutions, at the Epistle side of the altar. Formerly it used to be sung, while the people communicated: hence the name.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost exclusively referring to 7), as ***communion bread, day, office, place, platter, service, Sunday, time, wine***, etc.; **†communion board**, a communion table (cf. BOARD *sb.* 6); **communion-cloth**, a cloth used at the celebration of the Communion, esp. a cloth for the communion table; see also quot. 1866; **communion-cup**, a cup used for the wine at the communion: a name preferred by the Puritans in England to *chalice*; **communion letter** = *letter of communion* (see 3 b); **communion-rail**, the rail in front of the communion table in some churches, the altar-rail. Also COMMUNION TABLE.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 The Idoll of her prophane *communion borde. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. lxxxvi. 99 The religion of the church holds a stubborne Recusant at the table, at the Communion-board as far from her as a Recusant at the Pew. 1605 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Perswas.* (1607) 10 The order of Geneua touching their *communion bread. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 An ore-worne *Communion-cloth. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 353 Communion cloth or Houseling cloth is a white linen cloth spread over the rails at the time of the Communion, or is held for the Communicants by acolytes or other ministers. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Their Chalices or *Communion Cups (let them [the Parliamentarians] call them what they will). 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 14 A young Maid.. had stole herself into the Congregation upon a *Communion-day. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 135 He no *Communion-Letters could pretend, Which mov'd the Angel Entrance to suspend. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxxi. 243 They thought it not convenient to have the Ten Commandments, the Epistles, and Gospels repeated in the *Communion Office. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 572 The height of the pilasters in the *Communion-Place is 22 feet 6 inches. 1847 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. iii. 97 Knelt by the *Communion-rails of Westbury Church. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 487 This part of the Ante-*Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica*, The next day was *Communion Sunday. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table hauyng at the *Communion tyme a fayre white lynnen clothe vpon it.

co'mmunionable, *a. rare.* [see -ABLE.] Admitting of, or open to, communion.

1861 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 24 He [God] is .. one with us, is communionable, and is open to a correspondence.. likened to that of a father with his children.

communional (kə'mju:nɪənəl), *a. rare.* [see -AL[1].] Of or belonging to communion; social.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 759 Communional sympathy—general biensèance—public spirit.

co'mmunionist. [f. COMMUNION + -IST.]

a. One who partakes of the Communion, a communicant (*rare*). b. *close, open, strict, free communionist*; one who adheres to close or open communion: see COMMUNION 7; c. *fellow-communionist*: a member of the same communion.

1644 DURYE *Epist. Disc.* 41 Most of the scrupulosities of the non-communionists may be resolved thereby. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 24 The glorious victory over the strict communionists. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 363 Many of the children are communionists. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 711/1 The Old School Presbyterians of the North insist that their fellow communionists of the South should repudiate their errors. 1884 SPURGEON in *Chr. Commw.* 1 May 692/3 As compared with the bulk of English Baptists I am a strict communionist myself, as my Church fellowship is strictly of the baptised.

communion table. [COMMUNION 7.] The table used in celebrating the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

In the Church of England, the application of the terms 'communion-table' and 'altar' respectively to the 'holy table' of the Prayer-book, depends more or less on the views held as to the nature of the Communion Office. See historical data under ALTAR 2b.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 43 A carpitt.. for our communion table. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 32 Consider then that to come to the Communion table is to take Orders: Every man should come to that altar as holy as the Priest for there he is a Priest. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 It was not to be accounted an altar, but the communion-table. 1641, 1660, 1742 [see ALTAR 2b]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶2 He has likewise.. railed in the Communion-Table at his own Expence. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 61 Bishop Jewel says, that in St. Basil's days, Ann. 380, the Communion Table was of boards, and so placed that men might stand round it. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 341 He.. talks of the 'communion-table' as if this were a correct or authorized term. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 There is a space left.. for a communion table.

†communique, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 communyque, -yke, commynyque. [a. F. *communique-r*, ad. L. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE.] *intr.* = COMMUNICATE *v.* 9.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 70b, Hit behoueth for to commynyque togeder by good policie. 1490 —— *Eneydos* xvi. 61 Determyned to communyque wyth them. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 291 [They] communyked togidre of one thinge & of other.

communiqué (kɒ'mju:nɪ:keɪ, ‖kɔmynike), *sb.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *communiquer* to communicate, used subst.] An official announcement or report, esp. a report of a meeting, conference, etc.

1852 *Illustr. London News* 12 June 458/3 [When the *Moniteur* was charged, in an article headed 'Communiqué', to state, that the French Government was not responsible for statements.. unless the word *communiqué* was placed above them]. *Ibid.*, The *Moniteur* and its *communiqué* did not disavow the policy. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xlv, The result appeared in a long *communiqué* which attracted general and immediate interest. 1904 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1069/2 An official *communiqué* administering a severe rebuke to the leaders of the Zemstvo movement. 1914 *Aeroplane* 2 Apr. 404/1 The War Office, March 20th, 1914. The following communiqué has been received:—Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing).—Diary of work for week ending March 20th, 1914. 1927 E. THOMPSON *These Men thy Friends* 120 They brooded over their own Western Front communiqués—those announcements that went on endlessly. 1959 *Ann. Reg. 1958* 47 Many meetings of N.A.T.O... had concluded with communiqués far less virile.

communism ('kɒmju:nɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *commūnis* or F. *commun* COMMON + -ISM. In mod.F. *communisme.*]

1. a. A theory which advocates a state of society in which there should be no private ownership, all property being vested in the community and labour organized for the common benefit of all members; the professed principle being that each should work according to his capacity, and receive according to his wants.

'I also conversed [in 1840] with some of the most advanced minds of the French metropolis, and there, in the company of some disciples of Babœuf, then called Equalitarians, I first pronounced the name of Communism, which has since.. acquired that world-wide reputation (GOODWYN BARMBY in *The Apostle* No. i. 1848).

1843 *New Age* 20 May 24 Works on Communism, Religious, Political, and Domestic. 1844 *The Movement* 25 Sept. 353 The journals.. teem with criticisms and reports of

Communists and Communism. **1848** FORSTER *Diary* 11 May in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 237, I learn that the great distinction between communism and socialism is that the latter believes in payment according to work done, and the former does not. **1851** J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 11 Communism starts from the *thing*, and is in essential antagonism to absolute property; Socialism starts from the *person*, and is in essential antagonism to human discord and rivalry. **1890** G. J. HOLYOAKE *Labour World* No. 11 col. 39 Communism means a self-supporting society distinguished by common labour, common property, and common means of intelligence and recreation.

b. *spec.* A political doctrine or movement based on Marxism and later developed by Lenin, seeking the overthrow of capitalism through a proletarian revolution; = MARXISM-LENINISM. (Freq. with capital initial.)

1850 H. MACFARLANE tr. *Marx & Engels's Manifesto of German Communist Party* in *Red Republican* 23 Nov. 181/3 It is not..the abolition of property generally which distinguishes Communism; it is the abolition of Bourgeois property... In this sense, indeed, the Communists might resume their whole Theory in that single expression—The abolition of private property. **1896** [see MARXIAN *a.*] . **1906** *Our May Day Manifesto* (Communiat Working Men's Club) 8 This is *our* 'First of May', the May-Day of those who believe in Anarchism and Communism! **1908** J. BONHOMME tr. *Jaeckh's International* 71 In Germany, Liebknecht began to unfurl the red flag of Communism in the first party which had been formed. **1919** tr. *Lenin's State & Revol.* v. 99 We are right in speaking solely of the inevitable withering away of the State, emphasising..its dependence upon the rapidity of development of the higher phase of Communism. **1921** E. & C. PAUL *Communism* 1 Communism to-day signifies an organised attempt to overthrow the existing social order and to replace it by a better. **1954** J. PLAMENATZ *Marxism & Communism* xiii. 319 From 1902 until 1926 German Marxism..was gradually transformed into what is nowadays called Communism.

2. a. Applied to any practice which carries out this theory in whole or part; *e.g.* that mentioned in Acts ii. 44 seq., as practised in the church of Jerusalem, or that prevailing in monastic communities. *spec.* The communistic social order established in Russia after the revolution of March 1917, and later in certain associated countries; = BOLSHEVISM. (Freq. with capital initial.) Also *transf.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 75 In these curious creatures communism prevails to its fullest extent, one for all and all for one. **1874** H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. §2. 177 The communism, the vows of silence, the ceaseless struggle after a higher life amongst the Essenes. **1882** A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 870 Communism seems to the new-born religious society but the proper social expression of its brotherhood. **1918** *Times* 24 Jan. 5/3 (*heading*) Fruits of Bolshevist Rule 'Fantastic Communism'. **1935** S. & B. WEBB (*title*) Soviet Communism: a new civilisation? **1957** CAREW HUNT *Communist Jargon* i. 1 Wars waged by the Soviet Union for the purpose of 'liberating' oppressed countries and imposing Communism upon them.

b. Co-ownership of land.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 652 A village system, which..was a kind of simple communism. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 254 Communism or co-ownership appears to be an older institution than individual ownership.

3. Community of feeling; the spirit of a community. *rare.*

1870 *Daily News* 18 Nov., A tribunal where the natural bias of mercantile communism could not influence the judgment of those who had to decide the question.

¶ Sometimes improperly used for COMMUNALISM, and the spirit of the COMMUNE of Paris, in 1871.

1871 *Graphic* III. 563/2 The Hotel de Ville..is now a complete wreck..an everlasting reproach to Communism and its doctrines.

communist ('kɒmju:nɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *communiste*.]

1. a. An adherent of the theory of communism.

1841-2 [see 3]. **1843** BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 The Communist..gives it [the Communion Table] a higher signification, by holding it as a type of that holy millenial communitive life. *a***1849** EBEN. ELLIOTT *Poet. Wks.* (1876) II. 202 What is a communist?—One who hath yearnings For equal division of unequal earnings: Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 121 The citizens, if not actually communists, are in spirit communistic. **1883** F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists..bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

transf. and *fig.* **1844** EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 297 It [Destiny] may be styled..a terrible communist, reserving all profits to the community, without dividend to individuals. **1878** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. 126 The tendency of heat is towards equalisation; heat is par excellence the communist of our universe.

b. *spec.* An adherent or supporter of Communism (see prec., 1 b), esp. of Soviet Communism; hence, loosely, any opponent of capitalism; a supporter of revolutionary or left-wing policies. (Freq. with capital initial.)

1850 [see prec., 1 b]. **1919** *Manifesto* in *Communist International* 1. 5/1 We Communists, representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of the different countries of Europe, America, and Asia, assembled in Soviet Moscow, feel and consider ourselves..fulfillers of the programme proclaimed seventy-two years ago. **1921** H. N. BRAILSFORD *Russian Workers' Republic* vi. 96 Any one of the rival parties in Russia could show a superiority over the Communists. **1955** H. HODGKINSON *Doubletalk* 32 A Communist, in Soviet eyes, is a person who unreservedly accepts the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 29/4, I also knew we would be called Communista because that is the final insult which can be used by people on this continent who would try to destroy an organization.

¶ **2.** *erroneously.* A supporter of the Commune of Paris; a COMMUNARD.

(So constantly in English newspapers.)

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Communists mistake the times, they are not now in 1792. To-day Paris needs France, and cannot do without her.

3. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the communists; communistic. *esp.* in sense 1 b.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The London Communist Propaganda Society. **1842** *Oracle of Reason* 13 Aug. 280 Proclamation to the inhabitants of Cheltenham..Signed Goodwyn Barmby, Pontifarch of the Communist Church. **1848** W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 246 The Communiat doctrine of not paying a man in proportion to his work. **1850** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 119 The Communist party would then have tried conclusions with him [the President of the French Republic]. **1850** H. MACFARLANE tr. *Marx & Engels's Manifesto of German Communist Party* in *Red Republican* 30 Nov. 190/3 Let the ruling classea tremble at a Communist Revolution. **1919** *Times* 13 Mar. 10/1 The Soviet Government, eager to concentrate efforta on a plan for world-wide communist revolution. **1919** tr. *Trotsky's Hist. Russ. Revol.* 146 At the Congress of the Communist Party, just as at the fourth Congress of the Soviets, those in favour of peace were in a majority. **1935** C. ISHERWOOD *Mr. Norris* vii. 105 He had left the communist cell to which Otto belonged and joined the local Nazi storm-troop. **1937** [see ANGLE *v.*² 4]. **1954** J. PLAMENATZ *Marxism & Communism* xi. 280 Though twenty-seven years have elapsed since Stalin published the second of his two famoua books, nothing really important has since been added to the body of Communist doctrine. *Ibid.* xiii. 331 Had Germany and not Rusaia turned Communist after the First World War. **1967** *Listener* 2 Feb. 171/2 Throughout the tragic history of American intervention in Vietnam, there runs the belief that if you are a pacifist or a neutralist, you can only be communist.

b. *Comb.* (sense 1 b), as ***communist-controlled, -directed, -dominated, -inspired, -led*** adjs.

1955 KOESTLER *Trail of Dinosaur* 205 Communist-controlled trade unions in France and Italy. **1945** W. S. CHURCHILL *Victory* (1946) 7, I have been told that I made a mistake in under-rating the power of the Communist-directed E.L.A.S. **1948** in M. McLuhan *Mech. Bride* (1951) 6/3 Sullivan..resigned that post a year ago, charging that the organization was 'Communist-dominated'. **1957** M. SWAN *Brit. Guiana* 141 Affiliations with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. **1940** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Let.* 24 Apr. (1963) 271 The young communist-inspired 'Social Realists'. **1955** *Treatment of Brit. P.O.W.'s in Korea* (*H.M.S.O.*) 28 Communist-inspired demonstrations and 'peace' petitions. **1938** *Ann. Reg. 1937* 241 The Communist-led elements among the workers.

communistery, -try. [f. prec. + -RY.] A communist habitation.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 134 Our supposed banquet is in a simple Communistery, in a commune of Syria. **1880** T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 76 A dormitory and common rights in the most splendid communistery or phalanstery that has ever been imagined.

communistic (kɒmju:'nɪstɪk), *a.* [f. COMMUNIST + -IC; cf. *Hellenistic*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communism; in accordance with communist principles.

1851 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 26 Communistic association, as opposed to Competition, can only..succeed..when society shall be Christianised. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 120 The communistic life of bees. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 Communistic regulations respecting property and marriage.

¶ **2.** Used as = COMMUNALISTIC.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Mr. John Lemoinne points out in the Débats the infinite mischief which the communistic agitation is effecting. **1873** *King of Arms* 18 Oct. 4 The excesses..of the Republican and Communistic factions.

commu'nistical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec. Hence **commu'nistically** *adv.*, in a communistic (or *erron.* communalistic) way.

1871 *Member for Paris* II. 46 Some new communistical era of guillotining. **1873** *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 422 All property was held communistically.

co'mmunital, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. COMMUNITY + -AL¹.] Of or relating to the community.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 5 Their whole system of communital economy.

communitarian (kə,mju:nɪ'tɛərɪən), *sb.* [f. COMMUNITY + *-arian*: cf. *unitarian*, etc.] A member of a community formed to put into practice communistic or socialistic theories.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The Universal Communitarian Association. **1842** MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 809 Your communitarians, or societarians of modern days who seem intent on fashioning a new moral world by getting rid of all individuality of feeling, etc. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 143 These mendacious rogues circulated a report that we communitarians were exterminated. **1880** T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 46 The Ham Common communitarians found raw carrots and cold water unendurable when the snow lay thick upon the ground.

communitarian (kə,mju:nɪ'tɛərɪən), *a.* [f. the sb.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a community or communistic system; communitive.

1909 in WEBSTER. **1962** *Listener* 18 Jan. 139/1 The idea of communitarian socialism. *Ibid.*, Communitarian projects. **1966** *New Statesman* 21 Jan. 73/2 The kind of libertarian, communitarian society he often promises.

communitary (kə'mju:nɪtərɪ), *a. U.S.* [f. COMMUNITY: see -ARY 2.] Belonging to a community. Hence **co'mmunitariness.**

1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Mar. 846/1 The societies in which they [*sc.* Harvard and Yale] were placed were characterized by a communitariness of blood, belief, interest and character. *Ibid.*, No communitary instinct pervades and unifies aociety [in the Western States, U.S.]. **1904** BRANFORD in *Ideals of Sci. & Faith* 105 Adjustments and readjustments between group-interests and communitary interests.

†commu'nition. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *commūnītiōn-em*, f. *com-* + *mūnītion-em* fortifying.] 'A fortifying or making strong on all parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

co'mmunitive, *a. rare.* [f. COMMUNITY + -IVE.] Of or belonging to a community (communistic or socialistic).

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 That holy millenial communitive life. **1880** T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 21 The communitive life seemed to me the perfection of political, social and domestic economy.

communi'torium. [f. COMMUNITY + -ORIUM.] The home of a (socialistic) community; a settlement on communistic principles.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 7 May, Transitionary Dietary Rules, proposed for adoption at the Communitorium, Hanwell, Middlesex. *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 86 Every Communitorium and Communistery to be erected. **1880** T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 50 A communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

community (kə'mju:nɪtɪ). Forms: 4-5 comunete, comynetee, -unite, -unyte, -unnete, comminite, 6 communytee, 6-7 -itie, 6- community. [a. OF. *com(m)uneté*, *com(m)unité*:—L. *commūnitāt-em*, f. *commūn-is* COMMON. ME. had two forms, the trisyllabic *comunete*, *comounté* (see COMMONTY), and the 4-syllabic *co(m)munité*, which remained in closer formal connexion with the original Latin type. The L. word was merely a noun of quality from *commūnis*, meaning 'fellowship, community of relations or feelings'; but in med.L. it was, like *universitas*, used concretely in the sense of 'a body of fellows or fellow-townsmen', 'universitas incolarum urbis vel oppidi,' and this was its earlier use in English: see II.]

I. As a quality or state.

1. a. The quality of appertaining to or being held by all in common; joint or common ownership, tenure, liability, etc.; as in *community of goods*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 1. viii. (1634) 51 By community of power, he is the author of them. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 123 The community of the mischiefe to all. **1624-47** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One allows plurality, or community of Wives. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 285 Anabaptists, that hold community of goods. **1673** *Lady's Calling* Pref. 1 To rescue the whole sex ..from the community of the blame. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iii. (1865) 257, I have a community of feeling with my countrymen about [Shakspere's] Plays. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 314 It was a community of studies, and a community of skill. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (ed. 5) 392 A state whose strength lies in the community of interests and feelings among its members.

†b. Right of common. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 79 Every Neighbour claimeth communitie to feed his Cattell.

2. Common character; quality in common; commonness, agreement, identity. **†*nothing of community***: nothing in common. ***community of interest***: identity of interest, interests in common (*spec.* in *Finance*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 18 Men, who ought euen naturally to be vnited, by the communitie of their kind. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 21, I will first consider their Communities and then their Proprieties. Their Communities are Principally three. First they are all Round, etc. **1671** GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* §47 The Communities and Differences of the Contents of Vegetables. **1843** WORDSW. *Pref. Note to Excursion* Wks. 409/2 The points of community in their nature. **1876** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 154 The community of character which pervades them all. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 Community of method, like misery, makes men acquainted with strange bed-fellows. **1883** J. R. SEELEY *Expans. Eng.* i. 11 There are..three ties by which states are held together, community of race, community of religion, community of interest. **1889** E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* (ed. 17) xiii. 107 The sense of community of interest, international as well as national. **1930** *Economist* 23 Aug. 359/1 The old [French] system of 'community of interest' (a system based

on direct loans and other financial factors). **1934** WEBSTER, *Community of interest*, any arrangement, as ownership of controlling amounts of stock by friendly interests, which insures permanent harmony of policy and management between different enterprises, without actual lease or consolidation. **1955** *Times* 9 May 8/6 Increased cooperation within the Balkan pact would establish a useful example of a fruitful and lively community of interest among peoples.

3. Social intercourse; fellowship, communion.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 196 While God reigneth by his Spirit in us, men have a certain community with God in this world. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 182 There is no reason or law, that they should have any communitie or fellowship with vs. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63 Such gross..Corruptions in a Church would force the most serious Believers to forsake the Community thereof. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ix. (1865) 130 There can be no community between you and me; we are enemies.

4. Life in association with others; society, the social state.

1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* IV. i, Confined To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not The fierce vexation of community. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶1 [Marriage] is the foundation of community, and the chief band of society. **1880** HYDE CLARKE in *Nature* 203 The dog, either in community (commonly called wild) or in the domesticated state.

†5. a. Commonness, ordinary occurrence. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 77 Seene but with such Eyes, As sicke and blunted with Communitie, Affoord no extraordinarie Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maiestie. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 155 Happie's that sight the secret'st things can spye, By seeming purblind to Communitie. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The community of this fruit [the apple].

†b. Common character, vulgarity. *Obs.*

1605 *Bloudy Bk.* B iij, Under this title of honor..to maske his deedes of vice..and with the very sounde of Knight to boulster out the community of his ryots.

II. A body of individuals.

†6. The body of those having common or equal rights or rank, as distinguished from the privileged classes; the body of commons; the commonalty.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 128* And all the lordis at thar war And als of the Comminte Maid hym manrent and fewte. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 148 A gode comynate makes hom have gode heddis. **1572** *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 247 Barrouns and nobilitie That dois oppres my pure communitie. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

7. A body of people organized into a political, municipal, or social unity: a. A state or commonwealth.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 þer is oon emperour and oon hede in a comunnete. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 91 To prynces and them that gouerne the thynges of the comunete. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 115 Certifying likewise that those with whome hee had foughte were of other communities. **1689** BURNET *Tracts* I. 68 The other Communities of this League bought their Liberties from several Bishops. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, I. 1. 66 Europe was broken into many separate communities. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 27 It is probable the number of independent communities is still more considerable.

b. A body of men living in the same locality.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. §7 No mortal man, or community of men, hath right of propriety in them. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶3 Those little Communities which we express by the word Neighbourhoods. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 63 Number of sacred hearths; each of which constituted a community or parish. **1873** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 During the Norman period London appears to have been a collection of small communities, manors, parishes, church-sokens, and guilds, held and governed in the usual way. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Many of the towns which, under the name of towns, are represented in this House, are really rural communities.

c. Often applied to those members of a civil community, who have certain circumstances of nativity, religion, or pursuit, common to them, but not shared by those among whom they live; as the British or Chinese community in a foreign city, the mercantile community everywhere, the Roman Catholic community in a Protestant city, etc., the Jewish community in London, familiarly known to its members as 'The Community'.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* 1. vi. 50 The literary world is an immense community. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Exposing frauds which threatened the commercial community. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 The Dutch community of the reformed religion in London subscribed 9005 florins. **1888** AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* i. 2 One born and bred in the Jewish community. *Ibid.* v. 48 That section of the Community which attaches importance to the observation of the Mosaic and Rabbinical laws in various minute points. *Ibid.* vi. 69 The Community had come back in a body from country and seaside, in time for the impending religious festivals.

d. *the community*: the people of a country (or district) as a whole; the general body to which all alike belong, the public.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. §2 The good of the community cannot require that any act should be made an offence which is not liable in some way or other to be detrimental to the community. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxxii, Mercy to a criminal may be gross injustice to the community. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 26 Such men become..a burden to the community.

e. A body of nations acknowledging unity of purpose or common interests. (Esp. in the titles of international organizations, as *European Defence Community*, *European Economic Community*.)

1952 *Ann. Reg. 1951* 167 The process of building up the Atlantic community to which the Western world was dedicated. **1959** *Listener* 16 Apr. 656/2 It certainly is the purpose of the Common Market to give every preference to the goods produced within the Community. **1961** *New Left Rev.* July-Aug. 5/2 The joint, Community-wide exploitation of the new markets.

8. *spec.* A body of persons living together, and practising, more or less, community of goods.

a. A religious society, a monastic body.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Communities are of two kinds, ecclesiastic and laic: the first are either secular, as chapters of cathedral and collegiate churches, etc. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* i, A more inexpiable crime in the eyes of the Abbot and Community of Saint Mary's. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 119 To introduce some order into his community.

b. A socialistic or communistic society, such as those founded by Owen.

1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 Following, or advancing beyond the ideas of St. Simon, of Fourier, and of Owen, three communities have already been formed in Massachusetts. **1874** R. D. OWEN *Threading my Way* 255 New Harmony therefore is not now a community. **1890** *Spect.* 27 Sept., The Mormon community..is a community,—a successful attempt, that is, to organise industry on a grand scale.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* a. of gregarious animals. *spec.* in *Ecology*. A group of plants or animals growing or living together in natural conditions or inhabiting a specified area.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 168 This frugal community are wisely employed in..collecting a copious stock of the most balmy treasures. **1814** WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 446 Creatures that in communities exist..The gilded summer flies. **1883** H. J. RICE tr. *Moebius's Oyster Culture* in *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm. 1880* 723 If, at any time, one of the external conditions of life should deviate..from its ordinary mean, the entire biocönose, or community, would be transformed. **1899** *Natural Science* XIV. 114 In English we have named these unions or communities 'Plant Associations'. **1909** WARMING *Oecology of Plants* xxvi. 91 The term 'community' implies a diversity but at the same time a certain organized uniformity in the units. **1923** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Biologist* ii. 90, I have here been using the community to denote the simple aggregate unit which from the beginning has played such an important part biologically in human evolution, not merely as denoting the sum of individuals considered separately. **1931** J. PHILLIPS in *Jrnl. Ecol.* XIX. 2 Plants and animals are inter-related, co-acting constituents of an integrated biotic community. **1957** [see BIOCŒNOSIS].

†b. of things: A cluster, a combination. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Cjb, The communytees of vlceres that last longe tyme that are vncurable. [Cf. Galen *Therap.* IV. iv, *αἱ κοινότητες αἱ τῶν χρονίων ἑλκῶν.*]

†10. A common prostitute. *Obs.*

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* 1. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 26 One of these painted communities, that are ravisht with Coaches and upper hands.

11. *attrib.*, as ***community care***, ***feeling***, ***life***, ***living***, ***spirit***, ***theatre***; **community centre** (orig. *U.S.*), a building or an organization providing social, recreational, and educational facilities for a neighbourhood; **community chest** *U.S.*, a fund made up of individual donations to meet the needs for charity and social welfare work in a community; **community college** (orig. *U.S.*) (see quot. 1959); **community home**, an institution for young offenders and children taken into the care of a local authority; cf. *approved school* s.v. APPROVED *ppl. a.* 5; **community service order**, a court order that a convicted offender perform a stipulated number of hours of unpaid work for the community or an individual; **community singing**, organized singing in chorus by large groups or gatherings of people; so ***community song***, etc.

1966 *Lancet* 24 Dec. 1409/1 How did the creators of community-care programmes go so badly astray? **1968** *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 194/2 Community care has emphasized the need to standardize and expand the medical vocabulary in directions outside the immediate disease situation. **1915** *Nat. Educ. Assoc. U.S., Proc. 53rd Meeting* 687 (*heading*) Community center work. **1931** *Economist* 10 Jan. 57/2 The widely varying agencies for meeting distress, scattered as they are among religious orders,..community centres and the like. **1934** *Discovery* Dec. 358/2 These Grith Fyrd Camps are permanent community centres, each of which accommodates, all the year round, young men up to fifty in number. **1959** *Manch. Guardian* 7 Aug. 5/2 A village hall..provides a community centre for concerts, whist drives, dances. **1921** *Rural Organiz.* (U.S.) 103 Some form of country-wide community chest. **1964** S. M. MILLER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 308 Securing representation on Community Chests and the like. **1959** C. V. GOOD *Dict. Educ.* (ed. 2) 108 *College*, *community*, an educational institution offering instruction for persons beyond the age of the normal secondary school pupil, in a program geared particularly to the needs and interests of the local area. **1962** F. RUDOLPH *Amer. College & Univ.* 487 In 40 states 160 community colleges developed out of one-time normal schools. **1969** *Northern Territory News* 11 July 7/3 And why call it a community college? It's just stopping short. What we should get is a university college, with technical training facilities. **1931** H. READ *Meaning of Art* II. 49 Hitherto the highest form of community-feeling has been religious. **1969** *Children & Young Persons Act* c.54 § 36(1) The children's regional planning committee..shall prepare..a plan..for the provision and maintenance of homes, to be known as community homes, for the accommodation and maintenance of children in the care of the relevant authorities. **1977** *Times Educ. Suppl.* 21 Oct. 1/3 But when it comes to higher-level policy it seems clear that lumping all sorts of children into euphemistically named 'community homes' is bound to leave many perfectly normal but unlucky children with a stigma they have done nothing to deserve. **1982** *Observer* 5 Sept. 25/7 The prison became..approved school. This is now a dirty word—two dirty words—so it's community home these days. **1919** M. SHAW *Brit. Hymn Festival Bk.* Pref., Community hymn singing is very much in evidence to-day. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 152 It was impossible for the Ursulines to accept conditions which would have broken up their community life. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* iii. 119 The Maori social system, with..its characteristic community life. **1959** *Manch. Guardian* 11 Aug. 5/1 Jordans is a monument to two causes—Quakerism and community living. **1972** *Criminal Justice Act* I. §15 (1) Where a person who has attained the age of seventeen is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment, the court by or before which he is convicted may..make an order (in this Act referred to as 'a community service order') requiring him to perform unpaid work in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Act. **1980** *Oxf. Compan. Law* 259/1 *Community service order*, an order which a court may make, instead of dealing with an offender in any other way, requiring him to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid work. **1922** S. LEWIS *Babbitt* vi. 74 Ryland wore spats, he wrote long letters about City Planning and Community Singing. **1923** *Sackbut* Nov. 115 The Town Hall, where the weekly Community Singing was advertised to be held. **1927** (*title*) Labour community song book. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* xii. 105 A real community spirit has developed in the new town. **1929** S. CHENEY *Theatre* xxii. 501 The little theatres, and the larger community theatres built on the foundations they laid.

communization (ˌkɒmjuːnaɪˈzeɪʃən). [f. COMMUNIZE: see -ATION.] The making of anything the public property of the community; communized condition.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 That state of communization, to the salvation of which I call all peoples. **1885** H. H. HYNDMAN in *19th Cent.*, I am as much in favour of nationalization and communization of land as you [H. George] are.

communize ('kɒmjuːnaɪz), *v.* [f. L. *commūn-is* COMMON + -IZE.] a. To make common; to make (land, capital, etc.) the property of the community.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 It is from the true Socialist point of view every bit as important to communize parks and pictures as railways and ploughs.

b. To make communistic, give a communistic form to.

1893 G. B. SHAW *Imposs. Anarchism* 16 The difficulty of communizing any branch of distribution without first collectivizing it. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 20 Mar. 6 To Socialise, Communise, Bolshevise..any of the institutions on which our trade and commerce depend. **1921** *Public Opinion* 26 Aug. 202/2 To communise the teaching profession the Soviet Government resorted to abolition of all standards of education for teachers.

†**co'mmuny**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *communier*: —L. *commūnicāre* to COMMUNICATE. But in early ME. *co(m)mun-y* was southern f. *commun-en* to COMMUNE; and the quot. in Palsgrave is under the heading 'I comen, je *communique*'.]

1530 PALSGR. 490/2 He hath communyed his treasure to many, *il a communicqué son tresor a plusieurs*.

commutability (kəˌmjuːtəˈbɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being commutable.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 123 The commutability of those two things..light and heat. **1856** R. G. LATHAM *Logic Lang.* (L.), When both are substantives the commutability of terms of this kind is complete.

commutable (kəˈmjuːtəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *commūtābil-is* subject to change, changeable, f. *commūtāre* to COMMUTE: see -BLE.] That may be commuted or exchanged; changeable, exchangeable; convertible into a money value: see COMMUTE.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvii. (R.), Some things..are pious and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable; such are voluntary fasts. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 37 To compare the commutable effects of heat in bodies. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 12 Estates..held at fixed and commutable services. **1880** MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 316 Offences not commutable by fine.

'commutate, *v.* [f. L. *commūtāt-* ppl. stem of *commūtāre*: see -ATE, and cf. *permutate*.]

†1. *intr.* To change. *Obs. rare.*

a **1652** BROME *Love-sick Court.* II. i, I still am thine and cannot commutate, I am as certain to thee as thy fate.

2. *Electr.* = COMMUTE *v.* 6. So **'commutated** *ppl. a.*, **'commutating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. 26 It is like the great commutating switch-board at a central telephone station. **1893** MAYCOCK *Electric Lighting* II. vii. 228 There is a similarity in the methods of commutating the currents. **1896**

D. C. & J. P. JACKSON *Altern. Curr.* II. 261 When the commutating point is reached during the rotation of the commutator, the trailing brushes move on to intermediate segments. *Ibid.* 624 Commutated Armature. The armature may be wound with the coils so arranged that their conductors are in series when starting and in parallel when running. **1916** *Standardization Rules Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* 22 Commutating Machines. **1962** *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Engin.* 144/2 (*heading*) E.M.F. in commutating coils.

commutation (kɒmju:'teɪʃən). Also 6 co(m)mutacion. [a. F. *commutacion* (14th c. in Littré) *-ation*, ad. L. *commūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commūtāre* to COMMUTE: see -ATION.]

1. a. The action or process of changing or altering; change, alteration, mutation. ? *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. v, Thys commutacion shoulde be refused. **1528** ROY *Sat.*, O wofull chaunce: most infortunate, So sodenly makynge comutacion. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), So great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286/2 Such a scene of revolution and commutation.

b. with *of* and *object.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 The commutation and alteration of those religious places. **1637** R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* ii. 17 Commutation of them [words] where there seemeth any harshnesse.

†**2.** The exchanging of one thing for another; exchange, barter. *Obs.*

1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 6 To buy, sell, and make the Commutations with the Wares.. at their Pleasure. **1553** S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No commutation or trucke to be made by any of the pettie marchants. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxix. (1668) 521 Friendship they say is a commutation of hearts. **1727** ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), The use of money.. is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. 1. (1765) 154 A state of Commutation and Traffic.

3. The putting of one thing instead of another; substitution, interchange.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 295 A kind of mutuall commutation.. wherby those concrete names God, and Man, when we speake of Christ doe take interchangeably one anothers roome. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 185 Regarding awards of punishment thus.. there could plainly be no commutation of persons. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* viii. 255 The commutation is only from equal to equal.

4. *spec.* **a.** The substitution of one kind of payment for another; of a money payment instead of the performance of some obligation; of a single payment instead of a number of successive payments; *fig.* the performance of some act or observance instead of the discharge of a moral obligation, or by way of making up or compounding for an offence. **b.** *Law.* The substitution of a lesser punishment for a greater. (See COMMUTE *v.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. §10 By way of commutation.. where instead of natural commodities the price of them might be taken. **1640–4** *Lond. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 95 They have.. decreed, That the commutation of Penance shall not be without the Bishop's privity. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 166 Henry.. levied upon his vassals.. a sum of money in lieu of their service; and this commutation, etc. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 147 A commutation of his own sentence from death to the galleys. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 7 Fines which they had to pay in commutation of the service of keeping the frogs quiet by night. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 255/2 The Commutation of Tithes. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 171 The commutation of those uncertain dues for a fixed sum paid annually to the Crown.

c. *concr.* The money or other price paid by way of commutation.

a **1707** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* XI. lxix. (R.), This is his substitute, his commutation, or in his place. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 52 There must be a Commutation of Money paid by the separating Party to the other.

d. *Linguistics.* Substitution, as a test of differentiation of phonemes, etc.

1952 A. COHEN *Phonemes of Eng.* ii. 25 The remedy suggested by Martinet against this phoneticism is the commutation test. Thus two successive sounds can only with certainty be said to represent two phonemes if they are both commutable, i.e. if by substituting them for another sound one gets a different word. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* 6 The criterion of commutation, which elsewhere is the distributional criterion *par excellence*, is here simply one criterion among others. **1953** F. J. WHITFIELD tr. *Hjelmslev's Proleg. Theory Lang.* 46 A correlation in one plane, which in this way has relation to a correlation in another plane of a language, we shall call a commutation. **1964** E. PALMER tr. *Martinet's Elem. General Linguistics* iii. 73 Everything is based on the operation called commutation, the one which permitted us to oppose the first segment of *lampe* to that of *rampe*.

5. *Astron.* (See quot.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commutation*, in astronomy. *Angle of commutation*, is the distance between the sun's true place seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic. **1834** *Nat. Philos., Astron.* x. 203/2 (U.K.S.) The angle OSE is technically called the commutation.

6. *Electr.* The reversing or altering of the course of an electric current. (See COMMUTATOR.)

1876 FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 129 The closing, opening, or commutation of the current of a galvanic pile. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 368 Each clock makes its commutation, i.e. cuts off the line from the telegraph and connects it with the electro-magnet of the clock.

7. *Rhet.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Commutation* (Rhet.), a figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words takes place; as 'I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live'.

8. *Algebra.* The reversal of the order of two quantities. Also *attrib.*, as **commutation rule**, a rule expressing the effect of such an interchange.

1852 J. J. SYLVESTER *Math. Papers* (1904) I. 318 The method of partial commutation. **1886** G. CHRYSTAL *Textbk. Algebra* I. i. 16 The laws of association and commutation. **1935** CONDON & SHORTLEY *Theory of Atomic Spectra* iii. 45 From the basic commutation rules.. we find that the vector L does not commute with itself. **1957** M. E. ROSE *Elem. Theory of Angular Momentum* ii. 22 We find the usual commutation rule.. $J_xJ_y-J_yJ_x = iJ_z$. The other commutation relations follow from considering infinitesimal rotations about the other two pairs of co-ordinate axes.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***commutation money, system***; **Commutation Act**, an act for the commutation of tithes in England, passed in 1836; also, formerly, that of 1784, imposing an additional window-tax in lieu of a partial remission of the duty on tea; **commutation passenger** *U.S.*, a season-ticket holder on a railway; **commutation road** (Ogilvie), a parish or county road, so called because a sum of money is now paid in commutation of the compulsory service of man and horse formerly exacted for the repair of the road from owners of horses; **commutation ticket** (*U.S.*), a ticket issued by a railway company, etc., at a reduced rate, entitling the holder to travel over a given route a certain number of times or during a certain period; a season-ticket.

1784 *Hist. of Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1784–5) 153/1 The act since known by the name of the Commutation-act. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 191 The Commutation Act will have to undergo.. important modifications. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* 436 This commutation-money.. made a dearth of dutifull children. **1856** W. H. SWIFT in *Mass. Railroads 1842–55* 14 Commutation or Season Passengers, so called. **1887** C. B. GEORGE *40 Yrs. on Rail* v. 89 You have had a great deal of experience in carrying commutation passengers in Boston. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 91 There is another action for commanding the stops.. called the 'commutation pedal' movement. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 55 The commutation system of the Church. **1848** *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* 29 July 481/3 Commutation tickets.., costing $5, are issued at Trenton, signed by 'B. Fish', which entitles the receiver to eight passages between Trenton and New Brunswick, by any line on the route. **1885** *Good Words* July 450/1 A single 'Commutation' ticket is given, numbered and dated on the day on which it was issued. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 671 Excursion and commutation tickets issued at special rates.

commutative (kə'mju:tətɪv, 'kɒmju:teɪtɪv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *commūtātīv-us* (F. (14th c.) *commutatif, -ive*), f. L. *commūtāt-* ppl. stem of *commūtāre* to COMMUTE: see -IVE.]

†**1. a.** Pertaining to exchange or mutual dealings.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Obseruing equality both in contracts and exchanges, which we call commutative. **1631** BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 177 Actions commutative consist in mutual traffick and dealings betwixt man and man.

b. *commutative justice* = L. *commutativa justitia*, a term used by Aquinas and others as equivalent to Aristotle's *τό ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι διορθωτικὸν δίκαιον*, i.e. 'the justice which is corrective in transactions between man and man'. [From *commutatio*, which in the old Latin version of Aristotle's Ethics (*c* 1250) is put to represent the Gr. *συνάλλαγμα*.]

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, Justice is.. described in two kyndes or spices. The one is named iustyce distributiue.. the other is called commutatiue or by exchaunge, and of Aristotell it is named in Greeke *Diorthotice*, whiche is in englysshe correctiue. **1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj b, In Lawe twoe kyndes of Iustice are the somme of the studie: Iustice Distributive, and Iustice Commutative. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. §3 Is there not a true coincidence betweene Commutatiue and distributiue Iustice, and arithmeticall and geometricall proportion? **1629** SYMMER *Spir. Posie* II. v. 38 Commutative Iustice is that Common Equity, which should be practised in our civill Commerce. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Commutative Justice, is the Justice of a Contractor; that is, a Performance of Covenant. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. vi. (1821) 369 We must not think to deal with God in the method of commutative justice, and to challenge eternal life as the just reward of our great merits. **1758** LD. MANSFIELD in Burrows' *Rep.* I. 492 Upon the foot of commutative justice merely, there is no colour why the insurers should not pay the insured the whole, for they have received a premium for the whole risk. **1890** J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* II. i. 159 A rule which made all banking business a breach of 'commutative justice'.

2. Relating to or involving substitution or interchange; as the ***commutative principle*** in arithmetic and algebra, *i.e.* the principle by which the order of terms or factors may be altered.

1844 *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIV. 225 The commutative law, whose expression is $\pi\rho u = \rho\pi u$. **1858** B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* (ed. 2) I. xix. 601 If the two operations indicated by ϕ and ψ are performed successively on u one on the back of the other, let us assume the result to be the same whatever is the order in which they are performed: two such symbols of operation are said to be commutative, and to satisfy the law of commutation. **1876** T. HILL *True Order Studies* 42 The commutative principle of arithmetic may be shown by dividing six into three twos, etc. **1964** E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* vii. 159 Ordinary arithmetical multiplication and addition form groups of a special character called commutative (or Abelian) groups, since they obey the commutative law. **1965** PATTERSON & RUTHERFORD *Elem. Abstract Algebra* iii. 76 A ring in which multiplication is commutative is called a commutative ring.

3. *spec.* Relating to or involving the commutation of a payment or penalty.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 32 Exceptions.. founded on a commutative arrangement. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 46 Where every injury or crime had its commutative fine. **1871** T. J. CRAWFORD *Atonem.* ii. (1883) 21 *Ἀντίλυτρον*.. conveys more strongly the commutative sense than the simple word *λύτρον*.

commutatively (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a commutative manner; in the way of exchange or compensation.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 102 Be not.. commutatively iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. **1685** R. L'ESTRANGE *Observator Defended* 3 Whereby we may commutatively encrease our fortunes and estates one by another, or by forraigne commerce.

commutativeness (ˌkɒmju:'teɪtɪvnɪs). [f. as next: see -NESS.] Commutativity.

1949 *Mind* LVIII. 3 The combination of simple notions into a complex one is treated as a form of multiplication, sharing the commutativeness of the arithmetical variety. **1968** *New Scientist* 16 May 339/1 Commutativeness, which corresponds to symmetry.

commutativity (ˌkɒmju:tə'tɪvɪtɪ). [f. COMMUTATIVE *a.* + -ITY.] The ability of two or more quantities to commute (see COMMUTE *v.* 7).

1929 CONDON & MORSE *Quantum Mech.* i. 14 The non-commutativity of the operation which passes for p in the wave equation and its associated q. **1947** H. REICHENBACH *Elem. Symb. Logic* 149 The principle of commutativity of all-operators. **1964** *Camb. Rev.* 24 Oct. 51/2 The commutativity (or anticommutativity) of the field operators at space-like distances.

commutator ('kɒmju:teɪtə(r)). [Agent-n. from L. *commūtāre*.] **1. a.** He who or that which commutes or exchanges. *spec.* A contrivance in an electric machine or telegraph instrument for altering the direction or course of the electric current.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 253 A commutator might be easily arranged.. for effecting the alternation. **1881** *Q. Rev.* 446 The commutator.. used in all direct current machines.. was invented in Italy in 1860.

b. *Electr.* An attachment, usually consisting of a ring of copper segments separated by insulating strips, connected with the armature of a dynamo, which, by revolving in contact with the brushes, directs and makes continuous the current produced in the armature coils of the machine. Also *attrib.*

1880 J. W. URQUHART *Electr. Lt.* 58 He placed the magnet vertically and revolved the coils about a horizontal axis, and added a commutator to make the currents flow in one direction. **1884** [see APERIODIC *a.*] **1884** S. P. THOMPSON *Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* 133 The only other dynamo in which a commutator at all resembling that of the Brush machine is used is Newton's dynamo. **1896** *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 395 One of these commutator coils. **1909** *Installation News* III. 62/1 High speed tends to undue friction and wear of the commutator surface. **1916** *Standardization Rules Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* 47 Brush friction of commutator and collector rings. **1959** *Which?* Aug. 86/2 Eleven machines had induction motors... The remaining 15 machines had commutator motors.

2. *Algebra.* **a.** Of the elements a, b of a group, the quantity $a^{-1}\,b^{-1}\,ab$. Also *attrib.*

1908 H. HILTON *Introd. Theory Groups* i. 4 The commutator of a and b. **1964** W. R. SCOTT *Group Theory* iii. 58 [H, K] will denote the subgroup generated by the set of all commutators [h, k] with $h \in H$ and $k \in K$... The commutator subgroup.. of G is the subgroup [G, G].

b. Of the matrices or operators A, B, the quantity $AB-BA$. Also *attrib.*

1935 CONDON & SHORTLEY *Theory of Atomic Spectra* ii. 25 We shall use the notation [A, B] for the simple commutator $A\,B-B\,A$. **1939** V. ROJANSKY *Introd. Quantum Mech.* ix. 326 The matrix $\alpha\beta-\alpha\beta$ is the commutator of α and β. **1965** BIEDENHARN & VAN DAM *Quantum Theory of Angular Momentum* 8 By commutator algebra.. they derived all the matrix elements for.. the complete Racah co-efficient.

co,mmuta'torial, *a. rare.* Relating to exchange; = COMMUTATIVE 1.

1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* II. 65 A certain equality.. is to be regarded even in beneficial contracts; not a complete equality, as in commutatorial.

commute (kə'mju:t), *v.* [f. L. *commūtā-re* to change altogether, alter wholly, to exchange, interchange, f. *com-* together, altogether +

mūtāre to change. On the analogy of words through Fr.: cf. *transmute*, COMMUTATE.]

1. a. *trans.* To give (one thing) in exchange for another, to change (*for* or *into*); to give and take (things) reciprocally, to exchange.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 268 May.. exchange and commute.. Moneys currant of England, into Moneys of this new Standerd of Ireland. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 107 Hee commuted Estates. Hee tooke our Sinnes upon him, and gave us his Righteousnesse. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 309 They shall find what is gold worth, and may be quickly commuted into it, great plenty of good grain. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 144 He and the Beasts seem Natures to commute, They act like Reason, and he like the Brute.

b. To put (two things) each in place of the other, substitute for each other, interchange.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), This will commute our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones.. for those uneasy and fruitless ones. **1832** SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 107 To commute these terms in the translation of a Kantian Treatise, where subject and object.. are accurately contra-distinguished.. is to convert light into darkness. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 We cannot arbitrarily commute the Quantities.

c. To change for another, to alter.

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. 28 All thoughts and occupations to commute, To change their air, their water, and their food. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 132 The law was.. treated as in theory perpetual; not as ignominiously abrogated, but as legitimately commuted.

2. 'To buy off or ransom one obligation by another' (J.); to change an obligation, etc. into something lighter or more agreeable; to redeem or get off an obligation by a money payment. Const. *for*, *into* rarely *with*.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 11 There is no.. commuting the penance. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 His holiness.. absolved many of their vows from Palestine, and commuted them into a journey into France. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. (R.), He.. thinks it unlawful to commute, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1835) I. 853 God will not suffer us to commute a duty, because all is his due. *a* **1704** L'ESTRANGE (J.), Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. **1723** BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 206 We can't commute one Duty for another, because they are both alike required. **1782** HAN. MORE *Daniel* IV. 105 The false policy.. which would commute our safety With God's eternal honour. **1859** J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 247 Little sums paid.. by women who wish to.. commute a penance with a small present. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 542 The grant of men was commuted for a contribution in money.

3. a. To change (a punishment, or a sentence) *for* (*to*, *into*) another of less severity, or a fine (cf. 2).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 The late custome in some places of commuting whipping into money. *a* **1661** —— *Worthies* (1840) I. x. 42 Others.. had their deaths mercifully commuted by our magistrates into banishment. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. §1 (1872) V. 298 Forfeiture was sometimes commuted to a fine. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. iii. viii. 469 The [capital] sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 The.. feudal practice of commuting all punishments whatever for fines.

b. with altered construction.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 112 The Earl of Shaftesbury desires transportation, and would willingly commute banishment for his life. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 269 The pardon was refused, but a heavy fine commuted the offence.

4. a. To change (one kind of payment) *into* or *for* another; *esp.* to substitute a single payment for a number of payments, a fixed payment for an irregular or uncertain one, or a payment in money for one in kind (*e.g.* a tithe; cf. 2).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 3/1 The licence to wear hair powder will be commuted for a tax on powder itself. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 188 The quantity of corn payable as rent.. on account of tithe that has been commuted. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 274 The legislature.. might commute the average receipts of Irish landowners into a fixed rent charge and raise the tenants into proprietors. **1884** LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXV. 689 She may commute into a capital sum.. the benefit given to her.. by way of annuity.

b. *absol. spec.* To purchase and use a commutation-ticket. Also, more generally, to travel daily or regularly to and from one's place of work in a city (by any means of conveyance); also *transf.* and *fig.* orig. *U.S.*

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Commuter*, one who commutes. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 4 There are many business men who practically divide their time between New York and Chicago, and 'commute' (the American term for taking season tickets). **1935** G. HOPKINS in H. O. Sturgis *Belchamber* p. vii, Nobody 'commuted' in those days, not even the resident friend of an American living near Windsor. **1937** *Times* 24 Dec. 13/6 Small houses in the country, from which the men will 'commute' to New York, travelling to and fro each day by train. **1947** AUDEN *Age of Anxiety* iii. 76 A married tribe commutes, mild from suburbia. **1954** *Southern Daily Echo* 25 May, He spends the winter in the West Indies and summer in England, commuting back and forth like the migrating swallows. **1959** *Cambridge Rev.* 16 May 507/1 The dons commute daily to the college. **1962** *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar. 15/4 The people who are 'something in the City' to-day mostly commute to Sussex and Surrey. **1966** *Listener* 14 July 49/1 Ken Russell and John Boorman commute with ease between the two worlds.

5. *intr.* a. To make up, compensate, compound *for*. b. Of things: To serve as a substitute *for*.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 337 Built.. by Margaret of Verona, a courtezan.. and by this.. [she] hoped to commute for her sins. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you.. a secret. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 378 Perhaps the shame and misery of this life may commute for hell. **1782** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 40 The Greeks enjoin confessions and penances.. for the latter they are allowed to commute.

6. *Electr. trans.* To regulate (the direction of an electric current), *esp.* so that the direction of the current is made continuous.

1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* vii. 132 Each delivering alternate currents to a commutator, which com mutes them to intermittent uni-directional currents in the brushes. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 578/1 The current may be commuted. *Ibid.* 579/2 To commute its direction in any coil as it passes through the interpolar gap.

7. *Algebra. intr.* Of two or more algebraic quantities: to give an identical result in whatever order they are written down. Cf. COMMUTATIVE *a.* 2.

1928 H. W. TURNBULL *Theory of Determinants* xvi. 257 *K* commutes with the operator βa. **1958** P. A. M. DIRAC *Princ. Quantum Mech.* (ed. 4) ii. 24 It may happen as a special case that two linear operators ξ and η are such that $\xi\eta$ and $\eta\xi$ are equal. In this case we say that ξ commutes with η, or that ξ and η commute. **1964** A. P. & W. ROBERTSON *Topological Vector Spaces* viii. 145 Suppose also that u and v commute (i.e. uov = vou).

Hence **co'mmuted** *ppl. a.*, **co'mmuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 309 A popish commuting of penaltie, corporal for spiritual. **1677** OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, They'll.. tell all your Fornications, Bastardings, and Commutings in their Courts. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 671 Commuted payments for customary labour. **1934** *Amer. Speech* IX. 261 Of all commuting ladies the *élite*, They chase the glowing hours with flying feet. **1953** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 11 June (1969) 674, I wouldn't, if I were you, retire to a shack... The commuting will be a great burden. **1957** J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xii. 118, I thoroughly dislike commuting—people should live and work in the same place.

co'mmute, *sb. U.S.* [f. the vb. (sense 4 b).] A journey made in commuting, esp. to or from one's place of work; the distance travelled.

1960 *Time* 21 Nov. 100/2 He frequently test-drives a competitor's car on his commute to Ann Arbor. **1968** *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 12 Oct. 16 A liberal-minded chap in a New York suburb put his house on the market and got ready to move to one where there was more room for his family and which was an easier commute. **1973** M. TRUMAN *Harry S. Truman* v. 97 On this semiannual commute, we always went by car. **1982** 'S. F. X. DEAN' *Such Pretty Toys* (1983) v. 64 Doan didn't think the sixty-mile commute each way every day was any problem.

commuter (kə'mju:tə(r)). orig. *U.S.* [f. COMMUTE *v.* + -ER[1].] The holder of a commutation-ticket; *gen.*, one who commutes (sense 4 b). Also *attrib.*

1865 *Atlantic Monthly* XV. 82 Two or three may be styled commuters' roads, running chiefly for the accommodation of city business-men with suburban residences. **1874** B. HARTE *Foot-hills, Guilds Signal*, Old commuters along the line. **1888** *Critic* (N. York) 6 Oct. 167, I myself perform that feat five or six times a week; and so does every commuter on the New York Central.. Railroad. **1902** KIPLING *Traffics & Discoveries* (1904) 10 He had his breakfast at 8.45 a.m. to the tick. He might have been a Long Island commuter. **1926** J. REED *Ten Days that shook the World* vii. 158 Trains went no further, however, than Tsarskoye... Our car was full of commuters and country people going home. **1931** *Economist* 21 Feb. 398/2 The problem of the 'border commuters' [between Canada and the U.S.A.]. **1932** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Feb. 86/2 Many things familiar in America need explaining in Britain: 'commuters' zone' (season-ticket region). **1940** AUDEN *Another Time* 114 From the conservative dark Into the ethical life The dense commuters come. **1956** *Times* 28 June 9/5 Even five years ago a million commuters were coming daily into the County of London. **1962** *Daily Tel.* 22 June 14/2 Commuter services around London. **1963** *Punch* 6 Nov. 678/1 Beyond Kensington into .. the commuter-belt. **1963** J. T. STORY *Something for Nothing* iii. 79, I live ten miles out. I'm a scooter commuter.

commutual (kə'mju:tjʊəl), *a.* Also 7 comutuall. [f. CO-, COM- + MUTUAL.] Mutual, reciprocal. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 170 Since loue our hearts, and Hymen did our hands Vnite comutuall. **1627** HERRICK *Hesper., Dial. Horace & Lydia* iv, My heart now set on fire is By.. young Calais; For whose commutuall flames, etc. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IV. 241 *Ibid.* XIX. 223 In leagues of long commutual friendship. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 375 The while a Sovereign and his Land Their troth commutual plight.

b. *Anat.* Applied to the contiguous parts of two similar organs or structures.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 57/2 The external or commutual surfaces of.. the serous membranes. *Ibid.* I. 730/1 The commutual edges of the orbitar processes.

Hence **co,mmutu'ality**, commutual condition.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lix, In fond commutuality of soul.

commy- in many words, obs. f. COMMI-, COMI-.

commyn, -altie, obs. ff. COMMON, -ALTY, etc.

commyn, obs. pa. pple. of COME *v.*

commynicate, etc., obs. f. COMMUNICATE, etc.

comnalte, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

comnant, obs. f. COVENANT.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Comnant, appoyntment, *conuenant.*

comnaunte, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

comocion, -yon, obs. ff. COMMOTION.

comode, -ite, obs. ff. COMMODE, COMMODITY.

como'drama. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κωμο- combining form of κώμη or κῶμος (see COMEDY). Cf. *melodrama.*] A drama of comic character.

1793 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comodramas, tragodramas, all sorts of dramas.

comody, comœdy, -ie, obs. ff. COMEDY.

como-graphy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κώμη village, country town + -γραφια writing, description, f. γράφειν to write, describe.] (See quot.)

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 17 Condemn not this our Como-graphie or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject.

comoid ('kəʊmɔɪd), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κομοειδ-ής, f. κόμη hair; see -OID.] Resembling a tress of hair.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Linear, comoid, and undulate cirrus. **1834** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ii. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus', or mare's tails. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

comon, -age, -alty, etc., obs. ff. COMMON, etc.

comonaly, obs. f. COMMONLY.

comophorous (kəʊ'mɒfərəs), *a.* [f. Gr. κόμη the hair + -φορος -bearing.] Having or bearing hair. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

comorado, obs. f. COMRADO, comrade.

comorancy, etc., obs. ff. COMMORANCY, etc.

comorows, obs. form of CUMBROUS.

co-mortgagee, -mourner, -ful: see CO-.

comorth(e, obs. form of COMMORTH.

comose (kəʊ'məʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *comōs-us* covered with hair, f. *coma*: see COMA[2].] Furnished with a COMA, q.v.; *esp.* of seeds: Downy or hairy.

1793 MARTYN *Language Bot.* s.v. *Coma*, A spike of flowers terminated by a coma is named comose. **1800** J. HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 23 Comose, terminated by leaflets. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 [Tamarisk tribe] shrubby stems, comose seeds. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 329 In the Willow, the.. seed is said to be comose.

comot, var. of COMMOTE *sb.*

comoune, -own(e, -te, obs. ff. COMMON, -TY.

comous ('kəʊməs), *a.* [f. L. *com-a* + -OUS.] Hairy, downy; having a bunch of hair.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 250 Stalk.. comous, with leaves like Ragwort. **1877** COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 244 Tail.. copiously comous.

comozant, var. of COMPOSANT.

comp. (kɒmp), *sb.* An abbreviation: a. of COMPANY (cf. CO[3]); b. (in Printers' phrase) of COMPOSITOR; c. of COMPETITION *sb.* 2; d. of ACCOMPANIMENT 2 (cf. next).

(In sense b, said to be originally for *companion*, i.e. member of a companionship of compositors; see COMPANIONSHIP, sense 3.)

1677 *Lond. Direct.* (1878), Edw. Brown and Comp. with Mr. Adrian, Broadstreet. **1738** *Kent's Direct. Lond.* 5 Adams, Nathaniel & Comp, Mercers Without, Ludgate. **1870** *Sportsman* 17 Dec. (Farmer), I stood before the world a journeyman comp. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/2 The 'comps' at the Propaganda set type in as many languages as those who are employed for our Bible Society. **1929** L. MACNEICE *Blind Fireworks* 71 I'm going in for the beauty comp. **1963** J. FOWLES *Collector* II. 181 You ought to go in for beauty comps, he said. **1946** MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really the Blues* 362 The piano .. sticks to a rhythmic function, with either a four-four tempo or strictly comp.

comp (kɒmp), *v. colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). [Abbrev. of AC)COMP(ANY *v.*] a. *intr.* In jazz, dance-music, etc.: to play an accompaniment, esp. with rhythmic chords. b. *trans.* To accompany; to play (chords, etc.) as an accompaniment. So **'comping** *vbl. sb.*

1949 L. FEATHER *Inside Be-Bop* II. 59 The guitar.. is employed like the piano to 'feed' or 'bop' the soloists by 'comping' with irregularly accented chords. **1955** SHAPIRO & HENTOFF *Hear me talkin' to Ya* xvii. 274 Count is also just about the best piano player.. for comping soloists. **1956** in R. S. Gold *Jazz Lexicon* (1964) 63 Basie 'comps' chords on the piano here and there. **1966** *Crescendo* Nov. 4/2 I'd done an occasional record in a solo capacity, but I'd never had to comp for anybody. *Ibid.* Dec. 8/2 Evans comps painstakingly behind him but even so there is not always complete agreement between them about basic chord structure.

compa, Comp^{a}, abbrev. of COMPANY (sense 7 b). Now only on British banknotes (see quot. 1940).

1677 *Lond. Direct.* (1878), Edw. Clark and Compa. Cheap side. **1940** G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* i. 25 Every Bank of England note..bears the legend, 'I Promise to pay the Bearer on Demand the sum of One Pound'..signed, 'For the Gov^{t}. and Comp^{a}. of the Bank of England' by the Chief Cashier.

compace, obs. f. COMPASS.

compacience, -ent, obs. ff. COMPATIENCE, -ENT.

†**com'pack**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Variant of COMPACT *v.*, prob. mainly phonetic, but perh. partly due to erroneous association with PACK *v.*]

1. = COMPACT *v.*[1]; to pack together, combine.

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* i. in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 696 Children..mo then Northren windes..Of Cyrene sands in numbers can compack. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1605–7) i. 221 Th' Art of Man not onely can compack Features and formes that life and motion lack.

2. = COMPACT *v.*[2]; to enter into a compact, league.

a **1618** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Decay* (1621) 496 Winter-Storms with absent Stars compack, With th' angry Waters to conspire her wrack.

compack, corrupt form of COMPACT *ppl. a.*

com,packa'bility. *nonce-wd.* Capability of being packed close together.

1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 198 The infinite compackability of travellers and trunks.

compact ('kɒmpækt), *sb.*[1] [cf. OF. *compact*, It. *compatto* (Florio), ad. L. *compact-um* a compact, agreement, subst. use of pa. pple. of the vb. *compacisci* to covenant together, f. *com-* + *pacisci* to covenant, contract; see PACT. Not immediately connected in Eng. or Latin with the following words, though *pang-ĕre* and *pac-ĕre*, *pac-isci* were related farther back. Originally accented on second syllable (so 6 times out of 7 in Shaks.), but noted in Phillips 1696 as accented on the first.]

1. A covenant or contract made between two or more persons or parties; a mutual agreement or understanding; 'a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something' (J.). It is used without *a* in phrases, as ***by, from, with compact***; also ***to strike compact.***

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 163 Therefore take this compact of a Truce. **1602** —— *Ham.* i. i. 86 By a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. §15 Christ's own compact solemnly made with his church. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 (R.) Any compacts, treaties or leagues, by vs or any of our progenitours heretofore had or made. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ii. §14. 27 No man..by his compact, obligeth himself to an impossibility. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 45 A compact is a promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to us. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 212 To fulfil their part of the compact. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, He made a compact with the foul fiend.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 41 An Art, which without compact commandeth the powers of hell. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 135 A title to many things may be transferred by compact. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* III. i. (1786) 314 The Meaning..of Language is derived, not from Nature, but from Compact. **1850** GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xxxiii. 193 Has such an attribute come to it by compact?

b. ***family compact, social compact***: see FAMILY, SOCIAL. ***general compact***: general accord, common consent.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶5 Having extinguished in themselves the distinction of right and wrong..they deserved to be hunted down by the general compact. **1793** SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* i, If we act the governor, and break The social compact. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 195 Human souls, for social compact given. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 81 Unless there has been an actual violation of the existing social compact..a revolution is unjustifiable. **1848** G. BARMBY in *The Apostle* No. i. 8 The 4th claim for private property is the presumed formation of a social compact or convention of society, authorizing private possessional claim.

†**c.** In a bad sense: Confederacy, plot, conspiracy. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 163 What is the course and drift of your compact? **1652** C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XI. 87 Albinus Friends he chargeth with Compact.

compact, *sb.*[2] [subst. use of COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1]]

†**a.** A compacted body, structure. †**b.** A combination, composition. †**c.** Conformation, build. †**d.** Compact state, compaction. (All *Obs.*).

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xvii, This compact of the Elements must suffer a dissolution. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 Having..passed the principles of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and geography, with a general compact of Physics, they may descend in Mathematics. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III*, 148 He was of a mean or low compact, but without disproportion and unevenness. **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 Their remarkably sedentary habits admitted of this close compact of society.

e. A small case for compressed face-powder, rouge, etc.

1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 Oct. 7/3 (Advt.), Luxor Compacts in three shades. **1927** D. L. SAYERS *Unnatural Death* vi. 69 A latch-key and a powder compacte. **1929** *Punch Almanack 1930* 4 Nov. opp. p. xxvii (Advt.), Give her lavender this Christmas. Compact—2/-, With rouge—3/6. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 169 The introduction of several new articles into the jewellery trade, such as compacts, lipstick cases, etc.

f. (See next, B. 1 c.)

compact (kəm'pækt, 'kɒmpækt), *ppl. a.*[1] [ad. L. *compactus*, pa. pple. of *comping-ĕre* to put together closely, f. *com-* + *pang-ĕre* (root *pag-*) to make fast, fasten. Littré has the corresponding F. *compacte* of 16th c.]

A. *pa. pple. Obs.* or *arch.*

1. a. Compacted, knit, firmly put together.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, So well..compact by measure. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 In whome all the body is compact and knyt by euery ioynt. **1530** PALSGR. 490/2 This nagge is well compacte: *ce courtoult est bien troussé.* **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 30 So excellently compact, and wrought together with Ligamentes. **1636** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 108 A farre greater Empire..and better compact. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Be compact together in holy Union.

b. Packed closely together.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* II. 21 When..vapors are gathered together..being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub*, Introd., If the audience be well compact, every one carries home a share.

2. Made up by combination of parts; framed, composed *of*.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxii, Honour to god..is compacte of these thre thinges, feare, loue, and reuerence. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* §182 Man..is compacke and made of xv substances. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 6 Man himselfe is compact of bodie and minde. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* cxciv. (1636) 176 Milke..is compact or made of three severall substances. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 5 If he compact of iarres, grow Musicall. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 635 A wandring Fire Compact of unctuous vapor. **1704** SWIFT *Operat. Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 223 The style compact of insignificant words, incoherences, and repetitions. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 221 Napoleon..that great word, Compact of human breath in hate and dread And exultation. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 Towns compact, in about equal proportions, of..wooden houses and great..trees.

B. *adj.*

1. Closely packed or knit together. **a.** Having the component particles closely and firmly combined; dense, solid, firm; *esp.* of the texture or composition of material substances.

compact tissue: the dense ivory-like outer layer of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ***compact fracture*** (of minerals): see quot. 1816. ***compact structure*** (of rocks): see quot. 1885.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xliv. (1495) 567 Yren is drye and colde and full harde and compacte. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 29 The matier more compacte. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Amongst al Mettals there is none more solide more compact then this is. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §299 Exercise..maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/1 Tho' Hail be a more compact congealation than Snow. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 93 A body so firm and compact as the Scots, easily resisted the impression of the cavalry. **1816** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 234 The internal surfaces..produced by splitting it are..continuous, when the fracture is said to be compact. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 The compact tissue [of bones]. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 25 A very dense blackish-brown compact peat. **1885** A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. §4 (ed. 2) 96 Cryptoclastic or compact, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock.

b. Having the parts so arranged that the whole lies within relatively small compass, without straggling portions or members; nearly and tightly packed or arranged; not sprawling, scattered, or diffuse. So ***compact order*** or ***arrangement.***

In *Entom.* applied to organs or bodies in which the parts are closely connected together, without incisions.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 268 How hazardous..it were in skirmish to change the compact order. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 Paris is compact; she has an enormous strength..and this strength is collected and condensed within a narrow compass. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Conducted from them [enemies] in the compactest order. **1824** STUART *Steam-Eng.* 164 Trevithick's Engine is the most compact. **1845** *Florist's Jrnl.* 109 Beautifully neat and compact plants. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 651 The estate of the manor was generally compact..The lands of the small proprietors were, however, generally very scattered. *Mod.* Strap these overcoats and rugs into one compact parcel. Compact lobelias for bedding, and the straggling sort for window-boxes.

c. *spec.* Designating a light car having a short wheelbase. Hence as *sb.*

1960 *Economist* 13 Feb. 620/2 The compact cars, which are smarter, cheaper and more economical to run than the standard-sized ones. **1960** *News Chron.* 10 Oct. 6/3 Americans are discovering that cars can be too big, so their idea of a 'compact' has a transatlantic twist. **1966** 'E. LATHEN' *Murder makes Wheels go Round* i. 5 The Plantagenet was fast becoming America's leading prestige car. No compact was selling better than the Drake.

d. ***compact disc*** (or ***disk***), a disc on which sound or data is recorded digitally as a spiral pattern of pits and bumps underneath a smooth transparent protective layer and reproduced by detecting the reflections of a laser beam focused on the spiral.

1979 *Materials Engin.* Sept. 34/1 As the laser moves toward the outer edge, the Compact Disc slows down from 500 to 215 rpm. **1981** *New Scientist* 5 Nov. 374 Philips invented the Compact Disc system, which produces an hour of digital sound from a grooveless 12-cm disc when a laser 'reads' it. But the company pooled its patents on laser disc technology with Sony in October 1979. In June 1980, Sony and Philips announced full cooperation on the Compact Disc for digital audio. **1983** *N.Y. Times* 18 Mar. D1 Many see the compact disk as a potentially enormous growth area for the languishing consumer audio-electronics industry. **1984** *Sounds* 29 Dec. 3/1 Compact discs are selling four times as many as they were a year ago. **1985** *Which Computer?* Apr. 127/3 Sony and Philips, for example, are exploring the compact disc as a medium for storing programs. **1986** *Bookseller* 12 Dec. 2326/2 The new trial..consists of a compact disc carrying about 300 biomedical journals.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.**

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 374 The Humane Nature..hath a more fixed, strong, and compact memory of things past than the Brutes have. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 397 The first formation of a compact evangelical party. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 A man..compact, instant, selfish, prudent. **1863** J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 5, I got my fixed compact idea of him. **1869** A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success.* viii. (1879) 235 The compacter organization, and more determined party effort. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 192 Detached passages cannot counterbalance the effect of a whole, compact body of teaching. *Mod.* A compact majority.

b. Of language or style: Condensed, terse, pithy, close; not diffuse. Also said of the writer.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A methode in writing and speaking compact in brevitie. **1711** H. FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (J.), Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close and compact. **1780** COWPER *Table-t.* 647 Pope..In verse well-disciplined, complete, compact. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 139 The best of Voltaire's tragedies, abounding in a just vehemence, compact, full of feeling.

c. Of sounds: (see quots.); *spec.* in *Phonetics*, open, saturated (opp. *diffuse*).

1930 E. R. MOUL in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* XLII. 559 There is a pre-spatial attribute of thickness in vision and audition. .. In both, certain types of experience are characterized as ..'hard', 'opaque', 'compact'. **1952** R. JAKOBSON et al. *Prelim. Speech Analysis* 27 Compact phonemes are characterized by the predominance of one centrally located formant region (or formant). They are opposed to diffuse phonemes in which one or more non-central formants or formant regions predominate. *Ibid.*, Open vowels are the most compact, while close vowels are the most diffuse. **1956** L. G. JONES in M. Halle et al. *For Roman Jakobson* 251 Lax fricatives must be diffuse, tense fricatives compact. **1962** R. JAKOBSON *Sel. Writings* 638 Compact consonants are articulated in the velopalatal area of the mouth cavity, and diffuse consonants—dentals and labials—in front of this area.

†**com'pact**, *ppl. a.*[2] [ad. L. *compact-us*, pa. pple. of *compacisci* to covenant together, form a compact.] Joined in compact, leagued.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xlviii, The cheefe of those you finde Were of his faction secretly compact. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 242 Thou pernicious woman Compact with her that's gone.

compact (kəm'pækt), *v.*[1] [f. COMPACT *a.*; or, through it, f. *compact-* ppl. stem of L. *compingĕre*, of which it has thus become the representative. In the present stem, of later appearance than the pa. pple. *compact*, which continued a true pple. (as in 'I have compact') after 1600; occas. the pa. t. also was made *compact.*]

1. *trans.* To join or knit (things) firmly and tightly together, or *to* each other; to combine closely into a whole; to consolidate by close conjunction.

1530 PALSGR. 490/2, I compacte a thing shorte togyther to make it stronge, *je trousse.* **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 478 [They] can not be the body of Christe, except both be ioyned and coupled and compacted together in one breade. **1582** N.T. (Rhem.) *Coloss.* ii. 19 The whole body by joyntes and bandes being served and compacted. **1666** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 75 The Architraves were compacted to their Supporters by Tenons and Mortises. **1674** FLATMAN *Poems, Orpheus & E.* 19 My Layes compacted Thebes. **1709** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 240 The Ligaments, that should compact and keep them [Limbs] in their Functions. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* Pref. 18 After he has arranged, compacted and polished. **1879** CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 27 Those forces which..guide, compact, dissolve, the members of the material universe.

b. To press or pack together (component atoms or parts); to compress, condense, solidify.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Virtue* iii, Sweet spring, full of sweet dayes and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* (J.), Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 293 To fill in mould firmly..and to compact it with the Rammer. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 Causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in compacting the pulp into paper.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of non-material things and persons.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II. xii. 147 For ordering and compacting them in one volume. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 4 Forty years of peace had compacted those two nations into one body. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6 Adjusting and compacting loose sentiments. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1

The military system completes and compacts what the national education has commenced.

2. To form or frame by close and tight combination or conjunction; to make up or compose.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 205 He compacted of wood, wyer, paste and paper, a Roode of.. exquisite arte. *c* 1580 *Hours Blessed Virg.* 99 Wth sinewes and wth bones Thou hast compact me. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 So modest, wittie, affable, had Nature her compact. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) I. 74 The Foundation of the Walls.. compacted of Moor-stone and Lime. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII. vii, Who out of nothing all things did compact. 1879 E. W. GOSSE in *Academy* 25 The light and shade that make biography amusing are compacted of partisanship and of malice.

b. *fig.*; also with *up*.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 He.. hath in lesse then thre lines, compacted vp together such three abomynable blasphemous heresies. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Their whole religion is compacted, and contriued for gaine.

†3. *fig.* To confirm, give consistency to. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 362 Informe her full of my particular feare, And thereto adde such reasons of your owne, As may compact it more.

†com'pact, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *compact-er* 'faire un pacte', in med.L. *compactāre*, f. *compactum* COMPACT *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make a compact.

1535 J. AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 They had confedered and compacted before our commyng that they shulde disclose nothing. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 225 (D.) Saturne..hauing so compacted with his brother Titan. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 53 Compacting with the Devill. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. i. §5 Slaves could never have a Right to compact or consent.

2. *trans.* To plan by compact, conspire.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 47 If all the Engineers of mischief would have compacted the..Burning of London.

¶ An intermediate sense between COMPACT *v.*[1] and [2] = 'To join or associate by compact' appears in the following:

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 17 Some notorious varlets..beeing compacted with such kind of people, as this present treatise manifesteth. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 101 b, These harlots..compact themselues confederates with the most dissolute persons.

compacted (kəm'pæktɪd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COMPACT *v.*[1] + -ED[1]; or perh. formed, before the present tense was actually in use, as a more distinctly participial repr. of L. *compactus*: see COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1]] Firmly and closely joined or pressed together; knit together, compactly made up or composed; condensed, consolidated, compact.

1598 YONG *Diana* 192 Reading these ill compacted lines. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 Well set and compacted legs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 113 The best compacted riches or pleasures, of these Asiaticall Empires. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 344 The Pores of the compactedst and closest Bodies. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 252 Fire..in that condensed, compacted, fixed state has been deemed phiogiston. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 33 The horn of the rhinoceros, being..a mass of compacted hair-like fibres. 1830 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 116 Resolute, compacted, girt for the fight. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. xxi. 576 Cowards who dared not stand before compacted Britons.

†com'pacted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. COMPACT *v.*[2]; app. influenced in use by prec.] Formed or planned by compact.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A compacted knavery of the Bohemians. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 25 Conjunctions ..with the Devill (in a compacted confederacy).

com'pactedly, *adv. rare.* [f. COMPACTED *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a compacted manner; compactly.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 80 To be The smallest god's epitome, And so compactedly expresse All Lovers pleasing Wretchednes. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 7 The Particles of Matter..compactedly adhering with one another.

com'pactedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compacted state or quality, compactness.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 203 Considering the compactedness thereof within it self. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 33 Sticking together of parts..or compactednesse being natural to density. *a* 1743 CHEYNE (J.), Atoms..extremely compacted and hard; which compactedness, etc. 1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 230 The ..close compactedness of the fabric of the relations that bind man to man.

compacter[1]: see COMPACTOR.

†com'pacter[2]. *Obs.* [f. COMPACT *v.*[2]] One who is in 'compact', a confederate.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 4 Their complices.. confederates..base-natured women and close compacters.

†com'pactible, *a. Obs. rare* −[0]. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Compactible*, to be ioyned.

†com'pactile, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *compactil-is*, f. *compact-us* COMPACT.] Having the character of being joined or put together.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 204 Garlands.. made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, plectile.

compacting (kəm'pæktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPACT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMPACT.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6b, The body of man doth vtter..so cunning a compacting together. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. (1697) 258 The compacting of the Waters to such a degree that they were no longer fluid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 18/1 The compacting and fitting together of a sentence.

compaction[1] (kəm'pækʃən). [a. OF. *compaction*, ad. L. *compactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compingĕre*, *compact-*: see COMPACT *v.*[1]]

a. The action or process of making or becoming compact, or of compactly framing or fitting together; the state or condition of being so compacted, consolidation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. x. (1495) 37 Compaccyon and sadnesse of setes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Ther hard and dry Compactyon. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 73 For uniformitie of building, orderlie compaction..the towne of Cambridge exceedeth that of Oxford. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. (1816) 20 How comes the flint to be in such a state of hard dark compaction? 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 194 The possession of the Cape and Ceylon..was accounted..a compaction of the maritime dominion of Great Britain.

b. In recent use *spec.* the action or process of inducing the particles of a substance (as soil, concrete, etc.) to combine more tightly (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1926 H. D. HEDBERG in *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geologists* X. 1059 In a homogeneous series..the effect of gravitational compaction would be seen in an increase in rock density. 1954 *Gloss. Highway Engin. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 16 *Compaction*, the process whereby soil particles are constrained by rolling or other mechanical means, to pack them more closely together, thus increasing the dry density of the soil. 1956 *Gloss. Terms Concrete* (*B.S.I.*) 12 *Compaction*, the process of inducing a closer packing of the aggregate particles in concrete by the reduction of voids. 1959 *New Scientist* 29 Oct. 801/2 Many thousands of soil compaction tests were made.

†com'paction[2]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *compaction* (15th c. in Godef.), n. of action from L. *compacisci*, *compact-*.] The making of a compact or agreement; an agreement made, a compact.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 353 His holy actions Be satisfactions Of false compactions. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 155 If a phicisyon.. bynde the pacyent by compactyon that he shall not vse that medicyne any tyme after. 1538-9 *Instr. Hen. VIII. Visit. Monast.* (Hist. Repr. Edin. 1886) 15 Whether the master.. doth make any compaction whereby any lucre may ensue to him.

compactly (kəm'pæktlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPACT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a compact manner; closely, densely; concisely, tersely.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 They know how and when to speake..soundly, pithily and compactly. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3196/4 Several Closes of Meadow..lying compactly together. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xix, A Gondola.. built lightly, but compactly. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 421 The annuli, or rings..may be detected even in the most compactly formed Crustacea. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* IV. 349 A cloud of infantry, Compactly mass'd.

compactness (kəm'pæktnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] a. Compact quality or condition; closeness of component elements or parts, density, solidity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 57 By compactnesse or gravity it may acquire the lowest place, and become the center of the universe. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 51 The Degree of the compactness of Ice. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1859) II. 352 Giving order and compactness to the materials of our knowledge. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 413 The phalanx..could no longer preserve..the compactness of its mass.

b. Of style: Terseness, pithiness.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 656 The compactness of his aphoristic sentences. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 349 Epigrammatic compactness of phrase.

c. Of sounds: the fact or quality of being compact (cf. COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1] B. 2 c).

1930 E. R. MOUL in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* XLII. 548 Observe and describe that aspect of the experience which you have called..compactness, depth,..and the like. 1949 JAKOBSON & LOTZ in R. Jakobson *Sel. Writings* (1962) 427 The saturated vowels are characterized by a compactness of their format-spectrum. 1951 R. JAKOBSON *Ibid.* 440 The dichotomy of *acuteness* and *gravity* and that of *diffuseness* and *saturation* (to avoid the ambiguity of this term, I now prefer *compactness*, suggested by S. S. Stevens). 1952 —— et al. *Prelim. Speech Analysis* 27 In the consonants, compactness is displayed by a predominant formant region, centrally located.

com'pactor, -ter. [In sense 1 agent-n. f. L. *compingĕre*, or COMPACT *v.*[1]; in sense 2, f. COMPACT *v.*[1] + -OR.]

1. One who compacts, frames, or puts together.

1593 LODGE *W. Longbeard* A b, The cursed brother, the occasion and compactor of his confusion. 1598 FLORIO, *Struttore*, a builder, a framer, a compacter. 1611 COTGR., *Affermisseur*, a strengthner; compactor.

2. A machine or device for compacting soil or other material.

1947 *Engineering News-Record* 16 Oct. 534/3 The surface of the runways..will be finally solidified by a 'super-compactor' unit. 1948 *Civil Engineering* (U.S.) Mar. 18/1 The body of the compactor consists of two steel plate load boxes, each mounted on dual wheels. 1966 R. ASHWORTH *Highway Engin.* viii. 142 Vibratory compactors may be either plate or roller type.

compactum (kɒm'pæktəm). [f. L. *compactum*, neut. of *compactus* (see COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1]).] That which secures a number of articles. a. A package constructed for a particular purpose. b. A container (of any size); *spec.* a wardrobe. Also *fig.*

1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 722 The 'Compactum' (patented)... Combination tool cabinet, joiners' bench, and wood carvers' table. 1941 *Illustr. London News* 6 Sept. 309/1 A marvellous compactum: the rubber dinghy and all contents are strapped in a space 15 in. square next the figure, the parachute outside. 1948 J. & R. HOOPER *Mod. Furnit.* i. 6 Single Fitted Wardrobe. This type is usually referred to as a Gentleman's Fitted Wardrobe, and is also known as a Compactum type with accommodation..for hanging suits ..Shoe Rails..three drawers..and a Sliding Trouser Fitting. 1953 H. CLEVELY *Public Enemy* iii. 10 He looked over the clothes in his compactum. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 161/2 He issues from his huge, hideous seaside compactum, ushered by a portly dragoman in gold and purple. 1959 *Listener* 28 May 953/1 A handbag containing a lipstick and compactum.

†com'pacture. *Obs.* [ad. L. *compactūra* a joining together, joint, f. stem *compact-*; see COMPACT *v.*[1] and -URE.] Manner of putting closely together; compact structure; compagination.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 24 A fayre Portcullis..to the gate directly did incline With comely compasse and compacture strong. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 62 a, The excellent compacture of mans bodie. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXV. 425 Extension, Compacture, Massinesse, Visibility, and other the like sensible Properties. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 38 The materialls, compacture, parts, are admirable.

compador(e, var. of COMPRADOR(E.

compadre (kɒm'pɑːdreɪ). Chiefly *U.S.* [Sp., godfather, hence benefactor, friend. Cf. GOSSIP *sb.*] Companion, friend. (See also quot. 1939). Also, a term of address.

1834 A. PIKE *Sketches* 99 Nay, compadre, an American cannot steal. 1850 L. H. GARRARD *Wah-to-Yah* v. 77, I had apprehensions he would lie in wait with his *compadres*. 1895 M. MCCLELLAND *St. John's Wooing* 136 Tell me, compadre, how many loves have you had! 1939 G. GREENE *Lawless Roads* viii. 202 A *compadre* meant a fellow god-parent, a spiritual relationship regarded in Mexico as a close one. 1940 —— *Power & Glory* III. i. 213 When you get there, father, look up a compadre of mine.

†compage. *Obs.* [ad. L. *compāges* joining together, structure, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pangĕre*, *pactum* to fasten, fix. App. associated in sense with nouns in *-age* suffix, like *jointage*.]

1. = COMPAGES 2.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 The joynture and compage of the members. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 680 Lest..the whole compage and juncture of the body should be utterly dissolved. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Fixed bodies of the Metalline compage of Steel.

b. Means of joining, connecting matter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 A very valid and strong compage to the thing.

2. = COMPAGES 1.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. §3 (1756) 58 The compage of all physical truths is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 239 Where the Body is a Compage, or System of Organs, the Soul must be a System of Faculties.

compages (kɒm'peɪdʒɪz). [a. L. *compāges* in same sense, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pangĕre* to fasten, fix: cf. COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1], and derivatives.]

1. A whole formed by the compaction or juncture of parts, a framework or system of conjoined parts, a complex structure.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. 615 By *Mundus continens* I mean the Compages and frame of the Physical heaven and earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 209 In the body of man there are several compages, or setts of parts..that systeme that serves for sence and local-motion..is commonly call'd the animal compages. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 290 The whole compages of body and spirit. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* 48 The compages of bones consists of four. 1819 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 308 A knowledge of the structure and compages of the human frame.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 55, I now demand, Who This Man (Compages or Systeme of Men) is, or can be. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 269 There are three conspicuous Joynts..in the compages of the two abovesaid Prophecies. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* xi. 158 The whole compages, or fabrick of the Christian faith. 1869-78 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 388 In every system or compages of forces.

2. The compaction or junction of parts into a whole; solid or firm structure, consistency (as a quality).

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ix. 237 That universal coalition of particles out of which arises the Compages and consistence of every earthly Substance. 1676 COLE *Spiral Fibres* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 606 The compages of the parts was so loosned, that the two outward coats..were easily separated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 330 They liquefy the Compages of the Blood. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 34 It..thoroughly destroys the compages of the stone.

3. *Anat.* 'Same as Articulation and as Commissura' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1811 in Hooper *Med. Dict.*

compaginate (kəm'pædʒɪnət), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *compāginātus*, pa. pple. of *compāginā-re*: see next, and -ATE².] Compaginated, composed.
1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 333 This universe Is of contrarious powers compaginate.

compaginate (kəm'pædʒɪneɪt), *v.* [f. late L. *compāginātˑ* ppl. stem of *compāginā̆re* to join together, f. *compāgo*, *compāgin-em* = *compāg-es*: see COMPAGES.] *trans.* To join, knit, or fit firmly together; to connect, unite. *lit.* and *fig.*
1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* xiv. 198 The side-pieces which combine and compaginate the whole frame. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N.T.* 1 Pet. v. 10 The God of all grace.. compaginate and perfect you, and your several Churches. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 497 Stones compaginated into the ever-growing walls of the one spiritual House of God.

compagination (kəm,pædʒɪ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *compāginātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compāginā-re*: see prec. and -TION.] The action of compaginating; a compaginated condition or structure.
1646 Brinsley *Araignment* 64 The word [καταρτισμένοι] properly signifieth Compagination, when the parts of a thing are aptly joyned together. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The entire or broken compagination of the magneticall fabrick under it. 1655 Jer. Taylor *Unum Necess.* v. §3 (R.) The body of sin, a compagination of many parts and members. *a*1691 Boyle *Wks.* II. 578 (R.) Concerning the unequal compagination of icy islands. 1843 W. Noble *Swedenborg's Heav. & Hell* (1851) 85 The nervous fibres, by compagination of which all the parts.. are formed. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 824 The compagination of that miraculous structure, the human body.

compagnie, -paigny, obs. ff. COMPANY.

‖**compagnon de voyage** (kɔ̃paɲɔ̃ də vwaja:ʒ). [Fr.] A travelling companion.
1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 97 Do not one half of our gentry go with a hum-drum *compagnon du voiage* the same round. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* in *Misc.* (1857) IV. 294 Her fair *compagnon de voyage*, whose name was Miss Runt. 1936 J. Buchan *Island of Sheep* iv. 56 The women!.. Gaiety girls—salaried *compagnons de voyage*.

compaignable, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

compaine: see COMPAME.

compainoun, -paignion, obs. ff. COMPANION.

compair, obs. f. COMPARE.

†**compairand.** *Obs. Sc.* [cf. COMPARE *sb.*¹, and -AND¹.] Compeer, rival.
1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 159 This ilk bischop.. In all Britane of sanctitude and fame Had no compairand.

†**compame**, the reading in some Chaucer MSS., for which the Ellesmere and Hengwrt have *com pa me* in three words (others *com pame*, *compaine*, *combame*); explained by Dr. A. J. Ellis and Prof. Skeat as *com ba me* = 'come kiss me': see BA *v.*
*c*1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 523 As help me god, it wol nat be com pa me [*v.r.* combame]. I loue another, and elles I were to blame, Wel bet than thee.

†**companable,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 companabile, -pynabil, -pyn-, -peyn-, -paign-, 4–5 -payn-, 4–6 -pin-, 4–7 -pen-, 5 -paygnable, -penabyll, -penabull, 6 cumpynable, -abul, coumpinable, 4–7 companable. [a. OF. *cum-*, *compagnable*, *-aignable*, f. *compagnier* to COMPANY: see -BLE. Cf. the variant COMPANIABLE.]
Sociable, friendly, companionable.
*a*1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii. 56 Companabile til mannys kynde. *c*1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 4 Companable, and reuerent was sche. 1386 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Compynable among hem self [*inter se sociales*]. ?*c*1450 *Horn of K. Arthur* 110 in Child *Ballads* (1861) I. 21 Ther wyves hath ben merchandabull, And of ther ware compenabull. 1513 More *Edw. V*, in Stow *Annals* (1592) 717 Hee [Richard III] was.. outwardly coumpinable where he inwardly hated. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. (1871) 13 Lyuyng togydder in a cumpynabul lyfe. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 155 His gracious, and compenable, and vertuous mind. 1611 Cotgr., *Accompagnable*, companable, sociable.
Hence †**companableness,** †**companably** *adv.*
1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 169 His wordes [full] of hearty companablenesse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 333/4 To lyue.. compaynably, contynently and humbly.

†**'companage.** *Obs.* Also 4 -penage, -pernage. [a. OF. *companage*, *-penage* (in med.L. *compānāgium*, Pr. *companatge*): —late L. *compānāticum*, f. *com-* together with + *pān-is* bread: see -AGE. The corrupt form *compernage* occurs also in med.L. *compernagium*: see Spelman.] Whatever is eaten along with bread as an accompaniment or relish, *e.g.* butter, cheese, meat, fish, fruit, salad; = L. *obsōnium*, Sc. '*kitchen*'.
(It does not include drink, as wine, beer, milk.)
*c*1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden 1839) 240 Thah he ȝeve hem cattes-dryt To huere companage. *c*1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 þese fewe litil fishes þat þei hadden to companage. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 They haueþ growel to potage And a leke is skyn [MS. *a* a leke his kyn] to compernage [Caxton companage]. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 153 Every two workmen had three Boon-loaves with Companage allowed them.

†**compa'nation.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *com-* together + *pān-is* bread + -ATION.] In Eucharistic theory: The introduction or existence of Christ's body along with the bread after consecration; consubstantiation.
1582 N.T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 *note*, Their Companation, Impanation, Circumpanation, to auoid the true Conuersion in the Eucharist.

†**compane,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compain* (now a schoolboy word) 'chum', orig. nom. of *compagnon* COMPANION, q.v.] = COMPANION.
1643 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xliv. §476 Some guide or compane that knoweth well the way.

†**compane,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 cumpayne. [a. OF. *compaignier* (3rd sing. *compaigne*): —late L. type *compāniā̆re*, f. *compānium* company, f. *com-* together + *pānis* bread: cf. COMPANION.] *intr.* To associate *with*; = COMPANY *v.*
*c*1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 286 þei [prestis] wil not dwelle wiþ hem.. to cumpayne, and seie here masse. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 120 Companing with divers merchaunts of the still-yarde.

†**com'paniable,** *a. Obs.* In 4 cumpanyable. [an OF. *cum-*, *compaignable*, *-agnable*, with *ny* for *gn* mouillé, which became simple *n* in the form COMPANABLE.] Sociable, friendly, companionable.
*c*1326 *Coer de L.* 3805 Phelyp to hym was cumpanyable. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109/1 Companyable, or felawble, or felawly, *socialis*. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1616) 128 That he might be companiable and ciuile. 1630 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 276 A man, who whilst he was master of his reason was quiet and companiable. 1793 J. Williams *Earl of Barrymore* 23 His companiable points had singular seduction. 1822 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 12 Close behind him plashed and murmured the companiable stream.
Hence †**com'paniableness.**
1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N.T.* iv. xv. (1634) 189 His retirednesse was for prayer; his companiablenesse [*ed.* 1796 companableness] was for preaching. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 433/1 In all such encounters he [Falkland] had about him a strange cheerfulness and companiableness.

companion (kəm'pænjən), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–4 compainoun, 4 -aynoun, -aignyon, cumpayngnoun, 5 companyoun, 6 com-, coompanyon, compaignion, *Sc.* -paniȝeon, 6– companion. [a. OF. *compaignon*, *-pagnon* = Pr. *compagnó*, It. *compagnone*:—late L. *compāniōn-em*, acc. of *compānio*, whence It. *compagno*, Pr. nom. *companh*, OF. nom. *compain*, *-paing*, *-painz*. The late L. word is a deriv. of *com-* together + *pān-is* bread (the formation as in L. *centūrio*, *libellio*, etc.); perh., as Diez thinks, after the pattern of Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *galeipo* mess-mate, similarly f. *hlaib*, *leip*, bread. The pl. *conpāniōnes*, and sb. of state *conpānium* 'company' (cf. L. *contubernium*, *convīvium*, etc.), occur in the Salic Law lxiii. §1. in a MS. of *c* 800; in Romanic *conpagn* (voc.) occurs in a gloss. of *c* 825: see Diez.
(Besides these OF. had *compaigne* (f.) company, *compaigne*, *compaignesse* (f.) female companion, *compaignet*, *-ette*, dim., *compaignier* (m.) companion, and many derivatives.)]
1. a. One who associates with or accompanies another; a mate; a fellow.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 552 To be is compainoun, Wiþ him to wende aboute. 13.. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 245 To Symon cumpayngnoun ic habbe y-ȝyve power of disciplyne. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 107 His loyal felowe and companyoun. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E e viij, My specyall freende and auncient compaignion. *a*1535 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1311/2 One companion of the companye was a very false trayterous wretche. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 311 Throughout all Fraunce, sundrie companies went together robbyng and spoylyng the Countrie, and they were called the Companions. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 72 Who is his companion now? He hath euery month a new sworne brother. 1611 —— *Cymb.* v. v. 21 Arise my Knights o' th' Battell, I create you Companions to our person. 1653 Walton *Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1730 Pope *Let. to Gay* Wks. 1737 VI. 186 Companions I have enough, friends few. 1863 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 164, I passed not alone, but with a Companion.
b. An associate *in*, a sharer or partaker *of*. *companion-in-arms*: fellow-soldier.
1526–34 Tindale *Rev.* i. 9, I Ihon youre brother and companyon in tribulacion [so 1611]. 1552 Huloet, Companion in warres, *sinstratiotes*. Companion to an act, *complices*. 1611 Cotgr., *Compagnon d'armes*, a companion or fellow in armes. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. ii. (1718) 71 They that were once companions in sin. 1667 Milton *P.L.* I. 76 There the companions of his fall.. He soon discerns. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 205 ¶4 The companions of his retreat. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 48 The 'thegns', who lived and died as their companions-in-arms.
†c. An associate at table or at the bottle; *esp.* in *boon companion* (F. *bon compagnon*, see BOON *a.*), formerly also †*good companion*, good fellow.
1566–1884 [*Bone, boone, boon c.*: see BOON *a.* 4]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 730 At every table were.. five or sixe gentlemen, of the best companyons of the whole countrey. *Ibid.* 733 The Cardinall was a good companion, and a Chaplayne meete for suche a daliyng pastyme. 1653 [see 1].
d. *Astr.* The less brilliant member of a double star system; also, the member of a triple system that is distant from the other two closely spaced stars. Also, *companion star.*
[1782 W. Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 161, I have used the expression *double-star* in a few instances of the sixth class in rather an extended signification... I preferred that expression to any other, such as Comes, Companion, or Satellite; because, in my opinion, it is much too soon to form any theories of small stars revolving round large ones.] 1827 J. F. W. Herschel in *Mem. Astron. Soc. Lond.* III. 182 The star.. was particularly pointed out to my notice.. as one of the utmost difficulty, from the smallness of its companion. I saw it, however, double, without the least difficulty. 1867 W. A. Norton *Treat. Astron.* (ed. 4) xix. 256 Sirius is the largest of the double stars. It is attended by a minute companion star, at a distance of 10″. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 752/1 Partial eclipses caused by the interposition of a dark companion moving around them [*sc.* stars of the Algol type]. 1928 W. M. Smart *Sun, Stars & Universe* xiv. 215 The faint companion of Sirius. 1964 R. H. Baker *Astron.* (ed. 8) xiv. 414 A common type of triple system is represented by Alpha Centauri, where the binary is attended by a remote companion, Proxima.
†2. One of two or more associated in some specific or legal relation: a colleague, partner, etc. Often, like 'partner', 'consort', applied to a wife. *Obs.*
1535 Coverdale *Malachi* ii. 14 Yet is she thyne owne companyon and maried wife. 1552 Huloet, Companion or felowe in office, *collega*. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 129a, Adjudged before.. sir Robert Danbye late chief justice of the common place, and his compaignions. 1592 West *Symbol.* I. §26 The same societie is in the goods and thinges of all the companions. 1618 Wither *Motto* Wks. (1633) 524, I have no meaning, whensoere I wed, That my companion shall become my head. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* iii. §220 If two joynt tenants are in fee and one of them doth enfeoff a stranger of the whole against the will of his companion. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 81 [Here] by the king's companion is meant his wife.
3. *fig.* a. of things. Often as a title of books of reference; a vade-mecum.
1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 2b, In Trees, Plantes, and Beastes.. these dumbe companions. 1716 E. Hatton (*title*), Comes Commercii, or the Trader's Companion. 1859 Halliwell & Wright *Nares' Gloss.* Pref. 4 It is a necessary companion to the dramatic writers. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 140 With no companion but a pocket compass.
b. An appliance uniting several objects in a single set, as *smokers' companion*, *travellers' companion.*
1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 118/1 Whitewood Box Scholars' Companion: furnished with lead pencil, pen, penholder, slate pencil and six inch wood ruler. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 86 Smokers' companions... No. 4825/2. A great convenience, can be stood beside the chair. *Ibid.* 108/3 Shaving Companion.. Nickel plated shaving set, tray, mug, and bowl.. mirror, with brush complete—18/9. *Ibid.* 188/3 The 'Sirram' Travellers' Companion.. For making tea when touring, boating, &c... Comprises kettle,.. stand, spirit stove,.. spirit tin, and muslin tea infuser. 1939–40 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 357/3 Travelling Companion, containing face towel, toothbrush, soap and toothpaste. *Ibid.* 769/2 Hunting Companion in best pigskin folding case containing two boot pulls, two boot lifts, combined shoe horn and button hook —49/6. 1969 E. H. Pinto *Treen* 339 Smokers' Companions, small fitted table to stand alongside 'father's armchair', enjoyed their heyday between 1830 and 1914.
†4. As a term of familiarity or contempt. Cf. 'fellow'. (Cf. Ger. *geselle*, F. *petit compagnon.*)
1581 Rich *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 172 This companion accused Gonsales upon his owne words unto the freendes of Agatha. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 132, I scorne you, scuruie Companion. *a*1618 Raleigh *Ess.* (J.), It gives boldness to every petty companion, to spread rumours to my defamation. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 130 Thou jeering companion, how thou art still the same man, like thy self! 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. 7 Insolent companion! had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once.
5. A member of an order of knighthood: originally a general term, now indicating the lowest grade; as *Companion of the Bath* (C.B.), *Companion of the Star of India* (C.S.I.), *Companion of Honour* (C.H.), *Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George* (C.M.G.). (See COMMANDER 4.)
1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 695 Eche beyng companion of others order: for the king wore the golden Fleece, & the Duke [of Burgundy] wore the Garter. 1725 *Stat. of the Bath* 4 This order shall consist of the Sovereign.. and of Thirty five other Companions. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 [Bulletin of Jan. 2, 1815] The third class to be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled companions of the said order. 1896 *London Gaz.* 21 Apr. 2388/1 The list of appointments to be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. 1917 *Times* 22 June 7/4 The second order.. will be entitled the 'Order of the Companions of Honour', and will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. 1984 *Debrett's Handbk.* p. xxviii, General

table of precedence... Companions of the Star of India; Companions of St. Michael and St. George. **1985** *Daily Tel.* 15 June 32/6 The poet Philip Larkin .. is made a Companion of Honour.

b. ***Companion of Literature*** (C.Lit.), an honour awarded by the Royal Society of Literature; a holder of this.

1961 *Times* 19 Apr. 13/3 The first batch of five living British writers are to be 'inducted' .. into the 'honour' and become 'Companions of Literature' and free to put 'C. Litt.' after their names from May 10. **1976** *Debrett's Correct Form* (rev. ed.) 102 The Royal Society of Literature bestows an award limited to ten recipients, the Companion of Literature. The letters C.Lit. are placed before the Fellowship.

6. Used to translate F. *compagnon* or Ger. *geselle*, journeyman. (Cf. *companionship*.)

1776 [see COMPANIONSHIP 2]. **1864** KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. i. 446 Whether as apprentices, 'companions,' or masters, they were all members of a guild.

7. A person who lives with another in need of society, and who, though receiving remuneration, is treated rather as a friend and equal than as an inferior or servant. (Now usually of women.)

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, He now resides in quality of companion at a relation's house. **1883** F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii. 111 The proper aspect of the lady-companion. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 5/2 Miss F. P... his late step-daughter's friend and companion.

8. A thing which matches or resembles another, *e.g.* one of a pair or set of pictures. (Cf. 9 b.)

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 At Hamburgh he began a companion to it. **1875** FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 106 A companion of a plate preserved in the Louvre.

9. *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.* **a.** of persons. **companion cavalry**, the horse-guards in the Macedonian army (οἱ ἑταῖροι).

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 92, I am Lucifer, And this is my companion-prince in hell. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 93 Most mighty Liege, and my companion Peeres. **1608** —— *Per.* v. i. 78 Provided That none but I and my companion maid Be suffer'd to come near him. **1856** GROTE *Greece* II. xciii. XII. 221 The fierce onset of Alexander with the companion-cavalry.

b. of things. (Cf. sense 8.)

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. vii, The first unhappiness —what a companion piece for the first love. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 342 The companion picture was the 'St. Elizabeth'. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 7 The companion Dialogues of the Lysis and Laches. **1885** *Law Times* 23 May 63/2 A companion volume.

10. *Comb.*, as ***companion-like***; **companion-cell** *Bot.*, a specialized elongated parenchymatous cell one or more of which is connected to most sieve-tubes in the phloem of some flowering plants; **companion-set**, a set of fireside implements on a stand.

1887 W. HILLHOUSE tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 146 Sieve-tubes, whose companion-cells are the cells with narrower cavities, which follow towards the exterior. **1938** E. C. MILLER *Plant Physiol.* (ed. 2) xii. 849 A companion cell has numerous simple pits connecting with the sieve tube with which it is associated. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 327 My Lord tooke him, to bee his companion-like seruant. *Ibid.* 341. **1926–7** *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 275/1 Hearth Furniture .. Companion Set. Polished Brass—53/-. **1948** J. CANNAN *Little I Understood* iv. 58 The shining brass fender, the companion set, the tasteless tiles. **1959** K. WATERHOUSE *Billy Liar* 50 The terrace house with the linoleum squares .. and the novel horseshoe companion-set in satin-brass.

companion (kəm'pænjən), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [cf. Du. *kompanje*, now usually *kampanje*, 'quarterdeck' (i.e. above the cabin in the old ships of the line), in Kilian (1598) *kompanghe*, Witsen (1671) *kompagne*, Dict. de Marine (1702) *kompanie*, corresp. to OF. *compagne* 'chambre du majordome d'une galère' (Littré), It. *compagna*, more fully *chambre de la compagne*, *camera della compagna*, expl. by Jal as 'chambre aux vivres journaliers, cambuse' (see CABOOSE), from It. and med.L. *compagna*, OCat. *companya* = COMPANAGE, *compānāticum*, 'vivres, provisions de bouche' (Jal).

The (*camera della*) *Compagna* was thus originally the pantry or store-room of provisions in the mediæval galley, found already in 14th c. Pantero-Pantera, *Armata Navale* (Rome 1613) iv. 45, describes it as 'la camera della Campagna, che serve come una dispensa, nella quale sta il vino, il companatico, cioè carne salata, il formaggio, l'oglio, l'aceto, i salumi, e l'altre robbe simili' (Jal). The name has passed in Du. and Eng. to other structures erected on the deck. In Eng. corrupted by sailors into conformity with COMPANION[1] (to which it is indeed related in origin).]

'The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below; a sort of wooden hood placed over the entrance or staircase of the master's cabin in small ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Sometimes short for *companion-ladder*, *-way* (see b).

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 243 Companion, binnacle, in floating wreck With compasses and glasses strew'd the deck. **1769** —— *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Companion*, a sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair-case of the master's cabin in a merchant-ship. **1849** *Illust. Lond. News* 13 Oct. 244 A very pretty companion, or round house [of steam yacht]. **1869** LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* i. (1874) 3, I have been in the cuddy when a sea found its way down the companion. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The time-keeper, who sits at the head of the companion.

b. *Comb.*, as ***companion-door***, ***-hasp***, ***-stairs***; **companion-hatch**, **-head**, a wooden covering over the staircase to a cabin; **companion-hatchway**, an opening in the deck leading to a cabin; **companion-ladder**, a ladder leading from the deck to a cabin; also, 'the ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck'; **companion-way**, 'the staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabin' (Adm. Smyth).

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 43 We .. kept the *companion-door constantly closed. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 16 He had just laid his hand on the *companion-hasp to undo the door. *Ibid.* 17 The fearful wave .. swept her *companion-head .. cleanly off by the deck. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, Jack .. put the porter on the *companion hatch. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 72 The *companion hatchway, for the convenience of the officers. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 363 The instant he got up the *companion-ladder he heard a splash in the water. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 8 Mounting the *companion stairs. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii, 'Sail ho!' shouted the captain down the *companion-way to the passengers.

companion (kəm'pænjən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.[1] Cf. F. *compagnonner* 'to accompanie, associate, consort, be familiar .. with' (Cotgr.).]

† **1.** *trans.* To make companion or fellow. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 30 Finde me to marrie me with Octauius Cæsar, and companion me with my Mistris. **1803** JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xlviii. (1831) 434 *footnote*, It seems to belong to the brave heart of every country .. to companion itself with his war steed.

2. To go or be with as a companion; to accompany. *lit.* and *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. iv. 14 The actions and words of Souldiers must thus bee compannioned with honor. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 5 He bowed to the ground, and would have taken my hand .. I did not like to be so companioned; I withdrew my hand. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* IV. 137 Methinks 'twould be a guilt, a very guilt, Not to companion thee. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. 57 His statue .. still companions the winged lion on the opposing pillar of the piazzetta.

3. *intr.* To associate, consort, or keep company.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* viii. 68 Many wondered that Mr. G. permitted his daughter to companion so much with such a girl. **1888** G. GISSING *Life's Morn.* III. 102 It needs a long time before the heart can companion only with memories.

com,paniona'bility. Companionableness.

1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 The fidelity and companionability of the dog.

companionable (kəm'pænjənəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMPANION *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE. The word has taken the place of the earlier COMPANABLE, -IABLE.]

1. Fitted for companionship; sociable; agreeable as a companion, pleasant in society or conversation. Said of persons, their dispositions, etc.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 60 Man .. was by Nature made a Creature companionable. *Ibid.* II. xlix. 256 A Companionable Life. **1640** WALTON *Life Donne* (T.), His very words and looks .. moulded them into a companionable sadness. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (J.), He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. **1796** WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 286 Some [dogs] were retained .. for their companionable qualities. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, The insides contrived to be very companionable all the way.

2. Of things: Fitted to go with or match. *rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 186 To have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xviii. 323 She had the .. art of dressing to suit the season and the sky. To-day the art was ravishingly companionable with her sweetly-lighted face.

com'panionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being companionable.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 297 That companionableness in which the Alderman magnifies himself towards his children. *a* **1674** —— *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIV. 433 He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great companionableness in his nature. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xi. 132. **1889** *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 35 Wanting one wifely charm, The magic of companionableness.

com'panionably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.[2]] In a companionable manner.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 289 Live companionably with my children. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vi, He had been sitting with her .. most companionably at home. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic*, A heaven wherein companionably to dwell.

companionage (kəm'pænjənɪdʒ). [f. COMPANION *sb.*[1] + -AGE. Cf. F. *compagnonnage*.]

1. Companionship. *rare.*

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 135 We sat conversing and carousing in companionage.

2. The body of (Knight) Companions; a list or account of these. (After *peerage*, etc.)

1883 *Academy* 17 Mar. 185/1 The last section of the work ['Debrett'], styled 'Companionage'. **1884** *Bookseller* 5 Apr. 356/2 'Debrett' is not only a Peerage, it is a Baronetage, a Knightage, and a Companionage.

com'panionate, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].]

† **1.** Companioned, accompanied. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 470 A rationally-companionate minde.

2. Phr. ***companionate marriage*** (occas. ***mating***), a form of marriage which provides for divorce by mutual consent and in which neither partner has any legal responsibilites towards the other; = COHABITATION 2. Also *ellipt.*

1924 M. M. KNIGHT in *Jrnl. Social Hygiene* X. 257 (*heading*) The companionate and the family—the undeserved division of an historical institution. **1926** E. R. GROVES *Drifting Home* ix. 210 In recent years a rival of the orthodox family has appeared in what is well termed the *companionate*. *Ibid.* 211 The great majority of the companionate matings are from the first attempts at permanent childlessness. **1927** LINDSEY & EVANS *Companionate Marriage* (1928) p.v, Companionate Marriage is legal marriage, with legalized Birth Control, and with the right to divorce by mutual consent for childless couples, usually without payment of alimony. **1927** *Weekly Disp.* 26 June 1 There has arisen a group within the Church in America which sanctions an 'open mind' on the subject of relations between the sexes without marriage, provided birth control is exercised. This group employs the high-sounding phrase of 'companionate marriage'. **1932** B. RUSSELL *Educ. & Social Order* ix. 125 Continence during the years of adolescence would impose no intolerable burden if there were a prospect that the necessity for it would ease at about .. twenty. This could be secured by Judge Lindsey's system of companionate marriage.

companioned (kəm'pænjənd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPANION *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] Having, or accompanied by, a companion or companions.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 357 Companion'd or alone. **1823** J. WILSON *Marg. Lyndsay* xliv. 111/1 Solitary night, and .. companioned day. **1889** G. MEREDITH in Salt *Life J. Thomson* 180 A more companioned life.

† **com'panioness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [see -ESS, and cf. OF. *compaignesse*.] A female companion.

1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 332 And so [Faith] is the Companionness or Play-fellow of Sophia, the Wisdom of God. **1830** W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* III. 134 Baron Wildenhain had seduced and abandoned the companioness of his mother.

com'panionhood. [f. COMPANION *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] = COMPANIONSHIP; esp. in sense 3.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvi. 260 The literary companionhood which surrounded the board of Maecenas. **1877** T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 196 Attitudinising .. creatures, like too many of the companionhood.

companionize (kəm'pænjənaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To act as companion to.

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 402 [Advt.] She would be willing .. to converse with and companionise young people. **1888** BESANT *Herr Paulus* III. xii. 223 To travel around with a show .. to companionise a two-headed nightingale.

com'panionless, *a.* Without a companion.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1851) 82 Companionless, No dog attending, by no staff sustained, He stood. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, There she sat and sewed .. as companionless as a prisoner in his dungeon.

companionly (kəm'pænjənlɪ), *a. rare.* [see -LY[1]: cf. *friendly*.] Like or befitting a companion.

1890 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 5/2 The last trace of the companionly feeling.

companionment (kəm'pænjənmənt). *rare.* [f. COMPANION *v.* + -MENT.] The action of companioning; accompaniment.

1881 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 207 A strong Land Act, without the companionment of a strong Coercion Act.

com'panionry. Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. COMPANION *sb.*[1] + -RY.] = COMPANIONSHIP.

1606 tr. *Rollock's 1 Thess.* 252 (Jam.) Companionry is wondrous good, I should do as others do. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 147 (1862) I. 345, I beseech and obtest you .. to make conscience of .. needless companionry. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 239 Good fellowship and Bacchanalian compagnionry. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 16 The love of wine, which has the pretence of good companionry.

companionship (kəm'pænjənʃɪp). [f. COMPANION *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

1. The state or relation of being a companion; association of persons as companions; fellowship. (Also said of things.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. (R.), As there is an exact companionship of power betwene my father and me; so there is a full consent of will. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 251 'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty Horse All of Companionship. —— *Cor.* III. ii. 49 That it shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in Warre. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xiii, The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam, Were unto him companionship. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 59 So as to bring the red brick into terms of friendly companionship with the limestone ornaments. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 116 She may miss the cheerful companionship of .. young ladies of her own age.

b. with *pl.*

1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 127 Amidst the felon companionships of the common jails. **1870** LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Phil.* (1885) 169 To transfer to St. Peter the companionships

and achievements of St. Paul. **1881** BIBLE (Amer. Revis.) *1 Cor.* xv. 33 Evil companionships corrupt good morals.

2. As trans. of Ger. *gesellenschaft* (F. *compagnonnage*): The state of being a journeyman.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. x. (1869) I. 127 He must.. serve five years more as a journeyman. During this latter term he is called the companion of his master, and the term itself is called his companionship.

3. A body of companions; *spec.* in *Printing*, a company of compositors working together under the management of a 'clicker', elected by themselves.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiii. 482 In companionships no man should be suffered to hold too large a taking of copy. **1865** *Reader* 19 Aug. 199 The sponge fishery.. is chiefly carried on by companionships of from twenty to thirty boats, for mutual support and protection. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 489 The manuscript is given to a number of men who are arranged in a group, which is called a 'companionship', and these are, or ought to be, occupied continuously on the book till it is done.

4. The dignity of a Companion in an order of knighthood.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Jan., Five Companionships are also distributed. **1879** *Queen's Regul.* in *Navy List* July (1882) 486/2 The buckle of the Companionship of the Bath.

company ('kʌmpənɪ), *sb.* Forms: 3 compainie, 3–5 compaygni(e, -paigny(e, -ie, -payny(e, 3–7 companye, -ie, 4 compagnie, -peynye, -ie, -payne, 6 compeigny, -pani, (5 compeney, -pony, 6 -penie, -pene), 4– company; also 4 cumpaignye, -paynye, -peny, 4–5 cumpany(e, 5 cumpane, 6 -painy, -pane. [a. OF. *cum-*, *compaignie*, *-pagnie*, *-pegnie*, in AFr. *compaynie* (Britton), = Pr. *companhia*, Cat. *companyía*, Sp. *compañía*, Pg. *companhia*, It. *compagnia*, a Romanic formation in *-ía* on stem *com-pagn-*: see COMPANION. OF. had also *compagne*, *compaigne*, *compaine* (:—Rom. type *com'pania*, *compagna*), which is app. represented by *compaynes* in sense 8.]

1. a. Companionship, fellowship, society; †also *transf.* of things. *in company*: in the society of others, amidst other people, as opposed to *alone*; †also, altogether, in all (*obs.*).

c **1250** *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 31 Deseu[e]rd of þo compainie of gode and of alle his angles. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6844 In whas company þai sal ay duelle. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 72 To take His compaigny. *c* **1440** *Gesta Ram.* II. xiv. (Roxb.) 312 My sone.. be wele ware of womans companye. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 372 Yet before we come there, we shall not be three hundreth in companie. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 54 Most glad of your Company. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. §2 (1669) 111/2 That we may be rid of both your companies at once. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 7, I was often in Company with a Couple of charming Women. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. i. 2 His desire for his sister's company. **1882** J. PARKER *Apast. Life* I. 85, I thank God I can walk out in company!

fig. a **1639** WOTTON *Rules of Arch.* (1676) 9 Dorique pillar .. known by his place when he is in Company, and by the peculiar Ornament of his Frize.. when he is alone.

b. Phrases. *to bear, †do, †hold, keep* (a person) *company*: to give a person one's company; to accompany; also *to keep company* of things. *to part* (*†lose*) *company* (*with*): to cease to be companions, or a companion of. *for company*: for company's sake.

c **1300** *Beket* 990 If eni so wod were, That Seint Thomas consaillede and cumpaignye bere. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Scho bare him company. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 347 This which thou me dost for companie. *c* **1385** —— *L.G.W.* 1404 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Dide hym al honour & compaynye. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 415/3 Anthonye whyche wrote hys lyf and helde hym companye. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. vii, These greyhoundes shal kepe you company. **1709** *Land. Gaz.* No. 4521/1 The Anglesea and Sunderland lost Company with us. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singletan* vii. (1840) 116 If gold.. did not.. cause us to part companies. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. **1849** GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 4 Dec. (1954) I. 321 If you are anxious to publish the translation in question I could.. finish the Tractatus Theologico-Politicus to keep it company. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 34 The little wife would weep for company. **1873** TRISTRAM *Maab* xiii. 236 The oleanders and the water always keeping company, and preserving each other. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 72 It is her place to keep me company. **1886** MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* in *Crit. Misc.* III. 171 Our instructor parts company from us too soon.

c. *to keep company* (*with*): to associate *with*, frequent the society of; *esp.* (*vulgar* and *dial.*) to associate as lovers or as a lover, to 'court'.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 To drinke and make good cheere, and keepe company with them. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 73 The Gentleman is of no hauing, hee kept companie with the wilde Prince. **1611** BIBLE *1 Cor.* v. 11. **1715-25** W. BROOME *Odyssey* (J. s.v. *Keep*), She could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permission of father or mother. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vii, I offered to your sister to keep company, and to be asked in church. **1861** SALA *Twice raund Clock* 112 The young women with whom I have (to adopt the term current in domestic service) 'kept company'.

d. Proverbial expressions, as *His room is better than his company, Two's company, three's none, Company in distress makes trouble less.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 254 We would rather haue his roome then his companie. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 113 We had rather have their Room than their Company. **1732** T. FULLER *Gnomol.* (Hazl.), Two is company, but three is none. **1880** MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* ix. 124 'Two's company and three's trumpery, my dear'.

†**2.** Sexual connexion. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1453 Noght wol I knowe the compaignye of man. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 3 Thamar that had company with her husbondes fader. **1549** LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 He hadde no bodilye companie wyth hyr. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* VII. XXXIV, The female.. ceaseth.. to admit the companie of the male.

3. *concr.* a. A number of individuals assembled or associated together; an assemblage, party, or band; *esp.* one of retainers or followers; a retinue or train; also, of beasts or birds.

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 88 þe compaygnie þat.. to hire cam. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 879 Horn and his compaynye Gunne after hem. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 3992 (Fairf.) Of folke ij companys comis with me. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 24 Well nine and twentie in a compagnie Of sondry folk. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 111 The lusty compaignie Of foules by the morwe singe. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Cam. Prayer* 2 The gloryous company of the Apostles. **1611** BIBLE *Sang Sal.* i. 9 A company of horses in Pharaohs chariots. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 99 A companie of above thirtie the most eminent among them [Lawyers]. **1864** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 158 It [Turbot] appears to wander.. in small companies. **1870** L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 37 The company in the inside [of the coach].. being tolerably quiet.

†b. An assemblage, collection, or multitude of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 27 It putteth out a great company of small rootes. **1605** T. HUTTON *Reason for Refusal* 41 An infinite company of the like instances might be giuen. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 359 Cotys.. that brake a company of fine glasses presented to him. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 203 The infinite company of Islands lying between the Continent of China and Nova Guinea.

†c. Formerly *great company*, and the like, were used in the sense of 'a great number': cf. colloquial 'great lot'. *Obs.*

a **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* XXXIV. 709 in *O.E. Misc.* 138 þuru þis lore and genteleri, he amendit huge companie. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Gret compaynye of hey men.. were þo in Scotlonde. *c* **1325** *Metr. Ham.* 160 Scho.. saw com gret compaynye Of fair maidens.

4. *collect.* a. Persons casually or temporarily brought into local association, travelling companionship, etc. More loosely, with the notion of companionship obscured, 'People such as prevent solitude or privacy'; and so applicable to a single person. *Obs.* exc. as referred to 5.

c **1440** *York Myst.* XX. 12 Hamward I rede we hye.. Because of Company þat will wende in oure waye. *c* **1540** *Pilgr. T.* 168 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 82, I was myselue, & company had non. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXII. (1870) 294 Where there is great resorte of company.. in churche, in sessyons, and market-places. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 26 But soft, Company is comming here. [*Enter Vincentia.*] **1693** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 18 Company coming in, they made off, and left the dead man behind on Blackheath. **1722** *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 76 Its [Hampstead's] nearness to London brings so many loose Women.. that modest Company are asham'd to appear here. *Mod.* I hoped we should be private here, but I find we have company.

b. The person or persons with whom one voluntarily or habitually associates; companions or associates collectively, esp. with reference to their character; in various phrases, as *to know a man by his company*, *to keep good* or *bad company*, *to be addicted to low company*, etc.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 312 As a man is, so is his company. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxiii. 162 You shall know the Parson by his Company. **1770** BURKE *Pres. Discant.* Wks. 1842 I. 152 Unfortunate in the choice of his political company.

fig. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-parch* xxiii, Houses are built by rule, and common-wealths.. Who lives by rule then, keeps good companie.

c. *good company*, *bad company*, and the like, are said of one or more persons with reference to their companionable qualities; also *fig.* of things.

1637 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 8 Drinke.. which made them fitter company for the Divell, then for a Christian. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 2 Good company makes the way seem shorter. *Ibid.* 46 At Trout-Hal.. there is usually an Angler that proves good company. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Now, such stuff [Greek and Latin] being out of fashion, is esteemed but very bad company. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 1 He is very pleasant Company. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 No company is better than bad company. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Salit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 3 Dante was very bad company, and was never invited to dinner. **1887** HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl. 261 He [the dog] was now my constant company.

5. a. A gathering of people for social intercourse or entertainment; a social party; a circle. Formerly a reunion or assembly of more public character.

[*c* **1325** *Kindh. Jesu* 1727 in *O.E. Leg.* (Horstm. 1875), Win bigan to failli To þat ilke compaygni.] **1653** WALTON *Angler* 46 Another of the company that shall be nameless. **1665** BOYEL *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 328 As welcome as she is unto the best Companies. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 103 Drank to her ladyship's health.. which made the company laugh. **1774** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. Advt. 14 He presumed his Son might thereby be domesticated in the best foreign companies. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 219 Talked of.. in public companies at.. Berlin. **1851** HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 1, I can add little or nothing to the pleasure of any company.

b. (without *a* or *pl.*). Guests collectively; one or more persons invited or entertained.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 45 My company stay my comming. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 2 They had more company than wine. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. §34 Company came in, which put an end to our conversation. **1775** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 10 June, Hector had company in his house. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 97, I see some more company arriving.

c. Society. *arch.* (*attrib.*: see 10.)

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 372 Ignoraunce is suche an impediment in man.. it maketh him unfit for good companie. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pal. Arith.* (1690) 73 To put on better Apparel when he appears in Company. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), Conversation with the best company of both sexes. **1767** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wamen* (ed. 4) I. i. 26 To let them see Company. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Concl., The practice of 'going into company' as the phrase is.

d. In the phrase *to transgress*, etc., *in good company* there is association of senses 4 and 5.

1817 *Edin. Mag.* Aug., Though it was a disgrace for ladies to be seen drunk, yet it was none to be a little intoxicated in good company. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* i. 6 In this respect at least Claverhouse sinned in good company. **1888** R. P. LAURIE in *Times* 17 Aug. 8/6 If I am wrong, I have erred in very good company.

6. a. A body of persons combined or incorporated for some common object, or for the joint execution or performance of anything; *esp.* a mediæval trade guild, and hence, a corporation historically representing such, as in the London 'City Companies'.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The dettes þat he owen to Alderman & þe compayne. **1497–8** *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæal. Jrnl.* XLIII, A writing sealid by the hoole Compeigny. **1535** *Bury Wills* (1850) 125, I gyff and bequethe to the company of Ihc colege in Bury. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 §4 Except hee be a Freeman of the same Corporation and Company. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. §9 The bequeathing of.. ample possessions to religious companies. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the city of London there are 89 companies or guilds, eight of which are practically extinct.. Most of the companies possess what is called a livery. **1868** BRIGHT *Sp. on Ireland* 14 March, I never heard of much good that was done by all the money of the London Companies. **1884** *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 [Hopping] It takes ten persons and five bins to make a 'company', two persons working to a bin.

b. A party of players, a theatrical corps; formerly also a band of musicians.

1503 in Leland *Coll.* (1770) III. App. 265 Amonge the saide lordes and the qweene was in order Johannes and his companye, the minstrills of musicke, etc. **1613** in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 253 Burbage's company were acting at the Globe the play of Henry VIII. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xviii, The king's company of French comedians play here every night. *a* **1734** DENNIS (J.), There were seven companies of players in the town. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 The rigour of the rule did not forbid theatrical performances, when any company, even a company of marionettes, came into the neighbourhood.

7. *Commerce.* a. An association formed to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking.

'When there are only a few individuals associated, it is most commonly called a *copartnery*, the term *company* being usually applied to large associations.. who conduct their operations by means of agents acting under the orders of a Board of directors' (McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* s.v.). *exclusive* or *joint stock company*: one having a certain amount of JOINT STOCK (q.v.) divided into transferable shares, and managed for the common advantage of the shareholders by a body of responsible directors. *open* or *regulated company*: one which does not possess a joint stock, the members trading on their own stock and at their own risk. *chartered company*: see CHARTERED. *limited* (*liability*) *company*: one in which the liability of the members is limited, usually to the amount of capital subscribed by each. *John Company* (the East India Company): see JOHN.

1553 *Note* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 265 The mysteree and company of the Marchants Aduenturers of the Citie of London. **1599** *Minute-bk. E. Ind. Co.* in H. Stevens *Dawn Brit. Trade* (1886) 10 That ther Ll. would.. geave the Companie a warraunt to proceade in the viage. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 110 Companies of Merchants are of two sorts, viz. Companies in joint stock, such as the East-India-Company, the Morea-Company.. and the Greenland-Company.. the other sorts are Companies who trade not by a joint stock, but only are under a government and regulation, such are the Hamborough-Company, the Turkey-Company, the Eastland-Company, the Muscovia-Company. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* V. i. (1869) II. 325 In a joint-stock company.. each member can.. transfer his share to another person, and thereby introduce a new member. **1800** [see CHARTERED 1]. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi, The Mall.. is lined by the stately houses of banking companies, railway companies, and insurance companies. **1863** BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 251 Scott used to say that the Bannatyne Club was the only successful joint-stock company he ever invested in. **1889** *Times* Dec., The South Metropolitan Gas Company and the Stokers' Strike.

b. The partner or partners in a firm whose names are not included in the style or title; generally contracted to CO., COMP. Usu. in phr. *and Company*. Also *transf.* (cf. CO.[3]).

1569 *Depos. John Hawkins* in Arb. *Garner* V. 231 The said Sir William Garrard and Company, did also then provide, prepare, and lade in those ships much wares. **1677** *Lond. Direct.* (1878), Mr. Sherbrook, Company, with Mr. Clark in Cheapside. **1877** (*title*), A Catalogue of Standard Works published by Charles Griffin & Company. **1898** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) III. 318 This.. is the distinction between Marlowe and Company and the firm of Beaumont and Fletcher. **1963** *Listener* 7 Feb. 261/3 The

high-placed moderates on the Parliamentary side (Essex, Manchester, and company).

c. *the Company*, the Central Intelligence Agency: see *C.I.A.* s.v. C III. *U.S. colloq.*

1967 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* Suppl. 678/2 *Company, the, n.*, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a metropolitan police force. **1975** P. AGEE (*title*) Inside the company. **1978** G. VIDAL *Kalki* iii. 47 Actually, I am a special agent of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States Government. Sometimes known as The Company. **1982** *Listener* 16 Dec. 3/3 The Americans working (presumably) for 'the Company', as the CIA is universally known, are privately scathing about the failure of positive vetters.

8. *Mil.* **a.** A body of soldiers; †a host, a troop.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 58 A prest..is an aungel of þe lord of compaynes. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562/30 *Alaris*, a company of hors. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 20 All the thre companies blewe with y^e^ trompettes, and brake the pitchers. **1636** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 6 The Venetians..keepe it with strong companies both of Horse and Foot. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xx. 105 A very small company of souldiers, surprised by an army. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The French..also have their *free companies* who never enter the body of any regiment, and *companies of ordonnance* who..consist of the gendarmes and light-horse. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 101 At the first each body, uniform and complete in itself, formed a company.

b. *spec.* A sub-division of an infantry regiment commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a *troop* of horse and a *battery* of artillery.

independent company: 'A Company of Foot-Soldiers.. that is not imbody'd in a Regiment' (Kersey 1708).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 Such great bands.. are..readie..to bee employed in whole companies under their Captaines. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 46 There's not a Shirt and a halfe in all my Company. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 15 The Campe-maister deuides his regiment into companies. **1642** *Declar. Lords & Com. for Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Dragooners be put into Companies, And that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 To the convenience of a foot company, or interchangeably two Troops of Cavalry. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 242, I.. sold my company in the..regiment. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 135 Captains are to pay their own Troops and Companies.

9. *Naut.* †**a.** A fleet of merchant vessels. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Company or meyny of shippes, *flotte*. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Company of Ships* ..a fleet of merchant-vessels, who make a kind of charter-party among themselves..they engage not to quit one another, but to defend each other reciprocally, during their voyage. These associates, in the Mediterranean, are called conserves.

b. (in full *ship's company*) 'The whole crew of any ship, including her officers, men, and boys.'

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 178 The King, and all our company else being dround. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 444 Two of our ship's companies did desert their ship. **1694** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 43, I doubted not the success of my Voyage, though the Company thought twould be dangerous. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 213 The..ship's company consisted of sixty-five men. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvii, The ship's company were mustered.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) ***company-china***, ***-face***, ***-manners***, ***-trim***; (sense 7) ***company-account***, ***car***, ***director***, ***-fund***, ***promoter*** (cf. PROMOTING *vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a.* 2), ***-promoting***, ***store*** (U.S.), ***tenement***; ***company-owned*** adj.; (sense 8) ***company-drill***, ***-match***, ***-officer***; **company-boat** (see quot.); **company-keeper**, one who keeps company; (*a*) a frequenter of company, esp. in bad sense, a reveller; (*b*) a 'follower,' wooer; also **company-keeping** *sb.* and *attrib.*; **company man** (orig. *U.S.*), one who is thought by his fellow-workers to be excessively attached to, or uncritically to share the attitudes of, the organization for which he works (see also quot. 1921); **company sergeant-major**, the senior warrant officer of a company; **company town** (orig. *U.S.*), a town which is dependent upon a particular commercial company; **company union** (see quot. 1921); **company work**, needlework, etc., which might be done in the presence of guests.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* II. IV. 212 What things soever a Merchant delivers..whether for Proper, Factorage, or *Company-account in money or wares..is Creditor. **1872** H. W. TAUNT *Map of Thames* 31/2 My boat is what is termed in Oxford phrase, a *Company boat..a broad gig, with side-seats from the back rail, and an awning. **1961** *Guardian* 6 May 14/3 The Budget proposal to limit the capital tax allowance on *company cars to £2,000. **1866** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 336 Ten cups of *company-china. **1900** *Hansard Commons* 26 June 1171 Rather undue importance is attached to the question of the qualification of *company directors. **1963** *Observer* 3 Nov. 33/1 'Company director' and 'model' are useful euphemisms for those who appear in dubious court cases. **1890** *Glasgow Herald* 18 Aug. 10/1 The movements included *company drill, manual and firing exercises. *c* **1805** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 340 Miss Fanshaw had now resumed her *company face and attitude. **1855** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 259, I have had to put on my company face to-night. *a* **1655** *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 368 Rather than such a Jack as thee should'st be my *company-keeper, I'll marry with a Beggar-man. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 30 May, One Richards, a tailor and great company-keeper. **1756** TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* III. 202 Company-keepers of froward and skittish women. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Company-keeper*, a female companion to a lady. 'Faber's wife used to be comp'ny-keeper to Miss Alexander'. **1592** A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 141 Your *company-keeping is..without any order ..your pastime recklesse. **1626** W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A 4 b, He knowes that drunkennesse and company-keeping is a sinne. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, A company-keeping, love-making, pleasant sort of manner. **1844** E. SEWELL *Amy Herbert* II. xviii. 13 What are sometimes called '*company manners',—not meaning exactly affectation, but a manner approaching to it, which is not quite natural. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxiii, Keeping a bashful watch upon my company-manners. **1921** *Bull. Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Univ.* XXV. 17 **Company Men.* 1. Employees who are looked upon by some of their fellow workers as favoring too strongly the interests of the employer. 2. A term applied by union members to men who are engaged or suspected to be engaged by the employer for espionage; sometimes referred to ironically as 'loyal workers'. 3. Salaried employees. **1969** *Listener* 24 July 125/3 One drawback of big companies like IPC is that they produce company men. **1969** *Guardian* 27 Sept. 9/8 The most dedicated 'company man'..will tell you what a fool he has been to stay with the firm. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 226 *Company Officers, comprehending Captains and Subalterns. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 2/1 The considerations which apply to (say) municipal trams cannot apply to *company-owned tubes. **1928** B. RUSSELL *Sceptical Essays* 65 The phraseology..is that of the company-promoter rather than the philosopher. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 *Company-promoting has become a business. **1889** *Queen's Regs.* I. vii. 78 The following positions held by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the army are ranks:—.. Troop, battery, or *company serjeant-major. **1893** W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* I, A *Company promotor this. **1894** Company promotor [see PROMOTER 1 c]. **1913** *Army Order 323* § 5 In each company there will be eventually a company serjeant-major and a company quartermaster-serjeant. For the present the duties of these appointments will be carried out by the existing colour-serjeants. **1919** G. K. ROSE *2/4th Oxf. & Bucks Lt. Infty.* 125 Moberly, Company Sergeant-Major Cairns, and Guest..greatly distinguished themselves in the task of maintaining this exposed position. **1872** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 841/1 A '*company store', which is so common elsewhere, especially with joint-stock companies. **1907** E. WHARTON *Fruit of Tree* I. ii. 21 A row of operatives' houses..then the company 'store'. **1907** E. WHARTON *Fruit of Tree* II. xii. 187 The suppression of the *company tenement..struck at the roots of the baneful paternalism. **1933** E. CALDWELL *God's Little Acre* vii. 107 They passed through the other *company towns,..looking out at the humming mills. **1963** P. WILLMOTT *Evol. Community* ii. 16 The firm does not dominate the estate. Dagenham is far from being a 'company town'. **1879** F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. ix, Marcus found a dress-suit for his brother, and put him once more into *company-trim. **1917** R. F. HOXIE *Trade Unionism* 51 There are virtually no '*company' unions in Great Britain. **1921** W. R. BROWNE *What's What in Labor Movement* 90 *Company Union*, an organization of workers within a particular shop or establishment, and having no connection or association with what employers call an 'outside union'. **1962** *Listener* 31 May 947/1 To smash what was known as the company union. **1844** C. M. YONGE *Abbeychurch* xi. 232 'You have been six months braiding that frock.' 'Oh! that is *company work... I began it at Merton Hall.' **1864** MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* vi, Having arranged her hair and dress, and taken out her company worsted-work. **1952** G. RAVERAT *Period Piece* viii. 148 In those days..every lady had a piece of 'company work' in hand.

company ('kʌmpənɪ), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [a. OF. *compaignie-r*, f. as *compaignon* COMPANION.]

1. *trans.* To go in company with, to accompany; to keep company with, have society with. *arch.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 12379 (Trin.) Whenne þei had companyed him so Forþ in pees he bad hem go. **1494** FABYAN VI. clxxii. 167 Dayly resorted to hym men of Wylshyre..tyll y^t^ he was strongly companyed. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* x. 28 A jewe to company or to come unto an alient. **1574** J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 19 If a contagious..person shall frequent and company one not infected. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 408, I am Sir The Souldier that did company these three. **1616** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* 6 Best companied when most I am alone. **1623** COCKERAM II, Vnfit to Company any one. *Insociable*. **1798** SOUTHEY *Monodr., Ximalpoca*, He shall..company Down to the western palace of his rest The Prince of Glory. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 209 The fair dame... companied By Statius and myself, pursued the wheel.

fig. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i, Your goodness companies your greatness. **1718** PRIOR *Poems* 477 Rage companies our Hate.

†**2.** To associate in companionship. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Merlin* xxii. 388 The xl knyghtes that with hem were companyed. **1534** WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 23 Reason..doth allure and companyeth men togythers by a naturall socyete. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. i, To company my heart with sad laments.

3. *intr.* To keep company, associate, or consort.

1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 35 Bicause they companye with englisshmen. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 168 Prayngе me to company with her noblenesse. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 58, I cumpany with the Publicains and sinners. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 288 To have companyed with the first and prime Apostles. **1842** H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxv. 378 Those with whom we have here companied through the long years of our earthly sojourn. **1885** LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench 137 Sending a sane man to company with madmen.

†**b.** To cohabit (*with*).

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xxviii. (1839) 288 What man..that hathe companyed with hire. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 93 They had companyed with their wiues. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 12/2 The lusty Heav'n with Earth doth company. **1680** *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 21 Unlawful to company with any other Woman as his own Wife.

c. *absol.* in prec. senses.

1611 BIBLE *Susanna* 58 Vnder what tree didst thou take them companying together? **1643** BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* xvi. (1652) 424 When men seek to company for their own ends. **1833** CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 265 When men of very acute sensibilities company together.

†**4.** *intr.* 'To be a gay companion' (J.). *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 506 If thee list unto the Court to throng..there thou needs must learne, to laugh, to lie, To face, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.

Hence '**companying** *vbl. sb.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 35 A companyenge of men with their owne wyves. **1577** *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 29 Continual companyings do not always work wickedness. **1608–11** BP. HALL *Epist.* III. ix. (1627) 331 Companying with infidels may not be simply condemned. **1648** G. GILLESPIE *Usefull Case* (1649) 5 A conversing and companying with wicked persons.

companyon, -oun, obs. ff. COMPANION.

†'**companyship.** *Obs.* Companionship.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 104 b, Nowe because I do leaue theim as touching companiship of body.

comparability (ˌkɒmpərə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. L. *comparābil-is* + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *comparabilité*.] The quality of being comparable.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 19 The superiority in convenience and comparability, of the method of deviations, over that of torsion. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 294 The comparability of the observations. **1934** *Planning* II. XXXI. 3 Most statistics and surveys need..thorough co-ordination and standardisation in order to secure their accuracy and comparability. **1959** B. WOOTTON et al. *Social Sci. Pathol.* i. 21 The claims of uniformity and comparability seemed to prevail over those of up-to-dateness. **1960** *Guardian* 25 June 4/1 The Guillebaud Report accepted..that railway rates should be in line with those in 'comparable' industries... Railwaymen will naturally feel that the principle of 'comparability' should be applied again. **1961** *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 16/1 Comparability—the principle of fixing the wages of public employees by reference to those of people who do similar work in private industry.

comparable ('kɒmpərəb(ə)l), *a.* [a. F. *comparable*, ad. L. *comparābil-is*, f. *comparā-re* to COMPARE: see -BLE.]

1. Able to be compared, capable of comparison (*with*).

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Bytwene the and me this maner of lykenes is not comparable. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 495 b, Many..in all respectes comparable with you. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrastus*, To Rdr., The French is..yet in no degree comparable with the learned languages. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* iv. 64 The Marks.. by means of which it is comparable..with other things. **1881** LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 324 In this way we insure a considerable number of absolutely comparable observations.

2. Worthy of comparison; proper, or fit to be compared; to be compared (*to*).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/1 None comparable to hyr in wytte and wysdom. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 27 Thou shalt no pleasure comparable finde To thinwarde gladnes of a vertuous minde. **1667** H. MORE *Disc. Faith* (1713) 584 No Tradition can be of any comparable Authority to this. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 154 Some other mosques..not comparable in point of magnificence to this. **1856** P. E. DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith*, v. i. 301 This Holy Being has no comparable antagonist.

Hence '**comparableness**.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

comparably ('kɒmpərəblɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a comparable manner.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* IV. iii, None in all Egypt or Midian was comparably fit for this embassage. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* V. 420 There is no nation..which despise.. their clergy or priesthood comparably to the English. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 176 The Area..doth not comparably differ from the Sector of a Circle.

†**comparage,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *comparager* (still in local use) to compare: cf. *disparage*.] *trans.* To compare, liken.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* cxix. (1868) 163 Therfore God comparaged a good woman unto a precious margarite.

†'**comparate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *comparāt-us* compared, comparative, pa. pple. of *comparāre* to COMPARE.]

A. *adj.* Of comparison, comparative.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. To Rdr. (1662) 831 The choice that followeth the comparate act of the Intellect. **1656** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 185 A threefold reference..either relate..or disparate..or comparate. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 39 Transcendental Relations of Action Comparate are such as do concern Divers things.

B. *sb. Logic.* A thing compared with another.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 103 And yet offend against no Logicall Law or Canon of Comparates. **1680** DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 69 (T.) Particles..that owe their origine to the topick of the comparates; such as, than, much, more, etc.

†'**comparate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparāre* to COMPARE: see -ATE, and cf. *separate*.] *trans.* To compare.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 Storyes, the whiche do comparate the places of Sodomye to Paradise afore the subuersion of theyme.

†**compa'ration.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *comparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comparāre* to COMPARE: cf. *comparison*, the earlier repr. of the same word through OF.]

1. The action of comparing, COMPARISON.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 347/4 This excellence.. appiereth by manyfold comparacion. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 17

Riches without comparacion. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 28 Adjectyves have thre degrees of comparation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. iv. Proem 5 The Comparation and comprehension of several individual things under one commun notion.

†2. Preparation, provision; = L. *comparātio*. *Obs.*—0

1623 COCKERAM, *Comparation*, prouision.

comparatist (kəm'pærətɪst). [f. COMPARAT(IVE *a.* + -IST. Cf. F. *comparatiste*.] One who uses comparative methods in studying language or literature; a student of comparative linguistics or comparative literature.

1933 BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xx. 364 The effect of sound change..as it presents itself to the comparatist, will be a set of regular phonemic correspondences. 1937 [see *anti-historicist* (ANTI-[1] III. 5)]. 1946 R. WELLEK in Knickerbocker *20th Cent. Eng.* I. 72 The conception of 'general literature', as opposed to the isolated and isolating study of influences as practiced by the comparatists. 1951 *Trans. Philol. Soc. 1950* 181 Since there is a letter-by-letter transliteration in general use by comparatists, this has been utilized to represent the Armenian spelling. 1957 W. S. ALLEN *Ling. Stud. Lang.* 8 Mar. 1 The Geneva comparatist and general linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure. 1962 MALKIEL in Householder & Saporta *Probl. Lexicogr.* 16 In practice one can hardly draw a sharp line of demarcation between isolationists and comparatists.

comparatival (kəmpærə'taɪvəl), *a.* [f. COMPARATIVE *a.* 2, *sb.* 1.] Belonging to the comparative degree.

1900 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Mar. 220 Though its termination is comparatival, yet, primarily,..it denoted addition.

comparative (kəm'pærətɪv), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *comparātīv-us* of or pertaining to comparison, f. *comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparā-re*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *comparatif*, *-ive*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to comparison; that compares or involves comparison.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parallel* Ded. 1 A comparatiue discourse of the lawes. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. x. 91 An Act of Choice or Preference is a comparative Act, wherein the Mind acts with Reference to..Things that are compared. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 214 The comparative analyses of the blood of the hepatic vein and of the vena portæ. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 18 The Comparative method of investigation.

b. *spec.* Involving comparison of different branches of a science or subject of study; as *comparative anatomy*, *philology*, etc. So *comparative anatomist*, one versed in comparative anatomy.

1675 GREW (*title*), Comparative Anatomy of the Trunks of Plants. 1765 J. GREGORY *Compar. View* §1 (R.) The comparative anatomy of brute animals. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 296 The species restored by Cuvier from fossil remains..The great comparative anatomist called it anoplotherium. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 357 Belong less to the province of the historian than to that of the comparative mythologist. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 175 You must have comparative theology as you have comparative anatomy. 1882 *Times* 18 Mar. 4/5 Comparative art history was in as primitive a stage as comparative philology.

2. *Gram.* Applied to that derived form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing two objects of thought, to express a higher degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *tru-er*, *often-er* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *more true*, *more often*); the adjective or adverb being then said to be *in the comparative degree*. Cf. COMPARISON, POSITIVE.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161 Envye Be twyx them tweyn owyth no more to be Than is be twyn a posatyve and a comparatyve degre. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iiij, The comparatiue exceedeth the positiue. 1669 MILTON *Lat. Gram.*, There be two degrees above the positive word itself, The comparative, and superlative. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 397 If the members in comparative sentences are short. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 37 The Comparative Degree of an adjective is that form of it by means of which we show that one thing, or set of things, possesses a certain quality or attribute in a greater degree than another thing, or set of things.

3. a. Estimated by comparison; considered as compared with something else.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 147 The..blossome is a positiue good, although the remoue of it to giue place to the fruite be a comparatiue good. 1746 JORTIN *Disc. Truth Chr. Relig.* iv. (R.), The Christian institution ought to take place of the Mosiac upon account of the comparative weakness and unprofitableness of the first covenant. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 109 The different processes of painting, and their comparative advantages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 28 The comparative claims of pleasures and wisdom.

b. In mod. use often denoting a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, condition, etc., spoken of: That is such when compared with something else implied or thought of; not positive or absolute; relative. (Cf. COMPARATIVELY 2 b.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 345 This comparative neglect of food..found in all the tribes of fresh water fishes. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 36 It is scarcely right..to commit Evelyn to the care of comparative strangers. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 31 A matter of comparative indifference. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv, I sat out in the open air in comparative comfort.

†**4.** 'Quick at comparisons' (Schmidt). *humorous*. Cf. COMPARISON 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 90 Thou..art indeed the most comparatiue rascallest sweet yong Prince.

†**5.** ? Serving as a means of comparison. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 134 Thou wer't dignified enough..if 'twere made Comparatiue for your Vertues, to be stil'd The vnder Hangman of his Kingdome. [But perhaps this is 6.]

†**6.** Comparable, worthy to be compared. *Obs.*

1632 LE GRYS *Velleius* 159. 1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 54 Their Apparel being comparative to that of the Dominicans, or Prædicants. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 614 Beholding all in tears, and Adam stretch'd So on his Couch, comparative with death. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxxvii, None Had suffer'd more;—his hardships were comparative To those related in my grandad's Narrative.

†**7.** In competition or rivalry. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 117, I never suffered my profit and advantage to be competitors, or comparative with my glory and renown.

8. *Comb.*, as **comparative-historical** *a.*, both comparative (sense 1 b) and historical; using comparative methods for historical investigation.

1937 J. ORR tr. *Iordan's Introd. Romance Ling.* iv. 309 Material which is the product of comparative-historical research. 1964 I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 22 What is quite clearly needed to make a comparative-historical sociology professional.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The comparative degree (see A. 2); an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 28 We and the latines formc our comparatives and superlatyves out of our posytives. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 18. 1680 FILMER *Patriarchs* II. §15 In the comparative I maintain the mischiefs to a State to be less universal under a tyrant king. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 346 Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most* to their end, as *nether*, i.e. lower, *nethermost*, etc. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* 107 *Older* and *oldest* are the ordinary comparatives now in use.

†**2.** A thing or person to be compared; a compeer, rival. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiii, Lyonell..Kyng should haue been..without comparatyfe. *c* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *4 Plays*, *Tr. Love* iv, Gerrard ever was His full comparative: My uncle loves him, As he loves Ferdinand.

†**3.** One ready to make comparisons: cf. A. 4. But the Shakspere quot. is doubtful and may well belong to 2.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 67 To laugh at gybing Boyes, and stand the push Of euery Beardlesse vaine Comparatiue. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. (1865) 180 No rascally comparative insults a Beggar, or thinks of weighing purses with him.

comparatively (kəm'pærətɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. *Gram.* In a comparative sense; so as to express the comparative degree.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 11 The letter [Mem] is ofttimes taken comparatively among the Hebrews.

2. By way of comparison, in comparison with something else.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 146 The good or euil which is remoued may be esteemed good or euil comparatiuely and not positiuely or simply. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* iv. iii. 14 Things considered absolutely and by themselves, not comparatively and in relation to other things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 48 Comparatively unto those flames hee is but yet in Balneo. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 47 The Air in Cellars, feels warm in Winter, and cold in Summer; but it is only comparatively so. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. §23 Books..[were] very dear, comparatively with the present value of money. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. (1862) III. 92 To construe this eulogium comparatively rather than positively. 1881 ALKEN (*title*), The Beauties and Defects of the Figure of the Horse comparatively Delineated.

b. In mod. use mostly implying a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, etc. spoken of: As compared with something else implied or thought of; not positively or absolutely; somewhat, rather. (Cf. COMPARATIVE 3 b.)

It may render the L. comparative degree, as *maturior* 'comparatively early', and may be expanded into *comparatively speaking*, from which it is perh. elliptically derived.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 68 Epicurus, how much soever he might know of mind, knew comparatively nothing of matter. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Pref. 3 A comparatively modern phraseology. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 300 Erasmus was young and comparatively unknown. 1878 LECKY *England in 18th C.* I. iii. 334 At the expense of comparatively slight loss to the country.

com'parativeness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] comparative quality.

1882 *Athenæum* No. 2833. 186.

com'parativist, *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who employs a comparative method. *spec.* one who studies comparative linguistics or comparative literature. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1887 R. T. HILL in *Science* X. 108 The old comparativists..regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, 'if Arkansas is Arkan*saw*, why is not Kansas, Kan*saw*?' 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392/2 This will not wholly do for our comparativist. 1922 JESPERSEN *Language* iii. 66 Classicists were no doubt perfectly right when they reproached comparativists for their neglect of syntax. 1965 *Language* XLI. 118 The rehabilitation of comparativist techniques. *Ibid.* 192 The comparativists of the 1870's spoke of 'speech sounds' with perfect confidence.

comparator ('kɒmpəreɪtə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form f. *comparāre* to compare: in mod.F. *comparateur*.] An instrument for comparing, *e.g.* the lengths of nearly equal bars. Hence, any of various devices which measure or otherwise check manufactured articles, or the output or performance of a machine, etc., by comparison with a standard (see quots.).

1883 *Catal. Yale College* 100 Apparatus..in Thermometry, including comparators, cathetometers, etc. 1904 GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 121/2 *Comparator* (*Phys.*), an instrument for comparing a given scale of lengths with a Standard Scale. 1922 F. W. ASTON *Isotopes* iii. 60 The most accurate measurements were made on a comparator. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 22 Oct. 272/3 Hand comparator for judging surface roughness of mass-produced parts permits metal surfaces to be compared. 1959 *News Chron.* 28 Nov. 6/8 At many hi-fi showrooms you can hear the relative performances of different speakers by means of a 'comparator'. 1961 *Times* 31 May 18/4 An instrument known as a eomparator which ean test 6,000 resistors an hour. 1962 *Gloss. Autom. Data Processing* (*B.S.I.*) 97 *Tape comparator*, a machine which automatically compares two supposedly identical paper tapes row by row and stops when there is a discrepancy.

†**'comparature.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. type **comparātūra*, f. *comparā-re*: see -URE.] ? Fashioning, fashion.

c 1560 SIR T. SMITH *Dial. Marr. Queen* IV. in Strype *Life* (1698) App. 99 Most..agreeing to the Nature of her Country, Stature, and Comparature of his Body.

†**com'parcioner.** *Obs.* Also 5 conperseyner, 6 compercioner, -partioner. [a. OF. *comparçonnier*, *comparsionier*, etc., f. *com-* + *parçonnier* partner, sharer, f. *parçon* division, portion, share:—L. *partītiōn-em*: see PARTITION.] One who shares a possession or inheritance with another; a copartner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Conperseyners & felows of þe heiȝest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 All suche bargans as George Bushell and I er compercioners att. 1536–7 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 96 Thomas Haward Duke of Norfolke, and the Lord Barkley his comparcioner claime and hold..divers other manors. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* N v, All christen people be Christis owne bretherne, and the very coenheritours and compartioners with him in the kingdome of heuen.

compare (kəm'pɛə(r)), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* compair. [a. F. *compair* COMPEER, q.v.; afterwards conformed to COMPARE *v.*: see next.]

†**1.** An equal, rival, COMPEER. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 138 The scule of Paris..has na compair in erd. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 242 The envious man That dares avow there liveth her compare. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Sev. Champions* 61 Penelopes compare for constancie. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. iii, Such a one that no compare dwelt with her.

†**b.** as *adj.* Equal, of equal standing. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 317 Thocht thay war nocht compare to you in linage nor blude.

2. The phrase *without compare*, and its analogues, app. originally belonged here = 'without compeer'; but were afterwards referred to COMPARE *sb.*[2] (if indeed they did not give rise to that word).

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 155 [My love of her] was without compare, had hers not equald it. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 142 The prospect and park, which is without compare. 1680 *Ibid.* II. 154 Without any compare, the most beautiful creatures..in the world. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. 430 A prince..in every respect without compare.

compare (kəm'pɛə(r)), *sb.*[2] [f. COMPARE *v.*[1]; not improbably arising from a false analysis of such phrases as 'without compare' (see prec.).] Comparison. Chiefly in *beyond* (*past*) *compare*.

1589 GREENE *Poems* Wks. (1861) 290 What need compare where sweet exceeds compare? *a* 1592 —— *Looking Glasse* 122 Can any goddess make compare with me? *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi, Making a coopelment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems. 1604 MARLOWE, etc. *Faust.* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 98/2 Such a queen, Whose heavenly beauty passeth all compare. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 268 Excellent discourse, wit beyond compare. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 320 Nor are its churches anything considerable in compare to Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 705 That all may know..thy Power above compare. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 19 By a close and universal Compare of Scripture. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 176 His Piety and Sanctity was beyond Compare. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 15 Hunger's a sauce, sir, that beggars compare. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. vi, Humbled, diminished past compare.

compare (kəm'pɛə(r)), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 *Sc.* comper. [a. OF. *compere-r* (from 14th c. *comparer*) = Pr., Sp. *comparar*, It. *comparare*:—L. *comparā-re* lit. 'to pair together, couple, match, bring together', f. *compar* like, equal, f. *com-* + *par* equal.]

1. *trans.* To speak of or represent as similar; to liken. Const. *to*. (With negative, in such phrases

as *not to be compared to*, usually implying great inferiority in some respect.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 403 Off manheid and mekill mycht, Till Ector dar I nane comper. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Seynt Margrete On to that gemme [may] weel comparyd be. **1538** STARKEY *England* 46 The one may .. be comparyd to the body, and the other to the soule. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 15 All the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared vnto her. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 125 He compares it to a Sloe, in shape and taste. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iv. 46 He greatly offended the Flemings by comparing their ships to mussel-shells.

†**b.** *to compare*: (a thing) for one to compare, (a thing) to be compared, comparable (*to*, *with*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E v, Suche men and wymmen be to compare to the wyf of Loth. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 9 An Imitation of the best Authors is not to compare with a good Original.

c. *intr.* To draw a comparison. *rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Richard II*, II. i. 184 Or else he neuer would compare betweene.

2. *trans.* To mark or point out the similarities and differences of (two or more things); to bring or place together (actually or mentally) for the purpose of noting the similarities and differences. Const. *with* (or *to*) another; *together*.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 219 Wylt thou heuyn compare with [t]his paynfull lyfe. *a***1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* Pref. (1829) 92 Compare the Scriptures together which I have brought to confirm my purpose. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. (1651) 124 Whats .. the world it self .. if compared to the least visible Star in the Firmament? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 921 To compare Great things with small. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 1, I stole looks at each Lady, as if I was comparing their Perfections. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 In England .. property stands for more, compared with personal ability, than in any other [country]. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 283 To compare the motion of the eastern and western halves of the glacier. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* viii. 106 This cramping tendency of town as compared to country.

b. *to compare notes* (often *fig.*): to compare each other's observations or impressions; hence, to exchange views, confer, discuss.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. (1709) 6 Over a Bottle we'll compare Notes. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 2 They meet and compare Notes upon your Carriage. **1856** READE *Never too late* lxxxv, Everybody put questions to everybody, and all compared notes. **1886** MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* iv, We will compare notes three years hence, and I hope I shall convince you that you were mistaken.

3. *Gram.* To form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). Cf. COMPARISON.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 46 Adverbs coming of Nouns [= Adjectives] which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing. **1765** W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 347 Words of one syllable are usually compared by *er*, and *est*. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. vii. 177 Some adverbs are compared, thus; 'Soon, sooner, soonest' .. Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *most*.

4. a. *refl.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xi, Whanne the kynge sawe hym al redy armed .. the kynge said nay Tramtryst hit wille not auaile to compare the ageynst me.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be compared; to bear comparison; to vie *with*, rival.

*c***1450** *Merlin* xx. 317 Thei ben so fewe that thei may not compare with hem. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodnesse of meat, the [turkey] Hennes may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen, and the Cocke farre excell them. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. v. 29 Art, stryving to compayre With Nature. **1796** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* Poems (1844) 65 Wha wi' Jeanie could compare? **1876** JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 8 As athletes men cannot for a moment compare with horses or tigers or monkeys. *Mod.* This compares favourably with the inertness of England. A landscape which will compare not unfavourably with the masterpieces of the Dutch School.

†**compare**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *comparāre*, f. *com-* together + *parāre* to get ready, provide, furnish, prepare; cf. OF. *comparer*, *comperer*, *comprer*, to purchase, acquire. But the proper place of sense 2 is doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To get, obtain, acquire.

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The glorie hertofore compared and adquired by dyvers princes. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 28 Both from backe and belly still did spare, To fill his bags, and richesse to compare.

2. To set forth, allege.

1536 *Narr. Pilgr. of Grace* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1890), By lyke lettre to the said erle comparing in the same the said order takin at Doncaster. *Ibid.* By comparing cause of newe comocions, supposed to be maid by the said Aske, wich was vntrew.

†**com'pareless**, *a. Obs.* [f. COMPARE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without compare, peerless, incomparable.

1590 T. WATSON *Eclog. Walsingham* 307 Now Melibœus in comparelesse place, drinkes Nectar, eates diuine Ambrosia. **1631** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 401 In approbation Of her compareless beauty.

†**comparence**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *comparence*, ad. L. type **compārēntia*, f. *compārēre* to COMPEAR.] = COMPEARANCE.

1619 BALCANQUAL in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 108 A seditious tumultuary concourse of people, ought not to hinder any man from comparence before a judge. *Ibid.* (1688) 492 In case of their not comparence.

comparer (kəm'pɛərə(r)). [f. COMPARE *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who compares.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (R.), Indifferent in the sight of the comparer. **1749** BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (T.), It was the comparer's purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 314 The comparer must be thoroughly and equally versed in the materials of both sides of the comparison.

†**comparer**, in the following, represents the Fr. infinitive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Me knauþ his sseppere .. wyþ-oute drede, wyþ-oute comparer, wyþ-oute chancelier [*Cotton Cleop.* A v, sanz douter, sanz comparer (*Royal MS.* 19 c. ii, couper) sanz chancelier en la foy].

compareson(e, obs. form of COMPARISON.

comparing (kəm'pɛərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPARE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COMPARE; comparison.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 261 Sen thai mak sic comperyng Betwix the dettis off wedding, And lordis bidding till his threll. **1551** CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 409 In the comparings. **1579** FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 728 His comparing of the sacrament with spicebread. **1695** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. (ed. 3) 173 Relation, consists in the referring, or comparing two things, one to another. **1957** *Eng. Lang. Teaching* XII. 8 Speech acquires structure through incessant comparings.

com'paring, *ppl. a.* That compares.

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 293 The mind lends nothing but her Comparing Nature, to make those Common Notions. **1884** *Athenæum*, 12 July 42/3 He seems to be wanting in the comparing faculty.

com'paringly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the way of comparison; comparatively.

1882 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 25 So might similar words be dwelt upon comparingly in the same report. **1885** G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. xi. 205 Botanical and geological books comparingly examined.

comparison (kəm'pærɪsən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 comparisoun, -ysoun(e, 4–6 -yson, -isone, (5 comparrison, -parsoun, -paricon), 6 compareson(e, comparason, 5– comparison. [a. OF. *comparaison*, *compareson* = Pr. *comparasó*, Sp. *comparacion*, It. *comparazione*:—L. *comparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comparāre*. For the form cf. *orison*:—*ōrātiōnem*, *venison*:—*vēnātiōnem*, etc. See also COMPARATION, a later adaptation of the L.]

1. The action, or an act, of comparing, likening, or representing as similar: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 1. †*to make comparison of*: to compare.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8890 þe bryght cete of heven .. Of whilk may na comparyson be made Tille na cete þat on erth may stand. *c***1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 122 Prol., Of swiche swetenesse .. That for to speke of gomme or herb or tree Comparison may noon ymaked be. *c***1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Ne nan oþer may be made comparisoun off till hem. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 290 The comparyson of them two may be made in iiij. thynges. **1576** FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A comparison betweene waxe .. and the witt of man. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 3 There is scarce any ground for comparison between society and the mere material body. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, Good King David, or .. our valiant Sir William Wallace,—not that I bring myself into comparison with either. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 The comparison of philosophy to a yelping she-dog.

2. a. Capacity of being likened or compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; comparable condition or character. (Always with negative expressed or implied.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse ne non comparisoun ne may by yuounde ine yoyes and ine lostes of þe wordle. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 So moche a debonayer lorde .. that ther is no comparison to hym. **1592** R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 56 b, To all which .. there could no more bee deuised of equall comparison. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 65 Troylus is the better man of the two. *Cre.* Oh Iupiter: there's no comparison. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 12 A Pallace without comparison to any other. *a***1820** SHELLEY (Ogilvie), The tints are such As may not find comparison on earth. *Mod.* Is there any comparison between them?

b. *esp.* in the phrases ***without comparison***, ***out of all*** c., ***beyond all*** c.

1340 *Ayenb.* 81 þe ymage of his sseppere, þet is uayr wyþoute comparysoun. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 55 Eneas appyered aboue all the other wythout ony comparyson the most fayre. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 When Cortez saw that beautifull thing, his joy was without comparison. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 Out of all comparison, the stronger and more dangerous operation of the two. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 95 The claims of one man stood forth beyond all comparison.

†**c.** *concr.* One that can be compared. *Obs. rare.*

*c***1500** *Lancelot* 3338 The knycht in to the armys Red .. may to this be no comparysoune.

3. a. 'A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude' (J.).

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 18 In songus, and in prouerbis and comparisouns. *c***1400** *Rom. Rose* 7127 And many such comparisoun .. Might menne in that booke find. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 37 Good Comparisons serve equally to illustrate, and to persuade. *a***1698** TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 270 The Comparison between a State and a Ship. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 325 Comparisons may sometimes illustrate, but prove nothing. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 37 A comparison which .. suggests itself.

†**b.** A satirical or scoffing similitude. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 854 A man repleate with mockes, Full of comparisons, and wounding floutes. **1599** —— *Much Ado* II. i. 152 Hee'l but breake a comparison or two on me, which .. not laugh'd at, strikes him into melancholly.

4. a. The action, or an act, of comparing, or noting the similarities and differences of two or more things: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Betwen a drunken man and me. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* ii. 13 Makynge spretuall comparesons of spretuall thynges. **1529** MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 140/1 Thei will make comparisons betwene our Lady of Ippiswitch and our Ladie of Walsingham. **1640** WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 208 The Words Great and Little, are relative Terms, and do import a Comparison to something else. **1773** LD. MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I. vi. 68 The faculty of Comparison is that which produces ideas. **1860** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 75 Comparison is the act of putting together two or more single objects with a view to ascertain how far they resemble each other. **1866** LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 320 A comparison is instituted between Christianity and Judaism.

b. *to bear* or *stand comparison with.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 11 The high road to La Coruña .. will stand comparison with any in Europe. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 166 In point of grandeur it [the view] will bear comparison with any in the Alps.

5. Phraseological const. **a.** ***in comparison of*** (arch.); †***as to the*** c. ***of***, †***to the*** c. ***of*** (obs. rare); **b.** ***in comparison to***; **c.** ***in*** (*by*) ***comparison with***: as compared with; considered with reference to; also **d.** ellipt. ***in***, ***by comparison***.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vii. 8 Richesses I seide no thing to ben in comparisoun of it. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other. **1483** —— *Cato* F v, Yf many been dampned to the comparyson and regard of them that are saued. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii[i]. 25 There is nothinge vpon earth, that I desyre in comparison of the. **1780** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 9 The Sculptor's art is limited in comparison of others. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 118 A bear is an amiable and affable beast in comparison of him.

b. *c***1380** WYCLIF *Wicket* 8 A sterre in clerenes [is] nothinge in comparyson to the sonne. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They despysed all worldly rychesse in comparyson to ye knowlege. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 28 The warm Air .. is but in a small quantity, in comparison to that which fills the whole Room. **1843** F. PAGET *Pageant* 60 My dress costs nothing, in comparison to what the expense of many people's will be.

c. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 What a boie art thou in comparison with this fellow. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 163 Not onely simply, but in comparison with other things. **1833** DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1863 XIV. 149 Throwing in their teeth the brilliancy of my verses at eleven or twelve, by comparison with theirs at .. nineteen. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 243 These things were as nothing in comparison with the powers claimed for convocation.

d. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. viii, There were but fewe in comparyson that wold bere ony armour. **1532** THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., Whiche .. seemeth .. in comparison as a pure and fyne tryed precious .. jewell. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A, Before .. there were verie few theeves and roges in England, in comparison that there are now. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 144 Penrith .. seems here, by comparison, like a metropolis.

6. Proverb. ***comparisons are odious.***

*c***1430** LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* 204 Odyous of olde been comparisonis, And of comparisonis engendyrd is haterede. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 68 Least [= lest] comparisons should seeme odious. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 18. **1635** SANDERSON *Serm.* 36 Though Comparisons bee ever harsh, and most times odious. **1725** SWIFT *Drapier Lett.* v. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xi. 247 Comparisons are odious, because they are impertinent .. making one thing the standard of another which has no relation to it.

†**7.** ? Rivalry, contention. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 25 Malice, discord, pryde and comparesone. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Drink initiates quarrels and comparisons.

8. *Gram.* The action of comparing an adjective or adverb. ***degrees of comparison***: the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of an adjective or adverb. See COMPARATIVE A. 2, COMPARE *v.*[1] 3.

1530 PALSGR. 69 Adjectyves .. maye have with us *er* and *est* added to their endes, whan we make comparyson in our tong. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 409/2 Nowe wyll he .. come forth wyth his thre degrees of comparison, olde, elder, and eldest. *c***1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 Of comparison ther be thre degrees: if the first may be called a degre. **1876** MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 116. 40 Combinations like *more learned*, *most virtuous*, may be called 'Degrees of Comparison' on the same principle as that on which 'I shall go' is called the 'Future Tense' of the verb *go*.

¶ ? A corruption of CAPARISON.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 300*, iij Comparisonis to the Kingis Grace, xx elnis blak Armosing Taffitese. *Ibid.* I. 301* For brodering of ane Comparissoune of his graces.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **comparison eyepiece**, an eyepiece designed for use with two similar microscopes so that the images from both can be viewed simultaneously; **comparison microscope**, a microscope that enables images formed by two objectives to be viewed simultaneously; **comparison plate**, each of the photographic plates of a planet, etc., taken at different stations or times and used for

comparison in astronomical research; **comparison spectrum**, a spectrum formed for comparison, wave-length by wave-length, with the spectrum under observation.

1940 R. M. ALLEN *Microscope* vi. 162 The comparison eyepiece..receives images from two different microscopes and combines them into a single eye lens. **1940** R. MORRISH *Police & Crime-Detection* viii. 74 An indispensable intrument for all laboratories is the Comparison Microscope. By means of this microscope two objects can be viewed in the same field of vision. **1958** G. H. NEEDHAM *Pract. Use Microscope* vi. 87 The comparison microscope with separate microscopes and attachable comparison eyepieces to unite them is the one usually preferred. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 12/1 The probable absence of good comparison plates from other places—whereby the planet could be identified..—is very disappointing. **1877** G. F. CHAMBERS *Descriptive Astron.* (ed. 3) x. ii. 843 The light from the terrestrial substance which gives the comparison spectrum. **1897** *Daily News* 18 June 8/3 When the problem had to be solved of a satisfactory introduction of light for the comparison spectrum.

† **com'parison**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To liken; = COMPARE *v.*[1] 1.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 161 Thus comparisunez kryst þe kyndom of heuenne, To þis frelych feste. **1340** *Ayenb.* 81 Al þet me may..þenche of uayr hit ne may nəȝt by ycomparisoned to him. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 30 To what parable shulen we comparisoune it? *c* **1400** *Test. Love* Prol., Reasonable that woll not is comparisoned to unreasonable.

2. To place together so as to note the similarities and differences of; = COMPARE *v.*[1] 2.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 þilke self noumbre of ȝeres..ne may nat certys be comparisound to þe perdurablete þat is eendeles. **1626** W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 51 His art of comparisoning our present sufferings with our future glory: how would it silence our murmurings!

¶ **3.** In Wyclif as rendering of L. *comparare*: **a.** *trans.* To make like, fashion after the likeness of (const. *to*). **b.** *intr.* To vie, contend; = COMPARE *v.*[1] 4. **c.** *trans.* To place in rivalry *with*.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 14 That he..licne it to an ymage of man, or to sum of bestes it he comparisoune. —— *1 Macc.* x. 71 Come doun to vs in to the feeld; and there comparysoun we to gidre. —— *Gen.* xxx. 8 The Lord hath comparisound me with my sister, and I have recovered.

† **compa'rition.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *comparition* (mod.F. *comparution*), corresp. to L. type **comparītiōn-em*, f. *compārīre* to appear: cf. COMPEAR.] An appearance, esp. before a tribunal, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Comparition*, a comparition: an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view. **1616** BRENT *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 109 Don Diego, after his first comparition, had never spoken so much as one word. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix. 325 Summonings, Comparitions, Appearances.

† **com'parity.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *comparitāt-em* (Du Cange), n. of quality f. *compar* like or equal to another (f. *com-* together = *par* equal). Cf. *parity, disparity.*] Parity, equality, likeness.

a **1634** RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 46 Great ones doe love no Æquals: But must bee Aboue the Termes of all comparitie. **1679** HARBY *Key Script.* II. 42 We shall see some Comparities and Disparities betwixt both.

compart (kəm'pɑ:t), *v.* [ad. OF. *compartir* 'to diuide, part, or put, into equall peeces' (Cotgr.), or (its source) L. *compartīrī* to divide and share with another, f. *com-* + *partīrī* to divide, share.]

† **1.** *trans.* To divide and share with others. *Obs.*

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 59 He coulde not comparte wyth hym his clothes. **1605** DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 357 And still compart The best Degrees and Honours of the Field, In hope to win his Love.

2. To subdivide, partition, or mark off into smaller parts; to divide into compartments.

a **1785** GLOVER *Athenaid* IV. (R.), The crystal surface is comparted all, In niches verg'd with rubies. **1876** L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 63 The interior was comparted by willow screens. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. iii, Each panel was comparted like a modern office-desk, and each compartment crowded with labelled folios.

3. *Arch.* To lay out in accordance with a plan, with proper distribution and disposition of parts.

1624 [see COMPARTING below]. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 79 Streets..ought to be so comparted, as to be strait. *Ibid.* I. 90 The pilasters..ought to be so comparted, as to fall into that part of the river where the stream is least rapid. *Ibid.* II. 11 Thus Vitruvius comparted the round Temples.

Hence **com'parted** *ppl. a.*; **com'parting** *vbl. sb.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 33, I make haste to the Casting and Comparting of the whole work. **1654** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 299 He begirt the Town..with divers well comparted Quarters. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 583 *Comparted*; divided into smaller parts; or partitioned into smaller spaces.

† **compart**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PART *sb.*] A part along with others, a companion part.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 109 Unseverable from one another, as being compartes of the same substance. *a* **1694** J. SCOTT *Pract. Disc.* xxii. (T.), And yet remain unseparable, as being comparts of the same substance. **1697** J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91.

compar'ticipant, *a. rare.* [f. COM- + PARTICIPANT, after L. *comparticip-em* sharing together.] Partaking or participant together with others.

1582 *N.T.* (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be comparticipant of his promis [Vulg. *comparticipes promissionis*].

compartiment, obs. form of COMPARTMENT *sb.*

compartioner: see COMPARCIONER.

compartition (kɒmpɑ:'tɪʃən). [ad. L. type *compartītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compartīrī* to COMPART.] The action of comparting.

† **1.** Division and sharing with another. *Obs.*

1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* 62 Crownes hardly admit the compartition even of a brother.

2. *Arch.* The distribution and disposition of the parts of a plan; laying out.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 39, I am now come to the Casting and Contexture of the whole Work, comprehended under the term of Compartition. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., By *Compartition* Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2a, The Compartition is that which subdivides the whole Platform of the House into smaller Platforms.

b. One of the parts so marked out and divided.

[So J. and others after him, but the quots. may belong to 2.]

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 14 Save in their Temples and Amphi-Theaters, which needed no Compartitions. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 54 We might examine their artifice in the contignations, the rule and order in the compartitions.

compartlement: see next, 1 b.

compartment (kəm'pɑ:tmənt), *sb.* Also 6–8 compartiment, 6 -pertiment, 6–7 -partement; see also COPART(I)MENT. [a. F. *compartiment*, in It. *-mento*, late L. *-mentum*, f. *compartīrī* to divide. The Fr. form was long retained in artistic senses.]

I. A division separated by partitions, a part partitioned off.

1. a. *Arch.* and *Art.* A division or separate part of a design; 'an ornamental subdivisional part, for ornament, of a larger division' (Gwilt); *e.g.* a sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 15 The piller was eight foote square..with compartementes of cunnyng masonrie curiously couered with fine golde. **1598** FLORIO, *Compartimento*, a compartment, a partition. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 223 [A] toombe..pittifully defaced..the compartiment and other buildings torne downe. **1715** T. BENNET *Ess. 39 Art.* 5 The title of this copy is inclos'd with the same compartiment which that copy has. **1726** R. NEVE *Builders Dict., Compartment*..in Architecture, is a particular Square (for an Inscription or some other Device) marked out in some ornamental Part of a Building. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Compartiment of tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles varnished for the decoration of a roof. **1852** H. COTTON *Editions of Bible* (ed. 2) 274 The title, within a wood-cut compartment. *Ibid.* 278 Title, within an architectural compartment. **1873** HORNER *Walks Florence* (1884) I. xvi. 249 The ceiling was divided into thirty-nine compartments.

† **b.** 'Fine bindings of books are said to be in compartiment' (Bailey *s.v.*). *Obs.*

[Cf. Littré: Dorures à petits fers qui se mettent sur le plat ou sur le dos des livres.]

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Closet-Gods*, About the cover of this book there went A curious-comely clean compartlement [*? mispr. for* compartiement].

† **2.** *Gardening.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 56 The Tricking of Plots consists in Complements and Compartiments. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 211 Clip Box, etc. in Parterres, Knots, and Compartiments. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A Wood-work, planted in a very handsome Compartiment. **1731-7** MILLER *Gard. Dict., Compartiments* are Beds, Plats, Borders, and Walks, laid out according to the Form of the Ground. **1814** [see COPART(I)MENT].

3. *Her.* A division of a shield, etc.

1590 [see COPART(I)MENT].

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1611) 271 The Motto, or Word..set in some Scrole or Compartment, placed vsually at the foot of the Escocheon. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxi, Noe Fret of Names Worne as a Border, or Compartiment, To glimer ore the Tablet. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Compartments* (in Heraldry) are partitions, as also quarterings of the escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the several divisions made in it.

† **4.** A division of troops. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 The bands being in great compertiments and divisions, may be with a great deale more celeritie incorporated with the other great compertiments of the like weapons of other great bands. *Ibid.* 9 Everie sort of weapon being reduced into bands by themselves, without compertiments of divers sorts of weapons in anie one band.

5. A space or chamber partitioned off. **a.** in the body of an animal or plant.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. IV. viii. 175 Each seed..inclosed in one of the compartments, formed by the transverse membranes of the pod. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 573/1 The stomach..is divided into distinct compartments. *Ibid.* I. 644/1 The left compartment of the ventricle.

b. One of the divisions of a railway-carriage. Now one of the most common of the applications.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 481 In the engaged compartment of a first-class carriage. **1885** MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. 9 She was evidently travelling alone..and she must have been in a compartment by herself.

c. In other applications: *e.g.* one of the watertight divisions of a large ship.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 144 He pushed a compartment of books. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., Suddenly liberated here, it..gives rise to an intense cold, which it carries with it into the freezing compartments. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 2 *Water-tight bulkheads.*—The name applied to the sides of the numerous compartments into which it is customary to divide iron vessels. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 She had watertight compartments.

d. *Forestry.* (See quots.)

1895 SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* III. iv. 293 Each working circle..must be further divided. The unit of that division is the compartment. **1905** *Terms Forestry & Logging* 7 *Compartment*, the unit of area treated in the working plan. The size and the shape of compartments are determined mainly by topographic features. *Ibid.* 23 *Stand method*, that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured from self-sown seed by means of successive cuttings... Syn.: compartment system. **1950** *Q. Jrnl. Forestry* XLIV. 59 It is..highly desirable to divide the woods into conveniently sized and permanently demarcated compartments... Each compartment may usefully range from about 10 acres up to not more than 25 acres in extent.

6. a. A separate division or section of anything, whether plane or solid.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §328 The rails were made in eight compartments, and screwed together. **1854** DARWIN *Monogr. on Cirripedia, Balanidæ* 33 A barnacle or acorn-shell is an irregular cone, formed generally of six compartments. **1867** HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., The Sun* 71 They divide the spectrum into compartments. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 150 The sides of the shell are seen to be composed of from 4 to 8 separate pieces, valves, or, as they are technically called, compartments.

b. Used (esp. *attrib.*) of methods of dealing with business in sections, as of the parliamentary rule to facilitate the passing of a bill by dealing with it in separate portions and allotting a limit of time for the discussion and closure of each.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 At the close of each compartment he [*sc.* the Chairman] simply becomes the instrument of the House in recording its decision... Closure by compartment must be supplemented with closure by clause. **1896** *Daily News* 25 Feb. 5/6 The necessity of having the compartment principle engrafted on the rule. **1946** *Erskine May's Law of Parl.* (ed. 14) 449 Special orders of the House, known officially as 'Allocation of Time' orders, and colloquially as 'Guillotine' or 'Closure by compartment' orders.

II. † **7.** a. The proper disposition and distribution of the parts of any design: = COMPARTITION 2. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Compartiment [with *Painters*], is a regular orderly disposition of agreeable Figures all round any Picture, Map, Draught, etc. for its better Ornament. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Compartment of the Building, or the distribution of its parts. *Ibid.* I. 92 Of all the Bridges..the most worthy of consideration (as well for the strength as the compartment of it). **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Compartiment* [in *Joinery*, etc.], A symmetrical disposition of figures to adorn panels, etc.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 5 Tolerations in things tolerable..are..the faire Compartiments of Christian fraternity.

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 5) ***compartment car, train, vehicle***; (sense 5 c) ***compartment-built*** adj.; **compartment boat**, a boat built with watertight compartments; **compartment-bulkhead**, one of the partitions which divide the hold of a ship into watertight compartments; **compartment ceiling**, one divided into panels (Gwilt); **compartment tiles**, an arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof (Gwilt): see 1730 in 4 b.

1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/7 The compartment boats sinking in Goole Docks. **1892** *Ibid.* 4 July 7/3 She is compartment built,..and this has saved her from an immediate catastrophe. **1928** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 26 Oct. 335/1 They live in compartment cars, which are more or less like the European wagonlit. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 6 Sept. 7/6 The inconvenience on the car trains is certainly not so great as on the compartment trains. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 10/1 Single-decked compartment vehicles.

compartment, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To divide or put into compartments (*lit.* and *fig.*). Chiefly in pa. pple. Cf. COMPARTMENTED *ppl. a.*

1930 G. MANNING-SANDERS *Burnt Man* i. 11 All along the length of one wall, neatly stacked and compartmented, thousands of rolls of wallpaper. **1950** PARTRIDGE *Here, There & Everywhere* 54 Language..should not..be compartmented, for such compartments fail to correspond with the facts. **1964** *Punch* 16 Dec. 911/2 Affairs can no longer be compartmented.

compartmental (kɒmpɑ:t'mentəl), *a.* [f. COMPARTMENT *sb.* + -AL[1]. Cf. *departmental.*] Consisting of, or of the nature of, compartments; of or pertaining to a compartment or compartments.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 163 The painted compartmental framework [of the Sistine Chapel]. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 4/3 An extension of the compartmental closure [in Parliament]. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 2 June 3/3 The Yezdi view of life is isolated, compartmental. **1933** *Planning* I. XVI. 15 The compartmental system does not stop at that.

Hence **compart'mentally** *adv.*

1934 in WEBSTER. **1969** *Law Rep.* III. 1020 A document must be construed as a whole and not compartmentally. **1984** *N.Y. Times* 4 Nov. VII. 3/2 Reference books are arranged alphabetically and compartmentally.

compartmentalization (kɒmpɑːtˌmɛntəlaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or state of dividing or being divided into compartments or sections; (see also quot. 1958). Chiefly *fig.*

1923 J. S. HUXLEY *Uniqueness of Man* i. 27 The much more rigid compartmentalization of animal mind and behaviour. **1946** *New Yorker* 17 Aug. 51 These scientists had worked for the Manhattan District..and the Army, temporarily abandoning its policy of 'compartmentalization' of information, had recently brought them together. **1948** L. SPITZER *Linguistics & Lit. Hist.* 164 The sciences are relieved of the compartmentalization and isolation and become accessible. **1958** J. CLEUGH tr. *R. Jungk's Brighter than Thous. Suns* vii. 121 They erected invisible walls round every single little branch of research... This so-called 'compartment alization' was decreed in spite of the fact that intensive security measures had already been taken. **1962** *Listener* 18 Jan. 120/2 It would be too big a job to trace the history of this compartmentalization of our minds. **1964** E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* vii. 145 The fact that in some brain injuries the capacity of bilingual persons has been reduced to the speaking of one language and not the other has led to the belief that there may be compartmentalization in the brain. **1967** *Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems 1967-68* 67/1 This was achieved by a very large fan, and by compartmentalisation of the base.

compartmentalize (kɒmpɑːt'mɛntəlaɪz), *v.* [f. COMPARTMENTAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To separate into compartments; to divide absolutely. Chiefly *fig.* Hence **compart'mentalized** *ppl. a.*

1925 E. S. JONES *Christ of Indian Rd.* (1926) x. 209 India ..will correct much of our compartmentalised and tentative religious thinking and acting. **1939** *New Statesman* 23 Dec. 932 Their teaching has become so compartmentalised. **1945** *N.Y. Times* 7 Aug. 4/6 The work has been completely compartmentalized so that while many thousands of people have been associated with the program in one way or another no one has been given more information concerning it than was absolutely necessary to his particular job. **1955** *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Jan. 13/2 It is feasible to 'compartmentalize' the atomic knowledge in an intellectual vacuum and to evade the obligation of drawing practical conclusions. **1957** K. A. WITTFOGEL *Oriental Despotism* 197 Innumerable mountain ranges compartmentalized the great Far Eastern islands.

compartmentation (kəmpɑːrtmɛn'teɪʃən). [f. COMPARTMENT *v.* + -ATION.] = COMPARTMENTALIZATION.

1956 N. PEVSNER *Englishness of English Art* 82 (*caption*) Newark: perpendicular compartmentation. **1967** *Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems 1967-68* 44/1 SKIP-1 (Skimmer Investigation Platform) utilises a peripheral jet with cross-jet compartmentation, dividing the platform into three longitudinal compartments.

com'partmented, *ppl. a.* [f. COMPARTMENT *sb.* + -ED².] Fitted with, or divided into, compartments.

1851 LD. WOODHOUSELEE in *A. Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 372 Any compartmented package became a gardevyance. **1859** *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17, I point to my things and the compartmented trunk.

† com'partner. *Obs.* Also 6-7 -partener. A partner along with others, a COPARTNER.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 Gardiner and his compartners. **1564** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 216, I being his compartener. **1645** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 103 The soul..is the bodies compartner. **1701** BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 18 Ephraim, the Compartner..to Dan in Idolatry.

Hence **† com'partnership** = COPARTNERSHIP.

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. ii, My wife's compartnership. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 Whether you shall become poor by suertiship, compartnership, etc.

compass ('kʌmpəs), *sb.*¹ (*a.* and *adv.*) Forms: 3-6 compace, 3-7 -pas(e, 4-7 -passe, (5 compaas, 6 coom-, coumpasse), 4- compass; also 3-6 cumpas, 4 -pass, -pase, 4-6 -passe, 5 *Sc.* cumpaiss, (8 cumpace). [a. F. *compas* (12th c. in Littré) 'measure, pair of compasses, circle'; in mod.F. also 'mariner's compass'; = Pr. *compas*, Sp. *compas* 'pair of compasses, measure, rule of life, pattern', Pg. *compasso* 'pair of compasses', It. *compasso* 'a compasse, a round, also a paire of compasses' (Florio); med.L. *compassus* = *circinus* pair of compasses (Du Cange). Cf. also Ger. *compass*, *kompass*, mariner's compass, formerly also gnomon, sun-dial, portable dial, Du. *kompas*, Sw. *compass*, *kompass*, Da. *compas*, Norw. *kompas*, (all) mariner's compass. (This is the exclusive sense in the Teutonic langs., as 'pair of compasses' is predominant in the Romanic.)

The history of this word and its associated verb in the Romanic langs. has not yet been determined, and it presents many points of uncertainty. It is doubtful whether the sb. is Common Romanic (the Sp. being app. from Fr. or Pr.), and as yet uncertain whether the sb. is derived from the vb., or the vb. from the sb. If the sb. was the origin, it would predicate a L. type **compassus*, f. *com-* together or intensive + ? *passus* step, pace; if the vb. was the earlier, *compassare* would be 'to pass or step together' or 'completely' (see Diez *passare*), and **compassus*, *compasso*, the action of doing so. The early history of the senses of the sb. is equally obscure: in OF., 'measure', primarily perhaps 'measure kept in walking together', 'artifice, subtilty', and 'pair of compasses', appear all to be early senses; it is at present impossible to say whether the instrument took its name from 'measuring' or from 'equal stepping'. It is probable that the sense 'circumference, circle, round' which is slightly exemplified in OF., but has received so great a development in Eng., is derived from the name of the instrument; but the converse is also possible; cf. L. *circinus* compasses, from *circa* round, etc.; also Ger. *zirkel*, (1) circle, (2) compasses. The later application to the Mariner's Compass, recognized in modern French, but chiefly developed in English and the Teut. langs., is also of obscure origin; it may easily have arisen out of the sense 'circle' or 'circuit', as showing the circle of the winds; but in German this sense appears to have been preceded by those of 'gnomon' and 'sun-dial', which may point in another direction. The Greek name of the *circinus* or compasses was διαβήτης, from διαβαίνειν to stride or walk with the legs apart, to stride, step, or pass over: it is not impossible that *compassus* and *compassare* may have been employed to render these words, and as διαβήτης also meant the gnomon of a sun-dial, it is conceivable that this indicates the way in which *compassus* came to be used for dial, and mariner's compass.

The OF. senses all appear early in ME. In the uncertainty as to the relations between these, it is impossible to arrange them in any certain order in Eng., and that adopted is merely provisional, and subject to alteration when Romanic scholars shall have ascertained the previous history of the word in their own domain.]

A. *sb.* I. Measure, etc.

† 1. Measure, proper proportion, regularity: e.g. ***to keep even compass*** (cf. OF. *tenir compas* to keep step in marching); ***by compass*** (OF. *par compas*, *à compas*, It. *a compasso*), with measure and order, with regularity, regularly. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 944 Ho watz þe fayrest in felle, of flesche & of lyre, & of compas, & colour, & costes of alle other. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3208 Nature hadde nevere such a grace, To forge a werk of such compace [Fr. *de tel compas*]. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 92 b, Vignes and trees hyly conduyted by compass. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 To keepe even compasse in the height, greatnesse, and breadth of his letters.

2. 'Moderate space, moderation, due limits' (J.); esp. in ***within*** or ***out of compass***: i.e. within or beyond the bounds of moderation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Possibly arising out of the sense 'measure', but certainly related also to sense 9.]

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 59/2 We cannot bring our selues in compasse vnder it, vnlesse God draws vs to it. *Ibid.* 133/1 Wee haue need of some order and bridle, to hold vs within our compasse. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (J.), In two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission has been executed. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61, I should not speake much out of compasse, should I say as large as a bushell. **1632** H. SEILE *Avgvstvs* 166 To keepe these [malecontents] in compasse, Avgvstvs..constituted a Provost of the Citie. **1701** JER. COLLIER *Antoninus* 179 Which..keeps those Things which Decay from running out of Compass. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 384, I must keep within Compass. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., To 'speak i' compass' is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

II. Artifice, skilful or crafty device.

† 3. a. Designing, skilful devising, ingenuity; passing into the bad sense of craft, subtilty, cunning. In later use closely associated with the vb. in sense 2: compassing, contriving. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8797 (Cott.) To fest, wit compas slei, Vr warc to-geder. *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 739 A trone Of white iuori ..Wiþ cumpas iprowen and with gin al ido. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 462 How maugre Iuno, Eneas, For al hir sleight and hir compas, Acheved al his aventure. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 523 With a compas of clennes to colour hir speche. **1521** *St. Werburge* (1848) 35 Castynge in his mynde craftely by compas How he myght optayne to the hye empyre. **1526** WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. v. 66 His refusal proceeded of no manner of compass or intent to protract time for any sinister purpose. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 If it come to passe as it is lyke by my compasse. **1597** BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* ix. (Arb.) 152 Incident to those things that proceede from our owne care, and compasse.

† b. A crafty contrivance or artifice; a stratagem.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 32 § 2 By meanes and compasses to proue a procontracte. **1550** LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, I. 242 These fellows that have their fetches and their far compasses to bring things to their purposes. **1558-9** *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 5 § 1 Yf any person doo compas or imagyn to deprive the Quenes ma^tie and the same Compasses or Imaginacions ..shall or doo utter.

III. The mathematical instrument.

4. a. An instrument for taking measurements and describing circles, consisting (in its simplest form) of two straight and equal legs connected at one end by a movable joint. Now gen. in *pl.*; also *pair of compasses*.

Modifications of this instrument are the BOW-COMPASSES; *beam-*, *calliper-* *hair-compasses*, etc. Similar instruments for describing figures other than circles are specified by a corresponding adj., as *elliptic*, *oval*, *triangular compasses*; also *proportional compasses*: see these adjs.

α. [*c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 9947 (Trin.) A tour faire of yuory.. Craftily casten wiþ a compas. *But earlier MSS.* wiþ compas.] **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 [Perdix] made þe firste compas. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40 [I] Cleped þat on poynt of my compas A, & þat other poynt F. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/11 *Hic circinus*, a compas. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 Geometrie..teacheth the Vse of the Rule and the Cumpasse. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 76 Defined by compass and measuring-wand.

β. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. x. (Arb.) 134 We tooke owre compases & beganne to measure the sea coastes. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 589 How to make with your Compasses a perpendicular line to fall from any point giuen vpon another right line. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 224 In his hand He took the golden Compasses, prepar'd..to circumscribe This Universe. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 38 Some point..where..one foot of the compasses is placed.

γ. **1551** RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 37 Haue a payre of compasse aptelye made for to draw the circles. **1790** in *Archæol.* X. 133 A pair of brass compasses, one of the legs of which is broken off. **1840** *Ibid.* XXVIII. 378 A pair of curious brass compasses or dividers.

b. Name of a small southern constellation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation..not very far from the South Pole.

c. humorously, ***Coryate's compasses***: one's legs.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 280, I resolved to give up my saddle to the boy, and try Tom Coryate's compasses.

IV. Circumference, circle, curve; bound.

† 5. a. A circumference, a circle. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7586 þe erth..Es bot als a poynt Imyddes a compase. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 As the point in a compas Stant even amiddes. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. x. 38 A lytill hous made in maner of half a cumpas. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 52 The compas of this whele was fitched ful of hokes. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 227 All Wallace ost in till a cumpaiss baid. **1530** PALSGR. 207/2 Compas, a cercle or rondell. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, Now sette I one fote of the compas in G, and extend the other foote vnto H, and so drawe a compas. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. ix. (Arb.) 98 Men ioyninge handes togyther & standinge in coompasse. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Semicircle*, halfe a circle or compasse. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 245 If the world is 21,500 miles in compass, its Diameter is 7000. **1655** E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 347 They make a little Circle upon the ground..after which they sit down within that Compasse.

† b. Anything circular in shape, *e.g.* the globe, the horizon; also, a circlet or ring.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 212 To telle..of these yates florysynges ne of compases ne of kervenges. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 123 Crist in compas of gold In þe wide windowe westwarde. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 6270 All rounde the compas though man be sekyng, In all the worlde so noble king is noght. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 With seed of Æneas shal coompasse earthlye be ruled. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 455 About the middest goeth a compasse of brasse. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 567 The compass of the eye, *orbita*.

† c. Phrase: ***a compass to***, ***in*** (***the***) ***compass of***, around, round.

c **1325** *Childh. Jesus* 1660 (Mätz.) Isette huy weren a compas To a bord þare inne was. *c* **1350** *Ps.* lxxviii. in *Pref. Wyclif's Bible* p. iv. *note*, In the cumpas of Jerusalem. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 34 Biholdynge hem..that saten in the cumpas of hym. —— *Rev.* iv. 3 A reynbowe was in cumpas of the seete. **1526** TINDALE *Rev.* vii. 11 All the angelles stode in the compace of the seate.

† 6. a. A circular arc, sweep, curve. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Your bowe [must] be well trymmed..that it may come rounde in trew compasse euery where. **1563** SHUTE *Archit.* Bjb, Constrained the braunches..to draw downwardes againe with a sertaine compasse. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 There doth begin the compasse and bearing of the ship. **1637** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 28 The Promontory..hath two sides encompassed by Sea..with a compasse turning from West to North. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 49 Slings ..somewhat broad in the middle, with an oval Compass, and so by little and little decreasing into two Thongs.

b. *Archery.* The curved path described by an arrow; the angle of elevation as determining this path; cf. C. 3 b.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 The shaft in flyenge..if it flye far, it flyeth a round compace. *Ibid.* 145 In drawyng [of the bow] some set suche a compasse, as thoughe they woulde tourne about. **1613** CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays (1873) II. 156 Tis the..compasse giuen it by the Archer That makes it hit or misse. **1830** *Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1876) 124 A good archer..ought also..to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would require in their flight.

7. a. The circumference, boundary, enclosing line or limits of any space or area.

a **1300** [see C. 1]. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8931 Wypynne þe compas of þe stones [of Stonehenge]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. vi. 21 þe compas of þe citee..contenes xxv. myle aboute. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 611 Jack Cade, entending to bring the king farther within the compasse of his nette. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 235 A Palaice..the compasse whereof may be traced out by the ruines of an olde Wall there. **1865** RUSKIN *Sesame* 3 A grave subject..and a wide one..so wide that I shall make no effort to touch the compass of it.

b. Measurement round, circuit, girth. (Cf. 11.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 The largenesse and compasse of all creatures corporall. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is in compasse neere three thousand miles. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. ii. 21 A fortification of between two and three miles in compass. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 179 Greater in his compass of body, than any within six kingdoms about him. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxix, Within the confines of the Duke's chase, thirty miles in compass.

8. a. Circumscribed area or space; in wider sense, space, area, extent.

In many uses this and the prec. sense are not separable; cf. the ordinary use of 'circumference' for 'circle'. (Here perh. belongs Chaucer's *trine compas*, explained by Prof. Skeat as ' threefold space, i.e. of the earth, the sea, and the heavens'. But other explanations have been attempted.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21640 (Cott.) In þis compas godd all has left. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 319 A wyndow..In þe compas of a cubit kyndely s[q]ware. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 45 Of the tryne compas lord and gyde..Whom erthe and see and heuene out of relees Ay heryen. **1535** COVERDALE 2

Macc. i. 15 He entred with a small company into the compasse of the temple. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 5 A certain compass inclosed all about within the Temple. **1685** *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 231 Lambert Henton hath pailed out a certaine Compas of land. *c* **1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 27 The Lord's prayer and ten Commandments [written] in the Compass of a Crown piece. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 363 The .. towering hopes of Athens demanded that the new wall should inclose a larger compass.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of time, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 53 Within the cumpas of that worthi Emperors reign. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 3, I shall draw out the Description in as small a compass as it can be. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 259 In the compass of one verse. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* VI. 517 Confined to the compass of a life. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* (1862) 94 Within the compass of the last four chapters. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 304 Who in the compass of a day performed Such mighty deeds.

9. *fig.* **a.** Bounds, limits, as in ***within, beyond the compass of*** (sight, knowledge, power, ability, etc.); range or extent within limits; and, more generally, range, reach, sphere, scope.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 The saide witnessis .. have deposed of malice .. beside and without the compasse of the same articles. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 Studies: not falling within the Cumpasse of their Capacitie. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 21 To do this, is within the compasse of mans Wit. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. i. (1647) 1 It cometh within the compasse of our belief. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* II. 30 It never goeth down out of the compass of sight, though it be not seen in the day-time for the brightness of the Sun. *Ibid.* III. 57 Clouds .. without the compass of our sight. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 4 The Extent, Compass, and Force, of analogical Reasoning. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 163 Many men .. have not a compass of soul to take an interest in any thing truly great. **1823** DE QUINCEY *Let. Educ.* i. (1860) 14 Distinguished for variety and compass of power. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* 6 The limited compass of the human mind.

b. *spec.* Intellectual range.

1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady*, To discourse of arts and sciences out of your compass. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 7 He will .. fall short in most Things, for want of Compass, and larger Views.

10. *Music.* The full range of tones which a voice or muscial instrument is capable of producing.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 *Phi.* Why then was your Scale deuised of xx. notes? *Ma.* Because that compasse was the reach of most voyces. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note, to the top of my Compasse. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ¶4 A Flute, an Instrument .. without any great Compass. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 Of all the musical instruments on which men play, a popular assembly is that which has the largest compass and variety.

V. Circuit, round, circuitous course. (Cf. 7 b.)

11. a. Circular movement, course, or journey, circuit, round; a roundabout journey, a detour. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem by cumpas [*per circuitum*] til vnto Illiryk I haue fulfillid the gospel of Crist. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 199 They wenten in compas, Daunsinge aboute this flour. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 19/1 Wicked men walke about in a circuit or coumpasse. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 358 He .. shewed with stirring his feete the compasses and pointes of the daunce. **1608–11** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 42 The hawk .. towers up, by many gradual compasses, to his highest pitch. **1698** FROGER *Voy.* 100 The Portuguese .. save a large Compass that others are oblig'd to make. *c* **1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 114 A .. hill .. so steepe .. few Coaches but gaines the top of it by a Compass round it.

b. A circuit of time, round, revolution.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 25 Where I did begin, there shall I end: My life is run his compasse. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *1 Chron.* xx. 1 It came to passe after the compasse of a yeare [*post anni circulum*].

†**c.** A roundabout expression, a circumlocution.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Pref. 14 Out of this compasse can he not goe. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 86 A tedious Compass of Words and Terms.

d. phr. ***to cast, †fet, fetch, go, take a compass***: to take a circular or circuitous course, make a circuit or detour; †rarely, to form a circle; *fig.* to act or speak in a roundabout manner, digress.

c **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1865) 185 He kest ane compas far about. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 5 The wynde goeth towarde ye South, & fetcheth his compase aboute vnto the North. *a* **1555** LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. II. 98 A Man that .. hath his Journey's End before him, what Madnes were it for him to fet farther Compas about. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xxviii. 13 From thence wee fet a compasse, and came to Rhegium. **1654** EVELYN *Diary* 31 July, Taking leave of Cadenham we went a compass into Leicestershire. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 To take a compass round behind the pirates camp. **1837** DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1863 IV. 165 Troops of deer .. fetching a compass by way of re-entering the forest grounds.

fig. **1677** GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 56 He falls not directly upon what he intended .. but fetcheth a compass. *a* **1693** TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VII. 2251 What a compass do many men fetch to go to heaven, by innumerable devices. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xiv. 240 The compass commonly fetched before the pupil can be conducted to the point intended.

VI. The Mariner's Compass.

12. a. An instrument for determining the magnetic meridian, or one's direction or position with respect to it, consisting of a magnetized needle turning freely on a pivot; notably employed in the guidance of a ship's course at sea (the *Mariner's* or *Seaman's compass*).

The mariner's compass consists essentially of three parts, the bowl or BOX (*sb.*², sense 15), containing the CARD (*sb.*², sense 4) on which the 32 *points of the compass* are marked (see POINT), and the NEEDLE. According to its position or use on ship-board it is distinguished as *binnacle-*, *hanging-*, *standard*, *steering-compass*, etc.

to box the compass: see BOX *v.*¹ 12; Also in the same sense *to say the* (or *one's*) compass.

c **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some the anker layde .. One kepte ye compas and watched ye our glasse. **1521** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 140 Item that I gif William Tyngaite my cardyd and my best compas. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skyppar can nocht gyde his schip to ane gud hevin without direction of his compas. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The boyes .. every Munday .. to say their compasse. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Remember in all Transplantings to observe the .. Quarter of the Compass. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. v. 58 A Tornado .. causes the Winds to shift all round the Compass. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 145 On the 12, we had the wind almost all round the compass. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ii. (ed. 2) 43 When the ship has been placed on her proper course by the Standard Compass, the helmsman will notice the point shown by the Binnacle Compass as being that to which *he* has to attend.

b. (Varieties of this instrument are specially constructed for particular purposes.

Such are the *azimuth compass* (see AZIMUTH 2), the *dip*, *surveying*, *variation compasses*, etc.)

1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xv, There are now .. diverse sorts or kinds of Compasses; as Azimuth Compasses, Meridian Compasses, Variation Compasses, Amplitude Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Pocket Compasses. **1832** *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* vi. 60 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The land or surveying-compass .. furnished with sights, and means for reading off the degrees on the card. *Ibid.* vi. 61 The Variation Compass designed to exhibit the diurnal changes of variation in the horizontal magnetic needle. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Compass.* An instrument like the ordinary nautical or surveyor's compass .. having a clinometer attached. Also, a dip-compass, for tracing magnetic iron ore, having a needle hung to move in a vertical plane.

c. *fig.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 307 It shall bee .. by chance: a compasse too uncertaine for Justice to saile by. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 221 *margin*, Gods Providence the best compasse. **1649** *Eikon Basilike* 117 Profit is the Compasse by which Factious men steer their course. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 90 From whatever point of the political compass we may set out.

13. *Conchol.* A kind of shell-fish.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 245 Sometimes the valves are differently coloured, as the Compass, or Sole, which has one valve of a chestnut brown.

B. *adj.* Round, circular, curved. (Still in technical use: cf. D.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §136 It is sette in a compasse pece of yren. **1563** B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 113 Ptholome, with Compasse Globe in hande. **1587** *Mirr. Mag., Albanact.* xxvii, The Compasse pathes of euery ayrye sphere. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The Dogs .. run along .. through rough and plain, crooked and straight, direct and compass. **1751** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 142 A compass ring set round with little diamonds. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 100 The north front .. has a triangular instead of the two compass pediments.

C. *adv.* [Cf. *in compass.*]

†**1.** In compass, in circuit, 'all round'. *Obs.*

(Unless *compass* is a *sb.* and the construction as in 'ten miles' distance'.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2275 (Cott.) þis tour was .. ten mile compas al aboute. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/2 With teeth of three quarters of a yard Compas.

†**2.** In a circle, round. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Gamelyn* 629 All sate at þe mete compas aboute.

†**3. a.** In a circular arc or curve, curvedly. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 In drawyng, it [the bow] must come rounde compasse. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* 245 The tyles must be cut and hewed compas. **1573** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Classis lunata* .. a ship bending compasse like a Moone. **1606** B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Note, Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 They [mantles] were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell compass down the back in gracious folds. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 222 Some again cut it [horse's mane] to stand compass like a bow. **1655** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The Architraves were .. wrought compass, exactly, according to the Circumference of their respective Circle.

†**b.** Archery. ***to shoot compass***: to shoot at an elevation, so as to allow for the curve of the projectile. *Obs.* Cf. A. 6 b.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 101 Ye take so great heade, to kepe youre standynge, to shoote compasse. *Ibid.* II. 107. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. §24 They shot their Arrowes Compasse, with purpose to kill or gall such Scots as came to the execution.

fig. **1630** SHIRLEY *Grateful Serv.* v. i, Shoot not so much compass, be brief, and answer me.

†**4.** Through a complete cycle or round; 'all round the clock' or 'compass'. *Obs.* (Cf. CIRCLE 17 c.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 323 Perceiued at ye last his olde Hat againe to come into the new fashion, wherewith .. he sayde, I haue now lyued compasse, for Adams olde apron must make Eue a new kirtle.

D. Comb., as (sense 4) ***compass-joint***; (sense 12) ***compass-bowl***, ***box***, ***-card***, ***-face***, ***-needle***, ***-point***; **compass-bar**, (see quot.); **compass-bearings**, bearings taken by the compass; **compass-brick** (see quot.); **compass-callipers** = *calliper compasses* (see CALLIPER); **compass course**, a course steered by compass; spec. *Naut.* and *Aeronaut.*, the line of direction indicated by the compass but not actually taken by a boat or airship, allowance having been made for deviation caused by wind, currents, etc.; †**compass-dial**, a portable sun-dial adjustable by an attached compass-needle; **compass-flower**, **-plant**, a N. American composite (*Silphium laciniatum*) with large much-divided leaves, of which the lower 'are said to present their faces uniformly north and south' (Asa Gray); also other plants whose leaves are supposed to show a like tendency, *e.g.* the Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*); **compass-headed** *a.*, having a semicircular head; †**compass-heart** (see quot.: apparently a literal rendering of the Greek περικάρδιον); **compass-plane** (**-smoothing-plane**), a smoothing-plane having a convex sole and iron, used for planing concave surfaces; **compass-roof** (see quots.); **compass-saw**, a saw with a narrow blade for cutting out curves of moderate size; **compass-signal**, a signal denoting a point of the compass; **compass-stock**, a curved stock; **compass-timber**, curved timber, esp. as used for ship-building; **compass-window**, a semicircular bay-window (cf. COMPASSED 3 b). Also †**compass-wise** *adv.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Compass-bar*, a fixed iron ring in the silver-from-lead-extracting furnace. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 322 The mast-head .. was the only part of the ship where *compass-bearings could be relied on. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 254 The compass-bearing of the principal veins. **1797** NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 426 The needle is usually supported on a steel point which occupies the axis of .. the *compass box. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 38 *Compass-bricks .. are of a Circular Form, their use is for Steening of Wells. **1706** PHILLIPS, **Compass-Callipers*, an Instrument us'd by Gunners, which resembles two Semi-circles. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Compass-card* .. is usually attached to the needle. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 79. **1851** *Family Friend* IV. 294/1 Compass, which registers upon paper the *compass course which a vessel has been steered in for twenty-four hours. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 201 To shape a direct compass-course over the cordilleras from Sandia to Vilque. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 3/2 It is not a simple matter to keep a given compass course at night. **1916** H. BARBER *Aeroplane Speaks* 39 Our compass course will then be in the direction A–E. *Ibid.* 41 A very simple way of calculating the compass course. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 360 Holding our Course North-East, my *Compass-Dyal being our guide. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Compass-dials* are small dials, fitted in boxes, for the pocket; to show the hour of the day by direction of the needle. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II. iv, Look at this delicate plant .. its leaves all point to the north, as true as the magnet, It is the *compass flower. **1850** WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Compass-headed*, in ancient architecture, circular. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 221 The heart hath for his next dwelling house a membrane or skinne called .. Pericardion, which signifieth .. a *compasse-heart. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Compass-joint*, a form of joint usual in compasses, in which one leg has a circular disk or two, clamped between other disks belonging to the fellow leg. **1797** NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 427 A *compass-needle supported on a simple point. **1866** HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., The Sun* 79 The causes of the Compass needle pointing to the North. **1850** WEALE *Dict. Terms* s.v., The use of the *compass-plane is to form a concave cylindrical surface. **1848** GRAY *Man. Bot.* 219 *Compass-plant. **1870** *Gard. Chron.* Sept. 1213 The compass plant, a wild sunflower of the western prairies. **1882** ALVARD in *Amer. Naturalist* XVI. 626 Compass Plant .. The property is best exhibited in the radical leaf, which presents its faces to the rising and setting sun. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 The *compass poynt directinge to the haven. **1850** WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Compass-roof*, a roof in which the braces of the timbers are inclined so as to form a sort of arch. **1678** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 100 The *Compass-Saw should not have its Teeth Set as other Saws have. **1881** *Mechanic* §380 The compass-saw is also used for circular work. **1725** W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 25 With a *Compass Smoothing-Plane .. plane the Inside thereof. **1866** FROUDE in *Athenæum* 392/3 Harquebuss with a *compass-stock. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* 2122/4 Any Woods convertible to Streight, *Compass or Knee Tymber or Plank, fit for the Service of His Majesties Navy. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §42 He encompassed those two courses with circular, or what is technically called compass timbers. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 102 Her Ladies .. were a little distant from her in a faire *compasse Window. *c* **1700** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 19 Another large dineing roome with great Compass windows. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 59 Which .. he made soo *compase wyse and caue or holowe in the middes, that, etc. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 45 b, The element goeth compasse wise because it is rounde. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 684 The old Harts .. hauing .. their hornes set with pearles, and strait and large heads, rather open than turned compasse-wise.

†**'compass**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 6–7 compas(se, 7– poss. A corruption of COMPOST, prevalent in 16–17th c.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Lay on more compas, and fallow agen. **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. vii. (1635) 38 The best Manure or Compasse .. that you can give such ground. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 335 Earth, mudde, and other compas. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 Compas, or Compost. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 269 A cart he found That carry'd compass forth to dung the ground. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio), *Compas.*

compass ('kʌmpəs), *v.*¹ Forms: see sb.¹ *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4– compassed; also 4–7 compast. [a. F.

compasse-r (12th c. in Littré), to measure, design, contrive, regulate, adjust; cf. Pr., Sp. *comparar* 'to measure with a compass, to compass about' (Minsheu), It. *compassare* to measure with compasses, to weigh in the mind, 'to compasse about' (Florio):—L. type **compassāre*. See the *sb.*]

I. To plan, contrive, devise.

†**1.** *trans.* To plan, design, contrive, devise (a work of art). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8807 In Aufrik were þey [stones of Stonehenge] compassed & wrought. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3219 þe palais..þat compast was of Cusys [Cyrus]. *Ibid.* 3629 Ane instrument all of iren..Was compast on carte-wise. **1430** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, I can not paynt nor compasse No gay processe.

†**b.** *absol.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 235 He tau3te..some to compas craftily & coloures to make. *Ibid.* xvii. 170 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to purtreye or peynten Keruynge and compassynge as crafte of þe fyngres.

2. To contrive, devise, machinate (a purpose). Usually in a bad sense: see quots. 1292, 1491.

[**1292** Britton I. ix. [viii.] §2 Graunt tresoun est a compasser nostre mort. **1351** *Act 25 Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Q^ant homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign^r le Roi.] **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 109 To suc[h] ende yt was y-come as he hadde y-compaced in ys þo3t. *c* **1315** Shoreham 113 He compasyth venjaunce to hym þat a3en clenketh. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 98 He þouht to compas ille, þe same tille him did he. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1539 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Al this was compassed on the nyghte Betwix him Jason, and this Ercules. **1491** *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 23 Pream., Richard White..traitrously ymagened and compassed the dethe..of our seid Souvereigne Lord. **1659** W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* 251 To contrive mischiefs, and to compasse designes of vanity. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 119 To compasse or imagine the imprisonment of the King. **1860** Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 249 England, whose desolation is thus sought and compassed. **1888** W. D. Hamilton *Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series* 1644, Pref. 22 The Parliament..compassing the destruction of the Throne.

b. with *infin. phrase* or *subord. clause.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1455 For to compas & kest to haf hem clene wro3t. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1410 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Compassede he How Jason myghte best destroyed be. **1513** More *Rich. III*, Wks. 42/1 His uncle hadde coumpassed to rule the kynge. **1848** *Act 11 Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), If any person..shall compass..to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Lady the Queen.

†**c.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Double as Tygre slyghtly to compace. **14**.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 Thowgh thow with wordis honny swete Maliciously upon her deth compasse They schall askape.

†**3.** To consider, ponder, meditate, 'go through'.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10115 He..ay compast þe cases in his clene hert. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* x. iii. 96 Eneas, That with hymself can mony thing cumpas. **1534** Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Whan thou hast compaced [*lustraveris*] all by reason and by thy mynde.

†**b.** *intr.*, or with *obj. clause. Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1196 þe lede.. Compast in his concience to quat þat cace my3t Mene. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6934 Fulle fast, iwys, compassen we By what ladder he is clomben. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 151 Wythin my mynd compassing thocht I so.

II. †**4.** To describe with compasses (a circle).

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* I. §18 Up-on this forseide plate ben compassed certein cerclis þat hihten Almicanteras. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 108 Signes twelve, Which have her cerclis by hem selve Compassed in the zodiaque.

III. To go or come round, put round, encompass. *literally.*

In senses 5–8 often extended by *round, about*; in senses 5–7 also with *in.*

5. *trans.* To pass or move round; to traverse in a circular or circuitous course, make the circuit of.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Woo to you scribis and Pharisees..that cumpasen [**1388** goon aboute] the se and the lond, that 3e maken o proselyte. **1388** —— *Josh.* vi. 3 Alle 3e fi3teris, cumpasse [**1382** go about] the citee. *a* **1498** Warkw. *Chron.* an. 1472 It [the comet] compassed rounde abowte alle the erthe. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 34/45 To compasse, *circuire*. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 25 The Bisquayn Ship..wherein Magellan compassed the World. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 132 Having now compast in the whole Continent of South America. **1860** Kingsley *Misc.* I. 123 A generation which will compass land and sea to make one proselyte.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To go round, make a circuit.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* ix. 6 Sothli thei gon out, cumpassiden bi castels, euangelisinge and heeling euerewhere. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxviii. 13 Thence compassing by the shore, we came to Rhegium. **1598** W. Phillips *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 25 The San Felipe..was compelled to compasse about, and came to Cochin. **1605** Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 156 He will compase into Germany, Denmarke, Norway and Sweden.

†**c.** *causative.* (?) To send round. *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Mist.* (1882) III. 1467, I com nott to þe [King of Marsile] for no decepcyon, But þat good lord crist hether me compassyd.

d. with cognate obj. *to compass* (a course, circuit, voyage, period, etc.).

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 107 Why so may not Troian theire course to good Italye coompasse? **1629** J. Cole *Of Death* 35 When his life hath compassed his course. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 48 Who had compassed a circuit of observation in a different direction.

6. To come round, close round, as a multitude; to form a circle about, surround, with friendly or hostile intent; to hem in; sometimes *spec.* 'to beleaguer, besiege, block' (J.). Cf. ENCOMPASS.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10292 The Mirmydons..compast the knight, closit hym within. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xxvi[i]. 6 Myne enemies..compassed me rounde aboute. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Compassing in all the yong children. **1577** Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 75 Such as compassed the tribunall seate. **1604** James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 107 Although in his siege..he do belaie and compasse it round about. **1611** Heywood *Golden Age* v. Wks. (1874) III. 75 Enter Ganimed compast in with soldiers. **1703** Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i, Found him compass'd by Lothario's Faction. **1817** Byron *Manfred* I. i, Ye Spirits of the unbounded Universe..who do compass earth about. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* II. 421 [She] rapt in glorious dreams..Sat compass'd with professors.

fig. **1388** Wyclif *Ps.* xvii[i]. 5 The sorewis of deth cumpassiden me. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 180 All the blessings Of a glad father, compass thee about. **1814** Southey *Carmina Aulica* I. 3 Poems III. 232 At home worse dangers compass'd thee.

7. To encircle, environ, lie round and enclose, as the sea, a girdle, etc. Also with *round, about, in.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 22705 þe see þat compasseþ alle londe. **1388** Wyclif *Jer.* lii. 21 A roop of twelue cubitis cumpasside it. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxi. v, The firmament so compassing the land. **1576** Fleming *Panop. Epist.* 190 Your carkasse is compassed in a corruptible skin. **1664** Dryden *Rival Ladies* III. i, I am compass'd round With Mirth. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. Introd. 1 Epigastrium, which compasses the stomach. **1735** Pope *Donne Sat.* ii. 84 Like the Sea they compass all the land. **1818** Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* iv. 21 We were compassed round by a very thick fog. **1827** Hare *Guesses* (1859) 231 A lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

8. To encircle, or surround *with* something.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 A meete borde is..sette vpon fete, and compassed wyth a lyste abowte. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* I. xvi. 51 They..compassed it al aboute with a gyrdle. **1601** F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 59 He compassed the Tower of London with a strong wall. **1685** Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* i. 29 The custome of compassing Churches with Church-yards was not so ancient. **1766** Porny *Heraldry* vi. §1 (1777) 214 Boniface VIII..Anno 1295 first compassed his Cap with a Coronet. **1859** Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

†**b.** To embrace, encircle with the arms. *Obs.*

c **1590** (Qo. **1616**) Marlowe *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 124/1 In mine arms I would have compass'd him. **1606** Shaks. Tr. & Cr. I. iii. 276 A Lady, wiser, fairer, truer, Then euer Greeke did compasse in his armes.

IV. *fig.* To get within one's compass, grasp, or reach; to 'get round'.

†**9.** To catch, seize, lay hold of. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 241 My pleasaunt pace Is light as flee, thus none that be can me compace. **1526** Tindale *1 Cor.* iii. 19 It is written: He compaseth [**1611** taketh] the wyse in their craftynes.

10. To grasp with the mind, comprehend fully.

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 176 a, This maner who that can understand and compasse. *a* **1716** South (J.), The knowledge of what is good and what is evil..is a thing too large to be compassed..without brains and study. **1847** Longf. *Ev.* II. ii, Strange forebodings of ill..that cannot be compassed.

11. To attain to or achieve (an end or object aimed at); to accomplish.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Ye cannot by any other meanes compasse the doyng of so weightie a woork. **1576** Fleming *Panop. Epist.* 85 You tooke upon you a greater charge..then you are able to compasse and perfourme. **1581** Rich *Farewell* (1846) 162, I can not compasse to take this woman. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 45 That were hard to compasse, Because she will admit no kinde of suite. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 The better to compass his intent. **1709** Pope *Ess. Crit.* 256 Since none can compass more than they intend. **1762–71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 173 A painter may execute a head, though he cannot compass a whole figure. **1840** Macaulay *Ess. Clive*, Men who would unscrupulously employ corruption..to compass their ends. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxvi, The task is long, The time wears short to compass it.

b. To get at, attain, obtain, win (an object).

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 214 If not, to compasse her Ile vse my skill. **1608** —— *Per.* I. ii. 24 To compasse such a bondlesse happinesse. **1631** Heywood *1st Pt. Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 300 You have trickes to compasse these gay cloaths. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 502 He compassed the crown by cruelty. **1696** Evelyn *Diary* (1827) IV. 358 He compassed a vast estate. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* xxxi. 375 She was a free woman,—to be compassed if only a man might compass her. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. i. 24 How hard it is to compass the assistance Whereby one rises to the source.

†**12.** To 'get round', 'come round', circumvent.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* IV. (1859) 496 Let no man subtilly compass or defraud his neighbour. **1568** Grafton *Chron., Hen. VI*, II. 538 The newe French Kyng..studiyng howe to compasse the Parisians, eyther with money, or with promise. *Ibid.* 681 He imagined how to compasse Thomas Lord Stanley..that he might be one of the confederacie. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 133 Shee goes about to perform the condition her self, hoping thereby to compasse Christ.

†**b.** To adulterate or sophisticate (wine, etc.).

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. §73. 64 Wine..trickt, or compassed, or at least mingled with other wine, hath euer since beene retailed..for wine. **1703** [see compassing *vbl. sb.* 4].

†**13.** To get over, surmount. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Eij b, Ignoraunce..suche, that he cannot compasse that difficultie.

V. [from the *sb.* or *adj.*] To make or be 'compass' or rounded.

14. *trans.* To bend into a circle or curve; to curve, incurve. Cf. compassed 3.

1542 *Lam. Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 238 When they [mountains] be croked, or compassed hauenlyke they shewe much larger. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 112 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head. **1649** Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 210 Their ploughs are very small and light, and little compassed. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 A dark brown Gelding..with a white slip down his Head to his Nose compass'd to the farther Eye.

15. *intr.* To curve, bend round, be curved. (Now only of timber.) Cf. compassing *ppl. a.* b.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 194 Sixe tables, placed in order, compassing rounde like a circle. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 94 The horns..more crooked and bending, compassing behinde, as a Rams do. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 At the ends they begin to compasse. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Croaky*, a term applied to plank when it curves or compasses much.

†**'compass**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [see compass *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To compost, to manure.

***1557** Tusser *100 Points Husb.* xi, One aker well compast, is worth akers three. **1573** —— *Husb.* (1878) 124 Thry fallowing won, get compassing don. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 487 With the dung of Sheep they compasse and fat the earth. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §596 As for Earth it Compasseth itself. **1632** J. Lee *Short Surv. Sweden* 12.

compassable ('kʌmpəsəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. compass *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being compassed, attainable.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. (1887) 271, I take the thing also to be verie compassable. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 734 Aqua Theriacal..consists but of a few things, and they easily compassable. **1780** Burke *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 343 Our objects are plain and compassable. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Sydney has the Blue Mountains..within compassable distance.

compassed ('kʌmpəst), *ppl. a.* [f. compass *v.*[1] & *sb.*[1] + -ed.]

†**1.** Contrived, cunningly or artfully devised. *Obs.*

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 18 a, His compassed, sleighty, questions. *Ibid.* II. xxix. 66 His compassed falsenes and treason. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 161 After confession made by the Sarazen of all hys compassed treason.

†**b.** ? Cunning, or ? provided with compasses.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 178, I contreued toles, Of carpentrie, of kerueres and compassed masouns.

2. Surrounded, encircled, etc.; see the vb.

1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 208 Neighbors..compassed within one sea. **1786** Cowper *Gratitude* 49 Compassed about with the goods..of leisure..I indulge my poetical moods. **1859** Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxxviii, When the compassed splendour of the actual interior [of the cathedral] glowed before her eyes.

b. *fig.* Circumscribed. [F. *compassé.*]

1888 Symonds *Ben Jonson* vi. 163 His boisterous self-assertion, etc...were sufficient to overpower the ceremonious and compassed Scotch laird [Drummond of Hawthornden]. **1890** —— *Ess.* II. 261 There is nothing small or mean or compassed in that art.

†**3.** Rounded, curved, circular, arched. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Two compassed lines and one right lyne. *Ibid.* I. iii, Set one foote of the compasse in the verye point of the angle, and with the other fote draw a compassed arch. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. cii. 288 Golden Saxifrage..groweth..with compassed leaues. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. vi. [vii.] (Arb.) 92 The circumflex, or compast accent. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* III. 73 The Circle called Halon..seen about the Sunne..is called of the Greeks a compassed plat. **1681** Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. (1689) 146 A small compassed Hook.

b. *compassed roof, window*: see compass *sb.*[1] D.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1745) I. 105 Mervelus fair cumpacid Windoes. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 120 She came to him th'other day into the compast window. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 167 (D.) A compast roofe. **1825** Fosbrooke *Encycl. Antiq.* vii. 150/2 The Compassed Windows were round.

Hence †**'compassedly** *adv.*, in a curved line; †**'compassedness**, curvedness, curvature.

1551 Recorde *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 136 Bothe descendeth compassedlye vnto the contrarye pointe to them againe. **1649** Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 208 Fault may be in the roughness and ill compassedness of the Share.

'compasser. [f. compass *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who compasses; *esp.* †a designer, contriver.

1494 Fabyan VII. 563 The duke..compasser of all this myschefe. *a* **1593** H. Smith *Serm.* (1622) 492 He hath his compassers and spies in euery country. **1641** Newrobe *Canterb. Medit.* 1 My intellect, that comprehensive compasser.

compassing ('kʌmpəsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb compass.

1. A devising, planning; a device, design, artifice, contrivance.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27286 Wit quentise and wit compasing, vt of his denn þe nedder bring. *c* **1375** Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 2140 Throw Dyomedis compassinge Hire broþir was slayne. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1188 Many subtil compassinges, Babewinnes and pinacles, Ymageries and tabernacles, I saw. **1486** *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 14 Such false Compassings, Imaginations, and Confederacies had against any Lord. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 3 Treasons and trayterous Imaginations, Compassings and Purposes. **1769**

BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 78 Compassing or imagining..are synonymous terms; the word *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. **1848** *Act 11 Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), Compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices.

2. A going round or about, a circuit; surrounding, circling, or curving.

1530 PALSGR. 207 Compassyng of tyme, *revolution*. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 209 Francis Drake..in the compassing of the World.

†**b.** Circumlocution. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Circuition de parolles*, a compassing in with wordes. **1580** *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* I. 453, I had not used..any Circuits or Compassings of words.

3. Attaining, achieving. *arch.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 90 The compassing thereof. **1659** FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* III. 57 There was no compassing of it without compace-ing it; no reaching the end without going out of the way. **1769** [see 1]. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iii. 44 The compassing of vast distances.

†**4.** Adulteration (of wine). *Obs.*

1703 *Art of Vintners* 20 The Transmutation or Sophistication of Wines, which they call Trickings or Compassings.

compassing ('kʌmpəsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That compasses: see the vb.

c **1440** *Generydes* 4163 By a subtill and false compassing trayn, Clarionas..is betrayed. **1576** FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* ¶ iij b, The crooked turnings, and the compassing arbours of the same [garden]. **1588-1607** [see COMPASS *v.*¹ 15]. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H ij b, A strong piece of timber incurvated nearly into a circular arch, or, according to the technical term, *compassing*. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Compassing*, crooked or curved.

Hence †'**compassingly** *adv. Obs.*, in a curve.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 52 When the one [muscle] worketh onely, then is the head compassingly turned to the one side.

compassion (kəm'pæʃən), *sb.* Also 4–5 -ioun, -ione, 4–6 -yon, 5 compascyon. [a. F. *compassion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *compassiōn-em* (Tertullian, Jerome), n. of action f. *compati* (ppl. stem *compass-*) to suffer together with, feel pity, f. *com-* together with + *pati* to suffer.]

†**1.** Suffering together with another, participation in suffering; fellow-feeling, sympathy. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Huanne on leme is zik oþer y-wonded. hou moche zorȝe heþ þe herte and grat compassion y-uelþ. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. i. (1495) 100 The membres ben so sette togyders that..euery hath compassyon of other. **1561** EDEN *Arte de Nauig.* Pref., Such a mutuall compassion of parte to parte..by one common sence existent in them all. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 63 That it was onely by a vegetable or animall soule, which suffered by compassion with the body.

2. The feeling or emotion, when a person is moved by the suffering or distress of another, and by the desire to relieve it; pity that inclines one to spare or to succour. Const. *on* (*of* obs.).

(The compassion of sense 1 was between equals or fellow-sufferers; this is shown towards a person in distress by one who is free from it, who is, in this respect, his superior.)

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 36 þou may thynke of synnes and of wrechidnes of thyne euencristene..with pete and of compassione of thaym. **1535** COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 12 The Lorde..is..longe sufferynge & of greate compassion. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 56 Mou'd with compassion of my Countries wracke. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 386 In Compassion whereof the worthy Gentleman doubled his Wages. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* I. 23 You on me compassion may show. **1770** *Junius' Lett.* xxxvi. 170 You have every claim to compassion that can arise from misery and distress. **1823** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 352 In compassion to her grief, and in answer to her prayers. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 148 Compassion..gives the person who feels it pleasure even in the very act of ministering to and succouring pain.

†**b.** with plural. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 All the compassyons & mercyes that thou shewed to the people. **1611** BIBLE *Lam.* iii. 22 His compassions faile not. **1787** WHITAKER *Mary Q. Scots Vind.* in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary* (1824) 263 All the little jealousies of the rival will surely melt away in the compassions of the woman.

c. *to have compassion*: to have pity, take pity. So †*to take compassion* (*upon, of*).

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* x. 34 For whi and to boundun men ȝe hadden compassioun. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 390 Prol., And han of pore folk compassioun. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* Civ, I haue grete ruthe and compassion on you. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 210/2 Thy heart..Could not but take compassion of my state! **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* ii. 6 She had compassion on him. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 164, I..besought him not so to have compassion of a daughter whom he had made miserable. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 290 Humanity bids us have compassion with the sufferings of others. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 Have compassion on the mighty whom love hath abased.

†**3.** Sorrowful emotion, sorrow, grief. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 23945 *heading* (Fairf.), Compassioun of our lauedi for þe passioun of hir sone. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 7 Teres of compascyon, teres of compunccion, teres of loue and of deuocyon. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 6 Her hart gan melt in great compassion; And drizling teares did shed for pure affection.

com'passion, *v.* [f. prec., or prob. ad. F. *compassionner* (15th c. in Littré) to compassionate.] *trans.* To have compassion on, to pity. ('A word scarcely used', Johnson.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 124 Can you heare a good man grone And not relent, or not compassion him? **1627** F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 72 Shall I..compassion those that do attempt my ruine? **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxii. 222 The people who compassioned his youth, his virtue and his noble birth. **1873** *Argosy* XVI. 35 Dr. Knox compassioned Janet's hard place.

Hence **com'passioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 226 Both wanted..a kind, compassioning adviser.

com'passionable, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. COMPASSION + -ABLE.]

†**1.** *actively.* Inclined to compassion; pitiful, compassionate. *Obs.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict., Compassioneuole*, pitifull or compassionable. **1601** DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 4 Our compassionable care to profit..the parties. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 188 Some compassionable Greekes..relieued me. **1635** J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 15 With a no lesse ardent than compassionable affection.

2. Deserving or exciting compassion, pitiable.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 14 My case being but too compassionable. **1751** ELIZ. CARTER in *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 1 The case of these truly compassionable objects. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xviii. (1865) 363 Half-ludicrous, but more than half compassionable and admirable errors.

†**com'passionary,** *a. Obs.* [see -ARY.]

1611 COTGR., *Compassionnaire*, compassionarie, compassionate, hauing compassion of.

compassionate (kəm'pæʃənət), *a.* [latinized ad. F. *compassionné*, pa. pple. of *compassionner* to compassionate: see -ATE² 3.]

1. a. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing compassion; pitiful, sympathetic.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 687 As if that heau'n vpon our state below, Foreseeing our harmes, compassionate had beene. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 217 My compassionate heart. *a* **1620** J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1640) 139 Christ was compassionate, they are mercilesse. **1625** DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 19 It is a fault..to bee too compassionate of an Heretique. **1683** BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 180 Tho they are compassionate to all that are sick. **1752** FIELDING *Causes Increase Robbers*, A..compassionate disposition. **1870-4** ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 69 Compassionate persons interceded, and his condition was alleviated.

†**b.** Indicating compassion. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. viii. (1733) 94 Let there be a compassionate Remainder left for those that have nothing to eat of their own.

†**c.** ? Displaying sorrowful emotion; sorrowfully lamenting; or ? moving pity, piteous. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 174 It boots thee not to be compassionate, After our sentence, plaining comes too late.

d. Granted out of compassion, without legal or other obligation; of or pertaining to allowances, leave, etc., so granted.

1830 *Pensions of Widows* 7 July in *Coll. Warrants & Regs. Army on Finance* (1844) 191 Allowances on the Compassionate List to the legitimate Children of deceased Officers may be given..provided it be shown..that they actually require assistance from the Compassionate Fund. Applications for Compassionate Allowances should specify the particulars pointed out in the Form annexed. **1942** *Airman's Guide to Rights & Duties* I. v. 21 Compassionate Leave. This will be granted, on application, for special reasons, such as serious family illness or war damage to the airman's home. **1945** E. TAYLOR *At Mrs Lippincote's* xxiii. 195, I can probably get you a couple of days extension on compassionate grounds. **1945** E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revis.* 8 In the company office there was a crop of minor charges and requests for compassionate leave.

†**2.** Fitted to excite compassion; pitiable, piteous. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 160 Compassionate cruelty. **1654** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warres Flanders* 418 A most compassionate spectacle; for they were all so macerated with hunger, etc. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 313 Their case was most compassionate, for they had wives and large families of children. **1767** COLMAN *Eng. Merchant* v, Your case is truly a compassionate one.

†**3.** Sympathetic. (Cf. COMPASSION *sb.* 1.) *Obs.*

a **1631** DONNE *Problems* xi. (L.), The nose is most compassionate with this part.

†**4.** as *sb.* One who is compassionate. *Obs. rare.*

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 190 Compassionates of our afflictions. *Ibid.* 268 True compassionates of their countries miseries.

compassionate (kəm'pæʃəneɪt), *v.* [f. prec. adj., or latinized ad. F. *compassionn-er* after analogy of verbs in -ATE: cf. *affectionate*, and -ATE³ 6.] *trans.* To regard or treat with compassion; to pity, commiserate (a person, or his distress, etc.).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxiv. 129 Pitty me, Compassionate my true loues ardencie. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 35 The sick, of the comfortless, are most to be compassionated. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 56 Men..naturally compassionate all..whom they see in distress. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 11 Countries whose political servitude the Americans justly compassionate.

absol. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid Hon.* I. i, May persuade you Not alone to compassionate, but to lend Your royal aids.

compassionately (kəm'pæʃənətlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPASSIONATE *a.* + -LY².] In a compassionate manner, pitifully, pityingly; with tender pity.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvi. (1632) 95 He was compassionately intreated. *a* **1714** SHARP *Serm.* I. x. (R.), How kindly and compassionately soever, we, as private Christians, are to treat those that differ from us. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, 'Poor 'Tilda!' sighed Miss Squeers compassionately.

compassionateness (kəm'pæʃənətnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being compassionate.

1611 R. BOLTON *Disc. True Happiness* (1631) 167 Out of a naturall compassionateness. **1681** FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 279 The infinite tenderness and compassionateness of our God. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. II. v. 285 His sympathy and compassionateness for the whole world.

compassionating (kəm'pæʃəneɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPASSIONATE *v.* + -ING².] That compassionates; pitying.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 137 Her tender compassionating Heart. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 223 With a compassionating Zeal.

†**com'passionative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASSIONATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Disposed to compassionate.

1643 DIGBY *Obs. Browne's Relig. Med.* (L.), Nor would he have permitted his compassionative nature to imagine, etc.

compassionator, -er (kəm'pæʃəneɪtə(r)). [f. COMPASSIONATE *v.* + -OR, -ER: see -ER¹ 2.] One who compassionates.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 714 Shall thy creature only passively glorify thee as an avenger, and not actively as a compassionater? **1836** *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 357 Let those self-compassionators keep house in America for but one month.

†**com'passioned,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASSION + -ED: cf. F. *compassionné*.] Affected with compassion; sympathetic; compassionate.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 58 Yoo, being a Mercer..az I am: my cuntrée-man born, & my good fréend withal, whearby I kno ye ar compassiond with me. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1177 By the compassioned mercy of Queene Elizabeth.

†**com'passionful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASSION *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of compassion. (In first quot. app. 'full of passion, passionate'.)

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. §4. 238 Griefe necessarily ensuing compassionfull hatred counterpoyseth the vehement intension of Love. *Ibid.* 288 It argueth a bountifull minde, or a compassion-full heart.

com'passionless, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of, wanting in, compassion.

1625 R. BOLTON *Direct. for Walking w. God* (1630) 282 In those cold and compassionlesse times.

compassioun (Wyclif, *Ecclus* Prol.), erron. f. COMPOSITION.

compassive (kəm'pæsɪv), *a.* [f. L. *compass-* ppl. stem of *compati* to suffer with (see COMPASSION) + -IVE.] Feeling or showing compassion; sympathetic, compassionate, pitiful.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 44 Any compassiue mind and heart..cannot but compassionate their wretched ..seruitudes. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. v. 140 Murmuring somewhat..with a low and compassive voice. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) II. 191 But a-propos, my Lord, these same compassive acts against slander..have they yet passed into a law? *a* **1860** [see next].

compa'ssivity. [f. COM- + PASSIVITY: cf. prec.] A condition of suffering, or of being affected, together with another.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. §30 (1713) 67 Not a mere Compassivity, but rather a Coactivity of the Spirit in which it does reside. *a* **1860** J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* I. 570/2 *Compassivity*, a term used in Romanist writers to express the feelings of a saint on beholding in a vision the sufferings of Christ whereby his soul is transpierced with the sword of a compassive pain.

compassless ('kʌmpəslɪs), *a.* [f. COMPASS *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without a compass.

a **1864** KNOWLES cited by WEBSTER. **1868** MENKEN *Infelicia* 36 Compassless, rudderless, the poor ship pleads. **1884** TRAILL *New Lucian* 31 A mastless, compassless vessel.

†'**compassly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COMPASS *sb.* or *a.* + -LY², perh. repr. F. *à compas*, *par compas* 'régulièrement, avec art, exactement, à point' (Godef.).] Accordingly to measure or rule, exactly.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law* 359 Th' Eternall Trine, who made all compassly.

†'**compassment.** *Obs.* Forms: as in COMPASS. [a. OF. *cum-*, *compassement* machination, f. *compasser* to COMPASS: see -MENT.] Compassing; contrivance, machination, plan.

[**1292** BRITTON I. xii. §1 Si..il de ceo compassement de tiele felounesse volunté soit atteynt.] *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 1345 By heore bothe compissement Kyng Felip was wounded. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 þise þre ageyn Edward mad a compassement. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1981 Bi a coynt

compacement caste sche sone how bold zhe mi3t hire bere hire best to excuse. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xvii. 180 Be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 88 For all the body-wasting industry I haue vsed in thy [knowledge's] compasment.

compast, occas. f. *compassed*: see COMPASS *v.*

†**compasture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? error for COMPOSTURE; but perh. altered by association with *pasture.*] See COMPOST, COMPOSTURE.

1627 SPEED *England* xvii, These Heaths by the Compasture of the Sheepe (which we call Tathe) are made so rich with Corne they.. match the fruitfullest grounds.

¶ Error for *composture* (Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 444).

1742-1800 BAILEY, *Compastures*, large Tracts of Pastures or Pasture Grounds, lying together. *Shakesp.*

†**com'patchment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PATCHMENT.] A thing patched together.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 411 This that here you offer vs, the most woodden com-patchment, in such tediousnesse of repetitions, that euer I hit on.

compate, obs. f. COMPETE.

compaternity (kɒmpə'tɜːnɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *compaternitāt-em* (F. *compaternité*), f. *compater* godfather (f. *com-* together, with + *pater* father): cf. PATERNITY.] The relationship which exists between godfathers (or godparents) mutually, or between them and the actual parents of a child.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 By the bonde of compaternite and of consecrate fraternite. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 181 Gossipred or Compaternitie.. by the canon law it be a spiritual affinity, etc. **1832** S. R. MAITLAND *Facts & Doc.* 411 They disregard compaternity.

compatibility (kəm,pætɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [a. F. *compatibilité*: see next and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being compatible; mutual tolerance, consistency, congruity.

1611 COTGR., *Compatibilité*, compatibilitie; a concurrencie, accord, agreement together. *a* **1677** BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 134 The compatibility and concurrence of such properties in one thing. **1737** *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 336 You try the infinite perfections by their compatibility with your ideas! **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 11 Examples of the compatibility of even the heat of boiling water with the preservation of animal life.

2. Specific scientific and technical uses.

a. *Chem.* The capacity of substances to tolerate each other without chemical reaction or undesirable effect, esp. such capacity in drugs.

1898 E. W. LUCAS *Pract. Pharmacy* xl. 278 Having.. carefully considered the ingredients, their compatibility, dose, &c., the labels should next be written. **1929** HACKH *Chem. Dict.* 195/1 *Compatibility*, the property of two or more drugs not to impair their respective action when administered together. **1939** H. BENNETT *Stand. Chem. & Techn. Dict.* 159/2 *Compatibility*, ability to mix together without separation or reaction. **1957** *Financial Times Ann. Rev. Brit. Industry* 17/3 Graphite moderated reactors using liquid sodium as a coolant.. have severe compatibility problems. **1967** *Amer. Jrnl. Hospital Pharm.* XXIV. 434/1 We are continually being asked by hospital pharmacists and physicians for compatibility data encompassing a wide variety of parenteral medications.

b. *Biol.* The capacity of blood, tissue, or an organ to be introduced into the body of a (specified) individual without exciting a destructive reaction. Also *attrib.*

1918 *Jrnl. Immunol.* III. 93 Before the operation of blood transfusion is carried out it is necessary to test the compatibility of the prospective donor's blood with that of the patient. **1928** K. LANDSTEINER in Jordan & Falk *Bacteriol. & Immunol.* lxviii. 906 With proper preliminary compatibility tests.. transfusions are almost free of danger. **1948** *Jrnl. Genetics* XLIX. 87 Compatibility or incompatibility in transplants. **1961** P. L. MOLLISON *Blood Transfusion Clin. Med.* (ed. 3) xii. 418 The term 'compatibility test' usually refers to an investigation of the patient's serum for the presence of antibodies which react with the donor's red cells *in vitro*. **1968** R. CEPPELLINI in Rapaport & Dausset *Human Transplantation* iii. 26 In man .. compatibility in the strict sense of the word, i.e., the indefinite survival of the graft without rejection crises, has not yet been observed, with the exception of isogeneic grafts exchanged between monozygotic twins.

c. *Bot.* Capacity for cross-fertilization; of a scion, the ability to unite with a stock.

1916 *Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard.* VI. 410 It should not be assumed.. that seed-setting in and between different plants indicates an identical grade of compatibility. **1935** *Biol. Abstr.* 5627 Vigorous rootstocks show various degrees of compatibility for pear scions. **1968** *Heredity* XXIII. 124 The relative levels of compatibility of Brussels sprout, cabbage.. and sprouting broccoli were assessed.

d. *Television.* The capacity of colour signals to be received in black-and-white on monochrome receivers. Also *attrib.*

1947 *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XXXV. 861/2 Without regard to compatibility, visual observations alone indicate that the properties of flicker and resolution of images containing red and green components are sufficiently similar to [those of] monochrome images. **1950** in *Amer. Speech* (1951) XXVI. 209/1 They doubted the compatibility prospects of the system. **1954** ZWORYKIN & MORTON *Television* (ed. 2) xvii. 773 The lack of compatibility and the decreased definition are the two most serious weaknesses of the field-sequential system. **1957** *BBC Handbook* 136 These transmissions [of colour television].. were put out in the London area... Their purpose was to explore under practical reception conditions the degree of compatibility of the system being used.

e. *Sound reproduction.* The capacity of a stereophonic broadcast, record, etc., to be received or played on a monophonic receiver, record-player, etc. Also *attrib.*

1959 *Audio Engin.* May 17/2 One solution to the two-channel problem is gained through the use of a compatibility circuit. *Ibid.* 18/2 A time delayed replica of the direct signal is added to the alternate channels in order to achieve compatibility. **1963** D. L. A. SMITH *Princ. High-Fidelity Sound Engin.* v. 82 To meet the compatibility requirement, one transmitted channel is invariably modulated by the signal $\frac{1}{2}$ (L + R).

compatible (kəm'pætɪb(ə)l), *a.* [a. F. *compatible*, ad. med.L. *compatibilis* (as in *beneficium compatibile*, i.e. one that can be held along with another, Du Cange), f. *compati* to suffer with (see COMPASSION).

Dr. Johnson thought this word a corruption of COMPETIBLE, which 'is found in good authors, and ought always to be used'. The quotations, however, show that the meanings of the two words were different from the beginning, and that COMPATIBLE was the older word. Confusion seems to have taken place later: see 2 c.]

†**1.** Participating in suffering; sympathetic. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Yᵉ remembraunce greued hym ryght sorowfully by incytacion compatyble whiche admonnesteth hym to socoure this dolant lady. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learning* II. ix. §3 The Infant in the mothers wombe is compatible with the mother, and yet separable. **1618** MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 33 A compatible commiseration of those, who I know lye groaning under it.

2. a. Mutually tolerant; capable of being admitted together, or of existing together in the same subject; accordant, consistent, congruous, agreeable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 485/1 Wedlocke and priesthod be not repugnant but compatible of their nature. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* 328 (R.) But those formes which are so distracted, that they be not contrarie but disalike: are compatible in one subiect, as quantitie and qualitie. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 160 Many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French, were not so well to be allowed by vs, as these words.. *compatible*, for agreeable in nature. **1611** COTGR., *Compatible*, compatible, concurrable; which can abide, or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another. **1636** HEALEY *Theophrast., Oligarchy* 91 If any do them affront or iniurie, He and I (say they) are not compatible in this City. *a* **1745** BROOME (J.), Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 259 Can friendship and reserve be compatible? **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 524 It develops.. all sorts of energies and capacities.. with all compatible fulness and efficiency.

b. Const. *with.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. III, an. 1347 (R.) An honour out of his way, and scarce compatible with his state at home. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Heat is compatible with Moisture. **1794** *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 196 Every reform that was compatible.. with order and good government. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 549 He did not think it compatible with his personal dignity.

†**c.** Const. *to. Obs.* (In this const. confused with COMPETIBLE: cf. esp. quots. 1668, 1714.)

1623 JAS. I *Answ. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 127 A fault in my discretion scarce compatible to the love and trust I bear him. **1668** HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 88 A pleasure compatible to a creature. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. §13 Neither of these ways of Separation.. is, as I think, compatible to pure Space. *a* **1714** SHARP *Serm.* II. iii. (R.), We have not only all the proofs of genuineness.. that can be given for any other writings.. but this over and above, which is compatible to none but these.

d. Specific scientific and technical uses (see quots. and cf. COMPATIBILITY 2).

1899 *Practitioner* Dec. 622 The apparently isomeric sulphocarbolates of zinc and sodium do not react as sulphates, and are compatible with lead salts. **1926** *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 22 May 1596/1 In the present series of forty persons are to be found about 40 per cent whose serum or white blood cells seem to be mutually compatible with all others. **1929** HACKH *Chem. Dict.* 195/1 *Compatible*, any pair of drugs which do not interfere or react chemically, physically or therapeutically with one another. **1935** *Biol. Abstr.* 5627 Vigorous scions of pears are more compatible because they become more readily adapted to the high conc. of protoplasm in the rootstocks. **1938** FRITSCH & SALISBURY *Plant Form & Function* xxiii. 252 Grafting and budding are usually only possible between related types of plants. Those which can be associated successfully are termed compatible, but both compatible and imcompatible strains.. may occur. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 183/1 *Compatible* (*Bot.*), capable of self-fertilisation. **1949** *Radio Corp. Amer. Rev.* X. 523 The all-electronic color television system described is a fully compatible system. **1953** *Gloss. Paint Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 11 *Compatible. a.* Two or more paints or varnishes which can be mixed in bulk without producing any undesirable effects such as precipitation, coagulation, gelling, are said to be compatible. *b.* Different coats of paint which can be associated in a painting system without producing undesirable effects are said to be compatible. **1955** GOURIET *Introd. Colour Television* II. ii. 41 For a system to be fully compatible,.. it should provide a signal which conforms substantially to present-day black-and-white standards. **1958** *Times* 20 Jan. 10/4 Stereophonic records will not be 'compatible', that is, able to be played on ordinary gramophones. **1958** *Listener* 16 Oct. 605/2 The system which is being used for the forthcoming series of stereophonic sound broadcasts.. has the serious disadvantage of not being compatible; *i.e.*, properly balanced reproduction will not be obtained when listening to either one channel alone. **1966** *Melody Maker* 8 Oct. 13/1 All Musicassettes are compatible which means they can be played on mono or stereo equipment. **1969** *Lancet* 4 Jan. 34/1 Patients with HL-A-compatible grafts were clinically superior and less prone to multiple or severe rejection crises than patients who had received incompatible grafts.

3. Of benefices: Capable of being held together.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 186 Being presented to such churches compatible, over and above his principal cure. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 65.

com'patibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMPATIBILITY 1.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 266 Had the Bishops of Rome maintained that.. Compatiblenesse with Princes, which gaue them Authority at first. **1641** in Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* §14. 173 There is a compatiblenesse in this case of Gods act and the kings.

com'patibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a compatible manner; consistently.

1730-6 in BAILEY. **1755-73** in JOHNSON. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1867) 72 These multifarious pursuits which are to be acquired compatibly with the discharge of public duties.

†**com'patience.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *compacience*: see next and -ENCE.] Fellow-feeling, compassion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.), þe membre lesse greuid haþ compaciens [**1535** compassion] of þe membre þat is more greuid. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1137 Haue þou compatience! **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 69 To haue compaciens and pitie Of zour awin wofull king. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 56 Thai use the knawlege of evil men to thair zeile and compaciens.

†**com'patient,** *a. Obs.* Also 4-6 -cient. [a. OF. *compacient, -patient*, ad. L. *compatient-em*, pr. pple. of *compati* to suffer with.] Suffering along with, sympathetic, compassionate.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* iii. 8 In preyer be 3e compacient [**1388** eche suffringe with othere]. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 69 Art thou nocht the ilk compacient Eneas? **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 150 We haue not a Bishop that can not be compatient of our infirmities. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III*, 86 (R.) The same compatient and commorient fates and times.

compatriot (kəm'peɪtrɪət, -'pæt-). [a. F. *compatriote*, ad. L. *compatriōta*, f. *com-* with + *patriōta* countryman: see PATRIOT.]

1. One who is of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. §46 With the.. bloudshed of innumerable their Compatriots. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 107 Your Friend, Acquaintante, or Compatriot. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 318 They.. are ready to think a compatriot braver.. and more deserving than any foreigner. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 108 We.. may well say to our compatriots that not to possess necessary knowledge is a disgrace.

2. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of the same country.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 602 To my compatriot youth I point the high example of thy sons. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 238 That Chatham's language was his mother tongue, And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. 11. 292 *note*, He does not seem a favorite with his compatriot critics.

compatriotic (-'ɒtɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, after *patriotic*: cf. F. *compatriotique.*] Of or pertaining to compatriots; belonging to the same country.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Hindostan, whose annals we now peruse with a compatriotic interest. **1884** H. ZIMMERN in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 131 To please my compatriotic and foreign friends. **1889** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642/1 Our compatriotic sonnet.

com'patriotism. [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *compatriotisme.*] The position of being compatriots; compatriotic feeling or sympathy.

1794 *Resid. in France* (ed. J. Gifford) II. (1797) 110 Two young Englishmen, with whom I used sometimes to converse in French, without acknowledging our compatriotism. **1864** MAYHEW *Germ. Life & Mann.* I. 119 We in the hospitality of compatriotism, cheerfully consented to show [them].. the sights and curiosities of the town in which we were resident.

compaynable, -paygnable, obs. ff. COMPANABLE.

compayne, obs. by-form of COMPANY q.v.

compear, obs. f. COMPEER *sb.*

compear (kəm'pɪə(r)), *v. Sc.* Forms: 5-7 compere, 5-8 compeir, (6 ? compare, 7 compeer), 6- compear. [a. F. *compar-oir* (pres. t., now obs., *compere*) to appear formally before a tribunal:—L. *compārē-re* to be present, appear, f. *com-* together, with + *pārēre* to appear. Cf. APPEAR.]

†**1.** To appear, make one's appearance, present oneself, show one's face, esp. at a formal assembly.

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* LXXVII. i, On yᵉ morowe Galaad & other knightes Afore the kynge by one assent compered. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 320 All the princis of the ciete comperit to this convencioun. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. vi. (Jam.), Ylk man began to feir his life, and durst nocht compeir quhare Makbeth was. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 136 Our Maister soon his lyttil vhissell cheird; His mariners incontinent compeird. *c* **1661** MRQ. ARGYLE *Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/2 Requesting them.. to compeer suddenly in this kingdom.

2. *spec. Sc. Law.* To appear in a court, as a party to a cause, either in person or by counsel.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 13 Schir Scheip, I charge thee straitly to compeir. **1563** *Lett. Sc. Ministers* in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (1853) 206 Summon, charge and warn the foresaid Anne to compere before the said Superintendants. **1587** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) §38 Procuratours may compeir for all persons accused. **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* IV. ii. 3 We must all compeare before the judgment seat of Christ. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxviii, But what shall steer The erring senses? where shall they compear In controversie? **1671** *True Nonconf.* 449 The Prince of Orange, being cited and not compearing, his Estate and Lands ar seised on. **1786** in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 179 Compeared Walter Scott and presented an indenture dated 31st March last entered into between him and Walter Scott his son. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 8 July, At Glasgow the twenty-second day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-five years. In presence of Sir Archibald Alison, Baronet, advocate, Sheriff of Lanarkshire. Compeared a prisoner, who..declares and says, etc.

†**3.** 'To appear, to be made manifest' (Jam.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 90 (Jam.) The tressoun aganis thaime comparit..that he wes condampnit to de.

Hence **compearing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 178 These circumstances might serve the more to justify Ambrose his not compearing. *Mod. Sc. Law.* The compearing defender.

compearance (kəm'pɪərəns). *Sc. Law.* Also 5–7 compeirance, 6–7 comperance. [a. F. *comparance*, *-ence*, f. *comparoir* to COMPEAR: subseq. assimilated to the latter; cf. APPEARANCE.]

1. The action of compearing, or formally presenting oneself in court as a party to a cause.

1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) §101 Of them of ilk Schire, that awe compeirance in Parliament or Councel. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 Williame, Bruther to King Malcolme..and of his Comperance befoir King Henrie of Ingland tueiching Northumberland. **1663** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 30 For his not compearance, both he and the rest who did not compear were put to the horn. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, 'The justice took the word o' the tane for the compearance o' the tither.' **1884** *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 679 Compearance before the delegates from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

†**2.** Appearance (of many together). *rare.*

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxviii. (1713) 517 The whole Skie was filled with Myriads of Myriads of Shapes in this great Compearance.

com'pearant. *Sc. Law.* [f. COMPEAR *v.*; cf. F. *comparant* in same sense.] One who compears in a court of law, etc.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, 444 (Jam.) The saidis commissioneris will..minister justice to the compeirantis..and the non-compeirantis to be left last in the roll.

compeare, obs. form of COMPEER.

[**com'pearer.** [f. COMPEAR + -ER.] One who compears.

Form and meaning app. unauthorized.

1861 *W.Bell's Dict. Law Scot., Compearer.* A party not called as a Defender in an action, but who conceives that he has an interest to oppose the action, may compear and claim leave to sist himself. If his claim is sustained, an interlocutor allowing him to sist himself is pronounced, and is designated as *Compearer*. [Not in earlier or later edd.] Hence in OGILVIE (Annandale) and *Century Dict.*]

†**compecti'nation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *com-* together + *pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb: see -ATION.] Union of the hands with the fingers interlocked, like two combs.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 28 This Compectination or Weeping Crosse of the Hand is elegantly described by Apuleius.

compeer (kəm'pɪə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3 cumper, 4 comper, 5–6 -pyre, -ire, 5–7 compere, 6–7 compeare, compier, compeere, 4–7 compeer. [ME. *comper*, a. OF. *comper*, f. *com-* + *per* (*peer*), since 16th c. written *pair*:—L. *par-em* equal, See PEER, PAIR. For the vowel cf. *clear* = F. *clair*.

Perh. in sense 2 identified with F. *compère*, med.L. *compater*, fellow godfather, gossip, familiar.]

1. One of equal rank or standing; an equal, peer.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3396 þe kyng with-outen compere of kyngis all othire. **1590** *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 467 Three cavalieros..Without compeers in compass of this world. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Titus* iii. 1 The Clergy..will be iudged by none but their compeares. **1644** JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 27 That..Timothy or Titus were meere Presbyters, and so compeeres or Equals to the Presbyters of Ephesus. **1886** *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 309/1 Brian Boroimhe..has been often praised..as an enlightened patriot, a compeer of King Alfred and of Washington.

2. A companion, associate, comrade, fellow.

c **1275** *Pains of Hell* 64 in *O.E. Misc.* 212 Bynd..cursid leuers with here cumpers, And cast ham in þe fuyre. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne she was goon with felawis and hir compeers [**1388** pleiferis]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 672 His frend and his Comper. **1494** FABYAN v. lxxxiii, He axed lodgynge..for hym and his Comperys. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 203 This kynge..sent for Piers Gaueston his compyre and advanced hym to great honour. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. vi. 284 They conversed together, as colleagues and compeeres [*compares*]. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 296 His marshall compere..and brave commilitant. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 317 The fierce Arab..with his Troop Of bold Compeers. **1862** MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Sister of Mercy* 219 The recruit..is at once subjected to discipline by his compeers.

†**b.** Used contemptuously. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, Your sooty, smoky-bearded compeer. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* xx. 378 No more, ye lewd Compeers, with lawless pow'r Invade my dome.

3. One associated with another in the view of the speaker or writer.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Delt out among the compeeres that stand for the election. **1633** *Costlie Whore* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Fellow compere, supporter of the State, Let us imbrace in steele, our cause is good. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* VI. 195 Wealthier than his rich compeers. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 320 The harangues of Pitt, Fox, and their elder compeers. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 405 The spirit by which Dryden and several of his compeers were..animated against the Whigs.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 697 The Hedge-Sparrow, and her Compeere the Wren. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶5 The Nightingale [selects] her musical Compeer. **1869** HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., The Sun* 89 The sun..among these glorious compeers [stars]. **1884** *Girl's Own Paper* 200/3 As a useful garment the polonaise has no compeer.

Hence **com'peership,** position of a compeer.

1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 7 Fit for any Compeership.

†**com'peer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To equal, rival, be the compeer of.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 69 In my rights, By me inuested, he compeeres the best. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 129 Elean Ioue's proud Fane which heauen compeerd. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 21/1 Sooner let the mountains bend..Than nations stoop their sky-compeering heads.

compeigny, -eny, obs. f. COMPANY.

compeir, obs. f. of COMPEAR.

compel (kəm'pɛl), *v.* Forms: 4–5 -elle, 4–7 -ell, 7– -el. Pa. t. and pple. compelled, pr. pple. compelling. [a. OF. *compeller* and *compellir* (14th c. in Godef.) to compel, ad. L. *compell-ĕre* f. *com-* together + *pell-ĕre* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To urge irresistibly, to constrain, oblige, force: **a.** a person *to do* a thing (the usual const.).

c **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 116 þe first persecution..Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis, and depis, to make sacrifices to ydols. **1382** WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 3 Nether Tyte..was compellid for to be circumsidid. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶518 If so be that the lawe compelle yow to swere. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 a, Whiche grace..hath compelled me to sette a parte alle ingratitude. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 48 He is compelled to do him seruice. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 23 Compell them to come in. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xi. 335 As they could not persuade they tried to compel men to believe. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 139 Hunger compelled him to surrender.

b. a person *to* (*into*) a course of action, etc.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Thou hast with a Lordly violence compelled them to it [chastitie]. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 To compell them to performance. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 619 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result. **1767** *Babler No. 63* I. 277 A most excellent lady, who was compelled into a marriage with my betrayer. **1854** J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. 26 Russia should unite her arms with ours, and compel that power to peace. **1869** RUSKIN *Q. of Air* §128 Compel the idle into occupation.

c. with *simple object*: To constrain, force.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 Though it [grace] may not compell the wyll of man. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxii. 18 For I am full of wordes, & the sprete that is within me, compelleth me. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 175 The lawless Tyrant, who denies..thir..message to regard, Must be compelld by Signes and Judgements dire.

d. *absol.*

1903 R. LANGBRIDGE *Flame & Flood* vi, A voice that..asked like a child,..coerced like a man, compelled like the bidding of the Cosmos. **1904** L. T. MEADE *Love Triumphant* III. i, 'I have powerful hands,' was his answer, 'hands that compel.'

2. †**a.** To take or get by force, to extort. *Obs.*

a **1500** in Gairdner *Three 15th c. Chron.* (Camden) 76 [They] compelled, dispoyled, rubbed, and distroyed all manner of cattell, vetayll, and riches. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 116 We give expresse charge, that..there be nothing compell'd from the Villages. **1601** —— *All's Well* IV. iii. 356 And I were not a verie Coward, I'de compell it of you.

fig. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, Men, who..compelled from the soil a subsistence gained by severe labour.

b. To constrain (an action); to bring about by force, constraint, or moral necessity; to exact by rightful claim; to command.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vi. 16 He compell'd the Devil's assent. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 74 Our union with the English counties was either compelled by force, etc. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 The government had no power to compel submission to injustice. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* III xxxvii. 141 He compelled a certain admiration from all men.

3. a. To force to come, go, or proceed; to drive forcibly, to force. Also (esp. in transl.) in the literal sense of the Latin: To drive or force together; to gather into a company by force. Cf. *cloud-compeller.* (Now *rare* and *poetic.*)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 To thy tabernacle compelle not me. *c* **1450** *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 599 þair frendes..Compeld þaim to þair erytage. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 5 She had this Knight from far compeld. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 28 b, They compelled the thirty Tyrants out to Eleusis. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 129 Having compelld them within their walled towns. **1622–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 133 They..sent out 300 Horse and 200 Foot to compell them back unto their Ships. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), Attended by the chiefs who sought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, Compelling here and there the Stragglers to the Flock. **1720** POPE *Iliad* XIII. 454 The fatal tye Is stretch'd on both, and close compell'd they die. **1725** —— *Odyss.* VII. 291 By heav'n's high will compell'd from shore to shore. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii, Such a breeze Compell'd thy canvas. **1887** *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 429 He can, Zeus-like, compel the clouds.

b. To force by pressure, compress. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Wine is compelled from the grapes into hogsheads. **1859** TRENCH *Epist. Ch. Asia* (1861) 167 Before they can compel such scriptures as these into the limits of their system.

†**4.** To overpower, constrain. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) II. 271 Easy sleep their weary limbs compell'd.

compelin, obs. form of COMPLINE.

compellability (kəmpɛlə'bɪlɪtɪ). *Law.* [f. COMPELLABLE *a.*: see -ILITY.] The quality or state of being compellable; *spec.* liability to be legally required to act as a witness, regardless of one's willingness to do so.

1883 W. M. BEST *Princ. Law of Evidence* (ed. 7) II. I. i. 123 (*heading*) Part I. Witnesses.—Chap. I. *Compellability.* **1892** S. L. PHIPSON *Evidence* xl. 322 Compellability to be sworn must be distinguished from compellability when sworn to answer questions. **1930** H. SHOVE *Fairy Ring of Commerce* v. 41 This system depends entirely on the belief in the ability and willingness, or compellability, of the debtor to 'honour' his bills. **1976** *Phipson on Evidence* (ed. 12) xxviii. 609 The Evidence Act 1869..placed the parties and their husbands and wives in such proceedings in the same position as to compellability as ordinary witnesses. **1979** *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 2/7 On the 'competency and compellability' of an accused's spouse giving evidence the association recommended that the accused's spouse should be competent to give evidence for the prosecution unless jointly charged.

compellable (kəm'pɛləb(ə)l), *a.* Chiefly in legal use. [f. COMPEL + -ABLE.]

1. That may be compelled: **a.** *to do* something.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. x. (1638) 76 They were not compellable by no law to make amends for the trespas. **1618–29** Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 687 The King is not compellible to call his Parliament. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 185 Joint-tenants..are compellable by writ of partition to divide their lands. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 436 The Parishioners..are compellable to put things in decent order.

b. *to* something (*e.g.* military service).

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 187 They are..not compellable to foreign service. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 455 The Laity are not compellable hereunto.

c. *absol.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* x. 97 He doth it according to his Will, not compellable in the proper acts thereof. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 7 The outward senses are patient, and therefore compellible.

†**2.** Compulsory. *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 The Register is voluntary, not compellable, so he that will Register may, and he that will not may chuse.

Hence **com'pellably** *adv.*

1818 TODD, *Compellably*, in a forcible manner.

compellant, var. f. COMPELLENT.

†**compellate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *compellāt-* ppl. stem of *compellāre* to address, accost: see -ATE^3.] *trans.* To address (by some particular name or appellation), call.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 21 S. Paul, speaking..to that mixt multitude..compellates them. **1686** HICKES *Spec. Beatæ Virg.* 31 The practice of Compellating Saints.

compellation (kɒmpə'leɪʃən). *Now rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *compellātiōn-em* addressing, n. of action f. *compellāre*: see prec.]

1. Addressing or calling upon any one; an address; the words addressed to any one. *arch. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1361 Mine opinion is, that this writing EI..is an entier salutation of it selfe, and a compellation of the God. **1609** R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Compellation; which is a calling vpon the Hearers, to a consideration of the thing spoken. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 484 His compellation, Incline thine eare, hearken unto me. **1642** W. AMES *Marrow Div.* 275 That which..doth infer a compellation of the Devill to receive his helpe or counsell. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 478 An Apostrophe, or affectionate Compellation of all that passe by to be..touch't with her sorrows. **1711** *Reflect. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 191 At each compellation putting him [the baptiz'd person] down into the water. **1864** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 161 Having completed the introductory compellation he continued.

2. a. Addressing by a particular name or title.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 353 A Preface of compellation..in the first words, Our Father which art in heaven. **1691** E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen, Life* 425 Amazed at the Strangers familiar compellation of him by his Christian Name. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Canons Dram.* (1865) 23 The rules of compellation, to be observed by the persons of the drama.

b. The name, title, or form of words by which a person is addressed; style of address.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §58 That name and compellation of little Flocke, doth not comfort but deject my devotion. *a* **1652** BROME *Love-sick Crt.* III. ii, *Mat.* My soveraign Lord. *Str.* I like that compellation. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ix, He was received with many

scurvy compellations too coarse to be repeated. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 104 So far from any harshness, the compellation ['Woman'] has something solemn in it.

c. The name, title, or style, used in speaking of a person (or thing); an appellation.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 16 The worst things are varnished ouer with finest names and compellations. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi. 202 Abraham..agreed with her ..to go by the Compellation of his sister. **1677** *Govt. Venice* 317 Honorius..calls the Republick of Venice by the Honourable title of Most Christian..under which honourable Compellation, etc. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* III. lx. 2 Among the more modern compellations of the federalists, the favourite ones are traitors, tories, etc.

†**3.** Reproach, reprimand, reproof; a calling to account. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compellotion*, a blaming or reproving. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VII. 863 Such compellations and imprecations, as calamitous times are commonly the witnesses of. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 191 A deacon in a simple compellation may accompany himself with two deacons.

compellative (kəm'pɛlətɪv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. *compellāt-* (see COMPELLATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Denoting address.

In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A word used as a name, title, or appellation; = COMPELLATION 2 b, c.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 41 Compellative is a thing in speaking which we call another, as: Atrides, Agamemnon, King of men. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 209 Many a gentleman..fully entitled to such a compellative.

†**b.** = Vocative (case). *Obs.*

1849 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 47 We have, in continuous discourse, the compellative or vocative.

†**com'pellatory**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. COMPEL *v.*] Compulsory.

1527 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (R. Suppl.), That a king and a queen should be..constrained by process compellatory to appear in any court as common persons.

compelled (kəm'pɛld), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPEL *v.*]

1. Constrained, forced, necessitated: see the verb.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Compelled chastitie is against the institution of the Gospell. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iv. 44 A compell'd restraint. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. (1876) 272 The tenant of a compelled solitude.

b. *Path. compelled movements*: involuntary movements arising from irritation or lesion of some part of the central nervous system; *compelled position*, a position to which a patient constantly returns.

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 259 Compelled backward movements have been observed in affections of the cerebellum.

2. Driven or gathered together, collected. *Obs.*

1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Upon his brow Continuall bubbles like compelled drops.

Hence †**com'pelledly**, *adv.*, in a forced manner; by compulsion or constraint.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Feede..the flocke of Christ, not compelledly but willingly. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 458 [They] acknowledge (not compelledly but frankly) the spirituall power.

com'pellent, *a.* also **-ant.** [ad. L. *compellent-em* pr. pple. of *compellĕre* to COMPEL.] Compelling, constraining.

1847 MRS. BROWNING in *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 555 Most full of invocation, and to be Most instantly compellant. **1873** R. CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 480 The compellent contagion of great examples.

compeller (kəm'pɛlə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER^1.]

1. One who compels or constrains.

a **1577** SIR T. SMITH in Strype *Life* App. iv. (1820) 254 What pleasure shall the compelled party have of the compeller? **1636** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 117 (T.) That due proportion, which should be maintained between the compellers and the compelled.

2. One who drives; *fig.* one who guides or rules. See also *cloud-compeller* s.v. CLOUD *sb.* 12.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 866/1 That this man was ..cheefe compeller, and disposer of the kingdome. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* xxviii, Stern compeller of the clouds, thou also shalt hear the voice of the Reim-kennar. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 181 'Zeus father'..compeller of tempests. **1884** *Literary Era* II. 147 First the creature and then the compeller of the movement.

compelling (kəm'pɛlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPEL + -ING^1.] The action of the verb COMPEL.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xvii. 152/2 Whan seruauntes trauayll in the sondaye by compellynge of theyr soueraynes. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 313 These inconveniencies and dangers follow the compelling of set formes. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 96 The expectation that..there is any compelling to the faith one who does not wish to believe, is absurd.

com'pelling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] **a.** That compels: see the verb.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 141 Vnder a compelling occasion. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxix, With such compelling cause to grieve.

b. Of a person, his words, writings, etc.: irresistible; demanding attention, respect, etc.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 2/1 Be he Time, or be he man, there is something entirely compelling about the figure. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 30 Sept. 3/4 The book is said to be very realistic and powerful, sincere and compelling. **1913** CONRAD *Chance* II. v. 364 There was something not only attractive but compelling in the man. **1930** *Daily Express* 22 May 19/2 Sir Oswald is..a compelling orator.

Hence **com'pellingly** *adv.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Reol Pres.* §2 (R.) Probably, obscurely, peradventure: but not evidently, compellingly, necessarily. **1887** MARY LINSKILL *In Exch. for Soul* III. lxv. 253 Her hand was laid compellingly upon the arm of Damians.

compenable, -abull, -abyll, vars. of COMPANABLE, *a. Obs.*

compence, var. of COMPENSE *v. Obs.*

compend ('kɒmpənd), *sb.* [ad. L. *compend-ium*: see below. Cf. *stipend.*] = COMPENDIUM.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 41 Of the Sey calfes..the cause of this our compend, permitis vs nocht copiouslie to expone. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 327, I would principally advise..that Youth beware of compends and abridgements. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 526 A compend or syllabus of their lectures. **1833** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 123 The Compend of Aldrich..has furnished, for above a Century, the little all of Logic doled out..by the University of Bradwardin and Scotus. **1881** W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 11 The sort of theology of which the Westminster Confession and the Thirty-nine Articles are compends.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., To Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.* 4 The compend of all calamities. **1677** GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 416 He shewed..vineyards, and fields that were near, as a compend of the whole. **1882** J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* I. 182 He's such a compend of beauties.

com'pend, *v. nonce-wd.* to narrate briefly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. 345 We shall the warlikenesse compend of those fame-wronged Men.

†**com'pendage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *compend-ĕre* taken in the analytical sense of 'hang together' + -AGE: cf. *appendage.*] A mass of things hanging together.

1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* III. 441 A scarlet flower, that seemed to be a compendage of many fibres.

†**com'pendance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ANCE: cf. *dependance.*] Confederation.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* 463 The..designe of working men off allyance and compendance with Prusias.

†**compendi'arious**, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *compendiāri-us* concise, compendious, f. *compendium* (see below) + -OUS.] Concise, abridged.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

†**com'pendiarist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -IST.] A maker of compendiums.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 20 Here..the Ingenuity of the Compendiarist comes to be taxed.

†**com'pendiary**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compendiāri-us* short, compendious, f. *compendium*: see below. The sb. represents L. *compendiārium*, the neuter of the adj. used subst.: see -ARIUM, -ARY.]

A. *sb.* A compendium.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 Their ouerfraught studies, with trifling compendiaries. **1622** MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 42 An Epitome or Compendiary of all the former Statutes. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xxxii. 316 A Compendiary and Summary Abridgement.

B. *adj.* Compendious, expeditious, brief.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 20 A Compendiary limitation. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 100 To circumvent some one, and by a compendiary way to reduce him under his power. **1801-15** FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 That compendiary method which..has ruined the arts of every country by reducing execution to a recipe.

†**com'pendiate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compendiāt-* ppl. stem of *compendiāre* to contract, f. *compendi-um.*] Contracted, diminutive.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 In the round compendiate bladder of thy braine. **1599** —— *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Your diminutiue excelsitude and compendiate greatnesse.

†**com'pendiate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *compendiāt-*: see prec. and -ATE^3.] *trans.* To sum up concisely.

1614 J. KING *Vitis Palatina* 2 That which concludeth and compendiateth all blessing, peace upon Israel. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 720 To Compendiat all these notes in a few words. **1639** W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 1 That sacred Map, in which we have compendiated the summe of those choice favours from above.

Hence **com'pendiator**, one who compendiates.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 22 That other Remarque of the Compendiator.

†**compendie.** *Obs.* = COMPENDIUM.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 5 Sundrie sortes of exercise..agreable for them, into whom I namely have penned and written this compendie.

†**com'pendiment.** *Obs. rare.* [In form from L. *compend-ĕre* + -MENT: the sense follows *compendium*, *-ous*, etc.] = COMPENDIUM.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 69 Philosophers cal man the compendiment or abridgement of the greater world.

†**compendi'osity.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. late L. *compendiōsitāt-em*, f. *compendiōs-us*: see next.] = COMPENDIOUSNESS.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

compendious (kəm'pɛndɪəs), *a.* [a. Anglo-F. **compendious* = OF. *compendieux*, ad. L. *compendiōs-us* advantageous, abridged, brief, f. *compendi-um*: see below and -OUS.]

1. Containing the substance within small compass, concise, succinct, summary; comprehensive though brief; *esp.* of literary works; also of their authors.

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* 73 Seuen epistlis, as wel goostly and mystik as compendiouse. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 75 þe newe lawe, compendiosar & more complet & more profitablar þan ani oþer lawe. *c* **1425** *Metr. Pref. Hampole's Psolter* 43 Compendyous short gode & profetebul To mannys soule. *c* **1460** *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 94 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 158 Thof that thu be compendious of sentence. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) Aj, This litle treatise in stile compendious. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. §1 Man..an extract or compendious image of the world. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 9 It is a Compendious Prayer, and contains much in little. **1774** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 8 A compendious analysis of the chapters which form this..compilation. **1842** ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* ii. (1878) 136 Any cheap or compendious helps for the study.

†**2.** Of a way, method, or process: That saves time or space, expeditious, not circuitous, direct; summary. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 He þat will go first to Babilon By anoþer way mare compendious þan I hafe tald off. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 143 A way not so safe as compendious, when the tyde is out. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. v. (1676) 412/1, I think the most compendious cure for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 58 This compendious passage betwixt Egypt and Canaan. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 141 The compendious art to lye and cheat. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 105 A compendious way for thickning of Copses. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 504 The most compendious passage to the shades below.

†**b.** Economical. *Obs.* Cf. COMPENDIUM 3.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. ii. 59 The divell avoideth superfluitie as much as he may..If the divell were so compendious, what should he need to use such circumstances as to make, etc.

†**c.** Profitable. *Obs.*$^{-0}$

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compendious*, short, profitable. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compendious*, very profitable.

compendiously (kəm'pɛndɪəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a compendious manner; briefly, concisely, comprehensively, summarily.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. i. (1495) 344 Now we wol speke shortly and compendyously of theffect. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2346 Now wole I shortly heere reherce..Al the sentence by and by, In wordis fewe compendiously. **1509** *Paternoster* (W. de W.) Aij, A ryght profytable treatyse compendiously drawen out of many & dyuers wrytynges of holy men. **1610** BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* §33 The Articles of Religion..as they are compendiouslie set downe in the Crede. **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* I. 15 No other way of compendiously describing my subject.

compendiousness (kəm'pɛndɪəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compendious quality or form, comprehensiveness, conciseness, brevity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 All thoffice of the day is ended vnder compendiousnes of moste shorte Euynsonge. **1526** TINDALE *N.T.* Ep. to Rdr., To bring to compendiousness that which is now translated at the length. **1561** EDEN *Arte of Nauig.* Aijb, I..haue brought the arte of Nauigation into a briefe compendiousnesse. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 146 The inviting easiness and compendiousness of this Assertion. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 122 This outward ease and swift compendiousness of speech.

compendium (kəm'pɛndɪəm). Pl. **-ums, -a.** [a. L. *compendium* that which is weighed together, a sparing, saving, abbreviation, f. *compend-ĕre* to weigh together, f. *com-* + *pendĕre* to weigh.]

†**1.** A short cut; 'the near way' (J.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 258 [He] may perhaps wish for some way without Grammer, and couet a Compendium.

2. a. An abridgement or condensation of a larger work or treatise, giving the sense and substance, within smaller compass.

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 These men ..doe pound their capacitie in barren Compendiums. **1668** HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 There were an incredible number of..Volumes of their Laws; whereupon that..Prince..reduced them into a better Compendium. **1793** T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 79 The writers of compendiums of mathematics and natural philosophy. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Many highly valuable compendia of Physical Geography are extant.

fig. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 158 Others, having but the compendium of excellency, he alone had it in the greatest volumns.

b. An epitome, a summary, a brief.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii, You understand my case now? I do..here's the compendium. **1619** DRAYTON *Legends* Pref., By way of Briefe or Compendium. **1713** *Guardian* No. 78 Indexes and dictionaries..are the compendium of all knowledge. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. §30 (1873) 167 Admiral Fitzroy's interesting compendium of the state of the barometer, etc.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A condensed representation, an embodiment in miniature; an abstract.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. (Arb.) 44 Old Sir Raderick, that new printed compendum of all iniquity. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 231 Great Brittaine, a Compendium of the World for varietie of Excellencies. **1766** Sterne *Serm.* v. 112 A case..which may be looked upon as the compendium of all charity. **1863** Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. vi, A compendium of extravagances and incongruities.

d. An abbreviation whereby two or more letters are expressed by a single character.

1833 G. S. Faber *Recapit. Apost.* 88 In the construction of these compendia or..contractions, the compendium ς was framed out of the two distinct cursive letters ς and τ.

†3. Sparing or saving; economy of labour, space, etc. *Obs.*

1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 29 Shewing a Compendium of Providence, that could make the same Body a World, and a Moon. **1651** Charleton *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 71 Nor do we think that substraction a loss, but a Compendium. **1668** Wilkins *Real Char.* 372 Double Consonants..for the Compendium of writing, are..expressed by single Characters. *a* **1734** North *Lives* I. 248 The judges, for compendium of travel, took the first town..capable of receiving them. —— *Exam.* III. x. (1740) 660 These Methods are used for Compendium. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* §32 The manner..is herein copied, on account of the compendium thereby suggested. **1812** Woodhouse *Astron.* xviii. 199 The sole object of this..is compendium of calculation.

4. a. A box, etc., containing or comprising several different games.

c **1899** (*title*) Guide to the compendium of games. Comprising rules for playing—backgammon, besique, chess, [etc.]. **1960** R. C. Bell *Board & Table Games* vii. 172 The antique compendium of games from western India.

b. A package of the stationery required for letter-writing.

1923 H. A. Maddox *Dict. Stationery* 20 *Compendium*, a line of stationery goods which was in considerable demand during the war for soldiers' use, comprising a pad of note, envelopes, and blotting. **1938** E. Bowen *Death of Heart* II. iii. 215 Portia bought a compendium—lightly ruled violet paper, purple lined envelopes. **1960** K. Amis *Take a Girl like You* xiii. 158 He shut the compendium.

†compendize, *v. Obs.* [f. COMPEND + -IZE.] *trans.* To epitomize, abridge.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 87 The Episcopalians took care to compendise that Book. **1722** Wodrow *Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. II. ix. 259, I find them compendised by himself. **1722** D. Spence (*title*), Arithmetick Compendiz'd.

compenetrate (kəm'pɛnɪtreɪt), *v.* [f. med.L. *compenetrāt-* ppl. stem of *compenetrāre*: see COM- and PENETRATE.] *trans.* To penetrate in every part, pervade, permeate.

1686 Boyle *Free Enq.* 359 A Philosophizer may justly ask, How a Corporeal Being can so pervade, and, as it were, compenetrate the Universe, as to be intimately present with all its Minute Parts. **1836** F. Mahony in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 91 Animal matter..impregnated, or, to use the school term, 'compenetrated,' by a spiritual essence. **1855** Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 73 The world..felt itself surrounded, filled, compenetrated by a mysterious system.

compenetration (kəmpɛnɪ'treɪʃən). [n. of action from prec.: cf. mod.F. *compénétration.*] The action of compenetrating, mutual penetration.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 246 The compenetration, as it may be called, of two heterogeneous substances. **1849** J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 252 This absorption and compenetration of the two ideas.

com'pensable, *a. rare.* [a. F. *compensable* (16th c. in Littré), f. *compenser* to COMPENSE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being compensated.

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. l. (1677) 260 Future danger, no way compensable by the short delight. **1656** in Blount *Glossogr.* **1721** in Bailey; thence in Johnson and mod. Dicts. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 14 May 13/8 The study estimated the 'compensable loss' arising from those accidents as £2,100 million.

†com'pensant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compensant* pr. pple.: see COMPENSE.] Compensating.

1624 F. White *Reply Fisher* 538 No Saint or Angell can make compensant satisfaction to God for the guilt of any sinne. *Ibid.* 549 By Satisfaction he vnderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

compensate ('kɒmpənseɪt, kəm'pɛnseɪt), *v.* [f. L. *compensāt-* ppl. stem of *compensāre* to weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, etc., f. *com-* + *pensāre*, frequent. of *pendĕre* to weigh. Cf. COMPENSE.

The first pronunciation is that now usual in England, but appears to be quite recent; pronouncing dicts. had until *c* 1850–70 only the other, which is also that of the 18th c. poets. Tennyson has both: ('compensated) in the *Princess* 1847.]

1. a. *trans.* To counterbalance, make up for, make amends for.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 81 Those happy delusions, whereby we..compensate those our deformities. **1660** H. More *Myst. Godliness* 541 To compensate their neglect. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. III. i. 6 The benefit of it would not compensate the danger. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* I. 181 Each seeming want compensated of course. **1762** Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 15 Still, to compensate toils and hazards past. **1838** De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 152 The opposite errors may..compensate each other exactly. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* II. 133 For often fineness compensated size. **1864** —— *En. Ard.* 249 Not being bred To barter, nor compensating the want By shrewdness. *a* **1862** Buckle *Civiliz.* III. v. 378 His native strength may compensate the defects of his equipment.

b. Const. *with* (an equivalent), *by* (an action).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 She compensates the death of the father by the..murder of the mother. **1649** Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 549 That they may compensate the barrennesse of the ground with the multitude of Cattell. **1672** Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 20 Compensating good with good, and not with evil. **1784** Cowper *Task* IV. 134 Compensating his loss with added hours Of social converse. *Ibid.* IV. 768 Compensating his loss By supplemental shifts, the best he may. **1882** Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 684 The loss of water..not being compensated by absorption from below.

c. *to* a person.

1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 To compensate to us in the east what we have lost irrecoverably in the west. **1841** W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 35 To compensate to the Venetians..the spoliation they had suffered.

d. *absol.* To make compensation or amends.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 176 Let us..abstain from all wickedness for the future, and duly compensate. **1774** T. Twining *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 25 If it..has defects..it has beauties and delicacies which amply compensate.

2. *intr.* To be an equivalent, to make up *for*.

1648 *Ch.-lands not to be sold* 42 What proportion of carnall things can compensate for things spirituall. *a* **1677** Barrow *Wks.* (1686) III. 75 There is in every condition somewhat of good compensating for its evils. **1784** Cowper *Task* IV. 434 Solicitous how best He may compensate for a day of sloth By works of darkness. *a* **1831** A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 71 Which could never be compensated for by..attention. **1879** Froude *Cæsar* xxiii. 409 Skill might compensate for defective numbers.

3. *trans.* To make equal return to, to recompense or remunerate (a person, etc.) *for* anything.

1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* III. 801, I should at least secure my own, And be in part compensated. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 459 To compensate yourself for your rent and services. **1880** Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 228 Navigable rivers..seem to compensate South America for its deficiency in coal-beds.

4. a. *Mech.* To provide with mechanical compensation; to make up for (the variations to which a pendulum is liable). *trans.* and *intr.*

1819 [see COMPENSATING *ppl. a.* b]. **1850** E. B. Denison *Rudim. Treat. Watches, etc.* 84 We want therefore some contrivance which will compensate this expansion of the rod. *Ibid.* 274 If the pendulum is not compensated it must be of wood. **1871** B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) 79 The first who attempted to compensate for change of length of a pendulum was Mr. Graham, an English clockmaker.

b. *Electr.* To correct an electrical device or circuit *for* (some undesired characteristic or effect); to provide with compensation (COMPENSATION 1 d).

1872 J. B. Stearns *Brit. Pat. 3344* 2 The effect of static induction in operating either land lines or submarine cables is neutralized or compensated for. **1961** Fitzgerald & Kingsley *Electr. Machinery* (ed. 2) viii. 390 These limitations may be considerably extended by compensating or neutralizing the armature mmf under the pole faces.

5. *Psychol.* To conceal or counterbalance a defect of character, physique, etc., or to make up for the frustration of a tendency or desire, by developing or exaggerating some other (sometimes more desirable) characteristic. *trans.* and *intr.*

1914 Jung in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 964/2 We..find here these compensating vices to be an essential content of the unconscious. Obviously, therefore, the reverse is true—namely that unconscious virtues compensate for conscious deficiencies. **1921** E. J. Kempf *Psychopathol.* i. 69 If the cause of fear is a segmental compulsion within ourselves..., an attempt to compensate by some estimable work is reflexly initiated. **1927** Corrie *ABC of Jung's Psychol.* II. 38 Here the one-sidedness of the conscious attitude is compensated by personal sensitiveness, infantile feelings, doubts, and irrational superstitions. **1927** Henderson & Gillespie *Text-bk. Psychiatry* vi. 111 Where the attributes of the self are conceived as lacking in some of the qualities of the ideal self, the self makes an attempt to compensate in one direction what is lacking in another. **1929** Adler *Probl. Neurosis* iv. 56 There are many children..who are at a..disadvantage through weak muscles and poor eyesight, but they may compensate in directions which will lead them to be acrobats or artists. **1963** J. E. Gordon *Personality & Behavior* IV. ix. 427 A young man afraid of marriage may compensate by specializing in dating and courting, becoming a 'man about town'.

Hence **'compensated**; **'compensating** *vbl. sb.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 39 *Compensating*, recompense. **1884** F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 190 A cheap..compensated pendulum may be made with a wood rod and lead bob. **1896** D. C. & J. P. Jackson *Altern. Curr.* II. 316 The Westinghouse, so-called, 'compensated voltmeter'. **1896** S. P. Thompson *Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* (ed. 5) 800 Compensated armatures. **1909** C. F. Smith *Pract. Altern. Currents* (ed. 3) xii. 427 A compensated motor will start from rest with a low power-factor. **1963** B. Fozard *Instrumentation Nucl. Reactors* iii. 31 The use of compensated chambers in which there are three electrodes.

compensating, *ppl. a.* [f. COMPENSATE *v.* + -ING².] a. That compensates.

1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* viii. 369 Humility, a very compensating and atoning virtue. **1858** J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 334 The compensating sanctity of another. **1868** Browning *Ring & Bk.* VII. 1473, I trust In the compensating great God. **1878** J. W. Ebsworth *Bagford Ball.* (Ballad Soc.) 924 To make the parents give a compensating dowry.

b. *compensating-balance*, *-pendulum*: see COMPENSATION 3.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Pendulum*, Graham's mercurial pendulum..may be considered as the first compensating pendulum. **1874** H. Godfray *Astron.* iii. 42 They are compensating pendulums constructed by taking advantage of the unequal expansions of different substances.

c. *Electr.* That effects compensation (cf. COMPENSATION 1 d).

1855 W. H. Preece *Brit. Pat. 2608*, At the same time that the line circuit is completed, a local circuit is also completed, which passes a compensating current through the paper..in the opposite direction. **1896** S. P. Thompson *Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* (ed. 5) xvi. 392 An iron structure, slotted..to receive the compensating conductors. *Ibid.* xvi. 395 Sayers' compensating winding with commutator coils. **1967** H. Cotton *Adv. Electr. Technol.* xxvii. 1086 The whole of the component F_c is neutralized by means of a compensating winding housed in slots in the pole faces.

d. *Psychol.* (Cf. COMPENSATE *v.* 5.)

1914 [see COMPENSATE *v.* 5]. **1914** [see COMPENSATION 1 e]. **1927** Henderson & Gillespie *Text-bk. Psychiatry* x. 237 His compensating feeling of superiority went far beyond the bounds of reasonable possibility, and produced the grandiose ideas of his psychosis. **1944** L. G. Lowrey in J. McV. Hunt *Personality & Behavior Disorders* II. VI. xxvi. 815 Under ordinary circumstances, an individual is not able to develop a complete feeling of personal adequacy, or complete group security. But, for the average situation, there are compensating satisfactions..which offset..the frustrations.

Hence **compensatingly** *adv.*

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 50 The Giver of good gifts gives his gifts compensatingly. **1885** G. Meredith *Diana* II. xii. 286 He was compensatingly heterodox in his view of the Law's persecution of women.

compensation (kɒmpən'seɪʃən). [ad. L. *compensātiōn-em* (or F. *compensation*, 16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *compensāre*: see COMPENSATE.]

1. a. The action of compensating, or condition of being compensated; counterbalance, rendering of an equivalent, requital, recompense.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 211 His sustres þat were his heyres hadde oþer londes þerfore in compensacioun. **1597** Bacon *Coulers* viii. *Ess.* (Arb.) 149 If euill be in the one and comfort in the other, it is a kind of compensation. **1651** W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 218 Obliged to the compensation of what is lost by Roberies. **1813** Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Some articles capable of becoming manure are introduced in compensation. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ix. 188 The Spartan idea of human life was one of strict compensation..you must fight for the State if the State is to keep you.

b. *Mech.* The balance or neutralization of opposing forces.

1789 W. Nicholson *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 283 Whenever a jar is charged, the greatest part of the electricity becomes latent on account of the compensation. **1831** Brewster *Optics* xxiii. 204 The..axes along which there is no double refraction or polarisation..have been called..axes of compensation. **1837** —— *Magnetism* 354 A more perfect compensation in the action of two needles. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 600/2 Adjustment of the screws..rendering this compensation a tedious..operation.

c. *Med.* (See quot. 1882.)

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 334 The stage of compensation..may last for years. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Compensation*.. those conditions by which the effects of congenital or acquired disease are warded off. It may be observed in cases of cardiac or hepatic disease.

d. *Electr.* The neutralization of one magnetomotive or electromotive force by another; the modification of an electrical device or circuit in order to remove some undesired characteristic or effect.

1855 W. H. Preece *Brit. Pat. 2608*, By adjusting the distance of the coils from the needles, a complete compensation is effected. **1876** Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* v. 142 The other half, which is called the compensation current, passes around the electromagnet..and back to the battery. **1963** B. Fozard *Instrumentation Nucl. Reactors* x. 120 Response of circuit before compensation.

e. *Psychol.* The act or result of compensating (COMPENSATE *v.* 5). Also *attrib.*

1914 Jung in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 965/1 In the case of normal people the principal function of the unconscious is to effect a compensation and thus produce a balance. All extreme conscious tendencies are softened..through an effective opposite impulse in the unconscious. This compensating agency..maintains itself through certain unconscious, inconsequent activities. **1917** S. E. Jeliffe (*title*) tr. Adler's Study of organ inferiority and its psychical compensation. **1921** E. J. Kempf *Psychopathol.* v. 197 The symptoms of the compensation neuroses are characterized by striving, egotism, intolerance, [etc.]. *Ibid.* xi. 551 It is the second type that makes the asocial compensation. **1924** P. Radin tr. *Adler's Individ. Psychol.* xviii. 224 Napoleon, Jesus, Jeanne d'Arc, the Virgin,..etc. are frequent compensation-ideals of the intensified lust for superiority. **1929** Adler *Probl. Neurosis* v. 66 If the situation is unfavourable and courage fails, there will be a negative compensation—*e.g.*, the child will not *want* to see anything. **1930** J. C. Flügel *Psychol. of Clothes* vi. 102 Such little evidence as I possess points to the excessive satisfaction with clothes being a compensation for an extreme intolerance of the naked body. **1959** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 136/2 Compensation..reduces tensions by substituting some other need-satisfaction for the one that is frustrated or induces anxiety. **1961** *John o'London's* 18 May 567/3 A really catatonic compensation-fantasy.

2. a. That which is given in recompense, an equivalent rendered, remuneration, amends.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 2 If I haue too austerely punish'd you, Your compensation makes amends. **1776** Adam Smith

W.N. I. i. vi. 55 The compensation which the borrower pays to the lender. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 505 They accepted compensation in money or in kind. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Pains with sorry compensations.

b. Amends or recompense *for* loss or damage.

1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 152 A proprietor..entitled to a compensation for what his capital would have produced him. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 27 Men think that heaven is to be a compensation for earthly loss. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 130 Determined to make us some compensation for the loss. *Mod.* He has sued the Railway Company for compensation. They will receive compensation for disturbance.

c. *Civil Law.* (See quot.)

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Compensation*..a sort of right by set-off, whereby a person who has been sued for a debt, demands that the debt may be compensated with what is owing to him by the creditor, which, in that case, is equivalent to payment.

d. Salary or wages, esp. of a public servant; payment for services rendered. *U.S.*

1787 *Constitution* (U.S.) i. §6 The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be..paid out of the Treasury of the U.S. **1793** *Deb. Congress* 1431 The compensation of the President of the United States shall be at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* 48 The Presidential housemaids have..an ample amount of 'compensation', which is the American word for salary, in the case of all public servants. **1931** W. G. MCADOO *Crowded Years* xiii. 205 The compensation of an assistant secretary of the Treasury was the small salary of five thousand dollars.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***compensation act, water***, etc.; **compensation-balance, -pendulum**, in a chronometer, a balance-wheel or a pendulum having arrangements which neutralize the effect of the expansion or contraction of the metal under variations of temperature; also **compensation-curb, -stud**, etc., parts of such mechanism; **compensation-bar, -strip**, a bar of two or more metals of different expansibilities, the expansions of which neutralize each other's effect; **compensation point** (see quots.); **compensation water**, water supplied from a reservoir to a stream in time of drought.

1882 (*title*), Commonable Rights *Compensation Act. **1805** HARDY in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 378 We have at present two *compensation balances. **1848** BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* (N. York) 117 That which is most generally adopted is the expansion or compensation-balance. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 600/1 Compensation Balance..invented by Harrison, of Foulby, England, who devoted himself for a long series of years—1728-1761—to the discovery. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 66 The *compensation curb was invented by Harrison, but..it is never used now. **1888** *Daily News* 30 Nov. 2/1 The water passing through the masonry in a twenty-inch pipe, and into a *compensation house, where..the millions of gallons that have to escape can be measured to a nicety. **1866** DICKENS *Mugby Junct.* 279 (Hoppe) The value of the house had been referred to what was popularly called a *compensation-jury. **1807** WARD in *Trans. Soc. Arts.* XXV. 116, I send you a new *compensation pendulum. *c* **1861** TRIPPLIN & RIGG tr. *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 687 Compensation pendulums..to neutralize the effects of contraction and dilatation due to changes of temperature. **1925** W. STILES *Photosynthesis* vii. 97 There will be a light intensity for every plant and every temperature in which the assimilation is exactly equal to the respiration, and in which, consequently, there will be neither evolution nor absorption of either carbon dioxide or oxygen. This light intensity is called the *compensation point. **1964** V. J. CHAPMAN *Coastal Veget.* iii. 65 Changes of temperature can affect both photosynthesis and respiration. The point at which these two processes exactly balance, and where oxygen content remains stable, is called the compensation point. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 66 With the changes of temperature the *compensation stud moves to and fro. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 3/1 The bill does not provide for any storage or any *compensation water to be sent down the stream. **1935** *British Birds* XXVIII. 329 This may have been due to the drought, and to the minimum amount of compensation water flowing from the reservoirs. **1956** J. N. WOOD in D. L. Linton *Sheffield* 74 The remaining six impounding reservoirs provide 16·4 m.g.d. compensation water which, by statute, is required to be delivered into the streams on which the supply reservoirs have been constructed.

compensational (kɒmpən'seɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to compensation.

1824 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 548 For imputation of motives there should be no responsibility, punitional or compensational. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. 243 Compensational contrivances for the saving of God's justice.

compensative (kəm'pɛnsətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *compensāt-*, ppl. stem of *compensāre* + -IVE. (Mrs. Browning has the pronunciation '*compen,sative.*)] = COMPENSATORY.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Pious frauds, compensative sins. **1647** M. HUDSON *Divine Right Govt.* II. ix. 131 Compensative Honour..to remunerate integrity. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* (L.), The compensative justice of the old Drama. **1840** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 10 A compensative splendour. *Ibid.* 84 The heavenly life and compensative rest. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 96 Whether such an increase..in the money wages..be more than compensative for the general rise in prices.

b. as *sb.* Compensation.

1822-30 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.), This is the sorry compensative.

Hence **com'pensativeness**.

1730-36 in BAILEY (folio).

compensator ('kɒmpənseɪtə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form f. *compensāre* to COMPENSATE: cf. F. *compensateur.*] **a.** One who or that which compensates.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6/1 A compensator, a consoler, and a refuge from the wreck and ruin.

b. *spec.* A contrivance or instrument for producing mechanical compensation: see quots.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 359 The compensator produces the same effect as the iron on shipboard does. *c* **1861** TRIPPLIN & RIGG tr. *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 683 Makers of compensators. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 462 *Magnetic compensator*, an iron plate fixed near the compass, to neutralize the effect of local attraction upon the needle. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 601/1 *Compensator*..a device to equalize the action of the exhauster which withdraws the gas from the retorts.

c. *Electr.* A device that effects compensation (cf. COMPENSATION 1 d); *spec.* an auto-transformer; (see also quot. 1955).

1873 J. B. STEARNS *Brit. Pat. 3879* 8 The static balance may..be effected independently of the magnetic or permanent balance, and thus a condenser or other 'compensator' of small capacity may be made to compensate a large line or cable capacity. **1898** E. J. HOUSTON *Dict. Electr. Words* (ed. 4) App. 719/2 *Compensator*, an auto-transformer. *Compensator for alternating current lamps*, a chocking coil or compensator..for the purpose of automatically regulating the current strength in the lamps. *Compensator system*, a system of alternating-current electric distribution from high-pressure mains to low-pressure translating devices. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 42 *Compensator*, a device whereby the voltage per turn of an auto-transformer can be kept constant.

compensatory (kəm'pɛnsətərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY: cf. F. *compensatoire.*] **a.** Having the function of compensating; affording compensation.

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 8 Gifts..called Compensatorie, because they are giuen for some cause or consideration. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 397 Another instance of the compensatory system is in the autumnal crocus. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 142 That the effect of successive lapses..shall be compensatory of each other. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 51 With compensatory prolongation of the preceding vowel.

b. *Psychol.* Pertaining to, aiming at, or effecting compensation (1 e).

1921 E. J. KEMPF *Psychopathol.* ix. 463 A not uncommon method of overcoming the inferiorities of poor ability is to be extravagant. This is the most usual compensatory mechanism of the rich inferior male or female. **1923** H. G. BAYNES tr. *Jung's Psychol. Types* x. 421 To begin with, the 'hysterical' character is an exaggeration of the normal attitude; it is then complicated by compensatory reactions from the side of the unconscious. **1934** H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* I. i. 25 A *persona* may be..a structure of mere compensatory delusions. *Ibid.* ii. 46 The Queen..was in fact my mother's compensatory personality, her imaginative consolation for all the restrictions and hardships. **1941** A. ANGYAL *Found. Sci. Personality* vii. 231 The importance of this factor [*sc.* tall stature] becomes evident when one observes the great variety of compensatory behavior seen in short people. **1966** L. HUDSON *Contrary Imaginations* ii. 32 This compensatory pattern only obtained on the arts side; it did not occur among scientists.

†com'pense, *v. Obs.* Also 7 compence. [a. OF. *compenser* (13th c. in Godef.), Pr. and Sp. *compensar*, It. *compensare*:—L. *compensāre.*] To COMPENSATE, to counterbalance. **a.** *trans.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 365 His sinne was despensed With golde, wherof it was compensed. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 208 The Ioyes and Feasts of the two Marriages, were compensed with the Mournings and Funerals of Prince Arthur and of Queene Elizabeth. **1626** —— *Sylva* §398 The Length of the Night and the Dews thereof, do compence the Heat of the Day. **1648** *Remonstr. Army & Officers* 49 The hazzard..is abundantly compenst by those hopes. **1706** J. FRAZER *Sec. Sight* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 179 God might compense the want of many other gifts.

b. *intr.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 41 For what thou losest..There is one change alone that may compense.

†com'penser. *Obs.* One who makes compensation.

1757 R. HOG *Suppl. Decisions* 77 (Jam.) To infer compensation..it is not enough that the compenser had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignation.

comper, obs. f. COMPARE *v.*, and COMPEER.

‖comperage. [F. f. *compère*: see COMPERE *sb.*] Gossiping (Blount 1656, whence in Coles, etc.).

compercioner, var. of COMPARCIONER, *Obs.*

compere, obs. f. COMPARE, COMPEAR, COMPEER.

compère (‖kɔ̃pɛr, 'kɒmpɛə(r)), *sb.* Also 8, 20 compere. [F. *compère*, a godfather in relation to the godmother, and to the actual father and mother of a child; hence, male gossip, fellow, familiar, intimate:—L. *compater*: cf. COMPERAGE, COMPEER 2.]

†1. A male friend or familiar acquaintance. *Obs.*

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 151 In France, there was scarce an Old Gentleman..without a Mistress, nor a Married Woman who had not her Compere as well as her Galant.

2. The organizer or general director of a musical or vaudeville entertainment; now esp. one whose role in an entertainment on the stage, radio, etc., is to introduce the performers to the audience and provide a linking commentary between the acts.

1914, 1916 [see COMMÈRE 2]. **1928** *Weekly Dispatch* 24 June 15 The genial Davy Burnaby seems to be quite content as a cabaret compère. He has got together a company for the underground grill of the Piccadilly. **1932** *BBC Year-bk.* 199 In the Charlot shows..the *compère* reigned supreme. **1955** *Times* 12 May 11/4 'Breezy' is another dangerous adjective, ..suggesting one who will act as a televisionary compère to the whole society.

compère (‖kɔ̃pɛr, 'kɒmpɛə(r)), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act as compère (for an entertainment).

1933 *Radio Times* 25 Aug. 414/3 André Charlot..will compère *Charlot's Review* in mid-September. **1938** *Eng. Studien* LXXII. 330 Mr. Steve Geray *compères* and announces everything in his amusingly inadequate English. **1954** A. HECKSTALL-SMITH *18 Months* v. 67 He was always ready to don a seedy frock coat and compère a prison concert, telling stories between the acts. **1957** *Observer* 20 Oct. 16/3 Patrick O'Donovan, in Monday's Panorama, compèred with artful relaxedness, and no gush, a film of Washington. **1965** G. MELLY *Owning-Up* xv. 192 The first year I compèred and sang a spot with Chris Barber.

Hence '**compèring** *vbl. sb.*, the action or duties of a compère.

1959 *Observer* 7 June 22/7 The compèring was either too arch or too flat. **1964** HALL & WHANNEL *Pop. Arts* II. x. 285 A shift..to pantomime, compèring and straight drama.

†compe'rendinate, *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *comperendinare* to put off (the hearing of a case) to the third day following, f. *comperendin-us* (*dies*) third day following, f. *com-* + *perendinus*, adj. f. *perendie* the day after to-morrow.]

To defer, delay, put off from day to day.

1623 COCKERAM. Thence in BLOUNT, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Hence **†comperendi'nation**, a putting off.

1678 in PHILLIPS. Thence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

†compe'rendinous, *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *comperendin-us* + -OUS.] Prolonged, deferred.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

†compernage. *Obs.* [erron. form of *companage*, or *companiage*, a. OF. *compagnage*, *companage*, f. *compagn-*: see COMPANION + -AGE.] Companionship, company.

c **1475** *Partenay* 1020 Som all night dysported..Many fayr songis songe that compernage. *Ibid.* 3706 A thing I shall you declare truly, Ar I me departe fro your compernage.

¶ Also erron. form of COMPANAGE, q.v.

†compert, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 comperite, -perte. [ad. L. *compert-um*, pa. pple. of *comperī-re* to disclose fully, ascertain, f. *com-* + *par(i)-ĕre* to get. In meaning akin to late L. *compertorium*, a judicial inquest in civil cases (Du Cange).]

A thing found out by judicial inquiry.

1534 T. BEDYLL in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camd. Soc.) 50 Maister Leyghton hath wreten certen compertes unto you. **1535** T. LEGH *ibid.* 66 As ye shall knowe by the compertes in this visitation. **1535** J. AP RICE *ibid.* 85 To advertise yow of our procedinges there, and also of the compertes of the same. **1539** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what fedities doth grow.

†compert, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. A scribal error for *compt* = L. *comptus* adorned, dressed (on the head).

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 59 To haue not wiþ hem..ȝeng men kembid or compert [St. Bernard *De Consid.* IV. vi. 21 *Comptos adolescentes secum non habere*].

compertiment, obs. f. COMPARTMENT *sb.*

compesce (kəm'pɛs), *v. arch.* Also 5 compesse. [ad. L. *compescĕre* to fasten together, restrain, curb. Since 16th c. only in Sc. writers.] *trans.* To restrain, repress, curb.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, By manly force rathest there compesse The spyryte of Ire and melancolye. **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 176 A coactive power to compesce the turbulent. **1680** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 27 A Plaister to compesce the Eruptions of Flegm. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 102 Compesce me, muse, these stout bravadoes. **1721** WODROW *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Introd. 21 Tyranny which was compesced with very much ado. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. iii. 132 Oldenburg..has coerced and compesced them into soldierly obedience.

compess, -est, obs. ff. COMPOST.

†compester, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *compeste-r* = OF. *composte-r* = med.L. *compostāre* to dung land, f. OF. *compost*: see COMPOST (which had also the variant *compest*). The *-er* is app. the Fr. infintive ending.] To dung, manure.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 122 a, For kine and sheep to compester the land. **1696** VENTRIS *Rep.* I. (1701) 18 Or those [beasts] which he takes to compester his land.

competable, obs. f. COMPETIBLE.

†**compete**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *compéter* (14th c.), ad. L. *competĕre* in its earlier neuter sense, 'to fall together, coincide, come together, be convenient or fitting, be due', f. *com-* together + *petĕre* to fall upon, assail, aim at, make for, try to reach, strive after, sue for, solicit, ask, seek.

From the later active sense of *competĕre* we have COMPETE *v.*[2]; the two senses are intermixed in the derivatives that follow, but *competence, -ency, competent, competible,* and their derivatives, belong in the main to this sense.]

intr. To be suitable, applicable, or 'competent'.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, There ben thre maners [of lygatures or rollynges]. One is incarnatyue, and it competeth to newe woundes, and fractures.

compete (kəm'pi:t), *v.*[2] Also 7 compate. [repr. L. *compet-ĕre*, in its post-classical active sense 'to strive after (something) in company or together', f. *com-* together + *petĕre* to aim at, go toward, try to reach, seek, etc.: see prec. No such sense is recognized by Littré for mod.F. *compéter*, but Cotgrave has '*competer*, to be sufficient for, sutable with, agreeable vnto; also, to belong or appertaine to' (= prec. vb.); also, 'to demaund, or sue for the same thing that another doth' (which corresponds to this). Florio 1598 has It. *competere* 'to contend or striue for any suite, office, place, or dignitie,' [1611] 'to contend or striue with another for maistrie'; Minsheu has Sp. *competer* 'to be meet for, to agree with' (= prec.); 'to sue with another for anything, to content or striue for any suit, office, or dignity'. The early related words in Eng. are *competitor*, *competor*; cf. also COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, sense I. Though in occasional use in 17th c., this verb is not in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818, Seager 1819, Jodrell 1820; it is given by Richardson (without quotations) as 'now not uncommon in speech'; by critics, in 1824, it was styled 'a Scotticism', and 'an American discovery'.]

1. *intr.* To enter into or be put in rivalry *with*, to vie *with* another *in* any respect.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* xvii, The Church of England is blessed with a true clergy and glorious; and such a one as his Italian generation..shall never presume to compete with, in worthinesse and honour. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxix. 15. Annot. 677 No embroidery or carpet-work in the world can compate with it. **1755** *Guthrie's Trial* 121 (Jam.) Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they compete with Christ, he resolves not to be for another. ?*a* **1800** MILNER (Webster 1828), The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors. **1822** HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* (L.), There was none who could compete with him in renown of learning and genius. **1826** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 Some of our ancient oaks and yews might..compete with the grandest trees of a Sumatran forest.

2. To strive *with* another, *for* the attainment of a thing, *in* doing something.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 182 Competing with him to protect the Maid. **1803** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 274 All the country gentlemen who compete for the raising of regiments. **1822** [M. DAVENPORT HILL] *Public Education* 205 All his endeavours to compete with his elders are resented by them. **1824** DE QUINCEY (*Review of prec.*) in *Lond. Mag.* 411 From his use of the Scotticisms 'succumb', 'compete'..he ought to be a Scotchman. **1824** *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions, in our author, we shall now enumerate:—'to compete'—(an American discovery). **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 391 Different persons should compete with one another in asking questions.

b. *esp.* in commercial relations: To strive with others in the production and sale of commodities, or command of the market.

a **1844** CAMPBELL *Poems, Revisiting Sc. River* iii, Till Toil grows cheaper than the trodden weed, And man competes with man, like foe with foe. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 59 Let the paper manufacturers compete with the government. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 79 The stores are also useful, because they compete with shopkeepers, and induce them to lower their prices.

competence ('kɒmpɪtəns). [a. F. *compétence* 'competencie, conueniencie, sufficiencie, aptnesse, fitnesse, agreeablenesse; also concurrencie, competitorship' (Cotgr.): cf. It. *competentia* 'competencie, conueniencie, also contending for one same thing' (Florio), Sp. *competencia* 'competencie, corriualitie; sufficiency, conueniency' (Minsheu); ad. L. *competentia* (post-class.) meeting together, agreement, symmetry, planetary conjunction; f. *competent-* pr. pple. of *competĕre*: see COMPETE *v.*[1] and [2].]

I. In sense of COMPETE *v.*[2]

†**1.** Rivalry in dignity or relative position, vying.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 266 Man..seeing that the angels with whom he had competence were immortall [cf. 'Made a little lower than the angels'].

II. In sense of COMPETE *v.*[1]

†**2.** An adequate supply, a sufficiency *of*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 70 For competence of life I will allow you, That lacke of meanes enforce you not to euill. **1623** MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. ii, A competence of land freely allotted To each man's proper use. **1714** GAY *What d'ye call it?* Prelim. Sc. 3, I will have a ghost; nay, I will have a Competence of Ghosts. **1740** GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 101 Such a private happiness (supposing a small competence of fortune) is almost always in one's power.

3. a. A sufficiency of means for living comfortably; a comfortable living or estate; = COMPETENCY 3.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. i, I shall be enabled To make payment of my debts to all the world, And leave myself a competence. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 65 To appoynt to hir ane competance out of hir said husband's estate. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 509 A competence is vital to content. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. ii, An easy competence, enough to secure the purchase of a little estate. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 6 He had been left some small competence by his father. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 51 Earn a competence and fame.

b. The condition of having sufficient means for living comfortably; easy circumstances.

1738 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. (R.), Preserve, Almighty Providence! Just what you gave me, competence. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶5 They..growled away their latter years in discontented competence. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Wks. 496/2 Robbed of competence, And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 82 Seven happy years of health and competence.

4. a. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity to deal adequately with a subject.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 291 To make men act zealously is not in the competence of law. **1796** —— *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 258 Conferring upon me that sort of honour, which it is alone within their competence..to bestow. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 198 Even the experience of failure augments his competence. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343 To doubt my own competence to understand it. **1880** W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 595 Naturalists of the highest competence in their respective departments.

b. esp. *Law.* The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity or admissibility.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Competence*, or *Competency* in Law, the Power of a Judge, for the taking Cognisance of a Matter. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 312 The court of session..possessed no competence in criminal proceedings. **1886** SIR E. FRY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 623/1 It was within his competence to say that he would not appoint a new trustee.

c. Adequacy of a work; legitimacy of a logical conclusion; propriety.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 27 By force of his own fair work's competence. *a* **1852** HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 465 It shows at a glance the competence or incompetence of any conclusion.

d. The ability of a stream or current to carry fragments of a certain size. Also *attrib.*

1877 G. K. GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* v. 110 A stream which can transport *débris* of a given size, may be said to be *competent* to such *débris*. Since the maximum particles which streams are able to move are proportioned to a sixth power of their velocities, competence depends on velocity. **1914** —— *Transp. Debris by Running Water* 86 A current flowing over debris of various sizes transports the finer, but cannot move the coarser; the fineness of the debris it can barely move is the measure of its competence. *Ibid.* 187 The group of constants designated by Greek letters..may be called competence constants. **1960** B. W. SPARKS *Geomorphology* v. 80 Competence is measured by the weight of the largest fragment which the stream can transport.

e. *Biol.* The state or quality of embryonic cells of permitting characteristic development in response to a stimulus.

1932 C. H. WADDINGTON in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* B. CCXXI. 223 This competence is a new potentiality which has arisen. The idea of competence covers two concepts already in use, *reactionsfähig* and *labil determiniert*. Reactionsfähig means that the tissue..is competent to differentiate to a certain tissue but requires a definite stimulus. **1954** *New Biol.* XVII. 122 The group of cells..passes into a relatively brief phase of sensitivity (called 'competence') to the influence of neighbouring tissues.

f. *Linguistics.* (See quot. 1966.) Opp. *performance.*

1962 N. CHOMSKY in *Proc. 9th Internat. Conf. Linguists* (1964) 915 The description of linguistic competence provided by the grammar is not to be confused with an account of actual performance. **1966** —— in T. A. Sebeok *Current Trends in Linguistics* III. 3 A distinction may be made between what the speaker of a language knows implicitly (what we may call his *competence*) and what he does (his *performance*). A grammar, in the traditional view, is an account of competence. It describes and attempts to account for the ability of a speaker to understand an arbitrary sentence of his language and to produce an appropriate sentence on a given occasion... Performance provides evidence for the investigation of competence. **1968** CHOMSKY & HALLE *Sound Pattern Eng.* i. 3 One fundamental factor involved in the speaker-hearer's performance is his knowledge of the grammar that determines an intrinsic connection of sound and meaning for each sentence. We refer to this knowledge—for the most part, obviously, unconscious knowledge—as the speaker-hearer's 'competence'. **1969** *Language* XLV. 323 Linguistic inquiry has succeeded only when..it began to ask about the individual's organization of language—what has come to be called his 'linguistic competence'. *Ibid.*, The distinction between performance and competence in the child is a critical one for understanding how language emerges in the individual.

†**competencer**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER.[1]] The possessor of a competency (of means).

1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 36 'A competent maintenance is due to ministers; but not tythes.' Proove that position..Then we should have, in stead of a Bishop of a Church, a competencer of a Church, etc.

competency ('kɒmpɪtənsɪ). [ad. L. *competentia*: see -ENCY. For the sense-history see COMPETENCE.]

I. In sense of COMPETE *v.*[2]

†**1.** Rivalry, competition. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 233 If differences of wits, so far distant as these, do enter into competencie, the one..getteth learning in a trice, and the other..can small skill in the matter. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 67 The Dominicans strive in competencie with the Franciscans in all things. **1600** E. BLOUNT *Uniting Port. to Castile* 92 This competencie seruing as a spurre. **1604** EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 20 Things of greater condition are alwayes iniurious to lesser natures, and cannot endure any competencie. **1638** N. FERRERS tr. *Valdes' Consid.* 194 The men of the world..have no competency with them.

II. In sense of COMPETE *v.*[1]

†**2.** A sufficient supply; a sufficiency *of*. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Competencie*, sufficiency. **1619** DALTON *Country Just.* xl. (1630) 91 Having competencie of wealth, wisdome, and a good conscience. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1647) 3 The countrey recovered not a competencie of inhabitants for some hundred years after. **1670** CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps., Tracts* (1727) 576 A competency of discretion and foresight. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 ¶1 He has a Competency of Fortune without Superfluity. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 365 Commissions to return with, of which he had a competency.

3. a. A sufficiency, without superfluity, of the means of life, a competent estate or income.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 67 A Competencie sufficient preferred before surfeit. **1623** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 8. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 163 He would have them to have competencies. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 329 There is no happiness in this world without a competency. **1859** SMILES *Self Help* viii. 206 To retire upon a competency to his native town. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel H.* II. i. 7 John..might leave his daughter a competency.

b. The condition of having a sufficient income; easy circumstances; = COMPETENCE 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 9 Superfluitie comes sooner by white haires, but competencie liues longer. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Their general competency is greatly owing to contempt of tyrannic fashions. **1803** WELLESLEY *Disp.* 365 A state of dignity, competency, and comfort. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 98 Competency—a financial horizon, which recedes as we advance.

4. a. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity; = COMPETENCE 4.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. VIII. 351 The loan demonstrates, in regard to instrumental resources, the competency of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 288 It is not within our competency to imagine. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* x, To give satisfactory references as to character and competency. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 304 To deny the ethical competency of the mind for this office.

b. esp. *Law.* The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xxii, Whose competencie was of tender touch: although his might was small, his right was much./ **1650** *Exerc. conc. Usurp. Power* 81 They that teach..the competency, yea duty, of any that have force to play the Magistrate. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 377 The judges were extremely strict in regard to the credibility, or rather the competency, of the witnesses. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 445 She refused..to acknowledge the competency of the tribunal before which she was called.

c. *Geol.* The condition of being competent (see next, 5 d).

1893 B. WILLIS in *U.S. Geol. Surv. Ann. Rep.* II. 251 The size of a competent anticline is directly as the competency of the effective stratum and inversely as the load. **1940** E. S. HILLS *Outl. Struct. Geol.* iv. 78 A small degree of competency is sufficient to ensure that some slipping will go along the bedding planes.

d. = COMPETENCE 4 d.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1939** W. H. TWENHOFEL *Princ. Sedimentation* vi. 191 Competency is defined as the ability of currents to transport in terms of dimensions of particles. Competency depends upon velocity and turbulence.

competent ('kɒmpɪtənt), *a.* Also 5 conpetent, 5–6 competente, 6 compu-, -po-, -pytent. [a. F. *compétent* 'terme de droit' (15th c. in Littré), and ad. L. *competent-em* suitable, fitting, proper, lawful, pr. pple. of *competĕre* in its neuter senses: see COMPETE *v.*[1]]

†**1.** Suitable, fit, appropriate, proper. *Obs.* in general sense.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 34 Euer bi oportunite, or conpetent acordauns, to be redi to fil it. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 146 b, What maner torment..Wer competent, couenable, or condigne To him. *a* **1450** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 445 And to kepe hir fest in competent place be the alderman and maistres assigned. **1534** MORE *Passion* Wks. 1284/2 God in the creacion of man, gaue to hym two states: one, competent and conuenient for hys mortal nature. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 127 Good vytales, good meate, wine, and competent Ale. **1667** N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 A common Sudorifick..in competent time relieved him. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) §192 Materials..very competent to our purpose.

2. Suitable to a person's rank or position; suitable or sufficient for comfortable living. *arch.*

1440 *Close Roll 23 Hen. VI*, A competent annuite for lyff. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 33 A competent bed with ij peyre shetys. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 18 A competent liuing, and honestly had, makes such as are godlie both thankfull and glad. **1651** *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 242 To have a competent Joynter for her and estate for her children. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. III. x. (1743) 244 Officers .. who have all competent salaries. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. iii. 128 Leaving a competent property. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. §1. 115 If she [a widow] depart from the castle, then a competent house shall be provided for her.

3. a. Suitable, adequate, or sufficient, in amount or extent.

*c***1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) A semly yonge knyȝte.. he wolle fiȝt for yow.. yf ye wolle yeve to him competente salarye. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 14 As muche therof.. as shuld be competent or nedefull to the seid reparacion. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. Ljb, Draw a streight line of competente length. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §108 Harmony requireth a competent distance of Notes. **1664** EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 68 A competent while before Christmas. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) §272 A competent quantity being put down to the bottom of the hole. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 705 Mr. Pitt's bill .. being now supported by a competent majority, was passed into an act.

†b. Sufficient but not going beyond this: fair, moderate, reasonable, enough. *Obs.*

1535 J. MASON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 55 Vitaylls be of a competent pryce: all other things as cloth, lether, books, etc. be unresonable dere. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 120 Such as be newly recouered from sicknes.. must content themselues with small and competent exercise. **1625** BACON *Ess., Vicissitude* (Arb.) 576 They grew to rest upon Number, rather Competent, then Vast. **1780** HARRIS *Philolog. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 409 Greek was spoken with competent purity in Constantinople even to the fifteenth century.

4. Adequate or sufficient in quality or degree.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 You haue giuen me a competent reason. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. ii. §4 Had brought their work to some competent perfection. **1683** BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. 1 He that undertakes it, has a competent skill of the one Tongue, and is a Master of the other. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 78 Necessary to define with competent certainty. **1798** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 387 Impossible to form any competent notion of what we are doing. **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 63 A model of this mountain .. would supply infinitely the most competent idea of it.

5. Possessing the requisite qualifications *for*, or *to*; properly qualified. a. Of persons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 7/2 The King asked him only of the Journey .. of which he might be a competent councellour. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 128 A matter .. allowed by all competent Judges. **1787** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 207 The merchant .. will be competent to this measure whenever he finds it a necessary one. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 If all the wealth in the planet should perish .. they .. know themselves competent to replace it. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 We engaged a strong and competent guide.

b. *transf.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, Religion is our competent guide. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 57 Our sight .. is not always competent for determining the absolute want of light. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 127 A river is competent to effect its own purification unless overtaxed with pollution.

c. Of a stream: capable of transporting fragments of a certain size. (Cf. quot. 1878 s.v. sense 5 b.)

1877 [see COMPETENCE 4 d]. **1960** B. W. SPARKS *Geomorphology* v. 81 If a stream is not competent to move load of the calibre available.

d. *Geol.* Of a stratum of rock: able to transmit lateral pressure and, when formed in an anticline, to bear weight.

1893 B. WILLIS in *U.S. Geol. Surv. Ann. Rep.* II. 250 If we describe the sufficiently firm stratum by the word competent, we may formulate the law of anticlinal development... In strata under load an anticline arises along a line of initial dip, when a thrust, sufficiently powerful to raise the load, is transmitted by a competent stratum. The resulting anticline supports the load of an arch, and being adequate to that duty it may be called a competent structure. **1953** E. S. HILLS *Outl. Struct. Geol.* (ed. 3) iv. 82 Relatively strong ('competent') beds. **1965** A. HOLMES *Princ. Physical Geol.* (ed. 2) x. 234 Strong competent beds of rocks like quartzite cannot readily change their thicknesses.

e. *Biol.* Of a cell: having a latent ability to develop in reaction to a stimulus.

1932 [see COMPETENCE 4 e]. **1935** *Discovery* May 136/2 The ectoderm is continually changing through internal causes and is only reactive or 'competent' during a certain period of its existence, but within this period several different substances can cause a nervous differentiaton.

6. *Law.* Legally qualified or sufficient. a. Of a judge, court, etc.: Possessing jurisdiction or authority to act; b. Of a witness, evidence, etc.: Capable of being brought forward, admissible; c. Of a case, etc: Within the jurisdiction of a court.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Make thy self redy for to answere before thy competent juge. **1536** *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 §6 Any competente courte, hauynge iurysdiction in the place. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. 345 Whereof the Justices of Peace bee competent Judges. **1643** 5 *Years Jas. I*, in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 310 Some few words touching the nature of the proofs, which in such a case are competent. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1743) 389 The causes competent to the Admiralty Court of Scotland, are these among others. **1768–78** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. III. xxiii. (ed. 8) 369 All witnesses .. except such as are infamous or such as are interested in the event of the cause .. are competent witnesses. **1883** *Law Rep.* Q. Bench Div. XI. 597 It has been held .. that .. an action for damages was not competent against a supreme judge for a censure passed by him .. on a counsel.

7. *More generally.* Of things, etc.: a. Belonging *to* as a rightful possession or property; proper, appertaining, due. b. Within one's rights, legally or formally open or permissible. c. Admissible by rule, legitimate.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 118 Som abstracts are proper notes of Soueraigntie: as Maiestie which is now competent to none but supreme Princes. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. §10 That, perhaps, is the Privilege of the infinite Author and Preserver of things .. but is not competent to any finite Being. **1765–9** BLACKSTONE *Comm.*, It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 286, I think that it is competent to the Christian apologist to return this answer. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 104 Though it is competent to Parliament to legislate for the colonies. **1850** T. S. BAYNES *New Anal. Logical Forms* 76 Having particular conclusions where universal are competent. —— SIR W. HAMILTON *ibid.* 154 Two arrangements are competent.

†8. Compatible, congruous *with*. *Obs. rare.*

*a***1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 138 'Tis no more competent with obedience than light with darkness.

†9. ? Requiring competence. *Obs.*

1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 33 How .. so great share in the most competent parts of publick management hath been .. entrusted to commoners.

†10. quasi-*adv.* In circumstances of competence.

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk.* 354 Ye that are poore, with your state be contente, Not hauinge wherwith to lyue competente.

†11. quasi-*sb.* A competency. *Obs.*

1575 *Brieff Disc. troub. Franckford* 156 Their are not paste 17 or 18 whiche haue competent ynoughe to liue vpon. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 An annuall summe and competent.

'competent, *sb. Eccl. Hist.* Pl. also -entes. [ad. L. *competens* (in Augustine, Jerome, etc.; 'competens vocatur qui post instructionem fidei competit gratiam Christi', Isidore *Orig.* VII. xiv. §8), pr. pple. of *competĕre* in its active sense, 'to strive after something in company', usually in pl. *competentes* as a name of the class.] A candidate for baptism.

*a***1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 Men and women, competents or candidates of this Sacrament. **1659** H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 260 Infants and competents. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 73 Men, who were catechumens and competentes. **1729** W. REEVES *Serm.* 115 In the first, the Competent professed to this effect, I renounce Satan, etc.

competently ('kɒmpɪtəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In a competent manner (see the adj.): †appropriately, suitably; sufficiently, adequately; †moderately, fairly, 'pretty'; †comfortably (in circumstances); with legal competence.

*c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conably or competently, *competenter*. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 244, Xxx poure men be fedde and clothed competently. **1540–1** ELYOT *Image Gov.* 15 He dranke wyne not scarcely, nor to muche, but competently. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 363 They are competently stored with hemp. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 58 He had his health competently well, but that sometimes he was troubled with the headache. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. iii. §29 She is not competently instructed. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Butler*, Wood mentions him as competently wealthy. **1837–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. §27 *note*, That the reason itself shall be competently enlightened. **1884** LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 15 Mar. 60/2 Whether on that subject a bye-law might or might not have been competently made.

'competentness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Competent quality, competency.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 30 As to the competentness of the curiologic method of significancy.

†**competi'bility.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being competible. (In the quot. = *compatibility*.)

1664 HAMMOND *19 Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 604 The competibility of knowledge, and incompetibility of true faith, with carnall desires.

†**competible**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -able. [app. f. L. *compet-ĕre* to be suitable or fit, to correspond (see COMPETENT), or f. its F. repr. *compét-er* in same sense + -IBLE. (Godefroy has one example of a F. *competable* = 'competent' of 1492.)]

1. Appropriate, suitable, properly applicable, befitting; competent.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 167 The similitude is in their spotted skins, which are not competible in Goats, but in Roes. **1635** BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 35 How could they .. receive any competible share in a client's enforced bounty. **1640** —— *Boulster Lect.* 8 Truth is, to a competible eye, nothing more intimately moving than beauty.

b. Const. *to*.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 152 The coate-armor of the Auncestor is competible to all his children. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 20 These .. are properties not at all competible to body or matter. **1687** TOWERSON *Baptism* 15 Circumcision was not competible to those of the Female Sex.

c. Const. *with*. Here there is sometimes confusion with COMPATIBLE.

1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 494 It is a divine .. Principality .. nor is this competible with any creature. **1650** HEYLYN in Vernon *Life Heylyn* (1682) 249 The Commission .. is thought to be neither competable nor consistent with it [viz., a Convocation]. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. §6. 350 The miracles which were onely competible with Christ. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ii. 316 Let us now examine, whether the Doctrine of Indifference be competible with any of these Religions.

2. Legally competent.

*c***1638–58** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 232, I could not hold these persons my competible accusers.

†**competibleness.** *Obs.* The quality of being competible; propriety, fitness.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxx. (1713) 68 The competibleness of such Properties as they must be forced to give to Matter who deny there is any such thing as a Spirit.

competing (kəm'pi:tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPETE *v.*² + -ING².] That competes.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 103 The gracious or loving, instead of the strained, or competing manner of doing things. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1869) 11 The Cyclic Poems .. never attained to an equal or competing fame. *Mod.* Several of the competing poems have been published.

competister: see COMPUTIST.

competition (kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən). [ad. L. *competītiōn-em* agreement, a judicial demand, rivalry, n. of action f. *competĕre*: see COMPETE.]

1. a. 'The action of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time' (J.); the striving of two or more for the same object; rivalry. Now largely used in connexion with competitive examinations.

*a***1608** SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 26 Though there were grudging there could be no competition. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 476 God .. will not long defer To vindicate the glory of his name Against all competition. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 150 Where there is so much of .. Competition, and Uncertainty, you must expect Self-interest will govern. **1859** MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 43/1 Opening all objects of ambition, even the highest, to general competition. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 65 It is useless for real genius to enter the lists of competition without this training. *Mod.* The place will be filled by open competition .. These scholarships are now thrown open to general competition.

b. *Commerce.* Rivalry in the market, striving for custom between those who have the same commodities to dispose of.

1793 BENTHAM *Emanc. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 412 From high profits in trade comes influx of traders—from influx of traders, competition among traders—from competition among traders, reduction of prices. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 39 Competition is more likely than co-operation to induce prudence and foresight. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 13 Vulgar political economy asserts .. that wages are determined by competition. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly. *Mod. Maxim.* Competition is the life of trade.

c. In *Sc. Law* applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.

d. Const. *for*; formerly also †*to*.

1624 WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* 204 In the competicion for soe unworthy and meane a remote northerne Deanerye. *a***1626** BACON (J.), Competition to the crown there is none nor can be. *a***1700** DRYDEN (J.), Now .. there is no competition but for the second place. *Mod.* The competition for the appointment will no doubt be severe.

e. *in, into competition.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. §4 The Priest-hood, which ever hath been in some competition with Empire. *a***1631** DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 200 Bring the honours of this world into the balance, into competition, into comparison with that eternal weight of glory in heauen. **1660** R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5 No man presumes to stand in competition with you. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 70 They are a very small inconsiderable Tribe, in competition with those I treat of. **1786** MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* II. ii, You wou'd not, even in idea, put him in competition with me. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §28. 104 The highest claims of the older Law are not to be put into competition with that Dispensation.

f. *Ecology.* (See quots.)

1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Research Methods Ecol.* iv. 285 Competition is a question of the reaction of a plant upon the physical factors which encompass it, and of the effect of these modified factors upon the adjacent plants. *Ibid.* 316 *Competition*, the relation between plants occupying the same area, and dependent upon the same supply of physical factors. **1916** —— *Plant Succession* iv. 72 Competition occurs whenever two or more plants make demands in excess of the supply... In its essential nature, competition is a decrease in the amount of water and light available for each individual. **1925** R. H. YAPP in *Festschrift C. Schröter* 691 The term 'competition' .. is, properly speaking, confined to those cases in the general struggle for existence in which living organisms compete or strive with one another for a limited supply of the necessaries of life—water, light, salts, insect visitors and so on.

g. The person or persons competing with one in business, etc.; the opposition in a race or contest. Freq. with *the*.

[**1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 619 The idea .. was to do good and net a profit, there being no competition to speak of.] **1961** R. A. FUTTERMAN *Future of our Cities* iii. 65 Fear of the

competition — always a great motivating force in the American economy. **1965** *Automotive Body Engineering* Aug. 9 (Advt.), Get the edge on the competition by fitting Bostik flange finishers. **1972** *Newsweek* 10 Jan. 43/1 When Josephine the Lady Plumber was introduced to U.S. television audiences years ago, she seemed as improbable a figure as her competition Mr. Clean—and she was decidedly more comical. **1977** *Custom Car* Nov. 14/2 *Custom Car*—sponsored George Polley (306)..made the competition look like amateurs, as he soared to victory in the Southern Championship at Arlington Raceway. **1983** *Times* 20 Oct. 17/8 The package sets down a marker for the competition. **1986** *Observer* 23 Nov. 40/5 The competition cannot assure that they can sell the securities they need to raise the money. We can.

2. (with *a.* and *pl.*) A contest for the acquisition of something; a match to determine relative excellence; a trial of ability in order to decide the superiority or comparative fitness of a number of candidates.

1618 Sir H. Carey in *Fortescue Papers* 56 Manifould desires and competitions to succeed him. **1632** Massinger *Maid of Honour* I. ii, Of such a competition, you alone Should wear the garland. **1781** Cowper *Conversation* 161 Few competitions but engender spite, And those the most, where neither has a right. *Mod.* For the next lot put up [to auction] there was a keen competition. When does the rifle competition come off?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***competition price, rent, scholarship***, one decided by competition; **competition-wallah** [Urdū *-wālā* = L. *-ārius*, Eng. *-er*], an Anglo-Ind. colloq. term = COMPETITIONER; applied to members of the Indian Civil Service admitted on the competitive system, when first introduced in 1856.

1863 *All Year R.* X. 203 (heading) Competition Wallahs. **1864** Trevelyan (*title*), Letters of a Competition-wallah. *Ibid.* 9 The stories against the competition-wallahs, which are told and fondly believed by the Haileybury men. **1875** Maine *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 Though the Irish expression translated 'rack-rent' cannot..denote an extreme competition rent. **1878** *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 750 (Y.) The Competition-Wallah, at home on leave or retirement, dins perpetually into our ears the greatness of India. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 6/2 In an architect's office..competition sets of plans. **1887** *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 2/1 Legislation on the principle of the competition-curbing Acts.

†compe'tition, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] To compete.

1649 Cardell *Morbus Epidem.* (1650) 25 If..any thing of their own..shall providentially competition with the publique good.

compe'titioner[1]. [f. prec. sb. + -ER[1].] One who takes part in a competition; a competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by competition.

a **1640** Jackson *Creed* x. v. Wks. IX. 564 Cornelius his competitioner for the bishoprick of Rome. *a* **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 455 This Enoch hath not as yet tasted of death, being a competitioner of eternitie. **1864** *Times* 7 Nov. 6/5 A good deal of reactionary agitation has been going on..against the new class of competitioners. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 416/2 One of the first batch of the competitioners. **1886** *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 300.

†compe'titioner[2]. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COM- + PETITIONER.] One who joins another in petitioning; a fellow-petitioner, a CO-PETITIONER.

1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 132 They speake to the Saints *tanquam deprecatores, vel potius comprecatores*..mouing them to bee competitioners with vs to the throne of grace.

competitive (kəm'pɛtɪtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *competīt-* ppl. stem of *competĕre* (see COMPETE *v.*[2]) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by competition; organized on the basis of competition.

competitive examination: an examination for a position or office open to the candidate or candidates who 'pass the best examination' in the subjects prescribed.

1829 in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) IV. 144 Some half competitive, half co-operative societies. **1834** Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 42 Whether those returns are appropriated by individuals under the competitive system, or equally distributed among the members of a co-operative community. **1857** Toulm. Smith *Parish* 378 The uncarefulness..of public companies, and the risks arising from competitive enterprise. **1860** Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140/1 The choice of the candidates by competitive examination. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* x, A competitive examination on the subject of Boots.

Hence **com'petitively** *adv.*; **com'petitiveness**.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 435/2 The cadets had been several times selected competitively.

competitor (kəm'pɛtɪtə(r)). Also 6–7 -tour. [a. F. *compétiteur* (16th c. in Littré), or its source L. *competītor*, one of several who aim at the same object, a fellow-candidate, rival, agent-sb. f. *competĕre* in its active sense: see COMPETE *v.*[2] The accentuation indicates adoption from F. rather than L., which would naturally have given *compe'titor*, '*competitor*.]

1. One who competes, or engages in a competition; one who seeks an object in rivalry with others also seeking it; a rival. Const. *with* (†*of*) another; *for* (†*of*, *to*) an object; *in* a sphere or match.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R ij b, The noble Amilcares of Carthage, competitours of the Scipions of Rome. **1588** Allen *Admon.* 20 In suche a number of competitors of the croune. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 77 They ..cannot brooke Competitors in loue. **1597** Bacon *Coulers* i. in *Ess.* (Arb.) 139 Diuers competitors to a place. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), His brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. **1691** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 301 Several persons are competitors for the lord lieutenancy. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 To be no Man's Rival in Love, or Competitor in Business. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 335 To give judgment on the competitors. **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. II. i. 246 Noblemen..were competitors with him in the same race of political honours.

b. One placed in competition.

1656 S. Winter *Serm.* 128 They exalted works above Christ, or at least made them competitors with Christ. **1858** Gladstone *Homer* I. 13 [Homer has] a supremacy among poets, without real competitors or partners, except Dante and Shakspeare. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 81 As far as the eye could range Mont Blanc had no competitor.

†2. One associated with another in seeking the same common object; an associate, a partner. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 3 The league..was..renewed in the yeare 1480 for xxv yeares, being competitors and parties therein almost all the meaner Potentates of Italy. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 35 My selfe in counsaile his competitor. **1594** —— *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 506 In Kent, my Liege, the Guilfords are in Armes, And euery houre more Competitors Flocke to the Rebels. **1624** Heywood *Gunaik.* v. 230 By the helpe of Theodotus, (whom she made competitor in the Empire). **1681** E. Murphy *State Ireland* §42 He would not be competitor in their Robberies.

†3. = COMPETENT *sb. Obs.*

1697 tr. *Dupin's Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 109 They gave the Name of Competitors to those who were in a Condition to receive Baptism.

com'petitorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or action of a competitor; competition.

1611 Cotgr., *Competence*..also, a concurrencie, or competitorship. **1631** Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* Ep. Ded., Worthily was your so free Election (without either emulation, or competitorship) conferd vpon you. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 To wish for, and promote a competitorship in his love. **1833** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 328 The Nabobship of Arcot, the old prize of all competitorship. **1837** Lytton *Athens* II. 278 Death soon afterwards removed Aristides from all competitorship with Cimon.

competitory (kəm'pɛtɪtərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type ***competītōri-us***, f. *competītor*: see -ORY.] Belonging to competitors or competition; characterized by or subject to competition; competitive.

a **1734** North *Lives* I. 75 In professions precarious and competitory as the law is. **1805** W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 The competitory spirit of Olympic games. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 21 The respective competitory advantages of the different dishes. **1883** *Echo* 30 Mar., The competitory influence of the telephone,..would..absolutely necessitate a reduction of the cost of telegraphy.

competitress (kəm'pɛtɪtrɪs). [f. COMPETITOR + -ESS. Fr. and L. forms of the same are seen in the two following words.] A female competitor.

1645 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumphing* 42 It hath the preheminence of its Competitresse to the value of 1500 yeers. **1672** *Hieragonist* 136 (T.) Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit competitress. **1878** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 132 Penelopè is scarcely a less formidable competitress with all later attempts to delineate the queenly matron.

†com'petitrice. *Obs.* [a. F. *compétitrice*, fem. of *compétiteur*.] = prec.

1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 289 This competitrice whom shee suspected.

†com'petitrix. *Obs.* [a. L. *competītrix*, fem. of *competītor*: the stress following that of *competitor* in English.] = prec.

1649 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (T.), Queen Anne, being now without competitrix for her title. **1676** Allen *Address Nonconf.* Pref., It was the true Mother who was for yielding to her Competitrix, rather than the Child should be divided.

†competize, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *competĕre* + -IZE.]

1656 Blount *Gl.*, *Competize*, to stand in competition.

†competor, compitor, by-forms of COMPETITOR.

1565 *Cotton Libr. Catal.* B 10. f. 290 The lady Catharine, whom the said queen..accompted as a Competor unto her in pretence of title. **1618** Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) The putting out the eyes of Alfried her sonne his compitor.

compeynable, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

comphet, obs. var. of COMFIT.

compidor, -e, var. of COMPRADOR.

compier, obs. form of COMPEER.

compilation (kɒmpɪ'leɪʃən). [a. F. *compilation*, ad. L. *compīlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compīlāre* to COMPILE.]

1. a. The action of compiling: see COMPILE *v.* 1, 2.

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 144 b, I vndertoke The compilacion of this little boke. **1598** Florio, *Compilatione*, a compilation, a heaping or gathering togither in one. **1611** in Cotgr. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I 566 The compilation of theological systems, generally called *Loci Communes*. **1846** Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xii. 63 The compilation of the Gesta Romanorum.

b. *spec.* in *Computing* (see COMPILE *v.* 2 c); freq. *attrib.*

1960 *Communications Assoc. Computing Machinery* III. 607/2 The input information is read into the computer memory before compilation begins. **1970** O. Dopping *Computers & Data Processing* xix. 304 The translation from source program to object program is done in a separate computer run, called the compilation run. **1973** C. W. Gear *Introd. Computer Sci.* viii. 359 We will distinguish between ..compilation time..and execution time. **1985** *Personal Computer World* Feb. 161/1 Its compilation speed is hindered by the microdrives and by the fact that the compiler itself is written in Pascal.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled; a literary work or the like formed by compilation.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 133 Filowyng the substaunce Of his writyng and compilacioun. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 22 Alle that they fonde and sawe, they sette in compilacions. **1759** Johnson *Idler* No. 85 That all compilations are useless I do not assert. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 225 The sketch of history..was little more than a brief compilation from foreign memoirs. **1844** Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1. (1862) 307 The first modern compilation which has any pretensions to the title of a complete digest.

†3. Heaping or piling together; accumulation.

¶ Cockeram (1623) has '*Compilation*, theft, murder'.

1598 [see 1]. *a* **1728** Woodward *Fossils* (J.), There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass.

4. *attrib.*, as **compilation film**, a film, esp. a documentary, compiled from various pieces of film, all or most of which were originally shot for a different purpose.

1953 K. Reisz *Film Editing* xiii. 194 The maker of compilation films..working with newsreel and allied material which has not been scripted or shot for the purposes for which the compiler will use it..is able to make films with a smooth, logically developing continuity. **1964** J. Leyda *Films beget Films* 9, I wanted to examine the development and problems of the compilation film—but what an awkward, incomprehensible, and unacceptable term for this form!

compilator ('kɒmpɪleɪtə(r)). Also 4–6 -atour. [In ME. and AF. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur*, ad. L. *compīlātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *compīlāre*; see note to COMPILE *v.*] = COMPILER.

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrologiens. *c* **1532** Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 896 The whiche..the sayd compilatours have overtaken. **1683** E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 38 The pains I have somewhat taken to be a Compilator. **1835** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 292 The language of a late compilator.

compilatory (kəm'paɪlətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. type ***compīlātōri-us***, f. *compīlātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Belonging to a compiler or a compilation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 24 Not a proof either of fecundity or of compilatory judgment. *Mod.* Occupied with compilatory labours. **1894** *Temple Bar* Mar. 441 Journalistic, compilatory, biographical work. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 2 Aug. 3/3 There is far more of the compilatory than of the confessional element in his volume.

compile (kəm'paɪl), *v.* Also 4–6 compyle. [a. F. *compile-r* (14th c. in Godef.) to put together, collect; (commonly taken as):—L. *compīlā-re* to plunder, pillage, rob, steal, snatch together and carry off.

The history is by no means clear. In reference to literary 'compiling', *compīlātor* was applied reproachfully by rivals to Vergil, and this is commonly taken as = 'plunderer'; but Isidore (*a.* 640), in reference to this very circumstance, says 'Compilator, qui aliena dicta suis permiscet, sicut solent pigmentarii in pila diversa mixta contundere', where the etymological explanation 'to mix in a mortar', implies at least that no sense of 'plunder' any longer attached to the word. In med.L. Du Cange has *compilatus* = 'exstructus', said of an arch; Godef. has OF. *compilé* = 'constructed, built', of a palace, which seem also to point to some other derivation. Cf. branch II. below.]

I. With reference to literary work, and the like.

1. *trans.* To collect and put together (materials), so as to form a treatise; to collect into a volume.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* II. Prol. 24 Of hys storys þa wyll I Compyle, þat me-thynk mast lykly Tyl oure Matere accordande. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Yf I had them compyled in one treatyse. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 7 Moses in his historie compileth the traditions of the fathers. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 215 The most select experiments compil'd together. **1880** L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 77 Compiling notes to the Iliad from Eustathius.

2. To make, compose, or construct (a written or printed work) by arrangement of materials collected from various sources.

1375 [see COMPILING]. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 Broþer Ranulf monk of Chestre compiled and made þis present cronicle. **1447** Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compyle A clere descrypcyoun..Of alle hyr feturys. *c* **1510** Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, If thou take vpon thee a coment to compile..on Ouid or Virgile. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 159 Osmun who compiled the Alkoran out of Mahomets loose paper. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 104 The twelve Apostles..are said to have compil'd their Creed in this place. **1748** W. Adams in Boswell *Johnson* viii, The French Academy..took forty years to compile their Dictionary. **1839** Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Cranmer..compiled a liturgy in English.

†b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs. rare.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 200, I omit many instances ..which alone would compile a just volume.

c. *Computing.* To produce (a machine-coded form of a program), orig. from existing subroutines but now *from* a source program in a high-level language; also, more commonly, to translate from a high-level source language into machine language, usu. by means of a program written for the purpose (see COMPILER 1 b).

1952 *Proc. Assoc. Computing Machinery* 1/2 UNIVAC compiled the program in one and one half minutes. **1960** GREGORY & VAN HORN *Automatic Data-Processing Systems* viii. 273 After check-out, the final version of the program.. can be compiled into the numerical code of the machine. **1960** *Communications Assoc. Computing Machinery* III. 607/1 In December, 1958, a hand-coded version of NELIAC compiled its first rudimentary code for the Remington Rank Univac Countess computer. **1961** *Ibid.* IV. 74 The method ..for compiling Boolean expressions is an alternative to the usual method which would compile an object program that performs all logical operations indicated in the expression. **1961** *IEEE Trans. Electronic Computers* X. 561/3 A basic compiler for arithmetic expressions that will compile intermediate language programs from assignment statements and arithmetic expressions is described. **1972** M. D. FREEDMAN *Princ. Digital Computer Operation* xi. 181 When the complete program has been compiled, the programmer can request that it be executed. **1976** M. LAVER *Introd. Uses of Computers* vi. 113 When the source program is a long one..it will be compiled as a separate preliminary process; but short scientific programs may be compiled and run in a single load and go operation. **1979** M. S. CARBERRY et al. *Found. Computer Sci.* iii. 58 The internal program compiled by the computer is called the object program. **1982** *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 94/2 Fortran programs are compiled.

†3. To compose as original work (esp. a work of definite form or structure, *e.g.* a sonnet). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 114b, I shal compyle an epistle. *a* **1500** *Songs Castume* (Percy Soc.) 54 This litel schort dyté, Rudely compyled, lat it be noon offence. **1509** (*title*) A Mornynge Remembraunce..Compyled by the Reuerent Fader in God, Johan Fisher Bysshop of Rochester. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 134 Longauile, Did neuer Sonnet for her sake compile. **1598** MARLOWE *Hero & L.* 1, Some, their violent passions to assuage, Compile sharp satires.

†4. To render (into another language); to translate. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 His passyon bede compyled out of greek in to latyn. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Googe, in translating and enlarging the most profitable worke of Heresbachius, hath deserued much commendation..for hys faythfull compyling and learned increasing the noble worke.

II. In other senses.

[In some of these, evidently associated with PILE to heap; but not necessarily derived therefrom: see note to the derivation.]

†5. To heap together, pile up; to gather or form into a heap or mass. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 76 Nature hath boulstred the same [vein] with many Glandules compiled together. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 457 In this one portion of accusation, I doe perceave two severall crimes compyled together. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 80 The Strata are compil'd..every where after the very same Method. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pit fall*, Light straight Sticks..which you must compile one over another. **1812** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 318 Dung is collected for fuel, not compiled for manure.

†6. To construct by putting together materials; to make up, build. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 10 A brazen wall in compas to compyle About Cairmardin. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 185 Cloth compiled of Asses and Goats hair. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 79 Of such are compiled the present Buildings of the Town.

†b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs.* Cf. 2 b.

1592 GREENE *Melicertus' Eclog.* viii, Aurora brought her blush, the moon her white; Both so combin'd..Compil'd those pretty orbs [= her cheeks]. **1594** SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxx, So long a race as I haue run Through Faery land, which those six bookes compile.

†7. To compose. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. ix. 17 When the prince had perfectly compylde These paires of friends in peace and setled rest.

8. *Cricket slang.* To make, 'pile up', or 'score' (a number, *esp.* a large number, of runs).

1884 *Times* 5 Feb. 10/2 It was not until he had compiled 126 that he had the misfortune to play a ball on to his wicket. **1884** *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/2 New South Wales 'compiled' (as the slang goes) 412.

Hence **com'piled** *ppl. a.* (esp. in sense 2 c of the vb.).

1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 147/2 The value that would otherwise attach to the compiled information as to Canada. **1959** in W. W. Youden *Computer Literature Bibliogr. 1946–63* (1965) 14 A Fortran-compiled list-processing language. **1968** FOX & MAYERS *Computing Methods for Scientists & Engineers* ii. 26 Such operations may be available in basic machine language (though not in compiled languages). **1970** O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xix. 325 The economically most important measure of a compiler's value..is usually the execution speed of the compiled programs. **1985** *Personal Computer World* Feb. 159/2 The compiled code can only be run from the command menu.

†**com'pile**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Accumulation.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* xxx, Saturns compile [*rime* exile] Of frantike discontentment.

†**compilement** (kəm'paɪlmənt). *Obs.* [f. COMPILE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The compiling (of a literary work, etc.).

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph* A6a After the whole compilement whereof. **1657** HOWELL *Landinap.* Advt. to Rdr., Though the method, the style, and compilement be his. **1676** *Packet Advices to Men of Shaftesb.* 32 His Lordship was no stranger to its compilement.

b. The action of constructing or building up.

a **1639** WOTTON *Surv. Education* Ded., How I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial compilement, and of better materials.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled, a compilation.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. Ep. Ded. 1 The Intimation of large Compilements. **1729** SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 91 The compilements of Graevius and Gronovius, which make thirty-one volumes in folio. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 95 That tesselated compilement..well known by the title of La Morte d'Arthur.

b. A structure. c. A collection, accumulation.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Reliq.* 4, I found it fitter for my pen..to deal with these plain Compilements and tractable Materials. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 63 A Compilement of all Imaginable Attributes of Honour, Courtship, and Complement. *a* **1687** H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 225 This compilement of Aiery or Fiery particles.

compiler (kəm'paɪlə(r)). Also 4 -oure, (5 conpilour), 6 -or, *Sc.* -ar. [ME. (and AF.) *compilour* = OF. *compileor*, F. *compileur*:—L. *compīlātōr-em* (see COMPILATOR). Assimilated to words in -ER.]

1. a. One who compiles: see COMPILE *v.* 1, 2. In modern use often opposed to an original author.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 No compilours of him tellis ouht. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1872) 16 Diuerse translatours and compilaris. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* §36 (1877) 67, I, John Coke, compyler of this small treatyse. **1677** HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref., The Compiler of an History can challenge little to himself but methodizing the work. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶2 The compiler of a system of science. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 200 The pond'rous compiler, with nought that is new. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 133 Udall..was..the compiler of the first Hebrew grammar known to have appeared in English. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 379 Appian, a mere compiler.

b. *Computing.* A routine for translating a program into a machine-coded form.

1953 *Computers & Automation* May 3 If a compiling routine or compiler is used, when a word is examined, the required subroutine is transcribed..into a running program. **1962** F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* ix. 146 This language [*sc.* Algol] has gained wide acceptance, and many 'compilers' for translating it onto different machines have been written. **1964** *Automated Typesetting & Related Computer Terms* (*C.I.S.*) 7 *Compiler*, a computer program more powerful than an assembly program. In addition to its translating function, it is able to replace certain items of input with series of instructions, usually called subroutines. **1966** A. BATTERSBY *Math. in Management* viii. 206 Finally there are the 'compiler' routines which make programming easier. When they are fed into the machine, they set it up so that it can accept instructions in a different 'language' from its normal code.

†2. An (original) author, composer. *Obs.*

c **1500** *Lancelot* 319 The most conpilour..Flour of poyetis. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Compylers of sencelesse sonets. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 234 This Booke..being burnt, to embleme the endlesse Punishment of the Compiler.

†3. A constructor or builder: see COMPILE *v.* 6.

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶3 The Compilers of these sort of structures.

Hence **com'pilership**. *nonce-wd.*

1867 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 1423 The authorship or compilership of a dictionary..is, indeed, a question like that of the identity of the darned and redarned stockings with the original pair.

compiling (kəm'paɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPILE *v.* + -ING^1.] a. The action of the verb COMPILE; compilation; †heaping or building up (*obs.*): see vb.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 699 In tyme of the compyling Of this buk. **1588** J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C vj b, This discreete entring and compiling [of entries in the Ledger] shall follow cleerness of your busynes. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* 13 (R.) By such a gentle drying [of brick] much time will be lost, which might otherwise be employed in compiling. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The first compiling of her Publick Liturgy.

b. *spec.* in sense 2 c of the vb. Freq. *attrib.*

1952 *Proc. Assoc. Computing Machinery* 2/1 If the staff of a computer installation expects to process a number of different problems, a set of compiling routines..is essential. **1953** [see COMPILER 1 b]. **1970** O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xix. 324 In one-shot jobs..the compiling cost may be a considerable fraction of the total cost. **1984** R. C. T. LEE et al. in Vick & Ramamoorthy *Handbk. Software Engin.* x. 230/1 After compiling, we have a machine-language object program, which we do not have after interpreting.

compinable, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

comping ('kɒmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Printing.* Colloq. abbrev. of COMPOSING *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.* Cf. COMP. b.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vacab.* 25 *Comping*, a slang term for composing or setting type. **1900** *Daily News* 14 Nov. 10/3 (Advt.), Printing.—Wanted, a smart young man..for Comping Room. **1928** *Melody Maker* Feb. 153/3 We apologise to Ben Davis for printers' errors... These 'comping' slips made the prices of the Vocaltone Reeds refer to the mouthpieces and *vice versa*.

†**com'pinge**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *compingĕre* to fix together; to confine; f. *com-* + *pangĕre* to fix.] *trans.* To compress, confine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. i. (1651) 640 Into what straights hath it been compinged, a little flock!

compire, obs. form of COMPEER.

†**com'piss**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *compisser*.] *trans.* To wet with urine; = BEPISS.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxii, These villainous dogs did compisse all her habiliaments.

compital ('kɒmpɪtəl), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *compitāl-is* pertaining to cross-ways, f. *compitum* place where roads cross.] Of or pertaining to the cross-ways: applied to the shrines of the domestic gods placed at the corners of the streets in ancient Rome; also to the *compitalia*, an annual festival in honour of the Lares. Also as *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compital*, belonging to cross streets, or places where many waies meet. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Compital* (*Lat.*), belonging to the Compita, or Cross-ways. *Compitals*, certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways. **1882** R. LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 10 June 740 A compital shrine of the time of Augustus.

†**compita'litious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *compitālīcius*, *-tius* (see prec.) + -OUS.] 'Of or belonging to the Feasts of *Compitalia*, which were solemnized in cross ways or streets' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

complacence (kəm'pleɪsəns). Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *complacēntia* (see Du Cange) = F. *complaisance*, f. L. *complacēre* to please, be pleasant: see -ENCE. The original accentuation appears to have been (correctly) '*compla,cence*, as still in Butler, *c* 1675; but Milton has *com'placence*.]

1. Pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction; †in early use, sometimes = vanity.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. viii, Better it is to sauour but a litel wiþ mekenes & litel under stondyng, þan gret tresoures of konnynge wiþ veyn complacence. Better it is þe to haue litel þan muche wherof þou mowe be proude. **1490** CAXTON *How to Die* 7 This complacence is vayn glorye. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 Se that we haue no complacence or pleasure, in our owne perfeccyon. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 7 The arbitrary opinion and fickle humour of the people; complacence in which is vain. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 446 A Complacence in being low-born, on account of his present high Station. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 350 The complacence of one who thinks that he has made a noble discovery.

2. Pleasure, delight; satisfaction. *Obs.*

c **1436** *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The grete galees of Venees and Fflorence Be wel ladene wyth thynges of complacence, Alle spicerye and of grocers ware. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 180 Full glad was I..For to se that flour of complacence. **1509** —— *Past. Pleas.* VII. iii, Enspyred wyth the hevenly influence Of the doulcet well of complacence. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. §5. 37 In the common offices of piety..there is an infinitly greater complacence. *Ibid.* II. §2. 79 That they may have a complacence in her company. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. §4. 25 A Man unable to take Complacence in wicked Persons or Things.

b. Pleasantness of temper or mien.

1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 105 The serenity, complacence, and benignity that shine so eminently in..her countenance.

†c. *concr.* An object or source of pleasure and satisfaction. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 276 O Thou My sole complacence!

†3. Disposition to please, oblige, or comply with the wishes of others; complaisance. *Obs.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 36 Many..by the seruile slauery of complacence, do prayse euen their vices. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Sat. Marriage* 53 in *Rem.* (1759) I. 120 All people were so full of complacence And civil duty of the public sense. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 In complacence to Priest-craft. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 579 With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust, Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. **1714** *Orig. Canto Spencer* xliii, A Nymph so full of curteous Complacence? **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, She consented..for she had truly a great complacence for her brother.

†4. Good pleasure. *Obs.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. 1. 8 As Gods efficient Will causeth the thing willed..so his final will or Complacence supposeth the pleasing thing in being.

complacency (kəm'pleɪsənsɪ). [f. as prec., with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.]

1. The fact or state of being pleased with a thing or person; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in something or some one.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 This note of mutuall complacencie forbids all offer of seducement. **1658** BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 46 He loveth such as have it..with the love of Complacencie and Acceptation. **1745** J. MASON *Self-Knawl.* I. xviii. (1853) 129 God can take no real Complacency in any but those that are like him. **1875** JOWETT *Plata* IV. 30 Although he regards the enemies of pleasure with complacency.

2. *spec.* The fact or state of being pleased with oneself; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction.

1650 BULWER *Anthropamet.* II. 58 The vanity, pompe, and idle complacency of such women. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 419 So sings he, charmed with his own mind and form..

Complacency has breathed a gentle gale O'er all his thoughts. **1862** Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 29 A certain complacency may attach to the exhibition of them.

b. with *pl.* (*rare.*)

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. 174 The complacencies of a selfish and vainglorious philanthropy.

†**3.** Pleasure, delight, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref., Earthly complacencies, and exteriour gaities. *a* **1667** Jer. Taylor *Wks.* I. 114 Joys and transportations, spiritual comforts, and complacencies. **1800** T. Cogan *Passions* §3 (R.) In strict propriety of language, *complacency* is alone applicable to that species of good which originates from some mental or moral excellence. **1870** Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 125 But also in complacencies.. The man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice.

†**4.** Contented acquiescence or consent. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 178 Doth not the one act with more reluctancy, and the other with more complacency? **1663** J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 407 A perfect complacency and acquiescence in all the present allotments of Divine Providence. **1709** Sacheverell *Serm.* 15 Aug. 12 A.. Complacency in Other's Sin Appropriates it to Us.

5. Disposition or wish to please, or comply with the wishes of, others; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1651 Howell *Venice* 39 The complement which a Gentleman put upon a Lady, having five or six comly Daughters, who sayed, by way of complacency, that he never saw such a dainty Cupboard of Cristall Glasses in all his life. **1683** D. A. *Art Converse* 18 'Tis civil to applaud sometimes, through an innocent complacency to what they say. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 247 A severe Inquisition Court [at Goa] which aws both Clergy and Laity to such a Complacency, that I question if there is such a Pack of.. Hypocrites in the World. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 The king was supported only by the complacency of a few courtiers.

b. (*pl.*) Instances or acts of complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. 269 A Variety of Applauses and Complacencies. **1814** Wordsw. *Excursion* v. 372 The round Of smooth and solemnized complacencies.

complacent (kəm'pleɪsənt), *a.* [ad. L. *complacēnt-em* pleasing, pr. pple. of *complacēre*: see above.]

†**1.** Pleasing, pleasant, delightful. *Obs. rare.*

1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 106 In the complacent moneth of May. **1772** Mackenzie *Man of World* I. i, Her look was of that complacent sort which gains on the beholder.

2. *spec.* Feeling or showing pleasure or satisfaction, *esp.* in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfied.

1767 Jago *Edge Hill, Evening* IV. (R.), With complacent smile Thy social aspect courts the distant eye.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 423 The monarch smiled Complacent. **1825** Southey *Paraguay* I. 25 The glorious savage.. vain of his array Look'd with complacent frown from side to side. **1841** L. Hunt *Seer* (1864) 52 Whenever Gibbon was going to say a good thing.. he announced it by a complacent tap on his snuff-box. **1875** Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxxviii. 129 Multitudes.. will accede.. to this proposition.. but with a complacent conviction.. that it does not touch their case.

3. Disposed, or showing a disposition, to please; obliging in manner, complaisant. ? *Obs.*

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 160 They look up with a sort of complacent awe and admiration to kings, who know how to keep firm in their seat. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* xxii, The.. complacent flattery of Leicester. **1849** C. Brontë *Shirley* vi. 62 Mr. Moore.. was.. a complacent listener to her talk.

complacential (kɒmplə'sɛnʃ(ɪ)əl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. med.L. *complacēntia* + -AL¹.]

1. Characterized by complacency, showing satisfaction, content, or acquiescence in something.

1658 Baxter *Saving Faith* x. 74 A consenting or Complacential Approbation. **1678** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 17 His wil of complacence, or complacential wil, whereby he declares what is most agreable to him. **1747** Hervey *Medit.* II. 169 The highest Object of thy complacential delight. **1863** J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* ii. 3 Thoughts of wonder, gratitude, and complacential delight.

†**2.** Disposed to please or comply; obliging, complaisant. *Obs.*

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II. 294 Aaron.. did not please himself.. in the thing: but it was an act meerly complacential to the people. **1673** S. C. *Art Complaisance* xiii. 138 They must.. use a sweet mildness and complacential address. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 That book.. was written to terrifie the Presbyterians and make them more complacential.

†**compla'centially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complacential manner; with pleasurable satisfaction or content.

1671 Baxter *Holiness, Design Chr.* iv. 16 To love complacencially an ungodly person as if he were godly. **1675** —— *Cath. Theol.* iii. 205 God might be said to love him.. Complacencially, according to the good that was in him; And benevolently as he purposed his future Sanctification and Salvation. **1681** —— *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 63 We cannot love them complacentially.

†**compla'centious,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ See quot.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Complacentious, Complaisant,* obsequious, observant, soothing, (and thereby) pleasing.

complacently (kəm'pleɪsəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPLACENT + -LY².] In a complacent manner; with pleasure or satisfaction: *esp.* with self-satisfaction.

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* 49 He pointed to his treasures with silent looks that rested complacently on them. **1862** Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 48 We may.. call ourselves, complacently, a rich country. **1868** E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. ix. 131 A bishop, and unlikely to look complacently on plots for the alienation of episcopal manors.

complain (kəm'pleɪn), *v.* Forms: 4 compleign(e, 4–6 -pleyn(e, -pleine, 5 -plane, 5–6 -playn(e, 6 -plene, 6–7 -plaine, 6– complain. [ME. *compleigne*, f. F. *complaign-* stem of *complaindre* (cf. pres. conj. *complaigne*) to manifest compassion, bewail = It. *compiangere*:—late L. *complang-ĕre* to bewail, f. L. *com-* intensive + *plangĕre* to lament, bewail, orig. to strike, beat, beat the breast or head in sign of grief.]

I. To give expression to sorrow or suffering.

†**1. a.** *trans.* To bewail, lament, deplore. *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1142 He longe hadde hire compleyned. *c* **1386** —— *Clerk's T.* 474 They mowe wel be biwaylit or compleynit. —— *Doctor's T.* 239 3eue me leue, fader myn.. My deþ for to compleyne a litel space. *c* **1450** *Merlin* ii. 24 They complayned here grete losse. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxx. 283 To complayne the dethe of the kyng. **1647** Crashaw *Music's Duel* Poems 91 Whose trembling murmurs.. Run to and fro, complaining his sweet cares. **1700** Dryden *Fables* (J.), Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhime complain, The death of Richard, with an arrow slain.

†**b.** To utter in complaint; to compose as a complaint. *Obs.*

c **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1744 *Lucrece,* Hire wordis that she hath compleynyd. **1595** Spenser *Col. Clout* 513 She to whom Daphnaida Vpon her neeces death I did complaine.

†**2.** *refl.* [so OF. *se complaindre.*] To bewail oneself, lament, utter one's lamentations. *Obs.*

c **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1964 *Ariadne,* Thesyus compleynede hym be nyghte. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* F v, He.. dyd complayne hymself to his wyf. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 598 To all the host of heaven I complain me. **1619** W. Sclater *Expos. I. Thess.* (1630) 534 The Apostle complaines him heauily of sinne dwelling in him.

†**3. a.** *intr.* To give expression to sorrow; to make moan, lament. Const. *to, unto* another, *for* an object. *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Compl. Mars.* 136 Compleyneth eke ye lovers alle in fere For her. **1430** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, That myghtest well complayn & make dole. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvii. 414 When Huon saw this shyppe arryue at the porte he greatly complaynyd for them, and sayd. **1633** P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. xxiii, Remember measure in your griefs complaining. **1647** Cowley *Mistr., Vain Love* (1669) 18 What Lover can like me complain, Who first lov'd vainly, next in vain!

b. with *subord. clause.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 758 Oon Latumyus Compleigned unto his felaw Arrius, That, etc. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks. 292 Often she complayned that in her youthe she had not gyuen her to the understondynge of Latyn.

4. a. *intr.* (formerly also *refl.*) To give sign of physical suffering or pain, to suffer, to be ailing. (Now *dial.*) Cf. COMPLAINT 6.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 331 The Horse immediately had the use of his leg.. and went also safe home without complaining thereof ever after. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 144 When the horse complaineth himselfe, and his flankes be swolne.. by hauing eaten some bad Hay. *Ibid.* 721 If you see that she complaine her selfe of sicknesse, put into her water-pot some sixe chyres of Saffron. **1654** Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 200 His body became so extreamly tender, that he complained at the touches of his friends. **1731** Swift *On his Death,* Should some neighbour feel a pain Just in the parts where I complain. **1801** MacNeill *Waes of War* 3 (Jam.) Wounded soldier! if complaining, Sleep nae here and catch your death. *Mod. Sc.* He's always complaining [i.e. ailing].

b. with a mixture of 2, and associated with 6: *to complain of*: to let it be known that one is suffering from (any pain, or feeling of illness).

1792 Burns *Song 'What can a young Lassie'* ii, He's always compleenin frae mornin to e'enin, He hosts and he hirples the weary day lang. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 594 He.. complained of a violent pain that had suddenly seized his head. **1890** Wallace *Schopenhauer* 212 Complaining that something was amiss with the beating of his heart. *Mod.* What does the patient complain of? She complains frequently of headaches.

II. The expression of suffering passing into that of grievance and blame.

†**5.** *refl.* = next. Const. *of. Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 245 Whereof nature her hath compleigned Unto the god. *c* **1450** *Merlin* v. 80 That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes whereof thei cowde hem complayne. **1532** Elyot *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Gov.* (1883) p. lxxxix, The infelicitie that I complayne me of. **1631** E. Pelham *God's Power* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) IV. 817/1 Leisure.. to complain ourselves of our.. miserable conditions.

6. *intr.* To give expression to feelings of illusage, dissatisfaction, or discontent; to murmur, grumble. **a.** *simply,* and const. *against* (*at*).

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 203 These olde men.. ayein the king Among hem self compleignen ofte. **1570** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 1, I.. have bene alwais very loth to complain. **1590** Spenser *F.Q.* II. vii. 14 And having not, complaine, and having it, upbrayd. **1611** Bible *Numb.* xi. 1 When the people complained, it displeased the Lord. **1771** Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The people complained at those extortions they could not resist. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 To complain against the justice of the [consistory] courts being to complain against the Church. **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. II. ii. 238 He had that noble spirit which complains as little as possible.

†**b.** Const. *on, upon.* (Also with *indirect passive.*) *Obs.* exc. *poet.* In early use not very far from sense 1: cf. 'to cry out upon'.

c **1430** Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 151 He cryethe affter peasse.. compleynnythe vppon þe werres sore. *a* **1500** *Nut-Brown Maid* i, These men.. On women do complayne. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 72 a, My deare friends, I come to complaine upon you, but to your selues. **1612** Shelton *Quix.* I. i, I do justly complain on your Beauty. **1659** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 356 They took them away upon prudentials now so much complained on. *a* **1850** Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 169 Ye complain on God and on my sway.

c. Const. *of* or (in mod. use) *about.* Now the leading use.

1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 347 All men that Complaine of any of his men. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 He that complaineth of injury from his Soveraigne. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ¶3 The Heat they complain of cannot be in the Weather. **1750** Gray *Elegy* iii, The mopeing owl does to the moon complain Of such, as.. Molest her ancient solitary reign. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 255 The government could persuade themselves that evils no longer complained of had ceased to exist. **1916** E. O'Neill *Bound East for Cardiff* 12 'Tis a hell av a thing for us to be complainin' about our guts, and a sick man maybe dyin' listenin' to us. **1949** E. Waugh *Let.* 10 Oct. (1980) 311 Everyone I met complained bitterly about the injustice of having to earn a living and the peculiar beastliness of his own profession. **1955** G. Vidal *Messiah* (1968) IX. ii. 180 Though he complained continually about his captivity.. he was cheerful enough. **1979** C. P. Snow *Coat of Varnish* II. xx. 158 They were complaining, with hearty rancour, about being needed to stay on duty on a Saturday night. **1986** *Guardian* 11 Nov. 12/5 The prisoners have complained about restrictions on visits, excessive searches and, above all, brutality.

d. with *clause.* (Also with *impers. passive.*)

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 227 a, When it was complained unto Augustus, that one Erotes, etc. *a* **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. §6 Of the people S. Jerome complaineth that their judgements.. went much awry. **1667** Milton *P.L.* II. 550 Others.. complain that Fate Free Vertue should enthrall to Force or Chance. **1710** Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 43 Mr. Harley complained he could keep nothing from me. **1728** North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 51 It is complained that the Emperor spent his time.. with hearing of Organs. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 55 Ctesippus complained that we were talking in secret.

†**7.** *trans.* = *Complain of,* 6 c. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 302 Suche oft complayne the charge of pouerte. **1533** Bellenden *Livy* III. (1822) 243 Thre legatis.. complening the injuris done be the Equis. *a* **1593** Marlowe *Dido* I, Our ships.. That do complain the wounds of thousand waves.

8. a. *intr.* (orig. *refl.*) *spec.* To make a formal statement of a grievance *to* or *before* a competent authority; to lodge a complaint, bring a charge. Const. as in 6.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* 395 The lay peple ou3ten Compleyne hem to the Iugis of the preestes and clerkes so trespacing. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 89, I complayne me to you of the foure sonnes of Aymon. **1489** —— *Faytes of A.* IV. v. 242 He dide his deuoire to complayne bifore theire iustyce. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. vii. *heading,* Howe the quene of Ingland went and complayned her to the kyng of Fraunce.. of Syr Hewe Spencer. **1598** Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. (1622) 73 Domitius Corbulo.. complained before the Lords of the Senate on L. Sulla.. that, etc. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Complain,* One man threatening to complain of another, is saying that he will report misconduct to the officer in charge of the quarter-deck.

b. *to complain of,* at Eton, to report (a boy) to the Headmaster as deserving punishment.

1870 'An Etonian' *Recoll. Eton* II. iv. 207 Every dame's house is supposed to be under the charge of some master, who is intended to keep an eye upon the boys and set such punishments as are necessary, or complain of those who deserve it. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 12/1 His tutor intended 'to complain of us'. This is the euphonious term for sending in names to the headmaster to be flogged. *a* **1909** Swinburne *Herbert Winwood* in *Lesbia Brandon* (1952) 189 Tell my father I have not been complained of again this half.

III. 9. a. *transf.* and *fig.* To emit a mournful sound.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 511 Creaking Grashoppers on Shrubs complain. **1708** Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* i. 6 In a sadly-pleasing strain Let the warbling lute complain. **1832** Tennyson *Lady Shalott* IV. i, The broad stream in his banks complaining.

b. *Naut.* To groan or creak from over-straining.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6. 118/7 The Storm made the.. Sloop complain so much. **1772–84** Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2237 Our rudder having been for some time complaining, and.. reported to be in a dangerous state. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 The nipping caused our timbers to complain sadly. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Complain,* the creaking of masts, or timbers, when over-pressed.

complain (kəm'pleɪn), *sb. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. prec. vb.] Complaining, complaint.

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1124 It is bot in vayn Thus remedilesse to mak compleyn. **1820** Keats *Lamia* I. 288 The amorous promise of her lone complain.

complainable (kəm'pleɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] To be complained of.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxvi. 231 Though both be blameable, yet, Superstition is the less complainable.

complainant (kəm'pleɪnənt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see COMPLAIN *v.* [a. F. *complaignant*, pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *complaindre*: see COMPLAIN *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj. Law.* Formally complaining, lodging a legal complaint. Also *gen.*, complaining.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 7 §4 If the partie compleynant.. can not prove the mater of his seid bill to be true. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 643, I beyng the partie griefed, and complaynant. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 35 b, The said partie complainant to be bounde, etc. **1791** J. BYNG *Diary* 18 June (1935) II. 312 When she writes fully, she is complainant, and refines upon pleasure till it becomes a pain! **1891** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 May 7/2 On the appearance of a female in the dock, it was reported that the complainant shopkeeper would not attend. **1897** *Daily News* 23 July 4/5 The conference between the Postmaster-General and the complainant sections of the Post Office servants.

B. *sb.*

1. *Law.* One who enters a legal complaint against another; a plaintiff or prosecutor, in Chancery or Ecclesiastical courts.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 7 §4 The same compleynaunt, not provyng the mater of his seid bill to be true. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 The complainaunt commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon aunswereth. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 A divorce.. is grantable to separate the complainant a mensa et thoro. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4315/3 A Cause wherein Christopher Pitt and others.. were Complainants against Sir Charles Bickerstaffe. **1824** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 186/1 A Judge.. placed.. between the complainant and him against whom it is complained.

2. a. *gen.* One who complains, a complainer.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xvi. 32 He wolde nat departe ..tyll all the complaynantes were fully satisfyed. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 254 It is not my complaint, though I ioyne with the complainantes. **1612-15** BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* IV. xv, Christ is left alone; alone in respect of these complaynants. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. iii. 148 No want of complaint, nor of complainants.

b. *spec.* One who complains of ill-health.

1861 H. SPENCER *Educ.* iv. 175 [As] she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant complainant.

complainee (kɒm,pleɪ'ni:). [f. COMPLAIN *v.* + -EE, the suffix not being here etymological.] The person complained against.

1779 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 479 These might have determined whether the complainers or complainees have most to boast of. **1847** *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 166 The complainee was amazed at the assurance with which such claims were advanced.

com'plainer. [f. COMPLAIN *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who complains or gives audible expression to a sense of injury; a fault-finder, murmurer.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 16 These are murmurers, complayners, walkynge after their awne lustes. **1633** J. CLARKE *Twofold Praxis* 71 No busie complainer: nor yet no hider of truth. **1762** BEATTIE *Hermit* ii, Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 96 The most emphatic complainers of the immigration of foreigners. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 8 These complainers misunderstand the purpose of a science like political economy.

2. *Law.* = COMPLAINANT. (The *spec. Sc.* term.)

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. 38 To forfet his whole flocke, half to the kyng and half to the complayner. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 He dealt their Land, Goods, and Gear to their Creditors and Complainers. **1746-7** *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 §35 The said judge.. shall condemn the appellant or complainer in such costs as the court shall think proper. **1876** SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep.* 1 P. Div. 408 The law has always required.. all reasonable promptitude to be exhibited by the complainer in seeking legal redress. **1888** *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 In Scotland a complainant is a complainer.. and a plaintiff a pursuer.

†**complainful,** *a. Obs.*[−0] = COMPLAINTFUL.

1828 in WEBSTER (as *obs.*); and in later Dicts.

complaining (kəm'pleɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMPLAIN; plaint, complaint.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1353 *Dido*, To yow make I myn compleynynge. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 298 The complaynynge & lamentacyon, that the soule of this noble prynces myghte make. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cxliv. 14 That there be no complaining in our streetes. **1702** ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i, The piercing Accents of her loud Complainings. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxv, Those looks immortal, those complainings dear.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 428 The Bird.. cheared the list'ning Groves With sweet Complainings. **1839** MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix, Hear.. the complaining of her masts. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The.. moaning of the wind in the rigging, and the complaining of massive timbers.

com'plaining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That complains; lamenting, murmuring, querulous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIV. x. (1495) 472 A compleynyng voyce of doole and sorowe. *c* **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. iii, Be ashamed þerfore, þou sluggussh & compleynyng seruaunt. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 5 The Nightingales complaining Notes. **1687** DRYDEN *Ode St. Cecilia* 33 The soft complaining Flute. **1734** *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/1 On the complaining part of Ovid's Epistles. **1856** BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 41 The complaining brooks That make the meadows green.

Hence **com'plainingly** *adv.*; **com'plaining-ness.**

1627 RAWLEY *Bacon's Silva* Wks. 1677 A iv b, I have heard his Lordship speak complainingly. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, The jackal's troop.. Bay'd from afar complainingly. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. xxxix, Kate lifting up her eyebrows with a playful complainingness.

complaint (kəm'pleɪnt). Forms: 4 compleignte, 4-5 -pleynt(e, 4-6 -pleinte, 5 -plent, 5-6 -playnt(e, 6 -plant, 5- complaint. [ME. a. F. *complainte* = Pr. *complancha*, *-plainta*, OCat. *complancta*, *-planta*, It. *compianta*, late L. type *complancta*, sb. from *complanctus* pa. pple., corresp. etymologically to those in *-ata*, *-ada*, *-ée*.]

1. The action of complaining; the utterance of grief, lamentation, grieving.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 924 For whom was maked moch compleynt. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1516 With pyte and complaint pyne for to here. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvi. (*heading*) 299 The pytefull complaynt that therle Mountfort made for his dethe. **1535** COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xiii. 17 Turne oure complaynte and sorow in to ioye. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cxlii. 2. **1727** POPE *Thoughts Var. Subjects*, Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives. [**1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 1 They have immediate recourse to lamentation and complaint.]

2. An expression of grief, a lamentation, a plaint.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* x. 28 For whose complaints, teares never could suffice. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 43 The Complaints which My Torments express from me.

b. *spec.* A plaintive poem, a plaint. (Frequent as a title, but in later times chiefly descriptive.)

c **1368** CHAUCER (*title*), Compleynte of Pité. *c* **1386** —— *Frankl. T.* 220 Of swich matere made he manye layes Songes compleintes roundels virelayes. **1529** LYNDESAY (*title*), Heir beginnis the Complaynt of Schir Dauid Lindesay. **1536** —— The Complaint and publict Confessioun of the Kingis auld Hound callit Bagsche. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 30 Blanche his wyfe.. dyed longe after that compleinte. **1663** COWLEY (*title*), The Complaint. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley* Wks. II. 18 An Ode called 'the Complaint'.. seems to have excited more contempt than pity.

3. Outcry against or because of injury; representation of wrong suffered; utterance of grievance.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* (*title*), The compleynte of Anelida.. upon Arcyte.. for his Doublenesse. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Tho was murmur, tho was disdeine, Tho was compleinte on every side. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix. §14 You.. make great complaint of the wonderful cruelty we shew towards you. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* X. 131 Whose failing .. I should not expose to blame By my complaint. **1738-9** in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 For some little time past, I have not had the same cause of complaint. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. §15 It is a standing topic of complaint, that a man knows too little of himself. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 Complaint was loud enough when complaint was just, under the Somerset protectorate. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. vi.

4. (with *a* and *pl.*) An utterance or statement of grievance or injustice suffered.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 363 To here.. hir compleyntes and peticiouns. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 a To be in a certayn place, for to here the complayntes of euery body. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 299 The holy faders.. make these complayntes.. agaynst almyghty god. **1690** J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford*, Pref., Once at least in every age the Citizens have renewed their complaints against us. **1861** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 155 Yours is the first complaint of the kind I have ever received.

b. *spec.* A statement of injury or grievance laid before a court or judicial authority (esp. and properly a Court of Equity) for purposes of prosecution or of redress; a formal accusation or charge. c. *U.S.* The plaintiff's case in a civil action.

bill of complaint: the written statement of the plaintiff's case.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. viii. (1859) 6 In euery ryghtwys court skyle is that the actour be admytted to maken his compleynt. **1529** *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 §11 Our.. Subjects .. exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 The Marchauntes of London.. exhibited a Byll of complaint agaynst the Countesse of Flaundyrs, for that shee had taken from them certayne goodes. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 13, I fynde.. that kinge Edwarde the firste had herde the compleinte of Johne Chaucer of London. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xxv. 7 The Iewes.. stood round about, and laide many and grieuous complaints against Paul. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 227 Who.. did preferre their Bills of complaint in Chauncerie. **1772** *Hist. Rochester* 227 To exhibit a bill of complaint or information against the executors. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Article* 45 A complaint exhibited in the ecclesiastical courts by way of libel.

5. The matter, subject, or ground of complaint.

[*a* **1699** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* I. x, What complaint hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?] *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. **1751** BUTLER *Wks.* (1874) II. 323 The general decay of religion.. has been for some time the complaint of all serious persons.

6. *spec.* A bodily ailment, indisposition, disorder (*esp.* of chronic nature).

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he.. was perfectly cured. **1733** *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 187 Your complaint and mine are not very different.. Mine is a sort of dizziness. **1789** BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 267 A medicine very much in esteem for complaints of the throat. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 47 This.. was mistaken for a bowel complaint. **1844** STANLEY *Life Arnold* I. 1, Susannah, who, after a lingering complaint in the spine, died at Laleham, in 1832.

†**com'plaintful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of complaint.

1552 HULOET, Complayntfull, or full of complayntes, *querulus*. Complayntfull woman whiche complayneth to hir goshyps on hir husbande, *mempsigamus*.

†**com'plaintiff.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *plaintiff*.] = COMPLAINANT.

1533 CRANMER *Let. to Bp. Hereford* Wks. 1846 II. 263 The same hath persuaded divers of this complaintiff's parish.. to withdraw their tithes.. you made a final determination between this complaintiff and his parishioners.

complaintive (kəm'pleɪntɪv), *a. rare.* [a. OF. *complaintif*, *-ive*: see COMPLAINT and -IVE.] Given to complaining; ready to complain.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* IV. 164 Thou art too complaintive. **1806** R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (F. Hall).

Hence **com'plaintiveness.** *rare.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June 6/1 Miss Anderson once complained to me with charmingly-simulated complaintiveness of the photo fiend.

†**com'plaire,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *complaire*: see COMPLAISANT.] To be complaisant to, to gratify.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 He emploied himself.. to complaire and plese a partye of the citezeyns. **1480** —— *Ovid's Met.* XI. ix, He that wolde not lose the grace ne the love of two for to complaire and plese one. **1483** —— *G. de la Tour* C iv.

complaisance ('kɒmpleɪ,zɑ:ns, -æ-, ,kɒmpleɪ 'zɑ:ns, -æ-, -'pleɪzəns). Also 7 compleasance, complesence. [17th c. a. F. *complaisance* (14th c. in Littré) care or desire to please = Pr., Sp. *complacencia*, It. *compiacenza*, med.L. *complacentia*: see COMPLACENCE.]

The action or habit of making oneself agreeable; desire and care to please; compliance with, or deference to, the wishes of others; obligingness, courtesy, politeness.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 76 Compleasance; that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himselfe to the rest. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 738 The Bride, That with her Wedding-cloaths undresses Her Complaisance and Gentilesses. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. 152 For complaisance, and breeding sake I'll do it. **1709** PRIOR *The Dove* 9 Fair Venus wept the sad disaster.. In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Pulse*, If you will have the complaisance to step in. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* iv, A lady who was sitting by her.. addressed her with great complaisance. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 215 She was never treated afterwards with any degree of complaisance.

†b. *in complaisance to*: in deference to; as an act of politeness towards. *Obs.*

a **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Confer.* Wks. (1775) 182 Most of the inhabitants, in complaisance.. to their landlord are Roman Catholicks. **1741** MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 124 In Complaisance to prevailing Custom, I shall follow the common Terms.

c. (with *pl.*) An act of complaisance.

a **1762** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvi. 125, I have carried my complaisances to you farther than I ought. **1841** EMERSON *Method Nat.* Wks. 1875 II. 233 How.. the complaisances we use, shame us now!

†**'complaisancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ANCY. Cf. *complacence*, *-ency*.] = prec.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1 Good Humour and Complaisancy of Manners. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 188 He said, that, at the Presidency, Some people *boo* with complaisancy.

complaisant ('kɒmpleɪ,zɑ:nt, -æ-, ,kɒmpleɪ 'zɑ:nt, -æ-, now kəm'pleɪzənt), *a.* Also 7 complizant, compleasant, 8 complisant. [17th c. a. F. *complaisant* (16th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *complaire* to acquiesce in order to please:—L. *complacēre* to be very pleasing to: cf. COMPLACENT, COMPLEASE. In 17th c. it was sometimes assimilated in form to *complease*, *pleasant*, with stress on 2nd syllable; but a general recognition of its French nativity has preserved the Fr. spelling, with the main stress (*c* 1891) varying between the 3rd and the 1st syllable. Walker *c* 1800 has (kɒmpli:'zænt).]

1. Characterized by complaisance; disposed to please; obliging, politely agreeable, courteous. (Of persons, their actions, manners, etc.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Echo* (1669) 40 Complaisant Nymph [Echo], who do'est thus kindly share In griefs, whose cause thou do'st not know! **1651** CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 22 The most affable, compleasant, and chearfull creature in the world. **1664** SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 38 Feare not you will find mee as complizant. **1671** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 That's very complaisant.. Mr. Bayes, to be of another Man's Opinion, before he knows what it is. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 14 Cautious the young, and complaisant the old. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 131 The girl was complaisant enough to make the bearers stop. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 242 The French.. of even the humblest classes, are.. complaisant, cordial, and well-bred.

b. Disposed to comply with another's wishes; yielding, accommodating; compliant, facile.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am sorry my face does not please you as it is, But I shall not be complaisant and change it. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 69 Had [she] been formerly complaisant with him beyond discretion. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 246 Richelieu, not finding the clergy quite so complaisant as he could have desired.

†2. Of things: Pleasant, agreeable. *Obs. rare.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 293 An honest benign Medicine, yet its not very complaisant to the Palate.

complaisantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complaisant manner; courteously, obligingly; compliantly.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶1 Alexander the Great had a wry neck, which made it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on one side.. One.. carried his head so over complaisantly, that this martial prince gave him.. a box on the ear. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 290 He saluted me, very complaisantly. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins* (1872) 206 Giving themselves most complaisantly up To Sensuality.

complaisantness. *rare.*⁻⁰ [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being complaisant.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio); hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

†**complaisential**, *a. Obs. rare.*⁻¹ [f. *complaisant* after *complacential*.] Complaisant.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 19 Complaisential in their words.

†'**complanate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *complānāt-* ppl. stem of *complānāre* to make level, f. *com-* + *plānāre* (recorded only in late L.), f. *plān-us* PLANE.] *trans.* To make plane or level, to flatten.

1643 A. BURGES *Diffic. Reform.* 18 They sent some before ..that did complanate and make levell the way. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. 326 The vertebrae of the Neck and Back Bone [are] made short and complanated.

complanate ('kɒmpləneɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *complānāt-us* pa. pple. of *complānāre*: see prec.] Made plane or level, lying in one plane, flattened.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 442 Branches.. below complanate, without branchlets. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 66 *Polystomella imperatrix*, nov.——Test spiral, symmetrically discoidal, complanate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Complanate*, flattened.

complanation (kɒmplə'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *complānātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *complānāre*: see COMPLANATE *v.*] Making plane or level, flattening out; *spec.* in *Math.*, the reduction of a curved surface to an equivalent plane area.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 74 The Rectification and Complanation of Curve Lines and Surfaces. 1761 NICHOLLS *ibid.* LII. 272 Preventing the right auricle from being stretched by the depressions (or complanations) of the diaphragm. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1850 DANA *Geol.* vii. 370 It was once a crater of elevation.. it is now a crater of complanation.

†**com'plane**, *v. Obs.* In 5 complayne. [a. OF. *complane-r*:—L. *complānāre.*] To make plain or level.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 14 And so to drie it [the threshing-floor] they complayne. 1755 JOHNSON, *To complanate, To complane.*

complane, complant, obs. ff. COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

†**com'plant**, *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *complante-r* (16th c. in Littré):—late L. *complantā-re* to plant together.] To plant together; to engraft. Also *fig.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 5 If we be become complanted [Vulg. *complantati*; WYCL. & 1611 planted together, *other vv.* graft, *R.V.* united] to the similitude of his death we shal be also of his resurrection. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 45 Representation of the.. child as a Plant to be Complanted at Baptism into Christ.

Hence **com'planted** *ppl. a.*, planted together with, congenital.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 150 Which some term the inbred, Congenit and complanted Air.

†**complan'tation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] A planting together; engrafting *into. lit.* and *fig.*

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 33 Infants Right for their complantation into Christ by Baptism. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 69 Rowes divided by Equality, and just decorum, in the whole complantation.

complayn(e, obs. f. COMPLAIN, COMPLANE, COMPLIN.

†'**comple**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [a. OF. *comple-r* to accomplish, var. of *complir*:—L. *complē-re* to fill up, complete.] *trans.* To accomplish, complete.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 For thet completh thet spoushod After the by-treuthynge.

†**comple**, *v.*² Incorrect form of COUPLE.

c 1440 *Partonope* 556 Mutes of hounds.. Compled with Sylk [Fr. *encoplés*]. *Ibid.* This Partonope withouten more Vncompleth his houndes [Fr. *descoplés*].

comple, var. of CAMPLE *dial.* to contend.

compleasant, -ce, obs. ff. COMPLAISANT, etc.

†**com'please**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *complaire*, *complais-*, on type of PLEASE.] *trans.* To be complaisant to, to gratify; also *refl.* to delight *in.*

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 748, I your sweet embracings will complease. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 18 Compleasing themselues more in the opinions and fancies of men, than reason required.

complease, var. of COMPLICE.

compleat, arch. spelling of COMPLETE.

compleccion(e, -oun(e, obs. ff. COMPLEXION.

complect (kəm'plɛkt), *v.* [ad. L. *complect-i*, in late L. *complect-ĕre*, to embrace, encircle, etc., f. *com-* + *plectĕre* to plait, twine. Sense 2 follows the analytical sense of the L.]

†1. *trans.* To embrace. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 As the celestyall bodyes aboue complecte all and at euery tyme the vniuersall worlde. *Ibid.* 2 Hystorie.. representyng the actes, gestes, and dedes done, complecteth all profyte. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 145 Then, tender arms, complect the neck. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 Mace is a thin membrane.. which covers and complects the nutmeg.

2. To weave or connect together; to interweave.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 The Ligament.. complectyng together the legge and Fibula. 1830 CARLYLE *History, Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Each atom is 'chained' and complected with all! 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Jan. 160 His art aims were complected with his personal objects.

Hence **com'plected** *ppl. a.*¹, interwoven, complicated. (Affected by Carlyle.)

1828 CARLYLE *Werner* Misc. (1888) I. 118 A misshapen, lumbering, complected coil. 1831 —— *Sart. Res.* I. viii. Infinitely complected tissues of Meditation. *Ibid.* II. iii, The infinitely-complected departments of social business.

complected (kəm'plɛktɪd), *ppl. a.*² *U.S. dial.* or *colloq.* [app. f. COMPLEXION (*complect-ion*) + -ED.] = COMPLEXIONED.

1806 LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark Exped.* (1905) III. 315 They are.. reather lighter complected and much more illy formed than the Indians of the Missouri. 1822 *Amer. Beacon* (Norfolk, Va.) 8 Jan. 3/3 (Advt.), He is well made, light complected. *a* 1860 *Western Sk.*, That lady is mighty pale complected. —— *Widow Bedott Papers* (Bartlett), You're rather dark complected. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* vii. 167 'Dark complected', was the reply. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* lix, Monstrous bluffs on both sides of the river—ragged, rugged, dark complected. *a* 1910 'O. HENRY' *Trimmed Lamp* (1916) 67 A heavy-sot man, sandy complected, about twenty-nine. 1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in Aug.* ii. 46 They told me the man they meant wasn't dark complected.

complection, obs. f. COMPLEXION.

compleet, obs. f. COMPLETE.

compleign(e, -eine, etc., obs. ff. COMPLAIN, etc.

compleine, obs. f. COMPLINE.

compleisshe, var. of COMPLISH, *Obs.*

complement ('kɒmplɪmənt), *sb.* [ad. L. *complēmentum* that which fills up or completes, f. *complē-re* to fill up: see COMPLETE and -MENT. Cf. F. *complément* (a single 14th c. instance in Littré). In the group of senses under II, the word has since *c* 1655-1725 been supplanted by the parallel F. word COMPLIMENT.]

I. Senses still written *complement.*

†1. The action of fulfilling or completing; completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. *Obs.*

1419 R. HOLME in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 20 I. 65 To the complement of 3oure said charge.. we have doon owre entier peyne. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 338 For a full complement of all their ill, They stole away. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* xviii. 10 By the complement of the thing promised. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. x. 78 Sums of money.. in complement of the deceased king's will.

†2. a. The fact or condition of being complete; completeness, fullness. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §39 Not in complement and perfection. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I The Sensible Nature in its complement and integrity hath.. five exterior Senses.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. 91 Diuers denominations [of Moon] in Heraldrie; as her Increment.. her Complement, when she is at Full; her Decrement. 1766 PORNY *Her.* (1787) 142 A Moon in her complement Or, illustrated with all her light proper. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 102 The Moon.. when full-faced and shining.. is described as In her Complement or Plenitude.

3. a. That which completes or makes perfect; the completion, perfection, consummation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The herte.. is complement and perfeccion of beest. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxiv, That beauties wonderment.. Of Natures skill the only complement. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* xv. 12 Love is the complement of the law and the supplement of the Gospel. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶3 Men rather seek for Money as the Complement of all their Desires. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* ii. 33 The works of Petrarch may be regarded as the complement and consummation of the amatory poetry of the Provencals.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* II. ii. (1881) 362 'The grand tour' was considered the complement of English education.

b. *Gram.* One or more words joined to another to complete the sense (see quots.).

1874 tr. *Maetzner's Eng. Gram.* III. 21 The infinitive with *to* may also take the place of a predicative complement. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* §391 Many verbs do not make complete sense by themselves.. and the words used with them to make predication complete may be called the *complement of the predicate. Ibid.* §395 The third kind of complement is that which follows such verbs as can, will, must, etc.. This may be termed the *infinitive complement.* 1925 GRATTAN & GURREY *Our Living Lang.* xlii. 270 Sentences in Group A below have Multiple Complements (Objects, Predicatives, Adverbs). 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & Parts* 2 *His sister is buying antiques* will always be understood to have *is buying* as predicator and *antiques* as complement; *his hobby is buying antiques*.. to have *is* as predicator and *buying antiques* as complement. 1964 E. PALMER tr. *Martinet's Elem. Gen. Linguistics* iv. 11 *Hier, il y avait fête au village... hier* and *au village*.. may be eliminated without the utterance ceasing to be a normal sentence.. and this is what is meant by the traditional terminology which speaks of them as 'complements'.

4. a. The quantity or amount that completes or fills; complete quantity, provision, or set; full allowance, totality.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 80 Matter sufficient to make a full periode or complement of sence. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. I. ix. 99 That full complement of riches which is consistent with the nature of its laws. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 82 Many.. were.. busy in completing the complement of their sails. 1850 BAYNES *New Analytic* 70 We may.. regard any whole, considered as the complement of its parts, in either of two ways.

b. esp. with *possessive*: 'his complement', etc.

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., That which maketh up their complement. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 318 They will sell 10 or 15 Tuns out of 100, and yet seemingly carry their complement [of Cloves] to Batavia; for they will pour water among the remaining part of their Cargo. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 340 Brains that want their complement of Wits. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. N. Whale Fishery* 122 The obvious want of their proper complement of oars. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 399, I learnt my complement of classic French.

c. The full number required to complete a company, to fill a conveyance, or *esp.* to man a ship.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 89 Commanding our General, not to exceede his Complement and number appointed him. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 70 An hospitall.. for Seamens widdows, 30 is their Complement. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. (ed. 4) 7 His squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 Many of the Ships had Troops on board above the complement. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., 'Ve've got our complement [in the omnibus] any vay'. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 162 The complement of the fleet was.. fixed at twelve hundred souls.

5. a. Something which, when added, completes or makes up a whole; each of two parts which mutually complete each other, or supply each other's deficiencies.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 198 The act of settlement was.. the complement of the Revolution itself and the bill of rights. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 318 Justice and Love are each the complement of the other. 1850 FROUDE *Short Stud., Lives Saints* (1867) 377 The animal and the spiritual are.. the complements in the perfect character. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 334 Crushing me To a subordinate complement of you.

b. *Math.*

complements of a parallelogram: the two lesser parallelograms, not on the diagonal, made by drawing lines parallel to the sides of a given parallelogram, through the same point in its diagonal. *complement of an arc or angle*: the angular amount which, added to a given arc or angle, makes up 90 degrees (formerly also some multiple of 90°: cf. SUPPLEMENT); abbrev. (esp. in *Trig.*) into CO: see CO- 4. *arithmetical complement*: the sum which, added to a given number, makes up unity, ten, or the next higher multiple of ten; esp. *complement of a logarithm*, the number by which a logarithm falls short of ten.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xliii. 54 The parallelogrammes about the diameter he [Pelitarius] calleth Complementes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 106 To find out the complement.. subtract the given Arch out of the whole quadrant. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxvi. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Complement of an Angle*, is so much as the Arch wanteth of ninety Degrees.. or.. of 180 Degrees or.. of 360 Degrees. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10.0000000. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, The complement to 180° is usually called the supplement. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 169 The maximum polarising angle.. is the complement of the angle of refraction.

c. *Astron.* The difference between the altitude, latitude, declination, etc. of a heavenly body, and 90 degrees. Abbrev. CO-ALTITUDE, -LATITUDE, etc.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 322 The Complement of the Poles Elevation.. (here at London where the Pole is elevated 51½ Degrees) is 38½ Degrees. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Complement*, the distance of a star from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a star above the horizon and the zenith. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 87 If.. the sun's greatest altitude in summer, and his least altitude in winter, be determined, half the sum of these altitudes is the complement of the latitude.

d. *Navig.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Complement of the Course*, so many Points as the Course wants of 90 Degrees or eight Points. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

†e. *complement of life* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1796 HUTTON *Dict. Math.*, *Complement of Life*, a term much used..by De Moivre [1725 *Annuities upon Lives*], and, according to him, it denotes the number of years which a given life wants of 86..which he considered as the utmost probable extent of life.

f. *Fortif.* c. *of the curtain*, etc.: see quots.

1708 KERSEY, *Complement of the Courtin*..the Remainder of the Courtin after its Flank is taken away. *Complement of the Line of Defence*, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*

g. *Music.* The interval which, together with any given interval, makes up a complete octave.

1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 40 The inversion of an interval being its complement—that which, added to it, would constitute it an 8ve.

h. *Optics.* That colour which, mixed with another, produces white.

1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb., Every point occupied by a certain colour in the first instance is occupied by the complement of that colour in the second.

i. *Biochem.* A thermolabile protein complex found in blood plasma and other body fluids, which by combining with an antigen-antibody complex can bring about the lysis of antigenic substances such as bacteria or red blood cells. Also *Comb.*, as **complement-fixation, -fixing**, the process in which complement is removed from solution by combination with an antigen-antibody complex and so rendered incapable of lysing any further antigen-antibody system.

1900 tr. *Ehrlich's Immunity* in *Proc. R. Soc.* LXVI. 443 Solutions containing either only the 'immune body' or only the 'complement' were brought in contact with suitable blood corpuscles. 1903 [see ADDIMENT] . 1906 *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* VIII. 726 The complement fixation of specific precipitates. 1911 *Jrnl. Hygiene* XI. 529 No satisfactory distinction between Meningococci and Gonococci can be demonstrated by means of complement-fixation tests. 1921 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* XVIII. 172 The complement-fixing substances present in the sera of syphilitic patients. 1957 *Nature* 30 Mar. 668/1 Rabbits and guinea pigs immunized with human liver or kidney suspensions developed complement fixation antibodies to several other human tissue antigens. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Studies* II. xxii. 16 Complement has the ability to lyse the antibody-coated cells.

j. *Logic* and *Math.* All the members of any set, class, or space of elements that are not in a given subset.

1937 S. K. LANGER *Introd. Symbolic Logic* vi. 144 The universe class and the null class are each other's complements. *Ibid.* 147 *Every* class which may be formed in a given universe has a complement. 1947 BIRKHOFF & MACLANE *Surv. Mod. Algebra* xi. 331 Each set S has a 'complement' S' satisfying $S \cap S' = 0$, $S \cup S' = I$. 1965 SHIH-CHÊN HU *Elem. Mod. Algebra* i. 4 If A is a subset of X, then the difference..will be called the complement of A with respect to X.

II. Senses connected with COMPLIMENT, and now so written in 9.

†6. Anything that goes to make up or fully equip; a completing accessory or adjunct. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 33 Unarmed against him that was armed, unfurnished against him that had all manner of complements of warre. 1602 R. T. *Serm.*, With all the adjuncts, properties, qualities, duties and complements belonging unto them. 1607 *Lingua* II. ii. *heading* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 367 Rings, jewels, a fan, and in every place other odd complements. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 He..armed himself with a Musket, Sword and Dagger, and other complements. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 130 Tobacco is by few now taken as Medicinal, it is of late..faln from a Physician to a Complement.

†7. That which goes to 'complete' the gentleman; a personal accomplishment or quality. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 146 One whose birth, education, or other complements may sufficiently answere. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. ii, All the rare qualities, humours and complements of a Gentleman. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beauty* II. Wks. 1874 V. 18 What thinke you of this stranger?.. Of his carriage and complement.

†8. a. Any observance that tends to give completeness to the expression of worship, honour, reverence, or the like; a ceremony, a formality. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. §4 If the case..permitteth not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVI. vii. 296 Bound with firm religious complements. 1610 —— *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 167 Earles were created in old time without any complement or ceremonie at all. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 75 The royall assent..is in truth but a formall Ceremony or complement. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* ii. §16 For that which concerneth Ceremonies or Complements.

†b. Observance of ceremony in social relations; ceremoniousness; formal civility, politeness, or courtesy. *to keep complement*: to observe ceremony. *Obs.* Now COMPLIMENT.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy duetie, adue. 1592 —— *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 89 Faine would I dwell on forme..but farewell Complement. Doest thou Loue? 1601 —— *Twel. N.* III. i. 110 Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1605 —— *Lear* I. i. 306 Further complement of leaue-taking. 1623 COCKERAM, *Complement*..fine behaviour. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 305 Euen Religion allowes ciuill curtesie: nor are Apostles so precise but to keepe complement. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. 388 A meer load of outward complement. 1670 WALTON *Lives* Introd. 9 True friendship..Is not discharged by complement, and show.

†9. A ceremonious or formal tribute of (mere) courtesy paid to any one; *pl.* ceremonies of civility or politeness. Now COMPLIMENT, q.v.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 264 People, with whome such complementes should not be used. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. x. 23 Friendly offices..all the complements of courtesie. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful. Sheph.* v. i, Banish all complements, but single truth From every tongue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 15/1 The King..made great Complements to the Duke [*printed edd.* compliments]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 28 Courting with gifts, and invitations to his table, and other complements. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 376 Their Heads are continually covered with a Shash..which they never pull off, as we do our Hats in Complements. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. (1714) 67 The Fox return'd the Complement. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. iii. 64 Come, come, my Lady, this is no time for Complements.

complement (kɒmplɪ'mɛnt), *v.* [f. prec.]

I. Extant sense.

1. *trans.* To make complete or perfect, to supply what is wanting; to form the complement to.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 38/1 He never stayed to complement the disaster. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 337/2 Information..from other documents to complement these. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 36 The three principles..complement and complicate each other's action. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 614 Truths which complement but do not contradict each other.

II. Obsolete senses, afterwards expressed by COMPLIMENT *v.*

†2. *intr.* To employ ceremonies of formal courtesy, to exchange formal courtesies; to bow. *Obs.* (= COMPLIMENT, sense 1.)

1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. ii. (1647) 24 *Serv.* Mistris there are 2 Gentlemen. *Mar.* Where? *Serv.* Complementing who should enter first. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 3 Complementing with God, and then forsaking him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimaturs..in the Piatza of one Title-page, complementing and ducking each to other with their shav'n reverences. 1658 SIR ASTON COCKAIN *Trappolin* III. i, Complement with me no more than I complement with you. 1697 MOUNTFORT *Faustus* I. *end*, Here they Complement who shall go first.

†b. So *to complement it. Obs.*

1617 BP. ANDREWES *96 Sermons* (1661) 651 As if we could complement it with God, with face and phrases, as with men we do. 1624 D. CAWDREY *Humilitie Saints Liverie* 9 Thus shall you have a man..complement it to the ground, lay his hands under your feet, etc.

†3. *trans.* 'To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise': see COMPLIMENT, sense 2. *Obs.*

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 11 Rabshakeh pretended a Commission from God..and complements blasphemie. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 26 He cannot escape the Inquisition unlesse he complement the Church, and with a civility tell her that she knows better. 1661 A. MARVELL *Corresp.* Lett. 21 II. 55 Monsieur Du Plessis..is come ouer from them to complement his Majesty. 1700 SIR W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 92 Sir John sent..to complement them for their kindness. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 84 Ready..to strike with the Deists, to complement and cajole them. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 205 He complements me for my Ed. (most accurate Edition he calls it) of Leland's Itin.

b. *to complement away, out of*: see COMPLIMENT *v.* 2 b.

1640 NABBES *Bride* III. ii, As if the enterteinment..were not chargeable enough, but you must complement away wine and sweet meats. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T. Hist. Appl.* vi. 101 Cæsar complemented his life away. 1665 —— *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 308 King Henry his smiles complemented the former out of their Houses. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 231 Lest Church-Men should Complement away the Usefulness and Authority of their Calling; they would do well to decline superlative Observance. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 129 To shorten disputes..and so complement them out of their Heresies.

†4. *to complement* (a person) *with* (something): to present him with it as a mark of courtesy. *Obs.* (Now COMPLIMENT, sense 4.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 328 He may be..complemented..with Tobacco and Betel-nut. 1732 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 92 That the Right Hon^ble Hugh Lord Willoughby..be complemented with his freedom.

Hence **'complementing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* = COMPLIMENTING.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 74 All Complementings with Idolaters. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xx. (1851) 481 God, who stood neerer then hee for complementing minded, writ down those words. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. §22. 47 It's but a kind of formal complementing. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 94 They had refused to sign a complementing address.

complemental (kɒmplɪ'mɛntəl), *a.* [f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + -AL[1].]

1. Of the nature of a complement; completing.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 *Duxisse vxorem*, which signifieth the complementall act of mariage. 1649 AMBROSE *Media* i. (1652) 2 The pre-assurance of that complemental and perfective Justification.

2. Forming a complement (*to*), complementary. *complemental air*: see quot. 1872. *complemental angle*: that which, added to another, makes a right angle.

1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 263 The Angle A = 35° 16′, or the complemental angle ACE = 54° 44′. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 92 After an ordinary inspiration [230 cubic inches]..another 100 cubic inches called Complemental air may be added. 1882-3 C. W. SHIELDS in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1835 Revelation by its very definition is complemental to reason. 1887 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 411 They are co-ordinate and complemental to each other.

b. *complemental male* (in *Zool.*): a name given by Darwin to a minute rudimentary male, complemental to and parasitic on the hermaphrodite (or female) in certain cirripeds and other species.

1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia, Lepadidæ* (Ray Soc.) 55 The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental Males*. *Ibid.* 281. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 609 *Myzostoma glabrum*, though hermaphrodite, has small 'complemental' males, like certain hermaphrodite *Cirripedia*.

†3. Additional, accessory. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 (The *Dodo*) Natures injurie, in framing so great a body, to be guided with complementall wings, so small and impotent, that they serve only to prove her Bird. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §18 To adore these complementall and circumstantial pieces of felicity, and undervalue those perfections and essentiall points of happinesse. 1655 D. CAPEL *Tentations* 7 Complemental graces and ornaments of faith.

†4. Of the nature of an accessory ceremony; formal; cermonial, ceremonious.

1637 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 75 After a complemental welcoming him into the Lap of the Church. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 50 Royall assents to Lawes, are no wayes essentiall..but rather a complementall Ceremony. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. §20 They were not sent into a complementall custody, but some of them thrust into the prison of a prison. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 40 They..only retain the Complemental outside of Religion.

†5. Of persons: Accomplished. *Obs.* (Cf. COMPLEMENT 7.)

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Gl.* (N.), A complementall youth, That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier, Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands. 1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. Beauty* II. Wks. 1874 V. 18 Hee that hath travell'd many Countries..With..small difficulty may..Appeare complementall.

†6. = COMPLIMENTAL 2. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 528/1 Thus far the complemental part. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 42. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 147 In the sayd courtly and complementall lines he besought him to bee Protector of the Empire. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 15 How the Gentrie..spent much of the Lords day in Complemental Visitations. 1669 PENN *No Cross* ii. §7 No Courtly Dress, Gay Apparel, Complemental Respects. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* 73 A Complemental Letter.

†B. *sb.* A person given to complimenting. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 18 Thou hast shewn thy self to be in no wise a feined complemental in this cause.

complementally (kɒmplɪ'mɛntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a complemental manner.

†1. In a way that gives completeness. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* Ep. Ded., A subiect..by mee superficially handled, and as it were left to others to be complementally handled.

2. By way of a complement.

†3. Ceremoniously, formally; with ceremony or civility; = COMPLIMENTALLY.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 335 Zelmane not complementally hunting that which shee fled. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 579 To observe his Duty rather complementally, than in truth and reality. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1076 How complementally do they salute one the other? 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. 71 Plato..at last Complementally Banishes him [Homer] his Common-wealth.

comple'mentalness. [See -NESS.] The quality of being complemental, or (formerly) complimental.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 164 Altering from plainess to complementalness. *Ibid.* 371 Nor can we imagin that our Saviour taught his Disciples that complementalnes as to sit constantly in their ranks at meat. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 292 (R.) Complementalness, as opposed to plainness, must signifie giving titles of civility, that really do not belong to those, to whom they are thus given.

complementarily (kɒmplɪ'mɛntərɪlɪ, kɒmplɪ mɛn'tɛərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPLEMENTARY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a complementary manner.

1911 in WEBSTER. 1944 *Scrutiny* XII. 212 His [*sc.* Purcell's] problem was, how to achieve a kind of declamation; and complementarily how to make the simple metrical dances of the concerted spectacle of the masque..reconcilable with the power of this declamation. 1959 R. J. HIRST *Probl. Perception* v. 127 Different concepts or terms can apply complementarily to the same subject. 1965 *Language* XLI. 538 These..are complementarily distributed in original Tatar words.

complementarity (ˌkɒmplɪmɛn'tærɪtɪ). [f. COMPLEMENTARY *a.* + -ITY.] A complementary relationship or situation; *spec.* in *Physics*, the capacity of the wave and particle theories of light together to explain all phenomena of a

certain type, although each separately accounts for only some of the phenomena.

1911 A. MITCHELL tr. *Bergson's Creative Evol.* i. 54 Harmony, or rather 'complementarity', is revealed only in the mass. **1928** N. BOHR in *Nature* 14 Apr. Suppl. 580/2 In the description of atomic phenomena, the quantum postulate presents us with the task of developing a 'complementarity' theory the consistency of which can be judged only by weighing the possibilities of definition and observation. *Ibid.* 587/1 We meet here with a complementarity of the possibilities of definition quite analogous to that which we have considered..in connexion with the properties of light and free material particles. **1937** *Mind* XLVI. 522 There may..be a complementarity which gives rise to indeterminacy in our descriptions of our own minds. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* iv. 46 A totally different distribution (amounting almost to complementarity) of units similarly analysed is impermissible. **1953** F. VREEDE *Living Hindu Philos.* iv. 27 The opposition of purusha to prakriti represents the complementarity of two universal aspects of reality: 'essence' and 'substance'. **1955** O. KLEIN in W. Pauli *N. Bohr* 96 From the two main physical theories of this century, relativity theory and quantum theory, two general viewpoints have emerged, that of relativity and that of complementarity.

complementary (kɒmplɪ'mɛntərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + -ARY: cf. mod.F. *complementaire*.] A. *adj.*

1. a. Forming a complement, completing, perfecting.

complementary bone: an accessory bone in the lower jaw of reptiles and birds. *complementary cells, tissue*: cells or tissue of plants not distinguished by a special term. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 141/1 The muscular system..finally, provided with a complementary skeleton or framework by means of which it acts to the best advantage. **1860** WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 368 The 'Gospel of St. Paul' is..the complementary history to that of St. Matthew. **1877** SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 300 The latter complementary and completing of the former. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 561 The elements termed by Stahl the complementary cells of the lenticel.

b. Of two (or more) things: Mutually complementing or completing each other's deficiencies.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories..not contradictory but complementary. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxvii, A united and mutually complementary pair.

c. *complementary angles*: angles which together make up a right angle. *complementary colours* (*hues*, etc.): colours which, in combination, produce white or colourless light.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xvii. 47 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The accidental colours have also been called complementary colours. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 The colour transmitted is always complementary to the one reflected, or which, when mixed with it, would make white light. **1873** tr. *Helmholtz' Pop. Lect.* 256 The after-image accordingly appears of a bluish green, the complementary colour to red.

d. *complementary goods* (see quots.).

1891 W. SMART tr. *Böhm-Bawerk's Positive Theory Capital* ix. 170 Thus, for instance, paper, pen and ink, needle and thread, cart and horse, bow and arrow,..and so on, are complementary goods. *Ibid.* 175 Almost every product is the result of the co-operation of a group of complementary goods consisting of uses of ground, labour, fixed and floating capital. **1892** *Palgrave's Dict. Pol. Econ.* 380/1 *Complementary goods*, this expression is used by the Austrian economist Menger..who describes goods as of first, second, or higher rank in order of production... This conception becomes of special interest when the value of the complementary goods is considered for each separately.

e. *complementary distribution*: in *Linguistics*, a distribution of two or more similar or related speech-sounds or forms in such a manner that they appear only in different environments.

1934 M. SWADESH in *Language* X. 123 The criterion of complementary distribution. If it is true of two similar types of sounds that only one of them normally occurs in certain phonetic surroundings and that only the other normally occurs in certain other phonetic surroundings, the two may be sub-types of the same phoneme. **1942** C. F. HOCKETT *Ibid.* XVIII. 9 If *a* and *b* are in complementary distribution (i.e. if they occur in mutually exclusive positions), they may be..members of the same phoneme. **1949** E. A. NIDA *Morphology* (ed. 2) ii. 44 (*heading*) Determination of allomorphs by complementary distribution. *Ibid.*, The three types of plural formatives..are all in complementary distribution. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* 7 But complementary distribution does not here imply *irrelevance*. **1965** W. S. ALLEN *Vox Latina* 9 The fact that an initial *t* in English (as in *tin*) is more strongly aspirated than a final *t* (as in *hat*) is not responsible for any difference of meaning, since the two varieties occur only in different environments, and so cannot contrast with one another—they are in 'complementary' and not parallel distribution.

f. *complementary function*: in *Math.*, that part of the general solution of a linear differential equation which is the general solution of the associated homogeneous equation obtained by subsituting zero for the terms not containing the dependent variable.

1841 D. F. GREGORY *Examples of Processes of Differential & Integral Calculus* II. iv. 295 As operating factors of the form $(d/dx)^2 + n^2$ very frequently occur in differential equations, it is convenient to keep in mind that the complementary function due to it is of the form $C \cos nx + C' \sin nx$. **1920** H. T. H. PIAGGIO *Elem. Treat. Differential Equations* vii. 88 An elegant but somewhat artificial method for finding the complete primitive of a linear equation whose complementary function is known. **1957** I. N. SNEDDON *Elem. Partial Differential Equations* iii. 97 If u is the complementary function and z_1 a particular integral of a linear partial differential equation, then $u + z_1$ is a general solution of the equation.

†2. Ceremonious: = COMPLEMENTAL 4. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* liv. (Arb.) 76 Whose entertainments to greater men are respectfull, not complementary. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 372 Nothing but a dry complementary precedency to walk, stand, or speak first.

B. *sb.* †1. A master of accomplishments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Amo.* Is he a master? *Cri.* Confirmed under the hands of the most skilful and cunning complementaries alive.

2. Short for 'complementary colour'.

c **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/2 Their complementaries come in view on the analyser being moved.

Hence **comple'mentariness**, complementary quality or state.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 61 This..seems a probable cause of complementariness.

†**,complemen'taster.** *Obs.* [See -ASTER.] A petty complimenter. Cf. COMPLEMENTARY B. 1.

1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. ix. Wks. 1873 III. 194 Play you the Complementasters before him a little for his further instruction: Imagine then a couple of Courtiers scarcely acquainted fall to.

complementation (ˌkɒmplɪmɛn'teɪʃən). *Linguistics.* [f. COMPLEMENT *v.* + -ATION.] Complementary distribution (see prec. A. 1 e).

1937 M. SWADESH in *Language* XIII. 7 Complementation is one of the characteristics of positional variants. **1948** E. A. NIDA *Ibid.* XXIV. 422 The forms *I* and *me* generally occur in complementation: *I* occurs in preverbal subject position, *me* in postverbal object position and after prepositions. **1965** R. D. STEVICK in *Eng. Studies* Feb. 35 Neither of the potential patterns in which relatives *pe* and *pat* stood in normal complementation were ever realized.

complementee, obs. f. COMPLIMENTEE.

1620 [see next word].

comple'menter. Also -or. [f. as prec. + -ER[1], -OR.] One who, or that which, complements; †formerly = COMPLIMENTER.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 121 These..ceremonies, be equally tedious to the Complementer, and Complementee. **1657** HOBBES *Stigmai* 11 You and your Complementors. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 271 A Complementer is one that endeavours to make himself appear a very fine Man, in persuading another, that *He* is so.

complementizer ('kɒmplɪmɛntaɪzə(r)). *Linguistics.* [f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + -IZER.] A word or morpheme which introduces a complement.

1965 P. S. ROSENBAUM *Gram. Eng. Predicate Complement Constructions* (M.I.T. PhD. thesis) i. 12 The obligatory complementizer..must follow the pronoun replacement transformation. **1968** *Language* XLIV. 233 It is clear that a complementizer like *Ing* is required by, and is hence a property of, the verb. **1972** W. LABOV *Language in Inner City* ii. 62 In the standard form, the order of the yes-no question is re-reversed when it is embedded with the complementizer *if* it means 'whether or not'. **1977** *Language* LIII. 746 Here we have two items which are auxiliaries by all normal diagnostics, but which obligatorily take the complementizer *to*. **1985** *English World-Wide* VI. 122 Verbs like *want* do not take *that* complementizers.

‖**comple'mento.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [It. *complimento* (Florio) 'compliment, ceremony, kind office, accomplishment'.] = COMPLIMENT.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 10 Omitting al oother *ceremonial complementoes* beetweene youre lordship and mee.

complene, -plenne, -plent, obs. ff. COMPLINE, COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

complesence, obs. f. COMPLAISANCE.

compless, -essh, var. of COMPLISH *v.* *Obs.*

completable (kəm'pli:təb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be made complete.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 38 Not complete, or, in human language, completable or pronounceable at all.

complete (kəm'pli:t), *a.* Forms: 4–5 complet, -pleet, 6–7 -pleate, 6– -pleat, 4– complete. [ad. L. *complēt-us*, pa. pple. of *complēre* to fill up, finish, fulfil, f. *com-* intensive prefix + **plēre* to fill (cf. *plēnus* full). Cf. F. *complet*, *complète* (in Palsgr. 1530; the earlier OF. word was *compli*, *complie* from the Romanic form of the vb. *complīr*(*e*). About 1600 often accented '*complete*, e.g. by Marlowe, Chapman, and Shakspere.]

1. a. Having all its parts or members; comprising the full number or amount; embracing all the requisite items, details, topics, etc.; entire, full.

c **1830** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 323 Ech compleet resoun tellip treupe þat we shulde trowe. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Their shoulders broad for complete armour fit. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. §19 (T.) When one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly..be complete. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 52. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 It seemed that hee that sate vpon the horse, had complete harnesse of golde. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 83 A coach..Stately and complete. **1740** JOHNSON *Life Barretier*, Those, who have received more complete intelligence. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, '*Times*' Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Its information is earliest, completest, and surest. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 24 The preface is complete in itself.

b. *Logic* and *Math.* Of a formal logical or mathematical system: such that no new axiom can be added that is independent of the existing axioms and consistent with them, so that every true proposition expressible in the system is deducible as a theorem in it. Opp. INCOMPLETE *a.* 2 b.

1932 LEWIS & LANGFORD *Symbolic Logic* xi. 350 When this occurs, the set obtained is said to be categorical or complete. *Ibid.* 351 A set is complete if, and only if, it determines the truth-value of every function that can be constructed on its base. **1955** A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* iii. 70 It cannot be said within any system..that that system is 'complete', i.e. that its unproved theses and rules suffice to prove all theses within it which are true for all interpretations of their variables. **1979** D. R. HOFSTADTER *Gödel, Escher, Bach* (1980) iv. 102 Now the modified pq-system becomes both consistent and complete. **1979** A. FLEW *Dict. Philos.* 65/1 The intuitive idea is that a logical system is complete if it allows one to produce proofs corresponding to all the valid inference forms that can be represented in the language. **1982** W. S. HATCHER *Logical Found. Math.* i. 33 We are interested..in consistent, complete systems. We now prove that any predicate calculus is a consistent but incomplete (i.e. not complete) theory.

2. Of a period or space of time: That has run its full course, whole. Of action or events in time: Finished, ended, concluded.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 649 The fourthe day compleet fro noon to noon. —— *Nun's Pr. T.* 369 Whan þat the Monthe..That highte March..Was compleet. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvi. (R.) By the tyme or space of v. yeres complete. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 27 Ioue, let Æneas liue..A thousand compleate courses of the Sunne. **1701** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 393, I was this day 81 complete. **1731** POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat. **1879** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 319 The Moon's nodes perform a complete revolution in nineteen years.

3. Of an action, state, or quality: Realized in its full extent; entire, thorough.

1645 *Ord. Lords & Com., Susp. fr. Sacram.* 1 Sincerely to endeavour the compleat establishment of Purity and Unity. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 19 A man of compleat stature. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 The greatest and best principles are often illustrated..by their completest contraries. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 Next came the complete inabiity to obtain drink without manufacturing it. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 199 One pound of peat requires for complete combustion..from 70 to 134 cubic feet of air. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 443 The triumph of the principle..is complete.

4. Perfect in nature or quality; without defect.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 Men shulden bi hooli lif of Crist trowe þat his lawe is compleet. **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, If thou exceed they elder brothers worth, And shine in complete virtue more than they. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C., Florence* 325 The church of S. Maria Florida, which in some mens opinion is the compleatest structure that ever was set upon the earth. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Pope* Wks. IV. 96 The praise had been compleat had his friend's virtue been equal to his wit. **1878** HOPPS *Rel. & Moral Lect.* iv. 16 Everything which trains and educates is leading on to that completer kind of life.

5. Of persons: Fully equipped or endowed; perfect, accomplished, consummate; *esp.* in reference to a particular art or pursuit, as *a complete actor, horseman, merchant.* Now *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Coloss.* ii. 10 Ye are complete in him which is the heed of all rule and power. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 A compleat villaine, perfect, absolute. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 181 Then maruell not, thou great and compleat man. **1622** PEACHAM (*title*) The Compleat Gentleman. **1653** WALTON (*title*) The Compleat Angler. **1709** KENNETT *Erasmus on Folly* 31 The compleatest actors shall be hissed off the stage. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶4 A Knave compleat. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶3 The sailor [thought] all that was necessary to make a man complete might be learned on ship-board. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 109 He was acknowledged to be..the completest gentleman of his time.

¶ Revived in imitation of its 17th-cent. use, as in Walton's *The Compleat Angler*.

1900 O. ONIONS (*title*) The compleat bachelor. **1953** (*title*) The compleat imbiber (W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd.). **1963** M. MCCARTHY *Group* v. 104 She writes and sings and paints and dances and plays I don't know how many instruments. The compleat girl.

†6. Const. *with* (cf. *replete with*); also *in.* *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.*, A tongue compleate with spyte. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 73. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 The folly of our fore-fathers, wherein..this Island was so compleat. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist.* VIII. (1843) 481/2 That neither of them should move upon any action till they should be both complete in greater numbers, than either of them had yet marched with.

7. *complete fertilizer*: a fertilizer containing the chief plant nutrients, phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash; also *ellipt.*; *complete flower*: †(*a*) one which possesses stamens and pistils; (*b*) one which also possesses the floral envelopes; *complete metamorphosis* (Entom.): one in which the pupa is formed like the imago; so *complete pupa*; *complete primitive* (see PRIMITIVE *a.* and *sb.* B. 8)

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 87 The first thing you have to see is, whether the flowers are complete or perfect, that is, have both stamens and pistils. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 306 A flower furnished with both calyx and corolla is called *flos completus*, a complete flower. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 239 The pupæ of this sub-

division [Arachnida] were named by Linné Complete from their near resemblance to the imago. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §626 As an example of complete metamorphosis .. taking the *Bombyx mori* .. the silkworm. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* 88 A flower presenting all the [four] whorls is called *complete*. **1859** G. BOOLE *Treat. Differential Equations* i. 8 The relation among the variables which constitutes the general solution of a differential equation .. is also termed its complete primitive. **1904** *Webster's Guide on Fertilizers* (A. G. Webster & Son, Hobart, Tasmania) 1 We are pleased to state that our sales of Fertilizers show a considerable increase, especially in Mixed Complete Fertilizers. **1920** [see *complementary function*]. **1953** H. L. EDLIN *Forester's Handbk.* xix. 322 Compound commercial fertilizers, which include balanced amounts of the three major nutrients, namely nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium .. are similar to the 'complete fertilizers' used in agricultural practice. **1957** L. FOX *Two-Point Boundary Probl.* i. 3 By definition, a numerical solution contains no arbitrary constants, so that we always obtain particular integrals rather than complete primitives. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 8 Mar. 105/3 The first spring dressing is nitrogen, followed by a complete, with a nitrogen top dressing after nearly every grazing over, and a second application of complete in August.

8. quasi-*sb. the complete*: the full amount (*of*).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 The age has not yet the complete of benefit.

9. quasi-*adv.* = COMPLETELY.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 828 Troylus wel woxen was in heighte, And complet formed by proporcioun. **1581** W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Taughte more perfectly and more compleate. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. (R.) All in fire he burn'd him compleate arm'd. **1837–40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 137 They all know me to be an American citizen here, by my talk, for we speak it complete in New England.

complete (kəm'pli:t), *v.* Also 7–9 compleat. [f. the adj.; cf. mod.F. *compléter*. Probably having a further association with L. *complēt-* ppl. stem of *complēre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end, finish (an action, performance, work, a distance, period of time, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 491/2, I complete, I fulfyll. *Jaccomplis.* Who shall complete this worke nowe he is deed? *Ibid.* 492/1, I complete, I fynisshe or performe a thyng. **1646** *Recorde's Gr. Artes* Pref. 9 All which .. I have almost compleated to be exhibited to your Highnesse. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 56 We .. compleated the filling of the Cane to A, and tyed it over fast with a Bladder. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 108 In Case I should be prevented by Death, from compleating this Work. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

2. To make whole or entire, so as to leave nothing wanting.

1726 BUTLER *Serm.* iii. 45 Add to these the superior faculty .. and you compleat the Idea of Humane Nature. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 14 When the sense is compleated. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* V. 10 Plato completes his sketch of the constitution by the appointment of officers.

b. To fill up the number of; to make up the full tale or amount of.

1649 DENHAM *Death Ld. Hastings* (R.), Within these cold embraces ravish'd lies That which compleats the age's tyrannies. **1738** GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 214 Three hundred more compleat th'intrepid band. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Regiment* XIX. 359 1 The legions of Henry II were never completed to the extent prescribed by the ordonnance.

3. To make perfect; to accomplish; to furnish or equip completely.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 618 That fair femal Troop .. Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetence. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 In order to complete the English tradesman in this manner. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. (1851) 293 All that love can do .. to complete the man, Perfect him, made imperfect in himself.

†b. To give a full title or degree to (a person); to invest fully with a rank or office. *Obs.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 413 Every churchman compleated in holy orders was called Presbyter. **1678** WALTON *Life Sanderson* 4 Mr. Sanderson was compleated Master of Arts. **1727** SWIFT *Circumcis. E. Curll*, He was now completed a perfect Jew.

4. To accomplish, fulfil (a vow, hope). *rare.* Cf. COMPLETION.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 653 Honourable Vows Which he this day appointed to compleat. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 213 To town he comes, compleats the nation's hope. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* IX. Wks. 525/1 Your Country must complete Her glorious destiny.

completed (kəm'pli:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Finished, made complete.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxv, There's but little resemblance between the Mucous sperm, and the compleated Animal. **1861** MRS. NORTON *Lady LaG.* Concl. 17 Completed tasks of love. **1874** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §1450 The perfect, completed future, and pluperfect express completed action.

Hence **com'pletedness.**

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 122 Our two hearts .. blending .. into the completedness of a solemn union.

completely (kəm'pli:tlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPLETE *a.* + -LY².] In a complete manner; fully, perfectly; entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67b, Our labour and seruyce done completely and fulfylled. **1599** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* I. i, And yet we two are not completely one. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶3 A Man completly armed. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, Miss Arabella Wilmot was allowed by all to be completely pretty. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The currency does not completely represent the wealth of the country.

†**com'pletement.** *Obs.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *complétement.*] The act of completing or making complete, completion.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., If God shall please to assist it to the Compleatment. **1683** *Penn. Archives* I. 69 My Agent at Court for the compleatment of my affairs. **1802** *Ann. Reg.* 1801 *Chron.* 277 The completement of the peace concluded on the 9th February.

completeness (kəm'pli:tnɪs). [f. COMPLETE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being complete.

1628 EARLES *Microcosm.* xl. (Arb.) 61 One whom two or three Countries make up to this compleatnesse. **1648** *Eikon Bas.* 47, I cannot allow their wisdom such a compleatness and inerrabiity as to exclude myself. **1725** WATTS *Logic* I. vi. §7 This .. goes to make up the Compleatness of any Subject. **1870** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 107 Few critical scholars could master them in their completeness. **1886** FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 31 A completeness of proof which can leave no room for doubt.

completer (kəm'pli:tə(r)). [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who completes.

1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* 123 The Efficient Cause, Worker, and Compleater of this Baptism. **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falc.* I. 243 We shall have .. more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors.

†**completes.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *completas.*] = COMPLINE.

1658 in PHILLIPS. **1678** —— *Completes*, the last or closing Prayers of the Evening Service.

completing (kəm'pli:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb; completion.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 For God sure esteems the growth and compleating of one vertuous person, more then the restraint of ten vitious. **1651** G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 183 The other Formes were rather Ornaments and Compleatings. **1727** DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 8 Malmesbury by mistake ascribes the compleating of it to Ernulfus. **1801** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 363 The entire completing of the Plan.

com'pleting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That completes.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 47 Where God hath put to his last and compleating hand? **1860** MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The only quarter in which to look for a supplement, or completing corrective, to the instincts of a democratic majority, is the instructed minority. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 309 The completing bundles doubtless belong to the secondary formations of intercalary bundles.

completion (kəm'pli:ʃən). [ad. L. *complētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *complēre* to fill up, complete.] The action of completing or making complete; the condition of being completed or perfected.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., They may tend to the completion of the business. *a* **1744** POPE (J.), He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶6 It is necessary to the completion of every good, that it be timely obtained. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 206 A plentiful fortune is reckoned necessary .. to the completion of this man of the world. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* v. 137 The past in its .. stony completion is always a poor substitute for the present.

b. Accomplishment, fulfilment (of a prophecy, wish, etc.).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 16. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 283 Virgil's formentioned Eclogue; wherein there is .. another completion of them [the Sibylline books] expected. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), All the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 353 The apparent completions of prophecy. **1842** TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 234 That my desire .. By its own energy fulfill'd itself, Merg'd in completion.

†c. (with *pl.*) A perfection, an accomplishment.

1662 BP. GAUDEN, in Chr. Wordsworth *Documentary Suppl.* (1825) 34 Your Lordship, in whom are all those completions which advance men to .. love and high esteeme.

d. *Law.* In conveyancing: the conclusion or performance of a contract for the sale of a property.

1794 F. W. SANDERS *J. T. Atkins's Rep. Cases Chancery* (ed. 3) I. 12/1 The defendant in his answer says, that he had made frequent applications within the time limited for the completion of his purchase to the plaintiff. **1871** H. SEABORNE *Conc. Man. Law Vendors & Purchasers* xiii. 225 When the vendor is not present at completion to receive the purchase-money. **1893** *Times Law Rep.* X. 76/2 The purchase was to be completed on January 1, 1887. If not then completed the purchaser was to pay to the vendor interest on the residue of the purchase money .. until completion. **1910** E. J. HARVEY *Land Law & Registration of Title* xi. 141 The period fixed for completion may vary from three weeks to as many months, according to the magnitude of the purchase and the length of the title. **1927** *Law Rep. King's Bench Div.* II. 89 All rents and periodical outgoings shall be apportioned up to the completion. **1946** *Law Times Rep.* CLXXV. 379/1 In my opinion, in this contract the word 'completion' means the 'complete conveyance of the estate and the final conclusion and arrangement of all matters'. **1964** J. T. FARRAND *Conveyancing Contracts* xi. 292 The completion ceremony tends to be a friendly affair. **1976** S. R. SIMPSON *Land Law & Registration* p. xxxviii, *Completion*, a purchaser 'completes' a sale of land by preparing the deed of conveyance and tendering the purchase money; the vendor by executing the conveyance and giving the purchaser possession. **1986** *What Mortgage* June 9/1 Previously, you would have to go to your bank manager for the 10 per cent deposit needed to secure your contract before completion.

completive (kəm'pli:tɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *complētīv-us* 'serving for filling up', f. *complēt-*; see COMPLETE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *complétif.* (Both terms of grammar.)] Having the attribute of completing; serving for completion (*of*).

completive tense (Harris): = *completed* or *perfect* tense.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 75 Virtue is termed by Basil .. completive of Nature. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 154 The middle tenses, (which express time as extended and passing,) and the pefect or completive, which express its completion or end. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Dramaturgy* (1865) 11 The articulations are the initial .. the speculative, and the completive. **1879** G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xxii. 314 Notes explanatory and completive. **1887** W. S. PRATT in W. Gladden *Parish Problems* 454 In no sense preparatory, but rather confirmatory or completive.

Hence **com'pletively** *adv.*, in a completive manner, by way of completion.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 317 Remission is but a Relative change, and Baptism I confess a moral instrumcnt of conferring it completively.

‖**comple'torium.** = COMPLETORY B. 2.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 83 At nine of the clock at night began the second, and that is termed completorium, their completory. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 249 The latter at once commenced the office of Completorium or Compline.

completory (kəm'pli:tərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* In 5–7 -orie. [ad. L. *complētōri-us* (found only as neut. sb., in Eccl. use), f. *complēt-*; see above, and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of completing or perfecting; affording completion (*of*).

1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 346 In no degree essential to, or completory of, the Sacrament. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 268 The passion of our Lord .. completory of ancient .. predictions. **1880** FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* XV. (1881) 270 His mission to be not hostile to Judaism, but completory of it.

B. *sb.*

1. A completory thing; anything whose function it is to afford completion.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 390 The ceremony was considered .. as the completory and close of Baptism. **1751** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 175 A completory, that is, the premiss which is wanting in an enthymeme, to complete the syllogism.

2. [Eccl. L. *complētōrium.*] = COMPLINE.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4535 In the houre of completorie. **1536** in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records III. iii. (1715) 134 Between even songe and completorie. **1619** W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 166 The seauenth and last [hour], is after the Sunne-setting, which they call the Completorie. **1802** FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) iv. 31 The bell was then rung for Completory.

†**com'pleture.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. type **complētūra*: see prec. and -URE.] A completing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xiv. 43 It [the Lord's Prayer] was once, and but once repeated, as the high compleature of all devout expressions.

complex ('kɒmplɛks), *sb.* Also 7 complexe. [ad. L. *complex-us* surrounding, encompassing, encircling, compass, embrace, connexion in discourse, f. ppl. stem of *complectĕre*: see next.

In Bailey both sb. and adj. are accented *com'plex*; so the sb. by Thomson in 1738.]

1. a. A whole comprehending in its compass a number of parts, *esp.* (in later use) of interconnected parts or involved particulars; a complex or complicated whole.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 89 If our souls were nothing else but a complex of fluid atoms. *Ibid.* vii. 362 Containing almost nothing else in the whole complex and body of it. **1672** *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5103 The Complex of the Planets, disposed and order'd .. after the Copernican way. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 93 Names being .. necessary for gathering our ideas, and holding them together in a complex. **1862** TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 97 The whole complex of Christ's life and doctrine. **1880** *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 To sift out of the complex of [spectroscopic] lines given by each chemical element those which are 'basic '. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 241 Let there be given in the plane of the auxiliary conic a figure or complex of any kind composed of points, straight lines, and curves. **1936** A. W. CLAPHAM *Romanesque Archit.* iii. 59 S. Stefano, Bologna, with its attendant complex of buildings. **1952** *N. Y. Times* 6 May 2/6 Ten medium bombers .. dropped 100 tons of high explosives on to the rail bridge complex at Chongju. **1955** STOKES & VARNES in *Colorado Sci. Soc. Proc.* XVI. 27/2 *Complex*, .. an assemblage of rocks of any age or origin that has been folded together or intricately mixed, involved, or otherwise complicated. **1957** *Times* 26 Sept. 15/3 Movements .. to take over control of the large steel complex [the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation]. **1958** *Globe Mag.* 13 Sept. 13/1 It lies in forbidding .. country where a giant new industrial complex is being developed.

†b. *in the (whole) complex*: considered throughout its extent; as a whole. *Obs.*

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 102 Is the Church of Rome Idolatrous? .. Is her worship so in the whole complex, yea or not? **1695** *Whether Parl. dissolved by Death P'cess of Orange* 6 Government, taken in the whole complex of it, cannot .. provide against all Emergencies. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* VI. iii. (1734) 164 To take it in the Complex, it makes a pretty warm comfortable composition.

c. *Chem.* A substance formed by the combination of simpler substances, esp. one in which the bonds between the substances are weaker than or of a different character from

those between the constitutents of each substance.

1895 Cross & Bevan *Cellulose* II. 92 A furfural-yielding complex, which appears to be an oxycellulose derivative. **1914** *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* XIX. 159 The enzyme-substrate complex. **1944** *Adv. Enzymol.* IV. 17 Earlier investigators never thought of doubting that any gene must comprise an organized complex of many molecules. **1956** Coffey & van Alphen in E. H. Rodd *Chem. Carbon Compounds* IIIB. xxi. 1406 This particular 'lake' being a complex of alizarin with Al, Sn, Ca, and higher fatty acids in varying proportions. **1965** Phillips & Williams *Inorg. Chem.* I. iv. 129 These ions form stable complexes with water molecules, e.g. $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$.

†**2.** An interweaving, contexture. *Obs.*

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 83 Their Religion is a Complex of Mahometism and Paganism.

3. *Psychol.* A group of emotionally charged ideas or mental factors, unconsciously associated by the individual with a particular subject, arising from repressed instincts, fears, or desires and often resulting in mental abnormality; freq. with defining word prefixed, as *inferiority*, *Œdipus complex*, etc.; hence *colloq.*, in vague use, a fixed mental tendency or obsession. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

The use of the term was established by C. G. Jung in 1907 (*Ueber die Psychologie der Dementia Praecox*), but it originated with Neisser in 1906 (*Individualität und Psychose*).

1907 Petersen & Jung in *Brain* XXX. 178 The complex robs the ego of light and nourishment, just as a cancer robs the body of its vitality. **1911** T. W. Mitchell in Sidis *Symptomatology Psychopathic Dis.* (1921) 418 The delay in our response to the stimulus is due to the inhibitions exercised by the manifold of associated complexes that have been aroused to function. **1913** Jung in *Trans. Internat. Congress Med.* XII. 67 The unconscious existence of manifold phantasies, which have their final root in the infantile past and turn around the so-called 'Kern-complex', or nucleus-complex, which may be qualified in male individuals as the Œdipus-complex and in females as the Electra-complex. **1916** [see INFERIORITY c]. **1919** *Athenæum* 23 May 360/2 Without the adjective ['mental'], 'a complex' is now a polite euphemism for a bee in one's bonnet. **1920** A. A. Brill tr. *Freud's Sel. Papers Hysteria* (ed. 3) xiii. 217 A thought of this kind which is capable of affecting the reaction to the stimulus word has come to be called a 'complex'. **1924** E. C. Mayne tr. *Freud's Types Neurotic Nosogenesis* in *Coll. Papers* II. 115 The searching analytic studies stimulated by the complex-theory of the Zürich School. **1924** N. P. Williams *Doctrines of Fall & Orig. Sin* vii, We therefore identify the 'inherited infirmity' of theology with 'inherited weakness of herd-complex'. **1926** W. McDougall *Introd. Social Psychol.* (ed. 20) 403 The psycho-analysts use the term 'complex' to cover both the normal sentiments and the morbidly repressed sentiments. I have urged that by restricting the term 'complex' to the latter, and using the term 'sentiment' for the former, we usefully differentiate our terminology. **1927** A. Bennett *Woman who stole Everything* iii. 165 'Muriel's losing her sex-complex.' 'What on earth do you mean, boy?' 'She's getting herself tangled up with some man.' *Ibid.* iv. 301 She raised herself on her elbows and kissed him; she had no forbidding complex. **1928** *Punch* 8 Feb. 157 A fond aunt with a commiseration complex. **1933** Dylan Thomas *Let.* Nov. (1966) 48 It is typical of the..complex-ridden to emphasise its naiveté. **1948** W. McDougall *Introd. Social Psychol.* (ed. 29) Suppl. chap. vii. 447 Modern science has shown an aversion to all teleology; one might almost say that it has a 'complex' on that subject. **1953** A. Koestler in *Encounter* Nov. 25/2 Our political libido is just as complex-ridden.

complex ('kɒmplɛks), *a.* [a. mod.F. *complexe*, or ad. its source, L. *complex-us*, pa. pple. of *complectĕre* or *complecti* to encompass, embrace, comprehend, comprise; hence perh. originally 'embracing or comprehending several elements', but in course of Eng. use tending to its analytical sense of 'plaited together, interwoven'; f. *com-* together + *plexus* plaited; cf. *complicated*, and L. *complex* COMPLICE.]

1. Consisting of or comprehending various parts united or connected together; formed by combination of different elements; composite, compound. Said of things, ideas, etc. (Opposed to *simple*, both here and in sense 2.)

*a***1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* i. 20 That complex and multifarious man that is made up of soul and body. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call Complex; such as are Beauty, Gratitude, a Man, an Army, the Universe. **1750** Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 143 Those attributives which have this complex power of denoting both an attribute and an assertion..grammarians call verbs. **1789** Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. §49 The condition of a parent..may be considered as a complex condition compounded of that of a guardian, and that of a master. **1875** Blake *Zool.* 47 The stomach is often complex. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 226 A complex pillar composed of four shafts united in one.

2. *esp.* a. Consisting of parts or elements not simply co-ordinated, but some of them involved in various degrees of subordination; complicated, involved, intricate; not easily analysed or disentangled.

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 4 A very complex Apparatus. **1795** Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 134 So complex a harmony and so simple a melody. **1805** Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxi, As they weave The complex crossings of the mazy dance. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. §5 The mere mechanical arrangement of the brain is exceedingly complex. **1879** McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxxviii. 347 All these artificial and complex arrangements presently fell to pieces.

b. *complex fraction* in *Arith.* (Cf. COMPOUND.)

1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 52 A Complex Fraction, is one that has a fraction or a mixed number for its numerator, or its denominator, or both. **1875** Hamb. Smith *Arith.* §74.

c. *complex sentence* in *Gram.*: a sentence containing one or more subordinate clauses, as 'I assured him that (the man [whom he sought] was not here)'.

1881 Mason *Eng. Gram.* §402 A complex sentence is produced whenever the place of a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb is supplied by a..clause.

d. *Math.* Containing or characterized by complex numbers or quantities; having the form of a complex number; *complex number*, a number of the form $a + ib$, where a and b are real numbers and i is the square root of -1.

[**1832** C. F. Gauss in *Comment. Soc. Reg. Scient. Gottingensis* VII. 96 Tales numeros vocabimus *numeros integros complexos*.] **1860** H. J. S. Smith in *Rep. Brit. Assoc. 1859* 253 If a and b are both rational, the complex number is said to be rational. *Ibid.*, One complex integer α is said to be divisible by another β. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 818/2 The notion of the 'path' of a complex variable $u = x + iy$. **1893** A. R. Forsyth *Theory of Functions of Complex Variable* i. 1 The complex variable is the most general form of algebraical quantity which obeys the fundamental laws of ordinary algebra. **1908** G. H. Hardy *Course Pure Math.* iii. 78 The two complex numbers $\pm i$ satisfy this equation. We express this by saying that the equation has the two complex roots $\pm i$. **1946** H. & B. S. Jeffreys *Meth. Math. Physics* xi. 305 Complex functions, involving a symbol i such that $i.i = -1$, are of importance in physics. **1959** Born & Wolf *Princ. Optics* i. 32 Operations with complex vectors follow the usual rules of vector algebra and of algebra of complex numbers.

complex (kəm'plɛks), *v.* [f. L. *complex-* ppl. stem of *complectĕre*, or the freq. *complexāre*, to encompass, embrace; but partly taken in the analytical sense of L. *com-* together + *plect-ĕre*, *plex-* to plait, twine: see prec. In sense 2, perh. directly from COMPLEX *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To join, unite, attach. *Obs. rare.*

*c***1470** Harding *Chron.* xci. iii, Edwyns doughter..to whome Men dyd complex Maydens twelue, to take the christenhede.

2. To combine into a complex whole; to complicate, mix up. *rare.*

1658 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 358 The question is complexed of matter-of-fact and matter-of-right. **1868** Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1312 Murdered thus..in disguise Whereby mere murder got complexed with wile.

†**3.** To embrace. *Obs. rare.*

*a***1657** R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 174 All that plenteous variety which was complext in the general terms of milk and honey. *Ibid.* 146.

4. *Chem.* a. (To cause) to form a complex with.

1960 *Austral. Jrnl. Appl. Sci.* XI. 305 Tannic acid was also found to be capable of complexing small amounts of copper. **1970** *Nature* 10 Oct. 158/1 The chelate was prepared by complexing 'didymium' chloride..dissolved in alcohol with TTA.

b. *intr.* To form a complex *with*.

1970 *Nature* 29 Aug. 886/1 Sigma factors have so far only been detected in bacteria and bacteria infected with bacteriophages, where they transiently complex with the core of the RNA polymerase molecules. **1972** *Sci. Amer.* July 60/3 Ceruloplasmin promotes the release of iron from animal liver so that the iron-binding protein of the serum, transferrin, can complex with iron and transfer it to the developing red blood cells. **1975** *Nature* 24 Jan. 271/1 Before the physiological response to the androgens, oestrogens, glucocorticoids and progesterone can be manifested, these hormones must complex with specific receptors in their target tissue.

Hence '**complexing** *vbl. sb.*

1958 *Chem. Abstr.* LII. 15748 Fixation and complexing of toxic ions and molecules by argillaceous minerals. **1960** *Austral. Jrnl. Appl. Sci.* XI. 309 No complexing was observed with any of the acids except oxalic.

†**complexation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **complexātion-em*, n. of action f. *complexāre* to encompass, embrace closely, clasp round. But in sense associated with *complex* adj.] Fact or condition of being complex; complication, complexity.

1705 Berkeley *Commpl.-bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 452 Complexation of ideas twofold. This refers to colours being complex ideas.

complexcyon, obs. f. COMPLEXION.

†**complexed, complext** (kəm'plɛkst), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COMPLEX *v.* + -ED^1.] Made complex; complex, complicated, intricately involved.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 More complexed considerations. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 359 Giving almost every thing..a complexed and complicated accommodation to various other things. **1715** Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 91 When a Man understands..this simple manner, he may easily go on to a more complex'd Construction. **1858** De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W.R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 539 Cauchy's proof..is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, etc.

complexedness (kəm'plɛksɪdnɪs). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Complexity, involved character.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (ed. 3) 315 The Complexedness of these moral Ideas. **1844** *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 363 Working away at the machine, whose complexedness..he could neither unravel nor perfectly understand.

com'plexify, *v.* [f. L. *complex-us* + -FY.]

a. *trans.* To make complex or complicated. *rare.*

1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 140 There is an underplot..which complexifies the incidents.

b. *intr.* To become (more) complex or complicated. *rare.*

1914 Geddes & Thomson *Sex* iv. 94 The tendency in matter to complexify.

Hence **com,plexifi'cation, com'plexifying,** the action of becoming (more) complex or complicated; **com'plexified** *ppl. a.*

1923 *Glasgow Herald* 10 Nov. 4 There is one line of complexifying which is almost certainly open, and that is an increase in the intricacy of inter-relations among the nerve-cells. **1929** H. B. Alexander *Truth & Faith* 250 No doubt there has been complexification. **1932** J. A. Thomson *Sci. Riddles* xlvi. 297 This process of complexifying or differentiation was greatly assisted by the hand of life. **1959** B. Wall tr. *Teilhard de Chardin's Phenomenon of Man* i. 48 Matter has obeyed from the beginning..the law of 'complexification'. **1962** C. E. Raven *Teilhard de Chardin* iv. 75 Having accepted the whole cosmic process as one, continuous, complexified and convergent, he can regard it with an unfaltering hope.

complexion (kəm'plɛkʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 complexioun, 5–6 -ione, -yon, 4–6 complecciou̯n, -ion(e, -yon, complexcion, -ioun, -yon, 6 complextion, 4–9 -plection, 4– complexion. [a. F. *complexion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complexiōn-em* 'combination, connexion, association', later 'physical constitution or conformation', f. *complex-* ppl. stem of *complectĕre* taken analytically from *com-* together + *plectĕre* to plait, twine.]

I. From Romanic and med. Latin.

†**1.** a. In the physiology and natural philosophy of the Middle Ages: The combination of supposed qualities (*cold* or *hot*, and *moist* or *dry*) in a certain proportion, determining the nature of a body, plant, etc.; the combination of the four 'humours' of the body in a certain proportion, or the bodily habit attributed to such combination; 'temperament'. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

*c***1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 333 Of his complexioun he was sangwyn. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 116 Whose [Saturn's] complexion Is colde. *c***1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS.B.) 10 þe qualities..ben foure: hot, colde, moyst and drye, and complexiouns ben by ham, yt ys necessarie to fynden in bodies þat ben medlyde, foure complexiouns; complexioun ys noþynge ellys but a manere qualitie medlyde in worchynge. **1533** Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) Q a, Complexion is a combynation of two dyvers qualities of the foure elementes in one bodye, as hotte and drye of the Fyre: hotte and moyste of the Ayre. **1548–77** Vicary *Anat.* (1888) 18 The Grystle..is of complexion colde and drye. *Ibid.* 22 The flesh..is in complexion hote and moyst. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* III. lvi. 397 It engendreth fevers in suche as be of a hoate complexion. *Ibid.* v. lxviii. 633 Arsesmart is colde and dry of complexion. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 3 A Mans Complexion, of which there are commonly reckon'd four kinds, viz. the Cholerick, the Phlegmatick, the Sanguine and the Melancholy. **1712** Henley *Spect.* No. 396 ¶2 These Portraitures..give that melancholy Tincture to the most sanguine Complexion, which this Gentleman calls an Inclination to be in a Brown-study. **1829** Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 254 As long as practitioners proceeded upon the gratuitous theory of elementary Complections.

†b. Also used as equivalent to 'humour', or to 'collection of humours'. *Obs.*

*c***1374** Chaucer *Troylus* v. 369 Leches seyne that of complecciouns Proceden they [dreams], or fast, or glotonie. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* v. lvii. (1495) 174 The bones ben greuyd by gadrynge of grete complexion and humours in the joyntes of bones. **1547** Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxxix. (1598) 78 b, Melancholy other wise named blacke coler..is one of the four Complections or Humours, and is cold and dry. **1689** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 314 This variety of dreams which he, as well as Hippocrates, and others.. attribute to the crasis and constitution of the body and complexions domineering.

†**2.** a. Bodily habit or constitution (*orig.* supposed to be constituted by the 'humours'). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 þou art to fiebble of complecciou̯n, þou ne mi3t na3t do þe greate penonces. **1483** Caxton *Cato* B vj b, Thou oughtest to slepe..whan..that nature requyreth hit and thy complexyon. **1490** —— *Eneydos* 85 [She] prepared to hym [the dragon] his mete, alle after his complexion. **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cvii. [ciii.] 310 The Countrey was not mete for their complexions. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 49 If the partie be weke and of feble complexion. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 102 Mee thinkes it is very soultry, and hot for my Complexion. **1686** F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 292 He was of so strong and sound a complexion. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xx. 5 The duke of Brabant was of a sickly complexion and weak mind.

†b. Physical constitution or nature (of members of the body). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* (1495) III. xx. The tongue, towchinge the complexion of the substaunce therof is holowe and moyste. *c***1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 21 þe maris [matrix] of womman haþ an able complexcioun to conseiven. *Ibid.* 22 þese smale lymes han dyvers foormes, complexciouns & helpingis aftir þe dyversitees of þe proporciouns of þe mater, which þat þei ben maad of. **1604** E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 146 (Of Sea-sickness). We see some are taken therewith passing rivers in Barkes:

others..going in Coches and Carosses, according to the divers complexions of the stomacke.

†3. Constitution or habit of mind, disposition, temperament; 'nature'. *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* of 4).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 511 Or ellis his complexioun is so corrageous that he may not forbere. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. *Mor. Wisd.* 343, I know all compleccions of man, wher-to he is most disposed. **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 20 Here mayst thou se of what nature and complexion Tindale is. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 32 Shylocke..knew the bird was fledg'd, and then it is the complexion of them al to leaue the dam. **1599** —— *Much Ado* II. i. 305 Something of a iealous complexion. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 120 Men that are cowards by complexion are hardly to be made valiant by discourse. **1742** HUME *Ess., Sceptic* (1817) I. 176 A very amorous complexion. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 48. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class.

4. a. The natural colour, texture, and appearance of the skin, *esp.* of the face; orig. as showing the 'temperament' or bodily constitution. (Now, without any such notion, the ordinary sense.)

[**1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 575 The Lady Margaret..was of such nasty complexion and evill savored breath.] **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 405 Rhodope beeing beautifull (if a good complection and fayre fauour be tearmed beautie). **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 1 Mislike me not for my complexion, The shadowed liuerie of the burnisht sunne. *a* **1639** WOTTON *Educ.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 78 The child's colour or complexion (as we vulgarily term it). **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 161 People of more different Complexions..from the cole black to a light tawney. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 A beautiful complexion. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 The English face..with the fair complexion, blue eyes, and open..florid aspect.

fig. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 6 It discolours the complexion of my Greatnesse to acknowledge it.

†b. Rarely, the colour of hair or beard. *Obs.*

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 3 Having a red beard, a complexion very unusual in Portugal.

†c. Countenance, face. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 62 Turne thy complexion there.

5. *transf.* Of other things: Colour, visible aspect, look, appearance.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 194 Men judge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 Clove..dryed in the Sun, becommeth blacke, and in the Complexion we receive it. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 113 [Metals] reduced again into their natural Form and Complexion. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 90 The wear and tear of weather, which has effaced..the features and tanned the complexion of all the other temples.

†6. A colouring preparation applied (by women) to ' give a complexion' to the face. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Wds. Art*, They are called at this day complexions, whereas they be cleane contrarie; for the complexion is naturall, and these altogether artificiall. **1608** BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 117 He hath salves for every sore..complexion for every face. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Complexion*, sometime..painting used by women.

7. a. *fig.* (from senses 1–3). Quality, character, condition; in mod. use often with some notion of 'tinge, colour, aspect' from senses 4–5.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 Vnder these three principall complexions (if I may with leaue so terme them) high, meane and base stile, there be contained many other humors or qualities of stile. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 The amendment..of the very nature and complection of the whole law. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 417 The complexion of the times being altered. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 10 Upon [your education] the complexion of all the rest of your days will infallibly depend. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. vi. (1864) 103 These acts..were counterbalanced by others of an opposite complexion.

b. (*fig.* from 4 or 5.) Appearance, aspect.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Skill..in putting off the evil day: and in giving a fair complexion to the present one.

II. From old Latin senses.

†8. Embrace. [L. *complexus.*] *Obs. rare.*

1493 *Festivall* (1515) 88 b, For flesshely complexcyon of a man and woman..Our lady..conceyued not with complexcyon of man.

†9. Complication, combination. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 11 [In] the second Chapter of Aristotles Categories..wee haue these words: Those things, which are contained in Logick, bee (1) without complexion [*ἀνευ συμπλοκῆς*], (2) with complexion [*κατὰ συμπλοκήν*]. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 80 We take the Sacrament, and the thing of the Sacrament in complexion. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 69 The Syriac..sprang up.. from the complexion or combination of the Hebrew and Chaldee. **1725** WATTS *Logic* (1736) 165 Beside this Complexion which belongs to the Subject or Predicate.

†10. quasi-*concr.* A coupling, a combination.

16.. B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. v. (1692) 678 Diphthongs are the complexions, or couplings of vowels. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §27. 28 The various complexions and conjugations of those simple elements. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xli. 727 Most rights and duties..are complexions or aggregates of elementary rights and duties.

†11. = COMPLEX *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 Whatsoever is contained within the complexion of the universe. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* xii. §6 (1801) 96 That..the whole complexion of the debate may not be thrown into confusion.

III. *Comb.*, (sense 4) ***complexion brush, cream, -maker, milk, powder, soap.***

1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 33/2 Complexion Brush..especially constructed for massaging the skin. **1907** *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 536/2 Complexion cream. For face massage, tin 1/0. **1619** W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 136 Complexion-makers wee haue..for withered faces. **1938** E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* III. i. 334 Anna wiped complexion milk off her fingers on to a tissue. **1864** *Englishwoman's Dom. Mag.* July 117 A complexion-powder called *batikha*, which is used in all the harems for whitening the skin, is made in the following manner. **1897** *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 34/3 Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. **1895** *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 109/3 Lana Oil Complexion Soap ..for preserving the skin and leaving it soft and pliable. **1970** *Vogue* May 173 Our White Rose and Cucumber Complexion soap is very feminine.

complexion (kəm'plɛkʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *complexionné* ppl. a.]

†1. *trans.* To constitute by combination of various elements; to put together, compose. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 The sowle of another body, the whiche is complexyoned and formed of more ruder mater. **1610** DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* ii. §5. 12 The Elements of the Christian religion of which it was framed and Complexioned. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 155 London is a body well complexioned.

2. To give a complexion, colour, or tinge to.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) Our woemen..in curling their tresses, in azuring their veines, in complexioning their cheeks. **1861** L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 58 The headland..richly complexioned with red, brown and green.

fig. **1889** *Mem. H. Bonar* 99 This mode of prophetic interpretation dominated and complexioned all his views.

Hence **com'plexioning** *vbl. sb.*

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 25 The use of any colouring or complexioning of the face or skin.

attrib. Ibid. 198 Ladies complexioning arts.

†**com'plexionably**, *adv. Obs. rare.* = COMPLEXIONALLY; by 'complexion'; constitutionally.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §8 Disposed unto schisme and complexionably propense to innovation.

complexional (kəm'plɛkʃənəl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *complexiōnāl-is*, f. *complexiōn-em*: see COMPLEXION and -AL^1.]

†1. Of or pertaining to the physical 'temperament' or constitution, constitutional. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. cxli. (1495) 697 Rewe ..kyndlyth..complexionall drynesse and hete [intendit siccitatem et calorem complexionalem]. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 So may the..Negroes become coal-black, from fuliginous efflorescences and complectionall tinctures. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* c. (1714) 116 Other Dreams are only Complexional. **1734** WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 129 This bodily virtue..this complexional bravery.

transf. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 54 The special Virtues, as well as the complexional, in Stones.

†2. Of or pertaining to the mental constitution, temperament, or disposition; constitutional. *Obs.*

1637 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 78 Mens opinions are in great part, complexionall, and habituall. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. 34 A greater complexional sensibility. **1848** L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. 9 With complexional indolence.

3. Pertaining to the complexion (of the skin).

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 27 To complexional beauty they have no claims.

com'plexionally, *adv.* [f. prec. +-LY^2.] By 'complexion' or temperament; constitutionally.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 An Indian King, that sent unto Alexander a faire woman fed with Aconites and other poysons, with this intent, either by converse or copulation complexionally to destroy him. **1715** BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 349 Superstition..a Weed natural to Human Soil, complexionally inherent in the weaker Sex. **1835** *Tait's Mag.* II. 399 Colonel Rugby Blake, though complexionally ..a fine, hearty, good-humoured, off-hand fellow.

†**com'plexionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. COMPLEXION + -ARY.] Pertaining to 'complexions' (see COMPLEXION *sb.* 6), or to the complexion.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 4 All such complexionary adornings. *Ibid.* 38 This complexionary art and use of adorning..the lookes of women. **1704** J. ELSUM *Art Paint.* 34 Over and above the Complexionary Colours.

†**com'plexionate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *complexiōnāt-us*, 'certa ratione constitutus', in form pa. pple. of a vb. **complexionāre*: but see -ATE^2 2. Cf. F. *complexionné.*]

1. Constituted by combination of elements.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Complexionat or sondryfold coloures.

2. Dependent on the 'humours' or 'temperament'.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 148 These forenamed complexionate dreames.

†3. Having a particular COMPLEXION (sense 1).

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 25 It is something divine above the complectionate matter into which it is infused. *Ibid.* 58 All complexionate Bodies are the Instruments of their own Form; for the Form ceasing, the Complexion is corrupted or destroyed.

†**com'plexionated**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Having a (particular) COMPLEXION (sense 1).

1654 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 51 Every complexionated thing is destroyed, unlesse the Fire of Nature govern it.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. v. 69 'Tis impossible to induce a more Complexionated state. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 486 Without any corrosive; or any of those complexionated things which are contrary.

2. Constitutionally disposed (*to* something).

1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) 136 The greater sort of people are complexionated to Superstition..Others are complexionated to errour and novelties.

complexioned (kəm'plɛkʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPLEXION *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Having a (specified) physical habit, constitution, or 'temperament' . *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 A sowle to whiche is yeue a wel complexyoned body. **1576** NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (633) 154 The inward notes of this complexioned body..a hot and moist quality incident to blood. **1704** D'URFEY *A. & Panthea* i. 6 Complection'd sanguine, and of swarthy hue.

†2. Having a (specified) mental constitution, disposition, or temperament; disposed. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §4 Such [natures] as are complexioned for humility. **1698** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 319 The best Complexion'd Soul among the Heirs of Adam. **1795** WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Paine* To Rdr. vi, One of your cold-complexioned mortals.

3. Having a (specified) complexion, or colour and texture of skin.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* Aja, If he were complexioned and pale-coloured like the dead. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 56 The Inhabitants are healthy..and very well complexion'd. **1859** LANG. *Wand. India* 314 The people of the place are all fair-complexioned.

b. *transf.* Having a (specified) colour or aspect.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xviii. (1840) 33 Those hypocrite apples and well complexioned dust..which touched fall to ashes. **1861** L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 282 Salmon..complexioned like the marigold 'damasked by the neighboring rose'. **1890** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 June 405/1 The darkling waters, now complexioned into lividness by the gloomy..sky.

†**com'plexioner**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COMPLEXION *v.* or *sb.* + -ER^1.] That which imparts a complexion or colour.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust..the canker of health, the azure complectioner of the eyes.

com'plexionless, *a.* [f. COMPLEXION *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of complexion, i.e. of colour in the cheeks; pale, colourless.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* XXV. (D.), Four male personages..complexionless and eyebrowless. **1876** BLACK *Madcap V.* xxxiii. 297 A portly and elderly person, with a comfortable complexionless face.

complexity (kəm'plɛksɪtɪ). [f. L. *complex-us* COMPLEX + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *complexité.*] The quality or condition of being complex.

1. Composite nature or structure.

a **1721** KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 27 Bulffinger, rejecting this complexity of Motion, starts a third System. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 394 The highest simplicity of structure is produced, not by few elements, but by the highest complexity. **1859** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 210 A tendency to advance in complexity of organisation.

2. Involved nature or structure, intricacy; see COMPLEX *a.* 2.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 91 The objects of society are of the greatest possible complexity. **1837** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 26 Some transactions..gave a singular complexity to the affairs of the contending parties. **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 301 Partly from the complexity of the subject, all attempts at a scientific investigation of morals have failed.

b. *Gram.* see COMPLEX *a.* 2 c.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 5 'Complexity' in the grammatical sense, must be regarded as an accident of the period and not part of its essence.

3. quasi-*concr.* An instance of complexity; a complicated condition; a complication.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 183 Not for one hour could I withdraw myself from this complexity of horrors. **1859** TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 731 The..many-corridor'd complexities Of Arthur's palace. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 144 The complexities which were to vanish under their skill.

†**com'plexive**, *a. Obs.* [a. L. *complexīv-us* copulative, comprehensive, f. *complex-* + -IVE.]

1. Consisting of or embracing many elements or details; comprehensive.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 1 He looked upon the favour of God as a complexive blessing, that perfectly comprehendeth all the rest. **1672** *Toleration not to be Abused* 24 An hideous and complexive evil of most dangerous..consequencies.

2. 'That may be imbraced or conteined' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence **complexively** *adv.*, comprehensively.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 195 A butler..who understood the whole arrangements..of the table as complexively as Soult or Grouchy would anticipate the movements on a battle-field.

complexly ('kɒmplɛksli), *adv.* [f. COMPLEX *a.* + -LY^2.]

†1. 'In the complex', as a whole, collectively.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 139 Taking them either complexly or singly. **1711** *Char. Mod. Whig* 55 One that..has a Relish of the Leaven of all Sects complexly. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. II. ii. 283 With regard to the whole annual produce taken complexly.

2. In a complex or involved manner, intricately.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 13 Punishments complexly afflictive. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 Complexly convoluted cells. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 602/1 It came about on this wise—rather eomplexly.

complexness ('kɒmplɛksnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being complex; complexity.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Complexness*, a being compounded of divers things. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* i. iii. 287 The Number and Complexness of our Ideas. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Orig. Lang.* (1781) 457 The intricacy and complexness of the declensions. 1836 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 140-6 Systems .. of various degrees of complexness.

complextion, obs. f. COMPLEXION.

‖**com'plexum.** *Obs.* [Lat., neut. of *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complecti*.] = COMPLEX *sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* 83 He is this Divine Complexum as well of the Divinity as the Humanity. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Pref., Arianisme, Pelagianisme, Mystic Theologie and .. the whole complexum of Antichristianisme. 1692 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* 39 The vast Complexum of the Creator.

†**com'plexure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *complex-* (see COMPLEX *v.*) + -URE.] = COMPLEXION 2, 3, 7.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3 (R.) When in this reluctancy of one halfe, we reduce our love [of God] to that degree of implicity which is compatible with this our complexure. 1675 *Art of Contentment* I. §5. 5 Which complexure of Philosophy is .. more compendiously exprest in the single notion of contentment.

‖**complexus**[1] (kəm'plɛksəs). [In form a. L. *complexus* (see COMPLEX *sb.*); but in sense treated as a compound of L. *com-* together + *plexus* plaiting.] An interwoven structure; an involved or complicated system; a complex, 'tissue'. (Cf. PLEXUS.)

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 414 The web of necessary thought—the complexus of Reason. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 63 The complexus of morbid actions, called fever. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 345 A many-layered complexus of tissue, which is to be regarded as the phloem.

‖**com'plexus**[2]. *Anat.* [L. *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complecti* (with *musculus* understood; cf. *biceps*, etc.); so called from its manifold subdivisions and points of attachment.] A large muscle attached to the vertebræ of the neck and upper part of the back, which serves to bend the head back.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 253 The Complexus is a pretty thick elongated muscle .. situated under the splenius.

compleyn(e, -pleynte(e, obs. ff. COMPLAIN, COMPLINE, COMPLAINT.

compleysshen, var. of COMPLISH *v.* *Obs.*

compliable (kəm'plaɪəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Apt or inclined to comply; disposed to agree and act in accord; compliant. ? *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 How compliable soever and obsequious she found them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi, Not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another compliable mind. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 42 Make him vary, or put a plyable, compliable Tongue into his mouth. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 113 His place supplied by one of a more compliable disposition. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3. I. 97 In as good and compliable a state as I ever remember them.

†**2.** Accordable, reconcilable, accordant. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. (1847) 94/1 If this were all, perhaps it were a compliable matter. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. §30 (1713) 66 Any thing that is compliable with the Dictates of the noble Des-Cartes. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* i. (R.), The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion compliable and accommodated to their passions.

Hence **com'pliableness, com'pliably** *adv.*

1684 H. MORE *An Answer* 208 Its suppleness and compliableness to cleave to that which is stronger.

compliance (kəm'plaɪəns). Also 7 -plyance. [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ANCE; cf. *appliance.*] The action, practice, or fact of complying; in various senses of the vb.

I. Related to obs. senses of COMPLY.

†**1.** Practice of civility, complaisance. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 Though the Scepter be departed from them .. yet have they had .. all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Contents R iij a, His studied Condescension and compliance with the Atheist, to win him from his Atheism. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 Mutual Compliances in gentle and amicable Conference. 1732 LEOIARO *Sethos* II. x. 400 Publick duties ought to take place of domestick compliances.

†**2.** Accord, concord, agreement; amicable relations (*between* parties). *Obs.*

1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 It is the desire of Mr. Maior .. that in all things their may be a free and faire complyance betwixt the townesmen and the soldiers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 He [Paul] tells them of his tears, and they answer him with tears: O happy compliance! 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxv, The happy compliance renewed betwixt them. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. XII. 280 May not .. all Sects say the same against Concord and Complyance with you? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 202 To move .. both Sides to a more charitable Compliance one with another.

†**3.** Agreement in nature, construction, etc.; accord, harmony. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 Morall, not intellectual excellencies are of use and complyance with our present state and conjunction. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 3 The Syriack in some degree of complyance with them render it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 90 You must fit them to an exact Compliance of every Bevil with its Match. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret*, Of due physical proportion and compliance.

†**4.** Complaisant or deferential agreement *with* a person; complaisant or servile accession to his wishes. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 Neither do bad men hate tyrants, but have been always readiest, with the falsified .. names of Loyalty and Obedience to colour over their base compliances. 1659 *Vulgar Errours Censured* iii. § 1. 38 Since Adam came into compliance with the Serpent.

†**5.** A complaisant disposition; complaisance; = COMPLIANCY 2. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 603 All her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1674 M. SCRIVENER *Course of Div.* II. vi. 393 A notable piece of modesty, condescension and complyance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 269 Jones, who in the compliance of his disposition .. a little resembled his lovely Sophia, was easily prevailed on. 1754 RICHAROSON *Grandison* II. ii. 21 It is not that graceful manner of obliging, in which you generally excel. Compliance and Reflection are not to be coupled.

II. Related to the current sense of COMPLY.

6. a. The acting in accordance with, or the yielding to a desire, request, condition, direction, etc.; a consenting to act in conformity *with*; an acceding *to*; practical assent. Const. *with*, less often *to*.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/2 [He] told him, he expected more compliance from him. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 8, I am so farre from excusing .. that complyance on My part (for plenary consent it was not) to his destruction. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 231 That his Complyance therewith is desired by The Goverr. 1711 EARL OF OXFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 267 The Queen's compliance to your desires. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 84 Nor shall you ever have Sophia unless she can be brought freely to compliance. 1788 *Trifler* No. 5. 62 An obsequious compliance to the will of a superior. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §5 (1882) 200 A direct threat of rebellion forced him to swear compliance with its provisions.

b. Often *absol.*; also in bad sense, Unworthy accommodation or submission.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 356 In Matters indifferent, there is ofttimes requir'd by Prudence, as much of Compliance as is allow'd by Innocence. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 255 In the most servile Compliances and basest offices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 11 Few .. can avoid disingenuous compliancces. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiii. 498 All politics necessitates questionable compliances. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 198 The compliances of society .. are not problems that he is fond of solving. 1874 —— *Compromise* (1886) 3 The aim of the present essay is .. to seek one or two of the most general principles which ought to regulate the practice of compliance.

†**c.** The action of conforming in matters political or religious. Cf. COMPLIER 2 b. *Obs.*

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xx. (1700) 194 It was only a Compliance, and not a Submission to their Opinions, that made them observe days, and distinguish meats. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr., He was suspected of Hypocrisy and of mean Complyance. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 143 We, in this Presbytery, have deposed several schoolmasters for their compliances during the Rebellion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 307 The government knew too well the temper of the clergy to trust to outward compliance.

7. ***in compliance with*** (less often *to*): in harmony, agreement, or accordance with; in submission or active obedience to.

1685 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 55 In complyance with an Order of Councill Charles Ashcome appeared. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §155 In compliance with established language and the use of the world. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 280 In compliance to the request made her by his lord. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 33 In weak compliance to a popular clamour. 1834 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 231 To profess or do anything they think wrong in compliance to me. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, In compliance with your wishes.

8. *Mech.* The property of a body or substance of yielding to an applied force or of allowing a change to be made in its shape; also, the degree of yielding, measured by the displacement produced by a unit change in the force.

1934 in WEBSTER. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 184/2 *Compliance* .. the displacement in cm. corresponding to the application of the force of one dyne. 1950 *Electronic Engin.* XXII. 435 If voltage be taken to represent force, and current to represent velocity, inductance corresponds to inertia and capacitance to compliance. 1955 J. H. COMROE et al. *Lung* vii. 113 Physiologists now call this the 'mechanical compliance', or, more simply, the 'compliance' of the tissues; it is defined as the volume change per unit pressure change, and its units are liters/cm H_2O. *Ibid.* 133 Her compliance was only 0·025 liters/cm H_2O (1/5 of normal), so that her ventilation was inadequate even when .. the maximal inflating pressure of a resuscitator was employed. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 245 Compliance is the acoustical and mechanical equivalent of capacitance. *Ibid.* 265 Styli with very high compliance can track at very low playing weights.

compliancy (kəm'plaɪənsɪ). Also 7-ency. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] **1.** = COMPLIANCE.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 35 Surrendering two Castles in France, onely out of fear .. without any compliency with the enemy. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 71 You hold Compliancie, though you give not entertainment to some Corruption. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 298/2 Appeased by his ready compliancy and low gentle voice.

2. The quality of being compliant.

1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), His whole bearing betokened compliancy, and .. readiness to oblige.

†**3.** Physical yielding; yieldingness and adaptation to conditions. Cf. COMPLIANT 2. *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents p. viii, The safety of the late Building was owing to its Compliancy. *Ibid.* §290 By the time it was driven about four inches; the compliancy of the wood to the stone rendered it quite tight.

compliant (kəm'plaɪənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -plyant. [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ANT; after *defiant*, etc.]

A. *adj.*

1. Complying, disposed to eomply; 'civil, complaisant' (J.); ready to yield to the wishes or desires of others.

1642 LD. DIGBY in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 173/2 If after all .. he shall betake himself to the easiest and compliantest ways of accommodation. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 71 The King did not doubt but the Pope would be compliant to his desires. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vii, The rest will be compliant to the same resolution. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii. 217, I do not like to be churlish when all are so amiable and compliant. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §2 (1882) 172 Their representatives .. proved far more compliant with the royal will than the barons.

†**2.** Yielding to physical pressure, plaint. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 3 Nectarine Fruits, which the compliant boughes Yeilded them. 1788 SMEATON *Quadrant* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 6 The whole being slender and compliant, except in point of length. 1793 —— *Edystone L.* §302 Wood wedges .. being more supple, elastic, and compliant than wedges of metal.

†**B.** *sb.* One who complies; a complier. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. VI. 314 It being a compliant with the papists, in a great part of their service, doth not a little confirm them in their superstition and idolatry. *a* 1661 —— *Worthies* I. 331 His sturdy nature would not bow to Court-compliants. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fast. St. Peter's Fetters* 37 Our Soft Covenanters, Speedy Complyants, and Temporizing Turn-Coats.

compliantly (kəm'plaɪəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a compliant manner.

1818 in TODD. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. VII. 253 A pleasant disposition .. to say, compliantly, that a picture was good, if anybody had ever said so before.

†**'complicable**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *complicābilis* (Isidore) 'that may be folded together', f. *compicāre* to COMPLICATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being intertwined or entangled.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1015 Many of these threads .. were not single, but snarled and with complicable woolly locks.

complicacy ('kɒmplɪkəsɪ). [f. L. *complicāt-us* COMPLICATE: see -ACY 3.] The quality of being complicated or complex.

18.. MITFORD is cited by Webster (1828). 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 56 With such clearness and composure does he mould the complicacy of his subject. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. (1864) 499 Wherever there is much variety or complicacy in the impressions of outward things.

2. A complicated structure, matter or condition.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 677 A promising arrangement, one of the first to suggest itself in such a complicacy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xx. iii. 47 Difficulties, complicacies, very many. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. VI. 112 The interminable complicacies of the clock.

complicate ('kɒmplɪkət), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *complicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *complicāre* to fold together (see next).]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Interwoven. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1626 BACON *War with Spain* (R.), The particular actions of war, though they are complicate in fact, yet are they separate and distinct in right. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 194 Who weaves the complicate historic woof Out of the rough disorder of mankind.

2. Composed of parts or elements intimately combined or mixed; compound, complex. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 28 To grant in its temper a complicate mixture, or comprehensive nature. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 77 Affiance .. is a complicate Act of the Intellect and Will. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 79 Diseases are various .. sometimes simple, and sometimes complicate. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 In complicate Disease, Give complicated Ease. 1775-84 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Advt. 16 The powerful complicate sensation which each sex produces on the other. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, A complicate and wonderful machine.

b. with the additional notion of Intricate, involved, difficult to analyse or unravel.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Pref., I have chosen Ireland .. where the Intrigue of State is not very complicate. 1819 CRABBE *T. Hall* XVII, He felt a loathing for the wretched state Of his concerns, so sad, so complicate. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xiv. 256 The most difficult and complicate demonstrations.

3. a. *Bot.* = CONDUPLICATE. **b.** *Entomol.* Folded on themselves longitudinally, as the wings of many insects.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Complicate*, folded up upon itself.

B. *sb.*

†1. A complicated or complex structure; a combination. *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. vii. 22 The worshipping of an Image, or the Complicate of an Image and a Dæmon actuating it, for a Deity. 1697 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 653 Whether in..the Duplicate, Sub-duplicate, or how otherwise Complicate thereof.

†2. One complicated or mixed up with the affairs of another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1662 R. L'Estrange *Memento* I. 105 Observe likewise the Temper, and Quality of his Complicates and Creatures.

complicate ('kɒmplɪkeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *complicāt-* ppl. stem of *complicāre*, f. *com-* together + *plicā-re* to fold.]

†1. *trans.* To fold, wrap, or twist together; to intertwine; to entangle one with another. *Obs.*

*a*1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 86 Sin enwrapped and complicated in sin. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 10 Is not this scroal or book here said to be complicated or rolled up or together. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 There they lie all dead, twisted and complicated all together, like a knot of Eels. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 334 Vessels curl'd, circumgyrated and complicated together.

†2. To intertwine, unite, or combine intimately.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. iii. (1651) 428 By this happy union of love..the heavens [are] annexed, and divine souls complicated. *a*1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1810) V. 64 With this wisdom are always complicated no less evident marks of goodness. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* cxxii, The Wisdom of our Ancestors in Complicating the Office of the Lord Admiral with the Lord Mayors in its Conservacy.

3. To combine or mix up *with* in a complex, intricate, or involved way.

[*a*1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 113 God hath complicated almost all our bodily diseases of these times, with an extraordinary sadness.] 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. §3. 87 When 'tis in a matter of trust 'tis complicated with treachery also. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* (J.), When a disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1872) I. ii. 94 A point at which the history of the great English revolution begins to be complicated with the history of foreign politics. *a*1853 Robertson *Lect.* (1858) 270 The subject is complicated with difficulties.

†4. To form by complication; to compound. *Obs.*

1624 Donne *Devotions* 68 (T.) Monsters compiled and complicated of divers parents and kinds. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas..such as..a Man, an Army, the Universe..complicated of various simple Ideas. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, An execrable Deed; So complicated of all Evils, That it outdid the very Devils.

5. To make complex or intricate (as by the introduction of other matter); to render involved or complex. Cf. COMPLICATED 3.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 228 The war of Lombardy was complicated by its connection with another war. *a*1856 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1860) II. App. 465 These schemes [of logical notations] thus tend rather to complicate than to explicate. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. §27. 382 Where no medial moraines occur to complicate the phenomenon. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ix. li. 323 The phenomena of the tides are greatly complicated by the irregular distribution of land.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become complicated. *rare.*

1873 H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* xiii. (1877) 324 Effects which as they diffuse complicate incalculably.

complicated ('kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Folded together. *Obs.*

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 36 A plica or folding made the long way of the leafe, not overthwart as in Sicamores and other complicated leaves of seeds. 1719 Young *Paraphr. Job* (R.), See with what strength his harden'd loins are bound..Nor can his complicated sinews fail.

†2. Tangled. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 The feares of polling Elvelockes or complicated haires of the head. 1713 Swift *Faggot* Wks. IV. I. 8 In vain: the complicated wands Were much too strong for all their hands.

3. Consisting of an intimate combination of parts or elements not easy to unravel or separate; involved, intricate, confused.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 314 If the question be much complicated, there cannot..be constituted a certain rule. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic.* (1762) p. xiv, Unless in some few complicated cases. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xv, The complicated sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance. 1856 Sir. B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 182 In birds the eye is a more complicated..organ than it is in our own species. 1859 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 24 A complicated and intellectual civilization. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 The case of Ireland is rather more complicated.

†4. Complex, compound: the opposite of *simple.*

1667 Milton *P.L.* x. 523 Thick swarming now With complicated monsters. *a*1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 Among the Saints I'll concerts raise, To sing thee complicated Praise. 1780 Harris *Philolog. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 429 Thus are all fables or stories either simple or complicated.

5. *Surgery.* *complicated fracture*: a fracture with an injury to adjacent viscera, a blood-vessel, etc., which complicates the case; formerly used in a wider sense, including *compound* and *comminuted* fracture.

1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 If accompanied with a wound, contusion, inflammation, an ulcer or many fragments..is then called a complicated fracture. 1840 R. Liston *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 684 Fracture may be complicated, with wound or displacement of a neighbouring joint. 1876 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* II. 417 Fractures are very often complicated with extravasation of blood.

'complicatedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complicated way.

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. iv. vi. 286 So complicatedly contradictory are we. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 821 His constant appeals..were complicatedly mischievous.

complicatedness ('kɒmplɪkeɪtɪdnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being complicated.

1730 Bailey (folio), *Complicatedness*, a being folded together. 1817 Bentham *Ch. of Englandism* (1818) 410 *note*, Liable to spring out of the complicatedness of a mass of arrangement.

†**complicately** ('kɒmplɪkətlɪ), *adv. Obs.* [f. COMPLICATE *a.* + -LY².] In a complicated way; in combination.

1670 Sir J. Vaughan *Jdgmt. Bushell's Case* in 6 *State Trials* 1013 Upon general issues..the jury find..for the plaintiff or defendant upon the issue to be tried, wherein they resolve both law and fact Complicately, and not the fact by itself. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. lii. 129 The Tooth-ach, is caused..complicately through Defluction of Rheum, etc.

†**complicateness** ('kɒmplɪkətnɪs). *Obs.* Complicated quality; complicacy.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 120 Pardon my confusion, because of the complicateness of the question. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 3 Every several Object so full of subdivided multiplicity and complicateness. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 199 The complicateness of the form of some of the improvements alluded to.

complication (kɒmplɪ'keɪʃən). [ad. L. *complicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *complicāre* to COMPLICATE: cf F. *complication* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. The action of folding together; the condition of being folded together. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Complication*, a complication, or folding together. 1646 Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 118 The Complication of the Seed-Leaves of some Plants in the Seed.

†2. The action of combining intimately, the condition of being so combined; combination, conjunction. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. §28 Dr. Fuller..in complication with other Commissioners, pronounced the sentence. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 193 Superficies, made of the Complication of two lengths, or the measure taken two ways. *a*1685 Jordan *Poems* (T.), All the parts in complication roll And every one contributes to the whole. 1699 Burnet 39 *Articles* xvi. (1700) 141 There is such a Complication of all the Precepts of the Law of God, both with one another, and with the Authority of the Lawgiver, that he who offends in one point, is guilty of all.

3. a. An involved condition or structure produced by the intimate interweaving of various elements.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 112 (T.) Many admirable combinations, complications, and intertextures of them all, which are not elsewhere in the body to be found. 1708 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 226 This house has been..sometimes..a Priory, or College, sometimes..a Spittal or Hospital..Tis now a complication of both. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* I. 8 That complication of probabilities by which the Christian history is attested.

†b. = COMPLEX *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 76 ¶1 He takes a survey of the whole complication of his character.

4. a. The action of combining, or condition of being combined, in an entangled, involved, intricate, or perplexing manner; complicated condition, structure, or nature; involved relation.

1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 25 Owing partly to the length of the demonstration, and partly to the complication of the diagram. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. I. ii. 78 The Turkish race..made its way on amid tumult and complication.

b. with *a* and *pl.* becoming quasi-*concr.*: = A complicated or entangled state of relations, matters, or affairs; a complicated mass or stucture. Also (*Med.*), an additional disorder or condition that develops during the course of an existing one; freq. in *pl.* *complication of diseases*: 'a collection of several distempers that seize on the body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another' (Bailey).

1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 So full of mixtures, involutions, and complications, as nothing is cleare, nothing sincere, in any of their proceedings. 1697 T. Nevett *Consumptians* 69 With a complication of Convulsive and Epileptick Fits. 1730 Southall *Bugs* 5, I fell sick, had a Complication of the Country Distempers. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 239 The only prince on whom, at the outset of these complications, he had a right to depend. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 12 Complications include such morbid conditions as are liable to arise during the course of a disease. 1883 Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 425 The co-existence of a dislocation with a fracture, is a serious complication. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* (1968) 32c Nervousness, rheumatism, headache, dropsy and kidney diseases are frequent complications of obesity. 1934 G. B. Shaw *Taa True ta be Gaad* I. 29 Can she possibly survive this last terrible complication. *The Monster* Measles! He mistook it for influenza. 1959 W. Golding *Free Fall* iii. 70, I got complications, had ups and downs. I was a lifetime in that ward. 1985 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 June 1615/1 The risk of death by complication of diarrhoea, aetiology, age, and nutritional state was analysed by a logit regression model.

c. *Psychol.* The simultaneous association of the perceptions or ideas received through different senses.

[1816 J. F. Herbart in *Werke* (1850) V. III. ii. 127 Blosse Complicationen oder Verschmelzungen.] 1886 J. M. Baldwin tr. *Ribot's German Psychol. Today* i. 34 The representations [*sc.* states of consciousness] belong to different continuities; 'they can unite totally in such a way as to form a single force, which enters as such in the calculation'. Herbart calls this a *complication* or an entire complex (union of a sound and a color). 1898 G. F. Stout *Man. Psychol.* I. 91 The process is called *complication*, because the result is merely a change in the constitution of *A*, and for the most part an increase in its complexity. 1958 H. B. & A. C. English *Dict. Psychol. Terms* 103/1 *Complication*, a combination of sense data from different senses, e.g. taste and smell of food.

d. Something that complicates or adds difficulties; a complicating factor.

1903 G. B. Shaw *Man & Superman* I. 9 This chap's in love with her: thats another complication. 1919 Wodehouse *Coming of Bill* (1920) I. vii. 73 He liked a calm life, free from complications, and now they were springing up on every side. 1949 C. Fry *Lady's not for Burning* I. 7 *Alizon.* Is it a riddle? *Richard.* Very likely. Certainly a considerable complication. 1966 T. Frisby *There's Girl in my Soup* I. i. 20 You're on to a good thing, no complications and no cost. 1982 *Foreign Affairs* LXI. 87 Political complications added to the military difficulties and drew the Syrian regime..into the worst possible quagmire.

†**'complicative**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type **complicātīv-us*, f. *complicāre*: see COMPLICATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or adapted to complicate.

B. *sb.* A complicative force, principle, etc.

1654 Fuller *2 Serm.* 11 If one of them faile, yet the Structure may still stand..by vertue of the Complicative which it receiveth from such Foundations which still stand secure.

complice ('kɒmplɪs). Also 5 compliss, 5–7 -plyse, 6 -plise, -please. [a. F. *complice* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complex*, *complicem* closely connected, confederate, participant, f. *com-* together + stem *plic-* fold: cf. *simplex*, *duplex*, etc.]

†1. *gen.* One associated in any affair with another, the latter being regarded as the principal; an associate, confederate, comrade. *Obs.* (having passed into the special sense 2, by which also most of the later instances of this are coloured.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 Be it the duke of Breteyne, the duke of Orliens, or any suche other his complisses. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xi. 51 Bot thai wyth all thar complicis in fyght War dung abak. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 190 The centinell brought me to the statholder..he and his complices strickly examined and searched me. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 163. 1625 W. Pemble *Justification* (1629) 42 Bellarmine and his complices dispute eagerly against justification by faith alone. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt* vi. 24 such enemies as Chedorlaomer and his complices. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Complice*, A partner or associate in an action. *a*1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. §19. 40.

2. *spec.* An associate in crime, a confederate with the principal offender. (From the frequent early use of the word in connexion with crime, this sense became predominant by 1600, and was the only one recognised by Johnson in 1755.) *arch.*, the current word being ACCOMPLICE.

[1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV*, i. (Camden), By the traitorous means of his great rebel, Richard, Earl of Warwick, and his complices. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Conspiracies..of the said Elizabeth, and other her complices.] 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 428 Iudas [of Galilee] was hanged together with his complises. 1594 *1st Pt. Cantention* (1843) 68 To quell these Traitors and their compleases. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 43 The complices sould not be punissed before the principall malefactour. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Complices*, fellowes in wicked matters. 1743 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. XVII. 96 He was accused of being complice in the murder. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xx, His pride startled at the tone In which his complice..Asserted guilt's equality. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* V. iii. 358 The French cabinet was unwilling to appear openly as the complice of the insurgents.

†b. Said of things. *Obs.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr. Chr. Man* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. IX. 381 That all such abuses as heretofore have been complices concerning this matter be clearly put away.

complicitous (kəm'plɪsɪtəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. CALAMITOUS.] Having complicity.

1860 Russell *Diary India* I. 185 A remarkably complicitous witness.

complicity (kəm'plɪsɪtɪ). [f. L. type **complicitās*, *-ātem*, n. of state f. *complex*, *-plicem*: cf. *simplicitās*, *duplicitās*; in mod.F. *complicité*.]

1. The being an accomplice; partnership in an evil action.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil. [Not in JOHNSON.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. (L.), The charge..of complicity in the designs of his patron, was never openly repelled. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 73 The eagerness of the political reformers to clear themselves from complicity with heterodoxy. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiii. 187 If you can clear yourself of all complicity in the matter.

2. State of being complex or involved; = COMPLEXITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Complicity*, complexity; state of being involved. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In all the complicity and delay incident to the several series of means they employ. 1888 *Jrnl. Education* Jan. 31 Carrying it on..with increasing complicity and energy according to the increasing age of his pupils.

compliency, obs. form of COMPLIANCY.

complier (kəm'plaɪə(r)). Also 7–8 -plyer. [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ER¹.]

†1. One who agrees with another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 (1619) 200 Speaking in effect the language of Corah, and his compliers. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (ed. 2) 33 He supposes the usurper and the complyers to be brought to account.

b. One who complaisantly connives.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. III. §4 And that being lukewarm myselfe and a complyer with sin. 1680 —— *Cath. Commun.* §1 (1684) 1 Censuring Us as mistaking compliers with Sin.

2. One who complies *with*, or accommodates his conduct to (any humour, fashion, etc.); one who acts in conformity *with* the wishes of another.

1660 *Gt. & Bloody Plot* 5 One Sir Thomas Martin, Knight of Cambridgeshire, a great complier with the times. 1667 T. TOMKINS *Inconven. Toleration* 26 Formalists, Time-servers, compliers with that which is uppermost. 1669 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 123 Great men..whose counsellors are commonly compliers with their humours. 1685 H. MORE *An Illustration* 198 These compliers with the Mass. *a*1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 179 One whom tame fools miscal a mod'rate man; That is, a mean complyer with the times. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 150.

†b. *spec.* One who conforms to the political or religious fashion of the time; a conformist. Often used opprobriously. *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iii. 38 That he might not be judged a time-server, a temporizer, a complier. 1698 STRYPE *Life Sir T. Smith* xviii. (1820) 176 In the changes of religion he was a complier. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr. I. 231 Another smooth-booted Complyer. 1711 *Ibid.* III. 250 The Complyers are all angry that the excellencies of these Men [the Nonjurors] should be so much as mention'd. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 393 Mr. Strype says he was a complier in the reign of King Edward, but was not well affected to the Reformation.

compliment ('kɒmplɪmənt), *sb.* Also 7 complyment. [Adopted in end of 17th c. from F. *compliment*, 16th c. ad. It. *complimento*, 'expression of respect and civility to another by words or by acts'. The L. *complēmentum*, Romanic *complimento*, became in OF. *complement* (*compliement*), in It. *compimento*, with the original sense of 'filling up, fulfilment, accomplishment'; in OCat. *complimento*, Sp. *cumplimiento*, there was a special development of use, as in the verb (see COMPLY), giving the sense 'observance or fulfilment of the requirements and forms of courtesy', which was adopted in It. in the form *complimento*, and thence passed into Fr. and Eng. *Compliment* is thus a doublet of COMPLEMENT (the form directly from Latin). The latter was in use in this sense about a century before the introduction of the French word, which slowly took its place between 1655 and 1715: see COMPLEMENT *sb.* 9, where the earlier history of this sense may be seen; cf. also COMPLY.

H. L'Estrange's *comply-ment*, *compli-ment* (in sense 1, 1 b), appear to have been formed for the nonce on COMPLY, before *compliment* was in Eng. use. Cf. Skinner, 1668–71 '*complement* a Fr. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, hæc a verbo *to Comply*, q.d. *Comply-ments*'.

(From *c* 1700 to the present day nearly all editions of 16–17th c. works, whether re-issues of printed books or original editions from MS. (e.g. *Clarendon's History*, *Pepys' Diary*, *Letters of Dorothy Osborne*, etc.), systematically alter the original spelling *complement* into *compliment*, as do also modern dictionaries in their alleged quotations; only contemporary documents supply evidence as to the introduction of the French form.)]

1. A ceremonial act or expression as a tribute of courtesy, 'usually understood to mean less than it declares' (J.); now, esp. a neatly-turned remark addressed to any one, implying or involving praise; but, also applied to a polite expression of praise or commendation in speaking *of* a person, or to any act taken as equivalent thereto: see the modern examples. In phrases, as *to pass, pay, make,* etc. *a compliment. to return the compliment*: to pay back compliment with compliment; to retaliate. *Chinese compliment*: see CHINESE.

[1578–1707 see COMPLEMENT *sb.* 9.] 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 His [Charles's] reception at the Spanish Court..was with all possible ceremonies of honour, and specious comply-ments. 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE in *Essex Papers* (1890) 119, I tooke occasion to make a short compliment from your Exᶜʸ to my Lord Chancellor..My Lord Chancellor returned the compliment with much civility. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 455 The elector of Bavaria..ordered his troops to give no quarter to the English..which being known..they returned the compliment upon them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 ¶4 These Ministers..made him Compliments in the Name of the States General. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. II. vi. 79, I make a just compliment to the great wisdom..of our law. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. iii. 395 Compliments are doubly agreeable from a crowned head. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 153 A compliment is usually accompanied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 98 Compliment—a thing often paid by people who pay nothing else. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Tours in Eng. & Ir.* 189, I intend to create Bertie 'Earl of Dublin', as a compliment to the town and country; he has no Irish title. *Mod.* They have paid him the compliment of electing him an honorary member. How could he have paid you a higher compliment than to adopt your conclusions?

b. (without *a* or *pl.*) Complimentary language; polite expression of praise or flattery.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Charles* 4 Lewis, who disdained to be wanting in any dues of compli-ment. 1682 SIR C. SEDLEY in *Lett. 2nd Earl Chesterfield* (1829) 232 Being, without compliment or any regard to the common close of a letter, your very Obedient Servant. 1705 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 23 June (Wks. 1737), You treat me so much in a style of compliment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvii, To say something within the verge of ordinary compliment and conversation.

2. usually in *pl.* Formal respects, remembrances, greetings; *esp.* in phrases, as *to make, pay, present, send* (one's) *compliments*, and the like. *compliments of the season*: greetings appropriate to the (Christmas) season.

1733 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 181 The whole family of my ladies send their compliments. 1739 *Ibid.* II. 259, I made his royal highness your compliments, which he accepted with much satisfaction. 1766 (24 Dec.) T. WROUGHTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 507, I heartily wish you the Compliments of the Season. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. ix. 29 Make my compliments to your mamma. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, His compliments were..delivered by a servant. 1818 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 56 Mr. Rush presents his compliments to Sir John Sinclair, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his obliging note. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 125 Kind compliments to Mr. Merton.

†b. with specifying words. *Obs.*

[1677 *Govt. Venice* 105 [Sent] with Complements of Condolence for the death of his Father, and Complements of Congratulation for his Access to the Crown.] 1736 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 55 An Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolance. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 179 Lady Griskin had come to make her formal compliments of condolence to Mrs. Tabitha. *a*1773 CHESTERF. (O.), Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken.

3. A complimentary gift, a present, gratuity. *to make one a compliment of* (a thing). *arch.* or *dial. Bristol compliment* (see quot. 1854).

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6101/2 The Prince..made a Compliment of his Horse and Furniture to the Collonel. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 36 It was..the Residence of the Princess Anne..the Duke of Sommerset having made her a Compliment of it. 1789 in Picton *L'Pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 266 The compliment he expects for the plans already furnished. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 606/1 The Verger..said 'he expected a compliment'. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 541/1 A present made of an article that you do not care about keeping yourself is called 'a Bristol Compliment'. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Compliment*, a present. South-Western.

fig. 1702 W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 70 Englishmen..will never more become very apt to make a Compliment to their Princes Prerogative of their English Libertys. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. i, Nothing is more usual with writers, who find many instances of greatness in their favorite hero, than to make him a compliment of goodness into the bargain.

¶4. Occas. in sense of COMPLEMENT 4 c. *Obs.*

1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (1743) 133 The Men, full Compliment, 1250.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *compliment-monger*.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. (1741) 232, I shall give you..instances of these ecclesiastical compliment-mongers.

compliment (kɒmplɪ'mɛnt), *v.* [a. F. *complimente-r*, f. *compliment*: see prec. Pronounced by some with stress on first syllable; but the final syllable is always clear.]

1. *intr.* To employ ceremony or formal courtesy in act or expression; now only as *absol.* use of sense 2; 'to use ceremonious or adulatory language' (J.).

[1612–1697 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 2.] 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman-St.* IV. viii. 52 My Father sent me in to Complement [*edd.* 1710 *etc.*, compliment], And keep a Prating here. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. ii, Ha, ha! Your honour's pleased to compliment. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. ii. 274 Believe me, I never compliment. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. C.* 658 A park—Yes, but *à l'Anglaise*, as they compliment!

2. *trans.* To address or greet with formal expressions of civility, respect, or regard; to pay a compliment to; 'to soothe with acts or expressions of respect' (J.); to flatter with polite and delicate praise.

[1649–1711 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 3. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., Being complimented [MS. complemented] by everybody with admiration. *a*1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 212 As Roman Noblemen were wont to greet, And compliment the Rabble in the Street.] 1735 BERKELEY *Freethink. in Math.* 19 Wks. III. 310 You are pleased to compliment me with depth of thought. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ix. 207 The English themselves had been feasted and complimented. 1838 EMERSON *Addr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 You would compliment a coxcomb doing a good act, but you would not praise an angel.

b. *to compliment away*: to do away with, by compliments. *to compliment* (a person) *into* (a state), *out of* (a thing): to bring into, or 'do' out of, by compliments.

[1640–1715 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 3b.] 1705 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 23 June, Complimenting me into a better opinion of my self than I deserve. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 360 Prelates..complimenting away the possessions of their sees to the crown.

c. *fig.*

*a*1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* (1730) I. 25 Lycambes complimented the iambicks of Archilochus. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 287 Lozengis are..fit for delicate nice persons, that must have their Palates complimented. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 469 Everything that compliments or flatters your abilities. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 84 To think we compliment God's heaven by despising his earth.

3. To congratulate formally (*up*)*on*; to felicitate.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 20 She is immediately complimented upon it by the others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvi. (1880) I. 324 He was complimented on his opportune service. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22, I complimented the boy on the great progress he had made.

†b. Formerly also: To offer formal condolence: cf. *compliments of condolence*, in the *sb.* 2 b.

1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes [altered by TODD to 'that condoles with'].

4. *spec.* To present (a person) *with* (a thing) as a mark of courtesy; to bestow (a degree, title, etc.) in compliment; to manifest courtesy by a gift or other favour.

[1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 125 Ld. Herbert [was] at the same time, made Mr. of Arts..the University have complimented him with this degree. 1697–1732 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 4]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 20, I was complimented with perfumes. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. iv. 50 Bellarmine had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger. 1772 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. lvi. 69 They complimented me with playing the fountain, and opening the cascade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 600 Prince George..fully expected to be complimented with a seat in the royal coach.

Hence **compli'menting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **compli'mentingly** *adv.*

[1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Not complimentingly—God knows!] 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 48, I thought you had said, Sir, that we should have done Complimenting. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 225 After due.. complimenting among the principal personages on each part, we proceeded.

compli'mentable, *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being complimented.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Something laudable, or at least complimentable..must have been looked for.

complimental (kɒmplɪ'mɛntəl), *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT *sb.* + -AL¹; practically an altered spelling of COMPLEMENTAL, after *compliment*.]

†1. Of the nature of a form or ceremony; formal, ceremonial. *Obs.*

[1637–1695 see COMPLEMENTAL 4.] 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 370 The seven Cardinals..being there under a complimental confinement. 1703 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 At the distance, I see, by this complimental way of treatment, I still am, I shall not have time enough in this world to get to you.

2. Of the nature of a compliment or formal expression of courtesy; expressive of or implying compliments. *arch.* and *dial.*

[1603–1703 see COMPLEMENTAL 6.] *a*1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 237 The highest encomiums are to be looked upon as purely complimental. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. x. 63 Their language abounds in complimental phrases. 1787 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xi, The dame brings forth in complimental mood, To grace the lad, her weelhain'd kebbuck. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1831) II. 216 The complimental epistle.

†b. Of persons: Given to paying compliments.

[1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 113 We are certainly the most Complementall Couple in England.] *a*1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 213 Being complimental and cringing..passes with many for good breeding. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. ix. 76 It is your smooth, cool, complimental libertines.

Hence **complimen'tality** *nonce-wd.*

*a*1797 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.*

†**complimentally** (kɒmplɪ'mɛntəlɪ), *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a complimental manner; as a matter of form; by way of compliment.

[1580–1697 see COMPLEMENTALLY 3.] 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 14 Which I complimentally was..wont to promise them I would do. 1680 *Hon. Hodge & Ralph* 22 To which the Pope complimentally answers. *a*1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) IV, Publickly, and but too complimentally, taken notice of. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xviii. 117.

complimentarily (kɒmplɪ'mɛntərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY.[2]] In a complimentary manner.

1809 A. HENRY *Travels* 297 These amusements were given to us complimentarily, by the chief. **1847** MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 236 'La belle France' as it has been complimentarily styled. **1867** P. FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* I. 104 You must think not very complimentarily of me.

complimentariness (kɒmplɪ'mɛntərɪnɪs). *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] Complimentary quality.

1880 *Christy Carew* I. ii. 73 Efforts at jocularity and complimentariness.

complimentary (kɒmplɪ'mɛntərɪ), *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT + -ARY.] Expressive of, or conveying, compliment; of the nature of a compliment.

[**1628–1657** see COMPLEMENTARY A. 2.] **1716** M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit., Hist. Oxf. & Camb.* 52 Their pretended Friends ..accidental or complimentary Expressions. **1759** HURD *Dial.* i, I made complimentary verses on the great lords and ladies of the court. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 457 That formal complimentary style, borrowed from the Italians. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 85 Pope's references to his Sovereign were not complimentary. *Mod.* They have received complimentary tickets for the entertainment.

b. Of persons: Using compliment.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 179, I cannot say that she is complimentary.

complimen'tation. *rare.* [see + -ATION.] Making of compliments, complimenting.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 173 After a deal of adulatory complimentation. *a* **1870** DICKENS *Mudfog Papers* (1880) 96 Professors and Members have had balls and soirées and suppers and great mutual complimentations.

complimentative (kɒmplɪ'mɛntətɪv), *a. rare.* [f. COMPLIMENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] = COMPLIMENTARY.

1778 BOSWELL in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 208 A singular method of beginning a correspondence; and in one sense, may not be very complimentative.

complimen'tee. [f. as prec. + -EE.] The person complimented.

[**1620** see COMPLEMENTEE.] **1876** F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* (1877) 12 The complimentee .. could not possibly hear of his complimenter's having found out anything.

complimenter ('kɒmplɪmɛntə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. Fr. *complimenteur.*] One who compliments; a payer of compliments.

[**1620–1680** see COMPLEMENTER. **1666** ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 63, I am the worst complimenter in the world.] **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxi. 338 My complimenters have told me so. **1754** —— *Grandison* I. iii. 13, I both despise and fear a very high complimenter. **1876** [see prec.]. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 30 Being to compliment the Duke designed And bring the complimenter credit.

compline, complin ('kɒmplɪn). Forms: *α.* 3 cumplie, cumpelie, 4 compli, -pleie; *β.* 3 compelin, 5 comepelyn, compelyn; 4–6 complyn, 4– complin, 7– compline (also 4–6 complene, 5 -plenne, 6 -pleyn, -playn, -pleine, -pling); *γ.* 6–9 complines. [ME. *cumplie*, a. OF. *conplie*, *complie*, *cumplie*:—L. *complēta* (sc. *hora*), in mod.F. always pl. *complies*. The form *compelin*, found already in 13th c., later *complin*, has not been satisfactorily explained: the suggestion that it was an adjective form corresponding to a L. **complētīnus* (cf. *vespertīnus*), is phonetically and analogically satisfactory, but still lacks evidence. In recent times, the plural *complines*, after the Fr. and L. and analogous to *matins*, has come in. The final *e* is modern and unhistorical.] In Catholic ritual: The last service of the day, completing the services of the canonical hours; also, the hour of that service.

a. a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 22 Biuore Cumplie, oðer efter Uhtsong, siggeð Dirige. *Ibid.* 22 Siggeð Credo mit te Pater Noster .. efter Cumpelie. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25609 (Cott.) At time o compli [Gött. *compleie*, Fairf. *complin*]. *c* **1300** *Beket* 2078 The Monekes songe Compli for hit was neȝ Eve.

β. a **1225** *Ancr. R. 22 note* (MS. C.), Bifore Vchtsong & et Compelin; from ouþer Compelin oðer Preciosa beo iseid holdeð silence. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 16861 (Cott.), Fra þe middai to complin [*v.r.* the complene]. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 88 At complyn hyt was y-bore To the beryynge, That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶312 General confession of Confiteor at masse .. and at Complyn [*v.r.* Complyne, Compelyn]. *c* **1420** *Lay-Folks Mass-bk. 86 York Hours*, At our of comepelyn, thei leiden hym in graue. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, In matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensonge and complyn. **1530** PALSGR. 182, *Les complies* .. complayn, the hour of service that foloweth evynsong. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 211 [They] only spake .. between vespers and compline. **1832** SIR W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (1845) I. i. 204 *Compline* or *completorium*, was the last service of the day .. first appointed by the celebrated abbot Benedict.

γ. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Completas*, complynes, a piece of popish seruice. **1625–6** —— *Ductor, Completes* or *Complines*, a peece of seruice said in the euening, Euensong. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv, Between the complines and the matin-bell. **1873–4** DIXON *Two Queens* II. xii. iii. 302 He was never missed from chapel during matins, mass, and complines.

b. *attrib.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 14 At complyn tyme, our lorde ihesu cryst .. at euen prayed. **1513** DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XIII. Prol. 35 The lark discendis from the skyis hycht Singand hyr compling sang. **1612** DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 285 Sing at prime, At euen-song, and at compline time. **1647** CRASHAW *Poems* 178 The complin hour comes last, to call Us to our own life's funeral. **1866** BLUNT *Annot. Com. Prayer* 506 This ancient Compline Psalm.

complisant, obs. f. COMPLAISANT.

complise, -iss, obs. forms of COMPLICE.

†**'complish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 complyssen, 5 -pl(e)yssh(en, -pleisshe, -pless(h, 5–6 -plish(e, 6 complissh. [ME. *complyss-en*, a. *complis-* extended stem of OF. *complir* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish = Pr. *complir*, Sp. *cumplir*, It. *compiere*, *compire*, repr. (with change of conjugation) L. *complēre* to fill up: see COMPLETE. In later times perh. sometimes aphetic for ACCOMPLISH.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, fill.

c **1450** *Merlin* iv. 61 Who shall fulfille the place that is voyde .. he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the voyde place at the table that Ioseph made.

2. To accomplish, fulfil.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* 124 Yif they myhte nat complyssen þat they coueyten. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2132 To compleysshen and fulfille My comaundementis. *c* **1450** *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/1 The delivraunce of the seid Duke .. which he complessed withoute other payements. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Whan this mariage .. shall be complisshed and performed. **1587** TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 117 To complishe his request. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 41 Ye .. kept [me] from complishing the faith which I did owe.

Hence **'complishing** *vbl. sb.*

1449 *Will* in *Churchw. Acc. St. George's, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Mony .. to be bestowed upon the complishyng and endyng of the said Chirch of Stamford.

†**'complishment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *complissement*: see prec. and -MENT.] = ACCOMPLISHMENT, fulfilment.

1454 *Test. Ebor.* II. 228 Mevable godes .. to be solde for the complishment of this will. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xlvi, The complishment Of his behests.

†**'compliture.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. ad. It. *complitura*, f. *complire*: see COMPLY.] Compliance, conformity.

a **1624** BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 133 A word is sufficient to warne men to keepe their estate by outward compliture.

complizant, obs. form of COMPLAISANT.

†**complo'ration.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *comploration*, ad. L. *complōrātiōn-em*, f. *complōrā-re*: see next.] United weeping or lamentation.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 417 Seing the miserable slauchter .. thay fell in gret comploratioun.

†**com'plore,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *complōrā-re*, f. *com-* together + *plōrāre* to bewail.] To bewail or weep together.

1623 in COCKERAM. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

†**com'plose,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *complōs-us*, pa. pple. of *complōd-ĕre* to strike (the hands) together, f. *com-* together + *plaudĕre* to beat, clap.] Clapped together, put together.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 117 And springes feel into oon may be complose [L. *connexe*].

†**com'plosion.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **complosiōn-em*, n. of action f. *complōd-ĕre*: see prec. and -ION[1].] Concussion, clapping.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 176 To compresse the middle-finger with the Thumbe by their complosion producing a sound. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. ix. 328 Ringing of Bells, as oft as it Thunders, for their Complosion and Beating of the Air. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 108 Thunder is caused by the Complosion of the Air.

complot ('kɒmplɒt), *sb.* Now *rare.* In 6 -plotte. [a. F. *complot*, 12th c. in Littré, in senses 'crowd, concourse, struggle', in 16th c. 'combined plan or design'. Of uncertain origin: see Diez and Littré. On the surface it looks like a compound of *com-* and *plot*; but the latter does not occur in F. in a suitable sense (its ordinary meaning being 'block of wood', 14th c. in Godef.). Eng. *plot* in sense of *complot* is of about the same age, and perh. an abbreviation of this word.

In 16–17th c. poetry, *com'plot* and *'complot* are used indifferently: Shaks. and Daniell have both. If *plot* was shortened from the word, it must have been from *com'plot*. This is the form recognized by Johnson; but 19th c. orthoepists in general have *'complot*.]

A design of a covert nature planned in concert; a conspiracy, a PLOT.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 573 The disloiall enterprises and complots of malefactors. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 147 To lay a complot to betray thy Foes. **1594** —— *Rich. III*, III. i. 194 Lord Hastings will not yeeld to our Complots. **1599** HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 12 The Devill and his agents conspire in one Complotte against this Mighty work of the Lord. **1600** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 167, I cannot brooke their vile complots. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 49 (1740) 459 Demonstrating to open View these cursed Stratagems and Complots against the King and his Government. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxii, Just Heaven .. hath marr'd Their complots. **1879** DOWDEN *Southey* 146 In 'dern privacie' a bold complot was laid.

complot (kəm'plɒt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 complote. [a. F. *complot-er*, f. *complot*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To combine in a plot; to plot together.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 531/2 They .. are companions to the wicked & haue complоted with them. **1598** ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 19 When she [Jezebel] complotted for good Naboths ground. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. i, They haue complotted and sworne one to another, for to murder all Barbarians. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 52 He assured himselfe of .. the Empire which he then complotted for. **1681** H. MORE in Glanvill *Sadducismus* 10 Complotting with Sharp to murder her. **1704** E. WARD *Dissenting Hyp.* 74 The Gang Complotted more than once. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Sonn., Stanhope*, The train That sit complotting with rebellious pride.

2. *trans.* To combine in planning or plotting (some act, usually criminal): to concert covertly.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 96 All the Treasons .. Complotted, and contriued in this Land. *Ibid.* I. iii. 189 To plot, contriue, or complot any ill. **1607** R. COKE *Charge Norwich Assizes* 21 There was complotted another Spanish inuasion. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. App. (1852) 344 The Narragansett Indians had complotted the ruine of the English. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 733 Craft, greed and violence complot revenge.

Hence **com'plotted** *ppl. a.*, concerted.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 78 Complotted practises of bloud and reuenge. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 63 By their so complotted commixture.

†**com'plotment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] A plotting together; conspiracy, plot.

1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trau.* 8 The King .. bolted out the whole complotment. **1608** J. KING *Serm. St. Marys* 5 Nov. 33 Their multiplied, variated complotments against hir. *a* **1624** BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 40 A bulwarke against their seditious complotments. **1651** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iv. VIII. §1 Faction or confederacy is a complotment and association, of one against another, between the subjects. **1700** R. PEARSON *Naaman Vind.* 54 The Complotment of her lustful Master and the wicked Judge.

b. Secret design, plan.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. v. 13 The Divine complotment was .. That the Eternal Son of God should be made Flesh.

complotter (kəm'plɒtə(r)). [f. prec. + -ER[1]: cf. Fr. *comploteur* (16th c.).] One who joins in a plot; a fellow-plotter, conspirator.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 He By his Complottors was pretens'te Duke Clarence sonne to be. **1630** WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 26 Father Gerat, a complotter of the Gunpowder Treason. *a* **1718** ROWE *Jane Shore* IV. i. 44 Thou art .. The Patron and Complotter of her Mischiefs. **1890** *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 There is .. recognized dishonor among small complotters.

complotting (kəm'plɒtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COMPLOT.

1607 *St. Trials, Robert Drewrie* (R.), The treacherous complotting and practises of priestes. **1677** GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 26 The .. complottings, and preparations of men in reference to certain undertakings. **1877** BLACKIE *Wise Men* 143 Our complotting shall not be in vain.

com'plotting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That complots. Hence **com'plottingly** *adv.*

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 44 Lurking Jesuits, and complotting Papists. **1847** CRAIG, *Complottingly.*

†**complusment.** *Obs.* ? = COMPLISHMENT.

a **1628** PRESTON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 6 Ther's a love of complusment, when one lusts .. after a thing with the whole heart.

†**Complutense,** *a. Obs.* = next.

1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 2 The Complutense Edition putteth this downe.

Complutensian (kɒmplu:'tɛnsɪən), *a.* [f. L. *Complūtensi-s* pertaining to *Complūtum* a town in Spain, now *Alcalá de Henares.*] Of or belonging to Complutum. ***Complutensian Polyglot***: the earliest complete Polyglot Bible, published at Alcalá in the early part of the 16th c., at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes.

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. ii. §8 (1662) 168 Following the Complutensian copy. **1722** R. SMALBROKE (*title*), Enquiry into the Authority of the Primitive Complutensian Edition of the New Testament. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 355/2 s.v. *Polyglott*, Of the Complutensian Polyglott 600 copies only were printed.

‖**compluvium** (kəm'plu:vɪəm). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *compluvium*, f. *compluĕre* to flow together (of rain).] A square opening in the roof of the atrium, through which fell the rain-water collected from the roof; also the inner square court into which the water so collected fell.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xi. 2 The compluvium of the atrium is furnished with the mouths for cisterns. **1859** F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 467 Your traveller proceeded towards the compluvium, or open, quadrangular courtyard.

comply (kəm'plaɪ), *v.*[1] Also 7 -ie. [Appears first about 1600. In sense 1, it answers to L. *complēre* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish, COMPLETE. This verb became in Romanic *complīre*, whence It. *compire*, *compiere*, Pr. and OF. *complir* (see COMPLISH), all in the original sense. But in

OCat. *complir* or Sp. *cumplir*, the sense underwent the development 'to fill up, make up what is wanting, satisfy, satisfy the requirements or forms of courtesy' = *comply with*, in sense 2 below. In this latter sense, *complire* appears to have been adopted in 16th c. Italian, by the side of the native *compire* in the original sense; and the It. was evidently the immediate source of our sense 2. (In the same way the OCat. or Sp. form and sense of the derivative sb. *complimento*, *complimiento*, was the source of It. *complimento*, and so of the 16th c. F. *compliment*, and 17th c. Eng. COMPLIMENT.) As to the form of *comply* cf. SUPPLY (L. *supplē-re*, It. *supplī-re*, OF. *soupley-er* (15th c. *suppleyer*, *suppléer*), late ME. *sowplé*, 15th c. *supple*, *supplie*, *supply*. On the model of this, and with the same relation of form to L. *complēre*, It. *complire*, that *supply* bore to *supplēre*, *supplire*, but without the same antecedent history, *comply* appears to have come into use in the end of the 16th c. (OF. *complir* was by that time obsolete.) In the sense-development in English there has been a tendency to association with PLY, Fr. *plier*, L. *plicāre* to bend, so as to make 'bending to the will of another' a more prominent part of the notion: cf. esp. COMPLIANT.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 264, I..beg it not To please the pallate of my Appetite: Nor to comply with heat the yong affects In my defunct and proper satisfaction. *a* **1634** ? CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour* II. i, Gentle Abrahen, I am grieved my power cannot comply my promise.

II. To be complaisant, accommodating, compliant.

Mostly *intr.*, const. *with*; to *comply with* is equivalent to a transitive verb, and has the indirect passive, *to be complied with*. But the absolute use is also frequent.

†**2.** *intr.* 'To use compliments, or ceremonies, or kind offices' (Florio); to observe the formalities of courtesy and politeness; to 'do the civil or polite' (*with* any one) [= It. *complire con alcuno*, Sp. *cumplir con alguno*]. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom to Elsonower: your hands, come: The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players..should more appeare like entertainment then yours. *Ibid.* v. ii. 195 He did Complie with his Dugge before hee suck't it. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 69 Who related to me how nobly Signior Bego had complyed with him. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xxviii. (1647) 80 Some weeks were spent in complying, entertainments, and visiting holy places.

†**3.** To be complaisant *with*, make oneself agreeable *to* (persons), in conduct or action; to accommodate oneself to the desires or wishes of: the notion of politeness often passing into that of obsequiousness or servility. *Obs.*

a **1631** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 151 If at any time I should chance, to fail in complying with you as duly as I ought. **1648** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 20 They will forthwith comply in all respects to their masters the army. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Willing to flatter and comply with the Rich. **1683** R. SHELDON in Wood *Life* (1848) 252 If such a ciuility..may bee, at any time, seruiceable to you, I shall bee glad to comply with you.

absol. a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply, and learn the way of progression.

†**b.** *trans. to comply away*: to lose or forfeit by complaisance. *Obs.*

1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 15 Many have..sought to comply with people so long till they have complyed away all their faithfulness and conscience.

†**4.** *intr. to comply with*: to accommodate, suit, adapt, or conform oneself to (circumstances, occasion, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. vii. 106, I doe most humbly yeeld up my selfe, to comply with the ranke and quality in which I am by Thy royall appointment. **1649** CROMWELL *Lett.* lxvii. 19 July, Let me know wherein I may comply with your occasions and mind. *c* **1660** WALLER *Poems, To King*, The rising sun complies with our weak sight..As tho' He knew what harm his hasty beams would do. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* §120 Happy are they who meet with civil People, who will comply with their Ignorance, and help them to get out of it.

†**b.** To countenance; to conform to (opinions customs, etc.). *Obs.* (exc. as blended with 5, as if = To fulfil the requirements of custom, etc.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 28/2, I pronounce you the best of Tyrants; but to return to Athens I think not fitting, lest I incur blame..by returning, I shall comply with thy actions. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 To comply with the common and receiv'd Opinion. **1716-18** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33 Even the..Empress herself is obliged to comply..with these absurd fashions. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 435 He..complied with all the customs peculiar to the priesthood.

†**c.** *absol.* To conform religiously or politically. (Cf. COMPLIER 2 b.) *Obs.*

1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II* in *Phenix* I. 251 Such as are compliers, who cannot act because they have a purpose to comply. **1654** *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 157 By such things have men lost their consciences and honours, by complying upon such notions as these are.

5. To act in accordance with, and fulfilment of, wishes, desires, requests, demands, conditions, or regulations; to fulfil the wishes or requirements of; to yield, accede, or consent to.

†**a.** Formerly: To comply *with a person*. (The construction being as in 3.) *Obs.*

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 The Reason why he should be complied withal and believed in. **1764** GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 85 Becket declared his repentance for having complied with the king.

b. Now: To comply *with* a person's *desires, requests, requirements, conditions*, etc. Also predicated of actions, arrangements, and the like. (This and c are the only surviving uses.)

1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 210 How reddy we are to comply with his desire. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. l. 8 A Hare, who in a civil way, Comply'd with ev'ry thing. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 387 It is with pleasure I comply with your request. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 To seek health of body by complying with physical conditions. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 171/2 Contracts..which do not comply with the requirements of Leeman's Act.

c. *absol.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1408 Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply Scandalous or forbidden in our law. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 547 He that complies against his will Is of his own opinion still! **1698** TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xciii. 3 God above can still their Noise, And make the angry Sea comply. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The clergy with a bad grace complied. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §5 (1882) 202 It was only after a long and obstinate struggle that Edward was forced to comply.

†**d.** To comply *to*: To accede, consent, or agree to. *Obs.*

1670 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 To which request of the young Princes..the holy St. Ceadda readily complyed. **1672** MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* I. 223 Many a fair declaration..to which nevertheless the Conscience of our Church hath not complyed. **1707** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 165 The king of Sweden..entertained him at dinner, and complied to his requests.

†**e.** with *infinitive*. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They resolved..not to comply to take the oath of supremacy to the Queen, nor to renounce all foreign jurisdiction. **1710** E. WARD *Brit. Hudib.* 130 Because he can't Comply To pin his Faith upon a ly. **1715** M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 166 Oglethorp..the only one of Queen Mary's Bishops that would comply to Crown Queen Elizabeth. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* x. 30 Then first my eyes, by watchful toil opprest Comply'd to take the balmy gifts of rest.

†**6.** To agree, accord *with* or *together*. *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 69 The separatists do comply in many things with the anabaptists. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. 245 And on our hills, where health with height complied. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* III. 718 So complyed Saul's Envy with her Hate. **1655** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv, Such a train of Causes so fitly and congruously complying together.

†**b.** *to comply with*: To 'agree with', suit.

1626 AILESBURY *Passion-serm.* 20 How could it comply with Gods Sonne to be subjected to that vengeance which was prepared for devills! **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. 76 Such movable habitations [tents] comply best with military men. **1662** —— *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 The soil..well complied with the nature of this plant. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 48 If the Preexistence of souls comply with the Wisdom, Justice and Holiness of God.

†**7.** *trans.* To bring into accord or accordance; to conform *to*. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. (R. Supp.), He is a good time-server, that complyes his manners to the several ages of this life. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50/2 To my sad tears comply these notes of yours. **1683** PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. Ded., Whereas the Original of Erckern's 5 Books hath no Coma's..I have comply'd them to our way of Orthography.

†**8.** *intr.* To enter into agreement *with*, ally oneself, confederate. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 9 The famous Pyrate, Thomas Nevill, alias Faulkonbridge, Earle of Kent, with whom complyed Sir Richard de Nevill, Earle of Warwicke. *a* **1655** BP. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I*, 346 He went to several Catholic ambassadors..and began to comply with them. **1651** TATHAM *Distr. State* V. i. Wks. (1879) 108 Agathocles..complied With th' soldiery..to put the magistrates to death.

†**9.** Of a thing: To adapt itself to, so as to coincide in size or shape *with* (*to*); to fit.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 141 If the Corks are steep'd in scalding Water..they will comply better with the Mouth of the Bottle. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 40 You must file away your Work..till the whole side be wrought to comply with the adjoining side of the Square. *Ibid.* 181 A thick String..will not comply closely to a piece of Work of small Diameter. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* His crooked Leg, and hump Shoulder, which his Boot and Armour..were forced to comply with, and expose. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 This oblig'd the Jews to make their Year comply with the Solar Year, by Intercalations as above-said.

†**10.** *to comply with*: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

c **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 'Tis too costly a Medicine for Horses of small value, but to those of a high Price, it may be complied with to extraordinary good purpose in the Manege.

†**com'ply**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *complicāre*; cf. *apply*, repr. L. *applicāre*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To compose by intertexture.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 44 All his nerves being naturally complied Of eminent strength.

2. To enfold, embrace.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Appar. of Mistr.* 40 Ovid, by Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply With yvorie wrists his laureat head. *Ibid., Oberon's Pal.* 98 A rug of carded wooll..seem'd to Comply, Cloud-like, the daintie Deitie.

complyance, -ant, -er: see COMPLI-.

complying (kəm'plaiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COMPLY.

1639 [see COMPLY[1]2]. *Mod.* His complying did him no credit.

com'plying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That complies.

†**1.** Accordant, agreeing, consistent. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 We cannot discover a distinct and complying account, for we finde not that Horses, Buls, or Mules, are generally stronger on this side.

2. Yielding or disposed to yield to the wishes of another, to influence, etc.; compliant; complaisant.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 6 His complying will [becomes] full of rebellion and stubbornness. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. II. §6 He is a lukewarm temporizing complying man-pleaser. **1709** SWIFT *Adv. Relig.*, A prudent, complying, affectionate wife. **1798** W. TOOKE *Life Cath. II*, III. 425 An eloquent, complying, and ambitious man. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 19 The Commons were in a less complying mood.

†**3.** Physically yielding; pliant. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 16 Considerable effects..upon so complying a substance.

Hence **com'plyingly** *adv.*, compliantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 77 The Parliament seemed..as complyingly disposed as could be wished.

comply-ment, obs. f. COMPLIMENT, *sb.*

complyn, obs. f. COMPLIN.

complyss(en, -yssh(e(n, var. ff. COMPLISH.

compo[1] ('kɒmpəʊ), a shortened form of the words *composition*, *composite*, in technical or vulgar use.

1. = COMPOSITION 20, stucco, cement. *carvers' compo*: a mixture of whiting, resin, and glue, used instead of plaster of Paris for wall and cornice ornamentation. Also *attrib.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 *Compo*, or *Compos*..implies the materials with which Roman or any other similar cement is composed. **1841** LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. v, Beneath a compo portico..which adorned the physician's door. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 53. 60 A vulgar compo parapet and cast-iron railing. **1881** *Mechanic* §1375 The coating of compo or stucco with which a wall is covered.

2. A metallic composition for ornaments, etc.

1879 C. HIBBS *Jewellery* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 308/1 Honest brass, dignified sometimes with more high sounding names, and technically known as 'compo'.

3. The composition used for making printers' inking-rollers.

4. a. A composition paid by a debtor. **b.** 'The monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company' (Adm. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

5. *attrib.* **a.** = COMPOSITE 6 b.

1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 666 The compo bogie carriages of Mr. Clayton.

b. = COMPOSITE *a.* 1, as in **compo pack**, a composite pack of (tinned) food, esp. one designed to last several days; so *compo rations*, *tea*.

1943 *Times Weekly* 10 Feb. 19 The 'compo pack' is designed to feed 14 men for one day and is made up of tinned foods of various kinds, including chocolate and biscuits. **1945** 'A. MELVILLE' *First Tide* 72, I used to cadge a cup of compo tea from them. *Ibid.* 73 You rarely saw the men..cooking their compo rations on a fire out in the open. **1954** W. NOYCE *South Col* i. 11 There were the Army-type Compo rations for the march. **1963** *Times* 11 Mar. 11/4 An Australian 24-hour compo. pack, a metal container like a very large sardine tin.

Hence **compo** *v. trans.*, to cover with 'compo' (sense 1).

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have the front of their houses compo'd.

compo[2] ('kɒmpəʊ). *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* Abbrev. of COMPENSATION 2, esp. that paid for an injury received while working. Also *attrib.*

1941 K. TENNANT *Battlers* xxvii. 290 'If you *do* slice your hand, they put you on compo.' Seeing them puzzled, she explained: 'Compensation money while it heals.' **1941** BAKER *N.Z. Slang* vi. 52 *Compo king*, a social parasite who makes a practice of injuring himself or malingering in order to secure workers' compensation. **1949** D. M. DAVIN *Roads from Home* v. 69 They're afraid they might have to pay out a bit of compo. **1949** *Here & Now* Oct. 34/1 The wharfies..must also of necessity carry their own insurance against damage and loss—as well as workers' compo. **1961** P. WHITE *Riders in Chariot* viii. 243 You got a bad hand. You see the doc... You'll get compo of course.

compodor(e, var. of COMPRADOR.

†**com'politize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* To combine in citizenship.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 To compolitize such a multi-monstrous manufrey of heteroclytes.

†**com'ponderate**, *v. Obs.* [f. rare L. *componderāre*.] *intr.* To weigh or be weighed together.

1609 T. HIGGONS in T. Morton *Answ. Higgons* 4 The one may componderate with the other. **1623** in COCKERAM.

†**com'pone**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *compōnĕre* to put together, compose, settle, etc., f. *com-* together + *pōnĕre* (:—*posnere*) to place, put. In early use, perh. sometimes to be referred to OF. *compondre*, pr. pple. *componant*, whence *compoune*, COMPOUND. It continued to be used, esp. in Scotland, in senses regularly taken up by COMPOUND and COMPOSE: cf. the analogous Sc. *depone*, *propone*, *repone*, etc., also the literary *postpone*.]

1. *trans.* To make up (of parts); to compose.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* III. i. (Tollem. MS.), His parties of þe whiche he is made and componed [*compositus est*]. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 11 Of so bright a hewe, being componed: for it is made of two bright colours, which is Redde and Yellowe. **1839-48** BAILEY *Festus* xix. 61/2 Whose soul's componed Of diverse powers and passions.

2. To make up or compose rhetorically.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 How Tullius his rhetorique Componeth.

3. To put together, assemble.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 This stone will attract, hold, disperse, and compone like a little earth other lesse Magnets.

4. To compose or settle (differences, troubles, etc.); to put in order, adjust.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 69 Thereby to compone and order their great Causes and Affairs. **1541** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 669 Some difference.. whiche he trusted shulde be nowe well pacified, and shortelie componed. *a* **1555** BP. GARDINER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 209 The Kynges Majestie hath, by the inspyracyon of the holy Ghost, componed all maters of Religion. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 132 Quhen al things in yrland war weil componed.

b. To compose oneself, one's gesture, etc.

1591 BRUCE 11 *Serm.* Sij a (Jam.), To compone thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue.

5. *intr.* To make an arrangement, settlement, or bargain; to compound with debtors or offenders.

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 217 If ye myght compone with hym or he wyst what the valew wer, it wer the better. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* V. 93 The Menne of the Wichis componid with the Abbay that ther should be no Salt made. **1582-8** *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 239 He hade his interpretors, quha componit with all pairties according to his awin directioun.

6. To make composition (for a debt, offence, or privilege); to compound.

c **1460** HENRYSON *Mor. Fables, Tale of Dog* 126 Slave sall he be, or with the Juge compone. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) I. 20 He [the Governor] compelled thame to compone for thamselfis. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 273 People of all sorts being forced to compone and redeem themselves. **1645** BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 320 If we be not willing to compone in what tearms, both for religion and state, they please.

com'poné, **compony**, *a. Her.* [a. OF. *componné*, also *couponné*, *coponné*, *copené* in same sense. Variously referred to L. *compōnĕre*, and OF. *copon*, *coupon* piece, portion, splinter.] Composed of a row of squares of two alternate tinctures; called also *gobonated*.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 35 With a Batune componie d'Argent and Gules. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 7 Those fields that are bordered about.. having only two tracks of checkeres, are called Compone. **1766** PORNY *Her.* Gloss., *Compony*, a Word applied to a Bordure, Pale, Bend, or other ordinary, made up of squares of alternate metals and Colors. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. §21 (ed. 3) 215 A bordure componée or and az.

†**com'poned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In *Sc.* com'ponit. [f. COMPONE *v.* + -ED[1].] **a.** Compounded, compound; **b.** Composed, settled, orderly; **c.** Collocated, associated; **d.** *Her.* = COMPONÉ.

1522 J. VAUS *Rudim. Gram.* Dd iiij 6 (Jam.), Ane sympil, and ane componit, and ane decomponit. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F ij b, There is a diuersite in an egge touchynge his componde partis.. yolke.. white. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 129 Al pepill that is componit and honest. **1610** GUILLIM *Her.* (1679) 19/1 He beareth Azure, a Bordure counter-componed, Or and Gules; which is.. compounded of these two colours counterly placed. [**1706** in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.]

com'ponency. *rare.* [f. COMPONENT: see -ENCY.] Component quality; composition.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. iii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 125 The componency of that lightning which produces such an effect. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. x. §21 Ridding us of the old fallacies and componencies.

component (kəm'pəʊnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *compōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *compōnĕre* to compose.]

A. *adj.* Composing, constituting, making up, constituent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire.. spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. **1775** T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 102 Words, as distinguished from their component letters or syllables. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, Thy component dust. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* 4 The separation of government into its two component parts, Legislature and the Executive. **1871** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xlviii, The brilliancy of the component stars is nearly equal.

B. *sb.* †1. ? One who makes composition; a compounder. *Obs.*

1563 BP. GRINDAL in *Abp. Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 196 If, because the Queen's Majesty.. pardoned the components, that sum be now cast into the arrearages.

2. a. A constituent element or part.

Logically applicable only in plural to the whole of the elements or parts of a compound body; but in practice each element is called *a component*.

1645 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. §10 Single apprehensions [being] the components of judgments. **1755** JOHNSON *Pref. Eng. Dict.*, Compounded or double words [which] obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. **1836** LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 461 Revenge made a great component of his.. character. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 The red component of this light is, as it were, abstracted from it.

b. Applied *spec.* to the separate parts of motor cars and bicycles. Hence *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***component-maker***, ***-plant***; ***component-built*** adj.

1896 *Daily News* 2 July 2/5 Manufacturers of cycle and cycle components. **1897** *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 8/7 Cycle tube and component makers. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 18 Jan. 9/2 A component-built machine. **1925** *Morris Owner's Man.* 95 The replacing of any worn component by a new one. **1970** *Times* 27 June 11/2 Stocks pile up as strikes halt motor-components. *Ibid.* Midland car and component plants face yet another threat from the three-day strike of clerks. *Ibid.* 7 July 11/2 No major manufacturer has ever been forced to stop operations because of a strike in a components plant.

3. *Mech.*, etc. One of two or more vectors which together are equivalent to any given vector; *esp.* the effective value of a vector in any given direction.

1806 O. G. GREGORY *Treat. Mech.* I. I. ii. 24 Resolve each of the forces into components respectively parallel to these co-ordinates. *Ibid.* 25 The two components of the resultant *R* referred to the same axis, are evidently *R* cos. *r* and *R* sin. *r*. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 699/1 It is very generally convenient to resolve forces into components parallel to three lines at right angles to each other, each such resolution being effected by multiplying by the cosine of the angle concerned. **1957** B. I. & B. BLEANEY *Electr. & Magnetism* (1963) xx. 546 Each vector makes a constant angle with this direction, and the component of the angular momentum in this direction is therefore constant.

4. *Physical Chem.* Each of the constituents of a system which are not necessarily identified individually but are defined as equal in number to the minimum number of species required to define the composition of the system.

1876 J. W. GIBBS in *Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts & Sci.* III. 124 The component substances S_1, S_2,.. *Sn* must now be taken to include not only the independently variable components (actual or possible) of all parts of the given mass as initially existing, but also the components of all the new parts. **1904** A. FINDLAY *Phase Rule* ii. 12 As the components of a system there are to be chosen the *smallest number* of independently variable constituents by means of which the composition of each phase participating in the state of equilibrium can be expressed in the form of a chemical equation. **1913**, etc. [see *phase rule* s.v. PHASE *sb.* 5]. **1948** GLASSTONE *Textbk. Physical Chem.* (ed. 2) vi. 475 If ammonium chloride is vaporized into a vacuum, the system consists of one component only, in spite of the dissociation of the vapor into ammonia and hydrogen chloride; the *resultant* composition of the gaseous phase is still represented by NH_4Cl. **1978** P. W. ATKINS *Physical Chem.* x. 284 How many components are present in the system NaCl/water? One answer might be two, the salt and the water. Another answer might be three, the cation, the anion, and the water... The number of Na^+ ions must equal the number of Cl^- ions. This is a constraint on the composition, and so the three species give rise to only two components.

compo'nental, *a.* [f. COMPONENT *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to components.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & M.* I. 98 All quantitative relations are componental; all qualitative relations elemental.

componential (kɒmpə'nɛnʃɪəl), *a.* [f. COMPONENT *sb.* + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to components; applied esp. to the analysis of distinctive sound units or grammatical elements into linguistic components.

1947 C. F. HOCKETT in *Internat. Jrnl. Amer. Linguistics* XIII. 258 (*heading*) Componential analysis of Sierra Popoluca. **1964** CRYSTAL & QUIRK *Pros. Features Eng.* ii. 30 These studies.. suggest a procedure for componential discrimination. **1964** *Language* XL. 203 There are distinctive affective features which are susceptible of componential analysis.

com'ponentry. [f. COMPONENT *a.* and *sb.* + -RY.] The component parts of a mechanical or other system, considered *collect*.

1959 *Economist* 14 Mar. 962/1 Artificial componentry, for example, is a great deal faster than the natural mechanism of the brain. **1965** J. S. BRUNER in *Amer. Psychol.* XX. 1010/2 We have too easily assumed.. that the early version of what was taught did not matter much, one thing being much like another and reducible to a pattern of association, to stimulus-response connections, or to our favorite molecular componentry. **1980** *Truck & Bus Transportation* Mar. 64/1 Caterpillar have also produced their own collection of booklets covering a very wide range of componentry functions. **1982** *Financial Times* 2 Dec. 11/7 Tungsram gets 70 per cent of its componentry from Britain.

compong: see COMPOUND *sb.*[2]

†**componist.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *compōnista*, f. *compōnĕre* to compose: see -IST. So G. *componist*.] A musical composer.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 21 Not to be vsed in any plaine Song, yet worthy to be knowne by componists.

componit, Sc. f. COMPONED, *Obs.*

†**compo'nition.** *Sc. Obs.* = COMPOSITION.

1491 *Acta Audit.* 152 (Jam.) The said George lord Setoun had.. maid componitioune for the gudis spuilyeit.

†**componitour.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. COMPONE *v.*] = COMPOSER (of quarrels); COMPOUNDER.

1493 *Acta Audit.* 176 (Jam.) Jugis, arbitouris, arbitratouris, & amiable componitouris, equally chosin betuix the saidis partiis. **1535** *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 345 It sall nocht be lesum to the thesaurare and componitouris.. to compone or fyne.. with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than, etc.

compony: see COMPONÉ.

†**com'pope.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COM- + POPE.] A fellow-pope, a colleague in the papal office.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xviii. 77 One [pope].. being *rudis literarum* was fain to get another compope to say his offices.

comport (kəm'pɔət), *v.* [ad. L. *comportā-re* to carry together, and F. *comport-er* to endure, bear, suffer, conduct (oneself), behave: the L. f. *com-* + *portāre* to carry.]

†1. *trans.* To bear, endure; to tolerate. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 175 We that ar stark (sayes the apostle) man comport the imbecillitie of the waiker. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. lxx, The malecontented sort, That.. never can the present state comport. *a* **1619** —— *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 129 A Queene Dowager of England.. could not comport a superior so neare her doore. **1667** G. DIGBY *Elvira* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 25 How does that noble beauty.. Comport her servile metamorphosis? **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Pallas Angl.* 31 Whose Necessities they are oftentimes as far from.. Bearing or Comporting. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 70 Words taken in a sense which they comport.

†b. To bear, suffer, allow, permit *that*. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 662 The time did not comport that the course of divine matters.. should be hindred by humane contentions. **1646** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* iii. §2 (1663) 14 Amongst them the custome doth comport in certain places that they *Thou* one another more freely.

†2. intr. *to comport with*: to bear with, put up with, tolerate, endure, suffer. *Obs.*

1565 SIR W. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 172 II. 296 She .. prayeth hir Ma[ty] here to comport with hir untill she will send on of hirs hyther. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* II. 9 Being unable to comport with his Oppression. **1679** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 274 If the University of Oxford.. were to comport with the privileges granted before to the King's Printers. **1697** R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* I. xi. 242 She needed both drinking, bathing, and pumping, but had not Strength to comport with either. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v. (1872) 214 The family.. could at any rate comport with no long absence.

†b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. §2 Many.. Bishops.. unable to Comport themselves with his harshness.. quitted their preferments.

3. *refl.* To conduct or behave oneself; to act in a particular manner, to behave. Also *transf.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* XI. 53 How thwhole court of knightes gann them comport in glorious wellcoms. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 20 He comported himself with extraordinary courage. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 314 The heat which accompanies the sun's rays comports itself, in all respects, like light. **1858** JAS. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 221 It would be curious to know how the Christians comported themselves when the priest of the Sun became monarch of the world.

†4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* XI. 233 Wheare they with goodliest complementes comported. **1663** R. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 100 Comport, to compose the gesture. **1673** *Rules of Civility* ix. 86 How we are to Comport in our Congratulations and Condolements with great Persons. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 371, I cannot say how he would have comported under it.

†b. *to comport with*: to deal with, treat. *Obs.*

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* XV. Wks. 219 In what manner a prince ought to comport with his subjects. **1689** *Dial. betw. Timothy & Titus* 11 Now how do you Comport with it in your Practice?

5. intr. *to comport with*: to agree with, accord with; to suit, befit.

1589 R. BRUCE *Exhort. 2 Tim.* ii. (Wodrow) 375 Sik a meaning as the words may bear, and as their signification may comport with. **1603** DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 31 A Tragedy would indeed best comport with a Blank Verse. **1685** EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin*, How her detachment from Royall servitude would comport with her. **1734** WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 214 They do all that nature and art can do to comport with his will. **1884** SPEEDY *Sport* XVI. 288 Such wholesale slaughter does not comport with our opinion as to what really constitutes sport.

†6. *trans.* ? To befit, or ? to bear upon. *Obs. rare.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* 1, What respects he the negociating Matters comporting emperie and state?

†7. *lit.* To carry or bring together, collect. *Obs. rare.*

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 40 The materialls were comported from the Gentiles. *a* **1660** [see COMPORTATION].

†8. *to comport the pike*: to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. *Obs.*

See description and figure in Pistofilo, *Oplomachia* (1621), where this 'modo' is said to be new, and practised by some French captains, particularly those of the King's Guard; also in Alfieri *La Picca* (1641) 16 'Come porti la picca il capitano.' (In neither of these is any particular name applied to this 'modo'.) The mode of coming to the 'comport' is fully described in *The Perfection of Military Discipline after Newest Methods* (1690) p. 24.

1635-43 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* cxiii. (1661) 150 Comporting your Half-pikes martching, is to be understood, when you martch under Trees, or some such place where they cannot be ordered or advanced. **1634** Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 299 Postures for the Pike. (15) Shoulder. (16) Port your Pikes. (17) Comport your Pikes. (18) Order your Pikes. **1650** R. Elton *Art Milit.* viii. (1668) 6 The comporting of the Pike is only useful to the souldier marching up a hill; for if then he should be shouldered, the butt-end of the Pike would always be touching of the ground. **1688** J. S. *Art of War* 7 Captains and Lieutenants are to carry their pikes comported.

†**comport** (kəm'pɔət), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *comport*, f. *comporter* to COMPORT. But in sense 1 taken immediately from the Eng. verb.]

1. The action or position of comporting a pike: see COMPORT *v.* 8.

1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile. **1650** R. Elton *Art Milit.* I. iii, From the Comport charge to the Front, Right, Left, Reer. **1690** *Perfection Milit. Discip.* 24.

2. Behaviour, comportment.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 11 Our comport and conversation in and after it [the Holy Communion]. *a* **1700** Dryden *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 41, I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport.

'comport, *sb.*[2] [ad. F. *compote*: see COMPOTIER.] A dessert dish raised upon a stem or support.

1771 in J. E. Nightingale *Contrib. E.E. Porcelain* (1881) 26 Four shell pattern comports, enamel'd in flowers. **1783** *Ibid.* p. lxxxii, A capital desert service of Worcester,..containing 18 comports of various shapes. **1811** in Jewitt *Ceramic Art Gt. Brit.* (1878) II. 107, 4 Comports of Landscapes, 6 Comports of plants. **1862** *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6769 Dessert service of flint glass,..consisting of decanters, carafes, finger basins, ice plates, elevated comports, jugs,..and other glasses. **1881** *Porcelain Wks., Worcester* 7 Comports for dessert services. **1883** *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/7 The dessert service of Crown Derby china which is to be presented to Mr. Gladstone..consists of 26 pieces—18 plates and eight comports. **1924** H. Barnard *Chats on Wedgwood Ware* 91 Dessert baskets, comports, compotiers, custard stands and cups, and candlesticks..in plain glazed cream colour.

†**com'portable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COMPORT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable, bearable.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Comportáble*, tolerable, comportable, to be borne withall. **1636** Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxxiii. 464 To prove that..Religions differing in substantiall points are comportable in the same kingdome. **1665** J. Mall *Offer F. Help* iii, Expected evils are the more comportable. *a* **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 319 Comportable fool.

2. ? Accordant, consistent.

1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* (J.), Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comportable method.

Hence **com'portableness**, endurableness.

1642 *Consid. Duties Prince & People* 18 In every one of them the comportablenesse and stability depended onely on the well regulating of the Soveraigne power.

†**com'portance.** *Obs.* [f. COMPORT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Carriage, bearing, behaviour, manner of conducting oneself; (esp. in a favourable sense).

1590 Spenser *F.Q.* II. i. 29 Goodly comportaunce each to other beare, And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet. **1630** Lane *Sqr.'s Tale* p. 144 *note*, Now Orbell..him bore with such substancial comportance. **1644** J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* To Rdr. 1 A man of no benevolous or friendly comportance with those, to whom he..speaketh.

2. Agreement, accordance; compliance.

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 41 Calvin's apprehensions are of best comportance with the words. *a* **1665** —— *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 265 The word signifieth, let your yieldingness, or comportance and compliance, be known unto all men.

†**compor'tation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *comportātiōnem*, n. of action f. *comportāre*: see COMPORT and -ATION.] The action of bringing together or collecting; *concr.* a collection.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 The evangelical hand of comportation. **1655** Bp. Richardson *O.T.* 303 (T.) A collection and comportation of Agur's wise sayings. *a* **1660** Wharton *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 11 The Feast of Comport[at]ion of Wood..in memory of the wood comported, or brought for perpetual Nourishment of the Holy Fire.

comporteer, comportier, varr. COMPOTIER.

comporter (kɒm'pɔətə(r)). [f. COM- + PORTER.] (See quot., and FELLOWSHIP.)

1885 *Morn. Post* 22 Dec. 3/1 The plaintiff..was a fellowship porter, and..applied to be..a comporter, which was a superior rank in that body.

†**com'portioner.** *Obs.* [f. COM- + PORTIONER.] One of a number who share together; = COMPARCIONER.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 28 Gif ane heretage..perteines to divers and sundrie heires, as comportioners thereof. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. iv. xx. 359 In all Cathedral Churches, every Canon or Comportioner shall be obliged to be in a certain order, either Priest, Deacon, or Subdeacon.

comportment (kəm'pɔətmənt). Now *rare*. [a. F. *comportement* bearing, behaviour, f. *comporter*: see -MENT.]

1. Personal bearing, carriage, demeanour, deportment; behaviour, outward conduct, course of action. †Formerly also in *pl.*, Proceedings, conduct.

1599 Sandys *Europae Spec.* 152 Urban VIII..very magnificall and ceremoniall in his outward comportment. **1605** Camoen *Rem.* 213 Whosoever will..consider the comportment of the English Nation. **1631** Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 157 The better to maintaine their high state and comportement. **1647** Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 468 He will..make his comportment fuller of decency and majesty. **1650** Howell *Masaniello* I. 126 The causes of his tyrannicall comportments. **1756** W. Toloervy *Two Orphans* I. 96 His Christian and religious comportment in his sickness.

†b. So *c. of oneself, of one's body. Obs.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 16 Exacter obseruance of our Regular Discipline, and other good externe comportment of ourselues. **1663** Cowley *The College*, A graceful comportment of their bodies.

†c. Dealing *with* a person. *Obs.*

1697 J. Serjeant *Solid Philos.* 272 A Summary of our Comportment with all others of our own kind. *a* **1734** North *Lives* (1826) II. v. 152 A due account of his nearer comportment with his Majesty upon the subject of the new methods. **1736** Carte *Ormonde* II. 25 As to his comportment with Clanricarde Taaffe and the Irish.

d. Of a thing: 'Behaviour', manner of comporting itself (under specified conditions).

1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xiii. 137 Its comportment before the blowpipe.

†2. ? Something officially carried or borne. *Obs.*

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 487 The Pastorall Staffe..being their onely comportment.

†3. Accordance, consistent action. *Obs. rare.*

1675 Howe *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 99 a, The whole course of Divine dispensation..imports a steady Comportment with this necessity.

compos: see COMPOS MENTIS.

com'posable, *a.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Adapted for composition. Also, able to be composed; suitable for setting to music.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* To Rdr. 35 Our Saxon Ancestors..had a very significant and composable tongue. **1929** R. Bridges *Test. Beauty* III. 94 Happiness which all seek is not composable of any summation of particular pleasures. **1964** *Economist* 14 Nov. 718 A libretto that was..satisfying at a high literary standard and composable.

†**com'posal.** *Obs.* [f. COMPOSE + -AL[1]: cf. *disposal, proposal.*] The action of composing.

c **1630** Jackson *Creed* IV. vi. Wks. III. 68 Practise or right composal of affections being the end..of all moral discipline. **1672-5** Comber *Comp. Temple* Pref. (1702) 8 Charity..which guided his hand in the composal of these lines. **1700** W. King *Transactioneer* Pref. 2 What time can there be required for the Composal of such?

com'posant[1], *a.* and *sb. Math.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *composant* in same sense.] Entering into composition with other forces; a component, constituent.

1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 142 The name resultant is given to a force which is equivalent to two or more forces acting at once upon a point, or upon a body; these separate forces being named constituents or composants.

'composant[2], **comozant.** Also 8 **comazant.** A corruption of CORPOSANT [Pg. *corpo santo* 'holy body', from its resemblance to an aureole or nimbus], the electrical phenomenon known also as St. Elmo's Fire.

1749 Waodell in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 111 A very hard Storm of Wind, attended with Thunder and Lightning..and sundry very large Comazants (as we call them) overhead ..some of which settled on the spintles at the Topmast heads, which burnt like very large Torches. **1751** Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 224. **1753** *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 213 We have heard all our lives of St. Helmo's fire..and of the comazants of our mariners. **1881** W. C. Russell *Ocean Free Lance* I. v. 208 There's the first composant I have seen this cruise. **1889** *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/2 St. Elmo's fire, a form of electrical discharge which is more familiar to sailors under the name of comozants.

compose (kəm'pəʊz), *v.* [a. F. *compose-r* (12th c. in Littré), f. *com-* together + *poser* to place, put down:—Romanic *posare* = late L. *pausāre* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see POSE, REPOSE. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *pōnĕre*, *posui*, pa. pple. *positum*, *postum*, It. *posto*, OF. *post*, *pos*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as a synonym of OF. *-pondre*, and finally took its place in the compounds, so that *composer* to *compose* is now used instead of *compondre* to *compone*, *compound*, and naturally associated with *compositor*, *composition*, *compost*, etc., with which it has no connexion in origin.]

I. To put together, make up.

†1. *trans.* To make by putting together parts or elements: to make up, form, frame, fashion, construct, produce. *Obs.* exc. in the special senses below.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 He [God] is the very Astronomyer..as he hym self that composed astronomye. **1485** —— *Chas. Gt.* 12 He dyd compose & do edyfye a cyte. **1599** Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 35 England had..the arte to compose suche kynde of delicate Cloothe of golde, as Europe had not the lyke. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 170 His Helme: Were it a Caske compos'd by Vulcan's skill, My Sword should bite it. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 The Art of..composing a Ship, not out of one but several thousand pieces of Wood and Iron. **1788** Reid *Aristotle's Log.* i. §1. 2 He [Aristotle] was the first we know, says Strabo, who composed a library.

†b. To fashion, frame (the human body, etc); *esp.* in comp. as ***well-composed***, well put together, well-built. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ii. 15 His sone yolus..was soo fayr and so welle composed. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 21 Franke Nature rather curious then in hast Hath well compos'd thee. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, Cant.* vii. 4 Thy nose..is perfectly composed, and featured. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 195 Callipygæ and women largely composed behinde. **1667** Milton *P.L.* II. 111. **1676** D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* III. iii, So handsome, so well compos'd a man.

†2. To compound or mix (*with*). *Obs.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 52 Beuurages and drynkes sumptuous composed with spices.

3. Predicated of the elements; To constitute, make up; to be the constituents or material of.

This construction seems to have come in as 1 became obsolete.

1665 R. Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 Now that the sun has..elevated this Water in the form of Vapours..we see it Composes a Cloud. **1667** Milton *P.L.* I. 483 Nor did Israel scape Th' infection when their borrow'd Gold compos'd The Calf in Oreb. **1692** Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* 126 Insinuations, complaisance, and all those curious measures which compose the Art of winning hearts. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* I. i. 24 See worlds on worlds compose one universe. **1743** Fieloing *J. Wild* I. v, The same endowments have often composed the statesman and the Prig. **1799** *Scotl. Described* (ed. 2) 15 Granite, schistus, sand-stone..usually compose the strata of its rocks. **1875** Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 122 The five or six great tribes or tribe-leagues which composed the German nation.

4. *pass.* To be made up, formed, compounded *of* (a material, or constituent elements); to be constituted; to consist *of*.

Originally, and still in form, the passive of 1, the agent being left unexpressed. But now, practically, the passive of 3: the persons *who compose* a crowd are those *of whom* the crowd *is composed*.

1541 R. Coplano *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The bladder ..is composed of pannycles. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 257 He is compos'd and fram'd of treacherie. **1642** R. Carpenter *Experience* II. xi. 208 Every man is composed of a man and a beast. *a* **1713** Sprat (J.), Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *a* **1774** Goldsm. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 18 Every part of nature is composed from similar materials. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 91 If an assembly is viciously or feebly composed in a very great part of it. **1856** Sir B. Brooie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 111 The spinal chord is composed of the same materials as the brain. **1857** Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xii. 657 A government composed of princes and bishops. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 44 The first British currency was composed of tin.

5. *spec.* To construct (in words); to make or produce in literary form, to write as author.

Formerly often = *compile*; now chiefly restricted to poetry, essays, or the like, in which original literary workmanship is the predominant feature. *Write* is commonly used of any treatise of which narrative, description, or discussion is the main purpose; but it is a lighter substitute for *compose*, even in reference to finished works of literary art.

1483 Caxton *Cato* 3 A short and prouffitable doctryne..the which is taken and composed upon the said book of Cathon. **1489** —— *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Whiche he had composed and made in a boke. **1599** Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 69 The Letter of Cupide, and the ballade..whiche Chaucer never composed. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 225 Poets..that composed Hymnes and other sorts of Poems. **1667** Primatt (*title*), The City and County Purchaser and Builder. Composed by S. P. Gent. **1722** Sewell *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. p. iv, I was induced to compose an history. **1814** Worosw. *Pref. Excursion*, A determination to compose a philosophical poem. **1832** Southey *Penins. War* III. 556 The printed authorities from which the present history has been composed. **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. 262 In the last year of his life he [Cicero] composed at least eight of his philosophical works.

b. *absol.*

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. i, Yonder's Horace..I think he be composing as he goes in the street. **1766** Johnson in *Boswell* Feb., When composing, I have generally had them [verses] in my mind, perhaps fifty at a time, walking up and down in my room: and then I have written them down. **18** .. Crabbe (O.), Follow your calling, think the Muses foes Nor lean upon the pestle and compose. **1818** Parr *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 646 It is always easier to criticize than to compose. **1869** J. E. T. Rogers *Pref. A. Smith's W.N.* 25 It is said that he composed with difficulty, and always with the services of an amanuensis.

6. *Music.* To invent and put into proper form.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 182 Being inioyned to make a song, [he] wil do it so simplie as one would thinke a scholler of one yeares practise might easily compose a better. **1706** Farquhar *Recr. Officer* Epil. This piece of music..was composed by a famous Italian master. **1795** Mason *Ch.*

Mus. ii. 93 *note*, King Henry composed a Motett beginning *Quam Pulchra es*. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii, He composed pieces for a single voice with accompaniment for Violins.

b. To set to music; to write music to.

[**1661–2** PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb., At night begun to compose songs, and begin with 'Gaze not on swans']. **1691** DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Pref., The English..are not..so musical as the French, yet they have been pleas'd already with the *Tempest* [an opera], and some Pieces that follow'd, which were neither much better written, nor so well compos'd as this. **1841** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. i. 22 In the wish to find something Italian to compose. **1878** A. ROFFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 27 These four lines of Hamlet have been composed by Mr. M. P. King in the form of the unaccompanied glee for three voices.

c. *absol.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 60 Not intending to treat of Composing. **1849** MARRYAT *Valerie* xi, He is very talented, very musical, composes well. **1863** OUSELEY in *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1082/2 Now it became for the first time possible to compose in the true sense of that term. No longer was music simply an enhancing adjunct to words.

7. *Print.* To put together (types) so as to form words and blocks of words; to set up (type); to set up (an article, a page) in type; also *absol.*

1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* §24 If any person..that is not allowed Printer..shall worke at any such Presse, or Set, or Compose any Letters to bee wrought by any such Presse. **1708** HEARNE *Collect.* 11 Apr. II. 102 They had 15 shillings per sheet for composing Pliny's Epistles. **1721** *R. Procl.* 11 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5963/1 An Assistant to..Nathaniel Mist in composing for the Press. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784, The compositor was Mr. Manning..who had *composed* about one half of his 'Dictionary'. **1882** BLADES *Caxton* 108 The author procured..a fount of their Caxton types in pure lead, and composed a page of Caxton's 'Chess Book'.

8. To put together (parts or elements) so as to make up a whole; *spec.* in artistic use, To arrange artistically the elements of a landscape or painting.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) Where matter was put into those Figures by God..at last he reduced it to order, each being conjoined to one another and composed in due Proportion. **1659** T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 27 Panes of glass (composed in Diamond cut). **1782** GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 59 Shrubs artfully composed may have their elegance and beauty. **1828** STEUART *Planter's G.* 298 With..taste and judgment, Bushes and stools of Copse-wood may be thus composed..naturally and beautifully. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §26. 115 Symmetry without proportion is not composition. To compose is to arrange unequal things.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into composition; to admit of artistic grouping.

1828 ELMES *Metr. Improv.* 45 The house..composes well with the adjoining mansions and small plantations.

c. *trans.* To construct artistically. (Cf. 5, 6.)

1663 [see COMPOSING *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 149 The plan was not copied from any other edifice, but was composed expressly for the purpose mentioned.

II. To arrange a dispute, conflict of claims, etc.

9. *trans.* To settle, adjust, arrange.

a. discord or dissension, a dispute, difference, quarrel, war, disturbance, disorder, etc.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 242 The controversie ceased and composed betweene these two, Otho the Cardinall..beginneth his sermon. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. §6 To compose the strife between him and his competitor. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 234 This war was at length composed by the intervention of Mercury. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 198 The king, with some difficulty, composed this difference. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. xiv. 206 For the present the tumult was composed.

b. contending or rebellious persons, a disturbed district.

1594 [see COMPOSING *vbl. sb.* 1]. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 What a stirre had Abraham to compose Sarah and Hagar to peace. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. §39 It is hard so to compose two Swarms of Bees in one Hive, but that they will fall out and fight. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 316 Labienus, with four legions, was sent to compose the country between Sens and Paris.

10. To arrange (any matter) properly or successfully; to settle.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 That matter was sone composed by the king of England. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 96 [He] then goes..and composes this businesse with the King of France. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v. 37 It then remains..to compose the event [Mary's marriage] In some such form as least may harm your Grace.

b. *absol.* To come to a composition or settlement.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & C.* II. ii. 15 If we compose well heere, to Parthia.

†**11.** *intr.* ? To make composition, to compound (*for* anything). *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 179 Such as had the good fortune to keep or compose for their owne liuelyhoods.

III. To adjust the body or mind to any attitude, *esp.* that of repose; to calm or quiet disturbance.

[The later development has here app. been influenced by association with the cognate REPOSE, which retains much more of the original sense of *pausāre*; in senses 15–17, esp., *to compose* is to adjust to a state of *repose*.]

12. *trans.* To give some arrangement, attitude, or adjustment to; to 'make up' in a specified or understood way, or artificially. *to compose oneself*: to adopt an attitude, to dispose one's body, or features, in an appropriate manner.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 146 Composing and dressing it [his face] at a looking-glasse..all manner of waies to seem more terrible. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 180 The stroake inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity ..the name of Condyl. **1673** *Rules of Civility* vii. 77 Composing ourselves with as much modesty as we may. **1673** S. C. *Art Complaisance* i. 7 They appear more affected then yourself, and never fail to compose their countenances according to yours. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 90 How doth it [Water] exactly compose itself to a level or equal Superficies. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvii, She..would have taken care to study and compose a face so as to be ready to suit the plea.

13. To address or dispose (*esp.* the mind, oneself) calmly and collectedly *to* or *for* an action or state, or *to do* something; 'to adjust the mind to any business by freeing it from disturbance' (J.).

1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* VIII. 1108 That he may the more easily compose himselfe to resist [Satan's onsets]. **1650** HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 107 To sound the Shop Keepers, and compose them to see their slavery. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 596 Her also I..have calm'd..and all her spirits compos'd To meek submission. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 Tired with fear and fatigue, it was not possible for me to compose myself to write. **1794** SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, I would fain compose my thoughts for action.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*). *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 331 They tend to detain people always in a gazing and expecting posture, so that they compose not to the work and duty of the day.

c. In *compose oneself to sleep* there is a blending with following senses.

1709 STEEL & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 160 ¶2 It was impossible for me to compose my self to sleep after two such unexpected Alarms. **1877** LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xxi, The children..composed themselves in the deck-house to sleep for the remainder of the night.

†**14.** To put in the proper state (for any purpose); to dispose, to order. *Obs.*

1614 SPEED *Theatre Gt. Brit.* Pref., How the Lord composed my minde for the worke. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist.* VIII. (J.), The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

15. To set in proper order, or in a position of rest; to arrange, adjust; *e.g.* to set (the body) in the posture of sleep or repose. *to compose one's countenance*: to adjust the features so that they express no emotion. (Cf. COMPOSED 4.)

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 434 At length in sleep their bodies they compose. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xix, The whole body is composed, and the hands fall idly to the sides. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 446 First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, Ere sleep [his] senses tied, Oft had he changed his weary side, Composed his limbs. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* ix. He tried to compose his countenance as well as he could: it was impossible that he should explain to his hostess ..why he was angry.

b. To lay out (a dead body).

a **1677** BARROW *2nd Serm. Rom.* xii. 18. **1697** DRYDEN *Æn.* VI. 498 And in a peaceful grave my corps compose. **1717** POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 52 By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* II, No Christian hands Were here who should compose his decent corpse.

†**c.** *fig.* To make seemly and orderly (in manners, behaviour, etc.). *Obs.*

1626 DONNE *Serm. on Ps.* lxv. 5 By Composing our manners and rectifying our Life and Conversation. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186 One..who took more care to frame an Oration, than to compose his Life.

16. To make calm or quiet (a physical disturbance, noise, etc.).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 207 The windes fauourable, and the seas composed. *a* **1721** PRIOR *The Dove* 93 To compose this midnight noise. *a* **1728** WOODWARD (J.), Had power to still and compose it [the water], as well as to disturb it.

17. To calm, pacify, tranquillize (the thoughts, spirits, emotions). Freq. *refl.* and *passive.*

1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 Contract thy spirits togither, be compos'd. **1688** SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v, If you are not quiet, you shall never see her more ..I'll strive to compose myself. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii, He said..kind things to me, to compose and bring me to myself. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 305 Reflections such as.. Compose the passions, and exalt the mind. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, I heard him ask her to compose herself, for what a situation it was if anybody should come. **1873** MRS. OLIPHANT *Innocent* II. i. 20 For Heaven's sake, Amanda, compose yourself—Do you want to make a scene?

b. To tranquillize through the senses or nerves.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §86, I have known tar-water procure sleep and compose the spirits in cruel vigils. **1860–1** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 34 A good nurse can apply hot bottles to the feet..hour by hour, without disturbing, but rather composing the patient.

†**'compose,** *sb. Obs.* = COMPOSITION, COMPOST. Cf. COMPASS *sb.*[2]

1581 ANORESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 103 Remoue the hindering matter from the roote of the Fig tree, and lay compose to moisten, supple, and comforte the life therof.. Lay to the roote..that dung or compose. **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 45 And this..is the mysterie of your sweet Compose, to fume a Devill out at a mans nose like the smoake of Tobacco.

composed (kəm'pəʊzd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ED[1].]

†**1.** Made up of parts; compound; composite.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. xiv. 186 A number composed, is that which some one number measureth. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 Proper names beeing made of composed words. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 392 It congealeth in huge..stones..like to the composed Cinders of a Smithes Forge. **1662** J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 97 This is the simple body of an Element; but, that is a composed body. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The compos'd Order. **1801** tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* I. i, If a composed one, to know the parts of which it is composed.

†**b.** Complicated, compounded. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* ii. S ivb, Woundes composed after the intencion of Galyen aforesayde. *Ibid.* T i, The woundes are sometyme composed with vnnatural mater..and fraudelent venymous fylthynes.

†**2.** Elaborately or well put together. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 69 Walefull Sonnets, whose composed Rimes Should be full fraught with seruiceable vowes. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 22 A composed and elaborate Design will answer..better than one that is altogether plain and ordinary. *Ibid.* 63 A Bowling-green still more composed, and finer.

†**3.** Constituted, settled, established, confirmed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 360/4 This holy vyrgyne..was so composed in alle good maners.

4. Of the face, bearing, etc.: Made calm or tranquil; properly adjusted, undisturbed by emotion; expressive of gravity or self-possession.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 67 A personage of so composed a presence, that nature and fortune had done him wrong if they had not made him a souldier. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.* liv. (Arb.) 76 A man..Of a compos'd and setled countenance. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 46 In Spain..there is something still more serious and compos'd in the manner of the Inhabitants. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 117 That stern and composed face.

†**b.** Artificially 'made up' or adjusted. *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 80 His countenance was not composed but naturall and without art. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xviii. 97 Officers..with bended knees and a composed countenance, offered their respectful homage.

5. Having one's feelings or passions under control; calm and self-possessed, tranquil. The opposite of *excited, distracted.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II. v, He that will intend to take his rest must go to bed..with a secure and composed mind. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 104 Such calm and serene ideas of truth, that shine only in composed souls. **1724** POPE *Epit. Mrs. Corbet* 7 So unaffected, so composed a mind. **1727** —— *Epit. R. Digby* 3 Compos'd in suff'rings and in joy sedate. **1829** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* (1841) Ser. III. lxxxv. 453/1 Lord Kilmarnock was composed, though penitent, and prepared himself..for the terrible exit. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 103 When you are at home you will be more composed.

6. *Her.* **a.** = COMPONÉ. †**b.** *arms composed*: the addition by a gentleman to his own armorial bearings of a portion of those borne by his wife.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Componed* or *Composed*, is also used in the general for a bordure, a pale, or a fess, composed of two different colours, or metals, disposed alternately. **1847** *Gloss. Heraldry.*

composedly (kəm'pəʊzdlɪ, -ɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a composed manner; calmly, tranquilly, without agitation.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist.* I. (1843) 12/1 In this hurry..a man was seen walking before the door very composedly without a hat. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 447 The Heroe check'd her, and compos'dly said. **1836** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvii, He took his loss..very composedly. **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He lay back, and folded his hands composedly.

composedness (kəm'pəʊzdnɪs, -ɪdnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being composed.

a. in outward bearing, appearance, or demeanour.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxxiii. (1632) 130 A man of so obseruable composedness, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. **1745** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 182 Gravity and composedness of behaviour. **1820** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 9 That this composedness was the demeanour of one who submitted to the stroke as a judicial visitation.

b. in mind, spirits, etc.

1627 BP. HALL *Heaven vpon E.* §2. 74 This due composednesse of minde we require unto our tranquillity. **1796** LAMB *Let. Coleridge* 28 Oct., Rejoice with me in my sister's continued reason and composedness of mind. **1883** MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Sheridan* 208 Details which move the heart out of the composedness of criticism.

c. of a people, etc.: Settled order, tranquillity.

a **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 168 The anarchy lasted, with some short intervals of composedness, till the general election of 1705.

composer (kəm'pəʊzə(r)). [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *composeur.*]

1. a. One who puts together or combines into a whole; one who fashions or constructs. *rare.*

1644 BP. WILLIAMS *Rights of Kings* (1662) 43 (T.) To be the composers. contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law. **1657** MAY *Satir. Puppy* 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 278 Composers of green Arbours. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 A wise man is the proper composer of an excellent Sallet.

†**b.** A mixer or mingler. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58a, These composers or mongerels with their temperature and mixture.

†**c.** A component, a constituent part. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. iv. 11 Humours..are the third composers of a horses body.

2. One who composes a literary work; an author or writer.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 101 Like unto composers of Tragedies. **1644** MILTON *Educ.*, Able writers and composers in every excellent matter. **1818** PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 646 Instances in which great critics have shewn themselves not very correct composers. **1863** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 21 Moses being not the mere collector, but the composer of the documents contained in Genesis.

3. One who composes music. (The usual sense, when used without defining additions.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 Some wil be good descanters..and yet wil be but bad composers. **1644** MILTON *Educ.*, The well studied chords of some choice composer. **1691** DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Pref., The Composer Monsieur Grabut..has so exactly express'd my sense..that he seems..to have been the Poet as well as the Composer. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 413/1 Mr. Cowen is also the composer of many popular songs. **1883** ROCKSTRO *Life Handel* xxviii, The greatest Composer in the world.

4. One who arranges or groups according to the laws of artistic composition; †a designer.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Henry Shallcross late of Morden..Composer to the Callicoe Factory there. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 145 As the eye is the best composer, so light is the first of painters.

†5. One who sets up type, a compositor. *Obs.*

1634 HARINGTON *Salernes Regiment* Pref. 4 The faults of the Composer and Correcter shall neyther be excused nor accused by mee. **1637** LAUD *Let.* in *Hist. Chancellorsh. Oxf.*, The procuring of a sufficient composer, and corrector, for the Eastern languages. **1708–15** KERSEY *Compositor*, a Printer's Composer, that sets the Matter.

6. A person or thing that adjusts, settles, tranquillizes, etc.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Matt. xi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 479 Seeking out those great composers of the soul. **1711** GAY *Rural Sports* 11, Ye murm'ring streams..The sweet composers of the pensive soul. **1735** R. JAMES *Canine Madness* (1760) 156 [Musk] is a great composer, and excellent in convulsions. **1827** EARL SHAFTESBURY in *Life* (1886) I. ii. 72 Yesterday read 'Watson's Apology'..an everlasting composer for busy Deists and wounded faith.

7. *Comb.*, in appositive use, as (sense 3) ***composer-arranger, -conductor.***

1955 KEEPNEWS & GRAUER *Pict. Hist. Jazz* xxi. 278 Composer-arranger Jack Montrose. **1959** 'F. NEWTON' *Jazz Scene* vi. 110 Bands can have a distinctive 'sound',..mixed by the composer-arranger from the colours of the individual musicians. **1938** *Times* 30 Apr. 10/3 The acclamations which were offered to the composer-conductor.

†composier. *Obs.* app. = COMPOSURE 'composition'.

1648 *Royalist's Def.* 50 The composier of that Body. *Ibid.* 77 The Composier of the Members is such. *Ibid.* 86 A composier far more preposterous, and absurd.

composing (kəm'pəʊzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the verb COMPOSE (in its various senses).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 364 (R.) The appeasing and composing of controversies and heresies. **1594** Bp. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 203 For the composing and attoneing of Christened kingdoms. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The composing of a fit and easy Staires being a Masterpiece. **1688** *Penn. Archives* I. 103 For the composing of several disputes and differences. **1708** HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Sept. II. 129 The Printers demand per sheet 14*s.* for composing. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 121 They sung..hymns of their own composing. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 To Wordsworth, composing was a healthy exercise.

2. *Comb.* (in sense 7 of the verb): **composing-frame**, the frame or stand at which a compositor stands; **composing-machine**, a machine for setting up type; **composing-room**, the room in which compositors work; (in quot. 1859) the room in which an author composes; **composing-rule**, a brass or steel rule against which the type is set in a composing stick, a setting-rule; **composing-stand** = *composing-frame*; **composing-stick**, an instrument (now of metal) of adjustable width, in which the type is set before being put on a galley.

1737 *London Mag.* Oct. 552/1, 7 Persons enter'd the Printing-House in Bow-street; 3 of whom rush'd up Stairs, and coming into the *Composing-Room, one of them spoke to Mr. Haines. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 222 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the composing-room. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) II. 137 The poet's study and composing room. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/3 Mr. Boyle began in the composing-room and ended in the editorial chair. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 358 It makes the half of an oblong right-angled parallelepiped cut diagonally, being somewhat like the *composing stick of a Printer. **1882** BLADES *Caxton* 123 The composing-sticks were originally of hard wood, without any sliding adjustment.

com'posing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That composes; *esp.* tranquillizing, soothing, sedative, as a ***composing draught.***

1644 Sir E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* B iij, A composing third way was my wish. **1646** CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 60 The sweet peace of all-composing night. **1796** LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Oct., I may dismiss immediately both doctor and apothecary, retaining..a composing draught or so for a while. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 37 To take three composing draughts a day.

†com'posit, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *composit-* ppl. stem of *compōnĕre*: see COMPOSITE. Cf. *deposit.*] *trans.* To place or put together.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 133 A..Rhapsody, and confused mass of knowledge..compositedand compiled.

†com'posital, *a.* (? *sb.*) *Obs.*—¹ ? Composite.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. IV. ix, Lives centrall Can frame themselves a right compositall.

composite ('kɒmpəzɪt, formerly kəm'pɒzɪt). *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -it. [ad. L. *composit-us*, pa. pple. of *compōnĕre* to put together. Cf. F. *composite* (in Archit.). Introduced first in the architectural sense (2), the only one recognized by Johnson, 1755–73.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Made up of various parts or elements; compound; not simple in structure.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 27 It is impossible, in a composite sense, that the creature should not act and do that unto which it is premoved by the first cause. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 328 We cannot decompose what is not already composite. **1851** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. 96 To analyse a composite phenomenon into simpler ones. **1883** A. ROBERTS *O.T. Revis.* ii. 28 The Book of Genesis is composite..a congeries of fragments collected from many different sources.

b. with *of*: = Compounded, composed. *rare.*

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 17 A dithyrambic ode..composite of fantastic epithets.

2. *Arch.* a. The name of the fifth of the classical orders, being 'composed of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian'. At first *Composita* (sc. *columna*).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij a, This piller was firste buylded to his perfection in the time of Titus, Vespasianus, who..called it Composita, or as some doo name her Italica. *Ibid.* E iv b, Tuscana, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, & Composita, increase their heightes by Diameters. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 40 The Composite Order must be made of the same proportions of the Corinthian. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/5 The Three Greek Orders, Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian..and the Two Latin, Tuscan and Composita. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 95 Above there is placed a series of composite columns. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 359 Another order, the Composite, which is Ionic and Corinthian mixed..may be described as a spoiled Corinthian.

b. ***composite arch***: 'the pointed or lancet arch' (Gwilt).

3. *Math.* a. ***composite number***: a number which is the product of two or more factors, greater than unity. [L. *numerus compositus* (Isidore III. v. 7).]

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). **1772** HORSLEY *Prime Numb.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have any common integral divisor besides unity, are said to be Composite with respect to one another. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 A Composite Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers. **1859** BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 20.

†b. See quot.: cf. COMPOUND *a.* 2 b.

a **1500** in Halliwell's *Brief Acc. S. Morland* (1838) 20 Compositys be alle nombrys that ben componyd of a digyt and of an articule, as fourtene.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Consisting of an organic aggregation of individuals, or of distinct parts.

a. *Bot.* (*a*) Belonging to the N.O. *Compositæ*, in which what is popularly called the flower consists really of a close head of many small flowers ('florets') sessile on a common receptacle, and surrounded by a common involucre of bracts; examples are the daisy, dandelion, tansy, marigold, aster, chrysanthemum, dahlia, sunflower. Also *sb.* A plant of this order.

In many Composites the florets of the ray or circumference differ in shape from those of the disc, being developed so as to look like petals; by cultivation, the florets of the disc may assume the same form, as in the daisy, dahlia, and common marigold; these two states are popularly called *single* and *double*.

1832 PINNOCK *Guide to Knowl.* No. 11 88/2 The whole autumnal season is remarkable for the reign of the Compositæ, or composite flowers. **1854** BALFOUR *Outlines Bot.* 449 The properties of Composite plants are various. **1861** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 120 The head of a composite is made up of a number of..florets. **1882** *Garden* 10 June 405/1 Graceful single flowered Composites have become so popular.

†(*b*) Compound. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Stalk*, If the stalk divaricate, or, instead of sending out branches, it divide into them, it is called a composite stalk.

b. *Zool.* Compound.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælent.* 205 The corallum of the Tabulata is mostly, if not always, composite. **1872** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. 554 The arborescent structures of the Composite Zoophytes.

c. *Crystallogr.* Compound.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 220 These strata are not united together like the parts of certain composite crystals.

5. *Logic.* Belonging to the terms collectively, but not to each separately; collective. (Cf. COMPOSITION 4 b.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 Another ambiguity..is passing from the Composite to the Divisive, or from the Divisive to the Composite, meaning of a proposition.

6. In various technical uses: a. Of ships: Built of both wood and iron; constructed of an iron framework covered with wood.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* I *note*, The 'Sunbeam' .. may be technically defined as a screw composite three-masted topsail-yard Schooner. **1888** *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 She is a composite vessel—that is, constructed of iron frames with a wood bottom, protected by copper sheathing.

b. ***composite carriage***: a railway-carriage with compartments of different classes. So *a composite.*

1868 *Daily News* 24 Aug., A composite (first and second class) carriage. **1883** *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 2/4 Captain Price and Dr. Davies scrambled out of the capsized composite. **1887** *Times* 19 Sept. 10/2 He was in the bogie composite carriage.

c. ***composite candle***: one made of a mixture of stearic acid and the stearin of coco-nut oil; also *absol.*

1845 *Mech. Mag.* 60 A very cheap composite candle. **1857** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 334 There isn't a candle allowed..wax, dip, moulded, or composite. **1865** *Look Before You Leap* I. 176 A pair of hastily lit composites.

d. ***composite photograph or portrait***: a single photographic portrait, produced by combining those of two or more persons. Also *a composite.*

e. ***composite (high) school***: in Canada, a secondary school providing courses in academic, commercial, and industrial subjects.

1943 *Canada & Newfoundland Educ. Assoc. Rep. Survey C'ttee* v. 63 Composite high schools should be located in advantageous locations so that rural children may benefit from diversified curricula. **1955** W. G. HARDY *Alberta Golden Jubilee Anthol.* 174 In Senior High, the new Composite School is changing the educational picture again; large school plants are being designed for the teaching of technical, commercial and academic subjects. **1958** *Encycl. Canadiana* III. 389 The composite school, an educational institution which offers a wide variety of instruction in the technical, vocational and academic fields, is a relatively recent type of secondary school. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 50 (Advt.), This is a fully composite school with a projected enrolment of 1450 students for September 1968, and a pupil-teacher ratio of 17 to 1.

7. ***composite sailing*** in *Naut.*: a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.

c **1850** *Rudim, Navg.* (Weale) 56 Another variety of the system is *Composite Great Circle Sailing.* **1868** *Daily News* 10 Sept., Connected with these tables was a sailing which Mr. Towson had designated 'composite sailing', by which he had enabled the mariner to take the nearest practical route when great circle sailing is not available.

B. *sb.* (See also prec. senses 3 b, 4 a, 6.)

†1. A component part. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 12 If time and tune be the Composits of Musicke.

2. a. A composite thing; anything made up of different parts or elements, a compound.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripat. Inst.* 204 The Composit or compound must needs be, in some measure, dense. **1721** BAILEY, *Composites*, (in Pharmacy) Medicines made up of many simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, etc. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* III. v. Wks. 241 Each man's understanding..is a composite of natural capacity and of super-induced habit. **1794** T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I. Pref. 15 Beauty in every composite consists in the apt connexion of its parts with each other. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 151 That wonderful composite called English.

b. A material made from two or more physically different constituents each of which largely retains its original structure and identity.

1959 *Jrnl. Electrochem. Soc.* CVI. 318/2 Ceramic-and-plastic composites. **1966** [see *carbon fibre*]. **1967** *Times Rev. Industry* June 68/1 Upgrading of the physical properties has..been achieved by the production of composites, materials in which physical deficiencies in the plastics are compensated by the addition of reinforcing materials. **1970** *Materials & Technol.* III. xii. 881 An interesting new addition to the range of fibre reinforced composites is glass reinforced cement.

c. With pronunc. (kɒmpə'zaɪt). A composite resolution put before a Trades Union Congress, which has been compiled from several related resolutions proposed by trade unions or constituency Labour parties.

1971 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct. 1/3 From the agendas..resolutions are plucked..to be amended..and finally extruded in a series of 'composites' (pronounced for obscure reasons to rhyme with 'kites'). **1972** *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 14 The debate at Tenby was on a composite of motions on the issue set down by branches. **1978** *Spectator* 21 Oct. 33/1 He shows an ignorance of politics, perhaps not surprisingly, when he complains of a journalist accenting 'composite' on the last syllable, to rhyme with 'flight'. **1984** *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 13/3 Committees of General Council members and TUC officials wheedle, beg, hector or entrap those unions which have submitted resolutions into merging them in with others dealing with the same topic to produce omnibus resolutions —composites.

3. *Gram.* A compound word or term. *rare.*

1708–15 KERSEY, *Composite*, a Term in Grammar; as A Composite, or Compounded Word. **1887** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §397 These [adjectives] are Composites; they have been formed by the combination of two words.

composite (kɒmpə'zaɪt), *v. Pol.* [f. the sb.: see COMPOSITE *sb.* 2 c.] *trans.* To amalgamate (resolutions put before a party conference or Trades Union Congress) into one composite resolution. Hence **compo'siting** *vbl. sb.*

1962 *Economist* 8 Sept. 873/3 The Liberal executive keeps a watch over this agenda by compositing into multi-point motions the ideas. **1965** *New Statesman* 8 Oct. 506/3

Whereas Labour resolutions generally do have to be composited out of recognition, they at any rate are composited by the delegates themselves and, having been composited, they stand some chance of actually being debated. **1973** *Daily Tel.* 23 July 34/6 By the time the five-day conference opens on Oct. 1 it [*sc.* the agenda] will have been 'composited' into workable compass. **1979** H. WILSON *Final Term* ix. 183 NEC members worried about their seats, or concerned with the 'compositing' of resolutions on the Saturday afternoon. **1985** *Times* 30 Sept. 32/1 He has attended 'compositing' negotiations to resist any change in the wording.

compositely ('kɒmpəzɪtlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPOSITE + -LY².] In a composite manner.

1854 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 86 Not simply but compositely. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* (1870) 278 Two and three (taken compositely) are five.

'compositeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Composite state or quality.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* II. 195 Apparent compositeness of attestation may really be due to mixture, and therefore delusive.

composition (kɒmpə'zɪʃən). Also 4–5 -icioun. [a. F. *composition*, ad. L. *compositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compōnĕre*; see COMPONE and COMPOSE.]

I. As an action.

* *generally.*

1. The action of putting together or combining; the fact of being put together or combined; combination (of things as parts or elements of a whole).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 221 By composiciouns Of Anglis. **1612** BACON *Ess., Vain-Gl.* (Arb.) 464 Such composition of glorious natures doth put life into busines. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. §14 Wee must consider ..when the composition of things together in the understanding, doth depend upon the meer operation of the mind. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 226 The Composition of Atomes in Bodies is like that of Letters, in Words. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §31. 114 The instances of abridgement and composition of quotations.

2. The forming (*of* anything) by combination of various elements, parts, or ingredients; formation, constitution, construction, making up.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 One of the marueylous thynges that god vseth in the composition of man. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 10 Every body.. which is capable of composition and resolution. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 165 The Ingredients..imploy'd in the Composition of the Prepar'd Water. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, In the composition of a pudding, it was her judgement that mixed the ingredients. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 112 The substitution of the troy pound..for the composition of the bushel and gallon.

†**3.** The putting (of things) into proper position, order, or relation to other things; orderly arrangement; ordering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 BACON *Relig. Medit., Earthly Hope* (Arb.) 113 A state of minde which..is setled..out of a good gouernment and composition of the affections. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 21 In the gesture and composition of the body. **1704** SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, By what kind of Practices the Voice is best govern'd towards the Composition and Improvement of the Spirit. **1854** FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 453 Reverence and composition of body and outward demeanour.

** *specifically.*

4. = SYNTHESIS. †**a.** *Philos.* 'Synthetic' reasoning or demonstration; reasoning from the universal to the particular. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Composition passeth from the cause to the effect. *Ibid.*, A demonstration *a priori*, or composition is, when in reasoning, from the principles and first groundes, we passe..till after many reasons made, we come at the length to conclude that, which we first chiefly entend. And this kinde of demonstration vseth Euclide..for the most part. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* III. Concl., As in Mathematicks, so in Natural Philosophy, the investigation ..by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Composition* ..is a method of reasoning wherein we proceed from some general self-evident truth to other particular and singular ones.

b. *Logic. fallacy of composition*: see quots.

1724 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. §7 The sophism of composition is when we infer any thing concerning ideas in a compounded sense, which is only true in a divided sense.. If any one should argue thus, Two and three are even and odd; five are two and three; therefore five are even and odd. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 The sophism of Composition..An instance..is what may be called the Spendthrift's Fallacy: All of these contemplated expenditures (taken separately) are of trifling amount; Therefore all of them may be incurred (together) without ruining me.

5. Combination of arithmetical factors, ratios, forces, or elements, so as to produce a compound resultant: †**a.** *Math.* The multiplication of factors to produce a 'compound' or composite number. *Obs.* **b.** The multiplication or compounding of ratios; see COMPOUND *v.* 2, *a.* 2. †**c.** In a proportion, the substitution of the sum of the first and second terms for the first (or second), and of the sum of the third and fourth for the third (or fourth) *Obs.*; now expressed by *componendo*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj, Here must you vnderstande by composition, the multiplicacion of the partes of nombers together. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* v. xxx, $\frac{BC}{AB} < \frac{EF}{DE}$ and therefore by composition $\frac{AC}{AB} < \frac{DF}{DE}$. **1695** ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then by composition of Reason it will be as A + B : B :: C + D : D. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325. **1875** TODHUNTER *Algebra* xxvi. 224.

d. *Dynamics. composition of forces*: see quots. So *c. of velocities*, etc.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 137 Composition of Forces, is the uniting of two or more forces into one, which shall have the same effect; or the finding of one force that shall be equal to several others taken together, in any different directions. **1830** KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* v. 52 In the examples of the composition of forces..here given, the effects of the forces are the production of pressures, or to speak more correctly..the 'composition of pressures'. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 73 The law which determines the composition of mechanic forces.

†**e.** *Chem.* Chemical combination. *attraction of composition*: a name for chemical affinity. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 5 The following ten laws.. comprehend all the phenomena of the attraction of composition. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 304 The species of attraction called chemical attraction, is also [called]..the attraction of composition, or chemical affinity.

6. *Gram.* **a.** The combination, according to certain rules or principles, of two (or more) words to form one compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 9 Whan soever..this worde *ex* commeth in the composicion of any worde in the frenche tong. **1580** GOLDING *Pref. Verses Baret's Alv.* Ava, To giue iust rules of Deriuation, And Composition. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 263 *Σιδωνο*, which is one member in the Composition of it, relates to the Phœnissæ. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §979 New words may be formed..by the junction of two or more separately intelligible words into one. This is called composition. The distinctive features of two words being compounded are the loss of their separate accents, and the possession of but one set of inflexions.

b. The due arrangement of words into sentences, and of sentences into periods; the art of constructing sentences and of writing prose or verse.

[**1388** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* Prol., And lackide compassioun of wordis [Vulg. *deficere in verborum compositione*].] **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 88b, Composicion..is an apte joynyng together of wordes in suche order, that neither the eare shal espie any jerre, nor yet any man shalbe dulled with overlong drawing out of a sentance. **1666** DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 38 The last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 36 Composition, properly so called, is the culmination of the exercises of speaking and reading, translation and re-translation. *Mod.* All candidates must pass in Latin prose composition. Greek Verse composition is no longer obligatory.

7. The composing of anything for oral delivery, or to be read; the practice or art of literary production.

1577 HARRISON *England* Pref., My rash and retchlesse behauiour vsed in the composition of this volume. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶7 Dryden, whose warmth of fancy, and haste of composition, very frequently hurried him into inaccuracies. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, The composition of such a series of history. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 Books of recent composition. **1829** SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., I did not abandon the idea of fictitious composition in prose.

8. The action or art of disposing or arranging in due order the parts of a work of art, *esp.* of a drawing or painting, so as to form a harmonious whole.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* Pref., In the composition of a picture the painter is to take care that nothing enter into it which is not proper..to the subject. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 14b, Composition is that Rule or Method in painting, whereby the several Parts in a Picture are joyned together in order to form a Whole. **1848** SIR W. STIRLING *Ann. Artists Spain* I. 126 Their colouring is Flemish, but in drawing and composition they display a knowledge of the Italian models. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 68 A successful attempt at composition, or the regular disposal of the subject in the space allotted. **1876** HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 399 Certain coins of Trajan exhibit the same style of composition as the decussis.

9. The action or art of composing music.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 You lacke nothing of perfect musicians, but only vse to make you prompt and quicke in your compositions. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 58 To invent within the rules of legitimate composition. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii, Though devoted to secular.. music, [he] brought to the performance and composition of it so much taste and correct feeling, that, etc.

10. *Printing.* The setting up of type; the composing of pages of matter for printing.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 206 The printer usually charges for composition by the sheet.

†**11.** The composing or settling (of differences, etc.). *Obs.*

a **1654** SELDEN *Eng. Epin.* ii. § 19 Quiet composition of seditious tumults.

12. The settling of a debt, liability, or claim, by some mutual arrangement; compounding. *composition of felony*: see COMPOUND *v.* 9. Cf. 22–25.

1557 *Order Hospitalls* Fvijb, All debts owing to the Howse by composition. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686/4 That the said Debts may be satisfied without Composition or Abatement. **1707** *Reflect. upon Ridicule* 267 To come to Composition, and lose one half of the Debt to save the rest. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1826) II. 371 If he could not get in all that was due from the debtor, he got by composition, barter, or other means, as much as he could.

1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 300 All sorts of accounts should be closed some time or other—by payment; by composition; or by oblivion. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 397 The composition for a life of wickedness by a gift to a priest. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 248 A happy contrivance for the composition of felonies.

II. The mode, with the resulting condition or state.

13. a. The manner in which a thing is composed, compounded, or made up; condition or state as resulting from, or constituted by, combination; constitution, make, with reference to ingredients.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxx. 32 Beside [**1611** after] the composicioun of it ȝe shulen not make another. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 555 In composicion of syluer is quycke syluer and whyte brymstone. **1715** DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶11 The composition of this pudding she has however promised Clarinda, that..she shall be told. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 69 Having thus clearly established the composition of white light. **1881** J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 27 The elements of heroism and romance enter largely into the composition of the narrative. **1883** *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 88/1 Confusion..between the composition of brass and bronze.

†**b.** Structure, consistency. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 358 Matters of hard compositions, as quarreys and stones. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 22 The rockes are of a composition like Mill stones.

†**14.** Position in relation to other parts; disposition, arrangement, posture. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 30 þe brawne is made ..as a bowe þat ys y-bent; & for þat kynde wolde kepe þys compositioun, he clothyde þe brawne wyþ a pannycle. **14..** *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 148 Hir berynge and composicyone of chere. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 70 The Thumbe erect, the other Fingers gently bent in, is a convenient composition of the Hand for an exordium.

15. The state or quality of being composite.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* ii. Tj, The dysposycyons that make composycyons in woundes be sondry. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. iii. 2 Pointes, for their simplicitie and lacke of composition, are..only the termes and endes of quantitie. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* iv. 16 The incense of composition. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. §9 None of the distinct Ideas we have of either is without all manner of Composition. **1872** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. ii. 6 Even in Compound Quantitative Reasoning there are degrees of composition.

16. Of persons: †**a.** Constitution of body. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 143 A good composition of the body layeth a good foundation of olde age. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 *Mala constitutio*, that is to say, an evill state or composition.

b. Mental constitution, or constitution of mind and body combined; the combination of personal qualities that make any one what he is. (Now usually regarded as *transf.* from 13.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 73 Oh how that name befits my compositon: Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old. **1625** BACON *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 510 The best Composition, and Temperature is, to have Openesse in Fame and Opinion; Secrecy in Habit. **1697–8** WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 148 Some higher worlds, furnished with inhabitants of a better composition. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, A sort of instinct or secret composition of their nature. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. *Mod. Gallantry*, Whatever there is of the man of business in my composition. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 Persons ..who have a touch of madness in their composition.

17. Artistic manner, style.

a. The mode or style in which words and sentences are put together.

1532 W. THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is..suche perfectyon in metre, the composycion so adapted. **1597** F. THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 99 The tedious lengthe and the disordered compositione. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 241 To come to the stile and composition. **1870** STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. xiii. 144 So superior was this speech in composition. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 238 The author..might have been expected to look beyond composition.

b. The arrangement of the parts of a literary work. *rare.* (Cf. sense 8.)

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. §26 The *ordonnance* or composition of the Paradise Lost is admirable... Every part succeeds in an order noble, clear, and natural.

c. The (due) arrangement of the parts of a picture or other work of art (or of a natural scene).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 18 Composition, design, and colouring..are the essence of Painting. **1766** GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xvi, They were drawn with seven oranges—a thing quite out of taste, no variety, no composition in the world. *a* **1849** POE *Landsc. Gard.* Wks. 1864 IV. 341 What is technically termed the composition of a natural landscape. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 187 As regards the composition of the picture, I am not convinced of the propriety of its being in two so distinctly separate parts. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. i. 159 Composition may be best defined as the help of everything in the picture by everything else.

d. *Music.*

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., He..played..most admirably, and the composition most excellent. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. Defin. p. xviii, To Excellence of Style and Composition.

†**18.** Consistency, congruity. *Obs. rare.* Cf. 22.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 1 There's no composition in this Newes, That giues them Credite.

III. The product.

19. a. *quasi-concr.* A condition consisting in the combination or union (material, practical, or ideal) *of* several things; a combination, aggregate, mixture.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 3 Orontius defineth the worlde to be the perfect and entiere composition of all thinges. *a* **1680** T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 5 All honey would harm us, all wormwood would undo us; a composition of both is the best way. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §58 Common soaps are compositions of lixivial salt and oil. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 360 Every soil is a composition of different earths. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1779 It is difficult to represent this sound by any composition of our letters. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 233 A composition of ultra-marine and vermillion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Narrative is of three kinds, the simple, imitative, and a composition of the two.

b. used of persons. (Cf. 16 b.)

1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 133 Queen Elizabeth, as singular a composition as her father. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 He seemed, by the variety..of his powers, to be a composition of several persons.

20. a. *concr.* A substance or preparation formed by combination or mixture of various ingredients.

Applied in various trades to particular mixed substances used in the operations of the trade; e.g. stucco, plaster or cement made to serve the purposes of marble or stone; mixed metal made for a particular purpose; the mixture of which candles are made; the composite material of which printers' inking-rollers are made, etc. In these technical uses, frequently shortened to COMPO[1].

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Mengle togyther..a blacke masse or composition..lyke vnto very blacke pytche. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 130 b, We put it [squilla]..into drinkes or spicye composiciones. **1576** FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 272 Medicinable compositions. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 That diaphanous Composition, Glass. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 164 An Ingredient of the Composition, with which the Egyptians embalm'd the Bodies. *a* **1719** AOOISON (J.), Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. **1791** HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. iv. 187 The solution of tin called by dyers Composition. **1831** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 69 Some compositions..which diffused noisome odours.

†b. A structure. *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §94 The much greater tonnage of the stone..than was necessary in the compositions of my predecessors.

21. An intellectual production.

†a. A sentence formed by due arrangement of words. *Obs. rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 180 Marking carefully both parts of the Composition or Sentence, both antecedent and consequent.

b. A train of ideas put into words; a literary production. In school and college language, one written as an exercise in the putting of ideas into prose or verse.

1601 R. CHESTER *Loves Martyr*, To these are added some new compositions. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 95 Some compositions of his owne penning. **1734** WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 159 Considerable benefit..to be derived from devotional compositions. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. I. 27 Aldhelm's Latin compositions..were deemed extraordinary performances. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 Compositions of a similar nature to the tales of a Thousand and One Nights. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47, I deny that I make verses or address compositions to him.

c. A work of art (*esp.* a drawing or painting), consisting of several elements artistically combined.

1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. Wks. 1798 I. 177 The capricious compositions of Tintoret. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 49 A study in colour of every separate thing that was to form part of the composition.

d. *transf.* to natural scenery.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 12 Compositions in nature and art. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* v. 61 The presence of clouds breaks up the symmetry of these natural chromatic compositions.

e. A musical production, a piece of music.

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., The whole composition is most excellent. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 282 One of Handel's compositions. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, Herr Klesmer played a composition of his own, a Fantasia.

22. A mutual agreement or arrangement between two parties, a contract. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 848 And telle he moste his tale as was resoun, By forward and by composicioun. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxv. 92 Laomedon made a composicion with phebus and neptunus..by the whiche he promysed theym ..a toune full of golde. **1599** *Parismus* II. (1661) 261 As he was making Composition with Parismenos for their Transportation. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 My curse on..all my posterity, if ever they come to any composition with the Lord Strutt. **1839** STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 403 In the reign of Edward the Second..a composition was made between Sir John de Mowbray, and the Abbot of Selby.

23. a. An agreement for the settlement of political differences; a treaty, etc. *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 57 Pope Gregorye..sent to þe kynges of Engelond and of Scotlond..þat þe composicioun schulde be stedfastliche i-holde. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 497 That the realmes of England and of Fraunce..were of late..joyned together in an eternall league and eomposition. **1649** *Answ. Petit. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* (1690) 16 By..several charters confirmed by Act of Parliament and special compositions with the city. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 290 To send a mission of mediation to Spain, for the purpose of..bringing about some honourable composition.

b. A mutual agreement for cessation of hostilities, a truce; an agreement for submission or surrender on particular terms; capitulation; terms of surrender.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cviii. 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in composicyon, that ye make vs no warr, nor we to you, the space of a moneth. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* III. 44 Reyne Berk having held out three moneths against the attempts of the besiegers..yeelded upon composition. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/3 General Schultz has taken Caschaw by Composition. **1761–2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* xl. (1806) III. 368 Henry..entered into a composition with them; and..granted them peace on the most advantageous conditions.

24. An agreement or arrangement involving surrender or sacrifice of some kind on one side or on both; a compromise.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. §7 Content to deliver up the bookes of God by compocition to the end their own lives might be spared. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. §16 The French speech..was fain at last to come to a composition with the English tongue. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xii. 77 It will probably end in a composition, never to have either. **1826** *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 296 This singular composition between taste and principle. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 With the Elector of Saxony a composition was made..Instead of the four hundred thousand rixdollars which he had demanded, he consented to accept one hundred thousand and the Garter.

25. a. An agreement for the payment (or the payment by agreement) of a sum of money, in lieu of the discharge of some other obligation, or in a different way from that required by the original contract; a compounding; *spec.* an agreement by which a creditor accepts a certain proportion of a debt, in satisfaction, from an insolvent debtor.

The fines paid by Royalists under the Commonwealth were called ***Compositions of Delinquents***.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 18 Comynaltie and cityzens shall have the said Ground..for such Composition as they shall make with the Lorde, Owners and Occupiers. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 344 Towardes the composition which they shall make with their creditors. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 22 Such Summes of mony, as shall grow or come, by reason of any such compositions or Fines. **1646** in *Whitelock's Mem.* Oct. 12 (1732) 224 Order touching Compositions of Delinquents. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept., There is no such thing likely to be as a composition with my Lady Castlemaine [8 Sept., Lady Castlemaine is compounding for a pension]. **1761–2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* lii. (1806) IV. 92 Compositions were openly made with recusants, and the popish religion became a regular part of the revenue. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 The Irish admitted the composition or fine for murder. *Mod.* He is not a bankrupt; he was insolvent, but succeeded in making a composition with his creditors.

b. A sum of money paid in settlement of, or by way of compounding for, some claim or liability; e.g. the proportion of a debt paid, according to agreement, by an insolvent debtor.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 578 Then is the partie to redeeme his libertie with some portion of money..which eomposition is properly called his Fine or his Raunsome. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iv. 84[He] made them pay at once an hundred and eighteen thousand pounds as a composition for their Estates. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. 506 *note*, Fixing by law the fine or composition to be paid for each different crime. **1864** *Reader* 11 June 749 Members, paying £1 annually, with an entrance fee of £1, or a life composition of £10. **1888** *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 An offer was submitted of a composition of 5*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

26. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (in sense 20) ***composition-candle***, ***-nail***, ***-tube***, ***-wall***; (in sense 25) ***composition-fish*** (see quot.), ***-money***, ***-rent***; **composition-action** (see *composition-pedal*); **composition-cloth**, a waterproof material made from long flax, used for trunk-covers, etc.; **composition-deed**, a deed effecting a composition (see 25) between a debtor and creditors; **composition-face** (*Crystallogr.*) = *composition-plane*; **composition-metal**, a kind of brass composed of copper, zinc, etc., used for the sheathing of ships; **composition-pedal**, a pedal in an organ which acts on a number of stops at once, a combination-pedal; **composition-plane** (*Crystallogr.*), the common plane or base between the two parts of a twin crystal; **composition roller** *Printing*, an inking-roller usu. consisting of a metal core coated with a mixture of gelatine, glycerine, and molasses.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 116 In large two-manual instruments it is..necessary to have well arranged *composition actions. **1861** J. A. SYMONDS *Let.* 4 May (1967) I. 289, I..have laid in several volumes of De Quincey & 2 long *composition candles. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/2 Fats..employed in the manufacture of composition-candles. **1614** *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 241 His Majesty's serjeant-cater hath yearly gratis, out of every ship and bark, one hundred of the choicest and fairest lings..and they call them *composition-fish. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* 91 Counting their *composition-money therewithall. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, ***Composition-nails***, those which are made of mixed metal..largely used for nailing on copper sheathing, are erroneously called copper nails. **1880** HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 383 A 'double-action' *composition pedal will not only draw out a given number of stops..suppose the first four—but will draw in all but the same four. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 257 The great charge..for her Majestie out of euery Plough land within the Province, called the *composition rent. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 1/1 The Estate is discharged of Tithes in kind, and subject only to a moderate composition Rent in lieu thereof. **1825** T. C. HANSARD *Typographia* Index II, *Composition Rollers, for inking, attempted by Lord Stanhope. **1928** J. C. OSWALD *Hist. Printing* xxvi. 341 A London printer named Forster..evolved in 1810 a metal roller covered with a composition that distributed printing ink successfully. Baxter is the name of the inventor of composition rollers cast in molds. **1967** E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* 270 *Composition roller*, an inking roller of gelatin and glue; very susceptible to moisture. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 78 Some..of the pipe usually employed, or of that more pliable *composition tube, employed by the makers of beer engines. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 242 He rammed the victims of his malignant and drunken caprices..into his *composition-walls: for he too was an architect.

compo'sitional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to composition.

1815 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 222 To use verbal alterations, and compositional modification. **1922** *Daily Mail* 8 Nov. 13 The compositional lines are so obvious that if the left half of the picture were covered up it would be..easy to fill in mentally the hidden part. **1928** *Observer* 17 June 14/3 All the artists so far mentioned are mainly concerned with compositional problems. **1946** R. BLESH *Shining Trumpets* (1949) xiii. 321 European compositional schools which can no longer be called modern. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* 73 The distinction between particle and inflection belongs properly to the compositional level. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 26 Jan. 47/2 The compositional testing of milk samples. **1970** *Nature* 6 June 926/2 A compositional layering in which the density increases upward in the stratigraphic sequence.

Hence **compo'sitionally** *adv.*

1934 in WEBSTER. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* 51 There are no more morphs in *sank* than in *rank*, since compositionally these are on a par. **1969** BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 65 The Gwna Mélange is a remarkable rock, compositionally mature quartzite and limestone blocks set in a chlorite schist. **1976** *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* CXXXII. 124 However, it differs in that it is located at the lower contact of a slump, and that the clasts are monomict and compositionally identical to the enclosing flysch calcarenites. **1984** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Sept. 1012/3 Elgar, compositionally, brought off what he did when, on so many occasions, he had virtually to start from scratch.

†**composi'titious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *compositīci-us* + -OUS: see -ITIOUS.] Of a composed or made-up sort.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 527 These may be added when use calls, and no other compositititious Oxymel kept.

compositive (kəm'pɒzɪtɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *compositīv-us*, f. *composit-*: see COMPOSITE and -IVE.]

†1. Of composite nature or character; in *Archit.* = COMPOSITE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 102 Either a theefe simply, or a theefe compositiue, as a robber by the high way, or a burglarer. **1687** TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 9 The Temple of Janus of the Compositive Order..being a composition of all the five Orders.

2. Involving or using composition or combination; synthetic.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 291 By a compositive method theorematically to infer consequences. **1857** T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* v. 88 Those Ideas..are..[not] products of the mere compositive Energy of Thought. **1860** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 28 A picture or statue would be called by some a synthetic, or compositive, sign.

Hence **com'positively** *adv.*, synthetically.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Compositively, as it respects all times and all occasions.

compositor (kəm'pɒzɪtə(r)). Also 4 -ur, 6- our, 7 -er (-poster). [a. AF. *compositour* = F. *compositeur*, ad. L. *compositōr-em*, agent-n. from *compōnĕre*, *composit-*: see COMPONE, COMPOSE.]

†1. One who composes or settles a dispute, etc.; an umpire, arbiter, peace-maker. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 88 Thai trowyt that he, as gud nychtbur, And as freyndsome compositur, Wald hawe Iugyt in lawte. **1527** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 272* þe Bischop of Galloway, ane of the Compositouris at þe said Airis. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 4 Thir princes war compositouris of pece.

†2. One who composes or compiles a literary work. *Obs. rare.*

c **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. (1852) 895 Many..have composed..rules..before that they have ben conynge ..The sayd composytours..ben by nature checked, reproued and corrected.

3. *Printing.* One whose business is to set up type to print from; a type-setter.

1569 *Pref. Verse J. Hart's Orthogr.*, The compositor to the reader. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 337 If the Compositor faile in the setting of his letters, the Printer that putteth ynke vpon the fourmes, doeth not correct the faultes of the Compositor. **1632** QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. iii. (1660) 142 The world's a Printing House..Each Soul is a Composter, of whose faults The Levires are Correctors: Heav'n revises; Death is the common Press. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 127 By the laws of printing, indeed, a compositor should abide by his copy. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 156 Fifty compositors were..setting up a book.

compositorial (kəmpɒzɪ'tɔərɪəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **compositōri-us*, f. *compositor*, taken in sense 'composer' + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to composers or compositors.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 471 His [Handel's] compositorial supremacy. **1823** *Ibid.* IX. 202/1 Rossini..

seems to be the idol of the rising compositorial generation in Italy. **1844** TUPPER *Twins* Postscr. 222 These compositorial difficulties are among the minor tribulations of.. authorship.

compositous (kəm'pɒzɪtəs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *Composit-æ* + -OUS.] = COMPOSITE *a.* 4 a.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 116. **1878** —— in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 224 A daisy is a compositous plant.

compositress (kəm'pɒzɪtrɪs). A female compositor (in a printing office).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July, The mother..stated that her daughter was a compositress.

‖**com'positum.** *Obs.* [L. *compositum*, neut. pa. pple. of *compōnĕre*; cf. COMPOST.] A compound, composition.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 A saline principle, giving consistency to the compositum. **1677** PENN *Trav.* 172 Iohann Soprony Cozack, an odd Compositum of a Man. **1696** BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 35 The first Fruits of all the Compositums, as well as of the Simple and Natural Things. **1698** W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 73 The soul and body..make up one compositum. **1712** CLARKE *Defence Arg.* (ed. 3) 9 To reside in any Compositum or System of Matter.

†**compo'situously**, *adv. Obs.* [Incorrect form for **compositiously*.] With good composition.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, ['An old Antike' says] I will have my picture drawn most composituously.

†**com'positure.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **compositūra*, f. *composit-*: see above and -URE.]

1. Make, mode of constitution; = COMPOSITION 13, 14.

1625 JACKSON *Orig. Unbeliefe* xii. 93 The fabricke or compositure of the vnderstanding. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 50 In the ordinaries of this kind, there are diverse Compossitures. *a* **1718** PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 821 If we consider his [man's] Make, and lovely Compositure.

2. *concr.* A collection, mass.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 374 Not being able to contain such a Composiure of Combustible matter.

‖**compos mentis** ('kɒmpɒs 'mɛntɪs), *adj. phr.* [L. f. *com-* + *potis* powerful, master.] Having control of one's mind, in one's right mind. Also simply *compos*: more frequent in *non compos* (see NON COMPOS and NON COMPOS MENTIS.)

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. iii, You were Not *Compos mentis*, when you made your feoffment. **1679** *Trials of Wakeman, etc.* 55, I was scarce *Compos mentis*. **1809** 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N.Y.* I. p. viii, He would..say something about 'deranging his ideas'; which made my wife believe sometimes that he was not altogether *compos*. **1842** OROERSON *Creol.* xix. 232 He was..*compos mentis*. **1859** LEVER *D. Dunn* 48 'Ye see I wasn't *compos* when I did it.' **1958** B. HAMILTON *Too Much of Water* vii. 158 Honestly, is he quite *compos*?

composs, var. of COMPASS *sb.*[2]

†**compo'ssessioner.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + POSSESSIONER] = next.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 343 He ingests in other partners and compossessioners, he cares not whome.

†**compo'ssessor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *compossesseur* (Cotgr.), a. L. *compossessor* (Tertull.), f. *com-* + *possessor*, POSSESSOR.] A joint possessor.

1611 COTGR., *Compossesseur*, a compossessor; a ioynt possessor; one that..hath part in a thing with another.

compossibility (kəmpɒsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. L. type **compossibilitāt-em*: see next and -ITY.] Co-existent possibility; compatibility.

c **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. Wks. III. 462 The mutual compossibility of actual particular cogitations with virtual continuance of some main purpose. *a* **1688** CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 32 The Compossibility of Contradictions destroys all knowledge. *c* **1850** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 282 App., The differences in Compossibility of the two schemes of Indefinite and Definite particularity.

compossible (kəm'pɒsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [OF. *compossible* (Oresme) ad. med.L. *compossibil-is*, f. *com-* + *possibilis*, POSSIBLE.] Possible along with or in coexistence with something else.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* vi. Wks. (1742) 327 They should make the Faith, wherewith they believe, an intelligible, compossible, consistent Thing, and not define it by Repugnances. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) III. 78 What portion of Freedom of Will is, or can be compossible with Absolute Servitude. **1827** COLERIOGE *Lett. Convers., etc.* xxxiii. II. 150 Would to God I could have made the one compossible with the other and done both. *c* **1850** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 283 App., [This] propositional form is compossible with every other form in universals.

b. as *sb.* with *pl.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Compossibles*, such things as are..capable of subsisting together. **1730-6** in BAILEY (folio).

compost ('kɒmpɒst), *sb.*[1] Also (sense 3) 6 compest. [a. OF. *compost*, *cumpost*:—L. *compositum* (later *compostum*) neuter of pa. pple.: see COMPOST *pa. pple.*]

1. A composition, combination, compound.

a **1640** JACKSON *Creed* XI. viii. Wks. X. 134 To know what malice is..what villainy or treachery is, for Satan is but a compost of these. **1656** EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 7 The skilful do..clearly discern in this Front..all the rules of Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian Architecture, and of Composts which are, and yet appear not. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 236 This is no compost, collectorium or inventory of single duties. **1863** GLAOSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 159 Some new composts are brought forward and delivered to a discerning public.

b. A literary composition, compendium.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 359 A sort of jack-daw *compilateur* who has inflated his compost to a forty shilling volume.

†2. *Cookery.* = COMPOTE. *Obs.* a. A stew of various ingredients.

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 For to make a compost [with chickens, herbs, spices, etc.].

b. *spec.* A preparation of fruit or spice preserved in wine, sugar, vinegar, or the like.

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 59 *Le ij cours*, Compost, Brode canelle, Potage. *c* **1450** *Ibid.* 87 *Peris in compost*, take pere Wardones..pare hem, and seth hem..and cast hem to the Syryppe..And then pare clene rasinges of ginger..and caste hem to the peres in composte. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke your composte be fayre and clene. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 159 White oliues..before they be put vp in their compost or pickle.

3. A mixture of various ingredients for fertilizing or enriching land, a prepared manure or mould.

Also †*composs*, COMPASS, *sb.* 2.

[**1258** *Charter St. Albans Abbey* in M. Paris (Rolls) V. 668 Cum composto..ad prædictum manerium meliorandum.] **1587** HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 54 That ground will serve well, and without compest for barleie. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 The good gardiner seasons his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost: as mucke or marle, clay or sande..bloud, or lees of oyle or wine. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 151 Do not spred the Compost o[e]r the Weedes, To make them ranke. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §597. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Compost*, is rich made Mold, compounded with choice Mold, rotten Dung, and other enriching ingredients. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 637 Turn the clod, and wheel the compost home. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 70 The neighbouring farmers made them [herrings] up into composts, and manured their ground with them. **1861** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 30 The soil for hyacinths is a compost..consisting of light loam, leaf-mould, river-sand, and well-rotted dung.

fig. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 Martyrs ashes are the best compost to manure the church. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Mind, which grows, not..by having its roots littered with etymological compost. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 24/2 *note*, Stories like those..in Sanders grow like mushrooms in the compost of hatred.

4. *attrib. compost-heap* (sense 3).

1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. I. 249 A new accession to the loaded compost heap of corrupt influence. **1884** MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 43 We'll have a compost heap of our own this autumn.

†'**compost**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *compost*, corrupt form of *compot* (nom. *compoz*, *compos*):—late L. *comput-us* calculation, f. *computā-re* to compute, reckon up. The OF. *compost* (= COMPOST *sb.*[1]) was reduced in pronunciation and sometimes in spelling to *compot*, by association with which this word was also spelt *compost*, and latinized as *compostum*, as if a 'collection' of some kind.] = COMPUTUS; *esp.* a calendar or computation of astronomical and ecclesiastical data.

1535 Berthelet's ed. of Trevisa's *Barth. De P.R.* IX. iii, has *compost*, for *compot* of 1398: see COMPOT. **1560** (*title*), A Compound manuell, or Compost of the hand, wherby you may easilie finde out by the arte of the hand, all things pertayning to the vse of common Almanacks..Printed by Tho. Marsh. 8vo. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xiv, The compost, for knowing the age of the Moon, the seasons of the year, and tides of the sea. **1656** *Sheph. Kalender* i, This present book is named the Compost, for it comprehendeth fully all the compost and more, for the days, hours, and moments, and the new moons, and the eclipse of the Sun and Moon. **1844** S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 21.

†**com'post**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OF. *compost* (= It. *composto*):—L. *compost-us*, *composit-us*: see COMPOSITE.] Composed, compounded; composite, compound.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The compost membres..be they that maye be deuyded in other kyndes. **1562** PHAËR *Æneid.* VIII. Yj, Wynes they skinke with cakes compost. **1649** HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 534 A sad γλυκυπικρον, compost of more bitter than sweet.

compost ('kɒmpɒst), *v.* Also 6 compest, -pesse. [a. OF. *composter* to manure, to dung, f. *compost* sb. In med.L. *compostāre*. Cf. COMPASS *v.*[2] and COMPESTER.]

1. To treat with compost, to manure or dung.

[**1388** *Charter Priory of Newenham* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 243 Dictas terras excolendas et compostandas sive per carectam sive per ovile.] **1499** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Compostyn or dungyn, *stercoro*. **1552** HULOET Dungen, compesse, or mucke, *stercoro*. **1577** HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 69 The inhabitors doo compest their soile. **1641** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Fields..drencht with blood, and composted with carcasses.

fig. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* V. xxx. (1647) 285 The plouwman..will be soon out of heart, if not maintained and (as I may say) composted with hopes to receive benefit by his labours.

2. To make into compost.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 6 Our farmers..use considerable quantities, composted with earth, for their different crops. **1864** *Reader* No. 101. 711/2 The rotten leaves are composted by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Hence **composting** *vbl. sb.*, manuring.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, By which dongyng and compostyng the feldes gladeth. **1576** NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 216. **1587** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii. in *Holinshed*, It shall not need of anie further compesting.

composter: see COMPOSITOR.

†**composture** (kəm'pɒstjʊə(r)). *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. F. *composture*, ad. L. *compos*[*ī*]*tūra*, f. *composit-* ppl. stem of *compōnere*: see COMPOSITION. Cf. *posture*, *imposture*(= *imposition*). Med.L. *compostūra*, and OF. *composture* were chiefly in sense 2.]

1. Composition, composure (of action or state).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. A iij, I call you not my Patron. Truth in my References, Likelyhood in my Coniectures, and the whole Composture shall be in steed of One. *Ibid.* I. vii. 150 Arcbt Crowns..as truly Imperiall as the Emperors, but differing in composture. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. §6 The first apparent Fould or Composture of the Leaves. **1888** ELWORTHY in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *concr.* A composition.

2. Compost, manure.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 444 The Earth's a Theefe, That feeds and breeds by a composture stolne From gen'rall excrement.

†**com'posture**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To manure.

a **1618** RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 80 He shall have..the dung of the cattle, to muckle or composture his land.

†**com'posuist.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [erroneously f. COMPOSE, after *casuist*, etc.] A composer.

1816 in PICKERING, whence in some later Dicts.

composure (kəm'pəʊʒ(j)ʊə(r)). [This word, with *disposure*, *exposure*, appeared about 1600; appar. of English formation, from *compose*, *dispose*, *expose*, by form-association with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sūra*: see -URE.] Formerly used in nearly all the senses of COMPOSITION: now only as in sense 10.

I. As an action: composition, compounding.

†1. The action or process of composing, constructing, arranging, forming; composition. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xlii, His orbicular Targe..Which Vulcan by deuine Composure made. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 3 He hath free power in the composure of his Physick. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 145 The Composure of a Sallet. **1699** J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 193 Matter whereof those Bodies consist..received..for the Composure of others.

†2. Intellectual production; literary, musical, or artistic composition.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, Demosthenes..In the composure of all his exquisite, and mellifluous orations. **1624** BOLTON *Nero* 201 Hee..addicted himselfe to the composure of verses. **1694** W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd., The Masters of Harmonick Composure, and the skilful Artists in Performance. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iii. 381 One of the ministers..had a remarkable talent for very quick and sudden composures.

†3. Compounding, mixing, combination. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 292 The present English Tongue..made up of the Mixture and Composure of the Ancient-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and Occasional Terms of all other Languages.

†4. A composing or adjusting, *esp.* of differences or disputes; agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 309 A good Issue..expected by the amicable way of Treaty and Composure. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 299, 140 Members of the House of Commons, known..to have voted for a Composure with the King. **1694** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 Matters are not yet ripe for composure. **1709** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 192 The composure of those Troubles, by the appearance of an Angel.

†5. A composition (with creditors). *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1408/4 The Proposals lately made by him for a Composure with his Creditors.

II. As a resulting state or condition.

†6. Composition, constitution, or construction, *esp.* as to its mode. a. *generally. Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Ep. Salut. 2 The composure and order of the first methodical Surgeons Chest. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., As to the form and composure of matter. **1670-98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 115 The whole composure of this altar and tabernacle being the height of wit and riches..you [cannot] admire sufficiently. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. ii. (1738) 7 Inequality in the Blood's Composure. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 131 A whole..in whose composure just The acquiescent and recipient side Was Pietro's, and the stirring striving one Violante's.

†b. of the human frame and its parts. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvii, No man had euer power to order Nature in his owne composure. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Of a most neat composure, and tall in his person. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 275 Such is the Composure of the Eye.

†c. Personal constitution, temperament. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 22 His composure must be rare indeed, Whom these things cannot blemish. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 24 In all his natural and ordinary inclinations and composure, there was something extraordinary. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, Of so happy a composure to care a fig for no body. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* II. 136 She is of a Composure, both of Mind and Person, above any Thing below a Scipio.

†**7.** Mode of disposing or arranging; posture, pose. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Discont. Man* (Arb.) 27 His composure of himself is a studied carelessnesse with his armes a crosse, and a neglected hanging of his head. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The ..Tomb..was in the form of a Lozenge; readily made out by the composure of the body.

†**8.** Form or style: **a.** literary; **b.** musical. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) Ab, The harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xvi. 59 In a Poetical strain and composure. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* §2. 40 Neither for matter nor for composure subject to just exception. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, A new opera..in recitative music and sceanes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* xxvi, It is..by a warm composure, that some of the French preachers reign over their assemblies.

†**9.** Composed or settled condition of affairs; public quietness or tranquillity. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 27/2 There..followed so excellent a composure throughout the whole kingdom, that the like peace and Plenty..was never enjoyed. 1767 GEN. CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 519 IV. 508 Everything is in a profound tranquillity..except in Poland, where I hope..that affairs will soon come to a composure.

10. Composed condition of mind, feelings, or demeanour; tranquillity, calmness, collectedness. (The extant sense.)

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 272 To whom the Virgin Majestie of Eve..With sweet austeer composure thus reply'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 448 With cool composure feign'd, the Chief replies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶10 We sit down with great composure and write a letter to ourselves. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, An eye and lip of rigid composure. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 34 Greek serenity and composure of spirit.

III. As a concrete product.

†**11.** A composed fabric or structure material or immaterial; a made up whole, a combination, structure, COMPOSITION. *Obs.*

1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 109 (Qo.) It was a strong composure [*Folios* counsell] ..a foole could disunite. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Nor will the needle nor the loome.. such composures make of silke and gold. 1619 *Judgmt. Synode Dort* 54 A patched composure of Stoicisme, Manicheisme, Libertinisme, and Turcisme. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. §5 (1734) 159 Food..fitted for Use, without the artful Composures of Cookery. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 387 Gross composures of flesh and blood like ourselves.

†**12.** A literary, musical, or artistic composition.

a. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 37 In my choise Composures The soft and easie Closures..amorously shall meet. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Vall. Lilies* Pref. 1 Two of the genuine Composures of..Thomas a Kempis. 1771 ORTON *Disc. to Aged* Pref. 4 The composures of my honoured fathers.

b. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* To Rdr., The notes of a good composure melodious to musical eares. 1732 *Historia Litt.* IV. 97 Metastasio, known by his Opera's and other Composures.

c. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Painting* 8 The Project of a more finished Composure. 1704 J. ELSUM *Art Paint.* 32 The Colours..are ill managed in working..which is enough to spoil the whole Composure.

†**compot.** *Obs.* Also 5 -pote. [a. OF. *compot* ad. late L. *computus*, *compotus* calculation: cf. COMPOST², COMPUTUS.] Computation, reckoning, *esp.* of the calendar.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 323 þat 3ere þe abbot Dionisius Exiguus bygan to make his compote at Rome. He was þe firste..þat took hede of þe defautes of þat compot. *Ibid.* VI. 187 þe compot [1432-50 compte] of Ester [Easter]. 1398 —— *Barth. De P.R.* IX. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Thesc houres put to gedir in þe fourþe 3ere makeþ a day þat is clepid bisextilis, as Beda sayeþ: but hereof in þe compot [Lat. *in computo*; 1535 compost]. *Ibid.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 919 Doo away compot and acountes.

compot, var. of COMPOTE.

compotant, *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *compōtānt-em*, pr. pple.: see COMPOTATION.] = COMPOTATOR.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* Eph. v. 18 His maiesty hath..set forth his proclamation against Combatants: it may please God also to moue his Royal heart to proclaime against Compotants, against such as drinke healths.

†**'compotate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **compōtāt-*: see next.] To carouse. Hence **'compotating,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 85 An excellent Junket in their compotating humours. *Ibid.* 16 Compotating ends.

compotation (kɒmpəʊ'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *compōtātiōn-em* drinking together (in Cic., transl. Gr. συμπόσιον), n. of action from **compōtāre*, *compōtāt-*, f. *com-* + *pōtāre* to drink: cf. Fr. *compotation* and POTATION.] A drinking or tippling together, drinking-bout, carouse, symposium.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 272 His hot compotations in the day. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus's Man.* xlv. 66 Avoid the vulgar banquets, revels and compotations. 1702 *Statesmen Abingdon* 4 Their Spirits were a little elevated in a chearful Compotation. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 101 A stately compotation with the Abbot.

Hence **compo'tationship** (*bad*).

1825 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 109 Affection, friendship, and compotationship with Hogg.

compotation, obs. f. COMPUTATION.

compotator ('kɒmpəʊteɪtə(r)). [OF. *compotateur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *compōtātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *compōtāt-*.] A fellow-drinker.

1731 POPE *Lett. to Knight* 23 Aug., Half our companions and compotators of syllabub. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 31 The..flowing hilarity of our fellow compotators. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 115 Ben Jonson's compotators at the Mermaid.

compotatory (kəm'pəʊtətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. type **compōtātōri-us*, f. *compōtātor*: see -ORY.] Pertaining or addicted to compotation.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 188 The whole preliminary of the compotatory ceremonial. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 651 Jolly, convivial, compotatory clubs.

compote ('kɒmpəʊt). Also 9 compot. Also compôte. [a. F. *compote*:—OF. *composte*:—L. *composta*, *composita*, from *compositus* pa. pple.: see COMPOSITE, COMPOST. Analogous to sbs. in *-ata*, *-ade*, *-ee*.]

1. a. Fruit preserved in syrup.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 *marg.*, *Compote*, fruit stew'd in Sugar, after a manner peculiar to the French. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. 3 L ij/1 Cherries..put into Compotes, half Sugar and Conserves. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xi. 139 He eats too many compots.

b. A dish consisting of fruit salad or stewed fruit, often in or with syrup.

1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* XXV. 530 Compôte of oranges (a Hebrew dish). 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* §1541 Take out the lemon peel, pour the syrup over the figs, and the compôte, when cold, will be ready for table. 1925 F. B. JACK *Gd. Housek. Cook. Bk.* 193 If the compote is not being used for children a little red wine may be added to the syrup when stewing the pears.

‖**2.** A manner of preparing pigeons. [Fr.]

1747 H. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* 45 Pigeons in Compôte with white Sauce. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 129 Pigeons compote. Take six young Pigeons and skewer them..put forcemeat into the craws..fry them brown, etc. 1864 G. A. SALA *Quite Alone* I. ii. 32 Harry's a very good fellow, and has plenty of feathers ready to be plucked, before he is fit to be made into a compote de pigeons.

3. = COMPORT *sb.*²

a 1904 in A. Hayden *Chats Eng. China* 160 Dessert service ..consisting of one tall compôte, seven oval dishes [etc.]. 1908 A. BENNETT *Old Wives' Tale* IV. i. 425 The large 'compote' (as it was called in his trade) which marked the centre of the table, was the production of his firm. 1926 *Tribune* (Chicago) 11 June, Compotes... These may also be used as mayonnaise or bonbon dishes.

compote: see also COMPOT.

compoted ('kɒmpəʊtɪd), *a.* [f. COMPOTE 1 + -ED².] Forming compotes, made into compotes.

1920 C. RANHOFER *Epicurean* 11 Compoted dried fruits. 1928 *Daily Express* 4 June 5/3 [Strawberries] jellied and compoted.

compotent, obs. f. COMPETENT.

†**compotent.** *Obs. rare.* Used by Chaucer in the following passage to represent L. *sui compos*, 'master of itself, in possession of itself'.

1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. vi., 172 And it byhoueþ by necessite þat þilke þinge [eternity] be alwey present to hym self and compotent [*idque necesse est et sui compos praesens sibi semper adsistere*].

‖**compotier** (kɔ̃pɒtje). Also 8-9 comporteer, -ier. [a. F. *compotier*, f. COMPOTE. The forms *comportier*, *comporteer* may be compared with *comport* (COMPORT *sb.*²), which is not, however, recorded until later.] = COMPORT *sb.*²; also, a dish for stewed fruit.

1755 in W. King *Chelsea Porc.* (1922) 71 One oval scollop'd compotier, 2 large scollop'd ditto, 2 heart-shaped ditto, and 4 nurl'd. 1776 *Pennsylvania Ledger* 20 Apr., Joseph Stansbury..is selling off..his baking dishes, compotiers, pudding dishes [etc.]. 1851 *Offic. Descr. & Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 720/1 Centre pieces, compotiers, dessert plates, &c., chased, painted, and gilt. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740/2 Over the edge of a white compotier hung..grapes. 1885 A. H. CHURCH *Eng. Porc.* 51 One of the most popular of all the ornamental pieces made in English china factories during the last century is the 'shell centre-piece', or *compotier*, for the dessert table. It consisted of from one to five tiers of scallops.

β 1764 *Felix Farley's Jrnl.* 22 Dec. in Pountney *Old Bristol Potteries* (1920) 225 Matchless pieces of the fine Chelsea in Figures, Dishes, Plates, Comportiers. 1822 *Auction Catal. Fonthill Abbey* 31 Two old Derby montephs... Nine comportiers of the same. *Ibid.* 66, 2 rich Japan comportiers. *c* 1832 in E. A. BARBER *Pott. & Porc. U.S.* (1893) 150 Gravy boats..square comforts..high comporteers..cake stands. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6897 Dessert comportiers, with parian supports.

compotist, obs. f. COMPUTIST.

†**compo'tister.** *Obs.* In 5 (?) compet-. [f. F. *compotiste*, compotist, COMPUTIST + -ER: cf. *alchemister*, *barrister*, etc.] = COMPUTIST.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 The competister [? compotister] in the Craft of the Kalendar.

‖**com'potor.** *Obs.* [L.] A compotator.

1791 WALKER s.v. *Compotator*, *Compotor*. I have not found either of these words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as conversation words: the former as the more usual, the latter as more correct.

compotus, var. COMPUTUS.

compounctyon, obs. f. COMPUNCTION.

compound (kəm'paʊnd), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 compown(e, 4-7 compoun(e, (5 compone); *β.* 6 compownd(e, compounde, 6- compound. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 5-6 compowned, compouned, 5-7 compound: see also COMPOUND *ppl. a.* [ME. *compoune-n*, *-powne-n* (in 15th c. also *-pone*), ad. OF. *compon-re*, *-pondre*, *-pundre* (pr. pple. *componant* (*-pondant*), 3 pl. pr. *component*) = Pr. *componre*, *-pondre*, It. *componere*, *comporre*:—L. *compōn-ĕre* to place or put together: see COMPONE. (OF. *on* gave ME. *oun*, as in *dragoun*, *lesoun*, *noun*, *soun*.) The form *compoun(e* survived to *c* 1575, and *compound* as pa. t. occurs even after 1600 (though it may then have been referred no longer to a vb. *compoun*, but looked upon merely as short for *compounded*); on the other hand, *to compound(e* is known at least as early as 1520. For the history of the final *-d* in *compound*, *expound*, *propound*, see EXPOUND, which in all its forms occurred earlier in English, and was the type followed by *compound*. In this word the current use of the original pa. pple. *compouned*, *compound*, as an adj., would of itself tend to establish a vb. *to compound*, as in *to content*, *to direct*, and the verbs referred to under -ATE³; cf. also ASTOUND *ppl. a.* and *v.*]

I. To put together, combine, construct, compose.

†**1.** *trans.* To put together, to join; to apply.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 How that the Latin shall be compouned And in what wise it shall be souned. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. xxxii, If two triangles having two sides proportional to two be so compounded or set together at one angle.

2. a. To put together, unite, combine, mix (elements). Now chiefly used of the mixing of various ingredients so as to form a composite product.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Take jus of wormod..honey ..barli mele..& compoune [*MS.* B compone] hem togidere & fille þe wounde. *Ibid.* 43 Ech of hem bi him-silf or ellis compound. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 116 Onely compound me with forgotten dust. *c* 1600 —— *Sonn.* lxxi, When I (perhaps) compounded am with clay. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Other sorts of odoriferous wood, which they compound with waters still'd with flowers. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 38 This terrene is compounded with the igneous, airy, and aqueous. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 101 The artist..having compounded trees, rocks, and water, in such a manner as completely to spoil them all. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III §14. 52 The very staff of life needs to be separated from its chaff, and variously compounded, before it can be used for..food.

b. of the mixing up of non-material elements.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1018 Thus saugh I fals and sothe compouned. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 6 When a man compoundeth the image of his own person with the image of the actions of another man. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 126 William Shakespeare..in whom three eminent Poets may seem in some sort to be compounded. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 273 His nature compounded different and contrary qualities together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 528 The..version is made up by compounding the story of William of Poitiers with that which we find in Henry of Huntingdon.

c. *Math.* To combine (individual forces, velocities, and the like), so as to obtain a resultant equivalent to the whole acting together; also to combine (ratios): see quot. 1875.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xx. Gb, If magnitudes disioynedly or seperatly be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xxvi. 224 If the antecedents of any ratios be multiplied together and also the consequents, a new ratio is obtained, which is said to be compounded of the former ratios. Thus the ratio *ac* : *bd* is said to be compounded of the two ratios *a* : *b* and *c* : *d*. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 33 Reversing *P's* velocity on itself and on *Q*, and compounding this reversed velocity with *Q's* absolute velocity. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 261 Complicated mechanical problems cannot always be solved by directly compounding all the forces in operation.

d. To combine (verbal elements) so as to make a compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 138 Somtyme prepositions be compounde with substantyves, as *sursavlt*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 137 Whose names may become attached to, or compounded with, the former.

†**e.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unite, become compound.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1792 Th' obedient Phantoms vanish or appear; Compound, divide, and into Order shift.

f. *Electr. trans.* To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by a current flowing through both a shunt and a series coil.

1884 F. KROHN tr. *Glaser de Cew's Magn. & Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* 253 The Gülcher machine .. has been 'compounded', or made self-regulating, by winding the field-magnets, so as to secure a constant potential at the terminals. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 588/1 If the series-turns are still further increased, the voltage may be made to rise with an increasing load, and the machine is 'over-compounded'.

g. *fig.* To increase or complicate (a difficulty, etc.); to augment.

1961 G. F. KENNAN *Russia & West* xi. 164 The inconsistency and folly of this course was compounded by one more factor. 1979 H. KISSINGER *White House Years* xviii. 724 Chinese wariness was compounded by doubts of our ability to maintain confidences. 1984 P. ACKROYD *T. S. Eliot* iv. 86 The strain of this uncertainty compounded his own exhaustion.

3. *trans.* To make up (a composite product) by the mixture of combination of various ingredients or elements.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 521 Tydynges Bothe of feire speche and chidynges And of fals and soth compovned [*s.v.* compowned]. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 117 Ephyphanye Whych is a word .. compowned .. of *Epi* fyrst and *phanos* sothe to seyn. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 81 It was compounded with great diligence Of symplis by an Apothecary. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 b, A beaste compouned of a swyne and of an Ape. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx. 25 An oyntment compound [1569 compounde] after the arte of the Apothecarie. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 254, I .. did compound for her A certaine stuffe. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 6 Essays in compounding Chocolata. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, Method of compounding and decompounding Medecines. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & Italy* I. 80 Its construction was compounded of comic and distressful scenes. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 205 Another solitary adept .. who expected to compound the alcahest.

4. a. To compose; to construct, form. (Now used only in senses akin to 3.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 87 Neuer to compoune werke of floterynge mater. *c* 1391 —— *Astrol.* Prol. 1 A suffisaunt astralabie as .. compowned after the Latitude of Oxenford. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. Aij, Superficies .. whether they be compounde with straighte or [with] circulare lines, or mixte of bothe. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 31 Traiane .. persuaded the Oratours to compounde many meetres to his praise. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 221 Shall not thou and I .. compound a Boy, halfe French halfe English. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 459 One Nepos .. compounded many Hymnes and Psalms. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIII, The Spirit who compounded thee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Meletus .. has been compounding a riddle.

†**b.** To make up or form (an army). *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. §8 He compounded an army of great strength. *Ibid.* v. ii. §8 Who with the Boij and Insubriens, compound an army of fifty thousand foot. 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 206/1 These Foot are compounded most of Gentry. 1644 SIR W. WALLER in *Cal. St. Papers* (1888) 301 An army compounded of these men.

†**c.** To devise, form (a scheme). *Obs. rare.*

1520 ed. of Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* VII. 95/1 Kynge Edwarde .. compounded in his mynde how he myght recover his treasour.

†**5.** To make up, constitute, or compose, as ingredients or elements do. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 35 His pompe, and all what state compounds. 1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 140 [The reasons] altogether will not compound one solid argument. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 The Muscles compounding the Sides of that ventricle. *Ibid.* I. (1704) 68 Corpuscles of such Figures as they compounded before.

II. To compose differences, settle claims.

* *trans.*

†**6. a.** To settle or compose (disturbance, strife, litigation, a difference). *Obs.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 224 All thinges being compownded and at a good poynte in the reste of the worlde. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 §28 Yf .. the said Justice .. cannot compounde and agre the Matter between [them]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 28 Rise Gremio, rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1597-8 BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 70 Such as compound the long Miseries of ciuill Warres. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 151 He compounds many petty differences betwix this neighbours. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 16 They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours. 1757 MRS. R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 62 To compound this dispute upon revenge.

†**b.** *absol. Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 4 Theyr judge will compound betweene the murderer and the friends of the murdered.

7. Of the parties: To settle (a matter) by mutual concession; to compromise.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 134 Neither of the combatants were so implacable but that they could willingly have compounded the matter. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 154 We may compound the difference thus. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xi, I disputed the point, threatened to .. complain, when we compounded the affair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 65 In case the suit had not been compounded.

8. a. To settle (a debt) by agreement for partial payment; to discharge (a recurring charge or subscription) by paying a lump sum.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres* 562 Horatio Palavine's Debt .. was afterwards privately compounded. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 144. 33 Both knave and fool the Merchant we may call To pay great summs, and to compound the small. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Pitkin, the linnen draper .. has compounded his debts for 8*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Dec., I might have employed the money .. in compounding my debts.

b. To settle (any matter) by a money payment, in lieu of other liability.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶2, I have compounded Two or Three Rapes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul*, There is always a matter to compound at the door, before you can get into your chaise, and that is with the sons and daughters of poverty who surround you. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 With the police 'twere easy to compound it.

9. Said of the creditor or claimant: To accept a composition for; to condone (a liability or offence) for money or the like; to settle privately with one.

to compound a felony (or the like): to forbear prosecution for some consideration, which is an offence at law. *to compound an information*: to reveal a crime, and commence a prosecution, with the object of being paid or 'squared' in order to desist.

1683 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 284 Orderd, that none of the said company .. presume to take or compound for the future, any fines. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 42 It is the business of the next relations to revenge the dead person; and if they like better to compound the matter for money there is no more said of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶10 His companions .. laughed at his uneasiness, compounded the offence for a bottle. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 122, I for one, protest against compounding our demands: I declare against compounding for a poor limited sum, the immense, evergrowing, eternal debt .. due to generous government.

** *intr.*

†**10.** To agree, make terms, bargain, contract (*with*, *for*). Also with *indirect passive. Obs.*

1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 28 I. 88 For the which guerdon .. oure said Lord of Powys hase compownyd with us and fynaly accorded. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xi, With thy seruauntes compound, to carry thy muckhilles, on thy barley ground. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xiii. 129 Seuen gentlemen doe compound with seuen other, to run certaine courses at the Tilt. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 25 Compound with him by the yeere, and let him abide here with you. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 397 It is believed that Richard himself was compounded with, to have resigned the place.

11. To come to terms or settle a dispute, by compromise or mutual concession.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 325, I wysche they myght have grateis Lysens to compounde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 213 Richard Plantagenet, the Duke of Yorke .. Sought to depose sixt Henrie .. But they compound. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. xi. §5 Agesilaus having thus compounded with Tithraustes, entred Phrygia. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. (1718) 43 Take my advice: compound, and share the prize. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶2 They gladly compounded to throw their cards in the fire if he would his paper. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 333 Aldegonde had promised the enemy to bring them to compound. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 194.

12. To come to terms as to the amount of a payment; to make a pecuniary arrangement (*with* a person, *for* forgoing a claim, conferring a benefit, etc.).

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The saide recompence .. to be paied .. onlesse that the maire .. can otherwise compound or agree with the lordes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, These Coronells .. will accept of no Captaines, but of such as will compound with them and buy their Captainship. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 492 Enforced them to compound for great summes that they might fish quietly for one year. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 142 The Bishop compounds for the First Fruits of his Bishoprick. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders for malt shall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry, to be .. consumed in their own families. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 21 These new occupants gladly compounded for the protection .. by a tribute.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 33 For hearing this, I must perforce compound With mixtfull eyes, or they will issue to. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 270 But they have a means of compounding with their nature. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 94 [Memory] is forced to compound as best she may with her inexorable creditor—Oblivion.

13. a. To come to terms and pay *for* an offence or injury; to substitute a money payment in lieu of any other liability or obligation; to pay.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 257 Thei neuer lette them go vntill they haue compounded by the purse. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 126 He alsoe brought his severall actions of rescusse against every one of them; some compound with him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §1 Their purses compound for their follies. 1654 *Ordinances* c. 55. Sept. 2 The persons so compounding. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxiv, Encroachments that shall be compounded for. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 75 The governor would have compounded for his life by ransome. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 199 The country gentlemen were compelled to take up knighthood, or to compound for exemption.

b. To discharge any liability or satisfy any claim by a compromise whereby something lighter or easier is substituted.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 215 Compound for Sins they are inclin'd to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 211 The captive Fox .. with a Limb Compounded for his Life. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 The personal attendance in knight-service growing troublesome .. the tenants found means of compounding for it; by first sending others in their stead, and in process of time making a pecuniary satisfaction to the lords in lieu of it. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 291 No Papist more desirous to compound, Than some grave sinners upon English ground.

c. To pay one sum as a final discharge for an annual or recurring charge or subscription.

1867 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 100 But, in lieu of this annual charge, every one .. may .. compound for all such Dues.

14. Of an insolvent debtor: To settle with creditors and pay a fixed proportion in discharge of their full claims.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 64 Christ did not compound with the Father, as broken debtors with the creditour, making him to take lesse then was due. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 736 Dr. Cox put himself in prison purposely to compound for his debts. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He failed .. compounded, and went to America. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 121 A tradesman .. compounds with his creditors for 8*s.* 7½*d.* per pound.

15. a. To accept a composition in lieu of one's full claims, or of things relinquished.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* 1. Wks. 1874 III. 8 *Tytan.* If my owne land proue thus vnnaturall I'le purchase forraine aid. 1 *Lord.* Rather compound. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 133 The rest of his men .. compounded for the other Towns they had. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 21, I am very willing to compound for your coming nearer to perfection than the generality of your comtemporaries. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. Wks. 1834 VI. 137 So Fancy willed, nor would Compound for less. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. VII. 365 If the Emperor should compound for any territory, and receive tribute instead of possession.

b. To accept terms of settlement in lieu of prosecution: hence the *Committee for Compounding* with Delinquents (i.e. Royalists) under the Commonwealth.

1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 5 §4 No suche Informer .. may compounde or agree with any Person .. that shall offende against any Penall statute. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 2 If they will not sue, or if they be compounded withall. 1646 *Ordinances* c. 69. Feb. 6 For establishing Commissioners .. to compound with Delinquents. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 9 To prevent those who have lost .. money by robbery, from compounding with the felons for restoration of a part of their booty. 1889-90 (*title*) Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, 1643-1660.

16. *Racing slang.* Of an animal: to fail to maintain its speed or strength, give out, fail.

1876 *Coursing Cal.* 126 It is difficult to say whether the best of the dog puppies came off successful, as they were all beginning to compound to-day. 1928 *Observer* 17 June 28/6 Once in the line for home, Goose Kiss did not remain at the head of affairs, for he compounded rapidly.

compound ('kɒmpaʊnd), *a.* Forms: 5 i-compouned, y-componed, -yd, componed(e, -yd(e, -pouned, 6 -pounde, 5 -pound. [Originally pa. pple. of *compoune*, *compone* (see COMPOUND *v.*), and so of 3 syllables, *com-poun-ed*, but already *c* 1400 reduced to two; its participial character, which was thus obscured, was lost entirely after the vb. became *compound* with pa. pple. *compounded.*]

1. *gen.* Made up by the combination of several elements or ingredients. **a.** artificially.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 92 Medicyns bope þe symple & þe compound [*v.r.* componed] . 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. iv. (R.), Some kinde of compounde wyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 547 Certain compound medicines for trees. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 452 The farmer .. may make his compound dunghill of the earth of the field which he intends to manure. 1859 DONALDSON *Gk. Gram.* ¶364 A compound word is an union of two or more words, represented at least by their roots, and conveying their separate and combined signification. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* ii. (1876) 19 Some compound sleep-stuff .. I say *compound*, because I am sure it was mixed with some drug.

b. Consisting in its nature of a combination of various parts; composite, complex.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 þilke .iiij. complexiouns .. sumtyme ben y-componed [*v.r.* y-componyd], þat is to seie, medlid. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 Elements and compound things. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, *Varieties of Man* 199 The Gryphons, those compound animals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 42 A body is Considered as Compound when two or more distinct substances are capable of being produced from it; thus Marble is a Compound body.

c. Involving the combination of various actions, processes, notions, etc.; combined, collective.

1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 99 A Compound Method of Cure. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §174 Through the wall, and through an opposite buttress, whose compound thickness amounted to eight feet. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* iii, This offspring of compound genius. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 51 In the propulsion of food there is a compound or double action.

†**d.** 'Made up', fictitiously composed. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 128 No man shall thinke it is a compound fable, but that of a trueth it did passe.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Surg.* and *Med.*, in *compound cyst*, *rupture*, *dislocation*, etc.; *compound fracture* variously used: see esp. quots. 1783, 1847, 1885.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 þe festre þat is now vlcus I-compouned [*v.r.* componed]. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 83 Everye wounde is compounde, that hath anythyng joyned unto it, without remotion .. as woundes caused by brusynge. *Ibid.* (1586) 273 A fracture compound is that which is accompanied with a wound. 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) I. I. i. 5 Fractures .. are either simple or compound. 1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 When the ulna and radius are both fractured together .. they then call the fracture complicated, or even compound, though it would also seem that a fracture may be termed compound, when only a single bone is broken in several places. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 449, I use the term Compound fracture in the sense in which the English have

always used it, that is, to imply a broken bone complicated with a wound. *Ibid.* II. 14 If both intestine and omentum contribute mutually to the formation of the tumour, it is called entero-epiplocele, or compound rupture. **1831** Sir A. Cooper *Dislocations* (ed. 7) 13 In compound dislocation not only the articulatory surfaces of the bone are displaced, but the cavity of the joint is laid open by a division of the skin and the capsular ligament. **1847** South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 509 A fracture is only compound when a wound, however small, communicates with it so as to expose the broken bone to the air. **1885** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fracture, compound*, fracture with a coexisting skin wound, with which it communicates.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.*

(*a*) Made up by combination of several elements, as †***compound decimal***, one consisting of a whole number and a decimal fraction (*obs.*); ***c. fraction*** (see quot.); ***c. number***, a number formed by multiplication of factors, a composite number; also, †a number represented by two or more figures (*obs.*); ***c. quantity*** (in *Alg.*), a quantity consisting of more than one term; (in *Arith.*) a quantity expressed in terms of various denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence; ***c. ratio***, see quot. for *obs.* use; now, the ratio formed by multiplying together the antecedents, and also the consequents, of two or more ratios.

(*b*) Dealing with other than simple numbers, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, measure, weight, etc., as in ***compound addition***, ***division***, ***multiplication***, ***subtraction***.

(*c*) Proceeding by other than the simple process, as ***compound*** (formerly ***compounded***) ***interest***, ***proportion***.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iij, Compounde nombers are made by multiplicacion of 2 nombres together. **1579** Digges *Stratiot.*, There be three sorts of numbers..the last a mixt or a compound. **1594** Blundevil *Exerc.* I. i. (ed. 7) 2 Compound is that which is compounded of Article and Digit, as 13, 14, 17, 24. *Ibid.* I. xxvii. (ed. 7) 73 Consider whether your Divisor be compound, or simple, I call that compound which contayneth Fractions. **1660** T. Willsford *Scales of Commerce* I. II. 48 Use or Interest hath ..two Species, viz. Simple or Compounded. *Ibid.* 49 Compound interest..is called interest upon interest. *Ibid.* 59, I will..proceed to Decimall Tables of compounded Interest. **1806** Hutton *Course Math.* I. 32 Compound Addition shows how to add or collect several numbers of different denominations into one sum. *Ibid.* I. 127 Compound Interest, called also Interest upon Interest, is that which arises from the principal and interest, taken together, as it becomes due. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 52 A Compound Fraction, is the fraction of a fraction..as, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$, or $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ of 3. **1859** Barn. Smith *Arith. & Alg.* (ed. 6) 194 A quantity consisting of more than one term, as $a + b$, $a + b + c$, is called a Compound quantity. **1875** Todhunter *Algebra* xxvi. 224 Let there be three ratios..$a : b$, $b : c$, $c : d$; then the compound ratio is $a \times b \times c : b \times c \times d$.

c. *Archit.* ***compound order***: composite order.

compound arch, ***archway***: in mediæval architecture, a series of arches of different sizes inclosed in an archway of larger dimensions. ***compound pier***: 'a term sometimes given to a clustered column' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.).

a **1639** Wotton *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 8 The Compound Order, or as some call it, the Roman, others more generally the Italian. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. **1726** R. Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2), Architects reckon five Orders..viz. Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Roman, Composite, or Compound Order.

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Consisting of a combination of individual organisms, as ***compound animal***, ***zoophyte***, ***coral***, etc., or of simple parts, as ***compound eye***, ***stomach***, ***flower***, ***fruit***, ***leaf***, ***umbel***, etc.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 108 Compound; bearing a flower like Jessamine. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 321 The Dandelion and the Thistle are compound flowers; that is, each of these flowers are composed or compounded of a number of small flowers, called Florets. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 Certain Crustacea..exhibit ..Compound eyes..having distinct facets. **1841–71** T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) §2311 The compound stomach is that possessed by the Ruminantia..and consists of four distinct cavities. **1880** Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4. 100 Compound Leaves are those which have from two to many distinct blades, on a common leaf-stalk.

e. *Mech.* and *Physics*, as in ***compound axle***, ***engine***, ***electro-magnet***, ***lever***, ***locomotive***, ***microscope***, ***motion***, ***pendulum***, ***screw***, ***steam-engine***, ***-winding***; ***compound-wound*** adj.

1710 J. Clarke *Rohaults' Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 84 As there are Compound Motions, so also are there compound Determinations. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. iv. §26. 10 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The power may act upon the weight through.. a series of levers, in which case the apparatus is called a composition of levers, or a compound lever. **1829** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 A compound-pendulum, vibrating in the character of scarecrow. **1838** Comstock *Nat. Philos.* (ed. Lees) 46 Compound motion is that motion which is produced by two or more forces, acting in different directions, on the same body, at the same time. **1867** J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 31 In the compound microscope, not less than two lenses must be employed. **1879** G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, In 1830, Professor Henry deduced from the hypothesis of Ampère..the compound electro-magnet. **1884** S. P. Thompson *Dyn.-Electr. Mach.* 96 Compound windings may be arranged in several different ways. If wound on the same core the shunt coils are sometimes wound outside the series coils: less frequently the series coils are outside the shunt. *Ibid.* 98 The compound-wound or self-regulating dynamos. **1886** M. Reynolds *Engineman's Pocket Comp.* iii. 25 A compound engine is a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder and ended in a larger cylinder. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 587/2 Compound-winding..was first used by S. A. Varley and by Brush. **1947** *Aeroplane* 12 Sept. 385/3 The engine was then compared with a turbo-prop. engine.. assuming the same maximum temperature as the compound engine required. **1949** *Aero Digest* Mar. 30/2 A simple compound engine..is a conventional reciprocating engine, to which a 'blow down' turbine has been added to utilize the velocity energy of the exhaust.

f. *Music.*

compound interval (†***concord***), one exceeding an octave. ***compound stop***: an organ-stop having more than one rank of pipes. ***compound time***: time or rhythm in which each bar is made up of two, three, or four bars of simple time.

1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 39 Notwithstanding this Distinction of Original and Compound Concords. **1848** Rimbault *1st Bk. Piano* 29 Compound Common Time occurs when two bars of Triple Time are joined in one .. Compound Triple Time is when the measure of common Triple Time is divided into nine parts. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 4–4 time, which is made up of two bars of 2–4 time ..in Germany is always classed with the compound times. In England however..those rhythms only [are] considered as compound, in which each beat is divisible into three parts. **1881** C. A. Edwards *Organs* 148 Compound stops do not give any one sound to a note, but a combination of two or more.

g. ***compound householder***: a householder whose rates are included in his rent, and paid by the landlord.

1851 14 & 15 *Vict.* c 14 (*title*) An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of certain Persons commonly known as 'Compound Householders'. **1880** McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 110 The compound householder..was the occupier of one of the small houses the tenants of which were not themselves rated to the relief of the poor.

compound larceny, ***radical***, etc.: see larceny, etc.

h. *Logic*, as in ***compound proposition***, ***statement***.

1574 tr. *Ramus' Logike* 76 The compounde proposition is eyther congregatiue or segregatiue. **1654** Z. Coke *Art of Logick* 116 Hitherto of a simple propositon: now followeth the compound, which consisteth of a sense or sentence compounded. **1694** R. Blome tr. *Le Grand's Entire Body Philos.* 28/2 Compound Propositions are such as consist of more Subjects and Predicats. **1870** A. Bain *Logic* 85 The whole of this class might be called Compound, instead of complex, Propositions. **1953** I. M. Copi *Introd. Logic* vii. 195 Each of these exceptive propositions is compound. *Ibid.* viii. 221 A compound statement is one which does contain another statement as a constituent part.

i. *Gram.*, as ***compound sentence*** (see sentence *sb.* 6a); ***compound verb*** (see quot. 1925). Cf. quot. 1859 for sense 1a.

1772 A. Bayly *Gram. Eng. Lang.* 76, I am at a loss in what class to place compound verbs, whether in that of thoughtless chance, or of judicious accommodation. *Ibid.* 80 We now proceed to compound sentences, wherein to avoid inaccuracy is required the greatest judgement and attention. .. Compound sentences are formed by the help of certain adverbs, relatives and participles. **1850** W. C. Fowler *Eng. Gram.* VI. x. 568 Two simple sentences are connected either by way of Co-ordination, or by way of Subordination... The two sentences taken together constitute a co-ordinate compound sentence. **1863** A. Bain *Eng. Gram.* 38 The prepositions in such cases become adverbs united to the verbs, constituting them compound verbs. *Ibid.* 161 A compound sentence contains two or more co-ordinate sentences united: 'the sun rose, and the mists disappeared.' **1925** Grattan & Gurrey *Our Living Lang.* xii. 80 This union of simple Verb with Particle forms what is known as a Compound Verb. *Ibid.* 81 All these [*arise, bespeak, depart*, etc.] are..Compound Verbs. *Ibid.* xlii. 268 The units are co-ordinate and, occurring in a row, are linked together by words... Such a group is called a Compound Sentence.

compound ('kɒmpaʊnd), *sb.*[1] [subst. use of the adj.: cf. the parallel history of compost *sb.* Originally stressed on second syllable; so in H. More, and still dialectally; Shaks. has both, but '*compound* more frequently.]

1. *quasi-concr.* A union, combination, or mixture *of* elements.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1676) 404/2 Mahometans are a compound of Gentiles, Jews, and Christians. **1710** Addison *Tatler* No. 220 ¶3 A Compound of Two very different Liquors. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VIII. v. 237 Their customs..are a kind of compound of those of Lima and Quita. **1814** Scott *Wav.* xlvii, It was not fear, it was not ardour,—it was a compound of both.

2. *concr.* a. A compound substance; *spec.* a compounded drug, as opposed to 'simples'. ***chemical compound***, a substance composed chemically of two or more elements in definite proportions (as opposed to a *mixture*).

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. v. 9 These most poysonous Compounds. **1641** Bp. Hall *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 52 As we say in our philosophy..only compounds nourish. **1808** J. Dalton *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 216 All the chemical compounds which have hitherto obtained a tolerably good analysis. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 42 Compounds formed by the mixture of two or more different metals, are called alloys. **1866** H. E. Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* v. 46 The air is a mixture, and not a chemical compound of constituent gases. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 80 Compounds which contain a larger proportion of oxygen. **1887** [see mixture 4]. **1950** *Science News* XV. 103 Proteins are by far the most complex chemical compounds.

b. *transf.* of what is immaterial.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. §26 (1864) 301 Volition is a compound, made up of this and something else.

c. A compound word, a verbal compound.

1530 Palsgr. 395 *Je prens* is a symple whiche hath for his compoundes *je reprens*, etc. *c* **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxvi, To new-found methods and to compounds strange. **1605** Camden *Rem.* (1637) 126 Wee retaine it in the compound Husband. **1872** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Classified, in that jargon which makes an uncouth compound pass muster for a new critical nicety, as a tendency-poet.

†d. A composite number. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 25 Such numbers as may be evenly divided by another number without leaving any remainder, are called Compounds.

e. A compound locomotive.

1890 *Railway Herald* 25 Oct. 6/3 The driver of one of the latest compounds on L. & N.W. [railway]. *Ibid.* The compounds make up in oil what they save in coal.

†3. A composition, a thing made up. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* vi. (1664) 79 Strugling together..will soon dissever the parts, and rend in sunder the whole Compound. **1613–6** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii, Man's compounds have o'erthrown his simplenesse. **1773** J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 922 What am I but a compound frail of dust, Wak'd into life by thy enlivening breath?

4. Compounding, composition.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 41 Imperfect..in regard of the Compound. **1694** W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 39 Whereas beyond an Octave, all is but Repetition of these [concords] in Compound with the Eighth, as a Tenth is an Eighth and a Third. **1741** Betterton in Oldys *Eng. Stage* ii. 19 Roxana is haughty, malicious, insinuating, with this Compound, She is made desperately in Love with Alexander. **1759** B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 139 The Name of this..District is of Saxon Compound. **1841** Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxv. 205 A different compound of character.

compound ('kɒmpaʊnd), *sb.*[2] orig. *Anglo-Ind.* [Of disputed origin, but referred by Yule and Burnell, on weighty evidence, to Malay *kampong*, *kampung* (in Du. orthog. *kampoeng*) 'enclosure, space fenced in'; also 'village, quarter of a town occupied by a particular nationality', as the 'Chinese kampong' at Batavia. In this latter sense, *campon* occurs in a Pg. writer of 1613.

Earlier conjectures were that it was a corruption of Pg. *campanha* or F. *campagne* country, or of Pg. *campo* field, camp. See Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v.]

1. The enclosure within which a residence or factory (of Europeans) stands, in India, China, and the East generally.

Supposed by Yule and Burnell to have been first used by Englishmen in the early factories in the Malay Archipelago, and to have been thence carried by them to peninsular India on the one hand and China on the other. In later times, it has been taken to Madagascar, East and West Africa, Polynesia, and other regions where Englishmen have penetrated, and has been applied by travellers to the similar enclosures round native houses.

1679 *Fort St. Geo. Consns.* 14 Apr. (Yule), There the Dutch have a Factory of a large Compounde. **1696** Bowyear *Jrnl. Cochin China* 30 Apr. (Y.), Their custom-houses of which there are three, in a square Compound of about 100 Paces over each way. **1763** Verelst *Transl. fr. Persian* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 267 Ali Chowdry's compound opened [from an Earthquake], and the water..filled a deep ditch, that surrounded his house. **1781** *India Gaz.* 3 Mar. (Y.), *Godown* usurps the ware-house place, *Compound* denotes each walled space. **1816** 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 232 He chang'd his course, and soon he found The way into his own compound. *a* **1847** Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 79 Pretty thatched cottages standing in little compounds, or yards, hedged round with a kind of prickly fence. **1857** Livingstone *Trav.* xvii. 314 He had made the walls of his compound, or courtyard. **1884** C. T. Buckland *Soc. Life India* iii. 51 All the factory-buildings usually stand in one compound..and this is in size almost equal to a small park.

2. In South Africa, an enclosure within which the workmen in diamond or gold mines live and remain during their term of employment, having no communication with the outside. Also *attrib.*

1893 T. Cook *Mission Tour* 25 The men sign articles to remain in these compounds for a certain period, usually six months, and are not allowed to leave for any cause until the time has expired. **1897** *Empire* 11 Dec., The Compound system saved the mines from the clutches of the illicit diamond buyers. **1901** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 320 How does he [*sc.* the native] get into the Kimberley compounds? He goes there of his own accord. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 2/2 A riot at the Nourse Mine..in which 400 Chinese wrecked the house of the compound manager.

3. A large fenced-in space in a prison, concentration camp, or the like.

1946 Brickhill & Norton *Escape to Danger* vi. 83 He had seen this man walking round the compound as a prisoner. *Ibid.* xxvi. 222 Germans..had a habit of sneaking into the compound at night. **1954** W. Faulkner *Fable* (1955) 119 The camouflage-painted huddle of the prison-compound.

com'poundable, *a.* [f. compound *v.* + -able.]

†1. Accordable, agreeable. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Accordable*, compoundable, accordable, agreeable.

2. Capable of being compounded or combined.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 227 Bodies.. many, and compoundable infinite ways. **1803** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 113 Gothic words..are..far more flexible and compoundable than those of southern origin. **1870** Abbott *Shaks. Grammar* §432 Hence 'blame'..was considered compoundable with another adjective.

3. Capable of being commuted for money.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xii, A penalty of..five pounds, compoundable for a term of imprisonment. **1883**

SIR L. GRIFFIN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 489 Every offence is ordinarily compoundable for money.

com'pounded, *ppl. a.* [f. COMPOUND *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Formed by the combination of various elements or the mixture of various ingredients.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 8 The braine of this foolish compounded Clay-man, is not able to inuent any thing, etc. **1613** —— *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 13 What foure Thron'd ones could haue weigh'd Such a compounded one? **1660** BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. 14 Compounded ratio is when the antecedent and consequent taken both as one are compared to the consequent itself. **1691** TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 10 Sweet compounded Foods. **1789** SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 104 A compounded medicine made up of above thirty different ingredients. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 241 Latin and Greek .. possess but few compounded roots in common.

†2. Combined, taken in combination; collective.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 If these words be considered conniointly in a compounded sense. **1725** WATTS *Logic* III. iii. §1 The Sophism of Division is when we infer the same Thing concerning Ideas in a divided Sense, which is only true in a compounded Sense.

†3. a. Compound, composite, complex. Mostly *Obs.* Cf. *compounded interest*: see COMPOUND *a.* 2 b. quot. 1660.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Composition passeth .. from thinges simple to thinges more compounded. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxix. (ed. 7) 78 If the number be compounded, that is to say, consisting of Integrums and Fractions. **1694** W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 40 These Compounded Concords are found .. by their Habitude to the Original Concords. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 102 There it was that Judas .. met with his compounded death. **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 213 A Sentence or Saying is either single or compounded. **1768** HOLLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 A monthly astronomical clock .. with a compounded pendulum. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 320 Almost all compounded sentences, are more or less elliptical.

†b. *Archit.* = COMPOSITE. *Obs.*

a **1639** WOTTON *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 11 Eight Columns of the Compounded Order.

4. *compounded tenancy*, tenancy by which the tenant's rates are included in his rent, and paid by the landlord.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 3/4 The owners of 'flats' and other 'compounded' tenancies get off with so much abatement.

com'poundedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a compounded manner or order; compositely.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §38 A set of short balks were laid .. upon the next step compoundedly. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 305 The Nile was called both compoundedly .. Ogeon and simply Geon.

com'poundedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compounded or composite quality.

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 373 Reflecting well on the Simplicity or Compoundedness of those Notions.

com'pounder. [f. COMPOUND *v.* + -ER¹.] One who compounds, in the various senses of the vb.

1. a. One who makes a compound of ingredients.

1622 G. G. *Creat. Praysing God* 8 Their composition .. must necessarily presuppose first a compounder. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, To propose another [health] in honour of the punch-compounder. **1855** BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxv. 373 The most ignorant compounder of simples. **1883** DR. E. DOWNES in *Rep. Calcutta Missionary Conf.* 414 In a large Hospital .. a native Doctor, two Compounders, and a Steward .. would be required. *Ibid.* 416 The compounders .. give out the medicines.

b. *compounder of medicine*, a pharmacist attached to the army medical corps.

1894 CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. IV. XXVI. 830 With regard to the apothecaries, he was glad to say they were an expiring body, and as they ceased their places were taken by a class of non-commissioned officers who were called compounders of medicine. **1899** *Daily News* 21 Dec. 3/1 Royal Army Medical Corps. Compounders of medicine are urgently required for service in South Africa.

†2. a. One who settles or composes strife or quarrels; *reproachfully*, a compromiser. *Obs.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 73 Lyttell warre hath ben in .. Christendome, but the bysshop of Rome .. hath ben a styrrer of it .. seldome any compounder of it. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ii. (1602) 10, I wish him to be, as well .. a Compounder, as a Commissioner of the peace. **1612-20** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xix. (1652) 124 They held it to bee the best course to .. bee compounders of peace and amity between Sancho Panca and the Barber. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, Softners, sweetners, compounders, and expedient-mongers.

b. *Hist.* A name given (*c* 1692) to those who wished for a restoration of James II under guarantees for the constitution and with a general amnesty.

1775 J. MACPHERSON *Orig. Papers* I. 445 His friends in Britain, who wanted to restore him on conditions, and were known by the name of compounders. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 127 The Jacobite faction was divided between compounders and non-compounders. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 385.

3. a. One who compounds for a liability, debt, or charge; one who compounds a felony or offence; one who pays a lump sum in discharge of recurrent payments to which he is liable.

1542 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 167 Thomas Malynson shall have .. the .. place of a Chamberleyn .. as a compownder. **1578** *Ibid.* 395 Everye Chamberlen, or compounder for Chamberlenshippe ij*d*. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* ¶7. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 58 Our holiest actions have been Th' effects of wickedness and sin: Religious Houses made Compounders For th' horrid Actions of the Founders. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting .. to pay their composition-money. **1832** *Act 2-3 Will. IV*, c. 100 §5 Any person compounding for tithes .. or .. any tenant of any such .. lessee or compounder. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 14/1 A compounder of felony .. and a suborner of false testimony.

b. *Grand* and *Petty Compounders*: in the University of Oxford, proceeders or inceptors who paid higher fees for their degrees in consideration of being possessed of an independent income. (Abolished in 1853. Burke's use is erroneous.)

1682 WOOD *Life* (1848) 245 Bishop Brideoake's son of Trinity to be M.A., five terms given to him, and to go out grand compounder. **1691** —— *Fasti Oxon.* an. 1522 I. 665 Richard Parker a compounder, or one that payed double or treble fees for his Degree, as having a temporal estate. **1714** AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxford* III. i. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 Grand compounders in politicks, who shorten the road to their degrees in the state. **1870** G. V. COX *Recoll. Oxford* xii, 'Have you £300 a year of your own?' if 'yes' .. 'then you are a Grand Compounder and your fees are so and so.' If under £300 a year and above £5, the Proceeder was entered as Petty Compounder, and paid 10*s*. 8*d*. more.

com'pounding, *vbl. sb.* In 4-6 compown-, compouning. The action of the vb. COMPOUND in its various senses. *Committee for Compounding* (17th c.): see COMPOUND *v.* 15 b.; *compounding of felony*: see *ibid.* 9.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 Compownynge of contrary thynges is welle of corrupcion. *c* **1529** WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 103 II. 5 In the makyng and compownyng whereof. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 What they dyd gomble togyther without trewe compoundynge. **1601** DEACON & WALKER (*title*), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels .. for the peacable compounding of the late strong Controversies. **1709** SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 134 Compounding of felony .. formerly was held to make a man an accessory: but is now punished only with fine and imprisonment. *a* **1845** HOOD *Tale Trumpet* ix, Deaf to verbs, and all their compoundings.

com'pounding, *ppl. a.* That compounds; †constituent, component (*obs.*).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. x. Y ij, The side of dodecaedron .. hauing the squares of his names or compounding lynes in proportion. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* §9 Of their Compounding Parts. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 17 The extreme Smallness of the compounding Vessels. **1757** MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 41 Like a compounding creditor, you must accept of quantity for quality.

'compoundness. [f. COMPOUND *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being compound.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 314 Issue being joined upon its simplicity or compoundness. **1801** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 Water is not like acid .. its very compoundness is still desirable.

com'poundress. [f. COMPOUNDER: see -ESS.] A female compounder: †a. that settles quarrels (*obs.*); b. that compounds mixtures.

1640 HOWELL *Vocal Forrest* 9 Arbitratrix and compoundress of any quarrell that may intervene. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 768 We .. tasted it out of courtesy to the fair compoundress.

comprador (kɒmprə'dɔə(r)). Also compa-, compi-, compo-, compendor(e. [a. Pg. *comprador* buyer:—late L. *comparātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *comparāre* to provide, purchase (in Pg. *comprar* to purchase, buy), f. *com-* together + *parāre* to furnish. One of the Portuguese words adopted in the East.]

†1. Formerly, the name of a native servant employed by Europeans, in India and the East, to purchase necessaries and keep the household accounts: a house-steward. *Obs.* in India.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary, Japan* (1883) I. 19 (Y.) The Hollanders .. thrust their comprador (or cats buyer) out of dores for a lecherous knave. **1711** C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* 108 Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys. **1773** E. IVES *Voy.* 50 (Y.) *Compidore*, the office of this servant is to go to market and bring home small things, such as fruit, etc. **1789** I. MUNRO *Narrative* 27 (Y.) A Cook at 3, a Compradore at 2, and Kitchen-boy at 1 pagoda. **1810** WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade-m.* I. 270 (Y.) The Compadore .. acts as purveyor.

2. Now, in China, the name of the principal native servant, employed in European establishments, and especially in houses of business, both as head of the staff of native employés, and as intermediary between the house and its native customers. (The Chinese name is *mâi-pan* 'purveyor'.)

1840 MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 164 (Y.) About 10 days ago .. the Chinese .. kidnapped our Compendor. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 3/6 The water-thieves have friends among the compradors of Hong Kong and Shanghai. **1880** MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 46 Each firm has its Chinese compradore, a factotum, middleman, and occasionally a tyrant.

†**'comprecant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *comprecānt-em*, pr. pple. of *comprecārī*: see next.] A joint suppliant.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 288 To be Comprecants, and to make intercession to God on our behalfe.

comprecation (kɒmprɪ'keɪʃən). [ad. L. *comprecātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comprecārī* to pray in common, f. *com-* + *precārī* to pray. In OF. *comprécation*.] A praying together, joint supplication.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xviii. Wks. VIII. 36 The comprecations of the cxviiith psalm. **1658** BRAMHALL *Schism guarded agst.* x, And for the Intercession .. of the Saints. A comprecation both the Grecians and we do allow: an ultimate Invocation both the Grecians and we detest. **1680** WILKINS *Gift of Prayer* xvii. (L.), Next to deprecation against evil may succeed comprecation for that which is good. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 181, I claimed, in behalf of who would, that he might hold in the Anglican Church a comprecation with the Saints with Bramhall.

comprehence, -cion, obs. ff. COMPREHENSE, -SION.

comprehend (kɒmprɪ'hɛnd), *v.* [ad. L. *comprehend-ĕre* to grasp, seize, comprise, f. *com-* + *prehendĕre* to seize. The Fr. repr. of the L. is *comprendre* (cf. COMPREND); but OF. had also *comprehender* as a learned adaptation of the L., which may have been partly the source of this.

(The order of appearance of the senses in Eng. was not that of the original development in Latin: some senses, as 2, appeared early through literalism of translation: others, as 4, because a word was wanted for such at the time, while there was no such want in sense 1.)]

I. To seize, grasp, lay hold of, catch.

†1. *trans.* To lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to 'catch', entrap. *Obs.*

[Of late and rare occurrence.]

1584 CECIL in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 426 The Inquisition of Spain used not so many questions to comprehend and trap their priests. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. *Repentance* §7 Though thou art almost in the embraces of death, yet thou shalt be comprehended of immortality. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 216 They .. comprehend the Veins about the throat.

†b. As an illiterate blunder for APPREHEND.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 25 You shall comprehend all vagrom men. *Ibid.* III. v. 50 Our watch sir haue indeede comprehended two aspitious persons.

†2. To overtake, come up with and seize. *Obs.*

[A literalism of translation.]

1382 WYCLIF *Philipp.* iii. 12, I sue if on ony maner I schal comprehende [Vulg. *comprehendam*, Gr. *καταλάβω*] and in what thing I am comprehendid of Crist Jhesu. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *ibid.*, I folowe, if that I may comprehende that for whose sake I am comprehended of Christ Iesus. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561 If any man do begin to follow after either of them .. he is not able to comprehend or attain them with a Horse.

†b. To overtake or attain to (something aimed at); to compass, accomplish. *Obs.*

In 1485 perh. 'aim, attempt', or 'undertake, take in hand'.

c **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 638 Neuere myht Comprehende no [*MS.* In] Mannes Miht Swich Anothir tombe to Make. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mary Magd.* 446 Your servant to be, I wold comprehende. **1576** FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 81 For that whiche I was not able to comprehend and performe, I thought good, first not to touche. *Ibid.* 273 Such .. are not sufficient to compasse that, which is in our power to comprehend.

†3. *absol.* To catch hold and grow, as a graft. *Obs.* [So in L.]

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 37 Graffyng nygh the grounde Is best, ther easily thai comprehende. *Ibid.* v. 46 But first this craffes [grafts] wel must comprehende.

II. To lay hold of with the mind or senses.

4. *trans.* To grasp with the mind, conceive fully or adequately, understand, 'take in'. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7463 þarfor swa many payns tylle þam salle falle þat na witt may comprehende þam alle. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 [Resoun] comprehendeþ by an vniuersel lokynge þe commune spece [*speciem*] þat is in þe singuler peces. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 104 Goddis privy domes man may not comprehende. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 13 The artikillis of the crede can nocht be comprehendit be natural reasone. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To King, Able to compass and comprehend the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and apprehend the least. **1628** DONNE *Serm. 1 Cor.* xiii. 12 To comprehend is to know a thing as well as that thing can be known. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 115 Those things which our hands can grasp, our understandings cannot comprehend. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 152 Those .. do not comprehend the real nature of the crisis. **1886** J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* vii, Voices are calling us to some great effort .. But we do not comprehend their meaning yet.

b. with *obj. clause.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* viii, Mari .. could not comprehend how Christ was made man in here bely. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 246, I cannot comprehend how it can honestly be disputed. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 63 He perfectly comprehended that the drift of the discourse was to persuade him to resign his sceptre. **1859** MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33/1 The majority .. cannot comprehend why those ways should not be good enough for everybody.

c. To understand (a person).

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171, I expressed a hope that he did comprehend me. **1886** SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Without comprehending her, the soldiers crowded around her.

5. To grasp, take in, or apprehend with the senses, *esp.* sight. [L. *comprehendere visu.*]

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 164 þe touchinge cliuiþ and conioigneþ to þe rounde body and..comprehendiþ by parties þe roundenesse. *Ibid.* þe wit comprehendiþ..þe figure of þe body of þe man þat is establissed in þe matere subieet. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* I. 195 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. **1867** HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 14 The vision of Tasso could..comprehend the lady at her casement in the castle.

III. To take in, comprise, include, contain.

†**6.** To lay hold of all the points of (any thing) and include them within the compass of a description or expression; to embrace or describe summarily; summarize; sum up. *Obs.*

c **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 903, I haue no wytte that kan suffyse To comprehende hir beautie. *c* **1374** —— *Anel. & Arc.* 83 And shortly if she shal be comprehended, In her ne mighte no-thing been amended. **1382** WYCLIF *Dan.* vii. 1 The visioun..he wrytynge comprehendide in short word. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 9. **1612** BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 309 All preceptes concernyng kinges, are in effect comprehended, in those two Remembrances.

7. To include or comprise in a treatise or discourse: now more usually said of the book, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* ii. 24 To abregge in to oo boke, thingus comprehendid of Jason of Cyrenen in fyue bokis. **1443** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.) 132 A some of mone that is comprehend in my wyll. *c* **1530** *Egyngecourte* 366 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 107 In this boke I cannot comprehende..yᵉ sege of Rone. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Title-p., The second Volume comprehendeth the principall Navigations..to the South. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 'Tis a most pernicious Book, comprehending several strange Doctrines. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 267 The fourth chapter comprehends; 1st, The chief affections, etc.

b. To include in scope, application, or meaning.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ℙ447 In þe name of þi neighboure is comprehended his enemye. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehendyng..in our prayer all the chirche of christianite. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 These two..though they be both comprehended vnder one name. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 Poore, obscure, and simple men, comprehended under the name of the Vulgar. **1717** *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 38 Their..Circumstances are not Comprehended within the terms of his Majesties Proclamacon. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 A single term to comprehend both divisions of the..period.

c. To include in the same category.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xv. 203 Far from comprehending him or his sister in their father's misconduct.

8. Of a space, period, or amount: To take in, contain, comprise, include.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 The signes..Eche after other ..The zodiaque comprehendeth Within his cercle. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* ii. 6 The heauens of all heauens maye not comprehende him. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. v. (ed. 7) 14, 5 is comprehended in 48, 9 times. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. §4 The age which passed..comprehending a succession of six princes. **1675** HOBBES *Odyssey* IV, As much as both his hands could comprehend. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. 179 Egypt comprehended anciently..a prodigious number of cities. **1878** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. §86. 96 The visible universe cannot comprehend the whole works of God.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1638 As muche ioye as herte may comprehende. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. §261 Every exchange comprehends in it a condition. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 505 Enjoy Your fill what happiness this happie state Can comprehend. **1713** *Guardian* No. 1 ℙ5 All sorrows..are comprehended in the sense of guilt and pain. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 77 The higher works of art comprehend a fund of intellectual interest inexhaustible.

9. To enclose or include *in* or *within* limits.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 123 þe..drie pelewe..schal comprehende þe tweie wete & bynde hem faste. *c* **1400** *Three Kings Cologne* 55 Seynt Elene comprehendide þis hille of Caluarie and þe sepulcre of Crist and oþer holy plaas in one faire chirche. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 4 Who hath comprehended yᵉ waters in a garment? **1596** DRAYTON *Legends* III. 452 Some swelling source (Whose plentie none can comprehend in bounds). **1662** BROOKS *Wks.* II. 178 As able to comprehend the sea in a cockle-shell. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vii. 73 To comprehend it within their dominions.

b. *fig.* To include in a measurement or estimate; to take into account.

1643 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., The church was..80 [foote] in height, without comprehending the cover. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 96 We mean to comprehend in our calculation both the value of the thing parted with, and the value of the thing received in exchange.

10. To contain as a line or surface; to encompass; esp. in *Geom.*

1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* iv. 3 A metelyne of thirtie cubites mighte comprehende it aboute. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxi. 4 Vnder lesse then three lines, can no figure be comprehended. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiii. Ee ij, Icosaedrons comprehendyng cubes side is double in power to his comprehended Octaedrons side. **1717** BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan., There was some external wall that comprehended both rows of pillars. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. §9 Wks. I. 147/2 The visible angle comprehended under two visible right lines. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 153 The upright pieces..which eomprehend the panels.

b. To enclose or have within it; to contain; to lie around. ? *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 10 A flat grauestone, comprehending the name of the defunct. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Full of golden coloured Cloves..each of which comprehends a white bone. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 2 The Air, comprehending the Earth. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 80 A stone coffin, comprehending a human skeleton.

IV. †**11.** ? To take (together). *Obs. rare.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 412 We are ryth glad we haue yow here Ower covnsell togethyr to comprehend.

compre'hender. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who comprehends.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* To Rdr., Great comprehenders..of the Greek elocution. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 639 Truth is bigger than our minds, and we..are rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof.

comprehendible (kɒmprɪ'hɛndɪb(ə)l), *a. rare.* Also **comprehendable.** [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Comprehensible.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 28 Sept. (1952) 403 Jane Egerton is a very natural, comprehendable Girl. **1817** BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Pref. 209 The cluster of arguments comprehendible under the common appellation of the *argumentum à superficie ad superficiem.*

compre'hending, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. COMPREHEND.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. §5. 39. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 1 The well comprehending the Nature of such Structures, is no less entertaining than useful.

compre'hending, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That comprehends.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 161 A Right Angle Triangle *ABC*, whose comprehending sides are *BA*, *BC*. **1833** G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apost.* 82 The name of blasphemy itself, like the whole comprehending book of the Apocalypse, was expressed in the Greek language.

Hence **compre'hendingly** *adv.*, in a comprehending manner, intelligently, knowingly.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 398 We have seen an old..horse..look tenderly and half comprehendingly on its master. **1884** MISS EDDY in *Chicago Advance* 18 Dec. 834 Miss Marigold nodded comprehendingly, with a little laugh.

†**compre'hendless,** *a. Obs. rare.* Incomprehensible.

1653 W. BASSE *Pastorals* (ed. Collier), How great and comprehendles is the minde!

†**compre'hense.** *Obs.* In 5, 7 -hence, 6 (*Sc.*) -henss. [a. OF. *compréhense*, ad. L. type **comprehensa*, from pa. pple. of *comprehendĕre* to COMPREHEND.]

a. Meaning comprehended; signification. **b.** Thing comprehended. **c.** Grasp, comprehension.

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* LXXIX. ii, Letters..Of whiche this the wordes and comprehence As foloweth nowe. **1543** *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 425–6 (Jam.) Quhatsumeuir the kingis maiestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin comprehenss deteyne or withhald ony land..from the kingis maistie..the samin comprehenss sall nocht enjoye the benefite of that comprehensioune. **1604** PRICKET *Honors Fame* (1881) 24 His quicke conceit and Wisdomes comprehence.

comprehensibility (kɒmprɪhɛnsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next: cf. mod.F. *compréhensibilité.*] Quality of being comprehensible.

1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxiv. (1772) 144 An external Comprehensiveness; in which Comprehensibility the beginning of the Corporeal Being is risen. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 69 The deeper interest we have in their comprehensibility. **1887** *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421/2 A combination of brevity and comprehensibility is by no means an easy thing to achieve.

comprehensible (kɒmprɪ'hɛnsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensibil-em*, f. *comprehens-* ppl. stem of *comprehend-ĕre*: see COMPREHEND and -BLE. Cf. mod.F. *compréhensible* (earlier *comprehensable*).] Capable of being comprehended.

1. That may be comprised or contained.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensyble nor circumscribed no where. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. 11 An argument comprehensible within the notice and instructions of the writer. **1799** T. BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med.* 217 The phænomena in which light and oxygen are concerned, especially as the actions of life promise to be comprehensible under them.

2. That may be grasped: †**a.** sensibly: Palpable.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 261 Things not comprehensible, and without body.

b. mentally: Conceivable, intelligible.

1598 FLORIO *Comprehensibile*, comprehensible, that may be comprehended. *a* **1631** DONNE *Selections* (1840) 181 It is apprehensible by sense, and not comprehensible by reason. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 248 To render the subject comprehensible to the meanest capacity. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. vi. I. 325 For reasons not easily comprehensible.

compre'hensibleness, comprehensible quality.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. (T.), Which facility and comprehensibleness must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions very considerably.

comprehensibly (kɒmprɪ'hɛnsɪblɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a comprehensible manner.

1755 in JOHNSON [with quot. from TILLOTSON, where it occurs in ed. 1671 for *comprehensively* of Wks. 1714]. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 337 He undertakes nothing that he cannot carry out clearly and comprehensibly.

comprehension (kɒmprɪ'hɛnʃən). In 5 -cion. [ad. L. *comprehensiōn-em* a seizing, comprising, n. of action f. *comprehendĕre* to COMPREHEND. Cf. F. *comprehension* (15th c. in Littré), which may be the origin of some Eng. uses.]

I. Inclusion, comprising.

1. The action of comprehending, comprising, or including; the fact or condition of being so comprehended or comprised in a treatise, classification, description, proposition, etc.

1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxviii, I should wish ..that the king should be left out of the comprehension. **1543** [see COMPREHENSE]. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 1 Questions are called infinite, whiche..are propounded, without comprehension of time, place, and persone. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. 6 In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 A better education, in extent and comprehension far more large. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ℙ3 The excellence of aphorisms consists..in the comprehension of some obvious and useful truth in a few words. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 If in the one we see humanity at head-quarters in *time*, in the other we see it at head-quarters in *comprehension.*

b. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107b, Comprehension is when bothe the above rehersed figures [*i.e.* Repetition and Conversion] are..used, so that bothe one first worde must ofte be rehersed, and likewise al one last worde. What winneth the hartes of men? Liberalitie. What continueth the estate of a king? Liberalitie, etc. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Comprehension*, a trope, or figure, whereby the name of a whole is put for a part; or that of a part for a whole. **1755** JOHNSON cites HARRIS.

c. *Eng. Hist.* Ecclesiastical inclusion; *esp.* the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Established Church by enlarging the terms of ecclesiastical communion.

1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. **1680** BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 13 The restoring of Nonconformists, by..a Comprehension. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 277 The conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Divines about a Comprehension. **1828** LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* 5 Dec., I am for a comprehension, as divines call it; but so as that the Church shall go a good deal more than half way over to the silent Meeting-house. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 The pertinacity with which the High Church party..refused even to deliberate on any plan of Comprehension.

2. The faculty or quality of comprehending; inclusive force; comprehensiveness.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 75 Those names..are of much narrower comprehension. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 515 The Love of God..is of vast Comprehension. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P. Dryden* Wks. II. 387 The affluence and comprehension of our language is..displayed in our poetical translations of Ancient Writers. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 73 Words..of the widest comprehension, or rather extending to the whole duty of a good and honourable man.

†**3.** A comprehensive arrangement, summation, summary *of* any matter. *Obs.*

c **1600** ROGERS (J.), We must..fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., The Creed..is a brief comprehension of the objects of our Christian faith. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 208 That grand idea..is the treasury and comprehension of all knowledge.

4. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes comprehended in a notion or concept; intension.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. §3 In universal Ideas it is proper to consider their Comprehension and their Extension. **1836** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii, The Internal Quantity of a notion,—its Intension or Comprehension, is made up of..the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. **1885** VEITCH *Instit. Logic* §238 In Comprehension, the individual..contains a sum of attributes.

II. Mental grasping, understanding.

5. a. The action or fact of comprehending with the mind; understanding.

?**15..** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 For crafte nor for cuninge, [Cas]te never comprehencion. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 *Νοησις*, Intelligence, which they make to be a comprehension of the first principes of Science. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 8 The title of Sermons gives some right to expect what is plain and of easy comprehension. **1769** BURKE *Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 109 Deficiency of temper and judgment, and manly comprehension of the publick interest. **1882** BESANT *All Sorts* 110 No men are so solemn..as the dull of comprehension.

b. The ability to understand a passage of text and answer questions on it, esp. as a school or psychological exercise; a test of this ability. Freq. *attrib.*, as ***comprehension test***, etc.

1921 C. L. BURT *Mental & Scholastic Tests* III. iii. 275 A comprehension test is best framed upon the principle of a 'directions' test. **1960** P. E. VERNON *Intelligence & Attainment Tests* iv. 58 British Army & Navy psychologists during the war often used Comprehension, Vocabulary and Block Design [tests]. **1965** W. H. N. HOTOPF *Lang., Thought & Comprehension* v. 130 This contrasts with the current approach to the teaching of comprehension. One has only to think of the neat gobbets of factual writing of which most comprehension tests are composed to be aware of the difference. **1981** C. WARD *Preparing & using Objective*

Questions ix. 95 (*heading*) Setting comprehension and application questions.

6. The mental state or condition of comprehending (often viewed as a property which one may *have*); an adequate notion.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. §1 The comprehension which she hath of God. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 39 Mechanicke and vulgar heads ascend not unto such comprehensions. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 429 A subject of which he has not the most distant comprehension. **1875** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. §23. 70 What has changed your state from one of perplexity to one of comprehension? *Mod.* To attain to a full comprehension of the subject.

7. The faculty of grasping with the mind, power of receiving and containing ideas, mental grasp.

a **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* I. 211 A work .. not to be entertained by a man of such narrow comprehensions, as were ascribed unto him .. by one of the Peers. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii, A scheme, or constitution, beyond our comprehension. **1795** ROSCOE *Lorenzo de' Medici* x, Exhibiting .. depth of penetration .. and comprehension of mind. **1889** H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catalogue* 3 To think that every thing is to be brought down to the comprehension of the fool.

†**III.** 8. Physical grasping, compression. *Obs.*

1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. *Philos. Writ.* (1712) 45 Such a comprehension of the Particle [of air] as there is in the hairs of a lock of Wool. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 54, I must have made some slight efforts toward a closer comprehension of her hand.

†compre'hensional, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or tending to comprehension; comprehensive.

1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 63 Any General and Comprehensional course. **1687** R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 37 So Comprehensional a Charity, that All Christians .. may go to Heaven, Hand in Hand. *Ibid.* 46 A Resolution .. betwixt the Comprehensional Church-of-England-Men, and the Dissenters.

comprehensive (kɒmprɪ'hɛnsɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensīv-us*, f. *comprehens-* ppl. stem of *comprehendĕre*: see COMPREHEND and -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *compréhensif, -ive.*]

1. a. *gen.* Characterized by comprehension; having the attribute of comprising or including much; of large content or scope.

1614 SELDEN *Title Hon.* Pref., Then is the Ciuilians definition of it enough comprehensiue. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 213 The comprehensiue whole, is parted betweene the things comprehended therein. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3 His Aim is more Comprehensive. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded., The most noble, pleasant, and comprehensive of all the senses. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 21 Happiness (or, to use a .. more comprehensive term, solid well-being). **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 1 The reply was as concise as it was comprehensive—'know what you have to do, and do it'. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 124 A comprehensive survey of the philosophy of Plato.

b. Inclusive *of*; embracing.

a **1657** R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 244 [A] Tongue .. comprehensive of sueh rich and rational expressions. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 190 Plant thee Orchards .. in such order as may be .. most comprehensive of Plants. **1720** GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 22 (1728) 206 Charity it self, which is comprehensive of all the Vertues. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 132 O Heaven .. comprehensive of all life.

c. Sometimes with the enlarged sense: Containing much in small compass, compendious.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., The Lord's Prayer .. In Whose comprehensive words we sum up all our imperfect desires. **1684** EARL ROSCOMM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 52 But who did ever in French Authors see The comprehensive English Energy?

d. Designating a secondary school or a system of education which provides for children of all levels of intellectual and other ability (see quots.). Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*, a school of this kind or (*occas.*) a pupil attending one.

1947 *Min. of Educ. Circular* No. cxliv. 1/2 Combinations of two or more types of secondary education are often referred to as bilateral, multilateral or comprehensive. *Ibid.* 2/1 A comprehensive school means one which is intended to cater for all the secondary education of all the children in a given area without an organisation in three sides. **1955** *Ann Reg. 1954* 13 The L.C.C. had adopted the educational policy of the so-called comprehensive school, where all, whatever their standards, were to be educated together up to the age of 15. **1955** *Times* 20 May 11/5 A comprehensive school is intended to recruit all the boys, or girls, from a given area at the age of 11 and of these not more than one in five will be of grammar school standard. **1958** *Spectator* 27 June 833/1 Comprehensives, scrubbed and solemn in suits. **1958** *Observer* 30 Nov. 19/5 Pupils shunted off to the posh new comprehensives. **1959** *Punch* 16 Sept. 169/2 His son is at a Public School .. His younger daughters both attend The local Comprehensive. **1965** *New Statesman* 9 Apr. 567/1 As for the public schools, you can't even suggest that the grammar schools be merged with the comprehensives without losing all the marginal seats in Bristol.

2. Characterized by mental comprehension: a. that grasps or understands (a thing) fully.

1628 DONNE *Serm. 1 Cor.* xiii. 12 A comprehensive knowledge of God it [our knowledge] cannot be. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 27 Comprehensive knowledge .. is no part of our Indowments. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 Comprehensive knowledge is that whereby the whole of an object, so far as it is intelligible, is knowen. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 251 A comprehensive faculty that grasps Great purposes with ease.

b. Embracing many things, broad in mental grasp, sympathies, or the like.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Wks. (Globe) 501 He [Chaucer] must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensive nature. **1721** *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 126 These very philosophical comprehensive Men. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 17 *note*, The superiority of the comprehensive student over the partial observer. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xxxii, One comprehensive mind All overseeing and pervading all.

3. *Logic.* Intensive.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. §9 (*heading*) Of a comprehensive Conception of Things, and of Abstraction. **1785** REID *Intell. Powers* v. i. Wks. 390/2 It is an axiom in logic—that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less comprehensive. **1850** BAYNES *New Analytic 72 note*, [The reasoning] is *comprehensive* or *intensive*, for it proceeds from the concrete to the abstract, from a greater totality of attribute to a less.

comprehensively (kɒmprɪ'hɛnsɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] a. In a comprehensive manner.

1628 DONNE *Serm. 1 Cor.* xiii. 12 Our knowledge cannot be so dilated, nor God condensed and contracted so, as that we can know him .. comprehensively. **1820** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 11 To state the fact and the truth comprehensively. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 A measure dealing comprehensively with the subject of local government in Ireland.

b. With respect to the comprehension (in Logic) of the terms (opp. to EXTENSIVELY). See COMPREHENSION 4.

1816 J. SMITH *Elements of Logic* I. v. 24 Conceive of them comprehensively, with regard to their properties and relations. **1857** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 610/1 When the dictum is analysed comprehensively.

comprehensiveness (kɒmprɪ'hɛnsɪvnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comprehensive quality or state, the quality of comprising or including much.

1635 SHELFORD *Five Treat.* 188 The universalitie and comprehensivenesse of God's will. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vi. (1695) 333 General Truths .. by their comprehensiveness .. enlarge our view, and shorten our way to Knowledge. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 222 In learning, sense, energy, and comprehensiveness it is fully equal to all the modern dissertations. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 473/1 The comprehensiveness of the volume is surprising.

b. *spec.* Breadth of intellectual range, mental capaciousness.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Basil* 218 The quickness and comprehensiveness of his Parts. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 81 Those, whose accuracy of remark, and comprehensiveness of knowledge, made their suffrages worthy of regard. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ii. 37 Nothing is more remarkable about Empedocles than his versatility and comprehensiveness.

comprehensivize (kɒmprɪ'hɛnsɪvaɪz), *v.* [f. COMPREHENSIVE *a.* 1 d + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a school or system of education) comprehensive (see COMPREHENSIVE *a.* 1 d). So **compre,hensivi'zation.**

1958 *Economist* 6 Dec. 865/1 Attempts by local authorities to 'comprehensivise' schools. *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 970 The council's intention to comprehensivise the schools. *Ibid.*, Newport has revised its drastic comprehensivisation plans down to a single comprehensive school. **1966** D. JENKINS *Educ. Society* v. 243 The compulsory 'Comprehensivisation' of schools.

†compre'hensor. *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *comprehendĕre*: see above.] One who has attained to full comprehension. (In 17th c. Divinity, with reference to *Philipp.* iii. 12–13: cf. the Vulgate.)

1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 16 Not Comprehensors, till actually instated Members of the Church Triumphant above in glory. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Soul's Farewell* §7 Thou art yet a traveller, they [Saints] comprehensors. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 280 Christ .. was Comprehensor from the beginning .. yet his experimental knowledge came by degrees. *a* **1710** BP. BULL *Serm.* v. Wks. 1827 I. 117 Though St. Paul were an excellent apostle, yet he was still but a man .. a *viator*, not a *comprehensor*, a proficient, not yet fully perfect.

comprehenss, Sc. var. of COMPREHENCE. *Obs.*

†com'prend, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *comprend-re*, or its original, L. *comprend-ĕre*, contr. f. *comprehendĕre*: see COMPREHEND.] = COMPREHEND.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 Resoun .. comprendiþ þe þinges ymaginable and sensible. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6635, I wole not determine Of prynces power .. Ne by my word comprende, iwys, If it so ferre may strecche in this. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 394 Doutlesse every graffyng wol comprende, Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be Put in the plages. **1594** R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 89 He .. well comprends; Man findes no faith where God receiues a nay.

†com'presbyter. *Obs.* [a. L. *compresbyter* (in Augustine, etc.): see COM-.] A fellow presbyter: cf. CO-PRESBYTER (in CO- *pref.*).

[**1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 426/1 Saynt Hierome was rather contente to ioyn the latine coniunccion with the Greke woorde, and call it *compresbyter*.] *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vii. §1 Donatus, and Fortunatus, and Novatus, and Gordius, our com-presbyters. **1606** WHETENHALL *Disc. Abuses in Ch.* 86 Peter Martyr his combresbyter or fellow Elder. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 Mr. George Grame a compresbyter, minister at Scoone.

Hence **compresby'terial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a session or body of presbyters.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* I. (1851) 11 Coequall and compresbyteriall Power to ordaine Ministers and Deacons.

compresence (kɒm'prɛzəns). [f. COM- + PRESENCE.] Presence together; co-presence.

a **1640** JACKSON *Creed* x. lv. Wks. IX. 595 Not directly and immediately by the elements of bread and wine nor by any other kind of local presence or compresence with these elements than is in baptism. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 639 Luther .. found the middle tenet of compresence of both Body & Bread. **1912** *Mind* XXI. 2 The togetherness or compresence of the perceiving and the table is the perception *of* the table. **1920** A. S. PRINGLE-PATTISON *Idea of God* 354 The compresence of all these moments in a single experience. **1950** L. S. THORNTON *Revelation & Mod. World* ix. 263 The New Testament shows the compresence of diverse strands of imagery.

compresent (kɒm'prɛzənt), *a.* [f. COM- + PRESENT *a.*] Present together; co-present.

1912 S. ALEXANDER in *Mind* XXI. 3 Compresent means simply belonging to the same universe. **1940** B. RUSSELL *Inq. Meaning & Truth* vii. 114 In every statement containing 'I-now' we may substitute 'what is compresent with this'.

†compresenti'ality. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COM- + PRESENTIALITY.] The quality of being present together. So **compresenti'ation.**

1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 49 According to this Notion there may be a Consubstantiation rightly interpreted, that is a Compresentiation, or rather Compresentiality of both the Real Bread and Wine, and the Real Body and Blood of Christ at once.

compress (kəm'prɛs), *v.* [a. OF. *compresse-r*, ad. L. *compressā-re* to press together, oppress, freq. of *comprimĕre* to press together, restrain, check, etc., f. *com-* together + *premĕre* to press. As *compress* also coincides with the ppl. stem *compress-* of *comprimĕre* (from which stem the Eng. repr. of a L. verb is most frequently formed), it is treated as the Eng. repr. of *comprimĕre* and mod.F. *comprimer*, of which the direct adaptation COMPRIME has not endured in the language.]

1. To press together, to squeeze: a. separate things.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 125 A þinne clout wet in þe white of an ey, & sumwhat þe white compressed out. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 They sawe .. hys lyppys a lytyl to moue with his chekys compressyd as he had resceyued or swelowde sum swete thing fallyn in to hys mowth. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* II. i, Compressing two prisms hard together. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., 'Temptation,' Paris*, She gave me both her hands, closed together, into mine: it was impossible not to compress them in that situation. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 495 In a parlour snug and small .. The man of business and his friends compressed.

b. a hollow thing, so as to make it of smaller capacity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 The free passage of the ayre .. is forbode and lette by wryngynge and compressynge of the Ysophagus. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 287 The muscles called Cremesteres which compresse the leading Vessels. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 The Vessel .. was .. struck .. with a Wooden Mallet, and thereby was manifestly compress'd, whereby the inclosed Water was crouded into less room. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. x, Tin tubes were found to be broken, compressed, and distorted. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 19 The retina at the protruded part will be compressed by the outward pressure of the contained fluid.

c. *Surg.* To close by compression.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 545 The instrument .. seems to be well adapted for compressing the humeral artery, or any other that can be easily pressed against a bone. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* liii, My professional knowledge saved his life. I compressed the artery.

2. To press (a substance) together closely; to squeeze together, so as to make more firm and solid.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 128 In þe firste caas dura mater is compressed. **1645** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. §4 Stiff bodies, that by violence are compress'd and drawn into a less capacious figure. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 147 If the rain fell upon even and level ground, it would only sadden and compress it. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 A pretty large piece of sponge may be compressed or squeezed into a small size. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 182 The slivers again assume the form of bands of slubbing, and are then passed between a pair of rollers to compress them.

b. *Physics.* To condense a gaseous or other elastic body by pressure so that it decreases in bulk without loss of mass.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xi. 240 Air compressed .. breaks the Vessel wherein it is compressed. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 127 A large quantity of air, whose spring being compressed in little room. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 152 The water .. compresses the air and produces a reaction which opens the valves. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 140 By .. powerful means we can compress water, but the force necessary to accomplish this is very great.

3. *fig.* To reduce into smaller volume (as if by pressure): a. things material.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 142 Some ships were elevated to twice their proper height, while others were compressed almost to a line. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 33 How I longed to be able to compress my form into utter littleness.

b. Language, thoughts, etc.; to condense.

1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* I. xvi. (R.), The same strength of expression, though more compressed, runs through his historical harangues. **1793** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 To enable me properly to compress and digest my thoughts. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. v. 27 These, greatly

compressing themselves, shall speak, each an instant. **1856** Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 44 What I have to say.. cannot be compressed into a very few words.

4. *fig.* To condense, concentrate.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 551, I compressed them into one dose three times a day. **1851** Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 59 The size of the mirror is only the measure of its power to collect and compress feeble rays of light. **1863** Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xvii, The eager theorising of ages is compressed..in the momentary want of a single mind. **1877** Tyndall in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 We have..terror, hope, sensation, calculation, possible ruin, and victory compressed into a moment.

†**5.** *fig.* To repress, keep under restraint. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115b, Compresse thy passyon by scylence & kepe it in the that it passe not thy mouth. **1579** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 The greatest wisedome in Socrates in compressing his anger, is worthy great commendation. **1658** Ussher *Ann.* VI. 483 Hierax compressed the mutiny, by paying the souldiers arreares out of his own purse. **1847** Grote *Hist. Greece* II. xxvi. (1862) III. 17 Who..compressed under his sceptre a large proportion of these ferocious..plunderers.

†**6.** To embrace sexually. *Obs.*

*c***1611** Chapman *Iliad* Pref. (1857) 69 A virgin of that isle compressed by that Genius. **1652** Gaule *Magastrom.* 351 Rhea Sylvia..a vestall, being compressed and found with child. **1700** Dryden *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 494 They bill, they tread: Alcyone compress'd Sev'n days sits brooding on her floating nest. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* I. 95 Neptune..in his cave the yielding nymph compress'd.

†**com'press**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*, [ad. L. *compressus*, pa. pple.: see prec.] = COMPRESSED.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xxviii, Nor penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compresse.

compress ('kɒmprɛs), *sb.* [a. F. *compresse* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *compressa*, from *compressus*, pa. pple. of *comprimĕre*: see prec.]

1. *Surg.* A soft mass of linen, lint or other material formed into a pad, which, by the aid of a bandage, can be made to press upon any part; used for compressing an artery, for keeping a dressing, plaister, etc., in its place, applying medicinal agents, and the like. In hydropathic use, applied to a piece of cloth, wetted with water, and tightly covered with a waterproof or thick impervious bandage, applied to the surface of the body for the relief of inflammation or irritation.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48 Take fine Hempen toa and make therof little compresses, as bigge as the palme of a childe's hande, & madefye them heerin, and apply them on the Eyes. **1676** R. Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 277, I dressed it again with Lenients, Compresse, and good Bandage. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*, Put a Compress to it that has been dipt in the same Wine. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 301 The leg was dressed and..a thick compress was applied under the calf, with a view to prevent more sinuses. **1807-26** S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 115 The pad..to be placed immediately over a graduated compress, which is to be put directly over the wound in the artery. **1848** Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii, The former had a wet *compresse* around her body. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 Any one who has ever applied a cold compress to a sore throat. **1870** Smedley *Pract. Hydrop.* (ed. 12), Body bandage or wet compress.

2. A machine for pressing cotton-bales and other articles into a compact form for transport, etc.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

compressed (kəm'prɛst), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPRESS *v.* + -ED.]

1. Pressed together closely, so as to occupy small space; pressed into a smaller volume and denser composition than the ordinary; condensed.

compressed air has, from its elasticity, been applied as a motive force or substitute for steam, and is also used in *Med.*; hence such phrasal comb. as ***compressed air engine***, ***compressed air bath*** (sometimes hyphened).

*c***1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Sest þou nat þan how streit and how compressed [*ante* so streyt yprongen] is þilke glorie þat ȝe trauailen aboute to shew and to multiplie. **1669** Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. **1731-59** Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, Compress'd Air is denser than Air less compress'd. **1857** *Engineer* IV. 144/1 Making compressed yeast. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 30/2 Ware's Compressed Air-bath is for subjecting a patient to an enveloping atmosphere of air under pressure. *Ibid.* 602/2 The compressed-air engine at Ardsley Colliery..travels on wheels and is pushed to its work by hand. *Ibid.* 604/1 A machine for making compressed bullets. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 The compressed gas being driven into a strong boiler. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2/2.

b. ***compressed score***: a musical score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: *esp.* four-part harmony written on two staves.

1877 (*title*), The Congregational Psalmist: a companion to all the new Hymn-books..Compressed Score edition.

c. *fig.* Concentrated; condensed.

1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* v. 105 Furnished with more compressed thoughts. **1851-5** Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 96 'Love thou thy Land' is only to be compared with an essay of Lord Bacon's for its compressed energy. **1871** Farrar *Witn. Hist.* 130 The compressed and haughty page of Tacitus.

2. Having a flattened form, like the result of pressure; having the two opposite sides nearly plane or flat; *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.* flattened laterally, or along its length.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 112 A small compressed seed. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Compressed leaf*, one with the mark of an impression on both sides. **1797** Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 293 The bill is two inches long, vertically compressed on the sides. **1816** Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Mars..is compressed at the poles, so that his equatorial diameter is to his polar axis as 16 to 15 nearly. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 201 The hand..is furnished with five powerful but compressed nails. **1882** Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 620 The stem then becomes cylindrical, or, if it is compressed..still with a uniform breadth.

b. *Printing.* ***compressed type***: = condensed type, or a variety thereof.

1875 Ure *Dict. Manuf.* III. 641 Types..have undergone every change in form that fancy or taste could suggest ..*clarendon*, a modification of antique..*compressed*, or tall thin letters.

3. Of separate things: Pressed together.

1847 Lytton *Lucretia* I. Prol., His compressed lips told that he felt the anguish of the laugh that circled round him.

compressedly (kəm'prɛsɪdlɪ, -'prɛstlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a compressed manner; with compression.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 To describe German painting, statuary, and music, not so much compressedly as compressingly. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 281 True passion is often sparing of words; compressedly eloquent.

compresser (kəm'prɛsə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which compresses; a compressor.

1819 *P.O. Lond. Directory* 145 Grove, John, Patent Haycompresser, Blackwall.

compressibility (kəmprɛsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY; cf. F. *compressibilité*.] **a.** The quality of being compressible; capability of compression.

1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 The compressibility of sponge. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 502 The extraordinary compressibility of the other viscera.

b. esp. in *Physics* and *Aeronautics*. The quality in virtue of which the volume of a gas, etc., may be diminished without decrease of its mass.

*a***1691** Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 507 The great compressibility, if I may so speak, of the air. **1830** Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 237 The compressibility..of ice is very nearly the same with that of water. **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. §404 The Compressibility of water in the depths of the sea, is one per cent for every 1000 fathoms. **1920** L. Bairstow *Appl. Aerodynamics* viii. 383 For airscrews, the tips of the blades of which may reach speeds of 700 or 800 ft.-s., the effect of compressibility may be expected to be important. **1933** J. Stack in *Nat. Advis. Comm. Aeronaut., Techn. Rep.* No. 463 18 This breakdown of the flow, hereinafter called the compressibility burble, occurs at lower speeds as the lift is increased by changing the angle of attack. **1938** L. Bairstow *Appl. Aerodynamics* (ed. 2) i. 10 At about three-quarters of the velocity of sound..the lift of aerofoils falls rapidly and the drag increases enormously, giving rise to a phenomenon sometimes spoken of as the 'compressibility stall'. **1950** *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 1. 26 *Compressibility drag*, the increase in drag arising from the compressibility of the air which occurs at high speeds.

compressible (kəm'prɛsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COMPRESS *v.* + -IBLE; the form of the suffix is owing to the vb. being referred to L. *compress-us*; derivation from L. *compressāre*, F. *compresser*, would give *compressable*: cf. PRESSABLE. So mod.F. *compressible*.] That may be compressed; capable of compression.

*a***1691** Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 508 Not..to conclude that the air is so much more rarefiable than compressible. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 442 Permanently-elastic fluids are all compressible. **1855** J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* II. xxvi. 481 You will have to restrain and combat the two least compressible forces in the political world. **1882** Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 794 Both layers were..in a state of tension ..the one [layer]..was but slightly extensible or compressible.

b. Of the pulse: see quot.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 1 The physicians have an expression which they apply to a feverish pulse which appears to vanish under the pressure of the finger; they call it a compressible pulse. **1875** H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 159 The slow pulse is sometimes moderately full, but is always very soft and compressible.

Hence **compressibleness**.

1730-6 Bailey, *Compressibility, compressibleness*, capablcness to be pressed close. Hence in Johnson, etc.

com'pressing, *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPRESS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; compression.

1398 [see COMPRESS *v.* 1 b]. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 546 The compressing of the principal artery or arteries that supply the part or parts with blood..will stop the bleeding.

compressing (kəm'prɛsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That compresses.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The Vessel..made..less full of compressing matter. **1713** Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 5 *foot-n.*, One of Mr. Hawkesbee's Compressing Engines. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* II. App. 432 A compressing force acting at right angles to the planes of cleavage. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 31/2 The air-compressing engine of Sommeilleur..worked the rock-drills.

com'pressingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a compressing way; with compression.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 411 [see COMPRESSEDLY]. **1854** *Ibid.* XLIX. 164 The ant-eater embraces and hugs him so compressingly, as very soon to squeeze him to death.

compression (kəm'prɛʃən). Also 5-6 comprysion, -prission. [a. F. *compression*, ad. L. *compressiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *comprimĕre* (ppl. stem *compress-*): see COMPRESS *v.*]

1. a. The action of compressing; pressing together, squeezing; forcing into a smaller compass; condensation by pressure.

*c***1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 23 A gristil..haþ sixe helpingis [uses]..þo .ij. þat þe harde schulde not hirte þe neische, nameli in þe tyme of compressioun [*v.r.* comprission], & in þe tyme of smytinge. **1597** Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Cast forth by the great dilation of the heart or else by the great comprysion thereof. **1599** *Soliman & P.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 289 Why, what is jewels, or what is gold, but earth; An humour knit together by compression. **1659** Leak *Water-wks.* Pref. 3 Water cannot be forced by compression to be contained in less space then its Natural extension. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 59 The infant itself has milk in its own breasts, which may be squeezed out by compression. **1863** Tyndall *Heat* i. §7 (1870) 6 To consider the development of heat by compression.

b. Constraint, coercion.

1880 *Ch. Times* 10 Nov. 779 Dwelling chiefly upon the causes of modern infidelity in France, [he] does not hesitate to ascribe it in a great measure to the compression exercised by Louis XIV.

c. *fig.* The condensation of thought or language.

1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 92 Great as our merits might be in some points, we none of us excelled in compression. **1850** Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Pref. (1863) 15 The difficulty of compression has been the greatest of all my difficulties.

d. In a steam-engine, the reduction in volume of the steam left in the cylinder after the exhaust is closed towards the end of the exhaust stroke.

1859 W. J. M. Rankine *Man. Steam Eng.* III. iii. 420 Compression, or cushioning, is effected by closing the eduction valve before the end of the return stroke. **1913** W. R. King *Steam Engin.* v. 105 This compression provides an elastic cushion of steam which absorbs the momentum of the reciprocating parts of the engine and brings them to rest without shock. **1936** E. A. Phillipson *Steam Locom. Design* x. 317 The compression point should advance when the engine is running..at high piston speeds, in order that sufficient cushioning may be available to counteract the greatly augmented inertia forces then set up by the reciprocating masses.

e. In an internal-combustion engine, the reduction in volume of the mixture of fuel and air drawn into the cylinder; also, the value or effectiveness of this as a factor affecting the running of the engine.

1887 D. Clerk *Gas Engine* vii. 197 When compression is completed the igniting valve acts and the explosion impels the piston. **1907** R. B. Whitman *Motor-Car Princ.* xi. 193 Other losses of compression may be due to a cracked piston. **1912** *Motor Manual* 227 No engine ever pulled well with feeble compression. **1963** D. V. W. Francis *Morris Engines* i. 7 It should be possible to feel a good and even compression for all the cylinders.

2. a. A state or condition of being compressed.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 43 Those instruments..have their proper compressions and dilatations, etc. **1771** Mackenzie *Man of Feel.* (1886) 37 His fingers lost their compression. **1849** Murchison *Siluria* ix. 204 Every variety of distortion and compression. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 300 The moraine is in a state of longitudinal compression.

b. of thought, language, or writing.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 70 ¶4 Best pleased with involution of argument, and compression of thought. **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, The state of compression in which it [the treatise] now appears.

c. *fig.* Straitened or repressed condition, under the operation of trouble, tyranny, or the like.

1762 Miller tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 190 The state of compression which those in the common way were in after harvest. **1816** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 280 That nation is too high-minded..to remain quiet under its present compression. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 523 That previous letter..had been written in much tribulation and compression of heart.

3. ***compression of the poles***: the flattening of a planet at the poles, making it an oblate spheroid.

1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 The compression of Jupiter amounts to a fourteenth part of his longer diameter. **1849** Mrs. Somerville *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iv. 34 Of ascertaining the compression of Jupiter's spheroid.

†**4.** *Surg.* **a.** A compress. *Obs. rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 110/1 We must also have for the same intente, Compressions, or little pillowes of inveterate linnen.

b. Short for 'compression of the brain'.

1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 410 It is often very difficult to distinguish between drunkenness and either concussion or compression. **1870** T. Holmes *Surg.* (ed 2) II. 257 In well-marked compression, however, the patient is generally perfectly insensible.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***compression bellows***, ***chamber***, ***gauge***, ***machine***, ***spring***, ***treatment***; **compression-casting**, a method of casting bronzes, etc., in which the metal is forced by compression into the finer tracery of the mould; **compression-cock**, a tap having a collapsible india-rubber tube; **compression-ignition**

engine, an internal-combustion engine in which the compression of air in the cylinder provides heat to ignite the fuel, as in a Diesel engine; hence **compression-ignition**, this principle or process; **compression mould**, a mould which encompasses the material to be shaped (see quot. 1951); **compression moulding**, a method of moulding plastics by applying pressure; also, the equipment for carrying out this process; a product of this process; **compression ratio**, the ratio of the maximum to the minimum volume in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, measured before and after compression (one piston stroke); **compression rib** (see quot.); **compression stroke**, the stroke of the piston effecting the compression of the gas and air in the cylinder of an engine; **compression wood**, a type of wood that develops on the undersides of branches and at the bases of leaning trunks of softwood trees.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 26 Kaufmann, of Dresden .. invented the so-called compression-bellows. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 603/1 The compression-chamber receives its successive charges of air from the atmosphere by valves opening inward. **1912** *Motor Man.* 234 Each cylinder fails to show a high reading on a compression gauge. **1926** *Engineering* 27 Aug. 277/2 A compression-ignition engine with its high expansion ratio may be expected to consume a smaller weight of fuel per horse-power than a petrol engine. **1933** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 455 Knock under certain conditions of operation of compression ignition engines may be due to vaporisation of fuel oil during the delay period. **1936** *Economist* 2 May 234/1 The diesel, or compression-ignition, engine requires no preliminary heating. *Ibid.*, 'Compression-ignition', with a smaller space in front of the engine piston, produced an increase in 'thermal efficiency'. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 603/1 The power of such a compression machine. **1951** *Gloss. Terms Plastics* (*B.S.I.*) 35 *Compression mould*, a mould which requires to be opened to receive the charge and which forms the material to shape on closing. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 186/1 *Compression moulding*. The material is placed in a hardened, ground, polished steel container and forced down by means of a plunger at a pressure of 3000–5000 lb. per sq. in. **1958** *Spectator* 25 July 150/3 It also manufactures signalling equipment, compression moulding, electrical components. **1907** F. STRICKLAND *Man. Petol Motors* I. iii. 20 The actual compression ratio to be used in an engine is one of the most important points in its design. **1934** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVIII. 44 About 13½:1 is more usual with the open combustion chamber, but with the 'swirl' type which he had descibed, .. the higher compression ratio was possible. **1958** *Times* 1 July 6/6 It differs from the saloon engine, however, in having a compression ratio of seven to one. **1918** FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms*, *Compression Rib*, in an aëroplane, a rib that acts as an ordinary rib, besides bearing the stress of compression produced by the tension of the internal bracing wires. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* iv. 82 The steering on the car is of an exceedingly strong character... Very strong and stiff compression springs effectually prevent any possibility of 'backlash'. **1894** B. DONKIN *Gas, Oil, & Air Engines* I. vii. 90 The compression stroke forces this residuum and part of the fresh charge up the narrow passage leading to the hot tube, and causes ignition. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 4/3 The compression-stroke, in which the piston, by its upward motion compresses the charge of gas into the head of the cylinder. **1912** *Motor Man.* 237 The power is developed during a complete cycle of four strokes .. one occurring at each half revolution or every stroke of the piston; thus (1) suction stroke, (2) compression stroke [etc.]. **1925** *Spiral Tracheids & Fiber-Tracheids*: *Tropical Woods* (Yale Univ. Sch. of Forestry) 12 In so-called compression wood or 'red' wood (rotholz), found in both the Angiospermae and Gymnospermae, the cells have a thick laminated secondary wall, slit into a large number of closely compressed spiral lamellae. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 186/1 Compression wood.

com'pressional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to compression.

1887 G. H. DARWIN *Earthq.* in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 266 The compressional waves may have passed .. before the arrival of the distortional waves.

compressionism (kəm'prɛʃənɪz(ə)m). *Theatr.* [f. COMPRESSION + -ISM.] A type of drama presenting a small number of characters in a confined situation. Hence **com'pressionist** *sb.* and *a.*

1961 L. KITCHIN in *20th Cent.* Feb. 168 Pinter is a compressionist, like Sartre in *Huis Clos* where the damned pace a hotel room forever. *Ibid.* 169 Compressionism must have .. shot its bolt in the theatre. Its natural home is television. **1963** *Listener* 24 Jan. 157/2 A compressionist play is one in which the characters are insulated from society in such a way as to encourage the maximum conflict of attitudes. **1963** *Times* 26 Apr. 6/6 Compressionism, an intensification of Webernian high pressure, a matter of desperate, boxed-in themes.

compressive (kəm'prɛsɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **compressīv-us*, f. *compress-* ppl. stem of *comprimĕre*: see -IVE. So mod.F. *compressif*, *-ive*.]

1. Having the attribute or function of compressing; tending to compress.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 67 The compressiue motion of the Ventricle and intrels. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 By reason of their compressiue faculty, being eaten after meate, they [apples] make the belly soluble, and helpe the subduction of excrements. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxxiii, His three fingers supported [the book] without the least compressive violence. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 171 The bark .. has also a strong compressive energy, expelling moisture from the layers that successively assume the character of heart-wood. **1856** GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 21 A neighbour sure to be domineering and compressive, and likely enough to be tyrannical.

†**2.** Consisting in or caused by compression. *Obs.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7a, Ytching payne commeth of a tarte or salt humor .. Compressiue, commeth of matter, or wyndines, that maketh narrowe, or constrayneth, the membre or part. **1662** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. i. 148 A more then ordinary Motion or compressive Rest may very well prove painful to the Soul.

Hence **com'pressively** *adv.*, with compression.

1830 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. ii, [My upbringing] was rigorous, too frugal, compressively secluded.

compressor (kəm'prɛsə(r)). [a. L. *compressor*, agent-noun from *comprimĕre* to COMPRESS.] One who or that which compresses: in technical uses.

1. a. *Anat.* A muscle which compresses a part. (Frequent in the L. names of individual muscles.)

[**1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Compressor naris*, in anatomy, a name given .. to one of the muscles of the face.] **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 223/1 Its action [i.e. that of the muscle] .. when convex, makes it a compressor.

b. *Surg.* An instrument for compressing a part of the body, as a nerve, artery, duct, etc.; also a tourniquet.

1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 489 The instruments required for the compression-treatment [of Aneurism] are one or two compressors and a weight encased in leather.

c. A (surgical or hydropathic) compress.

1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 153, I resolutely abstain from pills—continuing to wear my compressor.

d. An instrument for compressing objects in microscopical investigations; a compressorium.

1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 150 In all these Compressors, it is easy to vary the thickness of the glass within convenient limits.

e. *Naut.* An iron lever by means of which the chain-cable as it runs out can be jammed to the chain-pipe and checked or stopped.

*c***1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 In letting go the anchor, when it is necessary to check the cables .. the compressors .. will control their descent. **1878** *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 666/2 An effort was made to man the starboard compressor so as to check the other anchor when let go.

f. *Gun.* A mechanism for pressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during the recoil.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 119 When the compressors are used, the running-up is by jerks. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Compressor*, a mechanism generally adopted afloat for facilitating the working of the large guns recently introduced; the gun-carriage is thus compressed to its slide or platform during the recoil, and set free again by the turn of a handle for running up.

g. A machine for compressing air, *esp.* for use as a motive power. More fully ***air-compressor***.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 602/2 The Mount Cenis Tunnel air-compressors .. The compressors operate by applying the living force of a large column of water descending in an inclined tube, to drive a body of confined air into a receiver. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 A compressor pump, such as is used for compressing air for torpedoes. **1882** *Standard* 27 Dec. 7/1 The compressed air is conveyed from the compressors down the .. shaft to the boring machine by .. pipes.

2. One who compresses, *spec.* the attendant or operator of a compressing machine. Also ***compressor man***.

1920 *Glasgow Herald* 3 July 8 John K. Robertson, compressor, .. allowed three gallons of oil to escape from a compressed-air engine. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §088 *Compressor man*; .. operates, by hand, machine which compresses charge of partially dried coal into a solid cake [etc.] *Ibid.* §148 Compressor, carbonic acid gas.

compressorium (kɒmprɛ'sɔərɪəm). [f. as prec. + -ORIUM: cf. L. *scriptōrium*, etc.] A compressor; *spec.* an instrument used in microscopical research by which a graduated pressure may be brought to bear on the object under examination.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 168 To steep it in weak acetic acid, and then to thin it out, under the compressorium. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 195.

compressure (kəm'prɛʃ(j)ʊə(r), -ə(r)). [f. *compress-* ppl. stem of L. *comprimĕre* + -URE: cf. PRESSURE, L. *pressūra*.] The action or process of compressing; pressure together; †repression.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxix. (1658) 313 The superficies .. is better, or worse disposed to reflection of light, by polishing, or by compressure together. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180 The compressure of Seditions. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. i. 5, I .. Compressed the Air, but the Engine leaking, I frequently renewed the Compressure. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 588 Curious .. is this same compressure of History. **1841** MRS. TONNA *Pers. Recollect.* ii. 32 Compressure of the feet was .. forbidden.

†**com'priest.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COM- + PRIEST.] A fellow-priest; a compresbyter.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 122 Deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent Compriests.

†**'comprimate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [prob. f. F. *comprimé*, pa. pple. of *comprimer*: cf. *affectionate*, and -ATE[2].] Compressed.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* D iij b, The forme therof is rounde comprymate lyghtly fro one parte to another.

†**com'prime**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *comprimĕre* or F. *comprimer*: see COMPRESS *v.*] To compress.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* E ij b, For feare .. that it compryme the brayne. **1597** LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Perturbations .. either dilate, or comprime the heart.

So †**'compriment** [ad. L. *compriment-em* pr. pple.], a compressing agent.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 270 Astringents and Compriments or Bloud-stone [to stop bleeding].

†**comprint**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PRINT *v.*] To share in printing.

(Used in 17th c. of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer, and Stationers' Company, in printing privileged books.)

a. *trans.*

1634 *Tanner MS.* in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 284 Cambridge hath liberty of comprinting, with the King's Printers, and Company of Stationers, these privileged books following: 1. The *Bible* .. and the singing *Psalms*. 2. *Grammars*. 3. All other *School books*. 4. *Almanacks*. **1684** J. WALLIS *ibid.* 280 After the wars [*c* **1650–60**] the University Printers did, for some time, continue to comprint privileged books at Oxford, as well as those at London. *Ibid.* I. 281 The Universities Right to print or comprint Bibles.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1678–9 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 276 The King's Printers refusing to pay the usual rent to them [the University of Oxford] for their forbearance of comprinting [of Bibles].

¶ The following misuse of the word inserted by Kersey in his ed. of Phillips, 1706, has been copied from Dictionary to Dictionary ever since; in some it is even given to the exclusion of the correct meaning. From Kersey it was adopted also by Giles Jacob in his *New Law Dict.*, 1729, and has been handed on by Tomlins, Wharton, etc.

[**1676** PHILLIPS (*App.* 11, 'A Collection of such Affected Words from the L. or Gr. as are either to be used warily, and upon occasion only, or totally to be rejected as barbarous'), *Comprint*, to print another's Copy.] **1706** —— (ed. Kersey), To *Comprint* (*Law-Term*), this Word properly signifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the Deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the prejudice of the rightful Proprietor. [Hence (with modifications) in KERSEY **1707–21**, BAILEY **1721–**, JOHNSON **1755–**, and recent Dictionaries.] **1729** G. JACOB *New Law Dict.*, *Comprint* intends a surreptitious printing of another Bookseller's Copy, to make Gain thereby, which is contrary to the Stat. 14 Car. II. c. 33, and other Statutes. [But the subject is not mentioned in the Statute cited.] Thence in TOMLINS, WHARTON. etc.

[Hence **comprint**, *sb.* A modern dictionary figment, founded on the loose wording of the explanation of the verb in the law dicts. above.]

comprisable (kəm'praɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7–9 -izable. [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being comprised.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. Conclus. 85 More ample Presidents, than may seeme .. to be comprizable in the decurted Passages .. of this supplement. **1777** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 39/1 Comprizable in a small compass. **1833** HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 153 The whole map .. not being comprizable within any finite limits.

comprisal (kəm'praɪzəl). ? *Obs.* Also 7 -izall. [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -AL[1].] The action of comprising; that in which this is embodied; a compendium.

1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* c. §993 Here hast thou briefly and closely trussed up a short comprizall. **1649** J. E. tr. *Behmen's Epist.* 22 Which I shall impart unto you .. in a briefe and short comprisall. **1686** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 73 Cosmical Mechanism; that is, a Comprisal of all the mechanical affections .. that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe.

comprise (kəm'praɪz), *v.* Also 5–7 compryse, 5 *Sc.* compris, 7–9 comprize. [f. F. *comprendre* (pa. pple. and pret. Ind. *compris*):—L. *comprendĕre*, contr. from *comprehendĕre* to COMPREHEND. Probably formed by association with *emprise*, and possibly with *enterprise*, both of which verbs were derivatives from Eng. sbs. of the same form (repr. F. *emprise*, *entreprise*, fem. sbs. from pa. pple.), but being used as the Eng. reprs. of *emprendre*, *entreprendre*, formed a precedent for the analogous representation of other compounds of *-prendre* by verbs. in *-prise*: cf. *apprise*, *surprise*.]

(Many of the early passages in which this word occurs are so vague that it is difficult to gather the exact sense.)

†**1. a.** To lay hold on, take, catch, seize. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Quhat was the cause that he [me] more comprisit Than othir folk to lyve in suich ruyne? *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xxviii, The sercher .. shal be ouerlayd & comprysed of hymselfe. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxvii. 710 And the frenche kynge to comprise to his agreement his sonne in lawe [et prendroit le roy de france sur luy son filz]. **1592** GREENE *Poems* (1856) 129 He could with counsels commonwealths comprise.

†**b.** *Sc.* To seize under legal authority, 'attach'.

c **1575** [see COMPRISED]. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 87 The Kings officiars, in the end of the market, sall cause the said cattell to be comprised.. be leill men.. vntill the summe of the debt. **1621** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 6 ¶1 That summe of money for the which the sayde Landes are comprised. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 133 (1862) I. 322, I will think it no bondage to be rouped, comprised, and possessed by Christ as His bondman.

†**2. a.** To 'take in' (mentally), perceive, comprehend, conceive. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, By alle that I see and comprise in you, hit semeth not.. that ye be seke. **1485** —— *Chas. Gt.* 27 For to compryse thentencyon of the spekar. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 3 a, What is he that canne by very imaginacion comprise how that God the father.. doeth continually beget God the sonne? **1563** MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 372 a, It is very hard to comprise, and much harder to expresse the nature of Godde. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 198 A name.. that no man knew but himself .. he alone that is it, being able to comprize it.

†**b.** ? To hold or bear in mind. *Obs.*—1

a **1528** SKELTON *Dk. Albany, Lenuoy*, In his mynde to comprise Those wordes his grace dyd saye Of an ammas gray.

†**c.** *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 20 Witte & raison for to serche and compryse of thinges of therthe.

3. a. To bring together and comprehend or include, *esp.* in a treatise.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xx. 44 Of þis matere.. I hard said on sa mony wys, That al I couth noucht weil compris. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 150 They condescended to compryse the whole matter in wryting. **1586** THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1592 That some fauourer of learned mens fame, would comprise their names and works in a particular volume. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 Whose.. vertues, if in verse I now should take in hand For to comprize.

b. *esp.* To comprehend compendiously; to sum up.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurelius* (1546) X ij, In a monethe a man might recken all the stones.. but in a M. yeres he myght not comprise the malices of hi[r] yll customes. **1548** CRANMER *Catech.* 147 b, The prayer of the Lorde.. conteyneth.. great and weyghty matters, suche as neither aungell nor man.. was able so pitheli to comprise in so few wordes. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 51 The necessity.. of comprising what he delivered within a small compass. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, There is far more in it.. than any man.. can comprise.. within the compass of a speech of ordinary length.

c. To comprehend or include *under* or *in* a class or denomination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lviii. §2 We use.. under the name of their substance not only to comprise that whereof they outwardly consist, but also the secret grace. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶4 This knowledge [of the world] she comprises in the rules of visiting, the history of the present hour, an early intelligence of the change of fashions, etc. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 68 In her own single person she could have comprised the duties of a first minister and a superintendent of police.

4. Of things material: †**a.** To take in within its space; to enclose, to hold. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 221/4 Al the world myght not haue comprysed hym. **1516** FABYAN III. ccxl. 281, viii fote of grounde nowe hath my body comprysed. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 105 The amendements cannot be comprised in the parchement. They have newe wrytten yt. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI v. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxviii, But smoreing filth so close it doth comprize That it cannot flame out.

b. To contain, as parts making up the whole, to consist of (the parts specified).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 16 The fourme of the world and the facyon after that it conteyneth and compriseth. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. §4 The three walls of the City in which the three chief parts of it were comprized. **1868** PEARD *Water-Farm.* xiii. 130 The works.. comprise four ponds for fish. *Mod. Advt.* The house comprises box-room, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, etc.

c. To extend so as to contain, to extend to; to cover a space or time.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv, A corde that.. compriseth all the elbow and moeueth the lytell arme. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* V. (1858) 255 The first division of this plain, which comprised the territory of the ancient Philistines. **1870** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 49 The registers.. which comprised a period of 200,000 years.

5. Of things immaterial: **a.** To take in or include; as opposed to leaving out.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 67 The term [seed of God] doth comprize Infants. **1823** THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* 79 [To] Comprize all the cases.

b. To embrace as its contents, matter, or subject.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 354 Such subsequent parts of these commentaries, as will.. comprize almost every object of the justices' jurisdiction. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 102 The third division of our subject.. comprizes what is necesary.. to be known previous to the study of history. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, 'The word politics.. comprises, in itself, a difficult study of no inconsiderable magnitude'.

6. *passive.* To be included, embraced, comprehended: **a.** *in* (or *within*) a document or its scope, in a class, or group.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ix. 60 Thre yheris trwys.. Qwhare-in þe Scottis men and þe kyng ware comprysyd. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* 5 b, Ouer and aboue these [commandments] that be comprysed in this sayd table. **1525** BP. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 88 I. 320 Theys maters war .. nott comprisyd in the articles expressly. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 96 She is our capitall Demand, compris'd Within the fore-ranke of our Articles. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* 22 The new Articles since comprised in that Creed. **1823** H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 271 Decrements on the acute solid angles, are all comprised within class b.

b. *in, within* a space or time, *between* limits.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Might or Power is couertly comprised betweene them both. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 The writing.. wherein her oath for never marrying againe was comprised. **1784** *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 1963 That memorable day, in which are comprized the affecting incidents, and melancholy particulars. **1787** J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 10 When an hundred millions of people are comprised within your territory. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 31 The hours, when the electric fluid appears feeblest, are those comprised within the time [between evening and sunrise].

c. *under* a heading, title, common term, division.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxi. 533 Whiche are all comprised under the name of wilde Thistelles. **1655** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 2 All.. Christians.. comprised under this particle Us. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 Materials.. are comprised under six Heads, viz. 1. Bricks, 2. Tiles, 3. Morter, 4. Laths, etc. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 61 The sub-division Loricata, under which are comprised the two orders of Crocodilina and Chelonia.

d. To be comprehended summarily.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ii. 87 In these two poyntes is comprysed all the holy scrypture. **1576** FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 415 In this clause the sum of their request is comprised. **1601** BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 20 The whole dutie of a Christian is comprised in one word. **1698** DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 86 Behold a Nation in a Man comprised. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. §11 Academical study may be comprised in two points, reading and meditation. **1834-43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 40 Whether the secret of the Freemasons be comprised in the mystic word above.

e. Said especially of the things that collectively make up the whole of the thing or class spoken of.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 107 There were but one and thirty Cities comprised onely in the League. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 4 It is various degrees of punishment which are comprised in the word Death. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶10 What should be comprised in the proposition. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 430 All the various titles that we find in the heathen mythology, we at last find comprized in Apollo, or the Sun.

†**7.** To put together, draw up, compose (a treatise). *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn, and in especial charlemayn upon whome this werke is comprysed. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. viii, A ryght greate boke he did truly compryse. **1628** M. LOK (*title*) The Famovs Historie of the Indies: Declaring the Aduentures of the Spaniards.. with Varietie of Relations of the Religious, Lawes, Gouernments .. of that People. Comprised into sundry Decads.

8. Of things: †**a.** To take up, fully occupy (a space). *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxiv. 144 Olde vesselles charged with stones.. shal be drowned so that they shal compryse and fylle all the hauene.

b. To constitute, make up, compose.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 238 The wheels and pinions comprizing the wheel-work. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. (1817) 169 The propositions which comprise the several heads of our testimony. **1850** W. S. HARRIS *Rudimentary Magnetism* iv. 73 These substances which we have termed diamagnetic.. and which comprise a very extensive class of bodies. **1907** H. E. SANTEE *Anat. Brain & Spinal Cord* (1908) iii. 237 The fibres comprising the zonal layer have four sources of origin. **1925** *Brit. Jrnl. Radiology* XXX. 148 The various fuses etc. comprising the circuit. **1950** M. PEAKE *Gormenghast* (1968) xiv. 94 Who, by the way, *do* comprise the Staff these latter days? **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 653/1 These fibres also comprise the main element in scar tissue. **1969** W. HOOPER in C. S. Lewis *Sel. Lit. Ess.* p. xix, These essays together with those contained in this volume comprise the total of C. S. Lewis's essays on literature. **1969** N. PERRIN *Dr. Bowdler's Legacy* (1970) i. 20 As to who comprised this new reading public, Jeffrey.. guessed in 1812 that there were 20,000 upper-class readers in Great Britain.

c. *pass.* To be composed *of*, to consist *of*.

1874 *Art of Paper-Making* ii. 10 Thirds, or Mixed, are comprised of either or both of the above. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 17 July 10/7 The voluntary boards of management, comprised .. of very zealous and able laymen. **1964** E. PALMER tr. *Martinet's Elem. Gen. Ling.* i. 28 Many of these words are comprised of monemes. **1970** *Nature* 27 June 1206/2 Internally, the chloroplast is comprised of a system of flattened membrane sacs.

9. The participles are used absolutely: = Including, included (cf. F. *y compris*); so the gerund.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21 He had lost above three thousand and five hundred men, not comprising the wounded. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 37 One quarter of the Ionick Column, the Base and Capital comprised. *Ibid.* 56 Brick-layers will work.. the inside for thirty three shillings, arches comprised. **1887** W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses, Phra Bat*, The edifice.. is square, about thirty feet in dimension each way, without comprising the outer colonnade.

Hence **com'prised** *ppl. a.*, **com'prising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c **1575** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 147 Redemptioun of comprysit landis. *Marg.* Difference betwix comprysit landis and wodset landis. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 295 If he be in himselfe, they are also two, the comprizing and the comprized. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 110 Comprisings of lands. **1691** E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen* 316 Which breaketh the comprized Life again. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 229 The subdivisions.. three or four under one comprising arch.

†**com'prisement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -MENT.] Comprehension; compass.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* To Rdr., To see a Booke of this Comprisement, subscribed by James Yorke, Black Smith.

†**com'prisor, -er.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COMPRISE *v.* + -ER[1]: the form *-or*, *-our*, in the suffix is by association with words from Fr. or Latin.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who 'comprises' or attaches the land or goods of another. (See COMPRISE 1.)

c **1575** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 40 Gif the Officiar .. apprehend the said gudis and geir.. and be certane comprysouris sworn to that effect, lauchfullie poindis and comprysis the samin. **1621** *Sc. Acts Jas VI*, c. 6 ¶1 The compriser hath right to the mailes, duties, and profites of the Landes. **1673** *Court Bk.* in *Archæol. Coll. Ayr & Wigtoun* (1884) IV. 109 (Jam. Supp.) Arthure Bryce, one of the compriseris thereof, being personallie present, declares the said skaith to his judgements wes.. tuentie two shilling.

2. One who composes (a treatise); an author. (See COMPRISE 7.)

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. i, If I bee corrupted by them [idle Books], the Comprisor of them is mediately a cause of my ill.

†**com'prisure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COMPRISE + -URE.] Comprehension, compass; a summary.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Those books be of wondrous Art and Comprisure. *Ibid.* 149 The 24. verse is a generall summe, or comprisure, of things intended to be performed.

†**'comprobate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *comprobāt-* ppl. stem of *comprobāre*: see next.] *trans.* To prove, confirm; to approve, sanction.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, For as well that sentence, as all other before rehersed, do comprobate with holy scripture that god is the fountayne of Sapience. **1660** GAUDEN *Analysis* 13 There is neither Law of God or man requiring, imposing or comprobating any such Covenant.

†**'comprobate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *comprobāt-us*, pa. pple. of *comprobāre* to approve, prove, f. *com-* intensive prefix + *probāre* to prove or approve.] Proved, approved, confirmed: used as pa. pple. of prec. = *comprobated*.

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 101 The Kings Highness, who hath always showed, and largely comprobate himself a most devoute Son unto the See Apostolick. **1529** MORE *Heresyes* II. vii. Wks. 187/1 Good & substancial aucthorite, comprobate and corroborate by ye whole body of christendom. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 40 Their singular importance.. hath been so signally comprobat by after events.

†**compro'bation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *comprobātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *comprobāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of proving true (by testimony or demonstration); proof, confirmation, attestation.

1390 W. SWINDERBY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 467 Some of these [accusations] they [Friers and Priests] clepiuden denounciations, and some weren cleped comprobations, that weren there falsely forsworne. **1524** WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 72 In signe, token and comprobation of the singuler comforte which wee take in the same. **1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* Y iij, The comprobation of the same by resolution. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii, That is only esteemed.. a legall testimony, which receives comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses.

2. The action of approving, or declaring to be good; approbation, sanction.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 123/1 The comprobacion of pilgrimages. **1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The fyrst form.. hathe comprobation of manye men. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* vii. 157 That is the voice of Experience in Comprobation of the use of it.

†**com'proch(e,** *v. Obs. rare.* [answers to a F. type **comproche-r*: perh. formed by change of prefix from *approche*.] *intr.* To approach.

c **1500** *Lancelot* 2472 The lycht Of phebus comprochit with his mycht. *Ibid.* 2507 A certan day, that now comprochit nere.

†**compro'duce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PRODUCE.] *trans.* To produce together (*with*).

c **1630** JACKSON *Creed* VI. iv. Wks. V. 227 Nor was it comproduced or concreated with them but created in them after they were made. **1674** HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 118 He is as truly the cause of what is comproduced and concreated, as of what is produced and created.

So †**compro'duction,** production in combination, joint product; †**compro'ductive** *a.*, productive in combination with another; also as *sb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 46 In what diminutives the Plastick principle lodgeth, is exemplified in Seeds, wherein the greater mass affords so little Comproduction. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 212 Comets.. being the Com-Productions of those Superiour Causes which are the Authors of the aforesaid Evils. *Ibid.* I. xii. 46 They also have a certain dependance on Warmth, as a Comproductive at least.

†**compromisal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL[1].] = COMPROMISE *sb.* 2 b.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* ii. 7 An Election by Compromisal is when the Cardinals give a full Power to some of their College to elect a Pope.

compromise ('kɒmprəmaɪz), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 comprimise, 6–7 -ize, 6 -prymise; 6–7 -premise, 6 -yse, -ize, -isse; 5 -promesse, 6 -isse, 7 -ize, (6 compramis), 5– compromise. [a. F. *compromis*, ad. L. *comprōmiss-um*, pa. pple. of *comprōmittĕre* (also OF. *compromisce*, L. type **compromiss-a*): see COMPROMIT.]

†1. Promise or mutual promise. *rare. Obs.*

1448 *Craft of Lovers* (R. suppl.), Me semeth by feiture of womanly property Ye should be trusty and trew of comprimis.

†2. a. A joint promise or agreement made by contending parties to abide by the decision of an arbiter or referee. Also, the document in which such an agreement is drawn up. *Obs.*

1426 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1520) 116 To this present compromise, my sayd Lorde of Glouceter hath subscribid his name..and in semblable forme my lorde of Winchester in a nother compromise subscribid wᵗ his hande..to stond at the aduyse ordinaunce and arbitrement of yᵉ parsons aboue-sayd. **1464** *Plumpton Corr.* 10 Horbury sais that ye & the minister stand in comprimise to abide the award of Sir John Malivera & others. *a* **1559** TONSTAL *Let.* in Burnet *Records* No. 9 (R.) The compromise of them all made unto the said King Edward the First to stand to his judgment. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. *Compromise* §1 A Compromise is the faculty or power of pronouncing sentence between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutuall private consent. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compromize.*

b. *election by compromise*: see quots.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 242 The third Form of an Election was that of a Compromissum, viz. when some certain Clergymen qualified by Law, had a power granted to them of electing by a Compromise. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Compromise*..in beneficiary matters..signifies an act, whereby those who have the right of election, transfer it to one or more persons, to elect a person capable of the office. **1885** *Cath. Dict.* 204/1 Compromise is, when all the cardinals agree to entrust the election to a small committee of two or three members of the body.

3. The settlement or arrangement made by an arbiter between contending parties; arbitration.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* 426 The Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Counter..to sett parties in rest and ease by theire advertysement, compromesse, or otherwise; ynless then it so requyre that they must remit theym to the lawe. **1580** E. KNIGHT *Tryall of Truth* 30 (T.) Either the parties are persuaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in comprymise. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 The Company and I made euen of all things euer past betwen us, by compramis of fower woorthy personages. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 33, I..will be glad to do my beneuolence, to make attonements and compremises betweene you. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 93 Those who..refer their controversies to an arbiter, put to comprimise, or chuse an umpier.

4. a. A coming to terms, or arrangement of a dispute, by concessions on both sides; partial surrender of one's position, for the sake of coming to terms; the concession or terms offered by either side.

In U.S. history, the name of various arrangements between contending sections on the questions of the tariff, (e.g. *Compromise Act* of 1833) and of slavery (*Missouri Compromise* of 1820, *Compromise of 1850*, *Crittenden C.* of 1860).

1516 FABYAN VII. 663 The sayd Cristofer suyd the sheryffes..and fynally [they] were fayne, by waye of compremyse, to gyue vnto hym an hondreth marke. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 253 War'd he hath not, But basely yeelded vpon comprimize, That which his Ancestors atchieu'd with blowes. **1595** —— *John* v. i. 67 Shall we.. make comprimise, Insinuation, parley, and base truce To Armes Inuasiue? **1726** BERKELEY *Let. T. Prior* 12 Nov. Wks. 1871 IV. 137 If the affair with Partinton were adjusted this winter, by reference or compromise. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 509 It was..necessary to come to a compromise with the papal commissioners. **1878** GEN. R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 77 The Missouri Compromise of 1820. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* XV. 225 Invidious laws had been softened by compromise.

b. A settlement *of* debts by composition.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 388 Munir-al-Mulk had consented to a compromise of his debts.

5. a. *fig.* Adjustment for practical purposes of rival courses of action, systems, or theories, conflicting opinions or principles, by the sacrifice or surrender of a part of each.

a **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119, I in my Breast would lodge a double Mind, One to the World, and one to Heav'n inclin'd; And by this Com-promise strove to adjust The Rights of Conscience, and the Claims of Lust. **1775** BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 111 All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter ..we give and take; we remit some rights, that we may enjoy others. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 629 Logic admits of no compromise. The essence of politics is compromise. **1860** KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 65 Our governors now..make a fair compromise between discipline and freedom.

b. quasi-*concr.* Applied to anything that results from or embodies such an arrangement.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. i. 2 All virtue is a compromise between opposite motives and inducements. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 175 This last decree is a compromise between philosophical theory and inveterate popular habits. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 270 You deny the self-consistency of the Church of England and call it a compromise.

6. A putting in peril or hazard, endangering, exposure to risk or suspicion: see COMPROMISE *v.* 8. †*to put to compromise* [F. *mettre en compromis*]: to risk, hazard, imperil (*obs.*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 172 It is absurd..to hazzard and put to comprimise (as it were) our owne reputation and vertue for another man. **1844** LEVER *T. Burke* lv, Where each could come without compromise of dignity.

7. *attrib.*, esp. defining a thing intermediate between two others or possessing an accommodating combination of characteristics.

1833 *Congress. Deb.* 27 Feb. 1864 The olive branch, the compromise tariff bill, will probably allay the excited feelings of the South. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 7/3 It is said that a compromise amendment will be laid before the Senate tomorrow. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XV. 102 Better practice requires that the exhaust or low-pressure steam should be used, supplemented by high-pressure steam from the boilers, the combination giving the desired temperature. There are several similar compromise points, which need not be mentioned. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 5/6 The House of Deputies subsequently adopted by a great majority a compromise resolution. **1906** *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 6/6 Wellington is a compromise capital. Auckland, the original capital, was too far north to suit the southern folks, and Dunedin..was too far south to be tolerated by the northerners. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* 60 The morpheme is a compromise-unit rather than a purely distributional unit.

compromise ('kɒmprəmaɪz), *v.* Also 7 comprimise, -ize, -premyze, 7–8 -premise, -ize, 7 -promize. [f. the sb., in various distinct uses; in some of these replacing the earlier COMPROMIT.]

(*Comprimize* attributed to Wolsey 1524 in Fiddes' *Wolsey* (1724) II. 88, is an evident error for *comprise*.)

I. †1. *trans.* Of arbiters: To adjust or settle (differences, conflicting claims, etc.) between parties. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Compromettere*, to compromise, or arbitrate. *Compromessario*, an arbitrer or vmpier to compromise a thing. **1606** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know* Wks. 1874 I. 262 The Lady Ramsey hath..Porcur'd the reuerend preacher, Doctor Nowell, To comprimise and end our difference. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can so compromise exadverse and diametricall contradictions. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Lanc., Hugh of Manchester*, In that Age such mortified men were presumed the most proper Persons, peaceably to compremise differences between the greatest Princes. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 9 ¶2 To compremise this Affair equitably. **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 571 Frequent comparision is necessary to select their coincidences, to compromise their deviations, and to reconcile their seeming contradictions.

†2. *to be compromised*: to be agreed as the result of compromise or mutual concession, to have come to terms. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 79 When Laban and himselfe were compremyz'd That all the eanelings which were streakt and pied Should fall as Iacobs hier. **1799** COLERIDGE tr. *Schiller's Piccolom.* IV. vi, Are you compromised? [Ger. *Seid ihr einig?*]

3. Of contending parties: To settle (differences) by mutual concession; to come to terms about.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* iv. (1843) 35 When time serves, they that make the difference can compromise it. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* s.v., I. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate. **1770** *Placid Man* I. 96 Prudence might suggest to me to compromise the matter with my father. **1803** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 221 The knowledge of our arrangements..may induce..Scindiah and Holkar to compromise their differences. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* xxiii. (1876) 243 To speak truth, I compromised matters; I served two masters. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii, With much difficulty, the dispute was compromised.

4. *intr.* To come to terms by mutual concession; to come to an agreement by the partial surrender of position or principles.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1662) 48 Those that are most dumb will at least compromise with the rest that all things are by the guidance..of a Knowing Principle. **1662** —— *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 He may with a safe conscience compromise with his Superiours, and use their language..concerning such things. **1679** PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 458 No [re]formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which (all things compared) less compromiseth with Rome. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxviii. 277 To induce him to compromise on those terms. **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 577 It would be more convenient to compromise with custom. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 56 The disciples of the relative may afford to compromise. The disciples of the absolute, never. **1880** MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* III. xliii. 293 Two extreme parties there were who would not compromise.

†5. *trans.* To compound for, make composition for. *rare.* (Cf. the *sb.* sense 4 b.)

1757 *Herald* (1758) II. 9 No. 16 The landed gentlemen should suffer..with them, and compromise the sufferings with the alienation of a part..of their estates.

6. *intr.* To make a practical compromise. (See the *sb.* sense 5.)

1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 461, I never thought of compromising between a present and a posthumous edition.

II. †7. *trans.* To entrust (a matter) *to* a person for his decision or award. *Obs.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in H.* 58, I could put my soule into such a mans hands, and can comprimise my salvation to him.

8. 'To put to the hazard of being censured' (Phillips); to expose (oneself, one's own or another's reputation, credit, or interests) to risk or danger, to imperil; to involve in a hazardous course, to commit (oneself).

1696 PHILLIPS s.v., It behov'd him not to Compromise his Honour and his Reputation. **1727-31** in BAILEY vol. II. **1785** T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 436, I think..you by no means compromised yourself or your country. **1795** ROSCOE *L. de Medici* vii. (1836) 232 An open attack [by Politiano upon Merula] might therefore have compromised the name of Lorenzo. **1810** T. GREEN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1796 *Compromise* ..he [Roscoe] employs, by what authority I know not, to express the putting to hazard by implication. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §35 No essential of Jewish faith would be compromised by doubting the Divine dictation of the Proverbs of Agur. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 171 The characters of a king of England, and of the three estates of the realm, are compromised in the treatment which she received from them. **1883** —— *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 76 Alexander..had no intention of compromising himself by an authoritative decision.

compromised ('kɒmprəmaɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] †a. Agreed by compromise. b. Subjected to, arranged or modified by, compromise. c. Exposed to risk, danger, or discredit; damaged in reputation. d. That has been in contact with infectious disease.

1596 See COMPROMISE *v.* 2.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* i, We walked down to the precincts of the Quarantine Establishment, and here awaited us the 'compromised' officer of the Austrian Government. *Ibid.* xviii, Telling him..how deeply I was 'compromised'..by my contact with a person..since dead of the Plague. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 269 The Emperor..disowned his compromised minister in London. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 189 A kind of compromised explosion, like that of damp fireworks.

'compromiser. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

†1. One who acts as arbiter in a dispute. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Mezzanaro*, a mediatour, an vmpier, an arbitrator, a compromiser. *a* **1654** WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* IV. i, My brother, and the other compromiser, come to take up the business.

2. One who enters into a compromise; an advocate of compromise or partial concession.

1818 TODD, *Compromiser*, he who makes concession. **1835** *Tait's Mag.* II. 769 All others are temporizers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 216 Perhaps the compromiser shrinks..because he thinks the time has not yet come. **1880** MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 75 The Minister who had seemed a daring Reformer to one generation might seem but a chilly compromiser to another.

compromising ('kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COMPROMISE.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Kiij, Towards the Compromising of those differences.

'compromising, *ppl. a.* That compromises.

a **1850** CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 6 A compromising spirit, always ready to yield a part to save the residue. **1883** *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 817/3 The offending sheet was cancelled and another substituted, omitting the compromising words.

Hence **'compromisingly** *adv.*

1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 200 He touched it coarsely..but not compromisingly—with unmistakable condemnation.

com'promissary, *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *comprōmissāri-us* pertaining to arbitration, f. *comprōmissum* COMPROMISE: see -ARY¹. Cf. F. *compromissaire* sb.] Of or pertaining to compromise.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 109 The object of these compromissary disceptations is to prevent expense, delay, etc.

†**compro'mission.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *comprōmissiōn-em* action of compromising: cf. F. *compromission.*]

1. The submission by contending parties of the matters in dispute to the decision of an arbitrator.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. ii. (*heading*), Of þe Compromissyowne Made of þe successyowne. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 3 þe states of Scotland..Had made þare compromyssyown Hale in þe Dyscretyown Of Edward. **1524** WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 24 A compromyssion to bee made of such partys as either themperour or the Frenche king have in the Duchie of Mylain, into the poopes hands *per viam depositi.*

2. = COMPROMISE 2 b.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 50 Đe Chanownys to call to Chaptere Upon a day, and þare þam ger Mak a new Electioune. In way of Compromyssioune All þis behovyt to be done. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 336 His [the Pope's] indictions And his interdictions With croked commyssions Colde compromyssions. **1885** *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 403/3 Election..by compromission, wherein certain delegates or proctors, being chosen by the chapter, retired to nominate, the remainder of the chapter continuing in prayer and pledged to accept the nomination of the delegates.

3. A compromising or arranging (of anything disputed).

1624 DARCIE *Heresies* viii. 31 A Comprimission of dayes, when this holy Sacrament [Easter] was to be celebrated.

compromi'ssorial, *a.* *rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **comprōmissōri-us* (cf. F. *compromissoire*: see -ORY) + -AL¹.] = COMPROMISSARY.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Compromissorial*, pertaining to the Authority granted the Arbiter by consent of the Parties. **1721** in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

compromit (kɒmprə'mɪt), *v.* Also 6–7 compremit, -primit. [ad. L. *comprōmitt-ĕre* (in

sense 1 below), f. *com-* together + *prōmittĕre* to PROMISE. The ppl. stem *comprōmiss-* gave COMPROMISE. In F. *compromettre*, pa. pple. and sb. *compromis*.]

†**1.** *refl.* (and *pass.*). To bind themselves mutually, to enter into a COMPROMISE (sense 2). *Obs.*

1441 in *Plumpton Corr.* p. li, The Earl of Westmerland .. and William Plompton .. have compromitted them either party, to stand to the award and arbitrament of, etc. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. iv, Either of them .. compromittinge them selfes .. to abyde and perfourme all suche sentence and awarde. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 Both the said parties were compromit, by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators.

†**2.** *trans.* To refer (a matter in dispute), by joint agreement, to an arbiter for settlement. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 159 The grete debate betwix the Kyng and his barnes was compromitted to the dom of the Kyng of Frauns. **1477** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 304 *marg.*, The controversie is compromytted to the kynge. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. §7 The parties striving be they .. which compromit the same. **1606** EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Ppj a, In compromitting causes of vnkindenesse or dissention to such a Bishop.

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To submit to arbitration. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 160 The Florentines refusing to compromit. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 It is permitted to compromit.

†**c.** *fig.* (*trans.*) To commit *to*, leave to the decision of; (*intr.*) to submit advisedly *to*. *Obs.*

1590 T. FENNE *Frutes* 80 b, Wherefore they were forced to compromit the matter to Ladie Fortune. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 591 Expecting death .. with countenance and voice so little daunted, that they seemed to have compromitted to this necessitie.

†**3.** To settle (a dispute) by arbitration; to settle by mutual agreement or compromise. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 141 To compromyt a mater in varyaunce. **1665** S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 7 The second Counsell .. is of a few Civilians, where all matters extrajudiciall are handeled and compremitted. **1693** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 180 'Tis beleived the matter will be compremitted.

†**b.** To settle, allay, appease. *Obs.* [perhaps associated with L. *comprimĕre* to repress.]

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 157 Full mutch adooe had I .. to dissemble mie suddain fansies, and comprimitt mie jnward passions. **1620** FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 66 A physitian to other men's affections as to his own .. by comprimitting such passions as runne into an insurrection.

†**4.** To delegate to some other person or persons one's right of voting in an election. *Obs.*

1528 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden Soc.) 5 The said President and convente .. have proceded to their election, and fully compromytted in your grace to name and appoynt one of the brether and convente there. **1529** *Articles agst. Wolsey* in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 176 The same Lord Cardinal .. when any Houses of Religion hath been void, hath .. induc'd them to compromit their Election in him. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 43 He forcid mens voices as .. when I was chosen to the Greek lecture, he said unto sum, You shall comprimit.

5. *U.S.* (*Obsolescent.*) = COMPROMISE *v.* 8.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 155 The public reputation is, every moment, in danger of being compromitted with him. **1794** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 399 Liable to the danger of compromitting himself. **1807** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 31 It has compromitted the faith of our government with those savage warriors. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 521 Mucus may so accumulate in the lungs .. as seriously to embarrass, or even fatally compromit, respiration.

†**b.** To embroil; = COMMIT *v.* 8 b. *Obs.*

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 None but an enemy .. would avail himself of the indiscretions of an individual to compromit two nations esteeming each other ardently.

Hence **compromitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 167 There should be no compromitting at all in so serious a canvase.

†**compromit**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [? f. the verb.] Reference of a dispute to an arbiter; arbitration; the decision of an arbiter.

1525 *Sc. Act Jas. V* (1814) 293 (Jam.) Thar was compromittis maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Anguss & Arane. **1559** in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 391 Upon compromitt made betwixt them and the lords sent from the queens grace regent. *c* **1575** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 180 Ane minor .. cannot consent to ane compromit. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 In how many arbiters ane compromit sould be made. *Ibid.* 21 Ane compromit receaves na execution, nor obedience: Except ane pane be adjoined and conteined in it.

†**compro,mi'ttee.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -EE.] One to whom a matter is compromitted, an arbiter.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 4 Such tythes as be not spiritual, but .. feudall, may be ordered and disposed by lay compromittees.

†**compro'mitter.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who compromits; the arbiter in a compromise. (Cf. COMPROMIT *v.* 3.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XX. (1599) 936 He had done the office of a friendlie Arbitratour and Compromittour.

†**compro'portion**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PROPORTION *v.* (perh. in med.L.).] *trans.* To proportion together.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 Shap and colour and eche feture Were compróporcyond in swych equalyte That she myht be merour of al bewte.

†**compro'portion**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Common or joint proportion.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 32 Other parts make out their compróportions, and inferences upon whole, or parts.

†**compro'tector.** *Obs.* [see COM-.] A joint protector.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 47 The King of France made him comprotector of that nation.

compro'vincial, *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. med.L. *comprōvinciālis*: see COM-.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the same province.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 32 The six islands, comprouinciall In ancient times vnto great Britannee. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 251 King Arthur .. recover'd six Comprovincial Isles of the Sea (which are the very words of Geofferie of Monmouth).

b. Of the same archiepiscopal province.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 369 The comprovincial bishops. **1709** J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 270 They are not to be reckoned Bishops, who are not .. consecrated by the comprovincial bishops. **1850** BP. PHILLPOTTS *Let. Abp. Canterb.* 90 Call together your comprovincial Bishops. **1889** *Guardian* 15 May 1 That a bishop should be tried by his metropolitan, sitting with his comprovincial bishops.

B. *sb.* A fellow-provincial; a bishop of the same province.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* XXV, If any of the Comprovincialls be wanting he must be certifi'd by the Primate. **1701** *Jura Populi Angl.* Pref. 13 Synodal Rights enjoy'd and exercis'd by Metropolitans and their Comprovincials. **1880** T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 102 The jurisdiction of .. a Primate over his com-provincials. **1887** HATCH *Growth Ch. Instit.* vii. 127 The other bishops came to be less frequently spoken of as his 'comprovincials', and to be more commonly designated by the new word 'suffragans'.

†**comprynable**, *a.* probably error for *compynable*, *cum-*, or other variant of COMPANABLE.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* III. xi. Yf they [Priests] be cumprynable [Wks. 1557, 225/2, comprynable], we call theym vycyouse, yf they bee holy we call them ypocrytys.

‖**Compsognathus** (kɒmp'sɒgnəθəs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κομψό-ς* elegant, dainty + *γνάθος* jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, remarkable for their bird-like affinities. Hence **comp'sognathous** *a.*; **comp'sognathid** *a.* and *sb.*, (a member) of the extinct family *Compsognathidæ* (order *Deinosauria*) to which these creatures belonged.

1878 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 302 The wide interval between birds and reptiles has been shown .. to be partially bridged over .. by the Compsognathus. **1884** G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 288 Compsognathus may be regarded as filling among its own class the place filled amongst existing mammals by the kangaroo. **1885** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. ii. §1 Compsognathus, from the Solenhofen Limestone .. possessed a long neck, small head, and long hind limbs on which it must have hopped or walked.

†**compt**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compt-us*, pa. pple. of *cōm-ĕre* to bring together, comb (the hair), adorn.] Dressed, as to the hair; *more gen.*, trim, spruce, polished.

c **1400** [see COMPERT *a.*]. **1600** ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 592 Who is not much more careful of the grace of his head then of his health, who maketh not more account to be compt then to be honest? **1632** VICARS *Æneid* (N.), A compt, accomplished prince. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiv. 118 My Wife will be jocund, feat, compt.

b. Of discourse or style: Elegant. [So in L.]

1617 J. FOSBROKE *Eng. Warning* (1633) 2 A compt stile and filed phrase of speech. **1652** *Pref. Verses Benlowes' Theoph.*, Our ravisht souls to recreate with delight .. of compt discourse. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 53 The expressions ready, orderly or compt.

c. *transf.* of things.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 39 Leaving the Surface rough, rather than too compt and exquisitely trimm'd, if only you dig your Ground.

Hence †'**comptly** *adv.*, in a compt manner; †'**comptness**, compt quality or state, trimness.

1611 COTGR., *Cointement*, quaintly, comptly, finely, sprucely. —— *Cointise*, quaintnes, comptnes, neatnes, trimnes. **1634** *Pref. Verses to W. Wood's New Eng. Prosp.*, Much Knowledge in so small roome comptly plac't. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 27 Many affected .. Comptnesse of stile.

compt, comptable, etc.: see COUNT, etc.

Compter ('kaʊntə(r)). Old spelling of COUNTER *sb.* (q.v. for etymology and history), formerly used in all senses, and from the 17th c. the official spelling of the word as:

The name of certain city prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, Exeter, etc.

The two London *Compters* or *Counters* are mentioned in the 15th c.: they were the *Poultry C.*, taken down in 1817, and the *Bread Street C.*, succeeded in 1555 by the *Wood Street C.*, and this in 1791 by the *Giltspur Street C.*, closed in 1854.

1428–1700 [see COUNTER]. **1617** FENNOR (*title*) The Comptor's Commonwealth, or a Voiage made to an Infernall Iland. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. of Devon* §107 (1810) 111 In the south gate are two common prisons, also a coumpter, for such as be arrested upon actions at any man's suit. *a* **1652** BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 387 How got you hither? Could not the Compter hold you? **1683** *Secret Serv. Moneys Chas. II & Jas. II* (1851) 83 To Richard Normansell, secondary of Wood Street Compter. **1777** HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 36 The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the same gentlemen. **1829** *London in 19th c.* II. 117 [a print of 'Giltspur Street Compter' as then existing.] **1879** MORLEY *Burke* 43 If the House of Commons could send their citizens to Newgate, they could send its messenger to the Compter.

‖**compte rendu** (kõt rãdy). [Fr.] A report; a review; a statement.

1822 L. SIMOND *Switzerland* I. 289 Thinking it against the *bienséance* of the situation to publish any thing but a *compte rendu*, or grave works of morality, .. he burnt his plays. *a* **1854** J. S. MILL *Draft Autobiogr.* (1961) 52 The written outline of it which resulted from my daily *compte rendu*, served him afterwards as notes. **1870** W. JAMES *Let.* 7 May (1920) I. 158 But I hear Father arriving and I must go down to hear his usual *compte rendu*. **1931** *N. & Q.* CLX. 102/1 A competent book on Russian Literature .. giving *comptes rendus* of the novels, dramas, stories, poems etc., of the more eminent authors. **1934** 'A. BRIDGE' *Ginger Griffin* xxiii. 304 'I called on Thursday, but the girl was out,' said Joanna, thus completing her *compte-rendu* of the female Boggits.

Comptian: see COMTIAN.

‖**comptoir** (kõtwar). [Fr., a counter, counting-house, office:—L. type **computātōrium*, in med.L. a counting table, f. *computātor* reckoner.] A commercial agency or factory (in a foreign country).

1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 231 At Amsterdam .. and Venice, every particular Country have their several Comptoirs for Letters. **1808** A. PARSONS *Trav.* xi. 227 Tellicherry, the only settlement belonging to the English East India Company on this coast .. the other places being only comptoirs by permission of Hyder Ally. *Ibid.* 237 This is the only French settlement on this [side of] India, that at Surat .. being only a comptoir.

Comptometer (kɒm(p)'tɒmɪtə(r)). Also **comptometer**. [app. f. F. *compte* COUNT *sb.*[1] + -OMETER.] The proprietary name of a calculating-machine. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Work* 24 Mar. 151 Burroughs' accountant and comptometer. **1904** *Engin. Mag.* July 612 The Comptometer is a key-operated machine for performing the four basic mathematical operations. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §939 Comptometer operator. **1929** *B'ham Post* 17 Aug. 3/6 (Advt.), Comptometer operators... Comptometer school. **1935** *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 1257 *Comptometer*, calculating machine. Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Company .. City of Chicago, State of Illinois. **1940** 'N. SHUTE' *Landfall* vii. 170 Plodding through endless computations with slide rule, graphs, and the little black comptometer.

Compton ('kɒm(p)tən). The name of Arthur Holly *Compton* (1892–1962), American physicist, used *attrib.* or in the possessive of certain phenomena in Physics, as **Compton effect**, the scattering and increase in wavelength of an X-ray (or gamma-ray) photon on encountering an electron, with a partial transference of energy from the photon to the electron; **Compton shift**, the difference between the wavelengths of incident and scattered photons; also ***Compton absorption***, ***electron***, etc.

1923 *Physical Rev.* XXII. 201 Experiments on Compton's change in wave-length on scattering. **1924** *Ibid.* XXIV. 204 Theory of the width of the modified lines in the Compton effect. **1925** *Ibid.* XXVI. 282 The ratio of intensity of the Compton lines. **1932** *Discovery* Oct. 337/2 When these photons encounter solid matter, they will generally experience slight scattering due to Compton encounters with the planetary electrons of the atoms. **1934** H. L. BROSE tr. *Sommerfeld's Atomic Struct.* (ed. 3) I. i. 49 In comparison with the photo-electrons, .. the 'Compton electrons' have a considerably smaller value. *Ibid.* 50 The Compton effect demonstrates very impressively the dual nature of radiation. **1955** W. HEISENBERG in W. Pauli *Niels Bohr* 13 Bothe and Geiger showed experimentally by means of the Compton effect that the energy conservation law is valid for individual processes also. **1955** L. ROSENFELD *Ibid.* 83 The Compton wave-length. **1959** *Listener* 1 Jan. 27/1 Photons, or atoms of radiant energy, are scattered if they penetrate too close to an atomic nucleus (Compton effect).

‖**Comptonia** (kɒmp'təʊnɪə). *Bot.* [mod.L., named by Sir J. Banks after Compton (1632–1713), Bishop of London.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Myricaceæ*) consisting of a single N. American species, *C. asplenifolia*, the Sweet Fern of the United States; it is closely allied to *Myrica* or Gale, and is now often included in that genus.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., Fern-leaved Comptonia, a shrub, native of New England. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Comptonia* .. was introduced in 1714 by the Duchess of Beaufort.

comptonite ('kɒmptənaɪt). *Min.* [named 1821 by Brewster after Earl Compton who brought it

from Vesuvius: see -ITE.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in cavities of trap-rock and old lavas; the same as THOMSONITE.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 386. **1865** PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Comptonite*..occurring with calc-spar and other zeolitic minerals. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 305 Comptonite and analcime are found with many other minerals.

comptrol, etc.: see CONTROL, etc.

comptroller (kən'trəʊlə(r)). An erroneous spelling of CONTROLLER, introduced *c* 1500, and formerly frequent in all senses; still retained in certain official designations, while in others it has been changed to the ordinary spelling. Hence **comptrollership**.

Whitaker's Almanac, 1890, gives (p. 84) Her Majesty's Household—*Comptroller of Household*; *Clerk Comptroller, Kitchen.* Lord Chamberlain's Department—*Comptroller of Accounts.* Chapel Royal—*Comptroller of Royal Closet.* Household of Prince of Wales—*Comptroller and Treasurer.* Household of Duchess of Albany—*Comptroller.* So in Households of Prince Christian, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught. Also, in Government Offices (p. 148): Exchequer and Audit Department—*Comptroller and Auditor-General*; *Assistant Comptroller and Auditor.* Board of Trade—*Comptroller of Corn Returns.* Patent Office—*Comptroller General.* National Debt Office—*Comptroller General*; *Assistant Comptroller.*

But on the other hand: (p. 147) *Controller of the Navy*; *Controller of H.M. Stationery Office*; and so in the various departments of the Inland Revenue, Post Office, Telegraphs, etc.

compts. Esp. in letters, an abbrev. of *compliments* (see COMPLIMENT *sb.* 2).

1810 SHELLEY *Let.* 18 Dec. (1964) I. 26 The Author's respectful compts. to his Uncle Mr. Parker. **1836** DICKENS *Let.* 3 Dec. (1965) 205 Mr. Dickens presents his compts. to Mr. Ayrton.

compulsary, obs. f. COMPULSORY.

compulsative (kəm'pʌlsətɪv), *a. rare.*—[1] [f. L. *compulsāt-* ppl. stem of *compulsāre*, freq. of *compellĕre*: see COMPEL and -IVE.] Of the nature of compulsion, compulsory.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 103 (Ff.) To recouer of vs by strong hand And termes Compulsatiue [*Qq.* compulsatory], those foresaid Lands.

Hence **com'pulsatively** *adv.*

1844 ALB. SMITH *J. Ledbury* xxx, Deeming it compulsatively incumbent upon every one who, etc. **1879** HALLIWELL *Hamlet Memoranda* 70 To revive a repulsive action compulsatively adopted by the old players.

†**compulsatory** (kəm'pʌlsətərɪ), *a. Obs.* Also 7-8 compulsitory. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, or subject to compulsion; compulsory.

1603 [see COMPULSATIVE]. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 185 They are sooner wone by perswasion then forced by compulsatorie meanes. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (ed. 4) 12 Without compulsitory laws. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 247 The step..was truly..compulsatory. **1827** J. ANDERSON *Soc. & Knowl. Highl.* 88 The practice, partly voluntary, partly compulsatory.

Hence **com'pulsatorily** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxxviii. 141 He had compulsatorily..tricked me into the act of going with him. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. v, Labouring wilfully in the field, with those who labour compulsatorily.

†**com'pulse**, *sb. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *compulsu-s*, f. *compellĕre* to COMPEL.] = COMPULSION.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Compulse*, constraint, enforcement.

compulse (kəm'pʌls), *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *compulsā-re*, freq. of *compellĕre* to COMPEL, for which it was later often used in med.L.; so F. *compulse-r.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To compel, force, oblige. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 179 Compulsede by grete necessite. **1549** LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 Manye parentes constrayne theyre sonnes and daughters to marrye where they loue not, and some are beaten and compulsed. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 153 Adjudged to a most cruel death, or compulsed to renounce his Christian Religion.

2. To force to move. (*nonce-use*, after *repulse.*)

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XVIII. xiv. 73 Not to be compulsed by the raging tide of Austrian grenadiers.

Hence **com'pulsed** *ppl. a.*, compelled, forced.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 325/2 Compulsed chastity. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* xxiii. (D.), She rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence.

†**com'pulsible**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *compuls-* ppl. stem of *compell-ĕre* to COMPEL: see -BLE.] Subject to compulsion; that may be compelled.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 7 If *Appetitus sensualis* be the Will, then is the Will compulsible.

compulsion (kəm'pʌlʃən). Also 5-6 -cion, 6 -syon, -sioun. [a. F. *compulsion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *compulsiōn-em*, n. of action from *compell-ĕre*, *compuls-* to COMPEL.] **1.** a. The action, or an act, of compelling, or the condition of being compelled; constraint, obligation, coercion.

1462 EDW. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 130 We desyre nothinge of them by way of ymposition, compulcion..but all onely of theyr humanitie and good wills. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 38 Pream., Made by compulcion, cohercion and emprisonement. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Content to do it willingly without ony compulsioun. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 244 Wherfore was there such compulsion us'd..about conforming to a Liturgy? **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* Wks. X. 123 What..is the difference between him that is taxed by compulsion without representation, and him that is represented by compulsion in order to be taxed? **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 247 Such an oath could have been taken only under compulsion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 If he likes he pays my price, but there is no compulsion.

b. phr. *on compulsion.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 261 *Poin.* Come, your reason Iack, your reason. *Falst.* What, vpon compulsion? No: were I at the Strappado, or all the Racks in the World, I would not tell you on compulsion. —— *Merch. V.* IV. i. 183 *Por.* Then must the Iew be mercifull. *Iew.* On what compulsion must I? **1859** LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 119 The tribute..would not be forthcoming except on compulsion.

†c. rarely with *pl. Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 15 Forcing one another to..profession of what they do not believe, by harsh Antichristian compulsions.

2. *Psychol.* a. An insistent impulse to behave in a certain way, contrary to one's conscious intentions or standards.

1913 A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Interpret. Dreams* v. 206 There is a class which has accentuated the childish impulse to a compulsion—they are the exhibitionists. **1937** KOESTLER *Spanish Testament* II. vii. 314 Often before had attacks of such compulsions, hitherto always managed to fight them down. **1944** J. S. HUXLEY *Living in Revol.* 194 How can the unconscious compulsions of very early life..be rendered as little harmful as possible? **1951** K. HORNEY *Neurosis & Human Growth* i. 38 The difference, then, between healthy strivings and neurotic drives for glory is one between spontaneity and compulsion. **1965** A. D. WEISMAN *Existential Core of Psychoanalysis* vii. 205 In contrast to compulsion, *choice* is essential to responsible acts.

b. *attrib.*, as **compulsion neurosis** [tr. Ger. *zwangsneurose*] *Psychiatry*, a psychoneurotic disorder characterized by recurrent compulsions and compulsive ideas (cf. *obsessional neurosis*); so ***compulsion-neurotic*** sb.

1909 A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Sel. Papers on Hysteria* iv. 77 From neurasthenia we sharply distinguished the compulsion neurosis (Zwangsneurose). **1938** R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art* iv. 62 Freud..answers it by bringing the supposed facts of magic into relation with those of compulsion-neurosis as studied by himself in his own patients. *Ibid.* 63 Freud quotes a patient of his own, a compulsion-neurotic. **1963** *New Yorker* 29 June 27 He was most like a compulsion neurotic.

com'pulsionist. [f. prec. + -IST: cf. *coercionist*, etc.] An advocate of compulsion; *spec.* an advocate of compulsory military service.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 370 The compulsionists are actuated by malice and ignorance. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 4/2 That we must protect ourselves against the Conscriptionists and Compulsionists. **1915** EARL OF OXF. & ASQUITH *Mem. & Refl.* (1928) II. 109 Two vital matters..which it seems to me the compulsionists have never thought out.

compulsitor (kəm'pʌlsɪtə(r)). *Sc. Law.* [app. a corruption of an earlier *compulsator*, Sc. for *compulsatory*: see -OR, -ORY. The *i* is etymologically indefensible.] That which compels; a compulsatory instrument, act, or proceeding.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, As a compulsitor..of payment ..we had first the letters of four forms. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 85 The King..reproached the Principal with pusillanimity in yielding to so slight a compulsitor. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. §171 To restrain rash..litigation..by the religious compulsitor of an oath. **1888** *Sc. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXXV. 328/1 For the debtor..there is nothing left as a compulsitor except to curtail his liberty.

compulsitory: see COMPULSATORY.

compulsive (kəm'pʌlsɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. type **compulsīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *compellĕre* to COMPEL: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *compulsif*, *-ive.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** a. Having the property of compelling; exercising compulsion; coercive; = COMPULSORY *a.* 2.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 86 When the compulsiue Ardure giues the charge. **1637** R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Rather rhetoricall and perswasive, then logicall and compulsive. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 345 To make a man to put off his judgement by meer compulsive wayes. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 827/2 The violent and compulsive measures. **1873** W. BALFOUR *Establ. Princ.* iv. 59 The power of the magistrate is compulsive.

†b. In physical sense: Having the quality of driving or forcing onward. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 454 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current, and compulsiue course, Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe. **1655** CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IX. vii. 265 The natural Motion of the Stomach is Compulsive towards the Guts.

†**2.** Caused by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced; = COMPULSORY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. §105 D. Fredericke his compulsiue brother in Law. **1659** MILTON *Hirelings* 33 Freed..from all compulsive tributes and taxes. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lix. 307, I acknowledge an involuntary, compulsive assent to one very unpopular opinion. **1836** M. J. CHAPMAN *Prometh. Bound* in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 723, I thus am yoked to this compulsive doom.

3. a. *Psychol.* Acting from, related to, or typical or suggestive of a compulsion (COMPULSION 2).

1902 A. R. DEFENDORF *Clin. Psychiatry* 25 Compulsive ideas are those ideas which irresistibly force themselves into consciousness. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Compulsive insanity*, insanity in which imperative ideas, or obsessions, completely dominate the patient. **1954** KOESTLER *Invis. Writ.* xvii. 196 He was a compulsive liar, and had a pathological craving for fame. **1957** C. E. BUXTON in E. Hilgard *Introd. Psychol.* (ed. 2) xx. 490/2 The *compulsive* personality is characterized by excessive cleanliness, orderliness, obstinacy and stinginess. In the extreme, behavior becomes repetitive and ritualistic. **1962** *Listener* 1 Nov. 711/2 He became compulsive about time and always wore two watches. **1965** D. M. LEVY in G. E. Daniels *New Perspectives in Psychoanalysis* 249 Some tics are of a different variety..and are commonly referred to as compulsive movements.

b. Of a book, etc.: holding one's attention, as if by a compulsion.

1961 *John o'London's* 4 May 506/4 This too is an outstandingly compulsive, perceptive and human book. **1962** *Listener* 11 Jan. 104/1 Redmond Macdonogh's *Five Days to Friday*..proved compulsive listening.

B. as *sb.* **1.** Something that compels or tends to compel. (Cf. *dissuasive*, etc.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. §154. 113 Judge..whether these Motives or inducements to your Church be not..opposed with Compulsives, and enforcements from it.

2. *Psychol.* A person typically subject to compulsions.

1957 P. LAFITTE *Person in Psychol.* vi. 75 The compulsive scrupulously accumulates objects in his office and home workshop. **1959** N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 156, I had the impression she was a compulsive.

compulsively (kəm'pʌlsɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec.] In a compulsive manner; by compulsion.

1. By means of, or in the way of, compulsion.

1605 *Play Stucley* 43 in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 If you give me her hand and not her heart. The one, I know you may, compulsively: The other, never but unwillingly. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 14 Frenzy in the Tories, to hope to be ever able to..compulsively extinguish the Schism..of our Dissenters. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 386 The government compulsively contracted the press by their twenty stationery printers.

†**2.** Under compulsion, on compulsion. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. If wee doe ill compulsiuely, wee are cleered by the violence. **1827** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 489 To have suffered even compulsively its yoke and its contempt.

3. In accordance with a psychological compulsion (see COMPULSION 2); in a compulsive manner (see prec.).

1937 K. HORNEY *Neurotic Personality* vii. 128 Such a change may sometimes take grotesque forms, as in persons who after failing in some love affair start to eat so compulsively that they gain twenty to thirty pounds in a short time. **1955** D. W. MAURER in *Pubn. Amer. Dial. Soc.* XXIV. 5 The teen-agers who almost compulsively identify with this semicriminal subculture. **1962** *Listener* 6 Sept. 350/1 Lawrence..was often compulsively autobiographical in his writing. **1966** *Listener* 10 Feb. 214/3 In *The Fight for Barbara* author and subject come too close for full artistic success, though it is compulsively readable.

compulsiveness (kəm'pʌlsɪvnɪs). [f. COMPULSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being compulsive.

1918 C. MONTEFIORE *Liberal Judaism* iii. 159 It is in this combination..that its seductive compulsiveness lies. **1947** *Mind* LVI. 304 That aspect of passivity, compulsiveness, or givenness which is rightly regarded as ineluctable in sensory cognition. **1962** *Listener* 6 Sept. 367/3 It would be silly to deny the unexpected compulsiveness of the programmes.

compulsorily (kəm'pʌlsərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. COMPULSORY + -LY[2].] In a compulsory manner; by compulsion.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some are compulsorily driven to it. **1871** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* viii. 16 Children educated compulsorily. **1883** *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 155/1 Power to take lands compulsorily.

compulsoriness (kəm'pʌlsərɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being compulsory.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ.* 182, I was anxious to ascertain exactly in what this compulsoriness of instruction consisted. **1880** *Times* 29 Sept. 3/3 The main features of the system..consist in its universality and its compulsoriness.

compulsory (kəm'pʌlsərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 -ary. [f. L. type **compulsōri-us*, f. *compulsor* a compeller, agent-n. f. *compellĕre*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Depending on or produced by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced, obligatory. In special collocations, as *compulsory education, games.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 482 b, Of compulsary single life. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. 2 The not giving counsell was compulsary. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 187 This author argues against the compulsory method of relief. **1861** *Rep. Comm. State of Pop. Educ. Eng.* I. I. vi. 300 The possibility of establishing a system of compulsory education in this country has been brought before us. *Ibid.*, Those systems of compulsory education by the State which are now established in Prussia and in other parts of Germany. **1862** C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 5 It was compulsory on me to pass his house. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 549 The bondage of compulsory worship. **1881** O. SEAMAN in C. E. Pascoe *Everyday Life in our Public Schools* 155 The school game of Shrewsbury..is football. There are

four or five compulsory games a week,..from which Sixth Form and those who have medical certificates of weak health are excused. **1905** H. A. VACHELL *Hill* ii. 27 You'll have to play the compulsory games..but I want to see you playing ..in the house-games. **1918** LYTTON STRACHEY *Eminent Victorians* 212 The modern reader of *Tom Brown's Schooldays* searches in vain for any reference to compulsory games. **1960** C. DAY LEWIS *Buried Day* vi. 126 There is something to be said against compulsory games... But..I am glad I was made to play them.

b. Of an agent: Acting under compulsion; compelled; involuntary.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xxxii, Being a compulsory spectator and auditor of a brawling..match. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 255 The spontaneous evidence of a compulsory principal.

2. Involving or exercising compulsion; compelling, coercive.

†*compulsory letters* (med.L. *litteræ compulsatoriæ*, F. *lettres de compulsoire*): letters issued to compel the production of documents or appearance of witnesses. *compulsory purchase*: see PURCHASE *sb.* 6 c.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden Soc.) 8 To send for him ..in a compulsory way when he was neere, and might be sent for in a friendly, was somewhat hard. **1685** CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 109 The manner of bringing in Letters Compulsaries, against the Witnesses. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 135 He was as much bound, as if there had been an outward compulsory Law lying upon him. **1789** *Constit. U.S.* Amendm. 6 The right..to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. **1839** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 131 These compulsory measures for a short time gave a false credit to the bank.

B. *sb.* A compulsory agency or means; a legal mandate compelling obedience.

1516 FABYAN VII. ccxxxvii. 275 Whan he sawe yᵗ he myght not reconsyle them by fayre meanys, he than vsed compulsares. **1591** LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 158 Witnesses; against whom the manner was to award compulsaries for their appearance. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, A gammon of bacon: it is the compulsory of drinkers. **1694** FALLE *Jersey* v. 154 They shall be convened into Court by Mandate, paying double Charges for the Compulsory. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 140 There was a compulsary laid upon men, for the relief of the poor..to wit, the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, being the first compulsary law..of that kind.

†**com'punct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 compunt. [ad. L. *compunct-us*, pa. pple. of *compung-ĕre* to prick severely, to sting, f. *com-* intensive + *pungĕre* to prick.] 'Pricked' in heart or conscience by consciousness of wrong-doing; affected with compunction. (Usually construed as a pple.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 37 These thingis herd, thei weren compunct in herte. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 146 He ..was gretely compuncte and went fra þam and did þam na disese. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 With herte contryte, compuncte, and sorowfull. **1538** *Prymer* K viij b, David compunt and stryken with herty repentaunce. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* ii. 37 Hearing these things they were compuncte in harte. **1659** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 473 To be compunct and not confess is to bleed inwardly.

¶ In the Wyclifite version, *to be compunct* renders the Lat. passive *compungi*, Gr. *κατανύσσεσθαι*, in certain passages, where the Heb. has forms of *dāmam* to be dumb or silent. So in Hampole's *Comm. on Psalms*.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* iv. 5 For the thingis whiche ȝe seien in ȝoure hertis, and in ȝoure beddis, be ȝe compunct [*dōmmû*, *κατανύγητε*, *compungimini*; **1382** haue ȝee compuncciounn; HAMPOLE, þat ȝe say in ȝoure hertis and in ȝoure dennes ere stungen; COVERDALE, remembre youre selues; *Douay* be sorie for; *Geneva* and **1611** be still]. —— *Ps.* xxix (xxx). 13: xxxiv (xxxv). 16. *c* **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xx, As it is writen, 'Be ye compuncte in your pryue couches'.

†**compuncted**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 37 Thei weren compuncted. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/1 Compuncted with inward repentance. **1656** J. TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 54 He..was so compuncted with repentance.

compunction (kəm'pʌŋkʃən). Also 4 compungcion, -puncion, -punccoun, -punctioun, 4-5 compunccioun, 4-6 compunccion(e, -ccyon(e, 5 compunxione, -pounctyon, 6 compuncyon, -punctyon. [a. OF. *compunctiun*, *-on* (12th c. in Littré, mod.F. *componction*), ad. L. *compunctiōn-em* (in Christian writers) sting of conscience, remorse, n. of action f. *compungĕre*.]

1. Pricking or stinging of the conscience or heart; regret or uneasiness of mind consequent on sin or wrong-doing; remorse, contrition.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 4 Compunccioun for my synn is festid in my hert. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xcv. (1879) 425 Thou haste not compuncion for thy synnes. **1490** CAXTON *How to Die* 17 Better it is that..he haue compunction and be saued. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 b, Teares of compunccion. **1629** DONNE *Serm. Gen.* i. 2 A remorse, and compunction for former sins. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 49 Blasted with the compunctions of guilt. **1830** MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 67 There is no sense of duty, no compunction for our own offences. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* x. 324 He has no compunctions of conscience, no remorseful remembrances.

b. In mod. use, often in weakened sense, denoting a slight or passing regret for wrong-doing, or a feeling of regret for some slight offence (sometimes including pity for the person wronged; cf. d); *esp.* in such phrases as *without compunction*.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶3, I am left under the Compunction that I deserve, in so many different Places to be called a Trifler. **1720** SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 38 It is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xii, With a degree of angry impatience, which soon turned into compunction, when he saw that she was almost..exhausted. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. 502 They quitted it [the Reformed Communion] without compunction. **1876** BLACK *Madcap V.* xix. 178 'Well, I don't exactly wish that', she said, with some compunction.

†**c.** In active sense: The faculty of pricking the conscience, or producing conviction of sin.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 A man Cedmon by name tauȝhte by God to make dites of compunccion [*carmina compunctiva*]. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 312 With his sweete verses full of compunction, he [Ceadmon] withdrew many from vice to vertue.

†**d.** A feeling of sorrow for the suffering of another; pity, compassion. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Whan heauen and erth with hye compunction Haue sygnes shewed of lamentation. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 6 He is the spirit of grace, compunction, and compassion. **1773** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 79 The emotions of tenderness and compunction which..every one feels in reading..the simple narrative of the evangelists. [**1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, To walk off..with the precious stones and watch cases, [without] any compunction for the people who would lose the same.]

†**2.** In physical sense: The action of pricking, or of producing a pricking sensation. *Obs. rare.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compunction*, pricking. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 93 A sharpe naile..with which they pricke the horse..Such compunctions and tortures will euen cause the best..horse to..plunge. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 That acide and piercing spirit which with such activity and compunction invadeth the braines and nostrills. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compunction* a pricking or stitch; remorse of conscience.

compunctionary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ARY: cf. *functionary*, *stationary*, etc.] Characterized by or expressing compunction.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-t. Talk* II. 81 Eyes brimful of compunctionary tears.

†**com'punctionate**, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -ATE²: cf. *affectionate*.] Affected with compunction, contrite.

1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 108. Wks. 1872 VIII. 109 With a compunctionate spirit, with brokenness of heart.

com'punctionless, *a. rare.* Devoid of compunction; remorseless.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. x. (1849) 37 Compunctionless men..whom nothing..could daunt from their orgies.

compunctious (kəm'pʌŋkʃəs), *a.* (*erron.* -uous). [f. stem of *compunction* + -OUS: cf. *factious*. App. taken up in modern use from Shaks.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing compunction; remorseful.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 46 Stop vp th'accesse, and passage to Remorse, That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xiv. 157 Every compunctious feeling of the heart is sacrificed. **1815** SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. 178 Nor wrung his heart With such compunctious visitings. **1816** F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* I. i. vii. 244 Unrestrained by the compunctuous feelings of pity. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 34 Friedrich has none of these compunctious visitings. **1886** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, Such compunctious qualms.

2. Having or feeling compunction.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 246 If..he be compunctious as to life, the like cannot be..said..in regard to property. **1880** MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not* III. 180 Spears had been deeply compunctious for the part he had taken.

Hence **com'punctiously** *adv.*

1863 *Not an Angel* II. 242 Compunctiously remarking that the dear child did look very pale. **1887** *Old Man's Favour* II. III. viii. 282 Stung compunctiously at the pathos of the baby's position.

†**com'punctive**, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **compunctīv-us*, f. *compunct-* ppl. stem: see COMPUNCT and -IVE.] Producing or tending to compunction.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 95 Remembrances..highly compunctive.

†**compunctually**, *adv. Obs.*⁻¹ Erroneous form for *compunctively*.

1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 171 Some God of greater power hath..so compunctually solicited me, as I cannot chuse but make open confession of my sinne.

compunctuous, erron. f. COMPUNCTIOUS.

†**compungent**, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *compungent-em*, pr. pple. of *compung-ĕre*: see COMPUNCT.] Producing compunction; 'pricking' the conscience.

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* ii. 150 His contrition must be compungent and vehement..renting the heart.

compunt, var. of COMPUNCT, *Obs.*

†**com'pupil**. *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + PUPIL.] A fellow-pupil.

1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (1670) 19 Dr. Donne and his sometime compupil in Cambridge. **1665** —— *Hooker* i. 4 Dr. Spencer, a bosom friend, and sometime com-pupil with Mr. Hooker in Corpus Christi college in Oxford.

compurgation (kɒmpɜː'geɪʃən). [ad. L. *compurgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *compurgāre* to purify completely; but cf. COMPURGATOR. In 15th c. F. *compurgacion*.]

1. The action of clearing a man from a charge or accusation by the oaths of a number of others (called from its use in the Canon Law, *Purgatio canonica*); also, more generally, Clearing or purgation from a charge, vindication; evidence or testimony to this effect.

[**1658** PHILLIPS, *Compurgation*, a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath the report or Oath of another. **1755** in JOHNSON.] *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 35 [He] was priviledged..from suspicion of Incontinency and needed no compurgation. **1681** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. I. 165 He put in a compurgation, by which he endeavoured to show there was malice borne to him, and conspiracies against him. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, I understand my evidence is necessary to the compurgation of ane honest gentleman here. **1873** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. 321 *note*, This fact is a sufficient compurgation from the charge.

2. *esp.* Applied by modern historians to the Old English mode of trial and purgation by means of the *æwdan* or *consacramentales*, then called *āðfultum*, 'oath-help' or 'oath-support' (in mod.Ger. *Eideshülfe*): see COMPURGATOR 1 b.

This mode of trial, so prevalent among the old Teutonic peoples, began to lose its importance as trial by Jury and other processes came up in the 12th c., esp. after the Assize of Clarendon in 1166; but in privileged burghs, and in certain civil actions, e.g. for debt, it came down to modern times, being finally abolished only in 1833 by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 42 § 13. But the term *compurgation* was not known to the Common Law, where the technical name was *wager of law*: the accused who claimed so to purge himself was said to *wage his law* (*vadiare legem suam*).

[**1658-1755** see in 1]. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 The oath of a King's thane in compurgation was equivalent to those of six Ceorls. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 514 Compurgation..was looked on as the surest proof of innocence. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 48 Such tests of truth as Ordeal and Compurgation.

compurgator ('kɒmpɜːgeɪtə(r), kəm'pɜːgətə(r)). Also 6 -our. [a. med.L. *compurgātor*, or F. *compurgateur* (14th c. in Godef.), n. of action f. L. *compurgāre* to purge completely; in mediæval or modern times, app. taken as if from *com-* together with + *purgātor* purger, clearer. (The second pronunciation is found in verse of 17-18th c.)]

1. A witness to character who swore along with the person accused, in order to the acquittal of the latter.

Originally a term of the Canon Law, appearing first, according to Du Cange, in the writings of Pope Innocent III (1198-1216), XVI. Ep. 158, and c. ix. and xiii. *de Purgatione Canonica*; it occurs in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, in *Decret. Greg. IX* (1227-41) v. Tit. XXIV. c. v, vii. Earlier Latin names, referring to the laws of the Northern nations, were *Sacramentales* (Laws of Alemanns, Frisians, Longobards, etc.); *Consacramentales* (Capitula of Charlemagne, Laws of Cnut, and of Hen. I, c. 64, 66, 87); *Sacramentarii* (Pope John VIII, 872, 882); *Juratores*, *Conjuratores* (Salic & Alem. Laws, etc., etc.). In England the term *compurgator* appears to have been used only in ecclesiastical law until the 17th and 18th c., when legal antiquaries and historians began to apply it retrospectively in sense 1 b.

a. In *Canon Law*, Applied to witnesses who either swore to the credibility of the accused when he purged himself by oath, or otherwise swore to his innocence or orthodoxy, so as to clear him from a charge.

[*c* **1340** ABP. STRATFORD in Lyndewode *Const. Prov.* v, Tit. 14 Pro graviori siquidem ut pro Adulterio vel majori ultra duodecimæ manus Compurgatorum numerum non imponant.] **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 980/2 That thordinary shoulde not put some man to that kinde of purgacion which if hee did, were hee neuer so noughty, he should be sure of compurgatours. *a* **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 241 Where you take upon you..to purge yourself of papistry by me and Zuinglius, if you have no better compurgators than us two, you be like to fail in your purgation. **1641** *Terms de la Ley* 195 When one shall wage his Law, He shall bring with him vj. viij. or xij. of his neighbours..to sweare with him, much like unto the oath which they make which are used in the civill Law, to purge others of any crime laid against them, which are called compurgators. **1731** CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 208. **1760** BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) III. 276 By his own oath affirming his innocency, and the oaths of twelve compurgators as to the belief of it.

b. In reference to OE. times (and more generally to ancient Teutonic law), the usual term, with modern historians, for the 'oath-helpers' whom a person on trial was allowed to call in to swear that, to their belief, as neighbours of the accused and acquainted with his character, he was speaking truth in making oath of his innocence. Also, sometimes applied by modern legal writers to the same persons in Wager of Law.

A native name for the *consacramentales* (Ger. *eides-helfer*) is found only in the oldest Kentish Laws, viz. *æwda*, pl. *æwdan* (*L. of Hlōðhære* and *Eadric* 2, 4; *L. of Wihtræd* 23) evidently a deriv. of *æwe* 'law'. Elsewhere they appear merely as 'his ȝeferan' his fellows, 'þa þe him midstandað'. In OHG. *gieido* (Hildeb. in Grimm) f. *eid* oath: cf. the latinized 'cum aidis suis' in Laws of the Longobards c. 364. The oath of the æwdan was 'On þone Drihten, se áð is clæne and unmæne þe N. swór' (Schmid, *Gesetze* 406).

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Compurgators, who swore to their belief of the truth of what the criminal deposed himself. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. 101 Compurgators, who..expressed upon oath that they believed the person spoke true. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 343 The manner of making and waging law..And thereupon his eleven neighbours or compurgators shall avow upon their oaths that they believe in their consciences that he saith the truth; so that himself must be sworn *de fidelitate*, and the eleven *de credulitate*. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Wager*. 1860 C. INNES *Scotl. Mid. Ages* 183. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 The compurgators of our oldest law were not a jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the jury rose. 1881 *19th Cent.* 386 The compurgators were simply witnesses to character..but the effect of their unanimous declaration of belief in his innocence was precisely that of a verdict of 'not guilty' by a jury.

2. In more general application: One who testifies to or vindicates another's innocence, veracity, or accuracy; one who vouches for, or clears from any charge. Also *fig.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compurgator*, one that comes to purge or free another. 1632 CHAPMAN, etc. *The Ball* III. iv, And yet, because you shall not trouble friends To be compurgators, I'll be satisfied If you will take your own oath that you are. 1641 *Argt. of Law* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 75 By a statute there [Ireland] made in the fifth year of Edward IV, there is provision made..that the party committed, if he can procure twenty-four compurgators, shall be bailed, and let out of prison. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 419 He calleth God to be his compurgator. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 202 Urging necessity and impossibility, as Compurgators for their habitual wicked practices. *a*1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 213 Lord Russell defended himself by many Compurgators, who spoke very fully of his great worth. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1860) II. 52 We can claim as his Compurgators Dugald Stewart, Brown, Reid, and Sir W. Hamilton.

†3. (*Glasgow.*) An official whose duty it was to clear the streets of strollers during church time on Sunday. (Abolished after the middle of the 18th c.)

18.. *D. Bannatyne's Scrap-bk.* in *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (1845) VI. 229 (*Glasgow*) Influenced by this regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed 'compurgators', to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights..Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets..during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met..to go home. 1854 H. MACDONALD *Rambles round Glasgow* No. 1 (1856) 20. 1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 9.

compurgatorial (kɒmpɜːgə'tɔərɪəl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to compurgators.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 425 The Consuls of Nismes, Avignon, and St. Gilles, took their compurgatorial oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations.

compurgatory (kəm'pɜːgətərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type **compurgātōri-us*, f. *compurgātor*: see -ORY.]

1. Pertaining to compurgators. *compurgatory oath*: the oath taken by compurgators.

1604 BP. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt.* 92 Here was necessary the Oath Compurgatorie. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 273 The clergy of Spain..instead of compurgatory oaths and judiciary combats, ordained the proofs by witnesses. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The value of the compurgatory oath among the Welsh.

2. Of a compurgator in sense 3.

1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 10 The 'Compurgatory' system of Sabbath-keeping.

com'purgatress. *rare*[−1]. [see -ESS.] A female compurgator.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr., Unless he or she is as far gone as Mrs. Fletcher's compurgatress.

†**com'purgatrix.** *Obs.* [L. fem. agent-n. f. COMPURGATOR.] = prec.

1663 J. WILSON *A. Comnenius* III. iii, If not, you, madam, can Be my compurgatrix.

com'pursion. [humorously f. COM-, PURSE *v.*] A pursing together.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 With the help of some wry faces and compursions of the mouth.

computability (kəmˌpjuːtə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. COMPUTABLE *a.*: see -ILITY.] The property of being computable.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* 1936 A. M. TURING in *Proc. London Math. Soc.* XLII. 231 In a recent paper Alonzo Church has introduced an idea of 'effective calculability', which is equivalent to my 'computability'. 1952 S. C. KLEENE *Introd. to Metamathematics* 320 Three notions arose independently and almost simultaneously, namely *general recursiveness*, *λ-definability*..and *computability*. 1958 M. DAVIS *Computability & Unsolvability* i. 10 We shall now comment briefly on the adequacy of our identification of effective calculability with computability. 1967 H. ROGERS (*title*) Theory of recursive functions and effective computability. 1985 *N. Y. Times* 14 Jan. A8/3 The three courses required of upperclassmen are artificial intelligence, laboratory in software engineering and automata, and computability and complexity.

computable (kəm'pjuːtəb(ə)l, 'kɒmpjuːtəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *computābil-is*, f. *computāre* to compute: see -BLE.] Capable of being computed; calculable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 218 Our forefathers..who attaining unto 8. or 900. yeares, had not their Climacters computable by digits. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 158 Not easily computable by Arithmetick. 1880 SIR R. TEMPLE *India* 93 If the wealth of India be..not so easily measurable or computable.

'computant. [f. L. *comput-āre* + -ANT.] A calculator, reckoner.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 169 Any man endowed with the arithmetical faculty of a tapster, might have solved this problem without difficulty, yet, for an untaught computant, the gift of divination was essential.

†**'computate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *computāt-* ppl. stem of *computāre*: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* = COMPUTE.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Epit.* (1612) 398 [There] perished..as is computated, aboue two hundreth thousand. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 59 Their other lands are computated by the Pole of 20. 19½ or 18. foot Poles. *a*1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Fouretecne Garrisons..computated..to bee 52 thousand foote, and 300 horse.

computation (kɒmpjuː'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *computātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *computāre*. Cf. F. *computation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or process of computing, reckoning, or counting; a method or system of reckoning; arithmetical or mathematical calculation.

*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxii. 4 A thowsand thre hundyr and twenty yhere..Be ewynlyk computatyown. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The yere of oure Lorde God MDix after the computacion of Englonde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 180 (*N.H.W. Ind.*) By the computation of Venice .iiii. graines make a carette. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxiii. 193 Having made the compasse of the worlde, they must finde the want of a whole day in their computation. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 37 Tuesday the sixt of March, according to the new Computation. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 50 The whole Earth..by the probablest computation, contains above ten thousand millions of Cubick German Leagues. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶2 The Gregorian Computation..being eleven days before the Julian. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. 54 It is easy to find, by computation, the angles included between..the two lines of direction.

b. A computed number or amount, a reckoning.

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 109 How many additional years are always to be thrown into female computations of this nature. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 468 The revenue fell short of the computation. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 183 Others may give their hundred dishes, for..any computation below round numbers is scorned.

†2. In wider sense: Estimation, reckoning. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1099 Least she should abase him in computation, more then ther was cause. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 5 We must not..think that computation, that is ratiocination, has place only in numbers.

compu'tational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to computation; relating to computers.

1881 *Observatory* Feb. 39 The mathematical and computational part of the investigation of Lunar libration. 1956 *Nature* 7 Jan. 1/1 The work carried out by Dr. A. D. Booth, head of the Computational Laboratory there, on mechanical translation. 1962 *Listener* 5 Apr. 594/2 Young children of eight, with weaknesses in computational ability. *Ibid.* 6 Dec. 952/1 The development of computational devices is enabling man to carry out calculations with a speed and with a precision that were previously unthinkable. 1964 M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Ling. Sciences* 306 The important new field of computational linguistics. 1969 *Sci. Jrnl.* Feb. 59/3 Another computational use of computers in personality assessment research is in interpreting test profiles.

†**computatist.** *Obs.*[−0] = COMPUTIST 3, q.v.

computative (kɒm'pjuːtətɪv, 'kɒmp-), *a.* [f. L. *computāt-* ppl. stem of *computāre* + -IVE.] Given to computation. Hence **com'putativeness**.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 114 What will please reckless, computative and vulgar persons. *Ibid.* The materials are addressed..to computativeness, in a series of figures.

†**'computator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *computātor*, agent-n. f. *computāre* to COMPUTE: see -OR.] A computer, calculator.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xxxi. 153 Saith Eutropius (who is indeede no good computator). 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. §3. (1643) 355 As the computatours fail in skill. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1770) I. 153 (D.) The intense heat is proved by computators..to be more than equal to that of red hot iron.

compute (kəm'pjuːt), *sb.* Now *rare.* [In sense 1, a. F. *comput* COMPUTUS; in others f. the verb.]

†1. (*'compute*) = COMPUTUS 2. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 He that made this compute, and the kalendre. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* IV. viii. The common verse of the compute manuell.

2. Reckoning, calculation, computation. Now chiefly in phr. *beyond compute*.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 19 According to the historical Computes euen of sundry these fauorites. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 45 Any new pressure..cannot come into compute in this case. 1705 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* iv. (1863) 146 The expenses I have been at, which ..by a modest compute comes to 100*l.* ready moneys. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. 314 With encrease of delight past compute, to use the phrase of Cumberland. 1857 R. G. LATHAM *Prichard's East. Orig. Celtic N.* 372 My obligations to his learning..are beyond compute.

†3. Estimation, judgement, reckoning. *Obs.*

1661 C. L. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 48 In the Compute and Judgement of that all-righteous Mind. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (ed. 2) Ded., If we make our compute like men, and do not suffer ourselves to be abused by the flatteries of sense.

compute (kəm'pjuːt), *v.* [a. F. *compute-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *computā-re* to reckon, sum up, f. *com-* together + *putāre* to clear up, settle, reckon.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to calculate, reckon, count.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §71. 315 They compute their numbers, as the Græcians do, by letters. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 685 Two dayes, as we compute the dayes of Heav'n. 1672 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 254 His loss is generally computed to near 400 lb. 1776 GIBBON *Decline & F.* I. xvii. 434 Its most ordinary breadth may be computed at about one mile and a half. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 58 The radii of curvature for these lenses, as computed by Mr. Herschel. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. Ess. (1852) 17 To compute the comparative duration of life in different periods.

†b. Of numbers: To make up, count. *Obs.*[−1]

1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 580 As they move Thir starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years.

†c. To include in reckoning, count in. *Obs.*[−1]

1817 C. GRANT in *Parl. Deb.* 1807 The right hon. gentleman's mistake arose in this manner:—he had computed the same sum twice.

d. In wider sense: To estimate, 'reckon', take account of, take into consideration.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Ripe as those rich composures, time computes Blossoms, but our blest taste confesses fruits. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 558 As he computed the business, he apprehended..either Syllaces recovery, or Zenophon's increasing Army, would, etc. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid* viii, What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted.

2. With *dependent clause* or *infin. complement.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii, Every man is many moneths elder then he computeth. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., He hath computed that the rents of the houses..comes to 600,000*l.* per annum. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 233 Mean time Alcyone..Computes how many nights he had been gone. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Rome* (1767) 176 Some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, The souls in this kingdom are computed to be 1,500,000. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. xix. 166 The total area of dry land..has been computed to amount to fifty-two millions of square miles.

3. *intr.* To make computation; to reckon.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 As we compute from our Saviours Nativitie. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 129 And computing by the scale, measured it pretty exactly. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 368 In silver payments..it was common to compute by weight.

†b. To count *upon*, reckon *on*, or *to do*. *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 61 There must be ..no computing upon Favours. 1701 —— tr. *Gataker's Prelim. Disc.* 16 If Men would think a little before-hand, and compute upon the Consequences of a Debauch. 1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. 253 Travelling all night, we computed to arrive there by sun-rise.

4. *to compute* (any one) *out of* (a thing): to do out of by computation.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 The calculators compute them out of their senses.

Hence **com'puted** *ppl. a.*

1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 80 At Horseley upon Tyne, eight (computed) miles from Newcastle. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 418 How far the computed ellipse agrees with the curve.

computent, obs. form of COMPETENT.

computer (kəm'pjuːtə(r)). Also -or. [f. COMPUTE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who computes; a calculator, reckoner; *spec.* a person employed to make calculations in an observatory, in surveying, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 289 The Calenders of these computers. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, A very skilful computer. 1744 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 18 June, Told by some nice computors of national glory. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xviii. 162 To pay the expenses of a computer for reducing his observations.

2. a. A calculating-machine; esp. an automatic electronic device for performing mathematical or logical operations; freq. with defining word prefixed, as *analogue*, *digital*, *electronic computer* (see these words).

1897 *Engineering* 22 Jan. 104/2 This was..a computer made by Mr. W. Cox. He described it as of the nature of a circular slide rule. 1915 *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 478/1 By means of this computer the task is performed mechanically and almost instantaneously. 1941 *Nature* 14 June 753/2 The telescope drive is of an elaborate nature; the effects of changing refraction, of differential flexure and of errors in the gears are automatically allowed for by a system of 'computers'. 1944 *Times* 8 July 2/2 The Mark XIV consists of..a rectangular box called the computor, which might be described as the brains of the machine. 1946 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XVII. 262 (*heading*) A computer for solving linear simultaneous equations. 1946 [see ELECTRONIC *a.* 3]. 1947 [see DIGITAL *a.* 4]. 1957 *Technology* Mar. 9/1 The advent of the electronic digital computer, with its ability to make simple logical decisions, now permits a further step forward by supplementing the brain power required to supervise the control of manufacturing processes. 1957 *Ibid.* July 167/3

At present a computer can read, remember, do arithmetic, make elementary decisions and print its answers. **1958** *Listener* 18 Sept. 413/2 Much work was done..trying to 'programme' a computer to play chess. **1963** *Publishers' Weekly* 5 Aug. 80/1 Computers are being used to speed up the production of justified tape for the operation of typesetting machines. **1964** F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* i. 1 The popular idea of a computer as an electronic 'brain' is not entirely apt. Basically, a computer is merely a calculating machine,..with the difference that the speed of calculation has been enormously increased.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1957 *Economist* 30 Nov. 807/2 Computer-control methods that have already been applied to certain machine tool operations. **1957** I. ASIMOV *Earth is Room Enough* (1960) 11 The decisions on priority are computer-processed. I could in no way alter those conditions arbitrarily. **1961** *Times* 21 July 3/1 Senior Computer Programmers. **1962** *Science Survey* XX. 322– Functional diagram of computer-controlled milling machine. **1964** *Discovery* Oct. 56/2 Such projects form a part of the developing field of computer-aided design. **1964** R. D. HOPPER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 322 The possibilities of ..computer-based thinking. **1964** A. WYKES *Gambling* xi. 259 He must have a computer-like ability to remember all the cards. **1965** *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (*Med. Res. Council*) p. viii, For some time past commerce and industry have been making increasing use of computer-based automatic data processing systems. *Ibid.* 38 It may well be that the computer-assisted treatment will replace the radical operation of temporal lobectomy. *Ibid.* 166 The function of a computer-generated sine wave. **1966** *Performing Right* Oct. 10/1 A veteran computer operator. **1968** *Computers & Humanities* II. 145 The computer-generated concordance is probably the earliest-developed.. and most useful application of electronic data processing to literary texts. **1969** BESSINGER & SMITH *Concordance to Beowulf* p. xxiii, We considered writing a computer program to 'translate' the text, word by word, into the hyphenated form. **1970** *Brit. Printer* Feb. 27/1 One of the unnerving things about computer-assisted typesetting is the pace at which developments take place. **1970** *Computers & Humanities* IV. 340 Umlauts..and upper case letters are coded for proper computer typesetting.

3. Special Comb.: **computer-aided** *a.*, performed with the aid of a computer; *esp.* involving one as an integral part of an operation previously performed without one; **computer-literate** *a.*, educated or skilled in the use of computers; also **computer literacy**.

1962 J. C. R. LICKLIDER in J. E. Coulson *Programmed Learning* II. 217 (*heading*) Preliminary experiments in *computer-aided teaching. **1963** *AFIPS Conf. Proc.* XXIII. 305/1 A computer-aided design system for general use. **1967** COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* v. 114 An experimental vehicle..for on-line computer-aided editing and reformatting of MARC records to adapt the cataloging data for local library use. **1971** C. R. W. W. WRIGHT in B. de Ferranti *Living with Computer* 24 The initial reaction when computer-aided learning is discussed is to imagine vast systems using large and expensive computers. **1984** E. P. DEGARMO et al. *Materials & Processes in Manuf.* (ed. 6) i. 9 It is a natural for the efficient implementation of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) techniques. **1970** R. W. BRIGHTMAN *Computer & Junior College* 6 Course work designed to develop *computer literacy — a term describing the general understanding of computers and what they do — is highly recommended. **1985** *Personal Computer World* Feb. 40 (Advt.), You'll catch it on TV, the star of a series of computer literacy programmes. **1976** *Resources in Educ.* May 139/1 Benefits of using computers to improve instruction, to provide learner control, and to develop a *computer-literate society are discussed. **1985** *Listener* 28 Feb. 35/1 Without a clear, logical instruction manual, a computer is wholly useless to someone who is not already computer-literate.

computeracy (kəm'pju:tərəsɪ). *colloq.* [f. COMPUTER + -ACY, after LITERACY.] The quality or state of being 'computerate'; knowledge of or experience in computing. Also = *computer literacy* s.v. COMPUTER 3.

1969 *Times* 27 Oct. 19/4 'Let M.I.T. have their computers... What has it to do with industry, or management?'... It has everything to do with the level of computeracy. **1981** *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* CXXIX. 404/1 Their 'computeracy'..will provide the basis for subsequent training, retraining and the career changes which will become increasingly necessary. **1985** *Guardian* 28 Feb. 25 (*heading*) Computeracy will not solve all your problems.

computerate (kəm'pju:tərət), *a. colloq.* [f. COMPUTER + -ATE², modelled with COMPUTERACY on *literate, literacy.*] Acquainted with the basic principles of computer science; familiar with the operation of computers. Also = *computer-literate* adj. s.v. COMPUTER 3.

1981 *Times* 18 Mar. 14/3 Those who can not only read and count, but can operate data processing machines as well.. are said to be 'computerate'. **1981** *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* CXXIX. 404/1 That children leaving school should be literate and numerate has long been accepted... But it is essential that they are 'computerate' also. **1984** *New Scientist* 30 Aug. 59/1 (Advt.), Chapman and Hall are looking for a numerate and computerate person with publishing experience.

computerese (kəmpju:tə'ri:z). *colloq.* [f. COMPUTER + -ESE.] **a.** The type of language characteristic of programming languages and operating system commands; computer language. **b.** The technical jargon of computing; computer terminology.

1960 *Britannica Bk. Year* 752/1 Computerese, a set of symbols serving as instructions that an electronic computer can be made to follow to solve a problem. **1967** *Electronics* 6 Mar. 219/2 An operator can type out simple commands in English or any other language, and not worry about adhering strictly to computerese. **1970** *Time* 8 June 18 Ziegler..mixes computerese into his briefings: he talks of 'inputs' and 'outputs', of 'implementing' a policy within a 'time frame'. **1971** C. CONNOLLY in *Sunday Times* 20 June 29/6 One day we may all write computerese. **1978** in R. Buckle *U & Non-U Revisited* 44 Data is becoming a singular in Computerese. **1984** *Austral. Personal Computer* Feb. 4/2 Clio enables the user to query the database in his own language, rather than in computerese.

computerist (kəm'pju:tərɪst). [f. COMPUTER + -IST.] A computer specialist or enthusiast; a person who uses computers, either professionally or as a hobby.

1979 *Summary World Broadcasts: Middle East* (B.B.C.) 12 Sept. B/2 The judges said that it did not require the opinion of experts in mathematics or computerists to know what two-thirds of 19 was. **1980** *Kilobaud Microcomputing* Jan. 140/1 The OSI Challenger 1P MF (minifloppy) is an excellent starter system for the beginner home computerist who wishes to get into computing with a maximum of ease but a minimum of expense. **1982** *N.Y. Times* 16 Nov. C6 Pick up any 'documentation'..and you are apt to be.. bombarded by gibberish, at best intimidating to the neophyte and portentous to the versed computerist. **1984** *Ibid.* 19 Feb. I. 30/2 The inability of..the 'computerists' to grasp the English language.

computerize (kəm'pju:təraɪz), *v.* [f. COMPUTER + -IZE.] *trans.* To prepare for operation by, or to operate by means of, a computer; to install a computer or computers in (an office, etc.). So **com,puteri'zation** *vbl. sb.*, **com'puterized** *ppl. a.*

1960 *Times* 4 Aug. 13/4 Executives read and hear a lot about 'computerization'. *Ibid.* 13/5 The initial paperwork for each computerized job is therefore often formidable. **1961** *Times* (Computer Suppl.) 3 Oct. p. v/7 The businessman will probably..think out..what areas of his business might be profitably computerized. **1963** *Publishers' Weekly* 5 Aug. 83/1 (*caption*) Computerized Typesetting via Communications Satellite. **1964** *Economist* 4 Apr. 54/2 The computerisation of the betting shops or roulette establishments. **1964** *Bookseller* 19 Dec. 2296/1 To computerize our invoicing and accounts departments in the hope of maintaining a faster flow of invoices. **1969** *Jane's Freight Containers 1968-69* 355/1 Many other requirements of modern transport will be computerised.

computing (kəm'pju:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPUTE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of calculating or counting; the activity or operation of a computer; the action or practice of using a computer, esp. as a professional or expert. Freq. *attrib.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii, Beside that computing by the medicall month. **1867** *Rep. Comm. Patents 1866* (U.S.) II. 1547 Computing machine. **1869** *Ibid. 1868* I. 621/1 Computing apparatus. **1924** WHITTAKER & ROBINSON *Calculus of Observations* p. vi The material equipment essential for a student's mathematical laboratory is very simple... It is necessary to provide a stock of computing paper..and a stock of computing forms for practical Fourier analysis. **1942** *Science* 25 Sept. 295 Surely never before has such an extensive scientific computing laboratory been established. **1946** *N.Y. Times* 15 Feb. 16/6 A few of the fields that will benefit hugely through electronic computing. **1947** [see DIGITAL *a.* 4]. **1949** *Nature* 23 Apr. 650/2 A number of further applications of the same principle to high-speed electronic computing technique are being developed. **1951** *Ibid.* 30 June 1052/2 A summer school in programme design for automatic digital computing machines. **1953** *Computers & Automation* Dec. 7/2 The cost per hour of useful computing is the total cost of operating the computer for a year divided by the number of hours of useful computing performed during the year. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* June 92/1 A computing machine capable of solving problems must possess a 'memory'. **1962** *Gloss. Automatic Data Processing* (*B.S.I.*) 102 *Computing amplifier*, a unit consisting of an amplifier and a negative feedback network arranged so that the output voltage bears an assigned relationship to the input voltage. **1972** *Computers & Humanities* VII. 89 Less obvious are the formation of campus computing groups around certain common interests such as statistical analysis or data retrieval. **1984** *Sunday Times* 9 Dec. 15/2 You don't need the most expensive home computer in the world.., but you do need a thorough knowledge of computing — not just micros but also mainframes. **1987** *New Scientist* 22 Jan. 34 Today, computers do little computing as such outside of specific areas. They are more concerned with manipulative tasks such as word processing.

computist ('kɒmpju:tɪst). Forms: 4 compotyste, (5 competister), 6–7 compotist(e, 6– computist. [a. F. *compotiste, computiste*, med.L. *compot-, computista*, 'artis computatoriæ magister', f. L. *computus*, F. *comput*: see COMPUTUS and -IST.]

1. One skilled in the computus or calendar, or (blending with 3) in chronological reckoning.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Compotystes..departeþ þo twelue mones, in sixe euen and sixe odde. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 281 Golden, (as numerus in the almanack and calendare, by compotists). **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Computist*, the same with *Compotist*. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 The Embolismal years.. which according to most of the ancient Computists..were expressly declared to be thus inserted. **1699** *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 356 Rules, of which only are capable the skilful Computists or Astronomers. **1794** MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 341 Chronology must descend to the computist for proofs. **1877** BP. S. BUTCHER *Eccl. Calendar* 117 This anticipation of the Calendar Moon by the actual mean Moon was called by the Computists the *προέμπτωσις* of the Moon.

†**2.** A keeper of accounts, an accountant. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 5 As a straight computist demaundeth interest and gaine of euery one of vs. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 24 The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, who was a wise man and a strict Computist. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 75 The Secretary, Clerk, and Computist of the Sacred Colledge.

3. One who performs the computations entering into astronomical and other problems.

1611 COTGR., *Computiste*, a computist, a computatist; a reckoner, calculator, or counter. **1734** BERKELEY *Analyst* §33 You may pass for an artist, computist, or analyst, yet you may not be justly esteemed a man of science. **1867** HERSCHELL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1871) 138 Donati's comet, if the computists are right, will return in 2100 years.

computistical (kəmpju:'tɪstɪkəl), *a.* Also computistic. [ad. mod.L. *computisticus*; cf. COMPUTUS and -ISTICAL.] Of or pertaining to a computus.

[**1802** PLANTA *Catal. MSS. Cott. Libr.* 34/1 Tabulæ quædam computisticæ.] **1933** R. TUVE *Seasons & Months* iv. 151 A similar manuscript in Munich (..also a computistic and astronomical collection), written in 818,.. parallels the *Horae* in many ways. *Ibid.*, The circle of the Zodiac is..one of the usual manuscript illustrations of computistical and calendar treatises. **1957** N. R. KER *Catal. MSS. Anglo-Saxon* p. vii, Adequate descriptions of MSS. containing legal, computistical, and penitential texts are possible.

computor, bad spelling of COMPUTER.

‖**computus** ('kɒmpju:təs). *Hist.* Also compotus. [late L. *computus* calculation, etc., f. *computāre* to COMPUTE. In F. *comput*, OF. *compot, compost*: see COMPOST *sb.*², COMPOT.]

1. A computation, a reckoning; an account.

1848 BLISS ed. *Wood's Life* 127 *note*, In a computus made in 1576 of the contents of the university chest. **1866** E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* Introd. 10 The Compotus of the churchwardens of Saint Mary's, Stamford. **1887** *North. Notes & Q.* Dec. 140 In the public Record Office are the Compotuses of the Embassy.

2. The mediæval name for a set of tables for practically calculating astronomical occurrences and the movable dates of the calendar; a calendar.

1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. 1863 XII. 174 Charlemagne..was familiar with the intricate mathematics and the elaborate computus of Practical Astronomy. **1841** WRIGHT *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 21 (tr. Ph. de Taun) The Computus to calculate..the *termini* and the *claves* and the annual festivals. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 310 The martyrology and computus of Herrand of Landsperg.

compy. Written abbreviation of COMPANY. Also a spoken form in the workman's expression *compy-shop* = truck-shop.

1870 *Globe* 24 Sep. (Farmer), No workman is told that he must buy at the compy-shop, but..if they did not resort thither they would soon be dismissed.

compyle, obs. form of COMPILE.

compynabil, -able, var. of COMPANABLE, *Obs.*

compyre, -pytent, obs. ff. COMPEER, -PETENT.

comrade ('kɒmrəd). Forms: α. 6–7 camerade, (6 -erard), 7 camrade, 7–8 camarade; β. 6 commorade, 6–8 comerade; γ. 6–7 cumrade, 7– comrade. [The 16–17th c. form *camerade, camarade* was a. F. *camarade, camerade* (Cotgr.), 16th c. ad. Sp. *camarada*, originally 'chamberful', thence 'chamber-mate': see COMRADO, the representative of the Sp. form. The series *commorade, comerade, comrade*, represent a mixture of the types taken from Fr. and Sp. respectively. *Came'rade, cam'rade* were originally stressed on *-ade*; the dissyllabic *com'rade*, with same stress, occurs in Shaks. and Milton; but Shaks. has also *'comrade.* Walker and other early 19th c. orthoepists have ('kʌmreɪd), corresponding to the 16–17th c. spelling *cumrade*; and some recent Dictionaries give it beside the current form.]

a. *orig.* One who shares the same room, a chamber-fellow, 'chum'; *esp.* among soldiers, a tent-fellow, fellow-soldier (also *comrade-in-arms*); hence *gen.*, an associate in friendship, occupation, fortunes, etc., a close companion, mate, fellow.

α. **1591** GARRARD *Art Warre* 13 A Souldier in Campe must make choise of two or three or more Camerades. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 His camerard that bare him companie was a iollie light timberd iacke a napes. **1636** JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 *marg.*, With such camarades..all our auncient wars were fought. *c***1645** HOWELL *Lett.* 19 Mar. (1621), I have now made choice to go over Camerade to a very worthy Gentleman, Baron Althams son. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camerade*, a tent, chamber, or cabin-fellow. **1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 37 Young men..when amongst their camerades. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Night curst her Eyes to see the Camrades march. **1708–21** KERSEY, *Camarade* or *Comrade*. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 230 To see my old Camarades.

β. **1593** *Tell-Troth's N.Y. Gift* 17 Touching their commorades. **1599** HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* 33, I was comerade to the Earl of Kildare, and slept both on one pillow. **1599** MINSHEU, *Camaráda*, a comerade or cabbinmate souldier. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* iii. 9 This

daunted my Comerades. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 53 Reflecting upon all my comerades that were drown'd.

γ. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 96 The..Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, and his Cumrades, that daft the World aside. **1601** Weever *Mirr. Mar.* A vj, No meane Cumrades, no base associates. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* ii. iv. 213 To be a Comrade with the Wolfe, and Owle. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Care would bee had that there be not two Comrades [**1626** *Accid.* comorados] vpon one watch because they may haue the more roome in their Cabbins to rest. **1671** Milton *Samson* 1162 The slaves and asses, thy comrades. **1678–96** Phillips, *Comrade*, the same as *Camerade* [omitted from 1706 and Kersey]. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 328 A Comrade is a familiar male-friend. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* iv. 133 His comrades bold Screening him close with shields. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv, His comrade's face each warrior saw. **1848** Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 293 The place of his old comrade in arms.

b. Less commonly said of women.

1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiii. 72 The merry vintage-women received their foreign comrade kindly. **1884** Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxxix, She had clung to her comrade in misfortune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 120 Extravagant desires.. which are but od Comerades. **1885** Clodd *Myths & Dr.* i. iii. 48 In many myths the lightning is no comrade of the thunder, but its foe.

d. Applied to a ship: A consort.

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 225 As for our.. comrade, her complement of men was a hundred and eighty. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 265 The other two squadrons.. were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades.

e. *attrib.*

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* ii. 199 The yards again ascend each comrade mast. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 Engaged in preparing the Red Eric as a comrade boat. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Comrade-battery*, one of a pair of joint batteries.

f. Used by socialists and communists as a prefix to the surname, to avoid such titles as 'Mr.' Hence, a (fellow-) socialist or communist.

1884 *Justice* 13 Sept. 7/1 A meeting was held..on Sunday last by Comrades Kelly and Maguire... Comrade Maguire spoke at some length on the 'Aims of Socialism'. **1885** *Ibid.* 25 July 3/2 Our comrade pointed out how the land was one of the means by which the labour of the workers was exploited by an idle class. **1887** *Commonweal* 12 Feb. 56/1 We held an outdoor meeting on Sunday morning on Mitcham Fair Green. Comrade Kitz and other Merton comrades assisted. **1918** C. E. Russell *Unchained Russia* iii. 95, I was projected from sleep by the voice of our assistant train manager, raised in vehement protest: 'Niet, tavarisch, niet! Niet!' That is to say, 'Comrade'. After the Revolution everybody in Russia was 'tavarisch'. **1920** Hard *Raymond Robins' Own Story* 58 'Yes' said Trotzky, 'I'll make the order'. He made it. It began: To Comrades Podvoisky, Krylenko and Elizarov. **1928** *Illustr. Hist. Russian Rev.* I. 189 Two comrades, Lashevitch and Kurayev, spoke to the soldiers. **1939** R. Campbell *Flowering Rifle* i. 14 And every Babbit is a foxes' hole From which a scrawny 'comrade' snarls for dole! **1965** C. D. Eby *Siege of Alcázar* (1966) iii. 83 Comrade Gómez was conducted to the local bar so that he could be treated to a *coñac*.

Hence '**comrade** *v.*, (*a*) *nonce-use* (see quot. 1602); (*b*) *intr.* to associate *with*, as a comrade.

1602 Dekker *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 230 *T.* I cannot my mad cumrade.. *Sir V.* Cumrade? By Sesu, call me cumrade againe and ile cumrade ye about the sinnes and shoulders. **1865** M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 340 Comrading with him, Wolf.. fell into bad habits. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., She's nivver within doors, alust eomrading about somewhere.

'comradeless, *a.* [f. comrade + -less.] Without a comrade or comrades.

1891 H. C. Halliday *Someone must Suffer* III. xvi. 264 Alone and comradeless in the battle of life. *a* **1915** R. Brooke *Poems* (1918) 31 Some pause in their grave wandering comradeless.

comradeliness ('kɒmrədlɪnɛs). [f. comradely *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being comradely.

1930 *Time & Tide* 18 Apr. 501/2 The air of inhumanity, by which I mean a deficiency of genial and common comradeliness. **1936** L. C. Douglas *White Banners* x. 212 Adele's bereavement provided her a chance to exercise a talent for comradeliness which had become anaemic through disuse.

comradely ('kɒmrədlɪ), *a.* [f. comrade + -ly[1].] Like or befitting a comrade.

1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even* vi. 118 With a question or a comradely word for him. **1885** A. M. F. Robinson in *Mag. Art* Mar. 208 He who had been frank and comradely when poor was hard and cynical..in his days of success.

comradery ('kɒmrədrɪ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ry, on type of Fr. *camaraderie*.] Camaraderie, comradeship.

[**1858** J. Grant *A. Blane* (1860) 39 The warmth of heart and 'Comeraderie' with which Scotsmen always meet in a foreign land.] **1879** Howells *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 71 With the comradery of the smoker. **1890** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 512/1 Already on terms of comradery with me.

comradeship ('kɒmrədʃɪp). [f. comrade + -ship.] The position of being a comrade, association as comrades, good-fellowship.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iv, Our newly-revived comradeship. **1863** Geo. Eliot *Romola* i. vi, Like the dawn of a new sense to her—the sense of comradeship. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., That spirit of good-comradeship which General Roberts has displayed in so marked a degree.

†com'rado. *Obs.* Also 6 camarada, 6–7 camerado, 7 como-, cam-, comrado. [a. Sp. *camarada* (also *camarado*, Minsheu 1599), 'comerade, bedfellow, chamber-fellow', orig. 'camerado souldiour', 'cabbin-mate souldier', from *camarada* (= It. and L. type *camerata*, F. *chambrée*) a chambered or cabined (company), 'a chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber, tent, or cabin'; f. Sp. *camara* chamber, room:—L. *camera*: see camera and -ado. The Sp. word was a collective feminine, of the same type as *ambuscade*, *cavalcade*, which, like company, sense 4, was at length applied to a single person who is one's 'company' or chamber-mate; in which sense also it was sometimes altered into the masc. form *camarado*. (In the original collective sense camarada was also used in Eng.) The Sp. word was adapted in Fr. as *camarade*, *-erade* fem. in the collective sense (Cotgr.), whence *camarade* masc. the individual; hence Eng. *camerade* and, in part, comrade. The *o* in the Eng. *comorado*, *comrado*, *comrade*, was prob. intended for the Sp. *a*, which was opener than the Eng.] = comrade.

1598 Baret *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 With his Camaradas, hee is to demeane himself sober, quiet, and friendly. **1599** Minsheu *Span. Dict.*, *Camarado*, a comerade..a camerado souldier. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* 160 Argent and his Comrado found a Canow. **1626** —— *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 7 Comorados [see comrade γ quot. 1627]. **1633** S. Marmyon *Fine Comp.* i. vii, Oh uncle, that you should thus..traduce my camradoes. **1636** Healey *Theophrast., Obscenity* 47 He beggeth more [victuail] of his Camerado's.

comrogue ('kɒmrəʊg). *arch.* [f. com- + rogue. In 17th c. often jocularly confused with *comrade*.] A fellow-rogue.

1621 B. Jonson *Masque of Augurs*, You and the rest of your comrogues shall sit disguised in the stocks. **1634** Heywood *Lanc. Witches* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 244 Nay rest by me Good Morglay, my Comrague and Bedfellow. **1673** R. Head *Canting Acad.* 74 Her Comrogue lies begging in the fields. **1723** Swift *Cook-maid's Let.*, You and your comerogues keep him out so late. **1764** T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 266 Pointing to his comrogue, cries, See there, my boy, a tempting prize! **1866** *Standard* 2 Oct. 4/3 The proceedings of the prisoners and their com-rogues contemplated a wide range of operations.

coms, var. combs *sb. pl.*

comsat ('kɒmsæt). [f. com(munication + sat(ellite.] A communication satellite. Also (with capital initial), the name of a business corporation operating such satellites.

1962 *Flight Internat.* LXXXII. 464/2 A martyr to the comsat cause. **1964** *Economist* 27 June 1454/1 Comsat—the company created by the American Congress to launch and operate commercial satellites but owned partly by industry, partly by ordinary shareholders. **1965** *Ibid.* 27 Mar. 1380/1 Comsat sells its telephone and telex channels at the wholesale, not the retail, level. **1966** *New Statesman* 11 Feb. 185/2 Their proven experience in building comsats, launchers and ground stations.

†comse, *v. Obs.* Also 3–4 cumse, 4 komse. [A shortened by-form of commence, starting from a form accented '*commence*: cf. *commandment*.]

a **1225** *Juliana* init. (Royal MS.), Her cumseð þe uie of seinte iuliane. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 424 þe kouhered for kare cumsed to sorwe. *Ibid.* 1430 Vpon here knes þei komsed him grete. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 128 Bi what craft in my corps hit [Truth] cumseth. *Ibid.* v. 23 How Conscience with a Cross Comsede to preche. **1399** —— *Rich. Redeles* iv. 35 Comliche a clerk than comsid the wordis.

(*Comse* in R. Copland *Guydon's Chirurg.*, 1541, E ij b, is an error for *compose*.)

Hence †'**comsing** *vbl. sb.*, commencing.

c **1325** *Orfeo* 57 In the comessing of May. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 213 Deyinge..vnknitteth al kare & comsynge is of reste. **1393** *ibid.* C. xii. 95 All kyne konnynges and comsynges of Dowel.

†'**comsement**. *Obs. rare.* Commencement.

a **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 1726 Here now [is] made a comsemente That bethe not fynysshyd many a yere.

Comsomol, var. Komsomol.

Comstock ('kɒmstɒk). *U.S.* [f. the name of H. T. P. *Comstock* (1820–70), American prospector who first worked a claim on the site of the Comstock lode.] In full, *Comstock lode*: a very rich lode of silver and gold discovered in Nevada in 1859; hence, allusively, a rich mine or 'find'.

1866 *Beadle's Monthly* Aug. 102/1 The Comstock Lode proved the richest vein of silver ever found. **1867** *Terr. Enterprise* (Virginia, Nev.) 2 Feb. 3/1 The real out and out Washoe miner can be found away down in the bowels of the Comstock. **1885** *Wkly. N. Mex. Rev.* 18 June 2/6 The Old Mine of Grant county is proving a genuine Comstock. **1948** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 9 Dec. 9 The committee sank their pick in a farmyard and struck their Comstock lode in the shape of a hollowed-out pumpkin. **1956** A. Huxley *Adonis & Alphabet* 196 The people who had come to exploit this Comstock Lode of the miraculous, found themselves painfully frustrated.

Comstockery ('kɒmstɒkərɪ). Also comstockery. [f. the name of Anthony *Comstock* (1844–1915), member of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice.] Excessive opposition to, or censorship of, supposed immorality in art or literature; prudery. So '**Comstocker**, one who advocates or practises Comstockery; '**Comstockish** *a.*; '**Comstockism**.

1905 G. B. Shaw in *N. York Times* 26 Sept. 1/7 Comstockery is the world's standing joke at the expense of the United States. *Ibid.* 2/1 The good intentions of the leaders of the Comstockers. *Ibid.*, Socialism may become the..Puritanism of the Comstocker. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 4/2 Played by American ladies one can only say, discreetly, that it is Comstockish. **1909** Ware *Passing Eng., Comstockism* (Amer.-Eng., 1885 on), opposition to the nude in art. **1911** T. A. Schroeder *'Obscene' Lit.* 101 There is no organized force in American life which is more pernicious.. than..Comstockery. **1915** *Survey* 6 Nov. 128/2 Liberalism in public affairs may become Comstockism in morals. **1921** J. B. Cabell *Jurgen* p. xvi, She is the Mrs. Grundy of the Leshy; she is Comstockery: and her shadow is commonsense. **1923** A. Huxley *On Margin* 45 Such minor menaces as Prohibition, Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Bryan, Comstockery. **1933** *Scrutiny* June 106 He [Dreiser] did have genuine grievances against timid publishers, moral reviewers and comstockery in general. **1965** P. Fryer *Birth Controllers* xix. 204 She [*sc.* Margaret Sanger] declared war on Comstock and comstockery by launching her own monthly sheet.

‖**comte** (kɔ̃t). [Fr.] A French title of rank, of which the English form is count.

1611 Cotgr. *Comte*, Their kings appointed some of their principall followers, (by the name of Comtes) to be the Gouernours. **1890** *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct. 5/8 To-day the Comte appealed against this punishment.

‖**comtesse** (kɔ̃tɛs). [Fr.] A French title of rank, of which the English form is countess.

1902 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 832 'Yes, Ernestine,' said the elder girl, whose playmate the young Comtesse had been. **1905** B'ness Orczy *Scarlet Pimpernel* iii. 31 Lord Antony had already sat down..with the Comtesse on his right. *Ibid.* iv. 32 The aristocratic French comtesse. **1951** J. B. Priestley *Fest. Farbridge* i. i. 34 Comtesses and princesses during the French and Russian revolutions.

Comtian ('kɒmtɪən, 'kɔ̃tɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Also Comtean. [f. name of Auguste *Comte* (d. 1857), a French philosopher who founded the system known as positivism.]

A. *adj.* Of or originating with Comte. B. *sb.* A Comtist.

1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 279 No. 35 [of In Memoriam] is the answer to Comptian materialism..Had men been Comptians from the beginning there would have been no science. **1863** *Athenæum* 16 July 85/1 Distinctions between the Comtean synthesis and the synthetic philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. **1875** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 261 Details referring to the ritual of Comtian worship.

So '**Comtism**, the philosophical system of Comte, positivism. '**Comtist**, a follower or disciple of Comte, a positivist; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 From Locke has flowed the main stream of that philosophy..to which Comtism is only a tributary. **1875** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 262 Without being a professed Comtist. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. 65 The Comtist argument against Christianity is simply a tacit ignoring of probable evidence.

comu-: see commu-.

comun(e, -uyn, -vyne, obs. ff. common, commune;

comunabil, -ble, var. of comenable, corrupt f. covenable, convenable;

comunablete, obs. var. of commonality, q.v.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth*, i. iv. 13 þat is to seyne þat commune þinges or comunabletes [*v.r.* comunalitees] weren blysful yif þei þat haden studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke þinges.

comunalitee, -alte(e, obs. ff. commonality, -alty.

co-murmurer: see co- 3 b.

‖**Comus** ('kəʊməs). [L., a. Gr. κῶμος a revel, etc.] A revel, merry-making; a personification of revelry as a deity.

1634 Milton *Comus* 93 *Stage direction*, Comus enters, with a charming-rod in one hand, his glass in the other. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 94 After having eaten, the cups were filled and libations were made..then came the Comus or drinking-bout. **1876** Gardiner *Puritan Rev.* x. §3 (1878) 193 In Charles II Comus seemed to have seated himself upon the throne of England.

comwyse, obs. f. *comb-wise* adv.: see comb *sb.*[1]

comyn, obs. pa. t. of come *v.*

comyn(e, -alte, -tie, obs. ff. common, -alty.

comynd, -ynt, pa. t. and pple. of common *v.*

comys: see come *v.*, *sb.*[2]

comyse, comyssion, comyt, comyx, etc.: see commi-.

con (kɒn), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 cunnan, 2–5 cunnen, (cune), 3–6 cunne, 4–9 cun; also kunne(n, kun;

also 4–6 connen, (cone), 4–7 conne, 6– con. See more fully under CAN *v.*[1] [In the verb CAN the original vowel of the infinitive, and of all parts of the present stem except 1st and 3rd sing. pres. indic., was *u*: thus Inf. *cunnan*, ME. *cunne(n, cun*; Ind. pres. 2nd sing. *cunne*, later *cunnest*, pl. *cunnon*, ME. *cunne(n, cun*; Conj. pres. *cunne*, pl. *cunnen*; pr. pple. *cunnand*, ME. *-end, -ing*; vbl. sb. *cunning*. These *u* forms survived more or less all through the ME. period: see CAN *v.*[1] A.; but in accordance with the scribal practice of writing *o* for *u*, in contact with *m, n, u* (*v*), *w*, they were often spelt *connen, conne, con*; the pronunciation is however proved by numerous rimes with *sone, sonne, son* (= son), *sonne, son* (= sun), *yronne* (= y-run), *wonne, won* (OE. *wunian*), etc. The form of the 1st and 3rd sing. *I can, he can*, also varied from OE. times with *con* (*cǫn*), the regular Old WS. type (see Sievers *Ags. Gramm.* §65). *I con* (in *Cast. Loue* 1071, riming with *for-þon*) is found for *I can* in some texts even after 1400; but long before this *can* prevailed as the midland and northern form, at least in senses 1 and 2. The vowel-type of the 1st and 3rd sing. pres. ind. was gradually extended to the 2nd sing. (*cǫnst, canst*), the plural (*we cǫn, can*), the conj. pres., and the infin. (*cǫn, can*)—the last in Standard Eng. only from end of 15th c. The *u* forms thus remained intact only in the pple. and vbl. sb. CUNNING, q.v. About the same time a differentiation of forms and senses became manifest: *can* became established in sense 2 'to be able', and predominant in sense 1 'to know'; but *cun, con*, were retained and extended to all parts in sense 3 'to learn', and the phrase *to cun* or *con* thanks, sense 4. This *cun, con*, was mainly the representative of ME. *cunn-* or *conn-* from OE. *cunn-* (= kun); but in part it represented ME. *con*, from OE. *cǫn*, for *can* (=kɒn); hence it survived in two forms, *cun*, which is still common dialectally in 'to cun thanks', and *con*, which was the form in literary favour, both in the obs. 'to con thanks', and the still existing sense 'to con or learn a lesson'. This *con* is not a mere spelling variant of *cun*, as ME. *conne* was of *cunne*; but, from Spenser onward, *con* rimes with *on, conned* with *fond*, which is still the received pronunciation. The original pa. t. was *cúðe, couthe, coud, could* (see CAN *v.*[1]); but already in 14th c. in the phrase *to cun thanks*, sense 4, we find a pa. t. *cunde, conned*, with corresp. pa. pple.; at the differentiation of forms this was associated with *cun, con*, leaving *coud, could* to CAN *v.*, so that CON is now a regular weak verb *con, connest, conneth, cons, conned*. Thus there remains no consciousness of connexion between *can* to be able, and *con* to learn. The earlier quotations however overlap the ground covered by CAN *v.*[1], and are given as supplementary to those under that word, and introductory to the later use of *con, cun*.]

†I. Where CAN became the normal form.

†**1.** To know. *Obs.* = CAN *v.* 1–2. (Pa. t. and pple. rarely *cunde, conde*.)

α. *cunne, cun, kun* (originally proper to all parts of pres. stem exc. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Ind.).

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 212 þy ȝemete þe læcas cunnon. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 124 Alle cunneð wel þeos asaumple. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 521 He moste kunne muchel of art. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 187 To kun and knaw. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd [*v.r.* cunde, knowen] that is songun. **1388** —— *Baruch* iii. 9 That thou kunne [**1382** wite] prudence. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 If we cune mare þan þay. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 131 In which a man mai leerne and kunne eny thing. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 86 To Cunne, *scire*, etc. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph., Cunne*, to discerne, also to giue [thanks].

β. *conne, con, kon*.

[*a* **1000** *Beowulf* 2759 Eard ȝit ne const. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 35 For nis nan sunne þet he ne con. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 1071 He scholde konen al þ[t] God con [*rime* for-þon]. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1267 Hit is þe worchyp of yourself þat noȝt bot wel connez.] **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1513) 106/4 Konne *pres. conj.* [*rime* ronne *pa. pple.*]. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Creatio* 3 My myght may no thing kon [*rimes* son, won]. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 The first may not be perfightly conned withoute the laste. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 65 Of Muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill. **1595** —— *Col. Clout* 294 Much more there is unkend then thou dost kon [*rime* a fon]. **1596** —— *F.Q.* v. vi. 35 They were all fled for feare, but whether, nether kond. **1607** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. (1641) 209/1 Tunes, Measures..als' hee kons. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 156 That [this] should be..I no more conne, than that, etc.

b. Const. *of, on*; = CAN 2.

c **1275** LAY. 7302 Wise men þat wel conne of speche [**1205** cunnen a speche]. **1486** *Bk. St. Alban's* E vj b, Thus may ye konne of game.

†**2.** As verb of incomplete predication, with *inf.*: To know how; hence, to have the capacity or power, to be able; = CAN *v.*[1] 3–8. (Pa. t. and pple. always as in CAN.)

α. *cunne, cun, kun*.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 47 We[n]st þu þat ich ne cunne singe? *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 568 Þer nis non betere anonder sunne þat eni man of telle cunne. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2345 (Cott.) Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat naman suld cun sume ne neuen. *Ibid.* 9290 Wel sal he cun knau quilk es quilk. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5892 Yit kunne we Sende aftir hir. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxviii, It is a grete maistry a man to cun [**1533** can] loue his euen crysten in charyte.

β. *conn(e, con, kon(ne*.

a **1225** *Juliana* 67 Greiðe al þat þu const grimliche biþenchen. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2040 *Ariadne*, No man elles shal me konne espie. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 327 The cornel ryse upon the wynter sonne, And gire it from the cold West yf thou conne. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 127, I sholde not conne telle the harme..that he hath doon. [**1884** *Chesh. Gloss. s.v.*, Ay, that aw con.]

II. Senses in which CON remained the normal form, with the regular weak inflexions.

3. To get to know; to study or learn, *esp.* by repetition (mental or vocal); hence, in wider sense, to pore over, peruse, commit to memory; to inspect, scan, examine; = CAN *v.*[1] 9.

†α. *cunne, cun, kun. Obs.* (The first quot. perh. belongs to 1.)

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 290 Of Iber, Frere Martyne, and Vincens Storyis to cwn dyd diligens. **1567** DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. G ij, Those Rome doth cun [*ediscit*]. **1578** WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* iv. iv, It behoves me to be secret, or else my necke-verse cun. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C. 1743 To cunne..or learn perfectly, *ediscere*.

β. *conne, con, kon*. (The first two quots. perh. belong to 1.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 7 þe were lef to lerne but loþ for to studie; þou woldest konne þat I can and carpen hit after. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 Conne ye well your lesson. *c* **1500** *Yng. Children's Bk.* 149 in *Babees Bk.* 25 This boke is made for chylder ȝonge..Sone it may be conyd & had. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 92 A tale of truth, Which I cond of Tityrus in my youth. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 517 An Oration which..Lysander should have conned without book. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 186 My speech..is excellently well pend, I haue taken great paines to con it. **1620** FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 49 A lesson worthie to be cond. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 123 Wear Rosaries about their Necks to con Their Exercise of Devotion on. **1689** PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood Shephard* 155 The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such, as you have whilom conn'd. **1720** SWIFT *To Stella*, A poet starving in a garret, Conning old topics like a parrot. **1832** LYTTON *Eug. Aram* I. x. (Stratm.), When the flower had been duly conned. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Patiently conning the page again and again. **1865** MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 111 Intent..to con the stranger's face. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 154 Persons who con pedigrees.

†b. *to con* or *cun by heart* or *by rote. Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90, I can konne more by herte in a day than he can in a weke. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 475 Not to cun by heart, nor to write out. **1590** GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 15 Conning phrases and formes of prayer by roate. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 56 To conn by heart these prayers. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 To con the Authors Names by rote.

c. *to con over*.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 By orderly conning over the visible and inferior creature. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 107 Skil enough to reade the lessons with twice conning over. **1734** WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 127 Ritillo..cons over his prayer-book. **1835** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 213, I have hardly had time to con over your examination papers. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful* xxviii, I was conning over in my mind whom I should select. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlix. 215 The Baronet conned the..matter over in his mind. **1876** BLACK *Madcap V.* xlii. 367 He had conned over a few little bits of rhetoric.

4. *to cun* or *con thank(s* (OE. *þanc cunnan*): to acknowledge or avow one's gratitude; to express or offer thanks, to thank: see CAN *v.*[1] 10.

α. *cun thank(s*: now dialectal.

a **1000** *Crist* 1092 (Gr.) Þam þe þonc gode..ne cuðon. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 124 Nolde he cunnen god þonc. *c* **1280** *E.E.P.* (1862) 21 þou cunnest me no þonk. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6398 (Cott.) þai cund [*Fairf.* conned] him ai ful litell thanck. *Ibid.* 14065 (Gött.), I cun [*Trin.* con] hir mekil thank. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Mactacio Abel* 12 Thank or thew to kun me. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 90 Thou shalt kun me thanke. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 25, I could have cunnid him greater thank if he had takin les paines. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) These he would cunne thanks. **1781** HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Cun thanks*, to give thanks. **1824** in JAMIESON. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Cun thanks*, to give or render thanks. **1883** *Huddersf. Gloss.*, 'I cum ye no thank'. [COME *v.* 32.]

β. *con thank(s*: arch. and dial.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 45 Eilred sent tille Inglond Sir Edward his sonne With his letter sealed, & þanke wild he þam conne. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vj, He shal conne her thanke. **1530** PALSGR. 475/1, I have conned hym good thanke: *je luy ay sceu bon gré*. **1627** WREN *Serm. bef. King* 30, I will kon them small thanks. **1672** MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* I. 31 Which none called him to, and..none conn'd him thanks for. **1691** RAY *North-C. Words* Pref., Of common and general use in most counties of England..To *cun*, or *con* thanks; to give thanks. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Conn.*.to give, as I conn thanks. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* III. 140 We conned our thanks and came away. **1824** in JAMIESON.

['I am sure, I con you thanks' was said to me by an old man in London in 1880. J.A.H.M.]

†b. So *to* (*cun*) *con gree* or *malgre*: to express one's satisfaction or displeasure [F. *savoir gré*]; also, *to cun grame* (= indignation), *con laud*. Obs.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17659 (C. & G.) All we cund [*v.r.* coude, cowde] þe mekil grame For þu grof iesu licame. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 959 No maugre þou þeym cone þaw þey wolde in fredom wone. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 990 And ye kun me na mawgré. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxvii. 505 Yef I wiste the kynge Looth wolde conne me no magre. *Ibid.* xxvii. 529 That thei may conne you gree. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 108 In such wise that ye shall conne me good gree & thanke therfore. **1602** Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* II. III. i. (1617) 228 We con you many laudes for hauing so neerely approched the villainous Rebell.

†**5.** To cause to learn; to teach. *Obs. rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 206 In many secret skills shee had been cond her lere.

con, conne, cun (kan, kɒn), *v.*[2] [app. a weakened form of COND used in same sense. (Some think it has been associated with CON, *v.*[1] As a possible connexion, the following has been cited:

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 59 They conne nought here shippes stere, i.e. They know not how to steer their ships.)]

trans. To direct the steering of (a ship) from some commanding position on shipboard.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 Cun the ship spoune before the winde. **1627** —— *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 He that doth cun the ship cannot haue too much iudgement. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 120 The Quarter Master that Conns the Ship above. **1671** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 580/2 The Officer that cund the ship. **1721–1800** BAILEY s.v., To Cun a Ship, is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 730 Shoals, through which the 'Mudian pilot cunned the ship with great skill. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. 185 Our captain, who was conning the ship from the fore-top-sail yard. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Conn, Con*, or *Cun*, as pronounced by seamen. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 104 Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship.

b. *absol.* To give sailing directions to the steersman.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 64 The ship by the mistake of him that con'd, broched too. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* Wks. 1797 III. 11 You did not steer; but howsomever, you cunned [ed. **1779** canned] all the way.

c. *fig.*

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 He onely happy is, and wise, Can Cun his Barque when Tempests rise. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 129 Do we not sometimes con our voyage by..the firm headlands of truth.

Hence **'conning, 'cunning** *vbl. sb.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 1 The Maister is to see the cunning [of] the Ship. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Now commences the process of 'conning'.

con, conn, *v.*[3] *dial.* ? *Obs.* [cf. F. *cogner* to knock on a nail or the like in order to drive it in; to strike one with anything, to knock; *pop.* to beat, thrash. cf. CON *sb.*[2]].

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Conn..* to strike with the Fist. **1825** BROCKETT *Gloss. N.C. Wds., Con*, to fillip.

con, *v.*[4] (*pa. tense*), var. of CAN *v.*[2] = gan, began to, did: q.v.

con, conn (kan, kɒn), *sb.*[1] [f. CON *v.*[2]] The action or post of conning a ship, steerage.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 95 'Tis ours to give directions by the Con. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, He was at his station at the conn. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Conn*, The quarter-master..stands beside the wheel at the conn.

con (kɒn), *sb.*[2] [Cf. CON *v.*[3], and F. *cogner* = *frapper*.] A rap with the knuckles, a knock, a fillip.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxvi. 182 He rates him, as if he meant to give him half a dozen Cons [*media docena de coscorrones*] with his Sceptre. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* 285 A fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head. **1878** H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 420 *Con*, a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles.

con (kɒn), *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* A squirrel.

a **1600** BUREL *Pilgremer* in Watson *Coll. Poems* II. 20 (Jam.) There wes the pikit Porcapie. The cunning and the Con [Lat. vers. (1631) *sciurus*] all thrie. **16..** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (Hart's ed. 1615) iii, I saw..The Con [not in ed. 1597] the Cuning and the Cat, Quhais dainty Downs with Dew were wat. **1781** HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Con*, a squirrel. **1821** *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 124 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Our young friend dissipated our fears by telling us that con was only the provincial name for a squirrel. **1869** in *Lonsdale Gloss.* **1878** in *Cumbrld. Gloss.*

con, *sb.*[4] a. A familiar or slang abbreviation of certain words, as *confidant, conundrum, conformist, contract*.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 30 We were soon the most inseparable cons. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 59 Pun, riddles, cons, etc. are low. **1882** *Banner* (newspr.) To what denomination the family belongs, whether they are Cons or Noncons. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 About the 'contract system'..The men get some 'con', as they call it, or 'plus' pay, but for every penn'orth of 'con' the contractor gets two penn'orth of work out of them.

b. Abbrev. of CONFIDENCE. Used *attrib.* in *con game, man, talk*, etc. (Also *ellipt.*) orig. *U.S.*

1889 *Portland* (Oregon) *Mercury* 29 June 1/7 It does not take an unsophisticated countryman to get swindled by the 'con man'. **1896** G. ADE *Artie* i. 5 He was..puttin' up the large juicy con talk. *Ibid.* 8 Not that I'm strong on the con talk. *Ibid.* xiv. 131 If they wanted me to be president o' the whole shootin' match, I'd..grow some side-whiskers and put up as tall a con game as that old stiff we've got there now. **1901** J. FLYNT *World of Graft* 100 'It's mine,' I said... 'They took the con.' **1902** L. MEAD *How Words Grow* (1907) 165 'A con' is an abbreviation of confidence man. **1903** *N. Y.*

Sun 30 Nov. 7 Two sailors say he worked the 'con' game on them. **1911** H. QUICK *Yellowstone N.* xii. 318 The cinnersure of the eye of every sure-thing or con-man on South Halsted street. **1925** E. WALLACE *King by Night* xxxvi. 162 A burglar is a burglar, and never goes in for the 'con' game. **1928** —— *Gunner* ii. 24 Sam Larber, the con. man. *Ibid.* xxviii. 224 He's never done anything except con. work. **1935** AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Dog beneath Skin* i. 33 From con-man and coiner protect and bless. **1940** D. W. MAURER (*title*) The Big Con. **1951** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Fest. Farbridge* ii. ii. 310 You're a little gang of crooks, con types living on your wits. **1960** *Observer* 25 Dec. 7/6 Various petty fiddles and con games to which Christmas trading lent itself. **1961** J. WAIN *Weep before God* 23, I could forgive Even the worst, the con. men who harangue Their fellow artists. **1967** *Listener* 21 Dec. 821/1 The intellectual theoreticians of visual pop culture have succeeded..in pulling a con.

c. In *Criminals' slang*, abbrev. of CONVICT *sb.*[1], CONVICTION.

1893 in J. Hawthorne *Confess. Convict* 11 Prisoners are known as 'con', which is short for convict, and the whole body of prisoners is designated 'condom'—short for convictdom. **1925** N. LUCAS *Autobiogr. Crook* xvii. 231 'Got any cons?' he said. 'I beg your pardon.' 'Cons—bin lagged afore?' **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* xix. 279 The other 'cons' will blackmail me. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* xxvii. 266 For this breaking and entering lark at least eighteen months for a man with two cons... It was going to make four convictions for him. **1958** F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* III. 99, I had three realy good friend among the con's. *Ibid.* 152, I already had two con's and had only been out of the nick a few weeks.

d. Abbrev. of CONSTRUE *sb.*

1905 VACHELL *Hill* iii, We must mug up our 'cons' well enough to scrape along without 'puns' and extra school. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 11/1 He 'skewed' his 'cons' and 'reps'. **1910** R. BROOKE *Let.* 25 Feb. (1968) 221 Many thanks for the con.

Hence (from sense b) con *v. trans.*, to persuade, to speak persuasively to; to dupe, to swindle. orig. *U.S.*

1896 G. ADE *Artie* iv. 35 Don't try to con me with no such talk. **1899** —— *Fables in Slang* 90 The Property Man gave it as his opinion that Mansfield conned the Critics. **1908** G. H. LORIMER *J. Spurlock* v. 103 The detective began to get a little angry. 'You've been conned, Miss Grey... He's all to the bad.' **1917** MATHEWSON *Sec. Base Sloan* xiv. 196 Don't let anyone con you into signing a contract. **1932** 'JOCK OF DARTMOOR' *Dartmoor from Within* viii. 241, I..laugh—loud and long. 'Conned'—'conned' by a pair of kids. I, the wise guy,..'conned' by one of..[Nobby's] pupils on my very first night of freedom. **1961** 'B. WELLS' *Day Earth caught Fire* vii. 112 Some crack-pot had conned the news-room into believing that smells coming up from the rhino and elephants that haunt that territory were causing pollution in the air breathed in Nigeria. **1962** *Listener* 26 Apr. 745/1 This mild tale of a shy boy conned into giving a girl a fortune. **1967** M. REYNOLDS *After Some Tomorrow* 7 Nobody can gamble it away from me or con me out of it.

con (kɒn), *adv.* (*sb.*) An abbreviation of the L. prep. *contra* 'against', in the phrase PRO AND CON (q.v.) 'for and against', rarely *con and pro*.

A. as *adv.*

c **1470** [see CONTRA]. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij, The matter throughly handled *Pro* and *Con*. **1667** DENHAM *Direct. to Painter* i. xix, May Historians argue *con* and *pro*. **1819** BYRON *Let. to Murray* 25 Jan., The rest..has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'.

B. *sb.* The adv. used as a name for itself; hence, a reason, argument, or arguer against, esp. in *pros and cons*.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes*. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, Now for the Con. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 231 Whole Tomes of *Pro's* and *Con's*. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. ix. 572 He then proceeds to state the pros and cons.

‖**con**, *prep.* Italian:—L. *cum* with, appearing in certain phrases, as CON AMORE, q.v.; esp. in musical directions,

e.g. *con affetto* with feeling, *con brio* with spirit and force, *con delicatezza* with delicacy, *con delirio* with frenzy, *con expressione* with expression, *con fuoco* with fire, *con moto* with spirited movement, *con spirito* with spirit, etc.

con- *prefix*, of Latin origin. The form assumed by the Latin preposition *com* (in classical L., as a separate word, *cum*) before all consonants except the labials, *h*, *r*, and (in later times) *l*, as *concutĕre*, *condōnāre*, *confluĕre*, *congruĕre*, *conjūrāre*, *conquīrĕre*, *consistĕre*, *conspīrāre*, *constāre*, *contrahĕre*, *convincĕre*. In earlier times it was also used before *l-*, as *conloquium*; but here it was in later times always assimilated, as *colloquium*, and so in the modern langs. On the other hand it was not used in classical L. before *n* (e.g. *cōnātus*, *cōnubium*, etc.), but has been introduced subsequently, as *connātus*, *connubium*, and this spelling is followed in English. For meaning, see COM-.

Con- occurs in compounds formed in Latin, and that have come into English through French, or (in later times) directly. Also, in words formed on the analogy of these, and sometimes in casual combinations, as *conspecies*, where, however, CO- is the usual prefix: hybrids, frequent in *co-*, are rare with *con-*: cf. *con-brethren*, *con-truth*.

In OF. *con-* before *v* was often reduced to *co-*, *cu-*, *cou-*, as in *covenable*, *covenant*, *covent*, *coveiter*, *coveitus*, etc., in which form these words were taken into English. Following later French, some of these were afterwards altered back to *con-*, as *convenable*, *convent* (but *Covent Garden*, F. *couvent*); others retain *co-*, as *covenant*, *covet*, *covetous*, against mod.F. *convenant*, *convoiter*, *convoiteux*.

con, obs. f. CONE.

†**'conable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 conabil(l, cunabil, 5 conabull, connabulle, cunnable. A phonetic reduction of COVENABLE; proper, due, convenient, suitable, competent.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 He loukis his boke in a cunabil [*v.r.* couenable] end. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 266 Cum to full conabill endyng. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Fruyt conable to man for to liffe with. **1408** *Indenture* (Jam.), In to Resonnable place & cunnable. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conable, accordynge, *competens*. **14..** *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 67 Moste connabulle tyme for sedys.

†**'conably**, *adv. Obs.* Phonetic reduction of COVENABLY (cf. prec.); suitably, competently.

1411 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 19 Yf she be conably a-vaunsyd with les somme. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89/2 Conably or competently, *competenter*.

conacle, var. of CANACLE, *Obs.*, a cup.

conacre ('kɒneɪkə(r)), *sb.* Also corn-acre. [See quots. 1824–27.] In Irish land-system: The letting by a tenant, for the season, of small portions of land ready ploughed and prepared for a crop.

(Originally the plot was given manured, but a later state of matters appears in quot. 1882.)

1824 MAJOR WARBURTON *Evid. bef. Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by mockground?..Do you not refer to muckground? It may be; they call it corn-acre. **1825** O'CONNELL *ibid.* 25 Feb. 51 What is the con-acre system?..It is a right to plant a crop, paying sometimes 6, 8 or 10 pounds an acre for that right by the single year, and the crop is detained till that rent is made up. **1827** *Westm. Rev.* Jan., These tenancies are usually termed..corn-acres, or, by corruption of that word, con-acres. **1835** INGLIS *Trav. Irel.* I. 57 What con-acre means..a farmer manures, ploughs, and in every way prepares a large field to receive a crop. A poorer description of persons rent off portions..a half, a quarter, or an eighth of an acre, for one season, and all that these have to provide is the seed. **1882** P. H. BAGENAL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 926 This privilege of conacre having been given, the labourer has to bring manure at his own expense.

attrib. **1838** *Athenæum* 773 Conacre rents. **1860** TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 176 (Hoppe) The fields had been let out under the con-acre system..for the potato-season. **1881** *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The willing but wageless conacre man.

'conacre, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To sublet in conacre.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 764 The under-tenants conacred it out to tenants still more desperate than themselves. **1869** *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 'Conacreing'..is the subletting, at enormous rents, of their ground by small tenants to their still smaller brethren.

So **'conacreism**, the system, of conacre. **'conacrer**, one who uses a piece of land on this system.

1847 BARMBY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 267 An approximation to the Conacreism, and Middlemen, of starving Ireland. **1869** *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 The conacrers, being too poor to buy manure, frequently burn the surface of the ground and so impoverish it for years.

,con-'actor. *nonce-wd.* A joint agent.

1834 T. EDEN in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. (1835) 645 The two things, the contact of which is a cause, I call 'conactors'. Observe, that every cause is of two conactors.

conalbumin (kɒ'nælbju:mɪn). *Biochem.* [CON-.] An iron-binding albumin present in egg white and similar to transferrin.

1900 OSBORNE & CAMPBELL in *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XXII. 432 An albumin coagulating at 55°–57° forms nearly 50 per cent of the products obtained from [preparation] D.3. .. Since it so closely resembles ovalbumin, and is so closely associated with it, the writer suggests that it be called conalbumin. *Ibid.* 447 The body coagulating at the lower temperature we designate conalbumin, on account of its close relation in properties and composition to ovalbumin. **1911** J. A. MANDEL tr. *Hammarsten's Physiol. Chem.* 602 The ovalbumin, like the conalbumin, has the properties of the albumins in general. **1956** *Nature* 14 Jan. 94/1 Schaible and Bandemer showed that the pink discoloration was caused by iron diffusing from the yolk and chelating with the conalbumin of the white.

conally, *adv.*; see CONELY.

cona'marin. [f. L. *cōnium* hemlock + *amār-us* bitter + -IN.] A bitter principle said to exist in *Conium maculatum*.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**co'namen.** *Obs.* [L. *cōnāmen* effort, f. *cōnārī* to attempt.] = CONATUS.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 34 The conamen of the Æthereal matter, receding from the centre of its motion. *Ibid.* ix. 61 Carryed without any conamen and endeavour of ours.

‖**con amore** (kɒn ə'mɔərɪ). [It. (kon a'more); = 'with love'.] **a.** With love, zeal, or delight.

1739 T. FITZOSBORNE *Let.* Sept. (1795) 2 No matter what the object is, whether business, pleasures, or the fine arts; whoever pursues them to any purpose must do so *con amore*. **1782** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 7 Feb. (1858) VIII. 150 Sir John Hawkins..said..'I suppose you will labour your present work *con amore* for your reputation.' **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. xi. 236 She sat and cried *con amore*..but it was con amore fraternal and no other. **1826** LAMB *Let. B. Barton* 7 Feb., You wrote them [poems] *with love*—to avoid the coxcombical phrase, *con amore*. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 55 He begged to go first..expatiating *con amore* on his commodity. **1859** M. NAPIER *Life Vct. Dundee* I. i. 145 The murderous work, which he performed *con amore*. **1888** L. A. SMITH *Music of Waters* 292 The wind is favourable and they give themselves up to singing *con amore*. **1955** *Times* 1 July 13/3 An excellent account of reclamation on Exmoor Forest, a book written *con amore* as he was deeply interested both in land reclamation and in Exmoor.

b. quasi-*adj.* Friendly, hearty.

1828 *The Harrovian* 155 He has frequently spoken of his poetical labours in no very *con-amore* terms.

conand, -ly, etc., obs. north. f. CUNNING, -LY.

conand(e, conant, early north. var. COVENANT.

conapye, obs. form of CANOPY.

1552 HULOET, Conapye or canapye for a bedde, *conopœum*.

†**'con-ˌarguer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CON *adv.*] An arguer against.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* 234 (D.) This method put the con-arguers and objectors straight into the midst of the plot.

conarial (kəʊ'nɛərɪəl), *a.* [f. CONARI-UM + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the pineal gland.

In mod. Dicts.

conario- (kəʊ'nɛərɪəʊ). Combining form of CONARIUM, -AL[1], as in *conario-hypo'physial canal*, a passage connecting the infundibulum with the pineal gland; so *c.-h. tract*.

1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIV. 498 The conario-hypophysial tract..divided the 'fore-brain' from the 'hind brain'. *Ibid.* XXV. 167 The conario-hypophysial tract, or the so-called pineal and pituitary glands.

conarite ('kɒnəraɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. κοναρ-ός vigorous, 'evergreen' + -ITE.] A green hydrous silicate of nickel, occurring in small grains and crystals.

1860 in DANA *Min.*

‖**conarium** (kəʊ'nɛərɪəm). In 7 also conarion. [mod.L. a. Gr. κωνάριον, dim. of κῶνος pine-cone.] The pineal gland of the brain (held by Descartes to be the seat of the soul).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1712) 33 Is it [the Spirits] themselves, or the Brain, or that particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or *Pine-kernel*? **1667** G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 12 This little sprunt Champion, called the *Conarion*, (or *Nux pinea*) within which the Soul is entirely cooped up. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conarion* or *conoides*..Des Cartes takes occasion to suppose it the immediate place or seat of the soul. **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 45 The pineal body or conarium, of a greyish colour, is conical in form. **1880** MAHAFFY *Descartes* 177 The soul..must be brought into contact with the body..in the conarium, or pineal gland.

†**conate, conatit.** *Obs. Her.* [ad. med.L. *conātus*, f. L. *cōnus*, cone, apex] = CONED.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iiij b, For if thes armys as it is sayd afore war contrari conatit [L. *contraconata*].

conate, var. of CONNATE.

conation (kəʊ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *cōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

†**1.** Attempt, endeavour. *Obs.*

1615 COKE *Rep.* XI. 98 b, The matter..ought to be an act or deed, and not a conation or an endeavour.

2. *Philos.* The faculty of volition and desire; also (with *a.* and *pl.*) the product of this faculty.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 189 Phænomena of Desiring or Willing, or the powers of Conation. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 425 We find..the Feelings intermediate between the Cognitions and the Conations. **1882** WARD LESTER in *Internat. Rev.* May, A term is needed to express this general conception of voluntary action or the action of the conative faculty. For this the somewhat mediæval term *conation*, perhaps not used since Sir William Hamilton, is..strikingly appropriate.

conative ('kɒnətɪv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. L. type **cōnātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

A. *adj.* **a.** *Philos.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, conation; exertive.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 186 This division of the phænomena of mind into the three great classes of the Cognitive Faculties—the Feelings, or capacities of Pleasure and Pain—and the Exertive or Conative Powers. *Ibid.* (1877) I. vii. 122 The phenomena of our Conative powers,—in other words..of Will and Desire.

b. *Gram.* Expressive of endeavour.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 250 Representing the radical idea in a causative, a reflexive, an intensive, a conative form, and so on.

†**B.** *sb.* Endeavour, striving. *Obs. rare.*

a **1688** CUDWORTH *Treat. Free Will* (1838) 31 Notwithstanding which, the hegemonic of the soul may, by conatives and endeavours, acquire, etc.

conatively ('kɒnətɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONATIVE *a.* + -LY².] In a conative manner.

1937 A. HUXLEY *Ends & Means* xii. 198 The rare occasions when the intellectual does become affectively and conatively involved with the world of human reality. **1961** E. J. FURLONG *Imagination* v. 55 Believing-in-a-dream may well be different emotionally and conatively from believing when awake.

conatural, obs. var. of CONNATURAL.

‖ **conatus** (kəʊ'neɪtəs). [L.; = effort, endeavour, impulse, f. *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

1. An effort, endeavour, striving.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 143 *Conatus's* toward the destruction or ruin of the person. **1836** CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. V. 274 A conatus that can find no distinct object to rest upon.

2. *transf.* A force, impulse, or tendency simulating a human effort; a nisus.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sc.* xxiii, The conatus of the circling matter. **1672** WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5164 This force may be either that of Percussion .. Or some Conatus or Endevour of its own. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. i. § 11 The Pith and other Parenchymous Parts of a Plant, upon the reception of Liquor, have always a Conatus to dilate themselves. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Conatus* (in a Body of Motion) is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a Right-line, if not prevented by other Causes. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1830 IV. 169 What blind conatus of nature should produce it in birds. **1885** MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. ii. 343 The self-conserving conatus.

conaund, obs. north. var. of CUNNING.

conaxial (kɒ'næksɪəl), *a.* = COAXIAL.

1886 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* 995 The density of the elementary conaxial cylindrical shells.

† **con'brethren,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [see CON-, and cf. *confrère.*] Brethren of the same order.

1561 *Act* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 289 Sir John Rawson .. with full assent and consent of his conbretherne or chapter.

‖ **con brio**: see CON- *prep.*

† **con'burges.** *Obs. Sc.* var. of COMBURGESS.

1585 *Rec.* in *Hist. Dumfries* (1873) 208 Tua of the bailies, James Rig their conburges.

conca (*Arch.*), obs. f. CONCHA; also f. KUNKUR.

† **concale'factory,** *a. Obs.*–⁰ [ad. L. *concalefactōri-us.*] 'Heating much' (Bailey 1730-6).

concamerate (kɒn'kæmərɪeɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *concamerāt-*, ppl. stem of *concamerāre* to vault, f. *con-* + *camerāre*, f. *camera*: see CAMERA and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To vault or arch. ? *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 101 The roofe .. is very loftily concamerated. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1734** *Builder's Dict., Concamerate*, to make an arched Roof, as in Vaults, etc. To arch over. **1876** in GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

† b. To set in a vault or sphere. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 78 All these orbs thus ranged and concamerated in order.

2. To divide into chambers: see next, 2.

con'camerated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† 1. *gen.* Vaulted, arched. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 139 Of the same concamerated form. **1681** GREW *Museum* (J.), Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one concamerated bone. **1755** HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* 359 A concamerated room.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers, as a chambered shell.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A Shell .. related to the Nautilus kind: It is concamerated. **1754** *ibid.* XLVIII. 803 The nautilus .. is a concamerated shell. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 176 *Pomatias* .. shell slender .. operculum cartilaginous, concamerated within.

concameration (kɒnkæmə'reɪʃən). [ad. L. *concamerātiōn-em* vaulting, vault, n. of action f. *concamerāre*: see above. Mod.F. *concamération.*]

1. Vaulting, vaulted roof or ceiling.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 The concameration of an oven. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 99 *note*, The ceiling .. or concameration called cœlum, being of wood beautifully painted.

2. The vault or sphere of the heavens; one of the celestial 'spheres' of older astronomy.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 78 How many distinct and strange concamerations of Orbes and circles are placed .. betwixt the Moone and the first Moueable? **1653** R. MASON *Let. to Author* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, In the Heavens or Celestiall concamerations. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 128 Those impossible Concamerations, Intersections, Involutions, and feigned Rotations of solid Orbs. **1794** MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 387 The grand concameration or firmament forming a visible arch.

3. *Physics.* The curve of a sound-wave, which as it widens out, circumscribes the wave that succeeds it.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Surg.* = CAMERATION b.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Concameration* .. also a synonym of *Camarosis.*

5. Division into chambers or cells; a chambered formation, a connected series of chambers, e.g. the system of ventricles of the brain (*cavitas concamerata*).

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 140 The Plexus Choroides .. making the Concameration of the Ventricles. **1668** M. CASAUBON *Treat. Spirits* (1772) 281 Such a rock as Wooky rock in Summersetshire is, consisting of many concamerations. **1695** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 Within the Concameration of the Brain.

b. *Bot.* 'A term for the division of fruits into segments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. One of the chambers or cells of a series: *esp.* said of chambered shells.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 (T.) The insides of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and concamerations. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 922 Within [the wasps' nest] are six square cells .. but the middle concamerations the multitude of Wasps had filled. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 311 The whole body [of the Nautilus] appears to reside in the last and largest concameration of the shell.

concanavalin (kɒnkə'nævəlɪn). *Biochem.* [f. CON- + *canavalin* (see quot. 1917), f. mod.L. *Canavalia*, generic name of the jack bean (f. native name in Malabar + -IA¹): see -IN¹.] Either of two globulins (*concanavalin A, B*) orig. isolated from the jack bean; spec. *concanavalin A*, a powerful agglutinin of blood.

1917 JONES & JOHNS in *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* XXVIII. 68 Fractional precipitation of the globulin obtained from the jack bean .. enabled us to isolate two globulins... The globulin obtained in the greatest amount .. we have named *canavalin.* Associated with canavalin was .. a second globulin which was less soluble and had a much higher sulfur content. To this globulin we have given the name *concanavalin.* **1919** J. B. SUMNER in *Ibid.* XXXVII. 137 The minute amount of material which crystallizes as needles is slowly soluble in 10 per cent salt solution... The author has named this globulin concanavalin B. The third globulin, crystallizing in bisphenoid form, and present in moderate amount, appears to be insoluble in any but concentrated salt solutions... The author proposes to name this globulin concanavalin A. **1935** *Jrnl. Immunol.* XXIX. 134 We made solutions of canavalin, concanavalin A, concanavalin B, jack bean proteose, and an amorphous .. jack bean protein and found that although some agglutinin was present in all of these solutions the activity was slight in relation to the amount of protein in solution. **1936** *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* XXXII. 229 Concanavalin A readily agglutinates erythrocytes from pH 5·2 to pH 7·5. **1974** N. SHARON in J. B. Pridham *Plant Carbohydrate Biochem.* xvi. 237 Immobilized concanavalin A has been used for the isolation of immunoglobulins and of glycoprotein enzymes. **1983** *Oxf. Textbk. Med.* I. IV. 29/2 The plant lectins concanavalin A and phytohaemagglutinin (PHA) are .. activators of T cells which induce markedly polyclonal blast transformation with DNA synthesis, and this effect is used as a broad *in vitro* test of T cell function.

† **con'captive,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *concaptīvus* (Vulgate): see CON-.] A fellow-captive.

a **1555** RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 373 Other my Reverend Fathers and Concaptives. **1555** GRINDAL *Let. Ridley* Wks. (1843) 238 He hath so stregthened you, and others your concaptives. **1589** J. YATES *Let.* in Foley *Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* I. i. 288 Thomas Hunt .. my condisciple .. and concaptive for the Catholic Religion in London.

concar, form of KUNKUR.

† **concarnation** (kɒnkɑ:'neɪʃən). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concarnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concarnāre* to unite or clothe with flesh, f. *carn-em* flesh.] Vital union of flesh with flesh; cf. also quot. 1882.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 47 Agglutination .. is more speedily performed than concarnation. **1685** J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* I. iv. (ed. 4) 105 Joyning the lips of the wound .. either by Agglutination or Concarnation. [**1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Concarnatio*, the connection of a bone with another bone by means of muscles; as of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw.]

concassation (kɒnkæ'seɪʃən). [f. CON- + CASSATION¹; cf. F. *concassation.*] 'The reduction of roots or woods into small fragments in order that their active principles may be more easily obtained' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

conca'tenary, *a. rare.* [f. CON- + L. *catēna*, after CATENARY.] Of or pertaining to a CATENA, or concatenated series.

1836 G. S. FABER *Reply Husenbeth* 7 The associated concatenary testimony of an earlier age. *Ibid.* 17 Concatenary evidence.

concatenate (kɒn'kætɪneɪt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *concatēnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concatēnāre*: see next, and -ATE².] Chained together (*obs.*); linked together; concatenated. In *Entom.*, etc. said of rows of processes connected by ridges, or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. v. in Ashm. (1652) 136 The Elements be so concatenat. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 652 Thus are all the genuine attributes of the Deity .. inseparably concatenate. **1871** M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 131 Sporidia .. attached together in fours in a concatenate or beaded manner.

Hence **con'catenateness,** 'the being linked together' (Bailey 1730-6).

concatenate (kɒn'kætɪneɪt), *v.* Also 6-8 -catinate (7 -cathenate). [f. L. *concatēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *concatēnāre* to link together, f. *con-* + *catēnāre* to chain, f. *catēna* CHAIN: see -ATE³.]

trans. To chain together (*obs.*); to connect like the links of a chain, to link together. *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 *marg.*, Three bodily worlds concatinated. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 356 The said Modells to containe on the one side, the world concatenated together vnder a Crowne Imperiall. **1631** HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 277 A Chaine wherein all cheife Vertues and Graces are concatinated and link't together. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶7 Propositions are .. concatenated into arguments. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 5 A theory is useful to concatenate facts. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Lit.* 248 Closely concatenating his thoughts.

concatenated (kɒn'kætɪneɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Connected like the links of a chain, linked together. Mostly *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Concathené*, concathenated, chained, or linked together. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 86 Habitual, and customary, and concatenated sins. **1639** HEYWOOD *Lond. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 373 Increase Of all concatinated blessings. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Happy Pair* Wks. 1766 I. 19 Tho' wealth their griping senses feasts .. [who marry for money], they're but concatenated beasts. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Young* Wks. IV. 274 His style is sometimes concatenated, and sometimes abrupt. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 297 In a certain light they appeared a concatenated series of insects moving in a spiral direction upwards. **1836** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 282 A long concatenated deduction.

concatenation (kɒnkætɪ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *concatēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concatēnā-re*: see prec. and -ATION; cf. F. *concaténation.*] The action of concatenating, or the condition or relation of being concatenated.

1. Union by chaining or linking together; concatenated condition.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 162 The concatenation and coherence of these matters handled by Plutarch. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. 22 That correspondence or concatenation, which is betweene the superiour globe and the inferiour. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 129 The most affectionate couple .. since the concatenation of Adam and Eve in Paradise. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The demolishing the Coliseum, by reason of the Concatenation of the Stones and Iron Bracers, became a tough piece of Work.

b. An instance of chaining or linking together.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. i. 2 So many .. joints, connexions, and concatenations .. in so small a fabrick.

2. *esp.* Union in a series or chain, of which the things united form as it were links.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 296 Hee .. hath power to adde plagues with an euerlasting concatenation. **1678** NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 372 Those Dispensations, which separately taken, appear harsh, .. in concatenation .. conspire to the Beauty and Interest of the whole. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 131 To imagine him so careless about the concatination of events. **1841-71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 532 Their separation from the chain is always to be ascribed to accidental violence .. concatenation is so essential to the existence of the animals that they soon perish if separated from the rest. **1867** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 218 The necessary concatenation of ideas which should reproduce the concatenation of objects is destroyed.

3. quasi-*concr.* A concatenated series or system, an interdependent or unbroken sequence, a 'chain': a. material.

1726 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 8 A Wall or Concatination of marble Slabs .. surrounding the Choir. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 4. 98 This vile concatenation of straight lines. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 [Organ-pipes] mere concatenations of zinc chimney-cans.

b. non-material.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 30 A long concatenation of felicity. **1656** HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 105 Nor doth the concourse of all causes make one simple chain or concatenation. **1753** JOHNSON in *Adventurer* No. 107 ¶3 Taking in the whole concatenation of causes and effects. **1880** VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* VI. ii. 262 A concatenation of bungles and contradictions.

concatenator (kɒn'kætɪneɪtə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form, from *concatēnāre* to CONCATENATE: see -OR.] One who concatenates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 656. 705/2 The Solicitor-General, knight apostate, and concatenator of nothings.

conca'tervate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *concatervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concatervā-re* to crowd together, f. *caterva* a crowd.] 'Heaped up together' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

concaulescence (kɒnkɔ:'lɛsəns). *Bot. rare.* [f. CON- + CAULESCENT: see -ENCE.] The coalescence of separate axes, e.g. of the leaf-stalk and stem.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

con-causal (kɒn'kɔ:zəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *concausa* (see next) + -AL¹: cf. CAUSAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a concause; operating in combination as causes. Also as *sb.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 512/1 Of these Causes, they hold some to be Continent (or Solitary;) others, Con-causal .. Con-causal is that which joineth with another Con-causal, towards production of the same Effect. *Ibid.*

III. II. 129 God is principle; the consequent and concausalls are reduced to necessity.

concause ('kɒnkɔːz). [ad. med.L. *concausa*: see CON- and CAUSE.] A co-operating cause.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. §4 (1622) 223 Making it ..the onely true cause: and all the rest, to be rather as instruments vnto it, then Concauses with it. *a* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* v. xxi. Wks. IV. 201 A concause or coadjutor to base flattery. **1793** T. TAYLOR *Plato, Timæus* Introd. 371 The concauses..of natural productions. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1870) II. 408 Heat and water together are the causes..Nay, there is a third concause..the atmosphere.

†**conca'vation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *concavāre* to make hollow, f. *concav-us* CONCAVE.]

1623 COCKERAM II, A making Hollow, *Excauation, Concauation.* **1721-1800** in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

concave ('kɒnkeɪv), *sb.* [a. OF. *concave*, f. *concave* adj.: cf. L. *concava* hollows. Appears to be earlier in Eng. than the adj.; but in later uses it is only an absolute use of the adj. Not unfrequently stressed *con'cave* by poets.]

†**1.** A hollow; a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg,* In the fyrste concaue is receyued the roundnes of Cohas aforesayd. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* (ed. Rtldg.) 95/2 Bred in the concave of some monstrous rock. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35, I will warble to the delicious concave of my mistresse eare. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Wj, [Miners] in the Bowels and Concaves of the Earth. **1814** CARY *Dante's Inf.* ix. 16 Doth ever any Into this rueful concave's extreme depth Descend?

†**b.** A cylindrical or spherical cavity; the bore of a gun, etc. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. xlix, They minerals combustible do find, Which, in stopped concaves placed cunningly, They fire. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The Sillinder or Concaue..is the bore of the Peece. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Then put into the two Concaves a round Bullet, that will just fill them both.

c. A concave part of a machine, as of a thresher.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 604/2 The example shows a concave in which each slat rests upon a spring, and the grain escapes through the intervening spaces.

2. A concave surface, or the structure presenting it; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc., as viewed from the centre; often applied to the vault of the sky.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6247 All dede thyngis corporall, Onder the Concaue of the Heuin Impyre. **16..** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 The inside, or concave, is covered with most exquisite Mosaic. **1651** H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 191 All to the very concave [i.e. 'sphere'] of the Moon. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* III. viii, Those lines that fall on the concave of the circumference. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 232 The chariot's way Lay through the midst of an immense concave. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 45 Every single star that shines upon us from the celestial concave.

b. *spec.* The vault of heaven.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. §2 (1643) 70 On high within the concave, as are the..starres. **1770** E. NICKLIN in *Monthly Rev.* 406 Loud clamour rising rends the vast concave. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 504 Let..all the concave flame in one clear sun. **1864** SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 21 Around me spreads the blue concave.

†**3.** A concave lens, speculum, etc. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 284 To represent solid bodies, by Cylinders and Concaves, to walk in the air. **1685** BOYLE *Effects of Motion* viii. 96 An expert Artificer, that made metalline Concaves. **1797** BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 377 Glass concaves were freer from these hairs.

4. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly concave on two edges: cf. quot. 1873.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 271 Every leg and Greek who play the concave suit. **1873** *Slang Dict., Concaves and convexes,* a pack of cards contrived for cheating, by cutting all the cards from the two to the seven concave, and all from the eight to the king convex. Then by cutting the pack breadthwise a convex card is cut, and by cutting it lengthwise a concave is secured.

concave ('kɒnkeɪv), *a.* [a. F. *concave* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *concavus*, f. *con-* + *cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

†**1.** Having an internal hole or cavity; hollow.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx, The concaue Cylinders. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet, or a Worme-eaten nut. **1659** WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 A concave vessel containing a cubical yard.

2. Having the outline or surface curved like the interior of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that presents a hollow to the point of observation; the reverse of convex; incurvated.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concave. **1656** *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 279 If two strait converging lines..fall upon the concave circumference of a circle. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 101 It will..appear concave like a bason. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 The screw cut by a tap is called an inside or concave screw. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 72 The grinding surface of the under [mill-] stone is a little convex..and that of the upper stone a little concave. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 The vertebra..with a concave anterior and posterior surface.

b. *esp.* used of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc., made in this form for optical purposes.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi, Playne, conuex, or concaue glasses. **1662** HOBBES 7 *Philos. Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 30 How comes the light of the sun to burn almost any combustible matter by refraction through a convex glass, and by reflection from a concave? **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 61 The concave mirror is the staple instrument of the magician's cabinet. **1869** TYNDALL *Notes on Light* §156 Double concave, with both surfaces concave. Plano-concave, with one surface plane and the other concave. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 301 Until we have found the weakest concave lens with which distant letters can be most plainly seen.

3. *Comb.*, as *concave-planned* adj.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 A rudimental relic of the concave-planned abacus.

concave ('kɒnkeɪv), *v.* [f. CONCAVE *a.*: cf. L. *concavāre* in same sense.] *trans.* To make concave; †to vault, arch over or round.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. lxvi, Pride concav'd Satans hall. **1795** ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* 16 Nov. IV. 118 That western bay [Cardigan] concaved by vast mountains. **1818** J. BROWN *Psyche* 15 A smile (tho' none for sundry years Concav'd her cheek) for once appears.

concaved ('kɒnkeɪvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: cf. OF. *concavé* and L. *concavātus* in same sense.] Made concave; hollowed out.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* A synew concaued on eche syde. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 13 Except these concaued places, the other partes are Solid. **1759** *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385/2 It was concaved, or made hollow on one side of the grain. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* Advt. 15 Concaved Felt, and chemically prepared Cloth Gun Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns.

concavely ('kɒnkeɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONCAVE *a.* + -LY².] With a concave outline or surface.

1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc. Zool.* XV. 91 Spire high and sharp-pointed, its concavely conical slope being slightly broken at the sutures. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 833 They curve concavely towards the source of light.

'concaveness. = CONCAVITY.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concavity, Concaveness.* **1815** J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concaveness usually meet in the same object.

concaver ('kɒnkeɪvə(r)). [f. CONCAVE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who hollows out the sides of a boot last.

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §486 *Concaver, last concaver*..hollows out sides of boot last by holding wood against shaped power-driven cutter.

'concaving, *ppl. a.* [f. CONCAVE *v.* + -ING².] Curving inwards.

1871 NESBITT *Chaffers's Catal. Slade Coll. Glass* 77 A very broad concaving neck.

concavity (kən'kævɪtɪ). [a. F. *concavité* (14th c.), ad. L. *concavitās*: see CONCAVE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being concave; hollowness.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37 The leafe..is rounde and thicke..With some hollownes or concauitie above. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 351 A glass of parabolical concavitie, or burning glass, as some call it. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 187 If the radius of concavity be less than the radius of convexity. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 121 The profound concavity of these valleys.

2. A concave surface or side, a hollow vault; each of the hollow 'spheres' of ancient astronomy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24/2 (R. Supp.) Fro the centre of therthe vnto the concavite of the heuen of Saturne. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The regione celest vitht in the concauite of the quhilk is closit the regione elementar. **1561** EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. v. 7 The water and earth..are conteyned vnder the concauitie of the ayre. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxi, An Hemisphere; In whose Concavitie, she did compose The Constellations. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stiffly to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. **1868** LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 277 An orbit the concavity of which is always turned towards the Sun.

3. A hollow; a cavity.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2810 Of the sayd oke tree is a famous opynyon That no man may entre the sayd concauyte In deedly synne bounden. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 These concauities are also encreased by the Gristles in some of them growing. **1634** R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 155 In the concavities of the Teeth. *a* **1652** BROME *Queene's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 Concavities..for Rich men to hide their treasure in. **1848** J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* VII, We descended into the fourth concavity.

†**b.** The bore of a gun. *Obs.* Cf. CONCAVE *sb.* 1 b.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 How a Shot which sticketh fast within the Concavity of a Piece..may be Shot out.

†**4.** *fig.* A recondite matter; a profundity.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 27 Bringing confusion and discouragement to the young learner, troubling his mind with so many obseruations and seuerall concauities. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 191 The more inquisitive and diligent in searching out and describing the concavities of them.

concavo- (kən'keɪvəʊ), in combination = Concavely, concave and ——, as in **concavo-'concave**, concave on both sides; **concavo-'convex**, concave on one side and convex on the other, and thinnest in the centre.

1676 BOYLE *New Exp.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 800 The two surfaces of it gave it some resemblance in point of shape..to a Concavo-Convex Glass. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Concave,* Lenses..concave on one side, and convex on the other, called concavo-convex, or convexo-concave, as the one or the other surface is a portion of a less sphere. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 27 A *concavo-convex* lens..is a lens one of whose surfaces is concave and the other convex, and in which the two surfaces will not meet though continued. **1858** GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 98 Both the valves are concavo-convex, or arched in the same direction like two saucers..within each other.

†**'concavous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concav-us* CONCAVE + -OUS: cf. CAVOUS.] = CONCAVE.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 11 Collumbus..will haue them [ossicles] Concauous and hollow. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 74/1 Applye that on the Concavouse tooth, and the wormes will fall out. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 30 All the concavous parts of his body..were filled vp with solid lead. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiv. (1715) 316 The concavous part of the Liver.

Hence †**'concavously** *adv.*, concavely.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. (1686) 192 The Dolphin..is Concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

concayve, obs. form of CONCEIVE.

conceal (kən'si:l), *v.* Forms: 4-7 concele, (4 *Sc.* -ceil, 5 -sele, -seale, -sile), 6-7 conceale, 6- **conceal.** [a. OF. *concele-r*:—L. *concēlā-re*, f. *con-* together, completely + *cēlāre* to hide.]

1. *trans.* To keep from the knowledge or observation of others, refrain from disclosing or divulging, keep close or secret.

In earliest use referring to the duty of a vassal to conceal his lord's counsel or secrets, and not to conceal matters to his lord's injury.

[**1292** BRITTON I. iii. §4 Et puis jure le viscounte, qe il..les priveteez et les counseils de lour heyre ben concelera. *Ibid.* I. xxii. §2 Rien conceler qe a profit de nous dust estre.] **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 577 [He] couth Secretis rycht weill conceil. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII,* c. 22 Pream., The seid John ..caste the seid writing in the fire and conseled all the matier. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* v. iii. 115 If sir, you come with news from the Court..there is but two wayes, either to vtter them, or to conceale them. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 751 Thy praise hee..Conceales not from us. **1767** *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 163 Has your favourite concealed from you that part of our history? **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxvi, Concealing from him all knowledge who or what he was. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 175 The latter would not conceal her pleasure at the bequest.

†**b.** To keep secret the identity of, to disguise; to dissemble. *Obs.*

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 10 Ladies..whom the Queene had entertained not knowing what they were, because they concealed themselues. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 305 To dissemble or concele that Fidelity and Allegiance they ow'd. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 13. 84 Calista is the Name under which I shall conceal the Lady.

†**c.** ? *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 148 Lorde God..That dyed for mankindes heale, Thou come to us and not conseale But be our counseler.

2. *trans.* To put, remove, or keep out of sight or notice; to hide. (Predicated of a person; also of a thing that obstructs the view.)

1595 [see CONCEALED]. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 53 Bring me to heare them speak, where I may be conceal'd. **1671** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 83 The Army, that lies conceal'd for him in Knights-bridge. **1700** DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 612 A goblet rich with gems ..the hollow part Enclosed, the lid concealed the lover's heart. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1811) VI. 347 He could not see us, for there was a blind that concealed us from the view. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 159 Small holes can be..concealed by hammering. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. x. 124 [He] could have concealed himself in any one of a hundred hiding-places.

absol. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 They who hoard and conceal.

b. *transf.* To hide from other senses.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 As the musician plays the air which he proceeds to conceal in a tempest of variations. **1884** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 211 The noises of the storm effectually concealed all others.

Hence **con'cealing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Recellement,* a concealing. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 34 Double griefs afflict concealing harts. **1656** *Artif. Handsomeness* 163 Ingenuous concealings, or amendings of what is..amisse. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 98 If we held the concealing medium to be of a cloudy nature.

conceal(e, var. of CONCILE *v. Obs.* to reconcile.

concealable (kən'si:ləb(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. CONCEAL + -ABLE.] That may be concealed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 381 Laying bare to public gaze a concealable deformity.

concealed (kən'si:ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCEAL + -ED¹.] **a.** Hidden, disguised, put out of sight, kept secret, etc.: see the verb.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 20 Her vnlawfull longe concealded or fained yssue. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 98 What sayes My conceal'd Lady to our conceal'd Loue? **1595** —— *John* v. ii. 139 To diue like Buckets in concealed Welles. **1753** W. MELMOTH *Cicero* VI. i. (R.), The most concealed and unfrequented paths of philosophy. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 210 She had been, during some years, a concealed Roman Catholic. **1858** MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 272 A little room boasting 'a concealed bed', that is to say, a recess shut in by folding-doors, and just large enough to contain a bedstead.

†**b.** *concealed land*: land privily held from the king by a person having no title thereto: used *esp.* of lands that had been monastic property before the Reformation. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* 43 Still he retaineth (like conceald land) some part of his proud mind in a beggers purse. **1624-32** *Title to Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 2 (Pulton), Concealed Lands shall not be recouered vnlesse it may be proued that the King had title vnto them within 60 yeares. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 158 That.. belongeth to the [French] Crowne.. for want of heires males ..or..for want of such as can make just claime, much like our concealed Lands in England. **1654** FULLER *Two Serm.* 23 Concealed Lands belonged anciently to the King.

c. Applied to indirect lighting in which the fitments are hidden from view.

1930 'E. QUEEN' *French Powder Myst.* iii. 23 The lighting features were all of the 'concealed' variety rapidly gaining vogue on the Continent. **1938** *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 127/1 Internally, glass, wood, stone, and metal veneers, in conjunction with concealed lighting, have been developed to a very high degree, and are now accepted as the normal standard of good building practice. **1943** G. GREENE *Ministry of Fear* I. vi. 98 Interminable corridors lit by concealed lighting.

Hence **con'cealedly** *adv.*, **con'cealedness**.

1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 713 She that Faire-one is whom I Here have praised concealedly. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 379 Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and concealedly work in their hearts. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. VI. 281 [It] began..to appear out of the conceal'dness, and obscurity, where it had..lain hid.

concealer (kən'si:lə(r)). Also 6 concelour, concealor. [a. Anglo-F. *concelour*, f. *conceler*: see -ER[1] and [2]: cf. CONCEAL.]

1. One who conceals.

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 142 Every suche person so offendinge, theyr ayders..concelours, etc. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 203 If he do wilfully conceale that hunting..then the same concealement shal be Felonie in such concealor. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 45 As I will be a friendly counseller, so I will be a faithful concealer. **1658** USSHER *Annals* an. 3961 (R.) Rewards to them that would tell him of them, and punishments to the concealers. **1820** *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 82 Abettors, Concealers, and Receivers of their Spoils.

†**b.** *Law.* In 17th c., applied to persons who surreptitiously procured a grant of fictitious or obsolete Crown rights, in order to disturb possessors who had long held lands in good faith. *Obs.*

App. resting entirely upon the use of the word in 39 Eliz. c. 22, where it does not appear to be a technical term, but to be simply applied to persons who concealed the truth or material facts to the injury or prejudice of others; but by writers in the 17th c. apparently associated with CONCEALMENT 1 b: see note ¶ below.

1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 22 They the said Concealors have conveyed the said premysses or some parte thereof unto others not ignorant of the said fraud and yll practize, whoe have by collor of the said pretended title attempted to trouble the possession of divers the Tennants and Farmors of the said Bysshopprick. *Ibid.*, Neither yet her Maiestie tooke any knowledge of any suche pretended title, neither meant to passe any such to the said Concealors. **1623** SIR T. CREW *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 118 The good Bills against Monopolies, Informers and Concealers may now pass [*Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 2: see CONCEALMENT]. *c* **1630** COKE *3rd Inst.* 188 (*Commenting on* 21 Jas. I, c. 2), Against Concealours (*turbidum Hominum genus*) and all Pretences of Concealements whatsoever..Certain indigne and indigent persons, prying into many ancient titles of the crown..have passed surreptitiously in letters patents..the mannors lands tenements and hereditaments of long time enjoyed by the subjects of this realm. *c* **1670** HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 56.

¶ The following absurd account of the word was copied verbatim by Blount from Minsheu, and thence passed down in the Law Dicts. to Wharton, and so into modern Dicts.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Concealors* in the Common Law, bee such as find out Concealed Lands, that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by common persons, having nothing to show for them, Anno 39 Eliz. c. 22. They be so called..by an Antiphrasis, or contrarie speaking, because indeed they do not conceale suche lands, but reueale them. Ut *mons* a *mouendo*.

Hence †**con'cealeress**, a female concealer.

1611 COTGR., *Receleresse*, a concealeresse; also a woman that priuily receiueth stolne goods.

concealment (kən'si:lmənt). Also 4 concelement, (5 councelement), 6 conceylement. [a. OF. *concelement*, f. *concéler* to hide: see -MENT.]

1. The concealing or keeping secret (of any information). In *Law*, The intentional suppression of truth or fact known, to the injury or prejudice of another; *concealment of birth*: see quot. 1874.

[**1292** BRITTON I. ii. §5 Et si le Corouner..eyt suspecioun de concelement de la verité.] *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 297 þorgh fals concelement William did his wille. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416, I shall..do no councelement of the kynges rightes. *c* **1521** CDL. WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 64 I. 179 Committed to the Towre..for a smale conceylement proceding of negligence. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Such maner of concealmentes cannot all be comprehended in the ciuil lawe. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 479 Where any fraud or concealment is practised by the vendor, by which the estate is evicted..a bill in Chancery..will lead to a better discovery of the concealment, and the circumstances attending it. **1848** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. II. ii. 520 Concealment, in the law of insurance, is the suppression of a material fact within the knowledge of the assured, which the Underwriter has not the means of knowing. **1874** A. S. TAYLOR *Man. Med. Juris.* xliv. (ed. 9) 486 The concealment of pregnancy is no offence in the English Law, but the concealment of *delivery* or of the *birth* of a child is a misdemeanour..Any person tried for the murder of any child, and acquitted thereof, may be found guilty of concealment of birth.

b. *esp.* The holding of land against the king's rights, without a proper title. *patentees* or *grantees of concealments*: i.e. persons to whom patents or grants of concealed lands were given.

1623 *Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 2 An act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment whatsoever. *Ibid.*, [Persons]..Claiming or pretending to have any..claime..to the same [lands] by force or colour of any Letters Patents, Grants, vpon suggestion of Concealement or wrongfull detaining or not being in Charge, or defectiue Titles. *Ibid.*, All Patentees, or Grantees of Concealements or defectiue Titles. *Ibid.*, By reason of any Commission, or other authoritie to find out Concealements, defectiue Titles, or Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, out of charge. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiv, Raking for old Debts, the number of Informations, Projects upon concealments, I could not find..ever to advantage the Crown.

fig. or *allusively*. **1613** FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you To grant me one concealment. *a* **1625** —— *Hum. Lieut.* II. i, They say she keeps an office of concealements.

2. *gen.* The action of concealing or keeping secret.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. §4 Confession doth..abate the weight of men's offences, concealment doth make them heavier. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i'th budde Feede on her damaske cheeke. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1675) 309 A modest Concealment of [ones Excellencies]. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 39, I know that all concealments are vain and useless. **1861** TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 193 He made no concealment of his opinions.

†**3.** Secret knowledge; a secret, a mystery. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 167 A worthy Gentleman, Exceeding well read, and profited in strange concealments. **1622** T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 47 What skils it, whether my soule departs with many concealments which might have bettered others.

4. The action of hiding anything from view.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 21, 'Twere a concealement worse then a Theft. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 64 He..commanded..that every Man's Chest and Hammock should be search'd to prevent Concealments. —— *Ibid.* 306 A general Search was made on board both Ships..for Concealments of Money, Plate, or Jewels.

b. The condition of being hidden from sight, or from recognition by disguise. *Esp.* in the phr. *in concealment*: hidden, in hiding, in a hiding-place.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 54 (Globe) Some dear cause Will in concealment wrap me up a while. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 143 A superiority in situation, numbers, concealment or some other circumstance. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 She has a lover..in concealment..you won't betray him. *Mod.* He has absconded, and is still in concealment.

c. The capacity of concealing; in *pl.* quasi-*concr.*, conditions or surroundings that conceal.

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 590 (1738) The clefted tree Offers its kind concealment to a few [birds]. **1848** H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 79 A gang of coiners were suspected..of harbouring among its concealments. **1857-8** SEARS *Athan.* 88 The concealments and envelopments of this material body.

concearn, obs. f. CONCERN.

conceat, -ceave, obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

concede (kən'si:d), *v.* [a. F. *concéde-r* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *concēd-ĕre* to withdraw, give way, yield, grant, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *cēdĕre* to go away, give way, yield: see CEDE.]

1. a. *trans.* To admit, allow, grant (a proposition), to acknowledge the truth, justice, or propriety of (a statement, claim, etc.); sometimes in weaker sense, To allow formally for the sake of argument.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 If (as Macrobius and very good Authors concede) Bacchus..be the same Deity with the Sunne. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. i, If by virtue these writers mean the exercise, etc...I shall very readily concede the point. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 195 The law itself was not conceded to have been unjust. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Conceding, for a moment, that there is any analogy betweeen a bee and a man. **1883** *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/4 The claim of the negro to be exactly a brother..seems not yet to be finally conceded.

b. To admit defeat in (an election); to acknowledge that an election, town, etc., has been lost to another political party or candidate. orig. *U.S.*

1824 *Commentator* (Frankfort, Ky.) 2 Oct. 3/1 This state is generally conceded to General Jackson. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 2/2 If we 'concede', as the Americans say, West Worcester, our opponents, on their part, 'concede' West Carmarthen. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 4/6 He hid in terror, and contrived to have a telegram dispatched to Mr. Cleveland 'conceding' his election. **1946** *Pueblo* (Colo.) *Chieftain* 27 June 1/7 J. B. Bridston Wednesday night conceded the North Dakota republican senatorial nomination to U.S. Senator William Langer as additional returns boosted Langer's lead. **1965** *Ann. Reg. 1964* 44 Sir Alec did not admit defeat; and the Conservative chairman..apparently did not see cause to concede. **1970** *Times* 19 June 1/1 Mr Wilson refused to concede defeat and showed no regret at having called the election.

2. To grant, yield, or surrender (anything asked or claimed, *e.g.* a right, a privilege).

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromina* 81 Concede me I pray you this small digression. *Ibid.* 101 Vouchsafe to concede me onely the first attribute in your esteeme, and that shall content me. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VIII, What wouldest thou That to these Hoamen I should now concede? **1841** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 123 The money..was conceded. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 558 Free trade was conceded to the West Indian Islands. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 Any advance of wages at present is not warranted..and cannot be conceded.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a concession.

1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 371 When..I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. **1799** BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. Knowl.* Introd. 25 By conceding equally to opinions, of which none can have any solid title to preference.

Hence **con'ceded** *ppl. a.*, **con'cededly** *adv.*, admittedly, **con'ceding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 From conceded mistakes they authentically promoted errors. **1684** WILLARD *Mercy magn.* 10 The father's conceding act. **1757** *Herald* No. 16 A conceding of more than his subject..required of him. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 41 Conceded lands. **1882** *N. York Tribune* 22 Mar., The present Executive Mansion..is concededly not what it ought to be.

†**con'cedence**. *Obs.*[−1] [f. L. type **concēdentia*, f. *concēdĕre*: see CONCEDE and -ENCE.] The action of conceding; concession.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 116 (D.) [Terms] accepted upon a mutual concedence; they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.

con'ceder. One who concedes.

In mod. Dicts.

conceill, var. of CONCILE *v.* *Obs.*

conceit (kən'si:t), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-8 conceipt(e; *β.* 4-7 conceyt(e, 5-7 -ceite, 6-7 -ceat(e, (7 -ceit), 5- conceit; *γ.* 4-6 conseyt(e, -seit(e, (5 -sceyt(e), 5-6 -sayte, 6 consate, *Sc.* -sait(e, (-saight, -sette), 7 *Sc.* -seate. [To this there appears to be no corresp. OF. word, so that it would seem that *conceit* was formed in Eng. from *conceive*, on the analogy supplied by *deceive*, *deceit* (OF. *deceite*, *-cyte*, *-cite*, Anglo-F. *desçait* (in Langtoft):—L. type *decepta*), *receive*, *receipt* (OF. *receite*, *reçoite*, F. †*recepte*, *recette*:—L. *recepta*). It. *concetto* (:—L. *concept-us* a conceiving) was evidently the source of some of the later senses.]

I. Conception; conceiving and its product.

†**1.** That which is conceived in the mind, a conception, notion, idea, thought; device. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 692 For-þi wolde I fayn remeue Thy wrong conceyte. *Ibid.* III. 755 Allas conseytes wronge What harm þey don. **1388** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxii. 16 Do thi conseitis (That is, parforme thi good purpos conseyued there). **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 137 Whan the word to the conceipt Descordeth. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Conceyte, *conceptus*. **1519** *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 6 Ane temerare consait. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* I But a vaine conceipt of simple men. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. vi. (1840) 8 Fluent in language to express their conceits. **1703** DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 88 Being thus possess'd with a Conceit that we could not Sail from hence till September.

†**b.** Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 33 The king is growen..in conceite and knowleche of his hiegh..estat. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. §6. 141 Soothing of people with conceipt of plenty. **1644** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Dr. Brown hath ranked this conceit of the Eyes of a Snail amongst the Vulgar errours of the multitude. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. viii. (1865) 288 A glimmering conceit of some such thing.

†**c.** Used in the logical senses of CONCEPT. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyer's Logike* 92 Every conceipt of the mind is determinatly eyther generall or speciall, and speciall eyther particular or singular. *Ibid.* 87. **1654** Z. COKE *Logike*, As the word *man* is [used] to express primarily the conceit which we form of human nature. *Ibid.* II. **1665** GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xxvi, 'Tis more then any man can determine, whether his conceit of what he calls white, be the same with anothers. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 20 That conceit which men have in their minds concerning a Horse..is the Notion or mental Image of that Beast.

†**d.** Conception, signification, meaning. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 71 Eastern-tongues use..reduplication onely for the more..gravity, without varying at all the conceit. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 40 Understanding of the Conceit and the humour of the words.

†**2.** The faculty of conceiving; conception, apprehension, understanding. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Why I can't be a Nun* 336 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 147 Sum man wolde say, And to hys conceyte so hyt schulde seme, That I forsoke sone a perfyte way. *a* **1580** SIDNEY (J.), I not looking for such a matter, had not my conceit open to understand them. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 117 You haue a good master and a quicke conceit. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* v. ii. 48, I know you are a Gentleman of good conceit. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* i. §11 (1684) 2 Excellent, beyond all that our wit or conceit can imagine. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 91 His own conceit the figure planned.

†**b.** Capacity (mental). *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 652 Thame to rehers it excedis my consait. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Capacitie*, largenesse of a place, conceit or receit.

†**c.** ? Frame of mind, disposition. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. ii., Theyr lye in wayte Gyauntes great .. that all devoureth by theyr yll conceyte.

†3. The process or action of conceiving; conception. *Obs.*

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 860 Wise in Conceit, in Act a very sot. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 510 The Earl of Murray had departed lately from the Scotch Court, upon conceit of that Queen's love to the Lord Darnley.

II. Personal or private opinion.

†4. Personal opinion, judgement, or estimation, usually 'in a neutral sense' (J.), as *in my conceit*, in my opinion or conception of the case. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 661 Ye schul have no mysbileeve Ne wrong conceyt of me in youre absence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4739 A litill dogge .. In here conseite a grete Iewell it was. 1448 R. FOX *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 114 The seyde duke stoode in gode conseyte of the peple. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 Ve sal fynd amang ane thousand men, ane thousand consaitis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 127 Comelinesse of bewtye doethe .. auaunce the wiues in the conceite of their husbandes. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N.T.* 61 Herod had an awfull and reverent conceit of John. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 11 (1684) 100 Willing to lay down ill conceits of their neighbours. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance .. containing a submissive conceit, that one hundred thousand pounds .. would answer.

†b. of *oneself*, *one's own opinions*, etc., with qualifying adjs. *bad*, *good*, etc. *Obs.* See also SELF-CONCEIT, orig. 'self-conceived opinion'. (Cf. 5 b.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 Vayne conceipte of his own opinion. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 To confirme that good selfe-conceit and opinion of his owne. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. i. 11 Every man is unwilling to entertain a bad conceit of himself. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Such as have a mean and low Conceit of themselves. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Clarinda* 7 Mar., Lord, send us a gude conceit o' oursel'!

c. *in one's own conceit*: in one's own private opinion, estimation, or judgement: now coloured by sense 6.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 Thys clerke .. was wise and wyttye in hys owne conceyte. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* xii. 16 Be not proude in youre awne consaytes [CRANM. & *Geneva* opinions; *Rheims* conceite; 1611, 1881 conceits]. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 Standing to miche in our own consaightis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 734 He imagined in his awne conceipt, that this request would be made. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 176 By falling down in your own conceipt, you are mounted higher in the opinion of all others. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk.* Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard does .. fancy himself a king in his own conceit.

5. Favourable opinion, esteem; = *good conceit* in 4. Now *dial.* exc. in *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with, no longer pleased with.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 445 II. 96 John Fermour .. stondyth out of the conceyte of much peple. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 50 Ye be in grace and conceyte with Almyghty God. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii, Thou mayst suspect .. Him more in favour and in conceipt then thou. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 173 Europes conceit of Bacon hath an end. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 With all the Grandees .. he was in the greatest conceipt that any private person could obtain. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, What fine lady hast thou been putting out of conceit with herself. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 192 Enough to put us out of conceit of such defenders. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. x. 184 To be out of conceit with our lot in life. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I hanna much consait of 'er [i.e. I don't think much of her].

b. of *oneself*, or *one's qualities*. Cf. SELF-CONCEIT.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 b, Blynded with selfe love .. swallowed upp with his owne conceipt. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 87 Conceit of their own sufficiencie hath ouerthrowne many. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* xix, The flattring Glasse of Pride, and Self-conceit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv, They .. possessed the poor man with a conceipt of his excellent Poetry. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 That man that is skilled in these tongues hath not little conceit of himself. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* (1869) II. ii. 422 The landlord's conceit of his own superior knowledge. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 227 With .. a large conceit of himself.

6. An overweening opinion of oneself; overestimation of one's own qualities, personal vanity or pride; conceitedness. App. short for prec. or for SELF-CONCEIT.

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 96 The proude man, though hee be empty of good substance, yet he is full of conceite. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 100 Conceit —taking ourselves at our own valuation generally about fifty per cent. above the fair worth. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 50 It takes the conceit out of a man. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i. 4 Conceit .. is to human character what salt is to the ocean; it keeps it sweet, and renders it endurable.

III. Fancy; fanciful opinion, action, or production.

7. A fanciful notion; a fancy, a whim.

1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Conceyte, *fantaisie*. [1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 22 Fortune is .. ane vane consait ymaginet in the hartis of onfaythtful men.] 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 195 Some haue a conceit their drink tasts better In an outlandish cup then in our owne. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 365 A conceit or fancy, *imaginatio*. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 As the conceit took her, she made him fall out with all his friends, one after another. 1848–76 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. 2 The conceit seems too preposterous to be thought of as a serious opinion.

b. (without *pl.*) Fancy, imagination, as an attribute or faculty.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 When reason should giue iudgement, conceyt standeth in the light. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 94 In conceit build castles in the sky. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 57 The cause of this sicknes some attribute to sloath; some to conceite. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 244 In Conceit Already grasp the warm-contested Prize. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* XVII. viii, The name of Anna tickled his conceit.

8. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty notion or expression; now applied disparagingly to a strained or far-fetched turn of thought, figure, etc., an affectation of thought or style; = CONCETTO.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 344 Als oft as 3e him reid .. 3e fynd ilk tyme sum merye new consait. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 264 How .. our toung may be framed to pretie conceiptes. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* Pref., Some rare conceits not before published. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 Most of his conceits were either Scripture-jests, or lascivious jests; for which I count no man witty. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10 Sometimes I drew the conversation up .. to a proper point, and produced a conceit which I had treasured up. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable being full of Conceits. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. III. § 5. 229 Extravagant metaphors .. and conceits on equivocal words are very frequent in the Adone. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 324 The Greeks had no conceits: they did not call the waves 'nodding hearse-plumes' .. or laburnums 'dropping wells of fire'. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 907/2 The Seventeenth Century, when the sweetness of song, is for the most part lost in its conceits.

b. A fanciful action, practice, etc.; a trick.

c 1520 *Vergilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 59 The lyfe of Vergilius with many dyuers consaytes that he dyd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 719 A pretie conceyt that happened in this gathering. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Practise some pleasant conceipt vpon thy poore patient. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 1 Declarative conceits of Gesture. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. 186 Men, overloaded with a large estate, May spill their treasure in a nice conceit. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 214 Religious enthusiasm had degenerated into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

c. (without *pl.*) The use of conceits as a quality of literary taste or style; 'sentiment, as distinguished from imagery' (J.).

1589 NASHE in *Green's Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Oft haue I obserued .. a secular wit .. to bee more iudiciall in matters of conceit, then our quadrant crepundios. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 291 Some to conceit alone their taste confine. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 227 Conceit is false taste, and very widely different from no taste at all. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. IV. § 53 A tendency to conceit is perceived in Rapin.

d. 'Gaiety of imagination' (J.), wit.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 263 His Wit is as thicke as Tewksburie Mustard: there is no more conceit in him, than is in a Mallet. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 Sudden scintillations of conceit.

†9. *concr.* A fancy article. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 Steyned clothes w^t^ ymages, and othir consceytes longyng to the seid place. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 80 Marchantys wych cary out thyngys necessary .. and bryng in agayn vayn tryfullys and conceytes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 33/1 Ouches, or ear-rings, and other conceits made of amber. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 33. 1640–4 *Lond. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 95 The turning of the Communion Table Altar-wise, setting Images, Crucifixes, and Conceits over them, and Tapers and Books upon them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 5 To blemish his excellent Plan with so poor a Conceit. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* vii, A small basket of the ash-wood slips, coloured in divers fantastical conceits.

†b. A fancy trifle for the table; kickshaws.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 He wolde gladlye se conseytes and fantesies at his table. *a* 1554 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 68 If your Mayster will haue any conceites after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame. 1582 MUNDAY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 182 The .. last is sometime cheese, sometime preserued conceites. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Mingling a conceit with butter.

c. Of a person: An oddity. *Sc.*

1878 W. MILLER *Wonderfu' Wean* in *Whistle-Binkie* II. 317 (Supp.), He was sic a conceit—sic an ancient-like wean.

IV. †10. Conception of offspring. *Obs.*

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, The myncing Dame[s] conceipt was so quick, that shee caught a childe whilst her husbande was from her. [Perhaps only a pun.]

†11. A (morbid) affection or seizure of the body or mind: see CONCEIVE *v.* 5; esp. in phrase *to take a conceipt*: to become affected, to sicken, etc.

1568 R. GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. IV*, II. 433 When newes of this .. was shewed to his father, he tooke such an inward conceipt, that it cost him his lyfe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 469 The Conceipt of the stone .. hath .. so stopped my urine. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 101 He found the affection of the Pope so estranged from him, that hereupon hee tooke a conceipt and dyed.

V. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **conceit-net** (*Sc.*), a kind of fishing net fixed by poles and including a portion of a tidal river or bay.

1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 78 (Jam.) Whether the feith-nets, and conceit-net, and yare-net, are stent-nets? —— *Ibid.* 109 The conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth.

conceit (kən'si:t), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. CONCEIT *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To take into the mind, apprehend, form a conception or notion of (some objective fact). *Obs.* Cf. CONCEIVE 8, 9.

1557 EARL SHREWSBURY in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 285 The Scotts begyne allredye to conceyte a brute of an armye. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 24 Thou .. conceiptist the Astronomicall motions of the heavens. 1593 —— *Vision* Wks. (1882) XII. 197 Yet I could not but conceit it hardly, and so in a discontented humor I sat me down vpon my bed-side. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. lx, And to the king the whole discourse relate: who not conceipting it as it was told, etc. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 162 Him, and his worth, and our great need of him, You haue right well conceited. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, A part .. which I have neither able apprehension to conceipt, nor what I conceipt gratious abilitie to utter.

2. To imagine, fancy, think. Cf. CONCEIVE 11.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 151 How can ye once conceit so base a thing? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* ii, I did conceit a most delicious feast. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 556/1 Body is understood by conceiting a certain vast heap of Magnitude. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 167 Whatever France may conceit of herself. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Mother .. think I shall 'ave 'em [measles]? Dunna yo' go to consait 'em; think nuthin' about it'.

b. with *obj.* and *infin. complement*. Now only in *to conceit oneself (to be) something*.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 192 One of two bad wayes you must conceit me, Either a coward, or a Flatterer. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 141 He having conceited himselfe to be free. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 188 Antiquity conceited this Sea most dangerous. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 85 Things which they conceit to be Innocent and Indiferent. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 184 *note*, Let not this name .. be conceited to mean the learned Olaus Wormius. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 337 Alfieri began to conceit himself already a poet. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 565 Conceiting himself to be made of better clay than other men.

c. with *obj. clause*. Now chiefly *dial.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 4 b. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 If any man conceit that this is the lot and portion of the meane sort onely. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 37. 17, I conceit such grant is good. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 141, I conceited he should not kill me. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 322 Arts of sorcery which they conceit that he learned in Egypt. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. XII. 68 Never conceit that I shall lend any the more countenance .. to your connection. [1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I consate you'll be frae Lunnun'. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, 'I consate you're a stranger hereaway'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Word-bk.*, 'Ah consate it war', i.e. I think it was.]

†3. *intr.* To form a conception, think, conceive. Const. *of* (*on*), *subord. clause*. ? *Obs.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 581 You shall do me wrong If otherwise you do conceit of me. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 166 The Italians conceiting marueilous highly of themselues. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 149 One, that so imperfectly conceits [*Qq.* conjects]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 308 So Hierome conceiteth on those words. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 256 The sword of St. Paul, not the dagger of William Walworth, as some have conceited. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 126 The Laurel was .. that with which, they conceited, he crowned his head. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xvi, Another strain of minstrelsy, and, as the Bonnet-maker conceited, one which approached much nearer.

4. *trans.* To fill or inspire with a conceit or fancy.

1587 GREENE *Euphues* Wks. (1882) VI. 233 Whose dreames were but sweete slumbers conceipted by imagination of the beauty of his Polixena. 1590 —— *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 96 To plague the Palatine with jealousy, And to conceit him with some deep extreme. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & L.* 227 Pert witlings fling crude fancies round As wanton whim conceits them.

b. *refl.* (cf. *self-conceit*).

1809 J. BLACK tr. *Schlegel's Lect. Dram. Art & Lit.* iii. (1876) 50 Conceiting themselves that they have far surpassed the ancients. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 21 We .. conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 To conceit ourselves that our progeny will be satisfied with our English.

5. To have a good conceit of, to take a fancy to, 'fancy'. Now *dial.*

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. 1882 VII. 154 [Lentulus] both conceited the methode, and allowed of the manner. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 209 Yea that conceit such Poemes as more learned not conceaue, Reade not the rest. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Introd. 2 The strong unbounded Lust of Sov'reign Rule, Makes him conceit the Prince, forget the Fool. 1786 MRS. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* iii. 107, I should never conceit a dress that had not afforded the poor devils a few yards for themselves. 1830 LAMB *Pawnbroker's D.* in *Blackw.* XXVII. 97 That gentlewoman might conceit a favourite chemise that had descended to her. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 365, I shall never conceit the sight of a perch again. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'I can't consate that man's face, somehow'.

†6. To conceive as a purpose or design; = CONCEIVE 7. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 139 Othoman .. began now .. to conceit greater matters, for the further increase of his honor. 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 166 What I had conceited to speak in Parliament. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 297, I have conceited, to have Luce married to this blunt Gentleman.

†7. To conceive (hope, a liking, etc.); = CONCEIVE 6. *Obs.*

a 1641 *Secr. Mem. Earl of Leicester* (1706) 175, I conceited hope that he might .. become in time an honorable .. neighbour.

Hence **con'ceiting** *vbl. sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* I From her perverse conceiting of God and holy things, she had fallen to believe no God at all. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1658) 3 Our unwary conceiting that things are in their own natures after the same fashion as we consider them in our understanding.

conceited (kən'si:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCEIT *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] I. Chiefly from the *sb.*

†1. Of a person: a. Having a conceit, conception, intelligence, wit, a mind (of such a kind). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* p. xxvi, Merie conceipted. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III, O dull conceited Dido! **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 6 Your thirde quicke conceipted man. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxix. 752 Humane, rationall, and pleasantly conceited.

†b. Having a good 'conceit': intelligent, ingenious, clever: said of persons and their works.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1371 Cloud-kissing Illion..Which the conceipted Painter drew so prowd. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho., Sorts of Soyle* 33 Obseruations..such as I haue partely drawne from conceipted wits.

†c. Clever, witty, amusing: said of persons and their words or writings. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, You are conceited, Sir. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403 A few conceited merry and laughing Epitaphes. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 259 The Egyptians..are commended to be..a conceited merry Nation. **1649** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII*, an. 1534 The pleasure he had in his conceited and merry language. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 365 Conceited or witty, *lepidus*.

2. Having an opinion, opinioned, of opinion; *esp.* having an opinion of such a kind: -minded, -affected, -disposed. (Cf. CONCEIT *v.* 4.) Now *dial.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1552/2 Wherewith he could not but be pleasantlie conceipted. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 6 The first language..whereof diuers haue bin diuersely conceited. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiii. (1739) 128 The people [were] well-conceited of the King's aims. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar.* ii. 10 Very unpleasant to taste, if they be not very well conceited thereof. **1664** EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) 96 They are strongly conceited, that this addition..doth..meliorate their cider. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. ii. 27 To be well conceited, and well affected toward his Maker. **1877** PEACOCK *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, 'I'm consated he'll kill his sen' wi' drink'.

†b. Possessed with a good opinion *of*; = *well-conceited* in prec. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 34 Of our Chirurgians they were so conceited that they beleeued any Plaister would heale any hurt. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 38 So much conceited of a Novelty. **1683** tr. *Erasmus' Moriae Enc.* 45 Be yourself thoroughly conceited of your deserts. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. III. 245 This proud nation fondly conceited of its antiquity.

†c. Well disposed, favourably minded, *to. Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 14 Many men.. will hardly be perswaded to be thereto conceited.

3. Having an overweening opinion of oneself, or one's own qualities, etc.; vain. Orig. *self-conceited.* (The principal existing sense.)

[**1597** THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 99 The selfe conceyted Mr. Savile, provoste of Eatone. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxix. 240 Assuming the air of a self-conceited dupe.] **1608-11** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* Wks. 1837 VIII. 27 A conceited man must be a foole, for that over-weening opinion he hath of himselfe, excludes all opportunity of purchasing knowledge. **1707** HEARNE *Collect.* 5 May II. 11 He is one of the conceitedest men living. **1710** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxvii. 111 A talking, impertinent, vain, and conceited creature. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 One of those conceited prigs who value nature only as it feeds.. them. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 331 The conceited are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.

b. Const. *of* (†*in*) *oneself, one's own qualities.*

1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romans* vii. (1622) 190 They are highly conceited of themselues. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 81 Conceited of his own talents. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 157 Highly conceited in his superior knowledge. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. iv. 203 The less a man knows, the more conceited he is of his proficiency.

4. Fanciful, fantastical, whimsical. Now only *dial.* = Full of notions, fastidious.

1609 SHAKS. (*title*), Troylus and Cresseid..with the conceited wooing of Pandarus Prince of Licia. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 332 The conceited portraiture before his Book..sett there to catch fools. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 365 Conceited or fantastical, *ineptus*. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 263 'Tis a conceited word of the Poet's making. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., A consated body*, a person given to foolish or nervous notions. **1864** *Yorksh. dial., Kirkby* (from correspt.), She was always very conceited over her food. The cows are that conceited they will not drink after the others.

†b. Fancifully dressed or attired. *Obs.*

c **1575** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 98 Delicate in speeche, qweynte in araye, conceitid in all poyntes. **1595** S. EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 17 Stately troupes rich conceited.

II. From the *vb.*

5. Conceived, devised. *arch.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 3/1 Some fantastick fore-conceited Plot. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xiii. 523 Some of the pictures in this play are daintily conceited.

†b. Imagined, fancied; imaginary. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 A portion thereof, distinguished..only by a conceited line of partition, never heretofore heard of. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 220 His conceited Building of Stone-Heng by the Danes. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 58 A guilty conscience is more terrified with conceited dangers, than a pure conscience is with real ones. **1703** QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 27 Imaginary and conceited Expedients.

†6. Ingeniously devised; ingenious. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* Title, Diuerse new and conceited Experiments. *Ibid. Div. New Exper.* 5 In my conceyted booke of gardening.

7. Fancifully made; 'fancy'. *Obs.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 8 Banqueting fruit and conceited dishes. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 170 A conceyted chayre to sleep in with the legs stretcht out. **1682** WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 74 A conceited Chariot, or, to tell the truth, a Cart.

con'ceitedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conceited manner.

†1. Cleverly, wittily, ingeniously. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 21 Cicero most pleasantly and conceitedly [said]. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 653 A witty check..conceitedly to rebuke and hit in the teeth those shrewd women.

2. Fancifully, whimsically; in the manner of a conceit. *arch.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 129 Conceitedly and phantastically devised. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. Notes 53 Sir Philip Sidney, to fit his Sonnet..conceitedly addes a froward, but chast, Lady for the seuenth. **1635** WITHER *Emblems* To Rdr., Bookes conceitedly composed. **1827** *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 411 Horne Tooke's..work, so happily denominated *Επεα Πτεροεντα*, and so conceitedly 'Diversions of Purley'.

3. In a conceited or self-satisfied manner.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline..the auncient vse, conceitedly, doe bar. **1670** in *Phenix* (1721) I. 364 The conceitedly-learned Mayor. **1795** *Phantoms of Cloisters* I. 170, 'I mean', said he, conceitedly, 'when you'll have the honour of being Lady Aberton'. **1867** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 8 Thoroughly insignificant, conceitedly harmless.

con'ceitedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Cleverness, intelligence; wit. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 271 This conceitednesse which we call reason. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 537 The forwardness..and conceitedness of the Youth.

†2. Fancifulness; imagination. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. i. 4 All proceeded from conceitedness and fancy. **1708** T. SMITH in *Hearne's Collect.* 24 July II. 121, I..pityed his weaknes and conceitednes.

3. Self-conceit.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 311 Wee see, what a wide gate into Hell, conceitednesse is. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 23 Oct., I am troubled with the much talk and conceitedness of Mrs. Williams. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 157 Were Conceitedness, Vanity, and Pride, to take hold of my frail Heart! **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 160 This pragmatical conceitedness, which converts courtesy into insult.

†**con'ceiter.** *Obs.* [f. CONCEIT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who conceits or is fond of; a fancier.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The Dolphines (the sweete conceipters of Musicke) fetcht their carreers on the waves. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 5 Thus much..to our inueterate conceiters of bowes and blacke billes.

2. One who conceives or imagines; an inventor.

1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Chimerical Conceiters, and Coiners of Fables.

†**con'ceitful,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONCEIT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of 'conceit'; clever, witty; imaginative.

1594 (*title*), Diana; or, the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. C[onstable]. *c* **1595** J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 14 Whose golden lines are mongst conceitfull men, Esteem'd as doth his labours best behooue. **1607** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. (1641) 201 O richest Arras, artificiall wrought With liveliest colours of conceipt-full Thought.

con'ceitist. [f. CONCEIT *sb.* + -IST.] A framer of conceits; an inventor.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. 160 As a conceitest, it hath laid on so many colours, that the counterfeit is more various than the patterne.

†**con'ceitive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Given to uttering conceits; witty, arch.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 189 One of the Ptolomees was called Lamyros: to say, conceitive.

con'ceitless, *a.* [f. CONCEIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of conceit; †thoughtless; †without conception or apprehension.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 96 Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceitlesse, To be seduced by thy flattery. **1613** W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 29 He conceitlesse was, he nat knew to what place he was bent.

conceity (kən'si:tɪ), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [see -Y.] Full of conceit: †ingenious, witty, fantastic (*obs.*); abounding in conceits, or in self-conceit.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirkburiall* vi. (Jam.), The conceaty resolution of Theodore in answer to the tyrant Lysimachus. **1675** J. DURHAM *Ten Commandm.* To Rdr. Dij a (Jam.), Overcostly, curious, vain, and conceaty dressing and decking of the body. **1822** GALT *Steamboat* 339 (Jam.) 'He's ..a wee conceity of himsel'. **1868** J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 366 [Browning's] 'In a Gondola'..is soft and boneless somehow..and, so to speak, conceity. **1873** W. CARLETON *Over the Hills*, She was quite conceity.

conceivability (kənsi:və'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] Quality or condition of being conceivable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 97 The idea of the former is necessary to the conceivability of the latter. **1859** E. DARWIN in *D.'s Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 234 Beyond all probability or conceivability.

conceivable (kən'si:vəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 6-7 conceiveable. [f. CONCEIVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. That can be received or taken in. *Obs.* (Cf. CONCEIVE 5, quot. 1587.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 71 That..we might finde therein apt and conceiveable foode.

2. That can be conceived, imagined, or thought of; imaginable, supposable.

Often (like *imaginable*) an emphatic equivalent for 'just credible', 'at all credible' (of statements, etc.); also used to strengthen *all, any*, etc. in the sense 'all or any that can be even imagined or thought of'; cf. 'any *mortal* thing'.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 That he remained ignorant of this account it is not easily conceivable. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 81 Such things as have some conceivable cause. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 481 A particle..minuter than all assignable, all conceivable dimension. **1858** MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 32 Consciousness..is only conceivable as a relation. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 450 It is just conceivable that Duncan refused homage to Cnut. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 327 He never seemed to have a moment's doubt on any conceivable question.

b. as *sb.* A conceivable thing.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 61 These are the first conceivables in Matter. **1865** MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 64 Inconceivables are incessantly becoming Conceivables as our experience becomes enlarged.

con'ceivableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being conceivable.

1731 BAILEY, *Conceivableness*, the being capable to be conceived or understood. [Hence in JOHNSON.] **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 146 Are we, then, to deny not only the conceivableness but the existence of the Absolute?

conceivably (kən'si:vəblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a conceivable manner: as may be imagined or supposed; imaginably, possibly.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 61 The first thing he.. possibly and conceiveably could doe. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 4 Being truth it selfe [he cannot] conceiveably admit the impossible society of error. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §9. 33 The testimony of the best men..may conceivably not be trustworthy.

conceive (kən'si:v), *v.* Forms: 3-4 conseiue, -saiue, (3 ? -ciue), 3-6 -ceue, 3-7 -ceiue, -ceyue, 4 -sayfe, -saywe, (*Sc.*) -saf, 4-5 -seyue, -sayue, 4-6 -saue, 5 -cayue, -sawe, 6-7 -ceaue, 7 -ceave, 7- conceive. [a. OF. *concev-eir, -oir*, (stressed stem *con'ceiv-*):—L. *concipĕre*, f. *con-* altogether + *capĕre* to take. The F. form of the word is assimilated to verbs in *-ēre*, while other Romanic langs. have *-ĕre, -īre*: cf. Pr. *concebre*, Sp. *concebir*, It. *concépere* and *-cepére*. Nearly all the senses found in Fr. and Eng. were already developed in L., where the primary notion was app. 'to take effectively, take to oneself, take in and hold'. The development is thus partly parallel to that of CATCH (esp. in branches VII, VIII), which word may be substituted for *conceive* in some uses.]

I. To conceive seed or offspring: with extensions of this sense.

1. *trans.* Of a female: To receive (seed) in the womb; to become pregnant with (young).

(Cf. CATCH *v.* 29-32, and quot. under CONCEIT *sb.* 10.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20822 (Cott.) þis leuedi..Conceiued thoru þe hali gast þat blisful child. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Scho was chosen..for to consayfe Ihesu Criste and for to bere him. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 b, Suche a woman shall conceyue a man chylde at suche a tyme. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 14 When the seede is conceauyd in at this gate or porte. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 240 That a woman conceiued me, I thanke her: that she brought mee vp, I likewise giue her most humble thankes. **1611** BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 11 Through faith also Sara her selfe receiued strength to conceiue seede. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 766 My womb conceiv'd A growing burden. **1709** STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 2 She conceived a Child by him. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* I. §64 Those [children] whom a woman has conceived in promiscuous intercourse.

b. *pass.* To be created or formed in the womb; to be engendered. (Sometimes not regarded as the action of the mother, esp. in expressions originating in the Eng. version of the Creed.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24976 (Göttb.), I trou..in iesu crist.. conseiued of þe hali gast, born of þe uirgine mari. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 446 He was consayved synfully Within his awen moder body. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12758 Agamynon ..hade a gay sone, Consayuit of Clunestra. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1759 þe chyld..wyche was conseyvyd on me be ryht! **1509** *Paternoster*, etc. A iij, Ihesu cryste his oonly sone..the whiche is conceyued of the holy goost, borne of Mary the mayde. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 740 The female bringeth forth Egges, which she committeth to the earth..The young ones are conceived of themselves by the help of the Sun. **1860** HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. ii. 57 He preached the Lord Jesus Christ, who..was conceived by the Holy Ghost.

†c. *loosely.* To cause to be conceived, to beget.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 439 Whom God hath by his Spirit conceived in the wombe of the Church.

2. *intr.* To become pregnant.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10878 (Cott.) Womman þat neuer neghed man, Conceiue hu sal sco? *Ibid.* 10897 (Göttb.) Scho has conceyuyd of hir husband. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 72 Ar scho had talde thurght whatkyne chaunce Scho consaywed, and thurgh whame. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* i. 31 Thou schalt conseyue in the wombe, and schalt bere a sone. *c* **1460** *Emare*

479 The lady .. Conceyved and wente with chylde. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 38 And the flockes conceiued before the rods. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 241 Laodice .. did seem in her sleep to have conceived with child by Apollo. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conceive*, to be with Child, or to breed. **1785** *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 354 The embryo is a name given to what a woman has conceived with. **1834** GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 551 If she conceive again.

†**3.** *pass.* To be made pregnant; to become or be pregnant, or with child. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 64 b, Many of them were conceyued with their seed. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1341/1 The Queene was conceived and quicke with child. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ii. 143 With Marie his wife, after she was conceived by the Holie-ghost. **1594** MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* I. 106 Till that a princess-priest, Conceiv'd by Mars, Shall yield to dignity a double birth. **1646** E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 152 A woman that is conceived with childe must not suffer death because of the childe that is within her.

fig. **1594** MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* I. 125 Had not the heauens, conceived with hell-born clouds, Veiled his .. glory.

4. *fig.* In the following there is perh. conscious reference to senses 2 and 1 b 'to be engendered, bred', respectively.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 This minerall [philosopher's stone] Transformeth all the firste kinde, And maketh hem able to conceive Through his vertue, and receive .. Of golde and silver the nature. *Ibid.* III. 106 The state of realmes and of kinges In time of pees, in time of werre, It is conceived of the sterre.

†**5.** *transf.* To take on (any state or condition: e.g. *fire*, *moisture*, *disease*, *putrefaction*, or the like). Sometimes the notion appears to have been 'catch', from without, sometimes 'breed' within; but frequently both may have been present. *Obs.* Cf. CATCH *v.* 33, 34, 44.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 Wherof his lord .. A siknesse .. Conceived hath of dedly sorwe. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 The Plant conceiueth moisture in itself, which springeth foorth into bud, from bud into flower, and from flower into fruit. **1621** G. HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 119 They are .. composed of flax or tinder, apt to conceiue fire. *a* **1656** HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 362 Having made a mixture of nitre and sulphur, by chance it conceived fire and went off with incredible celerity and noise. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 235 Meats of herbs and fruits quickly conceive putrefaction. **1695** tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 63 Dipping your Finger in it [Spirit], and touching it with the Flame of a Candle .. it immediately conceives Flame. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 The lightest waters most readily conceive igneous motion.

II. To take into, or form in, the mind.

6. To take or admit into the mind; to become affected or possessed with. Still used with permanent states, e.g. prejudice, liking, dislike; with temporary states, as sorrow, joy, *obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. CATCH *v.* 32.)

Sometimes the notion of *breed* appears to be present.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 15 He hais consayued sorow. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Lyf in this worlde is so shorte that ther ought none conceyue hate nor wil harme to other. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 307 By the reports that I heere of you, I conceive good hope of your doings. **1596** T. DANETT tr. *Comines* 357 The naturall griefe that women vse to conceiue in such cases. **1660** *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks., Life* 3 Whereat she began to conceive an unspeakable joy. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 129 The Prejudices which Men are apt to conceive against the Gospel. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 He had conceived a dislike .. for this lady. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 68 One of the bigger boys .. conceiving a friendship for Martyn. **1890** *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIV. 149 Romney .. almost at once conceived for her a passion of the best and purest kind.

†**b.** To form and entertain (an opinion). *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 We wolen seie opinli þe sentence þat we conseyven. **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 383 The .. singular opinion of godlines they conceived of him. **1586** THYNNE in *Holinshed.* II. 457/2 The opinion which I conceiue of some of the Scotish writers. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 Of whom they have once conceived a good opinion.

7. To form (a purpose, design, etc.) in the mind; to plan, devise, formulate in idea.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 þet hi myȝten his [= them] .. uram þe guode þet hi habeþ y-conceyued wyþdraȝe. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 186 The hert .. Quhar-in consauit wes that entent. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 13 Wee conceyueden, and speeken of herte wrdys of lesing. **1534** TINDALE *Acts.* v. 4 How is it that thou hast conceaved this thinge in thyne herte? **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 79 Neither side conceived small matters but put their whole strength to the war. **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 318 He first conceives, then perfects his design. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 111 Orders were certainly conceived which were to be sent to the archbishop.

b. To form or evolve the idea of (any creation of skill or genius). Cf. CONCEPTION.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 6 Draught or plot thereof to be well conceived. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶9 The Thought of the Golden Compasses [Milton *P.L.* VII. 225] is conceived altogether in Homer's Spirit. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, His system, though ill conceived and worse arranged. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 The mind which conceived the Republic.

8. To form a mental representation or idea of; to form or have a conception or notion of; to think of, imagine. **a.** with *simple obj.*

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 Nane swa swete joye may be consayuede. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Many men trowez noȝt bot þat at þai see .. or þat þai may consayue with þaire awen kyndely wittes. **1529** MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 117/2 Wordes .. be but ymages representing the things that the writer or speaker conceiueth in his minde. **1592** DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx, So when we God and Angels do conceive, And think of Truth. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 71 When we would conceive a material object, our phancies present us with it's Idæa. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 627 All monstrous, all prodigious things .. worse Then Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, It is easier to conceive than describe the complicated sensations, etc. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 The deaf-mute seems to conceive general ideas. **1888** *Jewish Q. Rev.* I. 55 The Rabbis could not conceive such a monstrosity as atheistic orthodoxy.

b. with *obj. clause*, or *inf. complement.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6857 If he myght right consayve in mynde, How grysely a devel es. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 129 He can not pryse nor conceyue what good thou doost to hym. **1578** THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 58, I cold not conceve wherefore the same was spooken. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxv. *Schol.*, If the side *AB* .. be conceived to be carried along perpendicularly thro' the whole line *BC*. **1710** ADDISON *Whig Exam.* i. (Seager), As for the Nile, how Icarus and Phaeton came to be joined with it, I cannot conceive. **1875** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. §19. 62 It may be said, 'though we cannot directly know consciousness to be finite in duration .. yet we can very well conceive it to be so'.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. (1736) 327 This Habit of conceiving clearly, of judging justly, and of reasoning well. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* I. i, Conceiving, imagining and apprehending are commonly used as synonymous.

d. *intr. to conceive of*: To form or have a conception of, think of, imagine.

1606 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 73 Friends .. we conceive of them as others from our selves: But children we think of .. as .. peeces of our own bodies. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 49 If any other man .. conceiue of a better course, let him speake. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 7 I can better conceive of them with my Mind, then speak of them with my Tongue. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 72 It is scarcely possible to conceive of an arrangement more apt. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 10 He cannot conceive of any quality of essential badness or goodness existing in pictures. **1881** MALLOCK *Romance 19th Cent.* I. ii, She cannot patiently conceive of you as in relation to anything excepting herself.

9. To grasp with the mind, 'take in'; to apprehend, understand, comprehend. Cf. CATCH *v.* 35.

a. a thing. *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 48, I haue no kynde knowyng, quod I, to conceyue þi wordes. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7046, I conceyve youre entent. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 292 A redy wytte she had also to conceyue all thynges, etc. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 You haue .. well conceiued my meaning. **1660** *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks., Life* 40 The drift whereof, being not well conceived by some spirits. **1755** B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. II. 121 All this I conceive perfectly well.

†**b.** with *obj. clause. Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Whan Richard had conceyued þat Philip þerto stode. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 202 The kyng, conseyvyng weel that the Scottis were evir ontrewe. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Therefore you easily conceive, that 3 pounds have but three quarters of the Metal. **1808** J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 134 It is conceived that bodies differently electrified will readily approach.

c. To understand, take the meaning of (a person).

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 666/2, I doe now conceave you. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 250 Nay conceiue me, conceiue mee, (sweet Coz). **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxxii, Judge not the preacher .. If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'st him not. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 159 Explain your Question, for I do not well Conceive you. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 You have quite conceived me.

†**d.** *absol. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 124. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. §15 In the Schoole of nature, we must conceive, and then beleeve: In the Schoole of God, wee must first beleeve, and then wee shall conceive. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 50 *P.* Doe not approach Till thou do'st heare me call. *Ar.* Well: I conceiue.

†**10.** To perceive (by the senses), observe. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CATCH *v.* 35.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1742 *Lucrece*, Tarquinius .. Conseyvede hath hire beute & hyre cheere. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1230 þe king consayuit his come. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1981 Cuthbert consayued his countenance.

11. To take into one's head, form an opinion, be of opinion; to fancy, imagine, think: also used as a modest way of expressing one's opinion, or a depreciative way of characterizing the opinion of another. **a.** with *subord. clause* (stating what is thought).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 29 þei conseyveden þat bi þis shulde Crist fully hele hym. **1455** DUCHESS NORFOLK in *Paston Lett.* I. 337 Wherein we conceyve your good will and diligence shal be right expedient. **1587** *Let.* in *Lansd. MS.* 115, Art. 93 Wee conceave here wilbe travayle. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref., Those that conceive that it was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §190, I conceived it might probably be of some use. **1859** MILL *Liberty* V. (1865) 57/1 He ought, I conceive, to be .. warned of the danger.

b. with *obj.* and *infin.* (or equivalent) *complement*: To imagine, think (a thing to be so and so).

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iv. 14 A speciall cause hereof I conceive to be this. **1647** SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. iv. (1854) 23 The army .. did not conceive themselves secure. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶7 He that hopes to be conceived as a wit in female assemblies. **1779** SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, I dare say, now, you conceive half the very civil paragraphs .. you see to be written by the parties concerned. **1785** REID *Intell. Powers* I. i, When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying 'This is my opinion' or 'This is my judgment' .. we say 'I conceive it to be thus'. **1807** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 57 Under whose special protection they conceive themselves to be. *Ibid.* III. App. 54, I conceived it most proper to comply with the demand. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The great warrior, who is thus conceived as being absent from England.

†**c.** with *infin.* alone, by ellipsis of refl. pron.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 327 He conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity. **1708** SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 137 The dangers he conceives to foresee.

d. with *simple obj.* (Usually by abbreviation.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. §15 What the greatest part of men is commonly prone to conceive. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxii, To shaken off the bonds of prejudice, Nor dote too much of that we have first conceiven. **1660** T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 182 Having fortified those best where he conceived most danger of being stormed.

†**e.** *intr. to conceive well, ill,* etc. *of*: to form a good, bad, or other opinion of. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 44 In whome .. I reposed such hope .. and beganne also to conceive of him as well as heart could thinke. **1582** T. WATSON *Pass. Cent. Love* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 26 Of whome long since they had conceiued well. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 174 Neither let any conceive offensively if they are not here remembred. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 61, I am the rather induced to conceive charitably of those times. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iv. (1692) 122 Those .. conceive well of those Moral good things.

III. In various senses, mostly after Latin.

†**12.** To take in, comprise, comprehend. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 442 þis preyere .. conceves alle þe gode þat a man shulde aske of God. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1837 A lettre clenly enclosyt þat consaued þees wordes. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 7 God .. may alle and conceyueth alle. **1530** PALSGR. 299 Note that the masculyn gender conceyveth the femynine in this tonge lyke as it dothe in the latyn, as .. *Il paia en maniere de tribut cent thoreaux et cent vaches blancz.* **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 39 Hereditamentes, which .. shalbe conceiued and specified in any .. bailiffes accompte. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Hhj, This solide .. conceiueth two internall spheres.

†**13.** To institute (an action at law). *Obs.* [L. *concipere actionem.*]

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 382 An accion of dette .. to be conceyved after the custom of the seid cite. **1485** *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 1 (Ruffhead), If the same action had been conceived against them. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 a, This shall bee tryed in the shire wheare the playntyefe hathe conceyved hys action.

14. To formulate, express in words or other form; to couch. [Cf. L. *concipere aliquid verbis.*]

1560 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 334 Receaving from them the articles wch they said they wolde conceave. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 Her oath was for the more assurance conceived into writing. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Honor* 11 Out of diuers inscriptions conceiued *Deae Syriae* and *Dis Syris.* **1709** STRYPE *Annals* ii. 56 They exhibited their articles conceived in the former session. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lvii. 403 His answer was conceived in the tone of insult and defiance. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. §1 (1862) 303 The laws .. shall be conceived in terms plain, intelligible, and consistent.

†**b.** (with mixture of 7.) To form and utter spontaneously (a prayer). *Obs.* (See CONCEIVED 2 b.)

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* III. v. 81 The moderator .. conceiueth another praier. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 Why is it more Idolatry .. to worship God .. by a prayer read or got by heart than by a praier conceived?

†**15.** To take (an oath). [L. *jusjurandum concipere.*] *Obs.*—[1]

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. x. (1602) 49 To appoint meet formes of religious attestations (or Oathes) for such Officers to take and conceiue.

†**16.** *refl.* ? To comport oneself. *Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2204 How hent the gentil knyghtis, How they conceyved heom in fyghtis.

conceived (kən'si:vd, *poet.* -id), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCEIVE + -ED[1].]

1. Of offspring: Brought into embryonic existence in the womb; see CONCEIVE 1.

†**b.** Of a female: Pregnant; see CONCEIVE 3.

2. Admitted into, or originated in, the mind; imagined, thought of, etc.: see the verb.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. 29 The cause of my conceived grief. **1635** N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 54 This his conceived anger he manifestly discovered. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 The conceived hope of gaining a soul. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 603 This [dress] fits not nicely, that is ill conceived. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. iii. 127 The conceived or conceivable reason.

†**b.** Of prayer: Spontaneous, 'free'. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 In a conceived prayer. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* ii. (1653) 11 Conceived prayer was in use in the Church of God before Liturgies. **1641** *Vind. Smectymnuus* xiii. 168 The freedom of conceived prayer. **1733** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 388 Ministers had been excommunicated .. for .. using conceived prayers before the afternoon Sermon.

†**3.** *actively.* Cf. *well-read, plain-spoken. Obs.*

1594 R. CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Men's Wits* (1616) 82 The pleasant conceiued man laugheth not at the ieastes which himselfe vttereth.

con'ceivement. *rare.* [f. CONCEIVE + -MENT.] = CONCEPTION.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Robbe me of the true ability Of my direct conceiuements. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anct. Archit.* 89 To give you an intelligible Conceivement of the Value of Antiquity. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 99 His mind's conceivement lives.

conceiver (kən'si:və(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who conceives: †**a.** One who understands or grasps with the mind (*obs.*); **b.** One who designs or originates in the mind.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 The meane conceiuer, in some strength of bodie, is the best continuer. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 Hereof..pious Allegories be made by wiser conceivers. **1665** GLANVILL *Scepsis Sc.* xxvii, Meer sensible conceivers. **1861** CRAIK *Eng. Lit.* I. 564 The conceiver, and creator of the character.

conceiving (kən'si:vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of CONCEIVE *v.*; conception.

1. = CONCEPTION 1; see CONCEIVE 1, 2.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* 523 Our lady seynt Mary, aftur ..þe conceyuyng of goddis sun. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16, I shal multiply thi myseres & thi conceyvyngis. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27 b/1 The 6 moneth from the conceyvynge of John Baptyste. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 The lytell bolke or quantite of the sayd seede, at his fyrst conceyuyng into the womans mother. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 83 The Father conceiveth of himself, and in himself; and his conceiving is a begetting.

2. = CONCEPTION 5; see CONCEIVE 6–11.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 Led vpward, by degrees..toward the conceiuyng of Numbers. **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 270 To avile vs in our owne conceyuing. **1653** BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* Pref., Mans understanding is shallow and all his Conceivings of God are exceeding low. **1675** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 453 Monstrous and wild opinions and conceivings.

conceiving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That conceives: see the verb.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 1 The conceyuende wombe. **1592** R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 Conceiuing capacitie.

concele, obs. f. CONCEAL.

concelebrate (kɒn'sɛlɪbreɪt), *v.* Also 6 -selebrate. [ad. L. *concelebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *concelebrāre* to celebrate in great numbers, etc., f. CON- + *celebrāre* CELEBRATE. Cf. F. *concélébrer*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To celebrate together, or in great numbers; to publish the fame of, extol loudly. *Obs.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 53 And so in frendly wise for to conselebrate This happy match. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 In shrill trumpetting and concelebrating the royall magnificence of her..gouernment. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 231 Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly, Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanall.

2. *R.C. Ch.* Said of newly ordained priests: To celebrate mass along *with* the ordaining bishop.

1879 A. W. HUTTON *Angl. Ministry* 246 From this point the newly ordained 'concelebrates' with the Bishop, that is, says aloud with him all the Canon of the Mass.

concelebration (kɒnsɛlɪ'breɪʃən). [f. prec., after *celebration.*] Celebration together; celebration by a newly ordained priest together with the ordaining bishop.

1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 216 *note*, Both in the Eastern and Western Churches, the practice of 'concelebration'.. was on certain occasions allowed. **1888** C. GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 185 The 'concelebration' of the newly ordained priest.

concelement, obs. f. CONCEALMENT.

†**concelise,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? f. Fr. *conceler*: app. on some false analogy.] ? To conceal.

1491 *Sc. Act* in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 17 That ar arte or parte of the said concelisyng of the said tressour.

concelle, obs. f. COUNCIL, COUNSEL.

†**conce'ment,** *v. Obs.* To cement together.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. lxv. 100 All the stones are gradually concemented.

†**con'cend,** *v. Obs.* [? f. L. *con-* together, altogether + *-cendĕre* to kindle: see ACCEND.] *trans.* ? To kindle, inflame.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C v/3 Pleasure is thing whereto they moste intende, That they moste cherishe, they would haue men concend.

concensus, obs. var. of CONSENSUS.

concent (kən'sɛnt), *sb.* Also 6–7 consent. [ad. L. *concent-us* a singing together, harmony (*lit.* and *fig.*), f. *con-cinĕre* to sing or sound together, harmonize, f. *con-* + *canĕre* (*cant-us*) to sing. Cf. It., Sp. *concento* (Florio and Minsheu).

From the first adoption of this word, on to 1700, it was very frequently confused in spelling with the identically-sounded *consent*, and there are passages in which the identity of the word is disputed, esp. in sense 2. About 1620 A. HUME, *Orthogr. Briton Tongue* (1865) 19, gave the caution 'This difference of c and s is the more attentivelie to be marked, for that wordes of one sound and diverse signification are many tymes distinguished be these symboles; as..concent in musik, and consent of myndes.']

1. Harmony (of sounds); accord or concord of several voices or parts; playing or singing together in harmony. Also (with *a* and *pl.*), A concord, a harmony. ? *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 The harmonicall concents of the artificial Musicke. **1609** DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* iii. 1 *Accent* hath great affinity with *Concent*, for they be brothers. **1631** R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 163 Singing in Concents. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 33 The Lacedaemonians..remarkable for beginning their Engagements with a Concent of Flutes.

β. (erroneously) spelt *consent.*

1585 FOXE *Serm. 2 Cor.* v. 20 The consent of Musick may teach us, what an amiable thing to nature it is, to tune in one agreement of concord. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 76 Resounding again with the melodious consent of the birds. **1694** W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd., This is proper in Symphony, *i.e.* Consent of more Voices in different Tones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Concord, harmony; accord.

1588 H. BROUGHTON (*title*), A Concent of Scripture. **1593** DRAYTON *Eclog.* VII. 177 That concent we cleerely find, Which doth things together draw. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 181 For Gouernment, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lix, So their affections, set in keys alike, In true concent meet, as their humours strike. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 222 That sweet harmony and concent which passeth all understanding. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the concent of a Consort of Authors. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 527 All Falsehood is dissonant—and verity is concent. **1878** S. COX *Salv. Mundi* vii. (ed. 3) 158 Science and Scripture are one, and join in pure concent.

†**con'cent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To harmonize or make to accord.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. ii. 2 Such musicke is wise words, with time concented, To moderate stiffe mindes.

2. *intr.* To meet harmoniously.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. ii. (1854) 141, I have rarely seen such heights and depths concent in one man.

concent, obs. f. CONSENT.

concenter: see CONCENTRE, CONCENTRED.

†**con'centful,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONCENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of harmony.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 He vsed.. Musick, in ioyning them, in so concent-full an harmonie.

†**con'cention.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *concentiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concinĕre* to sing together.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concention*, a consort of many voyces or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, singing in tune.

concentour, obs. f. CONCENTRE *v.*

‖**concentrado** (kɒnsɛn'trɑ:dəʊ). [Sp., properly pa. pple. of *concentrar* to CONCENTRATE.] A concentration camp.

1898 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 The distressed concentrados in Cuba. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 1/3 Such matters as farm-burning and the 'concentrado' policy.

concentrali'zation. *rare.* [f. CON- + CENTRALIZATION.] See quot.

a **1849** POE *Eureka* Wks. 1875 III. 124 Employing the word 'concentralisation' to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back towards the centre from an outward position, we may say that concentralisation proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances.

†**con'centrally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *con-* together + CENTRALLY.] = CONCENTRICALLY.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 270 It self substantially and concentrally within it self.

†**con'centrant,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. medical L. *concentrantia* (pl. of pres. pple. of **concentrāre*: see next) a name formerly given to absorbent and antacid substances.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Concentrant Medicines* are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkali, that neither of them predominates.

concentrate ('kɒnsəntreɪt, kən'sɛntreɪt), *v.* [f. L. type **concentrāt-* ppl. stem of **concentrāre*: see CONCENTRE. The first-mentioned pronunciation, now prevalent, is recent: cf. COMPENSATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to or towards a common centre; to collect or gather as at a centre; to cause to converge or meet at one point or place. In *Mil.* use: To bring troops or forces close together.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Love will concentrate all in God, make all lines meet in him. **1813** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 595 We attacked the enemy on the 30th, the right and centre having been tolerably concentrated. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 The different rays concentrated by the lens. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 367 The population is Concentrated on this table-land. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 80 Here Hannibal..concentrated the forces which had been gathered from such distant countries.

2. *fig.* and of non-physical objects. Freq. const. *on.*

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 14 Magnets armed with a particular Metallick composition, which concentrates their virtue. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 395 The lineaments thus become collected, or rather concentrated in our imaginations, and acquire force from concentration. **1860** KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 22, I must concentrate my powers on one subject. **1879** CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 10 To concentrate attention on the nerve system. **1906** GALSWORTHY *Man of Property* iv. 66 The attraction for him of this great church was inexplicable, unless it enabled him to concentrate his thoughts on the business of the day. **1937** J. MARQUAND *Thank you, Mr. Moto* xx. 161 Except for an occasional glimpse about me, my sight was concentrated on the back of Wu Lo Feng's neck. **1958** J. K. GALBRAITH *Affluent Society* xxv. 274 Our failure to match this achievement was the result of the failure to concentrate the requisite resources on the desired ends. **1977** C. BLACKWOOD *Gt. Granny Webster* (1978) i. 21 Her ego was totally concentrated on her own pugnacious struggle for survival. **1980** J. COETZEE *Waiting for Barbarians* ii. 47 With an effort I concentrate my mind on her.

3. *Chem.* To increase the strength of (a solution or liquid) by contraction of its volume (e.g. by evaporation).

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* 1. 431 The concentrated Spirits of Salt may bring most great advantage by concentrating the poor sort of Wine. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Spirit of vinegar, concentrated and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 170 This salt is easily obtained, by..concentrating the solution. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 256 The sap is concentrated by boiling, and is then called treacle.

†**b.** To purify gold or silver by chemical agency, *e.g.* by the operation of chlorine. *Obs.*

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 330 By what means even Gold and Silver may be concentrated.

c. *Mining.* To separate metal or ore from the gangue or associated rock. Cf. CONCENTRATOR.

1872 [see CONCENTRATING *vbl. sb.*]. **1873** J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 The base minerals and the precious metals may be concentrated in numerous ways.

4. To bring the parts of (anything) into closer union; to condense or reduce in compass or volume; often connoting the resultant effect of increased intensity or power.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 9 Accounts..of one mind expanded in the summer, and of another concentrated in the winter. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 303 It has been expelled from some parts of a mass, only to be condensed and concentrated in others. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* xxx. (1876) 344 The obstinacy of my whole sex, it seems, was concentrated in me.

5. *intr.* and *absol.* (usually for *refl.*). Also const. *on*: to focus attention, thought, etc., on (something).

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 That the Images and beams of things (as in sense) may meet and concentrate. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 278 The progress of Church Power..as concentrating around the See of Rome. **1841** ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 133 Would that.. my powers and attention as I advance may concentrate. **1910** E. M. FORSTER *Howards End* xviii. 158 She could not concentrate on details. Parliament, the Thames, the irresponsive chauffeur, would flash into the field of house-hunting, and all demand some comment or response. **1925** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Great Gatsby* vi. 124 'Well, you come,' she urged, concentrating on Gatsby. **1935** I. COMPTON-BURNETT *A House & its Head* iv. 53 He proceeded to his pew, protected from Grant's reply, and put the matter aside to concentrate on other things. **1967** J. WAIN *Smaller Sky* 54 All you did was to concentrate entirely on the person you were interviewing, banishing all other thoughts. **1981** A. GRAY *Lanark* I. xix. 192 The teachers had stopped attending to pupils who would certainly pass or certainly fail and were concentrating on the borderline cases.

b. *Mil.* of troops: To collect in one quarter.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary, Life* II. 258 The news of this ..obliged him to concentrate on the Elbe. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 277 Compelling the king's troops to concentrate and wait for assistance from Behar.

concentrate (kən'sɛntrət), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **concentrāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.]

A. *pa. pple.* and *adj.* = CONCENTRATED.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 25 May 21 Here all his Perfections ..are Concentrate.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 217 Upon the affusion of a little concentrate sulphuric acid. **1802** CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCII. 133 When the alkaline solution is very concentrate. **1834** LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Spartans at Thermop.* (1844) 50 One last unshackled blow, Strong with concentrate vengeance. **1839-48** BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. 289 With all concentrate and superfluent woe.

B. *sb.* **a.** The product of concentration (in *Mining*).

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/5 Blanket concentrates, 14 tons assay 1 oz. 19 dwts. 15 grs. per ton [of gold]..Arrangements for treating the concentrates were complete.

b. A stock food containing concentrated nutriment.

1907 T. SHAW *Feeding Farm Animals* iii. 54 The relative cost of bulky foods and concentrates respectively should be duly considered when feeding animals. **1915** J. PORTER *Stockfeeder's Compan.* xii. 43 The concentrates may be subdivided into groups according to their richness in one or more of the three most valued nutrients. **1935** *Times* 4 Nov. 19/1 Several recent investigations have shown that grass, if cut young at the height of a few inches and dried, possesses ..properties..approaching indeed, the nutritive value of concentrates. **1958** *Economist* 8 Nov. 486/1 Well-managed grassland feeds stock more eeonomically than do concentrates.

c. A concentrated liquid.

1939 A. L. SIMON *Conc. Encycl. Gastron.* I. p. v, Escoffier ..introduced..fumets and essences, that is, evaporated stock obtained by allowing the water..in which meat, fish or vegetables happen to be cooked, to steam away slowly so as to leave behind a fragrant concentrate. **1944** *Good Housek. Baby Bk.* (1945) vi. 96 Special orange juice, obtainable at the food office or clinic..is the best vitamin concentrate obtainable. **1966** J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 38/2 *Concentrate*, a preparation that needs dilution before use. **1968** *Times* 24 Oct. 7/8 To test whether any of this matter was resistant to breakdown, he incubated concentrates of the water samples.

concentrated (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Brought to or towards a common centre or focus; collected or massed as round a centre; brought together into smaller space or volume.

a **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* III. 572 (R.) The concentrated beams of the sun made the *aurum fulminans* go off. **1840** NAPIER *Penins. War* XIV. viii, The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiv. (1878) 425 After the concentrated duties of the Sunday.

fig. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. (Seager), The flame of enthusiasm..burnt with concentrated heat in [their] breasts. **1886** MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. M. III. 200 She was..full of vivid and concentrated interest in men and their doings.

b. Having the faculties collected and directed to one object.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xlviii, Then calm, concentrated, and still, and slow, He lay coil'd like the boa in the wood.

2. *Chem.* Of liquids and solutions: Condensed by contraction of volume, with proportional increase of strength.

1689 [see CONCENTRATE *v.* 3]. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 French leys were always used in a more concentrated form than our own. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 386 Hundreds of post-captains, with transit-telescope..and concentrated soup and pemmican. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Concentrated Milk*, solidified milk prepared to keep without spoiling.

fig. **1855** BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 22 To call it the concentrated essence of Byron's Gulnares, Zuleikas, *et id genus omne*. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. §34. 379 This kind of concentrated writing needs so much solution before the reader can fairly get the good of it.

3. *Pathol.* ***concentrated pulse*** [F. *pouls concentré*]: a small pulse. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Hence **concentratedness**, concentrated quality.

1887 A. C. BENSON *Abp. Laud* 200 He rather owed his strength to his concentratedness.

'concentratedly, *adv.* [f. CONCENTRATED *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a concentrated manner.

1891 *New Rev.* June 499 Mr. Irving worked more concentratedly than all the other actors put together. **1928** *Daily Express* 11 June 3/7 The body..will not be so concentratedly engaged in assimilating 'big' meals. **1964** NABOKOV *Defence* xiii. 215 Luzhin silently and concentratedly fed chocolates to little Ivan, and Ivan silently and concentratedly ate them.

concentrating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONCENTRATE. Also *attrib.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 19 The idea..of concentrating the acid whose presence in wood he had so detected. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 47 A new concentrating machine. *Ibid.* Sand which has gone through several concentrating processes. **1886** LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 387/1 Concentrating marks were made on the decks, and at Broke's own cost sights were fitted to the guns.

concentrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That concentrates.

1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* iii. 39 The concentrating power of the Priesthood.

concentration (kɒnsən'treɪʃən). [n. of action f. CONCENTRATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *concentration.*]

1. a. The action of bringing to or towards a common centre or focus; the state of being so brought or massed together.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xi. 38 The concurse and concentration of the broken beames. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* II. 630 (R.), I could not perceive by any concentration of the lunar beams..that her light did produce any sensible degree, either of cold or heat. **1804** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 393 The concentration of your force in one position. **1881** HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The concentration of related species in the same area.

attrib. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii. 1 It is the concentration point of a number of hostile tribes.

fig. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 92 There is a concentration of thoughts. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶8 Gloom and silence produce composure of mind, and concentration of ideas. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 340 This concentration of all power in the hands of a single man.

b. The keeping of the mental faculties fixed on one object or set of objects.

a **1846** B. R. HAYDON (O.), The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 Nothing so much marks their manners as the concentration on their household ties. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 13 It is a question, whether the student..might not lose more in largeness of view than he gained by concentration.

c. *concr.* A concentrated collection or mass.

1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. v, A great quantity of water coming..from the subterraneous concentrations.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* i. (1682) 233 Take good Oyl of Vitriol, and drop it upon Oyl of Anise-seeds; and they will forthwith incorporate together; and..harden into a perfect Rosin..The Concentration of these two Liquors is likewise so universal, that the Rosin is not made by Precipitation, but almost a total Combination of the said Liquors. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concentration* (according to Dr. Grew), is the highest Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture, do touch by the receiving or thrusting of one into the other.

3. a. *Chem.* The strengthening of a solution by contraction of its volume, as by evaporation of part of its water; the condition thus produced.

1790 BLAGDEN *Spir. Liquors* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 To shew when a given weight, or volume, of a certain spirit and water are mixed together, how much their bulk would be diminished; or, what is called by the distillers the concentration. **1799** HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 The phosphoric acid..was proved, after concentration. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 758 Solutions of medium concentration.

†b. The separation of gold, etc., from an alloy by a chemical process: cf. CEMENTATION.

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 325 Where more such like concentration of Metals shall be mentioned. *Ibid.* II. 100 The concentration of Gold and Silver into Tinctures. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 75 Parting of gold from silver by cementation..is also called parting by concentration.

c. *Mining.* 'The removal by mechanical means of the lighter and less valuable portions of ore' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 Dry concentration by Hand..should always be resorted to.

4. The bringing of parts or elements closer together; condensation.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 19 But epochs of concentration cannot well endure for ever; epochs of expansion, in the due course of things, follow them. **1869** HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/3 As the result of this concentration, he argues for the development of an amount of heat which will dissipate the mass once more into a molecular chaos such as that in which it began. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26 My affected concentration of language.

5. *Pathol.* 'A term for the character of a pulse which is small and thready' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

6. Amalgamation of business firms, factories, etc., in a particular industry; more generally, the action of developing parts of an industry at the expense of other parts.

1930 *Economist* 1 Mar. 455/1 In Westphalia, where the greatest degree of 'concentration' had been achieved, the process had been based on a quota system regulated by a compulsory cartel. **1940** *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 455/2 In industry, a policy of concentration on the largest and most suitably located producers..was carried out, and a similar policy in retail distribution led to the closing of a large number of small shops. **1941** *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 297/1 The necessity for a measure of induced—and, if necessary, compelled—concentration of production in restricted industries is no novelty. **1961** *Times* 31 May 23/3 'Diversification' and 'concentration' have come to have popular meanings often divorced from reality. 'Concentration', he claimed, was often used to describe growing monopoly.

7. *attrib.*: **concentration camp**, a camp where non-combatants of a district are accommodated, such as those instituted by Lord Kitchener during the South African War of 1899–1902; one for the internment of political prisoners, foreign nationals, etc., esp. as organized by the Nazi regime in Germany before and during the war of 1939–45; also *fig.*; **concentration cell** *Electr.*, a cell whose difference of potential is due to the difference of concentration of the solutions in which the electrodes are immersed.

1901 J. ELLIS in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. IV. XC. 180 The policy of placing the women and children confined in the concentration camps in South Africa, whose husbands and fathers are in the field, on reduced rations. **1901** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 Considerable controversy has taken place concerning the Concentration Camps. **1930** O. WILLIAMS tr. *P. Monelli's Toes Up* III. 210 Those who returned from being prisoners were parked in a concentration camp under the guard of other soldiers. **1934** *Ann. Reg. 1933* 173 Germany..For dealing with the masses of prisoners special concentration camps were opened. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* i. 52 The purely fashionable change in the tastes of the concentration camp of intellectuals to whom Diaghileff played up. **1935** B. RUSSELL *Relig. & Sci.* x. 248 In Germany and Russia,..those who openly disagree, even if they escape with their lives, are liable to forced labour in a concentration camp. **1940** H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* III. i. 234 The White Paper of Nazi atrocities in the concentration camps and elsewhere. **1941** [see ARYANIZATION b]. **1943** [see ARYAN *a.* 2]. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* v. 76 He caught sight of his own arms, reduced almost to concentration-camp dimensions, the veins blue and obscenely swollen against the white skin. **1900** *Jrnl. Phys. Chem.* IV. 413 The electromotive force of some concentration cells and of cells with zinc and copper electrodes in organic solvents. **1916** W. C. MCC. LEWIS *Phys. Chem.* II. 194 Concentration Cells with Single Selections. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 121/1 Where the two electrodes are of the same chemical nature but some difference of concentration or activity is involved, e.g. two silver electrodes dipping into solutions of silver nitrate of different concentrations, they are termed concentration cells.

concentrative (kən'sɛntrətɪv), *a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the attribute of concentrating; characterized by concentration.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 218 The noblest examples of pure and concentrative imagination to be found in any author. **1829** C. WELCH *Westl. Polity* 197 The accumulation is the unfailing product of the concentrative tendency. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 72 Your nature is concentrative rather than diffuse.

con'centrativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Concentrative quality; *esp.* the faculty of concentrating the attention and other mental powers. (App. introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1824 G. COMBE *Elem. Phrenol.* 28 Spurzheim termed it the organ of Inhabitiveness. It now seems probable that its function is to maintain two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity, so that they may be directed towards one object; and it is in consequence named Concentrativeness. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xv, His tremendous concentrativeness and indomitable will. **1882** J. SULLY in *Mind* No. 27. 368 Versatility is often, by a certain looseness of thought, directly opposed to concentrativeness.

concentrator ('kɒnsəntreɪtə(r)). [Agent-n. f. CONCENTRATE *v.*] One who or that which concentrates.

1. An apparatus for concentrating solutions or other products of manufacture.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 115 This the patentee calls a concentrator. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 60/1 Apparatus for manufacturing..Manchester concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

2. *Fire-arms.* A ring of hard paper or wire fitted inside the cartridge-case, serving to keep the shot together for some distance after discharge. Also a device for narrowing the muzzle with this object.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 54 Prepared to supply the concentrators in any numbers.

3. An apparatus by which mechanical concentration of ores is performed.

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* ed. 2 468 The most exacting and perfect concentrators yet devised.

concentre, -center (kən'sɛntə(r)), *v.* [a. F. *concentre-r* 'to ioyne in one center' Cotgr.; (It. *concentrare*, Sp. *concentrar*); L. type **concentrāre*, f. *con-* together + *centrum* CENTRE.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common centre; to direct towards a centre; to bring together as at a centre.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 All dignities, all titles, shall be concentred in him [Christ]. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 412 The love of God..concenters and unites all our thoughts and affections in one good. **1764** FOOTE *Patron* II. i, In you, Madam, are concenter'd all the beauties of the heathen mythology. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 103 When ideas of perfection and purity..start forth and concentre themselves round one virgin shape.

b. To attract to itself as a centre; to form a centre or meeting-point for. *rare.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 439 His eager eye Concentring all the anguish of the soul. **1796** WORDSW. *Borderers* II. Wks. (1889) 48/1 My breast..Concentres all the terrors of the Universe. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 333 Lord of a thousand victories, he Concentred his empire's majesty.

c. *fig.* To collect (the mental faculties, thoughts, etc.) and give them a single direction or purpose.

1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 Whenever we concentre the mind on one sole object. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. i, The wretch, concentred all in self. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 220 The neglect of concentering my powers. **1852** CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. x. 353 How the attention of the whole audience is concentered at the last upon Jesus Christ.

2. To bring close together as by drawing to a centre; to pack closely as round a centre; to bring into small space or volume; *hence*, often, to increase the vigour or intensity of.

1598 FLORIO, *Concentrare*, to..incorporate, or concentre hard together. **1633** J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 199 His death did but concenter and redouble their vigour. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 36 The Spirit of Life that is concenter'd in the Seed. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 254 His greatness has..concentered itself into fiery emphasis and depth. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. §34 (1873) 209 It would require four hundred such suns concentred into one to send us the light which that superb star actually does.

†3. *Chem.* = CONCENTRATE *v.* 3. Also *fig. Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Doth so collect and concentre those malignant steams. **1673** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6024 Thereby more and more to concenter the acid parts. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 19 The acid property required to be drawn and concentered for use.

†4. ? To mix by 'concentration' (sense 2); to combine, compound. *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. *Luctation* (1682) 242 Stones, and Metals; into which the said Bolus's are transmuted, by being concentred with divers kinds of Salts and Sulphurs, which successively flow in upon them.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

5. To converge to, or meet in, a common centre (as radii); to move towards a centre; to come together into one place. *lit.* and *fig.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 47 That..his inmost thoughts (like lines in a Circle) shall alwayes concenter in this immoveable point. **1660** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* x. (1700) 56 He is that glorious Sun, from whom (as Beams) all created Perfections flow, and in whom they all concentre. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶9 There was no way of life in which all his views could so completely concenter as in that of a soldier. **1816** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 12 The instruction resident in the different classes will otherwise not concenter in the seat of Government. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix, The sea..is studded with bergs, apparently concentering about our anchorage. **1876**

BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. ii. 347 This jealousy of control from without concentred in the subject of taxation.

b. Of circles: To be concentric.

1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 129 [They] might be made to have their circles as orderly as those which we find in Brasile, Ebene, &c., which, within a very little, concentre by reason of the uniform course of the Sun about them.

†6. To agree, coincide; to come into, or be in, harmony or accord. *Obs.*

a 1591 GREENHAM in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 31 The Godly wise on both sides, bear with each other, and concenter in the Main. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 41 If the Assembly of all Divines, do not consent, and concenter the sooner. 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 107 That the glorious Subsistents in the eternal Godhead should so concentre in kind design..towards a despicable impure worm! 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 95 By associating and concentring with the divinity.

Hence **con'centring, -tering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 14 A King..by a Concentring of all the Royall lynes in his Person.

concentred, -tered (kən'sɛntəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Placed or seated in the centre. *Obs. rare.*

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 82 The concentred point of his heart.

2. Brought to a common centre; concentrated.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 84 Yet, more fit and concenter [? *read* concenter'd], is that aculeate speech of Chrys[ostom] when Eudoxia the Empresse raged against him, like a Lyonesse. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 62 A mineral..may have its parts so concentred. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 33 Each Grain..contains in itself..the little concenter'd Plant. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 347 The concentered essence of all ethics. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 427 The concentred hatred and bigotry which was the soul of the enterprise.

3. *fig.* Of the mental faculties: Directed to a single point or object. Said also of persons.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 136 The excitement arising from concentered attention. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. ii. 65 There exists Oft in concentred spirits not less daring Than in more loud avengers. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 246 Christian resolution in its concentered majesty.

4. *Pathol.* = CONCENTRATED 3.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 313 An universal Cold; which subsisted three Days, with a concentered Pulse.

concentric (kən'sɛntrɪk), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4 -sentrik, -sentryk, 7 -centrique. [ad. F. *concentrique*, or med.L. *concentric-us* (14th c. in Du Cange), f. *con-* together + *centr-um* circle: cf. *centric*, *eccentric*, the ultimate type being Gr. κεντρικός, of the centre, central.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a common centre, described about the same centre. (Said of circles and spheres, etc.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. §16 Degres of this Bordure ben answering & consentrik to the degrees of the Equynoxial. *Ibid.* I. 17 The heued of capricorne turnyth euermo consentryk vp-on the same cercle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 159/2 Real Orbes, eccentrick, concentrick, etc. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 266 The concentric Revolutions of the Planets about the Sun. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 105 An inner wall, concentric with, and distant about two feet from the other. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 3 Not perfect Circles, concentric to the Sun. 1808 *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 289 The Baudd'hists of Tibet represent these zones as so many concentric squares. 1880 G. ALLEN in *Mind* V. 451 A gradual regression or concentric widening of æsthetic feeling around this fixed point.

fig. 1603 DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 350 It hath a Course Concentrick, with the Universal Frame Of Men combin'd. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 75 Till my will mov'd concentrick with thy own. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 29 Not until this..is the law of reason rendered concentric with the law of nature.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Bot.*, as in *concentric bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the wood tissue, or *vice versa*. (Opposed to *collateral*.)

1878 MCNAB *Bot.* (ed. 4) 45 In the ferns and lycopods, and in some monocotyledons, where the phloem completely surrounds the xylem the bundles may be called concentric. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 467 The number of the concentric cambium-like layers varies.

b. *Conch.* (See quot.)

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 102 The operculum is ..Concentric, when it increases equally all round. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 46 Its mode of growth is concentric.

c. *Biol.* etc.

concentric cells: 'cells which contain another cell'. *concentric contraction*: 'a muscular contraction which results in the approximation of the two ends, and the consequent shortening, of the muscle'. *concentric differentiation*: 'that process by which, when any organic or inorganic substance exerts a play of forces with the surrounding medium, the superficial differ from the deeper parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

d. *Geol.* and *Min. concentric structure*: a structure in which parallel layers, differing in colour or composition, lie round a common centre.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 223 If the kernels..retain their uniform concentric tints. 1842 H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* xiii. (ed. 2) 281 Their concentric condition shows the chemical influences of the decaying animal matter.

e. *Mil. concentric fire*: firing concentrated on one point.

1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. §62. 524 The severity of the concentric discharges was so great that this gallant regiment wavered and broke. 1852 BLACKW. MAG. LXXII. 355 Subject every day to the concentric fire of the Radical press. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 348 [The brigade] soon found itself exposed to a concentric fire.

f. *Pathol. concentric hypertrophy*: A term applied to hypertrophy of the heart when the cavities are smaller than natural.

1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* II. 270. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl.* VI. 211.

g. Electr. *concentric cable* = *coaxial cable*. So *concentric main*.

1892 J. A. FLEMING *Altern. Curr. Transf.* II. 151 Simple straight-joint coupling in Siemens and Halske concentric cable. *Ibid.* 316 Mr. Ferranti designed for the London Electric Supply Corporation a form of concentric main, intended for extra high-pressure service. 1944 *Electronic Engin.* XVI. 403 Linking with the provinces would be possible by concentric cable.

h. Photogr. *concentric lens*, a symmetrical doublet lens of two combinations, the surfaces of which are spherical and concentric.

1892 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 29 Apr. 273/1 We have on previous occasions spoken of a patent new 'concentric' lens. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 695/1 The first lens made with the new glasses was Dr. Schroeder's 'Concentric'. 1918 *Photo-Miniature* XV. 12 *Concentric*, the name given to an anastigmat lens, the radii of the back and front surfaces of each element of which were struck from a common condenser. 1958 *Ilford Man. Photogr.* (ed. 5) viii. 132 The peculiarity of the Concentric was the use of plano-convex crowns, and the fact that the exposed surfaces were concentric.

†3. *catachr.* = CONCENTRATED 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 340 Acids never are given in so concentric a state.

B. *sb.* A concentric circle or other figure.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Concentrikes, that is to saie, circles drawen on one eentre. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 These Epicycles, Excentriques, and Concentriques, which Astrology useth. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 358 Such Concentricks or Epicycles of Sympathies and Antipathies.

concentrical (kən'sɛntrɪkəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = CONCENTRIC. Const. *with*, *to*.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 461 When the angles compased in of the Pentagon bases, are concentricall with the triangles. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 39 Two cylindrical Walls concentrical one to another. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 244 You find the Sun precisely concentrical with the Field of the Telescope. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 The gradation is replaced by concentrical strata.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. ii. (1821) 417 The motions of a good man are methodical, regular, and concentrical to reason.

concentrically (kən'sɛntrɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concentric manner; 'in a manner directing to, or exhibiting, one common centre' (T.).

1712 CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* 13 Pieces of Surfaces spherically and concentrically convex. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Spoon-hinge Shell* (R.), Shell oblong..obsoletely striated concentrically. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 161 Arranged in circles, concentrically with the aperture. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 211 We find the left ventricle concentrically hypertrophied.

†con'centricate, *v. Obs.* [f. CONCENTRIC + -ATE.] = CONCENTRATE.

1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Stafford* 100 Here you..must of necessity concentricate your selfe and your best resolution. 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Lt. Nature* 138 Could angels and men have united and concentricated all their reason. 1787 *Mirror* 143 Thou focus, wherein is concentricated every vulgar..ray.

concentricity (kɒnsɛn'trɪsɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being concentric.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The grand circumstance of concentricity is evidently sufficient to authorise a classification of the new bodies [the asteroids] under the head of planets. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 191 We observe the general concentricity of all the layers.

con'centrically, *adv. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = CONCENTRICALLY.

1818 TODD, *Concentrically*, or *Concentrickly*.

†con'centricness. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concentric quality.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Concentrickness of Rainbows.

concentual (kən'sɛntju:əl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *concentu-s* CONCENT + -AL^1.] Harmonious, accordant.

1785 WARTON *Notes Milton's Min. Poems* (T.), This consummate or concentual song of the ninth sphere.

concentuous (kən'sɛntju:əs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 17 What time to Troy concentuous marched The embattled Greek array. 1877 —— *Wise Men* 297 Where now..the rich concentuous strain?

‖con'centus. [L.; = singing together, symphony, harmony: in med.L. applied to that part of the choral service of the Church in which the whole choir joined, as distinguished from *accentus* the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.] A singing or sounding together in accord: harmony.

1609 DOULAND *Orinth. Microl.* III. i, The King allowed..that Concentus might be chiefe ruler over all things that are to be sung..and Accent over all things which are read. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 119 A most charming *concentus* of sweet sounds is heard, with the harmonic divisions of the octave and twelfth.

concept ('kɒnsɛpt), *sb.* [Chiefly ad. L. *concept-um* (a thing) conceived, from pa. pple. of L. *concip-ĕre* to CONCEIVE; the pple. had also the sense 'formal, in set form'; in late med.L. the sb. had the sense 'draft or abstract', whence 16th c. F. *concept*, Ger. *concept*: see sense 3. In some early uses it was a refashioning of CONCEIT (*conceipt*) after L.]

†1. = CONCEIT, in various senses: a. A thought, idea; = CONCEIT *sb.* 1. b. Disposition, frame of mind; *ibid.* 2c. c. Imagination, fancy; *ibid.* 7. d. Opinion; *ibid.* 4. *Obs.*

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 355 Thy precepts..I mel with them in my concepts. 1566-7 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 33 Being in this louing concept, hee extolled the prayse of his wife to one of his guarde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 20 We forge fantasticall toyes in our own concepts. 1575 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 131 To confirm in hir Mat^{ty} a former concept which had been labored to put into hir head. 1591 in *Camd. Soc. Misc.* I. 37 Bigger (in my concepte) than all Westminster.

2. a. *Logic* and *Philos.* The product of the faculty of conception; an idea of a class of objects, a general notion or idea.

1663 G. HARVEY *New Philos.* I. 22 The Quiddity of a Being in general goeth more by the name of the Concept of a Being. *Ibid.* I. 66 Oviedo makes it a great difficulty to distinguish the concept of Peter and a horse. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1859) I. 134 The concept *horse*..cannot, if it remain a concept, that is a universal attribution, be represented in imagination. *Ibid.* xv. (1866) I. 275 Concepts are merely the results, rendered permanent by language, of a previous process of comparison. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 11 A Percept or Intuition is a single representation..a Concept is a collective (general or universal) representation of a whole class of things. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 Concepts like 'triangle', 'animal', or 'motion'.

b. Hence in weakened use, a general notion or idea, esp. in the context of marketing and design; a 'theme', a set of matching or co-ordinated items, of e.g. furniture, designed to be sold together. Chiefly advertisers' jargon.

1956 M. DEVOE *Effective Advertising Copy* ix. 229 It is the uninformed group..that has never heard of the selling-point concept. 1970 C. RAMOND in R. Barton *Handbk. Advertising Managem.* xxii. 19 Techniques of testing product concepts in advertising could conceivably become as important as new physical research techniques have been to the chemical and metals industries. 1979 D. HALBERSTAM *Powers that Be* (1980) ii. 47 He was the man who invented the concept of a weekly news magazine. 1985 *Sunday Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 12 May 33/1 We aim to sell a total furnishing concept based on the 'one pair of eyes' principle.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1865 S. HODGSON *Time & Space* iii. 197 A Begriff or Concept-form is that which is the Identity of contradictories. *Ibid.* vii. 347 Non-existence in this sense, or pure nothing, is a concept-name and not a concept. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. xvi. 662 They form for him not so many odd facts, but a concept-system—so they stick. 1894 CREIGHTON & TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Hum. & Anim. Psychol.* xxi. 310 They serve to invest the concept-idea with the consciousness of its vicarious significance, and with the resultant concept-feeling. 1896 W. CALDWELL *Schopenhauer's Syst.* iii. 123 The philosophy..of Kant, '*der alles Zermalmende*', is in the first place the substitution of a *regulative* and verifiable philosophy for the old dogmatic concept-philosophy or theology. 1901 J. M. BALDWIN *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* I. 208/1 The concept triangle comprehends an indefinite multiplicity of actual or possible triangles. 1921 E. SAPIR *Language* ii. 28 Ever since the breakdown of English forms that set in about the time of the Norman Conquest, our language has been straining towards the creation of simple concept-words. 1923 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Biologist* i. 25 The attainment of the power of generalization—of reason, concept-formation, or what you will. 1938 *Mod. Lang. Rev.* Oct. 555 This concept-chasing is a consequence of the more or less arbitrary 'periodization' of literary history. 1965 N. CHOMSKY *Theory of Syntax* i. 32 The innate concept-forming abilities of the child.

3. *nonce-use.* [Ger. *concept.*] An original draft or rough copy (of a letter, etc.).

1869 MRS. HEATON *A. Dürer* I. iii. (1881) 60 This letter..the original concept for it is still preserved.

¶ The following is app. founded on explanations of L. *conceptus*, *conceptio*, in Cooper's Thesaurus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concept*, a set Form; a term used in Publick Acts. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Concept*, a set Form or Term used in Publick Acts.

†con'cept, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conceptā-re* to conceive in the womb, freq. of L. *concipĕre* to CONCEIVE.] *trans.* To conceive (in the womb).

See also CONCEPTED.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 41 It [the Soul] is concepted by the woman through the concurrance of the seed of both sexes. —— *Ibid.* 46.

conceptacle (kən'sɛptək(ə)l). [a. F. *conceptacle* or (its source) L. *conceptācul-um* receptacle, f.

concept- ppl. stem of *concipĕre*. In scientific use (sense 2) the L. form is sometimes retained.]

†1. 'That in which anything is contained; a vessel' (J.); a receptacle. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Conceptacle*, a conceptacle; any hollow thing, which is apt to receiue, hold, or containe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., There is .. in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect such a deluge. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 35 The prime Conceptacle of motion.

2. †a. *Anat.* The uterus; any vessel or cavity of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 827 The Veines which Aristotle cals the vesselles or conceptacles of bloud. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 49 The Conceptacle for the right Kidney was to be larger.

†b. *Bot.* = FOLLICLE. *Obs.*

Conceptaculum 'was originally applied by Linnæus to what is now called follicle; and subsequently applied to the pair of follicles of Asclepiadaceæ and Apocynaceæ'.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Conceptacle* or Follicle, a pericarp of one valve opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.

c. *Biol.* A cavity-like organ containing the reproductive cells in some plants and animals of low organization.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 These granules, commonly called sporangia, thecæ, capsules, or conceptacles. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 216 The male conceptacles present .. an arrangement of branched filaments. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 905 The same conceptacle of *Fucus platycarpus* produces both oogonia and antheridia.

concep'tacular, *a.* [f. L. *conceptācul-um* + -AR¹.] Of or pertaining to conceptacles (esp. in *Biol.*).

‖**concep'taculum** (*pl.* -a): see CONCEPTACLE.
1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**con'cepted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CONCEPT *v.*]
1. Conceived, formed, produced.
1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 Great showers of Rain .. would .. extinguish those late concepted venoms.
2. = CONCEITED 6.
1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. (*title*), Diuerse new sorts of Soyle .. for manuring both of pasture and arable ground, with sundrie concepted practices belonging therunto.

†**concepti'bility**. *Obs.* [f. next.] The quality of being conceivable; conceivableness.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 629 Where there is more of Entity .. there is there more of Conceptibility and Cognoscibility.

†**con'ceptible**, *a. Obs.* [mod. f. L. *concept-* ppl. stem of *concipĕre*: cf. mod.F. *conceptible*, (prob.) med. or mod.L. *conceptibilis*: see -BLE.] = CONCEIVABLE.
1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), Spirits we suppose to be those substances which work not upon the sense; and therefore not conceptible. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 13 Easily conceptible by us. 1695 HOWE *Let. to Friend* Wks. (1834) 155 Not by parts, other than conceptible.
b. as *sb.* Anything conceivable.
1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 118 If any Conceptible is more nothing than another, Duration without a thing that dureth .. is .. the absolutest Nothing.

conception (kən'sɛpʃən). Also 3–4 concepcioun(e, -ciun, 3–6 -cion, 5 -tyown, 5–6 -cyon; 3 consepcioun, 5 -cion(e. [a. F. *conception* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conceptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concip-ĕre*, *concept-* to CONCEIVE.]

1. a. The action of conceiving, or fact of being conceived, in the womb.
Occurs early in ecclesiastical use. *Immaculate Conception*: see IMMACULATE.
*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 220 (Cott.) Þe last resun of alle þis ron Sal be of hir concepcion. *a*1300 *Ibid.* 11013 Fra sant iohn þe concepcion .. till þe annunciaciun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 178 Careful Concepcion comeþ of such weddyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De. P.R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 Aege is spase of the lyfe of a beest and þegynnyth from the concepcyon. *c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 205 (Harl. MS.) He enterid .. in to the wombe of oure seint marie the virgine; & þere he lay fro tyme of his consepcion vnto the tyme of his nativite. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 5 So meruelous clene concepcion and holy byrthe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 In tyme of conception of the seede. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 Conception is nothing els but the wombs receiuing and imbracing of the seede. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 287 At the second month after conception .. [the head] forms half the height of the body.
fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 115 Ioy had the like conception in our eies, And at that instant, like a babe sprung up.
b. *attrib.*, as in *Conception-day*, the festival of the conception of the Blessed Virgin.
*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 24934 (Gött.) Seruise .. proper of þat concepcion day. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 390 þe Gospel on Nativyte and Consepcioun daies of Oure Ladi.
c. *Order of the (Immaculate) Conception*: name of a R.C. order of nuns.
1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Religious of the order of Conception; see *Theatins*. 1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270. 1840 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 193 The late English Convent at Paris of the Order of the Conception, commonly called the Blue Nuns. *Ibid.* 194 The English Convent of nuns of the third order of St. Francis, called the Conception.
d. *attrib.*, as *conception-control* (cf. *birth-control*).
1930 *Lambeth Conf. Encycl. Let.* 44 The Conference records its strong condemnation of the use of any methods of conception-control from motives of selfishness, luxury, or mere convenience.

†2. *transf.* The generation or production of plants and minerals. *Obs.*
1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 7 Stumps .. sowre the ground, and poyson the Conception. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 512 Th' originals of Nature in thir crude Conception.

3. *concr.* That which is conceived: a. The embryo, fœtus. †b. Offspring, child (*obs.*).
*a*1400–50 *Alexander* 388 þis concepcion with kyngis sal be callid here-efter A verra victor a-vansid. 1526 [see 7]. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 136 Whether the Conception be male or female. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 304 False conceptions or Moone-calues. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 4. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 Henry the Eighth was a Conception in whom the two Bloods both of York and Lancaster did meet. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgem.* iii, Some accursed conception .. Ripe for its monstrous birth.

†4. *Gram.* The use of a masculine adjective with two or more substantives of different genders, or of a verb in the first or second person with two or more pronouns of different persons, on the principle that 'the masculine *conceives* (i.e. comprises) the feminine', etc.: see CONCEIVE 12. *Obs.*
1530 PALSGR. Introd. 38 So moche attayne they towardes the parfection of the latine tonge .. that they use also conceptyon, bothe in gendre and parsone. *Ibid.* 137 With their passyve participles, they use conception of gendres. *Ibid.* 299, 332, 391, 791.

5. a. The action or faculty of conceiving in the mind, or of forming an idea or notion of anything; apprehension, imagination.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 201 Swiftnes of þou3tes and chaungynge of witte in þe concepcioun. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. (1714) 106 As if Beasts conceiv'd what Reason were, And that Conception should distinctly show. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 315 The one being too weake for our conception, our conception too weake for the other. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 37 Of as difficult conception, as the former. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 Its bounding heights were lovely beyond conception.
b. *in my conception*: to my apprehension, as I conceive of the matter.
1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* ix. 85 In my conception, the reasoning .. is just as applicable to the one sort of bargain as to the other. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 257 The benefit .. of a Mahratta connection has .. been in my conception always over-rated.

6. *Philos.* a. In a general sense = prec.; †b. applied by Stewart to reproductive imagination.
1640 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), All evidence is conception, and all conception is imagination, and proceedeth from sense. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. i. (1822) 10 If I were to distinguish them, I would say, perception is the consciousness of an object when present; conception is the forming an idea of the object whether present or absent. *Ibid.* II. (1736) 143. 1739 HUME *Treatise* III. vii. When after the simple conception of any thing we wou'd conceive it as existent, we in reality make no addition to or alteration on our first idea. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* IV. i. Wks. 368/1 Conception is often employed about objects that neither do, nor did, nor will exist. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 375/2, I take imagination in its most proper sense to signify a lively conception of objects of sight. 1792 STEWART *Elements* iii. Wks. II. 144 By Conception, I mean that power of the mind which enables it to form a notion of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation which it has formerly felt. 1874 WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* i. 4 The specific phenomena of feeling, perception, desire and will, as far as they are known, may be in general described under the name of Conception.
c. The forming of a CONCEPT or general notion; the faculty of forming such.
[Cf. BOETHIUS *In Prædicam.* Wks. (1546) 129 Genera et species non ex uno singulo intellecta sunt, sed ex omnibus singulis mentis ratione collecta vel concepta.]
1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 12 A conception consists in a conscious act of the understanding, bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character .. common to them all. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1866) I. 120 Conception .. expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterised. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* §40 Conception, or the power of forming general notions.

7. a. That which is conceived in the mind; an idea, notion.
In the first two quotations with an allusion to sense 3.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Whiche sayd spirituall chyldre ben the spirytuall concepcyons of the mynde. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i. 3 There is no conception in a mans mind, which hath not .. been begotten upon the organs of Sense.
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 26 The true and safe conceptions which we ought to have as touching the Gods. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. §3 Words being for no other end but to express our conceptions of things. 1692 DRYDEN tr *Evremont's Ess.* Pref. 5 There is .. a justness in his conceptions which is the foundation of good writing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii, As impossible .. as for a blind man to have a conception of colours. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶6, I had not enlarged my conceptions either by books or conversation. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 59, I can give you no conception of my welcome here.
†b. What is merely conceived, a mere fancy.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 156 Pray heauen it bee .. no Conception, Nor no Iealious Toy, concerning you.
†c. An opinion, notion, view. *Obs.*
1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 607 Your further conceptions intimated in yours of the 8th.

8. *Philos.* a. In a general sense = 7.
1640 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* i. §7 There [are] in our minds continually certain images or conceptions of the things without us. 1739 HUME *Treatise* II. i. Wks. I. 334 'Tis universally allow'd, that the capacity of the mind is limited, and can never attain a full and adequate conception of infinity. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 476 When I describe a picture .. to another, the idea he forms of it is termed a conception. *a*1863 WHATELY *Commpl.-bk.* (1864) 92 It is a conception, not perception, that we have of anything not in actual present existence.
b. A general notion, a CONCEPT; sometimes called a *general conception*.
'The Conception (*Begriff*) is opposed to the Intuition, for it is an universal representation, or a representation of that which is common to a plurality of objects' (tr. *Kant's Logic* in *Reid's Wks.* 987).
1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. ii. Wks. 393 General terms .. do not signify any individual, but what is common to many individuals; therefore we have distinct conception of things common to many individuals—that is, we have distinct general conceptions. *a*1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 34 A conception of the understanding, corresponding to some fact or facts, *quorum notæ communes concapiuntur*, the common characters of which are taken together under one distinct exponent, hence named a conception, and conceptions are internal subjective words. 1856 MILL *Logic* II. 192 We get the conception of an animal .. by comparing different animals. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure R.* 24 Space is no discursive, or as we say, general conception [*Begriff*] of the relations of things, but a pure intuition [*Anschauung*]. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 289 The object of a conception is universal, of a perception, individual.

9. a. Origination in the mind; designing, planning.
1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 396 In the conception of this ideal picture, all the little circumstances should be contrived, etc. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 382 Prompt my deeds Shall be henceforth, and close on the conception.
b. Something originated in the mind; a design, plan; an original idea (as of a work of art, etc.); a mental product of the inventive faculty.
[1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 5]The reasonable life hath his conceptions and breedings .. We commonly terme the doings or actions thereof by the name of Conceptions or Conceits, after which maner the learned sort do cal their bookes their Children.] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 312, I haue a young conception in my braine. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. vi. (1864) 314 It was a bold conception, that of constructing a fleet to be transported across forest and mountain before it was launched. 1883 F. WEDMORE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 223 The element of satire that underlies Shakespeare's conception of the part of Benedick.
†c. The spontaneous framing and utterance of prayer: cf. CONCEIVED 2 b. *Obs.*
1661 *Grand Debate* 57 Conceptions of Prayer by a publick person .. are not to be rejected as private Conceptions.

†10. A fanciful expression, a conceit. *Obs.*
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), He .. is full of conceptions .. and witticisms .. below the dignity of heroic verse.

conceptional (kən'sɛpʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹. Cf. mod.F. *conceptionnel*.] Pertaining to, or the nature of, a conception or idea.
1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 129 Intelligences .. peopled with the same ideas, representatives of things, conceptional entities, even words. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 More abstract and conceptional.
Hence †**con'ceptionalist** *Obs. rare*⁻¹, erroneous form of CONCEPTUALIST.
18.. RICHARDSON (Worc.), They have yet to satisfy themselves whether Aristotle was a realist, nominalist, or conceptionalist.

con'ceptionist. [f. CONCEPTION + -IST.]
1. One who deals with or limits himself to conceptions.
*a*1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 32 An ample and most ordonnant conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.
2. A member of the R.C. order of the Conception: also *attrib.*
1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270 Conceptionist Nuns in Paris. 1857 E. OLIVER in *Coll. Cath. Relig.* 282 This new order of the Conceptionists, founded by Monseigneur Eugène Mazenod.

†**con'ceptious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONCEPTION: see -OUS.] Apt to conceive, prolific.
1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 187 [Earth] Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious Womb.

conceptism. *rare.* [f. Sp. *concepto* = concept, conceit, concetto + -ISM. Cf. Sp. *conceptista* one who employs *conceptos* or *concetti*.] In *Spanish Literature*, The employment of *conceptos*, a characteristic Spanish form of conceits or *concetti*, in literary composition; Spanish CONCETTISM.
1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360/1 Conceptism is the name that has been given to this [Quevedo's] refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal. Baltasar Gracian in 1642 published his *Agudeza y Arte de Ingenio*, in which all the subtleties of conceptism are very exactly reduced to a code.

conceptive (kən'sɛptɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *conceptīv-us*, f. *concept-*: see above and -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *conceptif*, *-ive*.] Having the faculty or attribute of conceiving.
1. Conceiving (in the womb), apt to conceive; also *transf.* (*rare.*)
1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 14 By her powers Formative or conceptive. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 352 Where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldnesse

hereof they may bee reduced into a conceptive constitution. **1868** Bailey *Festus*, The..sun hath sown The soil conceptive with the seed of gold.

2. Conceiving (in the mind); of or pertaining to (mental) conception.

1640 Hobbes *Hum. Nat.* i. §7 Of the powers of the mind there be two sorts, cognitive, imaginative or conceptive and motive. **1678** Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 164 That celebrated distinction of the Platonic School of the Divine Mind into.. conceptive and Exhibitive. **1708** Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 Their conceptive, cogitative Faculties. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* 126 With a conceptive imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation.

†**3.** As a rendering of L. *conceptīvus*, applied to certain festivals celebrated annually, not on fixed days, but on days appointed by the priests or magistrates. *Obs. rare.*

1631 R. Byfield *Dōctr. Sabb.* 81 Macrobius saith, there are foure kindes of publike holy-dayes.. Stative, Conceptive, Imperative, and nundinative.

Hence **con'ceptiveness**, conceptive faculty.

1819 P. Morris in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 312 Wit.. belongs to a different class from conceptiveness, and is an intellectual power.

con'ceptively, *adv.* [f. CONCEPTIVE *a.* + -LY².] In a conceptive manner.

1865 J. H. Stirling *W. Hamilton* 73 Conceptively he aceepts them: perceptively, he..knows them not.

†**con'ceptory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **conceptōri-us*, f. *conceptor* CONCEIVER: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to conception or breeding.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., Idlenesse the verie matrix and coneeptorie place of infinite mischiefes. **1643** R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 11 Ile pitch upon those which affords most conceptory division.

†**con'ceptory**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. on type of L. sbs. in *-ōrium*: see -ORY.] A vessel or cavity; = CONCEPTACLE 2 a.

1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 82 The.. pores opened, and the conceptories of the Veines enlarged.

conceptual (kən'sɛptjuːəl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *conceptuāl-is* (used *e.g.* by Walter Burley *c* 1360), f. *conceptu-s* a conceiving + -AL¹: in mod.F. *conceptuel.*]

†**1.** ? That is conceived or taken into the mind.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 Seeing all madnesse doth arise from a budding or flourishing, conceptual, foreign Idea implanted into anothers ground. *Ibid.* 341 A certain conceptual, irrational and bestial disturbance.

2. Of, pertaining to, or relating to mental conceptions or concepts. Esp. in *conceptual analysis, knowledge, scheme, system, thinking.*

a **1834** Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* III. 260 This pregnant idea is not within the sphere of conceptual logic, that is, of the understanding. **1880** M. Pattison *Milton* xiii. 181 The conceptual incongruities in Paradise Lost. **1885** W. James in *Mind* X. 39 The whole field of symbolic or conceptual thinking. **1890** —— *Princ. Psychol.* I. viii. 222 Of the mental states of other persons we only have conceptual knowledge. *Ibid.* xii. 482 The conceptual scheme is a sort of sieve in which we try to gather up the world's contents. *Ibid.* II. xvii. 7 Conceptual systems which neither began nor left off in sensations would be like bridges without piers. **1896** W. Caldwell *Schopenhauer's Syst.* viii. 415 Our practical apprehension of things is far greater in range and in potency than our merely reflective or conceptual analysis of reality. **1929** C. I. Lewis *Mind & World-Order* viii. 271 There may be alternative conceptual systems, giving rise to alternative descriptions of experience, which are equally objective and equally valid. **1949** *Mind* LVIII. 214 Conceptual analysis.. is not concerned with usages, but with the concepts and propositions expressed by verbal expressions. **1951** F. Thilly *Hist. Philos.* (1952) iii. 77 Conceptual knowledge.. is the only genuine knowledge: that was the teaching of Socrates. **1955** S. Körner (*title*) Conceptual Thinking. **1960** A. J. Ayer *Philos. & Lang.* 33 There is.. a danger in following Kant too closely. It consists in.. assuming that certain fundamental features of our own conceptual system are necessities of language. **1960** J. Cohen *Chance, Skill & Luck* ii. 47 There is the possibility that psychological probability may provide a single conceptual scheme for the study of how we perceive, think, learn, decide, and act.

conceptualism (kən'sɛptjuːəˌlɪz(ə)m). [mod.f. prec. + -ISM: in F. *conceptualisme.*]

1. The scholastic doctrine that universals (genera and species) exist as mental concepts (only): a compromise between Realism which attributed to them *real* existence, and Nominalism which made them mere *names.* (Usually considered to be a modified or differently stated form of Nominalism.)

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Reid's Wks.* 406 *note*, Abelard..held a doctrine intermediate between absolute Nominalism and Realism, corresponding to the opinion since called Conceptualism. **1867** Lewes *Hist. Philos.* II. 29 This reality of conceptions, which is the point advanced in Conceptualism. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Neither realism is the truth, nor nominalism is the truth, but conceptualism.

2. The psychological doctrine that the mind is capable of forming an idea (i.e. mental image) corresponding to the abstract and general term: held by, or attributed to, Locke and other English philosophers.

c **1837** Hamilton *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxv. 296 The doctrine of Nominalism has been embraced by Hobbes, Berkeley, Hume, Principal Campbell, and Mr. Stewart; while Conceptualism has found favour with Locke, Reid, and Brown.

conceptualist (kən'sɛptjuːəlɪst). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST: (perh. a. 17–18th c. F. *conceptualiste*).] One who holds the doctrine of CONCEPTUALISM (in sense 1 or 2): *esp.* in *History of Philosophy*, applied to those who held opinions intermediate between those of the Realists and the Nominalists.

(In med.L. called *Conceptistæ*: *c* **1475** Petrus Nigri *Clipeus Thomistarum* (1504) 56 a (Prantl) Una opinio est eorum qui dicunt quod universale est conceptus mentis, et isti nominantur conceptistæ.)

Also, applied by Mill to one who holds that Logic is exclusively concerned with concepts.

1785 Reid *Int. Powers* v. vi. Wks. 406/1 That universality which the Realists held to be in things themselves, Nominalists in names alone, they [a third party] held to be .. in our conceptions. On this account they were called Conceptualists. *c* **1837** Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxvi. 316 The older Conceptualists [e.g. Locke, etc.] assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular,—but both at once. **1846** Mill *Logic* I. vi. §1 The opinion of the Conceptualists, that a proposition is the expression of a relation between two ideas. *Ibid.* I. vi. §3 *note*, Where a Conceptualist says that a name or a proposition expresses our Idea of a thing, I should generally say (instead of our Idea) our Knowledge, or Belief, concerning the thing itself. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1872) IV. 365 John of Salisbury, in his Polycraticus, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist.

attrib. **1843** Mill *Logic* I. I. vi. 154 It precisely expresses the point of difference respecting the import of Propositions, between my view and what I have called the Conceptualist view of them. **1858** J. Martineau *Studies Chr.* 173 The mediatorial theology of Christendom,—a theology which never could have sprung up if our present conceptualist and nominalist notions had always prevailed. **1884** *Athenæum* 14 June 752/3 The eonceptualist school which once ruled English logic under the influence of Hamilton and Mansel. **1951** J. Holloway *Lang. & Intell.* ii. 16 Two theories of the nature of universals will be considered, the conceptualist belief that they are mental entities, and the *in re* form of realism which maintains that they inhere in objects and are so apprehended by the mind.

Hence **con,ceptua'listic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conceptualism; so **conceptua'listically** *adv.*

1881 in Ogilvie *Imp. Dict.* **1890** W. James *Princ. Psychol.* I. xii. 472 Our doctrine.. of the 'fringe' leads to a perfectly satisfactory decision of the nominalistic and conceptualistic controversy, so far as it touches psychology. **1935** *Mind* XLIV. 116 C. I. Lewis's 'conceptualistic pragmatism'.. turns out to be sheer empiricism. **1961** Y. Olsson *Syntax Eng. Verb* vii. 201 Zero-linking is the result of different criteria from those conceptualistically applied in distinguishing between 'ingressive' and 'effective'.

conceptu'ality. *rare.* [f. CONCEPTUAL + -ITY.] The faculty of forming conceptions.

1838 I. Taylor *Home Educ.* 319 Coneeptuality is passive, or chiefly so.

conceptualize (kən'sɛptjuːəlaɪz), *v.* [f. CONCEPTUAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To form a concept or idea of. Also *absol.*

1909 W. James *Pluralistic Universe* vi. 253 When we conceptualize, we cut out and fix, and exclude everything but what we have fixed. **1912** Von Hügel *Eternal Life* x. 293 The reality which intuition grasps, and which is thus to be conceptualized, contains some permanence. **1927** *Brit. Weekly* 3 Feb. 462/1 Jesus is lost in the attempt to conceptualise Him. **1936** *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 222/2 Did the painter tend to conceptualize its initial visual actuality. **1937** R. H. Lowie *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* xii. 209 He labels the source of his emotion by some word describing the extraordinariness he feels, and cares not in the least about accurately conceptualizing it in the abstract. **1950** *Theology* LIII. 131 Essence can be conceptualized, but existence can only be affirmed. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Nov. 639/3 Mrs. Moskowitz still struggles to conceptualize; Miss Caravello still upholds the culture of the Latins.

Hence **con'ceptualized** *ppl. a.*; **con'ceptualizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **con,ceptua'lizable** *a.*; **con,ceptuali'zation**.

1878 S. H. Hodgson *Phil. Reflection* I. II. v. 325 The conceptualising process.. lands us in the Aristotelian distinction of *genus, differentia*, and *species*, which may be.. called the logical categories. These categories are not found ready made in thought, but are products of the process of conceptualising the chains of perceptual redintegration. **1896** W. Caldwell *Schopenhauer's Syst.* iii. 116 He found in conceptions only the form of philosophy—philosophy being a *conceptualised* or generalised statement of the matter of our knowledge, of ordinary reality. **1909** W. James *Pluralistic Universe* vii. 290 Vainly seeking to describe by concepts and words what I say at the same time exceeds either conceptualization or verbalization. *Ibid.* viii. 326 Artificial products of the conceptualizing faculty. **1929** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Dec. 1046 The formally colder conceptualization of the 'Philebus'. **1949** Koestler *Insight & Outlook* xxiv. 345 The primitive poetic quality of the Bushman language as compared to the conceptualized statement is obvious. **1950** *Theology* LIII. 132 What however will be the result of this if there are important aspects of reality which are *not* clearly conceptualizable? **1957** L. F. Brosnahan *Genes & Phonemes* 8 The psychologist.. is able to analyse the mode of operation of any sensory apparatus into a series of processes, namely, those of perceptual selection and organisation, perceptual generalisation, and, on the border between perception and thought, that of conceptualisation.

conceptually (kən'sɛptjuːəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONCEPTUAL + -LY².] As a concept.

1890 W. James *Princ. Psychol.* I. xi. 405 When apprehended conceptually as a connected system, their number may be very large. **1902** *Nature* 18 Sept. 501/2 A substance is neither actually nor conceptually the sum of its radicals. **1964** M. A. K. Halliday et al. *Ling. Sciences* vi. 145 Conceptually defined categories can be held to be universal precisely because they are incapable of exact application.

concern (kən'sɜːn), *v.* Also 5 conserne, 6–7 -cerne, 7 -cearn. [ad. med.L. *concernĕre* and F. *concerner* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *concernĕre*, f. *con-* + *cernĕre* to sift, separate, distinguish, discern, perceive, see, look at, regard, have respect to. The L. lexicons quote *concernĕre* only from Augustine in the sense 'to mix, mingle together in order to sift'; but in med.L. it was evidently an intensive of *cernĕre* in various senses (cf. sense 1 below), esp. in that of 'regard, have respect or reference to' (= L. *spectāre*), in which it is quoted by Du Cange from the Laws of Majorca, *c* 1300, and from an Eng. charter of 1406. It is found in the modern Romanic langs. in the same sense from early times: cf. It. *con'cernere*, Sp. *concerner* in Florio and Minsheu.]

†**I. 1.** To distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.*

c **1450** Lydg. *Lyf of our Ladye* E iij/2 (R. suppl.), God that is eterne The trouthe of thynges clerely can conserne. **1589** Nashe *Almond for Parrot* 18 a, The true children of God can not tell how to concerne them [the wicked].

II. 2. a. *trans.* To have relation or reference to; to refer to, relate to; to be about.

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxviii. 31 Teachynge those thinges which concerned the lorde Jesus. **1586** Cogan *Haven Health* i. (1636) 7 The place where exercise is to bee used doth chiefly concerne the aire. **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 30 Say on (my Lord of Westmorland) in peace, What doth concern your coming. **1631** Gouge *God's Arrows* III. *Ep. Ded.* 5/2 The principal points herein handled.. concerne Prayer. **1632** Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 67, I will, that shee bee yours for as much as concernes me. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess.* Wks. I. 99 Prudence concerns the present time, persons, property, and existing forms.

†**b.** To belong; to appertain. *Obs. rare.*

1658 S. Richardson *Form. Hell* in *Phenix* II. 450, I appeal to the learned in the languages, for to them concerneth the decision of the signification of words.

c. *as concerns* (= *as it concerns*): with regard to; in reference to; as respects.

1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 21 As concerns their demands. **1873** F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally.. may be expressed prepositively.

3. To affect (things, or persons passively); to have a bearing or influence on; to involve.

[**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, Some lawes perteyneth onely to London, whiche onely byndeth the same Cite, and concerneth nothynge Yorke or Brystowe]. **1586** Thynne in *Holinshed* II. 405 Such things as.. concerne the honour of the Scotish nation. **1662** Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 24 His [Adam's] unhappy fall did so much concern his rare and infused habits. [**1701** W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* vi. 87 This war equally concerns us all.]

4. a. To be of importance to; to be the concern or business of. (Often with quasi-*impers.* const., the subject being a phrase or clause.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 78 It concernes me To looke into the bottome of my place. **1604** —— *Oth.* I. iii. 22 Th'importancie of Cyprus to the Turke.. it more concernes the Turke then Rhodes. **1667** Milton *P.L.* VII. 82 Things above Earthly thought, which yet concernd Our knowing. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 290 ¶ 1 Domestick Virtues concern all the World. **1732** Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 165 If the use be mine, can it concern one, Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon? **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 17 Here is a picture! It concerns my countrymen to contemplate well the features of it. **1869** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 249 A quarrel which concerned neither himself nor his country.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To be of importance, to matter. Also with *unto*. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 147 Trip and goe my sweete, deliuer this Paper into the hand of the King, it may concerne much. **1591** —— *Two Gent.* II. ii. 77 Madam, it will not lye where it concerns, Vnlesse it haue a false Interpreter. —— *1 Hen. VI*, V. iii. 116 Why what concernes his freedome vnto mee? **1679** Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1882) III. 463 If places bee sould or given by favor only, such virtues will concerne butt contingently.

c. Phr. *to whom it may concern*: a formulaic phrase used of a statement, testimonial, etc.

1868 Dickens *Let.* 26 Apr. (1960) 281 The Russia is a magnificent ship... To whom it may concern, report the Russia in the highest terms. **1924** *Amer. Mercury* I. 343/2 In W. W. Western's 'To Whom It May Concern: A Poem on the Times' Byron's manner and method are put to queer uses.

†**5.** *trans.* To engage the attention of; to affect with consideration, care, or solicitude; to trouble. *Obs.* in *active.*

c **1592** Marlowe *Jew Malta* I. ii, Now, then, here know that it concerneth us. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 87 Which to deny, concernes more than auailes. **1641** Bp. Hall *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 374 These opinions, which have no reason to concern us. **1749** R. Goadby *B.M. Carew* 174 This greatly surpriz'd and concerned Mr. Carew.

†6. a. To bring into relation, cause to have a part or share *in*; to engage, implicate, mix up. *Obs.* in *active*.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 18 To concern the Author in the Non-Conformists, that may have reflected any where. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 150 Those mechanick Theists.. Affect to concern the Deity as little as possible in mundane affairs. **1679** EVERARO *Prot. Princes Europe* 11 France made its Treaty.. with the House of Austria, without concerning the Grisons therein.

b. refl. *to concern oneself*: to interest oneself *with*, *in*, *about*, *to do a thing*; to engage, take up, or trouble oneself; to take or have any concern.

1634 tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 365 One concerning itselfe in this sort. **1676** C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 129 Hee doth of late more publickly concerne himself in state affairs. **1682** DRYDEN *Rel. Laici* Pref., I ought not to have concerned myself with [such] speculations. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. H. Soc.) III. 485 I will not concern myself in this Affair. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Providence.. concerns itself to own and assert the interests of religion. **1791** COWPER *Comm. Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 336 There is nothing about which the heart of man concerns itself so little. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 270 Celsus.. was a man.. unlikely to concern himself with vice and folly.

7. In the imperative = 'Confound!' cf. CONCERNED 3. *dial.*

1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* x. 384 Concern it, *Dinah*, says I, why if you was to eat all the good things what would there be left for me? **1832** J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* II. xvii. 222 'Consarn his pictur!' said Jeff. **1844** 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N.Y.* I. 107 Somehow that tarnal Count, consarn him, put me all out on my natural reckoning. *a* **1852** MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott P.* (1883) i. 8 He only said, says he, 'Consarn it.' **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Consarn you*, an objurgation equivalent to 'confound you'. Also in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Gloss.* of *Leicester*, *Cheshire*, etc.

III. Passive, *to be concerned.*

This occurs in some senses which are non-existent or obsolete in the active; in other senses it is much more used than the active.

†8. To be under the responsibility or obligation; to have it as one's business. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 125 Princes are concerned to bee warie and careful, that they admit no such strangers.. where.. the Commmon-weal may receiv any damage thereby. **1659** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 457 That gentleman will be concerned to name them in a fitter season. **1735** J. PRICE *Stone Br. Thames* 16, I shall think myself concern'd to pursue my Thoughts upon this Subject.

9. To feel interested, to be solicitous, to care. (Cf. 5.)

1664-5 LD. WINDSOR in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 46 Without letting Sir Charles Lytleton know I am att all concearned for it. **1671** SIR C. LYTTLETON *Ibid.* 63, I had a letter.. from one a little concerned to have it so. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 77 The said Ten being not concerned to increase their Territory. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 151 We are concern'd to tell you of it. **1734** BERKELEY *Analyst* §20, I am not concerned about the truth of your theorems. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 268, I am not concerned to tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory.

10. a. To be troubled or distressed either with anxiety, or sorrow for misfortune. (Cf. 5.)

a **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 249 He is not concern'd, if the King forbids him to believe in Christ. **1693** *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 414, I.. am Concerned to see the time goe away and nothing done. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 479 I am concern'd at this Proceeding, and indeed take it very unkindly. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. (1775) III. 106 I never was more concerned at any thing in my life. **1805** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 518 The Governor-General is concerned to state that neither of the other attacks succeeded. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 73 We are concerned that any Christian divine can so torture and desecrate the names of virtue.

†b. Used of physical distress. *Obs.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 5 *foot-note*, In one.. Compressing Engine I closely shut up a sparrow, without forcing any Air in; and in less than an Hour the Bird began to pant, and be concerned.

11. a. To be in a relation of practical connexion with; to have to do *with*; to have a part or share in; to be engaged *in*, *with* (†*against*). (Cf. 6.)

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those, that are concerned in one another's Love.. are never quiet, but always catterwalling. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 15 Any Body, that has ever been concern'd in a Patent. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶9 Those Gentlemen who are concerned with me in this Work. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. x, An attorney may feel all the miseries and distresses of his fellow creatures, provided he happens not to be concerned against them. **1836** PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. 275 The inquiry with which I am now concerned. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 224 Music is concerned with harmony and rhythm. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Persons prominently concerned in conducting the affairs of the country.

b. *esp.* To be implicated, or involved *in*, to have to do with (anything culpable).

1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 176 Under suspition of being Carnally concerned with a Woman Servt. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶1 Intrigues which no one will believe I ever was concerned in. **1717** *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 21 Some of their men were concern'd in the killing of the sd. Catamba Indians. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 122 Accused of being concerned in a riot. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 Among the persons concerned in the Rye House plot.

12. a. Of things: To be involved or engaged in any action.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §125 All delays were dangerous, in a case where winds and tides were concerned. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 34 The small part of any curved surface.. which is concerned in refracting it, may be regarded as a plane. **1846** MILL *Logic* Introd. §7 There are other more elementary processes, concerned in all thinking.

b. To be involved in a risk; to be at stake.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 501 The honour of their order is concerned in every member of it. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. vii, A secret in which her honour, and consequently her life, was concerned. **1862** W. COLLINS *No Name* iv. 5 My honour is concerned in bowling out Mrs. Lecount.

13. To be under relations of any kind; to be affected, or liable to be affected. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 627 In such a cause the state itself is highly concerned in the event. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 542 What has passed in Parliament respecting me, has not given me one moment's concern as far as I am personally concerned. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 32 As far as he is himself concerned the capitalist takes.. a more interesting aspect. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 253 A matter in which religious duty and public policy were concerned.

concern (kən'sɜ:n), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: the relation of sense between the vb. and sb. corresponded originally to that between vb. and sb. in *regard*, *respect*. There is no corresponding sb. in Fr.

The use of *concern* instead of *concernment* in R. Boyle's *Parthenissa* was thus censured in 1655 by Dorothy Osborne, *Lett.* li. (1888) 238, 'Another fault I find, too, in the style —'tis affected.. *My concern* or *of great concern* is, it seems [*i.e.* to Boyle], properer than *concernment*'.]

I. A relation objective or subjective.

†1. a. Regard, respect, reference; concernment. *in that concern*: in regard or respect to that. *Obs.*

1589 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 228. III. 29 We.. desyring you to interpone your gud will.. to thair expeditcoun and furtherance in that concerne. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 409, I would not exclude the Persian from the Concern of this sixth Vial. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 96 Men of good observation to inspect into matters of this Concern.

b. Relation; concernment.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 73 It is connected with every stage of the Sacred History; but its special concern is with the period preceding the Exodus.

2. *of concern*: of relation *to* some one; *esp.* of important relation, of importance, of interest.

1655 [see note in Etymol.]. **1666** SIR J. TALBOT in *Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 369 He hath some affaires of Concerne to you to acquaint you of. **1674** ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 27 Those things which in their nature were of common concern unto all. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 So he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. To Rdr. (1709) 4 A Cause of Concern ought to be pleaded to Advantage. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 78 Truly this is a matter of some concern. **1869** HAODAN *Apost. Success.* iii. (1879) 57 A truth of deep concern to men's souls.

3. a. A relation of practical intercourse with (anyone). *pl.* Transactions, business relations.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 98 He had concerns with the Mamertines of Messana. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. (1775) III. 129, I know Mr. Nightingale.. and have formerly had concerns with him. **1790** COWPER *Odyss.* III. 90 Come ye to transact concerns Commercial? **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 224 In all concerns was Stephen just and true.

b. *to have no concern* (formerly *concerns*) *with*: to have nothing to do with.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 26 He often declared that he would have no concerns with me when we came to sea. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. iii. §7 We have no concern here with this controversy. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 464 The process, being ideal, has no concern either with observations or experiments. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 359 With these rulers of Bernicia I have no concern.

4. a. A relation of connexion or active interest in an act or affair; interest, share, position of being concerned *in*; as, *to have a concern in*.

1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 102 The Son's concern in the Work of Creation. **1805** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 511 The Acting Resident did not suspect that.. Scindiah had any concern in this outrage. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, How many gentlemen.. took a concern in the.. undertaking of 1745. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 302 Motives of humanity had not the smallest concern in the business.

†b. A financial or commercial interest or share.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 284 He has a concern in a ship, which will sail in a month. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 170 He appears too to have had some concern in a manufacture of tapestry.

5. a. Interest, solicitous regard, solicitude, anxiety; anxious, uneasy, or troubled state of mind, arising from regard to or interest in any person or thing. (Viewed as a *condition* that one is *in* or *under*, a sentiment that one *has*, *shows*, etc.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 709 Without concern he hears.. Of.. distant war. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 243 Jove, in great Concern, convokes a Council in the Milky-Way. **1707** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 214 During their absence, I was under the greatest concern of mind that ever I knew in my life. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Postillion*, The concern which the poor fellow's story threw me into. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 28 I noticed an expression of concern upon his countenance. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Deep concern for human souls.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) ? *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 101 If so be what is said of us be false, so soon as we shew a concern at it, we make it suspected for Truth. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* I. v, O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns And gentle wishes follow me to battel! **1769** *Junius' Lett.* i. 2 Every man who pretends to a concern for the public welfare.

c. Among Quakers, a conviction of the divine will.

1707 in *Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 214 During their absence, I was under the greatest concern of mind that ever I knew in my life. **1772** A. HUNTER *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Fithian's Jrnl. & Lett.* (1900) 22 Our orations are put off lest they should do some harm to some under concern. **1838** J. F. COOPER *Home as Found* xvi, 'Have you heard that Grace is under concern?'.. 'Not under the church parson's, I'll engage; no one ever heard of a real.. conversion under his ministery.' **1875** MRS. STOWE *We & Neighbors* xv. 172 If your friend Sibyl should have a 'concern' laid on her for your Mr. St. John, she would tell him some wholesome truths. **1933** A. N. WHITEHEAD *Adv. Ideas* xi. 178 Thus the Quaker word 'concern'.. is more fitted to express this fundamental structure. The occasion as subject has a 'concern' for the object. **1949** *Friend* 17 June 495/2 Love (as God loves, not as man loves) for other people, linked with a sense of responsibility—not such responsibility as John Smith can feel but as God's hands and feet can feel—that is 'concern'. **1966** E. H. JONES *Margery Fry* v. 46 She did not .. experience in Meeting or elsewhere that spiritual communion which was supposed to nourish 'concerns'.

II. A matter that concerns.

6. a. A matter or subject that relates or appertains to some person or thing, an affair. †*general* or *public concern*: the commonwealth, *res publica*.

1707 FREINO *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 174 To lay down my Life.. if my preservation were not of greater use to the General concern. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 200 He saw what an important concern the administration was. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 219 Zealous as she was for the public concern. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. *Conclus.*, I have.. neglected almost every other concern in trying to find it out.

b. *pl.* Affairs.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 46 The Hall in which are Heard all Concerns in Law. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 84 He often inspected the Accompts of his sister.. and had a great care of her concerns. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 87. 226 The least Judgment or Discretion in the Common Concerns of Life. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 That strong inclination most have to be talking of the concerns.. of their neighbour. **1813** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 107, I can interfere in no manner whatever in the internal concerns of the country. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi, Of needful things and every-day concerns. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 28 The application of individual energy and thought to public concerns.

7. a. A matter or subject that affects or touches one, and that ought to engage one's active interest and attention. *esp.* with possessive, *my concern*: my business, a matter affecting me, or in which I have ground of interference.

a **1700** DRYDEN (J.), 'Tis all mankind's concern that he should live. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 Which are the common and greatest concern of all Christians. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 17 That is their concern. **1850** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. (1851) 215 Their performance, in many cases, becomes a national concern. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 9 What concern is it of yours? **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 287 It is no concern of mine.

b. Hence, A subject that does excite one's interest, attention, and care; a subject about which one concerns himself. (Cf. 5.)

a **1831** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 71 To keep his own vineyard was his first and great concern. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 89 But it was the work he had been set to do; and his concern was only to execute it as completely as possible.

8. *pl.* a. Things that belong to one; belongings. *Obs.* b. Things appertaining to any work, appurtenances. *rare.* c. Persons belonging to one; 'relations', relatives. *Sc. dial.*

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 321 That afternoon he removed his concerns out of the office. **1818** B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 236 Nor were the concerns for scientific observation overlooked. **1818** *Edin. Mag.* 330 (Jam.) They appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language concerns) and declared to them their state.

†9. A property, an estate. Now *dial.*

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Concern*, a little estate. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Consahn*, an estate, a property. 'Ah've bowt a nice consahn at Hedon.'

10. A business organization; a business, a firm; a commercial or manufacturing establishment.

So long as a partnership firm consists of the original partners, it is called *first concern*; on a change in the firm, occurring by the retirement or accession of any partner, or by change of position among the partners, it is called *second concern*; so *third, fourth concern*, etc.

1681 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* II. 159 If Things in the Iron Concern are as you say, the whole Country suffers much by it. **1800** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 722 [They] can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern. **1857** C. BRONTË *Professor* I. ii. 22 A dense, permanent vapour brooded over this locality—there lay Edward's 'Concern'. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* i. 32 The bank received back its own with interest, and subsequently became a flourishing concern. **1885** *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 463 The directors did not.. know that the concern was going to fail.

11. *familiarly*. A material contrivance or object; *esp.* one that is complicated or cumbrous: usually with some amount of depreciation (*esp.* if applied to a person); cf. *affair*, *article*, *thing*.

1824 A. CONSTABLE *Let.* 2 Aug. in *Corr. J. Constable* (1962) 216 Mary sends the greys.. to take her into the street by which means Ann has the first ride in the new concern. **1834** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 12 A steel-pen, which is a very unpliable concern. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvi, A tin concern, something like a chimney-cowl. **1856** KANE *Arct.*

Expl. I. xxvii. 359 A moment's check would plunge the whole concern into the rapid tide-way. **1856** MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. i. 16 No, I'm not, Harry; I am a selfish little concern. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xxix. 636 The two old men ..with their butcher knives hacked out two concerns, which might serve in a rude fashion for oars. **1889** 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Broomsedge Cove* xii. 224 The old doctor, ez seems to be a good, useful kind o' consarn.

12. An 'affair' not more definitely characterized; *e.g.* an intrigue, disturbance, etc. Now chiefly *dial.*

1690 J. WILSON *Belphegor* (Dram. Restoration 296) It is not long since I had a concern with a signiora. **1877** *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Consarn,* an intrigue. 'They'd a consarn together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.' **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, 'It's a queer consahn that of awd Smith and his men.' **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk., Concern,* row, quarrel, disturbance. 'There was a pretty consarn sure 'nough, last night.'

con'cernable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CONCERN *v.* + -ABLE.] Solicitous, desirous.

1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 84 I was not concernable to let her see me.

†con'cernance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. obs. F. *concernence*: see -ENCE.] = CONCERNMENT.

1644 HAMMOND *Catech.* Wks. 1684 IV. III. ii. 74 Importunity, i.e. frequent coming to God in prayer..and with the concernance of those things which we may ask and obtain.

†con'cernancy. *Obs.*$^{-1}$. ? = CONCERNMENT.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 128 (Qq.), *Osr.* Your lordship speaks most infallibly of him. *Ham.* The concernancy, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

concerned (kən'sɜ:nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCERN *v.*]

1. a. Affected, interested, involved; troubled, vexed, anxious; showing concern.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 766 With concern'd haste her thoughtful Looks she rais'd. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xxii. (1881) 142 To see the heirs and concerned relations gratulating themselves. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶4 Taking him aside with a grave concerned countenance. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 128 He was greatly concerned. **1832** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 877 The more concerned spectators were not without fear.

b. Used *absol.*, and hence formerly with *pl.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 An Instance..wherein the Concerned agreed that the Goods..should be rated at first Cost. *Ibid.* I. 236 Arbitrators were fixed upon..Mr. N. M. for the Concerneds in the Prize.

c. (See quot.)

1949 *Friend* 17 June 495/1 'Concerned' in the Quaker sense really means being captured or consumed by the love of God, and directing that love towards some area of need among men.

d. Socially 'aware'; actively involved in social or moral issues. Cf. CARING *ppl. a.*

1961 *Mem. & Proc. Manchester Lit. & Philos. Soc.* CIII. 59 J. K. Galbraith..looked forward to Kennedy and those associated with him as people who would be 'concerned' in the sense of deeply and compassionately aware that there are problems..which need to be met. **1970** *Time* 13 July NY4/2 What of our idealistic, 'concerned' youth? Do we see them demonstrating and protesting against the inhumanities perpetrated by the Viet Cong..? No, sir, they are much too busy..finding fault with America's defense of democracy. **1971** *It* 2–16 June 14/1 The group of citizens usually called 'concerned liberals'..have in fact for years been consciously limiting the size of their families to no more than two children. **1978** *Detroit Free Press* 5 Mar. (Parade Suppl.) 24/1 The flood of letters..represents all segments of the education and health communities—superintendents, principals, teachers, students, doctors, nurses and concerned citizens at large. **1983** *Times* 30 Mar. 10/5 One which was new to me was the Association of Concerned Scientists, which views Reagan's plans with what can only be described as concern. **1986** *Times* 30 Apr. 12/6 The people concerned are caring, concerned and aware—and you haven't the faintest idea what they're talking about.

2. ***concerned with (in) drink or liquor***: having had too much to do with it; the worse for liquor; also simply *concerned.* Now *vulgar* or *dial.* (Cf. CONCERN *v.* 11 b.)

1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 71 Mr. Anthony Turner came to 'the Lobster' about eleven at night ..much concerned in drink. **1723** SWIFT *Cook-maid's Let.*, Drunk or sober..Not that..his reverence was ever concern'd to my knowledge. **1731** *Wentworth Papers* 3 Aug. (1883) 472, I had made a full resolution never to be concern'd in liquor again. **1752** E. MURRAY in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 392/2 He thought the pannel was a little concerned with drink. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. iii. 3 (D.) She's a light-skirts! yea, and at this present A little, as you see, concerned with liquor. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 30 *Concerned in Liquor*..one of the many expressions used in Sussex to avoid the word 'drunk'.

3. U.S. *slang.* Confounded, deuced. Also *adv.*

1834 SEBA SMITH *Sel. Lett. Downing* Pref. p. vi, The vetoe, which is a consarnt good thing. **1851** *Southern Lit. Messenger* Mar. (De Vere), That's a concerned ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know. *a* **1852** MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott P.* (1883) ii. 8 But that's the consarndest lie that ever was told. **1887** M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 405 I've always heard tell that there was two kinds of old maids—old maids an' consarned old maids.

concernedly (kən'sɜ:nɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a concerned manner; with concern.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 335 Udozia..concernedly consider'd the generous Ventidius's Picture. *a* **1674** CLARENDON (J.), They had more positively and concernedly wedded his cause. **1698** FROGER *Voy.* 104 Which made..the Portuguese to murmur, and concernedly to say, That it was not to be endured.

concernedness (kən'sɜ:nɪdnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being concerned; concern.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 8 Out of a hearty concernedness and jealousy for the honour of religion. **1686** HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 169 How shall I testifie my concernedness at the sufferings of the Lord? **1699** J. BARRY *Cordial for Sin-desp. Soul* (1802) 32 The concernedness of each party appeared in striving to get and keep the start.

†con'cerner. *Obs.* [f. CONCERN *v.* + -ER¹.] One who is concerned, or has to do with another.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. i, He..was enter'd Among the philosophical Madams; was as great with them as their concerners. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 117 Bad Wives, Elder Brothers, tough Predecessors..all which are condemned in the wishes of their concerners.

†con'cerning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] **a.** The taking of concern. **b.** Concernment; relation, reference. **c.** A matter that concerns one; a concern.

1594 O. B. (*title*), Questions of profitable and pleasant concernings, on the Display of vaine life. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 191 'Twere good you let him know, For who..Would from a Paddocke..Such deere concernings hide. **1603** —— *Meas. for M.* I. i. 57 We shall write to you..and our concernings shall importune. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 274 One memorable act..which though single in it self, was plurall in the concernings thereof.

concerning (kən'sɜ:nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That is of concern, that gives cause for consideration; important, weighty. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 157 When fasting is in order to greater and more concerning purposes, it puts on more religion. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 The Lords had a more concerning interest in the Prerogative. **1662** MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 8, I could not conceal so concerning a Truth. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Lady L. speaking..on this concerning subject. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 6 To utter all my meditations on this most concerning point.

b. That gives cause for anxiety or distress.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 159, I cannot bear anything that is the least concerning to you.

2. As a pres. pple., *concerning* may be joined to its verbal object, and the whole combination used adjectively, as in ***all-concerning***, ***soul-concerning***, etc.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 425 But oh! remember ye, And in their generation let your sons Transmit to theirs the all-concerning truth. **1869** HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 7 Those..soul-concerning doctrines.

concerning (kən'sɜ:nɪŋ), *prep.* [The pres. pple. of CONCERN *v.* in sense 2, used at length without reference to any subject, and retaining its verbal object: cf. the series, 'a matter intimately concerning your friend', 'he made to me a communication concerning your friend', 'I will communicate with you concerning your friend', where *concerning* is, in the first the participle, in the third a preposition, in the second transitional, 'your friend' being its object in all.

Cf. the similar use of *regarding, touching*: so mod.F. *concernant, touchant.* See also *according to, during, notwithstanding, pending,* in which prepositions, or prepositional phrases have in different ways arisen out of participles.]

1. (*introductory.*) Where *concerning* agrees with a preceding sb. expressed, and may be rendered *that concern(s), that relates to.* (But since 1600, at least, treated as in 2.)

a **1425** RYMER *Fœdera* IX. 918/1 In all manere of thynges concernyng th' Exercice of Governance. **1503–4** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 35 §2 All the evydences chartres and munymentes concernyng the premysses. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The sentences of illumyned doctours concernynge perfeccyon. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 To enquire out the matter concernyng them that were consentyng to Beckets death. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 6 Some things of weight that taske our thoughts, concerning vs and France. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 54 What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning Wilde-fowle? **1625** BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 423 We shall therefore speake a few words, concerning the Unity of the Church. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 A law concerning Leather, or any other Commodity. **1765** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 204 As to all my proceedings here concerning the press.

†b. So ***concerning unto***. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Ep. 2 Some thyng..in writyng..concernyng unto this mater.

2. Where *concerning* does not agree with a preceding sb. expressed, and becomes entirely prepositional = Regarding, touching, in reference or relation to; about; of (as in quot. 1865). (Now rather formal and literary: perh. never colloquial.)

1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* xvi. 1 Concernynge [TINDALE of] the gadderynge that is made for the sayntes. **1541** —— *Old Faith* ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 63 Concerning the coming of John the Baptist. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 228 But that is not the question; the question is concerning your marriage. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 11, I spake it not to you concerning bread. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251, I asked him concerning the natives. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶11 Every servant..was examined concerning his departure. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 He will make no inquiries concerning you. **1822** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 2 A point concerning which..biographers have not been able to satisfy themselves. **1865** R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* i. (1877) 15 What has been said concerning the greatness and glory of Christ.

3. The sense 'as it concerns, as it relates to, as to' (L. *quo-ad, quantum ad*, F. *quant à*), was formerly expressed by *concerning* alone, but usually by *as concerning.* (Now, more usually *as it concerns, as concerns, as regards.*)

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 120 That Christ was ordained, concerning his humanity and not concerning the Godhead. **1611** BIBLE *Philipp.* iii. 6 As touching the law, a Pharise; concerning zeale, persecuting the Church; touching the righteousnesse which is in the Law, blameless [Greek κατὰ, Rhem. according to, *Revised* as touching]. **1656** COWLEY *Misc., Reason* (1669) 27 When we trust Men concerning God, we then Trust not God concerning Men.

b. 1526–34 TINDALE *Philipp.* iii. 5 As concernynge the lawe, a pharisaye, and as concernynge ferventnes, I persecuted the congregation. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 203 The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Iaquenetta. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 5 Of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came. **1792** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 442 Their government, or policy, as concerning themselves or other nations. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Import. Col. Corn,* Its effect is perhaps..overrated, as concerning the direct cost of wrought goods.

†4. *Concerning* might formerly be followed by an infin., or by a subord. clause; ***concerning for*** was used = 'as to'. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 28 a, Iohns disciples did enuye Iesu, forasmuche as concernyng he hymself was lately baptyzed of Iohn, and had behaued hymself as though he had been his disciple..he would now sodainly make himself equal to him. **1560** P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b, Concerning to learne how to handle the weapons. *Ibid.* 86 a, Concerning for other consideracions, they had twoo principall. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 34 As concerning that he raised him vp from the dead.

†con'cerningly, *adv. Obs.* [f. the adj. + -LY².] In a manner that concerns or involves concern.

1643 *Plain English* 27 It will now be found most concerningly necessary to looke at the present Army..as the best ground-work of safety. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 21, I am..more concerningly persuaded of them, than of any thing I see or know.

con'cerningness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of concerning or affecting; importance, import; bearing, application.

c **1814** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 70 A truth, the power and special concerningness of which..depends on our knowledge of the whole.

con'cernless, *a. rare.* [f. CONCERN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without concern; absolutely unconcerned.

1721 CIBBER *Parolla* v, In ev'ry Thing the Course of Nature still Keeps duly on, concernless in its Road.

concernment (kən'sɜ:nmənt). [f. CONCERN *v.* + -MENT.]

†1. A matter concerning, or having relation to, any person or thing; a matter appertaining. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1660) 417 Of whose creation, privileges, and other concernments you may be more fully satisfied in a Supplement to this Book. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 Other concernments there are of the Elephant, which might admit of discourse. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A vj, In Concernments of Physick and their own Health. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 541 The delights, commodities, mysteries, with other concernments of this order.

†2. A matter in which any one has or takes an interest; an interest. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 292 He that minds his own..and but seldom intrudes upon the concernments of others. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388, I presume the concernments of the poor are well cared for. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. Wks. (1813) 96 Those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments. **1867** BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 194 The very highest concernments of his nature.

3. An affair, business, concern.

1621 JAS. I *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 59 To promote..our concernments with his Majesty. **1662** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Pref., I do not think it my Concernment to defend it. **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. iii. Introd., In our civil concernments; as well as in matters of learning. **1816** SCOTT *Tales of Landl.* Ser. I. Introd., Men..travelling on their concernments of business. **1859** TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. xi. 163 He was now a man of many concernments. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Consarnment,* concern; business. 'I toud 'im it wuz no consarnment o' mine'.

4. The fact of concerning or having reference; relation, bearing, application, connexion. Commonly after *of*, as 'a matter of public concernment', *i.e.* that concerns the public.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 31 In any matters of particular concernment. **1659** J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 386 A message of very sad concernment. **1692** BP. ROCHESTER *Wicked Contriv.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 497 Mr. Dyve..found nothing in them [letters] but matters of private concernment. **1694** BURTHOGGE *Reason* 111 Mind..free from all concretion or concernment with matter. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. §5 (1862) 342 Crimes were thus regarded as matters of private concernment, with which the injured parties alone had to do. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 206 The dative is the case of general relation or concernment.

5. The quality of concerning or being important to persons, etc.; importance, weight, moment.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 270 The number and concernment are lesse than what are injured by corrupted Historians. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. §3 (1692) 90 No Person of common Understanding will conclude an Equal Weight or Concernment in these things. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 184 Their own concernment and importance will be enough to recommend them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iv, Upon the account of both the certainty and the concernment of them [objects of faith].

b. *esp.* in the attrib. phrases, *of concernment, of great, special, vital* (etc.) *concernment.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 202 The question here that is only of concernment is..by whom it was reserved. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25/3 To take some Iland of concernment in those Parts. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* III. (1757) 206 Posts of too much concernment for their capacities. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* ii. 230 Of great concernment, that the..charter should be kept safe. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. 56 Secrets of highest concernment. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. Matter of vital concernment.

†**6.** A relation of being objectively interested *in* any matter; interest. *to have* (*a*) *concernment*: to be concerned or interested (*in*). *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. §1. 1 The act was yours; the concernment the whole Churches. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 109 Our concernment in the incarnation was farre greater then the Angels, and yet how doe their thanks surmount ours? 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 300, I shall not neglect to give you notice of what is done among us, where you have so much concernment. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 The King of England..having..most Concernment to be more considerable at Sea than any other Prince or State.

7. A concerning oneself *with* or being concerned *in* anything; interference. *to have concernment with*: to have to do with.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 25/2 And married a beautiful young Lady..without any other approbation of her Father, or concernment in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence after they were married. 1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 454, I offered your tract to divers booksellers, who refused a concernment in it. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 98 The works of men can have no concernment in it. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iv. §2 The greatest men..whom modern Europe has produced in concernment with the arts. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 58 The brew-house was managed..without any concernment of his father therein.

8. A feeling of interest, solicitude, anxiety, etc.

1652 SIR C. COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* I. 7 Observing with more attention since with more concernment. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 713 Your Concernments for her Misfortunes will put a Period to them. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 164 The King of Poland testified to them a sensible concernment at what had passed. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) III. 368 The suppos'd concernment of the Fiend For his revenge alone. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 186 If some concernment for a mother's right Deep preys upon you.

concert ('kɒnsət), *sb.* [a. F. *concert* (16th c.), ad. It. *concerto* concert, harmony, f. *concertare* to CONCERT. At its first adoption this word was confounded with the earlier word CONSORT, which was constantly written for it down to the Restoration, and often later; *e.g.*

1611 COTGR., *Concert de Musique*, a consort of Musicke.]

1. a. Agreement of two or more persons or parties in a plan, design, or enterprise; union formed by such mutual agreement; accordance, harmony.

[1590-1793 see CONSORT 2.]

1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *naivete, ennui, bizarre, concert*..let us therefore..make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. Wks.* (1731) II. 86 He..press'd us to a Concert for the Defence of Flanders. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* II. vi. 376 By concert and agreement. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 342 They act together from instinct..rather than from any formal concert. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 13 The total want of..concert or collusion. 1884 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/2 Is there a perfect European Concert?

b. *esp.* in phrase *in concert* (*with*).

[1634-1793 see CONSORT 2 b.]

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487. ¶10 When she [the Soul] operates more in concert with the Body. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 390 They did not write in concert. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxv. 360 The envoys did not act in concert with one another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 We worked in concert for a few days.

c. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, orderly union or combination (of things). (Influenced by 2, 2 b.)

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 28 Concert is an order formed of several harmonies of various kinds..Every particular Work of Nature presents.. harmonies, consonances, contrasts; and forms a real concert.

d. Phr. *the Concert of Europe.*

1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. Midlothian* 89 My third sound principle is to take care to cultivate and maintain to the utmost the concert of Europe, to keep the Powers of Europe together. 1897 BALFOUR in *Times* 17 Feb. 8/3 It is absolutely impossible that you should keep the Concert of Europe going for some purposes connected with the Ottoman Empire, and not going for all purposes. 1897 MARQUIS OF SALISBURY in *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 8/1, I feel it is our duty to sustain the federated action of Europe. I think it has suffered by the somewhat absurd name which has been given to it—the concert of Europe. 1901 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. IV. XCII. 184 He attributes all our misfortunes to the Concert of Europe. Sir, the Concert is not perfect as an international instrument. 1944 H. NICOLSON *Let.* 18 Jan. (1967) II. 345 He says that the Russians want very much to be admitted as a civilised member of the Concert of Europe. 'They want to belong to the Club.' 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 683/1 Interstate relationship in the 19th century was regulated at the top level by an international organization which came to be known as the concert of Europe. The concert was in origin an alliance of the other European great powers against Napoleonic France.

†**2. a.** Accordance of voices or instruments; harmonious combination of sounds produced by a number of performers singing or playing together.

[1586-1710 see CONSORT 3, 3 b.] 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 961 Feb. 4 A rare concert of four Trumpets Marine, never heard of before in England..Every concert shall continue one hour. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 184 The prayers..are then sung in a concert of voices and instruments. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 449 Whether their concerts were composed of one and the same tone, but sung by different voices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Any combination of voices or sounds. (Now often viewed as *fig.* from 4.)

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶12 A sudden concert of terrific vociferation. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XI, The woodman's measured stroke, the regular saw, The wain slow-creaking, and the voice of man Answering his fellow..Strange concert made to those fierce Aztecas. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vi. 130 They sobbed in concert till the vehicle stopped. 1874 BRYANT *Among the Trees* 61 The linden in the fervors of July, Hums with a louder concert.

†**c.** A piece of music for several instruments; = CONCERTO (in the earlier sense). *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consort*, better Concert, (in Musick) a Piece that consists of 3 or more parts.

†**3.** A company or set of musicians; a choir. *Obs.*

[1606-1704 see CONSORT 4.] 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 353 A concert of angels made most excellent music at his grave. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The Queen ..wanting a Bass to her concert.

4. a. A musical performance (usually of a series of separate pieces) in which a number of singers or players, or both, take part; a public musical entertainment; = CONSORT 5. Also, in phr. *in concert*, of a (musical) performer or group of performers: appearing before a live audience.

[1671-1774 see CONSORT 5, and 1674 in 2 above.]

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/4 The Concerts of Musick that were held in Bow-street and in York-Buildings, are now joyn'd together. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* III. ix. 17, I am invited..to dinner, which is to be followed by a concert and a ball. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Translation*, I was going..to Martini's concert at Milan. 1855 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 97 On two separate days of next week Julien gives concerts. 1962 (*record title*) Joan Baez in concert. 1976 *Daily Record* (Glasgow) 22 Nov. 18/1 Allmusic presents The Dubliners in concert Thursday, 2nd December, at 7.30 p.m. 1978 *Tucson Mag.* Dec. 94/3 Linda Ronstadt showed up unexpectedly with the Rolling Stones last July, but she's scheduled to appear again in concert December 20 without them. 1986 *Melody Maker* 15 Nov. 18 (Advt.), Jazz legend Miles Davis in concert Sunday November 16th.

cats' concert, the noise of a number of cats wauling; any hideous combination of voices; *Dutch concert*, 'where each performer plays a different tune'. *Slang Dict.* (1864) 128.

b. A dancing performance consisting of single items, folk-dances, etc. (in contrast to a full-scale ballet). Freq. *attrib.*

1912 J. E. C. FLITCH *Mod. Dancing* xiv. 209 The next step was the giving of a public concert to make known to the larger world the rediscovery of the ancient dances. 1932 V. DANDRE *Anna Pavlova* 91 Without a company of her own Pavlova could not have given her own ballets... It would have meant limiting herself to concert programmes made up of separate dancing numbers. 1948 'LA MERI' *Sp. Dancing* viii. 95 The solo concert dance was first introduced by Isadora Duncan and Ruth St. Denis. *Ibid.*, By the time Argentina made her first world tour (1929), concert dancing was a 'fait accompli'. 1967 CHUJOY & MANCHESTER *Dance Encycl.* 218/2 Modern dancers are also called concert dancers.

5. *Comb.* as *concert-bill* (cf. *play-bill*), *-giver, -goer, -going, -hall, -music, -piece, -platform, -recital, -ticket*; **concert-grand** (*colloq.*), a grand piano of powerful and brilliant tone suitable for concerts; **concert-master** [G. *konzertmeister*], the first violin, leader of the orchestra; **concert overture**, an orchestral piece resembling an overture but intended for independent performance in a concert-hall; **concert party**, (*a*) a group of musical perfomers; (*b*) *Stock Market* [see sense 1 b], a number of parties buying shares in a company within the prescribed limits, with the intention of casting the votes thereby acquired as a single holding; (this practice is now illegal); **concert pitch**, 'a pitch slightly higher than the ordinary pitch, used at concerts for brilliancy and effect' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*); also *fig.*; **concert-room**, a large room used for concerts.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. viii. 379 They all had a *concert bill between them. 1865 *Atlantic Monthly* XV. 718, I read over the concert-bill. 1893 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 16 Dec. 795/1 An amusing concert bill of the time of Queen Anne. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 248/2 Whenever a juggler, or waxwork man, or *concert giver, takes Great Winglebury in his circuit. 1855 GEO. ELIOT in *Fraser's Mag.* July 48/1 Most London *concert-goers..think of him [*sc.* Liszt] as certainly the archimagus of pianists. 1927 *Daily Express* 4 Oct. 3/2 Among the songs which have made Mr. Weatherly's name known to millions of concert goers all over the world are 'The Midshipmite' [etc.]. 1947 C. GRAY *Contingencies* i. 46 By the 'ordinary concert-goer' we.. postulate..the audience which congregates at Promenade Concerts. 1942 E. BLOM *Music in Eng.* viii. 128 The habit of *concert-going. 1951 AUDEN *Nones* (1952) 67 The paranoic mind Of this undisciplined And concert-going age. 1746 *Ipswich Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in *Chambers's Jrnl.* (1875) 800/1 The grand *Concert-hall of vocal and instrumental music. 1869 *Broadway* I. 537/2 Concert-halls and singing-rooms are equally attractive to the middle and lower orders. 1905 *19th Cent.* Oct. 567 One central concert hall would be utterly inadequate for the requirements of London. 1946 *Penguin Music Mag.* Dec. 39 Opera-houses and concert-halls are being rebuilt or built afresh in the devastated towns. [1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 104/2 *Concertmeister*, the leader of the band, the conductor.] 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, **Concert-master*, the first violinist of an orchestra; the leader. 1927 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) 693/1 *Concert-master*, the leader, *i.e.* the first of the first violins in an orchestra, who sits next the conductor and transmits his wishes to the band. 1954 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Dec., The American use of 'Concert-master', which is also repugnant to English ears, is registered by Mr. Blom with a gentler resignation. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 679/2 A totally different type of independent overture is that of the *concert overture, of which Mendelssohn is considered to be the inventor (his *Hebrides* Overture, Dvořák's *Carnival* Overture, Brahms's *Academic Festival* Overture, &c.). 1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xi. 143 Liszt's eager listeners and friendly colleagues..tried at first to facilitate the understanding of some of Liszt's works by calling them 'concert overtures'. 1883 L. TROUBRIDGE *Jrnl.* May, in J. Hope-Nicholson *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) 163 In the evening to German Reeds *Concert Party—Corney Grain most amusing. 1895 ROBERTS & MORTON *Adv.* i. 18, I accepted an engagement from Howard Paul to join his concert-party and tour round the seaside towns. 1960 R. COLLIER *House called Memory* xii. 168 The concert party on the pier in pierrot costumes. 1980 *Times* 2 Feb. 17/7 Mr Raper will be asked to comment on whether or not he has formed a 'concert party' with Gasco Investments and various nominee shareholders in St Piran. 1984 *Financial Times* 16 Jan. 4 An inspector was appointed to determine whether Lonrho, with a 29.9 per cent stake in Fraser, had arranged a 'concert party' with other shareholders, to try to gain control of the stores group. 1767 PRIESTLEY *Present State Electr.* VIII. 717 A jar containing half a square foot of coated glass sounded F sharp, *concert pitch. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 These tones are adapted to English consort pitch. 1817 MRS. PIOZZI *Let.* 4 Jan. in *Autobiogr.* (1861) II. 188, I want something to string my spirits up to concert pitch. 1819 *Pantologia, Concert pitch* implies that..tone to which instruments are adjusted, before they can be used in concert. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 115 If a piano is tuned to exact concert pitch, the majority of voices must fall below it. 1888 BURGON *12 Good Men* II. v. 47 Screwing up to 'concert pitch'..men whose traditions were lax and unsatisfactory. 1936 *Aircraft Engin.* Oct. 273/3 Some more work is necessary..to bring it to 'concert pitch'. 1966 *Crescendo* Aug. 21/1, I enjoy playing the flute, because, although the embouchure is difficult, it's in concert pitch. 1927 *Melody Maker* Sept. 944/3 Cinema music..has a distinct appeal on the *concert platform amongst educated music-lovers. 1963 *Times* 12 Feb. 11/4 The harmonies of a concert-platform. 1907 *Public Opinion* 17 May 629/2 Performances of opera in *concert-recital form. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ballads, St. Gualberto* 23 Then had not Westminster, the house of God, Served for a *concert-room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 4/2 Concert-room music must bow to concert-room traditions. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 3 Nov. (1952) 365, I bought a *Concert Ticket & a sprig of flowers for my old age. 1852 MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 4 Sept. (1966) 197 Canon Clifton gave me a concert ticket, & as Meta had one we..went to the Concert.

concert (kən'sɜ:t), *v.* [ad. F. *concerte-r* (16th c.), ad. It. *concertare* to proportion or accord together, to agree or tune together, to sing or play in concert.

The Italian is identified by Diez with L. *concertāre* intr., to contend zealously, dispute, debate. Such a change of sense might conceivably come about through an intermediate 'argue out, settle by debate,' whence 'come to terms, arrange terms'; but evidence is wanting. Florio has, in 16th c. It., *conserto, consertare*, as parallel forms of *concerto, concertare*; these (if real words) point to L. **consertāre* freq. of *conserĕre* 'to join or fit together, connect'; the same origin has been claimed by Spanish etymologists for Sp. *concertar* which has among other senses 'to mend a thing broken'. But here the phonetic change is unexplained. Already in 16th c. It. *concerto* was associated in the musical sense with *concento* (CONCENT); Florio, 1598, gives *concerto* merely with a cross-reference to *concento*. Hence a conjecture that *concerto, concertare* were perversions of *conserto, consertare*, under the influence of *concento*: but what then of Sp. *concertar*?

In Eng. used by Barret, from It., in 1598; app. not otherwise in use till taken from Fr. nearly a century later.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To bring to agreement or unity; to unite. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 When as he cannot concert and agree them [soldiers], he is to referre them ouer vnto his Captaine. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 2 Being now concerted into a New Body.

2. a. To arrange or contrive (measures, an enterprise, etc.) by mutual agreement.

1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 47 A Design before concerted..between him and the Bishops. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 35, I have been walking, and..concerting where to see Mr. Harley. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 We began to concert measures for his coming on board with secrecy. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 21 The insurrection seems not to have been judiciously concerted.

b. Of a single person: To plan, devise, arrange.

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 498, I must now concert matters about y^t Affair. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 433 He could..concert his measures against any state.

c. *intr.* To arrange a matter by agreement *with* some one; to form plans; to act in harmony *with*.

1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond.* 174 You may concert in every thing.. with Prince Henry. **1786** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567 The gentlemen with whom we had before concerted. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781, I therefore concerted with Mr. Dilly, that I should steal away. **1796** NELSON 10 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 208 We concerted on the most proper methods for speedily executing the Vice-Roy's instructions. **1897** MARQUIS OF SALISBURY in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. IV. XLVI. 370 Our naval officers have received instructions to take no isolated action, but to concert with the naval officers of the other Powers.

3. *intr.* To sing or play in concert. *rare.*

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high. **1879** [see CONCERTING].

4. *Mus.* (*trans.*) To arrange in parts. (*nonce-use* from CONCERTED 2, q.v.)

1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 [I do not know] whether I ought to concert that first number.. or have it sung in unison.

†**II. 5.** [L. *concertāre.*] To dispute (a statement, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1689 *Apol. Failures Walker's Acc.* 11 Though Mr. Walker might modestly concert the Truth of those Passages.. yet might he at no hand dispute inserting 'em.

‖**concertante** (kontʃer'tante), *sb.* and *a. Mus.* [It. ppl. a. from *concertare* to accord or tune together.] (See quot. 1880.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concertante* (in Musick Books) signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some parts. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 669 The third act commenced with a concertante of Pleyel. **1880** PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 386 *Concertante* (Ital.). In the last century this name was given to a piece of music for orchestra in which there were parts for solo instruments, and also to compositions for several solo instruments without orchestra... In the present day the word is chiefly used as an adjective, prominent solo instrumental parts being spoken of as 'concertante parts', and a work being said to be 'in the concertante style' when it affords opportunities for the brilliant display of the powers of the performers. **1881** SIR J. BENEDICT *Weber* 72 Bouchet.. played Weber's concertant variations on a Norwegian theme with the composer.

†**concer'tation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *concertātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concertāre* to strive, contend, or dispute together, f. *con-* + *certāre* to contend.] Contention; disputation.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 239 A concertation or striuing betweene vertue and voluptuositie. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 361 *note*, The fabulous concertation at the barre of the gods. **1628** BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 28 A great concertation amongst Diuines, what should bee the formall cause of our Iustification. **1664** H. MORE *Apol.* Pref., An amicable Concertation. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 19 A curiose, jejune concertation.

†**con'certative**, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *concertātīv-us*: see prec. and -IVE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concertative*, contentious. [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

concerted (kən'sɜ:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCERT *v.*]

1. Arranged by mutual agreement; agreed upon, pre-arranged; planned, contrived; done in concert.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 6 (Seager) By concerted falsehoods. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 149 These people have certain concerted terms.. upon repeating which he [the Devil] is to appear. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* XXV, The whole was a concerted scheme to depress and degrade every member of the Waverley family. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. X. 276 A concerted signal was then made.

2. *Mus.* Arranged in parts for a number of voices or instruments.

1834 EARL MOUNT EDGECUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) p. 124 The inferior singers never joined in any concerted piece. **1864** H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 433 Concerted pieces need interspersing with solos.

3. Unitcd in action or intention.

1897 MARQUIS OF SALISBURY in *Times* 16 Feb. 8/1 The concerted sympathy of the Powers remains complete. **1897** *Daily News* 25 May 8/1 Europe unfortunately, concerted or otherwise, is pretty well case-hardened to suffering.

†**concer'teer.** *Obs.* Also consortier. [f. CONCERT *sb.* + -EER^1.] One who plays in a 'concert' (see CONCERT *sb.* 2); a performer of concerted music.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 77 The consortiers, wherever they went.. were called Minstrels. *a* **1734** —— *Lives* II. 205 His lordship had not been long master of the viol and a sure concerteer, but he turned composer.

concerter (kən'sɜ:tə(r)). One who concerts.

1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. ii, Though he was seldom concerned in the execution of the design, yet was he always concerter of it.

concertina (kɒnsə'ti:nə), *sb.* [f. CONCERT, with fem. ending -INA, as in *seraphina*, etc.] **1.** A portable musical instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1829, consisting of a pair of bellows, usually polygonal in form, with a set of keys at each end, which on being pressed admit wind to free metallic reeds.

(Often improperly applied to inferior instruments of similar nature, as the *accordion*, which has a single keyboard, sounds notes in one key only, and produces different notes on expanding and compressing the bellows.)

1837 *Musical World* 12 May V. 135 Master Regondi's performance on the Concertina at several concerts lately has made a sensation. **1844** WHEATSTONE *Specif. Patent* No. 10,041, p. 2 This musical instrument has since [date of patent in 1829] been termed the concertina. **1854** *Illust. Lond. News* 29 July 99/3 Concertinas of a new description.. the same as those supplied to Signor Giulio Regondi, Mr. Richard Blagrove, and other eminent Professors of this fashionable instrument. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 3/1 What most people imagine to be a concertina is nothing of the kind, but simply a double accordion.. capable only of reproducing a very limited number of sounds.

2. *War slang.* In full *concertina wire.* (See quots.)

1919 *War Terms* in *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 759/1 *Concertina*, collapsible wire entanglement. **1930** BLUNDEN *Poems* 40 The sappers' waggons stowed with frames and concertina wire. **1965** BROPHY & PARTRIDGE *Long Trail* II. 104 *Concertina Wire*, wire used for entanglements; when touched, it coiled about the intruder.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1902 *How to make Things* 20/1 A collapsing or concertina-like box. **1912** W. OWEN *Let.* 23 Mar. (1967) 126 Concertina-practice fills up intervals. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 226 A concertina skirt. **1935** C. ISHERWOOD *Mr. Norris* xii. 205 My glance wandered away to.. the soft, snout-like nose, the concertina chin. **1964** *Times* 11 Feb. 11/6 The recent 'concertina' crashes on the M 1 and M 6.

Hence **concer'tinist**, a player on the concertina.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The concertinist is.. the best masthead man of the fleet.

concer'tina, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To shut up like a concertina; to compress; to collapse; to wrinkle. Also *fig.*

1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 June 7/3 Another blow from a stick on the right 'concertinaed' my hat. **1907** W. J. LOCKE *Beloved Vagabond* ix. 112 'It makes one talk unmentionable imbecility.' He just missed concertina-ing the last two words. **1908** KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 251 Then Beetle, concertinaing his books, observed to Winton, 'When King's really on tap he's an interestin' dog.' **1928** *Daily Express* 1 June 5/2 When closed the trellis work 'concertinas' into a very small space. **1945** *Salt* 26 Feb. 14 Moleskins which conertina-ed around his fetlocks. **1946** C. FRY *Phoenix too Freq.* 46 Would you consider we go round and round?.. We concertina, I think, taking each time A larger breath, so that the farther we go out The farther we have to go in. **1953** J. MASTERS *Lotus & Wind* iii. 38 He saw that the force had concertinaed to a halt. **1963** NABOKOV *Gift* iv. 266 From beneath the overcoat his black trousers concertinaed over his rubbers.

Hence **concer'tinaed** *ppl. a.*, closed or folded in a manner resembling a concertina; wrinkled; collapsed.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 6/3 A concertinaed opera-hat. **1916** H. G. WELLS *Mr. Britling* iii. §4 Fold after fold of concertina-ed flannel gathered about his ankles. **1962** *Listener* 8 Mar. 435/2 His concertina-ed syntax is more dutiful than magical.

concerting (kən'sɜ:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONCERT *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of the verb CONCERT, q.v.; in quot., Singing or playing in concert.

1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* 146 The sound of their concerting often filled the ship.

‖**concertino** (kontʃer'tino). *Mus.* [Ital., diminutive of *concerto.*] **1.** A composition resembling a concerto, but shorter.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 104/1 *Concertino*.. the diminutive of concerto. **1880** PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 387 The concertino is less restricted in form than the concerto; it may be in three short movements .. but it more often consists of one rather long movement. **1905** E. DANNREUTHER *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* VI. 228 The interesting Concertino in E minor for horn. **1955** *Times* 12 July 5/5 The new work was a concertino for clarinet and strings by Adrian Cruft.

2. The group of solo instruments in a concerto (see also quot. 1801).

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Concertino*, the principal instrument in a concert or concertante. **1900** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 596/1 Handel's six 'Hautboy Concertos' are Concerti grossi, written for a Concertino consisting of two Solo Violins, two Violoncellos, two Hautboys, two Flutes, and two Bassoons. **1902** FULLER MAITLAND *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* IV. 162 In those [concertos] which have a definite 'concertino' the instruments forming it vary. **1948** A. VEINUS *Concerto* ii. 18 The concertino acts as a single unit. **1961** A. J. B. HUTCHINGS *Baroque Concerto* vi. 110 This may mean that Corelli wished concertino and ripieno to sit apart. **1962** R. A. HARMAN et al. *Man & his Music* IV. 474 One or more solo ('concertino') instruments are set off against an orchestral ('ripieno') body. *Ibid.*, The concertino group may be violin and bassoon.

†**con'certion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1422 What order, beauty, motion, distance, size! Concertion of design, how exquisite!

[So the first and most edd., including that of 1787 with Glossary, where the word is explained as = 'contrivance'. If so, it is irregularly formed from *concert* vb.; but some edd., e.g. one of 1751, have *consertion* [cf. L. *consertio* joining together], and some, according to Richardson, *conception.*]

concertize ('kɒnsətaɪz), *v. intr.* To sing or play in concert, make a concert. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/1 Loads of pigs and geese.. 'concertizing' horribly. **1885** in Ware *Passing Eng.* (1909) 89/1 M. Ovide Musin, the great Belgian violinist, has returned to this city to concertize under Mr. L. M. Rubens' management. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2, 'I cannot concertize any more. I am tired.' So says little Hofmann. **1952** B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz Amer.* (1958) X. 111 The *Rhapsody in Blue*.. represented the most serious attempt to concertize jazz.

So **concertized** *ppl. a.*; **concertizing** *vbl. sb.*

1928 *Observer* 22 July 21/1 Their singing of negro spirituals and 'work songs', and those who have only heard these songs in 'concertised' versions will be astonished [etc.]. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Rubinstein.. after some years of concertizing. **1947** A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xvi. 288 The success was not such that he could give up teaching, concertizing, and composing instrumental pieces and comic songs.

con'certment. *rare.* [see -MENT.] The action of concerting.

1846 WORCESTER cites POLLOK.

‖**concerto** (kon'tʃɛrto, kən'tʃɛətəʊ, kən'sɜ:təʊ). *Mus.* [Ital.; the original word whence Fr. and Eng. CONCERT.] A composition for one, or sometimes more, solo instruments accompanied by orchestra; now almost always in three movements. (Formerly applied more widely to various compositions for a number of instruments.)

1730 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Musick* 416 A Concerto, Sonata, or Cantata. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 447 Several.. songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each. **1845** E. HOLMES *Mozart* 253 He kept closely within the.. limit and signification of the term concerto, as a piece of combination for instruments, with a principal part for one. **1880** PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The example of Beethoven in his E♭ concerto led.. to the disuse of the.. cadenza.

‖**concerto grosso** (kon'tʃɛrto 'grosso, kən'tʃeətəʊ 'grɒsəʊ). *Mus.* Pl. concerti grossi. [It., lit. 'big concerto'.] A baroque concerto characterized by the use of a small group of solo instruments against the full orchestra; also, a modern imitation of this.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.* 23 *Concerto Grosso*, is the great or grand Chorus of the Consort, or those Places of the Concerto or Consort where all the several Parts perform or play together. **1776** HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. IV. i. 393 The invention [*c* 1700] of the Concerto Grosso, consisting of two chorusses, with an indeterminate part. **1842** J. F. WARNER *Dict. Mus. Terms* 26/1 Sometimes concerto music.. is designated by the term *concerto grosso*, (great concerto,)... In earlier times,.. it was usual to give the title *concerto grosso* to pieces of concerto music which would at the present period, in comparison with our far more splendid.. concerts, scarcely be called concertos at all. **1900** [see CONCERTINO 2]. **1947** A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* ii. 23 The framework of the sonata, the concerto grosso, or the symphony. **1962** *Oxf. Mail* 19 Feb. 6/1 The concert opened with one of Handel's Concerti Grossi.

†**con'cess.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *concessus* concession, f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concēdĕre.*] = CONCESSION.

c **1575** FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 64 Now.. will I dispute of your concesses and graunts.

†**con'cessary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **concessāri-us*, f. *concess-*: see prec. and -ARY^1.] One to whom a concession is made.

1660 [see CONCESSOR].

†**conce'ssation.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *concessātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concessāre* to delay, desist.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Concessation*, loytering.

concessible (kən'sɛsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. type **concessibil-is*, f. *concess-*: see CONCESSION and -IBLE.] That can be conceded.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiii, It was built upon one of the most concessible postulatums in Nature. **1845** CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 142 Their claim.. was just.. though full of intricacy; difficult to render clear and concessible.

concession (kən'sɛʃən). [a. F. *concession* (16th c.), or ad. L. *concessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concēdĕre* to CONCEDE.]

1. a. The action of conceding, yielding, or granting (anything asked or required).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 By his concession of the violent passion his highness was transported with. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. 282 The Right whereby the Kings did rule, was founded in the very concession of the People. *a* **1676** HALE *Comm. Law Eng.* (J.), The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 371 When.. I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* V. 114 In this country.. civil war has been forestalled by opportune concession. **1887** *Daily News* 22 Nov. 2/8 At Mark-lane there was a lack of demand, and.. to have forced business some concession would have been necessary.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of conceding; a grant.

1611 COTGR., *Concession*, a concession, grant, or granting. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 New Concessions, which would create new Difficulties. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 145 Liberal concessions in behalf of their religion. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp. America* 20 Mar., But these concessions failed, as I believe concessions to evil always do fail.

2. Admission of a point claimed in argument; acknowledgement of the validity or justice of a proposition or idea.

In *Rhet.*, the surrender by a disputant of a controvertible point or position, in order to ground a fresh argument thereon, or to clear the way for one of greater importance.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 242 The Apostle Paul.. is content to yeeld his accusers, that, he was rude in speech.. The first is true by concession onely; not in the thing: for his speech was excellent. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 He [Satan] endeavours to propagate the unbelief of witches, whose concession infers his coexistency. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 204 The atheists of the age have been described as triumphing in my concessions. **1874** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §1625 The indicatives, *licet*, *licebit*, often

introduce a concession. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 61, I double my concession: grant, along with new life sure, This same law.

3. a. A grant of land or other property made by a government or ruling power.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concession*, sufferance, leave, or pardon; a Grant. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 And so.. their estates, which are nothing but concessions originally from the Crown. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 218 In this service he..received an ample concession of lands and of Indians. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 95 To all those..large concessions of land were made.

b. A piece of land or territory so allotted.

1764 *Quebec Gaz.* 23 Aug. 4/2 The said Seigneurie [is] capable of containing upwards of 500 Plantations in more than 3 Concessions Depth on each Side the River. **1820** C. STUART *Guide to Upper Canada* p. x, *A Concession.* Parallel with the front of the township..a second line..is the rear of the front`or the first concession... Space for a road is then left, and a third line..becomes the front of the second concession; thus, the whole depth is divided into concessions, with space for a road between every two. These concessions are divided into lots. **1846** J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 98 Property, in Canada, is divided by what is called concessions..Between the concessions there are roads, called concession roads. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 7/1 [In Canton] a furious mob surrounded the concession, howling and threatening the destruction of all within it.

c. A grant or lease of a small area or of a portion of premises for some specified purpose, e.g. for the establishment of a refreshment stand; the business premises, etc., thus established. *N. Amer.*

1910 *Sat. Even. Post* 9 July 5/3 A third of this goes to the park, for it is a concession, and in addition it must pay rent. **1948** *Miami* (Okla.) *Daily News-Record* 4 July 11/4 He has operated the concession stand in the Miami postoffice for the last four years. **1962** S. STRAND *Marketing Dict.* 149 *Concession*, a leasing of a section of a store by the owner to another businessman who sells his wares there. Also a stand at a fair or on a board-walk. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 36 (Advt.), Rooms... Directly on Ocean Front. Walking Distance to Pavilion, Stores and Concessions. **1970** *New Yorker* 3 Oct. 127/1 When it was over, the manager of Pepsi's snack-bar concession..came up..in something of a rage.

4. a. A right or privilege granted by government to an individual or company. [F. *concession.*]

1856 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 264 (L.) The execution of the [Suez] canal..A Frenchman has obtained the concession; and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen.

b. A right or privilege granted by a commercial organization to an individual or company, esp. to market certain goods. (See also quot. 1979.)

1957 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 201/1 Some..of these companies were originally based upon concessions made by chiefs or tribes of the various regions..and they in turn granted concessions for the development of industries. **1965** B. PEARCE tr. *Preobrazhensky's New Econ.* 135 When large concessions are granted in basic branches of state industry which suffer from a shortage of capital it becomes clear from the very start that these concession enterprises are not on equal terms with the state enterprises. **1979** *Gloss. Terms Quality Assurance* (*B.S.I.*) 11/1 *Concession*, the authorization to use or release a limited quantity of material, components or stores already manufactured but not complying with the specified requirements. **1985** *Financial Times* 5 June 24/5 The issue carries much larger fees than a Eurobond... They total 3½ per cent made up of a 2 per cent selling concession, a ¾ per cent management fee [etc.].

‖**concessionaire, -onnaire** (kɔ̃sesjɔnɛr, kənsɛʃə'nɛə(r)). [F. *concessionnaire*, f. *concession* + *-aire* repr. L. *-ārius*, Eng. -ARY.] **a.** A person who has obtained a concession, grant, or privilege.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 2/2 Yesterday it was the Southern railways that were pounced upon by French concessionaires. **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 405 The concessionaire was to receive a certain amount for every Kilometre completed.

b. A company which has obtained a concession or privilege in the matter of trading rights. Also *attrib.*

1901 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 5/6 Imagine a great city letting out its lines of communication to concessionnaire contractors with dividends to make. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 3/1 The profits of the so-called 'concessionnaire' societies were gigantic... Congo rubber was on everyone's lips. **1909** *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 10/2 The Normal Powder Company are the concessionaires of the shot-gun. **1930** *Times* 21 Mar. 12/4 Four of their models of chassis..are being exhibited by Messrs. Pass and Joyce, who are the sole concessionnaires. **1931** H. G. WELLS *Work, Wealth & Happiness Mankind* (1932) vii. 275 The concessionaire companies considered themselves entitled..to sole possession of all the rubber. **1962** *Which? Car Suppl.* Oct. 140/2 The Ford Taunus guarantee, which is issued by the British concessionaire, Lincoln Cars Ltd. **1970** *New Yorker* 3 Oct. 127/1 He saw no need to squander diplomacy on concessionaires.

concessionary (kən'sɛʃənərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONCESSION + -ARY. Cf. prec.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, concession.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Concessionary*, by way of Grant or Allowance. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, Those are Concessionary, not Conservative principles. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 6/2 The concessionary company.

B. *sb.* = CONCESSIONAIRE.

1888 *Catal. Jaeger's Woollen System* Title-p., Sole Concessionaries for Great Britain and the British Possessions.

con'cessioner. (U.S.) = prec. sb.

concessionist (kən'sɛʃənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates concession.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (1832) II. 354 How, then, may this be effected? By conciliation, exclaims the whole host of confederated concessionists.

concessive (kən'sɛsɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *concessīv-us*, f. *concess-*: see CONCESSION and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of or tending to concession.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 The *Leben Jesu* came out in a fourth edition, purged from everything concessive and irenical.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 162 Conjunctions.. Concessive, Declarative, etc. **1765** W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 227 Adversative, or concessive, conjunctions. **1874** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §1584 Often called *concessive* sentences, in which an action is directed to be taken for granted, in order that discussion may be concentrated on the consequences.

B. *sb. Gram.* A concessive particle, clause, etc.

1765 WARD *Gram.* 436 Adversatives or Concessives.

Hence **con'cessively** *adv.*, **con'cessiveness.**

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. x. 357 Receiving that affirmatively which was but concessively delivered. **1887** J. K. ILLINGWORTH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 897 A concessiveness of temper and a thoroughness of treatment, which leave little to be desired.

concessor (kən'sɛsə(r)). *rare.* [agent-n. f. L. stem *concess-*: see CONCESSION and -OR. Cf. mod.F. *concesseur.*] One who concedes.

1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* vii. (1682) 64 [However] authority be granted by the Concessor to the Concessary. **1888** *Blackw. Mag.* 886 An eager recipient of favour from both sides, and a grudging concessor to either.

†**con'cessory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = CONCESSIVE 1.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xxii. 68–9 Christ's answer is partly reprehensory, partly concessory. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule iv. §8 These laws are not prohibitive but concessory.

concessus, bad form of CONSESSUS.

concettism (kɔʊn'tʃɛtɪz(ə)m). [f. CONCETTO + -ISM.] Use of or fondness for *concetti* in literature.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 140 Some artificial and Byzantine despotism, in which thought becomes pedantry, and poetry stereotyped concettism. **1859** KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* (1873) 64 If mere concettism be a part of poetry, Quarles is as great a poet as Cowley or George Herbert.

concettist (kɔʊn'tʃɛtɪst). [f. CONCETTO + -IST.] A writer who makes use of *concetti.*

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1919** P. OSMOND *Myst. Poets* v. 126 Beaumont, whom he [*sc.* Crashaw] had guided into the paths of mystical theology and had taught the trick of the concettists. **1940** *Horizon* 11 Nov. 267 Petrarchan concettists (including Marlowe).

‖**concetto** (kɒn'tʃɛtto). Pl. -tti. [It.:—L. *cenceptum*: see CONCEIT.] = CONCEIT *sb.* 8: a term originally proper to Italian literature.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 Prohibit all Concetti, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. *a*1773 CHESTERF. (T.), The shepherds have their *concetti*, and their antitheses. **1853** KINGSLEY *A. Smith & A. Pope* Misc. I. 276 Let..the *concetti* [be] as fanciful and far-fetched as possible. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 In the later Greek literature of the Sophists we find many very exquisite *concetti.*

conceve, -ceyve, conceyt(e, obs. ff. CONCEIVE, CONCEIT.

†**conceytate.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *conceyt* = L. *concept-us* conceived, pregnant + -ATE.] Pregnancy.

*c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* 75 And this is, who wylle late, The sext monethe of hyr conceytate, That geld is cald.

conch (kɒŋk, kɒnʃ). [ad. L. *concha* bivalve shell, a. Gr. *κόγχη* mussel or cockle, shell-like cavity, etc. Cf. It. *conca*, Pr. *conca*, *concha*, Sp. and Pg. *concha*, F. *conque* (16th c.), formerly also *conche.* The earlier Eng. form was perh. *conche*, pl. *conches*, from Fr.: many pronounce (kɒnʃ, 'kɒnʃɪz). In L. the name was extended to other shells, as a whelk, a snail-shell, the shell-shaped Triton's trumpet, etc., and these senses passed into the modern langs.]

1. A shell-fish: originally a bivalve such as the mussel or oyster; in later times more frequently a large gastropod, esp. *Strombus gigas.*

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 464 Al that fysshe wyth the shelles ben callyd Conche and Conchillia.] *c*1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 232 As the mone growth or waneth, so be the conches or muscles fulle or nat full, but smale, & there be many sortes of conches or musclys, but the best be they that haue the perles in. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, Turtle feed on conches or shell fish. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 275 The conchs are often seen to feed upon them. **1782** P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, perriwinkles, etc. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 296 Helmets, Rock-shells, Strombs, and other conchs.

2. The shell of a mollusc; *esp.* the spiral shell of any of the larger gastropods.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 405 The conchs of the sea, which every strand afforded. **1775** WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 263 The owner..furnished the bringer with a large shell or conch. *a*1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 94 The coral-groves—the shores of conch and pearl. **1863** WYNTER *Subtle Brains*, The domicile he [the hermit crab] generally prefers is the spiral conch of some defunct whelk.

3. Such a shell used as an instrument of call, as in Hindu temples and West Indian plantations. *esp.* That with which Roman Mythology provided the Tritons as a trumpet.

1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 163 What time the conch or bell resounds. **1784** *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 1991 We heard conchs blowing in various parts of the coast. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 83 Emerging Tritons..Sound their loud conchs. **1828** W. IRVING *Columbus* (1849) III. 72 They brandished their weapons, sounded their conchs, and prepared to make battle. **1870** DASENT *Annals* I. 63 It was a mingling of tom-toms and conches, huge shells, etc. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 Tritons..sounding a marriage song on their long-winding conchs.

4. An ancient Roman vessel [L. *concha*], used for oil, salt, etc. Also *fig.*

1839 LANDOR *Giovanna* Wks. 1846 II. 348 To fill the conch Of song up to the brim. **1860** T. MARTIN *Horace* 75 Let rich ointments flow From amplest conchs.

5. *Archit.* The domed roof of a semicircular apse; also, the apse as a whole.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 176 There are no smaller cupolas or conchs. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. viii. 278 The space between the end of the Nave and the conch or apse. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 154 The conch of the apse displayed the gigantic..effigy of the Saviour in judgment. **1864** in WEBSTER.

6. *Anat.* The external ear; = CONCHA 4 a.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 598/2 In most of the insectivorous Bats the conch of the ear is enormously large. **1847** YOUATT *Horse* VI. 122 This cartilage, the conch or shell, is attached to the head by ligaments.

7. a. *Bahamas slang.* A West Indian. **b.** *U.S. local.* A 'poor white' of the Florida Keys or North Carolina, *esp.* one of Bahamian origin. (Also written *conk*, etc.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 173 Mr. Gelid, a conch, or native of the Bahamas, was the same yawning, drawling, long-legged Creole, as ever. **1861** *N. Y. Tribune* 27 Nov. (Bartlett 1877), A Negro on this Key..is a more successful cultivator of the soil than all the rebel concks together. **1875** *Circular No. 8, War Dept.* 1 May 144 The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of Conchs. **1877** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Konck* or *Conks*, wreckers are so called, familiarly at Key West; and the place they inhabit is called Koncktown. **1888** POWLES *Land of Pink Pearl* 115 If it wasn't for the soldiers, we would cut the throats of every white Conch in Nassau. **1936** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) VII. iv. 378 The inhabitants [at Key West] have invented the usual opprobrious terms for one another, *e.g.*, *conch* (a West Indian). **1937** HEMINGWAY *To have & have Not* I. i. 32 How some of that gang that hangs around the dock would be pleased... It certainly would make some Conchs happy. **1962** S. J. FLYNN *Florida* iii. 85 Keys natives are nicknamed 'Conchs'.

8. *Comb.* **conch-shell** = sense 2, 3; also ***conch-trumpet***; ***conch-like*** adj., etc.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 168 They [hogs] feed in the woods in the day time, and at night come in at the sounding of a Conch-shell. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, The swine come home every evening..on the third sound of a conch shell. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro* Wks. (1832) 240 The conch-shell sounded to call the negroes to work. **1878** J. BULLER *40 Years in New Zeal.* I. viii. 61 The large conch shell, which was their war trumpet. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 They gave me some fine 'king', 'queen', and 'common' conch shells.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 78 The conch-trumpet, called in Hindoostan sankh—an instrument..of high antiquity. **1865** *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 9 The apse with its conch-like roof.

9. A shell-shaped part of a concher-machine, used in making chocolate.

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §448.

‖**concha** ('kɒŋkə). Also (in sense 2) conca. [L. *concha*, It. *conca*: see prec.]

†**1.** *Zool.* A shell; a bivalve mollusc; = CONCH 1, 2. *Obs.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 216 A display of all the most beautiful conchæ, various marcasites, corals, and fossil gems. **1776** DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 94 Eight principal classes or families, viz... 4. Limpets. 5. Conchæ, or Bivalves.

2. *Archit.* = CONCH 5; also, a coved ceiling.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are..Rotonda, a Lunette, and a Conca. **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 103 The walls of the alcoves were blue and the concas or coves red. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. §14 The apse is roofed by a concha or semi-dome. **1875** PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Concha*, name applied to the apse from the shell-like shape of the vault.

3. An ancient Roman vessel shaped like a shell; = CONCH 4.

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 109 The admirable figure of Marforius, casting water into a most ample concha.

4. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The central concavity of the external ear, which communicates with the auditory meatus; sometimes used for the whole external ear.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 259 That part of the Ear which we call the Concha from its resemblance to the entrance of a snail-shell. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concha*..in Anatomy, the winding of the Cavity or Hollow of the Inner part of the Ear. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 461 The large central space to which all the channels converge is the

concha. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1869) 233 The outer extremity of the external meatus is surrounded by the concha or external ear..The concha can be moved in various directions by muscles.

b. Another term for the vulva. [So in L.]

1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 33 The..concha or fossa navicularis..contains within its precincts the clitoris, etc.

c. Any one of the three turbinated bones of the nose (*c. inferior*, *media*, *superior*).

d. A depression enclosed by a circle of feathers, surrounding the eye in some birds.

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 100 [The eyes of the harrier] are provided with a concha, or circle of feathers, radiating from the orbit. **1874** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 278.

concha, obs. f. KUNKUR.

conchate ('koŋkeɪt), *a.* [f. L. *concha* + -ATE².] = CONCHED *ppl. a.*; also = CONCHIFORM.

conche (koŋk, kon(t)ʃ), *v.* [f. as CONCHER] *trans.* In chocolate manufacture: to mix or knead.

1924 *Sunday at Home* Nov. 80/2 'Conching' machines, in which it [*sc.* chocolate] is pushed to and fro by rollers, precede the moulding department. **1962** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 18 Mar. 27/2 (Advt.), When you make chocolate you have to *conche* it. This means mixing and kneading it in a special machine for a very long time, even days on end, to develop its smoothness and flavour. **1963** *Economist* 8 June 1031/2 Elaborate machinery designed for churning ('conching') chocolate.

conched ('koŋkɪd, koŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCH + -ED².] Having or furnished with a conch (in various senses: see the sb.).

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* I. iv, Its conched water god. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 Very long ears, conched upon the back. **1845** PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* II. §3. 162 The conched semicircular absis at the east end.

concher ('koŋkə(r)). [f. CONCH + -ER¹.] One who ladles out chocolate into a concher-machine. **b. concher-machine**, a machine having shell-like appliances which work the chocolate and keep it plastic.

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §448.

conchie, var. CONCHY.

conchifer ('koŋkɪfə(r)). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *concha* (bivalve) shell + *-fer* bearing: in F. *conchifère*.] A bivalve mollusc of the class *Conchifera*.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/2 The family of monomyary Conchifers. **1847** ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 55 The brachiopods..were..superseded..by the higher conchifers.

‖ **conchifera** (koŋ'kɪfərə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neuter plural of prec.] A division of Molluscs, the *Lamellibranchiata* or ordinary bivalves, as the Oyster, etc. As originally constituted by Lamarck, it included also the Brachiopoda.

By Gegenbaur used to include also the Gastropoda with the exception of the *Placophora* or Chitons.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 72 The Conchifera never crawl on a ventral disk or foot like many of the Mollusca. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 233 The Conchifera are all enclosed in bivalved shells articulated together in a hinge-like manner..the one valve covers the right, and the other the left side of the body; a position the reverse of that of the brachiopods, where one valve is dorsal and the other ventral. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 47 The dextral valve of the conchifera.

conchiferous (kɒŋ'kɪfərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Producing a shell, shell-bearing; sometimes *spec.* belonging to the *Conchifera*; bivalve.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 230 [Cypris] moults its integuments annually, which the conchiferous molluscs do not. **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 380/2 In all the conchiferous Gasteropods. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* II. ii, Periwinkles, Blackamoor's teeth..and other specimens of the conchiferous ingenuity of Nature.

2. *Geol.* Characterized by the presence of shells.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 130 When our oldest conchiferous rocks were produced. **1853** PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 136 This is also a shelly series, and is 20 feet thick ..The strata of these richly conchiferous beds.

conchiform ('koŋkɪfɔ:m), *a. rare*⁻⁰. Shell-shaped.

In mod. Dicts.

conchifragous (koŋ'kɪfrəgəs), *a.* [f. L. CONCHA + *-fragus* breaking.] Shell-breaking.

1904 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Sept. 192 Cranium. Agreeing in most characters with the existing Cheloninæ, but specialized for a conchifragous habit.

'conchinine. *Chem.* [transp. of *cinchonine*.] A synonym of QUINIDINE. So **con'chinamine** = QUINIDAMINE.

1871 in WATTS *Dict. Chem. 1st Suppt.* **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The conchinin of Henry and Delondre is probably chiefly cinchonidin.

conchiolin (koŋ'kaɪəlɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *concha* shell + *-ol-* diminutive + -IN.] The organic constituent of the shells of molluscs, closely allied to Keratin.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 A rigid support of conchiolin. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 126 The nacre consists of alternating lamellæ of conchiolin, and of conchiolin containing calcareous deposits.

†**conchite**¹ ('koŋkaɪt). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. κογχίτης (λίθος) shelly stone, a shelly marble: see -ITE.] A stone resembling a shell, a fossil shell.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 The Conchites or Cockle-stones found in this County. **1693** BP. NICOLSON *Let. to Mr. Lhwyd* (T.), We have a hard gray limestone or marble, which is full of conchites. **1758** BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 279 Fossil shells such as pectunculi, conchites.

conchite² ('koŋkaɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *conchit* (A. Kelly 1900, in *Sitzungsb. Math.-Phys. Classe Akad. der Wissenschaften zu München* XXX. 187), f. CONCH: see -ITE¹.] A form of calcium carbonate, identical with aragonite, found in the shells of molluscs.

1900 *Min. Mag.* XII. 366 Conchite resembles aragonite and ktypeite. **1951** C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* II. 191 Conchite..was a name given to a supposed new polymorph of $CaCO_3$ occurring in certain shells later shown to be aragonite.

conchitic (koŋ'kɪtɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. CONCHITE¹ + -IC.] Abounding in (fossil) shells, conchiferous.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 441 A conchitic limestone. **1865** in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

conchitis (koŋ'kaɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. CONCH 6, CONCHA 4a + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the concha or external ear.

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 170/2.

concho-grass ('kɒntʃəʊ-grɑ:s, -æ-). A local name for the grass *Panicum Texanum*, Texas Millet, cultivated for forage in Texas and adjoining states.

1884 VASEY *Agric. Grasses of U.S.* 36 It..has been called Concho grass in some parts; in others Colorado bottom grass.

conchoid ('kɒŋkɔɪd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. κογχοειδής mussel-like, f. κόγχη mussel-shell + -ειδης -form: see -OID: in mod.F. *conchoïde*.]

A. *sb. Geom.* A plane curve of the fourth order invented by Nicomedes.

If from a fixed point (the pole) straight lines be drawn intersecting a fixed straight line (the asymptote), and on these lines points be taken at a constant distance from their intersections with the asymptote, this succession of points will form a *conchoid of Nicomedes* consisting of two branches, one on each side of the asymptote.

1798 FRERE & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 12 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr. (1852) 106 Ye Conchoids extend. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 320 To find the point of inflexion in the Conchoid of Nicomedes. **1821** COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 255, I never take a turn round the garden without thinking of his billow-lines and shell-lines, under the well-sounding names of Cumaïds and Conchoïds. **1879** G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii. 44 A curve, called the conchoid of Nicomedes, invented by that geometer for the solution of the problem of finding two mean proportionals.

b. *spherical conchoid*: Herschel's name for a similar curve, traced on the surface of a sphere.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 483/1.

B. *adj.* = CONCHOIDAL.

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 207 Its fracture is usually conchoid.

conchoidal (koŋ'kɔɪdəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a conchoid.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 469 Let there be points made in a curve, which will be conchoidal or asymptotic. **1879** G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. 172 The serpentine is exchanged for the conchoidal form.

2. *Min.*, etc. Applied to a fracture presenting smooth shell-like convexities and concavities.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 287 Their fracture was conchoidal and but slightly uneven. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 78 A splintery conchoidal fracture almost as sharp as that of flint.

con'choidally, *adv.* [f. CONCHOIDAL + -LY².] In a conchoidal form.

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIV. 64 The sandstone of this formation has the peculiarity of fracturing conchoidally.

conchological (koŋkə'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. CONCHOLOGY + -IC + -AL¹.] Of or relating to conchology.

1828 DISRAELI *Popanilla* vii. 84 A system equally conchological. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 391 The space of open sea..separates two quite distinct conchological provinces. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 484 A conchological cabinet.

Hence **conchologically** *adv.*

1881 in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 295 The very different and conchologically extreme form of their shells.

conchologist (koŋ'kɒlədʒɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One versed in, or a student of, conchology; a scientific collector of shells.

1784 F. MARTYN (*title*), The Universal Conchologist, exhibiting the figure of every known Shell. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 344 The researches of the comparative anatomist and conchologist. **1857** WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 13 The conchologist, as he was termed, might have.. a large collection of valuable shells, without the least idea of the form..habits, or development of the creature that secreted them.

b. A name given to the carrier-shell molluscs (see CARRIER 7), from their habit of attaching other shells, stones, etc., to their own shells.

con'chologize, *v. colloq.* [f. CONCHOLOGY + -IZE: cf. *botanize*.] *intr.* To study or prosecute conchology; to collect shells.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus*, If you are conchologizing in earnest.

conchology (koŋ'kɒlədʒɪ). [mod. f. Gr. κογχο- comb. form of κόγχη shell: see -LOGY.] The science or study of shells and shell-fish.

This term, which came into use when the mollusca were studied almost exclusively in reference to their shells, is now left chiefly to collectors of the latter.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 2 This peculiar branch of the History of Nature I shall call Conchology. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* iv. 66 An extensive and well-founded acquaintance with conchology. **1862** *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 280 Familiar with..fossil conchology. **1878** SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 41 His walks..awakened in him a taste for conchology.

conchometer (koŋ'kɒmɪtə(r)). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Hence **con'chometry**.

1828 WEBSTER cites BARNES. **1847** in CRAIG.

conchons, obs. f. CONSCIENCE.

'conchoscope. [f. CONCHA 4c + -SCOPE.] An instrument for examining the interior of the nose.

1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 58 Watheim's 'Conchoscope' with which I can see scarcely anything.

concho'spiral. [f. Gr. κογχο- (see CONCHOLOGY) + -SPIRAL.] A kind of spiral curve exemplified in shells.

1864 WEBSTER cites AGASSIZ.

conchotome ('kɒŋkəʊtəʊm). *Surg.* [f. CONCHA 4c + -TOME.] An instrument for dividing or removing the turbinated bones in the nose.

1900 GOULD *Pocket Med. Dict.* (ed. 4) 177.

conchy ('kɒnʃɪ). *slang.* Also conchie, conshy. Abbrev. of '*conscientious objector*' (viz. to military service): see CONSCIENTIOUS *a*, 1 b.

1917 *Daily Mail* 9 Oct. 2/3 The assembly of eleven hundred 'conscientious' objectors at one spot, Princetown, on Dartmoor, where they are known as 'conchies'. **1917** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 698/1 So the Conchys, as the Bishop of Exeter calls them, live in a golden age. **1918** 'IAN HAY' *Last Million* vii. 93 What are yours [*sc.* sons] in? The Circumloosion Office, or the Conchie's Battalion? **1923** C. S. LEWIS *Let.* 4 Feb. (1966) 85 He felt it his duty to be a 'conchie' if there was another war. **1928** GALSWORTHY *Swan Song* II. xi. 195 Conshies and Communists and Profiteers —I'd have had 'em all against a wall. **1936** M. PLOWMAN *Faith called Pacifism* 46 Of course I knew that from one standpoint I was only another adjectival 'Conchy' letting his pals down. **1939** *War Illustr.* 14 Oct. 154/2 First German 'Conchie'. **1951** *Landfall* V. 21 The deal that is going on here is worse than the one the Conchies got. **1960** [see BEARDIE 2].

†**conchy'laceous**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. κογχύλη (see below) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of shells, shelly.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 210 No petrefactions or conchylaceous impressions are found in it.

†**conchyle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conchylium*: see next; and cf. It. *conchiglia*, *cocchiglia*, F. *coquille*, Eng. COCKLE.] A shell-fish, a conch.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Oysters, Conchyles, Winkles..Cockles, Muskles. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conchyle* or *Conchylium*, all sorts of Shell-fish.

‖ **con'chylia**, *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *conchylium* shell-fish, oyster, a. Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη + κόγχη: see CONCH.] Shell-fish, CONCHIFERA. Hence **conchyli'aceous** *a.*, of the nature of molluscous shells, shelly (Worcester, 1846). **con'chyliated** *a.*, embodied in or derived from shells. **conchy'liferous** *a.*, conchiferous. **conchyli'ologist**, **-'ology** [F. *conchyliologiste*, *-ologie*] = CONCHOLOGIST, -OLOGY. **conchyli'ometer**, **-'ometry** = CONCHOMETER, -OMETRY. **conchylio'morphite**, the fossil cast or impression of a shell. **con'chylious** *a.*, of or belonging to the CONCHYLIA (Smart, 1849).

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. §4 (1622) 177 Oysters, and Muscles, and such other like conchylia. **1867** M. S. LOVELL *Edible Molluscs* 132 Violet..being the most vivid of all the conchyliated tints. **1811** J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* III. 49 All other cephalous conchyliferus molluscæ. **1834** GRIFFITH, etc. tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XII. 291 The octopi also feed on conchyliferous mollusca. **1771** *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 230 One has hitherto escaped the researches of conchiliologists. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Admiral*, in conchyliology, the name given..to a very beautiful..shell. **1781** MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. III. 4 On being initiated into the science of conchyliology. **1877** Blackie's *Pop. Encycl.* II. 485/2 Conchology, or more correctly Conchyliology, no longer holds the place it formerly occupied in science. **1843** *Year-bk. Facts* 133 On Conchyliometry.

†**conciator.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *conciatore* mender, dresser, etc., f. *conciare* to repair, mend, dress, trim, adjust.] See quots. (all founded on that of 1662, the word never having been in Eng. use).

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* ii. 9 Experienced Conciators alwaies make tryal of the first Fritt. *Ibid.* i. 2. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Conciator,* in the glass art, is for the crystal glass what the founder is at the green glass houses. He is the person that weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and works them with a strong fire, till they run into lumps, and become white.—*Neri,* Art of Glass 240. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conciator,* a workman who assorts and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making. Hence in recent Dicts.

†**'concidence.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *concidĕre* to fall together + -ENCE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Concidence,* a like falling in the ends of words.

†**'concidency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A falling down completely; prostration.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. 142 Before his humiliation and concidency of Spirit.

‖**concierge** (kɔ̃sjɛrʒ, kɒnsɪ'ɛəʒ). [F. *concierge,* in OF. *cumcerges, concerge, -ciarge, -sirge, -sierge, -cherge,* whence med.L. *consergius* (in text of 1106): derivation unknown.]

1. The custodian of a house, castle, prison, etc.; a warden; formerly, in France and other countries, the title of a high official who had the custody of a royal palace, fortress, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* 99 (T.) He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate, etc. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Den Opper-meister,* the Concierge, or the Chiefe-master. **1856** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 264 He directed Don Eugenio de Paralta, concierge of the fortress of Simancas, to repair to Segovia.

2. Now, in France and other foreign countries, The person who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor, porter.

a **1697** AUBREY *Acc. Verulam* Anecd. II. 230 (T.) The concierge that shewed the house would shut the door, to put this fallacy on him with the looking-glasse. **1840** COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 31 The concierge and her family contrive to make for themselves a shelter amongst the crumbling galleries. **1866** MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, The concierge at Signor de Castella's is sure to know her address.

†3. ? = CONCIERGERIE. *Obs.*

a **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 186 That all bishops houses, concierges, abbays, & nunries, be made places to entertain souldiers.

‖**conci'ergerie, -ery.** In 7 consergerie, -ery. [F. *conciergerie,* f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. Applied in French to the office of a concierge (in sense 1), the residence or lodge of a concierge, and used as name of a prison belonging to the Palace of Justice in Paris; in some of which senses it is occasional in Eng. as an alien word.

1610 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 110 He [Ravaillac] was brought out of the consergery, being the prison for the palace. **1628** tr. *Mathieu's Powerfvll Fav.* 138 The Conciergery [*transl.* 1632 gaole], the Court where they pleaded, the Treasury..were built neere together. **1852** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1465/2 Amblyopia in connection with presbyopia so common in the Conciergeries of Paris.

†2. Name of the Scotch Merchants' House at Campvere in Zeeland. *Obs.*

1613 *Injunctions Comm. of Burghs* in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 73 Neill Kae, Maister of the Consergerie hous of Campheir. *Ibid.* 74 The said Master of the Consergerie sall intertinne the merchants of the best sort of the nation.

†**con'cile,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 consile, 6 conceill, -ciele, 7 conceale. [ad. F. *concilier* or L. *conciliāre*: see CONCILIATE.]

1. *trans.* To make to agree; to reconcile.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Also by vertu of hem [stars] elementis þat ben contrary eche to oþir ben consiled [**1535** concyled, Lat. *conciliantur*] and acordid. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Mj, Whom she hath conciled unto thee. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 131/14 To concile, *conciliare. a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* II. 339 He..in some sort was conciled to the Church of Rome. *a* **1687** H. MORE *True Crucifixe* 18 Thus man to God, earth to conceale to heaven. **1744** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) I. Ded., To..concile the sparkling Ideas of the one with the correcting Judgment of the other.

2. To conciliate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* B 8, The difficultie to conciele the good wyll of peruert people. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 18 To concyle vnto hym the frendeshyppe of the Admirall. **1622** BP. HALL *Serm.* 15 Sept. (1627) 494 The matron cares onely to concile loue by a graue & gracefull modesty.

concile, obs. form of COUNSEL.

†**con'ciliable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conciliāre* (see CONCILE) + -BLE. So in mod.F.] Capable of being conciliated; reconcilable.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 205/1 Utter disconformity, not conciliable, because not to be amended without a miracle. **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 286 There's a Conciliable Anger, and there is an Implacable.

†**con'ciliable,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *conciliābul-um* place of assembly, f. *concilium* an assembly, on type of words in *-ble* through F. from L. *-bulum,* e.g. *stable.* In med.L. used depreciatively, in comparison with *concilium.*] A small or secret assembly; a conventicle; applied *esp.* to an ecclesiastical council considered to be illegally assembled or schismatic.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. 343 This onely chyrche is the spouse of chryst, all other sembles..be..concylyables of the deuyll. **1589** BACON *Controv. Ch. Eng.* (T.), The conventicles and conciliables of hereticks and sectaries. **1609** BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 143 The stolne Conciliable and conuenticle of Trent. **1642** HALES *Schism* 8 Until the second Council of Nice, in which concileable [**1677** conciliable] Superstition and Ignorance did conspire.

conciliabule (kən'sɪlɪəbju:l). [mod. ad. L. *conciliābulum* (cf. *vestibule,* etc.), representing the original L. more closely than the earlier *conciliable*: see prec. Also in mod.F.] A small private or secret assembly; a conventicle.

1817 H. HUNT in *Cobbett's Wks.* XXXII. 192, I belong to..no Clubs, no Conciliabules, no secret Associations, of all which I disapprove. **1840** J. W. BOWDEN *Life Gregory VII,* I. 87 This council..was a pretended one—in ecclesiastical language a conciliabule. **1885** M. PATTISON *Mem.* vi. 185 Haunting conciliabules, and reading fiery articles in the English Churchman.

conciliant (kən'sɪlɪənt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *conciliant,* pr. pple. of *concilier* to conciliate: see -ANT.] = CONCILIATORY.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 4 Then rose the old *chef* in conciliant mood.

conciliar (kən'sɪlɪə(r)), *a.* [f. L. *concilium* + -AR: on L. type **conciliār-is.* (There was a late L. *consiliāris* of or pertaining to counsel: cf. the confusion between COUNCIL and COUNSEL.)] Of or pertaining to a council or its proceedings; used *esp.* of ecclesiastical councils.

a **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 199 The Emperor was President..as an Orderer of the Conciliar transactions. **1700** T. BAKER *Refl. Learn.* (T.), Conciliar debates. **1826** W. KEARY (*title*), Historical Review of Papal and Conciliar Infallibility. **1880** HATCH *Bampton Lect.* i. 5 The internal evidence for the history of the organization of Christianity ranges itself into two classes—patristic literature and conciliar literature.

Hence **con'ciliarly** *adv.*, in a conciliar manner, by a council.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* viii. 336 This Decree was not conciliarly made. *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 59 Those things that were conciliarly determined..by the present Council. **1846** G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 182 The conciliarly determined Romish Rule.

conciliarism (kən'sɪlɪərɪz(ə)m). [f. CONCILIAR *a.* + -ISM.] A theory or system of ecclesiastical government according to which the highest authority is embodied in councils of the church. Hence **con'ciliarist** *sb.*, one who supports this theory.

1932 C. H. MCILWAIN *Growth Pol. Thought* vi. 349 Though the theories of the conciliarists are not novel their expression of these theories and their application of them to the changing political conditions of the time are second to none in their historical importance or in their actual influence upon subsequent political thought. **1945** V. FERM *Encycl. Relig.* 191/1 *Conciliarism,* the doctrine of the authority of representative church councils as over against that of the monarchical papacy. **1951** A. GEWIRTH *Marsilius of Padua* I. iii. 131 The conciliarist movement attempted to combine ecclesiastic universality with secular particularism. **1955** W. ULLMANN *Growth Papal Govt.* xiv. 453 The so strongly entrenched idea of the *corpus* [of believers] was to show itself of extraordinary value to the conciliarists. **1957** *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* VIII. 264 The papacy in the fourteenth century survived the move to Avignon only to fall victim to the far more dangerous menace of conciliarism.

†**conciliary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concilium* + -ARY: on L. type **conciliāri-us*: in mod.F. *conciliaire.* (L. had *consiliārius*: see CONSILIARY.)] = CONCILIAR.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 628 His Majesty had caused his Divines to consult upon..other conciliary affairs. **1654** HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vii. §6. 205 They send their expresse decree..a δόγμα, a conciliarie, dogmatical definition. **1702** *Parl. Orig. Lower Ho. Convoc.* 25 Adjournments were there Voted as solemnly as any other Conciliary Decree or Resolution whatever.

conciliate (kən'sɪlɪeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *conciliāt-,* ppl. stem of *conciliāre* to combine, unite physically or in thought or feeling, to make friendly or agreeable, to recommend, to cause to meet, to procure, acquire, produce; f. *concilium* convocation, COUNCIL. (The senses having been already developed in L. appear somewhat disjointedly in Eng.)]

†1. *trans.* To procure, acquire, gain, get, as an accession or addition. *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A ij b, To still conciliate and heape to your self mooste extreme mischiefes. **1709** BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 132 An admirable contrivance for adding Strength and conciliating length to this Muscle. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 21 Atoms..can neither conciliate motion to themselves, nor continue in motion longer than they are impelled.

2. To gain (goodwill, esteem, etc.) by acts which soothe, pacify, or induce friendly feeling. (cf. 6.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.), Some kinges gaue their daughters to forein kinges in maryage to conciliate amitie. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Noblemen and Barons..frequent the Assemblie to conciliat the more reuerence and autoritie. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶7 The art of..conciliating or retaining the favour of mankind. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 His neglect of the arts which conciliate popularity. **1876** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* 71 The necessity of conciliating a certain measure of esteem.

b. of things.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 352 A philtre, or plant that conciliates affection. **1656** H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 8 Using..*Vnguentum populeum* to anoint his Temples to conciliate sleep. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶3 Reasons why poverty does not easily conciliate affection.

c. Const. *to, for.*

1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 4 Which cannot but conciliate much honour and reverence to the Priesthood. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶1 To conciliate indulgence..to his performances. **1886** MORLEY *Mill* Crit. Misc. III. 42 The difficult art of conciliating as much support as was possible, for..unpopular opinions.

†3. To make acceptable, recommend. (In quot. *refl.*) *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 541 Euryalus shall here conciliate Himself with words and gifts.

4. To reconcile, make accordant or compatible.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 439, I and Dr. May did conciliate the old statutes and reformed them in King Edward's day. **1624** GEE *Foot out of Snare* 85 How this ingenuous Iesuite did conciliate such contrary sayings. *a* **1656** HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 46 To conciliate you the more to God and your reason. **1776–88** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxii. (Seager), Conciliating the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher. **1816** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 502 One method of conciliating the proofs of the execution, with the proofs of the appearance afterwards. **1869** PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 233 The attempts which have been made to conciliate the two theories.

5. †a. *intr.* To come to a position of friendliness; to make friends *with. Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 26, I owed him no compliments for trying to conciliate with him. **1769** *Junius Lett.* i. 6 He was called upon to conciliate and unite. **1775** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 69 There will then appear a remnant left in Great Britain, with whom America may conciliate.

b. In industrial disputes, etc.: to act as a mediator (*between* contending parties).

1977 *Washington Post* 31 July A2/5 It could only attempt to conciliate between the employee and the House member. **1980** *A.C.A.S. Industrial Relations Handbk.* ii. 25 The Board [of Trade] was empowered to conciliate and also to appoint an arbitrator.

6. *trans.* To gain over in feeling; to overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; to induce friendly and kindly feelings in; to soothe, placate, pacify. Also *absol.*

1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 47 Willing to conciliate the one, and yet not to offend the other. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 184 Nature reconciles and conciliates the mind. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* I. iv. 83 The..Catholic party..would be conciliated by an English Catholic Queen. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 295 Attempts to conciliate some of the opposite faction by acts of liberality. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, He would never stoop to conciliate: he could never forget an injury.

b. To make (things) amicable and agreeable; to disarm (objections).

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 187 We must make allowances, and conciliate matters. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 They have done all they can to conciliate objections.

7. [Mixture of 2 c and 6.] To win over from a position of distrust or hostility *to* (one's side).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 Thus conciliating the army to their side. **1803** EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 320 Every endeavour should be made to conciliate that chief to the interests of the British Government.

conciliating (kən'sɪlɪeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.²] That conciliates; that induces friendly feeling or overcomes objection; reconciling.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 The conciliating Principle of Souls and Matter. **1759** R. HURD *Dial.* i. (R.), The more pliant and conciliating method of Cicero. **1799** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 7 A man of more conciliating manners does not exist. *a* **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 119 An excellent minister..dignified yet conciliating in manner.

Hence **con'ciliatingly** *adv.*

1880 A. DUNSMUIR *Vida* II. 141 Come now, Vida, said Mary conciliatingly.

conciliation (kən,sɪlɪ'eɪʃən). [ad. L. *conciliātiōn-em,* n. of action from *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE. So F. *conciliation* (in Cotgr.).]

1. a. The action of bringing into harmony; harmonizing, reconcilement.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course, etc.* 52 b (T.) The concylyacion of the holye scriptures and most auncient fathers. **1558** *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iii. 3 Until consultation may be had..for the better conciliation and accord of such causes as..are moved in matters and ceremonies of religion. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 210 The conciliation of human libertie with Divine predetermination of the wil. **1877** H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. 626 This conciliation of the interests of the species, the parents, and the young.

b. *court (tribunal) of conciliation*: a court for composing disputes by offering to the parties a voluntary settlement, the case proceeding to a judicial court if this is not accepted.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 55/2 The Tribunal of Conciliation, established since 1795, is composed of the most intelligent and respectable men in the vicinage.

2. The gaining or winning by quiet means.

1553 LADY JANE GREY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. Introd. 6 To..proceed in the former commission, for the conciliation of some good peace between our said good brother and the French King. *a* **1646** J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 65 (T.) To the conciliation of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate repletion. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 ¶8 Beneficence needful to the conciliation of the divine favour.

†**3.** Peaceable or friendly union. *Obs.*

1655-50 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 628/1 Considering the conciliation of men among themselves. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 896 Were there not a Natural Conciliation of all Rational Creatures..men could [not] have made any firm Cities or Polities.

4. a. Conversion from a state of hostility or distrust; the promotion of good will by kind and considerate measures; the exhibition of a spirit of amity, practice of conciliatory measures.

1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. Colonies* Wks. III. 26 If, Sir, we incline to the side of conciliation, we are not at all embarrassed..by any incongruous mixture of coercion and restraint. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 158 Let conciliation follow chastisement. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A policy of studied conciliation. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvi. 224 The effect of conciliation was..tried.

b. *attrib.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 18 Government..defrays the whole expenses under the head of Conciliation Money. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 1/1 Last year, when the Tories were on the conciliation line.

c. Any of various means whereby disputes between employer and employees may be settled by agreement without proceeding to arbitration.

1876 H. CROMPTON *Industrial Conciliation* iii. 33 The development of arbitration and conciliation in industry is characterised by the increasing prominence of conciliation. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 550/1 The term 'conciliation' is ordinarily used to cover a large number of methods of settlement, shading off in the one direction into 'arbitration' and in the other into ordinary direct negotiation between the parties. **1909** *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. v. II. 1627 The conciliation scheme arranged in November, 1907, between representative railway companies and the railway workers. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 300/2 Conciliation is usually compulsory in countries which have compulsory arbitration, notably in Germany, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, and in Venezuela.

5. *Rhet.*

[**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conciliatio*, a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Synœceosis*.] **1828** WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 267/1 In no point more than in..the Conciliation (to adopt the term of the Latin writers) of the hearers, is it requisite to consider who and what the hearers are.

7. *attrib.*, as *conciliation act, board.*

[**1867** *Act 30 & 31 Vict.* c. 105 §18 In citing this Act for any Purpose whatever it shall be sufficient to use the Expression 'The Councils of Conciliation Act, 1867'.] **1876** H. CROMPTON *Industrial Conciliation* ii. 18 A conciliation board has standing committees..and is in fact a machinery for accommodating the conflicting interests of employers and employed. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 552/2 The Conciliation Act passed in 1896. *Ibid.* 550/1 The conciliation boards established under the New Zealand Arbitration Act of 1894. **1909** W. S. CHURCHILL in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. v. II. 1628 A conciliation board has been established for the Great Northern and City Railway. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 8 Oct. 6/5 As the question is likely to be brought before a conciliation board in the near future, the Council will probably withhold action [etc.]. **1965** *Oxf. N.Z. Encycl.* 108/2 Since 1894 the wages and conditions of employment of most workers in New Zealand..have been settled by agreements or awards made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Hence **concili'ationist**, an advocate of a policy of conciliation.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 228 Shall we fear to tell those Conciliationists that we can do very well without their good opinion?

conciliative (kən'sɪlɪətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *conciliāt-* ppl. stem of *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE + -IVE.] Tending to conciliate; conciliatory.

1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 62 A conciliative and persuasive tone. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 270 With a conciliative show of coincidence. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. ii. 176, I answered—mildly reprobatory, yet conciliative.

[See also CONSILIATIVE.]

conciliator (kən'sɪlɪeɪtə(r)). [a. L. *conciliātor*, agent-n. from *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE: see -OR. Cf. F. *conciliateur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which conciliates; *esp.* one who leads opposed parties to be friendly to each other; a peacemaker, arbitrator.

c **1575** FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 419 Some mediatores and conciliatores of Origens error, with the erroneous practise of the church. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 It would lessen the number of conciliatours: which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biassed to one side or the other. **1766** SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxix. II. 227 (Jod.) Tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaus in this country. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 437 He remained..a conciliator among conflicting parties. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 9/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., has consented to act as conciliator on behalf of the men.

conciliatorily (kən'sɪlɪətərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONCILIATORY + -LY².] In a conciliatory manner.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 June 7/1 'I gave a vote you don't approve yesterday,' said his Royal Highness most conciliatorily. **1936** A. HUXLEY *Eyeless in Gaza* v. 43 'Of course I know you dare,' she said conciliatorily. **1967** B. WRIGHT tr. *R. Queneau's Between Blue & Blue* xviii. 199 'Just one more little drop..,' said the Duke conciliatorily.

con'ciliatoriness. [f. next + -NESS.] The state or quality of being conciliatory.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 500. 838/2 The lesser virtue of tact and conciliatoriness. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 247 He always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement.

conciliatory (kən'sɪlɪətərɪ), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. type **conciliātōri-us*, f. *conciliātor*: see CONCILIATOR and -ORY. In mod.F. *conciliatoire*.] Tending or calculated to conciliate; showing a spirit of conciliation.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 366 An Epistle called Conciliatorie, wherein he craveth acquaintaunce with one whome he never knewe, but by report. **1777** BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The amiable and conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. v. 61 He had not the conciliatory manners which win the favor of..mankind.

b. as *sb.* A measure calculated to conciliate.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 145 Penitentials, Mediatorials, and Conciliatories will be dispatched to my queer Father-in-law.

†**con'ciliatrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conciliatrice*, fem. of *conciliateur* CONCILIATOR: see -TRICE.] = next: also used of things personified as feminine.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 144 Prayer is the head of all goodness, and the conciliatrice and purchaser of health and everlasting life.

con'ciliatrix. *rare.* [a. L. *conciliātrix*, fem. of *conciliātor*: cf. prec.] A female conciliator or reconciler.

1611 COTGR., *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix; a woman that reconciles those that were enemies.

‖**con'cilium.** The Latin equivalent of COUNCIL, occasionally used in technical language.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 369 It is inexpedient to allow the choice of academical teachers to the professors themselves, be it either to the whole Concilium, or to the several faculties. **1846** GROTE *Greece* II. iii. (1849) II. 397 Lastly there was the general concilium and religious festival held periodically at Koroneia. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 97 But here we have a grand concilium, or republic of wills, acting each for himself.

concine'ration. [f. CON- altogether + CINERATION.] 'Thorough reduction to ashes'.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

concinnate (kən'sɪnət), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *concinnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concinnāre*: see next.]

†**1.** As *pa. pple.* Made fit: fitted (*unto*). *Obs.*

a **1600** HOOKER *Serm.* iii. §4. Wks. 1888 III. 636 If God do suffer with unwearable toleration vessels concinnate unto death. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concinnate*, made fit, finely apparrelled.

2. *adj.* Of language: Skilfully put together, appropriately arranged; of studied elegance or beauty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII, an. 5 (R.) He was a manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge concinnate termes, and apte and eloquente woordes. **1849** *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 317 Because of the ode's concinnate excellence, it is especially difficult to translate it.

concinnate (kən'sɪneɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *concinnāt-*, ppl. stem of *concinnāre* to join fitly together, etc., f. *concinn-us*: see CONCINNE *a.*] *trans.* To put together fitly; to set right, arrange duly or neatly; to trim, adjust, prepare fitly.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. XX. I. 425 Cato sets downe a receit to trim and concinnate wine (for that is the very tearme which he vses) in this manner. **1608** J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 9 Subtiltie..accommodateth, concinnateth circumstances. **1657** G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 52 Some do concinnate the Theory, others the practick of the Art. **1831** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. W.'s Writings* (1876) II. 110, I am glad you are trying to concinnate your nomenclature.

Hence **concinnated** *ppl. a.* = CONCINNATE *ppl. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Concinnated*, made fit for the purpose, trimmed, apparelled. **1868** ARBER *Selden's Table-t.* Introd. 9 In order that concinnated speech may not beguile us from truth, or aphorisms charm us into injustice and error.

†**conci'nnation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concinnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concinnāre*: see prec.] Skilfully putting together or properly adjusting.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 77 That knitting qualitie of Love to which he elsewhere properly ascribeth the building, concinnation, and perfecting of the Saints.

†**con'cinne**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concinn-us* skilfully put together, well-adjusted.] Well fitted together, skilfully arranged; harmonious.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 7b, Which, when we read, we are rauished with the elegancie and concinne vehemencie thereof. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 137 Beauty consists in variety of colours, and in a concinne disposition of sundry different parts. **1659** H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 353 The analogy..is concinne and proper.

Hence †**con'cinneness.**

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 32 The..concinnesse of his metaphors. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 247 The greater exactness of phrase, attainable in a Set-form..the propriety, concinneness and gravity, that may be in [it].

†**con'cinne**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *concinnā-re*.] = CONCINNATE *v.*

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. §3 (1622) 53 Polishing and concinning their History, so smoothly, that there should not haue bene found the least note of diuersity.

concinnity (kən'sɪnɪtɪ). [ad. L. *concinnitās*, *-tātem*, f. *concinn-us*: see CONCINNE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Skilful and harmonious adaptation or fitting together of parts; harmony, congruity, consistency.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XX, In euery of the said daunsis, there was a concinnitie of meuing the foote and body. **1621** DONNE *Serm.* cxvii. V. 56 This world a frame of so much harmony, so much concinnity and conveniency. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 252 Mere confusion, without the least concinnity or order. **1675** SIR E. SHERBURNE *Transl. Manilius* Preface 7 Reasons..grounded upon the Concinnity of Time and Conformity of Study. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 303 For the sake of concinnity of nomenclature.

b. (with *pl.*) A harmony, a congruity. †*Mus.* An imperfect concord: cf. *concinnous discord.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 317 What man despiseth not those that hunt after these deformities and concinnities. **1663** PETTY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 103, I desire you to ask Lord Brounker..whether there be any thing in it but conjectures and concinnities. **1761** TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 17 Concords, and discords, and concinnities or imperfect concords.

2. Beauty of style produced by a skilful connexion of words and clauses; hence, more generally, studied beauty, elegance, neatness of literary or artistic style, etc.

1577 PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* I. (T.), Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecians *schemates*, called them *concinnitie*..comprising all ornaments of speech under one name. **1697** J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 299 Art is to polish our Notions, and bring them to Exactness and Concinnity. **1769** SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 83 *note*, The Sicilians..excelled..in the elaborate concinnity of their money. **1865** STOPF. BROOKE *Life Robertson* I. 187 The clearness and concinnity of the thought and its illustration. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 183 As great a master as Addison of concinnity in the playful. **1881** BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* vi. 198 The graceful concinnity of Livy. **1886** G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxiii, There was a neatness and concinnity about the way it worked that charmed her.

b. with *pl.* A studied beauty or elegance.

1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 183 A discourse..not likely, with all its concinnities..to exert a soothing influence upon the people.

concinnous (kən'sɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *concinn-us* (see prec.) +/-OUS.]

1. Fitly put together or arranged, harmonious; agreeable, elegant, graceful. *rare.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux. Orient.* i. (1682) 3 Till something else appear more concinnous and rational.

†**2.** *Mus.* Harmonious. *Obs.*

concinnous discord (or *interval*): a discord or dissonant interval which can be used in harmony.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 227 The Concinnous, or Harmonical Sound..called..in our language the Twang. **1694** W. HOLDER *Harmony* ix. (1731) 147 Those [discords] only here consider'd, which are (as the Greeks term'd them) ἐμμελῆ, *Concinnous*, apt and useful in Harmony. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Discords are distinguished into *concinnous* and *inconcinnous* intervals. **1746** *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 269 A Scale adapted only to the concinnous Constitution of one Key. **1760** STILES *Anc. Grk. Music*, ibid. LI. 721 The mutations by concinnous intervals. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 434/1 *Concinnous intervals*, in Music, are the various concords.

3. Characterized by concinnity or studied elegance of style.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* VI. 123 That most concinnous and rotund of professors, Mr. Heyne.

Hence **con'cinnously** *adv.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Concinnous*, A system is said to be concinnous, or concinnously divided, when the parts thereof, considered as simple intervals, are concinnous.

†**'concion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *contiōn-em* (in later spelling *conciōn-*), contracted from *co(n)ventiōn-*, CONVENTION, public assembly, speech or oration before an assembly. Cf. OF. *concion*, *-tion* assembly, public harangue.]

1. An assembly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 164 (Jam.) Als sone as he had gottin thaim about him in maner of concioun, he apperit full of haterent, and..said in this maner. —— *ibid.* 50 He commandit baith the pepill to compere to his concioun. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 338/1 Paschalis..both in publick concion, and in writing..restored again to the Emperors..the Prerogative of Election.

2. An oration before an assembly; a public speech or harangue.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Unto whom often tymes .. he made a solemne concion or proposition, callyng them his companions. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 96/1 Onlie a funerall concion was used. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 144 In a Concion to a Congregation of the people.

†**'concional**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contiōnāl-is* belonging to an assembly: see prec. and -AL[1].] Of or belonging to a public assembly or a public discourse; belonging to public preaching.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 429 It is not a formal thanksgiving, but an annunciation or predication of Christ's death—concional not adorative. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 288 There is a three-fold rebuke, Fraternall, Concionall, Judicial .. the second may be done by one single Pastour. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concional*, pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Assembly or Pulpit. **1711** G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 141 Either in Doctrine called Concional, or in Discipline termed Judicial.

†**'concionary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contiōnāri-us* belonging to an assembly: see -ARY[1].] = prec.

a **1654** SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 73 There be four things a Minister should be at, the Conscionary part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. In the Conscionary part he must read all the Chief Fathers, both Latine and Greeke wholly. **1681** NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 12 There were two sorts of preaching; the one Concionary, which was used by the Apostles and other Missionaries. **1711** G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 178 As to the Concionary or Doctrinal Part, and Judicial or Discipline.

†**'concionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contiōnāt-* ppl. stem of *contiōnārī* to deliver an oration, to harangue, f. *contiōn-em*: see above. Cf. OF. *concioner*, *-onner*.] *intr.* To deliver an oration; to preach.

a **1654** WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* v. iii, The same hands that yesterday, to hear me concionate And oratorize, rung shrill plaudits forth.

†**'concionative**, *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = CONCIONATORY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

'concio,nator. *rare* or *Obs.* [a. L. agent-n. f. *contiōnāt-*: see above. Cf. OF. *concionateur*.]

1. One who makes speeches or harangues; a preacher.

1623 COCKERAM, *Concionator*, a Preacher. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 246 Like some simple Concionator, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole howre. **1830** CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 129 No priest, but a concionator.

2. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concionator* .. In our ancient Writers, a Common Council-man, a Mot-worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Assembly.

†**'concionatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **contiōnātōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to a concionator; pertaining to public speaking.

1634 E. KNOTT (M. Wilson) *Charity Maint.* I. v. § 20 A Concionatory declamation. **1651** SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Willet* 575 He .. gave them some concionatory exhortations. **1692** BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10.

†**concio'natrix**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. fem. of CONCIONATOR: see -TRIX.] A woman who harangues the people.

c **1430** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. xvi. 960 Brynge foorth this woman, brynge þis concyonatrix.

con'cipiency. *nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being concipient or conceptive; *pl.* concipient states, conceptive acts.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 178 In strict and severe propriety of language I should have said .. concipiencies or conceptive acts rather than conceptions.

concipient (kən'sɪpɪənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *concipient-em*, pr. pple. of *concipĕre* to CONCEIVE.] That conceives, conceiving.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv, By puffs concipient some in ether flit. **1825** COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.*, *Statesm. Man.* App. B, The man himself considered as a concipient as well as percipient being. **1852** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 That wondrous hermaphrodite, who Self-concipient, breeds from no embrace.

concise (kən'saɪs), *a.* [ad. L. *concīs-us* cut up, concise, pa. pple. of *concīdĕre* to cut up, cut to pieces, f. *con-* + *cædĕre* to cut. Cf. F. *concis* in same sense (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of speech or writing: Expressed in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement; not diffuse.

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 110, I that have with concise syllogisms Gravell'd the Pastors of the German Church. **1636** B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 758/2 The concise style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 58 To compile this .. Treatise, in the concisest manner possible. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 13 A tradesman's letters should be plain, concise, and to the purpose. **1828** WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 242/1 Other arguments may occur to him .. more clear or more concise.

b. applied to persons.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (R.), Lest too concise injuriously we wrong Things that such state and fearfulness impart. **1693** SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i, Pr'ythee why? be concise.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 If he wrote to his father, no wonder he was concise.

c. *transf.* Occupying little time; brief, direct.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 401 He who has the benefit of a conciser operation, will soon outvie and undersell a competitor who continues to use a more circuitous labour. **17..** COWPER *Moralizer Corrected* 6 His hours of study clos'd at last, And finish'd his concise repast.

†2. ? Containing much in little space, small and compact. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 234 A pretty concise room; Sir Lionel, where are your daughters?

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.* [L. *concīdĕre* to cut down, kill; to beat severely.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concise*, brief, beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

†**concise** (kən'saɪz), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *concīs-* ppl. stem of *concīdĕre* to cut up, cut away: see prec.] *trans.* To cut off, mutilate. Hence **con'cised** *ppl. a.*, **con'cising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1847) 416/2 This concising punishment of circumcisers became a penal law therupon among the Visigothes. **1660** S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 490 The concised Letter-lauding Jew.

concisely (kən'saɪslɪ), *adv.* [f. CONCISE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a concise manner.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. iii. (T.), You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal concisely and decretorily. **1715-25** BROOME *Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses here speaks very concisely. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 275, I define figure .. more concisely, the limit of solid.

conciseness (kən'saɪsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concise quality; brevity, terseness.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 35 Such a conciseness, not onely avoiding .. Tautology, but savouring of .. acuteness, force, and clearness. **1695** DRYDEN *Pref. 2nd Misc.* (R.), The conciseness of Demosthenes. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ¶7 An old clergyman, who rightly conjectured the reason of my conciseness. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 They value themselves .. on conciseness and going to the point, in private affairs. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 89 What is slang but an effort at conciseness?

concision (kən'sɪʒən). [ad. L. *concīsiōn-em* cutting up, n. of action f. *concīdĕre* to cut up. With sense 3 cf. *precision*.]

1. The action of cutting to pieces or cutting away; mutilation.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* iii. 14 Peplis in the valley of concisioun, or sleaynge to gydre. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The day of our Lord is nigh in the valley of concision. **1611** BIBLE *ibid.*, *marg.* **1668** ELBOROWE *Ep. Polycarp & Ign.* 78 The violence of beasts, scattering of bones, concision or chewing of members. **1805** G. S. FABER *Dissert. Proph.* (1806) I. 51 Then will the wine-press of God's wrath begin to be trodden in the valley of concision.

2. In *Phil.* iii. 2 (from the Geneva version of 1557 onward) it translates Gr. κατατομή 'cutting off, cutting up', used there instead of περιτομή 'circumcision', and applied contemptuously to the Judaizing Christians.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* iii. 2 Beware of the concision [so *Rhem.*, **1611** and **1881**; Gr. *βλέπετε τὴν κατατομην*, Vulg. *videte concisionem*, WYCL. dyuysioun; TINDALE, CRANMER dissencion]. **1607** *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 45 Peter preached against the abuse of the Iewish ceremonies, to which the Concision turned them. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 10 (1619) 219 So of such Christians as turn Iewes againe; beware of the concision, and betake vs to the circumcision. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 432 *note*, Concision means circumcision regarded as a mere mutilation.

†b. Hence, a rending or division (of the church); a schism. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* iii. 2 *note*, The false apostles gloried in their Circumcision, wher vnto S. Paul here alludeth, calling them concision, which is cutting of and tearing asunder of the Churche. **1642** *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 16 Whether this observer hath decided any thing who hath promoted the concision. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* III. Ep. Ded. (R.), Those of the concision who made it [the division] would do well to consider .. the likeliest way to settle and support a church.

3. = CONCISENESS. [so F. *concision*.]

[Not in JOHNSON or TODD 1755-1818.] **1774** W. HOOPER *Rational Recreat.* (1794) I. Advt. 2 The whole .. will .. be delivered with more perspicuity and concision. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XV. xxii. **1865** LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 692 Concision gives energy, but it also adds restraint. **1882** MORLEY *Cobden* II. vi. 161 Lord John Russell described the state of things with characteristic concision.

concistory, obs. f. CONSISTORY.

†**con'cisure**. *Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *concīsūr-a* a cutting, f. *concīdĕre* to cut up.] = CONCISION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concision*, *Concisure*, a cutting or dividing; a rent or schism.

†**'concitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *concitāt-* ppl. stem of *concitāre* to move violently, excite, f. *con-* + *citāre* to move; see CITE.] *trans.* To stir up, rouse, excite. Hence †**'concitated** *ppl. a.*

1574 RICH *Mercury & Soldier* E iiij, Cyrus King of Persia mynding to concitate the myndes of his people. **1652** J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lvii, Concitated passions. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

conci'tation. *arch.* [ad. L. *concitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concitāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *concitation* (Cotgr.).] Stirring up, rousing, or exciting; agitation, excitement; *esp.* of the mind.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 93 Certayn men haue sayde that the holy ghoste .. is noughte els but the concitation or styrrynge of a godly mynde. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxi. 400 So long as our pulse panted, and we feele any concitation. **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 74 When this fervour and concitation of the minde is inveterate. **1920** T. S. ELIOT *Ara Vos Prec* 12 Not by any concitation Of the backward devils.

†**conci'tatrix**. *Obs.* [a. L. fem. of *concitātor*, agent-n. f. *concitāre*: see above and -TRIX.]

1611 COTGR., *Concitatrice*, a concitatrix, incitresse, prouokeresse.

†**con'cite**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *concite-r*, ad. L. *concitāre*: see above.] *trans.* To stir up, excite.

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 429 For this fierce beast conciteth nothing than war, than manslaughter, than plagues. **1642** *Lond. Apprent. Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 303 Your former gracious acceptation of petitions .. hath concited us .. to address ourselves also .. to this honourable assembly.

†**con'citizen**. *Obs.* [cf. F. *concitoyen*.] Fellow-citizen, co-citizen.

1428 *Proc. at York*, in *Misc.* (Surtees, No. 85) 4 Noght .. also a concitezin, bot als a straunger. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Pref. (R.), Whether it be by a neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner, or a con-citizen. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 508 To gratifie their concitizens and fellowes. **1604** EARL STIRLING *Aurora* ii. (R.), Lest that the torments which I feele Might likewise my con-citizens annoy.

conck (kɒŋk). Also conk. The cry of the wild goose. Cf. CANK *sb.*[2].

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 11/2 A joyful chorus of metallic notes—'conck-conck'. **1908** *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 8/3 The wild 'conk-conk' chorus of the bands as they fly in from the sea.

conck, obs. var. CONCH (sense 7).

con'clamant, *a.* [ad. L. *conclāmānt-*, pr. pple. stem of *conclāmāre*.] Calling out together.

1890 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 2/2 Reason and conscience .. he must .. obey their conclamant voice.

†**'conclamate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. L. *conclāmāt-us* lamented, lamentable, pa. pple. of *conclāmāre*: see next.] ? Lamented, lamentable.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The conclamate cold of the ambient.

†**'conclamate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *conclāmāre* to call out together or loudly, to lament (the dead), f. *con-* + *clāmāre* to call out.] *trans.* To call out against.

Hence †**'conclamated** *ppl. a.*

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 6 The so much conclamated and scorned peevishness of a few silly, unpolitick, unregarded Hypocrites.

conclamation (kɒnklə'meɪʃən). [ad. L. *conclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conclāmāre*: see prec.]

1. A loud calling out of many together; *esp.* of loud lamentation for the dead.

1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 23 Such a silent woe .. Before his funerall conclamation. **1705** T. GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 57 (T.) The Romans used conclamation, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corps, by persons who waited there on purpose. **1836** LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. xv. 286 Many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the conclamation, come to unite with them in this melancholy task [bewailing the dead].

†2. A shout of approval or disapproval. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 115 This .. was answer'd with applauses and wonderfull conclamations. **1680** ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 94 The fore-mentioned repetitions, abruptions, responses, and conclamations. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxii. 116 They were continually insulted with loud peals of hisses and conclamations of *down with the Roundheads*. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 206 Amidst the insults and conclamations of a rascally mob.

conclave ('kɒnkleɪv). Also 8 -cleave. [a. F. *conclave*:—L. *conclāve*, pl. *conclāvia*, a place that may be locked up, f. *con-* together + *clāvis* key.]

†1. A private room, inner chamber, closet. *Obs.*

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 15 Pylat sendyth iiii knytes .. To keep the blody body in his dede conclave. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 591 In ane conclaue all maid of Christall cleir: Inclusit thay war. **1623** COCKERAM, *Conclaue*, an inner parlour [ed. 1626 *adds* a priuie roome, a closet]. *a* **1646** J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 12 That they [the Septuagint translators] were placed everie one in a several Conclave. **1753** MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 20 Nov. (1861) III. 241 The Duchess has fitted up the little room out of her conclave that opens into the garden in the Gothic taste.

b. *fig.*

a **1626** BACON *New Atl.* 11 The situation .. in the secret Conclave of such a vast Sea. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 147 At the first peeping out of the Winter Concleave.

2. *spec.* The place in which the Cardinals meet in private for the election of a Pope.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 The cardinals, that wolden save The forme of lawe in the conclave, Gon for to chese a new pope. **1494** FABYAN VII. 525 Y[e] cardynallys beyng in y[e] conclaue or counceyll chaumbre where y[e] pope is accustomyd to be chosen. **1691** W. B. *Hist. Rom. Conclave* i. 1 'Tis he too that takes care to have the Conclave built with Timber. **1883** ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., The large

halls of the palace are so divided by wooden partitions as to furnish a number of sets of small apartments.. all opening upon a corridor.. On the tenth day a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost is said in the Vatican church, and after it the Cardinals form a procession and proceed to the conclave, taking up their respective apartments as the lot has distributed them.

3. The assembly of cardinals met for the election of a Pope.

1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmos* 181 Allotting it to the Conclaue of Cardinals. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 360 He had been long a Cardinall and at two or three Conclaves or Elections of Popes. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 205 Whom does the Conclave chuse? An uniuersall Pastor? No, but expressely a Bishop of Rome. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 53 A conclave, which opened at Venice in March 1800, had raised to the papal chair Cardinal Chiaramonti.

b. *loosely.* The body of cardinals.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 100, I.. thanke the holy Conclaue for their loues. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 When the news.. reached Rome, the conclave was furious.

c. *attrib.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 39 So conclave fathers do conclude. *Ibid.* 157 A conclave brother. **1686** J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Conv.* A iv a, In the Conclave Election of a Pope.

4. *transf.* Any private or close assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical character.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 60 As the Archbishop was sitting beneth in a conclave with his felow Bishops about him, consulting togither. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 68 The Tenet and Conclusion of the Sanhedrim (the great Councell or Conclave of the Rabbins). **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* II. xviii, A cresset.. dimly served to show The awful conclave met below. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 329 The respectable conclave above-stairs. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. 108 The three.. who composed the secret conclave or cabinet.

5. Phrase. *in conclave* (in senses 3 and 4).

1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 72 The Cardinals then being in conclave. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 795 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* 259 You yourself are ever brooding, and ever in conclave too, with persons who.. are the preachers of violence. **1862** C. STRETTON *Cheq. Life* I. 20 The head-master.. happened to be sitting in conclave with some of the assistant teachers.

†con'clavical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclāve* (see prec.) + -IC + -AL[1]: after *clerical*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a conclave.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 345 The New Testament.. lay lockt up from all the Laity, within the lines of her Conclavical, Clerical Communication.

conclavist ('kɒnkleɪvɪst). [a. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista*, f. *conclave*: see above and -IST.]

†1. One of the cardinals in conclave. *Obs.*

[**1598** FLORIO, *Conclauista*, a fellow chooser of a Pope, or one that is admitted in the Conclaue.] **1616** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 518 The Pope, considering that the Conclavists of account remain at Rome. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conclavist*, one of those Cardinals that meet in the conclave for the election of the Pope.

2. One who attends on a cardinal in conclave.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1670** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/2 The Conclavist or Chamber-keeper to Cardinal Albici was lately put out of the Conclave. **1691** W. B. *Hist. Rom. Conclave* iii. 9 Every Cardinal brings into the Conclave along with him a Conclavist and two Servants. **1776-88** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxvi. 129 *note* (Seager), The Cardinals knocked at his door; but his Conclavist refused to interrupt the studies of Bessarion. **1883** ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Conclave*, Each Cardinal is allowed to have two members of his household in personal attendance upon him [in the conclave]; these are called *conclavists*.

con'climate, *v. rare.* [f. *con-* together with + CLIMATE: app. suggested by *acclimate*.] *trans.* To inure to a climate, acclimatize.

1864 in WEBSTER. **18..** OGILVIE cites *Q. Rev.*

†con'close, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conclos*:—late L. *conclausus* closed in, f. *con-* + *clausus* closed.] Closed in, shut in, enclosed.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4961 Thow art the gardyn conclose of swettest Aromatyze alle.

†con'cloutment. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + CLOUT *v.* + -MENT: cf. *compatchment*.] A clouting together, a patchwork.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 132 Wee.. count him a Heathen Deuine, that alledgeth any illustration out of humaine Authors, and makes not all his sermons concloutments of scripture.

conclucion, -cyon, obs. ff. CONCLUSION.

con'cludable, -ible, *a. rare.* [f. CONCLUDE: see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 179 That nothing, among the rites .. was to bee slighted ouer.. is thought to be iustly concludeable out of that Deut. vi. 1. **1655** H. MORE *Ath. Antid.* (1662) 160 The Existence of the Manichean God is not concludible.

conclude (kən'klu:d), *v.* [ad. L. *conclūd-ĕre* to shut up closely, close, end, f. *con-* + *claudĕre* to close, shut.]

I. To shut up, enclose, include.

†1. (in physical sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 [There] be ij waters, oon of whom concludethe an yle moved to and fro with the wynde. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 92 It is usual to conclude them in Parks. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 When an animal is concluded in a limited quantity of.. air, it dies as soon as the air is vitiated. **1859** TENNYSON *Merlin & Viv.* 510, I dreamt Of some vast charm concluded in that star.

b. *fig.* **1388** WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 22 But scripture hath concludid [**1382** enclosyde] alle thingis vndir synne. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 32 God hath concluded [Gr. *συνέκλεισε*, *Revised* shut up] them all in vnbeliefe, that he might haue mercy vpon all. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 358 Whom he has first arrested and concluded in sin.

†2. To include, comprehend, comprise, sum up.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 500 And schortly to concluden al his wo, So moche sorwe had never creature. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §160 There be...x.commaundementes.. but they be all concluded and comprehended in two. **1647** N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lvi. (1651) 162 That.. the written Laws were wholly concluded into the Norman tongue. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 11 In the simple Concord I conclude all his compounds. **1709** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 53 Each Member of the City or Borough is concluded as a Citizen. **1828** C. WORDSWORTH *King Chas. I*, 154 It appears .. in a nutshell, contained and concluded almost wholly under that single word 'however'.

†b. To shut up or comprehend within definite limits; to restrict, confine. (Also with *up*.) *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 118 Whereas Christ saieth God is in heaven, he doth not by yᵗ his so saieng conclud and hemen him ther. **1642** *Declar. Lords & Com.* 6 June 6 Much lesse can the Power of Parliament be concluded by his Majesties command. **1646** J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 72 The Faithful Church of that time, concluded up in the family of Seth. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. ii. (1692) 68 Those that chuse to be concluded by the Letter and Text of Christ's Testament.

c. To confine, or shut up *to*.

1646 H. LAURENCE *Comm. & Warre with Angels* Aa 3 b, The saints not so concluded to one Angell, as not to injoy oftentimes the service of many.

†3. a. To shut up *from* a course of action, etc.; to preclude, debar, restrain, 'estop'. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xviii. 28 Blessid be the Lord thi God, that hath concludid the men, that rereden her hoondis ayens my lord the kyng. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 6 §1 The said.. Defendants be not concluded thereby, but.. may answer and plead to the Action. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 85 The protestacion to be entred ther.. but not to conclude us from judginge of Flood. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 176 Suffer Lazarus to go and warn my Relations who are not yet thus finally concluded by Death.

b. To shut up *to* a course of action, etc.; to bind, oblige. Still in legal use.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 185 This open thing.. Concludeth him by suche a way, That he the feith mo nede obey. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 36 §1 Fynes with proclamacions.. shuld be a fynal ende and conclud aswel pryuies as strangers to the same. **1671** H. STUBBE *Reply* 24 The Theologicians did not hold themselves concluded by the Sentiments of the Canonists. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. (Rtldg.) 98 The consent of the majority shall.. conclude every individual. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 *Q. Bench* 575 In settling the value of a copyhold fine the tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent.. reserved on the premises.

†4. To overcome in argument; to confute, 'shut up'; to convince. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14713 (Cott.) Wit wordes suilk war þai Wit scil concluded and ouercummin. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 256 A madyne.. þat throw gret wit & sutelte Concludis all my mene & me. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 86 By verre contradiccion thou concludist thi silf. **1407** *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 53 In all those temptations, Christ concluded the Fiend. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 459/2 When they be confuted and concluded openly therin. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 283 Though the Scythians had better Arguments to offer.. they would not be concluded by them. [**1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 92 The mere seeing of any wonder never concludes the mind of the spectator.]

†b. To refute (a statement). *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 36 Job argueth aȝens hise enemyes.. and concludith many errouris that suen of hire false bileeue.

II. To close any transaction; to end.

5. *trans.* To bring to a close or end; to wind up, finish, close. (Said of a person, or of a final act, etc.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For my beheste with deathe I shall conclude. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 417 In euery triangle.. three lines, the first beginneth, the seconde augmenteth, the third concludeth it a figure. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 190 His fault concludes, but what the law should end, The life of Tybalt. **1592** EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 237 III. 164 My Lady Walsingham.. doth now conclude all sutes with one request. **1660** T. WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 113 Saturday concluding both moneth and year, and Sunday beginning the year 1660. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* (1824) 697 She would have concluded her days within the walls of San Stefano. *Mod.* This concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

absol. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 429 A solemn grace Concluded.

†b. To put an end to, 'do for' (a person). (Now *humorous*.)

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Ivstine* 118 a, The stratigem that concluded the Father. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. iv. 24 Pay him instantly or else.. I will conclude thee, and annihilate thee. **1862** E. LEAR *Nonsense Bk.*, He jumped over the cliff, Which concluded that person of Cromer.

†c. Const. *inf.* with *to*. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) Hv a, And here I conclude to speake of exercise. **1541** —— *Gov.* II. vii, And here I conclude to write any more at this tyme of mercy.

6. *absol.* To make an end of an action, e.g. speech or writing; to end, finish, close (*with* or *by*).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* p. xlix, Concluding with this clause. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 The bysshops concludynge answered and sayd, We haue no kynge but Cesar. **1541** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 222/2 After much communication, hee concluded wyth mee, & sayd, how that I was but a foole. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 57 And to conclude, The Victorie fell on vs. **1716-8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 37 By this time, you are ready to fear I shall never conclude at all. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxiii, In bloodier acts conclude those who with blood began. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 55 My paper being filled.. I must conclude with kind regards to Emily.

7. *intr.* Of things: To come to a close or end; to close, end, finish, terminate.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 839 Her heavy anthem still concludes in woe. **1616** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 392 To avoid all negotiation, because it would conclude with the dishonour of the Pope. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Nothing is ended with honour, which does not conclude better than it began. **1885** *Law Rep. 29 Chanc. Div.* 457 The report.. concluded as follows.

†b. To end, issue, or result *in*; = END *v.* 5 b.

a **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 465 It must .. at last conclude either in Popery or Atheism. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 336 All pious frauds have ever concluded at last in Superstition or Atheism, or the ruine of that.. Party that used them.

III. To come to a conclusion, infer, prove.

8. To arrive by reasoning at a judgement or opinion; to come to a conclusion, draw an inference, infer, deduce. a. with *subord. cl.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 694, I wol conclude that it is bet for me To sleen myself. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 172 The Pope concluded that he regned nevyr but be strength and violens. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, and other doctours determyneth and concludeth that, etc. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* iii. 28 Therefore wee conclude, that a man is iustified by faith. **1668** HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 7 It were a vain thing to conclude it is irrational, because not to be demonstrated.. by Syllogismes. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, By his way of speaking, I concluded there were six. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 129 Concluding that his life was in danger.

b. with *obj.* and *inf. compl.* (*to be* often omitted).

c **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1071 Ye have concluded you a phisycion. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iv. 138 Reson concludyth bothe necessary and expedyent to be, to have al lawys in the vulgare tong. **1628** FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. iii, Then you conclude me proud? **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 We cannot but conclude such Prognostics to be within the circle of possibilities. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiv, Some concluded him dead. **1756** BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 12 The greatest part of the governments.. must be concluded tyrannies. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §262 We concluded it unsafe to anchor.

c. with *simple obj.*: To infer.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Yif I haue concluded soþe of þe vnselynesse of shrewednesse. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7470 Shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* i. (1637) 4 That we might conclude liberty thereon to sinne at our pleasure? .. No, no. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* vi, To conclude the finenesse of the cloth from the largenesse of the measure. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* II. 317 What conclud'st thou hence? **1729** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 36 All this is inferred and concluded from, etc. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 201 From EA in the Second, we may conclude not only E, but O.

d. *absol.* or with *preps.* (Chiefly as to manner.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. vii, To conclude truely. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that peremptorily. **1701** JER. COLLIER tr. *M. Aurelius* 82-3 Don't you conclude upon any real damage; for there's no such thing. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii, You.. conclude too hastily from the infelicity of marriage against its institution. **1834** FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 19 Our own experience certainly concludes unfavourably to the use of the wig. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 164 From the omnipresence of geometry, Oersted thus concludes to a universal beauty of form.

†9. *trans.* To lead to the conclusion; to demonstrate, prove. (Said of a person, an argument, etc.) Const. *obj. and compl.*, or *subord. cl. Obs.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Nothyng.. but that.. may be concluded, and proued by the scripture. **1623** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, The success Concludes the victor innocent. **1687** H. MORE *App. Antid.* x. §7. 207 That our arguments are sophistical because they .. conclude that there is an incorporeal substance in beasts. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 257, I.. concluded to the commanders that they had done what they.. should have been ashamed of. *a* **1797** BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 This mode of conviction.. concludes the party has failed in his expurgatory proof.

†10. *intr.* To lead to a conclusion, be conclusive. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Thy reason in this case concludeth not. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. §3 (1622) 58 No part of his Obiection concludeth for pure Atheists. **1653** ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 155 This is but a negative argument, and concludeth not. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii, This objection concludes equally against a creation in any sense. **1714** FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 7 The Argument will equally conclude to both.

IV. To bring or come to a decision, settle, decide, determine.

11. *trans.* To bring (a matter) to a decision or settlement; to decide, determine (a point, a case at law). b. To settle, arrange finally (a treaty, peace, etc.).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 169 They wolde bring thyder their lorde the Erle of Flanders, and there to conclude vp the maryage. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 736 The French king.. determined to conclude a truce. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 127/2 Such orders as are concluded, and established in parlement. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate

peace? **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Five Commissaries..who should treat of the differences and should have power to conclude them. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. viii. 187 He had concluded a treaty with Spain. **1885** Sir J. C. MATHEW *Law Rep. 14 Q. Bench Div.* 465 The case is concluded practically by the decision in Read *v.* Anderson.

12. To come to the conclusion or decision (*to do* a thing), to decide (on a course of action), determine, resolve. Const. *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1558) 11 b/1 This stepmother ..concluded hath in her entencion Him to destroy. *c* **1490** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 205 They concluded with in them selfe, that they sholde lye al nyghte in their harneys. *c* **1532** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 165 He..concludyd to send for all his men of warre. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1850 They did conclude to beare dead Lucrece thence. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 25. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xxix. (1647) 81 The Emperour and the King of France concluded to besiege Damascus. **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 153 Finding a loss in boiling our meat we concluded to eat it raw. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §262 We concluded to drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 623 It was concluded to bring him to trial. **1832** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 85. **1853** MISS YONGE *Heir Redcl.* vii, She..concluded that she would wait. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 79 My wife concluded to hire a balcony. **186.** CONINGTON *Misc. Writ.* (1872) I. 126. **1876** L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 422 He..concludes to express his sentiments.

† **b.** *pass.* (Cf. *to be determined, resolved.*) *Obs.*

1452 DK. YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 13, I..am fully concluded to proceed in all haste against him. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, At the last they were concluded that Merlyn shold goo with a token of kyng Ban. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Certus*, I am concluded to do it. **1643** [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 3 We are all unanimously concluded to be ayding and assisting.

† **13.** *intr.* To come to a decision, make an arrangement or agreement, resolve, determine.

a. *of, on, upon* (a question, a thing to be done, etc.).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 48 b, Jason..hering the fayr Myrro so ordeyne and conclude of their sodayn departing. **1490** —— *Eneydos* xl. (1890) 131 Whan..they had concluded togyder of ther besines. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliv. 185 To conclude on another maner of peace. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 41 The Negros and we soone concluded of price. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 97 We judged a third man is necessary, and concluded on Sir W. Warren. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 30 They might..conclude upon the measures they intended to pursue. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 This being concluded on by all parties. **1796** MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 183 Peace has been concluded upon.

† **b.** *with* (a person, etc.): To agree, come to an arrangement, make terms. *Obs.*

1462 EDW. IV. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 127 [They] have conspired, accorded, concluded, and determined with owr outward enemyes as well of Fraunce and of Scotland. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 20 Concluding with his companie how to conuay her thence. **1591** LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 213 Howsoever they should conclude amongst themselves. **1680** C'TESS MANCHESTER in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 217 My Lord hath concluded w^th^ him to travell w^th^ my son.

† **c.** To close *with* (an opinion). *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 259 Concluding with their opinion who persuaded to fight.

† **14.** *trans.* To decide or determine upon. *Obs.*

c **1532** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223 These .ii. traytours deuysyd and concludyd the deth of Huon. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1372 His death was concluded one evening, and..should have been put in execution the next day.

15. *intr. Sc. Law.* In a summons (now, only in the Court of Session): To state formally, in a clause called the 'conclusion', the object or objects sought for. See CONCLUSION 14.

1826 in P. Shaw *Cases* IV. 310, I am now satisfied that it is not necessary to conclude for expenses. **1868** *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 §59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for general adjudication.

† **conclude**, *sb. Obs.*[−1]. [f. prec.] Conclusion.

1643 J. SHERLEY in W. Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (Mass. Hist. Soc.) 406, I shall write this generall leter..hoping it will be a good conclude of a..costly and tedious bussines.

concluded (kən'klu:dɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCLUDE *v.* + -ED[1].] Finished, determined, settled, closed, etc.; see the verb.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 666 [They] neyther would, nor once durst impugne his concluded purpose. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Hearing of the former concluded peace. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 164 The concluded Articles of the Peace.

† **con'cludence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclūděre* to CONCLUDE + -ENCE.] = next.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 37 §78 Against the concludence of a Negative Argument. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 159 The third Allay to the concludence of this Argument.

† **con'cludency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Quality of being 'concludent'; conclusiveness.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 77 Against the concludency of that which is inferr'd. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 96 The edge and concludency of those Physical Arguments.

† **con'cludent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *conclūděre*, as prec.: see -ENT.] That 'concludes' a question or an opponent (see CONCLUDE *v.* 10, 4); conclusive, decisive, convincing.

1571 GRINDAL *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 327, I thought, when I read it, that his arguments were never concludent. **1622–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 168 A matter of strong presumption, if not demonstrably concludent. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 447 Nor is a Proof said to be concludent, unless the Quality..annex'd be also prov'd.

† **con'cludently**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Conclusively, decisively, convincingly.

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 How fitly, how aptly, and how concludently the adversaries impugn the same. **16..** SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 43 [He] more confidently than concludently affirmed the same.

b. By way of conclusion or inference.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 119 To attribute such acts..unto God..and yet withal to deny, that we concludently make him the Author of Sin.

concluder (kən'klu:də(r)). [f. CONCLUDE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which concludes, in various senses of the verb.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 249 Death..that concluder of mortalitie. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 45 Such a Concluder would have made Aristotle himself forswear syllogism.

concludible: see CONCLUDABLE.

concluding (kən'klu:dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONCLUDE.

1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Concludyng, *discussion.* **1543–4** *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Concludinges of peace, amitie, and concorde. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 298 Such a dull concluding of her dayes. **1659** O. WALKER *Oratory* 9 A short recapitulation and concluding, called Peroratio.

con'cluding, *ppl. a.* That concludes.

† **1.** Conclusive, decisive, convincing. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 246 The most concluding argument was, etc. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. VI. v. 258 He maintains there that all the Passages are not concluding.

2. Finishing, closing, final.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 469 When our sentence consists of two members, the longer should, generally, be the concluding one. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 532 As the concluding words..were uttered. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* 3 In the concluding chapters.

† **con'cludingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Conclusively, decisively.

1639 LAUD in Prynne *Canterb. Doom* (1646) 274 King James..made this answer; that he writ that not concludingly, but by way of argument only. **1658** in Baxter *Saving Faith* ii. 9 My discourse doth not concludingly evince the contrary. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Life Laud* (1668) 106 They do concludingly demonstrate, That, etc.

† **con'cluse**, *v. Obs.* [ME. *conclused* pa. pple., f. L. *conclūs-us*, F. *conclus* pa. pple. + -ED. Perh. only found in pa. pple. Cf. CONCLUDE *v.* 4.]

trans. To overcome in argument, confute.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14713 (Gött.) Wid wordis suilk war þai ..wid skill conclused and ouercomen.

† **con'clusible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **conclūsibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *conclūděre* to CONCLUDE: see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iv. §1. 86 Not..conclusible from the words of Clement. *a* **1660** —— (J.), 'Tis ..conclusible from God's prescience, that, etc. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

conclusion (kən'klu:ʒən). Also 4 -sioun, -cioun, 4–7 -syon, 5 -syoun, -cyon, 5–6 -cion, 6 *Sc.* -sione. [a. F. *conclusion*, ad. L. *conclūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *conclūděre* to CONCLUDE.]

1. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (*e.g.* of a speech or writing). (See also 4.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusioun, or ende. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusyoun Of thys long tale. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclucion? **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 70, I..begin to be weary of writing..I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. **1832** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. **1881** J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

2. An issue, final result, outcome, upshot.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 103 With swich conclusioun As had of his avisioun Cresus..That high upon a gebet dyde! **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Whan thou shalt begynne eny werke, pray god of helpe to bringe yt to a good conclusion. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 679 All their long studies and forecastes were brought to none effect or conclusion. **1635** R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* ix. 45 What will be the conclusion of all this? **1643** BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* xvii. (1652) 442, I am afraid he will cast me off in the conclusion. **1777** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 202 The intelligence..received, is not of the conclusion of this unhappy affair, though that conclusion is no ways doubted.

3. Phrases. **a.** ***in conclusion*** : † (*a*) in the end, at last; (*b*) to conclude or sum up, finally; also (formerly) in short. Also † ***at*** c., ***for*** c., ***upon*** c. (obs.).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 126 Herkneth, lordynges, in conclusioun, Youre likying is that I schal telle a tale. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 For conclusyon her..euelle dedes passed the good. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 In conclucyon he was deuouryd..of the sayd monstre. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* p. lviii, Suche loue ofte proueth faynte at conclusion. **1550** NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 82 (R.) And for conclusyon it is a thynge impossyble. *c* **1550** *Wife in Morelles Skin* 591 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 204 At shorte conclusyon, they went their way. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 90 In conclusion, I stand affected to her. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 465 He changed sides so often, that in conclusion no side trusted him. **1845** BRIGHT *Sp. Game Laws* 26 Mar., I will say, in conclusion, that I am delighted with this meeting.

4. The last part or section of a speech or writing, in which the main points are summed up.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 161 This is my conclusion, To clerkes lete I al this disputison. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b, The conclusion is a clarkely gatherynge of the matter spoken before, and a lappyng up of it altogether. **1611** BIBLE *Eccl.* xii. 13 Let vs heare the conclusion of the whole matter: Feare God, and keepe his commandements. *a* **1713** SHARP *Wks.* I. ix (R.), A text..that I..leave with you..as the sum and conclusion of my preaching.

† **b.** A compendious or inclusive statement or description. *Obs. rare.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 60 All that god asketh of man, ys conteyned vnder one conclusyon of Charite. **1493** *Petronilla* 12 She was..for short conclusion Called the clere myrroure of all perfection.

c. *Gram.* The concluding or consequent clause of a conditional sentence; the apodosis.

5. A judgement or statement arrived at by any reasoning process; an inference, deduction, induction.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 23705 Title (Fairf.), A predicacioun wiþ þe conclusioun þer-a-pon. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 68 Er they come to þe clos a-combrid þey were, þat þei þe conclucioun þan constrewe ne couþe. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Last of all is put the conclusion, which is inferred and proued by the demonstration. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 72 The third Act [of Intellection] is that which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 118 People fancy they can draw contradictory conclusions from the idea of infinity. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ix, Forming conclusions which the next minute's experience may probably destroy. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 239 More like a fairy tale than the sober conclusions of science. **1865** BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., We must then come to this inevitable conclusion. **1887** *Times* 9 Dec. 10/2 He jumped to a conclusion that was utterly baseless.

b. *Logic.* A proposition deduced by reasoning from previous propositions: *spec.* the last of the three propositions forming a syllogism, deduced from the two former or premisses.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1860) G vj, The conclucions and the sophysms of logique. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 Drawing all the lines of Martin into sillogismes, euerie conclusion beeing this 'Ergo Martin is to bee hangd'. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 26 Where *I thinke* is all the Premises, *A Foole sayd it*, must needs be the Conclusion. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the conclusion. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. 96 If either of the premisses be negative, the conclusion must be negative.

c. The action of concluding or inferring. *rare.*

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is..suche sharpnesse or quycknesse in conclusyon. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 28 Your Wife Octauia, with her modest eyes, And still Conclusion, shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me. **1635** BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* ii. (1661) 4 The censure of some..that they will find more Postures of the Pike here then formerly they knew of, and so by their conclusion more then there is any need of .

† **6.** With the notion of 'inference' obscured or lost: A proposition, dictum, dogma, tenet. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Unto this conclusion, That tiranny is to despise, I finde ensample in sondry wise. **1395** *Oath of Recant.* in *Academy* 17 Nov. (1883) 331/1 þat I..ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynges of the lollardes. **1477** CAXTON *Dictes* Epil. 146 In the dyctes and sayengys of Socrates..my saide lord hath left out certayn..conclusions towchyng women. **1554** LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiv. 91 Thus, lo! I have written an answer to your conclusions. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 116 Having handled these ten Principal Conclusions.

† **7.** Something propounded for solution or mathematical demonstration; a proposition, problem.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1, I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument. *Ibid.* II. §1 Her bygynnen the conclusions of the Astrelabie. 1. To fynde the degree in which the sonne is day by day, after hir cours a-bowte. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, So that the circle is iustely made in the triangle, as the conclusion did purporte. **1663** J. ROLLOCK in *Mrq. Worcester's Cent. Inv., Exact Def.* 8 Several..rare, useful, and never formerly heard of Mathematical Conclusions.

† **b.** A problem, riddle, enigma. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 56 Read the conclusion, then..He reads the riddle.

† **8.** An experiment. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, This conclusyon He may not scape for fauour ne for mede. **1519** *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 39 This proveth..That the earth must needs round be; This conclusion doth it try. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. (*title*), Diuerse chimicall conclusions concerning..Distillation. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 358 She hath pursu'de Conclusions infinite Of easie wayes to dye. **1624** BACON *New Atlantis* (Bohn) 299 We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting..as well of wild trees as fruit-trees. **1670** WALTON *Lives* II. 127 Some part of most days was usually spent in Philosophical Conclusions.

b. ***to try conclusions*** (also, formerly † ***to prove*** c.s, ***to try*** (*a*) ***conclusion***): to try experiments, to

experiment; *transf.* to engage in a trial of skill, strength, etc. (Now associated with sense 2, as if = 'to try the issue, see what will come of it'.)

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxvi, If their eyes trie not conclusion They will not trust a strangers true reporting. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 195. **1602** ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 35 Either he would haue restitution for his purse..or they would trie a conclusion at Tyborne. **1619** W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 311 As if..to giue our Saviour the lye, and to proue conclusions with the Almighty. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 37 His poor and beggerly Farm hath wasted what he hath, and he has no more to try new Conclusions withal. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 314 But try no mad Conclusions. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* v, Put his tissues under the microscope and try conclusions on him. **1884** *L'pool Daily Post* 23 June 5 To day Australian cricketers will try conclusions with a Liverpool team.

†**9.** Purpose, aim, end. *Obs.*

*c***1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 480 Only, lo, for this conclusioun, To likyn her the betre for his renoun. *c***1386** —— *Wife's Prol.* 115 Tel me also, to what conclusioun Were membres maad. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 To what finall conclusion They wolde regne kinges there.

10. The result of a discussion, or examination of a question; final determination, decision, resolution; final arrangement or agreement. (See CONCLUDE *v.* 12, 13.)

*c***1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2643 *Hypermestre*, Thou nescapest noght..But thou consente..Tak this to thee for ful conclusioun. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 85 After her conclusion taken. *a***1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* clviii. 608 [He] had harde all the conclusyon that the abbot had taken with these prynces. **1602** CAREW *Surv. Cornw.* (1811) 11 The conclusion ensued, that his charges must be borne. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 128 Their standing out, hindred not the rest from proceeding to conclusion. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 40 At Leipsic, February 8th., 1630.. the protestants agreed on several heads for their mutual defence..these were the famous conclusions of Leipsic. **1747** *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 155 There shou'd be reason to think they were come to some Conclusion on the several matters before them. *Mod.* He has come to the conclusion not to prosecute the inquiry.

11. The concluding, settling, or final arranging (*of* a peace, treaty, etc.). (See CONCLUDE *v.* 11.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 Now let us..return to the conclusion of the peace. **1632** HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Hee had condescended to the conclusion of the marriage (so long..suspended). **1685** CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 156 The Conclusion of the Cause. **1850** ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. liv. §75. 536 The..object of his mission..was the conclusion of an armistice. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* III. 354 By the conclusion of treaties or the disbanding of armies.

†**12.** The action of shutting up, enclosing, or confining. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 169 The conclusion of them under chains of darkness..in Hell fire.

13. *Law.* An act by which a man debars himself from doing anything inconsistent with it; 'a binding act' (Wharton *Law Dict.*); a bar or impediment so arising, an estoppel. (See CONCLUDE 3.)

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xliv. (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppell. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 71 Conclusion is when a man by his own act upon Record hath charged himselfe with a dutie or other thing: as if a freeman confesse himselfe to bee the villeine of A. upon record..hee shall be concluded to say in any action or plea afterwards, that hee is free, by reason of his own confession. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 438 It was determined, that though the fine operated at first by conclusion, and passed no interest, yet the estoppel should bind the heir.

14. *Sc. Law.* The concluding clause (or paragraph) of a Summons, which sets forth the purpose of the action or suit; the purpose or object itself, as stated in the Summons. Cf. CONCLUDE *v.* 15.

Now (since 1876) only used in actions in the Court of Session, in which the Summons still proceeds, in antiquated form, in the name of the Sovereign, thus: 'Victoria, etc. Whereas it is humbly meant and shown to us by our lovite, etc.'; and after setting forth the names of the parties, etc., 'concludes' in such terms as 'Therefore, it ought and should be found and declared, that' or 'Therefore the defender.. ought and should be decerned and ordained..to, etc.' The clause usually further 'concludes' for the expenses of the action.

1826–7 STAIR IV. 5. §5. There uses a conclusion to be added for payment. **1850** *Act 13 & 14 Vict.* c. 36 §1 [The Summons shall set forth the names of parties] and the conclusions of the Action. **1875** DOVE WILSON *Sheriff Court Pract.* 100 §6 The conclusion for expenses is very briefly stated. It is always well to insert it.

15. ***foregone conclusion***: see FOREGONE.

(As used by Shaks., variously referred to senses 2, 8, 10.)

†**con'clusional**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONCLUSION + -AL[1]: perh. repr. a med.L. **conclūsiōnālis*.] Of or pertaining to the conclusion; final.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 Thys one Secrett conclusyonal know thou. **1695** G. HOOPER *Disc. Lent* 278 (T.) Conclusional separations.

†**con'clusionally**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of conclusion or inference.

1574 DEE *Diary* (Camden Soc.) 37 Conclusionally than.. one part of my present sute..is, etc.

conclusive (kən'klu:sɪv), *a.* [ad. late L. *conclūsīv-us*, f. *conclūs-* ppl. stem of *conclūděre*: see CONCLUDE, and -IVE. Cf. F. *conclusif, -ive*.]

†**1.** Summing up, summary. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 9 'So women are vniuersally *mala necessaria*, wheresoeuer they be eyther bred or brought vp.' With this conclusiue period hee breathed him.

2. Concluding, closing; occurring at or forming the end. (Now *rare.*)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 367 The Epilogue, or Conclusive part of this Treatise. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 177 The following short billet; inscriptive and conclusive parts of it in her own words. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 77 The judgment..delivered in the conclusive line.

b. Final, definitive.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 357 A conclusive revolt from Rome.

3. Of an argument, statement, etc.: That closes or decides the question; decisive, convincing.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. 151 If a man will..cleare himselfe by an Oath..he may be..heard, but this may neither be pressed to be done, nor yet conclusive, when it is done. **1690** LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 281 Whether these Arguments be conclusive or no. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 33 As to the purchaser of the estate..the act was final and conclusive. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 273 These observations were perfectly conclusive as to the quicker motion of the centre [of the glacier].

†**4.** *Law.* That 'concludes' or debars; binding: see CONCLUDE 3. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 146 The Grand Charter..was conclusive to the King.

con'clusively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. †**a.** In conclusion, to conclude, finally, in short. *Obs.* **b.** In the end, at last, ultimately. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Conclusiuely*, or in conclusion, *summate, summatim, vix tandem.* **1638** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. (1874) V. 179 Conclusively hee's from a toward hopefull gentleman Transeshapt to a meere Ballater. **1648** A. BURRELL *Cord. Calenture* 8 What can be expected but confusion, and conclusively desolation.

†**2.** By way of conclusion, inferentially. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 378 The contrary was either expresly or conclusively there.

3. In a conclusive manner; so as to conclude or decide the question or matter; decisively, finally.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 382 A Problem..too deep..to be determined Conclusively. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 462 The judges do not consider them [English court reports] as conclusively binding. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 46 The costume of the figures..seems conclusively to establish the fact. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 121 Meristic law..puts this out of his reach conclusively.

con'clusiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conclusive; decisiveness.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 57 Consideration of things to be known..and of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. **1845** WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 198/1 To analyze some clear and valid arguments, and to observe in what their conclusiveness consists.

conclusory (kən'klu:sərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. L. *conclūs-* ppl. stem + -ORY: on L. type **conclūsōri-us*.] Relating or tending to a conclusion; conclusive.

1846 WORCESTER cites CLARKSON. **1868** J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 357 The peculiar tediousness, prolusory, interlusory, and conclusory [of Browning]. **1876** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 128 This conciliatory and conclusory chapter.

‖**conclusum** (kən'klu:səm). *Diplomacy.* [Lat., neut. pa. pple. of *conclūděre* to CONCLUDE.] (See second quot.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 542 Ultimatums and Conclusums were crawling like wood-worms through the rotten desks of office. **18..** *Blackw. Mag.* (Ogilvie), A conclusum is a *résumé* of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed, and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands.

†**con'clusure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *conclūsūra*, f. *conclūs-* ppl. stem of *conclūděre*: see -URE.] Closing, final settlement.

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 399 Thordering and conclusure of such interest and estate.

conclusyon, -syoun, obs. ff. CONCLUSION.

†**conco'agulate**, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + COAGULATE *v.*] To coagulate together into one mass.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 196 Aqua fortis concoagulated with differing Bodies produced very differing Concretes. **1673** *Ibid.* VIII. 5187 Those two Volatil Salts, thus open'd by the Fire..are con-coagulated with them. *a***1691** BOYLE *Wks.* I. 442 (R.) For some solutions require more, others less spirit of wine to concoagulate adequately with them.

Hence **concoagu'lation.**

*a***1691** BOYLE *Wks.* III. 58 (R.) A concoagulation of the corpuscles..with those of the menstruum.

†**con'coct**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concoct-us*, pa. pple. of *concoquĕre* to boil together, digest, ripen, f. *con-* + *coquĕre* to cook, boil, digest.] Digested; subjected to heat; refined or matured by heat: also *fig.* (See next.)

1534 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) p. cx, Being radd diligently and well concoct..it will not seeme very tediouse. **1541** —— *Image Gov.* 55 Meates..whiche all together can not bee..duly concocte and digested. **1565–78** COOPER *Thesaurus, Crudum*, raw, not concoct. **1577** EDEN & WILLES *Trav.* 274 Lesse concocte then the matter of gummes and spyces. **1616–61** HOLYDAY *Persius* 306 A heart not stained by Foul lust, concoct in noble honesty.

concoct (kən'kɒkt), *v.* [f. L. *concoct-*, ppl. stem of *concoquĕre*: see prec.

The literal sense in Lat. was 'to boil together, prepare (a mixture) by boiling or heat', whence *transf.* 'to digest in the stomach,' and *fig.* 'to digest or revolve in the mind', and 'to stomach or brook with the feelings'; also 'to make ready with heat, ripen, mature'. Most of the Lat. senses have been from time to time taken into Eng., where they have been increased by other fig., transf., allusive, and intermediate uses. The earliest Eng. sense appears to be 'digest', but the only existing ones are 9 and 11.]

†**I.** To make ready, or mature, by heat. *Obs.*

†**1.** *gen.* (*trans.*). To prepare by the action of heat, to boil, cook, bake, etc. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 176 There wanteth.. the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concockt the milke to make it sweet. **1643** tr. *G. H. Fabricius' Exper. Chyrurg.* xiii. 49 The Patient [must] never eate, except the meat be first well concocted. **1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 57 Difficulties..bake and concoct the mind—lazines effeminates and loosneth it.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To boil, simmer, bake, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 So that they [grapes] be let to concoct before in the Sun, vntil they be white and drie. **1635** SIBBES *Soul's Confl.* ii. (ed. 4) 16 Such enemies, as did not suffer their malice only to boile and concoct in their own breasts. **1830** BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 321 He resolved to discharge his bile, which had been so long concocting.

†**2.** In obs. *Physical science*: To bring (metals, minerals, etc.) to their perfect or mature state by heat; to 'maturate'. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 The mountaynes..are fruteful of metals, in the which, syluer and copper are concocte and molten into veynes, which can scarsely bee doonne in fornaces. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/1 A clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and so becoming concocted, is nothing else but bitumen. *a***1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 114 Were this rock of raw diamonds removed into the East Indies, and placed where the beams of the sun might sufficiently concoct them. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foame..with suttle Art Concocted and adusted they reduc'd To blackest grain. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 42 And after concocted and maturated into several forms of Metals. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xi. 185 This most precious gem that ever was concocted in the laboratory of Nature.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 Rocks..which from a sandy kind of Earth gradually concoct into Free-stone.

†**c.** Formerly applied to the formation of dew or rain. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 17 There went up a moist Vapour from the Earth, which being matured and concocted..became a precious balmy liquor, and fit vehicle of Life. **1684** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 45 Vapours ascend from the earth and the heavens concoct them and return them back in welcome showers.

†**3.** To ripen or mature: **a.** fruits, vegetable juices, gums, etc.; **b.** morbific humours, boils, tumours, etc.; to maturate. *Obs.*

a. 1577 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*].

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1323 The oile..being better concocted, and riper in the fruit. *a***1626** BACON (J.), Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 68 Green Fruit..is but sowre, and unwholesome, being neither sweetned nor concocted by Maturity. **1764** GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. (R.), For him the cane with little labour grows..Concocts rich juice. **1781–1818** [see CONCOCTED.]

b. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxvii. (1636) 54 Basill.. outwardly applied it doth digest and concoct. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 48 Oyl of Dill.. concocteth crude tumors. **1748** tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 58 All the distempered Matter is concocted and maturated. *fig.* **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 92 It is the fault of many good men, to be of hasty and quick spirits when provoked, tho' they dare not concoct anger into malice.

II. To digest.

†**4.** *trans.* To digest (food). See CONCOCTION. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Associated with *boiling* in 1533.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (R.), For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate concocteth or boyleth. **1541** [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 68 To see how the..meate receiued into the stomacke, will be digested, and concocted. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 The Struthio-camell or Ostridge..will concoct iron. **1742** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 86 That quantity that is sufficient, the stomach can perfectly concoct and digest. **1825** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 421 We cannot concoct our food with interruptions.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 457 The multitude of Lakes and Rivers, whereout the Sunne drinketh more then hee can well concoct. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. (1851) 135 Things..crude and hard to digest, which only time and deliberation can supple, and concoct. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. §5 It does as it were concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 173 A competent time..for the meats..to concoct, and descend from the stomacke.

†**5.** To digest in the mind, ruminate on, revolve, think over. *Obs.*

1534 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]. **1654** *Triana* in *Fuller's Cause & Cure*, etc. (1867) 230 They for a time sat still to concoct with themselves the reason of so strange an accident.

†**6.** To put up with, endure, bear; to brook, 'digest,' 'stomach'. *Obs.*

*a***1627** HAYWARD (J.), Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous or

adverse. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III. i. (1713) 271 Provocation..too great for us to be able to concoct.

†**7.** To digest, or properly dispose and assimilate (a matter). *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 15 Alter and concoct the matter received from others into your own style.

III. To compose or produce, compound, make up by a process.

†**8.** To compose or produce by a natural process; to secrete. *Obs.* Cf. CONCOCTION 1 b.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §496 Honey Dewes are found..upon Oak Leaves..But whether any cause be from the Leaf it self to concoct the Dew. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 25 The Mucus of the alimentary Canal is concocted in Lacunæ.

9. To make up or prepare (artificially) by mixing a variety of ingredients; now *esp.* of a soup, a drink, or the like.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 38 Composts should be thoroughly concocted, air'd, of a scent agreeable. **1816** SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 266 A book of solid materials heavily concocted, but collected with industry. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 148 The most potent ale, concocted with spices and a little white sugar. **1844** LEVER *T. Burke* ii, As he employed himself in concocting a smoking tumbler of punch. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 487 For Spartan friends..I must concoct the filthy dark broth for which they are famous.

†**10.** To compose, settle by concert. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 23 b, The point of Residency, which was as hard to be concocted, for that it was popular. **1659** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 135 That difficulty is concocted pretty well already.

11. To make up, devise, or plan by concert, or by artificial combination; to put together, make up, or fabricate (a story, project, fraud, etc.).

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 253 They maintain them [opinions] with a degree of obstinacy that would surprise even the person who concocted them. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 126 The whole project, concocted with such elaborate preparations. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 84 The fact of simultaneous action in Kent and Norfolk makes it certain that the uprising was concocted, and could not have been due to an accident. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv. 190 A fraud which he had either concocted or condoned.

concocted (kən'kɒktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] The earlier ppl. form was CONCOCT.] Prepared or brought to perfection by heat; digested; ripened, matured; planned, contrived; fabricated.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 59/2 Fellows of such a perfect and concocted malice. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 364 The flesh that is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* B iij a, The most concocted and most pure [gold] from el Dorado. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 496 Maturer years shall happier stores produce, And meliorate the well concocted juice. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 219 An heterogeneous stream of the concocted juices of various trees and plants. **1840** G. S. FABER *Regen.* 174 No concocted fable or mere ecclesiastical romance.

concocter (kən'kɒktə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who concocts. Cf. CONCOCTOR.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 This private concocter of malecontent. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 451 As a concocter of paragraphs, or an abridger of Parliamentary debates. **1863** *Cups & their Customs* 50 As a rule, the man who carries the largest [flask]..will be generally esteemed the best concocter [of a drink].

con'coctible, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being concocted; †digestible (*obs.*).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 37 Salt..maketh them [meats] more concoctible and pleasant in taste.

concocting (kən'kɒktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONCOCT; †digesting, etc.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digistyng of that, whiche the bodie receiveth. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. 27 *marg. note*, The thinne entrails serve for the carrying, and through-concocting of the chyle.

con'cocting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That concocts; †that digests, or helps digestion.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 The dry barrell Figs are of a stronger clensing..resoluing, and concocting faculty. **1685** BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 44 The Concocting Faculty of the Plant.

concoction (kən'kɒkʃən). [ad. L. *concoctiōnem* digestion, n. of action f. *concoquĕre* to CONCOCT.]

†**1.** Digestion (of food). *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. **1533** —— *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 74 b, Concoction is an alteration in the stomacke of meates and drynkes..wherby they are made lyke to the substance of the body. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xx. (1715) 405 The Heroes did not rest after Meals for the better Concoction of their Meat. **1757** A. COOPER *Distiller* II. viii. (1760) 135 Cinnamon..strengthens the Viscera, assists Concoction. **1788** *Lond. Mag.* 32 Perfect concoction of the food.

†**b.** The old physiology recognized three processes: ***first concoction***, digestion in the stomach and intestines; ***second concoction***, the process whereby the chyme so formed is changed into blood; ***third concoction***, secretion.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 385 This [second] concoction is perfected in the small veines, that are dispersed throughout the body of the liuer. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 173 In this Triple faigned Concoction, there is a three-folde errour. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii. (1651) 15 Humors of the third Concoction, Sweat and Teares. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101/2 The like also would not be unexpedient after meat to assist and cherish Nature in her first concoction. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71 We have proved these Animal Spirits to be the ultimate result of all the concoctions of the Body. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The first Concoction is made in the Stomach by a Kind of Ferment. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio) s.v., What alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the *second Concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres and minutest vessels, the *third* and *last Concoction*. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. 75 From what part and by what concoction, in the human body, these principles are generated and derived.

†**c.** *fig.* and in allusive phrases: e.g. ***a fault*** or ***error in the first concoction***, *i.e.* in the initial stage, in the very beginning. *Obs.*

a **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* XV. (1661) 505 This fault in the first concoction, is never after amended in the second. **1659** H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* x, By former subscriptions they had allowed what was since of so hard concoction to them. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* Ep. Ded., These [errors in education], like faults in the first Concoction, that are never mended in the second or third. **1733** P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 148 Every Fault, every Failure in the Flax, is an Error in the first Concoction, not to be cured afterwards by any Skill or Labour. **1808** BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 104 A chaos..such as the laws of this one country are doomed to be,—more particularly in their first concoction.

†**2.** Ripening, maturing, or bringing to a state of perfection; also, the state of perfection so produced: maturation of what is coarse, impure, or crude; 'alteration of matter by moist heat'. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 336 Puritie of substaunce and perfecte concoction which is in golde aboue all other metals. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 3 Quintessences much laboured, circulated and wrought by digestions, concoctions, and fermentations. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §838 The Degrees of Alteration, of one Body into another, from Crudity to perfect Concoction, which is the Ultimity of that Action or Processe. *a* **1631** DONNE *Select.* (1840) 192 When..they [precious stones] haue exhaled..all their gross matter, and receiued another concoction from the sun, then they become precious. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* v. 145 Silver..hath indifferent good concoction in the Earth, but it wanteth sufficient heat in the mixture, that maketh it pale. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 94 b, The air..being not kept in motion either by Sun or Winds, wants its due concoction.

fig. a **1630** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 317, I shall need no long concoction in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection.

†**b.** The 'ripening' of morbific matter, fitting it for elimination from the living body. (According to Hippocrates, the second stage of disease.) See COCTION 4.

1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) 449 (Hippocrates' Aphorisms) The first [Summer Quartan Fever] is shorter..from..clemency of the Air, which helps Concoction. **1834** GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 [Hippocrates] ascribed the Commotion [in fevers] to a fermentation, concoction, or ebullition, by which the noxious matter was separated from the sound humours.

†**3.** Baking or cooking. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 80 Raw Flesh..without the Concoction of Fire to prepare it for their Stomacks.

4. The preparation of a medical potion, a soup, drink, or the like, from a variety of ingredients. **b.** *concr.* A broth, drink, etc., so concocted; any mixture that suggests such preparation.

a **1851** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Ser. II. *Nt. Sketches*, A concoction of mud and liquid filth, ancle-deep, leg-deep, neck-deep. *Mod.* Engaged in the concoction of whisky punch.

5. The elaborate or ingenious composition, or making up (of a story, plot, scheme) to suit a purpose.

(Cf. Boswell's *Johnson* (1887) III. 259, which implies that 'concoction of a play' had no meaning to J.)

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 6 Jonson's inventive talent was never more conspicuous than in the concoction of court Masques. **1831** FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 127 The principles which would guide his party in the concoction of a Reform. *Mod.* They are absorbed in the concoction of a new plan for swindling their creditors.

b. A statement or narrative fictitiously made up.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/1 His affidavit was a concoction from beginning to end. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 [He] admitted that his story was a concoction.

concoctive (kən'kɒktɪv), *a.* [ad. L. **concoctīvus*, f. *concoquĕre*: see CONCOCT and -IVE.]

†**1.** Pertaining to digestion (of food); digestive.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 The Ventricle..is compassed with heatyng organs, well ayding his concoctiue force. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 524 The concoctive quality of this flesh. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 437 With keen dispatch Of real hunger, and concoctive heate To transubstantiate. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 211 Cull each salubrious Plant, with bitter Juice Concoctive stor'd.

fig. **1811** J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 58 My mind is not originative, but concoctive.

†**2.** Tending to ripen or mature by heat. *Obs.*

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 408 The fallow Ground laid open to the Sun, Concoctive.

3. Pertaining to the concoction of a mixture, a story, etc.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Addenda 235 Men who have no imagination, but have learned merely to produce a spurious resemblance of its results by the recipes of composition, are apt to value themselves mightily on their concoctive science.

concoctor (kən'kɒktə(r)). [agent-n. (on Latin analogies) f. CONCOCT *v.* Cf. F. *concocteur* and CONCOCTER.] One who, or that which, concocts.

†**1.** A digester; a promoter of digestion. *Obs.*

1764 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Taking care to add a good deal of pepper and spices by way of concoctors.

2. One who compounds, or prepares from various ingredients.

a **1845** HOOD *To Dr. Hahnemann* i, Well, Doctor, Great concoctor Of medicines to help in man's distress.

3. One who devises, or makes up (a scheme, etc.).

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 361 The three concoctors sat down to arrange the order of the proceedings. **1872** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiv. 6 Inventors and concoctors of evil.

†**con'cocture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see above, and -URE.] The process or result of concoction.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Other compounds of the fore-named concoctures.

con'colorate, *a.* [f. L. *con-* + *colorāt-us*: see COLORATE and CONCOLOUR.] = next.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concolourate*, same as *Concolourous*.

concolorous (kən'kʌlərəs), *a.* [f. as next + -OUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Of uniform colour.

1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 234 The stem..is clothed with narrow..brown, concolorous scales. **1843** HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 161 The apical half of the wing concolorous with the base. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concolourous*.

†**'concolour,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concolor* of the same colour, f. *con-* + *color* COLOUR. Cf. F. *concolore*.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 332 In concolour animals and such as are confined unto one colour. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 Both the Liquor and its Vessels were concolour to the white of the Eggs. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**con'column,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CON- + COLUMN.] *trans.* To place in parallel columns.

a **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 425 For the convenience of such as..may be less acquainted with Italian..I have concolumned a translation of it into English.

concomitance (kən'kɒmɪtəns). Also 6 -comitaunce, -comytaunce, 7 -commitance. [ad. med.L. *concomitāntia* (whence also in 16th c. F.), f. *concomitānt-em*: see CONCOMITANT and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of being concomitant, or of accompanying each other; subsistence together; co-existence.

a **1535** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/2 By concomytaunce are there also both the father and the holye Goste. **1676** HALE *Contempl.* I. 55 By accident, and by way of concomitance. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 696 The concomitance of voice and music. **1846** MILL *Logic* III. viii. §6 In inferring causation from concomitance of variations, the concomitance itself must be proved by the Method of Difference.

b. quasi-*concr.* An instance of this. †**c.** *concr.* An accompaniment (*obs.*).

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 3 Not ushered in with its proper ingredients and due concommitances. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 289 Some advantageous circumstances and concomitances. **1861** *Q. Rev.* CX. 381 The concomitances, or sequences, or causes and effects of nature, are not connected together by our experience in any such way.

2. *Theol.* The coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in each of the eucharistic elements (*esp.* in the bread).

a **1535** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/1 The bodye vnder the forme of bread immediately..and the bloude by concomitaunce. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 127 They doe shamefull wrong vnto the Church, to father this new fangled word of Concomitance of it. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. IX. §27 Why the priest should be obliged to drink the chalice, and cannot be excused by concomitance..cannot easily be imagined. **1857** P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Service* II. 79 That doctrine of 'Concomitance'..on which the withdrawal from the Christian West of the Eucharistic Cup was professedly based or justified. **1880** LITTLEDALE *Plain Reasons* XXVIII. 77.

3. *Math.* Exact correspondence of functional transformation between two sets of variables: see CONCOMITANT B. 3.

concomitancy (kən'kɒmɪtənsɪ). [ad. med.L. *concomitāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being concomitant, or of accompanying each other.

a **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 A concomitancie of faith in the person chosen. **1691-8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 16 Can we argue from the *Concomitancy* of one thing with another to the *Causal Dependance* of one thing upon another? *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Rom. viii. 17 Three things are implied..1st Conformity: we shall be like him in glory: 2nd Concomitancy: we shall accompany him, and be present with him in glory. **1888** E. V. NEALE in *Co-operative News* 26 May 487 The concomitancy here of grinding poverty with enormous wealth.

†**b.** *concr.* An accompaniment. *Obs.*

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 88 Every adjunct that is a visible concomitancy is a signe of the subject present. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* xv. 37 Sin is only rotted with its concomitancies. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 54 All the concomitancies which are apt to grow up.

2. *Theol.* = CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 By concomitancy the flesh is never without Blood, nor blood without flesh. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 31 Their new whimsie of concomitancy. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 The denying of the cup in the eucharist to the laiety, in consequence of the doctrine of concomitancy, a scholastic.. novelty.

†concomi'taneous, *a. Obs.* [f. stem of L. *concomitā-ri* + the suffix *-aneous* as in L. *consentāneus, succedāneus, collectāneus.*] Of concomitant nature, concurrent, associate.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. 274 Concomitaneous with most of other vices.

concomitant (kən'kɒmɪtənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *concomitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *concomitāri* to accompany, go with: see CONCOMITATE.]

A. *adj.* Going together, accompanying, concurrent, attendant. Const. *with* (†*of*, †*to*).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 611 From the natural concomitant quality of heat, with exspiration, respiration, and inspiration. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iv, Either concomitant, assisting, or sole causes.. of melancholy. **1651** CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 166 That which was secret, yet was concomitant of that which was publike. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶1 So certainly is Decency concomitant to Virtue. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 373 The concomitant limestone also contains marine petrifactions. **1856** MILL *Logic* I. 449 The law.. admits of corroboration by the Method of Concomitant Variations. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* x. (1870) 333 Every event has.. a crowd of concomitant circumstances.

B. *sb.* **1.** An attendant state, quality, circumstance, or thing; an accompaniment.

[**1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. 42 Virgill did excellently .. couple the knowledge of causes, and the conquest of all fears, together as *Concomitantia*.] **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v, Death is not so terrible in it selfe, as the concomitants of it. **1682** NORRIS *Hierocles* 14 This reverence of an Oath is.. the constant attendant and concomitant of Piety. **1709** PRIOR *Paulo Purganti*, And for Tobacco (who could bear it?) Filthy Concomitant of Claret. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 79 ¶7 Suspicion is justly appointed the concomitant of guilt. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 96 Wealth with its usual concomitants, elegance and comfort.

†**2.** A person that accompanies; a companion.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xx, You are thus my concomitant through new places. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 81 [He] made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparant. **1698** *Phil. Trans.* XX. 242 His Concomitants and Assistants in the Operations. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, I find this person often introduced as a concomitant of Psuche.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 543 *Concomitant. Nomen generalissimum* for a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. **1859** SALMON *Higher Algebra* (1866) 104 Dr. Sylvester uses the name concomitant as a general word to include all functions whose relations to the quantic are unaltered by linear transformation, and he calls the functions now under consideration *mixed concomitants*.

con'comitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a concomitant way; in association; concurrently.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 61 A Condition necessary with Faith concomitantly in the same subject. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V. 270 A few curious particulars.. which concomitantly illustrate the history of arts. **1870** MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 155 Three independent settlements of religion.. concomitantly with the three great settlements of language.

†con'comitate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *concomitāt-* ppl. stem of *concomitāri* to accompany, f. *con-* together + *comitāri* to go with as a companion, f. *comes, comit-em* companion: cf. COMITATE.]

trans. To go with, accompany.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 24 Payne, which concomitateth such disagreeing obiects. **1626** AILESBURY *Passion-Serm.* 2 Paine concomitated with shame, etc. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), This simple bloody sputation of the lungs, is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy.

†concomi'tation. *Obs.* [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ATION.] Concurrence, co-operation. In *Theol.* = CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 141, I denied transubstantiation and concomitation, two jugling words of the Papists. **1616** J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* x. 296 Holpe by some numens highe concomitation.

†con'coquent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concoquent-em*, pr. pple. of *concoquĕre* to boil together, digest.] Digestive.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 332 Syrups, that are moderately extergent and concoquent.

concord ('kɒnkɔ:d, 'kɒŋkɔ:d), *sb.*¹ In 3- 6 concorde. [a. F. *concorde*:—L. *concordia*, n. of quality f. *concors, concord-* adj. 'of one mind', f. *con-* together + *cor, cord-* heart. (The L. suffix *-ia*, passing through OF. *-e*, is mute or lost in Eng.; cf. *beast.*)]

1. Agreement between persons; concurrence in feeling and opinion; harmony, accord.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23519 (Cott.) Mikel it es þar þair concord, For all ar euer at an acord. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1073 Ful many a yer.. Lyven these tuo in concord and in rest. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 84 Brothyrly concorde.. That norchyth love of creatures echon. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 4 b, O God, which art author of peace, and louer of concorde. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 98 The sweet Milke of Concord. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men onely disagree. **1769** BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 117 No project of theirs could endanger the concord of the empire. **1865** *Reader* 4 Feb. 129/1 There is no.. concord in a community not justly governed with a view to the happiness and prosperity of all its members.

2. A state of peace and amity between contending parties or nations; *concr.* a treaty establishing such relations.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 259 Scho be hyr trette mad concord Betwene hyr eme Dawy and hyr Lord. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xl. 132 Turnus wolde neuer haue concorde nor peas wyth this kyng euander. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 168 The King.. Left the concord ondone, nocht brocht till end. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 431 They sent Ambassadors.. requyring him of peece and finall concord. *Ibid.* II. 647 For infringing any point of this concorde. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 61 A treaty.. commonly called the Concord of Madril. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* III. xvii. 212 Abiding by the concord of Salamanca.

b. Hence *concord-coin*, a coin struck by Greek towns of Asia Minor, under the Roman Empire, to commemorate a treaty conferring privileges on each other's citizens; usually called *alliance-coin.*

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 441 On a concord-coin of Cyzicus with Smyrna.. Cora, crowned with ivy, holding a torch.

3. *Law.* An agreement made in court respecting the conveyance of a fine of lands; also, an agreement made between two or more upon a trespass committed.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxiv. (1638) 102 A concord is properly upon an agreement between the parties. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. §58 Instructions how to draw the Concords of fines. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 83 The third part of a fine is the concord or agreement entered into openly in the Court of Common Pleas, or before the Chief Justice of that Court, or commissioners duly authorized for that purpose. **1848** WHARTON s.v., Concord.. upon a trespass committed.. is divided into concord executory, and concord executed.

4. Agreement or harmony between things; *esp.* said in reference to sounds and rhythmical movements, and in uses thence derived.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 In pesful felagheship & concord of voicys. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xiv, The vii. scyences in one monacorde, Eche upon other do full well depende, Musyke hath them so set in concorde. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 The concord of the Elementes and their qualyties. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 84 The man that hath no musicke in himselfe, Nor is not moued with concord of sweet sounds. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 311 If Natures concord broke, Among the Constellations warr were sprung. **1744** J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P.L.* 171 If two stringed instruments be exactly tuned alike, the one that is not play'd on, will answer to that which is playd on, in perfect concord. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 158 When their vibrations are so related as to have a common period, after a few oscillations they produce concord.

†**b.** = RIME. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v. (Arb.) 91 We.. do giue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable consentes in the latter end of our verses. *Ibid.* II. vii. 93 The fal of a verse.. with a certaine tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a (concord).

5. *Mus.* A combination of notes which is in itself satisfactory to the ear, requiring no 'resolution' or following chord: opposed to *discord.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 21 All diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70, *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound compact of diuers voyces, entring with delight in the eare. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 There are Nine Concords of Musick, as followeth; a Unison, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth, whereof five are called perfect, and four imperfect. **1788** CAVALLO *Mus. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 244 When the combinations of the two sounds are agreeable, they are called concords. **1881** MACFARREN *Counterp.* i. 2 A concord is a chord that is satisfactory in itself and has no need to be followed by any others.

6. *Gram.* Formal agreement between words as parts of speech, expressing the relation of fact between things and their attributes or predicates.

This formal agreement consists in the words concerned being put in the same case, number, gender, and person, as far as the inflexional structure of the language provides for this, or as other considerations (in respect to gender and number) do not forbid it.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 38 The latines have the concordes of grammar. **1612** BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52 What mean you by Concords? The agreement of words together, in some special Accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Person, Case, or Gender. **1750** HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 193 From this natural concord of subject and accident, arises the grammatical concord of substantive and adjective.

7. *Form* or *Formula of Concord* [Ger. *Koncordienformel, Eintrachtsformel*, L. *Formula Concordiæ*]: a symbolical document drawn up in 1576-1577, and containing an exposition and determination of points of Lutheran doctrine concerning which differences had arisen among Lutheran divines. (This and eight other formularies, œcumenical and Lutheran, were published in 1580, in Latin and German, under the collective title of *Liber Concordiæ*, *Koncordienbuch* 'Book of concord'.)

1764 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. 16. II. I. §39 The result of all was the famous *Form of Concord*, which has made so much noise in the world. *Ibid.* §41 Nor were the followers of Zwingle and Calvin the only opposers of the *Form of Concord.* **1887** FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* 424 Melancthon's departure from Luther on the question of the Lord's Supper, and on the part taken by the human will in conversion, awakened intense hostility on the side of the strict Lutherans. These.. embodied their dissent from the peculiarities of Melancthon in the creed called the 'Form of Concord'.

'Concord, *sb.*² *U.S.* [The name of the capital of New Hampshire, and of a village in Middlesex County, Massachusetts.]

1. *attrib.* in *Concord coach* or *wagon*, a type of vehicle originally made at Concord, N.H.

1853 *Shasta Courier* (Redding, Calif.) 12 Mar., The Proprietors of the above line.. have placed upon this route their splendid stock of American Horses and elegant Concord Coaches. **1853** *Deseret News* (Salt Lake City) 14 May 1/1 A man calling himself Wm. McClafflin hired of the subscriber, a grey horse and Concord wagon. **1860** HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* xxiii. 399 Strings of rustic lovers in Concord wagons make pilgrimages to the shrines of learning. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* May 871/2 Concord coaches with inviting outside seats stood about. **1903** C. B. LOOMIS *Cheerful Americans* 3, I climbed into the Concord wagon. **1909** C. H. STERNBERG *Life Fossil Hunter* 144, I entered a Concord coach drawn by a team of eight horses. **1947** *Steamboat Pilot* (Colo.) 16 Jan. 2/7, 52 'Concord wagons', as the stage-coaches were called. **1948** J. D. RITTENHOUSE *Amer. Horse-Drawn Vehicles* 47 Concord coaches.. carried nine passengers inside and as many more as could cling to the roof.

b. *ellipt.* A Concord coach.

1898 KIPLING *Day's Work* 62 'Tain't half as interestin' ez goin' daown-taown in the Concord. **1925** MULFORD *Cottonwood Gulch* xiv. 172 Along the road came a dusty Concord,.. drawn by six horses.

2. *Concord grape*, a variety of grape originating at Concord, Mass. Also *ellipt.*

1858 *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* X. 217 Mr. Prince thought it a better grape than the Concord. **1864** *Rep. Maine Board Agric.* IX. 35 Years after the introduction of the Isabella came the Diana, Concord, and some others. **1871** R. SOMERS *Southern States since War* 128 The 'Concord' grape is almost black, of rather thick skin, but juicy and sweet. **1902** *Fortn. Rev.* June 1007, I miss the California grapes and the Concords with their clusters of deep blue berries. **1911** S. E. WHITE *Bobby Orde* (1916) x. 125 The satiny 'Concords'.., however, were better dipped in cool water. **1946** S. H. HOLBROOK *Lost Men Amer. Hist.* 129 Ephraim Bull, originator of the Concord grape, America's first great contribution to horticulture.

concord (kən'kɔ:d), *v. Obsolescent* exc. in sense 5. Also 5-6 -corde(n. [ME., a. F. *concorde-r*:—L. *concordā-re* to be of one mind, f. *concors, concord-*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To come into agreement, agree, concur.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 71 At the last thai all concordyt, That all thar spek suld be recordyt Till Schyr Eduuard. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 112 Thus culd thai nocht concord into ane will. **1552** HULOET, Concorden or agree. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 14, I do not concord with the Poet in that trivial verse. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 10 This Hypothesis both Plato and Aristotle concord in.

†**b.** To agree (a thing) *to be* (something).

1606 BP. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) E 1 b, Who all concord the Succession and Superioritie of Bishops to bee Apostolicall.

2. Of things: To agree, be in harmony, harmonize.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1703 The world.. Dyuerseth so his stoundes concordynge. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 34 Wyt goth by ordre and may concord in one sentence. **1564** BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 409 This doctrine .. concordeth and agreeth therewith in all points. *a* **1646** J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 9 Their writings all concorded. **1776** LD. STIRLING in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 The aid I called in.. exactly concords with your sentiments. **1884** tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfl. Man* (N. York ed.) 129 It concords with my character though.

†**3.** *trans.* To arrange by concord or agreement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 151 The finall Conclusion taken, concorded and agreed betweene.. Kyng Henry the fifth & Kyng Charles the V. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 212 (D.) To concord conditions for the royal marriage.

†**4.** To bring into concord; to harmonize. *Obs.*

1548 W. THOMAS in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. R. 60 Man cannot so directly concord them, as to make them always agree. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 4 Be taught to add St. Iames worcks wth St. Pauls faythe, concording theme to gethers.. as vnseperable companions. **1621** W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 162 [To] concord Canons. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 102 (D.) He lived and died.. with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome.

5. [Back-formation from CONCORDANCE 6 b.] To rearrange the words of a text in the form of a concordance.

1969 *Computers & Humanities* III. 251 By concording every word in Dobbie's 3,182 line text.. Bessinger arrived at a word total of 38,128. **1971** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 June 716/2 Dr. Howard-Hill concords sheet C of Quarto O of *1 Henry IV.*

†**con'cordable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *concordable*, ad. L. *concordābil-is* harmonious, f. *concordā-re*: see

CONCORD *v.* and -BLE: cf. *agreeable*.] In full accord or agreement, accordant, unanimous.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 253 In cronique of time ago I finde a tale concordable. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/2 By the comune and concordable assente of alle the chappytre. **1579** KNEWSTUB *Confut.* 72 b, Altogither concordable in the loue and peace of Iesu Christ. **1585** T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 88 The good land of the upright, and concordable life.

†**con'cordably**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With full concord or agreement; unanimously.

1579 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* 54 a, Wayting concordably..for the promises of the father. *a* **1616** T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* title-p. ed. 1633, Thirty nine Articles concordably agreed upon by the reverend Bishops and Clergie of this Kingdome.

con'cordal, *a.* [f. CONCORD *sb.* (or its L. source) + -AL¹.] Of or relating to concord (in *Gram.*).

1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §493 *Whether*..was in Saxon an adjectival pronoun, declined in the three genders; whereas now it has..lost its concordal faculty.

concordance (kən'kɔ:dəns), *sb.* [ME. *concor'dance*, a. F. *concordance* (12th c.):—late L. *concordāntia*, f. *concordānt-em*: see CONCORDANT and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of agreeing or being concordant; agreement, harmony.

c **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3686 Aythir to othir haue concordans. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 They fonde the science of musyque for to sette alle thinges in concordaunce. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij b, By a concordance or agreement of circumstaunces. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 365 Hardly find I heerein a concordance in any two Authors. **1855** E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 166 There should..be a concordance in the arrangements of the recent and fossil collections. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 512 Such a concordance of opinion in the representatives.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of agreement or accord.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. 10 The nature of this great Citie of the world..must bee first sought in meane concordances, and small portions. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 Contrasts, and yet concordances. **1885** R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 The art of rightly using these concordances is the final art in literature.

†**2.** *spec.* A treaty, agreement, or compact. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 220 Telle me where the concordauns shall be made.

†**3.** *Gram.* = CONCORD *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 26 The three Concordances learned..let the master read vnto hym the Epistles of Cicero.

†**4.** An agreeable or satisfactory blending of musical sounds or notes; harmony; = CONCORD 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1692 Dyuers other mynstrelles..Made swete concordaunce. **1579** E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Oftentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordaunce. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 A true Concordance of sounds or Harmony.

†**5.** A composition combining and harmonizing various accounts; a harmony. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN 5 For this boke Includyth Storyes fele..Therfore this name it shall nowe purchace, 'Concordaunce of Storyes'. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 573 His 'Concordance on the Evangelists' was..a worthy work, to shew the harmony betwixt those four writers.

†**6.** A citation of parallel passages in a book, *esp.* in the Bible. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *N.T.* title-p., With a true Concordaunce in the margent. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 A long opening of a text with the concordance of every word in it.

b. An alphabetical arrangement of the principal words contained in a book, with citations of the passages in which they occur. These were first made for the Bible; hence Johnson's explanation 'A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs'. Orig. in *pl.* (med.L. *concordantiæ*), each group of parallel passages being properly a *concordantia*.

This is sometimes denominated a *verbal* concordance as distinguished from a *real* concordance which is an index of *subjects* or *topics*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Frere Hewe [ob. 1262]..þat expownede al þe bible, and made a greet concordaunce [*Harl. MS.* concordances] uppon þe bible. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 Hewe [of S. Victor]..was eke the first begynner of the Concordauns, whech is a tabil onto the Bibil. **1550** MARBECK (*title*) A Concordance, that is to saie, a Worke wherein by the Ordre of the Letters of the A.B.C. ye maie redely finde any Worde conteigned in the whole Bible. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, They followed the Concordances of the Bible, called the great Concordances, which is collected according to the common translation. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 To search the Scriptures, not as though thou wouldst make a concordance, but an application. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1675) 27, I had not a Bible or Concordance at hand. **1737** CRUDEN (*title*) Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament. **1828** E. IRVING *Last Days* 37 A simple reference to the concordance..will serve to clear up these prophetic matters. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 434/2 The compiler of the first concordance in any language was Hugo de St. Caro, or Cardinal Hugo, who died in 1262. **1845** MRS. C. CLARKE (*title*) Concordance to Shakespeare. **1869** D. B. BRIGHTWELL (*title*) A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson.

fig. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. §5 Memorino has learnt half the Bible by heart, and is become a living concordance. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1856 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* 163 All that the concordance-maker can tell us about it. *Ibid.* 196 Finding so much discordance in the concordance part of his work.

con'cordance, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a concordance to.

1888 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 450/1 The difficult 'Astrolabe', which they concordanced some years ago.

con'cordancer. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who writes or makes a concordance.

1888 R. F. GARDINER in *N. & Q.* 5 May 357/2 Even Walt Whitman has found a concordancer.

con'cordancy. [f. CONCORDANCE, or L. *concordāntia*, with the later Eng. form of the suffix -ANCY, q.v.]

1. The quality or condition of being concordant; complete agreement.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 50 Consisting vpon a Concordancie of times and numbers. **1639** HEYWOOD *Lond. Peac. Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 367 There's a more Devine Concordancy..That's of unanimous hearts. *a* **1793** R. TICKELL *Praise Horn-bk.* Wks. (1807) 76 Thou perfect centre of concordancy. **1929** E. H. VISIAK *Medusa* xiii. 163, I..was enthrilled, on a sudden, by a sympathetic concordancy of wonder and joy that shined in his eyes.

2. = CONCORDANCE; a 'harmony'.

1615 A. HOPTON (*title*), Concordancy of Yeares, containing a new easie and exact Computation of time.

concordant (kən'kɔ:dənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *concordant*:—L. *concordānt-em*, pr. pple. of *concordāre*: see CONCORD *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.*

1. Agreeing in sentiment or opinion; of one heart or mind; harmonious, unanimous.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Be concordaunt and loue togyders. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xii, You be ever ryght concordant With perfyte reason, whiche is not variaunt. **1614** J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 197 Nay, sweet Mistress Tickleman, be concordant; reverence antiquity. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii, By the concordant Voice of all the curious Judges. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 152 The common concordant and unanimous consent of all and singular.

2. Of things: Agreeing, consistent, correspondent.

concordant verses: 'such as have in them several words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning' (Bailey (folio) 1736).

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 §10 The hole some..evenly agreable and concordaunte with the hoole some comprised in the seid endenture. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 239 Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 60 On four concordant lines. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* IV. vii. 221 If not concordant with the dictates of the New Testament. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* v. 142 These different methods have given concordant results.

3. In musical concord, harmonious; consisting, or having the effect, of a concord.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 116 The concordaunte and discordant distaunces of soundes, and tunes. **1596** *Edw. III*, II. i. 14 The touch of sweet concordant strings. **1788** REID *Act. Powers* III. iii. vi, Two or more synchronous sounds I perceive to be concordant.

4. [ad. G. *konkordant* (A. Supan *Grundzüge Physisch. Erdkunde* (ed. 2, 1896) IV. 574.] Of a geological feature: parallel (see quots.).

1914 R. A. DALY *Igneous Rocks* v. 63 *Concordant injections* (injected along bedding planes)..*Discordant Injections* (injected across bedding planes). **1926** G. W. TYRRELL *Princ. Petrology* ii. 16 If the molten material has been guided by the bedding planes of the intruded rock, the resulting igneous body is said to be concordant. On the other hand, the magma may break across the bedding planes, and then forms a transgressive or discordant mass. **1937** WOOLDRIDGE & MORGAN *Physical Basis Geogr.* xxi. 354 The terms 'concordant' and 'discordant', proposed by Supan, are good alternatives for 'longitudinal' and 'transverse', in the general description of coastlines. **1961** J. CHALLINOR *Dict. Geol.* 43/2 *Concordant*, as applied to an igneous intrusion: lying parallel with planes of stratification or foliation. Contrasted with a discordant relationship.

B. †*sb.* = CONCORDANCE.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* ix. 84, I gave my reasons by speciall reciting many concordants inter partes.

concordantial (kɒnkɔ:'dænʃəl), *a.* [f. late L. *concordāntia* CONCORDANCE + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a concordance (to the Bible).

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 It may evidently seem from his more Concordantial than Cordial consultations..that..well-nigh by all places in his Concordance where he finds these Terms, etc. *a* **1802** A. GEDDES *Crit. Rem. Heb. Scrip.* (1803) 46 *note* (R. Suppl.) We are referred in the Concordantial margin to not less than eighteen or nineteen passages of the Old and New Testament, for an explanation.

con'cordantly, *adv.* [f. CONCORDANT *a.* + -LY².] In concord or agreement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 330 If concordantly unto Berosus..wee shall conceive of the travailes of Camese or Cham. **1680** BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* ix. 28 Which they should have concordantly practised. **1865** PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 97 Enunciated..separately, but concordantly. **1890** *Lippincott's Mag.* June 902 That sweet hymn the cherubim Concordantly have sung so long.

concordat (kən'kɔ:dæt). Also 7–8 -date. [a. F. *concordat* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *concordātum*: see below, and -ATE¹ 1.]

An agreement, a compact; now, an agreement between church and state, *esp.* between the Roman See and a secular government relative to matters that concern both; but, formerly, also applied **a.** in canon law to a compact between ecclesiastical personages, and **b.** sometimes to agreements between secular persons.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 657 He condemned the Concordate; said that the distribution of the Benefices of the Kingdom..was divided between Pope Leo and King Francis, etc. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2315/7 Contrary to the Agreement settled between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. by an Instrument called the Concordat. **1802** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 389/1 The terms upon which Bonaparte has agreed with Pope Pius VII. that the Roman Catholic religion shall be that protected and acknowledged by the State in France is just published and known by the name of the Concordat. **1863** *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 579 That concordat between the Church Catholic and this realm, which we commonly designate as the Established Church.

transf. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/2 A possibly successful concordat between a Tory Democrat Government and the party of Irish Nationalists.

a. 1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* vii. 120 Having undertaken to make a Concordate between the Decrees of Councils and Popes together. **1662** *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 123 The Canons and Concordates with the Pope have been out of use a hundred years. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Concordat*, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, more especially upon Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

b. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 84 There was at the same time a Concordat passed between the Duke of Guise, the Duke of Montmorency, and the Marshal de St. Andrew, which was called the Triumvirate. **1781** tr. *Justamond's Priv. Life Lewis XV*, IV. 2 Clandestine arrangements between officers, known by the name of Concordat, by which..the promotions in the army were often put up to auction.

fig. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 118 Let them all repent, And make concordats 'twixt their soul and mouth.

†**con'cordate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *concordāt-* ppl. stem of *concordāre* to CONCORD.] To agree.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in later Dicts.

concordatory (kən'kɔ:dətərɪ), *a.* [f. CONCORDAT + -ORY, after F. *concordataire*.] Of or pertaining to a concordat, esp. that between church and state in France.

1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 212 The concordatory organisation, with all its diocesan and parochial ramifications, continues to exist. **1898** J. E. C. BODLEY *France* III. iv. 201 The relations of Church and State also were organized by the same master-hand in the concordatory arrangement, which survives regimes most antagonistic in matters ecclesiastic. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 10 Dec. 4/6 On Tuesday next Article IV of the Law of Separation will come into force in France. This marks the final exit of the Concordatory Church. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 206/1 Objects of concordatory conventions.

‖**concor'datum.** [L. pa. pple. of *concordāre* to CONCORD, used in med.L. as sb. 'a thing agreed upon': cf. the formulary 'transactum, compositum, et concordatum est'. In this particular use 'a matter agreed upon by the Lord Deputy and his Council (all the members of which were originally required to sign the order)'.] In *Irish Hist.*, An order in Council relative to the disposal of money set apart for particular purposes of state; a special payment under such an order; *loosely*, the *concordatum-fund*, whence such payments were made.

The special fund for extraordinary expenses in addition to the regular establishment of the kingdom, known in time as the 'concordatum-fund', appears early in the reign of Elizabeth; from it rewards were paid for public services, e.g. for the killing or apprehension of Tories, etc.

See *Calendar of Irish State Papers* II. 31, etc.

1625 DARCIE *Ann.* App. (end), The..charges..amounted to..£1,198,717 9*s.* 1*d.*, besides great Concordatums..and other extraordinaries. **1662** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 84 The president of Munster..had still allowed him, by concordatum, 100 marks a year, for his house-rent. **1729** ABP. BOULTER *Lett.* I. 333 The privy council was attacked on Saturday last about the withdrawing of the concordatum for the two last years. **1736** T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XIX. 16 Poor old Mr. Price cannot hold out a fortnight; and his son claims your promise of getting him something from the Concordatum. **1862** J. B. BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* III. 12, I do not know a fitter case than poor Sir F. E.'s, for either the Concordatum fund or..admission into some hospital.

concordial (kən'kɔ:dɪəl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *concordiāl-is*, f. *concordia* CONCORD: see -AL¹.] Characterized by concord, harmonious.

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 151 Parts..united into one with a concordial mixture.

con'cording, *ppl. a.* [f. CONCORD *v.* + -ING².] Agreeing, assenting, concordant.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 152 Concording are the liues of their deluded sectaries. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 279/1 The cohabitation of concording Brethren is firmer than any Wall. **1858** SEARS *Athan.* vii. 140 Concording elements.

†**con'cordious**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *concordieux*, *-euse*, ad. med.L. *concordiōs-us*, f.

concordia: see CONCORD *sb.* and -OUS.] Harmonious. Hence **con'cordiously** *adv.*

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 109 To study the calling of a comfortable and concordious Parliament. *Ibid.* I. 22 The business was concordiously dispatch't.

† **concordist** (kən'kɔːdɪst). *Obs.* [f. CONCORD + -IST.]

1. The maker of a concordance.

1811 *Ch. Observer* Mar. (cited by Webster 1828).

2. A member of the communistic body formed at the CONCORDIUM.

1843 *New Age* 10 June 46 Safe return of the Concordist missionaries. **1844** *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 176 The Pater's address to the Concordists.

† **con'cordity.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *concord-* adj. + -ITY.] = CONCORD.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Con'cordium.** *Obs.* [f. L. *concordia* CONCORD: see -IUM.] The name given to the home of a socialistic community founded at Ham in Surrey in 1843. Hence **Con'cordian** *a.*

1841-3 *New Age* 6 May (1843) 7 In 1841, the idea of founding an industrial Harmonic Educational College for the benefit of such parties as were ready to leave the ignorant strife of the antagonistic world, was expressed in a tract, entitled 'A Prospectus for establishing a Concordium'.. Its members.. are.. denominated Concordists, and the place of their residence a Concordium. **1880** T. FROST *Forty Years Recoll.* 50 After my visit to the Concordium I indulged the idea that.. I might associate with myself some twelve or fifteen persons of both sexes, who might aid me in establishing a communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

1844 *New Age* May, A new society has been formed which is named 'The Universal Concordian Society', whose central office is at the Concordium.

† **concordly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONCORD + -LY^2: the former does not appear as an adj., but cf. L. *concord-em*, It. *concorde* adj., and L. *concorditer*, It. *concordemente*, OF. *concordement* = 'concordly'.] In harmony, concordantly.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 106/2 What they deliberat wiselie, let them accomplish concordlie. **1564** *Brief Exam.* *iiij, The aduersaries shall have the whole state of the Cleargie.. concordely ioyned to be wholly agaynst them.

† **con'corporal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concorporālis* (Vulgate) of the same body, f. *con-* together + *corpus, corpor-* body: cf. *corporal.*] Of or belonging to the same body.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 16 Concorporel & conperseyners & felows of þe heiȝest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 257 The Heathens are become Coinheritours, Concorporall, and partakers of the promise in Christ Iesus. **1730-6** in BAILEY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

concorporate (kɒn'kɔːpərət), *a.* [ad. L. *concorporāt-us*, pa. pple. of *concorporāre*: see next.] United into one body or mass.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 Irlonde was somme tyme to Briteyne concorporate by ryȝhte of dominacion. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1172/1 We.. will not be subiect nor concorporate unto.. the principall and chiefest enemie of Christ. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be coheires and concorporat and comparticipant of his promise in Christ Jesus by the Gospel. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Both which, concorporate, Doe make the elementarie matter of gold. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iii. 6 Co-heirs, Concorporate, and consorts. **1865** PUSEY *Eiren.* 50 If we are all concorporate with one another in Christ.. how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?

concorporate (kən'kɔːpəreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *concorporāt-* ppl. stem of *concorporāre* to unite in one body, f. *con-* together + *corpus, corpor-* body, *corporāre* to embody.]

1. *trans.* To unite into one body or mass.

1552 HULOET, Concorporate or make one thynge of diuers. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 446 Stamp riuer crabs or creifishes, concorporat them with oile and water. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 815 To vnite and concorporate these two Kingdomes of Fraunce and England into one. **1664** ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 6 They were by Charter concorporated with Book-Binders, Book-Sellers, and Founders of Letters. **1670** *Phil. Trans.* V. 2096 From the shoulders down to the bottom of the Loins they were not distinct, but cemented and concorporated. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies*, We love to have our friend in the country sitting thus at our table by proxy.. to concorporate him in a slice of Canterbury brawn.

b. To assimilate by digestion.

a **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 111 The meat and drink is concorporated into us.

† **2.** *intr.* To coalesce into one body. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xiv, The want of vitall moisture in the other, will not suffer it to unite and concorporat. **1695** H. DODWELL *Def. of Vind. Deprived Bps.* 100 It cannot be agreeable to the mind of God that it [the church] should so concorporate with the State, as wholly to depend on the Authority of the Civil Magistrates. **1700** S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 14 It is the property of Oily Particles to concorporate, when they encounter.

Hence **concorporating** *vbl. sb.*

1648 T. HILL *Troth & Love* 11 Not onely a concorporating with Jews, as the Gentile Churches did.

† **concorpo'ration.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *concorporātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action f. *concorporāre*: see prec.] Union in one body or mass.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 675 These trees.. will admit no concorporation with others. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxvi. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 83 To express.. their combination and concorporation among themselves.

concor'poreal, *a.* [f. CON + CORPOREAL: cf. *concorporal.*] = CONCORPORAL. Having, or belonging to, the same body.

1871 LOYSON tr. *Hyacinthe's Cath. Reform* 205 The nations are more than consolidated, they are concorporeal because they are partakers of 'one promise' and of 'one divine life'.

† **conco'rrupt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see CON-.] *trans.* To corrupt together or at the same time.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 4 His foule Contagion con-corrupted All His fellow-Creatures. **1656** JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 31 Neither can it be concorrupted upon corruption of it's compound, as all other formes are.

† **conco'rruption.** *Obs.* [see prec.] Corruption in company (with some other).

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 31 [They] cannot cease to be in a way either of corruption or concorruption. *Ibid.* 44 All proper corruption, and concorruption is wrought by contraries: & therefore heavenly bodies are incorruptible.

‖ **concours d'élégance** (kõkur delegãs). [Fr., lit. contest of elegance; cf. CONCOURSE 4.] A parade of vehicles in which the entrants are judged according to the elegance of their appearance.

[**1936** 'IAN HAY' *Housemaster* ii. 31 Paul was going to compete in a Grand Concourse of Elegance, or whatever the French call these ridiculous affairs.] **1950** *New Yorker* 26 Nov. 51 Motoring tourists arriving here [*sc.* in Switzerland] .. feel that they have crossed the border into a sort of *concours d'élégance* of the latest long, shiny American and British models. **1955** *Times* 11 July 6/4 Competitors.. drove to Cheltenham and then to the Austin Works at Longbridge, Birmingham, where there were driving tests. The event ended with a *concours d'élégance* here. **1958** *Times* 15 Apr. 15/7 Motorists who own an Austin, a Morris, a Riley, an M.G., or a Wolseley of 1928 or earlier vintage are invited to take part in a *concours d'élégance* for a cup and other awards. **1963** *Guardian* 20 Feb. 16/4 A concours d'elegance for the motor-cycle owners.

concourse ('kɒnkɔəs, 'kɒŋ-). Also 4-5 -cours, -curs, 6-7 -curse. [ME. *concours*, a. OF. *concours, concoers* (= It. *concorso*):—L. *concursum* (4th decl.) running together, f. ppl. stem of L. *concurrĕre*: see CONCUR. The forms *concurs* in Wyclif and *concurse* in 16-17th c. were prob. formed directly from the L., or assimilated thereto. Formerly accented *con'course*; still so in Milton; cf. *discourse, recourse.*]

1. a. The running or flocking together of people; the condition or state of being so gathered together. † *to have concourse*: to resort in crowds *to, unto.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 12 Makinge concurs [**1388** concours], or rennyng to gidere, of the cumpany of peple. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 81 b/2 There was so myghty concours of people. **1555** EDEN *Decades* I. ix. 45 They haue religious concourse to these caues, as wee are accustomed to goo on Pylgramage to Rome. **1558** ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 51 That I be not entangled now of new with the concurse of the world. **1596** BELL *Surv. Popery* I. IV. v. 131 Learned men of all nations had concourse unto him. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 133 Riga, a citty of great concourse. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* i. 21 Shee crieth in the chiefe place of concourse. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 380 Then was a concurse of all Nations to the Christian Synaxes. **1748** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 307 Neglected, in the hurry and concourse around them. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 201 The main body is.. increased by the accidental concourse of idle or dependent plebeians.

† **b.** Hostile encounter or onset. *Obs.*

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 77 The other Numidyens at the first brunt, concourse or assaut wer put to flyght. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXVI. 267 Between the formost, whose concurse had raised others, there was a sharpe conflict. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 641 Concours in Arms, fierce Faces threatning Warr.

2. An assemblage of people; a crowd, throng.

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 157 (Harl. MS.) þer was in the same cite a concurs of peple, by cause of a gret feyr. **1494** FABYAN I. cxxxii. (R.), For this myracle great concourse of people yerely.. commith with great deuocion. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Concourse*, a great assembly. **1636** HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A gate, about the which was a great concourse of people drawne. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* II. 16 The whole admiring concourse gazed on him. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxiii. 598 Conventions.. are not casual concourses, but consist of persons duly elected.

3. a. The running, flowing together, or meeting of things (material or immaterial); confluence.

fortuitous concourse of atoms: a phrase applied after Cicero (cf. *N.D.* I. xxiv. 66 'concursus fortuitus') to the action whereby acerding to the atomic theory of Leucippus and Democritus the universe came into being.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. v. (1495) 413 Some byholde concourse and metynge of dewes. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 Of the.. concurse, diuerse collation, and Application of these Harmonies. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. IX. 34 The Passions principally reside in the hearte, as wee perceyve by the concourse of humours thereunto. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 The coalition of the good frame of the Universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous concourse of particles of matter. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 42 The fortuitous concourse of Atoms. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* xii. (1870) 384 The mere fortuitous concourse of atoms, in the lapse of a past eternity.

† **b.** Conjunction: esp. in *Astrol.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 534 Pestilent concourses of the heavenly lights. **1585** GREENE *Apol. Astron.* Wks. 1882 V. 23 Of the concurse of Venus and Mars. **1633** GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* sign. R, We haue the Concurse of quicke pac'd inferiour Planets, with superiour slow ones.

† **c.** Conjunction of times or circumstances. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 21 By the concurse of story, place, and time, Diotrephes was the Man S. Iohn cheifly pointed at. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, By a lucky concourse of other circumstances. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. i. 32 It once more fell into our hands by a concourse of ridiculous circumstances.

4. An assemblage of things brought together.

a **1628** PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 113 In Christ, there is.. a concourse, a heape of all spirituall joy and comfort. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 9 Made up of a Concourse of Fibres, Ligaments and very smal Nerves. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 404 Under some concourse of shades Whose branching arms thick intertwind, etc. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 29 It is a bewildering thing to stand in the midst of a vast concourse of books.

† **5.** a. The meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Def. xxv. 320 The concurse of the said triangles will be in twelue pointes. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. v. C ij, The concourse or meeting of those two right lines that contayne the angle. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 185 When the vessells by concourse are so joyned together that one taketh in the mouth of the other. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. vi. 11 The Concourse or Anastomosis of the Veins. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 292 The point of concourse of the Rays. **1738** *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 259 The Candle A is the small luminous object, B C d e the Eye and *a* the point of Concourse.

† **b.** *ellipt.* Point or place of meeting; junction.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 Fixe one foote of your compasse vpon the concourse or meeting of those two right lines. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, The Middle ventricle, is a common concourse, and cavity of them both. *a* **1727** NEWTON (J.), The drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses. **1811** J. WOOD *Optics* vii. 148 A screen placed at the concourse of the refracted rays.

† **6.** a. Concurrence in action or causation, co-operation; combined action. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. §2 (1643) 61 When there is a naturall concourse of causes to effect it. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 316 Then the Possessor [of a Bill] must enter with him who paid him in part, into a concourse between themselves, and both demand [the sum] of the others. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 79 An Individual Body.. needs the Assistance, or Concourse, of other Bodies, to perform divers of its Operations. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 108 That this heat may burst into actual flame, the concourse of open air is absolutely requisite. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxi. 42 That their [mind's and body's] mutual intercourse can, therefore, only be supernaturally maintained by the concourse of the Deity.

† **b.** esp. in *Theol.* used of the divine concurrence in human action. *Obs.*

a **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 145 Gods concourse working this or that. *a* **1680** J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. vi. (1683) 5 There is a concurse of God, as the Universal Cause, to every Act. *Ibid.*, How the Divine concurse is yielded to sinful actions, shall be explained in its proper place. **18..** LEE *Thesaurus Theol.* III. 315 The general Concourse of His Providence.

c. *Sc. Law.* Legal concurrence, *esp.* of an officer whose consent is necessary to a legal process.

1626 in Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 151 That you acquant the Lordes of Sessione and our aduocatts, as you shall haue occasione, and desyre ther concursse heirwnto. **1640-1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 To tak the advyse and requyer the concurs and assistance of the Committie of War. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33, *C. D.* you are indicted and accused, at the Instance of *A. B.* with Concourse of *D. F.* his Majesty's Advocate.. of the Crimes after mentioned.

† **7.** Course, process (of time). *Obs.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4360 She [Fortune] can writhe hir heed awey, This is the concours of hir pley. **1654** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 13 In concourse of time it was discovered that, etc. **1657** —— tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 119 After the concourse of many years it was carried by Cyrus.

8. An open space or a central hall in a large building, esp. in a railway station. orig. *U.S.*

1862 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 42/1 A group of cavaliers had assembled on the 'Concourse' at the Central Park. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 12 Jan. 8/3 Altogether, the station will be the most complete in America... The central hall, or 'concourse', as it is called, of the present station, is a beautiful building. **1908** *Ibid.* 22 June 4/4 The decorations of the foyer (or 'concourse', to use a new American term). **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 3/1 (Birmingham, Alabama) A thick brass rod running across the main hall, or 'concourse'. **1911** *Engineer* 6 Oct. 363 A feature of the new building [*sc.* Baker Street Railway Station] will be a.. concourse 80 ft. × 50 ft. **1939** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXV. 92 (*caption*) The main concourse looking towards the flying field. **1957** *Spaceflight* I. 72/1 Outside the auditorium there was a large 'Concourse' fitted up with enquiry desks and plenty of chairs. **1959** *Camb. Rev.* 24 Oct. 63/2 The covered 'concourse' under the Hall resembles too much an underground station platform to attract.

† **con'covenanter.** A fellow-covenanter.

1662 HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 7 That all nations which should hear what you and your Concovenanters were doing in England, might detest you.

†**con'crease**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *concrēsc-ĕre* to grow together, after *increase* and other early compounds immediately from OF.] *intr.* To grow together, coagulate; = CONCRETE *v.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IX. 112 [It] doth white, and concrease, till it [marrow] become a substaunce. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 158 The crumbs of blood, that usually concrease out of the extravasated humours.

†**concreate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concreāt-us* (Vulg.), f. *con-* together + *creātus* created.] Created together; coeval in creation. (Cf. CONNATE.)

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 51 This Divine Law.. was concreate and connatural as to Adam. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 41 Man was made at first with a concreate Similitude to God.

concreate (ˌkɒnkri:'eɪt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *concreāt-*, ppl. stem of *concreāre*: see prec. and -ATE³. (F. has *concréer* ' to engender'.)] *trans.* To create together. (Mostly in *pa. pple.*)

1625 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 96 When water, the first matier of all things, was created.. with that water.. was concreated all manner of formes. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 20 To create a Soul, is to concreate the qualities or properties of it. **1748** *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 629 That the vital essential Stamina of every Plant and Animal were really concreated with the Universe. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* IV. (1864) 112 We get all the furniture of our mind .. save what we have as it were concreated in us.

Hence **concre'ated** *ppl. a.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 163 This, as the concreated Rule with Man.. the Apostle calls the Royal Law. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 201 On their con-created Harps to play. **1876** J. G. PILKINGTON *Confess. St. August.* 391 Concreated matter.

†**concre'ation**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. CONCREATE *v.*: see -ION¹.] Creation together (with something else).

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 316 The notion of Creation, or rather of con-creation. *Ibid.* 383 The concreation of a Soul, which belong'd to God alone.

concre'ative, *a. rare.* [f. CONCREATE *v.* + -IVE: cf. *creative*.] Of concreate character.

1657 JEANES in *Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. 37 Those desires which are purely natural and concreative. **1894** *Thinker* V. 154 Beings created after His image are to work out, by the exercise of con-creative causality, their own moral perfection. **1938** R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art* xiv. 323 The audience's function is merely receptive and not concreative.

†**concre'ator**. *Obs. rare.* A joint creator.

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xl. 395 He is Lord with the Father, as he was Concreator, his Collegue in the Creation.

†**con'creature**. *Obs. rare.* Fellow creature.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 689 The Pope greatly favour'd him as his Concreature.

†**con'crede**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *concrēd-ĕre*: see next.] *trans.* To entrust; = CONCREDIT *v.*

1643 *Sir Hugh Cholmley's Revolt* 4 (D.). To defraud the trust concreded to him by the Parliament.

†**con'credit**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *concrēdit-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Entrusted.

1584 J. MELVILL *Lett.* in *Diary* (1842) 214 Preatching the Word of God, the dispensation wharof is concredit unto yow. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 194 Not guiltie of the blood of the soulls of their people concredit to them.

†**con'credit**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* concrydit. [f. L. *concrēdit-*, ppl. stem of *concrēdĕre* to entrust, f. *con-* together + *crēdĕre* to trust: cf. CREDIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To entrust, confide, commit (*to* a person, *into* his hands, etc.); to give into his charge.

1593 BOWES *Let. to Burghley* 6 Sept. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 204 *note*, Whatsoever shall be concredited to his trust and secrecy. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 46 Into whose hands hee hath concredited the worke.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 183 He told them that he would concreditt himself to them. **1689** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 13 It was better that their liberty should be concredited to Laws than to Kings.

b. Const. (a thing) *with* (a person). *rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 60 Dare you not concredit the Militia, with those to whom you may betrust your heart? **1772** *Let. to Bp. Rochester* 2 (T.) *Ecclesia commendata*.. is that church, which is .. concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.

c. (a person, etc.) *with* (a thing). *rare.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* II. 50 They were concredited with that heavenly treasure.

2. To accredit, authenticate, prove trustworthy.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. Pref., Where I make mention of any Letters or Passages.. I first well weighed the same.. and found many of them concredited before I inserted them.

Hence **con'credited** *ppl. a.* entrusted.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 470 An inequality of concredited talents.

concremation (kɒnkri:'meɪʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *concremātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concremāre* to burn up, consume, f. *con-* altogether + *cremāre* to burn. In sense 1, *con-* is taken in the sense 'together'.]

1. Burning together; *spec.* the burning alive of a widow on the funeral pyre with her dead husband.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). **1755** JOHNSON, *Concremation*, the act of burning many things together. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 359 The mode of concremation is various: in Bengal, the living and dead bodies are stretched on a pile. **1867** F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc.* New Ser. III. 184 He intended, no less than the self-cremation of males, the concremation of females.

2. Burning to ashes, consumption by fire.

1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXXXIV. 103 Not.. that it is equal to burning the Anti-Pædobaptist; but.. the same in kind, only.. to the pains of concremation. **1888** H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisit.* I. 308 Publicly scourged and banished by the abbot in spite of a popular demand for concremation.

'concrement. [ad. L. *concrēment-um* a growing together, f. *concrē-* root of *concrēsc-ĕre* to grow together, CONCREASE: see -MENT.] A growing together; growth by assimilation; a concretion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concrement*, an increase or growing together. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 77 A creation or concrement of those very Bodies which I suppose to be mixed. **1885** DOLLEY *Bacteria* 172 The stony concrements which are found.. in the apices of the lungs of old people.

con'cresce (kən'krɛs), *v.* [ad. L. *concrēsc-ĕre* to grow together: cf. CONCREASE.] To grow together, coalesce: cf. next, sense 2 .

concrescence (kən'krɛsəns). [ad. L. *concrēscentia*, n. of quality f. *concrēscent-em*, f. *con-* together + *crēscĕre* to grow: see -ENCE.]

†**1.** a. Growth by assimilation. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 11 How any other substance should thence take concrescence, it hath not been taught.

b. *Biol.* Coalescence or growing together of cells, organs, etc.; the coalescence of two individual organisms of low type in generation.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 17 The Concrescence of a number of separate cells. *Ibid.* 87 In the Gregarinæ.. multiplication commences by the concrescence of two individuals. **1888** *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 228/2 Congenital cohesion—concrescence as Van Tieghem calls it.

c. *Embryol.* The growing together of two parts during the development of the vertebrate embryo.

1890 C. S. MINOT in *Amer. Naturalist* XXIV. 501 The Concrescence Theory of the Vertebrate Embryo. *Ibid.* 503 Concrescence in Bony Fishes. **1913** J. W. JENKINSON *Vert. Embryol.* I. 13 Concrescence of layers, as in the union of the embryonic plate with the trophoblast in some Mammals, where the layers unite by their margins, or as in the union of the medullary folds, or of the stomodaeum with the gut, where the concrescence is by the surfaces. **1917** AREY *Prentiss' Textbk. Embryol.* (ed. 2) 31 The primitive streak becomes highly significant when interpreted in the light of the theory of concrescence, a theory of general application in verterbate development. **1927** W. SHUMWAY *Vert. Embryol.* IV. 96 The theory of concrescence.. has already been used to explain the closure of the blastopore. By many it has been extended to include the formation of the body, with the exception of the tail, by the coalescence of the two halves of the germ ring. **1956** E. WITSCHI *Devel. Vertebrates* XIII. 200 Convergent movements of blastemic cell masses, which result in the joining of the material halves of a body or of organs, are designated as concrescence.

2. *concr.* A concretion. ? *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 152 It rained.. stones (not concrescences that might be called haile, but direct stones). **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §197 The stony concrescences.. called Stalactites.

concrescent (kən'krɛsənt), *a.* [ad. L. *concrescent-*, *-ens*, pres. pple. of *concrescere*; cf. CONCRESCENCE.] Growing together.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 191/1 A single male flower consists of an axis enclosed at the base by an inconspicuous perianth formed of two concrescent leaves and terminating in two. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* I. 18 If the underlying activity of nature is a system of interlocking concrescent processes.. then human activity partakes of the same general character.

concrescible (kən'krɛsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [mod. f. L. *concrēscĕre*: see above and -BLE: also in mod.F.] **a.** Capable of solidifying or congealing. **b.** Capable of growing together.

1700 COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 31 Of a viscid and concrescible Nature. **1804** tr. *Fourcroy's Chem. Knowl.* (Webster 1828), A genuine, fixed, concrescible oil.

con'crescive, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [non-etymological f. L. *concrēscĕre* (see above) + -IVE: suggested by *aggress-ive*, etc.] 'Growing together, or into union; uniting' (Webster 1864).

†**con'cression**. *Obs.* A non-etymological formation from L. *concrēscĕre*, for CONCRETION.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 21 As in the aire concressions we perceiue. **1658** R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 263 [They] would coagulate into a concression.

con'cretable, *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be concreted, coagulable.

1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 256 The liquor amnii is concretable by heat, like the white of an egg.

concrete ('kɒnkri:t), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -creete. [ad. L. *concrēt-us*, pa. pple. of *concrēscĕre* to grow together: see CONCRESCENCE. Cf. F. *concret*, *-ète*, 16th c. *-ette*. The stress has long been variable; *con'crete*, the original mode, was given by Walker, and is used in verse by Lowell; *'concrete* was used by Chapman in 1611, and recognized by Johnson: the latter appears to be now the more frequent in the adj., and is universal in the sb. B. 3.

The frequent antithesis of *concrete* and *discrete*, appears to be influenced by a notion that the word represents L. *concrētus*, pa. pple. of *concernĕre*, in the same way as *discrete* is derived from L. *discernĕre*, *discrētus*.]

A. *adj.* (The earliest instances appear to be participial.)

†**1.** a. United or connected by growth; grown together. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 For all the parts.. be Coessentiall and concrete. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* x. (1653) 170 Men, that have monstrous Mouths, and some with concreate lips.

†**b.** Continuous. In *Acoustics* applied to a sound or movement of the voice sliding continuously up or down; distinguished from *discrete* movement.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 60 The second manner of gaining, which.. is a discreet or distinct increase, or secretly a Concrete or continued. Whatsocver is born or comes from any sort of animalls under our Subiection or power are absolutely gained unto us.

2. Made up or compounded *of* various elements or ingredients; composite, compound. ? *Obs.*

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* I. 40 A thing concrete, heaped up and made of all kinds of mischief. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* v. 81 This concrete young gentleman, compounded of the pawn-broker, the pettifogger, and the West Indian heir.

3. Formed by union or cohesion of particles into a mass; congealed, coagulated, solidified; solid (as opposed to *fluid*). †**a.** as *pple.*; **b.** as *adj.*

a. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. (R.), Those same vapours .. be concrete or gathered into humour superfluous. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Pref., Of the seconde sort is the Pumelse, concrete of froth. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 323 Before it was concrete into a stone.

b. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 58 In all metalls and concrete bodies. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. (R.), Even to the concrete bloud That makes the liver. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 216 Scammony is a concrete resinous Juice. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 74 One portion appears fluid and the other concrete. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 51/2 Formed of blood scarcely concrete. **1854** HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 16 The seeds too, yield a concrete oil.

4. a. Applied by the early logicians and grammarians to a quality viewed (as it is actually found) *concreted* or adherent to a substance, and so to the word expressing a quality so considered, viz. the adjective, in contradistinction to the quality as mentally abstracted or withdrawn from substance and expressed by an *abstract* noun: thus *white* (paper, hat, horse) is the concrete quality or quality in the concrete, *whiteness*, the abstract quality or quality in the abstract; *seven* (men, days, etc.) is a ***concrete number***, as opposed to the number 7 in the abstract. ***concrete science*** (SCIENCE 4 b).

Afterwards *concrete* was extended also to substantives involving attributes, as *fool*, *sage*, *hero*, and has finally been applied by some grammarians to all substantives not abstract, i.e. all those denoting 'things' as distinguished from qualities, states, and actions. The logical and grammatical uses have thus tended to fall asunder and even to become contradictory; some writers on Logic therefore disuse the term *concrete* entirely: see quot. 1887. In this Dictionary, *concr.* is prefixed to those senses in which substantives originally abstract come to be used as names of 'things'; e.g. *crossing* vbl. sb., i.e. abstract n. of action, *concr. a crossing* in a street, on a railway, etc.

From an early period used as a quasi-*sb.*, *a concrete* (*sc.* term).

[**1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 118b, Turnyng awry, that is to say: From the Concreto to the Abstractum (to use here the termes of Sophistry).]

a **1528** SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* (R.), A false abstracte cometh from a false concrete. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xvi. (ed. 7) 41 Understand, that of numbers some are said to be abstract, and some concrete. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 117 To expresse them by *Abstracts* from the Concret of their qualitie.. As Maiestie, Highnes, Grace. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A viij b, The concrete signifies the same form with those qualities which adhere to the subject: The concrete is the Adjective. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. viii. §1 Our Simple ideas have all Abstract, as well as Concrete Names: the one whereof is (to speak the language of grammarians) a 'substantive', the other an 'adjective'; as whiteness, white. **1725** WATTS *Logic* I. iv. §5 Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs.. But these are not always noun adjectives.. a fool, a knave, a philosopher, and many other concretes are substantives. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. ii. §4 A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. **1851** MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* v. (1860) 144. **1854** H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 148 Let us observe how the relatively concrete science of geometrical astronomy, having been thus far helped forward by the development of geometry in general, reacted upon geometry, caused it also to advance, and was again assisted

by it. **1864** Bowen *Logic* iv. (1870) 88 The peculiar or proper appellation of a lower Concept or individual is called its concrete name. **1865** J. S. Mill *Comte* 33 The concrete sciences..concern themselves only with the particular combinations of phaenomena which are found in existence. **1876** Mason *Eng. Gram.* §35 Abstract nouns are sometimes used in the concrete sense..Thus nobility frequently means the whole body of persons of noble birth. **1876** Jevons *Elem. Logic* (1880) 21 The reader should carefully observe that adjectives are concrete, not abstract. **1887** Fowler *Deduct. Logic* 1. i. (ed. 9) 15 Nothing has been said above of the common distinction between abstract and concrete terms.. I have availed myself of the expression 'abstract term', but avoided, as too wide to be of practical service, the contrasted expression 'concrete term'. Concrete terms include what I have called attributives, as well as singular, collective, and common terms.

b. Philos. ***concrete universal*** [UNIVERSAL *sb.* 1], the individual, when regarded as something maintaining its identity through qualitative change or diversity, or as a unity or system or class of separate but identical particulars. Also *transf.*

1865 J. H. Stirling *Secret of Hegel* p. xi, As Aristotle, with considerable assistance from Plato, made explicit the abstract Universal that was implicit in Socrates,—so Hegel ..made explicit the concrete Universal that was implicit in Kant. **1874** W. Wallace tr. *Hegel's Logic* ix. 267 The Judgment of Necessity..contains..in the predicate, partly the substance or nature of the subject, the concrete universal, the *genus*. **1876** F. H. Bradley *Eth. Stud.* v. 147 The good will..is a concrete universal, because it not only is above but is within and throughout its details, and is so far only as they are. **1883** —— *Princ. Logic* 1. vi. 175 The *concrete* particular and the *concrete* universal both have reality, and they are different names for the individual. **1912** B. Bosanquet *Princ. Individuality* ii. 38 A macrocosm constituted by microcosms, is the type of the concrete universal. **1920** M. T. Collins *Mod. Concept. Nat. Law* 95 A thing, a person, an act—anything—is only seen in its true nature when it is grasped as an organized unity, as a synthesis of the manifold. So far as it is a whole, it is a concrete universal. **1948** *Poetry* LXXIII. 159 *Concrete universal*, a concept, continuous in literary criticism, which implies the paradoxical union in a poem of the concrete, specific, and individual, together with the universal and general. The concrete universal persists among the New Critics.

5. Hence, generally, Combined with, or embodied in matter, actual practice, or a particular example; existing in a material form or as an actual reality, or pertaining to that which so exists. Opposed to *abstract*. (The ordinary current sense.)

Absolutely, ***the concrete***, that which is concrete; ***in the concrete***, in the sphere of concrete reality, concretely.

[**1648** Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 314 These Apostles, whenever they give this Precept, express it in terms not concrete, but abstract, as Logicians are wont to speak.] **1656** Hobbes *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 135 This..is a metaphysical entity abstracted from the matter, which is better than non-entity..But in the concrete it is far otherwise. **1710** Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §97 Time, place, and motion, taken in particular or concrete. **1789** Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 114 It is with man in the concrete; —it is with common..human actions, you are to be concerned. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. i, But, quitting these somewhat abstract considerations, let History note the concrete reality which the streets of Paris exhibit. **1848** Lowell *Fable for Critics*, 'At slavery in the abstract my whole soul rebels, I am as strongly opposed to 't as any one else.' 'Ay, no doubt, but whenever I've happened to meet With a wrong or a crime, it is always concrete.' **1876** M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 234 *note*, The most concrete and unmetaphysical of languages. **1880** W. Wallace *Epicureanism* 172 Their idea of this original matter was concrete and sensuous.

6. Made of concrete. [*attrib.* of B. 3.]

7. a. ***concrete music*** [tr. F. *musique concrète*]: a form of music constructed by the arrangement of various recorded sounds into a sequence. (Also with first word in French form *concrète*.)

1953 *Musical Amer.* 15 Jan. 6/3 This method of basing a musical composition on fragmentary sounds, existing concretely, characterizes what Schaeffer has labeled concrete music. **1954** *Gramophone Record Rev.* Apr. 297 Concrete music is assembled rather than composed. **1954** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Dec. 778/4 The very latest thing.. Concrete Music, the term adopted for the French *musique concrète*, which is really synthetic electrophonics. **1958** *Observer* 22 June 15/3 The music, an airborne plunking that deserves a less earthbound epithet than *concrète*, is by John Addison.

b. ***concrete poetry***: a form of poetry in which the significance and the effect required depend to a larger degree than usual upon the physical shape or pattern of the printed material. Also ellipt. *concrete*. Hence ***concretist***, ***concrete poem***, ***poet***, etc.

The term was coined independently and almost simultaneously in Brazil and Germany: in Brazil (*poesia concreta*) by the Noigandres group of poets; in Germany (*die konkrete Dichtung*) by Eugen Gomringer. The usage was formally adopted at a meeting in 1955 between the two originators.

1958 *Pilot Plan for Concrete Poetry* in M. E. Solt *Concrete Poetry* (1970) 72 Concrete poem communicates its own structure: structure-content... Concrete Poetry aims at the least common multiple of language. **1966** *Isis* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Concrete poet tries to investigate language and the materials of which it is composed in a depth which he cannot achieve using conventional syntax. *Ibid.* 9/1 The early 'concretists' were interested in setting words in isolation on the page. *Ibid.* 9/2 His sensitivity led him to 'concrete' as a means of overcoming the deterioration language suffers through overexposure. **1966** *Camb. Rev.* 28 May 448/1 'Concrete' poets ignore the traditional boundaries between word and image. **1967** S. Bann *Concrete Poetry* 17 He has recently contributed the pure Concrete 'cube-poem' to the Brighton Festival. *Ibid.*, The links between the early socially committed concrete poems and the 'popcrete' poems of Augusto de Campos. *Ibid.* 24 His first contact with the Concrete movement, however, was with the Brazilians. **1968** *Artes Hispanicas* I. iii. 7/2 There is a fundamental requirement which the various kinds of concrete poetry meet: concentration upon the physical material from which the poem or text is made.

B. *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* ***a concrete***, ***the concrete***: see A. 4, 5.

1528-1725 [see A. 4]. **1697** J. Serjeant *Solid Philos.* 91 Entity is often us'd as a Concrete for the Thing it self. **1830** Macaulay *Ess., Bunyan*, Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the concrete.

2. *gen.* A concrete or concreted mass, a concretion, compound; a concrete substance. Also *fig.* (*Obs.* in *lit.* sense, exc. as in next.)

1656 J. Serjeant tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 361 The sun is a concrete of combustible matter. **1657** G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., The specifick excellency that is in any concrete of the whole vegetable family. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Antimony is a Natural Concrete, or a Mix'd Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a Factitious Concrete, or a Body mix'd together by Art. **1804** Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 9 Thus an unorganized concrete becomes a living tumour. *a* **1831** A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 63 That..concrete of truth and error, of greatness and meanness..the Roman Catholic Church.

3. *spec.* **a.** A composition of stone chippings, sand, gravel, pebbles, etc., formed into a mass with cement; used for building under water, for foundations, pavements, walls, etc. ***armoured concrete*** = REINFORCED CONCRETE. Often *attrib.* Also in *comb.* as **concrete mixer** (so *-mixing*); **concrete paver**; **concrete-press**, a machine for compressing concrete into blocks.

1834 *Lond. Archit. Mag.* I. 35 Making an artificial foundation of concrete (which has lately been done in many places). **1836** G. Godwin in *Trans. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 12 The generic term concrete..perhaps, can only date from that period when its use became general and frequent, probably not longer than 15 or 20 years ago. **1858** Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 25/1 Paving with brick, tile, stone, or concrete. **1906** *Concrete* Mar. p. ii, Armoured Concrete Constructions. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 9/3 An extensive installation of stone-breaking and concrete-mixing machinery is in full work. **1907** *Daily Mail* 22 Oct., Armoured concrete, reinforced concrete, concrete-steel, or ferro-concrete. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Concrete-mixer*, a machine for mixing cement, sand, crushed or broken stone, and water in varying proportions for making concrete. **1929** W. Heyliger *Builder of Dam* 33 A one-bag power concrete mixer. **1930** *Engineering* 7 Mar. 324/1 The concrete-mixing plant is said to be the largest in Canada. **1954** *Gloss. Highway Engin. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 49 *Concrete paver*, a concrete mixer capable of moving on crawler tracks or rails and provided with a boom and bucket for depositing the concrete in the required position in a pavement.

attrib. **1881** Darwin *Form. Veg. Mould* 181 The junction of the concrete floor with the walls.

b. Paving made of concrete.

1911 E. Ferber *Dawn O'Hara* ii. 13 No tramping of restless feet on the concrete all through the long, noisy hours.

concrete (kən'kri:t), *v.* Also 7 concreate. [f. CONCRETE *a.*, and L. *concrēt-* ppl. stem of *concrēscĕre* to grow together; see CONCRESCENCE. With the spelling *concreate* cf. F. *concréer* (ad. L. *concreāre*) used in a kindred sense.]

1. a. *trans.* To form by cohesion or coalescence of particles, to form into a mass; to render solid, congeal, coagulate, clot. (Mostly in *passive*.)

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 296 The Hard [Bitumen] is more strongly concreted then the other. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 37 The common opinion hath been..that Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow concreated. **1759** tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 77 The juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface. **1784** Twamley *Dairying* 33 Runnet..must have sufficient Time to work, concrete, or congeal the Curd into a solid Mass. **1875** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 556 Ochreous sand, concreted and hardened into a kind of stone.

†**b.** To unite, combine (attributes, sensations, etc.).

1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §99 Those sensations combined, blended, or (if one may so speak) concreted together. **1751** Harris *Hermes* iii. iv. 366 *note*, To contemplate colour concreted with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view, but associated. **1829** Jas. Mill *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) I. viii. 263 In which the ideas of synchronous sensations are so concreted by constant conjunction as to appear..only one. *Ibid.* I. 266 The odour, and colour, and so on, of the rose, concreted into one idea.

2. a. *intr.* To run into a mass, form a concretion; to become solid, harden, congeal, 'set', clot.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vii. 286 The Story of the Egyptian Mice which concrete after the recess of Nilus. **1728** Nicholls in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 406 The arsenical Sulphur concretes into yellow Cubes. **1820** Faraday *Exp. Res.* xiii. 38 When condensed again..it concretes in the upper part of the tube.

b. To grow together, combine *with*.

1853 J. W. Gibbs *Philol. Studies* (1857) 56 Primary adjectives..concreting, as it were, with the substantive.

3. *trans.* To render concrete. Also *refl.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 389 When by incorrigiblenesse Sins be concreted into Sinners, and they become even all one. **1811** Shelley *Let.* 2 June (1964) I. 95 You loved a being, an idea in your own mind which had no real existence. You concreted this abstract of perfection. **1846** Hawthorne *Mosses, Intell. Office* ii. v. 86 Without being concreted into an earthly deed. **1864** *Good Words* 231/1 The effect produced by these sketchy portraits..was great in concreting the idea of them. **1884** 'C. Power' *Philistia* II. xxii. 249 Don't be so abstract, Ernest; concrete yourself a little. **1888** F. H. Stoddard in *Andover Rev.* Oct., Concreting God into actual form of man. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 2/3 It is quite right that a bachelor of thirty should stand *in loco penitentiae*, but to concrete this by putting him into a penitentiary is a little too violent. **1898** J. Conrad *Tales of Unrest* 203 Precious dreams that concrete the most cherished..of his illusions. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 2/3 There are few French towns which do not concrete the memory of their distinguished natives by statues. **1928** *Spectator* 3 Nov. 23 In a story by de Maupassant..English love of beauty in Nature was concreted as perhaps it could only have been by a foreign artist. **1938** T. Wesseling *Liturgy & Life* i. 5 The whole reason of existence of any product whatever is therefore to realize, to concrete the purpose of the producer.

4. '*concrete*. [f. the *sb.* 3.] **a.** *trans.* To treat with concrete. **b.** *intr.* To use or apply concrete in building. **c.** *trans.* and *intr.* To overlay or pave with, or embed in, concrete.

1875 *Building News* 2 Apr. 390/2 (*article*) Concreting. **1875** *Boston Audit* 129 Concreting side and cross-walks $2170. **1882** *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/5 To concrete the foundations. **1885** Du Cane *Punishm. & Prevent. Crime* 180 Pile-driving and concreting for the foundations. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/1 The first proposition to concrete the sidewalks of this village. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 9/3 We get 9s. a day digging out foundations, and 8s. a yard putting in concrete... We can't go on concreting every day.

concreted (kən'kri:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Solidified, congealed, coagulated, etc.: see vb.

1634 Holland *Pliny* II. 271 *marg. note*, The concreted iuice. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 91 In many concreted plants some parts remaine unpetrified. **1732** Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 420 A small drop of concreted Blood may grow to be a stone. **1876** Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 422 Concreted nitrate of soda.

2. = CONCRETE *a.* 5. *rare.*

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 298 We apprehend only the concreted qualities and acts of objects.

3. ('kɒnkri:tɪd) [f. CONCRETE *sb.* 3 + -ED².] Covered or treated with concrete.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 712/2 The lake will become a concreted basin.

concretely (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. CONCRETE *a.* + -LY².] In a concrete form, manner, or sense; as presented in actual facts or cases.

1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 155, 1. Abstractly..And 2. Concretely. **1864** J. H. Newman *Apol.* 380, I am not speaking of right reason, but of reason as it acts in fact and concretely in fallen man. **1880** Muirhead *Ulpian* v. §3 *note*, The word might be employed either abstractly, concretely, or relatively. **1880** W. Wallace *Epicureanism* 96 The popular conception of matter takes things too concretely, and with too little analysis.

concreteness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being concrete.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Concreteness*, a being grown together, etc. **1755** in Johnson. **1860** Farrar *Orig. Lang.* 131 This concreteness of style. **1882** *Expositor* Aug. 142 The intense concreteness of the image.

concreter, -or (kən'kri:tə(r)). [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ER¹, -OR.] One who or that which concretes: *spec.* **a.** in *Sugar-boiling*, an apparatus for concentrating syrup by heat; **b.** a builder or worker with concrete.

1869 *Sugar Cane* I. 124 With a large size Concretor..their production was 15,000 lbs. of sugar per 12 hours. **1874** in Knight *Dict. Mech., Concreter.*

'concreting, *vbl. sb.* Building with, or application of, concrete.

1875-85. [See CONCRETE *v.* 4].

concreting (kən'kri:tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCRETE *v.* + -ING¹.] That concretes or causes concretion.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 550 Carbonate of lime is usually the concreting element.

concretion (kən'kri:ʃən). [a. F. *concrétion* (16th c. in Littré). or ad. (its prototype) L. *concrētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concrēscĕre* to grow together: see CONCRETE.]

1. The action or process of growing together or of uniting in one mass; concrescence, coalescence.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 672 An egge hath the generation and concretion within the bodie onely of a living creature. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. §14 The concretion of bodyes by the concourse of these Atoms. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vii. 288 Upon great Mutations of the World perfect Creatures were first ingendred of Concretion. **1802** Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 246 These two substances were perfectly soft..at the moment of their concretion. **1829** Jas. Mill *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) I. 264 Have we not the idea of a wood, or a forest?.. These are instances of the concretion of synchronous ideas. **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 A cohesion, of the styles, by which their tendency to concretion may be recognised.

†**b.** Formation of morbid concretions (see sense 6) in an animal body. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* [They] do crud & make concrecyon in ye partyes of the bulke or oesophage. **1761**

Brit. Mag. II. 537 Such obstinate concretion and obstruction .. as bring on gout.

2. Congelation or coagulation of a liquid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Concretion is divaporation of humidity in fluid things, by gentle decoction on fire. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concretion*, a congealment. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 275 Fluids capable of concretion. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 419/1 The blood's speedy concretion in debility.

†**3.** Union or connexion with something material or actual. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvii. 93 It is .. freed from all mortal concretion. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. §18 If we consider good life in union and concretion with particular .. actions of piety. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. viii. (1821) 261 The soul .. because of her concretion with this mortal body. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 613 Clear from all mortal concretion.

†**4.** State or degree of concrescence. *Obs.*

1606 BP. J. KING *Serm.* (Sept.) 14 Of a strange composition and concretion. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* v. §2 (1643) 123 Other starres might also attain to the like luminous concretion. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 31 Diminished in its hardness and concretion.

5. quasi-*concr.* A concrete mass *of* (anything).

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) §568 Some plants .. being supposed to grow of some Concretion of Slime from the Water. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 373 Salt is a Concretion of Sea Water. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 651 A concretion of marine shells. **1886** H. B. WHEATLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 58/2 The pearl is a mere concretion of the carbonate of lime forming the shell.

fig. **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. Wks. VI. 223 That concretion of ceremonial matters. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 235 The whole concretion of the City of Gloucester consists partly of .. the ancient Borough, partly of accessions.

6. *concr.* A solid mass formed by aggregation and cohesion of particles; a lump, nodule, clot: *esp.* a. *Path.* a hard morbid formation in the body, a calculus, stone; b. *Geol.* a mass formed by aggregation of solid particles, usually around a nucleus; characteristic of certain rocks (cf. CONCRETIONARY).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Conceiving the stones .. to be a Minerall concretion. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. 61 Stones .. to which earthy concretions may be annexed by way of affinity. **1702** J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 33 He cut a stony Concretion out of the Liver. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 86 Such poor concretions as mankind. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* XXXIV. 285 Tabasheer .. is a silicious concretion found in the joints of the bamboo. **1865** PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., Nodules like those of chert and ironstone .. and the grape-like clusters of the magnesian limestone, are termed 'concretions', as formed by a molecular aggregation distinct from crystallisation.

7. The action of making, or condition of being, concrete (see CONCRETE *a.* 5). ? *Obs.* †*in concretion*: in the concrete (see CONCRETE *a.* 5).

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 152 In such distinction and subordination & in concretion a Presbyter is sometimes called Sacerdos. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* III. i. (1786) 306 But the Mind surmounts all power of Concretion.

b. The result of such action; embodiment in a concrete form; a concrete thing.

1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 401 If our national institutions are but so many concretions of the national will. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 195 All knowledge and all thought are concrete, and deal only with concretions—the concretion of the particular and the universal.

concretional (kən'kri:ʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to concretions.

1847 in CRAIG.

concretionary (kən'kri:ʃənərɪ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY: in mod.F. *concrétionnaire*.] *Geol.* Of the nature of or constituting a concretion; consisting of, containing, or characterized by, concretions.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The concretionary forms of .. magnesian limestone. **1833** *Ibid.* III. 206 Concretionary nodules. **1842** H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 A concretionary structure. **1854** HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 12 A nodular concretionary deposit.

concretism ('kɒnkri:tɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [f. CONCRETE *a.* + -ISM.] The practice of regarding or representing what is abstract as concrete.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 28 The concretism of thought which belongs to the deaf-mute. **1871** —— *Prim. Cult.* I. 374 It is a surprising instance of this tendency to concretism, that among .. the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.

concretive (kən'kri:tɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *concrēt-* (see CONCRETE *v.*) + -IVE, repr. L. type **concrētīv-us*.]

†**1.** Apt to congeal or produce concretions. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Wee .. ascribe their induration to .. concretive juyces. *Ibid.* II. v. 91 Fresh water, which is the lesse concretive portion of that element.

†**2.** = CONCRETE *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 119 Two natures, formes, or beings, which cannot be predicated of one another abstractively, cannot be also affirmed of one another in a concretive way, unlesse it be by reason of an hypostaticall conjunction between them in one subsistence.

3. Mentally constructive.

concretively (kən'kri:tɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a concretive manner; concretely, in the concrete.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 65 The phrase of the Lutherans, who say not only concretively, that the man Christ is omnipresent, but the humanity also. **1656** HARDY *Serm. John* xiv. (1865) 84/2 Guilt abstractively considered, is not taken away .. concretively considered, it is taken away.

concretization (kɒnkri:taɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. CONCRETIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of concretizing or the condition of being concretized. Also *Comb.*

1939 P. CHRISTOPHERSEN *Articles* 57 [*Reporting Hjelmslev, who wrote in French*] The so-called definite article is a concretization-morpheme which indicates that the object in question is supposed to be known to the interlocutor. **1949** KOESTLER *Insight & Outlook* xi. 162 The concretization of the integrative tendencies in a functional whole may take many different forms. **1950** S. POTTER *Our Lang.* III No sooner are abstract nouns formed than men tend to think of each appearance of a quality or action in the abstract as a separate entity and so, by concretization, they make abstractions tangible and visible once more. **1954** H. READ *Anarchy & Order* 20 This concretization and vitalization of ideals is one of the main tasks of the aesthetic activity in man. **1958** S. SPENDER *Engaged in Writing* ii. 42 They went on discussing .. whether they should devote themselves to principles or what they called 'concretizations'.

concretize ('kɒnkri:taɪz), *v.* [f. CONCRETE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render concrete. Hence **'concretizing** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 209/1 Details of interest are used to concretize .. the general laws of development. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 241/2 This passage .. lacks the concretizing touch. **1942** *Theology* XLV. 109 It seems very hard to understand what personal relation looks like concretized in the bombing of Rostock and Cologne. **1948** *Mind* LVII. 300 The good, for example, when we try to concretise it, is apt to appear as a somewhat complex relation between pleasures and unpleasures. **1952** V. GOLLANCZ *My Dear Timothy* XX. 343 Human ideals, when concretised in legislative enactments, seem to lose .. a great part of their life-giving quality. **1963** S. WEINTRAUB *Private & Public Shaw* v. 150 The surviving manuscript shows stylistic changes in G. B. S.'s hand—mainly his concretizing T. E.'s diction... 'Stay put for ages' became 'stay put indefinitely'.

concretor: see CONCRETER.

†**con'creture.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *concrēt-* (see above) + -URE, corresp. to L. type **concrētūra*.] 'A mass formed by coagulation' (J.).

†**con'crew**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. F. *concroître* (pa. pple. *concrû*, in OF. *concreu*) to grow together:—L. *concrēscĕre*: cf. ACCRUE.] *intr.* To grow together or into a mass.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. vii. 40 And his faire lockes .. He let to grow and griesly to concrew.

†**con'criminary.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *con-* together + *crīmen, crīmin-* charge + -ARY. (Cf. L. *concrīmināri* to complain bitterly.)] One who is implicated in the same charge with another.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 118 Mr. Broadway and Fitz Patrick, servants to, and concriminaries with the Lord Audley, were produced to trial.

†**con'crimi'nation.** *Obs.*—⁰ [n. of action f. L. *concrīmināri* to accuse bitterly (f. *con-* intensive + *crīmināri* to CRIMINATE), with the prefix taken in the sense 'together'.] Joint accusation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concrimination*, a joint accusing.

con'crucify, *v. rare.* [f. CON- + CRUCIFY; cf. L. *concrucifīgĕre*.] *trans.* To crucify together.

1872 BP. FORBES *Kalendars Sc. Saints* 367 He returned to his episcopal duties on Maundy Thursday, was concrucified with Christ on Good Friday, watched before the tomb, and spent the day of days in hilarity and joy.

concrydit, Sc. var. of CONCREDIT *v. Obs.*

†**con'cubinacy.** *Obs.* [f. CONCUBINE + -ACY 3.] = next.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 305 All murthers and oppressions; all concubinacies, namelesse, innumerable .. shall not impeach or Subuert a Kings Right. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. XXVIII. 229 Also, this country [Wales] was very infamous for concubinacy, adultery, and incest.

concubinage (kən'kju:bɪnɪdʒ). [a. F. *concubinage* (15th c. in Littré), f. *concubin*: see -AGE.] The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the practice of having a concubine; the state of being a concubine.

1388 WYCLIF *Levit.* XVIII. 18 Thou schalt not take the sister of thi wijf, in to concubynage of hir. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 This is not concubinage, but mariage. **1692** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 31 Indulging Concubinage to the Professors of Chastity. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* ii, Many women .. had risen to greatness from a state of concubinage. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 Priests living in a state of concubinage and burthened with illegitimate children. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 31 Clerical concubinage was still the rule in England.

b. In *Roman Law*: (see quot.).

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 24 Concubinage, a kind of inferior marriage of which the issue were natural children, not bastards.

con'cubinal, *a. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *concubīnāl-is*: see below and -AL¹.] = CONCUBINARY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concubinal*, pertaining to a Concubine. **1775** in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

concubi'narian, *a.* [f. med.L. *concubīnāri-us* + -AN.] = next.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inq. Hist. Vallenses* 475 The women .. who shocked the concubinarian purity of the Romish Priesthood. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 37 The number is sufficiently appalling; probably it comprehends, without much distinction, the married and concubinarian, as well as looser clergy.

concubinary (kən'kju:bɪnərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *concubīnāri-us*, f. *concubīna*: see below and -ARY. Cf. F. *concubinaire* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Relating to concubinage; (of persons) living in, or sprung from, concubinage.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1074 (R.) The first crime of these concubinarie priests. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. iv. 43 His concubinary lying with Venus in Ovid. **1737** L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. I. 39 Sarai .. prevailed with her husband to take her handmaid Hagar to be his concubinary wife. **1861** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 17 According to the Civil law .. a subsequent marriage legitimates all the previous concubinary issue. **1888** H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* I. 63 The married or concubinary priesthood.

fig. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 330 Italy .. need not be concubinary to so many wanton desires of Strangers, would all her small and new-hatched Governments shelter themselves under her Wings.

B. *sb.* One who lives in concubinage.

15.. *Alleg. agst. 6 Articles* in Foxe *A. & M.* 1064 (R.) Take from the church honourable marriage and the bed vndefiled, shalt thou not replenishe it with concubinaries, with incestuous persons, etc. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. vi. (R.), The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simonical unchaste concubinaries, schismaticks and scandalous priests. **1875** GLADSTONE *Vaticanism* 124 It is the duty of each concubinary (or party to concubinage), with or without the consent of the other party, to quit that guilty state.

concubinate (kən'kju:bɪneɪt). [ad. L. *concubīnāt-us* concubinage; in mod.F. *concubinat*: see CONCUBINE and -ATE¹.] = CONCUBINAGE.

1539 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xlv. 342 Then the marriage of the Priests should be in the Pope's hands, who might admit the same; and the concubinate of many should be forbidden. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 47 Their Matrimonies were Concubinates, their Children illegitimate. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. v. (R.), Such marriages were esteem'd illegitimate, and no better than a mere concubinate. *a* **1679** HOBBES *Elem. Law* Wks. (1840) IV. 156.

con'cubinator. *rare*—¹. [formed as an agent-n. on L. verb **concubīnāre* to CONCUBINE.] A man that keeps a concubine.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 528 All notorious concubinators, usurers, and adulterers.

concubine ('kɒŋkju:baɪn), *sb.* Also 4 -bin, -byn, 5-6 -byne. [a. F. *concubin*, *concubine*:—L. *concubīnus*, *concubīna*, f. *con-* together + *cubāre* to lie.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

In reference to polygamous peoples, as the ancient Hebrews and the Muslims: A 'secondary wife' whose position is recognized by law, but is inferior to that of a wife.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 27 Astrilde hire bedsuster (hire lordes concubine). *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8887 (Cott.) O quens had [salamon] hundrets seuen; Thre hundret concubins, he sais, Efter þe laghes war in þaa dais. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 650 He wolde suffre for a quart of wyn A good felawe to han his concubyn A twelve moneth. **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 6 Sotheli he 3af 3iftis to the sones of concubyns [**1382** secoundarye wyues]. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* XXVIII. (Arb.) 71 He [the cardinal] hath a concubyne whom he moche loueth. **1515** MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 As she wist her selfe to simple to be hys wyfe, so thought she her selfe to good to be hys Concubine. [Cf. SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 98.] **1530** PALSGR. 155 *Prestre*, a preeste; *presteresse*, a preestes concubyne. **1563** *Homilies* II. (1859) 373 After the phrase of the Scripture a concubine is an honest name; for every concubine is a lawful wife, but every wife is not a concubine. **1611** BIBLE *Dan.* v. 3. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 365 Women-servants, whom they hired of their Masters for Concubines. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xi. 452 The most essential difference between γυνὴ and παλλακὴ, wife and concubine, consisted in the former having a dowry, and the latter none. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 241 Two wives, with as many concubines, are reckoned a liberal establishment for the middle classes.

fig. **1843** FABER *Lett.* (1869) 207 If we are not now in the One Church, but in a Concubine (so long as it be a doubt).

attrib. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 19 A man may have 4 wives at the same time, and, according to common opinion, as many concubine slaves as he pleases.

†**2.** A male paramour. *Obs.* [= L. *concubīnus*, F. *concubin*.]

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 a, Because she had had another concubyne. *c* **1536** *Indictment Anne Boleyn* (Trench), Her adulterers and concubines. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q vj.

'concubine, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take as a concubine. *Obs.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 77 Not onely marrying Pharaohs daughter .. but also concubining many.

2. To furnish with a concubine or concubines.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 728 The proud, inflated Lord, With father concubin'd, and mother whor'd.

1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxvii. 226 These must be wived, concubined, and fed by the natives.

†**con'cubinize**, *v. trans. Obs.* = prec., sense 1.
a 1808 W. OWEN tr. *Mabinogion* (in Southey *Cid* 29 (D.), If thou beholdest a beautiful woman concubinize her, though she seem coy. [A mistransl. of Welsh *gord*[*d*]*ercha*, meaning 'court', 'woo'.]

†**'concuby.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Concubine.
1560 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 20 Dec. 269 The baillies and counsall decernis Thomas Thomsone ane adulterare, and to remoif his concuby Jonet Foulare fra him.

†**con'culcate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *conculcātus*: see next.] Trodden under foot.
1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 183 Gods woord contemned.. his sacraments conculcate, his ordinances neglected.

†**con'culcate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conculcāt-*, ppl. stem of *conculcāre* to tread under foot, trample down, f. *con-* + *calcāre* to tread; f. *calx*, *calc-* heel.] *trans.* To tread under foot, trample upon.
c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Villanously and wretchedly conculcated and trodden under foot. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iii. 51 Thy holies are conculcated, and they are contaminated. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 We the Burgade Lands have conculcated.
fig. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 245/2 Oppressing and conculcating the Church.. of God. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. i. §3 To see that heavenly estate and dignity thus conculcated. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 153.
b. *intr.* To tread. *rare*$^{-1}$.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 490 All things on which man conculcates.

†**concul'cation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conculcātiōnem*, n. of action f. *conculcāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *conculcation* (Cotgr.).] A treading under foot.
1547 BP. HOOPER *Christ & his Office* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 61 The conculcation of his precious blood. 1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* ii. 11 Above the Conculcations of the World. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 403. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 12 The Holy City during its conculcation by the Gentiles.

†**con'cumbence.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *concumb-ĕre* to lie together + -ENCE.] = next.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concumbence*, a lying together. *How*[*ell*].

†**con'cumbency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A lying together.
1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 6 §22 When Jacob married Rachel, and lay with Leah, that concumbency made no marriage between them.

concupiscence (kən'kju:pɪsəns). Also 4-5 -pyscens, -ence, 6 -pysence, -piscens. [ad. L. *concupiscentia* (in Vulgate, Tertullian), f. *concupisc-ĕre*, inceptive of *concup-ĕre* to be very desirous of, long much for, f. *con-* intensive + *cupĕre* to long for, desire: see -ENCE. Also in F. from 14th c.]
1. Eager or vehement desire; in *Theol.* use (transl. *ἐπιθυμία* of N.T.) the coveting of 'carnal things', desire for the 'things of the world'.
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 A saule þat haues.. ouercomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passiouns. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) Auctor of concupiscence of eyen is the world; and auctor of concupiscence of the flessh art thou thi self, that livest delicatly, and norisshest thi flessh. 1526 TINDALE *James* i. 14 But euery man is tempted, drawne awaye, and entysed of his awne concupiscence. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 315 A Litigious Man goes to Law.. to spend his Money, and satisfy his Concupiscence of Wrangling. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 217 Concupiscence, or the love of one creature or other, in competition with, or opposition to, the love of God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 304 Such is the fire of concupiscence, raging within, that.. no houses or fields content these.
b. with *pl.*
1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 24 Vices and concupiscencis, or coueitisis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 b, It shall .. subdue all inordynate concupiscences. *a* 1791 W. MASON *Spir. Treas.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 13 Evil concupiscences which dwell in their sinful natures.
2. *esp.* Libidinous desire, sexual appetite, lust.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶278 The fuyr of fleisschly concupiscence. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 267 The king.. Incombred of his lustes blinde.. Deceived of concupiscence. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 9 The concupyscence of hym that persecuted her. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* i, Mahomet.. forbids not such concupiscences. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1078 And in our Faces evident the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liv. 136 This scene.. did not at all contribute to the cooling of his concupiscence. *a* 1781 BP. CHALLONER *Cath. Instruct. Sacram.* (1837) 21 *Q.* What are the ends for which matrimony is instituted? *A.* For a remedy against concupiscence.

†**con'cupiscency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY, q.v.] = prec.
1608 MIDDLETON *A Trick, etc.* IV. v, The mullipood of villainy, the spinner of concupiscency. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 205 b, Our own affections and concupiscencies.

concupiscent (kən'kju:pɪsənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *concupiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *concupiscĕre*: see prec. and -ENT. (So in mod.F.)]
A. *adj.* Eagerly desirous; lustful.
c 1450 [see CONCUPISCENTLY]. 1755 in JOHNSON, with citation of SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98, where the original reading, now accepted, is *concupiscible*. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), The concupiscent clown is overdone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 57 The division of the soul into the rational, irascible, and concupiscent elements.
†**B.** *sb.* (in *pl.*) [Perh. by confusion with *concupiscence*; cf. *accidence*.] Desires, lusts. *Obs.*
1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 147 When your concupiscents are cooled by the Holy Ghost.

†**concupi'scential**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concupiscentiāl-is* (Augustine), f. *concupiscentia*: see -AL[1].] Relating to, or of the nature of, concupiscence; lustful.
1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 513 The concupiscenciall disobedience, which dwelleth yet in our mortall members. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 40 Venus, who rules over concupiscentiall motions. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 22 Satan.. instils Concupiscential Gust.
Hence †**concupi'scentially** *adv.*, concupiscently; †**concupiscenti'ality**, concupiscence.
1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* Wks. 1873 III. 309 Thou diest for this treason against my members concupiscentiallitie. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* II. *Thess.* (1629) 244 To loue him [God] a little more then concupiscentially.

†**concupi'scentious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concupiscentia* CONCUPISCENCE + -OUS: cf. *licentious*, etc.] Eagerly desirous, full of concupiscence.
a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 457 We were carnal, concupiscentious, idle, etc. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 156 A concupiscencious, baudie, & beastiall looue. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* V. iv, The Concupiscentious Malefactors make 'em ready & take London napping.

con'cupiscently, *adv.* [f. CONCUPISCENT + -LY[2].] With concupiscence.
c 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis* lviii. 135 It bihoueþ nedys.. þat he cleue to no creature concupiscently wiþ no pryuate loue.

concupiscible (kən'kju:pɪsɪb(ə)l), *a.* In 5 -pyssible. [a. F. *concupiscible* (14th c.), ad. L. *concupiscibil-is* (Jerome), f. *concupisc-ĕre*: see -BLE.]
†**1.** Vehemently to be desired; worthy to be longed for or lusted after. *Obs.*
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 16 All thynges concupyssible to thappetyte of theyr desire. 1491 —— *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iv. 338 a/2 The vertue of contynence consysteth.. also in absteynyng hym selfe to see & bebolde worldly thynges & concupyscyble. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 93 *note*, A state of pleaceur is.. eligibl and concupiscibl. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Sh.* V. 47 (D.) Never did thy eyes behold.. anything in this world more concupiscible.
2. Vehemently desirous; characterizcd by desire or longing; of the nature of concupiscence.
concupiscible appetite, faculty, etc.: one of the two parts of our 'irrational' nature, the other being the *irascible*. [= Plato's *τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*, in his tripartite division of the soul.]
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 Joye and Hope come of the vertue concupiscibl. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, Sensualite is called of doctours, the appetyte concupyscible. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98 By gift of my chaste body To his concupiscible intemperate lust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The Irascible passions doe follow the temper of the heart, but the concupiscible distractions the crasis of the liver. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 171 All his affections, concupiscible and irascible. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 259 The irascible or the concupiscible principle is ever insurgent against reason.
†**b.** quasi-*sb.* The concupiscible faculty or principle. *Obs.*
1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 250 Our first parents.. lost this qualitie, and the irascible and concupiscible remained. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 21 The Concupiscible began to be so immoderate as to resolve to do any thing that may promote pleasure.
Hence **con'cupiscibleness**. *rare*$^{-0}$.
1730-6 BAILEY, *Concupiscibleness*, fitness or readiness to desire or be desired earnestly. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

†**con'cupitive**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *concupīt-* ppl. stem of *concup-ĕre*, *concupisc-ĕre* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONCUPISCIBLE 2.
1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 140 The concupitive power of the soul.

†**'concupy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. an abbreviation or perversion of *concubine* (cf. CONCUBY).
Some have interpreted it *concupiscence*.
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 177 Heele tickle it for his concupie.

concupyssible, obs. f. CONCUPISCIBLE.

concur (kən'kɜ:(r)), *v.* Also 6-7 -curr(e. [ad. L. *concurr-ĕre* to run together, assemble, meet, rush together in hostility, etc., f. *con-* together + *currĕre* to run. The hostile sense was app. that in which it was first used in Eng.: cf. F. *concourir* (16th c. in Littré).]
†**1.** *intr.* To run together violently or with a shock; to come into collision; to collide. *Obs.*
a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* xii. (1530) 15 The shyppys.. were sore brosyd by reason of concurring. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 43 Huge hie hillis, concurrand all at anis, Togidder rusch and meyt wyth vther montanis. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 236 Is it not now utterly incredible that our two Vessels placed there, Antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur?
†**b.** To run together in hostility; to rush at each other. *Obs.*
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 20 My will was nocht at the Italianys In batale suld concur contrar Troianis. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV. ii, Anon, they fierce encountring both concur'd, With grisely looks and faces like their fates. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 439 They can never accord, but are ever snarling and concurring, as Dogs, together by the ears among themselves.
2. To run or come together peacefully; to meet. †**a.** Of persons: To have concourse. *Obs.*
1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 53 He built a market place for the merchants of both people, to trade and concurre. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *2 Sam.* xix. 41 Al the men of Israel concurring to the king. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 295 By their concurring hither, it is wonderfully peopled.
†**b.** To flow together, as streams (material or immaterial). *Obs.*
1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Twoo successions cannot concurre and fal into one, by no maner of other meanes, then by mariage. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 198 The one ioineth with the first head of Medway at Twiford, and the other closeth with the third brooke of Medwey a little from Stylebridge, and they all concurre at Yealding. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 366 The one [motion] whereby the soule concurreth to the bodie (which we call generation), etc. 1643 tr. *Fabricius' Exper. Chyrurg.* iv. 9 The.. humours do concurre together unto the offended part. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 69 Why may not Atoms of different Species concur to the composition of Bodies?
†**c.** Of lines, etc.: To converge and meet. *Obs.*
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. xxxv. 6 Parallel.. lines.. produced infinitely on both sydes, do neuer in any part concurre. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 556 In a round figure they concurre and meete together into a poynt. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 8 They always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 147 To find the resultant of several forces concurring in one point, and acting in one plane.
d. Of times, events, and circumstances: To fall, happen, or occur together; to coincide.
1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 291 Many matters concur heere. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 274 As Hectors leysure, and your bounties shall Concurre together. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ix. (*heading*), Matters concurring with the Peloponnesian Warre. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 Rigbt and Victory always do not concur. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶11 It were happy if.. virtue could concur with pleasure. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* IV. v. §1 When two pleasures concur, the result is a greater pleasure. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 390 The chance that different and mutually independent events will concur is measured by the product of their respective chances.
e. *Eccl.* Of two feasts: To fall on two consecutive days, so that the second vespers of the one coincide with the first vespers of thc other.
1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 113 Suppose that the Second Vespers of an ordinary Sunday were to concur with the First Vespers of a Festival of the First or Second Class.
†**f.** Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To come together or be combined *in* the same person or thing; to meet *in*. *Obs.*
1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 253 None can be founde in whom all these qualities do concurre. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 202 Youth, Wit, and Courage, all in me concurre. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 301 If Government, and the preaching of the Gospel, may well concur in the same person.
3. To combine in action, to co-operate:
a. of persons, etc.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1872) 12 Al sortis of craftis suld concur to gyddir, ande ilkane til help vthirs. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 47 They should not acknowledge her.. but according to euery ones power and habillite, to concurr to her deposition and condigne punishment. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 166 God concurres to euill; not *positiuè*, but *priuatiuè*. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* ii. 42 The whole Church should concurre in that action. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 36, I concurred with our incumbent in getting up a petition against the Reform Bill.
b. of things, causes, circumstances, conditions.
1559 *Myrr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xii. 83 Thus wrath and wreake divine, mans sinnes and humours yll, Concur in one. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 921 There be many causes concurring, which mooue men to praier. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* ii, All things concurre to give it a perfection. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* v. *Colours Plants* i. §11 How doth the Air concur to the Greenness of Plants? 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 159 One of the plane angles which concur to the formation of the solid angle. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 83 Two opposite forces concurred in bringing about the Council of Nicæa.
4. To agree in opinion (*with*).
1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A iij b, They doo alleadge.. that their wars are now growen to greater perfection.. in the which I do concurre with them. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 22 For the censure I doe concurre with Mr Chancellor. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 16 Whom my wife concurs with me to be a pretty woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 83 Mr. Alworthy by no means concurred with the opinion of those parents. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 404 From what was said.. he concurred that the intention of the testator was lawful. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. 37 If the public dissent from our views we say that they ought to concur with us.
†**5.** Of things: To agree, accord in quality, character, etc. *Obs.*
1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 207 Your doinges therefore shall concurre and agree with reason and conscience. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 87 To establish here a Peace indeede, Concurring both in Name and Qualitie. 1610 GUILLIM

Heraldry IV. vii. (1611) 205 The hanging downe of the bag from the Handwrist, doth concurre with that forme of Sleeue which the women of Galway..at this day doe vse. **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 It was now twilight, concurring with the disorder of his mind. **1788** *Trifler* 399 As the opinions of mankind concur to his inclinations and suit his taste.

6. *Law.* Of rights, titles, etc.: To cover or claim the same ground; hence, to conflict, clash.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 61 When two titles concurre, the best is preferred. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 259 Where the king's title and a subject's concur, the king's shall be always preferred.

concurbit, obs. f. CUCURBIT.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 241.

concurrence (kən'kʌrəns). Also 7 -ance. [ad. med.L. *concurrentia*, f. *concurrĕre* (see CONCUR); or perh. immed. from *concurrent*: see -ENCE. In Fr. *concurrent* occurs from the 15th c. onward.]

†**1.** Running together, confluence; meeting. *Obs.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 125 There is a concurrence and confluence of three strong tides. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 Where to place that concurrence of waters.

†**b.** Confluence of people; concourse, meeting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 201 It is both large and populous ..which draweth a concurrance of all nations to it. *a* **1639** WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 221 He drew a great concurrence, from that Kingdom. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 8 Through which Passage a numerous Concurrence doth pass.

c. The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; in *mod. Geom.* the point of meeting of three or more lines.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 184 Two strait lines, which are applied to one another..may be separated..in such manner, that their concurrence in one point will still remain. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xiv. 260 This Symptome befals..all other joint wounds..where there is a concurrence of sinews and muscles. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 5 The concurrence of the optic axes. **1881** J. CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 10 The point of concurrence of perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides.

2. Occurrence together in time, of events or circumstances; coincidence; a juncture.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. ii. § 2 So in states, arms and learning..have a concurrence or near sequence in times. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 1 In such a concurrence of high affairs..nothing was so irksome to the people as delay. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶8 Our Behaviour in every Concurrence of Affairs. **1756** JOHNSON *Let. to J. Warton* 15 Apr. in *Boswell*, Except there be a lucky concurrence of a postday with a holiday. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* III. ii. 27 The most opportune concurrence of circumstances. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 434 We have established the concurrence of the phænomena of cleavage and pressure.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot. 1879.)

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 112. **1879** MRQ. BUTE tr. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xix, By Concurrence (as opposed to Occurrence, which is two Offices falling on the same day), is meant the case of the Second Vespers of one Office falling on the same evening as the First Vespers of another. **1889** *Sarum Dioc. Kalendar*, Tables of rules for Occurrences and Concurrences.

3. Combination in effecting any purpose or end, or in doing any work; co-operation of agents or causes.

1525 BP. OF BATH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 87. I. 309 The Pope of Rome was never lyke a Pope tyll he had the concurrence off other Princes. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 Concurrence, and co-operation to our own salvation. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 143 When there is a more unusuall concurrence of causes. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶7 Their mutual Concurrence in doing good. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. (1864) 85 The organization of the nervous centres, for the performance of actions requiring the concurrence of several of them.

4. Accordance, agreement; assent, consent.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 1. Introd. 1, I found a general concurrence of the Learned. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 6 Their [Christians'] concurrence in the Canon of Scripture is remarkable. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, He signified his concurrence in the views advanced.

‖**5.** Pursuit of the same object; rivalry, competition. (Now a Gallicism: cf. CONCURRENT B 2.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 434 Appius Claudius was in election and concurrence against him for the office of Censourship. **1832** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 57 The arguments against competition (*concurrence*)..all finally come aground on this rock. **1866** LECKY *Ration.* II. 380 To reduce, by increased concurrence, the wages of the remainder. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-c.* 264 What say you..To trying a concurrence with La Roche, And laying down a rival oyster-bed?

6. = CONCURRENCY 4.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Court, The Archdeacon's Court*..jurisdiction is sometimes in concurrence with, sometimes in exclusion of, the Bishop's Court of the diocese.

con'currency. Also 7 -ancy. [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY.]

1. A running together in place or time; meeting, combination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Wks. II. 121 Is it probable that God should..command concurrency of rest with extraordinary occasions of doleful events? **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The equal concurrencie of sulphur and quicksilver. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 63 Where there was a concurrencie of old bloud with fidelity, a mixture which ever sorted with the Queens nature. **1660** tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* 1. IV. 41 There's made a concurrency, or meeting of two likes. **1880** RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* June 942 The fields on each side of it are..cut through..by the wild crossings and concurrencies of three railroads.

2. Accordance in operation or opinion; co-operation; consent; = CONCURRENCE 3, 4.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 But much more Concurrancie from one to all to stop that common Sore. **1618** SIR H. CAREY in *Fortesc. Papers* 56 Soe generall a concurrency..in that opinion. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 227 Books..written by the concurrency and direction of the Holy Ghost.

b. Something that concurs with other things; a concurring circumstance, etc.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 40 This large compasse helps other concurrencies to justifie the Turkish reports.

†**3.** Pursuit of the same object with another; competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxxxviii, To..shut out all other concurrency. **1632** LE GRYS *Vell. Paterc.* 188 In their concurrency for the place of the Soveraign Bishop.

†**4.** The quality or fact of being concurrent in jurisdiction; joint right or authority. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii, The Admiral..hath..a concurrency with the Lord Mayor of London in the Conservatorship of the River of Thames. *a* **1750** AYLIFFE (J.), A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrency of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon.

concurrent (kən'kʌrənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 -ant, 6 -aunt(e. [ad. L. *concurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *concurrĕre*: see CONCUR and -ENT. *Concurrens* was common as an adj. in med.L., and *concurrent* was used in Fr. from 13th c. French influence is perh. accountable for the early spelling *-a(u)nt*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Running together in space, as parallel lines; going on side by side, as proceedings; occurring together, as events or circumstances; existing or arising together; conjoint, associated.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 1 Every other thing concurrant that in that partie were requisite. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biij, Nor all the philosophers..were concurrant in one time, but after the death of one good, an nother came better. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Yf..it have any other infirmytie concurrant with it. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 29 A broad, and deepe cauitie..through the which are concurrent, not a small number of tendons. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 3 There were..concurrent in his Person, three severall Titles to the Imperiall Crowne. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Forms which..may be as fitly styl'd Coordinate or concurrent. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 The concurrent voices of both sexes. **1844** WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 175 The concurrent existence of two distinct systems of jurisprudence was a peculiar feature of English Law. **1878** GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 VI. (ed. 9) 254 Concurrent rates for repairs of Highways are invalid if made for the same period of time.

b. Meeting in or tending to the same point; *esp.* in modern *Geom.* of three or more lines.

a **1721** PRIOR *Conversation* 32 Like lines concurrent to their center. **1879** RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 44 The pressure of the concurrent crowd. **1881** J. CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 3 When three or more lines pass through the same point they are said to be concurrent. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 155 If then four concurrent straight lines..are given.

2. Acting in conjunction; co-operating; contributing to the same effect.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/2 Manne can not tourne vnto him without..concurraunte helpe of goddes especial grace. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 137 Thre principal partes concurrent to the same. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 342 It is reall Baptism that is here mentioned, the Spirit being spoken of as a concurrent cause. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* XI. 246 Concurrent Parliament supports his Throne. **1875** H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 36 He..gives them the concurrent assistance of His own power.

3. Accordant, agreeing, consistent, harmonious; expressing concurrence.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 The contrarye vsage, whiche is not concurraunt with nature. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv. 76 This case to lordes and tenauntes is concurrant. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 145 A concurrent consent of all Histories. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 By Shouts of Sympathy or concurrent Approbation. **1772** SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 164 The beauties of Yemen are proved by the concurrent testimony of all travellers. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 136 The results are remarkable and concurrent.

4. *Law.* Covering the same ground (hence, in the case of titles = conflicting); having authority or jurisdiction on the same matters; co-ordinate.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. ix. (1638) 20 If two titles be concurrent together..the eldest title shall be preferred. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 172 They had made the Count Rainuce concurrant with him in authoritie. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 The chancery has a concurrent jurisdiction with them. **1768** *Ibid.* III. 40 In some of them the king's bench has also a concurrent authority. **1861** MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 462 Differences between concurrent jurisdictions, which no other power was competent to reconcile.

b. *concurrent lease*: a lease made before another is expired, and so existing for part of the time side by side with the other.

1622 JAS. I. *Instruct. conc. Bps.* (T.), Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishoprick, shall..not presume to make any..concurrent lease. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 321 Where there is an old lease in being, no concurrent lease shall be made, unless where the old one will expire within three years. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* 365/1 If a lease be made for life or years, to one, and afterwards the lessor make a lease for years, to another, the second lease is a concurrent lease..if the first lease be for twenty years, and the second lease be for thirty years, and both begin at one time, the second lease is good for the last ten years.

c. *Fire Insurance.* Used to signify that all the Companies insuring a particular risk have accepted equal or proportionate amounts of the total sum insured, and have adopted precisely similar policy wordings, clauses, and warranties, so that in the event of fire, all shall be assessed on one identical basis in the determination of their various contributory proportions of the loss.

1873 WALFORD *Insur. Cycl., Concurrent Policies*..are such as are concurrent as regards property covered without reference to average or other conditions. **1890** *Lett. from Western Assurance Co. of Toronto* has the phrases '£80,000 total concurrent insurance allowed'; 'other insurances (concurrent in form) permitted without notice', etc.

B. *sb.*

1. A concurrent circumstance, a contributory cause.

[**1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 259 Whan all these condycyons shall be togyder and concurentes.] **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. § 19. 256 Consider how few steps he has to the end of his unhappy journey, though no extrinsic concurrent should hasten his pace. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 59 Each of these three concurrents must be considered as a partial cause, for, abstract any one, and the effect is not produced.

2. A rival claimant, a competitor. Now *rare* (exc. as a Gallicism).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xxxviii. 137 Your maiesty..nourisheth a concurrent [*æmulum*]. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154a, S. Michaels Mount, looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent, for the highest place. *a* **1670** HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 313 A Rebel, that had set up a concurrent against his lawful King. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He could scarce keep his ground against his concurrent for the throne. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* I. 239 Like..his unknown concurrents in Germany. **1865** *Morning Star* 12 Dec., The Opposition favourite must, in the long run, beat all concurrents.

†**3.** A person or thing coexistent or contemporary with another. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (1860) 478 If a man should compare him with the kings his concurrents in France and Spain. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 126 But besides what it carries in itself, there are other (more extrinsical) concurrents that do further signalize this season.

4. *Sc. Law.* One who accompanies a sheriff's-officer as witness or assistant.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'Mac Guffog, the thief-taker, and twa or three concurrents, had a man in hands in the kitchen'. **1816** —— *Antiq.* xli, 'I ken it frae ane o' his concurrents, as they ca' them, that's warned to meet him.'

5. In the *Calendar*: †**a.** = EPACT 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. vi. 30 b, The concurrent of euery yeare, is the number of the dayes passed of the coniunction of the Moone at the begynnyng of Marche. *Ibid.* 31 This nomber of Epact or concurrent is founde.

b. 'One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two complete weeks;—so called because they concur with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow' (Webster).

†**6.** Used to render med.L. *Concorezzenses*, a subdivision of the Albigenses in 12-13th c., named from *Concorezzo* or *Concoreggio* in Italy: see Mosheim, 12th Cent., I. v. § 5. *Obs.*

1580 FULKE *Stapleton Confut.* (Parker Soc.) 77 The Protestants are at great variance among themselves; not for learnings sake, as the Concurrents in Italy.

¶ A false singular from *concurrents*, erroneous form of CONCURRENCE: cf. ACCIDENCE.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 266 Whoeuer will..consider the comportment of the English nation, the concurrent of martial men. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1st ed. 1641) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 174 The concurrent [ed. 1653 current] of her fame carries it to this day. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 40 By their help and concurrant.

con'currently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a concurrent or concurring manner; in concurrence.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 301 (T.) They did not vote these special and precise means concurrently with the voice of God. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 235 The appointment of magistrates to administer justice concurrently with the consuls. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 160 When newspapers began..they appeared concurrently in all the chief centres of population and trade.

con'currentness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] *rare.* The quality or fact of being concurrent.

18.. SCOTT cited by WORCESTER (1846).

con'currer. *rare.* [f. CONCUR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who concurs.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 1. ii. 112 The concurrers with Anatolius..were led..with farre diuerse respects.

†**con'currible**, *a. Obs.* In 7 -able. [f. CONCUR or L. *concurrĕre*, on L. type **concurribilis*: see -BLE.] Able to concur.

1611 COTGR., *Compatible*, concurrable, which can abide or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another.

con'curring, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONCUR *v.* + -ING².] = CONCURRENCE.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 517 God..by the concurring of his generall action, whereby he sustaineth and

preserueth the natures of all things. **1680** FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. §7 Their concurring in the election.

concurring (kən'kɜːrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCUR *v.* + -ING².] That concurs; concurrent.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 Cursed is that religion, that makes him but a chief Saviour, and requires other concurring helps. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv, Many concurring circumstances. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. §15 The general concurring opinion of the world. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The independent and concurring evidence of witnesses whose authority is beyond exception.

con'curringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With concurrence, concurrently.

1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polemo* 35 They are to meet at Breda, where now a Babel of them are concurringly tumbled together. **1840** ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 195 Those great truths..which the highest authorities.. seem to me concurringly to teach.

concurs(e, obs. ff. CONCOURSE.

con'cursion. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *concursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *concurrĕre* to run together, CONCUR.] Running or rushing together; concourse.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 43 Thair bricht armoure, be feirs concursioun, resoundit in the aire. **1621** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 545 Th' Astræan sons in swift concursions joyne. **1692** BENTLEY *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1836-8 III. 131 Atoms ..by their omnifarious concursions and combinations and coalitions, produce successively..an infinite number of worlds. **1717** J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 111 They will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their first Concursion. **1830** T. TAYLOR *Argum. Celsus* 23 Recursions and concursions of the stars.

concuss (kən'kʌs), *v.* [f. L. *concuss-*, ppl. stem of *concutĕre* to dash together, shake violently; in the jurists 'to terrify by threats in order to extort money'; f. *con-* + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash, etc. Cf. It. *concussare* (of freq. form) to shake.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate, disturb. Chiefly *fig.*

1597 [see CONCUSSED 1]. **1603** DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 342 Concussed with uncertainty. **1796** *Campaigns* 1793-4, II. ix. 64 The clouds overloaded concus'd by the sound. **1863** WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 290 Being twice bumped or concussed across the South Downs.

2. To injure (the brain, etc.) by concussion.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vii. 50 'Tis a sign that the brain is concussed. **1865** J. PAYN *Married beneath him* I. 34 Mr. Merrick, by getting his [brain] concussed, silenced the voice of detraction.

3. To force by threats (*into*, or *to do*, something).

From Roman Law, and used chiefly by Sc. writers.

1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iii. §53. 306 Louis.. had been literally concussed..into this..ruinous step. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 519 She concussed Donald to move his heels. **1880** KNIGHT *Scotch Serm.* 102 Every party.. ought to tolerate a dissentient minority, and not concuss it into acquiescence.

b. To overawe or influence by threats; to subject to undue coercive influence.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 267/1 The *Times* has endeavoured to concuss country gentlemen. **1864** MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* II. 43 Frank..was no longer to be coerced and concussed. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 57 Without supposing that he is absolutely concussed by the Crown.

†concu'ssation. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. **concussāre*, freq. of *concutĕre* (not recorded, but cf. It. *concussare*: see CONCUSS *v.*).] Violent shaking or agitation.

1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 68 When he feels any vehement concussations of government. **1645** —— *Peace-maker* §8 (R.) A subterraneous fire..which after some astonishing concussation breaks furiously out.

concussed (kən'kʌst), *ppl. a.* [f. CONCUSS *v.* + -ED².] **1.** Violently shaken or agitated.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. lxxxix, The poore concussed State. **1605** —— *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 336 In his dangerous and concussed State.

2. Affected with concussion (of the brain, etc.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 201 A concussed brain should be regarded as a bruised one. **1881** *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 No one is supposed to have a vested interest in the broken legs and concussed spines of the community.

concussion (kən'kʌʃən). [ad. L. *concussiōnem*, n. of action f. *concutĕre*: see CONCUSS. Cf. F. *concussion*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of violently shaking or agitating; particularly, the shock of impact.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 Juno prayd the goddys of wyndes that euerychē..sholde make concussyon and tormente in the ayer. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Uiv, Woundes or sores made with concussyons or strypes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 303 A concussion of the Heavens. **1760** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. vi. i. 306 This terrible concussion was general all over the province of Quito. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 647 Less liable to be broken by shocks or concussions. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 89 The proper shape and form of cannon to resist concussions. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 19 When the retina is irritated by the concussion of a violent blow..flashes of light ..result.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 65 The concussion or unsettlement of the state of Israel, and the division of it. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 85 The brisk concussion given to the minds of the Catalans.

2. *Surg.* Injury caused to the brain, spine, or other part, by the shock of a heavy blow, fall, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 A ij b, The solution of contynuyte called ecchymosis in greke commeth most often with concussyon and ruption. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Concussion of the Brain is made from an external cause. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 177 The term concussion conveys not a precise idea of that derangement which is produced in the organization of the brain by external violence, on which account..I have been induced to substitute that of contusion. **1847** SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 411 In concussion there is always gorging of the brain with blood. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §68 (1879) 72 The Spinal Cord must have been in a state of concussion.

3. Extortion by threats or violence, *esp.* on the part of the ruling power. Orig. in *Rom. Law.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxxv, Concussion, rapine, pillories, Their catalogue of accusations fill. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes* 74 This Suetonius reckoneth as one of the concussions of Tiberius, who tooke from cities and priuate men the Mettals in which they were lawfullie interested. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 86 Many concussions are put in practice from the kings prerogative, to furnish the offices with reasonable allowance. **1640-4** *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 81 These great and high Concussions in the Prosecution of this Cause. **1730-6** in BAILEY (folio).

4. *Comb.*, as **concussion-bellows**, a self-acting reservoir for regulating the wind-supply in an organ; **concussion-fuse**, a fuse (in a shell) ignited by concussion or impact.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 44 The concussion bellows [is] a triangular reservoir placed over a valve in the wind trunk. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 18 May, The segment shells could not derive much assistance from their concussion fuses, on account of the soft state in which the ground was.

†con'cussionary, *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *concussionnaire* (16th c.), f. *concussion*: see -ARY.]

A. *sb.* One who practises 'concussion' (sense 3); a public extortioner.

1611 COTGR., *Concussionaire*, a Concussionarie, or publicke extortioner; one that (counterfaiting an authoritie) extorts gifts from men. **16..** *Time's Storehouse* 931 (L.) A wicked magistrate, and publicke concussionary or extortioner..may thus salve his thefts. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1692-1732** in COLES.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to concussion or the shock of impact.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

concussive (kən'kʌsɪv), *a.* [f. L. *concuss-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Of the nature of or pertaining to concussion.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 a, Concussiue, or shaking paine, procedeth of matter, that is resolued betwene the muscles and panycles. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 426 It is a concussiue motion. **1794** GISBORNE *Walks Forest* i. (1796) 15 With concussive roar Echoed the cliffs. **1866** ANSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 275 Concussive movements or earthquakes.

†con'cute, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concutĕ-re*: see CONCUSS. Cf. obs. F. *concutir* in same sense and use in 16th c.] *trans.* To shake.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55/1 Take therout the pot, and shake it..till in concutinge or shaking of the same he rattle like poulder.

concutient (kən'kju:ʃ(ɪ)ənt), *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *concutient-em*, pr. pple. of *concutĕre*: see CONCUSS and -ENT.] Meeting with concussion.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xl, The negroes on the maternal estate..would meet in combat like two concutient cannonballs, each harder than the other.

concyclic (kən'sɪklɪk), *a. Geom.* [f. CON- together + CYCLIC (f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle).] **a.** Lying (as a series of points) on the circumference of one circle. **b.** Of two or more conicoids: Giving circular sections when cut by the same system of parallel planes. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 H. M. JEFFERY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* II. 225. **1874** SALMON *Analyt. Geom. 3 Dimens.* Contents §104 Forms of Equations of Concyclic surfaces. *Ibid.* [Text] §104 Surfaces whose coefficients of x^2, y^2, z^2, differ only by a constant, have the same planes of circular section. **1884** C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* (1886) §173 A system of confocal conicoids reciprocates into a system of concyclic conicoids. *Ibid.* §174 The points of contact of the plane with the concyclics which touch it.

concyence, -ens, obs. ff. CONSCIENCE.

cond, cund (kʌnd, kɒnd), *v.* ? *Obs.* [app. from the earlier *condie*, CONDUE: perh. the final vowel was sunk in that of the inflexion, *e.g.* in past tense, *condyde*, *condude*. See also CON *v.*²]

†1. *trans.* To conduct. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 3980 He woll have..a saff condit enselid. *Ibid.* 3995 He chargit Barons twelff..To cond him [*MS.* his] saff & his meyne.

2. To conduct (a ship): to direct the helmsman how to steer; = CON *v.*²

1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* Pref. 11 The Mariners were.. not accustomed to saile by compasse or cunding of the ship, but by the eye and view. **1692** in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 To *Cond* or *Cun*, is to direct or guide, and *to cun a Ship* is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her.

1721-1790 BAILEY *To cond, to conn.* **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict., Cond.*

3. To direct fishing-boats after a shoal of herring or pilchard, as seen from heights overlooking the sea; to balk.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 b, The boates are directed in their course by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd, according whereunto hee cundeth (as they call it) the Master of each boate (who hath his eye still fixed upon him) by crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheazing certing diuersified and significant signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand. **1603** *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 23 To Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct, and Guide the Fishermen. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Cund*, to give notice which way a shoal of fish is gone.

condamn, -dampn, obs. ff. CONDEMN *v.*

‖conde, condee ('konde). [Sp. *conde* count:—L. *comit-em*: see COUNT.] A (Spanish) count.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxiii. (1821) 435 My master sent me to assist the Condees Oneale and Odonnell. **1642** *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 287 The marquis..replied with some heat, that the condee's asseveration would force him to do that which he had not done before. **1653** A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 250 The Duke sent the Conde word again.

†condecence. *Obs.* [f. L. *condecēnt-em*: see CONDECENT and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *condecence*, 14th c. in Godef. (The L. and F. analogies would give the stress '*condecence*, which occurs in *condecent* quot. 1560; but Bp. Ken has *con'decency*.)] Fitness, suitableness.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 In things morally good, there is a natural condecence or congruitie to human nature.

†condecency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Fitness, becomingness, meetness.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. §2 (1699) 269/2 This the Apostle urgeth from the condecencie of the thing. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 276 The Condecency of his Goodness. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. i. 196 The Amiableness and Condecency of such a Disposition. **1774** J. FLETCHER *Salv. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 44 *foot-n.*, I use the ..expression of Dr. Owen, rewardable condecency.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such propriety.

a **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 77 Thy Justice..Creates Condecencies as strict.

condecend, -cent, obs. ff. CONDESCEND *v.*

†condecent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condecēnt-em* becoming, seemly, fitting, pres. pple. of impers. vb. *condecet*, f. *con-* together, altogether + *decet* it is becoming; or perh. immediately a. F. *condecent*, 14th c. in Godef.] Becoming, appropriate, meet.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 807 Scho..Saluted him with gretingis condecent. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 Original Righteousness was natural to Adam, i.e. most condecent to his nature. **1701** BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 14 It was every way condecent to the infinitely Holy..Creator.

condecent, obs. form of CONDESCENT.

†condecently, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Becomingly, fitly.

a **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 293 Fitly, condecently, answerably, becomingly.

†con'decorate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *condecorāre* to adorn excessively or carefully, f. *con-* + *decorāre* to DECORATE.] To decorate greatly; (?) to combine to decorate.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Gorgeous architectures that condecorate and adorne it. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 They have among them many young youthes, condecorated with propheticke gestures. *Ibid.* (N.), Many choice and fragrant gardens also condecorate her.

condel(l, obs. form of CANDLE.

†con-'delegate. *Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + DELEGATE.] A fellow-delegate.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 313 His Collegue or Con-delegate.

‖con delicatezza, delirio: see CON *prep.*

condemn (kən'dɛm), *v.* Forms: 3-4 condemp, 4-6 -dempn(e, 7 condem, -demne, 6- condemn. Also 4-6 condampn, 6 -damn. [a. OF. *condemne-r*, *-dempne-r*, also from 13th c. *condamner*, ad. L. *condem(p)nāre* to condemn, convict, sentence, etc., f. *con-* together, or intensive + *dam(p)nā-re* to damage, hurt, condemn. In Fr. the verb settled down into the form *condamner* (cf. It. *condannare*), which was also frequent in Eng. from 14th to 16th c.; but here the influence of the Lat. caused the final prevalence of *condemn*.]

1. a. *trans.* To pronounce an adverse judgement on; to express strong disapproval of, censure, blame.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18176 (Gött.), Quat ert þu..þat.. Condempnid þu þus all vr pouste? *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 4 The clergie which summe of the comoun peple..lugen and Condempnen to be yuele. **1559** BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 29 We do not unadvisedly condempne our forefathers and their doings. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv.

141, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 7 So long as they forbear to censure and condemn one another. **1788** REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. §1. 68 This is a fault in reasoning which Aristotle condemns. **1871** R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ii. 41 The second Commandment condemns a very different sin from that which is condemned in the first.

b. Said of witnesses and acts: To procure the condemnation of, to bring about the conviction of.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 16 Forsothe the riȝtwis dead condempneth the unpitous men on liue. —— *Matt.* xii. 41 Men of Nynyue shal ryse in dome with this generacioun, and shulen condempne it. **1509** FISHER *Wks.* 242 If I wolde iustyfy myn owne selfe, my wordes shall condempne me. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xii. 42. **1632** HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Concealing such things as might condemne her selfe for a mediatrix. *Mod.* Their looks condemn them. His subsequent conduct condemns him.

c. *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 37 Condempne not and ye shal not be condempned.

2. a. To give judicial sentence against; to find guilty, convict. Opposed to *acquit, absolve.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cviii. 6 When he is demyd ga he out condempnyd. **1388** WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 64 And thei alle condempneden hym to be gilti of deeth. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* li, I giltles was condemned. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xxv. 1 The Iudges..shall iustifie the righteous, and condemne the wicked. **1680** G. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 35 She was since Arraigned and Condemn[ed] for the horrid Murder. **1735** POPE *Sat.* VII. 15 The thief condemn'd, in law already dead. **1795** *Gent. Mag.* LXV. I. 519 The execution of two men condemned by a general court martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. **1879** W. SMITH *Smaller Hist. Eng.* 156 Cranmer had been tried and condemned with Latimer and Ridley.

b. *absol.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 177, I dare not judge, nor condemn, nor conclude.

3. *esp.* with the penalty expressed, as *condemn to death, to be beheaded*: formerly also *in* a fine or forfeiture.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The kyng of Egipt.. condempnede the lond in an hundrith talentis of syluer. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. x. (1839) 114 The opere schall he condempne to perpetuell peynes. **1425** *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 21 Sir John Paston..hath optyned me condempnyd to hym in CCC [vij] marcz. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 44 Condemned to suffer suche payne. **1526-34** TINDALE *Luke* xxiv. 20 To be condempned to deeth. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 145 Condempned him into exile. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 419 We doe condemne thee to the very Blocke. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 19 Condemned in as much as they are worth. **1713** *Mem. Sign. Rozelli* (ed. 2) I. 212 They condemn'd me to perpetual Imprisonment. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 229 A woman..was condemned to be whipped through all the market towns..in Dorset. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 268 Condemned to do penance in the streets of London.

4. To pronounce guilty *of* (a crime or fault).

1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 And there condempned of highe treason against the Kinge. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiii. 257 Supposing themselves by you condemned of cowardise. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 97 She was condemned of incest and buried alive. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. 295 Condemn him of a mis-expence of his Time or Talents. **1718** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 353 The Synod..condemned him of heterodoxy. **1882** J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 76 It is vastly more comforting to hear Dr. Lingard condemn James II of injustice, infatuation, arbitrary and impotent policy.

5. a. To doom to punishment in the world to come, to damn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 26 In hell condampnyt mot he be. **1563** NOWEL in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 496 God doth punishe us in this worlde, that we should not be condempned with the wicked in the worlde to come. **1540-78** *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 21 We had eternallie in hell condampnit bene.

† b. *absol.* To damn. *Obs.*

c **1460** SIR R. ROS tr. *La Belle Dame* 374 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 Ye and othir that swere suche othis faste, and soo condempne & cursen too & froo.

6. *fig.* To doom or devote to some (unkind) fate or condition; in *pass.* to be doomed by fate *to* some condition or *to do* something.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 Men that are condemn'd to be rich. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 They [Reindeer] are tamed; one sort being condemned to the Sledge.. others to carry burdens. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 263 Condemn'd in bus'ness or in arts to drudge. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 58 A tract of sea..condemned to perpetual calms.

7. a. To adjudge or pronounce forfeited, as a prize of war, smuggled goods, etc.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4143/4, 8 Casks of Brandy, seized and condemned according to Law. **1783** *Gent. Mag.* LIII. I. 175 If it [i.e. a Dutch ship] is condemned as a prize it is said the whole will belong to Lord North. **1873** *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 88 §2 The court..having jurisdiction to try and condemn a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

b. To pronounce judicially (land, etc.) as converted or convertible to public use. *U.S.*

1833 *Niles' Reg.* XLIV. 192/2 All expenses to be incurred, in condemning, or purchasing ground..shall be..at the proper cost of the rail road company. **1876** *Congress. Rec.* 2 Aug. 5079/1 If the Government has the right to make this improvement, and the State of Oregon does not furnish the land..the Government has a right to condemn it for that purpose.

8. To pronounce judicially or officially to be unfit for use or for consumption.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 106 We condemned twenty-one Fathom of our best Bower-Cable as unfit for Use. **1776** *Voy. under Byron* 139 We found the Falmouth man of war condemned and lying ashore. **1867** J. TIMBS *Wonderf. Invent.* (1882) 358 Several rifles on this model were..condemned..from the escape of gas round the needle. **1878** GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 114 If [it]..is diseased or unsound..he shall condemn the same and order it to be destroyed. **1939** M. S. RICE *Working-Class Wives* vii. 181 Mrs. R...lives in two rooms of a back-to-back house; part of the street is condemned. **1951** E. COXHEAD *One Green Bottle* i. 9 Though it had been condemned twenty years before, a house is a house.

9. To pronounce incurable, to give up.

a **1831** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 38 The sick man's feeling is gloomy, because it condemns him. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 46 No man considers himself richer because he is condemned by his physician.

10. Of a door or window: To close or block up. (Cf. Fr. *condamner une porte, une fenêtre.*)

c **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 488 (Jam.) The Frenchmen..condemned all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle. **1880** H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* iii, The door that had been condemned, and that was fastened by bolts. **1884** C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/2 'I condemned it ten years ago.' 'Full that,' said Pierre; "twas I nailed it up.'

condemnable (kən'dɛmnəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *condemnābil-is*, f. *condemnā-re*: see -BLE. Cf. F. *condamnable* (16th c. in Littré).] Worthy of condemnation or censure, culpable, blameable.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 If in neyther of these Anatomies hee be condemnable. **1591** R. TURNBULL *Expos. St. James* 155 b, To launch and lauish out wordes lewdly, is condemnable folly. **1675** PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 43 They are thus far condemnable upon the Foot of Prudence. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. xi. 370. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* ii. 37 Hardly any kind of action can safely be laid down as either always obligatory or always condemnable.

Hence **con'demnably** *adv.*

con'demnant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *condemnānt-* (or F. *condamnant*) pr. pple. of *condemnāre* to CONDEMN.] = Condemning.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 234 The spurious self-condemnant reading *salvatur.*

'condemnate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *condemnāt-* ppl. stem of *condemnā-re* to CONDEMN: see -ATE³.] To utter words of condemnation, denunciate. Hence **condemnating** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 13 Oct. 405/2 One might be stimulated.. by the vigorous language of the condemnating minister.

condemnation (kɒndɛm'neɪʃən). Forms: 4 condempnacioun, 5-6 -acione, 6 -dempnation, -demnacion, -acyon, 6- -ation. [ad. L. *condemnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *condemnāre* to condemn. Cf. F. *condamnation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of condemning or of pronouncing adverse judgement on; judicial conviction; expression of disapprobation or strong censure; the fact of being condemned: as in 'your condemnation of me', 'my condemnation by you'.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 18 As by the gilt of oon in to alle men in to condempnacioun. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 After his iniust condemnacyon to deth. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 596 He thought neyther of death, nor of condempnation to die: such affiaunce had he in his strong truth. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 A manifest condemnation of the Innocent. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 27 His illiberal condemnation of a medicine. **1858** LD. MAHON *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 5) I. 199 Yet no one has even ventured to assert that any of the condemnations were legally unjust. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 228 The Parliament proceeded to the impeachment and condemnation of two ministers.

attrib. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1754, The chaplain.. preached the condemnation sermon on repentance, before the convicts.

2. The state or condition of being condemned.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Luke* xxiii. 40 Fearest thou not God, seing thou art in the same condemnation? **1671** MILTON *P.R.* III. 136 To whom belongs But condemnation, ignominy and shame.

3. The ground or reason for condemning.

1534 TINDALE *John* iii. 19 This is the condempnacion, that light is come into the worlde, and the men loued darcknes more then light. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 98 Speake, or thy silence on the instant, is Thy condemnation, and thy death.

4. a. A sentence of forfeiture. Cf. CONDEMN 7.

1885 RIGBY in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 286 A condemnation on the express ground that the ship is enemy's property.

b. Judicial assignation (of property) to public purposes, or in payment of a debt. *U.S.*

1852 J. DUNLAP *Book of Forms* (ed. 2) 693 Schedule or Inquisition of Real Estate levied upon by Fi. Fa., for Condemnation. **1889** *Century Dict.* s.v., The condemnation of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc. **1947** *Sat. Even. Post* 8 Feb. 96/4 Residents claimed that they had received too little compensation under the condemnation awards.

† **con'demnator,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *condamnatoire.*] = CONDEMNATORY.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 55 A Sentence condemnator in capital Crimes.

condemnatorily (kən'dɛmnətərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. next + -LY².] In a condemnatory manner.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. iv. 381 'It was a shame,' she said, not condemnatorily, but pitifully.

condemnatory (kɒn'dɛmnətərɪ), *a.* [f. L. *condemnāt-* ppl. stem of *condemnāre* to CONDEMN + -ORY: cf. F. *condamnatoire*, in Cotgr. *condemnatoire.*] Having the character of condemning; expressing condemnation.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1170 (R.) They proceeded against me with this their bull condemnatorie. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. 17 After the condemnatory sentence. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 95 Every argument he uses, condemnatory of his own actions. **1859** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., I speak in condemnatory language.

condemned (kən'dɛmd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 condamned, -dampnit. [f. CONDEMN + -ED¹.]

1. a. Pronounced to be at fault or guilty; lying under condemnation. (Also *absol.* with *the.*)

1543 in *Sc. Pasquils* (ed. Maidment) 420 Bukis or warkis of condampnit heretikis. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 68 The auld condamned Anabaptists. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 79 So long the condemneds life should be prolonged. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶5 The bodies of condemn'd malefactors. **1791** *Gent. Mag.* LXI. II. 750 [The Inhabitants of gaols] are divided into different classes of male and female felons, king's evidences, the condemned to die. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 65 Her own share..in the production of the condemned book.

b. Confounded, damned. *colloq.* Chiefly *U.S.*

1841 *Spirit of Times* 3 Apr. 58/2 Did you ever git intu a neest of *runners arter baggage?*.. I had heard folks tell what *condemn'd* critturs they were. *a* **1861** T. WINTHROP *Open Air* (1863) 249 'But I took a big cold,' the diver continued, 'and I'm condemned hoarse yit.' **1909** in Ware *Passing Eng.* 89/2 'Ducks!' I says; 'you condemned lunatic, them ain't ducks; them's mud hens!' **1923** R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* viii. 140 Bless my soul, what sort of a condemned rumshop have I stumbled into?

2. Adjudged or officially pronounced unfit for use.

1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 200 To throw all the condemned provisions..overboard into the Sea.

3. Appropriated to condemned persons, or things rejected, as in *condemned cell, pew*, etc.

c **1678** P. COOK in *R. L'Estrange's Brief Hist. Times* III. (1688) 78 In the Place call'd the Condemn'd Hole. **1717** *Hist. Press-Yard* 7, I was conducted to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 145 The poor fellow..is in your condemned hole. **1818** BALDW. BROWN *Mem. J. Howard* v. 135 'The pit' and within it, the condemned cell, both dirty and offensive. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, The condemned pew; a huge black pew in which the wretched people who are singled out for death are placed, on the Sunday preceding their execution. **1838** —— *O. Twist* lii, They led him to one of the condemned cells. **1884** A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* 434 Excluded from the Newgate Chapel on the day the condemned sermon was preached.

4. Fastened or closed up (as a door).

1884 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1, I let him in by the condemned door.

† **con'demnedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a way that is condemned.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlviii. 255 He that hath wisdom to be truly Religious, cannot be condemnedly a Fool.

condemner (kən'dɛmə(r)). [f. CONDEMN + -ER¹.] One that condemns: see the vb.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 355 A condemner of them whom Christ dare avow to be saved. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 207 A contradicter of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 40 Admiral Holbourn, one of the sternest condemners of Byng. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 374, I am not angry with my condemners, or with my accusers.

condemning (kən'dɛmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONDEMN.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Condenacion*, condemning. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. ii. 25 Condemnings of our sin.

con'demning, *ppl. a.* That condemns.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 225 A condemning knowledge. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 456 The Tortures ..of a condemning Conscience. **1944** H. VAN ZELLER *Ezechiel* xi. 92 Surely there is a less condemning explanation.

con'demningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a condemnatory manner, with condemnation.

a **1865** MARY B. M. DUNCAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxi. 1 Hypocrites..are spoken of condemningly. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. i. 23 To think..condemningly of her.

condemp, -dempn, etc.: see CONDEMN, etc.

† **conden,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. A perversion of some word: ? pa. pple. of COND, CONDUCT.

1609 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. ii, I..could wish for mine own part that things were conden't otherwise than they are.

condence, var. of CONDENSE *a. Obs.*

condensability (kəndɛnsə'bɪlɪtɪ). Also -ibility. [f. next + -ITY: so mod.F. *condensabilité.*] The quality of being condensable.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 227 It will condense the inclosed air into less space, thereby showing its condensibility. **1881** W. POLE in *Academy* 28 May 396/2 The condensibility of steam. [In mod. Dicts. *Condensability.*]

condensable (kən'dɛnsəb(ə)l), *a.* Also -ible. [mod. f. L. *condensā-re* to CONDENSE: see -BLE. Also in mod.F. (The erroneous spelling

condensible is app. after *expansible*, *extensible*, etc., from L. pa. pple.)] That may be condensed.

1. That may be increased in density, or reduced in volume; compressible.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (R.), Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further. **1768** FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 424 Vapor..condensable again by the least coolness. **1828** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 255 Air is ..condensible and expansible.

2. That may be reduced from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid or solid condition.

1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 152 The slowly condensable vapour. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 461 [Carbonic acid] is not condensible in the common temperature and pressure of our atmosphere. **1802** HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 29 The proportion of carbonic acid gas condensible in water. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §135 If the gas be condensable, liquid will begin to make its appearance. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 274 Metallic vapors condensable at a certain temperature.

condensate (kən'dɛnsət), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-at.** [ad. L. *condensāt-us* condensed, pa. pple. of *condensāre* to CONDENSE.]

1. Condensed, thickened, increased in density. (Formerly construed as a pple.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 The which..is condensate and made thicke. **1570** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 84 A compacte and condensate bodye. **1689** PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 301 The Wine Cask which is to be filled with the condensate juice. **1830** W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 72 The clouds..weigh down On Sinai's desert the condensate air.

†2. Densely covered, 'thick' (*with*). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 398 The mont with snaw was all sa condensat.

†3. *fig.*

15.. *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1862) I. p. cxxxiii, O poet rare and recent..Insolent and insensate, Contendyng and condensate.

con'densate, *sb.* [f. prec.: see -ATE^1 1 c.] A product of condensation.

1889 W. SMITH in *Jrnl. Chem. Industry* 31 Dec. 949/2 That naphtha laden with napthalene does condense in the mains is proved by an examination of the street-siphon condensates.

condensate (kən'dɛnseɪt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *condensāre* to CONDENSE.]

1. *trans.* To make dense (in consistency), thicken, condense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 211 Condensatynge or thyckenynge the sayde moyste nuryshemente. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. xv. (1678) 21 Friction..condensates, binds and hardens the flesh. **1689** PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* I. 300 Wines may be condensated to the thickness of Honey.

fig. **1664** HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 611 A little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more it would condensate and compact itself into less room.

b. To make dense (in aggregation), to crowd.

1830 M. T. SADLER *Law of Population*, The different degrees in which the population is condensated.

2. *intr.* To become dense, thicken, condense; to become solid, harden.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 384 Some such like humor may issue out of them [poplars]..and condensate into a stone. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 536 Nitric acid..extends itself inconsiderably and soon condensates again.

†b. *fig.* To become intensified. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxii. 229 It being the propertie of griefe to condensate and as it were on all sides besiege the Minde.

Hence **con'densated** *ppl. a.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 21 The thicker and condensated parts. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 316 Condensated juice of Cichory.

condensation (kɒndɛn'seɪʃən). [ad. L. *condensātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *condensāre* to CONDENSE; also in 14th c. F. (Oresme).]

1. a. The action of making or becoming more dense; increase of density; reduction of volume.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downward to the middle. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 32 By condensation, he reduc'd the Air into a space..eight times narrower. **1831** LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 308 The condensation of air in the receiver. **1878** C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 159 These waves [of sound] consist of alternate condensation and rarefaction.

b. *Optics.* Concentration (of light): cf. CONDENSE *v.* 1 b, CONDENSER 7.

1832 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 189 A condensation by means of a lens.

2. *spec.* The conversion of a substance from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid, or (rarely) to the solid, condition.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 90 Condensation is a conversion of Ayre into Water. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation and heat during the condensation of steam. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat.* 333 Names of Gases condensed. Pressure under which Condensation took place. **1878** GLEN *Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 90 An act..for the more effectual condensation of such gas. *Mod.* The condensation of milk into a viscous mass.

3. a. Condensed condition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §77 A notable instance of Condensation and Induration by Burial under Earth. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 186 In a state of condensation or rarefaction. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 264 The amazing degree of condensation of the elastic air in the nitre and gunpowder.

b. quasi-*concr.* A condensed mass *of* anything.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 413 When..a remission of cold loosens these conjoyned condensations, the several fragments..are violently carried into the Sea. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 61 Hail is a Condensation of the same Nitrous Particles. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 19 Condensations of vapours exhaled from the Earth.

4. The action of crowding or condition of being crowded closely together; dense aggregation.

1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 The condensation of a manufacturing populace.

5. a. *fig.* The compression of thought or meaning into few words; reduction (of a literary work, etc.) within small or moderate compass by due arrangement, and omission of unessential details.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 36 The..condensation of thought and expression, which distinguish this poet. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. iii. 58 A want of arrangement and condensation in his memoirs. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 199 A little condensation..would abridge it by another page.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1867 *Morning Star* 5 Aug. 5 Its first leader..is a condensation of sensible thought into clever writing. **1886** MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 204 The condensation of Comte's Positive Philosophy..is said..to be hardly free from some too hasty renderings.

c. Concentration (in *fig.* sense). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (ed. 3) I. II. i. 106 The gradual condensation of the supreme Ecclesiastical power in the Supreme Bishop.

6. *Organic Chem.* A reaction in which two similar or identical organic molecules become joined by a carbon-carbon bond, generally with the elimination of a simple molecule (as of water or an alcohol).

1886 E. F. SMITH tr. *V. von Richter's Org. Chem.* 155 Such a union of two or more molecules by the linking of carbon atoms..and the formation of complicated carbon chains is ordinarily termed condensation. **1907** HASKINS & MACLEOD *Org. Chem.* 104 Aldehyde molecules can be made to fuse together, forming a 'condensation' product, *aldol. Ibid.* 212 An aldose isomeric with dextrose and galactose can be made by condensation of two molecules of the triose, glyceric aldehyde. **1938** G. H. RICHTER *Textbk. Org. Chem.* vii. 109 'Mixed' aldols are produced by the condensation of one aldehyde with another aldehyde. **1958** PACKER & VAUGHAN *Org. Chem.* ix. 222 The complete reaction is a true condensation and is known as the croton condensation, but the first stage is a polymerization and not a true condensation, although it is usually referred to as the aldol condensation.

7. *Psycho-analysis.* The process by which images characterized by a common affect are grouped so as to form a single composite or a new image.

1913 A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Interpr. of Dreams* vi. 262 An abundant condensation of psychic material has taken place in the formation of dreams. **1913** E. JONES *Papers Psycho-Analysis* 27 *Condensation.*—Every element in the manifest content represents the fusion of several in the latent thoughts, and *vice versa*. **1922** J. RIVIERE tr. *Freud's Introd. Lect. Psychoanal.* 144 The first achievement of the dream-work is Condensation. **1922** E. & C. PAUL *Baudouin's Stud. Psychoanalysis* 10 Now one of the most notable of Baudouin's contributions to analytical science, and a matter upon which he differs from the Freudian school, is his careful study of condensation..in its bearings upon representation by symbols. **1930** W. EMPSON *7 Types Ambig.* vii. 245 It is evident that the Freudian terminology, particularly the word 'condensation', could be employed with profit for the understanding of poetry. **1942** J. G. MILLER *Unconsciousness* ix. 239 These are the major points of this statement: Condensation and distortion occur—we have ample proof that memory is alterative. **1958** T. M. FRENCH *Reintegrative Proc. Psychoanalytic Treatm.* III. E. 444 The condensation of the two quarreling figures into the single figure of a protesting lady.

8. *Comb.* **condensation nucleus** *Meteorol.*, any minute particle suspended in the air around which atmospheric water vapour condenses; **condensation trail**, a vapour trail.

1886 *Proc. R. Soc. Edin.* XIII. 78 The necessity for a condensation-nucleus. **1913** *Sci. Abstr.* XVI. 248 (*title*) Condensation nuclei in the atmosphere. **1926** *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* XXXVII. A. 58 (*title*) Atmospheric dust and condensation nuclei. **1957** G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. viii. 549 The calcium sulfate particles, not being hygroscopic, will form a stable aerosol, while the chlorides will act as condensation nuclei. **1942** 'B. J. ELLAN' *Spitfire!* xiv. 74 At 25,000 feet I noticed that we were making condensation trails as well and began to wonder when our quarry would see us. **1957** *Meteorol. Gloss.* (*H.M.S.O.*) (ed. 3) 51 Condensation trail. **1960** *Guardian* 10 Nov. 2/5 The F-86 aircraft..sighted condensation trails at a distance of 10 to 15 miles.

conden'sational, *a.* [f. CONDENSATION + -AL.] Of or belonging to condensation.

1903 *Nature* 3 Dec. 104 Why may one attribute to ionised air different condensational properties, according as positive or as negative ions are in question? **1925** J. JOLY *Surf. Hist. Earth* 177 A layer which consists of a uniform homogeneous substance which can transmit both condensational and distortional waves.

con'densative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *condensāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to condensation.

1818 in TODD. Hence in mod. Dicts.

condensator (kən'dɛnsətə(r)). *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *condensāre* to condense: cf. mod.F. *condensateur* in same sense. (As with other sbs. in *-ator*, some would say *conden'sator*, or '*condensator*.)] A condenser.

1804 WINSOR *Specif. of Patent* No. 2764. 2 [The gas is] conducted through cold air or water into a condensator. **1874** HARTWIG *Aerial W.* x. 150 Plants with a hairy foliage are..good condensators of dew.

†**condense**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condensus*, f. *con-* + *densus* thick, DENSE.] Dense, condensed.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Distinguishing between open and rare soyles, and such as are condense and close. **1652** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Tenacious and condence Materials. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 353. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2/1 Your Breath is rendred..condense by the frigidity of the..Air. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 325 As from a diamond globe, with rays condense.

condense (kən'dɛns), *v.* [prob. ad. F. *condense-r*, ad. L. *condensā-re*, f. *condens-us* CONDENSE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dense, increase the density of; to bring the particles of (a substance) into closer aggregation, so that they occupy a smaller space; to reduce in volume; to compress, thicken, concentrate. Chiefly in *Physics.* (Mostly in passive.)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 Ayre condensed is turned into Raine, and water rarified becomes Ayre againe. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25b/2 Vyrgyll by connynge condescended [? condensed] or thycked the ayre. **1660** BOYLE *New Expr. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 130 Air..expanded or condens'd by the heat or cold. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 239 Sweet Honey some condense. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 146 A square phial may be broken by condensing the air around it. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 15 At times a person needs to condense his property into the smallest compass. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 243 The Borden process for condensing milk.

b. *Optics.* To bring (rays of light) to a focus or into a smaller space, so that the brightness is increased; to concentrate.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 100 A lens..to collect and condense [the light] on the object. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* i. 9 The rays..fall upon the mirror MN, and by reflexion are condensed upon a small space at F.

c. *Electr.* To increase the amount or intensity of (a charge of electricity).

1782 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 245 The metal plate ..does actually condense or acquire a greater quantity of electricity. **1870** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 94 In this manner, electricity of too low a tension to affect immediately the gold leaves can be condensed, so as to possess the power.

2. To reduce (a substance) from the form of gas or vapour to the liquid or (rarely) the solid condition, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour or cloud.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. §5 The air was condensed into clouds. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iii. *note* 1 (R.) The cold..by condensing, drives the vapours into clouds or drops. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 89 Carbonic acid gas..is not condensed at that degree of pressure and of temperature of the atmosphere in which we live. It remains in the state of gas. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 311 All the vapours which water will condense. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 391 To produce snow requires both heat and cold; the first to evaporate, the second to condense.

b. To contain in a condensed state.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. 25 A crystal ring Abdaldar wore; The powerful gem condensed Primeval dews, that upon Caucasus Felt the first winter's frost.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To bring together closely or in small compass.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 87 To condense and agglomerate every species of absurdity. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii, Condensed, the battle yelled amain. **1852** LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 142 By the young [Tories] they were viewed with genuine horror. This condensed them the more.

b. *esp.* To compress (thought or meaning) into few words; to reduce (a speech or writing) within smaller compass by conciseness of expression. Also *absol.*

1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 37 He..approved an observation of Shenstone, that 'Pope had the art of condensing a thought'. **1854** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 419 People seem surprised at my power of condensing. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 49 To have condensed them [his opinions] into the following plan.

c. To concentrate, intensify.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The servile spirit of Scottish Parliaments..in the highest perfection, extracted and condensed. *a*1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. Power concentrated and condensed into the government of Rome.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dense; to shrink into a smaller space, become reduced in volume.

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Vapours, when they begin to condense. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17, 3 volumes of oxygen condense to form 2 volumes of ozone.

5. *intr.* of 2.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 3 A hot and moist Liver ..sends many vapours to the Brain, which there condense or grow thick. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 384 Dew condensing does her form forego And sinks a heavy lump of earth below. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 57 Some of the moisture..in the room has condensed upon the glass.

fig. **1674** *Govt. Tongue* ix. §14 (1684) 154 When therefore the recollection of..fancied worth begins to make us aery, let us condense again by the remembrance of our sins. **1889** *Spectator* 13 Apr., If those fancies, instead of 'condensing,'

as they ought to condense, into healthy and robust imagination, persist in their puerile forms.

condensed (kən'dɛnst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. a. Made dense or more dense; compressed, highly concentrated. *condensed milk*: milk reduced to a thick viscid consistence by evaporation.

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 559 Dark and condensed clouds. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 117 A Schoolman is the Ghost of the Stagirite, in a body of condensed air. **1836** *Examiner* 17 Apr. 255 (*Advt.*), Condensed Preparation of Sarsaparilla. **1863** O. W. NORTON *Army Lett.* (1903) 177 We buy condensed milk of the sutlers. **1868** *Brit. Pat. 3928* 4 In preserving milk it is preferred first to condense it..and then to charge the condensed milk with gas in a vessel completely air-tight. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17 Ozone is oxygen in a condensed state. **1871** *Food Jrnl.* 655 Plain condensed milk, without the addition of the sugar. **1871** *Evening Stand.* 25 Nov. 1/3 [A history of Condensed Milk]. **1957** WODEHOUSE *Over Seventy* xix. 182 Don't run away with the idea that the Swiss do nothing but yodel and make condensed milk.

b. *Printing.* *condensed type*: a form of type, narrow in proportion to its height.

Mod. Type List. Eight line Grotesque Condensed Old Style. Long Primer Latin condensed.

2. *spec.* Reduced from the gaseous or vaporous to the liquid or solid state, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 The windows, thickened with the condensed breath of the workpeople. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. (1873) 13 Steam and condensed gases. **1879** *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* II. 82.

3. a. *fig.* Put into small compass, highly compressed, compact; *esp.* of literary work or style.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, Results presented in a condensed and lucid form. **1830** JEFFREY in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iv. 193 Macaulay made the best speech, the most condensed. **1886** MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 208 A pithy brevity, a condensed argumentativeness.

b. *Music.* *condensed score* = *compressed score*.

Hence **con'densedness**, condensed quality.

condensedly (kən'dɛnsɪdlɪ, -'dɛnstlɪ), *adv.* In a condensed manner, with condensation.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* July 472 It covers condensedly, a large and somewhat various field. **1887** EBSWORTH *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 382 Elsewhere we read, condensedly..that the Spanish ships, 130 in number, were of different classes.

con'densely, *adv. rare.* [f. CONDENSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a condensed manner or form; = CONDENSEDLY.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Evening* 232 It is condensely expressed in the second member of our apostolic canon. **1894** S. BROOKE *Tennyson* 377 Their doings and sayings are so condensely given.

†**con'denseness.** *Obs.* [f. CONDENSE *a.* + -NESS.] = CONDENSITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY. **1775** in ASH.

condenser (kən'dɛnsə(r)). Also 9 -or. [f. CONDENSE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. mod.F. *condenseur*.]

I. General: One who or that which condenses.

1. That which makes dense, collects into smaller space, intensifies, etc.: see CONDENSE *v.* 1.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. **1804** R. PRONY in *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* IX. 275 A condenser of Forces.

2. That which reduces vapour to the liquid condition (*esp.* by cooling): see CONDENSE *v.* 2.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The cold crags..acted like condensers upon the ascending vapour. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 128 Mountain ranges..serve as condensers for the aqueous vapour.

3. One who condenses or abridges in literature.

1868 *Morning Star* 16 June, In the..summary of correspondence..the condenser omits to mention, etc. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 363 He was..the condenser..of Bolingbroke. **1888** *Daily News* 30 Apr. 7/4 *Advt.*, Situation wanted As Editor, Sub-Editor..Concise critical writer, condenser.

II. Specific and technical senses.

4. A vessel or apparatus in which vapour is reduced (e.g. by cooling) to the liquid (or solid) form.

a. in *Distillation.* That part of the apparatus in which the vapour is condensed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The still-condenser is generally of the worm-tub form.

attrib. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 Hurricane..at Suakin..demolition of the condenser chimneys.

b. *Steam-Engine.* A chamber in a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed into water on leaving the cylinder, either by injection of cold water, or by exposure to a chilled surface (*surface condenser*). Also in comb. as *condenser-gauge*.

1769 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 913. 2 These vessels I call condensers. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 93 Watt..contrived the separate condenser for his steam-engine, by which heat once saved three-fourths of the fuel formerly used. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The surface-condenser has a series of flat chambers or tubes..in which the steam is cooled by a body of water surrounding the tubes. *Ibid.* I. 609 *Condenser-gage*, a tube of glass, thirty-two inches long,..the upper end..fixed to the condenser, the lower end dipping into mercury..to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in the steam-condenser.

c. *Gas-works.* An apparatus in which the tar, ammonia, and other substances mixed with the heated gas are condensed and separated by cooling.

1809 A. WINSOR *Specif. of Patent* No. 3200. 4 The condensor..serves to cool and decompose the hot smoke and gas. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 117/1 From the condenser the gas passes to the *purifiers*. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 579 The condenser, the office of which..is to effect the condensation of all those vapours which could not be retained by the gas at the ordinary atmospheric temperature.

d. *Metallurgy.* (See quots.)

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Condenser*, a vessel or chamber in which volatile products of roasting or smelting (e.g. mercury or zinc vapors) are reduced to solid form by cooling.

5. *Pneumatics.* An apparatus for condensing or compressing air, a pneumatic force-pump.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Condenser*, a pneumatic engine, whereby an unusual quantity of air may be crouded into a given space. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Pneumatics* v. 20 (U.K.S.) The condenser..is the opposite of the air-pump.

6. *Electr.* An apparatus for accumulating or increasing the intensity of an electric charge. (Cf. CONDENSE *v.* 1 c.) (Now largely superseded by CAPACITOR.)

1782 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. 8, I had rather call it a condenser of electricity..using a word which expresses at once the reason and cause of the phenomenon. **1790** W. NICHOLSON *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 356 The condenser is of excellent use to ascertain the presence..of atmospherical electricity when the conductor is..slightly electrified. **1881** SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 We have Leyden jars or condensers for accumulating large charges. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 Accumulators are sometimes called Condensers, but I prefer to restrict the term 'condenser' to an instrument which is used not to hold electricity but to increase its superficial density. **1943** *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (*B.S.I.*) 27 *Capacitor, condenser*, a piece of apparatus capable of storing electrical energy as electric stress in insulating material. **1968** *Practical Motorist* Oct. 205 Condenser or Capacitor.

7. *Optics.* A lens or system of lenses by which light is concentrated on one point or object.

1798 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 107 Fig. 4 represents..a condenser. There are three in number..they serve to condense the sun's rays strongly on the object. **1832** A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 243 A large condenser placed before the reflector.

8. *Wool Manuf.* A machine which receives the narrow slivers from the carding machine and rolls them into 'slubbings'.

1862 *Reports of Juries, Exhibition* Class XXI. 4 The 'condenser' is now very generally used..It also entirely supersedes the 'slubbing' machine. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v.*, The narrow circumferential cards of the doffing-cylinder deliver narrow slivers which pass to the condenser.

9. *Sugar Manuf.* An apparatus for the partial concentration of the clarified juice.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

10. *Comb.* **condenser door**, the plate at the end of a surface condenser; **condenser loudspeaker, microphone** (see quots.).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, *Condenser Door*, the rectangular or round-ended cast-iron plate which closes the end of a surface condenser near the ends of the tubes. **1897** *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/2 The condenser doors were also open. **1929** *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XVII. 1142 By using the Kyle principle of construction, it has been possible to develop a practicable condenser loud speaker. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 188/1 *Condenser loudspeaker*, a loudspeaker in which the sound-radiating element forms one electrode of a large condenser, to which polarised modulation voltages are applied. **1959** W. S. SHARPS *Dict. Cinemat.* 93/2 *Electrostatic loudspeaker* (*capacitor loudspeaker*) (*condenser loudspeaker*). An electrostatic loudspeaker is a loudspeaker in which the mechanical forces are produced by the action of electrostatic fields. **1921** L. B. TURNER *Wireless Telegr. & Teleph.* 160 (*caption*) Condenser microphone. **1928** *B.B.C. Handbk.* 267/1 *Condenser Microphone*, a microphone consisting of two plates of a condenser, whose distance apart is altered by the sound waves impinging upon one of them. **1938** *Admiralty Handbk. Wireless Telegr.* II. §N. 12 In historical development, the condenser microphone succeeded the carbon granule type and was much used for broadcasting work. **1960** H. CARTER *Dict. Electronics* 53 *Condenser microphone*, microphone consisting in essence of a capacitor, one plate of which is made to vibrate by the incident sound waves, thus varying the distance between the two plates and therefore the capacitance of the device.

condensery (kən'dɛnsərɪ). orig. *U.S.* [f. CONDENS(ED *ppl. a.* 1 + -ERY.] (See quot. 1909.)

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Condensery*, an establishment where condensed milk is prepared. **1921** *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* May 39/2 At these condenseries the milk from these herds [etc.]. **1932** *Daily Express* 20 Sept. 7/1 (Advt.), Snow-white condenseries down in the shires. **1935** *Economist* 9 Nov. 929/2, I have been amazed at the way in which our creameries and condenseries have responded to the calls made upon them.

condensible: see CONDENSABLE.

condensing (kən'dɛnsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*: see next.

con'densing, *ppl. a.* That condenses.

1. Chiefly in names of machines, mechanical apparatus, etc., forming virtual compounds (sometimes hyphened), in which it blends with the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.* (= 'for condensing'), as *condensing coil, glass, lens, pan, syringe, valve*.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 84 There is also a condensing glass to the stage. *Ibid.* The tube with the condensing lense. *c* **1790** IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 189 The valve that admits the steam from the..cylinder into the condenser, called the condensing valve. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 25 The condensing syringe. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 349 A little tributary stream of the Mersey..supplies the condensing power to his steam-engines. **1865** WANSBROUGH *Specif. of Patent* No. 1545 Condensing pans employed in the condensation of milk. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Condensing-lens*, a plano-convex ..or double convex lens, to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

b. *condensing engine*: †(*a*) an apparatus for condensing air, or compressing it into smaller space (*obs.*); (*b*) a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed in a CONDENSER (sense 4 b), or (formerly, as in Newcomen's engine) by injection of water into the cylinder.

1752 SMEATON *Air-pump* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 422 Making this air-pump act as a condensing engine at pleasure. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 239 The Condensing Engine, by which air may be condensed to any degree, instead of rarefied as in the air-pump.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine*, The power of the condensing Engine is..known by ascertaining the temperature of the steam, which moves the piston, the area of the piston, and the temperature of the vapour which remains. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Condensing-engine*, one in which the steam below or in advance of the piston is condensed.

2. *intr.* Growing dense, thickening (like a dense cloud, etc.). *rare*[−1].

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* II. iv, Like the dread stilness of condensing storms.

condensity (kən'dɛnsɪtɪ). [ad. F. *condensité*, f. L. *condens-us* CONDENSE: cf. *density*, ad. L. *densitās*, *-ātem*.]

†1. Density. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Condensité*, condensitie, thicknesse, hardnesse, closenesse. **1638** WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 121 Heaviness is an absolute quality of itself, and really distinct from Condensity. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1814** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 445 Observations on the..dispersion and condensity of human multitudes.

2. Condensed quality; pithiness.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 168/2 Her prose had the condensity, the felicity of fine Verse.

conde'pendent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + DEPENDENT.] Mutually dependent.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 623 One confederate, condependent sway.

†**'conder.** *Obs.* Also 7 condor. [f. COND *v.*]

1. One who conds or cons a ship.

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li, Ships..set a going at the Pleasure and arbitriment of their Rulers, Conders, and Steersmen. **1708** KERSEY, *Conder*, one that gives Directions to the Stears-man, for the Guiding of a Ship. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cond*, The word is either *starboard* or *port the helm*, according as the conder would have the helm put to the right or left side of the ship.

2. A man stationed on an eminence by the shore who signals to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herring or pilchards; a balker.

1603 *Act Jas. I*, c. 23 Diuers persons..called Balcors, Huors, Condors, Directors, or Guidors. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, *Conders*..stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs with bowghes, etc. unto the fishers. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conders*. **1867** in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. The raised place on which the conder stands. [Perhaps a local abbreviation or error.]

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 163 A Conder was erected, whereon the Balkers stood to notify..to Fishermen at Sea, the Direction of the Herring Sholes.

conderin, obs. f. CANDAREEN.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 242 They have no money either of gold or silver, but all their commerce is made with the weight of cates, cacis, maazes, and conderins.

†**condescence.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *condescence* (15th c.), ad. late L. type **condescensa* sb. fem. f. pa. pple. of *condescendĕre*: see below. Med.L. has *condescentia* (? from Fr.).] = CONDESCENDENCE.

a **1674** CRESSY in Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* 440 (1843) 274 See the condescence of this great King.

condescence, obs. form of CONDECENCE.

condescend (kɒndɪ'sɛnd), *v.* Forms: 4 condecendre, 5 -desend, 5–6 -dyssend, -dissend, 6 -descent, (6 -ducend), 6–7 -decend, -discend(e, 7 -dicend, 4–6 -descende, 6– condescend. Pa. pple. -ed; in 6 also condiscent. [ad. F. *condescend-re*, ad. L. *condēscend-ĕre* (in Cassiodorus) to stoop, condescend, f. *con-* together + *dēscendĕre* to DESCEND: in med.L. to be complaisant or compliant, to accede to any one's opinion, etc.; in Fr. also to come down from one's rights or claims, to yield consent, acquiesce. In the

Ayenbite the Fr. infinitive was taken as a whole: cf. *render*, *tender* vb.]

I. To come down voluntarily.

†**1.** *lit.* To come down, go down, descend. *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 172 Ffor to breke down the chyrchys thus I condescende. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 44 Condiscend in our myndis [*animis illabere nostris*] and schaw this plane. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 112 They scarce condescend to the places about the Liver. **1686** W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xv. 65 The Kite, which flyeth high in the Air, yet vouchsafes to condescend to Carrion upon the ground.

2. *fig.* To come or bend down, so far as a particular action is concerned, from one's position of dignity or pride; to stoop voluntarily and graciously; to deign: **a.** *to do* something.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems, To Dk. of Glouc.*, Right myghty prince.. Condescende leyser for to take To se th' entent of this litel bille. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. xii, To nouryshe slouthe he may not condiscende. **1696** TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxvi. 2 In Sion condescends to dwell. **1734–5** in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211 I desire you will condescend to make my compliments to Dr. Delaney. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 315 The Cavaliers condescended to take a lesson in the art of taxation from the Roundheads. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 19 The dressmakers.. won't condescend to make anything but with their own materials.

b. *to* a course or action. Cf. *to stoop to.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 31, I.. haue obeyed him [the Devil] a little to much in condesce[n]tinge to some follies. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 89 Saint Peter out of modesty might condescend and submit to that to which he was not obliged in duty. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 165 [They] condescended to the meanest employments, for the purpose of disarming suspicion. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 272 Origen was too high a man to condescend to wilful misrepresentation.

†**c.** (In bad sense) To lower oneself, stoop.

1640 SIR H. GRIMSTONE *Laud* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* II, He had condescended so low as to deal in Tobacco.

3. 'To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours' (J.); to be condescending in one's relations with others.

(The meaning of the translators in quot. 1611 is not clear.)

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 16 Minde not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. xcv, Adeline was.. watching, witching, condescending To the consumers of fish, fowl, and game, And dignity with courtesy so blending. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 359 Like a true lout, he does not see that they have condescended to him, but he instantly rushes on to their level. **1863** P. S. WORSLEY *Poems* 10 The god, condescending to his child.

II. To make concessions; to comply, consent, concur, agree. [Earlier than I. in mod. langs.]

†**4.** To yield or deferentially give way; to show oneself deferential, compliant, or complaisant; to accommodate oneself *to*. **a.** *refl.* (The earliest instance.) *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Ich me ssel.. a-yens ham paye and condecendre ine dede and ine speche ham uor to wynne to god.

†**b.** *intr. Obs.* (blending finally with 2 b.)

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 343 Olesse.. the resones of that other partie cause hem to condescende forthwith unto hem, the matter shal dwelle in deliberation. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, To gyue reuerence to euery persone, and to condescende to theyr wylles in thynges lawfull and honest. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 198/2 He [Pope Hildebrand] bound [them] by their oaths, that at no time, nor for any cause they should condescend unto the king. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. v. 373 Theodosius gave eare and condiscended to [*paruit*] his words. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1337 Can they think.. that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands? **1677** in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* 104 Wee.. doe so far condescend as to grant him till the next monthly meeting then to be present. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 73 He was resolved to condescend no further to the whims of a person.

†**5.** To give one's consent, to accede or agree *to* (a proposal, request, measure, etc.); to acquiesce.

†**a.** *refl.* [Cf. OF. *se condescendre.*] *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix 61 Thou oughtist the sooner to condescende thy self to a trayctee.

†**b.** *intr.* Const. *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 The lady condescended.. to his departing. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Which request being condescended vnto by Gonsaluo. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 33 Inuiting them to the hunting of a goodly Stagge.. They condiscended. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 359 The king.. having both call'd this Parlament unwillingly, and as unwillingly.. condescended to their several acts. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xxi, To which desire he condescended. **1745** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 229 They have.. pleasure in condescending to whatever they perceive to be the inclination of each other.

†**c.** Const. *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Valentinois condescended to giue to the Pope the assignement of the Castle of Cesena. **1595** T. MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 Which made me condescend to leave the Indies, with all her treasure. **1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref., For their sakes.. I have condescended to make it Legible.

†**d.** with *that* and *obj.-clause. Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 97 a/1 It shold not be iust.. that Rome shuld condescende, that any woman.. receyue shame. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 195/1 With these reasons of Lanfranke, Thomas gave over, condescending that the first of his Province should begin at Humber. **1632** HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 95 When the Chirurgians condescend that you may (without danger) get up. **1717** *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 36 The Governour at last Condescended, that the said Commissions be Issued.

†**6.** *trans.* To concede, vouchsafe (a thing); to deign to give or grant. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 196 Some of the later Popes condescend to them of Bavaria the Cup in the Sacrament. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 185 That Nation which the Almighty was pleased to Honour so far as to condescend his Presence and Revelation to. **1774** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 130 No answers having yet been condescended to any of these [applications].

†**7.** *intr.* To assent *to* (a statement, opinion, etc.).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 122 To this the Catho[li]ques condiscende as most certayn. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 60 To that opinion I must needs condiscend.

†**8.** To come to an agreement; to agree or determine *with*, or together. †**a.** *to do* (a thing). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN II. XXX. 23 Both brethrene.. condescended and agreed to lede their both hosts into Gallia. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xii. 102 Thai condiscendit to cheis the leyst of tua euillis. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 793 The nobles and commons.. have fully condiscended and utterly determined to make humble petition. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix, §9 They easily condescended to think it.. fit that God, etc.

†**b.** *that* and *obj.-clause. Obs.*

a **1552** LELAND *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 469 This Edwarde Baillol condescendid with Edwarde King of England.. that, etc. **1610** in J. J. Raven *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 69 The parishioners.. did.. condicend and agree that the bell-frame should be repayred. **1623** WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 58 They did all condescend and order.. that no subject to your Majesty should commit any more such abuses.

†**c.** *upon*, *on*, or *to* (an action, measure, etc.); often with *indirect pass.* Mostly *Sc.* or *north.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 140 Then must they to some agreement condiscende. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt., Whiche pointes were for a tyme onely condescended vpon. **1565** ALLEN in *Fulke's Two Treatises* (1577) 425 The Patriarche.. fully condescendinge with the Romane Church vpon the trueth of purgatory. **1619** DALTON *Country Just.* cxxiii. (1630) 375 Justices of Peace did condiscend upon certain articles. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. 90 The governour assembled the three estates at Edinburgh, which together condescended to the raising of an army. **1652** *N. Riding Rec.* V. 107 That the Clarke of the Peace enter this ensueing agreement.. it being fully condiscended unto att this Sessions. **1678** A. LOVELL tr. *La Fontaine's Mil. Duties Caval.* 138 The Ingineers having.. with him condescended on the way by which the line of Circumvallation is to be carried.

†**d.** *absol.* To enter into an agreement; to conspire. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 685 To condiscende or take parte against the house of Yorke.

†**9.** ***to be condescended***: to be agreed. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 361 And whan that he on hir was condescendid, Him thought his chois mighte nought be amendid. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xx. (1554) 204 b, The sayd brethren wer fully condiscended Upon this point. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CCXVI!. iv, They were by appoyntment Accorded well, and clerely condiscent. **1522** SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 1020 Thriftles and gracelesse, Together are bended, And so condescended, That, etc. **1592** WEST *Symbol.* I. §103 The said parties to these present Indentures bin condiscended and agreed in manner.. folowing.

†**10.** *trans.* To agree upon, consent to. Chiefly in *pass.* (with *it*). *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Som deme that ther shall be condyssendyd, that iff E. P. come to London that hys costs shall be payed ffor. **1532** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 109 It is condiscended by the hole Counsayll, that the fyshemongers shall have all the stondyngs. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1421/1 All the contributions which are agreed and condescended. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* §119 Which said order and arbiterment, he the said R. together with your said Orator did willinglie agree and condiscend. **1663** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 77 It was condescended among his friends, that twenty-four gentlemen.. should weekly attend.

†**11.** *intr.* To agree, harmonize, or concur.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlv, Thay [singers] condiscend sa weill in ane accord. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 98 Thai al beand ane be ane examinit condiscendit in ane ansuer. *Ibid.* xx. 186. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 729 Aganis quhome.. We condiscend all heir in vnioun. **1571** *Sempill Ballates* 130 Thocht on ane course we can nocht condescend.

III. To settle or fix upon a particular point.

†**12.** *intr.* To settle down *to*, come definitely *to* (a point in narration, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 399, I sholde to the knotte [of my tale] condescende. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 66 He abode longe.. wythoute to sette his purpose to condescende to ony parte of that he wald do. **1528** GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 His hoo[liness].. doth desire them with spede to condescend to oon opinion or other.

†**13.** To come to particulars. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ℙ268 3e han wel and couenably taught me as in general, etc... But now wold I fayn 3e wolde condescende as in especial & telleþ me, etc.

b. esp. ***to condescend upon***: to pitch or fix upon, specify, particularize, mention particularly or by name. *Sc.*; 'but *condescend upon particulars* has recently appeared in Eng. newspapers' (*N.E.D.*, 1891).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. (1872) 178, I can nocht condiscend in special on na man that hes committit ony trason. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 95 The prophet.. condescended upon no time, lest he should have been convinced of a lie. **1706** SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 90 Spottiswood condescendeth on the year of Christ 370, when Hergustus was king of the Picts. **1717** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 300, I know not well how to condescend on particulars. **1807** HEADRICK *Arran* 134 No one could condescend on any specific harm these animals had done. **1887** *Times* 18 Mar., When he condescends upon particulars, he certainly has some damaging facts to produce. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/1 We are not going to condescend upon particulars.

c. with *clause* (with or without *upon*).

1696 in Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 199 Thus his Sight could not inform him whether the Arrow should be shot in him alive or dead, neither could he condescend whether near or afar off. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 When the witnesses were not specially designed in a deed, or perhaps not so much as named, the party founding on it was.. allowed to condescend who the witnesses were.

†**d.** (?) *trans.* To specify particularly. *Obs.*

1510 *Will of Wall* (Somerset Ho.), I condescende, ordayn, and make [A and B] myn executors.

†**condescended**, *ppl. a.* Agreed: see prec. 9.

condescendence (kɒndɪ'sɛndəns). Also **-ance.** [a. F. *condescendance* (= It. *condescendenza*, Sp. *condescendencia*), f. L. type **condēscendentia*, f. pr. pple. of *condēscendĕre*; see above and -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. Condescension; complaisance; compliance, concession.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Pref. §29 With more rigor, and lesse indulgence and condescendence to the desires of flesh and blood. **1675** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. §8. 223 We must, in condescendence to some, use this word. **1700** *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 461 This resolution does not proceed from any condescendence to the Roman Catholics. **1791** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 277 The offer.. was an unusual condescendence. **1868** E. S. FFOULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's Cr.* 41 The Alexandrine fathers, A.D. 362, under S. Athanasius, probably went greater lengths in condescendence than any Council before or since.

2. *Sc.* A specification of particulars.

In *Scots law*, an articulate statement, on the part of the pursuer, of the grounds of action, which, with the answers of the defender admitting or denying these, and a note of pleas in law for both parties, is annexed to a summons, and forms a part of it.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 84 (Jam.) As by the particular condescendence contained in their imprinted protestations at large does appear. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 The party.. was.. allowed to condescend who the witnesses were; which condescendence, etc. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, I'll take a day to see and answer every article of your condescendence. **1860** *Cases Decided in the Court of Session* (Dunlop Ser. 2) XXII. 451 In articles 3 to 16 of the condescendence, the pursuers set out the provisions of the contract of copartnery.

conde'scendency. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec., with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.] Condescension; condescending quality or nature.

1657 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* (1825) 230 God's condescendency and offer in that great and primary promise. *c* **1670** AVERY *Let.* in *Boyle's Wks.* VI. 610 (R.) The respect and condescendency which you have already shown me. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 126 The governour.. with his usual condescendency, made a speech. **1805** *Edin. Rev.* 41 A striking instance.. of his condescendency.

conde'scendent. [ad. L. *condēscendent-em*, pr. pple.: see above.] One who condescends.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Milton*, etc. (1846) II. 235/1 The riotous supporters of the condescendent falling half asleep, he.. flings the door behind him, and escapes.

conde'scender. *rare.* [f. CONDESCEND *v.* + -ER.] One who condescends.

1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI. Pref. 20 A condescender to human infirmities.

condescending (kɒndɪ'sɛndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONDESCEND; an act of condescension.

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 174 Our yielding and condescending.. to the desires.. of private and particular men. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 184 Theoria's beautiful belongings match Opora's lavish condescendings.

conde'scending, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That condescends; characterized by, or showing, condescension. *Now*, usually, Making a show, or assuming the air, of condescension; patronizing.

1707 WATTS *Hymn*, How condescending, and how kind, Was God's eternal Son! *a* **1748** —— (J.), A very humble and condescending air. **1780** COWPER *Table Talk* 138 Standing as if struck to stone While condescending Majesty looks on. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 199 The condescending manner of a German prince. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 199 He was never condescending with us, never didactic or authoritative.

†**2.** Consenting, agreeing. *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 376, I was often condescending to the death of what you loved.

3. *Sc.* Particularizing, going into details.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 97 (Jam.) That universal conviction is not general.. but it is particular and condescending.

condescendingly (kɒndɪ'sɛndɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a condescending manner; with condescension, or a show of it.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 50 But familiarly and condescendingly setting out the Creation. *a* **1699** BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 66 So condescendingly gracious art Thou. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL

Chancellors (1857) III. lv. 85 He condescendingly asked them to 'think he was one of them'. **1863** Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 63 These simple remedies..are..sometimes condescendingly adopted by science.

conde'scendingness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Condescending quality or character.

1680 Howe *Let. conc. Stillingfleet's Serm.* Wks. (1834) 179/1 Christian condescendingness and goodness of temper.

†**conde'scendment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *condescendement* (14th c. in Godef.); see CONDESCEND and -MENT.] Consent, agreement.

a **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xix. 155 Their respective Condescendments to what should be noted..by them. *Ibid.* III. xli. 341 A Condescendment to a..friendly Treaty.

condescension (kɒndɪ'sɛnʃən). Also 7 -discension, 7–8, -descention. [ad. late L. *condēscensiōn-em*, n. of action from *condēscendĕre* to CONDESCEND: see -ION[1]. Also in 16th c. F.] The action, habit, or quality of condescending.

1. Voluntary abnegation for the nonce of the privileges of a superior; affability to one's inferiors, with courteous disregard of difference of rank or position; condescendingness.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 18/1 The duke, according to his usual openness and condescension, told him, etc. **1677** Hale *Contempl. Lord's Prayer* II. 104 Give us a sense of thy Great Condescention to thy weak and sinful Creatures. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No. 225 ¶3 Familiarity in Inferiors is Sauciness; in Superiors, Condescension. **1752** Johnson *Rambler* No. 200 ¶6 My old friend receiving me with all the insolence of condescension. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 With the most provoking air of condescension.

b. with *pl.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 332 He [Christ] was to expiate mans Pride in the lowest Condescentions possible. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 ¶6 He concludes himself insulted by condescensions. **1843** Lytton *Last Bar.* II. ii, You have spoiled them by your condescensions.

†**2.** The action of descending or stooping to things unworthy. *Obs.*

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 313 Of all Bishops, he [S. Cyprian] did acts of the greatest condescension, and seeming declination of episcopal authority. *a* **1797** H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. ii. 17 Every vice, every condescension was imputed to the Duke that the Prince might be stimulated to avoid them.

3. Gracious, considerate, or submissive deference shown to another; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1650 T. B. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 38 To answer his humour with a condescention at the first word. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 43 In compliance and condescension to the custom of their Country. **1692** Ray *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 13 He did it only in condescension to their Weakness. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* I. vi, Their extreme servility and condescension to their superiors. **1799** W. Gilpin *Serm.* I. ix. (R.), If we are displeased with an opposition to our humours, we ought to shew a condescension to the humours of others. **1871** Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. x. 291 A man who thus showed no condescension to the feelings of his age.

†**4.** The action or fact of acceding or consenting; concession. *Obs.*

1648 Manton *Spir. Languish.* 2 In obedience to your Order, and condescension to the requests of some Friends, I have now made it [this Sermon] publick. **1664** Dk. Albemarle in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 99 That some condescentions and abatements be made for peace sake. *c* **1720** *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 238, I almost doubt your Condescension to my Request.

†**conde'scensional,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to condescension.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 206 These and such like are the condescensional characters of comfort.

†**conde'scensive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *condēscensīv-us*, f. *condēscens-* ppl. stem of *condēscendĕre:* see -IVE.] Characterized by or given to condescension.

a **1677** Barrow *Serm.* (1810) II. 240 It..rendereth him civil, condescensive, kind and helpful to those who are in a meaner state. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 1/1 A condescensive accommodation to Humane Capacity. **1747** E. Poston *Pratler* I. 137 Most of them are..so condescensive to leave it to me to chuse.

Hence †**conde'scensively** *adv.*, **-ness.**

1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 501 Let us exercise.. condescensiveness of spirit, in all our transactions with our meanest brethren. **1827** G. S. Faber *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 268 The rite was condescensively adopted..from the Paganism of Egypt.

†**conde'scent.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -discent. [f. CONDESCEND, after DESCENT (F. *descente*).]

1. Consent, agreement; assent, compliance.

c **1460** *Play Sacram.* 123 Me dare they nat dysplese by no condescent. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Euery such conclusion, couenant, bargain, condiscent and agreement shal stand. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts N.T.* 352 In a gracious condescent and approbation. **1689** *Treat. Monarchy* I. ii. 7 This is an after condescent and act of grace.

2. Condescension; act of condescending.

a **1638** Mede *Wks.* I. xl. 221 The third Circumstance is God's condescent unto man, in that..he comes himself in person. **1653** H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 It is a condescent and debasement for the present. **1675** M. Barne *Serm.* 17 Oct. (1685) 5 By a wonderful Condescent, He accommodated his Doctrines to the Reason..of his Auditors.

condescent, -send, obs. ff. CONDESCEND.

†**conde'scentious,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONDESCENSION; see -OUS: after words like *pretentious*, etc.] = CONDESCENSIVE.

1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 49 Had the State judg'd it meet to be..condescentious to his humors and desires.

†**conde'sire,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + DESIRE *v.*] *trans.* To desire greatly.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy*, Neyther is this our Innocency onely to be con-desired in respect..of man.

condet, -deth(e, -deyt, obs. ff. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

condicend, obs. f. CONDESCEND.

condicion, obs. f. CONDITION.

†**condict.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *condict-us*, pa. pple. of *condīcĕre* to talk over, agree upon.]

1656– Blount *Glossogr.*, *Condict*, an accord or agreement. **1658–** Phillips, *Condict*, an appointment or composition.

condict: see CONDITE *a.*[1], CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

condiction (kən'dɪkʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *condictiōn-em* formal claim of restitution, n. of action f. *condīcĕre* to give formal notice, *spec.* to give notice of a formal claim of restitution, f. *con-* together + *dīcĕre* to say, tell.] A formal claim of restitution; reclaim of undue payment.

1818 Colebrooke *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 201 It cannot be recovered..by an action of condiction of undue payment. **1880** Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. §18 This procedure therefore was quite properly called *condictio*; for the pursuer gave notice to his opponent to appear on the thirtieth day for the appointment of a judge. In now giving the name of condiction to the personal action in which we maintain that something ought to be given to us, our language is not so appropriate; for at the present day there is no notice given.

condic'titious, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *condictīci-us*, f. *condict-us*: see CONDICT and -ITIOUS.] Of or pertaining to a demand of restitution; *condictitious action* = L. *actio condictīcia.*

1774 Bp. Halifax *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 87 Condictitious Actions, granted to Rei, or Defendants.. against Actors, or Plaintiffs, who had inserted in their Libels a greater sum than was due.

condicylle, obs. f. CODICIL.

condiddle (kən'dɪd(ə)l), *v. dial.* [Colloquial formation from CON- and DIDDLE.] *trans.* To make away with (either by waste or pilfering).

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* II. (Dial. Soc.) 56 Ha wud zoon ha' be' condidled. **1824** Scott *St. Ronan's* iv, 'Twig the old connoisseur', said the Squire to the Knight, 'he is condiddling the drawing'. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Condidled*, stolen; conveyed away by trickery. **1880** *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Condiddle*, to take away clandestinely; to filch.

Hence **con'diddlement.**

1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 354 Don't put everything of value out of sight, as though you were afraid of some condidlement.

condie, var. of CONDUE *v. Obs.* to conduct.

condign (kən'daɪn), *a.* Forms: 5 condyngne, 5–6 condygne, 5–7 condigne, 6 condynge (*Sc.* conding), 6– condign. [a. F. *condigne*, ad. L. *condign-us* (med.L. also *-dingnus*) wholly worthy, f. *con-* together, altogether + *dignus* worthy.]

†**1.** Equal in worth or dignity (*to*). *Obs.*

c **1470** Harding *Chron.* LXXXIV. vii, This Kyng Arthure, to whom none was condigne Through all the world. **1490** Caxton *How to Die* 6 And yet be not the passyons of this world condygne ne worthy to the glorye to come. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* viii. 18 The passions of this time are not condigne [Vulg. *condignæ*, Wyclif & *16th C. vv.* worthy] to the glorie to come. **1854** Syd. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 116 Rank after mingling rank..but each Condign, and in a personality Confest.

†**2.** Worthy, deserving. Const. *of, to do* a thing. a. Of persons. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1744 She hath great honour..As most condigne to beare the principalite. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiv, There shall nat lacke here after condigne writers to registre his actes. **1585** James I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37 He of Laurell is conding, Who wysely can with proffit, pleasure ming. **1596** Spenser *F.Q.* VII. vi. 11 Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most condigne. [**1833** I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 147 The persuasion that [our fellowmen] are condign objects of such treatment.]

b. Of things. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 202 This noble Citie ..Condigne to be gouerned by an emperour. **1534** Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 That we shall gyue after the condigne merites of the man. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* V. (1682) 207 My own weak judgment..could never mount to the true acquittance of his condign merit.

†**3.** Worthily deserved, merited, fitting, appropriate; adequate. *Obs.* (or *arch.*), exc. as in b.

In 16–17th c. exceedingly common in *condign laud, praise, thanks.*

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlii. (1859) 48 Take him vp in to thy blysse on hye in what degree that to hym is condygne. **1530** *Fruyte of Redemp.* (W. de W.) A iij, A frayle man.. fayleth in thy condygne laude. *a* **1535** More *On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/1 To tourne vnto God..& geue him condigne thankes for the same. **1555** Eden *Decades* 17 Euery man shall receaue condigne rewarde or punyshement. **1588** Shaks. *L.L.L.* I. ii. 26 In thy condigne praise. **1633** T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 159 To whom wee render condigne thanks. **1683** tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 104 Heaven can never be a condign reward for their meritorious life. [**1873** F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 10 The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as condign.]

b. Since the end of 17th c. commonly used only of appropriate punishment: a use originating in the phraseology of Tudor Acts of Parliament.

Johnson 1755 says, 'It is always used of something deserved by crimes'. De Quincey *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 188 *note*, 'Capriciously..the word *condign* is used only in connection with the word *punishment*..These and other words, if unlocked from their absurd imprisonment, would become extensively useful. We should say, for instance, "condign honours", "condign reward", "condign treatment" (treatment appropriate to the merits).' [Cf. **1873** in 3.]

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. vii. 64 The godly power..Onto tha wikkyt Sawlis..Hes send conding punytioun, and just panys. **1533–4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Former statutes..for lacke of condigne punishment..be littell feared or regarded. *a* **1592** Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 273 To punish treason with condigne reward. **1593** Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 130 Condigne punishment. **1614** Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1124 And plague thee with a condigne death. **1642** *Declar. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 25 That the Authors..shall be..brought to this House to receive condign Punishment. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 127 So shall [I] not fail of condign punishment. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 He had been brought to condign punishment as a traitor. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 195 To wreak condign vengeance on the common oppressor of them all.

condignity (kən'dɪgnɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *condignitas*, f. *condign-us* CONDIGN: F. *condignité.*]

†**1.** Worthiness, merit. *Obs.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* Ded., To sing to our posterity This Noblest Work after it selfs Condignitie. **1668** Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 92 While the soul tastes its own act.. apprehends the condignity and fitness of it.

b. *spec.* in *Scholastic Theol.* That worthiness of eternal life which a man may possess through good works performed while in a state of grace.

1554 T. Sampson in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 They so enwrap themselves with their terms..with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. *a* **1623** W. Pemble *Justif.* 31. **1654** Trapp *Comm. Job* XXXV. 7 The Papists..talk of works of super-erogation, and of..merit of condignity. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 72 Able to deserve Grace, neither with the Merit of Condignity, nor with that of Congruity. **1842** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v., The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation; this natural fitness (*congruitas*) for grace, being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (*condignus*) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy, is not introduced. This is the merit of condignity.

†**2.** Desert; what one deserves. *Obs.*

1653 Baxter *Worc. Petit. Def.* 17 If God should bring to condignity their Town-Clerks. **1654** H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 8 Theirs was also the greater condignity of the Block.

condignly (kən'daɪnlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONDIGN + -LY[2].] In a condign or worthy way; worthily, agreeably to deserts, deservedly; suitably, adequately.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 42 Ffor our lady..The forsaid ȝate and temple condignely should be. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Man may not in suche case condignely or worthily merite grace. **1548** *Act 2–3 Edw. VI*, c. 24 §1 Condignly to punish such Persons. **1578** *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 465 Our merciful Queen..for whom we most condignly give thee thanks. **1672** Sir C. Wyvill *Triple Crown* 28 The good works of just persons do merit Eternal Life Condignly. **1788** Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 360 To see his enemy condignly punished. **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. viii. 337 The treasonous mystery of this Crown-Prince must..be condignly punished. **1860** Pusey *Min. Proph.* 187 As though ye honoured God condignly.

condignness (kən'daɪnnɪs). Also 6–8 condignes(s. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts' (J.); condignity.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 712 He shall haue euerlasting lyfe, at that time when he hath deserued it of a condignes, by his good works. **1730–6** in Bailey (folio). **1755** in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

condil, obs. f. CANDLE.

condiment ('kɒndɪmənt), *sb.* Also 5 condyment. [a. F. *condiment*, ad. L. *condīment-um*, f. *condī-re* to preserve, pickle: see CONDITE *a.*[1]] Anything of pronounced flavour used to season or give relish to food, or to stimulate the appetite.

(Some medical writers class tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, as condiments; but they are not ordinarily so called.)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 503 This condyment is esy and jocounde. *Ibid.* XII. 351 This moone is made olyve in condyment. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §630 As for Raddish, and Tarragon..they are for Condiments. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii, Many things are swallowed by animals..

for condiment, gust or medicament. **1828** Scott *F.M. Perth* ii, He proceeded to spread the board .. with salt, spices, and other condiments. **1869** Rogers in *Adam Smith's W.N.* I. Editor's Pref. 29 The intense desire to obtain those Eastern condiments.

b. *fig.*

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 109 Make it sauory wiþ þe condiment of þy wisdom. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 218 Hope .. is the incentive, the support, the condiment of all honest labour. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 262 The virtues of Jesuitism, seasoned with that fatal condiment.

†condiment, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To season or flavour with a condiment; to spice.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 525 Use this ferment For musty brede, whom this wol condyment. **1823** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 251 Sinon, one of the great masters of the condimenting art. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* xxi. 487 Unless it be most carefully condimented and seasoned.

condi'mental, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al[1].] Of or belonging to a condiment or relish; spicy.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., There could be but little condimental in an incessant harping on a dreary theme. **1882** *N. Y. Tribune* 9 Aug., There may be need of occasional condimental relishes.

conding, obs. Sc. f. condign.

condiscend(e, etc., obs. ff. condescend, etc.

condisciple (kɒndɪ'saɪp(ə)l). [ad. L. *condiscipul-us* fellow-scholar, f. *con-* together with + *discipulus*: see disciple.] A fellow disciple or scholar; a schoolfellow or fellow-student.

1554 T. Martin *Marriage of Priests* (R.), To the right dearly beloved brethren and condisciples dwelling together. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xi. 16 Thomas .. said to his condisciples, Let us also goe, to die with him. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 112 Melissus, who was condisciple with Zeno, under Xenophanes. **1795** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 118 If you visit me .. it must be as a condisciple: for I am but a learner. **1855** Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 332 We adjourn to a great dinner where old condisciples meet.

condiscyon, -dision, obs. ff. condition.

condise, obs. pl. of conduit.

†condi'spose, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. con- + dispose.] *trans.* To dispose or arrange together.

1617 Lane *Sqrs. Tale* p. 59 A manlie sight, of lustie bodies nimblie condisposed.

condissend, obs. f. condescend.

†condi'stinguish, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. con- + distinguish.] *trans.* To contradistinguish.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* iii. (1658) 27 That thing if it be condistinguished from its Quantity or Divisibility, must of it self be indivisible.

condit, obs. f. conduct, conduit.

†condi'taneous, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condītāne-us*, f. *condīt-us* pickled: see condite.] That may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* **1721-** in Bailey, etc.

†condite, *sb. Obs.* [ad. F. *condit* in same sense, or its source L. *condīt-um*, neuter of *condītus* preserved, pickled, spiced, used subst.: see next.] A preserve or pickle; a conserve, electuary.

[**1586** Cogan *Haven Health* cvii. (1636) 107 Quinces may be .. preserved in syrrup condite.] **1610** Barrough *Meth. Physick* vii. xiv. (1639) 403 Condites or Electuaries .. to strengthen all kind of vertues. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 106 Called by apothecaries liquid condites.

†con'dite, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 condyte, (-duit, -dict). [ad. L. *condīt-us*, pa. pple. of *condī-re* to season, pickle, preserve, an accessory form of *condĕre* to put or lay together, lay or store up, preserve, pickle, etc.: see next.] Preserved, pickled; seasoned. (Often construed as a *pple.*)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 222 Other condite hem [i.e. roses] kepe in pottes clene. **1533** Elyot *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. (1541) 23 Olyves condite in salte lykoure, taken at the begynnynge of a meale doth corroborate the Stomake. **1544** Phaer *Regim.* (1560) B viij b, Take once in a wieke, a mirobolane conduit. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* vi. 106 Greene condite Ginger. **1633** *Treas. Hid. Secrets* x, Plummes condict in sirrop. **1639** Anchoran *Gate of Tongues* 120 Most of the messes .. are wont to be sprinkled with the powder of spices, or to bee condite with aromaticke confections.

'condite, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad L. *condit-us*, pa. pple. of *condĕre* to put or lay together, put or lay away, hide, etc., f. *con-* together + *dăre*, *-dĕre* to put.]

†1. Abstruse, recondite. *Obs.*

1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* i. 5 That I may .. comprehend and explain those condite Misteries.

2. Put together. *nonce-wd.*

1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 17 Masses of incondite or semi-condite rubbish.

†con'dite, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 condyte. [f. L. *condīt-* ppl. stem of *condīre*: see condite *a.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To preserve with salt, sugar, spices, or the like: to pickle.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 449 Nowe thai condite her must egestion That wol with gipse her wynes medicyne. **1551** Turner *Herbal* i. L j b, Sum vse to condyte this herbe with dittany to eate it. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* i. x. 18 The roote condited or preserved with hony. *Ibid.* vi. lxiii. 738 Olives condited in salt or brine. **1606** Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 And with that sweet Compound condites such Gallimawfries. **1657** W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lxxix, Eating some of the root of Enula condited. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Eaten raw or condited.

2. To embalm. Also *fig.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* iii. 173 The Disciples having devoutly composed his body to buriall .. washed it and condited it with spices and perfumes. **1651** —— *Holy Dying* v. §8 (1727) 253 With great art did condite the bodies, and laid them in charnel-houses. **1659** R. H. *Paradox. Assertions* 44 (T.) A good name is a precious ointment which will condite our bodies best, and preserve our memories.

3. To season, flavour.

1657 Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Strong meat, and very well Condited. **1679** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 146, I dined .. at the Portugal Ambassador's .. the dishes were trifling, hashed and condited after their way.

b. *fig.*

c **1630** Jackson *Creed* v. xxiii. Wks. IV. 207 That point of truth, wherewith the Romanist seeks to condite or sweeten the poisonous fruit of his idolatrous .. speculations. **1670** Sanderson *Pref. Ussher's Power Princes*, Writings .. condited to the gust and palate of the Publisher.

Hence **†con'dited** *ppl. a.* preserved, pickled; **†con'diting** *vbl. sb.*, preserving, pickling.

1626 H. Mason *Epicure's Fast* ii. 9 Electuaries and condited things. *Ibid.* ii. 13 Preserued stuffe, and condited juncates. **1650** Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. §3 (1727) 81 Condited or pickled mushromes. **1678** —— *Serm.* 106 Enjoy .. the condited Bellies of the Scarus. **1681** Grew *Museum* (R.), Much after the same manner as the sugar doth in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like.

†'condite, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *condit-* ppl. stem of *condĕre* to put together, etc.: see condite *a.*[2]] *trans.* To put together, compose.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 8 Some haue sayd, the scull to be condited, and made of two walles which they call Tables.

†condite, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [var. of *conduit* = conduct *pa. pple.*] Conducted.

c **1430** Lydg. *Vita Beatæ Mariæ* (*MS. Soc. Ant.* 134 f. 23 b), But condite only of þe sterre shene.

condite, obs. f. conduct, conduit.

†con'ditement. *Obs.* [f. condite *v.*[1] + -ment.]

1. = condiment, seasoning, spice. Also *fig.*

a **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 10 A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some conditement of the mathematics.

†2. 'A composition of conserves, powders, and spice, made up in the form of an electuary, with a convenient quantity of syrup' (Phillips 1696). *Obs.*

Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

condition (kən'dɪʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 condicion, with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *c* and *sc*, *o* and *ou*, (5 condi(s)coun, -ducion); 5–condition. [ME. *condicion*, a. OF. *condicion* (*condition*), (cf. Pr. *condicio*, Sp. *condicion*, It. *condizione*), ad. L. *condiciōn-em* (in later times, through the running together of palatalized *c* and *t*, commonly spelt *conditiōn-*) a compact, stipulation, agreement upon terms; app. immediately related to *condīcĕre* to talk a thing over together, agree upon, f. *con-* together + *dīcĕre* to declare, tell, say, etc., weak stem *dic-* in *-dicus*, *dicax*, etc. (see dict); cf. esp. *diciōn-* command, rule, sway, authority. It had already in Lat. the senses 'situation, position, rank, circumstances, nature, manner,' as in II. The spelling with *t* is rare in Eng. before 1550.

Kindred Lat. formations are *capio*, *legio*, *regio*, *religio*, *obsidio*, etc. The spelling *conditio* led to the notion that the word was a deriv. of L. *condĕre*, *condit-*: see condite *v.*[2].]

I. A convention, stipulation, proviso, etc.

1. a. Something demanded or required as a prerequisite to the granting or performance of something else; a provision, a stipulation.

c **1315** Shoreham 64 Hit is wykked condicioun .. 3ef he seyth ich wille the have .. 3ef thou deist suche a dede Of queade. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* xlvii. 26 The preestis loond, that free was fro this condicioun. **14..** *Purific. Marie* 128 Thys law .. Ne was not put but by condycyon Only to hem that corupt weron by kynd. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The condicyons requyred to a pilgrym. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. iii. 108, I had rather be a Countrie seruant maide Then a great Queene, with this condition. **1611** Bible *Luke* xiv. 32. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* ii. 213 He then, while he feared his owne life, stood upon no condition. **1667** Milton *P.L.* x. 759 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? **1758** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 308 The word *condition* means neither more nor less than something *sine quâ non*, without which something else is not done. **1834** Medwin *Angler in W.* II. 153 The conditions were that at a given signal the parties were to advance .. and to fire when they pleased. **1871** B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. vii. 416 In no case could France have obtained more favorable conditions.

b. *on, upon* (*†under, up, in, by, of, with*) *the* (*this, that, such, †a*) *condition* that; now, usually, *on condition that.*

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 750, I telle hyt the up a condicioun That thou shalt hoolly, etc. *c* **1381** —— *Parl. Foules* 407 But natheles, in this condicioun .. That she a-gre to his electioun. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 474 In condicioun .. þat þow konne defende, And rule þi rewme in resoun. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 607 Vppon a condicion I graunte the My doghter. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 203 We be come to serue yow, with this condicion, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. *c* **1532** Ld. Berners *Huon* xlv. 149 He wolde pardon hym on the condycyon that he shulde neuer after trespas hym. **1535** Coverdale *1 Sam.* xi. 2, I wil make a couenaunt with you, of [**1611** on] this condicion, that I maye thrust out all youre right eyes. **1538** Starkey *England* i. iv. 115 Certayn landys were gyven .. under such condycyon that, etc. **1557** North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 102 a/2 To forbeare all the pleasures .. with condicion that they might be free from the annoyaunce. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 153 Vpon condition I may quietly Enioy mine owne .. My daughter shall be Henries. *c* **1592** Marlowe *Jew of Malta* iv. v, Of that condition I will drink it up. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 309 [He] had the fifteenth penny of all goods given him, upon condition to confirm the great charter. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 Upon express condition, that he should say nothing. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, i. vii. (1857) 124 On the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards.

†c. *condition* was used for *on condition that.* [cf. cause *conj.* = because that.]

1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 51, I would I had not, condition she had all. **1602** *Life T. Cromwell* v. iv. 124 It is too true Sir. Would 'twere otherwise, Condition I spent half the wealth I have. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 80 Condition I had gone bare-foote to India.

2. *Law.* **a.** In a legal instrument, e.g. a will, or contract, a provision on which its legal force or effect is made to depend.

condition inherent, one attaching to the tenure of property, and descending therewith to the inheritor; c. ***precedent***, one that must be fulfilled before the title, advantage, etc., affected by it can take effect; c. ***subsequent***, one that remains to be performed after the title, etc., has come into operation, and the non-fulfilment of which may invalidate or extinguish the title or right. ***conditions of sale***, the provisions under which sale by auction takes place.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 53 b, Hee shall .. observe such conditions as were annexed to the first donation. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 72 Condition is a restraint or bridle annexed and joyned to a thing, so that by the not performance or not doing thereof, the partie to the condition shall receive prejudice and losse, and by the performance and doing of the same, commoditie and advantage. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 448 Even in a deed there were no precise technical words required to make a condition precedent or subsequent. **1827** J. Powell *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 251 Conditions, whether precedent or subsequent .. consequences flowing from the distinction, considered.

b. ***estate upon*** or ***in condition***: one held subject to certain legal conditions.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 a, It is called estate uppon condicion, for thys that the estate of the feoffee is defensable if the condicyon bee not performed. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* 201 a, Littleton hauing before spoken of Estates absolute, now beginneth to intreate of estates vpon Conditon.

†3. Agreement by settlement of terms; covenant, contract, treaty. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the condycion made all thynges were made redy. **1535** Coverdale *Isa.* xxviii. 15 Tush .. as for hell we haue made a condicion with it .. it shal not come vpon vs. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 504 They within were glad to render the towne upon condition. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 149 If you repaie me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Exprest in the condition. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* iv. (1682) 133 He entred into a reasonable condition with me. *a* **1718** Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 674 There is no Government in the World, but it must either stand upon Will and Power, or Condition and Contract.

4. a. Something that must exist or be present if something else is to be or take place; that on which anything else is contingent; a prerequisite.

1340 *Ayenb.* 193 Vour condicions .. ssolle by ine elmesse, þe uerste is þet me hise yeue gledliche and mid guod herte. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 15 þre condicouns mak martirdom faire, þat is to sai, riȝtwisnes of þe cause, charitable pacience of þe martir, an vnriȝtwisnes of þe persewar. **1675** Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 17 You deny not that God knoweth from eternity whether the condition of each Event will it self be or not. **1770** Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 6 Salvation .. not by the Merit of works, but by works, as a Condition. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 113 The condition of a successful school is the concentration of authority and responsibility on one head. **1875** Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. i. 46 Drudgery must be done. This is the condition of all work whatever, and it is the condition of all success.

b. (As contrasted with *cause*.) Each of the concurring antecedent circumstances viewed as contributory causes of a phenomenon.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. vii. 123 The air I breathe, is the condition of my life, not its cause. **1846** Mill *Logic* iii. v. §3 It is very common to single out one only of the antecedents under the denomination of Cause, calling the others merely Conditions. *Ibid.* The statement of the cause is incomplete, unless in some shape or other we introduce all the conditions. **1889** T. Fowler *Induct. Logic* 14 In assigning the cause of a phenomenon, it is seldom that the negative conditions are mentioned. *Ibid.* 15 What, when employing popular language, we dignify with the name of Cause is that condition which happens to be most prominent in our minds at the time.

c. *pl.* The whole affecting circumstances under which a being exists.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 But under the best conditions, a voyage is one of the severest tests to try a man. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. xii. 371 Geologists now aim to imitate .. the conditions of nature. **1881** Romanes in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment .. or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

d. A single affecting element or influence.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. viii, His arresting voice had hrought a new condition into her life.

†5. A restriction, qualification, or limitation.

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 80 Sum þing men seien, witinge þat it is soþ, affermynge þe sentence wiþouten ony condicioun. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 She ansuered .. yef we ete of this fruite peraventure we shulle deye, and thus she putte condicion in her ansuere. **1661** Bramhall *Just Vind.* iii. 44 We are sorry for his sins under a condition, that is, in case they were true.. But we are absolutely without condition glad of our own liberty. **1841** J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 36 To impose upon those values, be they innumerable or not, a new condition or restriction.

6. *Logic* and *Grammar*. A clause expressing a condition in sense 4; in Logic called also the *antecedent*, in Grammar the *protasis*, of a conditional proposition or sentence.

1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 128 All Hypothetical Judgments obviously consist of two parts, the first of which is called the Condition or Antecedent, and the second, the Consequent; and the assertion or Judgment is, that if the Condition exists, the Consequent follows. **1874** Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. 240 A condition qualifying an infinitive.

7. *Math.*, etc. The provisions or obligations which an expression or solution is required to fulfil. *equation of conditions*: see quot.

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Equation of Conditions*: certain equations in the Integral Calculus, of this form $\frac{A}{y} = \frac{B}{x}$, useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion will admit of finite integration or a finite fluent. **1885** Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 183 There are four conics which satisfy the given conditions.

8. In *U.S. Colleges*, a technical term of the class system (see CLASS 3 b). Candidates for admission to any class, are examined on a fixed schedule of 'studies' or subjects, but may be admitted without passing in some of the subjects, on the condition that the requisite standard in these is attained within a given time. These studies or subjects in arrear are then called *conditions*.

1832 in *Atlantic Monthly* (1887) Oct. 434/1 She straightway got a tutor, and prodded Ralph night and day to make up the conditions. **1833** *Ibid.* 443/2 Ralph is.. actually gone hack to Camhridge to make up his conditions. **1856** B. H. Hall *College Words* 123 The branches in which he [*sc.* an entering student] is deficient are called conditions. *a* **1862** [see CONDITION *v.* 8]. **1890** *Catalog. Lafayette College* 20, *Conditions.*——Students entering with conditions are rcquired to make them up before the end of the term following that of their admission. *a* **1891** *Mod.* Phelps was admitted with conditions; he has now made up or worked off his conditions. The Faculty assign him Conic Sections as a condition. **1903** K. D. Wiggin *Rebecca* (1904) xxi. 226 She passed in only two subjects, hut went cheerfully into the preparatory department with her five 'conditions'. **1907** *Scribner's Mag.* LXI. 506/1 At the end of sophomore year it became imperative for him to work off his accumulated conditions in the science he loathed. **1937** V. D. Scudder *On Journey* I. iii. 66, I never incurred a condition in college, and I reverted to my old bad pleasant hahit of flitting about at my own sweet will among books and ideas.

II. Mode of being, state, position, nature.

9. a. A particular mode of being of a person or thing; state of being. (Formerly sometimes in pl.: cf. *circumstances*.)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 769 Alstyte als a man waxes alde þan chaunges his complexcion And his maners and his condicion. *Ibid.* 805 Þus may men se.. What þe condicions er of an ald man. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* I. 274 Schortly to say, is nane can tell The halle condicioun off A threll. **1529** Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 The miserable condycion, that I am presently yn. **1600** Shaks. *A.Y.L.* I. ii. 15. **1605** Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 261 The heyres vnto some good estates or conditions of liuing. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 208 The Bell is tolled to give notice of his dying condition. **1667** Milton *P.L.* III. 181 That he may know how frail His fall'n Condition is. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. §10 Having hoth soul and body sound and in good condition. **1789** Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. 26 *note*, We speak of the condition of a trustee as we speak of the condition of a hushand or a father. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* ii. 19 Enquiring into the condition of his clothes. **1856** Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 75 No one.. can doubt the vast influence which the condition of the body has on the temper. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 104 The three conditions of a solid, a liquid, and a gas.. are physical states dependent mainly on Temperature. **1887** J. H. Gilbert *Lect. Growth Root Crops* 17 What is termed the condition of land, that is the readily available fertility due to recent accumulations.

†b. *elliptˌ* State of matters, circumstance. *in any condition*: in any case, in any circumstances.

c **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condiciouns that bilongen to his synne. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 69 For she founde her avision Right after the condition, Which he her hadde told to-fore. **1557** North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 632/1 That.. hee doe in any condition return with him.

c. *in condition* (to do a thing); in a state, sufficiently equipped, prepared. Also *out of condition*.

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckeley* iv. 63 The Christian Army.. was in a condition not to be taken of a sudden. **1719** *Mem. Lewis XIV*, x. 241 And put them out of Condition to keep the Field. **1862** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. viii. ii. 5 The unhappy prodigal is in no condition to resist farther.

d. *to change* (*alter*) *one's condition*: to get married. *arch.* or *dial.*

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 1 The chief motives to a prudent young woman of fortune for changing her condition. **1768** in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 25 May (1827) III. 321 You have also thoughts of altering your condition; but if you marry him.. it will draw you from God. **1818** Scott *Ht. Midl.* xxvi, She expected him to say 'Jenny, I am gaun to change my condition'.

e. A state of health, esp. one which is poor or abnormal; a malady or sickness. *in a certain, delicate, interesting,* or *particular condition* (see the adjectives): pregnant.

1920 E. O'Neill *Beyond Horizon* III. i. 146 My diagnosis of your brother's condition forces me to the same conclusion. **1930** D. L. Sayers *Strong Poison* ii. 25 His condition grew steadily worse. **1946**, etc. [see *heart condition* s.v. HEART *sb.* 55 a]. **1950** T. S. Eliot *Cocktail Party* II. 123 The condition is curahle. **1964** L. Woolf *Beginning Again* I. 77 She was in the depths of melancholia and despair; she .. insisted that her condition was due to her own guilt. **1973** O. Sacks *Awakenings* xix. 173, I have had this condition for more than thirty years and I have learnt to live with it. **1981** M. Leitch *Silver's City* ix. 79 The condition [*sc.* inertia] was common enough to make the rest fear it as something infectious.

10. a. State in regard to wealth, circumstances; hence, position with reference to the grades of society; social position, estate, rank.

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 440 A ryghte grete companye .. Of alle.. condicioun s.. Poore and riche. *c* **1386** —— *Prol.* 38. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xi. (1495) 195 A seruyng woman.. of bonde condycion. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 290 Suche as were of lesse condycyon maye encrease in hyer degre of noblenes. **1605** Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. §42, I will cast downe my eyes to my inferiours, and there see hetter men in worse condition. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 59, I am, in my condition A Prince. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 All sorts and conditions of men. **1731** Pope *Ep. Burlington* 183 Honour and shame from no Condition rise; Act well your part, there all the Honour lies. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, II. i. (1857) 195 In the middle classes; and even in those of humhler condition.

†b. Formerly in *pl.* = Circumstances. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 206 The conditions of their families. **1640** F. Hawkins *Youths Behav.* ii. (1663) 12 Artificers, and other persons of low conditions. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 266 It will not be amiss, briefly to say something of his Conditions and Education.

c. *person of condition*: i.e. of position, rank, or 'quality'. *arch.*

1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 84 If we meet any person of condition in the street.. we must always give him the Wall. **1723** Steele *Consc. Lovers* I. i, Dress'd like a Woman of Condition. **1780** Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 248 Men of condition naturally love to he ahout a court; and women of condition love it much more. **1823** Scott *Peveril* ix, Such satisfaction as is due from one gentleman of condition to another. **1859** Beaton *Creoles & Coolies* iii. 108 There were ahout.. one hundred women of condition in the colony.

†11. a. Mental disposition, cast of mind; character, moral nature; disposition, temper. *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1433 He was so gentil of his condicioun, That thorughout al the court was his renoun. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* x. x, How be hit I loue not his condycyon, and fayne I wold he from hym. **1534** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij, Women be of a ryght tendre condicion. **1611** Bible *2 Macc.* xv. 12 A vertuous, and a good man, reuerend in conuersation, gentle in condition, well spoken also. [**1700** Dryden *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 593 So gentle of condition was he known.]

†b. *pl.* Personal qualities; manners, morals, ways; behaviour, temper. *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* II. 117 For truly I hold it grete deynte, A kyngis sone yn armes wel to do, And ben of good condicions þer to. **1388** Wyclif *1 Kings* xiv. 24 Men of wymmens condiciouns weren in the lond. **1483** *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 18 b, I vnderstonde that thow haste amendid thy condicyonns. *c* **1525** Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 12 Ye have knavysche condycyouns. **1530** Palsgr. 208/1 Condycions, maners, *meurs.* **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 132 The very True and worthy conditions and behaviours, that rightly doe produce and make a Gentleman. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. iii. §20 II. 204 Her peruerse conditions made her hushand seeke other wiues and Concuhines. **1636** Featly *Clavis Myst.* xx. 258 To breake their scholars of ill conditions. **1684** Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 84 He said that Mercy was a pretty lass, hut troubled with ill Conditions. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 71 ¶ 14 By the words *ill conditions*, James means, in a woman coquetry, in a man inconstancy. **1830** Scott *Diary* 24 Dec., This morning died.. Miss Bell Fergusson, a woman of the most excellent conditions.

†12. Nature, character, quality. *Obs.*

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* 25 In soth, thou shalt fynde but 2 degrees in al the zodiak of that condicioun. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] techeth the prolacion Of note and the condition. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 For men of Inde er of þat condicioun [Fr. *de tiele nature*] þat þai passe noȝt comounly oute of þaire awen land. **1484** Caxton *Curiall* 2 Thynges whyche of theyr owne condicion ben more to he mesprised than they that ben shewde by the lyf of another. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 109 A man shaped as you see, and as bold in condition as he appeareth in shew.

†13. A characteristic, property, attribute, quality (of men or things). *Obs.*

c **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 85 Hard chese hathe þis condicioun in his operacioun. **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 41 He hadde som condicions of a dogge. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 291 These & many other suche noble condycyons lefte vnto her by her Auncetres she kepte. **1530** Palsgr. 208/1 Condicyon a propertie, *proprieté.* **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 273 Heere is the Cate-log of her Conditions. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Loup*, The wolfe went to Rome, and left some of his coat, but none of his conditions, behind him. **1632** Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 177 Excellency of judgement.. more.. than any other condition whatsoever. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 77 The Conditions, or Qualities we ought to observe in the Bark are, etc.

14. *techn.* (from 9) a. = Proper or good condition for work, market, etc. Also *attrib.*

1798 T. Holcroft *Diary* 24 Nov. in *Memoirs* (1816) III. 75 The method practised hy pugilists, to bring themselves into condition, as they term it, is air and exercise, regular hours, ete. **1846** Youatt *Horse* 465 If the nourishing property of the hay has been impaired.. the animal will.. lose condition. **1850** *Rep. U.S. Comm. Patents, Agric. 1849* 323 If it was conditioned properly, it will not change a particle while in the condition bulk. **1852** Smedley *L. Arundel* xxiii. 172 If he.. gets out of condition.. it always hrings him right again. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 66. 384 Philip tugged like a Trojan, but his want of condition told terribly. **1868** Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 293 Great merits for hringing stock into condition. **1879** *Boy's Own Paper* 18 Jan. 7/1, I was in 'splendid condition', as they say of horses. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/3 At Mark-lane to-day English wheat out of condition was unsaleable. **1925** E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* ix. 197, I was not in a fit condition to provide a test case, as I had lost too much condition throughout the month of May. **1968** K. Weatherly *Roo Shooter* 35 Normally a doe will breed when a joey is getting out of the pouch enough to allow her to pick up condition.

b. *Hop-growing.* The fine yellow powder which contains the bitter aromatic principle that gives hops their value for brewing; the lupulin.

1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 163 Dealers.. value the hops in proportion to the quantity of this powder which they call condition. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 302 No hop should he gathered till the seed is matured; not for the sake of the seed itself, but the nectarium, or farina, technically known as 'the condition', will be in larger particles, and its essential aromatic and hitter qualities more perfectly developed when ripe.

15. *Comb.* **condition powder**, a medicinal powder given to animals to keep them in good condition.

1884 T. Hughes *Gone to Texas* 189 You ought to have a few packages of 'condition powders' for stock and chickens. **1907** *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 58 Horse condition powders. **1948** B. Vesey-Fitzgerald *Book of Dog* I. 123 The 'condition powder' is another weird hang-over from the horse age. **1961** [see CONDITIONER 2].

con'dition, *v.* [a. OF. *condicionne-r*, corresp. to Sp. *condicionar*, It. *condizionare*, med.L. *conditiōnāre* (for *condic-*) to impose a condition on, to limit with conditions; f. *conditiōn-* CONDITION *sb.*]

1. a. *intr.* To treat about conditions; to make conditions, make terms; to stipulate, bargain *with*. Also with *indirect passive. arch.*

1494 Fabyan VII. 643 For yᵉ great stomake of the father, yᵗ he wolde not be condycioned with of yᵉ sone, this varyaunce contynued atwene them. **1550** Bale *Apol.* 59 (R.) Here he tymeth and condycyoneth with God whiche approueth nothyng. **1596** Spenser *State Irel.* 75 Dishonourable.. to condition or make any tearmes with such Rascalls. **1658–9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 59 Will any of you bring in a tenant into your house before you condition with him? **1721** Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xv. 122 They were conditioned with to teach the religion.. that should he estahlished. **1815** Jane Austen *Emma* III. iii. 286 She tremhling and conditioning, they loud and insolent.

b. Const. *for* (†*of*) a thing.

1553 W. Cholmeley in *Camd. Misc.* (1853) II. 4, I conditioned with my sayde workeman for the terme of x yeres. *a* **1603** T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 51 Conditioning with him of some painfull penance and satisfaction. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* I. ii. (1840) 3 If they exceeded the time they conditioned for. **1791** Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 140 When the people of England sent for George the First, they ought at least to have conditioned for the abandonment of Hanover. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1127 The labourers.. might condition for any proportion of the product of their labour.. which would still leave the capitalist, etc.

2. *trans.* To stipulate or bargain for; to make the condition, make it a condition.

a. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27 God condycioned wyth the Iewes, that theyr king should be suche a one as he hym self wold chose them. **1570** Dee *Math. Pref.* 16, I vse here to condition, the thing measured, to be on Land. **1578** Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 362 He conditioneth to haue of us the consent of faith and ohedience. **1618** *Barnevelt's Apol.* E iv, It is conditioned betwixt us, that I should not name him. **1634–5** Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 9 Except the wife and husband condition and conclude formally in writing.. that the longest liver take all. **1792** Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. should not depart the liherties. **1814** Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1870) I. iv. 34 He only conditioned that the marriage should not take place before his return.

†b. with *simple object. Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xi. (1633) 34 Conditioning withall their assistance to chase the Romanes out of Brittaine. **1617** Moryson *Itin.* I. iii. i. 199 Who being not rich by patrimony, take these iourneys onely for experience, and to be inabled to that expence, doe condition this reasonable gaine. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 276 He recommended himself to my favour at parting.. not offering to condition anything with me.

c. To agree by stipulation *to do* something.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 185 Captaine Powell not having performed his service in the West Indies he conditioned with the Company. **1629** R. Hill *Pathw. Piety* I. 151 We condition with him to obey him. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 309 The full sum in gold which I had conditioned to pay. **1889** *Temple Bar* Nov. 342 He

conditioned in his marriage settlement to give her half his goods.

3. To subject to something as a condition; to make dependent on a condition to be fulfilled; to make conditional *on, upon.*

1530 [see CONDITIONING *vbl. sb.*]. **1644** J. GOODWIN *Dang. Fighting agst. God* 25 This liberty of choosing Pastors.. is so conditioned, that it smiles only upon the rich. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 188 He has gone so far as even to condition the existence of the revenue itself with the exclusion of the company, his masters, from all interference whatsoever. **1884** CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* II. xxix. 260/2 A sea-fairy sends a maid to Arthur with a magnificent gift, which is, however, conditioned upon his granting a boon. **1889** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Feb. 2/1 Any action which the Canadian representatives might take would have to be conditioned on the British Government's approval.

4. a. To govern, qualify, limit, restrict, as a condition.

a **1619** DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 185 The intent and end conditions every action. **1629** GAULE *Pract. Theories* 106 Man hath his free motions..neither is he conditioned.. from the Ground he treads vpon. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 94 The laws of the world, whereby man's being is conditioned. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles* I. ii, Limits we did not set Condition all we do. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 167 He knew how this law limited and conditioned progress. **1882** *Nature* XXVII. 107 The size of the wire..must be conditioned..by the purposes to which the instrument is to be applied.

b. To be the (precedent) condition of, to determine as a condition the existence of. *pass.* To depend upon as its condition, to be conditional on.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving. **1877** CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 609 The idea of the existence of two separate worlds which condition each other.

5. a. *Metaph.* To subject to the qualifying conditions of finite existence or cognition. Also *transf.*

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 14 To think is to condition: and conditional limitation is the fundamental law of the possibility of thought. **1864** KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 76 The natural human tendency to condition God by time.

b. To constitute or frame with conditions of being.

1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* ix. 72 The years for which the timepiece is conditioned and wound up. **1856** MASSON *Ess., Th. Poetry* 421 Who conditions the universe anew according to his whim and pleasure.

6. To charge (a bond) with clauses or conditions. [Cf. F. *conditionner un acte.*]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/2 Enter into Recognizances.. to be Conditioned in the Form hereunder expressed. *Ibid.* They and every of them respectively entring into a Recognizance of the Penalty of Five hundred pounds to His Majesty..Conditioned in the Form hereunder written. **1794** CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) II. 340 If the bond be simply conditioned for the payment of money. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 198 Every person to whom administration is granted must give bond to the judge of the Court of Probate..conditioned for duly collecting and administering the estate.

7. *Comm.* To test the condition or state and quality of goods, esp. of a textile material; *spec.* to assay the amount of moisture contained in a sample of silk. [F. *conditionner une soie.*]

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conditioning silk*, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains. **1887** *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 A manufacturer or wool merchant, for instance, wishing to have his goods conditioned, sends them to the conditioning house..the officials..will estimate the moisture in goods, dry a sample, and declare the weight before and after that process, as well as number the counts, measure the tissues and the effect of scouring, and say what quantity of chemicals, or other admixtures fabrics contain.

8. *U.S. Colleges.* To subject to, or admit under, CONDITIONS (sense 8); to admit (a student) to a class with the condition that he shall by a given time pass a satisfactory examination in a subject or subjects, in which, on his entrance examination, he showed insufficient proficiency.

1832 in *Atlantic Monthly* (1887) Oct. 434/1 Well, on his examination at Cambridge last fall, he was heavily conditioned. **1849** *Let.* in B. H. Hall *College Words* (1856) 124 (Th.), [A young man] shall be examined and 'conditioned' in everything. *a* **1862** in *Harvard Mem. Biog.* (1867) II. 240, I was conditioned in Greek Grammar and prose reading, but soon rubbed the conditions off. *a* **1891** *Mod.* He is conditioned in Demosthenes (i.e. permitted to go on with a class, but must make up for present deficiency, by passing a supplementary examination in that subject by a given date). **1923** *Univ. Oklahoma Bull.* No. 261, 58D means that a student is conditioned because of poor quality of work. **1932** *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 445/1, I went to Baltimore..conditioned in Greek and mathematics and weak in Latin.

9. a. To bring to a desired state or condition; to make fit or in good condition. Also *spec.*, to purify air (cf. AIR-CONDITIONING *vbl. sb.*).

1850 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Patents, Agric. 1849* 322 The next process in this troublesome but beautiful crop is to 'condition' it for 'packing'. **1892** *Field* 14 May 730/2 Our friends across the water do not appear to know how to condition a dog. **1901** J. DONALDSON *Roller Mill* 152 The most modern and effective system of conditioning wheat is by the use of air heated from 180 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 8/3 When my hunters were being conditioned in the autumn of 1906. **1924** A. W. THOMPSON *Air Conditioning in Textile Mills* 241 It is more common.. to condition air by local distribution of moisture and heat. **1938** *Times* 14 Oct. 11/1 Standardized systems of heating and conditioning the air inside a closed car.

b. To teach or accustom (a person or animal) to adopt certain habits, attitudes, standards, etc.; to establish a conditioned reflex or response in.

1909 *Psychol. Bull.* VI. 266 Pawlow's Method... Separate components of a complex sound which conditions a 'fundamental' reflex, will produce reflexes (the so-called partial reflexes) at a certain relative intensity. **1920** *Jrnl. Exper. Psychol.* III. 3 At nine months of age..can we condition fear of an animal, *e.g.*, a white rat, by visually presenting it and simultaneously striking a steel bar?.. Such a conditioned emotional response can be established. **1927** *Mod. Philology* Nov. 213 We may study the individual..and observe how successive actions of his group-mates (parents, etc.), act by act, 'condition' him to the social habits. **1932** A. HUXLEY *Brave New World* ii. 29 The students..rose automatically to the tips of their toes. They were Alphas, of course; but even Alphas have been well conditioned. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *Evol. Ethics* ii. 16 During its first twelve months the child acquires many habits and may be conditioned in various ways, for instance in regard to cleanliness. But unless this conditioning is brought into relation with the dynamic structure of focused impulse which develops in the second year, it will wear out or break down. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organ.* iii. 89 The people have been conditioned to these things since childhood, and feel that they are basic to their corporate existence. **1960** J. RAE *Custard Boys* I. iii. 37 The cinema, the newspapers and the war books conditioned us to look upon war as glamorous and exciting.

conditional (kən'dɪʃənəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ME. *condicionel*, a. OF. *condicionel* (now *conditionnel*), ad. L. *condiciōnāl-em*, f. *condiciōn-*: see CONDITION *sb.* and -AL[1].]

A. *adj.* I. *generally.*

1. Subject to, depending on, or limited by, one or more conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms or stipulations.

conditional immortality: the theological doctrine that human immortality is conditional upon faith in Christ. *conditional offer*: an offer made upon certain conditions, esp. an offer of a place at a university, college, etc., made to a prospective student, conditional upon the attainment of specified grades in forthcoming examinations or upon other requirements. *conditional sale*: a sale of which the completion or binding effect depends upon the performance of certain conditions; a sale with the provision that the vendor may resume proprietorship on certain conditions.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Bileve, þat stondiþ in general wordis and in condicionel wordis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 430 If his [God's] wityng streyneth neuer a deel But by necessitee condicioneel [*v.r.* -el]. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 511 Of inforced sinne they make two sorts: whereof they call one absolute, the other conditionall. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 4 Onely to sweare a Conditionall Fealtie. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 75 A Possessor of a Bill may protest against a limitted and conditional Acceptance. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xix. 183 The promises are really not absolute but conditional. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 172 A kind of conditional sale system; machines are bought, and what is stranger, furnished, on trial. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 425 The belief in Conditional Immortality lingered in the churches..for several centuries after the time of Athanasius. **1963** *Admissions Procedure 1963-64* (U.C.C.A.) 11 Unconditional and qualifying offers may be firmly accepted, but not conditional offers. *Ibid.* 12 If, on 8th June he is holding one offer only and this is a conditional offer this will now be regarded as his preferred offer. **1986** *Oxf. Mag.* No. 8. 1/2 A marked advance on the 330 old-style conditional offers made in 1984... The conditional offer has been more amply exploited.

b. Const. *on.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The son's inheritance is made conditional on marrying a girl..who is now a marriageable young woman. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ix. 93 The king had made the return of his favour conditional on Becket's behaviour.

2. Of or pertaining to condition, expressing a condition: see 5–8 below.

†**3.** Of or pertaining to one's condition or social status. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 425 Their conditional vertues [are] semblable to their last and longest Conquerors.

4. Existing under conditions and limitations; subject to circumstances.

1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 79 In this very conditional world..he that thinks least will live the longest. **1844** EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 297 The population of the world is a conditional population..not the best, but the best that could live in the existing state.

II. *specifically.* **5.** *Logic.*

conditional judgement or *proposition*: one consisting of two categorical clauses, the former of which, expressing a condition introduced by *if* or equivalent word, is called the *antecedent* (in Grammar *protasis*), the latter, stating the conclusion, is called the *consequent* (*apodosis*). *conditional syllogism*: a syllogism having a conditional proposition for its major premiss.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 418/1 Yf he tourne it from a condicional propoſicion in to an affyrmatyue antecedent and consequent. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 229 These compound axiomes are called Conditionall in the common phrase of the Schooles; because, the first part is put Conditionally, not absolutely. **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. ii. §6 Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle if. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 207 A Conditional Syllogism is one of which the Major Premise, and only the Major Premise, is a Conditional Judgment.

6. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the expression of a condition.

conditional mood or *mode*: applied by Palsgrave to that form of the French verb which expresses the protasis of a conditional proposition (the Conditional of modern French being called by him 'Potential'); in Spanish and Portuguese, applied to forms expressing both the protasis and the apodosis ('first' and 'second conditional'); in modern French and Italian to that which usually expresses the apodosis only. *conditional conjunctions*: such as are used in expressing a condition, e.g. *if, unless, though*. *conditional phrase*: a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, e.g. *provided that, supposing that*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 84 Modes they have VII, the indicative..the subjunctive..the potenciall..the imperatyve..the optative ..the condicional, the infinitive. *Ibid.* The condicional mode whiche they use whan they expresse condicion if a dede be to be done, as *sy je parle.* **1786** H. TOOKE *Purley* 56 Those words which are called conditional conjunctions, are to be accounted for in all languages..as I have accounted for *If* and *An.* **1861** DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* (ed. 2) App. 476 The conditional mood has a form of its own, but the conjunctive particles are used as auxiliaries. **1877** BAIN *Comp. Higher Gram.* 148 The conditional clause is introduced by 'if'. **1879** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 209 Conditional sentences..sometimes the conditional particle is not expressed.

7. *Law.*

conditional discharge: (see quots). *conditional estate*: an estate held upon conditions precedent or subsequent, by the non-performance whereof it is defeated. *conditional fee*: 'a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others' (Blackstone). *conditional limitation*: a condition in a grant or device, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party. Also (in sense 1) *conditional obligation, pardon, surrender*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Condicionall possession, or state, *Possessio fiduciaria.* **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 161 Another similar conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *elegit. Ibid.* II. 369 If the surrender be conditional, and the presentment be absolute, both the surrender, presentment, and admittance thereupon are wholly void. **1769** *Ibid.* IV. 394 A pardon may also be conditional..the king..may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent. **1827** J. J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 285 The clause ceased to be merely a condition of forfeiture, and became a conditional limitation. **1864** SERJT. MANNING in *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 302/2 For more than two centuries after the Norman Conquest, if land were given to A. and the heirs of his body, A. was said to acquire a conditional fee. A child being born, the condition was fulfilled, and A, the donee, became absolute owner, and could dispose of the estate as freely as if it had originally been conveyed to him in fee simple. **1947** *Hansard Commons* 27 Nov. 2143 We propose to substitute for binding over conditional discharge, which means that if an offender commits a further offence within 12 months he will be liable to be brought up for sentence in respect of the offence regarding which he was conditionally discharged. **1971** *Reader's Digest Family Guide to Law* 769/2 If the offender does not commit any further offence during the period of the conditional discharge, no conviction is recorded against him. **1984** *Which?* Dec. 558/3 Only professional thieves go to prison and first offenders are usually fined or maybe given a conditional discharge.

8. *Math.* Applied to equations that state the conditions.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 61 The conditional equations themselves are equally undeterminate.

B. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. A word or clause expressing a condition.

a **1533** FRITH *Wks.* 71 (R.) The text hath not that conditional, although I was contented to take it at your handes to see what you could prove. **1873** R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's France* II. xxv. 479 A peace, which, in spite of some conditionals favourable to France, left the principal and fatal consequences..to take full effect.

2. *Gram.* A conditional conjunction; the conditional mood of the verb.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* F, Conditionals as *si*, Aduersatiues, as *Aunque*..will haue a subiunctiue. **1609** W. SCLATER *Threef. Preservative* (1610) Biva, Copulatives somtimes haue force of conditionals. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 85 Now we will vary them by Subjunctives or conditionals. *Mod.* The Conditional is the imperfect of the Future.

3. *Logic.* A conditional proposition or syllogism.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Adopting the form of a Destructive Conditional. **1867** ATWATER *Logic* 104 As has been shown before also, Disjunctives may be turned into Conditionals.

Conditionalism (kən'dɪʃənəlɪz(ə)m). [f. CONDITIONAL *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine of conditional survival after death. Hence **Con'ditionalist**, one who holds such doctrine (also *attrib.*).

1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* VI. ii. 615 The literalists of the various forms of Annihilationism or Conditionalism. *Ibid.* 622 The Conditionalist doctrine involves conceptions both of man's nature and of Christ's work which are inadequate and unreasonable. **1910** HASTINGS *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* III. 822/2 In its modern form Conditionalism may be said to be contained in two propositions: (1) that the endless life of the righteous is not the result of any natural immortality inherent, but is the gift of God; (2) that the punishment of the wicked, in the world to come, will not be of endless duration, since their life must finally be extinguished. *Ibid.* 823/2 Spinoza..was a Conditionalist in the sense that his 'immortality' is not enjoyed by any but the wise man. *Ibid.* 824/1 The conditionalist position (forcibly stated by Locke in a passage already quoted). **1918** J. H. LECKIE *World to Come* 134 He affirms that Titus declared to his soldiers that those who died in battle secured for their souls a future life, while those who perished by natural decay or sickness passed utterly out of existence—which reads very like an excellent military version of Conditionalism. *Ibid.* 223 This Conditionalist strain in early Christian thought attained to definite dogmatic expression in Arnobius. **1967** *New Catholic*

Encycl. VI. 1006/2 Others..resolved the problem of the punishment of the demons and the damned by means of the theory of conditionalism.

conditionalist (kən'dɪʃənəlɪst). [f. CONDITIONAL *a.* and *sb.* + -IST.] One who holds or advocates some conditional principle; in 17th c. one who held that the grace of God is dependent on conditions.

1678 T. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 584 Nor are the defenders of free grace..to reproach him streight for an Arminian, Pelagian, or our Conditionalists, or Moralists, for a Puritan.

conditio'nality. [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *conditionnalité.*] The quality of being conditional.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 92 Let others plead for its causality; I plead but for its conditionality. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 90 [The] conditionality of the promise. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 346 A Libel ought..to be free from.. Generality, Obscurity, Duplicity, Conditionality, and Disunity. **1881** A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Rev.* v. 227 The theory of conditionality explains all the facts.

con'ditionalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make conditional upon something else; to qualify; †*absol.* to make conditions.

1776 *Diaboliad* (1777) 14 He will carry on the spirit of conditionalizing.

con'ditionally, *adv.* [f. CONDITIONAL + -LY².] In a conditional manner; under conditions.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 Condicionaly, *condicionaliter.* *a* **1535** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1286/1 Other gyftes gyuen hym condicionally. **1644** QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 276 Though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. **1795** JAY (*title*), Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation..conditionally Ratified by the Senate of the United States. **1883** *Law Rep. 24 Chanc. Div.* 30 Liberty to disclaim was given conditionally on the payment of £20.

†**b.** On condition (that). *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 2 Conditionally that wee forget not to pluck up good harts to us in tribulation. **1714** Earl OXFORD in *Swift's Wks.* (1778) XV. 108, I may prevail to renew your licence of absence, conditionally you will be present with me. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, I give my vote and interest to Jonathan Brown..conditionally that he fetches us another bottle.

†**con'ditionary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *conditiōnāri-us* (for *condic-*) = *condiciōnālis* conditional: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = CONDITIONAL, hypothetical.

1665 FLECKNOE *Enigm. Char.* 110 She troubles her self besides with conditionary thoughts of things that ne'er were, nor are, nor are like to be.

B. *sb.* Something of the nature of a condition; a stipulation.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditionary, yet we could not be happy without it.

conditionate (kən'dɪʃənət), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *conditiōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conditiōnāre*: cf. F. *conditionné.*] Conditioned; subject to or limited by conditions; formerly said of limited monarchs.

1533 [see CONDITIONATE *v.* 1].

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. iii. 202 The will absolute, and will conditionate. *c* **1643** *Maximes Unfolded* 40 Sometimes they are for an absolute Emperour, and then..for one conditionate. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 12 The Dominion..is not absolute but limited and conditionate. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* Pref. 8 The Doctrine of Conditionate Decrees.

B. *sb.* A thing conditioned; a thing depending upon a condition; a contingency.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 156 Future conditionates cannot be the object of Divine Science. **1846** Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 880 Every sensation has not a Perception proper as its conditionate. **1875** VEITCH *Lucretius* 51 Similar conditionates or consequents.

conditionate (kən'dɪʃəneɪt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *conditiōn-āre* to impose a condition, to limit, f. L. *condiciōn-em*: cf. F. *conditionner.*]

†**1.** To make conditions, agree upon conditions, stipulate. *trans.* and *intr. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 55 The faith and band of trewis, as it was condicionate afore be Romulus, was inviolately observit be the Veanis. **1642** W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 4 They have power to conditionate with their Kings or Princes.

2. *trans.* To affect, regulate, or limit, as a condition; to be, or act as, a condition of.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 129 We cannot..conceive any science therein which suspends and conditionates its eruption. **1852-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1424/1 The different degree of this..metamorphosis..conditionates the difference of its anatomical development. **1874** H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. §2. 319 This impression of John's may have been further conditionated by his knowledge of the sanctity and mystery of Christ's birth.

†**3.** To determine the condition of; to qualify.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 289 So is it usuall ..to qualifie and conditionate the twelve moneths of the year, answerably unto the temper of the twelve daies in Christmas.

4. = CONDITION *v.* 3. *rare.*

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 153 A complete denial of what is represented in the condition, and..in the clause conditionated.

Hence **con'ditionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612-5 Bp. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* XVIII. i, That this conditionating of subjects was no other than an affront to their new master. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 114 Were [these arts] any whit the better, or safer, for those cautionings and conditionatings, so prerequired? **1888** A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 717 The high necessities belonging to his [Augustine's] theistic thought were qualified..by his artificial and conditionating sacerdotalism.

con'ditionated, *ppl. a.* [f. CONDITIONATE *v.* + -ED¹.] = CONDITIONATE *ppl. a.*

1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 88 Consider likewise of Christes conditionated prayer for the Figge tree. **1650** *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 3 Their consent..may be absolute, or conditionated. **1658** J. R. *Chr. Subject* vii. 101 In the performance of his conditionated dutie. **1856** J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 127 The conditionated clause or consequent.

con'ditionately, *adv.* [f. CONDITIONATE *a.* + -LY².] In a conditionate manner; by way of hypothesis or conditional proposition.

1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 13, So he knew conditionately what the Jewes would have done upon better knowledge.

conditioned (kən'dɪʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONDITION *sb.* and *v.*: prob. originally after med.L. *conditiōnātus* or OF. *condicionné.*]

I. From the *sb.*

1. a. Of persons: Having a (specified) disposition or temperament; -disposed, -tempered, -natured.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Daughtres..welle manered and condicioned. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* i. 29 Evill condicioned [**1611** full of malignitie]. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 295 The deerest friend to me, the kindest man, The best condition'd. **1613** WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. viii, A Crook-back't Dwarfe..condition'd like an Ape. **1663** F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 87 A good conditioned wife [*uxor bené morata*] is the best portion. *a* **1749** CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 204 They were silent and better conditioned to one another afterwards. **1860** *Sea Board & the Down* II. 19 An ill-conditioned woman.

b. Having a (specified) social condition; † of (good) condition.

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 Her..courtesie ..[to] others..how meane conditioned soever. *a* **1641** Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 390 These conditioned men bee the fittest instruments of such flattery.

2. Of things: In a (specified) condition or state; having a certain condition or nature.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 Acknowledging..the common bread and wyne to be nothing less then lyke condicioned. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vi. 38 Every substaunce is conditioned To chaunge her hew. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 569 Sow in a well conditioned ground that which was growne in an ill conditioned ground. **1681** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* II. 137 We ought to sell our Fish as well conditioned as they. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 34 The highest and best conditioned cattle. **1868** HELPS *Realmah* i. (1876) 1 What.. an ill-conditioned planet!

3. Placed or set in certain conditions, circumstances, or relations; circumstanced, situated.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 14 Aug., In countries well governed and happily conditioned. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 564 The creature thus conditioned found by chance Motherhood like a jewel in the muck. **1881** B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 442 A frog so conditioned [with the brain removed] exhibits, as regards its bodily movements, as perfect adaptiveness as a normal frog.

II. From the *vb.*

4. Settled on conditions; stipulated, bargained.

1632 BROME *Novella* II. i, He bargain'd with her.. But in the night In the conditioned bed was laid a Moore.

†**5.** Dependent upon conditions, conditional. *Obs.*

a **1656** Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 374 A conditioned, and uncertain expectation of what man would or would not do.

6. Subjected to conditions or limitations.

1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 267 Wisdom does not seek a literal rectitude, but an useful, that is, a conditioned one. **1849** W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* III. 402 The ultimate purpose of all conditioned existence. **1878** T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 70 The drama being to him only a more conditioned epic.

7. a. Dependent upon, or determined by, an antecedent condition.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* 229 Whenever a condition, whether material cause of a fact or formal reason of a conclusion, exists, the conditioned fact or conclusion exists also.

b. ***conditioned reflex***, a reflex or reflex action which through habit or training has been induced to follow a stimulus not naturally associated with it (cf. UNCONDITIONED *ppl. a.*). So ***conditioned inhibition, response, stimulus.***

1906 *Nature* 11 Oct. 592/1 The latter actions..are termed by Prof. Pawlow 'conditioned reflexes', to distinguish them from the ordinary or unconditioned reflexes. **1920** [see CONDITION *v.* 9 b]. **1925** E. P. POULTON *Taylor's Pract. Med.* (ed. 13) 892 Such associations are usually lost with further experience in the same way as the simpler conditioned reflexes established in animals can be broken down by further training. **1927** G. V. ANREP tr. *Pavlov's Lect. Conditioned Reflexes* ii. 25, I have termed this new group of reflexes conditioned reflexes to distinguish them from the inborn or unconditioned reflexes. *Ibid.* 26 Conditioned reflexes are phenomena of common and wide-spread occurrence... We recognize them in ourselves and in other people or animals under such names as 'education', 'habits', and 'training'. *Ibid.* 27 It is..necessary that the conditioned stimulus should begin to operate before the unconditioned stimulus comes into action. *Ibid.* v. 69 Conditioned inhibition is developed..where the duration of the positive stimulus overlaps that of the additional stimulus. **1931** *Discovery* Apr. 106/2 This new kind of reflex, engrained by particular conditions of individual experience, was called by Pavlov a conditioned reflex. **1934** WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 55/1 Conditioned response. **1951** G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* i. 24 Motivation is sometimes necessary..for the establishment of conditioned reflexes. *Ibid.* x. 313 Early experimentalists thought that a replica of past experience was produced by association... Various alternatives have been proposed..the 'conditioned response', and so on. **1960** H. J. EYSENCK et al. *Behaviour Therapy* III. 223 Extinction brought about by a habit of not responding, i.e. conditioned inhibition. **1962** *John o' London's* 4 Jan. 19/3 Annie winces; and so (after the conditioned-reflex laugh) do we.

c. Taught or accustomed to accept or adopt cetain habits, attitudes, standards, etc.

1930 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 8) vi. 258 From his prolonged period of dependence, the human child is bound to be 'conditioned' to group life, even if he were naturally indifferent to it. **1956** S. ERTZ *Charmed Circle* xi. 173 He must have acquired these habits a very long time ago because Mrs. Jackson appeared to be perfectly 'conditioned' to them. **1958** *Economist* 8 Nov. 482/1 It may be a long time before the heavily conditioned people of Russia itself could be counted on to share the job of supervising their own government in the interest of humanity as a whole.

8. *absol.* ***the conditioned***: **a.** Applied to the consequent in a conditional proposition.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 53 This axiom is properly called that of Reason and Consequent or the Condition and the Conditioned. *Ibid.* vii. 210 To affirm the Reason or the Condition is also to affirm the Consequent or the Conditioned.

b. *Metaph.* That which is subject to the conditions of finite existence and cognition; opposed to the *unconditioned*, *absolute*, or *infinite.*

1829 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 14 The conditionally limited (which we may briefly call the conditioned) is thus the only possible object of knowledge and of positive thought. **1836-7** —— *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 373 The Conditioned is that which is alone conceivable or cogitable. **1846** —— in *Reid's Wks.* 911/2 The Law of the conditioned:—That all positive thought lies between two extremes, neither of which we can conceive as possible, and yet, as mutual contradictories, the one or the other we must recognise as necessary. **1862** SPENCER *First Princ.* (1880) 81 The Unconditioned therefore, as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all.

†**9.** Used *absol.* = Provided, on the condition.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 228 Such of them as.. had a desire to stay in Spain..were suffered to do so.. conditioned, that they would be Christened. **1641** —— *Help to Hist.* (1671) 341 The [manor]..was held of old by Grand Sergianty of the Kings of Eng., conditioned that the Grantees should for ever be the Knight Marshals.

10. Of air: purified and having had its temperature, humidity, etc., adjusted.

1909 S. W. CRAMER *Useful Inf. for Cotton Manufs.* (ed. 2) IV. 1413 The conditioned air is delivered from the apparatus into a longitudinal duct. **1935** H. G. WELLS *Things to Come* xi. 94 They had no properly mixed and conditioned air.

con'ditionedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conditioned.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 22 Well-conditionedness of their future lives. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 267 That there is..a relation of unchanging conditionedness between the elements of the world.

con'ditioner. [f. CONDITION *v.* + -ER.]

†**1.** One that makes conditions, a bargainer. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Patteggiatore*, a bargainer, a covenanter, a conditioner, a promiser.

2. a. An agent that brings into good condition.

1888 *Advt.* in *Amer. Farmer* (Chicago) Dec., Charcoal Powders..A splendid conditioner and medicine. **1954** WEBSTER Add., *Conditioner*, a substance whose addition to the soil causes aggregation or stabilizes the aggregates already formed and thus improves aeration, workability, and crop yield of the soil. **1960** *Woman's Own* 19 Mar. 25/3 Dry hair loves nothing better than contact with a cream conditioner. **1961** C. H. D. TODD *Pop. Whippet* x. 144 The many well-known brands of condition powders are useful as a general and mild conditioner. **1961** *Times* 30 Mar. 13/6 The best conditioner of a heavy soil for seeding is still the weather.

b. *spec.* = AIR-CONDITIONER.

1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 29/1 This conditioner cools, dehumidifies, circulates, and cleans the air in the room. **1957** 'F. RICHARDS' *Practise to Deceive* (1959) iv. 47 The room was air-conditioned. The conditioner hummed softly.

3. One who tests the condition of yarn, etc.

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §398 *Conditioner, yarn conditioner, cop conditioner*;..dries and weighs samples of yarn, and calculates regain of moisture.

conditioning (kən'dɪʃənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONDITION *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The making of conditions, stipulations, etc.; subjecting to conditions.

1530 PALSGR. 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken condisionyng if a dede be done, as *si* if. **1699** BROWN *Erasm. Colloq.* 5/1, I don't like your way of conditioning and contracting with the Saints. **1875** VEITCH *Lucretius* 56 The series of conditionings of the Visible Universe.

2. *Comm.* The testing of the condition of silk and other goods: see CONDITION *v.* 7. ***conditioning house***: an establishment where this is done.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Conditioning Houses*, trade establishments in London and Manchester, where silk is assayed. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 4/5 A report from the Milan silk market states that the conditioning returns remain very high. **1887** *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 (*heading*), A Conditioning House for Bradford .. Its principal object is to estimate with as perfect accuracy as possible the weight, measure, or purity which may form the basis of a contract concerning textile materials .. Goods which go forth with the warranty of a certificate from the conditioning house manager .. Larger premises, specially adapted to the business of conditioning, will be necessary. **1904** GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 124/1 *Conditioning*. When yarn is taken from the spindles it usually contains about 3 per cent. less than its natural moisture. It is therefore conditioned by keeping a few days in a damp place, so as to regain the loss. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 188/1 *Conditioning*, the process of adding to yarn, after spinning, the percentage of moisture necessary to bring it up to average conditions. **1954** *Spalding & Hodge's Paper Terminol.* 18 Conditioning tends to disperse any static electricity that may be present in the paper.

3. The act of bringing an animal, etc., into good condition.

1861 F. TAYLOR *Recoll. Horse Dealer* xvi. 258 Another very important matter in the conditioning of horses, is water. **1892** *Field* 19 Mar. 414/3 These horses are of necessity sent up with glossy coat, unduly fattened—indeed, in 'show' condition; this, too, at the very time of year when such 'conditioning' would be likely to be most injurious. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 4/5 Prior to actual racing, the conditioning and training of the pigeons is an absorbing occupation. **1908** *Animal Managem.* 266 Conditioning for such horses must be gradual.

4. The training or accustoming of a person or animal to give conditioned responses. (Cf. CONDITION *v.* 9 b.)

1920 *Jrnl. Exper. Psychol.* III. 4 Steps taken to condition emotional responses... The infant .. was tested with his blocks immediately afterwards to see if they shared in the process of conditioning. **1930** R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 8) vi. 259 Practically all the 'conditioning' that the child gets would tend towards making him submissive. **1932** A. HUXLEY *Brave New World* i. 17 All conditioning aims at that: making people like their unescapable social destiny. **1936** A. J. AYER *Lang. Truth & Logic* vi. 166 The people with whom we argue have generally received the same moral education as ourselves... But if our opponent happens to have undergone a different process of moral 'conditioning' .. then we abandon the attempt to convince him by argument. **1943** [see CONDITION *v.* 9 b]. **1953** J. S. HUXLEY *Evol. in Action* ii. 41 When Thorpe reared *Drosophila* grubs on media flavoured with peppermint, the adults were attracted by the same smell to lay their eggs. Such 'olfactory conditioning' could readily operate when an insect takes to a new food-plant, and could then lead on to genetic adaptations. **1955** *Treatment Brit. P.O.W.'s in Korea* (*H.M.S.O.*) 24 It was the normal fate of the prisoner who steadfastly refused to co-operate or who was sufficiently important in Chinese eyes to merit intensive 'conditioning'. **1964** A. KOESTLER in *Listener* 14 May 786/1 When the rat presses it down with his paws, a food pellet falls into the dish. This experimental procedure is called 'operant conditioning' because the rat 'operates' on its environment —whereas in so-called 'classical conditioning' by the Pavlovian method, the dog is immobilized in its restraining harness.

5. *attrib.* (sense 2) *conditioning oven, plant*; (sense 4) *conditioning room*.

1937 LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 182/2 Conditioning ovens (Schopper's) for ascertaining percentage of moisture in wood pulp, cellulose etc. **1960** G. A. GLAISTER *Gloss. Bk.* 83/1 A conditioning plant .. consists of a series of vertical compartments into which conditioned air is blown while rolls of paper are fed through. **1932** A. HUXLEY *Brave New World* ii. 20 Infant Nurseries: Neo-Pavlovian Conditioning Rooms, announced the notice board.

con'ditioning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That conditions; limiting, qualifying, etc.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 35 Who submitted for our sakes to all the conditioning circumstances of earthly life. **1886** GURNEY *Phantasms* II. 523 The conditioning event or state on the agent's side.

2. Bringing into good condition or state.

1889 *Advt.* in *Land & Water* 16 Mar. 7/1 Patent conditioning dog biscuit (containing bone).

†**3.** Used *absol.* = Provided, on the condition.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, That good grey gelding, whom I heartily wish upon his legs again, conditioning his master lay there houghed in his place.

con'ditionly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. CONDITION *sb.* + -LY².] = CONDITIONALLY.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 33 þe witt þat telliþ þis condiciounly. **1581** SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxix, And though she giue but thus conditionly This realme of blisse.

†**'conditor.** *Obs.* Also -our. [a. L. *conditor*, agent-n. from *condĕre*: see CONDITE *a.*²] A founder; an institutor (of laws).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ff vj, Yf men lyued lyke men, and chaunged not the rule of conditours. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conditor*, a builder.

†**'conditory.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conditōri-um* repository, *spec.* for the dead or their ashes, f. *condĕre*.] A repository; *spec.* a place for depositing the dead.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2108 The Egyptians .. provided Conditories that might be lasting as the Body.

conditour, obs. form of CONDUCTOR.

†**'conditure.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *condītūra* preserving, etc., f. *condīre*: see CONDITE *a.*¹]

1. Preserving or pickling; seasoning.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 418 These three .. differ onely in the manner of conditure. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Confections which after their conditure must be preserved in sugar.

2. A pickle, a condiment.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 104 A Conditure and Sawce much affected by Antiquity.

†**condi'vide,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + DIVIDE.] *trans.* To divide co-ordinately.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 121 The differences of .. Vegetables and Animals, both from one another and among themselves, are condivided by the opposition of contradiction. *Ibid.* 194 The Substance against which 'tis condivided.

So **con'divident,** *a. rare.*

1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) I. 228 That branch .. he, to distinguish it from those others its condividents branches (*membra condividentia*) terms law municipal.

condi'vision. [f. CON- + DIVISION.] One of two or more co-existing logical divisions.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXV. (1866) II. 23 One and the same object may .. be differently divided from different points of view, whereby condivisions (*condivisiones*) arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally co-ordinated.

condle, -er, obs. ff. CANDLE, CHANDLER¹.

condo ('kɒndəʊ). orig. and chiefly *N. Amer.* Pl. condos. Colloq. abbrev. of CONDOMINIUM 2.

1964 [see CONDOMINIUM 2]. **1974** *Times-Picayune* (New Orleans) 3 Nov., (*heading*) The condo lifestyle invades uptown area. **1975** *Maclean's Mag.* May 19/1 Toronto's Seneca College had 250 condo directors at an intensive two-day seminar, one of many, in February. **1978** J. WAMBAUGH *Black Marble* ii. 9 The investors .. would .. cover the grounds with cherry trees and high-rise condos. **1984** J. UPDIKE *Witches of Eastwick* iii. 307 Residents at the condo have reported mysterious crackling noises from some of the painted window sills.

†**con'dog,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 condogge. [Conjectured to be a whimsical imitation of *concur* (*cur* = dog); but no evidence has been found of its actual origin.] *intr.* To concur, agree.

1592 LYLY *Galathea* III. iii. 247 Often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things concurre. *R.* Concurre, condogge, I will away. **1623** COCKERAM II, To *Agree*, Concurre, Cohere, Condog, Condiscend. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 *Clown* [to *Bawd*] Speake, shall you and I condogge together? **1649** *News-Lett.* 11 Jan. in *Clarendon St. Papers* II. App. 4 So both juntos are agreed to condog together. **1678** LITTLETON *Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Concurro*, to concur, to condog.

(A circumstantial statement purporting to relate how this word originated at the preparation of Littleton's Lat. Eng. Dictionary is a notable instance of the fictions put in circulation before the history of words was investigated.)

condoke, obs. illiterate form of CONDUCT.

condolance, obs. form of CONDOLENCE.

†**condo'lation.** *Obs.* [f. CONDOLE *v.* + -ATION: not on L. analogies.] The action of condoling; condolence.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 217 To receive the condolations of the grandees.

condolatory (kən'dəʊlətərɪ), *a.* [f. CONDOLE, after *console*, *consolatory*, and the like: not on L. analogies.] Expressive of or intending condolence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). **1737** G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. i. 87 He receives their condolatory compliments. **1814** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 3 Aug., The condolatory address to Lady Jersey. **1866** FITZPATRICK *Sham Sqr.* 288 He .. received Cockaigne's condolatory visit in prison.

condolaunt: see CONDOLENT.

condole (kən'dəʊl), *v.* [ad. L. *condolēre* (Tertullian, Jerome) to suffer greatly, suffer with, feel another's pain. (Cf. F. *condouloir*.)]

I. *intr.*

†**1.** To sorrow greatly, grieve, lament. *Obs.*

[**1460-90** Cf. CONDOLENT.] **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 29 That will aske some teares in the true performing of it .. I will condole in some measure. **1598** TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 119 For my Sinnes fore Heauen I do condole. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. iii. 94 We cannot but condole, that the same persons were afterwards poisoned with hereticall opinions.

2. a. To grieve *with*; to express sympathy *with* another in his affliction. (The only extant use.)

a **1603** Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in *Hearne's Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 189 We .. have dispatched this Gentleman .. to condole with you in the sense of your Love. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 15 To condole with them in their sufferings. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1, I contented myself to sit by him, and condole with him in Silence. **1784** COWPER *Lett.* Nov., To condole with you on the death of a mother aged eighty-seven would be absurd. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 168 A man who writes a touching and pathetic letter condoling with a friend on the loss of his wife.

b. *absol.* To express condolence or sympathy.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 An Ambassador sent .. to congratulate, condole, etc. **1777** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 135 The tories are very eager to congratulate. It was not handsome of them not to condole on the ill-successes of last year. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. vi. 109 Three quarters of her acquaintance came to condole.

II. *trans. Obs.*

†**3.** To grieve over, bewail, lament (misfortune).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 179 How tender-hearted the Lord is, and how he doth .. condole our miseries. **1635** T. CRANLEY *Amanda* (1639) 32 A grieved soule, That with repentance doth his sinnes condole. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 496 He .. somtimes would lamentably condole him, being slain. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 325 A person .. whose sufferings I condole. **1788** *New Lond. Mag.* 9 His death was no less pleasing to one party than it was condoled by the other.

4. To express (formally) one's sympathetic regret at (a misfortune).

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 346 The Venetians Generall, sent the steward of his house thither to condole the late deceased Marchionesse death. **1685** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 332 They are sending hither ambassadors to condole the death of the late king. **1726** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 329 He was sent .. to congratulate King George the Second, and condole with him the death of his father. **1827** SIR H. ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 143 *note*, Elizabeth had sent to condole the death of Frederick the Second. **1969** *Hindusthan Stand.* (Calcutta) 5 Aug. 6/4 Students .. passed a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Prakash Podder.

†**5.** To grieve with (a sufferer); to express one's commiseration of or sympathy with. *Obs.* (Now supplied by 2.)

1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. III. 151 Others which have condoled and congratulated the yonge Kinge. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 133 Let vs condole the Knight. **1661** *Petit. for Peace* 4 They .. must either incur these sufferings, or condole them that undergo them. **1710** ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 ¶ 4 They are comforted and condoled .. by their fellow-citizens. **1779** *Sylph* I. 6 They condoled me on my misfortune.

†**6.** *refl.* To bewail oneself; to mourn. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 17 Condole thee here, clad all in black Despair. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 9 It would be impossible .. to condole himself long in that Situation, without really dying for his Mistress. **1767** *Babler* I. 4 Should I fail in the attempt, I must condole myself with a line of my friend Horace.

†**con'doleance.** See CONDOLENCE, sense 2.

con'dolement. [f. CONDOLE + -MENT.]

†**1.** Sorrowing, bewailing, lamentation. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. vi, All hearts will relent, In sad condolement at that heavie sound. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 93 To perseuer In obstinate Condolement, is a course Of impious stubbornnesse. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 89 Centurion Afranius .. falls into a pitiful Condolement.

2. The expressing of sympathy with another on account of loss, bereavement, or other grief.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 212 This Ambassador .. came hither for condolement of the Duke his master. **1672** WOOD *Life* (1772) 390 An Address of Condolement for the Loss of the Queen. **1842** J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 98 She thus speaks of him .. in a letter of condolement.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An expression of sympathy with any one in his suffering or loss; in quot. 1608, a tangible expression of this, a solatium.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 156 There are certain condolements, certain vails. **1670** TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 223 Your Excellency will have received .. my Condolements upon my Lord Northumberland's Death. **1793** MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 43 Poor Harley entreats his respectful condolements for every sorrow you feel. **1879** J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 90, I thank you all For your condolements.

condolence (kən'dəʊləns). Also 7-8 condoleance, -dolance. [f. L. *condolēre* to CONDOLE, on L. type **condolēntia* (cf. *dolēntia*): see -ENCE. But in 17th c. the Fr. *condoléance* (15th c. in Littré, an irreg. form) was introduced in sense 2, and this and the accessory form *condolance* long prevailed. The stress appears to follow CONDOLE, unless it originated in F. *condoléance*; L. analogy would give '*condolence*, like *indolence*, *insolence*, etc.] The action or fact of condoling.

†**1.** Sympathetic grief; sorrowing with and for others. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 150 That condolence and fellow-feeling with our neighbours. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 15 There is a condolence, or grieving for the pains of others. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condolence*, a sympathy. **1721** BAILEY, *Condolence*, a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, etc.

2. Outward expression of sympathy with the grief of others; *esp.* formal expression, as in the obs. *compliments of condolence*. In this sense the French or frenchified *condoleance*, *condolance*, were at first used.

α. **1619** VCT. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 132 He made me .. discharge the office of condoleance for the late Emperor. **1683** D. A. *Art Converse* 45 A complement of condoleance to your friend upon the death of his wife. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2438/1 The King .. received .. the Compliments of Condoleance of the Ambassadors .. upon the Death of the Queen. **1726** BUTLER *Serm.* v. 84 Congratulation indeed answers Condoleance; but both these words are intended to signify certain forms of civility, rather than any inward sensation or feeling.

β. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/2 Compliments of Condolance upon the Death of the Late Elector. **1711** *Ibid.* No. 4849/1 Compliments of Condolance on the Emperors Death. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 99 They lamented their misfortune with tears of sincere condolance.

γ. [**1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xl. 163 Will you make my Compliments of Condolence.] **1747** GRAY

Lett. Poems (1775) 188 One ought to be particularly careful to avoid blunders in a compliment of condolence. **1755** JOHNSON, *Condolence*, the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. 378 Rather a subject of condolence than of congratulation. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xxii. 308 Oh, the bitter mockery of commonplace condolence!

b. (with *pl.*) A (formal) declaration or expression of sympathy.

a **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 864/1 Foreign Princes addressed their Condoleances to him. **1817** JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. lxxvi, The condolences of his numerous friends. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, To which condolences Miss Squeers added others equally calculated to raise her friend's spirits.

†con'dolency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. = CONDOLENCE 1, 2.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 153 The first were shed in a condolency of a humane and naturall calamity fallen upon one family: Lazarus was dead. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 236/2 He turned his intended Congratulation into Condolency for the Death of the Young Arch Duke. **1821** BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 530 Condolencies, as well as mournings, are bad things.

2. The quality or state of being condolent; compassion; commiseration.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 273 When God heareth Ephraim bemoaning himself..it putteth God to a sort of pinch and condolency. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Mark vi. 34 What condolency and sympathizing pity.

condolent (kən'dəʊlənt), *a.* [ad. L. *condolēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *condolēre*: see CONDOLE and -ENT. But in Caxton perh. repr. F. *condoulant*, *-dolant*, from *condouloir*.]

†1. Sorrowing greatly. *Obs.*

c **1460** *Play Sacram.* 746 Wᵗ Condolent harte & grete sorowyng. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Swete charite condolaunt ouer them that ben affliged.

†b. Expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), His vein for ditty and amorous ode was esteemed most lofty, condolent and passionate.

2. Sorrowing for another, compassionate; expressing sympathetic grief.

1598 YONG *Diana* 380 To make thy selfe compassionate and condolent for my tender yeeres. **1763** JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, The newspaper has informed me of the death of Captain Porter. I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. **1787** WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 223 Its dam near it, in a seeming condolent manner, bewailing the situation of its offspring.

condoler (kən'dəʊlə(r)). [f. CONDOLE + -ER¹.] One that condoles.

1727 *Philip Quarl* (1805) 95 These words..turned the officious condoler into a revengeful rival. **1755** JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* I. v. 103 These.. crowd their apartments with innumerable condolers. **1813** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xiv. 211 The band of reproaching condolers.

condoling (kən'dəʊlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The expressing of sympathetic grief.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* IV. xxxii, That all..bear their part in these publique condolings. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 All which moved him to such condolings that..he beseeches them to leave off wounding him.

con'doling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That condoles; expressing sympathy in sorrow.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 43 A louer is more condoling. **1654** LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 177 He sent it..with a condoling Letter. **1700** BLACKMORE *Job* 82 And by condoling words her love express. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 195 You, like officious and condoling friends, But more afflict that mind you would compose.

condolingly (kən'dəʊlɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a condoling manner, with condolence.

a **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 198 He could not but condolingly resent Judaick Rage. **1824** GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, 'Ah! these wars'..said the Jew condolingly —'men will fight'.

condom ('kɒndɒm, kʌ-). Also 7 condum, condon, 7–9 cundum. [Origin unknown; no 18th-cent. physician named Condom or Conton has been traced though a doctor so named is often said to be the inventor of the sheath.] A contraceptive sheath.

c **1706** ? J. HAMILTON *Scots Answer to Brit. Vision* l. 42, Then Sirenge and Condum Come both in Request. **1708** (*title*) Almonds for parrots..with a word or two in praise of condons. **1717** D. TURNER *Syphilis* I. 74 The Condum being the best, if not the only Preservative our Libertines have found out at present. **1728** W. KENNETT in W. Pattison *Cupid's Metamorphoses* 307 Happy the Man, who in his Pocket keeps, Whether with Green or Scarlet Ribband bound, A well made C——. **1744** *The Machine* 10 Let not the Joy she proffers be Essay'd, Without the well-try'd Cundum's friendly Aid. **1828** S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopœias* (ed. 4) ii. 135 Condoms, Armour, Baudruches, Redingotes Anglaises. *c* **1888-94** *My Secret Life* X. 311 It was an age since I'd had a cundum on my prick. **1897** *Science of Generation* xx. 235 The use of various mechanical contrivances, such as French Safes, Condom Sheaths, etc., is also objectionable. **1904** DULBERG tr. *Senator & Kaminer's Health & Disease* I. vi. 238 The condom is..relatively the most perfect anticonceptual remedy. **1936** D. V. GLASS *Struggle for Population* iii. 35 [In Italy] condoms are listed as preventatives of disease and not as birth-control appliances, and are thus easily available. **1964** L. MARTIN *Clinical Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) vii. 228 Semen should be collected into a glass container at body temperature after masturbation or coitus interruptus and not into a rubber condom.

†con'doma. *Zool.* A name applied, after Buffon, to the KOODOO (*Antilope strepsiceros*), to which word it is apparently related.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 The second anomalous animal of the goat-kind, Mr. Buffon calls the Condoma. It is supposed to be equal in size to the largest stag, but with hollow horns..with varied flexures. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round W.* I. 89 The Coodoo..from whence the name of M. de Buffon's Condoma is probably derived. **1812** SMELLIE & WOOD tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 255 Our condoma was very gentle.

con-do'mesticate, *v. rare.* [f. CON- + DOMESTICATE *v.*] *trans.* To domesticate along with oneself; to make a member of one's household.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 222 Not only did I thus condomesticate him.

con'dominate, *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *dominātus* ppl. stem of *dominārī* to lord it, have dominion: cf. *condominium*.] Pertaining to joint rule or condominium.

1885 C. LOWE *Biog. Bismarck* I. 357 The King of Prussia had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's condominate rights over that Duchy.

‖condominium (kɒndəʊ'mɪnɪəm). [mod.L., f. CON- + *dominium* lordship: cf. *convivium*, *contubernium*, etc.] 1. Joint rule or sovereignty.

Condominium is the subject of various Latin treatises of 17–18th c., chiefly by Germans, e.g. Frommanus *De Condominio Territoriali*, Tübingen, 1682. Hence Burnet's use.

a **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) IV. VI. 412 The duke of Holstein began to build some new forts..this, the Danes said, was contrary..to the *condominium*, which that king and the duke have in that duchy. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Sept. 361 The establishment of a new condominium with all Europe. **1892** *Daily News* 11 Jan. 5/7 The abandonment of the condominium carried by the majority which made Tonquin. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 7/1 To create a sort of Russo-Japanese Condominium in Korea. *Ibid.*, A mild revision of the Condominium Protocol. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 22 June 1/3 A condominium of men and women in public affairs. **1936** *Geogr. Jrnl.* LXXXVIII. 243 That 'savagery' should continue..is astonishing to those who are unacquainted with the Condominium [in Espírito Santo]. **1948** *Ann. Reg. 1947* 194 As regards the Sudan, the 1899 Agreement did not imply that the British would share in the sovereignty, though they tried to convey that idea by always using the word 'condominium'. **1955** *Times* 24 Aug. 5/1 Security in the Sudan was maintained by the troops of the Condominium and the Sudan Defence Force. **1969** *Statesman's Year-Bk.* 161 (*heading*) New Hebrides condominium.

2. *N. Amer.* An apartment house in which the units are owned individually, not by a company or co-operative; an apartment in such a building.

1962 *Economist* 31 Mar. 1255/1 The legal concept of buying a single flat, instead of a share in the whole building, is just making its way in the housing field in the United States where it is known as a 'condominium'. **1964** *Financial Times* 27 Nov. 3/6 The condominium—or the 'condo' as Chicagoans have come to know it—is essentially a development from the co-operative concept. *Ibid.* 3/7 The principal advantage claimed for the condominium is that it permits the occupier a greater measure of independence than would be the case of the co-operative. **1970** *Washington Post* 30 Sept. B 11/1 (Advt.), Ocean Club condominium residence for sale in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

condonable (kən'dəʊnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONDONE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be condoned.

1872 E. C. CLARK *Early Roman Law* viii. 48 A private injury, condonable by those interested. **1951** *Essays in Criticism* I. 70 Harry's father's impulse to murder Amy is condonable.

condonance (kən'dəʊnəns). [f. L. *condōnā-re*: see -ANCE.] = CONDONATION.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1969. 118/2 Nor ask condonance for his errors. **1882** T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. cxxvi, For everything short of fanatical and intolerant atheism, there was not only condonance, but a certain degree of admiration.

†condonate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *condōnāt-* ppl. stem of *condōnāre*: see CONDONE and -ATE.] = CONDONE.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1692** in COLES.

condonation (kɒndəʊ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *condōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *condōnāre* to CONDONE. The English use was taken from the Latin casuists of the 16–17th c.: cf. the later verb CONDONE.] The pardoning or remission of an offence or fault; the voluntary overlooking of an offence, and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; now (under influence of the legal use in b.) most frequently used of action towards the offender which tacitly implies that his offence is passed over.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* vi. 169 The blot..of sin ..remaining in the soule of man, in like manner as it did before condonation. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vii. Wks. III. 342 To hold that..God's favour or condonation (to use their Latin word with addition of one English letter) is..requisite for our acceptance or approbation with Him. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 99 There ought to be little condonation of the foibles, and none at all of the moral obliquities, of the dead. **1885** E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* xvii. 296 Mrs. Brander's easy condonation of the sins of one who was 'so pleasant in society'.

b. *Law.* The action of a husband or wife in the forgiving, or acting so as to imply forgiveness, of matrimonial infidelity.

1788-91 SIR W. SCOTT (LD. STOWELL) in *Consistory Rep.* I. 130 Condonation is a conditional forgiveness which does not take away the right of complaint in case of a continuation of adultery. **1799** —— in Haggard *Rep.* I. 793 Condonation is forgiveness legally releasing the injury: it may be express, or implied..It would be hard if condonation by implication was held a strict bar against the wife. **1858** SIR C. CRESSWELL in *Times* 15 Dec. 8/6 Condonation meant a blotting-out of the offence imputed, so as to restore the offending party to the position which she occupied before the offence was committed. The English word 'forgiveness' as commonly used, did not fully express the meaning of 'condonation'. **1859** PHILLIMORE in Swabey *Rep.* I. 348 The word and doctrine of condonation was introduced into the law of England from the Canon Law. The expression 'Condonatio' does not even occur in the Civil Law.

¶ In classical Lat. sense: only in Dicts.

1623 COCKERAM II, A giuing, *condonation.*

con'donative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *condōnāt-* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or expressing, condonation.

1840 *New Month. Mag.* LVIII. 460 The expiatory and condonative operation of the lips being interchanged.

condone (kən'dəʊn), *v.* [ad. L. *condōnāre* to present, give up, remit, forgive, pardon, f. *con-* altogether + *dōnāre* to give: see DONATION, PARDON.]

[Early dictionary entries appar. merely reproduce the Lat. vb.: **1623** COCKERAM, *Condone*, to giue. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condone* or *Condonate*, to give willingly, to forgive, or pardon. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Condone*, to pardon, to forgive. Not in JOHNSON, ASH, TODD, RICHARDSON, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.]

1. *trans.* To forgive or overlook (an offence), so as to treat it as non-existent; *esp.* to forgive tacitly by not allowing the offence to make any difference in one's relations with the offender:

a. in technical use, in reference to a violation of the marriage vow.

[In its Latin form, a term of the Canon Law and of the casuists: cf. Sanchez *De Sancti Matrimonii Sacramento Disputt.* (Antwerp 1607) citing Barbosa, 'Reconciliationem conjugis esse duplicem..expressam, tacitam..tacita autem est quando facto ipso animus condonandi indicatur.' Hence it came into the Divorce Act of 1857, and thus into ordinary use. The *sb.* CONDONATION had been in earlier use, having been orig. taken from the casuists as a theological term.]

1857 *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 85 §31 (*The Divorce Act*), And shall not find that the petitioner has..condoned the adultery complained of. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petition will be dismissed if the petitioner has been accessory or conniving..or has condoned (or forgiven) the adultery.

b. in ordinary use.

1857 R. CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 84, I conceive we did wrong in seizing India. No subsequent experience warrants our considering that wrong as condoned. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 273 Charles in his consent would condone before the world the affront of the divorce of Catherine. **1859** DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 30 *note*, We 'condone' his cowardice, to use language of Doctors' Commons. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 9 The Pope condoned the irregularity.

c. *loosely.* To approve or sanction, usu. tacitly; to tolerate.

1962 K. KESEY *One flew over Cuckoo's Nest* IV. 303 Every one of these people gave him a look like the whole thing had been planned by him, or at least condoned and authorized. **1965** A. J. P. TAYLOR *Eng. Hist. 1914-45* xi. 372 The League ..had refused to condone the use of force. **1975** *Facts on File* 26 July 536 It condoned experimental use of sheep collars containing sodium cyanide, a lethal but non-persistent poison. **1985** *Financial Times* 13 Apr. 16/4 Condoning surrogacy as a solution is surely not justified on either ethical or practical grounds.

2. Of actions, facts: To cause the condonation of.

1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., That fact alone would condone many shortcomings. **1874** H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. §1. 150 The willingness of the people to relinquish irksome duty..has almost condoned the assumptions and devices of priestcraft.

condoner (kən'dəʊnə(r)). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One that condones.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 11 He must get rid..of all those too ready condoners of the *coup d'état.*

condor ('kɒndə(r), -ɔ:(r)). Also 7–8 condore, 7–9 cuntur, (8 candore, contor, contur, 9 condur). [a. Sp. *condor*, ad. Peruvian *cuntur* the native name. (See Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 93.) In Eng. the stress is shifted to the first syllable.]

1. A very large South American bird of the vulture kind (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), inhabiting chiefly the high regions of the Andes, having blackish plumage, mixed with white in the wings, and remarkable for the caruncle that falls over the bill. b. *California Condor*: the great vulture of California (*Cathartes californianus*), resembling the South American Condor in size and other characteristics.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii, Those [birdes] which they call Condores, be of an exceeding greatnes. **1694** H. SLOANE *The Cuntur* in *Phil. Trans.*

XVIII. 62 Other Fowls .. of a large size, called Cuntur, and by the Spaniards corruptedly Condor. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 95 As for Birds, there are some .. so small .. they are taken for Bees or Butter-flies: And others again call'd Condores, so vastly big, that they'll kill a Calf, and devour a great Part of it. **1773** in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 24 Feb. (1827) III. 473 They have brought .. a prodigious bird, called a contor, or contose, above six feet in height, of the eagle kind, whose wings, expanded, measure twenty-two feet four inches. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 He .. perceived, at an immeasurable height, a flight of condors soaring in circles. **1849** MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 40 Of the Condors, the largest individuals found round Quito measured with extended wings 14 (nearly 15 English) feet, and the smallest 8 feet. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 The condor lays a couple of eggs.

attrib. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* II. vi, His condor nose and golden locks.

fig. a **1837** CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* i, Poland by the Northern Condor's beak And talons torn, lies prostrated.

2. A South American gold coin.

[**1849** MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 44 On the first declaration of the political independence of Chili, the Condor appeared on the coinage as the symbol of strength.]

condor, obs. form of CONDER.

condoret ('kɒndərɛt). *nonce-wd.* [f. CONDOR + -ET[1]; cf. *eaglet.*] A young condor.

1873 M. COLLINS *Sqr. Silch.* I. xii. 168 He had .. brought two young condorets down the precipices to the city.

†**con'dorm,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *condormī-re* to sleep together.] 'To sleepe with one' (Cockeram 1623). So †**condormition** (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674).

‖**condottiere** (kondot'tjɛre). Also (erron.) condottiero. *Pl.* condottieri (-*ri*). [It. *condottiere*, f. *condotto* conduct + *-iere*, a later variant of *-iero*, repr. late L. *-erius* for *-ārius.*] A professional military leader or captain, who raised a troop, and sold his service to states or princes at war; the leader of a troop of mercenaries. The name arose in Italy, but the system prevailed largely over Europe from the 14th to the 16th c.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, From this latter practice arose their name Condottieri. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxi. (1862) VI. 325 He had now become a sort of professional Condottiero or general. **1874** MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xi. 30 The already notorious condottiere Ernest Mansfeld.

attrib. **1822** BYRON *Werner* II. i, A kind of general condottiero system Of bandit warfare. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 741/2 Hawkwood .. A highly respectable specimen of the condottiere species.

Hence **condotti'erism.**

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 35/1 Mere follow-my-leader-and-keep-my-place condottierism.

condrin, obs. form of CANDAREEN.

condrodite, var. spelling of CHONDRODITE.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214. **1868** DANA *Min.* 363.

conduce (kən'dju:s), *v.* [ad. L. *condūc-ĕre* to lead together, collect, unite, connect; also, to hire, contract for; also of things, to contribute, be serviceable, conduce; f. *con-* together + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. This L. verb, which became in F. *conduire* (with lengthened stem *conduis-*), has given many representatives in English, viz. 1. *condue, condye* (through Fr.), with 2. the shortened *cond*; 3. *conduce*; 4. *conduyte* (through Fr.); 5. *conduct*: the last two from the ppl. stem *conduct-*. Of these *cond, conduce, conduct*, survive in differentiated senses.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lead, conduct, bring (*lit.* and *fig.*). Const. *to. Obs.*

c **1475** *Partenay* Prol. 206 Here I hym require To thys nede me ayde; and hys moder swet Mi mater conduce to the ende. **1514** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 101 By cause that I shuld conduce home my said Lords companye. **1527** WOLSEY *to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* (R.), Ther was sent unto my lodging the cardinall of Bourbon, &c. to conduce me to my ladies presence. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 To conduce things to some order out of this chaos of confusion. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 95 To conduce hither the most lovely and vertuous princesse. **1658** T. MERITON *Love & War* IV. i, I am conduc'd by willingnesse to dye.

†**b.** To bring together, contribute. *Obs.*

1717 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 377 They conduce every one it's share to the .. Beauty of the whole.

†**2.** (*Sc.*) To engage for money or other consideration; to hire. Const. *inf.* with *to*, or *simply.*

1502 *Will of Bromfeld* (Somerset Ho.), That my executors conduce and wage an honest preest .. to syng, etc. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 256 He conducit ane gret nowmer of schippis and weirmen, part with the riches he wan in the weris of Italy .. to cum in Albioun. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 35 He quha is conduced be prayer, or be price. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 330 Gowry .. conducing a ship gave out that he would forthwith depart. **1689** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 37 Who for greater gain may be conduced to fight.

†**3.** To bring about, bring to effect. *Obs.*

1518 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 21 Your provident dexterity in the wise conducing of these his weighty matters. **1527** —— *to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* (R.), For the conducing and setting forthe of good amitie and peace betwene your highnes and her son. **1529** in BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 96 For conducing the Kings purpose.

†**4.** *intr.* To lead. Const. *to. Obs. rare.*

1624 [SCOTT] *Votivæ Angliæ* Ded. 1 As so many Lynes conducing to their Centre.

5. *to conduce to*: to lead or tend towards (a result); to aid in bringing about, contribute to, make for, further, promote, subserve. (The current sense.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 133 Much may the evill example of some lewdly given, conduce hereunto. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 168 The Reasons you alledge, do more conduce To the hot passion of distemp'red blood, Then to make vp a free determination. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 79 How circumstances conduce severally to the production of effects. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The well-working and bonding of Brick-walls conduces very much to their strength. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 65 In all the virtues which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed.

b. with person as subj. *rare.*

1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xix. 99 He was resolved not to conduce to what he considered idolatry.

c. Const. *inf.* with *to.*

1606 [see above]. *a* **1626** BACON *Sylva* §352 The Boaring of Holes in that kinde of Wood .. seemeth to conduce to make it Shine. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 126 Means very undesireable, often conduce to bring about Ends .. desireable.

†**d.** Const. *with. Obs. rare*—[1].

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxiii. (1739) 51 As might best conduce with the benefit of the Inhabitants.

†**6.** a. To be profitable or advantageous (*to*). *Obs.*

1621-1728 [see CONDUCING *ppl. a.* 2]. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 124/2 These conduce much to the wise.

†**b.** *trans.* To be advantageous to, to profit. *Obs. rare.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 6 Any thing that may conduce and benefite the mystical bodie.

¶ Of uncertain meaning: ? *intr.* (for *refl.*) 'conducts itself, carries itself on, goes on'.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 147 Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight Of this strange nature, that a thing inseperate, Diuides more wider then the skie and earth.

conduceable: see CONDUCIBLE.

†**con'duceful,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONDUCE + -FUL.] Conducive; helpful, profitable, subservient.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 482 Plato .. proueth Astrologie to be .. conducefull to Agriculture and to Nauigation. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 328 Very Conducefull, and apprimely requisite to the well-being .. of the Churches.

†**conducement** (kən'dju:smənt). *Obs.* [f. CONDUCE *v.* + -MENT; cf. *inducement.*]

1. The action of 'conducing' or bringing about.

1552 EDW. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xiv. 360 To do their best for conducement of it to effect. **1650** HUBBERT *Pill Formality* Pref. 3 If thou wilt but read .. it may be to the conducement of thy good.

2. The quality of conducing *to*, or promoting; conduciveness.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* (1653) 57 It may be of some conducement to his cause. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 236 Their breeding, which is of main conducement to their being holy.

b. quasi-*concr.* A thing conducive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 158 Their riches .. their Forces of Wars, and the manner of their conducements. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Dressing her .. and fitting her with all conducements. **1646** T. HORTON *Sinne's Discov.* 32 A means, and conducement to somewhat else.

3. Tendency.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 68 The Conducement of all this is but Cabalisticall.

†**con'ducence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *condūcĕre* + -ENCE.] The fact of conducing or tending (*to*); tendency, subservience.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 439 This Tendence and Conducence of althings to one first Being.

†**con'ducency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = Conduciveness.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxi. 63 What Aptitude or Conducency is there in this ordinance.

conducend, obs. form of CONDESCEND.

†**con'ducent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condūcent-em*, pr. pple. of *condūcĕre* to CONDUCE: see -ENT.]

1. That conduces; that tends to, promotes, or contributes to bringing about, some end or purpose; subservient, conducive (*to*, †*for*).

1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 127 Considerations conducent to the general reformation of the clergy. **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. i. Wks. VII. 8 All things .. needful or conducent to our salvation. **1645** *Martin's Echo* in Prynne *Discov. Blazing-Stars* 44 That would be more conducent for the Kingdoms good. **1687** P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* viii, To put him in circumstances conducent thereunto.

2. Advantageous, serviceable; = CONDUCIBLE 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 In great cryinges, and swallowyng of the meate .. those [Cartilages] are much conducent. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* To Rdr. 2 Acts .. which respecting the end whereto they were instituted .. are very conducent.

†**con'ducer.** *Obs. Sc.* [f. CONDUCE 2 + -ER[1].] One who 'conduces' or hires.

c **1575** BALFOUR *Practicks* 617 (Jam.) Gif .. ony .. keip not his conditioun .. he that is hyrit sall render agane to the conducer the haill hyre that he was conducit for.

†**conduci'bility.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being 'conducible' or conducive (*to* something); = CONDUCIVENESS.

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. xiv. 214 Deriving their obligation from their conducibility to the promoting of our chief end. **1683** J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. §9. 7 The conducibility of that Effect to some Good.

†**con'ducible,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 7 conduceable. [ad. L. *condūcibil-is*, f. *condūcĕre:* see -BLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Capable of conducing; tending or fitted to promote (a specified end or purpose); = CONDUCIVE. Const. *to* (rarely *for*).

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 81 A thyng very conducyble to the vnderstandyng of the scriptures. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* I. (1664) 12 More conducible unto their healths. **1667** *Naphtali* (1761) 143 A most conducible expedient for the securing the ends thereof. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 401 Nothing that could be any wayes conducible to the Accomplishment of this Mighty Work. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 23 Conducible means to social happiness.

b. Const. *inf.* with *to.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xv. (1599) 707 So conducible his example to carie the mindes of his souldiers to contemne all perill. **1684** MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Wks. 1870 I. 214 Outward afflictions .. are not so conducible to humble a gracious heart as temptations.

2. Conducive to the desired end; advantageous, expedient, serviceable, beneficial.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad.* I. 113 She shall go, if more conducible That course be than her holding here. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clviii, Caraway seeds .. are very conducible to all the cold griefs of the Head. **1683** J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. §9. 7 Sin .. cannot be willed of God as a thing convenient or conducible.

¶ **3.** Factitious archaism: = 'That may be led'.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 287 It is a tractable and conducible youth. *Ibid.* II. 299.

B. *sb.* A conducible or conducive thing.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 211 These Motions of Generations and Corruptions, and of the conducibles thereunto. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 17 Aristotle and Plato cal such things as conduce to the Wel-being of the Bodie and Life, 'Goods': the Stoic will not have them called so, but προηγμένα, 'conducibles'.

†**con'ducibleness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CONDUCIBILITY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1 Pleasantnesse in themselves, or conduciblenesse for the finding out of the right frame of Nature. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 215 Conducibleness to a pleasant .. life.

†**con'ducibly,** *adv. Obs.*—[0] [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a 'conducible' or conducive manner; 'in a manner promoting an end' (T.).

1818 in TODD; hence in mod. Dicts.

con'ducing, *ppl. a.* [f. CONDUCE + -ING[2].]

1. That conduces or tends to an end or purpose. †**a.** Const. *to. Obs.* (now expressed by CONDUCIVE) exc. in *conduct conducing* (*to adultery*).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 31 For whatsoever is .. affined with vertue, or derived from vertue, or conducing to vertue. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Cider being .. exceedingly conducing to health. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 25 It is not a little conducing to the Justice due to so great .. a Soul. **1868** *Law Jrnl. Rep.* XXXVII. v. 4/2 The fact that the husband had been in the habit of going with his wife and the co-respondent to places of amusement .. and then leaving her in the care of the co-respondent, was conduct conducing to the adultery. **1897** BROWNE & POWLES *Law & Pract. Court for Divorce & Matrimonial Causes* (ed. 6) ii. 114 The following cases on the subject of conduct conducing to adultery have been decided. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 5/1 The suggestion was that they (the jury) might find adultery which she said she never committed, and that in no sense had there been conduct conducing or connivance on the part of Mr. B. **1959** JOWITT *Dict. Eng. Law* I. 447/1 *Conduct conducing.* In suits for divorce or judicial separation on the ground of adultery or unsoundness of mind or desertion, the court is not bound to pronounce a decree if it finds that the petitioner's wilful neglect or misconduct has conduced to the offence alleged; the matter is purely discretionary (Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 4).

†**b.** Const. *inf.* with *to. Obs.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 38 What they thought most conducing to obtain their ends. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 62 Such Means as are conducing to obtain what he desires. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 50 The most conducing Cause to attain a just Character. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 116 Far from necessary or certainly conducing to form a habit.

c. without *to.* (*rare.*)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 342 To make short this preamble, or conducing complement. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 102 A conducing Cause of Decay.

†**2.** That conduces to the end in view; profitable, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCIBLE 2. (See CONDUCE 6.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 301 Acceptable and conducing to most, .. especially to a melancholy man. **1656** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 57 The seed is conducing to al the cold griefs of the Head and Stomach.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx, Passages which may be conducing to myself, in relation to the Subject.

Hence †**con'ducingly** *adv.*, in a manner conducing to an end.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 45 Any who.. hath power, and will conducingly and savingly improve it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 103 Badness of the Materials, and the Employment of illiterate Workmen, all conducingly unite to the general Cause of the Decay of the whole Fabrick.

conducive (kən'dju:sɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [An analogical formation from CONDUCE *v.*, after *conduct*, *conductive*, and such words as *abus-ive*, *possess-ive*, *invent-ive*, formed on L. ppl. stem. See -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of conducing or tending to (a specified end, purpose, or result); fitted to promote or subserve. Const. *to* (†*for*, *towards*).

1646 R. OVERTON in A. Seller's *Hist. Passive Obed.* (1689) 59 No more..than is conducive to a better being, more safety, and freedom. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* 223 To frame such Articles as would be most Conducive to their own interest. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 33 Early rising is conducive to health. *Ibid.* IX. 408 Most conducive for the preservation of both mother and fetus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 35 A dull place, and very conducive to sleep. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A treaty..highly conducive to French interests.

†**2.** Advantageous, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCIBLE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 96 A Cephalic Draught ..is highly conducive in Idiopathic Convulsive Ilneses.

B. *sb.* That which conduces to an end or purpose. Const. *to* (†*of*).

1793 SIR S. SMITH in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 152 The sight of our convoy..gave us new spirits, which are an essential conducive of health. 1844 MARY HOWITT *My Uncle* iii, One of the..greatest conducives to health.

conduciveness (kən'dju:sɪvnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conducive *to*, or tending to promote (an end or purpose).

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Its Conduciveness and Natural Tendency to the interest of Human Life. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. ii. (R.), The conduciveness of those things, to promote our temporal interests. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 12. 34 It follows that conduciveness to happiness is the ultimate test of perfection in a man's nature.

conduct ('kɒndəkt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–6 conduyt(e, 3 condut, 4 cunduyt, 4–5 condute, 5 conduytte, condwyte, 5–7 conduit(e, 6 conduict(e, -uycte, counduit. *β.* 3–5 condyt, 4–6 -dit(e, (4 coundyte, cundeth, 5 condythe, *Sc.* condet, -eyt, 6 cunndy3t, *Sc.* conditt, -dict. *γ.* 5–7 conducte, (*Sc.* conduke, -doke), 6– conduct. (Some of the variants are found only in SAFE-CONDUCT, q.v.) [Two original types of the word have existed in Eng., viz. *conduit*, *conduite* from OF., and the current *conduct* immed. from L. *conduct-us* (4th decl.), f. ppl. stem of *condūcĕre* to CONDUCT, CONDUCE. The former was partly a. OF. *conduit* (= Pr. *conduch*, Sp. *conducto*, It. *condotto*) :—L. *conduct-us*, as above; partly a. OF. *conduite* (Sp. *conducta*, It. *condotta*) :—late L. type **conducta*, sb. fem. f. pa. pple. (corresp. to nouns in *-āta*). These two sbs. remain distinct in F., but through the obsolescence of final *-e*, they fell together in ME. *conduyt(e.* This was often phonetically weakened to *condute*, *condyt(e*; in 15th c. it was frequently, like the Fr., spelt *conduict*, *conduycte* (the *c* being inserted from L.), and finally in 16th c. was entirely refashioned after L., as *conducte*, *conduct*. The earlier form remains with a differentiation of sense: see CONDUIT.]

I. 1. The action of conducting or leading; guidance, leading. **a.** *of* the person or thing that leads. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now somewhat *rare.*)

α. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei camen home under the conduite of their lodesmanne Fergusius. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 312 b, Through Gods conduite..we wyll prosecute our right.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 88 Sent by the conduct of certeyne of Careta his men. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxiv, As a ship, that through the Ocean wyde, By conduct of some star, doth make her way. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. (1682) 21 The Trojanes, under conduct of Æneus. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 157 It doth not become a sheep to refuse the Shepherd's conduct. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii, Travelling together under the conduct of chance. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 55 Under his conduct we climbed the steep.

b. *of* that which is led. (In quot. with mixture of sense 5.)

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 57 His conduct of the Redistribution Bill through the House of Commons.

†**2.** Provision for guidance or conveyance; a company of attendants appointed to conduct a person safely on a journey; an escort, a convoy; a document granted to ensure safe passage. *Obs.* exc. in SAFE-CONDUCT, q.v.

α. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 145 þe king..sende with him guod conduyt [s.v. condut] to bringe him þare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 þe messengers went, condute he did þam haue. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envirowne all the erthe..that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 Preamb., Sufficient conduyt to be hade for sure conveyaunce of the Marchaundises. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 387 When conduits did both French and Spanish speak.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 40 He sende hem by god condyt in to Yrlond. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 475 Quod the kynge, thy coundyte es knawene ffro Carlelele to the coste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11437 By cundeth to come. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1500 The consaill sone a condeyt gaiff him till. *Ibid.* XI. 912 The lyoun in wax that suld his condet be. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 235 Nocht to departe but his licence and conditt.

γ. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 917, I haif..Ane fre Conduct to suffice him and me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 8, I desire of you A Conduct ouer Land, to Milford-Hauen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* viii. 51. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 204 The thoughts of what I am going to, and of the Conduct that waits for me on the other side. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 6 A Detachment of five hundred of his Men, whom he had appointed as a Conduct of Petrozzi.

†**3.** A person or thing that conducts or escorts; a guide, leader, conductor (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxiii, I will that Gud-hope servand to the be..thy condyt and gyde till thou returne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 99 Noble prince, quoth the lady, God yᵉ father glorious be your conduct! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 116 Come bitter conduct, come vnsauoury guide. 1599 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. 1882 XII. 46 Three seuerall Battalions, whereof the Kings in person were Conducts. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 102, I have also been a Conduct to several Pilgrims.

transf. 1794 ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 10 It [water] is the easy and speedy medium, the ready conduct and conveyance, whereby all redundancies are carried off.

†**4.** Short for CONDUCT-MONEY. *Obs.*

1644–1721 [see COAT *sb.* 12].

II. 5. The leading or commanding of an army, a vessel, etc.; leadership, command; management.

a. *of* the army, etc., led. (Now somewhat *rare.*)

α. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 5 To espye and consyder the condute of hys enemyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 504 To view and espie both the number and conduit of the English men. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 159 Conduict of whole armies.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 194 The conduct of the arrere-guard. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 103 The Duke of Parma took the Conduct of the Army. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 284 The conduct of these troops was committed to Andrew de Foix. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 720/1 Palm then took the Conduct of the vessel.

†**b.** *of* the person commanding. *Obs.*

α. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. France* (1811) 74 Frenchemen, with the conduit of certeyn dukis, went, etc. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 186 Beinge in the conduite off the lion off the tribe off Juda.

γ. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 65 They hither march amaine, vnder conduct of Lucius. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 122 The Parlament durst not leave an Army to his conduct. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* II. 153 My Men..reposed great Confidence in my Conduct. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 380 The emigrants from most parts went under their conduct.

6. The action or manner of conducting, directing, managing, or carrying on (any business, performance, process, course, etc.); direction, management. †Formerly said of the management of a fan, cane, or other article carried.

a. *of* the business, or thing; or *absol.*

α. 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 222 I. 310 That by your wysdom and gode conduyt that ye wolde help beere owte thys mater. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52 Iuno takynge in hande the conduytte of this werke. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conduycte of a mater. 1548–50 HALL *Chron. Hen. V*, 50 The conduyt and ordre of thys dolorous dole [Hen. V.'s funeral].

γ. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), In the conduct and manage of actions. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 30 More trouble then you should find in governing the whole world, if God had left it to your conduct. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 124 Of amber snuff-box justly vain, And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 139 May serve us for models in the conduct of our lives. 1844 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* I. vii. 332 Those engaged in the conduct of the school. 1860 EMERSON (*title*) The Conduct of Life. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 95 Directions were given for the conduct of the handkerchief. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. 1. 269 Nothing to do with the conduct of city affairs.

†**b.** *of* the person conducting. *Obs. rare.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 It most be done..by the conduyt and counceile of the most sage approuved men of a reaume. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T., Acts* i. 23 Chosen by all the Company, but by the Conduct of the Apostles.

†**c.** *Gardening.* Management of plants in cultivation; culture. *Obs.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxxii. (*heading*), Of the Conduct or Culture of Fig-trees. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 117 It is true, such a conduct cannot, like the culture of corn and grass, be general.

d. *Painting.* Management of the parts of a work of art; mode of treatment, execution. Also *transf.* of literary work. (Cf. CONDUCT *v.* 7.)

1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Royal Authors* (1759) I. 23 All the subjects were religious; all the conduct farcical. 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 77 He perfectly understood.. the conduct of the back-ground. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 147 The conduct of her story is well conceived. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* (1854) I. 7 The book of Job..in conduct and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus'] dramas. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 146 Respecting the conduct of works in fresco.

†**7.** Aptitude for leadership or management; good generalship; skill in managing affairs; practical tact and address; discretion. *Obs.*

This was the main sense in the 17th c., when the apposition or contrast of *courage* and *conduct* was one of the commonplaces of biography.

α. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* i. 1 God had gyuen hym the ..wyt and conduyt so to do. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auspicium*, By his manhode and conduite.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 A generall of command & conduct. 1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 13 Some person of conduct and quality. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 165 No ways inferiour to his Adversary either in Courage, or Conduct. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ul.* 591 Thus conduct won the prize when courage fail'd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 252 Owing to the Prudence and Conduct of the Lord Mayor. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. i. 19 The various tribes of Britons possessed valour without conduct. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 483 His Royal Highness..distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct.

8. a. Manner of conducting oneself or one's life; behaviour; usually with more or less reference to its moral quality (good or bad). (Now the leading sense.) [So F. *conduite* in Corneille, 1651.]

1673 S. C *Art of Complaisance* 132 A father speaking of the conduct of his son, says that till then, he had had no cause to complain. *c* 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1803) I. 128 Such conduct is full as base as beating a poor wretch who has his hands tied. 1710 —— *Lett.* 25 Apr. 1721 —— *Lett. to C.tess Mar* (Bohn) II. 331 His conduct towards me is.. infamous. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 16 That we bring our whole conduct before this superior faculty. 1755 JOHNSON, *Behaviour*..5 Conduct; general practice. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 46 His conduct still right, with his argument wrong. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 221, I trusted to profession, when I ought to have attended to conduct. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 242 The clergy..claimed the privileges of saints, while their conduct fell below the standard of that of ordinary men.

b. (with *a*) A piece of behaviour, a proceeding (*obs.*); a course of conduct (*rare*).

1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 161 Making sharp observations upon a conduct he saw, which he never expected. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 486 A conduct which is not, perhaps, exactly justifiable to prudence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 497 A conduct which demanded the most serious consideration. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., An improved conduct on the part of the English.. towards the Natives of India.

III. 9. Conveyance, carriage (*obs.*); conveyance of liquid through a channel; = CONDUIT 6.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Observ. Magnif. Cities* in *Rem.* (1651) 38 A place of Safetie..commodiousness for Navigation and Conduct, for the attainment of plentie of all good things. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 711 The restoration of the natural ducts, and the conduct of the fluids from the fistulas.

†**10.** An artificial channel for the conveyance of water or other liquid, an aqueduct; an artificial reservoir or structure whence water is made to issue, a fountain. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 1–2, q.v.

†**11.** A channel, passage, means of communication. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 3–5, q.v.

IV. 12. *Comb.* **conduct-book**, a book in which a record of the conduct of scholars, of men in public service, etc. is kept; *spec.* in U.S. navy; so **conduct-sheet**; **conduct-mark**, a mark given for good, or forfeited for bad, conduct in schools, etc.; †**conduct-pipe**, see CONDUIT-PIPE. Also CONDUCT-MONEY.

1856 COZZENS *Sparrowgr. Papers* xiii. 185 A conduct-book! There was G. for good boy, and R. for reading, and S. for spelling and so on. 1949 I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* i. 18 Similar entries appeared in the conduct-book more and more frequently. 1965 A. NICOL *Truly Married Woman* 71 They knew the matter would end there, with no protracted interviews, moral recrimination, and an entry in the conduct book. 1927 *Daily Express* 11 Oct. 3/4, I have known real bad lots suddenly reform, fellows whose conduct sheets ran into three editions. 1956 'J. WYNDHAM' *Seeds of Time* 114 A few curt remarks on a conduct-sheet to dog Constable Walsh's future career.

conduct, *sb.*[2]: see next.

conduct, *pa. pple.*, *a.*, and *sb.*[2] Also 5 condite, 5–6 conduit, (6 condoke, -duke). [ad. L. *conduct-us* hired, pa. pple. of *condūcĕre* to lead together, etc., also to hire: see CONDUCE. In early use a. F. *conduit* pa. pple.]

†**A.** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1. Hired: see CONDUCT *v.* 10, CONDUCE 2.

a. as *pa. pple.*

1476 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 þat no plaier..be conducte and reteyned to plaie but twise on þe day. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/2 A man beyng conducte & hyred of Justyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 [He] hath conducte or hyred vs as his workmen for the peny of glory.

b. as *adj.* in *conduct priest*: cf. B. 2.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 But for þe synne of symonye may vnnese or neuer be fled in swilk þings, þerfor conduct prestis are reprouid of þe lawe. 1474 *Will of Marchall* (Somerset Ho.), Euery conducte preeste.

2. *pa. pple.* Conducted.

c 1430 [see CONDITE *pa. pple.*]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 508 Blessed be the good lorde that hathe conduytte you hether. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xv. II. 190 Conduct by this lovely Damsel.

B. *sb.* A hired person, a hireling.

†**1.** A hired workman or employé; *esp.* (as it appears) in a bakehouse. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Lib. Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 60 Thys clerke takyth none othe at the countyng bourd as an offycer, but as

a conduyte. 1525-6 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXIV. 180 Payd vnto the iij Condokes ffor heruest. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 209 That there should be encreased one conduite in the office of the bakehouse. 1610 *Ibid.* 330 Bakehouse.—William Tyckenor, conducte; wages 4£ 11s. 3d. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 29 (*Royal Bakehouse*), Foure Conducts: Fee a peiee *per diem*, 4.*d.*

†2. A conduct priest; a hired or salaried chaplain; *esp.* one engaged to read prayers in the chapel of a college, of which he is not on the foundation. *Obs.*: but see b.

[In *Camb. Univ. Calendar* the 'Conduct' still appears at King's Coll. in 1852; in the Calendar of 1853 he is the 'Chaplain'; at Trinity Coll. the name last appears in 1819.]

1499 *Will of Povey* (Somerset Ho.), Euery prest being a conducte w^t^ in the said churche. 1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 149 One or more chaplaines and conductes are hired to reade the seruice at the houres appointed. 1576 GRINDAL *Wks.* (1843) 181 Item, You shall inquire of the doctrine and judgment of all.. vicars, petty canons, deacons, conducts, singing-men, choristers. 1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 218 Dr. Bentley chose a layman as one of the four *Sacellani* or Conducts, whose duty it is to read prayers daily in the College chapel [Trin. Coll. Camb.].

b. Still used as the name of the chaplains at Eton College.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 583 Who first being brought up in the School of Eaton, was afterward Scholar, and then Conduct in the Kings Colledge at Cambridge. 1737 H. WALPOLE in *Etoniana* v. 80 Standing over against a Conduct to be catechised. 1865 W. L. C. *ibid.* i. 21 One of the chaplains or conducts of the college.

conduct (kən'dʌkt), *v.* Forms α. 5-6 conduyt(e, -dute, 6 -duit(e. β. 4-5 -dyte, 5 -dite, 6 -dyth. γ. 5-6 -ducte, 6- conduct. *Pa. pple.* -ed; formerly CONDUCT: see prec. [Of this, as of CONDUCT *sb.*, two (or, at length, three) types have been in use: viz. *conduyt-en*, f. F. *conduit*, *-ite* (:—L. *conduct-us*, *-a*), pa. pple. of *condui-re*:—L. *condūcĕre* (see CONDUCE); often phonetically reduced to *condute*, and to *condite*, *condyte*, *condyth*, *condeth*; but finally, in 15-16th c., assimilated to the L. ppl. stem as *conduct*. The ultimate forms of these were so different, that they might be considered distinct words; for the sake of the history they are here treated together. There are several other representatives of L. *condūcĕre*, immediately, or through French, for which see CONDUCE *v.*]

I. To lead, guide.

1. *trans.* To go with, or before, and show the way to (any one); to lead, escort, guide.

α. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 The kyng and hys companye .. folowed the byrde whyche conduyted them. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 58, I shall go with hym to ayde and to condute hym. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 111, They were at last conduited to Baia.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNOEV. (Cott.) viii. (1839) 82 To condyte me fro cytee to cytee. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8631 He you condite, my swete fere. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 315 Moyses and Aaron to condyth that people thurgh the deserte.

γ. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 To brynge and conducte you in to some other place of surete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 The sterre .. conductynge and leadyng them to the sauyour. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 15 They that conducted Paul, brought him vnto Athens. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 184 As they conducted me up the stairs. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 357 Let us conduct him home. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 263, I know not where we shall find a better guide to conduct us.

b. *transf.* Of a road: To be the way, to 'lead'.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 263 Traces of paws .. in four different directions .. conducted to the lairs of as many lions. *Ibid.* II. 178 A narrow corridor .. conducted to another anti-cavern. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house.

2. *fig.* To guide or direct in a certain course of action; to bring *to* a place, a particular condition or situation, a conclusion, etc.; to lead, bring.

α. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 Yf he wille iustely and rightfully conduyte hym selfe, he may well brynge his herte to that. 1483 —— *Gold. Leg.* 366/3 That y^u^ may conduyte us to the lyf permanable. *c* 1550 CROKE *Ps.* cxliii. (Percy Soc.) 27 Let thyne ears perceyue my sute .. And yn thy iustice me Condute. 1557 *Sarum Primer* G iv, Thy good spirite shall conduite me into the lande of rightfulness.

γ. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 24, I have under taken to conduct the learner by example, how to behave himselfe. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 A Soul taught by Christ and highly conducted by the light of his spirit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 72 Such as curiosity or idleness conducted to look on. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 173 Consider the situations to which you have conducted .. your royal master. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. Pref. 12 Such a work .. may seem without meaning, unless it conducts the reader to some definite conclusions.

b. *absol.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. Wks. I. 132 A few Prime principles which may conduct to much. 1850 M^c^COSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 86 The skill and benevolence shown .. conduct to the belief in a skilful and benevolent cause.

†3. To train, guide (plants). *Obs. rare.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 92 All the facons of vignes and trees hyly conduyted by compas. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XI. iii. 103 Neither he nor any other traveller .. speaks of the conducting vines along the sides of their houses.

II. To lead, command, direct, manage.

4. To lead, command, act as commander of (an army, etc.).

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 576 The kynge Clarion .. hem did condite with a baner as white as snowe, ther-in a reade cross.

γ. 1531 [see CONDUCTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 16 Hasten his Musters, and conduct his powres. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 574 The town of Amsterdam was for many years conducted by him as by a dictator. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (T.), Cortes himself conducted the third and smallest division. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 163 When Lord-High-Admiral he conducted the navy of England without glory.

5. a. *Mus.* To direct (an orchestra, or a musical performance); see CONDUCTOR 5. Also *absol.*

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 669 Haydn's new overture, conducted by himself. 1834 EARL MOUNT EGECUMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 6 At Bath .. for many years he conducted the concerts. *Mod.* There was a performance of Dr. Parry's Oratorio Judith; the composer conducted.

b. To lead, take the leading part in, preside over and direct (a meeting, divine service, etc.).

1839 in *Life Jas. Hamilton* iii. (1870) 130 He conducted family worship. 1886 CAR. HAZARO *Mem. J.L. Diman* vi. 110, I have .. preached twice, conducted a third service this evening.

c. To act as conductor of (an omnibus, etc.).

6. To direct, manage, carry on (a transaction, process, business, institution, legal case, etc.).

The notion of direction or leadership is often obscured or lost; e.g. an investigation is *conducted* by all those who take part in it.

1632 HAYWARO tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Admirall (who had fore-thought of the manner of conducting this enterprise) had .. furnished his companions with Iavelings. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 108 The promoting, forwarding, and well eonducting the Building of Westminster Bridge. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 528 To conduct every circumstance so as to prevent the designs of Satan from taking effect. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 433 Conducting the Vaceine Inoculation with spirit and perseverance throughout the navy. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 245 The plan on which the generality of county hospitals .. are conducted. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 80 Conducting the correspondence and accounts. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 168 The difficulties of conducting the bullion traffic. 1883 M. D. OSBALDESTON in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 To deprive the suitor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks [best].

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 144 This Office .. being a step to greater Preferment, if they know how to Conduct.

†7. To manage, treat, deal with (the features or various details of a work of art); to carry on, carry out (the work as a whole), *esp.* with reference to the skill or success with which this is done. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 46 His Armed Cavalier .. in which the brightness and lustre of the armour and horse is rarely conducted. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 232 The upper ornamented Part so elegant, and well conducted. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* V. 177 A point, or subject of a fugue, which the performer was to conduct at his pleasure. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 159 Mr. Dryden used to say, he received more light from him [De la Rue] in conducting his translation than any other. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. (1860) 24 The tools with which the workmanship is to be conducted.

8. *refl.* To direct one's actions, comport oneself, behave oneself (in a specified way).

[Cf. F. *se conduire* used by Corneille, *Cinna*, 1639. This use is not recorded by Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1706-10 M. HENRY *Exp. Gen.* xlii. 38 It is bad with a family, when children conduct themselves so ill, that their parents know not how to trust them. 1742 W. MELMOTH in *Fitzosborne's Lett.* (1820) I. 13 With what a generous tenderness did the British hero conduct himself. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Behave v.n.*, To act, to conduct oneself. [Not s.v. *Conduct.*] 1815 WELLINGTON 19 June in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 483 The army never .. conducted itself better. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 The emperor .. had hitherto conducted himself with the greatest address. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 124 No Spanish or Italian heroine .. could conduct herself more audaciously.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Cf. *to behave.* (U.S.)

[Called by Bartlett 'an offensive barbarism, happily confined to New England'.]

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* v. 27 *foot-n.*, I say not only doing but conducting; because a voluntary forbearing to do, sitting still, keeping silence, &c. are Instances of Persons' Conduct. 1809 KENOALL *Trav.* I. v. 40 It has an effect to render permanent the seats of those who conduct well. 1838 SPARKS *Biog.* IX. xi. 316 Mr. Farquhar conducted with manly firmness. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 401 The First Consul, on this occasion, conducted with perfect good faith.

III. To convey; to be a channel for.

9. †a. To convey from one place to another; to carry, transport. *Obs.* b. To convey water, or other moving body by a channel; also predicated of the channel.

α. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 175 Make .. pipes it [the water] to conduyt.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 194 Theire squyers were gon before with the cariage .. and lete it be condited by men of the same contrey.

γ. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Fisher men .. vse commonly to conducte and conuey their hearing sprottes and other fyshe to .. Kyngstone. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 115 They conducted water across hills and vallies. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 58 Air would be conducted into the recesses of the groves.

c. *Physics.* Of a body: To convey through its particles (some form of energy, as heat or electricity); to transmit, act as a conductor of, serve as a channel or vehicle for.

1740 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 640 In order to conduct Electricity along any non-electric Body. 1770 J. L. WINN *ibid.* LX. 188 A chain so disposed may conduct the lightening. 1830 BRANDE *Chem.* I. 68 Glass is a non-conductor when cold, but conducts when red hot. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 161 Those polished substances are found to be most strongly dewed which conduct heat worst. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ii. 240 When these motions are communicated from particle to particle of the body the heat is said to be *conducted.*

IV. Obs. senses = CONDUCE.

†10. To hire, engage for reward; = CONDUCE 2. *Obs.* [L. *conducere.*]

1476-1526 [see CONDUCT *ppl. a.* 1]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 8 The Duke .. conducted and waged certeyne menne of warre and shippes and .. sailed into England. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 They are .. in some part of their depositions .. conducted, subornate, instructed.

†11. = CONDUCE 5. *Obs. rare.*

1685 P. HENRY in *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 337 Make a business of fixing somewhere, so as may best conduct to your great end in going.

conductance (kən'dʌktəns). *Electr.* [f. CONDUCT *v.* + -ANCE.] (See quots.) Also *transf.*

1885 HEAVISIDE in *Electrician* 4 Sept. 311/1 'Specific resistance' may well be called 'resistivity', and specific conductance 'conductivity', referring to the unit volume. Resistivity is the reciprocal of conductivity, and resistance of conductance. 1886 —— *Ibid.* 29 Jan. 228/1 'Resistivity' for specific resistance, and 'conductance' for what is sometimes called the conductibility of a wire, *i.e.*, not its conductivity (specific conductance), but the reciprocal of its resistance. 1892 —— *Electr. Papers* I. 399 Let a cable be constructed according to the following simple specification:—Its electrostatic capacity to vary in simple proportion to the distance from one end *O*. Its conductance to vary in simple proportion to the distance from *O*. *Note*, 'Conductance' is here substituted for 'conductivity'. It means the reciprocal of the resistance. 1893 T. O'C. SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 144 *Conductance*, the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections... Conductance is an attribute of any specified conductor, and refers to its shape, length and other factors. Conductivity is an attribute of any specified material without direct reference to its shape or other factors. 1904 N. H. SCHNEIDER *Man. Electr. Plants* 1 The power of conducting is generally conductance, or conductivity. 1926 HAWK & BERGHEIM *Physiol. Chem.* (ed. 9) 38 The blood and bile of most mammals .. possess eonsiderably higher conductances than milk and saliva. 1941 S. R. ROGET *Dict. Electr. Terms* (ed. 4) 68/1 *Conductance*, the reciprocal of Resistance or, in the case of alternating current, the energy component in the reciprocal of Impedance. 1966 C. F. STEVENS *Neurophysiol.* ix. 117 It is customary to specify the ease with which a type of ion passes through the [nerve cell] membrane by the magnitude of the conductance for that ion.

conducted (kən'dʌktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONDUCT *v.* + -ED[1].] Led, managed, behaved, etc.: see vb. *conducted tour*: a tour led by a guide and having a set itinerary; also *transf.* Hence **conducted** *sb.*, a conducted tour; *collect.*, people making such a tour.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 34 My joy-conducted feet. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 23 Conducted caloric. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 129 One of the best conducted sailors in the ship. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 91 Well-conducted foreign mints. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan. 8/5 A charmingly illustrated programme of a conducted tour, lasting .. fourteen days. *Ibid.*, At ten a.m., therefore, the 'conducted' will meet, never to part company again for fourteen days. 1924 'L. MALET' *Dogs of Want* viii. 253 Such an inferior style of audience there. Nothing but Cook's tours and that description of personally conducteds. 1937 *Discovery* May 164/2 *Digestion and Health* .. is a conducted tour of the digestive organs. *Ibid.* Nov. p. ci/1 Visits to the Austin Factory... Daily conducted tours at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

conductibility (kəndʌktɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *conductibilité.*]

1. Capacity for conducting (heat, etc.); conductivity.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 42 A direction of greater conductibility [of heat]. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. ii. 77 The magnetic phenomena of crystals depends on unequal conductibility in different directions.

2. Capacity of being conducted. *rare.*

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 143 For the purpose of shewing the conductibility of this power through some bodies.

conductible (kən'dʌktɪb(ə)l), *a.* [mod. f. L. *conduct-* ppl. stem + -BLE: so in mod.F.]

1. Capable of conducting (heat, electricity, etc.).

c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 229/1 Gutta-percha, wax, elastic moulds .. made conductible by the battery process.

2. Capable of being conducted.

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. 1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* iii. 87 We refer to σ' and ρ' as either bound, polarization, or induced charge densities, as distinguished from free or conductible charges... Free charges are those which can move over macroscopic distances.

conductility (kɒndʌk'tɪlɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. CONDUCT *v.*, after *ductility.*] = CONDUCTIVITY 1.

1883 ROMANES in *Times* 4 Dec. 10/6 By conductility I mean the power of transmitting a stimulus in the form of a molecular or invisible wave of disturbance from one point of an excitable mass of living tissue to another. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 63 Malleability, fusibility, volatility, conductility for heat and electricity.

conductimetric (kən,dʌktɪ'metrɪk), *a. Physical Chem.* [f. CONDUCTI(VITY + METRIC *a.*[1]] Of or pertaining to the measurement of conductivity;

spec. pertaining to volumetric analysis in which the end-point of a titration is determined by measurement of the progressive change in the electrical conductivity of a solution. Cf. CONDUCTOMETRIC *a.*

1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 188/2 Conductimetric analysis. **1950** G. G. BLAKE (*title*) Conductimetric Analysis at Radio-Frequency. *Ibid.* p. vii, The author's new technique and methods of conductimetric analysis. **1954** *Electronic Engin.* July 316/2 The terminals..may be connected to the electrodes (of a standard conductivity cell or conductimetric tube).

conducting (kən'dʌktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb CONDUCT; leading, guidance, etc.; see the verb.

1517 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 20 For her conduitinge, and honorabill conveyaunce. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi, For the conductynge and well ordring of hostes or armyes. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §60 Such a plan for the future conducting of this structure, as might..have preserved it for a number of years. **1881** *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 437/3 With regard to the conducting of M. Lamoureux..He is a *chef d'orchestre* of rare merit.

con'ducting, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That conducts: see the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 198 Our conducting Turks. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 7 There is a conducting Rule, and a Regulating Rule. **1796-7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 87 The conducting officers having placed themselves on that flank. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 274 A good earthen retort, having adapted to it a conducting tube.

b. *Physics.* Having the power of conducting heat, etc.; of or pertaining to conduction: *esp.* used of conductors of electricity.

1737 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 194 A Conducting String of Cat-gut receiv'd the Electricity. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 110 Its little capacity for heat, and ready conducting power. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 93 A charge of electricity upon a hollow conducting shell causes no electrification on its inner surface.

c. *Bot.*, in *conducting bundle, cell, sheath, strand, tissue.*

1873 F. H. HOOKER tr. *Le Maout & Decaisne's Bot.* 70 A moist and loose parenchyma, named conducting tissue. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 499 The 'conducting-tissue', down which the pollen-tubes grow till they reach the cavity of the ovary. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 48 In many Vascular Cryptogams, Gymnosperms and Monocotyledons, as well as in a few Dicotyledons, rows of vascular cells are found in places where, from the analogy of other plants, one would expect to find vessels, the partition-walls not having become absorbed. Such structures compose what is called a *conducting tissue*; and the separate cells are not called vascular, but *conducting cells.* **1900** B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 60/2 *Conducting Bundles*, strands of elongated cells in leaves and even the stems of Mosses, simulating a vascular bundle. *Ibid.*, *Conducting Sheath*, elongated parenchymatous cells in the inner cortex of the stem, continued into the leaves as an investiture of the vascular bundle. **1936** *Discovery* Jan. 5/2 A section of the woody conducting strand. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 321/1 The long-distance translocation of solutes about the plant is effected through specialized conducting tissues, the strands of xylem and of phloem.

conduction (kən'dʌkʃən). [ad. L. *conductiōn-em*, n. of action from *condūcĕre* to conduct: see -ION¹. So mod.F. *conduction* from 13th c. (Littré).]

I. †**1.** Leading, guidance, conveyance (*of* that which leads, or is led); = CONDUCT *sb.* 1.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The saufe conduction, leadynge, and bringing of all saintuary menne..to the foresaide citie of Westchester. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 154 b, Which leaves you to the conduction of a winding and craggy path. **1652** BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 153 This leading of God's Spirit must [not] be a..momentary, transient conduction. **1653** *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 239 Yesterday, by the conduction of your Dwarfe, we entred.

†**2.** Leadership, command, *esp.* military or naval (*of* the person commanding, or *of* the army, etc., commanded); = CONDUCT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 138 The reule, governaunce, and conduction of the whole armye. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) II. 221 English horsemen under the conduction of the lord William Evers. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. §3. 588 Had they not submitted themselves to the conduction of Miltiades. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 374/2 Chosen..as the Master is for the Conduction of his Ship.

†**3.** The carrying on, management or direction (of an affair, etc.); = CONDUCT *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13. §1 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house..charged with the Conduction of the Queen's Majesty's Navy Royal. **1609** TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 314 The right conduction Of his affaires. **1644** *Fifth of Nov.* Pref. 3 Under the conduction and direction of their tyrannie. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 88 In the conduction of those annual religious rites.

†**4.** Aptitude for leading, or for managing affairs; generalship, management, skill; = CONDUCT *sb.* 7.

a **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) Either for wit, conduction, or power. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* 493 (R.) The noblest captain, and of best conduction of any man in his time. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 100 So greate a worke..could not be affected without order and conduction.

II. **5.** The conducting of (liquid through a channel or pipe). Now chiefly applied to natural processes, e.g. the movement of sap in plants.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 140 Vitruvius and Palladius, in their conduction of waters, require..that, in proceeding of 200 foot forward, there should be allowed one foot of descending. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 684 The cause of withering is the interruption in the conduction of water from below.

6. *Physics.* The transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve-force from particle to particle of a substance. (The chief current sense.)

1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 87 Losing more quickly its heat by conduction. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. §12 (1864) 40 We know of no other mode of employing a nerve thread than in Conduction. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 33 The wire is said to be a conductor of electricity, and the second body..to be electrified by conduction.

III. †**7.** Hiring. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law.*

1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Tuechyng the conductioun and feyng of the menstrallis. **1540** *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) §111 (*heading*) Anentis conduction of craftes-men. *a* **1618** RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 75 The making of such a bargain [*locatio*] is called Conduction. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 300 Conduction, which is the alienation of the hire for the use of the thing. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. §144 It is also doubtful if there be location and conduction when I have given you the use of a thing, receiving from you the use of something else in return.

conductitious (kɒndʌk'tɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *conductīcius*, f. *conduct-*, ppl. stem of *condūcĕre*, in sense to 'hire': see -ITIOUS.] Hired, employed for wages or reward; open to hire, kept for hire.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 150 Auncient times..allowed not a Conductitious Presbyter to be an out-leate for the lazines of others. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* To Rdr. (ed. 2) 2 Rubs and petulant endeavours of all Conductitious detractors. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 Neither Titularies, nor perpetual Curates; but Persons entirely conductitious, and removeable at Pleasure. **1818** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 241 Any of the conductitious penmen of government. **1880** BP. CARLISLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 478 Horses..proprietary and conductitious..in Cambridge.

conductive (kən'dʌktɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **conductīv-us*, f. *conduct-*, ppl. stem: *conductif*, *-ive* occurs in F. of 15th c.: see -IVE.]

†**1.** Having the property of conducting or leading (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* O iv b, Wyne that is gyuen in way of drinke conductive. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordin.* III. v, I feel a film come o'r mine eyes..I must look out an animal conductive, I mean a dog. **1654** CHARLETON *Physiologia* 30 The existence of the Final ever attesting the existence of the Conductive, or Mediatory Cause.

†**2.** = CONDUCIVE. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 256 They are greatly conductive to the growth and promotion of each other.

3. *Physics.* Having the property of conducting, or pertaining to the conduction of, some form of energy (as heat, electricity, etc.).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. p. cxiii, Bodies are conductive; and their property is conductivity. **1869** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 5 Copper is always employed..on account of its superior conductive power. **1881** ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 The conductive system of the nerves.

con'ductively *adv.*, by means of conduction.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 56 Charging by contact or conductively as it is termed.

conductivity (kɒndʌk'tɪvɪtɪ). *Physics.* [f. CONDUCTIVE + -ITY: cf. *activity*, *nativity*, etc.]

1. a. Conductive quality; power of conducting heat, electricity, etc; *esp.* with reference to its degree.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 382 Modified by the conductivity or conducting power. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* ix. 237 The melting distance furnished a measure of the conductivity of the bar. **1881** *Nature* No. 620. 465 Crystalline media possessing different conductivities in different directions.

b. *Physiol.* The property of nervous and muscular tissue by which it conducts an impulse.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Mag.* iii. 187 Little is..yet known of the conditions of conductivity of the matter of the nerves. **1903** *Lancet* 18 Apr. 1089 When a nerve is divided it will lose its motor conductivity only after the lapse of some time. **1965** SCHADE & FORD *Basic Neurol.* II. ii. 180 Nerve and muscle cells..possess two highly distinctive properties: excitability and conductivity.

2. *attrib.*

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 267 The wire resistance or conductivity test is obtained by the differential galvanometer, or by Wheatstone's Bridge. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Conductivity water*, water specially purified for use in measuring the electrical conductivity of solutions. **1924** S. R. ROGET *Dict. Electr. Terms* 47/1 *Conductivity bridge*, a form of Wheatstone's Bridge used for the comparison of low resistances. **1937** *Discovery* Sept. 284/2 'Conductivity water'—so called, we believe without irony, because it is one of the most perfect electrically insulating media known. **1959** H. BARNES *Oceanography* iii. 121 Resistance thermometers and thermistors have been used for temperature measurement and conductivity cells for salinity. **1961** *New Scientist* 26 Oct. 237/2 Ultra-pure or conductivity water was, until a few years ago, a substance made in small quantities by multiple distillation..mainly for use in research laboratories.

'conduct-money. [See CONDUCT *sb.*¹ I.]

1. *Hist.* Money to pay for the expense of conducting to the rendezvous at the coast each man furnished by a hundred to serve in the King's army; also, an impost exacted under this head by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. See also COAT-MONEY.

1512 *Indent.* in *Archæol.* XI. 162 Also the said soldiers, mariners, and gunners shall have of our sovereign Lord conduct-money. **1523** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Paid for xx sowdiars cunndy3t monay to dover. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 481 If any person hauing charge of men..haue not paied to his souldiours their whole wages, conduit, and cote mony. **1640** *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 50 To consider of the Assessing, Levying, Collecting and Taking of Coat and Conduct Money. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1851) 338 Such illegal actions..as Compulsive Knighthoods, Cote, Conduct and Ship-mony. **1860** FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 225.

2. Money paid for the necessary travelling expenses of seamen for the navy from their place of entry to their place of embarkation.

1702 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Conduct-Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, shall likewise be allowed to such Seamen. **1793** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 303 To write to the Admiralty for an order to Captain Patrick Lynn, to receive my volunteers, and to pay their conduct money from the places they respectively enter with me.

3. Money paid to a witness for his travelling expenses to and from the place of trial.

1864 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in ordinary use.

conductometer (kəndʌk'tɒmɪtə(r)). *Physics.* [f. CONDUCT *v.* + -OMETER.] An instrument for measuring conductivity.

a **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 218/1 *Conductometer*, an instrument for illustrating the comparative power of different objects for conducting heat, electricity, etc. **1903** R. APPLEYARD in *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* CLIV. 355 It is necessary to express the readings of the conductometer in C.G.S. units. **1943** *Times* 2 Mar. 6/4 He [*sc.* Rollo Appleyard] invented the conductometer for the measurement of electrical conductivity.

conductometry (kəndʌk'tɒmɪtrɪ). *Physical Chem.* [f. CONDUCT(IVITY + -OMETRY.] The study or science of the measurement of conductivity; the process of such measurement. Hence **con,ducto'metric** *a.*, = CONDUCTIMETRIC *a.*

1929 *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* 198/1 *Conductometric*, pertaining to conductivity measurements. *C. analysis*, quantitative analysis or titration in which the progressive change in conductivity is used to determine the end-point of the reaction. **1946** *Nature* 31 Aug. 288/1 Accounts of conductometry by T. Shedlovsky. **1960** T. SHEDLOVSKY in A. Weissberger *Phys. Methods Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) IV. 3043 Conductometric analysis can..be used in many precipitation and complex formation reactions. **1965** PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. xii. 444 It is thus possible to carry out acid-base conductometric titrations.

conductor (kən'dʌktə(r)). Forms: *a.* 5 conduyt(t)our, -ditour, 6 -duyter, -duiter. *β.* 5–8 -ducter, 6–7 -ductour, 6– -ductor. [Two types: *a.* ME. *conduitour*, a. OF. *conduitor*, *-our*, *-eur*:—L. *conductōr-em*, agent-n. from *condūcĕre* to CONDUCT. Under the influence of L. the F. was sometimes spelt *conduicteur* in 14–15th c., and was finally superseded by the mod.F. form *conducteur* (14th c. in Littré) after L. Hence, in Eng. also, *β. conductor*, in conformity with the Latin.]

I. A person, etc. that conducts, leads, guides, etc.

1. a. One who leads, guides, or escorts; a leader, guide (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S) li. (*heading*), Faynyng to be a trewe conduytour and guyde. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 71 b, The sterre of grace as our chefe conductour and gouernour. *a* **1530** *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 126 O ransomer and redeemer! Of all the world hope and conduyter. **1632** HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 The conductors-backe of the she-slave. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 144 Pray do you go along with us, I will be your Conductor. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 275 The elephant's conductor is usually mounted upon its neck. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, Following our Conductor..we arrived at a small door.

†**b.** One who brings or procures, a bringer. *Obs. rare.* **c.** One who introduces.

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, III. 37 Thou hast been conductor of my shame. **1802** *Ann. Reg.* 176 The persons intrusted to swear others, or, in the phrase of society, to initiate them, were termed conductors.

†**2.** One who conveys or carries goods, a carrier.

c **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 63 They toke al the stuffe, and dyd bette and iltrete theym that were conductours therof. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 148 Goods and merchandises sent by land..by the Conductors or Carriers to Venice, Frankford, or any other places.

3. *Mil.* **a.** 'An assistant to a commissary of military stores, to conduct depôts or magazines from one place to another' (Crabb); originally, a driver of artillery or ammunition wagons; see also quot. 1778.

1650 R. ELTON *Milit. Art* (1668) 224 The Commissioner that hath the charge..hath for his assistence 24 Conductors or more, according to the number of Waggons, each mounted and armed. **1661** J. B. *Brief Instr. Exerc. Cavalry* 19 A Principal Conductor for the Artillery for draught Horses and Ammunition. **1745** *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Artillery..Wounded. 1 Conductor, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal. **1778**

Milit. Dict., *Conductors* are assistants given to the commissary of the stores, to receive or deliver out stores to the army, to attend at the magazines by turns, when in Garrison, and to look after the ammunition waggons when in the field. **1808** WELLINGTON 8 Aug. in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 71 One clerk of stores who is also Paymaster, and five conductors of stores.

b. By Royal Warrant of 11th Jan., 1879, *Conductors of Supplies* and *Conductors of Stores* were raised to the rank of 'Warrant Officers'; they are now employed in the general duties of the Detachment to which they belong, much in the same way as a Subaltern Officer is.

1879 *Queen's Regulations, Duties of Conductors* ¶4 §7 Conductors of the Army Service corps and Ordnance Store corps will supply the place of subaltern officers when required, but they will not sit as members of Courts of Inquiry or on Regimental boards.

II. A commander, director, manager.

†**4.** A commander, leader (*esp.* military or naval). *Obs.* See CONDUCT *v.* 4.

c **1450** *Merlin* 392 A goode conditour that sette light by theise enmyes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/1 Duc and conduytour of thoste. *c* **1490** —— *Blanchardyn* 158 Men of armes .. Of the whiche ben conducters & chieff rulers, the kyng of fryse, etc. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 59 Lupus Olanus the conductor of one of the shippes of Nicuesa. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 46 Archers on horseback under their Captaines or conductours. **1624** DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* iii. 12 Iephta Iudge, and Conductor of the Israelites. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxv. (1739) 138 They came in a warlike manner, under one conducter, whom they called a King. **1864** KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 420 The 'conductors' or commanders of companies, received their commissions from the duke.

5. One who conducts or manages (a business, undertaking, journal, etc.); see CONDUCT *v.* 6.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 28 You precede in the affaires of Europe, by being conductor of the Fortune of France. **1753** SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1813) II. 110 One would have imagined he had been conductor to Madam Catherina from his cradle. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 181 This glorious enterprize, does the conductors of it the greatest honour. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 423 [Letter] To the Conductors of the Medical and Physical Journal. **1843** MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 1 No effort on the part of its conductors, will be wanting to render it an interesting journal. **1854** TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 91 He sent a communication to the conductors of the Berlin Observatory.

6. *Mus.* The director of an orchestra or chorus, who indicates to the performers the rhythm, expression, etc., of the music by motions of a baton or of the hands.

Now always distinguished from the *leader* or player of the principal instrument (usually the first violin) in an orchestra; the two functions were formerly not clearly differentiated. A historical account is given in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v.

1784-5 *Ann. Register* 334 Conductor, Joah Bates, Esq. **1820** in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The programmes of the Philharmonic Society (founded 1813) for the first seven years always end with .. 'Leader Mr. ——, Pianoforte Mr. ——' .. With the second concert of 1820 (March 20) the announcement changes to 'Leader, Mr. Spagnoletti; Conductor, Mr. Cramer'. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 173 Our conductor (to borrow a musical term) is but a little farmer's second son. **1846** *Philharm. Soc. Programme* (Grove), Conductor, Signor Costa.

7. The official who has charge of the passengers, collects fares, and generally directs the proceedings, on an omnibus, tram-car, or (in U.S.) railroad train (= F. *conducteur*). (The *guard* on an English railway has similar but less comprehensive functions.)

1832 *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* I. 721 Seat for the conductor. **1837** *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind —— who opens the door and receives the money .. is conductor or, in the vulgar tongue, cad. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 355 (Hoppe) 'I'm a conductor now, but wouldn't be long behind a 'bus, if it wasn't from necessity.' **1856** E. WITH *Railroad Accidents* 90 Want of communication between the conductor and the engine driver. **1873** S. SMITH *Romance of the Rail* (N.Y.) 9 Nor will a prudent Conductor leave the depot without the final 'all aboard'. **1882** FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 90 'Conductor' for 'guard'. **1889** *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2381/1 (*Tramway Bye-laws*) The conductor of each carriage shall enforce these Bye-laws and Regulations. **1944** *Reader's Digest* Mar. 17 Engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen.

III. 8. One who hires; a lessee, farmer, tenant. [Only as Latin.]

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 To becom a hirer or *Conductor* of the Sea. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conductor* (L.), a Tenant that Rents a House, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 423 It is the locator who pays the price and the conductor who performs the service. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 538.

IV. A thing that conducts, forms a channel, etc.

9. a. Anything that conducts, leads, or guides; a channel by which water, etc. is conducted.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 166 This lake .. is supposed to be the source or conductor of one branch of the river Bourbon. **1840** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 347 The main conductors and large drains. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 55 Sometimes .. the upper-board contains a number of holes, from which tubes project, into which the pipes are placed .. called conductors. **1870** T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 1045 A staff .. to act as a guide or conductor for the knife to enter the bladder. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 6/2 That the Congo will be the chief conductor of trade into the centre of Africa.

b. A medium which transmits or conveys any disease or other condition.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 109 This impurity of the air did not serve as a conductor of contagion. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 26 The non-bleeder women in bleeder families are in fact the most frequent and most efficient 'conductors' (Vieli, Grandidier) of hæmophilia.

†**10.** *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in lithotomy as a guide for the introduction of the forceps into the bladder, a gorget. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). **1847** SOUTH tr. *Chelius Surg.* II. 572 The gorget, conductor or dilator was then entered on the groove of the staff, the staff drawn back, and the neck of the bladder enlarged with the gorget. *Ibid.* II. 579 The left hand grasped the male conductor and the right carried the female, guided by the male, into the bladder.

11. *Physics.* A substance having the property of conducting or permitting the passage of heat, electricity, or other form of energy: see CONDUCT *v.* 9c. Hence ***good c.***, ***bad*** c., NON-CONDUCTOR.

1745 W. WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 482 *note*, I call *non-electrics* or Conductors of Electricity those bodies .. such as wood, animals living or dead, Metals, etc. **1751** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 260 The terms *electric per se* and *non-electric* should be laid aside as improper .. the terms *conductor* and *non-conductor* may supply their place. **1800-8** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 36 Water is a conductor, though a slow and imperfect one, of caloric. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 78 Gasses are worse conductors [of heat] than fluids, and fluids than solids. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 61 Metal is a conductor, while glass is an insulator, or non-conductor, of electricity.

12. a. A device or arrangement (e.g. a wire, rod, or the like) for conducting electricity; that part of a cable, etc., by which the electricity is conducted.

1737 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 193, I call Conductors those strings, to one end of which the rubb'd Tube is applied. *Ibid.* 206 If a long *Non-electrical* String be fasten'd to an *Electrical per se*, and extended to a great distance .. all Bodies fasten'd at the End of it will become electrical .. This String we have called the *Conductor of Electricity*. **1863** WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 332 The gutta-percha covering, which formed the water-tight envelope to the wire, became so soft that it allowed the conductor to get out of the centre. **1879** PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1837, Steinheil discovered .. that the earth would serve as a conductor, thereby saving one wire in forming a circuit.

b. The name of certain parts of a frictional electric machine; particularly, of a massive peculiar-shaped piece of brass, insulated and fixed to the stand, for collecting the electricity; often termed the ***prime conductor***.

1751 FRANKLIN *Exper. Electr.* 59, I have a large prime conductor made of several thin sheets of Fuller's pasteboard. **1880** GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) I. 9 On turning the handle [of the friction machine], the conductor becomes highly charged with positive electricity. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 379 On turning the cylinder, the glass acquires positive electricity, the cushion and the brass conductor attached to it negative electricity, and the positive charge of the glass is transferred to the prime conductor.

c. Short for ***lightning-conductor***: a pointed metallic rod fixed to the summit of a building (or the mast of a ship) as a defence against lightning, to conduct the atmospheric electricity away into the earth (or sea); a lightning-rod.

1761 E. KINNERSLEY *Let.* 12 Mar. in B. Franklin *Exper. on Electr.* (ed. 4, 1769) 394 The lightning .. had passed through the iron conductor which he had provided for the security of his house. **1764** in N. F. Moore *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* (1846) 49 Ordered, that a conductor be fixed to the cupola of the college, as a security against lightning. **1770** J. L. WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 188 An account of the appearance of Lightning on a Conductor. **1822** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 23 Nov., The conductor (Franklin's) of my house was struck by a thunderbolt. **1884** W. L. CARPENTER *Energy in Nat.* 95 Care should be taken .. that their lower ends lead into damp ground; the neglect of this .. will make the best-laid conductor practically useless.

d. ***conductor rail***, in electric traction, the metallic rail through which the current transmits motive power to the moving car.

1900 *Daily News* 21 May 10/3 The electric contact obtained by a conductor-rail on either of the outward sides of the track. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/2 The new motor-cars on the Central London Railway are dependent on the current supplied to them by the conductor rail. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 189/1 *Conductor-rail ramp*, a sloping contact-surface at the beginning and end of a section of conductor-rail; it serves for leading the collector-shoe of the train smoothly on to and off the rail.

conductorial (kɒndʌk'tɔərɪəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -[I]AL: cf. *editorial*. (Med.L. has *conductōrius*.)] Of or pertaining to a conductor.

1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 334 Keep 'Household Words' imaginative is the solemn and continual Conductorial Injunction. **1947** A. EINSTEIN *Music in Rom. Era* x. 113 Méhul .. with whose *Joseph* he [*sc.* Weber] had begun his conductorial activities at Dresden. **1963** *Times* 22 Jan. 14/1 A mere display of conductorial antics.

conductorship (kən'dʌktəʃɪp). [f. CONDUCTOR + -SHIP.] The office or function of a conductor; direction, directorship.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 250 Never was easier Conductorship. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1953. 447/3 A theatrical conductorship. **1868** *Morn. Star* 4 June The band of the 1st Life Guards .. under the conductorship of Mr. Waterson.

conductory (kən'dʌktərɪ), *a.* [f. L. *conductōrius* (used in med.L.), f. *conductōr-em*: see -ORY.] Having the property of conducting.

1807 *Phil. Mag.* XXVIII. 297 The anomalies of the conductory faculty are so strongly evinced in galvanic electricity. **1864** in WEBSTER.

conductress (kən'dʌktrɪs). [fem. of CONDUCTOR: cf. F. *conducteresse* (15th c.): see -ESS.]

1. a. A female conductor, leader, or guide.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* IV. i, Be my conductress: I'll fly this place in secret. **1827** MOORE *Epicur.* x. (1839) 90, I felt the pace of my conductress quicken. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* viii, My young conductress locked the gate.

fig. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, Theology is the best conductress. **1809** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Can't advance further than his conductress Providence permits.

†**b.** A female carrier. *Obs.*

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 123 The conductress of the parcel.

2. A female manager or director. †Formerly, also, a woman who conducted the education and 'breeding' of any one, a governess.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* III. i, The mistress .. professed the same principles with my infamous conductress. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. iii, Your aunt is not the sole conductress of this machine. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mlle. Panache* (1832) 273 The baleful influence of lady Augusta's attendant and conductress. **1861** tr. *Humboldt* in *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 513, I receive letters .. from aspiring poets .. conductresses of benevolent institutions.

3. A female bus- or tram-conductor (cf. CONDUCTOR 7).

1885 H. JAMES *Little Tour in France* xxiv. 155 A kind of bastard tramcar .. under the supervision, not of a conductor, but of a conductress. **1917** *Flight* 25 Jan. 88/2, I had occasion to board a 'bus, and noticed that the conductress had decorated herself up to the highest degree. **1943** *Times* 7 Sept. 6/7 The bus started without any signal from the conductress.

†**conductrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conductrice*, or ad. L. *conductrīcem* (*-trix*), fem. of *conductor*.] = prec.

1494 FABYAN VI. ccxviii. 238 Thanks vnto .. Saynt Mary, as fartherer and conductrice of this werke.

conductus (kən'dʌktəs). Pl. conducti. [med.L.; see CONDUT.] A class of musical composition, monophonic or polyphonic, practised in the 12th and 13th centuries, and not normally based upon Gregorian chant: it was originally associated with procession in church, and its metrical Latin texts are devotional, moral, or political in content.

1801 T. BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., Though in every other kind of discant some known melody was chosen which governed the air originating from it, in the *Conductus* the discant and the harmony were both of them new, and produced together. **1880** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 372/1 The *Conductus*, a species of Sæcular Song, in which the subject in the Tenor was original, and suggested the other parts, after the manner of the *Guida* of a Canon. **1901** H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 248 In the pieces contained in the Florence MS. which can be identified as *conducti*, we may certainly observe two methods, one essentially simple and the other essentially elaborate, the admixture of which in one composition would indeed seem to constitute the classical form of this kind of music. **1940** G. REESE *Mus. Middle Ages* (1941) xi. 308 In the absence of a Gregorian tenor lies one of the main differences between the conductus on the one hand and the organa and motets on the other. The conductus is thus the first polyphonic type in which the composer was able to give entirely free rein to his imagination. **1954** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) II. 405 The large majority of conducti have these interludes.

†**con'due, con'dye**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 condie, -duye, coundye, -due. [ad. OF. *condui-re* (*condi-re*) :—L. *condūcere* to CONDUCT.] To conduct, guide.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE 182 God vs all condie! **1340** *Ayenb.* 122 Huiche þe holy gost let and condueþ. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1972 A seruaunt, to sett hym in þe waye, & coundue hym by þe downez. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxii. (1869) 188 þe grace, which ledde me and condyed me. *Ibid.* 23 She wolde leede me and conduye me to grace dieu.

conduict(e, obs. f. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

†**conduiresse.** *Obs.* Also -duyeresse, dyeresse. [a. OF. *conduiresse*, *-duyresse* (from *conduitresse* or **conduiseresse*.)] = CONDUCTRESS.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I am ladi and condyeresse [*v.r.* conduiresse], cheuentayn and constablesse of alle stoures. *Ibid.* IV. xxix. 192 Conduyeresse.

conduit ('kʌndɪt, 'kɒndɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4 condut, cundid, -it, kundute, -dit(e, (*pl.* condwys, condise), 4–5 condyt, condethe, 4–6 condit, -dite, -dyte, cundite, -dyt(e, 5 coundite, -duyte, cundyth(e, 5–6 conduyt(e, condet(te, 5–7 conduict, 6 condute, condyd, cunditt, cunduite, coundight, -dyte, 6–7 conduite, 8 cunduit, 6– conduit. [A particular application of the word CONDUCT (OF. *conduit*, med.L. *conductus* in same sense), formerly having all the three type-forms *conduit*, *condit* (*cundit*), *conduct*; but, while in the other senses the Latin form *conduct* has prevailed, in this the French form *conduit* is retained, and the

pronunciation descends from the ME. form *condit* or *cundit*.]

1. a. An artificial channel or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquids; an aqueduct, a canal. (In *Sc.* in the form *cundie* commonly applied to a covered drain, not a tile drain.)

α. **1340** *Ayenb.* 91 þise uif wytes byeþ ase uif condwys. **1382** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiv. 41 As water kundute [**1388** cundit]. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 852 *Tisbe*, As water, whanne the conduyte broken ys. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 21 b, The Conduites runne, within continually. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 27 Conduits of lead, wherein the water shal be conueighed. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 215 Conduits Pipes and Canals that were made to distribute the Waters. **1812** *Act 52 Geo. III*, c. 141 §43 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 125 A certain Conduit called Hobsen's Conduit. **1833** *Act 3-4 Will. IV*, c. 46 §116 The pipes or other conduits..used for the conveyance of gas. **1864** A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 274 Roads having side-drains and cross conduits. **1883** PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) 25 Open conduits are liable to be contaminated by surface washings.

β. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Sam.* ii. 24 Thei camen to the hil of the water kundit. **1382** —— *1 Kings* xviii. 32 He beeldide vp an auter..and he made a water cundid. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A greet condyt [*aquæductum*]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 47 þere is no water to drynke, but 3if it come be condyt from Nyle [Roxb. vii. 24 in cundites fra the riuer]. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1414 Stremis smale, that by devise Myrthe had done come through condise. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 181 Floode Danubius flowethe..in condettes vnder the erthe. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 733/40 *Hic aqueductus*, a cundyth undyr the erthe. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 35 (*heading*) An acte concerning the condites at Gloucester. **1587** *Bristol Wills* (1886) 249 To the yerely Repayringe of the Cundyte of the said parishe.

γ. **1491** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A conduict begun at Christ Churche. **1607** NORDEN *Surveyors Dial.* 85, I see the Conducts are made of earthen pipes, which I like farre better then them of Leade. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. 49 A Pipe in the land to convey the water to my manour in a Conduct.

b. *Electr.* A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires; a length or stretch of this. Also *attrib.*, esp. in connection with the conduit system (see quot. 1940).

1882 *U.S. Pat. 266,916* My invention consists, first, in making an electric conduit, comprising an external casing, internal conductor pipes, and supporting diaphragms, of conducting material, so that any electric currents induced in the said pipes will be conducted..directly to the ground. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Jan. 127/1 Conduits for holding electric wires laid along the streets. **1894** *Daily News* 2 June 5/4 At Buda-Pesth, where the conduit electrical system is in such successful operation. **1894** *Cassier's Mag.* Sept. 385/1 A trial of the conduit on a commercial basis at Washington. *Ibid.* 385/2 The open slot conduit with a continuous, bare trolley wire. *Ibid.* 386/2 The contact or working conductors could readily be placed in a slotted conduit, or trough. *Ibid.*, The road at Blackpool, England,—an open conduit road. *Ibid.* 387/1 The Love conduit system. **1896** *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/2 The electric power is conveyed from the conduit rail to the car by means of a small peculiarly-shaped conductor. **1899** *Ibid.* 9 Jan. 3/6 New York will soon have 150 miles of conduit. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 3/5 A conduit line from Vauxhall Bridge to the Clapham-road. **1908** *Installation News* II. 47/2 Three parallel lengths of ¾ in. Simplex conduit hung a few inches below the ceiling and seven feet apart. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 189/1 *Conduit box*, a box adapted for connexion to the metal conduit used in electric wiring schemes. *Ibid.*, *Conduit system*, (1) a system of wiring..in which the conductors are contained in a steel conduit; (2) a system of current collection used on some electric tramway systems. **1941** S. R. ROGET *Dict. Electr. Terms* (ed. 4) 69/1 *Conduit Fittings*, accessories such as conduit boxes, bends, tees, couplers, etc., for joining lengths of conduit tube for wiring. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* XI. 131/2 With one method of wiring, separate stranded copper wires with VIR insulation are used, the wires being placed inside black enamelled steel pipes, called 'conduits'. The conduits are screwed together and joined to cast iron boxes containing the switches and connexions between the wires; the whole conduit system is then joined to earth.

†**2. a.** A structure from which water is distributed or made to issue; a fountain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 30 a, Like a conduit gushed out the bloude. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 Oute of the conduyt of chepe ran whyte wyn and rede. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426 They newe buylded in the same place a fayre Conduyt, which at this day is called the Conduyt in Cornehyll. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 334 In the middle of the Court there is an exceeding pleasant Conduite that spowteth out water in three degrees one aboue another. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvi. 154 On the conduit without Ludgate, where the arms and angels had been refreshed. **1871** ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxviii, The conduits round the garden sing.

fig. a **1645** HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i, See you not these purple conduits run, Know you these wounds?

β. ? a **1400** *Morte Arth.* 201 Clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious alle of clene siluyre. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xx. (1839) 217 þei that ben of houshold, drynken at the condyt. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 At the foure corners of this bedde there were foure condytes..out of the whiche there yssued so sweet an odour and so delectable. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 At the condyd in Graschestret, the condet in Cornelle..at the lyttyll condyd..ronnynge wyne, rede claret and wythe.

γ. **1533** *Anne Boleyn's Coronation* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 393 At the conducte in Cornehill was exhibited a Pageaunte of the three Graces. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* II. 70 There is a Conduct in the Market Place.

†**b.** ? A laver or large basin. *Obs.*

1500 *Will of J. Ward* (Somerset Ho.), My grete lavatory of laton called a Condyte. **1592** R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Great lauers, condites, and other infinite fragments of notable woorkmanship.

3. *transf.* Any natural channel, canal, or passage;

†**a.** in the animal body (*obs.*); **b.** (19th c.) in geological or geographical formations; = CANAL 2, CHANNEL 6.

α. **1340** *Ayenb.* 202 Zuo þet o stream of tyeares yerne be þe condut of þe eȝen. **1483** CAXTON *De la Tour* L iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure..stoppeth the conduytes of the nose. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 a, For thys drincke mollifieth it [the bladder] openeth the condute. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxx. 544 It doth also stoppe the pores and conduites of the skinne. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* viii. (1664) 100 The Conduits of the Spirits, and the Arteries and Veins. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. I. i. 269 The conduit that goes to the third stomach. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 88 The secretion of the fat..is not performed in glands or in particular conduits. **1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ix. 126 A subterranean conduit or eruptive channel by which the volcanic matter was protruded to the surface. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 693.

β. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 17 The stif swerd..Persit his cost and breistis cundyt in hy. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 In the condite of the teat.

γ. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv, [The Sea-] hurcheon..havand bot ane conduct to purge thair wambe and ressave thair meit. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 56 The juyce..openeth the conductes of the nose. **1649** LOVELACE *Poems* 56 The sacred conduicts of her Wombe.

4. *fig.* The channel or medium by which anything (e.g. knowledge, influence, wealth, etc.) is conveyed; = CANAL 7, CHANNEL 8.

α. **1540** COVERDALE *Fruitf. Lesson* i, Here are opened the conduits and well-pipes of life, the way of our health. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. §15 Conduits of irremediable death to impenitent receivers. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. (1695) 290 Language being the great Conduit, whereby Men convey..Knowledge, from one to another. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 290 Sacraments are..his appointed Means or Conduits, in and by which He confers his Graces. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 303 These republics..became the conduits through which the produce of the East flowed in. **1878** MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 99 Reaching people through those usual conduits of press and pulpits.

γ. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 53 The spirit..running still in the first channels by ordinary conducts. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 18 The addresses of the people to their Sovereign ..being convey'd through him as a conduct.

5. *Arch.* †**a.** *gen.* A passage (*obs.*). **b.** *spec.* see quot. 1875.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 33 Doors, Windows, Stair-cases, Chimnies, or other Conducts. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 7. **1875** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Conduit* (Fr.), a long narrow walled passage underground, for secret communication between different apartments.

†**6.** The leading (of water) by a channel. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Thei deriued into cities..the pure freshe waters..by conduicte of pipes and troughes.

7. *Mus.* A short connecting passage, a codetta.

1872 H. C. BANISTER *Music* §404 By a short passage —— *Conduit*..it [the Motivo] is again returned to. **1880** OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568/1. (See COPULA.)

8. *Comb.*, as **conduit-cock**, **-like**, **-water**, adj. or adv.; **conduit-head**, a reservoir; = CONDUIT 2; also *fig.*; †**conduit-water**, spring water; **conduit-wise** *adv.* Also CONDUIT-PIPE.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 10 We'le take the tankards from the *conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. iii, A fountayne..A noble sprynge, a ryall *conduyte hede. **1607** DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 244 Conduit-heads of treason. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 141 Those saphir-coloured brookes Which *conduit-like with curious crookes, Sweet Ilands make. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 68 Holyoke sodden in *cunduite water. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 28 A glasse of conduit water. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 9 A little chappell made *conduitwise.

†'**conduit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CONDUIT *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** To pour *forth* like a conduit or fountain; **b.** to transmit or convey as through a conduit.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 73 My eies should conduit forth a sea of teares. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix. 13 His corruption..is still Conduited to his undone Posterity.

conduit, -uite, earlier form of CONDUCT; bad spelling of CONDITE, *Obs.*, pickled.

conduiter, obs. f. CONDUCTOR.

conduit-pipe. Also 5-6 condite-, cundite-, 5-7 conduct-pipe. [f. CONDUIT *sb.* + PIPE.]

1. A pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid; a conduit of tubular form.

c **1430** LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 By archis stronge, his cours for to reflecte Thorugh condyte pypis large & wyde. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 107 The water was brought to this place by conduct pipes. **1599** SIR J. DAVIES in Farr. *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 88 Water in conduit-pipes can rise no higher Than the well-head. **1726** DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 To let out the Air from the Conduct Pipes, which obstructs the Running of the Water. **1812-6** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 199 Of conduit pipes and open canals. **1847** L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. 120 Grounds whose veins were conduit-pipes to many a crystal spring.

2. *fig.* A channel or medium of conveyance.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 481 The old fountaines, and conduyt pypes of the Gospell of grace stoppt up by the popish Philistines. *a* **1628** PRESTON *Serm bef. His Majesty* (1630) 25 The instruments and conduit-pipes of so great blessings. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 67 In respect of debts which he incurred, the son did not act as conduit-pipe, but was liable in his own person.

conduke, obs. Sc. f. CONDUCT *sb.*

†**con'dulcate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *condulcāre* (in Vulgate) to sweeten, f. *con-* + *dulc-is* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten. (*fig.*)

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 6 b, Such helpes to alleuiate and condulcate the asperitie and unpleasauntencs of their decrepite age.

So †**con'dulcate** *pa. pple.*, sweetened.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 48 b, Al which faultes..through good maners and discipline are condulcate, qualefied and made swete.

†**con'dunghill**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* To make like a dunghill.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 46 These dreery, direfull dayes condunghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe.

con'duplicant, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *conduplicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conduplicāre*: see next.] 'Doubling up; as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise up and apply themselves to each other's faces'. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

conduplicate (kən'dju:plɪkət), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *conduplicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conduplicāre*, f. *con-* together + *duplicāre* to double.] Mod. Dicts. also have **con'duplicated.**

Doubled or folded together: said of leaves when they are folded down lengthwise along the middle.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 16. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 62 Vernation conduplicate. **1861** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* I. 35 Leaves doubled side by side, *conduplicate.*

†**con'duplicate**, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. ppl. stem of L. *conduplicāre*: see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Conduplicate*, to double.

conduplication (kən,dju:plɪ'keɪʃən). [ad. L. *conduplicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conduplicāre*: see above.] A doubling; a repetition.

[**1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 That which the Greekes call *symploche*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*.] **1619** DONNE *Serm.* cxlvi. V. 619 As God expresses the bitterness of death in an Ingemination (*morte morietur*) in a Conduplication of deaths—he shall die and die twice over. **1644** BULWER *Chiron.* 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplication. **1864** J. BROWN *Let.* in W. Knight *Princ. Shairp* (1888) 233 If the public were a vast conduplication of me there could be no fear.

†**con'duplicive**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [improp. f. L. *conduplicāre*: perh. *conduplicative* was meant.]

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 92 b, The eyght water is named the conduplicive or doubled.

condurangin (kɒndjʊ'rændʒɪn). *Chem.* [G. (G. Vulpius 1885, in *Archiv d. Pharm.* LXIV. 301), f. *condurango*, CUNDURANGO + -IN^{1}.] A glucoside or a mixture of glucosides found in cundurango bark.

1885 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 27 June 1067/1 Whether these products ..will have to be added to the new group under the name 'condurangin', has yet to be determined. **1909** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCVI. I. 40 Condurangin was isolated by extraction of the bark with alcohol. **1944** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 3) 220/2 *Condurangin*, a glucoside from condurango bark. *alpha-* $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$ = 368.3. A white powder, insoluble in water, m. 60. *beta-* $C_{18}H_{28}O_7$ = 356.3. An amorphous yellowish powder, soluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in ether, chloroform, or water; used as stomachic and astringent. **1955** OSOL & FARRAR *Dispensatory of U.S.A.* (ed. 25) 1644 Condurangin has been reported to be a violent poison, causing convulsions followed by paralysis.

condurango: see CUNDURANGO.

†**con'durdon**. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [L. *condurdum*.] A plant: according to Lewis and Short, *Saponaria Vaccaria* of Linnæus.

1623 COCKERAM III, *Condurdon*, an hearbe which in August beareth a flower which cures the Kings euill.

condurrite (kɒn'dʌraɪt). *Min.* [f. *Condurrow* + -ITE.] A soft black arsenical ore of copper, found in the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

1827 W. PHILLIPS in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. II. 287 The black mineral I propose to distinguish by the name of *Condurrite*. **1854** J. A. PHILLIPS *Man. Metallurgy* (ed. 2) 333 Condurrite is an arseniosulphide of copper of a greenish black or blue colour.

†'**condut**. *Obs.* Also 3 cundut, 4 coundute. [a. OF. *condut*, *conduit*, nom. *conduis*:—med.L. *conductus* a sort of motet, sung while the priest was proceeding to the altar: see Godefroy and CONDUCTUS. It is etymologically the same word as F. *conduit*, CONDUCT.] A kind of song or carol.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 483 And hure and hure to Cristes masse, Wane riche and poore, more and lasse, Singeth condut ni3t and dai. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1655 Mony apel songez, As coundutes of kryst-masse, & carolez newe.

condut(e, -duycte, -yt(te, -wy, -wyte, obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT.

conduye: see CONDUE *v. Obs.*

conduyter, -tour, obs. ff. CONDUCTOR.

condy-, obs. spelling of CONDI-.

condyd, -dyt(e, -dyth(e, obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT; erron. var. of CONED.

condyeresse, var. of CONDUIRESSE, *Obs.*

condygne, -dynge, obs. ff. CONDIGN *a.*

condyl: see CONDYLE.

condylar ('kɒndɪlə(r)), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *condyl-us* knuckle + -AR.] Pertaining to a condyle.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 110 These are the condylar surfaces [of the Tibia]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 454 The condylar portion of the cartilage.

condylarth (kɒndɪ'lɑ:θ). [f. *Condylarthra* (E. D. Cope 1881, in *Amer. Nat.* XV. 1018), f. Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle, CONDYLE + ἄρθρον joint.] A member of the order Condylarthra, extinct mammals of the Palæocene and Eocene periods, the ancestors of some recent ungulates. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So **condy'larthran** *a.* and *sb.*, **condy'larthrous** *a.*

1884 *Amer. Naturalist* XVIII. 793 Its Condylarthrous character. 1897 *Nat. Sci.* May 311 The difference in structure between the lemurs and condylarths. *Ibid.*, The view..that the lemurs were descended from condylarthrous ancestors. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Anim. Biol.* xi. 243 Eocene mammal of generalized type (Condylarthran). 1928 DE BEER *Vertebr. Zoöl.* 456 Very early, a branch diverged from the Condylarthran stock and gave rise to the Amblypoda. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 700/1 The more typical condylarth types. *Ibid.* XXIII. 970/1 The Basal and Lower Eocene of Europe contain a few animals which are probably condylarthrans. 1965 *New Scientist* 11 Nov. 392/2 The fossil record shows that it embraced..some condylarths or knob-joints. 1968 A. S. ROMER *Procession of Life* xvii. 277 Certain features [of the aardvark] suggest a remote relationship to the early ungulates of the condylarth group.

condylarthrosis (ˌkɒndɪlɔ:'θrəʊsɪs). *Anat.* [f. CONDYLE + ARTHROSIS.] A condyloid articulation: see quots. So **ˌcondylar'throdial** *a.*, having the character of a condylarthrosis.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Condylarthrosis. 1889 A. MACALISTER *Hum. Anat.* 44 Condylarthrosis, when the convex articular head is ellipsoidal in outline, with a socket of corresponding shape, as in the metatarso-phalangeal joints, rotation is restricted or impossible, and the joint becomes practically biaxial. Most condylarthrodial joints are laterally double. 1907 T. DWIGHT et al. *Hum. Anat.* 113 Condylarthrosis, an egg-shaped joint permitting angular motions more freely on the long axis than on the short one. 1961 *Brit. Med. Dict.* 340/1 *Condylarthrosis*, a condyloid articulation, e.g. that of the knee.

condyle ('kɒndɪl). *Anat.* Also condyl. [prob. a. F. *condyle* (in Paré 16th c.), ad. L. *condyl-us*, a. Gr. κόνδυλος a knuckle. (The superfluous final *e* appears to be from French.)]

†**1.** A blow given with the clenched fist. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 180 The stroake inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity retained the name of Condyl.

2. A rounded process at the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone; *esp.* applied to the two protuberances of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas (*occipital condyles*).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg. Wks.* 237 The roote of the inner condyle of the thigh. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 36 The Neck of the *Condyll* of the Jaw-bone. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* 127 Between the condyls. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 85 The radius..has a depression with a polished surface for revolving on the condyle of the humerus. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 170 The two convex occipital condyles of the skull.

3. Applied to the rounded ends of the tibia, and similar parts in the jointed members of arthropoda.

condyloid ('kɒndɪlɔɪd), *a.* [ad. Gr. **κονδυλοειδ-ής* (*κονδυλώδης* in Hippocr.) knuckle-like. Cf. F. *condyloïde.*] Resembling or formed like a condyle; pertaining to a condyle.

condyloid foramina: the foramina of the occipital bone. *condyloid process*: 'the articulating process of the lower jaw, consisting of the condyle and its neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 165 The Condyloid Processes of the Occiput. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 732/2 The anterior condyloid foramen. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The inner condyloid cavity of the tibia.

‖**condyloma** (kɒndɪ'ləʊmə). *Pathol.* In 7 -ome, 8 -om. Pl. -omata. [a. L. *condylōma*, a. Gr. κονδύλωμα callous knob or lump, f. κόνδυλος: see CONDYLE. (F. *condylome*, occ. in earlier Eng. use.)] A conical or discoidal prominence of the skin, due to overgrowth of the papillæ of the affected part, and of the epidermis covering them; occurring near the external openings of the mucous passages, in the larynx, and occasionally elsewhere.

Condylomata called also 'syphilitic warts' and 'mucous patches' are known as 'secondary symptoms' of syphilis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condilome*, a swelling or excrescent flesh in or about the fundament. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 1. 16 Condylomata, so called from their likeness to the Knuckles of a Man's fingers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 218 Wens or Condyloms. 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Commun.* I. 326 The ulcers and condylomata in the fauces. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 114 These hypertrophied tonsils are sometimes the seat of condylomata. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 82 When about the orifice of a mucous passage as a condyloma.

condylomatous (kɒndɪ'lɒmətəs), *a.* [f. L. stem of prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a condyloma.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 714/2 Profuse condylomatous growths. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 523.

condylope ('kɒndɪləʊp). *Zool.* [a. F. *condylope* (Latreille), ad. mod.L. *condylopus*.] = next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 17 This great group named by him [Latreille]..Condylopes. 1841 J. DUNCAN *Moths* 32 The articulated animals are here designated by the common name of Condylopes.

condylopod (kɒn'dɪləpɒd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *condylopod-a*, pl. of *condylopus* (= Gr. κονδυλόπους, -όποδα knob-footed).] A member of the class *Condylopoda*, an earlier name for the ARTHROPODA. Also as *adj.* = **condy'lopodous** *a.*

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Condylopods*, the articulate animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, and spiders.

‖**Condylura** (kɒndɪ'l(j)ʊərə). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Illiger), f. Gr. κόνδυλος (see CONDYLE) + οὐρά tail, a name given from the knotty appearance of the tail in dried specimens.] Generic name of the Star-nosed Mole of North America.

[1829 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 284.] 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 443/1 *Condylura*, Illiger's name for a genus of insectivorous mammifers. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 762 In the genus Condylura..the nose is surrounded by a number of small moveable cartilaginous filaments, which radiate somewhat in the form of a star, and are doubtless employed as organs of touch.

Condylure. *rare.* Anglicized form of prec.

Condy's fluid. [Name of Henry Bollmann *Condy*, 19th-c. English manufacturer of chemicals.] A strong solution of sodium manganate or permanganate, used as a disinfectant. Also (*colloq.*) **Condy.**

1857 J. GRIFFITHS in H. B. Condy *Disinfection* (1862) 37, I have fairly tested the efficacy of 'Condy's Disinfecting Fluid' upon a quantity of putrid meat which was rendered perfectly sweet thereby. 1859 *Lancet* 1 Jan. 8/2 Condy's fluid was commenced on the fourth day, with immediate relief to the pain. 1866 *Chem. News* 17 Aug. 84 Put half an ounce of Condy's red fluid into every water receptacle that is made of wood. *Ibid.*, In the use of Condy's fluid for purifying water-butts, enough should be used. *Ibid.*, The addition of one or more drops of 'Condy'..will speedily remove that smell and taste. *Ibid.*, The microscopic animalcules.., if not destroyed by the Condy, would die of starvation. 1878 C. M. TIDY *Handbk. Mod. Chem.* 270 'Condy's green disinfecting fluid'..turns red (a permanganate being formed) on the addition of an acid. 1894 C. H. W. DONOVAN *With Wilson in Matabeleland* iv. 67 We..syringed his deep wounds with Condy's Fluid. 1912 J. W. MELLOR *Mod. Inorg. Chem.* xxv. 483 A crude mixture of sodium manganate and permanganate is made by fusing sodium hydroxide with pyrolusite, and sold as a disinfectant under the name 'Condy's fluid'. 1951 A. GROLLMAN *Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* xxv. 515 Condy's Fluid..cannot be employed to disinfect rooms.

condyssend, obs. f. CONDESCEND.

condyt(e, -dyth, obs. ff. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

cone (kəʊn), *sb.*[1] Also 5 coone, 6-7 con, 7 coane. [a. F. *cône* or ad. L. *cōn-us* cone, conical apex, a. Gr. κῶν-ος pine-cone, geometrical cone, conical apex, spinning-top, etc.]

I. The geometrical figure.

1. a. A solid figure or body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, and every point in the intervening surface is in a straight line between the vertex and the circumference of the base.

Called a *right circular cone* when the vertex is on the perpendicular to the centre of the base; an *oblique cone*, when it lies without it.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xvi. 317 A cone is a solide or bodely figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle triangle..which contayne the right angle, abiding fixed, the triangle is moued about. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 His face was radiant, and dispersing beames like many hornes and cones about his head. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 The shape and fashion of his head, Was like a con, or pyramid. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 358 Any cone is the third part of a cylinder, or of a prism, of equal base and altitude.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, a solid generated by a straight line which always passes through a fixed point called the vertex, and describes any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1865 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* §34. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integr. Calc.* 295 The equation..represents a cone such that the moment of inertia is the same for each of its edges. Such a cone is called an *equimomental cone* of the body.

c. A conical mass *of* any substance.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 355 The next stream..moveth from the 4 sides ward, and make 4 Triangles, or rather Cones, of water. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 113 Bullets commonly beat out a Cone of Wall, whose Vertex is in the Bullets Entry. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 186 The servants cut our bread into cones, cylinders, etc. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* v, The life within one, It sinks and wavers like this cone of flame. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 64 The shaft stands on a cone of dripstone.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. 128 Their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of Prelaty.

d. *Physical Geogr.* A conical or fan-shaped alluvial deposit formed by a stream where its bed becomes less steep; *esp.* a relatively small, steep-sided deposit such as is formed at the mouth of a ravine. Cf. FAN *sb.*[1] 5 d.

1864, 1890 [see FAN *sb.*[1] 5 d]. 1945 C. A. COTTON *Geomorphology* xv. 198 Very steep fans are called alluvial cones.., and there is a transition through these from alluvial fans to talus slopes.

e. = CORNET *sb.*[1] 2 c. orig. *U.S.*

1920 *Outing* (U.S.) July-Aug. 246/2 Ray licked the ice cream from out his dripping cone. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 172 Tempting fruit. Ice cones. Cream. 1926 [see CORNET *sb.*[1] 2 c]. 1949 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 18 Aug. 3/1 Americans..have as little idea what the dollar crisis is about as a British child sucking an ice-cream cone at a seaside ventriloquist. 1967 A. J. MARSHALL in L. Deighton *London Dossier* 143 You can stand licking a double Marsala cone.

2. *Optics.* **a.** *cone of rays*: a pencil of rays of light diverging from an illuminating point and falling upon a surface. [= F. *cône de lumière.*]

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 The mirror receives only..a cone of rays..whose base is the circular mirror. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. (ed. 5) 200 The innumerable rays of light, issuing from any point at *c*, towards any surface in the situation *ab*, are said to form a cone or pencil of diverging light. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 27 The sun pouring down a cone of yellow rays.

b. *cone of shade* (in *Astr.*): the conical shadow projected into space by a planet on the side turned from the sun. [cf. L. *coni umbræ* (Lucr.)].

[1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 776 Now had night measur'd with her shaddowie Cone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 141 Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away.] 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 147 The moon's cone of shade. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 101 The shape of the shadow [of the moon] is in fact, that of a cone—hence the term 'cone of shadow.'

II. Applied to various cone-shaped objects.

Sense 3 is the original in Greek, whence the geometrical sense was taken; it is, in its Eng. history, quite independent of sense 1, and perh. the source of 4; the later senses of this group are popular or technical applications of 1.

3. The more or less conical fruit of pines and firs; a dry scaly multiple fruit, formed by hard persistent imbricated scales covering naked seeds; a strobile.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 a, *Πιτυς*..hathe a lesse con or nut or appell [than *πευκη*]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxvii. 770 The fruite of the Pine is called in Greke *κῶνος*: in Latine, *Conus*, and *Nux Pinea*: in Englishe, a Cone, or Pine Apple. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1532 It [cedar] beareth cones that grow upright, like as the Firre doth. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi, The Kernels, and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Cones and Clogs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 200 The larger feeds upon the cones of the pine-tree. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii, A light spear topped with a cypress cone. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 63 The season when the cones of the Scotch fir split and discharge their seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 453 In order not to introduce confusion into the definition of a flower, the whole of what is found on the axis, in other words, the whole cone, must be considered a single flower.

4. A cocoon. ? *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 51 The cone on which it [the silkworm] spins, is formed for covering it..in the aurelia state. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 Some of them spin webs or cones, in which they enclose themselves. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 280 Though she have..spun a cradle-cone through which she pricks Her passage, and proves peacock-butterfly.

5. *Conchol.* A marine shell of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidæ*, of Gastropods; also called *cone-shell.* [F. *cône.*]

1770 LISTER *Conchol.* (ed. Huddesford) *Index* 31 Cone Shell. 1 Black Tiger Cone..7 The Girdle or Bastard Cone Shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. (1856) 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been living..Cones and Olives in the London Basin. 1860 L. REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* I. 7 The inner spiral partitions of a Cone in an early stage of growth, are thick and solid.

6. a. A cone-shaped building enclosing a glass-furnace, tile-kiln, or the like. **b.** a conical architectural structure.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1054 A newly-finished glass-house..the cone being 120 feet in height, suddenly fell. 1873 ROSSETTI *Burden of Nineveh*, Since those thy temples, court and cone, Rose far in desert history. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 655 The crown-glass furnace..is an oblong square, built in the centre of a brick cone.

7. A cone-shaped mountain-top or peak; *esp.* a volcanic peak, formed by the accumulation of ejected material round the crater.

Applied as a proper name to peaks of the Rocky Mountains; e.g. Clayton Cone (Colorado), Lone Cone (Idaho).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The..cones of single eruption near Clermont in Auvergne. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiii. 370 They would see on the left the volcanic cone and smoke of Stromboli. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 At a distance, was the grand cone of the Weisshorn.

8. *Mech.* Applied to various cone-shaped parts or apparatus.

a. A cone-shaped drum, used for communicating different speeds to a lathe, etc. b. In *Spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, called the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*, respectively. c. The vent-plug which is screwed into the barrel of a fire-arm.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 When the strap takes its position on the largest part of [the driving cone], it will apply to the smallest part of the driven cone, and the speed of the lathe will be at its maximum. The position of the strap upon the cone is regulated at pleasure by a winch. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 161 When the wool has arrived by a spiral circulation near the base of the cone, it is deposited upon an endless apron. **1875** —— *Dict. Arts* III. 607 s.v. *Pottery*, The apex of the one cone corresponds to the base of the other, which allows the strap to retain the same degree of tension, while it is made to traverse horizontally, in order to vary the speed of the lathe at pleasure.

9. *Meteorol.* A cone-shaped vessel, hoisted as a foul-weather-signal.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* CXXXIII. 8 A cone hoisted with the point upwards denotes an approaching wind veering round from the north-west by north to the south-east. **1882** *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/6 (*The weather*) The south cone is still up in the west, south, and east, and the north cone was hoisted in the north this afternoon.

10. *Phys.* One of the minute cone-shaped bodies which form, with the 'rods', the bacillary layer of the retina.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* I. 540 The external layer.. consists of a stratum of evenly-disposed, transparent, colourless, *rods*..intermixed with other larger bodies, named *cones*. **1879** *Macm. Mag.* 131/1 That the layer of rods and cones is the part of the eye in which waves of ether are converted into sensations of light and colour has long been known.

11. Short for CONE-WHEAT.

1826 W. COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 191 It is the white cone that Mr. Budd sows.

12. A cone-shaped warning sign placed on the roadway, etc., and used in (temporary) road traffic control. Freq. with qualifying word as *traffic cone* etc. orig. *U.S.*

1953 *Construction & Maintenance Bull.* (Texas Highway Dept.) No. 24. 22 (*heading*) Safety through use of traffic cones. *Ibid.*, By proper placement of these cones, a work area can be isolated... The cones should be set to channelize traffic in the proper lane to bypass the work area. **1973** *Times* 1 Aug. 12/1 Tyres had been converted into traffic cones. **1976** A. PRICE *War Game* (1979) II. iii. 217 Stacks of *police —no parking* cones were dotted in readiness round the village. **1984** R. ORMEROD *Seeing Red* i. 7 We've had three [cars] go over that drop..in spite of all the winkers and cones.

III. A conical apex or point.

13. The conical top of a helmet or other headpiece. [So. Gr. *κῶνος*, L. *cōnus*.]

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert.* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 532/1 A hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *apex*, according to that of Lucan. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 88 Leather head-peeces..in the middest whereof ariseth a Cone resembling the forme of a Tyara. **1738** GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 304 A pointed casque O'er each grim visage rear'd its iron cone. **1870** BRYANT *Homer* I. IV. 128 He smote him on the helmet's cone.

†**14.** The apex of the heart. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 363 Through the outward surface of the heart euen to the Cone or point thereof. **1684** BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 48 The motions of the Cone, as they call it, or *Mucro* of the Heart. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 91 Down to the Cone of the Youth's open Heart.

†**15. a.** *transf.* An apex or vertex, as of a cone or pyramid; a point at which lines converge. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Angle*, an angle, cone, or corner. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 57 It is the Top of this Triangle, the very Cone of this Pyramis. *a* **1641** SPELMAN *Anc. Govt. Eng.* (R.), As..each side of an arch descendeth alike from the coane or top point. **1711** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 12 The Blood-Vessels..all terminate in a Cone.

†**b.** *Her.* Each of the angular divisions of a shield formed by a number of lines (*e.g.* 12) radiating from the centre; the central point in which these meet; any point (*e.g.* at the centre of the base, where similar angular divisions meet). *Obs.* (App. the earliest use in English.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iv b, The lawist corner or the coone of tharmys that is to say the lawyst poynt of the shelde .. In all armys contrari conyt all the conys..mete to gedyr conally in the middis of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v a, All the colouris of theys armys meete to gedir at oon coone, that is to say at the myddyst poyntt of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v b, Now folowyth of certan armys in the wich iij. pilis mete to gedyr in oon coone.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cone-bearing, -billed, -like, -shaped*** adjs.; **cone-anchor**, a conical drag employed by vessels in rough weather; **cone-bit**, a conical boring-bit; **cone-clutch**, a friction clutch with a conical contact surface; **cone-compasses**, a pair of compasses with a cone or bullet on one leg, to set in a hole; **cone drawing**, a method of drawing cotton (see CONE *sb.*[1] 8 b); **cone-flower**, a name for the genus *Rudbeckia*; *purple cone-flower*, the genus *Echinacea*; **cone-gamba**, an organ-stop with conical pipes; **cone-gear**, a method of transmitting motion, by means of two cones rolling together; **cone-granule**, a corpuscle connected with a cone of the retina; **cone-head**, a garden name for *Strobilanthes*; **cone-in-cone**, a peculiar geological structure, presenting the appearance of a number of cones one packed inside another; **cone-joint**, a strong pipe-joint, tapering from the centre to the two ends each of which is inserted into the end of one of the pipes; **cone-nose**, a name for the hemipterous Insect genus *Conorhinus*; †**cone-nut** = CONE 3; hence †*cone-nut-bearing* adj.; **cone-plate** (see quot.); **cone-pulley**, a pulley shaped like a truncated cone, or one consisting of sheaves of different diameters, for imparting different speeds to a lathe, etc.; **cone-seat**, a piece of iron forming a seat for the 'cone' in fire-arms; **cone-sheet** *Geol.* (see quots.); **cone-shell** = CONE 5; **cone tree**, a coniferous tree, a conifer; **cone-valve**, a hollow valve with a conical face; **cone-wheel**, a wheel shaped like a truncated cone, for transmitting a variable or adjustable motion to another wheel. Also CONE-WHEAT, CONES.

1902 *Nature* 4 Sept. 447 M. Heureux dropped his *cone-anchor and waited until a tug-boat..threw a rope to the car, by which the balloon was tugged easily. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 37 There are several other *cone-bearing trees. **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 549 The cone-bearing Araucaria. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* 578/2 The *cone-clutch consists of a tapered cylindrical plug sliding on a fast feather in one shaft, [etc.]. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 4/2 The drive from engine to gear-box is through a leather-faced, self-contained cone-clutch. **1930** *Engineering* 11 July 41/2 From the engine, the drive is taken through a cone clutch and spur gearing to a three-speed gear box. **1963** R. F. WEBB *Motorists' Dict.* 63 *Cone clutch*, an obsolete type of clutch mechanism at one time popular on early vehicles. It consisted of a drum attached to the engine shaft in place of or part of the flywheel. The inside of the drum was tapered slightly to mate with a cone-shaped friction disc. **1884** W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 136 In *cone drawing..all these defects are avoided. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 796/2 Cone drawing follows closely the English system..and is widely used in the United States... The bobbin is driven independently of the spindle and flyer. **1857** GRAY *Bot. North. U.S.* 214 *Echinacea*, *Purple Cone-flower. **1879** C. PICKERING *Chron. Hist. Plants* 941 *Rudbeckia laciniata* of North-east America, A *cone flower. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 133 Messrs. Hill and Son have a stop..named the '*Cone Gamba', which they frequently use in their organs. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 45/2 Coal is perfectly amorphous, the nearest approach to anything like crystalline structure being a compound fibrous grouping resembling that of gypsum or arragonite, which occurs in some of the steam coals of S. Wales, and is locally known as '*cone in cone'. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 313 That the more complex structure known as 'Cone in cone' may be due to the action of pressure upon concretions in the course of formation. **1883** GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 61 Steam or anthracite coal exhibiting a peculiar fibrous structure passing into a singular toothed arrangement of the particles called cone-in-cone coal or crystallised coal. **1921** *Brit. Mus. Return* 156 Cone-in-cone structure from Barf Hill, Keswick. **1954** G. W. HIMUS *Dict. Geol.* 30 *Cone-in-cone structure*, a concretionary structure, found in marls, ironstones, coals, etc., consisting of the development of a succession of concentric cones, resulting from radial crystallization about a common axis. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 A *Cone-like Heap of Pibble Stones. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 28 a, The bunghes [of the larch] are lesse then any other kynde *conenutberyng tre hath. **1850** WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Cone-plate*, a strong plate of cast iron fixed vertically to the bed of a lathe, with a conical hole in it, to form a support for the end of a shaft which it is required to bore. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i, Here a *cone-shaped peak soars up. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 Its..cone-shaped yew-tree arbour. **1924** *Mem. Geol. Surv. Scotl.* xix. 221 Acid Centrally Inclined Sheets or *Cone-Sheets..a cone-sheet complex in which the characteristic feature is an assemblage of sheets inclined rather steeply towards a common centre. **1965** A. HOLMES *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 2) xi. 261 Intrusions in the form of concentric arcs or rings are of two distinct types... One type consists of cone-sheets, which have the form of parts of inverted cones dipping inwards towards a common focus. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* v, Of all the *cone trees this only [larch] is found without leaves in the winter.

†**cone**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 coane. [see CONE *v.*[2]] A fissure, cleft, chink.

1584 [see COANE]. **1639** T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 352 This also is very soveraigne for Cones, Cracks, and Chops in the heeles of the horse.

cone (kəʊn), *v.*[1] [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To shape like a cone or segment of a cone. See CONED *ppl. a.* 2.

2. *intr.* To bear cones, as a fir-tree.

1888 *Scottish Leader* 9 Nov. 7 The spruce firs had coned freely.

3. *trans.* To catch or pick up (an aircraft) at the apex of a cone formed by searchlight beams (or tracer shells, etc.).

1943 *Times Weekly* 24 Nov. 6/3 Searchlights were also effectively blocked by the cloud and, unable to cone a particular aircraft in the beams, the gunners could only fire a barrage and hope for results. **1944** H. HAWTON *Night Bombing* vii. 104 The number of aircraft that can be coned, even in the target area, is comparatively small if the raid is both heavy and concentrated. **1944** *Times* 22 June 2/1 Red and white tracer shot up in streams, coning the intruder, but it flew straight through it unharmed.

†**cone**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Goes with CONE *sb.*[2]: both being derivs., of some kind, of OE. *cínan*, *cán*, *cinen* to crack, burst open: see CHINE, CHAWN.] **a.** *intr.* To gape or split open, to crack or chink. **b.** *trans.* To fissure.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. vii. 183 With charmes she makes the earth to cone [L. *haec cantu finditque solum*].

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 26 Invading fire the upper Earth assayl'd; All chap't and con'd ; her pregnant iuyce exhal'd. **1735** PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Cone*, to crack or split with the sun, as timber does. **1887** in *Kentish Gloss.*

[**cone and key**, misreading of *cove and key*: see COVE.]

coned (kəʊnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONE *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *Her.* ? Having an apex or point; pointed.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iv b, He berith paly barri contrari conyt of asure & golde [tr. L. *contraconata*]. *Ibid.* E v a, And theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause, for all the colouris of theys armys meete to gedir at oon coone ..For euery body triangulit is moore of lengthe then of brede and naamly conyt. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 212 Our old Heralds did cal it contrary condyd bicause that all the cullors of the armes do meet together at the middle point of the shield only which they called the Cone.

2. Shaped like a cone or segment of a cone.

1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam Eng.* 173 The coned 'tread' of the wheel [of cars].

3. Furnished with or having cones.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1272/1 Bicycle..non slipping tyres, and coned pedals. *Mod. Bicycle Price List*, Plain or coned bearing.

conees, obs. pl. of CONEY.

coneine, coneism: see CONINE, -ISM.

conelet ('kəʊnlɪt). [f. CONE *sb.* + dim. suffix -LET.] A little or tiny cone.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 269 Corallum with the conelets crowded.

†**conely**, *adv. Obs.* In 5 conally, coonly. [? f. CONE *sb.*[1] + -LY[2].] Cone-wise; apically; (meeting) in one apical point.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iv b, In all armys contrari conyt all the conys..mete to gedyr conally in the middis of the shelde. *Ibid.* E v b, Armys in the wich the colowris mete to gedyr in the myddist poynt coonly.

conenchyma (kəʊ'nɛŋkɪmə). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κῶν-ος* cone + *ἔγχυμα* an infusion.] The tissue of the hairs of plants consisting of conical cells.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖**conepatl** ('kəʊnɪpɑːt(ə)l, -æ-). Also conepate. [Native Mexican name: lit. 'little fox'; f. *conetl*, in comp. *cone-* 'child', prefixed to names of animals = 'young, little' + *epatl* fox. (Siméon.)] An American skunk (genus *Conepātus*, J. E. Gray, 1837).

[**1651** HERNANDEZ *Hist. Plant Anim. & Min. Mexico* 332 Alterum [genus] ysquiepatl etiam vocatum..alterum vero conepatl seu vulpecula puerilis.] **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. iii. 421 Two varieties more of this animal [the skunk], which Mr. Buffon calls the conepate and the zorille. **1812** SMELLIE & WOOD tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IX. 212 The third Hernandez calls conepatl which name we shall preserve.

cones (kəʊnz). Name given by bakers to a fine white flour, used by them for 'dusting' their loaves and troughs.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 141 A species of flour called 'cones', used for 'dusting' the dough. **1876** A. H. HASSALL *Food* 323 Cones flour is rarely to be obtained genuine. **1882** A. W. BLYTH *Foods* 168 Many bakers use for the latter [the crumb] a flour technically called 'cones', which is strongly alumed, and prepared from a fine species of wheat grown in the south of Europe, mixed with rice.

cones, obs. pl. of CONEY.

conessine (kəʊ'nɛsaɪn). [f. *Conessi* + *-ine*.] A bitter base from the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica* (*Conessi cortex*). Also called *Wrightine*.

conestable, obs. f. CONSTABLE.

Conestoga (kɒnə'stəʊgə). *U.S.* Also 8 Canastoe. [The name of a town in Pennsylvania and of a local Indian tribe, prob. f. some Iroquoian word.] **1.** An Iroquoian tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland; a member of this tribe. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1699 in *Doc. Hist. N.Y.* (1854) IV. 579 The English in Virginia had peace with the Canastogue Indians..and.. heard you were coming against the Canastogues. **1764** *Ibid.* (1856) VII. 602 The late Murder committed on the Friendly Conestoga Indians. **1891** J. W. POWELL in *7th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* 78 The Conestoga..occupied the country about the Lower Susquehanna. **1959** J. WITTHOFT in Witthoft & Kinsey *Susquehannock Misc.* 19 A remnant settled near present Lancaster, Pennysylvania, becoming known as the Conestogas.

2. ***Conestoga wagon***, a large travelling-wagon formerly in use. Also *ellipt.*

[**1750** *Penna. Gazette* (Philad.) 26 Feb., Just imported and to be sold..by Thomas White, at his house in Market Street, almost opposite the sign of the Conestoga Waggon.] **1781** R. BEATTY *Let.* Aug. in *Penna. Mag. Hist. & Bibliogr.* (1920) XLIV. 222, I cannot say I will follow your Advice respecting marrying a Dutch Girl, with a good Plantation & a Conostoga Waggon. [**1788** W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Revol.* IV. x. 306 A small dirty room in the Philadelphia tavern called the Canastoe-waggon.] **1808** *Balance* (Hudson, N.Y.) 16 Feb. 28 (Th.), The throng of Pittsburg and Conestoga waggons. **1844** G. W. KENDALL *Santa Fé Exped.* II. iii. 59

Her travelling carriage was nothing more or less than a huge Pennsylvania or Conestoga wagon, drawn by four yokes of oxen. **1901** W. S. CHURCHILL *Crisis* 356 Open waggons and conestogas, carryalls and buggies. **1931** J. T. ADAMS *Epic of Amer.* vi. 148 Thousands..crossed the mountains on foot or in Conestoga wagons. **1961** *Guardian* 6 Nov. 3/1 In the United States those predecessors of the 'prairie schooners', the Conestogas..had postillions.

3. Used *attrib.* to designate a heavy breed of horses. Also *ellipt.*, a horse of this breed.

1824 W. H. KEATING *Exped. St. Peter's River* I. i. 31 There are several appellations by which the different breeds of this useful animal are distinguished in Pennsylvania, such as the Conestoga. **1844** *Congress. Globe* App. 748/2 Mr. Buchanan.. could come upon the turf successfully with his celebrated breed of Conestoga dray horses. **1857** 'F. FORESTER' *Horse & Horsemanship* II. 59, I am inclined to suspect, the Conestoga-horse is descended from a mixture of the Flemish cart-horse with the English breed. **1860** R. JENNINGS *Horse* 61 The vast, white-topped wagons, drawn by superb teams of the stately Conestogas. **1875** *Congress. Rec.* 22 Mar. 132/1 The Conestogas respond promptly to the whip. **1942** C. WEYGANDT *Plenty of Pennsylvania* 83 A tight little Morgan..or a team of great Conestogas.

4. A large coarse boot or shoe. (Cf. STOGY.)

1893 *Dialect Notes* I. 229 *Conostogas*, brogans. **1903** in CLAPIN *Dict. Amer.* s.v.

cone-wheat. [f. CONE *sb.*] A bearded variety of wheat (so called, according to Lowe (*Pract. Agric.* 324) from the conical form of the spike). Also *cone* simply, and *cones*.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 152 The long Cone Wheat, which yet is the best of any, to be sown in rank clay Land. **1787** WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 137 Sowed with cone or hard wheat. **1807** *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5) I, *Cone-wheat*, a species of wheat, some of the ears of which have awns, and others none. **1884** *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Cones*, or *Cone-wheat*, Bearded wheat. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cone-wheat*.

conex, variant of CONNEX, *Obs.*

coney, variant spelling of CONY, q.v.

confab (kən'fæb), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of CONFABULATION; a talk together; familiar talk.

1701 *Dial. Marphorio & Pasquin* 8 I'll..enter into a Confab with you. **1763** T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 189 The whole confab I will tell you, word for word. **1789** WOLCOTT *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 158 In close Confab the gentleman is seen. **1836** DICKENS *Lett.* III. 4 We must have a confab about this. **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* II. iv, I saw Lady Joddrell in close confab with you.

con'fab, *v. colloq.* Shortening of CONFABULATE.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxxiii, [He] said, I have been confabbing, that was his word, with Mrs. Jervis, about you. **1778** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual confabbing. **1795** *Ibid.* 18 June, You and Mr. Erskine confabbing so lovingly. *c* **1862** G. MEREDITH *Lett.* (1970) I. 153 Arthur is anxious to confab with Reggy. **1898** H. S. CANFIELD *Maid of Frontier* i. 19 What, Charlie, was you an' Lem confabbin about? **1948** *Variety* 25 Aug. 5/3 He will confab with them again.

†con'fable, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *confabuler* or L. *confābulāri*.] = CONFABULATE.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 3901 Thay wille be chaste, and neure the lesse of filthes fflesshely confable.

con'fabular, *a.* [ad. med.L. *confābulār-is* conversant (with any one), f. the elements of *confābulā-ri*: see CONFABULATE and -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to confabulation; conversational.

a **1846** *Q. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER; in mod. Dicts.

confabulate (kən'fæbjʊleɪt), *v. intr.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *confābulārī*, f. *con-* together + *fābulārī* to talk, chat, f. *fābula* a tale: see FABLE.]

1. To talk familiarly together, converse, chat.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Confabulate*, to talke together. **1656** H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 This body and the Stars confabulating together, the Mind is informed of things to come. **1732** *Hist. Litteraria* III. 72 Moses and Elias were at the Transfiguration, and did confabulate with Jesus. **1785** COWPER *Pairing Time* 2, I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau If birds confabulate or no. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 419 The women..often awake to confabulate even at midnight. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 248 They did not cluster on the tree-tops..caw and confabulate For nothing.

2. *Psychiatry.* To fabricate imaginary experiences as compensation for loss of memory. Hence **con'fabulating** *ppl. a.*

1924 A. A. BRILL tr. *Bleuler's Textbk. Psychiatry* ii. 107 Many paretics..spontaneously confabulate in a very profuse manner. **1941** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 232 [The patient's] memory was grossly impaired and she confabulated freely. **1963** HOENIG & HAMILTON tr. *Jaspers's Gen. Psychopath.* IV. xii. 592 The conspicuous ease and facility with which these patients confabulate in place of their real memories. **1965** ROSEN & GREGORY *Abnormal Psychol.* iii. 37/1 If a confabulating hospital patient is asked to recount the events of his day he may state with complete conviction that he has been in a distant city and describe his adventures there in detail.

confabulation (kənfæbjʊ'leɪʃən). Also 5–6 -acion. [ad. L. *confābulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confābulārī*: see prec. So in Fr.]

1. a. Talking together; a familiar talk or conversation; chat.

c **1450** tr. *T. à Kempis* 133 þi consolacions are not as mannes talkinges or confabulacions. **1534** MORE *Godly Medit.* Wks. 1417/1 To abstaine from vaine confabulacions. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. i. (1651) 293 Friends confabulations are comfortable at all times. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 21. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 Sheldon espied us, out of a Window, holding a long Confabulation. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mdlle. Panache* (1832) 223 His lordship was engaged in confabulation with his groom. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi, When they went off for a private confabulation at night.

b. *humorously.* A conference.

1845 *Whitehall* lvi, Said Cromwell, rising, an example which was followed by the whole confabulation.

2. *Psychiatry.* The action of the verb CONFABULATE 2.

1924 A. A. BRILL tr. *Bleuler's Textbk. Psychiatry* ii. 106 Memory hallucinations which endow a phantasy with reality..must be taken in the strict sense as confabulations. *Ibid.* 107 The most vivid confabulations are seen in many alcoholic Korsakoff cases. **1942** LEMKAU & KRONENBERG tr. *Rorschach's Psychodiagnostics* iv. 104 Features of confabulation become predominant and overcome the consciousness of the unreality of the product of imagination. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 341/1 *Confabulation*, the recital of experiences that have no foundation in fact and the glib untruthful answering of questions usually in compensation for a gap in memory.

con'fabulator. [a. late L. *confābulātor*, n. of action from *confābulārī*: see CONFABULATE, and -OR. So mod.F. *confabulateur*.] One who takes part in familiar talk or conversation.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 34 These Divine Confabulators..divine each others wishes. **1659** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 221 To animate their Confabulators to a more secure converse. **18..** LYTTON is quoted by Ogilvie.

confabulatory (kən'fæbjʊlə,tərɪ), *a.* [on L. type **confābulātōri-us*, f. *confābulātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to or marked by confabulation or familiar talk; colloquial.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 228, I finde this confabulatorie Epitaph. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 148 This led to a confabulatory discourse between the men. **1848** *Ibid.* LXIV. 499 To indulge in a confabulatory critique.

†confa'miliar, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *confamiliār-is*: see CON- and FAMILIAR.] Of the same family; having a family likeness.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* x. (1682) 80 Some of them were more confamiliar and analogous to some of our transactions than others.

confanon, obs. f. GONFANON, -FALON.

†confari'ation. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* + *fāriāri* to speak: see -ATION.] Speaking together, conversation, intercourse. [Cf. CONFARREATION 2.]

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 90 Shall we attend to the præfation of irrationals and inanimate, and not rest our selves satisfied with the confariation of reasonable men? *Ibid.* 25 What? he that hath..confariation with a petty Maisterell?

confarreate (kən'færi:eɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *confarreāt-us*, pa. pple. of *confarreāre*: see below.] Solemnized by confarreation.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* 500 *Flamines majores* required to be issue of a confarreate marriage.

†con'farreated, *a. Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confarreated*, married with that ceremony. Hence in some later Dicts.

confarreation (kən,færi:'eɪʃən). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 confarration, 7–8 -ferreation, 8 -farriation. [ad. L. *confarreātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confarreā-re* to unite in marriage by the offering of bread, f. *con-* + *farre-us* of spelt, corn, or grain, *farreum* a spelt-cake, f. *far*, *farr-is* grain, spelt, whence *farreātus*, *farreātio*.]

1. The highest and most solemn form of marriage among the ancient Romans, made in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus or the Flamen Dialis and ten witnesses, and marked by the offering of a cake made of spelt.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 94 The vse of confarreation, or marriage with a cake of Wheate, either not vsed, or only of a few. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 550 There was nothing reputed more religious than the bond of Confarration, in knitting vp of mariages. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 35 The confarreation..was, because of its incongruity, but short-lived. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 362 Vulcan had not taken his celestial spouse with the holy rites of confarreation.

†b. A wedding, marriage. *Obs.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* IV. (1650) 110 Wishing you all conjugall joy and a happy confarreation, I rest your affectionat Cousin, J. H. *Ibid.* v. 161 Wishing you..if you have her, a happy conferreation.

2. ? Alliance, affinity. [? for CONFARIATION.]

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* I. 12, I embrace his opinions; let his person or private ends..alone: I nor have nor will have confarreation therewith. *Ibid.* IV. 134 With whom if you have any commerce, intercourse, or confarreation, look unto it.

†confasci'ation. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fascia* band, bandage: see -ATION.] A binding or bundling together; a bundle.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. §207 They are successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things.

†confa,scicu'lation. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fascicul-us* small bundle.] = prec.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. §195 The Formation of them..by Confasciculations or Conglobations.

con'fatal, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *confātāl-is* (Cicero), f. *con-* + *fātum* fate: see FATAL.] Subject to or sharing in the same fate.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 335 It is no less determined by fate that you shall have a Physician, than that you shall recover. They are confatal. **1858** *Oxford Ess.* 99 The portent and the thing to be signified were 'confatal'.

con'fated, *ppl. a.* [f. CON- together + FATED: cf. prec.] Fated together with (something else).

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. xxvi. §51. 586 Chrysippus insists, in Tully *De Fato* cap. xiii, that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is confated that he shall send for a physician.

confeather, var. of CONFEDER, *Obs.*

†con'fect, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 -fict. [ad. L. *confect-us*, pa. pple. of *conficĕre*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Performed. (Said of the sacrifice of the mass: cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 2, CONFICIENT.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 Thei seie breed is turned into fleish, and wyne into blood..It wole not be confect but oonli of a preest, that lawfulli is ordeyned.

2. Made up by combination of ingredients; compounded; mixed.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lx. (1495) 897 Oximell is callyd soure hony, for the matere therof is confecte of hony and of vyneygre. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 797 Kepe this confect meddissyng Until the time of..spryngyng. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 82 Confect with spices. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Pref. to Luke* 10 It is confect of no mo than one simple. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Ep. Ded., Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of wine. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §89. 156 Take a long neckt Jugg..put in thy Amber confect therein.

3. Made into a confection; preserved.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 a, The seede of citrons confict in sugre.

4. 'Made up', counterfeit.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Confect*, Counterfeit.

confect ('kɒnfɛkt), *sb.* Also 7 comfect. [ad. med.L. *confectum*, *confecta*, subst. uses of the pa. pple.: see prec. and COMFIT. Cf. It. *confetto* sweetmeat; also Ger. *confect.*] A sweetmeat made of fruit, seed, etc., preserved in sugar; a comfit.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 It hailed small confects, rained rosewater, and snew an artificiall kind of snow. **1614** OVERBURY *Char.* ix. *Amorist*, Muske comfects. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 34 Cacao..roasted, and made into Confects. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Use it like Caraway-seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Confects are reduced to eight kinds, viz. liquid confects, marmalades, jellies, pasts, dry confects, conserves, candies, and dragees, or sugar-plums. **1889** A. C. DOYLE *Micah Clarke* I. 9 She made salves and eyewaters, powders and confects, cordials and persico.

confect (kən'fɛkt), *v.* Also 6 -fict. [f. L. *confect-* ppl. stem of *confic-ĕre* to put together, make up, prepare, complete, etc., f. *con-* + *facĕre* to do, make, put.] *trans.*

†1. To put together, mix, compound (ingredients).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Confict them together with wine and make pilles of them. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* Civ b, Confecte or compounde al together. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 152 Vnwholsome it is to mix, season, and confect therewith some other wine. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxi. (1639) 52 Let all these be beaten into powder and searced, and confect that powder with clarified honie.

†2. To prepare or make up by the combination of various ingredients; to compound. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 357 Confect the unguent of Capons grease, oyle of roses, oyle of violets, etc. **1580** BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 90 The Phisitions prescription confected by the Apothecary. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 165 To confect a sauce. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 That poison..was confected..by his brother. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 34 Confect many medicines.

†3. To prepare for use as a relish or delicacy; to make into a comfit or confection; to preserve, pickle. ? *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 39 a, When the nuttes be in season to confecte. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii, Olives ..confected and seasoned with salt. **1624** FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* IV, Mistery there..Confects the substance of the choicest fruits In a rich candy. **1681** RYCAUT *Critick* 166 Those [words] which may embitter, and dress, and comfect them for the stomach of the receiver. **1808** [see CONFECTED]. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. XXV, Fashioning match-boxes, sorting paper, confecting jam.

†4. To prepare (food) for digestion or assimilation; to digest. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 We first confect, and make ready in the mouth the rough and hard meates. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 75 A certain internal and vitriolated fier.. doth readily and quickly confect and destroy the meates.

5. To make (out of the materials). [In mod. use an affectation after F. *confectionner*; cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 6 and *v.* 3.]

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 309 Of this also were confected the famous Everlasting Lamps and Tapers. The stone is called Asbeston. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. ii, Prodigies in the way of patchwork quilts, confected by fingers of three or four years.

confected (kən'fɛktɛd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Compounded of a number of ingredients, made into a confection, etc.; constructed, made up.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 The pepil drank nothir vyne nor beir, nor na vthir confekkit drynkis. **1594** J. KING *On Jonas* 100 Such confected religions. **1808** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 215 The size and colour of confected caraways. **1887** F. ANSTEY in *Macm. Mag.* No. 328. 254 Ladies with marvellously confected bonnets.

confecting (kən'fɛktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONFECT.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §998 The Confecting of the Ointment. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He found out a confecting of wafers or cracknels, for Augustus. **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely.. quick hand for .. confecting of diaplasms, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

confection (kən'fɛkʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 confeccioun, 5–6 -ion, 5–7 -fexion, 5 -fectyone, 6 -tione, -feccyon, (-feccon), 5– confection. [a. F. *confection*, OF. *confeccion*, ad. L. *confectiōn-em*, n. of action from *conficĕre*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Making or preparation by mixture of ingredients; mixing, compounding; composition, preparation, making up, manufacture. Sometimes *esp.* the making of preserves or confectionery.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 89 Confection of the Red medicine. **1584** R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XII. xvii. 212 There be artificial glasses, which will shew unto you.. many images.. Looke in John Bap. Neap. for the confection of such glasses. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 128 For a confection of some kinde of bloud. **1654** CHARLETON *Physiologia* 379 Commixt with so many Alexiterial Simples as concur to the Confection of Triacle. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xv, Pots of jam of her confection. **1884** T. HANCOCK in *Academy* 23 Feb. 133/3 He said that poetry had other business than the ingenious confection of new tropes and metaphors.

†**2.** The performance of the sacrifice of the mass. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* Epil., Blasphemies against Christ.. invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ.

†**3.** Putting together; arrangement; compilation.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxiv. 223 For without a constellated fabrication or confection all these presaging mirables (and the like) signifie nothing in effect. **1821** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LII. 140 To Ezra principally was confided the confection of the Scriptures.

†**4.** Prepared or composed state or condition; composition, constitution. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 406 This fisshe, and lardde, and flitches salt to kepe In just confection now taketh kepe. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 The memorie of Josias is according to the confection of perfume made by.. an apothecarie. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xix, Why blam'st thou then my stonie hard confection, Which nothing loves? **1675** L. ADDISON *Pres. State Jews* xiii, The Ink.. must not be black, nor of the ordinary confection.

†**5.** A preparation made by mixing; a composition, mixture, compound. *Obs.* in general sense.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 þat man closede a confecciour of brymston and of blak salt in a vessel of bras, and sette hit on þe fire. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv, Potable Gold, Mercury, and many other chymicall confections.

b. A medicinal preparation compounded of various drugs; in later use, *spec.* one compounded with a sweetening and preserving agent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xi. (1495) 609 Laye the same confexion to the sore wythout. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 (MS. A) Leie on þis confeccioun maad of flour of wheete & honey & jus of smalache. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 That confectione vas callit to name eftiruart, antidotum mitridates. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bv, Make a confeccon of the floure of Fenell Seede in a Glasse with wyne and annoynt the head therwyth. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 8 Of such doeth the Apothecarie make a confection [WYCLIF pymentis of swotenesse]. **1812** PARIS *Pharmacol.* (1829) II. 177 *Confectiones*.. under this title the London College comprehends the conserves and electuaries of its former Pharmacopœias. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Confections are medicinal substances beaten up with sugar into a pasty mass.

†**c.** *spec.* A prepared poison, a deadly potion.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 49 Here is the confection yᵗ thou must drinke. **1547-64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. li, After he [Socrates] had commended his soule to God, hee dranke the confection. **1586** A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 98 A venemous confection. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 246. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VI. 572 Well skilled in Confections of the poyson of Serpents.

d. A prepared dish or delicacy; now, a preparation of fruit, spices, sugar, or the like, used as a relish or dainty; a preserve, sweetmeat, comfit.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Confection of cokes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confectyon of spyces. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* (Parker Soc.) 97 To banquet.. of all manner of fruits and confections. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 102 Sweet condyments and delicat confections of spiceries. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §705 They have in Turkey.. certaine Confections, which they call Serbets, which are like Candied Conserves. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Preserve*, To make a thick Confection of Grapes. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 242 Many salvers were covered with confections and sweet cakes. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/1 'Drop a penny into the slot' and you can.. obtain.. a pennyworth of confections.

e. *fig.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 28 A Confection made for the Arch-bishop's appetite, to cure a distemper between him and the King.

†**6.** A literary or musical composition. ? *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded., No Selfe-presuming of my Witts perfection (In what is mine of this Divine Confection). **1844** H. F. CHORLEY *Music & M.* III. 269 A young lady in a *sacque* sate singing some ancient confection by Mondonville.

‖**7.** *Dress-making.* The French word for any ready-made article of attire, used particularly, in reference to fashionable female apparel, of mantles, cloaks, wraps, etc., put on over the ordinary indoor dress.

1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 The confections that are intended to be retained over toilettes of this class are very elaborately trimmed. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* 16 A dainty confection of pale blue silk, called, I think, surat.

8. *Comb.*, as ***confection-closet***; **confection-pan**, a pan for drying sweets, bonbons, etc., in which they are kept in constant rolling motion.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 19 Continually losing the choicest articles of the larder, cellar, and confection-closet.

confection (kən'fɛkʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod.F. *confectionner* in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To prepare for use with sugar, syrup, or the like; to make into a confection; to mix, make up as a condiment or seasoned delicacy. Also *fig.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 30b, Gynger.. grene, or well confectioned in syrope. *Ibid.* 44b, Hote wynes and swete, or confectioned with spices. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 124 Sweet fruits and daintie delicates, confectioned with curious Cookerie. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 165 Neuerthelesse it was confexioned with bitternesse and crosses. **1662** H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 91 A cup of Chocolatte well confectioned comforts and strengthens the Stomach. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 527 Pelham's recipe for confectioning the condiment hight A Man of Fashion. **1879** F. S. BRIDGES *Round the World* 81 [He] confectioned a sort of punch out of saki, claret, sliced oranges, and.. sugar.

2. To treat with confections or sweetmeats. *rare.*

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 137 We do not come to the throne of God to be hugged and comforted and confectioned.

‖**3.** To make up (an article of attire). [Gallicism, after F. *Confectionner.*]

1839 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 134, I have.. spent considerable time in what the French call 'confectioning' baby bundles. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. viii. 258 Naomi made her own dresses.. and occasionally confectioned some decorative article for Judith. **1880** MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 153 Confectioning a piece of fine point lace.

Hence **con'fectioned** *ppl. a.*; **con'fectioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 148 Some confectioned oyntments. **1650** H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 148 Confectioning, simpling, or an acquisition of the knowledge of Herbs or Drugs.

confectionary (kən'fɛkʃənərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONFECTION + -ARY: with B. cf. med.L. *confectiōnāri-us* maker of confections, apothecary.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a confection, comfit, or sweetmeat; of or pertaining to confections or confectioners' work.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 104 The Galenical Shop-Cordials, and their other Confectionary Medicaments. **1790** COWPER *On Receipt Mother's Pict.* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The.. unnameable confectionary doings over which she presided. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* XLI. 489/2 The peculiarly vulgar stone reredos—ill copied, in a confectionary spirit.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A maker of confections; a confectioner. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. 80 We make a few poesies to hould in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the confectionary that Receits mought be made of them for vse of life. [But this is taken by some as a *place*.] **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* viii. 13 And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cookes, and to be bakers. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He was a Cook, or Confectionary. *Ibid.* 298 The woman.. was an excellent Confectionary, very cunning in poisons.

2. A place where confections are kept or prepared.

(But some take quot. 1607 in sense 1.)

[**1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 260 My selfe, Who had the world as my Confectionarie.] **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 The Confectionarie or Closet of sweet meats. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. 226 (D.) Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the confectionary, of the wine-vaults. **1839** MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* VI. 650 The confectionary of the convent of Sancta Benedicta.

3. A confectionary preparation; a sweetmeat.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 36 Aboue all junquetries or confectionaries whatsoeuer. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 102 Sugar.. to be made use of in Confectionaries, Physick, and the like. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iv, Ever and anon she.. insisted upon his taking some particular confectionary, because it was a favourite of her own.

4. Improperly used for CONFECTIONERY, meaning the confectioner's art.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) Advt., Five Hundred new Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, Pastry, Preserving, Conserving, and Pickling. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xliv. 139 Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly cookery and confectionary were served up. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 180 The great uses of sugar.. especially in confectionary. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 281 The delights, as they are esteemed, of Athenian confectionary.

†**con'fectionate**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CONFECTION *sb.* or *v.* + -ATE[2]: cf. *affectionate*, and F. *confectionné*.] = CONFECTIONED.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 44a, Fruites confectionate.. with hony.

†**con'fectionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. CONFECTION *sb.* + -ATE[3]; cf. *compassionate*, *affectionate* vb., and F. *confectionner*.] *trans.* = CONFECTION *v.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 4 The filth of the stewes, distild into ribauldry termes, cannot confectionate a more intemperate stile then his Pamphlets. **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 We hear that a great King.. that he might confectionate a base minion of his, etc. [Cf. next, sense 2 *fig.*]

confectioner (kən'fɛkʃənə(r)). [f. CONFECTION *v.* + -ER[1].] A maker of confections.

†**1.** A compounder of medicines, poisons, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 195 One Locusta.. appeached and brought to light divers confectioners of poysons. **1651** R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxxvi. 356 Pedling Quacksalvers, Mountibanks, Confectioners.

2. a. One who makes confections, sweetmeats, candies, cakes, light pastry, etc.; now, *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Confacionador*, a confectioner. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, Most of the shops Of the best confectioners in London ransacked. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Confectioner*, The confectioners and other officers in Quality's houses ought to be diligent in keeping their sweetmeats in good order. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. §1 The confectioner who makes bonbons for the momentary pleasure of a sense of taste. **1871** H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. vii, A host of purveyors, cooks, confectioners.. and grooms of the stable, with led horses, were sent on. **1886** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iii, Two sisters who lived by keeping a small confectioner's shop in Whitehaven.

fig. **1652** BENLOWE *Theoph.* I. lxvii, Natures prime Confectioner, the Bee. **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 These unfortunate Confectioners cover over this scum of people.. with the sugar of honourable imployments.

b. ***confectioner's custard***: a sweet creamy confection used as a filling for cakes, etc.

1906 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* xxxi. 910 *Confectioner's custard*.. yolks of egg.. milk.. sugar.. potato flour.. gelatine, flavouring essence. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 380/1 Sponge sandwiches.. are often split open and spread with.. confectioner's custard.

confectionery (kən'fɛkʃənərɪ). [f. prec. + -Y: see -ERY. In all the senses often wrongly spelt *-ary*, by confusion with CONFECTIONARY *a.* and *sb.*]

1. a. Things made or sold by a confectioner; a collective name for sweetmeats and confections.

[**1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 72 Ambre, muske, frankencense, gallia muscata, and confection nere (*sic.*)]

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) p. ii, The receipts for the confectionary are such as I daily sell in my own shop. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, He pressed her to partake of a variety of confectioneries. *Mod.* Stalls on which all sorts of cheap confectionery were displayed. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 644 He having previously spotted on the printed pricelist.. coffee 2d., confectionery do, and honestly well worth twice the money. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 837/2 The main ingredients in modern confectionery consist of sugar, brown and white, treacle [etc.].

b. A course of sweetmeats at dinner.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. ii, After confectionary.. the chieftains praised God.

2. The art and business of a confectioner.

1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 219 Gingerbread making and confectionery are now separate departments of the baker's art. [See CONFECTIONARY B. 4.]

3. A confectioner's shop.

1803 E. S. BOWNE *Girl's Life* (1888) 156, I never go by a toy shop, or confectionery without longing to have them [*sc.* children] here. **1887** *Courier-Jrnl.* (Louisville, Ky.) 21 Jan. 6/4 Mrs. Jett started a confectionery at Lexington and afterward.. she established millineries.

4. a. *attrib.*, as ***confectionery shop***, etc.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* x. (1832) 61 Mrs. Bertrand kept a large confectionary and fruit shop. **1825** J. NEAL *Brother Jon.* II. 342 Such.. as were to be had of the confectionary shops.

b. *attrib.* Of a building or style of architecture: resembling an elaborate piece of confectionery.

(Cf. quot. 1861 *s.v.* CONFECTIONARY *a.* and quot. 1879 s.v. *wedding-cake* (WEDDING *vbl. sb.*).)

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 8/3 This Muscovite style is at first disappointing... We are apt to be reminded by it of the wedding-cake and master works of confectionery architecture. **1910** T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 16 Dec. (1938) 92 The Turks, when they get a glorious broad wall-space.. will insist on fretting the wall into little confectionery-arcades.

†**con'fectioness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [improperly formed for *confectionress*: see -ESS.] A female confectioner.

1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster L.* 160 Art had showne her selfe such a Confectionesse, as nothing was there wanting which might enliven Nature.

con'fective, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *confect-* ppl. stem of *conficĕre* (see CONFECT) + -IVE.] Pertaining to the making of confections.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 796 The entremets.. Bedeck'd with all the pride of paste, Confective prowess shows.

†**'confectory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confectōri-us* (in sb. *-um*), f. *confector*, agent-n. from *conficĕre*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. cxlvii. (R.), In which the wanton might Of confectory art endeavour'd how To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

con'fectory, *sb.* Anglicized form of L. *confectōrium* 'slaughtering-place of beasts': given by Ogilvie as = CONFECTIONERY 3.

†**con'fecture.** *Obs.* Also 6 -our(e. [ad. med.L. *confectūra* a confection, L. *confectūra* preparation, f. ppl. stem of L. *conficĕre* to CONFECT: see -URE.] A preparation of drugs, of preserved fruit, sweets, etc.; = CONFECTION, COMFITURE.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 þer nys no creature þat eten or drunken haþ of þis confecture [*v.r.* confiture].. þat he ne schal his lyf anon forlete. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxv. 310 To ete spyces or confectures.. is noo brekynge of faste. **1581** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) §114 The inordinat consumption.. of Drogges, Confectoures and Spiceries, brocht from the pairtes beyond Sea. **1693** N. STAPHORST tr. *Rauwolf* in *Ray's Trav.* (1738) II. 123 A great dish fill'd up with Cibebs, and several sorts of confectures.

†**con'feder**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 confeder, 5-6 -fedre, 4-6 -fether, -feter, 6 -fetter, -feather, *Sc.* -fidder, -fidir. [a. F. *confédér-er* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *confœderāre* to league together.] The earlier equivalent of CONFEDERATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To unite in alliance; to ally, league, confederate. Const. *to, unto, with, together.*

c **1368** CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 42 Confetered both by bonde and assurance. **1485** CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 18 To appease these inimytees and to confedere the myndes and courages of these men unto them. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 280 The Erle of Warwyke.. confeteryd unto hym the duke of Clarence. **1533** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxi. 152 Whether they will confedre themselves with any other outward princes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxviii. 126 The holy gost.. shall glue and confeder them together with mutuall charitie.

b. *pass.* To be or be made confederate.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 421 To be confedrid with hom. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 [Ptolemy and Antiochus] were confethered to gidres. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 1. v. 27 Such other as were confethered with hym. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxvi. 112 They.. were confedered betweene themselves privily.. to call no assembly.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into an alliance or league; to ally oneself.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. 139 For drede that.. thai wolde confedre with the commons. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 128 Whych both confetheryd against the Kyng. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scat.* (1858) I. 32 [Thai will] confidder with ws. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229/2 To confeder with the rebels. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 88 Feiring lykwyse that thay.. had confiderid wᵗ the Britanis.

3. *trans.* To make a league of (peace or amity).

c **1534** tr. *Pal. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 271 They, confederinge peace and amitie for ever, devided the kingdom betweene them.

Hence **con'federed** *ppl. a.*, **con'federing** *vbl. sb.*

c **1525** SKELTON *Replyc.* 54 Lyke heretykes confettred, Ye count yourselfe well lettred. **1530** PALSGR. 208/1 Confederyng, *canfederatian.* **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Tray* XI. xix, Confedered Kings.

confederacy (kən'fɛdərəsɪ). Also 4-6 confeþer-, -fether-, 4-7 confederacie, 6 confederatie. [AF. and ME. *confederacie*, f. stem of L. *confœderātio*, med.L. *confœder-ātus*: see -ACY.]

1. A union by league or contract between persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action; a league, alliance, compact.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 271 After þe sevenþe 3ere of þe confeþeracye [*initi fœderis*] he fau3t a3enst þe Angles oft in smal bataylles. **1550** NICOLLS *Thucyd.* VIII. XVIII. 201 They.. caused the towne to tourne to their confederatie. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 28 Threescore and tenne men whiche were of his confetheracie. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 461 The league and confederacie that was concluded betwene them. **1611** BIBLE *Obad.* 7. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 157 The Confederacy of Two Companies of Men to expose Two Lights to each others view, so that the discovery of the one, may answer immediately to that of the other. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 2 A general confederacy against the Ottoman power. **1861** MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 10 To.. break down the confederacy of the great Whig families.

b. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: A league for an unlawful or evil purpose; a conspiracy.

[**1353** *Act 27 Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 3 Facent entre eux.. compaignie ne confederacie en fraude ou deceite.] **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 þei shullen makyn no meyntenaunce ne confederacie ageyn þe kyngis right. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Thus haue ye.. by your fals confederacy destroubled my Royamme. **1533** MORE *Apol.* xliv. Wks. 914/2 He calleth those assemblinges.. by yᵉ name of confederacies.. for ought that I see he geueth a good thyng and an holesome, an odious heynous name. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, Why this is a confederacy: a meere piece of practice upon her by these impostors. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109. **1763** J. WESLEY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 16 Confederacies, to carry on the works of darkness. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, Philip is the head Of the confederacy: his crafty brain.. plans the mischief.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Condition or fact of being confederate: union for joint action, alliance. In a bad sense: Conspiracy, collusion.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1616) 189 Moses.. commanded.. Aaron to fill a vessell, and place the same in the Arke of confederacie. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. §11 The sciences.. which have had better intelligence and confederacie with the imagination.. than with reason. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 73 Two were indicted of Confederacie. **1677** C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 146 They were guilty of confederacy. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 44 In close confederacy with the duke of Albany. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 39 In a perpetual state of confederacy and rebellion. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 Philip was in confederacy with Muley Moluck, and therefore could not send troops against him.

†**b.** *carnal confederacy. Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., Citie of God* XVI. xxiii. 562 Before that the sonnes of God.. had any carnall confederacy with the daughters of men.

3. quasi-*concr.* A collective body of persons or parties united by league; a body of confederates; now *esp.* a union of states, a confederation.

Southern Confederacy: the Confederate States of America. *Confederacy* now usually implies a looser or more temporary association than *confederation*, which is applied to a union of states organized on an intentionally permanent basis.

[**1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093 In east Kent there were other.. of the same confederacie. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 192.] **1681** NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 74 The Grecians.. were forced to League themselves (yet in several Confederacies, as that of the Etolians, that of the Achaians, etc.) for their mutual defence. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 17 The United Provinces are a confederacy of many independent states. **1777** *U.S. Senate Manual* (1886) 14 (*Articles of Confederation*) The stile of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America'. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 179 The literary world is made up of little confederacies. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 47 A proposal.. to transfer the treasury of the confederacy from Delos to Athens. **1861** *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, The citizens of each State.. shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy. **1861** MOTLEY in *Times* 23 May, The body politic known for 70 years as the United States of America is not a Confedercy, not a compact of Sovereign States, not a co-partnership; it is a Commonwealth.

confederal (kən'fɛdərəl), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fœder-* league, after *federal*, and the derivatives of *confœderāre.*] Pertaining or relating to a confederation; *spec.* in *U.S. Hist.* pertaining to the early organization of the United States under the Articles of Confederation adopted in 1781.

1782 *Independent Ledger* 4 Feb. 3/2 Washington and the confederal forces. *Ibid.*, The confederal armies. **1866** H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 94 Portions.. related to a confederal fund. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2032. 425/3 The struggle for confederal fusion. **1955** C. J. FRIEDRICH in A. W. Macmahon *Federalism* xxvi. 510 When the foreign ministers of the six nations.. decided to establish.. a Political Community.. they provided.. that this.. should be.. of 'an ultimate federal or a confederal structure'.

con'federalist. [f. prec. + -IST: cf. *federalist.*] A member of a confederation.

1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 15 Apr. 241/2 (Chartist Demonstration in London), The Irish confederalists displayed a very splendid green standard.

†**con'federance.** *Obs.* [f. CONFEDER *v.* or F. *confédérer* + -ANCE; cf. *furtherance, hinderance, utterance*, etc.] Confederacy, alliance.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 29 3our kyng hes our confiderans [ed. 1710 confederance] vpgeve. *Ibid.* XII. iv. 107 Sall nevyr tyme.. betyde, To breke this pece.. Ne this confiderans anis part in tuo.

confederate (kən'fɛdərət), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 confetherate, 6-7 confederat. [ad. L. *confœderāt-us*, pa. pple. of (post-cl.) *confœderā-re* (trans.) to join or unite in a league, f. *con-* together + *fœderā-re* to league together, establish by league or treaty, f. *fœder-* (nom. *fœdus*) league, treaty, compact: see FEDERATE. Already in L. used substantively: so F. *confédéré.*]

A. *adj.* United in a league, alliance, or confederacy; leagued, allied, confederated.

1. as *pa. pple.* = CONFEDERATED.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 þe Scottes þat were somtyme confederat and wonede wiþ þe Pictes. *c* **1460** HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 33 Quhilk wer confederate straitlie in ane band. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 53 He came.. with eyght other confetherate with hym. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 2 Syria is confederate with Ephraim. **1714** GAY *Trivia* III. 81 These Sirens stand.. Confederate in the cheat. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Wyclif* ix. 299 Victories over the foes confederate against them.

fig. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 53 My heart is not confederate with my hand. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. (1888) 7 Strong words of counselling souls confederate With vocal pines and waters.

2. as *adj.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 69 The confetherate kynges beseaged the vyllage. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Juggling and confederate Knavery. **1757-8** SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 165 The confederate army amounted to five and fifty thousand men. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XX. 192 Neptune.. and his confederate gods. **1889** RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 258 Marmain.. led against him a confederate army, consisting of three principal tribes of the Tahennu.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 52 The Confederate Probabilities. **1714** SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* IV. ii, Of these thorowly-associating and confederate-animals.. none.. in bulk or strength exceed the beaver. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶3 Confederate intellects and auxiliar virtues.

3. In *Confederate States (of America)*, abbreviated *C.S.A.*: the name assumed by the eleven southern states which seceded from the American Union in 1860-61, and formed a confederacy of their own, which was finally overthrown in 1865, after which they were reunited to the United States.

1861 (9 Feb.) *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, In all such [new] territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized. **1861** *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 209/1 Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, entitled the Confederate States of America, was formally inaugurated at Montgomery.. on the 18th ult.

b. Hence, Of or belonging to the Confederate States, their government, army, etc.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 432/3 The Confederate flag has been hoisted on the fort. *Ibid.* 25 May 481/1 Thirty days to be allowed to United States' vessels in Confederate ports to quit. **1863** DICEY *Federal St.* II. 241 When once the Confederate army was defeated. **1863** J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 185 Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 Some Southern Confederate leader, civil or military.

B. *sb.*

1. A person or state in league with another or others for mutual support or joint action; an ally.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 Their cosyn, frende, & confederate, Edmonde Earle of Marche. **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* C vi, Such as were hys confetherates. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 304, I see who is their assistant, who their confederat, who hath engaged his omnipotent arm to.. crown with success their faith. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 170 The victorious confederates pursued their march. **1791** 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xi. (1809) 112 A letter from the Duke of Wharton to Sir William More.. who was his confederate on the turf. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 Venice, not yet humbled by the confederates of Cambray.

†**b.** *Theol.* One united in covenant with God, or allied with others in the same covenant. *Obs.*

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* viii. 8 II. 251 As a confederate: as one of those that are in covenant with God. *Ibid.* II. 261 The continual abode and operation of the Spirit in Gods confederates. **1681-6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 238 To be a member of that [the Jewish] Church, and a Confederate in this Covenant. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 62 Believers Children being.. Confederates with their Parents, in the Covenant of Grace.

2. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: One leagued with another or others for an unlawful or evil purpose; an accomplice.

1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII*, c. 64 Pream., The same persones.. were adherentis, assistencis, confederatis.. socourers and comforteris. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Dathan and Abiron.. with all their holle familie, and confederates. **1680** *Establ. Test* 33 The very Criminals themselves, or their Accessories and Confederates. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Betrayers of their country, confederates with Wood. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Dr. Bocking.. a confederate of Masters. *Mad.* The thief escaped, but his confederate was apprehended.

3. *U.S. Hist.* One belonging to or on the side of the Confederate States in the War of Secession, 1861-65: see A. 3.

1861 RUSSELL *Let.* 1 May in *Times* 28 May 9 Between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. **1863** J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 179 A battle which.. would probably have cleared Missouri of the Confederates. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 230 The Confederates were the first to use the torpedo boat.

confederate (kən'fɛdəreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *confœderāt-* ppl. stem of *confœderāre*, or possibly from the much earlier ppl. adj. CONFEDERATE: see prec. (The pa. t. was sometimes also *confederate.*) An earlier form was CONFEDER through French.]

1. *trans.* To unite (persons or states) in a league, bring into alliance, ally; to form into a confederation. Const. *with, together,* †*unto.*

1532 HERVET *Xenaphon's Househ.* IV. (1768) 18 To bringe him presentes fro the cites of Grece, confederated vnto him. **1577** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 331 To confederate and set them at agreement. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* III. i. 304 It confederates men with God and between themselves. **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II.

587 To confederate others in their design. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ¶9 The writers of news, if they could be confederated, might give more pleasure to the public. **1884** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 27/1 To endeavour to confederate the Windward Islands.

fig. **1700** S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Cold Vapours.. intimately confederated and congeal'd.

b. For an evil or unlawful purpose. Cf. CONFEDERACY 1 b.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvi. 140 An utter enemie unto the saide Bisshope, confederated with the principal adversaris aforesaide. **1623** HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 26 Gone astray, and wickedly confederated with Heretickes. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiv. 93 To confederate all the family against me. **1849** COBDEN *Speeches* 37 Neither in England nor Ireland have there been 100 men confederated together with arms to war against the Crown and Government.

2. *refl.* To ally oneself; to enter into a league, or conspiracy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Their willes and appetites daily more and more so confederated them selfes. **1543-4** *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The..frenche kyng..hath confederated hym selfe with the greate Turke. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 All the people in the Folkmote shall confederate themselves as sworn Brethren, to defend the Kingdom. **1828** E. IRVING *Last Days* 43 In what way any man can..confederate himself with so many great principles of falsehood.

†**b.** To ally oneself sexually. *Obs.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 254 One that had in her most abominable..desires confederated herself ..with her own natural brother.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of persons or states: To enter into a league, ally or league oneself (*with.*)

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 213 a/2 There one frend confederate with another, so that their hartes were maryed. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aliar*, to confederate, to allie himselfe. **1634** HERBERT *Trav.* 120 His valiant sister.. confederating with foure Sultans..entred his Bed-chamber, and..strangled him. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 122 The Pisæans confederated with several other Greek nations, and made war upon the Eleans. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 30 The larger colonies had threatened they would not confederate at all, if their weight in Congress should not be equal to the numbers of people they added to the confederacy. **1863** *Morning Star* 17 Dec. 5/5 When this contest commenced in 1861, but six States confederated.

b. In bad sense: To conspire. Cf. 1 b.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 222 A Merchant.. together with his sonne and a Broker had confederated to buy great store of merchandises vpon their credit, of purpose to breake and to inrich themselues. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3760/3 [Unpaid troops] who threaten to Confederate if speedy Care be not taken to satisfie them. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 100 If any sworn servant of the king's houshold conspires or confederates to kill any lord of this realm. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Blackmore*, The wits easily confederated against him.

confederated (kən'fɛdəreɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Leagued, allied; joined in confederacy; forming a confederation; see the verb.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 Their bordering enimies the confederated Scotishmen and Pictes. **1736** *Disc. Witchcr.* 6 A Familiar, that is, a confederated Person privy to the Plot. *a* **1850** CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 365 Belonging to the states of the Union in their confederated, and not in their individual character.

con'federately, *adv.* [f. CONFEDERATE *a.* + -LY[2].] Like confederates.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 719 [They] were much more confederately treated by the ministry.

con'federateship. *rare.* [f. CONFEDERATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] = CONFEDERACY.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 29 The Romish Confederateship. **1837** *Tait's Mag.* IV. 726 Scribe imagines this view of confederateship to be exclusively the besetting sin of the French.

confederatie, obs. f. CONFEDERACY.

con'federating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFEDERATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONFEDERATE.

a **1732** ATTERBURY (J.), It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered.

con'federating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That confederates: see the verb.

1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, Get you gone..you confederating strumpet you. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 360 Betwixt the Queen and the rest of the confederating powers.

confederation (kənfɛdə'reɪʃən). In 5-6 -acion, -acyon. [a. F. *confédération*, in OF. *-acion* (14th c. in Littré), ad L. *confœderātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action f. *confœderāre*: see CONFEDERATE.]

1. The action of confederating, or condition of being confederated; a league, an alliance (between persons or states; in mod. use only the latter). Formerly also in a bad sense, Conspiracy.

articles of confederation: provisions (embodied in clauses) in accordance with which parties confederate; in *U.S. Hist.* esp. those adopted by the Continental Congress of 1777, in accordance with which the thirteen American colonies that had separated from Great Britain formed themselves into the confederation, which was superseded by the closer union established in 1789.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xv. 116 Þe Confederatyown Ðat wes be-twene Þe Rewmys twa. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 289 Thomas Mounbray [and] Richard Scrop..mad confederacion that thei schuld help to amende the insolens in the reme. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1575) Cij/3 They have no frendship but conspiration, And to do mischiefe confederation. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Kings* ix. 14 Iehu..made a confederacion agaynst Ioram. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 [They] met accordingly, and there fully concluded all the Articles of their confederation. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 Confederations and alliances between Princes are rarely long-lived. **1777** (*title*) Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, etc. **1802** ADOLPHUS *Hist. Eng.* (1817) II. 364 They voted articles of confederation and union, in which they assumed the appellation of 'the United States of America'. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 52 A majority of the States, necessary by the Confederation to constitute a House. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/3 [A] scheme for the confederation of the colonies.

2. A number of states (or formerly of persons) united by a league; a body of states united for certain common purposes.

In modern political use, 'confederation' is usually limited to a permanent union of sovereign states for common action in relation to externals. Such were the following: ***Germanic Confederation***, the union of the German States under the presidency of the Emperor of Austria from 1815 to 1866. ***Confederation of the Rhine***, the union of certain German States under the protection of Napoleon Bonaparte from 1806 to 1813. ***New England Confederation***, the union of four New England colonies for common defence against the Dutch and the Indians, 1643-84. The United States of America are commonly described as a *Confederation* (or confederacy) from 1777 to 1789; but from 1789, their closer union has been considered a 'federation' or federal republic.

1622 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* (1625) 281 An offensive and defensive league; into which first entered the Uranians, Swits and Vndervaldens, Ao. 1316; neither were they all united into one confederation till the yeare 1513. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 191 The present Germanic Confederation, established by.. the Congress of Vienna on the 8th June 1815, consists of 38 Independent States. The central point and the organ of the Confederation is the Federative diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. **1839-42** ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlii, The title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 45 Their confederation is said to have always consisted of twelve towns. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation.

Hence **confede'rationist**, an adherent or supporter of a confederation.

1861 *Louisville Jrnl.*, The confederationists may be of one bone with their new President. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* No. 307. 6/2 'Confederationist' or young Irelander.

con'federatism. *rare.* The system or practice of confederates, *e.g.* of the Confederate party in the United States.

1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* xvii. 340 Confederatism, in its attack upon the nation, is in league with hell.

confederative (kən'fɛdərətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *confœderāt-*, ppl. stem (see CONFEDERATE) + -IVE: cf. mod.F. *confédératif, -ive*, (Rousseau, St. Simon, etc.).] Of or relating to confederates or confederating.

c **1819** BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 447 The two confederative powers, to-wit, the monarch and the House of Lords. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 319 The report..is a confederative misrepresentation. It is the wilful act of the fraternity.

confederator (kən'fɛdəreɪtə(r)). ? *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *confœderāre* to CONFEDERATE: corresp. to F. *confédérateur.*] One who confederates with others (*esp.* for an evil purpose); a confederate, conspirator.

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 § 1 Robbers, murtherers, and confederatours vpon the sea. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. VIII*, II. 1227 One hundred thousand Crownes, whereof the one halfe the Confederatours shall and maye employ when neede shall require. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 73 Enquirie shall bee made of conspirators and confederators. **1864** WEBSTER has *Confederater.*

†**con'federey, confedre.** *Obs.* [repr. OF. **confédérée* fem:—Rom. type **confederāta* (see -ADE): for form cf. *valley*, F. *vallée.*] = CONFEDERACY.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxiii. 101 With the other of his confederey. *Ibid.* VI. clviii 140 They drewe westwarde, and made a confederey with the West Brytons. **1534** WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 25 The confedre of bretherne.

†**confeo'ffee.** *Obs.* = CO-FEOFFEE.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60, I desire and require myne confeoffes that they deliuere astate, etc.

confer (kən'fɜ:(r)), *v.* [ad. L. *confer-re* to bring together, collect, gather, contribute, connect, join, consult together, bring together for joint examination, compare; also to confer, or bestow; f. *con-* together, and intensive + *fer-re* to bear, bring. F. *conférer* (14th c. in Littré) does not appear to have been taken into Eng.: hence the difference of stress between *con'fer*, *de'fer*, *in'fer*, and *'differ*, *'offer*, *'proffer*, *'suffer*. Cf. COLLATE, formed on the ppl. stem of L. *conferre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To bring together, gather, collect; to add *together. Obs.*

1571 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* VI. (1574) 613 To conferre theyr common forces, to the defence of theyr felowe Christians. **1590** RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 386, I did conferre their debts together, and found the debt of the first and the second to amount to 47 pound. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 619 That all the handmaids she should first confer. **1618** —— *Hesiod* II. 29 All tooles..And..tacklings, to thy House confer.

†**b.** To include together, comprise, comprehend.

c **1540** *Pilgr. T.* 727 in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. i. 98 Under the coler of the wolfe Is conferyd al the stinking fuet —So the hunters call it whan they mak ther suet. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 245 The skull is inwardly hollow, to the end that the braine..might be the more commodiously conferred therein. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. 70 The works of all being conferred and preserved there.

†**c.** *fig.* To bring (*e.g.* to mind, under one's notice, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* I. (1625) 13, I conferre the regard thereof to my present imaginations. *Ibid.* 61 But what doe I conferre unto your view the notes of such and so many doubts and hazards.

†**2.** To collect, give, or furnish as a contribution; to contribute. Const. *to. Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. (1871) 176 To conferre euery yere a certayn summe..to the byldyng and reformyng of al such..placys. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* I. ix. (1822) 6 He himself hath conferred most ships to that action. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 4 It confers somewhat to the need, convenience, or comfort of those..creatures.

†**b.** *absol.* To contribute (*unto*, *to*). *Obs.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Such things.. as might conferre unto the same. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 The Compasse, declaring rather the ship is turned, then conferring unto its conversion. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 262 Those things which confer hereunto are to be esteemed Goods. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Ps. cxxxii. 16 The Priests do confer to the good of the State. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 11 Addition of Distent will confer much to their Beauty.

3. *trans.* To give, grant, bestow, as a grace, or as the act of a qualified superior.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 12 § 8 No Title to conferr or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Depryvation *ipso facto.* **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. v, Such honour thus conferr'd. **1717** POPE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* XXVI, The very favour you are then conferring. **1725** BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 231 They have also the power of conferring Degrees in all Faculties. **1765-9** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 505 The stile and title..which the king is pleased to confer. **1878** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xviii. 69 Benefits conferred awaken love in some minds. *Mod.* The ordinary degrees were then conferred.

†**b.** Const. *to*, *unto*, or *dative*; rarely *into. Obs.*

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 254 The garlande murall, (whiche the..Capitain conferred to suche persone as..had firste scaled the walles). **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 84 It is ye sacramental mean wherwyth they be applied and conferred vnto us. **1598** CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 307 Jove bow'd his head.. for sign we should confer These Trojans their due fate. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 20 The Kingdom of the Persians..was conferred into the power of one. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 593 To confer his right of Claym in that Kingdom to Philip. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 262 Virtue..confers us very little benefit.

c. Const. *on*, *upon*. (Cf. BESTOW *v.* 6 b.)

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 126 And confer faire Millaine With all the Honors, on my brother. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 178 Those that have the Soveraign Power conferred on them. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 12 For the favour he had conferred upon him. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 Why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer on them?

d. with the subject a thing.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 That sacraments contain and confer grace. **1809** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 113 The incorporating act confers this jurisdiction. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 That joy of heart which perfect health confers.

†**4.** To bring into comparison, compare, collate. Const. usually *with*; also *to*, *unto*. Also *absol. Obs.*

(Exceedingly common from 1530 to 1650. The Latin abbreviation 'cf.' of *confer* = compare, is still in use.)

a **1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Pref. (1829) 85 Let us ever confer them unto the pure word of God. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S ij b, Conferrynge the boke and the herbe duly together. **1557** (*title*), The Newe Testament..Conferred diligently with the Greke, and best approued translations. **1586** A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 94 If they be conferred..to the life and joyes to come. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Confer future and times past with present. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479 Most of our party confer Irrational Creatures in general simply with Men. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vii. 35 To confer occasionally, in order to see that his accounts agree.

†**b.** *to confer notes*: see COMPARE *v.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiv. 300 Here Gentile and Jew confer their notes, and compare their intelligence together concerning Christ's birth. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 177 All their informers assemble, and confer their notes together. *c* **1704** SWIFT *The Problem*, The Ladies vanish in the smother To confer notes with one another.

†**c.** To put the sense together, construe. *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 334 Where we say that the holy Church..may err, that is thus to be conferred, that it is possible some part of the Church for a time to be deceived.

†**5.** *intr.* To agree, accord, conform (*with*, *to*).

1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 244 They asked me, whether I would confer with their religion..And I did confer with them in their religion. **1641** *Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref., Churches that doe not conferre to Episcopall Government.

†**b.** *trans. Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* D iij, They that conferre theyr lyfe and workes to the signes of heuen.

6. *intr.* To converse, talk together; now always on an important subject, or on some stated question: to hold conference, take counsel, consult.

1545 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 114 The Wardens, wt. whom I have conferred in that behalf, do say. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli. (1636) 272 To conferre and talke with our friends of merry matters. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the Parler fire. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 26 Desirous that I would come.. and confer with him about the Navy. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. Boyle* 226, I observ'd the Maid.. conferring with a Country Fellow. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 51 A certain number.. should meet, in order to confer upon the points in dispute. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 38 The two girls conferred together, and Lydia accepted the offer.

b. *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87, I would have you conferre wt your owne conscience. **1610** BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Wks. (1614) 731 Consider, and conferre seriously.

†7. *trans.* To discuss, talk over, consult about.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 145 II. 205 To com to hym and conferre certayne matters with hym. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxiv. 17 What are these communications that you conferre one with an other [*sermones quos confertis*]? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 774 They.. confer Thir State affairs. **1689** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure R.* 2 Freedom of speaking and conferring the thoughts of the Heart.

† confere. *Obs.* [f. CON- + FERE companion.] A companion, fellow, colleague.

c **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4736 þe bischope and his confers.

conferee (kɒnfə'ri:). [f. CONFER + -EE.]

1. One who is conferred with, a member of a conference. (orig. *U.S.*)

1779 in W. B. Reed *Life Jos. Reed* (1847) II. ii. 52 The conferees of Congress gave this committee very ample assurances of the disposition of Congress to preserve the most perfect harmony. **1797** J. BOUCHER *Causes Amer. Revol.* v. 238 By some logic of their own, their conferees have found out [etc.]. **1815** in Fearon *Sk.* (1818) 144 We enclose you the Democratic ticket which is recommended by the delegates and conferees fairly chosen, after public notice. **1846** in WORCESTER. **1888** CHAMBERLAIN *Commun. fr. Washington* 16 Feb., The strong sense entertained by all the *conferees* of the importance of removing all cause of irritation. **1888** *Troy* (N.Y.) *Daily Times* 15 Sept. 4/5 An agreement has been reached by the conferees on the sundry civil bill. **1894** *Daily News* 28 July 4/6 The United States Senate yesterday returned the Tariff Bill to the Conference Committee without giving the Senate conferees any instructions. **1959** *Economist* 30 May 842/2 Nor will the conferees be in any hurry to produce their compromise.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

conference ('kɒnfərəns), *sb.* Also 6 (and in 9 in sense 8) conferrence, 7 conferrance. [a. F. *conférence* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *conferentia*, f. *confer-re* to CONFER: see -ENCE. (*Collation* (from the ppl. stem) was in earlier use in most of the senses.)]

†1. The action of bringing together; collection; addition, adding up. *Obs.* (Cf. CONFER 1.)

1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 87 It is plain, by conference of years, that he meant to note out the 855th.. put these odd sums, 4, 3, and 8, to 840 and they will make 855. **1651** WALTON *Life Wotton* (1670) 137 The Bible, which by many years labour, and conference, and study, he [Bp. Bedel] had translated into the Irish tongue.

†2. Contribution, furnishing, supplying. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I The conference of most matter in begettyng.

†3. Comparison, *esp.* of texts; collation. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Pref. to King, The conference of phrases or fourmes of speakynge latin and englyshe. **1562** Q. KENNEDY in *Crosraguell & Knox* (1563) 19b (Jam.), Knox does not meit the heid of my particklе quhair I do mark the conferrence betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith. **1602** FULBECKE (*title*), The second part of the Parallele, or Conference of the Ciuill Law, the Canon Law, and the Common Law. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 24 By .. conference of other places, the true reading may be discerned. **1663** CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 30 As may be.. collected from a Conference of Times, Actions, etc.

4. a. The action of conferring or taking counsel, now always on an important or serious subject or affair; 'the act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse' (J.); but formerly in the more general sense of: Conversation, discourse, talk. *in conference*, engaged (in a conference), busy (orig. *U.S.*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* I. ii. 10 You may.. knowe by conference had with the apothecaries. **1597** BACON *Ess., Of Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 17 Nor with such free and friendly Conference As he hath vs'd of old. **1641** EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., To St. Mary's Chapell, where I had some conference with two English Jesuites. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 19, I saw the monk in close conference with a lady. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 Their hours of happy mirth and moments of serious conference. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 268 He demanded to be admitted to a last conference with the King. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 Our conference ended with the arrangement that I was to write him an official letter. **1926** WODEHOUSE *Heart of Goof* iii. 96 'We can ring.. up on the 'phone and ask.' 'And be told that he is in conference.' **1927** *Amer. Speech* II. 214/1 *To be in conference.* The English 'he's engaged' is much less imposing. **1954** I. MURDOCH *Under the Net* xv. 205, I told H. K. that I was in conference and that if he would contact my secretary.. a meeting might be arranged.

†b. Meeting for conversation, rendezvous. *Obs.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 134 Diuers enimies had alwayes there a common resorte and conference.

†c. Subject of conversation, 'talk'. *Obs.*

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, Wherefore have you.. given yourself To visits and entertainments? Think you, madam, 'Tis not grown public conference?

d. In modern legal practice, a meeting for professional advice at which only one counsel is present: distinguished from *consultation*.

1877 SUMMERHAYS & TOOGOOD *Precedents Bills of Costs* 67 If one Counsel only is employed, the conference fee to him and clerk is £1. 6*s*. Attending conference (or consultation) with Counsel 0. 13. 4. **1883** WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 179/2 *Conference*, a meeting between a counsel and solicitor to advise on the cause of their client. **1905** *Ann. Practice 1906* II. 211 No fees are allowed for conferences in addition to the counsel's fees for drawing.. any pleadings,.. deeds, or other proceedings.

e. A trade association or combination, esp. of shipping companies. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 6/1 The combinations called 'conferences' bind merchants for long periods forward. **1909** *Ibid.* 3 June 2/2 The evil of the 'conference' arrangement is that the shipper is absolutely in the hands of the 'ring'. **1930** *Economist* 5 Apr. 784/1 Revenue, outside the commodities controlled by 'conference' rates, must have been affected by last year's drop in 'free' freights. **1965** *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 34/1 A conference is an association of shipping lines plying a certain route; it fixes sailing schedules and rates for its members. **1970** *Financial Times* 13 Apr. 2/7 Member lines of the U.K.-Continent to India-Pakistan ship conferences announce that freight rates in the eastbound trade will be increased by 15 per cent.

†5. Communication, converse, intercourse. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 196 The foure Patriarkes.. vsed to write letters of conference betweene themselues, thereby to professe their Religion one to an other. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Witches, that pretended conference with the dead.

fig. **1582** HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xiv. 93 Impostumes in the eyes.. because thei haue a conference with the head, thei are evill to heale.

6. A formal meeting for consultation or discussion; *e.g.* between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of societies, parties, etc.

Hampton Court Conference, that held by James I and the High Church party with some of the Puritans in the Church of England, in January 1604; ***Savoy Conference***, that held at the Savoy Palace in London between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians after the Restoration in 1661.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. **1665-6** MARVELL *Corr.* 5 Jan., A message came.. from the Lords for present Conference upon four bills sent up to them. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 953 The Conferences held at Paris in the Academy Royal for the improvement of the Arts of Painting and Sculpture. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 91 They demanded a conference with the representatives of the cities concerning the state of the nation. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 151 *Conferences* most usually take place where either House disagrees to amendments in bills made by the other. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 49 The International Monetary Conference held at Paris, in 1867.

7. The annual assembly of ministers and other representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, constituting its central governing body (first held in 1744); also the name of similar assemblies or bodies in other Methodist societies, and some other religious bodies in Great Britain and America. (Written with capital C.)

1744 WESLEY *Jrnl.*, Monday 25 [June] and the five following days, we spent in conference with many of our brethren. **1745** *Ibid.*, Thursday, August 1, and the following days, we had our second Conference, with as many of our brethren.. as could be present. —— *Min. Conversations* (1749) Conv. ii, Aug. 1, 1745, It was proposed to review the Minutes of the last Conference with regard to justification. **1784** —— *Wks.* (1872) IV. 512 The Rev. John Wesley's Declaration and Appointment of the Conference of the people called Methodists. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* Epil., 'Conference has forbid the women preaching'.. 'Ah', said Seth.. 'and a sore pity it was o' Conference'. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 10/1 The 'Legal Hundred'.. is a very important part of the Methodist organization. The one hundred ministers of which it is composed become ex-officio members of the conference for life.

8. The action of conferring; bestowal.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., The conference of the degree upon Mr. Absolom was loudly cheered. **1881** *Standard* 25 Nov., The conferrence of the degree was loudly cheered by the undergraduates.

9. *attrib.* ***conference room, -table***, etc.; **conference centre**, a building or complex designed or adapted for the holding of conferences (sense 6).

1958 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 6 Apr. 24/3 Arden House has become the best known residential *conference center in the country — perhaps in the world. **1984** *Listener* 10 May 3/1 The streets are getting grubbier, streets surrounding immense conference centres equipped with multi-channel audio equipment, plush chairs and subdued lighting. **1867** A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 260 A central *conference room. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 10/1 Elected as *conference secretary. **1928** 'S. S. VAN DINE' *Greene Murder Case* xvii. 192 A small *conference-table in one of the Stuyvesant Club's private rooms. **1938** AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *On Frontier* II. ii. 78 The politicians hunt for a formula under the conference-table. **1945** R. KNOX *God & Atom* ix. 129 It suited the book of the Power which won the day at the conference-table.

'conference, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hold conference; to confer.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer*. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. xi. 265 There was of course long conferencing, long consulting.

conferencier (ˌkɒnfərən'sɪə(r)). Also conférencier. [F.] 1. An organizer or leading member of a conference. A lecturer, public speaker.

1884 *Christian World* (N.Y.) May 167 Aid was sent.. to continue.. the support of the conférenciers, Messrs. Réveilland and Hirsch. **1885** *Ch. Times* XXIII. 367/4 The long-expected conferencier appeared.. on the platform. **1928** *Weekly Dispatch* 24 June 17 A brilliant French conférancier (*sic*) was wasting his time.. in telling them about Verlaine, and Rimbaud, and Mallarmé.

2. A (leading) member of a conference.

1926 *19th Cent.* Mar. 378 The *conférenciers* aimed at nothing more. But the conferences aroused some alarm on either side. **1937** J. R. FIRTH *Tongues of Men* xi. 138 The League [of Nations], if it cannot secure an international language, may soon have to issue a vocabulary for conferenciers. **1940** *Theology* XLI. 152 Quoting the observation of one of the conferenciers. **1960** *Times* 15 Dec. 11/2 The conferenciers [at the Labour Party conference] are in open revolt against the parliamentary leadership.

3. An entertainer or compère in a revue.

1927 *Observer* 4 Dec. 19/5 The cabaret, with its 'conférencier' babbling in broken Dutch, or English, will find a strong competitor hopelessly weakened. **1963** *Listener* 17 Oct. 601/1 Bonn and Mainz, where the cabarets were small, unassuming places.. usually one actor or *conférencier* carried the main burden.

'conferencize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conference.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* 12 Three years of friendly conferencizing and conversationing in Downing Street.

†**'conferent,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *conférent* useful, profitable, ad. L. *conferent-em*, pr. pple. of *confer-re* to conduce, be useful.] Pertinent, applicable.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, They be conferent to the dyseases of asma, palsye, and spettynge of blode. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Theyr operation is sumtymes conferent and appartaynyng to the matters that we entende of.

conferential (kɒnfə'rɛnʃəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *conferentia* CONFERENCE + -AL[1].] Of or relating to conference, or to a conference: see the sb.

1862 WORCESTER cites *Eclect. Rev.* **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2586/1 Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland are not as yet invested with conferential powers. **1887** *Pall Mall Budget* 14 Apr. 8 All our conferential meetings only serve to part us more.

conferm(e, obs. f. CONFIRM, CONFORM *v.*

conferment (kən'fɜ:mənt), *sb.* [f. CONFER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of conferring or bestowing; †*concr.* something conferred (*obs.*).

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 A competent conferment upon your younger brother. **1877** *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/5 Oxford, Conferment of Degrees. **1885** *Manch. Evening News* 15 May 2/2 The *Lancet*.. advocates the conferment of medical peerages.

†**confer'ment,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *confermentā-re*, f. *con-* + *fermentāre* to FERMENT.] *trans.* To ferment together, mix in fermentation.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 162 The life is confermented to the bloud of the veins.

†**confer'mentate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confermentāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.] Mixed or combined in fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 These.. being joyned in commission and confermentate with the Balsamicall Emanations.

†**confermen'tation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *confermentāre*: see CONFERMENT *v.* and -ATION.] Fermentation together; combination in a process of fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 The third Quality resulting from their Commixture of Confermentation. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 29 The mutual confermentation of all the Simples increases their virtue.

conferrable (kən'fɜ:rəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONFER + -ABLE.] That may be conferred.

1660 E. WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 94 It qualifies a gentleman for any conferrable honour. **1864** in WEBSTER. *Mod.* Degrees conferrable by the university.

conferral (kən'fɜ:rəl). *rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -AL[1]: cf. *bestowal*, etc.] The action of conferring or bestowing; = CONFERMENT *sb.*

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*

conferred (kən'fɜ:d), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Granted, bestowed, etc.

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle* 38 An assumed or conferred potency.

conferrer (kən'fɜːrə(r)). [f. CONFER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who confers: see the verb.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 234 Our book which is subscribed to by the bishops conferrers. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 134 Appointed to be witnesses rather than conferrers of that grace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 327 Several persons, as conferrers or receivers. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 208 Conferrers of a name. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. xix. 263 The recipient, not the conferrer, of favours.

conferring (kən'fɜːrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONFER, q.v.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 19 The conferring of tongs. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 35 The conferring of ancient translations with the Originals. 1891 *Standard* 11 Feb. 3 Mr. Balfour attended the conferring of degrees at Trinity College, Dublin.

conferruminate (kɒnfɛ'ruːmɪnət), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *conferrūmināt-us* soldered together, pa. pple. of *conferrūmināre*, f. *con-* together + *ferrūmināre* to solder: see FERRUMINATE.] (See quot.)

1855 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 409 Seeds angular. Embryo conferruminate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 314 Cotyledons .. consolidated into one body by the coalescence of the contiguous faces .. are said to be conferruminate.

conferruminate (-eɪt), *v.* [f. L. *conferrūmināre* (see prec.) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To solder together; to unite closely into a solid mass.

1826 DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* II. 249 The cement .. is so completely conferruminated with the grains.

† **confe,rrumi'nation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conferrūmināre*: see prec.] Soldering together; *fig.* intimate union or combination.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xi. 6 Whatsoever conferrumination of grace and works Papists dream of.

† **con'fert**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confert-us*, pa. pple. of *confercīre*, f. *con-* + *farcīre* to stuff.] Dense, compact.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 [Clouds] when become more crouded and confert .. fall .. in .. Showers.

† **con'fertion**. *Obs.*[−0] [n. of action f. L. *confert-* (see prec.).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confertion*, a stuffing or filling.

conferti'sparsison. *Welsh Pros.* [f. L. *confertus* crowded + *sparsus* sparse + *sonus* sound.] (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* §200 A syllable that terminates with four consonants, having the obscure pronunciation of the mutescent *y* between each .. is called confertisparsison.

‖ **conferva** (kən'fɜːvə). *Bot.* Pl. confervæ (-viː). [L. *conferva*, some kind of water plant with healing virtues mentioned by Pliny, perh. comfrey.]

A genus of plants originally constituted by Dillenius, and then made to contain many heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams; now restricted to certain fresh-water Green Algæ (*Chlorophyllæ*), composed of simple (*i.e.* unbranched) many-celled filaments, and reproduced by zoospores. One of the most familiar species is popularly known as *Crow-silk*.

[1640 J. PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1261 Pliny hath recorded that he knew of one cured incredible quickly, with his Conferva.] 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 285 It appears to be a geniculated red conferva. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 207 The banks .. are every where covered with reeds, lichen, confervæ, and various kinds of aquatic vegetables. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvi. 371 The rocks .. were covered with a red conferva. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 355 Air-cavities, from the bottom of which the cells containing chlorophyll spring in a conferva-like manner.

confervaceous (kɒnfə'veɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to the genus *Conferva*; belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Confervaceæ*, which some algologists have constituted for that genus and its allies.

1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 125 Siliceous parts of confervaceous plants. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 164 The most singular of the confervaceous algæ.

conferval (kən'fɜːvəl), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = CONFERVOID *a.* and *sb.*

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 901 Confervals are particularly abundant in both hot and cold sulphureous springs.

confervite (kən'fɜːvaɪt). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil plant, allied to *Conferva*, found chiefly in the Chalk.

[1844 MANTELL *Medals Creation* I. 104 *Confervites.*—These cellular and aquatic plants are found sometimes in transparent quartz pebbles, and in chalk.] 1859-65 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

confervoid (kən'fɜːvɔɪd), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling a *Conferva*; composed of articulated filaments; 'also, applied to diseases caused by parasitic vegetations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 311 A body resembling a bundle of confervoid threads. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 51 Algæ and confervoid growths.

B. *sb.* An alga of the genus *Conferva* or of any allied genus; 'any low vegetable growth in stagnant water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 2) 175/2 Larger .. than those of any other Confervoids. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 266 The simplest forms of vegetable life are met with in the Confervoids. 1882 A. W. BLYTH *Foods* 542 The moving reproductive spores of confervoids.

confery, obs. f. COMFREY.

confess (kən'fɛs), *v.* Forms: 4 confessen, 4–7 -fesse, (7 -fese), 5- confess; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* -ed; also 6–9 confest. [a. OF. *confesse-r* (12th c. in Littré), (= Pr. *confessar*, Sp. *confesar*, It. *confessare*, med.L. *confessare*):—late L. *confessāre* = **confessārī*, freq. of *confitērī*, ppl. stem *confess-*, to acknowledge, own, avow, confess, f. *con-* intensive + *fatērī*, *fass-* to utter, declare, disclose, manifest, avow, acknowledge, prob. from the same root as *fārī* to speak, utter; cf. Gr. *φᾱτός*, L. *fātus* spoken, *fātum* utterance, *fātāri* (freq.) to speak much.]

I. *generally.*

1. *trans.* To declare or disclose (something which one has kept or allowed to remain secret as being prejudicial or inconvenient to oneself); to acknowledge, own, or admit (a crime, charge, fault, weakness, or the like). Also *absol.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 20 And he confessed and denyed not, and sayde playnly: I am not Christ. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 34 *Bass.* Promise me life, and ile confesse the truth. *Por.* Well then, confesse and liue. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 1100 And both confess'd .. thir faults, and pardon beg'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 34 Shall we go back again to my Lord, and confess our folly? 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 92 Human faults with human griefs confess; 'Tis thou art chang'd. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* vi. 16 Whatever is yours to tell or ill or Good, confess it. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. 205 Some will confess this of themselves, and confess it with a kind of pride.

† **b.** *refl.* To make oneself known, disclose one's identity. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She her wolde nought confesse, Whan they her axen what she was.

c. with *subord. clause* stating the thing confessed.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 44 Đe Byschape þan confessyd, how he .. gat entre. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow would rather .. confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ, then abide it [the torture] any longer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 5 He does confesse he feeles himselfe distracted. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 3, I confese I was guilty of disobedience. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, Confessing how the love Which thus began in innocence, betray'd My unsuspecting heart. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 283, I have to confess that I loved Miss Oldcastle.

d. with *object* and *inf. compl.*

(The object may be suppressed when a *refl. pron.*, and the infinitive when *to be*.)

1571 in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 10 James Erle of Mortoun .. grantit and confessit him to have ressavit from the said Lord Regent an silver box. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 2, I here confess myself the king of Tyre. 1628 *Discov. Jesuit's Coll.* in *Camd. Misc.* (1852) 22 They confessed themselves to be recusants. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 103, I confesse to measure things by the rules of common wisdome. 1655 *Theophania* 88, I confess myself as ignorant .. as unable, etc. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. §4, I confess myself to be rather .. confounded than convinced.

e. Often introducing a statement made in the form of a disclosure of private feeling or opinion; *e.g.* 'I confess that I have my doubts about it', *i.e.* I must say that I have, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 If the Pope, sayde he .. wrought this revenge for me, I confesse it offendeth me nothing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 This exercise, I must confesse, is laborious and painefull. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 The hazard I confesse is great. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 5, I do here freely confess, that I should rather excuse my self, then censure others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶3, I must confess I am amazed that the Press should be only made use of in this Way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I confess that I was quite astonished at his beauty.

2. To acknowledge, concede, grant, admit for oneself (an assertion or claim, that might be challenged). Const. as in 1 c, d.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orrybelly and confest clene saint cuthbert halynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 15, I confessed within my harte, that this also was but vanite. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. §9 That very law of nature itself which all men confess to be Gods law. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., I did not undertake to write, or to publish this .. to please myself .. for, I have confest there are many defects in it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 You confess that parliaments are fallible. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vii. 118 A distorted knowledge, it must be confessed, of religious duty. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (ed. 5) 189 The Kings of Cyprus and Armenia sent to Henry VI to confess themselves his vassals and ask his help.

3. To acknowledge one's belief *that*, to avow formally, esp. as an article of faith.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 309 [She] confessed assuredly, that in the sacrament was conteyned cryst Ihesu. 1526 TINDALE *John* ix. 22 That yf eny man dyd confesse that he was Christ, he shuld be excommunicat. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The ryght fayth is that we beleue and confesse: that our Lorde Jesus Christe the sonne of God, is God and man.

4. To acknowledge or formally recognize (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to own, avow, declare belief in or adhesion to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259b, Herken to ye gospell, and with all your herte confesse the same. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Al they that do confesse thy holy name. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* x. 32 Whosoeuer therfore shal confesse me before men, him will I confesse [*earlier vv.* knowledge] also before my father which is in heauen. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 224 We profess it in our Creed, we confess it in our lives. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 361 He whom I confess and adore. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We have long confessed it with our lips, though we refuse to confess it in our lives.

5. *fig.* To make known or reveal by circumstances; to be evidence of; to manifest, prove, attest. (*poet.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, Whose wayes .. confess no circumscription. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Title-p., Thy great endeavors .. do confess thou act'st som great design. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 81 And shews the Fiend confess'd without a veil. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 53 Mighty sufferings mighty guilt confess. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 219 The voice divine confess'd the warlike maid. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 58 In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliss. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Even the .. strong-headed Magnus himself had confessed the influence of the sleepy god.

6. *intr. confess to* (a thing): To plead guilty to (a charge), own to (a fault or weakness); to admit, acknowledge. With *indirect pass.*

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 These charges he .. denied; but he confessed to one of as heinous a nature. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 23 Mar., He confesses to one bottle of port every day, and he probably drinks more. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* vi, I have already 'confessed' to my crying sin .. to follow the humour of the moment. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 193 He had to confess to a certain sense of failure. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. x, A .. damsel, who was thirty-five years of age, and confessed to twenty-two.

b. The use of the verbal sb. in this construction appears to arise out of that of the infinitive as in 1 d, etc.: cf. the series *to confess himself to have* (1571, in 1 d), *confess to have*, *confess to having*, of which the last is now most frequent. In some cases also *confess to* appears to be short for *confess to have* (or *having*), as in *to confess to* [*having*] *a dread*: cf. the following.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 244, I confess to having made free with his tail and his hoofs and his horns. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* (1846) I. Pref. ix, I confess to have borrowed freely. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet* 71 Mrs. Brunt confessed to having a natural antipathy to the .. Curate. 1865 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 47, I confess to a personal dread of frost. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 1/1, I confess to finding no little pleasure in [such] explorations. [Cf. 'I confess to measure', in 1 d, 1647.]

II. *specifically.*

7. *Law.* **a.** *intr.* To admit the truth of what is charged; to make a confession. *to confess and avoid*: to admit a charge, but show it to be invalid in law. **b.** *trans.* To admit (a thing) as proved, or legally valid.

1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1272/1, I determine .. to confesse and avoid .. whatsoever imperfections have now distilled out of my pen. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 The good orator .. will first admit it and in th'end auoid all for his better aduantage, and this figure is much vsed by our English pleaders in the Starchamber and Chancery, which they call to confesse and auoid. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 37 He may confess and avoid, confess and justify, or confess and mitigate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 271 Lord Bolingbroke, by a bond dated 24th July 1770, with warrant of attorney to confess judgment .. became bound to the lessee. *Ibid.* V. 289 Though the defendant should appear to it, and confess lease, entry, and ouster. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 40 Certain just and legal impediments then confessed on her part.

8. *Eccl.* To acknowledge sins orally as a religious duty, with repentance and desire of absolution.

a. *trans.* (Not orig. distinct from the general sense in 1.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶938 It is reson þat he þat trespasseth by his free wyl that by his free wyl he confesse his trespas. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvi. 21 Then shal Aaron laie both his handes vpon ye heade of him [the goate], and confesse ouer him all the myszdedes of ye children of Israel. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That you confesse with an unfained hearte to almightie God, youre synnes and unkyndnes towardes his Maiestie committed. *Ibid.*, Let him come to me, or to some other dyscrete and learned priest .. and confesse and open his synne and griefe secretly. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 16 Confesse your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that yee may bee healed. 1687 ABP. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (J.), If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use.

b. *refl.* To make formal confession of sins, *esp.* to a priest, in order to receive penance and absolution.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 53 Go confesse þe to sum frere and shewe hym þi synnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7697 If ye woll you now confesse, And leve your sinnes more and lesse. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 30/2 They confesse them to God alone and none prestes. 15.. *Knt. of Curtesy* 451 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 215 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortely receyved the Sacrament. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Bewail your own sinful lives,

confess yourselves to Almighty God with full purpose of amendment of life. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger, that he fell upon his Knees and confess'd himself to a Capuchin..on Board. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 265 The young count..confessed himself, set his house in order.

c. with *of*. Also in *transf.* sense.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condiciouns that bilongen to his synne. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 89 In this wise I me confesse Of that ye clepe unbuxomnesse. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 53 Confesse thee freely of thy sinne. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 75 They confesse themselves of all their sinnes to the Priest.

d. *intr.* in same sense as the *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 23 *Par.* Come you to make confession to this Father? *Jul.* To answere that, I should confesse to you. **1812** J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 Prior to the Reformation every communicant..was obliged individually to confess to his parish priest. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* II. 314 For she does go to confess.

9. *trans.* Of the priest: To hear the confession of, to act as a confessor to, to shrive. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 76 Ich haue moche merueille.. Why 3owre couent coueyteth to confesse and to burye, Rather þan to baptise barnes. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, The preest cam and confessid him. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 He confessyd Huon and assoylled hym of all his synnes. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 533, I haue confes'd her, and I know her vertue. **1771** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 63 A priest visited her, to confess her every day. **1889** *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1053, I went to see and confess an old man.

absol. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1851) II. 141 The faithful servant of the Church was preaching, catechising, confessing, beyond the Niemen.

b. *passive.* Of the penitent: To be shriven: often = 8 b. *to be confessed of*: to be assoiled of by confession.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2391 þou art confessed so clene, be-knowen of þy misses. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* XCV. 425 (Add. MS.) A grete man..that was not confessid of a longe tyme. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XI. iv, I counceyle yow said the kynge to be confessid clene. As for that said sire Bors I wille be shryuen with a good wylle. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 260, I know one [synne]..the whiche as yet ye were neuer confessyd of. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 346 A Peasant ..was confessed, and receiued the Sacrament.

10. *confess and be hanged*: a proverbial phrase, found with variations and frequent allusive application in 16–17th c.

It is uncertain whether the 'confess' referred originally to shriving or to confession of crime. From the Pepys quot., the use of the expression appears to have been a degree ruder than saying 'You lie'.

c **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. ii, Blame not us, but the proverb,—Confess and be hanged. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 38 To confesse and be hang'd for his labour. First to be hang'd, and then to confesse. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 8 Sept., The young Queen [Katherine] answered, 'You lye'; which was the first English word that I ever heard her say: which made the King good sport; and he would have taught her to say in English, 'Confess and be hanged'. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 407 The simple Earl was perswaded..to confess the fact..and so..soon after found the Proverb true, 'Confess, and be beheaded'.

†con'fessal. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONFESS + -AL^{1}.] The action of confessing; confession.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or trauersed, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and auoidance.

confessant (kən'fɛsənt). [f. CONFESS + -ANT^{1}, corresp. to F. *confessant*, med.L. *confessānt-em* pr. pple.] One who confesses or makes a confession, *esp.* as a religious duty.

a **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 248 Why is it not enough in the Confessant, for his confession to say onely, I confesse all my sins? **1625** BACON *Apoph.* 477 The confessant kneels down before the priest. **1843** BORROW *Bible in Spain* iii. (1872) 18 All these charms were fabrications of the monks, who had sold them to their infatuated confessants. **1880** *19th Cent.* VII. 120 The confessant's signature was awanting.

‖confe'ssarius. [med.L. *confessārius*, f. *confess-*, ppl. stem of *confitērī* to CONFESS.] = next.

1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 50 As for that purely spiritual Jurisdiction that a Bishop exercises in censures, or a Confessarius over his penitent in the internal Court of conscience. **1745** A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Camillus* (1847) VII. 208 Making use of St. Philip Neri for his confessarius. **1845** G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 He..was confessarius to the English college at Rome.

†con'fessary. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *confessāri-us*; see prec.]

1. A casuist who deals with confession.

a **1619** DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 98 The Confessaries of these times. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. viii. 187 The strange determination of learned Azpilcueta, the oracle of Confessaries..teaches, that the prisoner..is not bound at his death to confesse the crime to the world.

2. A father confessor.

a **1656** BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. II. 289 (T.) To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous confessaries.

3. One who makes a confession; a confessant.

1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Incounter* 10 Euery penitent Confessarie must receiue absolution.

†confe'ssatrix. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [med. or mod.L. fem. agent-n. from *confessāre* to confess: see -TRIX.] A female confessor of the faith.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 269 Yet setteth he downe the one for a principall rubricated Martyr..& the other for a Confessatrix.

confessed (kən'fɛst), *ppl. a.* Also 7–9 confest. [f. CONFESS *v.* + -ED^{1}.]

1. Acknowledged as true; avowed, owned, admitted; evident, made manifest.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 23 The Prophet..taketh it for confessed truth. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 170 To..do a confest good work. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 2 The design and composition of the letters are in general so confessed. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 761 The prince confest to every warrior's sight. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 165 A confessed and unconquerable difficulty.

b. *to stand* (†*appear*) *confessed*: i.e. made known, revealed, open to recognition.

1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* (T.), The perfidious author stands confest. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Elegies* VII. 17 Instant a grateful form appear'd confest. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. i. 655 Throwing off his disguise..the youthful paladin stood confessed.

2. That has confessed his sins, shriven.

c **1450** *Merlin* i. 10 Yef he were confessed and repentant, and..he wolde resceyve penance..he sholde [haue] anoon forgevenesse. **1812** J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 One who looked like a confessed or shrived culprit.

confessedly (kən'fɛsɪdlɪ), *adv.* Also 7 confestly. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.]

1. By general admission or acknowledgement; admittedly.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. §11. 146 [Ignatius] in all those confessedly-genuine Epistles, which he wrote. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* (T.), That principle which is confestly predominant in our nature. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 The star chamber a court confessedly arbitrary. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* v. 83 Rules of justice confessedly true. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 492 The letter is confessedly a forgery.

2. By personal confession, avowedly.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, The latter attached to Maria, and confessedly beloved by her. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 20 His antagonists having confessedly bad hands there is more likelihood of there being a good set of cards in the stock.

confessee (kɒnfɛ'si:). *rare.* [f. CONFESS *v.* + -EE.] **a.** One who is confessed (by a priest). **b.** One to whom confession is made.

(Ambiguous and to be avoided.)

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 377 Either the Confessor, or the Confessee, or the reporter, lied I doubt not. **1839** J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xiv. §1. 305 Confessor and confitent, or rather confessee and confesser commonly in private.

confesser (kən'fɛsə(r)). [f. CONFESS *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who confesses or makes confession.

1836–46 in SMART *Walker's Dict.* **1839** [see prec.].

confessing (kən'fɛsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFESS *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. CONFESS; acknowledging, avowing; hearing confessions.

1611 BIBLE *1 Esdras* ix. 8 Now by confessing giue glory vnto the Lord. **1642** O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 3 By Fastings, by confessings, by prayings. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 37 O God, if the confessing of thine own gifts may glorify thee.

con'fessing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That confesses. Hence **confessingly** *adv.*

a **1658** CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 25 That they may see confessingly and swear, They have not seen at all this Fourteen Year.

confessio (kən'fɛsɪəʊ). [med.L., f. late L. 'burial-place of martyrs': see CONFESSION.] = CONFESSION 8.

1830–38 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* (1838) 96/1 *Confessio*, a term applied by early ecclesiastical writers to the sepulchres of martyrs and confessors. *Ibid.*, Confessio has been used to denote a crypt, beneath the great altar of a church in which the relics and bodies of saints were buried. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 415/1 Beneath the altar was the *confessio*, a subterranean chapel, containing the body of the patron saint, and relics of other holy persons. **1959** E. A. FISHER *Anglo-Saxon Archit.* I. 61 These confessios are different in design and purpose from the later larger crypts underlying the whole of the chancel.

confession (kən'fɛʃən). Also 4–7 with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *o* and *ou*, (5 -fescione). [a. F. *confession* (12th c. in Littré), early ad. L. *confessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confitērī* to CONFESS.]

I. The action of confessing.

1. a. The disclosing of something the knowledge of which by others is considered humiliating or prejudicial to the person confessing; a making known or acknowledging of one's fault, wrong, crime, weakness, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 9 When we would bring him on to some Confession Of his true state. **1611** DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 173 Confession is but poore amends for wrong, Vnlesse a rope would follow. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 240 Tortures, to force from their prisoners the confession of hidden treasure. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, Isabel..did not forsee her own impulse to confession.

b. *Law.* Acknowledgement before the proper authority of the truth of a statement or charge; acknowledgement by a culprit of the offence charged against him, when he is asked to plead to the indictment. *confession and avoidance*: admission of the truth of an adverse allegation, with the allegation of some new matter tending to avoid its legal effect.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 37 b, Eyther he is villaine by prescripcion..or he is villain by his own confession in court of recorde. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 74 Which confession of the prisoner himselfe is the most certaine answer and best satisfaction that may bee given to the Judge to condemne the offendor. *Mod.* The prisoner has made a full confession.

2. a. As a religious act: The acknowledging of sin or sinfulness; *esp.* such acknowledgement made in set form in public worship.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 27 He smote upon his breest, to figure true confessioun. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 (Harl. MS.) Putte downe..thyne old lif of synne, and entre yn to the bathe of confessione. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Make your humble confession to almightie God, and to his holy church here gathered together in hys name, mekely knelyng upon your knees. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. §6 Public confession they thought necessary by way of discipline, not private confession, as in the nature of a sacrament, necessary. **1720** WHEATLEY *Illust. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1839) 113 Such as would pray effectually have always begun with confession. **1884** BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 181 To place a public Confession and Absolution within the reach of all, day by day.

b. *spec.* The confessing of sins to a priest, as a religious duty; more fully, *sacramental* or *auricular confession.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 176 How contricioun with-oute confessioun conforteth þe soule. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 468 þei coueten confessions to kachen some hire, And sepultures also some wayten to cacchen. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2083 If that thow at confessioune hath ben, And makith the of al thi synnis clen. **1549** *1st Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Requiryng suche as shalbe satisfied with a generall confession, not to be offended with them that doe use..the auriculer and secret confession to the Priest. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 41 Besides she did intend Confession At Patrick's Cell this euen. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 49. 314, I..have not for some months been at Confession. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, A lovely lass to a friar came, To confession a-morning early. **1865** *Union Rev.* III. 614 Confession, again, as it is ordinarily administered among us, is another stumbling-block.

3. Acknowledgement of a statement, claim, etc.; admission, concession.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wycket* (1828) p. xiii, By youre owne confession muste it nedes be that we worshyppen a false god in the chalyce. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. §49 There are three grounds of friendship..and by all confessions, that is the surest which is upon vertue. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 This year, by confession of all men, was of all other ..most free and healthful. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iv. 1. §19 There were two, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style.

4. The recognizing or acknowledging (of a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; declaration of belief in or adhesion to; acknowledgement, profession, avowal when asked; *spec.* the testimony rendered by a Confessor (sense 2).

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* x. 38 Thei blessiden the Lord in ympnys and confessiouns. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Trin. Sunday*, By the confession of a true fayth to acknowlege the glorye of the eternall trinitie. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 96 Hee mad confession of you, And gaue you such a Masterly report, for Art. **1681** O. HEYWOOD *Diary* 23 Aug. 21, Then Mr. Jo. Heyw'd made his Confession, etc. Then they proceeded to Imposition of Hands. **1795** J. MACKNIGHT *Epistles, Rom.* x. 10 There is a difference between the *profession*, and the *confession* of our faith. **1833** CRUSE *Eusebius* V. i. 172 But this blessed saint..in the midst of her confession itself renewed her strength.

II. That which is confessed, its matter or form.

5. That which is made known in confessing; the matter confessed.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Seynte Austyn seythe in his booke of confessiones. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Wks.* 180 (R.) The bishop knoweth the confession of whom he lusteth throughout all his dioces. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 130 His confession is taken, and it shall bee read to his face. **1603** B. JONSON *Panegyre Entr. James*, And this confession flew from every voice, Never had land more reason to rejoice. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) x. 432 The Governer commanded me to subscribe my Confession, which I voluntarily obeyed. *Ibid.* 437 And now after long and new Examinations..they finding my first and second Confession so run in one, that the Governer swore, I had learned the Art of Memery. **1833** G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ch.* 126 To proclaim..the nature of the confessions which they had received. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 155 Kitty should enter these confessions in a book, said Esther.

6. A formulary containing a general acknowledgement of sinfulness, such as frequently forms part of public Christian worship.

1535 *Marshall's Primer* in *3 Primers Hen. VIII* (1848) 45 A General Confession for every sinner. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning*, A generall Confession, to be said of the whole Congregation. *Ibid., Communion Service*, Then shall this general confession be made. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶2 The Confession was read with such a resigned Humility. **1815** HORSLEY *Bk. of Psalms* (1821) I. 292 Psalm li, The Penitential Confession of the converted Jews. **1884** BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 182 The general Confession appears to be an original composition of some of the revisers of 1552.

7. a. (More fully *Confession of Faith.*) A formulary in which a church or body of Christians sets forth the religious doctrines which it considers essential; an authoritative declaration of the articles of belief; a creed.

Sometimes applied to the ancient œcumenical creeds; but more usually to the formulated statements of doctrine put forth by the various Reformed churches in the 16th and 17th c., of which that of Augsburg (1530) was the earliest, and the first (1560) and second (1580–1) Confession of Faith of the

Church of Scotland, and the Westminster Confession (1643-7), are most noted in the history of Great Britain.
1536 TAVERNER (*title*) The Confession of the Faith of the Germans, exhibited at Augusta; to which is added The Apology of Melancthon defending the said Confession. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Rubric to *Athanasian Creed*, Upon Trinitie Sonday, shalbe song or sayd.. this confession of our christian fayth. **1561** (*title*) The Confessione of the fayth and doctrin beleved and professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotland exhibited to the estates of the same in Parliament. **1571** NORTHBROOKE (*title*) A Breefe and Pithie Summe of the Christian Faith, made in Fourme of a Confession. **1580** (*title*) The Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland or the National Covenant. **1612** BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Confessions themselves are these, the Angelicane, the Scotiane, French, Helvetian former and later, the Belgick, Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick, Wirtenbergick, Palatine, Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. **1632** J. LEE *Short Survey Sweden* 76 To professe the reformed religion, according to the confession of Ausbourg or Augustane confession. **1643** *Acts Gen. Assembly Edinb.* 19 Aug., Sess. 14 The union of this Island in one Form of Kirk-government, one Confession of Faith, one Catechism. **1827** WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 371 The correctness of a formal and deliberate confession of Faith, is not always of itself, a sufficient safeguard against error. **1861** STANLEY *East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 149 The Nicene Creed remained the one public confession. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 170 We see the same men .. uttering assents to confessions of which they really reject every syllable—and who do not know they are acting a part, and making a mock both of their own reason and their own probity.

b. The religious body or church united by one Confession of Faith; a communion.
a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) Those right learned.. Clerks of his owne Confession.

III. 8. A tomb in which a martyr or confessor is buried, and, by extension, the whole structure erected over it; also, the crypt or shrine under the high-altar, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed. Called also CONFESSIONARY and †CONFESSIONAL.
1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 24 This place, as it conserves the body of St. Peter, is called the Confession of Peter. *Ibid.* II. 26 Near the Confession of S. Peter is an old brazen statue of S. Peter. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 36 A chest of oak or stone, sometimes called the confession, sometimes the sepulchre, had been prepared; in it he deposited three portions of the eucharist, together with the relics; the slab was then placed over it, and the masonry of the altar, if it were built of stone, hastily completed. **1847** LO. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 66 (S. Mark's) The confession, or ciborium, within the sanctuary, is also highly curious. **1885** ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 207/1 s.v., If an altar was erected over the grave, then the name 'confession' was given to the tomb, the altar, and the cubiculum.

9. *attrib.*, as *confession-chair*, *-money*, *-seat*; **confession album, book**, a book of questions to be answered on personal likes and dislikes; also a book in which a visitor records a favourite poem, etc.; **confession box** = *confessional-box*; **confession magazine**, a magazine that purports to contain people's true confessions, life-stories, etc.
1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confessionary*.. also, a Confession-seat. **1691** tr. *Emillianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 319 Walking in their Churches about their Confession-chairs from Morning to Night. **1709** DE FOE *Life Rozelli* (1713) I. 29, I had sat myself down in a Confession-Chair. **1844** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 338 Twice a year the holy man collects confession money, under the denomination of Christmas and Easter offerings. **1865** *Union Rev.* III. 614 The confession-bell at the London oratory. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 27 Sept. 4/7 'If not yourself, who would you rather be?' was a favourite question of the confession album of the seventies. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 357 She got a keepsake from Bertha Supple of that lovely confession album with the coralpink cover to write her thoughts in. *Ibid.* 80 Old fellow asleep near that confession box. **1931** F. L. ALLEN *Only Yesterday* v. 100 Sex magazines, confession magazines, and lurid motion pictures. **1932** S. CHASE *Mexico* i. 17 Nobody [in Tepoztlan] sends copy to confession magazines. **1958** S. ELLIN *Eighth Circle* (1959) II. ii. 36 Miss Whiteside had.. a passion for confession magazines.

‖**confessionaire** (kɔ̃fɛsjɔnɛr). [F. = med.L. *confessiōnāri-us*: see CONFESSIONARY.] One who has been confessed by the priest.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xxiii. 142 Like an absolved confessionaire.

confessional (kən'fɛʃənəl), *sb.* [In sense 2 a. F. *confessional* = It. *confessionale*, med.L. *confessiōnāle* (neuter of *confessiōnāl-is* adj.), quoted by Du Cange in the sense 'sacrum pænitentiæ tribunal' in 1563. Sense 1 is app. a distinct subst. use of the adj.]
†**1.** A due for hearing or giving permission to hear confession. *Obs.*
1596 in Foxe *A. & M.* Hen. VII. Cases Papal 728 What should I speake here of my dailie reuenues, of my first fruites, annates, palles, indulgences, buls, confessionals, and such like, which come to no small masse of money.

2. A desk, stall, cabinet, or box, in which the priest sits to hear confessions in a Roman Catholic church.
1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Confessional* is also used in the Romish church for a little box or desk in the church, where the confessor takes the confessions of the penitents. **1740** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 118, 1 [Acosta] have seen an Indian bring to the confessional a confession of all his sins written.. by picture and characters. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 7 A confessional .. a little oaken structure about as big as a sentry-box with a closed part for the priest to sit in, and an open one for the penitent to kneel at.

b. Taken typically for the practice of confession, with its concomitants.
1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* iii, More constant at confessional, More rare at masque and festival. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 7 Before the Reformation, the Confessional existed as a living power in the Church. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 126 The clergy had the pulpit and the confessional, and their enemies had the press.

c. *attrib.*, as *confessional-box*, *-chair*.
1792 *Archæologia* 261 Confessional chairs.. probably always were of wood. **1840** CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 109 Pseudo-learning and lies, confessional-boxes and postures.

†**3.** = CONFESSION 8, CONFESSIONARY 2. *Obs.*
1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Confessional*, or *Confessionary*, in church-history, a place in churches, usually under the main altar, wherein were deposited the bodies of deceas'd saints, martyrs, and confessors.

confessional (kən'fɛʃənəl), *a.* [f. CONFESSION + -AL[1]: corresp. to med.L. *confessiōnāl-is* and mod.F. *confessionel*.]
1. Of the nature of or pertaining to confession.
1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* II. 72 If we dismiss these confessional sonnets. **1823** GALT *Entail* II. xxiv. 231 In the confessional moments of contrition. **1827** G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiatory Sacr.* 216 Not an expiatory sin-offering, but an offering merely confessional of sin.

2. a. Of or pertaining to Confessions of Faith, or systems of formulated Theology.
1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1972 Confessional differences concern the condition of the dead during the period between death and the resurrection. **1889** A. B. BRUCE *Sp. at Mansf. Coll. Oxf.* 16 Oct., In theology our position might be described as Biblical, as distinct from confessional. We want to know what the Bible really teaches.

b. Denominational; holding or according with a certain system of dogmas or beliefs.
1907 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 6/4 The erection and endowment by the State of confessional schools. **1920** *Q. Rev.* July 172 It is treated strictly as a working hypothesis of science and not as a dogma of 'confessional' validity. **1950** *Internat. Affairs* Jan. 40 The Catholics.. supported confessional schools of the individual Churches. **1957** *Economist* 30 Nov. 768/2 In spite of the early links of the Labour party with Methodism and of 'Tory Democracy' with Anglican social reform, British political parties are not confessional.

c. *Confessional Church*: see quot. 1957.
1938 A. S. DUNCAN-JONES *Relig. Freedom in Germany* iv. 82 The Confessional Church foreshadowed at Ulm came into definite existence at Barmen. **1939** N. MICKLEM *Nat. Socialism & Christianity* 22 The right wing [of German Protestantism] are those who stand in unswerving loyalty to the old Confessions of the Church, and who have been profoundly influenced by the teaching of Dr. Karl Barth. They are sometimes called 'the Confessional Church'. **1957** *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 325/2 'Confessional Church' (*Bekenntnis-Kirche*). The group of German Evangelical Christians which most actively opposed the 'German-Christian' Church Movement sponsored by the Nazis between 1933 and 1945 and which claimed.. to stand fast by the Augsburg and other Reformation Confessions.

Confessio'nalian, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. prec. (sense 2) + -AN.] **a.** *sb.* One who advocates the principle that a church should have a formal Confession of Faith. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the discussion of this question.
1771 *Gent. Mag.* XLI. 405, I am, Yours, A Confessionalian. *Ibid.*, A summary view of the Confessionalian controversy.

con'fessionalism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle of formulating a Confession of Faith; adherence to a formulated theological system.
1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 Pietism in Würtemberg, Confessionalism in Prussia, were growing narrower. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 482 The age of scholastic and polemic confessionalism [from the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century].

con'fessionalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]
1. One who makes confession.
1827 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 30 Physical and involuntary symptoms of fear, betrayed by the confessionalist upon an occasion specified.

2. 'A confessor, one who sits in the confessional'.
1846 WORCESTER cites BOUCHER.

3. = CONFESSIONALIAN *sb.*

con'fessionalize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To introduce or use the confessional.
1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 A confessionalizing curate.

confessionary (kən'fɛʃənərɪ), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *confessiōnāri-us*, f. *confessiōn-*: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to confession.
1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antechr.* II. vi. 51 Conformitie doth require of vs a confessionarie approbation of the ceremonies by subscription. **1611** COTGR., *Confessionnaire*, confessionarie; belonging to, or treating of, auricular confession. **1753** BP. R. CLAYTON in E. H. Palmer *Desert of Exodus* vi. (1871) 106 Confessionary priests used formerly to sit to hear the confessions of the pilgrims. **1864** I. TAYLOR in *Gd. Words* 230 A confessionary prayer.

con'fessionary, *sb.* [ad. med.L. *confessiōnāri-um* (cited by Du Cange in sense 1 from Council of Seville, 1512), neuter of *confessiōnārius* adj.]
†**1.** = CONFESSIONAL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*
1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 16 He came and spake with me in a Confessionary. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 76/1 The Confessionary is so turn'd, as the.. Confessor cannot see the Woman that enters to Confess. **1792** *Archæol.* X. 299 (D.) These stalls have been improperly termed confessionaries or confessionals.

2. = CONFESSION 8.
1727-51 [see CONFESSIONAL *sb.* 3]. **1848** B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 430 The crypt or confessionary retains an original altar. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 29. **1881** —— *Eng. Ch. Archit.* i. 9 In front of the altar and the confessionary was the choir of the inferior clergy and singers.

†**confessioner.** *Obs.* [f. CONFESSION + -ER[1].] An advocate of auricular confession; a confessor.
1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 307 The Confessioners [L. *confessionarii*] alleadge for this purpose the power of the Keies. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 268 Your couled confessioners, who be privie & partakers of your hidden abhominations.

Confessionist (kən'fɛʃənɪst). [a. F. *confessioniste*, and 16th c. L. *confessionista*.]
1. An adherent of a particular religious confession, *spec.* of the Augsburg Confession, a Lutheran.
c **1568** in Fulke *Two Treat.* (1577) I. 61, I aske of them whether the Lutherans, Zuinglians, Illirians, Caluenistes, Confessionistes, etc... be all of one Church? **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* Ded. 1, The controversies.. between the Protestant and Romish confessionists. **1832** S. R. MAITLAND *Facts and Doc.* 124 The reformers were taunted with the name of Confessionists. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 380 There is the utmost unanimity amongst the Confessionists (as they call them) in all things necessary, that is, in the articles of faith.

2. = CONFESSIONALIST 1.
1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 269/1 The thorough confessionist always overstates his guilt.

con'fessionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no Confession of Faith, or formal creed.
1883 *Missionary Herald* (Boston) Sept. 339 (Austria) They characterize the 'Free Reformed Church' not, as heretofore, 'Confessionless'. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/1 His wretched Parliament.. though often avowedly confessionless, deem it wise policy to persecute the Greek Orthodox.

con'fessive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *confess-* (see CONFESS) + -IVE.] Having the effect of confessing.
1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 351 An exclamation too confessive of the ardour of the address.

confessor (kən'fɛsə(r)). Forms: 1-2, 5-9 confessor, 3-4 -ur, 4-7 -our, 5-6 -oure, 6 -ore. [a. L. *confessor*, and its F. repr. *confessor*, *-ur*, AF. *-our* (mod.F. *-eur*), agent-n. f. L. *confitērī* to CONFESS. (In sense 2, OF. had also *confes*:—L. *confessus* one who has confessed.) The historical pronunciation, from AF. and ME. *confe'ssour*, is '*confessor*, which is found in all the poets, and is recognized by the dictionaries generally, down to Smart, 1836-49, who has '*confessor* in senses 2 and 3, *con'fesser* in sense 1 b; for these, Craig 1847 has '*confessor* and *con'fessor*; but *con'fessor* is now generally said for both.]
1. *gen.* One who makes confession or public acknowledgement or avowal of anything.
a. of religious belief, of Christ, etc.
a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20867 (Cott.) Petre was.. of godd sun first confessur. *c* **1540** *Pilgr. T.* 372 Of Iesu Christ many a confessore. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 291 They scourg'd the confessors of the Gospell. **1659** *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 89, I can scarce think the Devil has any such stout Confessors, but will then betray his cause. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. i. (1737) III. 33 Its greatest Confessors and Assertors. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 235 A good man, and ancient professor and confessor of religion. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns*, And the Saints, through toil and shame Brave Confessors of Thy Name.

b. of a crime, sin, or offence charged. (In this sense written by Smart and others CONFESSER.)
1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 35 They vowed either to make him a confessor or a martir in a trice. **1693** C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* 15 A thousand preternatural Things.. wherein the Confessors do acknowledge their Concernment. **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* Author's Prol. I. cxxxi. *note*, I have translated Confesseur, *Confessarius*, for so our English Roman Catholics call their Father Confessor.. A Confessor seems to mean the Person confessing not the Person confess'd to. **1755** JOHNSON, *Confessor*.. he who confesses his crimes. *Dict.* **1791** WALKER *Pron. Dict.*, *Confessor*.. this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means One who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. **1847** CRAIG, *Conféssor*, one who confesses his crimes.

2. a. *techn.* One who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it under persecution and torture, but does not suffer martyrdom; *spec.* one who has been recognized by the church in this character. (The earliest sense in English.)
[*c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 370 þa mæran andetteras þe we hatað confessores.] *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 239 Mid martiren, mid hali confessoren, mid halie meiden. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Apostles and martirs

and confessors. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 þe cunfessurs hird þe liueden igod lif, ant haliche deiden. *c* **1305** *Edmund Conf.* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 71 Seint Edmund þe confessour þat lip at Ponteneye. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 Alle the seyntes of that cuntre [Ireland] be confessores, and noo martir. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Martyrs, confessours and virgyns. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ii. 296 (Ridley & Hooper) Their upper parts were but Confessours, when their lower parts were Martyrs, and burnt to ashes. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* 33 Gods power to keep the fire from burning the three Confessors, Dan. 3. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxiii. 238 Miles Coverdale..a confessor and an exile. **1736** CHANOLER *Hist. Persec.* 84 He is no more a Confessor in my esteem, than Laud is a Martyr. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 The English church has..the seal of martyrs and confessors. **1880** HATCH *Bampt. Lect.* ii. 42 In times of persecution the confessors in prison had to be fed. **1885** ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., St. Martin was the first..of the Confessors whom the Church honoured with an office.

b. ***the Confessor***: = King Edward the Confessor, canonized in 1161.

[*c* **1143** WILL. MALMESB. *Gest. Reg. Angl.* II. §196 (*heading*) De Sancto Eadwardo Tertio, Rege et Confessore. *c* **1245** *Estoire de St. Aedw. le Rei* 4486 (Rolls) 151 Li seint Cumfessur, Aedward li rois.] **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIV. 1066 (R.) Good Edward, from the rest Of that renowned name by Confessor expressed. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. §27, I confesse I understand not how the name Confessour is proper to King Edward. **1821** WOROSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. xxxi. *Norm. Conquest*, The woman-hearted Confessor prepares The evanescence of the Saxon line. **1878** EOITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* vii. §3. **1889** W. HUNT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 13/2 At the coronation of Henry III, in 1236, the Confessor's sword was carried before the king by the Earl of Chester.

3. One who hears confessions: a priest who hears confession of sin, prescribes penance, and grants absolution; the private spiritual director of a king or other great personage. Often pronounced ('kɒnfɛsɔ:(r)) in the R.C. Church.

[In med.L. better *confessarius*; but *confessor* in this sense is quoted by Du Cange from Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849).]

1340 *Ayenb.* 172 He ssel zeche zuych ane confessour þet conne bynde and onbynde. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6860 Have me unto his confessour. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 457 Seynte Dunstan his confessour [TREVISA schriftfader]. **1530** PALSGR. 208/1 Confessour a goostly father, *confesseur*. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 49 Being a Diuine, a Ghostly Confessor, A Sin-Absoluer, and my Friend profest. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Were I thy confessor, who am thy martyr, Dost think that I'd allow thee any quarter? **1737** *Hist. Register* 58 Mr. Higget, appointed Confessor to his Majesty, in the Room of the late Dr. Sharp. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 191 With pious haste hurried the confessors To shrive them. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 181 From the confessor's closet they pulled the wires which moved courts.

con'fessoress. [see -ESS.] A female who hears or receives confessions.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 52 The daughters may sit as confessoresses. **1863** B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 69 Come, be my mother-confessoress. I am in great doubt and perplexity.

confessorial (kɒnfɛ'sɔərɪəl), *a.* [f. L. *confessōri-us* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a confessor.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. vii. 249 Holding up the confessorial office of the priesthood.

con'fessorship. [see -SHIP.] The function or office of a confessor.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 130 Mr. Fox..appoints the 23. of December for Bucer his Confessourship. **1683** CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 55 His..eminent Confessorship in the times of Persecution. **1876** STUBBS *Early Plantag.* IV. 65 A morbid craving after the honours of martyrdom, or confessorship at the least.

con'fessory, *a. Law.* [ad. L. *confessōri-us*, f. *confessōr-em*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to confession or acknowledgement. (Cf. L. *actio confessōria*.)

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 221 Now of Actions civill.. some are confessory, and some negative, confessory, as where one affirms a corporall or incorporall thing to be his.

confest, -ly: see CONFESSED, -LY.

confet, obs. f. COMFIT.

confeter, -fether, -fetter, var. of CONFEDER.

confetti (kən'fɛtɪ), *sb. pl.* [Italian *confetti*, pl. of *confetto* COMFIT.] Bon-bons, or plaster or paper imitations of these, thrown during carnival in Italy; in U.K., U.S., etc., *esp.* little discs, etc., of coloured paper thrown at the bride and bridegroom at weddings.

1815 JOHN MAYNE *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. (1909) 275 A principal part of the amusement of a masking day consists in throwing *confetti*; these are little balls, the size of a small marble, made of some soft white plaister that makes a mark wherever it strikes. **1846** DICKENS *Pict. Italy* 178 The spectators.. would empty down great bags of confetti, that descended like a cloud, and..made them as white as millers. **1883** BRINSLEY-RICHARDS *7 Yrs. at Eton* i. 5 The *confetti* which are flung from the balconies of Roman houses at Carnival time. **1895** *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/4 People young and old carry bags full of these confetti and fling them by handfuls in each other's faces and stuff them down their necks. *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 3/2 Visitors to the Riviera..were assured..that the confetti to be used at Eastbourne would be the small parti-coloured paper discs which are known in France, and which are taking the place of the time-honoured rice at English wedding festivities. **1897** *Ibid.* 3 Mar. 7/3 A real shower of rain put a stop to confetti-flinging. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 7/1 A wild carnival of confetti-throwing and other forms of horseplay. **1918** E. SITWELL *Clown's Houses* 26 Like coloured dust Or feverish confetti. **1948** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* I. 298/2 Our custom of throwing confetti at weddings is a recent change from the older practice of casting rice.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1924 R. CAMPBELL *Flaming Terrapin* ii. 23 The trees.. sprayed their flustered birds into the skies, That plumed confetti, soaring far and frail. **1940** C. DAY LEWIS *Poems in Wartime* 7 Litter of rubble, stale Confetti sprinkle of blood. **1941** *New Statesman* 30 Aug. 218/3 *Confetti*, ammunition.

† confiance. *Obs. rare.* In 5 -fyance, 6 -fiaunce. [a. F. *confiance*, n. of state f. *confi-er* to confide: see -ANCE.] = CONFIDENCE *sb.*

c **1490** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 91 My confyance & trust is in you. **1491** —— *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 243 b/2 Gyuyng to all synners..confyance and trust of that self mercy. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij, A great man of confiaunce.

† con'ficient, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conficient-em*, pr. pple. of *conficĕre* to accomplish.]

A. *adj.* That accomplishes, or performs; officiating.

1629 SIR H. LYNOE *Via Tuta* 174 (Quoting Council of Trent) The lay people and the non-conficient Priest. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conficient*, which finisheth, procureth, or worketh. **1755** JOHNSON, *Conficient*, that causes or procures; effective.

B. *sb.* An officiating priest.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. Wks. II. 224 They might.. have altogether denied the use of it so much as to the sacrificer or conficient. **1638** D. FEATLEY *Strict. in Lyndomast.* I. 135 Priests..in the institution of this Sacrament..were non conficients.

confict, var. of CONFECT *v. Obs.*

confidant (ˌkɒnfɪ'dɑ:nt, -æ-, 'kɒn-), *sb.* (*a.*). [This appears, with its fem. *confidante*, after 1700, when '*confident* (with stress on the first syllable) had already been in use for nearly a century in a kindred sense. Cotgr. has F. *confidant*, *-ante*, with *confident* as a by-form; on the other hand, Littré quotes *confident* from the 16th c. onward, and knows nothing of *confidant*. The latter may however have been taken in English as the correct Fr. form; or possibly the Eng. was only an attempt to represent the pronunciation of the French *-ent*, *-ente*. The verb in It. (and Pr.) is *confidar*, which would give a pple. *confidante*; but this is not found in the required sense.]

A. *sb.* 'A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love' (J.). Now used somewhat more widely, so as to take the place of CONFIDENT *sb.* 2.

[In Pepys' *Diary* 1 May 1666 where editors print *confidant*, Pepys wrote *confident*.]

1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin Scribl.* (J.), Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confidant. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxvii, He proffered his service..as agent, mediator, or confidant. **1797** MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xxi, I repeat, that I am not her confidant. **1836-49** SMART, *Confidant*, *Confidante*, a person entrusted with matters pertaining to the lighter commerce of life, as those of love, gallantry, and fashion. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. i. 19 Cardinal Wolsey, the king's confidant. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 366 He was accustomed to make her his confidant in his ecclesiastical proceedings.

b. with *of*: cf. CONFIDENT *sb.* 2 b.

1874 H. R. REYNOLOS *John Bapt.* vi. §1. 368 The explanation..seems to me to lie in the possibility that Jesus had made John the confidant of His fierce and awful trial.

B. as *adj.* Entrusted with secrets; privy *to* (a secret matter). *rare.* [Cf. F. *confident* in Littré.]

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii, I well know you are confidant to one dreadful secret.

confidante (ˌkɒnfɪ'dɑ:nt, -æ-, 'kɒn-). [Cf. prec. It may be that this was first formed to represent the sound of the F. *confidente*, and that the masc. *confidant* was formed from it. The feminine is the more common in use.] **1.** A female confidant.

1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Miss A. Wortley* 5 Sept., You are the only creature that I have made my confidante. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* II. i, I concluded with begging her to be the confidante of my amour. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 42 What is a lover without a confidante? I thought at once of my sister Sophy. **1883** *Century* XXVII. 150 She was the confidante of all our love affairs.

2. Also -ente. A name given by the English designer George Hepplewhite (d. 1786) to a species of settee; also in extended use (see quots. 1925, 1948).

1794 HEPPLEWHITE *Cabinet-Maker & Upholst. Guide* (ed. 3) Title-p., A great variety of patterns for Chairs Stools Sofas Confidante Duchesse Side Boards [etc.]. **1925** PENDEREL-BROOHURST & LAYTON *Gloss. Eng. Furniture*, *Confidente*, an upholstered settee with somewhat triangular seats beyond the arms at each end. **1948** S. GIEOION *Mechanization takes Command* v. 374 Two chairs coupled on an s-plan were named a *confidante*. *Confidantes* were also made of three chairs, joined like the spokes of a wheel.

confidder, -fidir, Sc. var. of CONFEDER, *Obs.*

confide (kən'faɪd), *v.* [ad. L. *confīdĕre* to have full trust or reliance, f. *con-* intensive prefix + *fīdĕre* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To trust or have faith; to put or place trust, repose confidence *in* (formerly *on*, *to*).

a **1455** *Houlate* lviii, In the we confide. **1634** W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 104 In a time when the most credulous have enough to doe to confide on publique faith. **1647** CLARENOON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 150/1 They desired that there might be such a person made Lieutenant of the Tower, 'as they could confide in', (an expression that grew from that time to be much used). *Ibid.* 155/2 The expression they used, when they had a mind to remove any man from a place ..'that they could not confide in him'. **1648** H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 256 [They] confide more in this..then to the number of their Armies. **1657** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. §12. 82 Some other whom they confide in for protection. **1700** S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 64 It were not safe with Epicurus to confide wholly on the Senses. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 315 The stoutest cables are not to be confided in. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He confided in the captains' parting promise. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 184 He who most confides in the instructor will learn the sacred lesson best.

2. *absol.* To have faith or trust; to have confidence; to be assured or confident.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 114 Nor could the Flemish ever confide, till they saw their Country free of Foreigners. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 453 O prudent Princess! bid thy soul confide. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 570 Judge before Friendship, then confide till Death.

3. with *obj.-clause*: To trust, believe, have confidence, or feel assured (*that*). ? *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Matthieu's Vnhappy Prosper.* 27 Confiding the Iudge would be his Protector. **1743** SHENSTONE *Wks.* III. 100, I sincerely confide, that..no time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. VI. xi. 290 The sum which I have left, will, I confide..supply a decent competency. **1800** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 324 They confide that the next election gives a decided majority in the two Houses. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXX, Confiding that it would have the support of Langcale.

4. a. *trans.* To impart as a secret, to communicate in confidence (*to* a person).

1735 LO. G. LYTTELTON *Pers. Lett.* lxxix. (1744) 322 Thou art the only one to whom I dare confide my Folly. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 Men do not confide themselves to boys, or coxcombs, or pedants, but to their peers. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 238 An opportunity of confiding all her perplexities to her friend.

b. *intr. to confide in*: to take (a person) into one's confidence, talk confidentially to.

1888 MRS. H. WARO *R. Elsmere* i, Mrs. Leyburn wanted to confide in her about a new cap. **1904** L. T. MEADE *Love Triumphant* II. ix, I must confide in you, but you seem..so terribly restless that you have not patience to hear me out.

5. To entrust (an object of care, a task, etc.) *to* a person, with reliance on his fidelity or competence.

1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 546 The execution of the plan was confided to Aranda. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 37 Its amount may be known by examination of the persons to whom it is confided.

confided (kən'faɪdɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Given in trust; entrusted.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 Hence, the less government we have the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. **1855** COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 266 Their watchful custody of the confided gift.

confidee (kɒnfaɪ'di:). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One to whom anything is confided, or in whom one confides.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 543/2 Not that of an *ex parte confidee*, but of a chosen umpire.

confidence ('kɒnfɪdəns), *sb.* Also 5 -ens. [ad. L. *confidentia*, n. of quality or state f. *confident-em*: see CONFIDENT~ and -ENCE. Cf. F. *confidence* (14th c. in Oresme), but some of the senses are not found in F. (where they are expressed by *confiance*).]

1. The mental attitude of trusting in or relying on a person or thing; firm trust, reliance, faith. Const. *in* (†*to*, *on*, *upon*).

c **1430** LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 Alle verteu.. Made stable in god by gostly confidence. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* XXV. 93 The whiche goddes, hauynge confydence in trustynge his sayd promysse. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* CXVII. 9 It is better to trust in the Lorde, then to put eny confidence in man. **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 133 b/1 The sonne ..will not haue to his father any great confidence. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 6 The King reposeth all his confidence in thee. **1649** BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 48 Confidence..in foraigne ayde. **1774** GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 310 The king would place more confidence in the engagements of the nobility than upon those of the.. capricious multitude. **1837** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. x. 448 He..never abused the most implicit confidence.

2. a. The feeling sure or certain *of* a fact or issue; assurance, certitude; assured expectation.

1555 EDEN *Decades* III. III. 104 They..with no lesse confydence licke their lippes secreately in hope of their praye. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 414 He thinkes, nay with all confidence he sweares, As he had seen't. *a* **1698** TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 230 The very Confidence of Victory..makes Armies victorious. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 209 Wrapped up in a vain confidence of his own abilities. **1872** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 3) 12 This story ..I affirm with less confidence.

† **b.** Const. *to do*. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 343 Humbl'd by such rebuke, so farr beneath His confidence to equal God in power.

†c. *in, on, upon confidence (of, that, to do).*

*a*1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. §6 (1841) Not in confidence to redeem sin but as tokens of meek submission. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 88 Men agree to submit to some Man on confidence to be protected by him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 51 In confidence thereof, the Duke left him.

3. a. Assurance, boldness, fearlessness, arising from reliance (on oneself, on circumstances, on divine support, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17b, By the holy loue of charite we may haue great confydence and meke boldnesse. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 31 Preachyng the kyngdome of God..with all confidence [so 1611; 1881 *Rev.* boldness]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 49 Alas my Lord, Your wisedome is consum'd in confidence: Do not go forth to day: Call it my feare. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶3 He..was able to address those whom he never saw before with ease and confidence. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* 367 At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth..soft aerial harmony.

b. Const. *to have c. to do* (anything).

1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xviii. [xvii]. 25 Therfore hath thy seruaunt founde (confydence) to make his prayer before the. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 436 Who can have the confidence to think himself excused, toward those of a differing Judgement. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 167 Conflans had no longer confidence to meet the English in the field.

4. a. In a bad sense: Assurance based on insufficient or improper grounds; excess of assurance, overboldness, hardihood, presumption, impudence.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Ded. (J.), Their confidence, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits. 1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72 The confidence of men, who of themselves are apt enough to hide their vices in irreligion. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 56 My wife begun to complain to me of Willetts confidence in sitting cheek by jowl by us. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) Ciij b, The French Ambassador had the Confidence to tear out of the Book of Mottos in the Kings Library, this Verse, which Mr. Sydney..had written in it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶2 The intolerable Folly and Confidence of Players putting in Words of their own.

b. As an appellation: = Confident one.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxii. 272 Do I want you, confidence! Yes, I do. Where have you been these two hours, that you never came near me?

5. An object or ground of trust; 'that which gives confidence, boldness, or security' (J.).

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 24 Or, haue I sayde to the fynest golde of all: thou art my confidence? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 26 For the Lord shalbe thy confidence.

6. The confiding of private or secret matters to another; the relation of intimacy or trust between persons so confiding; confidential intimacy.

(In the first three quots. some take *confidence* as a humorous blunder for *conference*.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 133, I desire some confidence with you. 1598 —— *Merry W.* I. iv. 172, I will tell your Worship more of the Wart, the next time we haue confidence. 1599 —— *Much Ado* III. v. 3. 1613 —— *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 167, With demure Confidence This pausingly ensu'de. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 172 He telling [it] in confidence to a friend of his. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ¶1 No one was in Confidence with her in carrying on this Treaty but the matchless Virgulta. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 To see if he could pitch upon one man more likely than the rest, to enter into some confidence with. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. IV. 244 A citizen who lived afterwards in great confidence with Caesar. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xv, I have possessed two or three tattling fools, in deep confidence, that, etc. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 Speaking in confidence, for I should not like to have my words repeated.

7. A confidential communication.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxiv. 100 He will..be well informed of all that passes..by the confidences made him. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 3, I intended these Letters to be the confidences and counsels of a garrulous old woman of the world. 1870 HELPS *Ess., Secrecy* 54 Before you make any confidence, you should consider whether the thing you wish to confide is of weight enough to be a secret.

†8. Trustworthiness, as a personal quality. *a person of confidence*: one entrusted with matters of importance or secrecy, a confidential agent. Cf. CONFIDENT *a.* 6.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 366 Bishops and Priests were men of great ability and surest confidence for determinations of justice. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 223 He sent a person of confidence to the Havana, with..farther orders. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 864 If your Lordship pleases, I will nominate a person of confidence. 1800 tr. *Cervantes' Force of Blood* 161 She sent a man of confidence to the priest.

†9. a. *Law.* = TRUST. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Feoffments, fines, recoveries, and other like assurances to uses, confidences, and trusts. —Seised..of..lands..to the use, confidence, or trust of any other person or persons, or of any body politick. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 97a, Feoffments made uppon confidence to perfourme the will of the feoffour. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 271 If a man enfeoffe other men of his land vpon confidence, and to the intent to performe his last will. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 332. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 669/2 All matters of trust and confidence are exclusively cognizable in equity.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot.)

1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* I. v. 212 *note*, A 'confidence' is a contract by which an ecclesiastic receives a benefice on condition of paying the emoluments, or a part of them, to a third person; or covenants to resign the preferment at a specified time.

10. *confidence trick (game*, etc.): a method of professional swindling, in which the victim is induced to hand over money or other valuables as a token of 'confidence' in the sharper. *confidence man*: one who practises this trick; a professional swindler of respectable appearance and address. orig. *U.S.*

1849 *New Orleans Picayune* 21 June 1/4 'Well, then,' continues the 'confidence man', 'just lend me your watch till to-morrow.' 1856 *Spirit of Age* (Sacramento, Calif.) 14 Mar. 4/1 G. W. Meylert's now about town, playing the confidence game and making grand attempts at swindling. 1866 E. A. POLLARD *Southern Hist. War* II. xxv. 477 President Davis..was surrounded by adventurers and 'confidence-men'. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 6/5 For some weeks the newspapers here have waged a war of extermination against gamblers, confidence men, thieves and others of like ilk. 1884 *Spectator* 9 Feb. 182/2 We know of no social puzzle equal in perplexity to the continual success of the Confidence Trick. 1886 *Century Mag.* Feb. 512/2 [They are] Confidence sharps, young feller. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II. 37 There's confidence tricking, bad coin, pocket-picking, And several other disgraces. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 514/1 Bertha Heymann, 'Queen of the confidence women'. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 4/4 Confidence-tricksters would rather meet a fly-flat than the most learned of Oxford dons; and that is also why the smart Yankee is their most common victim. 1911 *N.Y. Even. Post.* 12 Sept. 1 S. A. Potter was arrested to-day on a charge of operating a confidence game. 1933 C. DAY LEWIS *Magnetic Mountain* 47 The Insurance Agent, the Vicar, Hard Cheese the Confidence-Tricker. 1951 E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Social Anthropol.* vi. 122 After giving advice to travellers..to avoid gambling and confidence tricksters. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 102/3 How you would behave toward two groups, one of whom had been told beforehand that you were outgoing, friendly and warm, while the other had been informed that you were surly, hostile and suspicious. Confidence men are well aware of this feedback effect of the milieu. 1959 J. BRAINE *Vodi* v. 75 For a second he had an intimation that already on its way was some event likely to make him permanently happy, then decided not to be taken in by the confidence trick.

11. Used *attrib.*, esp. in *Statistics*, as **confidence coefficient** or **level**, the particular probability used in defining a confidence interval, representing the likelihood that the interval will contain the parameter; **confidence interval**, a range of values so defined that there is a specified probability that the value of a parameter of a population lies within it; **confidence limit**, either of the two extreme values of a confidence interval.

1934 J. NEYMAN in *Jrnl. R. Statistical Soc.* XCVII. 562 The form of this solution consists in determining certain intervals, which I propose to call the confidence intervals.., in which we may assume are contained the values of the estimated characters of the population, the probability of an error in a statement of this sort being equal to or less than 1 $-\epsilon$, where ϵ is any number $0<\epsilon<1$, chosen in advance. The number ϵ I call the confidence cœfficient. 1939 A. E. TRELOAR *Elem. Statistical Reasoning* x. 133 Since $\pm 3\sigma$ in a normal distribution defines a central probability value of 99·973 per cent, the points $\bar{x} \pm 3\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ may be referred to as the 99·973 per cent confidence limits. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 234/1 The proportion of cases misdiagnosed in this way give approximately unbiased estimates of the required probabilities,..and confidence intervals can be found.

12. *Comb.*, as *confidence-inspiring* adj.

1891 W. JAMES *Let.* 23 Aug. in R. B. Perry *Tht. & Char. of W.J.* (1935) I. 419 Our children grow lovelier every year and more confidence-inspiring. 1948 B. G. M. SUNDKLER *Bantu Prophets S. Afr.* v. 128 It is instructive to study the yearly balance sheets of this Church..arranged in a confidence-inspiring manner.

confidence ('kɒnfidəns), *v. U.S. slang.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To swindle by means of a confidence trick.

1875 *Chicago Tribune* 1 Oct. 4 In a back room of some large building..they are 'confidenced' of what money they may have about them. 1888 *Missouri Republ.* 15 Feb. (Farmer), Detectives..arrested Lawrence Stanley..on a charge of confidencing Henry Mueller.

confidency ('kɒnfidənsi). *rare.* [f. as CONFIDENCE *sb.* and -ENCY.] †a. Confidence, trust, reliance; †b. Assurance, boldness; c. Confidential intimacy.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xxiv. 602 Dorimachus..with lesse modestie and greater asseveration and confidencie [*majore fide*], extolled..the greatnesse..of the people of Rome. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 251 Who with great boldnesse and confidencie, published Bedredin his doctrine and authority. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* G gij b, Which..implies weake confidencie. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. vi. §41 To produce confidencies in dead substances cloth'd with accidents of art. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1014 Had such a confidency sprung to birth With no more fanning from acquaintanceship Than here avowed.

confident ('kɒnfidənt), *a.* and *sb.* [In senses 1–4 app. ad. L. *confīdent-em* 'firmly trusting, reliant; self-confident; bold, daring; audacious, impudent'; pr. pple. of *confīdĕre* to CONFIDE. (These senses are not found in Fr. which for them uses *confiant*.) In senses 6–8 and B. 1–2 answering to F. *confident, -ente*, app. 16th c. ad. It. *confidente* 'confident, trusty', 'a trusty friend'.

This sense prob. originated in the application of the word to two friends who mutually confide in or trust each other, and hence are trusted by each other; the latter or inferred part of the notion becoming at length the only one thought of, as in Littré's explanation 'he or she to whom one confides one's secrets, one's intimate thoughts.' The historical instances given by Littré show that the F. word had in 16–17th c. the wider sense of 'trusty adherent, partisan,' like our sense B. 1.]

A. *adj.* I. Trusting; assured.

†1. Trustful, confiding. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 61 Rome, be as iust and gracious vnto me, As I am confident and kinde to thee. 1613 —— *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 146. 1651 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. 19 You see, my Lord, how confident I am with you, to tell you what..occurreth to me upon this subject. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 195 As great an act of confident friendship as this latter age..can show.

2. Having strong belief, firm trust, or sure expectation; feeling certain, fully assured, sure.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 162 Art thou so confident? Within what space Hop'st thou my cure? 1653 WALTON *Angler* 49 I'l sit down and hope well, because you seem to be so confident [of catching the fish]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiii, Again returned the scenes of youth, Of confident undoubting truth. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 28 Feb., Confident and sanguine..as our opponents were before we introduced the Redistribution Bill.

b. Const. *that* and *clause*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 150, I do think I saw't this morning: Confident I am Last night 'twas on mine Arme. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 19. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 He was confident that in Scotland his dispensing power would not be questioned. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 29 Thoroughly confident that she would consent.

c. Const. *of* (formerly with *infin.*).

1611 BIBLE *Phil.* i. 6 Being confident of this very thing. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 458, I was confident to dye a fearefull and vnacquainted death. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* (J.), He is so sure and confident of his particular election. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 458 Were death never sudden, they who are in health would be too confident of life. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 179 Reasons they had to be confident of victory.

d. Const. *in*. (This has affinities with 3.)

1609 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 628 Mixt wine..to bereave him both of reason and paine; I durst be confident in this latter. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxvii. 3 Though warre should rise against me, in this will I be confident. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* III. ii, Now I glory in thine Aid, Confident in thy Defence. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 779 But the French commander was not now so confident in his own troops. 1871 AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. i, Confident in the security of his position, he derided their threats and machinations.

3. Full of assurance, self-reliant, bold; sure of oneself, one's cause, etc.; having no fear of failure.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* ¶iij b, Whereuppon I waxed venturous, and like a confident fellowe amended my pase. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Ded. (J.), Confident and bold-spirited men. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 61 His forces strong, his Souldiers confident. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* i. 14 Many of the brethren..waxing confident, by my bonds, are much more bold to speake the word without feare. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶3 His accusers were confident and loud. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 66 The prestige of the English name warrants a certain confident bearing, which a Frenchman..could not carry.

4. In bad sense: Over-bold, unduly self-reliant; forward, presumptuous, impudent. *Obsolescent.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 121 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of wordes, that come with such more then impudent sawcines from you, can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 4 Mrs. Clerke's kinswoman sings very prettily, but is very confident in it. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. of Alsatia* III. 65 Oh, she's a confident Thing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xii, A confident slut. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii. 267 If he should take so confident a liberty.

5. 'Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker' (J.).

1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* ix. 4 Lest..wee..should bee ashamed in this same confident boasting. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* Medit. (1851) 171 How many have..given very confident directions for the finding out of that precious stone of the philosophers. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* §48 Your confident and positive way of talking. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 9 They who have never studied political economy at all, are usually the most confident.

II. Trusty, trusted.

†6. Trustworthy, trusty, to be depended on. *Obs.*

1605 *Gunp. Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 24 Bring over some confident gentleman, such as you shall understand best able for this business. 1619 *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd.) 206 The next day we had confident newes that they of the religion..had..seased themselves on the citty. *a*1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 290 Putting the fleet into more confident hands.

7. Confidential, to whom one confides secrets.

1608 W. BECHER in *Camdeni Epist.* (1691) 101 He was..much favoured by the Queen, having married her most confident servant. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 178 A companion of mine, a confident servant of my masters. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.*, The Duke had a care to introduce into neer place at the court divers of his confident servants. 1655 *Theophania* 154 Her confident nurse.

b. *confident person*, in *Scots law*: a confidential person, e.g. an intimate friend, a partner in trade, a confidential man of business; one who acts in collusion with a debtor, for the

purpose of depriving the creditors of estate which they are legally entitled to.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 18 All alienations, dispositions, assignations, and translations whatsoever.. to any coniunct or confident person, without true, just, and necessarie causes.. after the contracting of lawfull debts from true creditors [the Court of Session will decreet] to haue beene.. null and of none availe, force, nor effect.

†**8.** *confident of* (= F. *confident de*): in the private confidence of, privy to. *Obs.*

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 77 To the end that his Highness might be confident of their Proceedings, and privy to all their Passages.

B. *sb.*

1. A trusty friend or adherent; one in whom one confides; a confidential friend.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 105 From Rome and other partes, where he is yet accepted as a confident. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 When by some Confidents.. he was inform'd of some bitter expressions fall'n from her Majesty. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R), When.. this sect gets firm confidents and zealous defenders. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* I. 184 Archbishop Abbot, a great Confident of the Popular Party in the House of Commons. *a* **1714** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. (1715) 191 Hobby being a Confident of the Protector's, he may be supposed to have written as he was directed by him. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 715 Eadric, the confident and foster-brother of Eadmund.

2. *spec.* A person entrusted with secrets or private matters; a CONFIDANT.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 159 An old Ethiopian Eunuque.. the most favoured of all his Confidents, and the depositary of all his secrets. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xvi, Nay, Mr. Tattle, if you make Love to me, you spoil my Design, for I intend to make you my Confident. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxv. 237 Make me your confident, Charlotte. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, As he had neither friend nor confident, hardly even an acquaintance. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 365 They have.. made the whole world the confident of the darkest secrets of their spirits.

b. Const. *of* (a secret, etc.).

1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman St.* II. iii. (1710), This Coxcomb has so little Brains too, As to make me the Confident of his Amours. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5, I may speak to you as my Confessor, and the Confident of all the secrets of my Soul. **1715** MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 17 My intimate Friend, and the confident of my Love. **1826** C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* App. ii. 235 Father Joseph, a capuchin friar, the Confident of all the cardinal's schemes.

†**3.** A kind of curl (of the hair), worn by women about 1700. *Obs.* (Perh. rather, according to the rime, *confi'dant.*)

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 5 Nor cruches she, nor confidents, Nor passagers, nor bergers wants.

confidential (kɒnfɪ'dɛnʃəl), *a.* [f. L. *confīdentia* CONFIDENCE *sb.* + -AL[1]. Cf. F. *confidentiel.*]

†**1.** Confident, bold. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 38 With such confidential raptures and gloryings as these. **1680** [see CONFIDENTIALLY].

2. Of the nature of confidence; spoken or written in confidence; characterized by the communication of secrets or private matters.

confidential communication: a communication made between parties who stand in a confidential relation to each other, and therefore privileged in law. *confidential relation*: the relation existing between a lawyer and his client, between guardian and ward.

[**1755-73** not in J.] *a* **1773** CHESTERF. (T.), I am desirous to begin a confidential correspondence with you. **1797** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 279 Not being admitted to the closest and most confidential connexions with the metropolis of that fraternity. *Ibid.* VIII. 333 We made two confidential communications to [them]. **1883** *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 5/6 The report.. was to be made.. without any confidential mention of the names of persons.

3. Betokening private intimacy, or the confiding of private secrets.

1759 PITT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 474 IV. 408 The growing harmony and confidential friendship which daily manifest themselves between their Majesties. **1795** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 Talking the confidential language of friendship in the public theatre. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. vii, With low and confidential tone. **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino became very confidential.

4. Enjoying the confidence of another person; entrusted with secrets; charged with secret service.

1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 79 The very great good derived to His Majesty's service from Captains being allowed confidential Officers as their First Lieutenants. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 133 Confidential persons were despatched into Italy to obtain an interview.. with the pope.

confidentiality (kɒnfɪdɛnʃɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Confidential quality; state of being confidential.

1834 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 566 The employment of an amanuensis would abolish all real confidentiality in our correspondence. **1881** W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. 110 [Her] soft eyes and winning confidentiality of manner.

b. = *confidential relation:* see prec. 2.

confidentially (kɒnfɪ'dɛnʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

†**1.** = CONFIDENTLY. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1680 *Savile Corr.* (Camd.) 151 That it can be of no use I dare confidentially affirm.

2. In a confidential manner, tone, etc.

a **1834** LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), He will give the authorship of sundry anonymous compositions; confidentially and with full faith on his own part. **1843** DICKENS *Lett.* I. 86, I write to you, confidentially, in answer to your note.

confi'dentialness. Confidential quality.

Mod. The confidentialness of his manner disarmed hostility.

confidently ('kɒnfɪdəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONFIDENT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a confident manner; with confidence; with firm trust, belief, or assurance; boldly, unhesitatingly; without doubt or diffidence.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. §4 Confidently from thence to conclude the necessity. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 59 Another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a trueth this fellow also was with him. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Trust not.. the Nights too confidently, unless the Weather be thoroughly settled. *a* **1800** COWPER *Refl. on Hor.*, Where duty bids he confidently steers. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxvi, He had counted confidently on Harold's ready seizure of his offer.

'confidentness. *rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confident, confidence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

confider (kən'faɪdə(r)). [f. CONFIDE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who confides.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xvi §5. 304 (T.), Remembring the reproach God maketh to tottering confiders. **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 421 The Confiders, and well-affected to Tyler. **1858** MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Women* 185 We can keep a secret.. while the confider remains our friend.

confider, -ance, var. of CONFEDER, -ANCE.

confiding (kən'faɪdɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFIDE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That confides or reposes confidence; trustful.

1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* ix, The modest, meek, confiding gentleness. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (L.), He had a confiding wife, and he treated her as confiding wives only are treated. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 209 Amidst the acclamations and joyful tears of a too confiding people.

†**2.** Trusty, trustworthy; = CONFIDENT 6. *Obs.*

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 361 That power military and civil might be put into confiding hands. **1664** DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. i, *Rod.* These, Pedro, Are your confiding Men. *2 Serv.* I think 'em still so. **1692** WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* iv. 48 That the Tower may be put into confiding hands.

con'fidingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a confiding manner; trustfully.

1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 252/2 Several.. have talked confidingly of the protection afforded by the Public Health Act of 1875.

con'fidingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confiding; †confidence; trustfulness.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 71 The very courage & confidingness of knowledge, conduces much to mildness. **1851** D. COLERIDGE in *H. Coleridge's Poems* I. 184 His simple and affectionate confidingness. **1882** BESANT *All Sorts* 227 Such as would abuse your confidingness.

†**'confidous.** A malapropism for CONFIDENT.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. iii, I am confidous she would as soon think of parting with a pair of her grey mares.

†**configulate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *con-* together + *figulāre* to fashion as a potter.] 'To play the potter, to work in clay' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

configurate (kən'fɪgjʊəreɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *configūrā-re*: see CONFIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To frame by construction, to fashion, shape; to give a configuration to. Also *fig.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 The condicion of the nourse, and nature of the milke.. doth nowe.. configurate and frame a newe disposition in him. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 29 Divers have tried their cunning to configurate a twin-like image of it. **1755** B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 288 The Particles so combined and configurated are called the Crystals of such and such Salts, or Metals. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi, The cavities of the body are so configurated, as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondency of the opposite sides. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 195 The varieties of light and shade which our vulgar configurate into the churl with the bunch of thorns on his back.

†**2.** To fashion according *to* something else as a model, to conform. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *1 Pet.* i. 14 Not configurated to the former desires of your ignorance.

†**3.** *Astrol.* To associate in a configuration (q.v. sense 2). *Obs.*

1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i, Jupiter configurated with malevolent planets.

†**4.** (?) *intr.* 'To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other' (T.); or (?) to show conformity or congruity of structure. *Obs.*

a **1650** JORDAN *Poems*, Where pyramids to pyramids relate, And the whole fabrick doth configurate.

Hence **con'figurated, con'figurating** *ppl. adjs.*

1752 PARSONS *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 513 A little configurated jelly. **1808** HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCIX. 274 Modified.. by the configurating power of surfaces.

†**con'figurate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *configūrāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.]

1. *Astrol.* Associated in configuration (q.v. sense 2).

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 258 Fog seems to be a perpetual Effect, or attendant of ♂ ☿, if not rather an attendant in Ordinary to ♂, with whomsoever configurate.

2. Shaped, fashioned, constructed.

1715 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 327 The *Valvulæ* called *tricuspides* were configurate after the usual manner.

configuration (kənfɪgjʊə'reɪʃən). [ad. L. *configūrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *configūrāre*: see CONFIGURE. Cf. F. *configuration* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. a. Arrangement of parts or elements in a particular form or figure; the form, shape, figure, resulting from such arrangement; conformation; outline, contour (of geographical features, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 169 Many [fishes] that beare the name of animals at Land.. hold no resemblance in corporall configuration. **1720** WATERLAND *Eight Serm.*, The Configuration of the Muscles, and Disposition of the Nerves. **1855** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. (1860) §726 Study the configuration of the Southern American Continent. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 263 The remarkable configuration of the Atlantic sea-bed.

†**b.** ? Arrangement of elements; physical composition or constitution. *Obs. rare.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 264 Salts.. supplying the Plants with what is requisite.. especially such, as these Salts have any Analogy with, by their Configuration.

2. *Astron.* Relative position, apparent or actual, of planets or other celestial bodies; *esp.* in earlier use, the relative positions or 'aspects' of the sun, moon, and planets, recognized in Judicial Astrology. (The latter is the earliest English use.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 26, I perceiue also other configurations.. as well out of the zodiacke, as also in it. **1588** GREENE *Perimedes* 45 Fortune that was so fickle, and the starres that had so badlye dealt in the configuration of their natiuitie. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxviii. 56 The Disease is found out.. from the Configurations of the Planets. **1833** HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 341 The planets going through the succession of configurations with each other. **1834** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 30 This inequality.. depends upon the configuration of the two planets.

†**3.** State of being conformed in figure or fashion (see CONFIGURATE *v.* 2). *Obs. rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. §3. 56 Our configuration with the death of Christ in baptisme.

†**4.** A representation by a figure, an image. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 47 Sounds.. are remembred, and yet no real configurations are possible to be made thereof in the Brain; for what Image can there be of a Sound?

5. *Organic Chem.* The structure of compounds, esp. with reference to the spatial relations of atoms in molecules.

1894 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) 22 It is the development of the above assumptions with respect to the special configuration of the carbon compounds which has led to a conception of the cause of such cases of fine isomerism. This latter is to be sought for in the relative special arrangement of the individual atoms within the molecule, i.e. in the configuration of the molecule. **1907** J. B. COHEN *Org. Chem.* 110 The methods.. used for determining the configuration of the geometrical isomers. *Ibid.* 148 The behaviour of carbanilide compounds of the aldoximes can also be employed for determining configuration. **1950** *Science News* XV. 121 Part of the surface of the red cell bearing a configuration which is responsible for the specificity of the rhesus antigen. **1970** *Physics Bull.* Sept. 414/1 The energies and configurations which the monomer molecules can take up when forming the polymer.

6. *Psychol.* = GESTALT. Also *attrib.*

1925 H. HELSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* July 342 Among the various schools of psychology there has arisen rather suddenly in Germany a new school with a definite set of assumptions and theories of its own which has come to be known as *Gestalttheorie* or configurationism... As a translation of the word *Gestalt* I have used the word configuration, proposed by Professor E. B. Titchener. *Ibid.* 348 The decisive factors within any given configuration which are responsible for the new properties of the whole and for the modifications of the parts within the structure are varied and elusive. **1932** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* XXIII. 29 The subject is required to receive two configurations in different ways. **1936** R. LINTON *Study of Man* xxiii. 404 The function of a trait complex is the sum total of its contribution toward the perpetuation of the social-cultural configuration. **1949** E. A. NIDA *Morphology* (ed. 2) vi. 162 *Applesauce* as an expression of rejection or contempt.. is a configuration, the meaning of which should be described in terms of the entire unit. **1951** G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* vi. 175 The tendency of an incomplete configuration to complete itself, the tendency, that is, towards closure. **1963** HOENIG & HAMILTON tr. *Jaspers's Gen. Psychopath.* I. ii. 164 We do not perceive sensations but all our perceptions, images and thought-contents appear to us as configurations.

7. *Physics.* The distribution of electrons among the energy levels of an atom, as specified by the quantum numbers *n* and *l*; the analogous distribution of nucleons in a nucleus.

1928 *Physical Rev.* XXXI. 946 Pauli has developed a rule for the determination of the quantum states and quantum numbers of an electronic configuration from those of the electrons involved in the configuration. **1932** *Ibid.* XLII. 353 The $^3F_3$ level of the *d6p* configuration. **1957** *Encycl.*

Brit. XVI. 593/1 The chemical transformations, the appearance and common behaviour of materials built from the atoms depend only on the configuration of the electrons. **1963** W. E. BURCHAM *Nucl. Physics* ix. 371 The single-particle shell model.. provides a sequence of nuclear energy levels classified according to orbital momentum quantum number *l*.. total angular momentum *j*, and radial quantum number *n*... If there are *x* states of given *nlj* filled with nucleons we speak of a configuration $(nlj)^x$. **1975** PRESTON & BHADURI *Structure of Nucleus* x. 473 If one goes one step further than the HF approximation, the residual interaction .. will cause some mixing between the *0p-0h*, *2p-2h*, and *4p-4h* configurations in all the low-lying even-parity states of ^{16}O. **1984** E. P. DEGARMO et al. *Materials & Processes in Manuf.* (ed. 6) iii. 64 Elements with similar electron configurations in their outer shells will tend to have similar properties.

8. *Computing.* The way the constituent parts of a computer system are chosen or interconnected in order to suit it for a particular task or use; the units or devices required for this.

1962 *IBM Systems Jrnl.* Sept. 66 Of the various possible systems configuration designs, it was finally decided to select the configuration functionally described in Figure 1. .. The concept is to interconnect input-output computers with large scale processors by means of commonly shared disk files. **1965** *AFIPS Conf. Proc.* XXVII. 189/1 Further adjustment of system capacity is possible by varying the number of processor units or the configuration of drum and disk equipment. **1967** *Technology Week* 23 Jan. 11/1 (Advt.), Sigma 5's central processor is so powerful and sophisticated that it works even more efficiently with $500,000 worth of memory, peripherals and options than it does in its basic $90,000 configuration. **1970** O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* vi. 94 Specialization for individual applications is achieved by programming in the first place, but also by the choice of configuration, i.e. the choice of which units (building-blocks) should be acquired. **1983** *Austral. Microcomputer Mag.* Aug. 71/1 A financial modelling package for the IBM PC has been released... It requires a minimum configuration of an IBM PC with 128K-bytes of memory, two 320K-byte floppy disk drives and a printer.

configurational (kənfɪgjʊə'reɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. CONFIGURATION + -AL[1].] Of or relating to configuration; configurative. Hence **configu'rationally** *adv.*

1925 H. HELSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* July 343, I seek to portray the main points of departure in configurational theory. **1929** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I. 345 The authors have effected the epimerisation of several methylated lactones which are configurationally inter-related. **1931** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* XXII. 112 Gestalt psychologists might.. emphasize the importance of the configurational properties of the different targets. **1937** R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* xiv. 278 The Eskimo.. would form an ideal subject for configurational treatment. **1953** N. TINBERGEN *Herring Gull's World* xix. 166 Such experiences demonstrate the tendency to perceive the whole rather than its parts. Configurational perception makes you overlook details which may be quite obvious when an analytic effort has made you aware of them. **1955** R. JAKOBSON in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 420/2 Again, in Czech, the main stress.. is a configurational feature. **1960** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 May 282/2 Purely formalist criticism of poetry.. would be another name for 'configurational' criticism. **1969** *Nature* 16 Aug. 732/1 An increase in the configurational entropy of the specimen as a result of molecular reorientation.

configurationism (kənfɪgjʊə'reɪʃənɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Any theory that lays stress on configurations, esp. Gestalt psychology. Hence **configu'rationist** *a.* and *sb.*

1925 [see CONFIGURATION 6]. **1925** H. HELSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* July 343 After attacking certain older psychological concepts, the configurationists thus proceed to the erection of the structure which they wish themselves to substitute in place of the old. **1927** *Psychol. Abstr.* I. 1 The work of the configurationists.. is designed to illustrate and support an all-embracing theory. **1935** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* XXVI. 208 The configurationism is represented by Wertheimer, Köhler, Koffka and Krueger. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 Mar. 260/2 The 'configurationist' view that a given custom in the eyes of those concerned is no casual association of unrelated elements. **1960** *Ibid.* 6 May 282/2 A theory which Mr. Lerner, borrowing the phrase from Professor W. B. Gallie, calls 'configurationism'.. assimilates the mode of being of poems to the mode of being, say, of statues and paintings.

configurative (kən'fɪgjʊərətɪv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *configūrāre* + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to configuration.

In first quot. perh. f. CON- + FIGURATIVE.

1787 *Gent. Mag.* Supp. 1164/1 Substitute for *taste* the configurative words *approbation* or *pleasure* (which change every metaphorical question ought to bear). **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 52 The ideas are themselves.. nothing more than their appropriate configurative vibrations. *Ibid.* 57 Those diminished copies of configurative motion.

†**con'figurator.** *Obs.* [n. of action in L. form from *configūrāre*: see CONFIGURE *v.* and -OR.] Astrologer, magician.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 306 Scaliger makes himselfe merry with a fly-driving configurator, who, having made a talismanicall plate, etc.

configurature (kən'fɪgjʊərətjʊə(r)). [f. ppl. stem of L. *configūrāre* + -URE.] ? Shape of countenance, aspect.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xxxvii. 31 He began.. in a tone which changed Mr. Falconer's whole configurature.

configure (kən'fɪgjʊə(r), -'fɪgə(r)), *v.* [ad. L. *configūrāre*, to fashion after some pattern, f. *con-* together + *figūrāre* to shape: see FIGURE *v.* Cf. F. *configure-r* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To fashion according to something else as a model; to conform in figure or fashion (*to*).

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 10 Configurid, or made lyk, to his deeth [**1582** *Rhem.* configured to his death]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 104 b, Configured & conformed specyally to the ymage of ye son of god. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 33 Man is spirit, a nature configured to God.

†2. To represent by a figure or image, to figure.

1630 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 45 Thideal formes, configuringe All our sweet flowers, trees, fruites.

3. To fashion by combination and arrangement; to give an astrological configuration to; to put together in a certain form or figure.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 A witch works by a living dog, cat, mouse, rat, &c. But he [a magician] by a dead one, configured, constellated,.. painted. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 287 *Divulsa membra* come together, and configured into a humane Shape. **1693** BENTLEY *Atheism* iv. 8 Coming together.. and so configuring themselves into Humane shape. **1795** tr. *Mercier's Fragm.* II. 174, I could perceive that the globe was so configured as that, etc.

b. *fig.* To give a figure to; to shape.

1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xii. 108 The resurrection.. brings forth the inmost life, and configures it cleared of all deceptive appearances. **1881** MORLEY *Cobden* I. 8 A.. conception.. by which the desire to learn was gradually directed and configured.

4. *Computing.* To choose or design a configuration for; to combine (a program or device) with other elements to perform a certain task or provide a certain capability.

[**1965** *AFIPS Conf. Proc.* XXVII. 201/2 It is necessary to reconfigure the system relatively easily.] **1966** [see MULTITASKING *vbl. sb.* and *a.*]. **1978** *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 29/2 (Advt.), The HP 1615 can be configured, through simple keyboard entries, as a 24-bit state analyzer. **1979** *Personal Computer World* Nov. 48 The Challenger III series offers a variety of memory sizes, peripherals and software configured around the basic board. **1982** *What's New in Computing* Nov. 6/3 The 2250 may be configured with up to four of these discs in any mix. **1985** *Pract. Computing* May 87/2 A further problem with these programs.. is that they cannot be configured to work in 40-column mode.

confinable (kən'faɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONFINE *v.* + -ABLE.] To be confined, capable of confinement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. v. 74 Regall Chiualrie is solely confineable to the King. **1641** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 90 There is infinite vertue in the Almighty not confinable to any limits. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui*, were confineable unto corporall exercitations. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 181 Gases that are confinable by water.

†**confinage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *confinage* in same sense, f. *confin*: see CONFINE *sb.*[2] and -AGE.] Situation in reference to boundaries or adjoining lands.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 51 In Neighbourage it is not impertinent to particularize.. the Confinage with Champion, Wood-land, other Lords and Mannors. *Ibid.* III. v. 72 The Confinage shewes to what Lord, Honour, Castell, Manour, &c. the Seruice and Suitage.. is due.

†**confind,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *confind-ĕre*, f. *con-* altogether + *findĕre* to cleave, split.]

1623 COCKERAM II., To Cut in pieces, *Persecate*, *Confinde*.

†**confine,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *confin*, *-fine* bordering, neighbouring (= It. *confino*, *-fine*):—L. *confīn-is* bordering, adjoining, having mutual bounds, f. *con-* together + *fīnis* end, limit, boundary.] Neighbouring, adjacent.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D viij, Great with another confine gouernment. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 209 To discover the Streights of Magellan, and Confine places. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i, The Armorick islands, and confine regions of Britanie.

†**confine,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Always *pl.* confines; also 6 -fins, -finies. [ad. L. *confīn-is*, *-fīnem*, neighbour, sb. use of *confīnis* adj.: see prec.] *pl.* The inhabitants of adjacent regions, neighbours.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, I haue diuers confins and neighbours. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 191 They became terrible to there confines. **1555** EDEN *Decades* III. i. 89 Exchangynge golde for housholde stuffe with theyr confines whiche sumewhat esteeme the same. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* (1605) 420 If we talke but with our neere confines.

confine ('kɒnfaɪn), *sb.*[2] Mostly in *pl.* confines. Also 4 confynye, 6 confyne, *pl.* confins. [a. F. pl. *confins* (in 14th c. also *confines*) = It. *confini*, *-e*, Sp. *confines*, med.L. *confīnēs* bounds, in L. *confīnia* bounds, pl. of *confīnium*, and of *confīne* neuter of *confīnis*, CONFINE *a.* In Shaks. the plural is '*confines* in senses 1–2; the sing. is always *con'fine*, but this usually in the sense 'confinement' or 'place of confinement' (a sense also possible in the few instances of pl. *con'fines*); in this sense the sb. may be viewed as a direct derivative of the verb.]

I. 1. *pl.* Boundaries, bounds, frontiers, borders; the bordering or bounding regions, border-lands.

1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 171 b, Which.. animated ye Scottes to make Rodes and Incursions, into the confines and marches of the Reelme. **1555** EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 Thextreme confines of Egypt. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 6 When he enters the confines of a Tauerne. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §399 The confines of the River Niger.. are well watered. **1694** R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* in 1692 (ed. 3) 34 The Elbe which is rather to be esteemed one of the Confines and Boundaries of his Territories. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 100 We had.. arrived in the confines of the southern Ocean. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 160 As far as the western confines of China.

transf. **1787** 'GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 The flap of your saddle.. chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches.

†b. Formerly in *sing.* Bounding line or surface.

1552 HULOET, Confyne or bordoure, *Confinium*. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 206 Which is the beginning and confine of the state and realme of Serifo the king of Mecca. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlvii. 20 The great sea from the confine directly, til thou come to Emath. **1675** NEWTON in Brewster *Life* (1831) I. vi. 133, I thought light was reflected.. by the same confine or superficies of the ethereal medium which refracts it. **1715** CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 81 In the confine of Air and Sal-Gem [reflexion] is stronger than in the confine of Air and Water.

†2. Region, territory. Rarely in *sing. Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 Fro Jerusalem unto other confynyes of the superficialtee of the erthe beyonde. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 3 Heere in these Confines slily haue I lurkt. **1601** —— *Jul. C.* III. i. 272. **1646** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 Free, as Musæus, & ye clearest Heads Of that blest confine. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 395 Neerer our ancient Seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 55.

3. *fig.* a. *pl.* The limits or bounds within which any subject, notion, or action, is confined.

1548 in STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. R. 62 Princes have less confines to their wills. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iii, Within the confines of humanitie. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 244 Doth not the very nature of a Definition exclude the Deitie from its confines? **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Beyond the confines of geography.

b. *pl.* The borders or 'border-land' between two regions of thought, classes of notions, portions of time, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1328 Natures neuter and meane.. situate in the confines betweene gods and men. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 318 The narrow dubious confines between Virtue and Vice. **1698** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* VII. 579 Betwixt the Confines of the Night and Day. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* xx. 7 Just on the confines of the day. **1854** BREWSTER *More Worlds* ix. 146 Our author finds himself on the confines of a mystery.

sing. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* II. 37 It is no more a happiness, than it is an unhappiness; upon the confine of both, but neither.

II. (kən'faɪn)4. Confinement; limitation. *poet.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 265 Vow, bond, nor space, In thee [love] hath neither sting, knot, nor confine. **1604** —— *Oth.* I. ii. 27, I would not my vnhoused free condition Put into Circumscription, and Confine. *c* **1785** BURNS *Winter Nt.*, Think on the dungeon's grim confine. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 300 Such is the Poet: bold, without confine, Imagination's 'charter'd libertine!' **1875** BROWNING *Inn Album* 1 Each stanza seems to gather skirts around, And primly, trimly, keep the foot's confine.

†5. A place of confinement, confining or enclosing place; enclosure. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxiv, In whose confine immured is the store Which should example where your equall grew. **1602** —— *Ham.* I. i. 155 At his [the cock's] warning,.. Th' extrauagant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his confine. *Ibid.* II. ii. 252 A goodly one, in which there are many Confines, Wards, and Dungeons. **1610** —— *Temp.* IV. i. 121. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xix, Sends back again to what Confine it listeth. **1650** T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 124 Virtues .. temple as it is a thorow-fare to honours, I like fullwell; but as it is a confine, I like the seat no more than if he had sate me upon the stoole of sad repentance.

confine (kən'faɪn), *v.* [a. F. *confiner* in same senses (15th c. in Littré), ad. It. *confinare* to border upon, bound, limit, set limits to, banish, limit and confine to a place; f. *confino*, *confine* bordering, bounding:—L. *confīn-is* bordering: see CONFINE *sb.* (Cf. Pr. and Sp. *confinar*, med.L. *confinare*.)]

1. *intr.* To have a common boundary or frontier *with*; to border *on*, be adjacent *to*. (Said of regions or countries, and of their inhabitants.) Now *rare*.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 His Countie of Ferrato, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swices. **1577** EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 264 b, The princes which confine uppon that sea. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 10 The countries which confine there together. **1659** T. PHILIPOTT *Villare Cant.* 136 The Woods.. confining to Shooter's Hill. **1694** R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 182 The Duke of Holstein.. mentioned last of those Princes that confine with Denmark. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* xii. 58 Betwixt Heav'n, Earth, and Skies, there stands a place Confining on all three. **1840** *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 392 The frontier line of the Persian empire 'marched' or confined with the Grecian.

fig. **1647** FULLER *Good Th. in W.T.* (1841) 151 This active plant, with visible motion, doth border and confine on sensible creatures. **1784** *Dangerous Connections* I. vii, Abuse or evil always unhappily confining too nearly on good. **1880**

SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 43 The periods in which the domain of history confines with that of politics.

†**2.** *trans.* To border on, bound. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 [Cappadocia] passeth by .. All those nations in Asia before-named, confining many others. **1607** NORDEN *Surveyors Dial.* 19 Kent .. and other Shires confining the Sea. **1694** R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 6 A State which is confined by many Principalities is weak, exposed to many dangers.

†**b.** To separate as a boundary. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 54 The mountaines Pyrenæi do confine Spaine and France one from the other.

†**3.** To relegate *to* certain limits; to banish.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 27 Confining them for ever out of all the parts of his dominions. **1611** SHAKS. *Winter's T.* II. i. 194 So haue we thought it good From our free person, she should be confinde. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 207 Alcippus intended to abrogate .. their lawes, for which he was confind from Sparta. **1637** —— *Royal King* K ij, Life .. which as your gift I'le Keepe, till Heaven and Nature Confine it hence. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 5 Shee .. confined them single, and far asunder, to the remotest parts of Italy.

4. To shut up, imprison, immure, put or keep in detention. Const. *in* (formerly, transitional from 3, †*into*).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 11 Doom'd for a certaine terme to walke the night; And for the day confin'd to fast in Fiers. **1610** —— *Temp.* I. ii. 274 She did confine thee .. Into a clouen Pyne. *Ibid.* 361 Therefore wast thou Deseruedly confin'd into this Rocke. **1620** *Horæ Subseciuæ* 293 Hee confined his onely Grand-sonne Agrippa Posthumus into the Iland Planasia. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 164 Confine the Tyrant. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 247 Boats were plying in the principal streets to relieve families that were confined in their upper apartments. **1836** MARRYAT *3 Cutters* iv, The three English Seamen were .. confined below. **1836-9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, In one of which .. prisoners of the more respectable class are confined.

b. To enclose or retain within limits; to fasten, secure, keep in place.

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vii. 47 Within me is a hell, and there the poyson Is, as a fiend, confin'd to tyrannize. **1597** —— *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 154 Now let not Natures hand Keepe the wilde Flood confin'd. **1616** CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Venus*, All the belluine, That or the earth feeds or the seas confine. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xx, His body was so sore & swelled, that he could not bear to be confined in his wearing apparel. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §51 Iron stanchions .. let into the rock by way of confining the kant in its place. **1853** READE *Chr. Johnstone* 27 They had cotton jackets .. confined at the waist by the apron-strings. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. x. 174 To confine its waters within high banks.

5. To keep or restrain (a person) within his dwelling, etc.; to oblige to stay indoors, or in one's room or bed. Said of ill health, stress of weather, etc.; usually in passive. Const. *to*.

1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 396 Were I not confined to my bed. **1688** S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 2, I am confin'd by a great uneasiness contracted by a Cold. **1708** SWIFT *Death Partridge*, He grew ill, was confined first to his chamber, and in a few hours after to his bed. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* 79 Though I confined my family I could not stay within entirely myself. **1734** BERKELEY *Let.* 19 Feb. Wks. IV. 214, I have been confined three weeks by gout. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 137 A rainy day confined him to the house.

6. *to be confined*: to be in childbed; to be brought to bed; to be delivered *of* (a child). Cf. CONFINEMENT 4.

1772 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. I. 467, I believe Lady Weymouth will be confined in the month of Dec^r. **1860** J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. xii. 396 Here was Lady Georgiana Wolff confined of her first child.

7. *fig.* To keep within bounds, limit, restrict.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xlii, Those extraordinary gifts .. made it the harder to hold them confined within private bounds. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in, To sawcy doubts, and feares. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. §12 Was God's Worship to be confined to his Temple at Jerusalem. **1754-62** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 385 On any condition which should confine him in the punishment of these offenders. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 67 When the Melody was most confined in its Compass. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 62 All the learning of the times was confined among the clergy. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 62 [We] pursued our sport, principally confined to the taking of samlets. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. v. 91 Traditions .. not confined to the Old world.

b. *to confine oneself to*: to restrict one's action, attention, etc., to; to keep to.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. iv. 257 As a man .. apt to be mis-carried by his appetite, confines himself by his vow to one dish. *a* **1698** TEMPLE (J.), If the gout continue, I confine myself wholly to the milk diet. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. v, If they do not confine themselves altogether to eat either 'Bread or the Herb of the Field.' **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. viii. 229, I shall confine myself to St. Paul. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 462 Churchill was .. directed to confine himself to thanks for what was past.

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 Children .. permitted the freedome of both [hands], do oft times confine unto the left. **1672** —— *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 To separate from .. received and customary felicities, and to confine unto the rigor of realities.

†**8.** To bind *to*, restrain *from* (an action). *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 12 Having first confin'd him to an inviolable secresie. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* v. 211, I have confined you from flying. **1742** *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 8 The Maker .. is hereby confined not to change his Malt.

9. To restrain (the bowels) from acting, constipate; = BIND *v.* 4.

1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 831 The patient .. should have a dose .. in order that the bowels may be confined.

confined (kən'faind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^1.] Bounded, limited, restricted, restrained, shut up, enclosed, imprisoned, etc.: see the verb.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1641), Assigning each a fit confined Sitting. **1644** H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 37 A lord may have a more confined power over his slave, than he has over himself. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 232 Had .. Providence .. blessed me with confined desires. **1771** *Contemplative Man* I. 2, I shall therefore be very short and confin'd in what I am going to say. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 30 Trees .. planted in a confined space. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 89 The elastic force of the confined air.

absol. **1790** PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 302 The Spinhuis .. where the confined sit under the eye of a matron spinning or sewing. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 23 In visiting the confined.

b. Of the bowels: constipated.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 195 When the bowels are loose in youth, they commonly become confined in advanced life. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 866 His bowels are irregular, often confined.

c. ***confined man, labourer*** (Lincolnsh.): one hired by the year, and so confined to work for the master who has hired him.

1868 *Gainsburgh News* 27 June, A confined labourer, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm. **1886** COLE *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Confined man*,—'He was confined man at Aubur, and would like to get a confined place again'. **1888** *Daily News* 20 July 3/7 There are in Lincolnshire a numerous body of 'confined labourers'.

Hence **con'finedly** *adv.*; **con'finedness**, state or quality of being confined.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 36 The confinednesse of his finite humane Nature to one place. **1644** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 79 The limitation and confinedness of every magnitude unto just what it is. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 405 [Applied] confinedly to these Elders. *a* **1761** HOADLY *Lett.* liii. (R.). *c* **1802** LAMB *Life & Lett.* (1837) I. 214 The beauties of Nature, as they have been confinedly called. *Mod.* The confinedness of the site.

con'fineless, *a. rare.* [f. CONFINE *sb.*^2 + -LESS.] Boundless, unlimited.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 55 Blacke Macbeth Will seeme as pure as Snow .. being compar'd With my confinelesse harmes.

confinement (kən'fainmənt). [a. F. *confinement* (16th c. in Littré), f. *confiner*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of confining, or (more usually) the fact or condition of being confined, shut up, or kept in one place; imprisonment.

(Usually with objective genitive.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 That darkenesse of earth, which was their naturall confinement. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. vi. (1715) 208 And so loose their Souls from their Confinements. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 187 During my confinement for want of cloathes. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 The confinement of his body within four walls. **1816** SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 26 As the fierce tiger in confinement lies. **1834** GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 190 It is rather the confinement and the want of usual exercise.

2. Restriction, limitation (to certain conditions).

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. & Eng. Dict.*, A confinement, *limitatio, restrictio.* **1691** RAY *Creation* Pref. (1704) 9 After a short Confinement to one sort of Dish. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 33 To prescribe Rules of Confinement, as to the minuter Proportions. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. §16 Confinement to spare diet. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* 97 Confinement to the same stock, a breeding from animals of the same blood.

†**b.** A restriction or limit. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 30 The .. question .. which were the places of the right and the schismaticall temple, the confinements of the whole religion.

†**3.** An obligation, a personal tie. *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 660, I had nobler confinements than profit to keep me in her Father's Court. *Ibid.* 693 A Prince, who by many confinements merited my Service.

4. *spec.* The being in child-bed; child-birth, delivery, accouchement. (The ordinary term for this in colloq. use: see CONFINE *v.* 6. The ME. equivalent was *Our Lady's bands*, *bonds*, or *bends*: see BAND^1 I c, BEND^1 I d, BOND^1 I c.)

1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 15, I feel uncomfortable not to be able to come to her when she is under her confinement. **1811** PARK in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* II. 298 Mrs. S. whom I was engaged to attend in her first confinement. **1861** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 41 Women who had difficult confinements. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 211 Just recovered from her confinement.

†**'confiner^1**. *Obs.* [f. CONFINE *sb.* or *v.* (1, 2) + -ER^1. (Daniel accents *con'finer.*)] **1.** One who dwells on the confines; a borderer, neighbour.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 11 The .. Franchises, and privileges she [Yarmouth] is endowed with, beyond all her confiners. **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 225 We are .. become no longer confiners, but inland inhabiters. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* xii. 187 [He] may be a terrour unto the confiners on that sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 19 Lime and Wood are insociable, and .. unfit Confiners. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §609 The Participles or Confiners between Plants and Living Creatures, are such chiefly, as are Fixed .. as are Oysters, Cockles, and such like.

2. One living within the confines, an inhabitant.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. lxix, Happie confiners you of other landes. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 337 The Senate hath stirr'd vp the Confiners, And Gentlemen of Italy.

confiner^2 (kən'fainə(r)). *rare.* [f. CONFINE *v.* + -ER^1.] One who or that which confines.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 344 Such worth .. is so its own Confiner by pious and virtuous Resolves, that it needs no Superviser.

confining (kən'fainiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFINE *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. CONFINE.

†**a.** Bordering; **b.** Restricting within bounds.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 156 By reason of their neere and dangerous confining with the Great Turke. **1608** HIERON *Wks.* I. 685 Set formes of prayer .. are aiudged to be a kinde of confining and limiting of Gods Spirit.

con'fining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.]

†**1.** Bordering, neighbouring, adjoining, adjacent: cf. CONFINE *v.* I. (Often placed after its noun, as a participle; cf. *adjacent*, *adjoining.*) *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. iii, To dallie with confining Potentates. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 95 In Normandy and the countries confining. **1654** COKAINE *Dianea* I. 57 To raise a great Army would .. beget suspicion in his confining Princes.

2. That confines; bounding, limiting, restricting, etc.: see the verb.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 338 Euen thy confining shores. *a* **1691** BOYLE (J.), Make one man's fancies or failings, confining laws to others. **1887** A. AUSTIN *Pr. Lucifer* in *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 742/3 By whose fermenting may his fancy rise Beyond the level of confining fact.

confinity (kən'finiti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *confinité* (14th c. in Littré), f. *confin* or L. *confinis*: see -ITY; cf. *affinity*.] The position of bordering on something else; neighbourhood, contiguity, adjacency. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Q iij b, For confinitie of the matter, I entend to wryte somewhat of the nource, and of y^e mylke. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 153, I shall not neede to prooue the confinitie between [them]. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Confinity*, Nearness of Place. **1742** MISS CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton* II. 57 Systems which supposed Colour might be changed by Refraction, Reflection, the Confinity to Shadow. **1848** *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 379 The confinity with agitated France, and consequently a more active affinity with its ideas.

‖**con'finium**. *Obs. rare.* [L. *confīnium*, f. *confīnis*: see CONFINE *sb.*] Confine, limit, bounds.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 100 To approach the apogeum of their natures, and to be in the confinium of spirits.

confirm (kən'fɜ:m), *v.* Forms: 3-6 conferme, 4-7 -firme, 6 -fyrme, 6- -firm. [ME. *conferme-n*, a. OF. *conferme-r*:—L. *confirmāre* to make firm, strengthen, establish, etc., f. *con-* together, altogether + *firmāre* to strengthen, make fast, f. *firm-us* FIRM, fast. In 15th c. assimilated both in F. and Eng. to the L. spelling.

From 14th to 16th c. *confirm* and *conform* were often confused: see note to CONFORM *v.* and cf. CONFORMABLE, CONFORMATION, CONFORMITY. The following are examples of *conform* for *confirm* (*conferm*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 213 And conformen [*v.r.* confermen, -firmen] fauntekynes. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 136 (Harl.) Eek sche Conformed [6-*text* confermed] was in such soverayn bounte.]

1. *trans.* To make firm or more firm, to add strength to, to settle, establish firmly.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25390 (Cott.) þis word amen .. conferms al [is] forwit said. *c* **1300** *Beket* 430 Lawes ther beoth and custumes, that .. bi the Kyng Henries dai .. *i*-confermed were .. that no man ther aȝe nas. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 191 Pite .. His regne in good estate confermeth. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. v. 42 His alliance will confirme our peace. **1611** BIBLE *2 Kings* XV. 19 That his hand might be with him, to confirm the kingdome in his hand. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Mark v. 34 To preserve it [health], to recover it, and to confirm it. **1822** PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Misc. Poems*, Distance doth but confirm .. a love sublime. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 207 To confirm his dominion by fortresses and garrisons.

b. To establish by long continuance, render inveterate (a disease, etc.). See CONFIRMED 1 b.

2. To make valid by formal authoritative assent (a thing already instituted or ordained); to ratify, sanction.

A *charter* was *confirmed* by being inspected, ratified, and sanctioned anew, by a successor of the original grantor.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/179 Seint Fraunceys .. To confermi is ordre a-riȝht toward Rome he wende. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 324 [He] confermede al so þe ȝeftes, þat oþer kynges hadde er yȝyue þerto. [**1311-12** *Charter* (dated 23 Apr. 939) *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Æðelstan .. grantye and confirmye by ðisse minre chartre.] *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Oure haly fader þe Pape hase ratified and confermed my buke. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., They may then themselves .. openly .. ratify and confirm [**1549** confess] the same [baptismal vows]. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Paul 4. and Cardinall Poole .. confirmed all Ordinations in Edward the sixths time indifferently. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 127 The great charter .. obtained .. from king John, and afterwards ..

confirmed in parliament by king Henry the third. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 52 This moderate sentence was confirmed by the emperor. But it was not confirmed by the archbishop. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 147 Where a codicil ratifies and confirms a will. **185.** CURTIS *Hist. Engl.* 114 According to Sir Edward Coke it [Magna Charta] has been thirty-two times solemnly confirmed by acts of parliament. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 141 The charters were confirmed by *inspeximus* on the 12th [Oct. 1297]; the king on the 5th of November at Ghent confirmed both the charters and the new articles. **1875** *Public Health Act* §184 Bye-laws made by a Local Authority..shall not take effect unless..confirmed by the Local Government Board.

fig. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 Dauid had so far forsaken God, as to confirme adulterie with murther. **1648** N. ESTWICK *Treatise* 8 Their passing through the Sea..did seal up, and..confirm that Moses was by the Lord deputed to bee..a Leader of his people.

b. *Const.* a person *to* or *in* a dignity, position, etc.: to ratify the election or appointment of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 Wan he were ichose in is chapele..Homage he solde him do, ar he confermed were. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvi. 258 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees..my3t be confermed to the same of hir metropolitanes. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Macc.* xi. 27 The kynge ..confirmed him in the hye presthode. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1241/1 He was confirmed bishop of Couentrie. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 217 Hee's not confirm'd, we may deny him yet. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* III. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry. **1803** NELSON 5 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 1803, I congratulate you on being confirmed and..I shall be glad to put you into a good Frigate. **1886** YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Wds., Confirmed*, applied to an officer whose hold of an appointment is made permanent.

c. *Const.* (a possession, title, etc.) *to* a person: to ratify the presentation or bestowal of.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 3664 Make hym Sawdoun..and rycheste kyng: Confirme it hym and hys ofspring. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 112 þe kyng for his seruise confermed his gyft. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106a, If I by my dede confirme yᵉ estate of yᵉ tenant for terme of yeres. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 172 Confirme the Crowne to me and to mine Heires. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 134 Claudius..confirmed to Agrippa the dominion which Caligula had given him. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 48 The Church of St. Olave, Southwark, was confirmed to the prior and convent of St. Pancras, of Lewes.

3. To make firm, strengthen, establish (any one *in* a habit, practice, disposition, etc.).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 500 (Cott.) þai [angels] ware confermed þar als tite, þai mai neuermar held til il. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 136 She Confermed was in swich souerayn bountee That, etc. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lii. (1859) 54 He was confermyd in malyce. **1549** LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 To confirme them in the same fayeth. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 61. 38 [He] has employed his Time..only to confirm Himself in Absurdities. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. li, Perhaps..To laugh him out of his supposed dismay..Perhaps..to confirm him in it.

4. To strengthen spiritually.

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* l. [li] 13 Conferme we wyþ þyn holy gost. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation*, Confirm and strength them with the inward unction of thy Holy Ghost. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* §121 Men whose passions were tempered, and whose hearts confirmed, in the calm of these holy places.

5. *Eccl.* To administer the religious rite of CONFIRMATION to; formerly 'to bishop'.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 15 The bisschop these wordes seth ..'Ich signi the with signe of croys, And with the creme of hele Confermi'. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 449 Til it be crystened in crystes name and confermed of þe bisshop, It is hethene as to heueneward. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/1 He ordeyned that a chylde sholde be confyrmed as soone as it myght, namely after it was crystened. **1494** FABYAN v. CXXXI. 114 This chylde..was brought to the holy bissop Amandus to be confermed, beyng than of the age of xl. dayes. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., It is thought good, that none hereafter shall be confirmed, but such as can say..the Articles of the Faith, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and can also answer to [the] questions of this short Catechism. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 238 They disliked the Custom of confirming Children, as soon as they could repeat the Lord's Prayer and their Catechism. **1863** MISS SEWELL *Glimpse of World* vi. 45 'She has been treated quite like a grown-up girl,' continued Mrs. Cameron..'You know we had her confirmed last year.' **1885** ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Confirmation*, The Greeks and Orientals give it immediately after baptism, and in the West down to the thirteenth century a child was confirmed as soon after baptism as possible..But the Roman Catechism advises that confirmation should not be given till the age of reason.

absol. **1750** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 169 The Lord Bishop of Chester is to..confirm in this town.

6. To make firm, fortify, encourage, strengthen (in an opinion, action, or purpose).

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 17 Go ye confermed by the lycence of myn auctorite. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 15 These words [Deut. xvii. 14] confirm us that the right of choosing, yea of changing their own Government, is..in the People. **1715** POPE *Iliad* II. 228 Warriours like you..By brave examples should confirm the rest. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶5 When Mackbeth is confirming himself in the horrid purpose. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. v. 29 He was confirmed in this opinion.

†**b.** *refl.* and *pass.* To be firmly resolved. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 1 The king of Babiloyne is confermyd aȝens Jerusalem to day. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶811, I assente and conferme me to have pees. *a* **1658** FORD, etc. *Witch Edm.* I. i, I am confirm'd, and will resolve to do What you think most behoveful.

7. To corroborate, or add support to (a statement, etc.); to make certain, verify, put beyond doubt.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 253 To confirme my reasoun Thou wost wel this. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 To conferme this..oure Lorde hathe shewed his myracles in these two chirches. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, This reason is confyrmed by an example yᵗ Henry de Maundeuille putteth. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 21 Hauing no witnesse to confirme my speech. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶4 The News..has not been yet confirmed. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. iii, Her altered habits confirmed the suspicion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 The testimony of Xenophon is thus confirmed by that of Plato.

†**b.** with *obj.* and *inf. complement. Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 These and such like..are confirmed to be unhonest.

†**8.** To affirm, assert, maintain *that. Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 258 ȝif þe chirche of þes prelatis confermen þat þis is þe gospel of crist. *c* **1540** *Pilgr. T.* 276 With an othe confirmid and said, that I had rehersid nothing but popry. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Doth not Aristotle alledge and confirme, that Nature frameth..nothing..vnperfect. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135, I am not of their opinion who confirme that this Spirit is Generated in..the Brain.

†**9.** To make quite sure in an opinion or as to a matter; to assure, make certain, convince. *Obs.*

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. 39 Pray you, sir, confirm me, Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge, As they give out? **1622** FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* I. i, We are all confirm'd 'twas a sought quarrel. **1638** FORD *Fancies* v. i, I am confirm'd the lady, By this time, proves his scorn as well as laughter. **1707** E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, The Battel they had won Confirm'd them all was now their own. **1722** ELIZA HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 125 If before..I thought these Ladies were mistaken, I was now confirm'd they were so. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 309 The ministry was no sooner confirmed in the account of his arrival..than, etc.

†**10.** To strengthen, invigorate; to make firm, support (physically). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 261 Good breade doth comforte, confyrme and doth stablysshe a mannes herte. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* III. 42 [Ligaments] issue out..from the hinder part of the Spondilles..to confirme the Vertebres. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* XXXV. 3 Confirme the feeble knees. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 74 This way of confirming great Stones in Buildings. **1682** N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 114 A Truncheon strong Confirms his staggering steps. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* v. 155 His nerves confirm'd, his languid spirits chear'd.

†**11.** To make firm in consistence; to solidify. *Obs. rare.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref., That the Ghosts assum'd an aiery..body to appear in, which was confirm'd by the cold of the night.

confirmability (kɒnfɜ:mə'bɪlɪtɪ). *Philos.* [f. CONFIRMABLE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being confirmable.

1932 H. H. PRICE *Perception* vii. 185 The existence of a particular visual or tactual sense-datum is prima facie evidence..for the existence of a material thing such that this sense-datum belongs to it... This proposition may be called the Principle of Confirmability; for unless it were true, no confirmation of a perceptual act by other perceptual acts would ever be possible. **1945** *Mind* LIV. 8 Carnap has constructed definitions of testability and confirmability which avoid reference to the concept of confirming and of disconfirming evidence.

confirmable (kən'fɜ:məb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONFIRM *v.* + -ABLE (on L. type **confirmābilis*): cf. rare OF. *confermable* in Godef.] That may be confirmed, capable of confirmation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 It is evidently true and confirmable by every experiment. **1689** *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 316 Lett yᵉ Laws you pass, be Confirmable by me.

¶ Formerly often confused with CONFORMABLE:

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xx. 38 Fraunces Atreman dyde acquyte hymselfe valyantly and confyrmable to the peace. **1533** MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1426/1 A mind as toward & as confirmable, as reson could..require.

†**con'firmance.** *Obs.* [f. CONFIRM *v.* or L. *confirmā-re* + -ANCE: OF. had *confermance*, *-firmance* (13th c.), which however appears to have been obs. long before the Eng. word is found.] Confirmation.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 368 For the confirmance thereof. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 231 Ignatius then conceited had his sect, And crau'd confirmance of the Pope. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 Whereof they afford us a remarkable confirmance.

confirmand (ˌkɒnfə'mænd). [ad. L. *confirmand-us* fit to be confirmed, from *confirmāre* to CONFIRM.] A candidate for confirmation.

1884 *Ch. Times* XXII. 285 It would be desirable for the Diocesan..to examine the confirmands..before he administered the holy rite. **1887** *Ch. Rev.* 15 July, Although it is appointed to be learnt by all confirmands, it says nothing about confirmation.

confirmation (kɒnfə'meɪʃən). Also 4 conferm-, 4–6 confyrm-. [a. OF. *confirmation* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *confirmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confirmāre* to CONFIRM. (The inherited form of the L. word in OF. was *confermaison*.)]

1. The action of making firm or sure; strengthening, settling, establishing (of institutions, opinions, etc.).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 28/1 For the confyrmacyon of his kyngdome. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 100 For the more confyrmacion of the fayth. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 87 For the confirmation of our weak faith. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 343 Confirmation of your..belief. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 24 For the better confirmation of their title.

†**b.** Physical strengthening. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 [The loadstone] may..afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed.

2. The action of confirming or ratifying by some additional legal form.

confirmation of a charter: see CONFIRM *v.* 2. *Confirmation of the Charters* (*Confirmatio Chartarum*) applied in Eng. Hist. spec. to the confirmation of Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests by Edward I in 1297.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye, or debate, is an ooth to confermacioun. **1473–4** in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* I. 2 (Jam. Supp.) Ane confirmacione of ane charter to Johne Lord Semple of the landis of Montgrenane. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 56. **1647** SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 313 That confirmation of all the precedent articles shall be procured from the parliament. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 119 They then immediately passed a confirmation of their preceding arrets. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 147 The supplementary acts by which the Confirmation of the Charters was affirmed and recognised..especially as the close of the long dispute about the limits and jurisdictions of the Forests. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 365.

†**b.** The confirming of a person in a dignity, etc., or of a possession, etc., to a person.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 143 Richard his pallion bi messengere did com, & his confirmacion fro þe courte of Rome. **1557** *Order of Hospitalls* B vj, After the confirmation of the said election by the Lord Maior. **1632** HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 Obtained of the king the office of Admirall..and got the confirmation thereof. **1886** *York Herald* 7 Aug. 5/5 Confirmation of the Speaker.

c. *spec.* in *Eccl.* The formal ratification of the election or other appointment of a bishop.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 þe pape þer of was paied, mad þe Confirmacion. Maister Steucn of Langtone Ersebisshop salle be. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 132 Đe Byschope Robert..Of þe archebyschape of Yhork had Confirmatyowne. **1826** CHITTY *Blackstone* I. 378 Without which confirmation and investiture the elected bishop could neither be consecrated nor receive any secular profits. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Confirmation is performed under the authority of the Metropolitan, acting for the whole Province or Church.

3. The action of confirming, corroborating, or verifying; verification, proof: see CONFIRM 7.

1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. I. 72 To haffe on off ther captaynes into Engelond, ffor to make confirmation of thys matier. **1587** THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1272 For the confirmation whereof..thou shalt find an ample discourse in my booke. **1747** *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 150 In confirmation of what we say we give you this string of Wampum. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 170, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xxix. 131 It hardly wants the Confirmation of Experience. **1831** FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 99 The achievements of St. George want confirmation in the particular of the Dragon.

b. A confirmatory statement or circumstance; in *Rhet.* the confirmatory part of an argument.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4b, The confirmacion is a declaracion of our awne reasons, with assured and constaunt profes. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 323 Trifles light as air Are to the jealous confirmation strong As proofs of holy writ. **1648** H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 102 [To observe] the parts of Eloquence, and to separate the Exordium from the Narration, and the Confirmation from the Epilogue. **1709** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 136 ¶8 This Day came in a Mail from Holland, with a Confirmation of our late Advices. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. xi. 293 He..adroitly converts apparent objections into confirmations of his argument.

4. *Law.* See quots. Also as in 2.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 44 §2 All patentes, confirmacions and grauntes made to any persone..of the same Castelles. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106a, A dede of confirmacion is good and vailable, where in the same case a dede of release is not good nor vailable. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 295b, A Confirmation is a conueyance of an estate or right in esse, whereby a voidable estate is made sure and vnauoidable, or whereby a particular estate is encreased. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 325. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 87 All leases made by tenants for life become absolutely void by their death; so that no..act, by the persons entitled to the remainder or reversion, will operate as a confirmation of them. *Ibid.* V. 251 A fine may also operate as a confirmation of a former estate, which was before defeasible.

5. *Eccl.* A rite administered to baptized persons in various Christian Churches; formerly called 'bishoping'.

In the Roman and Greek Churches, always reckoned one of the seven sacraments, and in these and in the Church of England held to convey or be the vehicle of special grace which 'confirms' or strengthens the recipient for the practice of the Christian faith.

Down to the 13th c. confirmation was administered immediately or soon after baptism (as still in the Greek Church); since that time, it has been usually deferred in the Western Churches till the 'years of discretion'. In the Church of England and some other Reformed Churches, candidates are required publicly and personally to renew, ratify, and 'confirm' their baptismal vows (see CONFIRM *v.* 2, quot. 1552), and are then admitted to the full privileges of the Church.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9790 þe secunde sacrament ..Ys grauntede of þe bysshop honde, Men kalle hyt confyrmacyoun. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 þo his propre name was i-chaunged, as it happeþ in confirmacioun of children. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 27 Confirmacione..confermys þe Haly Gaste one man þat es cristenede. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) IV. 33/1 Ordeyned that a chylde sholde have a godfather and a godmother at the tyme of baptysynge, and also one at the

confyrmacyon. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref., To the end that Confirmation may be ministered to the more edifying of such as shall receive it, etc. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 Bishopping, whiche the Latines calle Confirmacion, a confirming..or allowyng of that went before: is the seconde Sacramente. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 120 The old order of Confirmation by Bishops, which was to be done upon Profession of the Faith. **1803** W. GODWIN *Life Chaucer* I. 54 The rite of confirmation, according to the Roman Catholic discipline, is always subsequent..to the first communion. **1836** J. H. STEWART *Mem. W. C. Stewart* iv. (ed. 3) 72 The Bishop..had directed them not to present themselves for Confirmation till they were fifteen.

b. *name of confirmation*: see quots.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a, If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. *Ibid.* Whose name of baptism was Thomas, and his name of confirmation Francis. **1885** ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., It is usual to take another Christian name at confirmation, which however is not used afterwards in signing the name.

6. Special Comb. **confirmation theory** *Logic*, the theoretical investigation of ways in which the probability of hypotheses can be confirmed, esp. by induction.

1947 *Philos. & Phenomenol. Rev.* VIII. 149 (*title*) On infirmities of confirmation-theory. **1964** *Amer. Philos. Q.* I. 273/2 Confirmation theory does not provide an inductive logic. **1973** *Sci. Amer.* May 83/1 Bayes's theorem contributed to confirmation theory a scheme that seems far more adequate to inference in science than the fallacy of affirming the consequent can ever hope to be.

¶ Formerly confused with CONFORMATION, q.v.

confirmative (kən'fɜ:mətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *confirmātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *confirmāre*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *confirmatif, -ive*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of confirming, establishing, or making sure or certain.

a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (ed. 1) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 172 With the celestial bond (confirmative religion) which made them one. **1654** EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 235 A confirmative argument. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 468 The Peace of Breslau of 1742, and that of Dresden 1745, confirmative of the precedent one. **1881** MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 13 They had a negative as well as a confirmative vote.

†B. *sb.* Something that confirms or expresses confirmation. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 These words, for, because, and such other confirmatiues. **1595** in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 Confirmatives or ratifications of any former gifts.

Hence **con'firmatively** *adv.*

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 24 If..it were to be delivered confirmatively.

†**confirmator.** *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [a. AFr. *confirmatour* = F. *confirmateur*, ad. L. *confirmātōr-em*, agent-n. from *confirmāre* to CONFIRM.] One who or that which confirms.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 15 Confirmatour and Illumynatour of al good werkes. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The definitive confirmator and test of things uncertaine.

confirmatory (kɔ:n'fɜ:mətərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type **confirmātōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That confirms; having the property of confirming; corroborative. Const. *of*.

1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 53 In a Decretall..confirmatorie of the former custome. **1811** J. PARKINSON *Org. Rem.* III. 452 The result..strongly confirmatory of the Mosaic account. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. (1851) 207 Strong confirmatory facts.

†2. Relating to, or of the nature of, the rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

1686 BP. COMPTON *Episcopalia* 35 (T.) It is not improbable, that they [the Apostles] had in their eye the confirmatory usage in the synagogues, to which none were admitted, before they were of age to undertake for themselves.

confirmed (kən'fɜ:md), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFIRM.]

1. Made firm, strengthened, settled, firmly established, etc.: see the verb.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 238 Is this th' undaunted heart That is required in extremities? Be more confirmed. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 394. **1607** DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 258 Who buildes on heartes confirmd, buildes on a rocke. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 65 In a confirmed state of health and vigour. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 116 The State where the habit of obedience is most confirmed.

b. *spec.* Of a disease: Firmly established in the system; inveterate, chronic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 How soo euer Lepra is gendred vnneth it is curable yf it be confermyd. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 100 þis crampe may be heeled or þat he be confermed, & aftir þat he is confermed seelden or nevere. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 A confirmed Cancer.

2. Of persons: Firmly established in the habit, condition, or practice expressed by the appellative. See CONFIRM *v.* 3.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. v, I am a confirmed wanderer. **1860** MRS. H. WOOD *Danesbury Ho.* xviii, The boys have become confirmed drunkards. *Mod.* A confirmed invalid.

3. That has received the rite of confirmation

4. (See CONFIRM *v.* 2 c.)

1787 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I..recommend him..as worthy of having a confirmed Warrant.

Hence **con'firmedly** *adv.*, **con'firmedness** (-ɪd-).

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 249 More sureli and confermedli. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/1 Every person ..who has become confirmedly unfit for work. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* v. §29. 244 If the difficulty arise..from the confirm'dness of the habit.

confirmee (kɒnfə'mi:). [f. CONFIRM + -EE: corresp. to F. *confirmé*.]

1. *Law.* One to whom a confirmation is made.

c **1600** [? DODERIDGE] *Touchstone* 312 In every good confirmation tending to confirm an estate..There must be a good confirmor and a good confirmee. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. §631. 273 More properly the word of the Confirmer than of the Confirmee.

2. *Eccl.* One who is confirmed.

1885 BP. THOROLD *Charge* 22 A comparison of our confirmees during the two years. **1886** *Ch. Times* 19 Feb. 133/3 The wretched proportion of male confirmees to female in London.

confirmer (kən'fɜ:mə(r)). [f. CONFIRM + -ER¹.] One who or that which confirms.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 24 Be these sad signes confirmers of thy words? **1626** W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 204 The giuer of grace..the perfecter, confirmer, stablisher of it. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 358, I, and you..must be only hearsay confirmers. **1878** TRELAWNY *Shelley, Byron*, etc. (1887) 130 The bearer, or rather confirmer, of news.

confirming (kən'fɜ:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFIRM + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb CONFIRM; confirmation.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 And myd gode chartre..made confermyng. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Confermyng of men is nought but ȝif God conferm bifore. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. 108 The confirming of a peace between the emperor and the French king.

†2. The religious rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19552 (Cott.) Mai naman..Conferming giue, bot biscop hand. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 The secunde sacrament es confermynge. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi. §6 The manner..was in confirming to use anointing.

con'firming, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That confirms; confirmatory.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 97 By reason of its..confirming faculty. **1864** KINGLAKE in *Leisure Ho.* 80/1 The supply of fresh confirming proof.

Hence **con'firmingly** *adv.*

1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entertainm.*, To which, the vow that they used..somewhat confirmingly alludes.

†**con'firmity.** *Obs.*

1. *humorously*, as a blunder for *infirmity*.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 63 You cannot one beare with anothers Confirmities.

2. Corrupt form of CONFORMITY, q.v.

†**con'firmment.** *Obs.* Forms 3–4 conferme-, confer-, confirma-, 4 confirmement(e. [ME., a. OF. *confermement, -firme-, -ferma-*, in med.L. *confirmāment-um*: see CONFIRM and -MENT.] Confirmation, *e.g.* of a charter, or as a religious rite.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7169 He made ac confermement to Westmynstre of eche þynge, þat þoru hym hem yȝyue was, oþer þoru eny þer kynge. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 19559 (Edinb.) O biscop þe confermement [*Fairf.* confer-, *Gött.* confirma-], O strenght it es þe sacrement. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 15 That me wasche men over the fant After confirmement.

¡confir'mor. *Law.* [Technical variant of CONFIRMER as correlative with CONFIRMEE: see -OR.] A party who confirms a voidable estate, etc.: see CONFIRMATION 4.

c **1600** [see CONFIRMEE]. **1628** COKE *Littleton's Tenures* §536 The rent charge remayneth to the confirmor. **1787** BUTLER *On Co. Lit.* 295 b, A confirmation is an approbation of..an estate already created; by which the confirmor strengthens and gives validity to it.

confiscable (kən'fɪskəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *confiscā-re* to confiscate + -BLE: also in mod.F.] Liable to confiscation.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). **1755** in JOHNSON. **1828** WEBSTER refers to 'BROWNE'. **1880** W. E. HALL *Internat. Law* 10 In 1785 the United States agreed with Prussia that contraband of war should not be confiscable.

confiscatable (kɒnfi'skeɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONFISCATE + -ABLE.] = prec.

1863 *Life in the South* II. 374 Articles, many of which might have been pronounced confiscatable. **1883** J. ROUTLEDGE in *Kendal Mercury* 14 Dec., Everything is confiscatable by the glorious law of Italy.

confiscate (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *confiscāt-us*, pa. pple. of *confiscāre*: see CONFISK.]

1. Of property: Appropriated to the use of the sovereign or the public, adjudged forfeited. (Chiefly as *pa. pple.*)

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* iii. (R.), I knowe ..how thou art banished from Rome and all thy goods confiscate. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 36 Both the brethren are cast in prison with their goodes confiscate. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 332 Thy lands and goods Are by the Lawes of Venice confiscate Vnto the state of Venice. **1611** —— *Cymb.* V. v. 323 And let it be confiscate all. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 259 All their money should be confiscate to the publick. **1820** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 485 Thy goods are confiscate unto the state.

2. Deprived of property as forfeited.

a **1618** RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 31 Lancaster, Latimer, and Sturry were confiscate and banished. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. i. 8 That Century is quite confiscate, fallen bankrupt.

confiscate ('kɒnfɪskeɪt, -'fɪskeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *confiscāt-* ppl. stem of *confiscāre*: see the earlier CONFISK, through French. *Confiscate*, as the direct representative of L. *confiscātus*, was used as a ppl. adj. before the verb was introduced, and afterwards still continued to be a form of the pa. pple. = *confiscated*: see prec.

As in other words of the same form, *compensate, concentrate, contemplate*, etc., the stress is now usually on the first syllable, but till *c* 1864 the dictionaries had only *con'fiscate*, Knowles (1835) alone giving '*confiscate* as an alternative. This was also the ordinary usage of the poets, though both forms occur in Shakspere and in Byron.]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (private property) to the sovereign or the public treasury by way of penalty.

1533–96 [see prec.]. **1552** HULOET, Confiscate or forfaite a mans goodes, *Publico*. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 78 The Emperor Emanuel..did in one day confiscat al the goods of the Venetian merchants within his empire. **1682** BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 21 Which were upon that seized on and confiscated. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 125 We shall never confiscate a shilling of that honourable and pious fund. **1861** KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I. iii. 63 The right to confiscate debts was admitted as a doctrine of national law.

†**b.** To take away by exercise of authority *from* the individual (what belongs to him). *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 51 By proscribing, and confiscating from us all the right we have to our owne bodies, goods and liberties.

†2. To deprive (a person) of his property as forfeited to the State. *Obs.*

a **1618** RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 36 The forenamed Lords..were condemned and confiscate. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* III. ix. 196 The motion, to confiscate that Prince, though..in league with them. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* ix. (1670) 331 He..breaking Prison, was confiscated, proclaimed Traytor.

†3. To forfeit to the sovereign or state. Also *fig. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 102 By your swearing and forswearing in bargayning, you haue confiscated your soules long agoe. **1641** *Cheke's Hurt Sedit.* Life C ij b, This he had not confiscate to the Queene.

4. *loosely.* To seize as if by authority; to take forcible possession of, to appropriate summarily.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxvi, The cargoes he confiscated. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He was declared a prisoner, and his cargo and ship confiscated. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 39 The King confiscated to himself the property of those who took refuge abroad. *Mod. colloq.* The college authorities have confiscated every copy of the paper.

Hence '**confiscating** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Confiscacion*, forfeiture, confiscating. **1796** BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 39 The bad times of confiscating princes..or confiscating demagogues.

confiscated ('kɒnfɪskeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury.

1552 HULOET, Confiscated or forfayted goodes, *Bona caduca*. **1794** BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 11 Sold with other confiscated Property. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 192 With his confiscated treasures. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 228 Portions of the confiscated estates of the Church.

confiscation (kɒnfɪ'skeɪʃən). [ad. L. *confiscātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confiscāre* to CONFISCATE. Cf. F. *confiscation, -acion* (14th c. in Littré).] The action of confiscating; the appropriation of private property to the sovereign or public treasury; seizure under public authority, as forfeited: **a.** *of* (goods, or some particular property).

1543 *Act anent Defamatouris* in *Reg. Acts & Decreets* I. 368 Under the pane of deid and confescatioun of thir gudis movable. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. §23 Confiscation of bishops' livings. **1611** BIBLE *Ezra* vii. 26. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 98 Claudius..remitted the Confiscations of their Goods. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 224 Before the confiscation of the Company's charter. **1863** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The Confiscation of the Abbey lands.

b. without *of*.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 34 (R.) Owner of the realme, as..by confiscation acquired &..by free will surrendered vnto him. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 428 His Possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 457 Attaint of blood and confiscation. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 726 The wealthiest families were ruined by fines and confiscations. **1848** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. iii. 766 Confiscation..imports an act done in some way on the part of the government and beneficial to that government, though the proceeds need not strictly speaking be brought into its treasury. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 7.

c. *of* a person: *i.e.* his goods.

1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 111 The early confiscation of Harold's followers might seem iniquitous. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 195 In 1302, the poet was sentenced to banishment and confiscation.

2. Often used with implication of an unjust use of power; hence, *colloq.* Legal robbery by or with the sanction of the ruling power.

a **1832** MACKINTOSH *France in 1815* Wks. 1846 III. 186 All confiscation is unjust. The French confiscation .. is the most abominable example of that species of legal robbery. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (1876) 278 It is confiscation to levy a tax on that which a man cannot save. **1869** SIR R. PALMER in *Daily News* 23 Mar., I do not deny that there are occasions which would justify acts which might be properly called confiscations.

3. Confiscated property.

a **1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* II. 107 He would .. even endeavour to restore him his confiscations.

confiscator ('kɒnfiskeitə(r)). [a. L. *confiscātor*, agent-n. from *confiscāre* to CONFISCATE: see -OR.] One who confiscates.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 232 Overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, agents, confiscators. **1790** —— *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 276, I see the confiscators begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries; but I do not see them end there. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. ii. 47 The confiscator of other men's inheritances.

confiscatory (kən'fiskətəri), *a.* [f. L. type **confiscātōr-ius*, f. *confiscātōr-*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or tending to, confiscation.

a **1797** BURKE *Lett. to R. Burke* (T.), Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. **1864** *Realm* 30 Mar. 2 The heavy and almost confiscatory tax. **1881** *Times* 21 Apr. 9/3 The indirect, but not less real, confiscatory effect of the provisions for fixing rent.

2. *colloq.* Robbing under legal authority.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 10/1 To the unreasonable, plundering, confiscatory landlords.

†**con'fisk**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 confisque, 5–6 confysk(e, 6–7 confisk. [a. OF. *confisque-r* (= Pr. and Sp. *confiscar*, It. *confiscare*):—L. *confiscāre* to put away in a chest, consign to the public treasury, f. *con-* together + *fisc-us* basket, chest, treasury.] *trans.* To confiscate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi, Al the goodes that longed to the pylgrym were delyverd to the hoste as confisqued. **1485** —— *Chas. Gt.* 24 Theyr goodes [shal] be confysked. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 14 Ferdinand hauing .. sacked and confisked .. many of the Barons. **1624** T. SCOTT *Vox Cœli* 35 The Duke of Alua .. embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships.

Hence **confisking** *vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Ciuile Warres Lowe Countries* I. 73b, In .. hanging, burning, confisking of goods, etc.

confit, -fite, obs. f. COMFIT *sb.* and *v.*

†**confite, -yte**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = COMFITED; preserved.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxl. 197 His herte, the whiche I made to be confyte in sugre.

confitent ('kɒnfitənt). [ad. L. *confitēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *confitēri* to CONFESS.] One who confesses; a penitent.

1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* 366 For who could hope to draw that from a Confitent or a Confessor. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. §4. 260 How wide a difference there is between a mere confitent and a true penitent. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 73/1 Suggested by the prurient fancy of the eager confitent.

‖**confiteor** (kən'fitiɔ:(r)). [L. *confiteor* I confess, initial word of the formula.] A form of prayer, or confession of sins (*Confiteor Deo Omnipotenti*, I confess to Almighty God, etc.) used in the Latin Church at the beginning of the mass, in the sacrament of penance, and on other occasions.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 16 Biuore þe confiteor hwon ȝe schulen beon ihuseled. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28582 (Cott.) Thoru þe confiteor þat es wont to be said at þe messe. *a* **1467** GREGORY *Chron.* an. 1429 (Camd.) 167 Thenne he .. layde hym downe prostrate, sayng there hys Confyteor, and alle the prelatys sayde Misereator. **1590** ARMIN in C.S. *Right Relig.* A iiij b, The papist may well knocke himselfe on the brest, saying a Confiteor. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, Conditionally that you, brethren, say the Confiteor at curfew time. **1885** ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 210 The present form of the Confiteor came into general use during the thirteenth century.

confitte, obs. f. COMFIT.

‖**confiture.** Obs. form of COMFITURE; also the mod.F. form (kɔ̃fityr), and as such occasionally used in sense 'Confection'.

1802 C. WILMOT *Irish Peer* (1920) 67 Patisserie, omelette, confitures &c. succeed in slow rotation. **1824** BYRON *Juan* xv. lxviii, But even sans 'confitures', it no less true is, There's pretty picking in those 'petits puits'. **1824** W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* II. 117 Choice wines, and liqueurs, and delicate confitures. **1826** DISRAELI *V. Grey* II. xv. 77 Cates and confitures. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* III. xxv. 121 M. Emanuel .. would have given a large order for 'jambon' and 'confitures'.

confix (kən'fiks), *v.* [f. L. *confix-* ppl. stem of *confīg-ĕre* to fasten together; or perh. immed. f. CON- + FIX.] *trans.* To fix firmly, fasten.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 232 Let me in safety raise me from my knees, Or else for euer be confixed here A Marble Monument. **1859** I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 206 The Polytheism of India .. has confixed itself upon the Hindoo soul.

†**confi'xation.** *Obs.* In 5 confyxacyon. [f. CONFIX *v.* or assumed L. **confixāre* (see next) + -ATION.] The action of fixing (a volatile principle).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Confyxacyon of Spyrits whych fleyng are.

con'fixative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of assumed L. **confixāre*, freq. of *confīgĕre* + -IVE: see prec.] Characterized by fixing (elements) together: see quot.

1874 H. BENDALL tr. *Schleicher's Compar. Gram.* I. 3 Languages which can link to these invariable sounds of relation, either before, or after, or in the middle, or in more than one place at once .. are Confixative Languages.

†**con'fixure.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **confixūra*, f. *confix-* ppl. stem + -URE.] Firm fixing or attachment.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. §55 How subject are we to embrace this earth, ev'n while it wounds by this confixure of ourselves to it?

conflab ('kɒnflæb). *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*). = CONFAB *sb.*

1873 *Winfield* (Kansas) *Courier* 7 Aug. 3/1 'Conflabs' lively among the lawyers. **1928** H. CRANE *Let. c* 25 Dec. (1965) 332 After a day or two in conflab with some of these natives one does tend to lose one's 'middle-western accent'. **1942** *Amer. Speech* XVII. 283/2 To attend .. conflabs with other schools.

†**con'flagitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. assumed L. **conflāgitāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *flāgitāre* to demand.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Conflagitate*, earnestly to desire. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conflagitate*, to request or desire a thing importunately.

So †**conflagitation.** [Cf. L. *flāgitātiōn-em.*]

1623 COCKERAM II, An earnest Request, *Conflagitation.*

conflagrant (kən'fleigrənt), *a.* [ad. L. *conflagrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conflagrāre*: see next.]

In conflagration, on fire, blazing. Also *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conflagrant*, most earnestly desiring or burning in love. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 548 Then raise From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heav'ns, new Earth. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 192 So intense Rag'd the conflagrant mass. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 275 I'll .. kindle a conflagrant fire in Babylon. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 688 How .. can an extension of the crime fail to be proportionately flagrant and conflagrant in the impartial eyes of Justice?

conflagrate ('kɒnfləgreit), *v.* [f. L. *conflagrāt-*, ppl. stem of *conflagrā-re* to burn, burn up; f. *con-* + *flagrāre* to blaze: see FLAGRANT, FLAME.]

1. *intr.* To catch fire, burst into flame. Also *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 572 Reeds .. by the agitation of the wind .. sometimes conflagrate. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, Civil war, conflagrating universally over France. **1854** *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 560 If he should conflagrate into song.

2. *trans.* To set a-blaze; to burn up, consume with fire. Also *fig.*

1835 CROKER *Ess.* (1856) 313 The most sudden and violent excitement which ever conflagrated a nation. **1838** CARLYLE *Ess.* (1888) VI. 32 Popularity is as a blaze .. kindled round a man .. conflagrating the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.

Hence **confla'grated** *ppl. a.*

1814 J. C. CALHOUN *Wks.* (1856) II. 102 Rebellion, civil war, prostrated liberty, and conflagrated towns. **1866** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 175 [His health] was in a strangely painful, and as if conflagrated condition.

'conflagrating, *ppl. a.* [f. CONFLAGRATE *v.* + -ING^2.] Burning, blazing.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 51 Anticipations of these conflagrating progresses. **1758** *Herald* No. 30 As .. consuming, as a conflagrating fire. *a* **1845** HOOD *Incendiary Song* i, Come, all conflagrating fellows, Let us have a glorious rig.

conflagration (kɒnflə'greiʃən). [ad. L. *conflagrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conflagrāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *conflagration* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. The burning up *of* (anything) in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 246 The tyme of theyr conflagration or consumyng by fyer. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 348 The day of Judgment, and Conflagration of the present world. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 320 The conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 136 America .. famous for the conflagration of towns.

fig. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 362 The .. peril to Europe of the existence of such a centre of conflagration.

2. A great and destructive fire; the burning or blazing of a large extent or mass of combustible matter, *e.g.* of a town, a forest, etc. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conflagration*, a general burning or consuming with fire. **1680** in Somers *Tracts* II. 86 The Burning of London .. that dreadful Conflagration. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. III. I. 189 Judging, that in the general conflagration to be upon the water would be the safest place. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* vii. 87 Conflagrations are often caused by the negligence of the wandering Indians. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* ii. 28 In that year a great conflagration took place at Stratford.

b. *fig.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 27/2 The universal Conflagration, that, from the inundation of the Swedes, covered the whole empire of Germany. **1724** BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 448 IV. 335 We are now come into a general Conflagration.

†3. *transf.* Severe inflammation, high fever. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Conflagration*, a .. being in a flame, as in great feavers. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 233 That the Aliment be thin .. for so the Conflagration of the bloud is lessened. **1823** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Apr., I .. caught a cold and inflammation, which menaced a conflagration.

conflagrative ('kɒnfləgreitiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conflagrāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Productive of conflagration.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xli, The .. room at the 'Conflagrative Club'. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XIX. iv. 143 The conflagrative Russians at their gates.

conflagrator ('kɒnfləgreitə(r)). [n. of action in L. form from *conflagrā-re*: see CONFLAGRATE.] One who sets on fire; an incendiary. Also *fig.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 204 Publique Incendiaries, and Conflagrators of the world. **1822** *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 398 The conflagrator of female bosoms was not wont to be so rebuffed.

conflagratory (kən'flægrətəri), *a.* [See prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining or tending to conflagration; inflammatory.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 304 A receipt for a conflagratory mixture .. unknown to the best English chemists.

conflate ('kɒnfleit), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *conflāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conflāre*: see next.]

†1. *pa. pple.* Blown together; brought together from various sources, composed of various elements.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* lvii. 81 They [Catiline's army] be conflate or gathered togyther of three kyndes of men. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 To walk after the flesh, is an addiction to sin, conflate of many lusts. **1638** T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 14 Wine hath a double heat, or one conflate or moved out of two.

2. *adj.*

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 24 Methought no ladie else so high renownd That might haue causde me change my conflate minde [*ed.* **1575** ever change my mind].

3. *spec.* Formed by combination or fusion of two readings. (See quot. **1881** and CONFLATION 3.)

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* Introd. 49 Readings which are .. mixed or, as they are sometimes called, 'conflate', that is, not simple substitutions of the reading of one document for that of another, but combinations of the readings of both documents into a composite whole, sometimes by mere addition with or without a conjunction, sometimes with more or less of fusion. **1883** WESTCOTT *Ep. St. John* Introd. 22 The variants offer good examples of conflate readings. **1885** J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 36 How did one element of a conflate text arise out of the other?

transf. **1887** JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 362 He has a sort of *conflate* expression upon his countenance; his face is as a hybrid flower where two beauties blend.

conflate (kən'fleit), *v.* [f. L. *conflāt-*, ppl. stem of *conflāre* to blow together, stir up, raise, accomplish; also to melt together, melt down (metals); f. *con-* + *flā-re* to blow: see FLATE.]

1. *trans.* To blow or fuse together; to bring together and make up from various sources or various elements; to compose, put together; produce, bring about. Now *rare.*

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V. XXV. (1639) 346 Galen .. calleth it a tumour conflated of a melancholious humour. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Thy pestilent and stinking sins have conflated the plague wherewith I strike thee. **1654** VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* I. 38 Our Mother Eve was of his Rib conflated. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 16 Commentaries conflated for the benefit of mankind. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, The States-General, created and conflated by the passionate effort of the whole Nation.

†2. To fuse, melt down (metal). *Obs.*

1664 *Floddan F.* ii. 12 The tillmen tough their Teams could take And to hard harness them conflate.

3. To combine or fuse two variant readings of a text into a composite reading; to form a composite reading or text by such fusion.

1885 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 31 The two readings [ἐκεῖνος and αὐτός] are undoubtedly early, since they are conflated in Cod. D into ἐκεῖνος αὐτός. **1927** A. H. MCNEILE *Introd. N.T.* 61 The custom of the former [*sc.* Matthew] was to conflate the language of his sources when they overlapped.

conflated (kən'fleitid), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = CONFLATE *ppl. a.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 254 Wherewith by such a conflated transanimation he is informed. **1885** J. R. HARRIS *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 35 Whence did the separate members of the conflated text arise? **1890** E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 346 In place of history he offers nothing but the most audacious conflated myths.

†**con'flatile**, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *conflātil-is* cast, molten, f. ppl. stem of *conflāre*: see prec.] 'Cast or molten' (Bailey 1730–6).

conflation (kən'fleɪʃən). [ad. L. *conflātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conflāre*: see CONFLATE.]

1. The action of blowing or fusing together; composition or blending of different things into a whole. Also *concr.*, the result of such composition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §225 The sweetest and best Harmony is, when every Part or Instrument, is not heard by it selfe, but a Conflation of them all. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1057 Codification..is resolvable into two parts: 1. a re-expression and arrangement of statute law; 2. an extraction from cases of rationes decidendi..3. A conflation of both. **1838** RAINE *Misc. Biogr.* (Surtees) p. ix, The Life of Cuthbert in Capgrave, which is a conflation from various sources.

†2. 'A casting or melting of metal'. *Obs.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). **1755** in JOHNSON.

3. The combination or fusion of two variant readings of a text into a composite reading. Also *concr.*, a reading which results from such mixture of variants. Cf. CONFLATE *ppl. a.* 3.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* Introd. 95 Bold conflations, of various types, are peculiarly frequent in the Ethiopic version. **1890** MARGOLIOUTH *Ecclesiasticus* 4 *note*, The Latin either agrees with the Syriac against the Greek, or else exhibits a conflation of the two renderings.

†**con'flatory.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *conflātōri-um* melting furnace, f. **conflātōr-* metal-caster, f. *conflāre*: see CONFLATE *v.* and -ORY.]

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 133 The Hebrew name of Zarephah signifieth a conflatory or melting-place, where metals were made fusil by the fire in their furnaces.

†**con'flature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *conflātūra* a melting of metals by fire, f. ppl. stem of *conflāre*: see -URE.] = CONFLATION 2.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 67 Tubalcain, who first invented the conflature of Metals.

conflewence, obs. f. CONFLUENCE.

†**con'flexure.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. type **conflexūra*: cf. *flexūra* a bending.]

1730-6 BAILEY, A bending together. **1755** JOHNSON, A bending or turning.

conflict ('kɒnflɪkt), *sb.* [ad. L. *conflīct-us* (*u*-stem) striking together, shock, fight, conflict, f. ppl. stem of *conflīg-ĕre*: see next. The OF. repr. of the L. was *conflit* (= It. *conflitto*), often written in 15-16th c. *conflict*, after L.; this may possibly have been the immediate source of our word.]

1. a. An encounter with arms; a fight, battle.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Conflycte of werre, *conflictus*. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Fiȝhtenge with shorte speres in conflictes. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 26 The lucklesse conflict with the Gyaunt stout. **1611** BIBLE *2 Macc.* v. 14 Fourty thousand were slaine in the conflict. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 612 The bloody conflicts of the Druses and the Maronites.

attrib. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xviii, Then loudly rose the conflict-cry.

b. *esp.* A prolonged struggle.

1835-41 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 320 If his arms terminated the conflict [between Thebes and Phocis]. **1884** *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 They forced on the Boers, under menace of an all but exterminating conflict, offensive and superfluous conditions.

c. (without *article* or *pl.*) Fighting, contending with arms, martial strife.

1611 BIBLE *2 Macc.* xv. 17 They determined..manfully to trie the matter by conflict. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 In the hour of conflict. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 480 Until they closed In conflict with the crash of shivering points.

2. a. *transf.* and *fig.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, Also where there is any lacke of ordre nedes must be perpetuall conflicte. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her hue, How white and red each other did destroy! **1684-5** BOYLE *Min. Waters* 88, I found it to be evidently Alcalisate; insomuch that it would make a conflict with Acids. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. i. 2 The recurring conflicts between Church and State.

b. A mental or spiritual struggle within a man.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. xxii, For, one temptacyon or tribulacion goinge awey, anoþer comeþ, yea, som tyme þe first conflicte yit duryng. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 374 A man..may abide the conflicte of all vices, but [lechery] he moste flee. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 118b, After longe conflyct had within himselfe. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xviii. 496, I must confess that I was in great conflicts of Mind at this time. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 668 Pale With conflict of contending hopes and fears. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 13 Amidst the conflict of feelings under which he now listened.

c. The clashing or variance of opposed principles, statements, arguments, etc.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 38 Whether in some cases there may not be a conflict of principles. **1883** T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* §324 There is no such thing really as a conflict of duties. *Ibid.* §327 Authorities whose injunctions come into conflict with each other.

d. *Psychol.* The opposition, in an individual, of incompatible wishes or needs of approximately equal strength; also, the distressing emotional state resulting from such opposition. Also *attrib.*

1859 A. BAIN *Emotions & Will* II. vi. 442, I shall treat first of the conflict of a voluntary stimulus with the spontaneous impulses considered..as growing out of the purely physical conditions of the nervous and muscular systems. *Ibid.* 445 Where two pleasures or two pains, or one of each, solicit the voluntary executive in opposite ways. The instances of this conflict may be as numerous as the various concurrences of the human feelings. **1887** J. SULLY *Outl. Psychol.* (ed. 3) xi. 473 There arises an effect of mutual conflict, accompanied by a painful feeling of jar or discord. **1896** G. F. STOUT *Anal. Psychol.* I. II. iv. 281 The conception of conflict..comprehends all kinds of intellectual hesitation, and it is the psychological counterpart of logical contradiction. **1935** ADAMS & ZENER tr. *Lewin's Dynamic Theory* iii. 89 Conflict situations of this type usually develop rather quickly. **1942** K. HORNEY *Self-Analysis* iii. 94 The person may have gained a deep insight into the component parts of a conflict.

3. Dashing together, collision, or violent mutual impact of physical bodies.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 As soone as they were nowe entered into the maine sea, such sourges and conflictes of water arose ageynst them. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 232 The common Motion of Matter proceding from external Impulse and Conflict. **1832** *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xii. §253 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) He conceived that a continued series of electric shocks took place..a condition which he expressed by the term *Electric Conflict*. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 The less perilous [must be] the conflicts of the ice-masses in their rotation.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *conflict research, resolution, study.*

1965 *Listener* 18 Nov. 787/1 Michael Nicholson is a Fellow in 'conflict research' at the University of Lancaster. **1957** (*title*) Journal of conflict resolution. **1968** L. NADER in D. L. Sills *Internat. Encycl. Social Sci.* III. 241/1 The style of conflict resolution derives from a society's structural principles of human association. **1965** *Listener* 18 Nov. 787/1 'Conflict studies' is a new branch of academic investigation which attempts, among other things, to throw light on the causes of war. **1970** *Times* 24 Aug. 20/4 (Advt.), The Irish tangle is unravelled by Iain Hamilton in Conflict Studies No. 6.

conflict (kən'flɪkt), *v.* [f. L. *conflict-*, ppl. stem of *conflīgĕre* to strike together, clash, conflict, contend, fight (whence the freq. *conflictāre*), f. *con-* together + *flīgĕre* to strike. No corresp. vb. is recorded in F. dicts.; It. has *confliggere, conflissi, conflitto.*]

1. *intr.* To fight, contend, do battle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Vsenge not to conflicte as with theire enmyes. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXVI. lxxiv, First when to get Marfisa he had thought, He had conflicted more then twise or thrise. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 870 These Two with Hector and his host Conflicted. **1823** SHELLEY *Hellas* 30 The army encamp'd upon the Cydaris..saw two hosts conflicting in the air.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 26 They [the winds] all conflicted one with another at the same time.

2. *fig.* To contend, strive, struggle *with.*

1628 D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 41 Fearing it might be a temptation of the devil's, he had conflicted with it. **1670** *Devout Commun.* (1688) 113 Seest thou him not fastned to the Cross, conflicting with his Father's wrath? **1715** F. BROKESBY *Life Dodwell* 16 Understanding the Difficulties, with which this..Nephew conflicted. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxiv. 197 He had both publickly and privatly conflicted with the adversaries..with admirable strength of learning.

3. *fig.* Of interests, opinions, statements, feelings, etc.: To come into collision, to clash; to be at variance, be incompatible. (Now the chief sense.)

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. i. (1854) 2 Wherein both interests conflicting. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 395 One error conflicts with another; each destroys its opponent and truth is evolved. **1883** T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* §324 The perplexities of conscience..in which duties appear to conflict with each other.

†4. *trans.* To engage in battle, to assault. *rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 18 In a sea-battle, her ships and men conflicted the Cinque Ports.

†5. *fig.* To buffet with adversity. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 252 Sith thy soule for me is so conflicted. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. §7 Those miseries and temptations wherewith we are continually conflicted here below.

†**con'flictant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *conflīctānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conflīctāre*: see prec.] Contending, conflicting.

c **1630** JACKSON *Creed* VI. xxviii. Wks. V. 466 The different dispositions of the parties conflictant.

†**conflic'tation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. L. *conflictāre*, freq. of *conflīgĕre*: see prec.] Striving in conflict, struggling together.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xvii, Sturdy conflictation Of struggling winds, when they have fiercely strove.

con'flicter. *rare.* [f. CONFLICT *v.* + -ER^1.] One who conflicts or contends, a combatant.

1658 D. CAPEL *Rem.* To Rdr. §6 Many a young beginner, and tryed conflicter fetcht all their best weapons out of this mans armory.

conflictful ('kɒnflɪktfʊl), *a. Psychol.* [f. CONFLICT *sb.* + -FUL.] Involving conflict; conflicting.

1942 *Psychiatry* V. 342/2 The meanings of the perceptive field become confused or the motivations conflictful. **1943** J. H. MASSERMAN *Behav. & Neurosis* i. 21 Such behavior could..be further studied..by..diminishing the conflictful motivations. **1950** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Dec. 99 Neurotic and psychotic subjects show..less tolerance of conflictful situations. **1960** L. PINCUS *Marriage* I. 13 The inner psychological forces which make for the conflictful, as well as for the more fruitful, aspects of this close relationship.

con'flicting (kən'flɪktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFLICT *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. CONFLICT.

***1640** O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 49 Conflictings with and conquests over sinne and temptations.

con'flicting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That conflicts or fights; warring together, contending; clashing, contradictory, at variance.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 230 Bare vnhoused Trunkes To the conflicting Elements expos'd. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 245 All Air seemd then Conflicting Fire. **1749** HURD *Notes Art of Poetry* (R.), Electra torne with sundry conflicting passions. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 317 Like two conflicting clouds Pregnant with thunder, moved the hostile hosts. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. viii. 220 This Prince..of whom we receive accounts so conflicting. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 474 The first question on which the conflicting parties tried their strength was the choice of a chairman. *Mod.* A prey to conflicting emotions.

confliction (kən'flɪkʃən). [ad. L. *conflīctiōn-em*, n. of action from *conflīgĕre* to CONFLICT: cf. OF. *confliction* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of conflicting; conflicting condition.

a **1694** TILLOTSON *Serm.* CXXX. Wks. 1728 III. 180 Such contrary Principles and Qualities as by their perpetual Confliction do conspire the Ruin and Dissolution of it. **1831** BEDDOES *Poems* p. xciii, The confliction of passions. **1855** PLANCHÉ tr. *C'tess d' Aulnoy's Fairy T.* (1858) 279 There had been a confliction of interests between the two Queens. **1868** *Rep. Council Astron. Soc.*, The confliction of an ascending current and one at right angles to it.

con'flictive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conflīct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] = CONFLICTORY *a.*

1846 WORCESTER cites MASSINGER. **1847** in CRAIG. *a* **1856** SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), Conflictive systems of theology.

conflictless ('kɒnflɪktlɪs), *a.* [f. CONFLICT *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from conflict.

1951 G. W. ALLPORT in Parsons & Shils *Toward Gen. Theory of Action* IV. i. 381 Few personalities are completely integrated and conflictless.

conflictory (kən'flɪktərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. as CONFLICTIVE *a.* + -ORY.] Of conflicting nature or tendency.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 314 Holding conflictory opinions as to her temper.

conflictual (kən'flɪktjuːəl, -tʃuːəl), *a.* [f. CONFLICT *sb.* + *-ual*, as in *habitual, sensual*, etc.; cf. F. *conflictuel*, It. *conflittuale*, f. L. (u-stem) *conflictus.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by conflict; of a situation, etc.: having conflict as an essential component.

1961 in WEBSTER. **1963** *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* VIII. 229/1 It is extremely difficult to devise..a request for marital partners to behave differently..when their usual ways of behaving are conflictual. **1969** G. S. JONES in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 48 The relationship between the four functional groups in higher education is..spontaneously and inherently *conflictual*. **1976** T. NICHOLS in Nichols & Armstrong *Workers Divided* I. 48 'Conditions' is an issue which is..likely..to provide primary experience and reflection on the basically conflictual nature of industry. **1979** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Dec. 1557/1 Diagnosis: Standard conflictual anxiety and maturational variations, complicated by acute depression. **1985** R. C. A. WHITE *Admin. Justice* II. iii. 19 Others favour 'hard' policing and see the overriding model as being conflictual.

†**con'flow,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + FLOW, after L. *confluĕre*, F. *confluer*, and their various English derivatives.] To flow together. a. of rivers.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 221 (R.) Where the streame was big by occasion of other brookes conflowing thither. **1872** H. M. STANLEY *How I found L.* I. 79 After following a course north-easterly, it conflows with the Kingani.

b. of people, crowds.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 106 *margin*, Strangers that conflowed thither to see the showes. **1610** —— *Camden's Brit.* I. 596 Hither, almost all the Commodities of Wales, doe conflow as it were to a common Mart. **1627** SPEED *England, etc. Abr., Ireland* ii. §11 In what Troopes and Assemblies people doe conflow thither vpon deuotion.

confluction, var. form of CONFLUXION.

†**con'fluctuate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. ppl. stem of L. *confluctuāre* 'to wave on all sides', f. *con-* + *fluctuāre* to FLUCTUATE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confluctuate*, to flow together, to be uncertain what to do. **1775** in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

confluence ('kɒnfluːəns), *sb.* Also 5-6 confluens, 6 -flewence. [ad. (late) L. *confluentia* flowing together, conflux, f. *confluĕre* to flow together: see CONFLUENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *confluence* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. A flowing together; the junction and union of two or more streams or moving fluids.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 41 A litle a this side the Bridge over the Ise at Abbingdon is a Confluence of 2 Armes..And at this Confluence self in the very Mouth is a very fair Bridge of 7 Arches. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 In the..veins..innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 366 The larger..

rivers proceed.. from a confluence of brooks and rivulets. **1828** STEUART *Planter's Guide* 30 The residence was upon an island, formed by the confluence of two rivers.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 There was disimbogued into her veines by a confluence of Bloud, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 113 The Roman fraud and perfidy mingled, in baleful confluence, with the ferocity and violence of the Frank.

c. Applied to the running or flowing together of word-forms originally distinct.

1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. I. §385 *Confluence of forms.* I use the word *confluence* advisedly, for it would seem that there is a real *tendency*.. for different words to flow as it were together.

2. The place where two or more rivers, etc., unite.

1538 [see 1]. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 93 The old Seleucia seated neer the confluence of Euphrates and Tygris. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Villoge* Ser. III. (1863) 1 The Green was.. situate at a confluence of shady lanes. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 112 Built upon the confluence of the rivers.

†**b.** Hence, formerly, the proper name of many towns; esp. in English, of the city at the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, *Koblentz*, L. *Confluentes*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 a, The residue of the states imperial assembled at Eslinge, do mislyke the doinges of them that were at confluence. **1562** TURNER *Baths* 3 Allthough Confluence be a good citye.

3. A body of waters produced by the union of several streams; a large body of water, or other fluid, flowing together; a combined flood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 257 The further he wadeth in this Riuer, the greater confluence of waters wil ouertake him. **1637** R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Introd., It runnes in a contrary course, and is the confluence of other waters. **1641** MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 89 To drinke from the mixt confluence of so many corrupt and poysonous waters. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 749 O what a Confluence of ethereal Fires, From Urns un-number'd, down the Steep of Heaven, Streams to a Point, and centres in my Sight.

4. The running or flocking together of persons; 'the act of crowding to a place' (J.); concourse.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Then the Serpentes take theire confluence to hyt on euery syde. *Ibid.* I. 191 To whiche cite grete multitude of peple made confluence for cause of erudicion. **1533** MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 Sythe vnto this diocise there is so great resorte and confluence. **1673** S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 68 The places to which there is the most general confluence of young gentlemen. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶5, I was long withheld by the perpetual confluence of visitants. **1847** LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 177 The approach and confluence of about 420 Dissenting clergymen.

5. A numerous concourse or assemblage (*of* people); 'a multitude crowded into one place' (J.).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186 Gret confluence of peple cam ther to. **1596** DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 283 Amongst that mightie confluence of Men. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. **1729** WOOROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 452, I lie in the neighbourhood of the city.. and we have confluences and multitudes. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ix. 239 The vast confluence of people .. forced their way to witness the magnificence.

6. Of things: **a.** The action of flowing or coming together, of meeting or collecting in one place. **b.** A numerous collection or assemblage, a large quantity gathered from various quarters.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 In this confluence of so many prosperous successes. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* i. 3 He is sure of a confluence of all comforts. *a* **1711** KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 124 Grace is a confluence of all attractives. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 117 There is no other country in the world which could exhibit the same confluence of associations. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 55 The Homœomeric body was one in which a confluence of like particles had taken place.

†**'confluence**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the sb.: cf. *influence.*] *trans.* To crowd, to furnish with a confluence of (people).

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 66 Publike Pulpits.. confluenc'd with people, as is Cheapside Cross, or the Exchange.

confluent ('kɒnflu:ənt), *a.* [ad. L. *confluent-em*, pr. pple. of *conflu-ĕre* to flow together (as two rivers), f. *con-* + *fluĕre* to flow: cf. FLUENT.]

1. Of streams or moving fluids: Flowing together so as to form one stream; uniting so as to form one body of fluid. See esp. quot. 1851.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. (R.), These confluent floods. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶232 The confluent blood. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 252 The Ganges and Burrampooter have probably become confluent within the historical era. **1851–9** *Manual Sc. Enq.* 200 Rivers are said to be confluent when both branches are nearly equally deflected from their former direction. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 250 Rushing together like confluent streams.

b. Also said of roads, valleys, mountain-chains, etc., and *fig.* of trains of circumstances.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 551 All the other confluent causes of discontent are trifling. **1849** DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 329 The separate roads from Liverpool and from Manchester to the north become confluent. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ix. 236 Numerous confluent valleys, whose united waters.. enter the sea.

2. Flowing together in a body; forming one continuous moving mass. Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 561 The whole ocean's confluent waters swell. **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 411 This vast confluent tumult.

3. Of a number of things originally separate: Meeting or 'running' into each other at the margins, so as to form a continuous mass or surface.

a. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in smallpox and other diseases, when the vesicles run together.

1722 [see COHERENT *a.* 1 c.]. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 44 If the Pox was confluent or run together on the Face. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 536 The next morning.. many [pimples] had appeared, which gradually thickened and became confluent. *Ibid.* IX. 365 Two children.. confined with the confluent Small-pox. **1882** CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* App. 531 The confluent variety of Small-pox.

b. Applied to spots, markings, surfaces, etc.: Blending together or passing into each other, without marked lines of division.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 61 That confluent pronounciation which all persons perceive in a language with which they are imperfectly acquainted. **1869** FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 90 The galaxy white with the glory of confluent suns. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 134 Wherever the white spots are large and stand near each other the surrounding dark zones become confluent. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 61 The markings becoming confluent, or nearly so, at or around the larger end. **1877** F. HEATH *Fern W.* 220 The sori set face to face, then become confluent. **1888** *Scribner's Mag.* III. 427 Many old vases have what we may call confluent necks, some amphoræ for instance, where the passage to the body is quite unmarked in the shape.

4. Of organic members, structures, processes, etc.: Running together; becoming at length united, connected, or blended into one.

1823 CRABB, *Confluent*.. is an epithet for leaves or lobes. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 45/1 Groups of more or less confluent bones called 'vertebræ'. *Ibid.* 51/2 By 'confluent' is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate. **1862** DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 5 [The stamen] is confluent with the Pistil forming the Column. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 34 The anterior hypapophysis of the vertebra and its centrum which is more or less confluent with that of the 'axis'. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4. 100 Some of these blades are apt to be confluent; that is, a divided leaf is often in part merely parted.

†**5.** Affluent or abounding *in*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 157 Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous confluent.

confluent ('kɒnflu:ənt), *sb.* [In sense 1 ad. L. *confluent-em*, pl. *confluent-es*, the pr. pple. used as a masc. sb.; cf. F. *confluent* in same sense. In sense 2, sb. use of prec.]

†**1.** A confluence of rivers; the place where streams or rivers unite. Rarely in *pl.* [= L. *confluentes*, or perh. for *confluence.*] *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xvii. 151 The Roman Dictator.. abode upon the banckes of the Confluent (where both rivers runne into one). **1601** —— *Pliny* I. 140 Where Euphrates the riuer.. ioineth with Tigris in one confluent. **1610** —— *Camden's Brit.* I. 401 Ouse.. is augmented with a namelesse brooke, at whose confluents is.. Temesford. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 59 A little beyond the townes end the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a confluent.

2. A stream which unites and flows with another: properly applied to streams of nearly equal size; but sometimes loosely used for *affluent*, i.e. a smaller stream flowing into a larger.

1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* vii. 160 The Supna, one of its confluents. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* X. 563/1 The principles on which one confluent is selected rather than another for the honour of being called the main stream, are not very easy to determine. **1861** W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it.

†**conflu'ential**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *confluentia* CONFLUENCE + -AL^1. Cf. *influential.*] Of or belonging to confluence or mingling together.

a **1711** KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 431 A confluential Pain was just, To dispossess a confluential Lust. *a* **1711** —— *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 205 A confluential Shape, Of Wolf, Goat, Swine, and Ape. *Ibid.* IV. 254.

confluently ('kɒnflu:əntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONFLUENT *a.* + -LY.] In a confluent manner; *esp.* in sense of CONFLUENT 3 b.

In mod. Dicts. **1909** W. JAMES *Pluralistic Universe* vii. 290 May not you and I be confluent in a higher consciousness, and confluently active there, tho we now know it not?

†**con'fluity.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *conflu-us* confluent + -ITY.] = CONFLUENCE 1.

1623 COCKERAM II, Certaine Streames meeting, *Confluity.*

‖**con'fluvium.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. -a. [L. *confluvium* flowing together, f. *confluĕre*: cf. *effluvium.*] A flowing together, conflux.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1084 Comets, which he supposeth to be made up of the Æthereal Effluvia of the Luminaries, or the Confluvia of the Æthereal matter.

conflux ('kɒnflʌks). [f. L. type **conflux-us* (*u*-stem), f. *conflux*, ppl. stem of *confluĕre* to flow together; prob. used in med. or mod.L.: cf. late L. *influxus.* (No Fr. correspondent.)]

1. Flowing together; flowing into a common body; = CONFLUENCE 1.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound Pine. **1612** DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxix. (1748) 380 Thus from the full conflux of these three several springs Thy greatness is begot. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 There is not onely a consent between the Veins of the Womb and Breast, but a conflux also. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 6 The river Lycus, formed by the conflux of two little streams.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 24 A conflux of ill humours comes to it. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 56 Both being so stopt, there is a great Conflux of Water made in a certain Tract of Land.

2. Meeting-place of streams; = CONFLUENCE 2.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 71 A Spanish town built at the Conflux of the Rivers. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 279 At the conflux of the Anio with the Tiber, we reach the extreme point of the Sabine territory.

fig. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Stands he not.. in the centre of Immensities, in the conflux of Eternities?

b. Meeting place of lines or tracts.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 499 Others.. have this diverging space above their conflux. **1847** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 640/1 The posterior conflux, is situated below and behind the cerebellum.

3. = CONFLUENCE 4.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 105 Vpon the new doctrine great confluxe was to the new Doctor. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 402 Consider the great conflux of Strangers to that City. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 361 The great conflux of sick persons to the hospitals.

4. = CONFLUENCE 5.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. III. 160 Attended by a marvellous conflux of Company. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar. II. 351 He was convey'd.. to Westminster Hall by a.. prodigious Conflux of ye Mob. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 280 The conflux of several populations might be more disposed to listen to new laws.

5. = CONFLUENCE 6.

1654 HOBBES *Liberty & Necess.* (1841) 230 A conflux of second causes. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 95 The conflux of riches to that city or Nation. **1779** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 16 Nov., Such a conflux of misery. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 107 In war there is just that conflux of splendid action upon the very edge of life, which rouses curiosity and emotion.

†**con'flux**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *conflux-*, ppl. stem of *confluĕre* to flow together.] To flow or run together, combine.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 238 That Diseasie Bodies do materially conflux unto the Generation of hereditary defects.

†**confluxi'bility**. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Tendency to run or flow together.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiologia* 348 The natural confluxibility of Fluid Bodies. **1685** BOYLE *Free Enq.* 296 The Confluxibility of Liquors, and other Fluids.

†**con'fluxible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conflux-*, ppl. stem of *confluĕre*: see -BLE.] Liable to flow or run together.

1643 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. xliv. (1678) 405 As our whole body is perspirable, so it is also (if I may so term it) confluxible.

Hence †**con'fluxibleness**.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in later Dicts.

†**con'fluxion.** *Obs.* Also 6 confluction. [f. L. type **confluxiōn-em* (cf. *defluxio*, *diffluxio*, *influxio*), n. of action from L. *confluĕre* to flow together. The primitive *fluĕre* had *fluctiōn-em*, f. *fluct-* archaic variant of *flux-*: thence the spelling *confluction.*] The action of flowing together.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.*, Induct., It doth draw all his affects.. In their confluctions, all to runne one way. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvii, That the confluxion of the humour unto the affected part be stopped.

confocal (kən'fəukəl), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* [f. CON- + FOCAL.]

A. *adj.* Having the same focus or foci.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* §494 Any two confocal homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Mogn.* I. 215 The general equation of a confocal system. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 951 If the outline of the growing-point is an ellipse, the periclinals will be confocal ellipses; the anticlinals will be confocal hyperbolas.

B. *sb.* A figure having the same focus as another.

1903 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Advoncem. Sci. 1902* 506 A theorem which of course includes the corresponding proposition for confocals in plano. **1961** C. C. T. BAKER *Dict. Math.* 70 If two confocals intersect, one must be an ellipse and the other a hyperbola.

†**con'fode**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *confodĕre* to pierce through, transfix, f. *con-* intensive + *fodĕre* to dig, pierce, stab.] *trans.* To pierce through, transfix. Hence **con'foding** *ppl. a.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 134 Shrinking up at the stabbes of confoding doctrine.

†**con'fodiate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *confodio*, *-ĕre* (see prec.) + -ATE^2: prob. assuming a vb. of same form.] Transfixed, impaled.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 370 He seruit [deserved to] be quik confodiat.

confo'lensite. [Named 1856, from *Confolens*, Departm. of Charente, France, where found +

-ITE.] A variety of Montmorillonite; a pale rose-red clay.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 63.

confonde, obs. f. CONFOUND.

confoorte, conford, obs. ff. COMFORT.

†**confo'raneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conforāne-us* using the same market, f. *forum* market-place.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conforaneous*, of the same Court or Market place.

conform (kən'fɔ:m), *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *conforme* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conform-is*, f. *con-* together with + *forma* FORM, shape.]

1. Having the same form or character; similar, like; = CONFORMABLE 1. Const. *to*.

1447 [see CONFORMLY]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 40 Mony clausis he fand, Quhilk bene conforme, or than collaterall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 861 Made conforme to the Image of the same God. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 27 Conform to the protoplast in the direct line of regularity. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 36 A letter..whereof a great many Copies, all Conform, have been dispersed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 All very fine with their Foot-Mantles and traping conform. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vii. 129 In a conform measure and of one Size. 1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Seed solitary, conform to the cavity of the capsule. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* s.v. *Decreet Conform*, The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree was called a decree conform, i.e. a decree in the precise terms of the former decree, with the additional sanction of the Court of Session.

2. Exhibiting harmony or agreement; consistent, accordant; = CONFORMABLE 2.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 In yᵉ scriptures is no confuse ordre, but a conforme and consonant ordre. *a* 1587 MARY Q. OF SCOTS in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. xliii. 189 Is that conform to her promise to use me as a sister or daughter? 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 35 The most exact Rule, and of all others..the most conform unto Vitruvius. 1733 FIELDING *Miser* III. xi, Your consent will appear not altogether conform to those nice rules of decorum. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 112 The following expressions, although conform to usage, thwart the definitions.

†3. Conforming religiously, conformist. *Obs.*

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 82 Some of the conform clergy provoked me to a dispute. 1711 *C.M. Lett. to Curat* 16 Here was a Bishop, who Himself was not conform, who ..was Indulged in his non-conformity.

4. By Scotch writers used *advb.*: In conformity *to*, conformably or agreeably *to*, according *to*.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) §14 To find the said souertie, conforme to the said acte. 1676 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 224 To make proffer of my best endeavours..conform to the way of my weak ability. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 205 [To] settle their government, conform to the scriptures. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 126 Conform to the vulgar opinion that there is no cure for the gout.

conform (kən'fɔ:m), *v.* Forms: 4–5 conforme(n, -fourme(n, -foorme, 4–7 -forme, 6- conform. (Also 4–6 conferm, 6 -firm, fyrm.) [a. F. *conformer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conformāre*, f. *con-* + *formāre* to shape, fashion, form.

In 14–16 c. there was considerable confusion between *conform* and *confirm*; *conferm*, *-firm*, *-fyrm* being often written for *conform*, and *conform* sometimes for *confirm*. This prob. points to a (? dial.) pronunciation with (ʌ) or (ə); cf. the mod. pronunciation of *word*, *world*, and the mod. spelling of *work*, *worm*, formerly *werk*, *werm*; also mod. Sc. *furm* (from earlier *fourm*) = *form* a school-seat.

1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Uor to confermi oure loue to his. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 þe keyes of þe kirk only byndun & lousun, wan þei are confermid to þe keyes of Crist. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 101 Yf the lyfe be confermed unto the commaundementes of god. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 257 These.. confyrmed alwayes their lyues to the most holye lawes..of Chryste. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35 The Lord Jesus Christ..confirme their practise of behaviour to his will.]

1. *trans.* To form, shape, or fashion according to some pattern, model, or instruction; to make of the same form or character, to make like.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., To confourme men þat ere filyd in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 2 And nyle ȝe be confoormed, or maad lyk, to this world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 In all thynge to conforme my wyll to thy blessed wyll. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. §12 It truly conformeth us unto the image of Jesus Christ. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 42 States are so reformed, that they conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 ¶1 Persons of every Party..are fond of conforming their Taste to yours. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 100. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. I. §385 The word *crouth*, a fiddle..has been conformed to the familiar E. *crowd*.

†b. To fashion in accordance with right, to set right, to order, regulate. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i, His very household-laws..Are able to conform seven Christian Kingdoms, They are so wise and virtuous. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 350 Yours in aught erred to be conformed, W. Warner.

†c. To fashion by disposition of parts (*for* a purpose): cf CONFORMATION 3. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 168 Whose Bodies are admirably fitted and conformed for diving under Water.

2. To bring into harmony or conformity, to harmonize; to make accordant to, adapt.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 208 Confourmen Kynges to pees. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 354 He should..conforme all the harmonie of His gifts to His goodnesse and glory. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 217 Chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd In temper and in nature. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen's *Disp.* 86 Conforming the general tenor of all such proclamations to the principles and spirit of the declaration. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 271[That] the life of a nation..should be conformed to certain principles of belief and conduct.

3. *refl.* To make oneself like or in harmony with (a pattern or example); to bring oneself into conformity, adapt oneself *to* (*with*); = 4.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1067 Confourme þe to kryst, & þe clene make. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1345 To the plesaunce of God thou the confourme. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Ep.* 28, I beganne to conforme and frame mee to provoked patience. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 11 Where I must take like Seat vnto my fortune, And to my humble Seat conforme my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III, Conforme thyselfe to thy present fortune, and Cut thy coat according to thy cloath. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 55 To conform themselvs in everie thing with the Commissioners of Toledo. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 284, I have determined to conform myself to the reigning taste. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. §92. 428 The true freeman is he who conforms himself to his reason.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in accordance with an example or pattern; to act conformably or in conformity *to*; to yield or show compliance.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 401 Bote þat alle manere men, wommen, and children, Sholde conformye [*v.r.* conforme hem] to on kynde on holy kirke to by-leyue. 1623 COCKERAM, *Conforme*, to frame ones selfe to what is required of one. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 3 Yet the Church of Britain conformed not to that course. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* vi. (ed. 2) 91 You must therefore no more conform to these ways of the world than you must conform to the vices of the world. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 163 Every subordinate tribunal must conform to its determinations. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170, I must..conform to the rules made for ordinary tourists.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* To comply with the usages of the Church of England, as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity, *esp.* that of 1662.

[1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 1 §5 Until such Time as the Persons ..do conform themselves and come to the Church.] 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 11 Let not him that conformeth, despise him that conformeth not; and let not him that conformeth not, judge him that conformeth. 1629 *Petit. Clergy* in *MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chas. I*, cli. 45 May yt therefore please your good lordship to take the state of this your diocese into your ffatherly consideration..to enforce these irregulars to conforme with us. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* Aug. 6. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 121 For bare Opinion do their Brothers harm, Plague, and Imprison, 'cause they can't Conform. 1690 LOCKE *2nd Let. Toleration* (R.), When any dissenter conforms and enters into the Church-communion. 1885 GROSART in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 408/1 Ormond made offer first of a deanery, and then of the first bishopric that fell vacant, if Mr. Bailey would conform.

†c. To show obedience or complaisance *to*.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 The pepul of god..that they haue turnyd fro ryhhtwysnes they fleyn spirytually and lesyn for her conformyng to hem. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, I am resolved to conform to her for ever.

5. Of things: To become the same in form; to follow in form or nature; to be conformable *to*.

1699 BURNET *39 Art.* XXV. (1700) 276 The Declarations of the Pardon are made to conform to the Conditions of the Gospel. 1763 DODSLEY *The Leasowes* ¶5 The path..conforms to the water..accompanying this semicircular lake into another winding valley. 1869 F. A. MARCH *A.S. Gramm.* 28 The words of all languages show a disposition to conform in inflection to the majority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 The law courts of Plato do not equally conform to the pattern of the Athenian dicasteries.

†6. *trans.* To bring into accord or mutual agreement. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 128 If two [kingfishers] be suspended in the same roome, they will not regularly conforme their breasts, but oft-times respect the opposite points of heaven. 1703 DE FOE *Danger Prot. Relig.* Misc. 246 If the House of Bourbon and Austria Unite, and conform the Interests of their Dominions.

†7. To bring into form or shape; to bring about.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 174 Al þe witt of þis worlde and wiȝte mennes strengthe Can nouȝt confourmen [C. XVI. 173 performen] a pees bytwene þe pope and his enemys.

conformability (kən,fɔ:mə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being conformable; *spec.* in *Geol.*, the relation of strata, one of which rests on the other and lies parallel to it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 351 They are all based upon..some conformability to fact, to nature, and to law. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Sheets of conglomerate and clays and shales, have succeeded each other in regular order, and exhibit a perfect conformability.

conformable (kən'fɔ:məb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONFORM *v.* + -ABLE: perh. after *agree-able*, the suffix having here a like force: cf. also *comfortable*, *amicable*, etc. It. has *conformabile* and *conformevole* in Florio. Formerly also written *confirmable*, by confusion with that word q.v. Cf. CONFIRM, CONFORM.]

1. According in form or character *to* (a standard or pattern); similar, resembling, like. Const. *to*.

1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 6 The four Evils..by which we are conformable to this World, by which the face of the Church is made ill-favour'd. 1526–34 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 10 That I myght be conformable [Vulg. *configuratus*] vnto his (deeth). 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 1. §7 It is..conformable to the common Use and Practise both of the Apostles and of the Primitive Church. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 379 True holinesse is conformable to the first pattern of holinesse. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. ii. 104 As Birds and Fishes are in divers things conformable, so in some Sort they are in their Eye. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §34 The supposed circulation of the sap..is in no sort conformable or analogous to the circulation of the blood. 1885 *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 241 The Court of Appeal altered its own order as not being conformable to the order pronounced.

2. Corresponding so as to fit or suit; agreeable, consistent, harmonious; fitting, adapted, fitly adjusted. Const. usually *to*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 The partes must needes bee conformable to the hole. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 What is conformable, or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 17 A representation so conformable to the circumstances there recorded. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 A conclusion conformable to our present doctrine.

b. Const. rarely *with*.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 ¶2 A Taste of her [Sappho's] Way of Writing, which is perfectly conformable with that extraordinary Character we find of her. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 69 This law was very conformable with the manners of the Greeks.

c. Accordant with one's condition, etc.; convenient, suitable. *rare*.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, 'Why,'..answered the keeper, 'I should be at my hut to make matters somewhat conformable for the old knight and Mistress Alice'.

3. Of persons: Disposed or wont to conform; compliant *to*.

1525 ABP. WARHAM in Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 20 Men..conformable to reason. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 16. §20 So that the said Strangers..be conformable to such Direction and Order. 1687 *Reason. of Toleration* 1 Men that were not conformable to their Humours and Ceremonies. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 9 Protestants, who are conformable to the Church of England. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. vi, I rejoice to find you so conformable to the King's wishes.

b. Of compliant disposition or practice; tractable, submissive, disposed to follow directions.

1547 *Act 2–3 Edw. VI*, c. 1. §1 They give Occasion to every honest and conformable Man most willingly to embrace them. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 280 And bring you from a wilde Kate to a Kate Conformable as other houshold Kates. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, In the mean time be humble and conformable. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 109, I doubt not, you'll be made as conformable as I. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxviii, This did not prevent his employing that useful officer in important charges, when he became more conformable.

c. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* Conforming to the usages of the Church of England, *esp.* as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. §8 They may satisfy law in pretending themselves conformable. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* iii. 30 To disable the Ministers of Christ, both conformable and non-conformable. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 9 The Bishops and the conformable Clergy. *c* 1710 J. EDWARDS in *Cambr. Antiq. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 So in St. Mary's Church..Jests and Merriment are permitted, and the most Conformable Clergy clap on their caps or hats in this place. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 290 Godly conformable ministers.

4. *Geol.* Having the same direction or plane of stratification: said of strata deposited one upon another in parallel planes.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 50 Stratified secondary rocks are generally conformable or parallel to each other. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 The strata of.. the succeeding epoch were deposited upon them in conformable position. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Where one series of rocks..has been laid down continuously and without disturbance upon another series, they are said to be conformable.

B. quasi-*adv.* In conformity with; conformably *to*.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 10 There they are prouided of all things necessarie for them, conformable vnto their degrees. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Princesse, whose hands he (conformable to the dutie of a knight) was desirous to kisse. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. §165 They acted conformable to the Foundation and End of all Laws. 1784 *New Spectator* XV. 1/1 Now, if a person acts conformable to that, etc.

conformableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conformable *to* (†*with*) any thing; docility.

a 1536 HEN. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 What joye it is to me to understand of your conformableness with reasone. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 421 The meekenesse and the conformablenesse of the quietest lambe in the flocke. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 128 Witnesses of his going to Church, and of his conformableness to the Church.

conformably (kən'fɔ:məblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. In a conformable manner; in conformity with; agreeably; compliantly.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. viii. 93 b, If either a priuate man or officer wer not conformably ordered after their Ceremonies. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 550 Passes to return home, promising to leave conformably and peaceably under the same. 1775 FLETCHER *Equal Check*

contd. Wks. 1795 V. 214 He thinks it reasonable conformably to wait for the day of God's power.

b. Const. *to* (†*unto*). (Cf. *according to.*)

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 60 That the sentence be geven conformably therunto. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 Conformably unto some opinions. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 54 To be all put to death, conformably to the Law..of the Country. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 119 Varying the fur of animals conformably to the degree of heat and cold. **1883** Ld. Selborne in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 12 Payment..made conformably to such rules and usage.

c. Const. *with*; = in accordance with.

1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 106 Conformably with what seemed to be the most natural arrangement. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. iv. v. 501 To order the new establishments conformably with these views.

2. *Geol.* In conformable order: see CONFORMABLE 4. Also *transf.*

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xxiv. 617 Composed ..of indurated tufa..stratified conformably to its conical surface. **1859** Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 375 The beds do not rest conformably on each other. **1872** W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* vi. 202 The Anchenaspis grits..pass upwards conformably into a series of red marls.

con'formal, *a.* [ad. L. *conformāl-is* conformable, f. *con-* together + *forma* form, *formālis* formal.] **1.** = CONFORMABLE.

1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* II. 194 Intending not to crosse a thought so conformall with their owne. **1933** A. N. Whitehead *Adv. of Ideas* xi. 185 The feeling as enjoyed by the past occasion is present in the new occasion as datum felt, with a subjective form conformal to that of the datum.

2. *Math.* [ad. G. *conform* (Gauss 1844, in *Abhandl. d. K. Ges. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen* (*Mathem. Classe*) II. 4).] Conserving the size of all angles in the representation of one surface on another; in Map-making, = ORTHOMORPHIC *a.* 2.

1893 A. R. Forsyth *Theory Functions of Complex Variable* xix. 491 Conformal representation..is essential to the constitution of a geographical map, made as perfect as possible. *Ibid.* 493 The conformal similarity of the two surfaces. **1900** [see ORTHOMORPHIC *a.* 2]. **1910** J. I. Craig *Theory Map-Projections* i. 4 A projection which possesses the property that all small figures are represented by similar small figures on the map is called conformal or orthomorphic. **1938** E. Raisz *Gen. Cartogr.* I. vi. 82 Conformal, or orthomorphic, projections are those on which any small area has the same shape as on the globe. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 234/1 By the term *conformal* representation (also called isogonal, orthomorphic) is understood any continuous mapping of one surface or region upon another, with a one-to-one correspondence of their points, and in such manner that corresponding angles in the two surfaces or regions are equal. **1960** W. J. Duncan et al. *Elem. Treat. Mech. Fluids* ii. 100 The method of conformal transformation..is of great utility as it enables us to obtain the flow in relatively complex cases from the known results in simple cases.

Hence **con'formally** *adv.*

1893 *Proc. London Math. Soc.* XXIV. 193 Every rectilinear polygon, that can be represented conformally on a circle or half-plane by means of an integral relation between two variables, is capable of being formed by the juxtaposition..of equal rectangles or equal triangles. **1898** T. F. Holgate tr. *Reye's Geom. Position* 210 In order, then, to depict a sphere *k* conformally upon a plane *s*, choose as centre of inversion *M* one of the two points of *k* whose tangent planes are parallel to *s*. **1933** A. N. Whitehead *Adv. of Ideas* xi. 188 A doctrine of continuity expressed by the identity of subjective form inherited conformally from one occasion to the other. **1958** *Engineering* 21 Mar. 376/1 Flow surfaces of revolution defined by meridional streamlines are transformed conformally into planes.

†con'formalist. *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST: after FORMALIST.] = CONFORMIST.

1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 348 If your conscience be no conformalist, hee must pay for you.

conformance (kən'fɔ:məns). [f. CONFORM + -ANCE. Cf. *performance.*] The action of conforming; the shaping of action in conformity *to* or *with.*

1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* III. i, So, and in such conformance, with rare grace Were all things orderd. **1721** Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 80 In Conformance to the general Desire of my Friends. **1863** Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 224 By way of further conformance to the customs of the country, we ordered a sheep's head. **1885** *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/2 To perform their duty in conformance with the statute.

†con'formant, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *conformānt-em* or F. *conformant*, pr. pple.: see -ANT.] Conforming, conformable, accordant.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1682) 81 Herein is Divinity conformant unto Philosophy.

con'formate, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *conformāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conformāre* to conform.] Conformed, having the same form.

a **1846** Jameson is cited by Worcester.

conformation (kɒnfɔ:'meɪʃən). [ad. L. *conformātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conformāre* to conform: so in F. (since 16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of conforming or bringing into conformity (*to*); adjustment in form or character to some pattern or example; adaptation.

1511 Colet *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 3, I shall speak..Of Conformation..Be not conform'd to this World. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Discov.* Poesis iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 763/1 If to an excellent nature, there happen an accession, or conformation of learning and discipline. **1660** R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 6 Obedience..is the conformation of ones will to the rules & precepts of his superior. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 9 They distort, stretch and reduce the Orders of things in a conformation to those pre-conceived Suppositions. *a* **1748** Watts (J.), The conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality.

b. *Hist. of Lang.* Form-assimilation under the influence of analogy.

1869 March *A.S. Gramm.* 83 Plural first person *-m* changes to *-ð* (conformation with 2d and 3d persons).

2. The symmetrical formation or fashioning of a thing in all its parts; putting into form.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 268 Male children..haue their conformation the thirtieth day. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Conformation*, the framing, fashioning, or disposition of a thing. **1857–8** Sears *Athan.* xi. 93 Ever and everywhere body is the creation of life, and is the conformation of its instincts and affections.

3. a. The manner in which a thing is formed with respect to the disposition of its parts; form depending upon arrangement of parts; structure, organization.

'In *Anatomy* it is taken for the Figure or Disposition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by some Writers in the Art of *Physick*, for an Essential Property of Health or Sicknesse' (Phillips 1706).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 151 Many wayes of Coition, according to divers shapes and different conformations. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. §29 A rational Spirit..united to a Body of a certain Conformation of Parts. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Where there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the earth. **1732** Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 332 A bad Conformation of the Lungs and Thorax commonly attended with an asthma. **1791** Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 55 Government wants amendment in its conformation. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The mind and spiritual conformation of France. **1874** Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 179 This conformation of the blade has the advantage of placing the centre of gravity in the hilt.

b. *Chem.* and *Biochem.* Each of the different three-dimensional structures that may be adopted by a particular molecule and can interconvert freely, esp. by rotations about single bonds; the three-dimensional secondary and tertiary structure of a protein.

1929 W. N. Haworth *Constitution of Sugars* x. 92 The conformation of groups as distinct from structure or configuration. **1950** *Experientia* VI. 316/1 The word conformation is used to denote different strainless arrangements in space of a set of bonded atoms. **1956** L. F. & M. Fieser *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) xii. 304 Conformation frequently influences reaction rate. **1964** A. White et al. *Princ. Biochem.* (ed. 3) ix. 156 'Conformation' is used in protein chemistry to designate the over-all structure of a molecule in which asymmetry may be produced by a spiral arrangement (helix) or other special folding. **1970** A. L. Lehninger *Biochem.* i. 28 A protein has only one specific three-dimensional conformation under normal intracellular conditions, called the native conformation, which is indispensable for its biological activity. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* IV. 1090/1 In the chair conformation, two geometrically distinct types of carbon-hydrogen bond are present. **1980** M. Orchin et al. *Vocab. Organ. Chem.* v. 148 Unless it is held rigid by small rings or double bonds, a molecule can have an infinite number of conformations, but only one configuration.

conformational (kɒnfɔ:'meɪʃənəl), *a. Chem.* [f. CONFORMATION + -AL.] Of or pertaining to molecular conformation; *conformational analysis*, analysis of the reactions, energy, and other properties of a molecule in terms of its conformations.

1954 *Chem. Rev.* LIV. 348 The modern theory of 'conformational analysis'. **1968** A. White et al. *Princ. Biochem.* (ed. 4) iv. 78 The conformational formula of cholestanol shows that the molecule is rigid. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* IV. 1090/2 Conformational analysis is used..: (1) to correlate directly the properties of molecules with their preferred conformations and (2) to analyze the interplay of conformational preference with the geometrical requirements of the transition state in organic reactions. **1978** *Nature* 14 Sept. 160/2 Taking into account the conformational flexibility about the phosphodiester bonds and the possible variations in the remaining torsion angles, the conformational features of regular helical polynucleotide were analysed. **1980** *Amer. Jrnl. Trop. Med. & Hygiene* XXIX. 1028/2 Early studies..showed that VSGs consist of single polypeptides having similar molecular weights..but strikingly different amino acid compositions... Conservation of some conformational features was indicated by the results of experiments with trypsin.

Hence **confor'mationally** *adv.*, as regards conformation, in terms of conformation.

1958 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXXX. 6103/1 The compound with the single signal has three conformationally equivalent hydrogens and must be in the conformation shown. **1974** *Tetrahedron Lett.* XVII. 1573 The 12-membered ring containing sulfurs as in X is, in general, conformationally free from variable-temperature NMR analysis. **1978** *Nature* 23 Feb. 708/3 The conformationally changed protein.

conformator ('kɒnfɔ:meɪtə(r)). [a. L. *conformātor*, agent-n. from *conformāre* to CONFORM; = F. *conformateur* (which is also used).] An apparatus for taking the conformation of that to which anything is to be fitted; *e.g.* the size and shape of the head in order to fit it with a hat; the pattern of the bust for an article of dress.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* **1888** J. Ellis *New Christianity* ii. 53 While at a hat store not long since, the writer noticed that the measures of two heads by the conformateur were almost exactly alike, both as to shape and size.

conformed (kən'fɔ:md), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFORM *v.* + -ED.] Made conformable: see also quot. 1859.

1859 A. Gray *Lessons Bot.* Gloss., *Conformed*, similar to another thing it is associated with or compared to; or closely fitted to it, as the skin to a kernel of a seed. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

conformer (kən'fɔ:mə(r)). [f. CONFORM *v.* + -ER^1.] One who conforms; a conformist.

1609 W. Sclater *Threef. Preserv.* (1610) E iij a, If the present store of Conformers serue not, etc. **1619** Sanderson *12 Serm.* (1632) 42 Thus haue I..laboured to free, not onely the Conformer from all vnjust Censures; but even the Non-conformer also. **1625** Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* vii. 187 The publick authorized doctrine of the Church of England, and of conformers unto the said doctrine of that Church. **1859** Mill *Liberty* ii. 60 Conformers to commonplace. **1874** Morley *Compromise* (1886) 87 Conformity..and its degrading consequences to the character of a conformer.

conforming (kən'fɔ:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. CONFORM, q.v.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 1 þai ere ane thurgh grace & confourmynge of will. **1641** Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 206 Their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 266 The upright conforming of subjects actions to the laws of their rightful Superiours.

con'forming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That conforms.

†1. Shaping, fashioning according to a pattern.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 Its [the seed's] specifical conforming Principle.

2. Complying with any usage or form; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* with the usages of the Church of England.

[**1674** Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 204 Not only Non-conforming Divines, but also the most zealous Conformists.] **1681** *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 655 To conforming Protestants, and those that dissent. **1732** Neal *Hist. Puritans* I. 343 The body of the conforming clergy were so ignorant and illiterate. **1890** *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 171/2 There were malcontents among the conforming clergy.

conformism (kən'fɔ:mɪz(ə)m). [ad. F. *conformisme* or f. CONFORM(IST + -ISM.] The action, practice, or principle of conforming; belief in conforming; = CONFORMITY 2 a.

1926 B. Brownell *New Universe* II. vii. 158 They provided safety in some measure without the crush and swagger of gigantic social conformisms and autocracy. **1937** D. Bussy tr. *A. Gide's Back from U.S.S.R.* v. 76 'Art to-day should be popular or nothing.' 'You will drive all your artists to conformism,' I answered. **1946** Koestler *Thieves in Night* 150 For us, the choice involved a revolutionary negation of our past—for them it is an act of conformism. **1957** P. Lafitte *Person in Psychol.* v: 64 Conformism may be a special defence mechanism. **1958** *Punch* 25 June 849/1 If we follow America and Russia into conformism we are going to sacrifice our inventiveness.

conformist (kən'fɔ:mɪst). [CONFLICT *v.* + -IST.]

1. One who conforms *to* any usage or practice.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 122 A Conformist to the old Superstitious Ceremonies. **1697** C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 255 Thoroughly a Conformist to every the least.. Custom or Fashion among the Quakers. **1754** Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxix. 183 In my own dress, I am generally a conformist to the fashion. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 110 Several pliant conformists with all changes. **1834** Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 124 He was a conformist of the Church of England, but rather lax in his devotions.

2. One who conforms in matters religious or ecclesiastical; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* one who conforms to the usages of the Church of England as required by the successive Acts of Uniformity, *esp.* that of 1662; the negative *Nonconformist* is now in more common use.

occasional conformist: one who practised 'occasional conformity'; see CONFORMITY 3.

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 43, I must confess that the Conformists keep much better to their grounds than the other do. *a* **1640** J. Ball *Answ. to Can* i. (1642) 101 The Conformists (I use that Word because you are pleased so to speake). **1703** De Foe *Shortest Way to Peace* Misc. 444 When I speak of the Church of England, I mean the General Body of Orthodox Conformists. **1709** Sacheverell *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Whiggs..are Conformists in Profession, Half-Conformists in Practice, and Non-Conformists in Judgment. **1710** *Let. to New Memb. Parl.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 568 Our occasional conformists, if not well looked after, will swallow up our government by this cunning hypocrisy. **1805** W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 The coronation oath binds the sovereign to be a conformist. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 In that year began the long struggle between two great parties of conformists..the High Church party and the Low Church party. **1880** Mrs. A. R. Ellis *Sylvestra* II. 56 The rector kept a sharp eye on occasional conformists.

3. Collector's name for a moth (*Xylina conformis*).

1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 427 The Conformist Moth.

4. *attrib.*

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 90 The Church of England hath three maine Divisions, the Conformist, the Non-

Conformist and the Separatist. **1885** *Monch. Exom.* 8 May 5/3 Either in Conformist or Nonconformist pulpits.

†con'formitan. *Obs.* [f. CONFORMITY + -AN: cf. *puritan*.] One who advocates or practises conformity, a CONFORMIST.

1603 Bp. BARLOW *Conf. at Hompton Crt.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 179 Conformitans hang down their heads, and the Bishop's Men curse the Puritans. **1608** T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 72 A Conformitan vnto the doctrine, and discipline of the Church of England. **1622** S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 24 With God, I dare boldly say, there is neither.. Protestant nor Puritane, Conformitane or Non-conformitane.

†con'formitant, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [app. f. CONFORMITAN, with suffix as in *protestant*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Yielding compliance; conforming.

1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & C. carbonadoed, etc.* in Halliw. *Charac. Bks.* (1857) 268 Shee is no Puritaine, for her buildings are now Conformitant; nor shee is no Separatist, for they are united together. **1641** BERNARD *Short View Prelat. Ch. Eng.* 29 The conformitant Priests (so they now are called) which properly belong to this Prelaticall Church.

B. *sb.* = CONFORMIST.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 85 At home we haue the Factionist or the Conformitant. **1628** W. SCOT *Apol. Norr.* (1846) 314 A faction of Conformitants in Edinburgh engrossed the Government. **1662** S. FISHER *Answ. Bp. Gauden* (1679) 4 The Bishop in the self-same Work wherein he labours earnestly to bring all men to be Conformitants to him, is found a most egregious Nonconformitant to himself.

conformity (kən'fɔ:mɪtɪ). [In 15th c. *conformyte*, *-ite*, a. F. *conformité* (14th c. Oresme) = Pr. *conformitat*, Sp. *conformidad*, It. *conformità*, all f. L. type **conformitāt-em*, f. *conformis*: see CONFORM and -ITY. Formerly by confusion sometimes made into *confirmity*:

c **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1046 To haue confirmite & agreyng. **1556** Abp. PARKER *Psolter* cxi. 327 His workes of hands be seene all truth and equytye, And his precepts all faythfull be in iust confirmytye. **1557** in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 253 Whose good confirmytie and forwardnes in service.]

1. Correspondence in form or manner; agreement in character; likeness, resemblance; congruity, harmony, accordance; exact correspondence *to* or *with* a pattern *in* some respect or matter.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. xii, For loue of conformyte of þe crosse of crist. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xliv. (1887) 287 So..as there might be a conformitie betwene schoole and home. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 72 The Conformity of these Moons with our Moon. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 9 With strict conformity to nature. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 The letter, without being genuine, may exhibit marks of conformity with the history. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. ii. 66 To know the conformity between the testimony and the facts. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 The courts of the clergy were to fall into conformity with the secular tribunals.

†b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A point of resemblance.

a **1639** WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 182 To take a summary view of their Conformities. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. §25 To meet in many conformities.

2. Action in accordance with some standard, *e.g.* with law, order, wishes, fashion; compliance, acquiescence.

1494 FABYAN VII. 537 That his grace myght see the conformyte of all his other subiectis. **1548** *Order of Communion* 2 With suche obedience and conformitie, to receiue this our ordinaunce. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Poc. Hib.* i. (1821) 510 The Province..was in so good conformity, as the civill Iustice..had as currant passage as in any of the former years of Peace. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. liii. 339 We see what you can do: Your conformity is enough for me. **1851** HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 32, I think your taking dress as an illustration of extreme conformity is not bad.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1566 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 520 Their diligence and conformities herein. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* v. 105 Her well-bred conformities.

c. *to* (†*unto*) a specified standard.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) V. 45 The Priviledges of Parliament, which the Contrivers..profess all Conformity unto. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Their Conformity to the Roman Religion. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 141 It is not conformity to a creed that is here required, but aspiration after a state. **1868** STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* ii. 86 Elizabeth's conformity to the ancient Ritual.

3. *spec.* Conformity in worship, adherence to the form of religion legally established or publicly recognized; in *Eng. Hist.* compliance with the rites, discipline, and doctrine of the Church of England, as prescribed by the various Acts of Uniformity, particularly that of 1662.

occasional conformity: a phrase applied after 1700 to the practice of persons who, in order to qualify themselves for office, in accordance with the Corporation and Test Acts, received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and afterwards during their office were present at any dissenting meeting for worship. Against this a bill, introduced in 1703, was passed in 1711.

1622 (*title*), Course of Conformitie. **1629** *Petit. Conformist Clergy* (*MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chos. I*, cli. 45), I desire not to be released from conformitie. **1661** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 76 The Act for universal Conformity will, within this day or two, be brought in. **1661–2** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Mar., A proviso that my Lord Chancellor would have brought into the Bill for Conformity, that it shall be in the power of the King, when he sees fit, to dispense with the Act of Conformity. **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, I love Conformity, which is going to Church once a month, well enough. **1703** SIR H. MACKWORTH (*title*), Peace at Home; or a Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, on a Bill for preventing Danger from occasional Conformity. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 423 During the short reign of Edward, conformity was not pressed.

attrib. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 269 A letter from a great presbyterian parson..complaining how their friends had betrayed them by passing this Conformity Bill. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 37 Its attitude towards the Occasional Conformity Bill.

†b. Conformists as a body. *Obs.*

1672 P. HENRY *Diories & Lett.* (1882) 247 All or most of the Conformity have said, etc.

†4. Symmetry of formation, congruity of parts. *Obs. rare.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iii. (1664) 41 Seeing in his Body so great Deformity, he..would have averred, that in his Soul there was no great Conformity.

5. Phrases. **a.** *in conformity with*: in agreement, accordance, or harmony with; in compliance with.

o **1568** COVERDALE *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. II. 508 In conformity with the mutual friendship which exists between us. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 289 These [tides]..in such exact conformity with the motions of the moon. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 113 The House ought, in conformity with ancient usage, to adjourn over the Easter holidays. **1883** *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 730 In conformity with the above notice Rumney caused an appearance to be entered within eight days of service.

b. *in conformity to*: according to (a standard, rule, or pattern), in obedience to, as required by, in compliance with. (Now less usual.)

1628 Bp. W. BEDELL in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 402 A form [drawn]..in conformity to two instruments. **1651** *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 271 In conformity to the practise and example of my predecessors. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 84 The doing it in conformity to Gods command, as he hath supernaturally revealed himself. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The wells and springs..rise and fall, in exact conformity to the waxing and waning of the moon. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv, Trained in conformity to her position and prospects. **1873** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iv. (1876) 69 In strict conformity to their own theories.

6. *Bill of Conformity* (*Law*).

A bill which an executor or administrator, who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate, except under the direction of the Court of Chancery, files against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and obtaining a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets. (Wharton *Law Dict.*)

†con'formly, *adv. Obs.* [f. CONFORM *a.* + -LY²: cf. earlier F. *conformement*.] In a conforming manner; conformably.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 They wolde lyven conformely To goddes plesaunce. **1644** MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 342 Sutably and conformly to their so large and clear understanding. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. §14 (1740) 433 He lived conformly to the Religion and Laws of his Kingdom.

†con'formness. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Conformability.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

confort, earlier form of COMFORT *v.* and *sb.* [= L. *confort-āre*, F. *conforter*, *confort*], found also in all the derivatives of ME. age, **confortable**, **confortation**, **confortative**, **conforter**, **confortive**, **confortress**, and in the following obsolete words.

†confortant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *confortant* (*a.* and *sb.*) auxiliary, pr. pple. of *conforter* to COMFORT.] Abetting, supporting.

1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* in *Paston Lett.* I. 102 Falsly and trayterously adherent, aidant, and confortant to your grete enemeys and adversaries.

†confortate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *confortāt-* ppl. stem of *confortāre* to COMFORT, q.v.] *trans.* To strengthen; = COMFORT *v.* 3.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 195 Which..is confortated in its vertue.

†con'fortatory, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *confortātōri-us*, f. *confortātor* strengthener, COMFORTER: see -ORY.] A. *adj.* Strengthening. B. *sb.* A strengthening message, application, etc.

a **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 239 (R.) His..aim is, in this close of his epistle, to leave behind him a strengthening confortatory unto the whole Church.

†con'fortatrice. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **confortātrix*, *-īcem*, fem. of *confortātor* COMFORTER, with F. type of the suffix.] = COMFORTRESS.

1516 PYNSON *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. liv, She was the maystres of thappostellys, the confortatryce of martyrs.

†conforture. *Obs. rare.* [see -URE.] Strengthening, support.

c **1475** *Partenay* 4149 Our Lord Gaffray gyf aid and conforture.

confound (kən'faʊnd), *v.* Forms: 3–7 confund(e, 4 -fonde, (counfound), 4–7 confounde, 5 -fownd(e, 4– confound. *Pa. pple.* confounded; also 6 confounden, 6–7 confound. [ME. a. OF. *confond-re*, *confund-re*, AF. *confound-re* (= Pr. *confondre*, It. *confondere*):—L. *confund-ĕre* to pour or mingle together, mix up, confuse, confound, f. *con-* + *fundĕre* to pour. *Confuse*, *confused*, were in early use passive participles of *confound*: for the historical relation, see note to CONFUSE *v.*

(OF. *un*, *on*, regularly gave early ME. *ūn*, late ME. and mod. *oun*, *own*: cf. *obound*, *round*, *astound*, *compound*, *redound*, *sound*, *noun*, *crown*, *renown*, etc.)]

1. *trans.* To defeat utterly, discomfit, bring to ruin, destroy, overthrow, rout, bring to nought (an adversary). *Obs.* or *arch.*

o **1300** *Cursor M.* 7982 (Cott.) [David] Thoght on his fas philistiens..Gladli walde he þam confund [*later MSS.* confounde]. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Wilde fire þei kast, þe kyng to confound. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1153 Allas! we are lorne, my lorde es confundede, Over fallene with a fende! *c* **1475** *Rouf Coilzeor* 875 Thow art ane Sarazine..For to confound our Christin men, that counteris sa kene. **1570** DEE *Moth. Pref.* 35 Archimedes..vtterly confounded the Romaine Nauye. **1631** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Wks. (1848) 22 Sloops, punts, and lighters seventy-eight confounded, Six thousand men ta'en prisoners, many wounded. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 331 [Sennacherib] having all his Army soon after confounded from heaven. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joon of Arc* I. 73 Lest He in wrath confound me.

b. To overthrow, defeat, or bring to nought (a scheme, plan, hope, etc.).

c **1315** SHOREHAM 112 Wanne love hys here preye, Al for to confundy. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Every werke as it is founded Shall stonde, or elles be confounded. **1552** *Bk. Com. Proyer*, *Litony*, Confound theyr deuyses. *c* **1740** CAREY *God sove the King* ii, Confound their politicks, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On him our hopes are fix'd, O save us all! **1850** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. §1. 6 God confounded the rebellious scheme. **1890** GARNETT *Life of Milton* ii. 42 The Civil War confounded his [Milton's] anticipations of leisurely composition.

†c. To destroy the purity, beauty, or usefulness of; to spoil, corrupt. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 815 Of peres wyne is made..Yit somer wol it soure and so confounde. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 124 By this mariage, the quenes bloud was confounded. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 71 You have confounded the Gospel. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 135 Their smoke and dust..confounded all his good furniture.

†d. To demolish, smash. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 687 Bearynge great malettes of yron and stele, to confounde helmes.

†e. To waste, consume, spend. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 100 He did confound the best part of an houre In changing hardiment with great Glendower. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 399 His very Prodigality alone would have confounded more Money in a few Years than the whole Roman Empire could have..supply'd.

2. In curses or imprecations, used in the imperative 3rd pers. sing. as an equivalent or substitute for 'bring to perdition'. Since 1700 considered a milder form of imprecation, and vaguely associated with other senses.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 Wales wo þe be! þe fende þe confound! *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 223 God confounde me, yf I sawe ever ony evyll doon by hym. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 A, false faynted hert, Mahounde confounde the! **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 123 Confounded be your strife, And perish ye with your audacious prate. **1607** —— *Timon* I. i. 247 Traffickes thy God, and thy God confound thee! **1649** CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept. (Carlyle), One of them was heard to say..'God damn me, God confound me; I burn, I burn.' **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, Confound your made dishes..I'm for plain eating. *Ibid.* IV, Whether the next be an izzard, or an R, confound me, I cannot tell. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Why, confound the fellow..so you were a pickpocket, were you? **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. x, 'Confound her impudence', muttered Sir Richard. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* vi, Humph! You are looking in very good health, at any rate. Confound you!

3. To discomfit, abash, put to shame, ashame. (Almost always in *passive*.) Chiefly Scriptural.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Legendary* I. 249/307 Ich habbe i-hoped þat ich i-confundet ne beo. *o* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 1 Here is þe vile pride of men confoundid. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xix. 5 Thou hast confoundid to day the cheeris of alle thi servauntis. —— *Ps.* xxx[i]. 1 In thee, Lord, I hopide; I shal not be confoundid in to withouten ende [**1611** let me neuer be ashamed]. *o* **1535** FISHER *Wks.* 402 O my god I am confounden and ashamed to lyft vp my face vnto thee. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Col.* June 63 They drewe abacke, as halfe with shame confound. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *2 Som.* x. 5 The men were confounded very fowly, and David commanded them: Tary in Jericho, til your beard be growen. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1064 Silent, and in face Confounded long they sate, as struck'n mute. **1874** KINGSLEY *Westm. Serm.* vii. 71 What is this which the Psalmist and prophets call being confounded; being put to shame and confusion of face?

†b. To discomfit in argument, silence, confute (a person, or a statement, opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 22 Forsothe Saul..confoundide the Jewis that dwelliden at Damask, and affermyde that this is Crist. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was..ryght appert in confundyng heretykes. *o* **1555** RIDLEY *Wks.* 16 The plain words of St. Paul, which doth manifestly confound this fantastical invention. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 10 She would dispute..with the Missionaries..and would often confound them.

4. To throw into confusion of mind or feelings; so to surprise and confuse (a person) that he loses for the moment his presence of mind, and

discernment what to do. (Expressed colloquially by *dumfound, flabbergast*, etc.)

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 154 Now am I confounded by a more harde doute þan I was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 What straunge mater he might use The knightes wittes to confounde. *a*1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 5 Many things confound the weak memory. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ii. 6 The multitude.. were confounded, because that euery man heard them speake in his owne language. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 95 Pale and dumb he stood, like one confounded. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶3 He was..so confounded by incessant noise, and crowds, and hurry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 593 The tidings of the flight reached London. The king's adherents were confounded. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 This difficulty for a long time quite confounded me.

†**b.** To confuse in the brain with liquor. *Obs.*

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 55 Some strong People shall be confounded with a very few Glasses of Wine.

5. To throw (things) into confusion or disorder; = CONFUSE *v.* 3.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 He found all thinges confounded & out of ordre. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xi. 7 Let vs go downe, and there confound their language. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 363 Wanley quite confounded the Library, and put all things into Disorder. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 230 He believed that Newman's methods of reasoning confounded his perceptions of truth.

6. To mix up or mingle so that the elements become difficult to distinguish or impossible to separate; = CONFUSE *v.* 4.

1538 STARKEY *England* 111 You schal..confounde the nobyllys and the commynys togeddur..that ther schal be no dyfferens betwyx the one and the other. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 141 Tumultuous Warres Shall Kinne with Kinne, and Kinde with Kinde confound. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 917 The fourth..is gathered and confounded from all these trees, so that it hath a mixt color..and consistence. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mr. Thrale* 23 June, I came by it [the money] in a very uncommon manner, and would not confound it with the rest. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 The remains..may have subsequently been mingled..and confounded together in one and the same deposit.

7. To mix up in idea, erroneously regard or treat as identical, fail to distinguish; = CONFUSE *v.* 5.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 139 At an Affray, Assault, or Batterie (for now I will with other men confound those names). 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 46 This man seemeth to confound him with Benedict the Third. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Saying that you confounded the two species together. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 7 To confound the Celts with the Scythians. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §2 (1882) 467 He [James] chose to confound Puritanism with Presbyterianism.

con'foundable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be confounded.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 44 Tractate..abridged into tract..becomes confoundable with another tract, from *tractus*, region. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57 Carpet-bags being so confoundable.

confounded (kən'faʊndɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED¹. Its use as an adj., and even as a passive pple. in early times was rare, *confuse, confused* being used instead.]

1. Discomfited, abashed, put to shame or mental confusion; confused, disordered, etc.: see the verb.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 93 He bi-com so confoundet [*v.r.* confus, confuse] he couthe not mele. *a*1375 *Joseph Arim.* 494 þe gref is oure childre; What wol bi-falle þer-of and [= if] we ben confoundet. 1572 KILLIGREW *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 421 My confounded manner of writing. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., Our confounded business of prisoners, and sick and wounded seamen, wherein he and we are so much put out of order. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 378 Heraclitus was no Clear but a Confounded Philosopher. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 106 They were confounded in their accounts.

2. Applied by way of execration to any person or thing strongly objected to: see CONFOUND 2.

1652 H. BELL tr. *Luther's Table-t.* 324 Such confounded and wicked pranks have the Popes plaid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶1 Those dear confounded Creatures, Women. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, He was a most confounded tory. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. c, Some confounded escapade. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlv, There will be no muskets to clean, no drill, and none of your confounded pipe clay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, That's his impudence—that's his confounded impudence. 1854 F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale's C.* lvi, Those confounded newspapers are sure to get hold of the affair.

b. as *adv.* = CONFOUNDEDLY. (Cf. *damned.*)

1709 DE FOE *Life Rozelli* (1713) I. 45, I was confounded mad to see a Rival enjoy [it]. 1729 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady*, Was it not confounded hard? *a*1806 KIRKE WHITE *Rem.* (1811) II. 240, I am a confounded proud fellow at bottom.

confoundedly (kən'faʊndɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†**1.** In a perplexed or confused manner. *Obs.*

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 32 So perplextly and confoundedly does he speak.

2. In a 'confounded' manner; cursedly, deucedly, detestably: see prec. 2.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 109 Your own Servant has bubl'd ye confoundedly. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶14 You talk most confoundedly silly. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 158 Ned, you are so confoundedly fond of argument. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, This is a confoundedly out-of-the-way place.

con'foundedness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confounded.

1641 BP. HALL *Def. Humble Remonstr.*, Of the same strain is their witty descant of my confoundedness. 1641 —— *Answ. to Vind. Smectymnuus* 90 The self-confoundednesse you impute to me. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 23 Confoundedness and stupidity.

confounder (kən'faʊndə(r)). [f. CONFOUND + -ER¹: prob. going back to an AF. *confondour* = OF. *confondeur*.] One who confounds: **a.** One who ruins, destroys, overthrows, spoils, discomfits, etc.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 45 Thou seist we ben confounders of prelates and of lordes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A vj/2 Of Saint Peters, or Christes patrimony, Nowe fewe be founders, but confounders many. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, *N.* Tell you? Why, sir, are you my confessor? *R.* I will be your confounder, if you do not. [*Draws a dagger.*] 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 18 What a confounder of heresies. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secr. Societies* Wks. VI. 247 To strive after a conquest over Time the conqueror, to confound the grim confounder.

b. One who causes confusion or disorder, who confuses distinctions, etc.

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 125 Not Founder, yet Confounder of the Feast. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 73 This confounder of words was himself confounded by twelve answers by non-jurors.

†**con'founderess.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. prec. + -ESS: in OF. *confonderesse, -funderesse* fem. of *confondeur*.] A female confounder.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 104 Pouerte..Mother vnto vertue, confonderes of vyce [ed. 1570 confounderess].

confounding (kən'faʊndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFOUND + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONFOUND.

*c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 88 Vppon þe wete Se to maken my weye with-owten Confowndyng. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 57 The confounding of companies breedeth confusion of good maners. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations*, But thats confounding, and not extinguishment. 1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 A confounding of planes. 1889 T. KERSLAKE in *Athenæum* 27 Apr. 539/2 This mischievous confounding of..terms.

con'founding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That confounds; destroying, confusing, perplexing, amazing, etc.: see the verb.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. lvi, The touch of a confounding flame. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this confounding age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened. *a*1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 107 A confounding shame. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 156 The noise was so utterly confounding.

con'foundingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a confounding manner; perplexingly, amazingly.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 220 No Phænomenon..has more confoundingly astonished and amazed me. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 36 A reason of mighty force, and confoundingly demonstrative. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, Confoundingly perplexing jumble.

confourme, obs. form of CONFORM.

†**con'fract,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *confract-*, ppl. stem of *confringĕre* to break in pieces, f. *con-* + *frangĕre* to break.] To break to pieces, crush.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 251 His vaines and nerues, that channelize his blood, By violent conuulsions all confracted.

†**con'fract,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confract-us*, pa. pple.: see prec. (It might be short for *confracted.*)] Completely broken, crushed. (Used as a pa. pple.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. ix, The body being into dust confract.

†**con'fraction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *confractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confringĕre*: see prec.] Breaking into small fragments; smashing, smash; crushing.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 43 The confraction that than after ensue in the membres. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* xiii. 13 He shal not stand the confraction of the children. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 26 Such a confraction..as shivers it all in pieces. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 46 To fall with the greater confraction. 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 585 The first supposed allusion to [the Commixture] occurs in the *Expositio Brevis* ascribed to S. Germanus of Paris (A.D. 555)..'The Confraction and Commixture of the Body of the Lord'.

†**confra'gose,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confragōs-us* broken, rough, uneven, f. L. *confringĕre* (see prec.) and *fragōs-us*, from stem *frag-* of *frangĕre* to break: see -OSE.] Rough with breaks, or shattered parts; broken.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 72 In ye most confragose cataracts of the Alpes.

‖**confrairy** (kən'freərɪ). *Obs.* Forms: 6-8 -frary, 7 -frery, 8 -frairy. [a. OF. *confrairie, confrarie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confrairia*, Cat. *confraria*, med.L. *confrātria*, a Romanic deriv. of *confrāter*, F. *confrère*: see CONFRERE.] A company of brethren of a guild, religious society, etc.; a brotherhood, fraternity.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxii. [clxviii.] 514 No man myght entre into that confrary or company. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 305 The Companies of occupations, commonly called Confrairies. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 224 The gilds or confreries. *Ibid.* viii. (1628) 258 There were of old time..certaine companies or confraries of men called Gildes. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 242 The confrairies are fraternities of devotees who enlist them selves under the banners of some particular Saints.

‖**con'frater.** [a. med.L. *confrāter*: see CONFRERE.] A member of a brotherhood.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 24 [They] will not sticke to sweare, and take on (as the other their confraters before). *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 348 The old Bead-house in that Town, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old men. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 233, I told this French Father, That the Monks his Confraters had done very well, etc. 1897 TAUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 61 He was then received to the kiss of peace by all the convent, and was entered in the chart as a *confrater*. 1900 GASQUET *Eve Reform.* 28 Sir Thomas More, no doubt through his father's connection with the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury, of which house he was a 'confrater', became a student at the monks' college at Oxford. 1931 J. BUCHAN *Blanket of Dark* 35 But the other, the old man with the small white beard?.. Doubtless a confrater, or lay member of the Abbey.

confra'ternal, *a.* [f. CON- + FRATERNAL: cf. *confrère*.] Of or like a confrere; having the spirit of confraternity.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 3/1 A man so simple, gentle, and unaffected..an author so unegotistical and confraternal.

confraternity (kɒnfrə'tɜːnɪtɪ). [ad. F. *confraternité* (14th c. in Littré) or med.L. *confrāternitās*: see CONFRATER and FRATERNITY.]

1. A brotherhood; an association of men united for some purpose or in some common profession; a guild; *esp.* a brotherhood devoted to some particular service religious or charitable.

*c*1475 *Partenay* Prol. 39 He was of hys confraternite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 553 Numa ordained at Rome a seuenth confraternitie of potters. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 110 The Lord Maior with his confraternity of Aldermen. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 87 We may hope to see erected an holy Confraternity of Catholick Chimney-sweepers. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i. 132 Diogenes was the head and director of that confraternity. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xix. 196 First came military; then various confraternities of monks and friars, with lighted tapers, chanting.

b. *loosely.* Body, fraternity, clan.

1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 5 He prays..against the entire confraternity of traitors. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 17 Unappeasable hatred..against..the whole confraternity of men-milliners.

2. Brotherly union or communion.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 127 By vertue of a Conferternity made between those princes in the year 1554. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. XI. 331 The ancient treaty of confraternity which had long united their families. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 415 [They] admitted the other sect to confraternity.

confraternization (kən,frætənaɪ'zeɪʃən). [n. of action f. assumed vb. **confraternize*: cf. *confraternity*, etc., and *fraternize*.] Fraternization together, recognition of each other as brethren.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 159 This is a very striking confraternisation. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 55 Too late to secure his confraternisation.

†**con'fray,** *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + FRAY; after L. *confricāre* to rub together.] *trans.* To rub together.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 196 With oil Sabyne enoynte her seede and bray Culex an herb and hem therin confray.

confrere (kɒ̃frɛr, kən'frɛə(r)). Also 6 confreer, 7 -frier. [ME. *confrere* (cf. *frere*, Friar), a. F. *confrere* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confraire*, Cat. *confrare*, Sp. *co(n)frade*, It. *confrate*, med.L. *confrāter*, f. *con-* together with + *frāter* brother. As a naturalized Eng. word (of which the pronunciation would now be kɒn'frɪə(r) or -'freɪə(r)) it appears to have become obs. in 17th c.; but it has been taken back into frequent use as a borrowing from mod. French, and is usually written *confrère*.]

†**1.** A fellow-member of a fraternity, religious order, college, guild, etc., a colleague in office.

*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 227 That come in Scotland wyth confrere, The kyng of Inglandis tresorere. *c*1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 170 Your confrerys of this holy Ordre. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Any of his bretherne or confreres of the hospitall..of saint John of Jerusalem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxii. 109 C. Horatius Pulvillus..in whose roome the Augurs (his confreers) chose C. Veturus. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 113 None of the Brethren or Confriers of the said Religion..should be called Knights of the Rhodes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 53/2 A..Companion, or Co-Brother, and confrere Knight.

‖**2.** A fellow-member of a learned profession, scientific body, or the like. [From mod.F.]

1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throats* 111 The Dissertation of M. Chomel, our Confrere or Brother, upon the gangrenous sore Throats. 1764 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 130 Father

Boschowick .. sent me a very high character of his confrere's .. assiduity, and abilities for astronomical observations. **1876** HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiv. 332 Mr. Belcher .. turned the cold shoulder to his confreres. **1881** *Dr. Gheist* 184 Without handicapping our confrères in this way.

‖**confrérie** (kõfreri). Also confrerie. [F.] A religious brotherhood; an association or group of people having similar interests, jobs, etc.

1803 C. WILMOT *Irish Peer* (1920) 196 The processions were numerous, all the Confreries, all the Priests and Monks holding lighted tapers. **1932** F. R. LEAVIS in *Scrutiny* Sept. 134 We can see only the *confrérie* of the weeklies and the Sunday papers.

confrey, obs. var. of COMFREY, the plant.

confriar, in mod. Dicts. = *confrier*, CONFRERE.

†**'confricate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *confricāt-*, ppl. stem of *confricāre* to rub together, f. *con-* + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To rub (mutually).

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 45 Exercise (by which the Parts confricate and chafe themselves).

†**confrication** (kɒnfrɪ'keɪʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *confricātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confricāre*: see prec. (So in mod.F.)] Rubbing together, friction.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 (MS. B.) þat þe ende of þe bonys .. scholde han a softere confricatioun in here junttes. **1594** *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 199 Which by confrication moueth the appetite and desire. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 19 Confrications: for those vain Sophists mutually rubbed each other, like scabbed sheep. [**1795-8** in T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. xiii. 514 From the violent confrication of all which a raging fire was produced.]

†**confriction**. *Obs.* [f. CON- + FRICTION: L. had *frictio* and *fricātio*, but *confricātio* only.] = prec.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Confriction .. by which pulverable things, with the rubbing of the fingers .. are quickly levigated. **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 86 A needle .. invigorated by the confriction of a loadstone.

confrier, obs. var. of CONFRERE (religious).

†**con'frigerate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. ppl. stem of assumed L. **confrīgerāre*, f. *con-* + *frīgerāre* to cool.] To make very cold.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* 16 (D.) He shaking in a feauer-fit, While the cold aire His wounds confrigerates.

confront (kən'frʌnt), *v.* [a. F. *confronte-r* in same senses, = Pr. and Sp. *confrontar*, It. *confrontare*, med.L. *confrontāri* (12th c.), f. L. *con-* together + *front-em* forehead, face. Cf. AFFRONT.]

†**1.** *intr.* To adjoin with a mutual frontier; to border *upon* (also *against*). *Obs.* [med.L. *confrontāri cum*, F. *confronter à*.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 Phrygia .. confronteth on the North side vpon part of Galatia. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 25/1 The North [of Sussex] confronts upon Surrey and Kent .. Wiltshire .. upon the West is confronted against partly by Glocester, and the rest by Somersetshire. **1614** [see CONFRONTING *ppl. a.*].

2. *trans.* To stand or come in front of (any one); to stand or meet facing, to face. (Often with a shade of sense 3.) Also *fig.* of things.

c **1568** REGENT MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 46 February .. 9, she confronted the King and my Lord of Halyruidhouse. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 367 We foure indeed confronted were with foure In Russia habit: Heere they stayed an houre And talk'd apace. **1863** HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xi. 159 Many a man on reaching wealth has found himself confronted by the great problem of his life. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 She was confronted by Frank's original crayon sketch of her.

b. To front or face in situation.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 299 Magna Grecia .. confronteth the Hadriatique sea. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 220 There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building .. which doe confront each other.

3. *esp.* To face in hostility or defiance; to present a bold front to, stand against, oppose. *lit.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne, Troubled, Confronted thus. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 637 He spoke, and then confronts the bull. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 245 This [i.e. Difficulty] it has been the glory of the great masters in all the arts to confront, and to overcome. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 48 The little band of Frenchmen, who alone ventured to confront the English. **1848** —— *Hist. Eng.* I. 91 John Hampden .. had the courage to step forward, to confront the whole power of the government.

b. To face as accuser or as a witness in a trial.

1580 SIDNEY (J.), He seeing himself confronted by so many, went not to denial. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 103 *Ld. Chief Justice*. Is this man sworn? *Mr. Att. Gen.* Yes. *L.C.J.* Now call Bolron to confront him. **1737** *Hist. of Clorana* 156, I challenge you to confront me, to prove our Innocence. **1767** S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 461 An Irish officer .. would have confronted me at last, that I had never been there at all. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 377 Mr. Hastings, instead of choosing to confront his accuser .. resisted enquiry.

c. *fig.* Said of things.

a **1600** HOOKER (J.), The East and West churches did both confront the Jews and concur with them. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 32 His devise .. that Tyranne Custome hath so confronted that it will never be admitted. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. iv. (R.), It is fitter .. to be .. jealous of our own judgment, when it thus confronteth infinite wisdom. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 253 This evidence may be confronted by historical evidence on the other side.

†**d.** *intr.* (Const. *against*.) *rare.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians. **1643** R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 40 Now .. to resolve all occurrent Objections thereon, as shall confront.

4. *trans.* To bring together face to face; to bring (a person) face to face *with* (a person or thing); *esp.* an accused and his accusers, or the different witnesses in a trial, for examination.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 112 Berontus being come .. was .. confronted with Clarinda. **1678** tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 41 [The Provost Marshal] brings in Inditements, interrogates and confronts the witnesses. **1709** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 10 Confronting him with several Witnesses. **1783** BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 130 When and where the parties might be examined and confronted. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. ii. (1864) 342 When his forces were one day confronted with those of the enemy. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 527 To send a man to the gallows as a traitor, without confronting him with his accusers.

b. To set (a thing) face to face or side by side *with* another for purposes of comparison, etc.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Confront*, oppose, compare one to another. **1641** MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 92 Confronting, and parallelling the sacred verity of Saint Paul with the offals and sweepings of antiquity. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 To enable us .. to confront them [different accounts] one with another. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The old order of things makes so poor a figure when confronted with the new.

5. To cause to front, to place (a thing) fronting or facing *to*.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss and Gain* 368 He still confronted it [a crucifix] to Dr. Kitchens, while he kept it out of Dr. Kitchens's reach.

†**b.** To set in contrast or opposition *to*. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ix. §26 'A casting off the works of darkness' .. to it he confronts 'making provision for the flesh'. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. §2. 12 After the mention of all the exquisit and costly deckings of art, this one ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is confronted to them.

†**con'front**, *sb. Obs.* [In 17th c. f. CONFRONT *v.* (cf. It. *confronto*); the 15th c. instance suggests an OF. or med.L. form.]

1. Frontier, boundary, confine. *rare.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xi. (1554) 110*a*, In the confronte of the lond of Phenice.

2. The act of facing or confronting; a face-to-face encounter; an affront.

c **1605** ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i. 338 With a full vengeance They mean to meet us; so we are ready To their confront. *c* **1616** FLETCHER *Q. of Corinth* III. i, To countenance us in the confronts and affronts, which we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 187 A confront no less outragious than if they had given him battle. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 74, I have had great confronts about you since you went away.

3. The position of facing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 190 That should bee the right in one, which upon confront or facing stands athwart or diagonially unto the other.

†**con'frontage**. *Surveying. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -AGE; after *frontage*.] A species of 'boundage'; the having a common frontage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage .. Confrontage Actiue may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting, steighing, etc. Or Passiue, headed, faced, etc.

confrontal (kən'frʌntəl). *rare.* [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -AL^{1}.] The action of confronting.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Our sudden confrontal with the sober features of the actual Franchise Bill.

confrontation (kɒnfrʌn'teɪʃən). [n. of action f. CONFRONT, corresp. to med.L. *confrontātio* (12th c. in Du Cange), F. *confrontation* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of confronting.

1. The bringing of persons face to face; *esp.* for examination and eliciting of the truth.

1632 *Star-Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 296 Dr. Duck .. moved againe for the confrontation of the two women. **1685** F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 25 Perruzzi out-faced the examination, but not his confrontation with Malavolti. **1820** *Examiner* No. 627. 255/2 They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. **1863** J. F. STEPHEN in *Reader* 1 Aug. 110 Many interrogations and private confrontations with witnesses.

2. The action of bringing face to face, or together, for comparison.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 373 Some so like, that an actual Confrontation of the Artist's works, and Nature's, would scarce distinguish them. **1779** SWINBURNE *Spain* xliv. (T.), The argument would require a great number of comparisons, confrontations, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners. **1858** LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 221, I was not a little anxious to bring my operatic erudition into direct confrontation with fact.

3. The coming of countries, parties, etc., face to face: used of a state of political tension with or without actual conflict.

1963 *Ann. Reg. 1962* 1 The dramatic confrontation of American and Russian power in the tense days after 22 October. **1963** *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. 14/2 There is reason and good sense in the Malaysian Prime Minister's attitude that there can be no talks with Indonesia while 'confrontation' is going on. For those who seek a clearer definition of President Soekarno's vocabulary, this word means intimidation, guerrilla warfare, arson, loot and confiscation. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* 220 Evidently he had drawn a lesson from the Cuban confrontation. **1965** *New Statesman* 8 Jan. 29/2 Indonesia's 'confrontation campaign' against Malaysia —an ingenious new expression for an unprovoked act of aggression—is one of the most futile minor wars of history. **1970** *Times* 9 Feb. 5/5 As a counter theme to this, O'Brien places the international black and white confrontation.

Hence **confron'tational** *a.*, characterized by or likely to cause confrontation (sense 3); aggressive, marked by an adversarial approach.

1975 *Financial Times* 16 Dec. 18/3 His speech to the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) .. will be widely regarded as 'confrontational' both in much of Western Europe and in the third world. **1978** *Times* 10 Feb. 4/4 The alternative is very costly and possibly confrontational. **1982** *Observer* 21 Mar. 10/3 Why is the United States pursuing these confrontational tactics? **1985** *Listener* 10 Jan. 3/2 The bad confrontational habits of the superpowers have succeeded in militarising and politicising the pathetic essential needs of most Third World countries for food and survival.

‖**confronté** (kɒn'frʌnteɪ), *a. Her.* [F. *confronté* pa. pple., confronted.] 'Facing one another, or full-faced' (Crabb, 1823).

confronter (kən'frʌntə(r)) Also 6 com-. [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -ER.] One who confronts. (In quot. 1599 said of a country: see CONFRONT *v.* 1.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 *Lippitudo Atticæ* (as it was saide of Ægina her neere comfronter). **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXV. 116 [Bassianus] could not endure an equall (much lesse a confronter) in authority. **1616** ed. *Marlowe's Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 119/1 This Pope, This proud confronter of the Emperor.

confronting (kən'frʌntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb CONFRONT.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* §46 A direct overthrow to Christianity, and a confronting of a Divine institution. **1887** *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1447 These honest confrontings of modern difficulties with ancient doctrine.

con'fronting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That confronts: †**a.** Bordering, adjoining (*obs.*). **b.** Standing face to face, meeting in opposition.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. x. §3 The confronting and next people of all other vnto it. **1710** E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 115 Large Confronting Bumpers pass. **1798** HUCKS *Poems* 178 Ev'n now confronting armies meet.

†**con'frontion**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Erroneous form for CONFRONTATION (perh. after sbs. in *-vention* from verbs in *-vent*).] A facing (as a witness).

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 31 The basest report and palpablest lye of them shall bee sooner credited then any oath or contestation of the worthiest Gentleman, making confrontion against them.

confrontment (kən'frʌntmənt). [f. CONFRONT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. a. A coming or standing front to front, or facing; opposition.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 14 Disdaining the confrontment of the enemie. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi, The Duke .. being not vsed to meete with any rubs or confrontments. **1887** W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* I. xv. 247 This sudden confrontment threw me into such confusion that I could not speak.

†**b.** Affront. *Obs.* Cf. CONFRONT *sb.* 2.

1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 115 The confrontment you have offred me in being dilatory.

†**c.** Face, aspect, of any figure. *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 5 When it shall be found either circular, or of many confrontments.

2. The action of bringing face to face.

1618 *Declar. Demeanour Raleigh* 63 Their iudgement must be founded vpon examinations, reexaminations, and confrontments. **1876** STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 157 In youth feeling .. responds divinely to every sensuous confrontment with the presence of beauty.

Confucian (kən'fju:ʃ(ɪ)ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. name *Confuci-us* + -AN.

Confucius is Latinized from the Chinese *K'ung Fû tsze*, meaning 'K'ung the (our, your) Master (or Philosopher)', *K'ung* being the surname of the great Chinese sage. A translation of three of the Chinese Classics, by four of the Roman Catholic missionaries, was published at Paris in 1687, under the title, *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine exposita.* (Prof. J. Legge.)]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, or his teaching, or followers. B. *sb.* A follower of Confucius.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 447/1 Nor have the true Confucians ever represented the *Great First Cause* under any image or personification whatever. **1847** MEDHURST *Theol. Chinese* 4 The Confucian Age .. was tolerably free from idolatry. **1877** J. E. CARPENTER *Tiele's Hist. Relig* 35 The canonical books of the Confucians. **1878** J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 94 Confucian temples are occasionally used as colleges.

Hence **Con'fucianism**, the doctrines or system of Confucius and his followers; **Con'fucianist**, an adherent of Confucianism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* for *Confucianist*. **1862** R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 406 Confucianism, the State and national creed, ignores idol worship altogether. **1878** J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 97 Even Confucianists yielded to the fashionable mania. **1880** LEGGE *Relig. China* 4, I use the term *Confucianism* as covering, first of all the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself in illustration or modification of it.

1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 244/1 The Confucianist philosophy.

confucion, obs. form of CONFUSION.

confund(e, obs. form of CONFOUND.

‖ **con fuoco**, *Mus.*: see CON *prep.*

confusa'bility. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability or liability of being confused.

1844-71 *N. Brit. Rev.* (in OGILVIE). 1864 in WEBSTER. 1958 GOODGLASS & HUNT in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 452/2 The subjects' tendency to make random errors due to confusability or to a fluctuating level of comprehension.

con'fusable, *a.* [f. CONFUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, confused. Also as *sb. pl.* (and with spelling *-ible*), things, esp. words, that may be confused.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts. 1962 I. MURDOCH *Unofficial Rose* xxxiv. 321 You are so adorably confusable. 1968 *Punch* 6 Nov. 641/1 Estimates are again difficult, particularly in the field of man-power, where actual production workers are easily confusable with Walter Cronkite and between four and nine thousand other journalists. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* Jan. 159 Shorter line segments..were..necessary to define which of several confusable characters was actually presented. 1979 A. ROOM (*title*) Room's dictionary of confusibles. 1981 *Amer. Speech* LVI. 143 Readers may find that Room has missed some of their own pet confusables. 1985 *Fortune* 7 Jan. 74/3 As long as users avoid what researchers call confusables, such as 'start' and 'stop' or the rhyming letters of the alphabet. 1985 *English Today* Apr. 19/1 Much of this material deals with words or constructions which are often confused, and some even specialise in these 'confusibles'.

†**confuse,** *sb. Obs. rare* [app. a. OF. *confus* confusion:—L. type **confūsus*, f. *confundĕre*: cf. F. *refus*.] Confusion.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/3 Contynuel drede in hys confuse. *a*1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 75 The king being in a great confuse and wonder of his hasty speed.

†**confuse,** *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 confus. [ME. *confus*, a. OF. *confus*, *-use* (= Pr. *confus*, Sp. and It. *confuso*):—L. *confūs-us*, pa. pple. of *confundĕre* to CONFOUND.]

1. Of persons: Confounded, disconcerted, abashed, perplexed. Used both as *passive pple.*, and *adj.* = CONFUSED 2.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 93 He bi-com so confoundet [*v.r.* confus, confuse] he coupe not mele And as doumbe as a dore. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1372, I am so confus, that I may not seye. *c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* 1. viii. (1544) 15a, Ashamed and confuse of this dede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 His uncle departed al confus. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 135a, It maketh me confuse and wauering.

2. Confusedly mixed, promiscuous; disorderly, marked by confusion; = CONFUSED 3.

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 427 A ful confuse matere. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* 1. i, Chaos: whiche of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1590 H. BARROW in Greenwood *Collect. Sland. Art.* D iiij, It consisteth of a confuse multitude of all sorts of people. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 407 The Circumstances..are very confuse and improbable.

b. Blended so that the distinction of elements is lost; = CONFUSED 4.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 82 The milke way..was nothing else but innumerable little Starres, which with their confuse light, caused that whitnesse.

c. = CONFUSED 5.

*c*1568 FULKE *Two Treat.* 1. (1577) 34 The 11. article is so confuse that it is harde to bring it into any certeine numbre of demandes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 87 The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine..and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 17 His confuse aequivocall terme of Ceremonie. 1698 NORRIS *Treat. on Sev. Subj.* 114 If we had not..a confuse Perception of them. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 127 To say, in a confuse general way.

confuse (kən'fju:z), *v.* [A passive pple. *confused* is found from 14th c.; but the present stem and active voice are only of modern use, having been formerly expressed by CONFOUND: cf. F. *confondre*, *confus*, L. *confundĕre*, *confūsus*. The vb. is entered by Bailey (folio) 1730-6, and thence by Johnson, but there are no examples, exc. of the pa. pple., in J., Todd, or Richardson. The pple. was thus evidently an English adaptation of F. *confus* or L. *confus-us*, with the native ppl. ending -ED, and the present stem a much later inference from it.

Hence, it may be said that *confound* had formerly 3 pa. pples., *confuse*, *confused*, *confounded*; the first two only passive, the last used also in forming the perfect active: of these *confuse* became at last solely an adjective; *confused* has given origin to a separate verb, *confuse*, of which it is now the pa. pple.; *confounded* remains the sole pa. pple. of *confound*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To discomfit, to rout, to bring to ruin; = CONFOUND 1. Only in *passive. Obs.*

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Confused þei went away þat fals companie. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Alssone ȝe schall be confused and schent and destruyd.

2. To discomfit in mind or feelings; to abash, disconcert, put to shame; to distract, perplex, bewilder; = CONFOUND 3, 4. Till 19th c. only *passive.*

*c*1350 *St. Brice* 32 in Horstmann *O.E. Leg.* II. 156 And he was all confused for schame. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He went fra þam schamed and confused. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 37, I am half confused. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 Wherof Loys..was so confused, that he wold no more returne agayne into Brabant. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 145 Amaz'd, confus'd, he found his pow'r expir'd. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 72, I was so very much confus'd and frighten'd.

active. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 547 Those various combinations..are sufficient to confuse a weaker mind. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi, Or has the shock..Confused me like the unhappy bark.

3. To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder; = CONFOUND 5. Till 19th c. only *passive.*

1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. viii. 65 Sidney..found Munster the..most confused. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 34 They were all confus'd like a Skein of Silk pull'd the wrong way. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 13 Chaos of Thought and Passion, all confus'd.

active. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vi. 86 He has done more to confuse and mystify the subject than to clear it up. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I fear I might confuse your arrangements by interfering.

4. To mix up or mingle so that it becomes impossible or difficult to distinguish the elements; = CONFOUND 6. Only *passive.*

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 48b, In euery parte of the bread & wyne is altogither, whole head, whole feete..confused and mixte withoute distinction or diuersitie. 1552 HULOET, Confused or myxt together, *promiscuus.* 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 69 Diverse qualities..not confused together in one, against nature. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Liquid things (as wax, rosin, pitch, etc.) may likewise be confused, but by Eliquation. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol.* (1822) 282 A thick nose, confused on either side with the projecting cheeks. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 256 Their arms, legs, and bodies were confused together [in a struggle].

5. To mix up in the mind, to fail to distinguish, erroneously regard as identical, mistake one for another; = CONFOUND 7.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 We in reality confuse wealth with money. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 441 Catena seems here to confuse the dates of events.

6. *intr.* (*rare.*) **a.** (for *refl.*) To become confused or indistinct. **b.** To fail to distinguish (*between*).

1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* in Elze *Life* v. 139, I find them fading, or confusing (if such a word may be) in my memory. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/2 He confuses between the Flossgraben and the ditches of the Leipsic road.

confused (kən'fju:zd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFUSE *v.* + -ED[1].]

I. 1. As *pa. pple.* this dates back to 14th c.: see the examples under the verb.

II. as *adj.*

2. Of persons, or the mind: Amazed, perplexed, bewildered, disconcerted, etc.: see CONFUSE *v.* 2.

[1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 3 Y confusid, or astonyed, in mynde.] 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xiii. (1865) 321 He was already so confused with age. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 A realist terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar., In the presence of the confused husband.

3. Characterized by disorderly combination or intermixture; disordered, disorderly.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 219 It is such a confused and disordered heape. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 5 Confused noise. 1640 *Order Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 44 Whosoever shall go forth of the House in a Confused manner, before Mr. Speaker, shall forfeit 10s. *a*1678 MARVELL *Flecno*, Confuseder than the atoms in the sun. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1732) I. 81 Gravesend is a little confused Town..always full of Seamen. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 531 The battle..was little more than a confused combat of horse.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Not arranged in order.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 25 Bristles straight..unequal, confused, very simple. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 300 The Confused Moth (*Mamestra furva*).

†**4.** Made up of several ingredients mingled together; blended, mixed. Cf. CONFUSE *v.* 4. *rare.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 And blush of scorne fellowd with that of shame, Forth both at once, mixt and confused came. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 102, I aduise all such as are respectiue of their health, to refraine the vse of all confused sauces. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., Confused or mixt together, *confusus.*

5. Said of perceptions or notions in which the elements or parts are mixed up and not clearly distinguished; also of utterance, language, the thinker or speaker, etc.

1611 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. vii, This awefull and confused apprehension of the Deitie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. §4 A confused idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another, from which it ought to be different. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision Vind.* §23 The confused use of the word 'object'. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. §52 In their confused thoughts, the one was equivalent to the other. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 819 The hesitating speech may become confused, although the confused speech sometimes gushes out in a rapid stream.

confusedly (kən'fju:zɪdlɪ, -'fju:zdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a confused manner.

1. With confusion of mind or feelings; in a disconcerted manner; with discomfiture, perplexity, or bewilderment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 93 Without the whiche, man shall be confusedly put out and departed from the companye of..those yᵗ be chosen. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 Yet remain'd shee..confusedly disquieted. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 112 Rosamond, looking confusedly and self-distrustfully from Mr. Orridge to her husband.

2. In confusion, in disorder; in a disorderly mass, crowd, etc.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 39 At length he came where bucks great store did stand confusedly. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 7 Although many thinges bee mingled confusedly in the woorld. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xviii. 395 As is usuall in great and sudden chances, they all talked confusedly, all without order, all together. 1713 ANGESTEIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 Composed of many ruinous angular Columns lying confusedly. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. iii. 56 A mass composed of corals, shells..confusedly blended with earth, sand and gravel.

†**b.** Without order or rule, irregularly, promiscuously, here and there, now and then. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 The use hereof appereth full ofte in al partes of our life, and confusedly is used emong al other matters. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 118 Sharpe Stakes pluckt out of Hedges They pitched in the ground confusedly, To keepe the Horsemen off. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 215 [Some] do confusedly use..beside the juyce of Tansie, the juyce of other hearbs. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. §25. 168 Others.. confusedly feeding on certaine venomous herbes.

†**3.** In a blended manner, with fusion of component parts. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 141 They use to compounde these prepositions and *les* confusedly togyder, and tourne *a les* into *avx*, *de les* into *des.*

4. With confusion of perception, thought, or expression, and consequent obscurity or indistinctness.

*a*1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* 164 M. More taketh this word death so confusedly, that no man can tell what he meaneth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xi. Comm., He that speaketh so confusedly..is said to bable. 1670 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 75 Written so ill, and so confusedly, that I fear you will hardly be able to make anything of them. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 126 They..contract a Habit of..talking loosely and confusedly. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 293 The short-sighted see distant objects confusedly. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxix. 212 Which expressed rather confusedly the mingled character of the dislike he excited.

con'fusedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confused.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. (1617) 98 Of a Chaos, that is to say, of confusednesse. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* 1. vi. 52 The darkness and confusedness of mans understanding. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose Tree*, The old Branches, which by their too great confusedness, hinder the new ones from performing their Functions. 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 260 The confusedness of the ideas attached to them in the minds of those, etc. 1884 *Proc. Psychical Soc.* I. VI. 191 A confusedness of impression.

†**con'fusely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONFUSE *a.* + -LY[2]: cf. F. *confusément.*] In a 'confuse' manner.

1. Confusedly, indistinctly, obscurely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1530 PALSGR. 2 They be sounded either distinctly or..confusely. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 The Retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusely remembered. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 53 He taught more confusely, what others after Him improved, and cleared.

2. In an intermixed way, without distinction of elements, promiscuously. Cf. CONFUSEDLY 2 b.

*c*1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 4 The entercourse..which they [common people] have with the nobilitie, confuselie dwellinge emonge them. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 46 b, Take freshe floures of Rosemary two pound, Amber a scruple..all confusely together. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., This diversity..I have not onely noted togyther confusely in the first exposition of the worde, but afterwarde dystinctlye each by itself.

3. Confusedly, in a disorderly manner.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 110 [To] bynd euery part ryght..and not crokedly and confusely. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lviii. 398 Doder..confusely winding it selfe about hedges and bushes. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 15 [Germanicus] perceiuing them confusely shuffled together.

†**con'fuseness.** *Obs.* [f. CONFUSE *a.* + -NESS.] State or quality of being 'confuse'; confusedness.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 295 The confuseness and obscurity of its perceptions.

con'fusible, *a.* [a. L. type *confūsibil-is* (cf. It. *confusibile*), f. *confūs-*, ppl. stem: see -BLE.]

1. Involving confusion, discomfiture, or perdition. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 380 The tenth payne of the soule dampned is confusyble retrybucyon for foure thynges.

2. (See CONFUSABLE *a.*)

con'fusing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFUSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONFUSE; throwing into disorder.

confusing (kən'fju:zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONFUSE *v.* + -ING[2].] That confuses, perplexes, etc.: see vb.

1846 HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 863 At once complex and confusing. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. §13. 205 It

was necessary .. that all confusing shadows, all dim and doubtful lines should be rejected.

confusingly (kən'fju:zɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a confusing manner.

1863 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 199 He feels the school to be confusingly large for him. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 326 The querulous cry of one [young robin] for food is confusingly like that of another.

confusion (kən'fju:ʒən). Also 4 -syun, -syoun, -zion, 4–6 -sioun(e, 5 -syone, *Sc.* -syown, 5–6 -syon, 6 -cion. [ME. a. OF. *confusion* (11th c.):—L. *confūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *confundĕre* to CONFOUND. Used in Eng. as n. of action and condition for both CONFOUND and CONFUSE.]

1. Discomfiture, overthrow, ruin, destruction, perdition. ? *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 195 Do þov þin owene confusion. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1747 Seþþe, wonede þere a dragun, þat dede many man confusyun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 656 Had thai nocht beyn full of tresoune Bot that maid thair confusioune. 1494 FABYAN v. cxvi. 90 Fredegunde .. soughte many vnlefull meanes howe she myght brynge to confusyon the thyrde sone of hir husbonde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b, Kynge Richarde percevyng them armed, knewe well that they came to his confusion. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 29 As by the strength of their illusion, Shall draw him on to his Confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 He shall stretch out vpon it the line of confusion, and the stones of emptinesse. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. i, Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! Confusion on thy banners wait. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. iii. 30 The slavery of Greece, and .. the confusion and slavery of Athens too.

b. A cause of overthrow or ruin. (Cf. *ruin.*)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1365 *Hips. & Medea*, Thow sly deuourere & confusioun Of tendere wemen. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 108 How he being the sonne of a Christian .. should so wickedly become the confusion of his brethren.

c. as an imprecation or exclamation. (Cf. CONFOUND 2.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 97 Vengeance, Plague, Death, Confusion! 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v, Death! what's here? .. What can all this mean? .. Confusion! 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 229 Confusion! Stand to your arms. 1842 S. LOVER *H. Andy* iii, Drinking *confusion* to Handy Andy.

2. Mental discomfiture, putting to shame.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5299 He sal shew, to þair confusioun, Alle þe signes of his passioun. *c* 1350 *E.E. Psalter* (E.E.T.S.) xliii[i]. 17 Confusion of my face haþ couered me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confusyone or schame, *confusio.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx[i]. i, In the, O Lorde, is my trust: let me neuer be put to confucion [1611 ashamed]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 248 There will be nothing left you but a dreadfull confusion to humble you. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 They would find, to their confusion, that Gregory .. was, what they .. would call a Methodist.

†**b.** Overthrow or discomfiture in argument; confutation. *Obs.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 312 To strength of oure faythe, and to confusyon of heretykes. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 247 Is this a sufficient confusion of purgatory.

3. Mental perturbation or agitation such as prevents the full command of the faculties; embarrassment, perplexity, fluttered condition.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 179 Maddam, you haue bereft me of all words .. And there is such confusion in my powers. 1602 —— *Ham.* III. i. 2 And can you by no drift of circumstance Get from him why he puts on this confusion. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 42 What Monarch wrapt in my confusions Can tell what patience meanes? 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 226 The Sight of me, I observ'd, gave the Woman some Confusion. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III, You amaze me. How shall I conceal my confusion? 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. ii. 62 Suffering under a revulsion of outraged modesty, and sweet confusions.

4. The action of confounding, confusing, or throwing into disorder: *spec.* in reference to the 'confusion of tongues' at the tower of Babel.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 þe grete Babilon, whare þe confusion of tunges was made. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 20 In this tyme was the Toure of Confusion mad. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Attemptynge lyke an other Nemroth to buylde a newe towre of confusion. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §8 The first great judgement of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 62 Thus was the building left Ridiculous, and the work Confusion nam'd. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* A ij b, The Curse of the Confusion, with all the unhappy consequences of it.

5. A confused or disordered condition; disorder.

c 1540 *Pilgrim's Tale* 224 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. 83 For there ruell is but confucion. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 91 In beholding desolate disorder and confusion. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (1877) 18 Forme or order in his booke there is not any, it is all full of confusion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 830 The diff'ring Species in Confusion lye. 1772 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 39 The house was in such confusion it was impossible for him to go in. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 482 The enemy .. fled in the utmost confusion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 269 The meeting broke up in confusion.

b. In reference to ideas, notions, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 354 That rule holdeth nat, for it shoulde engendre to moche confusyon. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 135 Thes Lutheranys, wych are fallen into many errorys and gret confusyon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. i. 87 Both of which are equally productive of confusion. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 732/1 The whole question is involved in much confusion. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* ii, As we shall hereafter see, the confusion becomes worse confounded.

c. Confused condition *of* anything.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 199 A Synchesis, or a disordered confusion of their words. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 190 This confusion of my thoughts kept me waking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 171 Out of intercourse with strangers there arises great confusion of manners.

d. with *pl.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* II. 303, I am circled with confusions, I'll do somewhat. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 148 Among such Confusions as I saw them in. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The geometer; the engineer; the musician .. make an easy way for all, through unknown and impossible confusions.

e. quasi-*concr.* A confused assemblage *of.* (*rare.*)

1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. x. 132 A confusion of persons assembling towards the apartment. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* xxxix. 526 A confusion of piled blocks.

6. Tumult, excited and disorderly commotion.

b. Civil commotion or disorder.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 70 Leste shee shuld bee slayne in the confusion of the bataile. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. §2 God is not a God of sedition and confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 29 And the whole citie was filled with confusion. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 21 The King .. interfered to save Holland from confusion. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 5 A crowd had already gathered round him, and the confusion was beyond words.

c. *pl.* Disorders, commotions.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 66 Peace ho for shame, confusions Cure liues not In these confusions. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1844) Pref., The late unhappy confusions. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 8 Amidst all the Confusions of Europe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 273 Those confusions continued to rage without intermission till the year 1572.

7. Mixture in which the distinction of the elements is lost by fusion, blending, or intimate intermingling.

c 1350 *E.E. Psalter* 195 He is on in alle, nouȝt þurȝ confusion of substaunce, bot þurȝ onhede of persone. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ath. Creed*, One altogether, not by confusion of substaunce: but by vnitie of person. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 405 In the case of confusion of goods, where those of two persons are so intermixed, that the several portions can be no longer distinguished. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 114 Without any change, confusion, or mixture of the two natures.

†**b.** Fusion together. *Obs. rare.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Confusion is properly a mixture of such liquid things as are fluid, and of one and the same nature. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. vii. (1670) 410 Perfect friendship, which is a very free, plain, and universal confusion of two souls .. A confusion, not only a Conjunction, and joyning together.

8. The quality of being confused, indistinct, or obscure: said of objects of sensuous or mental attention.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 7 Confusion and perplexity in writing is indeed without excuse. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 42 Confusion will be hereby avoided when the object is seen near.

9. The confounding or mistaking of one for another; failure to distinguish. Const. *of* (things), *of* one *with* another, *between* (things).

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 281 To prevent that confusion of distinct matters into which .. I saw you inclined to run. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 29 The third error in the popular view is the confusion of Guardianship with Possession. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 105 That confusion between names and things which marks all primitive thinking.

confusional (kən'fju:ʒənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Characterized by (mental) confusion: in ***confusional insanity*** (see quot.).

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Insanity, primary confusional*, the form in which there is a rapidly developed not excessive fever, with confusion of thoughts, incoherence, slight delirium, and hallucinations, but no melancholia or dementia.

†**con'fusive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *confūs-* ppl. stem of *confundĕre* to CONFOUND + -IVE: L. type **confūsīvus.*] That tends to confuse; of a confusing or confused character.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. §7 After their so mortall and confusive massacres. 1669 *Addr. Gentry of Eng.* 6 Confusive and unaccountable to all other spectators. *a* 1790 WARTON *Ecl.* 4 (R.) The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms, And neighing steeds, confusive struck mine ear.

Hence †**con'fusively** *adv.*, in a way that confuses; in disorder.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 89 These multitudes are not pel-mel and confusiuely dispersed ouer the land. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* 47 Our grosse Sense is confusiuely apprehensiue of that nature and being of our owne.

confusticate (kən'fʌstɪkeɪt), *v. colloq.* Also confuscate. [Fantastic alteration of CONFOUND *v.* or CONFUSE *v.*] To confuse, confound, perplex. So **con'fusticated** *ppl. a.*

1891 FARMER *Slang, Confusticate* verb (American), to confuse. 1898 WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *confuscated*, For wunse i' mi' lïëf ahm reight confuscaäted. 1926 C. L. GRAVES *Hubert Parry* II. 113 He would at once begin to talk in schoolboy slang .. interlarding his remarks with such words as 'awfully', 'confusticated'. 1937 TOLKIEN *Hobbit* i. 21 Confusticate and bebother those dwarves!

confusyon(e, -oun, obs. ff. CONFUSION.

confutable (kən'fju:təb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONFUTE *v.* + -ABLE: L. type **confūtābilis.*] Capable of being confuted or disproved.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Pref. §30 What one Conclusion .. is there in your Book, which is not by this one cleerly confutable? 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. ii. 60 A thing hardly confutable by mere argument.

†**con'futant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *confūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of *confūtāre* to CONFUTE: see -ANT.] One who confutes; a confuter.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i, That the confutant may also know. *Ibid.* vi, Which hath brought this confutant into his pedantic kingdom of Cornucopia.

confutation (kɒnfju:'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *confūtātiōn-em*, n. of action from *confūtāre* to CONFUTE. (Also in mod.F.; not in Cotgr., 1611.)]

1. The action of confuting; disproving, disproof, overthrow in argument.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 This poynt is put to the confutacyon .. of all suche heretykes. 1532 MORE (*title*), The Confutacyon of Tindales Answere. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 98. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 40 It is needless to waste time in the confutation thereof. 1758 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Sir, I have never read Bolingbroke's impiety, and therefore am not interested about its confutation. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxv. 304 The first point .. is his Confutation of the Nominalists.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) The complete argument, statement, or treatise, in which anything is confuted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 845 (R.) Suche thynges as I write .. are clear confutacions of false blasphemous heresies. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 414 Councils were held, confutations were published. 1874 J. STOUGHTON *Church of Rev.* xix. 425 Errors are separated from truths, and confutations supplied.

confutative (kən'fju:tətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *confūtāt-* ppl. stem of *confūtāre* to CONFUTE + -IVE.] Adapted to confute; tending to confutation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 53 Right Application of Scripture .. to a fivefold Use .. Secondly, Elenchicall, or Confutative against error. 1742 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 207 Albinus .. divides Plato's Dialogues into classes .. natural, moral, dialectic, confutative, etc.

confutator ('kɒnfju:teɪtə(r)). [a. L. *confūtātor*, agent-n. from *confūtāre* to CONFUTE.] = CONFUTER.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 153 His painstaking confutator. 1858 —— *Rambl. Geol.* 237 Their confutators .. able to render them back but mere return glances.

con'futatory, *a. rare.* [see prec. and -ORY.] That confutes or tends to confutation.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 302 In the answering the Confutatory part of his Papers.

confute (kən'fju:t), *v.* [16th c. ad. L. *confūtā-re* (or its F. ad. *confuter*, 16th c. in Littré) to check, repress, restrain, silence, refute, answer conclusively, f. *con-* intens. + a vb. stem *-fūta-*, occurring also in *refūtāre*, and prob. from same root as *fundĕre* (*fud-*) to pour out, overthrow, *fūtio* pouring out, *fūtātim* copiously, *futtilis* futile, etc.]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) to be wrong; to overcome or silence in argument; to convict of error by argument or proof.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1027/2 In al these thinges haue I so confuted thys good man alredy. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 Such babblers are well confuted euen with one word of the Apostle. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* III. 3 Satan stood A while as mute confounded what to say .. confuted and convinc't. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced', is an apology sometimes offered. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, If you want to win a man's heart, allow him to confute you. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 140 Protestant doctors were confuting .. sectaries who were just as good Protestants as themselves.

†**b.** To confound; *pass.* to be at a loss. *Obs. rare.*

1672 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 116, I am .. confuted in my selfe how I may ever strive to deserue the least of those many-fould gracious expressions.

c. *transf.* To put to silence (by physical means).

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 20 Goliath .. shall be confuted with a pebble. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. vi, Least the coldyron should chance to confute thee. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 He .. ought .. to be confuted with clubs and hissing. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 33 Thou didst curse, cuff, and kick—in short, Confute the announcer.

2. To prove (an argument or opinion) to be false, invalid, or defective; to disprove, refute.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 141/1 In reprouing & confuting that thei [miracles] should be done by yᵉ deuill. 1532 —— *Confut. Tindale* 678/2 His heresies be by the verye scripture confuted & reproued. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* Title-p., That infamous Fable of the ordination at the Nagge's head clearly confuted. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 49 The Congress of Solon with Crœsus, some think they can confute by chronology. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Milton* Mixed Ess. 243 Macaulay himself .. presently confutes his own thesis.

absol. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 70 On either [side] he would dispute, Confute, change hands, and still confute.

3. To confound, render futile, bring to nought.

1589 R. ROBINSON in Farr *S.P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 365 Quit me from Sathan's nets and snares, His traps, good Lord, confute. **1685** CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 10 He confuted their skill, and they cou'd no more light upon him than on a jest. *a* **1861** MRS. BROWNING *Garibaldi*, All loss confute From ampler heavens above my head.

†**con'fute**, *sb. Obs.* [f. CONFUTE *v.*: cf. *compute*.] Confutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 Ridiculous, and false below confute. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 182 To vouchsafe it a confute. **1697** J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 36 To set it above all possible Confute.

†**con'futement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of confuting; confutation.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 A harmless and respectful Confutement. **1645** —— *Tetrach.* Ded. (1851) 135 An opinion held by some..without scandal or confutement.

confuter (kən'fjuːtə(r)). [f. CONFUTE *v.* + -ER[1].] One that confutes.

1589 *Hay any Work* A iiij, I wil proue..his confuter to be ..stark mad. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 To be the confuter of so dangerous an Opinion. **1702** HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 59/2 That will oblige us afterwards..to confute his French confuter. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 Confuters of Malthus and Ricardo.

con'futing, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CONFUTE; confutation.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 147, I forbeare to spend ouer-much time in these kinds of confutings. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx, They are unworthy the confuting.

[**confy**, error for CONSY.]

confyance, confydence, confyne, confyrm, confysk, etc.: see CONFI-.

confyrie, confyt, obs. ff. COMFREY, COMFIT.

†**con'fyte**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. F. *confit*, pa. pple. of *confire*.] Steeped.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Persuasions & harde lamentacions confyte in pietous teeres.

conga ('kɒŋgə). [American Sp., a. Sp. *conga* fem. of *congo* of or pertaining to the Congo (see CONGO).] **1. a.** A Latin-American dance of African origin, usu. performed by several people in single file and consisting of three steps forward followed by a kick. Cf. CONGO 1.

1935 *Dancing Times* Feb. 577/1 The 'Conga' is not a ball-room dance, at any rate in Cuba. **1938** *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 193/2 In Paris, the conga was revived. **1958** *Times* 13 Oct. 11/7 Nor was he above leading a 'Conga' through the halls and corridors of Buckingham Palace.

b. A conga drum.

1969 *Rolling Stone* 28 June 29/1 Chris Spedding on guitar, Pete Bailey on congas, African drums and percussion, [etc.]. **1980** *New Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 658/2 *Congas* are rarely (if ever) played with sticks, the fingers and hollow palm of the hand being customary. **1984** D. DORSEY in M. Evans *Black Women Writers* (1985) 185 The cast includes four musicians (for piano, conga, bass, flute) two male dancers,..and four actresses.

2. *attrib.*, as *conga chain, line*; **conga drum**, a tall, narrow, low-toned drum usually played with the hands; hence *conga drummer, drumming*.

1957 O. NASH *You can't get There* 143 And round and round there dragged and wound A loathsome conga chain. **1955** L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* i. 30 A number of unfamiliar percussion instruments such as the bongos, conga drum and timbales. **1956** M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* (1957) xix. 243 Pozo crouched in the center of the stage and flailed a many-voiced conga drum with blistered hands. *Ibid.* 253 He added a third trumpeter and a conga drummer. **1958** *Gramophone* June 32/1 Candido's relentless conga drumming. **1953** *Encounter* Nov. 69/1 They formed a conga-line, putting their hands on the shoulders of those before them, and undulating in a long chain through the street.

Also as *v. intr.*, to dance the conga.

1941 J. CAVANAUGH et al. (*sheet-music title*) I came, I saw, I conga'd. *Ibid.* 3, I came, I saw, I conga'd; It's plain to see you conquered me. **1970** 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Cookie Bird* vi. 88, I caught her round the waist and conga'd.

†**con'gather**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See CON-]. To gather together, collect.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 137 Whanne alle þese þingis ben congaderid & leid aboue duram matrem.

†**con'gaudence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *congaudēre* to rejoice together: see -ENCE.] Rejoicing together, mutual rejoicing.

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* 1190 in *Babees Bk.*, That his souereyn þroughe his seruice may make grete congaudence.

†**conge.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conge*, ad. L. *congius*: as the Eng. word has been cited only in pl. *congys*, the sing. might be *congy*.] = CONGIUS.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 117 A tonne of two hundred congys suffise.

‖**congé**: see CONGEE.

‖**congé.** *Arch.* [a. F. *congé*, same word as CONGEE, leave, etc., used as a rendering of Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, APOPHYGE.] See quots.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 117 *Conges*, in Architecture, are the Rings, or Ferrils..in the Extremities of Wooden-pillars, to keep 'em from splitting, afterwards imitated in Stone-work. **1842-76** GWILT *Encycl. Arch.*, *Congé*, an apophyge.

†**congeable**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congéable*, f. OF. *congé-er* + -ABLE.] Permissible, allowable.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, Mine entre is congeable, and laweful. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 181 a. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 168 He would not deny that congeable accesse to an hole kingdome.

congeal (kən'dʒiːl), *v.* Forms: 4-7 congele, 5 -gell-yn, 5-7 -ieale, 6 -geel, -iele, -ieyle, 6- congeal. [ME. *congele(n*, a. OF. *congeler* (14th c. in Littré) 3rd sing. pres. *congèle*, ad. L. *congelāre*, f. *con-* together + *gelāre* to freeze, f. *gelum*, *gelu* frost.]

I. *trans.*

1. To convert, by freezing, from a fluid or soft to a solid and rigid state, as water into ice; to freeze.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 So as the fire it hath aneled, Lich unto slime, which is congeled. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XI. i. (1495) 381 Whan ayre is congelyd it makyth snowe and hayle. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 90 (MS. K.) Congellyn, *congelo*. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 325 Wine also and other moist thynges are so conieled that they may bee cutte with knyues. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 47 Enforced there to ende his life for colde, congealed and frozen to death. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 41 Where arctic storms congeal eternal snow. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 88 The ground at the depth of a few feet remains perpetually congealed. **1853** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* vi. (ed. 9) 80 The carcass of a rhinoceros..taken from the sand in which it must have remained congealed for ages.

b. To solidify by cooling (not frost).

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* I. 233 The Oyl..at last is congealed, or hardned into a white Fat or Butter. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* (ed. 2) 41 *Congele* is to let some matter that is melted fix, or grow into a consistence.

†**2.** To solidify as by freezing, to make crystalline or solid from a fluid state. *Obs.*

1384 [see CONGEALED 2]. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 291/1 This precious Margarite..discended..from his heauenliche dewe, nourished and congeled in meeknesse. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 39 The water is congeled into moste pure & whyte salte. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* v. 156 The cause why Stones melt not, as Metalls do..because they are congealed past that degree. **1678** R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 6 Filter the Solution, which congeal by gentle Fire. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 40 Salt, congealed by the sun.

†**b.** To concrete or cement (grains) together.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* v. 138 Sand..consisting of many small bodies which are congealed into stones.

†**c.** To condense (vapour) into liquid. *Obs.*

1661 [see CONGEALED 2].

3. To make (a liquid) viscid or jelly-like; to stiffen, curdle, clot, coagulate (*esp.* the blood; often in fig. sense: cf. *curdle*).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 66 þanne by grace sum greet drope of blood may be congelid togidere. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 89 b, A precious conserve, and marmelade, being congealed with long seething. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 134 Seeing too much sadnesse hath congeal'd your blood. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 310 Cordials made of Spirituous Liquors, add Strength to the Mill, but congeal the Stream. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii, Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the rivers.

4. *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. (1578) 97 Men can be congeled together into no name of religion either true or false, vnlesse, etc. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. §17 A heart congealed and hardened in sin. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 10 Curiosity..may be dissipated in trifles or congealed by indolence. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxix, When the people have sufficiently shuddered at that, they are next congealed with a frightful account, etc. **1865** LECKY *Ration.* I. iv. 390 It was not till about the third century that the moral sentiments..were congealed into an elaborate theology.

II. *intr.*

5. To become solid and rigid by freezing; to freeze; to become solid by cooling.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 For þe grete calde and continuele frost þe water congelez in to cristall. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xxi, Wine of it owne nature will not congeale and freeze. *a* **1626** BACON (J.), In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 667 When cooled down to −46°, ether congeals in brilliant transparent plates. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 157 [The temperature] at which quicksilver congeals.

6. *gen.* To become solid by a process resembling freezing; †to crystallize, petrify, etc.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 þe water of þe whilk [laake] ilk a ȝere..congelez in to gude salt. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Ex.* xv. 8 The fluddes stoode still as an heape, and the deepe water congealed togeather. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 93 The Water of it's owne accord congeales into salt. **17..** BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 504 From each of 'em there distils a drop of clear water, which, congealing at the bottom, forms a round, hard, and white stone.

†**b.** To coalesce in a concrete mass. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 165 Their sliminesse will cause the gravell to congeale, and gather to a stone.

7. To stiffen into a viscid jelly-like consistency; to coagulate, clot, or curdle, as milk or blood.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 It [Manna] cometh of the dew of heuene, þat falleth vpon the herbes..And it congeleth [*Roxb.* coagules] & becometh all white & swete. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The blode that can not congele. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxii. 34 The juyce..causeth the same milke to congeale and crudde. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 86/1 My blood congeals and I can write no more.

8. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 479 Least zeale now melted..Coole and congeale againe to what it was. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 210 Now all is over! passion is congealing. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* VIII. iii. §5 Their trees always had a tendency to congeal into little acicular thorn-hedges, and never tossed free.

congealability (kəndʒiːlə'bɪlɪtɪ). The quality or condition of being congealable.

1929 *Morn. Post* 9 Oct., Another constituent of snake venom is a substance which affects the congealability of the blood, and as far back as 1908 it was demonstrated..that epileptic patients had an abnormal congealability or clotting rate of their blood.

congealable (kən'dʒiːləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONGEAL *v.* + -ABLE: so in mod.F. *congelable*: see CONGELABLE.] That can be congealed.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §839 The Consistences of Bodies are very diuers: Dense, Rare..Congealeable, not Congealeable. **1682** BOYLE *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 493 More easily congealable..by cold. **1822** *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 220 Having the consistence of white olive oil, and not easily congealable.

Hence **con'gealableness.**

1682 BOYLE *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 497 The easy congealableness of oil of aniseeds.

congealation: see CONGELATION.

congealed (kən'dʒiːld), *ppl. a.* [f. CONGEAL *v.* + -ED. In 16-17th c. also stressed '*congeal'd*.]

1. Made solid and hard by freezing; frozen.

1432-50 *Higden* (Rolls) I. 323 Islandia is an yle, hauenge ..on the north the see congelede. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The snau is ane congelit rane. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 449 That snaky headed Gorgon Shield..Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone. **1854** W. KELLY tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 139 Found..on the shores of the Icy Sea, a great elephant enclosed in a mass of congealed mud.

2. Solidified as if by freezing; †crystallized, petrified; †(of vapour) condensed.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 36 This roche..was lyk a thing of glas..But of what congeled matere Hit was, I niste redely. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Least the congealed vapour drop thence. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. §6 (1681) 246 The congealed drops [of lead] or shot. **17..** BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 505 A quantity of this congealed water that..resembles a heap of snow. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Many crystallized minerals are vulgarly called 'congealed water'.

3. Made into a jelly or viscid substance; curdled, clotted, coagulated.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 25 a, Oppilations, or hard congeled matter in the inner partes of the body. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 To purge congelit [*printed* congeli] fleume of the lychtis. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 56 Dead Henries wounds Open their congeal'd mouthes, and bleed afresh. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. ix. 242 Congealed bloud settleth to the side.

Hence **con'gealedness.**

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. vii, Especially if they come from the North, the congeledness of this Meteor [hail] bearing upon it the character of that Quarter.

con'gealer. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which congeals.

1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. 10 The primitive parents or congealers of that creed.

congealing (kən'dʒiːlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb CONGEAL: freezing, etc.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Of such Congelyng folys do clatter. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. §15. 237 The congealing of the blood. **1761** WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 163 He observed the same facts in relation to the congealing of mercury.

†**2.** *concr.* A thing that congeals, or is congealed; coagulum, rennet. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 The congelynge of a lambe [L. *coagulum agni*, i.e. 'rennet'] wyth wyne heelyth bytynge of spynners. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cuajo*, the crudde or congealing, also a runnet for cheese, *coagulum*.

con'gealing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That congeals.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 342/2 Applye theron knitting and congealinge Playsters. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 7 A benumbing spirit, a congealing vapour. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 This Aristotle calls the drying and congealing virtue of the earth.

congealment (kən'dʒiːlmənt). Also ME. congele-. [f. CONGEAL *v.* + -MENT. *Congelement* was perh. in OF. or AF.]

1. The act of congealing and of being congealed.

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. xi, After congelement a margarite with endles vertue..was..given to every creture. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 64 The corrosive oil which is to be poured off after

its congealment. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 99 A shade More worthy in congealment to be fix'd.

2. *concr.* Anything congealed; a congealed mass.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 10 Whil'st they with ioyfull teares Wash the congealement from your wounds. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 11 Those Gifts..settling in a skinny congealment of ease and sloth at the top.

congean, var. of CONGEON.

†congedie. *Obs.* [After F. *congédié* in *ambassadeur congédié*, ambassador who has received an audience of *congé*, It. *congedo* = congee.] = next.

1700 RYCAUT *Cont. Knolles' Hist. Turks* III. 512 Ambassadors, unless it be their first Audience, and at that of Congedie, have no Access to the grand Seigniors.

congee, ‖**congé** ('kɒndʒi:, kɔ̃ʒe), *sb.* Forms: 4 congeye, 5–6 coungy, 5–7 congye, -ie, 6–7 congy, -ey, conge, (conjur-e), 7 conje, coniaye, 6–9 congee, 8–9 congé. [ME. *congye, congie, -eye*, a. 12–14th c. OF. *cungied, -et, conget*, nom. *congiez, congeé*, 15th c. *congié*, mod.F. *congé*, Pr. *comjat, conjat*, Cat. *comiat*, (It. from OF., *congedo*):—L. *commeāt-us* 'passage, leave to pass', hence 'leave of absence, furlough', f. *commeāre* to go and come, pass, f. *com-* together + *meāre* to go, pass. From the 15th to 17th c. the word was completely naturalized, and bade fair to descend into modern Eng. as *congy*; but since the Restoration, old senses have become obsolete, and there has been a growing tendency to treat the word as French, either in the naturalized form *congee* (cf. *grandee*), or, more recently, in the alien form *congé* (now alone used in senses 4 and 6).]

I. †1. Authoritative or formal leave or licence to depart, granted by one in authority; passport.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 And takethe theire congie and licence of theire prince, if they can have licence, or ellis they departethe bethout licence. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 99 We praye the that thou gyue vs lycence and congie for to departe. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 240 Ceso wes with thame..but ony congey or pasport to departe at the day assignit. **1584** W. HAREBORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 178 In case of their denial..we are to demand our Congie. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Congees, safe conducts, pasports, sea-briefes. **1702** VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, I immediately got my congé and embark'd at Dunkirk. **1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 17, I have not yet received my congé, though I hope to receive it soon.

fig. **1631** MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* Epil., The end of epilogues is to inquire The conjure of the play, or to desire Pardon for what's amisse.

†2. Ceremonious dismissal and leave-taking.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 60 No congie then, your Lordship must be gon. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 130 On the 13th of November had his Audience of Congee of their Majesties, in Order to his Return home. **1797** MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 157 When the dear man made his congee, he took with him the better half of the widow's soul. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. i. (1849) 145 Having made my congès to him for the night.

†b. *to take congee*: to take leave (to go), take leave *of*. Also *to give congee*: to bid farewell. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 202 Clergye to conscience no congeye wolde take. **1494** FABYAN VI. clx. [They] toke coungy of father & mother, and retornyd agayne into Italy. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 234, I take a solemne congee of this fustie world. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxii. 41 Rise, and take Civill Congee, not the last. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 113 Zabaim and Almanzaira..presently withdrew, giving congey to Polexander. **1831** SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 359 When you leave any town, send cards, *p.p. Congé*, to every body, as a proper mark of attention to those you have been obliged to.

†c. *fig.* A dismissal, or farewell to an affair. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 A Conge to all kinde of Playes. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. §85 (1740) 570 Here we take our Congee, as to all Affairs in Parliament.

†d. *Sc.* Applied to a benefaction asked at departure, by mendicants; something given 'to get quit of' them. *Obs.*

1609 in Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. App. 243 Whatsoever person..be found..craving meat drink or other geir from the tenants..by way of Congie as they term it.

3. A bow; originally at taking one's leave; afterwards also in salutation, at meeting, etc. *arch.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 100/2 There with a solemn congée she would bid her lord ['the old Earle of Kildare'] good night. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iv, With a lowly conge to the ground, The prowdest lords salute me as I passe. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 241 He made a slight conjur, and so turnd awaie. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 524 Kiss it, and with a low congy deliver it unto me. *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Triumph David*, With coniayes all salute him. **1679** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (ed. 3; Hanserd-Kn. 120), As they came up with him, he [Mr. By-ends] made them a very low *Conje* [ed. 9, **1684** *Congee*], and they also gave him a *Complement*. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 34 When they saw me..not moving my Cap, nor bowing my Knee in way of Congee to them; they were amazed. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxi. 258 Saluting him with divers fashionable congees. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-Fé*, Here the noble Grandee made that sort of congee. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, 'It is an honour for me', says my lord, with a profound congee. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'Make your congees' [con-geés: *i.e.* at parting].

fig. a **1593** H. SMITH *Serm. Acts* xxvi. 27 First, with a reverent title..Secondly, with a profitable question..Thirdly, with a favourable prevention..With these three congees he closes so with King Agrippa.

4. Dismissal without ceremony. [From mod.F., and often *humorous*.]

1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 157, I get my *congé* from the whipper-in. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1867) II. xiii. 145 Should she pay off old Briggs, and give her her *congé*? **1880** MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 51 This is my congé, I suppose.

II. 5. Leave or permission (for any act).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 1 b, I intende by hys licence and congye..to presente thys sayde boke unto..my..yong lorde. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* iv. (1877) 58 Yet muse I why you requyred no conge. **1682** WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 106 Obtain a conge or leave to do so from the lord of the fief.

6. *congé d'élire* [AF. *conge de eslire*]: royal permission to a monastic body or cathedral chapter, to fill up a vacant see or abbacy by election.

Henry VIII. assumed by statute the right of adding thereto 'Letters Missive', nominating the person to be elected. In ordinary parlance the *congé d'élire* has been taken, but incorrectly, to include the nomination.

[**1351** *Act 25 Edw. III*, 4 A demander du Roi conge de eslir, & puis apres la eleccion daver son assent roial. **1534** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 The kynge our soveran Lorde..may graunt unto..the Deane and Chapytour..a lycence..to procede to eleccion of an Archibishop or Bishop of the See soo beyng voyde, with a letter myssyve conteynyng the name of the persone whiche they shall electe and chose.] **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 201. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 11. *a* **1695** WOOD *Life* (1848) 200 Conge des Lire went to Canterbury to elect Dr. Sancroft archbishop. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 Making an election, like the king by a *congê d'elire*, in virtue of its royal prerogative. **1848** *Chr. Remembrancer* XV. 233 To put the Congé d'élire, whose very essence is freedom of *Election*, and the Letters Missive, the only notion of which is direct immediate *nomination*, into the same official envelope.

transf. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 1 When she has made her own Choice [of a husband], for Form's sake she sends a Congé d'Elire to her Friends.

congee, *sb.* and *v. Anglo-Ind.*: see CONJEE.

congee, congé, *v. arch.* Forms: 4–7 conge, -ey, -ie, 4–5 congey-en, congei-e, 5 cungyn, 6 congye, 7 congy, 7–9 congee, congé. [a. OF. *congeer, congier*, f. *congié* sb.: cf. Pr. *conjiar*. (In 15th c. altered to *congedier* after It. *congedare*, f. OF.: see prec.) But some of the Eng. senses are directly taken from the sb., of which the vb. has been treated as an immediate derivative. (Formerly stressed *con'gey, con'gee*.)]

†1. *trans.* To give leave to go, dismiss. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 þe þrid day com grete frape, & conged him away. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 479 That we shal here bleue, Til Sarpedoun wol forth congeyen [*v.r.* cunge] vs? **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 238 Whan they to rest a while him preide, Out of his lond he them congeide. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlviii. (Gibbs MS.) 101 After þat he hadde congede þe other wymmen. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B iij b, To congye and lycence such socours as were sente vnto him from other kynges.

†2. To give authoritative leave to; to license.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford whan eny man is i-congyed þere to commence in eny faculte. **1532** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 156 Beseching the Kinges Highnes of redres, or els to congye [*printed* congue], and licence my silf to seke my remedy.

3. *intr.* To take ceremonious leave, pay one's respects at leaving; in mod. *dial.*, to make one's retiring bow.

1601 SHAKS. *All's well* IV. iii. 103, I haue congied with the Duke, done my adieu with his neerest. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'We congeed [con-geéd] and parted'.

4. To make a congee; to bow in courtesy or obeisance. Also *fig.*

1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1881) 27 An other would congey so low that his points had much adoe to holde. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 74 When he doth congee to the humours of the age, and make low leggs to the fancies of the times. **1660** FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* I. xxii, The other came cringing and congying. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi, I do not like to see the Church and Synagogue kissing and congeeing in awkward postures of an affected civility.

Hence **congeeing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 259 Apish toyes, as conging and kissing his hand. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 327 Congeeing, Curcheeing, Genuflexion.

congeel, obs. f. CONGEAL.

†congelable, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congelable*, or on L. type **congelābil-is*, f. *congelāre*: see CONGEAL and -BLE.] = CONGEALABLE.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 45 Is it not by nature a Fluid congelable. **1787** KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 278 A phial, containing some congelable vitriolic acid.

'congelate, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *congelāt-us* congealed: see -ATE².]

A. *adj.* Congealed; crystallized (like ice).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 35 The Gilthead, called aurata..because it hath in his forehead a thinge congelate whiche in the water shineth like golde.

B. *sb.* [see -ATE² 3.] A congealed product.

1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 7 Calcine the Congelate ..in Moderate Fire.

†'congelate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *congelāt-* ppl. stem of *congelāre*: see -ATE³5.] = CONGEAL *v.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 135 It will presently be congelated into a friable substance.

congelation (kɒndʒɪ'leɪʃən). Also 5–6 congell-, 7–8 congeal-. [a. F. *congelation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. its orig. L. *congelātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congelāre* to CONGEAL.]

1. The action of congealing or freezing; the process or state of being congealed.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxviii, The half of this loch fresis be naturall congelatioun, as utheris lochis dois. **1635** PERSON *Varieties* II. 71 More cold is required, for the congelation of vapors, than of waters. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 The mixture of Salt with the Cold Water helps to Congelation. **1755** B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 289 Freezing or Congealation. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 382 When he called for wine in a severe season, it was presented to him in a state of congelation. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 The solid obtained by the congelation of water is termed ice.

b. Freezing; in *line, point, zone of congelation.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 187 These reptiles continue eating the whole year, except when the cold approaches to congelation. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 399 The line of congelation on Chimborazzo, or that part of the mountain which is covered perpetually with snow. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. 249 This zone of perpetual congelation. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 291 In the ethereal regions the temperature is 90° below the point of congelation.

c. The freezing of an animal body or member, so as to make it numb or dead; hence, 'formerly applied to the stupor and numbness attendant on certain diseases, as catalepsy, paralysis' (Mayne).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 The diseases proceeding of cold are congelation, nummednesse, stifnesse. **1632** tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 96 A method seruing for the knowledge of Catalepsis or Congealation. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Congelation*..also, the death of any part from cold, being the same as *Frost-bite*. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. i. 35, I felt only the congelation, the paralysis, the death of life.

d. Frozen condition; a product of freezing; *concr.* a frozen mass.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. ii. 4 Hail..being the congelation of Rain. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 11 A Multitude of Congelations in Jellies of various Colours. **1818** B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 91 Those stupendous masses of congelation [ice-bergs]. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 15 Every tree and branch incrusted with the bright and delicate congelation of hoar-frost.

2. *gen.* Action analogous or compared to freezing; conversion from a fluid to a solid state.

Formerly the name of one of the processes in Alchemy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 First of the distillation, Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 114 With heate and moisture by craft occasionate, With congelation of the Spyrite. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. v, A sure foundation Compact and hard, whose matter (cold and drie) To marble turns in strongest congelation. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 233 The making of Fat is but the Durable Congelation of Oyl: which may be done without frost. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 465 Steam..given out from the rents of lava-currents during congelation.

b. Crystallization; formation of stalactites.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Congelation ..is seen in the making of Copperas, Salt-peter, or the like. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 65 They would crystallize, as in other cases of congelation, from the sides toward the interior. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 79 There were little pools at the side of the cave, where we could see the work of congelation going on.

c. *concr.* A concretion, crystallization, petrifaction.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes, stones, etc. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 257 It is incrusted above with Congelations, that make it a most pretty Grotto. **1752** WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 To examine, whether or no coral is a plant, according to the general opinion, or a petrifaction or congelation. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 270 Salt hanging..in the form of icicles..the walks are covered with various congelations of the same kind.

3. Formation of a jelly; coagulation, clotting.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxix. 32 b, [Choler] whytyshe viscus and clammy..ingendred of congellacion of fleume. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The sudden congelation which they induce on the blood, which stops its circulation.

b. *concr.* A clot, a coagulation.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/1 He had on his arme a congellation of blood in manere of a postomme.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. vi. 37 Admit that the constitution of a divels bodie..consisteth in Spirituall congelations, as of fier and aire. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. Wks. IV. 492 That all our thoughts of kindness to death are the congelation of such black melancholick vapours. **1876** E. MELLOR *Priesth.* App. 411 The mischievous process of congelation..applied to their fervid..utterances, turning their loving rapture into stern and inflexible propositions.

†congelative ('kɒndʒɪleɪtɪv), *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congelatif, -ive* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *congelāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the quality of congealing; tending to congeal; tending to

crystallize, or to produce calcareous deposits, stalactites, etc.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 24 This generatiue, and congelatiue water, which I call the fift element. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 3 Aire too cold is of a congelatiue power. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 794 This [powder] being deprived of its Congelative Salts, resumes the former species of Quick-silver. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 230 Among the common Water there is another which I call germinative, for Plants; congelative, for Minerals.

b. *sb.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, Congelatives, medicines which refrigerate and inspissate.

congele, congellyn, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

congellacion, obs. f. CONGELATION.

congemi'nation. *rare*$^{-0}$. [a. F. *congémination*, ad. L. *congēminātiōn-em*, from *congeminᾱre*, f. *con-* + *geminᾱre* to double.] Doubling.

1611 COTGR., *Congemination*, a congemination, doubling, often repeating; (whence) also, as *Epizeuxe*. **1818** in TODD [from Cotgr.]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**con'gemmed**, *a. Obs.* [f. CON- together + GEM: cf. L. *gemmᾱre* to glitter, sparkle.] ? Condensed into gems.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 184 The Starres are but the congemmed twincklings of those his cleare eyes.

†**con'gender**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + GENDER *v.*, after L. *congenerᾱre*.] *trans.* To beget together.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iv, Much things congendrid long [L. *multa diu concreta*]. **1766** GRIFFITHS *Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* III. 154 Your Expression, and Ideas, seem congendered, and connate.

congeneous: see CONGENIOUS *a. Obs.*

congener ('kɒndʒɪnə(r)), *sb.* and *a.* [As sb. app. ad. F. *congénère* (16th c. Paré), ad. L. *congener* of the same race or kind, f. *con-* together with + *gener-* (*genus*) kind; as adj., perh. directly from L. (*Cogener* is a rare and needless variant.)]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member of the same kind or class with another, or nearly allied to another in character. Const. *of* or *possessive*.

a. said of animals and plants which are related according to scientific classification. (Rarely in the strict literal sense 'of the same genus'.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congeners* [L. *Congeneres*] of the same Generation or Kind. **1731** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cerasus*, This sort of fruit hath been by many people grafted upon the Lawrel, to which it is a congener. **1767** G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xii. 4 Nov., Might not canary birds be naturalized..provided their eggs were put..into the nests of some of their congeners, as goldfinches, greenfinches, etc.? **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic cockroach has everywhere driven before it its great congener. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Some Alpine buttercups are snowy-white, while most of their lowland congeners are simply yellow.

b. *gen.* of persons or things.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xiii. (1862) 544 A congener of these, and yet of a somewhat more civilised grade, is the bird-catcher and trainer. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Lard was also used, though its less costly congener, butter, was more frequently employed. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi. 68 The American shopkeeper..has not the obsequiousness of his European congener.

2. A chemical by-product in the making of whisky, etc., which gives the drink a distinctive character.

1935 *Industr. & Engin. Chem.* Dec. 1404/1 These impurities called 'congeneric substances' or 'congeners', as well as the traces of constituents responsible for so-called greenness, are the only factor to be considered in any problem dealing with the aging of whisky. **1959** *Toxicol. & Applied Pharmacol.* I. 618 All the components of whisky other than ethyl alcohol and water are referred to as congeners. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* I. 437/2 Congeners contribute special characteristics of taste, aroma, and colour to the beverages. **1983** *Listener* 8 Dec. 15/2 During this time the congeners which make up less than half a per cent of the total volume will be exposed to the lignins and tannin in the oak; oxidation will mellow and mature the spirit.

B. *adj.* Of the same kind or nature; akin.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 305 We are made everlastingly congener to each other. **1889** F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 155 That belief..must further be human, in the sense of sympathetic and congener to man.

†**con'generacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONGENERATE *a.*: see -ACY and cf. *degeneracy*.] Community or affinity of origin, kind, or nature.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. Ep. 7 Churches* x. 172 Churches..ranged neither according to merit nor congeneracy of their Conditions. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 374 There being that congeneracy betwixt..'s Story and this, they mutually corroborate one another.

congenerate (kən'dʒɛnəreɪt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *congenerᾱre* to beget or produce together, f. *con-* + *generᾱre* to GENERATE.]

1. *trans.* To beget or generate together.

1611 COTGR., *Congeneré*, congenerated; begotten or ingendred together. *a* **1688** CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* II. iii. 52 That which did congenerate the colour.

2. To class or associate as a congener.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 47 The insect is scarcely strictly congenerated with the true high-flyers.

congenerate (kɒn'dʒɛnərət), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *congenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *congenerᾱre*: see prec.] Of the same origin, kind, or nature.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 261 There are seven sorts of Tithymals..whereunto Esulæ are congenerate. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 98 Flutter-flies, all hued, like winged flowers, On violets pasturing, their congenerate food.

congener'ation. *rare.* [n. of action f. CONGENERATE *a.*] Production in union; connation.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 94 *note*, Syngenesia signifies congeneration, or union of the anthers.

congeneric (kɒndʒɪ'nɛrɪk), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *gener-* (*genus*) race, after L. *congener* and *generic*.] Of the same genus, kind, or race; allied in nature or origin. Also as *sb.*

a **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 333 The congeneric question of the freedom of the will. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 288/1 The Stork and congeneric birds. **1853** PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ii. 22 Widdale Fell Group.—Less deeply divided from its congeneric hills. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 402 A black parrot con-generic with two species that inhabit Madagascar. **1965** *Sunday Times* 23 May 50/4 Vodka..has virtually no congenerics.

So **conge'nerical** *a.*

1846 in WORCESTER.

congenerous (kən'dʒɛnərəs), *a.* [f. L. *congener* (see CONGENER) + -OUS.]

1. Of the same kind (as another), akin in nature or character. Const. *with*, also *to* (†*unto*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required..a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. **1671** GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. i. §30 Some moisture, partly dissimilar, and partly congenerous. **1733** ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Air* (J.), Apoplexies, and other congenerous diseases. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 209 Another historian, of congenerous taste and learning. **1875** SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 251 She will demand nothing..which is not congenerous with her nature. **1885** R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 You..find it pass into congenerous sounds, one liquid or labial melting away into another.

b. Of the same genus or (more loosely) family; congeneric.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 61 In this place [s.v. Fox] we should introduce the wolf, a congenerous animal. **1769** G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvi. (1789) 73 Fieldfares, which are so congenerous to thrushes and blackbirds. **1832** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 114 [In] Europe, Asia, and Africa [are]..bees congenerous with our common hive-bee; while in America, this genus is nowhere indigenous. **1842** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Analogous structures in congenerous species.

c. Of peoples: Allied in race or origin.

1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 3 Willing to receive any instructions offered by a congenerous people. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 He conjectured, that the Caledonians, and Germans, must have been congenerous people. **1814** JAMIESON *Hermes Scyth.* 44 The Carians were accounted congenerous with the Mysi.

†**2.** Homogeneous. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 392 United in one similar, or simple and congenerous substance or body.

†**3.** Cognate in character; congenial. *Obs.*

1677 HOWE *Wks.* 1724 II. 531 God doth..so far excite and actuate those Powers, as that they are apt and habile for any congenerous action to which they have a natural Designation. **1687** J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vis.* v, That Shou'd ..move Tow'rds th'Unconfin'd, Congenerous Realms above.

4. Innate, congenital. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 425 She ought to have considered Gothic architecture, like romantic poetry and the Christian religion, as native or congenerous tastes of the modern European.

5. *Phys. congenerous muscles*: muscles which concur in the same action.

1721 in BAILEY. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 302 By the law of the association of congenerous muscles.

Hence **con'generousness**, the quality of being of the same nature, affinity of nature, kinship.

1677 H. HALLYWELL *Meth. Saving Souls* 84 Perswasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their congenerousness and suitableness with the ancient Idea's and Inscriptions of truth upon our souls.

congenial (kən'dʒi:nɪəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *con-* together + *geniāl-is*, f. *genius*: see GENIAL, GENIUS. Cf. F. *congénial*: prob. a mod.L. *congeniālis* preceded both.]

1. Of persons and their attributes: Partaking of the same genius, disposition, or temperament; kindred, sympathetic. Const. *with* (sometimes *to*).

c **1625** WOTTON (J.), A kind of congenial composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. **1647** BERKENHEAD *On Fletcher's Wks.*, Fletcher's keen trebble, and deep Beaumont's base, Two, full, congenial souls. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 503, I found I had a soul congenial to his [Chaucer's]. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 His religious and political notions [were] so congenial with those in which Langton had been educated. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xv. 137 With a soul congenial to the noblest. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 98 This great Painter [Rubens] found..in Charles..a congenial spirit. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 456 A prince whose tastes were in many respects congenial with his own.

b. Of things.

1692 DRYDEN *Ess. on Satire* You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxi. III. 59 Poetry and music are congenial. **1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 399 The congenial histories of literature and of art are accompanied by the same periodical revolutions.

2. Suited or agreeable to one's temperament or disposition; to one's taste or liking. Const. *to*.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 254 To me more dear, congenial to my heart. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 764 The controversies of the times were congenial to his temper and understanding. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 334 The sea was an element never congenial to the spirit of Spartan warfare. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 339 The congenial task of following up his rival Syphax.

b. *transf.* Suited to the nature of anything.

[**1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 403 Nothing is..so natural, so con-genial to the liberal Arts, as that reigning Liberty and high Spirit of a People.] **1738** *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 397 These Things..relaxing the Solids by their kindly Heat (which some, fond of Words, would call congenial). **1813** *Gent. Mag.* LXXXIII. II. 296 When transplanted to the classic and congenial soil of Italy. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) III. III. XXXV. 280 The food most congenial to this species..is abundantly distributed.

†**3.** Belonging to any being from birth, or by nature; innate, natural, CONGENITAL. *Obs.*

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 The Magnetical Effluviums are not Innate and Congenial to the Stone, but proceed ab extrinseco. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. §17 Those more natural and congenial [Ideas] which it [the Soul] had in itself, underived from the body. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 102 Bless'd are all they, who..purge themselves from their congenial stain. **1775** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 309 The congenial hernia. —— *Wks.* (1783) II. 23 To distinguish the common rupture from the congenial in infants.

†**b.** Connected with one's birth, natal, 'native'.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 65 Virgil suppos'd Souls to ascend again to their proper and congeneal Stars. *Ibid. Georg.* IV. 332 They mount the Sky, And to their own congenial Planets fly. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 213 In animals, the climate may be considered as congenial, and a kind of second nature.

†**4.** Of the same kind or genus; congenerous.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 87 These Diseases being congenial in their causes, are the same in their Cures. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 172 In natural species, which are congenial and of kin. **1780** —— *Philol. Inq.* (1841) 40 All languages are in some degree congenial, and..founded upon the same principles. **1804** W. MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 357 The Hebrew..and the congenial dialects of Chaldea, Syria, and Arabia.

congeniality (kəndʒi:nɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. L. *geniālitās* joviality, festivity.] The quality of being congenial; affinity of genius or disposition; agreeableness to one's nature or tastes.

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 299 The pride that I take in a certain Congeniality (as I may term it) with your Lordships studies. **1624** —— *Archit.* (T.), Painters and poets have alwayes had a kind of congeniality. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Mar. an. 1776, I could not perceive in his character much congeniality of any sort with that of Johnson. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. iii, There is no congeniality in our tastes or in our tempers. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 185 There is so much congeniality between Horace and Pope.

con'genialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] In nonce-uses: **a.** *trans.* To make congenial. **b.** *intr.* To be or become congenial *with*; also *fig.*

1814 BP. JEBB *Corr. w. A. Knox* (1834) II. 195 One can feel infinitely more disposed to congenialize with an honest, orthodox, pious dissenter, than, etc. **1817** —— *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion..congenializes and cordializes human life. **1863** *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 440 The sunset, whose light congenialized with a small jewel on her brow.

con'genially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In a congenial manner.

1749 BORLACE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 272 The true Diamond seems to have more lapideous Juice included, and more intimately and congenially united under an equal Surface, than any other Body in the World. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/3 A few very dirty boys congenially employed in vilifying and insulting their betters.

con'genialness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CONGENIALITY.

1731 BAILEY II, *Congenialness*, the likeness of one kind to or with another. **1755** in JOHNSON; also in mod. Dicts.

†**con'genious**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -geneous. [f. L. *con-* together + *geni-us* + -OUS (cf. CONGENIAL). The spelling in *-eous* was prob. suggested by *homogeneous*, etc. Cf. It. *congeneo* 'of the same kind' (Florio).] = CONGENEROUS; homogeneous.

1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 364 In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life congenius to that in the body. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Stone to Altar* 87 Congeneous unto the former, is this mistake. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 232 This Retribution, as it is most admirably Con-genious and Con-natural to the right constitution of the Humane Nature. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 644 For what sooner fills the vacuities of the Flesh, than a congeneous substance.

congenital (kən'dʒɛnɪtəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *congenit-us* (see CONGENITE) + -AL^1. So F. *congénital*, admitted into the 6th ed. of the

Academy's Dictionary in 1835. The sense was formerly expressed by *congenial*, Fr. *congénial*.]

Existing or dating from one's birth, belonging to one from birth, born with one. a. *techn.* in *Pathol.* (as *a congenital disease* or *defect*).

1796 A. DUNCAN *Annals Med.* I. 20 Bronchocele..is not often congenital. **1807** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 Congenital hernia. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 181 The mind of an individual who labours under congenital blindness..cannot fail to be imperfect. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 365 Ordinary congenital cataract.

b. in *Bot.*

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vii. 315 The so-called congenital attachment of the pollinia by their caudicles.

c. in general use. Const. *with.*

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i, The mind of God, revealed In laws, congenital with every kind And character of man. **1852** H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 374 Notions, coeval with the mind in date, congenital with its very faculties. **1852** BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 2 The living process of nature acting by congenital, divinely-implanted instinct. **1866** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 242 The congenital differences of character in individuals. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 69 The French people, with its congenital sense for the power of social intercourse and manners.

congenitally (kən'dʒɛnɪtəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a congenital way; from birth.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 9 Pollinia furnished..with a caudicle, congenitally attached to a viscid disc. **1884** A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/2 If..the parents are not congenitally deaf the offspring is in no danger.

†**con'genite,** *a. Obs.* Also 7–8 -it. [ad. L. *congenit-us* born together with, connate, coëval, f. *con-* together + *genitus* born, produced.]

Born or produced along with, connate, congenital; belonging by nature, natural. Of ideas, principles, etc.: Innate. Const. *to, with.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* xii. 173 This..is our first, originary, naturall, and congenite obedience, to obey the Prince. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. v, [Causes] congenit or born with us, are either natural, as old age, or *præter naturam.* **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 The antient Corpuscularian Philosophers..were..reduced to make Motion congenite to Matter. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* Pref. (1786) 2 These original independent ideas, that owe not their being to the operation of the understanding, but are..congenite and co-existent with it. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. xiii. (R.), Sinful habits..congenit with our natures.

†**con'genited,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Born or produced together, united in birth or origin.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 95 They [Exe and Barle] were at their first springs congennited, being sprung not 500 paces distant one from the other.

†**congeniture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **congenitūra*, f. ppl. stem *congenit-* (see CONGENITE): see -URE.]

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Congeniture*, the Birth of Things at the same Time.

†**'congeon, 'conjon.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 ? cangun, 4 kongon, conjoun, -ioun, -gioun, 5 conion(e, coonyone, counjon, congyn, 5– congeon. [The phonology and final stress in verse show this word to be of French origin. In all probability *cangun* in the earliest quot. is the same word, and stands for *cangiun* or *canjun* (*g* for *j* being not infrequent in ME., cf. the form *kongon*), repr. an ONF. **cangiun*, *cangeon*:—late L. *cambio*, *cambiōnem* (cited in Grimm *Deut. Mythol.*, tr. Stallybrass 1888, vol. IV, 1754, and thence in Henschell's Du Cange), a CHANGELING (Ger. *wechselbalg* a child of an incubus, demon, or hag, substituted for a human child) f. *cambīre* to change.

The ME. forms have suffered at the hands of bad copyists and editors, who have turned *conjon* into *coujon*, *conioun* (= *conjoun*) into *coinoun*, with other blundered spellings. A derivation from *cambio* fits the sense, for changelings were popularly held to grow up dwarfs or deformed in body (cf. sense 1), and deficient in intellect sense 2), and to be called one was a grievous insult (senses 3, 4). The difficulties are (1) the apparent rarity of the word in Fr., where the only instance yet cited is one of 1427 in Du Cange, repeated by Godefroy, under the form *changon* 'terme injurieux', which is app. the central F. form, standing for *changeon*, *chanjon*; (2) the AFr. or early ME. change of *can-* to *con-*; this took place before the retraction of the stress from the final syllable, and may have been owing to association with the prefix *con-*.]

1. A dwarf, or congenitally deformed man.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo he cangun oðer crupel..þu most to him halden. *a* **1400** *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongons cryen after col! col! *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coonyone [*v.r.* conione or dwerhe, dwerwe, Pynson **1499** congeon or dwerfe], *sessillus.* *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806/6 *Hic tantellus*, a congyn. [**1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, **Congeon*, An old English word signifying the same that Dwarfe in our common speech. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey),†*Congeon*, a Dwarf, a Person of low stature (*obs.*). Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc., and **1768** CHATTERTON *Passing of old Bridge* Wks. II. 280 A Congeon Squier bare in his Hande his Helmet.]

2. A half-wit; an imbecile; = CHANGELING 4.

c **1285** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 412/321 'Loke' he seide 'this olde conjoun [St. John], in his olde liue, hou he pleiȝe2 with þis ȝongue brid!' *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 206 Sir, our king is bot a conjoun: Tho he seighe swerdes drawe To fle sone he was wel fawe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 76 þet byeþ þe small stones of gles ssynynde, and þe conioun [F. *musard*] his bayþ [= buys them] uor rubys, uor safyrs, oþer uor emeroydes. þet byeþ as iueles to childeren.

3. A derisive or contemptuous term applied to a child.

(Cf. Ger. *wechselbalg*; Sc. *croot*, *cruit*, a puny, pigmy, decrepit child, applied in contempt or anger to any little child.)

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1071 That child was bot of yeres two ..The Iustice seyd, Thou gabbest, conioun. ? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* x. *Slaughter of Innoc.* (1843) I. 177 *Herod.* That vile counjon [the babe Christ], that thus would reave me of my crowne. *Ibid.* I. 178 *Soldier.* But for to kill such a congeon Me shames sore by Mahounde. *Ibid.* I. 179 With this speare I thinke to assaie To kille manye a smalle congion: These congeones in the cloutes I will kill.

4. An offensive term of abuse or dislike.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1718 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges..Sente gretyng, withouten honour To the yonge robbour Alisaundre! thou conioun [*printed* coinoun] wode. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 86 And nou cometh a conioun and wolde cacchen of my wittes. **1399** —— *Rich. Redeles* III. 46 Thanne cometh ther a congioun with a grey cote, as not of his nolle as he the nest made. ? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* ii. *Death of Abel* (1843) I. 40 Saye, thou caittiffe, thou congeon, Weneste thou to passe one of renowne?

conger[1] ('kɒŋgə(r)). Forms: 4 kunger, 5–7 cunger, congre, (5 cungur, -gyre, -gger, congur(e, -ggyre, 6 congar, coonger), 6– conger. [a. OF. *congre*:—L. *congr-um* (conger), ad. Gr. γόγγρος, all in same sense.]

1. A large species of eel living in salt water and attaining a length of from six to ten feet; it is caught for food, being common on the coasts of Britain and other European countries, but rare along the American coast of the Atlantic; the sea-eel.

[**1213** *Rot. Chart.* (Rolls) 194 Habeant totam emptionem mulvellorum et congruorum..per totam Corn[ubiam].] *c* **1300** *Sat. People Kildare* ii. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 153 Mani grete kunger swimmeþ abute þi fete. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 3515 Fysch, flesch, salmoun and cungyr Off us non schal dye for hungyr. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 462 The Congre hath many wyles and is wytte and wyly of getynge of meete. *c* **1425** *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/38 *Hic congruus*, a conggyre. **14..** *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 103 Also of purpais, samoun, cungger, and turbut. **1516** in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 13, I have sent by this berer..x pasties of congars. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 266 Eates Conger and Fennell. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i, If..a mermaid be half a fish and halfe cunger. **1676** WALTON *Angler* I. xiii. (1791) 185 The mighty Conger, taken often in Severn about Gloucester. **1791** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 426 And snatch a wriggling Conger from the flood. **1881** F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 251 The conger is very sensible to atmospheric changes.

2. Applied in abuse to a man.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 58 Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself!

3. *Comb.* **conger-doust, -douce,** *dial.* [*doust* dust, powder], conger dried and powdered for making fish soup; **conger-head,** a term of abuse.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 140 She nibbled but wud not swallow the hooke, because the Cunger-head her husband was by. **1808** POLWHELE *Cornish Voc.*, *Conger-dousts.* **1865** COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 345. **1880** *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., *Conger-doust*, Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in Conger-douce.

†**Conger**[2] ('kɒŋgə(r)). *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin and form] See quots.

To Kersey is due the statement (or suggestion) that the word was originally *congress* or F. *congrès*, subsequently treated as a plural, with singular *conger*. But it is to be noted that in most of the quots. *conger* is applied to the association, not to a member of it. Bailey refers it tentatively to *conger* the fish, which may indicate a contemporary joke.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Conger*, a Set or Knot of Topping Book-sellers of London, who agree..that whoever of them Buys a good Copy, the rest are to take off such a particular number..in Quires, on easy Terms. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Congress* or *Congers*, a particular Society of Booksellers, who put in Joynt Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage. **1721** BAILEY, *Congre*, a Society of Booksellers, who have a Joint Stock in Trade, or agree to Print Books in Co-partnership. —— (1731) vol. II. *Conger*, *Congre*, a society of booksellers..of 10 or more..so called, because as a large conger eel is said to devour the small fry, so this united body overpowers young and single traders. **1754** *Connoisseur* 31 Jan. No. 1. 3 That book in the phrase of the *Conger* is best, which sells most. *Ibid.*, We must not however think the members of the *Conger* strangers to the deeper parts of literature. **1886** F. H. RIVINGTON in *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 67 If the statement..were in the book of a member of one of the London Congers, or societies of booksellers, it would be a copy of the usual statement sent to each shareholder by the managing partner.

conger[3], **cunger** ('kʌŋgə(r)). A dialectal name of the cucumber in the Midland counties of England.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 140 So general is this word that an eminent seedsman informs me that cottagers and market gardeners..usually ask for conger seed. [**1891** It is now less common, though still in use from S. Lincolnshire to Warwickshire.]

conger-eel ('kɒŋgər'i:l). [f. CONGER[1] + EEL *sb.*]

1. = CONGER[1].

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 97 Called a conger-eel. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Conger is a long round fish, in shape like vnto a great Eele, and is therefore called the Conger-Eele. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 5 When at its full size the Conger Eel has sometimes been known to measure more than ten feet in length. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 490/2 The conger-eel..is readily distinguished..by the upper jaw being the longest.

2. In U.S. applied to other species of eel, *esp.* on the Atlantic Coast to *Zoarces anguillaris* of the family *Lycodidæ*: see also LAMPER-EEL.

†**con'geriate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *congeria* or *congeriēs* (see next) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To pile up, heap together.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xliv. 139 How ayery must they [fancies] needs be, that are congeriated wholly, on the fumes, perhaps, of distempered braines.

congeries (kən'dʒɪərɪi:z). [a. L. *congeriēs* heap, pile, collected mass, f. *congerĕre* to carry together: see CONGEST.] A collection of things merely massed or heaped together; a mass, heap.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. §3 (1622) 303 Yet is hee a congeries..a masse of many vnlike and repugnant affections. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 423 A meer Heap and Congeries of Dead and Stupid Matter. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Clouds*, a Congeries chiefly of watry Particles. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §11 The congeries of rocks called the Edystone. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 414 It [the Milky Way] is a vast and somewhat flattened stratum, or congeries of stars. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 383 A curious congeries of towers, halls, churches, and chambers.

congerminate, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congerminare* to shoot forth at the same time: see CON- and GERMINATE.] *intr.* To germinate or develop together.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 29 Now she, congerminating [*congerminascenti*] with me into an equality of love.

congeroid, bad form of CONGROID.

congery ('kɒndʒərɪ). Also congerie. [A false singular evolved from CONGERIES by the treatment of the final *s* as pl. inflexion.] = CONGERIES.

1866 MEREDITH *Vittoria* I. ix. 129 Outside the army the empire was a jealous congery of intriguing, disaffected nationalities. **1897** F. J. BURGOYNE *Libr. Construction* 293 The French National Library is contained in a congerie of buildings. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 210/1 He traces his way through the congery of squalid streets between the Cathedral and the Castle. **1928** GALSWORTHY *Swan Song* II. vi. 161 To the extent of pulling down a congery of old houses. **1932** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Apes of God* ix. 241 A conventionally distorted, antique, floridly-fringed head presided over the congery of tubes.

†**congest,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *congest-us* accumulation, heap, f. ppl. stem of *congerĕre*: see CONGEST *v.*] A collected mass, a collection; a concretion.

c **1630** JACKSON *Creed* v. xv. Wks. IV. 106 Sense is of concretes or congests, not of abstracts or essences. *Ibid.* XI. v. Wks. X. 92 Any heap or congest may become greater by addition of matter. **1657** G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 36, I wrote a Congest of methodical Arguments.

congest ('kɒndʒɛst), *sb.*[2] [Back-formation f. CONGESTED *ppl. a.*] In Ireland, a tenant living on land of which the resources do not adequately support him.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 5/2 On market day the 'congests' of the district crowd the streets with their little carts and panier-bearing asses. **1920** *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 310 Insisting in many cases on sale (often partial, not total) of ranches to 'congests' or landless men. **1927** *Sunday Times* 13 Mar. 11 A large farmer..whose lands would..be divided up among adjoining congests.

congest (kən'dʒɛst), *v.* [f. L. *congest-*, ppl. stem of *conger-ĕre* to carry together, collect, heap up, etc. (whence also the freq. *congestāre*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To bring or gather together, to collect; to heap up, to mass. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, The Writers, whose Lyves I have congestid ynto foure Bokes. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. §5 (1622) 205 He had congested and amassed together such infinite monies. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of oak abundantly congested on snow, preserves it. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxii. (1713) 382 If all were congested together out of History touching that Church. **1758** R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 270 These diseases generally arise from a viscid Serum or Chyle congested in the Mesentery, and which obstructs its Glands.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To gather together; to accumulate to excess, to become congested.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 247 The secularism of the present time..congests itself..into a proposal of this sort. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 2/1 If capital is frightened away from Parisian house speculations for a time, it will congest somewhere else.

3. *trans.* To affect with congestion; to produce congestion in. Chiefly in *passive*: see next 2.

congested (kən'dʒɛstɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** Heaped together; accumulated.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Ep. Ded. 1 To lye waste, and voyde, as a rude congested heape. **1651** OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 164 On watry Mountains and congested Floods.

2. a. *Med.* Overcharged with an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

Cf. quot. **1758** in CONGEST *v.* 1.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 260 Their eyes being so congested by the glare of the sun that they are..nearly blind. 1865 R. HUNTER in *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., We physicians say, the lung is congested: by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The functions of a congested organ are often materially and seriously interfered with.

b. *transf.* Filled up by an obstructive accumulation; overcrowded.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. v. 347 While the atmosphere is heavy, portentous, congested (to borrow a medical word, which expresses the feeling better than any other). 1891 *Newspaper*, The effects of the congested state of the goods traffic are now being felt in almost every industry. —A scheme for relieving the congested districts in Ireland by means of emigration.

c. *congested district, estate*: in Ireland and Scotland, an area of land of which the resources are inadequate to support its population. (Cf. CONGEST *sb.*[2]) Hence applied to similar areas elsewhere. Also of an urban area: excessively full of buildings, traffic, etc.

1883 *Peel City Guardian* 4 Apr. 3/1 The chronic distress prevailing in certain congested parts of Ireland. 1886 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 2/1 The worst enemies of the crofters were those who would throw the slightest impediment in the way of.. emigration..from the congested districts. 1893 *Graphic* 14 Jan. 30/2 The Congested Districts Board. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 3/4 Congested Districts (Scotland) Bill. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Mar. 6/1 The definition of a congested estate is one in which one-half of the area is in holdings not exceeding ten acres, or one in which half of the area is bog land or mountain. 1945 *Ann. Reg. 1944* 49 The Barlow Report on the location of industry..the 'decongestion' of congested areas and the encouragement of reasonable balance between different regions. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 971/1 He [*sc.* A. J. Balfour] broadened the basis of material prosperity and social progress by creating the Congested Districts board in 1890. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 4 Sept. 22/7 Drivers would receive quarterly or monthly accounts for the time they had used their cars in congested town centres.

3. *Bot.* 'Crowded very closely' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

con'gestible, *a.* [f. L. *congest-* ppl. stem + -BLE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congestible*, that may be heaped up or gotten together. Hence in JOHNSON, and other Dicts.

congestion (kən'dʒɛstjən). [a. F. *congestion* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *congestiōn-em*, n. of action from *congerĕre*: see CONGEST *v.*]

†**1.** The action of gathering or heaping together in a mass; a crowding together; accumulation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 17 The Earth, a congestion or heaping up of grosse matter together. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 2 The attraction or congestion of this tumult. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Most of the churchyards..were filled up with..the congestion of dead bodies one upon another, for want of earth, even to the very top of the walls.

†**b.** *concr.* A heap, pile. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 120 Those irregular congestions, rude and brutish inventions. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. iii, A huge congestion of unmethodised matter.

†**2.** *Med.* The accumulation of blood or morbid matter in any part of the body; 'a collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours' (J.). *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 250 There are two general causes of Impostumes, fluxion, and Congestion. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 211 Some symptoms of beginning congestion of blood in the head began to show themselves. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 799/2 Crying unloads the head of congestions.

Hence **b.** *congestion of an organ*: an abnormal accumulation of blood in its vessels, by which its functions are disordered.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 325 The second or local Sthenic Congestion is..one of the most frequent causes of Apoplexy. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 265 Blood was again taken, in consequence of further symptoms of congestion. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 65 The diseases included under the names of catarrh, bronchitis, congestive bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, pneumonia.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A crowding together or accumulation which disorganizes regular and healthy activity: congested or overcrowed condition, as of population, traffic, etc.

1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 1 Apr., The whole system [of Parliamentary representation] was in such a state of congestion that it could not be tolerated any longer. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 12 Congestion of traffic. 1887 *Times* (Wkly. ed.) 25 Feb. 9/3 Emigration was gradually relieving that local congestion of the population.

congestiparous, *a. Med.* [f. L. *congest-us* CONGEST *sb.*[1] + *-parus* producing + -OUS.] 'Applied to remedies which produce congestion or the different forms of Contrafluxion.'

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

congestive (kən'dʒɛstɪv), *a.* [f. L. *congest-*, ppl. stem (see CONGEST *v.*) + -IVE.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by, congestion.

1846 WORCESTER cites MOTT. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., The immediate cause of deceased's death was congestive apoplexy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 235 Many of these dropsies are of congestive origin.

congette, -ing, var. of CONJECT, -ING. *Obs.*

congey, -eye, obs. f. CONGEE.

con3e, var. of CUNYE, *Sc. Obs.* coin.

congiary ('kɒndʒɪərɪ). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *congiāri-um* lit. a vessel that holds a congius, f. *congius*: see below and -ARY.] A gift divided among the people or the soldiers, orig. something measured in a congius, such as corn or wine.

(Some dictionaries give *congiary* also as a coin: this is an error founded on quots. 1697, 1727.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 417 It is said that Ancus Martius ..gaue vnto the people a congiary or largesse of 6000 Modij of salt. 1697 EVELYN *Disc. Medals* 187 The Gift of Largesses and Congiaries in Provisions of Corn, &c., appearing in the Reverses. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 85 Marcus gave a Congiary to the People. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Congiarium*, *congiary*, among medalists, a gift, or donative, represented on a medal..Nero, whose congiaries are the first that we find represented on medals, gave four hundred sesterces. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 607 To the citizens of Rome..he presented, in one congiary, about two guineas and a half a-head.

congie, obs. f. CONGEE.

conging: see CONGEE *v.*

congioun, var. of CONGEON. *Obs.*

‖ **congius** ('kɒndʒɪəs). Pl. -ii. [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of a Roman amphora, or about 7 pints.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 392 Congius conteyneth sixe Sextarius. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 108 Ffor greatest treen..vi Congeus or iv of it ymmote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. ii. 546 For every street throughout the citie, was allowed a Congius of oyle. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 82 There is a standard congius of the age of Vespasian still extant at Rome.

2. *Pharm.* The pharmaceutical name for a gallon, represented in prescriptions by the letter C.

†**con'glaciate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conglaciā-re* to freeze up, f. *con-* together + *glaciāre* to make or turn to ice, f. *glaciēs* ice.]

1. *trans.* To convert into ice, to freeze.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Our Colledge Ale..being conglaciated,..upon a Thaw never returned to its self. *Ibid.* II. xii. 322 The Salt invigorating the Cold of the Water, and so conglaciating the snow.

b. To make solid like ice (by other means than cold); to congeal, petrify.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ix. 234 Thunder..conglaciates or makes rigid, fluid or soft bodies.

c. To make smooth like ice or glass, to polish.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 140 To conglaciate and polish the surfaces of the clouds to such an extraordinary accuracy of figure.

2. *intr.* To become ice, to freeze, congeal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Neither doth..any thing properly conglaciate but water. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2023 The Water..did by the operation of the introduced cold..totally conglaciate. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 169 The waves conglaciate instant.

Hence **con'glaciated**, **con'glaciating** *ppl. adjs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 43 The Moon is of a conglaciated substance. 1660 —— *Myst. Godl.* VI. viii. 233 Of conglaciating Thunders, and the transmutation of Lot's wife into a pillar of Salt. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 56, I went down into several of these Caves..[to find] the petrified conglaciated substances.

†**conglaci'ation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. as prec.: see -ATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action or process of turning into, or becoming, ice; freezing, congelation.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 153 Predictions may be made of..Deluges, Draughts, Heates, Conglaciations. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 118 Congelation or conglatiation. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 341 As to their Rarifaction and Conglaciation.

2. *concr.* Any frozen or crystallized formation.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55 [The caves'] petrified Icicles (if I may so call them) and other Conglaciations.

conglobate ('kɒngləʊbeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conglobā-re* to gather into a globe or ball: see next.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.*

1. *trans.* = CONGLOBE a. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. §2 (1643) 123 Not conglobated into one bodie as the stars are. 1671 WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 The similitude of those Theca's, conglobated together, to the Eggs of Spiders. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 500 Many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and conglobated into one gross and general idea. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 176 Spores conglobated without any definite order.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = CONGLOBE b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Some seminall matter, which may after conglobate into the forme of an egge. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 490 To suppose, that out of a chaotic mass..such mute balls should have conglobated, by a gravitation inherent in the matter.

conglobate ('kɒngləʊbeɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *conglobāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglobā-re* to gather into a globe or ball, f. *con-* together + *globāre* to make into a ball, f. *glob-us* ball, GLOBE.]

1. Formed or gathered into a ball, rounded, globular.

1649 DRYDEN *Death Ld. Hastings* 35 All, as in their sphere, Were fix'd, conglobate in his soul. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 77 The kidnies are conglobate. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 193 Arterial blood, on being whipt, allows the fibrin to separate in short conglobate masses. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 320 *Conglobate*, collected into a ball, as the florets of Echinops.

2. *Phys.* Applied distinctively to glands of simple structure, *esp.* those of the lymphatics; opposed to CONGLOMERATE, q.v.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177 Conglobate Glanduls..contradistinguished to those that bear the name of Conglomerate Glanduls. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 115 He asserts the Lympha to be a particular subtile liquor, separated into the conglobate glanduls from the Serum of the blood. 1784 *Gent. Mag.* LIV. II. 609 Equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are situated. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 23/2 The lymphatic or conglobate glands compose a very important part of the absorbent system. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* II. 191 Lymphatic glands, named also conglobate glands.

Hence '**conglobately** *adv.*, in a rounded form or manner.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.

conglobated ('kɒngləʊbeɪ (ɪ)tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Gathered into a ball, rounded.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 212/1 An impure mass of conglobated darkness. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 147 The conglobated, or round Leaf. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* III. 981 Conglobated bubbles undissolved.

†**b.** *Phys.* = CONGLOBATE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Lymphaticks..he will have to arise from conglobated glandules. 16.. GREW (J.), The testicle,..is one large conglobated gland.

conglobation (kɒngləʊ'beɪʃən). [ad. L. *conglobātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conglobāre* to CONGLOBATE. Also in mod.F.]

1. The action of gathering or forming into a globe or rounded mass. Also *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. §4. 270 If hee hath committed various offences, the Conglobation and annumeration of them..cannot but stirre vp..the auditors to abhorre him. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 152 A piece of Wax..rolled into the form of a Globe loses something of its former extension, by this conglobation. 1882 STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 279 The rotatory velocity [of the planets] ..at the moment of their detachment and conglobation.

2. A rounded formation, a conglomeration.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 138 In this spawne..are to be discerned many gray specks, or little conglobations. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 185 A huge Stone (a Conglobation of Gravel and Sand). 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. §207 Successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 454 That heterogeneous conglobation, that.. multi-mosaic monarchy.

conglobe (kən'gləʊb), *v.* [a. F. *conglobe-r* (16th c. in Paré), ad. L. *conglobāre* to CONGLOBATE.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.* **a.** *trans.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 329 His ennimeis..Conglobit war togidder in ane glen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Vnsatiable Art-searching Aristotle, that in the round compendiate bladder of thy braine, conglobedst these three great bodies, Heauen, Earth, and..Waters. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 239 Then founded, then conglob'd Like things to like. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 79 Orb in orb, conglob'd are seen The buzzing Bees about their dusky Queen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 254 All elements Conglobe themselves from chaos, purified. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 236 The influence which draws together and conglobes certain individuals into a living society.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 3 Hereupon the fire..conglobed together in the highest cloud. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 292 As drops on dust conglobing from the drie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 498 The big round drops..Conglobing on the dust. 1880 BROWNING *Pan & Luna* 50 The downy swathes [of cloud] combine, Conglobe.

Hence **con'globed** *ppl. a.*

1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* IV. 86 In a condensed and conglobed band.

†**con'globular**, *a. Obs.* [f. CON- + GLOBULAR, after the prec. derivatives of L. *conglobāre*.] Gathered into a rounded form, globular.

1741 T. FRANCKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 142 Let us examine the Earth..Solid, round, and conglobular.

†**con'globulate**, *a. Obs. Phys.* [f. L. *con-* together + *globul-us* little ball, globule (dim. of *globus* ball) + -ATE[2], on the analogy of *conglobate* (as = *con-* + *glob-us* + -ATE.)] = CONGLOBATE *a.* 2.

1702 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. iv. (1709) 118 Glands, whether conglobulate, or conglomerate. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 270 The Lymph in Conglobulate Glands.

con'globulate, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] *intr.* To collect into a rounded or compact mass.

1768 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, A number of them [swallows] conglobulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water.

con,globu'lation. [f. CONGLOBUL(ATE *v.* = -ATION.] The act of forming a rounded or compact mass; such a mass.

1923 J. M. MURRY *Pencillings* 172 There, at any rate, the swallows were, flying round and round, perhaps in the very act of *conglobulation*. 1928 F. M. FORD *Last Post* vi. 154 If you took the whole conglobulation at its worst—the father suiciding, the son living with his sister in open sin, the son's son not his son.

conglomerate (kən'glɒmərət), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conglomerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglomerāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.*

1. Gathered together into a more or less rounded mass, or consisting of parts so gathered; clustered. Also *fig.* †a. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118b, Certain trees..bring forth fruit conglomerate with leaues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §267 The Beams of Light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate.

b. as *adj.* (In mod. use often *fig.* from 4.)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 [Insects] have conglomerate or compound eyes. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 113 This close conglomerate English speech. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 42 All the positive religions in the world..are alike conglomerate formations.

2. *Phys.* Applied to glands of a compound or complex structure; formerly, as distinguished from the simple CONGLOBATE glands of the lymphatics.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 889 Concerning the Liver..finding it to have Lobes and to be a Glandul of that kind, which by Anatomists are called Conglomerate. 1785 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 43 A conglomerate gland is that which is composed of several little conglobate glands, all tied up together, in one common tunicle or membrane. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 695 In the cartilaginous fishes..the pancreas exhibits a more perfect development, and already presents the appearance of a conglomerate gland. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Conglomerate glands*, a synonym of Acinous glands.

3. *Path.* a. Applied to cartilaginous tumours in the neighbourhood of the parotid gland. b. Applied to certain compound Tubercles.

1870 SIR J. PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 520 *note*, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins described them..as conglomerate tumours. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 641 The tubercles are often aggregated in groups (Virchow's conglomerate tubercles).

4. *Geol.* Composed of the fragments of pre-existing rocks cemented together; of the nature of or forming a conglomerate: see B. 1.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 225 The debris of pre-existing rocks broken down and cemented together, as in various conglomerate rocks. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 217 A perpendicular cliff of conglomerate rock formed of rounded pebbles cemented together. *Ibid.* xv. 253 A cliff of conglomerate pebbles.

B. *sb.* The adj. used *absol.* [Cf. mod.F. *conglomérat.*]

1. *Geol.* (= *conglomerate rock.*) A composite rock consisting of rounded and waterworn fragments of previously existing rocks, united into a compact mass by some kind of cement; often called *pudding-stone.* (Cf. BRECCIA.)

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 145 When a sandstone contains rounded masses of considerable dimensions, it is termed a *conglomerate*. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 219 Conglomerates alternating with greenish sandstone and variously coloured marls. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 242 This shell conglomerate is largely burnt for lime.

attrib. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 255 The conglomerate hills extend through Ross-shire.

b. *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 Thus, dried apples became..a conglomerate of sliced chalcedony. 1856 —— *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 116 A conglomerate of gravel and ice.

2. *fig.* A mixture of various materials or elements, clustered together without assimilation.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 399 The English language is a conglomerate of Latin words, bound together with a Saxon cement. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 57 In that immense conglomerate of useful and useless knowledge.

3. A large business group or industrial corporation resulting from the merging of originally separate and diverse commercial enterprises.

1967 *Economist* 11 Feb. 553/4 Textron Inc., a leading 'conglomerate'—its 28 divisions sell everything from chickens to rocket engines. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 9/1 Now there is scarcely an up-to-date conglomerate without a publishing operation embedded somewhere in its diversified mass. 1970 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 31/2 A *zaibatsu* is similar to a U.S. conglomerate, which is also a group of unrelated companies under sophisticated financial management.

conglomerate (kən'glɒməreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *conglomerāt-* ppl. stem of *conglomerā-re* to roll, heap, or press together, f. *con* + *glomerā-re* to form into a ball, f. *glomer-* (*glomus*) ball.]

†1. *trans.* To roll or wind (thread) into a ball.

1623 COCKERAM, *Conglomerate*, to winde vp on bottomes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. (1662) 203 This suggests..the fancy..to the Silk-worm of conglomerating her both funeral and natal Clue.

†2. To form into a ball or (more or less) rounded mass; to heap up, heap together. ? *Obs.*

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 74 My sighes doe so conglomerate the cloudes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. ii. §11. 1650 J. BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Choakt up with..dust, conglomerated into dirt. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. §2 The Viscera of an Animal, are but vessels conglomerated.

fig. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Consider well how I have conglomerated this atchievement of erudition.

3. To collect (separate particles or elements) into a coherent mass. *lit.* and *fig.*

*a*1691, 1882 [see CONGLOMERATED]. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 502 Because the Nobility and Clergy are conglomerated into one mass with the People. 1865 F. OAKELEY *Tractar. Movement* 77 To conglomerate and cement the various forms of Tractarianism into something like a consistent whole.

4. *intr.* To come together or collect into a (more or less) rounded mass, or (*transf.*) into a compact body; to cluster together.

1642 *Ord. & Declar. both Houses, Lords Day* 7 They conglomerated and gathered together to the number of 20 or 25. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 48 Such noise as Bees commonly make when they conglomerate. 1795 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 189 Their armies have conglomerated. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 554 When put into boiling water it conglomerates into a resinous mass.

Hence **conglomerated** *ppl. a.*, clustered, etc.; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Geol.* = CONGLOMERATE *a.* 2, 4.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 79 My conglomerated Curses go with thee. *a*1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 81 (R.) Conglomerated shells. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. §21 The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Kidney*, a Conglomerated Gland. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Watching the clouds as they lowered above each other in masses of conglomerated vapour. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. i. §3 *Conglomerated* (*conglomeratic*), made up of well-rounded pebbles or rocks.

conglomeratic (kən,glɒmə'rætɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *conglomerāt-um* CONGLOMERATE *a.* and *sb.* + -IC: in mod.F. *conglomératique.*] Of the nature or character of CONGLOMERATE (*sb.* 1).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xi. 281 Grey in colour, conglomeratic and slaty. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 188 Beds of an unmistakably conglomeratic character.

conglomeration (kən,glɒmə'reɪʃən). [ad. L. *conglomerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conglomerā-re* to CONGLOMERATE. Also in mod.F.]

1. The action of conglomerating, or condition of being conglomerated.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §267 The Multiplication and Conglomeration of Sounds. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Auto-dafé* Introd., The conglomeration of Christian names usual in the families of the *haute noblesse* of Spain.

2. quasi-*concr.* †a. A coil or ball (of thread or the like). b. A collection of things joined in a compact body; a cluster, coherent mass.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) III. xiii. 201 These Conglomerations of the threads of the Silk-worm. 1697 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 114 Nothing but a Conglomeration of Vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2, I have..taken from the water a large conglomeration of male frogs. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 258 A confused..conglomeration of buildings. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* ii. 73 That conglomeration of men we call a nation.

con'glomerator. orig. and chiefly *U.S.* Also occas. -eer, -eur. [f. CONGLOMERATE *sb.* + -OR.] One who founds a conglomerate (sense 3).

1968 *N.Y. Times* 3 June 43 Conglomerateers—people who buy an old bra company, change its name to Space Age Materials and go public. 1968 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 27 Oct. 144/4 Conglomerate entrepreneurs—or conglomerators—must raise the price-earnings ratios of their stock if they are to expand. 1969 *Sunday Times* 20 Apr. 27 It comes as a pleasant surprise to find this Scots conglomerator bringing Scottish, English and European textiles to the market on a modest..forward P/E of 11.6. 1971 *Time* 11 Jan. 31 Conglomerateur Charles Bluhdorn figured that Evans was just the man to run Gulf & Western's new bauble, Paramount. 1975 R. H. RIMMER *Premar Experiments* (1976) ii. 196, I suspected that life with the great conglomerator was not all sugar and cream. 1984 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Dec. 1444/1 A wheeler-dealer..who may remind others of all too many would-be conglomerators in the City of London.

con'glomeratory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conglomerāt-* ppl. stem: see CONGLOMERATE and -ORY.] Tending to conglomeration.

1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & its Clubs* (1856) 493 The conglomeratory atmosphere of the Waterloo [Club].

conglome'ritic, *a. Geol.* = CONGLOMERATIC.

1833 G. A. MANTELL *Geol. S.E. Eng.* 182 The lower beds frequently conglomeritic. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 666 Arenaceous, argillaceous, or conglomeritic.

conglutin (kən'gl(j)u:tɪn). *Chem.* [f. CON- + GLUTIN: associated with the following words.] A name applied by Ritthausen to legumin of almonds and lupins.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. VII. 380. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Conglutin is said to be chiefly characteristic of the lupine.

†**con'glutinant**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [corresp. to F. *conglutinant*, L. *conglūtināntem*, pr. pple. of *conglūtināre*: see next and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* 'Gluing, uniting; healing'.

1828 in WEBSTER (who cites BACON).

B. *sb.* 'A medicine that heals wounds'.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

con'glutinate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *conglūtinātus*, pa. pple. of *conglūtināre*: see next.]

†1. as *pa. pple.* = CONGLUTINATED: see next.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, All these to gether conglutinate and effectually executed maketh a perfecte definicion of iustyce. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xvi. (1620) 522 Should be conglutinate in honest coniugall society.

2. *Bot.* Cohering as if glued together.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 113 Paraphyses slender, filiform, conglutinate.

conglutinate (kən'gl(j)u:tɪneɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *conglūtināt-* ppl. stem of *conglūtināre* to glue together, f. *con-* + *glūtināre* to glue, f. *glūten*, *glūtin-* glue. Cf. F. *conglutiner* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To glue, cement, or fasten firmly together; to cause to cohere.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iii. 6a, To haue been compacted and conglutinated by heate and moysture into the perfect figure..of a man. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 113a, It will conglutinate and glewe together the two peeces. 1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 291 (T.) Starch..will conglutinate some things. 1792 T. BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 258 The lumps of iron..had been softened, and conglutinated together.

†b. *Med.* To unite (wounded or ruptured parts, or broken bones); to heal. Also *absol. Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 It..doth conglutinate greene and bloudy woundes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. xix. II. 206 They use the decoction of the common grasse, for to conglutinat wounds. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 66 This medicine..conglutinates ruptured vessels.

c. *fig.*

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 6 Love to God ..strongly conglutinates all the musings of the soul. 1825 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* III. 165 A medley of texts..conglutinated by a stupid judgment.

2. *intr.* To stick together, cohere. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

*a*1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. ii, I would conglutinate. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xv. 64 Lest that the Fingers should..conglutinate, I put between them leaden plates. 1647 *Pol. Ballads Commw.* (Percy Soc.) 33 My fellow knaves and I conglutinated. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 19 The prevalent driness in it permits it not to conglutinate.

con'glutinated, con'glutinating *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Conglutinated, *concretus*, *conglutinatus*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 223 The Conglutinated lips of the neck of the wombe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 238 Lyme or some other conglutinating body. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 329 Birdlime or some unguent equally conglutinating.

conglutination (kən,gl(j)u:tɪ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *conglūtinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conglūtināre*: see above. So in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of gluing together, or causing to cohere firmly by, or as by, some tenacious substance; the condition of being so glued together.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, There goes to it sixe hundred seuerall simples, besides some quantity of humane fat, for the conglutination. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* viii. 38 Thin Leaden Plates..are to be put betweene the parts where conglutination is feared. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 314 The Fastening or Conglutination of the two Boards. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharnians, etc., Knights* 71 Do you exert the forge against his conglutinations.

†b. *Med.* Union or junction of wounded parts or broken bones. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij b, To tel all the causes that let the coition and conglutination. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVII. 590 A bleeding Wound requires Conglutination. 1729 T. DALE tr. *Freind's Emmenologia* xiii. (1752) 159 If while we are endeavouring to govern the Blood, we should neglect the conglutination of the Vessels. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound.

c. *fig.* and *transf.*

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 13 The composition and conglutination of the two principall verbes in my Text, *Regnauit et mortuus est.* 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 14 A firm conglutination of their affections and Nationall obligations. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E.E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 186 Cooper ..defines a diphthong as the 'conglutinatio duarum vocalium in eâdem syllabâ'. This theory of 'conglutination', effected by the 'glide', is that which I have adopted.

2. quasi-*concr.* A conglutinated mass.

*c*1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 But a conglutination and combination of the foure elementes. 1767 MONTAGU in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 440 A petrification or rather conglutination of many different stones, but all vitrescent.

con'glutinative, *a.* ?*Obs.* [a. F. *conglutinatif*, *-ive*, ad. L. type **conglūtināt-us*, f. *conglūtināt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality of conglutinating; *spec.* in *Med.* having the property of uniting wounded parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Anoynte them with oyntementes myscatyues and conglutynatyues. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 7 Medicines conglutinatiue. 1671

J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xx. 268 To stop small Hæmorhages.. by its conglutinative quality. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Conglutinative*, of a gluing or sticking Quality. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

con'glutinator. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *conglūtinā-re.*] An agent that conglutinates.

a **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones.

†**con'glutine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *conglutine-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conglūtināre.*] = CONGLUTINATE *v.* 1 b.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dj, I can nat se howe thou mayst conglutyne it and make close. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic,* 191 Being outwardly applied it conglutineth wounds notably.

†**con'glutinous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. CON- + GLUTINOUS; after *conglutinate*, etc.]

Hence †con'**glutinously** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. By conglutination; with cohesion.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. §2 (1643) 87 Whose matter is thick, and.. not so hard as conglutinously conjoyned.

Congo ('kɒŋgəʊ). The name of a country on the west coast of Africa, south of the Equator, whence many negro slaves have been carried to America. Hence, the name has been given in N. America to negroes from Congo, and to things belonging to or used by them; also (apparently), to various animals of black colour: cf. *Negro.*

1. A negro from Congo. ***Congo dance***: a kind of African dance practised by negroes. ***Congo pea***: a variety of CAJAN, eaten by negroes in Jamaica.

1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.A.* 380 There was nobody that could face him at a Congo Minuet. **1823** I. HOLMES *Acct. U.S.A.* 332 In Louisiana, and.. Mississippi, the slaves.. dance for several hours... The general movement is in what they call the Congo dance. **1835** LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 128 The minuet,.. and the congo, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 189/2 The Congo pea is harder and coarser, and is only used by negroes. **1877** F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* (1883) 36 There may be as many genders as there are sets of terminations.. the Congoes and Caffirs have many. **1886** G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXXI. 522/2 They from whom the dance and the place are named, the most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the Congoes and Franc-Congoes. *Ibid.* 527/2 There were other dances.. the Voudou, and the Congo.. The latter, called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo. **1956** [see BAMBOULA].

2. Congo ape = *Congo monkey*; **Congo monkey**, a black South American monkey, a species of the Howler, *Mycetes palliatus*; **Congo snake**, a name given to one or two blue-black amphibians, species of *Amphiuma*, found in the southern parts of the United States; also *ellipt.*

1863 TROLLOPE *Tales of all Countries* (2nd Ser.) 211 The clang of the macaws..,or the roaring of the little congo ape. **1874** T. BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* 35 High up in one tree.. were seated some of the black Congo monkeys (*Mycetes palliatus*). **1835** J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* III. 90 The Congo snake and water-moccasin glide before you. **1865** S. TENNEY *Zool.* 315 The Congo Snake, *Amphiuma means*, L., of the Southern States, is about twenty-eight inches long, bluish black. **1888** G. W. CABLE *Bonaventure* 284 A large moccasin.. of that yet deadlier.. black sort, an ell in length, which the swampers call the Congo. **1947** *Chicago Tribune* (Grafic Mag.) 21 Dec. 9/3 There were malaria and typhus in the swamps, and many snakes: rattlers, moccasins, copperheads, and the Congo, a blue black eel, most feared of all.

3. Used *attrib.* to designate any of a group of azo-compounds, dyes mostly derived from benzidine or tolidine, so called after ***Congo red***, the first of the direct cotton colours to be isolated.

1885 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers & Colourists* I. 146/2 Congo Red... This colouring matter.. is of special interest, owing to its remarkable property of dyeing cotton.. without the aid of a mordant. *Ibid.* 147/1 Cotton, immersed into a boiling solution of Congo red, is rapidly dyed a brilliant scarlet. **1886** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* L. 889 Congo-red.. when reduced in ammoniacal solution with zinc-dust, yields benzidine and a colourless.. acid. **1905** CAIN & THORPE *Synth. Dyestuffs* xi. 70 A mixed benzidine dyestuff—Congo Corinth—is produced. *Ibid.* 73 Congo brown G [A].. Congo brown R [A]. **1915** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CVIII. i. 321 Blue and Red Congo Dyes. *Ibid.* 322 Isomeric Congo-acids have been isolated. **1920** *Ibid.* CXVIII. ii. 171 Colour Change of Congo-rubin. **1922** R. N. SHREVE et al. *Dyes Classified* 1. 84 Dyes derived from Amino-R acid.. Congo Orange R. *Ibid.* 127 Dyes derived from Benzidine.. Congo Rubine. *Ibid.* 202 Dyes derived from Dianisidine.. Congo Blue 2 B. **1940** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* IV. 12/1 Benzidine finds.. its greatest application in the manufacture of direct cotton dyestuffs, which result on tetrazotisation..*e.g.* Congo Red ..results from coupling with naphthionic acid. *Ibid.* 218 Congo Rubine: Benzidine, Naphthionic acid, Crocein acid. *Ibid.* 219 Congo Corinth GW: Benzidine, Naphthionic acid, N.W.-acid. **1960** STANTON *Dict. for Med. Secretaries* 36/1 *Congo Red test of renal function*, a test for amyloidosis. **1964** M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed.8) xi. 150 Two drops of 0·2 per cent Congo red are added, and a few drops of N HCl to give a slate-blue colour.

congo, obs. form of CANGUE.

Congoese (kɒŋgəʊ'i:z), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Kongoese.** [See next.] = CONGOLESE *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 321/1 A great number of the states that were under the Congoese monarchs.. having withdrawn their allegiance. *Ibid.* 323/1 The Congoese are superstitious to the last degree. **1825** *Encycl. Metrop.* XVII. 143/2 The faults of the Kongoese are those occasioned by a hot climate and a low degree of civilization. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 267/2 The religion.. of the Congoese is a gross fetishism. **1902** *Ibid.* XXV. 140/1 Kongoese.. possesses the qualities of precision, flexibility, and subtlety of expression.

Congolese (kɒŋgəʊ'li:z, 'kɒŋgəʊli:z), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *Congolais*, f. *Congo*, the name of a region and a river in Central Africa: see -ESE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Congo (the Congo Republics of Kinshasa (Léopoldville) (now called *Zaïre*) and Brazzaville, formerly the Belgian and French Congo respectively), or the inhabitants thereof. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of either of the Congo Republics; freq. *collect.*; also, the language of the Bakongo people.

1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 413/1 'Goober' and 'Pindar'.. are synonyms for the ground-nut or pea-nut... 'Goober' is Angolan, and 'pindar' Congolese. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 7/3 The Congolese are, indeed, worse off than slaves. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/1 The Congolese 'groups' of Antwerp and Brussels found most of the capital. **1932** *Times Educ. Suppl.* 30 Apr. p. iv/4 Peeps at Congolese villages. **1934** A. J. TOYNBEE *Study Hist.* I. ii. iii. 259 A level of culture which is hardly less primitive than that of the Congolese. **1955** *Times* 6 July 11/6 The spontaneous enthusiasm of the greetings of the Congolese people, black and white alike, for their ruler. **1960** *Daily Tel.* 7 July 1/1 They want a Congolese in charge, with no Belgians holding any command.

congor, = CONGER^{3}, dial. name of CUCUMBER.

congou ('kɒŋgu:, 'kɒŋgə). Also **congo, kongo.** [ad. Chinese *kung-fu* work, and workman, *kung-fu-ch'a* app. tea on which work or labour is expended. The omission of the *f* is the foreigner's corruption (Prof. Legge).] A kind of black tea imported from China.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6376/3 Next Week will be sold, a large Parcel of Bohee, with some Congou and Green Tea. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, Congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. viii, A-swelling the receipt of customs by the consumption of Congo! **1875** PAVY *Food & Dietetics* (ed. 2) 349 The chief varieties of black tea, arranged in [an upward order of excellence] are Bohea, Oolong, Congou, Campoi, etc.

†**congraffet,** *pa. pple. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [An erroneous repr. of OF. *cyrografez*, *cirographé*, pa. pple. of *cirografer* to engross, register, med.L. *chirographāre*, *cyrographāre* (Du Cange): see CHIROGRAPH.] Registered, engrossed.

c **1320** *Cast. Love* 1056 þat foreward..i Godes court is congraffet [OF. *La covenant En la curt Deu cirographé*].

congrats (kən'græts), colloq. abbrev. of *congratulations*, usu. as *int.* Cf. next.

1884 L. TROUBRIDGE *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) 167 Received.. congrats on Ernest's appointment to the Royal Yacht. **1894** 'A. HOPE' *Dolly Dialogues* ii. 11 So you've brought it off. Hearty congrats. **1908** *Punch* 1 July 16/3 Lord and Lady Knightsbridge.. were simply *loaded* with congrats about their brilliant son's success. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Compan.* II. vii. 451 Congrats on the show. **1962** *Melody Maker* 7 July 16/4 *Congrats!* Congratulations, Acker Bilk, on your stand about poor amplification.

congratters (kən'grætəz), colloq. abbrev. of *congratulations*, usu. as *int.* Cf. prec. and -ER^{6}.

1906 R. BROOKE *Let.* 10 Jan (1968) 38 Congratters on Cambridge's political enlightenment. **1914** 'I. HAY' *Lighter Side School Life* iv. 95 'Congratters!' said Blake awkwardly. **1930** D. L. SAYERS *Strong Poison* xii. 152 Tremendous congratters and all that. **1966** O. NORTON *School of Liars* vi. 101 The Brig lifted his glass. 'Congratters, my dear. Good show.'

congratulable (kən'grætjʊləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *congratulā-rī*, F. *congratule-r*: see -BLE.] Calling for congratulation; worthy of congratulation.

1833 LAMB *Lett. to Talfourd* in *Final Mem.* 273 Variously ..has the congratulable news affected the members.

congratulant (kən'grætjʊlənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *congratulant*, or ad. L. *congrātulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *congrātulārī*: see next and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* That congratulates; expressing congratulation. **B.** *sb.* A congratulator.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 458 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers.. and with like joy Congratulant approach'd him. **1840** *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 31 The new-year's gifts.. were divided by us children among the inferior congratulants. **1872** CARLYLE *Schiller* Suppl. 227 Rustic congratulants with their foolish rhymes would present themselves.

congratulate (kən'grætjʊleɪt), *v.* [f. L. *congrātulāt-* ppl. stem of *congrātulā-rī* in same sense, f. *con-* together + *grātulārī* to manifest or express one's joy: cf. F. *congratuler* (14th c. in Littré; now somewhat archaic).]

†**1.** *intr.* To rejoice along *with* another; to express to a person one's pleasure or gratification at his good fortune, success, or happiness. Const. *with* the person, *for*, *on* the thing. In later use ***congratulate with*** = *congratulate* trans., sense 4. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 252 The governor therefore, to congratulate with the earl for his return, restored unto him the chancellorship. **1598** FLORIO, *Congratulare*, to congratulate, to reioice togither. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Luke* i. 58 And they congratulated with her. **1619** DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd. Soc.) 201 If his Ma^{ty} shall command me to returne to Francfurt to congratulate with King Ferdinand when he shall be elected King of the Romans. **1647** CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Sept. (Carlyle), Occasion as to congratulate so abundantly to rejoice in God's gracious dispensation unto you and by you. **1732** SWIFT *Let. to Gay* Wks. 1761 VIII. 133, I congratulate with you for losing your great acquaintance. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* 1793 II. xviii. 415 An ambassador had been sent to congratulate with the Duke on this desirable event. **1820** J. TALBOT in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 26 Many who will congratulate with you upon the addition of another year to [your] venerable age. **1824** LAMB *Let. to Barton* 24 Mar., I therefore most sincerely congratulate with you.

†**2.** *trans.* To express sympathetic joy on the occasion of; to express joy, pleasure, or satisfaction at (an event or circumstance). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 272 Wherefore ambassadors were sent from the queen regent to Philip and Marie to congratulate their marriage. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. 64 (R.) To see So many hands and hearts congratulate Th' advancement of his long-desir'd degree. **1664** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872- 5 II. 161, I congratulate the happiness of your kingdom. **1688** BP. THOMAS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 332, I thank you for your congratulating my recovery. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶2, I send you this to congratulate your late Choice of a Subject. **1766** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 93 The obsequious assembly congratulated their own and the public felicity. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 226 Verses and sonnets ..congratulated our wedding-day. **1805** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 512 The friends of liberty came to congratulate his arrival. **1819** HAZLITT *Polit. Ess.* 88 Mr. Southey.. congratulates the successes of the son.

†**b.** To express such joy by some significant act; to celebrate *with*. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 2 You are most hartily welcome, and I.. to congratulate your comming, will impart vnto you the substance and effect therof in as few words as I can. **1614** BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 289, I desired to congratulate your happy Returne with some worthy present. **1636** WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) I. 187 The ships congratulated his election with a volley of great shot. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 415 The university of Oxford congratulated his birth with printed poems.

†**c.** Const. *to*, *unto*, the person, also with *indirect obj.* (dative). *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 1. iii. 143 They may congratulate to themselues the warme side they walke in. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 These are blessings which.. all our friends have congratulated unto us. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded., The Subjects of England may justly congratulate to themselves that both.. our Government, and.. our King secure us from any such Complaint. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 106 Should I not ..congratulate you this so great happiness.. befallen you. *Ibid.*, Congratulate England her felicity and her Queen. **1710** R. WARD *Life H. Mare* 59 To whom he heartily congratulated such Dignities.

†**d.** Const. *with* the person. *Obs.*

1618 MRQ. BUCKINGHAM in *Fortescue Papers* 49 To congratulate with him the rendring of that town. **1654** H. LESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 136 An Ambassador.. sent to congratulate with their Majesties, the happy birth of their second Daughter. **1705** BP. PATRICK *Comm. 2 Kings* x. 15 Who.. came.. to congratulate with him his happiness in fulfilling God's commands.

†**3.** To rejoice at (a thing); to hail. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm. Lam.* iv. 20 Whosoever.. hath lamented a danger and then congratulated a deliverance, he will provide against a relapse. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 286 See what Marriage and Repentance may bring a Man to! I heartily congratulate this Change.

4. To address (a person) with expressions of joy or satisfaction on an occasion considered fortunate; 'to compliment upon any happy event' (J.); to felicitate. Const. *on*, *upon* (formerly *for*), or with *clause*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 164 b, The enhabitauntes.. sent to him messengers.. thanking and congratulating him for his thither comming. **1611** BIBLE *1 Chron.* xviii. 10 Hee sent Hadoram his sonne to King Dauid.. to congratulate [*Heb.* blesse] him, because hee had fought against Hadarezer. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xviii. (1675) 276 Eusebius.. congratulated my Friend for his escape. **1667-8** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., All the world.. did congratulate me, and cry up my speech as the best thing they ever heard. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* III. 730 The king in person.. Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound. **1769** BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 445 To congratulate him in having got well rid of [them]. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 8 Am I to congratulate an highwayman.. who has broke prison, upon the recovery of his natural rights? **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 49 Clive.. congratulated them on the good fortune which had freed them from a tyrant. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 27 Congratulating him about his success in the School of Art.

b. *refl.* To call or account oneself happy or fortunate in relation to some matter. (Same Const.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 2 To congratulate our selves that we are neither Turks nor Papists. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶9 He often congratulated himself that he

had none of that disgusting excellence, etc. **1796** BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 45 Congratulating myself for the good fortune which has procured me such valuable friends. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 79 We congratulated ourselves upon this.

c. *absol.* To offer congratulations.

1630 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camd.) 56 The Spanish embassador, coming to the King to congratulate, fell all along. *a* **1800** COWPER *Ep. Protest. Lady*, A stranger's purpose in these lays Is to congratulate and not to praise. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. iii, Mayor Pache, not prompt enough in denouncing these Pitt Plots, may congratulate about them now.

†**5.** To salute. *Obs.*

1578 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* Ep. Ded., But also desirous .. to congratulate your Lordship with the tokens of my old vowed fidelitie. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 93 It is the Kings most sweet pleasure and affection, to congratulate the Princesse at her Pauilion. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 To congratulat and salute by giuing a becke with the head, or a bende of the bodie. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i, Hee is a Souldier .. Let the Instruments Of warre congratulate his memorie.

†**6.** To offer or present by way of congratulation.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 304 To whose memory and prayse I am not able to Congratulate the least Commendations their Heroicke dispositions deserued at my hands. *Ibid.* x. 427 After Congratulating Complements, he being returned ashoar, dismissed the Burgers and their Arms.

con'gratulating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] That congratulates. Hence **con'gratulatingly.**

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 130 The congratulating Ambassadors flock to S. Mark. **1769** GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II. 262 Surrounded by congratulating multitudes. **1855** DORAN *Queens Eng.* I. viii. 377 The Duke of Newcastle congratulatingly hugged Hulse, on his having saved the Queen's life.

congratulation (kən,grætjʊ'leɪʃən). [a. F. *congratulation*, or ad. L. *congrātulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congrātulā-rī*: see above.]

1. The action of congratulating; the expressing to anybody in a complimentary way gratification at his success, fortune, or happiness; felicitation.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXX. lxviii, Yet Gradasso's faint congratulation Makes men surmise he thinks not as he saith. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* XV. §10. 244 But we then praise, and celebrate in words .. by Congratulation, which supposeth happinesse. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 19 His superiority .. excited congratulation instead of envy. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 5 Not of itself regarded .. as any matter for congratulation. **1887** T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ii. 94 To the act of 'rejoicing with others' there is no single term appropriated .. The outward expression of the feeling is, however, known as *congratulation*.

2. (with *pl.*) An expression of such pleasure.

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 Congratulations she received not as a woman in child-bed, but as a Captaine vanquissant of a battel. **1749** JOHNSON *Irene* IV. vi, That fawning villain's forced congratulations. **1781** FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 238, I thank you for your kind congratulations on my marriage.

†**3.** Grateful and glad acknowledgement on one's own behalf, rejoicing. *Obs.*

1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 73 And then in congratulation of all three, wee yeeld thee thankesgiving. **1622** DONNE *Serm. Lam.* iv. 20. **1623** SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* 193 Yet my penne .. can not hold from an intire congratulation of this happie and holy day.

Hence **congratu'lational** *a.*

1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulational, rhythmical commonplaces.

congratulative (kən'grætjʊlətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *congrātulāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Expressing congratulation.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 117 [They] exchanged a glance, which was mutually congratulative.

congratulator (kən'grætjʊleɪtə(r)). [n. of action in L. form, from *congrātulārī* to CONGRATULATE: see -OR.] One who congratulates, or offers congratulations.

1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. (1851) 421 Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator. **1772** NUGENT *Friar Gerund* II. 53 There were consumed, in entertaining these congratulators, twelve gallons of wine. **1889** *Temple Bar* June 104 Surrounded by a coterie of congratulators.

congratulatory (kən'grætjʊlətərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY: cf. L. *grātulātōri-us*, and F. *congratulatoire.*]

1. Conveying congratulations.

1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 72 Letters congratulatory directed unto the Popes holyness. **1649** BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 92 The Earl of Loudon .. made Congratulatory Speeches to his Majesty. **1713** *Guardian* No. 66 (1756) I. 295 In many congratulatory words they applauded one another's wit and power. **1868** FREEMAN *Narm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 17 Congratulatory embassies.

2. Ready or inclined to congratulate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 The Manchester Academy of Fine Arts was in a congratulatory and cheerful mood at its annual meeting last night.

1680 M. LIVINGSTON (*title*) Albion's Congratulatory, or, a Poem upon the high and mighty Prince James his return into Scotland.

†**con'gratule,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *congratule-r* to congratulate.] = BLESS *v.* 4 or 5.

1657 *Divine Lover* 131, I congratule thee, O my God, and am glad that thou art God; and for the Blissednesse, and all the Perfections that are in thee.

†**con'gredient,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *congredient-em*, pr. pple. of *congredī* to come together, meet.] A. *adj.* 'Meeting or going together' (R. C. *Table Alph.* 1613). B. *sb.* A component part, ingredient.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. xxxiii. 281 All the parts thereof,—the congredients,—the preparations,—the instruments.

†**congree,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [A word of doubtful existence, the Quarto having CONGRUE, q.v. If genuine, *congree* may be f. CON- + GREE, aphetic form of *agree* not uncommon in 16th c. (Historical contact with the rare OF. *congréer* to please (f. *gré* liking), med.L. *congreāre*, is improbable.)] *intr.* To agree together, accord.

1623 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 (Fo.) For Gouernment, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke [Qo. **1600** Congrueth with a mutuall consent].

†**con'greet,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CON- + GREET.] *intr.* To greet mutually.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii 31 Since then my Office hath so farre preuayl'd, That Face to Face, and Royall Eye to Eye, You haue congreeted.

congregable ('kɒŋgrɪgəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *congregābil-is*, f. *congregāre* to CONGREGATE: see -BLE.] Able to be assembled in a congregation.

c **1642** *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations .. are not congregable, nor consultable .. (pardon the hardnesse of words).

congreganist (kɒŋ'grɛgənɪst), *a.* [a. F. *congréganiste*, as *sb.* a member of a congregation of laymen directed by ecclesiastics; as *adj.*, in *école c.* opposed to *école laïque.*] Of French schools: Conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Schools, or by Sisters of various religious orders.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 110 In all the French schools .. lay as well as congreganist. **1879** —— *Mixed Ess.* 157 Both the episcopal schools and the congreganist schools, as they are called, have increased in number.

congregant ('kɒŋgrɪgənt). [ad. L. *congregānt-em*, pr. pple. of *congregāre* to CONGREGATE: see -ANT.] One of those who congregate anywhere; a member of a congregation; esp. a member of a Jewish congregation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 4 The Bevis Marks Synagogue .. the majority of its congregants. **1887** *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The congregants .. repeat a portion of the ritual. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 30 July 5/2 The congregants are seated on the ground; the service is chanted in a low and mournful way. The 'Book of Lamentations' is read. **1907** *Ibid.* 20 Sept. 6/7 At the Brondesbury Synagogue on the Day of Atonement, a congregant made an offering of two guineas in honour of the King. **1952** A. BARON *With Hope, Farewell* 29 The short gravel path was crowded with congregants who had escaped from the service. **1961** *Spectator* 3 Nov. 615 The large majority of Afrikaner congregants.

'congregate, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *congregāt-us*, pa. pple. of *congregāre*, f. *con-* together + *gregā-re* to collect into a flock or company, f. *greg-em* (*grex*) flock, herd: see GREGARIOUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Assembled, congregated.

†**a.** as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I, These men somme tyme congregate schalle goe furthe. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 121 All waters were congregate or gathered togyder in one place. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VII. vi. 19 With all the Gods about him congregate. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. §1.

b. as *adj.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §72 Where the Matter is most Congregate, the Cold is the greater. **1864** NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 169 Congregate masses of blackness.

†**2.** = CONGREGATED 3. *Obs.*

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 31 So would the Congregate Churches .. own the King for Head over them.

3. Carried on in a congregation; collective.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 969/1 A congregate education by clubs.

†**B.** *pl.* Assembled persons. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 175 That the congregates may frankelie shew their minds upon such matters as are to come before them.

congregate ('kɒŋgrɪgeɪt), *v.* Also 6 -at. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congregā-re*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To collect or gather (things) together into a mass or crowd.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 4 Of enposteme of the hed & watire congregated in children hedys. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knawl.* xxxii. 205 Al the appostels bodies or bones to be congregated and brought together into one place. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. vii, These waters were afterwards congregated and called the sea. **1820** SHELLEY *Summer & Winter*, The north wind congregates in crowds The floating mountains of the silver clouds. **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 66 The spines are specially congregated on the central .. portion of the disc.

2. To assemble (people), *esp.* to a meeting.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1437 The constable congregate in all goodly hast A myghty stronge host in theyr best arraye. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 8/1 Congregating the cleargie when need is of anie Councell or election. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 280 Bells .. to Congregate the People. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* I. 32 Alas! that wisdom ever shuns To congregate her scatter'd sons. **1771** MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 223 They were congregated by handbills. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 The house of .. Callias, in which are congregated the noblest and wisest of the Athenians.

†**b.** *pass.* To be gathered or collected from.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 66 The church is congregated of two peoples, the Jews, and the Gentiles.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* To flock or assemble together; to meet in a large body.

refl. **1587** FLEMING *Cantn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 He as principall, and others as accessaries .. congregated themselues, and .. prouoked the people in maner of a rebellion.

intr. **1538** J. LAMBERT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1021/1 Then coulde all the other there congregate. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 50 Euen there where Merchants most doe congregate. **1659** GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Members of the Church with which they actually congregate and communicate. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 300 Swallows .. after they begin to congregate. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 549 The place where the British exiles had congregated. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvi. 542 Herds of herbivorous animals congregate together.

†**b.** To meet, mingle *with. Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §328 The Spirits of Bodies, which ever are unquiet to Get forth, and Congregate with the Air.

Hence **'congregating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregating of men. **1775** HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 291 We can trace the same congregating quality in the bee, in the beaver. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 71 The congregating temper that pervades Our unripe years.

'congregated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Assembled or collected in a body or mass.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 120 The congregated Colledge haue concluded, That labouring Art can neuer ransome nature From her inaydible estate. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 308 The great receptacle Of congregated Waters. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* II. 852 The congregated snow, and swelling rain. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 The city's congregated peace of homes and pomp of spires.

2. *Bot.* Clustered in a dense mass; aggregated.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 151 Bunch congregated, pointing one way. *Ibid.* II. 273 Flowers congregated, axillary.

†**3.** Organized on a Congregational basis. *Obs.*

1653 *Bibl. Parl.* (a satire) in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 95 That publike thankes be given to God in all the congregated churches in and about London. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 583 The well-affected Party of the City, and the congregated Churches, may be induced to mediate. **1660** T. M. *Walker's Hist. Indep.* IV. 55 The congregated Churches of Schismaticks and Sectaries in and about London, raise three Regiments. **1799** C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem.* 85 A congregated church of Africans.

congregation (kɒŋgrɪ'geɪʃən). Also 4-6 -acio(u)n. [a. F. *congrégation* (OF. *-atiun, -acion*, 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *congregātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *congregāre*: see CONGREGATE. The concrete sense 'assembly of people' is not recorded in classical Latin, but occurs in the Vulgate.]

1. The action of congregating or collecting in one body or mass.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ii. 65 By þe congregacioun of alle goodes. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §312 The Maturation of Drinks is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together. **1635** PERSON *Varieties* II. 71 The stirring winds would hinder .. their congregation or gathering together. **1669** GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 187 The congregation of the rays by refraction. **1869** RUSKIN *Q. of Air* §121 As if the first purpose of congregation were not to devise laws and repress crimes.

b. As a condition or state.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despat.* ii. 47 The priest has to do with men in congregation.

2. The result of congregating; a gathering, assemblage, or company: **a.** of men.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 13370 (Trin.) þe brydgome did hem þider calle .. þe congregacioun [*earlier MSS.* gadering, gedering] was ful grete. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 944 A congregacioun Of folke as I saugh rome a-bout. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Cryst conserve this congregacion Fro perellys past, present, and future. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IX. i. 93 A squadron of men is .. a congregation of souldiers orderly ranged and set. **1611** BIBLE *Ezra* X. I. **1694** R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) Bv, Small Territories, or Congregations of People, chose valiant and wise Men to be their Captains. **1809** CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. i, Some congregation of the elves, To sport by summer moons.

b. of animals or things.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Whiche congregacyons of waters he called the sea. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 315 A foule and pestilent congregation of vapours. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 The great Concepticula and Congregations of water. **1717** BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 29 May, A congregation of oyster and scollop shells. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* V. (1873) 98 A congregation of fish brought together by means of a scatter of food. **1878** H. IRVING *The Stage* 2 To efficiency in .. acting there should come a congregation of fine qualities. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 255 A congregation of gaseous atoms.

†**c.** *techn.* of plovers. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 30 A congregacon of plouers. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b.

3. A regular meeting or assembly of a society or body.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 31 Somouned to don semble, er to congregacioun be-forn ye alderman and ye bretheryn [of the gild]. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* 108 That every mayster, that ys a mason, Most ben at the generale congregacyon. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 Itt may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. **1533–4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 §20 To or for any visitacion, congregation, or assemble for religion.

b. *Acad.* A general assembly of the members of a University, or of such of them as possess certain specified qualifications.

At Cambridge an assembly or meeting of the Senate. At Oxford a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and 'Regent Masters' (*Ancient House of Congregation*), to grant or confer degrees, etc.; also since 1854, the name of the whole body of resident Masters, Doctors, and Professors (*Congregation of the University*), and of a regular meeting of this body, constituting the chief deliberative assembly of the University. (The intention of the Act of 1854 was to enlarge the constitution and powers of the 'Ancient House of Congregation': it was held however by the legists that, instead of doing so, it had created a new body, 'the Congregation of the University', leaving the 'Ancient House' intact. There are therefore now *two* Congregations in the University.)

[**1511** COLET *Serm. Conform. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 12 Suffer not .. this your great convocation to depart in vain; suffer not this your congregation to be for no end.] **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 419 This woorde congregacyon .. in some vniuersityes it signifyeth their assembles. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 The bel began to ring to the congregation before M. Nuce began to rise. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* III. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry. **1714** AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxford* II. III. i. 139 Degrees are proposed and granted in the Congregation of Regent Masters. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 300 (*Oxford*) Every measure, before it reaches Convocation, must go through Congregation; and Congregation, as the Act finally passed, means the whole body of residents and next to nobody else. **1870** *Stat. Univ. Oxon.* x. iii. 1 For the purpose of giving increased efficiency to the proceedings of the Congregation .. and to give power of amending statutes in Congregation. **1885** *Ibid.* x. iii. 8 The Members of Congregation shall upon every occasion, on which any question whatever is submitted to Congregation, have the right to speak thereon in the English tongue. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 At a congregation held in the Senate House, Cambridge, the report .. was offered for confirmation. **1886** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 51 Full Term begins on the Sunday after the first Congregation, that is on the Sunday after the first day of Term. **1891** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 333 In a Congregation holden on Tuesday, March 3, the following business was submitted to the House. *Ibid.* In a meeting of Convocation, to be followed by a meeting of the Congregation of the University, to be holden on Tuesday, March 10. *Ibid.* 336 Ancient House of Congregation.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees in Hilary and Easter Terms, on the following days.

†4. A collective body of colleagues, a company. (Cf. COLLEGE 1, 2.) *Obs.*

14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 157 þe congregacyon of holy maydenes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 What may all this represent or signifye, but the congregacyon of the holy apostles. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 177 Least the anger of that terrible Congregation [the Long Parliament] should be kindled against them.

5. In English versions of the Bible, applied in the O.T. to the collective body of the Israelites in the wilderness, and to a public solemn assembly of the people or nation: so *congregation of the Lord*, etc.

Here it is put for two distinct Heb. words *ʿēdāh* and *qāhāl*, the original difference between which was app. that *ʿēdāh* meant the collective body or community, and *qāhāl* an actual assembly that had met and would disperse again; but in application the two were necessarily often identical; the assembly consisted of or represented the community. By the LXX *ʿēdāh* is, with rare exceptions, rendered *συναγωγή*; *qāhāl* is rendered 70 times *ἐκκλησία*, 37 times *συναγωγή*, 10 times by *ὄχλος* or other word. The Vulgate has for both words a great variety of renderings, e.g. *multitudo, cœtus, populus, turba, congregatio* for both; also *plebs, vulgus, globus, caterva, synagoga* for *ʿēdāh*; *concio, ecclesia, exercitus* for *qāhāl* . Wyclif has *congregacioun* only in the few places in which *congregatio* appears in the Vulgate; but in the 16th c. versions, *congregation* became the predominant rendering of both words; in the 1611 version it occurs 124 times for *ʿēdāh*, 86 times for *qāhāl*. In a relatively small number of cases, both words are rendered *company*, and *assembly*.) The Revised Version of 1885 has distinguished *ʿēdāh* and *qāhāl* in the Heptateuch as *congregation* and *assembly*, but elsewhere has usually continued the indiscriminate use of 'congregation' found in the earlier version.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* i. 2 Take 3e the sowme of all the congregacioun of the sones of Yrael. **1535** COVERDALE *Micah* ii. 5 No man to deuyde the thy porcion, in the congregacion off the Lorde. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* iv. 21 It is a sinne offering for the Congregation [**1885** *Rev. V.* assembly]. —— *Ex.* xii. 6 The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel. —— *Deut.* xxiii. 1 Shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord [**1885** assembly]. —— *1 Chron.* xxviii. 8 In the sight of al Israel, the congregation of the Lord [So **1885**].

b. Hence, in O.T. language, in certain phrases, e.g. *the congregation of saints, of the wicked, of evildoers, of hypocrites*, etc. = whole body, company.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cx[i]. 1 In counseil of ri3twis men and congregacioun [**1388** in the counsel and congregacioun of iust men]. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv[i]. 5, I hate the congregacion of the wicked [WYCLIF chirche of wariende men]. *Ibid.* cxix. 61 The congregacions of the vngodly haue robbed me. *Ibid.* cxlix. 1 Let the congregacion of sayntes prayse hym [WYCLIF chirche of halewis]. **1539** BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxxxii. 1 God standeth in the congregacion of princes [LXX. *συναγωγή*, Vulg. *synagoga*, WYCLIF synagoge of godis]. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xv. 34 The congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate.

†6. Used by Tindale to translate *ἐκκλησία* in the N.T., and much used by the Eng. Reformers of the 16th c. instead of CHURCH (on account of the current restriction of the latter term to the clergy or clerical order):

[Cf. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* III. viii. (1530) 97b. **1530** TINDALE *Answ. to More* §2 In as much as the clergy .. had appropriat vnto themselues the terme [Church] that of right is common vnto all the whole congregation of them that beleue in Christ .. therefore in the translation of the new Testament where I found this word *Ecclesia*, I enterpreted it by thys word *congregation*. Cf. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale*].

a. in sense of the whole body of the faithful, the Church of Christ.

Cf. Luther's use of *Gemeinde* instead of *Kirche*, to express the Church as the congregation or community of the saints or saved people. Also Article xix. of Ch. of Engl. 'The Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men.'

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18 Apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 120/2 The hole church, that is to wit, not the clargie only, but the hole congregacion of all christen people. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Symon & Jude*, Almightie God, whiche hast builded the congregacion upon the foundacion of the Apostles and prophetes. **1555** EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 Added to the flocke of chrystes congregation. **1558** Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 100 The congregatioun swa deirlie bocht be the blude and deth of Jesu Christe. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Heb.* xii. 23 The congregation of the firste borne whiche are written in Heauen [WYCLIF, *Rheims*, **1611** church]. **1583** FULKE *Defence* v. 228.

b. in sense of a particular local assembly or society of believers, a 'church' (in the Congregational sense).

1526–34 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xvi. 19 The congregacions of Asia salute you. Aquila and Priscilla salute you .. and so doeth the congregacion that is in their house [WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, **1611** church]. **1621** BAYNES *Diocesans' Trial* 13 All churches were singular congregations, equal, independent of each other. **1625** J. ROBINSON *Just & Necess. Apol.* i, The Apostle Paul doth entitle the particular Congregation, which was at Corinth, 'the body of Christ'. **1641** T. EDWARDS (*title*) Reasons against the Independent Government of Particular Congregations. **1661** *Crt. of Mass.* in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 322 This matter hath been under the Consideration of a synod, orderly called, the result whereof our last general court commended to the several congregations. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 148 What is this Church or Congregation rather (as Tindal everywhere translates it). **1708** [see CONGREGATIONALIST].

c. A body of Christians, a denomination.

1826 SCOTT *Prov. Antiq.* (1834) 274 The modern Calvinists no longer mingle with their own religious zeal, any animosity against those of other Congregations.

7. A body of persons assembled for religious worship or to hear a preacher. (The most common modern use.)

1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 43 When the congregacion was broken uppe, many .. followed Paul and Barnabas [so **1611**; *Genev.* churche, *Rhem.* synagogue]. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 173 Hee would meete her .. next morning at the Temple, and there, before the whole congregation shame her. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. iii. 308 In the great Hall of Sicininus where there is holden a congregation and meeting of Christians. **1688** *Act 1 Will. & M.* c. 18 §16 If any Person or Persons .. do maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation .. and disquiet or disturb the same. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 1. 4 Wherever God erects a house of prayer, The devil always builds a chapel there; And 'twill be found, upon examination, The latter has the largest congregation. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* Let. 16 Nov., The whole congregation were hushed and silent, as if nobody were in the church. **1829** SOUTHEY *Ode Bp. Heber*, Whose eloquence Held congregations open-ear'd. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xvii, The church-going bells .. calling the prim congregation .. to morning prayer.

b. The body of persons who habitually attend or belong to a particular place of worship.

In the Episcopal and Presbyterian systems, a local organized body of worshippers, in contrast to the collective body or 'Church', composed of these congregations.

In the Congregational system, the whole local body of worshippers, as distinguished from the 'church' or company of communicants.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. §2 Till at the length we descend unto several congregations termed parishes. *Ibid.* §3 Divided into their special congregations and flockes. **1609** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. x. 347 As Pastors of Congregations. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xxviii. 87 Having provided for the publike congregation a worthy Preacher. **1688** *Act 1 Will. & M.* c. 18 (*Toleration Act* §8) Any Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of Dissenting Protestants. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii, The minister of an attached provincial congregation. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, The rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 116 They formed themselves into congregations for the purpose of worshipping together.

c. In the New England colonies in which Congregationalism was established: The community of a settlement, town, or 'parish', having its particular place of worship, as distinguished from the 'church', or body of communicants, within the same. Now called the 'society'.

1852 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. 149 There [in Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay in 1754] each township was also substantially a territorial parish; the town was the religious congregation. **1887** G. P. FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* VIII. xii. 465 At Salem, the ministers .. were first elected by the congregation, answering to the parish, as its ministers, and then chosen by the church to be its overseers in spiritual things. *Ibid.* 476 In New England .. the congregation of the town (or of the parish, when the town was so large that there was more than one place of worship) acted concurrently with the church in the choice and dismissal of ministers.

8. *Scottish Hist.* The designation given to the party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of Mary. (Also *C. of Christ, of the Lord.*) The term appears to have originated in the language of the National Covenant, subscribed 3 Dec. 1557, in which the word occurs 8 times (in the sense 'church', as in 6 a). Also, **b.** A local section or body of the Reforming party. **c.** *Lords of the Congregation*: the nobles and other chief men who subscribed the National Covenant.

1557 *National Covt.* in Knox *Hist. Ref.* I. 117 We .. shall with all diligence continually apply our whole power .. to maintaine, set forward, and establish the most blessed word of God and his congregation .. Vnto the which holie word and congregation we do ioyne vs .. and also dois renunce and foirsaik the congregatioun of Sathan. **1559** *Ibid.* II. 313 Item the sayd Lords of the congregation and all the members therof shall remaine obedient subiects to our soueraigne Lord and Ladies authoritie. Item the said congregation nor none of them shall not trouble or molest a Church-man. *a* **1572** *Ibid.* 138 (an. 1559) The Congregation of the West Country, with the Congregatioun of Fyfe, Perthe, Dundee, Angus .. being convenit in the toun of Perthe. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 31 Elizabeth .. strengthned so well the party of the Congregation, that the Queen of Scotland .. was fain at length to betake her self to flight. **1717** DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 10 The Protestant Nobility .. had ever since the Association .. been called The Lords of the Congregation: And the Protestants in general, as then united, were called The Congregation. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 394.

9. *R.C. Ch.* A community or order bound together by a common rule, either without vows (as the Oratorians), or without solemn vows (as the Passionists, Redemptorists, etc.). Extended, *esp.* in France, to lay associations of men or women, having a religious end in view, and devoting themselves to some work of instruction or charity (as the Brothers of the Christian Schools). Cf. CONGREGANIST.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xvi. 42 In that olde tyme .. whan there was but lityll ony congregacion of monkes. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 115 Eche congregacion oughte to lyue vnder one gouernoure. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. IV. xi. 450 This Age was very fruitful in Congregations of Regular Clerks.

b. A group of monasteries belonging to some great order, which agree to unite themselves together by closer ties of doctrine and discipline (as the great congregation of Cluny, that of St. Maur, and that of La Trappe).

1885 *Catholic Dict.*

10. The name given to several permanent committees of the Roman College of Cardinals of which eleven are of primary importance, each having charge of a certain department of the business of the Church. Sometimes specifically applied to the Congregation *de propaganda fide*. Also a temporary committee of cardinals and ecclesiastics, constituted a *special congregation*, to clear up or decide a matter that has arisen.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 87 Out of this Colledge of Cardinals, there are several Congregations formed, that are call'd .. the Congregations of Cardinals. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶4 By a solemn Act of the Congregation of Cardinals. **1723** R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. viii. 368 The Congregation has sent Missions thither. **1839** C. H. TIMPERLEY *Dict. Printers & Print.* 216 The compilers of the catalogues or indexes of prohibited books, are still continued, and called the congregation of the index. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 313 Clement VII. laid the demand before a congregation which he had appointed to settle matters of faith. **1877** *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* II. 497/2 To these belong the Inquisition (congregation of the holy office) .. the congregation *de propaganda fide*.

b. At a General Council, a committee of bishops appointed for drawing up rules for the dispatch of business, and preparation of questions for debate, etc.

1885 *Catholic Dict.*

11. *Comb.* **congregation-house**, house of assembly, spec. of a University, as *e.g.* the Senate-House at Cambridge.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 230 The congregation-house at Cambridge. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 95 The archbishop personally visited the collective body of the University in the Congregation or Regent-house. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxviii. 7 That panegyris or congregation-house of the first-born enrolled in heaven.

congregational (kɒŋgrɪ'geɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a congregation. †**a.** Consisting of, of the nature of a congregation. *Obs.*

1639 [R. MATHER] *Ch. Govt.* (1643) 10 They that are within the visible Church .. must needs be members of some particular Congregation, because all visible churches are Congregationall. **1642** J. BALL *Answ. to Canne* ii. 67 Whether of the true Catholique Church, whereof every member is a living stone, elect and precious, or of the visible

congregationall assembly, consisting of good and bad, sincere and hypocriticall professors.

b. Performed by a congregation of worshippers collectively.

1860 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 27 June, We heard practical sermons and fine congregational singing. **1881** MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* 512 Visiting the temples; not, however, for common prayer and congregational worship, which are..unknown among the Pārsīs.

c. Connected with a particular congregation of worshippers as distinguished from the parish church.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 295/2 The parochial system does ..continue to exist..yet the personal worship of individual Churchmen has for many years been largely congregational.

2. Of or belonging to the congregation as the lowest organized unit in the Presbyterian system.

1644 *Resolut. Ho. Comm.* 23 Jan., That the church be governed by Congregational, Classical, and Synodical assemblies. **1644** BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 205 In the presence and with the consent..of the presbyterie congregationall. **1647** (*title*), An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for dividing and settling the severall Counties of this kingdome into Classicall Presbyteries and Congregational Elderships. **1649-50** SIR C. SADLER *Last Will & Test. of Earl Pembroke* in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 91 *Item.* I give back to the Assembly of Divines their *classical, provincial, congregational, national*; which words I have kept at my own charge above seven years, but plainly find they will never come to good.

3. (with capital *C.*) [cf. CONGREGATION 6 b.] Of or pertaining to the form of ecclesiastical polity called CONGREGATIONALISM; adhering to this polity; Independent.

After the 17th c., *Independent* was chiefly used in England, while *Congregational* was decidedly preferred in New England, where the 'consociation' of churches formed a more important feature of the system (see that word); in the 19th c. the latter name has also prevailed in Great Britain.

[**1639**: see 1.] **1642** T. LECHFORD *Pl. Dealing or News fr. New Eng.* 79 The Congregationall independent government, whereof I have had some experience. **1643** W. L. *Bramble Berry* title-p., Whether the Congregationall Assemblies in England be true Churches of Jesus Christ, yea or no? *a* **1647** T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipl.* Pref., A Church Congregationall is the first subject of the Keys. **1647** W. BARTLET (*title*), *'IXNOΓPAΦIA*; or a modell of the Primitive Congregational way. **1648** J. COTTON *Way of Congreg. Ch.* I. iii. 1 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches..If there must needs be some note of difference ..to distinguish our way from a Nationall Church-way, I know none fitter, then to denominate theirs Classicall, and ours Congregationall. **1672** O. HEYWOOD *Event-bk.* 18 June, Our brethren of the congregational persuasion. *Ibid.* 16 July, The congregational men amongst us have desired to sit down with us at the Lord's supper. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 358 Samuel Mather..a congregational man..yet he was civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion. **1755** JOHNSON, *Congregational* is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 432 A congregational church..consisted of a company of saints. **1836** H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 90 *note*, The congregational brethren met at the Savoy (Sept. 29, 1658), and drew up a confession of faith. **1878** *Congregational Year Book* (Appendix) Declaration of the Faith, Church Order, and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union [of England and Wales], May 1833. (The Union was formed 13 May 1831.)

4. Of or pertaining to a congregation of cardinals.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 25 At a congregational meeting he was for the reception of the Portugall embassador.

†**B.** *sb.* A Congregationalist. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILIE *Disswasive Vind.* (1655) 11 Independents are unfitly styled Congregationals.

Congregationalism (kɒŋgrɪ'geɪʃənəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A system of ecclesiastical polity which regards all legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions as vested in the individual Church or local Congregation of believers. [See CONGREGATION 6 b.]

Also called Independency from the fact that the legislative and judicial sufficiency of the Congregation does not allow interference with the affairs of the body by any external authority, episcopal or presbyterial. The Congregational churches, however, hold and practise the duties of fellowship and coöperation by means of councils, conferences, and associations.

1716 I. MATHER *Disq. conc. Eccl. Councils* 6 Mr. [Wm.] Bradshaw, an eminent Nonconformist Minister..was the Author of that Judicious Script [*English Puritanism*, 1605]. It is perfect Congregationalism. **1767** CHAUNCY *Lett.* (1768) 26 Zealous endeavours to make converts from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism to Episcopacy. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 173 Congregationalism..sprung, as a reaction, from arrogant prelacy, and the despotism of national churches. **1861** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. ix. 359 Thus was constituted the body which, crossing the Charles River, became known as the First church of Boston. It embodied the three great principles of Congregationalism.

2. The congregational practice within the pale of a church territorially organized; attachment to a particular congregation, as distinct from the church of one's own parish or district.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 295/2 The elbow-room which congregationalism gives to healthy diversity of worship is not to be over-rated.

Congre'gationalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the Congregational church polity; a member or adherent of a Congregational church; an Independent.

1692 C. MATHER (*title*) Blessed Unions..between those..in England which have changed the names of Presbyterians and Congregationalists for that of United Brethren. **1708** KERSEY, *Congregationalists*, a Sect of Independents, who had particular Congregations in a middle way, between Presbytery and Brownism. [So **1721** in BAILEY: not in J.]. **1712** I. MATHER in *Pref. to R. Mather's Answer* 6 The renowned Dr. Owen was as famous a Congregationalist. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 451/2 s.v., In the six New England States..which were colonized by the English Puritans, the Congregationalists are very numerous. **1839** B. HANBURY (*title*), Historical Memorials relating to the Independents or Congregationalists. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. x. 363. *attrib.* **1864** BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 448 The Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregationalist church. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xlvi. 307 William Gordon, the Congregationalist minister of Roxbury.

Congre'gationalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make congregational in sense 1 or 3.

1866 J. B. DYKES in P. Freeman *Rites & Ritual* 102 The great work of remodelling, translating, simplifying, congregationalising (to use a barbarous word) the old Sarum Offices. **1882** *Advance* (Chicago) 11 May 301 If no worse thing happens to the Presbyterian Church than a little more Congregationalizing of its system here and there.

congre'gationally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a congregational manner, as a congregation; in accordance with the Congregational polity; on the congregational (instead of parochial) method.

1870 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 315 The audience joining in, congregationally. **1885** R. H. COTTON in *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 5/6 Most of your successful clergy will..tell you that their churches are worked congregationally. **1887** A. ABBOTT in W. Gladden *Parish Problems* 70 Independent churches, and churches congregationally organized.

†**Congre'gationer.** *Obs.* [f. CONGREGATION + -ER¹.]

1. *Sc. Hist.* A member of the association of Reformers formed in 1557. See CONGREGATION 8.

1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Scot.* 292 (Jam.) The place where our Congregationers first assembled to form themselves into a society. **1752** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 379 The Queen's army was advanced to Ochterader..and the congregationers drew theirs a mile out of [Perth].

†**2.** = CONGREGATIONALIST. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 209 In Pulpit-custome, what other is the first Question (almost), of every Congregationer, but, Who preacheth? *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 197 (D.) Our good King..since he would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers.

Congre'gationism. *nonce-wd.* See quot.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 22 May *Suppl.* 1/1 If the church was swamped by subscribers, that was Congregationism, and not Congregationalism.

Congre'gationist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†**1.** = CONGREGATIONALIST. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Independents, or Congregationists, which seemed to stickle for the interests of people in religious transactions. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Congregationists*, Dissenters from the Church of England.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic congregation or lay brotherhood under ecclesiastical direction; also *attrib.* = CONGREGANIST.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 435 Imbued with that jesuitism which had crept into all the courts of Europe..Skrzynecki was a constant frequenter of the churches..a congregationist in epaulettes. **1882** *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 93 He..introduced various religious orders and Congregationist Schools.

congre'gationless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a congregation.

1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 213 Inasmuch as the congregation is the unit of the [Presbyterian] system, a man congregationless is necessarily voteless.

congregative ('kɒŋgrɪgeɪtɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *congregātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *congregā-re* + -IVE.] Tending to congregate, characterized by congregating.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 92 b, The compound axiome..is either congregative or segregative. **1797** J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 The duties of congregative or social order. **1860** I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 106 The piety of the Patriarchal era was individual, not congregative.

Hence **'congregativeness.**

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 209 The congregativeness of men for mutual interest, profit, and protection.

congregator ('kɒŋgrɪgeɪtə(r)). [a. L. *congregātor* assembler, n. of action f. *congregāre* to CONGREGATE.] One who congregates or assembles.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregator, or Gatherer-together, as the Hebrew imports. **1794** T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* II. 236 Jupiter is called the Congregator. **1872** SYMONDS *Study of Dante* 232 He was the congregator of those great spirits who presided over the resurrection of learning.

Hence **congre'gatrix.** [see -TRIX.]

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 This word [Koheleth] is..in the Feminine Gender; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheresse.

†**congregeed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. F. *congregé, -ée* congregated + -ED.] Congregated, assembled in masses.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 By his good enhortement should be unyed and congregeed the princes of christendom.

congress ('kɒŋgrɛs), *sb.* [ad. L. *congress-us* going or coming together, meeting, f. *congress-*, ppl. stem of *congred-ī* to go together: see CONGREDIENT: cf. F. *congrès* (*congrez* in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. a. The action of coming together (of persons); a meeting, interview.

1528 FOXE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 81 After iij or iiij congresses ye see no likelihode..to relent and cesse your suit. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 505 They [lovers] commonly blush at their first congress. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 4 The Congress of Solon with Crœsus some think they can confute by Chronology. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii. 254 There never was a congress of friendship wherein more was said and felt.

†**b.** The assembling of a society, etc. *Obs.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 6 It is now the Place of Congress for the Royal Society.

†**2.** A coming together, meeting (of things). *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 A mutuall Congresse, or Coarticulation of the bones. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Medicinal Nitre in congress with a certain Sulphur. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 62 A fortuitous Congress of Atoms. **1759** *Phil. Trans.* LI. 355 Their electricity suffers no diminution from the shock of their congress.

†**3.** An encounter in opposition or combat. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 9 In divers hazardous congresses and battels. **1689** T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 4 Fairfax his Regiment..was near surpriz'd..Which congress they would needs an Horse-race call. **1727** LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 98 The congress of Vitellius and Artabanus.

4. Sexual union, copulation, coition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 119 It is two strange serpents entertangled in their amorous congresse. **1737** L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. 1. 46 [They] had each of them a Son from that incestuous congress. **1765** PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 47 People..expect the issue of such a marriage would be tawny; which indeed is the usual effect produced by the congress of black and white persons. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 In all higher Vertebrata, the ova are impregnated by sexual congress.

5. a. Social intercourse, converse. †**b.** *bird of c.*: a social or gregarious bird. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 1 Dialectick is profitable vnto Congresse. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. §2. 6 All desirous of congresse, and mutuall correspondence. **1766** *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 The crane..is also a bird of congress. **1875** GRINDON *Life* xxvii. 355 Genuine and lively virtues are developed only by social congress.

6. a. A formal meeting or assembly of delegates or representatives for the discussion or settlement of some question; *spec.* (in politics) of envoys, deputies, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign states, or of sovereigns themselves, for the settlement of international affairs. Also an annual or periodical meeting or series of meetings of some association or society, or of persons engaged in special studies, as *Church Congress*, the name of annual meetings of the Church of England for discussion; *Social Science Congress*, *Congress of Orientalists*, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Congress*, is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair. **1680** in Somers *Tracts* I. 105 *n.* The congress in Henry the Second's Time at Clarendon. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 359 When he was just arrived to the congress. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 529 It was agreed by the two kings, that a congress should be held at Vervins. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 323 Deputies..had been sent to Vienna during the Congress. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 4 A lecture delivered at an architectural congress. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Pref. to Wordsworth* 21 The haunters of Social Science Congresses. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 309/2 A congress of Americanists recently assembled in Copenhagen.

†**b.** Assembly, congregation. *Obs. rare.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xvi. 13 In the Congresse of Sinners, fire shall flame and never cease.

c. A society or organization that meets from time to time for the settlement of common concerns.

1870 L. BRENTANO in *E.E. Gilds* Introd. 178 From 1772 an extremely vigorous Trade-Society existed among them [hatters]..The society was called the Congress, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

7. a. The national legislative body of the United States of America (as a continuous institution, and as a body existing for two years, after which a new 'congress' is elected; also the session of this body).

The *Congress of the United States* (commonly referred to simply as 'Congress'), which met for the first time on 4 March 1789, was preceded by the *Congress of the Confederation*, representing the several states under the

Articles of Confederation, from 1781 to 1789, and this again by the three so-called *Continental Congresses* of the revolting colonies, which met in 1774, 1775 and 1776 respectively. But the last were properly congresses in sense 6.

[**1765** *Massachusetts Assembly* 6 June in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) II. 134 It is highly expedient there should be a meeting..to consider of a general Congress. **1773** S. ADAMS *Lett.* 9 Apr. in Wells *Life* (1865) II. 84 Should the correspondence from Virginia produce a Congress and then an assembly of States. **1773** *Answ. of Mass. Ho. of Reprs.* in A. Bradford *Sp. Governors Mass.* (1818) 364 We should be unwilling to propose it, without their [the other colonies'] consent in Congress.] **1775** *Jrnl. Continental Congress* 13 Sept., Information, being given to Congress. **1775** COL. E. ALLEN in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 208, I demand it [surrender of Fort Ticonderoga] in the name of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress. **1776** *Ann. Reg.* p. 261 (*Decl. of Indep.*) A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled (July 4). **1783** *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. i. 166 It is agreed, That the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide, etc. **1785** T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1859) I. 349 Congress, by the Confederation, have no original and inherent power over the commerce of the States. **1789** *Constit. U.S.* i. §1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. *Ibid.* §4 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year. *Ibid.* §5 During the session of Congress. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 128 The member of congress for Georgia. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* vii. 229 Congress legislates, or enacts laws. **1886** *U.S. Senate Manual* 72 On the 5th of March 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress.

b. The corresponding body in the republics of South and Central America.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 65/1 *Chili*, The congress is composed of a senate..and of a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 15,000 souls. **1891** *Daily News* 27 Apr. 5/8 (War in Chili), The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrizal.

8. See CONGER[2].

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***Congress dollar, service***; **congress boot**, a high boot with elastic sides; **congress gaiter** = *congress boot*; **Congress Party**, a political party in India; also *ellipt.* as *Congress*; **congress water**, a mineral water from Congress Spring, Saratoga, N.Y. Also CONGRESSMAN.

1847 *Semi-Weekly News* (Fredericksburg, Va.) 12 Aug. 3/1 (Advt.), *Congress Boots and Shoes. **1923** K. D. WIGGIN *Gard. Memory* 46 A Congress boot, with the triangle of elastic on the side which characterized that creation of the late sixties. **1938** J. W. DANIELS *Southerner discovers South* 156 He wore congress boots with elastic sides. **1781** COWPER *Lett.* 27 Feb., That sort of paper currency must serve, like the *Congress dollars, etc. **1852** *San Francisco Herald* 5 Oct. 3/4 (Advt.), Gents' fine patent leather *Congress gaiters. **1885** *Good Words* July 454/1 Why boots with elastic sides should be called 'Congress gaiters' passes my comprehension. **1938** D. CANFIELD *Fables for Parents* 265 The baskets were set on the floor of the buggy at one side of Aunt Emma's congress gaiters. **1937** F. P. CROZIER *Men I Killed* xii. 269 How far was the Government's decision influenced by the victory of the *Congress Party at the Indian polls, and the refusal of Congress to collaborate in the new Constitution of India? **1959** *Ann. Reg. 1958* II. v. 106 The Government of India and the Congress Party became increasingly worried during the year over conditions in the Communist-governed State of Kerala. **1779** *Gentl Mag.* XLIX. 484 The Pallas, a French Frigate..the Vengeance, an armed brig..all in *Congress service. **1865** *Reader* No. 117. 337/1 A dozen of *Congress-water. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 13/2 The only internal treatment she prescribes is congress water and a grain or two of roasted coffee.

congress, *v. rare.* [f. L. *congress-*, ppl. stem of *congredī*: cf. *digress*; or f. CONGRESS *sb.*]

1. (kən'grɛs). *intr.* To come together, assemble, congregate.

a **1850** MRS. GORE (Hoppe), The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice.

2. ('kɒŋrɛs). To meet in congress, attend a congress. Hence '**congresser** (newsp. word), '**congressing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. v. 174 The solid Earth..reaped no effect from those Twenty Years of Congressing. **1882** *Daily News* 22 Aug. 4/7 As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of congressing man the countenance of his friend who congresses with him. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Edward Terry..appeared before the Church Congressers.

congression (kən'grɛʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *congressiōn-em*, n. of action. f. *congred-ī* to go or come together: so F. *congression* in sense 1 (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of coming together or meeting; = CONGRESS *sb.* 1, 2.

1611 COTGR., *Congression*, companie, congression with others. **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 18 In the first moment of congression. **1813** T. I. M. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phænom.* (1815) 60 The spectator..seldom sees it in actual congression.

†**2.** Copulation, coition; = CONGRESS *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iv. 8 a, That by the congression and compaignye of these two sexes..there issue might be enlarged. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. Rule 3 If the danger..can legitimate the congression.

†**3.** Hostile encounter; = CONGRESS *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. Comm. (D.), I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed my..author. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 20 Their War..by a violent or accidental congression of two swarmes.

†**4.** Comparison. *Obs.*[−1]

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Rule 1 The truth of Christianity, approved by a direct and close congression with other religions.

congressional (kən'grɛʃənəl), *a.* [f. L. *congressiōn-em* CONGRESSION + -AL[1]. It takes the place of a derivative of *congressus* CONGRESS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congress.

a **1691** BP. T. BARLOW (Webster, 1828), The congressional institution of Amphictyons in Greece.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to a legislative Congress, as of the United States, and other American republics.

1775 E. QUINCY in *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1857) XI. 168 A happy effect..of the First American Congressional Appointment of the kind. **1783** JEFFERSON *Let.* in *Writ.* (1894) III. 333 My hopes of the success of the Congressional propositions here have lessened exceedingly. **1785** *Ibid.* IV. 33 Give me fully always the Congressional news. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 320 The congressional acts in favour of the officers. **1808** *Ann. Reg.* 365 One of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of congressional pugilism. **1864** *Century Mag.* Sept. (1889) 703/1 The citizens of my congressional district. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* June 128/2 The Presidential candidates were..nominated by Congressional caucus. **1891** *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/6 Particulars of the blowing up of the Blanco Encalada received through Chilian Congressional sources.

Con'gressionalist. [f. prec. + -IST.] A supporter of a congress; a member of a congressional party.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 2/2 (Chili) The Congressionalists are represented as having no troops. **1891** *Times* 26 Feb. 5/3 President Balmaceda..has initiated a *guerre à mort* against the Congressionalists [in Chili].

con'gressionist. [f. CONGRESSION + -IST. Cf. prec.] A member or supporter of a congress.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 6/2 You speak of agitators. Do you refer to congressionists? **1889** N. DIGBY *ibid.* 27 Feb. 2/3 To favour me with the names of the Congressionists who received Russian gold.

'Congressist. *rare.* [f. CONGRESS *sb.* + -IST.] The member of a congress (annual or periodic).

1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 563/2 To give the Congressists an opportunity of learning the directions of Catholic thought in different countries. **1890** *Tablet* 17 May 777 A complete programme for the Congressists has been drawn up.

†**con'gressive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *congress-*, ppl. stem + -IVE: cf. *aggressive*, etc.] Characterized by or involving congression.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 94 If it be understood..of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them [plants] at all.

'Congressman. A member of Congress (in U.S.).

1780 *The American Times* iii. 28 Ye coxcomb Congressmen, declaimers keen. **1806** FISHER AMES *Wks.* (1854) I. 349 And I consider too, how unreasonable it is to expect a Congressman can fill letter after letter with important matter. *a* **1834** DOW *Serm.* III. 137 (Bartl.), Our congressmen, my dear hearers, what are they? Nothing but bloodsuckers upon the cheek of the United States. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 197 *note*, The term 'Congressman' is commonly used to describe a member of the House of Representatives, though of course it ought to include senators also.

'congresswoman. A woman holding a seat in the U.S. Congress.

1918 in WEBSTER Add. **1928** *N.Y. Times* 8 Nov. 28/3 The increasing number of 'Congresswomen' is but another indication of the larger part their sex is taking in the public life of the nation. **1946** H. L. MENCKEN in *Amer. Speech* XXI. 81 The Hon. Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, the only congresswoman who may be described plausibly as both cerebral and beautiful.

Congreve ('kɒŋgri:v). [An English surname.]

1. More fully ***Congreve rocket***: A kind of rocket for use in war, invented in 1808 by Col. Sir William Congreve (1772–1828).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 349 Shrapnell's shells and Congreve's rockets. *Ibid.* XXII. 371 A 32-pounder Congreve. **1827** PRAED *Poems, Red Fisherman*, Sunk in their deep and hollow sockets That blazing couple of Congreve Rockets. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Your Congreve needs a new case or wrappage for every new rocket.

2. More fully ***Congreve match***: A particular kind of friction match, invented by Sir W. Congreve.

1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 4/1 In the drawer of the table..were a quantity of Congreve matches. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 431, I believe I was the first who hawked 'Congreves', or 'instantaneous lights'; they weren't called 'lucifers' for a good while after. **1854** KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 274 The penny box of Lucifers, or Congreves..is a..triumph of science.

congrew(e, -ence, var. CONGRUE, -ENCE.

congrid ('kɒŋgrɪd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Congridæ*, f. *congrus* CONGER: see -ID.] A fish belonging to the family *Congridæ*, or allied to the CONGER.

congroid ('kɒŋgrɔɪd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. L. *congrus* CONGER + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Allied to the conger and its family. **B.** *sb.* A fish allied to the conger.

†**congruable**, *a. Obs.* [f. CONGRUE *v.* or F. *congruer* + -ABLE.] = CONGRUOUS, CONGRUENT.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 104 The most profitable..speech is that that is most congruable and fitly applied to the intendment and vnderstanding of the hearers.

†**'congrual**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *congru-us* (see CONGRUE) + -AL[1].] Congruous, coincident.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Terrestrial and Magneticall Meridians being congruall.

†**con'grue**, *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 congru, -grew(e. [a. F. *congru*, *-grue* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *congru-us* agreeing, suitable, harmonious, f. stem of *congru-ĕre*: see next.]

1. Agreeable to the character or nature of anything; fitting, suitable, becoming, due, proper.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 30 It semiþ hem to preche, it is profit to bles, it is congrew to sacre. **1485** CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 She had not tyme congrue to fulfylle it. *a* **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 28 The Mayre, Aldirmen..may sette congrew remedy. **1542** BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1843) 143 The congrue, decent, and seemly worshipping of God. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 8/1 Setting all things in a congrue ordẽr.

2. = CONGRUOUS 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Noo reason is congrue in the whiche the nominatyf caas & the verbe dyscorde in nombre & in persone. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlvi. 290 Congrewe Englysshe, or of parfyte sentence. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv, Rules, wherby a childe shall..lerne to speake congrue latine. **1569** CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 57, I know not by what rule of Grammer, this can be iustified to be congrue latine.

†**congrue**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *congru-er* or L. *congru-ĕre* to meet together, coincide, agree, correspond, accord; f. *con-* together + **gruĕre*, not found exc. in this composition.] *intr.* To agree, accord. (The Quarto reading in the two following passages of Shakspere. The stress differs in the two quots.)

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 (Qo.) Gouernment..being put into parts, Congrueth with a mutuall consent like musicke [*1st Fo.* congreeing, *but context different*]. **1603** —— *Ham.* IV. iii. 66 (Qq.) Our soueraigne processe, which imports at full, By letters congruing [*Ff.* conjuring] to that effect, The present death of Hamlet.

†**con'gruely, -'gruly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CONGRUE *a.* + -LY[2].] Congruously, fittingly; with congruity.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 8 He muste studie..in gramer þat he speke congruliche. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lix. 244 (Harl. MS.) And that crist may congruli be callid a serpent, is a goode Resoun. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 87 The Kyng to hym..shal satisfie and of other houses and edifices or places congruely shal recompence.

congruence ('kɒŋgru:əns). Also 6 -gruens, -grewence. [ad. L. *congruentia* agreement, harmony, congruity, f. *congruent-* pr. pple.: see CONGRUENT and -ENCE. (Also in mod.F.)]

1. The fact or condition of according or agreeing; accordance, correspondence, harmony. Const. *with.*

1533 TINDALE *Lords Supp.* Wks. (1573) 468 That analogie and proper congruence of the figures with their verities. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 223 (R.) Such was the congruence of their humours and dispositions. **1641** H. AINSWORTH *Orthod. Found. Relig.* 59 As sinne is a difference from Gods Law, so justice is a congruence with the Law. **1805** W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 243 Our idea of the congruence or harmony of the celestial motions. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 337 Even in minor matters we trace the same congruence between Apollos and the writer of this Epistle [Hebrews].

2. a. Accordance with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; = CONGRUITY 3.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xix, Also for congruence [of tyme] diuersite of exercises plesiþ. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 11 b, This fishe maye with more congruence be borne in armes, then many others. **1656** JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 73 This is farre short of a demonstration..It is, at the best, but a philosophical congruence.

†**b.** esp. in *of congruence*, *of good congruence* (*of due* or *very* c., *by good* c., *in good* c., etc.): by right or propriety; as is fitting or reasonable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 117 Agna is a lamb, a best ful meke And sympyl also..Wych tuo to Anneys by good congruence Longyn. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1088 Who then aught of verrey congruence To be mor glad than I? **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Not in reason onely and good congrewence, but also by plaine ordinaunce and statute. **1533** TINDALE *Lord's Supp.* Wks. (1573) 460 It was expedient and of good congruence that he should dye. **1619** DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxx. (1630) 170 This Recognisance..is rather of congruence than by any expresse authority.

3. *Gram.* Agreement or concord: grammatical correctness. See CONGRUITY 4. (See also quot. 1958.)

1706 [see CONGRUITY 4]. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Language* xii. 191 Congruence plays a great part in many languages; witness for example the inflection of the adjectives in most Indo-European languages in congruence with various subclasses (number, gender, case) of the noun. **1942** BLOCH & TRAGER *Outl. Ling. Analysis* v. 77, *I am..he is..we are.* Here..the finite verb varies according to the class of another constituent, the actor expression. This kind of selection is

called congruence. **1958** A. S. C. Ross *Etymology* i. 28 Two languages are *related* if..they were once one language... The word *congruence* in application to parts of two related languages is to be understood in precisely the sense in which the word *relationship* is applied..to the two languages themselves. Thus, English *stone* and German *stein* are congruent because..they were both one word in..Primitive Germanic.

†**4.** *Theol.* = CONGRUITY 5.

a **1541** Barnes *Tract* viii. *Freewill* Wks. (1573) 273 M. Duns sayth, that man may performe his attrition, of his naturall power, yea, and this attrition of congruence, is a disposition to take away mortall sinne, without any speciall grace. **1554** T. Sampson in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 Herein they so enwrap themselves with their terms of the first grace..with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. **1635** Pagitt *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 179 They admit not of the merit of Congruence, condignity, nor works of Supererogation.

5. *Geom.* = CONGRUENCY 2.

1879 Henrici *Geometry* in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 407/1 A *double infinite* number of lines, that is, all lines which satisfy two conditions, or which are common to two complexes, are said to form *a congruence of lines*, e.g. all lines in a plane, or all lines cutting two curves, or all lines cutting a given curve twice..It follows that all lines in which corresponding planes in two projective pencils meet form a congruence.

6. *Theory of Numbers.* The relation between two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the *modulus*, give the same remainder; also an expression exhibiting two congruous quantities in the form of an equation; thus, $A \equiv B \pmod{P}$. See CONGRUENT 5.

A congruence may be of any order, linear, quadratic, or other. The general type of a linear congruence is $ax + b \equiv 0 \pmod{P}$, where a, b, and P are given numbers, and x a number to be determined.

[**1801** C. F. Gauss *Disq. Arithmet.* (Lipsiae) §25 Expressionem duas quantitates congruas exhibentem ad instar aequationum, congruentiam vocamus.] **1889** Chrystal *Algebra*, Gauss..made the notion of Congruence the fundamental idea in his famous *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*.

congruency ('kɒŋgru:ənsɪ). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being congruent; congruity. *of a congruency*: see prec. 2 b.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 370 They agreed to reste there styll, and that of a congruency, for they myght dwell in no lande where they shulde more suerly be defended. **1577** Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 81 It appertaines to reason and congruencie, to exhibite a few remedies. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 470 The presence of the Planets aforesaid with the Sun, or their Conjunction, or if you will, Congruency.

b. with *pl.*

1615 Bp. Andrewes *Serm. Nativity* x, Though there want not divers other good congruencies why Christ should come from Bethlehem. **1681** H. More *Exp. Dan.* iv. 129 *note*, Many congruencies with historical passages..do notably confirm this Hypothesis.

2. *Geom.* A system of lines in which the parameters have a two-fold relation, such as a system of lines each of which twice touches a given surface.

1864 Plücker *New Geom. of Space* in *Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A 'congruency' contains all congruent rays of two complexes; it may be regarded as their mutual intersection. *Ibid.* 748 Such rays as belong to both linear complexes..constitute a linear congruency of rays represented by the system of the two equations. **1874** G. Salmon *Analytic Geom.* (ed. 3) §468 Every congruency of lines may be regarded as the system of the bitangents of a certain surface, viz. each line of the congruency is in general met by two consecutive lines, and the locus of the points of intersection is the surface in question.

congruent ('kɒŋgru:ənt), *a.* [ad. L. *congruent-em* agreeing, consistent, congruous, pr. pple. of *congruĕre*: see CONGRUE *v.* (Also in mod.F.)]

1. Accordant, suitable, proper; = CONGRUOUS 1.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 A welle nye to the castelle Pascence, congruente to the vse of men, but not of women. **1540** Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 17 His temperate and sobre liuying beyng thought of som men not agreable nor congruent to his majestee. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Discov.* (1641) 119 The congruent and harmonious fitting of parties in a sentence. **1864** Bowen *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other, Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant. **1878** Lewes *Study Psychol.* (1879) 166 Each new conclusion has to be..dove-tailed into the rest, made congruent with the system of thought.

†**b.** Correspondent in physical shape or form.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 35 The outer side of Talus is largely sinuated..to the apt constitutyng of a seate congruent to the inner side of the lower Appendance of Fibula. **1715** Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. ii. §42 Very smooth and plain, or at least congruent Superficies.

c. Of persons: Agreeing in action *with*. *rare.*

1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* iii. iv, But you, my Lord..In clear and open day were congruent With that vile Cranmer in the accursed lie Of good Queen Catherine's divorce.

†**2.** = CONGRUOUS 2. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 After the supputacion of euery yere congruent. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* i. i, It is therfore congruent and accordynge, that, etc. **1576** Baker *Jewell of Health* 46 b, The congruent tyme of the dystillation of Yarrowe is..about the ende of May. **1656** Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 86 It was more congruent for the *word*, the second person to be incarnate..then the first person..or the third. *a* **1718** Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 638 It is not congruent for a Philosopher to stutter and babble.

†**3.** *Gram.* = CONGRUOUS 4. *Obs.*

1596 Sir J. Davies *Orchestra* xcii, For humble grammar first doth set the parts Of congruent and well according speech.

4. *Geom.* **a.** = CONGRUOUS 6.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Concurring* or *Congruent Figures* (in Geom.), are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. **1715** Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. **1885** Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* §76 Two figures are said to be congruent when the one may be superposed upon the other so as exactly to coincide with it.

b. Cf. CONGRUENCE, CONGRUENCY.

1864 Plücker *New Geom. of Space* in *Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A configuration may be regarded as the mutual intersection of three complexes, i.e. as the geometrical locus of congruent rays belonging to all three complexes.

5. *Theory of Numbers.* Said of two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the *modulus*, give the same remainder.

Thus 15 and 29 are congruent with respect to the modulus 7; whence e.g. it follows that the 15th and 29th of any month fall on the same day of the week.

1889 Chrystal *Algebra*, If m be any positive integer whatever, which we call the modulus, two integers, M and N, which leave the same remainder when divided by m, are said to be *congruent* with respect to the modulus m.

'congruently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a congruent manner; congruously.

a **1528** Skelton *Philip Sparowe* (R.), Right conueniently And full congruentlye. **1601** Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 36 You cannot congruently conclude from thence any essentiall inherencie. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 122 Operations ..most congruently and orderly directed to their designed ends. *a* **1718** Penn *Treat. Oaths* Wks. 1782 II. 472 Which things Philo..pursues to the same scale, very congruently in the gospel.

Congruism ('kɒŋgru:ɪz(ə)m). *Theol.* [= F. *congruisme*, L. type **congruismus*, f. *congru-us*: see -ISM.] The doctrine of the Congruists, which derives the efficacy of grace from its suitability or adaptation to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called; it denies a *gratia a se efficax*, and affirms a grace relative to character, and more or less conditioned on will.

1885 Arnold *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 Congruism has the advantage of admitting the full force of scriptural texts which attribute the whole difference between sinner and saint to the grace of God, while at the same time there is no difficulty in reconciling it with belief in the freedom of the will.

'Congruist. *Theol.* [corresp. to F. *congruiste* (Littré): see prec. and -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of Congruism; applied to one of the parties in the great controversy, which began c. 1580 in the R.C. Ch., about the source and condition of the efficacy of grace. Also *attrib.*

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Congruity*, The will, in the language of the congruists, does always infallibly, though voluntarily, choose what appears best. **1885** Arnold *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 The three first of the Thomist propositions are admitted by that large number of Jesuit theologians known as Congruists, but they make the efficacy of grace depend, not on anything in the grace itself, but on the fact that it is given under circumstances which, as God foresees, are suitable to the dispositions of the recipient. *Ibid.* 385/2 In 1613, Aquaviva, general of the Jesuits, required the members of his order to teach the doctrine on grace known as congruism. *Ibid.* The Molinist and Congruist theories are held by many theologians who are not Jesuits.

Congru'istic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, congruism.

1867 W. G. Ward *Ess.* (1884) II. 194 These great thinkers ..embrace what is commonly called the Molinistic or the Congruistic system.

congruity (kən'gru:ɪtɪ). [ad. L. *congruitāt-em* (perh. immed. through F. *congruité*, 15th c. in Littré), f. *congru-us*: see CONGRUE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being congruous; agreement or correspondence in character or qualities; conformity, accordance, harmony. Const. *with*, less usually *to*.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 This sexefold propyrte Of the margaryte, wych deuly longe To Seynt Margarete be congruyte Of simylytude. **1608** Norden *Surv. Dial.* 241 Where there is a mutuall congruitie, there is seldome a voluntary seperation. **1665** Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 89 Congruity of Opinions..to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xi. 68 Wit..putting those [Ideas] together with Quickness and Variety, wherein can be found any Resemblance or Congruity. **1762** Kames *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 165 It is clear from the very conception of the terms *congruity* and *propriety* that they are not applicable to any single object. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* iii. vii, The congruity of such a right [divorce] with the law of nature. **1869** J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 173 Accusations..which have no congruity with one another. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 16 There is, at least, moral congruity between the outward goodness and the inner life.

†**b.** Of physical substances: Correspondence of structure or molecular constitution (promoting union or mixture). *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* §298 The reason is the Congruity of Bodies, which if it be more, maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. **1674** Grew *Anat. Plants*, Lect. i. 229 Congruity, or aptitude and respondence betwixt the Sizes and Figures of Parts to be mixed. *Ibid.*, They [two Oils] here mix and coagulate together..by the Congruity of their receiving and intruding parts. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. **1727-51** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Congruity*, in a lax sense, is used to express an aptitude, in some bodies, to unite or incorporate; by reason of some similitude or fitness of their figures.

†**c.** Fitness, aptness, aptitude. *Obs.*

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. i. Axiom xxviii, There is a Triple Vital Congruity in the Soul, namely Æthereal, Aereal, and Terrestrial. *Ibid.* III. i. xxix, The Soul awakes orderly into these vital Congruities, not passing from one extreme to another without any stay in the middle. **1684** Charnock *Attrib. God* ix. (1834) I. 718 The second Person had the greatest congruity to this work. **1690** Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 117 This Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness is the very same to the Life of the Soul, as that Organical Aptness is to the Life of the Body: It is the Congruity of the Soul, in order to Spiritual Life. **1882** Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. ii. 36 His master's Rosicrucian theories..of the vital congruity.

d. (with *pl.*) An instance or point of agreement, correspondence, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. §2 By these insinuations and congruities [of poesy] with man's nature and pleasure. **1790** Paley *Horæ Paul.* ii. ii, The author of a forgery, who sought to gain credit to a spurious letter by congruities, depending upon the time and place in which the letter was supposed to be written. **1864** H. Spencer *Princ. Biol.* §262 There must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities.

2. Self-accordance, harmony of the parts of a whole, coherence.

1827 Carlyle *Richter* Misc. (1857) I. 17 The congruity of Richter's belief. **1868** Stanley *Westm. Abb.* iv. 350 When we contrast the irregularities of Westminster Abbey with the uniform congruity of Salisbury. **1874** Blackie *Self Cult.* 13 The historian, indeed, cannot invent his facts, but he must..dispose them with a graceful congruity.

3. Accordance **a.** with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; **b.** with the circumstances, facts or surroundings; suitableness to the requirements of the case; fitness, propriety. †Phr. *of, in* (*good*) *congruity*.

1530 Tindale *Practice of Prelates* Wks. (1573) 374 He could not of good congruitie but reward his old chaplaine. *a* **1535** More *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/2 By a certayne concomytaunce folowynge of conuenient congruitye. *a* **1600** Hooker (J.), With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? **1670** Walton *Life of Wotton*, As himself said of Sir Philip Sidney's wit, that it was the very measure of congruity. **1756** Burke *Subl. & B.* III. §11 The affixing the name of beauty to proportion, congruity, and perfection. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 199 The Laws of this Universe..are fixed by the everlasting congruity of things. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Voltaire's ever-present sense of congruity..upon the tragic stage.

†**4.** *Gram.* Agreement or concord; hence, grammatical correctness or propriety of speech. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Gramaire first hath for to teche To speke upon congruite. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iv. xxi, We were let in, by hygh auctoryte Of the ryght noble dame Congruyte. **1530** Palsgr. Introd. 29 And for the same cause [euphony] breke they somtyme the congruite betwene the substantyve and the adjectyve. **1570** Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 94 All the hard congruities of Grammer. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks., Life* (1660) 21 The congruity of my Latin (in respect of their perfect Barbarisme). **1706** Phillips, *Congruence* or *Congruity*..'tis properly said of a Theme, or Discourse, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules. So Bailey **1730-6.**

5. *Theol.* **a.** (*Doctrine of Merit.*) With the Schoolmen, the condition of its being 'congruous' that God should confer the 'first grace' in response, and in 'a certain equality of proportion', to the performance of good works by man. Opposed to CONDIGNITY.

Representing L. *congruitas*, used by Aquinas in stating that while 'condignity' can be attributed to meritorious works only as they proceed from the grace of the Holy Spirit, it yet 'seems *congruous* that a man, working according to his own virtue or power, should be recompensed by God according to the excellency of His virtue.' *Summa Theol.* Prim. Sec. Q. cxiv, Art. iii. Hence the expressions *meritum ex congruo*, *meritum congrui* 'merit (arising) out of congruity', 'merit of congruity'; *mereri* (*gratiam*, etc.) *de congruo* 'to merit (grace, etc.) from or of congruity'. (Some late writers have apparently confused the last with the 'congruity of efficient grace' in b.).

1553 *Articles of Relig.* xii, Workes done before the grace of Christe..are not pleasaunt to God..neither do thei make menne mete to receiue Grace, or (as the Schole aucthoures saie) deserue Grace of congruitie [L. *neque gratiam, ut multi vocant, de congruo merentur*]. **1570** Foxe *A. & M.* 25 So that those works maie be meritorious, and of congruitie obteine grace. **1625** Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 491 From what fountaine the Schoole-men did deriue their doctrine of workes preparatorie, meriting grace by way of Congruetie, though not of Condignitie. **1625** W. Pemble *Justification* (1629) 31 What then are merits of congruity? Such workes whereto wages is not due by any iustice. **1675** Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. 39 But some of them say, that the Gospel it self, yea and the first special Grace, is given to men upon merit of congruity, though not of condignity. *a* **1707** Beveridge *On 39 Art.* art. xiii, As we cannot do anything which it is just God should reward, and so deserve Grace of condignity: so neither can we do anything which it is fit and meet God should reward, and so deserve grace of Congruity. **1841** J. H. Newman *Tract* xc. §3 To deserve *de congruo* or of congruity, is to move the divine regard, not from any claim upon it, but from a certain fitness or suitableness: as for instance it might be said that dry wood had a certain disposition of fitness towards heat which green wood had not. **1856** Bp. H. Browne *On 39 Articles* Art. x, It being agreeable to His nature and goodness to bestow grace on those who make such [unassisted] efforts. Endeavours then on the part of

man to attain to godliness were by the schoolmen said to deserve grace *de congruo, of congruity*.

b. (*Doctrine of Grace.*) The suitability or adaptation of divine grace to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called, to which some theologians attribute its efficacy (see CONGRUISM); 'the efficacy of grace which acts while at the same time preserving the action of the free will' (Littré). A term belonging to the great controversy on Grace between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, which began c. 1580.

Cf. ST. AUG. *Ad Simplic.* I, §13 Illi enim electi qui congruenter vocati: illi autem qui non congruebant neque contemperabantur vocationi, non electi, quia non secuti, quamvis vocati..Cujus [Deus] miseretur, sic eum vocat, quomodo scit ei congruere ut vocantem non respuat. FENELON *Œuvres* (1820) III. 253 La grâce qu'on appelle congrue trouve dans sa congruité une véritable efficace.

c **1650** T. GOODWIN *Exp. Ephes.* Serm. 23 But the Jesuits ascribe it [efficacious grace] all unto a congruity; that is, that God doth take a man at an advantage, spieth out a time wherein, a man being under such and such circumstances and considerations, he may certainly convert him. *a* **1680** J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xxii. (1683) 43 Receptivity and congruity for Grace doth not always lye in mens fair carriage. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The system of congruity in matters of grace. **1855** *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 104 *note*, Molina..affirmed that Predestination was founded upon God's foreknowledge of the merits of the elect, to whom He accords grace of congruity; His *scientia media* enabling Him to foresee the future contingents arising from the nature and circumstances of His creatures.

†**6.** *Geom.* Coincidence; exact agreement in superposition; capability of being exactly superposed. *Obs.* [med.L. *congruere* = to coincide.]

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 There can be no congruity between a strait line and a line that is continually crooked. **1755** JOHNSON s.v., (In geometry.) Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

congruly (**-li, -liche**), var. CONGRUELY. *Obs.*

†'**congrumate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *con-* together + *grūm-us* little heap, hillock.] ? To gather into a heap or heaps.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 153 A red solution of it in the same acid was only congrumated.

[**congrument**. An error in J. founded on a misprint for *congruent* in an ed. of Ben Jonson (see CONGRUENT 1, quot. 1637). Corrected by Todd, but repeated anew in some recent Dictionaries.]

congruous ('kɒŋgruːəs), *a.* [f. L. *congru-us* (see CONGRUE *a.*) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing or corresponding in character or qualities; accordant, conformable, agreeable, suitable, in harmony. Const. *to* (†*unto*, † *for*), now usually *with*.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 183 All the parts of his bodie were in good proportion, and congruous as a man could wish. **1622** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 225 How congruous the Lord's day is for such a work. **1656** JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 89 It is congruous unto Divine Justice, that satisfaction should be given to God, etc. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 30 The doctrine was..no wise congruous with that of the foure Primitive ages. **1762** KAMES *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 164 No discipline is more suitable to man, nor more congruous to the dignity of his nature. **1792** *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 152 This is all congruous with the system of the day. **1834** GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 168 In *Congruous Twinning*, or ordinary twin cases, in which there is no disparity of size between the two. *a* **1878** LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 146 What is congruous with well-being, what in the ancient phrase is 'according to nature'. **1883** A. ROBERTS *O.T. Revis.* ii. 33 It contains narratives..so congruous to the circumstances of the history.

†**b.** Corresponding in physical structure or molecular constitution. Cf. CONGRUITY 1 b.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Certain extrinsecal particles, which approching to the stone, and finding congruous pores, and inlets therein, are channel'd through it. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. i. 232 And may serve to mix such Bodies, as through the small number of their congruous parts, are hardly mingleable any other way. *Ibid.*, To mix them by mediation of some third..Body, which may be congruous in part to them both.

2. Corresponding or agreeable a. to what is right, reasonable, or becoming; b. to the facts or existing circumstances; suited to the requirements of the case: fitting, suitable, appropriate, in place.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §78. 330 This is a congruous sense, and true in the substance of it. **1659** *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 1 It is but congruous it should consist of Members without family. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., The Stoics cal that which is done according to the obedience of Reason and Virtue προσηκον και καθηκον, congruous and convenient. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 That it be in a congruous and fitting place. **1768** PENNANT *Zool.* I. 159 As the names..do by no means suit their colors, we have taken the liberty of changing them to others more congruous. **1804** ABP. LAURENCE *Bampt. Lect.* iv, A grant, which it is congruous in Him to give. **1861** WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xviii. 123 The side ornaments are not very congruous grotesques.

3. Self-accordant, coherent, having internal agreement or harmony of parts.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* lix, Had not her tale been congruous, consistent, and distinct. **1861** E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 45 The subject of the revelation is single and congruous throughout. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 296 Of course, the city is no more African that it is Esquimaux; still it is a congruous dream.

†**4.** Of language: Observing the rules of concord, grammatically correct. Cf. CONGRUITY 4.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 50 That..none be admitted to that function of the holie Ministrie but they who understand Latin, and can speake congruous Latin. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 85, I am of opinion that the pure congruous grammaticall Latine was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.

5. Theol. *congruous grace* [med.L. *gratia congrua*, F. *grâce congrue*]: 'grace proportioned to the effect which it is to produce, or to the disposition of him who receives it' (Littré); efficient grace; *congruous vocation*, effectual calling. Cf. CONGRUITY 5 b.

1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xx. 41 Congruous Grace. By congruous is meant that which is so thoroughly adapted to the effect that it will follow infallibly though freely: but Grace meerly sufficient, may be ordinarily not so throughly adapted to the effect. *Ibid.*, Congruous Vocation, in which there is a Divine gracious Influx upon the Faculty..by which the Will is infallibly carried to the saving effect.

†**6.** *Geom.* Coincident; capable of being exactly superposed. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* II. xiv. §6 If it incline any way, it will do more than touch it; that is, it will either be congruous to it, or it will cut it. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxi. 229 If the exquisitly polish'd surfaces of two flat peeces of marble be so congruous to each other that from their mutuall application there will result an immediate contact.

7. *Theory of numbers.* Characterized by congruence: CONGRUENT 5.

[**1801** C. F. GAUSS *Disq. Arithmet.* §1 Si numerus *a* numerorum *b*, *c* differentiam metitur, *b* et *c* secundum *a* congrui dicuntur.] **1859** H. J. S. SMITH *Theory of Numbers*, *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, If the difference between A and B be divisible by a number P, A is said to be congruous to B for the modulus P.

congruously ('kɒŋgruːəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a congruous manner, in congruity.

1. In a manner that agrees or corresponds; accordantly, conformably. Const. *to*, *with*.

1656 HARDY *St. John* lviii. (1865) 375/1 More congruously to this present scripture. **1697** SOUTH *Serm. Job* xxii. 2 [Merit] such, that God would not act sutably, and congruously, to the Equity and Goodness of his Nature, if He should not reward it. **1861** F. HALL in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal* 4 Congruously with such avoidance of an invidious term.

2. In a manner that fits the circumstances; suitably, fitly, appropriately.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x. §4 (1622) 103 Neither of which points can congruously be held by him that holdeth There is no God. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 84 Or must we not more congruously say, that, etc. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5 Whether four millions of their race..could mingle harmoniously and congruously in the social system of the country.

†**3.** With grammatical correctness, correctly.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 To speake French intelligibly, roundly, and congruously. **1652** EVELYN *State of Fr.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 45 The tongue of the country..ought to be understood perfectly, written congruously, and spoken intelligently.

'congruousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being congruous; congruity, harmonious relation.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 565/2 Miss Cobbe will not allow any congruousness between science and morality.

†**con'gustable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CON- + GUSTABLE.] Having a like taste or flavour.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lv. 69 In the Countrey of Province toward the Pyrenies in Languedoc ther are wines congustable with those of Spain.

‖**con gusto**. *Mus.* [It.] With taste: cf. CON *prep.*

congy, obs. f. CONGEE.

congy'ration. *rare*⁻¹. [cf. L. *congȳrāre* to make a circle (about).] Manifold gyration.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 104 His cravat..for the amplitude of its folds, and the variety of its congyrations.

conhydrine (kən'haɪdraɪn). *Chem.* [f. CON(INE) + HYDR(ATE) + -INE: see quot. 1863-72.] An alkaloid existing, together with conine, in the flowers and ripe seeds of *Conium maculatum*, and crystallizing in iridescent laminæ; also named **con'hydria**.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 1 *Conhydrine* $C_8H_{17}NO$.. this alkaloid has the composition of a hydrate of conine $C_8H_{15}N.H_2O$. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conhydria is strongly alkaline, and may be sublimed in colourless prisms.

conia ('kəʊnɪə). *Chem.* [f. L. *conium*, hemlock + -IA (ending of *ammonia*).] = CONINE.

1842 E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine, Syn. Conia, Cicutine; Discovered by Gieseke, but first obtained pure by Geiger. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 585 The leaf rubbed with solution of potash gives out strongly the odour of conia.

†'**coniating**, *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* [With reference to L. *ciconia* stork.] Used to express the noise made by storks.

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The..drintling of Turkies, coniating of Storks.

conic ('kɒnɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -ike, -yke, 7- -ique, 7-8 -ick. [mod. ad. Gr. κωνικ-ός cone-shaped, f. κῶνος cone: see -IC. Cf. F. *conique* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped, CONICAL.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 150 [Heraclius' Crown] being of gold, and raisd with variety of conique plates. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. vi. (R.), An anvile form'd in conick wise. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London..by new invented Lights or Lamps, called Conic-Lamps. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1226 A succession of conic hills. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 318 Shell oblong; right valve with a curved, conic tooth in front of the..cartilage-pit. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 Styles 3, conic, persistent.

2. Of or pertaining to a cone. *conic section*: a figure formed by the section of a right circular cone by a plane; a plane curve of the second degree.

If the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone be greater than that of the edge of the cone, the section is an ELLIPSE (with the *circle* as a particular case when the plane is perpendicular to the axis; if less, a HYPERBOLA; if the plane be parallel to the edge, a PARABOLA. (The pair of intersecting straight lines formed by a section through the vertex—strictly a particular case of the hyperbola—is not usually reckoned as a conic section.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 31 Our fourth Pyramidall, or Conike line. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 The Forming of Conick Sections in Dioptricks..accounted as insuperable difficulties. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conical*..as *Conick Sections*, i.e. the three Sections or Divisions of a Cone, call'd Ellipsis, Hyperbola and Parabola. **1714** *Barrow's Euclid* 517 This method don't suppose the conic surface..to consist of as many parallel circumferences perpetually increasing from the vertex, or decreasing from the base. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 93 There arise five different figures or sections, namely, a triangle, a circle, an ellipsis, an hyperbola, and a parabola: the three last of which only are peculiarly called Conic Sections. **1866** PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 18 The projection is a closed curve, which (being a conic section) must be either a circle or an ellipse.

3. *Comb.*, as *conic-billed*.

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 125 Tribe Conirostres. Conic-billed Birds.

B. *sb.*

1. pl. *conics*: that branch of Geometry which treats of the cone and the figures formed by plane sections of it. (Now regarded as the *pl.* of 2, as if = *conic sections*.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, A number of rules and preceptes, gathered out of Euclide, Archimedes and Appolonius Pergeus his Conykes. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 109 The science of Conics is of the highest utility. *Mod.* Analytical and Geometrical Conics.

2. A conic section: see A. 2.

1879 SALMON *Conic Sections* xiiii. (ed. 6) 226 Two conics cannot have more than four points common. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 15 The curve which is homological with a circle is a conic.

conical ('kɒnɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xvii. 318 A Conicall superficies. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 59 That determinate Conical shadow of the Earth, which is Night. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 323 Burial under Conical hillocks.. was sure very ancient. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 569 The conical summit is covered with grass. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 448 Jaws armed with a row of conical teeth. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §1. 31 *note*, Taproots are said..to be..Conical, when tapering regularly..as in carrots.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cone.

conical point: a singular point on a surface at which the tangent lines form a cone. †*conical section* (also *c. line*): = CONIC section (*obs.*). *conical projection*: a method of projection (in maps, etc.) in which a part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a tangent or secant cone which is then 'developed' or unrolled into a plane. *conical refraction*: refraction in which a ray is converted into a hollow cone of light.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 By Wheles..Conicall Section-lines..at pleasure, may be drawen. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. 70 By a Conicall line wee vnderstand a crooked line which differs from a circle, in as much as it keeps not alwayes an equal distance from the center. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 16 What the Theorists in Conical Sections demonstrate. **1665-6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 This motion is Conical and..by the Conick path all the Phænomena of Comets can be readily solved. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 336 At the extremity, or conical point of the Earth's shadow. **1866** PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 32 To form separate maps of small parts of the heavens..no method combines simplicity of construction with correctness so satisfactorily as the conical projection. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. viii. 107 As in the case of Conical Refraction..it actually forces upon our attention phenomena which no other eye had previously seen. **1874** SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (ed. 3) 215 Through a conical point on a surface can be drawn an infinity of lines which will meet the surface in 3 coincident points, and these will all be on a cone of the second degree. **1884** C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* §207 When the tangent lines at any point of a surface form a cone, the point is called a conical point.

3. *Comb.*, as *conical-shaped*, adj.

1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 145 A curious conical-shaped hill.

coni'cality. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] = CONICALNESS.
In some mod. Dicts.

conically ('kɒnɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conical form or manner; like a cone.
1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (J.), A watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf. *a* **1691** —— *Wks.* (1772) III. 641 (R.) An almost conically shaped weight of lead. **1786** CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 9 A piece of..paper rolled up conically, and having at its apex an aperture. **1866** TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 54 The shell..is conically oval. **1872** PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 A telescope..having a motion carrying the tube conically round a mean position.

'conicalness. The quality of being conical.
1755 in JOHNSON. **1869** MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 366 There is nothing beyond their squareness and conicalness.

conichalcite (kɒnɪ'kælsaɪt). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt, 1849, *konichalcit*; f. Gr. κονία 'dust', etc., here in sense 'powdered lime' + χαλκός copper + -ITE.] A green hydrous phosphate and arseniate of lime and copper.
1850 in DANA *Min.* 527. **1868** *Ibid.* 565 *Conichalcite*: reniform and marine, resembling malachite. Colour, pistachio-green, inclining to emerald green.

conicine. Obs. synonym of CONINE.
[**1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 276 Conicina..is next to hydrocyanic acid, the most virulent poison at present known.] **1842** E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine is more soluble in cold than in hot water.

conicity (kəʊ'nɪsɪtɪ). *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. CONIC *a.* + -ITY; cf. *ellipticity*.] The quality of being conical, conicalness.
1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 49 The conicity is generally much greater in one eye than the other. **1883** T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 3) II. 30 Excision of a large segment of the iris..has been tried in conical cornea, with the hope that the conicity might lessen after it.

conico- ('kɒnɪkəʊ), before a vowel sometimes conic- [Gr. κονικο-], combining form of CONIC *a.*, joined adverbially with adjectives denoting shape: = Conically-, with a tendency to being conical; as **conico-cylindrical**, conically-cylindrical, nearly cylindrical, but slightly tapered like a cone; **conico-hemispherical**, nearly hemispherical, but with a tendency toward the conical; so *conico-elongate*, *conico-ovate* (*conic-ovate*), *conico-subulate*.
1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1227/2 The largest [tubercles] are conico-cylindrical flat. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 220 This [cocoon] is ovate or conico-ovate. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 420 *Carex vesicaria*..perigynia large spreading conic-ovoid inflated. **1848** DANA *Zooph.* 139 Conico-subhemispherical..sides concentrically wrinkled.

conicoid ('kɒnɪkɔɪd). *Geom.* [f. CONIC + -OID, after *ellipsoid*, etc.] In Solid Geometry: A surface of which every plane section is a conic (see CONIC B. 2); a surface of the second degree, a quadric surface or quadric: *e.g.* a sphere, ellipsoid, cone, paraboloid, or hyperboloid.
1863 FROST & WOLSTENHOLME *Solid Geom.* §204 A surface of the second degree shall in future be denominated a *Conicoid*. *Ibid.* §205 Properties of conicoids, etc. **1865** ALDIS *Solid Geom.* v. §52 Surfaces whose equations are of the second degree in (*x*, *y*, *z*) are called *Quadrics*, or, following the analogy of the terms ellipsoid, etc., *Conicoids*. **1880** G. S. CARR *Synopsis* I. §5599 A conicoid is a surface every plane section of which is a conic.

‖ **conicopoly** (kɒnɪ'kɒpəlaɪ). *Anglo-Indian.* [Corruption of Tamil *Canakka-pi'ḷḷai* account-man (*piḷḷai* child, person).] A native clerk or writer in the Madras Presidency. (Yule.)
1680 *Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* 21 Sept. III. 34 (Y. *Supp.*) The Governour..went the circuit of Madras ground, which was described by the Cancoply of the grounds, and lyes so intermixed with others..that 'tis impossible to be knowne to any others. **1718** tr. *Ziegenbalg's Lett.* II. 55 (Y.) We maintain seven Kanakappel, or Malabarick writers. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 The conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village. **1872** H. J. COLERIDGE *Xavier's Life* II. 24 (Y.) You must appoint in each village or station fitting teachers and Canacopoly, as we have already arranged.

‖ **conidium** (kəʊ'nɪdɪəm). *Bot.* Pl. conidia. [mod.L., f. Gr. κόνις dust, as if representing a dim. *κονίδιον.] A unicellular asexual reproductive body occurring in certain fungi. Also in bacteria of the orders Actinomycetales and Chlamydobacteriales, which have some resemblances to fungi.
1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 378 These conidia may be regarded as a fourth kind of reproductive organ. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 233 All other unicellular and non-sexual organs of reproduction we shall not term spores, but gonidia or conidia. **1925** C. H. BROWNING *Bacteriology* iv. 67 The higher bacteria, like the fungi, develop special structures known as 'conidia', and these conidia then grow into the bacterial forms. **1934** A. T. HENRICI *Biol. Bacteria* vi. 99 The Actinomycetes proper multiply by means of spores, or *conidia*, which, like the conidia of Fungi belonging to the Ascomycetes or Fungi imperfecti, are formed by a constriction of cells at the ends of filaments of the mycelium projecting into the air... Apparently, then, these Actinomycetes are just like molds in their essential characters, and indeed some authorities would classify them with the higher Fungi rather than with the bacteria. **1960** C. F. ROBINOW in Gunsalus & Stanier *Bacteria* I. v. 229 Although this chapter is supposedly dealing with the *endospore* of bacteria, we may, in truth, be concerned with something which may have to be regarded as a cross between a conidium and a chlamydospore. **1969** S. T. LYLES *Biol. Microorganisms* viii. 174 Actinomycetes produce true mycelia, which may contain irregular segments and branches; conidia may be produced. Although not true bacteria, these procaryotic fungilike forms differ from true fungi in many respects and are still grouped with bacteria.
Hence **co'nidial** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, of the nature of or relating to a conidium or conidia. **conidi'iferous** *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS], **conidi'ophorous** *a.* [Gr. -φορος bearing + -OUS], bearing conidia. **co'nidioid** *a.*, of the form or character of a conidium. **co'nidiophore**, a stalk or branch of the mycelium bearing conidia.
1874 COOKE *Fungi* 73 Only conidial forms of higher fungi. *Ibid.* 74 Which is really the conidiiferous form of Erysiphe. *Ibid.* 73 The species found on dead insects..are merely the conidiophores of species of Torrubia. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 264 The mass..which fills up the space between the conidia in the conidiophore of the Mucorini.

conie, obs. f. CONY.

conieger, conie-grey, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

conifer ('kəʊnɪfə(r)). *Bot.* [mod. ad. L. *cōnifer* cone-bearing, f. *cōn-us* cone + *-fer* bearing. So F. *conifère*. Instead of the popular plural *conifers*, the scientific *Coniferæ* is often used.] A plant belonging to the *Coniferæ*, a large and important order of gymnospermous exogens, comprising trees (mostly evergreen) bearing cones.
[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xxiv. (1495) 617 Cypresse are namyd and callid Conefore.] **1851** G. A. MANTELL *Petrifactions* 53 The conifers are all arborescent. **1867** EMERSON *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 420 Three conifers, white, pitch, and Norway pine. **1872** DASENT *Three to One* I. 20 Smooth lawns on which rare shrubs and conifers flourished.

coniferin (kəʊ'nɪfərɪn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods' (Watts).
1867 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* Ser. II. VIII. 465 Pure Coniferin forms slender needles of a silky lustre. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., The crystals of coniferin contain $C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + {}_2H_2O$.

coniferization (ˌkəʊnɪfəraɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. CONIFER + -IZATION.] Conversion, esp. of deciduous woodland, to coniferous forest; the process of planting with coniferous trees.
1956 *Archit. Rev.* CXX. 388/2 The biggest mistake was to embark upon the wholesale coniferization of Britain as if it were a continent. **1971** *Country Life* 21 Oct. 1064/2 Neglect, coniferisation and the insatiable plough march on, despite Conservation Year 1970. **1984** *Times* 1 Dec. 9/6 In recent decades the commission has presided over the coniferisation and clearance of thousands of acres of our ancient woodland heritage.

coniferous (kəʊ'nɪfərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cōnifer* (see above) + -OUS.] Bearing cones; belonging to the botanical order *Coniferæ* (see CONIFER); pertaining to or consisting of conifers.
1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. (R.), Resinacious and coniferous trees. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 64 The Cedar of Libanus is a coniferous tree, bearing cones or cloggs. **1834** R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 71 To nestle high in the coniferous trees. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 515 These relations..appear most clearly and simply in the Coniferous woods.

coniform ('kəʊnɪfɔ:m), *a.* [On L. type *cōniformis*, f. *cōn-us* CONE: see -FORM.] Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.
c **1790** KIRWAN cited by WEBSTER 1828. **1811** J. PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 63 Grand coniform elevations, whose slopes and sides are loaded with little conical summits.

conig, obs. f. CONY.

conigare, -gree, -grie, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

conimbrum, erron. form of CONUNDRUM.

‖ **con impeto.** *Mus.* [It.] With impetus: cf. CON *prep.*

conine, coniine ('kəʊnaɪn, 'kəʊnɪaɪn). *Chem.* Also coneine. [f. L. *coni-um*, Gr. κώνειον hemlock + -IN.] An alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$) which forms the poisonous principle of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); it is an oily liquid, with a peculiar suffocating odour, and violently poisonous, producing paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and consequent asphyxia. Also *conia*, *conicine*.
1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 316 Coniin possesses the following properties. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 2 Conine exists in combination with acids in all parts of the hemlock-plant, but most abundantly in the fruit a little before maturity.
attrib. **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 818 As a general rule, cardiac pulsation is retarded in coniine-poisoning.

coning ('kəʊnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONE *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]
The making of a cone-shaped tread (of a wheel); the condition of being coned (see CONED *ppl. a.* 2).
1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 297 The coning of the wheels must also act like a wedge... This, together with the coning of the wheels, would make a nearly perfect railway carriage. **1906** *Times* 12 Sept. (Engin. Suppl.) 291/2 The coning of the wheels and the slight inward cant of the rails. **1960** HORNER & ABBEY *Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* II. 85 *Coning*, the turning of the taper on the diameters of railway wheels and crane and turntable rollers.
2. *Aeronaut.* The action of the rotor blades of a helicopter slanting upwards when in motion so as to produce a cone-shaped pattern of rotation; hence *coning angle*: the angle at which the rotor blades rise in coning.
1931 J. DE LA CIERVA *Wings of Tomorrow* vii. 102, I supposed that it was preferable to keep the blades from coning, so that they would remain in a horizontal position while in flight. **1944** H. F. GREGORY *Anything a Horse can Do* 148 The angle the blade [of the rotor] makes with the horizontal is known as the coning angle. **1955** LIPTROT & WOODS *Rotorcraft* v. 49 The physical effect of coning is to move all elements of the blade nearer to the axis of rotation.

coning, obs. f. CONY.

co'ninquinate, bad form for COINQUINATE.
1609 DAVIES *Christ's Cross* (1876) 28 (D.) Though sinnes sores it oft coninquinate.

† **'coniocyst.** *Bot. Obs.* [mod. f. as next + Gr. κύστις bladder, CYST.] 'A closed spore-case resembling a tubercle, and containing a mass of spores' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

‖ **coniomycetes** (ˌkɒnɪəʊmaɪ'si:ti:z), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κονία, κόνι-ς, dust + μύκης (pl. μύκητες) mushroom; introd. by Nees von Esenbeck, 1817.] A group of fungi, so named from their dusty spores. The division is no longer retained, its members being distributed among other groups. Hence **coniomy'cetous** *a.*
1866 *Treas. Bot.* 321 The dark soot-like patches so common on old rails and dead wood are formed mostly by these dingy coniomycetes. **1872** W. AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 210 Reproductive cells or fruits may be of at least three different forms in coniomycetous fungi. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 70 Two families, in one of which the dusty spores are the prominent feature, and hence termed Coniomycetes. *Ibid.* 36 The Coniomycetous parasites on living plants.

coniospermous (ˌkɒnɪəʊ'spɜ:məs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -σπερμ-ος, from σπέρμα seed + -OUS.] Of fungi: Having spores resembling dust.
1874 COOKE *Fungi* 67 The dusty mass of spores tends more towards the Coniomycetes, this being characterized as the coniospermous sub-family.

coniroster (kəʊnɪ'rɒstə(r)). *Zool.* [ad. F. *conirostre*, ad. mod.L. *cōnirostris*, f. *cōnus* cone + ROSTRUM beak, bill.] A member of the *Conirostres*, a group of insessorial birds having a conical bill.
1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Conirosters, Conirostres..* including those which have a thick robust conical beak, as the crows and finches. **1847** in CRAIG.
So **coni'rostral** *a.*, conical-billed.
c **1840** SWAINSON is cited by WEBSTER 1864.

conisance, -sante, -see, -sor, obs. ff. COGNIZANCE, etc.

† **conistery.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conistērium*, a. Gr. κονιστήριον place covered with dust, f. κόνις dust, ashes.] (See quot.)
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 486 The inferiour [part of furnace] receives the ashes, and is thence called the cinerist ..or conistery.

conite ('kəʊnaɪt). *Min.* [? f. Gr. κόνις, κονία dust, ashes + -ITE.] A variety of DOLOMITE containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia; in colour ash-gray or greenish gray.
1808 in T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 23. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 473 He [Macculloch] has given to it, from its leading character, the name of conite.

‖ **conium** (kəʊ'naɪəm). [ad. L. *conīum*, a. Gr. κώνειον hemlock.] a. *Bot.* The Umbelliferous genus to which the common Hemlock, *C. maculatum*, belongs. b. *Med.* The hemlock or its extract as a drug. c. *attrib.*
1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. of Med.* 142 The extract of conium seeds is twenty times as strong as that of the leaves. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* I. 322 Medicinally conium has been used for promoting the absorption of tumours. **1872** J. H. BENNET *Text-bk. Phys.* 371 Conium paralyses the motor and sensitive spinal nerves. **1887** T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 932 The symptoms of conium-poisoning.

coniver, obs. f. CONNIVER.

conjacency (kən'dʒeɪsənsɪ). *rare.* [f. L. *conjacēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *conjacēre* to lie

together: see -ENCY.] The quality of lying close together.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 652 Proportional..to the compactness of the brain, or to its conjacency, if we may be allowed to contrive a useful word.

conjeale, -iele, -ieyle, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

†conject (kən'dʒɛkt), *v. Obs.* Also 5 congette, coniette; *pa. t.* coniecte. [ad. L. *conjectā-re* to cast together, conjecture, guess, conclude, infer, freq. of *conjicĕre* (ppl. stem *conject-*) to throw together, etc., f. *con-* together + *jacĕre* to throw. In sense 3, *congette*, from the Fr. form *congete-r*, was used by Caxton and his comtemporaries.]

1. = CONJECTURE *v.* 3. a. *trans.* (or with *obj. clause.*)

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 27, I coniecte þat þere lakkeþ I not what. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* I. (1495) 3 What so euer ony man wyll coniecte, feyne, ymagyne, suppose or saye. **1523** SURREY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 38 What I conject the seid Duke woll doo. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, If they wyl coniecte histories to be lyes. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. §29 Some Writers haue laboured to conject the true cause. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 235 We may conject the reason of these ballances. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. §71 (1740) 175 How far he was disposed to join with the Party..we may conject.

b. *intr.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 He shal coniecte [**1382** gesse] in the heed of the weie of the citee. **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Coniectura*, *Aberrare coniectura*, to coniect wrong. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 149 (Qq.) One that so imperfectly conjects [*Ff.* conceits].

c. To form the hypothesis, suppose. *rare.*

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fv, Coniect in your owne imagination, that this..shoppe were a person Debitor.

2. *trans.* To forecast by signs, augur, divine, prognosticate. Also *absol.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 60/2 By faynynge & falshode coniecte & tell to the people thynges that ben to come. **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Auguro*..to tell by diuination what shall happen: to diuine: to coniect. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *2 Thess.* ii. 2 *note*, Some [haue] presumed to calculate and coniect by the starres. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXI. 165 Conjecting his death by sundrie presaging tokens.

3. To contrive, devise, plan, plot.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 298 Alle þe newe lawis þat clerkis han maad ben sutilly conjectid by ypocrisie. *c* **1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. 1856) 78 Coniectyng and ymaginyng howe he myghte dystroy theyme. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 Traytours that congetted [ed. **1520**, p. 92, conjected] falsenesse ageynst hym. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. v, With mortall Envie they did then conjecte To make a finde. **1541** PAYNEL *Catiline* xix. 38 Thy motions coniected ..ageynst me. **1552** HULOET, Aduise or coniect how a thyng shall be done, *præmeditor.*

4. *lit.* To throw, cast. (*rare.*)

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 298 Nor [do] these men cast on mee particular calumnies, but *per satyram* congested and conjected at a masse upon the Church of England. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 325 Conjected into wine, it conciliates a certain suavity in drinking.

†conject, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conject-us*, pa. pple. of *conjicĕre*, *conicĕre* to throw together: used instead of *conjected.*] Thrown, cast.

c **1543** BECON *Nosegay* Wks. (1843) 196 That so many should be conject and cast into everlasting damnation.

†'conject, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conject-us* (*u*-stem) casting, cast, f. ppl. stem of *conjicĕre*: see prec.] Device, contrivance.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 They schall askape.. For all the conjecte of thy prynces wyse.

†conjec'tation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conjectāre* to conjecture, etc.: see CONJECT *v.*] Forecast, prognostication.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 11 A prudent and politick conjectation. *Ibid.* 135 The way of genethliacall conjectation.

†con'jecting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONJECT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONJECT.

1. Divining, guessing, conjecture.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 In hoond he shal take coniectynge, *or suspicioun.* *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶442 By certeyn presumpciouns and conjectinges.

2. Devising, plotting, conspiracy. [In this sense *congetting* was used by Caxton, etc.]

c **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 9 Be the fals coniettyng of his wyf that so falsly reved hym his lyf. *Ibid.* xlvii. 56 Thanne..bethowhte hym this fals kyng of a fals tresown.. be coniectyng. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cciv. 186 They were put oute thurgh the false congettynges of spencers.

†con'jectment. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. CONJECT *v.* + -MENT.] Device, plotting.

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 283/2 The false disceivable conjectments of mans beguilings.

†con'jector. *Obs.* Also -ere, -our. [a. AF. *conjectour*, OF. *-eur*, ad. L. *conjector*, agent-n. from *conjicĕre*: see above.] One who conjectures; a soothsayer, diviner, guesser; cf. CONJECT *v.* 1, 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXIII. 7 Of a fals dyuynour and of a coniectere [**1382** a fals castere]. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarch* IV. 5268 Be diuers coniectouris, And principall Expositouris. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 77 He pretends to be a great conjector at [*v.r.* of] other men by their writings. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 308 When he saw the Vaticinators, Conjectors, Aruspects. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 137 Worthy of a conjector of Dreams.

con'jectory, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *conject-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = CONJECTURAL.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/5 The explanation must necessarily be a conjectory explanation.

conjecturable (kən'dʒɛktjʊərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONJECTURE + -ABLE.] That may be conjectured.

1656 [J. SARGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 428. **1659** *Army's Plea for present Practice* 13 In all conjecturable probabilities. **1675** HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 73/2 And how far he is swerved from what he was, is easily conjecturable. **1887** T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i. 19 How this fall had come about was readily conjecturable.

con'jecturably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conjecturable manner; as may be conjectured.

a **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 16 Dante..may (conjecturably) have chosen to imply a change of preference in order to gratify Cino da Pistoia.

conjectural (kən'dʒɛktjʊərəl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6-7 -all. [ad. L. *conjectūrāl-is*, f. *conjectūra* CONJECTURE *sb.* So in F. from 16th c.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; depending on, implying, or involving conjecture.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 49b, The oration conjectural is when matters be examined and tryed out by suspicions gathered, and some likelihode of thinge appearinge. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. II. 220 Which haue but coniecturall knowledge of their meaning. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §675, I doubt it is too Conjecturall to venture upon. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 7 Our knowledge concerning them is meerly conjectural. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 298 Conjectural criticism has been of great use in the learned world. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. §7 Bold hypotheses and conjectural solutions. **1845** STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 111/1 Conjectural etymology is like conjectural criticism..only to be indulged in very sparingly, and under the control of a most sound and experienced judgment. **1883** A. ROBERTS *O.T. Revision* vii. 138 Conjectural emendations which have been introduced by transcribers.

2. Given to making conjectures.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 He is not peremptory but conjecturall in doubtfull matters. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 297 A conjectural critic. **1780** HARRIS *Philolog. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 398 Were this bold conjectural spirit confined to works of second rate. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1000 Her touching, foolish lines We mused on with conjectural fantasy.

†3. That can be guessed, conjecturable. *rare.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 2 It is scarce conjecturall from whence this opprobrium should take its rise; there being no rationall foundation for such a superstructure.

†B. *sb.* a. Something that is conjectural. b. A conjecture; a supposition. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E ij, Yet will I not rest vpon coniecturalls. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. §12 Depending onely vpon coniecturals. **1631** HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 14 The conjecturall of the administration of this oath..was to strengthen the match. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 536 Look through Faiths Prospective, and they will confesse Mathematicall Demonstrations but Conjecturals, in comparison.

†con'jecturalist. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who deals in conjectures or guesses.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 [They] will but prove empty Conjecturalists.

†conjectu'rality. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conjectūrāl-is* (see CONJECTURAL) + -ITY.] The quality of being conjectural; *pl.* conjectural matters or statements.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 They have..betaken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturalities of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 364 Who in matters..not without abstrusities, conceived it sufficient to deliver conjecturalities.

conjecturally (kən'dʒɛktjʊərəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONJECTURAL + -LY².] In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture; by guess.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 85 Whatsoever may be.. but probably and conjecturally surmised. **1691-8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 151 As some..[talk] of a World in the Moon, Problematically and Conjecturally. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 122 Stukeley conjecturally places Coria, at Corsford, below Lanark. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* iii. 30 The 'Second Folio' 1632 is a reprint of the first conjecturally emended.

†conjectu'ration. *Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturation* (14th c. Oresme), f. *conjecturer* to CONJECTURE: see -ATION.] Conjectural inference: in quot. 1533 perh. = devices, contrivances.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 94 Sixtus Tarquinius knawing weill, be thir hid conjecturacioums [Lat. *tacitis ambagibus*], quhat his fader desirit him to do. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Arnolde of de villa noua ..after the doctryne of Ypocras measureth it be coniecturacyon.

†con'jecturative, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturatif, -ive* (16th c. Paré), f. stem of *conjecturat-ion*: see -IVE. It occurs with *-s* plural.] Conjectural.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is nat possyble to measure the blode lettynges by certayne rule, for all medycynall euacuacyons ben conjecturatyues.

Hence **†con'jecturatively** *adv.*, conjecturally.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 To conuince..there assertions to be more then coniecturatiuely false.

conjecture (kən'dʒɛktjʊə(r), -tʃə(r)), *sb.* Also 5-6 -our(e. [a. F. *conjecture*, or its original L. *conjectūra*, a throwing or casting together, a conclusion derived from comparison of facts, an inference, conclusion, guess, etc., f. *conject-* ppl. stem of *conjicĕre*, *conicĕre* to throw together: see -URE.]

†1. The interpretation of signs or omens; interpretation of dreams; divining; a conclusion as to coming events drawn from signs or omens; a forecast, a prognostication. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 6 3if ȝe shuln telle the sweuen and the coniecture therof [Vulg. *coniecturam ejus*]. *c* **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xix. 34b, A certaine prophet commaunded euery man to stande stil til he had taken a coniecture of the birde that flowe by. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 230 To give conjectures of mens conditions and fortune by their countenaunces. **1586** HYLL *Garden.* Title-p., The yerely coniectures meete for Husbandmen. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 333 Out they went together, to make conjecture of the thiefe by augury. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 123 To cast Ominous conjecture on the whole success. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 312 The Signs by which they made Conjectures.

†2. Conclusion as to facts drawn from appearances or indications. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 349 By conjecture Hem thought sche was another creature. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 346 It is sothe, thoughe men by conjecture Of resoun..it ne kan determyne. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1874 More lyke an angell by all coniecture Than a fragyll mayde.

†3. The supposing or putting of an imaginary case; supposition. (Cf. CONJECT *v.* 1 c.) *Obs. rare.*

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We nede in this case to vse conjecture and ymaginacion, as to thynk that þer is no lordis livelod in Englond sufficient, etc. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 1 Now entertaine coniecture of a time, When creeping Murmure..Fills..the Vniuerse.

4. The formation or offering of an opinion on grounds insufficient to furnish proof; the action or habit of guessing or surmising; conclusion as to what is likely or probable. In textual criticism, the proposal of a reading not actually found in the traditional text. † Formerly sometimes in a bad sense: Suspicion, evil surmise.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 25 Tindale accuseth..me of coniecture and temerariouse iugement. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 10 Out of these things thus alledged, I might (as me thinketh) draw probable conjecture. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 107 And on my eie-lids shall Conjecture hang, To turne all beauty into thoughts of harme. **1608** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 1 Speake you this by conjecture..or by due experience of your owne? **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 30 But this is only conjecture; and whether it be true or no, etc. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 4 The region of pure fable and conjecture. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 Of these [passages] the restoration is only to be attempted by collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. **1841** BORROW *Zincali* II. 105 Always ready to have recourse to conjecture and guess-work. **1865** CONINGTON *Virgil* I. Pref. to ed. 2, The more important MSS...supply each other's defects..The need of critical conjecture is almost wholly removed. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 277 It is probable that this report..rests largely on conjecture.

b. Absorption of mind in conjecturing; puzzlement.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 199 Her inquietude became less violent, though her conjecture was increased. *Ibid.* II. 233 He was so completely lost in conjecture.

5. (with *a* and *pl.*) An opinion offered on insufficient presumptive evidence; an unverified supposition put forth to account for something. In textual criticism, a proposed emendation of a text.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 By all coniectures of reason. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 17 This ys a mere conjecture, and of no valydytye. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 292 Dreams, Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 284 Perverse interpretations, and..improbable conjectures. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, *Varieties of Man* 196 Men have so long mistaken their conjectures concerning facts, for facts themselves. **1863** CONINGTON *Virgil* II. Pref., In several places he [Ribbeck] has introduced emendations into the text, generally conjectures of his own. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 In spite of a thousand conjectures, we know little of the life of our first great poet.

†b. An evil surmise or suspicion. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1599 Ioseph..There was inprysoned by a false coniectour. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 15 To satisfie you, and..to expell those causelesse conjectures of him. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 14 She may strew dangerous coniectures In ill breeding minds. **1692** DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 110 You would be ruined by the Malice of his Conjectures.

†6. A ground or reason for conclusion (not amounting to demonstration). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 287 [They] may haue a great coniecture of grace. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1012/1, I..had and yet haue very good coniectures to put lyttle doubte therin. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 33 Whiche thynge they suspected by a thousand coniectures. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 4 Whether the ancient Germans..held any such Fear..we have no authentic Conjecture.

†7. A device, contrivance; *esp.* for an evil purpose; a plot, conspiracy. *Obs.* (Cf. CONJECT *v.* 3.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 246 The Kyng tarried..in Walis, tyl, as he supposed, the lordes conjecture was sesed. *c* **1475** *Partenay* Prol. 100 Which..Ful wel lernid were in knightly coniectures. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxii. 86 Fredegunde entendyng to make a douorce atwene Chilperich and his wyfe by his subtile and false coniectour.

conjecture (kən'dʒɛktjʊə(r)), *v.* [f. F. *conjecture-r* (13th c. in Littré), f. *conjecture*. Cognate forms appear in the other Romanic langs., It. *congetturare*, Sp. *conjeturar*, med.L. *conjecturāre*.]

†1. *trans.* and *intr.* To infer or gather from signs or omēns; to divine, prognosticate. *Obs.*

1382 [see CONJECTURING]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Þe chaungeyng of þe coloures men..knawes and coniectures wheder it schall be derthe of corne. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xi. 117 Conjecture unto me by thy familiar spirit. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 311 Melampus, the augur, conjectured at the slaughter of the Greeks, by the flight of little birds.

†2. *trans.* To conclude, infer, or judge, from appearances or probabilities. (With *obj.* or *clause.*)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 187 Whiche thynge thus by the kynge desyred, the lordes anone coniectured in their myndes that he desyred the kepynge of theyr yonge lorde, to yᵉ ende that he myght, etc. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 30 They coniectured that these thynges portended sum great matter. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 346 Occupying his pen (as by the course of his wordes, is to be conjectured) so unnecessarily. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* II. xv. 135 The fury of the rebels may be conjectured by this, that they pluckt down house-tops.

3. To form an opinion or supposition as to facts on grounds admittedly insufficient; to guess, surmise; to propose as a conjecture in textual or historical criticism, etc. a. with *obj. clause.*

1530 PALSGR. 494/1 As I conjecture, it wyll be founde. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 40 Being not able to coniecture what purpose he should have in his hed. **1634** W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 57, I can lesse conjecture, that you are hindred by want of Health..I will therefore imagine whatsoever you will have me to thinke. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 117 We conjectured he meant Dr. Burney. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 451, I found it difficult even to conjecture from his countenance what thoughts were passing through his mind.

b. with *simple obj.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* Gj b, The rest of the partes are easye ynough to coniecture. **1636** HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A table ..the meaning whereof we could not possibly conjecture. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 169 The number of Protestants at this time it is difficult to conjecture. **1879** L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 8 *Αἰκάλλουσι* for *ἐκκαλοῦσι* in O.T. 597 was conjectured independently by Musgrave and L. Dindorf. **1885** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. 128 We can conjecture the direction in which further advances will be made.

c. with *obj.* and *compl. infin.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74, I coniecture their meaning to be this. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 150 Let me conjecture him of Buckingham College. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 57, I conjecture them to be the remains of that city. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 302 That I should conjecture to be the truth.

4. *intr.* To form a conjecture, make a guess, guess. Const. *of* (arch.), †*at* (obs.).

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 135 Conjecture of her cares, imagine her distresse. **1646** SIR. T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 304 If we may conjecture of these by what we finde related of others. **1646** R. BAILLIE *Anabaptisme* (1647) 93, I cannot conjecture at the reason why. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (Seager), The issue or events of this war are not so easy to conjecture at. **1832** TENNYSON *Œnone* 248 As a mother Conjectures of the features of her child Ere it is born.

†5. *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent; = CONJECT *v.* 3.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 120 They furthwith very wittely coniectured the thinge [paper-making].

Hence **con'jectured** *ppl. a.*, **con'jecturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 Bot ȝe shuln shewe to me the sweuen, and the conieturyng, *or menyng* therof. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Devinement*, coniecturing, soothsaying. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 A coniectured likelihood. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 102 When all conjecturing is don. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 307 An opportunity of trying our conjectured theory.

conjecturer (kən'dʒɛktjʊərə(r)). [f. prec. + -ER¹. In mod.F. *conjectureur.*]

†1. An interpreter of omens or dreams; an augur, diviner, prognosticator, fortune-teller. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 Who is so simple a coniecturer as cannot presage vpon whose head the beane would be bruised. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser..dreamt..that he was carried thither in a chariot, and, consulting a conjecturer upon it, etc. **1684** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxxix. 105 Dreams..whose Interpreters are properly call'd Conjecturers. **1718** BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xii. 184 Observers of the flying of Birds, Conjecturers. **1736** *Disc. Witchcr.* 6 Conjurers, or Conjecturers..so called from their guessing at the future Event of Things.

2. One who makes conjectures.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 18 These witty conjecturers seeme to forget that the Saxons when first they had this name, were unacquainted with the Latine tongue. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xii. 272. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶3, I shall leave these wise Conjecturers to their own Imaginations. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. **1880** DOWDEN in *Academy* 16 Oct. 270 A student..who possesses the first folio..may defy the race of Commentators and Conjecturers.

con'jecturist. *nonce-wd.* One who deals in conjectures.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* I. 244/1 To which, by the conjecturists..the work was..ascribed.

conjee, congee ('kɒndʒi:), *Anglo-Ind.* Also conji. [ad. Tamil *kañji*; in Telugu and Canarese *gañji*, Malayālam *kaṇṇi*, Urdu *ganji*: of doubtful origin; 'not Dravidian' (G. U. Pope). The Eng. form may have been taken through the Portuguese; Garcia 1563 has *canje*; *candgie*, *canji*, *cangia* are early representations in other European langs.]

The water in which rice has been boiled; used as an article of diet for invalids, and as starch.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* IV. vi. 200 They have..a great Stone, on which they beat their Cloaths till clean: and if for family-use, starch them with Congee. **1789** SAUNDERS *Boutan & Thibet* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 101 The patient is nourished with congee and other liquids. **1800** J. R. FORSTER tr. *Paolino's Voy.* 70 (Y.) Cagni, boiled rice water, which the Europeans call Cangi. **1831** CAPT. TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son.* I. 290 You must not eat! I have ordered the boy to make you some congee. **1833** A. T. CHRISTIE *Epid. Cholera* 35 *note*, This [i.e. the resemblance of cholera-stools to rice-water] has given rise to the vulgar term for the secretion in India, viz. 'Conjee-evacuations'. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 227 The rice (or conjee) water contains some albuminous matter.

b. *conjee-house*: a military 'lock-up'; 'so called from the traditionary regimen of the inmates' (Yule).

1835 SIR C. NAPIER in Mawson *Records* (1851) 101 *note* (Y.) All men confined for drunkenness should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Congee-House, till sober. **1859** DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* III. 18 They sent me to..a 'congee house', where I was fed principally on rice-water.

'conjee, congee, *v.* Also congie. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To starch with rice-water.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* IV. vi. 201 They lay them [their Cloaths] a whitening, and after Congee or stiffen them. **1829** *The Bengalee* 134 His stiff, full cravat of former days.. surmounted with a well congied modern shirt collar.

conjeon, obs. var. of CONGEON.

conjobble (kən'dʒɒb(ə)l), *v.* [A vulgar formation, from CON- and perh. JOB *sb.* and *v.*, with the frequentative ending -LE; but some suggest connexion with *jabber.*] 'To concert, to settle, to discuss: a low cant word' (J.).

'Still in colloquial use' (*N.E.D.*, 1891).

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxiii. (1714) 90 What would a Body think now of a Prime Minister that should Conjobble Matters of State with Tumblers and Buffoons? **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Conjobble*, to chat together. **1766** AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) III. 75 By conjobbling matters of faith in this manner, they saw, we had three distinct selfs..equal in power.

conjoin (kən'dʒɔɪn), *v.* Forms: 4–5 conjoigne(n, 4–7 -joyne, (6 *Sc.* -jone, -jonne, -june), 6–7 -joine, 7–8 -joyn, 6– conjoin; also *pa. pple.* 4–7 conjoint. [ME. *conjoign-en*, *-joyn-e*, a. F. *conjoign-*, stem of *conjoindre* (pr. pple. *conjoign-ant*, pres. conj. *conjoigne*) = It. *congiungere*, *-giugnere*:—L. *conjung-ĕre* to join together, f. *con-* + *jungĕre* to JOIN. Cf. CONJOINT, CONJUNCT.]

I. *trans.*

1. To join together; to connect, unite.

a. in physical connexion.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 102 Þe same diuersite.. moste departen and unioignen þe þinges þat ben conioigned. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 Speyne..whom the hilles Pirene conioynethe of the northe parte to Fraunce Narbonense. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. G g ij b, Streight lines conioyning all the trigonall bases centers. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 460 York is an ancient city, built on both sides of the river Ouse, conjoined with a bridge. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* II. 173 Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd. **1869** *Eng. Mechanic* 3 Dec. 271/2 It conjoins or connects the ball and other parts.

b. in non-physical connexion.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. iv. 73 Uertue transporteþ dignite anon to þilke man to whiche she hir self is conioigned. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 241 To conjoyne the whole countrey of Flanders..to the croune of Fraunce. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. (1634) 1 The knowledge of God and of ourselves, are things conjoyned. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 56 The same particle may conjoin the words and yet disjoin the sense. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶10 Where the same ideas are conjoined without any.. necessary coherence. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* i. 10 In Reasoning, it compares, disjoins or conjoins Judgments.

†c. in marriage. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Conjoyned be maryage. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 10 Our Lorde conjoyned them both as man and wyfe. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 13 Any inward impediment why you should not be conioyned. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. viii. (1654) 362 This act of conjoyning the married persons in wedlock.

2. To join in action, relation, purpose, feeling, etc.; to combine, unite, ally.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Moder of God* 131 God..of his noblesse Conjoyned hath you..As modir and sone. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 67 We sall do fully all that evyr we may, The to conione with King Latyn in hy. **1588** BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1596) 270 Whome a like punishment conioyned, a farre vnlike cause disioyned. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 616 Those valiant troops..with us Conjoin'd might press upon the vanquish'd foe. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, [As] one among the Roman deputies to Avignon, he had been conjoined with Petrarch.

†3. To combine, unite into one substance. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5593 All Reasonabyll Creature Sall suddantlye start vp attonis, Coniunit with Saull, Flesche, Blude, & Bonis. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Hij, I thocht it necessar to conionne yᵉ awld kallendar with yᵉ reformeit. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 Sometime it was conioyned together in one same substance. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 75 Both being conjoyned, doth draw forth a certain unctuous spirit.

II. *intr.*

4. To become joined together; to unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 A hurt..vnto the Nerue before it enter into the Muscle..can not by any meanes conioyne, or knitte together agayne. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 Many fresh springs..meet and conjoine in the vallies. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 259 As Male and Female Palms, whose Roots conjoin. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 167 [They] do conjoin there, or nowhere else! **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 3/1 He may trace the course of these many causes until they conjoin in the great revolt of to-day.

†b. Of heavenly bodies: cf. CONJUNCTION 3. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §14 To conjoyne and obscure each other. **1647** COWLEY *Mistress, Impossibilities*, As Stars..when they conjoin, Change..the World's Estate.

†c. To unite sexually. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 31. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 524 They were put forth of Paradise, and then they did first conjoyne, and beget them.

†5. To combine in action; to co-operate. *Obs.*

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 (§1) Bothe theyr auctoritees and iurisdictions do conioyn together in the due administracion of Justice. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 63 This part of his conioynes With my disease, and helpes to end me. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 408 He conjoined with the earl of Northumberland..and others against king Henry the Fourth.

¶ Erroneously for ENJOIN.

1568 *Tancred & Gism.* III. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 53 She ..then conjoin'd me to conceal the same. **1608–11** BP. HALL *Epist.* III. ii. Wks. (1627) 318 Her crowne; which if she were conioyned to fetch thorow the flames of hell, her faith would not sticke at the condition.

[**conjoin,** *a.* Explained as: Conjoined. App. some error for *conjoined* or *conjoint*, or a misunderstanding of *conjoin* used as a verb.

1864 WEBSTER, *Conjoin, a.* Conjoined. (*Obs.*) *Holland.* Hence in OGILVIE (Annandale) and *Century Dict.*]

conjoined (kən'dʒɔɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Joined together, united, combined; allied. ***conjoined manipulation*** (Med.): bi-manual examination.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 187 With conjoined hearts and prayers we do..call upon our common Father. **1617** WITHER *Fidelia* Juvenilia (1633) 470 To disunite hearts so conjoyn'd as our. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 189 Nor have we separated our selves, from the conjoyned communion of the Christian World in any thing. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 6/1 The conjoined tendons. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 167 The conjoined levers..present no smooth surfaces. **1875** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 10 The peculiarity of conjoined manipulation is, that the organs to be examined, are pressed between both hands.

b. Occurring together in space or time.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 149/1 By meanes of which their conioined aduancement, there entred a verie feruent affection..betweene them. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 248 That because two things are always conjoined, one must be the cause of the other.

c. *Her.* Said of two or more charges of the same kind connected together.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 159 The Field is Ruby, two Wings, Inuerted and conioined Topaz. **1823** RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, Gules, Seven Mascles conjoined, three, three, and one, Or. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* 128 When hollow Charges, such as Annulets, are linked together, so as to form a chain, they are sometimes blazoned as Conjoined; they would be better described as Braced.

d. Of heavenly bodies: In conjunction.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Signs and planets, in aspects sextile, quartile, trine, conjoined or opposite.

con'joinedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conjoined manner; conjointly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xx. Gj b, If magnitudes disioynedly or seperatly be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded they shall also bee proportionall. **1673** H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 73 They were obliged to treat conjoynedly, and with mutual consent.

conjoiner (kən'dʒɔɪnə(r)). [f. CONJOIN *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which conjoins.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* I. xxxv. 177 That sacred Office whereby all the sons of Levi became Conjoyners..makers of Union..between God and Man. **1819** COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xiv. §150 The hyphen or conjoiner..as in *sea-fish*. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 436 This humble conjoiner of leather.

conjoining (kən'dʒɔɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of joining together.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 95 Or elles Cecile.. Is ioyned by a manere conioynynge Of heuene and *lia.* *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 240 Matrimony, then, is a coupling and conjoining of the man and the woman. **1653** BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 99 Building is conjoyning, and demolishing and destroying is dividing.

con'joining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That conjoins; †adjoining.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 19 With many other countries conioyning. *c* **1624** R. SKYNNER in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 351 Repentance is of a conjoyning and uniting nature, making the Sinner.. nigh unto God.

conjoint (kən'dʒɔɪnt), *a.* [a. F. *conjoint* (pa. pple. of *conjoindre* to CONJOIN) = It. *congiunto*:—L. *conjunct-us* CONJUNCT.]

†**I. 1.** Orig. used as pa. pple. of CONJOIN *v.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 Libra they ben and Sagittaire With Scorpio, which is conjoint With hem to stonde upon that point. **1536** *Primer Hen. VIII*, 148 In my faith to Christ conjoint. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 99 None will deny but that Greatnesse and Conveniency being conjoint fits best. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 60 The abatement of interest conjoint with excises upon our home consumption.

II. as *adj.*

2. United, combined, conjoined.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Rose-Tree*, These two conjoint Causes. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 115 The conjoint operation of fire and water is tremendous. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 172 Conjoint stars are divided into orders. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. (1879) 199 The conjoint use of both eyes.

b. *Music.* See CONJUNCT.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conjoint*, or *Conjunct*, is applied in the antient music, in the same sense as consonant, to two or more sounds at the same time. *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale.

3. Associated as a colleague.

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 131 A conjoint or colleague minister.

4. Belonging to, or constituted by, two or more in combination.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xxi. 285 It is the conjoint throne of Father and Son. **1879** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 420 Their conjoint guilt was proved. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 193 Their conjoint delta plain varies from 500 miles to 150 miles in width.

conjointly (kən'dʒɔɪntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conjoint manner; in conjunction.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 29 When these Prodigies Doe so conioyntly meet, let not men say.. they are Naturall. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 55, I haue seene them conioyntly pray in the corners of the streets. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 264 We'll haste conjointly to the battle. **1758** *Monthly Rev.* 151 Objects of Surgery, Physic, or of both conjointly. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 146 A brigade of the 13th and 38th Regiments, conjointly less than five hundred strong. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 He was.. appointed Secretary of State conjointly with Melfort. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 368 Assemblies.. which dealt with ecclesiastical and temporal affairs conjointly.

conjointment (kən'dʒɔɪntmənt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Conjunction.

1814 CARY *Dante's Purg.* VI. 26 (R. Suppl.) Belisarius, with whom Heaven's right hand Was link'd in such conjointment.

con'jointness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conjoint or united.

In mod. Dicts.

conjoun, var. of CONGEON, changeling, *Obs.*

conjour, obs. var. of CONJURE *v.*

conjoynctive, obs. var of CONJUNCTIVE.

conjubilant (kən'dʒu:bɪlənt), *a.* *rare*—¹. [ad. med.L. *conjubilānt-em*, f. *con-* + *jubilāre* to shout with joy.] Jubilant or rejoicing together.

1851 NEALE *Hymn 'Jerusalem the golden'* (tr. Bernard of Clugny), They stand, those halls of Zion, Conjubilant with song [L. *atria conjubilantia*].

conjugable ('kɒndʒʊgəb(ə)l), *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. type **conjugābil-is*, f. *conjugāre* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugable.*] That can be conjugated.

1890 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue Caïn* vi. 82 Modern and conjugable Greek.

conjugacy ('kɒndʒʊgəsɪ). [f. CONJUGATE *a.*: see -ACY.]

†**1.** Conjugal or married state. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 355 (D.) Church-men in England.. not onely in their Papal Celibacy, but in their Primitive and later Conjugacy.

2. Conjugate relation.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 192 If one of the harmonics is zonal, the condition of conjugacy is that the value of the other harmonic at the pole of the zonal harmonic must be zero.

conjugal ('kɒndʒʊgəl), *a.* [ad. L. *conjugāl-is*, f. *conjug-em* (nom. *conju(n)x*) consort, spouse, f. *con-* together + *jug-* root of *jung-ĕre* to join, yoke; cf. *conjungĕre* to join together, join in marriage, etc. Cf. F. *conjugal* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

Of or relating to marriage, matrimonial.

conjugal rights: 'the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection' (Wharton).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.), He shall set naught by ye God of his fathers, neither shall he regarde the coniugale sone in wedlock. *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1631) I. 9 Whereby He and we become.. 'one flesh' as man and wife do by conjugal union. **1644** MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 321 Matrimony and Divorce are civil things, which the Christian Emperors knowing, gave conjugal Laws. **1682** D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 12 Upon bare Hopes I would be frugal, And enter into Bonds Conjugal. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 80 To countenance the conjugal state of her clergy. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iii. 240 Essential to the conjugal life.

b. Of or pertaining to husband or wife in their relation to each other.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 64 (R.) That some men voweth coniugall chastyte, or faythfull clennesse in marryage. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 25 The hearing of such conjugal faithfulness will be Musick to all chaste ears. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 259 If he had not been restrained by conjugal tenderness. **1834** MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 292 Conjugal fidelity.

'conjugalism. *nonce-wd.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 409 (*title*) Conjugalism, or the Art of making a good Marriage.

conjugality (kɒndʒʊ'gælɪtɪ). [f. L. *conjugāl-is* CONJUGAL + -ITY.] Conjugal state or condition.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Which should.. difference it from a brute conjugality. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. xix. 4 God.. by the Law of Conjugality, united them.. as into One. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xii. 99 To say nothing of the conjugality which they found at my fire side. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 159 Distaste for conjugality.

b. quasi-*concr.*

1737 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 408 The Prince kept this gilded piece of royal conjugality in such profound ignorance.

'conjugalize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CONJUGAL + -IZE.] *intr.* To become conjugal, to marry.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 413 In your anxiety.. to conjugalize, I beseech you.. not to imitate those husband-hunting Nina Vernons.

conjugally ('kɒndʒʊgəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a conjugal manner.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 186 (T.) To name but one bishop or priest.. which after holy orders conversed conjugally with his wife. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 220 Most of my time is conjugally spent at home. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 498 He becomes more conjugally inclined.

conjugate ('kɒndʒʊgeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *conjugāt-* ppl. stem of *conjugāre* to yoke together, f. *con-* together + *jugāre* to join, yoke, marry, f. *jug-um* YOKE. Cf. F. *conjuguer.*]

1. *trans.* To yoke together, to couple; to join together, unite. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 40/24 To coniugate, *coniungare*. *a* **1639** WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 216 Power and occasion to conjugate at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon Houses. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 173 Lyons, and Oxen, Asps, and young Children, (for thus the Text conjugates them) dwell together. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. ii. §8 [The vessels of the bark] Conjugated or Braced together in the form of Net-Work.

2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb) in its various forms of voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 33 In the seconde boke, where I conjugate *je parle* and *je conuertis* at the length. *c* **1620** HUME *Brit. Tongue* 32 These [verbs] our idiom conjugates onelie in two tymes, the tyme present and tym past. **1783** *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. I. 432 Can any of you all impart A rule to conjugate the heart; To shew its present, perfect, future, Its active, passive and its neuter. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 159 These languages, like our own.. sometimes conjugate with an auxiliary, and sometimes without it. **1871** EARLE *Philol.* §276 Whatever verb is invented or borrowed is naturally conjugated after the prevalent pattern.

3. *intr.* a. = CONJOIN 4c. **b.** *Biol.* To unite in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 12 When first I woo'd and won Your will to conjugate in Ceres' cot. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 81 Organic beings extremely low in the scale, which do not propagate sexually, nor conjugate. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 83 Any two cells may conjugate and combine their contents within a single cell.

conjugate ('kɒndʒʊgət), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conjugāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conjugāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Joined together, conjoined.

1. a. Joined together, *esp.* in a pair, coupled; connected, related. (In quot. 1552 = united in marriage.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Soe be they together surely conjugate. **1552** HULOET, Bastard begotten betwene base and gentle, or betwene coniugate and single, *spurius*. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. §1 Human philosophy.. hath two parts; the one considereth man segregate or distributively; the other congregate, or in society. So as human philosophy is either simple and particular, or conjugate and civil. **1879** INGLEBY *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 177 The conjugate use of 'whilst' and 'then' in these verses is, to say the least, very unusual.

b. *Bibliography.* (See quot. 1927.)

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test. Introd.* §287 Three pairs of conjugate leaves. **1927** R. B. MCKERROW *Introd. Bibliogr.* I. iii. 27 Two leaves which 'belong to one another', i.e. if traced into and out of the back of the book are found to form a single piece of paper, are said to be 'conjugate'. **1957** N. R. KER *Catal. MSS. containing Anglo-Saxon* p. xxii, The eight leaves forming the quire are four conjugate pairs (i.e. four sheets), 1-8, 2-7, 3-6, and 4-5. **1968** *Bodl. Libr. Rec.* VIII. 81 Quire IV consists only of two conjugate leaves.

2. *Gram.* Applied to words which are directly derived from the same root or stem, and therefore usually of kindred meaning; as *wise*, *wisely*, *wisdom.* [L. *conjugata verba.*]

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 18 Our word *language* has no conjugate adjective. *Ibid.* XXVI. 421 *Cost* and *costly*.. are strictly conjugate. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* IX. 277 Another source of ambiguity is the supposition that paronymous or conjugate words—as the substantive, verb, adjective, and adverb formed from the same root—necessarily agree in meaning.

3. *Chem.* a. In ***conjugate compound, acid, radical***: see quots.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 8 [quoting Laurent and Gerhardt] We designate as conjugate compounds all such as are formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water, and are capable of reproducing the original bodies by again taking up the elements of water. *Ibid.* 10 Another class of acids to which the term conjugate is still sometimes applied, includes those which result from a peculiar action of sulphuric acid.. on certain organic bodies.

b. ***conjugate solution***: one of two solutions which are in equilibrium at a given temperature.

1909 in WEBSTER. **1932** E. GREGORY *Metall.* iii. 69 Such solutions as x_1 and x_2 which can exist in equilibrium with each other at a constant temperature are known as conjugate solutions. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XII. 699/2 Mixtures of the alcohol and water in proportions corresponding to compositions between A and B will, after shaking, separate into these two 'conjugate' solutions A and B, which are in equilibrium with one another.

4. a. *Bot.* Said of leaves or (formerly) flowers which grow in pairs; *spec.* applied to a pinnate leaf having only one pair of leaflets.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The leaves are double or conjugate, that is, come out in pairs. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The conjugate leaf of Zygophyllum. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Conjugate*, paired; when the petiole of a leaf bears one pair only of leaflets.

b. *Anat.* ***conjugate foramen***: a foramen or aperture at the junction of two bones, *esp.* vertebræ, formed by the apposition of opposite notches.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 8 For the blood to pass out.. by a conjugate foramen. *Ibid.* 141 Two alternately placed series of conjugate foramina.

c. *Biol.* Said of the cells or filaments that have united in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 In each of the conjugate filaments, some cells are the recipients, while others yield their contents to the opposite cell of the contiguous filament.

5. *Path.* ***conjugate deviation***: the forced and persistent turning of both eyes to one side while their relation to each other remains unaltered.

1882 *Med. Temp. Journal* 78 There is no conjugate deviation of the eyes as often occurs in apoplexy. **1886** W. STIRLING *Text-bk. Phys.* (ed. 2) 849 In hemiplegia the muscles on one side are paralysed, so that the head and often the eyes are turned away from the paralysed side. This is called 'conjugate deviation' of the eyes, with rotation of the head and neck.

II. Joined in a reciprocal relation.

6. *Physics.* Applied to two points, lines, quantities, or things, which are so reciprocally related that any or every property of the first with respect to the second is also true of the second with respect to the first.

The corresponding Greek συζυγείς was first applied by Apollonius (*Conica* I. 56) to conjugate hyperbolas.

a. *Math.* (Here also applied in a secondary sense to that which is conjugate to the main element, e.g. in *conjugate axis*, *diameter*, *point.*) Of a complex number or quantity: differing from some given complex quantity in having the sign of the imaginary part reversed.

conjugate axes or ***diameters*** (of a conic): two axes, etc., such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other; in a conicoid, there are three conjugate diameters. ***conjugate axis*** (or ***diameter***) of an ellipse or hyperbola: that which is conjugate to the transverse axis, the minor axis. ***conjugate function***: see quots. ***conjugate hyperbolas***: hyperbolas which have the same axes and asymptotes, but the principal axis of each is the second axis of the other. ***conjugate lines***: two lines the pole of each of which, with respect to a conic, lies on the other. ***conjugate point*** (of a curve): an isolated point whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve, an acnode (so also ***conjugate oval***). ***conjugate planes***: see quot. 1862. ***conjugate points***: points the polar of each of which, with respect to a conic, passes through the other.

1680 SIR J. MOORE *Doctrine of Sphere* 67 This shall be the Conjugate Semidiameter of the Ellipsis. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 438 To find the conjugate Diameters of an Ellipse which passes thro' five given Points. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 112 All the Parallelograms inscribed between the four Conjugate Hyperbolas are equal to one another. **1835** *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Advancem. Sci. 1834* 519 Mr. Hamilton proposes to consider a few properties of such *Conjugate Functions*, or *Algebraic Couples*, defining two functions to be *conjugate* when they satisfy the two equations of conjugation, and calling, under the same circumstances, the pair or couple (u, v) *a function of the pair* (x, y). **1862** SALMON *Geom. 3 Dim.* (1874) §71 Three diametral planes are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the intersection of the other two, and three diameters are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the plane of the other two. **1873** J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. xii. 227

Definition of Conjugate Functions. Two quantities α and β are said to be conjugate functions of x and y, if $\alpha + \sqrt{-1}\,\beta$ is a function of $x + \sqrt{-1}\,y$. **1876** LEISHMAN *Midwifery* ii. (ed. 2) 34 The conjugate diameter [of the pelvis] is.. increased from above downwards. **1880** TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 76 The conjugate axis of any central conic is occasionally called its minor axis. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 47 Let *A*, *B*, *C* be the given points (lying on a straight line) and let *A* and *B* be conjugate to each other. **1891** G. L. CATHCART tr. *Harnack's Introd. Differential & Integral Calculus* II. iii. 153 If the equation have one complex root $z = \alpha + i\beta$, it has also the conjugate complex root $z = \alpha - i\beta$. **1908** G. H. HARDY *Course Pure Math.* iii. 82 The sum ($2x$) of two conjugate numbers and their product ($x^2 + y^2$) are both real. **1955** W. PAULI *Niels Bohr* 30 The replacement of a function by its conjugate complex is not a 'linear operator'. **1961** C. C. T. BAKER *Dict. Math.* 73 *Conjugate functions*, if $u + iv = f(x + iy)$, then u and v are said to be conjugate functions. **1962** CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* App. D. 517 These are the Cauchy-Riemann equations. The functions U and V are related to each other through these equations and are called conjugate functions.

b. *Optics.*

conjugate foci (of a mirror or lens): two points so situated that if a luminous point be placed at either, its rays are reflected or refracted to the other; so ***conjugate focal distance***. ***conjugate mirrors***: two parabolic mirrors so placed face to face that rays of heat or light emanating from the focus of either are reflected in parallel lines to the second and thence to its focus.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 11 The points A and F have been called *conjugate foci*, because if either of them be the radiant point the other will be the focal point. **1831** —— *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 85 The two conjugate focal distances of the lens. **1881** TYNDALL in *Nature* XXIII. 375 The silvered mirrors ..acting sometimes singly, and sometimes as conjugate mirrors.

c. *Electr.* as in ***conjugate branch*** (of a divided circuit), ***current***, etc.: see quots. (Formerly used in a more general sense.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. p. xxi. (transl. Volta), When an insulated conductor is opposed or presented to another conductor whatever, I call it a conjugate conductor. **1881** J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 If there be more possible electrodes than two, the conductor may have more than one independent current through it, and these may not be conjugate to each other. **1882** EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* §758 When this condition is fulfilled, the remaining pair of opposite branches are conjugate, that is to say, a battery in one produces no current in the other. *Ibid.* §759 When there is equality between the two products of opposite resistances..the current in either of the two remaining branches will be independent of the electro-motive force of the battery in the other; and these two branches are still said to be conjugate.

B. *sb.*

1. One of a group of words directly derived from the same root or stem, and usually of kindred meaning.

a **1586** *Answ. to Cartwright* 45 These be coniugates, an vnlawfull minister, and his vnlawfull ministerie. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 50 b, Conjugates..as justice, just, justly. **1655** BRAMHALL in Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 83 We have learned in the rudiments of logic, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. **1836** WHEWELL *Pref. Mackintosh's Eth. Philos.* 18 The word *utility*, and its conjugates, do not express our judgments in cases of moral conduct. **1862** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxvi. 421 Few languages are richer than English in approximate synonyms and conjugates.

†**2.** Anything connected or related in idea with another. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. §9 The cogitations of man do feign unto them relatives, parallels, and conjugates, whereas no such thing is. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 46 A mighty imagination, which delights in easie conjugates, parallels, and symbolizing instances.

3. *Chem.* Short for *conjugate compound*, *acid*, or *radical*: see A. 3.

4. *Math.* Short for *conjugate axis*, *diameter*, *point*, etc.: see A. 6 a.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 79 Draw a tangent *PZ*, and a Diameter *PM*, and a Conjugate to it *ICK* parallel to *PZ*. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II, The Conjugate to any diameter, is the line drawn through the centre, and parallel to the tangent of the curve at the vertex of the diameter. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 302 A semi-ellipse, described on a conjugate equal to the width of the pier. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 101 In an involution.. the elements are conjugate to one another in pairs; i.e. each element has its conjugate.

conjugated ('kɒndʒʊgeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONJUGATE *v.* + -ED.] **a.** = CONJUGATE *a.* in various senses.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* 228 The Virgin may be said to be more pure than the conjugated Person. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, Conjugated Leaves, that is Leaves set out in Pairs at the Joints. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* Apr. 23 *Loves of Triangles* 117 Quick as her conjugated axes move. **1871** tr. *Lommel's Light* 45 These two points are so conjugated that the one is the image of the other.

b. *Chem.* = CONJUGATE A. 3. Also, designating, pertaining to, or containing a chain or ring of carbon atoms in which every other pair of carbon atoms is linked by a double bond.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 7 Dumas and Piria.. designated [such acids] as 'conjugated acids'. *Ibid.* II. 8 Thus acetyl, C_2H_3O, may be regarded as a conjugated radicle composed of carbonyl, CO, and methyl, CH_3, because acetic acid and its derivatives are capable of splitting up into compounds containing carbonyl, and others containing methyl. **1907** *Chem. Abstr.* 1400 Some compounds, such as benzene, contain conjugated double linkages. *Ibid.* 1537 Unsaturated conjugated systems. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 56/2 From a study of the reduction of compounds containing two ethylenic bonds united by a single bond, termed a 'conjugated system', E. Thiele suggested a doctrine of 'partial valencies'. **1948** GLASSTONE *Physical Chem.* (ed. 2) viii. 530 When an open chain molecule contains a system of conjugated double bonds, the molar refraction is different. **1962** P. J. & B. DURRANT *Adv. Inorg. Chem.* xi. 318 In conjugated systems the bond orders are usually fractional, and the fraction has to be calculated from a knowledge of the conjugated structure.

'conjugateness. The quality of being conjugate: see esp. CONJUGATE *a.* 6 c.

1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* §760 Investigation of Condition of Conjugateness [in a divided electric circuit].

conjugating ('kɒndʒʊgeɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJUGATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CONJUGATE.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 34 These mean verbes in theyr conjugatyng differ from verbes actyves. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 60 But in the Verbes aboue all..making them [scholars] perfect..in coniugating. **1844** EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Is that Greek and Latin some spell to conjure with?.. I will omit this conjugating, and go straight to affairs.

b. *Comb.* **conjugating-tube**, a short projecting tube by which conjugation is effected in some of the Algæ called *Conjugatæ*.

'conjugating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That conjugates; *spec.* in *Biol.*

(Often scarcely distinguishable from attrib. use of *vbl. sb.*)

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 468 There is here no definite distinction of the sexes, the conjugating cells being apparently alike in their endowments. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 256 When the conjugating individuals separate, 'rejuvenescence' sets in. Multiplication by fission then re-commences as before. *Ibid.* 822 When the conjugating individuals are invariably different, there is no reason why the terms male and female should not be applied to them.

conjugation (kɒndʒʊ'geɪʃən). [ad. L. *conjugātiōn-em* yoking together, connexion, mingling, coupling of sexes, etymological relationship between words, n. of action from *conjugāre* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugaison* (in 16th c. also *conjugation*).]

1. The action of joining together or uniting; the condition of being joined together; conjunction, union, combination.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. §6 The doctrine of Conjugation of men in Socyety. **1626** —— *Sylva* §103 In the Conjugation of Letters, whence Articulate Sounds proceed. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 74 The worthy receiving of the holy communion, is but one conjugation of holy actions and parts of repentance. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 They are neither contained in those things before mentioned, nor can result from any *συζυγίαι* or Conjugations of them. **1824** C. WORDSWORTH *Who wrote Εικων Βασ.* 151 A conjugation of labours, a joint authorship.

†**b.** A conjunction, combination, assemblage, united series. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §835 The Elements, and their Conjugations. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, It supposes daily heaps and conjugations of miracles. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. i. §9 Some Parcels or Conjugations, in the figure of little Specks. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 50 All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. §69 These were a Conjugation of probabilities.

c. Union in wedlock. (*humorous.*)

c **1783** COWPER *Pairing-time* 41 Dick heard: and tweedling, ogling, bridling.. Attested, glad, his approbation Of an immediate conjugation.

†**2.** Connexion, relation, relationship. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. §5 The simple Conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant, which are in every cottage. *Ibid.* II. xv. §1 For the art of characters..it hath nearest conjugation with grammar.

†**b.** The relation of words directly derived from the same root: see CONJUGATE *a.* 2. *Obs.* [L. *conjugātio.*]

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 141 All those that are of the same roote, Case, Coniugation, or ranke: as Iustice, Iust, Iustly, Strength, Strong, Strongly. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conjugation*, a joyning together, a derivation of words of one kind.

3. *Grammar.* **a.** A connected scheme of all the inflexional forms belonging to a verb; a division of the verbs of any language according to the general differences of inflexion.

A table of the series of 'conjugate' forms of a verb was called by the Greeks *συζυγία*, and this was in Commianus and Charisius, Latin grammarians of the 4th c., rendered by the corresponding L. term *conjugatio*. The former says 'conjugationes quas Græci *συζυγίας* appellant, sunt apud nos tres'; the latter reckons 4, as in subsequent Lat. grammars. (Charisius *Inst. Gramm.*, ed. Keil, 168, 175.)

a **1528** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* (R.), Can skantly the tensis of his conjugations. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* Pref. 5 To know the coniugations: we haue set ouer (*e*) the infinitiue moode of the seconde coniugations, this circumflex (*ê*) as *docêre*, etc. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Introd., The examples of all the Coniugations declyned at length through all moods and tenses. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. 61 They will by this meanes goe through all the coniugations. **1872** R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines* (1879) 168 The verbs of the strong conjugation..form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

b. The setting forth (in speech or writing) of the various inflected forms of a verb, or of one of its moods, tenses, etc.; verbal inflexion.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 Conjugation is the dyvers alteryng of the last ende of a theme, by reason of these thre accidentes, mode, tens and declination personall. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Cjb, A Coniugation is the course of declining a verbe, by mood and tense. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 131 The Conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses. **1883** J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 290 Faith..is not a transient mood in the conjugation of life's throbbing verb.

c. In the Semitic langs., the name given to the simple form, and to each of the derivative forms which express a modification of meaning such as is expressed in Aryan languages by derivative verbs and by the distinction of voice. Each of these has its full inflexion for tense and person.

In Hebrew, the conjugations normally belonging to a verb are seven, expressing 1. Simple Active, 2. Passive, 3. an Emphatic derivative, 4. its Passive, 5. Causal derivative, 6. its Passive, 7. a Reflexive voice.

[*c* **1500** ZAMORRA *Introd. art. gram. hebr.* (in *Bibl. Complutens*) fol. vi. *a*. 1 Conjugationes verborum quatuor sunt.] **1593** J. UDALL *Key Holy Tongue* I. x. 45 Everie of these several verbs are declined thorow divers conjugations. The conjugation of a verb is either *Levis* or *gravis*. **1854** *Arabic Reading Lessons* (Bagster) p. xv, There are thirteen forms or species of conjugation most of them having their passives, and every verb may be inflected according to one or more of them. **1859** NICHOLLS *Samaritan Gram.* (Bagster) 31 A Paradigm of a regular verb through its different conjugations.

†**4.** *Phys.* Each pair of the cerebral nerves. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 701 The Auditory nerue, or the Nerue of the fifte Coniugation and that of the seauenth which mooueth the Tongue. **1696** J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 76 There are seven pairs or conjugations of them [nerves] for that use. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. viii. 345 This Fifth Conjugation of Nerves is branched to the Ball, the Muscles and Glands of the Eye.

b. A group of conjoined parts. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 The coniugations produced from Os sacrum..may be called..the sinewes of the feete. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 87 Dividing the whole body as it were into certain conjugations, of two, three, or more joynts.

5. *Biol.* The union or fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction, occurring in certain plants and animals of lowly organization.

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 The process of Conjugation was first observed by O. Fr. Müller in the *Confervæ*. **1857** BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 126 The process of conjugation..The two frustules being brought near to each other by their concave surfaces, two little swellings arise in each, meeting two similar ones in the opposite frustule. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 9/1 The combination of the contents of two cells..as in the process of conjugation. **1876** DARWIN *Cross & Self Fertil.* 409 The conjugation of the Algæ and some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

b. *attrib.*, as in ***conjugation-body***, ***-cell***, ***-nucleus***.

conjugational (kɒndʒʊ'geɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to conjugation.

1. *Phys.* Belonging to or situated at the junction of two bones. (Cf. CONJUGATE *a.* 4 b.)

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 59/2 The optic foramina are conjugational, between the anterior border of the lateral plate of the parietal, and the posterior border of the corresponding plate of the frontal.

2. Belonging to verb-conjugation.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Sanskr. Gram.* (1847) 109 The conjugational inflexion of Sanskrit verbs. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence **conju'gationally** *adv.*

a **1891** Verbs cognate, but conjugationally distinct.

conjugative ('kɒndʒʊgeɪtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *conjugāt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE: cf. mod.F. *conjugatif*, *-ive*.] Pertaining or tending to conjugation.

conju'gato-, combining form of L. *conjugāt-us* CONJUGATE, in sense 'conjugately, conjugate and ——': see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Conjugato-palmate*, when a leaf divides into two arms, each of which is palmate. *Conjugato-pinnate*, divided into two arms, each of which is pinnate.

conjugial (kən'dʒ(j)u:dʒɪəl), *a.* [ad. rare L. *conjugiāl-is* belonging to marriage, connubial, f. *conjugi-um* connexion, wedlock, marriage, f. *conjug-em*, nom. *conju(n)x*, consort, spouse: see CONJUGAL.] Used by Swedenborg and his followers instead of CONJUGAL, to distinguish their special notion of the marriage relation.

1790 (*title*), Swedenborg's Delights of Wisdom, concerning Conjugial Love. *Ibid.* (1811) 378 Love truly conjugial, considered in itself, is an union of souls, a conjunction of minds. *Ibid.* 441 This conjugial principle [of good and truth]..is changed..sometimes into the opposite principle which is called the conjugal or connubial principle of what is evil and false. **1828** *Liturgy of New Church, Order of Nuptials* Pref. 29 The word Conjugial is used in the Order of Nuptials, instead of Conjugal, as having become familiar to the receivers of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem. **1867** KINGSLEY in *Lett. & Mem.* II. 259 Conjugial for conjugal..is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part.

†**con'jumble**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See CON-.] *trans.* To jumble together.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 497 He will.. conjumble all that together again into one Chaos.

conjunct (kən'dʒʌŋkt), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *conjunctus*, pa. pple. of *conjungĕre*: it is thus a doublet of CONJOINT, and virtually of CONJOINED.]

A. as *pa. pple.* Joined together, conjoined, united, combined in conjunction.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 313 Scicille was coniuncte somme tyme to Ytaly. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 12, I am doubtful that you have been conjunct And bosom'd with her. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 74 b, Vnder these Captaines was warre coniunct in Sardinia, and a fielde fought against the Affricans. **1622-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 85 The Isle of Ruden, then conjunct hereto. **1695** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 302 The Lord himself [was].. conjunct with the Angels whom he imployed in this Embassie. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 26 The number nine.. the perfect number, conjunct of threes.

B. as *adj.*

1. Joined together, conjoined, combined.

1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* IV. iii. §5 They are conjunct causes. **1765** *Lond. Chron.* 28 Apr. 416 The conjunct fleets of France and Spain. **1829** T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 174 The conjunct.. influences of fire and strong drink.

b. Joined or associated with another; *esp.* in a more or less subordinate capacity; 'joint'.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 To send ane ambassador conjunct to Scotland. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Feodum*, In this case the husband is proprietar, and the wife is conjunct fear, or liferentar. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. 162 He became a conjunct person relative to the guilt, by undertaking the charges of our nature. **1695** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 468 The earl of Scarborough.. is to be conjunct general of the forces.. with duke Schonberg. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 Mr. John Flockhart, his conjunct agent. **1885** *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 76 The appointment of Dr. Allison in 1821 as conjunct professor and successor.

2. Constituted by conjunction of several elements, or persons; joint, united.

1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 96, I have received your Conjunct and several Letters. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 100 Whose Testimony though conjunct, yet in value is but single. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 27 Jealousy and discord were the effects of their conjunct authority. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 223 It must be ascertained by a conjunct analysis.. of the whole of history and the whole of human nature. **1885** *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 137 Our conjunct experimental enquiry on poisoning with oxalic acid.

b. *conjunct consonant* or *letter* (also, absol., *conjunct*): in the Devanāgarī Alphabet, a written character in which two, three, or more consonants (without intervening vowels) are combined, a consonant combination: as *sm*, *smy*, *tsmy*.

1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanscr. Gramm.* 1 The compound or conjunct consonants may be multiplied to the extent of four or five hundred. **1862** F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 14 The conjunct in *hastya* could not but at once suggest itself.

†3. *conjunct cause*: the immediate or direct cause. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 64 þer ben ij. maner of causis þat makiþ blood to blede out of a mannys body; þe oon cause is clepid—cause conjuncte; & þe toþer—cause antecedent. *c* **1643** *Maximes Unfolded* 24 The procreant cause which is immediate and conjunct, is the consent of the people. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* i. 290 The Spirit while Living is the near or Conjunct cause of their Motion.

4. *Sc. Law.* a. Joint.

(See **1597**, **1753** in 1 b.)

b. Belonging to several persons jointly, as *conjunct rights*, *fee*, etc.

1494 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 211 (Jam. *Supp.*) Ane charter of coniunct feftment to Alexander Reid and his wiff. **1535** *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) §14 Conjunct-fee, and life-rentes. **1773** ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. §35 (Jam.) Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in conjunct fee and liferent.

c. *conjunct person*: an associate in an offence or charge; esp. one so nearly related to another as to be liable to the presumption of collusion, or connivence in acts done in view of insolvency.

1621 [see CONFIDENT 7 b]. Cf. **1649** in 1 b.

d. *conjunct proof, probation*: evidence (or leading of evidence) restricted to the rebuttal of the averments of the opposing party in an action, but not introducing new points.

1760 in *Scotsman* 20 Aug. (1885) 5/3 Allows the city a conjunct probation thereanent. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 14 June, She was only called for the conjunct proof. **1868** *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 §35 Allowing each of the parties.. a conjunct probation with reference to the claims of such other parties.

†5. *Math. conjunct proportion*: continued proportion. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xviii. (ed. 7) 42 Coniunct [Proportion] differeth not from Geometricall Progression, before taught. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Coniunct proportion, is when the middle tearme is twice taken thus, as 16 to 8, so are 8 to 4, and 4 to 2, and 2 to 1.

6. *Mus. conjunct degrees*: see CONJOINT. *conjunct motion*, c. *tetrachords*: see quots.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 97 The Ancients ascended from the Unison to an Octave by two Systemes of Tetrachords or Fourths. These were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord, viz. with the last Note of the first Tetrachord.. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the Second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord. **1721** A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* (1730) 522 A third Tetrachord was added to the septichord Lyre, which was either conjunct with it, making ten Chords, or disjunct, making Eleven. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 377 The motions of a single part are classified according as the successive steps do or do not exceed the limits of a degree of the scale at a time, the former being called 'disjunct' and the latter 'conjunct' motion.

C. *sb.* †1. A conjoined whole. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Profitable or necessary for the coniunct of mans life heare in earth.

2. A person or thing conjoined or associated with another.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 7 The Conjuncts of the smallest parts of Matter. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 182 Absolute Supremacie.. incapable either of superior or conjunct. **1682** CREECH *Pref. to Lucretius* (Jod.), Lucretius, enumerating all the conjuncts and events, or properties and accidents of the Epicurean atoms. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 336 As some of your conjuncts and condisciples would fain persuade us. *a* **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 38 With all their associated conjuncts and appendages.

†3. *Mus.* The singing of a note foreign to the key; an accidental raising or lowering of a note (see ACCIDENTAL A. 5, B. b.). *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 24 A Coniunct is this, to sing a Voyce in a Key which is not in it. Or it is the sodaine changing of a Tone into a Semitone, or a semitone into a Tone.

4. = CONJUNCTURE.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxviii. 188, I swear that what conjuncts, for bliss or bale, This sovereign hour determines, I accept As doom.

5. *Logic.* A conjoined term or proposition; one of the elements in a conjunction; = DETERMINANT *sb.* 2 b.

1921 W. E. JOHNSON *Logic* I. iii. 27 The components thus joined will be called conjuncts. **1954** I. M. COPI *Symbolic Logic* ii. 10 Two statements so combined are called conjuncts.

conjunction (kən'dʒʌŋkʃən). [ME., a. OF. *conjunction*, *-juncion*, *-joncion*, *-jonction*, ad. L. *coniunctiōn-em* 'joining together, marriage union, connexion of ideas, a conjunction (in grammar)', n. of action from *conjungĕre* to CONJOIN.]

1. The action of conjoining; the fact or condition of being conjoined; union, connexion, combination.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. *iii.* 159 þe coniuncciоun of god and of man. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13831 The coniunctoun vniust is Ioynit vs betwene. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. 41 The vnyon and coniunctyon of the body and soule togyddur. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The coniunction of the Vertebres with the head. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. v. 20 We will vnite the White Rose, and the Red. Smile Heauen vpon this faire Coniunction. **1643** BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 55 In the meeting I moved the Conjunction of elders. **1656** J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 233 Through its conjunction to the body. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* 20–4 Aug. 2/2 The Canal for the Conjunction of the two Seas. **1699** *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. Fr. & Flanders* in Somers *Tracts* IV. (1751) III. 159 Major-general Morgan was to make Conjunction with the French Army. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May, Efforts she has made towards a nearer conjunction with our sex. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 133 This rude conjunction of dissimilar subjects. **1890** H. C. G. MOULE *Secret Prayer* vii. 115 That immediate conjunction with the Head through which he has union with the members.

b. Phr. *in conjunction with*, *in conjunction*.

1745 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 5 In conjunction with ye neighboring Governments. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. vii, Visible figure is never presented to the eye but in conjunction with colour. **1853** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The President.. has to act *in* conjunction with the Court of Directors.

2. *spec.* †a. Union in marriage. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 365/1 Those Priestes that.. hath not forsaken the coniunction of maryage. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1980/1 Wishing by the coniunction of those two yoong princes, the vniting of the two kingdoms in perpetual amitie. *a* **1652** BROME *City Wit* III. ii, My Legitimate Spouse, when is our day of conjunction? **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 53. **1819** A. REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Contubernium*, When this conjunction between slaves came to be considered as a lawful marriage.

†b. Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 57 When the Cow.. conceiveth at the first conjunction. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 214. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 429 Neither vegetation, nor animality, nor appetite, nor conjunction.

†c. Joining in fight, hostile encounter. *rare.*

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 23 As for acts of hostility committed, there hath as yet been little, beside the conjunction of some scouts and forlorn hopes.

†d. Mixture or union of 'elements' or substances; one of the processes in alchemy. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 9 If a surgian ne knewe nouȝt þe science of elementis.. he mai not knowe science of conjouncioun, þat is to seie, medlyngis. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 146 In our Conjunccion four Elements must be aggregat. **1609** ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 42 Earth and Water, Aire and Fire, Do a coniunction make.

3. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* An apparent proximity of two planets or other heavenly bodies; the position of these when they are in the same, or nearly the same, direction as viewed from the earth.

Formerly, two planets were said to be *in conjunction* when they were in the same sign of the zodiac, or even in adjacent signs; in modern astronomy, the term is definitely restricted to their position at the moment when they are in the same longitude or right ascension. *Conjunction* is often used simply for *conjunction with the sun* of a primary planet (formerly also of the moon, in which case it is equivalent to 'new moon'). An inferior planet may be in *inferior conjunction*, i.e. between the earth and the sun, or in *superior conjunction*, i.e. on the farther side of the sun.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 695 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis that ar witty, May knaw coniunctione off planetis. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. iv. (1495) 348 The mone meuyth rounde abowte fro Coniunccion to Coniunccion, that is fro chaunge to chaunge. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/2 In this yeare 1583.. the great and notable conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturne and Jupiter. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 When two Planets are in one and the same degree and minute of any Signe, we say they are *in* Conjunction. **1754-8** BP. NEWTON *Prophecies, Daniel* xi. 160 The month began.. not at the true conjunction, but at the first appearance of the new moon. **1858** HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* vii. (ed. 5) 268 A Solar eclipse can only happen when the sun and moon are in conjunction. **1889** C. PRITCHARD *Occas. Th. Astron.* x. 229 The technical phrase 'conjunction' does not necessarily imply any very close proximity.

4. The occurrence of events in combination; a combination of events or circumstances.

1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. x. (1699) 114 How dreadful the conjunction of so many and so great Calamities. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 316 [This] required a peculiar conjunction of events. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 This was a rare conjunction of circumstances.

5. A concrete example of conjunction; a number of persons, things, or elements, conjoined or associated together; a combination, association, union.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many coniunctions of bone be in the hande, and howe many bones in euery coniunction. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 419 The Lord will not suffer these wicked conjunctions to prosper. **1644** CHILLINGW. *Fast Serm. at Oxf.* 15 It exceedes the conjunction of all the good things of the world. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 197 A populous Conjunction or Collection of Alleys, Courts, and Passages. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 376 A strong man and a good cause make a formidable conjunction.

†b. A joining; a joint. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 (MS. A.) þe schap of þe coniuncciоun of þe .v. boonys of þe heed. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 Sutura.. is a coniunction of the bones. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xiii. (ed. 3) 339 Fit to it a large capacious Receiver, lute well the conjunctions.

†c. A thing that conjoins or unites; a bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1570 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lvi. 615 So near a neighbour by situation, blood, natural language, and other conjunctions.

6. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech; an uninflected word used to connect clauses or sentences, or to co-ordinate words in the same clause.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle.. mai be resoluid into a verbe.. and a coniunccion copulatif, as thus, *dicens*, that is, *seiynge*, mai be resoluid thus, *and seith*. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 44 The table of conjunctyons. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Charac., Taylors man* (1857) 249 A Taylors man—Is a Conjunction copulative: He makes things hang together. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xxii, A conjunction is a word without number, knitting divers speeches together. **1876** MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) §287 Prepositions show the relation of one *notion* to another. Conjunctions show the relation of one *thought* to another. Hence conjunctions for the most part join one sentence to another.

†b. = CONJUGATION. *Obs. rare.*

1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., In a verbe they have to note.. of what conjunction it is.

con'junctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1]: cf. mod.F *conjonctionel*.] Pertaining or relating to conjunction or to a conjunction.

1. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* (see CONJUNCTION 3).

1665 J. GADBURY *London's Deliv.* i. 4 Assistance from the Conjunctional, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 49 The moon in her conjunctional Aspects.

2. *Gram.* (See CONJUNCTION 6.)

1871 EARLE *Philol.* iv. 188 It becomes qualified to enter into conjunctional phrases, though it does not constitute a conjunction all by itself.

3. (See quot.)

1888 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl* XX. 235 Conjunctional Segregation is Segregation arising from the instincts by which organisms seek each other.

Hence **con'junctionally** *adv.*, in a conjunctional manner; as a conjunction.

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/1 This adverb.. came next to be employed prepositionally and conjunctionally, with the same reference to time past.

‖**conjunctiva** (kɒndʒʌŋk'taɪvə). *Anat.* [mod.L.; short for *membrāna conjunctīva* 'conjunctive membrane': see CONJUNCTIVE.] The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the front of the eye-ball, thus conjoining this with the lids.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 435 Conjunctiva the seaventh skinne of the eie. **1622** R. BANISTER *Dis. Eyes* iv, Opthalmia is an inflammation of the membrane in the eye named conjunctiva. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Hist. Vision, etc.* II. 795 The sclerotes, conjunctiva and eyelids.. retain their sensibility. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 113 It is crossed by a dark horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva.

conjunctival (kɒndʒʌŋk'taɪvəl), *a. Anat.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the

conjunctiva; forming, or formed by, the conjunctiva.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 937 Dr. Veitch.. prefers the general term, conjunctival inflammation. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 235 The conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose.

conjunctive (kən'dʒʌŋktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conjunctīv-us*, f. *conjunct-* ppl. stem: see CONJUNCT and -IVE. In F. *conjonctif*, *-ive* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property or effect of conjoining; serving to conjoin or unite; connective. *conjunctive tissue*: connective tissue.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 315 The power giuen by the Statute.. was delivered with such conjunctive and generall words, viz. To the Shirife and other the Kings Ministers. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 240 All the Navell therefore and conjunctive part we can suppose in Adam, was his dependency on his Maker. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 A wire united the extremities of the pile ..and the wire from its application receives the name of 'conjunctive wire'. **1856-8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 10 Conjunctive Tissue, ordinarily Cellular Membrane or Areolar Tissue. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 12 June, In 1812 the conjunctive waterway called the Regent's Canal was commenced.

2. Conjunct, conjoined, united; = CONJUNCT 1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 374 Let vs be coniunctiue in our reuenge, against him. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 103 All must be conjunctive, but one body politick, or the work will never be done. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* (1738) 1178 To live like Brothers, and conjunctive all Embellish Life. **1884** *Kendal Merc. & Times* 3 Oct. 5/6 His conjunctive admission that he was not prepared to propose any substitute was received with considerable laughter.

†**b.** Having a relation of conjunction or union.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 14 She's so coniunctiue to my life and soule; That as the Starre moues not but in his Sphere, I could not but by her.

c. Of or pertaining to united action; done in conjunction; joint; = CONJUNCT 2.

1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 106 Make conjunctive Records of their Proceedings with them. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 87 Content with a conjunctive Sovereignty. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Sheffield* Wks. III. 123 He voted for the conjunctive sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal.

3. *Gram.* **a.** Having the function of connecting words or clauses, connective; of the nature of a conjunction. **b.** Having the function of uniting the sense as well as the construction, copulative, as in *conjunctive conjunction*.

a **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. xxiii. (R.), I am induc'd fully to this understanding of St. Paul's words by the conjunctive particle [ἤ] which he uses. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 187 Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 186 It could not be carried into effect, without construing the word *or* in a conjunctive sense. **1879** BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 101 *Therefore* serves the office of.. a conjunctive adverb.

c. Applied to that form or 'mood' of the verb which can be used only in conjunction with another verb, indicative, imperative, or also conjunctive (as in a hypothetical sentence).

Both *modus conjunctīvus* and *m. subjunctīvus* were used by the Latin Grammarians of the 4th c. Isidore *Orig.* I. viii. 4 (*a* 640) has only *conjunctīvus*, 'quia ei conjungitur aliquid, ut locutio plena sit'. Littré cites *subjonctif ou conjonctif* from Meigret 1550. In English use *Subjunctive* was the usual name until comparatively recent times. It is now used by some in a narrower sense than *Conjunctive*: see quot. 1871.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), The Conjunctive (or Subjunctive) Mood of a Verb. **1755** JOHNSON, *Conjunctive*, adj.. (In grammar.) The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 152 Some grammarians apply, what is called the conjunctive termination, to the persons of the principal verb, and to its auxiliaries, through all the tenses of the subjunctive mood. **1871** *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 96 The Conjunctive Mood is for conceptive statement: as *gaudeam si absit*. When this Mood appears in principal construction, we call it the *pure conjunctive*, as *gaudeam:* when it depends on another Verb, it is called *Subjunctive*, as *absit*. *Ibid.* 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively.

4. *Logic.* Applied to a complex (hypothetical) proposition in which the clauses are related as antecedent and consequent; also to a syllogism which has such a proposition for its major premise; conditional.

c **1848** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 369 The Conjunctive and Disjunctive forms of Hypothetical reasoning are reducible to immediate inferences. **1849** —— *Ibid.* 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogism). **1866-87** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 112. *Ibid.* 115 The most common form.. of a conjunctive syllogism is that in which the major is a conjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition. **1888** HATCH *Hibbert Lect.* (1891) 131 (transl. Greek author) If one advances any express statement of the divine Scripture, they try to find out whether it can form a conjunctive or a disjunctive hypothetical.

†**5.** *conjunctive membrane, tunic*: = CONJUNCTIVA.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1095 In the conjunctive membrane, or white of the eye as they commonly call it. **1834** GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 207 A free abstraction of blood by Leeches applied to the conjunctive tunic itself.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* **a.** A conjunctive or connective word, a conjunction; a 'conjunctive' or copulative conjunction (see A. 3). **b.** The conjunctive mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Euery clause is knit and coupled together with a coniunctiue. **1590** SWINBURNE *Testaments* 253 This disiunctiue *or*, standeth properly, and is not changed into a coniunctiue. **1756** *Connoisseur* No. 138 The significant conjunctive *and*. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 313 A double conjunctive, in two correspondent clauses.. is sometimes made use of: as, '*Had* he done this, he *had* escaped'.

2. *Logic.* A conjunctive proposition or syllogism: see A. 4.

1848 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 372 The Conjunctives are conditional inasmuch as.. the quality of one proposition is made dependent on another.

†**3.** *Anat.* = CONJUNCTIVA. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 *note*, There are six tunicles belonging to the eye: The first called the conjunctive. **1751** SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed.

4. *Math.* 'A syzygetic function of a given set of functions.'

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 410, I demonstrate that the most general form of a conjunctive of any degree in *x* will be a linear function of the Bezoutics. *Ibid.* 543 Any function which universally, and *subject to no cases of exception*, vanishes when a certain number of other functions all vanish together, must be a conjunctive (i.e. a syzygetic function), or a root of a conjunctive of such functions.

conjunctively (kən'dʒʌŋktɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conjunctive manner; in conjunction, in combination, jointly, collectively.

1642 BRIDGE *Wounded Consc. Cured* Introd. 1 The Subject is considered two wayes, either conjunctively, or divisively. **1731** MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 86 By them conjunctively each nation is governed. **1805** *Ann. Reg. far 1803*, 319 Proposed at Ratisbon, by the French and Russian ministers conjunctively. **1819** G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 272 In worshipping the heavenly bodies conjunctively with God. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* L. 413/1 'Sell, indorse, and assign' might be read either distributively or conjunctively.

con'junctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The quality of joining or uniting' (J.).

1965 *Amer. Speech* XL. 207 Adverbials which.. combine modification with conjunctiveness (such as *hence*, *therefore*, and *in that case*).

conjunctivitis (kən,dʒʌŋktɪ'vaɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. CONJUNCTIVA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

1835 *Trans. Provincial Med. Assoc.* III. 372 Simple acute conjunctivitis.. Chronic Conjunctivitis. **1884** *Standard* 10 June, The King of the Maoris is suffering from an attack of conjunctivitis.

conjunctly (kən'dʒʌŋktlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONJUNCT *a.* + -LY².] In conjunction, in combination, conjointly, unitedly, together. In *Sc. Law*, jointly in equal shares; *conjunctly and severally*, jointly and severally: see JOINTLY.

1514 CDL. BAINBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 68 I. 229 Using hym conjunctlie with me in your Graces causes. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Feodum*, Gif twa or maa persones happenis to be infeft conjunctlie in ony Landes. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 440 Parts which Singly, or Conjunctly argue their Influence. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 768 It was settled by the French and English conjunctly. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xxi. 367 The mental state which they conjunctly constitute. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* 219/1 When two or more persons are bound conjunctly and severally to perform an obligation.. it is in the option of a creditor to exact performance either from each of them proportionally, or to enforce the obligation to the full extent against any one of them.

conjuncture (kən'dʒʌŋktjʊə(r)). [app. a F. *conjoncture* (*conjuncture* in Cotgr. 1611, in early F. *conjointure*) = It. *congiuntura* (Florio), Sp. *conjuntura* (Minsheu), prob. repr. a med. or mod.L. **conjunctūra*: see CONJUNCT and -URE.]

†**1.** The action of joining together; the fact or state of being joined together; a joining, conjunction, combination. *Obs.*

1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* i. 7 This meekness, and conjuncture of knowledge with modesty. **1672** *Mede's Wks., Life* 2 What words he most stuck at, either single or in conjuncture. **1679** HOBBES *Behemoth* II. (R.), By the conjuncture of philosophy and divinity. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 83 A conjuncture of accidents.

†**b.** Meeting (of persons). *Obs.*

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 105 To prevent ye conjuncture of Sir Thomas Fairfax and his father. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 35 God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful conjuncture.

†**c.** Marriage union. *Obs.*

1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1816) I. I. II. 191 If a horror were not struck in men at conjunctures in these degrees.

†**d.** Place of joining or meeting, junction. *Obs.*

1747 BURTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 542 Weighton now stands at the Conjuncture of several Roads, which here meet. **1798** HINDERWELL *Hist. Scarborough* I. i. 13.

2. *spec.* A meeting of circumstances or events; a particular state of affairs, *esp.* of a critical nature; a juncture, crisis. (The only current sense.)

a. *simply.*

1619 V'CT DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The Spanishe succors comming in so fatal a conjuncture maye.. dismaye the Bohemians. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 In certain conjunctures, ignorance and folly ..may have their advantages. **1759** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 343 Measures that might promote the public service at this critical conjuncture. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 25 Such a conjuncture had never occurred.

b. *of* time, affairs, etc.

1624 LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 173 Very unseasonably in this conjuncture of tyme. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 93 *The Address*, What is worse in the present conjuncture of affairs. **1812** BP. JEBB in *Corr. w. Knox* II. 108 In the life of every man, there are providential conjunctures of time, place, and person, which are of infinite importance. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. §57 (1873) 45 Certain conjunctures of atmospheric or other circumstances.

c. An astrological or astronomical conjunction.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1636) 100 This coniuncture to haue remained for some space after the great and generall deluge. **1668** CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 558 Two several men born in the same conjuncture. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 241 There are conjunctures, when Venus eclipses part of the Sun's disk.

3. quasi *concr.* †**a.** A conjoined or connected assemblage *of* things. Also *fig. Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xi. 177 The Apostles were forc'd to unloose the whole conjuncture of parts and principles. **1655** —— *Serm.* (1678) 213 His purposes untwist as easily as the rude conjuncture of uncombining Cables in the violence of a Northern Tempest.

†**b.** Something conjoined: an accessory. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 673 The arms.. are.. supposed to be the feril of a pilgrim's staff.. to which are added a number of other conjunctures.

conjune, obs. Sc. f. CONJOIN *v.*

†**con'junge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjung-ĕre* to CONJOIN.] *trans.* = CONJOIN.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 198 Sacraments.. to conjunge and bind together all the members of Christ in one body.

†**'conjurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conjūrāt-* ppl. stem of *conjūrāre* to swear together, band themselves together by oath: see CONJURE.] *trans.* **a.** To band together by oath. **b.** To conspire.

Hence **'conjurated** *ppl. a.*

1545 SIR W. PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxii. 107 *note*, That being a thing before contrived and conjurated between them. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 730 The audience, who are his conjurated partizans, are in the secret.

†**'conjurate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *conjūrātus* 'that has conspired', *sb. pl.* 'conspirators', pa. pple. of *conjūrāre* to swear together, combine by oath. So F. *conjuré*.] A conspirator.

1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 44 Who being in the field with the other conjurates were discomfited by Octavian and Marcus Antonius.

conjuration (kɒndʒʊ'reɪʃən). Forms: 4-6 -cion, 4-5 -cioun(e, 5-6 -cyon, 6- conjuration. [a. late OF. *conjuration*, *-acion*, ad. L. *conjūrātiōn-em*: see CONJURISON, the earlier type.]

I. Banding together by oath, conspiracy.

1. A swearing together; a making of a league by a common oath; a banding together against a superior power; conspiracy. *arch.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 Canius.. was accused by Gayus Cesar.. þat he was knowyng and consentyng of a coniuracioun maked a3eins hym. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Kings* xi. 14 And sche [Athaliah] kytt hyre clothis, and cryede, Conjuracioun! conjuracioun! *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D, The coniuracion, that Catilina inuented agaynste his countreye. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 He was first one of that coniuration which was called the Barons warre. **1657** HAWKE *Killing is M.* 46 Some nocturnal conjurations, and meetings of some malevolent persons. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. Lett.* I. 156 A conjuration against the king's life. **1891** *Scottish Leader* 29 June 4 Another secret society of criminals has been broken up by the Italian police. A most ferocious conjuration it would seem to be. **1907** W. G. HOLMES *Justinian & Theodora* II. viii. 519 Communication and conjuration between the first two sections was established at Carthage.

II. Constraining by oath, invoking of spirits, conjuring.

2. A solemn charging or calling upon by appeal to something sacred or binding; solemn appeal or entreaty, adjuration. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2636 Cuthbert gretely was astonyd Of hir coniuracioun þat tyde. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 29 We charge you in the Name of God take heed.. Vnder this Coniuration, speake my Lord. **1660** SHIRLEY *Andramana* III. iii, *Andr.* By that love, by all those vows have pass'd Betwixt us, hear me. *Plangus.* O Heaven! is that a conjuration! **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 122 That season, however, invoked by so many vows, conjurations and prayers, did not come.

3. a. The effecting of something supernatural by the invocation of a sacred name or by the use of some spell; *orig.* the compelling of spirits or demons, by such means, to appear and do one's bidding.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 233 Quhen fendis distrenȝit ar For till apper and mak ansuar, Throu force off coniuracioune. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶529 Thilke horrible sweryng of Adiuracion and coniuracion as doon thise false Enchauntours or Nigromanciens. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 603, I trow he ys bewytchyd by sum coniuracion. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Sondrie persons..

practised inuocations and coniuracions of spirites. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conjuration..seemeth by prayers and invocation upon the powerfull name of God, to compell the Devill to say or doe what hee commandeth. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 447/2 Simple people think that what..Juglers ..do is through Conjuration and Witchcraft. **1793** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 209 Full of negro-faith in conjuration. **1837** MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Exp. Greenland* 123, I have frequently been present on such occasions of conjuration. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 The word king was a word of conjuration. It was associated in the minds of many Englishmen with the idea of a mysterious character derived from above.

b. Applied opprobriously.

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xviii, How the institution of holy water and holy bread not only had no ground in scripture, but also how full of profane exorcisms and conjurations they were. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Whitsunday* II. (1859) 463 They..think it [baptism] is not well nor orderly done, unless they use conjuration; unless they hallow the water. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 337 A..generall abuse of Scripture is the turning of Consecration into Conjuration.

4. A magical form of words used in conjuring; a magic spell, incantation, charm.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P.R.* XVIII. xcv. (1495) 842 The serpent stoppyth his eere for he woll not here the enchauntours coniuracions. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 155 Oyle..saluted in thys maner; thrise Haile holy oyle: thrise Hayle holy chresme: thrise Hayle holy balme. Oute of whom haue they sucked such coniurations? **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 93 Wordes and coniurations, which make the diuell to tremble. **1831** LANDOR *Inez de Castro* Wks. 1846 II. 603 Those spells, Those conjurations, and those incantations.

5. *transf.* Performance of magical art or sleight of hand; conjuring. Also *attrib.*

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. §52 (1740) 541 Others, by the same Conjuration, were set out and launched for Protestants. **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 101 Are these schemes to go before this conjuration Committee? **1846** MILL *Logic* II. ii. §2 The notion that the investigation of truth consisted entirely or partly in some kind of conjuration or juggle with those names. **1884** SIR J. BACON in *Law Times' Rep.* LI. 355/2 No conjuration can make any difference between them.

6. A conjuring-trick.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* I 88 A man ignorant of the law whence these conjurations [scientific experiments] proceeded. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 12 The Christmas public may meet with a multiplicity of incomprehensible conjurations.

conjurator ('kɒndʒʊreɪtə(r)). In 6 -our. [a. AF. *conjuratour* = F. *conjurateur*, learned ad. L. *conjūrātōr-em*, agent-n. from *conjūrāre*: see CONJURE. (The inherited F. form is *conjureur*, OF. *conjureor*: see CONJURER.)] One joined with others by an oath; a fellow-conspirator.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 132 Sum tyme coniuration is reuelit throucht facilnes of the coniuratours that schauis there secret til ane voman. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 332 The factions of the conjurators and seditious persons. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 406 The villainy of the designs of these conjurators.

conjure ('kʌndʒə(r) and kən'dʒʊə(r)), *v.* Forms: 3-7 coniure, 4 conjoure, -jeoure, -geoure, -gere, counjour, 5 conjuere, -jowre, -jore, (-gure), cunjure, 6 counger, -geir, 4- conjure. [ME., a. OF. *conjure-r* (*cunjurer*) = Pr. and Sp. *conjurar*, It. *congiurare*:—L. *conjūrāre* to swear together, to band, combine, or make a compact by oath, to conspire, etc., f. *con-* together + *jūrāre* to swear, make oath. The stress-mutation in OF. *conju'rer*, *con'jure*, gave two corresponding forms *'conjure*, *con'jure* in ME., of which the former was by far the more usual, and has come down in senses 5–9; the latter occurs in Gower and prob. in Wyclif; it was commonly used in senses 1–3 before they became obs., and is now used in 4: cf. *adjure*. (The pronunciation ('kʌndʒə(r)) now generally suggests association with the art of the modern 'conjurer' or professor of legerdemain, and is naturally avoided in referring to actions treated as religious or solemn.) Virtually therefore the verb has now split into two; but both of these are still spelt *conjure*, and in all senses *'conjure* (*'counjour*, *counger*) occurs in earlier times.]

I. To swear together; to conspire.

†**1. a.** *intr.* To swear together; to make a privy compact by an oath; to form a conspiracy; to conspire. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* ix. 14 Thanne Hieu..coniured aȝeynst Ioram. *Ibid.* xii. 20 Forsothe his seruauntis rysen and coniureden bytwene hemseluen [**1388** and sworen togidere bitwixe hem silf]. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 Grit men..that coniuris. **1585** JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 Though subiects do coniure For to rebell against their Prince and King. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* v. x. 26 When those gainst states and kingdomes do conjure, Who then can thinke their hedlong ruine to recure? *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I*, Wks. 5 People believe not that any conjure against a prince, till they find the treason to have taken effect. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conjure*, to swear or conspire together.

†**b.** *to be conjured*: to be sworn together in a confederacy or conspiracy. *Obs.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Ciu. Warres Lowe C.* I. 66 b, The Prince of Orange and the rest of the Estates, who were coniured in the lowe Countreys. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 693 Art thou hee Who..Drew after him the third part of Heav'ns Sons Conjur'd against the highest. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 576 The Guisian faction that..were conjured together to invade her kingdom.

†**2.** *trans.* To plan by conspiracy; to conspire.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, And [he] promised so moche good that they conjured the deth of the king appollo.

II. To constrain by oath, to charge or appeal to solemnly. (*Con'jure*; in 3 formerly *'conjure*.)

†**3.** *trans.* To constrain (a person to some action) by putting him upon his oath, or by appealing to something sacred; to charge or call upon in the name of some divine or sacred being; to adjure.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172/2291 And is Abbod cam to him bi-fore is ende-dai And coniurede him þat he scholde after is depe þere to him comen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17828 (Cott.) Baþ þoru þe lagh of moysi And thoru þair godd adonai..þai coniurd þam na soth to hel. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 63, I couniour [**1388** coniure] thee by quycke God, that thou seie to us, ȝif thou be Crist. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 192. ? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* II. 64 Alas! death I counger thee The life soune thou take from me. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 22, I coniure the in the name of the fader, sone and holy goste that thow haue no power me to be-gyle. **1638** *Penit. Conf.* xi. (1657) 302 The Priest is then conjur'd to secrecy. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. 224, I conjure thee ô thou creature of Galbanum ..by the ✠ living God..that thou be for our defence. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He called loudly and repeatedly, conjuring the unkown person to appear.

4. a. To entreat (a person) by something for which he has a strong regard; to appeal solemnly or earnestly to; to beseech, implore.

c **1450** *Merlin* 301, I hym coniured for that he loved beste in the worlde that he wolde gon his weye. **1604** *Case is Altered* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 139 Shewing..all her wealth, which she conjured him to keepe secret. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 290 He concluded with conjuring all his good Subjects..to joyn with him for the recovery of the Peace of That Kingdom. **1799** S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. IV. x. 338 He conjured them to act like men. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, The prisoner..conjured Jeanie to tell her the particulars of the conference. **1862** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. x. 179 A Letter from the Queen, conjuring him to return without delay.

b. To earnestly entreat or beseech (something).

a **1704** T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 49 She..Conjures his aid and valour. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, I asked this interview, to conjure that you will break off all intercourse with our family.

III. To invoke by supernatural power, to effect by magic or jugglery. (*'conjure*; in 5 *con'jure* is possible.)

5. a. To call upon, constrain (a devil or spirit) to appear or do one's bidding, by the invocation of some sacred name or the use of some 'spell'. (Orig. not distinct from 3, but in later times passing into 8.)

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 35/45 Manie deuelene he coniurede þat huy to him wende. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 5491 A maytyr Negromancien That conjuryd, as I you telle, Thorwgh the feendes craft off helle, Twoo stronge feendes off the eyr. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 308 Iosephe..An ymage..coniowred there. And the devel there anon forth ryht Owt of the ymage isswed. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 34/1 He may coniure the deuyll of hell and do hym saye what so euer he wyl axe of hym. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai that abuses the name of God to coungeir the devil be inchantmentes. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 60. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 203 Wise men of Persia called Magi, vsed this herb when they were minded to coniure and raise vp spirits. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxiii, The fiend himself they conjure from his den. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenb.* V. i, O devil! I conjure thee by Amsterdam! **1837** MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Exp. Greenland* 123 Each angekkok has..his own guardian spirit, or familiar, whom he conjures, and consults as his oracle.

b. Const. *up*, *down*, *out*, *away*. (Cf. 8.)

a **1625** FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* V. i, I'll conjure down the spirit That I have raised in him. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 70 When all these Spirits are conjured down. **1650** T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 99 As if..all the devils had bin conjur'd up.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* in same sense. Phr. ***a name to conjure with***: a name of importance.

Passing from the mediæval sense sanctioned by religion, through that belonging to the belief in magic and witchcraft, to the practice of the modern professional 'conjurer' or juggler.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 And therupon he gan conjure, So that..This lady..sigh her thought a dragon tho. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xi, Thenne coniurt the knyȝt, and on Cryst callus. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Who so euer..coniureth by his blessed passyon. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 151 If Master Burden could conjure as well as you he would have his book every night from Henley to study on at Oxford. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 146 Coniure with 'em [the names]. *Brutus* will start a Spirit as soone as *Cæsar*. **1681** DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, No sooner conjure but the Devil's in the Circle. **1748** F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N.W. Passage* I. 199 The Men colour their Faces with Black Lead..when they go to conjure. **1894** SOMERVILLE & 'ROSS' *Real Charlotte* II. xxxi. 224 At about this time the person whose name Julia Duffy had so unfortunately selected to conjure with was sitting under a tree. **1901** J. N. MCILWRAITH *R. Campbell* xxi. 263 These were the tried legions of France; Guienne, Berry, Béarn, [etc.]..names to conjure with, in Gilbert's estimation. **1917** E. WALLACE *Just Men of Cordova* ii. 31 Black grew in prosperity. His was a name to conjure with in certain circles. **1930** R. CAMPBELL *Adamastor* 104 'H. Wodson, a name to conjure with in the journalistic world.'—*Natal Advertiser*, edited by H. Wodson. **1954** I. MURDOCH *Under Net* xi. 154 His name, little known to the public, is one to conjure with in Hollywood.

†**7.** *trans.* To affect by invocation or incantation; to charm, bewitch. (By the Protestant Reformers applied opprobriously to consecration.)

(With the same transition of sense as 6.)

a **1535** TINDALE *Wks.* 156 (R.) In coniuring of holy water they pray, that whosoeuer be sprinckled therewith may receave health as well of body as of soule. **1575** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93, I began wonderfull straungelye to quiver and tremble and faynte..as if verilye I had bene coniurid or inchauntid therewith all. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 105, I therefore vouch againe, That with..some Dram, (coniur'd to this effect) He wrought vp on her. **1834** W. GODWIN *Lives of Necromancers* 346 The doctor [Faustus] at once conjured him, so that he could neither speak nor move.

8. To affect, effect, produce, bring *out*, convey *away*, by the arts of the conjurer or juggler.

a **1535** TINDALE *Wks.* 15 (R.) Thou canst proue nothing: thou canst neuer coniure out confession thence. *a* **1583** GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 57 Christ took bread and left it bread: the priest taketh bread and conjureth it away. **1701** J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 120 By the inchantment of monopolies and exclusions..to conjure away the greatest and best part of the trade. **1748** F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N.W. Passage* I. 236 One..telling the Governour of the Factory that he could conjure as good Brasil Tobacco as the Governour sold. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 571 Great skill have they..To conjure clean away the gold they touch. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* IV. 67 Persuading the foreigners..that their vessel had been conjured away bodily to a distant point.

9. *fig.* (Forms of speech originating in earlier notions of conjuring.)

a. To influence as by magic or occult power *to do* something; to bring about as by magic or supernatural influence.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. XXX. (1631) 47 Nor deserves it marvell, though it conjure hearts to bee the meanes of their owne overthrow. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 My Lords friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queen her self did then conjure. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 Could the Press be conjured to obey only an Imprimatur.

b. To bring, get, move, convey, as by magic.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 510 So maist thou chaunce mock out a Benefice, Vnlesse thou canst one coniure by deuice. **1728** YOUNG *Love Fame* ii. (1757) 99 Florello, thou my monitor shalt be; I'll conjure thus some profit out of thee. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, What has conjured you to Bath? **1820** PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Marcian Colonna* II. iv, Art thou indeed no phantom which my brain Has conjured out of grief and desperate pain? **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 97 These phantoms could be made to disappear by an act of the will, and might be conjured into existence in the same manner.

c. ***to conjure up***: to raise or bring into existence as by magic, occult influence, the art or tricks of the conjuror; to cause to appear to the fancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 158 A manly enterprize, To coniure teares vp in a poore maids eyes. **1759** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance was conjured up, from sundry inhabitants. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 151 My raptures are not conjur'd up To serve occasions of poetic pomp. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 12 My imagination would conjure up all I had heard or read of the watery world. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 12 The very sight of the narrow old streets conjures up the scene.

d. To exorcise, allay, quiet.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 162 The mutinous spirit of the army had been conjured by the intrigues of a woman.

†**con'jure**, *sb. Obs.* [ME., a. OF. *conjure*:—L. type **conjūria*: cf. *injure*:—*injūria*.]

1. Conjuration, conjuring.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 Him thought an hevenly figure, Which all by charme and by conjure Was wrought.

2. Conspiracy; = CONJURATION 1.

c **1540** SURREY *Ecclesiastes* iv. 41 And by conjures the seed of kings is thrust from state.

conjure, corrupt form of CONGEE.

'conjured, *ppl. a.* [f. CONJURE *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Sworn as a member of a traitorous association or conspiracy. *Obs.*

a **1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.), They bind themselves with the conjured bands. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 15 Bischope James Beatoun..ane conjured ennemye to Christ Jesus. **1644** PRYNNE *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 21 Yet they are Jesuites, and conjured members of the Society. **1688** R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* II. 72 Instruments of the conjur'd Society.

†**2.** Influenced or affected by conjuring or the use of magic; exorcised. *Obs.*

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 18 Their fustie reliques, their conjured holy water. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 115 The conjured font, (as they name it,) was brought in by Pius the First, in the year 147.

†**conjurement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *conjurement*:—L. type *conjūrāment-um* (found in med.L. and parallel to *jūrāmentum*, *adjūrāmentum*), f. *conjūrā-re*: see CONJURE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The exorcising of spirits by invocation; the office of an exorcist.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 45 Ther beth ordres folle sevene..The thrydde hys i-cleped conjurement Aȝenys the foule thynge. *Ibid.* 48 The thrydde ordre conjurement..Go dryve out develyn out of men, Fram God that were draȝe Alyve.

2. A conjuration, adjuration, solemn appeal.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Apol. Narrat.* 26 Seconded by the instant and continuall advices and conjurements of many Honourable, wise, and godly Personages. **1652** SIR A.

COCKAYNE tr. *Cassandra* I. 93 Conjurements, able to have mollified a heart more hardned than the Princesse's.

3. The exercise of magical or occult influence.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 77 Will laugh all the conjurements and charmings of men.. to scorne.

conjurer, conjuror (see senses). Forms: 4–5 conjurere, 5 -jeroure, 6 -juroure, (6 cowngerar, cunngerer), 4– conjurer, 6– conjuror. [L. *conjūrātor*, *-ōrem*, regularly became in OF. *conju'rere*, *conjure'or* (later *-eur*, Anglo-Fr. *-our*). The earliest forms of the word in Eng. are *conjurer* in Wyclif, *conjurour* in *Gesta Rom.* The latter represents AF. *conjurour*, and has come down as *conjuror*: the former may possibly represent the OF. nom. *conjurere*, but is more prob. a native formation in -ER[1]; it has come down as *conjurer*.]

I. Pronounced ('kʌndʒərə(r)).

1. One who practises conjuration; one who conjures spirits and pretends to perform miracles by their aid; a magician, wizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniureris. **1388** —— *Isa.* viii. 19 Axe ȝe of coniureris [**1382** deuel cleperes]. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 375 (Add. MS.) The clerke wente to a conieroure of deuyls. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 45 As a..Caller, and Coniurer of wicked.. Spirites. **1589** in *Stationer's Reg.*, Ric. Iones. Allowed vnto him for his Copie, A ballad of the life and deathe of Doctor Faustus the great Cunngerer, v*jd*. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 242. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 They seldome steale one from another, least their coniurers should reveale it. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 611 The Egyptian conjurers, that are said to have turned their rods to serpents. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 5 Conjurers and dealers with the Devil. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 278 Which set the skill and experience of their conjurers and medicine men at defiance.

2. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 78 When an audience behold a coach turned into a wheelbarrow, a conjurer into an old woman, etc. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 65 Bottle-conjurors, and persons who will jump down their own throats. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 60/1 Dancing-dogs, Jugglers, Conjurors..or even Barrel-Organs. **1876** J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. i. 3 The skilled conjuror will make a fool of any man who insists that seeing is believing.

b. *fig.* One who performs tricks with words.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 Literary men are conjurors and charlatans. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 190 In the sight of Lutheran or Wolfian conjurors with words, this was egregious shallowness.

3. *transf.* Said ironically of a person of superior cleverness. *no conjurer*: one who is far from clever.

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* III. 40 *Sir M.* But how could I know this? I am no Witch. *W.* No, I'le be sworn for you, you are no conjurer. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 177 Atheists are no such Conjurers, as they would be thought to be. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ix, By the account I have heard of his education [he] can be no conjurer. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶2. *Ibid.*, Some would be apt to say, he is a Conjurer; for he has found, That a Republick.. is composed of Men only, and not of Horses. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. §16 A man, without being a conjuror, might guess.

4. Applied to an apparatus or machine that performs surprising feats.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 262 He..cooked his victuals in a conjuror in the stable-yard.

II. Pronounced (kən'dʒʊərə(r)).

5. One who is bound with others by a common oath.

1836 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

6. One who solemnly charges or entreats.

1836 in SMART; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **'conjurership**, the dignity or personality of a conjurer.

a **1679** EARL ORRERY *Guzman* III, By your Conjurership's leave. **1741–70** ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 3 If your conjurorship's worship is not engaged tomorrow.

'conjuress. [From *conjureress*, *conjurress*, f. CONJURER: see -ESS.] A female conjurer, a sorceress.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 112 Theese rit's thee Cooniures asketh. **1613** HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 217 Medea..in the strange habite of a Coniuresse. **1809** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324/2 A female fortune teller..This conjuress however denied the charge.

conjuring, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJURE *v.* + -ING[1]. In senses 1, 2 (kən'dʒʊərɪŋ), in 3 ('kʌndʒərɪŋ).] The action of the vb. CONJURE.

†**1.** Conspiring. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. 143 Nor other than confusion to their still coniuring fell.

2. Solemn appeal; adjuration.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17807 (Cott.) We þam sal thoru coniuring, Do tell us of his uprising. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 132 These pious and pathetick conjurings, these divine prayings, and charitable beseechings.

3. a. Magical invocation; working of magic, performance of conjurer's tricks. Also *fig.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 345 Whiles he made conjuryng, Scheo saw ..a dragon adoun lyght. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 There stode be-fore hym one that dwellyd in Charterus lane wyth a screpture on hys brest for coungerynge. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 In coniuring, iugling, or sorcerie. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 55 What manour of conjurings or enchantments they were that they made use of. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 6 The boldest feats of verbal conjuring. **1886** GARENNE (*title*) Art of Modern Conjuring, Magic, and Illusions.

b. *attrib.* Also *fig.*

1552 HULOET, *Coniurynge styck* whych coniurers and sorcerers do vse in raysynge spirites. **1567** ROPER in *Grindal's Rem.* (1843) 211 To minister in those conjuring garments of popery. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 153 Saw his conjuring books burned before his face. **1713** SWIFT *On Himself*, Clowns on scholars as on wizards look, And take a folio for a conj'ring book. **1842** R. BARHAM *Merch. Venice* in *Bentley's Misc.* Apr. 434 Put his conjuring cap on,—considered the whole. **1879** *Queen* 27 Dec. (Advt.), Largest assortment of conjuring tricks and puzzles. **1937** *Discovery* May 137/2 They have the same power as the Frog Lizard of doing conjuring tricks with their tails, and seem to shed them at the least pretext. **1939** T. S. ELIOT *Old Possum's Pract. Cats* 30 Mr. Mistoffelees' Conjuring Turn.

conjuring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That conjures or appeals in a sacred name.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. §2 Those conjuring exhortations which Apostles..have uttered. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xv, He restores The infant..With many a deep conjuring word, To Mortham.

2. That conjures, enchants, works magic.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Sutch a coniuringe and charminge creature. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1870) 214 Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor.

†**con'jurison.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 conjurison, -un, 4–5 -yson, -isoun, -esoun, -jourison, -juroyson. [ME., a. OF. *conjureison*, *-ison*, (later Central Fr.) *-oison*:—*conjūrātiōn-em* swearing together, conspiracy, etc., n. of action from *conjūrāre*: see CONJURE. With the ordinary Eng. type cf. *orison*, *comparison*, *venison*, *jettison*, etc.; *conjuroyson* in Caxton was from Parisian Fr. Both in Fr. and Eng. this popular form was at length superseded by *conjuration*, of learned origin.]

1. A swearing together; conspiracy; = CONJURATION 1.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xv. 12 Whanne he hadde offrid slayn sacrifice, there is maad a strong coniuryson. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 77b, After this conjuroyson..these miserable and peruers trayters were withdrawen into their howses.

2. Magical invocation or practice; = CONJURATION 3, 4.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28521 (Cott.) With charm and coniurisun, wende i womman to bewile. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 302 Macometis lawe and conjourisons. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 94b, She wente to the bedde of Jason, and there made certayn coniurisouns and carectes. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 75 A coniurysoun, *adiuracio*.

conjuror, another form of CONJURER, q.v.

†**'conjury**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [for earlier **conjuré*, a. OF. *conjuré*, pa. pple. of *conjurer*: see CONJURE. For the form cf. *city*, *puny*, *attorney*, etc.] A sworn member; one sworn of the livery.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 Unto the noble auncyent and renommed Cyte..of London..I William Caxton Cytezeyn and conjurye of the same, etc.

conjury[2] ('kʌndʒərɪ). [A modern formation from CONJURE *v.* + -Y, imitating *augury*, *injury*, and similar forms, which go back to L. *-ium*, *-ia*.] The art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 30 Priesthood works out its task, age after age..exercising the same conjury over ignorant baron and cowardly hind. **1881** *New York Independent* No. 1716. 6 The pretended belief in conjury which most Negroes affect.

conk (kɒŋk), *sb.*[1] *slang.* Also konk. [Possibly a fig. application of CONCH, Fr. *conque* shell.]

a. The nose.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Conk*, the nose. **1827** DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 33 His conk was covered with carbuncles. **1837** T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, Pitching an out-and-outer on the top of his conk. **1846** *United Services Mag.* May 13 Indignant at the liberty thus taken with his konk. **1859** *Punch* XXXVII. 54 (Farmer) Lord Lyndhurst let fly and caught him..an extremely neat one on the conk.

b. The head. So *off one's conk*: off one's head; crazy.

1870 *Putnam's Mag.* Mar. 301/1 The combatants struck each other with mawleys and bunches of fives upon the head, the nut, the cone, the conk, the canister. **1873** T. E. BROWN *Betsy Lee* 46 Isaac and Peter and the like of them, That's allis got conks like turkey's eggs. **1931** 'E. QUEEN' *Dutch Shoe Mystery* viii. 71 A persistent idea has been buzzing about in my conk. **1959** H. PINTER *Birthday Party* II. 29 Why are you getting on everybody's wick? Why are you driving that old lady off her conk?

c. A punch on the nose or head; a blow on any part of the body.

1898 in Wright *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A'll catch ye a conk in a minute. **1947** 'N. SHUTE' *Chequer Board* ii. 18 It's this conk I got on the old napper.

Hence **'conker** [see -ER[1]], a blow on the nose; **'Conky** [see -Y[4]], a nickname given to a person with a prominent nose. (*slang.*)

1821 *Real Life in London* I. 616 Randall got a konker which tapped the claret. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, Conkey means Nosey, ma'am. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v., The first Duke of Wellington was frequently termed 'Old Conky' in satirical papers and caricatures.

conk (kɒŋk), *sb.*[2] [App. var. of CONCH.] A fungus which grows on the wood of trees, esp. *Trametes pini*; also, the disease produced by this fungus. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1851 J. S. SPRINGER *Forest Life* iv. 99 There is a cancerous disease peculiar to the Pine-tree, to which lumbermen give the original name of 'Conk' or 'Konkus'. **1902** *Bureau of Forestry*, *Bulletin 33* 15 The 'conk' or bracket seen on affected trees is the fruiting organ... Conk spores never enter through the bark, but usually through the scars of broken branches. **1934** *Forestry* VIII. 155 Among the wood-rot diseases of conifers, that caused by *Trametes pini*, known variously as red rot, red stain, white pocket rot, ring scale, conk rot etc., is certainly the most destructive.

Hence **'conky** *a.*, affected by this fungus.

1905 *Terms Forestry & Logging* 33. **1945** B. MACDONALD *Egg & I* (1946) 50 Fallen firs, six and seven feet in diameter and conky in the middle.

conk *v.*[1] *slang.* [f. CONK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To punch on the nose; to hit.

1821 P. EGAN *Boxiana* III. 338 Spring however *conked* his opponent, when they closed. **1898** in Wright *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A'll conk ye if ye do it again, so there! **1948** C. DAY LEWIS *Otterbury Incident* 13 Nick couldn't have conked anyone with his football.

conk, *v.*[2] *colloq.* Formerly also konk. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To break down, give out, fail, or show signs of failing; to die, collapse, or lose consciousness. Also *fig.* Also with *out*.

1918 *Chambers's Jrnl.* May 301/1 If the engine conks we'll never make across the lines. **1918** E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 334 *Conked*, a new word which is taken from the Russian language and which means stopped or killed. **1921** *Blackw. Mag.* June 788/2 My engine began to conk a bit. **1924** KIPLING *Debits & Credits* (1926) 167 The man was vi'lently sick an' conked out. **1928** —— *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 61 She stays—till she conks out. **1928** *Punch* 24 Oct. 466/1, I am not minimising the difficulty of Porlock, where the bus may conk out and be hauled up ignominiously by ropes. **1929** *Daily Mail* 9 Sept. 7 The old boat 'conked out' miles from anywhere. **1934** WODEHOUSE *Right Ho, Jeeves* i. 15 The mystery had conked. I saw all. **1952** M. HERZOG *Annapurna* xi. 168, I told Lionel that rather than conk out next day on the slope, it seemed far better for me to go down. **1963** *Guardian* 29 Oct. 16/7 The heating's conked at home, and..I feel the cold.

β. **1917** E. MIDDLETON *Glorious Exploits of Air* 20 The latter [*sc.* the engine] 'konked'. Down went the aeroplane. **1919** 'RAFBIRD' *Zooms & Spins* 19 I'm flapping from Puddlemarsh..—came down there with a konking engine. **1919** *Air Pie* 93 What would you do if your engine 'konked' out at 20,000 feet? **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 138 *Konked* (*konked out*), an Air Force term used of an aeroplane engine stopped working, failed, or broken down. Also a general expression, meaning 'knocked out', dead. **1942** C. S. LEWIS *Broadcast Talks* II. iii. 49 Some fatal flaw always brings the selfish and cruel people to the top and it all slides back in misery and ruin. In fact, the machine konks. It seems to start up all right and runs a few yards, and then it breaks down.

conk: see CONCH 7.

conk, dial. var. CANK *v.* and *sb*, chatter, gabble.

conkabell, *dial.*, icicle: see COCK-BELL 3.

conker ('kɒŋkə(r)). Also conquer. [f. dial. *conker* snail-shell, prob. f. CONQUEROR I f.] **a.** *pl.* A boys' game, played originally with snail-shells (see quot. 1877) but now with horse-chestnuts, in which each boy has a chestnut on a string which he alternately strikes against that of his opponent and holds to be struck until one of the two is broken. **b.** A horse-chestnut (formerly a snail-shell) used in the game; hence *gen.* a snail-shell or horse-chestnut. Cf. CONQUEROR I f and CONQUERING *vbl. sb.* b.

1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Arch. & Prov. Words* I. 268/1 *Conkers*, snail-shells. *East.* **1866** J. G. NALL *Great Yarmouth* 534 *Conkers*, snail shells. **1877** F. ROSS et al. *Gloss. Holderness* 45/1 *Conkers*,..small snail-shells. In the boy's game of *conkers* the apexes of two shells are pressed together until one is broken, the owner of the other being the victor. **1879** G. F. JACKSON *Shropshire Word-Bk.* 95 *Conquer*, a snail-shell. In the children's game of pitting snail-shells one against the other, that which breaks its opponent is called the *conquer*. **1886** F. T. ELSWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* 156 *Conkers*, horse-chestnuts... From this the name is given..to the tree—*conker*-tree. **1903** *Little Frolic* 78 'Please may I pick up the conquers?' 'What?' said Bessie. Bessie did not know that the boys called the pretty brown chestnuts 'conquers'. **1921** *Spectator* 2 July 8/1 There is a season for hoops and another for whip-tops,..to say nothing of the 'conkers' fashion. **1928** G. D. H. & M. COLE *Man from River* xxxiii. 246 'What's this?' 'A chestnut on a string,' said Michael, picking it up. 'Not much good to us, is it? They're hardly likely to have been playing conkers here.' **1929** *Morning Post* 2 Oct. 10/5 The use of the horse-chestnut in the game of 'Conquers'. **1963** *Times* 18 Jan. 9/4 Few, to be sure, are to be observed engaged in solemn duels with conkers, once a ravishing delight. **1965** *East Anglian Mag.* May 241/1 The shells of a small variegated snail were *conkers*.

conker, variant of KUNKUR.

†**con'latrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *collatrāre* (*conl-*) to bark together, bark at (*fig.*).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Conlatrate*, to barke, or carpe.

con man: see CON.

conmit, obs. form of COMMIT.

‖**con moto,** *Mus.*, with (spirited) motion: see CON *prep.*

conn, var. of CON *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

1810 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 42 The old seaman.. removed from the conn, when eye-sight and hearing begin to fail.

connable, -bulle, var. CONABLE, COVENABLE.

connand, -ant, obs. ff. COVENANT.

connand, -ly, obs. forms of CUNNING, -LY.

connandscipe: see CUNNINGSHIP.

†**connascence** (kə'næsəns). *Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *connāscent-em*: see CONNASCENT and -ENCE.] = next.

1755 in JOHNSON (who quotes WISEMAN: but see next).

†**co'nnascency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] **a.** A being born together; a monstrous birth in which two individuals are united. **b.** A growing together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Christians.. have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies with severall names. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. ii. 478 Symphysis in its originall signification denotes a connascency or growing together.

connascent (kə'næsənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *connāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *connāscī* to be born together: see next and -ENT.] 'Born together; produced at the same time' (Craig, 1847).

1805 T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 32 Such things.. being connascent with it.

connate ('kɒneɪt), *a.* Also 9 conate. [ad. L. *connāt-us* born together, twin, pa. pple. of *connāscī* to be born together, f. *con-* together + *nāscī* to be born. (Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists have the stress *co'nnate*; '*connate* is in Craig 1847.)]

1. Born with a person; existing in a person or thing from birth or origin, or as a part of his nature; inborn, innate, congenital. (Usually of ideas, principles, etc.)

*a*1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 117 He disputes against Plato's connate species. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 82 Epidemicall and connate, or at least customary to all nations. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 60 Who deny all Connate Notions in the Speculative Intellect. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Their dispositions to be reflected.. are connate with the rays, and immutable. 1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 187 These various coverings are not connate with the insect. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 32 To a great extent the Mechanism is connate, Experience is acquired.

2. Of two or more qualities, etc.: Born together; coeval in origin; existing together as parts of the nature of their possessor.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 These men partook more of roguery than fanaticism—qualities which are frequently connate. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 718 On her.. forehead.. thought and feeling seemed conate. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 356 The ability to perceive direction, and the ability to take advantage of the perception, are necessarily connate.

3. Akin or agreeing in nature; cognate, allied, related, congenerous; congenial.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of deerenesse, and alwaies so connate thereunto. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 Light, if there be any Connate Spirit in the Lucid Body, is apt to convey the Radiation. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets and villages.

4. a. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Congenitally united, so as to have the form of one compound organ or body; used, *e.g.* of leaves united at the base; of elytra (in insects), bones (in vertebrates), etc., typically distinct but in certain species coalescent.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 204 Upper pairs of leaves connate, or so joined as to form but one. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 596 In apterous beetles the elytra are often connate or have both sutures as it were soldered together. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 64 Under-lip connate with the maxillæ. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 16 In the skeletons of most animals the centrums of two or more segments become, in certain parts .. confluent, or they may be connate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 175 Honeysuckle.. Bracts leafy, very large, connate.

b. *connate-perfoliate* (in *Bot.*): used of opposite leaves united at the base so as apparently to form a single broad leaf through which the stem passes, as in *Chlora perfoliata.*

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4. 108.

5. *Geol.* Designating water trapped in a sedimentary rock during its deposition.

1908 A. C. LANE in *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* xix. 502 Quite different may be the water buried with the beds in the first place, to which we may fitly apply the adjective connate. 1955 BROWN & DEY *India's Min. Wealth* (ed. 3) 647 Geologists also recognise two further underground groups —'connate waters' which were trapped in some sedimentary rocks during their deposition and 'juvenile waters' which are of plutonic or magmatic origin.

Hence 'connately *adv.*, in a connate way; 'connateness, quality of being connate.

*a*1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. xi. (1821) 287 By its own connateness and sympathy with all saving truth. 1884 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 256 Most of the objects of civilized men's emotions are things to which it would be preposterous to suppose their nervous systems connately adapted. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 185 The waltz is a species of dance, *i.e.* subordinate in generality to it, and therefore the connateness between dancing and the waltz is asymmetrical.

†**co'nnated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec. 4.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 A Sceleton.. whose Ilium .. is so connated & growne to Sacrum, as that it may not.. be disseuered.

connation (kə'neɪʃən). [f. L. *connāt-us* CONNATE: see -ATION; cf. *separate, separation,* etc.]

†**1.** 'Connection by birth; natural union' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*[−0]

1846 in WORCESTER (who cites MORE).

2. Connate condition; congenital union of parts normally distinct: see CONNATE 4.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 58/2 The connation of the pre-frontals and lachrymals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 307 By the connation, the coalescence, the abortion, or.. modification of their primitive elements.

†**co'nnational,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + NATIONAL.] Of the same nation.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 59 Citizens, connatural, collateral, connational with ourselves.

†**co'nnative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *connāt-us* CONNATE + -IVE, associated with *native.*] = CONNATE 1. (In first quot. app. subst. 'fellow-native'.)

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1130 Yet th' Heathen have with th'Ill som Good withall; Sith Their connative 'tis con-naturall. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 27 The force.. serves the Soule for the commodity of the Body, and hath a connative Species of its conservation. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Chytræus* (1867) II. 134 Who from a lad An even connative disposition had To learning.

connatural (kə'nætjʊərəl), *a.* Also 6-9 conatural. [ad. med.L. *connātūrāl-is*, f. *con-* together + *nātūrāl-is* natural; cf. F. *connaturel.*]

1. Belonging to as a natural accompaniment, or as a property inherent by nature or from birth; congenital, innate, natural (*to* living beings).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXX. (1714) 92 In Man's Mind we find an Appetite To learn.. Which is co-natural [*mod. edd.* conn-], and born with it. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 167 Natural or connatural heate. 1616 [see CONNATIVE]. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 143/1 Vice is congenit or connaturall to beasts. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. iii. 67 If it be connatural, it is incurable. *a*1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 110 Virtue his connat'ral Temper grew. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 296 It is proper and co-natural to Him [God], to be propitious. 1862 BP. ELLICOTT *Dest. Creature* i. (1865) 16 Deep-seated aversions and connatural hostilities.

b. *to* (†*with*) things.

*c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 78 Welsh.. is.. the prime maternall tongue of this island, and connaturall with it. 1670 WITTIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1082, I rather think, the Saltness of the Sea to be connatural to it. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 66 The small-pox, a foreign disease, no way connatural to their healthy climate. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 157 If, indeed, ascetic virtue could ever be divested of its connatural evil tendency.

2. Of the same or like nature, agreeing in nature, allied, cognate, congenerous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 449 The sauour and smell, which is connaturall vnto the tast, and hath a great affinitie with it. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* 336 Between the Medium and themselves there is nothing connatural. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. §18 Equality is conceivable only between things that are connatural.

†**3.** Agreeable or suited to the nature of a thing or person; congenial. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passians* v. §4. 228 Iniuries were violent, benefits connaturall. *a*1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. His Majestie* (1630) 45 Plants.. in a soile that is not connaturall and sutable to them. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 94 All good is opposite to such an estate, and all evil connatural to it.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A thing connatural, a native characteristic.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 137 Although Ambition and a desire to be beloved be connaturals to women.

2. A person or thing of the same or like nature.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VII. i. (R.), Iron.. moves to the earth, which is the region and country of its connaturalls. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 584 My Fellow, i.e. one united by community of nature.. might perhaps be most nearly represented by 'connatural'.

connaturality (kəˌnætjʊə'rælɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. OF. *connaturalité, -eté.*] The quality of being connatural; likeness or agreement of nature.

1621 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xiv. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 495 Such is the nearness of affinity, such (I may say) the connaturality between light and good. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes,* A kinde of sympathy, and connaturality of them with us. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. 19 A certain Congruity or Connaturality of a Body to a certain Term.

co'nnaturalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *naturalize.*] *trans.* To make connatural, or of like or agreeable nature: see CONNATURAL 2, 3.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 198/2 This will connaturalize them to a region of glory. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 23 So attempered and connaturaliz'd to the Objects of Heaven. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740 Whether affiliated by blood, connaturalized by caste, or simply interassociated by traditional sympathies.

connaturally (kə'nætjʊərəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a connatural manner; agreeably to the nature of a thing; by nature, naturally.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 399 What.. most connaturally and probably follow'd out of these Texts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 61 Connaturally engraven in the Soul. *a*1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 242 A Flame not more connaturally ascends, Than an unbounded Soul to God propends. 1874 W. H. HUMFREY in H. E. Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 327 They never connaturally exist apart.

co'nnaturalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being connatural.

*a*1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1630) 119 Able.. to carry it on with such facilitie and connaturalnesse to the ways of his Commandements. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* (1670) 18 There was in Sir Henry such a propensity and connaturalness to the Italian language. 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1766) II. 357 Going yearly to Bocton for the connaturalness of that air. *a*1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 194 There is a connaturalness between Divine Truth and the mind and soul of man.

connature (kə'neɪtjʊə(r)). [f. CON- + NATURE, associated with *connate, connatural.* Introduced by H. Spencer: see *Princ. Psychol.* §289 *note.*] Likeness or sameness of kind or nature; connaturalness, connaturality.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. §289 Quantitative Reasoning involves the three ideas—coextension, coexistence, and connature; or to speak less accurately but more comprehensibly.. sameness in kind.

†**conne,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1].

In the following passage the word has been variously referred to CON *v.*[1] or CON *v.*[3]: context suggests the sense: To impart, communicate.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 137 Iron may be so clapt in with the knack of a Craftsman, as both to stir it self, and conne its heavy neighbour a share too. And I can't find in my heart to deny that skill to a World-maker, that I must needs give to a Watch-maker.

conne, obs. form of CON *v.*

connect (kə'nɛkt), *v.* [ad. L. *connect-ĕre* (in classical period, *cōnectĕre*) to tie, fasten, join together, f. *con-* together + *nectĕre* to bind, tie, fasten. Cf. mod.F. *connecter* (not in Cotgr. 1611). The earlier equivalent was F. *connexer*, Eng. CONNEX.]

1. *trans.* To join, fasten, or link together: said either of the personal agent or of the connecting medium or instrumentality. Const. *to, with.*

*a*1691 BOYLE (J.), The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 189 A Right Line connecting the Sun and Earth. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 272 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 4 From E draw lines connecting this point to *abcde.* 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 24/2 The free ends of the coils are all connected to the commutator. *Mod.* The ancient paved way which connected the two camps can still be traced. The island is connected by telegraph with the mainland.

fig. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* E,[The Church] inwardly shall be connected.. togither in one godly consent in charitie. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 33, I would fasten [my affections] upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 170 The pastoral tribes of Asia, by living in tents and moveable huts.. are still less connected with their territory.

2. To join together in sequence, order, or coherence (ideas, words, the steps of an argument, the parts of a composition).

1678 HOBBES *Dec. Phys.* i. 14 They [the Hebrews] thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii, The connexion of each intermediate idea with those that it connects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect.*. 3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, the authour connects his reasons well. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. iv. §8. 212 The Conjunctions are distinguished from the Prepositions by connecting Predications; while the Prepositions connect Words. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 This hint is the thread by which Plato connects the two parts of the dialogue.

3. a. To associate in occurrence or action. Chiefly *pass.*, To be in necessary or natural association; to have practical relations, have to do *with.*

1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* §58 [To] judge a faint or confused appearance to be.. connected with great or little distance. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* XII. xi. (R.), I call him ours; for.. I cannot separate myself from any thing with which you are connected. 1788 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 182 A very busy amateur in everything that is in any way connected with mechanics. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 102 On the Advantages and the Pleasures connected with the Study of Botany.

b. To associate in idea; to view or think of as connected.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶6 Who does not.. from the long habit of connecting a knife with sordid offices, feel aversion rather than terror? 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* ii. Wks. 1890 X. 173 In the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will connect itself with heaven. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 497 The believer in Christ connects his very temporal mercies with the work and sufferings of his Saviour. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 33 To connect them [such irregularities] by way of effect with the new opinions in religion would be impertinent.

4. a. To unite (a person) *with* others (by ties of intimacy, common aims, or family relationship). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxii. 9 Connect yourself, while you are in France, entirely with the French. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 276 Bishop Williams..was long and secretly connected with the patriotic party. **1835** MACAULAY *Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I. 335/1 They saw their sovereign..connecting himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. **1863** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 159 People connected with the Court.

b. To state or establish relationship *with*.

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 22 The pedigree which professes to connect the De Hagas of the twelfth century with the Pictish sovereigns of the ninth.

5. a. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become joined or united; to join on.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 24 Dec., [They] are all of the Granville and Bath squadron except Lord Cholmondeley (who too, had connected with the former). **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 535 One all-comprehensive plan; wherein nothing stands alone, but all the parts connect with one another. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 That part which passes through, and connects with the ball. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 217 Connecting with it, there is a very small room..which Burns used as a study.

b. Of a railway train, steamer, etc.: to run in connexion. Hence in *slang* use, of a person: to meet, find, get in touch *with* (another person). Also *spec.*, to meet in order to obtain drugs (from); cf. CONNEXION 6 c. *U.S.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 134 The train was advertised to connect here with a steamboat for Norfolk. **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* xiii. 177 Wait till I send you word. Don't try to connect with me. **1938** F. CHESTER *Shot Full* ii. 13 'Connecting' was tough. Drugs were most difficult to obtain. *Ibid.* 15 One day when I went to a doctor to 'connect' for junk, I met another addict coming out. **1962** K. ORVIS *Damned & Destroyed* vii. 50 If you're connecting from Frankie, he should have told you.

c. *fig.* To fit together or cohere (in logical sequence or agreement); to be practically related or associated. Also in extended uses: to 'get across', to 'click', to be meaningful.

E. M. Forster's phr. 'only connect' (see quot. 1910) is frequently used allusively.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 From the depositions of these two witnesses, which connect exactly together, it is distinctly proved, etc. **1755** JOHNSON, *Connect, v.n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. Seldom used but in conversation.* **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 238 The produce of the dairy, of which the price naturally connects with that of butcher's-meat. *a* **1792** BISHOP GEORGE HORNE in *Cent. Dict.* s.v., This part will not connect with what goes before. **1910** E. M. FORSTER *Howards End* xxii. 183 She would only point out the salvation that was latent..in the soul of every man. Only connect! *Ibid.* 184 Live in fragments no longer. Only connect, and the beast and the monk, robbed of the isolation that is life to either, will die. **1911** R. BROOKE *Let.* 28 Apr. (1968) 302 We join up Puritan and Hedonist: we have (once more) only connected. **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 591/4 Impress audience favorably; 'get across'..connect. **1947** *Picture Post* 27 Sept. 5/2 Nothing 'connects' these days apparently beyond the eternal nylons, shop-windows and hotel-menus. **1958** *Listener* 30 Oct. 704/1 A magazine programme like 'Science is News' has probably done its job if one of its items connects. **1962** *Ibid.* 17 May 837/2 We are not entitled to demand faster growth and expect business, and indeed life, to continue as usual. As Mr Forster would say, let us 'only connect'. *Ibid.* 2 Aug. 182/1 But he [*sc.* man] can connect; he can build bridges across the muddle of experience, of understanding, faithfulness, and love. *Ibid.* 4 Oct. 524/2 Papers on history and poetry which connect with politics but are not directly concerned with it. **1963** *Ibid.* 14 Mar. 458/1 It [*sc.* hot jazz] failed to become popular because it was unable to connect with popular needs. **1966** *Guardian* 21 Mar. 8/4 Whether the words 'common good' connect or not, hundreds of thousands of people in this country have a sense of the public interest.

d. To succeed in obtaining something (e.g. in a burglary). *U.S. slang.*

1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* xi. 144 'Did you connect, Kid?' he asked when [*i.e.* after the burglary] we were on the street. **1931** 'DEAN STIFF' *Milk & Honey Route* 203 *To connect*, to make a touch. The reward for good panhandling. **1938** D. RUNYON *Take it Easy* 289 He will move himself in for a few dibs if the good thing connects.

e. Of a punch, blow, etc.: to hit, to reach its target. Const. *with* and *absol.*

1933 *John o' London's* 4 Feb. 720/2 To land a punch on the chin is..to 'connect' with that organ. **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 677/21 Hit the ball..connect. **1960** *Observer* 24 Jan. 5/4 There is a thump like a pile-driver connecting with the pavement.

† **co'nnect**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [Either short for *connected*, or formed after ppl. forms in *-ct* from Latin, such as *erect, collect.* The etymological form from L. is CONNEX, q.v.] Connected.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 Not part of the ventricle, but some other part connect and knit thereto.

connectable: see CONNECTIBLE.

connectant (kə'nɛktənt), *a. Math.* [f. CONNECT *v.* + -ANT: the etymological form would be *connectent*.] Joining, connecting.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 181 When three points..are..concurrently connectant with the opposite vertices.

connected (kə'nɛktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONNECT *v.*]

1. Conjoined; fastened or linked together.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (R.), The waves which roll connected in their flight. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 288 Onward..The firm connected bulwark seems to grow.

2. Joined together in order or sequence (as words or ideas); hence, exhibiting proper sequence and coherence of thought.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 193 When a discourse is not well connected, the sentiments, however just, are easily forgotten. **1846** MILL (*title*) A System of Logic..being a connected View of the Principles of Evidence. *Mod.* He was too much excited for connected thought.

3. Related, associated (in nature or idea).

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* Pref., Two parallel and connected systems running on together. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 74 It includes important associations, and suggests connected thoughts.

4. Of persons: Related by ties of family, intimacy, common aims, etc. *well connected*: related to persons of good position.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 459 A closely connected friend of his own. **1840** CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 128 Yet they are fairly descended, they give you to know, well connected.

5. *Math.* and *Logic.* (See quots.)

1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* § 158 A surface is said to be connected when, from any point of it to any other point of it, a continuous line can be drawn without passing out of the surface. **1903** B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* I. xxiv. 202 We need a further condition, which may be expressed by saying that the collection must be connected... For the present we may content ourselves by saying that our collection is connected when, given any two of its terms, there is a certain finite number (not necessarily unique) of steps from one term to the next, by which we can pass from one of our two terms to the other. When this condition is fulfilled, we are assured that, of any three terms of our collection, one must be between the other two. **1918** VEBLEN & YOUNG *Projective Geom.* II. § 155 A set of points is said to be connected if and only if any two points of the set are joined by a curve consisting entirely of points of the set. **1941** A. TARSKI *Introd. Logic* v. 94 If the relation *R* subsists between two arbitrary distinct elements of *K* in at least one direction, the relation is called 'connected in the class *K*'. **1957** P. SUPPES *Introd. Logic* x. 216 The relation of being a mother is not connected in the set of people.

connectedly (kə'nɛktɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a connected manner.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 418 These remarkable stories..viewed connectedly with the declaration of Josephus. **1861** *Recreat. Country Parson* 3, I have not been able to think very connectedly.

connectedness (kə'nɛktɪdnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being connected; *esp.* connected sequence or coherence.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Some kind of Agreement or Connectedness of the one with the others. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 31 The continuity or connectedness of this tissue over the whole surface of the body. **1886** *Law Times* LXXX. 395/2 His reasoning loses in connectedness by being cast into the form of letters.

connecter, -or (kə'nɛktə(r)). [f. CONNECT *v.* + -ER¹. The form *connector* is not on a L. type (the L. is *connexor*); but is favoured in the special senses under 2, on the analogy of specific terms in *-or*: see -OR.]

1. One who, or that which, connects.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 Commerce, that connecter of nations. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 110 Religion is..the connector of humanity with the Divine nature.

2. *spec.* a. A small tube of india-rubber or other material for connecting glass or other tubes. b. *Electr.* A device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact. c. A railway-coupling.

1795 WELLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 249, I accidentally applied the metal I had used as the connector..to the coating of the muscle only. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 360 Connecters are short perforated pieces of metal..Their use is to connect together stop-cocks or other parts of apparatus. **1839-47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 794/1 A connector of caoutchouc. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Connector*..of india-rubber for connecting..the ends of glass tubes.

3. attrib. use in *Anat.*

1916 W. H. GASKELL *Involuntary Nervous Syst.* i. 2 The receptor element does not connect directly with the excitor element, but an intermediate neuron in the central nervous system unites the two; this I shall call throughout this book the 'connector element'. *Ibid.*, A connector neuron..may only connect after a series of communications with other connector neurons. **1920** T. P. NUNN *Education* 166 Connector-axons which make their way to effector-neurones entirely outside the cord. **1953** G. A. G. MITCHELL *Anat. Autonomic Nervous Syst.* ii. 12 Afferent (receptor), intercalary (connector), and efferent (effector) neurons, linked together as reflex arcs. **1962** *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 33) 945 (*heading*) Internuncial or connector neurones.

connectibility (kə,nɛktɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. CONNECTIBLE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being connectible.

a **1916** H. JAMES *Middle Years* (1917) i. 6 The idea of connectibility as stretching away and away. **1940** *Mind* XLIX. 477 The use of this concept of connectibility [tr. Ger. *Verbindbarkeit*] makes it possible for Von Mises to give a sympathetic account of many types of statement.

connectible (kə'nɛktɪb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. type **connectibil-is*, f. *connectĕre*: see CONNECT and -BLE.] Capable of being connected.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 498 Compatible and connectible with any of them. **1879** SWINBURNE in *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 178 On all things connected or connectible with Shakespeare. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 111 A host of discordant and hardly connectable meanings. **1887** G. R. BISHOP (*title*) Exact Phonography, a System with Connectible Stroke Vowel Signs.

connecticle (kə'nɛktɪk(ə)l). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *connecticulum*, F. *connecticule*, f. *connectĕre*, with dim. suffix.] The elastic ring of the spore-case of ferns.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

co'nnecting, *ppl. a.* [f. CONNECT *v.* + -ING².] That connects, joining.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii, The natural order of the connecting ideas. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 192 Conjunctions, and other connecting words. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The connecting particles are omitted.

b. *connecting link*: *fig.* that which connects or links one thing or member of a series with another; *techn.* a link with a movable section, used to connect two links of a broken chain.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 98 It evidently forms a connecting link between them. **1801** COXE *Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 1 Monmouthshire..may be justly considered the connecting link between England and Wales. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 164 The record of animal life..is fragmentary—the connecting links are wanting.

connecting rod. (*a*) *gen.* A rod serving to connect a crank with any other part of a machine. In steam and gas engines, the rod used for transmitting the motion of the piston to the crank. In direct-acting engines the connecting rod is attached to the cross-head of the piston-rod, whilst in beam engines it serves to connect one end of the working beam to the crank on the fly-wheel shaft. In the latter sense, especially, the name *pitman* is frequently used in U.S. for *connecting rod.* † (*b*) The outside coupling rod which connects together the wheels of some locomotive engines. (Weale *Dict. Techn. Terms.*) *Obs.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 63 The space in which the connecting rod and cross tail work. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 For luggage engines..four, or even six wheels are coupled together by external cranks and connecting rods. **1856** *Engineer* I. 28/1 Another connecting rod..connects another bell-crank with the upper hammer. **1857** *Ibid.* II. 660/2 The front and back wheels are coupled by means of connecting rods. **1857** Chambers' *Information* I. 392 The other end of the beam is connected to the upper end of the connecting-rod, which at its lower end is attached to the crank. **1860** *Scientific American* III. 329/3 In a properly constructed beam engine the weight of the front links, cross-head, and piston, with its rod, should just balance the connecting rod and its crank.

connection: see CONNEXION.

connectival (kɒnɛk'taɪvəl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to the connective.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1888** G. HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 60 The anther-cells closed above by the connectival appendages.

connective (kə'nɛktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONNECT *v.* + -IVE: cf. Mod.F. *connectif, -ive.* Not on Latin analogies: see the etymological CONNEXIVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the character or function of connecting; serving or tending to connect.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 211/2 Connex [axiom]..is that which consists of the connective conjunction, *if*. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. Wks. (1841) 196 When prepositions totally lose their connective nature, being converted into adverbs. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 100 There is no connective chain of evidence which might unite this solitary example with the end of the fourteenth..century. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 The cells which usually border on the xylem-plates consist of the inner layer of those connective cells which were orginally present in this position.

2. Phys. *connective tissue*: one of the tissues of the animal body, derived from the mesoblast, which serves to connect and support the various organs, and to form the framework in which their proper cells are sustained; it consists of fibres and protoplasmic cells or 'corpuscles' imbedded in a structureless substance. Also called *areolar* or *cellular tissue* (by Häckel, *connectivum*).

(By some physiologists extended to include cartilaginous and osseous tissues.)

1839 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* I. 416 The connective matter or interstitial cellular tissue of the gland. **1846** CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* § 623 (L.) The liver of man..has less of connective tissue between its different parts than is found in that of many other mammalia. **1883** E. A. PARKYN *Syllabus Lect. Anim. & Plant Life* iv, Cartilage..is allied to connective tissue and to bone. Indeed, they are both sometimes classed under connective tissue.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used elliptically.]

1. *Gram.* A connective word or particle.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. ii. (1786) 237 Connectives..which according as they connect either Sentences or Words,

are called..Conjunctions, or Prepositions. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 95 The relative pronouns are by far the most important of the connectives by which we bind together separate assertions.

2. *Bot.* The portion of the filament which connects the two lobes of the anther. Also in L. form.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 71 Anthers 2-celled.. usually with membranous valves lying on the face of a thick fleshy connectivum. **1835** —— *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 342 The anther is a body..composed of two parallel lobes or cells..united by the connective. **1888** G. HENSLOW *Floral Struct.* 61 The style-arms have spread after protrusion through the separated connectives.

3. *Phys.* **a.** = *connective tissue.* **b.** See quot. 1888.

1883 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* (Science Primers) 9 This stringy packing material..is called connective because it connects all the parts together. In the leg we have skin, fat, muscle, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves and bone all packed together with connective and covered with skin. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve fibres uniting the various ganglia [in the edible snail] are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair ..'connectives' when they unite ganglia of different pairs.

co'nnectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a connective manner.

*a***1745** SWIFT (J.), The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite connectively, or by deputation, to exert it. **1778** *Learning at a Loss* II. 91 Which [oration] I have here endeavoured to give you connectively.

connectivity (kɒnɛk'tɪvɪtɪ). [f. CONNECTIVE *a.* + -ITY.] The characteristic, or order, or degree, of being connected (in various senses). Also *attrib.*

1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* § 160 For a simply connected surface,..we shall say that the connectivity is unity. **1918** VEBLEN & YOUNG *Projective Geom.* II. § 188 The number *P* is called the connectivity of the polyhedron. **1928** A. S. EDDINGTON *Nature Phys. World* xii. 255 This connectivity of pointer readings, expressed by physical laws, ..supplies the continuous background. **1941** COURANT & ROBBINS *What is Math.?* v. 244 The degree of connectivity of a domain in the plane is an important topological invariant of the domain. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 805/1 The manifold is said to have the connectivity *k* if the maximum number of simple, closed curves that may be traced upon it without separating it into two or more pieces is *k* − 1. *Ibid.* XX. 942/2 The integer 2 minus the characteristic of a polyhedron is known as the connectivity number of the polyhedron. **1964** E. BACH *Transformational Gram.* vii. 156 Of every two items *a*, *b* in a string, either *a* precedes *b* or *b* precedes *a* (connectivity). **1964** J. Z. YOUNG *Model of Brain* p. vi, The microelectrode..follows closely in the study of connectivity.

‖**connec'tivum.** [mod.L.] Used for CONNECTIVE *sb.* 2, and *Connective tissue.*

connector: see CONNECTER.

conned (kɒnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CON *v.*¹] Studied, learned, repeated; as in *oft-conned, well-conned.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* Introd. 42 Your oft-conn'd lesson, daily said.

connellite ('kɒnəlaɪt). *Min.* [f. surname of the discoverer *Connell* + -ITE.] 'A green mineral occurring in acicular crystals and composed of sulphate and chloride of copper' (Dana 1850).

1852 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* 620 Connellite..consists, according to Connell, of chloride of copper, sulphate of oxide of copper, and a little water. **1885** *Athenæum* 7 Nov. 608/3 The rare mineral 'connellite,' a sulphato-chloride of copper..Connell observed this mineral in 1847.

Connemara (kɒnɪ'mɑ:rə). The name of the district in the west of County Galway, Ireland, used *attrib.* to designate objects, animals, etc., from that district; esp. ***Connemara marble***, a banded serpentinous marble (cf. *Irish green*).

1861 MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 26 Dec. (1966) 672 We made no great ado about presents this year. Julia a *scarlet* Connemara Cloak. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 683/1 The Galway rock comes into the market under the name of 'Irish green' or 'Connemara marble'. **1896** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) II. 29 Every female one [is] a colleen in a crimson Connemara cloak. **1916** W. B. YEATS *8 Poems* Gray Connemara cloth. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 320 Wine, peltries, Connemara marble. **1936** J. T. JENKINS *Fishes Brit. Is.* (ed. 2) 107 Connemara Sucker (*Lepadogaster decandolii*). **1950** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* IX. 289/1 The Connemara pony, which is 13–14 hands high and is frequently grey, comes from Connaught. **1965** 'N. BLAKE' *Private Wound* v. 72 My tall Connemara tweed hat had flown off my head.

conner¹ ('kʌnə(r), 'kɒnə(r)). *arch.* In 1 cunnere, 4 konner, 6–7 cunner, 7– conner. [OE. *cunnere*, agent-n. from *cunnian*, ME. CUN to prove, try, examine. Here, as elsewhere (*son*, *won*, *wonder*, etc), *o* was written for *u* before *n* in ME.] One who tries, tests, or examines; an examiner, inspector; *esp.* in ALE-CONNER, q.v.

*c***950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 3 Đe costere *vel* ðe cunnere cuoeð him. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Ij ale conners..to se that the ale be good. **1588** in Beveridge *Culross & Tullyallan* (1885) I. iv. 127 The saidis beillies & counsall hes chosin cunneris for trying of the samyn. **1611** COTGR. *Tastevin*, A Broker for Wine marchants, a wine-cunner. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* clxxiii, Each..Ate and drank of the very best, According to critical conners. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Conner*, an overlooker; an exciseman.

conner² ('kɒnə(r)). [f. CON *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who cons or diligently studies.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. iii. (1820) 252 A great conner of indexes.

conner³ ('kɒnə(r), 'kʌnə(r)). = CONDER (sense 2).

1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Jan. 4/1 The conner from the cliff will signal to his companions on the shore [the advent of a shoal of mackerel or herring].

conner⁴, var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

conner⁵. *Services' slang.* [perh. abbrev. of MACONOCHIE; cf. -ER⁶.] Food, esp. tinned food.

1931 in Brophy & Partridge *Songs & Slang of Brit. Soldier* (ed. 3) 295. *a* **1935** T. E. LAWRENCE *Mint* (1955) xix. 66 She'll stay where she..is till I've had me bleedin' conner.

†**conner,** *v. Obs. Sc.* [ad. OF. *conreer*, *conroyer* (mod. *corroyer*): see CURRY.] To curry.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 153 They worke the lether before it is well connered, in great..skaith of the Kinges lieges.

connestable, obs. (and Fr.) f. CONSTABLE.

connex, *sb.* Also 5–7 connexe. [a. F. *connexe* (:—L. type **co(n)nexa*), and ad. L. *co(n)nexus* joining, connexion, f. ppl. stem of *co(n)nectĕre*.]

†**1.** A bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. (1890) 47 Juno..lady, mastresse, and wardeyne, of the connexes or bondes aminicules.

†**2.** A connected incident or property. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) §84 Advocationes and donationes of Kirkes, their annexes and connexes, and all their pertinents. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 98 With all incidentz, circumstances, dependentes, or connexes. **1587** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) §29 Togidder with all..partes, pendickles, annexes, connexes, out-settes, etc. *a* **1676** HALE *Anal. Com. Law* (1739) 52 Under every of these Distinctions, the following Connexes fall in. **1814** [see ANNEX *sb.* 2].

†**3.** A connex proposition. See CONNEX *a.* 2.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 299 This kinde of Connexe hath but three termes in it, viz. 1. Inheritance. 2. Promise. 3. Law. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 148/1 Dialecticks teach in their Elements whether a connex (a proposition which hath the conjunction *if*) be true or false.

4. *Math.* [= Ger. *connex*, Clebsch *Geometrie* (1876) I. 924] A term applied to the aggregate of an infinite number of points and an infinite number of lines represented by an equation which is simultaneously homogeneous in point- and line-coordinates.

1874 HIRST in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* V. 63 According to the terminology employed by Clebsch..each point of one of our two planes, and its polar in any correlation of a system constitute an *element of a connex* of the class μ and order ν.

†**connex,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 conex, 7 connexe. [ad. L. *connex-us* (in classical period *cōnexus*), pa. pple. of *co(n)nectĕre*: see CONNECT.]

1. Connected.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 185 It is also very closely connex with Piety and Religion. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 473 A connexe series of things. *c* **1680** in H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* (1685) 337 The Rind and Pulp must ..be connex.

2. *Logic.* Of propositions (or 'axioms') and reasoning: Conditional; = CONNEXIVE 1.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Biijb, M. Deane..verye stoutly prooueth his no..by a connex axiome to beginne withall. **1641** SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* Bijb, A connex proposition whereof the denial of one part is the denial of the whole. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* III. xii (R.), The connex way of reasoning is, saith Simplicius, when two things are joined together as antecedent and consequent.

†**co'nnex,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 connix. [a. F. *connexe-r* = It. *connessare*:—L. type **connexāre*, freq. of *co(n)nectĕre*, ppl. stem *connex-* (*cōnex-*): see CONNECT, which took the place of this in the 17th c. So French *connexer* (15th to 17th c.), is now superseded by *connecter*. Cf. ANNEX *v.*]

1. To join or fasten together; to CONNECT.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxii. 14b, The soule also is a creature made with man and connexed to man. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 Some [vessels]..are connixed together. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 705 To connex and joyn together Works and Ways far distant each from other. **1699** J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. of Trav.* 68 This Stone is only sand and small shells connexed together.

2. To connect logically, or practically. Chiefly *pass.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* Pref. 2 Ajb, The parties of the art of Medycyne..ben such wyse cowpled & connexed togyther. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Their effects shall of necessity be connexed to their causes. **1691** BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 34 The seven Trumpets..being so Connext with the Seals. **1857** *Sat. Rev.* III. 288/2 Which..is only connexed with the general purport of the book by the binder.

b. *intr.* = CONNECT 5.

1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., Joyning and connixing so neere with Anabaptists.

†**co'nnexed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Connected.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 100 Diuers relations, but most absurdly connext. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 2. 202 All kindes of corporall Diseases, whether Acute, Chronicke..simple, compound, connexed or consequent. **1692** WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* (R.), The putting of our old authors neatly together in a connex'd story. **1705** J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (R.), Large globous irons fly..By chains connext.

2. *Logic.* = CONNEX *a.* 2.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 236 The other Connext proposition, viz. If righteousnes be by the &c. is yet more difficult. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 16 The fallacie of the consequent..is usually committed, when in connexed propositions the termes adhere contingently.

†**co'nnexer.** *Obs.* In 7 connexare. [f. as prec. + -ER¹: cf. -AR³.]

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 149 Teare in sunder those solid connexares of the earth.

†**co'nnexing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONNEX *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONNEX.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 515 The perpetuall connexing of those seruices. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 A long advertent and deliberate connexing of Consequents.

connexion, connection (kə'nɛkʃən). [ad. L. *connexiōn-em* (in cl. L. *cōnexiōn-*) binding together, close union, n. of action f. *co(n)nect-ĕre* (ppl. stem *co(n)nex-*) to CONNECT: cf. F. *connexion* (14th c. Oresme), Pr. *connexio*, Sp. *conexion*, Pg. *connexão*, It. *connessione*. The etymological spelling *connexion* is the original in Eng.; in 17th c. it was supported by the verb CONNEX; after the latter was displaced by CONNECT, the sb. began *c* 1725–50 to be often spelt *connection*, a spelling which, under the influence of etymologically-formed words, such as *affection*, *collection*, *direction*, *inspection* (all f. L. ppl. stems in *-ect-*), is now very frequent.

The earlier Eng. lexicographers, including Bailey, Johnson, Walker, Todd, Crabb, recognize *connexion* only. *Connection* appears in Webster (1828) who says 'For the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *Connection* as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion*'. This preference has been followed by other dictionaries in U.S. Latham would differentiate the two spellings and use *connexion* only in senses 5–8. *Connexion* is the official and invariable spelling in sense 8, and was used in all senses by the majority of writers (or printers) in England until the mid-20th c., when *connection* became more ususal.]

1. a. The action of connecting or joining together; the condition of being connected or joined together.

[Not in SHAKS., nor in BIBLE of **1611**; not in FLORIO **1611** (who has '*Connessione*, a connexing or ioyning'): in COTGR. **1611** ('*Connexion*, a connexion, ioyning').]

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxvi. 3 The other five [curtains] shal hang together with the connexion. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 255 Making a sumphysis or connexion between the mother and the Infant. **1747** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 18 Separate filaments..without strength, because without connexion. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 272 Their close connection with the peritonæum. **1866** A. MURRAY *Geog. Distrib. Mammals* 64 The probability of the connexion of Papua and Australia..being thus established.

b. of immaterial union or joining together.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 A league being a connexion of men by Covenants. **1787** A. YOUNG in *Glasgow Wkly. Herald* (1883) 7 July 2/7 A correspondence might be carried on..between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. §8 (1864) 32 A complete and perfectly independent connexion [by telegraph] could be kept up between any two stations along the line. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 66 The connection of Church and State.

c. *Electr.* The linking up of electric current by contact; an apparatus or device for effecting this.

1832 *Natural Philos.* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II. Electro-Magnetism ix. 46 When a connexion is made with the battery..so as to direct an electric current through the wire. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 220 The potentials at every point..are the same as if there were no metallic connexion between *P* and *Q*. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 5/1 The bombardment destroyed the French cable connexion house. **1907** *Installation News* Sept. 12/2 Heavy brass connection terminals. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 191/1 *Connexion-*(or *connecting-*) *box*, a box containing terminals to which are brought a number of conductors of a wiring or distribution system, in order to facilitate the making of connexions between them.

2. a. The linking together of words or ideas in speech or thought; **b.** Consecutiveness, continuity or coherence of ideas.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv, Speech, consisting of names and appellations, and their connexion. **1680** ROSCOM. *Horace's Art of P.* (R.), So much good method and connection may Improve the common and the plainest things. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. 271 Matrimony and Liberty—Girlish connexion as I have since thought. **1766** ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ii. 93 And I hope, as I write without any connection, I shall make a great figure in Dodsley's Collection.

c. Contextual relation of thought, speech, or writing; context.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 71 The Jewish Doctors are used to detach passages from their connection. **1790** PORSON *Lett. Archd. Travis* 310 Martin took the sentence out of its connection. **1827** C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 3 It is interesting to notice the connexion in which the word is used. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom, as the connection seemed to require.

d. Hence, *in this* (*the same, another,* etc.) ***connexion.***

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyph.* I. 48 This word, in certain connexions, denotes, etc. **1807** HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 413 The same argument..stated in the same connexion. **1833** J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 412 Sulpicius..happens

to mention [it] in another connexion. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 277 One fact, in this connection, is, etc. 1844 BP. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 13 In this connexion, it is full of interest to trace back. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 In different connexions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* (1884) 173 Certain fundamental themes..appearing repeatedly and in several connexions. *Ibid.* 174 These three sayings..come in different connexions. [See F. Hall in *The Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 1888, p. 12.]

3. The condition of being related to something else by a bond of interdependence, causality, logical sequence, coherence, or the like; relation between things one of which is bound up with, or involved in, another.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 98 Unsignificant wordes, which have no connexion or proportion with the effect.. produced. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., Derived from true Principles by evident connexion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. §6 This property has no necessary connexion with that complex idea. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, The reason of the thing shows us no connection between death, and the destruction of living agents. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 89 Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one, Have ofttimes no connexion. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 129 The connexion of temperature with the rise of fevers and other pestilences. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 16 We have quite lost sight of the connection between the word and the idea. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 There was a close connexion during the early feudal period between rank and wealth.

4. a. Anything that connects; a connecting part.

1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* i. 74[Man]..Connexion exquisite of distant Worlds! Distinguish'd Link in Being's endless Chain! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 247 The robust connections of his limbs. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Hot water connections.

b. A connecting passage, word, or particle.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶2 Because it is impossible to draw the little Connexions of Speech, or to give the Picture of a Conjunction or an Adverb. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) IV. 4, I will only at present transcribe for you with some short connexions two letters.

5. a. A personal relation of intercourse, intimacy, common interest, or action; a having to do *with*. Often with *pl.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 34 [He] made the whole tour..without one generous connection or pleasurable anecdote to tell of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Well, if he supplies us with these, we shall want no further connexion. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 634 These [we] form connexions, but acquire no friend. *a*1831 KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 Far from advising any man to break connexions once fairly formed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 We find Chaucer in close connexion with the Court. 1886 MORLEY *Comte* Crit. Misc. III. 341 To write of Saint Simon as a depraved Quack, and to deplore his connection with him.

b. Sexual relation or intercourse; a *liaison*.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744, The Earl Rivers, on account of a criminal connexion with whom, Lady Macclesfield is said to have been divorced from her husband. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 168 He had had no connexion with any other woman. 1810 —— *Syph.* 6. A gentleman was connected with a female,..and derived from such connexion several..sores.

c. Practical relation *with* a thing or affair.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 7 Such are the circumstances.. under which my connexion with glaciers originated. 1888 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 24 Aug. 4/8 The failure of the [Fisheries] treaty was chiefly attributable to Mr. Chamberlain's connection with it.

6. a. Relationship by family ties, as marriage or distant consanguinity. Often with *a* and *pl.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, The girl could not have made a more prudent choice. *Hard.* Then..I'm proud of the connexion. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Bl.* I. xvii. (Bohn) 53 He is a youth of good connections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 246 He was, by hereditary connection, a Cavalier. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 147 Mr. Turner is certainly a man of high connections.

b. A person who is connected with others by ties of any kind; *esp.* a relative by marriage or distant consanguinity. (Orig. only in *pl.*)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, But pray, sir, are you acquainted with any of my connections? 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. (1819) 127 A decisive man..may be encountered by the strongest disapprobation of many of his connexions. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 689 The baron is my intimate connection. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* i. (1875) 1, Some of their connections held high diplomatic posts.

c. A supplier of narcotics; the action of supplying narcotics. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1934 *Detective Fiction Weekly* 21 Apr. 113/2 The person from whom the addict buys his stuff is called a connection. 1938 F. CHESTER *Shot Full* ii. 14 Her husband..had not had a chance to tell her his connexion for obtaining the drug. *Ibid.* 17 To his extremely numerous clients, the drug-addicts, he was known as..a sure connexion. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) xiii. 88 A couple of Negro characters whispered in my ear about tea... The connection came in and motioned me to the cellar toilet. 1960 J. GELBER (*title*) The connection. 1967 M. M. GLATT et al. *Drug Scene* vi. 71 For his first connection he paid £1 per grain.

d. (Usu. preceded by qualifying word.) A gang of criminals, esp. drug-traffickers; hence, a route, etc., maintained by such a gang. Also *transf.* [Now often in allusion to the film *The French Connection* (1971), based on Moore's book: see quot. 1969.]

1969 R. MOORE (*title*) The French connection: the world's most crucial narcotics investigation. 1973 C. SAGAN (*title*) The cosmic connection. 1976 *N.Y. Times* 25 Aug. 10 At least 15 other foreigners have been detained in the Soviet Union on narcotics charges.., reflecting a growing concern of the Soviet authorities about the 'Moscow connection', as some Westerners have nicknamed the Moscow transit route. 1977 *Chicago Tribune* 2 Oct. I. 40/1 They reported on Chicago's 'Mexican Connection' to the U.S. House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. 1985 *Sunday Times* 14 Apr. 23/2 Information from Britain had enabled them to disrupt a 'Nigerian connection'; several Nigerians were arrested attempting to smuggle heroin into the United States. 1985 *Sunday Tel.* 7 July 9/1 (*heading*) Operation Moses and the Belgian connection.

7. A body, or circle of persons connected together, or with whom one is connected, by political or religious ties, or by commercial relations; a body of fellow-worshippers, of political sympathizers, a circle of clients, customers, etc.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 6 Apr. (1774) IV. 259 What is called the Rockingham Connection stands the fairest for the Ministry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv, He had long been at the head of a strong parliamentary connection. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 46 Doing a most respectable business especially in the Dissenting connection. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 120 The Republicans are essentially the same political connexion which was headed by Washington. *Mod.* An old established business with a first-rate connexion.

8. Used by Wesley of those associated or connected with him in religious work and aims; thence it gradually became with the Wesleyans equivalent to 'religious society' or 'denomination', and is used also by other Methodist associations and bodies which have sprung from them.

(The development of this sense from the simple phrase 'in connexion with' is shown in the following examples:

1753-7 J. WESLEY *Large Minutes* Q. 51 He may be received into full connexion with us [ed. 1780 He may be received into full connexion]. 1768 —— *Jrnl.* III. 127, I and all the Preachers in connexion with me. 1791 *Minutes Wesl. Conf.* Q. 9 The Preachers of his District who are in full connexion.)

1757 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* I Aug. II. 421, I did not dare to remain in their connexion. 1765 —— 5 Oct. III. 237 The oldest preacher in our connexion. 1769 —— *Addr. Trav. Preachers* 4 Aug. Wks. 1872 XIII. 242 The Travelling Preachers in our Connexion. *Ibid.*, Those who aim at anything but the glory of God..will not, cannot remain in the Connexion. 1789 —— *Will*, Lastly, I give to each of those travelling Preachers who shall remain in the Connexion six months after my decease..the eight volumes of sermons. 1793 *Ann. Reg.* 82 The Sacrament shall not be administered by the preachers, in any part of the connexion, except when the whole society is unanimous for it. *c*1801 J. BUNTING in T. P. Bunting *Life* (1859) I. ix. 139 The Preachers and Circuits in our Connexion. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impress.* i. (1861) 5 A prodigiously clever preacher of the *New Connexion*. 1859 T. P. BUNTING *Life J. Bunting* I. vi. 84 A tribunal..pronounced that he had separated himself from the Methodist Connexion.

9. The meeting of one means of communication (as a railway train or steamboat) by another at an appointed time and place in order to take on the passengers. Phr. *to run in connexion, to make connexions*, etc.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 99 'I have got a furlough for ten days', one soldier said to me. 'And I have missed every connection all through from Washington here. I shall have just time to turn round and go back when I get home'. *Mod.* The steamers on the lake run in connexion with the trains; and coaches start from Waterhead in connexion with the steamers.

10. The phr. *in connexion with* occurs in most of the senses.

1768 [see 8]. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Repub.* Wks. 1890 VIII. 43 The war itself, taken in connexion with the bloody feuds that succeeded it..gave a shock to the civilisation of Greece. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 Except in rare instances, the agricultural labourer held land in connexion with his house. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 328 We may say of Voltaire in connection with history what he said of Corneille in connection with tragedy. 1876 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* Pref. to Ed. 3 The student is requested to read this Preface in connexion with Chapter III. *Mod.* In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked, etc.

11. *attrib.*, as *connexion rod.*

1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 45 It shall be lawful for any proprietor..to fix all such ropes, chains, connexion rods and other matters.

connexional (kə'nɛkʃənəl), *a.* Also connectional. [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, connexion.

18.. WORCESTER cites *Ed. Rev.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Methodist Connexion.

1838 *Min. Wesl. Conf.* Q. 23 The Connexional Fund to be raised on the occasion of the centenary. 1870 TYERMAN *Life J. Wesley* II. III. 613 This was a great connexional effort to collect £12,000 to defray all the connexional chapel debts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 The Primitive Methodist.. body..has now..connexional property to the value of nearly £3,000,000 sterling.

Hence **co'nnexionalism**, the system of the Methodist Connexion in theory and practice.

1883 *Daily News* 28 Apr., They [Congregationalists] needed more connexionalism and must get out of their extreme independence and isolation. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 139 The necessity of something like local connexionalism.

connexionism (kə'nɛkʃənɪz(ə)m). *Psychol.* Also connectionism. [f. CONNEXION + -ISM.] The doctrine that mental processes involve a bond or connexion between stimulus and response; the theory that learning occurs by the formation of such connexions. Hence **co'nnexionist, co'nnectionist** *a.* and *sb.*

1932 E. L. THORNDIKE *Fundamentals of Learning* i. 4 We have tried..to work out..a reasonable solution so far as is possible from existing knowledge. This solution takes the form of a new associationism, or better,..of a new connectionism. *Ibid.*, We have studied..[a] case of apparent transcendent activity as part of a general study of systems which organize and direct trains of thought. The results,.. justify the connectionist's faith. *Ibid.* xvii. 428 Many of the arguments..directed against connectionism are valid only against a narrow and oversimplified connectionism which would assert that mental life was nothing but a series of small isolated elements. *Ibid.*, Many of the criticisms of connectionist psychology made by advocates of various forms of purposive psychology..consist in..the thesis that they can unite many names and the like, and that consequently connectionist psychology is unsound. 1941 *Mind* L. 415 The connectionist hypothesis is impossible because of Lashley's rats. 1951 G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* iii. 99 The theory..was upheld by Thorndike under the title of 'connectionism'. 1964 W. F. HILL *Learning* p. ix, I find the familiar division into connectionist and cognitive theories still the most useful.

connexity (kɔ'nɛksɪtɪ). [a. F. *connexité*, med.L. *connexitās* = *connexio* (Du Cange), f. F. *connexe*, L. *co(n)nexus*, CONNEX *a.*: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being connected; connectedness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 237 The Peripatetikes doe also disavow this connexitie and indissoluble knitting together (of the virtues). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 235 The superficial connexity of our Heels. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 140/1 The universal connexity of existence is as clear to him as to Dionysius Areopagitus.

†**2.** *concr.* A thing or matter connected. *Obs.*

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* III. 150, I grant you the most full and complete Power and most ample Commission, as by Law is required and necessary, with their Incidencies, Dependencies, Annexities and Connexities.

3. *Math.* and *Logic.* The property of being CONNECTED (5).

1905 E. V. HUNTINGTON in *Ann. Math.* 2nd Ser. VI. 157 If a and b are distinct elements of K, then either a < b or b < a. This postulate has been called by Russell the postulate of connexity. 1907 E. W. HOBSON *Theory of Functions* §40 The most important properties of a function may still subsist even if the domain of the variable lacks the property of connexity. 1925 A. N. WHITEHEAD *Science & Mod. World* (1926) 235 The third condition to be satisfied by an abstractive hierarchy will be called the condition of connexity. 1934 COHEN & NAGEL *Introd. Logic* vi. 115 A relation with this property is said to have connexity. 1941 A. TARSKI *Introd. Logic* vii. 161 These theorems are known as the 'laws of connexity'.

†**co'nnexive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *co(n)nexīv-us* serving to connect; f. *co(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see CONNEX *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Conditional, hypothetical (i.e. said of a proposition whose parts or clauses are connected together as antecedent and consequent).

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 56 Concluded in a connexiue or condicionall sillogisme. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 6 A compound Syllogisme is either Connexiue, or Disiunctiue. *c*1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction..copulative, as *and*; connexive, as *if*; disjunctive, as *or*; or discretive, as *howbeit*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. §5 A connexive Syllogism. This some have called copulative; but it does by no means require the major to be a copulative nor a compound Proposition.

2. Conjunctive.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 229 Brought in by this connexive particle *Therfore*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 312 Those two kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the contexture of sentence with sentence, are called Adverbs and Conjunctions. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 363 The general name of *Connexive* I shall apply indiscriminately to them all.

3. Tending to connect; connective.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 188 Of all the connexive circumstances the most powerful is interest.

b. *connexive tissue*: = connective tissue.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 12/1 The..name 'connexive tissue' has been proposed for it [areolar tissue].

†**co'nnexively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a connexive manner: **a.** = Connectedly, in combination; **b.** Conditionally, hypothetically.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 338 In this Microcosme are stor'd and layd, connexiuely, as things made up and bound, Corporeall things with Incorporeall. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 24 Connexively or hypothetically.

‖**conne'xivum.** *Entom.* [L.: see CONNEXIVE.] The expanded border of the sides of the abdominal segments in hemipterous insects (bugs).

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

connexture, erroneous form of next.

†**co'nnexure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *co(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see CONNEX) + -URE.] = CONNEXION.

1615 *Acc. Lady Jane Grey* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 35 Her sweet Elocution in scholarlike Connexture and Marriage of the best Words and Phrases together. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 70 In such a firm Connexure linkt. 1669 W.

SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 229 According to the syntax and connexure of our language.

‖**co'nnexus.** [mod.L., f. ppl. stem of *co(n)nectĕre*: see CONNEX *sb.*, and cf. *nexus*.] Binding together; a connected whole.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. lxxx, Life is the connexus of the organic activities.

conney, obs. form of CONY.

conniacke, obs. form of COGNAC.

†**connictation.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *con-* together + *nictātiōn-em* winking, n. of action from *nictāre* to wink: cf. CONNIVE.] 'A twinkling or winking with the eye' (Bailey 1731).

1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1755** in JOHNSON. In mod. Dicts.

connie, obs. form of CONY.

conniegrea, connigree, etc., var. of CONYGER.

'conning, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CON *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Obsolete form of CUNNING, q.v. (Cf. CON *v.*[1])

2. Studying or learning, *esp.* by repetition; poring over, scanning, scrutinizing. See CON *v.*[1] 3.

[**14**.. *Legenda Aurea* lf. 53 in *Promp. Parv.* 90 Connynge is of that thou haste lerned the memory or mynde and reteyneth that thou sholdest forgete.] **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 86 By his conning of Saxon Poems day and night. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 419 From infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxv, The hum of conning over lessons. **1885** *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 307/1 Anxious conning of household bills.

conning, *vbl. sb.*[2], directing the helm.

See after CON *v.*[2]

conning, -ly, -ness, obs. ff. CUNNING, etc.

conning, -e, obs. ff. CONY, rabbit.

'conning-tower. [f. CONNING *vbl. sb.*[2] + TOWER *sb.*]

a. The pilot-house of a war-ship, *esp.* the shot-proof pilot-house of an iron-clad. Similarly **conning-shield**.

1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 A 'conning' tower is likewise being constructed of thick armour-plating, from which the officer in charge of the vessel will issue his orders during the time the ship is under fire. **1881** *Specif. J. H. Johnson's Patent* No. 655 The ship..has in addition to the turrets, what I term a conning shield or observation turret. **1884** Sir E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 623 [Other shells] pierced the conning tower and blew to pieces the admiral commanding.

b. A superstructure on a submarine in which the periscope is mounted and from which steering, firing, etc., are directed when the submarine is on or near the surface.

1886 *Graphic* 17 Apr. 410/3 A New Submarine Vessel... A conning tower is placed on the top of the vessel, in the sides of which are ports which enable the steersman to see in every direction, and which is covered by a strong watertight scuttle for access to the interior of the boat. **1902** A. LANG *Disentanglers* 406 Periscope not necessary with conning-tower out of water. **1915** W. E. DOMMETT *Submarine Vessels* iv. 42 All hatches are closed and water admitted to the tanks until the deck, which is just below the base of the conning-tower, is at the level of the water. **1955** *Times* 20 June 4/6 Last week your Correspondent saw some of the demonstrations from the conning tower and through the periscope of the submarine Tapir.

conniption (kə'nɪpʃən). *U.S. vulgar.* Hysteria, hysterical excitement; *pl.* hysterics. Also *Comb.*, as *conniption-fit.*

1833 SEBA SMITH *Major J. Downing* 209 Ant Keziah fell down in a conniption fit. **1844** 'JON. SLICK' *High Life N.Y.* II. 171 By Goliy! it was enough to drive any human critter into a conniption-fit! **1848** in *Dict. Amer. Eng.*, *Conniption*, fainting-fit. **1859** *Harper's Weekly* 19 Nov. 747/1 She.. went into a conniption at the sight of poor Snap. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. 'George, if you keep coming home so late to dinner, I shall have a conniption.' **1888** *Daily Times* (Troy, N.Y.) 25 Aug., Here the bard is supposed to have gone into 'conniptions' and collapsed. **1889** *New York Tribune* 31 Mar. 19/6 The first [ovation] was the silly conniption over Alvary. **1911** H. QUICK *Yellowstone N.* xi. 290 One of the lawyers..threw a conniption fit every block. **1948** *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 4/3 The idea sounded fine on paper and gave story editors of rival studios conniption fits, but did not work out in practice. **1963** M. MCCARTHY *Group* i. 14 Conny Storey's fiancé..was working as an office boy..and her family, instead of having conniptions, was taking it very calmly.

connivance, -ancy: see CONNIVENCE, -ENCY.

connive (kə'naɪv), *v.* [ad. L. *connīvē-re* (in cl. period *cōnīvēre*) to shut the eyes, blink, wink, be dull or drowsy, shut the eyes to crime or wrong, f. *con-* together + a primitive **nīvēre* not found, but app. related to *nicĕre* to make a sign, *nictāre* to wink, twinkle the eyelids; cf. F. *conniver* in same sense, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. *intr.* To shut one's eyes to a thing that one dislikes but cannot help, to pretend ignorance, to take no notice. Const. *at*. *arch.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 By means of those villains..the opinion was so rivetted..that his Lordship must at least connive at it. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 9 They must connive in some cases, but may not concede in any. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 64 The grandsigneir connives at the loss of these dominions, for fear of losing even the titles of them. **1732** FIELDING *Mod. Husb. Epil.*, Husbands most faults, not publick made, connive at; The trip's a trifle—when the frailty's private. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 While the Whig party was still formidable, the government thought it expedient occasionally to connive at the violation of this rule.

†**b.** To shut one's eyes to the faults of, look indulgently *at* or *on*. *Obs.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. ii, Pray you, connive On my weak tenderness. **1646** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) To Rdr., Gentle Youth, think it not amiss to peruse this Piece, yet connive at the style; for it hath need thereof.

2. To shut one's eyes to an action that one ought to oppose, but which one covertly sympathizes with; to wink *at*, be secretly privy or accessory. (The ordinary sense.)

1632 BROME *Novella* v. Wks. 1873 I. 162 If you receive the Duccats..pray bring our shares, Wee all connive you know. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates and the other connives. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 151 He judges, as all Rome did, that I conniv'd at his death. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 4 He promised to connive. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 70 To connive at abuses while pretending to remove them. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xv. (1880) 262 The maritime population..actively connived at their escape.

†**3.** To wink *at* (offenders); to look *at* (a person) with secret sympathy or indulgence. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 691 Sure the Gods doe this yeere conniue at vs, and we may doe any thing extempore. **1640** *Order Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 53 Accused for Releasing and Conniving at Popish Priests. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. §53 Malefactours protected by the Citizens of Oxford, who..connived at offenders who had done mischiefs to the Scholars. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* 21 Aug. (1774) II. 200 You must renounce courts, if you will not connive at knaves and tolerate fools.

b. To have a covert understanding *with* (a person); to take part or co-operate *with* privily.

1797 E. M. LOMAX in *Philanthrope* No. 28. 222 He will be so vain and conceited as to connive with you. **1831** SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, Dost thou connive with the wolves in robbing thine own fold? **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 6 Who acts, connives With God's relations set in time and space.

†**4.** To shut one's eyes from neglect, to neglect to look *at*, disregard, leave unnoticed. *Obs.*

a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 An ancient Law..lay long covered in the embers of division between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and forgotten or connived at by the succeeding Princes.

†**5.** To remain dormant or inactive. *Obs. rare.* (So in L.) Cf. CONNIVENT 2.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 624, I suffer them to enter..and conniving seem To gratifie my scornful Enemies. **1671** —— *Samson* 465 He, be sure, Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked, But will arise and his great name assert.

†**6.** To dispense covertly *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1623 ABP. WILLIAMS in Hacket *Life* I. 178 Those Statutes..are all..in full force, and in Free Execution. Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least Syllable.

†**7.** *trans.* To wink at, overlook, tacitly permit, pass over (a fault or offence). *Obs.*

c **1608** HIERON *Discov. Hypocr.* Ep. Ded., If your Lordship shall please..to conniue my presuming. **1617** —— *Wks.* II. 154 So God conniueth many weakenesses in His deare children. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* Ded. (1851) 7 Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with open eye allow'd of old for hardnesse of heart.

†**8.** *intr.* To wink (*lit.* but with allusion to sense 1). *Obs. nonce-use.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 10 This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their shoulders in a dubious case, to connive with either Eye.

9. *Nat. Hist.* To be CONNIVENT (q.v.). *rare.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 120 Petals the same number, conniving at the base, or even cohering.

connivence, -ance (kə'naɪvəns). [a. F. *connivence*, or ad. L. *co(n)nīvēntia*, f. *co(n)nīvēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nīvēre*: see CONNIVE and -ENCE. Originally always written *-ence* (though often altered in re-editions and dictionary quotations); the spelling *connivance* is rare before 1689, but has prevailed since *c* 1720. Phillips and Kersey (up to 1721) have *connivence*, Bailey (1721–), followed by Johnson, *connivance*; but this is not justified either by Latin or French derivation.]

1. The action of conniving; the action of winking at, overlooking or ignoring (an offence, fault, etc.); often implying secret sympathy or approval: tacit permission or sanction; encouragement by forbearing to condemn.

1611 COTGR., *Connivence*, a conniuence, or winking at. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* VIII. iii. 384 They dare not..to giue way or conniuence to any the lest iniustice. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii. (1851) 94 Not leading into error, as the Jewes were led by this connivence of Moses, if it were a connivence. **1700** ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 78 The Multitude knows not what Connivance, Mercy, or Danger are. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 472 [It] procured him a toleration, or at least a connivence. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 60 He thought it must have been known to be done by his connivance. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 410 They were accused of sharing dividends by mutual connivance. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 297 The husband's connivance in her guilt..is a good defence to the wife against an action of divorce.

b. with *pl.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 They had..all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. **1780** Sir H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkhampton* (1786) 42 The connivances they were said to have assisted in.

c. Const. *at*, *in*, *with* (†*to*).

1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 1095 Connivence at the outrages of the mighty. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 63 By having any connivence with your crime. **1631** MASSINGER *Believe as you list* I. ii, What defence Can you alleage for your connivence to The Carthaginian gallies. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ¶ 1 The same connivance at the Vices. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 376 Mrs. Rubelle's connivance..in the conspiracy. **1886** MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 192 Connivance at the peculiar institution of the Slave States.

†**2.** *lit.* Winking (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 17 O thou that hast made so manie men winke..and yet knowest not what conniuence means. **1614** T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Their eyes will water and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivence.

3. *Nat. Hist.* The fact of being CONNIVENT, q.v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 225 The connivence of the anthers in a cone.

connivency (kə'naɪvənsɪ). *arch.* or *Obs.* Also 7 **-ancey, -ancy.** [ad. L *co(n)nīvēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] **1.** = CONNIVENCE 1.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlvi. 33 They were married, with Servius his leave and connivencie, rather than his good liking. **1621** *Commons' Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 41 If it once get but a connivancey, it will press for a Toleration. **1689** *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 30 Chastised for their negligence, connivency, and stupidity. **1876** BROWNING *Cenciaja* 158 Such connivency With crime as should procure a decent death.

†**b.** Const. *at*, *to*. *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 14 And what was this but his connivency at wicked and licentious people. **1634** W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 185 It hath rather beene a connivency to the necessity of time. **1689** *Myst. of Iniq.* 14 Obtaining his connivancy at their violation of the Laws.

†**2.** Tendency to converge. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 191 The Earth being such a one and all its Parts having a Propension or Connivency to the Center.

connivent (kə'naɪvənt), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nīvēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nīvēre* to CONNIVE.]

†**1.** Conniving; disposed to connive at or overlook (offences, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 What causes Magistrates to be so partiall and connivent at offenders? **1648** SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 300 Using a connivent lenity.

†**2.** Dozing, dormant. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CONNIVE 5.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 So fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers.

3. a. *Phys.* ***connivent valves*** (*valvulæ conniventes*): circular folds in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, increasing the secretory and absorbent surface.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 284 Wind..pent up..makes its way by force through the blind, connivent ducts. **1778** *Anat. Dial.* (1785) 210 The connivent valves are larger in this than in any other of the guts. [**1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. §22 (1869) 171 Structures peculiar to the small intestine are the *valvulæ conniventes*.]

b. *Nat. Hist.* Gradually convergent; approaching at the extremity: of the anthers, petals, or sepals in flowers, and the wings in certain insects.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 At the base they are connivent, and at the top bent outwardly. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 203 The anthers being connivent or converging. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lateral petals ovate, obtuse, connivent.

conniver (kə'naɪvə(r)). [f. CONNIVE + -ER[1].] One who connives.

1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigm.* 825 (T.) Abettors; counsellors; consenters; commenders; connivers; concealers. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Abetters of, or Connivers at the vilest Heresies. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvi, *I* to become..the conniver at low and improper..connections! **1890** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 543 That..comes near to an admission that he had been a conniver.

conniving (kə'naɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONNIVE + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONNIVE.

1648 GILLESPIE *Usefull Case* (1649) 24 That cannot excuse the conniving at gross and scandalous sinners. **1669** H. STUBBE *Censure* (1671) 19 There is no conniving or complying with such a person.

co'nniving, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That connives; in *Nat. Hist.* = CONNIVENT 3 b.

1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 In many of them, the directors were heartily concurring..in all, they were conniving. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 291 Dead-nettle ..Anthers conniving in pairs; cells diverging.

connix: see CONNEX.

connixation. A humorous formation on L. *nix* snow, after *conflagration*.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. clxvii. 136, I thought last night was the general connixation.

†**'connogh, -och.** *Sc. Obs.* [perh. Gael. *conach* murrain in cattle.] Some kind of disease.

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 300 The cogh and the connogh, the collicke and the cald, The cords and the couteuill, the claisps and the cleiks.

‖**connoi'ssance.** *Obs.* [F. *connoissance*, now *connaiss-*, knowledge, acquaintance.] At the time *connoisseur* was adopted in its art sense, there was an attempt also to introduce this word for the corresponding quality of special knowledge.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Connoissance*, a solid and critical Judgment in any Art or Science; particularly in Painting, Sculpture, etc. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 170 A great master on the fiddle, and very knowing in connoissance. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 33 Being in search of a proper term for this science, Mr. Prior proposed to name it *connoissance*; but that word has not obtained possession as *connoisseur* has. **1860** G. A. SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 565 Pope [? Prior] even proposed to found a science of picture-tasting, and to call it 'connoissance'.

connoisseur (‖kɒnesœ:r, kɒnɪ'sjʊə(r)), *sb.* [F. *connoisseur*, former spelling of *connaisseur* :—OF. *conoiseor*:—L. *cognōscitōr-em*, agent-n. from *cognōscĕre*: see COGNOSCE.]

†**1.** One who knows, one versed in a subject. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. §27 Commendation of Honour and Good-nature: but the former of these, by *Connoisseurs*, is always understood to mean nothing but Fashion. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826), By his Perpetual inquisitiveness.. he became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences.

2. *spec.* A person well acquainted with one of the fine arts, and competent to pass a judgement in relation thereto; a critical judge of art or of matters of taste.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (1723) 374 There are Parties among Connoisseurs, and few of them agree in their esteem. **1719** J. RICHARDSON (*title*) Two Discourses on the Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting and the Sciences of a Connoisseur. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 3 Painters and connoisseurs are the only competent judges. *a* **1764** LLOYD *Cit's C. Box* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 44 Blest age! when all men may procure, The title of a Connoisseur. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 13 Now impudent, and now demure, Now blockhead and now connoisseur. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 In the connoisseurs of music, or in the lovers of theatricals.

b. *transf.* A critic or judge in other matters of taste (*e.g.* of wines, delicacies, etc.).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 The cyder made from [the crab apple] is admired by connoissuers. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 59 Merton was a connoisseur in ladies' dress. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 46 Looked.. as a connoisseur does at a bottle of rare wine.

Hence **connoi'sseur** *v.* **connoi'sseuring** *ppl. a.*

a **1821** KEATS *Cap & Bells* xlvii, Admired it with a connoisseuring look. *a* **1828** BLAKE in Gilchrist *Life* (1880) I. 259 Every man.. who has not been connoisseured out of his senses. **1966** K. GILES *Provenance of Death* iv. 114, I didn't know you connoisseured these arts, sir.

connoi'sseurship. [f. CONNOISSEUR *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical acquaintance with works of art or matters of taste; the sphere or realm of connoisseurs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v, Connoisseurship, painting, music, statuary. **1780** MRS. THRALE *Let. to Johnson* 28 Apr. in *Boswell*, This morning it was all connoisseurship; we went to see some pictures. **1845** *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 152 Commending In Connoisseurship's jargon quaint and cold. **1865** *Reader* 29 Apr. 478/2 At that time connoisseurship ignored the earlier schools of Italy.

2. The quality of being a connoisseur; proficiency as a connoisseur.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxxiii. 234 To see my Lord.. showing his connoisseurship to his motionless admiring Wife. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. 257 We began to pride ourselves on our connoisseurship.

attrib. **1791** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1794 III. 103 Squinting with connoisseurship glances.

b. *humorously* as a personal title.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. vii. 61 Which [picture] your connoisseurship knows is so exquisitely imagined. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. liii, How well his connoisseurship understands The graceful bend.

connor, var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

†**con-'notar.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *connotaire*, 16th c.] He who is notary together with another.

1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 128 Documents and instruments in the hands of the con-notars. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 98, I would rather trust myself to the mercy of God than to that of these d——d connoters at any time.

†**connotate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *connotāt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *connotāre*: see CONNOTE.]

1. *trans.* = CONNOTE 1.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. III. iv. 101 They connotate 490 yeares. **1609** —— *Theoph. & Remig.* 124 The inward man doth connotate the soule, and the outward man the body. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. I. 256 (R.) His repentance was withall significantly connotated thereby. **1697** J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 'Tis impossible to conceive Humanity, for Example, without connotating Homo its Suppositum.

2. Of things or facts; = CONNOTE 2.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 519 Law and Punishment being Relatives, and mutually connotating each the other. *a* **1660** HAMMOND (J.), God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect.

†**connotate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *connotāt-us* pa. pple.: see above.] A meaning or thing connotated.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 74 Repeating still the same former Notion with the Connotate of Foreknown. *Ibid.* 143 A Power to Revive Perceptions, with a Connotate annext.

connotation (kɒnəʊ'teɪʃən). [ad. med.L. *connotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *connotāre*: so in Fr.]

1. The signifying in addition; inclusion of something in the meaning of a word besides what it primarily denotes; implication.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 417/1 This woorde congregacyon didde neuer signifie the noumber of christen people, as christen people, with a connotacyon or consideracion of theyr fayth or chrystendome. *a* **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 314 When the words of knowledge do together by connotation imply affection, much more do the words of beleefe. **1676** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 That which formal sin adds over and above to material.. is the Connotation of that special Dependence of it upon the Will. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 404 The Lamb, which signifies the Person of Christ, though it may be with a Connotation of his Church, his Body. **1829** JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 313 If we could suppose *qualis* to have been used without any connotation of *talis*.

b. That which is implied in a word in addition to its essential or primary meaning.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 6 The very word heresy, which simply means private judgment, has in all times borne an opprobrious connotation. **1877** *Athenæum* 21 July, That adjective [*un-english*] possesses a somewhat uncomplimentary connotation.

2. *Logic.* †**a.** With the earlier logicians: The subject 'connoted' by a term which signifies (or 'notes') an attribute or group of attributes. *Obs.* **b.** With J. S. Mill and later logicians: The attribute or aggregate of attributes connoted by a term. (See CONNOTE *v.* 4.) Hence, **c.** In non-technical use: The sum of what a word implies or means; meaning.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Power Excommun.* 14 But this Christian society doth not respect men under the connotation of men but as Christians. **1829** JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 299, I shall find much convenience in using the term *notation* to point out the sensation or sensations which are peculiarly marked by such words, the term *connotation* to point out the clusters which they mark along with this their principal meaning. **1846** J. S. MILL *Logic* I. v. §2 Hobbes.. bestowed little or no attention upon the *connotation* of words; and sought for their meaning exclusively in what they *denote*. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 295 Phrases to which no definite meaning, or, more technically speaking, no fixed connotation, is attached. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 644 An epithet sometimes detracts from, instead of adding to, the connotation of a word. **1876** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* v. (1880) 39 The intension of a term is synonymous with its comprehension, or connotation, or depth. **1887** FOWLER *Deductive Logic* v. 37 A definition is an exposition of the connotation of a term. *Ibid.* ii. 19.

†**3.** (?) A mutual relation. *Obs.* Cf. CONNOTATE 2.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 123 By reason of the coexistence of one thing with another there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them.

†**4.** Signification in combination, CONSIGNIFICATION. Cf. CONNOTE 3. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 321 Concerning the word with, he would tell me.. that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

connotational (kɒnəʊ'teɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. CONNOTATION + -AL.] Involving connotation.

1947 *Jrnl. Clin. Psychopath.* VIII. 883 Connotational tendencies.. are best expressed symbolically in poetry and in dreams. **1957** *Sound & Poetry* 138 Word-repetition.. repeats the.. word as a primary structural factor with the same denotational semantic spectrum but with connotational spectra forced on it by its contextual environment. **1965** *Language* XLI. 157 Determinational relations (and connotational ones, since they are inverse to one another) answer to the question [etc.].

connotative (kə'nəʊtətɪv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *connotātīv-us*, f. *connotāt-*, ppl. stem of *connotāre* to CONNOTE.

Nomen connotativum, terminus connotativus were used by Occam *a* 1347: 'Nomen autem connotativum est illud quod significat aliquid primario et aliquid secundario' (Prantl III. 364).]

1. Having the quality of connoting; pertaining to connotation, or to an additional or implied signification.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 *Album*, although in a formall signification of the thing designd it expresse a certain *Ens per se*, yet.. the formall and materiall or connotatiue signification, of it, is, it's *Ens per accidens*. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. Wks. IV. 95 Which definition.. is not essential, but causal or connotative. **1638** *Ibid.* IX. xiii. Wks. VIII. 263 Collateral or connotative imprecations of divine power. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 479 The word mythe.. signified simply a statement or current narrative, without any connotative implication either of truth or falsehood. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* 14 Secondary, symbolical, connotative senses of Scripture.

2. *Logic. connotative term*: according to J. S. Mill, a term or word which, while it denotes (or is predicated of) a subject, also connotes or indicates its attributes.

In the scholastic and later logic a connotative, as distinguished from an absolute, term was one which primarily signified an attribute and secondarily a subject. In the logic of J. S. Mill this usage is inverted; the subject is 'denoted', the attribute 'connoted'. Later still, the terms 'denotation' and 'connotation' have been used in a sense synonymous with logical 'extension' and 'intension' (cf. quot. 1876 in CONNOTATION 2, and Fowler *Deduct. Logic* ii. (1887) 19).

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 306 *Friend* is a concrete, connotative term.. Its connotation is dropped by another mark, the syllable *-ship*; thus *friendship*. **1846** J. S. MILL *Logic* I. ii. §5 A connotative term is one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute. **1872** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. vi. 60 The subject and predicate of the major premiss are connotative terms. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Log.* ii. 19 In the scholastic logic, what I have called attributives [i.e. adjectives and participles used adjectively] are alone recognised as connotative terms.

connotatively (kə'nəʊtətɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a connotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 110 In Attributive Judgments the Predicate is actually thought only Connotatively.

connote (kə'nəʊt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *connotā-re* to mark along with, to mark (a thing) with or in addition to (another), f. L. *con-* together with + *notāre* to mark, to NOTE.

The Latin word was in common use in mediæval logic: app. first, according to Prantl, in Duns Scotus, and frequently in Occam, and so onwards in the terminology of the schools; thence it passed into English literary use; but its use as an English technical term of logic is recent, and due to Jas. and J. S. Mill.

a **1300** DUNS SCOTUS (in Prantl III. 134, *note* 598) Tam secundum significatum quam secundum connotatum. *a* **1347** OCCAM (*ibid.* 364 *n.* 829), Quaedam sunt synonyma, quia simpliciter idem significant et connotant. **1657** HEEREBORD *Ἑρμηνεία Logica* (1680) 151 Ideoque [vox concreta] illud consignificat seu connotat; ut *justus* significat justitiam, sed quae concernit et connotat hominem in quo est.]

1. *trans.* To signify secondarily or in addition; to include or imply along with the primary or essential meaning.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 271 *Ὁ ὄφις ὁ ἀρχαῖος* connoting the Roman Empire as well as the Devil. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 434 Good.. over and above the bare Being of a Thing, Connotes also a certain sutableness or agreeableness of it to some other thing. **1872** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 389 Deism.. connotes along with natural religion a negation of the truth or reality of the Christian revelation.

2. Of things or facts: To imply or involve as a consequence, condition, or accompaniment.

a **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 160 A practical remembrance which connotes affections fruitful effect. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 128 This faith doth not only denote precisely.. such opinions and persuasions.. but doth also connote and imply such acts of will, as.. are naturally consequent upon them. **1757** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 243 But 'punishment always connotes guilt'. It always connotes sin and suffering; and here are both. **1867** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 719/1 A luxury which connotes a high condition of intellect and character, but still a luxury. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 376 The descent of snow in one place connotes the evaporation of water in another locality.

†**3.** To combine in signifying (something); to mean in combination. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and consignify, and to change the value of figures. **1805** *Ibid.* (1815) II. 437 Some Grammarians have said that an Adjective only connotes, and means nothing by itself.

4. *Logic.* (Of a term.) †**a.** With the earlier logicians: To imply or indicate the subject in which an attribute inheres, while primarily signifying or 'noting' the attribute itself. *Obs.* **b.** With J. S. Mill: To imply or indicate the attributes involved, while denoting (or being predicated of) the subject.

As to the change of use, see note to *connotative term*, and cf. quot. 1829 with Heerebord above.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. i. §5. 34 *note*, White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the colour and the horse; but it denotes the colour primarily, the horse secondarily. We shall find it very convenient to say.. that it *notes* the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification. **1846** J. S. MILL *Logic* I. ii. §5 The word white, denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute of whiteness. *Ibid.*, The name.. is said to signify the subjects *directly*, the attributes *indirectly*; it *denotes* the subjects, and implies, or involves, or indicates, or as we shall say henceforth, *connotes*, the attributes. It is a connotative name. *Ibid.*, Whenever the names given to objects convey any information, that is, whenever they have properly any meaning, the meaning resides not in what they *denote*, but in what they *connote*. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* ii. 19 A term may be said to *denote* or designate individuals, to *connote* or mean attributes or groups of attributes.

c. Hence, in general, non-technical use: To imply, include in its signification, convey to the mind or mean in actual use and application. (Often loosely used.)

1865 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 216 A man may believe the facts which the doctrine connotes without believing the doctrine. **1867** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. Introd. 64 The terms

'three and three' and 'six' denote the same relations, connote different ideas. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 148 It is Christianity alone which breathed into it all that it connotes. **1875** POSTE *Gaius*, 1. (ed. 2) 45 Characters which the name is not intended to connote. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 431 The word [Council] connotes a totally different order of conceptions to those that were prevalent at that early time.

Hence **connoted** *ppl. a.*

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 300 It is often highly convenient to drop the connotation; that is, to leave out the connoted cluster.

connotive (kə'nəʊtɪv), *a. rare.* = CONNOTATIVE. In mod. Dicts.

connownt, obs. f. COVENANT.

connubial (kə'nju:bɪəl), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nūbiāl-is*, f. *co(n)nūbium* marriage, wedlock, f. *con-* together + *nūb-ĕre* to marry: see NUPTIAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage, or the married state; nuptial, matrimonial.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 743 The Rites Mysterious of connubial Love. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18 ¶4 Of my friends who have been least successful in connubial contracts. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 404 Kind connubial tenderness. **1839** W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 38/1 The ladies must also have reached a discreet age, before they enter the connubial state.

2. *transf.* **a.** Married, wedded; also *fig.* **b.** Pertaining to a husband or wife, conjugal. (*humorous.*)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 789 Connubial vines o'ertop the larch they climb. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ld. Thoulouse*, Provoking from connubial toes a hint. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 69 Originally, no schism at all seems to have been contemplated by the connubial Evangelist.

Hence **co'nnubialism** (*nonce-wd.*), the married state. **co'nnubialize** *v. intr.* (*humorous*), to enter the married state, to marry. **connubially** *adv.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 310 The glittering temple of connubialism. **1868** *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 224 In the flurry of incipient connubialism. **1870** H. ROWLEY (*title*) Gamosagammon, or Hints on Hymen for the use of parties about to Connubialize. **1884** W. S. GILBERT *Mikado*, Unless connubially linked.

connubiality (kənju:bɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Connubial state or condition; the practice or right of marrying; (with *pl.*) any action characteristic of the married state.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, 'Think, sir', replied Mr. Weller; 'why, I think he's the wictim o' connubiality'. **1838** —— *Nich. Nick.* xlii, Some slight connubialities which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The connubiality of the Anglican clergy.

connubiate (kə'nju:bɪeɪt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *co(n)nūbi-um* + -ATE[3].] To get married.

1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., I will connubiate and join you.

†**connudate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. ppl. stem of L. *connūdāre* to bare, uncover.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Connudate*, to strip naked. **1721** BAILEY.

co'nnumerate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *connumerāre* to reckon together, f. *con-* + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To reckon or count together.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 Not to be connumerated or reckoned together with those. **1805** T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 13 The actions are frauds and stratagems, which he connumerates with casualties.

connume'ration. *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Reckoning or numbering together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 126 The Induction or connumeration of other annimalls conjoyned herewith. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xvi. 188 We must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. **1790** PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 225 Insisting upon the connumeration of the three persons.

'connusable, -ance, -ant, -or, obs. ff. COGNIZABLE, etc.

1694 R. COKE *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes Connusable at Common Law.

†**connu'titious,** *a. Obs.*[−0] App. only a Dictionary word, originating in an erroneous adaptation (after *nutritious*) of med.L. *connūtrītus*, rendering συντεθραμμένος having been nourished together, used by Hippocrates in conjunction with ἐμπεφυκώς having been inborn, *congenitus*, congenital. (The regular meaning of *connutritious*, if in use, would be 'conjointly nutritious': cf. the amended explanations of Craig and Smart.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Connutritious* (*connutritus*), that hath the same nourishment, or bringing up. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Connutritious* is that which becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or .. had its first Aliments from sucking a distempered Nurse, etc. **1846** SMART *Supp.*, *Connutritious*, nutritious by the force of habit. **1847** CRAIG, *Connutricious*, nourishing together.

conny, north. Eng. dial. f. CANNY.

conny, connyg, connynge, obs. ff. CONY.

connygree, connyngere, var. of CONYGER *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

connynghede: see CUNNINGHEDE *Obs.*, skill, knowingness.

conocarp ('kəʊnəʊkɑ:p). [= mod.L. *cōnocarpium*, f. Gr. κῶνος cone + καρπός fruit.] 'A fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). So **cono'carpous** *a.*, 'having conical fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

conocuneus (kəʊnəʊ'kju:nɪəs). *Geom.* [f. L. *cōn-us* CONE + *cuneus* wedge.] A surface generated by a straight line which constantly intersects a fixed straight line at right angles, and also constantly passes through the circumference of a fixed circle; i.e. a figure with a circular base like a cone, but having instead of an apex a ridge or edge like a wedge.

First treated of by Prof. J. Wallis of Oxford in 1662. In his definition the name is applied to one quarter of the whole solid, formed by two sections, parallel and at right angles, respectively, to the edge, and having thus one fourth of the curved surface, and three plane surfaces, one a quadrant of the circular base.

1662 WALLIS *Lett. to Sir R. Murray* Apr. 7 Solidum sic terminatum vocamus *Conocuneum*. **1684** —— *transl.*, I thought fit to give it the name of *Cono-Cuneus*, as having the base of a *Cone*, and the vertex of a *Cuneus*. **1862** SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* §384 Ex. 1 The equation of the right conoid passing through the axis of *z* and through a plane curve .. Wallis's cono-cuneus is when the fixed curve is a circle. **1869** B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* I. 538 Ex. 2.

conodont ('kəʊnəʊdɒnt). *Palæont.* [mod. f. Gr. κῶνος cone + ὀδοντ- tooth.] A small conical toothlike glistening body, found in Silurian and other ancient strata, and at first supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish; now more generally considered to be the remains of some invertebrate animal.

1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 116/1 The writer finds no form of spine, denticle, or hooklet in any Echinoderm to match the Conodonts; and concludes that they have most analogy with the spines .. of naked Molluscs or Annelides. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (1879) II. 122 Much difficulty was felt by scientific men in accepting Pander's view that the *Conodonts* were the teeth of fishes.

conoid ('kəʊnɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. κωνοειδής cone-shaped, κωνοειδές a conoid: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Approaching a cone in shape; more or less conical in shape.

conoid body: the pineal gland (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *conoid ligament*: the posterior fasciculus of the coraco-clavicular ligament, attached above to the *conoid tubercle*, at the scapular end of the lower surface of the clavicle. *conoid teeth:* canine teeth.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 666 Stretching the surface of it from a Plain to a Conoid figure, within the same Circumference. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 293 Two large conoid cairns. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 42 Shell turreted or conoid. **1836-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 155/1 The insertion of the .. conoid .. ligaments.

B. *sb.*

1. *Geom.* **a.** A solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; a conicoid of revolution (*esp.* a paraboloid or hyperboloid, the ellipsoids or spheroids being often excluded). This is the κωνοειδές of Archimedes.

[**1656** HOBBES 6 *Lessons* v. Wks. 1845 VII. 305 Your comparison of the sphere and conoeides, so far holds good.] *a* **1664** BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 34 Concerning the parabolical conoids. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 327 In the hyperbolic conoid, the section is an ellipse, when its axis makes with the axis of the solid an angle greater than that made by [this] and the asymptote of the generating hyperbola. **1807** —— *Course Math.* II. 274 A diving bell, of the form of a parabolic conoid. **1872** PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xii. 164 The [zodiacal] light exhibits usually the figure of an oblique conoid.

†**b.** See quot. *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conoid* (with Geomet.), a solid Body resembling a Cone, excepting that instead of a perfect Circle, it has for its Base an Ellipsis or some other Curve approaching thereto.

c. A surface generated by a straight line which continues parallel to a fixed plane, and passes through a fixed straight line and a fixed curve. Cf. CONOCUNEUS.

This sense occurs in Fr. *conoïde* in 1774, and perh. earlier; it is that now usual in Solid Geometry.

1862 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (1874) §448 Surfaces generated by lines parallel to a fixed plane. This is a family of surfaces which includes conoids as a particular case. §450 Surfaces generated by lines which meet a fixed axis. This class also includes the family of conoids. **1865** ALDIS *Solid Geom.* §144 If the fixed line be perpendicular to the fixed plane .. the surface is called a right conoid.

2. *in gen. use.* Any body of a shape more or less approaching a cone, *esp.* one having the form of half a spindle, in which the slant sides from the base to the vertex are curved instead of straight.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 76 A steel point or cone, resting in a hollow conoid of bell metal. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 367 To back off the spiral-coil from the tip of the spindle, and then wind the thread upon it in a shapely conoid. **1868** PROCTOR in *Daily News* 25 Nov., The conoid used in ordinary rifle practice .. passes much more freely through the air, point first, than an ordinary spherical bullet. **1882** SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 236 Dorsally the centre of the disk is elevated into a sharp conoid.

3. *Anat.* The pineal gland; = *conoid body*: see A.

1828 in WEBSTER.

conoidal (kəʊ'nɔɪd(ə)l), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a conoid (in its various senses).

conoidal cusps (in *Optics*), the name given by Sir W. R. Hamilton to the singular points or conical points of the wave-surface.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. Tj, Not onely .. Theorems of spherall solides, but also of Conoydall, Parabollical, Hyperbollical, and Ellepseycal circumscribed and inscribed bodies. **1837** BABBAGE *Bridgw. Treat.* viii. 103 The curve surface .. had four conoidal cusps at each of which there were, consequently, an infinite number of tangent planes. **1865** ALDIS *Solid Geom.* §144 A conoidal surface is a surface generated by a straight line which always meets a fixed straight line, is parallel to a fixed plane, and meets a fixed curve.

2. *in gen. use.* Approaching in shape to a cone; nearly but not exactly conical.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 The Figure .. is somewhat conoidal. **1842** H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* xi. (ed. 2) 233 Conoidal hills, bare of soil. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 10/2 The new musket, adapted to conoidal shot.

Hence **co'noidally** *adv.*

co'noidic, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

co'noidical, *a. rare*[−0]. = prec.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **co'noidically** *adv.*, conoidally.

1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 448 A conoidically ended, long, cylindrical navigable [balloon].

conoido- (kəʊ'nɔɪdəʊ), combining form of CONOID, prefixed to adjectives denoting shape, and expressing modification towards the conical form, as in *conoido-hemispherical, -rotundate.* (Cf. CONICO-.)

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 415 Calicles .. conoido-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 290 Small, orbicular, high conoido-rotundate.

conoissaunce, obs. f. COGNIZANCE.

co-nominee: see CO- *prefix* 3.

conormal (kəʊ'nɔ:məl), *a. Math.* [f. CO- + NORMAL.] Having common normals.

‖**conoscente** (konoʃ'ʃɛnte). Also 8 conn-. Pl. -ti (-ti). [Ital.] = COGNOSCENTE, q.v.

1766 R. GRIFFITH *Lett. betw. Henry & Fr.* III. 10 Attend to her with this connocente view. **1783** COWPER *Lett.* 29 June, Such a phenomenon .. has occasioned much speculation among the connoscenti at this place. **1837** *Athenæum* No. 504. 469 The common print-shop lounger as well as the conoscente. **1842** LYTTON *Zanoni* 21 He had been deposed .. for having shocked the conoscenti.

co-nourish (ˌkəʊ'nʌrɪʃ), *v.* [f. CO- + NOURISH: cf. *co-nutrition.*] *trans.* To nourish or feed together under the same conditions.

1885 F. WARNER *Physical Expression* xvi. 286 If two or more living subjects be co-nourished during the period of development, they will tend to 'similar proportional development', and 'similar series of kinetic actions'.

conpace = *compace*, obs. f. COMPASS *v.*

conperseyner: see COMPARCIONER.

conpetent, obs. f. COMPETENT.

conplane ('kɒnpleɪn), *a. Math.* [f. CON- + PLANE.] In a common plane.

1876 KENNEDY tr. *Reuleaux's Kinem. of Mach.* 64 The relative motions of plane figures in a common plane, or as we shall in future call them shortly, conplane figures. *Ibid.* All relative motions of conplane figures.

conproportion, obs. var. of COMPROPORTION *v.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 127 And conproporcyond so convenyently.

†**conprove,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. (Better comprove.) [a. OF. *conprouver*, *com-*, *-prover*:—L. *comprobāre* to approve of.] To approve.

a **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 287 In conprouing of ye sayde refuse [my sayd Lord of Winchester] resettyd ye sayd Wodeuile.

conpunct, obs. var. of COMPUNCT *ppl. a.*

c **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 1219 He was conpuncte entierly.

conquace, var. of CONQUES, CONQUESE. *Obs.*

†**conquadrate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. ppl. stem of L. *conquadrāre*, f. *con-* together + *quadrāre* to square.] 'To bring into a square, square with another' (Ash 1775).

1721- in BAILEY, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts.

con'quassant, *a.* [f. L. *conquassānt-em*, pres. pple. of *conquassāre*: see next.] Shaking severely: see quot.

1882 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Conquassant pains*, the pains of labour, at the time of their greatest intensity.

†**conquassate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conquassāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *quassāre*, freq. of *quatĕre* to shake.] To shake violently.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conquassate*, to shake, dash, or break in peeces. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xx. 247 Vomits do violently conquassate the Lungs.

†**conqua'ssation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conquassātiōnem*, n. of action from *conquassāre*: see prec.] Severe shaking; agitation, concussion.

*a***1626** MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* III. xxi, I have had a conquassation in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 324 Wind is generated by the Conquassation of Phlegm. **1767** A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 22 A violent conquassation of the foliage above. **1782** A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 All its blood is sent into the *vena portarum*, and has a perpetual conquassation.

conque, obs. f. CONCH.

†**Con'quedle.** *Obs.* A name of the North American Bobolink or Rice-bird.

1783 LATHAM *Synop. Birds* II. 1. 189 This species is known in the country by the names of Bob-Lincoln and Conquedle. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 *note*, Called in New England, Boblincoln, Conquedle.

conquer ('kɒŋkə(r)), *v.* Forms: 3 cuncweari, 3–4 conquery, 4–5 -queren, -queryn, 4–6 -quere, (-qwere, -queere), conquyr, 5–6 conquire, (6 quonquer), 4– conquer. [ME. *cuncwear-i*, *conquer-e*(*n*, a. OF. *cunquer-re*, *conquer-re* = Pr. *conquerre*, It. *conquidere*:—L. *conquærĕre*, *conquīr-ĕre* to seek for, search for, procure, whence the later sense 'to procure by effort, gain, win, conquer', f. *con-* expressing completion + *quærĕre* to seek. The OF. form represented a late L. *conquærĕre*, conformed (as usual in popular L.) to the simple *quærĕre*; variation of conjugation in Romanic produced Pr. *conquerer*, 16th c. F. *conquerer*, and OF., Pr., Sp. *conquerir*, mod.F. *conquérir*.]

For the sense-development cf. note to CONQUEST.

I. To acquire (by effort).

†**1.** *trans.* To acquire, succeed in gaining, get possession of (by effort); to win, gain, attain to.

[**1292** BRITTON VI. ii. §12 Le einznee..le conquera par bref de dreit. *transl.* The eldest shall obtain it by a writ of right.] *c***1230** *Hali Meid.* 33 þat luueð hire were wel & habbes his laððe, oðer cuncweari his luue o-þulliche wise. *c***1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1632, I [Belshazzar] fayn wolde Wyt þe wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues..If þou with quayntyse conquere hit, I quyte þe þy mede. *c***1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 183 Bi þis falsnesse a fewe pore wrecchis myȝten conqueren in-to here owene hondis..almost al þe lordischipe þat may be sold. *c***1475** *Partenay* 1450 Helth neuer shal I not conquere. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxiii. 21 Brenne had..in fraunce..conquerd a grete lordship thurgh maryage. **1552** HULOET, Conquyre or get, *adquiro*, *conquiro*.

II. To acquire by force of arms.

2. a. To acquire by fighting, win in war; to make a warlike conquest of; to subjugate. [So in OF. 11th c., *Chanson de Roland.*]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 82 Constance..conquerede of Spayne þe truage. *c***1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 He..ferde ouer þe see, & conquerd Normandie; Duke þan was he cald, þorh conquest of hond. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8969 Alexander the gret kyng þat conquerd Affryk, Europe and Asy. *c***1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 585 *Cleopatra*, To conqueryn [*v.r.* conqueren] regnys & honour. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxxix. 27 Claudius come in to this land for to conquere the truage thurgh strength. *a***1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 258 My cuppe, & horne, & harnes, y^e^ whiche Huon conqueryd of y^e^ Gyaunt Angolaffer. **1570** in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 47 Land to be quonquered by the Scottes. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 391 By conquering this new world. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 295 But they first determined jointly to conquer Lombardy.

b. Const. *from* (formerly *upon*, *on*) the loser. [OF. *conquerre une chose sur quelqu'un.*]

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 To conquere straunge countrees..as king Alexandre conquerid uppon the Romayne. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxi, Helpe and socour for to conquer al the londe upon Belyn. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxviii. [ccxiv.] 673 They were conquered vpon the turkes, and tourned perforce to the crysten faythe. **1726–31** TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 54 Calais and the other places in Picardy conquered upon the English.

†**c.** Const. *to*, *into the hands of* (a person). *Obs.*

*c***1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 þe arke or couere of god was conquerid in-to enemyes hondis. *Ibid.* 63 þus alle men ben conquerid to þe fend almost.

d. To gain honour, a name, peace, etc., in war.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 397 The gude..held the stour To conquyr thaim endles honour. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 33 For to conquere a name in armes. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxix. [clxv.] 477 Yonge and lusty, and lykely to conquere honour. **1842** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) X. lxx. §42. 540 At all hazards we must conquer a maritime peace.

†**3.** To gain, or win (a battle, a victory). *Obs.* [So OF. *conquerre une bataille.*]

*c***1475** *Partenay* 4319 Er the victory be conquere[d] and gette. **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 123 a/1 The greate battayles they haue conquered.

4. *fig.* To gain or win by a struggle in which opposition or obstruction is overcome. [In OF. 12th c.]

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 75 Here was Love and Goodness ..sufficient to conquer our hearts into admiration and Astonishment. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conquer*..to gain or win Peoples Hearts or Affections. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxxv. (1878) 319 Conquer his daily bread by the threats of his dragoman. **1881** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 3/2 Nationalities striving to conquer their independence. **1884** *19th Cent.* Dec. 1020 He was left to conquer for himself the education he was determined to have.

III. To overcome by force.

5. To overcome (an adversary), gain the victory over, vanquish, subdue. [So in OF. 12th c.]

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 2233 (Cott.) Godd we sal conquer wit fight. *c***1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 37 The hardy quene Of Cithea that he conquerd had. *c***1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou lyȝtly myȝt antecrist conqwere þe churche. *a***1400–50** *Alexander* 3096 Quatt suld a knyght more Couett þen conquer hys foes. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 332 If we be conquered, let men conquer vs, And not these bastard Britaines. **1767** A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 195 A northern nation possessing iron, has ever conquered southern ones that roll on gold. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The Germans, whom the Romans found hard to conquer in two hundred and ten years.

6. a. *transf.* and *fig.* To get the better of; to master, overcome.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 583 We had already so far conquer'd our voyage, that we were come to the top of.. Taurus. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. §17 Their necessities kept them in continuall employment; and after that they conquered them, they, etc. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion, be it what it will, The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. **1755–73** JOHNSON, To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance. **1780** COWPER *Table T.* 523 Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iii. 44 To conquer the shyness she felt coming on. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* i. 3 If they had completely conquered the old habit.

b. *Mountaineering.* To climb successfully.

1883 H. FRITH *Ascents & Adventures* ii. 27 The White Mountain [*i.e.* Mont Blanc] had been conquered by stern pluck and resolution. **1892** C. T. DENT et al. *Mountaineering* 367 Most of the principal peaks had been conquered. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 7/3 The same mountain was 'conquered'..by an Englishwoman. **1903** *Ibid.* 29 Oct. 3/1 Three of the more important peaks had been conquered.

IV. **7.** *absol.* and *intr.* To be the conqueror, make conquests, gain the victory, be victorious. Formerly construed with *upon*, *of* (= from), *on*. [In OF. 11th c.]

*c***1300** *K. Alis.* 4875 And evermore hy beth werrende And upon other conquerrende. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 251 A kyng þat conquereþ of hys enemyes. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 280 We thought we conquered greatly on them whan we had of their money. **1526–34** TINDALE *Rev.* vi. 2 He went forth conqueringe and forto overcome [**1611** hee went foorth conquering, and to conquere]. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 150 Arme, fight, and conquer, for faire Englands sake. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* I. i, Trust me Tigranes, she can do as much In peace, as I in war; she'll conquer too. **1773** GOLDSM. (*title*), She Stoops to Conquer. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 457 Cortez..did not conquer from the mere ambition of conquest.

conquer, var. CONKER.

conquerable ('kɒŋkərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f CONQUER *v.* + -ABLE: perh. a. earlier F. *conquérable* (Godef. and Cotgr.).] Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 61 It maketh all toyles supportable, all difficulties conquerable. *a***1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 181 The Parthians were not conquerable but by a king. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 102 While his esteem for me is young and conquerable. **1860** MILL *Repr. Govt.* i. (1865) 3 The habits may be ultimately conquerable by better government.

Hence **'conquerableness.**

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. 242 The Conquerablenesse of the Object by our owne means.

†**conquerant** ('kɒŋkərənt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *conquérant*, pr. pple. of *conquérir*.]

A. *adj.* Conquering, victorious. (Cf. *militant.*)

1638 J. FLOYD (*title*), The Church Conquerant over Humane Wit.

B. *sb.* A conqueror.

1655 tr. *Francion* 55, I made a flat retreat into a Closet I found open..Thither the wanton Conquerants pursued me.

conquered ('kɒŋkəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONQUER + -ED[1].] Acquired or won by conquest, overcome, vanquished, subdued.

1552 HULOET, Conquered, *populatus*, *subiugatus*. **1579** J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v b, [Henry VI] lost both the new conquired title and ancient hereditarye dominions. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶2 The tribute of conquered kingdoms. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 153 The protection of the..conquered provinces.

absol. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 797 The conquered also, and enslav'd by Warr, Shall with thir freedom lost all virtu loose. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 7 The conquerors became the pupils of the conquered.

conquerer, obs. f. CONQUEROR.

conqueress ('kɒŋkərɪs). Also 5 conquires, 6 -queres, 6–7 -esse. [Corresponds to an OF. *conquereresse*, fem. of *conquerere*, *-eor*: see -ESS.] A female conqueror.

*a***1400–50** *Alexander* 5105, 1, Candace þe conquires. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 44 A conqueres so puyssaunt. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* v. vii. 36 The noble conqueresse Herselfe came in. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 78 After Nature hath return'd Conqueresse. **1858** MASSON *Milton* I. 160 His conqueress being some beauty who had been seen by chance.

conquering ('kɒŋkərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* **a.** The action of the vb. CONQUER. (Now chiefly *gerundial.*)

*a***1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* 522 Takyn prisoneres in conquerynge. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conqueste or conquerynge, *conquestus*. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sign. **, All which..daungers of conquering..have proceeded chiefly through the negligence of their Princes. **1813** SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* 5 For as for his conquering Russia..do it he would.

b. *colloq.* The act of playing 'conkers' (see CONKER a). *rare.*

1821 R. SOUTHEY *Let.* 28 Dec. in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 55 One..amusement, which I never saw or heard of elsewhere, was greatly in vogue at this school [*sc.* Corston]. It was performed with snail shells, by placing them against each other, point to point, and pressing till the one was broken in, or sometimes both. This was called conquering... A great conqueror was prodigiously prized and coveted.

conquering, *ppl. a.* [f. CONQUER *v* + -ING[2].] That conquers; victorious.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 God is our Fortresse, in whose conquering name Let vs resolue to scale their flinty bulwarkes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 314 Submission to a conquering Enemy. **1747** MORELL *Joshua* (Chorus), See, the conquering hero comes. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 The bounds of whose conquering intelligence no man had ever reached. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks.

b. That decides a contest.

Mod. They are now playing the conquering game [*e.g.* in a chess tournament].

conqueringly ('kɒŋkərɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a conquering manner, victoriously.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 14 a, They made war and inuaded conqueringly vpon other Countries. **1865** NEALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* 30 Grant me conqueringly to wrestle.

'conquerless, *a. poetic. rare.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be conquered, invincible.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* Iv. (Arb.) 57 Which seeming conquerlesse, did conquests lend. **1868** AUGUSTA WEBSTER tr. *Medea* 13 Her passionate conquerless soul.

†**'conquerment.** *Obs.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -MENT. It corresponds in form to OF. *conquerement*, med.L. *conquirimentum*, *conquerementum*, and may have been formed thereon.] Conquest.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 28 The Nuns of new-woon Cales his bonnet lent, In lieu of their so kind a conquerment.

conqueror ('kɒŋkərə(r)). Forms: 4 conquerur, 4–5 -roure, -querrour, 4–7 -querour, 5 -quirour, 6 -querer, (*Sc.* concreour), 6– conqueror. [a. AF. *conquerour*, OF. *conquereor* (later *conquereur*, Cotgr.), oblique case of *conquerere*:—L. types **conquærētōrem*, **conquærētor*, agent-n. f. **conquærēre*: see CONQUER.

Parallel forms in Pr. were *quereire*, *enquereire*, obl. case *queredor*. The corresponding nominative form in OF. would have *-eire*, *-oire*; but at an early date, this ending was conformed to *-ere*, the phonetic representative of the L. nominative *-ātor*. The various oblique forms *-ātōrem*, *-ētōrem*, *-itōrem* had fallen together phonetically as *-edor*, whence *-eor*, *-eur*; and the nominatives were analogically levelled under the most frequent form *-ere*.]

1. a. One who gains possession of a country, etc., by force of arms; one who subdues or subjugates a nation; one who conquers or vanquishes an adversary, a victor. (Cf. the synonymous CONQUESTOR, CONQUESOR.)

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 3 (Cott.) Alisaunder þe conquerour. **1307** *Elegy Edw. I*, in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 250 Thou art cleped conquerour In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c***1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1322 As conquerour of vche a cost he cayser watz hatte. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De. P.R.* XII. xi. (1495) 421 He that is ouercome is obedyente to the conquerour. ?*a***1400** *Morte Arth.* 65 This ilke kyde conquerour. *c***1500** *Lancelot* 343 The worthi conqueroure Arthure. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 12 Both tugging to be Victors, brest to brest: Yet neither Conqueror, nor Conquered. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 114 The conquerors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 367 After the battle, it remained for the conquerors to divide the spoil. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 13 William was a foreign Conqueror, King in very truth only by the edge of the sword.

b. Used as a distinctive surname or title of victorious princes; *esp.* in *Eng Hist.* of William I, often referred to familiarly as 'the Conqueror'.

So far as English or Anglo Fr. evidence goes, there appears no reason to think that as applied to William I, this term or its corresponding med.L. *conquæstor*, *conquestor*, *conquisitor* (see CONQUESTOR) meant anything else than 'conqueror' in sense 1, = *domitor* or *expugnator Anglorum*, *triumphator Angliæ* of the contemporary chroniclers. The notion that *conquestor* had here only the sense of 'acquirer' or 'purchaser' as distinguished from 'inheritor' (see sense 2, and CONQUEST 5, in Scotch Law), appears to have been first started by Spelman (or his posthumous editors), whence it was taken by Blackstone and later writers. The historical evidence as to the use of the word shows that the appellation *Conqueror*, *Conquæstor* was applied to William the Great, just as to Alexander the Great, to Charles the Great, to Jayme I of Arragon (*el Conquistador*), etc.

[cf. *a***1300**, *c***1500**, above.] *a***1300** *Cursor M.* 24791 (Cott.) Willam basterd..He þat conquerur was gode, and for to warrai vnderstode; Sua stalworth man he was of hand, þat with his forse he wan the land. [*c***1300** LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) I. 436 William le Conquerour..Engleterre conquist par graunt vasselage, Sur le ray Harald.] *c***1330** R. BRUNNE

Chron. Langtoft (1810) 86 William þe Conquerour..Alle England he wan þorgh his vassalage & Harold kyng ouer ran. *Ibid.* 85 The conquerour is laid at Kame dede in graue. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. lxiv, William, the Bastard and Concreour of Ingland, tuk the crown efter the slauchter of king Herald. **1598** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. Pref., Down to the actual accession of William the Conqueror. **1869** *Ibid.* (1876) III. xvi. 561 The work of the Conquest was now formally completed; the Conqueror sat in the royal seat of England.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 794 But who-so myghte wynnen swych a flour..He myghte seyn he were a conquerour. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* viii. 37 Neuerthelesse, in all these thynges we are more then conquerers, through him that loued vs. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 62, I am conqueror of my selfe. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 399 The Saviour of mankind..must be a conqueror by a conquest greater than that of the world, the conquest of himself.

d. The victor in a contest of skill or strength, in a game, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1687) 20 The Conquerours in the Olympique Games were..crowned with a Garland of Wild-Olive. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxiv. 108 And he that at one leap compasses the greatest space of ground, is reckon'd the Conqueror.

attrib. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 He made an end of the conquerour champion.

e. *colloq.* = Conquering game.

Mod. We have not time to play the conqueror [at whist].

f. = CONKER.

1821 [see CONQUERING *vbl. sb.* b]. **1829**, etc. in I. & P. Opie *Children's Games* (1969) vii. 232. **1884** R. HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* 78 *Conquerors*, a game played with horse-chestnuts threaded on a string... The chestnut which remains unhurt is then 'conqueror of one'. **1913** C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* I. viii. 109 Michael much regretted that the etiquette of the Lent Term, which substituted peg-tops for Conquerors, should prevent his chestnut reaching four figures.

†**2.** *Sc. Law.* One who acquires property otherwise than by inheritance: see CONQUEST 5. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Conquestus*, Gif conquests lands, after the decease of the Conquerour, dois anis ascende to ony person.

†**'conquerous,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -OUS: after words like *venturous.*] Conquering; victorious.

1571 FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 82 b, His conquirous exployetes. **1579** TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* I. lxiv. 88 b, Augustus..gaue great summes of money for them that saluted hym conquerous and triumphant Caesar. **1593** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Sup.* 53 When Alexander in his conquerous expeditions visited the ruins of Troy.

†**'conques, -queis,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ys, -eas, 6–7 -ess, 7 -ise, -ish. [Exact formation doubtful: possibly f. CONQUESE *sb.*; or, like it, from the F. pa. pple. *conquis, -ise* (cf. *comprise, compromise*); but it may have been from the earlier pa. pple. CONQUEST, by treating the *t* as the native suffix and taking *conques* as the stem. *Conquest* was subseq. treated as its pa. pple. and pa. t. (as if = *conques* + *t*), and conformed to its variant spellings, as *conqueist, -queast, -quist.*]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire as property, to gain, win.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1571) 29 To conques worldly good. **1556** LAUDER *Dewties of Kingis* 254 Rather than Conqueis gold in cartis. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 18 Greedy to conquess greater rents to his posterity. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Albeit the husband hes litill heritage, and hes conquessed thereafter many lands. **1633** W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 9 In end they conquish vanitie of vanities. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy. *a* **1653** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 42 Man may conquise Lands to his Children.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to win (a battle); to vanquish.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 358 Bot Wallace thriss this kynrik conquest haile. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 102 As victouris..To conquys Itale. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* x. 85 Thai haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conques it. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 78 So shall England be conqueast within a year. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 521 When Hannibal went to conqueisse Italle.

Hence **conquessed** *ppl. a.*, **conquessing** *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 The conquessingis of realmis.

†**conquese, -eis,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -quace. [app. a. OF. *conquise, -isse*, sb. fem. f. *conquis, conquise*, pa. pple. of *conquerre* to CONQUER.] = CONQUEST *sb.* in senses 4–6.

c **1375** *Quoniam Attach.* xcvii. (Jam.), The conquese of any frie man, deceissand vest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of his awin bodie, ascends to him, quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degrie. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 60 Edwarde Langschanks..herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace, He thocht till hym to mak it playn conquace [*v.r* haill conqueis]. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 653 Of thame..haill conqueis for to mak. **1641** R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 312 Bernard of Weymar's conquieses in Alsatia.

†**conquesor.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 7 conqueisor. [f. CONQUES *v.* + -OR.] = CONQUEROR.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 323 Power to the first Conqueisors to impose lawes was not doubtful.

conquest ('kɒŋkwɛst), *sb.* Also 3–5 conqueste. [Represents two OF. words: (1) *conquest* (now *conquêt*) m.:—L. type **conquæstum* (cf. Pr. *conquist*, It. *conquisto*), med.L. *conquestum, -quistum*, for L. *conquisītum*, neuter of pa. pple. of *conquīrĕre* (see CONQUER); (2) OF. *conqueste* (now *conquête*) fem. = Pr. *conquesta*, Sp., It.; med.L. *conquesta, -quista*, fem. sb. from the pa. pple. (parallel to sbs. in *-ata, -ade, -ée*). The latter of these expressed the action, the former the proceeds of acquiring or conquering. Cf. *acquest*, OF. *aquest*, but *inquest, request*, OF. *enqueste, requeste. Conquêt, conquête* are still distinct in F., but in Eng., through loss of final *-e* and of grammatical gender, the two forms ran together at an early date.

The original sense in med.L. and F. was 'acquisition, esp. as the result of effort'; including getting by force of arms as well as by other means. Hence two lines of development: first, with the feudal jurists 'personal acquisition of estate, as opposed to inheritance', without specific reference to the mode, whether by force of arms, by grant, or (in later times) by money, called PURCHASE in English Law; secondly, 'acquisition by force of arms, military conquest'. The latter of these is by far the earlier in English, and has always been (with its transferred uses) the only popular sense. The general sense of acquisition and esp. the legal sense as opposed to inheritance, is chiefly Scotch and prominent in Scotch law.]

I. Conquest by war or combat.

1. The action of gaining by force of arms; acquisition by war; subjugation of a country, etc. [OF. *conqueste.*]

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 6 It is ful god to here in jeste Off his prowesse and hys conqueste. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 [see CONQUER 2]. *Ibid.* 51 Seuentene 3ere was he [Knoute] kyng þorgh conquest & desceit. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 26 Qwene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contree2 many. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 þe sowdan es lord of fiue kyngdomes, whilk he has geten by conquest. *c* **1456** LYDG. *Verses on Kings of Eng.* x. 4 in *Hist. Collect. Camd. Soc.* (1876) 49 This myghty Wylliam Duke of Normandye..Made kynge by conqueste of Brutys Albyon. **1555** EDEN (*title*), Decades of the newe worlde or west India, Conteynyng the nauigations and conquestes of the Spanyardes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* Concl. 391 Conquest..is the Acquiring of the Right of Soveraignty by Victory. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 225 Most conquests have gone from north to south. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 674 They accompanied our soldiers in their conquests, and acquired lands in America.

b. with *of* and *object.*

1384 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1298 (*Dido*) To the conqueste of ytayle My destany is soone for to sayle. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 85 Kinges been worshipped..for conquestes of landes & regions. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* Prol., The historie of Iason, towchyng the conqueste of the golden flese. **1695** *Enq. Anc. Const. England* 6 Does not..conquest of a nation by arms give the conqueror a power from God to rule over that people? **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 33 The easy conquest of Arakan, and the subjugation of Manipur.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* the gaining or captivating of the favour, affections, or hand of another.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 290 Better conquest neuer canst thou make, Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestions. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* I. i, Nature did her wrong, To print continual conquest on her cheeks, And make no man worthy for her to take. **1831** LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 Constance, dressed for conquest, sat alone in her dressing-room. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 When mean gain has arrived at the conquest of letters and arts. **1887** J. KNIGHT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 355/2 The conquest of the marquis was..soon effected, and the pair were married in Paris in 1645.

2. The action of overcoming or vanquishing; gaining of victory. Also *fig.*

c **1315** SHOREHAM 148 Nys gryt stryf wythoute queade, And ther conqueste ys, stryf ys neade, And som y-schent. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 311 Where is now your sourquydrye & your conquestes. **1485** CAXTON *Pref. Malory's Morte Arthur* 2 b, The fyfthe book treateth of the conqueste of Lucius themperour [by Arthur]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, His victory wherin he ouercame the deuyl was moost perfyte triumph and conquest. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 10, I must yeeld my body to the Earth, And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* ed. 3, *Conquest*, victory. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 223 The conquest of difficulties is never a source of pleasure. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xx, Amid the pealing conquest-cry.

b. Attributed to the conquered: The condition of being conquered.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 471 But though they may be more troubled, yet they may be furthest from conquest. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape [*victus in sese redit*].

3. *the Conquest* or *Norman Conquest*: the acquisition of the crown of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066.

[**1327** MURIMUTH *Chron.*, Anno Domini MCCCXXVII..et regis Edwardi tertii a conquæstu primo.] **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 14 Kyng Edward þe thridde after þe conquest. **1428** in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 3 In þe yer of þe regne of Kyng Henre Sext after þe Conqueste fyft. **1589** NASHE *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 50 Some men spring from the coffer, not from the Conquest. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 655 Swaine was Lord in the Conquest time. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/1 A family of an ancient extraction, even from the time of the conquest. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. 3 As a conquest, compared with earlier and with later conquests, the Norman Conquest of England holds a middle place between the two classes.

4. That which is acquired by force of arms; a possession or acquisition made in war; a conquered country, etc.: now restricted to territorial acquisitions, formerly also including booty. [OF. *conquest.*]

a **1300** *Cursor M* 2540 (Cott.) O þair conquest he tok þe tend. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 Alisaundre..To knightes..after that they have deserved Yaf the conquestes, that he wanne. *a* **1500** *Chaucer's Dreme* 934 The lord..said he would within that yle Be lord and sire..And called it there his new conquest. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 37 Wherefore reioyce? What Conquest brings he home? What Tributaries follow him to Rome? **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 36 They soon became the Conquest of the Greeks. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 633 Orders are issued for all young men in the new conquests capable of bearing arms, to list themselves in the French service. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 342 No person in Portugal or its conquests should make use of the instrument. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* V. 224 His new conquest of Calais remained a part of the possessions of the English crown.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, said *esp.* of a person whose favour or affections have been won by art.

a **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 57 But thou wilt lose the stile of conquerour, If I, thy conquest, perish by thy hate. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ¶ 2 To resign Conquests is a Task as difficult in a Beauty as an Hero. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lix. 307 Perhaps he found her at first too easy a conquest.

5. Phr. ***to make (win) a conquest.*** Also ***to make a conquest of***: to reduce to a conquered position, to conquer.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 93 After this Alexander made grett conquestis. **1570** R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 102, I joy as much as he that hath a conquest won. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1767 Shall rotten death make conquest of the stronger And leave the faltering feeble souls alive. **1608** —— *Per.* I. iv. 69 And make a conquest of unhappy me. **1712** SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 186 Till we are invaded and made a conquest by some other states. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 21 Which at once made a conquest of Evelyn's heart. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 61 They never made permanent conquests in that direction.

II. Conquest of property, etc. *Sc.*

6. *Sc. Law.* **a.** The personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. **b.** Real estate so acquired, as opposed to *heritage* (the distinction as it affected the Law of Succession was abolished in 1874); hence ***fee, heir, succession of conquest.***

[**1198–9** *Pipe Roll 10 Rich. I* (Entry of fine made 30 Hen. II, 1184) in Madox *Form. Angl.* 217 Et de primo conquestu vel de escaeta de hereditate ipsarum prædictarum B. et M. a quocunque illud accipient prædicti G. et B. uxor ejus..dabunt, etc.]

? c **1150** *Leges 4 Burg.* xlii. (*Sc. Acts* I. 340) Terram quam habet de conquestu suo [? 15th c. *transl.* The landis that he has of conquest]. *? a* **1300** *Reg. Maj.* iv. xlii (*ibid.* I. 369) Quia conquestus terrarum..debet gradatim ascendere et hereditas gradatim descendere. [**1375** see CONQUESE]. **1425** WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. ii. 181 For he hys sowne wes mydlest He gawe [hym] tharefor hys conqwest. *c* **1583** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 162 (Jam.) Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and some uther landis as conqueist. *a* **1608** CRAIG *Jus Feudale* II. xv. § 10 Nos *conquæstum* dicimus, Angli et Normanni *pourches.* **1681** STAIR *Inst.* III. iv. 33 The immediate elder brother succeeding in conquest and the immediate younger in heritage. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 Where the deceased has died without lawful issue..heritage descends to the immediate younger brother of deceased, but conquest ascends to the immediate elder brother. **1874** *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

c. ***conquest of marriage***: property acquired during wedlock, and provided for in the marriage contract. (Cf. Littré '*Conquêt*, acquêt fait durant la communauté des époux'.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 A subject purchased with money acquired by industry or economy is conquest in this sense; but land or any other subject purchased with borrowed money is not conquest of the marriage, except in so far as..of greater value than the price paid for it.

†**7.** *gen.* Acquisition, gain, possession gained. Chiefly *Sc.* (exc. where *fig.* from 1). *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR '*Schir, 3it remembir*' vii, Quhen seruit is all vdir man..Na thing I get, na conquest than. **1556** LAUDER *Dewties of Kyngis* 264 Wrang Conquest maks myscheuous end. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 92/13 A Conquest, *acquisitio.* **1603** JAS. I in S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* (1884) I. 91 How happy I think myself by the conquest of so faithful and so wise a counsellor.

III. *Comb.*

1814 [see 2]. **1818** SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 122 With thy conquest-branded brow Stooping to the slave of slaves From thy throne.

†**conquest** (stress var.), *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *conqueste-r* (still in Cotgr.):—late L. type **conquæstāre*, from *conquæsītāre*; also OF. *conquister, -quiter*, cf. It. *conquistare*, Sp. and Pg. *conquistar*, med.L. *conquæst-, conquistāre*:—L. type **conquīsītāre*, freq. of *conquīrĕre*: see CONQUER, and cf. ACQUIST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire, gain.

[1292 BRITTON IV. viii. §1 Cist pleintif neqedent ne i purra rien conquestre [3 *MSS.* conquester, 2 conquere, 1 reconquere; *transl.* Yet the plaintiff cannot recover anything therein.] 1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* II. i, That spirit whereby she [the 'Pythonisse'] conquested such gain to her masters.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to gain (a battle); to vanquish, beat.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 315 To conquest [*v.r.* conquer, *ed.* 1616 conquesse] the land all halely. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 160 They..shal come into spayne, for to conqueste the londes. *c* 1489 —— *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 206 He conquested many bataylles. 1570 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 177 To conquest these fellows the man I will play. 1644 A. TREVOR *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 320 Who will give him occasion to conquest him too shortly.

†**conquest** (ɜtress var.), *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 7 -ist. [Form-history doubtful: it may have directly represented med.L. *conquæstus*, *-quistus*, pa. pple. of *conquærĕre*, *-quīrĕre* (see CONQUER); but more prob. it was a shortening of *conquested*, pa. pple. of CONQUEST *v.* (cf. *lighted*, *lit*, *committed*, *commit*, etc.); this is corroborated by the occurrence of the same form as pa. t.

In Sc. *conquest* was analysed as *conques* + *t*, and treated as pa. pple. and pa. t. of CONQUES *v.*, beside *conquess-ed*, *-it*. In this capacity it was also spelt *conqueist*, *-queast*, *-quist*, by conformation to the vb., under which these forms will be found.]

1. Acquired, gained, received in possession. *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage.. als a propire þing þat were conquest tille him. 1567 ABP. BEATOUN in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 222 That reputation in all godliness ȝe have conquist of lang. *a* 1670 SIR J. SCOT *Staggering State* 124 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 79 Sir John Hay..has..never conquest any land but a poor piece in Galloway.

2. Conquered in war; vanquished, overcome.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1305 Nov he þe kyng hatz conquest & þe kyth wunnen. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* c, ȝe have ȝour man with his gude will conquest [*rime* rest]. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1201 Tyll y have thys londe conqueste [*rime* best]. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1661 They were lightly conquest And prayed to a poore feast. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The diuyne sapiens..causis conqueriours to be conquest.

conquesting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Acquisition by force of arms; conquering.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 He euen then..sente furth shyppes for the conquestynge of the Indies. *Ibid.* 373 The conquestynge of fortie or fyftie myles here and there.

2. Acquisition otherwise than by inheritance. *Sc.*

1823 GALT *Entail* I. xviii. 147 The property is my own conquesting..I may make a kirk and a mill o't an I like.

†**con'question.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *conquestio* in same sense.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conquestion*, a complaining.

†**conquestor.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -our. [ME. and AF. *conquestour* = OF. *conquesteur*, ad. med.L. conquæstor, conquēstor, in same sense, for *conquæsītor* (like *quæstor* from *quæsītor*) = *conquīsītor* (itself also in same sense in Trivet).] = CONQUEROR.

As a surname, often used as equivalent to *Magnus*, 'Great': e.g. Alexander, Charles, William the Great, or Conquestor.

[*a* 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 118 Per Alexandrum Magnum et alios Conquestores.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxix. 176 Takyng example of Charlys the conquestour. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 Vrangus conquestours..hes be thair tyrany inuadit vthir cuntrays. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 319 In the which the conquestours had hytherto neuer good successe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 57 King Robert Bruise, the great conquestor.

b. Applied to William I of England, the Conqueror. [Chiefly in Latin.]

[1100-40 ORDERICUS VITAL. 603 A, Guillelmus Magnus id est Conquæstor rex Anglorum. *c* 1325 TRIVET *Ann.* (1845) 4 Henricus primus..Willelmi, qui Conquisitor erat, filius. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Verses on Kings* in *Hist. Collect.* (Camd. Soc. 1876) 49 *heading*, Wyllelmus Conquestor. *a* 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 106 Rex Willielmus conquestor post conquestum cum obsidibus de Anglicis in Normanniam transmeavit.] *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 108 In the reign of our William Conquestor. [1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* III. xiii. (1887) 184, I have a certain indestructible regard for Willelmus Conquæstor.]

conquian: see COON-CAN.

conquinate, bad form of COINQUINATE.

†**conqui'sition.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conquīsītiōn-em*, n. of action from *conquīr-ĕre* to seek after, search for earnestly: see CONQUER.] A seeking for, getting together, procuring with care.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* XIX. ix, The conquisition of some costly marbles. *Ibid. N.T.* IV. v, What conquisition is here of all sorts of curious dishes from the furthest seas and lands, to make up one hours meal?

‖**conquistador** (kɒŋˌkɪsta'dɔːr). [Sp. *conquistador*, n. of action from *conquistar*: see CONQUEST *v.*] = CONQUEROR: used of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru, in the 16th century.

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 13 The honest conquestador owns, that he himself did not see this animating vision. 1872 BATES *Illust. Trav.* IV. 230/2 The Conquistador..sailed in them across Tezcoco to the final assault on Tenochtitlan.

Conradian (kɒn'rædɪən), *a.* [f. the name of Joseph *Conrad* (original name: Teodor Josef Konrad Korzeniowski) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Joseph Conrad (1857-1924), Polish-born writer of novels in English, or his work.

1921 M. ARLEN *Romantic Lady* 4 The labyrinth of Lord Jim's career, and..many another such intricacy of Conradian imagination. 1936 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 June 542/1 An almost Conradian sense of the movement and power of noble and remorseless time. 1941 *Scrutiny* X. 157 The characteristic Conradian irony. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Mar. 157/4 A Conradian narrator-within-a-narrator device.

con'rector. [see CON-.] An associate Rector; a Second Master of a German Gymnasium.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) Aja, Gentlemen! How shal I salute you? Whether as my ConRectors; for so you are by the Statues of the Colledg [Trin. Coll. Camb.]; or as Friends? 1830 CARLYLE *Richter* (1872) III. 17 The zealous Conrector..desirous to render his Gymnasium as like a University as possible.

'conred. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *conredium*: see CONREY.] = CORRODY.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 4 Pope Innocent IV. subsequently confirmed to Kelso the churches and schools of Roxburgh, free from all synodal rent and conreds.

†**con'regent**, *a. Obs.* [f. CON- + REGENT.] Ruling or reigning together.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mor. Wisd.* 754 Thre as matrones, with wonderfulle vysers, conregent.

conreligionist, var. of CO-RELIGIONIST.

†**conrey.** *Obs.* Also 3-4 conrai, 4 curreye, korray. [a. OF. *conrei* (also *conreid*, *-roi*, *-roy*, *corroi*, *courroy*) orderly preparation, outfit, equipage, company of troops, esp. of horse, ordinance, provision, supplies, food = Pr. *conre*, *conrei* equipage, provision, food, Sp. *correo*, Pg. *correia*, provision for letters, courier, post, It. *corredo* equipage, outfit, furniture, med.L. *conrēdum* equipage, outfit, *conrēdium* provision for maintenance, etc.; all going back to an early Rom. **conrēdo*, f. *con-* + **rēdo* (OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*) preparation, making ready, order: see ARRAY and CORRODY. The primary sense was 'making ready, equipment, equipage': of the great variety of senses which thence arose in OF., only fragments have survived in mod.F., Eng., and the other langs.]

1. Equipment, outfit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11513 (Cott.) Fair þai did þair conrai dight. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3345 Wel armed in ilke a conreye [*v.r.* armed were in all conrey].

2. A company equipped for fight; a detachment, armament, battalion.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5118 No man ne couthe areden The nombre..Ne of the kynges curreye, That lasteth twenty mylen weye. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 þer formast conrey, þer bakkis togidere sette. *c* 1330 —— *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4693 Alle þat were of his conrey Hyed þem faste, & wente þer wey. *Ibid.* 13375 Eyghte batailles of gode array..Sire Agusel hadde þe first bataille..A-child of Denmark þe þrydde conreye [*v.r.* correie].

con-rod, abbrev. of *connecting rod.*

1931 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 737 If you, or it, had been a con-rod, how technically I should have balanced you and summed up. 1957 S. MOSS *In Track of Speed* x. 125, I was soon out with a broken con-rod.

†**consacra'mentary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CON- + SACRAMENTARY.] A fellow SACRAMENTARY.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Reply* (1611) 61 Heere M. Iewell and his Consacramentaries do stagger, I doubt not.

†**consacre**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consacre-r* = It. *consacrare*:—Romanic *consacrāre*, for L. *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE.] *trans.* To consecrate, dedicate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 40 a/1 He was relygyous and professyd & consacred to god. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxix. 606 He was sacred and anoynted..with the holy ampell wherwᵗ saynt Remy consacred Clouis. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iii. 5 Stoutly consacring Their lives and soules to God, in suffering. *a* 1618 —— *Maiden's Blush* Wks. (1621) 816 There was a Peach-Tree growing there amid God Camosh Temple, to him consacred.

consaf, -saive, consaight, -sait, consail, consale, obs. ff. CONCEIVE, CONCEIT, COUNSEL.

con'salutant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *consalūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of *consalūtāre* to greet (unitedly).] Saluting together.

a 1886 N. WEST in *Homilet. Rev.* May (1886) 407 The whole crowd [will] bow, consalutant, to the incarnate One.

†**consanate**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. ppl. stem of L. *consānāre*.] 'To heal'. Cockeram 1623.

†**con'sanguinate**, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. as next + -ATE³.] *intr.* To have affinity or kinship *with.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 417 My friends..being vnfit to consanguinate with miserie.

consanguine (kɒn'sæŋgwɪn), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *consanguin*, *-ine*, ad. L. *consanguineus*: see below.] = CONSANGUINEOUS. *Consanguine Family*: a name for a supposed early form of family constitution: see quots. 1877-79.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 64 My brother and I are consanguine in the first degree. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 199 Pitty away, hence thou consanguine loue. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 48 Consanguine with the Macedonian hero. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* 384 The Consanguine Family..was founded upon the intermarriage of brothers and sisters, own and collateral, in a group. 1879 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 23/1 Mr. Morgan makes the systems of nomenclature proofs of the existence of the Consanguine and Punaluan families ..Looking at facts we find the consanguine family nowhere. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 4/2 There is no social ban whatever upon any consanguine marriage..not prohibited by the Code.

b. as *sb.* A blood-relation.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. II. (1852) 252 An husband is forbidden to marry with the consanguines of his wife.

consanguineal (kɒnsæŋ'gwɪnɪəl), *a.* [f. L. *consanguine-us* (see below) + -AL¹.] = CONSANGUINE, CONSANGUINEOUS.

1795 HALHED *Test. Proph. R. Brothers* 20 Consanguineal and political alliances co-operate to point out the King. 1957 V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Soc.* ix. 270 None of these men had close consanguineal ties with either Shika or Mukanza, although Ng'ombi had married Mukanza's daughter Koniya. 1965 *Canad. Jrnl. Linguistics* Spring 159 All consanguineal kin are consistently distinguished as to generation... Affinal terms form a structure that, unlike English, does not simply reflect the consanguineal structure.

consanguinean (kɒnsæŋ'gwɪnɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

1. = CONSANGUINEOUS; as *sb.* a blood-relation.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* viii. *note*, The consanguinean Saint Bonaventura. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 409 An eagle, a legitimate consanguinean of the other imperial birds.

2. *Roman Law.* Related as children of the same father: opposed to *uterine* (of the same mother); pertaining to those so related. **b.** as *sb.* A brother or sister by the same father.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* III. §23 Female agnates beyond the consanguinean degree of relationship. *Ibid.* 516 Consanguineans were just agnates of the first class.

†**con'sanguined**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Related by blood; = CONSANGUINE.

1846 WORCESTER cites BROWNE.

consanguineous (kɒnsæŋ'gwɪnɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *consanguine-us* of the same blood (f. *con-* + *sanguis*, *sanguin-* blood) + -OUS.]

1. Of the same blood, related by blood, akin; of or pertaining to those so related.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 82 Am not I consanguinious? Am I not of her blood: tilly vally. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 89 Not like Aliens, but as having consanguineous Alliance. 1781 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary & Lett.* II. 109 Of this consanguineous fondness I have had little experience myself. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xxi. 403 A plan for ascertaining..whether or not consanguineous marriages are injurious to man.

fig. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 Consanguineous vices—vices that act in partnership.

2. *Roman Law.* = CONSANGUINEAN 2.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* V. (1870) 152 In the Customs of Normandy, the rule applies to uterine brothers only..[In] England, the judges..extended it to consanguineous brothers, that is to sons of the same father by different wives.

consan'guineously *adv.*, by common blood.

1886 H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* 95 Half of the illustrious courtiers of the day..were related to Elizabeth consanguineously.

consanguinity (kɒnsæŋ'gwɪnɪtɪ). [a. F. *consanguinité*, ad. L. *consanguinitāt-em* blood-relationship, f. *consanguine-us* (cf. prec.) or its elements: see -TY.]

1. The condition of being of the same blood; relationship by descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship. (Opposed to *affinity*, i.e. relationship by marriage.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 95 Whanne a man haþ weddid a womman sibbe to him in degree of consanguinyte or kyn ..forboden in holy writt. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 197 For of consangwinyte The thryd and thyrd þai ware in gre. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 341 Ignorant are we not ..of thy Consanguinitie with the Troians. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 103, I haue forgot my Father: I know no touch of consanguinitie. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxxiii. 294 Duties of affection and consanguinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. XI. v. 443 He inhibited the marriage as within the fourth degree of consanguinity. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 1 A notation capable of denoting any relationship of consanguinity or affinity.

b. *transf.* Of plants: Generic or specific affinity.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 46 The nearer consanguinity there is between the cyons and the stock the readier comprehension is made, and the nobler fructification.

†**2.** *collect.* Blood-relations, kin. *Obs. rare.*

[1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B iij b, In writing to any of your affinitie or consanguinitie.] 1705 ROWE *Biter* II. i, What if I did marry.. the Pastry-Cook's Daughter, I didn't marry all her Scoundrel Consanguinity, I hope.

3. *fig.* Oneness of nature; relationship, affinity.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 112 The consanguinity of doctrine. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., Such is the consanguinity of our intellects. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. §124 Between the painted window, the prayer-book on which its light falls, and the adjacent monument, there is consanguinity.

†con'sarcinate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *consarcināre*, f. *con-* together + *sarcināre* to patch, botch.] *trans.* To patch together.

1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 53 Which booke is nothing else but an vndigested Chaos, or Miscellanea of halfe sentences rudely consarcinated together. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 26 He hath inserted this Prayer, consarcinated and patched out of sundry other prayers. 1633 —— *Histriom.* 106 Stage playes.. consarcinated of sundry merry, ludicrous officious artificiall lies. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

consarci'nation. ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Patching together; *concr.* anything patched up, a heterogeneous combination.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 452 Performed.. more truly, by a new Text, than by such a Consarcination. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 741 If the consarcination of their conjugality is taken into account. 1853 F. SAUNDERS *Salad for Solitary* Pref. 1 Our Salad—a consarcination of many good things for the literary palate.

consate, -sayt(e, -sceyt(e, obs. ff. CONCEIT.

consaud, obs. f. CONSOUND, comfrey.

consave, -sawe, -sayfe, sayve, etc., obs. ff. CONCEIVE.

†con'scend, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conscend-ĕre* to ascend, mount, f. *con-* together + *scandĕre* to climb, mount.] *trans.* To ascend.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 54 Conscending a Hillet even ther by.. I cam to a Village about a Mile of caullid Fosse.

So **†con'scension** [L. *conscensio*] *Obs.*—0

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conscension*, a mounting, or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

conscience ('kɒnʃəns). Forms: 3– conscience, 3–6 concience, 4–6 conciens, -cyens, -sience, -syence, -syens, -sciens, -scyence, (5 consions, 6 concyence, conchons, consyenes, sconscyence, 7 contience). [a. F. *conscience* (*cunscience*) 12th c. (= Pr. *consciencia*, *cossiencia*, Sp. *conciencia*, It. *coscienza*), ad. L. *conscientia* privity of knowledge (with another), knowledge within oneself, consciousness, conscience, f. *conscient-* pr. pple. of *conscīre*, f. *con-* together + *scīre* to know; thus *conscīre alii* to know along with another, to be privy with another to a matter, thence, *conscīre sibi* to know with oneself only, to know within one's own mind.

In ME. *conscience* took the place of the earlier term INWIT in all its senses; cf. OHG. *giwizza*, Ger. *gewissen*, conscience. The word is etymologically, as its form shows, a noun of condition or function, like *science*, *prescience*, *intelligence*, *prudence*, etc., and as such originally had no plural: a man or a people had *more* or *less* conscience. But in sense 4 it came gradually to be thought of as an individual entity, a member or organ of the mental system, of which each man possessed *one*, and thus it took *a* and *plural*. So *my conscience*, *your conscience*, was understood to mean no longer our respective shares or amounts of the common quality *conscience*, but to be two distinct individual *consciences*, mine and yours. Where the word has continued to be used without the article, as in 'the dictates of conscience', orig. parallel to 'the dictates of prudence' or 'of common sense', the prevalent tendency is to personify Conscience as 'this Deity in my bosom'. In the 15–16th c., the word appears to have been often, by reason of its final *s* sound, associated with plurals like *wits*, *brains*, *bowels*, as *patience* is still in dialects. Cf. the illiterate spellings *consions*, *conchons*, etc.: hence apparently *canscion-* in CONSCIONABLE, CONSCIONED, CONSCIONLESS.]

I. Inward knowledge, consciousness; inmost thought, mind.

†1. a. Inward knowledge or consciousness; internal conviction. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 1088 For I dar say, with conciens sure.. His lyf wer loste an-vnder mone. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* x. 2 The worschipers clensid oonys, hadden no conscience of synne ferthermore. 1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1424/2 For the conscience of mine own true faithful hart and deuocion toward him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 78 Discouraged and throwen down with conscience of his own miserie. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 227 A good man shall.. enjoy the conscience of his own integrity. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Sac.* xvi. §1. 262 Mankind, from conscience of its own weaknesse. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 502 Her vertue and the conscience of her worth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶2 The Conscience of a good Fame. 1719 DE FOE *Crusae* (1840) I. 104 Without sense of good, or conscience of evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. XI. (1765) 200 A Conscience of having done nothing, but what is consonant to our Duty. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Serm. Test. Consc.* Wks. 1745 VIII. 233 The word Conscience properly signifies, that knowledge which a man hath within himself of his own thoughts and actions. [1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 221 The conscience of this sharpens and exasperates the temper of his will.]

†b. Internal or mental recognition or acknowledgement *of* something. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Car.* viii. 7 Sothli summe with conscience of ydol til now eten as thing offrid to ydols [CRANM., *Genev.* some hauing conscience because of the idol; 1611 with conscience of the idole; *Rev. V.* 1881, some, being used until now to the idol]. 1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 92 Without conscience of God, and without knowledge of the true intent of fasting.

†c. Knowledge, feeling, sense. *Obs.* [So in Lat.]

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 50 His judgement in religion.. was grounded upon no firm conscience of doctrine.

†2. a. Inmost thought; mind, 'heart'. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1196 Þe lede lay.. Compast in his concience to quat þat cace myȝt Mene oþer amount. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1462 If yow has maad Thi confessione.. And in thi conciens thinkith perseuere. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Ye knowe in your lernyng and consyens. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 197 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i, Dessyring him to show me what he thought, in his consciens whan he had sought. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 116 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out.

†b. *to speak* or *tell one's conscience*: to speak one's mind, express one's own conviction. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 467, I am not bound to tell you my Conscience of your demands. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 123 By my troth, I will speake my conscience of the King.

†3. Reasonableness, understanding, 'sense'. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *in all conscience*, 10.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 184 Why dost thou weepe, canst thou the conscience lacke, To thinke I shall lacke friends.

II. Consciousness of right and wrong; moral sense.

4. a. The internal acknowledgement or recognition of the moral quality of one's motives and actions; the sense of right and wrong as regards things for which one is responsible; the faculty or principle which pronounces upon the moral quality of one's actions or motives, approving the right and condemning the wrong.

Opinions as to the nature, function, and authority of conscience are widely divergent, varying from the conception of the mere exercise of the ordinary judgement on moral questions, to that of an infallible guide of conduct, a sort of deity within us. Popularly, the word is often used for the whole moral nature; for its gradual individualizing and personification in this sense, see note in etymology.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Wiðinnen us suluen, ure owune conscience, þet is, ure inwit, uorkuliinde hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26747 (Cott.) [þai] will noght.. wit scrift þair conscience ma clene. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 And my consciens gan me meld, It schawed thar ful openlye That I led mi lif wrangwislie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cansc.* 6574 þe tende payne es gnawyng with-in Of conscience þat bites als vermyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6452 That prest may never.. knowe the conscience aright Of hym that is undir his cure. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace.. droof me by reson and conscience. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 58/1 Such as had wit.. & had no scrupilouse conscience. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 His giltie conscience put him in feare. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 248 The conscience verilie is the knowledge, iudgement, & reason of a man, whereby euerie man in himselfe, and in his owne minde, being made priuie to euerie thing, yᵗ he either hath committed or not committed, doe either condemne or acquite himself. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 1. 1602 —— *Ham.* III. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Disc. Conscience* Wks. (1603) 619, I say that conscience is a part of the mind or understanding, to show that conscience is not a bare knowledge or judgement of the understanding (as men commonly write), but a natural power, faculty, or created quality, from which knowledge and judgement proceed as effects. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* xxix, A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and, as the judgment, so also the conscience may be erroneous. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 195 And I will place within them as a guide My Umpire Conscience. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. §8 Conscience.. is nothing else but our own Opinion or Judgment of the moral Rectitude or Pravity of our own Actions. 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* ii, This faculty of conscience.. was placed within to be our proper governor; to direct and regulate all under principles, passions, and motives of action. This is its right and office: thus sacred its authority. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 Conscience alone determines their Conduct. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. vi, Man's conscience is the oracle of God. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 360 Liberty of conscience has become a law of modern thought. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* ii. 17 With several twinges of conscience. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 30 The conscience of the country turned against him. 1884 T. FOWLER *Pragr. Morality* 29 In any tenable sense of the term, conscience stands simply for the aggregate of our moral opinion re-inforced by the moral sanction of self-approbation and self-disapprobation. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theary* II. 50. *Mod.* The conscience of the country is now awake to the wrong.

b. (with *a* and *plural*.)

1382 WYCLIF *2 Car.* v. 11 Sothli I hope and in ȝoure consciencis vs for to be knowun [1388 that we ben opyn also in ȝoure consciencis]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consciens, *consciencia*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 34 They whose consciences by synne are accused. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 278, I feele not This Deity in my bosome: Twentie consciences That stand 'twixt me and Millaine, candied be they, And melt, ere they mollest! 1669-70 MARVELL *Carr.* Wks. 1875 II. 307 Under pretence of tender consciences. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 200 We come into this world with a moral sense; or to speak more Christianly, with a conscience. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 199 Paley once said, as an excuse for signing a document in the teeth of his expressed convictions, that he was not rich enough to keep a conscience.

c. *for conscience sake* [modern grammarians have introduced the apostrophe, *conscience'*, to indicate the possessive relation: see SAKE]: for the sake of, out of regard to, conscience.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* x. 25 What soever is solde in the market, that eate, and axe no questions for conscience sake [so 1611, 1881]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 36 The fourth would returne for Conscience sake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 87 All men would have submitted to it for Conscience sake. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 You will suffer for conscience-sake. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 372 Good Men ought to submit to the Ecclesiastical Powers that be, for Conscience-sake. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 28 Sometimes the possessive case in.. nouns that end in *s*, *x*, or *ce*, is merely marked by placing an apostrophe after the word.. But this practice is now nearly obsolete, except in a few common instances, as, 'for conscience' sake', 'for goodness' sake'.

d. *good conscience*: an approving conscience; a consciousness that one's acts, or one's moral state, are right; †also formerly, a well-regulated or sound conscience, one which judges correctly (*obs.*). *bad, evil conscience*: an accusing or condemning conscience; a consciousness of having done wrong, or of being in a wrong moral state.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 13 Thabor.. and hermon.. in þi name ihesu sall glade thorgh goed consyence. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* i. 19 Hauynge feith and good conscience. 1523 *Will of Burwell* (Somerset Ho.), Persones of right or of good conscience. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* 9, I wil do as men of best consciences do. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause, or a bad conscience, or both. 1625 BURGES *Personal Tithes* 24 A good conscience.. will sooner suspect his owne heart of couetousnesse, then his Pastors. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of all Trades* 161 There is no coward to an ill conscience. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cansc.* I. ii. 24 A good conscience therefore will tell you that if.. you have made a prey of him.. you are bound to make restitution. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 80 What is that comfort of a good conscience? 1827 J. WILSON *Noctes* in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 476 That sweet sound sleep that is the lot o' a gude conscience.

III. Conscientious observance or practice; tenderness of conscience.

†5. Conscientious observance or reverence *of*, or regard *to*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* ii. 19 Forsothe this is grace, if for conscience of God ony man suffrith sorewes. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcv, Any article.. which by reason of consions of right oweth or should be reformed. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 113 b, Preferring the concience of their oath made to his father, before their latter promise. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 If they have any conscience of publique good. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A v, They..(in meer Conscience to publike Benefit) have depriv'd themselves of so great a Propriety. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 102 It's a wicked thing, for the conscience of the day, to suffer our brother to perish.

†6. a. Practice of, or conformity to, what is right, equity; regard to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 An ypocrite is this, A man which feigneth conscience. 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 121 Bycause hyt leynyth to equyte and consyence.. I wyl.. graunt thys to you. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 16 Not onely according to meere Right, and Law, but also after Equitie and good Conscience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 203 Their best Conscience, Is not to leaue 't vndone, but kept vnknowne. 1611 —— *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 660, I cannot with conscience take it. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 53, I ame sure in them itt proceeds not out of conseince, bot meirlie.. [they] durst not for feare irritat the Couenanters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 328 A.. had the legal.. possession of the land, but B.. was in conscience and equity to have the profits and disposal of it. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* I. xv, Some folks, to be sure, would take more, but I love conscience in these matters. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 283 They both impress us with a belief.. in the care and conscience with which their scenes were wrought out.

†b. *to do one's conscience*: to act according to one's sense of right. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcviii, Magistrates are great Blessings.. if they dare do their Conscience.

†7. Tenderness of feeling, tender-heartedness.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1253 *Dida*, O sily wemen.. fful of pite, of trouthe, of concience. *c* 1386 —— *Pral.* 150 Al was conscience and tendre herte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Pompeie sigh his pacience And toke pite with conscience.

†8. a. Tenderness of conscience with regard to an act, scruple; also compunction, remorse. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 249 þei han gret conscience and holden it for a gret synne to casten a knyf in the fuyr. 1467 *Pastan Lett.* No. 573 II. 303 Master Brakley owt for to be in gret consyens for syche thyngs as he had doone and seyd.. in proving of Sir John Fastolfys wyll. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 King Lowes haveng grete conscience that he heelde bethout title of right the duchie of Normandie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Fraiss.* I. cccIxxxi. 641 But the bysshop had conscience to let hym dye. 1608 HIERON *A defence* III. 102 You haue so misused these things.. that we can no longer continue them, without great conscience.

†b. A matter of conscience; something about which scruples are or should be felt; cf. 11. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 83 b/2 To kepe two wiues among the christians, is a great conscience. *Ibid.* 174 a/1 To a prince there can be no greater shame, nor conscience, then to beginne warres.. to mainteine his owne pleasure.

IV. Phrases (from II and III).

9. *upon, in* (*one's*) *conscience*: by one's sense of right, upon one's word, truly. So in asseverations *by, in, on, o' my conscience*. Also, as a mere exclamation of surprise, etc., *my conscience!* or simply *conscience!* (*Sc.*).

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120/469 Ich hadde lothz bi mi concience don holi churche wovȝ. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 108 But upon youre conscience, Min holy fader, demeth ye. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 113 Now Warwicke, tell me euen vpon thy conscience Is Edward your true King? **1601** —— *Twel. N.* III. i. 33 In my conscience sir, I do not care for you. **1613** —— *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 42 O' my conscience twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in 's Nose. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* II. 17 Some merrie fellow which of his conscience thinketh them not to be above three yards about. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, 'Ah!—Eh!—Oh!' exclaimed the Bailie. ' My conscience!—it's impossible—and yet—no! Conscience, it canna be!'

10. ***in (all) conscience, † of (all) conscience***: in reason or fairness, by all that is right or reasonable (*colloq.*).

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 326, I cannot of conscience favour them therein. **1592** DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 109 What in conscience the poore man is then able to pay, in respect of the other charges. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 23 They are too unwholesome, a conscience. **1623** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* 240 It is time inough, of conscience. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. 295 This is enough in conscience. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. iii. 29 The seller is bound in conscience..to intimate unto the buyer these faulty qualities. **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 2 He seems to be a Gentleman of too much understanding, of all Conscience. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 15 It is too soon in all conscience to repeat this error again. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., Hotel at Paris*, I have enough in conscience, Eugenius, said I. **1797** ELIZ. BONHOTE *Rambles Mr. Frankly* I. 52 'And enough too, of all conscience', exclaimed I. **1886** BESANT *Children of Gibeon* II. xxvii, The matter, which was bad enough in all conscience.

11. ***a matter of conscience***: a matter in which conscience is concerned; hence ***to make (a thing) a matter of conscience***: to treat or deal with it conscientiously or according to the dictates of conscience. ***to make (a) conscience*** (obs. or arch.): to make it a matter of conscience, to have scruples about, to scruple. So † ***to think it no conscience***; also † ***to have (a) conscience***: see 8.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 23 He that maketh conscience [**1611** doubteth] is dampned if he eate. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 Thou hast thought it no conscience to betray me. **1586** *Let. Earle Leycester* 25 Therefore have we litle reason to trust her in that, wherof shee maketh so small a conscience. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1276 They will.. make more conscience to breake a Fast, than to commit a Murther. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 69, I make conscience to say thou lyest. **1685** H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* 21 For my part, I should make a conscience in abusing the World with such Trash. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. xxvii. 6 Arch-hypocrites make conscience of Ceremony, and make no conscience of Perjury. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 12 If he be one that makes Conscience of his Duty. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. ii. 24 A man who made no conscience of any villany. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ix. 146 [He] makes a conscience of persisting in it.

12. ***to have the conscience***: to consider or hold it right (*to do* something); hence *ironically*, to have the assurance or effrontery (*to..*).

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* (T. s.v. *Cool* v.), I..saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. iii. 170 He had the conscience to expect that we magistrates would meddle in his dispute and take his part. *Mod.* He actually had the conscience to ask the question in my own house.

13. ***case of conscience***: see CASE *sb.*[1] 7. ***court of conscience***: see COURT.

V. Transferred applications.

† **14.** = BELLARMINE. *Obs.*

a **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary*, Like a larger jug that some men call A bellarmine, but we a conscience.

15. *Mech.* = BREASTPLATE 3 b.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Conscience*, a plate resting against the drill-head and enabling the pressure of the breast or hand to be brought upon the drill. A *palette*.

VI. 16. *Comb.* a. objective, as ***conscience-pacifying***, ***†-wasting***, ppl. adjs.; **b.** instrumental and locative, as ***conscience-harried, -haunted, -pricked, -ridden, -smitten, -stricken, -struck***, ppl. adjs. c. attrib., as ***conscience-qualm, -scruple***; **conscience clause**, a clause in an act or law to ensure respect for the consciences of those affected, *spec.* one providing for the withdrawal of children in public schools from religious teaching disapproved by their parents; **conscience money**, money sent to relieve the conscience, *e.g.* in payment of a tax previously evaded, *esp.* in connexion with the income-tax; also, money paid to ease one's conscience; **conscience-wise** *adv.*, in relation to conscience.

1870 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 17 Feb., After a limited period we attach what is called a *conscience clause. **1888** *Spectator* 30 June 875 So long as the conscience clause is strictly enforced, and all parents are allowed to withdraw their children from the moral and religious education given if they disapprove it. **1662** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 379 If they be not faithful to the *conscience-engagement. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 262 A timorous, *conscience-harried..wretch. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv. 396 One reads in the columns of the *Times* newspaper..queer announcements from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, acknowledging the receipt of £50 from A.B. ..as *conscience-money, on account of taxes due. **1885** H. CONWAY *Family Affair* i, Those tender-minded persons who send conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/3 Those who have to contribute the tax in the form of 'conscience money'. **1961** P. USTINOV *Loser* ii. 35 Two men he had never seen before rose from their tables and paid the difference... It was conscience money. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 32 *Conscience-pacifying and soul-quieting Blood. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 447 Just to satisfy their *conscience-qualms. **1898** G. B. SHAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 64 Our guilty and *conscience-ridden generations. **1959** J. CARY *Captive & Free* 207 How typical she was. So nice, so gentle, so conscience-ridden, ripe for the slaughter. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro*, Pricks which passed for *conscience-scruples. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* (1875) 37 *Conscience-smitten for the little notice she had taken of her cousin. **1816** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xvi. 302 She was more *conscience-stricken about Jane Fairfax than she had often been. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 39 Ye *conscience-stricken cravens. **1830** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 June, A kind of necessity which seems to haunt *conscience-struck men. **1646** FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 278 The committing of a *conscience-wasting sin. **1702** VANBRUGH *False Friend* II, He never goes without a dram of *conscience-water about him, to set matters right again. **1845** T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 205 Their ancestors, *conscience-wise considered, were better men than they are.

conscienced ('kɒnʃənst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED-[2].] Having a conscience (of such a kind); as in *tender-conscienced*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Scrupulouse, nyce conscyensed. **1534** WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 19 They semed to be well conscyenced men. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 106 Any tender conscienced Christian. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He is light-moraled, loose-conscienced.

conscienceless ('kɒnʃənslɪs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of conscience, conscientious scruples, or moral sense; characterized by habitual disregard of conscience or of moral law.

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 23 Whan I was yonge, I was fulle recheles..And amonge other conscienceles. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 54 As did the Judges of Susanna, and as many conscienceless men in these dayes doe. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. §7 Conscienceless and wicked patrons. **1606** BP. HALL *Medit.* II. §77 Riches come seldom easily, to a good man; seldom hardly, to the conscienceless. **1881** A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xiii. 222 A seared and conscienceless ruffian.

b. *transf.* of actions, etc.

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 24 By which Machivelian, godlesse, and conscienceless course. **1623** R. BERNARD *Look beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 3 A iust punishment..for their conscienceless liuing. **1883** *American* VII. 187 The stigma of conscienceless policy.

Hence **'conscienceless**ly *adv.*, **'conscienceless**ness.

a **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 694 So securely and conscienceles[l]y to passe by the least of Gods commandements. **1882** *Spectator* 22 Apr. 522 [It] shows the ..consciencelessness of the Secret Committee.

† **'consciencely**, *adv. Obs.*[−1]. [f. CONSCIENCE + -LY[2].] = CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

1476 *Paston Lett.* No. 780 III. 167 As wele and as ryghtfully and as consciensly as I can for both the partyes.

conscient ('kɒnʃ(ɪ)ənt), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *conscient-em*, pr. pple. of *conscīre* to be conscious. Also in F. (19th c.).] a. Conscious.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. §12 As if he were consciente to himselfe that he had played his parte wel. **1881** J. DARRELL in *Argosy* XXXII. 200 With a morbid cunning only half-conscient of its own motives. **1929** R. BRIDGES *Testam. Beauty* 6 How small a part of Universal Mind can conscient Reason claim! *Ibid.* 126 Thru' conscient personality and love of beauty. *a* **1963** C. S. LEWIS *Poems* (1964) 96 The thought that moves Within my conscient brain.

b. as *sb.* A conscious being.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 459, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness..nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit.

Hence † **'consciently** *adv. Obs.*

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 208 And that the traiter conscientlie shall feele.

† **consci'ential**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conscientia* conscience + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to conscience.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 Now liberty is fourfold, corporal, conscientiall, spiritual, and sensual.

† **consci'entional**, *a. Obs. rare.* ?

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 Let it rest (from their own confession) a conscientionall, accidentall event.

conscientious (kɒnʃɪ'ɛnʃəs), *a.* [ad. F. *conscientieux* (16th c. in Littré), med.L. *conscientiōs-us*, f. *conscientia*: see -OUS.]

1. a. Of persons: Obedient or loyal to conscience; habitually governed by a sense of duty; scrupulous.

1611 COTGR., *Conscientieux*, conscientious..of a good conscience, full of conscience. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. i. §15 [He] had found..many Lay-men as consciencious as Clergymen in discharging this Trust. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 55 A conscientious tradesman. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. iii. 78 He is a conscientious person, and knows his duty.

b. ***conscientious objector***, one who refuses to conform to the requirements of a public enactment on the plea of conscientious scruple; *esp.* such an objector to military service (cf. CONCHY).

1899 [see OBJECTOR]. **1910** *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 424/1 Having quite properly insisted that vaccination should be universal and compulsory, it presently admits 'the conscientious objector'. **1916** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 2 Mar. (1969) 92 Conscientious objectors were not so disgustingly hectored as they seem to have been in London. **1940** *Economist* 2 Mar. 371/1 The Act lays down that one who claims that he conscientiously objects to being registered in the military service register, or to performing military service, or to performing combatant duties, may apply to be registered as a conscientious objector and therefore to be exempt from military service. **1966** C. M. BOWRA *Memories 1898–1939* xiv. 352 Knowing how cruelly conscientious objectors had been treated in the First World War, I was determined to see that their cases were put intelligibly before the tribunals.

2. a. Of conduct, etc.: Of or pertaining to conscience; done according to conscience, scrupulous. ***conscientious objection***. (See above.)

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* x. 101 D, Of those that goe with out those Conscientiouse Deliberations. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 140 To live in the conscientious practice of all that is good. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, She became a Baptist from conscientious scruples. **1878** R. SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 74 The Archbishop returned his easy insolence with a..conscientious purpose of revenge. **1916** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 10 Mar. (1969) 93 He came before the tribunal the other day to apply for exemption on the grounds of conscientious objection to war. **1932** —— *Brave New World* iii. 57 Conscientious objection on an enormous scale. **1936** M. PLOWMAN *Faith called Pacifism* 60 Passive resistance, Non-violence, Conscientious Objection, Pacifism, Defeatism—the very variety of descriptions shows the hesitant..nature of the new faith. **1966** C. M. BOWRA *Memories 1898–1939* xiv. 352, I welcomed the introduction of conscription, but was at first rather taken aback that some of the brightest undergraduates had genuinely conscientious objections to it.

† **b.** Constituting a matter of conscience, binding on the conscience. *Obs. rare.*

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 101 The Authors of Superstition when they finde Customes very usefull..plant them amongst their other Ceremonies, and make them conscientious.

† **3.** Conscious (*of*). *Obs.*

1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 36 Either not bound, or not conscientious of his bonds. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 141 The Heretick (guilty and consciencious to himselfe of Refutability). *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Tracts* (1677) 181 He that is conscientious of his sin.

conscientiously (kɒnʃɪ'ɛnʃəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a conscientious manner; in accordance with one's sense of duty; scrupulously.

a **1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 181 (R.) Conscientiously obliged not to take it into his own hands. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), Sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it conscientiously. **1874** PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 98 The east end..was carefully and conscientiously restored..by G. G. Scott. **1882** HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The village is conscientiously clean.

conscientiousness (kɒnʃɪ'ɛnʃəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being conscientious; loyalty to conscience.

One of the faculties to which phrenologists have allotted a special organ or region of the brain, held to produce the sentiment of obligation, duty, justice, and injustice.

a **1631** DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 204 Is fraud, and circumvention so sure a way, of attaining God's blessings, as industry and conscientiousness is? **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 159/Any other Protestant that hath any profession of Conscientiousness. **1828** COOMBE *Constit. Man* ii. §4 Conscientiousness stands in the midway between self and other individuals. **1868** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 206 A steady conscientiousness which seeks to do its duty wherever it may be placed.

† **b.** Const. *of. Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 179 Constancy of Faith, and conscienciousnesse of Duty. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxvii. (1713) 246 What an early Conscienciousness [I had] of approving my self to [God].

† **2.** = CONSCIOUSNESS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 9 Who hazards the loss of being reputed a good man, that he might not loose the realitie, and conscientiousness of it.

conscionable ('kɒnʃənəb(ə)l), *a.* Now app. *Obs.*, but cf. UNCONSCIONABLE. [Found with its compounds, and CONSCIONED, in first half of 16th c. These, with CONSCIONLESS, appear to be popular formations from *conscion*, taken as a singular of *conscien-ce* (see note to the latter) + -ABLE: cf. *fashion-able*. (See F. Hall *Engl. Adjectives in -able*, 1877, 65.)]

† **1.** Having a conscience (= CONSCIONED), as in ***tender-conscionable***; having a good conscience; governed by conscience; conscientious, scrupulous.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 145 There were..in both houses, a greate manye learned men, conscionable men, wyse men. **1552** HULOET, Conscionable or hauynge a good conscience, *religiosus*. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 52 Conscionable in their dealings as well toward the poore as toward the rich. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 242. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 240 True hearted to God, and conscionable in their ways. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 313 Tender conscionable christians. **1708** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. iv, You and my most conscionable Guardian here..plotted and agreed, to chouse a..Gentleman, out of a Hundred Pound.

† **b.** Having conscience *of*, conscientiously regardful or observant *of*. *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xvi. 52 Conscionable of that one thing which is needfull, with Mary. **1655** *Gouge's Comm.*

Heb. Life, He was in speciall manner conscionable of the Lords day.

†c. In bad sense; Over-scrupulous. *Obs.*

1628 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O.T.* iv. i, The same Devil.. speaks still in our scoffers, and calls Religion Hypocrisie, conscionable care, singularity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Showing regard for, or conformable to, conscience; conscientious, scrupulous.

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* iii. 268 Conscionable obedience towards me. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 384 Conscionable discharge of the taske imposed upon us. **1672** Marvell *Reh. Transp.* i. 115 Truly a very fair and conscionable Reckoning! **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v. xvii. (1852) 235 Yielding more hearty and conscionable obedience to civil magistrates.

†**3.** Of or belonging to conscience or equity. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Court of Requests*..is a Court of Equity, of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferior to it, being principally instituted for the help of such Petitioners as in conscionable cases deal by Supplication with his Majesty.

†b. Equitable, just. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 60 To justifie their pretended title, or to render them..lawful and conscionable possessours.

'conscionableness. ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Conscientiousness, scrupulousness; equity, reasonableness.

1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 477 Of faith..joy, conscionablenesse. **1641** 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* §16 (1653) 67 Witnesse their conscionablenesse in managing their Charges. **1730-6** Bailey (folio), *Conscionableness*, knowing within oneself. **1755** Johnson, *Conscionableness*, equity, reasonableness.

conscionably ('kɒnʃənəblɪ), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.]

†**1.** Conscientiously, according to conscience; with conscientious or scrupulous care. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Conscionably, or with a good conscience, *religiose*. **1580** North *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently or conscionably note the disparities and differences? **1615** W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* iii. i. (1668) 2 Such a Gardener as will conscionably..travel in your Orchard. **1685** Baxter *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. xiv. 9 How conscionably should bad Oaths be avoided, and good ones kept!

2. Reasonably, fairly, moderately. ? *Obs.*

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 19 *Cast.* Well, how doe you rate it? *Cand.* Very conscionably, 18.*s.* a yard. *c*1611 Chapman *Iliad* i. Comm. (1857) 24, I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed, my..author. **1677** Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, Conscionably, or reasonably, *æque, justè, ex æquo & bono.*

conscionary, erron. form of CONCIONARY.

†**'conscioned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [See CONSCIONABLE and -ED.] = CONSCIENCED.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 16. §1 Couetous and euill conscioned persons. **1594** West *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* §142 Corrupt conscioned persons. **1627** R. Perrot *Tithes* 56 More daintie eared than tender conscioned.

†**'conscionless**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and -LESS.] = CONSCIENCELESS, unconscientious.

1607 [S. Hieron] *Defence* 1. 154 More bold, because.. more conscionles. **1617** —— *Wks.* II. 257 Their conscionlesse vse of the things which God hath measured to them.

conscious ('kɒnʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *consci-us* knowing something with others, knowing in oneself, privy to, conscious + -OUS. L. *consci-us* f. *con-* together + *sci-* knowing, as in *scīre* to know: cf. *nescius* unknowing, *præscius* foreknowing. There is no such word in F., which uses *conscient* in some of the senses (as did also Bacon); but It. has *conscio* privy, accessary, guilty, from 16th c.]

†**1.** Knowing, or sharing the knowledge of anything, together with another; privy to anything with another. *Obs.* [With quot. 1651, cf. L. *alicui alicujus rei conscius*]

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* i. vii. 31 Where two, or more men, know of one and the same fact, they are said to be Conscious of it one to another. **1664** South *Serm.* (1823) I. 394 Nothing is to be concealed from the other self. To be a friend and to be conscious are terms equivalent.

2. *fig.* Attributed to inanimate things as privy to, sharing in, or witnesses of human actions or secrets. Chiefly *poet.*

(The earliest recorded use—the word being one of those ridiculed by Ben Jonson. Frequent in the Latin poets: with 1667, cf. Ovid 'quorum non conscia sola est'.)

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 130/1 With oath Magnificates his merit; and bespawls The conscious time with humourous foam. **1643** Denham *Cooper's H.* 277 Thence to the Coverts, and the conscious Groves, The scenes of his past Triumphs and his Loves. **1667** Milton *P.L.* vi. 521 So all ere day-spring, under conscious Night, Secret they finish'd. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 202 Examin the prisons of the inquisitions, the groans of which those walls are conscious. **1815** Southey *Roderick* xv. 138 If the conscious air had caught the sound. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 To these conscious stones we two pilgrims were alike known and near.

3. *conscious to oneself* (*of* anything, *that*, etc.): having the witness of one's own judgement or feelings, having the witness within oneself, knowing within oneself, inwardly sensible or aware. [L. *conscius sibi alicujus rei, de aliqua re, id esse.*]

1620 Abp. Ussher *Serm.* (1621) 1 Being so conscious vnto my selfe of my great weakenesse. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 353 Wherin a Man is Conscious [*MS. and ed.* **1612** conscient] to himselfe, that he is most Defectiue. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. i, If they say, That a Man is always conscious to himself of thinking. **1722** De Foe *Plague* (1754) 43 Their own Medicines, which they must needs be conscious to themselves, were good for nothing. **1779** Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 303 If I were not conscious to myself of having done every thing in my power, to warn the nation.

4. a. Hence, in same sense, without *to oneself*.

1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* iv. v, A pardon, Sir! Till I am conscious of an offence, I will not wrong my innocence to beg one. **1667** Milton *P.L.* ii. 429 Satan..with Monarchal pride Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 69, I am easily conscious that I have omitted many things. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 155 ¶3 We are secretly conscious of defects and vices which we hope to conceal from the publick eye. **1862** Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 448 A proof how conscious they were of their own unfitness. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 He must have been conscious that, though he thought adultery sinful, he was an adulterer.

†b. Having guilty knowledge (*of* anything); *absol.* inwardly sensible of wrong-doing, guilty.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 374 Pergamius accuses many thousands as conscious of the same arts. **1656** H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. iv. (1712) 97 She being conscious, did of her own accord..make confession of her wickedness. **1658** Phillips, *Conscious*, inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or errour. **1738** Wesley *Psalms* civ. pt. 3. vi, The conscious Ravagers return. **1827** Keble *Chr. Y.* 4 Lent xi. 4 What time, with sweet forgiving cheer, He called his conscious brethren near.

†**5.** *conscious to* (a thing): sharing in the knowledge of, having cognizance of, being a witness to; mentally alive or awake to; in a bad sense, privy to. [L. *conscius alicui rei.*] *Obs.*

1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* ii. 33 Many, conscious to their owne weaknesse, doe endeavour, etc. *a*1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 145, I who am conscious to your patience and wisdom. **1658** Ussher *Ann.* 452 Their King was in no wise conscious to the murder. **1691** Ray *Creation* ii. (1704) 434 The Mother..is not conscious to any thing that is done there. **1710** Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. §155 That He is present and conscious to our innermost thoughts. **1791** *Duchess of York* I. v, Truly conscious to the demerits of this work. **1828** C. Wordsworth *Chas. I*, 231 His Wife 'being conscious' to the transaction.

6. Having internal perception or consciousness:

a. *of* a fact.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 215 So much you seem to be conscious of in saying it was your meaning. **1692** Bentley *Serm.* (J.), Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. *a*1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 720 Tancred..Who, conscious of the occasion, feared the event. **1841** D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Lord Bacon was conscious of the slow progress of truth. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 172 An importance..of which even Americans are barely conscious.

b. (in *Philos.*) *of* one's sensations, feelings, thoughts, etc.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. i. §11 To be happy or miserable without being conscious of it, seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible. **1762** Kames *Elem. Crit.* i. (1833) 19 A man, while awake, is conscious of a continued train of perception and ideas passing through the mind. **1863** E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 205 We must conclude consciousness to belong to thought as thought. In other words thought is conscious of itself. **1864** Bowen *Logic* x. 317, I am conscious, either at once or in succession, of joy or pain, of a thought, reminiscence, or volition, of a sensation of hunger, coldness, &c.

c. *of* external objects. *poet.*

1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* iii. 116 Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade. **1821** Shelley *Ginevra* 18 And of the gold and jewels glittering there She scarce felt conscious. **1864** Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 336 Slowly and conscious of the rageful eye That watch'd him..Went Leolin.

d. with *subord. cl.*

1694 Burthogge *Ess. Reason* 4 If a person had never seen but one thing..he could not be sensible or conscious he did see it. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* ii. xix. §7 Cestius was not conscious..how the besieged despaired. **1742** Pope *Dunc.* iv. 601 Nobly conscious, Princes are but things Born for First Ministers, as Slaves for Kings. **1784** Cowper *Task* i. 156 How oft..we have borne The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew. **1878** Morley *Diderot* I. 140 He was profoundly conscious that the mere accumulation of knowledge..would take men a very short way.

e. *absol.* Knowing, witting, well aware. *poet.*

1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 90 The forests wonder'd at th' unusual grain, And secret transport touch'd the conscious swain. **1819** Shelley *Cenci* i. i. 73, I may speak Alike to you and my own conscious heart.

f. *absol.* with *the*: the conscious mind.

1919 M. A. K. Bradby *Psycho-analysis* iii. 34 They figure in her dreams in forms which imply moral condemnation in the unconscious as well as in the conscious, as demons or brutal people. **1960** Hinsie & Campbell *Psychiatric Dict.* (ed. 3) 150/2 In psychiatry *conscious* is used..(usually) as a noun, to denote a particular division of the psyche. In such use it is practically synonymous with *consciousness*.

7. a. Endowed with the faculty of consciousness; characterized by the presence of consciousness. Said of persons and their attributes.

1725 Watts *Logic* i. ii. §2 Among substances some are thinking or conscious beings, or have a power of thought, such as the mind of man, God, angels. **1775** Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 318 With a power which appears almost a conscious one. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 264 Man..as a conscious being, conscious of himself, and conscious of others around him. **1885** W. L. Davidson *Logic of Defin.* 138 Feeling and Volition are conscious elements no less than Intellect.

b. Having one's mental faculties actually in an active and waking state. See CONSCIOUSNESS 6.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* v. xxi, And when at last he was conscious. **1880** T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1883) I. 505 The sister reported that he had become conscious, having recognized her and called her by name.

8. Aware of what one is doing or intending to do; having a purpose and intention in one's actions. Said of agents and their actions, etc.

1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 323 A..sequence..which few will attribute to an apt coincidence or to a conscious design. **1880** L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 25 Pope was from the first a conscious and deliberate artist. **1882** Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 130 That St. Peter has here been the conscious or unconscious borrower may be regarded as certain.

9. Having one's thoughts and attention unduly centred in one's own personality; and hence, apt to imagine that one is the object of observation by others; SELF-CONSCIOUS. Of personal bearing, actions, etc.: Displaying such preoccupation.

[**1712-14** Pope *Rape Lock* i. 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face.] **1728** —— *Dunc.* ii. 6 The proud Parnassian sneer, The conscious simper, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look. **1827** Carlyle *Richter* Misc. (1869) 11 He moves about with a conscious air. **1868** Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 When a person is said to be morbidly or excessively conscious, there is indicated an excessive attention to the feelings and the thoughts, and a slender amount of occupation with outward things.

10. *transf.* Of things: a. Objective or present to consciousness; known to oneself, felt, sensible. b. Aware of itself, aware of its own existence.

1667 Milton *P.L.* ii. 801 They..howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast; then bursting forth Afresh with conscious terrours vex me round. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 4 ¶6 She knows she is handsom, but she knows she is good. Conscious Beauty adorned with conscious Virtue! **1766** Goldsm. *Vicar W.* xxxi, His face became pale with conscious guilt. **1818** Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 11 Knowledge is conscious power. **1833** I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 178 The conscious indistinctness of the grounds on which it demands submission. **1877** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Truth..gives conscious rank to its possessors.

†**11.** Having a conscience; conscientious. *rare.*

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* 90 One of the most worthy and consciousest Princes that belonged to the service of the Crown.

12. Appended to sbs. forming adjs. with the sense 'conscious of—, aware of—'; as CLASS-CONSCIOUS, COLOUR-CONSCIOUS, etc. (see the sbs.).

1903 [see CLASS *sb.* 9]. **1918** [see *dress-conscious*, DRESS *sb.* 4a]. **1928** [see *clothes-conscious*, CLOTHES *sb. pl.* 4]. **1933** *Punch* 5 July 25/1 We learn to eat at least a twelve-month before we learn to talk; not till several years after that do we become money-conscious. **1934** H. G. Wells *Exper. Autobiogr.* I. ii. 79, I became woman-conscious from those days onward. **1938** B. Russell *Power* 166 It [*sc.* a chess-club] might..seek to make more people 'chess-conscious'. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Mar. p. vi/3 A culture so history-conscious. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 18 July 10 City of London policemen are to be encouraged to weigh themselves regularly and become more weight-conscious.

consciously ('kɒnʃəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a conscious manner.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvii. (R.) The same thinking thing would be always consciously present. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 49 ¶5 [They] often consciously and knowingly embrace where they are mutually indifferent. **1816** Shelley *Alastor* 14 If no bright bird, insect, or gentle beast I consciously have injured. **1881** Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 51 Directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, we base our political opinions upon history.

consciousness ('kɒnʃəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 49 Consciousness, or mutual knowledg of persons and their worship.

2. (Also in early use, *consciousness to oneself*.) Internal knowledge or conviction; knowledge as to which one has the testimony within oneself; esp. of one's own innocence, guilt, deficiencies, etc. Cf. CONSCIOUS 3.

1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* i. ii, The consciousness of mine own wants. **16..** Locke (J.), Had not their consciousness to themselves of their ignorance..kept them from so idle an attempt. *a*1744 Pope (J.), An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or consciousness. **1770** *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 198 There is..a palpable consciousness of guilt. **1860** Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 11 Bentley..was supported by the consciousness of an immeasurable superiority. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 Happy in the consciousness of a well-spent life.

3. The state or fact of being mentally conscious or aware *of* anything. Cf. CONSCIOUS 6.

1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 215 Let it..become one with the very consciousness of my existence! **1776** Adam Smith *W.N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 164 The anxiety of the proprietors..seems..to indicate a consciousness..that this species of cultivation is..more profitable than any other. **1863** Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 9 It is only to the consciousness of these evils that knowledge and reflection awaken him. **1864** Lewes *Hist. Philos.* II. 142 The

consciousness of my existence is to me the assurance of my existence. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 18 For a few moments he lost the consciousness of why he was miserable.

4. a. *Philos.* The state or faculty of being conscious, as a condition and concomitant of all thought, feeling, and volition; 'the recognition by the thinking subject of its own acts or affections' (Hamilton).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 93 Neither can life and cogitation, sense and consciousness..ever result from magnitudes, figures, sites, and motions. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. §19 Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a Man's own mind. **1707** S. CLARKE *2nd Defense* (1715) 5 Consciousness, in the most strict and exact Sense of the Word, signifies..the Reflex Act by which I know that I think, and that my Thoughts and Actions are my own and not Anothers. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* I. i, Consciousness is a word used by Philosophers, to signify that immediate knowledge which we have of our present thoughts and purposes, and, in general, of all the present operations of our minds. **1842** SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* Note B (1872) 810/1 Consciousness is a knowledge solely of what is now and here present to the mind. It is therefore only intuitive, and its objects exclusively presentative. *Ibid.* 929. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 210 We class sensations along with emotions, and volitions, and thoughts, under the common head of *states of consciousness*. But what consciousness is, we know not; and how it is that anything so remarkable as a state of consciousness comes about as the result of irritating nervous tissue, is just as unaccountable as the appearance of the Djin when Aladdin rubbed his lamp, or as any other ultimate fact of nature. **1875** BAIN *Emotions & Will* (ed. 3) 539.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) State of consciousness.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 126 From strict analogies by thought supplied Or consciousnesses not to be subdued. **1812** J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (1813) 627 A female..quite dumb, nearly deaf, and possessed of no one consciousness belonging to humanity. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. 53 His [man's] will is not his affections, neither are his affections his thoughts..They are separate consciousnesses, living consciousnesses. **1870** HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1871) 327 Whatever our marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own consciousnesses.

5. a. The totality of the impressions, thoughts, and feelings, which make up a person's conscious being. In *pl.* = Conscious personalities.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 183 If the same consciousness can be transferr'd from one thinking Substance to another, it will be possible that two thinking Substances may make but one Person. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 20. 2/1 Those many Consciousnesses must be as the Constituent Parts of that one Individual Consciousness. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 32 Musing on them, often do I seem Two consciousnesses, conscious of myself, And of some other Being. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 91 From our innermost consciousness, a voice is heard, clothed with native authority..'I feel. I think. I will. I am.'

b. Limited by a qualifying epithet to a special field, as the *moral* or *religious consciousness*.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 157 The commencement of a moral consciousness. **1884** H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 1 Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious consciousness is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense.

c. Attributed as a collective faculty to an aggregate of men, a people, etc., so far as they think or feel in common.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 198 While few can be found to agree even upon matters of so-called universal consciousness. *a* **1871** GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 Such intellects broke loose from the common consciousness of the world around them. **1876** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. 88 The religious consciousness of the age.

6. The state of being conscious, regarded as the normal condition of healthy waking life.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi, When the fever left him, and consciousness returned, he awoke to find himself rich and free. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 In one class of [popular] applications, consciousness is mental life, as opposed to torpor or insensibility; the loss of consciousness is mental extinction for the time. **1885** W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defin.* 136 The mind's wakeful activity is consciousness—consciousness as opposed to dormancy, dreamless sleep, swoon, insensibility.

7. *double consciousness*: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Double consciousness*, a condition which has been described as a double personality, showing in some measure two separate and independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual.

8. *Comb.*, as **consciousness-expanding** *a.* = PSYCHEDELIC *a.*; **consciousness-raising** orig. *U.S.*, the activity or experience of increasing (esp. social, political, etc.) sensitivity or awareness: see RAISE *v.* 19d; freq. *attrib.*; hence **consciousness-raiser**, one who or that which raises consciousness.

1967 *Psychic News* 26 Aug. 7/4 Mescalin, LSD and the like have an awakening, *consciousness-expanding effect. **1968** J. DRUMMOND *Gantry Episode* iii. 34 They talk about a psychedelic drug, a 'consciousness-expanding' drug. **1974** *National Rev.* (U.S.) 12 Apr. 428/2 Left-nationalist *consciousness-raisers succeeded in persuading only 5 per cent of voters to worry about American economic domination. **1976** MILLER & SWIFT *Words & Women* (1977) viii. 135 Varda One, editor of *Everywoman*, says that words like manglish..and herstory are 'reality-violators and consciousness-raisers'. **1983** *Times* 14 Feb. 8/7 Lesbians, anti-enfibulators, peace protesters and consciousness-raisers. **1968** *Notes from First Year* June 15 If there is anything we can learn from the black liberation movement, it is that the primary job is *consciousness-raising. **1969** *Women, Jrnl. of Liberation* Fall 55/1 Women's Day—the first of what promises to be many positive, consciousness-raising occasions. **1979** *Time* 2 Apr. 13/3 For them the anti-Shah revolution..proved an experience that, in the West, would be called consciousness raising. **1985** *Amer. Speech* LX. 13 Terms such as *consciousness-raising*, *sex object*,..and *Ms.*, through which women have attempted to replace the received patriarchal names with a new vernacular articulating their own..perceptions.

†con'scission. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *conscissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conscindĕre* to tear in pieces.] 'A cutting or paring' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†con'scissure. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. **conscissūra* a cut or cleft, f. *conscindĕre*: see prec. (but for this *concīsūra* is now read in Pliny).] 'A gash or cut, a renting in a place' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†consciuncle. *nonce-wd.* [humorous dim. of *conscience*, after L. diminutives in *-unculus*, *-uncula*.] A minute or hair-splitting conscience.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 66 Rubrics..filled with punctilios not for consciences, but for consciuncles.

†con'scive. *Obs.* [Erron. spelling for *concive*, It. *concive*, L. *concīvis*.] Fellow-citizen.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 198 We shal ther..see..more gallant courtiers, more godly consciues.

conscribe (kən'skraɪb), *v.* [ad. L. *conscrībĕre* to enter in a list, enroll, draw up, prescribe, f. *con-* together + *scrībĕre* to write; in sense 4 corresponding to CONSCRIPTION 4.]

†1. *trans.* To enroll, levy (an army); to enlist (a soldier). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 281 When this armie..was conscribed and come together to Harflete. *Ibid.* 314 To conscribe and set furthe a new armie. **1660** G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 28 People..of the meanest condition, and mercinary only and conscribed by others.

†2. To enroll as a Roman senator. *Obs. rare.*

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 136 If a Plebeian happen'd to be conscrib'd he and his Posterity became Patricians.

†3. To circumscribe, to limit. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 162 The Fates, by whom your powers are all conscribed, Pronounce this doom. **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 105 A Mart, Fair or Market..although they be conscribed to place and circuit. **1704** HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Conscribed*, the same with Circumscribed.

4. To enlist for the army by CONSCRIPTION, q.v.; to enlist compulsorily. Also *transf.*

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 418 Government..cannot conscribe readers. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cviii. 24 'We will not be conscribed, to be shot like dogs' —was what I heard from French youth. **1887** *Spectator* 18 June 818/2 Ghilzaies forcibly conscribed by the Ameer.

Hence **con'scribed** *ppl. a.*

1654 R. COPRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 89 With this conscribed Army composed of the outcasts of man.

conscript ('kɒnskrɪpt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conscrīpt-us*, pa. pple. of *conscrībĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Enrolled or elected a senator. In pl. *conscript fathers*, *†fathers conscript* [L. *patres conscripti*, properly *patres*, *conscripti*, i.e. *patres et conscripti* fathers and elect]: a collective title by which the Roman senators were addressed; used also as a title by the Venetian senate.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xi. (R.), He sayed these wordes, O fathers conscripte, O happie people. **1605** B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 150/1 Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting Turn fair and fortunate to the common-wealth. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 At first..they were called Fathers only; but afterwards, when more were enroled in their body, Conscript Fathers. **1820** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 306 Say, conscript fathers, shall she be admitted? [See *Note*.]

b. Applied allusively to senators, legislators, or the administrative council of a nation, municipality, etc.; rarely in *sing.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xxxiii. 12 The conscript Fathers of the Colony disagree in many Points..yet they all agree in oppressing Strangers. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 341 Eliot, Hampden, Pym, nay Ludlow, Hutchinson, Vane..political Conscript Fathers. **1880** DISRAELI *Endym.* xxx, Hainault House had been raised by a British peer..the locality was no longer sufficiently refined for a conscript father.

†2. Inscribed in common or identically. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1679 HARBY *Key Script* II. 44 That 144000 in chap. 7. sealed, were not this 144000 in chap. 14. conscript, or having the Name of God written in their Fore-heads.

3. Enrolled or formed by conscription, as a soldier, or an army.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 499 Three conscript lads..of the sixty-sixth regiment. **1881** *Times* Apr. 11/4 An enlisting army must always be more difficult to keep up than a conscript army. **1882** *Gd. Words* 318 With the assistance of conscript negroes brought down the Nile.

B. *sb.* [F. *conscrit*.] A military recruit obtained by conscription; one compulsorily enlisted for military or naval service.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 23 The general levy of 200,000 Conscripts [in 1799]. **1814** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 589 The conscripts desert in all directions. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 323 Were these captives dealt with as conscripts or galley-slaves?

conscript (kən'skrɪpt), *v.* orig. *U.S.* [f. CONSCRIPT *a.* or ppl. stem of L. *conscrībĕre*.] *trans.* To compel to military service by conscription; to enlist compulsorily; = CONSCRIBE 4. Hence **con'scripted** *ppl. a.*

1813 *Connecticut Courant* 23 Nov. 3/5 State troops..had been conscripted under the orders of the former Captain General. **1814** *Columbian Centinel* 21 Dec. 2/5 The bill for drafting, or Conscripting, the Militia, has passed both Houses of Congress. **1865** W. WHITMAN *Specimen Days* (1888) 62 He was first conscripted for two years. **1880** *Atlantic Monthly* July 22, I had been conscripted and forced into the army. **1887** *Spectator* 18 June 824/2 The conscripted soldiers are always ready for a mutiny. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 2/3 If we must conscript and train our youth..in great camps. **1899** *Daily News* 8 Mar. 7/1 Under the name of a 'Railway Brigade' a corvée pure and simple has been conscripted by the Sirdar during the Soudan campaign... So-called soldiers are daily conscripted..simply for the construction of the Khartoum Railway. **1932** E. WAUGH *Black Mischief* iv. 137 It was necessary for the Emperor to leave his car and complete the journey on mule back, his luggage bobbing behind him on the heads of a dozen suddenly conscripted spectators. **1941** L. B. LYON *Tomorrow is Revealing* 47 The sea-shore pebble, the conscripted sand is covered By the stealing washing-over-us-water.

conscription (kən'skrɪpʃən). [ad. L. *conscriptiōn-em* drawing up in writing, composing, a composition, a levying of troops, n. of action from *conscrībĕre* to CONSCRIBE.]

†1. Writing down together, putting in writing.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vii. 16 And the chartre taken, thei maden the conscripcioun [**1388** writyng togidere] of the wedloc. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/4 Thus Luke had..prouffyte by conscrypcion & wrytyng of his doctryne.

†2. Conjoint signature. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 4 They signe not..in their owne particular and singular names, but require the conscription and evident consent of their Counsell.

†3. Enrolment or enlistment (of soldiers). *Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. App. II. xxiii. 65 Not having..none order, provision of victual, towardness in conscription of men of war, or appearance of such thing. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conscription*, an enrolling.

4. *spec.* The compulsory enlistment of men for military (or naval) service; *esp.* where the liability to serve is legally established; an application of this method of obtaining recruits.

The word was introduced in connexion with a law of the French Republic, 5 Sept. 1798, which provided that the recruits required for service should be compulsorily obtained from the young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, whom it declared to be legally liable to serve in the army. Hence it has become a general term for methods of compulsory enlistment; but, technically, as distinguished from universal military service, it implies the enrolment by lot of a fixed number of those liable to service, with the option given of procuring a substitute.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* xvi. (1877) 236 Our persons have been free from the impressments and conscriptions. **1813** *Examiner* 18 Jan. 38/2 The Conscription of 1813 has furnished 160,000 men. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 480 The Africans..were subject to taxes and to a conscription of their youth to serve as soldiers. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 391 Conscription is to one man personal service, to another the payment of a tax. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 208 Peasants turned lackeys to escape the conscription, just as in our own days they turn priests.

attrib. **1863** *Illust. Lond. News* XLII. 551/1 The Federal Government intends to commence the enforcement of the Conscription Act at once.

fig. **1814** *Q. Rev.* XI. 96 The conscription of ancient and vulgar terms to the service of poetry.

b. The body of conscripts collectively.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 115 General Clarke..advised that the conscription for the year 1809 should be called out.

con'scriptional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] Of, or belonging to conscription.

1809 *St. Paper* in *Ann. Reg.* 783/2 The following..is the precise state of the conscriptional force of France.

conscriptionist, (kən'skrɪpʃənɪst). [f. CONSCRIPTION + -IST.] An advocate of conscription. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1901 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 7/1 Colonel Dooner is not a conscriptionist. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 Not of the Conscriptionist school. **1917** *Grit* (Toronto) 13 Dec. 2/5 Graham is a conscriptionist, too. **1920** *Edin. Rev.* July 105 Conscriptionist Liberals. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 11/3 Technical difficulties in the way of limiting trained reserves in a conscriptionist country are very great indeed.

conscriptive (kən'skrɪptɪv), *a.* [f. CONSCRIPTION + -IVE, after *descriptive*.] Involving or having conscription.

1906 J. JOYCE *Let.* 9 Oct. (1966) II. 174, I don't see how that saves them from the logical conclusion of revolution in a conscriptive country like this. **1915** *Morn. Post* 9 Feb. 4/4 It was possible to make a fair computation of the armies under a conscriptive system.

conseale, obs. form of CONCEAL.

consecrate ('kɒnsɪkreɪt), *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 consecrat. [ad. L. *consecrāt-us*, pa. pple. of L. *consecrāre*: see next.]

1. = CONSECRATED. **a.** as *pa. pple.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 27 Loo Sampson, which..was to god almyghty consecrat. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, A ryche image..That..To myghty Ioue..Yhalowed was, and

also consecrat. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 151 Which..was dedicate and consecrate to god. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xx. §3. 372 He is a Nazarite, a person consecrate to God. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 484 Led to the city consecrate to Mars. **1877** SPARROW *Serm.* xi. 145 What should be consecrate only to the holiest purposes.

b. as *adj.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxiii, The ympnis consecrat Of luvis use. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 228/1 Nazarien..that is as moche to say as consecrate or clene. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Of gould thow consecrat hungar. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Other consecrate places. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 28 The fountain was..perhaps in heathen times divine and consecrate.

2. In reference to the Eucharist: see CONSECRATE *v.* 2. **a.** as *pa. pple.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 When our Lorde is consecrate in fourme of bread. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 263 That the catholic church..taught them to receive Christ's body consecrate at mass with prayers.

b. as *adj.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 85 Vnder yᵉ least part of euerie consecrat hostie, Christ is all haill giuen and receauit. **1640** *Canterb. Self-Convic.* 110 The consecrat elements are injoined to bee eaten in the holy place.

3. Made sacred by associations; hallowed.

1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 69 Under so consecrate custody and regard. **1875** L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 266 Error consecrate by time.

consecrate ('kɒnsɪkreɪt), *v.* [f. CONSECRATE *ppl. a.*, or ad. L. *consecrāt-* ppl. stem of *consecrā-re* to dedicate, devote as sacred, deify, etc., f. *con-* + *sacrā-re* to make sacred, dedicate, f. stem of *sacer, sacrum*, SACRED. Cf. F. *consacrer*, in 14th c. also *consecrer*, Pg. *consegrar*, Sp. *consagrar*, It. *consacrare*, the latter from a late L. **con-sacrāre.*]

1. *trans.* To set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to the Deity; to dedicate solemnly to some sacred or religious purpose, and so give the object itself a character of holiness; to make sacred or holy and so fit for a religious use. Const. *to, unto.*

b. Particularly applied to the episcopal dedication or hallowing of a church and a churchyard, whereby these acquire the legal status of a 'consecrated building' and 'consecrated ground', with the special character and incidents legally attached thereto, in England and some of the colonies. Cf. CONSECRATED, CONSECRATION.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 71 Fabian..ordeyned, that every ȝere, on Schere or Maunde Thursday, the Pope schuld consecrate crisme. **1535** COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxii. 29 Then sayde Moses: Consecrate youre handes this daie vnto the Lorde. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 162 Suche men as he had consecrated to be offered to the goddes. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vi. §2 The custom of the primitive church in consecrating holy virgins and widows unto the service of God and his Church. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 28 What you have consecrated I have hallowed. **1680** DRYDEN *Epitaph Sir P. Fairborne* 24 To his lamented loss for times to come His pious widow consecrates this tomb. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 265 Not..inconsistent with their saying masses for the dead and consecrating salt and water.

b. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 From that time hetherward, was there never..so holy a Byshop that durst presume the Churche of the same to consecrate. *a* **1634** COKE *3rd Inst.* (1644) 203 Albeit churches or chappels may be built by any of the kings subjects..without licence, yet before the law take knowledge of them to be churches or chappels, the bishop is to consecrate or dedicate the same. **1671** *Bp. Cosin's Will* in *C.'s Corr.* (Surtees) II. 294 The Chappell att Auckland Castle..by mee latly built and consecrated. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 195 A Bishop ought not to consecrate a Church, which the Patron has built for filthy Gain and Lucre to himself. **1866** J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* (ed. 4) viii. 95 All churchyards must be consecrated. Ancient churchyards are presumed to have been consecrated.

2. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the action whereby the bread and wine receive their sacramental character in the Eucharist.

(Here the notion varies according to the doctrine held as to the nature of the sacrament.)

1553 TINDALE *Supper of Lorde* 39 It is manifest that Christ consecrated no bread. **1548** *Order of Communion* 8 To prepare, blisse and consecrate so muche as will serue the people. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 67 To consecrate, is to halow, or to separat to an holy vse, so we grant yᵉ bread and wine to be consecrated. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to consecrate more. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. §16. 474/1 Zephyrinus..ordained that Wine in the Sacrament should be consecrated in a Vessel of Glass. **1854** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 7) 247 Before we eat and drink this bread and wine which Christ designed to set forth the mystery of his death, to consecrate it and set it apart by a solemn prayer. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 311/2 The bread and the wine are consecrated by the words 'This is my body,' 'This is my blood'.

†**b.** used proleptically of the result.

c **1500** *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in 5 *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 3 Syth they consecrate our God omnipotent. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b, How often so euer you consecrate my body and my blode, do it in the remembraunce of me. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 205 He consecratis the trew body & blud of Jesus Christ, nocht be the vertew of ony mannis word, but be the vertew and powar of Gods word.

c. *absol.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1308/1 Therfore was it [the Paschall lambe] eaten with vnleauened breade. And so consequentlye Christe dydde consecrate in vnleauened breade. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 317/1 The First General Council takes for granted that priests alone can consecrate.

3. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the ordination and hallowing of persons to certain offices, as that of bishop, king, queen, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 He sawe seynt Peter apostel holde in his hond Edward þe sone of Egelrede..and consecrat hym kyng. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that..a bysshop sholde be consecrated of thre. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The form of Consecrating of an Archbishop or Bishop. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. iv. 45 Another Hill where the Counts of Holland were wont to be consecrated. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 That if the dean and chapter refuse to elect the person named by the king, or any archbishop or bishop to confirm or consecrate him, they shall fall within the penalties of the statutes of *praemunire*. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 44/1 Coronation, the act of crowning or consecrating a king. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 87/1 The elect is consecrated bishop by imposition of hands, the tradition of staff and ring, the unction with the chrism, the imposition of the book of the Gospels on his shoulders, and other rites.

4. *fig.*; also *refl.*

1600 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 93 (Qo.) That you should seal this lawless bloody book..And consecrate commotions bitter edge. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* vi. (ed. 2) 79 The holiness of Christianity consecrates all states and employments of life unto God. **17..** C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Lord, in the strength of grace*' i, Myself, my residue of days, I consecrate to Thee. **1878** F. R. HAVERGAL *Hymn*, Take my life, and let it be Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

5. *transf.* To devote or dedicate *to* some purpose: often associated with 1, as implying devotion to some cherished principle or pursuit.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperatly consecrated them selues to death. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded. (1875) 3, I will hereafter consecrate to your lykinge soome better labor of moore momente. **1674** S. VINCENT *Gallants Acad.* A vj, You will..not censure me for consecrating so idle a Pamphlet to you. *Ibid.* 38 When your Noblest Gallants consecrate their Hours to their Mistresses. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. iv. 56 A dusty room consecrated with religious solemnity to old coins. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 105 His whole life was consecrated to letters.

b. To appropriate (tithes) to a particular church.

1844 [see CONSECRATION 6].

6. To render sacred; to make an object of veneration or cherished regard; to hallow, sanctify; to sanction [= mod.F. *consacrer*].

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i, So glorious a cause as consecrates each sword that's drawn for it. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 199 That country which had been consecrated by the footsteps of their Redeemer. **1828** W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 We have consecrated this prejudice in our institutions and our hearts. **1858** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. Pref. 7 Writers, whose reputation consecrates their opinions. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 192 Whose memories seem to consecrate the soul from all ignobler companionship.

†**7.** To devote or doom (*to* destruction, etc.). *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 163 Saint Paule doth consecrate these to bee Doctrines of Deuilles. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 360 Must hee bee left like a thing consecrated to calamity, and despair without redemption? **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 240* The sacrilegious theurgist will consecrate any head to the crows, or perhaps to the jakes.

†**8.** To place among the gods; to deify; to apotheosize. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. §1 Inventors and authors of new arts..were ever consecrated amongst the gods themselves. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Consecration*, The emperors..are consecrated after this manner.

consecrated ('kɒnsɪkreɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dedicated to a sacred purpose; made sacred; hallowed, sanctified.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Bps.* Rubric, Then the Archbishop shall proceed to the communion, with whom the new consecrated Bishop with others shall also communicate. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 117 An altar-piece representing our Saviour, distributing consecrated wafers to the disciples.

absol. **1659** BRAMHALL *Ch. Eng. Defended* 75 Such an ordination subjected both the consecrators and the consecrated to deprivation.

b. *spec.* Of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground: Set apart with religious forms by a bishop, for public worship, or the burial of the dead, and having such ecclesiastical and legal status as this gives in England and some parts of the Commonwealth.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated roofe. **1632** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 277 Whereas the Parish Church of Hurly is a consecrated place. **1876** BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 303 The law..forbids a clergyman to officiate publicly in any building which is not either consecrated or licensed for Divine Service by the bishop. *Ibid.* 315 The Status of Consecrated land and buildings.—The estate in a consecrated church and church-yard is one of freehold of which the fee-simple is in abeyance. *Mod.* A walk divides the consecrated from the unconsecrated part of the cemetery. The body was not buried in consecrated ground.

2. Dedicated, 'sacred' *to* a tutelary divinity.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 1 The monthe of Januarye (consecrated to the dooble faced godd Janus). **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 Olives..the fruit was consecrated to Minerva. **1884** GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 15 The serpent was consecrated to Bacchus.

3. *fig.* Sanctioned by general observance or usage [F. *consacré*].

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 211 These services, to use the consecrated phrase, get on well enough. **1872** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 162 The only sufficient and effectual agent in so doing was consecrated custom.

Hence '**consecratedness**.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1847** in CRAIG; and in subseq. Dicts.

consecratee (ˌkɒnsɪkreɪ'ti:). [Correlative to *consecrator*: see -EE.] One to whom something is consecrated.

1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2170 The consecrators hold the property in usufruct; the consecratee is God.

consecrating ('kɒnsɪkreɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSECRATE *v.* + -ING¹.] CONSECRATION.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 67 Yᵉ Papistes call consecrating, to change yᵉ substances, or to transubstantiat. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Consagratio*, consecrating. **1641** *Root & Branch Petition* xvii. 8 The Christening and Consecrating of Churches and Chappels, the Consecrating Fonts, Pulpits, Tables, Chalices, Churchyards, and many other things, and putting holinesse in them.

'**consecrating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That consecrates.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 307 Any consecrating hand of a Prelat. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1347 Night's consecrating Shades, Which to a temple turn an universe. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* v, In that name hath Urban laid His consecrating hands upon my head.

consecration (kɒnsɪ'kreɪʃən). In 4-6 -acion. [ad. L. *consecrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE. Cf. F. *consecration* (13th c.).]

1. The action of consecrating; a setting apart as dedicated to the Deity; dedication with religious rites to a sacred purpose.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 22 It is the wether [**1388** ram] of consecracioun. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 84 Innocent..ordeyned eke the consecration of oyle, with whech men be anoynted at here ende. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 165 The Divine Presence is the greatest and most solemn Consecration of any place that can be. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 194 Consecration, according to a Definition of the Canonists, is a Rite or Ceremony of dedicating and devoting Things to the Service of God with an Application of certain proper Solemnities. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 31 The unhappy women were consecrated to their vile gods and goddesses and to prostitution. This dreadful consecration, yea desecration. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

attrib. **1535** COVERDALE *Lev.* viii. 31 Eate it and the bred in yᵉ maunde of the consecracion offeringes.

b. *esp.* The formal dedication and setting apart, by a bishop, of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground.

By Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xii, called *dedication*; but in recent times *dedication* has been employed to denote a less formal kind of consecration of a burial-ground, not having the legal consequences attaching to consecration.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 335 The Bishops assembled for the consecration (as they call it) of the great church of Sainct Andrewes. *a* **1626** BP. L. ANDREWES (*title*), The form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel (1659). **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The consecration or dedication of a church is an episcopal ceremony. **1866** J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* v. 57 Private chapels..are maintained by the persons to whom they belong. They need no consecration. **1873** PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1761 The consecration of churches may be performed indifferently on any day. **1876** BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 312 The *Sentence of Consecration* [of a church] is pronounced after the Offertory including the offering represented by the deeds upon the altar, has been made. **1883** tr. *Pellicia's Polity of Chr. Ch.* 147 The dedication of a church was called its consecration. **1891** *MS. Enrolments of Consecrations, Durham*, This Sentence of Consecration was read by me the undersigned John Booth.

c. with *a* and *pl.* (Sometimes more or less *concr.* = Consecrated things.)

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 831 Ceremonyall rytes are also commendable, In holy dayes, garmentes, temples, and consecracyons. **1560** BIBLE *Lev.* viii. 28 These were consecrations for a sweete sauour which were made by fire vnto the Lord. *Ibid.* viii. 31 The bread that is in the basket of consecrations [so **1611**]. *Ibid.* viii. 33 Vntill the dayes of your consecrations [**1611** consecration] bee at an ende.

2. The giving of the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine.

(Variously taken according to the opinion held of the nature of the Eucharist.)

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 41 Where consecracioun or halewinge hath neighid, of the breed is maad Cristis flesh. *a* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 8 Als oft as a nobil man seiþ it bi twex þe consecracioun & Agnus Dei. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37/1 In olde tyme the consecracyon of the gloryous blood was made in tree vessells. **1564** BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* Epil., Blasphemies against Christ..invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 232 The bread and wine even after consecration leave not their own nature, but remain in their former substance, shape, and form. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, He shall say the Prayer of Consecration, as followeth. *a* **1699** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. ii. (R.), The people..are told, that they [priests] can make their God at any time by pronouncing the five words of consecration. **1854** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 247 If it be demanded to what words the consecration of the elements ought to be ascribed, I answer, to the prayer of the faithful offered by the priest, and to the words of institution repeated by him. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 216/1 The form for the consecration of the bread in the Roman Missal is 'Hoc est enim corpus meum.'

3. Ordination to a sacred office: *spec.* the action or religious ceremony of ordaining a bishop.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls.) VI. 115 Theodorus þe archebisshop com into Kent..in þe secounde ȝere of his

consecracioun. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 66/2, The consecracion of a bishop. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order Consecr. Bps.* Rubr., Then shall the Archbishop demand the kings mandate for the consecration. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 479 To confirm the Elections and Consecrations of all Bishops in their Provinces. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Spiritual jurisdiction was understood to flow generally from Consecration.

4. *Rom. Antiq.* Apotheosis, deification; also *transf.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 98 The obsequyes & consecracyon of anchyses, his olde fader. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. 9 The magnificent burning and consecration of Severus. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 465/1 Consecration is a name given to the apotheosis of the Roman emperors, and coins and medals commemorating these events have the inscription *Consecratio.*

†b. Loosely applied to canonization. *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 We see how the Roman Calendar swells with new Consecrations of Saints.

†5. Dedication to destruction; anathematization. *Obs.* Cf. consecrate *v.* 7.

1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 925 He confirmed the Consecration denounced by his Predecessor against Frederic the Emperor.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Dedication or devotion to some cherished purpose or pursuit; also, appropriation to a special purpose.

1781 Cowper *Retirement* 223 'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time, And every thought that wanders is a crime. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. i. 368 Consecrations of tithes, as they were called, had already taken place among the Anglo-Saxons; since the tithes of Thory's lands, in Ropeslai hundred, had been consecrated to a distant church, the abbey of Peterborough.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of rendering sacred; hallowing.

1805 Wordsw. *On Peele Castle*, The light that never was, on sea or land, The consecration and the Poet's dream.

b. Sanction by law, custom, or usage. [mod.F.]

1861 Maine *Anc. Law* ii. (1876) 39 Each group of circumstances which is adjudicated upon receives, to employ a Gallicism, a sort of consecration. 1877 F. Hall *Eng. Adj. in -able* 7 Apparently, 'common usage' has obtained, with him, such a degree of consecration, that he looks upon any symptom of discontent with it as a going beyond just 'liberty'.

'consecrative, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **consecrātīv-us* (prob. in med.L.), f. L. *consecrāt-* ppl. stem: see -ive. (Godef. has obs. F. *consécratif, -ive.*)] Of consecrating character or tendency.

*a*1617 Bayne *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 58 The Bishops imposition was properly consecrative and sacramentall.

consecrator ('kɒnsɪkreɪtə(r)). [a. L. *consecrātor*, agent-n. from *consecrāre* to consecrate: see -or. (Johnson has *consecrater*, with a quot. from Atterbury, which Todd gives with *-or.*)] One who or that which consecrates.

1552 Huloet, Consecratour, *sacrator, sacrificus.* 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* ii. §69. 79 Your making the Reall presence of Christ in the Eucharist depend upon the casualties of the consecrators true Priesthood and Intention. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 Two British bishops..had assisted Wini who was the principal Consecrator. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 807/1 That there cannot be more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator, is a rudimentary principle of ritual.

consecratory ('kɒnsɪˌkreɪtərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type **consecrātōri-us*, f. *consecrātor*: see -ory.] That has the attribute of consecrating.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 33 Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, consecratorie, Eucharisticall, and so forth. 1699 Burnet *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 293 The Consecratory Words being delivered as the Reason of the Command, take, eat, and drink. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 3 The only translation of the consecratory letters.

†consec'taneous, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *consectāne-us* following closely, consequent (f. *consectārī* to follow closely) + -ous.] 'Succeeding, following as by consequence' (Ash 1775).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Consectaneous*, which follows others. [Thence 1846 in Worcester; and in later Dicts.]

consectary (kən'sɛktərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consectārī-us* logically following, consequent (whence *consectārium* sb.), f. *consectā-rī* to follow close, freq. of *consequī*: see consecute.]

†A. *adj.* Following logically; consequent.

1609 Bell *Theoph. & Remig.* 82 To which two maine points..the third (as a golden corollary) is consectary. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 236 The honour consectarie and dependant vpon his office. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (ed. 2) 32 From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consectary impieties..may arise.

B. *sb.* A consequence, deduction, conclusion, corollary. (Very common in 17th c.)

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7b, Consectaries, corollaries, or howsoever you tearme them, may easily be deduced. 1656 Hardy *1st Ep. John* xiv. (1865) 86/1 A consectary which ungodly wretches draw from these premises. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 47 Consectaries drawn from the Observations. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. §19 If some certain persons minded piety more than politics..fundamentals than consectaries. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 2 A Corollary, or Consectary, is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition or other premises. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 274 A judgment..sometimes called a Corollary or Consectary.

†b. That which follows in the course of events; a consequence, an effect. *Obs. rare.*

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 407 This signing was a constant consectary of unction. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 112 Peace being the consectary of Gods blessing on that laudable resolution.

†consec'tation. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *consectārī*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 245/1 *Consectation*, (ἀκολούθησις) or Æquipollens, is the Consideration of those Affections of a Proposition, in respect whereof, two Propositions signifie together the same thing, and are together true or false.

†consec'tator. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [agent-n. from L. *consectārī*: see prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Consectator*, imitator. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Consectator*, he that follows, or pursues. 1775 in Ash (as *not used*).

†'consecute, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *consecūt-* ppl. stem of *consequī* to follow closely, pursue, overtake, f. *con-* together + *sequī* to follow.] *trans.* To follow with success, overtake, attain, gain.

1536 Gray *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers* II. 389 Few men..in any auctoritie, hath finally consecuted favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie. 1589 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 97 If ye..had consecuted all your pursuits and desires.

consecution (kɒnsɪ'kju:ʃən). Also 6 -cusion, 6-7 -quution, -qution. [ad. L. *consecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *consequī*: see prec. Also in F. from 16th c. (Littré).]

1. Proceeding in argument from one proposition to another which follows from it; logical sequence; inference; a train of reasoning.

reciprocal consecution: the relation of two facts either of which follows from the other.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 454/1 As this argument or consecusion is trew. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 100 What a consecution is this..'The Crucifix is prefigured in Moses, in the Prophets, and in the time of Christ: therefore no remedy but a Crucifix must be had in the church.' 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 189 Not necessary, nor of any rational consecution. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* §108, I do not, by any necessary consecution..judge of the number of things tangible from the number of things visible.

†b. The conclusion of an argument. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19b, For the confirmation of the said proposition, and not as proofes of the conseqution. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. i. 34 Suppose the Antecedent true, the Consequution is not always true.

†c. The fact of following as an effect, necessary consequence. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 352 If..the first muscle of the chest..do draw vp the first ribbe, then by conseqution the other distances vnder shall also in some sort be dilated. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. i. 91 While they draw the Arme by a certaine kind of Consequution they lead the Scapula..together with it.

2. Succession, sequence (of events or phenomena).

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Pref. 7 Where is there an examination and a consecution of Experiments? 1792 G. Wakefield *Enquiry* 59 Preferring chronological consecution. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 393 The observation of a certain number of uniform consecutions among phenomena. *Ibid.* xli. (1870) II. 425 Psychology proposes to exhibit the mental phænomena in their natural consecution. 1837 G. S. Faber *Justification* 127 His next step, in regular consecution, was to speak of the Righteousness which is through faith. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 In all this subtle consecution of action.

b. *Gram.* Sequence of words in a sentence, of tenses in a compound sentence.

1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* §195, *Consecution of Tenses.*—The General Rule is: Primary Tenses in the Principal Sentence are followed by Primary Tenses in the Clause: Historic by Historic. *Ibid.* §196 The Perfect Subjunctive is used in Primary or Historic Consecution, whenever the sense requires that Tense and Mood. 1883 A. Palmer *Satires of Horace* Pref. 28 The solecistic *rusve peregre aut* (solecistic, if we consider the very rare consecution of *ve—aut*).

c. *Mus.* Succession of similar intervals in harmony. Cf. consecutive 5.

1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Mus.* 125, I..allow the Consecution of two 5ths, one of them being Imperfect. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 33. 1744 J. Green *Psalmody* (ed. 10) 140 *Consecution*, two, three, or more Chords of the same kind following one another. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* xviii. 197 Such octaves are not..faulty consecutions.

†d. *month of consecution* in *Astr.*: a 'lunar' or synodic month, a lunation. *Obs.*

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* II. xi. 38 The moneth of consecution..is more then the moneth of peragration by .2. dayes .4. houres .44. minutes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212 The month of Consecution..is the space betweene one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun unto another. *a*1697 W. Holder (J.), The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of consecution.

†3. Overtaking, attainment. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Deacon & W. *Spirits & Divels* 192 The diuell can now no more hinder the saints from the consequution of glorie.

consecutive (kən'sɛkjʊtɪv), *a.* [a. F. *consecutif, -ive*, on L. type **consecūtīv-us*, f. *consecūt-* ppl. stem: see consecute and -ive.]

1. Following continuously; following each its predecessor in uninterrupted succession.

1611 Cotgr., *Consecutif*, consecutiue, or consequent; next or immediately succeeding. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. §56 The actions of a Man consecutive to Volition. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 57 The Summers of differing, and yet perhaps immediately consecutive, years. 1779-81 Johnson *L.P., Blackmore* Wks. 1816 X. 197 In the structure and order of the poem..the greater parts are properly consecutive. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vi. 296 It rained blood for three consecutive days. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 549 Occasioned..by the superposition of consecutive whorls.

2. Consisting of elements following in order; characterized by consecution or logical sequence.

1755 Johnson *Dict.* Pref. ¶50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their own nature collateral? 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 38 The ground of a consecutive reasoning. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 424 Cebes is the..more consecutive thinker.

†3. Following as a consequence or effect; consequent (*to*). *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xx. 261 Accused of accidentall and consequutive Blasphemy and Idolatry. *c*1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 477 The freedom of doing as they please, w^{ch} freedom is consecutive to the will.

b. *Path.* Occurring after or during the decline of a disease, without forming part of it; as *consecutive symptoms* or *phenomena.*

1869 Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 It is probable that a certain number are consecutive to dysentery.

4. *Gram.* Expressing consequence or result.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* §74 Subordinate Conjunctions are:—(1) Consecutive; (2) Final; (3) Causal, etc. *Ibid.* §168 Consecutive Clauses are so called because they express consequence or result: *ita miser est ut fleat*, he is so wretched that he weeps. *Ibid.* §170 The Consecutive use of the Relative and its Particles with a Subjunctive Verb. 1874 Roby *Lat. Gram.* §1678.

5. *Mus.* Applied to the immediate succession of intervals of the same kind (*esp.* fifths or octaves) occurring between two voices or parts in harmony. (Also as *sb.* in *pl.* = Consecutive fifths or octaves.)

1819 Rees *Cycl.*, *Consecutive Chords*, The same applies to all consecutive intervals whatever. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* i. 12 By the laws of strict counterpoint, every consecutive fifth or octave..is altogether forbidden. 1880 Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 391 The forbidden consecutives are most objectionable in vocal music, or music for solo instruments in combination.

6. *Math. consecutive points*: see quot.

1884 Williamson *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 257 *note*, Two points which are infinitely close to each other on the same branch of a curve are said to be consecutive points on the curve.

7. *Magnetism. consecutive points* or *poles*: successive points in the length of a magnetized bar, at which the direction of the magnetization is reversed, the effect being as if the whole consisted of a number of magnetized bars connected by their similar poles at these points. Also called *consequent points.*

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. §43. 11 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The points where the polarities thus change from the one kind to the other have been called *consecutive points.* 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electricity* 9 This method [Double Touch]..communicates a powerful, but sometimes irregular magnetism, giving rise..to *consecutive poles* (Ger. *Folgepuncte*)—that is, to more poles than two in a magnet. 1890 S. R. Bottone *Dynamo* (ed. 6) 90 Coiling the wire so as to secure 'consecutive' poles at the pole pieces.

consecutively (kən'sɛkjʊtɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.]

†1. In the way of something that follows as a consequence; by consequence. *Obs.*

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This is done by the Pope..not effectively but consecutively. *Ibid.* xvi. 158 The good and benefit of the servant is but secondary and consecutively intended. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Consecutively*, in the school-philosophy, is sometimes used in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively*, or *causally*. Thus..the corruption of one thing is the generation of another, not *effectively*, but *consecutively*.

†2. As a result, in consequence. *Obs.*

*a*1691 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) IV. 751 (R.) Having..exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, consecutively, the serum was not found to congeal.

3. In continuous succession, continuously.

1847 Craig, *Consecutively*, in succession; following regularly. 1853 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 320 We had thirty-one hours consecutively on the road. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 12 That part of her history, which alone we can trace consecutively.

con'secutiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being consecutive.

1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 15 June, I recognize a cogent consecutiveness in the argument. 1886 Morley *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 250 A certain smooth and sure-paced consecutiveness made his written style..most telling and effective.

conseder, obs. f. consider.

conseil, obs. f. counsel.

conseit, -seiue, obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

conselebrate, obs. f. CONCELEBRATE.

†con'semblable, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *conemblable* (Cotgr.) entirely similar, fellow, companion, repr. L. type **consimilābil-is*, f. late L. *consimilāre* to liken, compare.] = CONSIMILE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many maners of membres are founde?..Two, That is to wyt, symple membres called consemblables, and membres compost.

†con'seminate, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *con-* together + *sēmināre* to sow seed.] To sow together.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in BAILEY (folio), JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

consenescènce (kɒnsɪ'nɛsəns). [f. L. *consenēscĕre* to grow old together: see -ENCE.] The growing old together; general decay.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 40 The old Argument for the World's Dissolution, and that is, its daily Consenescence and Decay. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 419 We..are not conscious of this symptom of the consenescence of all things. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consenescence*, the gradual approach of old age, the different organs failing in the same proportion.

†conse'nescency. *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. viii. (1732) 394 There is no Consenescency or Declension in Nature.

†con'sense, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 kunsence, -scence, 4 consence, concense. [a. OF. *cunsence, consence, -sense*, consent, willing complicity:—Rom. type **consentia*, f. L. *consentīre* to CONSENT. (L. had *consensus*, masc. *u-* stem, whence It. *consenso*, F. *consens*.)] Consent.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 228 þet we ne beon nout allunge ibrouht þerin, mid kunscence of heorte and mid skiles ȝettunge. *Ibid.* 288 þreo degrez beoð þerinne [carnal desire]..þe uorme is cogitaciun: þe oðer is affectiun: þe þridde is kunsence. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 59 Ful concense to synne. *Ibid.* III. 141 Consence to a synne foules mon.

†con-sense, *sb.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + SENSE.] Joint-sense (equivalent to consciousness).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 159 No Express συναίσθησις, Con-sense or Consciousness of what it doth.

consension (kən'sɛnʃən). *rare.* Also 6 -tion. [ad. L. *consensiōn-em*, n. of action from *consentīre* (*consens-*) to CONSENT: see -ION[1]. So OF. *consension, -cion* obs.] Agreement in thought, feeling, or opinion.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 16/2 By the consention of the most part..the bishops of Rome had not this regal state ..which they do now usurpe. **1656** JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 155 There is no longer any opposition betwixt them, but a consension in regard of predication. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 53 With..a vital consension of the whole Body. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 161 Have come to an agreement or consension.

consensual (kən'sɛnsjuːəl, -ʃuːəl), *a.* [f. L. *consensu-s* (see next) + -AL[1]. In mod. F. *consensuel*.]

1. Relating to or involving consent. *consensual contract* (in *Rom. Law*): a contract which requires only consent of the parties to render it obligatory: so *consensual obligation*.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 308 Contracts consensual, i.e. which might, by the Roman law, be perfected by sole consent. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 14. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* III. §89 *note*, The verbal and literal contracts are often spoken of by the civilians as formal contracts, in contradistinction to the real and consensual ones, which they call material. *Ibid.* 478 *Consensual obligations* were so called because a common understanding was sufficient to create them without any formality. **1881** HATCH *Bampt. Lect.* vi. 145 The consensual jurisdiction to which the members of Christian societies submitted themselves.

2. *Phys.* Happening as if by consent, caused by sympathetic action: said of movements which take place through the action of the nervous system independently of the will, and *spec.* of movements caused by reflex action of the sensory nerve-centres on being stimulated through the organs of sense.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 275 An increased action or local irritation, either idiopathic or consensual. **1839** BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* II. 930 [It] has a tendency to consensual action with its fellow nerve of the opposite side. **1864** H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 319 Doubtless we may pass gradually from the purely reflex, through the consensual, to the voluntary. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 57 The Sensori-motor or consensual actions in Man.

Hence **con'sensually** *adv.*, in a consensual manner, by consent.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 19 June 345 That the Budget..may be criticised, attacked, and even consensually or compulsorily amended. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 36 There are no means.. whereby the powers of an Irish Parliament could be consensually so limited.

consensus (kən'sɛnsəs). [a. L. *consensus* agreement, accord, sympathy, common feeling, f. *consens-* ppl. stem of *consentīre*: see CONSENT. Used in the physiological sense by Bausner, *De consensu partium humani corporis*, 1556, whence sense 1 in mod.F. and English.]

1. *Phys.* General agreement or concord of different parts or organs of the body in effecting a given purpose; sympathy. Hence *transf.* of the members or parts of any system of things.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess., Comte* 320 In the universe..he resolves to see only a vast consensus of forces. **1861** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 24 There is a general connexion between the different parts of a nation's civilization; call it, if you will, a consensus, provided that the notion of a set of physical organs does not slip in with that term. **1870** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. II. ix. 278 A mutually-dependent set of organs having a consensus of functions.

2. a. Agreement in opinion; the collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 637 Bishop Colenso is..decidedly against what seems to be the consensus of the Protestant missionaries. **1880** *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 474/3 A consensus had actually been arrived at on the main features involved.

transf. **1884** H. A. HOLDEN *Plutarch's Themist.* 190 The consensus of [the MSS.] ABC leaves no room for doubt about a reading.

b. Also *consensus of opinion, authority, testimony*, etc.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 287/1 Supported by a great consensus of very weighty evidence. **1874** H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 289 Sustained by a great consensus of opinion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1966 *New Statesman* 21 Oct. 583/3 The essence of consensus politics is directly related to consensus communications. **1967** *Listener* 3 Aug. 136/2 Consensus journalism—with its millionaire proprietors and its multitudinous advertising departments—has been praised for being politically permissive. **1968** *Peace News* 10 May 10/2 Cicero..is a more dubious case—an unsuccessful consensus-politician, if ever there was one.

consent (kən'sɛnt), *v.* Also 3 kunsenten, 3–5 concent(e, 4–6 consente. [a. OF. *cun-, consentir* (3rd sing. pres. *cunsent, consent*) = Pr., Sp. *consentir*, It. *consentire*:—L. *consentīre* to feel together, agree, accord harmonize, f. *con-* together + *sentīre* to feel, think, judge, etc. The sense, 'consent to a thing being done' was a subsequent development, but occurs in 12th c. in Fr., and is app. the earliest recorded in Eng.: see 6. As to the spelling *concent*, see CONSENT *sb.*]

I. To agree together.

1. *intr.* To agree together, or *with* another, in opinion or statement; to be of the same mind. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The statement agreed upon may be introduced by *that*.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9713 (Gött.) Til an bihouys vs all consent, And siþen schape þe iugement. **1535** JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 11 Henrichus Bullyngerus..consenteth with me in the signification of this worde. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 84 If wee shal consent that vapours are lyfted vp. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. i. 48 All your Writers do consent, that ipse is hee. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 61 With Plutarch consent many Authors. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 490 ¶ 1 All the wiser Part of Mankind..has consented in an Error. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 121 It may be seen how freely they consent in the testimony.

†b. To agree *to* a doctrine or statement, also *to* the author of it; to assent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vii. 16, I consente to the lawe, for [*v.r.* that] it is good. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 47, I Beringary concent to þe holi kirk of Rome. **1541** ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 Whereunto my frendes also consenten. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 160 b, For these and other reasons I consente not unto Matthiolus. **1691** RAY *Creation* Ded. (1704) 3, I was sometimes compelled to consent to Cornelius Celsus. **1788** *Lond. Mag.* 32 This is what all must consent to who have been obliged to ride on horseback..after a hearty dinner.

†2. To agree in sentiment, be in accord, be at one. So pa. pple. *consented*, agreed. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxv. 1 The looue of neȝhebores, and man and womman wel to themself consentende. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* I. 18 When thou sawest a thiefe, then thou consentedst with him. **1633** FORD *Broken Hrt.* II. ii. 56 'Thad been pity To sunder hearts so equally consented. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi, Much less can all men consent in the desire of almost any one and the same object.

†3. To come to agreement upon a matter or as to a course of action. Also *pass.* To be agreed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 820 þan schir philip, þe douchty man, Tretit, quhill þai consentit weir, þat, etc. **1546** LANGLEY *Pal. Verg. De Invent.* II. x. 53 a, The Barceans consented on their leages thus. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. §2. 2 They began by degrees..to consent in certain Articulate Sounds, whereby to communicate their thoughts.

†4. Of things: To agree, be in harmony. *Obs.*

1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Intrad. Wysd.* K iv, Truthe ever consenteth to truth, falsehode neyther with truthe, nor yet with falsehode. **1597** BACON *Caulers Goad & Evill* vii. (Arb.) 147 Thinges like and consenting in qualitie. **1670** BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 349 Nor is there any man whose thoughts and affections do perfectly consent with themselves in matter and order, any two hours in all his life. *a* **1679** LD. ORRERY *Hen. V*, 1, If Truth consents to what you now relate. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bat.* (ed. 4) 292 Fifty species all consent in a quinquefid calyx.

†5. To act or be affected in sympathy. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 3 By means of the sensitive soul, our several distinct parts and members do consent towards the animal functions. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. of Imag.* I. 110 Old Memnon's image..to the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting, sounded..Unbidden strains. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xi, It always made me start a little; the ear-drum suffered a convulsion, and the whole body consented with it.

II. To agree to a proposal, request, etc.

6. Voluntarily to accede to or acquiesce in what another proposes or desires; to agree, comply, yield. Const. *to, to do* a thing, or *that* with clause; also with indirect passive *to be consented to*.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 272 So sone so me biginneð kunsenten to sunne. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/59 Ake ich ne concenti nouȝt þer-to. **1340** *Ayenb.* 10 þou ne sselt naȝt consenti to do zenne mid þine bodye. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 51 He consentide not to the counceil and dedis of hem. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiii. 195 The saisnes ne concented not to lete hym passe. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 254 He wold haue consentyd to the deth of Huon. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 77/2 This was no sooner proposed..than consented to. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 355 It is consented to admit him again. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 122 His Holiness would never consent such Honour should be done to..a Schismatick. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxi, The Conservators of the River consented, that..it should be gain'd in. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 Argyle, after long resistance, consented..to divide his little army. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 238 When I induce my creditor to consent to my paying a month hence.

b. without const.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Hir frendes alle consent. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 398 Y bihete or proteste or consente. **1527** R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The little space would not consent. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* I. i. (1718) 7 It is the devil's part to suggest: ours, not to consent. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. cxvii, A little still she strove, and much repented, And whispering 'I will ne'er consent' —consented.

†c. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 249 þo he him consentede to þe uondinge. *c* **1500** *Melusine* (1889) 182, I me consent to your requeste.

†d. Const. *to* a person, *i.e.* to his request. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* x. 16 Whan all Israel sawe that the kynge wolde not consente vnto them. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 15 In this will we consent vnto you.

†7. *to be consented*: to be agreed; to be an accessary or consenting party (*to* something). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 That were consented to this cursednesse. **1440** J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 14 And he knewe well..and was consentid therto. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1713 3e ar consentyd to þat dede.

†8. *trans.* To allow, agree to, consent to. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 481 Grisild moot al suffer and al consent. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 145 This consenteth and permyseth he that is almyghty. **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1285/2 That can I ful hardly consent. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China*, In the end..they consented a conclusion amongest themselues.

†b. with *inf. compl.*

a **1674** MILTON, Interpreters..will not consent it to be a true story.

†9. To consent to give; to concede. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 90 The countee of couetise he consentep to bope.

consent (kən'sɛnt), *sb.* Also 4–6 concent(e, 5–6 consente. [ME. *consente*, a. OF. *consente*, f. *consentir* to CONSENT: cf. ASSENT *sb.*

Owing to the frequent ME. confusion of *s* and *c* (whence our *mice, pence, defence*, etc.), it was often spelt *concent* down to 16th c., and was thus liable to confusion with *musical* CONCENT, when the latter word was introduced. From the approximation of sense, it is in some passages difficult to say which of the two was meant.]

1. Voluntary agreement to or acquiescence in what another proposes or desires; compliance, concurrence, permission.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4955 (Cott.) Yee sald him þan gain mi consent. *Ibid.* 29136 (Cott.) þar es steps thrin þat man mai fall wit-all in sin, egging, liging, and consent. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oo maner of consent is, whanne a man is stille & tellip not. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xliii. 215, I saie for me with full concente, þi likyng all will I fulfille. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, Provinge his assent and consente of such endowemente. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 25 This man hath my consent to marrie her. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 The Consent of a Subject to Soveraign Power. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 395 The Goddess smiling seem'd to give consent. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 709 His long wooing her, Her slow consent, and marriage. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §6. 409 The unanimous demand of her people wrested at last a sullen consent from the Queen. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 143 The deliberate assent and consent of a parliament.

plural. **1547** *Hamilies* I. *Adultery* I. (1859) 119 Our hearts pure and free from all evil thoughts, carnal desires, and fleshly consents. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 69 The main consents are had. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 259 They are not deprived without their own Consents. *a* **1766** MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* (1767) V. 57 Parents..withhold their consents to marriages.

†b. *to be of consent*: to be accessary. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 The Pope cursed the deede doers with such as were of their consent, eyther that ayded or harboured them. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. ii. 3 Some villaines of my Court Are of consent and sufferance in this.

c. prov. *Silence gives consent.* [Cf. quot. 1380 in I.]

[**1611** COTGR. s.v. *Consentir, Assez cansent qui ne dit mat* ..(Many, who know not much more Latine, can say, *Qui tacet consentire videtur.*)] **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 Silence is sometimes an argument of Consent. **1672** RAY *Proverbs*, Silence gives consent. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 77 The archbishop [Becket] answered that there was a proverb in England that silence gave consent [*c* **1200** in *Materials Hist. Becket* (Rolls) I. 68 Respondit Archiepiscopus quod nostræ gentis proverbium est quod taciturnus speciem prætendit confitentis]. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flau* II. 2 Well then, I take silence for consent.

d. *age of consent*: the age fixed by law at which a person's consent to certain acts (e.g. marriage, sexual intercourse) is valid in law.

[Cf. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 79.] **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Marriage*, If a boy under 14 or girl under 12 years of age marries, this Marriage is only incohate and imperfect; and when either of them comes to that age, which is for this purpose termed their age of consent, they may disagree and declare the Marriage void. **1885** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 17 July 12/3 (*Criminal Law Amendment Bill*), Further provision for the protection of women and children is urgently needed.. The present age of consent, which is thirteen, is altogether too low. **1891** —— 29 May 8/4 Effects of the Age of Consent Bill..The Raikwals, a most learned community of Brahmins..have..decided not to marry their daughters below the age of 12.

2. Agreement by a number of persons as to a course of action; concert. *Obsolescent* exc. as in b.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* vii. 5 Nyle ȝe defraude to gidere no but perauenture of consent to a tyme. [**1526-34** TINDALE *ibid.*, Withdrawe not youre selves one from another, excepte it be with consent for a tyme.] **1494** in *Eng. Gilds* 187 Confermed, by the assente and consente and agrement off all the Bredern off the same gilde. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 117/1 Only made by consent and agrement of men. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 460, I see the tricke on't: Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. **1650** HOBBES *Human Nature* xii. (R.), When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect; this concourse of their wills is called consent. **1780** COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm*, But sing and shine by sweet consent.

b. phr. *with one consent, by common consent.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 1069 All they, with one accord, or consent [*omnes vno ore*], gaue him counsell to tumble hir downe headlong. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 176 All with one consent praise new borne gaudes. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18 And they all with one consent began to make excuse. **1641** BAKER *Chron.* 111 It is by common Consent of all agreed [in Parliament] that the King should not go in person. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 524 And all..agree With one consent to rush into the sea. **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. viii. §3. 87 Their reception by common consent is still an argument for their validity.

3. Agreement or unity of opinion, consensus, unanimity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 148/1, I think that god with his holy spirite ledeth his church into the consent of his trouth. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. §3 To hide the general consent of Antiquity agreeing in the literal interpretation. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 150, I haue shewed the consent of both Authors in the place aleadged. **1785** PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 13 We are far from a perfect consent in our opinions or feelings. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 As to the duty of pursuing equality, there is no such consent among us.

pl. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The consentes of voyces, must be weyed and measured, not numbred. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 60, I..adde the Symbols, or consents of other Learned men.

4. Agreement in feeling, sympathy; also, more generally, harmony, accord, agreement. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* vi. 16 But what consent to the temple of God with ydols? **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 It is not yᵉ descent of birth but yᵉ consent of conditions that maketh Gentlemen. **1607-12** BACON *Ess. Deformity* (Arb.) 250 Certainely there is a consent betweene the body, and the minde. **1641** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 306 Affinity and Consent with the Rules of Nature. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* III. 296 Such is the World's great harmony, that springs From Order, Union, full Consent of things. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* III. v. (1817) 330 The consent..between Saint Paul's speeches and letters is in this respect sufficiently exact. **1870** M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvii. 324 Showing the consent of solar systems to the motion of a finger.

†**b.** Agreement in faith and doctrine, ecclesiastical communion. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 66 Let them send letters of consent (that is, of communion) to the Patriarch. **1659** J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 91 Consent in Religion is wont to tie the fastest knots of mutual accord. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 286 Wherein is taught our consent with the German..and other reformed churches.

†**5.** *Phys.* and *Pathol.* A relation of sympathy between one organ or part of the body and another, whereby when the one is affected the other is affected correspondingly. *Obs.* Cf. CONSENSUS 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 253 Aboue all other Consents is that simpathy betweene the womb and the brests which exceedeth euen admiration it self. **1655** CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 140 He supposeth that the Larynx did not suffer principally, but by consent. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Consent of parts*, in the animal œconomy, a certain agreement, or sympathy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another, at a distance, becomes affected in like manner. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 114 Being explained upon the principle of a consent or sympathy existing between the absorbents of [different parts].

†**6.** Feeling, opinion, or its expression. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 44 By my consent, wee'le euen let them alone. **1599** *G. a Greene* Greene's Wks. (1861) 254 Let me hear, townsmen, what is your consents.

†**7.** A party united by common agreement, fellowship, or adherence to an opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & V.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 147 So shall you see the end of him and all his whole concent. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C. 1070 A diuers consent in sundrie wilful opinions, a sect, a schole or maner of teaching. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 175 Even those which are not of our consent, doe flatly inhibite..the use of the sacred name.

8. *attrib.*

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Consent-rule*, an instrument in writing, which a defendant in an action of ejectment enters into at the time he enters an appearance..The consent-rule is signed by the defendant's attorney. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 6/2 Counsel had an absolute right to consent to a compromise..but if a party sought to be relieved from a consent order, the application should be made promptly.

consentable (kən'sɛntəb(ə)l), *a.* [a. OF. *consentable* in agreement, f. *consentir* to CONSENT: see -ABLE.] In the law of Pennsylvania: Agreed upon by the consent of parties concerned, as a *consentable line* of boundary.

1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 272 Consentable lines must be made by assent of both parties.

consentaneity (kənsɛntə'ni:ɪtɪ). [f. L. *consentāne-us*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being consentaneous.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 521 The intuitive consentaneity of superior minds. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 127 There is an entire consentaneity of thought and feeling.

consentaneous (kɒnsɛn'teɪni:əs), *a.* [f. L. *consentāne-us* agreeing, accordant (f. *consent-īre* to agree, accord) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing, accordant; agreeable, suited.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 61 [A] Principle, of a consentaneous, suitable, and saline nature. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. §31 No element that is pure and without mixture, is consentaneous for nourishing.

b. Const. *to* (*unto*), *with.*

1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmos* 466 Which report is not consentaneous to truth. **1669** BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 135 'Tis consentaneous to reason to judge, that, etc. **1714** DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* VII. vii. (1769) 187 Consentaneous to what I have taken notice of in Jupiter. **1802** *Edin. Rev.* I. 36 Consentaneous with the opinion of Sir William Jones. **1859** MILL *Liberty* iii. 105 Inducements..consentaneous to his own feelings. **1873** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv. (ed. 3) 173 Statements of scripture with which it is so consentaneous.

2. Done by common consent, unanimous, concurrent, simultaneous.

1774 FLETCHER *Fictitious Creed* x. Wks. 1795 III. 348 Let Reason and Revelation hold out to thee their consentaneous light. **1808-17** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxiii. 407 A linked and consentaneous action. **1845** MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 352 Increase in the consumption of coffee..with a very material consentaneous increase in the consumption of tea. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §67 (1879) 69 The two pairs will not exhibit any consentaneous motions.

consen'taneously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Agreeably, accordantly *to*; harmoniously *with*; consistently, fittingly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* III. v. 389 It was very consentaneously done. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 That we may first speak agreeably to his own mind..and then consentaneously with our Selves. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 208 Consentaneously to what follows. **1685** —— *Paralip. Prophet.* 90 Consentaneously to this he cites, etc.

2. With mutual consent and accord; with one consent; concurrently, simultaneously.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 88 A treaty, which stipulated, that both the French, and English, should consentaneously retire from Scotland. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 43 The young ladies..were unanimously and consentaneously shocked by seeing him talk familiarly to a..governess. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 118 The different Ganglionic centres..so much more frequently act consentaneously than separately.

b. Concurrently, simultaneously *with.*

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 707 The best words are those which rise consentaneously with the idea. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 382 Iron and other tonics..may be given consentaneously with the arsenic.

consen'taneousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being consentaneous; agreement, accord; concurrence.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* II. ix. 288 The consentaneousness between the principles and their sequels. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1801) I. 301 Could this consentaneousness of corporal and animal faculties be pointed by discretion. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 354 Why should we believe that God..should delight in consentaneousness as to the mode of worship? **1882** *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Want of consentaneousness in music for two pianofortes is necessarily fatal.

consentant (kən'sɛntənt), *a.* [a. F. *consentant*, pr. pple. of *consentir* to CONSENT.] Consenting.

c **1385** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The remenant were anhanged moore and lesse That were consentant of this [*Harl. & 4 MSS.* consented to this (*v.r.* his)] cursednesse. **1866** J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* I. 91 The unyoked steers..Proffer their necks consentant to be slain.

†**consentany**, *a. Obs.* = CONSENTANEOUS.

1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 29 As many consentanie Arguments as there bee of the first kinde. **1651** H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 221 May not heat, and siccity, and Aqua vitæ to be consentany arguments?

†**consen'tation.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSENT after *assent*, *assentation*.]

a **1529** SKELTON *Col. Cl.* 1039 Without your consentatyon.

†**con'sentative**, *a. Obs.* [f. CONSENT + -ATIVE: cf. prec.]

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 107 To haue a consultatiue, exhortatiue, or consentatiue voice onely.

consenter (kən'sɛntə(r)). [ME. *consentour*, a. AF. *consentour* = OF. *consenteo(u)r*:—late L. type **consentītōr-em*, f. *consentīre* to CONSENT: see -ER.] One who consents, or is a party to anything.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7620 Noþeles þe consentour Shal be holde for a lechour. *c* **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd *3 Treat. Wyclif* 153 þei ben consentours to antecrist, & God is aȝens hem. **1562-3** *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 11 §2 The Offendours therin, their Councellours, Consentours and Aydours. **1594** J. KING *Jonah* (1618) 165 Committers of sinne and consenters vnto it. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶150, I would rather have been torn in pieces, than found a consenter thereto. **1796** BENTHAM *Wks.* IX. 115 One unwilling consenter.

con'sentful, *a.* Consenting fully. Hence **con'sentfully** *adv.*, with full or ready consent.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. §6. 132 To set themselves consentfully and deliberately to the task.

Con'sentian, *a.* [f. L. *consent-es* in phrase *dii consentes*, of doubtful etymology.] Of or belonging to the *dii consentes*, or twelve superior deities of the Etrusco-Roman religion.

1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 451 There stood in the Forum, twelve gilded statues of Consentian deities, which were probably those enumerated in the following lines of Ennius..

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Volcanus, Apollo.

†**con'sentible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consentīre*: see -BLE.] ? That may be consented to; or ? of agreement of mind.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 7 Not that our union with him is equall to his union with the Father: the one is consubstantiall; but ours is consentible.

consentience (kən'sɛnʃ(ɪ)əns). [f. next: see -ENCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being consentient; agreement of opinion.

1879 H. S. WILSON in *19th Cent.* No. 32. 679 There is a full consentience of contemporary historical witnesses.

2. A term applied to denote the sensuous equivalent, in unconscious, involuntary, or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action; the consensus or synthesis of impressions which takes place in the sentient organism apart from consciousness, and by which responsive acts are induced.

1877 LEWES *Phys. Basis of Mind* 357 Thus the gradations of sensitive reaction are Sentience, Consentience, and Consciousness..we may say that a man sometimes acts unconsciously, or thinks unconsciously, although his action and thought are ruled by Consentience. *Ibid.* 361 Has a bee consciousness?..The bee feels and reacts on feelings; but its feelings cannot closely resemble our own..We should therefore say the bee has Consentience, but not Consciousness. **1889** MIVART *Truth* 183 As..these sensations may..be felt without consciousness, we require a term to express the faculty we have of receiving them all, in one unity of our being (one sensorium) apart from consciousness. The best term to denote this faculty, seems to be 'consentience'..It is by this faculty of 'consentience' that the unconscious sleep-walker receives and accurately responds to the varied impressions which surrounding objects make upon his organs.

consentient (kən'sɛnʃ(ɪ)ənt), *a.* [ad. L. *consentient-em*, pr. pple. of *consentīre* to CONSENT: see -ENT.]

1. Agreeing with each other, or united in opinion; unanimous as to a matter.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 37 The consentient Testimony..of the Church. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 30 The consentient acknowledgment of mankind. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's Oxf.* 18 The earliest councils..were consentient in this article. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 372 The consentient opinion of contemporaries.

b. Acting together to the same end; concurrent.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 237 It..recovers the consentient Nerves to their due Tension and Elasticity. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 233 The pressure on all the similar parts..will be united into one consentient force. **1881** RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 With great and consentient labour.

c. Having or exhibiting consentience (sense 2).

1877 LEWES *Phys. Basis of Mind* 360 Psychological observation assures us that the conscious and unconscious states were both consentient, and were both operative in the same degree. *Mod.* Not conscious but consentient agents. Consentient processes.

2. a. Accordant in opinion *to*. **b.** Consenting, giving full consent *to*.

1661 *Grand Debate* 111 What is here consentient to Antiquity. **1687** TOWERSON *Baptism* 155 A consentient text in the Epistle to the Hebrews. **1876** BLACK *Madcap V.* xxv. 235 All their friends were consentient. **1883** MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* II. 174 Her husband being consentient to this life-long separation.

con'sentiently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With full consent.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 26 Cordially and consentiently he still adhered to the Catholick Conformity and Unity.

consenting (kən'sɛntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSENT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONSENT; the giving of consent.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Excusid here of consenting to þis synne. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 For myne obedyens and consentyng in that vyce to hym. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 8 Neither .. my sodaine woing, nor sodaine consenting. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1930 There is a kind Consenting in his Eyes.

con'senting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Agreeing or giving consent (*to* a proposal or course of action; formerly, also, *to* an opinion).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28401 (Cott.), I was consentand to þair dede. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 He was knowyng and consentyng of a coniuracioun maked a3eins hym. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 60 Forsoth Saul was consentynge [so *Rhem.* & **1611**] to his deeth. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 The wise are alwayes consenting vnto truth. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 80 'Tis but the boldnesse of his hand haply, which his heart was not consenting too. **1761** FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* I. 144 She must not know that I was consenting to this marriage. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 57 A step to which Northumberland had practically not been a consenting party.

fig. **1803** WORDSW. *To Highland Girl* 3 Twice seven consenting years have shed Their utmost bounty on thy head.

2. a. Agreeing together (in opinion or purport); of one mind, unanimous.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 Sinonimia, as who would say, like or consenting names. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 [They have] by consenting voices declared a Soveraigne. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 518 The consenting praise of all honest men. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 416 The clear consenting voice of all his contemporaries.

b. Agreeing, conformable.

1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xx. 121 Hammering one part of it to a consenting shape with the rest.

3. *consenting adult*: an adult who consents to something, esp. to an act of homosexuality; a homosexual.

1957 *Rep. Comm. Homosexual Offences & Prostitution* (Cmnd. 247) 109 We accordingly recommend that homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence. **1964** *Times* 16 July 12/4 Chief constables in England and Wales have been asked to inform the Director of Public Prosecutions .. before preferring charges over homosexual acts committed in private between consenting adults. **1968** 'O. MILLS' *Sundry Fell Designs* x. 112 No, I'm not a consenting adult. But I'm not sex-starved, either.

con'sentingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With consent or willing acquiescence; †by common or general consent (*obs.*).

1552 HULOET Consentyngelye. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. Rule xiii. §10 It is consentingly affirmed that, etc. **1841** G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 66 History .. consentingly assures us that, etc. **1883** MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iii. xi. 141 She, but now so consentingly embraced, has wrenched herself out of his arms.

con'sentingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Consenting state; consent.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 41 There is no want of it, or consentingness of mind towards it.

consention, obs. form of CONSENSION.

consentive (kən'sɛntɪv), *a. rare.* [f. CONSENT *v.* + -IVE.] = CONSENTIENT.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV,* cccxxv, Soe stands the vineyard of Humanitye An orderly Consentive Policye. **1857** HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 158 Working consentive to his heavy tread.

Hence **con'sentively** *adv.*, with one consent.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 Altogether consentiuely forcing one an other downward.

†**con'sentment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *consentement* = med.L. *consentīmentum*, f. *consentīre* to CONSENT: see -MENT.] The action of consenting, consent.

[**1292** BRITTON I. ii. §5 Ou del comaundement, ou del consentment.] **1340** *Ayenb.* 11 þe consentement and þe þo3tes þer-to. *Ibid.* 19 þe þo3tes, þe consentemens, and þe willes of the 2aules. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 250 a/1 Of one accorde and consentement. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccx. [ccvi.] 657 Without the generall consentment of the people of Englande. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. vi. 90 Against the consentment of all other Nations.

consentrik, -ryk, obs. ff. CONCENTRIC.

consequence ('kɒnsɪkwəns), *sb.* [a. F. *conséquence* (13th c. in Littré, = Pr. *consequencia*, It. *consequenza*), ad. L. *consequentia*, n. of state f. *consequent-em*: see CONSEQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. A thing or circumstance which follows as an effect or result from something preceding.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6450 The consequence of such shryvyng. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 85 The consequence is then, thy iealous fits Hath scar'd thy husband from the vse of wits. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 208 The direfull effects, and sad consequences of War. **1699** BURNET 39 *Articles* ix. (1700) 108 Death is the consequence of Adam's Sin. **1792** GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 205 As to consequences, they are in the hand of God. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 484 That the legal consequences of an actual seisin shall ensue. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 91 His [Pope's] unsocial habits .. were a natural consequence of ill-health.

†b. *to draw in(to) consequence*: to carry into effect. *Obs.*

c **1420** HOCCLEVE *Balade Crt. de bone Comp.* 67 Ensaumpleth us .. As that it seemeth good to your prudence .. Dooth, as yow list be drawe in consequence. **1641** W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subj.* 63 That such impositions .. be not drawn into consequence, but taken away.

2. The action or condition of following as a result upon something antecedent; the relation of a result or effect to its cause or antecedent.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 14 We seldom see clouds without the consequence of rain. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 364 Such fatal consequence unites us three. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 151 Invariable antecedence of the cause and consequence of the effect. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 The fixed Relations of antecedence and consequence which subsist between the changes.

†b. The action or fact of following in succession or order; sequence, succession; course. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 79 If you will auoide the consequence of perfect cordes of one kinde, you must put betwixt them other concords. **1678** HOBBES *Decam.* i. 14 They thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. **1728** NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 17 The people varyed their modes more or less in the consequence of time.

3. That which follows logically, or can be deduced or inferred; a logical result or inference. †Formerly, the conclusion of a syllogism as opposed to the premisses (*obs.*).

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7468 Shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence In none argument. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 The consequence is false, needes the antecedent mote beene of the same condition. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 68 Grantis, he sayd, þe antecedens; Bot I deny þe consequens. **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 That he see not howe his antecedence may be true and consequence false. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/1 We may infer this Consequence. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lv. 291 If I admitted the premises, I should readily agree in all the consequences drawn from them. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vi. 63 The succeeding prelates .. were too wise to press theories to their logical consequences.

b. The following of a conclusion from premisses; logical sequence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 7 It is a very good consequence to say, Iniquitie is hatefull untoo God: ergo, he will take just vengeance of all wicked persones. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. §10 The Conclusion is true, though the Consequenee of it from your former Premisses either is none at all, or so obscure, that I can hardly discern it. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶7 To proceed from one truth to another, and connect distant propositions by regular consequences. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 176 The essence of the Syllogism .. is this necessary consequence of the Conclusion from the Premises.

4. Phr. *in, by, of, consequence*: as a result or inference, consequently.

a. *by consequence.* Now *arch.*

[*c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §38 Par consequence, than the nader of the sowth lyne is the north lyne.] **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 230, I saie, that foolishlie & by consequence that falselie he alledgeth S. Augustin to his purpose. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 41 The catholick and by consequence one church. **1747** WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* 10 By Consequence, whatsoever he doth, it is all to the Glory of God. **1885** SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 712/2 The marriage was a Mahommedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage.

b. *of consequence.* Obs. or *vulgar.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22/b, Before euery of these Epistles, and therfore of consequence before the Epistle to the Ephesians. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §6 Man's employment must of consequence have been matter of delight in the experiment. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxiii. 321. **1780** JOHNSON *Let.* 8 Apr. in *Boswell*, Your countenance may be of great credit, and of consequence of great advantage to her. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 431 He was rather more intemperate than his predecessor; and of consequence created rather more animosity in his opponents. **1848** *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 228 Whatever part Jenny Lind takes, is of consequence the first.

c. *in consequence.* (The phrase now current.) *in consequence of*: as a result of.

1683 DRYDEN *Wks.* (1808) XVII. 100 In consequence of this, to make an exact description of the principal actions. **1775** *Tender Father* II. 151 And, in consequence, it frequently happened, that, etc. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 392 What took place in consequence I am not apprised. **1879** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. 26 Our Sun at setting .. seems sometimes blood red, in consequence of the absorption of our atmosphere. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. xxiv. 241 Iron is the principal substance contained in the water, which has in consequence a strong inky taste.

†d. *in the consequence*: in the sequel or result.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 459, I fear, in the consequence, it will prove an allowance of such meetings for the future. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 45 Doing justice upon the offenders .. had this disadvantage in the consequence; viz. that it would ruin the voyage.

†5. *of good, bad,* etc., *consequence*: fraught with such and such results. *Obs.*

a **1660** HAMMOND (J.), Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill consequence to the superstructing of good life. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., We have rejected all such [alterations] as were either of dangerous consequence .. or else of no consequence at all, but utterly frivolous and vain. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 169 He speaks of it as a circumstance of very bad consequence. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 216 *note*, Ignatius .. set an example of unhappy consequence to the Church.

6. Importance, moment, weight. Originating in the attributive phr. *of consequence*: i.e. having issues or results, and therefore important. Cf. prec. and Fr. *une matière de conséquence* 'a matter of importance, moment, or weight' (Cotgr. 1611).

a. [**1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xx. 64 By cause that thys thynge bereth grete weyght of consequense, he shall take thaduys of them of hys counseyll.] **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II,* v. ii. 60 It is a matter of small consequence. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 As often as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subiect our selues to euery ones censure. **1662** [see 5]. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 242 These little differences are of no consequence. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 52 You are of more Consequence to him, than you think for. **1757** (*title*), A Review of the Military Operations in North America .. To which are added .. several Letters and other Papers of Consequence. **1832** LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. ix. 54 Nothing of consequence has occurred to-day.

b. **1778** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 Both these qualities of the mind are to have their proper consequence, as far as they do not counteract each other. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 409 [He] found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 84 Personal respect, to which Spaniards always attached infinite consequence. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 It possesses the highest consequence.

7. In reference to persons: Importance in rank and position, social distinction. Cf. 'quality'.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 Such and such had made use of his Lordships name .. to make themselves men of consequence. **1714** SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 214 A person of some consequence. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1034/1 Brutus now felt his consequence lie heavy upon him. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 188 Our guard .. told him that we were persons of great consequence. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 22 No form of property gives to its owners so much consequence as land.

†b. Importance manifested by appearance or demeanour; dignity. Also *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 87 Adjacent to which are many hills, rising almost to the consequence of mountains. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* i, Her figure gained more consequence.

c. Assumed importance, consequentiality.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 19 Shield me .. From Pedantry of formal port, And Consequence in Cassoc short. **1832** MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xvii. (1839) 140 We quitted Cincinnati the beginning of March .. We .. had amused ourselves with its consequence, its taste, and its *ton*.

8. *Astr.* Motion from an earlier to a later sign of the Zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion; also a position more to the east.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 407 Jupiter being in consequence of the Sun, add the difference. **1771** PEMBERTON *ibid.* LXI. 442 If the point *s* is taken in consequence of the moon, it will be above the horizon, when the nonagesime degree is also in consequence of the moon. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 506/2 This motion, from west to east, is said to be in the order of the signs, or in consequence.

9. *consequences*: a round game, in which a narrative of the meeting of a lady and a gentleman, their conversation, and the ensuing 'consequences', is concocted by the contribution of a name or fact by each of the players, in ignorance of what has been contributed by the others.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxiii. (1833) 121 They met for .. playing at cards or consequences, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy. **1869** in *Boy's Own Book.*

†'**consequence,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To draw inferences or conclusions.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 175 Such a methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequencing.

'**consequenceless,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without consequences.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. §4. 166 This is no slight or consequenceless evil.

†'**consequency.** *Obs.* Also -cie, -tie. [ad. L. *consequentia*: see CONSEQUENCE and -ENCY.]

1. = CONSEQUENCE 2, 2b, 3b, CONSEQUENTNESS.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* C ij a, Necessitye of consequentie, as Ierusalem must be destroied. **1553** BALE *Gardiner's Serm. Obed.* F iij, For what is the consequency? .. Christ wolde haue Petre to be aboue Princes .. Ergo he wolde haue the bishop of Rome to be so to. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* 179 As both the consequency of the text and also the matter of the medicins do requyre. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 A fallacious illation in reference unto antecedencie or consequencie.

2. = CONSEQUENCE 1, 3.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 13 Consequencies from your laudable endeavours. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 167 Our Enemies have charged their oblique Consequencies from our Principles back upon us for our very Principles.

consequent ('kɒnsɪkwənt), *sb.* [a. F. *conséquent*, ad. L. *consequens, -ent-*, a consequence, subst. use of pr. pple.: see next.]

†1. = CONSEQUENCE 1. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶421 (Harl. MS.) Let vs now examyne þe þridde poynt þat Tullius clepeþ consequente. Þou schalt vnderstonde þat þe vengeance þat þou purposiddest for to take is consequent [*Ellesm.* the consequent]. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxix, That haue convoyit hale .. My lufe and to [so] glade a consequent. **1577** VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 189 By certeine effects and consequents, we are fully assured. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 236 So great was the consequent of this prosperous and easie invention. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The neglect of which has frequently been the cause of very dismal consequents in those warm climates.

b. (Contrasted with *antecedent*.) A phenomenon or event which follows another (without implication of causal connexion).

a **1627** W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650), Faith is an antecedent, no cause properly of justification; justification [is] a consequent of believing, no effect issuing out of the virtue and merit of faith. **1650** HOBBES *Hum. Nature* iv. (R.), When a man hath so often observed like antecedents to be followed by like consequents. **1829** JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. xi. 350 The word cause means the antecedent of a consequent where the connection is constant. **1872** H. SPENCER *Psychol.* I. II. iii. 194 A constant ratio between the physical antecedent and the psychical consequent. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 199 The effect is the inevitable consequent of the cause.

†**2.** *Logic.* = CONSEQUENCE 3. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84 þan folweþ it quod she þat we adden clernesse of renoun to þe þre forseide þinges.. and þis is a consequente quod I. **1529** MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 A very child almoste may see the consequent. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 12 Happily may no necessarie consequent be drawen. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 87 The consequent of this is, that by the law of Christ, one Bishop is not superior to another. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 214 Do they so say expressly; or is it only a consequent of their Doctrine? **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 267 Who.. will conceive it ever feasible to alter any fundamental point of the common law, with all it's appendages and consequents. **1837–8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. I. 282 The Syllogism is divided into two parts, the Antecedent and the Consequent—the antecedent comprehending the two propositions [premisses].. and the consequent comprising the one proposition [the conclusion].

b. The second part of a conditional proposition, dependent upon the antecedent.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 231 There is required vnto the truth of a Conditionall proposition, that the Consequent follow vpon the Antecedent. **1746** WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 35 The Antecedent is false. Therefore the Consequent falls of course. **1876** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 162 The only rule ..requisite for testing the validity of [hypothetical] syllogisms..viz. that either the antecedent must be affirmed, or the consequent denied.

3. (Contrasted with *antecedent*.) Anything which follows something else in order, *e.g.* in the context of a writing.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus*, To Rdr., By the helpe of.. comparing of Scriptures with themselues, antecedents with consequents, obscure places with plainer. **1659** BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 70 The consideration of antecedents and consequents..the testimonies, expositions, and translations of the ancients, etc. help to rectify a corruption crept in. **1660** BP. PARRY *David Restored* lxxiii, And this, the consequents do sufficiently evidence.

b. *Math.* The second of two numbers or magnitudes in a ratio; the second and fourth in a series of four proportionals.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 The second Terme, namely, that wherunto the comparison is made, is called the consequent. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xx. (ed. 7) 46 When the Antecedent contayneth the Consequent more then once, and nothing remayneth, as 4 to 2. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 120 The sum of the antecedents is to their difference, as the sum of the consequents is to their difference.

c. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 95 The leading part [in a Canon] is called the antecedent, the following part the consequent.

†**4.** A person who follows or comes after; a follower; also, one who pursues. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 49 (R.) These were the allyes and consequentes, and also the preparations of the one partye, and of the other. **1609** *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Character-Bks.* (1857) 95 He is the ante-ambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman, the antecedent of a port-mantua, or a cloke-bagge; a serving man. **1654** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The consequent of Truth hath ever been in danger of his teeth.

†**5.** Phr. *by consequent*: = *by consequence*. *Obs.* [F. *par conséquent* (14th c. in Littré).]

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 18 Thyse sayd condycions bylongen to a good conestable and by consequent to the marchallis. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §2 The subject being so variable, hath made the art by consequent more conjectural. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 401 A Friend.. more to be admired; and by the consequent more precious. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 137 Philosophie and Curiosie corrupted this noble schole of Alexandria, and by consequent the Church. **1685** A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 33.

†**b.** *in the consequent*: in the result. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSEQUENCE 4 d.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 2 In the consequent there would be no vertue, and no felicity.

†**6.** = CONSEQUENCE 5, 6. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though that honest Hodge haue cut his finger heere?..'tis no consequent to me. **1640** *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 41 A matter of very dangerous consequent.

consequent ('kɒnsɪkwənt), *a.* [a. F. *conséquent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consequent-em*, pr. pple. of *consequī* to follow closely, attend upon: see CONSECUTE.]

1. a. Following as an effect or result; resulting.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 35 But loke therof what foloweth consequent. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Consequent*, following or necessarily comming after another thing. **1712** *Spect.* No. 551 ¶1 That Praise should be returned them, as one proper consequent Reward of their Performances. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd., The very rapid increase of Trade, and the consequent influx of Wealth. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 2 Causing sudden derangements of the circulation..and consequent physical depressions.

b. Const. *on, upon, to.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii, Whatsoever..is consequent to a time of war. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 86 Consequent to a worthy communion. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. iii, How events..to the common observer unconnected, are inevitably consequent the one to the other. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. §9. 36 The necessities consequent on the employment of those materials.

2. Following as an inference or logical conclusion.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. §10 In this sence it [the conclusion] is neither consequent nor true. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 14 A new proposition though consequent from an Article of Faith, becomes not therefore a part of the Faith. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10.

†**3.** Following in time or order, succeeding, subsequent. *Obs.*

1475 [see CONSEQUENTLY 1]. **1581** W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) D d iiij b, In workes consequent or following he might glorie. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. iii. (1622) 69 Not onely among such as then liued, but in times consequent. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* v. ii, Thy memory..Shall monumentally be registered To ages consequent. **1637** R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Introd., As the consequent words make evident. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. xxv. 162, I hope you have received mine regularly since, that you may know all the consequent steps.

4. Observing or characterized by logical sequence of thought or reasoning; logically consistent.

1849 LEWES *Robesp.* 124 As property had been defined by Rousseau to be in itself a spoliation..Robespierre was only consequent in his demand. **1879** —— *Study Psychol.* 122 To be consequent, they should have shewn that, etc. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 19 The idealism of Emerson is more subjective, his pantheism more complete and consequent.

†**5.** Of consequence, important (*to*). *Obs. rare.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 125 That the distribution is not equal, is not consequent to any member in this House, unless he speak for a county or borough of that nation.

6. *consequent points* (in Magnetism) = CONSECUTIVE poles: see quots.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 144 It is quite easy to develope in the same piece of steel several pairs of poles; and if the magnetization be irregular, this is sometimes done when we wish to avoid it. These irregular poles are called *consequent points*. **1882** tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* §689 In this case the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs. These intermediate poles are called *consequent points*.

7. quasi-*adv.*

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* §136 And consequent to this, instil into him a Love and Reverence of this Supreme Being. **1696** STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 304 And consequent to that, fill my soul with pure and holy affections.

8. *Geol.* (See quots. 1904 and 1960.)

1875 J. W. POWELL *Explor. Colorado River* xi. 163 Valleys are found having directions dependent on corrugation. I propose to call these consequent valleys. **1895** *Geogr. Jrnl.* V. 127 The terms, consequent, subsequent, and obsequent, have been applied to rivers by Professor W. M. Davis. **1904** CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* (1905) I. 74 Streams and valleys, the courses of which are determined by the original slope of the land, are said to be *consequent*. **1930** PEACH & HORNE *Geol. Scotl.* 10 Consequent valleys. **1936** *Geogr. Jrnl.* LXXXVII. 21 It has been attributed to parallel consequent drainage. **1960** L. D. STAMP *Britain's Struct. & Scenery* (ed. 5) v. 41 Rain falling will collect into streams, roughly parallel, finding the shortest route seawards. The streams are consequent on the slope and hence are known as consequent streams.

consequential (kɒnsɪ'kwɛnʃəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consequentia* CONSEQUENCE + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Of the nature of a consequence or sequel; following, esp. as an effect or result; consequent.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Moneys were misimployed..in the two dishonourable treaties of Spain and Germany, and the consequential entertainments. **1704** PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 193 A consequential Ill which Freedom draws; A bad Effect, but from a noble Cause. **1829** S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxviii. 241 Wars and their consequential burthens. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 109 Each is connected with anterior changes, and.. productive of consequential changes.

b. Const. *on, upon,* †*to.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* p. xxi, Accidents that are either inherent or consequentiall to love and melancholy. **1674** OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 94 The stipulation of obedience on our part is consequential thereupon. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 422 [The relation] of parent and child..is consequential to that of marriage. **1873** *Act 36–7 Vict.* c. 88 §26 All matters preliminary and incidental to and consequential on such trial and punishment.

2. Of the nature of a consequence merely, not direct or immediate; eventual. *consequential damages*: 'losses or injuries which follow an act, but are not direct and immediate upon it' (Wharton). also *consequential loss*.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 201, I finde direct, or consequentiall repugnancie, and contradiction, twixt their pretended traditions, and writings. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. §3 It was harsh to inflict immediate and direct death for a consequential and deductory felony. **1657** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 128 They have not an immediate, but only a consequential right to be heard in this. **1701** in *Modern Reports* (ed. 2, 1741) XII. 635 By the Erection he [*sc.* the Defendant] is become liable to the Plaintiff for all the consequential Damages. **1772** *Jacob's Law-Dict.* (ed. 9), *Consequential losses*, or *damages*, it is a fundamental principle in law and reason, that he who does the first wrong shall answer for all consequential damages. **1792** BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 546 To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its consequential advantages. **1876** GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 226 There is a difference between direct contradiction, and merely consequential or casual inconsistency. **1962** *Which?* (Car Suppl.) Oct. 140/2 The *Ford Taunus* guarantee..excluded any consequential loss.

3. Following as an inference or conclusion. Const. *on, upon* (†*to, of, from*).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 208 Their deductions, and consequentiall inferences. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 180 These are consequential to our former Conclusions. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶3 The genuine shoots of consequential reasoning, which grow out of some radical postulate. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 11 To assert what is clearly consequential of our belief. *a* **1849** POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 533 The incidents are consequential from the premises. **1882** GLADSTONE in *Manch. Guard.* 8 Feb., A motion.. consequential upon the resolution which the House has adopted.

4. a. Characterized by logical sequence or consistency; = CONSEQUENT *a.* 4.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 70 'Tis not consequentiall arguing from a not-declaring to a not-knowing. **1691–8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 223 The substance of this author's reasoning..is so solid and consequential. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clx. 73 Every man is more the man of the day, than a regular and consequential character. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 A consistent and strictly consequential Materialism.

†**b.** Having continuous sequence in time. *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 138 It is no popish superstition, By consequential tradition To prove an article of faith.

†**5.** Pregnant with consequences, of consequence, important. *Obs.*

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v. 16 An Affair.. of a consequential Essence. **1757** W. THOMPSON *R.N. Advoc.* 13 *note*, To preside..over that consequential Branch of the King's Business. **1798** W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 29 No event in a man's life is more consequential than marriage. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 9 The true site of that consequential conflict. **1821** T. CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 6 He must withhold no consequential fact.

6. Of persons: **a.** Having social consequence.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. i. 8 Mr. C. bustled about ..feeling himself the most consequential man in the town.

b. Having or displaying a high opinion of one's own importance; self-important.

1758 *Herald* No. 25. II. 168 Our women..to make him both too consequential and saucy. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions, would be consequential and important. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 225 He here consider'd it essential To shew he could be consequential. **1875** FARRAR *Seekers* I. iii. 42 Pampered and consequential freedmen.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* Consequential matters or inferences.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 29 Our Author's precious Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History and some Consequentials.

conse'quentialism. *Philos.* [f. CONSEQUENTIAL *a.* + -ISM.] An ethical doctrine which holds that the morality of an action is to be judged solely by its consequences; cf. *teleological ethics* s.v. TELEOLOGICAL *a.*

1969 J. CARGILE in *Analysis* XXIX. 83 Utilitarianism is sometimes thought of as a form of consequentialism. **1973** K. NIELSEN *Ethics without God* iv. 67 By such investigation we can get to the heart of the issue between such an absolutism and my kind of consequentialism. **1980** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Sept. 1002/5 Consequentialism..consists in views which take the rightness or wrongness of actions to depend upon their substantial consequences. **1982** *N.Y. Times* 16 Nov. D26/6 A sound theological base, well defined and free from consequentialism and false 'ends justify the means' reasoning, is needed.

Hence **conse'quentialist** *sb.* and *a.*

1969 *Analysis* XXIX. 88 A race of thorough-going consequentialists would not be human. *Ibid.*, The consequentialist hero is a man whose reason is in complete control of his actions. **1973** J. FLETCHER in R. H. Williams *To live & to Die* ix. 121 Our moral acts..are right or wrong depending on the consequences aimed at... In the language of ethics this is called a 'consequential' method of moral judgment. **1980** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Sep. 1002/5 He makes some familiar points against certain consequentialist views.

consequentiality (kɒnsɪˌkwɛnʃɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. Logical sequence and consistency of thought.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) I. I. ii. 373 In crediting Spinoza with rigorous consequentiality.

2. The quality of being consequential or important; air or assumption of importance.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 268 Said Mrs. Glibbans with the most ineffable consequentiality. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 [They] assume to themselves an insufferable consequentiality on the strength of their masters' rank.

conse'quentially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

†**1.** In the sequel, subsequently; = CONSEQUENTLY 1. *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 4 Not onely that which is originally good, but euen that which is consequentially sound. **1672** OWEN *Evang. Love* 58 Neither antecedently nor consequentially unto such their Conjunction, do they consider what is their duty.

†2. As a consequence or result; = CONSEQUENTLY 2. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 45 Consequentially to these positions, Every movable that is reduc'd from rest to motion..increases in velocity. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 104 It consequentially follows, that, etc. *a* **1716** SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1744) XI. 119 He that is above a prince is consequentially above all his subjects. **1778** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 This must be, consequentially, of the greatest service to him.

3. Merely as a consequence, in a secondary way, indirectly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 215 There may be some reall effect upon the patient indirectly and consequentially.. although there be none such primarily and directly. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 258 Of some Rods you cannot make a fixt South primarily, yet you may consequentially. **1792** BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 107 The king of Prussia has no *direct* and immediate concern with France; *consequentially*, to be sure, a great deal. **1884** *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 672 The property must be..directly, and not merely consequentially, affected by the decision.

†4. With logical sequence or consistency; with consecution of thought; = CONSEQUENTLY 3. ? *Obs.*

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶9 He means something, but has not the faculty of writing consequentially. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxi. 81, I never knew in my life one [woman]..who reasoned or acted consequentially for four-and-twenty hours together. **1812** *Q. Rev.* VIII. 61 If the author reasons consequentially.

5. In a consequential or self-important manner; with an air or assumption of importance.

1788 J. O'KEEFFE *Prisoner at Large* II. iv, With great haste and very consequentially he moves the furniture. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* x, I, Nehemiah Holdenough (he added consequentially) was forcibly expelled from my own pulpit. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 159 He was handsomely attired and armed, and paced the street somewhat consequentially; the Turkish populace resented his insolent bearing.

consequentialness (kɒnsɪ'kwɛnʃəlnɛs). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The state or quality of being consequential (in senses 1-4). *Obs.*

1681 BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 18 Which Duty and Incumbence, and the Consequentialness of it from the Covenant is, etc. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Consequentialness*, the following by way of consequence, or the being of consequence. **1755** JOHNSON, *Consequentialness*, regular consecution of discourse. [Similarly in later Dicts.]

2. Important or self-important quality or personality; = CONSEQUENTIALITY 2.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, Let Her pamper'd lap-dog..snap and growl, With petulant consequentialness elate. **1883** B. GOULD *J. Herring* I. 183 What does your consequentialness desire?

†**conse'quentious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *consequentieux* (Cotgr.), f. L. *consequentia*: see -OUS.] Full of consequence, important.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 80 If his words seemed of no moment, the matter was not consequentious. *Ibid.* 137 Wonderfull reports of that Kingdome, as most consequentious for knowledge and instruction. **1656** in BLOUNT *Gl.*

¶ Suggested as substitute for CONSEQUENTIAL 6 b.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (T.), *Consequential* in no shape conveys the meaning intended by those, who use it to express a pompous, conceited, lordly man..If a word is wanted..it should naturally have a termination denotative of the circumstance, formed analogous to other words; and I will agree to adopt the term *consequentious*, which will rank with such as *contemptuous*, *litigious*, *contumacious*.

consequently ('kɒnsɪkwəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSEQUENT *a.* + -LY².]

†1. In following time or order; consecutively, subsequently. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 51 Whan he hadde made his orisons by grete deuocion, and consequently his demande. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1508 The quene hym folowed as is the custome, Werburge succeded them consequently. **1596** LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 114 This other..he wrote, which for that cause I place here consequentlie. **1602** FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 84 Wee will..now pass to the title consequently ensuing. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 22 Consequentlie it followes, to treate of the question of the estate of men.

†b. In sequence; on in succession. *Obs.*

1558 WAROE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. VI. (1580) 114 b, Vpon this salte you shall laie likewise a ranke of the saied peeces of siluer, and then an other of salte, and an other of siluer, and so consequentely as long as your siluer lasteth. *Ibid.* 103 a. **1591** F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 190 Giue one to the first, one to the second, one to the third, and so consequently vnto all the others.

2. As a consequence or result; by way of consequence; in consequence of something previous; often a quasi-*conj.*, like *therefore*, *accordingly*.

[**1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 Pream., Whereupon..of werry likelyhode consequently shall ensue the Destruction of Drapery of all this your seid Realm.] *a* **1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 130 Then must it needs follow that he hath power to do against his truth, and, consequently, he hath power to be false. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. Rule ii. §2 Whatsoever comes into their conscience primarily or consequently. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 The Moisture ascending, will be suck'd through the very Bark, and consequently nourish..the Tree. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶5 Fortunatus is stocked with Ignorance, and consequently with Self-Opinion. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 301 Most substances suffer contraction from cold, and consequently increase in density.

†3. With proper sequence or connexion (of thought, reasoning, etc.); consistently. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Ther [is] a certayn vertue and honesty consequently annexyd to the same law. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 203 This makes him speak conformably to his first assertions, and consequently to his arguments. **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 161 He is one of those who reason, as the French say, consequently from assumed and unproved principles.

†**'consequentness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Consequent quality, consecutiveness.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 14 Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine.

conseqution, -quution, -quutive, obs. ff. CONSECUTION, -TIVE.

†**conserate**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [erron. f. L. *conserĕre* to sow (along with).]

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, To *Sowe*, Seminarize, Conserate.

†**con'sert**, *a.* [ad. L. *consertus* set, joined, or connected together.] *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: see quot.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 7 *Consert*, crowded so as to leave hardly any space between.

¶ The following may be a sb. from same source = 'connex'; or for *concert* or *consort*, as to which, however, there are difficulties of date.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 It [the pleura] is perforated..with an orderly consert of Veynes, and Arteries.

consertion: see CONCERTION.

†**con'serva.** *Obs.* [a. It. or med.L. *conserva*.] = CONSERVE *sb.* 4.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 30 For bringing of conserva cherys from London to Windesore. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* lxxxvi. (1612) 77 Of them [violets] is made Conserua. *Ibid.* (1636) 90 After the same manner you may make conserva of any hearbe.

conservable (kən'sɜ:vəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *conservābil-is*, from *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -BLE.] Capable of being conserved; preservable.

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may be kept, *conseruable*. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 123 Mankinde being onely conservable in Society.

†**Con'servacy.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *conservacie*, in med.L. *conservātia* = *conservātio* CONSERVATION: see -ACY.] Official conservation: now CONSERVANCY.

[**1394** *Let. Rich. II* in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 765/2 (Du Cange) Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatiæ hujusmodi in se assumere ..compellat. **1430-1** *Act 9 Hen. VI*, c. 9 Pur la conservacie de lez ditz graundes rivieres.] **1558-9** *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 §6 Offences committed within..suche Jurisdiccion, Conservacye [ed. **1763** Conservancy], Rule and Governement. **1640** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 111 All Patents and Commissions whatsoever concerning the pretended Conservacy of Waters. **1691** T. HALE (*title*), An account of several new inventions and improvements.. relating to..the Conservacy of all our Royal Rivers, in particular that of the Thames. **1755** *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (MS.) X. 695 To obtain the Conservacy of this Port of Liverpoole vested in the Mayor. **1758** BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 101 The Jurisdiction, and Conservacy of the Thames.

conservancy (kən'sɜ:vənsɪ). [f. L. *conservānt-*, pr. pple. of *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -ANCY. Du Cange refers to one instance of *conservantia* = *conservatio*; but our modern use seems to be by inadvertency for the earlier CONSERVACY, q.v.] Official conservation; the office of conservators, a board of official conservators. Cf. CONSERVATION 2.

a. A commission or court having jurisdiction over a port or river, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, etc.; as the *Thames*, the *Mersey conservancy*.

1755 JOHNSON s.v., Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the River Thames, are called Courts of Conservancy. **1763** [See CONSERVACY, quot. **1558**, as reprinted in *Statutes at large*.] **1771** *Remonstrance* in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 193 They have.. superseded the conservancy of the river Thames. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3 The Lower Thames (reaching from the City stone at Staines to the City stone at Gantlet Creek, near the mouth) being under the Thames Conservancy, and the Upper Thames under the Thames Commissioners. The Thames Conservancy is a board composed of some of the civic authorities of London, and others interested in the navigation. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Dec. 15/2 In full view of the conservancy men on the steamboat pier.

b. The official preservation of trees, forests.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 613 The age of the Bo-tree is matter of record, its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties. **1881** HORNE *Fiji* 203 A preliminary step to be taken for the conservancy of the sandalwood. **1884** *Nature* 26 June 195/6 India was the first to organise a complete system of forest conservancy.

c. *generally.*

1884 *Q. Rev.* 141 A conservancy of hard won privileges.

†**con'servant,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CON- + SERVANT; cf. L. *conservus*.] Fellow-servant.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 Conservaunth not servaunth I wyl thou me cal.

†**con'servant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conservānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -ANT.] That conserves, preserving, as in ***conservant cause*** (med.L. *causa conservans*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 18 b, The procreant and conservant cause. **1615** *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* iv. 202 Amongst Efficients, some permanent, some transient.. some conseruant. *a* **1641** BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 The King..originant to them, conservant of them. **1679** PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. (1843) 303 The Papacy was either the procreant or conservant cause, or both procreant and conservant of all the greater ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

conservate ('kɒnsəveɪt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conservāre*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To CONSERVE, preserve. Hence **'conservating** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 829 Ideas conservated by tradition, by time, by custom. **1875** *Wonders of Phys. World* I. ii. 49 The conservating will of the Creator.

conservation (kɒnsə'veɪʃən). In 4-6 -cion. [ad. L. *conservātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conservāre* to CONSERVE. So OF. *conservacion*, *-tion* (14th c.).]

1. a. The action of conserving; preservation from destructive influences, natural decay, or waste; preservation in being, life, health, perfection, etc.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 In conseruacioun of hyr beynge and endurynge. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. xlvii. (1495) 890 Bytter thynges..haue those thre that nedyth to conseruacion and sauynge. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 196 b, Of whome all creatures hath theyr beynge & conseruacion. **1542** BOOROE *Dyetary* XXXVIII. (1870) 299 For the conseruacion of helth. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 37 Unto this act of creation is annexed that of conservation. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §46 Matter..cannot subsist without the divine conservation. **1832** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. XLVII. 256 There are circumstances accompanying a wreck which favour the conservation of skeletons. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 253 Capacities..designed by Providence for the distinct use and conservation of the species to which they are given.

b. Preservation *of* existing conditions, institutions, rights, peace, order, etc.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 353. I. 519 For the tendre love that we have to the concervacion of the Kyngs peas. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 109 In conseruacion of my tytell of right. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* iv. Wks. 938/2 Zeale..to the conseruacion of the catholik faythe. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iv. 107 For the conseruatyon of polytyke ordur and just pollycy. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1588) 15 The Conestable Marshall of the Queenes house, may see to the Conseruation of the Peace within the same house. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 ¶1 Ordained by providence for the conservation of order. **1864** KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. iv. 449 For the conservation of existing territorial limits.

†c. Keeping of commandments, observance. *Obs.*

1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 566 The true conservation of our heavenly Father's..commandments.

†d. 'Keeping' of domestic animals, bees, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 898 To the conservation or keeping of Bees. **1663** COWLEY *Ess. Agric.* (1687) 101 Rural Oeconomy..would contain the Government of Bees, Swine, Poultry..and the Domestical Conservation and Uses of all that is brought in by Industry abroad.

e. *spec.* The preservation of the environment, esp. of natural resources. Also *attrib.*

1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 102/2 A very important by-product of the conservation-movement was the development at Washington of a mania for the establishment of reservations in Alaska. **1958** *New Biol.* XXVI. 63 (*heading*) Conservation as a world problem. *Ibid.* 69 It matters little what we call these areas—nature reserves or conservation areas—as long as we recognize their function. *Ibid.* 70 (*heading*) Nature conservation in Britain. **1961** E. A. POWORILL *Vocab. Land Planning* iii. 55 'Conservation' is also defined as a phase of renewal that attempts to conserve those areas not yet blighted; and conservation is achieved by eliminating those elements that create blight. **1969** *Guardian* 30 Aug. 8/2 The Tanzanian Government has been active in promoting conservation policies in the parks.

2. Official charge and care of rivers, sewers, forests, etc.; conservancy.

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London..hauing the conseruation of the water and river of Thames. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 66 The conservation of all the Royal Rivers of England. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 74 The safe-guard and conservation of the sewers within their commission. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* x. 289 Successive Sovereigns.. granted the Conservation of the River Thames..to the Mayor and Commonalty of London. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 (French forests) There are thirty-five conservations. Over each there is a conservateur, who has generally an assistant.

3. *Psychol. faculty of conservation*: memory proper, or the power of retaining knowledge, as distinguished from reproduction or reminiscence, the power of recalling it.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 Some have a strong faculty of conservation, and a feeble faculty of reproduction. *Ibid.* II. xxx. 206 Aristotle distinguishes Memory (*μνημη*), as the faculty of Conservation, from Reminiscence (*ἀνάμνησις*), the faculty of Reproduction.

4. a. *Nat. Philos.* ***conservation of energy*** or *force*: the doctrine that 'the total energy of any body or system of bodies is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, though it may be transformed into any one of the forms of which energy is susceptible'; and that the universe is such a system, of which the total energy remains the same in amount, amid all the changing forms in which it may exhibit itself. So ***conservation of mass***, etc.

App. the phrase originated with Leibnitz: see quot. *Conservatio virium vivarum*, in Fr. *conservation des forces vives*, was in common use in the 18th c.: cf. *vis viva*. In 1807 Young introduced the term ENERGY. In 1847, Helmholtz published a treatise *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft*; in 1853, Rankine defined 'conservation of energy' as a technical phrase. See CORRELATION *of forces*.

[*c* **1692** LEIBNITZ *Werke* (ed. Pertz) *Mathemat.* VI. 217 Ce que je dis de la conservation de la Force absolue.] **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 495/2 Mr. Dan. Bernoulli..has assumed the preservation of the Vis Ascendens of Huygens, or, as others express it, the Conservatio Virium Vivarum. **1842-3** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 381 The preceding equation is sometimes used to express the principle of the *conservation of vis viva*, which is to be understood thus: the system never acquires nor loses any quantity of vis viva from the action of its parts upon each other, but only from the action of external forces. **1853** W. RANKINE *Transform. Energy* in *Sci. Papers* (1881) Conservation of Energy [defined]. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 363 The modern doctrine of conservation of force. **1864** P. G. TAIT *Philos. Mag.* Oct., *On Hist. Thermo-Dynamics*, The old term 'conservation of vis viva' of which the conservation of Energy is only an extension. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* Introd. 5 The modern doctrine of the Conservation of Energy or Correlation of Forces. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 363 One of the simplest of these truths appears to be the invariability and the conservation of mass. **1885** P. G. TAIT *Rec. Advances Phys. Sc.* (ed. 3) 56 The true modern originators and experimental demonstrators of the conservation of energy in its generality were undoubtedly Colding of Copenhagen and Joule of Manchester. *Ibid.* 361 The only man who ever tried to discover experimentally what might be correctly called Conservation of Force was Faraday.

b. conservation law, in *Physics*, any law of nature according to which some property is conserved, either in certain types of change or interaction only or in all circumstances.

1930 *Physical Rev.* XXXV. 563/1 The conservation laws require that at least two quanta be emitted in this process. **1947** DIRAC *Quantum Mech.* (ed. 3) Index 310 Conservation laws. **1949** T. B. BROWN *Found. Mod. Physics* (ed. 2) 356 In fundamental physical theory, first place is still occupied by the conservation laws for electric charge and for momentum. **1968** M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* v. 90 The first four of these conservation laws were recognized during the era of classical science to explain the large-scale phenomena observable with the crude instruments of a hundred years ago.

5. *Astron.* ***conservation of areas***: the describing of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector of a planet moving in its orbit.

1865 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 338 The law of 'conservation of areas'. **1867** DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 203 This is called the law of conservation of areas; and it is only the same thing in other words as saying that the angular velocity in any given orbit varies inversely as the square of the distance.

6. The 'preserving' of fruit or the like; the making of conserves.

1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 12 Watching the conservation of some peaches.

7. Special Comb. **conservation area**, an area deemed to be of special architectural, natural, or other interest, whose character and appearance are protected (usu. by law) from undesirable changes.

1958 *Conservation area [see sense 1 e above]. **1967** *Civic Amenities Act* c. 69 § 1(1) Every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their area .. are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate such areas (hereafter referred to as 'Conservation Areas'). **1977** *S. Wales Guardian* 27 Oct. 9/6 Caio Community Council are angry that the first they knew of Dinefwr borough council's discussions on a proposal to declare Pumpsaint a conservation area was when they read about it in the local press.

conser'vational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to conservation.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

conservationist (kɒnsə'veɪʃənɪst). [f. CONSERVATION + -IST.] A proponent or advocate of conservation, esp. one who advocates the conservation of natural resources and amenities. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 J. S. MILL *Lett.* (1910) II. 251 Now, at the expense of what pre-existing energy has this force been generated? The conservationists are obliged to say, out of potential energy. **1922** *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 102/2 The most ardent of the conservationists failed to recognize the urgent importance of conserving the salmon and halibut fisheries. **1962** *Times* (Standard Bank Suppl.) 12 Oct. p. vii/1 The conservationist who put the conservation of veld life before human welfare had no hope of success. **1969** *Guardian* 12 Aug. 2/5 The conservationists are afraid that the noise of the aircraft.. will seriously affect both the peace and the ecology of the park. **1969** N. W. PIRIE *Food Resources* ii. 69 The conservationists fear that many at present wild species will become extinct. **1970** *Nature* 18 July 225/2 'Conservationist' opposition to the construction of nuclear power plants is slowing the building programme.

conservatism (kən'sɜːvətɪz(ə)m). [f. stem of CONSERVAT-IVE + -ISM; cf. *separatist*, *speculatist*, but also *positivism*] The doctrine and practice of Conservatives: primarily as a term of English politics; = Toryism.

1835 ARNOLD *Let. to Justice Coleridge* 16 Dec. (R. Suppl.), Any one, who has not satisfied himself, as I have, that Conservatism [in politics] is wrong. **1840** —— *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 188 The principle of Conservatism has always appeared to me to be not only foolish, but to be actually *felo de se*: it destroys what it loves, because it will not mend it. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. v, Conservatism discards Prescription, shrinks from Principle, disavows Progress. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 148 Like all great English statesmen, he was constitutionally conservative, but he had the tact to perceive the conditions under which in critical times, conservatism is possible. **1862** *Standard* 24 Mar., Let no one presume to identify Conservatism with reaction.

b. Hence, generally, conservative principles in politics, theology, criticism, etc.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 184 That shrinking timidity of conservatism, which fears every thing new, for the reason that it is new. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 366 The stiff conservatism of a few Rabbis.

con'servatist, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -IST.] *sb.* One who would preserve (institutions, etc.) unchanged. *adj.* = CONSERVATIVE.

1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* (1881) p. lxvi, Impracticable conservatists of barbarism. **1872** F. HALL *Recent Exempl. False Philol.* 92 Here..[he] figures in the unfavourable character of a conservatist just for the sake of conservatism. **1877** MRS. KINGSLEY *Life C. Kingsley* I. 162 Surprised at the loyal, conservatist, serious tone of its contents.

conservative (kən'sɜːvətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *conservatif*, *-ive* (= Pr. *conservatiu*, It. *conservativo* (Florio), prob. med.L. *conservātīvus*), f. L. *conservāt-*, ppl. stem of *conservāre* to CONSERVE: see -IVE.] A. *adj.*

1. a. Characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged; preservative.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 339 This place..Ther as Fame list to dwelle Is set amiddes of these three, Heven, erthe, and eek the see, As most conservatif the soun. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Called the seame conseruatyfe..for it is nat made but for to mayntayne the lyppes tyll the wounde be closed. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.*, The hole of the conservative vessel ought to be covered with a little cover. **1828** STEWART *Planter's G.* 121 The Stem or Trunk of woody plants is classed..among the Conservative Organs. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 27 The effects of vegetation have..only a conservative tendency. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 265 A still higher opinion of the conservative virtues of lock and key.

b. Const. *of.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 78 The very medycyne..conseruatyf of strength and of helthe. **1570** *Marr. Wit & Sc.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 326 Nurse of the world, conservative of kind. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 The Divine Bonitie..is conservative of althings. **1868** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 79 Jealously conservative of old things, but conservative of them as pillars, not as pinnacles —as aids, but not as idols.

c. *Psychol.* ***conservative faculty***: the faculty of CONSERVATION (sense 3). **d.** *Physics.* (See quots.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxx. 206 Thus in the term Memory, the Conservative Faculty,—the phænomenon of Retention, is the central notion, with which, however, those of Reproduction and Representation are associated. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. §271 A limited system of bodies is said to be *dynamically conservative* (or simply *conservative*), if the mutual forces between its parts always perform, or always consume, the same amount of work during any motion whatever, by which it can pass from one particular configuration to another. *Ibid.* I. 1. §346 A 'conservative disturbance of motion' is a disturbance in the motion or configuration of a conservative system, not altering the sum of the potential and kinetic energies.

2. a. The most common current designation of one of the two great English political parties, the characteristic principle of which is the maintenance of existing institutions political and ecclesiastical. (*With capital C.*)

The word was first used in this sense by J. Wilson Croker in an article published on 1 Jan. 1830; and almost immediately largely took the place of the term Tory (originally reproachful), which had been in use for nearly 150 years. (Measures tending to preserve cherished political conditions had before this been sometimes spoken of as *conservatory*.) Preference for 'Conservative' sometimes implied disavowal of the reactionary tendencies which had sometimes been associated with earlier Toryism, and espousal of the new phase introduced by Sir R. Peel; and the name was not at first received with favour by all Tories, any more than it was admitted to be properly descriptive by their political oponents. Hence many early references ridicule the word.

1830 J. W. CROKER in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 276 Attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative, party. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/2 The fortresses of the Conservative Party in the nomination boroughs are to be entirely destroyed! **1835** GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, 14 June, Peel clearly does not intend that there shall be a Tory party, though of course there must be a Conservative party, the great force of which is the old Tory interest. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi, 'A sound Conservative Government,' said Taper, musingly. 'I understand: Tory men and Whig measures.' **1845** —— *Speech* 17 Mar., For me there remains this at least—the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative Government is an Organized Hypocrisy. **1872** —— *Sp. at Manchester* 3 Apr., Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* Epil. 816 The Conservative Government encountered unexpected difficulties at home. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/1 Conservative and Liberal, as we ordinarily use the terms, are distinctions having reference to a particular practical struggle, the gradual substitution of government by the whole body of the people for government by privileged classes.

b. [from the *sb.*] Of, belonging to, characteristic of Conservatives, or the Conservative party.

1831 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 117 There is another party..which..thinks the imposition of a Property Tax on Ireland and the aristocracy a Conservative measure. **1832** O'CONNELL *Sp.* 25 May, The learned Solicitor General for Ireland..admits that the details of the Bill are Conservative—that is the fashionable term, the new fangled phrase now used in polite Society to designate the Tory ascendancy. **1881** LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 A great Conservative reaction had set in.

3. a. Extended to characterize a similar spirit in the political movements of other countries or times, in religious inquiry, criticism, business enterprise, etc.; the connotation being generally favourable.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 417 The one [party]..inclined to the absolute rejection of the traditional ..the other, conservative even in matters of doctrine. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Plato becomes more conservative as he grows older. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxvi. 384 By the conservative side of the Conqueror's policy, by his systematic retention of the old laws and constitution of England. **1882** JEBB *Bentley* 213 No school of textual criticism, however conservative, has denied that conjecture is sometimes our sole resource. **1888** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 17 Oct. 1/7 (Advt.) We offer these bonds and recommend them as a safe and conservative investment.

b. Characterized by caution or moderation; (esp. of an estimate) purposely or deliberately low. orig. *U.S.*

1900 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/6 This is a conservative estimate of the loss caused by yesterday's fire here and at Hull. **1903** *N.Y. Tribune* 6 Sept., The visitors were spending on the island the enormous total of $1,500,000 a day..and this is a conservative estimate. **1916** *Times* 15 Nov. 8/3 A conservative estimate makes the figure today at least half a million. **1921** LANSING *Peace Negot.* 155 It is conservative to say that between two and three months were spent in the drafting of a document which in the end was rejected by the Senate. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 15/3 The distances quoted are conservative.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used absolutely.]

1. A preserving agent or principle; a preservative.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. liv. (1495) 895 Hony..clensyth and tempryth bytternesses and is therfore put in Conseruatiues. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is the testimony of tymes..beynge as in a maner a conseruatiue perpetualle to thynges mortalle. **1656** *Artif. Handsom.* 39 They use these customable adornings..as an attractive or conservative of their affections. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 379 The rapid increase of the labouring classes renders education, as a corrective and conservative.. absolutely needful.

2. a. *Eng. Politics.* A member of the Conservative party, a Tory; *esp.* in early use, a supporter of Sir Robert Peel.

1831 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 116, I apprehend there are two parties among those who call themselves Conservatives. **1832** MACAULAY *Mirabeau* Misc. Writ. (1860) II. 79 He would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided 'Conservative'. **1834** MRQ. LONDONDERRY in Dk. Buckhm. *Mem. Will. IV & Vict.* (1861) II. 141 This section of the Reformers coalescing with the Duke's former Government and the ultra Tories, uniting all under the name of Conservatives. **1843** DISRAELI *To Constituents* (*Sel. Speeches* 1882 I. 49), Those ancient institutions which we Conservatives are bound to uphold —which you sent us to Parliament to uphold. **1860** MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 56/1 The Conservatives..being by the law of their existence the stupidest party. **1868** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 33 There are two Whigs and one Conservative likely to be in the field.

b. In general politics, religion, criticism, etc.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 197 Bull is a born conservative. **1865** *Reader* 20 May 561 We find girls naturally timid, prone to dependence, born conservatives. **1885** TENNYSON *Hands all round* 7 That man's the best [**1887** true] Conservative Who lops the mouldered branch away.

conservatively (kən'sɜːvətɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] **1.** In a conservative way or manner.

1834 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV*, 24 Dec., When a standard was set up..on Conservatively Liberal principles. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt. **1887** *Philad. Ledger* 30 Dec. (Cent. D.), It is very conservatively English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 5/3 Modification of the tariff and public ownership inaugurated, but both should be done cautiously and conservatively. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/3 'A Conservatively Cooked Green Vegetable'..is one more example of the growing fashion, largely owing to American usage, and not least that of Wall Street, of employing the word 'conservative' in many relations to which politicians are..unaccustomed.

2. On a 'conservative' estimate. orig. *U.S.*

1904 *San Francisco Chron.* 12 July 7 Wearing a diamond pin, conservatively valued at $75. **1928** F. N. HART *Bellamy Trial* i. 2 There were, conservatively, about three thousand crowding the corridors and walking the streets.

con'servativeness. = CONSERVATISM.

1838 H. WINSLOW *Perpetuity of our Republic* 19 That the comparative silence of those who stand upon the side of conservativeness, implies a gradual concession. **1928** *Daily Express* 12 Dec. 3 A method of doing business which, in spite of the conservativeness to which he refers, is rapidly gaining ground.

conservativism (kən'sɜːvətɪvɪz(ə)m). = CONSERVATISM.

1840 CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1904) I. 183 Most of them seem to accuse me of a leaning to '*Conservativism*'. **1895** W. J. LOCKE *At Gate of Samaria* xviii. 210 The broader Conservativism of our day, between which and modern Liberalism he failed to appreciate the distinction. **1921** *Public Opinion* 28 Jan. 76/1 The enemies of Liberalism have confidently predicted its smash between the collision of Communism and Conservativism.

con'servatize, *v. rare.* [f. as CONSERVATISM + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To render conservative. **b.** *intr.* To become conservative. Hence **conservatizing** *ppl. a.*

1849 CLOUGH *Lett. and Rem.* (1865) 215 The natural conservatising character of our years after thirty. **1864** *Church & St. Rev.* V. 65 Now, to conservatize is to preserve our old institutions unimpaired. **1883** *Contemp. Rev.* June 881 If there was anything specially Conservative and Conservatizing about it, why did he not realize it?

‖conservatoire (kɔ̃sɛrvatwar). Also -orio, -orium. [F. = It. *conservatorio*, L. (and Ger.) *conservatorium*: see CONSERVATORY *sb.* (sense 7).] A public establishment (in France, Germany or Italy) for special instruction in music and declamation. (The French form of the word is commonly used in England in speaking not only of the *Conservatoire* of Paris, but also, with less propriety, of the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig, and the *Conservatorios* of Italy, and is even sometimes assumed as the name of musical schools in England. In the U.S. the anglicized form *conservatory* is used.)

For the origin of the name see CONSERVATORY *sb.* 7. The first *Conservatorio* was established at Naples in 1537. The *Conservatoire de Musique*, or free school of Music, in Paris, was established by the National Convention in 1795; the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig was founded through the exertions of Mendelssohn in 1843.

1771 BURNEY *State of Music Fr. & Italy* (1773) 145 (Venice) The city is famous for its conservatorios or musical schools. *Ibid.* 303 (Naples) There are three Conservatorios in this city for the education of boys who are intended for the profession of music, of the same kind with those of Venice for girls. **1819** *Pantologia, Conservatorios.* **1845** *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 A Symphony..was performed..at a recent concert of the Conservatoire. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 394/2 The Venetian Conservatorios have ceased to exist.. The Conservatoire of Paris..The Conservatoriums of Leipzig, Vienna, and other German towns. **1883** *Daily News* 29 Sept. 1/6 Pianofortes, manufactured by —— Sole Maker to the Leipsic Conservatorium. **1885** *Manch. Evening News* 23 June 2/1 The Royal College will soon become a rival of some of the famous continental conservatoires.

conservator ('kɒnsəveɪtə(r)). Also 5–7 -our, (-itor). [a. AF. *conservatour* = F. *-ateur* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conservātōr-em* keeper, n. of action f. *conservāre* to CONSERVE. Johnson, Walker, Smart (1849) and others accent *conser'vātor*; the earlier form after F. was *con'servător*.]

1. One who preserves from injury; a preserver, guardian, keeper, custodian.

1417 HEN. V. in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 630 We wol have Conservatours for his party. **1678** *Lively Oracles* v. §32 (1684) 299 The Christian Church..is the guardian and conservator of holy writ. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 927 To be the Conservators of the Publick Liberties. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. xvi. 259 The infinite Conservator of the World. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 446 The real conservators of the wealth were the priests. **1859** HOLLAND *Gold F.* ix. 108 Connubial love, as a conservator of the youthful feeling of the soul. **1871** BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 303 A conservator, call me, if you please, Not a creator nor destroyer: one Who keeps the world safe.

†**b.** A thing that preserves; *pl.* glasses for preserving the sight. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of prec.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8779 Oper maters..Conseruatours by craft, þat cointly were made. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 143 Of cold and moist conservatour flyntstone is. **1547–64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) IX. iv, Faith is both the originall and principall constitutor and conservator of the weale publike. **1597** LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 172 He must.. use conservatours of greene glasse.

c. The official custodian or keeper of a building, museum, etc.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 364 Under the Corps de Logis is the capital prison. In the conservator's apartments..are two celebrated statues. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 104 The conservator and assistant-conservator of the museum.

2. In various titles official or descriptive.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 The keepers of the eommonalty of the craft of mercers to be called *conservators* of the..house. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 380 To be called conservitors or kepers of the articles of this seid yelde. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 Bishop of the cite of Rome, and Conseruator of the crysten feith. **1540–1** ELYOT *Image Gov.* 56 He ordeyned.. according to the Counsayle of Plato, certaine persons, whiche were named Conservators of the weale publike. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 3 He was warned by the Conservatour of Health, of the City, that he should keepe a distance. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 235 The conservators of the city..told us, they were not a whit sorry for the licence granted. **1853** FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvi. (1865) 237 The conservator of antiquities has given me free admission to the Acropolis for a year. **1889** W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot. in 13th Cent.* 118 He was known in the assembly.. as Conservator of the Council.

b. ***conservators of the peace*** (*Custodes pacis*): applied in a general sense, to the Sovereign, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord High Constable, the Justices of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, etc. *spec.* The *Wardens of the Peace* appointed in 1327; the precursors of the Justices of the Peace, created with extended powers in 1360.

[**1330** *Act 4 Edw. III*, c. 5 Devant les gardeins de la pees.] **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 488 A mercyfull kynge, of peas conseruatour, The thirde Edwarde. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1588) 13 Wardeins or Conseruators of the Peace. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 77. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 364 Magistrates in their publick and politick Capacity..by the Ordinance of God Conservators of the Publick Peace. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 350. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Since our friend's advancement to be a conservator of the peace he had caused the gate..to be newly hung and handsomely painted. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., The coroner is also a conservator of the peace within his own county, as is also the sheriff; so are the constables, tything-men, and the like. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 592 The sovereign is..the prineipal conservator of the peace of the kingdom. **1875** J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 At the commencement of the reign of Edward III..It was ordained by parliament that conservators of the peace should be appointed.

c. ***conservators of a river***: persons having charge of a river, its embankments, weirs, creeks, etc., and supervision of the fisheries, navigation, watermills, etc., thereon. Cf. CONSERVACY.

In 13 & 17 Rich. II., they are called *Conservatours des Estatuz, Conservators of the Statutes* (touching the taking of Salmon, etc.). But the (later) title of the latter Act is *De Conservatoribus Aquæ Thamisiæ.*

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London..is conseruatour, bauing the conseruation of the water and riuer of Thames. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 573 Ye mayre and his brethcrne the aldermcn, as conseruatours of that ryuer..opteyned commyssion to pull vp all the werys that stode atwene London and .vii. myles bcyonde Kyngston, and..atwene London and Grauysende. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Conservatour of the Thamyse. **1697** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 241 A long tryall between the town of Newcastle (as conservators of the river Tyne) and the dean and chapter of Durrham. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 The Conservators of the River Tone. **1852** *Humber Conservancy Act* 2028 It shall be lawful for the Lords of tbe Admiralty to appoint a Conservator. **1881** *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 How far the duties of the Conservators are to extend beyond providing the mcrc mechanical precautions against floods.

†**d.** ***Conservator of Truce and Safe Conducts***: an officer appointed in a sea-port 'to enquire of all offences done against the King's Truce and Safe Conducts, upon the main sea, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports' (Cowell). *Obs.*

[**1394** *Let. Rich. II* in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 765/2 Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatiæ hujusmodi in se assumere..compellat. **1414** *Act 2 Hen. V*, c. 6 Et que en chacun port de meere soit fait et assigne desore enavant par le Roy par sez lettres patentz un loial homme appelle Conservatour des trieues et saufconduitz de Roy. (*transl.* In euery Port of the Sea shall be made and assigned from henceforth by the King by his Letters patents, one lawfull man called a Conseruator of the Truce and the King's Safe Conducts.)] **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conservator of the Truce. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 105 The Statute..concerning Free Trade, which had been prejudiced by the rigour of the Conservatours of the Truce. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio).

†**e.** An officer appointed to protect the rights and settle the disputes of Scottish merchants in foreign ports or places of trade; a consul. Sometimes called ***C. of the Staple***. Also an officer charged with the protection of English merchants in foreign countries in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) §81 That the Conseruatour of this Realme haue jurisdiction to do justice..betuix merchand and merchande in thay partes beȝond sea. **1638** R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jrnls. (1841) I. 71 Your Conservatour has written to the king that some munition is coming to us from Campheir. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2371/3 Sir James Kennedy, Conservator of the Scotish Priviledges in the Netherlands. **1694** tr. *Milton's Lett. of State* 316 (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Aug. 1658), Being a stranger..he.. demanded the Judgment of the Conservator, appointed to determine the Causes of the English; but was sent back to the Cognizance of that Court, from which he had appeal'd. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 672 Charles Stewart, Esq; lord conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere.

conser'vatorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of conservator (*e.g.* in senses 2 c, e).

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 140 Who for Matters and Law-Suits..in the said Cities of Cadiz, Malaga and San Lucar, may substitute his Conservatorship in the Person that shall be proposed by the said Nation. **1650** H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) Competitors with our Moon for the Conservatour-ship of the Universe. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii, The Conservatorship of the River of Thames. **1829** *Liverpool Munic. Rec.* I Apr. XVI. 115 The necessity of the Conservatorship of the River being vested in some fixed Body or Persons.

conservatory (kən'sɜːvətərɪ), *sb.* [Answers to a L. type **conservātōri-um*, neut. sb. from *conservātōrius* adj. (in med.L.), and to mod.F. *conservatoire*: see -ORY.]

†**1.** That which preserves, a preservative. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers..were not afraid to call this [the Lord's] Supper..the food of immortality..and the conservatory to everlasting life. **1655** JER. TAYLOR *Repentance* vi. §1 (R.) A tree appointed to be the cure of diseases and a conservatory of life. **1660** —— *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule vii. §1 *Non concupisces* is the *apex juris*: it is the conservatory and the last duty of every commandment.

†**2.** A place where things are preserved or kept securely; a storehouse, a repository. Also *fig.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 26 May 11 The fountaine and Conservatory of the law. **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. v. 12 Memory is a conservatory or repository of the senses. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. §5. 43 That know no other use of closets then as a conservatory of gauds and baubles. **1726** R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Building*, A Place..for a Conservatory of the Meats that are taken from Tables. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 The great conservatories and magazines of our rights and privileges. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (ed. 5) 441 A conservatory for Fish.

†**3.** A place for preserving snow or ice unmelted; an ice-house. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §70 A Conservatory of Snow and Ice; such as they use for delicacy, to cool Wine in Summer. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Any Minerall solution.. placed in cold conservatories, will Crystallise. **1693** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 167 In a Deep Well, or in a Conservatory of Snow..the Cold may be more Constringent. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 140 By its exceeding height, it [Libanus] proves a conservatory for abundance of Snow.

†**4.** A reservoir of water. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 68 The Water running down.. into the Bottom of the Basins or Conservatories. **1675** *Phil. Trans.* X. 448 If a conservatory should hold 3378 muids of water. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Heads of Water, which are Conservatories for the Fountains. *Ibid.* 28 A Reservoir or Conservatory.

5. A greenhouse for tender flowers or plants; now, usually, an ornamental house into which plants in bloom are brought from the hot-house or green-house.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hyemation. **1664** —— *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 With the Windows and Doors of the Green-houses and Conservatories open. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A new Conservatory, or Green-House. **1782** *Europ. Mag.* II. 87 The idea of a Conservatory opening by a folding door into his saloon, is too fine to be left unfinished. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The present proprietor had rendered it [the parlour] more cheerful by opening one end into a small conservatory..I have never before seen this. **1859** W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24, I..found her in the conservatory, fumigating the plants.

†**6.** A hospital for the protection and nurture of orphans and foundlings. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 332 The Conservatories of these, should, by no means, be touched. **1650** J. HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 100 An intention he had to make it [a palace] A Conservatory for poor Maidens. **1693** *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 837 The Monasteries..with a Conservatory of Orphans, are all shook down.

7. As a rendering of It. *conservatorio*, F. *conservatoire*, Ger. *conservatorium*: A public institution for special instruction in music and declamation; a school or academy of music. Frequent in U.S.; in England, the French form of the word is commonly used: see CONSERVATOIRE.

The Italian *conservatorios* were the earliest, and originated in hospitals for the rearing of foundlings and orphans (see prec. sense), in wbich a musical education was given.

1842 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *Conservatorii* [ed. **1846** *Conservatories*], public schools of music in Italy. **1879** HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 157 You are going to study at the conservatory in Milan? **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 10 The chief public institution in New York for teaching music is the New York Conservatory of Music.

conservatory (kən'sɜːvətərɪ), *a.* [Answers to med.L. *conservātōri-us* (*bulla, epistola conservatoria*), f. L. *conservātor*: see above and -ORY.]

1. Adapted to conserve; preservative.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 73 Galen calleth them causes conservatory. **1660** HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 143 (D.) Souvrain and conservatory influence. **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 Compliance..with such conservatory statutes. **1833** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xviii. 361 The Vessel that was to be conservatory of the wrecks of the species of drowned mankind.

2. = CONSERVATIVE.

1822 *Ann. Reg.* II. 795 For the advantage of conservatory and truly liberal ideas. **1829** *Hist. Europe, ibid.* 140/2 A conservatory principle always maintained by France.

3. [= F. *conservatoire.*] In French law applied to an act of procedure having as its object to prevent prejudice to a right and to a body having this function.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 56 A conservatory jury..which was to name, from popular lists, the legislative bodies. **1810** *Ibid., Chron.* 6 By another decree of the conservatory senate..the towns of Kehl, Wesel, Cassel, and Flushing, are to be united to the French empire.

4. Of or pertaining to the conservators of a river.

1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/5 The conservatory steam launch came upon a number of fishermen..with illegal nets.

†**con'servatrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *conservatrice*, fem. of *conservateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

c **1430** LYDG. *Thebes* II. (R. Supp.), Truth .. conservatrice From all mischief, and sothfast mediatrice To God above. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxxiii. 327 a/2 Dyscrecyon .. moder and conseruatryce of other vertues. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 234 Concord .. whose parent and conceruatrice similitude .. bringeth all things to unitie.

conservatrix (kɒnsə'veɪtrɪks). [a. L. *conservātrix*, fem. of *conservātor*: see -TRIX.] A female conservator or preserver; also used with names of things feminine in Latin or by personification.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. lxx. 104 Aqua vitæ, the whiche is conseruatrix of all medicines. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 292 As the creatrix essence was immediately present in making althings, so the Conservatrix Essence is immediately present in the supporting althings. **1798** I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 279 The art, which is the conservatrix of all others, printing. **1920** E. POUND *H. S. Mauberley* 19 Conservatrix of Milèsien.

conserve (kən'sɜ:v), *sb.* [a. F. *conserve* = It., Sp., med.L. *conserva*, f. *conservāre*, F. *conserver* to preserve: see next.]

†**1.** A preserving agent, a preservative. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 The firste [science] which is the conserve And keper of the remenaunt. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 145, I nature .. am .. The fonteyne of his vaynes inferyall To him conserue moost dere and specyall. **1553** T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. (1569) 95 A conserue or a thing that preserueth our bodyes to the immortalitie of eternall life. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 76 A conserue against such lawlesse concupiscence.

†**2.** A conservatory for plants. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Set the Pots .. into your Conserve. **1664** —— *Sylva* (1776) 368 Trees .. that were carried into the Conserve.

†**3.** A preserve, a store, a hoard. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 65 Within us .. we shall finde there a heape and conserve of many, divers and different evils. **1651** CLEVELAND *Poems* 3 Next to those sweets her lips dispence, As Twin-conserves of Eloquence.

4. A medicinal or confectionary preparation of some part of a plant (as the flowers, leaves, roots, fruit) preserved with sugar. (Formerly CONSERVA.)

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conserve made of floures or frute, *conserue*. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 b, The conserue .. of Rosmari is good for them that swoun, and are week harted. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 The Conserue of Red Roses comforteth the heart and liuer. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 185 The bark .. may be made into an electuary, with the conserve of roses. **1854** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 303 The heps [of the Dog-rose] are used for a conserve.

b. *pl.* Confections, 'preserves'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 They make muche Ginger in conserues with sugar. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 3 Wilt please your Honor taste of these Conserues? **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* (1655) 25 A table ready furnished with boxes of Conserves. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Pope* Wks. IV. 92 Amused himself with biscuits and dry Conserves. **1883** A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 16 She was renowned, traditions say, For June conserves, for curds and whey.

conserve (kən'sɜ:v), *v.* [a. F. *conserve-r*:—L. *conservāre* to preserve, f. *con-* + *servāre* to keep, preserve. In some senses our word may be directly taken from the Latin.

In ME. and early mod.Eng. a more common word than *preserve*, by which it was, however, almost superseded early in the 18th c.; it has again become prevalent in the 19th c., app. under the influence of the cognate *conservative*, *conservation*, etc., by which its sense is often coloured.]

1. To keep in safety, or from harm, decay, or loss; to preserve with care; now usually, to preserve in its existing state from destruction or change.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 224 Euery kyndely thynge that is Hath a kyndely stede, ther he May best in hyt conserved be. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 68 The frensshe men .. made .. their prayers deuoutly that he wolde conserue that day Olyuer. **1566** ABP. PARKER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 275 The said Plate .. safely to be conserv'd in your Treasury. **1614** W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 257 A boxe to conserue my Tobacco, and a pipe to vse it. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 195 You must draw them out of the ground before the frost, and conserve them in a warm place. **1670-98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 38, I saw many cupboards where the manuscripts are conserved. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 400 Colleges of Priests who .. conserved knowledge among them with such Secrecy and Care, that, etc. **1861** *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 303 One ancient lancet window has been carefully conserved.

b. of conditions, institutions, privileges, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1471 My maydenhode thou kepe and wel conserve. *c* **1386** —— *Melib.* ¶671 That youre good name be alway kept and conserved. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 37 Peace cannot be conserved on both sides. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* I. iii. 12 They greatly desired to conserve the government of Bishops. **1657** CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle), That which will conserve the liberties of every man. **1722** J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 143 Their Mayor .. takes an Oath to observe and conserve the Privileges of the University. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1874) 15 If this Conservative Reaction is at hand, what things is it likely to conserve; and still more, what ought it to conserve? **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 279/2 Measures which, while removing its undeniable blots, should conserve the good of the old system.

c. of properties: To preserve unimpaired.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 11 The vessel will conserue the tast Of lycour very long. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* (J.), They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 411 Whose heat is conserved by the greatness of their bodies. **1874** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 68 Thus force, or energy is not 'conserved' but is in gradual progress of neutralisation. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. iii. (1878) 23 Death is followed by the speedy dissipation of the combined elements which formed the organism. The forces are conserved in other forms.

d. Const. *to* a person, *in* a state (or with *compl.*), *from* injury, etc.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1665 And whil þat god my wit wol me conserue, I shal so don. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 Mee to conserue then from the Sunnes heat. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 953 Thay swoir on thair swordis swyftlie all thre, And conseruit thame freindis to thair lyfis end. **1485** CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* I To conserue and kepe my virgynyte vndefowled. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. ii. 179 Kept and conservyd contynually in helth. **1567** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 572 To conserue the rest of the body whole from your pestiferous contagion. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 19 b, Rubbing their Bowes with a verie little thereof .. it did conserve them in all perfection against all weather. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 3 Catholic religion was conserved in Vnity, and integrity. **1694** tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (10 Aug. 1649), That you will .. conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges.

†**2.** To preserve or maintain in being or continuous existence; to keep alive or flourishing. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvii. (1483) 72 The sowle hath power vegetatif and generatif for to conseruen his kynde and multyplyen. **1557** N.T. (Genev.) Epist., We are all susteined and conserued by his vertue that dwelleth in vs. **1670-98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 53 The House of Savoy .. came .. in the year of Christ 636, and hath conserved itself ever since.

†**3.** To keep (a commandment, counsel), observe (a custom or rite). *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxii, Se that thou hir hestis well conserve. **1558** T. WATSON *Seven Sacraments* viii. 45 The holy Sacrament it self is kept and Conserued in his due honour. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 My Master .. conserv'd my Counsel.

†**4.** To make a substance into a conserve; to preserve in sugar or by similar means. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Conseruise*, or any thynge whyche is condite, or conserued, as grapes, barberies, fygges, etc. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 349 By the word conserue or conserued, is to be vnderstood that manner of ordring things, whereby they are stamped, and beaten very small. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 75 That Handkerchiefe .. was dyde in Mummey, which the Skilfull Conseru'd of Maiden's hearts [*Qq.* with the skilful conserves *or* conserve]. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 (T.) Dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved. **1755-73** JOHNSON, *Conserve*, to candy or pickle fruit.

conserved (kən'sɜ:vd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSERVE *v.* + -ED.] Kept in safety, in existence, etc. (see the vb.); preserved.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The leaf you sent [is] a perfect one and well conserved. **1832** CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 254 The concentrated or conserved essence of what men can speak and shew. **1880** T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* 271 With the conserved hope of more than half a year.

b. ***well conserved*** (= F. *bien conservé*): said of persons of advancing years who still retain much of the freshness and vigour of youth.

[**1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv. (1885) 125 I'm three years younger than you, and twice as well *conservé*.] **1852** —— *Esmond* II. iii. (1876) 176 She is pretty and well conserved.

conserver (kən'sɜ:və(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who conserves (see the vb.); a preserver.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 75 Ye conseruers and kepers of health, should study that, etc. **1588** *Thanksgiving* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 622 Most omnipotent Creator, Redeemer, and Conserver. *a* **1698** TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 153 The Priests .. having been .. the perpetual Conservers of Knowledge. **1841** EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 265 We are .. reformers in the morning, conservers at night. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 271 Obstructive Conservatives, or the Conservers of Death.

b. Said of a thing.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. ii. 110 This vital heate .. is the repairer and conserver of life. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 61 Liberty .. violated by that Court which is the onely defence and conserver of it. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 131 A Church .. is to be a conserver of Faith.

†**2.** = CONSERVATORY 4. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1590 J. MELVILL *Serm.* in *Diary* (1842) 282 All thair Conservars and cisterns of water.

3. 'A preparer of conserves' (J.).

†**con'service.** *Obs.* [app. an erroneous formation from *conserve*, after *serve*, *service*.] **a.** = CONSERVACY. **b.** = CONSERVATIVE *sb.* 1.

1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 18 That the said Lord Mayor Comynaltie and Cytizens, shall have the whole Jurisdiction, Conservyce, Rule and Government. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* xii. 131 A restorative conservice of the memory.

†**con'servient,** *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *servient-em*, pr. pple. of *servīre* to serve, after *subservient*.] Serving conjointly.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 80 In all places where the King is subservient to the Kingdom or the Commonwealth, the Lord Warden in his absence is conservient unto him, being in his stead, and not under him.

conserving (kən'sɜ:vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSERVE *v.* + -ING¹.] Preserving, preservation.

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conservyng, *conservation*. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1660) 132 A diverse manner of conserving of the severall kinds of Herbs and Trees by propagation. **1671** (*title*), A Queens Delight; or, the Art of Preserving, Conserving, and Candying.

con'serving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That conserves; preserving from injury, decay, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §83 A conserving pit of Snow. **1665** T. MALL *Offer of Fr. Help* 65 Not onely the procreant, but also the conserving cause of faith. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 521 A conserving and uniting element.

conservise. ? for *conserves*: see CONSERVE *v.*⁴

†**con'session.** *Obs.*—⁰ [a. L. *consessiōn-em*, n. of action from *consīdēre*.] 'A sitting together, or with others' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

con'sessive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *consess-* ppl. stem of *consīdēre* to sit together, after adjs. in -IVE.] Acting as a consessor or consessors.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* 262 A college of Saviours, if not avowedly supersessive of Christ, yet, to say the least, consessive with him. **1842** —— *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 126.

†**con'sessor.** *Obs.*—⁰ [a. L. *consessōr-em*, agent-n. f. *consīdēre*.] One who sits with others.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

consety, obs. form of CONCEITY.

†**consewe.** *Obs. Cookery.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An ancient mode of cooking capons: cf. CONSY (which seems however to have been a different dish).

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* 18 *Capoun in Consewe*, Take a Capoun .. sethe hym in Water .. quarter hym .. strawe þar-uppe-on Sugre, & send it yn with almaundys.

conseyl, obs. form of COUNSEL.

conseyt(e, -seyve, obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.

conshy, var. CONCHY.

consider (kən'sɪdə(r)), *v.* Also 4 -sidere, 4-6 -syder, -sydre, 5 -sydyr, -sydure, -ceder, -cidre, 5-6 -seder, -sidre, 6 (*Sc.*) -sydder. [a. F. *considérer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consīderāre* to look at closely, examine, contemplate, f. *con-* + a radical (found also in *de-sīderāre* to miss, desire), according to Festus, derived from *sīdus*, *sīder-* star, constellation. The vb. might thus be originally a term of astrology or augury, but such a use is not known in the Lat. writers.]

1. To view or contemplate attentively, to survey, examine, inspect, scrutinize. *arch.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 121 Thai consydryd noucht the Plas. **1535** COVERDALE *Nehem.* ii. 15 Then wente I on in the nighte .. & considered [**1611** viewed] ye wall. —— *Prov.* xxxi. 16 She considreth londe [**1611** a field] and byeth it. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 84 And with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 204, I was sorry that decency did not permit me to consider them nearer. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi, 139 The girl .. considered Forester with anxious attention. **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* 241 Consider well .. His face, that two hours since hath died.

2. *intr.* To look attentively.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 131, I considere if þat þe pacient be ful of blood .. & if he be ȝong & litil blood bled at his wounde. *Ibid.* 133 þanne I considere if þat ilke slendynge perce al þe brayn panne. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 13 Then the Priest shall consider: and behold, if the leprosie haue couered al his flesh, he shal pronounce him cleane.

3. *trans.* To contemplate mentally, fix the mind upon; to think over, meditate or reflect on, bestow attentive thought upon, give heed to, take note of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 114 Had ȝe .. consideryt his vsage, That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gevyng. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 93 This is a good lesson Us to consydure. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* iii. Wks. 936/1 Rede and consyder it who so list, for I can see nothynge in it to be considered by mee. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 107 Is man no more then this? Consider him well. **1711** HEARNE *Collect.* III. 103, I doubt it, and must consider it at leisure. **1808** J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 13 Natural Philosophy is that science which considers the powers of nature. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 129 This was a problem which the Eleatic philosophers had never considered.

b. ***to consider away***: to drive away by consideration or reflection. *rare.*

a **1677** BARROW *Serm.* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 177 Who from vain opinions is proud, cannot, without considering away those opinions, prove humble.

4. with *obj. clause*: To think, reflect, take note.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Considere wel that I ne vsurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of .. myn engin. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* G iv, Thou must consyder thy seruantes be men as thou arte. *c* **1575** FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* 370 He did not consider, that [it] .. was a sacrifice of thankes giuing and not of prayers for them. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 68. **1634** FORD *P. Warbeck* I. ii, Consider whose thou art, and who. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adven. Capt. R. Boyle* 54 Only consider my time is very short. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 Consider how much of it would have been lost to the world. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Consider, further, my friend, whether you and I are agreed.

5. *intr.* To think deliberately, bethink oneself, reflect.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi, Hereinne it nedith not to considre or to purvey, but only ffor the kynges house. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 15 And euen in

the destruccion the Lorde considered, and he repented of the euel. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 227 'Twere to consider to curiously to consider so. **1611** —— *Cymb.* II. iii. 20. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3, I..found the door shut. Standing a Moment to consider, I heard a Man's Voice speaking to my Mistress. **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 43 The matter's weighty, pray consider twice. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* i. 16 Mr. Atheling, sir, consider: you'll kill yourself!

fig. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & A.* 252 The tears that stood consid'ring in her eyes.

†**b.** To take heed, be careful *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Let them consider to get loose; or they will find a worse state behinde. **1677–8** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 598 The said Committee do consider to make a distinction of Popish Recusants from other Dissenters from the Church of England.

†**6.** *trans.* To estimate, reckon, judge of. *Obs.*

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. §17 By this cercle equinoxial ben considered the 24 howres of the Clokke. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 The werkyng of the eye is demyd and considered by sharpe and dymme. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 12 By one consider all, that is to say, of the profe of one thynge, coniecture the reste.

7. To take into practical consideration or regard; to show consideration or regard for; to regard, make allowance for.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 408 Than ought a God.. Consydre his owen honour, and hys trespas. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii, Theise ffolke consideren litill the good off the reaume off Englond. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xl. 1 Blessed is he y^t^ considreth y^e^ poore. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 We now doe hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrities unto some minoration of our offences. **1771** *Antiq. Sarisb., Lives of Bps.* 165 Until the Restoration, when his sufferings and merits were considered, and he promoted to Winchester. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 393, I think you should consider yourself a little bit now.

†**8.** To recognize or take account of the services of (a person) in a practical way; to requite, recompense, remunerate: see CONSIDERATION 5, 6. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) Consider the holy father for his parchment and lead. *a* **1601** J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 67 Nevertheless the queen considered him very liberally and gave him very good things. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 114 You that haue worne your eyes almost out in the seruice, you will be considered. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 19. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 110 So that your Honour consider us with a peece of money. **1698** H. WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 264 If..the University will consider me for it, I will bring it along with me.

9. To hold in or treat with consideration or regard; to think much or highly of; to esteem, respect.

1692 J. M. *Zingis* 176 Almandzar was consider'd according to his Desert. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* II. 3 The King considered him. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Milton* Wks. II. 118 A pamphlet..which was..enough considered to be both seriously and ludicrously answered. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 513 A man who unites eloquence, knowledge, and habits of business, to opulence and illustrious descent must be highly considered.

10. To regard in a certain light or aspect; to look upon (*as*), think (*to be*), take for.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Consyderyng his dedes and saynges to be true. **1659** *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They split presently against the Rock of Ages, considered as Man, who might support them considered as God. **1784** J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 69 He considers wealth of little importance. **1797–1804** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 116 This species is not considered with us as migratory. **1842** MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxi, He is considered a rich man. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iii. (ed. 5) 23 [This] was considered the most solemn of all oaths. **1889** A. LANG *Prince Prigio* vi. 40 Sir! you have insulted your prince..Consider yourself under arrest!

b. with *obj.* and *compl.* or *obj. clause:* To think, be of opinion, suppose.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 73 He was often considered to speak in anger, when nothing was so intended. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 92 He considers that the principal currency should consist of decagrams of gold. *Mod.* I consider him to have acted disgracefully.

11. *to consider of*: to think attentively or carefully of; = sense 3. (Now somewhat archaic.) †Formerly also in senses 1, 7, and 9.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 In taking their leave..they shewed him their necessitie, desiring hym to consyder of them. *a* **1571** JEWEL *Serm. 1 Thess.* ii. 14–6 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 839 We must also carefully consider of other churches abroad. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 21 The office..will be better considered off on your behalfe. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 [They] set them forth openly to be considered of and perused by all. **1650** CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 81, I have considered of the letter. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I give you six hours and a half to consider of this. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T., P. Goldthwaite's Treas.*, And so, Peter, you won't even consider of the business? **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. x. §8. 307 Let us consider of the Hesperides themselves. **1891** *Bank of Engl. Notice* in *Times* 4 Mar., A General Court will be held at The Bank on Thursday..to consider of a Dividend.

†**b.** So *consider on, upon*: to 'think upon'.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 98 Whether..there fall out any occurrent to be considered upon with more care and diligence. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 26/2 Consider on serious things. **1681–2** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 39 If your Lordshipp will consider on it. **1785** *Candid Rem. Stage Bill* 8 It is the duty of every..Irishman to consider upon it.

12. considered, the *pa. pple.* (formerly placed before its sb.), is used in an absolute clause, = 'being taken into account'. [OF. *considéré que.*] Cf. CONSIDERING *prep.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 225 Considered eke hir fret of golde above. ? **1426** *Lett. Marg. of Anjou* (Camden 1863) 33 Considered this that here is reherced. *c* **1433** *Ibid.* 51 Considered that the said Christopher may not goodly be oute of our service. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 46 Consydered the grete loue that he hath alway had toward me. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 The stronge man doth hym selfe lytel pleasure, all thynges consydered. **1749** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* II. 275 All the officers were unanimous that it was impracticable, the Peoples indisposition considered. **1784** J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* I. 163 All things considered, I think it will be most adviseable for you to stifle your passion. **1788** *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1153 It is enough, considered how easy it is to copy out words from other Dictionaries.

considerability (kən,sɪdərə'bɪlɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. CONSIDERABLE + -ITY.] The quality of being 'considerable'; capability of being considered. *concr.* Thing to be considered.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 310 The gifts..were of a double considerability. **1697** J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 47 Each Considerability in it taken by Detail. *Ibid.* 276 Too many Considerabilities are blended together.

considerable (kən'sɪdərəb(ə)l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. med.L. *consīderābil-is* worthy to be considered, f. *consīderā-re*: see -BLE. Cf. mod. F. *considérable* in Cotgr., It. *considerabile* (Florio 1598).]

A. *adj.* †**1.** That may be considered; capable of being considered or viewed. *Obs. rare.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 134 A treuthe considerable, or speculable, or biholdable oonli. **1652** J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* I Man is considerable in a threefold capacity; of nature, of nation, and of religion. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 25 God was considerable in relation to man, both in his innocency and apostasy.

†**2.** That should be considered; that calls for consideration; proper to be considered, taken into account, or noted; notable. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 [The sphere] hath three principall partes in his nature and vse much considerable. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 Moreover it is considerable how it made that transmigration, whether by sea or land? **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 24 And, which is very considerable, they are most exactly of the same specifick Gravity. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 160 What is yet more considerable; no ill Weather can hurt them.

3. Worthy of consideration or regard; important, of consequence. In later use passing into 5.

a **1619** DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 87 Neither was it much obligatory, or considerable, what it had decreed. **1674** RAY *Collect. Words* To Rdr. 8 They may..give them occasion of making many considerable remarks. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 Difficult as it is to get a considerable place at Court. **1716** CIBBER *Love makes Man* I, I have some considerable questions to ask you. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 469 The invention of the most considerable methods of cure and medicine. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 12 May, This is the most considerable work that he has executed. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 The town is still a very considerable place.

4. Of persons: Worthy of consideration or regard, important; of consequence or distinction; highly regarded or esteemed.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 196 Numbers of sober, and considerable men. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxix. 125 Many considerable people, particularly the Dukes of Montague and Richmond. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 46 In Parliament, where Mr. Vernon had rendered himself very considerable, by loudly attacking the conduct of the Minister. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 362 Some of the most considerable citizens were banished. **1828** W. FIELD *Mem. Dr. Parr* I. 373 The daughter of a considerable potter in that neighbourhood. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 405 Frederick II, certainly the most considerable man who has succeeded to a throne since Charles V.

5. Worthy of consideration by reason of magnitude; somewhat, rather, or pretty large in amount, extent, duration, etc.; a good deal of (any thing immaterial, as labour, pains, care, time). (The usual current sense.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 A very considerable part of the people. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 50 That considerable passage, called the streights of Gibraltar. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶6 Heard at a considerable distance. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxiv, I have omitted a considerable number. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 118 His share..was not to be so considerable as he had expected. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 22 A considerable sum of money. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 And gave his friends considerable trouble. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* 13 There was a considerable sea on.

6. *U.S. colloq.* a. Used of things material: A large quantity of, as 'considerable liquor'; also *absol.* much, a good deal.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 225, I intend to write considerable. **1847** J. M. MACKIE *Life Leibnitz* 123 Leibnitz..did considerable towards diffusing an interest in these subjects. **1889** *Science* XIV. 82/2 During the last two years considerable has been written. **1890** *Daily Times* (Troy, N.Y.) 15 Feb. 3/3 The..speculators are purchasing considerable lumber at Rutland, to use in erecting buildings.

b. Freq. *absol.* followed by *of*. (Cf. B. 2 below.) *U.S.*

1685 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 4th Ser. V. 132 One more, of Long Island,..lost considerable of wheat and Indian corn. **1766** M. CUTLER in Parker & Cutler *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 10 This morning..considerable of a shock of an earthquake was felt. **1779** in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 326 This is considerable of a village. **1816** J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U.S.*, 'He is considerable of a surveyor.' 'Considerable of it may be found in the country.' **1835** *Southern Lit. Messenger* I. 422 [It is] considerable of a place. **1856** *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* VII. 652 Considerable of the crop was, however, injured in quality by the frequent wettings it received. **1878** J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* xix. 302 In two days intercourse we had learned considerable of each other's views and experiences. **1903** K. D. WIGGIN *Rebecca* 132 Rebecca took her scolding..like a soldier. There was considerable of it. **1904** *N.Y. Even. Post* 26 Mar., Considerable of the moisture for which farmers have been eagerly watching has fallen this past week over the wheat belt.

7. as *adv.* = CONSIDERABLY. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 410 The Creeds.. considerable differ. **1775** tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* II. 130, I acknowledged myself considerable his debtor. **1799** N. DRAKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 489 Blood taken from his arm, which, on cooling, proved considerable sizy. **1843** HALIBURTON *Sam. Slick in Eng.*, A wet day is considerable tiresome. **1849** N. KINGSLEY *Diary* (1914) 54 The sea is considerable rough. **1862** O. W. NORTON *Army Lett.* (1903) 48, I presume I do have considerable more time for writing than you do. **1884** 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* i, By-and-by she let it out that Moses had been dead a considerable long time.

¶The compar. *considerabler*, and esp. the superl, *considerablest*, were common in 17th c.; they are now unusual.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, In much considerabler heats then That needs..be expos'd to. **1693** W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvi. 155 Secrecy is one of the considerablest Branches of Wisdom. *a* **1695** WOOD *Life* (1848) 199 The considerablest family in England. **1864** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 608 Considerablest of all.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A thing to be considered; a point, etc. worth considering. Chiefly *pl.*; cf. *valuables*, etc. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 7 (D.) An exact account of all considerables therein. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Statistes and Politicians, unto whom Ragione di Stato is the first considerable. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 26 In fruition there are four considerables 1. Love. 2. Possession..3. Communion. 4. Delectation.

2. a. A fair amount, quantity, etc., *of* something. (Cf. 6 b above.) *U.S.*

1745 in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* XLVIII. 300 A Considerable of Cannon shot [was] hove at them. **1780** in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1905) 7th Ser. V. 5 A considerable of a trade carried on. **1838** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* 2nd Ser. ii. 10 I've been a considerable of a traveller in my day. *Ibid.* vii. 102 It's a considerable of a long story too. **1943** W. FAULKNER in *Sat. Even. Post* 13 Feb. 15/2 It was a kind of mixed hound, with a little bird dog and some collie and maybe a considerable of almost anything else.

b. A good deal.

1722 in H. S. Nourse *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 200 He promising to Leve the hiway there Wider by Considerable then five Rods. **1837** H. MARTINEAU *Society in Amer.* I. 340 She has a widowed mother, and she 'gets considerable' by sewing. **1850** N. KINGSLEY *Diary* (1914) 110 They had been detained a considerable on the passage. **1903** *N.Y. Sun* 22 Nov., The new seal is not Nellie, not yet, by considerable; but it is already a great attraction. **1911** J. C. LINCOLN *Cap'n Warren's Wards* 178 The Boston papers had considerable about it. **1932** *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 188/2 Jim did considerable toward stirring up the farmers.

considerableness (kən'sɪdərəb(ə)lnɪs). Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being considerable; importance.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 283 The city now appearing in this reputation of considerableness. **1685** BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* i. 5 The considerableness of the effects produced. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. Ded. 4 A People concerning whose considerableness I find our Nation have hitherto conceived very wrong Notions.

considerably (kən'sɪdərəblɪ), *adv.* [-LY².]

†**1.** In a way or to a degree that ought to be considered or taken note of; notably, particularly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 37 What most considerably concerneth his..practised wayes of delusion. **1683** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 250 The Duke of Monmouths horse wonn the race considerably. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶2, I am considerably obliged to you for your speedy Publication of my last. **1726** J. TRAPP *Popery* I. 67 That period in which Popery may be said to have been considerably established.

2. To a considerable degree or extent; much, a good deal.

1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 114 The providing whereof..would render his salary lesse considerably. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §3 Objects considerably remote. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 269 The pillars above it are considerably less. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* i, The period..is, however, considerably earlier. **1875** JEVONS *Money* 17 Even if the medium of exchange varied considerably in value.

†**con'siderance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -aunce, 7 -ence. [a. OF. *considerance*, ad. L. *consīderāntia*, f. *consīderāre* to CONSIDER: see -ANCE.] The action of considering; consideration, reflection.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1 Consideraunce is taken atte prudence What mon me moost enfourme. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 440 Full hardines..Cumis alway of ill considderance. **1548** PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* (Pref.), Being shortly by you had in considerance. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 98 After this cold considerance, sentence me.

considerate (kən'sɪdərət), *a.* [ad. L. *consīderāt-us* (pa. pple. of *consīderāre* to CONSIDER) considered, advised, deliberate, circumspect,

cautious; first of actions, speech, etc., thence of the actor or speaker. So Sp. *considerado* 'considered, advised, wary, considerate' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. Of things: Marked by consideration or thought; well-considered, careful, deliberate. (In later use, of personal qualities, as if transferred from 2.)

1572 Q. Eliz. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 201 II. 263 Ther rasche determination was countermauned by your considerat admonition. **1600** Holland *Livy* VII. ii. 251/1 The thing arising from a considerate entrance [*ab sano initio*]. **1687** *Penal Laws* 14 No Decree of the Law, although weighed with never so considerate Councel. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* iii, Foster..paced the room twice with the same steady and considerate pace. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits*, '*Times*' Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The national courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

2. Of persons, etc.: Having or showing consideration; thoughtful, deliberate, prudent. *Obsolescent.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iv. (1887) 16 Considerate and careful parentes. **1597** T. Beard *Theatre God's Judgments* (1612) 527 As touching the willing and considerate murderer. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1675) 132 The approach of Death will..make Men serious and considerate. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi. §27 None of the Definitions of the word Man..are so perfect..as to satisfy a considerate inquisitive Person. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 9 Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use which is made of power. **1825** Scott *Talism.* iii, 'Thou art but a cold and considerate friend,' said the Saracen.

†3. Having regard or esteem, regardful *of*. *Obs.*

1592 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 84 This considerate opinion of theirs, hath..egged me forward. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be..more considerate of praise.

4. Showing consideration for the circumstances, feelings, well being, etc. of others; thoughtful for others. Now the chief sense.

[**1607** Norden *Surv. Dial.* 81 Happie..is that Tenant, that meeteth with a considerate Landlord.] **1700** Dryden *Fables* Pref. (1721) 9 Patient, considerate, careful of his people, and merciful to his enemies. **1755** Johnson, *Considerate* 3 Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation. **1796** Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 259 Was I more considerate of you and your comfort? **1850** Prescott *Peru* II. 27 The uniformly considerate conduct of the Spaniards towards his subjects. **1885** Sir J. Hannen in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She had always been most kind and considerate to her.

†5. Considered; held in consideration. *rare.*

1592 A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 110 Things high, and worthy beseeming, above others (lesse considerate).

considerately (kən'sɪdərətlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERATE + -LY².] In a considerate manner.

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, attentively, discreetly, deliberately. *Obsolescent.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxiii, I besech you consider, consideratlie. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 65, I may considerately say, I never heard but one Oath sworne. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 To speak Considerately of God. **1665** J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 81 If then it were certain that such an Inscription were found..the Disquisition..might be considerately made, otherwise not. **1704** Steele *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 13 What do you stare at so considerately? **1825** Southey *Paraguay* IV. 63 Considerately the Jesuit heard, and bade The youth be called.

2. With consideration or regard for others.

1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. ix. 52 Since you considerately allow me to choose the hour. **1879** McCarthy *Own Times* I. 425 The measures of the ministers were..treated considerately.

considerateness (kən'sɪdərətnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being considerate.

1. Thoughtfulness, discretion, prudence. *Obsolesc.*

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I never judged them to be of the highest form for considerateness or godliness. **1679** J. Goodman *Penit. Pardon.* II. i. (1713) 142 A serious and pensive considerateness.

2. Thoughtfulness for others.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 203, I have just now another instance of his considerateness. **1876** Miss Yonge *Womankind* v. 37 Their considerateness in bringing her flowers, books, music. **1888** Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. II. 122 His considerateness for the feelings of others.

consideration (kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən). Also 4 -acoun, 5 -acioun, 5–6 -acion, etc. [a. F. *considération* (12th c.), ad. L. *considerātiōn-em*, from *considerāre* to CONSIDER.] The action of considering.

†1. The action of looking at or surveying with the bodily or mental eyes; beholding, contemplation. *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶664 Remedies against Accidie ..in consideracioun of the peynes of helle and of the ioyes of heuene. **1460** Capgrave *Chron.* 30 [Atlas] was mech used to dwell in that hil, for most sikir consideracion of sterris. **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 122 If he hath this in consideracion, he shulde not longe be wroth. **1578** Timme *Caluine on Gen.* 29 The consideration which God had of his worke with delectation. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 51 Curiosity..draws a man from consideration of the effect, to seek the cause.

†b. Manner of viewing (a thing); aspect. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 þilke. xvj. aftir sum consideracioun moun be naturel to sum man, & [to] sum man unnaturel.

†c. An observation. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 104 Tholome..made hys consideracions in the tyme of kyng Adryan, and made hys dictions vpon the consideracions at Roodes.

2. The keeping of a subject before the mind; attentive thought, reflection, meditation.

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 44 Turned in mynde bi diligent consideracoun. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 178 With wise consideration. **1590** Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *iv, Men..that have read diverse notable Histories, with consideration and judgement. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 28 At that very moment, Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. **1676** Ray *Corr.* (1848) 123 Upon serious consideration..I resolved not to add them. **1729** Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases..in which there is no time for consideration. **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. v. 334 That request will receive his most attentive consideration. **1828** Scott *F.M. Perth* ii, After a moment's consideration.

b. (with *pl.*) A thought, a reflection.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 For to determyne hys questyon grete consyderacyons must be had. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1675) 208 The same Subject..did ..suggest very differing considerations to you and me. **1712** Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 186, I return to those considerations upon our own language, which I would humbly offer.

c. Phr. *to take into consideration, under consideration.*

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 It remains that [the Law]..of Dominion or Ownership bee taken into consideration. **1657** Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 104 In the behalf thereof, these things may be had into consideration. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1675) 22 Particulars that happen to fall under consideration. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶5 The Club had it under consideration whether they should..continue their Session. **1817** *Parl. Debates* 17 The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that their lordships' message should be taken into consideration.

3. The action of taking into account, or fact of being taken into account; regard, account.

1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so manie put offes..so many respectes and considerations of worldly wisedome. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 He would be carried to it [a resolution] by the consideration of his own gain and interest. **1714** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxxxix. 145, I..speak..without any consideration, but that of your figure and reputation. **1831** Brewster *Optics* iv. 35 In spherical surfaces the consideration of the tangent MN is unnecessary.

b. *in consideration of*: in view of, upon taking into account, in respect of, in return for. Cf. 4.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Wherefore, in consideration of the premisses, be it enacted, etc. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 310 Who in consideration of ten duckets that we gave them, fell to diving into the sea. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 286 In consideration of this benefit they should pay into the exchequer 400,000 *l.* every year. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 119.

4. The taking into account of anything as a motive or reason; a fact or circumstance taken, or to be taken, into account; a reason considered.

This sense ranges indefinitely between the process of considering and the fact or matter considered, without being quite identified with either: cf. REASON. Thus 'these considerations lead me' = the consideration of these facts, or these facts being considered, lead me; 'I put before you these considerations' = facts to be considered.

c **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv, By wich consideracion the spirituell juges..taken but cc. ffrankes by þe yere. *Ibid.* xvii, Be consideracion wher off þer olde maistirs shall be bettir serued be thaym. **1480** *Bury Wills* (1850) 58, I..John Smyth, for diuerse causez and consyderacyonys shewyd vnto me, will, ordeyne and declare, etc. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Onely for yᵗ consideracyon they were gyuen. **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 14, I do now remember the poore Creature, Small Beere. But indeede these humble considerations make me out of loue with my Greatnesse. **1662** *Bk. Com. Pr.* Pref., It is but reasonable, that upon weighty and important considerations..such changes and alterations should be made. **1788** Priestley *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 95 [It] is pretty evident from a variety of considerations. **1860** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 40 To have a doctor for one's host was a consideration of some weight with me. **1867** Smiles *Huguenots* viii. 134 Induced to adopt this course by considerations of state policy.

5. Something given in payment; a reward, remuneration; a compensation, equivalent.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* 57 The heyre payeth this reliefe, as a consideration and recompence..unto the Lord. **1611** Coryat *Crudities* 69 They hoped that I would giue them some consideration to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 73 We..gave them copper..in consideration. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 88 ¶12 It was his Profession to teach it, and [he] could not communicate his Knowledge without a Consideration. **1827** O. W. Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 Hogs, fowls..and fruits, were..sold to us at a very trifling consideration. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* §4. 93 The income of this fellowship forms no part of the consideration paid for tuitional services. **1884** *Graphic* 23 Aug. 187/2 To take third-class tickets and induce the guard (of course, for a consideration) to place them in a superior class carriage.

6. *Law.* Anything regarded as recompense or equivalent for what one does or undertakes for another's benefit; especially, in the law of contracts, 'the thing given or done by the promisee in exchange for the promise' (Langdell 1880 §45). It may itself be a promise. No promise is enforceable without consideration, unless made by deed.

At its first appearance (see quot. 1530) it is hardly a technical term, or distinguishable from *motive*; it gradually acquired its precise technical meaning in the course of the 17–18th c. Natural affection was formerly called *good consideration*, as contrasted with *valuable* c., or that which is deemed to have value in a pecuniary sense: the distinction is now only of historical interest.

1530 *Doctor & Student* II. xxiv, If his promise be so naked that there is no manner of consideration why it should be made, then I think him not bound to perform it. **1592** A. Day *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 108 Extorted from him his bond..(upon some conclusion, though no good consideration at all) of the summe of an hundred pound. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 77 Consideration is the materiall cause of a contract, without the which no contract can binde the partie: this consideration is either expressed..or is implyed. **1677** Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* I. 36 He comes and ejects him that bought for valuable Consideration. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 162 When one has had and received money of another's, without any valuable consideration given on the receiver's part: the law construes this to be money had and received for the use of the owner only. **1849** Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 29 If the consideration given be money, it must be expressed thus: 'Value received of the same.'..If the order or payee have not to pay for it, but only to pass its amount to the credit of the drawer in account, then the consideration must be expressed thus: 'Value in account'. **1826** *Kent's Comm.* II. xxxix. 465 A valuable consideration is one that is either a benefit to the party promising or some trouble or prejudice to the party to whom the promise is made.

7. Regard for the circumstances, feelings, comfort, etc. of another; thoughtfulness for another; thoughtful kindness.

1415 Earl Cambridge in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 17. I. 48 My fulle trust is yat 3ee wylle have consyderacyoun..yat 3ow lyke to accept 3ys myn symple reqwest. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 19 To have specyall tendirness and consideracion therunto. **1529** Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 But his highnes wold have consyderacyon and compassyon. **1700** Dryden *Fables* Ded. (Globe) 492 One action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of your self. **1814** Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 61 Your attentiveness and consideration make me more sensible of my own neglect. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country.

8. Estimation; regard among men, esteem; importance, consequence.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 Men of bad consideration and worse conscience. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 55 The Peloponnessians hearing thus much, began to enter into better consideration of the Athenians. **1709** Steele & Add. *Tatler* No. 136 ¶1 Mr. Ballance is a Merchant of good Consideration. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4716/1 A Man of Consideration..with the Character of Nuncio. **1839** Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The clergy enjoyed a high degree of public consideration. **1852** Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I. viii. 50 Persons of consideration in their own neighbourhood. *a* **1859** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1889) II. 670 A man of the first consideration.

b. Of things: Importance, consequence.

1634 W. Tirwhyt *Balzac's Lett.* 381, I could spie nothing of slender consideration, either in his words, or aspect. **1680** H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 62 The artifice..is admirable, and of grand consideration. **1689–92** Locke *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 249 There is nothing in this World that is of any Consideration in comparison with Eternity. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 49 A place even then of far less consideration than Coventry.

†con'siderative, *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *considératif, -ivé*, f. L. type **considerātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *considerāre*: see -IVE.]

1. Given to, or marked by, consideration; reflective, thoughtful; careful; = CONSIDERATE 1, 2.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* v. ix. 532 Consideratyf and contemplatyf. **1605** B. Jonson *Volpone* IV. i, I loue to be consideratiue..and..I haue at my free hours thought vpon, etc. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* vii. 108 Some consideratiue examination is needfull. **1679** J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 151 Awakening the sense of the mind, and making men considerative. *a* **1734** North *Lives* II. 104 The King, having had some aguish attacks at Windsor, appeared to be more considerative. **1825** C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 412 Considerative hints for the improvement of his play.

†b. Theoretical (opposed to practical). *Obs.*

1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 147 The successful active part of the Art of War has..dependency on the considerative part of it.

†2. To be considered or taken into account. *Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 364 And that for caus diuers consideratiue.

3. Thoughtful or regardful of others' well-being, etc.; = CONSIDERATE 4. (Const. *of*.)

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 528 Considerative of those that deserved and needed. *a* **1652** Brome *Queen* ix, See that you considerative be Of Sforza.

con'sideratively *adv.*, **con'siderativeness**.

1684 *Defence Case of Consc. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 11 All that have consideratively read his Answerer. **1710** Norris *Chr. Prud.* ii. 81 A man by frequent Thought and Reflexion may arrive to a Habit of Consideratiyeness.

†con'siderator. *Obs.* [a. L. *consīderātor* one who considers, agent-n. f. *consīderāre*. Cf. 16th c. F. *considérateur*.] One who considers.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 24 Unsatisfied Considerators would quarrel at the justice of their constitutions. *Ibid.* 38. **1695** Howe *View Late Consid.* Wks. (1834) 158/2, I would ask the considerator, whether he will therefore confess a trinity a possible thing?

considered (kən'sɪdəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSIDER + -ED¹.]

† **1.** Of or characterized by deliberate thought.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 81 And at our more consider'd time wee'l read, Answer, and thinke vpon this Businesse.

2. Attentively looked at, maturely reflected on, etc.: see CONSIDER 1, 2.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 Vice carries horrour in her considered look. **1865** J. BRIGHT in *Daily Tel.* 13 July, They will not object to what they call 'a well-considered measure'..which means a measure you would consider so long that you would never come to a conclusion upon it. **1889** *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Justice Stephen delivered the considered judgment of himself and Baron Huddleston against the claim.

3. Held in consideration or regard, respected: see CONSIDER 9.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. (1675) 269 Their Quality or Station in the World makes it usually the most conspicuous, and the most consider'd. **1676** H. MORE *Remarks* 176, I dare appeal to any considered philosopher. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 157 We know too well the frail tenure on which we are..great and considered personages.

4. Absolute use: see CONSIDER *v.* 12.

considerer (kən'sɪdərə(r)). [f. CONSIDER + -ER¹; cf. OF. *considéreur* (15th c.).] One who considers: a. with the eyes; b. with the mind.

a. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 478 Open ynow3 to ech considerer. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 659 All the beholders and considerers of this seldom seen combate. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 66 If..our considerer chance to take notice how thick 'tis set with Leaves. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. IV. i. (1852) 585 More of the smaller stars may be seen by our considerers than in many other places.

b. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 Salust..requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. **1672** NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5084 At the perusal of the considerations..I find the Considerer somewhat more concern'd for an Hypothesis, than I expected. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 412 A superficial Considerer of what he reads. **1870** M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxi. 249 They have found that the 'considerer' of their faith rarely ends in accepting it.

considering (kən'sɪdərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing¹.]

1. The action of CONSIDER *v.*; consideration.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consederynge, *consideracio.* **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 185 Many maz'd considerings, did throng And prest in. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 267, I took up a world of time in considering of this matter.

2. *attrib.* † ***considering-glass*** = looking-glass.

1660 WITHER (*title*), Speculum Speculativum, or a considering-glass, being an inspection into the present and late sad condition of these Nations. **1686** HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xix. 555 Times of affliction are considering times.

b. *esp.* in ***considering-cap.***

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 40 The Cobler puts off his considering cap, why sir, sayes he, I sent them home but now. **1608** DAY *Law Trickes* v. (1881) 81 Haue you put on your Considering Cap and bethought you? **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 116 Would men put on their considering caps (they might sooner put off their sick caps). **1766** *Goody Two-Shoes* v. (1882) 115 The whole History of the Considering Cap. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, I'll put on my considering cap, and I think all you want to do may be done by degrees.

con'sidering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That considers; thinking, reflecting; thoughtful, reflective. (Common from *c*1650 to *c*1750; now *rare*: so F. *considérant.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Consyderynge, *considerans.* **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. §68. 78 A most comfortable doctrine for a considering man lying upon death bed. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 19 Dec., I find him in talk a sober, considering man. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 178, I shewed myself less considering for them. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv. (1824) 664 You have judged erroneously.. resumed the Marchesa with the same considering air. **1884** E. WHITE in *Chr. World* 17 July 538/5 Any considering man must feel a pang in so declining.

con'sidering, *prep.* etc. [An absolute use of the pres. pple. or vbl. sb.; cf. *concerning*, *regarding*, *notwithstanding*, etc. The pple. would be expected originally to be in concord with the subject of a sentence, as in 'considering his youth, we were surprised at his attainments'; but clear examples of this are not numerous, and as the construction with the pa. pple. *considered* (see CONSIDER 12) was prob. earlier, it is possible that this arose from it by simple substitution of the active for the passive, without reference to any particular subject. Cf. F. *considéré*, *à considérer.*]

1. Construed as a preposition, with *simple obj.*: When one considers; taking into account, having regard to, in view of.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 3 And gentilly I preise wel thy wit, Quod the ffrankeleyn, considerynge thy yowthe, So feelyngly thou spekest, sire, I allowthe. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 1617, I shall neuer assent to this mater, Consideryng what he hath proferyd her[e]. **1481** CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* Epil., Me thynketh..ouer grete a losse of suche a man, consyderyng his estate and connyng. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1097 Considering the time of day. **1632** J. LEE *Short Surv. Sweden* 89 Considering then his young yeares..we may most justly wonder. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §324 [They] suffered very little, considering their exposure. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 289 It is scarcely possible to act otherwise, considering the frailty of human nature.

† **b.** with *of*. *Obs. rare.*

a **1593** MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* I. iii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 229/1 Your grace was ill-advis'd to take them, then, Considering of these dangerous times.

2. with *obj. clause.* Taking into account the fact *that*, seeing *that* (*how*, etc.). *That* may be omitted, leaving *considering* in conjunctional construction.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxi. (1859) 22 Conciderynge al be hit soo that I haue mysdone, I haue att al tymes borne sad feyth and hope. **1454** *Paston Lett.* No. 223. I. 311 Cosetheryng that youre doutyr is desendyd of hym be the modyr syde. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2165 Considering the diuerss knychtis fere Ar of wncouth and strang landis here. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 64 The place [is] death, considering who thou art, If any of my kinsmen find thee here. **1749** F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N.-W. Pass.* III. 237 The Evening was pleasant, and also warm, considering we were amongst Ice. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 22, I should think you would be, considering how she always spoils you.

3. *ellipt.* Considering the circumstances; taking everything into account: used *advb.* (*colloq.*)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104 No, said I, pretty well, sir, considering.—None of your considerings, said he, pretty face. **1784** MRS. PIOZZI in *Piozziana* 27 June, My daughters parted with me at last prettily enough considering (as the phrase is). **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 32 We went on very prosperously, *considering*; as people say of a young lady's drawing, or a Frenchman's English, or a woman's tragedy. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 4/2 It was agreed on all hands that they had 'done very well, considering'.

consideringly (kən'sɪdərɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERING *ppl. a.* + -LY².]

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, deliberately. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 J. MAINE *Serm. agst. False Prophets* 34 Any who shall consideringly marke the beginning and progresse of the chapter. **1659** *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 140 Men that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs. **1842** *Tait's Mag.* IX. 207 To determine more consideringly what portion..had been lavished in vain.

2. In a considering manner, tone, or attitude.

1870 *Lettice Lisle* 134, I wonder ought one to be comforted by other folk's griefs! said Lettice, consideringly. **1886** R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. iv. 58 Looking at it..with head consideringly on one side.

consience, obs. f. CONSCIENCE.

consign (kən'saɪn), *v.* [Corresponds to F. *consigne-r* (14th c.) = Pr. and Sp. *consegnar*, It. *consegnare*, ad. L. *consignāre*, to furnish, mark, or attest with a seal, f. *con-* + *signāre* to mark, sign, seal, f. *signum* mark, SIGN.]

I. To seal, sign.

† **1.** *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross, as in baptism or *esp.* confirmation; *spec.* to confirm; also *fig.* [So med.L. *consignare*, obs. F. *consigner.*]

1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 245 That they [the Bishops] laying their hands upon them and consigning them with holy chrism, should pray for them, that they might be confirmed in the H. Ghost. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 33 The Bishop first baptiz'd him, then consign'd him. **1649** —— *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. (R.), In baptism we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ..consigned with his sacrament. **1683** HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 52 It may be thou art afraid to have him Consigned, because of the weakness of his Nature.

b. Const. *to*, *unto*: To commit or dedicate thus.

1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supp.* 44 So that by baptism we be initiated and consigned unto the worship of one God in one faith. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. (R.). *a* **1713** SHARP *Wks.* V. iii. (R.), Having taken upon ourselves the covenant of baptism, and thereby consecrated and consigned ourselves unto God.

† **2.** To attest, confirm, ratify (as with a sign or seal). *Obs.*

(The sense of the first quot., which is a century earlier than any other known, is uncertain.)

c **1430** ? LYDG. *Ballad of our Lady* (R.), Cristallen well, of clerenesse clere consigned. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Wks.* 457 (R.) For my father hath consigned and confirmed me with his assured testimonie, to bee that assured sauyng health. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. §44 Now your main business is to prove the present Church infallible, not so much in consigning ancient Traditions, as in defining emergent controversies. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xxiii. 223 When God made a covenant with Abraham he did for the present consigne that covenant with the Sacrament of circumcision. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 292 The old and new Testaments do, by their mutual testimony, establish and consign each other.

† **3.** To mark with a seal or sign. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Consigne*, to seale or print. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. §16 The Primitive Christians.. consigned all their affairs and goods and writings with some marks of their Lord, usually writing *Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ υἱὸς Σωτὴρ.*

† **4.** To put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe.

a **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. III. 132 Primerose.. said it was the greatest glory of his life, that the four greatest enemies he had should come and consign the damnation of their souls in his hands.

† **5.** *intr.* To set one's seal, subscribe, agree *to* anything. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 143 Heauen consigning to my good intents. **1599** —— *Hen. V*, v. ii. 326 It were (my Lord) a hard Condition for a Maid to consigne to.

† **b.** 'To submit to the same terms with another' (J.); 'to seal the same contract with' (Steevens).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 275 Thou hast finish'd Ioy and Mone! All Louers young, all Louers must Consigne to thee, and come to dust.

II. To hand over formally.

† **6.** *trans.* ? To deliver under one's seal or signature. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad. Sect. I. §7 [The Virgin Mary] hath consigned an excellent document to all women. **1683** HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 33 It is instituted for a Sign from God..to consign unto us the benefits of the Covenant.

7. To make over as a possession, to deliver formally or commit, *to* a state, fate, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 175 It [the City] was soone given up, and the Rebels consigned him alive. **1636** MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, If..I should consign her, as a bondwoman, To be disposed of at another's pleasure. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* III. 545 When this vital breath Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death. **1791** PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 12 When kings..consigned the people, like beasts of the field, to whatever successor they appointed. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 148 Their desponding imaginations had already consigned him to a watery grave. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The chapter from Job which has consigned so many to their last resting-place.

† **b.** To give over or devote *to* a purpose or use.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 492 The French commander..accordingly consigned it [a sum of money] to the use for which it was intended by the donor. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 60 Some spot to real happiness consign'd. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 337 The only service..to which this statute is now consigned.

† **c.** To deliver or commit (to writing). *Obs.*

a **1719** ADDISON (J.), The four evangelists consigned to writing that history.

8. To hand over to another for custody; to entrust or commit to another's charge or care.

1528 WRIOTHESLEY in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 80 He is contented that some Englishmen..shall have all the prizes ..consigned into their hands. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 108 To accompany him vnto the double Sentinels, and consigne him vnto them. **1612** W. SHUTE *Fougasses's Venice* II. 499 The French Ambassador did presently consigne them [prisoners] into the hands of the Cardinall. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* II. 113 The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign; And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* II. vi, Consigning our horses to the care of our grooms.

9. To deposit (money); in *Sc. Law*, to deposit money with a third party, in a bank, etc., pending a trial or arbitration; formerly, also, as a pledge that an accusation would be substantiated: see CONSIGNATION 5. [Cf. F. *consigner*, in same sense.]

1633 *Galston Sess. Rec.* in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 205 She is appointed to consign 2*l. os. od.* **1640-1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 58 The Committie..ordaines the said David Macbrair to present the boy that delyverit the horss, or else to consygne for the horss j^e merks. *a* **1698** TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Trevor* (R.), We would not do any thing towards it till he had powers to consign the money immediately. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 In practice, it is usual to consign money in a public bank, so that the party entitled to it receives it with bank interest for the time it has remained consigned. **1868** *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 §122 The creditor..shall..consign the surplus..in one or other of the said banks.

10. *Comm.* To deliver or transmit (goods) for sale or custody: usually implying their transit by ship, railway, or other public carrier.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 Factor for the Captain of Malacca, into whose hands I consigned all the Merchandise that I brought along with me. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In the way of Trade, Goods are said To be consigned to a Factor, when they are sent him by his Employer to be sold, etc. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶3 A Ship put into the Island consigned to a Friend of Phillis. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 329 The merchants of Mexico, to whom these cargoes were separately consigned, made the return..all in silver or in gold. **1866** H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 124 A ship had arrived laden with goods and consigned to Robert Morris. **1883** *Law Rep.* 24 Chanc. Div. 54 *head-note*, K. had consigned cargoes to M. by several different ships.

† **11.** To commission (a person) *to do* anything.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 211, I have consign'd Walter Welsh to write.

12. To inflict confinement on: see CONSIGNMENT 5.

consignable (kən'saɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be consigned.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 18 Consignable to ruin, for non-compliance with a demand.

consignatary (kən'sɪgnətərɪ). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *consignāt-* ppl. stem of *consignāre* + -ARY: in mod.F. *consignataire.*] One to whom anything is consigned or entrusted; a consignee: † a. in mercantile usage (*obs.*); b. in *Sc. Law*: cf. CONSIGN *v.* 9.

a **1685** SIR L. JENKINS in Wynne *Life* II. 701 (L.) Several of the consignataries have made oath, that the goods consigned unto them in these ships do belong to free persons. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 [see CONSIGNATION 5]. *Ibid.* 290 It is the office of a consignatary, to keep the money in safe custody till it be called for.

consignation (kɒnsɪg'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *consignātiōnem*, n. of action f. *consignāre* to CONSIGN: so in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** The action of marking or blessing with the sign of the cross, *esp.* in the rite of confirmation.

1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 234 The words *Signo te signo sanctæ crucis, et confirmo te*, etc. with the consignation, with the cream, imposition of hands of the Prelats, be the signes. **1605** L. HUTTEN *An Answere* 100 This consignation of the childs forehead in Baptisme. **1617** BP. HALL *Quo Vadis* §14 The daily and frequent consignation with the crosse is not to no purpose. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 34 The holy Ghost was..given to faithfull people after Baptisme..only by Apostolicall, or Episcopall consignation and imposition of hands. **1868** J. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 459 Consignation with holy chrism.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.* Cf. *to seal.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 439 His eternall consignation of his elect, and his careful marking them out for their preservation. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, This blessed person made..glorious by miraculous consignations. **1822** HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cclviii, Extraordinary effects and miraculous consignations.

†**2.** Sealing, signing; confirmation or ratification under seal; attestation. *Obs.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam. Petit. Lay Cath.* 18 The scriptures being consigned by god..need no new consignation..of the pope. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 98 If a generall and indefinite Consignation or Tradition be sufficient to warrant euery particular that pretends to be Tradition. **1654** 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 26 After so solemn a Consignation of Secrecy 'twixt the Conspiratours. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 311 The apostles' consignation of the canon of scripture.

†**3.** A consigning *to* a state or condition. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 200 As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain consignation to eternal ruin. **1684** T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 312 The doing of our duty is the truest consignation to happiness.

†**4.** The action of formally delivering or making over into another's hands. *Obs.*

1612 W. SHUTE *Fougasses's Venice* II. 499 The forme of the consignation [of prisoners] inregestred by a publike Notary. **1678** tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 67 The Consignation being made, and the Sentinels relieved.

5. The action of formally paying over money, as into a bank, or to a person legally appointed to receive it; also a sum of money thus deposited. In *Sc. Law*: 'The deposition in the hands of a third party of a sum of money, which is the subject either of a dispute or of a competition' (W. Bell); formerly also as a pledge, as in quots. 1670, 1885.

1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* B vij b, By consignation of debtes. **1670** *Mauchline Sess. Rec.* in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 206 The Session declared her consignation forfaltit. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5969/3 Paper-Effects brought into the Offices of the Receivers of Consignations [in Paris]. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 An instrument of consignation..being but the assertion of a notary, cannot fix the receipt of consigned money upon the consignatary, without an acknowledgment subscribed by himself. **1869** *Act 32-3 Vict.* c. 116 §7 Payment..by consignation thereof in the bank specified in the security. **1885** EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 205 Every accuser had to table so much money as a pledge that the accusation would be proved, and the money so pledged was forfeited to the Session for pious uses in the event of its being found that the charge was either false or not proven. This pledge was called a Consignation, and the common amount of it was 40/Scots.

6. The action of consigning goods for sale or custody; = CONSIGNMENT 4. ***to the consignation of***: = addressed or directed to as consignee.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 Invoice of Sugars..shipped..to the Consignation of Mr. J. L. D. and Mr. J. B. **1758** LD. MANSFIELD in Burrow *Rep.* I. 494 There might have been a former consignation, and some former insurance made upon the goods. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 220 If goods consigned be generally sold on credit at the place of consignation, the Factor will be vindicated, etc. **1884** SALA *Journ. due South* I. v. (1887) 67 After unloading what cargo he had to the consignation of Nice.

†**7.** *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 165 By calculating the motions of the stars, they make Ephemerides, that is, consignations at the noon-hour of every day, where every planet will bee, and of what aspect towards one another. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 27/2 Ephemerides is the consignation of the Planets, where they be every Noon.

consignatory, var. of COSIGNATORY.

†**con'signature.** *Obs.* —⁰ [f. CON- + SIGNATURE: cf. *consign.*] Joint signature.

1611 COTGR., *Consignature*, a consignature; a full stamping, or absolute signature of. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Consignature*, a sealing together. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖**consigne** (kɔ̃siɲ). Also in anglicized form consign. [Fr.; f. *consigner* to give instructions to a sentinel.] **1.** Order given to a sentinel; watchword, countersign.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. **1923** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Dec. 798/2 The sentry..let me pass without any consign.

2. A left-luggage office in France.

1897 E. DOWSON *Let. c* 18 Oct. (1967) 393, I found the consigne shut on my arrival at Dieppe, so was obliged to write to the chef de gare to forward me my things here. **1926** HEMINGWAY *Fiesta* (1927) III. xix. 267 A porter carried Bill's bags in from the consigne. **1965** G. HOUSEHOLD *Olura* 146, I put my baggage back in the *consigne* and took a train to St. Étienne.

‖**consigné** (kɔ̃siɲe). [Fr.; pa. pple. of *consigner* to consign, etc.] A person commanded to keep his quarters, or to stay within certain bounds.

In mod. Dicts. n.q.

consigned (kən'saɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ED.] Committed, delivered, given in trust.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 47 As many farwels as be stars in heauen, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them. **1754** [see CONSIGNATION 6]. **1766** T. MORTIMER *Comm. Dict.* (L.), Consigned goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are consigned.

consignee (kɒnsaɪ'ni:). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -EE.] A person to whom goods are consigned.

1789 BULLER *Term Rep.* III. 469 There is the strongest evidence of the consignee's taking actual possession of the goods. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* vii. 142 A corn merchant at New York ships a cargo to London, and..draws a bill upon the consignee. **1886** SIR C. RUSSELL in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 He asserted the right of the company to send consignee letters; that was, letters sent in reference to the consignment of goods.

Hence **consi'gneeship**.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. 503 [A] town-meeting..invites the Hutchinsons to resign their consigneeship.

consigner (kən'saɪnə(r)). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who consigns, delivers over, or commits.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 194 My first consigner unto those Fountains of life. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day* (1860) 105 The consigner of undipt infants to eternal torments, Austin, whom all mothers hate.

2. *Sc. Law.* He who makes consignation of money in dispute.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 290 Though he should draw interest for it, he is liable in none to the consigner. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. **1869** *Act 32-3 Vict.* c. 116 §7 Payment..by consignation thereof in the bank..to be made forthcoming at the peril of the consigner.

3. = CONSIGNOR.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 The bankruptcy of either the consigner or the consignee may give occasion to questions of considerable difficulty..in regard to reputed ownership.

consignificant (kɒnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt), *a. rare.* [See CONSIGNIFY and SIGNIFICANT.]

1. Signifying in addition or secondarily.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 148 So the [Hebrew] words with their consignificant numbers are taken.

2. Having the same signification.

a **1641** SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* II. 7 (R.) But I find not one of those words or any consignificant or equivalent to them, in all our Saxon laws.

3. Conjointly significant; having a meaning in combination.

1612 J. COTTA *Short Discov.* 3 Some significant by themselues, some consignificant with others. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* I. iii. Wks. (1841) 125 *note*, These parts of speech are always consignificant, that is, are only significant when associated to something else.

consig'nificate. [ad. med.L. *consignificātum*, neuter of pa. pple. of *consignificāre* to CONSIGNIFY.] That which is consignified.

consignification (kən,sɪgnɪfɪ'keɪʃən). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *consignificātiōn-em* (Petrus Hispanus *c* 1250), n. of action from *consignificāre* to CONSIGNIFY.] Joint signification; secondary meaning, connotation; conjoint signification.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 12 Commonness hath always a consignification of Impurity. **1780** HARRIS *Philal. Inq.* III. x. Wks. (1841) 511 He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. **1786** H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 321 He would tell me that *with* was a Preposition..and that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

consignificative (ˌkɒnsɪg'nɪfɪkətɪv), *a. rare.* Also 7 co-. [f. med.L. *consignificāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONSIGNIFICANT 2 and 3.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Consignificative*, of the same signification with another thing. [**1623** COCKERAM *Cosignificative*. So also **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] **1773** VALLANCEY *Gram. Irish Lang.* 37 Certain consignificative particles are..prefixed to words in such manner as to coalesce with them. **1852** S. BAILEY *Disc. Var. Subj.* 57 The circumstantial or consignificative words were at first merely added or prefixed.

†**con'signifi,cator.** *Astrol. Obs.* Also co-. [n. of agent in L. form from CONSIGNIFY.] A conjoint significator: see quots.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Cosignificator is when you find another Planet in aspect or conjunction with that Planet who is the principall significator. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 In every house, the order, nomenclature, signification, joy, consignificator, etc. **1819** JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., Aries is a cosignificator of all ascendants.

consignify (kən'sɪgnɪfaɪ), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *consignificāre* (Duns Scotus), f. *con-* + *significāre* to signify, denote.] To signify conjointly; to mean or signify when combined with something.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 151 And such a one as might very well be in company and consignify with that worke of God, that strange worke. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 67 The tythes in this place, do together with the said proportion, consignify the use of it, viz. the maintenance of the clergy. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. §6. 46 Words..such as consignifie and serve to circumstantiate other words with which they are joyned. **1786** H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and consignify, and to change the value of the figures.

consigning (kən'saɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONSIGN.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 28 For S. Philip could, and did doe miracles enough, but this Grace he could not give, the Grace of consigning or confirmation.

consignment (kən'saɪnmənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. Sealing or dedicating with a sign.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 282 a, We shall define baptisme..to bee the Sacrament of regeneration..sanctification, consignment and incorporation into Christ our Saviour.

†**2.** *Law.* Hypothecation. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 457 In acts of Pawnes and Consignements by one onely fault duely proued.

3. Delivering over; delivery, committal, allotment.

a **1668** DAVENANT *Philos. Disq.* Wks. (1673) 332 And seemes to come, Not by consignement to us, but by chance. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 127 The kidnapping..of negroes, and their consignment to the most miserable slavery.

4. The consigning of goods or a cargo, *esp.* to an agent for sale or disposal; = CONSIGNATION 6.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶7 Ask all the Merchants who act upon Consignments. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 373 Hemp laden on board the Matthew, to the Consignment of Messrs. Gampert and Whatley. **1800** *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The charge, agency, or consignment of any ship. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 194/1 The goods by the fact of consignment became the property of the consignee.

b. 'The writing by which any thing is consigned.'

1755 in JOHNSON: whence in later Dicts.

5. *concr.* A quantity of goods consigned to an agent or factor.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 To see what prodigious consignments they had from their correspondents in Old Spain. **1877** LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 245 A large consignment of pearls entrusted to the captain.

‖**6.** Confinement within bounds by way of discipline or punishment; 'gating'. [F. *consigne*; cf. CONSIGNÉ.]

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iii, Behold them, long files of them, their consignment broken, arrive, headed by their Sergeants..at the Palais Royal!

consignor (kɒnsaɪ'nɔ:(r)). [f. CONSIGN *v.* + -OR.] One who consigns or dispatches goods to another. A more technical form than CONSIGNER, as correlative to CONSIGNEE.

1789 DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 467 The assignee putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1176 In order to stop goods *in transitu*, there must be an actual possession of them obtained by the consignor, before they come to the hands of the consignee. **1878** F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 633 The yawning vacuity which the consignees discovered in the hamper..might also have been discovered by the consignor before it left his premises.

consile, obs. f. CONCEAL: var. of CONCILE, *Obs.*

‖**consiliadory**, for It. *consigliatori* counsellors.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-cap* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 145, I appeal To the whole consiliadory.

†**con'siliary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *consiliāri-us* suitable for counsel, counselling; *sb.* a counsellor; f. *consilium* COUNSEL: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of counsel. Of persons: Giving counsel.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 47 The Presbyters did exercise acts of order..in conjunction consiliary. **1644** HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Is that Consent causall and Authoritative; or meerly Consiliarie and unauthoritative? **1662** STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 24/2 Thirty Stars, which they call Consiliary Gods.

B. *sb.* A counsellor.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 Consiliaries and auxiliaries.

consiliate, obs. f. CONCILIATE.

†**con'siliative**, *a. Obs. rare.* Erron. conciliative. [a. F. *consiliatif, -ive* (14th c. Oresme), ad. med.L. *consiliātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *consiliārī* to COUNSEL.] Counselling, advisory.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 201/1 So Avicen calls the first Cause conciliative, the Mind not having Ideas from it self but from God, by whose Counsel she receiveth Knowledge and Art to frame this visible World.

consilience (kən'sɪlɪəns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The fact of 'jumping together' or agreeing; coincidence, concurrence; said of the accordance of two or more inductions drawn from different groups of phenomena.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* II. 230 Accordingly the cases in which inductions from classes of facts altogether different have thus *jumped together*, belong only to the best established theories which the history of science contains. And, as I shall have occasion to refer to this particular feature in their evidence, I will take the liberty of describing it by a particular phrase; and will term it the *Consilience of Inductions*. **1847** —— *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 582 Such coincidences, or consiliences..are the test of truth. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* 94 The consilience of the results of both these processes, each corroborating and verifying the other.

consilient (kən'sɪlɪənt), *a.* [ad. L. type *consilient-*, pr. pple. of **consilīre*, f. *con-* together + *salīre* to leap.] 'Jumping together', concurrent, accordant.

1867 GARBETT *Bampt. Lect.* viii. 300 The consilient testimony in their favour. **1880** PRITCHARD in *Churchman* No. 5. 327 These evidences..are consilient..consilient on one spot.

consimilar (kən'sɪmɪlə(r)), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *consimil-is* (see CONSIMILE) after SIMILAR.]

†**1.** = CONSIMILE. *Obs.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 The Sinew is a consimiler member, simple and spermatike. *Ibid.* ii. 23 *Pinguedo*..is a consimilar member, not spermatike. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Homogeneous and consimilar.

2. Entirely similar, like.

1645 W. GREENHILL *Expos. Ezekiel* i. 28. 203 Jesus Christ ..is not consimilar but consubstantiall with them. **1660** tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. vi. 88 In the Consimilar or like Metals. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. ii, Only those grafts could coalesce, which in their bark and rind and fruit were consimilar to those trees upon which they are ingrafted. **1863** J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 142 By consimilar letters, the Archbishop of York was requested to lend three hundred marks.

consimi'larity. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. *similarity*.] Mutual likeness.

1658 in PHILLIPS. **1759** *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 364/1 Both possessed this consimilarity long ago. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 354 Consimilarity of face, form, and stature.

†**con'similary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CONSIMILAR: cf. *similary* (*obs.*).] = CONSIMILAR.

1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 236 The flood consimilary ducts receive, And glands refine the separated wave.

†**con'similate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *consimilāre* to make like, liken, f. *consimilis*: see next.] *trans.* To make like. *intr.* To become like; to assimilate *with*.

1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 Its office is to mesh and beat, and make the chyle consimulate [ed. **1749** assimulate] With balmy Blood and nitrous Air. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 100 We..are consimilated with the Deity.

†**con'simile,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consimil-is* similar in all respects, alike, f. *con-* together + *similis* like, similar] Like or similar throughout, homogeneous. Applied in old Physiology to the animal tissues, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 22 þe boon is þe first of þe consimile membris--þat is oon of þe smale lymes. *Ibid.* 29 Brawnes þouȝ þat þei be maad of mater medlid, nepeles þei ben rekened among membris consimiles. **1548-77** VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 This Artere is a member consimyle, simple and spermatike. *Ibid.* 19, 20 [ed. **1548** *consemile*; ed. **1577** erron. *consimple*].

†**consimilitude** (kɒnsɪ'mɪlɪtju:d). *Obs.* [f. L. *consimili-s*: cf. *similitude*. So F. *consimilitude*.] Resemblance, mutual likeness, similarity.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 95 *marg.*, With a sacrament it hath the greatest consimilitude. **1635** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 293 The Consimilitudes and Concordances betweene the seuerall degrees of Angels and the Heauens and Planets. **1642** O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 5 That consimilitude which the one hath with the other.

†**consi'mility.** *Obs.* [f. L. *consimili-s*: see -TY.] = prec.

1680 AUBREY in Bliss *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 511 Their consimility of disposition. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 627 The consimility of their dispositions.

consimple, erron. form of CONSIMILE, *Obs.*

con'simulate, var. of CONSIMILATE *v. Obs. intr.*

consions, obs. form of CONSCIENCE.

consist (kən'sɪst), *v.* [ad. L. *consist-ĕre* to place oneself, stand still, stop, remain firm, exist, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sist-ĕre* to cause to stand, place, stand, stand firm, stand still, stop, etc, Cf. F. *consiste-r* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *intr.* To have a settled existence, subsist, hold together, exist, be. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Col. i. 17).

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 45 Betwene the whych two..no similitude or equalitie consisteth. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* VIII. (1618) 318 Hauing such affinitie and coniunction together, that the one cannot consist without the other. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Col.* i. 17 And he is before al, and al consist in him [WYCLIF ben, TINDALE, *Geneva* have their being]. **1611** *ibid.* And by him all things consist [**1881** *Rev. V.* in him all things consist, *marg.* That is, hold together]. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 245 Vitall Spirits, without which the interior senses could not consist. **1691** BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 24 They so Begin, They so Consist, They so End, as to demonstrate, etc. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. §146 By whom all things consist. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 31 They all consist, corne together into system, in Christ.

†**b.** To stand firm, abide, remain, stay, keep its place; to have its place, lie. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 243b, Woordes of jeste consistyng within ye boundes of honestee. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 17 Consist that I in lyfe may still, so iust thy wordes to kepe. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 483 This narrow Sea..consisteth betweene Cap di Sprat, and the Promontore of Sewty. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §3 Unstable judgments that cannot consist in the narrow point and centre of vertue without a reele or stagger to the circumference.

†**c.** To hold together as a material body; to have a firm consistence. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 21a, A man cannot worke anye thynge without that it consisteth thycke. **1612** BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 136 It is..against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, so to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it.

†**d.** To come to a stand, stop short. *Obs. rare.*

1611 DONNE *Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 61 That things must not be extended infinitly; that wee must consist and arrest somewhere. **1625** —— *Serm.* 3 Apr. 26 We shall neuer knowe where to stop, where to consist.

†**2.** To exist together or alongside of each other as compatible facts, to co-exist. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3).

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuin.* F5b, Fayeth can not consiste wyth an euell conscience. **1553** BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Dvb, They [sondry iurisdicciones] marre not one another: but they consist, & concurre by ye mutual help of one to an other. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* 24 Truth in fundamentalls and errour in superstructures may consist together. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 119 [It is] a logical impossibility that these two should consist, 'He believeth' and 'he believeth not'. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 217 If tears and trembling limbs With such celestial natures might consist.

†**b.** To be capable of existing along *with*, to be possible and so compatible *with. arch.* or *Obs.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 79 Health consists with temperance alone. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxii, Costiveness cannot long consist with Health. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. III. I. XV. §8 The Spirit of Prophecy consisted with the avarice of Balaam and the disobedience of Saul.

3. To be consistent in form, tenor, or character; to be congruous; to agree, harmonize (*with*). See CONSISTENT.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. §104 Which whether it can consist with his goodnes..I leave it to honest men to judge. **1652** GATAKER *Antinom.* 11 [This] doth wel concur and consist with what he said in the former. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 478 The New Piece is clap'd into [the Old Text]..as if they both consisted very well, and suited together. **1741** BERKELEY *Let.* 7 June in Fraser *Life*, The ordinances..which we take to consist all and hang together. **1788** *Lond. Mag.* 257 [He] said it consisted with his certain knowledge. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 169 A more extensive survey of the field of law, than consists with the plan of the present work. **1827** *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 503 The information he received perfectly consists with our friend the Serjeant's account. *a* **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 104 Appetites are to be indulged only so far as consists with some definite and approved end.

†**4. consist on** or **upon**: to stand on, be based upon, rest upon. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 280 The Englishe imperie consistethe on sewer pillers. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxvi. 46 Parallelogrammes consisting vpon equall bases, and in the selfe same parallel lines, are equall the one to the other. **1602** SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. liv. §3. 197 This Temple seemed to consist upon Pillars of Pourferry, arched like vnto a Church. **1660** BOND *Scut. Reg.* 66 A survey of the main Triangle upon which the art of Government consists.

†**b.** To have its existence based *upon*, or depending *on. Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 To thinke, that the common wealth consisted on his safety. **1591** F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 162 When the Figure doth consist vppon many good figures. **1650** EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man Guilty* 345 Their fortune consisted on his fancy.

†**c.** To stand or insist *upon, on. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 187 Such large termes, and so absolute, As our Conditions shall consist vpon. **1608** —— *Per.* I. iv. 83 Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist.

†**5. consist by**: = 4 or next. *Obs. rare.*

1566-75 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 377 By the only courage of your minde consisteth the hap or mishap of your affayres. **1656** EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 329 The delight of the Vertuosi..consists wholly by extracting useful precepts from noble repreaentations; thereby to enrich their minds. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5130/6 We whose Livelihoods consist by Trade.

6. consist in: to have its being in:

†**a.** To be, exist, reside, or inhere in; to be vested, located, comprised in. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I The selfe pilgrymage, whiche consysteth or standeth in vij dayes iourney. **1535** COVERDALE I *Chron.* XXX. [XXIX]. 12 In thy hande consisteth power and might. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 99 In whome doth the election of the minister or pastor consist? **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 406 In her, consists my Happinesse, and thine. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* xii. 15 A mans life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 30 The usual Moods may not here be mist, In them much cunning doth consist. **1820** SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 145 They think their strength consists in eating beef.

†**b.** To have its essence or essential character *in.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 290 The male sex consisteth in this, that the seed be hot and dry at the time of his forming.

†**c.** To be, exist, or be engaged *in. Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 38b, He promised to discharge them of the warres and danger they consisted in.

d. To be comprised or contained in (actions, conditions, qualities, or other things non-material); to be constituted of. Now the usual sense.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 166 For, mine advise, at that time, consisted in this point. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. §2 Offices and duties of religious joy..wherein the hallowing of festival times consisteth. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 589 In loving thou dost well, in passion not, Wherein true Love consists not. *a* **1677** BARROW in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 55 Recreations..consisting merely in rustic efforts, or in petty sleights of bodily strength and activity. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 36 The Sensibility of its consisting in a Conformity to our Ideas. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 Moral government consists..in rewarding the righteous, and punishing the wicked. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 673 His administration consisted in a perpetual change of ill-concerted measures. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 45 Not every one can tell in what the beauty of a figure consists.

e. To be embodied *in*; to be composed of. *arch.* Now usually *to consist of*: see 7.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 288 As our Commons, which consist in Freeholders. **1735** JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* 264 The whole Revenue of the Emperor consists in Lands and Goods. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* XCVI. §2 Your clothing eonsisted in an hempen bag tied round the neck with a string. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvii. 143 The timber consists almost exclusively in black pine and oak. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 168 Things real are usually said to consist in lands, tenements, and hereditaments. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 23 The fee consists in some sort of cattle.

†**f.** Formerly, *consist to do* was = *consist in doing. Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. ii, The high vertues..consysteth not onely to suffer the passions of the body, but also to dissemble them of the soule.

7. consist of: to be made up or composed of; to have as its constituent substance or elements. (*Of* was here orig. = *from, out of. Consist of* was formerly also used where *consist in* is now used.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Consto, De principijs rerum, è quibus omnia constant.* Cicero. Of which all things do consist, or are compact and made. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. §15 The metal or matter whereof it consisted. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 10 Does not our liues consist of the foure Elements? *And.* Faith so they say, but I thinke it rather consists of eating and drinking. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 16 When I behold this goodly Frame, this World of Heav'n and Earth consisting. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 51 Power at Sea consists chiefly of Men, able to fight at Sea. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. x. 203 No one was quite certain of whom this party consisted. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 223 Newton imagined light to consist of particles darted out from luminous bodies. **1891** EDGE *Law Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

consistable: see CONSISTIBLE.

consistence (kən'sɪstəns). [app. a. F. *consistence* (16th c. Paré), now *consistance* = Pr. and Sp. *consistencia*, It. *consistenza* (in Florio); prob. going back to a med.L. **consistentia*; f. *consistent-* pr. pple. of *consistĕre*: see CONSIST and -ENCE.]

†**1.** Standing or remaining still, quiescence; state of rest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Consistenza*, a standing fast or a consistence, a setling. **1611** COTGR., *Consistence*, a consistence, or being; a residence, or setling. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §290 Water..being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore it self to the Natural consistence. **1644** BP. HALL *Seasonable Serm.* 2 (T.), I find a change of motion..whether by consistence or retrogradation; 'Sun, stand thou still in Gibeon'..'The shadow went back ten degrees'.

†**b.** *spec.* The 'standing still' of a living being, when it has attained its full growth, and before it begins to decay. *Obs.* Cf. CONSISTENT A. 2b.

a **1613** OVERBURY *Observ. Provinces* Wks. (1856) 227 If they were at there consistence. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We distinguish three states or stages of a tree; its growth, consistence, and return. [**1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consistentia*, an old term..applied to the arrival of a living body at its fulness and perfection.]

†**2.** Continuance, endurance; continuing state.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 42b, That [Mytralis] was Olimpias name, during the consistance of her infancy.

†**3.** A settled condition of affairs. *Obs.*

1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 109, I hope I have brought my affaires almost to a Consistence. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 96 Boston was no sooner come to some consistence, but the people found themselves plunged into a sad non-plus, etc.

4. Material coherence and permanence of form; solidity or firmness sufficient to retain its form.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §328 Putrefaction; which ever dissolveth the Consistence of the Body. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 50 Ice is only water congealed..whereby it acquireth..a consistence or determination of its diffluency. **1658** —— *Hydriot.* iii. 18 After what shape the muscles..might hang in their full consistences. **1764** REID *Inquiry* II. iii, The nerve itself has a very small degree of consistence. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 542 It forms cubic crystals without consistence, and resembling a jelly.

fig. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 Boyled up to a full consistence of contumacy and impenitency. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 372 Often at night, when..till some kind refreshment brought him to consistence, he was scarce alive. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/7 Reports..begin to acquire strength and consistence.

†**b.** *concr.* Matter dense enough to cohere. *Obs.* or *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 941 Neither Sea, Nor good dry Land: nigh founder'd on he fares Treading the crude

consistence, half on foot, Half flying. **1747** GOULD *Eng. Ants* 45 A liquid tenacious Humour, in the midst of which is a small Purple or black Consistence, that contains or gives Life to the future Ant. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xvii, Wearied with roaming over the crude consistence.

5. The degree of firmness with which the particles of a substance cohere; degree of density. (Usually of more or less viscous liquids.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) §839-40 The consistences of Bodies are very diuers. **1636** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 105 Other Flowers, Fruits and Plumbes..dried together, into a consistence reasonable hard. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 147 Boyl that to the consistence of an Electuary. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 120 Rosins, whose consistence is more Solid. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 A due Consistence of the Blood is very necessary for Health. **1842** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 83 When cold results, it is from a change of consistence,—as from the solid to the liquid state. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Red-hot streams which generally present a consistence something like that of treacle.

fig. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 252 The reduction of episcopacy to a primitive consistence. **1741** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. i. 2 Besides you know the consistence of my Italian. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 36 Very few minds are of a consistence so firmly faithful as to retain, in living efficacy, impressions of [such] a kind.

†**6.** Coherence in one body, union, combination.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 [They] declared themselves..to be the Three Estates..maintaining thereby their subsistency by the consistence of the Members together. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 176 To unite us in a consistence both of friendship and civil convenience.

†**b.** quasi-*concr.* A union or combination of cohering elements. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 14 Take the Church of God as meaning the whole consistence of Orders and Members. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 A consistence of many Unities.

†**7.** Coexistence as compatible facts. *Obs.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They cannot apprehend the consistence of a Trinity of Persons with an identity of Essence.

8. = CONSISTENCY 4, 5.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 35 To take away this Confusion..and bring things to a consistence. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccvii. (ed. 6) 439 To Temper and Accomodate Freedom to a Consistence with Good Manners. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ix. 77 Whether this be in a just Consistence with themselves..I desire may be impartially considered. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxx. (1879) 323 They..have contrived, with what logical consistence I know not, to reconcile orthodox Christianity with unflinching democratic opinions. **1879** B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 249 His works..exhibit greater finish and consistence.

consistency (kən'sɪstənsɪ). [f. L. *consistent-em*: see CONSISTENT, and -ENCY: cf. prec.]

†**1.** A settled condition. (Cf. CONSISTENCE 3.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 219 Aristotle..supposeth it [the world] Eternal, and an eternal consistency in the state it now stands. *a* **1705** J. HOWE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 14 After some appearing discomposure, his spirit returns to a consistency.

2. The condition in which matter coheres so as to 'stand together' or retain its form; viscous or firm condition; thickness, stiffness, firmness; = CONSISTENCE 4.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 13 Boile the same..vnto a stifnesse, or consistency (as they terme it). **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Consistency*, thickness or substance, as a jelly. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 49 Earth of a sufficient Consistency to hold Water. **1852** BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 36 Sacrifice not the fleshy consistency of an arm or a leg..to the enormous growth of a brain.

b. *fig.* Firm condition so as to hang well together; solidity; substance.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 631 By which time it arrived to a good consistency and establishment. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 221 By this means..Mithridates established the empire..upon solid foundations and gave it a firm consistency. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 481 A vague rumour..daily acquiring consistency and strength. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iv. §4 It..gives to their abstract being consistency and reality.

3. Degree of density, viscosity, etc.: = CONSISTENCE 5.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 393 Before the alum could be brought to its true consistency. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 487 The soft consistency of some of these animals. **1875** *Warne's Model Cookery* 143 Boil.. pearl barley..till it becomes the consistency of good cream. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 202 Eruptions of mud, varying considerably in consistency and temperature.

b. *fig.* Condition, degree, quality.

1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 62 [It] brought their people to that consistency of wealth, that..there are more lenders now than borrowers. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency.

†**c.** *concr.* A cohering body of matter of more or less density. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSISTENCE 4 b.)

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 297 The more subtil..particles..constituted that Consistency that is called the Air. **1696** J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* I. 141 They are liquid consistencies or drops condens'd in the earth.

4. The quality, state, or fact of being consistent; agreement, harmony, compatibility (*with* something, *of* things, or *of* one thing *with* another).

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 313 Whether you are in a good consistency and right understanding between you and the Chief Magistrate, or not. **1691** *Case of Exeter Coll.* 52 The consistency or inconsistency of a Fellowship and a Benefice. **1720** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 518 In a consistency with our principles. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 To produce or preserve an appearance of consistency amongst them. *Ibid.* ii. 9 [It] might induce us perhaps to question the consistency of the two records. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 449 It is in entire consistency with all else which we read.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of consistency.

1771-2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 203 The patriotic consistencies, and pious labours of Brutus Pl—k—t. **1874** tr. *Lange's Comm. Nahum* Introd. 12 An accord of so many consistencies.

5. The quality of being self-consistent; agreement of the parts or elements of a thing with each other.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xi. 111 If consistency were to be found in the common law, compound interest never could have been denied. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 He [Plato] never troubles himself about the political consistency of his scheme.

b. *esp.* as a personal quality: Agreement or harmony of the elements of a person's life or conduct (*e.g.* of his profession and practice, of his statements at one time and at another); constant adherence to the same principles of thought or action.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), That consistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* i. §12 The rarest of all human qualities is consistency. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. **1864** MAINE *Anc. Law* iii. (1876) 71 The doubtful virtue of consistency.

†**6.** *Eccl.* The state of being a 'consistent'; or, the company of 'consistents': see CONSISTENT.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* prop. 12 The penitents..of the fourth degree, or *οἱ ἐν συστασει*, that is, which were in the consistency, were suspended from the Lords Supper.

consistent (kən'sɪstənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ant. [ad. L. *consistent-em*, pr. pple. of *consistĕre*: see CONSIST: cf. F. *consistant*, It. *consistente*.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Standing still or firm; staying, remaining: as opposed to moving or giving way. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. 318 Although the body be consistent in one place, yet the soule runneth..or rather, flieth from country to country. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Transplanted Pines and Firrs..are hardly consistent against these Gusts.

†**2.** Remaining in the same state or condition; settled, persistent; durable. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 Whose full and all-unwrinkled face Nor sinks nor swells with time or place; But everywhere, and everywhile, Is one consistent solid smile. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* iii. (1881) 129 We run through variety of looks, before we come to consistent and settled faces. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. vi. 58 A fair Vessel of Chrystal, if it were as consistent and durable as Gold.

†**b.** *consistent age*: the age when growth has ceased and before decay begins; the age of maturity (see CONSISTENCE 1 b). *Obs.*

1574 T. N[EWTON] tr. *Gratarolus* Title-p., Such as bee in their consistent age, or neere thereunto. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Very wholsome..especially for them that be past their consistent age.

†**3.** Consisting *in* or *of*, composed *of*. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 31 The first, and second of the other fingers..both their extremities are consistent in heades. **1654** tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 186 An Army consistent of an hundred thousand men. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. §17 Every consistent of more than one..and for the most part of Three Pieces.

4. Holding together as a coherent material body; firm, stiff, solid, cohering. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1647 COWLEY *Mistress* xlvi. *Coldness.* **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 For this cause the Eares were made Cartilagineous and consistent. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* I. v. 232 The one upon Fluid, the other upon consistent Bodies. **1799** *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 16 Either a spungy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 This adipose matter, though fluid, when first formed, becomes more consistent and fixed after deposition.

†**5.** Existing together or simultaneously *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 82 Both the Custos Regni, and Protector, are not subsistent, but consistent with that of a King, because it supposes a King under incapacity. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* III. 315 So two consistent motions act the Soul; And one regards Itself, and one the Whole.

6. Agreeing or according in substance or form; congruous, compatible. (This and 7 are the usual current senses.)

a. Const. *with* (also †*to*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xv. 257 An habite..not consistent with the words of our Saviour. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 357 Such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory Distemper. **1795** *Cicely* I. 102 Consistent was it to her character. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 450 It was impudent in them to pretend that their present conduct was consistent with their former language. **1868** MILL *Eng. & Irel.*, The rule of Ireland now rightfully belongs to those who, by means consistent with justice, will make the cultivators of the soil of Ireland the owners of it.

b. *absol.* of two or more things; also of a single thing: = self-consistent, having its parts or elements in agreement.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Feare, and Liberty are consistent. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38a, A solid, regular, and consistent Structure. We call it regular and consistent when the Parts are not incongruous and disjointed, but are disposed in their proper Places. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 459 The most consistent of all combinations..great ignorance with great arrogance. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 240 To ask whether to such a conception of it any complete and consistent sense could be given.

†**c.** Used *advb.* = Consistently, in consistency.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 137 Shew me one who has it in his pow'r To act consistent with himself an hour. **1750** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 101 They could not, consistent with their duty..discover it to your enemies and opponents. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

d. *spec.* in *Math.* and *Logic*, (*a*) (of simultaneous equations) satisfied by at least one common set of values of the variables; (*b*) (of a statistical estimate, etc.) approaching the true value of a parameter more closely as the sample size is increased; (*c*) (of an axiom system) so constituted that axiomatically-derived propositions do not contradict each other.

1902 J. W. MELLOR *Higher Math.* x. 405 We conclude that three equations are consistent with each other, only when the determinant of the coefficients and absolute term[s] of three linear equations in *x*, *y*, *z*, are [*read* is] equal to zero. **1925** R. A. FISHER *Statistical Methods for Research Workers* i. 12 Consistent statistics..all tend more and more nearly to give the correct values, as the sample is more and more increased. **1928** F. P. RAMSEY in *Proc. London Math. Soc.* XXX. 271 If it [*sc.* such a formula] is true for some interpretations (whether or not for all) we shall call it consistent. **1937** *Jrnl. Symbolic Logic* II. 131 If P_1 is simply consistent, the formula stating its simple consistency cannot be proved in P_1. **1972** A. W. F. EDWARDS *Likelihood* v. 79 This property of evaluates, that they approach the true value of the parameter (where such a concept is meaningful) as the sample size increases, is called consistency, and evaluates are said to be consistent. **1972** M. KLINE *Math. Thought* xxxviii. 913 By the early 1870s several basic non-Euclidean geometries..had been introduced... The fundamental question..was whether they were consistent. **1974** G. FULLER *College Algebra* (ed. 3) vi. 84 Solve each pair of equations, if found consistent, by the substitution method. **1975** I. STEWART *Concepts Mod. Math.* viii. 117 A system of axioms which does not contradict itself is said to be consistent.

7. Of persons or their conduct: Marked by consistency (see CONSISTENCY 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins, Here honest Nature ends as she begins. **1764** REID *Inquiry* v. §7. 130 A thorough and consistent sceptic. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 Let us be consistent then, and either believe both or neither.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *pl.* ? Coexistent things or facts. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Reliq. Wotton* (1685) 419 Sir Thomas Overbury is still where he was, and as he was..The Viscount Rochester yet no way sinking in the point of Favor; which are two strange consistents.

†**2.** *Eccl. Hist.* One of the fourth or highest class of penitents (*consistentes*) in the Eastern Church, who took their station with the faithful, but were not admitted to communion.

a **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 Consistents, who by penitential Moan Are ripe for Priestly Absolution grown; Above the Prostrate stand, and join in Pray'r, With faithful Souls, who next the Altar are. [**1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Consistentes*, in church history, a kind of penitents who were allowed to assist at prayers, but could not be admitted to receive the sacrament. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 651 The consistentes stand together with the faithful, and do not go out with the catechumens.]

consistently (kən'sɪstəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a consistent manner.

1. In accordance or consistency *with*; compatibly.

1708 H. DODWELL *Mortality Hum. Souls* 100 This I..could [not] say, consistently to my own Principles. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 82 The true idea of right conduct..is not merely to live consistently, but it is to live consistently with nature. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He could not, consistently with his principles, assist in evading the laws. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Consistently with the aims we have in view.

2. With consistency; without incongruity.

1706 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (R.), This can no way be defended consistently, but must of necessity recur to downright Atheism. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. I. 327 To act consistently, you must either admit Matter or reject Spirit. **1744** [see 1]. **1870** HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* ii. 79 The whole allegory is strictly and consistently allegorical.

3. Uniformly, with persistent uniformity.

1861 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 19 Mar., Why was it that the originals were so consistently withheld?

†**con'sistible**, *a. Obs.* Also -able. [f. CONSIST or ad. L. **consistibilis*: see -BLE.] That may consist (*with* something); consistent, compatible.

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 20 Note how consistible it is, for the King not to give an Act of Grace but his Power. **1650** R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 66 So alone can I conceive it consistable with that [saying] of the

prophet. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 30 How these two are consistible, I do not understand.

consisting (kən'sɪstɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSIST + -ING².] That consists, holds together, agrees, etc.: see the verb. Now *Obs.* or *rare* as adjective.

†**1.** = CONSISTENT *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* i. 39 The neerer one growes to his consisting age, the higher in colour is the urine. **1638** A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 64 Gentlemen in their consisting age.

†**2.** Holding together, cohering; *transf.* united.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §31 Flame doth not mingle with Flame .. but only remaineth contiguous; As it commeth to passe betwixt Consisting Bodies. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 9 The armies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are true and faithful .. they are a consisting body.

†**3.** Accordant, congruous, etc.; = CONSISTENT 6.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 14 More than is consisting with the fortune of a private man. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 66 A consisting story .. supported in some circumstances by collateral proofs. **1726** W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 270 Receiving Visits .. when you are from Home, is not consisting with our Spanish Customs.

consistometer (kɒnsɪ'stɒmɪtə(r)). [f. CONSIST(ENCY + -OMETER.] A device for measuring the consistency of a viscous or plastic material.

1911 *Chem. Abstr.* 3617 (*title*) A new consistometer for testing bituminous road materials. **1925** *Jrnl. Physical Chem.* XXIX. 1217 A consistometer, i.e., an instrument which may be used to distinguish between a viscous and a plastic material, and to measure the consistency of either. **1930** *Bur. Standards Jrnl.* V. 83 The consistometer .. can be employed for either opaque or clear materials of a wide range of consistencies. **1956** *Gloss. Terms Concrete* (*B.S.I.*) 15 *Consistometer*, an apparatus for measuring the consistence of concrete.

consistorial (kɒnsɪ'stɔərɪəl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *consistōriāl-is*, f. *consistōri-um*: see -AL¹. So F. *consistorial*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory.

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop's consistory.

c **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 225 The crovss Capone, a clerk vnder cleir weides .. Was officiale .. In caussis consistoriale. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 249 [He] practiced the Civil Law in .. the Court of Arches .. Prerogative, and Consistoral of the Bishop of London. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 163 An Official or Chancellor, has the same Consistorial Audience with the Bishop himself that deputes him. **1805** EAST *Reports* V. 343 The consistorial court of the archdeaconry of Wells. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292/2 The consistorial courts of the bishops of the Church of England are now but 'the shadows of great names'.

b. In Scotland, 'applied to the commisary-court, lately abolished, which came in place of the bishops' court' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

2. Of or pertaining to church government by consistories; Genevan, presbyterian.

1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 104 The consistoriall howse. **1593** ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* IV. iii. 140 Here you haue Allobrogicall and Consistoriall stuffe. **1675** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. §14. 59 Profane Malignants .. accuse the Holy Consistorial and Presbyterian Government. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1640/4 We shall .. be ever ready to maintain Your Majesties undoubted Supremacy against all Papal, Consistorial, or Democratical pretentions. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 220 The protestants .. have now .. a consistorial church for every six thousand souls. Five such churches complete the circuit of a synod. **1889** A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 413 The consistorial or presbyterian form of polity.

3. Of or pertaining to the Papal Consistory.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4303/1 The Pope has appointed a Consistorial Congregation to meet the 27th Instant. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 25 The Pope .. gave orders to Aldobrandin, the consistorial advocate, to finish the process .. against Philip. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292/2 His Holiness nominates in secret consistory to all consistorial benefices.

Hence **consi'storially** *adv.*, in consistory.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 110 Consistorially to censure and to determine truth in matter of faith. **1752** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 89 That he might .. send publickly for a legate to determine the cause consistorially.

consistorian (kɒnsɪ'stɔərɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consistōriān-us*, f. *consistōrium*: see -AN.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = CONSISTORIAL 2. *Obs.*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* III. 16 (L.) Their own seditious and consistorian ways. **1602** W. WATSON *Decacordon* 275 The Consistorian, Caluinian, Cartwrightian puritans rule the rost. **1635** F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. (1636) 21 Their owne consistorian Regiment. **1660** MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 399 You next fall on the Consistorian Schismatics; for so you call Presbyterians.

†**2.** = CONSISTORIAL 1. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. §26 The University of Oxford [being] freed from Archiepiscopal Visitation .. the Wicklivists therein escaped from Consistorian censure.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** Occupier of a fixed spot; settled inhabitant. *Obs. rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 53 The consistorians, or settled standers of Yarmouth.

†**2.** A member of the Roman Emperor's council.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 422 (R.) The præfect and the consistorians, were inclosed within the compass of the wals.

3. A Presbyterian.

1606 BP. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) A iij b, Any Clerolaicall Consistorien, or Bench-Presbyterian. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 197 (D.) Our good King .. would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers. **1889** A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 5 *note*, Among the early names applied to the rising Presbyterians were the Disciplinarians and the Consistorians.

Hence †**consi'storianly** *adv.*, after the manner of a Consistorian.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* I. vi. 29 Gibson hath penned this matter as Consistorianly as Catiline him selfe could haue done it.

†**consi'storical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consistōri-um*: cf. *historical*.] Of or pertaining to a consistory; consistorial.

1611 G. H. *Anti-Coton* 9 The very same Consistoricall act, by which the arrest .. and Thuanus his Historie were censured at Rome. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 219 They are faith-sold for consistoricall lucre. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 401 [It] has likewise a consistorical jurisdiction over the Protestants and Papists in that city.

consistory ('kɒnsɪstərɪ, kən'sɪstərɪ). Forms: *α.* 4–7 consistorie, 4–5 -cistorie, (-sistoire, Gower), 6 -systorie, -y(e, 5– consistory; *β.* 4 constorie, -ry, 5 constere, -stery, -stri, 6 -stre, -stry, (conystre). [a. ONF. *consistorie* = Central F. *consistoire* (Pr. *consistori*, It. *consistorio*), ad. L. *consistōrium*, f. *consistĕre*: see CONSIST *v.* and -ORY. The original meaning in L. was 'standing-place', 'waiting-room', whence 'meeting-place of the emperor's council, the emperor's cabinet'. The original Eng. pronunciation was *consi'storie*, whence *'consistorie*, syncopated in ME. *'constorie*, *'constrie*.]

I. Non-ecclesiastical senses.

†**1.** A place where councillors meet, a council-chamber. (Almost always as a translation of the corresponding French or L. word, and never applied to anything English.) *Obs.*

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* 156 (W.) The seuen wise .. That child ladde to consistorie, That is a stede withinne Rome, Ther men makes wise dome. **1382** WYCLIF *Esther* v. 1 And he [the king] sat vp on his see, in the constorie [**1388** consistorie, Vulg. *in consistorio palatii*; **1611** royal house] of the paleis. **1598** FLORIO, *Concistorio*, a consistorie, or a councell house. **1637** HEYWOOD *Dial.* x. 217, I next prepare the Consistorie, Whereas the Deities in all their glory, Appoint their meetings. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 241 The hall called the great consistory [in Toulouse].

fig. a **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 205 If thou wilt inquire his counsels, and enter into his consistory, thy wit will deceive thee. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 151 My other selfe, my Counsailes Consistory, My Oracle, My Prophet.

2. A meeting of councillors, a council: *spec.* that of the Roman Emperors; so, poetically of the Olympian deities, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *poet.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 37 In Consistorie a-mong þe Grekes soone He .. sette hym þere as he was woned to done. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 42 The chaumbre where she held her consystory. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A iij, This noble Consistory of Senators. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 40 In mid air To council summons all his mighty peers .. A gloomy consistory. **1703** POPE *Thebais* 285 At Jove's assent, the deities around In solemn state the consistory crown'd. **1766** H. WALPOLE *Lett. conc. Rousseau* ii. 148 Your set of literary friends .. hold a consistory to consult how to argue with a madman. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* x. Wks. (1889) 313/1 Creatures of one ethereal substance met In consistory. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 231 Jupiter and Apollo .. were recognized in the consistory of the Gallic deities.

†**b.** *fig.* A council; as the source of decrees or determinations, the seat of authority. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 33 Out of þe concistorie of Goddis riȝtwisnesse com a decree. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 327 In the consystorye of the blessed trynyte is determyned irreuocably that it us behoueth all to dye. **1613** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* (1772) I. I. i. 21 In heaven's consistory 'twas decreed. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 124 All the imperate motions of our wills issuing forth from the same consistory.

†**3.** A court of judgement; a tribunal. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 162 This false Iuge .. As he was wont sat in his Consistorie And yaf his doomes. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 22 Being come to the consistorie, where Appius set in iudgement, Claudius began to tell a tale and processe of the cause. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 The graue iudges Areopagites .. in their consistorie of Iustice. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. ix. 18 A Ruler of one of their lesser Judicatures or Consistories came.

†**4.** A court, a company surrounding a throne, as in *heavenly consistory*, c. *of saints and martyrs.*

c **1440** CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 450 Bryng vs, lorde, to þi hevynly concistory. **15..** *Hours Bless. Virgin* 93 All the heavenly consistorie Thee .. Do worship. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 26 This holy man with all the whole Consistorie of Saints and Martyrs that liv'd of old.

†**5.** A standing-place, a station. *Obs. rare.* [So L. *consistōrium*.]

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 79 The spirits of the fire have their mansions under the regions of the moone .. their proper consistorie, from whence they cannot start.

II. Ecclesiastical senses.

6. The ecclesiastical senate in which the Pope, presiding over the whole body of Cardinals, deliberates upon the affairs of the church. Also, a meeting of this body.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The pope .. He bare it stille in his memoire, Till he cam to the consistoire. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 195 Declared by the Pope, with the iustification of the consistory, Duke of Romania. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 92 Warranted By a Commission from the Consistorie, Yea, the whole Consistorie of Rome. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 17 The Pope himselfe .. performeth all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction as in Consistory amongst his Cardinals. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶7 The Pope has lately held two other Consistories, wherein he made a Promotion of two Cardinals. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 149 His Holiness said that he would deliberate upon the appeal with the consistory. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 217/1 The ordinary meetings of the consistory, held about one a fortnight, are secret; they are usually, but not invariably, presided over by the Pope. Public consistories are held from time to time .. in them the resolutions the Pope has arrived at in secret consistory are announced.

7. A bishop's court for ecclesiastical causes, and offences dealt with by ecclesiastical law; the diocesan court, held by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese.

Formerly a court of great importance, having jurisdiction in matrimonial cases, questions of divorce, wills, administration, tithes, general ecclesiastical and moral discipline; now having authority only over ecclesiastics.

a **1307** *Sat. Consistory Crts.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 159 Ant seththe y go coure at constory .. Seththen y pleide at bishopes plee. *c* **1325** *Poem on Edw. II*, 200 *ibid.* 332 If a man have a wif, and he ne love hire noht, Bringe hire to the constorie .. he shal ben to-parted so faire as he wole bidde from his wif. **1362** LANGLAND *P. Pl.* A. III. 137 Heo þat ben Curset in Constorie counteþ hit not at a Russche; For heo Copeþ þe Comissarie and Coteþ þe Clerkes. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 39 Thai to here constri hom to here court call. **1503-4** *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (*Somerset Rec. Soc.* 1890. 127 For syting of Emot Thurban and Rych. Wamperfyld to ye Conystre. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 199. **1591** LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 11 The Consistorie, holden by his Commissarie at Canterbury, for his owne Diocesse. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 85 Titus was also made a Bishop by the Apostles. S. Paul also was his ordainer .. His worke was .. to constitute rites and formes of publike Liturgy, to erect a Consistory for cognisance of causes criminall. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 191 Tribunals .. which in the Phrase of the Canon Law, are called Consistories. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 346 The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their consistories, the archdeacons in some cases .. exercised jurisdiction in all these matters. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 217/1 Before the Reformation every English Bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor.

b. The place where this court is held.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 210 The second daie .. the court of audience of Canturburie is kept in the consistorie in Paules in the forenoone. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 77 Consistory is the Counsell house of Ecclesiasticall persons. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 45.

c. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 99 Drede is at þe laste Lest crist in constorie acorse ful manye. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 This heart that choller keepes a consistorie, Searing my inwards with a brand of hate. **1640** SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 55, I .. leave you to the consistory of your own conscience. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), Christ himself, in that great consistory, shall deign to step down from his throne.

8. In the Lutheran Church, a board of clerical officers, local, provincial or national, usually appointed by the sovereign, and charged with the supervision of ecclesiastical affairs. Its constitution and relations to other parts of the ecclesiastical administration vary greatly in different Lutheran states.

The name was retained from the bishop's consistory of pre-reformation times, of which this board retained more or less of the functions. The first *consistorium* was formed in Saxony in 1542; they were established in Protestant Germany generally in 1587.

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 88 The Ecclesiastical Government is .. administred by a Consistory and a Superintendent. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1217 When a consistorial constitution was established, the consistory stepped adroitly into the shoes of the bishop [in Germany].

9. In the Reformed, Genevan, or Presbyterian polity, a court of presbyters; in Switzerland, Holland, and the Reformed Churches of America, corresponding to the kirk-session in Scotland; in France, now, that of a larger area, corresponding to a presbytery. The term was also familiar in England in the ecclesiastical discussions and changes of the 16th and 17th centuries.

a **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 447 At that time no deacons were chosen, nor consistories of elders erected. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiii. §11 If one convented before their consistories, when he standeth to make his answer, etc. **1692** QUICK *Synodicon* p. xxx. (*Discipl. Reformed Ch. France* ch. v. *The Consistory* Canon i), In every Church there shall be a Consistory made up of those who govern it, to-wit of its Pastors and Elders, and in this Assembly as well as in all other Church-Assemblies, the Pastors are of right to be Presidents. *Ibid.* p. xxxvii. (*Colloquies* Canon iv), As Consistories are subject and subordinate unto Colloquies, so are Colloquies unto the authority of Provincial Synods. *a* **1693** ABP. SANCROFT *Serm.* 18 (L.), I left thee; thee, a single person; not a consistory of presbyters, or a bench of elders. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 68 The consistory and synods were restricted in their functions, and rendered less frequent. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 105 The consistory, composed mainly of a body of peasants, entirely bound to their minister in matters of religion, cited him to appear.

10. *attrib.* (in senses 6–9.)

1526-7 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (*Somerset Rec. Soc.* 1890, 127), For withdrawyng yᵉ constre cowrte. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5762 Officialis, with thare Constry [*v.r.* consistorie] Clerkis. **1561** *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 78 Thei summond hym to compeir befoyr tham in the consistorie hows. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The consistory court of every diocesan bishop is held in their several cathedrals for the trial of..ecclesiastical causes. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. (L.), The Archidiaconal Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 123 The small iniquities of the consistory courts had shaken the popular faith.

†consisture. *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSIST: see -URE] = CONSISTENCE.

1776 ed. of Evelyn's *Sylva* 490 Trees proof against weapons..being of a consisture so hard.

†con'sition. *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *consitiōn-em* a sowing, n. of action f. *conserĕre* to sow.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consition*, a setting or planting. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 553 So far as it rather implies συμφυιαν, or a certain concretion and consition of more in one. **1692** COLES, *Consition*, a planting together. Hence in some later Dicts.

†con'skite, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + *skite* (ON. *skíta*, OE. *scítan*): formed to represent F. *conchier*:—L. *concacāre*.] To befoul with ordure. Also *absol.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xix, He had conskited himself with meer anguish and perplexity. **1708** MOTTEUX *ibid.* v. ii. (1737) 7 [They] have..bewray'd, and conskited the whole Island. **1739** R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 182 Here each conskites, if Nature so dispose.

conso'brinal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *consōbrīn-us* cousin + -AL¹.] Having the relationship of cousin.

1850 J. HANNAY *S. Fontenoy* IV. vii, Two avuncular baronets, a consobrinal lord.

†consobrine. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. OF. *consobrin*, ad. L. *consōbrīnus*.] 'A sister's son' (Cockeram 1623).

†con'social, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *consoci-us* united in companionship (f. *con-* together + *socius* companion) + -AL¹] Congenial.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Suaveolent odours are consocial to the spirits. **1748** A. HILL *Let. to Mallet* Wks. 1753 II. 334, I have found him full of a consocial sense, that suits me but too naturally. *Ibid.* II. 12.

con'sociate, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consociāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consociāre* to associate together, join in fellowship (see next); cf. *consocius* fellow.]

A. *adj.* Associated together; united in fellowship or companionship. In early use as *pa. pple.* = CONSOCIATED.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 To Angells consociate. **1577** *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 98 Heart and outward profession must be consociate. **1661** R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate* (ed. 3) 57 Their aiding and consociate Brethren. **1843** *New Age* I Nov. 116 The consociate family life. **1844** LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 145 Consociate sovereigns thy preceptors are.

B. *sb.* One associated with another; a partner, confederate, associate.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XI. (1599) 517 How he might make him his friend and consociate. *a* **1627** HAYWARD (J.), Partridge and Stanhope were..consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 435 A constrayned consociat to their companeonry. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 39 Consociate of divinity. **1880** GORDON *Chron. Keith* 172 There is naught to register about its consociates.

consociate (kən'səʊʃɪeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *consociāt-* ppl. stem of *consociāre* to associate, conjoin in fellowship, f. *con-* together + *sociāre* to associate, f. *socius* sharing, partaking, in partnership, fellow.]

1. *trans.* To associate together, bring into association, companionship, partnership; to conjoin in action, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 80 That bande..that doeth consociate and ioyne in nature, the parentes towarde their children. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §22 (1810) 30 Colly consociateth its waters with Axe. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* vi. 210 Other Kings..had consociated their Fleets with Autophradates. **1715** BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 346 They have consociated Jesus with Belial. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxx. 243 In Connecticut..the Puritan Clergy, who were then..consociated with the legislature. **1889** H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue Caïn* vi. 83 It was not anything consociated with either frost or snow.

b. *spec.* of Congregational churches in New England.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 There are few congregational churches that are consociated on the above principles.

2. *intr.* To associate together, enter into association, fellowship, partnership, union; *spec.* in New England, to join in a consociation of churches.

1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xvii. Wks. VIII. 287 Between the parties consociating. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Psalms* ii. 2 They consociate..to fight against his annoynted. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 Without ever consociating into the huge condense Bodies of Planets. **1801** *Ann. Reg.* 1800 Pref. 4 May all civilized nations consociate and co-operate for the general good. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 321 Lodgers..consociating together in pairs.

3. To associate or keep company *with.*

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiii. (1712) 126 The main reason why good spirits so seldom consociate with men. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 388 Sweetly consociating with those men who have in them the spirit of Antichrist.

Hence **con'sociated** *ppl. a.*, **con'sociating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 175 The Hebrew word signifieth conjoining or consociating. **1669** BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. xxix. (1671) 32 The Concordant determination of Consociated Churches. **1828** E. IRVING *Last Days* 180 The covenant of wedlock, under whose united and consociated canopy all the health and prosperity of the rising generation doth grow.

consociation (kən,səʊʃɪ'eɪʃən, -sɪ'eɪʃən). [ad. L. *consociātiōn-em*, f. *consociāre* to CONSOCIATE.]

1. a. The action or fact of associating together; union in fellowship; combination.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Wee must finde that consociation in the Gospell. **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.*, When a Lyon a Fox and an Asse were met together in Pilgrimage it was much wondered at..what that Consociation meant. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiii. (1712) 126 Such Examples of the consociation of good spirits being very scarce. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 224 The consociation of tribes for plunder or defence. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. III. §100. 192 The consociation of male and female is the first species of 'consent'. **1842** MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 81 Truth has never been found to make head in the world otherwise than by the consociation of its votaries.

b. of things.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 108 See a wise consociation of many acts of providence. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. x. §7. 134 A consociation of many the worst acts, that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.

2. a. Fellowship, companionship, close or familiar association (*with* any one). b. Also of things.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. 3 She glorifieth her nobilitie, having consociation with God. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 This doctrine..is altogether simple, and incapable of any commixture or consociation with any other. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 378 A friendly Consociation with your kindred Elements. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 110 Experience has told us that our term of years is extended by a consociation with children.

3. †a. An alliance or confederation. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 13 There was a Consociation between 3 or 4 Priests Devill-conjurers and 4 Discoverers or Seers. **1667** H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 414 To enter into a consociation with Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, etc. **1685** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 210 They did avoid all Clubs called there Consociations.

b. *spec.* in political contexts, a power-sharing arrangement among ideologically opposed groups competing for control over the same territory.

1961 D. E. APTER *Polit. Kingdom in Uganda* i. 5 Others, such as Nigeria..., have tended toward some union of important constituent parts—a kind of *consociation* which seeks in political unity a common denominator to unite all the groups. **1980** *Economist* 21 June (S. Afr. Suppl.) 28/3 Stellenbosch and Pretoria academics have been grazing on a diet of multicameral parliaments, restricted franchises, confederations and 'consociations'. **1982** *Western Polit. Q.* XXXV. 51 A final consociation practice is segmental autonomy. **1983** *N. Y. Times* 25 Jan. A25/5 No Government supporter seems to have an answer beyond vague, awkwardly named notions such as 'consociation' or 'some kind of federalism, but not based on territorial states.'

4. *Eccl.* a. A confederation of Christian churches or religious societies. †b. *spec.* Applied by the English Puritans to the union of churches on a Presbyterian basis. c. Applied in New England to the confederaton or union of Congregational churches, in a somewhat closer union than that of theoretical Independency. d. Hence, in U.S. a body of the nature of a permanent Council, elected from and representing the Congregational churches of a district, and possessing a certain tacitly conceded ecclesiastical authority.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* xxxvi, A more strait and more firme consociation may be entred into. **1676** ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 204 One principal end of Church Consociation..is, that the better might help the worse, and the strong bring forward the weak.

b. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* §17 (1653) 70 The Consociation, or Combination of Churches into a Provinciall or Nationall Synode for the right ordering of them. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 266 So there is the nature of a Synod, it is a Consociation of Churches. **1681** *Whole Duty Nations* 52 As the Christians..went out of Congregations, into Consociation of Churches in Religion.

c. **1644** J. COTTON *Keys Kingd. Heaven* 57 Touching this great work of communion and consociation of churches. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. III. (1852) 301 Consociation of churches is their mutual and solemn agreement to exercise communion in such acts, as aforesaid, amongst themselves. **1735** B. COLEMAN *Let.* in E. Turrell *Life* (Boston), The consociation of Churches is the very soul and life of the congregational Scheme..without which we must be Independent, and with which all the good of Presbyterianism is attainable. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 223 There ought to be a consociation of churches. **1797** B. TRUMBULL *Hist. Connecticut* I. xix. I. 488 There were..five consociations and the same number of associations in the colony.

d. **1818** L. WILLSON (*title*), Review of Ecclesiastical Proceedings in the Congregational Church and Society in Brooklyn (Conn.) and..Proceedings and Result of the Consociation of Windham County, in February, 1817. **1857** *Annals Amer. Pulpit* I. 368 He was arraigned by the Consociation to which he belonged.

5. *Ecology.* A subdivision of an ASSOCIATION, dominated by a single species.

1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Res. Methods Ecol.* iv. 296 The primary areas..have been called associations... It is proposed to term this primary division of the formation, a *consociation*, or better, a *consocies*. This term is applied only to an area characterized by a facies. **1916** —— *Plant Succession* vi. 137 The consocies is a seral community marked by the..dominance of one species... It is the unit of the associes in the same way that the consociation is of the association. **1926** TANSLEY & CHIPP *Study of Veg.* ii. 9 The names *association*, *consociation*, *society* and *clan* are given to the communities of stable (climax) vegetation in descending order. **1938** WEAVER & CLEMENTS *Plant Ecol.* (ed. 2) iv. 94 In its typical form the consociation is constituted by a single dominant. **1960** N. POLUNIN *Introd. Plant Geogr.* xii. 345 One or another type of northern coniferous forest (or, occasionally, its broad-leafed consociations of Birch or consocies of Aspen) occupies most of the northernmost belt of forested terrain.

Hence **consoci'ational** *a.*, of or pertaining to consociation; **consoci'ationalism**, the principle or practice of political consociation; **consoci'ationism**, the principle or practice of the consociation of churches.

1884 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 11 Dec., They now sought a middle way between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. That middle way was Consociationism. **1961** D. E. APTER *Pol. Kingdom in Uganda* i. 21 A second [type of authority] is found in Nigeria. It is called the consociational type. **1969** *World Politics* XXI. 207 (*title*) Consociational democracy. *Ibid.* 216 Efforts at consociationalism are not necessarily successful. **1979** *Dædalus* Winter 200 The solution is to share power— as it has been shared in many segmented societies in the consociational mode. **1982** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 July 747/4 Two alternative models: the consociational and the 'double minority'... Most of the contributors here are more drawn to consociationalism.

†con'sociator. *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from *consociāre* to CONSOCIATE.] One who consociates; a partner.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 68 One name of Witches is to be called Joyners or Consociators.

consocies (kɒn'səʊʃɪi:z). *Ecology.* [mod.L., f. CONSOC(IATION, after SPECIES.] = CONSOCIATION 5; *spec.* a consociation of plants in a developmental stage.

1905, 1916 [see CONSOCIATION 5]. **1916-64** [see ASSOCIES].

†conso'ciety. *Obs.* [f. L. *consocius* companion, partner (f. *con-* together + *socius* fellow, companion): cf. SOCIETY.] Society together, fellowship.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 41 Others imagine, that she had mutual consocietie with Glaucus. *Ibid.* VIII. 385 O those soft fifteene yeeres, so sweetly past Which thou Calenus with Sulpitia hast In jugall consocietie. *Ibid.* 432 We Calidonians desire consocietie with our equals in birth.

consol (kən'sɒl). Pl. consols. In *pl.* An abbreviation of *Consolidated Annuities*, i.e. the government securities of Great Britain: see CONSOLIDATED *ppl. a.* 1 b. (The singular is used only attributively and in combination.)

1770 *Placid Man* I. 115 Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews. **1770** *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 592 Prices of Stocks Dec. 3..3 per Cent Consol. 78, 4 per Cent Consol. 86¾. **1783** *Ibid.* LIII. I. 544 In the 3 per Cent. Consols. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (ed. 7) 340 Till with a pun old Caleb crown'd the whole, 'Consols, and not philosophy, console'. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. 140 There is nothing like a fall in Consols to bring the blood of our good people of England into cool order. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 38 The inscription of one's name for Consols in the books of the Bank of England. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) §371.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as ***consol-holder***, ***consol market.***

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/1 An idea in the Consol market. **1888** *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1672 The Consol-holder is not a criminal, but only the owner of land.

consol (in *Organ-building*): see CONSOLE *sb.*

consolable (kən'səʊləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. L. *consōlābil-is*, mod.F. *consolable*.] That can be consoled or comforted.

1721 in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls, Vivien* 705 A long, long weeping, not consolable. *Mod.* He is not easily consolable for his loss.

Hence **con'solableness.**

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

‖consolamentum (kən,səʊlə'mɛntəm). [mod.L., f. L. *consōlāri* (see CONSOLE *v.*).] The spiritual baptism amongst the Cathars, by which the recipient is elected to be one of the 'perfect'.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 112/2 By this 'consolamentum' the recipients were supposed to escape purgatory and pass at once into paradise. **1970** *Man, Myth & Magic* XV. 423/2 The 'perfect' underwent a long and rigorous initiation which culminated in a religious ceremony, the *consolamentum*, which was the Cathar equivalent of the Christian baptism, confirmation and ordination of a priest, all rolled into one.

†**consolate** ('kɒnsələt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consōlārī* to console. (The pple. occurs in a pass. sense in later L.)]

1. Consoled, comforted. In early use as a *pple.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, In his vaillyance they were reconforted, and in his good fortune consolate. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. 303 He comes to make thee consolate. **1773** J. ROSS *Fratricide* (*MS.*) VI. 491 Now consolate and pleas'd with having paid Nocturnal Orisons to Heaven. **1818** T. L. PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* 4 One morning..'he woke and found his lady dead', and remained a very consolate widower [With humorous reference to *disconsolate*].

†2. *loosely.* Consolatory, bringing consolation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 40 Both my love and my gratitude would make a visit..from my dear Miss Howe the most consolate thing in the world to me.

†**consolate** ('kɒnsəleɪt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *consōlāt-* ppl. stem of *consōlārī* to CONSOLE. Its pa. pple. in early use was *consolate*.] = CONSOLE.

1475 [see prec.]. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 391 As one that came frendelie to visite and consolate her. *Ibid.* 495 When he had thus prudently consolate and appeased the myndes of hys men. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 131. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 66 With this letter the king became somewhat consolated. **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 190 Using your endeavours to consolate the afflicted. **1773** J. ROSS *Fratricide* (*MS.*) VI. 720 To share..your Joys, Or consolate your Griefs.

Hence '**consolating** *ppl. a.*

?**1650** *Don Bellianis* 176 The consolating words of his Damsels.

‖**consolatio** (kɒnsə'leɪʃɪəʊ -'ɑːtɪəʊ). [L. *consōlātiō* CONSOLATION.] A consolatory treatise, letter, or poem (sometimes an alternation of prose and verse) in Greek, Latin, or a vernacular tongue, setting forth philosophical or religious themes as comfort for the misfortunes of life.

1935 H. R. PATCH *Trad. Boethius* 121 Writers..borrowed from the scheme of Boethius without catching anything of his spirit. This is more or less true in the numerous debates with Fortune, in the many remote *Consolationes*, and in the works which took advantage of the variety gained by alternating prose and verse. **1953** W. R. TRASK tr. *Curtius's Europ. Lit.* v. 80 Agius of Corvey heightens this biblical *consolatio* in the poem he composed in 876 on the death of the Abbess Hathamod. *Ibid.* 81 As the writers of *consolationes* discovered, it makes little difference whether a person dies young or old. **1963** G. N. GARMONSWAY in Brown & Foote *Early Eng. & Norse Studies* vii. 82 A paraphrase of verses from the Book of Job in the Office of the Dead written *c.* 1424 as a *consolatio* for the imprisoned Duke of Bedford. **1969** DUNNING & BLISS *Wanderer* 80 The poem is an example..of the genre *consolatio*.

consolation (kɒnsə'leɪʃən). [a. F. *consolation* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consōlātiōn-em* consoling, comfort, n. of action from *consōlārī* to CONSOLE.]

1. The action of consoling, cheering, or comforting; the state of being consoled; alleviation of sorrow or mental distress.

*c***1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 708 Men seyn, to wrecche is consolacion To haue another felaw in his peyne. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 23, I had hoped to haue had in the grete consolacyon. **1535** COVERDALE *Philem.* 7 Greate ioye and consolacion haue I in thy loue. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 174 This greefe is crown'd with Consolation. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 664 Unless he feel within Some source of consolation from above. **1726** W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 210 All the Advice we gave him brought him no Consolation. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 The earliest Christian pilgrims, for whose guidance and consolation in their journey a new star was created.

2. (with *pl.*) An act or instance of consolation; a person or thing that affords consolation; a consoling fact or circumstance.

*c***1400** *Beryn* 1102 The wich seyd shortly, for a molestacioune Ther was noon othir remedy, but a consolacioune. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Innumerable moo benefytes and consolacyons he hathe gyuen vs. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 495 Against such cruelties With inward consolations recompenc't. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §266 One misfortune frequently becomes a consolation for another. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 418 Pericles in the funeral oration is silent on the consolations of immortality.

3. a. In some card games, as ombre, quadrille, etc.: see quots.

The word occurs in *Le Jeu de l'Hombre*, Paris 1709, p. 126.

1768 *Acad. of Play* 46 The *Consolation* is two Counters, which are paid to him or them that stand the Game if they win, or is paid by them if they lose, whether it be by Remise or Codill. **1779** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 114 (*Quadrille*), *Consolation*, is a Claim, which is always paid by those who lose to those who win; whether by Codill or Remise. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 49 *Consolation*, the payment for the game, made by the Ombre when he lost, to the other players.

b. *consolation prize* (see PRIZE *sb.*[1] 1); now usually, a prize given to a competitor who has not won one of the stipulated prizes; also *fig.*; *consolation race, match*, etc.: one open only to those competitors who have been unsuccessful in the preceding 'events'; so *consolation stakes*. *Dutch consolation*: see DUTCH *a.* 4.

1866 OUIDA *Chandos* I. 70 He is the most wretched animal ..he could not win in a consolation scramble. **1886** *Wesleyan-Meth. Mag.* Jan. 58 Only sixty-one can be successful, while nine others are granted the consolation prize of a half-degree. **1899** [see PRIZE *sb.*[1] 1]. **1928** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 2 Nov. 352/2 The thousand-pound prize gives help to one (perhaps there are some consolation prizes) who..is quite good enough to look after himself. **1963** *Listener* 7 Mar. 407/1 Let us see whether there are not some consolation prizes for our failure to qualify for membership in E.E.C.

†**consolative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consolatif, -ive*, ad. late L. *consōlātīv-us* (Isidore), f. *consōlāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Consolatory.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 232 a/2 Thou sholdest..haue warned hym by wordes consolatyue. **1655** tr. *Francion* 16 All the consolative Arguments his invention could suggest.

†**conso'lator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *consōlātor*, agent-n. f. *consōlārī* to CONSOLE. Cf. F. *consolateur* (16th c. in Littré).] = CONSOLER.

*a***1540** BARNES *Wks.* 293 (R.) The glorious consolatour of the Holy Ghost. **1613-31** *Primer our Lady* 477 O Thou consolator best, Of the soule the sweetest guest. **1701** W. NICHOLS *Consolat. Parents* 112 There is a Crowd of Consolators standing still about them. **1765** JOHNSON *Note on Tempest* II. i. 12 In some of the Protestant churches there is a kind of officers termed consolators for the sick.

con'solatorily, *adv.* [f. as next + -LY[2].] In a consolatory way.

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* lxxviii, I cast down my eyes, and said consolatorily, 'It is difficult', etc.

con'solatoriness. [f. next + -NESS.] Consolatory quality; 'aptness to give comfort'.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

consolatory (kən'sɒlətərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consōlātōri-us*, f. *consōlātor*: see above and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Tending, fitted, or designed to console; bringing consolation.

*c***1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* III. xxi. (1890) 88 If þis lyve be onerouse and hevy, yette..hit is..muche more consolatory þen hit was sumtyme in the olde lawe. **1580** T. HIDE (*title*) A Consolatorie Epistle to the afflicted Catholikes. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §54. 284 Oft were the Disciples..comforted by Christs presence and consolatory speeches. **1763** JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 93 This is to me a very acceptable and consolatory view of the subject. **1866** MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 7 We shall go back to town on Friday..said Lady Agnes, in a consolatory tone.

†B. *sb.* 'A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort' (J.). *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 171 [To] have the advantage of her eare to convey his Consolatories, Suasories, etc. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 657 Consolatories writ With studied argument, and much persuasion sought.

†**con'solatrice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *consolatrice*, fem. of *consolateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlix. 33 Oure moste Consolatrice, that moste blessyd virgyn our Lady.

consolatrix (kɒnsə'leɪtrɪks). *rare.* [a. (med.) L. *consōlātrix*, fem. of *consōlātor*: cf. *administratrix*, and see -TRIX.] A female consoler.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 16 Venus was the Consolatrix of amorous paynes. **1862** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* xxvi, When he went back, Love, the consolatrix, met him again.

consolde, OE. form of CONSOUND, comfrey.

console ('kɒnsəʊl), *sb.* Also consol. [a. F. *console* (16th c.): Littré suggests that it is abbreviated from *consolider* to CONSOLIDATE.]

1. a. *Arch.* A variety of the bracket or corbel; applied more particularly to an ornamental chock of uniform breadth or face, its profile a straight-lined or scroll-shaped figure or foliage (usually an ogee curve terminating in a volute above and below), surmounted by a horizontal tablet; fixed upright against a wall or other surface and serving singly as a ledge to support something. Also, a similar figure carved in relief on a keystone, etc., for ornament, the horizontal tablet being frequently absent.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Console* (*Fr.* in *Masonry*), a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and serves to support a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Busts, Vessels and other Ornaments of the like Nature. **1754** BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 139 The drawing-room, in which, on consoles, are the twelve Caesars. **1835** BECKFORD *Alcobaca & B.* in Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 The graceful arching of the roof, unsupported by console or column. *c***1856** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Bracket*, The difference between a block, a cantilever, a console, a modillion, a mutule, and a tassel, depends chiefly upon the place in which each of these varieties of the bracket or corbel is employed. *Ibid.*, *Console* ..an ornament in any material which projects about half its height or less, for the purpose of carrying anything. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. §124 (1875) 352 The bust that stands on the console.

b. The 'carrier' of a breech-loading gun, a kind of bracket-truss for supporting the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.

1882 *Notes on Constr. of Ordnance* (U.S.) No. 1. 20 July 1 If [the gas] meets with an obstacle, as the arm of the console, it will result in the breaking of the hinge that unites it to the gun. **1890** *Engineering* 31 Jan. XLIX. 109/3.

c. Used in U.S. for a bracket on a wall for supporting machinery, and the like.

2. a. Short for *console-table* (see 4).

1840 L. S. COSTELLO *Summer among Bocages* I. 376 A fine bed and marble-topped console. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 2 Inlaid consoles and costly tables of 'Marqueterie'.

b. A cabinet for a gramophone, radio, television set, tape recorder, etc. Also *attrib.* orig. *U.S.*

1925-6 *T. Eaton & Co. Catal.* Fall & Winter 391/1 The new model console phonograph. **1926-27** *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 599 Console Cabinet... A cabinet that is designed to accommodate a radio receiver, charger and all batteries. **1958** *Economist* 26 July 271/2 Some present tape-recorders ..do not need to be portable... In recognition of this, console models have been on the market.

3. a. A case or frame enclosing the claviers, draw-knobs, etc., of an organ; esp. when separate from the body of the instrument, as in organs with electric action.

[Originally bracketed out from the body of the organ, like the keyboard of a cottage piano.]

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 67 The term *consol*, or the French form *console*, is used in referring to the complete claviers, draw-knobs, etc., when set up separately at a distance from the body of the instrument..or more particularly where the electric action is used. **1885** *Engineer* 28 Aug. 156/1 The console is placed almost in the centre of the screen [at Westminster Abbey]. **1891** *Discovery* 1 Feb. 6 This cable terminates..on the organist's key desk or 'console', as it is called. From this 'console' the current passes..to the various sounding parts of the instrument.

b. A desk, cabinet, or the like, incorporating switches, dials, etc., for the control of electrical or other apparatus; a control panel; a switchboard. Also *attrib.*

1944 R. H. DELANY in *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XXXII. 600 A broadcast-studio control console. *Ibid.*, A plywood mockup was made of the proposed console cabinet. **1946** *Electronic Engin.* XVIII. 360 The console unit..forms the central unit from which the set is controlled and where the Radar information is presented. **1948** *Gloss. Techn. Theatr. Terms* (Strand Electric Co.) 8 *Console*, a mobile remote control for stage lighting resembling and using certain of the accessories of the cinema organ. **1951** *Engineering* 27 July 101/3 A console in which are grouped all the controllers and recorders for operating an industrial..plant. **1961** G. MILLERSON *Telev. Production* i. 16 Liaison with the lighting director..can be facilitated by arranging adjacent video control and lighting consoles. **1964** T. W. MCRAE *Impact of Computers on Accounting* viii. 236 The person who operates the computer is called the console operator. **1966** *New Yorker* 12 Nov. 100 An enormous computer console.

4. *Comb.* **console-table**, a table supported by a fixed bracket against a wall; also, a movable side-table supported by consoles; **console-mirror**, a mirror fixed to the wall supported on a console.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 Sofas, fauteuils, console-tables. **1863** J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 166 She caught sight of her own face in a console mirror. **1874** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 For chimney pieces or console tables such a mode of treatment may be legitimate. **1888** *Sale & Exch.* 13 Sept. 5/2 A fine old gilt console table with marble top..with splendid plate glass over. Total height about 9 ft.

console (kən'səʊl), *v.* [a. F. *console-r* (15th c. in Littré) (= Sp. *consolar*, It. *consolare*), ad. L. *consōlāre*, collateral form of *consōlārī*, f. *con-* + *sōlārī* to solace, soothe. A late word which has taken the place of the earlier CONSOLATE.]

trans. To comfort in mental distress or depression; to alleviate the sorrow of (any one); 'to free from the sense of misery' (J.).

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x, Till I, thy consul sole, consol'd thy doom. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 542 Others the Syren Sisters warble round, And empty heads console with empty sound. **1761** J. DEWES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 8 July, I am but poorly qualified at present to console you upon the great loss you have sustained. **1794** HURD *Life Warburton* in *W.'s Wks.* (1811) I. 23 Mr. Pope..consoled himself and his friend with this sarcastic reflexion. **1871** R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 8 Euphues seeks to console Eubulus on the death of his daughter.

absol. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 820 Earth can console, Heaven can torment no more.

consolement (kən'səʊlmənt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] Consoling, consolation.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 72 Her soothings and consolements. **1904** G. ATHERTON *Rulers of Kings* 25 Mr. Abbott had brought him a fishing-rod, which appeared to afford immediate consolement. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 30 May 3/1 To live for thy consolement..is my mission. **1930** G. GREENE *Two Witnesses* vi. 80, I can remember the consolement of the still trees.

consoler (kən'səʊlə(r)). [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who consoles; = the earlier CONSOLATOR.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 213 Not a Person in it, but turned..her Consoler. **1746** MELMOTH *Pliny* VIII. xix. (R.), I have recourse to my books, as to the sovereign consolers of my sorrows. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II. v, Death, the consoler. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 113 Playing the unaccustomed part of consoler.

†**con'solid**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consolide-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *consolidāre*.] = CONSOLIDATE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 29/1 The holy ghoost..affermeth and consolideth softe thynges by the gefte of strengthe. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cirurg.*, In consolydynge the woundes and redusynge the lyppes. —— *Formul.* T ij, It..engendreth flesshe and consolydeth.

†**consolid,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + SOLID, after *consolidate*, etc.] Solid, compact.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 43 Shrunke within a hard consolid barke.

‖**con'solida, †consolyde:** = CONSOUND.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vi, Flowres, lylyes, rooses, margarytes, and consolydes.

†**con'solidant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *consolidant* a. and sb., properly pr. pple. of *consolider*, ad. L. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE.]

A. *adj.* That consolidates. Of medicines. Tending to unite or heal (wounds, fractures, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Consolidant* adj., that which has the quality of uniting wounds. So **1775** in ASH, **1828** in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A medicine given to promote the healing of wounds, fractures, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 375 The ulcers of the spleen..are cured, by expurgation, abstention, and consolidants. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Consolidants.* **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1775** ASH, *Consolidant*, a remedy to close up and heal wounds. **1828** in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

consolidate (kən'sɒlɪdət), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *consolidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consolidāre*: see next. Partly treated as short for *consolidated.*] = CONSOLIDATED.

a. as *pa. pple.* (Now chiefly *poetic.*)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxvi, Experience..whereby knowledge is ratified and (as I mought saye) consolidate. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 All maner tytles ben now conioyned, consolydate, vnited, and vested..in the Kinges moste royall persone. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 211 A wateryshe nuryshement not well consolidate. **1642–7** H. MORE *Poems* 141 She hath consolidate Its tender limbs which earst did feebly bend. *c* **1674** *Scot. Grievances under Lauderdale* 25 To be consolidate into that malign meteor. **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* 366 Tho' all experience past became Consolidate in mind and frame. **1873** MRS. H. KING *Disciples* Overture, The strife of Races scarce consolidate.

†b. as *adj. Obs. rare.*

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covenant* 7 Not any more as divided members, but as one consolidate lump.

consolidate (kən'sɒlɪdeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *consolidāt-* ppl. stem of *consolidāre*, f. *con-* + *solidāre* to make firm or solid, f. *solid-us* SOLID.]

1. *trans.* To make solid; to form into a solid or compact mass; to solidify.

1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 2 The humor which is consolidated in the day by the power of the sun. **1700** ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 236 Melted Metals..afterwards consolidated. **1759** *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xiii. (1762) 64 The former..consolidate the ground. **1885** SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep. 15 Q.B. Div.* 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. To make firm or strong; to strengthen (now chiefly power, established systems, and the like).

c **1540** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 223 The which [plaster] doith both consolidate and comforte the membre. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 33 A vertuous woeman doth Consolidate Her husband. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 69 My forgiveness..would consolidate his reconciliation with Sir Charles Grandison. **1759** SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 477 IV. 413 The late Successes..by Sea and Land..have consolidated the power of the Minister. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 191 To aim rather at consolidating and securing his empire than at enlarging it. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The English way of narrowing the mind and consolidating the social order.

3. To combine compactly into one mass, body, or connected whole (territories, estates, companies, administrations, commercial concerns, and the like; rarely, things material). *spec.* b. To unite two parishes, benefices, or offices; c. To unite the property and superiority, or the property and occupancy of land in the same person.

1511–2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 §14 To annexe, appropre, unitye, and consolidate the forseid Churche, Parsonage and Glebe-landes. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 60 When two Churches are consolidated, the Rates..are still to be separate as before. **1786** W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 365 The duke of Feria..consolidated the territories of both branches of the Austrian race into one extensive and mighty empire. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 11 When the iron is required to be doubled, or two or more pieces consolidated. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 201 The legal existence of a woman..during her marriage..is incorporated or consolidated into that of her husband. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 222 The proprietor must..consolidate the two estates of property and superiority. **1870** *Daily News* 11 Feb., The telegraphs have not only been transferred, but consolidated.

†**4.** *spec.* To cause (the sides of a wound, the parts in a rupture or fracture) to unite or grow together, and so to heal. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 48 To make fleshe growe in woundes and to consolidate and heale them. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 148 The Brains of a Dog in Lint and Wool laid to a mans broken bones..doth consolidate and joyn them together again. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 364 Endeavouring to stop the effusion of blood, and consolidate the vessels. *a* **1788** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 46 Consolidating the parts supposed to be broken or torn.

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 39 We must consolidate with Syrup of Comfrey. *Ibid.* 72 Congelation requires Dissolvers; Ruptures, means that consolidate.

5. To unite or combine in one comprehensive statute (a number of distinct statutes, laws, or acts bearing upon the same subject).

1817 *Parl. Debates* 778 A bill to amend and consolidate the different acts for regulating the residence of the clergy. **1858** L. BUCHER in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 54 To consolidate means to sum up in one statute the enactments of many others. **1864** BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 110 Employed in editing and consolidating the Scottish Acts.

6. To unite (several items of revenue) into one fund, applicable to certain purposes collectively; to combine a number of claims on the public exchequer or similar debts into one stock.

1753 [see CONSOLIDATED *ppl. a.* 1b]. **1785** BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 250 It is probably the first debt ever assuming the title of consolidation, that did not express what the amount of the sum consolidated was. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Funds* (L.), It consisted of a great variety of taxes and duties which were in that year consolidated. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 237 The customs duties were again consolidated in 1825 by the act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 111.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*). a. To become solid or firm. b. To combine or unite solidly or compactly. †c. To grow together as the parts of a wound or fracture (*obs.*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* §785 Hurts and ulcers of the head require it not..dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 Those tender limbs began to consolidate and knit together. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (ed. 3) 166 They unite, they consolidate, these little Atoms cohere. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Surgeons..say, The Parts begin to consolidate, i.e. to joyn together in one Piece. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 121 These small weights have no effect at all until they consolidate, and by their number grow into a great one. **1885** *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxix. 470 It being assumed that columnar trap has consolidated from a fluid state.

consolidated (kən'sɒlɪdeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. a. Made solid, firm, or compact; solidified; combined, unified.

a **1850** CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 387 All consolidated governments,—governments in which a single power predominates, are necessarily despotic. **1859** GRAY *Less. in Bot.* 47 These consolidated plants are evidently adapted and designed for very dry regions. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 386 A mass of partially consolidated mud.

b. *esp.* of sources of revenue, funds, debts, etc. ***consolidated annuities***: the Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the national debt, consisting originally of a great variety of public securities, which were consolidated in 1751 (25 Geo. II. c. 27) into a single stock bearing interest at 3 per cent. (In 1889, the interest was reduced to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and is to be further reduced in 1903 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.) See also the abbreviated form CONSOL(S. ***Consolidated Fund***: the united product of various taxes and other branches of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, whence the interest of the national debt, the grants to the Royal Family, the Civil List, and other charges not dependent upon annual vote in Parliament, are paid.

1753 *Bank of Eng. Dividend Bk.* 5 Jan., A list of the proprietors in the capital or joint stock of 3 per cent. consolidated annuities erected by an Act of Parliament (25 Geo. II). **1760–1** *Act. 1 Geo. III*, c. 7 Joint stock of three pounds per centum annuities consolidated at the Bank of England. **1785** BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 240 The right honourable gentleman leads to battle his last grand division, the consolidated debt of 1777. **1786–7** *Act 27 Geo. III*, c. 13 §55 Three pounds per centum consolidated annuities. *Ibid.* c. 47 Shall be carried to and constitute a fund to be called the Consolidated Fund. **1796** CNT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 215 To accept of one thousand pounds stock, in the three per cent. consolidated public funds of this country. **1818** *Parl. Debates* 1421 These grants should be charged on the hereditary revenue of the crown, instead of the consolidated fund. **1870** *Daily News* 14 Feb., The portions of the Roman Consolidated Debt which had..fallen to the charge of Italy. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 249 A certificate of consolidated stock entitles the holder to an annuity.

2. *spec.* (see quot. and CONSOLIDATION 5).

1887 *Sci. Amer.* LVI. 3/2 The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind known as a consolidated engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds.

con'solidating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSOLIDATE *v.* + -ING^1.] Consolidation.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 For the speedy knitting together and consolidating of that broken bone. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 63 The consolidating of two Parishes.

con'solidating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That consolidates; uniting; healing wounds.

1707 *Vulpone* 22 The Peace of both Nations is in Danger by this Consolidating Union. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Spider*, The Web of the Spider is vulnerary, astringent and consolidating.

consolidation (kən,sɒlɪ'deɪʃən). [ad. L. *consolidātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE: cf. F. *consolidation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of making solid, or of forming into a solid or compact mass; solidification.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Those temperatures, heats, tinctures, and consolidations (if I may so say) which have beene talked of. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 29 Formed simply by the consolidation of fibrin. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) ix. 303 Think of the ages which the molten earth required for its consolidation.

2. *fig.* A making firm or strong; confirmation.

1611 COTGR., *Consolidation*, a consolidation, a strengthening, sound-making. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 11 He first offered a League to Henry the seventh, and for consolidation thereof, his Daughter Margaret. **1787** *Jrnl. Convention* 368 in Story *Comm. Const. U.S.* I. 256 We kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 588 The prosperity and consolidaton of the British Empire in India. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 231 A time of comparative peace, which he devoted to the consolidation of his power.

3. Combination into a compact mass, single body, or coherent whole; combination, unification.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1. ii. 45 The union and consolidation of the vegetable juice to the divers parts of the individual. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (R.), Wherein consisted the union or consolidation of the part of those bonds or of that cement. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 305 Are we to infer that no consolidation of the German clans..had been effected. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 247 The first germs of social consolidation and growth.

4. In various specific applications:

†a. *Surg.* The uniting of the fractures of a broken bone, of the lips of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 Be war þat..no þing ellis þat lettiþ consolidacioun falle bitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 48 þe boon may neuere wiþ verri consolidacion be consowdid. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, There is .ij. manners of consolydacyon, one is trewe. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 267.

b. The uniting of two benefices or offices.

1511–2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 §14 The appropriacion unycion or consolidacione of the same Patronage..to the said Abbot and Convent. **1545** *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 §3 An Union or Consolidation of two Churches in one. **1712** PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 62 The lawful Reasons for a Consolidation were, 1. The vicinity of the Churches. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 444 Consolidation, or the union of divers places in the person of one man, is a great obstacle to justice and equity.

c. *Civil Law.* 'The uniting the possession, occupancy, or profits, etc. of land with the property, and vice versa' (Wharton). *Feudal Law.* 'The reunion of the property, or *dominium utile*, with the superiority, or *dominium directum*, after they have been feudally disjoined' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 In this case a consolidation is made of the profits and propertie.

d. *Legislation.* The combination of two or more bills, acts, or statutes in one; the bringing together in one act of a number of enactments or provisions bearing upon a certain subject.

1721 J. AISLABIE *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 July (T.), It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the new-fashioned term of consolidation. **1846** *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 661/1 To remedy these inconveniences several acts were passed in the session of 1845, which are now commonly called the 'Consolidation Acts'. The first is the 'Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act' by which were consolidated all the provisions which had usually been inserted in acts with respect to the consitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature.

e. *Law.* The merging of two or more actions at law by a court or judge, in order to avoid the expense and delay arising from the trial of a multiplicity of actions upon the same question.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 923 In actions upon a policy of assurance against several underwriters, the court, by consent of the plaintiff, will make a rule, on the application of the defendants, which is called the consolidation rule, for staying the proceedings in all the actions except one, upon the defendants undertaking to be bound by the verdict in that action.

f. *Finance.* The combining of two or more sources of revenue into a common fund, or of varied forms of public indebtedness into a stock bearing interest at a uniform rate.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 28 Feb. Wks. IV. 210 Collected into a second debt from the nabob of Arcot, amounting to two millions four hundred thousand pounds .. This is known by the name of the Consolidation of 1777. *Ibid.* 250 When this consolidation of 1777 was first announced at the Durbar, it was represented authentically at 2,400,000*l.* **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 In 1787..Mr. Pitt introduced and carried his famous measure, the 27 Geo. III. cap. 13, for the consolidation of the customs duties. **1870** *Daily News* 14 Feb., The Bill for the consolidation of the [Prussian] debt.

g. *Bot.* = ADNATION.

1851 G. MANTELL *Petrifactions* 48 Formed by the confluence and consolidation of the bases of the petioles.

5. *U.S.* In full ***consolidation locomotive***: see quot. *a* 1884 and CONSOLIDATED *ppl. a.* 2.

1875 M. P. FORNEY *Catechism of Locomotive* 432 Consolidation locomotives,..which have eight driving-wheels, are employed almost exclusively for traffic over heavy mountain grades. *a* **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Consolidation* (Locomotive), a type of freight locomotive, the name of the engine, the first in its class, built in 1866, at the Baldwin locomotive works. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 160/1 Consolidation Locomotive for the Chesapeake & Ohio. **1947** L. M. BEEBE *Mixed Train Daily* 67 Its motive power is all drawn from the ranks of the Southern's ten-wheelers and Consolidations.

consoli'dationist. *U.S.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates consolidation, esp. one who advocates federal rule.

1833 D. WEBSTER *Sp.* in *Wks.* (1851) I. 295 For one, I repel all such imputations. I am no consolidationist. **1835** P. H. NICKLIN *Virginia Springs* 29 From the east you have consolidationists, tariffites and philanthropists. **1883** *American* VI. 202 Would it not unite the consolidationist and the advocate of state rights?

consolidative (kən'sɒlɪdeɪtɪv), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *consolidatif, -ive* (16th c. in Paré), f. L. ppl. stem *consolidāt-*: see -IVE.] Serving to consolidate; tending to heal fractures, wounds, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Also þou3 a man wolde soude þe woundis of þe lungis wiþ ony medicyne þat is consolidatif. **1558-68** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 33b, Some consolidative or healing oyntementes. **1654** CHARLETON *Physiol.* 382 The sole benignity and Consolidative Energy of Nature.

†**b.** as *sb.* A medicine with these properties. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 (MS. B.) Of glutinatiuis & consolidatiuis þat buþ closeres & consouderes.

consolidator (kən'sɒlɪdeɪtə(r)). [a. L. *consolidātor*, agent-n. f. *consolidāre*: see above and -OR.] One who or that which consolidates; a strengthener of bonds of union; a combiner, amalgamator, etc.

Used by De Foe in the title of a book on current religious and political dissensions, as a designation of the House of Commons.

1705 DE FOE (*title*), The Consolidator; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions from the World in the Moon. *Ibid.* (1840) 236 They..are called in a word..very like our English word Representative; and..they lately obtained the venerable title of the Consolidators; and the machine itself, the Consolidator. **1705** *Double Welcome* xxxii, Con.. ..dators to Consolidate, And Tack our T[rimm]ers to their own dear Fate. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 407 A consolidator of all sympathies. **1884** J. W. SMITH (*title*), By Josiah W. Smith..Retired Judge of County Courts..and one of the consolidators of the Chancery Orders. **1889** L. W. BACON in *The Forum* (N.Y.) Mar. 114 A quickener of trade and a consolidator of national unity.

con'solidatory, *a.* [ad. L. type **consolidātōri-us*, f. *consolidātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the purpose of consolidating.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3 They needed a consolidatory Act.

†**con'solidature.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *consolidāt-* ppl. stem + -URE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consolidature*, a consolidation. Hence **1775** in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

consoling (kən'səʊlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ING^2.] That consoles, comforting.

a **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. (1730) I. 33 Noah..passed away the melancholly hours of confinement .. with a consoling bottle. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Ellena..was patient to her infirmities, and consoling to her suffering.

Hence **con'solingly** *adv.*

1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 70. **1887** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* Prol. 16 The old woman stroked her consolingly.

consols, *sb. pl.*: see CONSOL.

consommacion, obs. f. CONSUMMATION.

†**con'somme,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consomme-r*, ad. L. *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE, finish, complete, bring to a head or end. Also in OF. *consumer*, whence CONSUME *v.*^{2}] *trans.* To make complete.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 60 The whyche accorde of peas ought not to be consommed nor ful made whythout the pryncys license.

‖**consommé** (kɔ̃sɔme, kɒn'sɒmeɪ). [F., sb. use of pa. pple. of *consommer*: see prec.] A strong broth or soup made by slowly boiling meat for a long time. Now esp. applied to clear soup. Also *fig.* (cf. 'in the soup').

1815 SIMOND *Jrnl. Tour & Resid. Gt. Brit.* I. 45 The soup is always a *consommé*, succulent, and high-seasoned. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxi, Salmi..consommé..purée. **1831** *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 53/1 Quacks in literature..subtilize into essence, or reduce into consommé. **1842** THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* in *Wks.* (1879) XVII. 209 Refreshments of a nature more substantial than mere tea—punch, both milk and rum, hot wine, *consommé*. **1846** SOYER *Cookery* 53 Consommé, or clear Soup. **1907** G. A. ESCOFFIER *Guide Mod. Cookery* xiii. 197 Clear soups, which include plain and garnished consommés. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/1 Friends have..supplied brandy, Marsala, *consommé*, and strong coffee; which have made an immense difference to the patients. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 139/1 In the smaller restaurants, cocktails were served in *consommé* cups.

fig. a **1845** SYD. SMITH in *Life* I. 308 Don't read those twelve volumes till they are made into a consommé of two. **1957** M. SHARP *Eye of Love* ii. 21 Amalgamating with Joyces' gets us out of the consommé. **1959** 'A. GILBERT' *Death takes a Wife* v. 53 Here's another husband in the *consommé*.

†**consomniate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. ppl. stem of L. *consomniāre* to dream of.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Consomnat*, to dreame.

consonance ('kɒnsənəns). Also 5 -aunce. [a. 14th c. F. *consonance* (now *consonnance*), ad. L. *consonāntia* harmony, agreement, f. *consonānt-em* pr. pple.: see CONSONANT and -ANCE.]

1. Correspondence of sounds in words or syllables; recurrence of the same or like sounds, *e.g.* in a verse; = ASSONANCE 1.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 By vsing like cases, tenses, and other points of consonance, which they called *Omoioteleton*. **1593** NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* I. 10 Tranton..hath no such semblable consonance with Trinobantum. *a* **1698** TEMPLE *On Poetry* (Seager), With allusions of words, or consonance of syllables. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Gray* Wks. IV. 306 The ode is finished before the ear has learned its measures, and consequently before it can receive pleasure from their consonance and recurrence. **1862** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 401, I think the introduction of these consonances a very happy feature in Mr. Longfellow's hexameters. **1871** R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 5 Consonances are heard in such pairs of words as canonized, eternized..dissolute, resolute.

2. Agreement of sounds; pleasing combination of sounds. (In later use with allusion to 3.)

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 228 To be called by a good surname, and a gracious Christian name, which may deliuer a pleasing consonance to the eare. **1728** THOMSON *Spring* 295 (1738) Winds and Waters flow'd in consonance. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 43 The quiet sound of gentle winds and waters with their lulling consonance.

3. *Mus.* The sounding together of two notes in harmony; the quality or fact of being CONSONANT or concordant. (Opposed to DISSONANCE.)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 59 Thus far the Rates and Measures of Consonance lead us on. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Notes in consonance constitute harmony, as notes in succession constitute melody. **1784** J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 149 Joining several voices, or instruments, in consonance. **1881** BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 291 Helmholtz has well illustrated the consonance and dissonance of the various notes of the scale by a graphic illustration.

b. A consonant 'interval' or combination of two notes, a concord.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 34 The two principal Consonances, that most ravish the ear, are..the fifth, and the octave. **1878** C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 159 Beats are..most noticeable in unisons and consonances. **1884** BOSANQUET *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/2 (*Music*), The definition of consonances as intervals which can be tuned free from beats lies at the basis of almost all music.

4. *Acoustics.* The sounding of a body, *e.g.* a tuning-fork, in sympathy with the vibration of another body of the same pitch sounded near it.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, concord. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., They write..by suche consonance That in theyr bokes was no variaunce. **1592** A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 31 The consonance and agreement they have either with reputation or dignity. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 201 With whom they have consonance enough in manners. **1854** MARION HARLAND *Alone* x, Consonance of feeling and sentiment.

b. Phr. *in consonance with.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 492 The discoveries of philosophy are in consonance with the details..given in the Sacred Writings. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 347 She is merely acting in consonance with her husband's expressed wish.

consonancy ('kɒnsənənsɪ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *consonāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. Agreement or pleasing combination of sounds; harmony, concord.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 Tubal of Caym was fyndere of consonancie and of musyk. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 29 A multitude of Musical Consonancies. **1694** W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 31 Consonancy and Dissonancy are the Result of the Agreement, mixture or uniting (or the contrary) of the undulated Motions of the Air or Medium, caused by the Vibrations by which the sounds of distinct Tunes are made. **1870** ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1881) 217 And mute before The house of Love, hears through the echoing door His hours elect in choral consonancy.

2. Quality of being consonant or accordant; agreement, accord, harmony.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 867 By proporcion and consonancie and acorde of colour. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 443b, Sweete agreable consonancye of Authors. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 295 Let mee coniure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth. **1692** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 149 Such a Consonancy, and Uniformity of Judgment. **1759** B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* p. xxiv, A system which is obscure merely from its consonancy to nature. **1782** ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 107 Bateman's honest heart, good sense..brilliant conversation, from their consonancy with her own, had rivetted the..affections of Cecilia. **1833** LAMB *Elia, Amicus Rediv.*, Had he been drowned in Cam, there would have been consonancy in it.

†**b.** A 'harmony'. *Obs. rare.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 73 Who patched together, I wot not what kind of mangled consonancy of the Gospels.

3. Resemblance or correspondence of sound in words or syllables.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 45 [For] Vindomora, he sends us to Vanduara, in Scotland, meerly for some very small consonancy in the names. *c* **1775** HURD *Marks Imitation* (R.), These consonancies chyming in the writer's head.

b. (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* §1796 What is consonancy? The correspondence of consonants, and counter-change of vowels.

consonant ('kɒnsənənt), *a.* Also 7-8 -ent. [a. 14th c. F. *consonant* (now *consonnant*, after *sonner*), ad. L. *consonānt-em*, pr. pple. (also used as adj.) of *consonāre* to sound together, be harmonious, f. *con-* together + *sonāre* to SOUND.]

1. In agreement, accordance, or harmony; agreeable, accordant (*to*); agreeing, consistent (*with*).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 260 Thy raysons ben consonaunte. **1550** BALE *Apol.* 55 (R.) A confourme and consonant ordre. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 561 With one consonant heart and voice. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. x. 83 This life and death nothing at al consonant or agreeable.

b. Const. *to, unto* (an accepted standard).

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. lxi. (W. de W. 1495) 113 a/2 The deuyll seenge that his contrycyon was not consonaunt to his wordes. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 §1 A speche nothing like ne consonant to the natural mother tonge vsed within this realme. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The opinion is consonant to law. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 500 Divine Truth will be found every-where consonant to itself. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* II. 327 The Doctrine of them is certainly consonant to our articles and Homilies. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 146 This seems more consonant to the language of Diogenes Laertius.

c. Const. *with.*

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 If the marriage..were not consonant with the laws. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. §12 That wherewith the writings of all antiquity are consonant. **1678** MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 574 Like the harmony of the spheres, so consonant with themselves, although we cannot hear the musick. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 25 She..first sounded their inclinations, with which her sentiments were always strictly consonant. **1857** GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xli. 73 It is entirely consonant with the doctrine of St. Paul. **1861** TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 377 It will be more..consonant with our aim to endeavour to characterise, etc.

†**d.** *advb. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180/3 The chylde..gaue his cryes consonaunte unto his moder. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 251 Full of yeares..according to the Etymology of Festus, and consonant unto the History. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 197 Hear him, consonant to this, in another Place asserting.

†**2.** ? Agreeable to reason or circumstances; suitable. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 12 Preamb., His Highnes semeth most convenient and consonaunt to preserve the possessions of the Crown..without any severaunce. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cansonant*, agreeable, likely.

†**3.** In agreement with itself, consistent. *Obs.*

a **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* I. 19 She sheweth herself alway uniform and consonant. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Answ. To Travers* Wks. II. 693 The true consonant meaning of sentences not understood is brought to light. **1655** DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 392 It might have pleased her Majestie to have kept a consonant course there. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 81 To live agreeably to some one single and consonant scheme or purpose.

4. Of sounds or music: Harmonious.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C iv/2 It..is to one pleasaunt To heare good reason and ballade consonant. *c* **1800** K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 386 An euphonious melody and consonent cadence. **1871** SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, To W. Whitman* 19 With consonant ardors of chords That pierce men's souls as with swords.

b. *Mus.* Concordant; constituting a concord or consonance.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 78 Out of the mean inequalitie..doe proceed consonant Sounds. **1760** STILES *Anc. Grk. Music* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 705 A consonant system ..whose extreme or comprehending sounds were consonant. **1860** J. GOSS *Harmony* iv. 9 A Chord..is named a Concord when all the notes form consonant intervals to each other. *Ibid.*, The consonant intervals, or Consonances, are the major and minor 3d, perfect 4th and 5th, major and minor 6th, perfect 8ve, and unison. **1884** BOSANQUET in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/1 (*Music*), Other consonant intervals.

5. Of words, etc.: Agreeing or alike in sound.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 60 Our bards..hold agnominations, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance. **1882** PALGRAVE in *Spenser's Wks.* (ed. Grosart) IV. p. lvii, Spenser manages the four consonant rhymes required in each stanza with wonderful ease.

†**6.** Of the nature of a consonant. *Obs. rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 210 The articulations so produced are called consonant, because they sound not of themselves..but at all times in company with some auxiliary vowel.

consonant ('kɒnsənənt), *sb.* [a. 13-14th c. F. *consonant* (pl. *-ans*), ad. L. *consonānt-em*, sb. use (sc. *consonans littera*) of pr. pple.: see prec. Lat. had also in same sense *consona* (sc. *littera*), whence mod.F. *consonne.*]

1. An alphabetic or phonetic element other than a vowel; an elementary sound of speech which in the formation of a syllable is combined with a vowel. Applied both to the sounds and to the letters (the latter being the historically prior use).

While a vowel sound is formed in the larynx, and only receives its special quality by the conformation of the oral cavity through which it is sounded, a consonant sound is wholly or mainly produced in the mouth, or the mouth and

nose. Vowels thus consist of pure voice or musical sound; consonants are either simple noises or noises combined in various degrees with voice. But a noise may itself be of a continuous and rhythmical character, as a friction, trill, hiss, or buzz, and those consonants in which this is markedly the case approach closely to vowels, and may perform the function of a vowel in a syllable. Hence 'the boundary between vowel and consonant, like that between the different kingdoms of nature, cannot be drawn with absolute definiteness, and there are sounds which may belong to either' (SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* §164). And there is in the consonants a regular gradation from those which come nearest to vowels and may function as vowels, to those which are most remote, and never so function. From this point of view, elementary sounds have been classed as (1) vowels, (2) semi-vowels (Eng. j and w), (3) liquids (l, ʎ, r), (4) nasals (m, n, ɲ, ŋ), (5) fricatives or spirants, *voice* (v, ð, z, ʒ, ɣ), and *breath* (f, θ, s, ʃ, x), (6) mutes or stops, *voice* (b, d, g), and *breath* (p, t, k). Class 2 are more strictly the vowels *i*, *u*, functioning as consonants, and classed as consonants; classes 3, 4, 5, are capable, in a decreasing measure, of functioning as vowels; only class 6 have the consonantal function exclusively, *p*, *t*, *k*, being the most typical consonants. The use of the liquids and nasals as vowels or sonants is a prominent feature in Indogermanic Phonology. (See VOWEL.) Consonants may also be classed, according to the part of the mouth where they are formed, into labials (p, b, f, v, m, w), dentals, palatals, gutturals, and other minor groups. (See these terms.) In the Roman alphabet (with its Greek accessions), the historical vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*; down to the 16–17th c., *i* and *u* were used both as vowels and consonants, a double function served by *y* and *w* in various modern languages.

a. Applied to the letters (solely or chiefly).

c **1308** *Sat. People Kildare* 18 in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 153 þis uers is imakid wel Of consonans and wowel. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 20 Consonantes written for kepying of trewe orthographie, and levyng of them unsounded in pronunciation. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 128 To prolong the sillable which is written with double consonants. *c* **1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 A consonant is a letter symbolizing a sound articulat that is broaken with the tuiches of the mouth. **1727** W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 10 The two Consonants that may begin Words, are Thirty in Number..As in Bl, Br, Ch..Gn, Gr, Kn..Th, Tw, Wh, Wr. **1823** SIR B. BRODIE *Crystallog.* 103 The vowels A E I O, are used to designate the solid angles; some of the consonants, B C D F G H, to designate the primary edges. **1867** A. J. ELLIS *E.E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 184 According to the present usages of English speech Y and W are consonants when preceding a vowel as in *ye*, *woe*. **1871** PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* 46 The consonants of a word must be written [in shorthand] without lifting the pen.

b. Applied to the sounds.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 4, I have scattered here and there some iarring notes and harsh consonants, vntunable to a modest eare. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶5 The difference of harmony arising principally from the collocation of vowels and consonants. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. §1 Interruption [of the breath] by complete contact, or compression by approximation of certain parts of the organs, or vibration of the tongue or uvula, produces consonants. **1877** SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* §99 A consonant is the result of audible friction, squeezing or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat)..Consonants can..be breathed as well as voiced, the mouth configuration alone being enough to produce a distinct sound without the help of voice.

†**c.** *humorously*, with allusion to the etymological sense 'sounding together'. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Pref., Like the foole, a Consonant when hee should be a Mute.

†**2.** Agreement, accordance; = CONSONANCE 5.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 9 þis consonaunt is vnknowen to þe japer. **1618** M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 18 Ioyne two parrallel lines together, they make a true consonant.

†**3. a.** Musical harmony or agreement of sounds.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 38/4 Iubal..was the fynder of musyke that is to saye of consonantes of acorde.

†**b.** *Mus.* = CONSONANCE 3 b. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 113 As we Naturally by the Judgment of our Ear, own, and rest in the Octave, as the chief Consonant. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 ¶4 Those Numbers which produc'd Sounds that were Consonants.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as ***consonant-cluster***, ***diphthong***, ***-dropping***, ***-group***; etc. **consonant shift** *Philology*, a change in consonantal sounds, *spec.* that which took place (1) in the development of the Germanic languages, as set forth in the formula known as Grimm's Law, (2) in the later development of High German from Common West Germanic.

1933 BLOOMFIELD *Language* xxi. 370 A phonetic change which consisted of shortening long vowels before certain *consonant-clusters. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* 48 When initial and final consonant-clusters show more limitations in common than either with medial clusters, the relation of juncture may be described as dominant. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet..is so destitute of *consonant diphthongs that the natives cannot pronounce two consonants together. **1889** PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* §64 The simple articulations *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, etc., are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong. **1888** SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* (ed. 2) 27 Many ..*consonant-droppings are no doubt due to the..principle of economy in distinction. **1888** *Ibid.* 169 Long vowels are regularly shortened in ME before two conss., except..before those *cons.-groups which lengthen short vowels. **1924** A. MAWER *Chief Elements Eng. Place-Names* 6 *Blæc*, OE, '*black*', are often very difficult to distinguish owing to the shortening of vowel which the former may undergo in a compound before a consonant-group. **1965** W. S. ALLEN *Vox Latina* iii. 68 Complex consonant groups. **1888** SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* (ed. 2) 93 The second, or High German, *consonant-shift. **1905** JESPERSEN *Growth Eng. Lang.* 23 The consonant-shift is important to the modern philologist. **1934** S. ROBERTSON *Devel. Mod. Eng.* (1936) ii. 31 Later philologists than Grimm found it necessary to qualify and modify his statement of the consonant-shift. **1888** SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* (ed. 2) 27 *Consonant-smoothing is analogous to that of vowels.

consonantal (kɒnsə'næntəl), *a.* [f. prec. sb. + -AL¹.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a consonant; consisting of or characterized by consonants.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 All the simple sounds, vowel and consonantal. **1872** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. 1. vi. 113 Delicate consonantal modifications. **1882** *All Year Round* XXIX. 447 Due to the similarity of the consonantal outline for the two words in..shorthand.

consonanted ('kɒnsənəntɪd), *a.* [f. CONSONANT *sb.* + -ED².] With a qualifier: having consonants (of a certain kind).

1893 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 49/3 The girl meets..her fate, in the shape of a kind of cosmopolitan painter, with a toughly consonanted name. **1893** *Nat. Observer* 7 Jan. 190/2 She rejects the many consonanted name. **1895** *Athenæum* 13 July 57/3 The rhythm soon becomes graver, the lines charged with a more heavily consonanted burden of sound.

consonantic (kɒnsə'næntɪk), *a. rare.* [f. as CONSONANTAL *a.* + -IC, after *vocalic*. In mod.F. *consonnantique*.] Of the nature or character of a consonant.

1863 AUFRECHT in *Chambers Encycl.* V. 575/2 Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u*(*v*), a vowel of a decided consonantic quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.

consonantism ('kɒnsənən,tɪz(ə)m). [f. CONSONANT *sb.* + -ISM. In mod.F. *consonnantisme*.] Use of consonants; the system of consonants belonging to a particular language, or their special character; a consonant formation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) 132 The sound of the *w* may be described as a consonantism resulting from the collision of *u* with another vocalic sound. **1888** *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 240/1 To shake the confidence of scholars in the primitiveness of the Sanskrit consonantism.

consonantize ('kɒnsənəntaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn (a vowel) into a consonant (e.g. *u* into *w*); to make consonantal. So **,consonanti'zation**, making into a consonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 9 The French (w) is narrow, the English wide, the former being consonantized (*u*), the latter (u). **1879** H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 632/1 French ..always rejecting, absorbing, or consonantizing the vowel of the last syllable but one, if unaccented.

consonantly ('kɒnsənəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSONANT *a.* + -LY².] In consonance, agreement, accord, or harmony; agreeably, harmoniously, consistently. Const. *to*, *with*.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 829/2 All ye olde holy doctours..write..so consonantly togither against al kindes of scismes and heresies. **1647** DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* 135 There are who answer..not altogether consonantly to what Saint Paul aimed at. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 308 Consonantly to the same ideas, punishment followed the trespass. **1791–1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 269/1 Harmonious ranged, and consonantly just. **1876** G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xix. 310 It chimed too consonantly with a feeling of Beauchamp's.

'consonantness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] State or quality of being consonant, consonancy.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Consonantness*, conformity, agreeableness to or with. Hence in J., and mod. Dicts.

†**consonate**, *a. Obs.* [f. assumed L. **consonāt-us* (cf. next), as pa. pple. of *consonāre*: see CONSONANT.] = CONSONANT *a.*

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 42 Meanes..consonate to equity and true to religion. **1651** *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Life Pareus* (1867) II. 333 Opinions..consonate to the Scriptures.

'consonate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *consonāt-*, ppl. stem of *consonāre* to sound together.] *intr.* To sound in sympathy.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consonating*, possessing the properties of consonance [i.e. 'the production of sound in a body such as a tuning fork, by the vibration of another body of similar tone near it'].

conso'nation. *nonce-wd.* [ad. late L. *consonātiōn-em* (Cassiodorus), n. of action f. *consonāre*: see CONSONANT.] A sounding together.

1889 *Longman's Mag.* May 10 They [bells] make all together..such a ringing, resonant, rolling consonation.

†**consone,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consone* consonant, unanimous, ad. L. *conson-us* CONSONOUS.] (See quot.)

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Of not-Vnisons, some are æquisons, some Consones..Consones are those, which yield a compound or mingled Sound.

con'sone, *v. rare.* [ad. F. *consonner*, L. *consonāre*.] *intr.* To be consonant. Hence †**consowning** *ppl. a.*, consonant.

1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's Whim* III. xiii. 125 Hoping it was consonant with good strong orthodox Unitarianism. Let us hope it consoned.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 10 [An] interpretacion to reson and good feith consow[n]yng.

consonifi'cation. *rare.* [ad. mod.F. *consonnification*, n. of action from *consonnifier*, f. *consonne*, ad. L. *consona* a consonant.] Turning into a consonant, making consonantal.

1887 F. F. ROGET *Introd. O. French* 20 A consonnification of the *e*.

consonous ('kɒnsənəs), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [a. L. *conson-us* sounding together in harmony, harmonious, f. *con-* + *-son-us* -sounding, f. *son-us* sound.]

1. Sounding together harmoniously, harmonious.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 357 If the two strings be Consonous though but in the less perfect Consonance of a Fifth. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Consonous*, of the same tune or sound, agreeing in sound; also agreeable, very like. **1755** JOHNSON, *Consonous*, agreeing in sound; symphonious. **1868** H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 116 Not only that they [hounds] should be fleet, but also 'well-tongued and consonous.'

†**2.** = CONSONANT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* 520 So will it also appear still more..consonous to Reason.

†**'consopite,** *v. Obs.* (*erron.* in Dicts. consopiate.) [f. L. *consōpīt-* ppl. stem of *consōpīre* to lull to sleep, f. *con-* intensive + *sōpīre* to lull to sleep, co-radicate with *sop-or* deep sleep; the L. stem *sop-* (:—*swep-*) is cognate with Teut. *swef-* in *swefen* sleep, dream.] *trans.* To lay or lull to sleep; to quiet, compose; to stupefy. (Usually *fig.*) Hence **'consopited** *ppl. a.*, **'consopiting.**

[**1623** COCKERAM, *Consopiated*, lulled asleepe. **1657** *Phys. Dict.*, *Consopiated*, lull'd asleep. **1775** ASH, *Consopiate* (not sufficiently authorized), to lay to sleep.]

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. xxxvii, To consopite Or quench this false light of bold phansies fire. **1650** CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 41 That spirituall sensation in the Magnet is consopited and layd asleep. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 657 Narcoticks..consopite the senses. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 117 It..attenuates the consopiting fumes. **1685** H. MORE *Illustr.* 120 The consopiting of the natural or carnal powers.

†**'consopite,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consōpīt-us*, pa. pple. of *consōpīre*: see prec.] Laid to sleep.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xliii, Its clamorous tongue thus being consopite. **1664** —— *Myst. Iniq.* 227 The external Senses..being in a manner consopite.

†**conso'pition.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *consōpītiōn-em*, n. of action from *consōpīre*: see prec.] A laying or lulling to sleep.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 105 Procure the consopition of the confusion of the vitall Archeus. **1659** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 150 The Excitation or Consopition of Powers and Faculties. *c* **1724** POPE *Let. to Digby* 12 Aug. Wks. 1737 VI. 99 A total consopition of the senses. [Quoted by J. and R. from some erroneous ed., as *consopiation*, which has been copied in later Dicts.]

†**con'sorce.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consorce*:—L. *consortia*, pl. of *consortium* partnership, fellowship: see below.] Fellowship, company.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *E.E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 113 Traytre wenest thou to make me of thy consorce.

‖**con sordino** (kɒn sɔ:'di:nəʊ), *advb. phr. Mus.* Pl. **-ini.** [It.; CON *prep.* + *sordino* (pl. *sordini*) (see SORDINE *sb.*).] With the mute or damper; muted. Also *fig.*

1825 in J. F. DANNELEY *Dict. Mus.* **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 108/1 *Con sordini*..(1) With the mutes on. (2) With the soft pedal at the pianoforte held down. **1889** G. B. SHAW *London Music in 1888–89* (1937) 247 Can he not either stop it or play *con sordino*? **1921** —— *Let.* 13 Jan. (1952) 219 It is not by tootling to him *con sordino* that Lady Macbeth makes Macbeth say 'Bring forth men children only'. **1947** A. EINSTEIN *Music in Romantic Era* xvi. 283 Yet this festival opera ends *pianissimo* and *con sordini*. **1966** *Listener* 19 May 733/1 A small post-war British literary landmark, the *con sordini* fanfare of a new subject-matter.

consort ('kɒnsɔ:t), *sb.*¹ [a. F. *consort*, fem. *consorte* mate, fellow, partner, wife (= It., Sp. *consorte*), ad. L. *consors*, *-ortem* sharing property in common, sharer, partner, colleague, comrade, f. *con-* together + *sors*, *sortem* lot. (Orig. *con'sort.*)]

†**1.** A partner, companion, mate; a colleague in office or authority. *Obs.*

1419 J. ALCETRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 21. I. 70 The Maire and his consortes havyth y rendyd yowre size. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.). II. 219 To seeke good consorts and companions. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 177 Now, as for Calymath and his consorts, Here have I made a dainty gallery. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I scorne it, I..to be a consort for euery humdrum. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Adam and Francis his two consorts were fled. **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* v. iii, Take the advice of your learn'd consort. **1667** MILTON

P.L. II. 963 With him Enthron'd Sat Sable-vested Night, eldest of things, The consort of his Reign. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 99 Consorts and coadjutors, as well as adversaries in business. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 295 The said Capt. Charles Alden and Lazaro Damiani and other Consorts in this Cause.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* to 3).

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 48 This wit is ever a consort with judgement. **1658** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 214 Make devout books your discreet Consorts. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XII. 526 What will they then But force the Spirit of Grace it self, and binde His consort Libertie. **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 5 That love which is to be the consort of knowledge.

2. A ship sailing in company with another.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 272 Then Chancelor, his onely ship remayning of that fleete.. sailes with his consorts to meete. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26, I carried out three lightes fore and aft, that if I passed by my consortes they might see them. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 179 At the beginning of this chace the Centurion ran her two consorts out of sight. **1820** SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* I. 78. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 155 Our consort, the Rescue.. had shared in this discovery.

3. A partner in wedded or parental relations; a husband or wife, a spouse. Used in conjunction with some titles, as *queen-consort*, the wife of a king; so *king-consort*, *prince-consort* (the latter the title of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria).

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, Your selfe, and your vertuous Consort. **1640–4** CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 521 His dearest Consort the Queen, and his dear daughter the Princess Mary. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 220 The Queen-Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4126/2 The Envoy was.. introduced to the Empress Consort. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 406 Her Consort still persuaded her to enjoy the diversions of the court. **1788** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 299 Unless we should place our consorts and our children on an equal footing with them [our parents]. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 400 A queen consort could not be seised to a use. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 262 The Queen, whether regnant or consort. **1861** *Court Circular* 13 Dec., Windsor Castle, Dec. 13.. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort passed a restless night.

b. Used of animals.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 In June the males return to shore, and by August are joined by their consorts. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 132 At the very first cast, I hooked the consort of the fish I had taken the day before.

consort ('kɒnsɔ:t), *sb.*[2] [n. of action from CONSORT *v.* and, like the vb., accented *con'sort* by all the poets till *c* 1612: cf. *resort*, *accord*, etc. (A rare OF. *consorte* 'union, company, coterie', cited by Godef. from a single writer, can hardly have had any connexion with this.) In the musical uses (senses 3–6), however, there can be no doubt that *consort* was from the beginning an erroneous representation of F. *concert*, It. *concerto*: this unfamiliar foreign word being, from similarity of pronunciation, confounded with the familiar one, with sense 2 of which it had contiguity of meaning. But in the course of the 18th c. the correct form *concert* gradually took its place.]

I. Connected with CONSORT *v.*

†**1.** A number of people consorting together; a fellowship, partnership, company. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VI. iii. 94, 20 women of that consort.. were poisoned. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 64 What saist thou? Wilt thou be of our consort? Say I, and be the captaine of vs all. **1598** BACON *Sacr. Medit.* vii. (Arb.) 117 It is for the good of the Church, that there bee consorts of men freed from the cares of this world. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 Among a consort or company of other virgins. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the concent of a Consort of Authors. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 There is hardly such another pest in a commonwealth as a consort of parasites.

b. A company of ships sailing together. *Obs.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt) 11 About 17 or 18 fleete of them.. which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boates in a consort. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Conserve*, *Navires de conserve*, ships of a Fleet, or of one consort. **1653**, **1699** [see d.].

c. Society, company. *of consort*: social. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 68 A solein monastick life, never.. delighted with consort. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 23 Our Junipers and Cypress.. are trees of Consort, and thrive not well alone.

d. *in consort*: in partnership; in company.

1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* viii. 16 *marg.*, Jehoram.. began to reign in consort with his father. **1626** BACON *Sylva* Marg. notes, §§1 to 17. Experiments in Consort. —— §§24 to 35. Experiment Solitary. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 189 To give advice to the Ships of Bengala, that they should come all carefully in consort together. **1668** GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* 52 Instances must be.. examined singly and in consort. **1699** ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 13 These Corsairs go sometimes in Consort two or three together. **1731** *Rape of Helen* i. 20 When you in consort tript Phalacra's green.

†**2.** a. Accord; agreement; concurrence. [Related to CONSORT *v.* 6.] *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xii. 4 The people.. To him assembled with one full consort. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 78 Why shines the Sunne to fauour this consort? **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 246 If you shall change Lewis the twelfth for Lewis the Eleuenth:—then the Consort is more perfect. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. §30 He is reported to have entailed (by Heaven's Consort) an hereditary Vertue on his Successours.

b. *in consort*: in accord; in concert (with which it finally blends). *Obs.*

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, I'll lend you mirth, sir, If you will be in consort. **1729** T. COOKE *Tales*, *&c.* 43 In Consort to my Friend my Passions move. **1793** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) III. 10 A cordial disposition.. to act in consort with me.

II. = CONCERT of music.

†**3.** a. The accord or harmony of several instruments or voices playing or singing in tune. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1552/2 Both by voice and instruments of consort. [**1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 173 Diuers instruments, whereon they played with great consort, some one time and some an other.] **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward Part, and much used for Consort. **1695** BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 66 Choice Instruments.. in sweet melodious Consort joyn'd.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A singing or playing in harmony; a harmonious combination of voices or instruments; the harmonious music so produced.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, Methinks 'tis a great deal better than a consort of musick. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 84 Visit by night your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 164 The church, for this same effect, vseth the Consorts of musical instruments. **1626** [see 6]. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 Their armes and legs were adorned with Bels, which with the other musique, made a consort. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 295 The singing together Consorts of Praise. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶3 The musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagellets and Bird-calls. **1883** CHAPPELL in Aldis Wright's *Notes* to Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 263 (235) Some instruments, such as viols, violins, flutes, etc., were formerly made in sets of four, which when played together formed a 'consort'. [Hence, app., the erroneous statement that 'consort of viols' was = CHEST *of viols*: cf. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 384.]

c. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1586 W. MASSIE *Serm. Trafforde Marriage*, There be foure parts in the commonwealth.. when these foure partes agree in a sweet consort and melody. **1589** NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5b, Talke of a Harmonie of the Churches.. heere would be a consort of knauerie. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. i. 40 Wonder was to heare their [birds'] trim consort. **1651** J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 259 The Tone of particulars, and proportionated Consorts obeyeth the nine Muses. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. §8 (1683) 366 A consort of plaudites. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶7 His Consorts of Birds may be as full and harmonious.

d. *in consort*: = in concert. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 2 The crafty serpent and the fearful Hart Shall join in Consort, and each bear a part. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 24 If he join not in Consort with all the Creatures to praise their common God. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 127 Several parts.. sung in consort.

4. A company or set of musicians, vocal or instrumental, making music together. In mod. use, one specializing in the performance of early (esp. Renaissance and baroque) music.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 A full consort of musike, who plaid still verie dolefull musike. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 262. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Consort*, a company, or a company of Musitions together. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Employment* vi, Lord place me in thy consort; give one strain To my poore reed. **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 320 The ignorant consort of trivial Fidlers. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 160/1 A Consort is many Musitians playing on several Instruments. **1704** STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 22 Each Consort vy'd by turns Which with most Melody shou'd charm our Ears.

1957 P. WHITE *Voss* xi. 336 The invisible consort in the gallery began to pick over the first, fragile notes of music. **1963** *Consort* July 206 Dennis Nesbitt, whose Elizabethan Consort took part in the recording. **1976** D. MUNROW *Instr. Middle Ages & Renaissance* ix. 87/3 (*caption*) A modern viol consort: treble, tenor, two basses. **1978** A. S. BYATT *Virgin in Garden* xxxii. 290 There was no music; the Consort had not yet come to rehearsals.

†**5.** A musical entertainment in which a number of performers take part: = CONCERT 4. *Obs.*

1671 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 357 Sir Joseph.. gave us.. a handsome supper, and after supper a consort of music. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 There's not a Night passes without foure or five hundred Consorts of Musick, in several parts of the Town. **1708** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 126 A Consort of Musick in y^e^ Theatre. **1727** *Farley's Exeter Jrnl.* 24 Mar., At the large Musical Room.. will be held a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. **1774** MRS. DELANY *Let.* 16 Sept., I had rather hear it than any of their modern Operas and Consorts.

6. *attrib.*

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.*, To this consort-rome resort none but the children of Phœbus (poets and musitions). **1611** MORLEY (*title*), The First Booke of Consort Lessons. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §278 In that Music which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter that others. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo, or Consort Viol. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 69 In movements of Consort-Musick.

1976 *Early Music* Oct. 382 Those chemists, doctors, and income tax inspectors who at leisure took up their lutes, viols, recorders and crumhorns to participate in consort music. **1976** D. MUNROW *Instruments Middle Ages & Renaissance* ix. 87/2 If such a deep-pitched consort existed what did it play, since consort repertoire descending to G' is conspicuously lacking? **1980** *New Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 674/2 The sources of English mixed consort music are unusual in that they specify with some precision which instruments are involved.

consort (kən'sɔ:t), *v.* [Found first in end of 16th c. The origin and early history are obscure and complicated. It is possible that the different senses had two or even three different origins. Thus, branch I was app. formed on CONSORT *sb.*[1], with the notion of 'act as a consort to'. Branch II cannot be separated from a simple verb SORT, very common from *c* 1570 onwards in all the senses 3–6 below. In sense 3 there was obviously sometimes association with L. *sors*, *sortem*, F. *sort* lot, fate, destiny. Branch III is intimately associated with CONSORT *sb.*[2], branch II. But even if thus originally distinct, the senses appear to have been considered as belonging to one word, and to have mutually influenced each other, for some uses combine the different ideas: cf. 4, 5, with 1; 7 with 3, 5, 6. Cf. also obs. It. *consortare* 'to consort together' (Florio, 1611), f. *consorte* mate, consort. There were also med.L. vbs. *consortare*, *-ari*, to lie adjacent, have common boundaries. No trace of the vb. appears in French, Old or New.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To accompany, keep company with; to escort, attend. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 178 Sweet health and faire desires consort your grace. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XVI. iv, Ten thousand voluntary men unprest Consort him. **1615** —— *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 217 Wilt thou consort me, beare me company. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 389 They in golden thrones Consorted other Deities, replete with passions. **1618** —— *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 309 Ill-complexion'd Spight Shall consort all the miserable plight Of men then living. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 12 The sayd ship consorting another of a hundred tonnes.

†**2.** To be a consort or spouse to, to espouse; to have sexual commerce with. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 429 And such as may consort with grace So dear a daughter of so great a race. **1618** —— *Hesiod's Bk. Days* 46 The great Twentieth day Consort thy wife.

II. **3.** To associate in a common lot, to sort together (persons or things). Const. *with*.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 65 The other sort of souldiers are strangers, and are consorted for yeares or monethes to serue. **1593** DONNE *Sat.* i. (R.), In this.. wooden chest, Consorted with these few books, let me lie In prison. **1596** M. ROYDON *Elegy* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 569/1 Consort me quickly with the dead. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 29 As it were consorted in the same destiny the with decrease and fall of vertue. **1833** T. HAMILTON *Men & Mann. Amer.* I. vi. 147 He is consorted involuntarily with people to whom he is bound by no tie. **1836** I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 178 The heterogeneous elements.. consorted within the animal organization. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 333 Atheism, with which it [Arminianism] was consorted in popular language.

†**4.** *refl.* To associate *oneself* (*with*), to keep company. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSORTED, quot. 1588.)

1594 J. KING *Ionas* (1618) 136 They had entertained and consorted themselues with disobedient Ionas. **1599** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi, That you can consort yourselves with such poor Seam-rent Fellows. **1607** DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 II. 287 Your consorting your selfe with Noble men.. hath vndone vs. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts N.T.* 209, I have written to you.. not to consort yourselves in the company of inordinate Christians. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* (1727) §212 When he begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one.

5. *intr.* To associate, to join or keep company.

1588–98 HACKLUYT *Voy.* I. II. 222 All these consorted to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them, and caused a palanchine to be made for me of canes. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts N.T.* 141 Consorting in their frugal and temperate meales. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 170 To consort together. **1816** SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 33 So we consorted here as seemed best. **1847** EMERSON *Poems*, *Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I. 472 Men consort in camp and town, But the poet dwells alone. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 195 O friend, who makest warm my wintry world, And wise my heaven, if there we consort too!

b. Const. *with*; also of ships.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 386 They..must for aye consort with black-browd night. **1605** —— *Macb.* II. iii. 141 Let's not consort with them. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 4. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 954 If Death Consort with thee, Death is to mee as Life. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 39 We sailed from hence.. we consorted, because Captain Yanky.. was afraid the French would take away his Bark. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶10, I consorted with none that looked into books. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 314 [He] kept loose company and consorted with actors. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 609 They consorted with Lutherans.

c. To have intercourse with. (? related to 2.)

c **1600** *Timon* I. v. (1842) 18 Louelie Venus sported And with Mars consorted. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 108 He ceased to consort with her. **1886** *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/2 The damages he has sustained by some man consorting with his wife.

6. To accord, agree, harmonize: **a.** *to*; **b.** *with*.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 447 Neither time Nor place consorted to my mind. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 25 A godly young woman.. well consorting to himselfe and his Sonne. **1854** SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xvi. 67 So that like to like consort.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Sorrow carries too pale a visage, to consort with his Claret Deity. **1634** R. H. *Salerne's Regim.* Pref. 2 That which consorts with their Nature. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 364 The decoration of the poetry, consorting.. with the rural simplicity of the subject. **1866** MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 362 It did not consort with his idea of scientific government.

III. [Cf. CONSORT *sb.*[2] II.]

†7. To combine in musical harmony; to play, sing or sound together. (*trans.* and *intr.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xii. 70 All that pleasing is to living eare Was there consorted in one harmonee. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 51 Heere's my fiddlesticke, heere's that shall make you daunce. Come consort. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 43/2 Suffer, at least, to my sad dying voyce, My dolefull fingers to consort their noise. 1616 DRUMM. *Hymn True Happiness*, To haue the wit and will Consorting in one straine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* iii, Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song Pleasant and long. 1662 J. TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 The Watermen who are continually in action, consort into this Song, being set for three parts. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 48 If the Length of *A* be to that of *B* as 3 to 2, and consequently the Vibrations as 2 to 3, their Sounds will consort in a Fifth. *a*1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 88 He had an harpsichord at his bed-chamber-door, which a friend touched to his voice. But he cared not for a set of masters to consort it with him.

†**con'sortable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of consorting together or of being consorted; companionable, comparable.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 98 (T.) A good conscience, and a good courtier, are consortable. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 23 In the growth of their Fortunes the Duke was a little the swifter and much the greater..Therin I must confesse much more consortable to Charles Brandon.

†**consor'tation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ATION.] Consorting or keeping company.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 205 Those I had..sworn almost adoration unto, consortation and lasting amity with.

consorted (kən'sɔ:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ED[1].] Associated, leagued; united as consorts.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 260 There did I see that low spirited Swaine..sorted and consorted..with a Wench. 1593 —— *Rich. II*, v. vi. 15 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 50 He [Adam] with his consorted Eve, The storie heard attentive. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* Epode ii. 23 The Chiefs..Hear their consorted Druids sing Their triumphs. 1882 W. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xxxviii. 365 They were a curiously consorted pair.

†b. Tuned in harmony, harmonious. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* XI. 211 Seven appassionated shepheards, all keeping the pace of their foot by their voice, and sundry consorted instruments they held in their arms.

consorter (kən'sɔ:tə(r)). *rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who consorts; an associate.

*c*1556 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records II. II. xxxii. Their coadjutors, counsellors, consorters, procurers, abetters, and maintainers. 1924 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 42/2 Sir William Courteen was a man of power..and a consorter with the great.

consortial (kən'sɔ:ʃəl), *a.* [ad. It. *consorziale*, in mod.F. *consortial*, f. It. *consorzio*, L. *consorti-um* (see below) + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a consortium, association, or union.

1881 [see CONSORTIUM 1].

consortier, obs. form of CONCERTEER.

consorting (kən'sɔ:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONSORT; agreeing, associating, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Consorteria*, partnership, consorting together, society., *a*1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 295 Such a sweet consorting of a man's spirit and behaviour to all variety of occasions. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 174 Likeness is the greatest Indearment of Love..We see this..in the voluntary consortings of animals.

con'sorting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That consorts; according, associating, etc.

*c*1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 205 Let me that joy in these consorting greets And glory in these honours done to Ned, Yield thanks for all these favours to my son.

consortion (kən'sɔ:ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *consortiōn-em* fellowship, partnership, consort, f. *consort-em* CONSORT *sb.*[1]: see -ION[1].]

1. Consorting or keeping company with others; intercourse.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. 9 Be critical in thy consortion. *Ibid.* (1756) 95 The consortion of men, whereby they become better or worse. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* I. 14 Converse and consortion with the sick.

2. Of states: Alliance, union in action.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 445 A combination of the northern states on a basis favourable to their eventual freedom and consortion.

con'sortish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CONSORT *sb.*[1] + -ISH: cf. *clannish*.] Like consorts.

*a*1845 HOOD *Legend Navarre* xii, No couple ever got so right consort-ish Within two hours—a courtship rather shortish.

consortism ('kɒnsɔ:tɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. CONSORT *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The practice of being consorts; in *Biol.* the association or union during life of two plants, or animals, or of a plant and animal, each of which is dependent on the other for its existence or well-being. In the case of animals more commonly called SYMBIOSIS.

1880 *Jrnl. Linnæan Soc.* XVIII. 148 This process tends to explain the nature of the consortism of the fungal and algal elements in the autonomous lichen. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 266 (*Parasitism*) The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of consortism. *Ibid.* 268 Symbiosis..the consortism of organisms in such fashion that mutual services are rendered sufficient to make the alliance profitable..to the whole community of organisms.

consortium (kən'sɔ:ʃɪəm, kən'sɔ:tɪəm). Pl. consortia. [L. *consortium* partnership, f. *consors* CONSORT. Thence It. *consorzio* and OF. *consorce*.]

1. Partnership, association. Now more specifically, an association of business, banking, or manufacturing organizations.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 89 If the *consortium* give pleasure to the shades of these good people, we must acquiesce in it. 1881 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 466/2 (*Italy*) The law [of 1874] united the six banks into a *consorzio* or union, bound, if required, to furnish to the national exchequer bank-notes to the value of 1,000,000,000 lire manufactured and renewed at their common expense; but by the law of 7th April 1881..the consortium of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the consortial notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt. 1930 *Time & Tide* 30 Aug. 1086 The bankers have formed a consortium to help rationalize industry. 1936 *Nature* 4 July 5/1 Preference was given for the execution of the work by consortia of landowners or public bodies. 1957 *New Scientist* 12 Sept. 31/1 Spokesmen for two of the consortia that tendered for the first CEA nuclear power stations. 1961 *Listener* 28 Dec. 1110/2 An interesting development..is the formation of a Yorkshire consortium of local authorities. The chairmen of the housing committees of Sheffield, Hull, and Leeds have announced that they are going to co-ordinate their housing programmes. 1962 H. E. BEECHENO *Business Stud.* xii. 107 Recently there have been aeveral cases of manufacturers with connected interests forming a consortium in order to get large overseas contracts for capital developments. 1963 *Ann. Reg. 1962* 282 The formation of aid consortia for Turkey and Greece. The Turkish consortium was formed on 31 July.

2. *Law.* (The right of) association and fellowship between husband and wife.

The action for loss of consortium was abolished by the Administration of Justice Act, 1982 (c. 53) § 2.

[1658 H. GRIMSTON tr. *Second Pt. Rep. Sir G. Croke* 501 Trespass of Assault and Battery: for that the Defendant.. assaulted and beat the wife of the Plaintiff, *per quod consortium uxoris suæ* for three days *amisit*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 140 The third injury is that of beating a man's wife... If the..husband is deprived for any time of the company and assistance of his wife, the law then gives him a..remedy by an action upon the case for this ill-usage, *per quod consortium amisit*.] 1836 in W. C. Curteis *Rep. Cases in Doctors' Commons* (1840) I. 198 Mr. Sherwood would have a right to claim the *consortium* of his wife. 1861 *Law Times Rep.* V. 293/1 Consortium..necessarily includes the idea of a union of two persons, each of whom is the consort of the other. 1932 *Law Rep. King's Bench Div.* II. 512 It seems..clear that at the present day a husband has a right to the consortium of his wife, and the wife to the consortium of her husband. 1957 M. TURNER-SAMUELS *Law of Married Women* i. 11 It was held by the House of Lords ..that the right of a husband to damages for loss of consortium against a person who negligently injures his wife is an anomaly at the present day. 1971 R. A. PERCY *Charlesworth on Negligence* (ed. 5) iii. 72 The same principle would apply to an action by a husband auing for the loss of consortium of his wife, aince he has been deprived of her services.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any association or collection.

1964 E. HUXLEY *Back Street New Worlds* xii. 122 As you enter, you are engulfed in a consortium of odours in which dried and pickled fish predominate. 1975 *New Yorker* 24 Nov. 58/2 The ice was cracked, if not broken, by the publication of such books as 'The American Soldier'..by a consortium of academics led by Samuel A. Stouffer, of Harvard. 1979 J. GRIMOND *Memoirs* viii. 128 The consortium of Majors present, of whom I was one, decided we had better ring up our superiors.

†**con'sortive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -IVE.] ? Adapted for 'consort' (*sb.*[2] 3); fit for playing in concert.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 358 Other scarce Consortive Instruments, such as the Virginalls and Lute.

†**con'sortment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT *v.* + -MENT.] Association as consorts or partners.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1616) 205 The imagination..which plotteth treaties, consortments and capitulations with the enemie. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 296 To keepe the consortment exactly in all poynts. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 297 The spirit of fraternal consortment.

consortship ('kɒnsɔ:t-ʃɪp). Now *rare.* [f. CONSORT *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

1. The state or position of a consort or associate; association, fellowship, partnership.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 That it was himselfe who had receiued the benefit, in being admitted to the consortship of his armes. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excomm.* 67 The Apostle directs Good men to shun all Consortship with Ill.

2. *spec.* †a. Partnership in office. *Obs.*

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Pater.* 317 Raised to..the Consortship with him of the Tribuniciall power. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. I. §I. xiii. 125 She..would not admit him to a Consortship in Government.

b. Partnership in marriage; the position of consort.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. i. (1654) 292 Thus..must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meete consortship. 1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iv. 63 A permanent consortship.

c. *Naut.* See quots. and CONSORT *sb.*[1] 2.

1592 LD. BURLEIGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. IV. 104 When two or more ships do joyne in consortship together, then whatsoever is gotten in that consortship is to be divided tonne for tonne, and man for man. *a*1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 3 Articles of consortship were drawn up between the said captains and masters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 223 The 25th Day Capt. Davis and Captain Swan broke off Consortships. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 2 We weigh'd from Kingroad..in consortship with the Dutchess. 1868 H. D. GRANT *Rep. Wrecking in Bahamas* 36 Consortship is an agreement between two vessels to share according to terms agreed on beforehand, in whatever salvage they may earn during their..voyages.

†**consoude**, now **consound** (kən'saʊnd), *sb. Herb.* Forms: 1 consolde, 3–5 consoude, -sowde, 5 -saude, 6– consound. [a. OF. *consolde, consoulde, consoude* (this also mod.F.):—L. *consolida*, so called app. f. L. *consolidāre* to make solid or firm, on account of its attributed virtues: cf. COMFREY. *Consound* is a 16th c. corruption parallel to that in the verb (see next).]

A herb to which healing virtues were attributed; the plant so called by the Romans is generally supposed to have been the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). But the mediæval herbalists distinguished three species, *C. major, media*, and *minor*, which they identified as the Comfrey, Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) respectively. The field Larkspur was also called *Consolida regia* or *regalis*, King's Consound, whence Linnæus's specific name *Delphinium Consolida*.

The name *Solidago* was a mediæval synonym of *Consolida*, whence 'Consound' has also aometimes been erroneously used as a book-name of species of the composite genus to which *Solidago* is now applied, or of *Senecio* confounded with it.

*c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Do him þis to læcedome.. consolde, orgeot mid ealaþ, do haliȝ wæter. [*c*1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/3 *Chaudes Herbes ..Consolida*, i. consoude, i. daiseie.] *c*1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 357 And smal consowde wᵗ yᵉ whyte flour. *c*1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/34 *Nomina herbarum..Hec concilida*, consaude. *c*1450 *Ibid.* 575/7 *Consolida*, consowde. [*c*1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45 *Consolida minor*..gall. *le-petite consoude*, angl. waysegle uel bonwort uel brosewort.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 133 Consolida media: in English Middell Consounde, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. xcix. 141 Solidago Sarracenica, and Consolida Sarracenica ..in English Sarrasines Consounde, or Sarrasines Comfery. *Ibid.* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Larkes spurre]..is now called in Latine Consolida regia aut regalis: in English Kings Consounde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 The Greekes imposed vpon it the name Symphytum, i. Consound. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Consolida*..The herb comfrey, or consound. 1807 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5), *Consound*, a provincial term applied to bugle.

†**consoude, con'sound**, *v. Obs.* In 4–5 consoude, -sowde. [ME. *consoude*, a. OF. **consouder, consoder* (Godefroy), L. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE; in 16th c. like the simple ME. vb. *soude* (F. *souder*, L. *solidare*), assimilated by 'popular etymology' to the adj. *sound* whole: see SOUND *v.*[3]]

trans. To heal, join together (wounds, fractures); = CONSOLIDATE *v.* 4.

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 (MS. A) þe boon may neuere wiþ verri consolidacion be consowdid. *Ibid.*, To heele & consowde þe wounde. 1586 tr. *Vigo's Wks.* 278 The medicine written in the former Chapter, which consoundeth bones.

Hence **con'sou(n)ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 (MS. A) He leide to þilke prickynge a consowdynge oynement. *Ibid.* 66 In streynynge of blood & consowdynge [*MS. B.* consoudynge] of þe veyne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxi. 42 Fit consounding plaisters upon the greeued place.

†**consouder**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] That which consolidates; a 'consolidative' medicine.

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Contents 6 Of glutinatiuis & consolidatiuis, þat buþ closeres & consouderes.

consound: see CONSOUDE.

consow(n)yng: see CONSONE *v.*

con'species. [f. CON- + SPECIES: cf. *congener*.] In *pl.* Fellow species of a genus.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 The co-ordinate species of the same genus may be called Conspecies. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 240 Sub-species, or as Mr. Seebohm names them, con-species.

conspecific (kɒnspɪ'sɪfɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. after *specific*.]

A. *adj.* Of the same species, specifically identical (though perhaps differing as varieties).

1859 ASA GRAY in W. G. Farlow *Mem.* 41 The idea of the descent of all similar or conspecific individuals from a common stock. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 451 The Bamboo..in the woods of Imerina proves to be conspecific with that of the interior of Bourbon.

B. *sb.* A member of the same species (see also quot. 1963).

1962 *Auk* LXXIX. 630 The female defends the territory as a whole only against female conspecifics. 1963 *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* IX. 314/2 From the animals' behavior, we infer that the category established is that of 'conspecifics', that is, the animal assumes that he is of the same kind of being as the object. 1968 R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry in Plants*

& *Animals* ii. 33 In polymorphic species..conspecifics (members of the same species) may be quite different in appearance. **1976** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Dec. 1590/3 Intention movements in lower organisms trip off appropriate, goal-linked behaviour in their conspecifics. **1979** *Amer. Speech 1978* LIII. 278 Even though Ameslan seems to have duality of patterning for its human users, there is no guarantee that it does for Washoe [*sc.* a chimpanzee] or her conspecifics. **1985** *New Scientist* 23 May 12/1 When they are aroused, tenrecs weep a white secretion from the angles of their eyes, and the smell of this scented mascara excites conspecifics among these bumbling, hedgehog-like insectivores of the forest floor.

†conspect. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspectus*: see CONSPECTUS.]

1. *Astrol.* = ASPECT *sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. x. (1495) 314 By rysynge and downe goynge and conspect and syghte of thyse xij sygnes of the Zodiacus, that ben also callyd Domus, houses, dyuers and wonderfull chaungynges fall.

2. View, sight.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 241 These armies thus liyng the one in the conspect and vewe of the other.

†con'spectable, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem *conspect-* (see next): cf. *aspectable, respectable.*] Easy to be seen, obvious.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conspectable*, easy to be seen. Hence **1755** in JOHNSON. **1822** ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* II. 270 'It won't do. Your artifice is too conspectable', cried the enraged Griselda.

†con'spection. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conspection* or ad. late L. *conspectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conspect-* ppl. stem of *conspic-ĕre* to behold.] The action of looking at or beholding.

1611 COTGR., *Conspection*, a conspection, seeing, beholding. **1654** CHARLETON *Physiol.* 367 The Aphonia..or Defect of Voice, which hath sometimes..been observed to invade men, upon the Conspection of Wolves.

†conspec'tuity. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. a humorous or random formation from L. *conspectu-s* sight, view.] Faculty of sight, vision.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 70 What harme can your beesome Conspectuities gleane out of this charracter.

‖conspectus (kən'spɛktəs). [a. L. *conspectus* a looking at, view, survey, f. *conspicĕre* to look at attentively.]

1. A general view or comprehensive survey (with the mind's eye).

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvi. (1859) II. 150 Unless you have descended from a conspectus of the whole face to a detailed examination of its parts. **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* ii. 19 To get at a conspectus of the general current of affairs rather than to study minutely a single period.

2. More usually *concr.* A tabulation of particulars or details presenting a general view of them; a synopsis, digest.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. 11. §65. 363 A compilation by Clessius, purporting to be a conspectus of the publications of the XVIth century. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vi. 168. I have brought together in the preceding Conspectus the principal technicalities and rules in the Aristotelic doctrine.

conseracyon, obs. f. CONSPIRATION.

†conspergate, *v.* Irregular by-form of next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Conspergate*, to sprinkle, to scatter.

†consperge, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspergĕre* to besprinkle, f. *con-* + *spargĕre* to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle, strew all over, 'pepper'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 234 One side consperged with little red spots.

consperse (kən'spɜ:s), *a.* [ad. L. *conspers-us*, pa. pple. of *conspergĕre*: see prec.] Sprinkled; *spec.* in *Entomol.*, thickly strewn or 'peppered' with minute punctures or dots.

†con'spersion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspersiōn-em* a sprinkling, strewing; also *concr.* paste, dough (Tertullian), n. of action f. *conspergĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of sprinkling.

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1077 (in *Anglia*), He magnyfyed God..With tearys owt of his iyen conspersyon. **1637** BP. HALL *Serm. Exeter* 24 Aug., The Church yard of it should require no other hallowing but by simple conspersion. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vi. §34 The Conspersion and washing the doorposts with the blood of a lamb.

2. *concr.* Dough, paste. [Cf. Vulg. 1 Cor. v. 7 *ut sitis nova conspersio.*]

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 220 That we..make ourselves of that conspersion whereof Christ is our firstfruits. **1651-3** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 68 He must purge the old Leaven, and make us a new Conspersion.

con'sphærate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *con-* together + *sphæra* sphere + -ATE^2.] Associated with the spheres; ensphered together.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 7 Amid consphærate harmonies.

†conspicable, *a. Obs.* [ad. (late) L. *conspicābil-is* visible, remarkable, f. *conspicārī* to see, descry.] That may be beheld, visible; easily seen, evident, conspicuous.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* I. xxx. 42b, The errour..is not therefore the lesse, but rather the greater, and more conspicable. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 135 In this conspicable and sensible world. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Conspicable*, evident, that may easily be seen.

conspicious, conspictious, erroneous ff. CONSPICUOUS.

conspicuity (kɒnspɪ'kju:ɪtɪ). Now *rare.* [f. CONSPICU-OUS + -ITY.] = CONSPICUOUSNESS.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 37 For all her glorious conspicuitie. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 115 If this definition be clearer..Midnight may vie for conspicuity with Noon. **1794** U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* 138 The general passion for distinctness and conspicuity. **1878** STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 23 He stands in lone conspicuity, as if he had no earthly Connexions.

†conspicu'osity. *Obs.* = prec.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 254 The austiere conspicuosity of the sabulous and stony Desarts.

conspicuous (kən'spɪkju:əs), *a.* [f. L. *conspicu-us* visible, striking + -OUS.]

1. Clearly visible, easy to be seen, obvious or striking to the eye.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrthe Mankynde* Hh vij, These vaynes doo appeare more conspicuous and notable to the eyes. **1592** R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 Hils couered ouer with green trees of a conspicuous thicknes. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 415 These Rogues.. to be hung in some conspicuous place in the town, for an example. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 545 A Rock Of Alablaster, pil'd up to the Clouds, Conspicuous farr. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* II. xi, Conspicuous by her veil and hood. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 47 Conspicuous in the ranks of the little army.

2. a. Obvious to the mental eye, plainly evident; attracting notice or attention, striking; hence, eminent, remarkable, noteworthy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Conspicuous*, easie to be seene, excellent. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 44 To be Conspicuous, that is to say, to be known for Wealth..or any eminent Good, is Honourable. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 209 Frankfurt—a city so conspicuous for its loyalty to the imperial house. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. iii. 131 Sultan Soliman, who plays so conspicuous a part in Tasso's celebrated Poem.

b. Phr. *conspicuous by its absence.*

1859 LD. J. RUSSELL *Addr. Electors of Lond.*, Among the defects of the Bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicuous by its presence, and one by its absence. **1859** —— *Sp. at Lond. Tavern* 15 Apr., I alluded to it as 'a provision conspicuous by its absence,' a turn of phraseology which is not an original expression of mine, but is taken from one of the greatest historians of antiquity. [Tacitus *Ann.* III. 76.] **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XV. (ed. 5) 287 Those monuments which do exist are just sufficient to make the absence of all others more conspicuous. **1878** W. A. WRIGHT *Note on Shaks. Jul. C.* II. i. 70 Cassius had married Junia, Brutus' sister..At her funeral in A.D. 22 the images of Brutus and Cassius were conspicuous by their absence, or as Tacitus (*Ann.* iii. 76) puts it, 'sed praefulgebant..eo ipso quod effigies eorum non visebantur'.

3. Designating expenditure on or consumption of luxuries on a lavish scale in an attempt to enhance one's prestige.

1899 T. VEBLEN *Theory of Leisure Class* iv. 75 Conspicuous consumption of valuable goods is a means of reputability to the gentleman of leisure. *Ibid.* iv. 96 Throughout the entire evolution of conspicuous expenditure, whether of goods or of services or human life, runs the obvious implication that in order to effectually mend the consumer's good fame it must be an expenditure of superfluities. **1926** B. WEBB *My Apprent.* i. 53 Competition in conspicuous expenditure on clothes, food, wine and flowers. **1962** E. GODFREY *Retail Selling* xxi. 214 In the past 'conspicuous' consumption, of the swimming-pool, cabin cruiser, high-powered sports car variety, was confined to..the idle rich.

conspicuously (kən'spɪkju:əslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a conspicuous manner.

1626 J. KENNEDY (*title*) The Historie of Calanthrop and Lvcilla, conspicuously demonstrating the Mutabilities of Fortune in their Loues. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 How conspicuously soever he shine in the Common-wealth. *a* **1732** GAY *Fables* II. xi. 30 In foremost rank the coward placed, Is more conspicuously disgraced. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 417 The next year is conspicuously a year of deaths. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 837/1 From the present exhibition their works are conspicuously absent.

conspicuousness (kən'spɪkju:əsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Conspicuous state or quality.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* Ep. Ded., Their Writings attract More Readers by the Author's Conspicuousnesse. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. §5 The forwardness and conspicuousness of the sharp armorial forms. **1885** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iv. 120 The beauty of flowers is far more than mere conspicuousness of colours.

†conspirable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSPIRE + -ABLE.] ? Capable of breathing together.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 335 That the whole Body was expirable, and conspirable.

conspiracious, var. of CONSPIRATIOUS, *Obs.*

conspiracy (kən'spɪrəsɪ). [f. L. *conspīrātio* CONSPIRATION, with substitution of the ending -ACY q.v. A single example of *conspiratie* in 16th c. F. is given by Godefroy.]

1. a. The action of conspiring; combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 621 Brutus and Cassius..Ful prively hath made conspiracie Agains this Julius in subtil wise. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich..by fals conspiracie. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. i, Made a partner in conspiracie. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 301 Open-ey'd Conspiracie His time doth take. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 751 Combin'd In bold conspiracy against Heav'ns King. *a* **1832** BENTHAM *Just. & Codif. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 485 In the very import of the word conspiracy is therefore included the conspiracy to do a bad thing. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 20 Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members.

b. *Law.*

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. xi. 275 The crime of conspiracy consists in the agreement of two or more persons to do an illegal act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means.

2. a. (with *a* and *pl.*) A combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (especially in relation to treason, sedition, or murder); a plot. Also in phr. *conspiracy of silence.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 149 Whan schapen was al this conspiracye Fro poynt to poynt. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxvi. 64 Hauynge knowlege of the sayde conspiracy. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Fearing greater deceytes and conspiracies. **1632** *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 170, I hould here is a conspiracie by Travers and Frost and his daughter. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 66/2 In all conspiracies there must be great secrecy. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 81 A secret conspiracy had been formed against his person and government. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 105 Rumours of a conspiracy became general. **1865** MILL *Comte* 199 M. Comte used to reproach his early English admirers with maintaining the 'conspiracy of silence' concerning his later performances. **1870** *Gentl. Mag.* V. 331 Compel them, if they must divert themselves with a species of amateur conspiracy, to enter into a conspiracy of silence. **1885** *Church Reformer* July 146/1 When such work as the *Pall Mall* has done is treated by the ordinary press with a conspiracy of silence, then it becomes our duty..to thank that paper for its outspoken boldness. **1931** V. J. MCGILL *Schopenhauer* ix. 303 Their 'conspiracy of silence' had at last proved ineffective. **1944** G. B. SHAW *Everybody's Pol. What's What?* xxiv. 223 The conspiracy of silence about the blunders and failures of medicine. **1965** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 May 437/3 It semed perfectly correct to me when I read the article in question, although I find that English grammars seem to maintain a conspiracy of silence on the subject.

†b. A body or band of conspirators. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 The captayne of this conspiracie was slayne. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxiv. 2 Conspiracie..may bee taken as well for a companye that consult about mischeef, as for the mischeef itself they have devysed. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xli. 279 Urged by those of the conspiracie [*ab conjuratis*].

3. *fig.* Union or combination (of persons or things) for one end or purpose; harmonious action or effort; = CONSPIRATION 3. (In a good or neutral sense.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 That thys cyvyle lyfe was..a conspyracy in honesty and vertue. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 382 (D.) So is the conspiracy of her several graces, held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty. *a* **1677** BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 191 There will be a conspiracy and faithful correspondence between our mind and our tongue. **1691-8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 229 To discern this Harmony and beautiful conspiracy of things. **1847** EMERSON *Ode to Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) I. 450 All that's good and great with thee Works in close conspiracy.

conspirant (kən'spaɪərənt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [a. F. *conspirant*, pr. pple. of *conspirer*, used as adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Conspiring. B. *sb.* A conspirator.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 19 With all other Conspirants in any badde practice. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 135 Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. **1880** SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 142 The winds of heaven have all one evil will Conspirant even as hearts of kings to slay.

conspiration (kɒnspɪ'reɪʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *conspiration* (13th c.), ad. L. *conspīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *conspīrāre* to CONSPIRE.]

†1. The action of conspiring; = CONSPIRACY 1.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27662 (Cott.) O nith cums..conspiraciun [*Cott. Galb. MS.* Als of enuy comes..conspiraciones]. **1388** WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 24 His seruauntis hadden swore to gyder [MS. 116, *c* **1430** bi conspiracioun had sworyn] aȝens hym. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 175 How Subyon..made conspyracyoun ayenste her for to take her and haue her to his wyff. **1528** ROY *Sat.*, Cruell Kayface, full of crafty conspiracion. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxiii. 6 Annot. 415 The conjunction and continual conspiration of the enemies of God. **1802** *Ann. Reg.* 178 The best concerted plans of conspiration.

†2. A conspiracy, plot; = CONSPIRACY 2. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 Conspiracyons of oure foes. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 282 The..conspiracyons made and wrought there..ayenst your Hyghnes. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 13 They were aboute xl which had made this conspiracion. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iii. 43 You would see a more dangerous Conspiration. *c* **1850** J. CHURCHILL *Schiller's Wallenst. Camp* xi. (Bohn) 167 'Tis a conspiration—a plot, I say!

3. *fig.* Conspiring, joint aspiration and effort, for one end or purpose; = CONSPIRACY 3.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 A conspiration of all faculties. *a* **1711** KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 113 Gracious persons..in whose hearts there is a conspiration of all the graces of His Holy Spirit. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* v. (1859) I. 84 All together form, by their harmonious conspiration, a healthy whole. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 545 One confession of faith, one conspiration of sanctity.

4. *attrib.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 10 You of this conspiration house.

†**conspi'ratious, -acious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Addicted to conspiring.

1652 SPARKE *Scint. Altaris* (1663) 486 Witness their conspiracious assemblies.

conspirative, [f. L. *conspīrāt-* ppl. stem of *conspīrāre* to CONSPIRE: see -IVE.]

†**1.** Pertaining to swearing together. *Obs. rare.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C ij b, Absolueth aforehand all conspiratif oathes.

2. Engaged in, involving, or characterized by conspiracy.

1887 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 295 Who shall take part in collective and conspirative insurrection. **1921** *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 29 Spies and active conspirative agents of the foreign and domestic enemy. **1922** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 289/2 The departure itself was arranged in almost a conspirative manner. **1927** *Observer* 11 Dec. 21/2 The Opposition.. continued to maintain..its conspirative organisation.

conspirator (kən'spɪrətə(r)). [ME. and AF. *conspiratour* = F. *conspirateur*, ad. L. *conspirātōr-em*. The Eng. is now conformed in spelling, but not in pronunciation, to L. *conspīrātor*.]

One who conspires; one engaged in a conspiracy; one who conspires with others to commit treason.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Traytours and conspyratours weren with yow enterlacid to geders. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 To bewraye the rest of the conspiratours. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 237 Away then, come, seeke the Conspirators. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 612 The conspirators were detected and seized. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 Like women employed by Cicero to worm out the secret of conspirators. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 416 A conspirator succeeds or dies.

conspiratorial (kən,spɪrə'tɔərɪəl), *a. rare.* [f. as CONSPIRATORY *a.* + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of conspirators or conspiracy.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxv, To unite [glasses] in a general conspiratorial clink. **1859** G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. vii. 111 A fearful conspiratorial frown, that would have not have disgraced Guido Fawkes. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 5/2 [He] has a great round Russian face, strong, conspiratorial.

conspiratorially (kənspɪrə'tɔərɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSPIRATORIAL + -LY².] In the manner of a conspirator.

1912 CHESTERTON *Manalive* II. iii. 301 'They *said* it was England,' said my imbecile, conspirator[i]ally. **1927** *Scots Observer* 22 Jan. 16/4, I eame tiptoeing conspiratorially across the dread threshold of the studio.

conspiratory (kən'spɪrətərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. CONSPIRATOR on L. type **conspīrātōri-us*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to conspirators or to conspiracy.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Can it be said ..of conspiratory clubs that they are capricious. **1882** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 625 Conspiratory circles were formed.

conspiratress (kən'spɪrətrɪs). [f. CONSPIRATOR: see -ESS. Cf. next.] A female conspirator.

1760-85 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (F. Hall). **1873** *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 351 Raffaella..had become a conspiratress from sheer fun. **1881** D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xix. 142 The two conspiratresses salved their consciences.

†**conspiratrice.** *Obs.* (exc. as F.) [a. F. *conspiratrice*, fem. of *conspirateur*.] = prec.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxxviii. (1859) 42 This vnthryfty fals conspyratrice. [**1891** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 126 Many of the young conspiratrices (a word coined by the French) of 20 years of age.]

conspire (kən'spaɪə(r)), *v.* [a. F. *conspire-r* (15th c. in Littré) (= Pr. *cospirar*, Sp. *conspirar*, It. *conspirare*), ad. L. *conspīrāre* lit. 'to breathe together', whence, 'to accord, harmonize, agree, combine or unite in a purpose, plot mischief together secretly'.]

1. *intr.* To combine privily for an evil or unlawful purpose; to agree together to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (*esp.* to commit treason or murder, excite sedition, etc.); to plot. Const. *with, against, to do* something, †*that*.

1382 WYCLIF *John* ix. 22 The Iewis hadden conspirid, that if ony man knowlechide him Crist, he schulde be don out of the synagoge. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 113 The Iewes have conspired This innocent out of this world to enchace. ?*a*1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 12 Syr Cayphas & his companye Conspirne Jesus to anoye. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 Brute founde many Troyans..with the whiche he conspyred. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 b, Whiche confedered togyder hath conspyred to destroye our soules. **1602** ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 32 They conspired how to make a breach in his pocket. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 18 They conspired against him, to slay him. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 892 An impious crew Of men conspiring to uphold their state By worse than hostile deeds. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 94 When kingly power conspired with papal craft To plot and perpetrate that massacre. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, Princes conspire against me.

†**b.** Said of a single person (the notion of combination being lost sight of): To plot secretly, contrive. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 232 Within his herte he gan conspire. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 27 Thus then he conspyred in hys wyll One after another for to kyll. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* x, For thou art so possess'd with murderous hate That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire. **1606** —— *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 70 But to be Menelaus, I would conspire against Destiny.

2. *trans.* To plot, plan, devise, contrive (a criminal, evil, or hostile action).

a. with the end or purpose as *obj.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 19 þat conterfetep disseites and Conspiret wronges. **1377** *Ibid.* B. x. 423 Dauid þat Vries deth conspired. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 43 The Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. i, The whil'st victorious Henry did conspire The wracke of Fraunce. **1681** E. SCLATER *Serm. at Putney* 17 That conspire the subversion of Throne and Altar. **1725-6** POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 464 Thus smooth he ended, yet his death conspir'd. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* IV, Your fall and mine do they alike conspire.

b. with the action as *obj.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamb., By dyvers feetis betwen theym conseyved and conspired. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 6 Conspire against him most dangerous enterprises. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* ii. 23 The present attack had been patiently conspired and prearranged at Malacca.

†**c.** *pass.* with clause. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 Sinon, whiche made was here espie Withinne Troie, as was conspired. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 486 Yt ys conspyryd to reward thy falsnes.

3. *intr.* To combine in action or aim; to act in purposive combination, union, or harmony.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 19 The cyvyle lyfe ys a polytyke ordur of men conspyryng togyddur in vertue and honesty. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 The Stour assisted by other streams that conspire with it. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 350 Therefore must your labour conspire with my inventions. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 383 How God's converting Calls conspire With our Free-Wills, fond Men enquire? *a* **1763** J. BYROM *Hymn 'Christians awake'* iii, Th' angelic choir In songs of joy before unknown conspire. **1829** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 251 When we reflect..upon the jarring interests which are to be made to conspire. **1869** TYNDALL *Notes on Light* §479 The waves conspire or oppose each other according as their vibrations are in the same phase or in opposite phases.

b. To combine, concur, co-operate as by intention (so as to effect a certain result).

It ranges from what is explicitly *fig.* of 1 to a sense quite distinct from it.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 43 Consider, how fully the Gods (az it seemed) had conspyred..too bestow theyr influencez & gyfts vpon her coourt. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 376 The writers..conspire to one and the same end, which is setting forth of the rights of the kingdom of God. **1670** DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* Ded., All the Advantages of Mind and Body, and an Illustrious Birth, conspiring to render you an extraordinary Person. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 397 The Singers and Dancers could not conspire together into one Dance and Harmony, were they destitute of a Coryphæus. *a* **1711** KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 230 Thou dost..dispose all things..to conspire in thy glory. **1713** *Guardian* No. 135 All things conspire to make his sick bed grievous and uneasy. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii, All things conspired to give her the sense of freedom and solitude.

c. To combine as factors *in* (a product). *poet.*

1716 ADDISON *Poems Sev. Occas.*, O England's younger hope! in whom conspire The mother's sweetness, and the father's fire! **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 1 In [him] ..there conspired certain personal gifts of an altogether unique order.

†**4.** To concur or agree in spirit, sentiment, sense, tenor, testimony, assertion, etc. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 21 This place seemeth to conspyre with Plato. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. §9 (1622) 197 The Apostle..doth fully conspire and agree with the Prophet. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 85 All these Accounts, conspiring so together, make it certain. **1723** POPE *Let. to Digby* 10 Oct., I conspire in your sentiments.. wish for your company. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. i, Josephus..conspires in his testimony with what is written in the Gospels.

†**5.** *trans.* To unite in producing; to concur to.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinnes, white eyes, and cauterised ma[r]kes seem to conspire a dreadfull and gastly deformitie in their faces. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 104 All things..with us conspire the high praises of our great Deliverer. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 114 All which conspire the restitution of the integrity of health.

¶**6.** It occurs with some reference to the etymological sense 'breathe or blow together', though scarcely as an independent meaning.

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 23 Saule ys my name.. whych conspyreth the dyscyplys with thretes and menaces [cf. *Acts* IX. 1]. **1861** TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 74 The buffeting gusts..conspire Conflicting breaths.

conspired (kən'spaɪəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Planned in concert, concerted. †**b.** Leagued together, confederated (*obs.*).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 148 Thurgh conspired tresoun. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., By no conspired agreement. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. 50 So many, and so mighty conspired Nations.

†**con'spirement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of conspiring; a conspiracy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 216 Suche a false conspirement.. God wolde not it were vnknowe.

conspirer (kən'spaɪərə(r)). Also 6 -our. [In 16th c. *conspirour*, a. AF. *conspirour* = OF. *conspireur*, f. *conspirer* (having the same form as if directly descended from L. *conspīrātōr-em*).] One who conspires, a conspirator.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 29 b, A conspirour of my death and a traitour. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 91 Take no care: Who chafes, who frets, or where Conspirers are. **1678** *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 129 All Conspirers who seek to dethrone A King from his right. **1896** *Voice* (U.S.) 30 July 4/5 Those who want to fight the great conspirer against human life should get out their battle-axes and go for the rum fiend.

conspiring (kən'spaɪərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSPIRE + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CONSPIRE; plotting, conspiracy; concurrence, co-operation.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. (1634) 622 What? ..doe wee thinke that hee praiseth a conspiring, whereby a few men being bound together, are severed from the whole body of the Church? **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. §6. 79 The conspiring of many wills to the same end. **1862** SIR J. B. BURKE *Viciss. Families* Ser. III. 322 The King..met those conspirings with demonstrations of equal energy.

con'spiring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That conspires; plotting, acting in concert, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 The conspiring voyce of the people. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cix, Your conspiring minds exactly agree. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Conspiring Powers* (in Mechanicks) are all such as act in direction not opposite to one another. **1753** N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 57 What a multitude of conspiring Causes! **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 228 The conspiring sovereigns who form the Holy Alliance.

con'spiringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a conspiring manner; by secret plot; in concert.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Either violently without mutuall consent..or conspiringly by plot of lust. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. §37. 164 All things are ordered together conspiringly into one.

‖**con spirito,** *Mus.*, with spirit: see CON *prep.*

†**conspissate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conspissāt-*, ppl. stem, f. *con-* + *spissāre* to thicken.] *trans.* To thicken, make dense, condense.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xiv, And that which doth conspissate active is. **1681** —— in *Glanvill's Sadduc.* 45 Samuel by this having sufficiently conspissated his vehicle and fitted it to Sauls sight.

†**conspi'ssation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspissātiōn-em*, n. of action: see prec.] Thickening; condensation.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspysacyon Of thyngs dysseveryd, a dew redyntegracyon. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xiii, For body's but this spirit, fixt, grosse by conspissation. **1694** BURTHOGGE *Reason* 230 The Cold of the Night..does much contribute to the Conspissation of the Spirits Vehicle.

†**conspuated,** *pa. pple. Obs.*—0

1623 COCKERAM, *Conspuated*, bespotted.

conspue (kən'spju:), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *conspuĕre* to spit upon, bespit, f. *con-* + *spuĕre* to spit.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 376/1 The only thing criticism has to do with the Shakspeare-Bacon craze is to conspue it.

†**conspurcate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conspurcāt-us* pa. pplé.: see next.] Defiled, polluted.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1483/2, I am so sinfull and so conspurcate with many grieuous sinnes. **1619** W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 313 Neuer saw the Sunne a people more conspurcate with lust.

†**conspurcate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conspurcāt-*, ppl. stem of *conspurcāre* to defile, pollute, f. *con-* + *spurcāre* to befoul, f. *spurcus* unclean, dirty, foul.] *trans.* To defile, befoul, pollute. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 340 When the Schoolmen had conspurcated and abused true Divinity with their filthiness. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 610 Its materials ..should be securely reposed, that Flyes may not conspurcate them. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. v. 64 A certain vestigium..albeit greatly conspurcated or obliterated.

†**conspur'cation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *conspurcāre*: see prec.] Defilement, pollution.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Conspurcation*, a defiling, or making foule. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 For so odious a conspurcation of our holy profession.

†**conspu'tator.** *Obs.*—0 [n. of action in L. form from *conspūtāre*: see next.] 'He that spits upon others' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**con'spute,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspūt-*, ppl. stem of *conspuĕre* (see CONSPUE), whence the freq. *conspūtāre*.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Chryst was abgecte, illuded and consputed.

consta'bility. *nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *connestabilité* (in the original): cf. CONSTABLE.] The office of constable; constableship.

1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 128 The King still creates a Constable for the Ceremony of the Coronation; but his Constability ceases immediately after the Ceremony is over.

constable ('kʌnstəb(ə)l, 'kɒn-). Forms: 3 cunestable, 4-6 conestable, 4-7 cunstable, 5

connestable, constabyle, -bylle, -bill, cunstabylle, konstabel, 5–6 constabulle, cunstabulle, 6 connestabul, connistable, 7 conistable, 3- constable. [ME., a. OF. *cunestable*, *conestable* (mod.F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable*, Sp. *condestable*, Pg. *condestavel*, It. *conestabile*), repr. late L. *comes stabulī* count or officer of the stable, marshal (in the Theodosian Code A.D. 438, Gregory of Tours 575), corresponding to the earlier *tribūnus stabulī* (Ammianus), whence later *comesta-*, *conestabulus*: Skeat quotes from a document under date 807, '*comes stabuli* quem corrupte *conestabulum* appellamus'. Other med.L. forms were *comestabilis*, *conestabilis*, etc.: see Du Cange. The early development of the sense, whereby the *comes stabuli*, from being the head groom of the stable, became the principal officer of the household of the Frankish kings, and of the great feudatories, and the field-marshal or commander-general of the army, had taken place before the word came into English; the development was parallel to that of *marshal*. The earlier English uses were simply taken over from French.]

1. *gen.* The chief officer of the household, court, administration, or military forces of a ruler.

a **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit þe husbonde godes cunestable cleopeð warschipe forð ant makið hire durewart. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2169 Now haþ ysoude her wille, Tristrem constable is heiȝe. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 201 Ethiocles Bad his constabill vith hym ta Fifty weill Armyt, and forouth ga To meit thedeus in the way. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4445 þe Amyral hadde y-loued hym long.. Constable he mad him of ys lond. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 256 Sholde neuere conscience be my constable, Were ich a kyng ycoroned. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 a, Zisara.. Of king Jabin, called the great constable Of his hoost, leader, and gouernoure. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 167 And the sayd paynym was conestable of al the londes of thadmyral.

2. *spec.* **a.** ***Constable of France***: the principal officer of the household of the early French kings, who ultimately rose to be commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of the monarch; he was the supreme judge of military offences and of questions of chivalry, and had the regulation of all matters connected with tilts, tournaments, trials by combat, etc.

The office was abolished in 1627; the title was revived by Napoleon I, but discontinued on his overthrow. An officer bearing the name of constable existed also in the households of the great feudal lords of France.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 12 The erle of Eu, connestable of Faunce.. and others knightes and squiers were take prisoneris. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 Whome we call now in fraunce conestable. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 135. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 15 Constable Montmorency, so much celebrated for his heroic valour. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 33 One day, Perhaps the Constable of France may learn He wrong'd Du Chastel. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* V. 139 The Constables of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne.

b. ***Constable of England, Lord High Constable***: one of the chief functionaries in the English royal household, with duties and powers similar to those of the same officer in France.

Together with the Earl Marshal, he was the judge of the Court of Chivalry, and in early times his powers of jurisdiction were extensive. The office, which had been made merely titular a few years before, was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521; since which time the title has been granted only temporarily for particular occasions, esp. the sovereign's coronation. Thus the Duke of Wellington was Lord High Constable at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

[**1384** *Act 8 Rich. II*, c. 5 Quod diversa placita.. trahuntur jam de novo coram Constabulario et Marescallo.] **1520** *Chron. Eng.* VII. 156/1 He was arested by the Vycounte Beaumont the Constable of Englande. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. ii. (1871) 182 Our old aunceturys.. ordeynyd a Connestabul of Englond, to conturpayse the authoryte of the prynce. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 102 When I came hither, I was Lord High Constable, and Duke of Buckingham: now, poore Edward Bohun. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 892 The Earl of Chester (as Lord High Constable) carried the Sword of St. Edward, called Curteine, before the King. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliv. **1863** H. COX *Institt.* III. iv. 642 The Constable—Constabularius Regis or Constabularius Angliæ—seems to have been .. (next the king) the supreme commander of the army.

c. ***Constable of Scotland***: a chief officer in the Scottish royal household, having powers of jurisdiction in respect of all transgressions committed within four miles of the king's person, the parliament or privy council. (The hereditary title is still in existence.)

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (1885) 127 Quha is.. ouir the kingis court to punise offenderis, Connistable, we cal. **1746–7** *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 §2 All heretable constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland. **1881** J. RUSSELL *Haigs* II. 29 This De Morville is therein designed Constable of Scotland. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* (Scotland), Officers of State: Royal Household, Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.

d. The title of dignitaries in other countries.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3842 þan was þer a kud kniȝt þe cunstables sone of spayne, come wel þre daies bi-fore þe king for to help. **1718** BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 594 Marino, a pretty clean village, belonging to the Constable Colonna. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 509 Velasco, the constable of Castile and governor of Milan. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 357/2 Vittoria Colonna.. was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, Great Constable of the kingdom of Naples.

3. The governor or warden of a royal fortress or castle. (Still the official title of the governors of some royal castles in England.)

[**1215** *Magna Carta* §29 Nullus constabularius distringat aliquem militem ad dandum denarios pro custodia castri, si, etc.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 565 Of castel of Keningwurþe wardeins þer were, Sir William de la Cowe, þat constable was þere. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 2366 Hwan he hauede of al þe lond þe casteles alle in his hond, And conestables don þerinne. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 507. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCIX. 191 They token hir way toward Bristowe and ther the kyng.. made sir hugh the spencer the fader as conestable and keper of the castel. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* XV. (1821) 647 The Constable sued for a Protection and rendered the Castle to Captaine Flower. **1891** *Whitaker's Almanack* 92 Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. *Ibid.* 234 London—Constable of the Tower.

fig. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 910 þer þe castel is faste and stable And Charite is constable. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 16 þe Cunstable of the Castel þat kepeþ hem alle Is a wys kniht wiþ alle, Sire Inwit he hette. **1393** *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 214.

4. A military officer.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 4329 Alisaundre hath, saun faile, Y-clepid to him ten constables. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* lx. (1890) 160/1 Eneas.. called to hym Menesteus and Sarestum, that were connestables of his folke, and of the bataylles. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 2/5 A constable, *constabularius*, *Ethnarca*. **1831** SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* vii, My countryman, Whitikind, being a constable of our bands.

5. An officer of the peace. (See Sir J. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law*, I. vii. 194–200.) **a.** *generally.*

[**1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 173 þe kyng.. Comaunde þe Cunstable [*v.r.* a Cunstable, B. II. 198 a constable, C. III. 210 a constable] þat Com at þe furste To a-Tache þe Traytours for eny Tresour. **1455** *Sc. Act Jas. II* (1597) §60 Puir commounes ar greattumlie injured and oppressed be the Kingis Schireffes, Constables, and their ministers in time of Faires.] **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, V. iv. 4 The Constables haue deliuer'd her ouer to mee: and shee shall haue Whipping cheere enough, I warrant her. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 143 They went and fetched a cunstable and searched all her howse. **1707** G. MIEGE *State Gt. Brit.* I. 481 The common Officers appointed to seize upon Malefactors are those we call Constables. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables.. were on duty. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 He is dragged away or put out by the constables at the command of the prytanes. **1890** G. J. SYMONS in *Times* 20 Dec. 5/6 Stories of pre-police days and of sleeping constables finding themselves on the pavement imprisoned in their own box.

b. ***High Constable***: an officer of a hundred or other large administrative district, appointed to act as conservator of the peace within his district, and to perform various other duties. (Abolished in 1869.)

The office seems to have been originally established for military purposes, to raise the military force of the hundred in case of war or civil commotion; the duties attached to the office became in the course of time more of an administrative character.

[**1285** *Act 13 Edw. I, Stat. Wynton* c. 6 E en chescun hundred e fraunchise seyent eleus deus Conestables, a fere la veue des armes]. **1543** *Act 34–35 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 (Wales) The said Justices of the Peace.. shall appoint and name in euery hundred.. two substantiall gentlemen, or yeomen to be chiefe Constables of the hundred wherin they inhabite, which two constables of euery hundred shall haue a speciall regard to the conseruation of the Kings peace. **1569** B. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 197 II. 255 The highe Constable of the saide Cytie and Lyberties taking with hym suche nomber of petit constables and others as to his discression sholde seme mete. **1715** *Act 1 Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5348/4 High or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer. **1827** *Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV*, c. 31 §7 (Schedule) Form of Notice to the High Constable of a Hundred or other like District, or to the Peace Officer of a County of a City or Town. **1844** *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 33 An Act for.. relieving High Constables from attendance at Quarter Sessions in certain cases. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 233 Papists were.. prohibited from being high or petty constables. **1869** *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 47 An Act to provide for the discharge of the duties heretofore performed by High Constables, and for the abolition of such office. *Ibid.* §8 This Act may be cited as the High Constables Act. 1869.

c. ***Petty*** or ***Parish Constable***: an officer of a parish or township appointed to act as conservator of the peace and to perform a number of public administrative duties in his district. (Abolished, exc. as incorporated in the County Police system, in 1872.)

[**1328** *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 3 Meire & Baillifs des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes, eint poair affaire execucion de cest acord.] **1472** *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 W^t^ the constabylle William Baker. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 66 Grett bonfyeres with grett chere at every cunstabulles dore in every parich thorrowe alle London. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 8 The Lord of the hundred court is to appoint in every village, a petty constable with a tithing-man to attend in his absence. **1736** BERKELEY *Discourse* Wks. III. 430 From the supreme executor of the law down to a petty constable. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 439 These petty constables have two offices united in them; the one antient, the other modern. Their antient office is that of head-borough, tithing-man, or borsholder.. who are as antient as the time of king Alfred: their more modern office is that of constable merely; which was appointed so lately as the reign of Edward III, in order to assist the high constable. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 55 The position of principal Parish Officer, in which character the Constable was summoner, has long been filled by the churchwardens. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 409 The parish constables were necessarily inefficient as a police. **1872** *Act 35 & 36 Vict.* c. 92 An Act to render unnecessary the general Appointment of Parish Constables. Whereas the establishment of an efficient police in the counties of England and Wales has rendered the general appointment of parish constables unnecessary, etc.

d. Now, *esp.*, a *police constable*, a member of the constabulary or police force, a policeman. ***Chief Constable***: the officer at the head of the police force of a county or equivalent district.

a **1836** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25 (Irish Constabulary) 10 resident magistrates, 155 chief constables of the first, and 50 of the second class, 1232 constables, 6233 subconstables, and 277 horse of the constabulary force. **1839** *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 93 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. *Ibid.* §6 Subject to Approval.. the Chief Constable shall appoint the other Constables to be appointed for the County, and a Superintendent to be at the Head of the Constables in each Division of the County. *Ibid.* c. 95 §5 A Police Force for the whole of the Borough.. to act as Constables for preserving the Peace. **1885** *Spectator* 3 Oct. Suppl., The very word police.. did not become common until late in the last century, and 'the Police' as an equivalent for the body of constables, is much more modern.

e. ***Special Constable***: a person sworn in by the Justices of the Peace to act as constable on special occasions when it is apprehended that the force of regular constables will prove insufficient to preserve the peace.

1801 *Act 41 Geo. III*, c. 78. **1806** [see a]. **1831** *Act 1 & 2 Wm. III*, c. 41 An Act for amending the Laws relative to the Appointment of Special Constables, and for the better Preservation of the Peace.

f. In the Channel Islands, the elected chief officer of a parish; in Jersey he is its representative in the States, a magistrate, etc.; in Guernsey his duties are now more restricted.

1652 WARBURTON *Guernsey* (1822) 62 The Constables.. Their office is to keep the peace. **1694** FALLE *Jersey* ii. 65 The Constable of the Parish where the Perambulation is to be, takes with him 12 of the Principal Men of his Parish, and meets the Judge attended by 3 or more of the Jurats on Horseback. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 (Jersey) Each parish.. elects one constable who represents his parish in the States. **1873** J. LEWIS *Census* 1871 203 (Jersey) The constables are the principal magistrates in each parish.

g. *attrib.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Intr. Trade* 131 Constable hire, a person's wages for attending a ship till unloaded, to prevent theft.

6. Phr. ***to outrun the constable***: **a.** to run away from a constable (or the law and its officers); also ***to run the constable***.

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* 15, I far'd like one that had escaped the stockes, and tride the use of his legs to out-run the Constable. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 278 Rich! poor Huntley!.. why, he was obliged to run the constable two years ago.

b. To go at too great a pace; to go too far; to overstep all bounds of moderation.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 If the Gentleman be predominant, his running Nagge will out run the Constable. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t., Money*, In all times the Princes in England have done something illegal, to get money. But then came a Parliament.. and so things were quiet for a while; afterwards there was another trick found out to get money, and.. another Parliament was called to set all right, etc. But now they have so out-run the Constable, that, etc. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 1368 Quoth Hudibras, Friend Ralph, thou hast Out-run the Constable at last.

c. To spend more money than one has; to run into debt; also ***to overrun the constable***.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Out-run the Constable*, to spend more than is Got, or Run out of an Estate. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, 'Harkee, my girl, how far have you overrun the constable?' I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ. **1766** [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* vii. Poor man! at th' election he threw t' other day, All his victuals, and liquor, and money away; And some people think with such haste he began, That soon he the constable greatly outran. **1850** W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxix. 292 'He has outrun the constable'.. his expenses have outrun his means.

†constablery. *Obs.* [a. OF. *conestablerie*, f. *conestable* (cf. med.L. *constabulāria*): see -ERY.]

1. The office of a constable; constableship.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4218 Thanne Drede hadde in hir baillie The kepyng of the conestablere [F. *connestablie*] Toward the north. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxi. 373 Gawein.. ye will take the Constabilrie of myn housolde. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 647 The constablery of Fraunce. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 48 Holden.. of the constablery of the same castel.

2. The district under a constable; a constablewick.

1610 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 201 John Harland, living within the constablery of Spaunton. **1690** *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2568/2 In their several Parishes, Hamlets, Constableries, and Divisions respectively. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 417 East Lothian, or the constablery of Haddington.

constableship ('kʌnstəb(ə)lʃɪp). [f. CONSTABLE + -SHIP.] The office of constable.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184, I bowete of Roberd Bernard the konstabelschepe of Bramborow. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 §12 The office of Constablisshippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. **1579** J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C j, He is not trusted with a iustiship of peace or petie constableship. **1612** SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, I have onely reserved the conistableshippe of the castle. **1668** PEPYS

Corr. 283 Prince Rupert invested in the Constableship of Windsor Castle. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 57 The constableship of the Castle of Fernes.. had been granted on a long lease to Sir Nicholas Heron.

constabless ('kʌnstəblɪs). [a. OF. *conestablesse*, f. *conestable*: see -ESS.] A female constable; the wife of a constable; also a foreign title.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 441 Dame Hermegyld, the constables of the place. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I am ladi and condyeresse, cheuentayn, and constablesse, of alle stoures in cheuachyes ther as baners ben displayed. **1679** *Apol. Maria Manchini* title-p., Madam Maria Manchini, Constabless of Colonna. **1832** *Soc. Life Eng. & France* 232 Mary Mancini, the Constabless Colonna, the admired of Louis the Fourteenth.

constablewick ('kʌnstəb(ə)lwɪk). [f. CONSTABLE + -WICK.] ~

†**1.** The office or jurisdiction of a constable (in the earlier sense). *Obs. rare.*

a **1618** RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 79 G. de la Mare.. had by inheritance the constablewick of the abby of Peterborow.

2. The district under the charge of a (petty) constable. *arch.*

1678 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* I. (T.), If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his constablewick. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 191 The petty constables visit weekly the houses in their respective constablewicks. **1869** *De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees) 155 *note*, The village of Cleethorpe, though a separate constablewick, is a hamlet to the.. parish of Clee. **1873** *Act 36 & 7 Vict.* c. 71 §36 The same powers and privileges.. as a constable.. has.. in his constablewick.

'constabling, *vbl. sb.* [as if f. a vb. *constable.*] Acting as a constable.

1844 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VII. 61 He seems to do his constabling in a really judicious manner.

constabular (kən'stæbjʊlə(r)), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *constabul-us* + -AR.] Of or belonging to a constable.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. xii. 178 Driven, by the heroic view of circumstances, to rush into constabular embrace.

constabulary (kən'stæbjʊlərɪ), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *constabulāria*, f. *constabul-us*: see -ARY.]

†**1.** The office of a constable; constableship.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) 83 b, Constabularies, and Baillieries of our proper lands and Castelles. **1746-7** *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 §2 All heretable constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland.

2. A district under a constable; a constablewick.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 68 One Francis Bridge, being Constable of Walson.. was present, this being within his constabulary. **1791** MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 20 The constituent assemblies of the several provinces, bailliages, and constabularies of the [French] kingdom. **1813** N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II. (Haddington), It continued a Constabulary at the Restoration.

3. The organized body of constables or peace officers of a country or specified district.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, The day-scholars.. had hooted the beadle, and pelted the constabulary. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/1 To correct the various evils incident to the constitution of the present rural constabulary, the magistrates of Cheshire, in 1829.. obtained an Act which authorized them to appoint and direct a paid constabulary. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 38 Those who.. would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary.

constabulary (kən'stæbjʊlərɪ), *a.* [ad. med.L. *constabulārius*, f. *constabulus*: see prec.]

1. Of or pertaining to petty constables or to police officers; belonging to the official organization for the preservation of public peace and order, especially that established in the counties of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the course of the 19th c.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 26 The constabulary bill has been found to be a very beneficial measure. **1825** *Ibid.* 44* The establishment of the police and constabulary force. **1837** *Instruct. R. Comm.* in *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 336/1 To inquire into the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 132 It has been stated that the County Constabulary Acts do not supersede, though they cannot but materially affect, the system of parish constables. **1889** *Spectator* 26 Oct., A delegated constabulary duty he had from the Sheriff of the county.

2. Of the nature or function of constables.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 367 Nor did their constabulary guardians. *a* **1864** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 163 A system of constabulary ethics.

†**con'stabulatory,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *constabulāt-us* the office of a constable + -ORY.]

A. *sb.* ? = CONSTABLERY.

a **1715** BURNET *Own Time* II. 518 A great deal was said.. upon the point of jurisdiction and of the Exemption of a Constabulatory.

B. *adj.* = CONSTABULARY *a.*

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 539 A strong Constabulatory Force will keep the Ring.

†**constance.** *Obs.* Also -aunce. [a. F. *constance* (14th c. in Littré; = Pr., Sp. *constancia*, It. *costanza*), ad. L. *constāntia*, n. of quality f. *constānt-em* CONSTANT: see -ANCE.]

1. Steadfastness, firmness, resolution, faithfulness, fidelity; = CONSTANCY 1, 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 167 þe vifte stape of þise uirtu is ycleped constance.. þet makeþ þe herte strang. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 612 Whan this marquys say The constance of his wyf. **1490** CAXTON *How to die* 4 The constaunce and stedefastnesse of the fayth. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. xix. *heading*, Of Constance or Stabilitie.. Constance hathe equall prayse with iustyce. **1613-6** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, If what we call constance, Within a heart hath long time residence.

b. Stability.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 224 In all thinges that to men appertayne Is no constance.. Nor sure degree or stable permanence.

2. Persistence, perseverance; = CONSTANCY 3 b.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C viij b, To perseuer therin, they neuer lacke constaunce. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. vii. Wks. III. 99 Constance and confidence in prosecuting the means that lead us to it. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 231 Continued the war.. with so great constance, prosperity, and glory.

constancy ('kɒnstənsɪ). [ad. L. *constāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being constant.

1. a. The state or quality of being unmoved in mind; steadfastness, firmness, endurance, fortitude.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Constancy is yᵉ vertue wherby man or woman holdeth hole, and is not broken by impacyency. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 9, I woulde wishe all men to be of such corage and constancie in these affayres. **1623** MEDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 291. III. 153 Thank God for the Princes constancie in Religion. **1709** POPE *Lett.* 17 July, I stood resign'd with a stoical constancy to endure the worst of evils. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. II. 20 They have maintained constancy and self-equality for many ages.

†**b.** Determination, resolution (*to do* a thing).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 986 Encreased his constancie to avoid a most certaine death. **1643** R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 80 The constancie of most of them to doe the Queen better service at London.

2. Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 193 b, What for the confidence that he had in her perfyte constancy.. he determined.. to marye with her. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 161 While thou liu'st, deare Kate, take a fellow of plaine and vncoyned Constancie. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Ground of their Constancy and Adherence to Christ. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 438 And talks right well of constancy and truth. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. §6. 335 A constancy of friendship which won him a host of devoted adherents.

3. a. The quality of being invariable (see CONSTANT *a.* 4-6); uniformity, unchangingness, regularity.

a **1600** HOOKER (J.), The laws of God.. of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of the other. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. §2 (1622) 313 The admirable order and incredible constancie of the Heauens. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 206 The polar wind blows with equal constancy in both the frigid zones. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 239 The important fact of the constancy of the angles at which their faces meet. **1855** BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxv. 365 The constancy of temperature in the phenomena of fusion and ebullition.

†**b.** Persistence, perseverance. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 2 If you will now vnite in your Complaints, And force them with a Constancy.

c. *Psychol.* (See quot. 1952.)

1924 R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* v. 271 'Constancy-hypothesis', according to which a certain sensation always corresponds to a certain stimulus just as soon as ever the capacity for the sensation in question has been attained. *Ibid.* 295 This constancy of form becomes the child's mode of perception. **1929** W. KÖHLER *Gestalt Psychol.* (1930) iv. 93 Constancy of brightness and of size cannot be explained by the assumption of one-way conduction determining local sensory experience in terms of local stimulation. **1935** KOFFKA *Princip. Gestalt Psychol.* iii. 72 We may single out three characteristics of things which will.. be constitutive of things: shaped boundedness, dynamic properties, and constancy. **1940** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 261 The 'bundle' and 'constancy' hypotheses. **1952** DREVER *Dict. Psychol.* 49 *Constancy phenomena*, phenomena of perception, where psychological laws seem to cut across physical laws, so that perceived objects retain to some extent certain characteristics in relative independence of change in the stimuli affecting the sense organ. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 321/1 The perceptual constancies... All these effects in perception are technically known as the constancy phenomena. Constancy is seldom, if ever complete... Indeed the expression ' tendency to constancy' is more appropriate.

4. (with *a*) Something permanent, a permanency. *for a constancy*: as a permanent arrangement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶2 The Person most agreeable to a Man for a Constancy. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* 26 Dec., Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as you or anybody can want. *c* **1750** W. STROUD *Mem.* 52 A Chariot, which I hired for a Constancy, or at least for the chiefest Part of.. seven weeks. **1888** *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 10/6 *Advt.*, A constancy and liberal wages for a good workman.

†**5.** Certainty. *Obs.*

1563 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 213, I.. knowing the constantie of Death and yᵉ vnconstantie of the houre and time. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 26 More witnesseth than fancies images, And growes to something of great constancie [But Schmidt understands it as = 'consistency': see next].

†**6.** Physical firmness, solidity; = CONSISTENCE.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 212 In passing from its liquid state to its concretion, to its constancy and firmness.

7. *Ecology.* The proportion of a particular species found in an ecological community.

1926 TANSLEY & CHIPP *Study of Veg.* ii. 10 The species may also be considered in regard to.. their *constancy* in an association, i.e., of a large number of sample areas, the percentage number in which the given species occurs. **1950** *Jrnl. Ecol.* XXXVIII. 72 Several species of low constancy on the less exposed stands acquire high constancy on the more exposed.

constant ('kɒnstənt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *constant* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *constāns*, *constānt-em* standing firm, firm, immovable, stable, etc., pres. pple. (also used as adj.) of *constāre* to stand together, stand firm, etc., f. *con-* + *stāre* to stand.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Standing firm in mind or purpose; steadfast, unmoved, resolute. In later use, with a descriptive sb., as *martyr*, *student*, etc., or with *mind.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 991 She ay sad and constant as a wal, Continuynge euere hire Innocence oueral. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* A viij, He ought to be vertuous constant and stedfast. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/2 These things.. which thus disorder even thee a most constant person. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 848 The best-resolved of men, The constantest.

1562 (*title*), Certayn Godly Sermons made upon the Lords Prayer, preached by the Righte Reuerende Father and constant Martyr of Christ, Master Hughe Latimer. **1614** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* III. §78 The constant suffrings of ancient martyrs. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 902 Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. **1669** PENN *No Cross* I. v. §5 Stephen, that bold and constant Martyr of Jesus. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xviii, Which might have affected a more constant mind than that of Mr. Partridge. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 726 The most constant enemy of their revolutionary.. principles.

†**b.** Const. *to do* something. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 13 Prudent and constaunt for to doo weel and prouffyt. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xxix [xxviii]. 7 Yf he be constant to do after my commaundementes. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O no, thart too constant to afflict my heart.

2. Steadfast in attachment to a person or cause; faithful, true (*to*).

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 63 He wes a constant Catholike, All Lollard he hatyt and Heretike. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 67 Men were deceiuers euer.. To one thing constant neuer. **1606** *Wily Beguilde* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 315 And I as constant as Penelope. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 Faithful and constant to his friends. **1702** POPE *Jan. & May* 41 Tho' fortune change, his constant spouse remains. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 93 Surely there are no friends so constant as the poets.

†**3. a.** Firm in opinion, certain, confident. **b.** Of a statement, etc.: Certain. *It is constant* = L. *constat.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 53, I am no more madde then you are, make the triall of it in any constant question. **1611** B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i. 267 The augurs all are constant I am meant. **1626** MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, Predictions! I grow constant they are false. **1667** SIR W. TEMPLE *Let.* 27 May *Wks.* (1720) II. 35 It is constant, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, etc... would have cost them neither time nor danger.

4. a. Of things: Remaining ever the same in condition, quality, state, or form; invariable, fixed, unchanging, uniform.

Often used with a noun of quality, where *constantly* with the corresponding adj. might be used; e.g. *constant fatality*, the quality of being *constantly*, or in all cases, *fatal.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 Na thyng remanis lang constant in ane prosperus stait. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. §2 The constant habit of well-doing. **1627-47** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix. (1677) 12 Time keeps his constant pace. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The foundation of all true Ratiocination, is the constant Signification of words. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 17 Nothing here below is constant, but all is mutable. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §150 This is the constant language of Scripture. **1728** VENEER *Sincere Penit.* Ded., Your constant way both of thinking and living. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 572 The constant fatality of small-pox at that age. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 161 The sand is frequently yellow.. but this colour is by no means constant. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 1 This direction remained perfectly constant throughout the entire quarry.

†**b.** Unvaried, not changed; invariably used.

c **1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 216 This is yᵉ Constant way all people goe, and saved severall miles ridings. *Ibid.* 239 The kings Constant bed Chamber. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶1 Did they keep to one constant Dress they would sometimes be in the Fashion. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 92 The King had his constant hours for writing, and he read much.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Having one unvarying form or type.

1793 W. CURTIS in *Bot. Mag.* I. 183 Who ever saw its leaves constant in their form? **1876** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 90 Keeping specific forms constant.

d. Invariable in presence or occurrence.

1817 LD. LOUGHBOROUGH in Douglass *Rep.* II. 727 A fine to be paid on the change of a tenant is almost a constant incident of a copyhold estate. **1839** G. BIRD. *Nat. Phil.* 330 The line D [of the spectrum].. appears to be very constant

in the planets, and in many..fixed stars. **1875** W. HOUGHTON *Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

†**e.** ***constant age***: see CONSISTENT 2 b. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 291 Next is the constant and manly age to the fiftieth year.

f. ***constant white***, = ***permanent white*** (see PERMANENT *a.* 1 d).

1854 F. W. FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 127 *Constant white, permanent white*, a pigment prepared from the sulphate of barytes, useful in water-colour painting, and possessing great body. **1886** [see *baryta white* s.v. BARYTA]. **1951** R. MAYER *Artist's Hand-Bk.* ii. 48 *Constant white*, blanc fixe.

5. *Math.* and *Phys.* **a.** Remaining the same in quantity or amount under uniform conditions; retaining the same value throughout an investigation or process. Opposed to *variable*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The semi-diameter of a circle is a constant quantity; for while the abscis and semi-ordinates increase, it remains the same. **1756** N. SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 2 The Fluxion of a constant Quantity is nothing. **1803** J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* I. 15 When a force..acts incessantly, it is called a constant force. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 113 However constant we believe the relative proportion of sea and land to continue. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* 24 If we imagine the bore of the tube to preserve a constant volume for all temperatures.

b. In various *Combs.* (used chiefly *attrib.* with hyphen), as ***constant current, frequency, mesh, speed, velocity, voltage.***

1904 GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 126/1 **Constant current*, a current whose amount or value is allowed to vary as little as possible. **1934** *Discovery* Nov. 324/2 D.C. to A.C. rotary converters,..constant current charging dynamos and an entirely portable petrol-driven alternator. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* vii. 156 The currents I_{b1} and I_{b2} may reach considerably higher values than those obtainable with constant-current drive. **1935** *Discovery* Nov. 325/1 Some lengths of *constant frequency film of known accuracy were obtained. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 191/2 *Constant-frequency oscillator*, an oscillator in which special precautions are taken to ensure that the frequency remains constant. **1956** *Nature* 10 Mar. 470/2 The accelerated electrons can stay in phase with the constant-frequency accelerating voltage. **1924** A. W. JUDGE *Mod. Motor Cars* II. iii. 54 (*heading*) *Constant mesh gears. **1967** *Economist* 8 July p. xxx/1 Better drivers still prefer the cruder 'constant mesh' gearboxes where each gear is engaged by a small clutch and which needs a surer touch. Constant mesh has a lighter action and more positive and direct ' feel' than the more complex synchromesh. **1937** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLI. 146 Charts for Calculating the Performance of Airplanes having *Constant Speed Propellers. **1938** *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 79/2 The variable pitch and especially the constant-speed airscrew have become a necessity for reasonable take-offs. **1935** *Discovery* Sept. 278/1 With *constant velocity scanning, the successive signal strengths are proportioned to the corresponding light and shade areas of the image focused by the lens upon the mosaic. **1966** *Times* 18 Mar. 6/7 The constant velocity joints of an M.G. 1100 car he examined after it had been involved in a fatal accident were perfect. **1904** GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 126/1 **Constant voltage*, an electrical pressure or voltage kept at a uniform value. **1959** '*Motor*' *Man.* (ed. 36) vi. 156 The so-called constant-voltage system ..has been widely adopted during the past few years.

6. a. Of actions, conditions, processes, etc.: Continuing without intermission or cessation, or only with such intermissions as do not interrupt continuity; continual, incessant, perpetual, persistent.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 163 By reason of..the Owners constant being neer to them. **1688** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 239 Not able to bear y^e^ Charge of Constant Attendance. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 66 By constant vigils worn. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 117 In a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 12 The supply of water to houses may be..intermittent or constant. **1890** SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forms..in constant use in the Chancery Division. *Mod.* The constant ticking of a watch. Disturbed by their constant chatter. The constant repetition of this expression.

†**b.** Of a thing: Always kept up; permanent.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng.* (1725) 6 There were then no publick Roads..no constant Habitations. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 20 No guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table. *c* **1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 1 A large Cross..and house over it for a Constant Market for fruite, etc. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 152 The appellation of *curia regis* was only applied to that constant and permanent court..held in the king's palace.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Continually engaged in the action denoted by the noun (or by the context).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 265 The German emperor..was not constant amongst them. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 368 A constant reader of Saint Paul's Epistles. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 ¶1 Each Beggar that is constant at a particular Place. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 167 He was her constant adviser. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. viii. 159 He was constant in devotional and penitential exercises.

d. ***constant attendance allowance***, formerly, the official name for *attendance allowance* (s.v. ATTENDANCE 11), orig. payable to persons disabled as a result of injury at work.

1945 *Hansard Commons* 10 Oct. 278 An additional allowance of up to £1 a week may be paid if constant attendance is required. This will be paid even if the necessary care is given by the injured worker's wife... If a pensioner has to enter hospital..however..the constant attendance allowance will cease for that period. **1967** *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 941 (*heading*) Constant attendance allowance.

†**7.** Settled, firm, steady (physically). *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 156 Ane oratione sa excellent and elegant, w^t^ sa constante a countenance. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 119 'Prethee doe not turne me about, my stomacke is not constant. **1741** BETTERTON *Hist. Eng. Stage* v. 69 A constant and direct Foot, is the Index, of a steady, certain, constant..Study and Aim.

†**8.** Consistent, consonant (*to*). *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 1107 A death constant and agreeable to a life honestly and godly ledde.

†**9.** Of firm or solid consistency. *Obs. rare.*

a **1691** BOYLE *Hist. Firmness* (J.), Mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body.

B. *sb.*

Math. and *Physics.* A quantity which does not vary, or which is assumed not to vary, throughout an investigation: opposed to *variable*.

Often applied to a numerical quantity expressing the fixed relation between two elements, geometrical or physical, the effect of some constant force or motion, or combination of forces or motions, or the value of some particular physical property of a substance, that remains always the same for the same substance in the same conditions, but differs for different substances: thus ***circular constant, constant of aberration, friction, gravitation, nutation, precession, constants of colour, tidal constants***, etc.

1832 W. TURNBULL (*title*), Treatise on Strength, Flexure, and Stiffness of Cast-Iron Beams and Columns, with Tables of Constants. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 469 The proportion between the circumference and diameter of a circle is a determinate constant. **1869** PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 27 A constant quantity of heat, which Pouillet has named the Solar constant, because it expresses the constant heating power of the Sun. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xiv. 210 Its colour depends, then, on its luminosity, wave-length, and purity; these quantities..are called the constants of colour. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack, Tidal Constants*, The time of High Water at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* §126 The velocity of light being 186,330 miles per second..while that of the earth in its orbit is 18·5 miles, we find that a star, situated on a line at right angles to the direction of the earth's motion, is apparently displaced by an angle which equals..20″·5..This is the so-called 'Constant of Aberration'. *Ibid.* §211 The Solar Constant is the number of heat units which a square unit of the earth's surface, unprotected by any atmosphere, and exposed perpendicularly to the sun's rays, would receive from the sun in a unit of time.

fig. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 107 A few generalizations..are in the world constants, like the Copernican and Newtonian theories in physics. **1865** J. MARTINEAU in *Theolog. Rev.* 670 What he regards as the constants of religion.

constantan (ˈkɒnstəntæn). [f. CONSTANT *a.*] An alloy of copper and nickel, used for electric resistors, thermocouples, etc. Also *attrib.*

1903 in *Whittaker's Electr. Engineer's Pocket Bk.* 164. **1913** *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Advancem. Sci. 1912* 570 The thermo-electric force generated by the constantan discs. **1934** *Discovery* Apr. 114/1 A thermo-couple made of copper and constantan was installed in the nest. **1947** *Science News* IV. 146 With constantan, temperatures of the order of 500° C. to 1,000° C. are reached.

Constantia (kənˈstænʃ(ɪ)ə). Originally wine produced on the Constantia farm near Cape Town, S. Africa. Now more generally, any of several sweet dessert wines produced in the Constantia valley. Also *attrib.*, esp. as ***Constantia wine.***

[**1772** G. FORSTER tr. *De Bougainville's Voyage round World* 464 Nearly halfway between them both is the district of Constantia, which produces the famous wine of that name.] **1785** —— tr. *Sparrman's Voy. to Cape of Good Hope* I. ii. 41 The genuine Constantia wine is undeniably a very racy and delicate desert wine. **1797** HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiv. 351 Red Cape wine..of the best kind, called Constantia. *c* **1798** A. BARNARD *Jrnl.* in *Lives of Lindsays* (1849) III. 402 To..taste of the admirable Constantia grape. **1811** J. AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* II. viii. 142, I have some of the finest old Constantia wine..that ever was tasted. **1845** E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) xx. 437 *Constantia Jelly*, a pint of water..rind of half a Seville orange.. ounce of isinglass.. sugar.. four large wineglassesful of Constantia. **1869** MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* ii. 15 She sold the lease, and the furniture, and the very curious old ports, and constantias, and Madeiras. **1913** D. FAIRBRIDGE *That which hath Been* 302 The door of the room opened at this moment to admit several slaves, carrying trays laden with glass bokaals and flagons of Constantia wine. **1933** H. ALLEN *Anthony Adverse* II. vi. xl. 577 It had taken several glasses of Constantia to effect that. **1950** M. MASSON *Birds of Passage* 67 Greater quantities of wine had been exported to Europe, where there was a cult for Constantia wines. **1979** *Daily Dispatch* (East London, Cape Province) 10 Mar. 7 A half bottle of Constantia white dating back to 1791 was bought for R 2 500.

Constantinian (kɒnstənˈtɪnɪən), *a.* Of or belonging to the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, or his period (A.D. 306–337).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 215 As well the gold of those Apostolick Successors that you boast of, as your Constantinian Silver. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 152 The state of society existing in Constantinian, but not in Carlovingian Rome. **1865** *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The columns of the interior octagon are of Constantinian date.

Constantinopolitan (kɒnˌstæntɪnəʊˈpɒlɪtən), *a.* [ad. L. *Constantīnopolītān-us*, f. *Constantīnopolis* = Gr. *Κωνσταντίνου πόλις* the City of Constantine, formerly called Byzantium.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople, or to the Eastern Empire or Church; Byzantine.

c **1568** FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 97 The Constantinopolitane [Councell]. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 25 The Constantinopolitan Creed. **1881** STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* xiv. (ed. 2) 266 Another Creed much resembling [the Nicene]..was said to have been made at the Constantinopolitan Council. **1886** *Academy* 31 July 68/2 Any gold circulating in South Italy in the eleventh century would certainly have been Constantinopolitan.

constantly (ˈkɒnstəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSTANT *a.* + -LY².] In a constant manner.

1. With mental constancy or steadfastness; steadfastly, steadily, resolutely; with loyal attachment, faithfully. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 115 Preceptes of lyuynge constauntlye and honestely. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. §11 To bear undeserved reproach constantly is the..duty of men professing Christianity. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 384 She.. concluded..that one woman might loue two men lawfully, and constantlier then one. **1678** *Yng. Man's Call.* 278 He..afterwards constantly suffered martyrdom for the sake of Jesus Christ. *a* **1803** *Ballad* '*Young Benjie*' ii. in Child *Ball.* IV. (1886) 282/1 And wow! but they were lovers dear, And loved fu constantlie.

†**b.** With assurance or certitude; confidently, firmly, assuredly. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 The Iue constantly wyl affyrme hys law to be above al other. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi, We constantly hold that in this case the Apostles Law is not broken. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 21, I doe constantly beleeue you. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xii. 15 But she constantly affirmed that it was euen so. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 223 That I constantly beleeue can never be proved. **1632** W. LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 212 To whom I constantly answered, I did not believe it.

2. Invariably, uniformly, regularly, in every case, always.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 The same Fact, if it have been constantly punished in other men, etc. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He constantly had prayers said in his own house. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xx, They ought constantly to go to Bed about Nine. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. i. iii. 21 In our American colonies the plantations have constantly followed the sea-coast.

3. Continually, perpetually, incessantly, always.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 2 Constantly intent upon his goodness. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶2 Being constantly about him. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 405 Injuries constantly rankling at her heart. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. §8. 55 The quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is constantly varying from day to day.

†**b.** Continuously, permanently, for a permanence.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 44 Whereas Lust and Treasure in time is come to nought, Just, possessing Trust, remayneth constantly. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 160 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly but a time-pleaser.

†**'constantness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being constant, constancy; steadfastness, firmness, fortitude; fidelity.

1530 PALSGR. 208 Constantnesse, *constance*. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iii. 5 To encourage all godly folke to the like constantnesse. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 280 For constantnesse to be an ancker for leuitie to ride at. **1651** WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 138 That requires Validity of Body or Constantness of Mind.

‖**constat** (ˈkɒnstæt). [L. *constat* it is certain, it is established, 3rd sing. pr. of *constāre* to stand firm: see CONSTANT.]

†**1.** *Law.* A certificate stating what appears (*constat*) upon record touching a matter, given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the Exchequer at the request of a person who intends to plead or move in that court for the discharge of any matter. Also an exemplification of the enrolment of letters-patent under the Great Seal. *Obs.*

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 6 §2 An Exemplification or Constat under the Great Seal of England of the Enrollment of the same Letters Patents. **1640–4** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 23 As appears by a Constat-Warrant in the Exchequer. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The effect of a Constat is the certifying what does *constare* upon Record..Also, the Exemplification under the Great Seal of the Inrolment of any Letters Patent is called a Constat.

†**2.** *fig.* Certifying evidence, assurance. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 148 There is a Constat from their testimonie, that they were [payde]. **1624** BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 58 A very strange practice, of which there is no constat: let but one Father say so and I yeeld the bucklers. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* x. xl. Wks. IX. 417 A constat to all the world that 'the God of Abraham was no respecter of persons'. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* II. 154 There is no Constat (though very much Probability) of his English Nativity.

3. clare constat. *Sc. Law.* [L. = 'it is clearly established,' i.e. to the satisfaction of the superior, that the late vassal died infeft in the lands, and that the person claiming entry is his nearest and lawful heir.] ***precept of*** ——: 'a deed executed by a subject-superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal, under the granter of the precept' (Bell).

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, §214 Precepts of clare constat. **1847** *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 48. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 172

An entry by precept of *clare constat* can be given only where the last proprietor stood publicly infeft.

constatation (kɒnstə'teɪʃən). [a. F. *constatation* ascertaining, inquiry, statement; cf. CONSTATE *v.*, -ATION.] The process, or result, of constating; ascertaining or establishing; verification; *concr.* statement or assertion.

a **1916** H. JAMES *Ivory Tower* (1917) IV. i. 251 So large a part played .. by the mere *constatation* .. of the state of being worth dollars to inordinate amounts? **1926** R. FRY *Transformations* 6 In the case of mathematics the purpose is the constatation of the universal validity of the relations. **1939** *Theology* XXXVIII. 256 All these events are open to the normal methods of empirical constatation. **1952** *Scrutiny* XVIII. 273 The .. difference .. can be brought down here to the constatation that Lawrence sees what the needs are .. so much better than George Eliot. **1970** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Apr. 442/3 The article contains some propositions, some general constatations, some statements of principle that in themselves invite concurrence as wise, sound and obvious.

constate (kən'steɪt), *v. rare.* [a. F. *constate-r* to establish as certain, ascertain, certify, verify, state as certain. In the Dict. of the Académie only from 1740, and app. of not much earlier origin. According to Littré f. L. *con-* + *status* STATE; but more prob. f. L. *constāt-*, ppl. stem of *constāre*: in sense, it is a causal derivative of *conster* to be established, be certain, ad. L. *constāre*, whence also the original pr. pple *constant* has the sense 'certain, established'.]

trans. To establish, ascertain, state.

a **1773** ALB. BUTLER *Moveable Feasts* (1852) II. 17 Its reality was constated to a degree of conviction. **1865** MISS COBBE *Studies New & Old* 9 Having constated the peculiar doctrines of Christ. **1889** J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 52 We may perhaps best progress by constating a little more lucidly the phenomena he seems to have in view.

constative ('kɒnstətɪv, kən'steɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* and *Philos.* [tr. G. *konstatierend* (K. Brugmann *Griech. Gram.* (1900) §537), f. L. type **constātīv-us*, f. *constāt-* ppl. stem of *constāre*: see CONSTATE and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.* **a.** Of a use of the aorist tense: indicating that the action denoted has taken place, rather than emphasizing its initiation or completion. **b.** Capable of being true or false. **B.** *sb.* A statement that is capable of being true or false.

1901 P. GILES *Man. Compar. Philol.* (ed. 2) xxxi. 478 The 'constative' use of the Greek aorist, which refers to past actions simply as having occurred. **1906** J. H. MOULTON *Gram. N.T. Gr.* I. 109 The aorist .. looks at a whole action simply as having occurred, .. constative. **1955** J. L. AUSTIN *How to do Things with Words* (1962) i. 6 To issue a constative utterance .. is to make a statement. *Ibid.* vi. 67 Criteria .. would not distinguish performatives from constatives.

†**con'staunch**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CON- + STANCH *v.*] *trans.* To stanch completely.

1557 *Kynge Arthur* (Copland) v. x, All the leches of Brytayn shal not constaunche thy blode.

†**con'stell**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. **constellāre*: see next.] *intr.* = CONSTELLATE *v.* 4.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 50 Annibal that admirable souldier, in whom the two seuerall natures of the Foxe and the Lion did constell and accorde.

constellate ('kɒnstələt, kən'stɛlət), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *constellāt-us* starred, studded with stars, f. *con-* + *stellātus* starred, pa. pple. of *stellāre*, f. *stella* star. Cf. F. *constellé*.]

1. = CONSTELLATED 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, cclxxiii, Greate Perseus sate Below Boötes, being Constellate. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 274 Thick with great sun-like and constellate thoughts. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 7 Those patent powers Constellate proudly.

2. Studded with stars, starred.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 38 The radiant lizard loves And lives in light, himself all constellate.

constellate ('kɒnstəleɪt, kən'stɛleɪt), *v.* [f. L. *constellāt-*: see prec. and -ATE^{3}.]

†**1.** *trans. Astrol.* **a.** To construct (a charm, etc.) under a particular 'constellation'; to affect with stellar 'influence' (cf. CONSTELLATED 1). **b.** To cast the nativity or horoscope of (a person).

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* III. i, *Brun.* You know Leforte's cell? *Lec.* Who constellated your fair birth? *a* **1631** DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Drury*, What Artist now dares boast that he can bring Heaven hither, or constellate any thing, So as the influence of those stars may be Imprison'd in a herb, or charm, or tree, And do by touch all which those stars could do?

c. *pass.* To be predestined (*to* a fate, condition, disposition, etc.) by the 'stars' one is born under.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 Great constitutions, and such as are constellated unto knowledge. **1672** W. DE BRITAINE *Interest Eng. in Dutch War* 25 Neither am I by my Stars constellated to be rich. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1860) 87 *note*, There may be individuals born and constellated so opposite to another individual nature, that the same sphere cannot hold them. **1829** *Health & Longevity* 215 Unless we are constellated into death or life.

2. a. To cluster together (stars) into a constellation; to make a constellation of, form as a constellation. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1643 HOWELL *Parables on Times* 6 The whole Host of Heaven being constellated thus into one great Body. **1661** BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 111 To them that know how to Constellate those Lights. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶4 He .. must .. constellate in himself the scattered graces which shine single in other men. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 These works were not always thus constellated; they are the contributions of many ages and many countries. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. §30 That all shafts .. shall .. constellate themselves into clusters.

b. *Psychol.* To form (ideas, etc.) into a group or constellation.

1922 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Oct. 114 Presentation-complexes .. become successively conscious and .. are constellated by preceding associated complexes. **1951** G. W. ALLPORT in Parsons & Shils *Toward Gen. Theory Action* IV. i. 367 Grouping, constellating, rubricizing leap far ahead of experience.

3. To stud or thickly adorn.

a **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 561 (R.) You will not much wonder, that I place this virtue among those that constellate, if I may so speak, an heroic mind. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 83 Behold a colony, indeed, constellated with many stars of the first magnitude.

4. *intr.* To cluster or congregate together, as stars do in a constellation.

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 41 He breaths a grand Committee; all that were The wonders of their Age, constellate here. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *On Morwent* Poet. Wks. (1686) 77 Those parts .. Like Stars did all constellate here And met together in one Sphere. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Man & Nature* 11 Flowers, that constellate on earth. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 268 All other works and designs of Providence constellate around the Cross of Calvary.

constellated ('kɒnstəleɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *Astrol.* Fashioned under a particular 'constellation', or conjunction of planets, or bearing the mark of one. [So F. *constellé* (in Molière).]

constellated images: 'images astronomically framed under certaine constellations to preserve from severall inconveniences: as under the signe of the Sun the figure of a Lion made in gold, against .. dropsie, plague, fevers, etc.' (BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1649) III. ii. 234).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 Why should not the constellated vertue last so long as the substantiall matter lasts? *Ibid.* 346 Valens, understanding, by a constellated figure, that one should succeed him, etc. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 7 a, These things may be done by an Art, now lost, by means of little constellated images. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 213 Oxford folks .. suppose that the constellated image will teach me to surround England with a wall of brass.

2. Formed into, or set in, a constellation; clustered together as stars in a constellation.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* I. 106 That verse which Tiber claimes, more glorious Then Po, constellated Eridanus. **1795-8** T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. vi. 204 The constellated sisters [Hyades]. **1796** COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 89 The constellated company of worlds Danced jubilant. *c* **1820** SHELLEY *Question* ii, Daisies, those pearled Arcturi of the earth, The constellated flower that never sets. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. (1868) 156 These noble groups of constellated schools which I foresee arising in our England.

b. *Psychol.* (See prec. 2 b).

1963 B. GHISELIN in Taylor & Barron *Scientific Creativity* I. 36 A creative product is intrinsically a configuration of the mind, a presentation of constellated meaning.

3. Studded as with stars or constellations.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 A .. cerulean darkness had began to obumbrate the superficies of the constellated regions. **1819** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 532 Beyond Heaven's constellated wilderness. **1872** G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* III. xxi. 267 He is yet a star in the constellated crown of England.

constellation (kɒnstə'leɪʃən). Also 4–5 constellacioun, -acyoun, (-stelacioun), 4, 6 -stellacion, -acyon; 4 -stillacion(e, -acioun(e, 6 -atioun; 4 -stollacion, -stolacioun. [a. F. *constellation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *constellātiōn-em* (in sense 1).]

†**1.** *Astrol.* **a.** The configuration or position of 'stars' (*i.e.* planets) in regard to one another, as supposed to have 'influence' on terrestrial things; *esp.* their position at the time of a man's birth; *my constellation* = 'my stars'.

(Cf. *Isidore* VIII. ix. 24 Mathematici .. cuius superstitionis genus Constellationes Latini vocant, id est notationes siderum, quomodo se habeant cum quis nascitur.)

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* 339 (W.) Hout wente the maistres sevene, And bihelden up toward hevene: Thai seghe the constillacioun. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 745 Born in corsed constellacioun [*v.r.* constolacioun]. *c* **1386** —— *Wife's Prol.* 616, I folwed ay myn inclinacioun By vertu of my constillacioun. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Some men holde opinion That it is constellacion Which causeth al that a man dothe. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1883) II. 137 He cursed his fate or constellation, and wisshed that he had neuer comen to Athenes. **1686** W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 49, I am not by my Constellation destinated to be rich. **1829** SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., Which period, the constellations intimate, will be the crisis of his fate. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iv, He was born under the constellation that gives a man skill, riches, and integrity, whatever that constellation may be.

†**b.** Disposition, propensity, or character, as determined or influenced by one's 'stars'. *Obs.*

[**1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 35, I know thy constellation is right apt For this affayre.] *a* **1628** LD. BROOKE *Wks.* VII. (1633) 277 The different constellation betweene your Husbands nature and yours. **1649** J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 9 Be thou of what calling, profession, complexion, constellation and disposition thou wilt. **1651** tr. *Hist. Don Fenise* 128 We grew up during our tender age in equalitie of manners, and also of constellations.

†**2.** The action of the vb. CONSTELLATE 1. *Obs.*

a **1643** JOS. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 He might work by constellations, and other Astrologicall practises.

3. A number of fixed stars grouped together within the outline of an imaginary figure traced on the face of the sky.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The one sorte are called Northerlye constellations, the other sorte Southerly constellations, and the third sorte are the twelue signes. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 10 The starres of heauen, and the constellations thereof shall not giue their light. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, The constellation which the Greeks called the Argo, was a representation of the sacred ship of Osiris. **1837** EMERSON *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 174 The star in the constellation Harp, which now flames in our zenith .. shall one day be the pole star. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 14 Orion is .. the most striking and splendid constellation in the heavens.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

a **1631** DONNE *Epithalamium* (R.), Up, up, fair bride, and .. take Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth and make Thyself a constellation of them all. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii, When they first gaze upon a Constellation of fair Ladies. **1739** GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 69 A constellation of wax lights burning before them. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 1 That brilliant constellation of prophets, whose light gleamed over the fall of Israel and Judah.

5. *Psychol.* A group of ideas or personality factors, usu. formed by association; = COMPLEX *sb.* 3.

1922 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Oct. 122 A word for the whole range of phenomena is wanted and if it is held that 'complex' is no longer available it is possible to use 'constellation'. **1924** R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* V. §2. 247 Selz has shown that an explanation in terms of the 'constellation' of numerous independent associations is entirely inadequate. **1950** *Psychiatry* XIII. 182/1 The patient transfers to the analyst the constellations of love, hate, and other affects. **1958** M. KERR *People of Ship St.* XV. 162 His simple and non-integrated role constellations are not capable of coping with a more complicated world.

†**conste'llational**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of or relating to a constellation.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 A sydereall or constellationall fancy.

constellatory (kən'stɛlətərɪ), *a. rare.* [See CONSTELLATE and -ORY. Cf. med.L. *constellātor* astrologer (Du Cange).]

†**1.** Pertaining to constellations (sense 1), or to the casting of nativities, etc., from them. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 149 Hath not the constellatory fatation introduced so many starry gods into the world? **1801** F. BARRETT *The Magus* Title-p., The Constellatory Practice, or, Talismanic Magic.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a constellation or group of fixed stars.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 232 [It] rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with constellatory importance. *a* **1849** POE *E. B. Browning* Wks. (1864) III. 422 By no individual stars can we present the constellatory radiance of the book. **1888** *Daily News* 26 June 9/3 This artist's day-dreams of constellatory spheres.

'**constellize**, *v. rare.* [f. L. **constell-āre* (see above) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a constellation.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 936 Arrived on shore, was Aries constellized.

conster: see CONSTRUE.

constere, obs. form of CONSISTORY.

constern (kən'stɜ:n), *v. rare.* [a. F. *constern-er* or ad. L. *constern-āre* to CONSTERNATE.] = next. Hence **con'sterned** *ppl. a.* [F. *consterné*.]

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 519 Pushing the consterned Davison aside, [he] plunged down the staircase.

consternate ('kɒnstəneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *consternāt-* ppl. stem of *consternāre* to affright, dismay, collateral form to *consternĕre* to strew over, throw down, prostrate. Cf. F. *consterner*.] *trans.* To fill with amazement and terror; to dismay.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 158 Consternate and perturb the powers. **1701** BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 44 To Consternate, Affright, Astonish, Amaze all. **1782** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* II. 146 'Oh dear, then,' said Miss Georgiana, looking a little consternated. **1815** SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 118, I was consternating the Lord Chamberlain by speaking of Washington with respect in a New Year's Ode. **1848** LYTTON *Caxtons* II. IV. xii, Much consternated by this direct appeal .. I hung my head.

Hence '**consternated** *ppl. a.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 109 As consternated Saul did when Christ dismounted him. **1862** R. GARNETT in *Macm. Mag.* V. 388 Agonizing worshippers upraise pale consternated looks.

consternation (kɒnstə'neɪʃən). [a. F. *consternation* or ad. L. *consternātiōn-em*, n. of action or state f. *consternāre*: see prec.] Amazement and terror such as to prostrate one's faculties; dismay.

1611 COTGR., *Consternation*, astonishment, dismay. **1626** DONNE *Serm.* IV. 38 It is a question of consternation, a

question that should strike him that should answer it dumb. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 The effects of this overthrow..produced..a general consternation over the face of the whole nation. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 303 Such was the public consternation, when the barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 345 They regarded the reforming measures of the parliament with dismay and consternation.

constery, obs. f. CONSISTORY.

†con'stil, con'stille, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + STILL *v.*; cf. *instil.*] *trans.* To drop, distil.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems, Leg. Dane Joos* (Percy Soc.) 62 O Welle of swetnes replete in every veyne..Som drope of thi grace adowne to me constille.

†'constipate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 constupat. [ad. L. *constīpāt-us*, pa. pple of *constīpāre* to press or crowd closely together, f. *con-* + *stīpāre* to press, stuff, cram.] = CONSTIPATED.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxix. (1870) 292 Necessary it is to be laxatyue and not in no wyse to be constupat. **1697** R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. i. 255 By..much Sweating, the Bowels were heated, and dry'd, and rendred Constipate. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. §2 (1734) 229 The Belly.. becomes now quite constipate and tumefied.

constipate ('kɒnstɪpeɪt), *v.* Also 6 constup-. [f. L. *constīpāt-* ppl. stem of *constīpāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *constiper* (14th c.), and COSTIVE.]

†1. *trans.* To crowd, pack, or press closely together; to condense, thicken (liquids); to make firm and compact by pressing together. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xiv. 59 b, Mirrhe which is an humoure congeled and constipated together with heate. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 102 Cold..does constipate and fix rare and fluid bodies. **1709** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 342 Vapours..constipated and condensed into Clouds.

2. *Med.* **†a.** To contract, bind together, constrict (the tissues); to close (the pores or vessels).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. iv. (R.), Hard and vehement friction doth constipat the body. [*Gloss.*, *Constipate*, to harden and make more fast and compact.] **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The quality of intirely constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels. **1763** WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 20 Warmth relaxes the animal fibres, and..cold constipates and braces them.

b. *spec.* To confine the bowels, so that the fæces are passed with difficulty; to render costive.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 18a, Meates harryshe, lyke the taste of wylde fruites, do constipate and restrayne. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Omitting..honey, which is of a laxative power it selfe, the powder of some Loadstones in this dose doth rather constipate and binde, then purge and loosen the belly. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 77 The bowels are constipated.

fig. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 24 Visions.. suspending the senses, constipating the spirits.

constipated ('kɒnstɪpeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

†1. Pressed close together, condensed. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxviii, Sense cannot.. penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compresse.

2. a. Of or in reference to the bowels: Confined, rendered costive.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* §309 Beware that the bely be not constupated or costiue. **1849** CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 165 Digestion improved; no longer constipated.

b. *fig.*

1891 'MARK TWAIN' *Lett. to Publishers* (1967) 277 You will now have to modify your instalment system to meet the emergency of a constipated purse. **1937** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 177/1 *Constipated*, slow to part with money. **1967** *Economist* 4 Feb. 423/2 So much evolutionary detail has had to be dealt with for the first time that the first half of the book makes rather constipated reading.

constipating ('kɒnstɪpeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That constipates.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* IV. iv. 324 Liquor of Vitriol by its constipating vertue draweth things together. **1735** H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* II. 197 Suspending fogs..Obstructed drench the constipating hill. **1860** PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 24 If eaten alone [it] is..very constipating.

constipation (kɒnstɪ'peɪʃən). [a. F. *constipation*, or ad. L. *constīpātiōn-em*, n. of action or state f. *constīpāre* to CONSTIPATE.]

†1. The action of packing or pressing closely together; the condition of being so compressed; condensation, compression. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation, and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downeward to the middle. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 239 A pretty close Constipation and mutual Contact of its Particles. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. iii. N a (R.), In spring when the earth and waters are loosed from the brumal constipations, the vapours arise in great plenty.

2. *Med.* **†a.** Contraction or constriction of organic tissues, the veins, etc. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 119 Euel accidentis..as constipacioun of þe wombe, or ellis þe flix of þe wombe. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61a, It dissolveth the constipations or stoppinges made of all places, if the places be scarified. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 384 Schirrous hardnesse and constipation of the Veines. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 577 That the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation were the principles and originals of all diseases.

b. *spec.* Confinement of the bowels: a state of the bowels in which the evacuations are obstructed or stopped; costiveness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 I sau betis, that is gude contrar constipatione. **1702** J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 117 When the Pain of the Cholick..is accompany'd with a great Heat, violent Constipation, Vomiting. **1806** WEAVER in *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 325 Case of Constipation of the Bowels, removed by External Friction. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 532 The terms *constipation* and *costiveness* are commonly used as synonyms, denoting insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels.

c. *fig.*

1917 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 30 Sept. (1969) 136 That somewhat unhinged letter..was..due to nothing in particular, but exactly coinciding with a period of poetical constipation. **1966** *New Statesman* 25 Mar. 411/2 There are signs that the electoral constipation in the West Midlands is easing slightly.

†con'stipe, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *constīpāre*: see above. Cf. F. *constiper*.] = CONSTIPATE *v.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Sumtyme it laxeþ and sumtyme constipeþ [**1495** constippith, **1535** byndeth] and makeþ harde þe wombe.

†constipu'lation. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + STIPULATION.] Joint or mutual stipulation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 4 The first Article of constipulation firmly provides free stable-room..for all kinde of consciences.

constir, -stirrere, obs. ff. CONSTRUE, -STRUER.

†'constitue, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *constitue-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *constituĕre* to CONSTITUTE.] = CONSTITUTE.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. viii. 106 He constytued and stablysshed certeyne captaynes. *c* **1525** SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* 202 She [Envy] constitueth to devoure and byte everye bodye. **1594** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 73 (Jam.) Makand ande constituande thame patronis.

constituency (kən'stɪtjuːənsɪ). [f. CONSTITUENT: see -ENCY, and cf. *regency*, etc.] A body of constituents, the body of voters who elect a representative member of a legislative or other public body; in looser use, the whole body of residents in the district or place represented by such a member, or the place or district itself considered in reference to its representation.

1831 MACAULAY *Lett.* 30 May, I happened..to say that I wished that it had been possible to form a few commercial constituencies, if the word constituency were admissible. 'I am glad you put that in,' said [Lady Holland]..'It is an odious word.' **1831** *Ann. Reg.* 11 The new constituency being thus formed, the remaining part of the ministerial plan regarded the actual election. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 207 Changes introduced into the local constituencies by the Municipal Reform Act. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Times* 29 Feb., I am familiar with the case of a county where the nonresident voters are one-fourth part of the constituency.

b. *transf.* A body of supporters, customers, subscribers, etc.; = CLIENTELE 3. (*colloq.*)

Mod. Now that the paper is reduced in price, it appeals to a larger constituency.

constituent (kən'stɪtjuːənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ant. [ad. L. *constituent-em*, pr. pple. of *constituĕre* to CONSTITUTE: the corresp. F. *constituant* occurs both as adj. and sb. in Cotgrave 1611, and may have been the immediate model of the Eng. word, which in early use was sometimes so spelt: cf. also sense A. 4.]

A. *adj.*

†1. That constitutes or makes a thing what it is; formative, essential; characteristic, distinctive. *Obs.* (or not distinguished from 2.)

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Like Philosophers, who make Reason the Essential Constituent Form of a Man. **1699** BURNET *39 Art.* XXV. (1700) 270 All the constituent and necessary Parts of a Sacrament are found in Baptism. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 54 There is another notion current..that Perfection is the constituent cause of beauty. **1833** WHEWELL *Bridgewater Treatise* (1852) 74 To each degree of pressure in steam there is a constituent temperature corresponding. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 16 Every lawful Parliament consists of three constituent parts, —the King, the Lords, and the Commons.

2. That jointly constitute, compose, or make up. Of a single element: That goes to compose or make up; component.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 11 §1 The main constituent parts of the evangelical [laws]. **1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 Distribution..into its integral parts or constituent Members. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 314 One of the constituent members of the court of syndicats. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 78 All the ideas that are constituent of real excellence. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. (1819) 328 The constituent parts of water. *a* **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 33 As a constituent member of Society. **1882** A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 2 The idea must be resolved into its constituent ideas.

3. That constitutes, appoints, or elects a representative. Cf. B. 1.

1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 166 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 In some of the small western corporations, the constituent bodies were in great part composed of captains and lieutenants of the guards. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* III. 406 The Prussian Estates..the constituent bodies were not districts or fractions of the population, but corporations.

4. Having the power to frame or alter a (political) constitution, as in *constituent assembly, power*, phrases which originated in French in 1789.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 Decreed by the constituent assembly, on the 12th of July, 1790. **1839** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) II. vii. §112. 229 Mirabeau represented the Constituent..Vergniaud..the Legislative Assembly. **1873** *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/5 He did not deny the constituent power of the Assembly, but..if they were constituent why did they not proceed to 'constitute'? **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 406 Reform bills we have seen without number; a constituent assembly we have never seen.

B. *sb.*

1. One who constitutes or appoints another as his agent, proxy, or representative.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 107 The partie who..is the Procurator, is taken in law as absolute as the Constituant, and many sundrie proceedings may be vsed against him accordingly. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/2 Both the Constituent and Proxy being Qualified according to Law. **1798** DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 67 The factor is answerable personally to his constituent. **1830** R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. i. 39 Elizabeth, from the influence she possessed over the Protestant party in Scotland, might almost be called his constituent. **1891** *Mod. Commercial usage*; (letter of consignee), My constituent's instructions are not to sell for less than, etc.

2. *spec.* **a.** One of those who elect another to a public office, *esp.* as their representative in a legislative assembly; an elector; more widely, any inhabitant of the district or place so represented.

1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 220 A hot Debate, whether or not the Parliament without Particular Instructions from their Constituents, could alter the Constitution of the Government. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 414 If the deputies..fail in their duty, they are only accountable to their constituents. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., Twenty-four Members whose constituents are upwards of 200,000 in number.

†b. The body of electors belonging to a particular place; now CONSTITUENCY. *Obs.*

1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 7 Influence of the constituent over the conduct of the representative. *a* **1797** BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 80 If every corruptible Representative were to find an enlightened and incorruptible Constituent.

†3. One who constitutes or frames. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 52 A Creature..whose first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler Constituent than Chance.

4. a. A constituent element or part.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 55 Let it want ever so many of the other constituents, if it wants not this. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 473 The constituents of the neutral carbonate..are, in 100 parts, 49 of acid, 29.85 of alkali, and 20.20 of water. **1850** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 76 What is the special and necessary constituent of royalty. **1881** BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equat.* xi. 232 The individual letters *a*, *b*, *c*..a_2..etc. of which a determinant is composed are called constituents, and by some writers elements.

†b. A constituent member. *Obs.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 163 Mrs. Harcourt and the eleven constituents she chose on the first founding her society.

5. *Linguistics.* (See quots.)

1933 BLOOMFIELD *Language* x. 160 The common part of any (two or more) complex forms is a linguistic form; it is a *constituent* (or *component*) of these complex forms. **1953** C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* 57 Taxemic distinctions are frequently correlated with distinctions of constituent-analysis. *Ibid.* 76 In sentence-analysis..the various layers which, from the standpoint of the system, are regarded as bases, are treated as constituent-layers of the base. **1956** J. WHATMOUGH *Language* 260 *Constituent*, the common part of any two or more complex forms or constructs, e.g. *un|gentlemanly*: *gentleman|ly*: *gentle|man*. **1962** N. CHOMSKY *Syntactic Struct.* iv. 29 The form of grammar associated with the theory of linguistic structure based upon constituent analysis. **1962** J. SLEDD in Householder & Saporta *Probl. Lexicography* 146 At the end of the constituent-structure grammar [etc.]. **1964** E. BACH *Transformational Gram.* iv. 75 In such rules the 'embedding' sentence is called the matrix sentence, the embedded one the constituent sentence (or string). **1964** M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Ling. Studies* 300 The first set of rules, known as 'constituent-structure' rules, produces structures and some formal items. **1965** N. CHOMSKY *Aspects of Theory of Syntax* ii. 67 An unordered set of rewriting rules..is called a constituent structure grammar (or phrase structure grammar).

constitu'entary, *a. nonce-wd.* [after *parliamentary*.] Pertaining to a constituent (sense 2).

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 658 The girl's father has some parliamentary, or, I ought rather, now-a-days, to say constituentary influence.

con'stituently, *adv. rare.* [-LY^2.] As regards constituent parts or constitution.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vi. (1864) 177 They must be constituently injured or depraved.

constitute ('kɒnstɪtjuːt), *v.* [f. L. *constitūt-*, ppl. stem of *constituĕre* to set up, post, establish, appoint, ordain, f. *con-* intensive + *statuĕre* to set up, place: see STATUTE. The pa. pple. was in early times often *constitut*, *-ute* (from L.

constitūtus), and this is still retained in technical phraseology in Scotland.]

†**1.** *trans.* To set, place (*in* a specified state, situation, condition, etc.) *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. Hij b, The longe sorowe mortalle in whiche was constytuted the faire Elysse or Dydo. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 391 He constytuteth his ende, and blessydnesse in the thynge that he desyreth soueraynly. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 263 The fiery starre of Mars, constituted in the midst of heaven. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The Turks.. releasing.. several hundreds of captive Mussulmans and constituting in the Vacancies as many of their new Slaves, returned. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 152 The Council of Trent, after having weighed long whether to say man was created in grace, finally determined to say that man was constituted in grace.

†**b.** To set up (in an office or position of authority). *Obs.* (cf. 2.)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Constitute*, to ordaine, to appoint. **1641** *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 261 Princes and men, constituted in high places. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VI. 522 He.. constituted Eumachus over the whole nation. **1722** SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 52 He hath been constituted by the higher powers in the station of receiver-general.

†**2.** To set up, appoint, ordain (an officer). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 14 How therle of tholouse toke the cyte of albane, and therin constituted a bisshop. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 106/2 Those bishops, that you constitute. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 31 When supreme powers.. constitute any magistrate. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 522 A King of England.. was not constituted to make Laws, but to see those Laws kept, which the People made.

b. To appoint to the office, function, or dignity of; to make, create. (With *obj.* and *compl.*)

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 27 That ye ordeyne and constytute the sayd noble Jason Capytayne of this Royaume. **1524** W. MALVERNE *Found. Abbey of Glocester* iii. in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 579 The said noble Osrike.. Kingburge his sister did constitute Abbesse. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 115 Where one Man.. is constituted Representative of the whole number. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 296 We constituted him captain. **1879** R. T. SMITH *St. Basil* 126 Recording how the Lord constituted Peter, after himself, shepherd of the Church.

3. To set up, ordain, establish, appoint, determine (a law, regulation, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1535 STARKEY *Lett.* in *England* p. xix. **1552** HULOET, Constitute decrees or lawes, *sancire leges.* **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority. **1710** PRIOEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 186 Let this be constituted.. as firmly, as this Grant is constituted. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIII, What terms Asturias.. Doth constitute to be the law.

†**b.** with *obj. clause. Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 100 Martin of Roome constituted that his Clergy should vowe chastitie. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 18 Whereby God has from al eternitie constituted with himself what he wil do. **1686** J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 107 Pope Leo the Tenth Instituted the Order of St. Peter; constituting those of the Order to wear.. the Effigies of that Saint.

†**c.** *absol. Obs.*

1486 [see CONSTITUTE *ppl. a.* A] . **1574** WHITGIFT *Def. Aunstw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 237 The church of Christ hath authority to ordain and constitute.. in those things before of me rehearsed. **1661** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 55 My Lord thought it not worth the while to constitute.. in a thing so shortly to be altered and reformed.

4. To set up, establish, found (an institution, etc.).

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. Michael*, Whiche haste ordayned & constituted the seruices of angels and men in a wonderfull ordre. *a* **1605** STOW *Mem. Antiq.* (R.), This Brutus had three sonnes, who constituted three kingdoms. **1676** I. MATHER *Hist. Philip's War* (1862) 39 Six Churches have been constituted amongst the Indians. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 108 Provincial assemblies are constituted, with the power of making local ordinances. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To constitute a tribunal. **1863** D. ROWLAND *Laws Nat.* 5 Grotius did not constitute a system.. of natural law.

b. To give legal or official form or shape to (an assembly, etc.).

1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 62 Aduyce uhidder this assem[bly] uas not lafully constituted. **1714** G. LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 116 The first two Days being spent in Constituting the House. **1808** JAMIESON, *To constitute*, a term generally used in S[cotland], to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. **1839** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. §53. 491 Intimation was sent to the other orders that they would proceed to constitute themselves. **1871** MONCRIEFF *Pract. Free Ch. Scotl.* i. 9. **1886** *Act 49-50 Vict.* c. 50 §3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally.

5. To frame, form, make (by combination of elements); *esp.* in *pass.* to have a constitution or make of a specified sort. (Very frequent in reference to the bodily or mental constitution.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 188 Many.. whose Livers are weakely constituted. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 We are so constituted, that time abundantly abates our sorrows. **1772** HUTTON *Bridges* p. iv, Directions for constituting and adapting to one another, the several.. parts of a bridge. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 45 The houses are of wood; but when well constituted.. they are warmer than those built of brick or stone. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 163 Faculties constituted like our own.

6. To make (a person or thing) *something*; to establish or set up as. (With *obj.* and *compl.*) Cf. 2.

1534 [see CONSTITUTE *ppl. a.* A]. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 74 That which constituteth him a visible member. **1652** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. §33 (1663) 7 Ever constitute the defect of his morality thy precaution. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 413 The will of a single man.. cannot be allowed to constitute itself an irremoveable obstacle to a great national good. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 81 He had constituted himself her companion.

7. (with simple *obj.*) To make (a thing) what it is; to give its being to, form, determine.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. v. §9 This theorem.. that the demand for labour is constituted by the wages which precede the production. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 25 All wealth is intrinsic, and is not constituted by the judgment of men.

8. To make up, form, compose; to be the elements or material of which the thing spoken of consists. (Correlative to CONSIST 7.)

1552 [see CONSTITUTE *ppl. a.* A]. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* 30 It constitutes the isle of Alney. **1683** DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Wks. 1808 XVII. 33 One body of men, constituted of many individuals. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. §14 The happiness of a brute can never constitute the true happiness of a man. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 51 The things which constitute wealth. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 156 The rocks which constitute the crest of the mountain. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 100 Poverty, as such, constitutes no title to academical funds. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 70 Reading, writing, and arithmetic.. do not in themselves constitute an education.

†**'constitute,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-6 **constitut.** [ad. L. *constitūt-us*, pa. pple. of *constituĕre*; in later use prob. regarded as contracted from *constituted.*]

A. as *pa. pple.* Constituted, appointed, established, etc.; see the verb.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 71/2 Thenne our lord sente pestylence the tyme constytute. **1486** *Lichfield Gild Register* lf. 8 b, [We] haue ordened and constitute vpon certaine articles for the.. welfare of the Cominalte. **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1283/1 As by the disobedience of one manne, many be constitute and made synners. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Ane sacrament is constitute or maid of twa principal partes. **1613** SALKELD *Angels* 39 As though they [Angels] were.. constitute of matter and forme as man is. **1719** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 443 It could not be read till the Assembly was constitute. **1808** JAMIESON s.v., An ecclesiastical court.. is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator.

B. as *ppl. a.* = CONSTITUTED.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 311 The vertues of a well constitute body and minde. **1741** J. SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 625 The most irregularly constitute Year of any in my Time. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 119 Constitute, or subsequent undertaking of a person, who engages to pay a subsisting debt, or fulfil an existing obligation of [another].

C. as *sb.* **a.** An ordinance. **b.** A person instituted to an office.

c **1561** T. PRESTON *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 189 A naughty man that will not obey the kings constitute. *a* **1610** in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* 9 They'll say they have their substituts, But I say these are not Christ's constituts.

constituted ('kɒnstɪtju:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSTITUTE *v.* + -ED[1].] Appointed, established, etc.: see the verb.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. §4 According to.. the constituted Lawes. **1807** J. MARSHALL *Washington* V. 354 Neither could he [*sc.* Jefferson] perceive danger to liberty except from the constituted authorities and especially from the executive. **1816** PICKERING *Vocab.* 69 *Constituted authorities*, the officers of government collectively, in a kingdom, city, town, &c. This expression has been adopted by some of our writers from the vocabulary of the French Revolution. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 The respect due to constituted authorities.

constituter: see CONSTITUTOR.

constituting ('kɒnstɪtju:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONSTITUTE.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 316 Nothing of their own worth the constituting. *a* **1713** ABP. SHARP *Wks.* V. iii. (R.), More necessary to the constituting of a man. **1853** TRENCH *Proverbs* 7 Three things go to the constituting of a proverb, *shortness, sense,* and *salt.*

'constituting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That constitutes; constituent.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 127 Of such a councell as this every parochiall Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. **1659** *Vulg. Errors Censured* 56 Reduced to its constituting parts. **1792** J. BARLOW *Const.* 1791, 10 Republican ideas gained no ground.. in your constituting assembly. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6/1 In this act the Monarchy is not a constituted, but a constituting power.

constitution (kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃən). Also 4 -cioun, 4-6 -cion, 6 -tioun, etc. [a. F. *constitution, -cion* (12th c. in Littré), learned ad. L. *constitūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *constituĕre* to CONSTITUTE.]

1. a. The action of constituting, making, establishing, etc.: see the verb.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* i. 4 Before the constitution of the world. **1592** WEST *Symbol.* II. A iij, The constitution or making of an Obligation. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 Before constitution of Soveraign Power all men had right to all things. **1782** A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 Both ventricles going equally far down to the constitution of the apex. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Every decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained, is a decree of constitution.

†**b.** Appointment. *Obs.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar., I received their constitution under all their hands presently, so that I am already confirmed their Treasurer.

†**2.** The action of decreeing or ordaining. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 75 The worldes constitucion Hath set the name of gentilesse Upon the fortune of richesse. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 After þe constitucioun and þe ordinaunce of þe rewmes whare þai dwell. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 173 (*Bull of Alex. VI*) This letter of owre.. donation, graunt, assignation, constitution, deputation, decree, commaundement. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 88 By the constitution of the Apostles, and by the solemn sentence of the Catholick Church.

3. a. A decree, ordinance, law, regulation; usually, one made by a superior authority, civil or ecclesiastical; *spec.* in *Rom. Law*, an enactment made by the emperor. Also *fig.* (Now only *Hist.*)

Apostolical Constitutions (in *Eccl. Hist.*): a collection of ecclesiastical regulations, purporting to have been made by the apostles, but known to be of much later date. ***Constitutions of Clarendon*** (in *Eng. Hist.*): a body of propositions drawn up at the Council of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II (1164), defining the limits of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 89 þei studien faste & techen here owene constitucions. *a* **1450** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 444 Constitucions and ordenaunce mad withinne the forseide Cite. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. ii. 193 The statutys of kyngys, also, be over-many, even as the constytutyonys of the emperorys were. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 How basely do they deeme of Apostolicall Constitutions. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 59 All this while our Kings and Bishops called Councels.. made Ecclesiastical Lawes and constitutions in their Synods and Parliaments. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. v. §8 The people.. willingly harkened to the constitutions of Nehemiah. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. §53. 175 It was enacted, in 1408, by a constitution of Archbishop Arundel in convocation, that no one should thereafter translate any text of Holy Scripture into English. **1872** FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* ii. 110 The Constitutions of Clarendon.. forbad the ordination of villains. **1885** *Catholic Dict., Apostolical Constitutions*.. The first Greek printed text was edited by Turrianus, and published in 1563. The spurious character of the book was soon evident to Catholic scholars.. Pearson assigns the work, as it stands, to the middle of the fifth century.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* An ordinance, settled arrangement, institution.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 295 Wouldst thou overturn the laws of nature, and subvert the most sacred divine constitutions. **1710** PRIOEAUX *Orig. Tithes* 208 The payment of Tithes was grown to be a Veteran and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom. **1833** I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* II. 41 So jealous is Nature of her constitutions. **1833** S. HOOLE *Disc.* ix. 115 All these wise constitutions and appointments the Psalmist refers.. to, etc.

4. a. The way in which anything is constituted or made up; the arrangement or combination of its parts or elements, as determining its nature and character; make, frame, composition. ***constitution of nature, of the world, of the universe, of things*** (the actual existing order); so ***of society***, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 529 Vnlesse the constitution of the tract and qualitie of a country require the contrary. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 141 By the excellent constitution of thy legge. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ii. 38 That an inferior being may in opposition to His will break through the constitution of things. **1736** BUTLER (*title*), The Analogy of Religion.. to the Constitution and Course of Nature. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 That.. is the fault of the constitution of society. **1839** THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* x. 377 The constitution, functions, and authority of the council. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 292 Philosophy is the account which the human mind gives to itself of the constitution of the world. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 6 Before any further change is made in the constitution of the University.

b. Composition in reference to elements.

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 26 The tenement of clay shall crumble into its primitive constitution. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶1 Heaven, Earth and Hell enter into the Constitution of his [Milton's] Poem. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This view of the constitution of the solar spectrum. **1880** HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 19 The exoskeleton is not of the same constitution throughout these regions.

†**c.** Consistency. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 Of a midling constitution between hardness and softness.

5. *spec.* **a.** Physical nature or character of the body in regard to healthiness, strength, vitality, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 63 b, The temperature of the mynde folowes the constitucion of the bodie. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 67 We dare solace our selves in soft beds, too long for our constitutions. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i, The true state And constitution of their bodies. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xviii. 49 Men.. of sickly constitutions. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶3 Imaginary Sick Persons that break their Constitutions by Physick. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 A good constitution ought certainly to be our first object in the management of children. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 279 The peculiarities of the female constitution. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 33 His constitution was far from robust.

b. Nature, character, or condition of mind; mind, disposition, temperament, temper.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The frowning Constitution of Mars. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 249 Else nothing in the world Could turne so much the constitution Of any constant man. **1618** WITHER *Motto* (1633) 526, I have no Constitution, to accord To ought dishonest, sooner for a Lord Then for his meanest Groome. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VI. 100 Imparting himself equally to all Men of several constitutions. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II.

xii. 516 His failings were..such as flowed from his constitution, not his will. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 39 His temperament and his constitution of mind peculiarly fitted him for the reception of these influences.

6. The mode in which a state is constituted or organized; especially, as to the location of the sovereign power, as a *monarchical*, *oligarchical*, or *democratic constitution*.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 21 The Constitution of the Common-wealth of Israel. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 3/1 Who exactly knew the frame and constitution of the kingdom. **1681** NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 139 Sweden remains in point of Constitution and Property exactly as it did anciently. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Pref., No other Country in the World has such a Variety of Governments that are so different in their Constitutions. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 17 The original constitution of England was highly aristocratical. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 38 Whatever may be the constitution of the State.

7. The system or body of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or body politic is constituted and governed.

This may be embodied in successive concessions on the part of the sovereign power, implied in long accepted statutes, or established gradually by precedent, as in the British Constitution; or it may be formally set forth in a document framed and adopted on a particular occasion by the various orders or members of the commonwealth, or their representatives, as in the Constitution of the United States, the various Constitutions of France after 1790, and those of other nations, framed in imitation of these. In the case of a *written Constitution*, the name is sometimes applied to the document embodying it. In either case it is assumed or specifically provided that the *constitution* is more fundamental than any particular law, and contains the principles with which all legislation must be in harmony.

This sense gradually arose out of the prec. between 1689 and 1789: see the early quots.

[**1689** *Declar. Estates of Scotl.* 11 Apr., Whereas King James the Seventh..did by the advice of wicked and evil counsellers invade the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, and altered it from a legal limited monarchy, to an arbitrary despotick power.] **1735-8** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 108 By Constitution We mean, whenever We speak with Propriety and Exactness, that Assemblage of Laws, Institutions and Customs, derived from certain fix'd Principles of Reason..that compose the general System, according to which the Community hath agreed to be govern'd. **1750** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 2 England is now the only monarchy in the world that can properly be said to have a constitution. **1789** *Constit. U.S.* Preamb., We..do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. **1789-92** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 124 There is an idea..that this union of the orders is only for the verification of their powers, and for making the constitution, which is a new term they have adopted; and which they use as if a constitution was a pudding to be made by a receipt. **1791** PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 The American constitutions were to liberty, what a grammar is to language: they define its parts of speech, and practically construct them into syntax. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi, The Twelve eldest are sent solemnly to fetch the Constitution itself, the printed Book of the Law. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 19 With all the forms prescribed by the constitution. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The new constitution of Greece is formed very much upon that of France. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 449/2 By the English constitution we understand a few great traditional principles of government, any fundamental breach of which would involve either tyranny or anarchy. **1872** FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* ii. 54 Our English constitution was never made, in the sense in which the constitutions of many other countries have been made.

8. a. *attrib.* as (in sense 5 b) †*constitution evil*, †*sin*; **Constitution Church**, that established in France by the Constituent Assembly on 12 July, 1790; **b.** *Comb.* as (sense 7) *constitution-builder*, *-building*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*, *-mongering*; also *constitution-build* vb. nonce-wd.

1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 92 Your proper sin, or constitution-evil. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 20 His constitution sins, his most prevalent sins. **1795** *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 62 The two churches were easily distinguished..that of the ancient pastors was called the Catholic, the other the Constitution Church. **1795** WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 270 The Honourable Gentleman is a sort of constitution-monger..he declared..that he would give to France the same constitution as that of America. **1816** COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 324 Planners and constitution-makers. **1820** *Deb. Congress* 1st Sess. I. 945 Nineteen out of twenty of our agricultural citizens know better the art of constitution-making than the best methods of raising cabbages. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. vii, Arrange it, constitution-build it, sift it through ballot-boxes as thou wilt. **1840** —— *Heroes* vi. 308 No ballot-box, parliamentary eloquence, voting, constitution-building. *Ibid.* vi. 361 Theoretical constitution-builders. **1849** MILL in *Westm. Rev.* LI. 42 The presence of such checks, not their absence, would have been the novelty in constitution-making. **1949** I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* 185 However, the time for real Constitution-making had not yet come. **1833** MILL *Let.* 9 Mar. (1910) I. 39 Our Utilitarian Radicals..will no longer rely upon the infallibility of Constitution-mongering. **1875** HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life, Ess.* 124 The failure of constitution-mongers like the Abbé Sièyes, who are sublimely indifferent to the state of facts around them.

constitutional (kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL[1]; prob. of English formation; the F. *constitutionnel* appears in Dupré in 1801.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or inherent in, a person's constitution (of body or mind).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 119 Our constitutional strength is not to be made the measure of our passive fortitude. **1739** SHARP *Surgery* (J.), It is not probable any constitutional illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. **1834** MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1854) I. 288 His constitutional malady. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Pope's constitutional irritability kept him constantly on the wing.

2. Affecting the (bodily) constitution; beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the constitution. Cf. B. 1.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 32 The Trade-wind is..constitutional to the inhabitants. **1860** *All Year R.* No. 71. 484 Satisfied with constitutional walks and gymnastic drill. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 376 What may be termed the constitutional action of arsenic.

3. Belonging to the very constitution or composition of anything; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* I. x. Wks. (1811) VIII. 300 The difference..between things natural and things positive, between constitutional and arbitrary. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. II. 412 The original incongruity runs through the whole..But when this constitutional absurdity is forgiven, the poem must be confessed to be written with great smoothness of metre, etc. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 332 The sulphates of magnesia, of zinc, etc., contain, besides their water of crystallization, a proportion of constitutional water, which may be replaced by sulphate of potass..This constitutional water..is expelled with more difficulty than the water of crystallization. **1872** MOZLEY *Mirac.* Pref. (ed. 3) 25 Antecedent probability is a constitutional element of evidence.

4. a. In harmony with, or authorized by, the political constitution.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 191 To trace out the constitutional doctrine of the royal succession. *Ibid.* (T.), The long parliament..while it acted in a constitutional manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. **1777** HURD *Serm. bef. Ho. Lords* (R.), Tending ..to improve establishments themselves; but by degrees only, and by constitutional means. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 101 This, though a legal, cannot, with any propriety, be called a constitutional proceeding. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. §7. 153 The constitutional restrictions on the royal authority.

b. Of a sovereign: Ruling according to a constitution or constitutional forms which limit his arbitrary power; said also of sovereignty or government so exercised.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 *La monarchie constitutionnelle*, the constitutional monarchy. *Un roi constitutionnel*, a constitutional king. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 127 The only powers which recognised the new constitutional government. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 10 According to the pure idea of constitutional royalty, the prince reigns and does not govern.

c. *French Hist.* Said of ecclesiastics who adopted the civil constitution of the clergy in 1790.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii, What endless jarring, of Refractory hated Priests and Constitutional despised ones. **1884** MRS. GARDINER *Fr. Rev.* iv. 76 Here nonjurors were regarded as enemies to the State; there the constitutional clergy as enemies to religion.

d. Adhering to or supporting the existing (or any specified form of) political constitution.

Hence, employed from time to time as a party designation; e.g. after *c* 1870 by English Conservatives, whence ***Constitutional party***, ***Constitutional club***, and the like: cf. CONSTITUTIONALIST 2, CONSTITUTIONER 2.

5. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with the political constitution.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 126 The constitutional history of the principal towns in Lombardy. **1845** POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 811/1 In the mind of no constitutional lawyer, can a doubt exist as to the soundness of Mr. Pitt's positions. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 456 Best qualified to discuss constitutional questions. **1875** STUBBS (*title*), Constitutional History of England.

6. ***constitutional diagram***, = *equilibrium diagram* (EQUILIBRIUM 4).

1929 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXIX. 449 Constitutional diagrams have consequently been constructed for cast iron. **1960** *Ibid.* CXCIV. 134/3 In many cases no constitutional diagrams are given.

B. *sb.* **1.** A constitutional walk; a walk taken for health's sake, or for the benefit of the constitution. (App. this originated at the English Universities.) *colloq.*

1829 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 176 An occasional ride with Simcox, and constitutional with Whitley. **1836** [E. CASWALL] *Pluck Exam. Papers* (Oxf.; ed. 3) 41 He taketh a constitutional of forty minutes every day. **1852** BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 45 The Cantab's constitutional of eight miles in less than two hours. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, And recognises Holmes and Diggs taking a constitutional.

2. = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2. In the end of the 18th c., an adherent of the French constitution or of political principles in accord with it.

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* VI. 14 Whether the Constitutionals in England will be employed or not. **1881** *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 233/1 The one is the ideal of modern Liberalism, and the Constitutionals of 1789 who pursued it were only mistaken in thinking it much nearer, much more easily attainable, than it really was.

constitutionalism (kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A constitutional system of government.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 276 We all know what constitutionalism has substituted for this admirable organization. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVII. 69 The house of Guelph had no more natural love for constitutionalism than any other reigning house.

2. Adherence to constitutional principles.

1871 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., They persuaded the King that Constitutionalism was his natural *rôle*. **1889** *Times* 19 Feb. 9/2 The frigid and negative constitutionalism of M. Carnot.

consti'tutionalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who studies or writes on the (political) constitution.

1766 LD. MANSFIELD *Sp. agst. Suspend. Prerog.* (Jod.), If Mr. Locke's whole definition of prerogative is taken together..it will be found he perfectly agrees with what other sound constitutionalists have advanced. *a***1832** MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 252 The most famous constitutionalists, the most skilful casuists. **1881** J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teaching* xiii. 390 With Hallam and Creasy and the constitutionalists.

attrib. **1864** KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 36 The constitutionalist school.

2. An adherent or supporter of constitutional principles, or of a particular constitution. In end of 18th c., an adherent of the constitution of the United States, or of the French Republic; in English politics, about 1870-80, often assumed as = CONSERVATIVE.

1793 BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* VI. 9 Loyal constitutionalists. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 564 This party was styled republicans; the other, constitutionalists [in Pennsylvania]. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 173 As being royalists or constitutionalists. **1831** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 374 The Portuguese and Spanish constitutionalists. **1868** *Daily News* 2 Dec., The party are now trying to get rid of it [the name *Conservative*]..Constitutionalist, tory, and tory democrat, are the names between which their choice wavers. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 213 Falkland was born a constitutionalist, a hater of all that is violent and arbitrary.

constitutionality (kɒnstɪˌtju:ʃə'nælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY: perh. orig. after mod.F. *constitutionnalité*.] The quality of being in accordance with the constitution; constitutional character.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 60 Solely on the ground of constitutionality. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 235 The constitutionality of the edicts. **1890** *Times* 14 Oct. 3/2 An effort to impeach the constitutionality of the execution by electricity.

consti'tutionalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. mod.F. *constitutionnaliser* (Littré).]

1. *trans.* [f. the adj.] To make constitutional.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 443 Having endeavoured to constitutionalize Spain. **1859** MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 254 A wave of democratic revolution..constitutionalizing for a moment absolute governments.

2. *intr.* [f. the sb.] To take a 'constitutional'. *colloq.*

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 19 The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §310 A walk for the sake of bodily exercise having been called a 'constitutional', the verb *constitutionalize* was soon formed.

Hence **consti'tutionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) 302 He could do nothing with his Constitutionalising Parliaments but dissolve them. **1848** *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 484 The constitutionalising of Rhenish Germany. **1888** W. KNIGHT *Principal Shairp* 41 The daily routine of constitutionalising.

constitutionally (kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSTITUTIONAL + -LY[2].]

1. In constitution or composition.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. x. 103 His very senses, though remaining constitutionally the same, revolt. **1882** *Standard* 23 Mar. 2/2 It differs toxicologically and constitutionally from pure Aconitine.

2. As to the (bodily) constitution.

1796 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 3 Lowering the system, both constitutionally and locally. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 365 The vaccine virus had acted constitutionally, and was not confined to the local vesicle on the arm.

b. By way of a 'constitutional'. (*humorous.*)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvi, The regular water-drinkers took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally.

3. By virtue of one's constitution (of mind or body); by constitution, naturally.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1206 His virtue, constitutionally deep, Has habit's firmness, and affection's flame. **1756** FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. (ed. 3) 25 All you English are constitutionally sullen. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 The lay peers being constitutionally conservative.

4. In a constitutional manner; in accordance with the (political) constitution.

1756 DODDINGTON in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. x. 340 Relief could only come constitutionally through justice. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xx. (1804) I. 143 They will firmly and constitutionally assert their rights. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 136 His wish seems to have been to govern constitutionally. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 5 Constitutionally recognized as the territorial division of the country for all purposes of civil government.

†**consti'tutionary,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONSTITUTION + -ARY: cf. F. *constitutionnaire*.]

1. Belonging to or inherent in the constitution; = CONSTITUTIONAL 1.

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* xl. (1841) 204 Constitutionary sins, riveted in our tempers and complexions.

2. Pertaining to a (political) constitution. Of persons: Adhering to the constitution.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 29 Wellmeaning Constitutionary Church-Men.

3. *Fr. Eccl. Hist.* Recognizing the Constitution of Innocent X. in 1653, which condemned the Jansenist doctrines.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 451. *Ibid.* II. 456 The Constitutionary Bishops, after the Revolt of the Cardinal, had clearly the Ascendant.

constitutioned (kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED².] Having (such and such) a constitution.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶3 Tender-Constitutioned Ladies. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 139 Dull constitutioned animals.

†consti'tutioner. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. A framer or writer of constitutions.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 382. *Ibid.* 383 Those sham Apostolical Constitutioners.

2. A supporter of a (political) constitution.

At Oxford in 18th c., A member of the Constitution Club, loyal to the principles of the Revolution, and obnoxious to the Tory majority in the University.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliii. (1726) 235 There is in the university of Oxford..a dreadful register, call'd the blackbook..At present it is made use of to vent party spleen, and is fill'd up with whigs, constitutioners, and bangorians. *Ibid.* l. 282 A formal presentment of the constitutioners, as ..enemies to monarchy. 1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 452 The Regent ..found out this Expedient, viz. to have a Body of Doctrines ..drawn up in such a manner, as to please both Constitutioners and Appellants.

consti'tutioning, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* Making of constitutions.

1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* 442 The Spanish business has set them all a constitutioning.

consti'tutionist. *rare.* [f. CONSTITUTION + -IST.] An adherent of the constitution of the country; = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (T.), Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of Constitutionists, and Anti-Constitutionists. *Ibid.* (R.), To encourage the constitutionists or country-party. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 15 There is, in the above Speech, a..Turn of Thinking, that denotes the Speaker a thorough Constitutionist.

consti'tutionless, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a (political) constitution.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Jan. 3/1 There would..have been a dissolution, a constitutionless interval.

constitutive ('kɒnstɪˌtju:tɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **constitūtīvus* (perh. in med.L.), f. *constitūt-* ppl. stem: see CONSTITUTE and -IVE. F. *constitutif, -ive* is in Cotgrave 1611.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Having the power of constituting, establishing, or giving formal, definite, or organized existence to something; constructive.

In the Kantian Philosophy, *constitutive* ideas or principles of reason are opposed to *regulative*, q.v.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* i. § 46 An Instrument constitutive is such an Instrument under the proper hand of the party as testifieth and describeth some contract of some debt or dutie to be paied, or some fact to be done or performed as an obligation. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 277 The Churches Constitutive or Governing Head. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 367 Whether ideas are regulative only, according to Aristotle and Kant; or likewise constitutive, and one with the power and life of Nature. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P.R.* 317. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 231 (*Kant*) These ideas, if not constitutive principles to extend our knowledge beyond the bounds of experience, are regulative principles to arrange experience. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 256 The great constitutive ideas which have moulded powerfully the institutions of society. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Philos. Kant* 107 The principle [of the intelligibility of Nature]..under which we subsume real experience is not constitutive but regulative, a mere maxim of reason, and subjective.

b. Having the power of appointing to an office.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 37 The Concurrence, Vote and constitutive Consent of a competent number of Free-men.

2. That makes a thing what it is; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 10 You call for a double separation,—a first separation in the gathering of the Church..But of this constitutiue separation anone. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Government by a single person and a Parliament is a Fundamental; it is the *esse*; it is Constitutive. *a*1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. vi. (R.), The constitutive essences of all individual created beings. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 16 Its constitutive element..is not the utterance on the part of the one, but the acceptance on the part of the many.

3. That makes up or goes to make up; forming a part or element; constituent, component.

*a*1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 637 All the learning which he hath besides..is no constitutive part of the faculty which he professeth. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 13 Subject to corruption and dissolution, through the fragility of constitutive parts. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 428 The constitutive parts of the drama are six. 1861 MANSEL *Aids to Faith* i. 5 *note*, Constitutive elements of the revelation itself.

4. With *of*: That constitutes, makes, forms, establishes, or determines.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 366 That may be essential to a Parliament that is not constitutive of a Parliament. 1684 *2 Steps of Nonconf. Minister* 11 Constitutive of duty. 1858 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 499 Of the three conceivable functions constitutive of a clerical order,—the Priestly, the Rabbinical, and the Prophetic,—the first is with us extinct.

†5. Of a constituted character. *Obs.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 26 My judgment concurs wholly with your vote for two Houses. The question now is, what that House shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive.

6. ***constitutive equation*** (see quot. 1961).

1955 W. NOLL in *Jrnl. Rational Mech. & Anal.* IV. 17 The equations..are not sufficient to determine the motions of continuous media. We must have in addition certain constitutive equations defining the particular ideal material which we wish to study. These equations will be functional relations..between the stress..the density..and the motion. 1960 J. L. ERICKSEN in *Archive for Rational Mech. & Anal.* IV. 233 As a general principle to be used in constructing constitutive equations, Truesdell has proposed that the stress and heat flux should be assumed to depend on the same variables. 1961 W. PRAGER *Introd. Mech. Continua* iv. 88 The equations of continuity and motion do not contain any information regarding the mechanical properties of the continuum under consideration because they hold for any continuum. These properties are specified by the constitutive equation; this is a tensor equation, which establishes a relation between statical and kinematical tensors, for instance the stress or the stress rate..and the rate of deformation or the strain.

7. *Biochem.* Of, pertaining to, or being an enzyme or enzyme system that is continuously produced in an organism rather than depending on the presence of an inducer. Opp. INDUCIBLE *a.* 1 c.

1932 *Biochem. Jrnl.* XXVI. 1859 Karström..concluded that bacterial enzymes may be classified as either constitutive or adaptive. The former are invariably present in the bacteria; the presence of the latter depends on the presence..of the substrate upon which they act. 1953 *Nature* 12 Dec. 1096/1 It is..possible to obtain mutants in which synthesis of a particular enzyme is wholly constitutive. 1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* x. 277 Mutants in either the regulator gene or the operator segment are detected as 'constitutive mutants'; they synthesize both enzymes at maximum rate irrespective of the presence or absence of inducer. 1968 A. WHITE et al. *Princ. Biochem.* (ed. 4) 683 Constitutive enzymes remain at the same level regardless of the amount of potential inducer added to the cell culture. 1981 *Sci. Amer.* June 69/2 Many Gram-negative bacteria also produce a beta-lactamase, and in these organisms the enzyme is often constitutive.

†B. as *sb.* A constitutive part or element, a constituent. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *Power of the Keys* iv. 73, I much wonder why..in the number of the constitutives of externall communion, publick prayer is not mentioned. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 According to his compleat Essential Form or Constitutive.

Hence ˌ**constitu'tivity** *Biochem.*, the property of being constitutive (sense 7 above).

1953 [see INDUCIBILITY]. 1968 *Biochim. & Biophys. Acta* CLXVI. 589 (*heading*) Constitutivity of thymidine phosphorylase in deoxyriboaldolase negative strains: dependence on thymine requirement and concentration. 1975 *Nature* 6 Mar. 31/1 A mutation leading to strong constitutivity for a uric acid-xanthine permease in ..*Aspergillus nidulans* has been found to be tightly linked to the putative structural gene whose expression it controls. 1978 *Molecular & Gen. Genetics* CLXVI. 256/2 The *durO*^{h} mutation causes high constitutivity of urea amidolyase synthesis.

'constitutively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a constitutive manner.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 48 (Jod.) The great council, or assembly of the people, in whom the result is constitutively. *a*1677 MANTON *Wks.* (1870) I. 426 We are now pardoned and justified constitutively by the tenor of the new covenant. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 231 In order that their unintelligent Brahma should be made out constitutively cognition, they have altered the sense of the word cognition. 1881 J. H. STIRLING *Text-bk. Kant* 286 A principle that holds of objects (as mere phenomena of sense) not *constitutively*, but only *regulatively*.

'constitutiveness. *rare.* [see -NESS.] The quality or fact of being constitutive.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 56 The infiniteness of Gods Goodness..its Headship over the other Attributes..its Constitutiveness of the very Deity.

constitutor ('kɒnstɪˌtju:tə(r)). Also 6-7 **-our,** 7-9 **-er.** [a. L. *constitūtor*, agent-n. from *constituĕre* to CONSTITUTE. Cf. F. *constituteur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which constitutes, makes, frames, establishes, etc.: see the verb.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vii, Justyce..the chiefe constitutour and maker of a publike weale. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 327 Constitutors of Societies. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 261 Having one and the Self-same Constituter. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Njb, The Constituters of this Oblique and irregular mineral Diagram. 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee* No. 7 Elocution is only an assistant, but not a constituter, of eloquence. 1856 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Sánkhya Aphorisms* 65 The vital air is not the constituter of the Body.

b. A framer of a (political) constitution.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 473 You are the constitutors. It is yet in your power..to stay settling the constitution. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 540 The definition of the French constitutors has restricted..the meaning of the word liberty.

constrain (kən'streɪn), *v.* Forms: 4 **constrane,** 4-5 **-streign(e, -straygne,** 4-6 **-streyn(e, -strayn(e,** 4-7 **-strein(e,** (5 **-stryne**), 5-6 *north.* **-strene,** 6 *Sc.* **-stranȝe,** 5-7 **-straine,** 6- **-strain.** *Pa. pple.* 4-5 **constreint,** 5-6 **-straynte,** 6 *Sc.* **-strane.** [ad. OF. *constreindre, -aindre*, ppl. stem *constreign-, -aign-* (in mod.F. *contraindre*, It. *costrignere, constringere*):—L. *constring-ĕre* to tie tightly together, compress by tying, f. *con-* together + *stringĕre* to draw tight.]

1. *trans.* To force, compel, oblige:

a. a person *to do* anything. (The usual const.)

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶914 It constreigneth me to do yow grace and mercy. *a*1400 *Cursor M.* Insertion p. 990 Bot þai constrayned [*MS.* -oyned] him to dwelle, þat he no farrer might. *c*1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 11 þese iiij notable þynges moste nedes constreyne ȝow to enclyne to oure ententes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iv. 123 Constreynyd to lerne the Latyn tong. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 67 a, Power..to constraine them delyuer that by force. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 100 Since that thy sight..Constraines them weepe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 479 He never constrained them to walk in the paths of iniquity. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 145 A writ issues to the sheriff..to constrain the party to appear.

b. a person *to* (*into*) a course of action, state, place, etc.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 471 Though I do thing to which I am constreynit. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 54 Men sholde constreyne no clerke to knauene werkes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 652 Suppois natuir constranȝe him thairto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 354 They fled into the Woods, fearing to be constrained to the Plough. 1790 COWPER *Rec. Mother's Picture* 86, I should ill requite thee, to constrain Thy unbound spirit into bonds again. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, And the elements shall boldly All your dust to dust constrain.

c. with simple object.

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 10 With þaire fre wil, noght constraynd. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 41 Wommen of kynde desiren libertee And nat to been constreyned as a thral. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* ii. 17 Neuertheles they constrayned him, tyll he was ashamed, and sayde: Let them go. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* v. 14 For the loue of Christ constreineth vs.

d. *absol.* (without direct object.)

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1496 3e ar stif innoghe to constrayne wyth strenkþe, ȝif yow likez. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxi. (1636) 213 Sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons. 1717 POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 67 Led by some rule, that guides, but not constrains. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 279 The necessities of metre would naturally constrain to such forms.

e. *Dynamics.* To restrict the motion of (a body or particle) to a certain course, *e.g.* along a fixed curve.

1834 WHEWELL (*title*), On the Motion of Points constrained and resisted. 1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 181 A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve, under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve. *Ibid.* 193 If the particle be constrained by a circular tube. *Ibid.* (Contents) 15 String constrained by pulley.

2. To compel or enforce (an action, etc.); to bring about by compulsion or of necessity.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. vi, Other vowes constraine another course. 1603 *Philotus* (1835) 10 It is vnpossible that loue should be constrained, where affection breedes not likyng. 1614 STIRLING *Dooms-day* 8th Houre (R.), O! what strange things..Could this man tell, amazement to constraine? *a*1679 EARL ORRERY *Hen. V.* I, 'Twas a Crime To punish what you did constrain from him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 227 Where there is not sufficient testimony to constrain our assent. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 2 The..constrained presumption, that the child whose death was concealed, was killed by the mother.

†3. To force out; to produce by effort, 'to produce in opposition to nature' (J.). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 183 They rub their udders with Nettles untill they constrain bloud. *a*1687 WALLER (J.), In this northern tract our hoarser throats Utter unripe and ill constrained notes.

†b. To force, assume or produce by straining (any behaviour or expression of feeling). *Obs.*

*c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 5316 Which desire is so constreyned That it is but wille feyned. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who..doth affect A saucy roughnes, and constraines the garb Quite from his Nature. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1734) 15 Could all those Shrieks, those Swoonings, that rising falling Bosom be constrain'd? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 490 [He] constrain'd a smile, and thus ambiguous spoke.

†4. *refl.* To exert or strain oneself. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1510 *Gesta Rom.* 430 Whiche this yonge damosell seynge, constreyned herselfe, and ranne so fast, tyll at the last she had hym at a vauntage agayne.

†5. a. To take by force, force to surrender. *Obs.*

1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 153 Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone; The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd the town.

†b. To violate, force. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 178 Her spotlesse Chastity, Inhumaine Traytors, you constrain'd and for'st.

†6. To press hard upon, straiten, reduce to straits; to oppress, afflict, distress. *Obs.*

*c*1450 *Merlin* iv. 65 The grete peyne that he was Inne for the love of Ygerne, that so hym constrayned that he myght nother ete ne slepe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiv. 328 He had dayly great complayntes made to hym..wherwith his hart was sore constrayned for displeasure. *c*1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 95 To constrayne, *opprimer*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1884) 27 That necessitie constrayne thame nocht quha ar within..this Ile hes a pasture..that may feid sum wethiris. 1859 TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 716 But since our fortune slipt from sun to shade..cruel need Constrain'd us, but a better time has come.

†7. To compress into small compass; to contract. *Obs. rare.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 þe stature of hir was of a doutous iugement, for sumtyme sche constreyned and schronk hir seluen lyche to þe comune mesure of men.

8. To confine forcibly, keep in bonds, imprison.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 15 Y..forbedde the floodis of hym, and constreinede many watris. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. iv. 15 With hundred yron chaines he did him bind, And hundred knots, that did him sore constraine. **1612** DRAYTON *Polyolb.* Notes to Song ix. 145 The South-west wind constrained betwene two hils on both sides of the lake. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 634 He binds in Chains The drowzy Prophet, and his Limbs constrains. *a* **1732** GAY (J.), How the strait stays the slender waste constrain? **1821** SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 398 The walls are high, the gates are strong,..—but true love never yet Was thus constrained. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 7 And hard men constrain him, wild folk that hold him..sore against his will.

†**b.** To check, stop, staunch. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 66 If þe blood come fro grete veynes he mai nou3t so sumtyme be constreyned. *Ibid.* 68 If..þou maist not sowde þe arterie ne þe veyne ne þou maist not constreyne þe blood.

c. To press or clasp tightly in one's arms. *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN (J.), When..The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains. **1861** TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 27 And all for joy constrain'd him to his breast.

d. *fig.* To restrain within bounds, to limit.

a **1618** RALEIGH (J.), Overweak to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. **1708** ROWE *Royal Convert* III. (1766) 44 Constrain your temper, Sir; be false and meet her With her own sex's arts. **1878** MORLEY *Condorcet* 36 It was impossible ..to constrain within preseribed limits the activity.

†**9.** = CONSTRINGE, CONSTRICT. *Obs.*

1398 [see CONSTRAINING *ppl. a.* 2]. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 77 Olde woundis þat ben maad..of to greet cold constreynynge. *Ibid.* 105. *Ibid.* 263 If þe spasme come ..þat wole constryne þe tunge inward. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* cxiv. (1636) 115 Services..are..to be eaten after meat, to constraine and close up the stomacke. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 335 Vehement heate resolueth the radicall moysture of mens bodics, as colde constraineth and preserueth the same. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 430 When Winter Frosts constrain the Field with Cold.

10. To subject to restraint of behaviour. *rare.*

a **1745** SWIFT *Directions to Footman* (Seager), Leave the company to converse more freely, without being constrained by your presence. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I..think..old friends who do not constrain me..the most suitable.

con'strainable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be constrained, liable to constraint.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 73 They are now by vertue of humane law become constrainable, and if they transgresse, punishable. *Ibid.* VI. iv. §11 Before Novatian's uprising, no man was constrainable to confess publicly any sin.

†**constrai'naunce.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *constraignance*, f. *constraindre*, *constraignant* to CONSTRAIN: see -ANCE.] Constraint.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7438 For well he knew dame Abstinaunce, But he ne knew not Constrainaunce. He knew nat that she was constreyned.

constrained (kən'streɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSTRAIN *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of persons: Forced, acting under compulsion. Of actions, etc.: Brought about by compulsion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xxxix, This weake constrayned company. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iv. 13 None serue with him, but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too. **1780** COWPER *Table Talk* 623 The mind, released from too constrained a nerve. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 577 The breaking of a constrained oath.

2. Forced, as opposed to *natural.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 20 Bothe theis seeme unto mee to alledge constreyned senses. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 7 Vnder *Gam vt* the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and aboue *E la* a kinde of constrained skricking. **1693** DRYDEN *Ess. on Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 21 [Milton's] 'Juvenilia', where his rhyme is always constrained and forced, and comes hardly from him. **1763** SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 104 The Soubah..received him with a constrained graciousness. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 35 The constrained hospitality with which they are directed to prepare food..for a military man coming as a guest.

3. Of persons: Behaving under constraint, having the spontaneous and natural impulses checked, embarrassed.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 3 Notwithstanding all his efforts to be and to appear at ease, he was constrained and abashed.

4. Forcibly or unnaturally confined (physically), cramped.

1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 28 Every constrained posture [should be] avoided. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 128/2 When very weary, we sleep even in the most constrained positions. *Mod.* Tight dresses mean constrained limbs.

5. *Dynamics.* Forced to move in a certain course.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 386 A single particle subject to the action of any forces, and whose motion is either free, constrained, or resisted.

constrainedly (kən'streɪnɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a constrained manner.

1. Under constraint or compulsion.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 52 That yee refuse to doe willingly, think yee must be drawne to doe the same constrainedly. **1678** *Yng. Man's Call.* 326 Never having attired her self in regal ornaments, but constrainedly and with tears. **1837** G. REDFORD *Script. Verif.* vii. 459 Facts which they most reluctantly and constrainedly attest.

2. With constrained manner or behaviour; without natural spontaneity or freedom of manner.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 637, I forced my self to divert those two persons..which yet I did so constrainedly, that I gave them more cause of pity, than satisfaction. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 579 'Before I answer your question', said Midwinter a little constrainedly, 'I want to ask you something.'

con'strainedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being constrained; constraint.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 217 Constrainedness undervalueth an action.

con'strainer. *rare.* [f. CONSTRAIN *v.* + -ER¹.] One who constrains.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* v. 10 The maystris of werkis and the constreyners [L. *exactores*]. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 71 The natural free spirits of ingenious men, if imprison'd and controul'd..will be glad at any rate to vent themselves, and be reveng'd on their constrainers.

constraining (kən'streɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONSTRAIN; application of constraint.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 3oven frely wiþouten exaccioun or constreynynge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Constreynynge, *coaccio.* **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 74 The Chirch hath not the power of compelling, nor oughte to require it (I speake of ciuile constrayning). **1644** MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 294 A bondage not of Gods constraining.

con'straining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That constrains.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 a, Not through any constrayning necessitie or constraintiue vowe. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xii. §4. 178 That the constraining Power [of Government]..should be left wholly to the Lawes themselves. **1784** COWPER *Tirocin.* 861 Free, too, and under no constraining force. **1856** TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 184 To find the point where the particle will leave the constraining curve. *Ibid.* 386 When there are.. constraining forces; such as when two or more of the particles are connected by inextensible strings, etc.

†**2.** Of medicines: Constringing or drawing together, astringent. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 289 The leche vsith constraynynge and dryenge medycynes. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 If þou leidist þerto ony constreyning þingis þe akynge wolde be þe more.

con'strainingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a constraining manner; †in quot. = compulsorily, by constraint.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* v. 2 Purueiynge not constreynyngli [Vulg. *coacte*, **1388** as constreyned], but wilfulli.

†**con'strainment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSTRAIN *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *constraignement*, later *contraignement.*] = CONSTRAINT *sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 71 More shalt thou terrifie the seditious by the constrainment of thy quartering, then if Iehouah..should speake to them.

†**con'straint,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 -eint, 6 -aynt. [a. OF. *constreint*, *-aint* (pa. pple. of *constreindre*):—popular L. type **constrinctus* for *constrictus*: cf. *cingĕre*, *cinctus.*] = CONSTRAINED.

1. Used as *pa. pple.* of CONSTRAIN.

c **1360** *E.E. Psalter* (1891) 194 As we ben constreint þur3 cristen sopenes to knowelich on-lich God and Lord.

2. as *adj.*

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 298 How paynfullie hir hert brest in hir constreint sorow. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, At all tymes necessarye and constraynte. The time constraynte is the tyme whan the bledynge ought to be made.

constraint (kən'streɪnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 constreynt(e, -streint, 5 -strent, 6 -straynt(e, 6– constraint. [a. OF. *constreinte*, fem. sb., f. *constreint* pa. pple.: see prec.]

1. The exercise of force to determine or confine action; coercion, compulsion.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. Wks. 1075 His calling is no constrainte of necessity. **1595** SHAKS. *John* V. i. 28, I did suppose it should be on constraint, But (heau'n be thank'd) it is but voluntary. **1601** —— *All's Well* III. ii. 121 The rauine Lyon when he roar'd With sharpe constraint of hunger. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1372 The Philistian lords command: Commands are no constraints. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. 461 *note*, They engage in their military enterprises, not from constraint but choice. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 405 How far the electors acted under constraint we know not.

b. *transf.* Compulsion of circumstances, necessity of the case.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 216 Use Peats, Turffe, Heath, Furse, Broome, and such like fuel for firing..yea, and Neats dung, as in some places of Wiltshire. *Margin*, Fewell of constraint. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 100 The enterance..is not so proper in the middle as at the end..But if there be a constraint, which is most prejudicious to a Building, the entrance must be set as much towards the end as possible. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9b, Never used..unless upon absolute Necessity, or the Constraint of the Nature and Manner of the Situation. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Garth*, Nor is it easy to find an expression used by constraint, or a thought imperfectly expressed.

†**c.** Force of arms. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 105 Onely Brunsbergh, a Catholick town, durst make defence, and was taken by constraint.

2. Confinement, bound or fettered condition; restriction of liberty or of free action.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 2 Through long enprisonment, and hard constraint, Which he endured in his late restraint. **1596** *Edward III*, II. i. 17 Let the captain talk of boisterous war; The prisoner of immured dark constraint. **1712** POPE *1st Ep. to Miss Blount* 41 Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 612 His hard condition with severe constraint Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth Of wisdom. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §32. 118 By continual constraint and contradiction of his impulses. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 43 He had shown some symptoms of rebelling against the constraints to which he was subject.

†**3.** Pressure of trouble or misfortune; oppression, affliction, distress. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 713 Hire hew whilom bright þat þo was pale Bar witnesse of hire wo and hire constreynte. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 380 All day men here great compleint Of the disese, of the constreint, Wherof the people is sore oppressed. **1460** in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 112, I had on petyr and magdaleyne pite For the gret constrent of there contricion. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 249 Well heard Kiddie al this sore constraint, And lengd to know the cause of his complaint.

†**b.** A cause or occasion of affliction. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xiv, How fervent love.. My careful herte hath made low and faynte, And you therof are the hole constraynt.

4. Compulsion put upon the expression of feelings or the behaviour, whether by the restraint of natural feelings and impulses, or by assuming such as are not spontaneous: hence always implying unnaturalness or embarrassment.

1706 WALSH *Let. to Pope* 24 June, You see I write to you without any sort of constraint or method, as things come into my head. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶11 A smile that betrayed solicitude, timidity, and constraint. **1781** COWPER *Convers.* 713 The Christian..Will speak without disguise..Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal..he does not feel. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xl, She welcomed me with a constraint I had never witnessed before. **1840** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. 32 We shall in time..manifest, not with constraint and effort, but spontaneously and naturally, that we fear Him while we love Him. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, There was a sadness and constraint about all persons that day.

5. a. *Physics.* Any special physical or molecular condition into which a body is brought by the operation of some force, and lasting during its operation, *e.g.* a state of tension.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 239 An operation during which the solids are often broken, in consequence of the state of constraint in which the particles are held. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 156 The state of constraint, which we call electric polarization.

b. *Dynamics.* See CONSTRAIN *v.* 1 e.

A body has in the most general case six degrees or freedom, viz. three of translation and three of rotation; if there is a hindrance to one or more of these, the motion of the body is so far constrained; hence, ***degrees of constraint.*** Thus if one point in the body is fixed, it cannot have motion of translation, but has all the degrees of rotation: if two points are fixed, its only motion can be that of rotation about an axis passing through these two points; it has thus one degree of freedom, and five degrees of constraint: a sphere moving between two parallel tangent planes has only one degree of constraint; a cube under the same conditions has three. ***kinetic constraint***: the condition that a body shall move subject to certain relations: e.g. that a body shall roll on a plane. ***principle of least constraint***: the theorem enunciated by Gauss in 1829, that when there are connexions between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* Contents (1871) 13 Constraint by Tortuous Smooth Curve..Constraint by string attached to a moving Point, etc. **1862** B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* IV. 116 Gauss' theorem of least constraint..If we measure constraint by the square of the distance between the actual place of *rm* and the place which it would have if it were under the action of the same forces and were a single unconstrained particle, then the theorem is, that the sum of the products of each particle and its constraint is a minimum.

†**con'straintive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSTRAINT + -IVE: etymologically a doublet of CONSTRICTIVE.] Having tendency to constrain.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 Not through any constrayning necessitie, or constraintiue vowe.

con'straintless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without constraint, unconstrained.

1865 *Lyra Messianica, Salus Æterna* (1869) 2 'Twas of Thy free constraintless grace.

constre, -stri, obs. ff. of CONSISTORY.

constre, obs. form of CONSTRUE *v.*

constrein, -eint, obs. ff. CONSTRAIN, -AINT.

constrict (kən'strɪkt), *v.* [f. L. *constrict-* ppl. stem of *constringĕre*; cf. *astrict*, *restrict.* Other forms derived from the same L. verb are CONSTRAIN (through Fr.), and CONSTRINGE.]

1. *trans.* To draw together as by tightening an encircling string; to make small or narrow (a tube or orifice); to contract, compress.

1759 tr. *Duhomel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 397 More closely constricted, and thereby the juice is better strained. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 245 A spasm constricted her mouth for an instant. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 123 The neck should not be constricted by a tight collar.

fig. 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1875) 19 The error deforms his faith as much as it tends to stiffen and constrict his life. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/1 To seize a position which would enable them to constrict at pleasure the commerce of the Cape.

2. To cause (organic tissue) to contract or draw together; to cause to contract or shrink.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Such things as constrict the Fibres. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. i. 18 The pores of the stuff, opened by the heat of boiling water, and again constricted by cold. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Noture* No. 619. 442 The influence which these [vascular nerves] transmit is here relaxing, there constricting.

constricted (kən'strɪktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Drawn together by constriction; narrowed, straitened.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gongr. Sore Throot* Pref. 12 Those of a lax, more than those of a constricted State of Fibres. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 36 He..advises the dilatation of a constricted cervix by means of a tin tube.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Markedly narrowed at some part, as if by mechanical constriction.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 14 In the caterpillar of the Goat Moth the first is oblong and constricted in the middle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Floro* 98 *Ornithopus perpusillus*..pod much constricted between the seeds.

constricting (kən'strɪktɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That constricts; compressing, squeezing tightly all round.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 20/1 Virgil's Laocoön, and the unrivalled marble group..owe their origin undoubtedly to the stories current of constricting serpents. 1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The constricting fibres which issue from the ganglion and pass to the ear.

constriction (kən'strɪkʃən). Also 5 construccion, -tioun. [ad. L. *constrictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *constringĕre*: see CONSTRINGE, CONSTRICT, CONSTRAIN. (In F. cited by Littré from Paré, 16th c.)]

1. Compressing or drawing together as by an encircling pressure; the condition of being so compressed together; compression, contraction.

c 1400 *Lonfronc's Cirurg.* 66 þou schalt knowe it bi construccion [*v.r.* constructioun] & dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 641 The glottis..hath a double motion, one of dilatation another of constriction. 1620 VENNER *Via Recto* viii. 192 The constriction of the pores..of the body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. §37. 161 Evincing the systole of the Heart to be a muscular constriction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 90 By their constriction the fluid is forced out. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 19/2 [Serpents have] immense muscular power, enabling some of the species to kill large animals by constriction.

b. A morbid condition of contractedness or tightness, or the feeling of such a condition.

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Taylor* 17 June in *Boswell*, An oppressive, constriction of my chest. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 49 In both there are headache, sense of constriction, vertigo, etc. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constriction-band sensotion*, a feeling as of a cord tied round the waist; a symptom of some diseases of the spinal cord.

†c. A spasmodic contraction or shrinking of any part of the body. *Obs.*

1771 S. FARR *Anim. Motion* 366 A Fourth effect..from a Stimulus, when it acts upon our bodies, is a Constriction or Spasm of the part to which it is applied.

2. *concr.* A constricted part; a part markedly narrowed as if by some constricting influence.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 11 The spinal marrow being formed of knots separated only by slight or deep constrictions. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* ix. (1875) 301 A constriction of the vast channel narrows it to a mile. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 41 *Rophanus moritimus*..joints separated by a very deep constriction.

3. Something which constricts or confines.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 29 Those words..are an expresse, and fully sufficient constriction. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. iv. 52 Neither was there hedge, or rail, or other mean constriction.

constrictive (kən'strɪktɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *constrictīv-us* (also in 16th c. F. *constrictif*, Paré), f. *constrict-* ppl. stem of *constringĕre* + -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by constriction; that tends to compress tightly.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mon* v. 70 By the constrictiue force it vseth..it doth complect the whole. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 185 If a Spirit use his Agitative power moderately and his Constrictive forcibly enough to feel solid or palpable to that man or woman. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 277 This [Breast-pang] is an acute constrictive pain about the breast-bone. 1889 *Poll Moll G.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Neither the boa nor the anaconda is venomous, but their constrictive powers render them terrible adversaries.

2. = CONSTRINGENT.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 26 b, Medlars ar cold and dry, and constrictife or straininge the stomake. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constrictive*, capable of binding together; styptic; astringent.

constrictor (kən'strɪktə(r)). [a. L. *constrictor*, agent-n. from *constringĕre*, *constrict-*: see CONSTRINGE.] One who or that which constricts.

1. *Anat.* A muscle which draws together or narrows a part. (Frequent in the L. names of individual muscles.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Constrictor Lobiorum*, a Muscle that encompasses the lips with orbicular or round Fibres]. *o* 1735 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scrib.* (J.), He supposed the constrictors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220 b. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 288 The constrictors of the pharynx.

attrib. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anot.* I. 16 a, A great constrictor muscle. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. §2. 212 The sympathetic therefore acts as a constrictor nerve.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for producing constriction; a compressor.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constrictor of Herbiniaux*..to tighten the ligature placed around the neck of a tumour.

3. A large snake which crushes its prey; a BOA-CONSTRICTOR.

o 1845 HOOD *Knt. & Dragon* xxxvii, That gorged serpent they call the constrictor.

constring, obs. form of CONSTRUING *vbl. sb.*

constringe (kən'strɪndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *constringĕre* to tie tightly, draw tightly together, f. L. *con-* together + *stringĕre* to draw tight. This seems to have been introduced to represent the L. verb more closely in form and sense than was done by the historical representative *constrain*, which came through French. In more recent times *constrict* has been used as an equivalent.]

1. *trans.* To draw or squeeze together as by an encircling force; to compress; = CONSTRICT 1. ? *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 173 The dreadfull spout Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call, Constring'd in masse by the almighty sun. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 18 The neck [of the Bladder] is constringed with a muscle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Children..involved and constringed in swaithing bands. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 561 God..by His vertue and Power does constringe and contein the whole world. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 331 Immediately she was constringed so tightly by the unseen and spiritual cincture that, etc. *c* 1828 BRODERIP in *Penny Cycl.* V. 24/2 While these serpents are in the act of constringing..their prey.

2. *Phys.* To cause (organic tissue) to shrink or draw together. Also *absol.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 35 Love will have heate, and sadnesse colde, feare constringeth, and pleasure dilateth. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xx. 75 These [remedies] will powerfully dry and constringe. 1743-5 R. POCOCKE *Observ. Pol.* in Pinkerton *Coll. Trav.* X. 433 On tasting it [Dead Sea Water] my mouth was constringed as if it had been a strong alum Water. 1785 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (ed. 2) II. 46 Constringing such [parts] as are dilated. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 It acts as an astringent, constringing the vessels and overcoming relaxation.

3. To contract (any substance) as by cold, etc.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 15 The earth being constringed with cold. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Woters* I. 180 The solids will be weakened by every effort they make to contract or constringe themselves.

4. *intr.* To become close or dense.

1880 BROWNING *Drom. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 58 The plumy drifts [of cloud] contract, condense, constringe, Till she [the moon] is swallowed by the feathery springe.

Hence **con'stringed**, **con'stringing** *ppl. adjs.*

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 185 Their Bodies being nothing but coagulated or constringed Aire. 1684 — *An Answer* 275. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 896 They have likewise a gently constringing taste. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 322 The constringing littleness of all selfish passion.

constringency (kən'strɪndʒənsɪ). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being constringent.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 61 Constringency, or Violence of Attraction. 1886 T. HARDY *Moyor of C.* I. xxiii. 299 That Hyperborean crispness, constringency, and charm, as of a well-braced musical instrument.

constringent (kən'strɪndʒənt). [ad. L. *constringent-em*, pr. pple. of *constringĕre* to CONSTRINGE. (Also in mod.F. as term of medicine.)] Causing constriction.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 511 The nature of Orion is constringent and tempestuous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §380 In a conservatory of Snow, where the cold may be more constringent. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 174 The constringent or styptick Quality. 1839 *Froser's Mog.* XIX. 121 That he should on Easter-day impose upon his body's freedom the constringent action of a habit never before assumed. 1876 D. FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 71 The circular or constringent muscle of the Iris.

construa'bility. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being construed.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Essays* 81 The pupil's business must be to construe, the tutor's to provide, if he can, for construability.

construable (kən'stru:əb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONSTRUE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be construed.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 10 If they..but whisper the least ἰῶτα construable in favour of any of those opinions. *o* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. §56 (1740) 544 To do nothing ..construable against Law. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. §2. 278 We are bidding farewell to all things..construable by sense or reason. 1864 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 6/4 If you tell a man what your duty [on sugar] is in Dutch numbers, that is construable into the trade terms of every tongue.

construal (kən'stru:əl). [f. CONSTRUE *v.* + -AL.] An act of construing or interpreting.

1960 P. ZIFF *Semantic Analysis* p. vii, Virtually no such exegesis, virtually no such interpretation, virtually no such construal, is called for here. 1968 *Language* XLIV. 586 Modifying the theory of the base component..to allow for the generation and construal of metaphors.

construct (kən'strʌkt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *construct-us*, pa. pple. of *construĕre*: see next.]

1. *pa. pple.* Constructed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Compacte and constructe throe the heete of the sonne. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 In Children the same [Occiput] is construct of many bones. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (*MS.*) IV. 333 For so immortal bodies are construct. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets, Concerning Jesus* xi, To the few construct of harmonies.

2. *adj.* in *construct state*, *state construct*, in grammar of Hebrew and other Semitic languages: the form of the substantive used when standing before another having an attributive (or genitive) relation to it, which may be translated by the nominative (or other case) followed by *of*, as '*bayith* house, *bēyth-ĕlō'hīm* house of God.

It is distinctive of the Semitic languages that in expressing such a notion as *house of God*, they do not, like the Aryan languages, put *God* in the genitive, but, retaining this unchanged, put *house* in the 'state construct'. In this form the substantive becomes accentually combined with that which follows, losing its independent stress, and undergoing various consequent changes, as loss or lightening of vowels, of inflexional consonants, etc.

[1737 A. SCHULTENS *Institutiones* 184 Regimen autem, sive statum constructum, dicunt [grammatici] copulationem illam.] 1821 MOSES STUART *Heb. Gram.* (1831) 124 The construct state. 1830 W. T. PHILIPPS *Elem. Heb. Gr.* 81 In regimen or the constructed state. 1836 tr. *Hengstenberg's Christol.* I. 353 The Stat. Constr. is often used where the connexion is intimate, though not made by a genitive, especially before prepositions. 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm. Zech.* 57 The singular occurrence of [such words] after a noun in the construct.

construct (kən'strʌkt), *v.* [A late formation from L. *construct-* ppl. stem of *construĕre* to heap together, pile up, build, construct, f. *con-* together + *struĕre* to lay, pile, build. The present stem of the L. vb. has given CONSTRUE.]

1. *trans.* To make or form by fitting the parts together; to frame, build, erect.

1663 BOYLE *Usefuln. Not. Phil.* (J.), Those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to construct this vast fabrick. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Construct*, to build, to frame. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. A sacred ship, the first that was ever constructed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1870) 139 Des Cartes..said, Give me matter and motion and I will construct you the universe. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Indio* III. 37 The Burmas..constructed stockades on either bank of the Surma river. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 19 This splendid road has been lately constructed.

b. (immaterial objects, creations of the mind, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Construct*, to form by the mind: as, he constructed a new system. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 M. Didelot has constructed a fanciful ballet. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Introd., Before an Art of Rhetoric could be constructed. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 10 It is easy to construct a theory of the nature of exchange and value.

obsol. 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau*, Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to construct.

2. *Gram.* To put together (words) in syntactical arrangement; to combine in grammatical construction. (Used chiefly of the manner.)

1871 *Publ. School Lat. Gram.* 248 Syntax is that division of Grammar which teaches how sentences are constructed. *Ibid.* 257 The Vocative..is attached to the Sentence, but not constructed with it. *Ibid.* 321 Many Adjectives above mentioned [as governing a Genitive] are also constructed with Prepositions.

b. (See quot.)

1864 ALFORD *Queen's Eng.* 183 Suppose I..direct one of them to construe the sentence. He knows perfectly well what I mean.. But suppose I tell him to construct the sentence. He..ought to know, that I mean that he is to explain the construction of the sentence, to give an account of its concords and governments.

3. *Geom.* The ordinary word for: To draw, delineate, or form geometrically. Also, to make the required construction or figure for (a problem in geometry, astronomy, navigation, etc.).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 357 Some construct this Problem of finding the Parallax of Longitude or Latitude from the given Parallax of Altitude, more expeditiously thus. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 67 This case is constructed much the same as the last. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 132 A rectangle whose area is equal to that of a given triangle, may be found by constructing one with the same base as the triangle and half its altitude. *Ibid.* 277 A method of constructing or drawing a parabola by a series of points. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 125 Construct round *P* as centre the conic whose equation..is, etc.

b. To represent (an algebraical quantity or equation) by a geometrical construction.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The method of constructing equations is different, according to the diversity of equations. **1739** SAUNDERSON *Fluxions* (1756) 44 To construct this Fluent, that is, to find some geometrical Area with which it may be compared.

†**4.** To put a specified construction or interpretation on; = CONSTRUE 4 b. *Obs. Sc.*

c **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 84 Expressions which were constructed by the Queen of England as a Violation of their former Familiarity. **1668** SIR R. MURRAY in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 203, I.. construct the design of all to be to express quaintly your kindness in desiring I may be where you are. **1676** W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 361 This would be constructed by the King and others a homologating of the Protestor's petition.

construct ('kɒnstrʌkt), *sb.* [f. CONSTRUCT *v.*]

1. *Linguistics.* A group of words forming a phrase, as distinct from a compound. Also *attrib.*

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xi. 514 The distinction between compounds and constructs is a delicate one. *Ibid.* 515 The transition from the construct to the compound state ..takes time to accomplish. **1956** J. WHATMOUGH *Language* viii. 143 Every language has its own constructs (i.e. repetitive patterns of order) of free-standing, bounded units (words). **1963** *Canadian Jrnl. Linguistics* VIII. 62 A clause can be said to have descended the grammatical hierarchy to operate at the phrase level. Such descending units are termed 'constructs' in this model. 'That he stayed up all night doing linguistics' is called a clause construct. **1967** *Language* XLIII. 745 The psychological reality of linguistic constructs.

2. *Psychol.* An object of perception or thought, formed by a combination of present with past sense-impressions.

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* viii. 312 At the bidding of certain stimuli from without we construct that mental product which we call the object of sense. It is of these mental constructions—'*constructs*' I will call them for convenience—that I have now to speak. *Ibid.* 317 What we call objects are human constructs. **1934** *Nature* 8 Sept. (Suppl.) 363/2 If the nature we study consists so largely of our own mental constructs, why do our many minds all construct one and the same Nature? Why, in brief, do we all see the same sun, moon and stars? **1956** A. J. AYER et al. *Revol. Philos.* 30 Some said that natural numbers were mental constructs, meaning by this .. that they had the same status as dreams and hallucinations.

b. *gen.* Anything constructed, esp. by the mind; hence *spec.*, a concept specially devised to be part of a theory.

1933 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Oct. 161 The American psychologist..denies that they [*sc.* traits] are dynamic, existential entities within the organism... Rather are they constructs in the minds of the observers. **1937** 'C. CAUDWELL' *Illusion & Reality* II. 48 The poetic construct. **1951** J. R. FIRTH *Papers in Linguistics* (1957) xv. 190 The constructs or schemata of linguistics enable us to handle isolates that may be called language events. **1952** C. L. HULL *Behav. System* xi. 327 Note..his total lack of comprehension of the role of symbolic constructs in natural-science theory. **1956** J. H. M. BEATTIE in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 258 The kind of structure, in the sense in which anthropologists use the term, is a construct or model, based on but not composed of the empirical data. **1959** *Listener* 1 Oct. 520/1 Typical examples of theoretical terms are 'gene' in biology, and 'electron' in physics: these are theoretical constructs that are not directly observable.

3. *Math.* A configuration, outline, or surface.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 541/1 A monogenic algebraic construct (or configuration, or surface)... The notion of monogenic construct is wider than that of a monogenic function. **1965** *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (*Med. Res. Council*) III. 114 A readily visualizable geometrical construct such as the n-dimensional football.

constructed (kən'strʌktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSTRUCT *v.* + -ED.] Formed by construction; usually with qualification, as ***well-constructed***.

1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 523 A well-constructed brain. **1885** *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 332/1 What may be called construeted poetry, or poetry of deliberation.

b. ***constructed state***: = CONSTRUCT *ppl. a.* 2.

constructer: see CONSTRUCTOR.

constructible (kən'strʌktɪb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *construct-* (see above) + -BLE: also in mod.F.] That may be constructed.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. §5 These three curves..with all the..curves so constructible..are considered by mathematicians only as one curve.

constructing (kən'strʌktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSTRUCT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONSTRUCT; construction.

1788 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 214 For the constructing of proper and convenient wet docks. **1830** *Ibid.* II. 359 The constructing of a tunnel.

‖**constructio ad sensum** (kɒn'strʌktɪəʊ æd 'sɛnsəm). *Gram.* [mod.L., 'construction according to the sense'.] Any construction in which the requirements of a grammatical form are overridden by those of a word-meaning: *e.g.*, the construction of a collective noun in the singular with the plural form of a verb because the noun denotes a plurality.

1894 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Lat. Gram.* (ed. 3) 148 The natural relation is preferred to the artificial (*cōnstrŭctiō ad sēnsum, per synesin*, according to the sense). **1932** A. H. GARDINER *Speech & Lang.* §44 From such conflict arises the linguistic phenomenon which grammarians call 'construction according to the sense' (constructio ad sensum, *κατὰ σύνεσιν*)... A Latin example is 'omnis aetas currere obvii' 'every age ran to meet them'. **1963** F. T. VISSER *Hist. Syntax* I. i. 62 In the latter case we have no grammatical concord, but what is usually called constructio ad sensum.

construction (kən'strʌkʃən). Also 4–5 construccioun, 5–6 -cion, -cyon, 6 -tyon, -tione, etc. [ad. L. *constructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *construĕre* to CONSTRUE, CONSTRUCT. The F. *construction* is cited by Littré from 12th c., and may have been the immediate source.]

I. The action of constructing.

1. a. The action of framing, devising, or forming, by the putting together of parts; erection, building.

arch of construction: an arch built in the body of a wall or other structure, to relieve the part below it from superincumbent weight.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 The construccion of the cite of Rome. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Construccyon or construynge, *construccio*. **1705** ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1756) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* II. 186 From whence a [railroad] line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 198 Others have only an arch of construction above the flat lintel.

b. of immaterial objects, systems, organizations, etc.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. XXV. 302 The Mosaic system was the first construction of a special instrumentality for a speeial end.

c. The art or science of constructing.

1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss., Construction.. amongst architects is more particularly used to denote the art of distributing the different forces and strains of the parts and materials of a building in so scientific a manner as to avoid failure and insure durability. **1864** C. VAUX *Villas & Cottages* 70 To study the capabilities and varieties of wooden construction. **1891** *Graphic* 28 Feb., [The] Assistant-Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction, who has designed the new ships.

2. a. The manner in which a thing is artificially constructed or naturally formed; structure, conformation, disposition.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 28 The Order and.. Construction of their essential or organical Parts. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 769 To build it [a dry dock] with a timberfloor of a new and peculiar construction. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 461 The bad eonstruction of the hospitals. **1866** ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* i. 15 The rather unusual rhythmical construction of six bars in the first part, and eight in the second. *a* **1871** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 331 Beneath the mandibles is situated another pair of jaws, of similar construction.

b. The mental building up of materials; constructive faculty.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vii. 119 At last he burst forth with an immense deal of science and a great want of eonstruction, a want which scientific men often experience.

3. *Geom.* a. The action or method of drawing a figure for the purpose of solving a problem or proving a proposition.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Then is set the construction of suche things which are necessary ether for the doing of the proposition or for the demonstration. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. ii, The construction, and the demonstration, are every where alike. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 133 Of the construction of equal and similar figures. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 57 Graphic construction for Resultant Acceleration.

b. *Naut.* 'The method of ascertaining a ship's course by trigonometrical diagrams' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 41 By construction.

c. ***construction of equations***: see quot.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction* of equations, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines, and figures; whereby the truth of the rule, canon, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

d. *transf.*

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 123 A generic concept derived from experience, the inner organisation of which can only be represented imperfectly by description, not exactly by construction.

4. a. A thing constructed; a material structure; a formation of the mind or genius.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 424 The subterraneous constructions of Italy are as stupendous as those above ground. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 71 A number of other constructions were discovered. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 11 The Brehon laws are in no sense a legislative construction.

b. A mechanical structure used in a stage setting, or forming the setting itself.

1924 H. CARTER *New Theatre Soviet Russia* 71 Instead of painted planes he [*sc.* Meierhold] uses constructions in volumes made of wood, iron and other suitable material. *Ibid.* 72 Construction as it is now understood as an aid to acting and nothing more..arrived in April, 1922. **1929** —— *New Spirit Russ. Theatre* 221 The bridge of Life and Death that forms the chief construction on the Japanese stage. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 34/2 High platforms, skeletonized structures, inclined planes, all manner of bare, unsentimentalized construction provide the footing as well as the background for the actors.

c. *Art.* A sculptural creation, composed from a number of pieces, often of different material, and usually non-representational.

1944 H. READ in *Horizon* July 63 Dear Gabo,..it is easier for me to sympathize with those lovers of art who but dimly apprehend the formal unity of one of your constructions. **1956** F. GORE *Abstract Art* 30 Arp is opposed to the 'technoid' constructions of Mondrian. **1964** H. READ *Hist. Mod. Sculpture* iii. 89 From 1914 onwards a group of artists in Moscow attempted to apply engineering techniques to the construction of sculpture, and the objects thus made were called 'constructions'.

II. The action of construing, and connected senses.

5. *Gram.* a. The action of syntactically arranging words in a sentence; 'the putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense' (J.).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E. iij, Construction is the apt ioining of words in framing of a sentence. **1612** BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 130 Prolepsis is also a figure of Construction. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction*..the arranging and connecting the words of a sentence, according to the rules of the language.

b. The syntactical connexion between verbs and their objects or complements, adjectives and their extensions, prepositions and objects, etc.

(In this Dictionary the principal constructions of verbs, adjectives, etc., are given under the various senses, marked *Const.*)

1530 PALSGR. 137 There is nat a more straunger construction in all this tonge. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 20, I cannot tell whither the construction will beare it or no. **1640** SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 That stands in construction with all tenses. **1661** MILTON *Accedence* Wks. 1738 I. 620 Construction consisteth either in the agreement of words together..which is call'd Concord; or the governing of one the other in such Case or Mood as is to follow. **1767** H. WALPOLE *Narr. Rousseau* 133 He changed the construction of the last phrase, though the thought remained exactly the same. **1876** MASON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., Help towards the understanding of the more difficult constructions.

c. *Heb. Gram.* The relation of a sb. in the construct state. See CONSTRUCT *a.* 2.

1762 PARKHURST *Heb. Lex.* p. iv, A noun is said to be in *Regimine* or in *Construction* when it is in a particular relation to a noun following it.

†**6.** The action of analysing the structure of a sentence and translating it word for word into another language; construing, translation. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 John Cornewaile.. chaunged the lore in grammar scole, and construction, of [i.e. from] Frenche into Englische. **1388** WYCLIF *Prol.* xv. 57 Whanne riȝtful construccioun is lettid bi relacion, I resolue it openli. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, To sewe his style in my translation Worde by worde like the construction After the maner of gramariens. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to conster hir a lesson..Thus walking in the alley, she listned to his construction. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §8, I have seene a grammarian..shew more pride in the construction of one Ode [of Horace] than the Author in the composure of the whole booke.

7. The construing, explaining, or interpreting of a text or statement; explanation, interpretation; meaning, sense.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Construccion, *construccio, exposicio*. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. (1890) 47 Whan blanchardyn had wel loked and rede the verses..& well vnderstode theire sentence..the prouost axed hym yf he was counseylled for to fulfylle the eonstruction of that texte. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 654/1 Al the question for the more part riseth..vpon the construccion thereof, that is to say..what was for that scripture the true sense and right vnderstanding. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 169 What riddles are in that prophecy, which..undergoes as many constructions, as there are pens that have undertaken it. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 146 Those texts..will admit of some other construction. **1803** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 584 My construction of the tenor of the letter.. may I hope prove erroneous.

8. a. Interpretation put upon conduct, action, facts, words, etc.; the way in which these are taken or viewed by onlookers; usually with qualification, as ***to put a good, bad, favourable, charitable*** (or other) ***construction upon***.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 28 To admit me favourable and indifferent construction, of what I shall here unfold unto you by writing. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 50 O illegitimate construction! I scorne that with my heeles. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 12 To finde the Mindes construction in the Face. **1609** TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 313 The bitter censures of malignancies In managements so subject to construction. **1641** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 A charitable construction of each others aets and intentions. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 38 To put the best Construction might be, on such Irregular actions. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 499 Some Good may be done, though at the Expence of Envy and ill Construction. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vii, Since such is the construction that is put upon my patience. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 126 Locke..guards himself..against any such construction.

b. †***to make*** (*a*) ***construction***: to give an explanation or meaning to; to explain or interpret in a certain way. *Obs.* ***to bear a construction***: to allow of being explained in a certain way.

c **1525** SKELTON *Replyc.* 152 Ye may soone make construction With right lytell instruction. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 232 There is shrewd construction made of her. **1620** BACON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I humblye praye your Lordships to make a favourable and true construction of my absence. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 27 He would have made a less angry Construction, had I less deserv'd that he should do so. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi, Facts which would bear two constructions.

9. *Law.* a. The explaining or interpreting of the words of a statute, deed, or other legal document.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Biijb, To the declaracyon and constructyon of this statute, etc. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 By the Resignation of Richard the Second, the Parliament might seem, in strict construction of Law, to be expired. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 226 By an equitable construction of the statute of Glocester. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 63 The construction or interpretation of a contract. **1890** LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIV. 3/2 The question..turns upon the true construction of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847.

b. A particular explanation or interpretation put upon a law, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1324 The true meaning of which statute, they did impugne and overthrowe by divers subtile and sinister constructions of the same. **1612** BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 452 Iudges must beware of Hard Constructions, and Strained Inferences. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 329 The Master of the Rolls.. adopted the latter construction. **1890** SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forcing upon this order a construction which would not be put upon it by those who are in the habit of dealing with orders in this form.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 1, as ***construction camp, car, material, timber***, etc.; **construction railway** = ***construction-way***; **construction train**, a train conveying materials for the construction or repair of railways; **construction-way**, a temporary railway laid down for use in the construction of a permanent railway, canal, or similar undertaking.

1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. civ, A Vessel.. loaded with construction-timber. **1869** C. L. BRACE *New West* xiv. 184 Every stick of fuel, every railroad tie, and beam for trestle-work, must be carried on construction trains from these mountains. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xxi. 397 Hitherto construction cars had been shoved across singly by hand. **1881** *Chicago Times* 18 June, A construction train backing down to Elwood. **1881** []. **1884** *Century Mag.* Oct. 843 Adventurers who had followed the construction camps on the Northern Pacific Railroad. **1900** *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/2 The armoured train and construction trains can now go beyond Crocodile Pools almost to Ramutsa. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* 55 (*caption*) The construction camp lies between the Freeway and the town. **1947** L. M. BEEBE *Mixed Train Daily* 298 The club car 'Julia Bullette' of the romantic Virginia and Truckee—was originally built as a construction car.

constructional (kən'strʌkʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. a. Of or pertaining to construction.

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 70 The only evidences are constructional and sculpturesque. **1881** T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. v. xii. 157 Mere constructional superintendence was all that he had deputed.

b. *spec.* Pertaining to or engaged in the manufacture of structural iron or steel.

1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 2/7 Most of the steel-works are well engaged, more particularly on constructional work. *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 2/7 The recent distribution of large railway orders in the district has caused constructional iron to be in good request. **1897** *Ibid.* 14 June 7/2 The constructional engineers. **1900** *Ibid.* 3 Dec. 2/7 Ironfounders and constructional engineers. **1924** *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 29 Nov. 242/2 Constructional steel contracts come out regularly.

2. Belonging to the original structure or design; structural.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 80 The chief constructional portions of the church are 'early pointed'. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 219 If a gallery were in any case admissible, it must be a constructional one, and not one of those wretched scaffoldings on cast iron pillars or brackets.

3. Of, pertaining to, or dependent upon interpretation of phraseology or intention.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 40 (T.) The nature of symbolical grants, and constructional conveyances. **1839** *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 455 Nor can this be considered as a quibble, a constructional possession.

4. In theatrical scenery, characterized by 'construction'.

1924 H. CARTER *New Theatre Soviet Russia* 73 A development of the constructional scenery appeared in the next production.

con'structionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] As regards construction or structure.

1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 703/1 Artistically decorated, not constructionally enriched. **1890** *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 489/1 Constructionally the arrangement is bad.

constructionism (kən'strʌkʃənɪz(ə)m). [f. CONSTRUCTION + -ISM.] Artistic expression by means of mechanical structures. Cf. CONSTRUCTIVISM.

1924 H. CARTER *New Theatre Soviet Russia* 187 They are being initiated into the 'mysteries' of constructionism, biomechanics, and other systems of brain and body discipline. **1929** —— *New Spirit Russ. Theatre* 225 From expressionism..to constructionism..has been the path of the Moscow Kamerny theatre.

constructionist (kən'strʌkʃənɪst). [f. CONSTRUCTION + -IST.]

1. One who practises or advocates construction.

2. With *strict*, *loose*, or other qualification: One who puts a strict, loose, or other construction or interpretation upon a law, etc.; in U.S. chiefly used in reference to the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution as these regard the rights of the individual states.

a **1844** UPSHUR cited in Worcester. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 5/1 There is very little doubt that Johnson will turn out a Democrat, that he will be a free-trader and strict constructionist. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 266 They were strict constructionists and rigorous observers of the Law.

3. One who follows the principles of constructionism.

1924 H. CARTER *New Theatre Soviet Russia* 70 The æstheticist, painter, sculptor, poet or any other is dead; the constructionist takes his place. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 12 June 12/6 International Federation of Expressionists, Futurists, Cubists, and Constructionists.

constructive (kən'strʌktɪv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *constructīv-us*, f. *construct-* ppl. stem: see -IVE. Cf. F. *constructif, -ive*, 15th c. in Godef.]

1. a. Having the quality of constructing; given to construction. Also *spec.* of immaterial objects, ideas, etc.: having the quality of contributing helpfully (esp. opp. *destructive*).

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 139 The constructive intellect produces thoughts, sentences, poems, plans, designs, systems. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. III. vii. 345 Cyril was a clear-headed, constructive theologian. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 514 We look in vain..for any signs of administrative or constructive talent. **1943** H. READ *Education through Art* I. 9 Constructive education. **1955** *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Apr. 145/1 The poor ones are those who like their job, not for its constructive, but for its destructive, qualities. **1955** *Times* 9 May 10/3 It would not be a passive condition, but 'eminently constructive'. **1962** in *Ann. Reg. 1962* (1963) 528 The United States government will be prepared to discuss these questions urgently, and in a constructive spirit, at Geneva or elsewhere. **1965** *New Statesman* 19 Mar. 425/2 The *New Statesman*..has a duty to subject the government to a continuous process of constructive criticism.

b. ***constructive dilemma***: in Logic, a dilemma that has alternative affirmations in its minor premiss (opp. DESTRUCTIVE *a.* d); esp., the form of argument by which from two conditional propositions and the alternation of their antecedents one infers the alternation of their consequents (see quot. 1953).

1826 WHATELY *Logic* ii. III. Suppl. §5. 114 (*side-note*), Simple constructive Dilemma. **1906** J. N. KEYNES *Formal Logic* (ed. 4) III. vi. 365 Taking the simple constructive dilemma given above, and contrapositing the major. **1953** I. M. COPI *Introd. Logic* viii. 243 An argument form such as that of the Constructive Dilemma, $(p \supset q).(r \supset s), p \vee r \therefore q \vee s$.

2. Of or pertaining to construction.

1817 *Let.* in Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xiii. 293, I look forward anxiously to your great book on the constructive philosophy. **1877** S. J. OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxix, There was no hope of any constructive, wise, and political development from such a quarter. **1889** *Whitaker's Alm.* 214 Naval Service..Constructive and Engineering Staff.

3. Belonging to the construction or structure of a building, etc.; structural, constructional.

1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 25 Architectural ornament is of two kinds, constructive and decorative. By the former is meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 212 Design should be based upon constructive exigencies.

4. a. Deduced by construction or interpretation; resulting from a certain interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; inferential, virtual; often applied in legal language to what in the eye of the law amounts to the act or condition specified.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 282 Will an implicit constructive Acknowledgment bind those, whom solemn Oaths and Vows to Almighty God cannot hold? **1681** *Trial of S. Colledge* 51 A seizing of the King..is a constructive intention of the death of the King; for Kings are never Prisoners, but in order to their death. *a* **1852** D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) IV. 107 The power of control and direction.. is derived, by those who maintain it, from the right of removal: that is to say, it is a constructive power: it has an express warrant in the Constitution. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 165 Thus the customs of a tribe may.. forbid marriage with one set of constructive sisters or brothers.

b. Hence ***constructive blasphemy, contempt, injury, notice, possession, treason, trust***, etc.

constructive total loss (in Marine Insurance): the assumption of the loss of a ship or cargo as total under certain circumstances, as when arrival or recovery seems highly improbable, or the cost of the repairs promises to exceed the value, the owner abandoning to the insurers all claim to the ship and receiving the amount insured.

a **1714** BURNET *Own Time* an. 1682 (T.) It was not possible to make it look even like a constructive treason. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 75 The creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of constructive treasons; that is, to raise, by forced and arbitrary constructions, offences into the crime and punishment of treason, which never were suspected to be such. **1789** DURNFORD & EAST *Reports* III. 466 The necessity of an actual possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a constructive possession by the intervention of an agent. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III*, x. (1845) 319 It was at most constructive blasphemy. **1848** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. iv. 170 Cases of constructive total loss. **1859** MILL *Liberty* iv. 147 The merely contingent, or, as it may be called, constructive injury which a person causes to society, by conduct which neither violates any specific duty to the public, nor occasions perceptible hurt to any assignable individual except himself.

c. *Math.* Of a proof: showing how an entity may in principle be constructed or arrived at in a finite number of steps, without depending on the concept of an infinite set (though the entity may belong to such a set). Of, pertaining to, or being a philosophy of mathematics that accepts only proofs of this kind.

1938 A. CHURCH in *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* XLIV. 224 The existence of at least a vague distinction between what I shall call the constructive and the non-constructive ordinals of the second number class, that is, between the ordinals which can in some sense be built up step by step from below and those for which this cannot be done.., is, I believe, somewhat generally recognized. **1943** *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* LIII. 41 It appears that there is a proposition provable classically for which no constructive proof is possible. **1965** [see INTUITIONISM 3]. **1972** M. KLINE *Math. Thought* li. 1203 The definition of a prime number is constructive, for it can be applied to determine in a finite number of steps whether a number is prime. The insistence on a constructive definition applies especially to infinite sets. **1977** *Sci. Amer.* May 122/3 Stein's 1961 paper..extended the result to all values of k greater than 2; moreover, it did so in a constructive manner. **1979** *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 134/1 The belief that mathematics is invented has given rise to a controversial theory known as constructive mathematics, which maintains that to prove that a mathematical object exists it is necessary to show how the object can be constructed.

5. Of or pertaining to CONSTRUCTIVISM.

1924 H. CARTER *New Theatre Soviet Russia* 71 By constructive scenery Meierhold understands essential scenery adapted to the realisation of man's free acting in space, and not photography or decoration. *Ibid.* 72 The scenery was simple, essential and constructive. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. plate 111 (facing 24) Expressionistic, constructive and abstract settings. **1937** N. GABO in J. L. Martin et al. *Circle* i. 3 The original source from which the Constructive idea derives is Cubism.

constructively (kən'strʌktɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a constructive way.

1. In the effort to construct; for the purpose of construction; constructionally.

1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 171 The Assyrians never seem to have used stone constructively, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. **1874** —— in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 758 [They] have lined..the passages of our houses with.. brick-work, because it was constructively true.

2. By way of interpretation; inferentially.

1678 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. (T.), Interpretatively and constructively; as, when a war is levied, to throw down inclosures generally, etc. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 14 This is constructively included in Samuel's Behaviour to them, tho' not litterally in the Words. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 142 An actual breach of the peace; or constructively so, by tending to make others break it. **1847** C. G. ADDISON *Law Contracts* II. ii. §2 That the goods were either actually or constructively bailed to him or his servants.

con'structiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Constructive quality or capacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term for a faculty with its appropriate 'organ'.)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings.. belong the following species..7. Constructiveness. **1828** COOMBE *Const. Man* ii. § 5 Constructiveness is given,—and materials for constructing artificial habitations, raiment, ships. **1882** *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 The constructiveness of his teaching as opposed to the destructiveness of the school..which has prevailed for so many years.

constructivism. [f. CONSTRUCTIVE *a.* + -ISM.]

1. [ad. Russ. *konstruktivízm*] a. The theory or use of mechanical structures in theatrical settings.

1924 H. CARTER *New Theatre Soviet Russia* 71 Constructivism was also influenced by futurism. **1929** —— *New Spirit Russ. Theatre* 225 There are two methods by which an artist may express an idea: (1) Constructivism, or symbols and emblems of the world without us; and (2) Expressionism, or symbols and emblems of the world within us. **1929** *Observer* 1 Dec. 15/2 Constructivism was simply to be the theatrical parallel to industrial technique, demanding the exclusion of all useless decoration and the precise functional organization of the stage. **1959** W. C. LOUNSBURY *Backstage from A to Z* 24 *Constructivism*, a once popular theatre movement in Russia (during the twenties) with the emphasis on machines, mechanical devices, and skeleton construction.

b. An artistic movement, originating in Moscow in 1920, concerned mainly with expression by means of constructions (CONSTRUCTION 4 a); the type of art produced by this movement.

1929 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 31 Jan. 74/4 The cubism and surrealism of Paris, the futurism of Italy, the constructivism of Moscow. **1933** H. READ *Art Now* 110 We are in a world of inorganic, of mechanic, sensibility. If there is an undertone it is an undertone of the machine: the dynamo, the rock-drill, the hydraulic pump. Because of this relation, this aspect of cubism is sometimes given a special label: Constructivism. **1948** —— *Philos. Mod. Art* (1952) xii. 217 Naum Gabo..was..one of the founders of the abstract movement in Moscow known as Constructivism. **1948** *Archit. Rev.* CIV. 299/1 The Renaissance school which took the place of this nihilistic constructivism is also proving worthless in face of the new Soviet architecture. **1961** *Times* 23 Jan. 16/1 All this makes constructivism one of the most satisfying types of abstract art.

2. A view of mathematics according to which only constructive proofs, and entities demonstrable by them, are admissible.

1959 *Philos. Rev.* LXVIII. 324 In the philosophy of mathematics, Platonism stands opposed to various degrees of constructivism. **1981** DAVIS & HERSH *Math. Experience* vii. 318 In any discussion of the foundations of mathematics, three standard dogmas are presented: Platonism, formalism, and constructivism.

constructivist (kən'strʌktɪvɪst), *a.* and *sb.*

1. Of or pertaining to, a practitioner of, theatrical or artistic constructivism (see CONSTRUCTIVISM 1 a and b).

1928 *Observer* 1 July 15/5 The play..needs a 'constructivist' setting—whatever that is. **1930** *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 10 Some of the settings suggest the influence of constructivist architecture. **1934** *Archit. Rev.* LXXV. 12/2 As a constructivist painter Moholy-Nagy was the first to use new synthetic materials like galalith, trolith and cellon. **1944** E. H. RAMSDEN in H. Treece *H. Read* 48 The Constructivists..who ..continue to claim for their creative achievements a unique distinction. **1955** *Times* 2 Aug. 10/1 The geometric constructions of the Constructivist sculptors likewise rejoice in immaculate surfaces, and the fact that the actual materials are metals and plastics gives them the illusion of being entirely machine-made. **1956** L. ASHTON in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 312 The Cubists and the Futurists were controlled too much by technique, and this led to a still further emanation of technology usually referred to as the Constructivist school. **1961** *Times* 23 Jan. 16/1 English constructivists love white.

2. Of or pertaining to, an adherent of, mathematical constructivism (see CONSTRUCTIVISM 2.

1943 *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* LIII. 69 The only way in which the constructivist demand could in general be met would be by giving the *y* as an effectively calculable function of *x*. **1970** [see INTUITIONIST 2 b]. **1979** *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 143/2 In spite of the unresolved problems at its foundations modern mathematics is extremely successful, and it is not even clear that the constructivists' charge that the subject lacks real meaning is valid. **1982** W. S. HATCHER *Logical Found. Math.* ii. 71 Brouwer, Poincaré, Kronecker, and Weyl are a few of the mathematicians who took some kind of constructivist position.

Hence **constructi'vistic** *a.*, characterized by constructivism (sense 2 above).

1944 K. GÖDEL in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. B. Russell* 136 The constructivistic (or nominalistic) standpoint toward the objects of logic and mathematics. **1963** *Philos. Rev.* LXXII. 29, I shall..attempt to clarify a little Wittgenstein's peculiar constructivistic doctrine.

constructor (kən'strʌktə(r)). Also 8–9 -er. [n. of action on L. type f. CONSTRUCT: = med.L. *constructor*, mod.F. *constructeur*.]

1. One who constructs, makes, or frames; one who designs the construction of a thing; *spec.* an officer charged with the supervision of construction for the navy.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶9 A constructer of dials. **1847** CRAIG, *Constructer*, one who forms or constructs. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. ix. 424 He was aided by constructors..from the fleet in the St. Lawrence. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 The constructors of the maps. **1889** *Whitaker's Alm.* 214 Naval Service..Constructive and Engineering Staff: Director of Naval Construction; Chief Constructors..Constructors. *Ibid.* 230 Portsmouth Dockyard..Chief Constructor..Constructors.

†2. One who construes or interprets. *Obs. rare.*

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 50 Lest my owne relations of those hard euents might by some constructors be made doubtfull.

Hence **con'structorship**, the office or position of a (naval) constructor.

1870 *Times* 21 Dec., Mr. Childers actually offered the Chief Constructorship to the designer of the Captain.

constructure (kən'strʌktjʊə(r)). [f. L. stem *construct-* + -URE, on analogy of *structure*. OF. also had *constructure* (rare).]

†1. Construction, structure. *Obs.*

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 38 The whole Constructure being circular in Form. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Nature's variety in the constructure and conformation of so excellent an Organ [the Eye]. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. 92 The Constructure of my Body. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 19 Ye sons of art, one curious piece devise, From whose constructure motion shall arise. **1840** *Aeolus* 32 All the inferences deducible from this constructure will present themselves readily as soon as required.

b. *fig.*

1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* i. 1 That excellent constructure of our Saviour, laid downe in his Gospell by Mathew: Seeke first the kingdome of God, etc.

2. *Sc. Law.* A mode of industrial accession, whereby if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to their owner. (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*)

construe ('kɒnstru:, kən'stru:), *v.* Forms: α. 4–5 construen, -struwe, 5 -stru, -strew, -struyn, 5–6 -strewe, 4– construe; β. 5–6 constre, 6–9 conster, (6 constyrre, 8 cunster). [ME. *constru-en*, ad. L. *construĕre* to pile together, build up, CONSTRUCT, also to connect grammatically, construct sentences, whence in med.L. as in sense 3. The corresponding F. *construire* is a late word, but occurs in Palsgr. 1530 in the grammatical use. If our word had been derived through Fr. it would have had the forms *construy*, *constroy*: cf. *destroy*. At an early date the stress was put on the first syllable, and the final reduced to *-stre*, *-ster*: *conster* continued to be the pronunciation down to the 19th c., even after it had disappeared as a written form. Walker, 1791, called this 'a scandal to seminaries of learning'.]

†1. *trans.* To form by putting together materials, to CONSTRUCT. *Obs.*

[**1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 327 They constrewed quarellis to quenche þe peple, And pletid with pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis.] **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. (1890) 59 He had construed, edyfyed, and made an hondred temples wythin his royalme. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 71 The braine..is defended and construed by Mercurie, the third radical beginning.

2. *Gram.* To combine (words, or parts of speech) grammatically. Now, to combine a verb, adjective, preposition, or other word with the case or relational words with which it is syntactically used.

1530 PALSGR. 495, I constrewe as a grammarian dothe a sentence, when he joyneth the partes of speche in order, *je construis*. **1612** BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 1 The construing or framing and setting together of the eight parts of speech. *Mod.* The verb *hearken* is construed with the prepositions *to, unto*. In German many prepositions are construed with the dative.

3. *Gram.* To analyse or trace the grammatical construction of a sentence; to take its words in such an order as to show the meaning of the sentence; *spec.* to do this in the study of a foreign and especially a classical language, adding a word for word translation; hence, loosely, to translate orally a passage in an ancient or foreign author.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 128 For *nullum malum* þe Mon mette with *inpunitum*, And bad *nullum bonum* be *irremuneratum*. Let þi Clerk, sire kyng, Construe þis in Englisch. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 76. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Children in scole beeþ compelled for ..to construe hir lessouns and here þynges in Frensche [*construere Gallice compelluntur*]. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vii. 34 He coude make and construe euery worde, and pronounce it by example. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to conster hir a lesson. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 30 Conster them. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 113 What they can so construe or reade out of the English into Latine. **1745** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. ciii. 285 If I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch. **1813** MOORE *Post-bag* v. 293 Have you found any friend that can conster That Latin account, t'other day, of a Monster? **1840** MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 142 He cannot construe a Greek author.

b. *absol.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Now..in alle the grammar scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frensche, and construeth and lerneth on Englische. **1575** LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 61, I coold my rulez, coold conster & pars with the best of them. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §44 Since I have been able not onely as we do at schoole, to construe, but understand. **1852** BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* 18 The lecturer stands, and the lectured sit, even when construing, as the Freshmen are sometimes asked to do. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* i. (1889) 6 If you were to hear the men construe, it would make your hair stand on end.

c. *intr.* (for *pass.*) Of a series of words: To admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 59 Definite dogma, intelligible articles, formularies which would construe, a consistent ritual. *Mod.* This sentence will not construe; I can make nothing of it. His verses did not scan, and would barely construe.

4. *trans.* To give the sense or meaning of; to expound, explain, interpret (language).

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 Poure on it preuyly.. And constrewe ich clause with þe culorum. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 75 To Constru, *exponere, construere*. **1545** JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ix. X vj b, Geve me leave to conster you thys laste verse. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xxxix. (1591) 76 Such as had rather construe [*interpretari*] then execute his Generals commaundementes. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 3 June, We can cunster the crabbidst buck [= book]. **1796** J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 50 Though the Law in modern days Three barbarous Tongues no more displays, Like Pluto's triple headed monster, And Pleaders can their Pleadings construe. **1883** BROWNING *Jocoseria, Sol. & Balkis*, O wisest thou of the wise, world's marvel and well-nigh monster, One crabbed question more to construe or *vulgo* conster!

b. To expound, interpret, or take in a specified way (often apart from the real sense).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 58, I font þere Freres.. Glosynge þe Gospel as hem good liked For Couetyse of Copes Construeþ hit ille. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 308 Let wyse men that here this Cronycle constrewe it after theyr discressions. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1632) 135 That which the Word of God doth but deliuer historically, we conster without any warrant as if it were legally meant. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1214 If we conster What in th' Apocalyps we find, According to th' Apostles mind. **1795** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 312, I am not a man for construing with too much rigour the expressions of men under a sense of ill-usage. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 234 The country was not then inclined to construe the letters of Papists candidly.

c. with various complements and extensions.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 274 Some farryars.. conster the word 'taken' to be 'stricken by some planet or evill spirit'. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 4 [This Text] the Jews construe of Christ still to come, and of his temporall Monarchy. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 123 When the word is construed into its idea the double meaning vanishes. **1720** *Lett. from Mist's Wkly. Jrnl.* (1722) II. 55 Any thing that can be construed an obscure or scurrilous Insinuation. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 252 When she speaks anything that some would construe to her disadvantage. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 416 He abstained..from using any expression which could be construed into a threat. **1876** E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 221 Not one word which can be construed as having the remotest connection with sacrificial ideas.

5. *Law.* To explain or interpret for legal purposes. (A technical application of 4.)

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 603 There can be no higher authoritie of exposition, then to construe one statute by an other. **1592** WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §60 B. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶9 Provided also, That this Rule be not construed to extend to the Fair Sex. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 Courts of law have..leant as much as possible against construing demises, where no certain term is mentioned, to be tenancies at will. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 332 It is a usual manner of construing new acts, according to the old rules. **1885** SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 560/1 Authority is of very little use in construing an unskilfully drawn will.

6. *transf.* To interpret, give a meaning to, put a construction on (actions, things, or persons).

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 498 II. 175 Theyr disposicion woll be construed ferther than they wille it were. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. lxxxvi. (1591) 236 His brother whose vnlike and farre more curteous nature he construed [*interpretabatur*] contrarily. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Of one od subtil stratagem, most treacherus handling Conster al. *a*1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 165 O Lord God..how variously am I construed by men! **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ¶3 Our Minds are construed by the waving of that little Instrument [the fan]. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 208 Few can tell his Pedigree, Or his subtile Nature conster. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, You construe me but justly. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 226 So Cicero had construed the situation..and he had construed it ill.

b. with various complements and extensions.

*a*1400–50 *Alexander* 1901 And be þe hat, þat is holewe be-for þe heued bowed, I constru þat ilka kyng sall clyne to my-selfe. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. xcviii. 71 The whiche was construed to be done by vertue of the holy Ghoost. **1535** COVERDALE *Bible* Prol. ¶5 Though..I have fayled eny where..loue shall constyrre all to y^e best. *a*1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 189 Thy virtues shall be construed to vice. **1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii. 26 I conster my selfe sawcy. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 168 All must be consterd Reason in the king and depraved temper in the Parlament. **1720** OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIII. 276 Cæsar's Robberies were construed for political Actions. **1831** FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 120 Prudence will be construed pusillanimity. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 25 These gentlemen assure me that silence will be construed as an affront. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 39 The popular conception would construe that consent..into an act of freewill.

†c. in a bad sense: cf. *misconstrue*. *Obs.*

*c*1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* I. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 221 To have your actions consturd, scornd and scoffd at By such malignant soules!

7. To deduce (a meaning, etc.) by interpretation; to judge by inference, infer.

*c*1450 *Crt. of Love* lix, Construe the best, believe no tales newe, For many a lie is told, that semeth ful trewe. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Sholde they whan they wake construe ony treuth to folowe of this mater. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* App. (Hakluyt Soc.) 298 Wee will conster the beste of all thinges. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 183 You may haply conster that meaning out of that place. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 203 By these my signs the wise will easily conster How little thou didst differ from a monster. **1884** GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. 5 Even from this it cannot be fairly construed that gross drunkenness was common.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Const. †*of*.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. i. 24 We must not conster hereof as you mean. **1594** DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxxii, A sinful monster, As by her words the chaster sort may conster. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §16 If we should judge or construe of the store of some excellent jeweller, by that..which is set out toward the street in his shop.

†8. To understand (a person, i.e. his meaning).

1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. Wks. (1873) IV. 29, I now conster thee.

†9. To inform by way of explanation; to explain.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 63 My Lady is within sir. I will conster to them whence you come.

construe ('kɒnstru:), *sb.* [f. the vb.] An act of construing in the grammatical sense, *esp.* as an exercise in learning a classical language; a verbal translation.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv, These debates interfered sadly with construes, exercises, and repetitions. **1865** *Etoniana* viii. 138 An early construe with his tutor. **1885** W. F. HOBSON in *N. & Q.* 17 Jan. 46/1 The misapprehension arose, probably, from a wrong construe of another edition, where the word *plebeios* [= *vulgares*]..was mistaken for a noun. *Mod.* Give me a construe of the passage.

construer ('kɒnstru:ə(r), kən'stru:ə(r)). Also 5 construare, -stirrere, 7– sterer. [f. CONSTRUE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who construes.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Construare, *constructor*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.*, A constirrere, *expositor, constructor*. **1607** S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 67 Detorted and wrested another way ..as is the humor of the Consterer. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 112 Where the construer sticketh, or goeth amisse, to call him backe to the rule. **1656** HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 200 Which definition..to a candid construer, is sound.

construing ('kɒnstru:ɪŋ, kən'stru:ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6–8 const(e)ring. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CONSTRUE in various senses.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91/1 Construccyon or construynge, *construccio.* **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 Plaine construinge, diligent parsinge, dailie translatinge. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 61 The construing and examination of newe lawes. **1640** BROME *Antipodes* III. iv, Must I stand Your constring and piercing of your scribblings. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84 This will .. facilitate his Construing of Latin. **1857** MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 10 That did not depend much upon .. the construing of particular texts.

attrib. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes some false Latine in them. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 12 Some lamentable and pitiful construing-master.

constry, obs. form of CONSISTORY.

†**con'stult**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *stultus* foolish, fool.] *intr.* To play the fool together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World's eighth Wonder* Wks. II. 67/1 Some English Gentlemen with him consulted And he as nat'rally with them constulted. **1659** GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 91 What do they meet, and sit, and consult (or rather constult) together?

†**'constuprate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *constuprāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *stuprāre* to ravish, f. *stuprum* violation, defilement.] *trans.* To violate, ravish, deflower.

1550 BALE *Revelation* III. (T.), The good gostlye father that constuprated ii hundred nonnes in his tyme! **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 165 Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base culion. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 230 His [David's] wives were constuprated and abused by his son. *a* **1683** SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. §16 Romulus and Remus, the Sons of a Nun, constuprated, as is probable, by a lusty Soldier.

†**constu'pration**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *constuprāre*: see prec. So in F. (Cotgrave).] Ravishing, violation of chastity.

1611 COTGR., *Constupration*, a constupration, ravishing, deflouring, defiling of a woman. **1612-5** BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* XVI. iv, Had not that constupration beene partly violent. **1652** PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 22 Most of his Wisdom consisting in such Constuprations. **1755** JOHNSON, *Ravishment*, violation, forcible constupration.

†**consubject**, *v. Obs.* To subject together.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xix. §6 (R.) Rather than they would consubject themselves with those of Juda and Benjamin, under a more honourable .. yoak.

consub'sist, *v. intr.* To subsist together, or in combination. Hence **consub'sisting** *ppl. a.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Some who hold two consubsisting wills, an active and an elective. *Ibid.* I. 555 An elective power consubsisting with our power of volition.

consub'sistency. *rare.* The quality or state of subsisting together.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 43 Its .. mysterious coexistencies and consubsistencies.

consubstantial (kɒnsʌb'stænʃəl), *a.* [ad. L. *consubstantiāl-is* (Tertullian), in F. *consubstantiel* (16th c., Calvin), f. L. *con-* together + *substantia* substance: see -AL¹, and cf. *substance, substantial.* Originally a term of Theology, L. *consubstantiāl-is* representing Gr. ὁμοούσιος, f. ὁμός one and the same, common + οὐσία being, essence, substance.]

1. Of one and the same substance or essence; the same in substance.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 98 Not able .. to attract and digest the nourishment that is moyst, nor to make it like and consubstantiall with the body and members. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi, As in Spring-time from one sappie twigg, There sprouts another consubstantiall sprigg. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1632) 375 A booke consubstantiall to his author. **1650** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 59 The Livelesse Spirits are next Consubstantiall to Aire; The Vitall Spirits, approach more to the Substance of Flame. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 Grant that an object from without could act upon the conscious self as on a consubstantial object.

b. *Theol.* Said of the three Persons in the Godhead; esp. of the Son as being 'one in substance' with the Father. Sometimes also said of Christ's humanity in relation to man.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 25/3 Jhesu cryst .. in essence consubstantial by generacion. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198b, The sone .. is consubstancial, that is to saye, he is of one nature and substaunce with the father. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 When the Latines meant to expresse the word *Omoousion*, they called it Consubstantiall, declaring the substance of the Father and the Sonn to be one, so vsing the word substance for essence. **1612** BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* XXV. 222 In their conceits .. the humane nature of Christ was not consubstantial to ours, but of another kind. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 559 St. Augustin .. calls the Holy Ghost, The substantial and consubstantial Love of the Father and the Son. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 281 The Word his consubstantial Beams display'd. **1724** WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vii. 104 This creed makes no mention of Christ being consubstantial with us, in one nature, as he is consubstantial with the Father in another. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* V. xxviii. (1878) 474 The apostolic writings seem to lay far greater stress on the real distinction in the Persons of the Godhead than on any idea of consubstantial Unity.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1640 WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R. Suppl.), Consubstantialls are willingly intertained with a kindly embrace, and properly intenerate and supple. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) V. xl. 259 It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved by *consubstantials, impriments*, and *occludents*. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 200 Then .. Did he recite the Creed that told of the Consubstantial.

consub'stantialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine of consubstantiation.

1860 WORCESTER cites MILMAN.

consub'stantialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who believes in the consubstantiality of the three Persons of the Godhead.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 98 The consubstantialists .. reproached their adversaries as Heathens. **1758-60** JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 610 Arius .. ill used by the Consubstantialists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

a **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 123 As the Consubstantialist, or Lutheran saith. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 443 Errours, such as .. that of the Lutheran Consubstantialists, and of the Roman Transubstantiators.

consub,stanti'ality. [ad. L. *consubstāntiālitās* (Cassiodorus), f. *consubstāntiālis*: see -ITY. Used to render Gr. τὸ ὁμοούσιον, ὁμοουσιότης.]

Identity of substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Consubstantialitie*, agreement in substance, the being of the same substance that another is of. **1651** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 13 Over great Affinity or Consubstantiality of the Nourishment to the Thing nourished. **1738-41** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iv. (R.), The doctrine of the soul's consubstantiality with the Deity.

b. *esp.* of the three Persons of the Trinity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198b, Here is no consubstancialite nor personage, whiche is in ye deite. **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* viii. 45 The .. Counsel at Nyce .. dyd inuente the worde of Consubstantialitie, to expresse the olde trueth that Christ was .. of one and the same substance with the father. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 7 *Homousion*, which the Orthodox Fathers used, to shew against the Arrians the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 11 There is also a consensus in the Ante-Nicene Church for the doctrines of our Lord's Consubstantiality and Coeternity with the Father.

consub'stantialize, *v.* = CONSUBSTANTIATE *v.* 3.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 486 The consubstantialising Church of the Lutherans.

consub'stantially, *adv.* [f. CONSUBSTANTIAL + -LY,².] In a consubstantial manner; with identity of substance or essence.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 511 They haue not their being consubstantially .. because they are two vnconfounded. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 12 Think not when Christ assumed our Nature that it was united Consubstantially. **1828** SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (1832) II. 370 The Protestant constitution, consisting consubstantially of church and state.

consubstantiate (kɒnsʌb'stænʃɪeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *consubstāntiāre* to identify in substance, f. *con-* together + *substāntia* substance: see CONSUBSTANTIAL.]

1. *trans.* To unite in one common substance. *spec.* in *Theol.*: see CONSUBSTANTIATION.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. §67 II. 357 They .. are driuen either to Consubstantiate and incorporate Christ with elements sacramentall, or to Transubstantiate and change their substance into his. **1651** WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. ix. 162 It [Gold] is not easily consubstantiated with us, it cannot be overcome by our heat, nor doth it turne into bloud. **1683** PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Neither Angels nor Saints are in this degree codeified and consubstantiated with the Father. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 483 It is necessary that the priest should call down His very body crucified upon the cross into the bread, which must be transubstantiated thereinto, or consubstantiated therewith, so that Christ Himself may be really and corporally present in the elements. **1866** WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 74 This true rhetoric, in which thought is consubstantiated with things.

2. *intr.* To become united in substance.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 89 To make a vivid thought consubstantiate with the real object, and derive from it an outward perceptibility.

†**3.** To hold the doctrine of consubstantiation.

1687 [see *ppl. a.*]. **1715** A. A. SYKES *Innoc. Err.* 10 The Lutherans consubstantiate.

Hence **consubstantiating** *ppl. a.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 454 The consubstantiating Church and Priest Refuse communion to the Calvinist.

consubstantiation (ˌkɒnsʌbˌstænʃɪ'eɪʃən). [ad. 16th c. L. *consubstāntiātiōn-em*, n. of action from *consubstāntiāre*: see above. Formed after the much earlier term *transubstantiation.*]

1. The doctrine of the real substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ together with the bread and wine in the Eucharist, as distinguished from *transubstantiation* in which the whole substance of these elements is held to be changed into the body and blood of Christ.

A term used controversially to designate the Lutheran doctrine of the Saviour's presence 'in, with, and under the in-substance-unchanged bread and wine' (*in, mit, und unter dem der Substanz nach unveränderten Brode and Weine*); but not used by the Lutheran Church, nor accepted by Lutherans as a correct expression of their view.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. §10 So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency .. the patrons of transubstantiation .. to the change of one substance into another; the followers of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* I. 473 To passe the papist & the Lutheran, Their trans & consubstantiation. **1673** MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 409 The Lutheran holds Consubstantiation; an error indeed, but not mortal. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 48 Calvin refines the Refiner, as if Luther's Consubstantiation bordered too near upon the Wafer-God Transubstantiation. **1798** J. HEY *Lect. Divinity* IV. 324. **1882** FFOULKES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 207 In exposing the subterfuges of consubstantiation and transubstantiation alike.

†**2.** A rendering consubstantial. *Obs.*

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. iv. §12 (1662) 196 Else Christ must have as many bodies as the Church hath particular congregations. Which is a new way of Consubstantiation. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 383 Who took upon Him our nature by an union with the human soul and body of Jesus .. Union, which is not a transubstantiation, nor consubstantiation extending throughout the same portion of space.

Hence **consubstanti'ationist**, one who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 The consubstantiationist maintains that the sacramental elements are transubstantiated in the mouth of the faithful communicant, and not previously in the chalice of the priest. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 192.

consub'stantiative, *a.* Of the nature of consubstantiation. Hence **consub'stantiatively** *adv.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* 73 *note*, The fourth Council of Lateran .. determined that the alleged material change in the elements, is not consubstantiative but transubstantiative.

†**consub'stantiator**. *Obs.* [n. of action from CONSUBSTANTIATE: see -OR.] One who consubstantiates.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 98 There is no collecting from their Writings whether they were Consubstantiators or Ubiquitaries.

consub'stantive. *a. rare.* = CONSUBSTANTIAL.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 128 That He [Christ] being born In union consubstantive with the man Jesus.

†**con'suete**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 -swet. [ad. L. *consuēt-us* used, accustomed, wonted, pa. pple. of *consuēscĕre* to accustom, use, f. *con-* together + *suēscĕre* to become used, accustom, inceptive of an obs. *suēre.*] Accustomed, wonted.

1384 *Charter of Lond.* xcii. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 34 Yelding to vs be yere .. in termes conswet the ferme therof diew. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* V. 67 Favorers of their consuete Idilness. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 458 Brought again into their .. consuete familiaritee. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence †**consu†etely** *adv.*, according to custom.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 4 The mansuet cup, the gods consuetly drunke.

con'suetitude. Intentional variant of next.

1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 187 By consuetitude he follows armies. **1883** —— *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 608 There is no meanness, there is just the simple consuetitude of the modest establishment.

consuetude ('kɒnswi:tju:d). Also 4–7 conswe-. [a. OF. *consuetude*, ad. L. *consuētūdo*, short for *consuēti-tūdo*, f. *consuētus*: see -TUDE. (The inherited form of the L. word was OF. *coustume* CUSTOM.]

1. Custom, usage, habit. (Chiefly in Sc. use.)

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xx. 25 Whanne the kyng hadde sitten vpon his chayer after the consuetude. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Late him blood if alle particuler þingis acorden as vertu, age, conplexioun & consuetude. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 The consuetude is of Walche men to ȝiffe water to theire gestes to drynke. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 43 To haunte armes was theyr consuetude. **1558** KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 47 Long consuetude and custome .. haue established their authoritie. **1689** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 10 Exercitation and consuetude did the same more sagaciously. **1831** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 478 The word was originally not of English but of European consuetude. **1881** BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ix. 320 To adjust themselves according to the consuetude and the convenience of time and place.

b. *esp.* Custom recognized as having legal force; the unwritten law of custom; use and wont.

1384 *Charter of Lond.* in Arnolde *Chron.* 35 Notwithstonding..conswetude or dome vpon suche maner charturs yeuen. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. XV. (W. de W.) 301/2 Consuetude or custome in lawe posytyue that is mannes lawe is exposytour & termynour of the lawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 Be na caus..that he culd knaw Of consuetude or 3it be writtin law. *c*1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 42 Thay sall keip the lawis and consuetudes of the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Ane Earle, or any man allegeand him to haue the liberties or consuetudes of ane Earle. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 176 The subjection to, or exemption from, jurisdiction, so completely depended upon consuetude.

2. Familiarity; social intercourse. [So in Latin.]

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 440 Nor would Ariovistus have needed a long consuetude to acquire it [the Belgic language]. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prud.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 101 The sweetness of those affections and consuetudes that grow near us.

consue'tudinal, *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consuētūdin-em* (see prec.) + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to custom, of use and wont. *spec.* in *Philol.*, esp. as the epithet of a particular mood in Celtic languages.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consuetudinal*, accustomed. 1728 H. MACCURTIN *Elem. Irish Lang.* ix. 67 (*heading*) Of the accustomary, or consuetudinal mood. 1808 'E. O'C.' *Gram. Gaelic Lang.* II. 72 Consuetudinal or habitual mood. Present. —..*I usually am*, or *I use to be*. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 263 To uproot and destroy the ancient consuetudinal law of the kingdom. 1899 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 52 Sometimes *-bi* seems to be used as a consuetudinal present of *is*. 1913 J. MORRIS JONES *Welsh Gram.* 348 The consuetudinal present is in use in that sense in the spoken language. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Found. Language* 203 The latter [aspect] denotes the kind of action or state as..iterative, consuetudinal or usitative.

B. *sb.* a. = CONSUETUDINARY *sb.*

1817 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* Title-p., The Consuetudinal of Anchorets and Hermits.

b. *Philol.* A consuetudinal mood.

1808 'E. O'C.' *Gram. Gaelic Lang.* II. 67 The Moods are six; the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Conditional, Consuetudinal, and Infinitive. 1927 J. R. R. TOLKIEN in *Year's Work Eng. Stud. 1925* 34 The closest point of contact is..OE. *bið*, used as a consuetudinal, a future, and sometimes indistinguishably from the present.

consuetudinary (kɒnswi:'tju:dɪnərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consuētūdinārī-us* customary, f. *consuētūdin-em* (see above). Cf. F. *droit consuetudinaire* (14th c.)]

A. *adj.* According to consuetude, custom, use and wont, or usage; customary.

1590 *Serpent of Devis.* B ij a, First he saith it was necessary ..Secondly, he saith it was consuetudinary: and lastly he saith it was voluntary. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 28 Consuetudinary Apostolical Traditions. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii, Laws, whether written or consuetudinary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Consuetudinary or customary law, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* x. 299 Ordinary affairs of life are always regulated by consuetudinary law.

B. *sb.* A treatise containing a collection of customs or usages, local or particular to some body; *esp.* a book containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a monastic house or order, a cathedral, collegiate church, or the like. Sometimes identified with an ORDINARY.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXII. 245 The Ordynare or Consuetudynary..nowe named Salysbury vse. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 40 An ordynary of Popysh ceremonyes, the whyche he entytled a Consuetudynary or vsuall boke of the churche. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xliv. *note*, The MS. Ordinale, through the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is now lying before me..the Consuetudinary of the Church of Exeter..forms the first part of the book. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 195 Not mentioned in the Consuetudinaries, except that of Wells.

†**con'suffer**, *v. Obs. trans.* To suffer together (with another). Hence †con-'sufferer.

*c*1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2795 The sorowe y[t] oure lady consuffred for hire dere son.

1662 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 70 If I be a sympathiser, I must be a con-sufferer.

consul ('kɒnsəl), *sb.* Also 7 consull. [a. L. *consul* (in sense 1), f. *con-* together + *-sal-* root of *salīre* to leap, jump, = Skr. *sar-* to go: cf. *consilium* COUNSEL, and *consultāre* to CONSULT.]

I. In the Roman and French Republics.

1. The title of the two annually elected magistrates who exercised conjointly supreme authority in the Roman Republic; the title without the function was retained under the Empire.

The Roman reckoning of time was by the names of the two consuls for the year.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* XV. 15 Lucius, consul [1388 cheef gouernour] of Romayns, to Kyng Ptholome, helthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Gaius Fabricius, Which whilom was consul of Rome. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 323 L. Quincius Capitolinus, quhilk wes five times afore consul. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 277 'Tis thought that Martius shall be Consull. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 449 The title of consul was still the most splendid object of ambition. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. viii, 'Long live the Consul Rienzi' cried several voices. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 481 The last consul after whom the year was denominated was Basilius, junior, in the year 1294 A.U.C. or 541 A.D. in the reign of the Emperor Justinian.

2. Hence given as a title to the three chief magistrates of the French Republic, from 1799 to 1804. The First Consul (who was Napoleon Bonaparte) had all the real power, the Second and Third Consuls having only a consultative voice.

1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 460 The late discussion with the First Consul. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 127 The consuls, or rather the first or chief consul (for the other two were appointed by him, and acted only as his advisers and assistants) proposed the laws.

II. Senses chiefly founded upon etymological connexion with L. *consulĕre* to counsel, consult.

†3. Used by mediæval Latin writers in England and elsewhere as = *comes*, count, earl. *Obs.*

[10.. *Laws of Edw. Conf.* ii. (Du Cange). *c*1250 BRACTON I. viii. §2 (Du Cange) Comites..qui etiam dici possunt consules a consulendo; reges enim tales sibi associant ad consulendum.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIII. 249 In theyr apparell they were lyke vnto consules and nat vnto monkes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 168 a, The Sherife was deputy of the Consull or Earle, and therefore the Romanes called him Viceconsul, as we at this day call him vicecomes. 1677 F. SANOFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 75 Isabell, one of the Daughters and Heirs of William Consul of Gloucester. 1864 FREEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 461/2 One is amused to find the great opponent of King Stephen described as 'Robert, surnamed "the Consul", natural son of King Hen. I'.. Robert was 'surnamed "the Consul"', only in the sense in which every other contemporary Earl was equally surnamed the Consul..Henry of Huntingdon, and others who used the same affected style, thought it fine to say 'Consul' instead of 'Comes'.

†4. A member of a council: *spec.* of the early English Merchant or Trading Companies. *Obs.*

1513 BRAOSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 800 A noble gentilman, a consul in office. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* 261 To be presented to the Gouernour, Consuls, and Assistants in London. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. §12 Making them dictators, that their words should stand, and not consuls to give advice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 3 To the.. Governor, the Consuls and court of Assistants of the Russia Company.

†5. Used as the English appellation of various foreign officials. By Shakspere applied app. to the *savii* of Venice. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 43 Many of the Consuls, rais'd and met, Are at the Dukes already. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apology* C b, The true hearted Hollander, Consul and Captaine Peter Boom. *Ibid.* D iij, The Consulls, and Gouernours of Rotterdam. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1843) 818/2 The government [of Cologne] is under the senate and consuls. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 27 Venice.. The third council..consists of the *doge*, his six counsellors, the *capi della quarantia criminale*, the *savii grandi*, the *savii di terra ferma*, and the *savii de gl'ordini*..The *savii* are a kind of public inspectors, or consuls.

III. A municipal or commercial officer.

‖6. Formerly the name of certain municipal magistrates in Southern France and Catalonia, corresponding to the *échevins* of Northern France.

(Du Cange refers to *Consules municipales* at Barcelona at an early date (cf. 7), and in Provence in 1209.)

*a*1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1612) 86 These Constables..bee like to them who are called Consuls in many Townes and Villages in France. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 421 A Consul of Agen, who had been created so at his recommendation. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/3 There are Letters from Marseilles..which say, the Inhabitants of that Place had..killed their Consul. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Rom. Real Life* I. 56 The consuls of the district waited on her to offer her a guard.

†7. The appointed or elected head of the body of merchants of any nation resident in a foreign seaport or town, to settle disputes among them, and be their channel of communication with the local government or authority. *Obs.*

This appears to have arisen in the Mediterranean and to have been an extension of sense 4 or 6; Du Cange quotes a charter of King Jayme of Arragon of 1268, giving to the merchants of Barcelona, sojourning in parts beyond seas, power to appoint consuls over themselves.

[*c*1320 SYMON SIMEONIS *Itin.* (1778) 21 Communiter quaelibet Christianorum civitas maritima habet fundum in civitate ipsa et consulem.] 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 187 They that doe traffike uppon the land, assemble many together, and elect a governour amongst them, whome they terme, Consul. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 A Consul of the Florentine merchants at Alexandria.

8. Hence, by gradual development: An agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign town or port, to protect the interests of its traders and other subjects there, and to assist in all matters pertaining to the commercial relations between the two countries. So *consul-general*, *vice-consul*. (The ordinary current sense.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 176 (R.) The Venetians have a consul themselues. But all other nations goe to the French nations consul. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 10 The English Consulls. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Oct. 1656), We deem'd it necessary to send to your Majesty Thomas Maynard..to reside in your Dominions, under the Character and Employment of a Consul, and to take care of the Estates and Interests of our Merchants. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxiii. 333 These proceedings..of which the consul general Wolff, was acquainted in 1745. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. 41 Consuls are commercial agents appointed to reside in the sea-ports of foreign countries with a commission to watch over the commercial rights and privileges of the nation deputing them.

9. *transf.* The local representative officer of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

1882 *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The appointment of Consuls, or representatives, in various towns, to point out the 'lions' of the place..and to inform members..as to the state of roads and other matters in their local districts.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1560 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 44 a, An ordinarye Romane armie, which they call a Consull armie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 248 At Rome in the Consul-feasts celebrated for the honour of Neptune.

'consul, *v. Comm.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To submit to a consul for official examination and approval; to get (an invoice or the like) stamped by a consul.

When Merchandise above the value of £20 is sent to the United States an Invoice must be sworn to before the U.S. Consul at the place of dispatch, who stamps it. A commercial letter of 9 July, 1891, calls this 'to consul the invoice'.

'consulacy. *rare.* [f. prec.: see -ACY.] Consular office or establishment; = CONSULATE 4.

1850 *Times* 3 May, The general affairs of the consulacy of Greece.

consulage ('kɒnsəlɪdʒ). [f. CONSUL + -AGE. Godefroy has OF. *consulaige* in sense of 'consulate' (of Brutus).]

1. Consular charge or dues.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 176 *marg.*, Other smal customs you pay besides..for Consullage you pay two in the hundred. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 18 The Company's Revenues..rise from Ground-rents and Consulage on all Goods imported and exported by British Subjects. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. I. viii. 41 *note*, The charge of consulage, etc. on the Portugal trade. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* vii. 157 All goods brought in English ships pay a duty and consulage to the East India Company.

†2. = CONSULATE 4. *Obs. rare.*

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., At Council we debated the buisinesse of the Consulage of Leghorne. [*So MS. and ed.* 1819; *edd.* 1850, 1857, consulate.]

consular ('kɒnsjʊlə(r)), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 -er, 6 -are. [ad. L. *consulār-is*, f. *consul*: see -AR. Cf. F. *consulaire* of 14th c.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the Roman consuls, or (in recent history) the French consulate of 1799-1804.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 320 Thay concludit to mak tribunis militare, with power consulare. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* I. 75 The Romans..made use of them in their Consular assemblies. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. I. 39 He has not many Consular [Coyns]. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 244 He had twice been invested with the consular dignity. 1870 EMERSON *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 340 Having received from Trajan the consular dignity.

b. (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The consular case took the place of the pair cases in very old watches, and was so named in honour of Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time Consul of France.

2. Of or belonging to a consul in a foreign port.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 271 The consular tribunal was abolished..the duties on merchandise..were increased. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 31 To pay a consular fee. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 53 We have consuls, or inferior consular officers at all the principal ports.

B. *sb.* A man of consular rank; *esp.* under the Roman republic, an ex-consul, and, under the empire, a legate sent as governor of a province.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 þilke dignitee þat men clepiþ þe emperie of consulers. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.*, *Brief Supput.* (R.), Juli Cesar first being consular and eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) I. IV. 242 That venerable bench of Consulars, who were justly reckoned the first Citizens of the Republic. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 269 To unite her with some noble consular.

consu'larity. [ad. L. *consulāritās*, f. *consulār-is*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *consularité*.] Consular authority or tenure of office, consulship.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 312/1 The British Consul hadn't had such a marriage in the whole of his Consularity.

'consulary, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CONSUL + -ARY, answering in form to late L. *consulāri-us*, F. *consulaire*, but used as repr. of L. *consulāris*.]

1. = CONSULAR 1.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. xii. (1622) 139 Sext. Papinius descended of a Consularie familie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. i. 44 The Consularie regiment [*imperium consulare*] was annuall. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. 59 Rufinus, a Consulary nobleman. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 106 Before the next consulary legate came over.

2. = CONSULAR 2.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 62 The English consulary house takes up one side of the great khan.

consulate ('kɒnsjʊlət, -sələt). [ad. L. *consulātus*, f. *consul*: see -ATE[1] 1: so F. *consulat*.]

1. The government of Rome by consuls; the office, dignity, or position of the consuls.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 219 After þat tyme þe consulat of Rome lefte in þe Est. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 315 Gif the Romane pepill has fre suffrage to gif the consulate quhare thay pleis. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 20 Where is now the splendor of the Consulat? Where the Lictors and their Fasces? **1763** TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 134 And one of those consulates this stone alludes to. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xviii. 332 The battle of Pharsalia was..the vindication of the senate and the consulate against rebels and traitors.

2. The consular government in France, and the period during which it existed (1799–1804).

1845 D. F. CAMPBELL (*title*) Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire of Napoleon.

†**3.** A body of consuls or officers so styled; a municipal council. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 527 All the offycers of the towne, with the consulat or rulers of the same.

4. The office or establishment of a modern commercial consul; also of a Cyclists' Club 'consul'.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxii. 121 The Vice-Consul..under the Consulate of Smyrna. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 257 The tricolour flag floating over the French consulate in Warsaw. **1865** MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 138 The chancellerie of the Neapolitan consulate-general. **1870** ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxvii. 106 The lamented removal of..the English Consul, to a more desirable consulate in European Turkey.

5. *attrib.*

1882 *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The B.T.C. consulate arrangements are composed of twenty-four districts. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 8/1 All the consulate flags were hauled down by the Consuls.

consuler, obs. form of CONSULAR.

consuless ('kɒnsəlɛs). [see -ESS.] The wife of a consul.

1819 BYRON *Lett. to Hoppner* 6 June, My respects to the Consuless. **1832** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 341 To the great mirth of the beautiful Consuless. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 1/2 The First Consuless (afterwards Empress) Josephine.

'consuling, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSUL *sb.* and -ING[1].] Acting as consul; filling a consular office.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 14, I am a painter by profession and I amuse myself with consuling.

consulship ('kɒnsəlʃɪp). [f. CONSUL + -SHIP.]

The office of consul, the term of this office: **a.** of a Roman consul.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xii. 17 This rumour..dydde greatly hyndre Catiline in requeste of the Consulshyppe. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 188 And after his Consulship [he] solemnized the marriage. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 2 How many stand for Consulships? *a* **1794** GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1799) 69 The vanity of Tully was doubly interested in the Greek memoirs of his own consulship. **1869** SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 5.

fig. **1656** COWLEY *Misc.* xi. *To Bp. Lincoln* 24 The Consulship of Wit and Eloquence.

b. of a modern commercial consul.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 85 The English Consulship of Chios is in his disposing. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2135/8 His Majesty..has been Graciously pleased to bestow upon him the Consulship of Rotterdam. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVI. 275/2, I shall..strike for..some small consulship perhaps.

fig. **1668** E. KEMP *Reasons for Use Ch. Prayers in Publick* 7 She cannot trust to the skill and arts of any private Priest to transact by way of agency or consulship for her.

†**c.** of a consul of Venice. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 103 These two Consulships are..conferred upon two of the most indigent of the Nobility, because they are Places of great Profit, and little Expence.

consult (kən'sʌlt), *v.* [ad. L. *consultā-re*, freq. of *consulĕre*, *consult-um* to take counsel, ask counsel of (see COUNSEL), related to *consul*, and *consilium* COUNSEL.]

1. *intr.* To take counsel together, deliberate, confer; also said of a person deliberating with himself. Const. †*of* (obs.), *upon*, *about*.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Consilium summis de rebus habebant.* Virg. They consulted of great matters. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 45 Come Gentlemen, Let vs consult vpon to morrowes Businesse. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 264 In their banket, they consult of peace and warre. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 154 He that consulteth wisely, is a sorer enemy than he that assaulteth..unadvisedly. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1 An assembly of Countrymen and Foreigners consulting together upon the private Business of Mankind. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 2 The gods all sat consulting.

2. *consult with*: To take counsel *with*; to seek advice from. Also in *indirect pass.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 162 b, [He] came to London..where he deliberately consulted with his especial frendes. **1611** BIBLE *2 Chron.* xx. 21 When he had consulted with the people, he appointed Singers. **1678** AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 [He desires that] Mr. Ray, may be consulted with for making such alterations. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ii. 18 [He] adopted the opinions of those with whom he consulted.

b. To take counsel *with*, refer to (a book, author, etc.), for information.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 11. 37 He thinks that if the memories of those in the Synod were consulted with, they would all confirm it. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 236 Consulting with maps. **1655** MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* §78 A watch..to be now and then consulted with concerning the hour of the day. **1668** HEYLIN *Cyprianus Angl.* 320 A man extremely well versed in old records, with which consulting, frequently, in the course of his studies.

c. See also 5 b.

†**3.** *trans.* To confer about, deliberate upon, debate, discuss, consider (a matter). *Obs.*

c **1540** *Life of Fisher* Introd. 54 There was this yᵉ kings matter debated..and consulted the space of many daies. *a* **1674** CLARENDON (J.), Many things were there consulted for the future. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Which Scantlins were well consulted by able Workmen before they were reduced into an Act.

b. with the matter expressed by a clause.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 Consultyng whether the cause be profitable or unprofitable. **1611** BIBLE *John* xii. 10 The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 197 If we were rationally to consult whether the Axis of the Earth were better be held steady..or left at random. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Misc. Wks.* 1760 IV. 25 But when shall be The time to fight, the king consults with me.

†**4.** To take counsel to bring about; to meditate, plan, devise, contrive. **a.** with *simple obj. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Micah* vi. 5 Remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted. —— *Hab.* ii. 10 Thou hast consulted shame to thy house. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 878 Vologeses was supposed to have consulted the invading of Armenia.

b. with *infinitive. arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 227 They consulted to burne the shyppe. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 4. **1646** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 233 He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.

5. To provide for by consultation; to have especial respect or beneficial reference to (a person's good, interest, convenience, etc.) in forming plans; to take into consideration, have an eye to. [L. *consulere alicui.*]

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. vi, [We] see a preternatural cloud arise that neither men nor counsels were prophetick enough to consult. **1682** DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 396 Every man..Consulted soberly his private good, And saved himself as cheap as e'er he could. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 6 Those whose Safety I would principally consult. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 49 The Honour of God and the Salvation of Men shall be at once consulted. **1884** SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Rep.* 12 Queen's B. 286 We should consult neither the public interest, nor the interests of parliament and the constitution, nor our own dignity.

b. *intr.* † *to consult with* (obs.), *consult for*: in the same sense.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 115 He neither consulted with his health nor honour. **1645** —— *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 40 High time for men of honour who consult with their credit to desist from such sins. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, For the general weal Consulting first. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 294 In doing this, I believe I am consulting for the good of my parish.

6. To ask advice of, seek counsel from; to have recourse to for instruction, guidance, or professional advice.

a. (a person). Also in mod. use, to seek permission or approval from (a person) for a proposed action.

1635 [see c]. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Consult*, to advise with, or take Advice of. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 27 She has some..tartufish aunt..to consult upon the occasion. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 The men returned, and I consulted them as to the possibility, etc. **1861** SMILES *Lives Eng.* II. 480 One of the last works on which Mr. Telford was professionally consulted was..the improvement of Dover Harbour. **1878** STYRAP *Code Med. Ethics* 35 When a practitioner is consulted by a patient. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 25 When an author consulted him about a work. **1903** G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* IV. 148 Provided it is understood that my son is altogether dependent on me, and that I have to be consulted in any important step he may propose to take. **1924** A. A. MILNE *When we were very Young* 32 You must *never* go down to the end of the town without consulting me. **1928** W. B. YEATS tr. *Sophocles' King Oedipus* 26 Without consulting my father or my mother I went to Delphi. **1930** D. L. SAYERS *Strong Poison* xiv. 183, I have determined to put my property in Trust with you, so that you may have full power to handle everything according to your own discretion, without having to consult me every time. **1951** W. FAULKNER *Requiem for Nun* I. 13 Not that he would have..refused his permission except by simple instinct;..but he would have refused at once if he thought the thing was contemplated without consulting him. **1985** *N.Y. Times* 7 July II. 25/2 Before selecting the designs, the Secretary of the Treasury must consult the chairmen of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc. and the Federal Commission of Fine Arts.

b. *fig.* (a thing personified).

to consult one's pillow (F. *consulter son chevet*): to think over a thing at night; to take a night for reflection: see PILLOW.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Not to do anything suddenly, but consult my pillow. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 1 When she consulted her Looking-glass. **1770** *Placid Man* II. 198 She determined to consult her pillow upon it. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 29 He never consulted the weather.

c. *spec.* To refer to (a book or author); to 'look up' for information on some point.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 222 Both these last [ancient authors] I have consulted. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Consult my French Gardiner. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §24 We consult the writings of learned men. **1839** G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 400 The reader should consult the Treatise on Optics by Sir Isaac Newton.

d. *to consult one's feelings*: to have respect to or regard for them in forming a determination. (Here there is an admixture of sense 5.)

c **1832** *Lives Brit. Physicians* 267 However wisely Jenner may have consulted his own feelings on this occasion, the public lost the benefit of his judgement.

consult (kən'sʌlt, 'kɒnsʌlt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *consulte* = It., Sp., med.L. *consulta*, f. pa. pple. *consultus*, *-a*, *-um* of L. *consulĕre* to counsel, consult. But in sense 3 it represents L. *consultum*, It. *consulto*, consultation, decision, etc.; and it may have been often taken as a direct formation from the verb, as in *appeal*, *demand*, *request*, etc. In verse, *con'sult* is usual; *'consult* occurs in Garth 1699, Tate, Swift 1730.]

1. The action of consulting, consultation.

1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 242 The man of law..sitteth by the inquisitors in their consult. **1641** SHIRLEY *Cardinal* IV. i, The King and Cardinal in consult! **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 Upon consult of reason, there will bee found no easie assurance. **1700** ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* I. i. 35 As I past The outward rooms, I found 'em in consult. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* I. 719 Seen In close consult. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 67 Or clustering sit, as if in deep consult.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A consultation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. II. iv. 35 Whom their Uncles likewise took for their Assistants in that Consult. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 694/1 There were many secret consults what to do with him. **1750** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 321 Their consults produced resolutions of violence. **1845** CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 116 What profound consults there were! **1889** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247 The consult took place at St. James's.

†**c.** A counsel. *Obs.*

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 67 If ever the candidness of my thoughts..and the freedome of my Consults have aimed at any thing then the Reputation of your Majesty.

†**d.** Subject of consultation or deliberation.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 278 His next Consult was, in what course of life he should fix himself. **1689** T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 70 All their consult is how to cheat him.

2. A meeting for consultation; the body of persons so meeting; in 17th c. often *spec.* a secret meeting for purposes of sedition or intrigue, a cabal.

c **1634** EARL STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1890) 154 Take heed of private meetings and consults in your chambers. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 149 Both Parties..Hearded only in Consults. **1683** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 267 He had been at several consults for the taking of the king. **1700** BROWN *Dufresny's Amusem.* 93 He died of the Doctor. See a Consult of them marching in State to a Patient, attended by a Diminutive Apothecary. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxviii. 142 Stafford had assisted in a great consult of the catholics held at Tixal. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, You saw him at a consult of the Jesuits in London.

3. *Rom. Hist.* A decree of the senate [L. *senatus consultum*].

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 476 Be consult of the senate, he gaif his lauboris, first, that the templis..suld be recounseld, renewit, and purifyit. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 532 It has often been inferred from a passage in Tacitus that consults or acts of the senate first acquired this virtue under the reign of Tiberius.

†**con'sult**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consult-us* a skilled adviser.] A skilled practitioner.

1704 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 543 (D.) 'Bon,' cries the consult, 'a happy prognostic'. 'It cast her into convulsions,' continued the maid. 'Better yet,' says the consult. **1778** JOHNSON in Boswell (1831) IV. 138 So we have Juris consultus, a consult in law.

‖**consulta** (kon'sulta). [It. and Sp. *consulta*: cf. CONSULT *sb.*, and CONSULTO.] An (official) consultation; a meeting of council (Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese); the minutes of such a meeting.

1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 141 To give an account in the next general consulta, of what passports he had granted. **1851** GALLENGA [MARIOTTI] *Italy* 47 The convocation of a Consulta of laymen. *a* **1859** PRESCOTT (O.), Matters of real importance..were reserved for a consulta, consisting, beside the regent, of Granvelle, Count Barlaimont, and the learned jurist Viglius. **1877** GARDINER *Personal Govt. of Chas. I*, I. Pref. 10 The collection of consultas of the Council of State.

consultable (kən'sʌltəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONSULT *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *consultable* 16th c.] That may be consulted.

c **1642** *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations..are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardnesse of words). **1810** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 293 The more than German exhaustion of consultable authority. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 756 Files of newspapers are consultable in most places.

consultancy (kən'sʌltənsɪ). [f. CONSULT(ANT + -ANCY.] The work or position of a consultant (senses 2 and 3); a department of consultants.

1955 *Times* 4 July 2/4 Successful candidates will be given special training to equip them for Consultancy at the company's own Training Centre. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Oct. 563/4 There is infinitely more formal training in management than before, and 'management consultancy' has expanded rapidly since the war. **1960** *Guardian* 26 Aug. 6/1 Interior Design Consultancy. Our Interior Design Consultants will be delighted to help and advise you. **1963** *Economist* 19 Oct. 262/2 These links are provided..by research and ..consultancy. **1966** A. BATTERSBY *Math. in Management* ix. 236 Harry Arthur Hopf formed one of the

earliest management consultancy companies in the U.S.A. **1967** *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 88/1 Independent laboratories are rarely in the public eye. They range in size from the large research institute like the Fulmer at Stoke Poges and International Research and Development in Newcastle to small consultancies with a minimum of scientific equipment. **1969** *Responsibilities of Consultant Grade* (Dept. Health & Social Security) 3 Failure to reach a consultancy has now..much more serious consequences than before.

consultant (kən'sʌltənt). [ad. L. *consultānt-em*, pr. pple. of *consultāre* to consult, or a. equivalent F. *consultant*.]

1. One who consults (an oracle).

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvi. (1715) 335 Fatidical verses, which told the Consultants what Fortune they were to expect. **1865** C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* ii. 30 The consultant..sacrificed a ram, and..awaited the revelations made to him in the dreams.

2. A consulting physician.

1878 J. DE STYRAP *Code Med. Ethics* 30 *note*, In Consultation it is customary for the family doctor to precede the Consultant into the sick-room. **1881** DR. KIDD in *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 Her Majesty wished that the responsibility of so momentous an illness should be shared by a consultant. **1965** *Lancet* 17 July 24/1 (Advt.), Consultant in Venereology. *Ibid.*, Locum Tenens Casualty Surgeon (Consultant or Senior Hospital Medical Officer grade). *Ibid.*, Consultants in Anæsthetics.

3. A person qualified to give professional advice or services, e.g. in problems of management or design; an adviser; also *spec.* a private detective. Also *attrib.*

1893 CONAN DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 23, I am rather disappointed in our London consultant. **1900** A. UPWARD *Ebenezer Lobb* 247 The Baker Street consultant glanced at him with ineffable scorn. **1907** *Installation News* May 3/1 The alleged superfluity of Consulting Engineers... Even amongst consultants undesirables are to be found. **1935** *Planning* II. XLVI. 2 The rapid growth of clearing house and consultant services for information. **1962** *Listener* 9 Aug. 223/2 Five writers and one consultant were credited with *The Bob Hope Show*. **1964** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 145/1 Paul Maas..Consultant to the Clarendon Press, Oxford, from 1939.

consultary, obs. form of CONSULTORY.

consultation (kɒnsʌl'teɪʃən). [a. F. *consultation*, or ad. L. *consultātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consultāre* to CONSULT.]

1. a. The action of consulting or taking counsel together; deliberation, conference.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 246 b, After long consultation had. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. §6 If bishops did often use..the help of mutual consultation. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. §13. 119 There must be certain set times and places for deliberation and consultation of affaires. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 128 It is plain enough that Brutes are not above consultation but below it. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* I. 342 My advice in consultation given.

b. The matter or plan deliberated on.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Mar., Their design and consultation was..how to proceed with the most solemnity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) a. A conference in which the parties consult and deliberate; a meeting for deliberation or discussion.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. v. 2 Wyth syndry consultatyownys. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II To guide and direct them in their consultations of future things. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 120 Every member of the Body may be present at the consultations, if he will. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶2 By frequent consultations with his dancing-master. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ii. 30 They had arranged the time and place for a general consultation.

b. *Law.* 'A meeting for deliberating or advising with counsel' (Wharton). In present legal usage confined to meetings with more than one counsel present.

1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper. Barrister's Life* (ed. 3) II. 99 In a consultation that gentleman admitted his guilt to the counsel. **1883** *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 189/2 *Consultation*... Also a meeting of two or more counsel and the solicitor instructing them for deliberating or advising. **1906** *Ann. Practice* II. 211 The following fees are allowed to counsel's clerks... On consultations, senior's clerk..0 5 0. On consultations, junior's clerk..0 2 6.

c. *Med.*

1800 DUNCAN *Annals of Med.* V. 493 Mr. Benjamin Bell still persists in his intention of publishing his consultations and observations on various important points in Surgery. **1806** ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* II. 12 The next day the patient requested to see me in consultation. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consultation*..was anciently explained as signifying that office of the physician by which the unlearned are instructed by the learned..The term..is now applied to a consideration of, and deliberation on, by one or more medical practitioners, the condition of a sick person.

3. The action of consulting or referring to (a book).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶12 By the consultation of books..temptations to petulance are avoided.

4. *Law.* (See quots.)

1548 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI*, c. 13. §14 (Ruffhead) The Party that is..hindred of his..Suit in the Ecclesiastical Court by such Prohibition, shall have a Consultation granted in the same Case by the Court where the said Prohibition was granted. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 79 Consultation is a writ whereby a cause being formerly removed by prohibition, out of the Ecclesiasticall Court or Court Christian, to the Kings Court, is returned thither againe. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., This writ is in nature of a *procedendo*; but properly a consultation ought not to be granted, but in case where a man cannot recover at the Common Law.

5. *attrib.* **consultation table**, council-table.

1829 *Bengallee* 337 There was a large marble consultation table in the centre of the room. *c* **1832** *Lives Brit. Physicians* 245 He had retired from all but consultation practice.

consultative (kɒn'sʌltətɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **consultātīv-us* (prob. used in med.L.), f. *consultāt-*, ppl. stem of *consultāre*: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *consultatif, -ive.*] Of or pertaining to consultation; having the right or power to advise or join in consultation; deliberative, advisory: said chiefly of a body whose function is to take part in a consultation, but not to vote upon the decision.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 107 To have a consultatiue, exhortatiue, or consentatiue voice onely. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. XX. II. 91 The Council is a purely consultative body assembled..solely for his information and guidance. **1878** GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 117 In this consultative and executive body, discussion is quite free.

†B. as *sb.* A consultative voice or vote; a right to consult or deliberate. *Obs. rare.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 67, I would willingly have another House, and give them a consultative in some things, and in other things a negative. **1659** *Ibid.* IV. 355 To give them a consultative, will imp your wings; but to give them a negative, you will be like a bird in a string.

consultatory (kən'sʌltətərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *consultātōrius*, f. *consultātōr-em* a consulter: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or serving for consultation (*e.g.* of an oracle, etc.); having the character of consultation or deliberation, consultative.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 80 Here the lot is consultatorie..because they could not tell who it was that had done the deede, they will put it to their Gods. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 168 Formerly they made consultatory staves of this tree. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. viii. 395 Their decision would be only consultatory, and have no more weight than royal instructions.

consulted (kən'sʌltɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSULT *v.* + -ED¹.] Planned, devised, etc.: see the verb.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 73 To put their last consulted enterprise in execution.

Hence †**con'sultedly** *adv.*, advisedly, of set purpose; = L. *consultō*, *consultē*.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 27, I presume rather casually, then consultedly.

consultee (ˌkɒnsʌl'ti:). [f. CONSULT *v.* + -EE.] A person consulted.

1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 300 My two consultees reddened with indignation at the personal insolence to myself. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 314/1 It is then handed on to the theological consultees, and submitted to a final and searching process. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 18 A crowd of medical consultees.

consulter (kən'sʌltə(r)). [f. CONSULT *v.* + -ER¹: see also CONSULTOR.]

†1. A member of a council or consultory body; = CONSULTOR. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 185 Diodor saith that the Chaldes called two and thirty starres the gods consulters. **1670** WALTON *Lives* II. 115 One of their Consulters of State. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. III. v. 110 Present the Cardinals and Consulters.

†b. One who takes part in a 'consult' (see CONSULT *sb.*¹ 2). *Obs. rare.*

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 18 At which Consult..the Deponent was present to attend the Consulters.

2. One who consults (a person, a book, etc.); one who seeks counsel, advice, or instruction.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 249 The Delphian oracle..a goat is there immolated by the consulters. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶9 The consulter who asks advice which he never takes. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 442 The fair consulter of destiny..had by this time recovered from the shame of her detection. **1881** *Academy* 5 Nov. 343 The consulter of a dictionary.

†b. One who takes counsel *with*. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xviii. 11 A consulter with familiar spirits. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 Consulters with witches ordained to make publict repentance. **1718** BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 184 Witch, Wizzard, and Consulter with familiar Spirits.

con'sulting, *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONSULT; consultation. Also *attrib.*

consulting-desk, a desk with four inclined sides, to bear books of a large size. ***consulting room***, a room in which a consultation takes place; esp. the room in which a doctor examines his patients.

1823 SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, An oldfashioned consulting desk..one of those which have four faces each forming an inclined plane. **1843** B. B. COOPER *Life A. Cooper* II. xiii. 314 Charles would put them into Sir Astley's consulting-room. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. vi. 62 The Doctor's consulting-room, used also as the dining-room. **1890** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 1411 The work has been on my consulting table for years. **1892** CONAN DOYLE in *Strand Mag.* Mar. 276/2 Two men had come from Paddington, and were waiting in the consulting room. **1923** F. TREVES *Elephant Man* vii. 123 A long building with many windows that I recognize as my old hospital, a consulting room with familiar furniture, [etc.]. **1929** W. DEEPING *Roper's Row* xxv. 277, I could rent a consulting-room. **1963** *Lancet* 24 Aug. 419/2 He took his fellowship and rented a consulting-room in Wimpole Street.

con'sulting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING².]

1. That consults or asks advice.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 243 Metastasio..when consulted by authors..treated them with..all..that consulting authors usually want. **1839** MILLIGEN *Curios. Med. Exper.* (ed. 2) 237 This celebrated Physician used..to receive consulting apothecaries at a tavern.

2. Applied to a physician, engineer, etc., who makes a business of giving professional advice, either to the public or to those practically engaged in the profession. [F. *médecin consultant*, 'celui qui donne des consultations' (Littré); from obs. sense of *consulter* to give (professional) counsel: cf. CONSULTATION 2 c. But as now used *consulting* would be understood as an attrib. use of the vbl. sb.]

1801 DUNCAN *Annals of Med.* V. 423 The medical duties are to be discharged gratuitously by two physicians, two consulting surgeons, two surgeons, etc. **1883** R. QUAIN *Dict. Med.* p. xi, Consulting Physician to the City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest.

†**con'sultive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consult-*, ppl. stem of *consul-ĕre* to counsel, advise + -IVE.]

1. Having the function of counselling or consulting; deliberative, consultative.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 371 That they, having a consultive voyce, might, etc. **1640** *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 122 The Princes voice is decisive, the voice of all the rest at most but consultive. **1659** FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. v. 68, I distinguish betwixt a consultive [*ed.* 1840, consultative], conclusive, and punitive power in matters of Religion. **1823** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 330 To have a consultive voice in all matters relating to the colonies.

2. Active in counsel or consultation.

a **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. IV. 158 (R.) He therefore hath been most consultive about the effecting of this.

3. Done of set purpose, advised, intentional.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. ii. 25 Not by any deliberate, consultive, knowing act.

4. *nonce-use.* Skilled or versed *in* a subject. [L. *consultus.*]

1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 11 He [Manilius] was a Poet most consultive in Philosophy.

†**con'sultively**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Advisedly, deliberately, purposely (= L. *consultō, ex consultō*).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6, I feare it would be a theame displeasant..and therefore consultiuely I ouerslip it. **1641** LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 10 My reason consultively cannot agree to that.

†**con'sulto**. *Obs.* [ad. Sp. and It. *consulta* (see -ADO) = CONSULT *sb.*¹: cf. mod.It. *consulto*, repr. L. *consultum* or *consultus* consultation.] A consultation; a council, conference; the record or minutes of a consultation.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 105 By the original Papers and Consulto's of the last King, the Juncto found it to be no less then Two Millions. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 146 Thereupon I desired that the original papers and consultoes of the last king might be seen. *Ibid.* I. (1692) 169 (D.) Scarce any in all the consulto did vote to my Lord Duke's satisfaction.

consultor (kən'sʌltə(r), -ˌɔ:(r)). [a. L. *consultor* counsellor, adviser, also consulter, agent-n. from *consul-ĕre* to advise, counsel: cf. F. *consulteur*, which may represent either L. *consultor* or L. *consultātor*.]

1. †a. A member of a consultory body; an official counsellor or adviser. *Obs.*

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 The Prefect and his 12 Consultors. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 44 To chuse next after their Consultors in Jure, a man that was both a Divine and a Canonist. **1670** WALTON *Life Wotton* 40 He studied the dispositions of those dukes, and the other consultors of state.

b. *R. C. Ch.* (See quots.)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 1/3 Consultor-General of the Chapter of the Pallottine Fathers, in Rome. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 5/7 A Consultor of the Roman Congregation of Indulgences and Relics. **1907** *Cath. Encycl.* II. 71/1 The Auditors of the Rota..are generally also attached as Consultors to various Roman Congregations. **1908** *Ibid.* IV. 323/1 *Consultors, Diocesan*, a certain number of priests in each diocese of the United States who act as official advisers of the bishop in certain matters pertaining to the administration of the diocese. As a body they take the place of the cathedral chapter as established elsewhere... Their appointment was recommended [etc.]. **1912** *Ibid.* XIII. 137/2 The Holy Office..has a number of consultors, chosen from among the most esteemed and learned prelates and religious. Some are ex officio consultors by virtue of a right anciently granted. **1927** *Daily Tel.* 21 June 13/3 Father Robinson is Consultor of three Congregations in Rome.

2. = CONSULTER 2.

1842-3 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* IV. 692 In the night in which the consultor was to be allowed to descend into the cave of Trophonius.

consultory (kən'sʌltərɪ), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. type **consultōri-us*, f. *consultōr-em* adviser, counsellor: see -ORY.] Relating to consultation (*e.g.* of an oracle, etc.); having the function of consulting or advising; consultatory.

1616 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269 Diuinatorie Lots; under which head may we well comprehend also those that they call consultorie. **1649** C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 115 Whether they should continue the House of Lords as a Court Judicatory, or consultory onely. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. 65 Of these Lots there are three Kinds usually mentioned by Divines, viz. Divisory, Consultory and Divinatory. **1818** C. MILLS *Crusades* (1821) II. 303 He

requested the consultory assistance of advocates. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex., Consultary response*, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

con'sultrix. *rare.* [a. L. *consultrix*, fem. of *consultor*: see above.] A female consulter.

1665 I. BASIRE *Corr.* (1831) 234 The consultrix, a noble and pious lady, would fain have had it under the counsellor's hand.

consumable (kən'sju:məb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CONSUME *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being consumed by fire, etc.; suited for consumption as food, etc; esp. designating goods or the like which are used up or worn out by use (see also quot. 1920).

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* (J.), Asbestos..being incombustible, and not consumable by fire. **1670** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 207 If a consumable body be not able to endure burning flames for a day. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 116 Consumeable and detrimental Commodities. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 332 The prices at which all consumable articles were to be sold. *a* **1864** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 263 The palace took fire and was consumed, so far as consumable. **1920** H. G. WELLS *Outl. Hist.* xxxvii. 614/2 'Consumable goods' is a phrase we would have understood in the widest sense to represent even such things as a journey, a lecture or theatrical entertainment, housing, medical advice; and so forth. **1955** *Times* 26 May 18/1 Consumable goods which are not available obviously cannot be absorbed. **1957** *B.B.C. Handbk.* 51 The supply to all BBC centres of valves, camera tubes, and similar consumable items is undertaken by Valve Section. **1960** *Design* July 32/2 A cheap toothbrush..might put the toothbrush into the category of a consumable item.

B. *sb. pl.* Articles of consumption.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 408 The price of consumables has not augmented. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 59, I presume all these consumables were produced by, and purchased from, other British subjects.

consumacion, -acyon, -mate, obs. ff. CONSUMMATION, -MATE.

consumah, Anglo-Ind. corruption of KHANSAMAH house-steward.

†**consu'mation.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *consumacion* (12th c. in Littré), var. of *consummation, -sommation*, properly n. of action from *consommer*, but used also as n. of action from *consumer*, owing to the French confusion of the two vbs. In mod.F. *consommation* still includes the sense of consumption of fuel, victuals, etc., which etymologically belongs to *consomption*. See CONSUME *v.*[2]]

1. The action of consuming, destruction.

1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 34 The consumation of the man of sin. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome by three miles: such is the consummation of that pestiferous Gulfe.

2. The disease CONSUMPTION.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P iv a, Bitter tares are very fit for them that are in a consumation.

consume (kən'sju:m), *v.*[1] [ad. (perh. through F.) L. *consūm-ĕre* to take up completely, make away with, eat up, devour, waste, destroy, spend, bestow, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sūm-ĕre* to take up, lay hold of, etc. For its pa. pple., CONSUMPT (q.v.), from L. *consumptus*, was in early use.

F. *consumer* occurs in this sense in 15th c. (Littré); but in early use F. confounded *consumer* and *consommer* (*-summer*): see CONSUME *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make away with, use up destructively. Said chiefly of fire: To burn up, reduce to invisible products, or to ashes; also of any similar destructive or 'devouring' agent.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* vi. 23 Al..sacrifice of preestis with fier shal be consumyd. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. lxix. (1495) 575 Nitrum abatyth fatnesse..consumyth and wastyth gleymy humours. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9531 Fyve hundrith..shippes Consumet full cleane. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Vnto ashes they will a man consume. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 161 Two hundreth of the houses consumed by flame. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 30 The famine shall consume the land. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 214 Oyl of Vitriol..consumeth the teeth. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Fire could scarcely consume the enormous beams of solid brass. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 138 To consume the remains in the forum.

b. To do away with by evaporation or the like, cause to disappear or vanish *away. arch.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water & of barly clensid, etc...sepe hem to iij parties ben consumed. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Tyll the moysture consumed be awaye. **1611** BIBLE *Job* vii. 9 As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii. 141 Stir it well about..consume away the water. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 334 Let it simmer over the fire six or seven hours till half the water is consumed. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. §7. 188 Its light so great as to conceal the sea-horizon, consuming it away in descending rays.

†c. To destroy (a living being, or more usually, a race or tribe), by disease or any wasting process. *Obs.* Also *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371/1 He [became] consumed in to a stone. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. 47 The pepul schold be consumyd. **1599** *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 33 Consuming them vp either by executions or exactions. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* Gg 5 a, Florianus..by cutting and launcing his owne vaines..consumed himselfe. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/2 Let them..consume themselves with factions, superstitions, law-suits, wars and contentions. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 325 The rest were consumed either by Poverty or Diseases. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 97 Tho' they could not entirely subdue those invincible Savages, they tir'd, harrass'd, and consum'd them. **1732** BERKELEY *Serm. Soc. Propag. Gosp.* Wks. III. 243 This slow poison, jointly operating with the small-pox, and their wars..have consumed the Indians.

†d. To decompose (organic matter). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §330 In Church-yards, where they bury much..the Earth..will consume the Corps, in far shorter time than other earth will. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Mixing it with well-consumed Horse-dung.

e. *fig.* (formerly chiefly figuring the action of fire); in mod. use, the metaphor of fire is less prominent: to engage the full attention or energy of, to engross. (Chiefly *pass.* or as *ppl. a.*)

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 894 þe lefe hen þat laide hir first egg, Hire bodi nowe with barante is barely consumed. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* I. xi. 36 (Harl. MS.) The felowis that comythe to the tauerne..consumythe alle the vertuys that thei receivid in baptisme. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 92 That sorrowe, wherewith..you are most consumed. **1757** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 95 Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Laura* Poems 82 What pains consume me, and what cares infest. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 51 It almost consumes me..when I reflect with what stains our good cause is covered by it. **1925** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Great Gatsby* V. 111 He was consumed with wonder at her presence. **1949** N. MITFORD *Love in Cold Climate* I. iv. 46 He seemed to be enjoying himself, consumed, one would say, by some secret joke. **1956** J. RHYS *Let.* 16 May (1984) 127, I feel like a fish in a tank and am consumed with a great wish to make faces at them. **1981** C. FRANCIS *Commanding Sea* ii. 51 Drake was consumed by the idea of sailing into the Pacific.

2. To spend (goods or money), *esp.* wastefully; to waste, squander. (Now only contextually distinguishable from 3.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 200 Causes were alleggid..that he had consumed the kyngis tresoure. *c* **1530** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Caste her a-way & consume her goodes. **1608** *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 198 My husband never ceases in expense Both to consume his credit and his house. **1611** BIBLE *Jas.* iv. 3 Ye aske amisse, that yee may consume it vpon your lusts. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 145 Having then consumed all his estate he grew very melancholy. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1872) I. viii. 106 Come, naked and breadless as ye are, and learn how that money is consumed.

†b. *refl.* To waste one's substance, ruin oneself. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 476 A merchant, who had consumed himself greatly by his former liberality towards the poor English Exiles.

3. To take up and exhaust as material, usually with the notion of destructive employment; to use up.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253, 360 degrees of latitude to be consumed in the said foure quarters of ninety degrees a quarter. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The Impositions..layd upon those things which men consume. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 27, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. **1773** PRINGLE *Disc. on Air* 22 An ordinary candle consumes, as it is called, about a gallon of air in a minute. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 87 The nervous force is consumed equally in mental and in bodily exertion. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* Pref. 7 My friends have consumed the two hundred copies that were struck off.

b. *esp.* To make away with (food), devour, swallow, eat up, drink up.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 134 The meate was all consumde, the dishes emptie stoode. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 170 The Garrison were forced by famine, to consume all their horses. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. viii. 141 Whilst his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 52 Wine and punch had been consumed freely.

†c. To swallow up in destruction. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 54 Deeth is consumed into victory. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VI. 424 The horses were partly (the ships being broken) consumed in the sea.

d. To wear out by use.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 156 The thin slippers universally used by the people are very soon consumed.

4. To take up (time), occupy, spend. Often with the notion of 'spend wastefully, waste'.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D, In what sciences I haue wasted and consumed my time. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 37 Owre men consumed certeyne dayes here very plesauntely. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 242 Two years had already been consumed in fruitless negociations. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 156 Mary had now consumed the best years of her life in custody. **1842** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 181 There are generally three hours consumed in the drive. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxviii. 244 She then proposed that he should..call upon the squire, and thus consume his time.

5. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumere actionem*). To exhaust (a pursuer's) right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* Contents 15 Non-statutory actions..have no power at civil law of consuming or novating a right of action. Cf. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. 180 *note.*

6. *intr.* a. To waste away, decay, rot, perish.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 175 To lye vnoccupyed ..and so to perysshe, consume and waste. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xiii. 28 Hee, as a rotten thing consumeth. —— *Ps.* xlix. 14 Their beauty shall consume in the graue. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 256 An Apple..like to the colour of gold, and within was rotten, and would consume to powder. **1749** SMOLLETT *Regic.* v. vii, Alas! thou fading flower How fast thy sweets consume!

†b. To waste away with disease, *esp.* with 'consumption'; also, with grief, to pine. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. xxi. (1495) 876 Those persones whyche done consume and waste. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* vi. 7 For very inwarde grefe, I consume awaye. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 53 Fogeda also through the maliciousnes of the veneme consumed and was dryed vp by lyttle and lyttle. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 He consumed away of a sudden, dying within a month. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. iv. (1699) 39 The proud Man grieves and consumes for the Felicity of another.

c. To burn away, become burned to ashes. Also *fig.* with zeal, fever, etc.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 92 Breake thou in peeces, and consume to ashes. **1702** POPE *Sapho* 12 While I consume with more than Ætna's fires! **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 156 Were this body then to consume by itself, as it does when associated with other burning coals. **1823** DE QUINCEY *Dice* Wks. 1859 XI. 294 A great fire, in the midst of which was consuming the old black book.

†7. The subjunctive was formerly used in angry imprecations: cf. *confound you! hang you!* and the like. [See CONSUMED 3, CONSUMEDLY.] *Obs.*

1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 187 Consume you, cried he; you have been mumping about..more than three weeks; go, take yourself away.

†**con'sume,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *consume-r*, variant form of *consummer, consommer*, ad. L. *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE; cf. CONSOMME.

The proper F. repr. of L. *consummāre* is *consommer* (14th c. in Littré), but this was often spelt after its L. original, *consummer*, and by consonant-simplification *consumer*. It was thus brought into association with L. *consūmĕre*; the senses of the two verbs came also into contact in the notion 'finish, constructively or destructively', and during 15–16th c. both were entirely merged in the forms *consommer, consummer, consumer*. Subsequently they have been partly differentiated; but *consommer* with its derivatives *consommation*, etc. still retains the sense of 'consume victuals', which belongs etymologically to *consumer*. Cf. CONSUMATION. In English, the confusion, which we originally received from Fr., was rectified at the Revival of Learning in the 16th c.]

trans. To consummate, accomplish, complete.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/2 Saynt demetryen..consumed there his marterdom. *Ibid.* 431/4 God that wold benewrely consume his lyf..sente to hym an axes contynuel. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* V. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 425 The yeres a thousande .v. hondred..after the Incarnacyon of our lorde this present buoke was fyrst consumed. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* Pref. 2 A j b, The one is holpen, made perfyte, and consumed by the other.

consumed (kən'sju:md), *ppl. a.* [f. CONSUME *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Used up, burnt up, wasted, spent, eaten up.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 38 Not one word more of the consumed time. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Vestries consumed with gluttony and personal animosities.

†2. Wasted with disease; suffering from consumption. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1890) 17 A man þat is almoost al consumed and waastid in al his body. **1572** J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* IV. 27 b, Yong men, leane, consumed..must eschue the bathes. **1655** C. BENNET *Moufet's Health's Improv.* (1746) 259 They recover sick and consumed Persons.

†3. = 'Confounded', as an expression of execration or dislike. b. as *adv.* = CONSUMEDLY. *Obs.*

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, The Roads are consumed deep. **1756** W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 128 Those justices are consumed arbitrary folks. **1779** *Sylph* I. 19 A consumed long string of past transactions, that bore me to death. [I have met with expressions like 'a consumed fool'. F. Hall.]

consumedly (kən'sju:mɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]: cf. CONSUME *v.* 7; probably sometimes associated with *consummately*.] Excessively, extremely, hugely.

App. at first = *confoundedly*, as an expression of execration or dislike; slang of *c* 1700, which has been handed down by the dramatists of that day, and become a literary affectation.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, *Sullen.* My Head akes consumedly. **1707** CIBBER *Double Gallant* IV. sp. xvi, That Woman..is most consumedly mistaken. **1774** P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 22 His head (like Sullen's in the play) began to ake consumedly. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xv, The place smells of sulphur consumedly. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 254 A small parlour smelling consumedly of gin and coarse tobacco. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 313 Jokes which set the company laughing consumedly.

con'sumeless, *a. poet.* [see -LESS.]. Unconsumable.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiv. (1818) 190 Look, sister..how the purple waves Scald their consumeless bodies.

consumer (kən'sju:mə(r)). [f. CONSUME *v.*[1]]

1. He who or that which consumes, wastes, squanders, or destroys.

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 11, I shal reproue the consumer for youre sakes. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* 24 It is a great Consumer of Time. **1825** LYTTON *Falkland* 67 Your sleep is not turned..into the very consumer of life.

2. a. *Pol. Econ.* One who uses up an article produced, thereby exhausting its exchangeable value: opposed to *producer*.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 2 And by the retailer to the last consumer. **1757** Jos. Harris *Coins* 37 All men are in some degree consumers of foreign commodities. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 343 Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a producer.

b. Economics. ***consumers' credit***, credit given to the consumer while he is in possession and use of an article for which he is paying by instalments; ***consumers' goods***, ***rent***, ***surplus***, ***wealth*** (see quots.).

1888 J. B. Clark *Capital & its Earnings* ii. 13 Capital..is wealth in mediate utilization, and stands in contrast with that which has been 'consumers' wealth', which is in direct utilization. **1890** A. Marshall *Princ. Econ.* I. 109 Goods may be divided into goods of the first order, which satisfy wants directly, such as food, clothes, etc,; goods of the second order... Goods of the first order are sometimes described as consumption or consumers' goods. *Ibid.* 175 The excess of the price which he would be willing to pay rather than go without it, over that which he actually does pay is the economic measure of this surplus pleasure: and.. may be called Consumers' Rent. *Ibid.* 446 We may now consider the effects which a change in the conditions of supply may exert on Consumers' Surplus or Rent. **1927** Seligman *Econ. Instalment Selling* I. 141 Consumers' credit would denote credit granted to consumers. *Ibid.* 143 It may be as well to study the institution of consumers' credit as a step in the granting of credit in a wider sense. **1951** J. R. Winton *Dict. Econ. Terms* 18 *Consumer's surplus*, the difference between what a consumer actually pays when there is a flat rate or price for all quantities sold and the maximum amount which could be extracted from him.

c. *gen.* One who purchases goods or pays for services; a customer, purchaser. Freq. *attrib.*, as ***consumer goods***, ***research***, ***resistance***; **Consumer(s') Council**, an organization set up to safeguard the interest of consumers; **consumer durable** (orig. *U.S.* and usu. *pl.*), an article for domestic use which does not need to be rapidly replaced by the purchaser (see quot. 1958[1]); also *attrib.*

1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 1 (*heading*) Consumers guide. **1910** W. James *Mem. & Stud.* (1911) xi. 276 A world of..'consumer's leagues', and 'associated charities'. **1930** *Economist* 3 May 988/2 If the Consumers' Council Bill.. becomes law, the Food Council's successor will have powers of compelling the production of information. **1931** F. L. Allen *Only Yesterday* vii. 169 To cajole, exhort, or intimidate the consumer into buying,—to 'break down consumer resistance'. **1933** *Planning* I. vii. 5 Retail outlets ..where improvements can be tried out and consumer reactions tested. **1934** Dylan Thomas *Let.* 20 July (1966) 139 Those controlling the state shall earn in consumer credit no more than the worker who controls the drains of the state. **1938** *New Statesman* 16 July 132/1 Whether this revival in consumer demand can lead on to a revival in capital goods investment depends [etc.]. **1940** *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 382 Rich companies with a steady old-established trade in consumer goods or services. **1942** in *N. & Q.* (1943) 24 Apr. 262/1 This period of consumer-goods shortages. **1949** E. Jenkins *Six Criminal Women* 30 She..would have had nothing to learn from courses in salesmanship or the findings of Consumer Research. **1951** *Business Week* 17 Nov. 158 Consumer durables slash. **1955** *Ann. Reg. 1954* 79 Consumer durable goods as automobiles and household appliances. **1958** *New Statesman* 26 Apr. 547/1 What economists call 'consumer durables', such things as motor cars, television sets and refrigerators. **1958** *Observer* 26 Jan. 1/5 She writes regularly for *The Observer* on consumer guidance. **1958** *Ibid.* 25 May 10/6 Complaints brought to the Consumer Council. **1959** *Times* 6 Mar. 3/1 (Advt.), Executive..required by leading consumer goods manufacturer. **1959** *Which?* June 43/1 Today a consumer can buy a Kitemarked electric blanket, crash helmet or domestic pressure cooker with assurance of its safety features. **1962** 'H. Calvin' *The System* xiii. 175 By the human race they mean consumer units, and they know everything about *them* because it's all in a file produced at enormous expense by a team of motivational research field workers. **1970** *Which?* June 163/1 Manufacturers and consumers do not have identical points of view.

consumerism (kən'sju:mərɪz(ə)m). orig. *U.S.* [f. CONSUMER + -ISM.] 1. Protection of the consumer's interests.

1944 *New Republic* 4 Sept. 276/1 Some of the oldest and most successful consumer enterprises grew independently of the rural impulse that in recent years has been most active in spreading the idea of consumerism. **1969** *Times* 4 Sept., Academic economists have muttered darkly about 'consumerism'—meaning an exaggerated respect for the real or supposed requirements of the consumer. **1970** *Sunday Times* 24 May 50/1 Consumerism is the outgrowth of the consumer-protection movement of the 1960s.

2. Name given to a doctrine advocating a continual increase in the consumption of goods as a basis for a sound economy.

1960 V. Packard *Waste Makers* (1961) iii. 23 A leading apostle of 'consumerism'..pointed out that every recent United States recession had been caused by..a failure to see that consumption kept pace with production. **1962** E. Godfrey *Retail Selling & Organ.* xxi. 213 Consumerism has become the guiding force of our economy. **1963** *New Scientist* 27 June 713 The western economic system..is turning into what has been called 'consumerism'.

consumerist (kən'sju:mərɪst), *sb.* and *a.* orig. *U.S.* [f. CONSUMER + -IST.] A. *sb.* One who is involved in the protection of consumers' interests; an advocate of consumerism.

1965 *Printers' Ink* 10 Sept. 51 (*heading*) Why consumerists think advertising is a waste. **1969** *Business Week* 6 Sept. 104/2 Satisfying the consumerists isn't all headache by any means. **1972** *Times* 20 June 19/5 Ralph Nader and his consumerists appear to have scored a minor victory. **1979** *Personal Computer World* Nov. 45/1 Ian, a consumerist by nature and by training, instantly wrote off to MPs and civil servants. **1985** *Cincinnati Enquirer* 18 Oct. 22/3 The U.S. Court of Appeals..struck a blow..that could presage the end of one of the old consumerist's neatest schemes — the 'Public Interest Research Groups'.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by consumerism or the interests of a consumer (sense 2 c); advocating the protection of consumers' interests.

1969 *Business Week* 6 Sept. 94/3 Anyone in the business community who expects the Republicans to capture the Senate next year and overturn the consumerist establishment should reconsider. **1976** *Billings* (Montana) *Gaz.* 17 June 1-G/3 Adopt a consumerist outlook, says Mrs. Koch. **1977** *New Yorker* 16 May 92/1 This new condition of life—'consumerist', materialistic, possessions-orientated, in important respects cut off from the custom and discipline of the past. **1979** *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* Nov. 781/2 In a world of cities, in a consumerist culture, it would be a disaster if we had such a world-wide movement. **1983** *Listener* 14 Apr. 43/1 Do you think that television creates stereotypes and is consumerist? **1986** *New Socialist* Sept. 31/3 Instead of an insignificant consumerist complaint, the politics of childbirth are a challenge to patriarchal assumptions about how the individual is to be viewed by the medical professional.

Also **consume'ristic** *a.*, characterized by consumerism (see CONSUMERISM 2).

1968 *Harvard Business Rev.* July–Aug. 52/1 The strictly legal approach to the requirements of a 'consumeristic' society is sterile and self-defeating. **1974** *Black World* Dec. 21/2 Whatever we may say about the next phase in our struggle, a necessary part of *this* phase is to discard the consumeristic values. **1981** *Guardian Weekly* 13 Dec. 2/4 Malcontents were largely lured by the consumeristic promises of Voice of America.

consuming (kən'sju:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as CONSUMER + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONSUME; burning up, using up; wasting, spending; destroying.

1538 Starkey *England* i. iii. 96 The consumyng of gold upon postys and wallys. **1544** *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 52 There is noo ende of consumynge of substaunce. **1618** Bolton *Florus* ii. xvi. 140 The remayne of these consummings. *a* **1631** Donne in *Select.* (1840) 96 A consuming of the enemy, not a weakening only. **1864** Swinburne *Atalanta* 1951 My name that was a healing, it is changed. My name is a consuming.

con'suming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Burning up, wasting, destroying, etc.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvii[i]. 8 A consumynge fyre. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* i. lvi. 83 Fretting and consuming sores. **1666** Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Ded. (Globe) 37 A consuming pestilence, and a more consuming fire. **1863** Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 378 The consuming evil of a vast standing army.

2. Enduring consumption, wasting, or combustion.

1699 Capt. Cowley *Voy.* (1729) 14 A very sick ship, no man being free from the scurvy, and in a consuming condition. **1821** Shelley *Hellas* 507 Our..path..Was beacon'd..By our consuming transports.

Hence **con'sumingly** *adv.*, **con'sumingness**.

a **1542** Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59, I dye, though not incontinent, By processe, yet consumingly. **1662** J. Sparrow tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Consid. upon Stiefel* 23 The Soul..giveth forth out of the Consumingnesse..the High Light. **1683** Pordage *Myst. Div.* 118 This Fire-essence..in its Fierceness, Consumingness, and self-elevation. **1875** McCosh *Scot. Philos.* xvii. 110 He is consumingly earnest in visiting.

consummate (kən'sʌmət, 'kɒnsəmət), *a.* Also 6– 7 **-at**, 7 **-sumate**. [ad. L. *consummāt-us* brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate, pa. pple. of *consummāre* (see next). As to pronunciation, see the vb.]

A. as *pa. pple.*

†1. Completed, perfected, fully accomplished. *Obsolescent.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 133 And alsoe thy Bace perfytly consummate. **1530** Palsg. 495/2 This worke that hath ben so longe in hande is nowe at the laste consommate. **1615** Chapman *Odyss.* xiii. 284 Till righteous fate Upon the Wooers' wrongs were consummate. *a* **1626** Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1661) 9 a, Consummate it shall be, but not yet. **1752** Young *Brothers* iii. i, Guilt, begun, must fly To guilt consummate, to be safe. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 128 The husband by the birth of the child becomes tenant by the curtesy *initiate*..but his estate is not *consummate* till the death of the wife. **1832** Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 330 A fraction of a community already consummate or complete.

†2. Of marriage: = CONSUMMATED. *Obs.*

c **1530** in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) ii. 171 The Matrymonie was consummate by that Act. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 2, I doe but stay till your marriage be consummate. **1649** Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* iv. v. 434 Not ratified onely, but consummate by carnal knowledge. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 435 Marriages contracted..in the face of the church, and consummate with bodily knowledge.

B. *adj.*

†1. Summed up, finished; having in it finality.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 107 Holde a short and a consummate worde: Leve all & þou shalt finde all; forsake couetynge and þou shalt finde rest.

2. Complete, perfect: a. of things. *arch.*

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 There lacke many thinges that a consummate Carde [= map] should haue. **1667** Milton *P.L.* v. 481 Last the bright consummate floure Spirits odorous breathes. **1743** Fielding *J. Wild* i. i, A perfect or consummate pattern of human excellence. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 191 In Oxford..degrees in arts were not final or consummate degrees, but steps on the road.. to the doctor's degree.

b. of persons: Complete; accomplished, supremely qualified.

1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 69 What a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* iv. 283 Form'd by the care of that consummate sage. **1758** Chesterf. *Lett.* IV. 126 The dignity and importance of a consummate Minister. **1789** Belsham *Ess.* I. xvi. 304 Those consummate generals, Condé, Turenne, and Luxemburg. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 The consummate hypocrite. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* 67 Step thou forth Second consummate songster!

3. Perfect, of the highest degree or quality; supreme; utmost. Usually of qualities, or states, as *consummate bliss, skill, wisdom*, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b, To knowe the god omnipotent is the consummate iustyce. **1644** Milton *Areop.* 56 The most consummat act of his fidelity. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 94 The most consummate and absolute Order and Beauty. **1704** Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 406 A consummate skill in Arithmetic. **1725** Watts *Logic* ii. v. §4 Consummate folly. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* iv. (1889) 259/1 That day consummate happiness was mine. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 271 Conducted with consummate ability. **1876** M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 371 It was a consummate sermon. **1880** Beaconsfield *Endym.* lxxiii. 340 Little dinners, consummate and select.

†4. ? = CONSUMED 2, CONSUMPT. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 298 Lixivia [in dropsy] ..are proper..but not..for such as are consummate, and make a red deep coloured urine.

consummate ('kɒnsəmeɪt, 'kɒnsjʊ-, kən'sʌmeɪt), *v.* [f. prec., or L. *consummāt-*, ppl. stem of *consummāre* to sum up, make up, complete, finish, f. *con-* altogether + *summa* sum, *summus* highest, utmost, supreme, extreme, etc. The ppl. adj. *consummate* was in earlier use than the vb., and after the latter came into use, continued for some time to be used as its pa. pple., until succeeded in this capacity by *consummated*. The pronunciation *con'summate* is given in all the dictionaries until within the last few years, but *'consummate* is now prevalent: see CONTEMPLATE. With this stress-pattern the second syll. is freq. (sjʊ). In the adj. *con'summate* is still usual, though *'consummate* is often said.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion or full accomplishment; to accomplish, fulfil, complete, finish.

1530 Palsg. 495/2, I consommate, I make a full ende of a thyng, *je consumme*. **1580** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 450 [This] brought greater desire to them, to consumate them. **1595** Shaks. *John* v. vii. 95 To consummate this businesse happily. **1610** *Histrio-m.* i. 214 The Sunne heere riseth in the East with us..And so hee consummates his circled course In the Ecliptick line. **1632** tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 399 This disease is consummated and brought to its full ripenes in 24 houres. **1692** Ray *Dissol. World* 25 God also consummated the Universe in six days. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xx. 18 And let the Peers consummate the disgrace. **1798** Southey *Wife of Fergus* Poems II. 108 As if I knew not what must consummate My glory! **1835** Browning *Paracelsus* ii. 48 This done..to perfect and consummate all..I would supply all chasms with music. **1837** Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxx. 158 Lysander was eager to consummate his victory.

†b. To make an end of, or put an end to, by doing away with. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 Arbela, where he [Darius] consummated life and monarchie. *a* **1649** Chas. I *Wks.* 292 What more speedy way was there to consummate those distractions then by a personal treaty. **1649** Fuller *Just Man's Fun.* 24 God would..consummate this miserable world, put a period to the dark night.

2. To complete *marriage* by sexual intercourse.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Your maieste..maie.. contract and consummat matrimonie wyth any woman. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 11 ¶5 Prince Nassau.. consummated on the 26th of the last Month his Marriage with the beauteous Princess of Hesse-Cassel. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Her aunt..had insisted that her nuptials with Mr. Thornhill should be consummated at her house. **1823** Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 That the marriage between Arthur and Catharine had been consummated.

b. *absol.*

1748 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 128 They consummated at her house. **1762** Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 17 They are married in their infancy; and consummate at fourteen on the male side, and ten or eleven on the female. **1771** *Contemplative Man* I. 27 Her Highness was obliged to consummate at a lonely..Cottage, to avoid being discovered.

†3. To make perfect; to perfect. *Obs.*

[**1535** *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 165 After they are consummate in all kind of virtue.] **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* v. 9 Being consummated, he became, to all that obey him, the cause of eternal salvation. **1678** A. Lovell tr. *La Fontaine's Mil. Duties Cavalry* 79 Consummated in the experience of War.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fulfil or perfect itself.

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) p. xvi, From the first These things were fixed, and are and aye shall be Consummating.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, Room..for new hearts to come Consummating while they consume.

consummated ('kɒnsəmeɪtɪd, -sjʊ-), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Perfected; completed; finished.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 347 Intire and consummated felicities. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 175 A true and consummated Philosopher. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 291 A vast ability, and a consummated experience. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxvi, To deluge o'er with no abating flood Our consummated world. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 39 The pleasure of consummated revenge. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 34 How..the consummated Saints See God in heaven.

†2. Completely decomposed. Cf. CONSUME *v.*[1] 1 d.) *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 66 An equal quantity of Soil or small, old, consummated Dung.

consummately, *adv.* [f. CONSUMMATE *a.* + -LY[2].] Completely, perfectly; in the highest degree.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 122 But this could not be so, that hee was created so consummately perfect. *a*1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 65 Her Heav'nly Babe she held in her Embrace, Consummately to bless the Holy Place. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 This consummately bad man. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. ii. §68 Consummately impudent. 1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* v. 24 Though her mien was in general haughty, she flattered Zenobia and consummately.

consummating ('kɒnsəmeɪtɪŋ, -sjʊ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSUMMATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of completing or perfecting; consummation.

1555 J. HARPESFELD in Bonner *Homilies* 43 To the perfytynge, or consummating of the holy ons. *a*1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 131 The time..for the consummating of the intended marriage. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 46 That which was the Consummating of all, that Bloody Warrant.

'consummating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That consummates; completing, perfecting.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 395 When the consummating hours had crown'd The down-right nuptials. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 12 The Consummating Judgments of its Utter, and Final Destruction. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 182 He committed his last and consummating folly, by appealing to the very tyrant, etc. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 41 The consummating act of national apostasy.

consummation (kɒnsə'meɪʃən). Forms: 5 -sommacion, -sumacyon, 5–6 -su(m)macion, 6 -acyon, 6– consummation. [a. OF. *consommation* (*-somation*, *-sumation*), ad. L. *consummātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consummāre* to complete, CONSUMMATE. Finally conformed to the L. spelling.]

1. The action of completing, accomplishing, fulfilling, finishing, or ending.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. vii. (1495) 34 After purgacion foloweth illumynacion, perfeccion and consummacion. *a*1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 198 All that hath herd this consummacion Of this pagent. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. (1890) 22 For the consommacion of the said sacrifyce. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 The ereccion & consumacion of the newe hospytall in Smythfeld for the pore. *a*1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 202 Between the beginning and consummation or finishing of it. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 467 He did expect to hear from Bredah the consummation of the peace. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xx. 298 The king..urged the instant consummation of the treaty.

b. The completion of marriage by sexual intercourse.

*c*1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) II. 171 Nothing was so muche desyred of bothe there parents, as the Consummation of the said act. 1548 *Act 2–3 Edw. VI*, c. 23 §2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation and Tractation as becometh Man and Wife to have. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recr. Officer* I. i, She would have the wedding before consummation. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 58 The suggestion..is that Milton's young wife refused him the consummation of the marriage.

2. Completion, conclusion, as an event or condition; end; death.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 They visyted temples and oracles unto the consummacion of their dayes. 1483 —— *Cato* H vij, Dethe is consumacyon and ende of al payne and laboure. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 280 Quiet consumation haue, And renowned be thy graue. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 [They] held that it put a total Consummation unto things in this lower World. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 180 This is his consummation! 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, Death's consummation crowns completed life.

b. esp. in *consummation of the world, of all things*, etc. (Sometimes with the subsidiary notion of accomplishment of a 'dispensation', or of destruction.)

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 55 He will be with you even to the very consummation and end of the world. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 352 The time..of the general consummation of all things is left uncertain. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. vi. 23 At the consummation of the world, when the number of the Elect shall be perfected. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 201 At the general consummation of all things. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. iii. 45 The decline of our System, and its future consummation by fire. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 262 Anything short of the final consummation.

3. The action of perfecting; the condition of full and perfect development, perfection, acme.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, The consummacyon & perfeccyon of holynes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial*, That we..may haue our perfect consummacion and blisse. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 10. 64 It is the Consummation of all Crimes to be impudent. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 548 The consummation of Heathen virtue. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 93 Such return..is the consummation of the creature.

4. A condition in which desires, aims, and tendencies are fulfilled; crowning or fitting end; goal.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 63 'Tis a consummation Deuoutly to be wish'd. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xi, The probability of Miss Nickleby's arriving at this happy consummation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 91 Radicalism..had come to its Consummation, and vanished from him in a tragic manner. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 137 Nothing..was done towards making the desired consummation a certainty.

consummative ('kɒnsəmeɪtɪv, kən'sʌmətɪv), *a.* [ad. L. type **consummātīv-us* (prob. used in med. or mod.L.), f. *consummāt-* ppl. stem of *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE + -IVE.] Having the faculty of consummating, tending to consummate; completory, final.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Peace and Truth (a Conjunction which I wold ever call Copulativ, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummativ). 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 225 The *Amplitudines Bonorum*, or Consummative Goods. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 98 This mental reconstruction is, therefore, the final, the consummative procedure of philosophy. 1852 —— *Discuss.* (1853) 21 *note*, The consummative union of the two had not been attempted.

Hence **consummatively** *adv.*, **consummativeness** *sb.*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 163 If we speak effectually and consummatively. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 279 There is nothing usefull or commendable in any other way..which is not inclusively, eminently, and consummatively in a well-ordered Episcopacy. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 9 Of the Amplitude, and Consummativeness of it.

consummator ('kɒnsəmeɪtə(r), -sjʊ-). [n. of agent from L. *consummāre* to CONSUMMATE: see -OR.] One who consummates or brings to perfection.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 142 Christ..crowne of our felicitie..and consummator of our glorie. 1768 *Life of Sapskull* II. 47 To be the consummator of her nuptials. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 136 She is the consummator of that undefinable species of wit which we should call..the *slang* of good society.

con'summatory, *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.]

1. = CONSUMMATIVE.

1648 'T. VERAX' *Relat. & Observ.* I. 147 Secret Examinations..some preparatory only..and some consummatory, laying the Axe to the root at the first blow. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 357 Unless we allow the preparatory and shadowy Levitical Church to be privileged infinitely above the consummatory and substantial Christian Church.

2. *Physiol.* and *Psychol.* Complementing, or relating to the complementing of, preparatory responses to a situation that are of vital importance to the organism; not instrumental, but satisfying in itself.

1906 C. S. SHERRINGTON *Integrative Action Nerv. System* ix. 329 'Distance-receptors' induce anticipatory or precurrent reactions, that is, precurrent to *final* or consummatory reactions. *Ibid.* 332 The consummatory acts led up to are such—e.g. seizure of prey, escape from enemies, attainment of sexual conjugation, etc.—as involve the very existence of the individual and the species. 1918 R. S. WOODWORTH *Dynam. Psychol.* ii. 40 A consummatory reaction is one of direct value to the animal—one directly bringing satisfaction—such as eating or escaping from danger. 1932 E. C. TOLMAN *Purposive Behav.* xviii. 272 The final state of physiological quiescence to be reached by commerce with the consummatory object. 1951 G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* vii. 188 A train of thought may be concluded without overt consummatory action. 1957 *New Biol.* XXIV. 122 The variable introductory phase which leads to a stereotyped response, or consummatory act, or to a consummatory situation, is called appetitive behaviour.

†**con'sumpt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consumpt-us*, pa. pple. of *consūmĕre* to CONSUME.] = CONSUMED: as *pple.* and *adj.*

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 60 It is nat ȝeuen to knowe hem þat ben dede and consumpt. 1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* x. 20 Aduersaries..vnto the deeth almest consumpt [1388 almost wastid]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. i. (1495) 187 Flesshe, fatnesse, and fayrnesse is consumpt and spended. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Men..longe and lene, Consumpt, sklendre, browne and citren hewed.

consumpt (kən'sʌm(p)t), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. L. type *consumptus* (*u*-stem; cf. *sumptus* cost, expense), f. ppl. stem of *consūmĕre* to CONSUME.] Consumption.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 82 This is but home consumpt. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 151 The consumpt of it [barley] in beer is but small. 1880 J. H. BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. iv. 146 Taxes to be imposed on consumpt at home. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 6/2 He placed the London consumpt at 86,000 bushels.

†**consumpti'bility**. *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being consumable.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. B. Tylcken* 69 The Light goeth forth out of that very Death, out of the Consumptibility forth. *Ibid.* 22.

con'sumptible (kən'sʌm(p)tɪb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consūmĕre* + -BLE.]

†A. *adj.* Capable of being consumed, consumable. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 51 Christ gaue inconsumptible meate, the sacramentaries giue consumptible meate. For they giue but bread.

B. *sb.* Any object whose use renders it consumed, worn out, or decayed.

1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 318/3 The loan of a 'consumptible', such as money. 1894 PALGRAVE *Dict. Pol. Econ.* s.v. *Consumptibles*. The loaf which is eaten on the day of baking, the Suez Canal which will last, it is hoped, for centuries, are both consumptibles.

consumption (kən'sʌm(p)ʃən). [ad. L. *consumptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *consūmĕre* to CONSUME, perh. immediately from F. *consumption* (14th c. Oresme), early var. of *consomption*. To a great extent, the latter has in French been ousted by *consommation*, owing to the confusion in that lang. of *consumer* and *consommer*.]

1. The action or fact of consuming or destroying; destruction.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 56 Christ shall sit..at the right hand of God, till the consumption of the world. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 109 In the fire they felt no consumption. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xvii. 13 Are we al to be destroyed unto utter consumption? 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 The consumption of 12 millions of men. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 6 No culinary fire being so speedy in its consumptions. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (ed. 4) I. 182 The largest Palace in the World, till its Consumption by Fire.

†2. The dissipation of moisture by evaporation.

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Boile hem to þe consumpcioun of þe .iij. part. *c*1530 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Boyle all thiese to-guether..to the consumption of the waters. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 331 Boile them to the consumption of the one halfe. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij, Boil them in two Quarts of Water, to the Consumption of the Half.

3. Decay, wasting away, or wearing out; waste.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3509 In her body resolued to naturall consumption. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The perpetuall vexation of Spirite, and continuall consumption of body, incident to every scholler. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 390 Sometimes the Oliue-tree becommeth all withered, and falling into a consumption. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 They will soon bring a consumption on their fortune. 1708 OZELL *Rabelais* (1737) V. 94 A Consumption in the Pocket, or want of Money. *a*1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 195 Sleep is an Anodyn by God design'd, To cure each Day's Consumption of the Mind.

4. a. Wasting of the body by disease; a wasting disease; now applied *spec.* to pulmonary consumption or phthisis.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xxxv. (1495) 249 Whan blode is made thynne..soo folowyth consumpcyon and wastyng. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxiv. (1870) 296 Swete wynes be good for them the whiche be in cosumpcion. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 Commended for those that haue the pthisicke, or consumption of the lungs. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 88 They doe not distinguish the true consumption from other diseases, but call every wasting of the body, a consumption. *a*1806 K. WHITE *'Oh! thou most fatal'*, Consumption! silent cheater of the eye. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 26 That consumption is induced by the foul air of houses..is now certain.

b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* (Now only when qualified, as *a rapid consumption*.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 437 Which languysshid longe in a consumpcion or he dyed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Lynseede mengled with hony..is good for such as are fallen into consumtions. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 He died of a consumption March 11th, 1702. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 226 The consumptions which are frequent among the common people. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 257 Cure everything, from a tooth-ache to a galloping consumption.

c. *fig.*

*a*1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 105 Christ was sicke of that consumption, even of zeale, to make us an holy house to his father. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 337 Freendly services..ceasing, freendshippe must needes be in daunger of a consumption. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 30 Discontent..Incurable consumption of our peace!

5. Wasteful expenditure, waste.

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* xix, How oft they are allayed with the Consumption of a Man's Estate. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 The careless consumption of our time.

6. a. The using up of material, the use of anything as food, or for the support of any process.

*a*1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 That we daily lese by our inwarde consumpcion. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The consumption of that inspiriting balsamick Nouriture. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 64 The Liquor is not mine, but I'll stand by you in the Consumption of it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 165 The constant and immense consumption of the solar light. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 439 There was not rice in the camp for the consumption of a single day. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. §15 (1870) 14, I wish now to..show you the consumption of heat in mechanical work.

b. *fig.*

1885 Ld. Granville *Let.* Jan. in Marq. of Zetland *Ld. Cromer* (1932) xix. 216 It is extremely desirable..that we should do something both for the thing itself and for home consumption. **1912** W. Owen *Let.* 29 May (1967) 138 Leslie has just dropped in to borrow a book for Dorothy's immediate consumption. **1930** Wodehouse *Very Good, Jeeves!* ix. 250 The Pyke is entirely unfit for human consumption and must be cast into outer darkness where there is wailing and gnashing of teeth. **1964** —— *Frozen Assets* ii. 42 'What's wrong with the poor guy?' 'He's a mess. Totally unfit for human consumption.'

7. *Pol. Econ.* a. The destructive employment or utilization of the products of industry.

1662 Petty *Taxes* 11 Good accompts of our..manufacture, consumption, and importation. **1719** W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 306 The Expence of Consumption of our whole People, must amount to 49 Millions per Annum. **1776** Adam Smith *W.N.* I. Introd. 3 Those funds which..have supplied their annual consumption. **1832** Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 143 Increased price will cause a diminished consumption. **1873** Morley *Rousseau* II. 44 Those middle exchanges between production and consumption.

b. The amount of industrial products consumed.

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 365 The best taxes are such as are levied upon Consumptions, especially those of luxury. **1846** McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 621 Exclusive of this immense home consumption, we annually export from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels.

†c. Short for *consumption duty*: excise. *Obs.*

1694 Molesworth *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 93 First, The Customs..Secondly, The Excise, commonly called the Consumption; which is upon Tobacco, Wine, Salt, Grain, etc. and all Eatables and Drinkables brought into any Town.

8. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumptio actionis*). Exhaustion of a right of action.

1875 Poste *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 575 The novation or consumption whereby a right of action was extinguished or annihilated. *Ibid.* 579 Extinctive (ipso jure) consumption of a right of action vanished with the formulary system. *Ibid.* A plaintiff who lost his cause..by consumption of process (duration of suit for eighteen months, or termination of prætorship). Cf. **1880** Muirhead *Gaius* 480.

9. *attrib.* ***consumption credit*** (= *consumers' credit*), ***market***, ***tax***; **consumption goods** = *consumers' goods*; **consumption test, trial**, the test of a motor vehicle with regard to its economical consumption of petrol.

17.. Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xliv. 16 The consumption cough, so common in London. **1890** [see consumer 2 b]. **1894** Palgrave *Dict. Pol. Econ., Consumers' Goods* (or *Consumption Goods*) include all those desirable things which directly satisfy human needs and desires, *e.g.* food and clothing. **1895** *Daily News* 6 June 7/3 The chief Chinese consumption markets. **1902** A. R. Colquhoun in *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 6/3 The treaty provided for a 'consumption tax' on native produce. **1903** *Motor Ann.* 148 Hill-climbing and consumption trials. *Ibid.* 155 The consumption test was to determine which cycle would travel the greatest distance on a pint of petrol, at a minimum pace of 15 m.p.h. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 4/2 In the consumption trial of the Liverpool Motor Club a 10–12 Humber car..carried off the first prize. **1927** Seligman *Econ. Instalment Selling* I. 141 Consumption credit would denote credit utilized for the purposes of consumption. *Ibid.* 174 Consumption credit is in itself quite as legitimate as production credit. **1941** 'G. Orwell' *Lion & Unicorn* 103 A managed internal economy based simply on the amount of consumption-goods available. **1944** J. S. Huxley *Living in Revol.* xiii. 155 Germany is now going short of consumption goods.

†con'sumptional, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -al[1].] Of or belonging to consumption, consumptive.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 221 Ptysical or consumptional persons.

†con'sumptionary, *a. Obs.* [-ary.] = prec.

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 18 Poore mortals and consumptionary Christians tear others, and tire out themselves. **1660** —— *Brounrig* 206 Being consumptionary, and so likely to die without child.

†con'sumptioner. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er.] = consumer (of commodities).

1662 Petty *Taxes* 26 The tax doth ultimately light upon the landlord and the consumptioners. **1682** J. Collins *Salt* 74 They become Consumptioners of our Native Commodities. *a* **1734** North *Lives* III. 162 Not only of merchants importers but of consumptioners, retailers, etc.

†con'sumptionish, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. consumption *sb.* + -ish.] Tending to the disease consumption; consumptive; phthisical.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. §23 Of their consumptionish, and ever-dying King. *a* **1661** —— *Worthies* II. 66 A whyning voice, puiling spirit, consumptionish body.

†con'sumptionous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = consumptive.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. §7 Sensible of the consumptionous state of his body.

consumptive (kən'sʌm(p)tɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consūmĕre* + -ive. Cf. mod.F. *consomptif.*] A. *adj.*

1. Having a tendency to consume; wasteful, destructive.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 20 If..he shall esteem it too consumptive of time. **1670** Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 330 To manage such a thing as this in letters was a thing too tedious and consumptive. **1860** Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 106 The consumptive energy of the termites, or white ants.

b. Wasteful of money, expensive, costly.

1748 Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxxxvii. 225 Operas are the only consumptive entertainment.

†2. Consisting in, or characterized by, being consumed. *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. §8 Consumptive Offerings to Saints. **1651** —— *Holy Dying* iv. §8 They that make consumptive oblations. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 327 The ancient Heathen burnt incense to their Gods, which is a consumptive Sacrifice.

†3. Liable to be consumed or to decay; perishable. *Obs.*

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 According to the nature of all consumptive bodies like ours.

4. Affected by wasting disease; wasted, sickly, reduced.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Ded., The consumptive body of this our Nation, hath lost so much of her best blood and spirits. *a* **1711** Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 437 The Sun, which..Faint and consumptive Ardours cast. **1760** Beattie *Poems* (1831) 193 Love has not injur'd my consumptive flocks.

5. *spec.* Relating or belonging to pulmonary consumption.

1670 Clarendon *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 373 A deep consumptive sickness. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51 A consumptive Cough. **1827** Pollok *Course T.* III. 107 Sin, with cold, consumptive breath.

b. Of persons: Having a tendency to, or affected with, consumption.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 17 July, An old consumptive man. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 418 The consumptive patients have their particular ward. **1882** Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 He is consumptive and has not many years to live.

†6. Pecuniarily reduced, spent. *Obs.*

1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* xiii, Her finances, which he knew to be in a most consumptive condition. **1758** —— *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 139 Considering the consumptive state of his finances.

7. *Comm.* Of or for consumption of produce.

consumptive demand: a demand for purposes of consumption, as opposed to a *speculative* demand.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 5 Nov., A fair consumptive demand for wheat. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 2/2 Indications that the world has overtaken in consumptive power the output of our machinery. **1888** *Glasgow Herald* 29 Aug., Indian corn met a fair consumptive sale at late rates.

8. *Comb.*, as ***consumptive-looking***.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxviii. 132 The consumptive-looking Jew.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

†1. A consumptive or corrosive agent. *Obs.*

1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 8 The great consumptives that do..exhaust that time. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323, I..dressed it..with the Consumptive, to destroy the fungous Flesh.

2. A consumptive patient or person.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 2 The Spring is bad for Consumptives. **1880** Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* III. iii. 126 Where consumptives are sent to revive or to die.

Hence **con'sumptively** *adv.*, **con'sumptiveness.**

1697 T. Nevett *Consumptions* 61 My advice to the consumptive or consumptively inclined. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Consumptiveness*, wasting condition or quality. **1755** Johnson, *Consumptiveness*, a tendency to consumption.

consumptivity (kɒnsʌm(p)'tɪvɪtɪ). [f. prec. + -ity.] Consumptive tendency; consumptiveness.

1889 Galton *Natural Inheritance* 181 A condition which we may call 'consumptivity', for want of a better word, may exist without showing any outward sign. **1889** *Nature* 25 Apr. 604 To arrange parents and children in a graduated scale of 'consumptivity'.

†con'sumptuous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *consumptu-s* (see consumpt) + -ous.] Consumptive.

1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* lv. (1878) 94 The weakned body that..fals away in consumptuous sort. **1659** Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketly and consumptuous.

consupponible (kɒnsə'pəʊnɪb(ə)l), *a. Philos.* Capable of being supposed together (with).

1940 R. G. Collingwood *Ess. Metaphysics* vii. 66 Since they are all suppositions, each must be consupponible with all the others; that is, it must be logically possible for a person who supposes any one of them to suppose concurrently all the rest. *Ibid.* 76 He will expect the various presuppositions he is studying to be consupponible only under pressure. **1941** *Mind* L. 187 There is always a 'constellation' of absolute presuppositions; each of these must be 'consupponible' with the rest.

†con-su'preme, *a. Obs.* [see con-.] Conjointly supreme.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 53 They did not believe Christ's con-supreme Godhead, no more than the Socinians.

†consu'rrection. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consurrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *consurgĕre* to arise together.] Rising together or along *with* (others).

c **1620** *Epitaph* in *Beckley Church, Oxfordshire*, [Anne Croke]..expecting consurrection with the just. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Consurrection*, a rising up of many together for the sake of reverence.

†con'sutile, *a. Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *consūtil-is* sewed together, f. *consuĕre*, *consūt-* to sew together.] 'That is sewed together' (Bailey 1730–6).

Hence in Johnson, and later Dicts.

†con'suture. *Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. type **consūtūra*, f. *consūt-*: see prec.] 'A sewing together' (Bailey 1730–6).

†conswade, humorous (*dial.*) for persuade. [But cf. L. *consuādēre.*]

1599 Peele *Sir Clyom.* (Rtldg.) 515/2 Chave a cur here, an a were my vellow, cha must him conswade.

†con'swap, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. con- meaning completion + swap to strike.] *trans.* ? To knock on the head.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 36 Till this Domine Dewseace be conswapped, and sent with..a scrowle in his hand to saint Peter.

conswetude, obs. f. consuetude.

†'consy. *Obs. Cookery.* Also conisye, councye, couns. [Of uncertain form and origin: F. *concis*, L. *concīsus* cut up, has been suggested.] An ancient mode of cooking capons cut into small pieces, stewed, seasoned, and coloured with saffron.

? *a* **1400** *Forme of Cury* xxii. (Pegge, 1780) 20 Capons in Coñcȳ [Ed. says 'Concys 22 seems to be a kind of sauce MS. Ed. 6, but the recipe there is different']. *c* **1420** *Liber Cure Coc.* (1862) 24 Capons in Conisye [*printed* covisye] Take Capons and sethe hom wele, And hew hom smalle ilkadele, etc. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 431 Capons in Consy [*printed* Confy]. Take capons and roste hom..and choppe hom on gobettes..colour hit wythe saffron. **14..** *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier, 1882) 116 To mak capons in couns tak a capon, etc...colour it with saffron.

consyence, -ens, obs. ff. conscience.

†con'sympathite. *Obs.* [con- + sympathy + -ite.] One that has fellow sympathies.

1616 Lane *Sqr.'s Tale* x. 292 And thinges of sympathie binn quicklie known, thoughe farr off, to consympathites ythrowne.

†cont, *v. Obs. rare.* [App. f. Gr. κοντός, L. *contus*, a barge-pole, punting-pole.] To punt (a boat, or barge): see quant, kent.

1685 Petty in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. No. 198. 658 The Art of Conting, Rowing and Sailing of all the several sorts of Vessels.

cont, obs. f. count *v.*

contabescence (kɒntə'bɛsəns). [ad. L. type **contābēscentia*, n. of state f. *contābēscent-*: see next and -ence. So. F. *contabescence* (in Littré).]

†1. A general wasting away, decay, atrophy. *Obs.* in general sense.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 44 Such a cruel Warre..creeping as it were with a slow contabescence..eats up all things. **1654** Charleton *Physiol.* 235 All..odorous bodies, in the tract of a few years, confess a substantiall Contabescence, or decay of Quantity. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contabescence*, same as *Contabescentia*..an old term for atrophy, consumption, marasmus, or any wasting of the body.

2. *Bot.* Partial or total suppression of pollen formation in the anthers of flowers. See next.

1869 Masters *Veget. Teratology* (Ray Soc.). **1888** Henslow *Orig. Flor. Struct.* 275 The phenomenon called contabescence by Gärtner.

contabescent (kɒntə'bɛsənt), *a.* [mod. ad. L. *contābēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *contābēscĕre* to waste away, be consumed. Introduced as a botanical term by Gärtner, *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Befruchtung* (1844) 116.] Wasting away, atrophied; in *Bot.* characterized by contabescence.

1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl. under Domest.* (1875) II. 149 In contabescent plants the female organs are seldom affected. **1877** —— *Forms of Fl.* 193 Many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as contabescent.

con'tablature. *rare.* [f. L. *contabulāt-* (see next) after *tablature.*] = contabulation.

1827 Aikman tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. II. 128 By a contablature of lies a bridge will be erected for bringing back those fugitive Brenni.

†con'tabulate, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 cotabulate. [ad. L. *contabulāt-* ppl. stem of *contabulāre* to cover with boards, to floor, f. *con-* + *tabula* board, plank.] *trans.* To floor with boards. In quot. 1654 *fig.*

1623 Cockeram, *Cotabulate*, to planch. **1654** Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 71 Bedcoards and boards are the best flesh-firmers, consolidating and contabulating his Body. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Contabulate*, to plank or floor with boards, to joyn together. **1721** in Bailey. **1755** in Johnson.

†contabu'lation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contabulātiōn em* a joining together of boards, a floor or story of boards, f. *contabulāt-*: see prec.]

'A joining of boards together; a boarding, a floor' (Johnson). In quot. 1615 *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 In the admirable contabulation or composition of the whole. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Contabulation*, a joyning of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a Floor, a Timber-Frame. **1721** in BAILEY.

contac(k, -tak(e, var. of CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife.

contacowre, var. of CONTECKER, *Obs.*

contact ('kɒntækt), *sb.* [ad. L. *contact-us* (*u*-stem) touching, contact, f. *contact-* ppl. stem of *contingĕre* to touch (each other): cf. F. *contact* (in Cotgr.).]

1. a. The state or condition of touching; the mutual relation of two bodies whose external surfaces touch each other. Hence *to be* or *come in* (*into*) *contact*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), The desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. **1766** PENNANT *Zool., Basking Shark* (R.), They will permit a boat to follow them .. till it comes almost within contact. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 28 It has been asserted, that the cow-pox cannot be communicated but by contact. **1807–26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 399 By which means the edges of the wound in the trachea will be kept in contact. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. §10. 145 Bringing it into visual contact with the upright pilasters. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 So as to avoid contact with air. **1885** *Whitaker's Alm., Eclipses.* First contact with the Penumbra, *1h.* 50*m.* aft. First contact with the shadow, *2h.* 59*m.* aft.

b. with *pl.*

1718 QUINCEY *Compl. Disp.* 6 The Cohesion in all Bodies must be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts. **1833** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iii. (1865) 260 How he sidled along, keeping clear of all secular contacts.

c. *to make* or *break contact*: to complete or interrupt an electric circuit. Cf. *contact-breaker, -maker* in 6. Hence, the touching or uniting of points or surfaces of conductors to permit the flow of electric current; also, a device for effecting this.

c **1860** FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 168 If I make contact with the battery, they are attracted at once. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 172 If we make contact only for an instant, and then break contact, the two induced currents pass through the galvanometer in .. rapid succession. **1915** 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* i. 30 'I suppose you tested the contacts?' he asked. **1932** H. NICOLSON *Public Faces* VII. 192 He stood stock still beside the aeroplane while the pilot fiddled inside with the contacts.

d. *Psychol.* A light pressure upon the skin or the sensation of this. Also *contact sensation*.

1901 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos. & Psychol., Contact Sensation*... A sensation made up probably (Dessoir) of Touch Sensation and Pressure Sensation. **1903** ROYCE *Outl. Psychol.* 133 Still other points on the skin, very wealthily interspersed amongst the others, give us, if excited in isolation, sensations of contact or of pressure.

e. *Aeronaut.* Used as a signal to a person about to swing an aircraft propeller that the ignition system is switched on; usu. as *int.*

1913 C. MELLOR *Airman* vi. 29 On the word 'contact' given by the pilot the mechanic launched the Chauvière 'Intégrale' propeller, and the trusty Renault engine started at the first swing. **1917** 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 16 'Contact!' replied the flight-commander; his engine roared, around flew the propeller. **1919** BERTA RUCK *Disturbing Charm* xi, I climbed in, and the boys swung the propeller. I gave 'em 'Contact', and then I was up and off. **1933** *Word Study* May 4/2 'Contact' .. is the word of warning given by the pilot of an airplane to the starter who spins the propeller, or 'cranks the motor'.

f. *ellipt.* for *contact lens* (sense 6). Usu. in *pl. colloq.*

1961 in WEBSTER. **1980** A. PEARL *Dict. Popular Slang* 29/2 *Contacts*, abbreviation for contact lenses. **1982** S. CONRAN *Lace* v. xxx. 320 But Pagan, you look exactly the same, except you don't wear glasses any more. Contacts? **1984** M. AMIS *Money* 44, I can't wear glasses because it hurts my nose. I can't wear contacts because it hurts my nerves.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. *to come in contact with*: to meet, come across, be brought into practical connexion with.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXV, Though accident, blind contact, and the strong Necessity of loving, have removed Antipathies. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 103 Never till now had he come into close contact with crime. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. §4. 127 A new fervour of study sprang up in the West from its contact with the more civilized East. **1889** *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Dec. 782/1 A large baboon .. snapping at all it came in contact with.

b. So *point of contact*.

1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* i. §1. 2 The history of astronomy has numerous points of contact with the general history of mankind. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 192 They had a point of contact where they least expected it.

c. A person who has been exposed to infection by proximity to a person suffering from an infectious disease.

1901 *Standard* 4 Mar., A large number of contacts and suspects have been placed in quarantine. **1907** *Practitioner* Dec. 837 The infection of scarlet fever is not carried .. in the clothes of mere contacts.

d. A person who can be called upon for assistance, information, etc.; an acquaintance, esp. one who can be useful in business; an agent; a connection or acquaintanceship. orig. *U.S. colloq.* (Cf. quot. 1833 under sense 1 b.)

1931 G. IRWIN *Amer. Tramp & Underworld Slang* 54 *Contact*, a connection or affiliation made by a criminal to protect himself from arrest or to make crime easy. **1931** H. G. WELLS *Work, Wealth & Happiness* (1932) x. 426 It helped them to obtain what the Americans call 'contacts'. **1935** *Economist* 19 Jan. 133/1 By a series of links in a .. chain, varying in substance from closely definitive trade agreements to mere directorial 'contacts', the group maintains an individual relationship with leading British concerns. **1937** A. CHRISTIE *Murder in Mews* 89 She's had three husbands, one Italian, one German and one Russian, and .. in consequence she has made useful what I think are called 'contacts' in three countries. **1949** M. LASKI *Little Boy Lost* II. iv. 71 Madame .. may not have been the curé's only contact for disposing of those children. **1954** XAN FIELDING *Hide & Seek* 64 Who, we hoped, would put us in touch with another trustworthy contact further on.

e. *Aeronautics.* The state of being in sight of the surface of the earth (see *contact analogue, flight, flying* under sense 6 below). Also used as quasi-*adv. U.S.*

1940 *Life* 16 Sept. 65 Most of the trip was flown 'contact'. **1947** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 324/1 When you can see any trace of the ground, .. that's 'contact'—because you are visually in touch with the world.

3. *Math.* The touching of a straight line and a curve, of two curves, or of two surfaces; the meeting of two curves (or surfaces) at a point so as to have a common tangent (or tangent plane) at that point; the coincidence of two or more consecutive points on each of two curves.

If *two* consecutive points on each curve coincide, the curves are said to have *contact of the first order*; if *three*, c. *of the second order*; and so on. *angle of contact*: the angle between a curve and its tangent at any point, or the (infinitesimal) angle between two consecutive tangents at that point; also called *angle of contingence* or *of curvature*.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xii, If two circles .. touch one the other outwardly, the right line AB which joins their centers A, B, shall pass thro' the point of contact C. *Ibid.* III. xvi, Any acute angle, to wit, DAE, is greater than the angle of contact DAI. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 187 If one of the cylinders .. be rolled upon the other, their line of contact will move parallel to itself. **1884** WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 290–1 The circle which passes through three infinitely near points on a curve is said to have contact of the second order with it. *Ibid.* 304 The tangent to a curve has a contact of the first order with the curve at its point of contact, and the osculating circle a contact of the second order. *Ibid.* 306 If the contact be of an even order .. the curves cut each other at their point of contact.

4. *Geol.* Hence *contact-bed, -deposit, vein.*

1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining Terms, Contact*, the plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock. A *contact-vein* is a vein, and a *contact-bed* is a bed, lying, the former more or less closely, the latter absolutely, along a contact.

5. *attrib.* a. Chem. *contact action* = CATALYSIS. b. Electr. *contact electricity, force, potential*: see quot. 1881.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 138/1 To be referred to the class of 'contact actions'. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 337 It appears that when two different metals are in contact there is in general an electromotive force acting from the one to the other, so as to make the potential of the one exceed that of the other by a certain quantity. *Ibid.* I. 339 This is Volta's theory of Contact Electricity. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 12 Examples of these contact actions are found both in inorganic and in organic chemistry. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 225 This difference of potentials is generally called the electromotive contact forces of the two metals .. The metal of higher contact potential.

6. a. *Comb.*, as **contact analogue**, a device which presents navigational information visually (in chart form) to the pilot of an aircraft; **contact bed**, a tank containing porous material through which sewage is filtered in order that contact with the bacterial organisms and atmospheric oxygen in the pores of the material may chemically destroy the noxious organic matter in the sewage; **contact block, brush, piece**, etc. *Electr.*, devices for the passage, conduction, or transmission of electric current by contact (see 1 c); **contact-breaker**, a contrivance for breaking an electric circuit automatically; **contact brush**, see *contact block*; **contact-clause** (see quot. 1946); **contact flight, flying** (orig. *U.S.*), navigation of an aircraft by the observation of landmarks; **contact glasses** = *contact lenses*; **contact healing**, the healing of illness by physical contact with a spiritualist medium; **contact lens** (or **lenses**), small glass or plastic lens(es) placed inside the eye-lids in contact with the globe of the eye to correct faulty vision; **contact-level**, an instrument in which a form of spirit-level is used for the determination of minute differences of length; **contact-lever**, the lever which moves a contact-level; **contact-maker**, a contrivance for completing an electric circuit automatically; **contact man** (orig. *U.S. colloq.*), an intermediary in a transaction; a go-between; one who carries or supplies information (cf. sense 2 d above); **contact metamorphism** *Geol.*, the transformation of rock as a result of an igneous intrusion; **contact-mine**, a mine which explodes by contact; **contact piece**, see *contact block*; **contact-point**, the metal point which makes contact in a telegraphic-apparatus; **contact printing** *Photogr.*, the making of prints by passing light through a negative on to sensitized paper, glass, or film held in direct contact with the negative; so *contact plate, print, slide*; **contact process**, a process by which sulphuric acid is obtained from sulphur trioxide in the presence of a catalyst (e.g. platinum); **contact screen** *Photogr.*, a half-tone screen made on a film base; **contact sport** (orig. *U.S.*), any sport in which the participants necessarily come into bodily contact with one another; **contact time**, an amount or period of time during which persons meet in a particular relationship, as teacher with pupil, etc.

1958 *Times* 17 Oct. 15/2 The *contact analogue which, through a single cathode-ray display tube and with the assistance of a computer, will give a pilot swiftly and precisely the information he requires to fly his aircraft safely and accurately. **1961** *Flight* LXXIX. 250/2 (*caption*) A contact analogue pattern reflected from the trichroic combiner in a cockpit mock-up. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1 The *contact bed treatment differs from the intermittent filtration method in that the sewage is rapidly run into a bed of cinders, .. or the like, and after a few hours is as quickly run out. **1936** [see BACTERIUM 2]. **1901** L. M. WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 32 The *contact block of the ceiling-rose. **1838** G. BIRD in *Phil. Mag.* XII. 18 Description of a magnetic *contact-breaker. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 252/2 The contact between the electro-magnet and the battery is broken by means of any form of contact-breaker. **1884** F. KROHN tr. *Glaser de Cew's Magn. & Dyn.-electric Mach.* 264 The iron core is magnetised by the electric current flowing through the windings of the rotating helix from the one *contact-brush to the other. **1927** JESPERSEN *Mod. Eng. Gram.* III. vii. 132 These clauses are here termed *contact-clauses, because what characterizes them is the close contact between the antecedent and the clause. **1946** *Trans. Philol. Soc. 1945* 131 The contact-clause (Jespersen's term), i.e. parataxis with omission of *that* in indirect statement and with the omission of the relative pronoun when object of a verb, e.g. *the man I saw.* **1950** WEBSTER Add., *Contact flight. **1938** A. JORDANOFF *Through Overcast* xxv. 304 In the early days .. airmen .. tried to guide themselves through the overcast by the 'feel' of the controls which they had acquired during *contact flying. **1946** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* L. 750/2 Until adequate radio aids to navigation were available in the United Kingdom, the pilots of the regular services developed a high degree of skill in the art of 'contact' flying. **1906** *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1007/1 A few years ago glass shells, which are known as *contact glasses, have been introduced by Fick, for the temporary relief of irregular corneal astigmatism. **1937** *Aeroplane* 9 June 712 Contact glasses are thin, transparent, saucer-shaped glass bowls which fit on to the anterior surface of the eye. **1945** H. EDWARDS *Sci. Spirit Healing* iv. 19 Spirit healing is divided into two main sections: (*a*) Absent Healing .. and (*b*) Personal or *Contact Healing by touch, or the 'laying on' of hands. **1956** R. M. LESTER *Towards Hereafter* v. 67 While I was having this contact healing, I was also having absent healing. **1888** C. H. MAY tr. A. E. Fick in *Arch. Ophthalmol.* XVII. 216 A small glass shell .. which I call 'a *contact-lens'. *Ibid.* 217 The 'contact-lens' consists of a thin glass shell, bounded by concentric and parallel spherical segments. **1942** *Lancet* 30 June 744/2 Plastic contact lenses are less well tolerated than glass. **1944** *Times* 14 Feb. 4/6 Squadron Leader Geoffrey B. Warne, D.S.O., D.F.C., a Typhoon fighter leader who wears contact lens spectacles, shot down an enemy aircraft. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 14/1 There are in each compartment two incandescent 16-candle power lamps. By the application of a *contact maker, only one is lit at a time. **1926** M. CONNELLY *Traveler* 5 Each one of us conductors is really a *contact man. **1938** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 31 Dec. (1966) 220, I met that sap Goodland, the blue-and-water-eyed contactman. **1949** *Times* 31 Jan. 4/6 Business men are tempted to employ 'contact men' in an effort to smooth away obstacles. **1876** *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXII. 426 The Cornish slates existed as metamorphic rock (cleaved and sometimes contorted) long before the intrusion of the granite. The *contact metamorphism produced thereby extends to a short distance only. **1960** L. D. STAMP *Britain's Struct. & Scenery* (ed. 5) 24 The molten rock bakes and hardens the rocks through which it passes—it changes their form by its contact (.. hence the process is called contact metamorphism). **1885** *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/1 A *contact mine explodes when struck by a vessel. **1876** PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 The zinc plate, fitted with a brass *contact piece. **1892** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 May 7/1 The engine is provided with a contact piece, and as soon as it touches the insulated bar electrical connection with the signal-box is established. **1892** W. ABNEY *Instruct. Photogr.* (ed. 9) 253 Transparencies by *Contact Plates. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 11 The position of this *contact-point may be adjusted by means of a screw. **1884** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Iridium has been used .. for .. contact points for telegraphic apparatus. **1890** [see KODAK *sb.* c]. **1933** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 232 '*Contact prints' are made with the negative and the printing paper in direct contact. **1962** *Unesco Bull. for Libraries* XVI. 3 When copies of a microphotographic negative are required, contact prints may be made either on transparent material or on paper. **1876** W. ABNEY *Instruct. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 99 The following are modes of production [of transparencies] by the camera or by *contact printing. **1897** C. M. HEPWORTH *Animated Photogr.* xiv. 103 When used for contact printing, two spools are attached in a light-tight box to the top of the instrument. **1903** G. LUNGE *Manuf. Sulphuric Acid* (ed. 3) I. xi. 975 We have here the fundamental features of the *contact-process as now employed, and Peregrine Phillips must be called its inventor. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 501/2 The 'spongy' platinum so formed brings about the combination of .. sulphur dioxide and oxygen to form sulphur trioxide. The last reaction .. receives commercial application in the contact process of sulphuric acid manufacture. **1940** *Photographic Jrnl.* LXXX. 59 (*heading*) Preparation of vignetted or *contact screens. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* xi. 151 With a contact screen .. a fine line will clearly be reproduced as a line of dots, each of which is elongated in the

direction of the line. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 58 There is some thing in a slide by reduction which a *contact slide lacks, and no doubt this is due to the fact that the former is made by the agency of daylight. 1949 P. CUMMINGS *Dict. Sports* 82/1 **Contact sport*, a sport or game where the contestants come .. in bodily contact with one another. The list includes boxing, wrestling, football, [etc.] . 1981 *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar. 18 Fatalities occur in all sports, especially the 'contact' sports which, in addition to karate, boxing, wrestling, and judo, must include rugby, association football and basketball. 1966 *Slavic & E. Europ. Jrnl.* X. 323 These activities give the student *contact time towards his 1000 hours. 1986 *Teacher* 2 June 1/5 (*heading*) Agreement needed on class size, contact time, says NUT.

b. Applied *attrib.* to operations (or units engaged therein) which have the object of maintaining contact between aircaft and advancing forces of infantry, as ***contact control, machine, patrol, work.***

1917 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 380/1 Machines would be detailed for contact work with our infantry. *Ibid.* Aug. 144/2 The low-flying contact machines .. play their part of mothering the infantry. *Ibid.* 147/1 The new system of contact patrols was found [in 1916] to be useful in dealing with Boche movements directly behind the front line. 1918 E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 131 Contact Control, the purpose of which is to keep in touch with advancing infantry, tabulate its progress, and then report to headquarters. 1934 *Flight* 18 Jan. 48 Contact patrols, as they were called, became a regular duty of the Royal Flying Corps.

contact ('kɒntækt, kən'tækt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring into or place in contact.

1834 EDEN in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 644 The spark and the gunpowder contacted, and acting together, produce the explosion.

2. *intr.* To come into, or be in, contact.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* 297 So that each side of the drift will have contacted with each side of the hole.

1883 H. GREER *Dict. Electr.* 21 To prevent contact with two or more plates at the same time, their contacting portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.

3. *trans.* To get into contact or in touch with (a person). orig. *U.S. colloq.*

1927 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 212/2 Dreiser should not be allowed to corrupt his language by writing 'anything that Clyde had personally contacted here'. 1929 L. F. CARR *America Challenged* 61 Mr. Dickey contacted every family in three representative agricultural counties. 1935 A. P. HERBERT *What a Word!* 100 A charming lady in the publicity business shocked me when we parted by saying 'It has been such fun contacting you.' 1936 WODEHOUSE *Laughing Gas* ix. 95 The prospect whom I was planning to contact, as they call it in America, was leaning back in the arm-chair. 1938 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 19 Aug. 148/1 Will you please retain your ticket until you have contacted Mr. ——. 1940 *Times Weekly* 27 Nov. 1/4 (Advt.), Factory representatives in most parts of world. Contact your local trader. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 85/1 See that everyone in the household knows how to contact the nearest Fire Service, by telephone if possible.

contact(e, var. CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife, contention.

contactable (kən'tæktəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTACT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being contacted.

1962 R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER *Epic Poem on Industrialization* 17 The vast non-sensorial physical realm was contactable only By the disciplined mind. 1967 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Furlong Post* vii. 98, I was very discreet, saying nothing about Ada being contactable—my word, what words we use nowadays—here.

contactile (kən'tæktɪl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type *contactil-is*, f. *contact-* ppl. stem of *contingĕre* (see above). Cf. L. *tactilis* TACTILE.] Relating to contact and the sensation of contact.

'*Contactile discrimination*, the capacity to distinguish as two the simultaneous impressions of two somewhat separated points on the surface of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

†**con'taction.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **contactiōn-em*, f. *contact-*: see CONTACT *sb.* (Very frequent in 17th c.)] The action of touching, contact.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N.T.* IV. xxiv, Is his hand so short that he can do nothing but by contaction? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxix. 105 We see infection sooner taken by breath than contaction. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 66 Since .. we cannot be punish'd unto amendment by proxy or commutation, nor by vicinity but contaction.

con'tactiveness. *rare.* [f. **contactive* (f. CONTACT *sb.* + -IVE) + -NESS.] Capacity of being in contact.

1889 F. DE WINTON in *Nature* 19 Sept. 496 The discovery of steam as a motive power has brought the world into an extraordinary condition of contactiveness.

contactor (kən'tæktə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form, from L. *contingĕre* to CONTACT.] A device for making and breaking an electrical circuit. Also *attrib.*

1910 *Hawkins' Electr. Dict.* 88/1 *Contactors*, in the multiple-unit system of electric railway control, the devices which serve to operate the various resistances, to make and break the main circuit between trolley and motors, and to change from series to parallel connection. They consist of movable arms tipped with copper for making contact with a corresponding fixed copper tip when actuated by current by the master controller. 1930 *Engineering* 31 Jan. 129/2 A push-button operated starter of the contactor type. 1937 *Times* 13 Apr. p. xvi/3 The first units to be made .. with the contactor panel and resistances mounted at the rear of the chassis.

contactual (kən'tæktjuːəl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **contactuāl-is*, f. *contactu-s* CONTACT *sb.*] Of or relating to contact.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 483/1 Contagion may therefore be said to be immediate or mediate, contactual or remote.

Hence **con'tactually** *adv.*

1857 W. BOYD *Island of Montreal*, Is it not deeply, broadly, and contactually embraced on all sides by the waters of the Ottawa?

‖**contadina** (konta'dina). It. pl. -ine. [It.; fem. of next.] An Italian peasant-woman.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lvii. 53 A pretty contadina, who announced herself as the gardener's daughter. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix. 303 Pretty seamstresses and contadinas.

‖**contadino** (konta'dino). It. pl. -ini. [It.; f. *contado* a county, the country:—L. *comitātus*: see COUNTY.] An Italian peasant or countryman.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 93 In Spaine it is farre worse [than in Italy]; the Contadini are .. esteemed almost as the Asses, that bring their Cabbages .. to the Markets. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 110 (Jod.) For put the case you be travelling in Italy, ask your *contadino*, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question. 1820 SHELLEY *To Maria Gisborne* 286 Afar the Contadino's song is heard.

contagio- (kən'teɪdʒɪəʊ), combining form of L. *contagium* 'contagion', as in **contagio-miasmatica**, propagated both by contagion and by miasma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

contagion (kən'teɪdʒən). [ME. a. F. *contagion*, or ad. L. *contāgiōn-em* a touching, contact, contagion, f. *con-* together + *tangĕre* to touch. So It. *contagione*.]

1. a. The communication of disease from body to body by contact direct or mediate.

(The two earliest quots. perhaps belong to b or to 2.)

a 1535 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/1 Yf a manne bee so dayntye stomaked, that goyng where contagion is, he woulde grudge to take a lyttle tryacle. 1594 LADY RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 233 III. 40 A comfortable litle breckfast agaynst the contagion of this tyme. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is .. repulsed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 4 The Jewish Nation .. to avoid contagion or pollution, in time of pestilence, burnt the bodies of their friends. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 146 Dr. Tissott .. observes, that the Small-pox .. does not propagate itself so much by contagion as by an infection of the air. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 13 Scarlet fever would be no more ascribed to contagion but to its right cause.

b. Contagious quality or influence.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. vii. 11 Such is the powre of that same fruit, that nought The fell contagion may thereof restraine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 265 What, is Brutus sicke? And will he steale out of his wholsome bed To dare the vile contagion of the Night? 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 561 The most striking contradictions in their belief and assertions on the subject of its contagion.

2. A contagious disease or sickness; a plague or pestilence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 Lepra also comith of fader and moder, and so this contagyon passyth in to the chylde as it were by lawe of herytage. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 142 They [the Cannibals] haue spredde their generation .. lyke a pestiferous contagion. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 28 He was forced by that contagion [a plague] to leave the Metropolis. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 7 Bulloign, where she was to imbarque for England, (the contagion being then much at Calais). 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 202 The contagion despised all medicine, death raged in every corner. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 243 In the year 1348 that terrible contagion known as the Black Death .. appeared at Strasburg.

3. a. The substance or principle by which a contagious disease is transmitted; = CONTAGIUM.

1603 LODGE *Plague* B ij b, Contagion, is an euil qualitie in a bodie, communicated vnto an other by touch, engendring one and the same disposition in him to whom it is communicated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In others [diseases] the contagion is transmitted through the air to a great distance, by means of steams, or effluvia, expiring from the sick. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 322 It ought to have been mentioned, whence this contagion came; or how it was generated in the prison. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 84 It may possibly be observed, that the Variolous Contagion, from having extended its influence over the earth's whole surface .. cannot be destroyed either by accident or design. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xviii. (1876) 194 The food of man seems poisonous, the air is charged with contagion.

b. *concr.* A poison that infects the blood. *poet.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 148 Ile touch my point With this contagion [a poisonous ointment], that if I gall him slightly It may be death.

c. *transf.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 408 The verie witching time of night, When Churchyards yawne, and Hell it selfe breaths out Contagion to this world.

4. *fig.* **a.** Hurtful, defiling, or corrupting contact; infecting influence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 72 My soule .. That troubled is by the contagioun Of my body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196/3 Thus Saynt geneuefe delyuerd Saynt celyne fro peryl and fro the contagyon of the world. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xviii. 4 The contagion of sin. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §10 It is the corruption that I feare within me, not the contagion of commerce without me. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 591 His mind was tainted by the contagion of fanaticism. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 190 The contagion of these vices undoubtedly spread through the nation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 282 Exposed to the contagion of foreign influence.

b. Contagious or spreading moral disease; moral corruption.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 115 (R.) This contagion began to spring euen in St. Paules tyme. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. v. 63 An universal Contagion, or Corruption diffused throughout the whole of human Nature. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 587 All forsook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans .. the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 401 A few eminent men .. were exempt from the general contagion.

5. *fig.* The contagious or 'catching' influence or operation of example, sympathy, and the like.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 186 Her griefe alone was an universall contagion to the Universe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 Our opinions comming more by Contagion, than on Deliberation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 117 The contagion of loyalty and repentance was communicated from rank to rank. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 14 By the contagion of example he gathered about him other men who thought as he did. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 343 A contagion of goodness, of enthusiasm, of energy .. almost impossible to resist. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 259 The contagion of adventure which was spread abroad by the Spanish discoveries.

†**6.** *transf.* Taint; tainting or adulterating contact; impure admixture. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 23 Multitudes of Shells .. absolutely free from any such Mineral Contagion. *Ibid.* IV. (1723) 246 Even the most obvious and ordinary Minerals are not free from this Contagion of adventitious Matter.

†**7.** Foulness, noisomeness, stench. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 102 The water of the same Well, three dayes before, sent forth the stinking savour of Brimstone, and .. its contagion, yellowness, together with the turbulency of the water, did bewray it.

8. *Ecology.* A greater occurrence of the individuals of a species in an area than could be accounted for by random distribution, thus forming aggregations.

[1931 G. PÓLYA in *Ann. Inst. H. Poincaré* I. 139 La structure de la 'contagion' est homogène.] 1951 BARNES & STANBURY in *Jrnl. Ecol.* XXXIX. 172 The principle of contagion .. is that the groups are distributed at random and that the number of individuals associated with each group is also random. 1957 P. GREIG-SMITH *Quant. Plant Ecology* iii. 61 Whitford .. suggested the ratio of abundance .. to frequency as a measure of contagion.

contagioned (kən'teɪdʒənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Affected by, or tainted with, contagion.

1825 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 529 In this case, also, a contagioned cargo is covered with a clean bill.

contagionist (kən'teɪdʒənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *contagionniste*.] One who maintains or believes that certain diseases, such as the plague, cholera, and yellow fever, are contagious.

[1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 Who .. would not believe that he was an anti-contagionist?] 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 617 To alter their opinion [about cholera], and enlist under the banner of the contagionists.

attrib. & *adj.* 1831 in GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xiv. 157 We have appointed a Board of Health, which is contagionist. 1865 *Reader* 11 Nov. 545/3 The ultra-contagionist school.

contagiosity (kən,teɪdʒɪ'ɒsɪtɪ). *rare.* [prob. ad. F. *contagiosité* or med.L. **contagiōsitās*, f. L. *contāgiōs-us* CONTAGIOUS: see -ITY. Littré has the F. only as a neologism, but it may have occurred in OF.] Contagious quality.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, By the enuyous false contagyosytie, Of the serpent pompouse and ellate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contagiosity*, the quality or amount of contagion in different diseases.

contagious (kən'teɪdʒəs), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *contagieus* (14th c.), ad. (late) L. *contāgiōsus*, f. *contāgiōn-*: see CONTAGION and -OUS.]

I. Where the notion of mutual contact is present.

1. Of the nature of or characterized by contagion; communicating disease or corruption by contact; infectious. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 101 Whan I lost my memorie by þe contagious coniuncciour of þe body wiþ þe soule. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 23 His Soul must needs be affected with the Contagious Qualities incident unto his Body. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 451 Ere the contagious vices of the court Polluted her, he thought. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 413 Amid the contagious habits of great cities.

2. a. Of diseases: Communicable or infectious by contact. See CONTAGION 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 þis [leprosy] is oon of the syknessis þat ben contagious. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Of some contagious sickenesse he died. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 §3 The pestilence, great pockes, and such other contagious infirmityes. *a* 1626 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (ed. Rawley) 111 Pestilences, Sweats, and other Contagious Diseases. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 108, I do not think influenza to be contagious. 1879 MACLAGAN in *19th Cent.* 810 When we wish to say that a disease is produced by personal contact with a person suffering from it .. we call it contagious.

Contagious Diseases Acts, the title of a number of acts of parliament passed in 1866 and following years, to check the propagation of venereal diseases in certain military and naval stations ('*C.D. Acts*'), and to check the spread of rinderpest and other diseases among cattle (***Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts***).

1866 *Resolution Ho. Commons* 24 Apr., That it is expedient to make provision for the payment of any Expenses that may be incurred, under any Act of the present Session for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases at certain Naval and Military Stations. **1883** *Times* 21 Apr. 8/4. **1887** *Ho. Commons* 14 June, The Regulations..in force under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

b. ***contagious abortion***: a type of brucellosis in cattle caused by *Brucella abortus* and producing abortion.

1910 *Jrnl. Infectious Dis.* VII. 475 The bacillus of Bang is the microbic cause of at least some of the contagious abortion of cattle in this country. **1951** HARRIES & MITMAN *Clin. Practice in Infectious Dis.* (ed. 4) xxx. 549 The high incidence of contagious abortion and the low incidence of abortus fever.

3. Tainted with and communicating contagion: charged with the germs of an infectious disease.

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 301 The clothes especially of woollen..continue contagious by the space of three yeares, and more. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 179 Their breath, their sweat, their very clothes, were contagious for many days before. *Ibid.* (Rtldg.) 251 They might go about seemingly whole, and yet be contagious to all those that came near them. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 350 The absorption of..bile, milk, contagious matters.

4. *fig.* Apt to be communicated from one to another or to others. (Cf. *catching, infectious*.)

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 If our Friends do not allay our Love or Affection by unwelcome Actions, or their contagious Sufferings. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1036 Well understood Of Eve, whose Eye darted contagious Fire. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. i, I see this Folly is contagious. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1113 From Look to Look contagious thro' the Croud The Pannic runs. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xv. 68 Ripened to..maturity of corruption, the worst examples cease to be contagious. **1867** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 235 All vigour is contagious, and when we see creation we also begin to create.

II. In more general sense: Breeding disease, injurious, noxious.

†5. a. Apt to breed or infect with disease, fever-breeding, pestilential; 'that corrupteth or infecteth' (*Table Alph.* 1613). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xxiv. (1495) 618 The stenche and lothsom sauour of deed caraynes and other daungerous and contagyous ayres. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Which prison is oon of the most anoyous, contagious and detestablest places withyn this realme. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 122 The place is also contagious..by reason it is coompased aboute with muddy and stynkynge marysshes. **1587** R. SCOT in *Holinshed* III. 1546/1 This summer..was verie hot and contagious. **1633** J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 184 Contagious and poisonous desarts. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 103 Noisom and contagious Vapours. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 271 Those tend'rer tints that..in the world's contagious climate die.

†b. Hurtful or injurious as food. *Obs.*

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 50 To fyle your teeth or lippes with my blude, Whilke to your stomacke is contagious. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G ij, Can kepe him from daunger of meate contagious. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxxii. 18 Beware of contagious meates and drynkes, as newe ale..newe hote bread, etc. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 8 Unto man..the eating of much salt is very contagious, because it maketh the blood salt.

†c. Foul, noisome, fetid. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 Let him vse odiferous and no contagiouse ayers. **1590** NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vnsauorie sent of the pitchy slime, that Euphrates cast vp, and the contagious fumes of goats beards burned.

†6. Injurious to human life or health otherwise than by breeding disease; pernicious, noxious.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxii. (1554) 206 a, Most in murdre he was contagious Of Innocent blood to make effusion. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* I. xix. 17 Flyes..so noyous and contageous, that they slewe moche people. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 105 Now the Winter comming vpon vs with much contagious weather. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 199 Rid them out of the world..as contagious beasts. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 243 All kind of contagious creatures, as lizards, serpents, and adders.

†7. Morally or socially injurious, noxious, or dangerous; grievous, 'pestilent'. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contagyows or grevows to dele wythe, *contagiosus*. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiii. 323 So this ordynaunce of the pope was right contagyous to them. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 54 A contagious broode of Scismatickes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 276 To cast out of their Synagogues, such as they thought in manners, or doctrine, contagious.

8. *Ecology*. Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting contagion (see CONTAGION 8).

1939 J. NEYMAN in *Ann. Math. Statistics* X. 36 The distributions considered belong to a class which Pólya proposed to call 'contagious': the presence of one larva within an experimental plot increases the chance of there being some more larvae. **1957** P. GREIG-SMITH *Quant. Plant Ecology* iii. 56 Recently *contagious* has been widely used for aggregated distributions generally, and this seems a suitable term, although originally applied by Pólya to a particular type of aggregation. *Ibid.* 78 If distribution is contagious then, whatever the exact nature of the contagion, the actual occurrence of individuals on the ground is..patchy.

contagiously (kən'teɪdʒəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contagious manner: **a.** By contagion. **†b.** Pestilentially, in a way to breed disease.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 208 A towne..most contagiously seated by reason of the marishes. **1832-4** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 85 Other armies had revolted, and the rebellion was spreading contagiously. **1867** MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 37 There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment.

contagiousness (kən'teɪdʒəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contagious (in the different senses of the word): **a.** *lit.*

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Contagiousnesse, *infection*. **1580** BARET *Alv.* S 760 The contagiousnesse [*vis morbi*] of the disease did spread far abroad. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuerse new Exp.* § 4 Howe to keepe..anie fowle or other peece of flesh sounde and sweete..notwithstanding the contagiousnesse of the weather. **1685** BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 93 Put a speedy stop, not only to the contagiousness, but to the malignity of the Plague. **1875** *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 468 No intelligent observer has yet doubted the contagiousness of typhus fever, small-pox, etc.

b. *fig.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 363/2 Wherfore flye from such contagiousnesse of men and auoid their wordes as a cancar. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Contention* I. (1859) 137 A railing tongue is a pestilence so full of contagiousness. **1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 177 (T.) An excellent preservative against the contagiousness of sin. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* i. 17 There is a contagiousness in every example of energetic conduct.

c. *Ecology*. = CONTAGION 8.

1939 J. NEYMAN in *Ann. Math. Statistics* X. 37 The cause of the contagiousness of the distribution of larvae in experimental plots is clear. **1949** *Ecology* XXX. 202/1 The ratio of abundance to frequency is a relative measure of the degree of contagiousness of the distribution of any species.

‖contagium (kən'teɪdʒɪəm). Pl. -ia. [L. *contāgium* = *contāgio*: see CONTAGION.]

†1. = CONTAGION, corrupting contact. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous contagium upon the grand magisterium of the Stone.

2. *spec.* 'The supposed solid or gaseous organized or unorganized substance by which infectious or contagious diseases are communicated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *pl.* the germs of disease.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 10 Thoroughly to isolate the sick from intercourse with susceptible persons, and thoroughly to trap and exterminate the contagium which the bodies of the sick evolve. **1883** TYNDALL in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 2 June 1/5 Contagia are living things. Men and women have died by the million that bacteria and bacilli might live. **1891** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 July 12/3 He thinks that the contagium of influenza is a microbe, which enters the system through the surface of the eye.

†contagy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contāgi-um*: see prec.] = CONTAGION 7.

1516 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiii. (1811) 249 And after followed a contagy and a fowle stenche.

contain (kən'teɪn), *v.* Forms: 3 conteini, 4 contenen, contienen, kunteyne, (*pa. pple.* y-contyened, y-contynent), 4-6 contene (chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*), 4-7 conteyn(e, contein(e, 5 *Sc.* conten, 6 contaigne, -teygne, *Sc.* -tean, 6-7 containe, -tayn(e, 7- contain. [ME. *contein-e(n, conten-e*, a. OF. *conten-ir* (3rd pers. pres. Norman *conten-t, conten-ent*, subj. *contene, -teigne*) = Pr. *contener, -ir*, Sp. *contener*, It. *contenēre*:—L. *continēre*, to hold together, keep together, comprehend, contain, f. *con-* together + *tenēre* to hold.]

I. To have in it, to hold; to comprise, enclose.

1. a. *trans.* To have in it, to hold. (Said of a vessel, a space, or the like.)

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 13 Wastid cisternes, that contenen [**1388** holde] watris moun not. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 91 (MS. K.) *Conteynyn*, hauyn or kepyn wit-innyn. *c* **1576** THYNNE *Ld. Burghley's Crest* in *Animadv.* App. (1865) 115 In brittill glasse is wholsome wyne conteynde. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 64 The Juices..conteined in the Veins of the Earth. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 283 So vast a throng the stage can ne'er contain. **1860** TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xx. 225 We were not formed to contain God's truth, but to be contained by it.

b. To be capable of containing; to have capacity for: usually expressed by to HOLD.

1526-34 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 And ther were stondynge theare sixe waterpottes of stone..contaynynge two or thre fyrkins a pece. And Jesus sayde vnto them: fyll the water pottes with water. **1530** PALSGR. 496/1 This pot contayneth eyght quartes. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1126 In the Wear the best coal is put into tubs, these are waggons without wheels, containing each 53 cwts.

2. a. To have as part (or the whole) of its contents or substance; to comprise, include.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 999 þe lawer werld..Contenes haly þe elementes alle. **1340** *Ayenb.* 118 þe zeue benes þet byeþ y-contyened ine holi pater noster. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 In þis rewme of Surry er many rewmes contende. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 211 He vnclosed the lettre and saw what was conteyned therin. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 1876 I. 295 The crowne of our lady..after the manere of Rome conteyneth lx and thre aues. **1541** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Tabula sig. D iiij, The table..contenand the mater of euery buke. **1600** J. HAMILTON (*title*) Facile Traictise, Contenant, first: ane infallible reul..Nixt, a Declaration, etc. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 305 And Grandsires Grandsons the long List contains. **1863** A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30-31 *Edw. I*, Pref. 22 The volume..having once contained many more [pages] than it does now. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 18 The Laws..contain a few passages which are very grand and noble.

b. Of a material body or substance: To have in it (as a constituent element, or in combination).

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 Such waters as contain most air..are found the lightest and purest. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 273 Some of them contain besides, carbonic acid. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 141 The rock..evidently contains a good deal of iron.

†3. a. To include, comprise, extend over, measure (so much space, time, or other magnitude). *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 56 As myche space as þe see and [the] mareys contenen and ouergon. *c* **1391** —— *Astrol.* I. § 7 The space bytwene contieneth a Mile-wey. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 Of all the fygures of the same lengthe the cercle is moost and most conteynyth. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 171 þe thryd elde..Contenys nyne hundyr yhere And twa. **1526-34** TINDALE *Acts* i. 12 Then returned they..from mount-olivete, which is nye to Ierusalem, conteyninge a Saboth dayes iorney. [So **1557** *Geneva.*] **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 72 The Iland of Utopia, conteynethe in breadthe..cc miles. **1563** SHUTE *Archit.* E iv a, Tuscana conteineth in height .6. Diameters. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 42 They were not exact Semicircles, but contain'd the bigger half of the Circle. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 263 That the first Story contain full 10 Foot in height.

†b. *intr.* with *of* = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B d, Regula under Astragulus containeth of one part. *Ibid.* C a, The Pillar with all his ornaments, containeth of 10 Diameters.

c. Of a measure or magnitude: To comprise, be equal to (so much or so many of a smaller measure or magnitude, or a certain fraction of a larger).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 235 (Mätz.) A cubite of gemetrie conteynep sixe comoun cubites. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 8 A degre of a signe contieneth 60 Mynutis. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xlv. 11 That the Bath may containe the tenth part of an Homer. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1123 In Ireland the perch contains 7 yards, and the mile 2240. *Mod.* A pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains.

†4. To take up, occupy. (Cf. COMPRISE 4 c.)

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 453 For þer was som Epistel ..þat walde as seith myn auctour wele contene Neigh half þis boke. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/2 Yf I shold here expresse alle the myracles..It shold conteyne an hole volume. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 150 That matter alone would containe a reasonable volume. **1736** SWIFT *Let.* 15 May, A complete history of the..absurd proceedings in this kingdom would contain twelve large volumes in folio.

†5. a. To enclose (so much space, etc.). Said of a boundary line, or of a person. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. *heading*, How dydo..boughte as moche londe..as she myghte conteyne wythin the space of the hide of an oxe. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 44 The grete compace of the ledder [thong], which conteyned wel the space of two mylles of grounde.

b. *pass.* Of a space, region, etc.: To be comprehended, included, or intercepted (within a certain space, *between* certain limits).

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 The arch meridian þat is contiened or [inter]cept by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial. **1530** PALSGR. 34 The countreys that be conteygned betwene the ryver of Seyne & the ryver of Loyrre. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 1 That part conteined betweene the French Seas. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 The kingdome..was contained within the bounds of the lesser Asia. *Mod.* The Asteroids revolve in the space contained between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

6. *Math.* **a.** *Geom.* To enclose, include, form the boundary of (a figure, an angle); in *pass.* formerly ***to be contained under***.

A rectangle is still said to be *contained under* the two lines which form its length and breadth; so †*transf.* a composite number was formerly said to be *contained under* its factors.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* To have as a factor or sub-multiple; to be divisible by, without remainder (also, less strictly, with a remainder). In *pass.* (const. *in*): To divide, 'go into' (without, or less strictly with, a remainder).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ix, If the lines which containe the angle be right lynes, then it is called a right-lyned angle. *Ibid.* def. xv, A circle is a plaine figure conteyned under one line, which is called a circumference. *Ibid.* VII. def. xix. 187 A square number is that..which is contayned vnder two equall numbers. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xvi. T ij b, Icosaedron is a solide Figure, vnder twentye equall equiangle triangles conteyned. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. v. (ed. 7) 17 Aske how many times 9 is contayned in 29. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. axiom xiv, Two right lines do not contain a space. *Ibid.* I. prop. xlvi. *note*, A Rectangle contained under two right lines given. *Ibid.* XI. def. ix, Like solid figures are such as are contained under like Planes equal in number. **1823** H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 123 The new figures would be contained within 24 isosceles triangular planes. **1875** TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 709 We have to find the highest power of 2 which is contained in 14..thus the required power is 11.

†7. To include, comprehend (in writing, under a title, division, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt..under Sisymbrio. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 28 He conteineth both these pointes in his law. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The Isles and the Sea it self might bee conteined here, as particular parts of the Government or Province. **1666** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 99 The proclamation may also contain, that, if any one fails therein, etc.

II. To hold together; to keep under control, restrain, restrict, confine.

†8. To hold together; to sustain. *Obs.*

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 102 Yif þere ne were oon þat contened[e] þat he haþ conioigned and ybounde. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* 1123 The army was at a maze where to seeke vittells to conteine the bodies which the stroke of diseases had yet left on live.

†9. To hold (in a certain estimation). *Obs. rare.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. 37 The dull detractions Of leaden souls; who..Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.

†10. To keep or retain in a certain state or order, under control, in subjection, etc. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 By lyke wysdome they must be conteynyd and kept therin. *Ibid.* I. iv. 110 Al such lawys ..wych conteyne the pepul in gud ordur and rule. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 28 That the sight and horror thereof..might contayne them in modestie. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 A fair opportunity of containing them for ever under their awe. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 The Ceremonial Law..was given to contain the Israelites in their Duty. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1792) II. 85 It was almost impossible that he could at once contain in obedience every part of his wide-extended dominions. **1831** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 396 To contain his pupils within statutory regulations.

†11. a. To restrain, hold in, keep in check; to hold back, keep back, hinder (*from* an action, etc.) *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 The same shal do grete good for conteyning of the Swicer. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 To contayne the unruly people from a thousand evill occasions. **1625** BACON *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 567 To containe Anger from Mischiefe. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii, Covenants being but words and breath, have no force to oblige, contain, constrain, or protect any man. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 94 The principles and opinions, which have hitherto guided and contained the world.

b. To restrain, put restraint on, repress (one's feelings, passions, etc.).

*c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 198 One that was my brother-in-law, when I contain'd my blood, And was more worthy. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 97 Scarce can their Limbs, their mighty Souls contain. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 1 To contain the Spirit of Anger.

c. To confine (an enemy force) to a particular area so that it cannot break out and operate elsewhere. Also in *ppl. adj.*, as *containing force*.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 5/3 The opinion is now generally entertained in Sir George White's camp that only a containing force has been left outside Ladysmith, and that the bulk of the Boer commandos have moved south. *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 5/1 It is obviously impossible for Joubert to be able to contain White at Ladysmith, Hildyard at Estcourt, and Clery at Maritzburg. **1900** H. A. GWYNNE in J. Ralph *War's Brighter Side* (1901) 174 Infantry will be used for two purposes—to contain the opposing infantry, and to hold positions seized by the mobile portion of the force. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 7/2 The Japanese, having left a containing force at An-shan-shan, are advancing with their principal force to the east. **1940** *War Illustr.* 19 Jan. 630/3 The two great [mine] fields which 'contained' the German submarine fleet.

d. To keep (a hostile nation, ideology, etc.) within limits; to prevent expansion or encroachment into new territory.

1948 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 8 Jan. 4 The expansion of Soviet power that..must be 'contained'. **1952** *Ann. Reg. 1951* 138 The most that could be claimed was that the Communists had been 'contained'. **1959** *N.Z. Listener* 16 Apr. 6/3 The Korean War, fought for the limited objective of containing Communism in an area where it has attempted to extend itself by military means.

†12. To restrict, limit, confine. (Also *refl.*) *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 148 Them that haue conteined themselues, within the bandes of reason. **1602** *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 415 My desire to contain the work within some reasonable proportion. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 215 To contain themselves within the limits mark'd out for their Christian Course. **1816** MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. I. 336 To excite a fearless spirit of inquiry, and yet to contain it within the boundaries which Nature has prescribed.

†13. a. To retain, keep, keep in, confine (within limits of space); also *refl.* to confine oneself, remain, 'keep'. *Obs.*

*c*1565 LINDESAY (*Pitscottie*) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To pass homeward to Edinburgh, there to contain himself till he was further advised. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 William consulted with Lanfranc how he might conteine that treasure within the Realme. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 50 And others, when the bag-pipe sings i'th nose, Cannot containe their Vrine. **1640** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. §14 (1663) 3 Wriggle not thyself, as seeming unable to contain thyself within thy skin. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1843) 740/2 [He] ordered his other small troops to contain themselves in those uncouth quarters. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Water, and contain it.

†b. *intr.* To keep oneself, remain. *Obs.*

*c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 4926 That he may, er he hennes pace, Conteyne undir obedience. **1682** TATE *Absal. & Achit.* II. 42 Accusers' infamy is urged in vain, While in the bounds of sense they did contain.

†c. To retain, keep in one's possession or control. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 50 If you had knowne the vertue of the Ring..Or your owne honour to containe the Ring, You would not then haue parted with the Ring. **1651** N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xlv. 118 It's true the English stuck close to him; but how they were gained or contained, Writers speak not.

†d. To keep, maintain (in a certain state). *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 297 The Water by heat and rarefaction easily assuming the nature of Air, and..containing it self in that consistency.

14. To refrain from expressing or yielding to feeling, passion, etc.; to restrain oneself; †to refrain or keep *from* (*obs.*); †*spec.* to be continent, keep oneself in chastity (*obs.*). (Cf. 11 b.)

a. *refl.*

*c*1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/61 Heo ne coupe no-þing conteini hire ne speken no-þe-mo. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* vii. 9 For if thei conteynen not hem silf, *or ben not chast*, weddid be thei. *c*1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2669 And when fra gretyng sho hir contende. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig.** ij b, Such..can very hardly after be reformed and reduced to containe themselues, and live under any discipline. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 100 Feare not my Lord, we can contain our selues, Were he the veriest anticke in the world. **1778** BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xlii. 14 Shall I keep silence for ever? Shall I still contain myself? **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/2 Let them contain themselves and quit themselves like men.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1611 BIBLE *1 Cor.* vii. 9 But if they cannot conteine, let them marry. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. viii. (1651) 103 He could contain no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories. **1710** SWIFT *Let.* 21 Sept. (Seager), No wonder she married, when she was so ill at containing. **1719** YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 205 Then Job contain'd no more; but curs'd his fate. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 213 All our care was to contain from laughing, which was a very hard Task. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, I could hardly contain when I saw the Daures dress their heads with horns. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 205 He..seemed hardly able to contain.

†15. To bear oneself (well), behave. *Obs.*

a. *refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 Sir Simound de Mountford conseilede hom vaste, Hou hii ssolde hom conteini, the wule the bataile ilaste. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 277 Gif 3e conteyn 3ou manfully. *c*1450 *Merlin* iv. 77 That he sholde contene hym-self myrily. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* xvii. 45 The good bisshop of Puy..conteyned hym moche wysely and truly. *c*1500 *Lancelot* 1130 Neuer..was sen No man in feild more knyghtly hyme conten.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

*c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 3301 How that komeli kni3t kunteyned on his stede.

†16. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be situated, remain (in place). *Obs.* (cf. 17 b.)

1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 666 Asia contenis in the Orient. **1563** HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 144 It doth cleanse the places also where the stones containe.

¶17. = CONTINUE. [Mostly *Sc.* or *northern*, in the forms *contene*, *-tine*, *-tyne*, but also *conteyne:* there was app. a confusion of *conteine* and *continue*: cf. CONTINUE *v.* 17 in sense of *contain.*] *Obs.*

a. *trans.*

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 þat no contek suld rise, Bot contene forth þe trew vnto þe Paskes terme. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 68 Thair fayis..continit the ficht so hardely. *c*1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Contrarili be gunne, led, or contenid. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXV. 209 Justyng þus has bene Contenyt thre Dayis.

b. *intr.* (Cf. 13 b, 16).

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 þei..contynen [*v.r.* conteynen] in pride, coueitise, extorciouns. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 138 In strowbill wer thou sall conteyne full lang. **1592** tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 8 No Empire..ever conteyned so long.

containable (kən'teɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contained.

*a*1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 85 (R.) The air containable within the cavity of the æolipile, amounted to eleven grains. **1716** M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 243 This Contest about Primitive Christianity as containable in a Primitive Library.

containant. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. CONTAIN *v.* + -ANT.] 'One who, or that which, contains; a container' (Worcester 1860).

†**con'taindure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTAIN *v.*: cf. *remainder.*] Content, extent, area.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. ii. 12 The Buckler was ordinarily, in containdure, no more than three foot in circumference, proper for them, termed *Enfans perdus.*

contained (kən'teɪnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTAIN.]

1. Enclosed, included, etc.; *spec.* in *Geom.*; see the verb.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynyd (or within holdyn), *contentus.* **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 8 The skyn..compassith immedyatly all the contaynyd meate of the egge. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iij b, The semidiameter of his conteyned circle. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 227 The Air, with all its contained Vapours. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 7 When two sides and the contained angle are given.

2. Restrained; †of a person, self-restrained (*obs.*).

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 92 He was not for all that so contained, but that taking him by the Beard he swore. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 239 He, with contained ferocity, was striking for my head.

container (kən'teɪnə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER^1.] He who or that which contains, esp. a receptacle designed to contain or store certain articles; *spec.* a large box-like receptacle of standardized design for the transportation of freight by road, rail, or sea (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* XXV. 218 Thy worde forsayd is short & conteyner of great perfeccyon. **1592** DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 61 Fair Eyes, Containers of my Bliss. **1697** J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 175 Their Notion of Place is to be a Container. **1783** H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xiv. 339 The relation between the container and the thing contained. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 501 'The kettle boils', is a phrase where the name of the container is substituted for that of the thing contained. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr.* III. i. 187 The only Being, and the container of all forces to be. **1925** N. E. ODELL in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* 331 Certain modifications had..been deemed advisable, especially in the cylinder containers. **1928** *Daily Mail* 25 July 4/3 This practical japanned metal container for soiled linen. **1930** *Engineering* 30 May 709/1 The container-car service, by which less than car loads were carried in portable steel containers. **1933** *Meccano Mag.* Mar. 200/2 'Containers'..are box-like structures of timber or pressed steel resembling the top of a covered wagon..fitted with ringbolts and may be slung..from the low-sided or flat wagon on which they are..carried, and they may then be mounted on road lorries and carted to any required point. **1966** *Evening Standard* 2 Mar. 11/5 The Americans, in the forefront of the container-ship development.., will send the first 'container-liner' across the Atlantic... Most of her cargo space will now be devoted to 20- and 40 ft. containers which can be handled easily on road or rail. **1967** *Times Rev. Industry* Feb. 67/3 British Rail, despite the difficulties over open terminals, are now carrying 1,200 containers a week. **1969** *Jane's Freight Containers 1968–69* 6 More container berths are under construction. *Ibid.*, Twelve deep-sea containership berths are in operation. *Ibid.*, Timetables revised to incorporate the new fast container trains as they go into service. **1969** *Lebende Sprachen* XIV. 65/2 The Clyde Port Authority plans to bring its Greenock container terminal into operation later this year.

containerize (kən'teɪnəraɪz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. CONTAINER + -IZE.] *trans.* To pack into, or transport by means of, containers (see prec.). So **con,taineri'zation, con'tainerized** *ppl. a.*

1958 *Times* 1 July 14/4 Express containerized cargo. **1959** *Times* 16 July 11/2 New developments which may affect our business, such as the bulk carrier, containerisation of cargo, [etc.]. **1960** *Aeroplane* XCIX. 181/1 This 'new concept in containerization'..may have applications for freight handling. **1962** *Ibid.* CIV. No. 2665 p. 4/1 Freight loads should be 'containerized' or at very least 'unitized'. **1965** *Economist* 20 Nov. 878/1 It is thought that the *Clifford J. Rogers* was the world's first ship designed specifically for handling containerized freight. **1969** *New Scientist* 19 June 642/1 Containerization of transport is becoming increasingly popular. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 16 Dec. 2 In a short space of time all the world's major deep sea trade routes will be containerised.

containing (kən'teɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as CONTAINER + -ING^1.]

†1. Behaviour, bearing; see CONTAIN 15. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 284 He wes..Curtas at poynt, and debonar, And of richt sekir contenyng. **1530** PALSGR. 208/1 Conteyning, *contenement.*

2. Holding, keeping, including, restraining.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynynge, *continencia.* **1567** Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. l. 544 The containing of our subjects in the uniformity of religion. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 225 The containing of the Generations of Mankind in such an equability and proportion. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 127 Conteining belongs to the Material Cause.

†3. That which is contained; contents, tenor.

*c*1477 CAXTON *Jason* 116 The conteynyng therof was this that foloweth. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 430 This Labell..whose containing Is so from sense in hardnesse, that I can Make no Collection of it.

con'taining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That contains, holds, encloses, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, .V. conteynyng and .v. sondry [partyes]. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 The two containing sides of the angle. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §19 The nature of the containing vessel.

†b. as *sb.* Something that contains. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many partes of conteynyges, and of conteyned ben there in the brest.

containment (kən'teɪnmənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *contenement.*] a. The action or fact of containing; holding; restraint; †deportment, behaviour; CONTENEMENT. Also *attrib.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ix. §9 A vast summ enough to shatter the conteinment of a rich mans estate. **16..** *Time's Storehouse* (L.), A good means of virtuous containment, as well in the days of peace as of warre. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Revelry in sobriety, containment in exultation. **1956** *Wall St. Jrnl.* 18 Oct. 12/4 The explosion breaks the steel containment vessel. **1958** *New Scientist* 16 Jan. 14/2 The containment of the hot gas by a magnetic field is not a purely static phenomenon, like the containment of beer in a bottle. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Mar. 156/3 The Guayaquils, the Shirians and others who helped him to move about this forest are for him men who are contained by it. It was his pleasure to..find out..what that containment might mean.

b. *spec.* The action or policy of 'containing' a hostile nation, etc. (see CONTAIN *v.* 11 d). Also *attrib.*

1947 *Partisan Rev.* XIV. 239 British policy under Chamberlain presents a model of how *not* to undertake a policy of containment. *Ibid.* 241 A program of containment requires a ring of stable and satisfied countries around

Russia. **1952** *Ann. Reg. 1951* 178 A positive policy of rearmament, 'containment', and American leadership. *Ibid.* 184 The psychological strain and inconclusiveness which the 'containment' policy involved. **1955** M. BELOFF *Foreign Policy & Democratic Process* 29 A more vigorous attempt to communicate with the captive peoples of Europe appears to have been what was meant by the distinction between 'containment' and 'liberation' which the change of administration in Washington at the beginning of 1953 was expected to bring about.

containt, obs. form of CONTENT *sb.*[1]

contak(e, -takt, -takkour, etc., var. of CONTECK, etc., *Obs.*

Contakion (kən'tækɪən). *Gr. Ch.* [med.Gr. κοντάκιον, in sense 1 taken to mean 'roll, scroll', being dim. of κόνταξ shaft, itself dim. of κοντός 'shaft, pole', also 'a wooden roll round which a MS. was rolled' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). In sense 2, identified with the same word by the legend which tells how Romanus was inspired to compose these hymns by the eating of a roll or scroll (κοντάκιον); but some think this merely a popular etymology, and would connect the name with κοντός short; others have suggested a corruption of L. *canticum* song.]

1. A name given to the volume containing the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and of the Præsanctified, in distinction from the larger service-book, the *Euchologion*.

1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

2. A short ode or hymn in praise of a saint which occurs in the offices of the Eastern Church. The invention of these is traditionally ascribed to St. Romanus *c.* A.D. 500.

1866 CAMPION & BEAUMONT *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 315 Christmas-Day: third Antiphon: Contakion. The Virgin to day bears the supernatural.

contaminable (kən'tæmɪnəb(ə)l), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *contāminābil-is*, f. *contāmināre*: see CONTAMINATE and -BLE. So in mod.F. (Littré).] Capable of being contaminated.

1847 in CRAIG.

contaminant (kən'tæmɪnənt). [f. CONTAMIN(ATE *v.* + -ANT.] That which contaminates.

1934 in WEBSTER. **1949** H. W. FLOREY *Antibiotics* I. i. 35 He investigated an accidental contaminant which on examination proved to be a strain of *B. mesentericus*. **1951** *Engineering* 18 May 588/3 Absorbed films or layers of contaminant appear to play a decisive part.

contaminate (kən'tæmɪnət), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *contāmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *contāmināre*: see next.] Contaminated, defiled, sullied. (Formerly construed as pa. pple.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 329 Shewing that we are all contaminate. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 135 Shouldst thou but heare .. that this body consecrate to thee, By Ruffian Lust should be contaminate? **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. viii. (1620) 13 Their filthy and contaminate liues. **1788** SIR W. YOUNG in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) I. 391 Declining Lady Tyrconnel's visits, as a Lady whose character is contaminate! **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 375 Filthy rags of speech, . Tatters all too contaminate for use.

contaminate (kən'tæmɪneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *contāmināt-* ppl. stem of *contāmināre* to bring into contact, mingle, corrupt, defile, f. *contāmen*, *-tāmin-* (for *contagmen*) contact, infection, pollution, f. *con-* + *tag-* stem of *tangĕre* to touch.]

a. *trans.* To render impure by contact or mixture; to corrupt, defile, pollute, sully, taint, infect.

1526 TONSTALL *Proclam.* 23 Oct. in Foxe, Which truly .. wyll contaminate and infect the flock .. with most deadly poyson and heresie. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 24 Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 124 Imperfect Metals infected or contaminated with terrestrial fœculency. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 131 All evils here contaminate the mind. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 247 Air that is contaminated by respiration. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 383 The foreign substances, with which the indigo is always contaminated. **1877** FARRAR *Days of Youth* XV. 141 Physical evil may crush, but moral evil can alone contaminate.

b. *spec.* (*a*) to subject to (the risk of) contamination by radioactivity; (*b*) to infect with poison gas; (*c*) *Textual Criticism*, to subject to contamination (see CONTAMINATION 1 e). Cf. DECONTAMINATE *v.*

1926 R. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* 61 All objects in the neighbourhood of strong polonium preparations become contaminated. **1938** *Protection of Home against Air Raids* (*H.M.S.O.*) 25 Mustard gas .. also 'contaminates' clothing, or other objects exposed to it, making them dangerous to have near you or to touch until they have been 'decontaminated'. **1942** R. W. CHAPMAN in *Essays & Studies* XXVII. 43 A manuscript B, copied from A, may have been corrected or 'contaminated' .. by reference to a third manuscript C. **1945** E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revisited* 16 'We are being sprayed with liquid mustard-gas,' I said... There were no casualties and nothing had been contaminated. **1949** SCHWEITZER & WHITNEY *Radioactive Tracer Technique* i. 5 The student .. may easily get his hands contaminated and from this source may contaminate the laboratory.

con'taminated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Defiled, sullied, or infected by contact, esp. with noxious substances; *spec.* in *Textual Criticism*, subjected to contamination (see CONTAMINATION 1 e).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 71 Her contaminated carrion weight. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 107 The course of a contaminated life. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 No chemical science can separate that virus from the contaminated blood. **1913** F. W. HALL *Compan. Class. Texts* 128 Contaminated texts existed in very ancient times. **1938** *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 161/2 To destroy persistent gases and to isolate contaminated areas.

contamination (kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃən). [ad. L. *contāmināt̆iōn-em*, n. of action from *contāmināre*: see prec. Also in F. in 16th c.]

1. The action of contaminating, or condition of being contaminated; defilement, pollution, infection.

a. *lit.* (*spec.* the presence of radioactivity where it is harmful or undesirable.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 296/1 If so be anye man hadde anye Contamination in his bodye. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 501 The contamination of these glands. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. v. 174 No surface contamination can reach the water. **1913** RUTHERFORD *Radioactive Substances* iii. 112 All sources of active matter should be kept in sealed vessels, in order to avoid possible radio-active contamination. **1950** S. GLASSTONE *Sourcebk. Atomic Energy* xviii. 518/1 A problem which radiochemical investigations have .. is that of preventing contamination of both equipment and personnel.

b. *fig.*

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 24 (T.) What was he that accused marriage .. of contamination with carnal concupiscence? **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was .. a contamination, a pollution of our national character. **1844** LEVER *T. Burke* XXX, That dreadful man, whose very presence is contamination.

c. The blending of two or more stories, plots, or the like into one.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 411/2 The Roman versions were probably terser than their originals, which they often altered by the process called contamination. **1909** *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Apr. 407/2 In 'All Fools', for example, we have a 'contamination', to use the technical term, of the 'Heautontimoroumenos' and the 'Adelphi', plus a sub-plot of Chapman's own invention.

d. *Philology.* The blending of forms, words, or phrases of similar meaning or use so as to produce a form, word, or phrase of a new type.

1888 STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Lang.* 160 By 'contamination' I understand the process by which synonymous forms of expression force themselves simultaneously into consciousness, so that neither of the two makes its influence felt simply and purely: a new form arises in which elements of the one mingle with elements of the other. *Ibid.*, Contamination manifests itself partly in the phonetic form of single words, partly in their syntactical combination. **1890** STRONG et al. *Hist. Lang.* 142 We may lay it down that for analogy we must demand a sufficient number of examples on which to base a rule; while for contamination, a single form or construction may suffice. **1901** OERTEL *Lect. Study Lang.* 174 The structure of grammatical paradigms does not escape contamination. **1947** E. STURTEVANT *Introd. Ling. Sci.* xi. 110 Momentary hesitation between two possible linguistic responses is extremely common, and not infrequently it leads to a mingling of the two. Instances are .. *ruvershoes* (*rubbers* × *overshoes*)... We call this process contamination. **1968** *Language* XLIV. 475 Contamination is taken to be the process by which two linguistic forms .. are crossed to produce a single new form.

e. *Textual Criticism.* A blending of manuscripts resulting in the occurrence in a manuscript or group of manuscripts of readings belonging to different lines of tradition.

1913 F. W. HALL *Compan. Class. Texts* 130 The problem of relationship [of MSS.] is often rendered exceedingly complex by the tendency which is variously described as 'contamination', 'mixture', or 'eclectic fusion' of the different groups. **1960** G. KANE *Piers Plowman: A Version* 21 Of the seventeen manuscripts twelve agree, apart from physical imperfections and two major contaminations.

2. *concr.* That in which contamination is embodied; an impurity.

1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 165 Nitrous gas, however, is a much more common contamination [of nitrous oxide].

contaminative (kən'tæmɪneɪtɪv), *a.* [f. *contāmināt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Having a contaminating property; causing contamination.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 It proves that the disease is not a contagious, but a contaminative fever.

contaminator (kən'tæmɪneɪtə(r)). [ad. L. *contāmināt̆or*, n. of action from *contāmināre*: see above.] One who contaminates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 305/1 Anxiety to keep the throne clear of contaminators.

†**con'taminous**, *a. Obs.* [prob. ad. med.L. **contāminōs-us*, f. *contāmen* infection, etc.: see -OUS.] Infectious.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 296/1 The odour therof is verye contaminous, and verye venoumouse. *Ibid.* 296/2 When you are to goe into anye contaminous ayre. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To O. Toole* Wks. II. 18/2 And nasty beadles with their breath contaminous, With, what are you? and, who goes there? examine us.

contancrous, obs. form of CANTANKEROUS. [See CONTECK.]

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Contancrous*, peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling.

contango (kən'tæŋgəʊ), *sb. Stock Exchange.* [App. an arbitrary or fortuitous formation from *continue*.] The percentage which a buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer to the next or any future settling day; continuation; the opposite of BACKWARDATION. *contango-day*: continuation-day, the second day before settling-day.

1853 *N. & Q.* 17 Dec. 586/2 Contango, a technical term in use among the sharebrokers of Liverpool. **1854** C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 109 Contango is the sum paid per Share or per Cent for carrying over such Shares for a longer period than they were originally bought for, which is from one account to another. **1882** *Daily News* 27 July, The settlement was commenced on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and contangoes proved light. **1885** *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/2 On Russian of 1873 stock the contango charged this morning changed to a slight backwardation. **1886** SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times* LXXX. 210/1 The distinction between loans and continuations in the books of the bank was very clear .. the continuations being entered as reports, which, we were told, is the French equivalent to contango. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 557 The continuation or contango day, when all transactions of a merely speculative description are continued for another fortnight. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 8/1 Monday, October 31, will be contango day in Watney-Combe securities. **1970** *Times* 14 July 28 Dealings began, July 13. Dealings end, July 24. Contango day, July 27. Settlement day, August 4.

con'tango, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To pay contango on (stocks or shares); also *absol.* to obtain deferment of payment of the purchase price of stocks in consideration of a contango.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 9/1 In Chili they should have earned at least 8 per cent., on deposit here 3 per cent., and if used in 'contangoing' stocks, as in the case of the Bank of Tarapaca, considerably more. **1922** *Weekly Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 31/1 Probably at first many of the opponents of the measure may refuse to Contangoe at all. **1928** *Morning Post* 19 Nov., The broker will, as a rule, endeavour to carry over, give on, or contango—the words all mean the same thing —the 50 Gramophone shares.

contankerous: see CANTANKEROUS.

contas, obs. form of COUNTESS.

‖**conte** (kɔ̃t). [Fr. (see COUNT *sb.*[1]).] A short story (as a form of literary composition).

1891 LANG *Essays in Little* 205 Few men have succeeded both in the *conte* and the novel. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 3/3 There is no demand for the conte in England. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 328/1 The most perfect modern writer of *contes* is Guy de Maupassant. **1948** F. R. LEAVIS *Great Tradition* i. 2 The use made of him [*sc.* Defoe] in the nineteen-twenties by the practitioners of the fantastic *conte* (or pseudo-moral fable).

b. *spec.* A medieval narrative tale (with express or implied reference to Marie de France's *Guigemar*, lines 19 and 883).

1906 *Mod. Lang. Notes* XXI. II. 49/1 The author of *Sir Orfeo* makes here the same careful distinction between the tale ('conte' or 'aventure') and the Breton lai that Marie had made. **1929** M. WATTIE *Lai le Freine* p. xvi, Obviously the Celtic *lais* arose out of narratives (*contes*). **1954** A. J. BLISS *Sir Orfeo* p. xxxii, There can be little doubt that these passages refer to a genuine Breton *lai*, not to a narrative *lai*, still less to a strictly Classical *conte*.

So **conteur** (kɔ̃tœr), a composer of *contes*; also, a narrator.

1857 MRS. A. MATHEWS *Tea-table Talk* i. 153 Theodore Hook's .. real disdain of .. dancers, 'reminds me', as determined *conteurs* say, of another .. more memorable evening. **1908** *Mod. Lang. Notes* XXIII. 205 (*title*) Thomas and Marie in their relation to the *conteurs*. *Ibid.* 207/2 We are apparently dealing here with a writer and one or several 'conteurs'. **1965** R. S. LOOMIS in Bessinger & Creed *Medieval & Linguistic Stud.* 236 All these Welsh tales .. were .. adopted by the people of Vannes .. and coming to the attention of the professional *conteurs* excited their imagination.

Conté (‖kɔ̃te, 'kɒnteɪ). Also Conte, and with lower-case initial. The name of the French inventor Nicolas Jacques *Conté* (1755–1805) used (esp. *attrib.*) to designate a kind of pencil, crayon, or chalk, or the process of making such pencils, which he developed.

1852 *Reeves' Amateurs' & Artists' Companion* 222 Chalks. Crayon Pencils .. Swiss Crayons. Conte Crayons. Port Crayons. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 490/1 The pencil leads prepared by the Conté process consist of a most intimate mixture of graphite and clay. **1927** W. G. RAFFE *Graphic Design* ii. 98 The 6B pencil may give an undesirable shine at the critical place where a deep shadow is desired. Conté chalk has a much harder and calculated result. **1941** *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 140/1 Sketches and drawings on Ingres paper with a Conté pencil. **1943** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Let.* 31 Mar. (1963) 352, I bought the last box of white conté in the 'Art Metropole' here the other day. **1959** *Times* 24 Nov. 3/7 His mature drawings, executed with a greasy conté crayon on rough-surfaced paper, are unique in their reliance on granular tone.

contean, obs. Sc. f. CONTAIN.

†**'conteck**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 contek, 4 cuntek(e, -take, contac, 4–5 conteke, -tak, 4–6 contake, 5 contack, (contakt, 6 -tacte), 5–6 contecke, 6–7 conteck. [ME. *contek*, a. AF. *contek*, *conteck*, *contec*, of uncertain origin; according to M. Paul Meyer, found only in texts written in England, and, from the sense, not easy to be referred to OF. *contekier*, to touch, feel, concern, etc.: see next.] Strife or debate at law; contention, dissension, quarrelling, discord.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117/381 Luyte an luyte þat contek sprong. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 470 So that contek sprong bituene hom mani volde. *c* **1300** *Seven Sins* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 20 Anoþer wol after þan areri cuntake. *c* **1340** *Ayenb.* 40 Maystres of gyle and of contak. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1145 Contek with bloody knyf, and scharp manace. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* 35 He lovyd ay contakt and stryve. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xxi. 19 Contak and werre aroos bytwene hem two. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* IV. iii. 17 Or now quhat nedis sa gret strif and contak? **1575** Gascoigne in Turberv. *Venerie* Pref. 11 Care doth contecke sew. *a* **1618** J. Davies *Eclogues* (1772) 109 Is some conteck 'twixt thy love and thee?

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 63 þe gyles and þe contackes þet me deþ. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1479 Ther ros a contek and a gret enuye. **1548** Sir W. Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* (MS. Reg. 17 D. iii. lf. 39), Contackes and grudgis in peace so too patche. *a* **1577** Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) 120 All quarrls conteks, and all cruell tarres.

c. Contumely.

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 [Thei] token þis kyngis servauntis and punishiden wiþ conteke and killiden hem. **1382** —— *Matt.* xxii. 6 The other helden his seruauntis, and slowen hem, ponished with contek [*v.r.* dispisynges; Vulg. *contumeliis affectos*]. —— *Luke* xx. 11 Betinge this, and ponyschynge with dispisingis [10 *MSS.* cuntekis, or wrongis; Vulg. *afficientes contumelia*].

†**con'teck**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 contecki, contecken, 3–4 contek, 4 cuntek. [Belongs to prec. In form it agrees with ONF. *contekier*, *-tequier* (3rd sing. *contecke*), in Central F. *contechier*, *-tichier*, to touch, feel (with the hands), *fig.* to touch, concern, befit, suit, (f. *con-* + OF. *tèche*, mod.F. *tache*); but contact of meaning is wanting.] *intr.* To contend, strive, quarrel, dispute. Hence **con'tecking** *vbl. sb.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 152 *Beket* 1586 Hit ne hadde i-beo non neod þare-fore to contecki ne to fiȝte. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 259 Hii..ne conteked namore. *c* **1315** Shoreham 148 Ther nere stryf ne contekynge. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 8372 And bad the time mesauenture That he cunteked with king Arthour. **1340** *Ayenb.* 57 Miszigge, reneye God, euele telle, contacky.

†**contecker**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 conteckour, -tekour, -tecour, -takkour, -takeur, 5 contacowre, 6 contecker. [ME. *conteckour*, a. AF. *contekour* = f. *contekier*, to conteck. (Hence app. *contackerous*, cantankerous.)] One who contends at law, or is at strife or discord; a quarrelsome contentious person, etc.

c **1300** *Beket* 196 Aȝen the proute conteckours that wolde aȝen him oȝt do. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 328 þise contekours whidere þei assigned a stede þat es, & þer þei com togidere & mak a sikernes. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 209 Iulius was i-slawe with swerdes of comoun contakkours [Lat. *gladiatorum capulis*; *v.r.* contakeurs, contekkers or brawlers, ed. **1527** conteckers]. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Any riotour oþer contekour. *c* **1450** *ABC* 36 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 66 A Coward, And Contacowre, manhod is þe mene.

†**con'tection**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. L. *contect-* ppl. stem of *contegĕre* to cover up.] Covering up.

a **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 15 Figg Leaves.. were aptly formed for such contection of those parts.

contein(e, obs. form of CONTAIN.

contek(e, -our, etc.: see CONTECK, etc.

†**contekhede**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONTECK + *-hede*, -HEAD.] A state of contention or strife.

c **1315** Shoreham 161 And ich schal makye contekhede By-tuyce thyne and wyves sede.

†**con'temerate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *contemerāt-* ppl. stem of *contemerāre* to stain, pollute, f. *con-* + *temerāre* to pollute.] To defile, pollute.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 40 We may not contemerate things sacred. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Contemerate*, to violate. **1721** in Bailey.

Hence **con'temerated** *ppl. a.*

1730–6 in Bailey. Hence in Johnson.

†**conteme'ration**. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [n. of action: see prec. and -ation.] 'A violating, deflouring' (Coles 1692).

contemn (kən'tɛm), *v.* Also 6 contempne, 6–7 contemne (*pa. pple.* 6 contempt). [a. OF. *contemner*, *contempner* (cited 1453 in Godef.), ad. L. *contem(p)n-ĕre*, f. *con-* intensive + *temnĕre* to slight, scorn, disdain, despise: cf. Gr. *τέμνειν* to judge. Now chiefly a literary word.]

1. *trans.* To treat as of small value, treat or view with contempt; to despise, disdain, scorn, slight.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlviii, They that do contempne me and forgette my charyte they do this to me. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Who so contempneth you contempneth me. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 129, I haue done pennance for contemning Loue. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 24 Those things which we neither Desire, nor Hate, we are said to Contemne. **1681** Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 381 Not that your Father's mildness I contemn. **1777** Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* II. i, I did not start at his addresses as when they came from one whom I contemned. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiii, It lay in Deronda's nature usually to contemn the feeble.

†**b.** Const. with *inf.* To scorn or disdain *to do*.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xxi. 18 A stubbourne and froward sonne, that..contemneth to be obedient. **1622** Wither *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 738 Some..who do not contemne In his retyred walkes to visit him.

2. To treat (law, orders, etc.) with contemptuous disregard.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 195 His benefites if we forget, or do contemne his lawe. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 48 Let not my small demaund be so contempt. *c* **1665** Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 424 Mr. Cooper contemned my lords' order, and would not obey it. **1762** Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlvi. 667 This counsel is not to be contemned. **1818** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 689 They..contemned and violated the engagement of treaties.

absol. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Bel & Dr.* i. 12 They contemned, because they had made under the table a secrete entrance [Vulg. *contemnebant autem, quia*, etc.].

contemned (kən'tɛmd, *formerly* kən'tɛmnɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTEMN + -ED^{1}.] Treated with contempt; despised.

1552 Huloet, Contempned, *contemptus, spretus.* **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. **1614** T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 207 If a Rich man haue four Sonnes, the youngest or contemnedst must be the Priest. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* III. x. §9 The illiterate and contemn'd Mechanick. **1795** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 519 He said it was for contemned love.

Hence **con'temnedly** *adv.*

a **1618** Sylvester *Du Bartas*, *Paradox agst. Lib.*, To live contemnedly With the vile vulgar sort.

contemner, -or (kən'tɛmnə(r), -'tɛmə(r)). Also 6 -temnour, -nar, -tempner. [Originally *contemnour*, Anglo-Fr. form equivalent to obs. F. *contempneur* (1515 in Godef., 1611 Cotgr.), f. *contemner* to CONTEMN: see -OUR, -ER.]

1. One who contemns; a despiser, scorner.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xii. 20 Mezentius the king, that in his day Contempnar clepit was of the goddis ay. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 A contemnour of the good order of the commonwelthe. **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Contemners of grace in this present world. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 278 Haughty Contemners of the good and wise. **1861** W. S. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 567 He was a great contemner of money.

2. One who has committed contempt of court.

1877 *Punch* 3 Feb. 37 The Contemner of the Court of Arches. **1889** *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 The sequestration was merely a process in contempt, and did not affect the property of the contemnor.

†**con'temnible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contemnible* (15–16th c.), f. L. *contemn-ĕre* to CONTEMN + -BLE.] Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* 239 Succours almost contemnible in so great daungers. *Ibid.* II. (1599) 526 The seuerity of the one would make the other lesse contemnible.

†**con'temnibly**, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY.] With contempt, contemptuously.

1702 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 73 How contemnibly will they look upon me for not knowing how to make a right judgment of men.

contemning (kən'tɛmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTEMN + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. CONTEMN.

1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 To be lustie in contemning of others. **1612–15** Bp. Hall *Contempl., O.T.* XIX. i, It is no contemning of a foyled enemy. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* I. i, His contemning of them as common and vulgar.

con'temning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That contemns; scornful.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 1. 3/1 And with Contemning Silence pass me by.

contemningly (kən'tɛmɪŋlɪ), *adv.* In 6 *Sc.* contem(p)nandly. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] By way of contemning or showing contempt; scornfully, with contempt; despitefully.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) §36 That na person nor persones contemnandlie and wilfullie without dispensation ..eate flesh..in the saidis daies and times forbidden. **1558** Q. Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 108 Thaim quhilkis contempnandlie leanis to thair awin jugement. **1846** Worcester, *Contemningly*, with contempt or slight.

†**con'temnment**. *Obs. rare.* Also contemptement. [ad. OF. *contempnement*, *contenne-*, f. *contemner*: see -MENT.] The action of contemning; despite, contempt.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 185 Yf it were not the sayd exces or contemnement. **1548** Gest *Pr. Masse* 135 No marveyl that y prieste is had in great hate and contemptement emong hys parishioners.

contempcio(u)n, -cyon: see CONTEMPTION.

con'temper, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *contemperāre* to temper by mixing, f. *con-* with + *temperāre* to temper. Cf. F. *contempérer*. (16th c.)]

1. *trans.* To mingle or blend together (elements of different character).

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 105 Wee must know to contemper the perfect manhoode and the perfecte Godhood. **1670** Walton *Life Donne* 80 The melancholy and pleasant humor were in him so contempered, that each gave advantage to the other. **1681–6** J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. 500 That which by it self might prove very pernicious, may by being contempered with others..become exceeding beneficial.

2. To temper by mixture with something of different character; to moderate, qualify.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 18 Sulphur..doth contemper the sharpness or sowerness of mercurie. **1624** Wotton *Archit.* (1672) 66 A Stove..to contemper the Air in Winter. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 Acids..contempered with a volatile Salt. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 150 ¶3 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life..have at least allayed its bitterness, and contempered its malignity. **1868** Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 307 Our assemblies are all contempered by the heat of God's living sacrifice for transgressors.

3. To adapt or adjust (*to*) by tempering.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 232 He contempereth his phrases to our capacitie, and speaketh to us in our own tongue. **1696** Whiston *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 294 He..previously adjusted and contemper'd the Moral and Natural World to one another. **1819** Coleridge in *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. iv. 12 Contempered to a life of ease.

Hence **con'tempering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* I. 97 (R.) The contempering of some inferior virtues with more transcendent vices in our stage playes. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 308 For the contempering..of lixivial Salts.

†**con'temperament**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **contemperāment-um*, f. *contemperāre* (see above). Cf. *temperament.*] The action of contempering or condition of being contempered.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 237 Now that God hath vnited vnto himselfe Flesh after an vnspeakable contemperament. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* III. 44 The equal contemperament of Vertue and Vices, so evenly matched. **1713** Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. viii. 165 There appears to be a Contemperament of their Motion with these Provisions.

†**con'temperance**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONTEMPER *v.* + -ANCE (L. type **contemperāntia*).] Tempering by mixture, well-tempered quality.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vii. 132 Their uniuersal medicine ..by reason of perfect contemperance, adequation, and puritie, can contemperate, conserue, and also increase, the radical humour.

†**con'temperate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemperāt-us* pa. pple. of *contemperāre*: see above.] Tempered by blending or mixture. (Orig. as *pple.*)

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 147 For now both moyst and dry be so contemperate. *Ibid.*, That of them thus contemperate may forth go A temperament not so thyk as the Body ys, Nother so thyn as Water. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 40 Such a contemperate way as shall best please him.

†**con'temperate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contemperāt-* ppl. stem of *contemperāre*: see above.]

1. *trans.* To blend together; to make into a blended whole.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 421/2 Having contemperated and distributed the Soul of Man, by the same proportions and powers.

2. = CONTEMPER 2.

1605 [see CONTEMPERANCE]. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 326 The mighty Nile and Niger; which doe..moysten, and contemperate the ayre by their exhalations. **1652** Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 504 Contemperating the gladness and sadness of each other. **1711** F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 22 To contemperate the Acrimony of the Blood. **1766** Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 196 To contemperate and cool the agitated mass.

3. = CONTEMPER 3.

1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 474 For charity sake to contemperate and accomodate themselves. **1660** Stillingfl. *Iren.* II. iv. §3 To contemporate the Government of the Church to that of the State. **1713** Derham *Phys. Theol.* II. iv. 46 Contemperating our own Bodies..so duly to that Distance [from the Sun].

Hence **con'temperating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* II. vii. §7 The contemperating the Ecclesiastical Government to the Civil. **1707** Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. cxxvii, I ordered him a contemperating cooling diet.

†**contempe'ration**. *Obs.* Also 7– -temporation. [a. F. *contempération* (15th c., Froissart), ad. L. *contemperātiōn-em* proper mixture, n. of action f. *contemperāre*: see above.]

1. A blending together or commingling of elements of different character; blended condition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. vii. 417 The contemperacyon of the foure elementes of the whiche the body humayne is composed. **1610** Gwillim *Heraldry* I. iii. (1660) 17 Mixed colours..are raised by the contemperation

or mixture of the two Simples. **1627-8** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxiv. (1677) 98 The perfection of the body, in his even contemperation. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §4. 6 A certain proportionate Contemperation and Commixture of Contingency and Necessity.

b. *concr.* The product of such commingling.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv.* II. 203 What we call by that name [the Soul] is only a Contemperation of Corporeal Humors.

2. The action of tempering, moderating, or qualifying by mixture.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 51 By way of contemperation of the heate. **1666** SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 221 The Contemperation of it [the Word] with humane mixtures. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 364 Then the Weather will favour of the Contemperation of the contrary, and be Placid and Temperate.

b. with *pl.* A qualifying addition or admixture.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 137 We deliver nothing unto the people but the Right wayes of the Lord, without any..contemporations of our owne. **1655** FULLER *Antheologia* in *Cause & Cure* (1867) 313 With a proportionable contemperation of red therein. *a* **1676** HALE *True Relig.* (1684) 24.

3. Adaptation, adjustment, accommodation.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vii. §6. 202 The contemperation..of the Ecclesiastick to the Civil distributions. **1677** HOWE *Reconcil. God's Prescience* Wks. (1834) 126/1 With an apt contemperation to the subject. *a* **1680** J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xx. (1683) 41 A certain contemporation of the Divine Call and Free-will.

4. Accommodation to opposite courses of action by blending both; compromise.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 45 Allowed the full benefit of all the.. tergiversations, excusations, contemporations, pernegations ..that I..can devise. **1677** HALE *Pomp. Atticus* 205 By these prudent Contemporations he made his Liberality safe. **1677** —— *Contempl.* II. 166 They divide their Affections too equally between God and the world, and..indeavour such a Contemperation that they may hold both.

con'temperature. *Now Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. L. type **contemperātūr-a* f. *contemperāre* (see above); cf. *temperature.*] A blending or mingling together in proportion or harmony; the temperament or quality so produced; harmonious mixture.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 Their smell, which to the learned teacheth their contemperature. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet*, By a sweet contemperature of Tune and Ditty, hee entices others to goodnesse. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Revelat. Unrev.* §9 What an unimaginable commixture of subjects! what a contemperature of heaven and earth! *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IX. ix. 270 Whether colour be a quality emergent from the different contemperature of the elements. **1888** S. GILBERT in *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Feb. 65 Peculiarly fortunate in possessing the happiest combination and contemperature of qualities.

contempil(l, Sc. var. of CONTEMPLE *v.* *Obs.*

con'templable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *contemplābil-is*, f. *contemplārī*: see below and -BLE.] That may be contemplated.

1611 FLORIO, *Contemplabile*, contemplable, that may be contemplated. **1638** FELTHAM *Let. to W. Johnson* in *Lusoria, etc.* (1670) 83 To them he was not in himself contemplable. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 320 This is the first negative definition of spiritual—whatever having true being is not contemplable in the forms of time and space.

†**contemplaire,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. for F. *contempler* infinitive, if not a misprint of *contemplate.*] To contemplate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. C ij b, Than shold the Juges studye and contemplaire moche more than they.

‖**contem'plamen.** *rare* [mod. L.; regular deriv. of *contemplārī* to contemplate: cf. *certāmen, forāmen*, etc.] Something that is contemplated; an object of contemplation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. §37. 160 To call this idea of Nature, *θέαμα* and *θεώρημα*, a Spectacle and Contemplamen. **1825** COLERIDGE in *Jrnl. R. Soc. Lit.* Ser. i. II. 401 Introduce but the least of *Real*..into the sciential contemplamen or theorem, and it ceases to be Science. *a* **1834** *Lit. Rem.* II. 355.

contemplant (kən'tɛmplənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contemplānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contemplārī* to contemplate. Cf. F. *contemplant.* See -ANT.]

A. *adj.* That contemplates; engaged in contemplation.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Poet. Wks. 1877 I. 108 Contemplant Spirits. **1797** LAMB *Sabbath Bells* in *Poems* 231 The contemplant, solitary man.

†**B.** *sb.* One who contemplates; a being having or exercising the faculty of contemplation. *Obs.*

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 230 Spirituall men, and perfect Contemplants.

con'templar. *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + L. *templ-um* temple, *templār-is* of a temple.] Inhabiting the same temple.

1865 LADY DUFF GORDON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 362 Another of my contemplar gods I sacrilegiously killed last night—a whip snake.

contemplate ('kɒntəmpleɪt, kən'tɛmpleɪt), *v.* [f. L. *contemplāt-* ppl. stem of *contemplāre, -ārī*: see CONTEMPLE.

In a few rare cases (Shaks., *Hudibras*) stressed '*contemplate* in 16-17th c.; also by Kenrick 1773, Webster 1828, among writers on pronunciation. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson have both modes, but the orthoepists generally have *con'template* down to third quarter of 19th c.; since that time *'contemplate* has more and more prevailed, and *con'template* begins to have a flavour of age. This is the common tendency with all verbs in *-ate*. Of these, the antepenult stress is historical in all words in which the penult represents a short Latin syllable, as *ac'celerate, 'animate, 'fascinate, 'machinate, 'militate*, or one prosodically short or long, as in *'celebrate, 'consecrate, 'emigrate*; regularly also when the penult has a vowel long in Latin, as *'alienate, 'aspirate, con'catenate, 'denudate, e'laborate, 'indurate, 'personate, 'ruinate* (L. *aliēno, aspīro*, etc.). But where the penult has two or three consonants giving positional length, the stress has historically been on the penult, and its shift to the antepenult is recent or still in progress, as in *acervate, adumbrate, alternate, compensate, concentrate, condensate, confiscate, conquassate, constellate, demonstrate, decussate, desiccate, enervate, exacerbate, exculpate, illustrate, inculcate, objurgate*, etc., all familiar with penult stress to middle-aged men. The influence of the noun of action in *-ation* is a factor in the change; thus the analogy of *,conse'cration, 'consecrate*, etc., suggests *,demon'stration, 'demonstrate.* But there being no *remonstration* in use, *re'monstrate*, supported by *re'monstrance*, keeps the earlier stress.]

1. *trans.* To look at with continued attention, gaze upon, view, observe; = BEHOLD 7 a. (Now usually with mixture of sense 2: To observe or look at thoughtfully.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §5 The day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 380 To love, at least contemplate and admire What I see excellent in good, or fair. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 350 On the verge of death he stands Contemplating his former feet and hands. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 9 Contemplating her from head to foot. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Transf.* i, The beautiful statue which they were contemplating. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 149 Whence Moses contemplated the Promised Land.

2. To view mentally; to consider attentively, meditate upon, ponder, study.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 13 As for the soule ..so farre forth as she is able to contemplate herselfe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §103 The cause..would be better contemplated. **1703** TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* xiii, O Pow'r, Contemplate here thy own Display! **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §95 In contemplating the use and benefit of such a structure as this. **1814** BYRON *Lara* I. x, Such scene his soul no more could contemplate. **1850** TENNYSON *In. Mem.* cxviii, Contemplate all this work of Time. **1886** MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 202 Her manner of life during these years is pleasant to contemplate.

3. To consider in a certain aspect; to look upon, regard.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 149 [It] must not be contemplated as a barbarisation of the country. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 84 Is it not necessary to contemplate it in all its aspects? **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 573 The Court could not contemplate the bill with satisfaction.

4. To have in view, look for, expect, take into account as a contingency to be provided for.

1792 A. HAMILTON *Let.* to *G. Washington* 19 Nov. Wks. 1851 IV. 329 The decree..contemplated a negociation between the executive power in France and our minister there. **1807** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 44 Their opinions, however, contemplate the actual employment of force. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxvii. 308 Never did Judaism contemplate the entire consecration of every individual soul to God. **1885** SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 291 So far as we can judge from his will, he did not contemplate the event which has happened.

b. To have in view as a purpose; to intend, purpose.

1816 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Subst. of Lett.* I. 7 A single evidence that her usurper had ever contemplated to make her beautiful or great. **1839** S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* (1852) 176 nor does it appear that he held any heresy, or contemplated any schism. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 289 No further..measures were immediately contemplated against the clergy. **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 81, I hope she does not contemplate coming to the morning reading.

c. To regard, respect, have reference to.

1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 206 A divine regenerative process..which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul.

5. *intr.* To be occupied in contemplation; to meditate, muse.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxvii. ii, Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 33 So many Houres, must I Contemplate: So many Houres, must I Sport my selfe. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶2 To contemplate in the fresh Air. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 419 Julian was silent then, and sate contemplating.

†**6.** ***contemplate on, upon:*** **a.** to look at attentively, gaze thoughtfully upon; = sense 1. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxix. 202 First he contemplated on the Amenity of those Banks, the Clearness of the Water. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 45 They that contemplate on the Starry Sky.

†**b.** To meditate upon; = sense 2. (Also with *over*). *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Ivstine* A iv b, By contemplating on the vertue of good men. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 But retyred in the Wildernesse..to contemplate on the presence of God. *a* **1650** PEACHAM (J.) Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, contemplating over the same. **1676** HALE *Contempl.* I. 440 Contemplating upon thy Goodness and Excellency. **1717** BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* IV. 45, I cou'd contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 8 Too deeply occupied by their own projects to contemplate on those of others.

Hence **contemplated** *ppl. a.*, **contemplating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **contemplatingly** *adv.*, in a contemplating manner, contemplatively.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 188 A mere contemplating man. **1751** MRS. HAYWOOD *Betsy Tho.* III. 29 She was in this contemplating mood, when, etc. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* I. 355 Who thus were ripe for high contemplating. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Assassins* iv. *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 178 The stranger gazed upon it.. thoughtfully and contemplatingly. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ii, Apart from any contemplated gain to himself.

contemplation (kɒntəm'pleɪʃən). Also 3-6 **-cion, -cioun,** etc. [a. OF. *contemplation, -cion, -ciun* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contemplātiōn-em*, n. of action from *contemplāre* to CONTEMPLATE.]

1. The action of beholding, or looking at with attention and thought.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 32 Hys mother gave hym to the feende of hell In the houre of hys fyrst contemplacyon. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The contemplation or beholding of the Serpent lift up. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 Aristomachus..in his fifty years contemplation of those Laborious Insects. **1858** HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* ix. 85, I account a pure, beautiful, intelligent, and wellbred woman, the most attractive object of vision and contemplation in the world.

2. The action of contemplating or mentally viewing; the action of thinking about a thing continuously; attentive consideration, study. Const. *of* (also †*upon*).

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 Thay may noghte flye to lufe and contemplacyone of God. **1520** *Chron. of Eng.* II. 13/1 A contemplacyon of spyrytuall thynges. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 18 The sundrie contemplation of my trauells. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* Pref., The noble Contemplation of the five Regular Bodies. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶4 The Mind of the reader is carried away from the contemplation of his own Manners. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great.

b. Without reference to a particular object: Continued thinking, meditation, musing.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 272 Lerne logyk and lawe and eke contemplacioun. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 321 When would you..In leaden contemplation haue found out Such fiery Numbers? **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. §6 A matter partly of contemplation partly of action. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 17 The very sitting by the Rivers side..will invite the Angler to Contemplation. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They [the English] are impatient of genius, or of minds addicted to contemplation. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 In a state of deep contemplation beside a crevasse.

c. with *a* and *pl.*; sometimes, a meditation expressed in writing.

1506 (*title*) Rychard Rolle..in his Contemplacyons of the Drede and Loue of God. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 Then men first began to fall from those abstruse and transcendent contemplations. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 17 Offering to thee a short contemplation, first of Rivers, and then of Fish. *Ibid.* 19 Out of that holy Poet Mr. George Herbert his Divine Contemplation on Gods providence. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 90 ¶5 [This] threw me into a deep Contemplation. I began to reflect, etc. **1866** (*title*) Contemplations on the Redeemer's Grace and Glory.

3. *spec.* Religious musing, devout meditation. (The earliest sense; very common down to 17th c.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 142 Mid contemplaciun, þet is, mid heih & mid holi bonen bi nihte touward heouene. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Lifted fra þe erth in til contemplacioun. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 185 Eli..In mount Oreb, er he had any speche, With highe God..He fastid, and was in contemplacioun. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xiv. 98 There he was alle the nyght in contemplacion and prayer. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 94 When holy and deuout Religious men Are at their Beades..So sweet is zealous Contemplation. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 37 They never raise their eyes, and seem devoted to Contemplation. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 63 In days like these [A.D. 260]..the inducements to a life of contemplation are more than ever strong.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 46 An aged holy man..His name was hevenly Contemplation. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 54 Him that yon soars on golden wing..The Cherub Contemplation. **1751** GRAY *Ode on Spring* iv, Contemplation's sober eye. *a* **1806** K. WHITE *Addr. Contempl.* 51 Oh Contemplation! I do love To indulge thy solemn musings.

4. *ellipt.* Matter for contemplation; something to be contemplated or meditated upon.

1725 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Pref., [How] these blessed things ..were brought to pass, is another contemplation. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xliv, Everything must supply you with contemplation. **1836** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. Ess. (1852) 20 The motion of the heavens is a sublime contemplation.

†**5.** The action of regarding or having respect to (a request, etc.); regard, consideration. *Obs.*

1450 MARGT. OF ANJOU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 By contemplacion of this oure praier. **1466** EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* II. 282 We desire and pray yow that for our sake and contemplation ye will be friendly..unto him. **1536** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. App. lxxvii. 185 Yee shal pray that Christ..at the contemplation of our prayers, may take them to the fruition of his glory.

†**b.** Request, petition. *Obs.*

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii, Wich is hyghnes hath yeuen them at þe contemplacion off þer maisters, and ffor no reward off any seruice þat thai haue done. **1461-83** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Ord. Roy. Househ.* 19 By his lettres of contemplation to gette such benyfece. **1533-4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 At the humble suite and contemplacion of his..

well beloued wife. **1536** *Petition* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 256 If at your contemplation we cannot obtain grace of the said pension.

6. The action of taking into account, thinking of, or regarding; consideration, regard; view.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 73 Let fear of Calumny, move you to a little Complaisance to these, as the contemplation of interest to others. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 129 Life..begins in contemplation of law as soon as an infant is able to stir in the mother's womb. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. §6 Any given punishment so as it does but come into contemplation. **1819** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 197 A corporation is an artificial being.. existing only in contemplation of law.

7. Prospect, expectation; purpose, intention. ***in contemplation***: in view (as a contingency looked for, or as an end aimed at). Cf. CONTEMPLATE 4.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 347 The Seventy Second Psalm was composed in contemplation of Solomon's succeeding David. **1777** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug., I dined yesterday with the Corporation, and talked against a workhouse which they have in *contemplation*—there's the word now. **1813** SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 202 Daily informed of passing events, projects in contemplation, etc. **1868** F. HALL *Benares* 15 They were never executed in contemplation of circumspect perusal.

con'templatist. *Obsolesc.* [f. L. *contemplāt-* (see CONTEMPLATE) + -IST.] A person devoted to contemplation or meditation; a contemplator.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 35 She exhorts the highest Contemplatists. **1762** J. CUNNINGHAM (*title*), The Contemplatist; a Night Piece. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 202 To reconcile the contemplatist to the want of those enjoyments which are to be obtained only by toil. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 697 The one individual self-contemplatist. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. vi. 222 The contemplatist regards the kingdom of heaven as internal, and sees in the history of souls a continual day of judgment.

contemplative (kən'tɛmplətɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *contemplatif, -ive*, (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contemplātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *contemplāre* to CONTEMPLATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* (*adv.*)

1. Given to or having the habit of contemplation; meditative, reflective, thoughtful.

1340 *Ayenb.* 245 þe yefþe of wysdom..þet þe holy gost yefþ to þe contemplatiue herte. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 The which kyng deuoute & contemplatyf wythoute cure. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 59 These deuoute and contemplatyf spyrytes. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 23 This Letter wil make a contemplatiue Ideot of him. **1625** BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 337 The Contemplatiue Atheist is rare..And yet they seeme to be more then they are. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, How far beyond itself doth it plunge the contemplative mind! **1856** MASSON *Ess., Wordsw.* 375 It is this tendency to relapse into a few favourite, and, as it were, constitutional trains of thought, that makes the contemplative character.

†**b.** Speculative, theorizing. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 6 Some who have taught this art..have been in it only contemplative men, having little or no experience in it. **1661** BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 3 Except by some able mathematicians and very few other contemplative men.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, or tending to contemplation.

c **1430** LYDG. *Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 395 In my contemplatyff medytacions. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 2 A werk wel contemplatyf for to liue wel. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 14 Our Court shall be a little Achademe, Still and contemplatiue in liuing Art. **1667** DENHAM *Death of Cowley* 75 Fix'd and contemplative their looks, Still turning over Nature's books. **1787** ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montm.* II. 14 To enjoy the delightfully contemplative prospect. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxvi. (1862) 317 The same sober, contemplative, deep feeling of the realities of religion. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 350 Smoking a contemplative cigar under the clear starlight.

3. Opposed to *active*, esp. in ***contemplative life***, in the Middle Ages, a life given up to religious contemplation and prayer, *esp.* that of the religious recluse; so ***contemplative man***, etc. In later use not confined to religious meditation.

The theological use appears to come directly from St. Augustine *De Civit. Dei* viii. §4; the contrast of *activus* and *contemplativus* is also in Seneca, and corresponds to the Aristotelian contrast of *πρακτικός* and *θεωρητικός* which came down through Philo and the Greek Fathers.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 22 Thou shalt medle the werkis of actife liffe with goostely werkis of live comtemplatyfe. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 383 It is seid comunli, þat þes two wymmen ben two lyves, actif and contemplatif; þe first is Martha, and þe toþer Marie. **1388** —— *Ps.* Prol., The lif of actif men, the spirituel beholding of contemplatif men. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2177 þis lyf contemplatyue þan Cuthbert in a pryue place began. *Ibid.* 3404 In Farne contemplatyue, þe werld fra. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 The Philosophers..wrangling, whether Vertue bee the chiefe, or the onely good; whether the contemplatiue, or the actiue life doe excell. **1670** CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 187 Sixtus Quintus..betook himself to a contemplative life, that is, to the contemplation how he might come to be pope. **1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 112 The active life of Rawleigh is not more remarkable than his contemplative one. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Protestants..accuse contemplative orders of idleness.

†**b.** Theoretical, as opposed to *practical*. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §100 We shall therefore, after our manner, joyn the Contemplative and Active Part together. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 6 Al Arts and Sciences (whether active or contemplative).

4. *contemplative of*: contemplating: †**a.** meditating on; **b.** looking or gazing at; **c.** having in view, reckoning upon.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 Contemplatif of gostlynesse. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, They became contemplative of the mud. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 1 The fisherman, contemplative of that awful horizon. **1884** *Law Times* 14 June 113/1 The words..are plainly contemplative of a contingency..at an unknown and future period.

†**5.** Used *advb.* = CONTEMPLATIVELY. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1453 A monke there dwellyng contemplatyue. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 203 Religion being vsed mostwhat contemplative, and in nature of opinion.

B. *sb.*

1. A person devoted to religious meditation; one who leads the 'contemplative life'.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 4 þe lyf of actyf men, þe meditacioun of contemplatifs. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 289 þis chirche shulde be maad of actyves and contemplatyves. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. §8 Henoch..who was the first contemplative and walked with God. **1799** J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* Pref. 20 The sacred collar of the humble contemplative. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The lonely contemplative, haunting his solitudes.

b. (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Contemplatives*, certain Fryers of St. Mary Magdalens Order, who wear black upper garments, and white underneath [so in COTGR. 1611]. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

†**2.** One who contemplates or considers anything. *Obs. rare.*

a **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 Silk-worms and Spiders, and a thousand kinds..Work wonders by Contemplatives admir'd.

†**3.** Short for *contemplative life*. *Obs.*

14.. *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 135 The turtull by contemplatyffe For synne soroweth with waymentyng.

†**4.** *pl.* Matters relating to contemplation. *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* Wks. 1878 I. 175 All his industries (As well in actives as contemplatives).

contemplatively (kən'tɛmplətɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².]

1. In a contemplative manner, in contemplation.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (1495) 217 b/2 The abbot Lucius beynge within a grete pytte and depe; where he helde him selfe contemplatyuely. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 180 And so contemplatiuely heere I with contentment stay. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. 32 [He] nodded contemplatively at the boiled chicken, and said, 'Yes, dear'.

†**2.** Theoretically, as opposed to *practically*. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Contemplatyuelye, *theorice*. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 34 And he loues himself..contemplatiuely, by knowing as he is known, and practically, by louing, as he is loued. **1656** TI. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* §516 Which perceiv contemplatively and practically.

contemplativeness (kən'tɛmplətɪvnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contemplative; meditativeness.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Contemplativeness*, addictedness to contemplation. **1825** SIR S. E. BRYDGES *Recoll. For. Trav.* I. 242 A grave and rich contemplativeness. **1856** MASSON *Ess. Wordsw.* 375 Contemplativeness..does not so much imply the power of attaining or producing thought, as the power of brooding sentimentally over thought already attained. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 172 The contemplativeness of Hamlet, which lets the moment of action pass.

contemplator ('kɒntəmpleɪtə(r)). [a. L. *contemplātor*, agent-n. from *contemplāre*. Cf. F. *contemplateur* (15th c. in Littré).] One who contemplates.

1. A beholder, a thoughtful observer.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 33 Severe contemplators observing these lasting reliques. **1873** *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 352 A contemplator of nature.

2. One who meditates upon, considers, or studies anything. Const. *of* (also †*on*).

1611 COTGR., *Contemplateur*, a contemplator, great thinker, serious beholder of matters. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 642 A contemplator of truth. **1793** BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 121 This contemplator of beings universal. **1869** J. H. LUPTON *Colet's Dionysius* 117 A contemplator of heavenly things.

b. Without reference to a particular object: One given to or engaged in contemplation.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. (1664) 3 Democritus..put out his own eyes, to become a continual Contemplator. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 67 Subtilities of unconceivably profound Contemplators. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 106 The mysticism of Hugo de St. Victor withdrew the Contemplator altogether from the outward to the inner world.

†**3.** A speculator, a theorist. (Cf. CONTEMPLATIVE I b.) *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 39 There were many..meerely proiecting, verball, and idle contemplators. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 332 The Platonick contemplators.

†**con'templatory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *contemplātōri-us*, f. *contemplātor*: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to contemplation, contemplative.

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* D iij b, In this contemplatorie prate They past away the night.

†**contem'platrix.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. fem. of *contemplātor*.] A female contemplator.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 163/2 Plato calls Geometry the Contemplatrix of Planes.

†**con'templature.** *Obs.* [f. L. *contemplāt-* ppl. stem + -URE, on L. type **contemplātūra*.] Contemplation.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 [It] may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the contemplature of the heart. *a* **1592** GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 16 Acestes fell into a drowsie kind of contemplature.

†**con'temple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 Sc. **contempil**. [a. F. *contemple-r*, ad. L. *contemplāre*, orig. deponent *contemplārī*, to survey, observe, behold, consider, contemplate, f. *con-* + *templum* 'an open place for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff' (see TEMPLE).] *trans.* To CONTEMPLATE; to observe, consider, meditate upon.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmaruayll the grete and incomprenable dyfference. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 897 The causes..contempled and consydered. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to contempil the vidthrid barran feildis. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. (1641) 135/1 So ravished, I may at rest contemple The Starry Arches of thy stately Temple.

Hence †**con'templing** (in Sc. **-ene**) *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 The lang studie and contemplene of the sternis.

contempne, obs. f. CONTEMN.

†**con'temporal**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporāl-is* (Tertullian) contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time, *temporālis* belonging to time: cf. OF. *contemporel*.] = CONTEMPORARY.

1637 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 104 He was contemporal with three Popes. **1681** BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 43 The Argument would hold as well against Successive as Contemporal Poligamy. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio).

†**con'temporane, -an**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (see below); cf. F. *contemporain* (16th c., Montaigne).

In 18th c. sometimes erroneously made *cotemporan*, after *cotemporary*: see CONTEMPORARY.]

A. *adj.* = CONTEMPORANEOUS.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 162 Gad þat tyme and Natan Prophetis ware contemporan Tyll Dawie Kyng of Israel. *Ibid.* v. ix. 460 And sex Emperouris þan To þai Papis contemporane. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 76 *marg.*, Learned men of Irish birth, contemporane with Fursœus.

B. *sb.* A contemporary.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. §92 (1740) 187 [In] Hopes, that when Times will bear it, some of the Cotemporans, faithful Historians..will suffer their Labours to come forth.

†**contempo'ranean**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (see below) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = CONTEMPORANEOUS, CONTEMPORARY.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 754 Howbeit thay be contemporaneane. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv., Zuinglius* 86 Those who were his contemporanean School-fellowes.

B. *sb.* A contemporary.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bucer* 159 The fame of Bucer and hard fortune of his painfull contemporaneans came into England.

contemporaneity (kən,tɛmpərə'nɪɪtɪ). Also *erron.* cot-. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *contemporanéité*.] = CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS.

1772 HURD *Serm.* Wks. 1811 V. 281 *note*, Inserted..to show the contemporaneity of the two last and principal parts. **1812** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239, I have seen words, dictated by the master, written with military cotemporaneity on the 400 slates. **1872** ALFORD *Gen. & Exod.* 289 Its contemporaneity with the events.

contemporaneous (kən,tɛmpə'reɪnɪəs), *a.* Also *erron.* cot-. [f. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time; cf. late L. *temporāneus* timely) + -OUS.]

1. Belonging to the same time or period; existing or occurring at the same time. Const. *with*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporaneous*, *Contemporary*, *Contemporal*, that is in one and the same time or age. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Contemporaneous*, living both at the same time, or in the same age. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] **1758** I. LYONS *Fluxions* Pref. 6, I..consider the Ratio of the Fluxions as the same as that of the contemporaneous Increments. **1843** J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 139 Strictly contemporaneous testimony. **1855** BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 121 Instances where the phenomena are cotemporaneous. **1861** GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 114 The high rate of interest, which is generally contemporaneous with a drain of specie.

b. Covering the same space of time.

1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 82 The history of English poetry is contemporaneous with that of the language.

2. Originated at the same time or during the same historical or geological period; of the same age.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. p. xiii, Volcanic rocks contemporaneous with the sedimentary strata of three of the above periods. **1863** —— *Antiq. Man* 15 Tumuli of the stone period believed to be contemporaneous with the mounds.

1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 80 Plain groined vaults without ribs.. contemporaneous with the barrel vaults.

contempo'raneously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] At or during the same time.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 548 Their power was broken in the Red Sea contemporaneously with the exodus of Israel. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 270 A contemporaneously bedded trap.

contempo'raneousness. Also *erron.* cot-. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 109 Cousinship implies contemporaneousness. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 594 It is not any objection to the contemporaneousness of Malachi and Nehemiah, that, etc.

†**con'temporant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. **contemporānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contemporāre*: see CONTEMPORATE.] Contemporary.

1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 21 In France.. King John, who was contemporant with Edward the Third.

†**con'temporany,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contemporāne-us*: see CONTEMPORANE.] = CONTEMPORARY.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 303 The contemporanyes of whom [Seynte Patrikke]. **1721** in BAILEY as *adj.*

contemporarily (kən'tɛmpərərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTEMPORARY *a.* + -LY².]

1. Contemporaneously.

1851 E. B. ELLIOTT *Horæ Apocalypticæ* (ed. 4) IV. i. 22 Some ominous derangement of the natural atmosphere may furnish a literal groundwork for the figure, nearly contemporarily. **1928** C. F. S. GAMBLE *North Sea Air Station* ix. 124 Contemporarily with this.

2. In a contemporary or modern style or manner (see CONTEMPORARY *a.* 4).

1959 *Engineering* 16 Jan. 93/3 A neat little contemporarily covered booklet comes from Shell-Mex and B.P. **1968** 'P. ALDING' *Circle of Danger* ii. 11 The clean and contemporarily beautiful rebuilt centre of the town.

con'temporariness. *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporary.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The.. regular succession and contemporarinesse of Princes. **1884** *American* VIII. 252/1 The creature almost enjoyed contemporariness with Columbus. **1961** K. TILLOTSON *Novels of Eighteen-Forties* (ed. 2) I. 110 Misconceptions about the 'contemporariness' of Victorian novelists.

contemporary (kən'tɛmpərərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* Also *β.* 7–9 co-temporary, cotemporary. [ad. L. type **contemporāri-us*, f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time, *temporārius* of or belonging to time; the actual formations in L. were *contemporālis* and *contemporāneus* (see above).

Contemporary is the original form, and that approved by Latin analogies; cf. the preceding and following words. But the variant *co-temporary* was used by some in the 17th c., and though characterized by Bentley as 'a downright barbarism', it became so prevalent after *c* 1725, as almost to expel *contemporary* from use. Towards the end of the 18th c., the latter rapidly recovered its ground, and *cotemporary* is now used by comparatively few. It has been defended on the ground that it is a purely English formation, like *co-divine, co-glorious* (see CO- 2); but this is a mere fancy generated by mechanically dividing the word, without regard either to its history or to its meaning. Historically, *contemporary* is a substitute for *contemporal* and *contemporane* (either of which might well have been retained instead); in signification, *co-temporary* would analogically mean 'unitedly, conjointly, or equally temporary', whereas *contemporary* has no affinity with the English sense of 'temporary', and no connexion with that word except that both are derivatives of L. *tempus* and its adj. *temporārius*.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Belonging to the same time, age, or period; living, existing, or occurring together in time.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §80 After King Oswald his Death, four Christian contemporary Kings flourished in England. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶4 The Passions and Prejudices of a contemporary Author. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 7 Immense archives of contemporary documents. **1844** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 14 He .. who would maintain the cause of contemporary excellence against that of elder time. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §7. 416 There are allusions in plenty to contemporary events.

b. Const. *with.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 226 An Author contemporarie with this Archbishop. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Commines, who was contemporary with Machiavil. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 16 Either contemporary with that or prior to it. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Writers contemporary with the events they write of.

†c. Const. *to, unto. Obs.*

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 179 Cumæa was contemporary to the warre of Troy. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xii. 251 Galen who was contemporary unto Plutarch. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 39 Clisthenes, Alcmæon and Eurolicus.. were contemporary to Phidon. **1750** WARBURTON *Julian* I. iii, He was not only contemporary to the fact, but, etc.

β. cotemporary.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. §8 Sesac King of Ægypt, co-temporary with Rhehoboam. **1698** BOYLE *Bentley's Dissert. Exam.* 167 Allowing then that Solon and Thespis were Cotemporary. [**1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 86, I would rather use.. these [words] than that single word of the Examiner's *Cotemporary*, which is a downright Barbarism.] **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. (1874) 252 Events cotemporary with the miracles.. or subsequent to them. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. 384 Cotemporary writers. **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 102 We often meet with the word *cotemporary*.. The word should always be spelled *contemporary*. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 8 *note*, Prudentius a Christian poet, cotemporary with Theodosius. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 534, I prefer contemporary to co-temporary. **1828** WEBSTER, *Contemporary*.. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, the word is often changed to *cotemporary*.. the preferable word. **1861** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. (1864) 138 Supported by cotemporary scholars.

2. Having existed or lived from the same date, equal in age, coeval.

a **1667** COWLEY *Claudian's Old Man of V.* 22 A neighbouring Wood born with himself he sees, And loves his old contemporary Trees. **1673** [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 42 Making Light contemporary with it's Creator. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 315 The water is as ancient as the earth, and contemporary with it.

β. **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* 3 John Milton was born, 9th Dec., 1608, being thus exactly cotemporary with Lord Clarendon.

3. Occurring at the same moment of time, or during the same period; occupying the same definite period; contemporaneous, simultaneous.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 149 All the parts of them [*i.e.* lines] which are contemporary, that is, which are described in the same time. **1665–6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 271 Not that by the Moons motion about its Axis the Earth should be carried by a contemporary Period. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 290 Contemporary Fluents, or Contemporary Fluxions, are such as flow together, or for the same time.

β. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 279 The number of cotemporary turns of a wheel and pinion are reciprocally proportional to their number of teeth. **1799** VINCE *Elem. Astron.* XV. (1810) 125 The cotemporary variations of these angles.

4. a. Modern; of or characteristic of the present period; *esp.* up-to-date, ultra-modern; *spec.* designating art of a markedly *avant-garde* quality, or furniture, building, decoration, etc., having modern characteristics (opp. PERIOD *sb.* 15).

1866 (*title*) The Contemporary Review. **1924** C. GRAY (*title*) A survey of contemporary music. **1925** A. HUXLEY *Barren Leaves* I. i. 4 A frock that was at once old-fashioned and tremendously contemporary. **1930** *London Mercury* XXII. 424 These great poetical prizes tend.. to become the perquisites of conservative-minded and imperfectly contemporary writers. **1934** *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 220 Nor can one imagine a devotee of variety or vaudeville finding any good points in a 'contemporary' or chamber music recital. **1935** S. LEWIS *It can't happen Here* xiii. 129 The 'contemporary furniture' of the 1930s. **1949** *Archit. Rev.* CVI. 315 Flats which, especially in London,.. are the form in which contemporary design is making the strongest impact on the urban scene. **1954** P. WYNDHAM LEWIS *Demon of Progress* I. i. 15 To be musically 'contemporary' in England is to be something like Benjamin Britten; unless you wish to ignore entirely the majority trend. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 66 What in your view is the most contemporary kind of painting in England at the present moment. **1957** C. MACINNES *City of Spades* 213 A building.. redecorated in a 'contemporary' style—light salmon wood, cubistic lanterns, leather cushions of pastel shades. **1958** *Times* 23 July 6/6 The council have 'noted with some concern the emergence in certain industries of exaggerated styles and mannerisms that have come to be known as contemporary'. **1959** D. COOKE *Lang. Music* ii. 55 The contemporary *avant-garde* composers.. all concur in the principle of equating the major triad with pleasure.

b. *absol.*

1954 P. WYNDHAM LEWIS *Demon of Progress* III. xviii. 67 The 'contemporary' is a cultural élite... So the 'contemporary' has nothing to do with time, nor with age. **1956** 'R. CROMPTON' *Matty & Dearingroydes* i. 12 The little sitting-room.. with its 'subtle blending of the contemporary and the period'. **1962** L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* xxx. 190 It was a 'tasteful' piece of contemporary; natural wood-finish doors, stainless steel windows and venetian blinds everywhere.

c. *Comb.*, as ***contemporary-minded, -styled*** adjs.

1946 SCOTT GODDARD in Bacharach *Brit. Music* xvii. 216 The times had nothing to offer that would move a contemporary-minded musician to such depths. **1959** H. HOBSON *Mission House Murder* xvii. 111 An attractive, contemporary-styled bungalow.

B. *sb.* a. One who lives at the same time with another or others.

(In this sense Harrison, *Descr. Britain*, 1577, used '*Synchroni* or time fellows'.)

1646 W. PRICE *Mans Delinq.* 9 Their spirits, contemporaries to S. Austine. **1670** WALTON *Lives* IV. 319 Their being contemporaries in Cambridge. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 494 From Chaucer I was led to think on Boccace, who was.. his contemporary. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶11 More acquainted with his contemporaries than with past generations. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 Men resemble their contemporaries, even more than their progenitors. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 The comic poet Alexis, a younger contemporary of Plato.

β. a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 28 My Lord of Leicester and Burleigh, both his Cotemporaries [ed. **1653**, Con-] and Familiars. **1657** P. HEYLIN *Eccl. Vind.* I. iv. 168 Now Bel and Serug were Cotemporaries. **1667** SPRAT *Hist. Royal Soc.* 81 (T.) Our cotemporaries, who only follow rude and untaught nature. **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 418 He and I were Cotemporaries. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 247 One of his own Country Princes, and his Cotemporary. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶8 The hopes and fears of our cotemporaries. **1846** MILL *Logic* III. xiii. §7 As novel as the law of gravitation appeared to the cotemporaries of Newton. **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* 1 A cotemporary of Milton, John Aubrey.

b. Used by a journal or periodical in referring to others published at the same time.

[**1837** DICKENS *Pickwick* li. 548 Does our fiendish contemporary wince?] **1869** *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1517 We quote from our contemporary the *Vatican* the following remarkable statement.

c. A person of the same age as another.

1742 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 152, I shall see Mr. ** and his Wife, nay, and his Child too.. Is it not odd to consider one's Contemporaries in the grave light of Husband and Father? **1880** MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dau.* I. ix. 179 Even Alice and Kate must not look upon him quite as though he were a contemporary.

†**con'temporate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contemporāt-* ppl. stem of *contemporāre* (Tertullian) to be contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus, tempor-* time.] *intr.* To agree in point of time; to synchronize.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 582 All the Visions contemporating with Babylon's times. —— *Wks.* (1672) 599 Ergo, being equal times they must needs begin together, and so contemporate throughout. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 269 Though the Womans travail, and the fight of the Dragon with Michael do contemporate.

contemporate, -ation: see CONTEMPER-.

†**con,tempo'ration.** *Obs.* [f. CONTEMPORATE *v.*] The fact of contemporating; synchronism.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 590 Proof of the Contemporation of the Two Courts.

†**contem'porianism.** *Obs.*⁻⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporianism*, the being at one and the same time; coexistency.

†**con'temporist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next: see -IST.] = CONTEMPORARY *sb.*

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 This Nicolas of Damasco.. was contemporist with Herod.

contemporize (kən'tɛmpəraɪz), *v.* Rarely in 9 cot-. [f. as L. *contempor-āre* (see CONTEMPORATE) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make contemporary; to cause to synchronize or agree in time. Const. *with,* †*unto.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 The indifferencie of their existences contemporised unto our actions, admits a farther consideration. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. §1 (1681) 308 Be sure to Quadrate or Contemporize your observations.. with the season of the year. **1861** D. H. HAIGH *Anglo-Sax. Sagas* 4 The process is inconceivable by which the great Attila of history could be cotemporized with Hermanaric. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 258 Mr. Carlyle has this power of contemporizing himself with bygone times.

2. *intr.* To fall at the same time; to synchronize.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 381 Their fulfilling that contemporizes with the first six trumpets. **1681** —— *Exp. Dan.* vi. 209 Which tidings.. may very well contemporize with the sixth Vial.

contempt (kən'tɛm(p)t), *sb.* [ad. L. *contempt-us* (*u* stem) scorn, f. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnĕre* to CONTEMN. Cf. OF. *contemps* 'mépris' (1346 in Godef.), *contempt* (Cotgr.), which was possibly the immediate source.]

1. The action of contemning or despising; the holding or treating as of little account, or as vile and worthless; the mental attitude in which a thing is so considered. (At first applied to the action, in modern use almost exclusively to the mental attitude or feeling.) Const. *of, for*; phrase ***in contempt of.***

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 He toke upon him alle thinge Of malice and of tirannie In contempte of regalie. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 83 Contempt of veyn glory. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 16b, Couetynge.. the goodes of this worlde, to the contempte and despysynge of grace. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 249 Contempt consisteth chiefelie in three things: for either wee contemne onelie in minde.. or lastlie when we adde words or deedes. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 8 The basest .. shape That euer penury in contempt of man Brought neere to beast. **1611** BIBLE *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there arise too much contempt [COVERDALE despytefulnes] and wrath. **1614** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. §18. 72 Wee are soon cloyed.. and have contempt bred in us through familiaritie. *a* **1679** HOBBES *Rhet.* II. ii. 46 Contempt, is when a man thinks another of little worth in comparison to himself. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶1 New Evils arise every Day.. in contempt of my Reproofs. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. §4 An outward contempt of what the public esteemeth sacred. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 This flimsy hypocrisy.. inspired Gregory with a contempt which he could not dissemble. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 254 Extreme contempt, or, as it is often called, loathing contempt, hardly differs from disgust.

†b. (with *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.* except as in 4 b.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 284, I beseech God forgive you your outrageous contempts. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 34 All the contempts they could cast at him were their shame not his. **1733** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 486 Our sins are so many contempts of this highest expression of his love.

2. The condition of being contemned or despised; dishonour, disgrace; *esp.* in ***to have, hold in, bring, fall into, contempt.***

c **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3711 My teching eftir my dissese Sall no3t be had in contempt. **1550** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 259 Having his verity in much more

contempt than afore. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xxiii. 9 To bring to contempt [**1611** into contempt] all them that be glorious in the earth. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 80 My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 473 She may be said to have..fallen to such a contempt that she dares scarce show her face.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 219, I and my people will share the contempt you are bringing upon yourselves. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 He would like to bring military glory into contempt.

†**3.** = Object of contempt. *Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *joy*, *delight*, *aversion*, etc.).

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 23 And Iudah said, Let her take it to her, lest we bee shamed [*marg.* become a contempt]. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 101 The Companion of every Scoundrel, and the Contempt of every reasonable Creature breathing. *c* **1832** BEDDOES *Poems*, *Murderer's Haunted Couch*, Thou shalt not dare to break All men's contempt, thy life, for fear of worse.

4. *Law.* Disobedience or open disrespect to the authority or lawful commands of the sovereign, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament or other legislative body; and, *esp.* action of any kind that interferes with the proper administration of justice by the various courts of law; in this connexion called more fully *contempt of court*. [OF. *contemnement de justice.*]

Contempt of court includes any disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, whether committed by an inferior court, by the servants of the court or officers of the law, or by strangers, and any disrespect or indignity offered to the judges in their judicial capacity within or without the court.

[**1552** HULOET, *Cantempte*.. properlye agaynste the lawe.] **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 Yf he had spoaken anything which doth touch the Kinge in his honour ..*Arundell*. Difference betwene contempt and treason. **1625** in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 144/1 Such further Paynes, Penalties, and Imprisonments, as..can or may be inflicted upon them for their Contempt and Breach of Our royall Commandment in this Behalfe. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, 'Mr. Jinks,' said the magistrate, 'I shall commit that man for contempt.' **1866** CRUMP *Banking* iii. 82 An order restraining bankers from parting with money..must be obeyed at the risk of being committed for contempt of court.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act of such disregard or disobedience.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 The question whether Yelverton be not fytt to be censured of a greate contempt. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 5 Contempts against the crowne, public annoyances against the people. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 352 Imprisoned upon contempts (as the not putting off hats before the magistrates was called). **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 287 Not having obeyed the original summons, he had shewn a contempt of the court. **1862** BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 256 Both Houses claim to visit with severe punishment what are called contempts or breaches of their privileges.

c. *in contempt*: in the position of having committed contempt, and not having purged himself.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 443 If the defendant, on service of the subpoena, does not appear..he is then said to be in contempt. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 265 It is a general court for debtors, and such as are in contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Common-pleas. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 177 *note*, On continuing to make default after having been ordered by the court to pay..he will be in contempt.

†**con'tempt**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnĕre* to CONTEMN.] By-form of CONTEMN.

c **1552** BP. GARDINER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 208, I wylbe ware to geve any man cause to contempte me. **1567** *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 You do not contempte the simple and poore. **1822** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 356, I regretted that the Swedes and Danes should so much 'contempt' each other.

†**con'tempt**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *contempt-us.*] Contemned.

1579 [see CONTEMN *v.* 2].

contempt, obs. form of CONTENT *v.*

†**con'temptedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. With contempt, contemptuously.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxv. 97 They contemptedly threw their bones to the ground.

†**con'temptful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CONTEMPT *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of contempt, contemptuous.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 683 Who in this time contemptfull Greatnesse late Scornd and disgrac'd. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Man.* (1642) 285 One onely..charged him with some contemptfull words uttered against Herod. **1683** D. A. *Art Converse* 28 Not so much to overawe them by a contemptful expression, as by a convincing reason.

2. Worthy of contempt; contemptible. (Cf. *disgraceful.*)

1613 G. CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Amb.* I. Dram. Wks. (1873) II. 113 The Stage and Actors are not so contemptfull, As euery innouating Puritane..Would haue the world imagine. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. (1677) 36 Nauseous and contemptful.

contemptibility (kən,tɛm(p)tɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [ad. L. *contemptibilitās*, f. *contemptibil-is*: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being contemptible; contemptibleness; an instance of this.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 668 The contemptibility and vanity of this effeminate argument. **1793** BURNS *Let. ta G. Thomsan* July, The old ballad..is silly, to contemptibility. **1818** COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 140 In the voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag he displays the littleness and moral contemptibility of human nature. **1873** MASSON *Drumm. af Hawth.* vii. 138 How full of.. degradations, shames, contemptibilities, and meannesses.

†**2.** Contemptuousness. *Obs.*

1794 J. WILLIAMS [A. Pasquin] *Cab. Misc.* Ded. 7 The contemptibility and malignancy of the Reviewers can do but a small injury to any author of merit.

contemptible (kən'tɛm(p)tɪb(ə)l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. (postcl.) L. *contemptibil-is*, f. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contemnĕre*: see -BLE. Cf. F. *contemptible* (16th c.).]

1. To be despised or held in contempt; worthy only of contempt; despicable.

1382 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 2 Thou art ful myche contemptible, or worthi to be dispisid. **1382** —— *1 Cor.* vi. 4 Ordeyne ȝe tho contemptyble men, or of litil reputacioun..for to deme. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 75 Heauen and our Lady gracious hath it pleas'd To shine on my contemptible estate. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 So small and contemptible an Animal [the Flea]. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 59. 29 Let him live, till he grows Contemptible even to Himself. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 30 Those not inconsiderable for number, nor contemptible for knowledge. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 75 There are few things in social life more contemptible than a rich man who stands upon his riches.

†**2.** Exhibiting or expressing contempt; full of contempt. *Obs.* in educated use.

(Chiefly used to qualify *opinion*, *idea*, and the like; cf. 'to have a *poor* or *low* opinion of any one'.)

1594 *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 23 a, The same easie and contemptible opinion he held of all creatures; the like also he did of God himselfe. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 187 'Tis very possible hee'l scorne it, for the man..hath a contemptible spirit. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mar. Subj.* I. (1709) 188 To entertain a contemptible Opinion of any Person, cramps his Power. **1762** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 286 The contemptible idea I always entertained of Cellarius. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 64 [It] gives one such a thoroughly contemptible idea of the manhood of all the other descendants of Noah.

†**3.** *absol.* A contemptible object. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 11 We bestow wonder on Contemptibles, and value Toyes. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 222 And the poor contemptible she calls her sister.

4. as *sb.* ***the Old Contemptibles***: a popular name given to the British army of regulars and special reserve which made up the expeditionary force sent to France in the autumn of 1914, in ironical allusion to the German Emperor's alleged exhortation to his soldiers to 'walk over General French's contemptible little army' (published in an annexe to B.E.F. Routine Orders of 24 Sept. 1914). Also allusively.

1914 *Observer* 4 Oct. 7/5 A roar of laughter is the reception given here [*sc.* Paris] to the publication of the Kaiser's order to walk over Sir John French's 'contemptible little army'. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 111 The Old Contemptibles. *Ibid.* 208 So it was that our New Armies had a glimpse of what the old 'Contemptible Little Army' has seen..so often. **1917** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 140/1 The Royal Flying Corps..sent whatever machines it could lay hands on to join the old contemptibles in France. **1919** 'BOYD CABLE' *Old Contempt.* Forew. p. viii, I was one o' French's bloomin' old original Contemptibles.

contemptibleness (kən'tɛm(p)tɪb(ə)lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contemptible; contemptibility.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 443 (R.) The contemptiblenesse of the place, dothe oftentimes bring contempt to the person. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 29 The contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us. **1736** HERVEY *Mem.* I. 52 He did not seem to feel the ridicule or the contemptibleness of his situation. **1822** COLERIDGE *Lett. Canvers.* II. 99 The unspeakable contemptibleness of this gentlemanly counterfeit of it [true honour].

contemptibly (kən'tɛm(p)tɪblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.]

1. In a contemptible manner; in a manner deserving contempt; despicably.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Nothing can more open his eyes, then to see his owne actions contemptibly set forth. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 374 They also know, And reason not contemptibly. *a* **1843** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 215 A contemptibly little being. **1881** SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 45 Looked at so, recent history might well appear quite contemptibly easy.

†**2.** With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

c **1575** FULKE *Canfut. Dactr. Purgatary* (1577) 25 Dare you terme it contemptibly a couch for delicate persons ease? **1714** SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 215 He was treated contemptibly enough by the young princes of France. **1796** BP. WATSON *Apal. Bible* 191 You cannot think more contemptibly of these gentry. **1827** HALLAM *Canst. Hist.* (1842) I. 293 The French ambassadors..thought most contemptibly of the king.

†**con'temption.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also -cyon, -cion, -cioun, -tioun. [ad. L. *contemptiōn-em*, n. of action from *contemnĕre* to CONTEMN.] The action of contemning; contempt; an act of contemning or contempt.

1488 *Acta Dom. Cancilii* 116 (Jam.) Quhill thai be puinist for thair contempcioun. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxx. 347 Of whome comen contempcyons, rancures, hates. **1534** WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 165 Whiche force is a contempcion of paynes and labours. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 58 Quhilk..hais na trew lufe of God bot rather contemptioun. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 Accused secoundarly, Of contemptioun of the sacramentis.

contemptious (Caxton), obs. f. CONTENTIOUS.

†**con'temptor.** *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *contemptor*, agent-n. from *contemnĕre* to CONTEMN. Cf. F. *contempteur* (16th c., Calvin).] A contemner.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 26 The servants contemptors of their masters commandments.

contemptuous (kən'tɛm(p)tjuːəs), *a.* Also 7 -tious. [f. L. *contemptu-s* CONTEMPT + -OUS. (There may have been a mod.L. **contemptuōsus.*)]

1. Showing contempt (said of persons, their conduct and acts); full of contempt; disdainful, scornful, insolent.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 384 The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 885 Satan with contemptuous brow. **1692** W. LOWTH *Vind. Insp. O. & N. Test.* (1699) C iij a, Resolved in a Contemptious manner to shut their Eyes against the..Light. **1793** BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 128 Mr. Heyne speaks in the most contemptuous terms of [it]. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 9 An air of contemptuous indifference. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works*. II. 19 Sometimes she was hard and cold and contemptuous.

b. Const. *of.*

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 248 We know how contemptuous he is of Brown. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. §5. 140 Men..contemptuous of the principles of English government.

†**2.** Setting legal authority at defiance; contemning law and public order. *Obs.*

1529 [see CONTEMPTUOUSLY b]. **1547** *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 20 In the execution of justice and punishment of al such contemptuous offenders. **1593** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 24 Defaced by some lewde and contemptuous wicked persons. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1657/3 Your Declaration, dated the eighth of April last; which very observably allayed the contemptuous contagion that began to reinfect the credulous and unstable.

†**3.** Exciting or worthy of contempt; contemptible, despicable. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. an Folly* K iv a, A kynde of men most miserable, most slavelike, and most contemptuous. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 86 Contemptuous base borne Callot as she is. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 528 Cast them off as contemptuous Swine. **1796** MRS. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 169 Fragments like these were to him contemptuous ruins.

con'temptuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a contemptuous manner; with contempt or scorn; scornfully, disdainfully.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 343 The presents ..wear..retourned to mee, and very contemptuouslie cast down beefore mee. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxxi. 18 Lying lippes.. which speake grieuous things..contemptuously against the righteous. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 92 To Check an insolent Humour in others, who behave themselves Contemptuously towards us. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. I. x. pt. 2. 133 How contemptuously soever they may affect to speak. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 268 Contemptuously indifferent to justice.

†**b.** With contempt or disregard of law and authority. *Obs.*

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 §11 The said Strangers Artificers..cease not contemptuously..to abuse the said Statutes. **1688** *Act 1 Will. & M.* c. 18 §18 If any..Persons do..maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation permitted by this Act, and disquiet or disturb the same. **1800** ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 267 Indicted for.. contemptuously tearing down and contemptuously refusing to replace, an advertisement set up by the commissioners.

con'temptuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contemptuous; scornfulness, disdainfulness.

1667 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 4 A due and becoming Contemptuousness. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 12 Sometimes..the insolence of wealth breaks into contemptuousness. **1837-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 266 His language is that of asperity and contemptuousness.

conten, obs. Sc. form of CONTAIN.

contenance, -aunce, obs. ff. COUNTENANCE.

†**contence.** *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [corruption of *contents*: cf. ACCIDENCE.] A table of contents.

1633 J. DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* A vj b, The Elenchus, or Contence of the Following Booke.

contend (kən'tɛnd), *v.* Pa. t. contended; also 6-7 content. [ad. L. *contend-ĕre* (or its OF. repr. *contend-re* (12th c. and in Cotgr. 1611), f. *con-* + *tendĕre* to stretch, strain, strive: see TEND *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To strive earnestly; to make vigorous efforts; to endeavour, to struggle. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Eche one contendeth..With fote or with hande the bladder for to smyte. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Whan it is perfyte it euer contendeth and laboureth to be loue. **1598** BACON *Sacr. Medit.* x. (Arb.) 123 There is no heresie which would contende more to spread and multiply. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I have contended to bring in honest men and..they have not proved as I expected. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, Contending to excel themselves and their fellows. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Meillerie* 55 Children ..contend to use The cross-bow of their fathers.

2. To strive in opposition; to engage in conflict or strife; to fight. Const. *with*, *against* (an opponent), *for*, *about* (an object).

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 125/1 If thei would wᵗ wagers contende & striue therin. **1530** Palsgr. 496/1, I wyll never contende with my superyour nor stryve with my felowe. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 119 In Ambitious strength, I did Contend against thy Valour. **1783-6** Watson *Philip III* (1839) 61 No army..could be able to contend alone with the English forces. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 A cause for which they are ready to contend to their life's end.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces, feelings, passions, etc.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. i. 7 Mad as the Seas, and winde, when both contend Which is the Mightier. **1667** Milton *P.L.* XI. 359 Supernal Grace contending With sinfulness of Men. **1731** Pope *Ep. Burlington* 82 Strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. **1817** Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* vii. Wks. XIII. 80 The impatient sticks in the pit ..had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. **1883** G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 22 No other feelings to contend with it.

c. *fig.* of struggle *with* difficulties, feelings, etc.

1783 Crabbe *Village* I. p. 11 There may you see the youth of slender frame Contend with weakness, weariness and shame. **1821** J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 145 It has..been obliged to contend with the intemperate zeal and precipitation of its friends. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* v. (1877) 135 The greatest difficulty with which he had to contend after this was a strike of his workmen.

3. To strive in argument or debate; to dispute keenly; to argue. Const. *with*, *against* (a person), *for*, *against*, *about* (a matter).

1530 Barnes *Fayth onely*, Saint Paule..contendeth agaynst workes..and bringeth in grace onely. **1539** Bible (Great) *Acts* xi. 2 They that were of the circuncisyon contended agaynst [**1611** contended with] him. **1671** J. Webster *Metallogr.* i. 11 Chymistry, about which name we do not contend. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 A determination against which the crown commissioners were unable to contend. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 This plasticity [of ice] has been contended for by M. Agassiz.

b. with clause specifying the point maintained or asserted; cf. contention 4.

The clause became at length the object of *contend*, which so construed might have a passive.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 10b, That person, therfore, is wicked..that contendeth him [Christ] to haue been create emonges other creatures. **1642** Jer. Taylor *Episc.* xiv. (1647) 79 The madnesse and stupidity of Aerius contending a Bishop and a Presbyter to be all one. **1781** Cowper *Hope* 129 Men..Live to no sober purpose and contend, That their Creator had no serious end. **1791** Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 76 As..I do not understand the merits of this case, I will not contend it with Mr. Burke. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 137 It was contended on her part that..the right to exercise the office belonged to Mr. Burrell. **1875** Jowett *Plato* I. 479, I stoutly contend that by beauty all beautiful things become beautiful.

4. To strive in rivalry *with* another, *for* an object; to compete, vie.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 48 Cicero said Roscius contended with him by varietie of liuely gestures, to surmount the copie of his speach. **1598** Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XIV. xii. 214 Whilest Volusius and Africanus contended [ed. **1622** content] for woorth and nobilitie. **1670** Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 84 The several Orders of the City contented..which should give the greatest testimony of joy for his Arrival. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* I. ii, Nature and fortune..seem to have contended which should enrich him most. **1862** Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 89 The Sirens..contending for the possession of the imagination with the Muses.

b. *fig.* To vie *with*.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 66b, The French..call it *Passevelleurs*.. because it contendeth in colour with crimson in graine. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 210 In fame it contendeth with Tyrus, but exceedeth it in antiquitie. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 137 The Ræthean Grape divine, Which yet contends not with Falernian Wine!

†5. *trans.* To contest, dispute (an object). *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 874 Their airy limbs in sport they exercise, And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Ibid.* x. 17 When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.

¶6. To urge one's course, proceed with effort.

c **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore..Our minutes..In sequent toil all forwards do contend. **1615** Chapman *Odyss.* XI. 208, I answer'd; That a necessary end To this infernal state made me contend.

contende, obs. pa. t. and pple. of contain.

contended (kən'tɛndɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. contend + -ed¹.] Striven for, disputed.

a **1700** Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 314 All dropt their tears, even the contended maid. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 154 From his grasp Wrench the contended weapon.

† **contendent** (kən'tɛndənt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -dant. [a. F. *contendant*, L. *contendent-em* pr. pple.: see contend.]

A. *adj.* Contending.

a **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 373 Controversies betwixt parties contendent in points of Fact.

B. *sb.* A contending party, one who contends.

1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 183 Commune to these two Contendants. **1694** R. L'Estrange *Fables* 4 Through the whole history of the world..the contendents have been still made a prey to a third party. **1813** Hogg *Queen's Wake* 310 'For shame', said he, 'contendents all! This outrage done in royal hall, Is to our country foul disgrace'.

contender (kən'tɛndə(r)). [f. contend + -er¹.] One who contends or is given to contention; a combatant, rival, competitor, disputant, wrangler. Const *for* (an object).

1547 *Homilies* I. *Saluation* III. C. iv, Contenders wyll euer forge matter of contention. **1651** Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 243 Yet was I never a hot contender. **1663** J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 13 The many Contenders for the sacred regards of the singularities in Nature. **1798** W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 43 The attorney promised to reimburse the expense, the contenders being poor. **1847** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 841 The contenders for empire..after the death of Alexander.

contending (kən'tɛndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. contend; striving, disputing.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 167 For them that precisely condemne all contendings at lawe. **1866** *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 881 His controversies and contendings for his opinions. **1882** M. Arnold in *19th Cent.* Aug. 216 Against the natural..course of things there is no contending.

con'tending, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That contends; striving, struggling; antagonistic.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 82 Till he take truce with her contending tears. **1676** Dryden *Aurengz.* I. i, The greatest stake, Which for contending Monarchs she can make. **1814** Southey *Roderick* III, The sound..awoke contending thoughts. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* iii. §7. 151 Arbitrating between the contending parties.

Hence **con'tendingly** *adv.*

1655 *Theophania* 139 The remotest Monarchs of the earth ..will contendingly submit their Crowns to these Virgins.

contendress (kən'tɛndrɪs). *rare.* [f. contender + -ess.] A female contender; in quot., one who urges her way.

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 112 [Venus] Left odorous Cyprus, and for Troy became A swift contendress.

contene, obs. form of contain.

See esp. contain *v.* 17.

† **con'tenement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *contenement* (med.L. *contenementum*), f. *contenir* to contain, etc.] A word occurring as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, as to the exact meaning of which divers explanations have been offered. The meaning is perhaps simply 'Holding, freehold' (Godefroy has two instances of F. *contenement* in this sense); but some take it in the wider sense 'Property (of any kind) necessary to the freeman for the maintenance of his position'.

[*a* **1190** Glanville *De Leg. Angliæ* ix. 8 Poterit idem heres [on account of his *relief* to his lord] rationabilia auxilia de hominibus suis inde exigere; ita tamen moderate secundum quantitatem feodorum suorum et secundum facultates, ne nimis gravari inde videantur vel suum contenementum amittere. *Ibid.* ix. 11. **1215** *Magna Carta* 20 Liber homo non amercietur pro parvo delicto nisi secundum modum delicti et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti salvo contenemento suo, et mercator eodem modo salva mercandisa sua, et villanus eodem modo amercietur salvo wainagio suo.] **1502** *Great Charter* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 A free man shal not be amercyed for a litel trespace but after yᵉ maner off the trespace saue his contenement. *a* **1634** Coke *2 Inst.* 28 *Contenement* signifieth his countenance which he hath together with and by reason of his freehold. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* III. 216 Our English Gentry..may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their Contenument. **1700** Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 813 Saving his Contenement (or Livelihood). **1738** *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 It was according to the Contenement of the Party. **1769** Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 372 No man shall have a larger amercement imposed upon him, than his circumstances or personal estate will bear: saving to the landholder his contenement, or land. **1818** Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 328 The contenement (a word expressive of chattels necessary to each man's station).

conteneu, var. of contenu *sb. Obs.*

contenewe, obs. f. continue.

content (kən'tɛnt, 'kɒntɛnt), *sb.*¹ Also 7 containt. [There is no corresponding use of *content*, *contente*, *contento*, *contenta* in the modern Romanic langs., which all express the sense by sbs. derived from their actual pa. pple., as F. *contenu*, It. *contenuto*, Sp. *contenido*. Apparently, therefore, the Eng. word is a subst. use of content *ppl. a.* repr. L. *contentum* that which is contained, plural *contenta*. The singular was formerly in use in senses in which the plural is now alone used; in senses 2, 3, *contents* was in the 17th c. often construed as *sing.*

'The stress *con'tent* is historical, and still common among the educated, but '*content* is now used by many, esp. by young people; some make a difference, saying *con'tents*, but *cubic* '*content*; and printers often use '*contents* technically, while saying *con'tents* generally. See *Academy*, 14 Nov. 1891' (*N.E.D.*, 1893).]

I. That which is contained in anything.

1. a. A thing contained; now only in *pl.* (with *of* or possessive): That which is contained (in a vessel or the like); also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6b, All this worlde with the contentes in the same. **1547** Boorde *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 23 Yf in an urine doo appere a content lyke as heares were chopped in it. **1625** Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 96 All vrines are not accompanied with contents. **1783** Cowper *Task* IV. 506 Ten thousand casks For ever dribbling out their base contents. **1832** G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 91 The contents of the kiln are left undisturbed until they are cool. **1884** Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xii, The old toper swallowed the contents of both glasses without winking.

b. Contrasted with *continent*.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1019 The content is alwaies lesse than the continent. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. §3 If there be no fulnesse, then is the Continent greater than the Content. **1868** G. Macdonald *Seaboard Parish* I. iv. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent.

c. *sing.* The amount (of a specified substance or material) contained; the amount or quantity yielded. Usu. with defining word prefixed.

1901 *Chemist & Druggist* LVIII. 18 Jeancard and Satie.. conclude that altitude has no influence upon the ester content of lavender oil. **1901** *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* (1902) 41 The director of the Arizona Experiment Station reported that the sugar content in pounds per acre..ranged from 1,491 to 3,361 pounds. **1955** J. H. Comroe et al. *Lung* vi. 106 Normal or low CO_2 content and pressure does not mean that the patient is not seriously ill.

d. *Psychol.* [tr. G. *inhalt*.] The totality of the constituents of a person's experience at any particular moment (see quots.).

1890 W. James *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvii. 28 The relations are part of the 'content' of consciousness. **1896** G. F. Stout *Analytic Psychol.* I. i. i. 41 It is an appearance in consciousness. It is what Brentano would call a content (Inhalt) of presentation. **1901** Baldwin *Dict. Philos. & Psychol., Content,..*(2) A constituent of any kind of presented whole. (3) An object meant or intended by the subject... See *Intent* for this meaning. *Ibid.*, We may distinguish conveniently the presented content (argued about) and the process (the arguing). **1902** *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Apr. 279 Funded or consolidated contents, are.. such contents as are produced by bringing together, in a very intimate way, various part-contents. **1913** E. Jones *Papers Psycho-Analysis* 26 Freud..contrasts the 'manifest content', which is the dream as directly related, with the 'latent content', which is the group of thoughts reached by psycho-analysis of the dream. **1916** C. E. Long tr. *Jung's Coll. Papers Anal. Psych.* 14 A definite presentation-content [*Vorstellungsinhalt*] can even create a stereotyped repetition in the individual crisis. *Ibid.* 76 The hallucinatory content and loud speaking is also met with in persons with hallucinations in lethargy. **1927** J. Adams *Errors in School* ii. 35 The thinker in whose mental-content they found a place. **1963** J. P. Guilford in Taylor & Barron *Scientific Creativity* II. 102 Previously..three kinds of content were distinguished: figural, structural, and conceptual.

2. a. *spec.* (*pl.*) The things contained or treated of in a writing or document; the various subdivisions of its subject-matter. Formerly also in *sing.*

1509 *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) C vj, Praye for your broder Thomas Betson which..drewe and made the contentes of this lytell quayer and exhortacion. **1530** Palsgr. 208/2 Contentes of writyng, *contenue*. **1539** Bible (Great) title-p., The Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the content of all the holy Scrypture, bothe of yᵉ olde and newe testament. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y.L.* IV. iii. 21 This is a Letter of your owne deuice. No, I protest, I know not the contents, Phebe did write it. **1655** *Mirr. Mercy & Judgm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) X. 33 He did read the scripture, and the 'Practice of Piety', every day, especially that content of the joys off heven. **1782** Cowper *Lett.* 4 Nov., A letter ought not to be estimated by the length of it, but by the contents. **1870** L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. i. 8 An acquaintance with the other contents of 'Percy's Reliques'.

b. *table of contents* (†*content*): a summary of the matters contained in a book, in the order in which they occur, usually placed at the beginning of the book. Also simply *contents* (†*content*).

1481 Caxton *Godfrey*, Here endeth the table of the content and chapytres nombred of this present book. **1536** Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1541) Aj, The contents of this buke. **1581** *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 §7 The said chirographer shall delyver to everye sherife of everye countye..a perfyte content of the Table so to bee made for that Shire. **1619** L. Bayly *Pract. Pietie* Table, The chiefe contents of this Booke. **1824** J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. vi. 137 After the body of the volume is completed, the contents sometimes follow next.

†3. a. The sum or substance of what is contained in a document; tenor, purport. In this sense, used both in *sing.* and *pl.*, and also in *pl.* construed as *sing. Obs.*

1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 To require..the person soo bound to perfourme the contentes of every such Writting obligatorie. **1530** Palsgr. 208/2 Content of a mater, *teneur*. **1583** Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe Countr.* I. 93b, A Letter.. the content wherof was this, etc. **1586** Jas. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 222 III. 14 Reade my lettir..and conforme your selfe quhollie to the contentis thairof. **1616** Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 80 Briefly repeating a short contents thereof, he said, etc. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 The Count shewed him the answer of Mutriro, the contents whereof was, etc. **1654** Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 581 This ensuing Letter, whose Address was as strange to him, as the Contents was to us. **1667** Milton *P.L.* VI. 622 Terms of weight, Of hard contents.

b. *contents of a bill* or *cheque*: the amount for which it is drawn, as specified therein.

1866 Crump *Banking* v. 123 If it be intended further to negotiate it, or to receive the contents at maturity.

4. The sum of qualities, notions, ideal elements given in or composing a conception; the substance or matter (of cognition, or art, etc.) as opposed to the *form*.

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 6 The mind..looks at actions to see what may be their ethic content; what instruction for practice they afford. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. §48 Forces, standing in certain correlations, form the whole content of our idea of Matter. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 76 The inner content or meaning of words. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1882) 295 An indifference arises as to what is called the substance or 'content' of works of art. 1883 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXVII. 397 The great mass of literature..is valued..because of its intellectual content.

II. Containing capacity, space, area, extent.

5. Containing power (of a vessel, etc. in reference to quantity); capacity.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 7 §1 If it lacke of the seid gauge ..than the Seller to abate somoche of the price after the rate of the seid content. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 §1 Barrels kylderkyns and firkyns of moche lasse quantitie, contente, rate, and assise than they ought to be. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuers Chim. Concl.* 28 A glasse..of some greater content. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* (1627) 12 This Island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great Content. 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* §24 The Content of these altogether, would scarce be equal to half the Content of that One. 1709 HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper.* i. (1719) 17 A Glass Tube whose Content was about 30 ounces. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Jan. 59/1 Gaugers..glancing at a cask..to tell its 'content', as its holding capacity is officially styled.

6. Extent, size, quantity of space contained.

a. Superficial extent, area. Also formerly in *pl.* Frequent in 17th c.; now *rare*.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89, I will..shewe you out of Beda..the content and storie of this Ile. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 558 For Gardens..the Contents, ought not well to be vnder Thirty Acres of Ground. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. prop. 35 schol., The area or content of the Rectangle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 53 To find the superficial content of the earth. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 162 *Content* is also frequently used to denote length, area, and capacity or volume; the length of a line being called its *linear content*; the area of a figure, its *superficial content*.

b. Amount of cubical space taken up, volume. (Often *solid content*.) Now the usual sense.

1612 R. CHURTON (*title*), An Old Thrift newly Revived, also the use of a small Instrument for Measuring the solid content and height of any Tree. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 429 The general measurement..by acres proves that such an estimate could not relate to anything of solid contents. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 77 The most capacious Gorilla skull yet measured has a content of not more than 34½ cubic inches.

c. *linear content*: length (along a line straight or curved). *rare*.

1859 [see a].

d. Size or extent as estimated by the number of individuals contained.

1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Turkish Army..is now equal in all but content to any army of its kind in Europe.

†e. *quasi-concr.* A portion of material or of space of a certain extent; an 'extent'. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 122 The Kings grace hath at his pleasure the content of cloth for his gowne. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 1 Our Native Countrey..hath in all ages afforded as many signall observables as any content of ground of the same proportion. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* v. viii. (1733) 119 The Camp must needs take up a huge Content of Ground.

7. *Customs.* A paper delivered to the custom-house searcher by the master of a vessel before he can clear outwards, specifying the vessel's destination, the stores shipped, and other particulars.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Contents.* 1872 *Stores Content and Master's Declaration*, I..Master of the above-named Vessel, do declare that the particulars set forth above are true and correct, etc.

8. *attrib.*, as *content-analysis*; **content clause** (see quots.); **content word**, a word (normally a noun, adjective, or verb) that conveys meaning in an utterance (in contrast with a grammatical element like a preposition, article, or auxiliary).

1953 J. B. CARROLL *Study of Language* iv. 120 There is the operational problem of analyzing the semantic content of messages; this step has come to be known as **content analysis*. 1961 *Lancet* 12 Aug. 360/2 Content-analysis allows the teacher to assess the effectiveness of his instruction. 1969 *Computers & Humanities* III. 144 Content analysis has been used by non-historians to help resolve the disputed authorship of certain of the *Federalist Papers*. 1927 JESPERSEN *Mod. Eng. Gram.* III. ii. 23 **Content clauses*. I venture to coin this new term for clauses like the one in '(I believe) *that he is ill*'. 1957 ZANDVOORT *Handbk. Eng. Gram.* v. ii. 222 Something might be said for the term 'content clauses'... They express the 'contents' of the noun on which they depend... The term is borrowed from Jespersen..who ..applies it to all object clauses, as well as to subject clauses and predicate clauses. 1940 BRYANT & AIKEN *Psychol. English* xxvi. 159 These words are the small change of the language; they are the construction words—pronouns, common prepositions, and auxiliaries. They are distinguished sharply from '*content' words in that their chief value is syntactical rather than semantic.

content (kən'tɛnt), *sb.*[2] [Either from CONTENT *v.* or *a.*, (or perh. ad. It. *contento* 'contentment, content' (in Florio 1598): cf. also Sp., Pg. *contento* contentment, liking.]

1. Satisfaction, pleasure; a contented condition. (Now *esp.* as a habitual frame of mind.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 82 That the mariage should immediatly be consummated, which wrought such a content in Philautus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impregnably fortrest with his own content that no envious thought could ever invade his spirit. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, 'The Country Captain', a very dull play that did give us no content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 308 In Concord and Content The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 1 O Happiness! our Being's end and aim! Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name! 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 79 With meditative grunts of much content.

b. *heart's content*: now in phrase, *to one's heart's content*, to one's full inward satisfaction. (Shaks. has word-plays on CONTENT *sb.*[1] 5.)

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 35 Her grace in Speech, Makes me from Wondring, fall to Weeping ioyes, Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content. 1596 —— *Merch. V.* III. iv. 42, I wish your Ladiship all hearts content. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Eromena..lived now at her owne hearts sweet content. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 192 Thus they were all disposed of to their hearts content. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* i. 14 Mr. Wallace praised the garden..to the heart's content of its owner. 1890 FROUDE *Ld. Beaconsfield* iv. 61 The Protestant Somersetshire yeomen no doubt cheered him to his heart's content.

†c. with *pl. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 38 But heauen hath a hand in these euents To whose high will we bound our calme contents. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 The authour hath..continued their servant (to their contents) for full twentie foure years alreadie. 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* I. i, To see thee match'd, As may become thy choice, and our contents.

†2. Acceptance of conditions or circumstances, acquiescence. *to take upon content*: to accept without question or examination. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. 1692 *Contriv. Blackhead & Young* II. in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VIII. 204 Robert, seeing the money come so freely, would have taken it upon content; the servant would not pay it, except he would tell it over. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 165 They often take their Improvement upon Content, without examining how they came by it. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 308 The sense they humbly take upon content. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶1 To the sons of presumption, humility and fear; and to the daughters of sorrow, content and acquiescence.

†3. A source or material condition of satisfaction, a 'satisfaction'; *pl.* pleasures, delights. *Obs.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i. 28 Sit on my knee, and call for thy content. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* XII. 181 To deny himselfe many pleasures and contents in this present life. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 235 It will be a content at death, to thinke one hath not wasted his life for nothing. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 224 The contents and comforts of life, dearer than life itself, are torn from him.

†4. Satisfaction or compensation for anything done. *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 42 Tell me what this is, I will give you any content for your pains.

†5. (See quot. 1700). *Obs.* [prob. belongs here.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Content*, a thick Liquor, made up in Rolls in imitation of Chocolate, sold in some Coffee-houses. *c* 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 291 Hot and cold liquor, as Sack, Whitewine, Claret, Coffee, Tea, Content, etc.

†**con'tent**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. OF. *content*, *cuntent* contention, quarrel, on L. type **content-us*, from *content-* ppl. stem of *contendĕre* to CONTEND.] A contention, dispute, quarrel.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 100 Whereof sourded a grete content and stryf bytwene these two wymmen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, Of the content that was betwene Fenenna and Anna [*1 Sam.* i.].

content (kən'tɛnt), *a.* (*sb.*[4]) [a. F. *content* = Pr. *content*, It., Sp. *contento*:—L. *content-us* contained, limited, restrained, whence self-restrained, satisfied, pa. pple. of *continēre* to CONTAIN.]

I. 1. Having one's desires bounded by what one has (though that may be less than one could have wished); not disturbed by the desire of anything more, or of anything different; 'satisfied so as not to repine; easy though not highly pleased' (J.). Const. *with* (†*of*), *that* with *clause*, *to* with *inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5631 Contente with his poverte. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1859) 80 Ful dere have I bought yow, and yet I hold me content with my iourneye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 105, I haue ben ynoughe auenged by me, and holde me content therof. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 89, I am contente to beare the title of sedicion wyth Esai. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 110 Yet Hermia still loues you; then be content. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 11, I haue learned in whatsoeuer state I am, therewith to bee content. 1647 CHAS. I in *Antiquary* I. 97, I will be content, that y[e] come..and goe back at night. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 180 Here let us live, though in fall'n state, content. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 2 That's the specifick makes them all content. 1775 R. H. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. War* (1853) I. 65 We must be content, however, to take human nature as we find it. 1834 WORDSW. *Even. Voluntaries* v, The wisest, happiest of our kind are they That ever walk content with Nature's way. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 425, 'I am content' he answer'd, 'to be loved A little after Enoch'.

†b. In imper. *be content*: be satisfied in mind; be calm, quiet, not uneasy. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 82 Peace foolish Woman..Good Mother, be content. 1601 —— *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 42 Cassius be content: Speake your greefes softly. 1611 —— *Cymb.* v. iv. 102 Be content: Your low-laide Sonne our Godhead will vplift.

c. Satisfied (in the sphere of action); confining one's action (assertion, etc.) to the thing spoken of. Usually with negative. (Cf. CONTENT *v.* 3.)

1533 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309 When men will not be content that she [our Lady] was a creature saued, but as it were a sauioresse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 151 b, The Swine is not content with drinking, but hee must often coole..his filthy panch in the water. 1611 BIBLE *3 John* 10 Not content therewith, neither doth he himselfe receiue the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 33 Not content to carry downe the Remainder of the Captivitie into Ægypt, but also they took Ieremiah the Prophet..along with them. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 32 In all human affairs we must be content to do that which is best on the whole. 1886 MORLEY *Voltaire* 9 Content to live his life, leaving many questions open.

d. Satisfied, contented, not unwilling *to do* (something unworthy).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Wks. 302 That worthie emperour..Could be content to tire his wearie wife. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* viii. (Arb.) 42 Some..would be content to light a candle to the Devill. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 62 Charles and James were content to be the vassals and pensioners of a powerful and ambitious neighbour. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 20 Servile and insincere flatterers..content to submit with smiling face..to the insolence of [the Queen's] waywardness and temper.

2. Pleased, gratified (= F. *content*); now only in phr. *well content*. *arch.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 368 'Madame', quod he, 'my will is and shall To do your sone pleasure and seruice, As ye shalbe right wele content withall. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Ye have trowbled all my courte wherof I am not contente. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2945 He spak no word, bot he was not content. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 46 But the lord Hastinges was in his minde better content, that it was moued by her. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxii. 33 Then were the children of Israel well contente with the thing. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xx, The lads and lasses..Sit round the table, weel content, An' steer about the toddy. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxv. 55 So sits the while at home the mother well content.

b. So †*evil content* (obs.), *ill content* (arch.): displeased, dissatisfied, discontented.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 58 Wherof the ladyes damoiselles..were right euyll content. *c* 1489 —— *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253 Ye knowe it not; wherof I am evyll contente. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1156 Displeasantlie, with ill will, being ill content, *repugnanter*. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 558 So the three..Dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content.

†3. Consenting, willing, ready. Const. *to* with *inf.*, *that* with *clause*, or *absol.* *be content*: 'be pleased', 'be so good'. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Ther is no seruice ne plaisir but that I am content to do for you. 1485 —— *Chas. Gt.* 250 The comune vnderstondyng is more contente to reteyne parables and examples for the ymagynacion locall. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220, I am content ye sende for hym. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 They [magistrates] that be not of the best, muste be contente to be taught. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas.* Wks., Then tell me what was ment..Good Eccho be content. 1611 BIBLE *2 Kings* vi. 3 And one said, Be content I pray thee and goe with thy seruants. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Hard Measure* Rem. Wks. (1660) 64 A Neighbour..was content to void his House for us. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub, Author's Apol.*, Since the book seems calculated to live..I am content to convey some apology along with it.

†b. *elipt.* as an exclamation: = I am content; agreed! all right! *Obs.* exc. as in c.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 146 Content, Ile to the Surgeons. 1596 —— *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 70 Content, what's the wager? 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 190 *Purg.* At the approaching feast Of Famine, let the expiation be. *Swine.* Content! content!

c. In the House of Lords, *Content* and *Not content* are the formal expressions of assent and dissent (corresponding to AYE and NO in the House of Commons).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 17 Such..as are of opynion that the charge shall be sent to the L. Chancellor, say— Content. Such as wyll have his Lordship come hether to heare the charg, saye—Not content. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1718) 270 The manner of voting in the House of Lords is this, They begin at the lowest baron, and so go on seriatim, every one answering apart Content or Not Content [*printed* consent]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 273 The House then divided on the motion for the second reading..Content 84, Not Content 23. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lviii, I hate..A laureate's ode, or servile peer's 'content'.

II. For *contented* pa. pple.: see CONTENT *v.* 4, 5.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 And that suche paymentis be made content bethout delaie. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 §6 Unto the time that the same Duches..of the seid yerely rent..be fully satisfied, content and payed. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 108 For the some of xl.*s*..to me y[e] day of makyng herof content and paid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxiv. 211 Vnto the tyme that the sayd payment of money be full content and payed.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Those who vote 'Content': see 3c. So *non-contents*: those who vote 'Not content'. (Cf. *Ayes* and *Noes*.)

17.. BURKE *Sp. Act Uniformity* (T.), Supposing the number of contents and not contents strictly equal in numbers and consequence. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 465 Contents 105, Non-contents 102. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 184 And when the division was called, went into the lobby with the 'contents'.

content (kən'tɛnt), *v.* [a. F. *contente-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contentar*, It. and med.L. *contentare*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of *contento*, *content* adj.: see CONTENT *a.*] For passive use see also CONTENTED.

1. *trans.* 'To satisfy so as to stop complaint' (J.); to be enough for; to give contentment or satisfaction to.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 42 That littil that I haue contenteth me. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 All the powers and desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented and quyeted. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* xv. 15 Pylate willinge to content the people, loused Barrabas. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 That large portion of our Islande (which in Cæsars time contented foure severall Kings). **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* v. ii. 126, I will content you, if what pleases you contents you. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. §9 Except their condition and endowment be such as may content the ablest man to appropriate his whole labour and continue his whole age in that function. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 It did not fully content the learned. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 246 Seeing that by this new league God had contented his desire. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. x. 223 The Queen said..she never could learn what would content the Puritans. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii. 127 There was something in the tone of her voice that contented him.

absol. **1597** BACON *Ess., Disc.* (Arb.) 16 He that questioneth much shall learne much, and content much. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 The favourites of society..contented and contenting.

†b. To please, gratify; to delight. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Content, lyke, or please, *arrideo.* **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 93 A woman somtime scorns what best contents her. **1596** —— *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 180 Or is the Adder better than the Eele, Because his painted skin contents the eye? **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 90 Whereby..he should more content him then if he should give him the treasures of China. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 380 To content or give content, *placere.*

2. *refl.* (also *to content one's mind*, etc.) To be satisfied or contented. Const. *with* (†*inf.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 138 In clymynge from stayre to stayre w'tout euer hym to contempt tyll unto y^t^ [he] may come unto the vysyon of god. **1530** PALSGR. 496/2, I content me with lesse of meate or drinke.. than the moste parte do. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 So long as he..contentyth hys mynd wyth hys present state. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 We must content our selues with that which we haue. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 8 b, Those who content themselves with guilt outsides of books. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* IV. iv, Content thyself to be obscurely good. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Rowe*, Occasional poetry must often content itself with occasional praise.

†b. To please oneself, take pleasure.

c **1600** *Chester Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 1 Who moste worthilye Contented hymselfe to sett out in playe, The devise of one Done Rondall.

†c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be content; to acquiesce.

c **1530** *Debate Summer & Winter* 103 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 40 The more he hath wherwith, the lesse he contenteth. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forced to content, but never to obey, Panting he lies.

3. *refl.* To rest satisfied (in the sphere of action) *with*; to confine oneself, limit one's action.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 158 Euery man that contentyth not hymselfe wyth hys owne mystere, craft, and faculty. **1586** THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 464/2 Therefore contenting myself with this..I commit my self.. to thy favorable judgement. **1653** H. MORE *Anti'd. Ath.* II. xi. §1 73, I shall content my self in taking notice onely of the outward frame of some few kinds. *a* **1694** TILLOTSON (J.), Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. **1757** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶2 Most men, when they should labour, content themselves to complain. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 1, I see..that you will not content yourself with being a mere collector of Insects. **1870** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 398 [He] contents himself with reporting the results of other scholars.

†4. *trans.* To satisfy (a person) by full payment; to compensate, remunerate. *Obs.*

1418 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 27 I. 64 We wol that ye see that thier be taaken dewe accomptes of the said John ..and..that he be contented and agreed in the best wyse. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 47 b, I haue good will..to rewarde and contente yow of the good and agreable seruices. **1530** PALSGR. 496/2, I content, I paye or satysfye..I owe hym nothynge but I shall content hym. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 1 Masters, play heere, I wil content your paines. **1625** USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 To content the workeman for his paynes. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* iv, You shall..sign an acknowledgment for these monies, and an obligation to content and repay me.

†b. in making satisfaction for sin; cf. CONTENTATION 5 b.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 91 Testablishe the masse sacrifice to content God.

†5. To satisfy, pay in full, make good (a claim).

1433 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 94 And thet the seyd dettes be contented & payed. **1508** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 134 To lene frely to one that is in nede And wyll be glad it to content agayne. **1531-2** *Act 23 Henry VIII*, c. 6 §12 Whereof the sommes now be not paide or otherwise contented, laufully auoyded or discharged by the lawe. **1640-1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 165 To content and pey to the said Johne Penrie the soumes of money above specifeit. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, A certain sum of sterling money to be presently contented and paid to him.

†**con'tent**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *content-us.*] Contained.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 56 þe schip & alle þings content þer in.

content, obs. Sc. f. *contained*, pa. pple of CONTAIN.

con'tentable, *a.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. That is fitted to content; satisfactory. *Obs.*

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Besides, heerein you shall doe us contentable pleesure, and courtesie.

2. Able to be contented or satisfied.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 404 If a Christian mans minde may be contentable. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. ii. 25 France will be contentable with something in the Netherlands.

conten'tation. [15th c. ad. med.L. *contentātiōn-em* (1409 in Du Cange), n. of action f. med.L. *contentāre*, F. *contenter* to CONTENT. A much commoner word in Eng. than in any Romanic lang.: Godefroy cites a single instance from a Swiss Burgundian document of 1424, and the word is not in Cotgr., nor is it in It., Sp., or Pg.]

†1. The action of contenting or satisfying. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Pollard 1890) 101 For the contembtacyon of my mynde. **1574** R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., To the contentacion of the ydle. **1603** JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 239 For the contentation of our subjects.

†b. The contenting oneself or one's mind with what one has; acquiescence in or acceptance of the situation. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 40 He vsed contentacion for his remedy. **1570** J. HEYWOOD *Be merry, friends* (1848), Let contentashyn be decree, Make vertue of necessytee. **1589** COOPER *Admon.* 234 The bridling of the affections and humble contentation of the minde before God. **1631** BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 121 With a Christian contentation to bear with their masters infirmities.

†2. The resulting fact of being satisfied; satisfaction. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxv. 271 Y^e^ which he punysshed..to the great contentacion of the countrey. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1966/1 To atchiue his purpose to his good contentation without anie great danger. **1611** DEKKER *Roaring Girle* I. Wks. 1873 III. 138 Your pleasure shall be satisfied to your full contentation. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 94 Before they can settle themselves to their contentation. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 514 To further it, to her contentation and honour.

3. Contented or satisfied condition. *arch.*

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E v, Than holde you sure of my contentacion. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 100 Their contentation with the benefytes of nature. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 170 In his company hee spent his idle time with delight and contentation. **1667** WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 The resignation of an Empire, and the contentation with a private life. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 453 So as nothing wanted to show contentation. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 700 To profess his contentation at the great *éclat* he had attained. **1860** A. MANNING *Ladies Bever Hollow* viii. (1882) 69 He stood..surveying him with no small contentation.

†b. as a habitual quality or frame of mind: Contentment. *Obs.*

1553 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xvii, His contentation [ed. **1531** continence] in pouertie. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Serm. 1 Tim.* vi. 6 (1867) II. 279 Such a commander is contentation, that wheresoever she setteth foot, an hundred blessings wait upon her. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 14 Religion, Temperance, Patience, and Contentation, are those Virtues that advantage the party himself.

†4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure. *Obs.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 A good fyer, is unto me a singuler contentacion. **1585** PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. x. 140 Among all other ioyes and contentations, this shal not be the least. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* xxiv, We are fain to take in the reputed contentations of this world. **1682** —— *Chr. Mor.* 46 Temperate minds..enjoy their contentations contentedly.

†5. Satisfaction of a claim; compensation; payment in satisfaction. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 The contentacyon of sommes so forfett. **1474** *Bond of Edw. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 792 Whereof he never as yet had any Paiement or Contentacion. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 *title*, An acte for contentacion of debts vpon executions. **1652** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 In full contentatioune to hir of the lyk sowme of hir tocher.

†b. The making of satisfaction for sin. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr., Jesus Christ, the onely sufficient price, satisfaction, reconsiliation, full contentation ..for our synnes. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 89 Yf Christe were to be agayne sacryfyced to the ful contentacion and cleansing of synne. **1656** O. SEDGWICK *Humbled Sinner* iii. §1. 16 To..fulfil it even to appeasment and contentation.

†6. The satisfying of the conscience, of the moral or rational faculty; the allaying of scruple or doubt.

1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 861/2 Then hathe he neede for hys contentacion to see the matter handeled somewhat more at lengthe. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 13 To their contentation and quieting of their consciences. **1555** HARPSFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 46* For your better contentation herein you shal here the authorities of the Aunciente fathers. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 53 For the contentation of your request.

¶ Sometimes erroneously for CONTENTION.

1633 T. ADAMS *Serm. Dan.* xii. 3 There is no weake contentation betweene these, and the labour is hard to reconcile them.

contented (kən'tɛntid), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -ED^1^.]

1. Satisfied, desiring nothing more or nothing different; limiting one's desires, willing to put up *with* something; = CONTENT *a.* 1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The sayd Moyses not contented with these visyons made supplicacyon to God. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, With what I most enjoy contented least. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Bucks* (1840) I. 200 T. Bickley was rather contented than willing to accept the bishopric of Chichester. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. x, I should have been contented with a very little. **1883** FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 1 The greatest men..are those of whom the world has been contented to know the least.

†b. *evil contented*: dissatisfied, displeased.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 95 b, He was right evil contented..of the said forcyng of the toure.

†2. Willing, ready (*to do* something); = CONTENT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

a **1525** ABP. WARHAM in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* iv. (1874) 54, I shall be contented to bere the costs and charges thereof myselve. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, This thy family, for the which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 231 He prayed him to give him leave to ask him something..Whereunto the Grepo made answer, that he was very well contented.

3. Satisfied with one's present condition; not disposed to complain; marked by contentment.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 84 By him that rais'd me to this carefull height, From that contented hap which I inioy'd. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vi. §2 Their liberty [is converted] into contented slavery. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 85 The foresight of..a more contented life thereby. **1725** BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 223 A contented, plain, innocent sort of people.

contentedly (kən'tɛntidli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2^.] In a contented manner; with contentment.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 77, I shall..Into your handes, yeelde me contentedlie. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He could contentedly be without things beyond his reach. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 1 Contentedly ignorant of these most momentous concerns. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20 These principles the Professor goes on contentedly to investigate.

contentedness (kən'tɛntidnis). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contented.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 They have ..given me more Contentedness of mind. **1653** MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 353 The Contentedness of those Forein Pastors, with the Maintenance given them. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 301 Which made them, with so much Patience and Contentedness, undergo the Calamities of that ..War. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* II. Wks. (1889) 438/1 The still contentedness of seventy years.

con'tentful, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. CONTENT *sb.*^2^ + -FUL.] Full of content: a. Characterized by contentment, contented, satisfied. †b. Causing content or satisfaction, satisfying. †c. Easily contented or appeased, placable.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 112 b, That he might bee hable with a paciente and contentefull mynde, to endure banyshemente. **1552** HULOET, Contentfull, *placabilis, placendus.* **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 364 His contentfull mansion. **1599** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, But all that's known to be contentful to thee Shall in the use prove deadly. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. xii. 369 To enjoy the safety of their contentfull poverty within the walls of the Cloyster. *a* **1639** W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 120 Shee was every way contentfull and pleasing unto Abraham. **1652** J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 38 Gentle and contentfull souldiers. **1662-3** PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., After some contentful talk with my wife. **1716** CIBBER *Love Makes Man* V. ii. 73 The contentful Peace..of an honest Mind. **1863** *Pilgrimage over Prairies* I. 9 The first [journey] for many years that had drawn me from my contentful home.

Hence †**con'tentfully** *adv.*, †**con'tentfulness**.

1552 HULOET, Contentfullye, *placabiliter.* **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, We spent two or three hours talking of several matters very soberly and contentfully to me. *Ibid.* 24 July (D.), The contentfulness of our errand, and the nobleness of the company. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax.

con'tenting, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -ING^1^.]

1. The action of the verb CONTENT; satisfaction, contentment, content. Now *rare.*

a **1541** WYATT *Defence* Wks. 1861 p. xxxiii, Thus was he.. dispatched out of Spain smally to his reputation or contenting. **1541** ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref., The contentynge of suche men. **1608** HIERON *Wks.* I. 698/1 The contenting of mine owne sensuall affections. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 75 Neither can you giue her that which is fitting to her owne contenting, but by guesse and imagination.

†2. quasi-*concr.* A source of contentment; a satisfaction, delight; = CONTENT *sb.*^2^ 3. *Obs.*

c **1620** in Farr *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 102 What if a day, a month, or a yeare, Croune thy delights with a thousand wisht contentings. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Death Sir A. Irby* I. iv, As if her tears were all her souls contenting.

†**con'tenting**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2^.] That gives contentment; satisfying.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 96 Y^t^ the masse offredge is not satisfactory or ful contenting. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* III. vi. 250 Any contenting peace. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 The knowledge of them is curious, and contenting in it self.

contention (kən'tɛnʃən). Also 4-5 -cioun, 5-6 -cion, 6 -tioun, -tione. [a. F. *contention*, ad. L.

contentiōn-em, n. of action from *contendĕre* to contend. (OF. had orig. the inherited form *cuntençun, contençon.*)]

1. The action of straining or striving earnestly; earnest exertion, effort, endeavour. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1580** ROGERS (J.), An end which..appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. **1581** NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) C iij b, Which wordes he pronounced with ..great contention of voice. **1640** BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxv, An earnest contention of the minde in the pursuit of that good which should perfect our Natures. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 A joint contention of Strength. **1858** HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* Introd. 8 The contention of mind for which they [these enquiries] call is enormous.

2. The action of contending or striving together in opposition; strife, dispute, verbal controversy.

bone of contention: see BONE *sb.* 7.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 17 Summe of contencioun, or stryfe, schewen Crist not clenly. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. lxxi. (1495) 576 The stone Onix..meueth the herte to contencion and debate. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 121/1 A great matter in contencion & debate betwene them. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Matt. viii. 23 (1841) 381 The church.. is by outward persecution and inward contention.. troubled. **1655** W. F. *Meteors* 140 Of Amber is great contention, whether it be a minerall, or the Sperme of a Whale. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 Excess frequently gives occasion to quarrelling and contention. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 527 This fortress was frequently the scene of bloody contention. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. iv. 176 Religious contention broke out in Bagdad itself, between the rigid and the lax parties.

transf. & *fig.* **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 92 The great Contention of Sea, and Skies. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 147 One long contention of fraud against robbery.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular act of strife; a quarrel, contest, dispute.

c **1450** *Merlin* xxi. 366 Whan the kynge Bohors vndirstode the contencion of the kynge and his nevewes. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 6 No Quarrell, but a slight Contention. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 7 Such were the contentions of the Roman and African Bishops. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, Jones..interposing, a fierce contention arose. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 225 Contentions with the home government were frequent.

c. = TENSON, q.v.

1883 A. H. WODEHOUSE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 585 The tensons, or contentions, were metrical dialogues of lively repartee on some disputed point of gallantry.

3. The action of contending in rivalry or emulation; competition. With *a* and *pl.*: An act or instance of rivalry; a trial of skill or ability.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 These and such like contentions..many have attempted, and thereby wonne commendation. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 69 For contention of valor..Alexander granted a combat betweene Diosippus and his aduersary. **1633** DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 180 Betwixt us, I would kindle a kinde contention, and emulation of aymiable Vertue. **1743** FIELDING *J. Wild* I. iv, Engaging with him at cards, in which contentions..the Count was greatly skilful. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, As if there had been a contention among them who should do the honours of the house.

†**b.** The matter in competition. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶6 One would think..that the Contention is, who shall be most disagreeable.

4. That which is contended for in argument; the point or thesis which a person strives to maintain and prove.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 134 In this their contention, they mean nothing else, but that there are two natures in Christ. **1865** *Ch. Times* 2 Dec., Their contention is, that the 'Romanizers', etc. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* I. 3 This then is your contention—that a vast number of women, etc. **1883** SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep. 23 Chanc. Div.* 697 Mr. Williams' contention is without a shadow of support.

¶**5.** Contrast, comparison. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1530 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. xvii, But if contencyon and comparyson be made.

¶**6.** = CONTENTATION. *Obs.*

1516 *Cartulary* in *Plumpton Corr.* p. CXXV, What overplus may be saved towards the contencion of the said debts. **1579–8** NORTH *Plutarch's Lives* 65 (R.) Such men as place felicity..in the quiet safety, peace, and concord of a commonweal, and in clemency, justice, joyned with contention.

¶**7.** app. = Continuance; cf. *contene*, CONTAIN 17.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 13 Two words [days and years] to express the contention of this state..viz. how long this state shall remain.

contentional (kən'tɛnʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature or character of contention.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/3 The contentional meeting of last night.

b. quasi- *sb.*

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 103/1 The Iliad itself has nothing in the contentional so interesting.

†**con'tentioner.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One given to contention; a contender.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 140 These thorny Contentioners, that choake the Word of God with foolish controuersies. **1624** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 73 So long as Contentioners rest vnsatisfied, and admit no Reconciliation.

contentious (kən'tɛnʃəs), *a.* Also 5 -tempcious, -tenciose, 6 -cious(e. [ad. F. *contentieux*:—L. *contentiōsus* given to contention, quarrelsome: see CONTENTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Given to contention; prone to strife or dispute; quarrelsome.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 445 That you accept this worke with..no contentious hart. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxi. 19 It is better to dwell in the wildernesse, then with a contentious and an angry woman. **1682** BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 13 If two or three out of a contentious humour opposed it. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. §19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew. **1853** MACAULAY *Biog. Atterbury* (1867) 14 His despotic and contentious temper.

b. *transf.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 6 Thou think'st 'tis much that this contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. **1610** —— *Temp.* II. i. 118. **1695** BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 455 She makes contentious Winds forget their Strife.

†**c.** Bellicose, warlike. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xxi. 20 And there arose yet warre at Gath, where there was a contencious man which had sixe fyngers on his handes. —— *2 Kings* xix. 25 That contencious stronge cities mighte fall in to a waist heap of stones.

2. Characterized by or involving contention.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 119 To stryue wiþ contenciose wordes. **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 49 To wryte any maliciouse and contenciouse pistle agenst him. **1647** *Proposals of Army* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 412 The present unequal, and troublesome, and contentious way of ministers' maintenance by Tithes. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶8 A contentious and spiteful vindication. **1875** GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. liii. 170 Forbearing to raise contentious issues.

3. *Law.* Of or pertaining to differences between contending parties. ***contentious jurisdiction***: right of jurisdiction in causes between contending parties.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Wel letterd, as it apperyd sythe, as wel in contempcious jugemente as gyuyng counceyll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr conscyence. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Lords Chief Justices, judges, etc. have a contentious jurisdiction. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 65 Such ecclesiastical courts, as have only what is called a voluntary and not a contentious jurisdiction. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 233 In contentious suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.

contentiously (kən'tɛnʃəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a contentious manner or spirit; with contention; quarrelsomely.

1548 EDW. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. M. 43 Whosoever shal..irreverently and contentiously demaund of any man, any of the questions before rehersed. **1564** *Brief Exam.* Sign.**** iij, We are affrayde to stryue contentiouslye. **1650** S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 69 Everyone..contentiously would argue thereof.

contentiousness (kən'tɛnʃəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contentious; disposition to contention; quarrelsomeness.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 16 [He] began in deed to lai contentiusnes to mi charg. **1661** BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 1 They that know how indisposed I naturally am to Contentiousness. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 217 Any circumstance which disposes the people to contentiousness and jealousy. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 246 The contentiousness of human nature.

†**con'tentive**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -IVE: cf. *inventive.*] Fitted to content; satisfying.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 80 What a brutish thing it is, howe short lasting, and but a minute contentiue. **1599** BRETON *Farewell*, The Company of a Contentive friend. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 300 They shall find it a more contentive life than idleness. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. §2. 192 The..true contentive Obiect of the Soule of Man, is God.

†**con'tentive**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *contentif, -ive*, that contains, retains (in mod.F. only in the surgical use), f. L. type ***contentīv-us***, f. *continēre* to CONTAIN: see -IVE and cf. *retentive.*] Characterized by containing, holding together, maintaining, etc. In *Surg.* see quot. 1882.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 443 His good wil is the effective, contentive and provisive Virtue. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 144, I did not yet remove the contentive Compress. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contentive*, the same as *Retentive*, applied to bandages which retain the lips of a wound, or the ends of fractured bones in apposition.

†**con'tentless**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CONTENT *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without content or satisfaction; unsatisfied, dissatisfied, discontented.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 245 Best state, Contentlesse, Hath a distracted and most wretched being. **1675** COCKER *Morals* 12 Some, in mid'st of Store, contentless, starve. **1797** T. PARK *Sonn.* 95 Let Man contentless mourn his partial share.

'contentless, *a.*[2] [f. CONTENT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Void of content or meaning.

1886 *Mind* XI. 429 So far the Idea remains contentless.

†**contently**, *adv. rare.* = CONTENTEDLY.

Prob., as the metre suggests, merely an error for *contentedly*, which mod. edd. substitute.

16.. BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Rule a Wife, etc.* v. iii. Wks. (1679) 293/2 Come, we'l away unto your country-house, And there we'l learn to live contently.

contentment (kən'tɛntmənt). [a. F. *contentement* (late 16th c. in Littré), f. *contenter* to CONTENT: see -MENT. In Eng. it has to a great extent exchanged the character of a noun of action for that of a noun of quality derived from an adj., as if = *contentness, contentedness.*]

1. The action of satisfying; the process of being satisfied; satisfaction. *arch.*

1474 *Househ. Ord.* 22 For the contentement of his household royal and creditors thereof. **1568** in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 377. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 The Victor..must doe many thinges to the expectation and contentment of them, by whose helpe he obteined the victorie. *a* **1657** SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 265 Doing the best worke..for the honor of God, contentment of the King. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, The guests took their leave..to the contentment of mine host. **1851** HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 156 With no contentment to the appetites of the hungry.

†**b.** Satisfaction of a claim; payment. *rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1116 The lord Swartzenburg..was comming with money to give them contentment.

2. The fact, condition, or quality of being contented; contentedness. (The usual modern sense.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. §12 The same contentment, tranquilitie, and ioy, that others..haue reaped. **1611** BIBLE *1 Tim.* vi. 6 But godlinesse with contentment is great gaine. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXVI. 112 In much contentment and peace, He began to look homewards. **1768** BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xiii, From health contentment springs. **1886** MORLEY *Comte* (Crit. Misc.) III. 339 After a short experiment of three weeks, Comte returned to neediness and contentment.

b. Const. *with*, †*in.*

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Cowper* (1867) II. 311 He manifested to his friends what great contentment he had in his approaching death. *a* **1698** TEMPLE (J.), Contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Squalid contentment with conventions. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 38 To abide in patient contentment with an all but purely critical reserve.

†**3.** Pleasure, delight, gratification. *Obs.*

1586 R. SCOT in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1546/1 There was never worke attempted with more desire, nor proceeded in with more contentment. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xl. 164 They caused..great contentment [*lætitiam*] after former fear. **1622** WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 643 Never word of hers I heare But..[it]..much more contentment brings Than the sweetly-touched strings. **1726** W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 41 At the reading of this Paper, my Heart ran over with Contentment. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 311, I..feel Joy and contentment in the merciful task For which I am sent forth.

†**4.** A source of satisfaction or pleasure; a pleasure, enjoyment, delight; = CONTENT *sb.*[2] 3.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Untill a mans fansye be satisfied, he wantith his most soveraigne contentement. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 177 Many and great contentmentes, many and sound comfortes. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1235 Money and apparell, the souldiors greatest contentments. **1611** MARKHAM (*title*), Country Contentments..as namely Hunting, Hawking, etc. **1692** LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. CXXXV. 109 As for reading, I am past that contentment.

contents: see CONTENT *sb.*[1]

†**con'tentsome**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONTENT *v.* + -SOME.] Full of or yielding content, satisfaction, or delight.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 A demeanour rather irkesome..than any whit contentsome. **1645** DIGBY *Immort. Souls* 140 It is easie for thee, and sweete and contentsome, to heape up treasures for eternity.

contentual (kən'tɛntjuːəl), *a. Philos.* and *Psychol.* [f. CONTENT *sb.*[1] + -AL on type of *conceptual, eventual*, etc., as tr. G. *inhaltlich.*] Belonging to, or dealing with, content (opp. act or form).

1909 W. M. URBAN *Valuation* iv. 106 The decrease in these contentual aspects does not..mean loss in worth suggestion. **1935** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* XXVI. 208 As regards the 'contentual' and the 'actual' views, the former characterized the works of Sully and Volkmann. **1962** W. G. RUNCIMAN *Plato's Later Epistem.* iv. 132 Distinguishing the formal from the contentual features of propositions.

†**contenty**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONTENT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of 'contents'; containing much admixture of foreign matter. (Cf. CONTENT *sb.*[1] 1, quots. 1547, 1625.)

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. II. XV. (1686) 256 If there are poor contenty coppers..yet you must do with them as before. *Ibid.* I. 273.

†**'contenu**, **'continue**. *Obs.* Also 5 contenue, 6 -ynue, -ynew(e. [a. F. *contenu, -ue* content, tenor, contents, sb. f. *contenu, -ue*, pa. pple. of *contenir* to CONTAIN.] = CONTENT *sb.*[1] 2, 3.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Thenne he behelde the contenu of his bylle. **1481** —— *Godfrey* 8 Lettres fro themperour to buymont, And the contenue of the same. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 §1 All the contynue, matter and purporte of the same Commission. **1521** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 34 By the continue off oon your sayde letters. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* I. 23 The sentence and conteneu of thyr said cheptours of the bibil. *Ibid.* 115 He hefand suspitione of the contineu of ther vrytingis.

contenue, -we, obs. ff. CONTINUE.

contenument, error for CONTENEMENT.

conter, obs. f. COUNTER *v.*

conter-, obs. f. COUNTER-, e.g. in *conterchange*, *conterfayte*, *contermont*, *contermure*, *conterpace* (= counterpoise), *conterpartie*, *conterpoynt*, *conterrol*, *contersector*; also of CONTRA-, CONTRE-.

conterition, obs. var. of CONTRITION.

con'terminable, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conterminā̆re* + -BLE.] Liable to end together.

c **1638** WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* 477 Your long, and I daresay your still beloved Consort, for love and life are not conterminable.

conterminal (kən'tɜːmɪnəl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *contermināl-is*, f. *contermin-us*: see CONTERMINOUS and -AL. So F. *conterminal* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. = CONTERMINOUS 1.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 290 The conterminal rock. **1831** T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix, The neighbouring lords, his conterminal bandits. **1852** *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 449 The kingdom of Merops was .. conterminal to the dominions of the Sun.

2. *Entom.* Attached end to end.

conterminant (kən'tɜːmɪnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conterminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conterminā̆re*: see CONTERMINATE.]

A. †**1.** = CONTERMINOUS 1. *Obs.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 43 The great emporiall Tamisond with her suburbian and conterminent fabrickes.

2. Terminating together (in time). *nonce-use.*

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1860) 268 If haply your dates of life were conterminant.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons whose lands march together.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Sometimes this Compound Boundage implies a mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Conterminants, as bancking, balking, dyking, etc.

conterminate (kən'tɜːmɪnət), *a.* [ad. L. *conterminā̆t-us*, pa. pple. of *conterminā̆re* to CONTERMINATE. So F. *conterminé* (15–16th c.).] = CONTERMINOUS.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The first veyne .. being thereto at the posteriour part therof conterminate. **1610** B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers*, A strength of empire fix'd Conterminate with heaven. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. viii. 10 Æthiopia being the conterminate Region with Egypt. **1850** NEALE *Med. Hymns* 125 Faith to word, to teaching hearing, Mind to God, conterminate.

†**con'terminate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *conterminā̆t-* ppl. stem of *conterminā̆re* to border upon each other, f. *contermin-us*: see CONTERMINOUS.]

1. *intr.* To be conterminous in space, to have a common limit or boundary.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 14 In the towne where he dwelt, and the parishes conterminating thereabouts. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conterminate*, to lye near or border on a place. **1709** SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 14 The .. Author, in whom they must all Center, and Conterminate.

2. To be conterminous in time.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. vi. §18. 377 The Fall of Babylon also conterminates with the sixth trumpet. **1681** —— *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 307 The Laodicean Interval in a manner conterminating with the Conflagration of the World. **1684** —— *Answer* 61 A decursion .. conterminating to the end of the world.

Hence **con'terminating** *ppl. a.*

1805 G. S. FABER *Dissertation* (1806) I. 211 The end of these two conterminating periods.

†**contermi'nation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conterminā̆re*: see prec. Also in 16th c. F.] Ending together; common ending or limit; coincidence of date.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6091 Homogeneal light, whose color and refrangibility is not at all changeable either by refraction or by the contermination of a quiet Medium. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 275 That second notable Joynt is in the con-termination of the sixth Trumpets ending and the beginning of the Seventh. **1685** —— *Paralip. Prophet.* 30 Near the contermination of the Death of Xerxes and the Succession of his Son Artaxerxes.

†**con'termine**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *conterminer* (Palsgr.), ad. L. *conterminā-re*: see CONTERMINATE. Only intrans. in L., but in 16th c. F. trans. and intr. as in English: cf. L. *terminare.*]

1. *trans.* To make conterminous; to fix the limits or end of.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 296 That hee might contermine his Empire with the Ocean. **1633** J. DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 102 So hath he finished and contermined everything, according with its time and place.

2. *intr.* To be conterminous; to end together.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 10 Two Denshire Rivers neer contermining.

conterminous (kən'tɜːmɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *contermin-us* having a common border or boundary, bordering upon (f. *con-* together with + *terminus* boundary, limit) + -OUS.]

1. Having a common boundary, bordering upon (each other).

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 151 The two people mention'd in the Gospell were conterminous. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The Dominion of the whole Earth .. and of the conterminous Aer. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 In the Ports of the Sea conterminous to those Continents. **1846** GROTE *Hist. Greece* I. xv. I. 451 A township conterminous with Ilium. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 491 Defending the side of Germany conterminous to France. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* I. ii. 18 Allied species, whose ranges are separate but conterminous.

2. Meeting at their ends.

a **1734** NORTH *Life J. North* (1826) III. 324 It often falls out that extremes are conterminous, and as contraries illustrate each other. **1862** TODHUNTER *Euclid* (1876) 256 *note*, Let the triangle *DEF* be applied to the triangle *ABC* so that the bases may coincide, the equal sides be conterminous and the vertices fall on opposite sides of the base.

3. Coincident in their boundaries; exactly co-extensive.

1817 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 314 Observe, that our Roman Catholic and church of England parishes, are not exactly conterminous. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (ed. 5) 13 Christianity as well as civilization became conterminous with the Roman Empire.

b. Exactly coextensive in time, range, sense, etc.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 26 Were the whole law precisely conterminous with our desires. **1861** *Times* 10 Oct., The language of Catullus is less conterminous with our own than that of any popular Latin poet. **1885** STEVENSON *Dynamiter* XIV. 204 You name a good influence, but one that need not be conterminous with life.

con'terminously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] So as to have the same boundaries; coextensively.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. i. 15 The policy of extending [his] religion conterminously with his dominions.

con'terminousness. [f. CONTERMINOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being conterminous.

1905 W. JAMES in *Jrnl. Philos.* II. 35 Where the experience is not of conflux, it may be of conterminousness (things with but one thing between); or of contiguousness (nothing between). **1907** C. A. STRONG *Let.* 5 Oct. in R. B. Perry *Tht. & Char. W. James* (1935) II. 550 The notion of 'conterminousness' .. is founded .. on the conception that an object is identical with the experience of it.

†**conte'rranean**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conterrā̆ne-us* (see next) + -AN: cf. *subterranean.*] = next

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* IV. vii, He said that if women were not conterranean and mingled with men, Angels would descend and dwell among us.

†**conte'rraneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conterrā̆ne-us* of the same country (f. *con-* together with + *terra* land) + -OUS: cf. *subterraneous.*] Of or belonging to the same country, land, or region.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 110 Otherwise we must deny David's title over Aram, and other neighbour conterraneous Kingdomes. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 286 As Paul .. Had for his conterraneous Kindred Zeal, That they the like transporting Joys might feel.

conteschoun, obs. f. CONTUSION.

contessa (kɒn'tɛsə). [It., f. late L. *comitissa* (see COUNTESS).] An Italian countess.

1819 BYRON *Let.* 8 Nov. (1830) II. 284 Without attempting to influence the decision of the Contessa, a good deal depends upon it. **1862** A. SEVERN *Let.* in S. Birkenhead *Illustrious Friends* (1965) xiv. 137 Walter immediately got introduced to half a dozen Contessas and Marchesas. **1950** C. WOODHAM-SMITH *Florence Nightingale* 21 'At homes' attended by fashionable marchesas and contessas.

contesse, obs. f. COUNTESS.

†**contesserate**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* In quot. -at. [f. L. *contesserā̆t-* ppl. stem of *contesserā̆re*: see next.] Leagued together in friendship.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* 118 b, The kings that were his neighbours, and were contesserat with him.

†**contesse'ration**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contesserā̆tiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *contesserā̆re* (f. *con* + *tessera*) to contract friendship by means of the *tessera hospitalis*, a square tablet which was divided as a tally or token between two friends in order that they or their descendants might thereby ever afterwards recognize each other.]

1. Contraction of friendship by means of the tessera or other symbol of union.

1620 DONNE *Serm. Gen.* xviii. 25 But certainly, there is a race that have not this contesseration [baptism], nor these Testimoniall letters, nor this outward baptisme. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* I The holy symboles of the Eucharist were intended to be a contesseration, and an union of Christian societies to God, and with one another. **1660** STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. vii. §4 To denote their mutual contessaration in the faith, and communion in the same Church.

2. [L. *tessera* a chequer.] A chequered or tessellated combination, a 'mosaic'.

1671 B. OLEY *Life G. Herbert* Ov (T.), To describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a contesseration of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder.

†**contest**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [app. repr. a med.L. **contestis* joint witness, f. *con-* together + *testis* witness.] A joint witness.

1551 in Foxe *A. & M.* VI. 198 The said deponent, with his contest James Basset, spake with his grace in the gallery. **1563** *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 713 What wordes and sentences they then herd, who was with them there as contests. [**1602** T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 a, When the said evidence is not so manifest, two witnesses at least are required and the same to be contestes, that is .. affirming one and the same thing.]

contest ('kɒntɛst), *sb.*² [app. f. CONTEST *v.* (and originally having the same stress); but cf. mod.F. *conteste*, not in Cotgr. 1611, but quoted by Littré, in phrase *sans conteste*, from Molière 1654.]

1. Strife in argument, keen controversy, dispute, debate, wordy war. †*without contest*: without dispute, incontestably.

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 69 Though this of old no less contest did move, Than when for Homer's Birth seven Cities strove. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1189 And of thir vain contest appeer'd no end. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. IX, He was, without Contest, As grand a Rebel as the best. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 40 ¶3 When the contest happens to rise high between men of genius and learning. **1780** COWPER *Rep. Adjudged Case* 1 Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose. **1784** —— *Task* III. 161 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants.

2. Struggle for victory, for a desired object, or in defence; conflict, strife, contention.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 13/1 He [Buckingham] was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested .. in his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 215 In the event of this Contest, it is very remarkable, that .. there was not one considerable Ship lost. **1780** BURKE *Sp. declining Poll* Wks. III. 433 The worthy gentleman, who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 270 A contest commences .. between the Cuckoos for the possession of the nest. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 55 The assistance they could hope to receive from Athens in their contest with the enemy. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XV. 161 The dogs are carefully trained not to engage in contest with the bear.

3. Amicable conflict, as between competitors for a prize or distinction; competition.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 4 O sweet contest; of woes With loves, of tears with smiles disporting. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ¶6 As the evening approached, the contest [for prizes] grew more earnest. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 421 Many of the late competitors returned to the contest. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 In musical contests there shall be one set of judges of solo singing or playing.

contest (kən'tɛst), *v.* [a. F. *conteste-r* 'to call or take to witnesse, make an earnest protestation or complaint vnto; also to brable, argue, debate a matter with; also to denie, gainesay, contest against' (Cotgr. 1611), = It. *contestare* 'to strive, debate' (Florio 1598), Pr. and Sp. *contestar*. The original source is L. *contestārī* to take or call to witness (f. *con-* + *testārī* to be a witness, bear witness, f. *testis* a witness); thence the legal phrase *contestārī lītem*, to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; whence the modern sense. The Fr. vb. appears to have taken its senses partly from the orig. L., and partly from the Italian; and is followed in both by the Eng.]

I. Senses connected with L. *contestārī* to take to witness. *Obs.*

†**1.** *trans.* To assert or confirm with the witness of an oath, to swear to (a fact or statement). *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Dij b, Oathes and sworn promises contested at theyr high altar of their masse. **1613** HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 174 As we are Oeneus the Ætolians King... So we contest we make her here the prize Of the proud victor.

†**2.** To witness to, attest; to bear corroborative testimony to; to attest along with another. *rare.*

1591 DRAYTON *Moses* 1, For thy faire brow apparently contests The currant stamp of a cleane nuptial bed. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 The Oath of the party suspected, and the concurrent testimony of other men: The first attesting his own innocency, the other contesting their Consciences of the truth of the former testimony.

†**3.** To call to witness, take to witness, adjure; to address with a solemn appeal, charge, etc. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxx. 9 Heare o my people: and I wil contest thee. **1611** —— *Ex.* xix. 21 And the Lord said vnto Moses, Goe downe, charge [*marg.*, Heb. contest] the people. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 69 Paul used to Contest (or charge) before God and His Angels.

†**b.** *intr.* To bear witness, 'testify', make a solemn appeal or protest. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 35 Ioab displeaseth Dauid, when he contesteth against the numbring of the people. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Amos* iii. 13 Heare ye, and contest in the house of Jacob, sayth our Lord.

II. Senses originating in L. *contestārī lītem.*

4. *intr.* To contend or strive (*with* or *against*) in argument; to dispute or debate keenly, wrangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To argue and refute him by arguments contending and contesting against that which hath beene said. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 2 Tim. iii. 8 Jannes and Jambres .. resisted Moses and contested with him in the message he brought from God. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 756 Inexplicable Thy Justice seems; yet to say truth, too late I thus contest. *a* **1715** BURNET (J.), The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 349 He dared not contest obstinately against persons of quality, who would be offended by his discourse.

5. *trans.* To argue or debate (a point, etc.); to argue against, dispute, controvert, call in question.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 107 Can such a one contest the Divine decree? **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 A fifth Rule (which one may hope will not be contested). **1751-73** JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), The excellence of Christian morality will not be contested by fair and candid adversaries. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 339 He contested the right of the pope to dispense them. **1859** MILL *Liberty* ii. 37 With every opportunity for contesting it, it has not been refuted.

6. *intr.* To strive or contend (in a general sense).

a **1618** RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Have we not the Kings eares, who dares contest with us? **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 293 Contest no more against what is just, and be not guilty of your owne death. *a* **1711** KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 38 Tell me how we best With Trouble and Temptation may contest. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* III. 303 For Forms of Government let Fools contest. **1863** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 132 No form of government .. is, as such, to be either condemned or praised, or contested for in anywise, but by fools.

7. *trans.* To contend, struggle, or fight for; to dispute with arms.

a **1626** BACON *Polit. Fables* ix, The matter was contested by single combat. **1818** SOUTHEY *Fun. Song P'cess Charlotte*, Mournful was that Edward's fame, Won in fields contested well. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 480 Every defensible spot of ground was stoutly contested by the Britons. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. §4. 77 There was none of the house of Godwine to contest the crown.

b. To oppose with arms, fight against.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 89 Yet these each other's power so strong contest, That either seems destructive of the rest.

c. with cognate object.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xiii. 8 The Warre which before-time they had contested with Gideon. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 533 It was better contested than might have been expected from the unequal skill of the generals.

8. *intr.* To contend in rivalry, vie, compete (*with*).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 116, I .. do contest As hotly and as nobly with thy Loue, As euer in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy Valour. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* (J.), Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contest.

9. *trans.* To contend for in emulation.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 144 Accept the tryal, and the prize contest. **1832** LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. vi. 244 The race was well contested. **1888** MORLEY *Burke* 16 That he contested Adam Smith's chair of moral philosophy at Glasgow along with Hume.

†b. To set in competition or rivalry. *Obs. rare.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 13 A great transparent pillar .. such a one as Nature does contest .. With all the obelisks of antique Greece.

contestable (kən'tɛstəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTEST *v.* + -ABLE; perh. a. mod.F. *contestable* (Cotgr.).] That may be contested; disputable, debatable.

1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 97 If it proves so contestable. **1761** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 39/2 The contrary of this proposition is at least extremely contestable. **1889** GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 20 Feb., I do not recollect for many years a case in which the House has been called upon to express an opinion on contestable matter in the Address to the Throne.

Hence **con'testableness.**

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

contestant (kən'tɛstənt). [a. F. *contestant*, pr. pple. of *contester* to CONTEST, used as adj. and sb.: cf. *combatant*, *assailant*. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828, Worcester 1846; common during Civil War in U.S., and since.] One who contests; one who takes part in a contest.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 329 The Indian Company .. being freed both from their Enemie's Arms and all other contestants. **1861** *Times* 8 Nov. (*Defeat of Federal Army*), A little after six o'clock the remaining contestants withdrew down the precipitous river bank. **1870** *Public Opin.* 6 Aug. 162 The present war .. will materially change the position of the contestants. **1887** *Standard* 7 Nov. 3/7 A butter-making competition .. There were twenty-two contestants, several of whom were farmers' wives.

†**conte'state,** *pa. pple. Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *contestāt-us*, pa. pple. of *contestārī*: see CONTEST *v.*] = Contested.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 92 And quhen the Scheip this stryif had contestait.

†**contestate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. contestāt- ppl. stem of *contestārī*: see CONTEST *v.*] = CONTEST *v.* (in different senses).

c **1575** T. HACKET tr. *Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 188 Why will I thus contestate or enter into reason with him that hath none? **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 317 Within six monthes after the quarell mooued, and by the other contestated. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contestate*, to call to witnesse. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contestate*, to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

contestation (kɒntɛ'steɪʃən). [ad. L. *contestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *contestārī*: see CONTEST *v.* The senses are partly from L., ancient and mediæval, partly from F. *contestation* dispute, contest (late 16th c. in Littré). Cotgr., 1611, has

'A contestation; a protestation, taking or calling to witnesse; also, a contesting, striuing, debating, reasoning, brabling about a matter: also a contestation against; a gainsaying, denying, or waging, of Law.']

†I. 1. a. The action of calling or taking to witness, adjuration; solemn appeal or protest. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 b, With all kyndes of delusion and iuggleyng .. of sophisticall learnyng, of holy contestacions. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 40/1 Again .. John spake unto him, and desired him in like manner and contestation as before. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. vi. 6 No intreatie, nor contestation would suffice to hold them together. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Acts xxiii. 3 Ananias his insolent and injurious injunction, St. Paul's zealous answer and contestation ['God shall smite thee', etc].

b. In the Gallican liturgy, the prayer immediately preceding the Canon of the Mass.

1727-41 [see PREFACE *sb.* 1]. **1863** [see ILLATION 2]. **1880** SCUDAMORE in Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Ant.* II. 1197/2 The Contestation invariably ended with the *Sanctus*. *Ibid.* 1695/1 The Roman words of contestation are, 'Vere dignum et justum est' [etc.].

†2. a. Solemn asseveration, or oath. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 8 Hath he bound himselfe with the spels of diuellish contestations .. not to eat or drinke till he hath killed Paul? **1618** MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison, Jaylors* 31 Any oath or contestation of the worthiest Gentleman.

†b. Confirmation by oath or testimony, conjoint attestation. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 78 Let the gentleman subscribe his name, next after the Bishop .. in the contestation of any instrument or solemne acte. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xli. (1647) 291 But this is too known, to need a contestation.

II. 3. See LITISCONTESTATION.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 469 That after the contestation of the suit, there be no matter of any dilatorie exceptions alledged to hinder the proceedings. [**1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 445 Contestation is when both parties exclaim, 'Give your attestation.' It marks the definitive settlement of the issue to be tried.]

4. Disputation or controversy, as between parties at law; verbal contention; keen argumentation.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 974 Being weary with the contestations of certain Pleaders, he [Augustus] went in choler out of his Seat. **1657** EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Polit. Disc.* 94 They were still at contestation between themselves. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 That Belief was drawn up after a long contestation with Arius. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. (ed. 3) 214 This counsil prevailed after many warm contestations. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 305 One or two of the witnesses speak of the subject of contestation as certain *Spiegeln* (mirrors) which Guttenberg was desirous of producing.

5. The action of struggling together as adversaries; contention, conflict, contest.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 43 Your Wife and Brother Made warres vpon me, and their contestation Was Theame for you. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Fire and water cannot meet without a hissing contestation. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 82 The fortune of Warre .. had been very various, and daily contestations happened. **1816** F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. II. xv. 716 The few sources of sustenance .. became objects of daily contestation.

6. Competition; emulation, rivalry. (Now Sc.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 332 The king of the Aethiopians is entred into contestation and contention with me, as touching wisedome [ἔχει πρὸς ἐμὲ σοφίας ἅμιλλαν]. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. §5. 77 Among [men] there is a contestation of honour and preferment .. whence hatred and envy. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. vi. 230 Corporations, who [1650-1750] adopted not 'contestation' for determining the merits of candidates. **1885** *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* s.v., The appointment was made by public contestation.

7. The contesting or disputing (of a point, claim, etc.). *in contestation*: in dispute.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. §41 So farre as concernes the points in contestation. **1698** SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* (1704) 379 No Rule can be so exact, to make provision against all contestations. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc., Th. Vision* (1859) II. 84 This apparent paradox was no sooner published than it took its place, almost without contestation, among established opinions. **1868** SEYD *Bullion* 2 There are not many of them open to contestation.

8. An assertion contended for; a contention.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 522 The Austrian contestation has never ceased to be that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not ripe for self government. **1884** LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 76 The appellant's contestation upon this point is untenable.

conte'stational, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of contestation. (In *non-contestational.*)

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 488 Judge's non-contestational evidence—elicitative function.

†**con'testative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* (*see* CONTESTATE) + -IVE.] Relating to or dealing with contestation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 223 Those [words] were prenunciative and these contestative.

contested (kən'tɛstɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTEST *v.* + -ED.] Disputed, contended for or about, made an object of contention or competition. *contested election*: one which is disputed at the poll; formerly, and still in *U.S.*, an election of which the validity or legality is challenged, called more recently a *controverted election.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. II. i, And from the French contested Milan take. **1727** FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 11, I shall be like a contested heir who spends his estate in the pursuit of it. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lix. (1798) II. 183 Contested elections shall .. be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. **1780** BURKE *Sp. prev. to Election* Wks. III. 355 A contested election in such a city as this is no light thing. **1841** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 44, I cannot afford the expense of a contested election. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. Pref. 68 The means of deciding contested points in history and science.

contestee (kɒntɛ'sti:). *U.S.* [f. CONTEST *v.*] A candidate for election who is in the position of having his seat contested by another.

1870 *Congress. Globe* 16 Feb. 1349/3 So many voted for the contestant and so many for the contestee in that ward. **1887** *U.S. Stat. at Large* XXIV. 445 Upon receipt of the contestee's brief the clerk shall forward two copies thereof to the contestant.

contester (kən'tɛstə(r)). Also -or. [f. as CONTESTED *ppl. a.* + -ER.] One who contests.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 28 Feb. 465/1 These fierce contestors against Ritualism in the Church of England.

contesting (kən'tɛstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTEST; contending, disputing.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 75 b, Kings can neither endure comparisons .. nor contestings, though they are in the wrong themselves. **1656** *Artif. Handsom.* 52 Those honest endeavours .. are no rude contestings with Gods providence.

con'testing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That contests; contending, competing.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 231 The two Contesting Motives. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., In yacht-racing you must be on board the contesting craft to .. enjoy the pastime.

Hence **con'testingly** *adv.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xix. §8. 371 (T.) The more contestingly they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.

†**con'testion.** Bad form for CONTESTATION.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 10 Diuers contestions haue I had, about the equality of London, and Paris. **1654** E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 182 Together with the contestion begun in our Native country.

†**con'testless,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONTEST + -LESS; cf. *resistless.*] Not to be contested, indisputable.

a **1750** A. HILL (T.), But now 'tis truth contestless [= F. *sans conteste*].

†**con'tex,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contex-ĕre* to weave together, interweave, join together, compose, f. *con-* + *texĕre* to weave. (Cf. It. *contessere* in same senses.)] *trans.* To weave together; to form, construct, or compose as by interweaving of parts.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1843) 143, I should contex and make a work longer than the Iliads of .. Homer. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called Panchreas .. for that it is made and contexed of Glandulous flesh. **1626** AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 7 Esay .. who seemes to contex a history, not write a prophesie. **1684** BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. Bod.* i. 5 The Corpuscles that are requisite to contex such differing parts, as Membranes, Fibres, etc.

†**con'text,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *context-us*, pa. pple. of *contexĕre* (see prec.), coinciding with a native pa. pple. of *contex* vb.] Woven or knit together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The skynne is composed & context and wouen with thredes and vaynes. **1661** BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. iv. (1682) 71 Describe how such a string may be context. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 222 Hollow and thin, for Lightness, but withal context and firm, for Strength.

context ('kɒntɛkst), *sb.* In 5-6 -texte. [ad. L. *contextus* (*u*-stem) connexion, f. ppl. stem of *contexĕre* to weave together, connect (see above). Cf. mod.F. *contexte* (in Cotgr.).]

†1. The weaving together of words and sentences; construction of speech, literary composition. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In the contexte historicalle [*contextu historico*] the rewle off lyvenge and forme of vertues moralle .. ȝiffe grete resplendence thro the diligence of croniclers. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 459 Since these kings there is little difference in the context of [the French] speech, but only in the choice of words, and softness of pronounciation.

†2. *concr.* The connected structure of a writing or composition; a continuous text or composition with parts duly connected. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Though the aungell in the contexte of his salutacyon, expressed not this name Maria. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, The bokes of the Euangelistes, vulgarely called the gospelles, which be one contexte of an historie. **1633** H. GARTHWAITE (*title*), The Evangelical Harmonie, reducing the Four Evangelists into one Continued Context. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdome is infolded.

fig. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi, The skillful gloss of her reflection But paints the context of thy coarse complexion.

†3. The connexion or coherence between the parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Context*, the agreeing of the matter going before, with that which followeth. **1622** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 20, I haue..hindered not the context, and roundnesse of the speech. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 141 The context, or alliance that the text hath with the protext, or verse immediately foregoing.

4. a. *concr.* The whole structure of a connected passage regarded in its bearing upon any of the parts which constitute it; the parts which immediately precede or follow any particular passage or 'text' and determine its meaning. (Formerly *circumstance* q.v. 1c, quots. 1549, 1579.)

c **1568** FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 When the articles following are spoken in one context and phrase. **1583** —— *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 561 The whole context is this: 'Let no man say,' etc. **1631** R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 24 If it bee meant of..*thou*, that were absonant from the.. context. *c* **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 1 That we may understand these words aright, it will be necessary to take a short view of the context. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §73 A word pronounced with certain circumstances, or in a certain context with other words. *a* **1714** SHARP *Wks.* VII. xv. (R.), To this I answer plainly according to all the light that the contexts afford in this matter. **1849** COBDEN *Speeches* 46, I wish honourable gentlemen would have the fairness to give the entire context of what I did say, and not pick out detached words. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 294 A paragraph..unintelligible from want of context.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 9 We carry on with us from day to day the whole moral context of the day gone by. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, It is literally impossible, without consulting the context of the building, to say whether the cusps have been added for the sake of beauty or of strength. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. v. 281 The position of facts in the context of experience.

c. *in this context*: in this connexion.

1873 R. CONGREVE *Ess., etc.* (1874) 480, I should avail myself of the words of one of our number—not used in this context, but suiting my present purpose.

†5. = CONTEXTURE. *Obs.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. XVII, Sooner penetrate a Board, Than by a Cut or Thrust divide The Context of the stubborn Hide. **1766** R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 274 The Union of Soul and Body.. that mistic Context.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***context-theory***; ***context-bound***, ***-free***, ***-sensitive*** adjs.

1965 *Language* XLI. 506 Further, synonymy must be *context-bound. **1957** J. PASSMORE *100 Yrs. Philos.* i. 16 All nouns and all adjectives..are *context-free names. **1959** I. DE SOLA POOL *Trends in Content Analysis* vii. 219 Context-free measurement of symbolic forms which are instrumentally manipulated is apt to be misleading. **1964** *Language* XL. 317 A prosodic feature is one involved in a *context-sensitive phonological rule. **1965** N. CHOMSKY *Aspects of Theory of Syntax* i. 61 The theory of context-sensitive phrase-structure grammar..probably does not fail in weak generative capacity. **1936** J. R. KANTOR *Objective Psychol. of Gram.* ix. 116 The *context theory. According to this theory, what a word means depends upon its connection in past experience with some other thing.

†con'text, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *context-* ppl. stem of *contex-ĕre* to CONTEX.] To weave together; = CONTEX. (Perh. only in *pa. pple.*)

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xvi. 49 Euen to the vngluing of the whole world's frame; Contexted onely, by Commerce, and Contracts. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 So have I contexted a continued Catalogue and List. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 52 Count the threads whereof they [events] are contexted.

†con'texted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Woven together, sewn together, connected.

a **1626** BACON *Exam. E. Peachem* Wks. (Spedding, etc.) XII. 126 Those traiterous passages which are both in his loose and contexted papers. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxi. 202 If the Subject bee Historie, or contexted Fable, then I hold it better put in Prose.

con'textive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *context-* ppl. stem of *contexĕre* (see above) + -IVE.] That weaves or connects together.

1850 BAYNES *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. xxx, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retextive methods).

'contextless, *a.* [f. CONTEXT *sb.* + -LESS.] Lacking a context.

1936 *Mind* XLV. 304 Lord Russell adduces 'it rained in London on January 1, 1066'. This is, so far, only the formal truth-claim of a contextless 'proposition' about an historical event. **1965** *Punch* 13 Oct. 551/1 They are like remembered scenes or remarks that drift into an idling mind, mattering obscurely to the thinker but contextless to anyone else. **1969** P. DICKINSON *Pride of Heroes* 72 The seemingly contextless flurry of action..locked itself into a pattern of violence.

contextual (kən'tɛkstjuːəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *contextu-s* + -AL[1], after *textual* which goes back to 17th c.] a. Of or belonging to the context; depending only on the context.

1812–29 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 113 To the contempt or neglect of the literal and contextual sense. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 229 The word *Troes*..is sometimes confined strictly to the inhabitants of the city: but..perhaps always with contextual indications that such is the sense. **1887** *Academy* 5 Mar., I would not use them as a final appeal on the passage in question, for they are not contextual to it. *Mod.* The meaning assigned to the word here is merely contextual.

b. Philos. ***contextual definition*** = ***definition in use*** (see DEFINITION 4 c).

1934 W. V. O. QUINE *Syst. Logistic* xiv. 141 We escape the technical complications of contextual definition. **1944** M. WEITZ in Schilpp *Philos. B. Russell* 117 The best example of analysis as contextual definition in Russell..is his analysis of definite descriptions.

contextualism (kən'tɛkstjuːəlɪz(ə)m). [f. CONTEXTUAL *a.* + -ISM.]

1. *Philos.* Any doctrine emphasizing the importance of the context of inquiry in solving problems or establishing the meaning of terms.

1929 *Proc. Arist. Soc.* XXX. 10 The argument from mental atmosphere is a form of what may be called the contextual argument in philosophy, although not necessarily of monistic contextualism. **1964** M. THOMPSON in Chisholm et al. *Philos.* 199 Various naturalists have adopted the label 'contextualism' as a mark of their opposition..to any attempt to fix the meanings of key terms absolutely without regard for context.

2. The policy or practice, in literary criticism, of setting a poem or other work in its cultural context.

1955 G. S. FRASER in J. Wain *Interpretations* 234 Contextualism, in this Batesonian sense, can..seem both fussy and flippant. **1956** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Jan. 37/2 If I may elucidate the 'contextualism' he attributes to me, the poem, when read out of its original historical context, is a present *fiction*.

Hence **con'textualist**, an exponent or adherent of contextualism; **contextua'listic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of contextualism.

1936 *Mind* XLV. 531 The Possible is, in a certain sense, confined to the future: this is the view of..Contextualists such as Mead. *Ibid.*, On contextualistic grounds there is definite evidence for the possibility of the past. **1946** C. MORRIS *Signs, Lang. & Behav.* 321 A contextualistic theory of perception. **1956** M. KRIEGER *New Apologists for Poetry* p. xiii, The contextualist's dilemma.

contextualize (kən'tɛkstjuːəlaɪz), *v.* [f. CONTEXTUAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To place in, or treat as part of, a context; *spec.* to study (phonemes, words, etc.) in contexts. So **con,textuali'zation**, the act or result of contextualizing; **con'textualized** *ppl. a.*

1934 J. R. FIRTH *Papers in Ling.* (1957) ii. 5 You contextualize your alternants and so arrive at your phoneme-units or functional units. *Ibid.*, By contextualization is here meant, not only the recognition of the various phonetic contexts in which the phonemes occur, but the further identification of phonemes by determining their lexical and grammatical functions. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* i. 23 In his study of behaviour the anthropologist works by contextualization. *Ibid.* vii. 241 They hold to their own, but regard them as pragmatic and contextualized. **1959** M. A. K. HALLIDAY *Lang. Chinese 'Secret Hist. Mongols'* ii. 10 The complete text has meaning in the social context in which it operates, and this is to be stated by the procedure of 'contextualization'. **1963** C. IRVING et al. *Scandal '63* xx. 224 Blezinger used an oblique question to find how people 'contextualised' the Affair. *Ibid.* 225 A sample drawn from the whole population would have shown even less political contextualisation.

con'textually, *adv.* [f. CONTEXTUAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In regard to or according to the context.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exp. Sacr.* 121 A sense good and consistent and contextually harmonious. **1861** ELLICOTT *Aids to Faith* ix. 432 Develop and enunciate the meaning under the limitations assigned by the context, or, in other words, Interpret contextually.

con'textural, *a. rare.* [f. CONTEXTURE + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the contexture or context.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 182 The Contextural expressions are of the self-same nature.

contexture (kən'tɛkstjʊə(r)). [a. F. *contexture* (Montaigne, 1572–80), = It. *contestura* (Florio), prob. repr. a med.L. **contextūra*, f. *context-* ppl. stem of *contexĕre*: cf. L. *textūra* TEXTURE. Very common in 17th c.; now rare.]

1. The action or process of weaving together or intertwining; the fact of being woven together; the manner in which this is done, texture.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. ¶5 Christ..will provide one [scourge] of his own contexture. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 46 In the Silk Ribbans, you might plainly see the Contexture. **1691** E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 64 The profitable Contexture of the Silk-worm. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 b, Oziers..strike their Roots into the Rampart, and by the contexture of their Fibres strengthen the whole work. **1877** BRYANT *Sella* 78 Then Sella hung the slippers in the porch..and all who passed Admired their fair contexture.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.) Cf. CONSTRUCTURE 2.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contexture* is a mode of industrial accession borrowed from the Roman Law. It takes place where things belonging to one are wrought into another's cloth, and are carried therewith as accessary.

2. *transf.* The linking together of materials or elements, so as to form a connected structure (natural or artificial); the manner in which the parts of a thing are thus united.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. §4 Touching the Contexture or Configuration of things. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 207 A true understanding of things in their coherence and contexture. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. §14 Without this there cannot be imagined any concourse of Atoms at all, much less any such contexture of bodyes out of them. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. §25. 131 Secundary Results from certain fortuitous Concretions and Contextures of Atoms. **1748** tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 81 The Joinings and Contexture of the Belly and Intestines. **1866** FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. vii. 401 The people..are well shaped and of excellent contexture.

b. *fig.* of things non-material.

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devonshire*, How that brave mind was built, and in what sort All thy contexture of thy heart hath been. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 29 The Roman Church, having by a regular Contexture of continued Policy..interwoven itself with the Secular Interest. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii, Such small..hints have sometimes unravelled..the contexture of the deepest villanies. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 168 The services became more lengthy in their recitation, and more artificial in their contexture.

3. The structure, composition, or texture of anything made up by the combination of elements. Now chiefly *fig.* from 1.

a **1639** WOTTON (J.), He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. **1665–6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 35 A large Mushrom of a loose watrish contexture. **1720** W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vii. (ed. 3) 111 In some Contextures of Body this produces no immediate effect. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 86 Women are of a nice contexture; and our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 225 Stones apparently hard, are sometimes more subject to decay than those of a softer contexture. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 525 Society's whole contexture.

4. That which is put together or constructed by the intertwining of parts. a. quasi-*concr.* A mass *of* things interwoven together.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 37 Shall I not change this goodly contexture of things for you? **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The Corpus Callosum is nothing but a Contexture of small Fibres. **1752** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxiii. 250 That most ingenious contexture of truth and lies. **1876** ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 229 A great contexture of converging probabilities.

b. An interwoven structure, a fabric.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. liii. (1632) 168 All this our contexture is built of weake and decaying peeces. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 How many thousand parts of Matter must go to make up this heterogeneous Contexture? **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. iv. 12 These kind of Contextures are not made of Vegetables, but of the Stone Amiantus. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 361 We must not pick out single threads but regard the whole contexture as one piece.

5. The weaving together of words, sentences, etc. in connected composition; the construction or composition of a writing as consisting of connected and coherent members.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 19 The contexture of Words. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. §2 A perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iii. 309 The Contexture of sentence with sentence. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* Pref. A iij, There is one thing I may properly call my own, and that is the Stile, and Contexture of the book. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 ¶9 The art of dramatick disposition, the contexture of the scenes. **1873** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* v. 206 The contexture, peculiarities, and relations of the several books.

b. The connected structure or 'body' of a literary composition; a connected passage or composition.

a **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* Pref. (1626) 1 It is more then the Worke of one man..to compose a passable Contexture of the whole History of England. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* Pref., Being discourses inserted, and not of the contexture of the Narration. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 122 ¶12 Collateral events are so artfully woven into the contexture of his principal story. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* VI. vi. 452 Any contexture of words which does not make a proposition is neither true nor false.

c. = CONTEXT 4.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. to Encounter* 17 Which the contexture may seeme also to import. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 11 If we view the contexture of the place, we shall find, etc. *a* **1672** STERRY *Posth. Wks.* II. 360 This Text lying in this Contexture. **1878** S. COX *Salv. Mundi* (1884) 44 Is there anything in the intention and contexture of these ten passages to warrant so grave a departure from the common meanings of the words?

con'texture, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To give its contexture to; to weave.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, Round his mysterious Me, there lies..a Garment of Flesh, contextured in the Loom of Heaven.

conteygn, -teyne, -tiene, obs. ff. CONTAIN.

conteynent, -ue, obs. ff. CONTINENT *a.*, -UE.

conticent ('kɒntɪsənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *conticēntem*, pr. pple. of *conticēre* to be silent or still, f. *con-* intensive + *tacēre* to be silent.] Keeping silence, silent.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li. (D.), The servants have left the room, the guests sit conticent.

contienaunce, obs. f. COUNTENANCE.

contience, obs. bad form of CONSCIENCE.

†contignate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *contignāre* to join together with beams, timbers, or sticks, f. *con-* + *tignum* building material, piece of timber.] *trans.* To join together with beams.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 70 The whole Bulk is supported besides with most curious Arches, contignated and joyn'd together by marvailous Art.

contignation (kɒntɪg'neɪʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *contignātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contignāre*: see prec. Also in mod.F.]

1. The joining or framing together of beams or boards; the condition or manner of being joined together; jointing together.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* Ps. lxviii. 20 Buildings stand by the benefit of their..contignations that knit and unite them.. The contignation and knitting suffer them not to cleave. **1641** EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct.–1 Nov., There stands an arch.. it has some imperceptible contignations, which do not betray themselves easily to the eye. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 330 The congruity of its contignation to another piece of Timber. **1754** HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* II. 49 In the contignation (as the learned Doctor calls it) there is no manner of Occasion for Oak.

fig. **1632** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 289 To dissolve those Joynts and Contignations which..clasp into one Structure those many little members and parts whereof all humane societies consist. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 Linked by a contignation into the edifice of France.

2. A structure formed by joining timbers together, a piece of joiner's or carpenter's work; hence, any conjoined structure, framework, or 'frame' of things.

1634 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837) V. 387 In that bright and spacious contignation of the firmament. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 23 The next palace will be built from the whole present contignation of houses at such a distance as, etc. **1676** EVELYN *Silva* xxiv. §13 In Crete they employ'd it [the Cypress]..in the largest Contignations and did formerly build Ships of it. **1889** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 He [Goethe] venerates the Cross: but thinks it unworthy of a philosopher to refer the whole scheme of Heaven and earth to 'that contignation'.

3. *spec.* A boarding or flooring; a floor, story, or stage.

1592 D. R. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 A marueilous twisted contignation or couering of gold-smiths work, ouer a foure square plaine Court. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 46 A Contignation or Floor born upon the outward wall. **1646** J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 11 Their private Oratories were appointed in the uppermost Contignations of their Houses. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 Each Contignation, or Floor. **1749** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 230 A Plan of these Works..with Remarks of every thing that was curious in all three Contignations [stories of a salt mine]. **1851** G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 131 To pass, without obstruction, through doors, or walls, or contignations.

†**con'tigual**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see CONTIGUOUS) + -AL[1].] = CONTIGUOUS.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. x. (1620) 156 We place Iupiter in the skie (say they) and Iuno in the aire; and these two are contiguall. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Boundage is either contiguall or Remote. **1633** AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 18 These mischeifs have followed..by more continuall or contiguall succession.

†**con'tiguate**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -at. [ad. med.L. *contiguāt-us* = *contiguus*: see Du Cange. So F. *contigué* (Cotgr.).] Contiguous *to*; in immediate contact *with*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Contiguate to Flandres. *Ibid.* I. 427 There is an other yle contiguate to that place. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. i. §7 The earth also..being contiguat and mixt with waters. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 58 This Isle..was antiently contiguate with the continent, but now rent asunder.

†'**contigue**, *a. Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *contigu*, *-gue* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contigu-us* touching together, touching each other, f. *contingĕre*, stem *contig-* (= *con-* + *tag-*) to touch on all sides, border upon, etc.: see CONTINGENT.] = CONTIGUOUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His prochane enemeis that lyis contigue about his cuntre. **1610** in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 514 To exchange the Churches one with another, that all the Dioceses may lie contigue.

contiguity (kɒntɪ'gju:ɪtɪ). [ad. L. *contiguitās*, or F. *contiguité* (17th c. in Littré), f. L. *contigu-us*, F. *contigu*: see prec. and -ITY.]

1. The condition of touching or being in contact.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iv. (1648) 175 There being not the least contiguity or dependence upon any body. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 66 The heat is increased by the contiguity of many grains lying one upon another. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 110 It might have been contiguous to other Parts of our great Continent..though that Contiguity be since broken off. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 28 Communicating expansion to all bodies in contiguity with it.

b. *fig.* Of non-physical contact.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 A mere kind of apposition or contiguity of our natures with the divine. **1654** CODRINGTON *Hist. Ivstine* 509 A woman, who by the contiguitie of blood had neer relation to the King. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 305 It related, with a wondrous new contiguity and perpetual closeness, the Past and Distant with the Present in time and place.

c. *Psychol.* Proximity of impressions or ideas in place or time, as a principle of association.

Law of Contiguity: the principle that 'Actions, Sensations, and States of Feeling, occurring together, or in close succession, tend to grow together, or cohere, in such a way that when any of them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are apt to be brought up in idea' Bain *Mental & Moral Sc.* (1868) 85.

1739 HUME *Treatise* i. §4 The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, Contiguity in time or place, and Cause and Effect. **1785** REID *Intell. Powers* IV. iv, According to [Hume's] philosophy..contiguity must include causation. **1829** JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* I. 79 Contiguity of two sensations in time means the successive order. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 294/2 *note*, Aristotle's reduction is to the four following heads:—Proximity in time—Contiguity in place—Resemblance—Contrast. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 85 The principle of Contiguity has been described under various names, as Hamilton's law of 'Redintegration'; the 'Association of Ideas', including Order in Time, Order in Place, Cause and Effect.

†2. *concr.* A thing in contact; a contiguous thing, point, surface, etc. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 It [crystall] hath not its determination from circumscription or as conforming unto contiguities. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 93 Particles of Air that lurk 'twixt the Contiguities of the Glass and Quicksilver. *Ibid.* II. 132 Creeping up 'twixt the Contiguity of the Glass and Quicksilver.

3. quasi-*concr.* A continuous mass, whereof all the parts are in uninterrupted contact.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 2 Some boundless contiguity of shade. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 47 The general picture was a contiguity of red, earthen roofs. *a* **1864** —— *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 46 Among the contiguity of trees.

4. *loosely.* Close proximity, without actual contact.

[**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contiguity*, nearness, the close being of two together.] **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 334 Called the Faro or strait of Messina from its contiguity to that city. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 690 Its contiguity to the West India islands gives the merchants superior advantages. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xiv, There were two which stood in such close contiguity, that they seemed to have been portions of the same rock, which..now exhibited a chasm of about four feet. **1874** LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvi. 248 The contiguity of land may be inferred..from these vegetable productions.

contiguous (kən'tɪgjuːəs), *a.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see CONTIGUE) + -OUS.]

1. Touching, in actual contact, next in space; meeting at a common boundary, bordering, adjoining. Const *to*, formerly also *with*.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 81 Two seuerall Castles built on a rocke which are so neare together that they are euen contiguous. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §865 Water, being contiguous with aire, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr., This [island] is contiguous to y^e^ towne by a stately stone bridge. **1722** J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 177 London and Westminster..are now by their Buildings become contiguous, and in a manner united. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶3 An heiress whose land lies contiguous to mine. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 49 The hydrogen..unites with the oxygen of the contiguous molecule of water. **1874** S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 51 Long rows of contiguous houses.

b. Math. *contiguous angles*: = adjacent angles.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Contiguous angles*..are such as have one leg common to each angle; otherwise called *adjoining angles*.

2. Next in time or order, immediately successive.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N.T.* III. i, The favours of our benificent Saviour were at the least contiguous. No sooner hath hee raised the centurion's servant from his bed, then hee raises the widowe's son from his beere. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 402 Two great Events will fall upon two contiguous Moments of Time.

3. Coadjacent in experience or thought.

1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* II. ii. §3 (R.) The fancy is determined by habit to pass from the idea of fire to that of melted lead, on account of our having always perceived them contiguous and successive.

†4. Continuous, with its parts in uninterrupted contact. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 Instead of Pilasters, there is a contiguous Wall. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* II. 47 The notion of the Hills being contiguous, like a wall that had no gates.

5. *loosely.* Neighbouring, situated in close proximity (though not in contact). †Of persons: Dwelling near.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* App. 25 Those Parishes, within five miles distance, may be served by a Contiguous Minister. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 149 The island of Goram is said to have thirteen mosques..Contiguous is a small island called Salwak. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) I. 22 It [the spirit of the world] is found in a different form in contiguous towns.

contiguously (kən'tɪgjuːəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a way that is contiguous; in contact.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xliii. 24 Behold the Raine-Bow, and admire to see Transparant Shadowes mixt Contiguouslie. **1679** DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 30 The next of kin contiguously embrace. **1702** SIR J. HOLT in *Mod. Reports* XII. 510 If a river run contiguously between the land of two persons. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 296 Forty-four such eggs..laid contiguously in a right line.

con'tiguousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 43 This country in regard of its contiguousness..to the other Libya. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* V. xxvii. 276 Infected with more misery than they have already, by contiguousness to others.

contik, var. of CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife.

continaunce, obs. form of COUNTENANCE.

continence ('kɒntɪnəns). [a. 14th c. F. *continence*, or ad. L. *continēntia*, a holding back, repression (of passions, desires, etc.), also in late L. 'tenor or contents (of a work)', f. *continēnt-*, pr. pple. of *continēre* to CONTAIN: see -ENCE. A doublet of COUNTENANCE, OF. *contenance*, which represents a development of branch II.]

I. Self-restraint.

1. Self-restraint, in regard to impulse, appetite, or desire.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 15 A saule þat..es clede in vertus, as..in contynence, in wysdome, in trouthe, hope, and charyte. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 195 þis Pictagoras usede so grete contynence and abstinence þat he ete noþer fische ne flesche. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 179 Continence is a vertue which keepeth the plesaunt appetite of man under the yoke of reason. **1694** CROWNE *Married Beau* ii. 12 No woman has much continence in her tongue. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 490 He knows when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 They have as much energy, as much continence of character as they ever had.

2. *spec.* Self-restraint in the matter of sexual appetite, displayed either by due moderation or (as more frequently taken) by entire abstinence. (Sometimes identified with, sometimes distinguished from, CHASTITY.)

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 Vowis of contynense. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 106 Virginitee is greet perfeccioun, And continens eek with deuocioun. **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* p. li, Seint Birget induced hir husbande to lyfe in contynens many yeres. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxi, Continence, which is a meane betwene Chastitie and inordinate luste. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. iii, Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vii. 28 Contentment..without the pleasure..of Lawful Venery, Continence: of Unlawful, Chastity. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 To the first of these marriage was always allowed; the latter were bound to a life of the strictest continence. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 48 Not one thought it any part of his duty to observe continence towards his own wife.

3. *Med.* The possession of normal voluntary control over excretory functions. Opp. INCONTINENCE 2.

1915 *Q. Jrnl. Exper. Physiol.* VIII. 56 There are long periods of complete continence, and the cats very deliberately select places for passing urine. **1943** *New England Jrnl. Med.* 11 Nov. 744/2, 90 per cent of these patients would secure continence from simple cystocele repair. **1980** W. K. YEATES in G. D. Chisholm *Urol.* xix. 300 The factors maintaining continence are the shape and anatomical situation of the bladder outlet..and..the activity of its own surrounding muscles.

†II. 4. Tenor, contents; content, capacity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 Batus is a mesure of fletinge thynges ordenyd by the continence of the lawe [*secundum legis continentiam deputata*].

5. Continuity: cf. CONTINENT *a.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 67 Lest the Continence of the Cause should be divided, or in other Terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the Cause.

continency ('kɒntɪnənsɪ). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + the later suffix -ENCY.]

I. 1. Self-restraint, temperance; = CONTINENCE 1.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VI. vii, A point of great continencie and integrity. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 378 Continencie of tongue. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Such as liue moderately and with great continencie. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1350 A maruellous continencie & clemencie of rough citizens against their enimies, in keeping their hands from the killing of prisoners. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. v. (1620) 9 Commended for abstayning from making bootie of their Images..he seasoned his continencie with a conceit. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Continency*..a refraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

2. *spec.* in reference to sexual indulgence; = CONTINENCE 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 Chastite or contynency of soule and body. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Matrimony*, That such persons as have not the gift of continency might marry. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 119 b, Gif sho be nocht bund with the voue of continencie. **1692** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 26 All such Married Priests as would not immediately quit their Wives, and take the Oath of Continency. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 65 Ethelreda was married to Egfrid..with whom she lived..in a state of continency for twelve years.

†II. 3. Containing quality; inclusion, inclusiveness. *Obs.*

a **1617** BAYNE *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 18 By law of this virtuall continency, Philadelphia and Thiatira were included in two of the other, viz. Sardis, and Pergamus, which were their mother cities.

continent ('kɒntɪnənt), *a.* Also 4 conteynent, 4–6 contynent. [a. OF. *continent* 12th c. in Littré, in our sense 1), ad. L. *continēnt-em* lit. 'holding together', hence 'contiguous, connected, continuous', also 'holding oneself in, self-restraining, restraining one's passions' (the latter the sense in which the word was first taken into the modern languages), pr. pple. of *continēre*: see CONTAIN.]

I. Holding in, restraining.

1. Self-restraining, or marked by self-restraint, *esp.* in relation to bodily passions, appetites, or indulgences; temperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* i. 7 It bihoueth a bischop forto be .. iust, hooly, contynent [*continentem*, *ἐγκρατῆ*; TINDALE, etc. temperate]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 313 His deeth schewed that he was vertuous and contynent. 1605 SHAKS. *Leor* I. ii. 182, I pray you haue a continent forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. an. 33. 395 Of such continent moderation was he in coveting. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Mon the Reformer* Wks. 1875 II. 247 Not .. a subject of irregular and interrupted impulses of virtue, but a continent, persisting, immovable person. 1885 SIR A. GRANT *Aristotle's Eth.* I. xiii. *note*, In the continent and the incontinent man [*τοῦ ἐγκρατοῦς καὶ ἀκρατοῦς*] we praise the reason .. but there appears also to be something else in them .. which fights and strives against the reason.

2. *spec.* Characterized by self-restraint in the matter of sexual indulgence; chaste.

1398 TREVISA *Borth. de P.R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 738 Some beestes ben contynent and chaste alwayes : as bein. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/4 The chore or quyer signefieth the continente. And the body sygnefyeth thordre of them that ben maryed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 59 Saint Paule foretelleth of Antichrists disciples, that they shall beare a great countenaunce of continent life, & forbid mariage. 1623 COCKERAM, *Continent*, chaste [1626 sober]. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Continent* .. practising continence.

transf. 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 20 The shamefull villanie .. was such, as honest eares would be ashamed to heare, and continent toongs to speake thereof.

†**3.** Restraining, restrictive. *Obs.*

(Both quots. may be in sense 2; at least there is app. a play on that sense.)

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 262 Contrary to thy established proclaymed Edict and Continent Cannon. 1605 —— *Mocb.* IV. iii. 64 My Desire All continent Impediments would orebeare, That did oppose my will.

b. Holding in, keeping back, retentive *of*. *rare.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, I am continent of my thought hitherto.

4. Containing; capable of containing, capacious. *rare.*

[cf. 1580 in CONTINENT *sb.*[1]; 1605 in CONTENT *sb.*[1] 1 b.] 1856 DOBELL *Hero's Grove*, The round Of the dull continent flesh. 1867 TRENCH *Gospel Stud.* vii, Old vessels .. continent of the new life. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 12 Fashion .. is as continent as the Black-hole in Calcutta.

5. *Med.* Having normal voluntary control over one's excretory functions. Opp. INCONTINENT *a.* 3.

1941 *Amer. Jrnl. Obstetr. & Gynecol.* XLI. 1051 Two patients are now continent. 1958 *Jrnl. Urol.* LXXX. 344/1 The dogs .. were perfectly continent between voidings even during running and jumping. 1979 *Urologia Internat.* XXXIV. 172 No signs of a stress incontinence could be objectified in the women of group II, even though, according to their own statements, they were not completely continent.

II. [from L. *continēre* (intr.) to hold together, be continuous.]

†**6.** Holding or hanging together in space.

a. Cohering, continuous, or uninterrupted in itself. *continent land*: land extending connectedly or continuously over a large space: see CONTINENT *sb.* 3, 4.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Coesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Cesar before entendyd to ly that winter tyme in contynent land. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 310 Affirmynge that those landes are from thense continent and greate. 1569 GRAFTON *Chron.* IV. (1809) I. 28 The mayne and continent land of the whole worlde. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 Being the same continued continent land.

†**b.** Connected *to* or *with*, continuous *with*. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 109 Ile ioyne the hils that binde the Affricke shore And make that country continent to Spaine. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 88 It is shewed to haue beene continent or firme land with Gallia. 1612 BREREWOOD *Long. & Relig.* xiii. 118 Those parts of Asia and America are continent one with the other. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi. §7. 443 These [bridges] were covered with plankes and turfe; that they might seeme continent with the ground. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 207 Great Britain was anciently Continent to Gaul.

7. Continuous in duration; not intermittent. (*Old Med.* and *Phys.*)

†**a.** *continent fever*: see quots. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 158 Galen .. cures Continent and Continual fevers onely by bleeding. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continent Feover*, is that which performs its Course without any Intermission, or Abatement. 1776-83 CULLEN *First Lines* § 28 Wks. I. 488 A Continent Fever.

†**b.** *continent cause* [mod.L. *causa continens*, F. *cause continente*]: see quots. 1706, 1753. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §5 In that is the cause continent of many diseases. 1656 RIDGLEY *Proct. Physick* 95 The continent cause is evacuated by purging. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continent Couse of o Distemper*, is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and ceases when the said Cause is remov'd. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Wotch* 53 The continent causes of the Pulse are the strength of the Spirits, and the irritation of the Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Couse, Continent, conjunct*, or *proximote Cause*, that principle in the body which immediately adheres to the disease, and which being present, the disease is also present.

8. as *adv.*

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 145 And yet I love Him continent, My faith in Him is not mispent.

continent ('kɒntɪnənt), *sb.* [ad. L. *continēnt-em* (in senses I and II), subst. use of pr. pple. of *continēre*: see prec. and CONTAIN. It. *continente* mainland is in Florio, 1598; the Fr. is not in Cotgr. 1611.]

I. A containing agent or space.

1. a. That which contains or holds. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The contenauntes that be without, fyrst ben the heares, than the lether or skynne, & than the flesshe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 263 A Cylinder .. containing a massie sphere, with an inscription, of the proportion, whereof the continent exceedeth the thing contained. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 92 Fogges .. falling in the Land, Hath euerie petty Riuer made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents. 1606 —— *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 40 Heart, once be stronger then thy Continent, Cracke thy fraile Case. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 62 The bagge is a continent to money and the world is a continent to the bagge. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I. Poems II. 7 Earthquakes .. Rive their concealing continent. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seoboord Par.* II. v. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through .. its clay continent?

b. *fig.* That which comprises or sums up; summary, sum and substance (sometimes not distinguishable from *content*, that which is contained). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too lote* (1600) 23 They be women, and therefore the continents of all excellence. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 131 Here's the scroule, The continent, and summarie of my fortune. 1604 —— *Ham.* V. ii (Qo.), You shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see. 1638 LAUD *Conf. with Fisher* §14, I did not say that the Book of Articles onely was the Continent of the Church of Englands publique Doctrine. She is not so narrow. 1643 SYMMONS *Loyal Subjects Beliefe* 61 Rebellion .. is the continent and cause of all sin. 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. §216. 177 The Ultimate is the Complex, Continent and Basis of Things prior. 1869 W. MITCHELL *Truthseeker* s.v. *Chonge* 184 Nowhere do we find the power itself but only the continent of the power.

†**2.** Containing area, space, or bulk; capacity; = CONTENT *sb.*[1] 5, 6. *Obs.*

o 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1631) 124 The whole plot of continent sufficient to receive eight or nine hundred men. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 169 The quantity .. should ever be answerable to the continent of your Cistern. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 There never was in so small a Continent so great a number of people. 1666 ASHMOLE *Diory* (1774) 385 [The goblet] being of so large a continent, past the hands of thirty to pledge.

II. Continuous land, mainland.

†**3. a.** A connected or continuous tract of land. *Obs.* (Cf. CONTINENT *a.* 6.)

1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 113 Continens .. is a portion of th' Earth, which is not parted by the Seas asounder [*margin hos* Continent]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Ded. 3 That large and fruitfull continent of the West Indies. 1609 P. ERONDELLE (*title*), Nova Francia: or the Description of that part of New France which is one Continent with Virginia. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. §1. 214 [Kent] contained the Continent that lieth betwixt our East-Ocean and the Riuer Thames. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispotch't* 541 A Primacy, that is, the highest in that continent [Ireland]. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 392 And made one Realm Hell and this World, one Realm, one Continent Of easie thorough-fare. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 133 All the continents of Europe.

†**b.** The land as opposed to the water, etc.; 'terra firma'; the earth. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tomburl.* I. i, He That with the cannon shook Vienna wall, And made it dance upon the continent. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. v. 25 The carcas with the streame was carried downe, But th' head fell backeward on the Continent. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 47 Make Mountaines leuell, and the Continent melt it selfe Into the Sea.

†**c.** The 'solid globe' or orb of the sun or moon. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 278 All those sayings, will I .. keepe as true in soule, As doth that Orbed Continent, the fire, That seuers day from night. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* V. 422 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale From her moist Continent to higher Orbes.

†**4. a.** *esp.* The main land, as distinguished from islands, islets, or peninsulas; mainland. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or when referring to one of the recognized continents of modern Geography: see 5.

1576 FLEMING *Ponopl. Epist.* 284 Islanders covet the commodities of the continent, or firme ground. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 111 No more then men will euer carry foxes .. out of our continent into the Ile of Wight. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) sunderith it from the Welch continent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 110 It is not known whether that country be an island or the continent. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 291 She cried out we were on the continent of Summatra. 1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lokes Cumbrld.* I. 137 The grandeur of each part of the continent is called in .. to aid the insignificance of the island [in Windermere]. 1808 SCOTT *Morm.* III. xx, Threatening both continent and isle, Bute, Arran, Cunninghame, and Kyle. 1862 ANSTED *Chonnel Isl.* II. xii. (ed. 2) 301 They are also continental,—continental of the continent of France.

b. spec. *the Continent*: the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles. (Orig. a specific use of 4; now commonly referred to 5.)

[1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weopons* 27 b, They are in the continent, where everie kingdome and state doth joyne one to another without anie partition of sea.] 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 68 In these times the legions of Britanie were transported into the contenent. *c* 1654 WALLER *Ponegyr. Ld. Protector* xxvi, Holland .. is content To be our outguard on the Continent. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Men who had travelled much on the continent. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *The Wooing o't* xviii, She was going back to the Continent with her husband.

5. a. One of the main continuous bodies of land on the earth's surface.

Formerly two continents were reckoned, the Old and the New; the former comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa, which form one continuous mass of land; the latter, North and South America, forming another. (These two *continents* are strictly *islonds*, distinguished only by their extent.) Now it is usual to reckon four or five continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, North and South; the great island of Australia is sometimes reckoned as another, and geographers have speculated on the existence of an Antarctic Continent.

1614 BREREWOOD *Enquiries* (1635) 119 Europe, Afrique, and Asia .. the south or Antarctique continent, etc. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 18/2 A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not seperated by any Sea from the rest of the World, as the whole Continent of Europe, Asia, Africa. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 115 Toward the North are placed the great continents of Europe, Asia, almost all Africa and the greatest part of America. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The world is ordinarily divided into two grand continents: the old and the new. 1813 BUTLER *Geog.* ii, The left or Western Hemisphere contains the two Continents of North and South America. *Ibid.* iv, New Holland, an immense Island, which some geographers dignify with the appellation of another continent. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 59 A new continent had risen up beyond the western sea. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N.S. Woles* 79 Sydney—once the capital of the Australian Continent .. remains the metropolis of New South Wales.

b. *transf.* A continuous mass or extent of land of any kind, of ice, or the like.

1786 GILPIN *Mts. & Lokes Cumbrld.* I. 187 Detached from this continent of precipice, if I may so speak, stands a rocky hill. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 173 The forests which now make continents of fruitful land pathless and poisonous.

c. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 663 From nature's continent, immensely wide, Immensely blest, this little isle of life .. Divides us. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 78 Continents of parchment. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 90 The broad continent of the intellectual and moral life of man.

d. *Comb.*, as *continent-country*, *-island*, one approaching in size to a continent; **continent-wide** *a.*, throughout a (specified) continent.

1888 *Pall Moll G.* 23 Jan., In none of the great Indian Empires of the ages that are past, had any such union of the diverse peoples of this continent-country been effected. 1936 M. FRANKLIN *All that Swogger* xiii. 123 His practice of equality with all men foreran a continent-wide experiment. *o* 1963 L. MACNEICE *Astrology* (1964) ix. 278 These predictions set off a continent-wide panic.

†**6.** *Amer. Hist.* Applied, during and immediately after the War of Independence, as a collective name for the revolting colonies (which ultimately became the United States). Cf. CONTINENTAL *a.* 3.

1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 27 Uniting the whole continent in one grand legislature. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1859) I. 304 There are some collections of forage and provisions belonging to the Continent, and some to the State. *c* 1784 S. OSGOOD in *Proc. Moss. Hist. Soc.* V. 465 The plan for settling the accounts of the several states with the Continent.

III. [subst. use of CONTINENT *a.* 1.]

7. *Eccl. Hist.* = ENCRATITE.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian .. formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continents.

†**8.** A continent person; a married person or widow under vow of continency. *Obs.* (Cf. *penitent.*)

1494 *Will of Rogers* (*Somerset Ho.*), I Pernell the continent of Criste & late wif of, etc. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 With other holy Saints, Virgins, Confessors, Continents, and Ascetæ.

continental (kɒntɪ'nɛntəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL[1]: so in mod.F.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a continent or mainland.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 17 To the northward, where the continental ice was evidently interminable. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 279 Greeks continental and insular. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 307 Such streams [Volga, Jordan, etc.] are often called continental rivers, since .. their basins are contained within the land.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Of climate: see quot. 1880.

1865 PETERMANN in *Reader* 1 Apr. 374/2 The climate at the south was marine, and consequently moist; at the north it was continental, and consequently dry. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. 351 A continental climate is one where the summer is hot, the winter cold, and where the rainfall is comparatively slight.

c. *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, deposits laid down on land masses (as distinct from marine deposits).

1934 WEBSTER, *Continentol deposit*, a terrestrial deposit. 1946 L. D. STAMP *Britoin's Struct. & Scenery* xii. 142 Wedges of continental (fluviatile, deltaic or estuarine) strata.

d. In special collocations: *continental divide*, a divide separating two river systems of a continent; *spec.* the divide in North America separating rivers flowing into the Atlantic from those flowing into the Pacific; *continental drift*, the postulated movement of the existing continents to their present positions after

having originally formed a single land-mass; ***continental glacier***, a sheet of ice which covers a large part of a continent; ***continental island***, an island close to and geologically related to a continent; ***continental plateau*** or ***platform***, the part of the earth's crust above the level of the ocean basins, comprising the continents and the continental shelves; also *occas.* = ***continental shelf***; ***continental rise***, the gently inclined slope between the foot of the continental slope and the ocean bed; ***continental shelf*** (see SHELF *sb.*[1] 5 b); ***continental slope***, the slope between the outer edge of the continental shelf and the ocean bed; ***continental terrace***, the continental shelf and continental slope considered together.

1869 W. J. PALMER *Surv. across Continent* 171 The great *Continental Divide at Arkansas Pass. **1889** *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* VII. 130 They..reached the continental 'divide' on February 25th. **1890** [see DIVIDE *sb.* 2]. **1957** G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. i. 65 On the eastern side of the Continental Divide in Colorado. **1926** J. W. GREGORY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Advancem. Sci. 1925* 316 The increasing evidence of the mobility of the earth's crust has prepared the way for a sympathetic reception of Wegener's theory of *continental drift. **1936** *Discovery* Mar. 67/1 The earth's land surfaces constitute an enormous disjointed jigsaw puzzle, the interlocking or fitting portions of which have floated away from one another. This conspicuous feature of the world's outer mantle is known popularly as 'Continental Drift'. **1897** I. C. RUSSELL *Glaciers of N. Amer.* i. 3 The principal characteristics of *continental glaciers are their vast extent, their comparatively level surfaces, and the prolongation..of their borders into lobes and..streams. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 60/2 Between these 'polar' or 'continental glaciers' and the 'alpine' type there are many grades. **1895** DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 22 The islands adjoining the continents are properly *continental islands. **1898** J. GEIKIE *Earth Sculpture* xv. 262 When we consider the surface of the earth's crust as a whole we recognize two great areas, an oceanic depressed region and a continental elevated region, or, shortly, an oceanic basin and a *continental plateau. **1899** *Geogr. Jrnl.* XIII. 286 *British and *Continental Platform*, a gently shelving platform stretching seawards to varying distances from 20 to 200 miles, terminating in a declivity or escarpment at depths (according to distance from land) varying from 100 to 200 fathoms. **1907** R. D. SALISBURY *Physiography* I. 11 The continental platforms are much more nearly continuous than the continental lands. **1959** B. C. HEEZEN et al. in *Spec. Papers Geol. Soc. Amer.* No. 65. II. 19 Since we have limited the continental slope to gradients greater than 1:40, we split off this lower portion of the continental margin into a separate province, the *continental rise. **1963** D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* iii. 47 The continental rise although it descends to 16,000 feet has a gentler inclination than the continental slope. **1970** D. A. ROSS *Introd. Oceanogr.* viii. 273 Many continental slopes end in a gently inclining, broad topographic feature called the continental rise. **1984** A. C. & A. DUXBURY *Introd. World's Oceans* ii. 41 Few continental rises occur in the Pacific Ocean. **1907** R. D. SALISBURY *Physiography* 761/1 *Continental slopes. **1942** R. A. DALY *Floor of Ocean* i. 10 The continental shelf..and slope together make the composite surface of a great three-dimensional bench which is conveniently named the *continental terrace. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 82/1 This underwater borderland between continent and ocean, called the continental terrace, is a shelf of varying width—from a few tens of miles to as much as 300 or 400 miles off some coasts. At its seaward edge it pitches steeply into the deep ocean basin.

2. *spec.* Of, on, or belonging to 'the Continent', *i.e.* the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles. ***Continental breakfast***, a light breakfast such as is eaten on the Continent, esp. in France; ***continental quilt*** = DUVET 1; ***Continental Sunday***, Sunday observed more as a day of public entertainment (as held to be customary on the continent of Europe) than as a day of rest and religious observance (as in Great Britain); ***Continental System*** (Hist.), the plan of Napoleon Bonaparte for cutting off Great Britain from all connexion, political, commercial, and personal, with the continent of Europe; instituted by the Berlin Decree of 19th November, 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, forbad all commerce with them, ordered the arrest of all British subjects on the continent, etc.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 37, I then ventured upon the continental gentlemen. **1793** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 55 The other continental powers. **1829** LYTTON *Disowned* vi, That continental tour, deemed then so necessary a part of education. **1839-57** ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. §43. 125 The Continental System, based on the project of totally excluding British goods and manufactures from all the European monarchies. **1856** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 503/2 To tell a man that he is in favour of a Continental, or of a French Sunday, is a reproach which is sure to carry great weight. **1860** C. M. YONGE *Hopes & Fears* I. II. xii. 454 She was glad to have done with Continental Sundays that had left her feeling good for nothing all the week. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 86 Other writers, both continental and English. **1911** R. BROOKE *Let.* 12 Apr. (1968) 296 You'll have to give me breakfast—a purely Continental one, I assure you, no eggs. **1932** A. CHRISTIE *Peril at End House* vi. 74 Poirot clung firmly to the Continental breakfast... Consequently he breakfasted in bed upon coffee and rolls. **1964** WODEHOUSE *Frozen Assets* ii. 42, I am not bursting. I am making a light Continental breakfast. **1966** *Guardian* 29 Mar. 10/2 The Continental Sunday points the way. To church, to the polling station, and to football. **1969** *House & Garden* Feb. 15/2 (Advt.), A Slumberdown is a continental down-filled, light-as-air, toasty-warm quilt. **1970, 1971** [see DUVET 1].

1982 S. TOWNSEND *Secret Diary A. Mole* 64 Black walls and a white carpet and a racing car continental quilt.

3. a. *Amer. Hist.* Of or belonging to the colonies or States collectively (during and immediately after the War of Independence; cf. CONTINENT *sb.* 6); as in ***Continental Congress*** (see CONGRESS 7), ***continental army***, ***debt***, ***money***, ***soldiers***, etc.

1775 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 48 The colonies are willing to assent to a Continental Congress. **1775** *Jrnls. U.S. Cont. Congress* II. 207 That each gentleman who signs the continental money, be..paid out of the continental treasury. **1776** in *Conn. Hist. Soc. Coll.* XXI. 449 Continental Money will not pass in N. York. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 321 Pennsylvania..assuming her supposed proportion of the continental debt. **1865** H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. Pref. 5 The Bills of Credit issued by Congress, usually known as *Continental Money*. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xlii. 253 The continental regiments of North Carolina.

b. Used as a depreciatory epithet (orig. with reference to currency). (Cf. sense B. 2 b below.) *U.S. colloq.*

1841 W. G. SIMMS *Kinsmen* I. viii. 98, I wouldn't give a continental copper for the safety of your skin. **1851** *Knickerbocker* XXXVII. 554 That clock you sold me ain't worth a continental cuss. **1890** *Amer. N. & Q.* V. 169 'A Tinker's Dam' is equivalent to the expression, 'A Continental Damn'.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a continent; *spec.* of the continent of Europe.

1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 349 This language is not yours, is not an Italian's, is not a continental's. **1832** tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* III. v. 124 An article in a newspaper after which a Continental would not show himself for three months. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xviii. (1877) 103 They laid stress upon their common blood as Italians, and their common interests as continentals.

2. *Amer. Hist.* **a.** A regular soldier of the Continental army in the War of Independence. **b.** A currency note issued by the Continental Congress during the war; the depreciation of which afterwards gave rise to the phrases ***not worth a continental*** and ***not to care*** (or ***give***) ***a continental***. orig. *U.S.* **c.** *pl.* 'The uniform of the Continental troops during the War of the Revolution' (Farmer *Americanisms*). Cf. *regimentals*.

1777 in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* V. 210 Perhaps it would be in your Excellency's power to spare 3 or 400 Continentals. **1786** FRENEAU *Poems* 323 That damnable bubble the old Continental That took people in at this wonderful crisis. **1822** J. F. COOPER *Spy* xvi, If it's silver or goold..it's but little I have, though I've a trifling bit of the continental. **1847** L. SABINE *Amer. Loyalists* 30 *note*, The number of regulars, or of continentals, was derived by him from the official returns deposited in the war office. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. **1874** B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* II. 203 He did not care a 'Continental' for the whole business. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xlii. 253 These brave volunteers, who were supported by but nine continentals..fought for their homes. **1882** G. W. PECK *Sunshine* 180 The next day he is all played out and not worth a continental. **1887** *Scribn. Mag.* (Farmer), The Yankee, who contemplates his grandfather in continentals above the chimney-piece. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 6/6 The 'New York American'..incidentally isn't caring a continental what London thinks. **1927** S. WILLIAMS *Drury Club Case* vii. 137 I'm not concerned for Hal. I don't care a continental what happens to him. **1931** J. T. ADAMS *Epic of Amer.* iv. 98 The phrase 'not worth a Continental' was so impressed upon the people that, unlike the money to which it referred, it gained a lasting circulation. **1968** G. DE FRAGA *Murder at Cookout* xxv. 130 It was murder, m'boy! And I don't give a continental which of them did it.

Hence **conti'nental** *v. nonce-wd.* = CONTINENTALIZE 1.

1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xxv. (1889) 218 Mr. Edward was Continentalling.

Conti'nentaler. *Amer. Hist.* [f. prec. + -ER[1]] = CONTINENTAL *sb.* 2 a.

1871 R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* 396 The troops of the colonies were called Continentalers, or Continentals, during the war, and for many years afterward.

conti'nentalism. [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* 2 + -ISM.] An expression, opinion, procedure, etc., characteristic of the Continent (of Europe). (Cf. *provincialism*.)

1854 *Notes for Biog. W. Law* 684 This original should be followed as at first written..expunging the continentalisms. **1888** *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3 Police superintendents denouncing as 'pernicious doctrines' opinions held by people of this country. That was continentalism with a vengeance.

conti'nentalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. = CONTINENTAL *sb.* 1.

1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 5 July, I believe that Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No continentalist could have conceived either tale. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 5/3 Sometimes I think..we English..are wrong, and the apathetic Continentalist right.

2. *Amer. Hist.* An advocate of the federation of the revolted colonies after the War of Independence.

continentality (ˌkɒntɪnɛn'tælɪtɪ). [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -ITY.] The condition of being continental; spec. in *Meteorology* [tr. G. *kontinentalität* (W. Zenker *Der thermische Aufbau d. Klimate* (1895) II. 120], the qualities possessed by or typical of a continental climate.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 332 The fact that such a large mass of apparently continuous ice exists circumpolarly..is probably the one most significant circumstance which has led to favor the view of continentality. **1903** R. DE COURCY WARD tr. *J. Hann's Handbk. Climatology* xii. 215 In order to obtain a proper value for the derivation of temperature from the amount of radiation in a typical continental climate, Zenker was first obliged to establish the idea of 'continentality' with reference to temperature conditions. **1922** *Nature* CIX. 512/2 He lays stress on the distribution of land and water within the zones; climate is greatly affected by 'continentality' and 'oceanity'. **1946** ZEUNER *Dating the Past* iv. 104 A distinct climatic zonation, from S to N (approaching the ice) as well as from W to E (increasing continentality).

conti'nentalize, *v.* [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make a continental tour; to travel on the Continent. (*nonce-use.*)

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 314 During the time they ruralised and continentalised.

2. *trans.* To make continental, impart a continental character to; *spec.* with reference to the continent of Europe.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The young American artist goes back to his country 'continentalised' to the finger-tips. **1883** PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Charact.* v, A continentalized Scotchman.

continentally (kɒntɪ'nɛntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a continental manner; in relation to a continent; also *fig.* with 'wide views' of things (opposed to *insularly*).

1783 A. HAMILTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 22 They are the men who think Continentally. **1883** in *Amer. Home Mission Rep.* May, A time when Christians needed to accustom their minds to larger things, when they needed to think 'continentally'.

†**'continented,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* 6, implying a vb. *to continent*.] United as a continuous tract of land.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. 1 The 2 Countries [were] antiently continented; but since severed.

†**conti'nentive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *continēnt-* containing + -IVE.] Characterized by containing.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii. 3 Of places there be thre dyversytes. One is a place contynentyve, another is a place lymytatyve, and the thyrde is a place operatyve. *Ibid.* A place contynentyve is a place that conteyneth with in yt thinges that be corporall.

continently ('kɒntɪnəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* + -LY[2].] **1.** In a continent manner, in continence: chastely, temperately.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. of Priests* x. i. (T.), It was lykely enough that the man would live continently. **1563** FOXE *A. & M., Marr. Preests defended* 159 (R.) He that cannot otherwise liue continently, let him marrie. **1691** RAY *Let. to Aubrey* in *Lett. Emin. Persons* II. 159 You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been κωμωδουμενος for some new-coined words, such as *ignore* and *opine*..I'll name you one or two [i.e. in Aubrey's MS. *Hist. of Wilts*], to *apricate*, *suscepted*, *vesicate*, *continently* put as opposite to *incontinently*.

†**2.** Continuously, without interruption; cf. CONTINENT *a.* 7 b. *Obs. rare.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1180/1 And then continently folowing, to thentent that we should se that it is not with oute necessitye.

†**'continentness.** *Obs.*[−0] [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continent; continence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in ASH (who says 'not much used'), and some mod. Dicts.

†**continge** (kɒn'tɪndʒ), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contingĕre* to touch together, touch upon, arrive at, befall, happen, f. *con-* together + *tangĕre* to touch.] 'To touch, to reach, to happen. *Dict.*' (J.).

1742 BAILEY, *Continge*, to happen, to fall out. *Shaksp.* Thence **1755** in J.; and subseq. Dicts. App. never used.

contingence (kən'tɪndʒəns). [f. L. type **contingentia* (perh. in med.L.), f. *contingent-* CONTINGENT: see -ENCE. (In F. app. from *c* 1600: see Littré.)]

I. 1. Touching, contact. ***angle of contingence***: the infinitesimal angle between the circumference of a circle and its tangent, or between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points. ***line of contingence***: = contingent or tangent line.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. xvi. 43b, Call it the line of contingence. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 The angle of contingence is the least of all acute rightlined angles. **1656** HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 195 An angle of contingence hath its quantity as well as that which is called simply an angle. **1873** B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xvii. §219 The total curvature of an arc of a plane curve is measured by the angle through which it is bent between its extremities—that is, by the external angle between the tangents at these points, assuming that the arc in question has no point of inflexion on it. This angle is called the *angle of contingence* of the arc.

fig. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 29 As..it is in the point of Contingence, every thing is either True or False.

†2. Contiguity; nearness of nature, affinity; = CONTINGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 18 Like kindnesse as wee reade of twixt the Troians and the Romanes.. which was louing respect through contingence of bloud.

II. 3. The coming to pass of anything without predetermination, freedom from necessity; chance; happening by chance; = CONTINGENCY 3.

c **1530** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32, I haue seene folys leevyng contyngence, accuse them-selfe infortunat, of whom the wyse man seledom complaynith. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 687 They attribute all to natural causes, contingence of all things. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. 45 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and choose for a particular Sort of Events. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* He delighted to talk of liberty and necessity, destiny and contingence. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2306 The liberty of indifference or of contingence which had been charged upon the Arminians.

†4. = CONTINGENCY 4. ? *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. iv. 85 To heap together many rare contingences and miraculous effects of the holy Sacrament. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 158 A Thousand Contingences, may take away all my Wealth. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xvii. 97 This is a contingence, and must be left to time. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi, The common contingences of physical life.

contingency (kən'tɪndʒənsɪ). [f. as prec. with later form of suffix: see -ENCY.]

I. †1. = CONTINGENCE 1. *Obs.*

a **1646** J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 39 When the Sun shall com to L the Point of Contingencie.. then the Shadow of the Style shall cut the Horizon in M. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 119 Though they [two spheres] were contiguous only in the point of contingency.

2. Close connexion or affinity of nature; close relationship.

In *Sc. Law*, connexion between two or more processes, such that the circumstances of one are likely to throw light on the others, in which case that first enrolled is considered as the *leading process*, to which the others may be remitted *ob contingentiam*.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 73 As well from identitie of countryship.. as from contingencie of blood twixt the Engle-Saxon Kings and the Norman Dukes. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 224 If cases having a contingency are enrolled the same week, that enrolled before the senior Lord Ordinary is deemed the leading process. **1868** *Act 31–32 Vict.* c. 100 §74 If.. the said Lord Ordinary.. shall be of opinion that there is contingency between the said processes.

II. 3. The quality or condition of being contingent.

a. The condition of being liable to happen or not in the future; uncertainty of occurrence or incidence.

1635 WENTWORTH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 276 III. 283 Things in contingencye are never more then probable. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. (1686) 9 Considering the Contingency in their Events. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xix. 154 'Twas a matter of contingency, which might happen or not. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 217 Where an estate in remainder is limited in terms of contingency, on the happening of certain events. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 325 The contingency of the results is so great, that definite relations of antecedents and consequents cannot be established.

b. The befalling or occurrence of anything without preordination; chance; fortuitousness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Contingency*, chance. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* i. ii. 256 Our Prophet.. leaves our Empire to be steer'd at random By blind Contingency. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. (ed. 4) 63 This contingency, this efficient nothing, this effectual No-Cause. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 170 All seems unlinked contingency and chance.

c. The condition of being free from predetermining necessity in regard to existence or action; hence, the being open to the play of chance, or of free will.

1561 *Sc. Confession of Faith* iii, Nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken away. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 There can be no Contingency in their Actions, because all Volitions are determined by a Necessary antecedent Understanding. **1687** H. MORE *App. Antid.* vi. (1712) 193 The Idea.. intimates nothing either of the Necessity or Contingency of the Existence of the Substance of this Being. **1796** BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If his omniscience enables him to know them, what think you of the Contingency of human actions? **1847** HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 977/1 Others admitted absolute necessity—no contingency—no liberty. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 587 Beneath the play of contingency in the phenomenal world, there is an absolutely necessary Being in the intelligible world.

d. The quality or condition of being subject to chance and change, or of being at the mercy of accidents.

1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 238 [In the desert] life hangs on the contingency of a skin of water. **1861** E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 13 The contents of the Scriptures do not depend for their existence, or their obligation, on the contingency of human belief.

4. a. A chance occurrence; an event the occurrence of which could not have been, or was not, foreseen; an accident, a casualty. ***future contingency***: a thing that may or may not happen.

1616 DONNE *Serm. Prov.* xxii. 11 Exposed to the disposition of the tyde, to the rage of the winde, to the wantonness of the eddy, and to innumerable contingencies. **1620** MELTON *Astrolog.* 53 Drawing from the starres the euents of future contingencies. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 He [King James] knew not how to wrestle with desperate Contingencies. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xix. 182 Life, and all the contingencies of life, are subjected to the dominion of providence. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 76 The second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingencies. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii, Are we the fools of such contingencies?

b. A conjuncture of events occurring without design; a juncture.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 367 One such contingency indeed certainly happened at Devizes some thirty years ago. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 126 Advantage might be taken of some political contingency for a private arrangement. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 20 He was far superior to the States at this contingency.

5. a. An event conceived or contemplated as of possible occurrence in the future.

a **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xx. 71 If the first parties have put it in the power of a third person, or of a contingency, to give a perfection to their acts. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life J. North* (1826) III. 258 To weigh the contingencies of life, and possibilities of good or evil that may concern them. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 The express contingency had arisen which was contemplated in the constitution of the canon law. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 51 Poludamas, speaking of the possible destruction of the Greek army in Troas, thus describes that contingency.

b. A possible or uncertain event on which other things depend or are conditional; a condition that may be present or absent.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 161 They [worldly hopes] are built upon uncertainties and contingencies. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The Compleat Finishing and Publication of them, will.. depend upon many Contingencies. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 474 Where the devisor.. gives a future estate of freehold, to arise either upon a contingency, or at a period certain.

6. A thing or condition of things contingent or dependent upon an uncertain event.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. v. 84 All the princes of Hesse or Saxony had reciprocal contingencies of succession, or what our lawyers call cross-remainders, to each other's dominions. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* ii (ed. 4) 10 They had received their fortunes, with some settled contingencies to be forthcoming on their father's demise.

7. A thing incident to something else; an uncertain incident; an incidental expense, etc.

a **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* viii, Any accessory before the fact is subiect to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 3 Apr., The charge of this year's work of the Mole will be £13,000, besides.. the fortifications and contingencys, which puts us to a great stand. **1667** *Ibid.* 11 Apr., Despatched the business of Balty's 1500*l.* he received for the contingencies of the fleete. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* Prol., All the effects of strangers.. dying in France are seized by virtue of this law.. The profit of these contingencies being farmed, there is no redress. **1817** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 204 All the other various and ever-varying contingencies of marriage, number of children, etc.

†8. = CONTINGENT B. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6130/2 Not having paid a Penny of the several Contingencies they are obliged to.

9. *attrib.* (occas. in *pl.*); **contingency fund**, one set aside for conditional or incidental expenses.

1901 *Guinness Trust* (Fulham) 10 The 'nett income'.. is exclusive of £17,361 6s. 6d. placed to the credit of 'depreciation and contingency fund' during the same period. **1924** *Act. 14 & 15 Geo. V* c. 38 §67 A corresponding increase in the amounts to be carried to the Contingencies Fund. **1931** *Economist* 10 Jan. 80/2 The sum of £30,000 is placed to contingency reserve. **1934** T. S. ELIOT *Rock* i. 23 If they haven't any contingency fund to draw on, that's their look-out. **1963** *Punch* 3 Apr. 471/2 A regular system of contingency planning. *Ibid.*, The Cabinet failed to instruct our defence planners to prepare a contingency plan for the cancellation of Skybolt. **1969** *New Scientist* 17 July 116/2 Armstrong will.. scoop up a 'contingency sample' of the lunar material. **1970** D. CRAIG *Young Men may Die* xxvi. 190 They had their contingency plans nicely polished and when it didn't work either way they were nowhere.

contingent (kən'tɪndʒənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *contingent* 14th c. (Oresme), or ad. L. *contingent-em* touching together or on all sides, lying near, contiguous, coming into contact or connexion, befalling, happening, coming to pass, pres. pple. of *contingĕre* to touch together, come into contact, etc., f. *con-* + *tangĕre* to touch. (The *n* belongs to the present stem, the root being *tag-*, in comp. *tig-*: cf. CONTACT *sb.*, CONTAMINATE, CONTIGUE.) The subst. use is also in F.]

A. *adj.* **I.** From literal sense of L. *contingere*.

†1. a. Touching each other, in contact; tangential.

contingent line = tangent line; in *Dialling* a line crossing the substyle or substylar line at right angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 It teacheth.. which are circles contingent, and which are cutting the one the other. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xvii. E iij b. **1593** FALE *Dialling* A iij, The Contingent or touch line.. in all Dialls is drawn squirewise to the Substile. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 123 Portions of Circles unto which the remaining strait part may be a contingent line. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 On the Substilar Line chuse a point as at C, and thro' that point draw a Line as long as you can perpendicular .. (which is called the Contingent Line). **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 They strew Sea coal.. betwixt all the Rows of Bricks; for they are not laid Contingent in their Vertical Rows. *Ibid.* 162 The corner of the second Tile is contingent with the 1st.

b. *fig.* ? Having contact or connexion. *Obs.*

1721 D'URFEY *New Opera's* 226, I.. daily gave my self a Name Contingent with my Father's Fame.

II. From L. *contingere* in sense 'to happen'.

2. a. Liable to happen or not; of uncertain occurrence or incidence.

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. ix. (1561) 303, I wote it is contingent, it maye fal an other. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 50 It were but as contingent and of no necessite, that is to sey, as likely to be not as to be. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 218 Vnto man, all future things are contingent. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 73 If Death were only contingent, and not certain, yet, because it might happen, it ought to make us very careful and solicitous. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. ii. (1733) 202 Deer, Birds, Fishes, and other contingent Curiosities of the Chace. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 121 So much actual crime against so much contingent advantage. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 354 All salaries are reckoned on contingent as well as on actual services. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 23 The results of confession were not contingent, they were certain; whereas betrayal was not certain.

b. Incidental (*to*).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 464 Contingent expenses with which the generals for fifty years past have filled the books of your office. **1833** J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 122 The rights and obligations contingent to the *colonus* were of three kinds.

†3. Happening. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 786/2 The final effect of thinges here contingent or happening.

4. Happening or coming by chance; not fixed by necessity or fate; accidental, fortuitous.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contingent*, happening by chance. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 258 Columbus did not find out America by chance, but God directed him.. it was contingent to him, but necessary to God. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 78 The production of mixt Bodies either by spontaneous or contingent coalition of various particles of Matter. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. iii. 20 Any thing is said to be contingent or to come to pass by Chance or Accident, in the original meaning of such Words, when its Connection with its Causes or Antecedents, according to the establish'd Course of Things, is not discerned. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 100 By various local and contingent events.

†5. Not determined by necessity in regard to action or existence; free. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 God.. by a.. foresight or knowledg does often determin necessary effects from contingent causes. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 They suppose that Necessity is inwardly essential to all Agents whatsoever, and that Contingent Liberty is *πρᾶγμα ἀνυπόστατον*, a Thing Impossible or Contradictious. **1796** BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If human actions are not Contingent, what think you of the morality of actions?

6. Subject to or at the mercy of accidents; liable to chance and change.

a **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Acts xiv. 20 The breath of the people (that contingent judge of good and evil, which rather attend[s] the vain than the virtuous). **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 10 Call those things.. which are liable to change and motion, contingent natures; and those which are not liable, necessary natures. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xiv. 118 The contingent nature of trade renders every tradesman liable to disaster. **1857** GEO. ELIOT *Amos Barton* v. in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 156/1 In that toppling and contingent state, in which a very slight push from a malignant destiny would utterly upset it.

7. *Metaph.* a. Not of the nature of necessary truth; true only under existing conditions. ***contingent matter*** (in Logic): the subject-matter of a proposition which is not necessarily or universally true.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. ii. 5 Discovering the validitie of everie reason, bee it necessary, whereof cometh science, or contingent, whence proceedeth opinion. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 A true axiome is Contingent.. when it is in such sort true, that it may also at sometime be false. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 38 A contingent proposition is that, which at one time may be true, at another time false; as every crow is black. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* II. xx. 329 The truths attested by our senses.. are contingent and limited to time and place. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xxii. §1. 385 The region of contingent truth—of truth, in regard to cognition, which might conceivably have been other than it is. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 98 Leibnitz draws a wide distinction between contingent and necessary truth, between truths of fact, and truths of reason.

b. That does not exist of itself, but in dependence on something else.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* VI. i. 414 The judgements we form are either of things necessary, or of things contingent. **1788** —— *Act. Powers* I. v. Wks. II. 523/1 Contingent existence is that which depended upon the power, and will of its cause. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iii. 146 The senses only supply what is finite and contingent. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 573 The contingent, in the sense in which that word is applied to objects of experience, means that which has a cause in something other than itself, something which existed previously.

c. Non-essential.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 60 It floweth therefrom, not as a Contingent motion, but as a naturall emanation. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 94 As these Impediments are contingent, so they are also removeable. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* i. 8 The Concept is the Intuition stripped of its contingent or unessential attributes.

8. Dependent for its occurrence or character *on* or *upon* some prior occurrence or condition.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 359 Those things which are altogether contingent and dependent of mans will. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 In things contingent upon free and voluntary agents, all the Devils in hell can but blunder. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 51, 1st event; certainly happens, and gives either H or T.. 2nd event; does not certainly happen, but is contingent upon the first throw being T. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 567 The continuance of the aid is made contingent on the

continuance of the war. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxix. 129 The phenomena..may be simply an accident contingent on the principal cause of disturbance.

9. *Law.* Dependent on a pre-contemplated probability; provisionally liable to exist or take effect; conditional; not absolute.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4735/4 Then to Trustees to preserve the Contingent Remainders. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Contingent or executory remainders are where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. **1800** ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 33 The debt was contingent, and the contingency had not happened. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 191 Still we are not looked upon as actual, but only contingent, inheritors of the title. **1844** WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 263 The general opinion appears to be in favour of the antiquity of contingent remainders.

10. ***contingent force***: = B. 5 b.

1856 *Calcutta Rev.* XXVI. Mar. 556 In 1777 this Contingent force was entirely transferred to the Company.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing coming by chance, an accident.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuin.* C j b, If God be not the cause of synne, are the contingentes or changinges to be graunted? **1553** S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 In such purchases or contingents as shall fortune to any one of them. **1637** HEYWOOD *Dialogues* 300 All contingents brooke with patience. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 230 It..keeps the Body safe..against the Putrefaction of hot Airs, Liquids, Earths, or any opposite Contingent. **1788** [see 2].

2. A thing that may or may not happen, a possibility of the future.

1623 SIR E. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 132 The eyes of Humane providence cannot see beyond its horizon; It cannot ascertain future Contingents. **1656** HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 225 By contingents, I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the causes. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 31 Decreed Contingents they remain, Not link'd in any fatal Chain. **1788** REID *Act. Powers* iv. x, There seems to me to be a great analogy between the prescience of future contingents, and the memory of past contingents.

†**3.** An accessory which may or may not be present. *Obs.*

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cato Major* (1879) I. 377/2 He [Cato] considered eloquence as a valuable contingent.

4. A thing contingent or dependent on the existence or occurrence of something else.

a **1848** R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* i. (1853) 62 Reward and punishment are contingents.

5. a. 'The proportion that falls to any person upon a division' (J.). [So in Fr.]

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Contingent* is also a term of relation for the quota that falls to any person upon a division. Each prince of Germany, in time of war, is to furnish so many men, so much money, and munition for his contingent. **1775** BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 202 Either..you settle a permanent contingent, which will and must be trifling; and then you have no effectual revenue: or you change the quota at every exigency. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iii. 123 Officers are appointed..for collecting the contingents for the expense of the state.

b. *esp.* The proportion of troops furnished by each of several contracting powers; a force contributed to form part of an army or navy.

1727 [see prec.]. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 225 The states of the empire must furnish their respective quotas of soldiers, called their contingents. **1799** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 14 The Nizam's Contingent as this force was denominated. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 383 Henry and Francis had been called upon to furnish a contingent against Solyman. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 513 Thirty-two ships, probably a new contingent just come from Denmark.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. *contribution.*)

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 219 That my history would add its contingent to the enforcement of one important truth. **1856** DICKENS *Ordeal* 22 No cheerful glow came thro' crimson curtains, as a generous contingent from some warm cosy nest to the bleak, bare, outside night. **1891** *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 The London contingent of the chorus numbers 2,500.

contin'gential, *a. rare.* [f. L. *contingent-em* CONTINGENT + -AL[1].] Of contingent nature, non-essential; as *sb.* a non-essential.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 157 They cannot be ranged amongst the Essentials, but onely the Contingentials of Politick Government. **1865** J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 75 The difference between the necessary and the contingent (using this latter term of what we know to be fact—to avoid ambiguity, it might be better to call it *contingential*).

Hence **contin'gentialness.**

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 80 Contingentialness is in substance the notion of a thing existing as *fact.*

contingently (kən'tɪndʒəntlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTINGENT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a contingent manner.

1. As a possibility that may or may not befall.

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 104 Besy careyng of þinges þat are contingently to come. **1608** [S. HIERON] *Defence* II. 210 To prove that the devil could not foretell things contingently to come. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 138 The increase of vice which might contingently follow an attempt to inculcate the duty of moral restraint.

2. In certain contingencies or cases, under certain conditions.

1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* Poems (1669) 339 *Fal.* Dost thou not think..that man happy Who's free from..bondage of a woman? *Cle.* My Lord, contingently. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 8. 193 Feelings which it may be only contingently in our power to recover. **1885** *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 25 §25 A liability contingently chargeable, though not actually charged, on the revenues of India.

3. Not of necessity, but as circumstances are.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Lag.* I. x. 46 b, Necessarily in the first, contingently in the second. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 157 Euery proposition doth signifie something to be, either necessarily, or contingently. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 153 Its propositions are true, not contingently..but necessarily.

†**4.** Not under predetermined necessity; with freedom of will or liberty of action. *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 283 He sinned voluntarily and contingently. **1653** T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* ix. 39 He determines that some things shal come to passe necessarily, other things freely and contingently. *a* **1680** J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. xi. (1683) 8 Who can say..that God cannot Foreknow what a Creature, acting freely and contingently, will do? **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ii. (ed. 4) 57 Those things which have a prior ground and reason of their particular existence..do not happen contingently.

5. As it may happen, as chance will have it; accidentally.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiii. 68 [These] happen by accident and contingently. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 36 Commodities..whose value depends upon the Fashion; or which are contingently scarce and plentiful. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1702) 218 Out of even the highest mountains, and indeed all other parts of the Earth contingently and indifferently.

6. In dependence upon circumstances; dependently.

1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 But contingently and dependently of another. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* ii. 33 The operations of the Thinking Faculty are also contingently modified by the cocxistence of other powers and affections of the mind.

con'tingentness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contingent; 'accidentalness' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in subseq. Dicts.

continuable (kən'tɪnjuːəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTINUE + -ABLE. (This word existed also in OF.)] Capable of being continued or prolonged.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate, so continuable [i.e. capable of re-election], is an office for life. **1825** —— *Autobiog.* (1859) I. 79 The fierce contentions it might excite among ourselves, if continuable for life. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 63 The tone is so sonorous and continuable.

continual (kən'tɪnjuːəl), *a.* Forms: 4 continuel, -ell, -ele, -eel, (contenuel, -tinewel, -tynwel), 4–6 contynuel, -ell(e, -al, -all, 4–7 continuall, 6 -alle, 6– continual. [ME., a. OF. *continuel* (12th c.), f. L. *continu-us*: see -AL[1].]

1. Always going on, incessant, perpetual; *i.e.* continuing without any intermission, continuous (in time); or less strictly, repeated with brief intermissions, very frequent. (Of actions or states.)

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Gret excercyice of body and continuell trauaile of the spirit. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 5 þerof is 3it contynual strif betwene hem of York and of Caunturbury. **1388** WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 8 For his contynuel axyng he schal ryse, and 3yue to hym. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Grete calde and continuele frost. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 16th Sund. after Trin.*, Lord..let thy continual pitie clense and defende thy congregacion. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 422 The cure of continuall yawning. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶1 The continual Ridicule which his Habit and Dress afforded to the Beaus of Rome. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 58 Eleven months of disquiet..one almost continual eruption.

b. Regularly recurring; kept up at stated times or intervals without interruption of regularity; recurring every time. *arch.*

? *a* **1500** *Wyclif's Wicket* (1828) 2 [He] shall defyle the sanctuarye, and he shall take awaye the continuall sacryfyce. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, One service of them [dishes] continuall Allayeth pleasure. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 585 Continuall victory maketh leaders insolent, souldiers mutinous. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The continual payment of the excess of value.

†**c.** Law. *continual claim*: a claim formally reiterated within statutory intervals in order that it might not be deemed to be abandoned. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 88 a, In case a man be disseised, and the disseisy maketh continuall claime to the tenementes in the life of the disseisoure. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 250. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continuall claime is where a man hath right to enter..and hee dare not enter for feare of death or beating, but approacheth as nigh as he dare, and maketh claime thereto within the yeare and day before the death of him that hath the Lands. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Continual Claim*, is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without danger. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex., Continual claim*, abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 27 §11.

†**2.** *transf.* Of persons and things: That is always in some (specified) position, engaged in some (specified) action, etc.; continually existing or acting; constant, perpetual. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 446 II. 97 Yore contynwel servaunt and bedeman. **1535** E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115. II. 71 Mr. Pole is continual in writing of his work. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* iv. 7 The continual bread shalbe thereon. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 13 Our continuall Pilot mistaking Virginia for Cape Fear. **1630** *R. Jahnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 585 At the charge to maintaine continuall companies. *a* **1864** HAWTHORNE *Septimius* iii. (1879) 74 Beating it down with the pressure of his continual feet.

†**3.** Of diseases: Chronic, not intermittent. Cf. CONTINENT *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 Withoute contynuell Diseases. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a, A greate and continual infirmitie. **1695** tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 25 A Fever either intermitting or continual. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continual Feaver*, is that which sometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 259 Of the Cure of simple, continual Fevers. **1751** R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic.* (1758) II. 317 [Pulse] full, great, quick [denotes] Hot fit of an ague, continual fever.

†**4.** Everlasting, permanent. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xii, Nothing that hath an extreame is continuall.

†**5.** Continuous in space or substance; unbroken, uninterrupted, having no interstices. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 There are three kindes of continuall quantitie, a line, a superficies, and a solide or body. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricala* (1622) 188 A deepe masse of continuall sea. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 53, I conceive, that the earth in the beginning, was con-tinuall or holding together, and undivided. **1715** LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 A continual Embasement round a Temple.

†**b.** Continuous with something else; forming one connected whole; = CONTINENT *a.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 The guttes are to this ventricle continuall. **1623** DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 178 They [Faith and Reason] are not Continuall but they are contiguous. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 86 The Provinces of Asia and Europe became in a civil sens, either continual or contiguous.

†**c.** Forming a continuous series, *i.e.* one whose constituents recur at regular intervals. ***continual proportion, proportionals*** (Math.): = CONTINUED proportion, proportionals. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, When the first nomber is referred to the seconde, and that seconde to the thirde [as 5 is to 15, so is 15 to 45]: the proportion is called continualle. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. §6 Christ Jesus..being by continual degrees the finisher of our life. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Continual proportionals*, when..the first is to the second, as the second to the third, etc.

continuality (kən,tɪnjuːˈælɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being continual.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 325 The continuality of the noise in the street makes me wish to remove into the Temple. **1823** GALT *Entail* III. xxi. 198.

continually (kən'tɪnjuːəlɪ), *adv.* Forms: 4 contynuelli, -eli, -elliche, -aly, contynuli, -tenualliche, -ally, -tinuely, 4–5 -tynuely, -ally, -tinuelly, 4–6 -tynuelly, 5– continually. [f. CONTINUAL + -LY[2]. The Fr. *continuelement* was used in 13th c.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 142 Loke hwam heo liȝe, and hu, cuntinuelement.]

1. In a continual way; always, incessantly, constantly, perpetually, all the time; *i.e.* either: Without any intermission, at every moment, continuously (in time); or less strictly: With frequent repetition, very frequently. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1.)

c **1305** *E.E.P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er contynuelliche ynou3. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 2 Bot i am in anguys..by day, that is continuelly whils my lif lastis. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 He reigned þerynne continualliche þritty 3ere. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* 4 Of an Abbot that contynuelly by thre dayes to fore his dethe helde his eyen open. **1546** *Primer Hen. VIII*, Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Oh, to have a husband with a mouth continually smoaking. **1678** R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. I. iii. 147 Stir it continually with your Fingers. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The carriages which are continually making their exit or their entrance. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 366 Why do people delight in continually conversing with you? **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. ix. 58 The sun is continually radiating heat from his glowing mass.

†**b.** Without cessation or end; ever, for ever.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* vii. 16 Thi troon shalbe stedefast contynuli. *a* **1485** J. ROWS *Roll* No. 5 (1859), And soo hys heyrys bere countinuali aftyr hym. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 45 Which court..continually and for euer shalbe a court of record. **1547-8** *Ordre of Commvn.* 15 That wee maye continually [*later edd.* evermore] dwell in hym. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 227 There also you shall serve him continually.

c. At every recurring time, regularly, on every occasion. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1 b.)

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Counceillours may continually, at such Howres as schall be assigned to them, comewne and deliber. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Heb.* x. 1 Those sacrifices whiche they offer yeere by yeere continually. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §1 What service the other priests did continually in the holy place. **1821** KEATS *Isabel* xxxii, On [autumn] eves The breath of Winter comes..And the sick west continually bereaves Of some gold tinge.

†**2.** Continuously, in continuous succession, successively. *Obs. rare.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4744 Whether any other days sal falle Bytwen þa days, or þai sal alle Continuely falle, day aftir day.. he can noght say.

†b. Math. *continually proportional*: = in CONTINUAL or CONTINUED proportion. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xii. Z b, If 7 lines be continually proportional. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 314 Quantities are said to be Continually Proportional, or in Continued Proportion, when the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms.

†3. Continuously (in space), uninterruptedly. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Postul. 2 To produce a right line finite, strait forth continually. 1756 R. SIMSON *Euclid* I. Axiom 12 These straight lines being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. [So in modern edd.]

con'tinualness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continual.

1611 COTGR., *Endelechie*, continualnesse, perennitie. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 180 Although sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the continualness of it.

continuance (kən'tɪnjuːəns). [a. OF. *continuance* (13–14th c. in Godef.), f. *continuer* to CONTINUE (pr. pple. *continuant*): see -ANCE.]

I. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *trans.*

1. Keeping up, going on with, maintaining, or prolonging (an action, process, state, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 28 Of your lordship eke Continuance I wolde yow byseke. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 103 Wiþ contynuaunce [*v.r.* contynewaunce] of þe same cure tofore seid. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 20 Howe the same from tyme to tyme were enlarged, and had their continuance. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Jan., Imploring the continuance of God's providential care for the yeare now enterd. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 13 His own preservation, or the continuance of his species. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 135 A prorogation .. is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 74 The continuance of the unending task of human improvement.

†b. Retention in some position or state. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 An Unaccountable Continuance of the sheathing upon the Bodies of these Ships, beyond what the Practice .. of the Navy .. can justifie.

2. *Law.* The adjournment or deferring of a suit or trial (or sometimes other proceedings) till a future date or for a period. (Sometimes the present cessation, sometimes the virtual continuity, is the prominent notion.) Cf. CONTINUE *v.* 8.

'In the *United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.' Webster (1828). In England now *Obs.* in civil processes.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 21 John .. hath cesed of his sute .. takyng continuance of the same matier unto Cristemasse next comyng. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 353 Sir Robert Melvil .. requested for some eight days continuance of the Execution; whereunto she answered, Not an hour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continuance in the Common Law is of the same signification with *Prorogatio* in the Civile Law: As continuance untill the next Assise. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 64 Continuances are entered for two years more. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 316 The giving of this day is called the continuance, because thereby the proceedings are continued without interruption from one adjournment to another. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., A mandamus directing the justices to enter continuances, and hear an appeal brought by the applicants.

II. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *intr.*

3. a. Continuing in, or going on with, an action or course of conduct; perseverance, persistence. (Said of agents.) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 8 God .. in vertu send thee continuaunce. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvi. (1869) 197 þis awgere .. þat bi his good continuaunce maketh þe heuene an hygh to perce. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* v. 27 With pacience and continuaunce kepyng our promise. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 7 By patient continuance in well doing. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 38 The want of earnestness, of intense continuance, is fatal to him.

b. The going on (of an action or process), the duration or lasting (of a condition or state). The most usual current sense.

1530 PALSGR. 382 All suche dedes as .. had contynuaunce after the same present tyme. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 12 §1 All Lycences being made and granted as ys abovesaid .. shall have Continuance and bee good onely for one Yere. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 Blessednesse in greatest measure, and endles continuance. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 170 Though they be grieved with the continuance of disorder. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Any Voyage not exceeding five or six years continuance. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 38 ¶ 11 Burnt up by a long continuance of drought. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 78 The sole cause of the continuance of the quarrel.

c. adj. phr. *of long* (*short, some, any*, etc.) *continuance.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. lii, Their amitie and vnion .. cannot be of long continuance. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 133/1 We shall first dispatch those which were of shortest Continuance. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 77 This Year (1719) we had no Frost or Snow of any Continuance in England. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Feb. Wks. (1876) 160 A frost of nine weeks' continuance. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 147 The strain is of short continuance. *Mod.* Is the rain likely to be of any continuance?

4. The action or fact of continuing or remaining (in some place, position, state, or condition); stay. (Said of persons or things.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Men sain, that frele is youth With leiser and continuaunce. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIV. 229 Thurgh continuaunce and haboundaunce of waters. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 38 §2 After long continuances togither in matrimonye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The most part of them .. haue no houses of continuaunce, but .. cary them from place to place. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 106 Cloy'd With long continuance in a setled place. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* II. XXXIII, The .. Continuance above the Horizon of any Star. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 18 Our Continuance in a State of Justification. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 Our continuance in London has .. become more uncertain. 1874 *Act 37–38 Vict.* c. 7 §2 The Assistant Judge, during his continuance in office.

5. Duration or lapse of time, course of time (*obs.*); period, length of time (*obs.* or *arch.*). *in continuance*: in course of time.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 102 He coueres all þat comes .. But in a schort contynuaunce. 1538 LELAND *Itin.*, A very neere kinswoman of the kinges fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The sea exhaled by droppes, will in continuance be drie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXXXIX. 16 All my members .. which in continuance were fashioned. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 13 The strongest and most sumptuous Palaces decay with continuance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vi. 60 Ideas .. don't remain so for any sensible Continuance. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 205 Speed I was nearly unable to exert for any continuance.

†6. The quality of lasting or enduring; permanence, durability. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Continuaunce, *continuatio, perennitas.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 6 You call in question the continuance of his loue. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages .. of no great Continuance. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introd. (1729) 188 Fruits .. are to be as well consider'd in relation to their Lasting and Continuance, as to their Maturity and Beauty.

†7. The quality or fact of having lasted a long time; long standing, antiquity. *Obs.*

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 38 Goddis worde .. slewe the masse downe right Of so auncient continuaunce. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xlviii. (1591) 82 Hauing .. brought into a house of no great continuance the honor of hauing an Emperor. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 37 They were accounted the more sacred, by how much they were of more continuance. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 363 The Aristocracy was of some Continuance.

†8. Continuity, connexion (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. XXI. (1495) 454 Though it be al one see in contynuaunce therof, yet by costes and countrees he takith dyuerse names. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 That continuance of matter ought not to be used in an Epistle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Without a perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. XXV, The winding surface, the unbroken continuance, the easy gradation of the beautiful.

†b. Succession; sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Commentaries .. set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs.

9. *concr.* = CONTINUATION 9. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Continuaunce or tenoure of a matter, *tenor.* 1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 405 In this my continuance of the Annales of Scotland. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Parents* XXIII. (Arb.) 272 Beholding them [Children], as the contynuance not onely of theire kind, but of theire worke. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 761 To spend the continuance of their liues. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. II. §40. 314 This romance and a continuance of it by Gil Polo. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* i, This novel ['The Virginians'] .. is a continuance of 'Esmond'.

10. *attrib.* **continuance act**, a legislative act continuing for a further period a temporary measure; †**continuance-money**, a payment for renewal of a loan.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 183 Procuration, and Continuance-Mony, these are only .. the Dreams of Avarice. 1700 BROWN tr. *Du Fresny's Amusem.* 29 A Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen for Use and Continuance-Money. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. iv. 21 Many statutes of temporary operation are kept in force from time to time by Continuance Acts.

¶ Erroneously or loosely for CONTINENCE.

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i, Zanthia doth enamour me Beyond all continuance.

continuancy (kən'tɪnjuːənsɪ). *rare.*

†1. = CONTINUANCE 4. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 20 It signifieth Gods might .. with continuancie of the same against Egypt.

2. The quality or character of continuing or being continuous.

1850 *Pique* (1875) 352 There was a resolute emphasis in her voice, a kind of determined continuancy in her narrative.

‖**continu'ando.** *Obs.* in Eng. [L. *continuando* by continuing.] *Law.* A word technically used in an indictment for trespass, to describe a continuance or repetition of the act alleged. Hence *transf.* a continuance, a continuation.

1607–72 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., For in one Action of Trespass, you may recover Damages for divers Trespasses, laying the first with a Continuando to the whole time, and in this form, *continuando transgressionem prædictam.* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Pref. 1 So timely finished as that it might appear to be but a part of the former Trespass, though with a *continuando*, and not a new presumption against the worthy Author. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* 23 Oct., It has rained all day with a continuendo. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §5 (1740) 233 Fitzharris, whose Plot was to be only a Continuando of that which he held forth.

b. in *comb.* = continuous, never-ending.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xli, Many of our continuando-talkers of Politicks.

continuant (kən'tɪnjuːənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *continuant* or L. *continuānt-* pr. pple. of *continuāre.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Continuing, persisting in time, enduring; remaining in force.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xviii. (1620) 213 Romes Empire, so spacious and so continuant. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 Oct. x. E iij b, Whether this .. Order be continuant or expired. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 117 The dispensations are .. neither frequent nor continuant. 1933 *Mind* XLII. 72 Since there is nothing changeless in them, 'things' are not really continuant entities.

2. Capable of a continuous sound: applied to certain consonants; see B. 1.

B. *sb.*

1. A consonant of which the sound can be continued or prolonged, as opposed to a *stop* or *check*, in which the sound is produced by the explosion of a stoppage in some part of the oral cavity. Commonly applied to the sounds (f, v, θ, ð, s, z), etc. as contrasted with the stops (p, b, t, d), etc., but also including liquids and nasals.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 373 When the continuant is a fluid consonant. 1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 207/1 He retains the incorrect designation of the Teutonic continuants as 'aspirates' .. It seems to be implied that the Teutonic surd continuants changed directly into voiced stops, the theoretical intermediate stage of voiced continuants being ignored.

2. *Math.* In *Theory of Equations*, 'A determinant in which all the constituents vanish except those in the principal diagonal and two bordering minor diagonals'. Salmon *Higher Alg.* (1885) 18.

1873–4 MUIR *Proc. Royal Soc. Edin.* 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equations* xi. §129 (1885) 285 It appears that the quotient of any determinant by the one next below it in the series can be expressed as a continued fraction in terms of the given constituents. On account of this property determinants of the form here treated are called continuants.

3. *Philos.* An existent, or something physical or psychical manifested in space and time, that retains its identity though changing its states or relations or when regarded as having different states or relations.

1917 W. E. JOHNSON in *Proc. Arist. Soc.* XVII. 431 We are thinking of a body X which *continues to exist* (and which may therefore be called a continuant), while the movement from A to B .. is occurring. 1920 J. LAIRD *Stud. Realism* ii. 27 The physical things of common sense .. are continuants in time. 1933 *Mind* XLII. 161 It is of the essence of Spinoza's theory that there are no finite continuants.

†**con'tinuantly**, *adv.* A humorous perversion: cf. CONTINUATELY.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 28 (*Mrs. Quickly*) He comes continuantly to Py-Corner .. to buy a saddle.

†**con'tinuate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *continuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *continuāre* to CONTINUE.]

1. *pa. pple.* CONTINUED, kept on. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 151 The Waters of Noyes flud .. whych were a hundred dayes contynuate And fyfty.

2. *adj.* Continued without break or interstices; continuous in space or substance.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 218 This lande is continuate and one firme lande with the cape of saynte Augustine. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. §7 As though our very flesh and bones should be made continuate with his. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XXIII. (1611) 170 The Hardnes of Scalie fish is not continuat, but Plated, fitting for Motion; but there is another sort of hard couering, which is continuate. Of which .. some are shelled. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 326 If it were divisible, 'twould be continuate and divisible without end.

b. Continuous in time or order, uninterrupted in duration.

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 136 There is not any precise Catalogue or continuate history. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 178, I shall in a more continuate time Strike off this score of absence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. XXVI. (1620) 272 The same hath Euemerus written in a continuate history.

3. Continued, long-continued, lasting, chronic.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 11 A most incomparable man; breath'd as it were, To an vntyreable and continuate goodnesse. *c* 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627), As a constant and continuate as is the vse of fire and water. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v, A Chronick or continuate disease, a setled humor. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. P'cess* 36 The continuate remembrance of our owne integrity.

4. ? Constantly adjourned. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. v. 163 The encamping of an army being a continuate thing, the dislodging or remouing of a campe must needs be a consequence.

Hence †**con'tinuately** *adv.*, †**con'tinuateness.**

1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 59 Esau and Iacob famous twinnes were borne so continuatly together. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xi. (1707) 47 Writing continuately, without any Distinction betwixt the Words. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVI. (1658) 379 That the continuateness of the sent may not lead dogges to their forme.

†**con'tinuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *continuāt-* ppl. stem of *continuāre* to CONTINUE.]

1. *trans.* To make continuous in space or substance; to give continuity to.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 To the inuolucre of the hart..the same coate [the pleura]..is continuated, and tyed. *a*1632 L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizabethan Oxford* (1887) 85 The Deane and Chapter..daming upp the old Channell that ran into Charwell, continuated the two Meadowes into one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, Oyled paper, wherein the interstitiall divisions being continuated by the accession of oyle. *a*1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 87 All that continuates society, as sense of ancestry and of sex.

2. To make continuous in time; to perpetuate.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv, To containe, and continuate the remembrance of her vertuous, pious, and glorious gouernment. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palat.* 57 [They] made a mockerie of the said Truce, and continuated their Hostilities. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 17 Devising a new Church Government..and..establishing and continuating the same.

Hence **con'tinuated, con'tinuating** *ppl. a.*

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 198 The continuated parts..doe appeare loosened. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By a continuated motion upon a continuated body, as all liquors are. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (ed. 2), Bodies run into glass when the volatile parts are exhaled, and the continuating humour separated.

continuation (kən,tɪnju:'eɪʃən). [a. F. *continuation* (*-acion*) (13th c.), ad. L. *continuātiōnem*, n. of action f. *continuāre* to CONTINUE.]

†1. The action of continuing in any course of action; perseverance, persistency. *Obs.*

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 141 It shal be cause of continuacioun and exercisinge to good folk. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I j, By contynuacion and to studye strongly thou shalt mowe acquyre grete connyng and prudence.

†2. Continuity in space or of substance. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 202 These *parastatæ* do arise from the spirie bodden body..by continuation, and creepe obliquely backward and downward. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 382 This continuation of the Kings to Gods House, shewed the mutuall intercourse which ought to be betwixt Policy and Piety. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Such Timbers interrupt the continuation of the Wall.

3. Remaining or going on in a state; continuous existence or operation; continuance; prolongation.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, § 38 The court of Parliament..or sic like courtis, that has continuacione. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 21 The comliness of her countenance, the continuation of seeing her, would have subdued the obduratenesse of any heart. *a*1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 89 The continuation of weakness. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 They let Water run out of a small Orifice from one Vessel into another, with a continuation till the same Star came again to the same place. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol., Life* 251 The..continuation of a portion of the Niagara life beyond the termination of the [geological] period.

†4. Abiding or remaining in place, residence, existence, etc. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 Comets..whose first rise, continuation and disappearance may have been made in six moneths time. *a*1673 T. HORTON *Serm. on Ps.* CXXXIII. 1 *To Dwell*..a word of Residence and Abode and Continuation.

5. The causing of anything to continue or go on; the continued maintenance of a condition or repetition of an action; the resumption of any interrupted action or course; the carrying on further of the story or discussion in a book.

1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 464/2 The historie ..half printed before I set pen to paper to enter into the augmentation or continuation of anie of them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 A decree made for the continuation of the league. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 196, I am forced to defer the continuation of this discourse till another time. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 39 The English Benedictines..began to bestirr themselves, about the continuation of their Order. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 316 They [Convocation] met sometimes in the Chapter House of S. Paul's..and sometimes by continuation at King Henry VII's Chapel. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Pulse*, Any one may do a casual act of good-nature; but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temperature.

6. *Sc. Law.* = CONTINUANCE 2; adjournment, prorogation.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 225 (*heading*) Continuation of the Diet. *Ibid.* 285 In a criminal prosecution..the continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*.

†7. *Math.* A process in Fluxions equivalent to integration by parts. *Obs.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 21 The Law of continuation ..is exceedingly hard..this way to be discovered. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 441 The utility of finding fluents by continuation was manifest to Sir Isaac Newton.

8. *Stock Exchange.* The carrying over of an account till next settling-day: see CONTANGO *sb.*

1813 R. HAMILTON *Nation. Debt* in *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 72/1 Sometimes, instead of closing the account on the settling day, the stock is carried on to a future day on such terms as the parties agree on. This is called a continuation. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 46 At about ¼ per cent. 'continuation'. 1887 *Daily News* 13 July 2/2 In English railway stocks..the rates of continuation were moderate.

9. a. *concr.* That by which anything is continued; an addition continuing something already in existence or under notice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Teneur, suite, ou continuacion*, the tenour or continuation. 1638 in *Knolles' Hist. Turks* To Rdr., To joyne vnto my former History a Continuation for some few yeares. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 The Pilling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. *a*1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 181 His whole Course Is but Continuation of the Source. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 Where it is crossed by the continuation of Mount Imaus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 18 The Philebus..is supposed to be the continuation of a previous discussion.

b. Hence *continuation of days*; spec. in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1861.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 165 Vpon the first day of the moneth of May..with the continuation of the dayis following. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* IV. ii. § 1 All points of process before them are with continuation of days. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., The summons in a civil process authorizes the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, 'with continuation of days', and the summons may be called in Court, either on the day named, or within year and day of compearance, unless it be forced on by protestation.

10. Gaiters continuous with 'shorts' or knee-breeches, as worn by bishops, deans, etc. Hence in *mod. slang*, trousers, as a continuation of the waistcoat.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1184 The devil [was] in a red ..vest, red 'continuations'. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Winglebury Duel* (D.), A sleek man..in drab shorts and continuations, black coat, neck-cloth and gloves. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxviii. 305 Straight good legs, well set off with..kerseymere shorts, and continuations to match. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* in *Longm. Mag.* III. 18 For fear of spilling it over what a tailor would call my continuations.

11. *Comb.*, as *continuation bill*; **continuation-day** = contango-day; **continuation-school**, one in which the education of the elementary school is continued to a more advanced age (see also *day continuation school* s.v. DAY *sb.* 24); so *continuation class, course, education, schooling, -teaching*.

1837 *Central Soc. of Education: First Publication* 400 [In Switzerland]..boys are compelled to attend the continuation-schools until they have reached their seventeenth year. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ix. 177 Every year there are more and more continuation bills, which is merely a fine name for work postponed. 1887 *Peel City Guardian* 11 June 2/1 Evening continuation schools and classes. 1887 MUNDELLA in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 6/1 To make the education of the children thorough they must adopt the Continental system of continuation schools. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/2 He held up as models the German 'continuation' schools, and suggested that compulsory evening classes for 'continuation' teaching would delight the working man. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 3/2 Drill ought to form part of the continuation education. 1901 ROWNTREE *Poverty* 74 Attendance at the continuation classes..cannot make up for the loss resulting from the early age at which the children leave school to go to work. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 2/1 Curtailing the period of the continuation courses from eighteen to eleven days. 1928 *Britain's Industr. Future* (*Lib. Ind. Inq.*) IV. Argt. 266 Part-time day continuation schooling up to sixteen years.

continu'ationist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who favours or advocates continuation.

(In quot. applied to one who holds that the Anglican Church is the continuation of the pre-Reformation Catholic Church in England.)

1891 *Catholic News* 20 June 7/1 Those modern continuationists between whom and the birth of the Anglican Church there extends a chasm of more than three centuries.

continuative (kən'tɪnju:ətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *continuātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *continuāre* to CONTINUE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Tending or serving to continue or impart continuity: †of material substance (*obs.*); of existence, action, etc.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 330 The Cure of the Fissure of the Lips consists in..restoring the continuative moisture. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeldiana* 52 Now, this is a continuative way of speaking. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 594 Logic..is not originative and creative; it is only regulative and continuative.

2. Expressing continuance: see B. 1.

1924 JESPERSEN *Philos. Gram.* viii. 113 A so-called continuative relative clause is, of course, non-restrictive. 1927 —— *Mod. Eng. Gram.* III. 82 A subdivision..is formed by continuative clauses, in which *who* and *which* might be replaced by *and he*. 1957 ZANDVOORT *Handbk. Eng. Gram.* I. iv. 59 To denote an action or a state beginning at some time in the past and continuing up to the moment of speaking, English requires the perfect tense (known in this function as the *continuative perfect*). 'We've known each other for years.'

B. *sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) Anything that serves to continue or produce continuity: *spec.*

a. A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause or sentence; a subordinative conjunction. Also a form of the verb expressing continuance of action in some languages.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be continuatives. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The continuatives are 'if', 'because', 'therefore', 'that', &c..The copulative does no more than barely couple sentences..Continuatives..by a more intimate connection, consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Ibid.* ii. (1786) 247 All these continuatives are resolvable into copulatives. 1870 F. HALL *Hindî Reader* 146 A few intensives and continuatives are formed.

†b. A proposition expressing continuance. *Obs.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 [Among] the second sort of compound Propositions..may be added continuatives; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

Hence **continuatively** *adv.*; **con'tinuativeness**, the quality of being continuative; persistency in attention or effort.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 2/3 The outward signs of firmness, ambition, and concentration or continuativeness.

continuator (kən'tɪnju:eɪtə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form from *continuāre* to CONTINUE: see -OR; cf. mod.F. *continuateur*.]

1. One who continues, or maintains continuity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi, A way of production which should..contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 247 Louis Philippe I... that dubious continuator of the thirty-five Capets. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 35 Continuators of the apostolic succession indeed, but without spiritual authority. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 363 Aristotle..was rather fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy..than to be the continuator of an old one.

2. One who continues or carries forward work begun by another; *esp.* one who writes a continuation to a literary work.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 100 The Continuator of Stowes Chronicle. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 34 The Author Baker, and his Continuator Philipps. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 89 Gabriel Cossart, the continuator, published the other seven volumes in 1672. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 153 Heine..is the most important German successor and continuator of Goethe's most important line of activity. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 577 In our own Florence, in his southern continuator and his northern interpolator, we read the unvarnished tale.

†**continue**, (*a.*), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *continu, -ue*, ad. L. *continu-us*: see CONTINUOUS. But in B. c. perh. a vbl. sb. from CONTINUE *v.*]

A. *adj.* Continuous.

B. *sb.* a. A continuous fever; = F. *fièvre continue*.

*c*1500 *Melusine* 299 Madame, I haue be somewhat euyl at ease & haue had axez in manner of a contynue.

b. Continued or continuous land, continent.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 575 A conteinue almost twelve hundred leagues; yet divided into many kingdomes.

c. Continued course, continuance in time.

1556 J. OLDE *Antechrist* 69 In all the continue of our life.

continue, *sb.*[2] var. of CONTENU, *Obs.* contents.

continue (kən'tɪnju:), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **contynue**, (**contynu**), **-tynew(e, -tinew**, 5 **-tynwe, -tenue, -tenewe, -tenwe, -teynue**, 7 **-tinu**, 4– **continue**. See also CONTAIN *v.* 17 and CONTUNE. [a. F. *continue-r* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *continuāre* 'to make continuous', more rarely 'to be continuous', f. *continu-us* CONTINUOUS. There seems to have been frequent confusion in ME. between this word and *contain* in its early form *contene*, due perh. to F. *contenu* and L. *continui*, parts of *contenir, continēre* to CONTAIN, or to the Eng. sb. CONTENU = F. *contenu* content. Hence sense 17 'to contain,' and CONTAIN *v.* 17 in sense 'continue'; see also CONTUNE.]

I. *transitive.*

1. To carry on, keep up, maintain, go on with, persist in (an action, usage, etc.).

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 525 þe desire to receyf more & to contynu it. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 235 [Thai] continuit thair mavite Quhen euir thai met thame on the se. *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 91 þis medicyn þou schalt contynuen til it be hool. *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 416 Better to haue peas than for to contynewe the werre. *c*1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* Pref. (1814) 4 Audacyte to contynue forth my fyrste purpose. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 27, I am..Glad that you thus continue your resolue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Negroes transplanted into cold..habitations continue their hue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, The whole, to continue the same metaphor, consists in the cookery of the author. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* viii. 201 To continue the struggle. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 194 Continuing the ascent, and bearing a little to the left.

2. To cause to last or endure; to prolong, keep up (something external to the agent).

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 Crist to contynue devocioun of þis womman, answeride not first a word to hir. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 67 Howe this ordale was contynued in Englande in the tyme of kinge Iohane. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxii. 17 His name shalbe continued as long as the sunne. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* IV. 28 A good Way to continue their Memories. 1753 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Jan., Almighty God who hast continued my life to this day. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 If the qualities are continued by descent through a generation or two.

3. With extension or complement: To keep on, maintain, retain (in a place, condition, etc.).

*c*1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XIX. (1714) 145 God contenewe his grace and persone in long lyffe w[t] increse. 1588 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 143 We were continued

all this year in assured hope of a full victory. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. §10 If a child were continued in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age. **1657** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 311 That John Philpott be continued clerk of this parish. **1670** tr. *Machiavelli's Princes* (Rtldg. 1883) 245 Pagolo and the Duke de Gravina were continued alive. **1670** WALTON *Hooker* in *Lives* III. 159 To continue him at School. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 No lady.. would care to continue me with her. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 160 He was still continued the reluctant general of the army. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §153 It.. seemed unprofitable to continue the companies longer in a state of hardship. **1850** W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxx. (1853) 151 He was continued in his office.

†**b.** *ellipt. Obs.* cf. quot. 1670 above.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 88 But Barnardine must die this afternoone, And how shall we continue Claudio?

†**4.** To make continuous *with*, connect or attach *to*. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 Paradys is so hiȝe and in oon place contynued to þe erþe. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 147 þe braunchis of þe senewis of þe heed in sum place ben conteynued & ioyned with þese senewis. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 239 The use of the Navell is to continue the infant unto the Mother.

5. To carry on, take up, resume (a narrative, etc.) from a point of suspension or interruption.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. i. 17 Ðe thryde [Buke] sall contynwyde be Quhille made of Rome wes þe cite. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV* Epil., Our humble Author will continue the Story (with Sir John in it). **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 49 Antonius Ciccarella, who continueth on the history of Platina. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* V. Prol., And thus his tale continued ran. **1823** LAMB *Elia* xi. *Imperf. Symp.*, Hume's History compared with his [Smollett's] Continuation of it. What if the Historian had continued Humphrey Clinker?

6. To carry on in space; to prolong, produce.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length From Hell continu'd reaching th' utmost Orbe Of this frail World. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 274 Then continue (*viz.* draw longer) both the lines AB, CD. **1784** *Gent. Mag.* LIV. II. 643 The arch is now continuing under the intended road .. for which purpose a hill contiguous is cutting down. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 18 If we continue backwards the rays DE, FE, they will meet at *m*.

7. To carry on in a line of succession or development; to furnish a sequel or successor to.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 62 The man of genius was continued by the English analysts of the eighteenth century.. The man of intelligence was continued by successors like Bernouilli, Euler, and Laplace.

8. *Law.* To adjourn, prorogue, put off. (esp. *Sc.*).

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, §38 The court of Parliament.. or sic like courtis, that has continuacione, nedis nocht to be continuit fra day to day. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 188 The Governor.. wrote to the Cardinal to continue the accusation of Mr. George, till he spake with him. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 258 (Jam.) But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made all to be continued for that time. **1798** Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 44 The cause was continued on a rule for trial at the next term. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Diet*, After the day of appearance has once arrived, the diet may be continued by an act of the Court.. The continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*. **1890** *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 23 May 1/6 He appeared before Judge Sanger of the District court in Cambridge this morning, and has his case continued until June 4.

b. *Stock Exch.* (See quot.)

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 206/1 'To continue' is a technical term, which means to sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future date at the same price, a further sum being paid for the accommodation.

II. *intransitive.*

9. To remain in existence or in its present condition; to last, endure, persist in being.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 þe sike man muste nedis die, namely & þe accidentis contynewen [MS. A. conteynen]. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xiii. 14 But now shall not thy kyngdome contynue. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108b, Built with rafters and beames of Juniper, to the end it might continue. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 273 My mother grows so much worse, that he fears she cannot long continue. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 106 This habitable globe.. could no more continue, than they could create themselves. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Let what now exists continue.

10. To remain, stay, or abide (*in* a place).

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 19. I. 55 Of us which are continuinge in a lande of warr. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* XV. 32 Because they haue contynued with me now .iii. dayes, and haue nought to eate. **1611** BIBLE *John* ii. 12 They continued there not many days. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 314 So the popular vote Inclines, here to continue. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 254 Frederica is made wretched by his continuing here. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 122 Ireland, where he is supposed to have continued four years.

11. With complement or extension: To remain (in a specified state or capacity).

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 39 Preamb., Sythen whiche tyme your seid Subgiect hathe contynued.. your feythfull and true liegeman. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Thoughe she alway contynued not in her vyrgynyte. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 29 Your Emperor Continues still a Ioue. **1611** —— *Cymb.* I. vi. 56 Continues well my Lord? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* V. 521 That thou art happie, owe to God; That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* V. i. §28 The Deity would continue their friend. **1761** JOHNSON *Let. Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, Your English style still continues in its purity and vigour. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xli, It is impossible you should continue unhappy if you follow the dictates of honour and conscience.

12. To persist in action, persevere; to go on, keep on. (Now rare of persons.)

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 He continued alle night in prayers alone. **14..** *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 94 To contynu in vertu tyll thei dey. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 95 To continew, *perseuerare*. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* V. i. 34, I haue knowne her continue in this [washing her hands] a quarter of an houre. **1677** LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To continue or hold on in that he began. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxii, The altercation continued until they entered the gates of Antwerp. **1877** LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* i, The breeze continued. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 220 The persecution continued with unabated rigour.

13. *to continue doing* or *to do*: to go on doing, not to cease. Sometimes with *on*.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 23 And thei contynueden axinge with greete voices, that he schulde be crucified. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xii. 16 Peter contynued knockinge. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* i. 12 As she continued praying before the Lord. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 By whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 138 In one day to have marr'd What he.. six Nights and Days Continu'd making. **1719** LOCK in W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 59 [It] is likely to continue on to do so. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6041/10 The Pills continue to be sold by him. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/1 Kissen Juan Doss continues reading from the Rosenamma. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 83 They will continue to circulate as token coins.

14. To proceed in one's discourse; to resume or go on after pause or interruption.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶2 Of all persons under the Sun (continued he..) be sure to set a Mark upon Confidents. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, And thus he continued on, while my colour came and went.. with indignation. **1885** SIR. W. V. FIELD in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 654/2 Lord Erskine continues thus: 'If the court can discover,' etc.

†**15.** ? To be or occur as sequel (Schmidt), or ? To remain behind. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 5 He.. takes no accompt How things go from him, nor resumes no care Of what is to continue.

†**16.** To be attached or cohere *to* (so as to form a continuous mass). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §293 Such Bodies doe partly follow the Touch of another Body, and partly sticke and continue to themselues.. as we see in Pitch, Glew, Birdlime, etc.

†**III. 17.** = CONTAIN. *Obs.*

[See the etymology, and cf. CONTAIN *v.* 17.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 177 And euery maner seculer þat may nouȝt continue [*v.r.* contene. conteyne], Wysly go wedde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Suche blasfemyes ben foundun & contynnued in þes sectis. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* lxxxi. (1868) 105 Y haue spoke unto you of diuerse women.. as it is continued in the bible. **1550** GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 760a, I receiued a letter.. and toke it .. to continue no effectual inhibicion. **1572** J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 8 If the style or endyting be best, which continueth the matter.

continued (kən'tɪnju:d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. a. Carried on or kept up without cessation; continual, constant.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contynuyd, kepte wythe-owte cessynge, *continuatus*. **1532** R. BOWYER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 134 By their constitution in the last and yet continued Convocation. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxix. 65 A continued patience I commend not. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.* xlvi. 99 His conversation is a kind of continued complement. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 350 Cold Weather, and continu'd Rain. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 74 This continued astonishment was a part of her life.

b. ***continued fever*** (see CONTINUAL *a.* 3).

1776-83 CULLEN *First Lines* §27 Wks. 1827 I. 488 When it happens.. that the remission is not considerable.. the disease is called a Continued Fever. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 301 The second book treats of continued fevers. **1858** J. COPLAND *Dict. Med.* I. 367 Dr. Tweedie has divided continued fever into Simple, Complicated, and Typhus.

2. Extended in space without interruption or breach of connexion; continuous.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 That Horse is best which is of one continued colour. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 342 One continued country, passable from one to the other, without helpe of Sea. **1636** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 8 A hilly country.. in a manner a continued Wood, most of Pine trees. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. §3 An Atom, *i.e.* a continu'd Body, under one immutable Superficies. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 190 The ground is burnt up to that degree, that the surface of it appears like one continued cinder.

3. a. Carried on in a series or sequence; connected or linked together in succession; continuous.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 123 A Continued similitude, is when the second terme, is to the third, as the first is to the second. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 63 The space of seven continu'd Nights he rode With darkness. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II. i, One continu'd Series of Misfortunes. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 [They] have each given a continued history of St. Paul's life.

b. ***continued story***: a serial story. *U.S.*

1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* (ed. 3) 299 The less important dailies give one a tablespoonful of a continued story every day. **1881** RITTENHOUSE *Maud* (1939) 7 Elmer brought me the Sunday Bulletin with that sweet continued story in it. **1932** W. CATHER *Obscure Destinies* 89 Grandmother loved to read.. the continued story in the Chicago weekly paper. **1951** M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* 10/2 Note the 'continued story' technique of nineteenth-century and Hearst journalism.

4. a. ***continued proportionals***: a series of quantities such that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms; such quantities are said to be in ***continued proportion***. ***continued fraction***: a fraction whose denominator is an integer *plus* a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer *plus* a fraction, and so on.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Continual Proportionals*, A series of continual or continued proportionals is otherwise called a *progression*. **1827** —— *Course Math.* I. 113 But when the difference or ratio of every two succeeding terms is the same quantity, the proportion is said to be Continued, and the numbers themselves make a series of Continued Proportionals, or a progression.

†**b.** ***continued bass*** (in *Music*) = THOROUGHBASS. [It. *basso continuo*.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Continued*, or *thorough-bass*, in music, is that which continues to play constantly; both during the recitatives, and to sustain the choir or chorus.

con'tinuedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a continued manner; uninterruptedly, continuously.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 19 The catholike churche, which hathe in it contynuedly the Holye Spirit of God for a ruler and governour. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 17 A Book of such comprehensive Prophecies, and so continuedly true. **1827** W. P. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 936 Family arms seem not to have been continuedly adopted, till towards the time of Edward I.

con'tinuedness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Continued state or quality, continuity.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 It behooues also that his parts hold a certaine kind of continuednesse, and that they bee not deuided. **1630** T. WILLIAMSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvi. 4 See we now the continuednesse, *exit*, 'it goeth forth'. **1656** J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 120 All quantity whatever must.. by continuednesse, conspire into one bulk.

continuendo: see CONTINUANDO.

continuer (kən'tɪnju:ə(r)). [f. CONTINUE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who continues, or carries on; *esp.* one who continues a history or other unfinished work.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245b, The norice and continuer of warre and hostilitie. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 222 The Continuer of Thuanus his History. **1658** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 Holding only Fame to be the strongest continuer of a family. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 25 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 253 The Continuer of Athenæ Oxon. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 119 The inheritors and continuers of a common civilization.

2. One who continues in a state, etc.; one who persists, remains, keeps on, stays.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV, an. 1. 11 He now obteynyng the crowne of the realme, yf he wer therin a long continuer. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 211 Continuers at home. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 143, I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. **1632** D. LUPTON *Lond. & Countrey carbonadoed, Tenants at will* in Halliwell *Repr. Charac. Bks.* (1857) 309 These are Continuers onely upon their Maisters pleasure.

continuing (kən'tɪnju:ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTINUE; continuation, continuance; abiding.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 He lykenyth the soule racional to a cercle by cause of his perfeccion and contynuynge. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* vi. (1851) 35 It is not the outward continuing of mariage that keepes whole that cov'nant. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 53 The ceasing or continuing the said Method of Sheathing.

con'tinuing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That continues (in various senses of the verb); abiding, lasting; persistent, persevering.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 18 It semeth love is welwillende To hem that ben continuende With besy herte to pursue Thing that is to love due. **1526** TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 14 For here haue we no continuynge citie [So **1611**]. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 152 Desiring to eternize his fame, in a more continuing way. **1845** S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 100 Stimulated by continuing peril. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* V. (ed. 5) 63 A continuing protest against the validity of Charles's title.

†**2.** Formerly used in concord with a substantive absolutely (= Lat. ablative absolute), as an adverbial adjunct of the sentence, like, *during*, *pending*, and so tending to be regarded as a preposition; e.g. *continuing my life* = while my life continues, during my life. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) Biijb, Thy dishes be one continuing the yere. *Ibid.* Bvjb, Better were to bide continuing my life. **1682** G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 34 Continuing this time, Mr. Heylyn had no very considerable subsistence for himself and his new Companion.

Hence **con'tinuingly** *adv.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 231 The sayd.. vii. slepers .. sleped contynuyngly to the laste.. yeres of Theodocius.

con'tinuist. [f. CONTINUE *v.* + -IST.] One who holds a theory of continuity or continuousness.

Hence **con,tinu'istic** *a.* (see quot.)

1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1453 He advocated what is called the continuistic view of the apocalyptic prophecies; i.e., that they are predictive of progressive history, being partly fulfilled, partly unfulfilled.

continuity (kɒntɪ'nju:ɪtɪ). [a. F. *continuité* (16th c.), ad. L. *continuitāt-em*, f. *continu-us*: see -ITY.] The state or quality of being continuous.

1. Of material things: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in extent or substance, of having no interstices or breaks; uninterrupted connexion of parts; connectedness, unbrokenness.

1543 [see 5]. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* Dj, Fyre and Ayre.. will descend, when..their Continuitie should be dissolued. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Inflaming the body, loosing the continuity of the parts. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 307 Now there is no continuity betweene the vmbilicall veine and the hollow veine. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Continuity of parts is the cause of perspicuity. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Continuity* is usually defined, among schoolmen, the immediate cohesion of parts in the same quantum. **1804** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 59 The continuity of the frontier. **1813** BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 52 Sometimes the continuity of rocks and strata is.. broken. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. §17 (1864) 46 Tbe continuity of the cord with the brain is necessary.

2. a. Of immaterial things, actions, processes, etc.: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in sequence or succession, or in essence or idea; connectedness, coherence, unbrokenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1356 All that shall be, hath a stint and dependance of that which is, by a certeine continuitie, which proceedeth from the beginning to the end. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* vii. (1786) 101 We may gain some idea of Time, by considering it under the notion of a transient continuity. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 10 In travelling by land there is a continuity of scene, a conneeted succession of incidents tbat carry on the story of life. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. (ed. 6) 16 The continuity of attention necessary for the proper evolution of a train of thought.

b. *law* or *principle of continuity*: the principle that all change, sequence, or series in nature is continuous, and that nothing passes from one state to another *per saltum*.

The phrase originated with Leibnitz. In 1687 he laid down as a general principle, that where there is continuity between data, such that one case continually approaches and at length loses itself in another, there will be a corresponding continuity in results or properties. For example, it is a property of the ellipse that all rays from the one focus are reflected from the curve to the other; in tbe parabola all such rays reflected at the curve are parallel; if there be given a series of ellipses continually approaching the parabola by the continuous increase of distance between the foci, the focal radii of these will continuously approach the relation of parallelism, so as at length to differ from it by less than any assignable amount. This was according to Leibnitz 'a principle of general order', having its origin in the mathematical infinite, absolutely necessary in Geometry, but holding good also in Physics, because the Sovereign Wisdom, the source of all tbings, acts as a perfect Geometer, and according to a harmony tbat admits of no addition. In 1702 he referred to this principle as 'the law of continuity', and claimed that it operates in all natural phenomena; and in his *Nouveaux Essais*, he declared it to be part of his 'Law of Continuity' that everything in nature goes by degrees, and nothing *per saltum*.

[**1687** LEIBNITZ *Lettre à Mr. Bayle* Wks. Erdm. 104. **1690** —— *Lettre à Mr. Arnauld* ibid. 107 Chacune de ces substances contient dans sa nature legem continuationis seriei suarum operationum. **1702** —— *Repl. aux Refl. de Bayle* ibid. 189/2 Qu'il ne se rencontre jamais rien, où la loi de la continuité (que j'ai introduite, et dont j'ai fait la première mention dans les *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* de Mr. Bayle), et toutes les autres règles les plus exactes des Matbématiques soient violées. *a* **1716** —— *Nouv. Ess.* IV. xvi, Tout va par degrés dans la nature et rien par saut, et cette règle, à l'égard des changements, est une partie de ma loi de la continuité.] **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., An eminent mathematician has supposed what he calls a law of continuity to obtain in the universe, by which law every thing that is executed or done in nature, is done by infinitely small degrees. **1812–6** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 271 When bodies, whether solid or fluid, act on one another by impulse or percussion, in such a manner that their action is subject to the law of continuity. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 It prevents a breach of the law of continuity between transparent and opake bodies. **1841** J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 74 That the angle changes at once from 90° to zero, is to admit so palpable a violation of the principle of continuity..that, etc. **1862** MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* (ed. 2). **1878** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (1880) p. xii, We endeavour to show..that immortality is strictly in accordance with the principle of Continuity (rightly viewed).

c. *equation of continuity*, in *Hydrodynamics*: the equation connecting the rate of change of density of a fluid within any closed surface constantly full of fluid with the flow of fluid through the surface.

1836 T. WEBSTER *Equilibr. & Motion of Fluids.* **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 141. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* §93.

3. The state or quality of being continuous in time; uninterrupted duration. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii, Wee need not have recourse unto any starre but the Sunne and the continuity of its action. **1840** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 27 Their stedfast continuity of gaze. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 146 A painful disease, which had its origin in the severity and continuity of his studies.

4. a. quasi-*concr.* A continuous or connected whole; a continuous or unbroken course or series. (Of material or immaterial things.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 Running throughout one continuity without interruption. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. §3 (1622) 296 All magnitudes and continuities are deduced from one originall prick. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 When every stone is laid artfully together, it cannot be united into a continuity, it can but be contiguous in this world. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 219 A chain that ascends in a continuity of links.

b. A part continuous with something else. *rare.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 248 The New-Netherlands..a continuity of the territory taken possession of..by the Pilgrims, when they landed on Plymouth Rock.

5. *solution of continuity*: the fact or condition of being or becoming discontinuous; fracture, rupture, breakage, 'break'. Orig. used of wounds, etc. in an animal body; thence also in other senses.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 12 The heart can not suffer solution of continuitie without death. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 14 Schisme is an exteriour breach, or a solution of continuity in the body Ecclesiastick. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 77 The Solution of Continuity may hinder the Juice from mounting. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 24 With what address this temporary solution of [historical] continuity is kept from the eye. **1877** TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 We are brought without solution of continuity into the presence of problems, which..lie entirely outside the domain of physics.

6. a. *Cinemat.* A detailed scenario for a cinema film; also, the maintenance of consistency or a continuous flow of action in successive shots or scenes of a cinema or television film. orig. *U.S.*

1921 *Collier's* 25 June 26/3 It is a hobby of mine never to pay no attention to a continuity, as it only gets a man balled up. **1926** G. F. BUCKLE *Mind & Film* I. 18, I am deliberately using the word scenario here instead of continuity (which is the correct name for the working script) in order to avoid confusion when discussing faults in the scenario which result in bad continuity in the film. **1927**, etc. [see sense 7 below]. **1930** *Times* 12 July 4/6 Mr. Knoblock became joint author..of the scenario of the talking film and he also wrote the 'continuity' or stage directions. **1940** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Let.* 11 May (1964) 116 I've written a really brilliant continuity..it seems to be a last life line that Hollywood has thrown me. **1940** *War Illustr.* 12 Jan. p. ii/2 Touching this matter of 'continuity'—to use a word from film-technique. **1951** 'J. WYNDHAM' *Day of Triffids* vi. 116 Sandra is our professional remembrancer—continuity is her usual work.

b. A series of linking announcements, interpolations, or the like in a radio programme or broadcast; the maintenance of a continuous sequence in broadcasting (see quot. 1941).

1934 *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 107 The Ceremony of the Keys is a good example of a broadcast which requires elaborate technieal arrangements to ensure 'continuity'. **1941** *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadc. Terms 7 Continuity*, (1) structure of verse or prose, linking sections of a dramatic or of a magazine programme; (2) announcements or interlude material filling intervals between programmes in a sequence of programmes. **1968** *Listener* 4 Jan. 28/2 *All the Best*..is.. full of limp interviews and badly written continuity.

7. *attrib.*, as *continuity announcement, announcer, clerk*; **continuity girl** *Cinemat.*, a woman who is responsible for ensuring that there are no discrepancies of detail between linked scenes filmed at different times; **continuity studio** (see quot. 1941); **continuity suite** (see quot. 1962); **continuity title**, an explanatory title inserted into a film to ensure continuity; **continuity writer**, a writer of continuity titles.

1962 A. NISBETT *Technique of Sound Studio* i. 17 The output of individual studios is..linked together by ..*continuity announcements. *Ibid.*, *Continuity announcer. **1927** *Sunday Express* 29 May 10 Promising to let her be a *continuity clerk if she did not get ahead as an actress. **1933** 'I. HAY' & 'A. ARMSTRONG' *Orders are Orders* II. 46 Meet Miss Marigold, my secretary and *continuity girl. **1937** M. ROBINSON (*title*) Continuity girl. **1944** R. MANVELL *Film* I. vi. 68 The director is the admitted co-ordinator of the actors' work, with the continuity girl killing the details. **1970** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 3 July 23 The world of folding chairs, megaphones and continuity girls is put firmly behind him when he turns to domestic film-making. **1941** *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadc. Terms 7 *Continuity studio*, small studio from which an announcer, supervising the running of a sequence of programmes, makes opening and closing announcements and interpolates interlude material when required. **1957** *B.B.C. Handbk.* 52 The machines are started and stopped by remote control..from a *continuity suite in the case of reproductions. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique of Sound Studio* 246 *Continuity suite*, a centre through which programmes are routed or where they are reproduced to build a particular service ready for feeding to a transmitter. **1953** K. REISZ *Film Editing* 279 **Continuity title*, title designed to bridge a break in the pictorial continuity. **1921** *Moving Pict. Stories* 9 Dec. 28/2 He knows that the *continuity writer is going to make certain changes. **1928** *Sunday Express* 18 Mar. 4/3 The necessity for such titles as 'Time went on, and brought changes in the circus' would bring most continuity writers into disgrace.

continuo (kən'tɪn(j)u:əʊ). *Mus.* = BASSO *continuo*; also, an instrument or instruments playing this.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words Mus. Bks.* 24 *Continuo*, for this see the Words *basso continuo*. **1740** GRASSINEAU tr. *S. de Brossard's Mus. Dict.* 44 *Continuo*, signifies the thorough Bass, as *Basso continuo* is the continual or thorough Bass. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 151/2 In the score of the 'Matthäus Passion' of Bach..in the recitative a single line and figures is given for the 'eontinuo' alone. **1942** E. BLOM *Music in Eng.* iii. 41 These harmonic instruments thus began casually to take on the function they or their descendants assumed quite regularly in the next two centuries under the name of *continuo*.

continuous (kən'tɪnjuəs), *a.* [f. L. *continu-us* hanging together, uninterrupted (f. *contin-ēre* in intr. sense 'to hang together,' etc.) + -OUS.]

1. a. Characterized by continuity; extending in space without interruption of substance; having no interstices or breaks; having its parts in immediate connexion; connected, unbroken.

1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. §3 It is Compounded of two Bodies. The one Parenchymous; Continuous throughout; yet somewhat Pliable without a solution of its Continuity. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* II. II. (1782) IV. 148 The dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 6 Round the city stretch'd Their line continuous, massy as the wall Erst by the fearful Roman.. raised. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 320 In most cases the area inhabited by a species is continuous. **1879** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. 228 If we light a match and observe its spectrum, we find that it is continuous—that is, from red through the whole gamut of colour to the visible limit of the violet. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 Without describing a continuous line in space.

b. In unbroken connexion *with*; joined continuously *to*; forming one mass *with*.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* XI. v. (1732) 207 Anciently continuous with Malacca. **1700** S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 95 The Superficies whereto it was continuous, etc. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 The mucous membrane of the eye is continuous with the skin.

†c. *fig. Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iii. 252 They were so contiguous and near in kinred, they might not be made continuous (one flesh) in marriage.

2. a. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Uninterrupted in time, sequence, or essence; going on without interruption; connected, unbroken.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. (1841) 187 Continuatives.. consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. **1832** *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xi. §176. 60 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The currents transmitted by perfect conductors are continuous; that is, their intensity is either constant, or varies insensibly during two consecutive instants. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Continuous service men*, those seamen who, having entered for a period, on being paid off, are permitted to have leave, and return to the flag-ship at the port for general service. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. (1876) 700 A continuous siege of six months. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 The power of abstract study or continuous thought is very rare. **1878** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* VII. §215 Which will explain the continuous life of tbe universe as well as its continuous energy.

b. *Gram.* Of verb tense-forms or aspect: denoting continuous action (see quots.). Cf. EXPANDED *ppl. a.* 2 b and PROGRESSIVE *a.* 3 h.

1887 *N.E.D.* s.v. *be* v., B 15 With the present participle, forming continuous varieties of the tenses. **1892** H. SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* I. 102 Long tenses may be either *continuous* or *recurrent*, denoting repetition, habit, etc. Thus we have a continuous present in *he lives in the country*, a recurrent present in *he goes to Germany twice a year*. **1898** J. C. NESFIELD *Eng. Gram.* v. 58 Continuous [tense]..denotes that the event (in Present, Past, or Future time) is still *continuing*, and is not yet completed; as, 'I am loving', 'I was loving', 'I shall be loving'. **1904** C. T. ONIONS *Advanced Eng. Syntax* 112 When a Continuous Tense refers to a period of action, it often implies habit, e.g. 'I *shall be dining alone* all week'. **1947** W. S. ALLEN *Living Eng. Struct.* 79 It might..be shown that as a continuous tense describes an action as it is taking place, the Present Continuous is the only real present tense we have in English. **1965** F. R. PALMER *Linguistic Study Eng. Verb* IV. 59 Every second pair in the paradigm..is progressive. There is no obvious name for the category... The terms 'continuous' and 'non-continuous' are sometimes used. **1985** R. QUIRK et al. *Comprehensive Gram. Eng. Lang.* 197 The *progressive aspect* (sometimes called the *durative* or *continuous* aspect) indicates a happening *in progress*.

3. *technically.* *continuous assessment* (Educ.), the evaluation of a pupil's progress throughout the course of study, based on course-work as well as, or instead of, examinations; see also ASSESSMENT 5 b; *continuous brake*, a continuous series of carriage brakes controlled from one point, acting upon every carriage or wheel in a train; *continuous consonants*, those which are capable of prolonged enunciation (opposed to *explosive*); *continuous creation*, creation viewed as being a continuous process and not a single act at a particular time; *spec.* the view that the universe is in a steady state, new systems being formed continually to replace those that disappear; *continuous-flow*, used *attrib.* designating a system, device, etc., in which a fluid or other material flows continuously; *continuous function* (Math.), a function that varies continuously, and whose differential coefficient therefore never becomes infinite; *continuous impost*: see IMPOST; *continuous kiln* (see quot. 1910); *continuous miner* (see quot. 1967); *continuous process*, an industrial process which operates without interruption (opp. *batch process*); *continuous spectrum*, 'a spectrum not broken by bands or lines, but having the colors shaded into each other continuously, as that from an incandescent solid or liquid, or a gas under high pressure' (WEBSTER 1890) (cf. quot.

1879 for sense 1 a above); ***continuous stationery*** (see quot. 1942); ***continuous stem*** (Bot.), one without articulations; ***continuous style***, in Gothic Architecture, a style in which the mullions of a window are continued in the tracery, as distinguished from the geometrical style of earlier Gothic; ***continuous tone*** (see quot. 1968); ***continuous variation***, in *Biol.* (see quot. 1961); ***continuous voyage***, a voyage which, though interrupted by stops at ports or otherwise, is regarded as a single voyage in reference to the purpose for which it was undertaken (e.g. the consignment of goods or materials); ***continuous wave***, an electromagnetic (esp. radio) wave having constant amplitude and intensity; also *attrib.*

1959 *15 to 18: Rep. Cent. Advisory Council for Educ. (Eng.)* (Ministry of Educ.) I. xxv. 281 Some Institutes of Education are using analogous methods of *continuous assessment instead of examinations. **1973** *Scotsman* 13 Feb. 9/3 Continuous assessment makes up 55 per cent of gradings, exams 45 per cent. **1984** FRITH & MACINTOSH *Teacher's Guide to Assessment* i. 28 Continuous assessment —a continuous updating of judgements about a pupil's performance. **1883** *Stubbs' Mercantile Circ.* 26 Sept. 862/2 The use of *continuous brakes on their several lines [of railway]. [**1850** LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 144 Now *b*, *p*, *t*, etc. are explosive, *f*, *v*, etc. continuous.] [**1895** G. MACDONALO *Lilith* vi. 35 The still face might be a primeval perfection; the live eyes were a continuous creation.] **1941** C. SINGER *Short Hist. Sci.* v. 140 Averroes believed, not in a single act of creation, but in a *continuous creation. **1950** F. HOYLE *Nature of Universe* v. 107 With continuous creation the apparent contradiction between the expansion of the Universe and the requirement that the background material shall..condense into galaxies is completely overcome. **1956** *Ann. Reg. 1955* 397 The distribution of radio-stars favoured evolutionary theories of cosmology rather than more recent theories of continuous creation. **1958** *New Biol.* XXV. 93 The oxidation tanks were run on the *continuous-flow principle, with recirculation of a portion of the effluent to inoculate the influent. **1965** *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms (B.S.I.)* §17 p. 3 *Continuous flow oxygen system*, an oxygen system in which the oxygen flows during both inspiration and expiration. **1890** *Sci. Amer.* 11 Jan. 21/3 (*heading*) A *continuous brick kiln. **1901** *Notes on Building Construction* (ed. 5) III. iii. 193 Tunnel kilns, called also Continuous, 'Running', 'Perpetual', or 'Draw-Kilns'. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 520/1 Brick-kilns..can all be grouped under two main types—Intermittent kilns and Continuous kilns. *Ibid.* 520/2 The 'continuous' kiln..is really made up of a number of separate kilns or firing-chambers, built in series and connected..in such a manner that the products of combustion from one kiln may be made to pass through a number of other kilns before entering the flue. **1958** A. NELSON *Methods of Working* v. 61 Further studies by mining engineers..led to the design and development of machines which combined the operations of cutting, breaking and loading the coal... These combined machines are popularly known as '*continuous miners'. **1967** *Gloss. Mining Terms (B.S.I.)* VIII. 9 *Continuous miner*, a machine used mainly for the cutting and loading of coal or other mineral in mine entries or narrow places. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 11 June 7/2 Everything being on the automatic and *continuous-process principle. **1922** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 389/1 The case which appears to have presented most difficulty in national legislation is the *continuous process. **1954** [see BATCH *sb.*[1] 7]. **1961** *Times* 22 Nov. 21/6 Many chemical plants, especially the continuous-process type, need very precise adjustment. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 124/2 Fluorescent radiation, showing a *continuous or banded spectrum, can be excited in many gases and vapours. **1942** H. A. MAOOOX *Dict. Stationery* (ed. 2) 26 **Continuous Stationery*, a modern form of mechanical accounting stationery in which the sheets are of continuous length, sometimes folded concertina fashion. **1959** *B.S.I. News* Dec. 15 The sizes do not necessarily apply to continuous stationery. **1970** *Brit. Printer* June 76 Continuous stationery for computers is one of the fastest-growing specialisations in printing. [**1866** *Treas. Bot.* 325 A stem is said to be continuous which has no joints.] **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 379 There is also a tendency..throughout the *Continuous style, to extend the ornamental stonework. **1933** C. W. GAMBLE *Mod. Illustration Processes* vii. 125 We may take..an artist's drawing of a landscape of washes of black pigment upon white paper..as representing a drawing in '*continuous' tone. **1967** E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-offset* iv. 43 With the indirect method the first negatives are made as formerly and they may be in continuous-tone or in dot formation. **1968** *Gloss. Terms Offset Lithogr. Printing (B.S.I.)* 10 *Continuous tone*, an image in which tonal gradation is produced by changes in density. **1894** W. BATESON *Study of Variation* 18 The fact that *Continuous Variations exist is also none the less a fact. **1961** WEBSTER, *Continuous variation*, variation in which a series of intermediate types connects the extremes. **1806** C. ROBINSON *Rep. Cases Crt. Admir.* V. 365 *marg.*, *Continuous voyage in the colonial trade of the enemy. **1808** *Ibid.* VI. App. note ii, That branch of the colonial principle which relates to continuous voyages. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 130/2 If the ultimate destination of goods, though shipped first to a neutral port, is enemy's territory, then, according to the 'doctrine of continuous voyages', the goods may be treated as if they had been shipped to the enemy's territory direct. **1911** A. B. SMITH *Mod. Amer. Telephony* XXV. 663 If it were possible to produce *continuous waves for wireless telegraphy. **1920** H. M. DOWSETT *Wireless Telegr.* iv. 70 Continuous wave transmitters. *Ibid.* 92 Any other long-distance continuous wave system. **1933** J. H. MORECROFT *Princ. Radio Communication* (ed. 3) vii. 775 Tube *B* acts as oscillator and detector (self-heterodyne) for reception of continuous-wave signals. **1951** [see *automatic direction finder*].

continuously (kən'tɪnjuːəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a continuous manner; uninterruptedly, without break; continually, constantly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 167 (R.) Which.. incorporates the newly received nourishment, and joins it continuously with the preexistent parts of flesh and bone. **1826** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 94 He spoke continuously for a considerable time. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. XXV. 623 These may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole mass. **1879** *Nature* 20 Nov. 58 A body which is changing its speed every..hundredth part of a moment or what we call continuously. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 A quantity is said to vary continuously, if, when it passes from one value to another, it assumes all the intermediate values.

continuousness (kən'tɪnjuːəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continuous; continuity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 224 These two narratives are drawn up with that continuousness, that artless wondering honesty..which might be expected. **1851-9** DARWIN in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 281 The continuousness and form of the strata. **1887** *Contemp. Rev.* May 727 Continuousness of influence is as much a factor in education as specific acts of teaching.

continute, obs. erron. f. CONTINUATE *ppl. a.*

‖**continuum** (kən'tɪnjuːəm). *Pl.* continua (-ə). [L.; neuter of *continuus*, i.e. 'a continuous body or thing'.] A continuous thing, quantity, or substance; a continuous series of elements passing into each other. ***space-time continuum***, see SPACE-TIME. Also *attrib.*, as ***continuum mechanics***, ***theory***; **continuum hypothesis** *Math.*, the hypothesis that there is no transfinite cardinal between the cardinal of the set of positive integers and that of the set of real numbers.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 2) 40 The fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Humane Body to make up one Continuum. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 There could be no continuum: each numerical unit was distinct and separated from the rest by a portion of vacant space. *a* **1878** LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 133 To these animals [the wolf and dog] the external world seems a continuum of scents, as to man it is a continuum of sights. **1886** J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 51/1 (*Psychology*) All possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative continua. **1903** B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* I. XXXVI. 297 Cantor proves that any series *M* satisfying the above conditions is ordinally similar to the number-continuum, *i.e.* the real numbers from 0 to 1, both inclusive. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/1 We must know more of the properties of the ponderable atoms moving in the continuum which fills all space. **1924** W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. of Relig.* iv. 91 There are no doubt good physiological reasons for these phenomena of the sensory continuum. **1938** *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XXIV. 101 The continuum hypothesis of Georg Cantor. **1951** C. TRUESDELL in *Jrnl. Math. Pures et Appliquées* XXX. 116 The notion of an isotropic function..has been much employed in continuum mechanics. *Ibid.* 150 Continuum theory, being independent of any sort of deterministic mechanics of the ultimate particle, serves as a general guide with which any molecular model must be consistent. **1953** A. E. SMAILES *Geogr. Towns* 33 There is no longer either socially or physically a simple clear-cut dichotomy of town and country; rather it is an urban-rural continuum. **1953** A. A. FRAENKEL *Abstract Set Theory* ii. 152 The assumption that, for every transfinite t, 2^t is the cardinal next larger than t, is called the generalized continuum hypothesis. **1955** W. NOLL in *Jrnl. Rational Mech. & Anal.* IV. 12 (*heading*) Basic concepts of continuum mechanics. **1962** L. J. COHEN *Diversity of Meaning* (1966) i. 12 Descriptive studies are also needed to abstract and record the pivotal stages in a continuum of change. **1964** *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* LI. 109 Since our additional axiom is quite readily acceptable to most mathematicians..one can regard the unprovability of the Continuum Hypothesis as firmly established.

contir-, obs. f. COUNTER-, e.g. in *contirmont.*

'cont-line. [Of uncertain derivation: it has been suggested that *cont* is a variant of CANT *sb.*[1]]

1. 'The spiral intervals formed between the strands of a rope, by their being twisted together'.

1848 G. BIOOLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 10. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 612 *Cont-line*..in *worming*..is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated to a nearly cylindrical shape.

2. 'The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

conto ('kɒntəʊ). In 6-7 counto. [Pg. *conto* = It. *conto*, OF. *cunte*, F. *compte*:—L. *computus*: see COUNT *sb.*] In Portuguese, a million; hence, short for a million reis, worth in Portuguese currency about £220, in Brazilian a little more than half that amount.

1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 14 He neuer..left off to raise and to augment the yerely rent vnto a counto. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, A Portuguese word for million; a conto of reis (1000 milreis) is usually expressed thus 1000$000. **1889** *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 15/1 The sum of 5,000 contos (£550,000). **1890** *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 The money being subscribed in Brazil. The capital is stated to be 200,000 contos of reis, or over 20 millions sterling. **1891** *Scot. Leader* 13 May 6 (Lisbon) 1200 contos of reis of new silver money coined in virtue of last Friday's decree.

contoid ('kɒntɔɪd), *a.* and *sb. Linguistics.* [f. *cont.*, shortening of CONSONANT *sb.* + -OID.] A. *adj.* Consonant-like; of consonantal character; *esp.* as contrasted with VOCOID *a.* B. *sb.* A speech sound of the consonantal type.

1943 K. L. PIKE *Phonetics* v. 78 Vocoid and contoid groups are strictly delineated by the articulatory and acoustic nature of sounds. *Ibid.* vii. 143 Contoids include stops, fricative nasals, lateral resonant orals, and central fricative orals. **1957** H. J. ULOALL in Hjelmslev & Uldall *Outl. Glossematics* 49 It is possible to regard long vocoids and contoids as manifestations of chains of identical vowels or consonants. **1958** C. F. HOCKETT *Course Mod. Ling.* vii. 67 A contoid..is a sound involving clearly audible turbulence of the airstream at one point or another in the vocal tract, or else a complete interruption of the air stream. Use of the terms 'vocoid' and 'contoid' enables us to reserve the terms 'vowel' and 'consonant' as labels for structurally defined classes of phonemes in specific languages. *Ibid.*, Consonant-like or contoid effects.

contoise, erron. f. COINTISE, QUAINTISE.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 267.

contor: see CONDOR.

contorniate (kən'tɔːnɪət), *a.* and *sb.* [f. It. *contorno* circuit, contour: so F. *contorniate* adj. fem.]

A. *adj.* Of a medal or coin: Having a deep furrow round the disc, within the edge.

1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 25 Medals Contorniate, tho of a bad Master, are rare. **1855** HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* (1877) 12 A contorniate coin of the Emperor Nero. **1889** S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s.v., Contorniate medals present this peculiarity, that there is scarcely ever any apparent connexion between the obverse and the reverse.

B. *sb.* A medal (or coin) having such a furrowed circumference: applied by modern numismatists to certain brass pieces of Nero and other Roman emperors, the purpose of which is uncertain.

1823-5 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) 973 Contorniates..are mostly between two and three inches [in] diameter. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §207. 198 The contorniati distributed at public games. **1889** S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s.v., All writers appear..to agree in considering that contorniates were not of the nature and value of money..All contorniates are of brass.

con'torniated, con'tourniated, *ppl. a.* = prec. adj.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All we have remaining of these contourniated medals, seem to have been struck about the same time. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Contourniated.* **1823** in CRABB.

‖**contorno** (kon'torno). [It. *contorno* circuit, CONTOUR, f. *contornare* to turn together, compass about, put a thing round another (cf. med.L. *contornāre* to round off well), f. L. *con-* + *tornāre* to turn in a lathe, round off, make round, f. *tornus* a turning-lathe.] Contour, outline of a statue or other work of art.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 76 ¶3 His mouth full of..the sublimity and grand contorno of Michael Angelo. **1781** MAO/ D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 325 For a background and contorno, who comes up to Mrs. Thrale?

contorsion, obs. form of CONTORTION.

contorsive (kən'tɔːsɪv), *a.* [f. L. *contorsus*, alleged variant of *contortus* (see CONTORT) + -IVE.] Of contorting quality or tendency.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 500 His eye contorsive bent a thousand ways. **1819**—— *Dessert* 711 Or with scored viscera contorsive rue The deleterious trash that vintners brew.

†**con'tort,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *contort-us* pa. pple: see next.] Twisted, contorted.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173 Contort, *contortus.*

contort (kən'tɔːt), *v.* [f. L. *contort-* ppl. stem of *contorquēre*, f. *con-* + *torquēre* to twist.]

1. *trans.* To twist, twist together or round itself; to draw awry; to distort greatly by twisting.

1622 [see CONTORTEO]. *c* **1715** CHEYNE (J.), Spires contorted into small spheres. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 193 These..fleshy fibres are contorted and bound about with..spiral ramifications..of the nerves. **1846** HAWTHORNE *Mosses* 1. i. 10 The variety of grotesque shapes into which apple-trees contort themselves. **1852-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 948/1 The cord is thereby contorted into a spiral. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. §2 (1864) 121 The features are violently contorted. **1879** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. 79 The sedimentary rocks have been..bent, contorted, or twisted to an enormous extent.

fig. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xi. 197 Contorted from their established signification. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 192 Both halves of the reasoning are contorted.

†2. To hurl forth as a missile or argument. *Obs.*

c **1562** ABP. PARKER *Def. Priests Marriages* 165 For it may be well verified of you that ye contort to another: He that is once ouer his shoes, forceth not afterward how deepe he wade in the myer.

contorted (kən'tɔːtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Twisted, *esp.* twisted together or round itself; drawn awry or out of shape by a twisting action.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i, I'll..hang thee In a contorted chain of icicles, In the frigid zone. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* 10 What makes Thee menace thus with thy contorted Snakes? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 165 The rocks are contorted. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 368 The legumes are contorted. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* v. 37 All over his contorted visage.

fig. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 70 Whether those derivations ..be not contorted, jejune..ridiculous.

2. *Bot.* 'An arrangement of petals or corolline lobes, when each piece, being oblique in figure, and overlapping its neighbour by one margin, has its other margin in like manner overlapped by that which stands next it' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 934 Contorted flowers, that is..those monopetalous flowers, whose lobes, or sections of the limb of their petals, turn all to the right hand. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xv, Convolvulaceæ..corolla..plaited and contorted in bud.

b. ***contorted-convolutive*** adj.: convolute with some degree of contortion.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The æstivation..on account of the lateral and somewhat contorted twisting of the nearly equal segments, contorted-convolutive.

con'tortedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contorted or twisted manner.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. x. §2 Not irregularly and contortedly..but straightly.

contortion (kən'tɔ:ʃən). Also 7-8 -torsion. [ad. L. *contortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contorquēre*: see CONTORT *v.* Cf. F. contorsion (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. **a.** The action of twisting or writhing; the fact of being twisted; distortion by twisting.

1611 COTGR., *Contorsion*, A contorsion; a wrything, etc. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 It glueth a forme..answereable to it owne contortions. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 Wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right without contortion or forced circumvolution. 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 109 We strive..to alter ourselves by ridiculous contorsions of body. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 96 The contortions of ten crucified martyrs. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 215 Contortion and dislocation of strata..due to squeezing at the sides.

fig. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 157 The most violent contortions of grammar.

b. In technical use.

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veg. Terat.* 316 Contortion.—An irregular twisting or bending of the stem or branches is by no means of uncommon occurrence, the inducing causes being often some restriction to growth in certain directions, or the undue or disproportionate growth in one direction, as contrasted with that in another. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 480 Among the sands and clays of the glacial deposits local examples of contortion occur.

2. The product of contorting; a contorted condition, state, or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Probe which you see lyes in her mouth in spiral contorsions, wound up like a spring. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xvi. (1865) 199 His face was wrinkled into contortions too horrible for human eyes to behold. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 105 The curious contortions of the rocks.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 The deductions..are only so many contortions of the original definitions.

Hence **con'tortional** *a.* = CONTORTIVE *a.*; **con'tortionate** *a.*, twisting, tortuous; **con'tortioned** *a.*, twisted.

1911 C. E. W. BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* xii. 103 Its more particularly contortionate bends [of the Darling River]. 1918 W. J. LOCKE *Rough Road* vi. 64 Such and such back-breaking and contortional performances in his bathroom. 1922 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Sept. 13 A pitiable, dazed, contortioned figure. 1928 GALSWORTHY *Swan Song* II. v. 145 They had so much soul, and that so contortionate, that she could not even keep her attention on them long enough to discover why they were not alive.

contortionism (kən'tɔ:ʃənɪz(ə)m). [f. CONTORTION + -ISM.] The practice of contorted postures; the acts of a contortionist. Also *fig.*

1927 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 14 Bernt and Partner, by..an idealisation of contortionism, twist their lithe bodies into all manner of graceful poses. 1939 LD. DAVID CECIL *Young Melbourne* vi. 145 She performed the most prodigious feats of intellectual contortionism.

contortionist (kən'tɔ:ʃənɪst). [f. CONTORTION + -IST.] One who professes and practises contortion. **a.** A gymnast or performer who throws his body into contorted postures. **b.** An artist whose work exhibits contortions. **c.** One who contorts or twists the sense of words or ideas.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 323 Cremorne Gardens.—Wanted, male and female Equestrians, Tumblers..Acrobatic Performers, Contortionists. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Feb. 5/3 To their extraordinary ability as contortionists they add some musical talent. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Some confirmed jokers,—verbal contortionists. 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/4 He is the most turgid contortionist whose work it has been my fortune to see. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 Mr. Chamberlain is the great contortionist of the political arena. 1936 M. PLOWMAN *Faith called Pacifism* 8 The man who sees war as organized murder doesn't join the Forces. He becomes a Pacifist—or a moral contortionist.

†**con'tortious**, *a. Obs.* [f. CONTORTION: see -OUS.] Affected by contortions. Hence †**con'tortiousness**, 'writhedness, the state of being contorted' (Ash 1775).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contorteousness*, wreathedness. Hence in later Dicts.

contortive (kən'tɔ:tɪv), *a.* [f. L. *contort-* ppl. stem of *contorquēre* + -IVE.] Tending to or causing contortion; characterized by twisting.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rud. Bot.* 245 The inner margin of each leaf is covered by the outer margin of the next: in this case their arrangement is convolute..Some authors call this form of æstivation contortive.

contorto-, combining form of L. *contortus* twisted together; as in **contorto-foliaceous** *a.*

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 492 Explanate, contorto-foliaceous..folia clustered into a broad clump.

contortuosity (kən,tɔ:tju:'ɒsɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. L. *contortus* (see CONTORT), after *tortuōsitās* TORTUOSITY.] The condition of being twisted together or round each other; intricate twistedness.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 282 The peculiar contortuosity, twistiness of beech roots.

contortuplicate (kɒntɔ:'tju:plɪkət), *a.* [ad. L. *contortuplicāt-us*, f. *contortus* twisted together + *plicātus* folded.] (See quot. 1859.)

1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal, almond fleshy, thick, chrysaloid-contortuplicate. 1859 GRAY *Lessons Bot.* Gloss., *Contortuplicate*, twisted back upon itself.

†**contor'tuplicated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Twisted and entangled.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 30 The snarl'd, and contortuplicated affairs of the State.

contour ('kɒntʊə(r), kən'tʊə(r)), *sb.* [a. F. *contour*, f. *contourner* (cf. F. *tour*, *tourner*, and TURN), in artistic sense = It. *contorno*: see CONTORNO.]

1. The outline of any figure: **a.** introduced as a term of Painting and Sculpture; *spec.* the line separating the differently coloured parts of a design.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Wks. v. (1805) 315 Penning the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, The Contours of a Body, are the Lines that environ it, and make the Superficies of it. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 201 A perfect Medal has..its Contours neatly trimm'd..and carefully preserved. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In painting and carving, contours are the outward lines of a picture or figure. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 152 To draw the contour both of the plan and elevation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, The whole contour of her form..resembled that of Minerva. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. §13. 175 The shadows are employed only to make the contours of the features thoroughly felt. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 312 Contours consisting of several lines of gold and silver, white and black, are often used to separate colours that do not harmonize particularly well together.

b. Perfection or artistic quality of outline.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 1 May, The exhibition is eminently splendid, There is contour, and keeping, and grace, and expression. 1844 JAMES *Agincourt* I. 27 That sort of full and graceful sweep in all the lines, which painters and statuaries, I believe call *contour*. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. §75 (1864) 453 The sculptor must have a keen sense of contour and form.

c. *gen.*; especially frequent as applied to the outline of a coast, mountain mass, or other topographical feature.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 498 The symbols have passed from a contour sufficiently regular, to some lines oddly assembled. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 211 Their streets, or lanes, are crowded and narrow, and their general contour is irregular. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 101 Its broken and abrupt contour..determined by the action of the sea. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. ii. 190 In 1848 Arago saw the dark contour of the Moon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The undulating line indicates the general contour of the surface of the country.

d. *pl.* The curves of the female body. (Cf. quot. 1829 for sense 1 a above)

1886 O. W. HOLMES *Mortal Antipathy* i. 41 All her contours..betrayed a fine muscular development. 1918 *War Birds* (1927) 85 He had a hundred and fifty Waacs of all sizes and contours and he was trying to line them up. 1961 J. ANTHONY *About Tunisia* iv. 91, I liked painting her firm tawny body whose contours reminded me of the low-lying Tunisian hills.

e. *Phonetics.* A particular level, or a sequence of varying levels, of pitch, tone, or stress.

1941 G. L. TRAGER in L. Spier et al. *Language, Culture, & Personality* 133 The second approach views the exponential kinetically, describing the movement in shape of the exponential in terms of changes of intensity; this is the contour. *Ibid.*, The basic intensities and contours may be combined in several ways. 1948 K. L. PIKE *Tone Languages* i. 8 A pure contour tone language is one in which glides are basic to the system, with no level tonemes whatever: each contrastive pitch unit is a glide. 1962 *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 169 It is normally a lengthened monophthong..except under a terminal contour before an apico-alveolar consonant. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique of Sound Studio* 264 Phons equal decibels at 1000 c/s, and at other frequencies are related to this scale by contours of equal loudness. 1970 *Language* XLVI. 265 Its ultimate speech correlates appear in the shape of the tense-carrying morphemes, the word order, and the intonation contour.

†2. *Conchol.* 'The spiral that forms the shell, and winds round its columella or axis'. *Obs.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31.

†3. A 'round' (of amusements, or the like). *Obs.*

1784 *Denouement* 36 Fidgeting about from one demure employment to another forms the whole contour of my sprightly amusements.

4. *Comb.* **contour chair, couch**, one that is shaped to fit the form of the body, esp. one designed for the use of an astronaut; **contour-chasing** *Aeronaut.*, flying close to the ground and following the contours of the landscape; **contour-feathers, -hairs**, the feathers or hairs which form the surface and contour of an animal, as distinguished from those which lie closer to the skin and do not appear on the surface; **contour line**, a line representing the horizontal contour of the earth's surface at a given elevation; the contour line of a mountain at a given height represents the edge of a horizontal plane cutting the mountain at that height; a series of such lines at successive elevations laid down on a map shows the elevations and depressions of the surface; **contour map**, a map showing contour lines; **contour ploughing**, the ploughing of land along its contours to minimize soil erosion; hence ***contour-plough*** v. trans. and sb.; so ***contour cropping***, ***furrowing***; **contour terracing**, the construction of terraces along the contours of land.

1948 *Spiegel Catal.* Fall & Winter 490 **Contour chair*... Cradles the back and supports the shoulders. 1958 C. C. ADAMS et al. *Space Flight* 198 The men are lying all but helpless on their contour chairs. *a*1918 MCCUDDEN *5 Yrs. R.F.C.* (1919) 18 We got the old Blériot..out and went '*contour chasing' over the Plain. 1934 V. M. YEATES *Winged Victory* 37 No fun in flying comparable with the sport of contour-chasing. 1952 *Time* 8 Dec. 70 They could survive by lying on their backs on *contour couches, say the space doctors. 1953 'S. RANSOME' *Drag the Dark* (1954) iv. 40 A so-called contour couch. I had bought it..because I do my best thinking while relaxed in a reclining position. 1959 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 11 Oct. 18/1 He..lies there in his 'contour couch' and waits out the long countdown. 1953 *Brit. Commonw. Forestry Terminol.* I. 30 **Contour cropping*, the cultivation of crops in strips along the contour of a slope. 1867 [see APTERIUM]. 1937 *Farmer's Guide Agric. Res. 1936* (*R. Agric. Soc.*) 238 The remedial measures are *contour furrowing, [etc.]. 1844 ANSTED *Geol.* II. 238 The laying down on the maps a system of what are called *contour-lines; by which is meant lines of equal altitude above a certain standard level. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., An accurate map of his fields..with contour lines of level by which road-making, drain excavation, etc., may be laid out. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 14 Where the ground is very steep the contour-lines run close together. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 122 Look at the *Contour map of Europe in Johnston's Physical Atlas. 1941 S. V. BENÉT in *Life* 7 July 92/2 People whose *contour-plows bring back the grass. 1941 *Life* 13 Jan. 68/1 They..contour-plowed 600 acres of land. 1921 MCMURRY & PARKINS *Adv. Geogr.* I. viii. 220 Farmland that has gentle slopes should be plowed so that the furrows keep on a level instead of running downhill. Otherwise, the water may..wash the soil away... Such plowing is called *contour plowing. 1943 J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* 28 The prevention of erosion on arable land by new methods such as contour ploughing. 1969 N. W. PIRIE *Food Resources* ii. 40 The simplest is to clear the land and, by careful contour ploughing and mulching, to try to minimize leaching. 1939 *Contour terracing [see BUND *v.*]. 1944 J. S. HUXLEY *Living in Revol.* 114 Using contour terracing where there is danger of erosion. 1957 *Listener* 26 Sept. 468/1 The villager himself has to..put more of it [*sc.* his money] into wells or contour terracing.

contour ('kɒntʊə(r), kən'tʊə(r)), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or furnish with contour lines. 2. To carry (a road, etc.) round the contour of a hill. Hence **con'touring** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 280 In true contouring regular horizontal lines..are traced over a country. 1879 C. C. KING in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 For contouring it is simply necessary to keep the plummet vertical through the zero point. 1890 HALLETT *1000 Miles* 431 The cart-road to Maymyo, a place 24 miles to the east of Mandalay, has had to be contoured to 44 miles, and ascends in this distance 3300 feet. 1890 *Catalogue of Scientif. Instrum.*, Contouring Glass or Hand Level for direct vision.

3. To follow the contour of.

1924 G. L. MALLORY in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest, 1924* 209 Contouring the hill until we could drop into this valley 6 miles below the bungalow. 1967 *Oceanography & Marine Biol.* V. 61 A part of the current therefore contours the north of New Zealand.

contourb, early form of CONTURB *v.*

contoured ('kɒntʊəd, kən'tʊəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Rounded in outline. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lettuce*, The Green [Lettuce] have very large and contour'd Leaves.

2. Furnished with contour lines.

1890 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 359/1 A contoured map of Equatorial Africa.

‖ **contourné** (kɔ̃turne), *a. Her.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *contourner* to turn about: cf. CONTORNO.] Turned about, *i.e.* towards the sinister or left.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Contourne*, in heraldry, is used when beasts are represented standing, or running, with their faces to the sinister-side of the escutcheon. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. §1 (ed. 3) 160 A lion rampant, contourné. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* xx. 260 All Charges (except those intended to be contourné).

contourniated, variant of CONTORNIATED.

con'toxicate, humorous perversion of INTOXICATE.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 They think him a little contoxicated (as they say).

‖ **contra** ('kɒntrə), *adv., prep.* (*sb.*[1]) [L. *contrā* adv. and prep.; in its origin the ablative case fem. of an obs. adj. stem **cont(e)r-* a comparative from *com, con*, prep.: cf. *citrā, extrā, intrā, ultrā*, and Eng. *af-ter*. For the sense cf. OE. *wið* with, against, *wiðer-* against, equivalent to *contra-* in composition, as in *wiðer-sæcȝan* = *contrā-dīcere*. From philosophical and legal language, the L. word has passed into a restricted English use.]

A. *prep.* **1.** Against. Chiefly in the phrase ***pro and contra*** (now generally abbreviated to *con*), 'for and against' (the motion, proposal, etc.).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 73 Contra and pro, strait argumentis thay resolve. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii.* 327 A grete altercacyon among wryters of this mater pro and contra. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 20 In questionis baith in Contra and Pro. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. §15 See the subtilties of Aristotle, to take a matter both wayes, Pro and Contra, etc.

b. In this sense it is often elliptically taken as a *sb.*, and may have a plural.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 210 After much Pro and Contra, they all consented. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 His whole life is spent in Pro and contra. **1635** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 351 And Pro's and Contra's, not to be refuted. **1884** *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 230/2 He weighs carefully the pros and the contras.

†**2.** Against. *Sc. Obs.*

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 For doeing of executione contra onie persone quhatsumever.

B. *adv.* On the contrary, to the contrary, contrariwise.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 16 '*Contra*', quod I as a Clerk. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 70 If inserted it did not conclude, but it might be proved *contra*, and the verdict might find it *contra*.

†**b.** as *adj.* Contrary. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 374 Contra tyde rynnand fra land to land.

C. *sb.*

1. The contrary or opposite; in *Book-keeping*, the opposite side or column of an account; *esp.* the right-hand or credit side, in which the liabilities of the trader appear. Also *transf.*

per contra, It. 'over against, against, opposite' (Florio), is commonly used in the sense 'on the opposite side of the account, on the other hand, as a set-off'. See PER.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 176 He is satisfied and laboures the contra. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 82 The European beaver..displays the same manners and building propensities as its transatlantic brethren; and per contra, the thinly scattered beavers, near the settlements in America are solitary animals, dwelling in burrows like the scattered few along the Rhone. **1891** *Mod. Commercial Usage*, We enclose acct. sale of wool, for the nett proceeds of which we credit you £... and, per contra, we debit you with the amount of your draft for £...

2. A thing which is against another; a crossing vein in a mine.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 105 All veins crossing each other, may be termed Contras in respect of each other.

b. Hence as *vb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 When two Lodes run across, the one, or either of them with respect to the other, is called a Caunter, or Contra, for they run caunting, or contra-ing each other.

contra ('kɒntrə), *sb.*[2] Also **Contra**. [a. Sp., abbrev. of *contrarrevolucionario* counter-revolutionary. Cf. CONTRA *adv., prep.* (*sb.*).] In Nicaraguan politics, a counter-revolutionary; *spec.*, a member of the forces opposing the Sandinista government: see SANDINISTA. Usu. in *pl.*

1981 *N.Y. Times* 30 Dec. A4/3 The menace of the 'contrarevolucionarios' has become such an everyday subject that they too have been abbreviated, emerging as 'contras.' **1983** *N.Y. Times Mag.* 22 May 14 Mr. Reagan was especially careful when it came to labelling the group (often called the *contras*, from the Latin for 'against') fighting against the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. **1984** *New Yorker* 16 Jan. 31/3 When Nicaragua..announced a series of reforms this fall, Reagan and his men announced themselves..encouraged but not nearly pleased enough to cease encouraging the contras. **1985** *U.S.A. Today* 18 Oct. A4/1 Nicaragua's top 'contra' leaders condemned the Sandinista regime's suspension of civil rights. **1986** *Listener* 4 Dec. 5/1 Profits from the Iranian arms sales had been diverted to the Contras in Nicaragua in violation of a law banning military aid to the rebels.

contra-, *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *contrā* (see prec.) came to be used in composition; this use, rare in cl. L., was much extended in late L. and Romanic. In the modern Romanic langs., the prefix retains the L. form, except in Fr., where it has duly become *contre-*. In words taken into English from OF., this became COUNTER-, which is the predominant form of the prefix: *contre-* appears in a few non-naturalized words from modern French. But in words derived directly from L. or It., or formed after these, *contra-* is retained, with the following uses:

1. In L. *contrā*, construed adverbially with certain verbs, tended at length to be written in combination, as *contrā dīcere*, later *contrādīcere*, 'to speak on the opposite side', hence 'to speak in opposition (*to* a statement or person)', and so 'to contradict'; *contrā-pōnere* to place on the opposite side, to counterpose; *contrā-scrībere* to write opposite, to countersign; *contrā-venīre* to come in the opposite direction, oppose, whence to contravene. The later tendency has been to treat the prefix prepositionally, so making the compound transitive. Verbs and esp. verbal derivatives of this type are numerous in English: cf. *contra-acting, -distinguish, -divide, -colluctation, -rotation*, etc.

2. In late or med.L. *contra-* was used in prepositional combination with an object, as in *contrājūris* = Gr. *παράνομος*, contrary to law. This was much developed in Romanic, and extended to the formation of sbs., *e.g.* in 16th c. It. *contrabando* that which is against proclamation or statute, contraband, *contrapelo* what goes against the hair or grain, *contrastomaco*, etc. Eng. has several adjs. so formed, and some sbs., as *contra-civil, -focal, -rational, -regular, -scriptural, contraregularity*, etc.

3. *contra-* is used in Romanic to indicate a thing made or acting against, in opposition to, in reply to, or as a substitute for, another of the same kind. Probably these were orig. akin to class 1, but in course of time some of them tended to the notion of class 2: cf. 16th c. It. *contralettera* reply or opposition-letter, *contramuro* an opposition wall, *contramina* an opposition mine, *contrascarpa* a counterscarp, and many terms belonging to attack and defence; *contramaestro* the master's mate in a ship, *contratossico, contraveleno* counterpoison, antidote; cf. *contra-approach, -proposal, -remonstrance*, etc.; but the ordinary Eng. repr. is COUNTER.

4. In It. *contra* is used esp. in musical terms, perh. starting from *contrapunto* counterpoint (which in its general sense belonged to 2 or 3). Thus *contrabasso, contralto, contratenore*, parts marked on the stave alongside of (above or below) and opposite to the *basso, alto, tenore*, etc.

In the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops it denotes a pitch of an octave below; as in CONTRABASS; **contrafagotto**, the double bassoon, also an organ reed-stop of similar tone; **contra-bourdon, contra-gamba, contra-hautboy, contra-posaune**, names of organ-stops an octave lower than the ordinary *bourdon, gamba*, etc.; so **contra-octave**, the 16 ft. octave of the organ, or the corresponding octave on other instruments.

1877 STAINER *Organ* iii, Stops..Contra Hautboy..Contra Posaune..Contra Bourdon. **1880** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 153/2 Beethoven never fails to employ it [the bassoon] largely, reinforcing it in some works by the contrafagotto. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 156 [The] Contra Gamba is a 16 ft. open metal stop. **1885** *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 319/3 The part was..played on a tuba, but a contrafagotto would..have more nearly approximated to the effect intended.

(In mod.It., a single consonant following *contra* is doubled, e.g. *contrabbando, contrabbasso, contrappunto, contrammina*, etc. In dealing with the words historically, the older 16-17th c. spelling, being that which came into contact with Eng., has been used.)

†**contra-acting**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [CONTRA- 1.] Acting in opposition: cf. COUNTERACT.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 73 These..have no antagonist grinders, nor contra-acting milstones.

contra-alto, obs. form or CONTRALTO.

'contra-ˌattitude. *Philos.* [CONTRA- 1.] An attitude of aversion or rejection, as contrasted with a pro-attitude.

1935 *Mind* XLIV. 298 That to which badness is attributed is always the object of a *contra*-attitude. **1952** R. M. HARE *Lang. of Morals* I. 11 An attitude that one should not hit, &c. (or an attitude of aversion from hitting, or a 'contra-attitude' towards hitting).

contraband ('kɒntrəbænd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 contrabanda, 6-9 counterband, 7-8 contreband. [ad. Sp. *contrabanda* smuggling, a. It. *contrabando* (now *contrabb-*) 'unlawful dealing against law or proclamation' (Florio), f. *contra* against + *bando* proclamation, statute:—late L. *bandum, bannum*: see BANDON, BAN. The F. *contrebande* (from Sp. or It.) gave the 16-17th c. Eng. forms *counter-, contre-*; but the actual form in *contra-* appears to have come directly from the contraband traffic with the Spanish possessions *c* 1600.]

A. *sb.*

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic: smuggling.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. III. 368 For her within his lande Shoulde be no counterbande. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 224 They that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda. **1774** BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 157 This folly has thrown open folding-doors to contraband. **1789** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 195 To prevent my carrying away piastres, which is a great article of contraband. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 54 The whole trade in books was a sort of contraband. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 65 There was little smuggling or contraband among them.

2. Anything prohibited to be imported or exported; goods imported or exported contrary to law or proclamation; smuggled goods. (Also *humorously* for anything stolen.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 223 All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca, are stollen from thence as Contrabanda. **1713** OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 121 They deal in Gold, Silver and Brimstone, and all manner of Contrabands, viz. Brass, Iron, Marble. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* x, Thy partridge body, always stuff'd With waifs, and strays, and contrabands!

3. (In full ***contraband of war***.) Anything (*esp.* arms, stores, or other things available for hostile purposes) forbidden to be supplied by neutrals to belligerents in time of war, and liable by the law of nations to be captured and confiscated. Also ***absolute contraband*** (see quots.); opp. ***conditional contraband***, anything (such as coal, provisions, vehicles) that may be treated as contraband if it is intended for warlike purposes.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 121/1 They are carrying contraband to the enemy. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 306 Contraband of war will always be seized by the powerful ..during a blockade. **1826** KENT *Comm.* (1873) I. vii. 136 It is natural that they should desire to diminish the list of contraband as much as possible. **1861** BRIGHT *Sp. America* 4 Dec., As to Messrs. Slidell and Mason being or not being contraband the General answers for it..that they bore that character. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 129 With the exception of contraband of war. **1905** T. E. HOLLAND *Let. to 'The Times'* 1 July (1909) 109 Russia consented to recognise the..distinction between 'absolute' and 'conditional' contraband... Cotton has now followed foodstuffs into the category of 'conditional' contraband. **1939** W. ARNOLD-FORSTER *The Blockade, 1914-1919* 6 *Absolute Contraband* consisted of articles used only for military purposes, such as artillery. *Ibid., Conditional Contraband* consisted of certain commodities that might be used either for military or civilian purposes, including food, fuel, and lubricants.

4. *U.S.* Used during the American Civil War for: A negro slave, *esp.* a fugitive or captured slave; from a decision of Gen. Butler in 1861 that such slaves were contraband of war.

1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., The first intimation received by the Federal forces..came from a contraband, a negro boy. **1862** GILMORE in *Reminisc. Abolitionist* vi. (1877) 189 You will at once send to my quarters the four contrabands, John, Abel, George and Dick. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 545 That victory was planned in the brain of that contraband. **1890** D. B. FRANKENBURGER in *W.F. Allen's Ess. & Monogr.* 11 The destitution and grotesque humor of contrabands in camp and school.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Prohibited by law, proclamation, or treaty, to be imported or exported: as ***contraband goods***, etc. So ***contraband trade, trader***: trade, or a trader, in contraband goods.

1656 CROMWELL *Lett.* 28 Aug., To prevent the coming of any materials for shipping, or other contraband goods into Cadiz. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 350 To what purpose should he declare by Law such Goods to be contraband? **1753** *Scots Mag.* Mar. 112/2, If the neutral ships had carried on any contraband trade. **1769** H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* ccxlviii, Plate..is not counterband in its metallic capacity, but totally so in its personal. **1814** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 17 Men..from beyond seas, with counterband merchandize. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 140 A large sympathy for contraband traders. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 345 Spain tried to diminish the vast contraband traffic.

2. *fig.* Forbidden, illegitimate, unauthorized.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 146 A contraband Nobility. **1706** COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 190 The ill Consequences these counterband Praises have. **1771** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 81 All expressions of positiveness were after some time made contraband. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. iv. 96 Zeal in propagating counterband metaphysics. **1820** SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 478 Such an experiment might have cost a contraband preacher his life.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **'contrabandage**, **contra'bandery**, **'contraban,dism**, system or practice of contraband traffic, smuggling. See also next.

1885 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 14 Feb. 8/2 A regular system of contrabandage is kept up, to the loss of the Government.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 546 The *gestes et faits* of the heroes of Vraeschoot contrabandery. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11 Thanks to thee, thou bold, true son of Massachusetts, author of the new dictionary of contrabandism—Major-General Benjamin F. Butler.

'contraband, *v.*[1] Also 7 counterband. [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* 'To import goods prohibited' (J.), to smuggle. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 Christian shippes..are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods contrabanded. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/4 One Huzee..had liberty to Lade home with such Goods as were not Counterbanded. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like counterbanded goods. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Contraband*, contrabanded goods.

†**2.** To declare contraband, to prohibit. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 693 The Law severely contrabands Our taking business off Men's hands.

3. *intr.* To smuggle. *nonce-use.*

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. VIII. iv. 23 Scoundrel, what do you want; contrabanding in these seas?

Hence **'contrabanded** *ppl. a.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Contrabanded*, uncustomed. [See also 1.]

†**contra-band,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA- + BAND *v.*[2]] *trans.* To drive or bandy back.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 484 In a single combat against me ..his Fistula [little fist] was contra-banded with a fist.

contrabandist ('kɒntrəˌbændɪst). [ad. Sp. *contrabandista*: see CONTRABAND and -IST.] One who carries on contraband traffic; a smuggler.

1818 TODD, *Contrabandist*, he who trafficks illegally. 1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 332/1 Plunderers and contrabandists. *a*1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 52 It was proved that one of the contrabandists had provided the vessel.

fig. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 257 One of the..approved tricks of the plagiary trade..which gives the contrabandist all the credit of the appropriated passage.

‖**contrabandista** (ˌkɒntrəbænˈdɪstə). [Sp.; f. *contrabanda*: see prec.] = prec.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 195 'It is a deserter,' said one; 'A contrabandista,' said another. 1880 MULHALL *Progr. World* 424 A large vagrant population of idlers, gypsies, and contrabandistas.

attrib. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 19 We travelled in true contrabandista style.

contrabass ('kɒntrəbeɪs). *Mus.* [ad. 16th c. It. *contrabasso* (now *contrabb-*), F. *contrebasse*: see CONTRA- 4, and BASS. Occasionally used in the It. and F. forms, or adapted as COUNTERBASE.]

1. The largest instrument of the violin class, the DOUBLE-BASS, used to add the lower octave to the bass in the orchestra.

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Contrabasso*, a counterbase, be it voice, string, or instrument. 1813 T. BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 4), *Contra-Basso* (Ital.), the instrument called the Double Bass. *Contra-Bass* (Ital.), the lower Bass. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 The cornet is a contrabasso, the ophicleide.. becomes a tenor, the trombones are sharp violins. 1879 *Scribn. Mag.* XIX. 903/1 This term ['the strings'] is understood to mean..the violins, the violas, the violoncellos and the contra-basses or double basses.

2. Applied to instruments of other kinds taking a similar part; chiefly *attrib.* as *contrabass posaune* a kind of trombone, *contrabass tuba* the bombardon. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

1834 *Mus. Library* Nov. *Suppl.*, As a contra-basso to the trombones, it [the double-bass ophicleide] will not be found less useful. 1926 WHITEMAN & MCBRIDE *Jazz* ix. 197 The tuba and contra-bass tuba. 1965 *Listener* 3 June 837/3 No expense was spared—eight harps and horns, bass trumpet, contrabass trombone.

contrabassist (kɒntrəˈbæsɪst). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays the contrabass.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 The arrangements and composition played by the great contra-bassist. 1887 *Ibid.* 16 June 4/1 The famous duet between the favourite violinist and the phenomenal contre-bassist.

'contra-ba'ssoon, contrabassoon. [CONTRA- 4.] A double bassoon.

1891 C. R. DAY *Descr. Catal. Musical Instruments, R. Mil. Exhib., 1890* iv. 70 A metal contra-bassoon..was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The tone, however..is greatly inferior to that of the wooden contra-fagotto or double-bassoon, which has been perfected by Dr. W. H. STONE. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 40/2 Contrafagotto, Double Bassoon or Contrabassoon. 1928 J. P. SOUSA *Marching Along* xiv. 276 The additions [to the classic orchestra] to-day used by the moderns are piccolos, English horns, contra-bassoons, hecklephone, [etc.].

contraception (kɒntrəˈsɛpʃən). [f. CONTRA- + CON)CEPTION.] The prevention of uterine conception. So **contra'ceptionist**, one who practises or advocates contraception.

1886 E. B. FOOTE *Radical Remedy in Social Science* v. 89 Where it becomes a necessity to decide between lawful abortion and unlawful contraception, they prefer to break the man-made law against contraceptics rather than the natural law against abortion. 1917 *Boston Pilot* 14 Apr. 4/5 The contraceptionist would take from the Almighty all power over life and dispose matters after his own whim and liking. 1918 R. B. ARMITAGE *Private Sex Advice to Women* xii. 159 Should not contraception be employed to obviate the crime of abortion..? 1923 STOPES *Contraception* 23 Wholesome contraception is a valuable tool in the hands of those who work toward elevating our sex knowledge in the way urged by Professor Bayliss. 1971 H. & A. BRANT *Dict. Pregnancy* 75 [The] rhythm method..and abstinence are the only methods of contraception officially approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

contraceptive (kɒntrəˈsɛptɪv), *sb.* and *a.* [f. CONTRA- + CON)CEPTIVE *a.*] A. *sb.* A device, drug, etc., for procuring contraception. B. *adj.* Pertaining to or procuring contraception. Hence **contra'ceptively** *adv.*, by contraception; so as to produce contraception.

1891 IDA ELLIS *Essentials of Conception* 18 A person once accused me of wrong doing in advocating contraceptives. 1897 J. MCCABE in *Literary Guide* 1 Oct. 145/2 Every Catholic knows that the Church has forbidden the use of contraceptives under 'the pain of mortal sin'. 1918 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 252 The distinction between 'artificial' and 'natural' contraceptives. 1918 R. B. ARMITAGE *Private Sex Advice to Women* x. 130 A 'contraceptive' agency merely tends to prevent or obviate undesirable conception. 1921 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 302/1 A knowledge of contraceptive methods. 1923 STOPES *Contraception* 5 The result [of present economic conditions] too often is the use of harmful contraceptives. *Ibid.* 233 The Church however has already yielded the principle of the use of contraceptive means. 1929 E. V. & A. D. LINDSAY *Birth Control* 67 Would they accept physical union made contraceptively sterile? 1963 A. HERON et al. *Towards Quaker View of Sex* ii. 18 The fear of pregnancy, (which modern contraceptives are steadily reducing). 1964 *Economist* 21 Mar. 1082/1 A contraceptively cold winter which prevented cows coming into calf. 1969 *Times* 17 Feb. 10/8 The contraceptive pill did not become available until after the period of study. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 2/8 Of 30 patients with thrombo-embolism 12, or 40 per cent, had been using oral contraceptives during the month preceding surgery.

†**contra-'civil,** *a. Obs.* [CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to what is civil or pertaining to citizens.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 The tongues of Times tell us of ten Preter-royall Usurpations, to one contra-civill Rebellion.

†**contra-colluc'tation.** *Obs.* [CONTRA- 1.] Wrestling or struggling against.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I suppose, that..by Contra-colluctations they ballance each other.

†**contra-'conscient,** *a. Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 2 + L. *conscientia* CONSCIENCE: cf. *conscient.*] Against conscience.

*c*1625 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 249 (D.) The most reprobate wretch doth commit some contraconscient iniquities.

contraconsci'entious, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: cf. *conscientious.*] = prec. Hence **contra-consci'entiously** *adv.*, against conscience.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 71 You dealt very contra-conscientiously to say so. 1649 LIGHTFOOT *Batt. Wasps Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 422 He wickedly and, it is to be feared, contra-conscientiously wrests and wrings in John xiii. 1941 *Mind* L. 56 The conscientious action..may always be *better* than the contra-conscientious even if it can never be *right* when the conscience is in error. *Ibid.*, It is always better (although not necessarily right) for every man to act conscientiously than to act contra-conscientiously.

contract ('kɒntrækt), *sb.*[1] Also 4-5 contrait, -tra3t, 4-6 -tracte, 6 *Sc.* contrack. [a. OF. *contract*, now *contrat* = Pr. *contract*, It. *contratto*, ad. L. *contract-us* (*u*- stem), f. *contract-* ppl. stem of L. *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT. Formerly *con'tract.*]

1. a. A mutual agreement between two or more parties that something shall be done or forborne by one or both; a compact, covenant, bargain; *esp.* such as has legal effects (see 2); a convention between states.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 8 In punysshynge..Of chirche Reues and of testament2 Of contractes and eek of lakke of sacramentz. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/1 In lystris was a contracte which he losed and redressid. 1552 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 197 Had we with Ingland kepit our contrackis, Our nobyll men had leuit in peace and rest. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶9, I make no contract, nor incur any obligation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 143 Society is indeed a contract. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 123 He..faithfully carried out the terms of his contract. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 The stipulation..might find its place in any contract between friendly Powers.

b. *esp.* A business agreement for the supply of certain articles or the performance of specified work at a certain price, rate, or commission.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 422 A new contract for the tin. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶6 Contracts are entered into with the merchants of Milan, for a great number of mules. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 136 It was completed within two or three weeks of the time allowed by the contract. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 George of Cappadocia..got a lucrative contract to supply the army with bacon. 1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metallurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 479 The contracts for the sinking of the shafts, driving levels, etc. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 13 [He] became a master builder, and made great sums of money by taking city contracts.

c. Phr. *according to, by contract*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* ix. 14 We haue..let go thy commaundementes, to make contracte with the people of these abhominacions. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 311 And now was the Austrian forces, (according to contract) joyned with the Polanders. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. to Painter* I. xii. 28 Falmouth was there, I know not what to act; Some say 'twas to grow Duke too, by contract. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 417, I think it must have been built by contract. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 Let our future sieges of Sebastopol be done by contract.

d. 'A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included' (J.).

1611 BIBLE *1 Macc.* xiii. 42 Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments, and contracts, in the first yeere of Simon the high Priest, etc. 1680 C'TESS MANCHESTER in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 219 A paper under his owne hand being found, a contract made to the divell.

e. An undertaking. *U.S. colloq.*

1880 A. A. HAYES *New Colorado* (1881) vi. 87 A person should carefully study his temperament..before he takes a contract to go into a deep shaft. *Ibid.* xi. 159 Here, too, was Armigo to have annihilated General Kearny, but for the unfortunate circumstance of his troops declining, as they say in the West, 'to take the contract'. 1891 E. S. ELLIS *Check 2134* vii. 50 Any person might well shrink from the contract of corraling a couple [of such men].

f. A season railway-ticket. Also *Comb.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 4/2 The justice of the peace..decided that the company had no right to expect its contract-holders to carry business advertisements about for its benefit. 1904 *Notice* in *L'pool Exchange Station*, Passengers must show their Tickets (Contract or Ordinary) before passing through these Gates. 1966 F. SHAW et al. *Lern Yerself Scouse* 66 *Ave yera contract*? Have you a season ticket?

g. In the game of auction bridge, an undertaking to make a certain number of tricks; hence *contract bridge* (formerly *contract auction*), a form of auction bridge in which only the tricks which the declarer has undertaken to make count towards the game; also ellipt. *contract.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 14/2 Suppose the contract is two in hearts, and four by cards are made, the contracting side score 32 below the line, and game. If the contract had failed, and say two by cards had been lost, the adversaries would score 200 in their honour column. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 499/2 'Contract Auction' of which the essential point is that no more tricks can be scored toward game than the declarer has contracted to make. 1927 M. C. WORK *Contract Bridge* i. 5 The Contract player, therefore, is straining for every trick. *Ibid.* ii. 9 The basic theory of Contract, viz., that Declarer may score below the line (toward game) only as many odd tricks as he has contracted to win. 1927 *Observer* 10 Apr. 25 Little coteries and sets play variations of Bridge, such as Contract, Cairo, Standard, and so forth. 1929 *Punch* 10 Apr. 420 'Contract bridge', which is superseding auction bridge on the Continent and in America, has taken a strong hold in Britain. 1929 *Observer* 24 Nov., Contract has been 'boomed' in a way that Auction never was. 1929 M. C. WORK *Complete Contract Bridge* p. xi, Their contract and game were secure from the beginning. 1952 I. MACLEOD *Bridge* viii. 100 George Morris, certainly the most..successful money player in this country since Contract started.

h. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). An arrangement to kill someone, usu. for a fee; freq. in phr. *to put a contract* (*out*) *on* (someone), to arrange for someone to be killed by a hired assassin.

1940 *Life* 30 Sept. 90/2 An order to murder in the delicate phraseology of The Combination is 'a contract'... If a contract calls for something special fancy, the troop boss may take it on himself. 1963 *Organized Crime & Illicit Traffic in Narcotics* (U.S. Senate Comm. Govt. Operations) 1. 188 'You had a contract to kill Joe Baker?' 'That is right.' 1969 C. BURKE *God is Beautiful, Man* (1970) 47 They decided to find a way to get rid of him, to wipe him out. So they tried to put a contract on him. 1974 J. GARDNER *Corner Men* iv. 30 'You want a contract?' 'Not on them. On someone close to them. You make it hurt.' 1976 *Maclean's Mag.* 31 May 24 Some policemen believe that a West End mobster named 'Lucky' has put a contract out for Savard. 1983 *Guardian* 15 Jan. 26/8 The jeweller, having been told of the possible contract on his life, decided to get rid of the goods.

2. In a legal sense: An agreement enforceable by law. **a.** An accepted promise to do or forbear; **b.** An agreement which effects a transfer of property; a conveyance.

*c*1386 [see 1]. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 24 Inhabitauntes..whiche had true cause of accion for..obligacions, contractis and other laufull causes. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Preamb., Notaries..to..recorde the Knowlege of all contractes, bargeyns, convencions, pactes and agrementes made..within the seid Citie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 82 Contract is a bargaine of convenant betweene two parties, where one thing is given for another. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 442 A contract..is thus defined: 'an agreement, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular thing'. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 55 There is in strictness a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality, which the former does not.

c. The department of law relating to such agreements.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1876) 304 The society of our day is mainly distinguished..by the largeness of the sphere which is occupied..by contract. 1879 SIR W. ANSON (*title*), Principles of the English Law of Contract.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. **a.** The act whereby two persons take each other in marriage.

*c*1315 SHOREHAM 62 And 3yf ry3t contrait is y-maked Wy3thoute wytnessynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 In the contracte of weddinge a man byhotyth and oblygith hymself to lede his lyfe wyth his wyfe wythout departynge. *c*1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 132 He schal make a contrait, a Matrimonye bitwix þe Emperouris sone of Rome and þe Emperouris doughter of Tartaryn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 Thei make not lawefulle contractes in matrimony. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b, The tyme of lawfull contract of mariage is not yet come. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit., Irel.* (1718) 5 Those that dwell in towns seldom make

any contract of marrige with those in the country. **1757** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 432 Our law considers marriage in no other light than as a civil contract.

b. Formal agreement for marriage; betrothal.

1551 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 21 Under colour and pretence of a former contract made with another. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 332 [Time] trots hard with a yong maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnizd. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, 81 Which defect (they said) though it would not euacuate a marriage .. yet it was enough to make voide a contract. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 218 The contract between the Bride and the Bridgroom was renewed. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 390 You have our son .. give him your hand: Cleave to your contract.

c. The instrument of agreement for a marriage, the settlement.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvii, Till at my feet he laid the ring, The ring and spousal contract both. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 232 The father and son are parties to the marriage contract.

†4. The action of drawing together, or condition of being drawn together; mutual attraction.

c **1607** DONNE *Let. Sir H. Goodere, Lett.* (1651) 58 Nearer contracts than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §944 Whereupon followeth that Appetite of Contract, and Coniunction, which is in Louers. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 337 Nothing more dethrones the mind of man, than the flatteries of a woman: or that contract of Hearts without which no wedlock.

†5. ? Dealing, device. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 39 All unlauchfull .. vsurping of vthir mens geir be thift .. vsurie, inust winning, decept, and vther contractis.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Often in the sense, 'Done, made, or supplied by contract,' with connotation of low price and inferior workmanship, as *contract work*, *contract job*, *contract shoes*, *contract prices*.

1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in *Pepys' Corr.* 280 By what time each contract-ship building may be ready. **1818** *Art Preserv. Feet* 195 A contract shoe, which perhaps falls in pieces before his day's march is half over. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 These vessels are to be completed within .. one to two years from the contract dates.

contract (kən'trækt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *contract*, var. of *contrait*:—L. *contract-us*, pa. pple. of *contrahĕre*: see next.] = CONTRACTED.

†A. as *pa. pple.*: a. see CONTRACT *v.* 3, 5; b. see CONTRACT *v.* 7–9. Now *arch.* or *poetic.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶260 Whan the soule is put in oure body, right anoon is contract original synne. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 38 §2 Such mariages beyng contracte and solemnised in the face of the church. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 179 For first was he contract to Lady Lucie. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. I. xxii, The .. prepossessing prejudice, that I Perhaps may have contract.

b. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 þe lyme þat it servede fore schal be contract. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2253 His handes and his fete .. Were sodenly smytten, made lame, contracte also. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankynde* 71 Bycause the place is contracte together agayne. **1773** J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 37 (MS.) With limbs contract through bitterness of pain. **1854** SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXIV. 172 The painful limbs, contract with pangs.

B. as *adj.* †a. Narrowed, limited, abbreviated, condensed, etc.: see CONTRACT *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xix. 50 His beames shew them selues contracte, or gathered together & short. **1608** D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 16 This contract world of our frayle and humaine bodies. **1621** T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 10 Something more contract he is then Aquinas. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. IV. vi, What judgeth so but envie, and vain pride, And base contract self-love? **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 3, I might have been more contract perhaps.

†b. Of the body or limbs: Drawn together, shrunken (with paralysis, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxviii. (1869) 5 Thanne j go speke with the trewaundes, and make hem to seem embosed, or contract, or deff, or dowm. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 291 He was so contracte, that his body was scarce a cubite of length.

†c. *Arith.* Of numbers: Restricted to some particular object; concrete. *Obs.*

[**1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* A ij, That nomber is contracte from his generall libertie of signification, which is bounde to one denomination, as in saiyng 10 grotes.] **1600** T. HYLLE *Arte Vulgar Arith.* ix. §107 Number is first diuided .. In number abstract and number contract.

†d. *Logic.* Abridged, abbreviated: see quots.

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract, or explicate. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 261 A contract Syllogisme, is when the argument .. is so applyed to the particular question, that it is the antecedent in both parts; and the assumption affirmed.

e. *Gram.* Marked by contraction; = CONTRACTED 5 d.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 112 Most verbs in *μι* are formed from Contract Verbs. **1884** HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* §410 In the optative active, contract verbs have generally *-ιη-* in the singular. *Ibid.* §412 Seven verbs in *-αω* take *η* instead of *α* in the contract forms.

C. as *sb.*

†1. A person whose limbs are contracted or shrunken (cf. B. b); a paralytic.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/3, xiii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe.

†2. An abridgement, compendium, epitome.

a **1657** R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 259 That there may be room enough for something else, take it thus in contract. **1667** WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 476, I am not for making the book bigger .. [it] being intended for a manual or contract.

3. *Gram.*, etc. A contract form or word; a contraction, abbreviation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iii. 20 Now it is very evident that the name *XHNA* is but the contract of Canaan. **1884** HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* §41 In contracts of the first and second declensions, a short vowel followed by *α* .. is absorbed: *ὁστέ-α*, *ὁστᾶ*.

contract (kən'trækt), *v.* [f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrah-ĕre* to draw together, f. *con-* + *trahĕre* to draw. The ppl. adj. *contract* was much earlier in use, and prob. helped to introduce the vb.; for some time *contract* continued to interchange with *contracted*, not only in the pa. pple., but also in the pa. t. F. *contracter* also appeared in the 16th c.]

I. To agree upon, make a contract, engage.

1. a. *trans.* To agree upon, establish by agreement, to undertake mutually, or enter upon (*a*) a convention or treaty, (*b*) a legal or business engagement. Now *rare* exc. as in 3.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 They sent .. a league indented .. in the which it was contracted and agreed, etc. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 143 (R.) We haue contracted an inviolable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid queene. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 464 They contracted their owne conditions in despight of that whole Armie. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all, it had contracted under Age. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 411 He steadily persisted in declining to contract any subsidiary alliance.

b. Hence, *to contract friendship, acquaintance*, etc., which passes into sense 4, q.v.

†c. In a bad sense: To conspire, plot. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 370 Whom rude Injury delights, and acts That misery and tyranny contracts. **1633** J. DONE tr. *Hist. Septuagint* 93 What men do and thinke with themselves, or what they plot and contract with another.

2. a. *intr.* To enter into an agreement or contract, *esp.* a business or legal engagement.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte, I covenaunt with one upon condyscions. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxiv. §4 That infants may contract and covenant with God, the law is plain. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 124 It was but Reasonable and Just for him [Adam] to contract for all his Posterity. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), But first contracted, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. **1746** in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 42 The Supplies contracted to be deliver'd them from this port. **1863** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 70 Two planters .. have contracted to build a canal. **1891** *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names.

b. Const. *for* (a piece of work, an article to be supplied, etc.).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 The value of all things contracted for, is measured by the Appetite of the Contractors. **1676** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 115 This Dutchman had contracted with the Genoese for all their marble. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Such joiners as wish to contract for the pewing of Aldbrough church. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. i. (1852) 421 When government goes into the money-market and contracts for a loan. **1890** W. BESANT *Demoniac* iii. 29 In the good old days of railway making, when the founder of the family engineered, contracted, and constructed on the largest scale possible.

c. *to contract oneself out of*: to free oneself from, divest oneself of, by entering into a contract.

1879 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/3 The landlord contracting himself out of the Agricultural Holdings Act. **1891** *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 43/2 The company had contracted itself out of the right to wind up voluntarily.

d. intr. *to contract out*: to make an arrangement or agreement not to participate under certain conditions; to gain exemption or exclusion from certain provisions, etc.; hence, to refuse to take part in or be a part *of*. Conversely, *to contract in*.

1894 *Times* 29 Jan. 11/4 With the exception of those men who now have contracting-out mutual insurance societies, the opinion of the working men .. is .. against permission to contract out on any terms. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 23 June 4/3 'The parents of at least twenty children' may appeal to the Board of Education, which, if it sees fit, may allow the school to contract-out... They do not contemplate .. any large amount of contracting-out. **1920** S. & B. WEBB *Hist. Trade Un.* 366 By 'contracting out' was meant an arrangement between employer and employed by which the latter relinquish the rights conferred upon them by the Act, and often also their rights under the Common Law. **1927** *Daily Express* 24 Mar. 1 The Trade Union Bill will provide that members of a trade union wishing to contribute to political funds shall contract in. **1952** *Ann. Reg. 1951* 165 A member of the Committee of Ministers was enabled to 'contract out'. **1957** *Economist* 21 Dec. 1042/3 Why should one section of the community, the trade unionists, contract out of this planless 'opportunity state'? **1959** *Times* 9 Jan. 8/4 The beat generation of San Francisco presumably contracted out of society only after the refrigerator and car had become commonplace.

e. *trans.* To arrange for by contract; to let *out* by contract; to delegate (work, etc.).

1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/5 Do you contract your work of construction, or do it by direct employment of labour? **1902** *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 6/2 We are forbidden to contract a 'boy' away from the country for more than a year. **1959** *Which?* Winter 63/2 The Cleaner may contract work out wholly or in part.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. a. *trans.* To constitute *marriage* by contract; to enter into *marriage*.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte matrymonye with one, *Je me fiance*. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 They all concluded to passe into Thessaly, to contract the marriage twixt Pleusidippus and the daughter of the Thessalian King. **1625** HEYLIN *Microcosmos* 95 Charles the eight, who contracts a marriage with the Orphan. **1638** *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 121 The Greek Priests sinned not in contracting marriage. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1745) 361 Banns are always asked before marriage can be contracted. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 403 It were better for the priesthood to contract matrimony than to live with women of ill fame. **1885** *Law Rep. 14 Q.B. Div.* 80 She was of unsound mind and incapable of contracting marriage.

b. (*a*) *trans.* and *refl.* To betroth, affiance, engage (two persons, or one person *to* another); *pass.* to be betrothed or 'engaged'. *arch.* †(*b*) To enter into a matrimonial contract with. *Obs.*

1536 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 21 Vpoun the xxvj day of November, the kingis grace was contractit on the eldest dochter of the King of France. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 15 Since the prince was onlye slenderly contracted, and not maryed, to her. **1605** *Two Unnat. Murthers* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. E.E. Pop. Lit.* I. 29 Maister Browne with his owne handes contracted his onely daughter to Peter. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* Ll. 3b, His daughter Margaret, first contracted with the King of France, and then refused, was married to Phillibert. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 401 Contract vs fore these Witnesses. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contracted a Virgin. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 260 Two of the principal citizens of Sparta contracted themselves to his two daughters. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, We were contracted before my father's death. **1871** H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. v, What would Lady Rochford think of her, if she knew she was contracted to this man?

fig. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* i, But thou contracted to thine owne bright eyes.

c. *intr.* To enter into a matrimonial contract.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. 5 (Latham) Although the young folks can contract against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 552 First, they must be willing to contract .. Secondly, they must be able to contract.

II. To enter into, incur, become involved in, acquire.

4. *to contract friendship, acquaintance*, etc., was originally said of the two parties entering into such mutual relations (see sense 1); whence, of one party, 'to form, enter into, or become engaged in' such a relation.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 A further frendship by this meanes contracted. **1598** BACON *Sacred Medit.* iv. (Arb.) 107 It is the Charitie of Publicanes contracted by mutuall profite and good offices. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 120 Cleander .. vsed Xenophon with all kindnesse, and contracted hospitalitie with him. **1634** W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 205 We ought to contract perfect love with honest men. **1773** T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 195 The small acquaintance which I had the pleasure of having contracted with you. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 57 To feel that he was contracting his first college friendship.

5. a. To enter into, bring upon oneself (involuntarily), incur, catch, acquire, become infected with (something noxious, as disease, †mischief; bad habits or condition; †danger, †risk, †blame, guilt).

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 627 The common opinion of happiness .. is contracted by the fall of our first parents. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 She eateth Rue .. to avoyd all the poyson she contracted in the combat. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 You must stand the danger you have contracted. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 425 Demetrius .. contracted as much contempt by his sloth, as his Father had [contracted] hatred by his pride [cf. 221]. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 82 Under whom they contracted new and worse errors. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 300 And he contract the displeasure of the world. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cviii, Thereby contracting dangerous Colds, Coughs and Catarrhs. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Gd. Parson* 86 Well may the baser brass contract a rust. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 166 The woods seem to contract a sickly aspect. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 91 He had contracted several painful distempers. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 21 She had contracted small rigid habits of thinking and acting. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 172 One who has contracted guilt.

b. In a neutral or good sense: To take on, acquire, get for oneself (a habit, quality, condition).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 The wasting .. of Sheet-Lead by the heat and moisture contracted between it and the plain it lyes on. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶11 He had contracted the Seriousness and Gravity of a Privy-Counsellor. **1717** POPE *Ep. Jervas* 16 Like friendly colours .. each from each contract new strength and light. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 283 Contract a habit of correctness and elegance. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vii. 116 Their flesh contracts an agreeable flavour of garlic. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 273 We cannot help contracting good from such association.

6. a. To incur (a liability or obligation, *esp.* a debt).

1650 [see b]. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 67 For the Debt to Foreigners, tho' near Thirty Years Contracting, is not .. more than Five Millions. **1724** R. FALCONER *Voy. & Esc.* (1769) 82, I am going to pay a Debt .. which was contracted at my Birth. **1803** JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xii. (1831) 104 To defray what he had contracted would nearly exhaust his all. **1839** ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. §93. 217 The loans contracted had amounted to 530,000,000 francs.

†b. To bring *on* a person (a debt, guilt, etc.). *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. §31 This is a new debt of later date, contracted on themselves by their infidelity. **1657**

BAXTER *Acc. Pres. Th.* 12 No sinne of a Believer..doth so much as contract on the person a guilt of death or any punishment.

III. To draw together, concentrate; to narrow, limit, shorten.

†**7. a.** To draw or bring (things) together, collect, concentrate, combine in one. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 179 Much meat doth.. contract to the stomacke the spirits..for the concocting of it. *a* **1631** DONNE (J.), Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love contracts them all in one. **1644** H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 As the people were more contracted, so they might the more easily consult together. **1647** C. HARVEY *School of Heart* Wks. (1874) 110 All that the world containes in this one tree Contracted is. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 165 The king contracted formidable forces neer Sedan. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 176 Theseus contracted those twelve cities into one. **1782** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. 34 By contracting into one whole what nature has made multifarious.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. iv. 30 With a purpose so Contracted to that absence. **1691–8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 187 He having his Spiritual Senses well disposed..contracts his Affections upon Heaven and Happiness.

8. To draw the parts of (anything) together; to cause to shrink; to knit (the brow).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 4 Our whole Kingdome To be contracted in one brow of woe. **1607** —— *Timon* I. i. 257 Aches contract, and sterue your supple ioynts. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 [Herons] fly holding their legges backwards and their necks contracted. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 169 By contracting the muscles of the head. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. viii, The companion..whose brow is never contracted by resentment or indignation.

9. a. To reduce to smaller compass as by drawing together; to diminish in extent; to narrow, shorten.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §266 You contract your eye, when you would see sharply. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 125 The tyde is contracted in a narrow passage between two lands. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xvi. (1715) 135 The Sails were contracted, dilated, or changed from one side to another. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* x. 104 The jutting shores that swell on either side Contract its mouth. **1786** W. GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 221 The rocks, contracting the road. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 228 This eruption contracted the area of the lake very sensibly.

refl. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 9 There is a white Film or Bladder, which continually contracts and dilates itself. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 10 A Touch of your Pen will make it contract itself, like the Sensitive Plant. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 183 That power they have of lengthening and contracting themselves at pleasure.

b. *fig.* To make smaller, reduce in amount, diminish the extent or scope of; to narrow.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. §7 He that cannot contract the sight of his mind as well as disperse and dilate it, wanteth a great faculty. *a* **1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 19 It is the nature of grief to contract the heart. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 56 He hopes shortly to contract his expence. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 ¶ 7 Selfishness has contracted their understandings. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The natural discharge at Thames Head is now contracted.

c. *fig.* To restrict, limit, confine.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. Introd. 183 What other thing is in musicke entreated of, then nomber contracted to sound and voyce? **1639** HEYWOOD *Lond. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 370 Time so contracts us, that we cannot dwell On all. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 15 The reason also for contracting the Balconies within the upright of a Colum. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 The ban which contracted its civilisation within fixed limits that could not be extended.

†**d.** To abbreviate, abridge, condense; *refl.* to speak or write briefly. *Obs.*

1603 BP. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* 1721 I. 139 The Sum and Substance of the Conference..contracted by William Barlow. **1631** *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 28 My Lords, tyme being spent I will contract myselfe. **1653** CROMWELL in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 372 Seeing you sit here somewhat uneasy..I shall contract myself, with respect to that. **1676** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 121 What he writes of the Haggard Falcon is contracted out of Latham. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 2, I shall endeavour to contract my relation. **1753** TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 104 You may, Sir, contract whatever you may judge proper, and make what Use you please of this my Letter.

e. *Gram.* To shorten (a word, syllable, etc.) by combining or eliding some of its elements.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 74 Contracted from Honoricus. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 99 Jehoshua, in process of time contracted to Jeshuah. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 9 The syllables might be often contracted or dilated at pleasure. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. ix. §222 U + e and u + i are contracted into u in some cases of substantives with u stems. **1884** HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* §38 A close vowel before an open is seldom contracted. *Ibid.* §409 *note*, [In Homer] verbs in *-οω* are contracted as in Attic.

intr. **1884** *Ibid.* §37 *note*, The Ionic..has uncontracted forms in very many cases where the Attic contracts.

f. *Pros.* (see quot.)

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* §1080 Resolution and Contraction.—Many kinds of verse allow..the use of a long syllable in place of two short ones, which are then said to be *contracted*.

10. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smaller in extent or volume; to narrow, shorten, shrink.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 182 Like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (L.), [It] gives room to the fibres to contract. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxi. 409 In passing from the solid to the liquid state, ice, like bismuth, contracts.

fig. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 184 But calm, and bred in ignorance and toil, Each wish contracting fits him to the soil.

contractable (kən'træktəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTRACT *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be contracted or acquired as a disease or habit.

Mod. Diseases contractable by contact.

¶ See also CONTRACTIBLE.

contractant (kən'træktənt). *rare.* [a. F. *contractant* (16th c.), sb. from pr. pple. of *contracter* to CONTRACT: see -ANT.] A contracting party.

1875 T. D. WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* 242 Trading vessels of any of the contractants, under convoy.

†**contrac'tation.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 contrat-. [a. F. *contractation* (16th c.), n. of action from *contracter* to CONTRACT, make engagements, etc.]

1. Mutual dealing, bargaining, trading.

1555 [see b]. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 65 An harbour was not sufficient for his Navie and contratation. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 144 In this iland of Mocha we had communication and contratation with the inhabitants. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 But for Contractation it is one of the richest Cities in the World. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Contractation, Contratation.*

b. contractation-house: an exchange or treasury in Seville where contracts were made in connexion with the West Indian trade.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 175 Siuile where yowre maiestie haue yowre house of contractation for those partes. [*Ibid.* Pref. (Arb. 50), A house in the citie of Siuile cauled the house of the contractes of India.] **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 3, I have in the Contractation house in the citie of Sevill..the summe of thirtie thousand Duckets. **1596** RALEIGH *Discov. Gviana* 99, I doubt not but to see in London a Contratation house of more receipt for Guiana, than there is now in Ciuill for the West indies. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6409/1 Instances made by the Contractation-House and the Traders of Seville.

2. The action of contracting or acquiring. *rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 909 (R.) The contractation and apprehension of one and the same quality.

contracted (kən'træktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRACT *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. a. Agreed upon, established by contract. ? *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (Arb.) 30 Our olde contracted amitie. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 40 Heere are the Articles of contracted peace.

b. *contracted-out:* that has contracted out (see CONTRACT *v.* 2 d); so *contracted-in.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 2/2 The local education authorities would have insisted on getting the same State grant for each Council child as was paid to denominational associations for each contracted-out child. **1959** *Economist* 17 Jan. 238/1 A contracted-out employee will have to pay the present contribution. *Ibid.*, The contracted-in employee will pay only 8s. 4d. for the basic pension.

†**2.** Betrothed, affianced. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 Her new contracted husband. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 17, I..enquire me out contracted Batchelers, such as had beene ask'd twice on the Banes. **1611** COTGR., *Ousclage*, that which a contracted man giues to his affianced or future wife. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 145 A gentleman of a noble familie riding..with his contracted Lady in a chariot.

3. Incurred, acquired; see CONTRACT *v.* 5.

1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 18 Their long Contracted Honour in their Blood. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 4 A self-contracted wretchedness.

†**4.** Drawn together, collected; combined, united.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 9 Which with contracted cloudes did interpose. **1611** —— *Ath. Trag.* I. ii, That we should breathe but one contracted life.

5. a. Drawn into smaller compass; narrowed, shortened, shrunken, etc.; see CONTRACT *v.* 8, 9.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 We..do not throw On these, your pastimes, a contracted brow. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 729 When the contracted Limbs were cramp'd. **1786** W. GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* I. 112 Narrow contracted vallies. **1812** *Examiner* 7 Dec. 782/2 The eldest has a contracted arm. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 274 He sat in a somewhat contracted position.

b. *fig.* Condensed, concise.

1595 W. C[LARKE] *Polimanteia* Rij b, Daniell, whose sweete refined muse, in contracted shape, were sufficient amongst men, etc. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was a..contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 150 How do Solomons Proverbs (for contracted sense) mist Seneca? **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 134 There is a strange Felicity in his Style..he is Contracted and Fluent, Subtle and Clear. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 26 A very contracted summary of the voluminous records.

c. *fig.* Limited in extent, narrow, restricted; †having narrow sympathies, views, etc. (*obs.*).

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 304 The contracted Genius..the Narrowness of such a Mind. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. i. 151 He was of a more catholic spirit..but..grew more contracted. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix. (1813) 209 They were obliged to give up the Lakes and substitute a more contracted tour. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ii. 19 The horizon of a Court is but a contracted sphere. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 57 The attendant evils of petty, contracted ideas.

d. *Gram.* and *Phonetics.* Shortened by combination or omission of sounds or letters.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 This change is nothing more than a contracted preposition prefixed. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xxii. §662 Apparently *irritāt, disturbāt*, are used as contracted perfects in Lucretius.

con'tractedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a contracted or shortened manner; concisely; by contraction: see prec. 5.

1611 COTGR., *Serrément*, closely..contractedly, restrainedly. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §104 (1810) 97 *Crediton*, contractedly *Kerton*. **1653** ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 78 The same Father..sets downe the Creed more summarily and contractedly. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* III. v. 315 When they write contractedly. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 258 Named Ullesheim, or more contractedly Uelsen. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 305 A mere variation of Gihon, pronounced contractedly Gawn.

†**2.** By contract or agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* Pref. 9 All these things I had contractedly done by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House.

con'tractedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contracted.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 226 The Contractedness of the Soul in Infancy. *a* **1697** SOUTH *12 Serm.* II. 195 Brevity, or Contractedness of Speech in Prayer. **1757** JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 The hardness and contractedness of her pulse. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 115 Their religion..had little breadth, but was redeemed from mere ecclesiastical contractedness.

contractee (ˌkɒntræk'ti:). [f. CONTRACT + -EE.] A person with whom a contract is made.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 432 The cases in which a contractor could bind a principal to his contractee. *Ibid.*, He was suable by the contractee.

contracter: see CONTRACTOR.

contractible (kən'træktɪb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 -able. [f. L. type **contractibilis*, f. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahĕre*: see -BLE.] Capable of contracting or drawing together; contractile.

1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 266 A spirituall substance..dilatable and contractible. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 833 Which Outward Extension, is..not to be Accounted Body because Penetrable, Contractable, and Dilatable. **1852–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1058/1 Their quick contractible power. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* §6 The heart is rhythmically contractible.

Hence **con'tractibleness, conˌtracti'bility.**

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Contractibleness*, capableness of being contracted. *a* **1735** ARBUTHNOT (J.), By this continual contractibility and dilatability by different degrees of heat. **1873** W. LEES *Acoustics* III. i. 83 The greater expansibility or contractibility of brass than iron.

contractile (kən'træktɪl, -taɪl), *a.* Chiefly *Phys.* [a. F. *contractile*, f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahĕre* + -ILE: cf. *ductile.*]

1. Having the property of contracting or drawing together; capable of contracting. Esp. *contractile vacuole*, a vacuole in some Protozoa which expels a solution of waste matter on contraction.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Contractile*, a Term made use of by some Physicians, to express such Muscles, and other Parts of the Body as are contracted. **1793** BEDDOES *Observ. Calculus, etc.* 171 The irritable or contractile, improperly called the muscular fibre. **1848** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 19 The contractile tissues, by which the movements of plants are produced. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 40 The substance of the heart is contractile. **1877** —— *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 76 The name of contractile vacuoles is given to spaces in the protoplasm [of Protozoa], which slowly become filled with a clear watery fluid, and, when they have attained a certain size, are suddenly obliterated by the coming together, on all sides, of the protoplasm in which they lie. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 266/1 In the protoplasm contractile vacuoles similar to those of lower animals have been occasionally detected. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) ii. 29 Simple single-celled creatures, such as *Amoeba* and *Paramecium*, usually have large expandable bubbles or spaces in the midst of the protoplasm called contractile vacuoles, in which excess water collects and whence it is then conducted out of the creature.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of contraction; producing contraction.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 66 Those Vessels compos'd of Fibres that have a Contractile and Distractile Power. **1739** ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton* (1742) II. 170 Involving it in his contractile and expansive Forces. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 603/1 The contractile action takes place in every direction. **1873** W. LEES *Acoustics* III. i. 82 The enormous contractile force of iron.

contractility (kɒntræk'tɪlɪtɪ). [ad. mod.F. *contractilité*, from *contractile*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or property of being contractile; capability of contracting; chiefly in *Phys.* as the characteristic property of muscular tissue, etc.

1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 535 The contractility of the lymphatic vessels. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 101/2 The contractility of the pupil. **1879** CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. ii. §30 The contractility possessed by the Muscles.

contracting (kən'træktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRACT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CONTRACT (in various senses).

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 50 God cannot be better served, than if by law ye restrain this unlawful contracting. **1637** HEYWOOD *Anna & Ph.* Wks. 1874 VI. 316 Many virgins at their contractings rather consent then speake. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 311 The contracting

of a new league with the great King of Portugal. **1668** HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 The contracting of the Laws into a narrower compass and method. **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* 43 The contracting of the Age of the Postdiluvians.

b. *attrib.* Relating to a contract or agreement.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 37 The present miraculous graces of the holy Spirit were an earnest and in the nature of a contracting peny.

con'tracting, *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Entering into a contract or mutual agreement.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5822/2 The Contracting Powers in the said Treaty. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §3. 180 In the event of any war between the two contracting parties.

2. That shortens, narrows, etc. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 158 It is thia ascending and contracting proportion that adds stability to any government. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 410 The water is accumulated by the opposition of contracting banks. **1877** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 482 Our present experience of genuine contracting kidney.

contraction (kən'trækʃən). [a. F. *contraction* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contractiōn-em*, n. of action from *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

I. Related to CONTRACT *v.* I, II.

1. a. The action of contracting or of establishing by contract; *spec.* the action of contracting marriage; †also, betrothal (*obs.*).

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 180 (R.) The mutual contraction of a perpetuall league and confirmation of friendship. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 46 Oh such a deed, As from the body of Contraction pluckes The very soule. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 577 Contraction of peace and friendship. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iii. (1852) 62 After his 'contraction'..unto the daughter of Mr. Wilson, he was married unto that gentlewoman. **1885** *N. & Q.* 28 Nov. 433 The second marriage..was probably in 1384, though the pardon for its (unlicensed) contraction is not dated until February 18, 1389.

†**b.** = CONTRACTATION. *Obs.*

1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 69 a, The house appointed for the contraction of the Indias. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 74 During the which time, the marchants do leaue their contractions and trafickes.

†**c.** The action of contracting *for* (work, or goods to be supplied). *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 316 The city of Palma, where is great contraction for wines, which are laden for the West India & other places. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 86 Interested in the Manufacture of Mill'd-Lead, and Contraction for the same with the Officers of the Navy.

2. The action of contracting or incurring (a debt).

1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. 386 Her subsequent contests..having led to the contraction of an immense public debt. **1884** EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 42/2 Anterior to the contraction of the..debt.

3. The action of contracting, acquiring, or becoming infected with (a disease, habit, etc.).

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 The Root of all or most Diseases is, first, some inward Contraction of matter, caused by Superfluity.

II. Related to CONTRACT *v.* III.

†4. The action of drawing together or collecting (*trans.* and *intr.*). *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xxiv. (1620) 468 As we men of the ayre about vs can make a contraction into our owne selues and giue it out againe in a breath. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §714 Tears are caused by a Contraction of the Spirits of the Brain.

5. a. The action or process of contracting (*trans.* and *intr.*), or state of being contracted; decrease in length, breadth, extent, or volume; shrinking, shortening, narrowing. (The most usual sense.)

1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* (1626) Pref. 7 To vaunt the pride of contraction in euery manuarie action: insomuch, that the Pater-noster..is written in the compasse of a penny. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 261 Feare..is also a contraction and closing vp of the heart. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 The act of laughter which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 Measuring the Quantity of the Expansion and Contraction of Liquors by Cold. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 89 This Contraction of the Sensitive-Plant. **1749** SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vii. (R.), The stern contraction of thy sullen brow. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 303 The ribs are raised by the contraction of certain muscles.

b. *Path.* 'A term for the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause; also, a morbid shortening of any structure whether accompanied or not by alteration of tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1871 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 589 Useful in cases of contraction of the elbow in children.

†**c.** = CONTRACTURE 2. *Obs.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 23 The Contraction aloft shall be one fourth part of his thickness below.

6. *fig.* a. Restriction, limitation, confinement; diminution of amount, extent, or scope.

a **1670** RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no bondage, slavery or contraction, to be bound up to the eternal Laws of Right and Justice. **1778** JOHNSON *Let.* 3 July in *Boswell*, He ..talks of making more contractions of his expense. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiii. §3 The contraction of credit, characteristic of a commercial crisis.

b. Narrowness (of mind).

1775 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 94 Perfectly free from any narrowness or contraction. *Ibid.* II. 103 Not from bigotry or contraction; for he is perfectly liberal minded. **1865** MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 175 Their standard is wholly free from contraction.

†7. a. Abbreviation (of a writing, etc.), abridgement; condensation, conciseness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 89 In the next place, I ahall with as great contraction, lay down, etc. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Pref., I have..made use of Cowel, Lambert, etc. ..yet aeldom without Correctiona, Contractions or Additions. **1725** POPE *Ess. Homer* (J.), The main parts of the poem..no translator can prejudice but by omisaiona or contractiona. **1869** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 Shelley never in his life wrote a poem of that exquisite contraction and completeness.

†**b.** quasi-*concr.* A reduction, an epitome.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. A iv b, It is a contraction of a larger Map which I took from several stations in the Bay itself. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. 384 Thia is but a contraction of the King's mandate to the Archbishop.

8. a. *Gram., Phonetics,* etc. The action of contracting or shortening (a word, a syllable, etc.) by omitting or combining some elements, or, in writing, by substituting a single symbol for a number of letters.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) a.v., A Contraction of Syllables. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Contraction* (in Grammar), the reduction of two vowels or ayllables into one. **1793** BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 140 The univeraal tendency to contraction, is not less apparent in the Greek than in other languages. **1877** *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* I. 4/2 Carrying abbreviation and conventional contraction to auch an excess as to make their writings unintelligible to all but the initiated.

b. *Pros.* The substitution of a long syllable for two short ones in Greek and Latin verse.

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* §1080 An example of contraction is the substitution of a spondee for the dactyl in the dactylic hexameter.

c. *concr.* A contracted or shortened form of a word, etc. in speech or writing; an abbreviation.

1755 JOHNSON s.v., The writing is full of contractions. **1861** DU CHAILLU *Expl. Equat. Africa* App. B. (ed. 2) 475 The Mpongwe language..abounds in contractions and compounded words. **1867** SKEAT *Pref.* i. to *P. Pl.* A. p. xvi, All expansions of contractions [have been] marked by the use of italics.

9. *Comb.* †**contraction-house** = CONTRACTATION-HOUSE; **contraction joint,** a joint in a concrete structure to prevent cracking during setting; a joint in any structure or material to prevent damage as a result of thermal expansion and contraction; **contraction-rule,** a pattern-maker's rule made slightly longer than the standard one to allow for the contraction of the casting in cooling.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 25 The small Quintall is the weight of the contraction House of the Indies. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 149 Those of the Contraction house were neuer able to subsist by the Mines onely. **1909** TAYLOR & THOMPSON *Treat. Concrete* (ed. 2) xv. 286 Contraction in concrete walls is provided for by forming joints at intervals... As a rule only contraction joints need be provided, since expansion merely compresses the concrete. **1950** H. J. GILKEY in L. C. Urquhart *Civil Engin. Handbk.* (ed. 3) vii. 646 In pavement construction, contraction joints are commonly spaced between 'expansion' joints at about one-third the expansion-joint interval. **1958** J. S. SCOTT *Dict. Civil Engin.* 80 *Contraction joint* (C.E.) or *shrinkage joint* or *expansion joint*, a break in a structure usually made to allow for drying and temperature shrinkage of concrete or masonry and thus to prevent cracks forming at undesirable places. *a* **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 612/2 Contraction-rule. **1887** P. N. HASLUCK *Pattern Maker's Handybk.* i. 11 The adoption of a contraction-rule seems to dispose of the question of shrinkage [of castings] in the minds of most pattern makers.

con'tractional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by contraction.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 165 *note*, The tidal retardation is in excess of the contractional acceleration. **1885** *Science* V. 388/1 The contractional theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume.

con'tractionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates contraction, *esp.* of the paper currency: opposed to *inflationist* or *expansionist.*

1881 *N.Y. Nation* XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary [of the Treasury]..would be an expansionist or a contractionist.

contractive (kən'træktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.] Having the property of contracting; producing, or tending to produce, contraction; of the nature of contraction.

1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 27 Wee are all borne with this contractive quality of selfe-love and interest. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 139 Their Systole or contractive motion. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 38 Violent pains..sometimes pungent, by and by Contractive, or Spasmodick. **1708** J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 97 Thia Contractive or Elastick Power..is not equal in all Bodies. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. viii. §10 The contractive Faculty of the Heart. **1867** DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 116 But this contractive force..is only half the other separating or differential force.

Hence †**contractively** *adv.* = next.

1648 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* 15 Some tell us Jeremiah and Zachary, written contractively in the Hebrew, are the same.

†**con'tractly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CONTRACT *ppl. a.* + -LY².] Contractedly, by contraction.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 195 Maidstone, contractly for Medweys Towne. **1581** —— *Eiren.* I. i. (1588) 5 Fitzherbert calleth them Justicera (contractly for Justiciars). **1612** R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* Ep. Ded. 2 Briefly and contractly..to delineat the inestimable perfections..of Christ. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* 76 The Town by the Vallum..contractly Caerleal and Carlisle.

contractor (kən'træktə(r)). Also 6 -our, 6–7 -er. [a. L. *contractor*, n. of action from *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

†1. One who enters into a contract or agreement; a contracting party. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 212 Although the Princes be named, as chief contractors in everie treatie and amitie concluded. **1570** *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 §5 Whereupon ia not reserved..to the Lender, Contracter..or Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound for the Loan. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 334 Theae contractors with heaven. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* III. ix. 392 Nor did it appear, that the Contractors had taken the least atep to comply with their agreement. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 380 That the deed be taken most strongly against him that ia the agent or contractor, and in favour of the other party.

†**b.** *party contractor*: contracting party. *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ix. 102 The realleing of one partie contractor is not aufficient to void the contract. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 208 The party contracter doth expressly thereby engage for himself and his posterity.

2. *spec.* One who contracts or undertakes to supply certain articles, or to perform any work or service (*esp.* for government or other public body), at a certain price or rate; in the building and related trades, one who is prepared to undertake work by contract.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 The Contractor to begin to Work..70 Yards Distance from the Shoar. **1765** *Ann. Reg.* 136 Mr. Cole was employed under Mr. Warrington, the contractor for artillery horses. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 65 Immense sums of money have been lavished upon them [Irish canals] to very little purpose, except the enriching of contractors. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 184 The meat is supplied by contractors. *Mod.* Messrs. — and Co., Builders and Contractors.

3. One who or that which contracts, narrows, or shortens; used *esp.* of muscles which contract or draw in some part of the body.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 515, I place the internal intercostals among the contracters of the breast. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 161 The extensor and contractor muscles of the same limb.

†**b.** Something that restricts or narrows. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxi. 46 Friendship is..a contracter and taker up of our affections to some few. **1796** MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 50 What a contractor of the heart is wealth!

contractual (kən'træktju:əl), *a.* [f. L. *contractu-s* CONTRACT + -AL¹: cf. mod.F. *contractuel.*] Of the nature of a contract; pertaining or relating to a contract.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 169 The contractual relation of the servant to his master. **1884** SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 108 The case..did not decide that contractual obligations disappeared as circumstances changed.

contractually (kən'trækt(j)u:əlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTRACTUAL *a.* + -LY².] In contractual terms.

1919 KEYNES *Econ. Conseq. Peace* 56 Too vague and general to be interpreted contractually. **1960** M. SPARK *Ballad of Peckham Rye* iii. 29 By common law a trade union cannot fine, suspend, or expel its members. It can only do so contractually. That is, by its rules.

contractural (kən'træktjʊərəl), *a.* [f. CONTRACTURE + -AL.] *Med.* Characterized by a contracture or contractures.

1928 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1971** *Jrnl. Bone & Joint Surg.* LIII-A. 992 Even in contractural arachnodactyly the contractures may remain and even progress. **1983** *Oxf. Textbk. Med.* II. XVII. 28 Patients with..Marfan syndrome may develop contractures of the extremities; there is a very rare condition which..resembles it..called congenital contractural arachnodactyly.

¶ Erron. or non-standard form of CONTRACTUAL *a.* (with intrusive *r*).

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2 In point of fact, there were no contractural relations between the County Council of the West Riding and the teachers individually. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 21 May 21/3 A good proportion of mutual fund sales are made on contractural or other monthly plans which lock the buyer into a lengthy scheme. **1977** *Washington Post* 9 Apr. D6/1 Contractural provisions that would enable a borrower to obtain an additional line of credit. **1983** *N.Y. Times* 19 June X. 26/6 Virtually all of the fares have contractural riders of one sort or another.

contracture (kən'træktjʊə(r)). [a. F. *contracture* (Cotgr.), or ad. L. *contractūra*, f. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

1. *Path.* A condition of persistent contraction and rigidity in the muscles or the joints.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 9 The healing is often hindered, and contractures and lameness are caused. **1876** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 382 The mode of origin of these hemiplegic contractures differs essentially from that of paralytic contractures. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contracture*.. is usually slowly developed in muscles, as a consequence of rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, in paralysis, etc.

2. *Arch.* The narrowing of a column towards its upper part. [So in Fr.]

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 126 A Contracture and comely diminution, by workmen called the breaking of the Pillar. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Contracture*, the making small of Pillars about the top. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

con'tractured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED²: cf. F. *contracturé*.] Affected by contracture.

1890 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med.* CII. 3 Where the joints are bound down by old contractured muscles.

'contra-dance, -danse, a corruption of COUNTRY-DANCE: see CONTRE-DANCE.

†**con'trade.** *Obs.* [ad. Pr. and It. *contrada* region, district, quarter of a town, thoroughfare, highway, f. L. *contra*: see COUNTRY.] ? A thoroughfare or highway.

1645 LITHGOW *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 Besides these there are other two back streets, with five or six contrades and a number of narrow devalling lanes.

contradeciduate (ˌkɒntrədɪ'sɪd(j)uːət), *a.* [f. CONTRA- + DECIDUATE *a.*] Denoting that condition in certain animals in which the placenta remains in the uterus after birth and is broken up and absorbed.

1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 562 In the Mole and the Bandicoot not only is there no decidua thrown off, but the fœtal placenta with the distal portion of the allantois does not pass out after the fœtus, but remains, and is broken up or absorbed in the uterus. Such a condition has been termed contra-deciduate.

contradict (kɒntrə'dɪkt), *v.* [f. L. *contrādict-*, ppl. stem of *contrādīcĕre*, in cl. L. *contrā dicĕre*, to speak against. Cf. F. *contredire*.] = GAINSAY.

†**1.** *trans.* To speak against or in opposition to; to oppose in speech; to forbid: a. a claim, action, purpose, etc. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The Crosier .. (they of Canterbury claymed) ought to lye upon the Altar with them—but was contradicted by them of Rochester. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 280 Stand in his face to contradict his claime. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Contradict*, to gainsay, or speake against. **1717** DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 7 The said Treaty and Marriage being proposed in Parliament, was so openly contradicted by the Priests in general .. that, etc. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 28, I will breakfast with him .. to morrow morning, if he contradicts it not.

†b. a person, in his proposals, proceedings, etc.: To oppose.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 117 Being not used to contradict me. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 191 They .. shewed that he had nothing to doe to contradict them, more then they did contradict him when he thrust Novatus out of the Church. **1661** USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 52 Whosoever did detract from his Empire, did contradict God that constituted it.

†c. *intr.* To speak in opposition, object *to*. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 167 Whereunto none of the holy Fathers contradicted.

2. *trans.* To affirm the contrary of; to declare untrue or erroneous; to deny categorically: a. a statement.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 45 The Iewes .. contradicted those things which were said of Paul. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 24 Since what I am to say, must be but that Which contradicts my Accusation. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 An Absurdity, to contradict what one maintained in the Beginning. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 It went current among the seamen that the Spanish doctor was an Englishman. I took care that nobody should contradict it. **1850** MᶜCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 240 They contradict some of the deepest principles of our nature. *Mod.* The statement has been officially contradicted.

b. To deny the words or statement of (a person).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 94 Deare Duff, I prythee contradict thy selfe, And say, it is not so. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., That out of a desire they have to contradict others, they gainsay themselves. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶8 He certainly waits with impatience to be contradicted. **1841** BORROW *Zincali* I. viii. II. 352 They .. never failed to contradict themselves, by permitting some expression to escape which belied their assertions. **1878** JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 8 No ordinary person of sense ventures to contradict a chemist about chemistry or an astronomer about eclipses.

absol. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 There is .. a particular attention required to contradict with good manners. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Contradicting isn't the way to keep friends.

3. *transf.* Of a statement, action, etc.: To be contrary to in effect, character, etc.; to be directly opposed to; to go counter to, go against.

a **1600** HOOKER (J.), No truth can contradict any truth. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 Their liues .. contradict their Doctrine. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 301 Yet more there be who doubt his ways not just, As to his own edicts found contradicting. **1698** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 72 Take Care that your Hands do not Contradict your Tongue. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1874 II. 135 To disappoint itself, and even contradict its own end. *Ibid.* ii. II. 25 To contradict or go against cool self-love. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 630 These two versions do not formally contradict one another.

†**contra'dict**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb., or ad. L. *contrādict-um.*] Prohibition, refusal; = CONTRADICTION 1.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 40b, If Phillip (notwithstanding this contradict) should offer to place this Image, etc.

contradictable (kɒntrə'dɪktəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contradicted.

1856 BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* (1880) 9 More contradictable by the lower herd.

contradicted (kɒntrə'dɪktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Spoken against, gainsaid, denied.

1598 FLORIO, *Contradetto*, contradicted, gainesayd. **1611** in COTGR. **1828** in WEBSTER.

contra'dictedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contradicted; † inconsistency.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 236 So selfish as dishonoureth our profession with the brand of contradictedness, and partiality. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 594 The contradictedness and debility of the human faculties.

contradicter, obs. f. CONTRADICTOR.

contradicting (kɒntrə'dɪktɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRADICT *v.* + -ING².] That contradicts; gain-saying, opposing.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* Pref., So many are found to write in this contradicting age, one contrary to another. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i. 1346 If contradicting Int'rests could be mixt. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. VI. 139 *note*, As much a contradicting as an affirming witness.

contradiction (kɒntrə'dɪkʃən). Forms: 4-5 contradiccioun, 5 -diccion(e, -dyctyon, -dixion, 6 -dyccyon, -diccyon, -dictioun, -dictione, 5 – contradiction. [a. F. *contradiction*, *-dicciun*, *-dicion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contrādictiōn-em*, n. of action from *contrādīcĕre* to CONTRADICT.]

1. The action of speaking against or in opposition to (an action, proposal, etc.); gainsaying; opposition.

c **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 10 [lv. 9], I saȝ wickidnesse and contradiccioun [**1388** aȝenseiyng] in the cite. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 204 Al the peple of that contre .. without contradyctyon came and yelded them. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 20 Romulus .. come .. on his toun, and tuke the sammin, with small contradictioun. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xii. 3 Thinke diligently vpon him which sustained of sinners such contradiction against himself. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 124. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* IV. 79 The Saxon Kings in all ages bestowed Bishopricks without any contradiction. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶1 There are those who pursue their own Way out of a Sourness and Spirit of Contradiction. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 347 This rule should be extended, in contradiction to the particular intention of the testator. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §32. 118 It could only be by continual constraint and contradiction of his impulses.

2. The action of contradicting or declaring to be untrue or erroneous; affirming the contrary; assertion of the direct opposite; denial.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Yᵉ enuyous & irous persone maketh sore contradiccyon & replyeth. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Libertie of overthwarting in language and unseemely contradiction. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 40 Without contradiction I haue heard that. **1683** D. A. *Art Converse* 24 Some are so possess'd with the spirit of contradiction. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 167 Impatience at contradiction. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 304 He cites Ebel, Hugi, Agassiz .. and places them in open contradiction to each other.

3. A statement that contradicts or denies the truth or correctness of another.

1724 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. §3 vi, Truth is lost in the noise and tumult of reciprocal contradictions. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 179 Almost a contradiction of what is said by Moor. *Mod.* It contains an official contradiction of the recent rumours.

4. A state or condition of opposition in things compared; variance; inconsistency, contrariety.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 418 But the authoritie of Cicero .. is at contradiction with this barbarous opinion. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. §6 One must needs see if there be any contradiction between them. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 65 The manifest contradiction between these two accounts .. hardly needs to be pointed out. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 139 Angry contumelies .. in contradiction with each other. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1878) 319 The contradiction between men's lives and their professed beliefs had pressed upon him.

b. Logical inconsistency or incongruity.

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 235 Such is the omnipotence of God, that .. it can effectuate whatsoever implyeth not contradiction. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. §22 There appears no Contradiction that there should be such. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. §26 Unless a real Non-relative or Absolute be postulated, the Relative itself becomes absolute; and so brings the argument to a contradiction.

c. *Logic.* One of the four kinds of Opposition (*contradiction*, *contrariety*, *sub-contrariety*, *sub-alternation*): see quot. 1864. ***principle*** (or *law*) ***of contradiction***: the axiom that 'a thing cannot be and not be at the same time' or 'that nothing can have at the same time and at the same place contradictory and inconsistent qualities'.

1836-7 SIR. W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 368 The highest of all logical laws .. is what is called the principle of Contradiction, or more correctly the principle of Non-Contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. **1850** MᶜCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* iii. 49 Here we have the well-known Law of Contradiction. *Ibid.* vi. 162 There are four sorts of Opposition. The first and most perfect of these is that of Contradiction, which exists between two Judgments which differ from each other both in Quantity and Quality.

5. A statement containing propositions one of which denies or is logically at variance with the other; also a contradictory proposition.

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 Understanden well these termes, and look no contradiction thou graunt. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 b, As though the naturall facultie of reason were an art of reasoning, which is contrarie to all reason, and includeth in it selfe a manifest contradiction. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 175 A Contradiction is when the same Axiome is affirmed, and denyed. **1648** FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* 186 That man that utters contradictions must Speak one untruth. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 58 Both parts of a contradiction cannot possibly be true. *c* **1705** BERKELEY *Commpl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* 467 Contradictions cannot be both true. **1858** MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 39 The conception of the Absolute and Infinite .. appears encompassed with contradictions.

b. A statement or phrase which is self-contradictory on the face of it: more fully a ***contradiction in terms***.

[**1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 799 Can he make deathless Death? That were to make Strange contradiction, which to God himself Impossible is held. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language, for a thing may be excessively modcrate, vastly little, monstrous pretty, wonderous common, prodigious natural, or devilish godly.] **1795** T. MEEK *Sophistry detected* 11 He grants the possibility of a revelation, but he is not aware that his ideas of language make it absolutely impossible, which is a contradiction in terms. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xvi. 135 Why is a two-sided triangle a contradiction? **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. §19 A state later than the last, which is a contradiction. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 A virtuous tyrant is a contradiction in terms.

6. A contradictory act, fact, or condition; an inconsistency.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 468 Alas, how full are you of contradictions to your selfe! how full of contrary purposes! **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 393 The only Contradiction to this is too great Heat and Thirst. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 England subsists by antagonisms and contradictions.

7. A person made up of contradictory qualities.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 270 And yet, believe me, good as well as ill, Woman's at best a contradiction still.

8. *Comb.*, as ***contradiction-trap***.

1744 WARBURTON *Rem. sev. Occas. Refl.* 137 He has catched me in his Contradiction-Trap.

contra'dictional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of contradiction, contradictory.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 27 We have try'd already .. what the boisterous and contradictional hand of a temporal, earthly and corporeal .. Spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy Church.

contra'dictionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professes contradiction (e.g. to particular assertions or claims).

1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303/1 Designating those who would assert the negative by the name of Contradictionists.

contradictious (kɒntrə'dɪkʃəs), *a.* [f. CONTRADICTION: see -TIOUS.]

†**1.** Characterized by contradiction, contradictory.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 116 This contradictious speech lieth rooted in vaine-glory. **1641** W. TWISSE *Pref. Mede's Apost. Later Times* 3 This opinion .. seemed very contradictious to diverse plaine passages of holy Scripture. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 132 The Expectation [is] immoral, or contradictious to the Attributes of God.

†b. Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*

1766 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 215 The Town [is] full, and Wind contradictious still.

2. Self-contradictory; involving a contradiction in terms. *arch.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. §18. 136 It being impossible and contradictious, that a man should know one thing to be true, and believe the contrary. **1698** [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 48 Things .. perfectly contradictious and subversive of one another. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 424 For a Man to be envious and innocent too, is contradictious and impossible. **1848-9** CALHOUN *Const. U.S.* Wks. 1874 I. 152 What can be more contradictious?

3. Of persons or their dispositions: Inclined or addicted to contradict; given to cavil; disputatious.

a **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 95 Men perversely contradictious. **1709** J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. xxxvi, An instance of a contradictious spirit. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 102 The contradictious principle in human nature. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 413 In every caravan there is some lazy, loud-lunged, and contradictious fellow.

contra'dictiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contradictious manner or spirit; with

contradiction; contentiously. †**b.** With self-contradiction, inconsistently (*obs.*).

c **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vi. Wks. III. 311 Contradictiously to contest with the Spirit by which he uttered these divine oracles. **1698** [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 16 Contradictiously to what he said and did under the late reign. **1850** T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* viii. 113 So contradictiously disputatious a spirit was prevalent! **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 242 'Do you think she can have grown that much in four weeks?' asks he, not contradictiously, but a little doubtfully.

contra'dictiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** The state or quality of being contradictory; self-contradictoriness, inconsistency. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 339 This reading..generally obtains, notwithstanding its seeming harshness and contradictiousness. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 653 To give an account of that supposed contradictiousness in the idea and attributes of God.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose.

1867 *Spectator* 20 July 798 There was a captiousness and contradictiousness about Lord Cranborne's old parliamentary style. **1884** G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 228 Such is the natural contradictiousness and vexatious disposition of the British parent.

†**contra'dictist.** *Obs.* [f. CONTRADICT *v.* + -IST.] One who professes contradiction.

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysm. Puritan* A 3 b, He is oppositely set, a Contradictist to the Scriptures deduceable sence in three things.

contradictive (kɒntrə'dɪktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *contrādict-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.]

1. Of contradictory quality or tendency.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxiii. 315 They are not Contradictive to the Canon. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 167 The consecrating of Temples, carpets, and table-clothes, the railing in of a repugnant and contradictive Mount Sinai in the Gospell. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* IV. 72 This Passive Sham..The Dream of Contradictive Loyalty, Which makes Men suffer first, and then obey. **1840** *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 280 Greek philosophy..exhibits a continual contradictive illusion moving before its philosophizings.

†**2.** Given to contradiction; contradictious. *Obs.*

1643 E. SYMMONS *Loy. Subjects Beliefe* 82 They were of such contradictive spirits, that, etc. **1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 71 No Nation..(except our late contradictive spirits) that express not their joy and mirth by it [dancing]. *Ibid.* 295 Neither maintain an argument with contradictive persons.

Hence **contra'dictively** *adv.*, **contra-'dictiveness.**

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 311 This..gives a character of contradictiveness to the exhibition. **1842** G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 123 To write contradictively and unintelligibly. **1851** —— *Many Mansions* (1862) 339 The very same claim is contradictively put forth by his Competitor.

†**contra'dictless,** *a. Obs.* [see -LESS.] That cannot be contradicted.

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 83 Words thunderlike, a contradictlesse tongue.

contradictor (kɒntrə'dɪktə(r)). Also 7-8 -er. [a. L. *contrādictor*, agent-n. from *contrādīcĕre* to CONTRADICT; the variant in *-er* is formed on the English verb.] One who contradicts; one who speaks against, opposes, or denies what is asserted, claimed, proposed, etc.; a gainsayer.

1599-1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Contradezidor*, a gainesayer, a contradictor. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Stubborne and opposite contradictors of the truth. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 207 In hope to find him a contradicter of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. **1727** SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 161 If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere..he is sure to have a dozen contradictors. **1825** LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 228 It is easy to make almost any hypothesis have an appearance of soundness when there is no contradictor. **1889** LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 14 App. Cases 668 Re-trying..the same issues which have already been conclusively decided against him in a question with his proper contradictor.

†**contradic'torial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *contrādictōri-us* + -AL^{1}.] = CONTRADICTORY.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* B ij, Such opposites to them, so contradictoriall, so deadly.

contradictorily (kɒntrə'dɪktərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTRADICTORY + -LY^{2}.]

1. In a way that contradicts or involves contradiction; in contradictory terms.

1605 T. HUTTEN *Reas. Refusal* 88 Contradictorily fight with the expresse oracles of scripture. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. XV. 369 As for the story men deliver it variously..divers contradictorily, or contrarily, quite overthrowing the point. **1734** tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. VIII. 154 Having acted so contradictorily to the fundamental laws of Sparta. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 356 Warton certainly has hastily and contradictorily censured Heywood. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. II. 57 They are contradictorily described as sour, splenetic, and stubborn —and as mild, sweet, and sensible.

2. *Logic.* With contradictory opposition.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 Not contradictorily or privatively, but contrarily opposed to it. **1837-8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 The case in which the members of disjunction are contradictorily opposed.

contra'dictoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being contradictory.

c **1730** A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* II. 180 (T.) This objection from the contradictoriness of our dreams sounds big at first. **1791** J. WHITAKER *On Gibbon* lx. (R.), Confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 158 There is so much ..self-contradictoriness in what Horne Tooke advances on verbs and participles. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 590 The apparent contradictoriness to human reason of divine facts.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose whatever is said; contradictiousness.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 102 Contradictoriness..manifested, in terms of a certain degree of strength, towards some proposition or propositions, that have been advanced by some one else. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. 75 He was not without contradictoriness and rebellion even towards his own resolve. **1887** *Old Man's Favour* I. I. iv. 89 Tell folks to go one way, and, from sheer contradictoriness, they start gaily off in the other.

†**,contradic'torious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrādictōri-us* CONTRADICTORY + -OUS.]

1. Opposite; = CONTRARY 5.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 What distaunce is betwene cenit of oure hedde and a poynte contradictorious to hit in heuyn.

2. = CONTRADICTORY.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 20 Their Bibles authorized are..contrarious, and contradictorious the one vnto the other. **1649** in *St. Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne* (R.), This is therefore a contradictorious humour in you. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 163 That..is the true Catholick Church..which has..the Laws and Usages of Christ and his Apostles, and nothing contradictorious thereunto.

Hence **contradic'toriously** *adv.*, contradictorily.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xiv, One soul in both doth thus Philosophise, Concludes at once contradictoriously To her own self.

contradictory (kɒntrə'dɪktərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contrādictōri-us*, f. *contrādictōr-em* CONTRADICTOR: see -ORY. Cf. F. *contradictoire* (14th c., Oresme).] A. *adj.*

1. *Logic* and *gen.* Having the quality or character of contradicting; denying that a thing stated is completely true.

contradictory opposition (in Logic): the opposition between two ***contradictory propositions***, i.e. such as differ from each other both in quantity and quality (e.g. *all A is B*: *some A is not B*); both of which cannot, and one of which must, be true. ***contradictory terms***: those of the type 'A and not-A': see quot. 1887 in b.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. §3 It is almost without instance contradictorie, that euer any gouernement was disastrous, that was in the hands of learned Gouernors. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 297 The assumption in this argument is Contradictory to the latter part of the proposition..In the like sort, the Conclusion is contradictory to the first part of the proposition. **1698** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 229 To make an objection good, it must not only be a Truth, but a contradictory Truth. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 94 Two answers which were altogether distinct, and contradictory one of the other. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 79 It is a rule of practical Logic that a contradictory should always in disputations be used in preference to a contrary opposition.

b. *Logic* and *gen.* Mutually opposed or inconsistent; that contradict or are at variance with each other.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1109/2 Be these two proposicions so sore repugnant and so playn contradictory? **1599** BLUNDEVIL *Arte Logicke* III. iii. 64 Contradictorie Propositions..can neither be true nor false both at once; for if one be true, the other must needes be false. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 43 Deluding us into contradictory and inconsistent falsities. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶1 If we sit down satisfy'd with such contradictory Accounts. **1860** WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories ..not contradictory but complementary. **1876** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 76 A and O are *contradictory* propositions, whereas A and E are called *contrary* propositions. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contradictory Terms', such as white and not-white..are terms which admit of no medium, i.e. terms which are not both predicable of the same thing, while one or other of them must be predicable of it.

c. Inconsistent in itself; containing elements opposed to each other.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 213 The character which he left behind him was a singularly contradictory one. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Contradictory attributes of unjust justice and loving vindictiveness.

2. Of opposite character, tendency, or effect; diametrically opposed, contrary.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 78 There is nothing in the human mind contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, A remarkable phænomenon..contradictory to what is generally observed of the fossils of the two kingdoms.

3. Given to contradiction: contradictious.

1891 MISS K. S. MACQUOID in *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Sept. 348/1 Von Scheffel had gone downstairs in a ruffled, contradictory mood.

4. as *adv.*

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 286 Many gentlemen..behave so manifestly contradictory to both.

B. *sb.*

1. A contradictory proposition, assertion, or principle; *spec.* in *Logic*: see A. 1.

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/2 The contradictory that is necessarie needes must I leve. *a* **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* I. 15 You shall never be good logician, that would set together two contradictories: for that, the schoolmen say, God cannot do. **1619** R. JONES in *Phenix* (1708) II. 481, I lay down three plain Contradictorys to the words of the Text, as they lie in order. First, The Disciples came not hither by Night. Secondly, He was not stole away. Thirdly, The Soldiers were not asleep. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 97 Contradictories, are negatiue Contraries, the one whereof denieth every where, or generally. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* 163 Contradictories cannot both be true, and cannot both be false. **1890** H. W. WATKINS *Bampton Lect.* 6 Now contraries may both be wrong, and of contradictories one cannot be right.

2. The opposite, the contrary.

1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 418 A place the very contradictory..of the hill Difficulty, and of the house Beautiful, and of the Land of Beulah. **1874** PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 285 Since sloth is a deadly sin, it is a great thing that its contradictory, activity, is nature to us.

contradi'scriminate, *v. rare.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + DISCRIMINATE.] *trans.* To discriminate by way of opposition or contrast.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* x. (1870) 179 By this distinction, act, operation, energy, are contradiscriminated from power, faculty, capacity, disposition, and habit.

contradistinct (,kɒntrədɪ'stɪŋkt), *a.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + DISTINCT.] Contradistinguished; distinct and in contrast.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. v. 83 You shall finde these and the Church contradistinct. **1688** NORRIS *Love* I. v. 60 My Division of Benevolence into Self-love and Charity is sufficiently accurate and contra-distinct. **1729** BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 634 The latter..also in kind contradistinct.

b. Const. *to* (*unto*), *from.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 79 When we treat of Cæremonies contradistinct to moralities, etc. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* CXV. 7 An inarticulate sound, contradistinct from speaking. **1713** NELSON *Life Dr. Bull* 142 The evangelical Law of Christ, as contradistinct to the Moral. **1774** A. GIB *Present Truth* I. 195 The Gospel..strictly taken as contradistinct from the law.

contradi'stinctly *adv.*, in contradistinction.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 99 Taking it as schoolemen contradistinctly to Morall and Cæremoniall, etc. **1697** J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 437 He speaks of Words ..Contradistinctly from the Ideas signify'd by them.

contradistinction (,kɒntrədɪ'stɪŋkʃən). [f. CONTRA- 1 + DISTINCTION.] The action of contradistinguishing: distinction by contrast or opposition.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. 334 Britain..is styled *Another World*, and in this contradistinction..acquits itself well in proportion of famous writers. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1870) 222 One of these errors is the contradistinction of perception from consciousness. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 76 The changes..have acquired..a generic contradistinction from other material changes.

b. *esp.* in phr. ***in contradistinction to*** (less usually *from*).

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 173 Called Gospel-Ordinances..in contradistinction to the legal Ordinances. **1789** DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 466 The necessity of an *actual* possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a *constructive* possession by the intervention of an agent. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 342 You tend to produce a great capitalist in contradistinction to a number of small capitalists. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 484 There never was such a person as John the Presbyter in contradistinction from John the Apostle. The two were one.

contradistinctive (,kɒntrədɪ'stɪŋktɪv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCTIVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by contradistinction; serving to contradistinguish.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus Pref.* II The name of Bishops hath been ordinarily appropriated (in a contradistinctive sense) to Church-governors in an apparent superiority. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 593 Contradistinctive of the Protestant faith from ours. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 285 The contra-distinctive constituent of humanity.

b. Expressing or marking contradistinction. *rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v, The diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns, and the enclitic, is not unknown even to the English tongue.

B. *sb.* A contradistinctive word or form.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (Jodrell), The Greeks too had in the first person ἐμοῦ, ἐμοῖ, ἐμὲ for contradistinctives, and μοῦ, μοῖ, μὲ for encliticks.

Hence **contradistinctively** *adv.*

1817 G. S. FABER *8 Dissert.* (1845) I. 132 The two are evidently mentioned contradistinctively. **1853** —— *Downf. Turkey* (ed. 2) 110 The name of Jew..used contradistinctively to the name of Israelite.

contradistinguish (,kɒntrədɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ), *v.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + DISTINGUISH.] *trans.* To distinguish (two things, or one thing *from* another) by contrasting or opposing their differences.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. §1. 84 Soon after, the very terms were contra-distinguished, both by the substance of their charge, and by the property of their Titles. **1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 230 Whensoever those come to be contradistinguished, not man but God is to be obey'd. **1824** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 410 We do not know exactly when the common law and statute law began to be contra-distinguished. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 165 Doctrines..not only essential to the Christian religion, but ..which contra-distinguish the religion as Christian.

b. with *from*, also *to* (now unusual); †*against.*

1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 127 The reasonable part of the soul..being contradistinguished to the sensitive. **1640** —— *Episc.* III. §1. 220 He is faine to contradistinguish them from teaching Elders. **1656** [J. SERGEANT] tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 193 Substance, as 'tis contradistinguish't

against Quantity. **1705** BERKELEY *Commpl Bk.* Wks. IV. 438 In revealed Theology, as contradistinguish'd from natural. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 187 Instinct, as contradistinguished to the higher faculties of the intellect. **1876** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 2 The development which contradistinguishes the Hellene from the barbarian.

Hence **contradi'stinguished** *ppl. a.* = CONTRADISTINCT; **contradi'stinguishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 103 These foure contradistinguished Tenets or Positions. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June Div, Two several contradistinguished functions. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 Poetry of the highest kind may exist without metre, and even without the contradistinguishing objects of a poem. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 160 Gaius.. wishes us.. to make Obligation.. and even some forms of Dominion, members of the contra-distinguished branch, res incorporalis.

†**,contradi'vide**, *v. Obs. rare.* [CONTRA- 1.] To place in the opposite division *to* (another thing).

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* v. 38 Though the sensitive Appetite in man be of it selfe unreasonable, and therefore by him [Aristotle] contradivided to the Rationall powers of the Soule.

contradyccyon, obs. f. CONTRADICTION.

†**contra'fact**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *contrāfact-*, ppl. stem of *contrāfacĕre* to do against.] *trans.* To do the opposite of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 138 The Turks have no Bells.. but they have high round Steeples, for they contrafact, and contradict all the Forms of Christians.

†**contra'faction**. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *contrāfactiōn-em*, n. of action from *contrāfacĕre*.]

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Contrafaction*, a Counterfeiting.

contrafactual (,kɒntrə'fækt(j)u:əl), *a. Philos.* [f. CONTRA- + FACTUAL *a.*] = COUNTERFACTUAL *a.*

1950 W. V. O. QUINE *Methods of Logic* (1952) I. iii. 14 The *contrafactual conditional*; e.g.: If Eisenhower had run, Truman would have lost. **1961** A. C. EWING in I. Ramsey *Prospect for Metaphysics* ii. 48 A contrafactual conditional.

‖**contrafactum** (kɒntrə'fæktəm). *Mus.* Pl. contrafacta. [mod.L., pa. pple. of *contrafacere* to counterfeit.] In medieval and Renaissance music, the rearrangement of a vocal composition whereby the music is retained and the words altered, as the substitution of a sacred text for a secular one, or vice versa.

1940 G. REESE *Mus. Middle Ages* (1941) xi. 314 Latin texts were again generally favoured, and many *contrafacta* are to be found of texts originally French. **1941** P. H. LANG *Mus. Western Civilization* (1942) ix. 210 An interesting phase of this transformation of Catholic Church music into Evangelical-Lutheran was the so-called *contrafactum* (from the Latin *contrafacere*), consisting of a textual arrangement which changes the meaning of secular texts to sacred ones. Various German and Latin hymns to the Virgin and other Catholic church songs were paraphrased so as to fit the tenets of the new creed. **1960** D. J. GROUT *Hist. West. Mus.* (1962) viii. 230 A particularly important class of chorales were the *contrafacta* or parodies of secular songs, in which the given melody was retained but the text was either replaced by completely new words or else altered so as to give it a properly spiritual meaning. **1967** L. LOCKWOOD in J. LaRue *Aspects of Medieval & Renaiss. Mus.* 573 'Parody' has even been applied to compositions.. in which mere verbal substitution of text takes place, with no musical transformation whatever—a relationship properly restricted to the category of *contrafactum*. **1968** *Listener* 19 Dec. 834/2 New words are continually being added to recognisable old tunes, reverently or not, and depend for their effectiveness on our knowing the 'original'. This ranges from Naafi versions of 'Colonel Bogey', *contrafacta* to Sullivan, English pop songs of the 16th century, to the 'parody'.. techniques of Renaissance composers.

contrafa'gotto: see CONTRA- 4.

contrafait, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT *v.*

†**contra'fissure**. *Surg. Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot.: cf. COUNTERFISSURE.

1676 WISEMAN (J.), Contusions, when great, do usually produce a.. crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called a fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of contrafissure. **1783** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (new ed.) I. 172 But all the antient, and many of the modern writers, speak of a particular kind of fracture.. and this they call a contra-fissure.

contraflexure (,kɒntrə'flɛksjʊə(r)). [f. CONTRA- + FLEXURE.] The condition of being bent or curved in opposite directions; also, the point or piece at which this occurs. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Notes on Building Construction* (ed. 2) IV. iii. 70 These points, where the curvature and the stress change, are called the points of contra-flexure. *Ibid.* 75 The distances of the points of contra-flexure from the abutments.. vary according to the section of the girder, the distribution of the load, etc. **1922** *Flight* XIV. 253/1 The joint.. occurs at the point of contraflexure, where the bending moment is zero. **1954** *Archit. Rev.* CXV. 425 To provide short lengths of cable over the supports between contraflexure points, which bend up and emerge in the top of the beam for stressing and anchoring. **1958** *Ibid.* CXXIII. 308/2 The contraflexure, i.e. the cantilever portion relieving the main span.

contraflow ('kɒntrəfləʊ). Also contra-flow. [f. CONTRA- + FLOW *sb.*[1]] **a.** Flow in the opposite direction or in opposite directions, esp. in *Paper-making*. **b.** Of road traffic: flow or movement alongside and in a direction contrary to an established or usual flow, as during road-works. Chiefly *attrib.*

1934 WEBSTER, *Contra-flow*, flow in the opposite direction. **1949** *Papermaking* (Paper Makers' Assoc.) x. 144 The vats in use to-day fall into two broad categories, the *Contraflow* and the *Uniflow* vats. **1952** F. H. NORRIS *Paper & Paper Making* xiv. 212 There are two types of vats.. the Contraflow and Uniflow vat—and although the former is the older type, it is in more general use. The mould in the Contraflow vat rotates in the opposite direction to the flow of the stuff. **1963** R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Papermaking* vii. 183 These [multi-vat boards] are made on machines which consist of a number of vats, generally of the uniflow and contraflow type. **1970** *Gloss. Aeronaut. & Astronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) VIII. 14 *Contra-flow turbine engine*, a gas turbine engine in which the turbine and compressor blades are integral or adjacent, and the working fluid flows in opposite directions through the respective passages of the two sets of blades. **1975** *Daily Mail* 3 Jan. 11/6 There are .. contra-flow bus lanes (in which buses go against the flow of other traffic). **1983** *Daily Tel.* 6 June 12/5 The southbound carriageway will be closed.. until June 20, with contraflow traffic on the northbound carriageway. *Ibid.* 11 July 6/4 A contraflow will apply between junctions 14 and 15 .. until August. **1985** *Times* 9 Apr. 3/8 Resurfacing.. has meant closing the northbound section and funnelling traffic into a contraflow system of two lanes each way on the southbound side.

contra'fluxion. *Med.* [CONTRA- 1.] A congestion of a part, produced by artificial means, for therapeutical purposes.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

contrafocal, *a.* (kɒntrə'fəʊkəl). *Math.* [CONTRA- 2.] Having, as two conics or conicoids, the sums of the squares of two corresponding axes equal: opposed to CONFOCAL conics, etc. in which the *differences* are equal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 760 Contrafocal ellipsoids, the sums of whose squared axes are the same in all three directions. **1868** ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal, i.e. have the sum of the squares of any two principal diameters the same in each ellipsoid.

Hence **contrafocalism**, the property of being contrafocal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771.

†**contrafront**. *Fortif. Obs.* [ad. It. *contrafronte* 'the spurre or inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio): see CONTRA- 3. Cf. COUNTERFRONT.]

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Contrafront, or spurre, is the inner part of the wall of a bulwarke.

contra-gamba: see CONTRA- 4.

†**'contra-glance**. *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A reversed or reflected glance.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 393 The Rainbow is a reflex contra-glance of the Sun.

contra'gredience. *Math.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] The quality of being contragredient.

1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 358.

,contra'gredient, *a. Math.* [f. L. *contrā-* against (CONTRA- 1) + *-gredient*: cf. COGREDIENT.] See quot.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 543 A system of variables is cogredient to another system when it is subject to undergo simultaneously therewith linear substitution of a like kind, and contragredient when it is subject to undergo linear substitution simultaneously therewith but of a contrary kind. **1880** CARR *Synops. Math.* I. §1813. **1885** SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 120 Similarly the ray coordinates of different lines for the same system of reference are cogredient, but the axial coordinates are transformed by the inverse substitution, that is, are contragredient to the former.

,contrahar'monical, *a. Math.* [CONTRA- 2.] Opposed or opposite to *harmonical*.

When three numbers are in harmonical progression, then $a : c :: a-b : b-c$. The reverse of this, viz. $a : c :: b-c : a-b$ is termed contra-harmonical proportion.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **,contrahar'monically** *adv.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Thus. *e. gr., 3, 5, and 6, are numbers contra-harmonically proportional.*

contra-hautboy: see CONTRA- 4.

†**contrahe**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contrahĕre* (if not misprints for *contract*).] = CONTRACT *v.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 10 The womb or matrix .. contrahyd. *Ibid.* 91 Thinges whose operation is to contrahe, constrayne, and brynge together. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 27 Whilest the cubit is contrahed and drawne in such wise.

contrahent ('kɒntrəhənt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contrahent-em*, pr. pple. of *contrahĕre* to CONTRACT.]

A. *adj.* Contracting, entering into a contract.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 26 Treaties concluded.. betwixt the Kings Highness, themperour, and the French King, as Princes contrahents. *a* **1638** MEDE *Disc. Ps.* cxii. 6 Wks. 1672 I. 82 One suiting with the one party contrahent, the other with the other. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 335 Henry had found that he was not, after all, to be admitted as a party contrahent.

B. *sb.* A contracting party.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 27 Themperour, being oon of the principal contrahents in the said treatie. *c* **1575** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 29 Ane contract or obligatioun.. confirmit be the aith or *fide media* of the contrahentis.

contrail ('kɒntreɪl). [f. CON(DENSATION + TRAIL *sb.*[1]] A condensation trail (see CONDENSATION 8), a vapour trail.

1945 *Sat. Even. Post* 13 Jan. 18 With no wind and intense cold, taxiing planes leave ice-crystal contrails behind them, just as Fortresses do at 30,000 feet over Germany. **1952** M. TRIPP *Faith is Windsock* vi. 94 White aircraft contrails feathered against azure blue. **1960** *People* 20 Nov. 9/2 The boffins' name for aeroplane clouds is 'contrails'. **1965** R. HEINLEIN *Farnham's Freehold* iv. 61 No sign.. of man—not a building, a road, a path, no contrails in the sky.

,contra-in'cision. *Surg.* [CONTRA- 3.] An opposite or counter incision.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 160 To give the Surgeon a better Opportunity of making Contra-incisions. *Ibid.* 179, I might have made a Contra-Incision.

contra-indicant (,kɒntrə'ɪndɪkənt). *Med.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + INDICANT. Cf. next.] A symptom which makes against a particular diagnosis, or is adverse to the use of a particular remedy or treatment in a disease.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* iv. 103 The contraindicant is the want of vigour and strength, hindering this worke. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 361 When other Remedies have been tried.. and when there is no contra-indicant.

b. *transf.* = COUNTER-INDICATION.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 18 The malady was deep; it was complicated, in the causes and in the symptoms. Throughout it was full of contra-indicants. **1879** H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 11 His behaviour has many contra-indicants.

contra-indicate (,kɒntrə'ɪndɪkeɪt), *v.* Chiefly *Med.* [CONTRA- 1; cf. F. *contre-indiquer*.] *trans.* To give indications contrary to; said *esp.* of symptoms in a disease which make against the usual treatment, or a particular remedy. Hence **,contra'indicating** *ppl. a.*

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (R.), Other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be observed. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 The Bark, if nothing contraindicates its use, may prove very beneficial. **1861** T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 657 Aided by a moderate use of mercury, where it is not contraindicated by irritability of the bowels. **1880** DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 142 Their shape and position contraindicate the possibility of any individual movement of the jaw-angles. **1941** O. DUFF *New Zealand Now* v. 63 Nothing can alter this but a rainfall so low that cows and cultivation are both contra-indicated. **1965** R. LASS in *Anglia* LXXXIII. 173 There is nothing, actually, to contraindicate its having been from the beginning the property of the Percy family.

,contra-indi'cation. *Med.* [CONTRA- 1; in medical L. *contrāindicātio*, F. *contre-indication*.] An indication or symptom which makes against the treatment called for by the main symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Urines* iv. 103 Contraindication is that which primarily and principally doth hinder that which was suggested by the indicant. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 282 When there are Contra-indications, that is when different Symptoms demand opposite Methods. **1780** J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 157 In those cases where every other specific has its contraindication. **1875** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 212 Hæmorrhage from the bowels constitutes one of the contra-indications to the use of cold baths.

,contra-in'dicative, *a.* [f. CONTRA-INDICATE *v.*] Of the nature of a contra-indication.

1906 *Practitioner* Nov. 629 When a condition contra-indicative of the treatment was in evidence.

†**'contrair**, *a., sb., (adv.), prep.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **contrare**, 4–7 **contrar**, **contraire**, 5 **contrayre**, **-eyre**, **-aier**, **-er**, 6–9 **contrair**. [a. F. *contraire* (11th c.):—L. *contrārius* CONTRARY. (Orig. stressed *con'trair*.)]

A. *adj.* CONTRARY, opposed, opposite.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 266 [þay] controeued agayn kynde contrare werkez. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5414 Froward Fortune and contraire. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, How Troilus was contrayre For to ascende up on loue stayre. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 129 b, Contrar to pryde is humilitie. **1629** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* vi. (1862) I. 50, I fear the Lord be my contrair party. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/1 The contrar Party was too strong for them. **1707** DK. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 21 Which .. is contrair to the Fundamental Laws of this Nation. **1801** R. GALL *Tint Quey* 173 He was as contrair's night's frae day.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* The opposite or CONTRARY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 461 To veng the harme and the contrer, At that fele folk and pautener Dyd till sympill folk. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 267 It is reproef, and contrair of honour, For to be halde a comun hasardour. **1556** LAUDER *Dewtie of Kyngis* 236 Wo be to thame that dois knaw Godds wourd, syne dois the contrar schaw. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 7 To obey God.. rather then man commanding the contraire.

b. phr. ***by*** or ***to the contrair***: on the contrary. ***in the contrair***: on or to the contrary. ***in*** (***the***) ***contrair of*** or ***to***: in opposition to, in spite of.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 4 Fayre formez myȝt he fynde.. & in þe contrare, kark & combraunce huge. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (Jam.), Schamfullie hanged.. notwithstanding the kingis commandement in the contrair. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 This hound of hell Deuored hes my Lambe.. in contrair to your cry. *a* **1587** MARY Q.

Scots in Keith *Hist.* 333 (Jam.) In case he permitted thir lords to prevail in our contrare. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 He never concurred in nothing that concernes the publict, bot be the contrair doeth controll the parochinares proceidings, etc. **1641** *Act of Oblivion* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 483 His Majesty..promises.. never to come in the Contrair of this Statute. **1748** Lady J. Douglas Stewart *Let. Dk. Douglas* 7 Aug. (1767) 3 But to the contrair have regretted my ill fortune.

C. *adv.* Contrariwise.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 20 This kynde is verie rid, with black spotis amang, or contrare.

D. *prep.* Against, in opposition to.

c **1500** *Lancelot* 658 That is al contrare our entent. **1578** *Psalm* lxxvii. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 110 Speikand contrair thy godly Majesty. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 Ane ordinar murmurer..contraire the proceidings of the Estaites.

†con'trair, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5–6 contrare. [f. prec.; or ad. F. *contrarier* (11th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To oppose, thwart.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xiv. 24 Thare wes na man þat wald contrare This Byschope in-til word or deyde. **1521** Fisher *Wks.* (1876) I. 328 Saynt Iames onely contrareth that that may be..mystaken in saynt Paule. **1530** Palsgr. 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken contraring, as neverthelesse. **1621** Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 71 Not able to contrair The will of her victorious passion. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* I. ii. l, If to contrair the holy tongue should be Absurd.

†con'trairly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. contrair *a.* + -ly².] contrarily; contrariwise.

1535 Coverdale *2 Chron.* xx. 11 They deale contrarely with vs. **1571** Digges *Pantom.* I. xii. D iij b, If they bee of contrarie shadow, worke contrarely. **1588** A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confession* 3 To..dispaire in Gode his mercy, as contrairly to think to get heauen without exercise in gude workes.

contrajerva: see contrayerva.

contra'lateral, *a.* *Med.* [contra- 2.] That is on the opposite side.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Hemiplegia is usually contralateral to the affected hemisphere of the brain.

contra-lode (in *Mining*): see counter-lode.

contralto (kən'trɑ:ltəʊ, -æ-), *sb.* and *a.* *Mus.* Pl. ti-, -tos. Also 8 contrealt (cf. alt²). [It.; 'a counter treble in musicke' (Florio 1598).]

1. **a.** The part next above the alto, sung by the highest male or lowest female voice; **b.** a voice of this pitch or compass; **c.** a singer with a contralto voice. (Now commonly restricted to the female voice.)

1730 Owen Swiny in Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 23 Mr. Handel desires to have..a woman contrealt. *Ibid.* 25 We must provide a Soprano Man and a Contrealt Woman. **1776** Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* V. 120 In 1639, Stefano Landi, a Roman contralto..published the first book of Masses for four and five voices. **1787** *Ann. Reg.* 206 His voice, which may be deemed the finest contralto in this country, entirely filled the abbey. **1817** Byron *Beppo* xxxii, Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. **1871** M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vii. 211 Her voice was a mellow contralto. **1880** Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/1 Even..in flexibility, recent contralti have certainly equalled, perhaps surpassed, vocalists of every other class.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1769 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 56 The parts for the first and second voice were written in what the Italians stile the Contralto cleff. **1834** Earl Mt. Edgecumbe *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 54 That excellent singer..possessed a contralto voice of fine quality. **1862** T. A. Trollope *Marietta* II. xiii. 237 Its full contralto tones. **1880** Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 58/1 The contralto part is properly written on the stave which has C on its second line.

contraly: see contrarily.

contramand, obs. f. countermand *v.*

†contra-mart. *Obs.* = countermarque.

1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 149 The aforesaid Risks consisting further of all Perils at Sea..Detentions by Kings and Queens..Letters of Mart and Contra-Mart.

contramonstrant: see contra-remonstrant.

‖contra mundum (ˌkɒntrə 'mʌndəm), *phr.* [L.] Against the world; defying or opposing everyone.

1766 Ld. Chesterfield *Let.* 9 Dec. (1932) VI. 2787 Even *he* cannot be alone, *contra mundum.* **1887** *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 279/1 The whole business of the great feud of Goldschmidt *contra mundum.* **1904** G. B. Shaw *Common Sense of Municipal Trading* vii. 56 The narrowness that makes the Englishman's house a castle to be defended *contra mundum.* **1961** *Listener* 21 Dec. 1081/1 Housman, at first almost *contra mundum*, fought and ultimately discredited that fashion.

contramure, obs. var. of countermure *v.*

contranatant (kɒntrə'neɪtənt), *a.* [f. contra- + natant *a.*] Of the migrations of fish: against the current. Hence **ˌcontrana'tation.**

1915 A. Meek in *Nature* 29 Apr. 231 To define these and other migrations which are intimately associated with currents it is necessary..to introduce two terms which will serve to indicate movement against the current and with the current. My colleague Professor J. Wight Duff recommends a Latin root, *natare.* The words suggested therefore are *contranatant*, swimming against the current, and *denatant*, swimming or drifting with the current. The words *contranatation* and *denatation* are also available to indicate the act or habit of migration against or with the current. **1920** *Rep. Dove Mar. Lab.* 40 Evidence to support the theory of contranatation. **1959** A. Hardy *Fish & Fisheries* viii. 170 Most fish..make a migration up current before spawning and down current after spawning; these are technically known as contranatant and denatant migrations respectively.

contranatural (ˌkɒntrə'nætjʊərəl), *a.* Also 7 contre-. [contra- 2.] Opposed to what is natural; contrary to nature.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 9 It is contranatural and execrable for a son to slay his father. **1651** Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., A contre-naturall Dissolution. **1827** Hare *Guesses* (1859) 50 Their actions are supernatural, but not unnatural or contranatural. **1872** W. G. Ward *Ess. Theism* (1884) I. 113 His own most narrow and *contra*-natural theory [of morality].

†contra'nitence. *Obs.*–⁰ [f. as next: see -ence.] Resistance to force; reaction.

1731 in Bailey (ed. 5).

†contra'nitency. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ency.] A 'contranitent' quality or principle.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 130 In Laughter there are certaine contranitencies. **1730–6** in Bailey (folio). **1755** in Johnson ('reaction, a resistency against pressure').

†contra'nitent, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. contra- 1 + L. *nītent-em* struggling.] Struggling or striving in opposition.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* vii, His trusty cudgel; which by the contranitent force of two so great Powers broke short in his hands.

†contra'nixion. *Obs.* [f. contra- 1 + L. **nixiōn-em*, n. of action from *nītī* to strive.] A striving against; exertion of opposing efforts.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 119 In laughter there is made, by reason of the Contranixion, a certaine corrugation..about the angle of the eye.

contrantiscion (kɒntræn'tɪʃɪən). *Astrol.* [f. contra- 3 + antiscion.] (See quots.)

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 92 So are there contrantiscions, which we find to be of the nature of a □ or ☍. **1696** Phillips, *Contra Antiscion*, the degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion.* **1819** J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Parallels*, The two former are called contra antiscions to the two latter, because, although their declination is the same in number, it is different in name, one being north and the other south declination.

contra-'octave: see contra- 4.

†'contrapart. *Obs.* [contra- 3.] **a.** Opposite side; opponent. *Sc.* **b.** *Mus.* = counterpart.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 479 Gret slauchter of his best capitanis: bot mair nowmer war slane of his contrapart. **1660** Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) Hhja, Contrapart is taken in a Musical Sense.

‖contrapas (kɒntrə'pɑ:s). [Sp. *contrapás*, f. Cat. *contrapàs*, f. contra- + pas.] A Catalan dance, originally performed at religious ceremonies, in which the dancers form a chain and dance in a semi-circle.

1898 G. Vuillier *Hist. Dancing* vii. 227 The Contrapas is a purely Catalan dance, in which women rarely take part. The dancers join hands and move round in a circle. It is, in fact, a sort of Round, led by two principal performers, who give the time and the step. **1964** W. G. Raffé *Dict. Dance* 122/1 *Contrapas* (Catalonia, Spain), a solemn religious dance which used to be performed after Mass outside the church.

†'contrapleid. *Sc. Obs.* [f. contra- 1 or 3 + *pleid*, plea.] A counter-plea, objection.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 11 But contrapleid, thairto gif his consent. *Ibid.* II. 690 At his plesour, but contrapleid or pley, The baronis all so did him than obey.

contraplex ('kɒntrəplɛks), *a.* [f. L. *contrā* adv. + *-plex* -fold, as in *simplex, duplex*, etc.] *Telegr.* Having two currents or messages passing in opposite directions at the same time.

1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 346 The terms *contraplex* and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission..is effected.

'contrapoint, var. of counterpoint.

1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 176 By the second and third, which are Humility and Patience, you will perform Contrapoint; for Humility and Patience are contrary to Man's Will.

contrapone (kɒntrə'pəʊn), *v.* [ad. L. *contrāpōnĕre* to place against or opposite.] *Logic.* To convert by contraposition.

1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 159 Logicians seem to have overlooked the fact that E can be contraponed into I. *Ibid.* vii. 212 The last..example, which is now the *Modus Tollens*, becomes the following, if we contrapone the Sumption.

contra-po'saune: see contra- 4.

contra'pose, *v.* [f. L. *contrāpōnĕre*, with substitution of *-pose* for *-pone*: see compose, repose.] 1. *trans.* To set in opposition, or over against each other. Hence **contraposed** *ppl. a.*

1617 Salkeld *Treat. Paradise* 235 (L.) We may manifestly see contraposed death and life. **1620** Shelton *Quix.* III. xxix. 204 The Equinoctial Line, which divides and cuts the two contrapos'd Poles in equal Distance. **1928** E. & C. Paul tr. *Marx's Capital* I. 18 The relative value form of the linen implies..that some other commodity is contraposed to the linen in the equivalent form.

2. *Logic.* = contrapone.

contraposit (kɒntrə'pɒzɪt), *v.* *Logic.* [Backformation from contraposition.] = contrapone.

1880 *Princeton Rev.* Sept. 260 Yes again, for otherwise he could not contraposit and convert. **1882** *Mind* VII. 441 Mutating the premisses and contrapositing O. **1887** J. N. Keynes *Formal Logic* (ed. 2) II. viii. 144 Under our present supposition..we may contraposit (*β*). **1906** [see *constructive dilemma*].

†contra'posite. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contrāpositum*, repr. Gr. *ἀντίθετον.*] *pl.* = L. *contraposita*: Things set in antithesis to each other.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. xviii. (1620) 401 *Antitheta*, called in Latin, *opposites*..some more expressly call them *Contra-posites.*

contraposition (ˌkɒntrəpə'zɪʃən). [ad. L. *contrāpositiōn-em* (Boethius), n. of action from *contrāpōnĕre* to contrapone.]

1. A placing over against; antithesis, opposition, contrast. Phr. *in contraposition to* (or *with*).

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 332 A figure called contraposition betwixt the decrees of God and the Popes. **1642** Potter *On Numb.* 666, 91 (T.) To shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and contraposition there is between the apostles and cardinals. **1731** *Hist. Litteraria* I. 150 'Tis called the new Covenant, in Contraposition to that which our first Parents violated. **1846** Grote *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 133 Placed in contraposition with the Spartan on one side, and with the Helot on the other. **1852** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 219 He lauds, in contraposition to this single man, the greatness of Rome.

2. *Logic.* A mode of conversion in which from a given proposition we infer another proposition having the contradictory of the original predicate for its subject; thus 'All S is P' by contraposition gives 'All not-P is not-S' or 'No not-P is S'. (Sometimes also called Conversion by Negation.) Applied also to a similar conversion of the antecedent and consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

The definition varies with logicians according to the form in which they state the contrapositive proposition. The quality of the proposition is changed in the one form, and remains unchanged in the other. With Boethius and the earlier logicians the quality remained unchanged. Cf. Boeth. *De Syll. Cat.* Wks. (ed. Migne) 804 Est enim per contrapositionem conversio, ut si dicas omnis homo animal est, omne non animal non homo est.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 21 A conuersion by contraposition is when the former part of the sentence is turned into the last rehearsed part, and the last rehearsed part turned into the former part of the sentence, both the propositions being uniuersall, and affirmatiue, sauing that in the second proposition there be certaine negatiues enterlaced. **1630** Bp. W. Bedell in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 440 A false and absurd Contraposition. **1788** Reid *Aristotle's Log.* iv. §3 Converting the major by contraposition. **1845** Whately *Logic* (1872) 36. **1869** Fowler *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 78 The O proposition, when permuted from 'Some X is not Y' into 'Some X is not-Y', may of course be converted into 'Some not-Y is X'. This combination of permutation and conversion is..styled 'Conversion by Contra-Position or Negation'. **1871** T. M. Lindsay tr. *Ueberweg's Logic* 319 No conclusion follows by Contraposition from the particular affirmative judgment.

contrapositive (ˌkɒntrə'pɒzɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *contrāposit-*, ppl. stem of *contrāpōnĕre* (see prec.) + -ive.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or produced by contraposition.

1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* (1880) 84 We may also prove the truth of the contrapositive proposition in this way. *Ibid.* 85 Contrapositive conversion cannot be applied to the particular propositions I and O at all.

B. *sb.* Anything characterized by contraposition. In *Logic*, a contrapositive proposition.

1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* (1880) 302 Convert and show that the result is the contrapositive of the original. **1884** —— *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 43 The contrapositive of the proposition 'all birds are bipeds' will be 'all that are not bipeds are not birds'. **1876** Kennedy tr. *Reuleaux' Kinem. Machinery* 181 The hydraulic press forms the contra-positive of..the pulley-tackle, the pressure-organ water in the one being replaced by the tension-organ rope in the other.

Hence **contra'positively** *adv.*

1858 A. De Morgan in *Trans. Camb. Philos. Soc.* X. 182 H is the rich fool; h any other person; H′ the rich friend; R rich, r not rich; W weak, w not weak; A badly advised, a not so; C unfavourably circumstanced, c not so. H))R[M,W(A,C)]; contrapositively, r, m(w,ac))h; or r,mw,mac))h; but H′))mac; whence H′))h; or H′)·(H. **1892** *Mind* I. 244 It means: 'Every year in which the English harvests are bad is a year in which American corn-dealers gain'; or contrapositively: 'Every year in which American corn-dealers do not gain is a year in which the English harvests are not bad'.

‖contrapposto (kontrap'posto). [It., pa. pple. of *contrapporre*, f. L. *contrāpōnĕre* contrapose *v.*] In the visual arts, the arrangement of a figure so that the action of arms and shoulders contrasts as strongly as possible with that of hips

and legs; a twisting of the figure on its own axis. Also *fig.*

1903 B. BERENSON in *Burlington Mag.* III. 20/2 In the figure of the soldan he gives a superb instance of almost Michel-angelesque *contrapposto*. **1935** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 July 437/4 His [*sc.* Leonardo's] contrapposto is the work of an ardent anatomist. **1944** AUDEN *Sea & Mirror* (1945) iii. 36 A sudden eruption of musical and metaphorical power is instantly recognized as standing for grief and disgust, an elegant *contrapposto* for violent death. **1954** M. RICKERT *Painting in Brit.* viii. 203 The Apostle Philip on the left stands easily in *contrapposto*.

contrapropeller (ˌkɒntrəprəʊ'pɛlə(r)). [f. CONTRA- 2 + PROPELLER.] One of a pair of propellers having concentric shafts and rotating in opposite directions; a contra-rotating propeller. Hence abbrev. '**contraprop** (-prɒp).

1927 N. SKENE *Elem. Yacht Design* (1936) xvii. 227 The Star contrapropeller..consists of fixed blades just abaft the propeller, set at an angle to extract a forward thrust from the rotation of the propeller jet. **1939** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLIII. 109 Tests of an eight-blade contra-propeller of 32-in. diameter..were made in the wind tunnel at Stanford University. **1940** *Flight* 25 Jan. 86/1 Twin engines mounted one behind the other in the fuselage, driving contra-props. **1940** *Times* 28 Mar. 10/6 A 'contraprop'..is a co-axial, oppositely rotating airscrew.

†**contra-pro'posal.** *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A counter-proposal.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) I. 117, I perceive also the meliority of my choice above all thy Contra-proposals.

ˌcontrapro'vectant. *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTANT.] Applied by Prof. Cayley to a covariant regarded as generated by operating on any covariant with a contraprovector.

1858 CAYLEY *4th Mem. on Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

ˌcontrapro'vector. *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTOR.] A term applied by Cayley to the operator obtained by replacing the facients by symbols of partial differentiation in any contravariant.

1858 CAYLEY (as above).

contraption (kən'træpʃən). *dial.* and *colloq.* [A popular formation, app. from *contrive* (or its variant *contreve*): cf. *conceive*, *conception*; some vague association with *trap* may have entered in.] A contrivance, a device (with suggestion of ingenuity rather than effectiveness).

1825 J. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 31 *Contraption*, contrivance; management. **1834** 'J. DOWNING' *Life A. Jackson* iii. 24 The gineral oney intended tu see what he wou'd do, and then by a leetle contrapshion, have him secur'd. **1838** J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* 95 All their newfangled contraptions. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Contraption*, contrivance. *West.* **1859** *Type of the Times* (Ohio) 1 Feb., If the author had not attempted to supplant the [ordinary] Phonography..by his own quirks and contraptions..he would have made a very useful book. **1863** W. BARNES *Gloss. Dorset Dialect*, *Contraption*, a contrivance. **1883** in *Hampshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.). **1888** in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* **1890** *Temple Bar Mag.* July 355 Saltpetre and sulphur, and the contraptions necessary for catherine wheels and rockets. **1898** KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/1 Had I seen the new fore and aft bridge that we had managed to screw out of the Dockyard? A great contraption. **1925** REX CLEMENTS *Gipsy of Horn* 207 The men temporarily lashed the crazy contraption to the lower mast. **1958** *Observer* 30 Oct., When you buy these once-in-a-lifetime contraptions do you see that you get value for money?

†**contra'pugnant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *pugnānt-*, pr. pple. of *pugnāre* to fight.] Fighting against; of hostile action.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 379 There being a great Diversity of Venoms, some must be Contrapugnant to others.

contrapunct [L. *punct-um* point], var. of COUNTERPOINT (*Mus.*).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 53 In all Contrapunct chiefly, but indeed in all kinds of Composition.

contrapuntal (kɒntrə'pʌntəl), *a.* [f. It. *contrapunto* (Florio), now *contrappunto* counterpoint (also backstitch in sewing), f. *contra* against + *punto* point; see COUNTERPOINT.]

1. Of the nature of counterpoint; according to the rules of counterpoint.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 6 His style of composition is described as having been contrapuntal and solid. **1875** OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The Harmonic and Contrapuntal treatment of such melodies.

2. Of or pertaining to counterpoint.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 243 He had no doubt many equals in contrapuntal skill. **1880** H. H. STATHAM in *Fortn. Rev.* 69 When contrapuntal science was so much valued.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Employing combined or contrasting themes, structures, etc.

1938 L. MUMFORD *Culture of Cities* vii. 485 Contrapuntal organization. *Ibid.*, When we seek a more co-operative order in the design of cities, therefore, we are seeking an order in which more significant kinds of conflict, more complex and intellectually stimulating kinds of disharmony, may take place: in short, we seek a contrapuntal order. **1942** T. S. ELIOT *Music of Poetry* 28 There are possibilities for verse which bear some analogy to the development of a theme by different groups of instruments;..there are possibilities of contrapuntal arrangement of subject-matter.

contrapuntally (kɒntrə'pʌntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a contrapuntal manner.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* v. 39 It will then modulate contrapuntally.

contrapuntist (kɒntrə'pʌntɪst). [ad. It. *contra(p)puntista*, f. *contra(p)punto*: see prec. and -IST.] One skilled in the theory or practice of counterpoint.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. III. i. 260 Anselmo da Parma and other contrapuntists. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 10 Beethoven's deficiencies as a contrapuntist prevented his success as a writer of choral music. **1869** OUSELEY *Counterp.* iv. 19 Zarlino, Fux, and other old contrapuntists.

contrar(e, variant of CONTRAIR.

ˌcontra-'rational, *a.* [f. CONTRA- 2 + L. *ratiōn-* reason: cf. *rational.*] Opposed to reason.

1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ii. 33 The narratives need not be rejected as contra-rational.

contrareant, obs. form of CONTRARIANT.

ˌcontra-re'flexure. [f. CONTRA- 1 + REFLEXURE.] Curvature in an opposite direction. (Perh. an error for *contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY *a.* 5 d.)

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 Considering points of contra-reflexure in curves.

ˌcontra-regu'larity. [CONTRA- 2.] Contrariety to rule; a thing directly opposed to rule.

1689 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 301 'Tis not so properly an Irregularity, as a contra-regularity.

ˌcontra-re'lated, *ppl. a. Dynamics.* [CONTRA- 3.] (See quots.)

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771 Contrarelated solid bodies, whose kinematical exponents are contrafocal ellipsoids. **1868** ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal..The bodies themselves are said to be contrarelated.

ˌcontra-re'monstrance. [CONTRA- 3.] A remonstrance drawn up in reply to a previous one.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance..at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. **1826** C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 89 The Gomarists opposed to it a Contra-Remonstrance.

Hence **ˌcontra-re'monstrancer** = next.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E, The dissensions growing betwixt the Remonstrancers, and Contra-remonstrancers.

ˌcontra-re'monstrant. [f. as prec. + REMONSTRANT.] One who remonstrates in answer or opposition to a remonstrance; *spec.* in *pl.* (as proper name) those who put forth or joined in the contra-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. **1674** HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 25 Let the Contra-Remonstrants be accounted as egregious Calumniators, as the Remonstrants are found to be. **1826** C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 90 This was favourable to the Arminians; but it increased the violence of the Contra-Remonstrants.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable. **1736** CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 334 He declared himself openly for the Contra-remonstrant party.

†**ˌcontra-'replicant.** *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] One who makes a rejoinder to a reply.

c **1642** (*title*) The Contra-Replicant his Complaint to His Maiestie.

†**con'trariance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contrariance*, f. med.L. *contrāriāntem* CONTRARIANT; see -ANCE.] Contrary or adverse action; also = next.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4404 There bes freendship and luf with out contrariaunce. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* XCVIII. xii. 7 Who [wanteth witte] is always desolate Of all good rule ..And euer enfect by his contrariaunce.

†**con'trariancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Contrary or adverse quality; contrariety.

a **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 105 It hath no inward positive repugnancy or contrariancy. **1812–29** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 117 Its contrariancy and enmity to Christ.

contrariant (kən'trɛərɪənt), *pple.*, *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 contrariaunt, 6 -yaunte, 7 contrareant, 7–9 contrarient. [a. OF. *contrariant*, *-ent* (Godef.), ad. med.L. *contrāriāntem*, pr. pple. of *contrāriāre* to oppose, f. L. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -ANT.]

†**A.** *pple.* Acting contrary to, opposing. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 New doings contrariaunts such olde, often causen diseases. *Ibid.* II. (R.), Is not euery thing good that is contrariant and distroieng yuel?

B. *adj.*

1. Opposed, repugnant, contrary *to*.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. iii, Be all contraryaunte to not beyng. **1533–4** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Lawes..repugnant, or contrariant to the..statutes of this realme. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* XX. 252 Doctrines..such as are contrariant to Faith. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 A message so contrariant to his views and wishes. **1842** H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. v. 64 Other lawful affections are not contrariant to this, but contained in it.

2. Mutually opposed or antagonistic.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* (1574) iii, These two things are not contrariant. **1640** HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1649) 17 Being principles it is no wonder that they are so contrareant. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 255 The very Depositions of Witnesses..being false, various, contrariant, etc. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 The satisfaction we should otherwise take in contrariant overtures. **1874** SEEBOHM *Protest. Revol.* (1887) 21 Classes so contrarient as the feudal lords, the townspeople, and the peasantry.

†**3.** Opposed to one's wishes or well-being; unfavourable, prejudicial; adverse; = CONTRARY *a.* 4.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The ayre of Paris, was somewhat contrariaunt to his pure complexion. *Ibid.* (1809) 287 The wynde so contrariant that she was fain to take land again. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. i. 3 The contrariant designes of malice.

†**4.** Opposite in direction. *Obs. rare.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 136 If the gainsaying Hand should have a contrarient motion.

C. *sb.* One who or that which is opposed in purpose or nature; a contrary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 4 Which did strongly build up the faith of the Contrariants. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 All dark things brightened all contrariants blent. **1880** T. E. WEBB *Goethe's Faust* 64 And with strange recipes compounded contrariants in his crucible.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* 'A name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against K. Edward II' (Phillips 1706).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rotulus*, It was not thought fit, in respect of their power, to call them rebels or traitors, but only contrarients. [**1867** HALES in *Percy Folio* I. 5 The theory that Robin Hood was..one of the Contrariantes (the Lancastrians) of Edward II's time.]

con'trariantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a contrariant manner; in direct opposition.

1796 COLERIDGE *Poems, Pref. Fire, Famine, etc.*, Differing then so widely, and almost contrariantly.

†**con'trariate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *contrāriāt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *contrāriāre*; see CONTRARIANT.] *trans.* To act in opposition to, perversely oppose.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 53 We should contest against God, and contrariate his providentiall will.

†**contrari'ation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Opposition, contradiction.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶293 Contrariation in their vain and ridiculous Comments.

contrarie, obs. form of CONTRARY.

contrariende, -eng, obs. ff. CONTRARYING.

contrarient, variant of CONTRARIANT.

contraries, plural of CONTRARY *sb.*

contrariety (kɒntrə'raɪətɪ). Forms: 4 contrariete, 4–5 contrarite, -yte, 5–6 contraryete, 5–7 -ietie, 6 -yetye, 6–7 contrarity, 7 -itie, 6– contrariety. [a. OF. *contrarieté*, *-eteit*, ad. late L. *contrārietātem*, n. of quality f. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -TY.]

1. Opposition of one thing to another in nature, quality, or action; diametrical difference, repugnancy, contrariness.

c **1380** in *Rel. Ant.* II. 52 Distaunce of contrarite is betwene fleyshly pley and the ernestful dedis of Crist. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶1003 þer ioye haþ no contrariete of wo. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 455 The lawes conteynen in hem contrarite to the comoun lawe of God. **1563** HYLL *Art Garden.* I. xiv. (1608) 37 The naturall contraritie of the ash and the snake or adder. **1651** STANLEY *Poems* 101 The black and white here kindly do agree Graced by each others contrariety. **1739** J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 4 Its contrariety to sound reason. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ¶11 A ship..dashed by the waves from every quarter, but held upright by the contrariety of the assailants. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. §10. 8 Contrariety is necessary for the decay and reproduction of nature. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xliii. 152 With an odd contrariety to her former niceties she liked his rough attire.

b. An instance of such opposition; an antagonistic action or fact; *pl.* contraries.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 In the sterris..weren noon contrarietees. **1524** WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 72 After long altercations and sundrie contrarietys. **1631** W. SALTONSTALL *Picturæ Loq.* (1635) F viij b, A Country Dame is a contrariety to finenesse, for she loves plainnesse. **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 342 If there were no such Contrarieties and fights..among them. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. x. 225, I had the particular pleasure, speaking by contrarieties, to see the ship set sail without me. **1852** DISRAELI *Mem. Ld. Bentinck* 2 He had overcome many contrarieties and prejudices.

2. Opposition between things of the same class of parts of the same thing; disagreement, discordance, discrepancy, inconsistency.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 270/3 Seynt Theoderyck sayth that he was flayn and it is redde in many bookes that he was byheded only and this contraryete may be assoylled in this manere. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 The contrariety that euer hath beene in all ages amongst the verie doctors and maisters themselues. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 291 That in the words of our Saviour there can be no contrariety. 1762 GOLDSM. *City W.* XV, Strange contrariety of conduct! they pity, and they eat the objects of their compassion! 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* XXXVIII. (1879) 445 When there is such contrariety of opinion.

b. An instance of this; a discrepancy.

1532 THYNNE *Ded. Chaucer's Wks.*, The contrarieties.. founde by the collacion of the one [edition] with the other. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 59 He will be here, and yet he is not here: How can these contrarieties agree? 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 30 The little contrarieties, which the practice of many centuries will necessarily create in any human system. 1854-6 C. PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. iv, Above All other contrarieties Is labour contrary to love.

3. Opposition to one's purpose or advantage; unfavourable character; hence (with *a* and *pl.*) an adversity, affliction, mishap, disadvantage.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. iii, Al our pes.. is raþer to be sette in meke suffryng þan in not feling contrarieties. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 373 And to this fyll an other contraryte to yᵉ Cristen. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 3 To shelter them from Contrariety of Seasons. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 38 The tempests and contrarieties of winds. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 139/3 The season has been financially.. triumphant, despite of many unfortunate contrarieties.

4. Opposite direction or position.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 424 [It] is rather a contrariety of motion. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 72 Contrariety of Motions, which were requisite in the old Hypothesis.

5. *Logic.* Contrary opposition: see CONTRARY *a.* 6.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106b, Contrarietie is when our talke standeth by contrarie wordes or sentences together. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 88 Contrarietie is a difference according to the forme. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* i. §3 The opposition of terms are relative, privative, of contrariety and of contradiction. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 331 A disjunctive syllogism with characters opposed in contrariety.

contrarily ('kɒntrərɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTRARY *a.* + -LY². As to pronunciation, see CONTRARIWISE.]

1. In a contrary manner, in direct opposition; to the contrary, contrariwise.

[*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 940 Ho sey contraly, I cast heym In cares cold.] 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 23 And makes of euery Devill God, contrarily to seeme. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 157 He thinks it crept in among other corruptions: I think contrarily. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 218 As if there were two Gods, contrarily minded to one another. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Thomson*, Why the dedications are.. contrarily to custom, left out. 1875 F. HALL in *N.Y. Nation* XXI. 339/2 Will any one who recollects his oratory testify contrarily?

2. On the other hand, on the contrary, conversely.

c 1540 BOORDE *Boke for to Lerne* A iv a, And contraryly euyll and corrupt ayers doth infecte the blode. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Illustrated for their Vertues.. or contrarily branded for their Vices. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. viii. 91 Contrarily such Coasts as are least supplied with Rivers or Lakes have the weakest Tides. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 293 Whom the Venetians, we saw, despised, whom, contrarily, Turner loved.

3. In the contrary way; *vice versâ.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 55 A hot Liver, a cold Brain .. and so contrarily.

¶ ***per contrarily*** (nonce-wd.): see PER CONTRA.

1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 197 You have per contrarily refus'd.

contrariness ('kɒntrərɪnɪs; in sense 2 *colloq.* kən'treərɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being contrary; opposed nature, opposition.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. i. (1495) 294 Contrarynesse of the qualytees. 1511 COLET *Serm. Conform. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 7 The contrariness of our own evil life which is contrary both to God and Christ.

2. Self-willed opposition, perverseness, perversity; = CONTRARIOUSNESS.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 Eminently (for slinesse and contrarinesse) in resisting the worke of conversion. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* XXIX. 242 The very sympathy they long for, by a strange contrariness of nature, they throw back on their friends as an injury. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 114/1 Mr. Arnold, indeed, is an Englishman *quand même*, and somebody might very well devise an oxymoron.. to express his 'contrariness'. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 155 Humouring his contrariness.

†contrari'osity. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 contrariouste, 4-6 -tie, 5 contrariosetee, -ite, 6 -itie, -itye. [a. AF. *contrariousete* (charter of Edw. III in 1372), ad. med.L. *contrāriōsitātem*, n. of quality f. *contrāriōsus* CONTRARIOUS; see -TY. Subseq. assimilated to L. form.] Contrary or antagonistic quality; opposition, antagonism; contrariety.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 42 þai are not hurt in þe contrariouste of þe warld. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXV. (1483) 71 He fyndeth dyuersite and contrariosite, as hete and cold. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 140 Whosoeuer in þis manere contrariosetee ouere-comeþ himselfe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 36 §1 Ambiguitye, doubt or contrariositye of opinion. [1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 138 For avoiding of which contrariosity, the Law will suffer no more writs to go forth.]

b. in *pl.* Adversities.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. xiii, Haunted in diuerse temptacions and preued in many contrarioustes.

contrarious (kən'treərɪəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Forms: 3- contrarious; also 4-5 -iose, 4- 6 -ius, -yus, -iouse, 5 -yows, 5-6 -yous. [a. OF. *contrarios, -ous, -us, -eus*, ad. med.L. *contrāriōsus*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -OUS.]

†**1.** Of opposed character or tendency; contrary or repugnant (*to*, rarely *from*). *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Bodely wyrkyngis.. contrarious to the spirite in gostely wyrkynge. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 91 And frely forgith sentences contrarious to oure feith. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/1 It should not haue left any place..for anye contrarious appetite or affeccion to enter. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 190 a, Contrarious from. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 313 What can be imagined more contrarious to true Christian liberty.

2. Mutually opposed, antagonistic; self-contradictory, inconsistent. ? *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1591 Yhit has þe world.. Ma other contrarius maneres. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Moche wyne & sapience may not accorde, for they be in maner contrarious. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poems* (title), Description of the contrarious passions in a lover. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 479 Nine contrarious Tides: each Tide overthwarting another. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 200 The righteous and all-wise Judgments and Statutes of God .. are not variable and contrarious. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 21 Jarring sentiments, contrarious views. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. ii. (1849) 186 How diverse, how contrarious is man!

†**3.** Of persons and their actions: Opposed in purpose, hostile. *Obs.* (This develops into 4.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/181 Laste þe pope were Contrarious a-3ein is Ordre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Cott.) þai [the Jews] war ful enwius, And to þaim-self contrarius. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Takynge an hoste.. ageyne the Wandalynges contrarious to hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xxxvi, I knowe.. your frendes all Unto me sure wyll be contraryous. 1569 EARL MURRAY in *Harl. Lib.* 37 B. 9 fo. 43 Her highness should not be contrarious to the marriage when it should be proposed to her.

4. Full of opposition; characterized by self-willed or refractory opposition; perverse.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXLVI. 11 þe pride of contraryus men. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 780 Thay ben so wicked and so contrarious, Thay haten that her housbondes loven ay. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 3iffenge not contrarious wordes and answeres to their betters. 1578 *Psalm* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 112 Full weill I knaw my wickednes, And sin contrarious. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 No leisure remained the King for his formall courting of so contrarious a Ladie. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 155 Phœbe shall proue Contrarious to her Brother. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* XXII. (1860) 233/1 'Get about your business, ye contrarious rascal!' 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 653 She flew contrarious in the face of God With bat-wings of her vices.

5. Of things: Opposed to one's interests; adverse, prejudicial, untoward, unfavourable, harmful, hurtful; annoying, vexatious.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1094 Hit mot bothe drink and ete Contrarius drink, contrarius mete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 145 My sowlle suffereth pacyently wronges and contraryous thinges. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li, It is more contrarious and hurtful than the Strangle weed.. is to the Flax. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The bad-luck that sent contrarious seasons and the sheep-rot. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1056 A bar Of adverse and contrarious incident.

b. *esp.* of winds, weather, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 483 The wynde was contraryous that he myght haue noo passage. 1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 110 The Wether hath bine to him somwhat Stormy and Contrarious. *a* 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* 108 And fill your sheets ev'n with contrarious wind. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 19 May she never send Contrarious blasts dark-lowering, to detain The Argive fleet.

†**6.** Opposite in place or position. *rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 12 Lete him blood of þe contrarious arme. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 That ymage.. hade the face of hit contrarious alleweyes to the body of the sonne.

con'trariously, *adv. rare* in mod. use. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a contrarious manner; in opposition or hostility; with self-willed perversity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 60 Siþ prelatis comen in stede of apostlis, hou may þei for schame lyue so contrariously aȝenst here pore lif. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Fortune is double.. Contra[r]iously she will his chaunge dispose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 331 He demeanyd hym.. so contraryouslye vnto the weale & good ordre of yᵉ cytie. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 The wynde arose eftsones so contrariously ayenst vs. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 206 Many things hauing full reference To one consent, may worke contrariously. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 132b, He was so contrariously afflicted in many battels. 1867 HALES *Introd. Eger & Grime* in *Percy Folio* I. 352 Affection often.. expresses itself contrariously. It is much given to irony.

con'trariousness. *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Opposition, antagonism, contrariety; self-willed perversity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* X. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Betwene þe qualiteis of elementes is contrariousnesse and stryf. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 Contraryusnes of the wedyr. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 2 The foresayd contrariousnes, from which David riddeth himself violently. 1853 A. H. CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 373 The hardness and roughness and contrariousness of the world.

contrariouste, -tie, obs. ff. CONTRARIOSITY.

contrarite, -itie, -ity, obs. ff. CONTRARIETY.

†**con'trariways,** *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 38b, And contrariways it requiris meiknes of mynd. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Counter*.. signifies *contrary-ways.*

contrariwise, *adv.* Also 5-6 contrary wyse, 6-8 contrarywise. [f. CONTRARY *a.* + -WISE. The pronunciation has followed that of CONTRARY, but at some distance. Johnson gave '*contrary*, but *con'trariwise, con'trarily, con'trariness*; Walker, 1791, while altering the last two, retained (kɒn'trærɪwaɪz); this, and (kɒn-'treərɪwaɪz) (Craig 1847) were (*a* 1893) still frequent (so in Browning), though ('kɒntrərɪwaɪz) was given by current dictionaries, from Smart, 1846, and was then prob. the most frequent.]

1. On the other hand, on the contrary.

1340 [see CONTRARY *a.* 2]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCLIII. 325 Al Englond shold haue ben ther by enriched, but contrary wyse fil. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 128 And contrarywise, if thou forgive him not, then shall not God forgive thee thy great debt. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. §60 Heaven is compared to an hill.. Hell contrariwise to a Pit. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 14 So contrariwise in a very backward Spring, the Flowers blow late. 1874 F. HALL in *N.Y. Nation* XIX. 425/1 Contrariwise, it is very unsafe to assume anything of the kind.

2. In the opposite way or order; *vice versâ.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iii. 12 The greater may be cut into equall partes, and the lesse into vnequall partes: or contrariwise. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXV. (1636) 230 First exercise, then meat, and thirdly, drinke, and not contrariwise. 1625 BACON *Ess. Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 573 It hath seldome or neuer been seene, that the farre Southern People haue inuaded the Northern, but contrariwise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 Of Domestick Spiders there are two sorts; one with longer legs and a little body, and the other contrariwise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. XIV. 77 If the mountain.. stretches from north to south, the river runs from east to west; and so contrariwise. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 42 They.. have their worth from Him, not contrariwise, He from them.

3. In contrariety or direct opposition; †antagonistically.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 26 But he appeereth contrariwise to the vngodly. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 85 But 'tis not so with the Soul contrariwise disposed. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 68 Contrariwise to other empires, Christians conquer by yielding. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 142 To do contrariwise, or to do less, is sin.

4. In the opposite direction; on opposite sides; in opposite directions.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 A line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The outermost Sphear moveth.. from East to West, the innermost contrariwise.. from West to East. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 85 The Braces.. bound contrariwise (that is to say, one in the inner part, and the other in the outer part). 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. XVI, The object and the image face each other, or look contrariwise.

5. With self-willed opposition, perversely, contrarily.

[1629 Z. BOYD *Grace & Glory* 22 The wicked.. go contrariwise.] 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 36 As if, contrariwise to all we want And reasonably look to find. *Ibid.* 171 Something had happened quite contrariwise. 1877 WRAXELL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* V. XVIII, Owing to the vomitory of the Seine performing its duties contrariwise.

6. quasi-*sb.* = CONTRA *sb.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v, And the contrariwise of al that you again receiue, of that accompte make the shoppe of retaile Creditor.

ˌcontra-ro'tating, *a.* [CONTRA- 1; cf. CONTRAROTATION.] Rotating in opposite directions.

1945 J. A. KYD *Variable-Pitch Propellers* i. 9 Another development.. appears to be maturing at the moment; this is the Contra-rotating propeller, which consists of two three-bladed propellers revolving in different rotations on the same shaft. 1949 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) II. 20 *Contra-rotating propellers*, two propellers mounted on concentric shafts having a common drive and rotating in opposite directions. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 1 Mar 72/1 Washer.. with contra-rotating cleaning brushes operating from a central spindle in the drum. 1962 *Times* 19 Apr. 24 A British two-seater aircraft having two co-axial contra-rotating lift rotors.

ˌcontra-ro'tation. [CONTRA- 1.] Rotation in the opposite direction.

a 1729 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 To represent the contrarotation of the *primum mobile*, in respect of the *secunda mobilia.*

‖ **contrarotu'lator,** Latin form of CONTROLLER.

†**'contra-ˌround.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *contrarondo* (Florio 1598), f. *contra* against, counter + *rondo* round.] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Contra Round*.. is a certaine number of commanders and officers going, visiting the Corps de guard, watches, Sentinels, and also the Roundes, to see if they performe their duties and be vigilant and carefull. *Ibid.* II. i. 17 To visite and revisite them.. making his Contraround with great care.

contrary ('kɒntrərɪ), *a.*, *sb.*, *adv.* (*prep.*). Also 3–6 contrarye, 4–5 contrayri(e, 4–7 contrarie. [app. a. early OF. (retained in Anglo-Fr.) *con'trarie*, ad. L. *contrāri-us* opposite, hostile, etc., f. *contrā* against: cf. *adversary* and see -ARY. The later OF. form *contraire* gave the variant CONTRAIR, long retained in the north. The original stress, after F. and L., was *con'trarie*, but the poets, from Chaucer to Spenser and Shakspere, use both *con'trary* and *'contrary* (the latter the more frequent in Shaks.); of *con'trāry*, many instances occur in 17th c. verse; it is the only pronunciation recognized by Bailey (died 1742), and it is still app. universal in dialect and uneducated speech, *esp.* in sense 3 b, which is now confined to these forms of speech and to the nursery. *'Contrary* was used by Milton and Pope, and is given by Johnson (though he retained *con'trarily*, *con'trariness*, *con'trariwise*) and in all later dictionaries.

Walker, 1791, says 'The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar': where the words 'placed on' and 'removed to' should change places, but the usage described is that of the present day. Sometimes, however, dialectally, the sb. is made *'contrary*, while the adj. remains *con'trary*.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Opposed in nature or tendency; diametrically different, extremely unlike. Const. *to*; often with sense: Repugnant, antagonistic.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Blendid with na thynge þat es contrayrie thareto. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 [This] is contrarie to love of Crist. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 11 Other..helde contrarye oppynyon. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxi. 34 Are not youre answeres cleane contrary to right and treuth? **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b, Among all other hearbes, only the Onyon is not subject to the force of the moone, but hath a contrarie power. *a* **1628** PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 450 Now you know, life is contrary to death. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 7 Fighting, they have always counted ..contrary to the doctrine of our Saviour. **1886** MORLEY *France in 18th C.* Crit. Misc. III. 266 M. Taine goes to the contrary extreme.

†**b.** Former const. *of*, *from*, *than*, *against*, *with*.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 3 The manere contrarie of goodness. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 385 Al suche..that be contrary ayenst your mynde. **1531** TINDALE *Exp.* (1849) 182 They..disguise themselves..to signify ever a contrary thing than that they be. **1556** J. OLDE *Antichrist* 106 A farre contrary penaunce from this. **1659** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 450 This is a council directly contrary from a council of war. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1669) 273 Architects have, indeed, made themselves a name, but upon a quite contrary account than they intended or expected. **1761** MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 92 Producing the direct contrary effect from what I intended.

c. Opposite to each other; mutually opposed.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 67 Worship and couetyse acordeth not to geders, but they ben euen contrary. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. §12 Contrary diseases should always have contrary remedies. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶5 Two contrary Characters, as opposite to one another as Light and Darkness.

†**d.** in weaker sense: Different, other. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 253 There is also some advauntage..to write that downe..in wordes of a contrarie tongue. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 He came of a contrarye howse to the Gowers of Stytenhame. **1696** J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 23 The other sort is under yard wide, and by reason of its contrary bredth is of little use.

2. a. The opposite, the opposed, the other (of two things).

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 On the contrary wise who so hatith gret rewarde, etc. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 450 b, These Catholickes on the contrary side doe cry out..that he is an Heretique. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. i. 47 All ignorant of her contrary sex. **1611** BIBLE *Titus* ii. 8 That hee that is of the contrarie part, may bee ashamed. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The King weares the contrary side of his Tulipant forwards. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* V. xxviii. (1878) 479 As to the absolute 'fewness'..this is an invention of the contrary part.

†**b.** Opposite to the proper or right one; 'the wrong'. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 198 Slippers, which his nimble haste Had falsely thrust vpon contrary feete. **1596** —— *Merch. V.* I. ii. 105 Set a deepe glasse of Reinish-wine on the contrary Casket.

†**3. a.** Of persons and their actions: Actively opposed, antagonistic, hostile. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 14461 (Trin.) þei were ful of enuye To god & mon myche contrarye. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1045 Na man may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, þat er contrary. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1356 *Dido*, Syn that the goddes been contrarye to me. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cviii. (ix.) 3 For the loue that I had vnto them, they take now my contrary parte [= they take part against me]. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 137 They be hyered of contrarye prynces for a lytle moneye. **1598** YONG *Diana* 53, I maruell Delia, who hath mooued thee to be so contrarie to her. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 3 The King, as soone as he heard..of the Armie that Cyrus had raised, made contrarie preparation. **1662** J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 In despite of the Spaniards, to whom he was much contrary.

b. Of antagonistic or untoward disposition, perverse, obstinately self-willed; contrarious. (Commonly pronounced *con'trāry*.) *colloq.* and *dial.*

Nursery Rime. Mary, Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, 'Gals is nat'lly made contrary; and so, if you thinks they've gone one road, it is sartin you'd better go t'other.' **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., 'She'd be just as contrairy as ever was a hog.' **1888** *Berkshire Gloss.* s.v., 'A turned contraayry an' 'oodn't lend his herse.' **1920** ROSE MACAULAY *Potterism* I. i. §4 They were like that; conceited and contrary.

†**4. a.** Of things: Opposed to one's well-being or interests; calculated to thwart or harm; prejudicial, unfavourable, untoward. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 41 Thinges contrarye to their helthe and lyf. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* (1546) R v b, The ayre of the lande was contrary to hym. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 179/2 The estimation of mean things is contrary to a Man who intended to contemplate the truth of things. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 4 By reason of a contrary temper of the bowels. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 210 You should choose a warm, dry Season, for working Basons of Ciment, the Rain being very contrary to it. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XV. vii. §7 The remedies ..did him no good..but proved contrary to his case.

b. *esp.* of wind, weather, etc. (Here there is contact with sense 5.)

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 24 The wynd was contrarie. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Repelled with contrarie winds. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 14 Contrary winds..put us to the northward. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 When the vessel is detained by contrary winds.

†**c.** Distasteful. *Obs. rare.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 a, All swete meates are contrarye to hym.

5. a. Opposite in position or direction; situated on the other side; moving the other way.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iv. 12 And sawen hem cummynge of the eontrarie part, *or euen ayein*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 75 Contra[r]ly, *contrarius loco*. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr., Antipodes..walke wyth theyr fete dyrectelye contraryе agaynst oures. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ix. N j, Drawing lines from one angle to the contrarie. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. §89 Wayes..either crosse or contrary. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 16 Give him [the colt] a sound lash..over the contrary shoulder. **1678** HOBBES *Decam.* iv. 34 The stream of the Air shall be the contrary way. **1774** GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 297 By a quite contrary way from that in which they then marched. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm* ix. 178 The hilt has its cross-guard bent with a contrary curvature.

b. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1731 *G. Keller's Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Treat. Harmony* 161 Sometimes used in contrary Motion. **1875** OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 11 Contrary motion is when two parts, or voices, move in opposite directions.

c. *Bot.* At right angles.

d. *Math.* ***point of contrary flexure***: see quot.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 636 Point of Inflection, or of contrary flexure, in a curve, is the point..where it begins to bend or turn a contrary way..or where the curve changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave.

6. *Logic* (from sense 1). ***contrary propositions***: those most opposed to each other as regards affirmation and negation, each denying every possible case of the other, as *All A is B*: *No A is B*; both propositions cannot be true, but both may be false. ***contrary terms***: those which are extreme opposites within the same class, as *black* and *white*. ***contrary opposition***: the opposition of contrary propositions and terms.

1739 HUME *Treat. Hum. Nat.* I. v. 1874 I. 323 No two ideas are in themselves contrary, except those of existence and non-existence. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Contrary propositions*..one of which affirms, and the other denies, the same predicate of the same subject. **1828** WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Two things are called 'Contrary', which, coming under the same class, are the most dissimilar in that class. **1849** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* (1860) 150 Contrary opposition exists between affirmative and negative judgments which cannot be true together, but which may be false together. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contrary terms', like good and bad, black and white.

7. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as **contrary-minded** *a.*, of the contrary opinion; **contrary-to-fact** *a.*, counter-factual; untrue.

a **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 183 The most part of gospellers are contrary-minded. **1661** *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 13 The contrary-minded doubt whether with it he be lawfully served. **1912** *Mind* XXI. 524 Perhaps we cannot ever be certain of the possibility of such a contrary-to-fact condition. **1946** *Ibid.* LV. 289 (*heading*) The contrary-to-fact conditional.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

1. a. absol. ***the contrary***: the exact opposite or reverse of what has previously been mentioned.

(Sometimes used in taking the vote of those in a meeting who are opposed to the motion proposed, the chairman asking for the negative vote by the words *the contrary*, *on the contrary*, or *to the contrary*.)

c **1250** *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 30 þu hest ido þe contrarie. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 396 Ac her werkes..was euere þe contrarye. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 300 Bid hym proven the contrarye. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9715 What puttes you in plite..To enclyne to þe contrary? **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 89, I thought thus..albeit the contrarie chaunced. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 15 *Clo.* The better for my foes, and the worse for my friends. *Du.* Iust the contrary: the better for thy friends. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 34 Which..I had no command to take down; but the contrary. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before.

b. phr. ***on the contrary*** (formerly ***by, for, in, of, to the contrary, in contrary***): on the other hand, in contradistinction.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 360 And in contrarie also recouer A pouer man to grete richesse. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 131 In the contrarye, toward the Southe, it is so hoot, that, etc. **1502** *Ord. Cyrsten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 79 And by the contrarye the bodyes of them that ben blessed they shall, etc. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 E iv, To the contrarye, where they haue estemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue, etc. *c* **1554** *Gracious Menewe* D vij b, But when on yᵉ contrarie they do, etc. **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* 71 b/1 And for the contrary, there are other prinees, etc. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., This booke will be so farre from the hinderance of anie, that by the contrarie, it will cause, etc. **1653** *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 253 Of the contrary, Philos..began, etc. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi, Nothing, on the contrary, eould be more natural.

c. phr. *to* (†*in*) ***the contrary***: to the opposite effect; in opposition to, or reversal of, what is stated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Any acte..heretofore made to the contrary notwithstondyng. **1560–78** *Bk. Discipl.* (1621) 5 [7] Nothing alledged in the contrarie. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. i. 10, I haue a Kings oath to the contrarie. **1850** MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 513 Whatever the gloomy and disappointed may say to the contrary.

†**2. a.** Opposite position or side. ***in contrary of***: opposite to. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1532 In contrary of þe candelstik ..þer apered a paume. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 372 Wafting his eyes to th' contrary.

†**b.** That which is opposite in position. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 180 Men seen another Sterre, the contrarie to him..that is clept Antartyk.

3. a. An object, fact, or quality that is the very opposite of something else; often in *pl.* things the most different of their class.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶323 For good and wikkednesse ben tuo contraries. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. iii. (1495) 224 We hele contraryes wyth contraryes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, One contrary set nere another contrary is more apparent. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 93 No contraries hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs* vi, So Contraries on Ætna's top conspire, Here hoary Frosts, and by them breaks out Fire. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* vi. §13. 56 The second contrary to humility I told you was vain-glory. **1715** J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 190 Where the two Contraries, the Masculine and Feminine Beauties are oppos'd. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 458 Swifter-fashioned than the fairies, Substance mixed of pure contraries.

b. With possessive pron. *his*, *its*, etc. ***contrary***.

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 þis article yefþ to onderstonde his contrarie. *c* **1540** *Pilgrim's T.* 288 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. (1865) 85 But fyrst or I can bring mi purpos, I must his contrary disclos. **1598–9** E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 24 Who as far excelled all the rest..as the sun does the moon or white his contrary. **1711** F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 88 Mixing it with its contrary. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xii. 248 Changing an attribute into its contrary.

c. phr. ***by contraries***: by way of opposition, by direct contrast; also, in the way just opposite to what might have been expected. So ***by rule (reason, argument) of contraries***.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 Medicines stande by contraries. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. §3 So by argument of contraries, the just and lawfull soveraignetie..is that which approacheth neerest to..the divine rule. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 147 I'th'Commonwealth I vvould (by contraries) Execute all things. *a* **1675** LIGHTFOOT in *Rem.* (1700) 141 The first proof of this is by the rule of contraries. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 Thochts gang by the rule o' contrairies.

d. *Paper-making.* A foreign body or any substance which resists the pulping or re-pulping process. Usu. *pl.*

1926 G. & R. H. CLAPPERTON *Pract. Paper-Making* (ed. 3) ii. 10 The rags..are usually overlooked again..to ensure the further removal of contraries and buttons. **1961** *B.S.I. News* Jan. 17/1 Which materials are contraries? A few examples are: metal foils, waxes, vegetable parchment, plastics and cellulose fillers... Other contraries (known as 'pernicious contraries') make re-pulping impossible. **1961** *Printing News* 23 Mar. 3/5 If the growing proportion of pernicious contraries in waste paper is not offset by accurate methods of segregation. **1963** *Times* 30 Apr. 5/3 Waste paper..might contain 'contraries', which was the trade name for obviously undesirable matter.

4. Opposition, hostility; an act of hostility. ***in their contrary***; in opposition to them. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶314 þat right as þay han do me a contrarie, right so schold I do hem anoþer. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraryes and dispyghtes. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 5 Archibald, earl of Douglas would concur with the chancellor in their contrary.

†**5.** A denial, an opposing statement. *Obs.*

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 119 Faith without deeds is dead, etc. Here are contraries to the carnal man. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer..we make a direct contrary to them. **1833** MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 176, I will set No contrary against it.

†**6.** An adversary, opponent, enemy. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1001 Whethir he or thou May with his hundred..Sle his contrary. *c* **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 142 þou art manly ynow, all þe wile no contrarie comeþ ayenst þe. **1549** HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 356 A strange nation, thy contraries and thy mortal enemies. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 195 Our contraries..determined..to lay us abourd.

7. *Logic.* A contrary term or proposition; see A. 6.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/2 This kind of Induction by Contraries, serves not for assertion, but confutation. **1828** WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* 253/1 Virtue

and vice are called Contraries, as being, both, 'moral habits,' and the most dissimilar of moral habits. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vi. 162 Opposition..was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries.

†8. In various elliptical uses, where the sb. may be understood from the context. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries [= rival loaded dice] to crosbite him withall. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 82 Is't good to sooth him in these contraries?

C. *adv.*

1. In opposition or antagonism; contrarily, contrariwise (*to*).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 40 Remevyd..contrarye ageyn my wil. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 57 Preamb., That that he hath doon..contrary to the duetie of his aliegeaunce. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xxvi. 23–4 And if ye will..walke contrary vnto me: Then will I also walke contrary vnto you. **1616** S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 71 Contrary with the Prophet, they cry out, My fatnesse, my fatnesse. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Savage* Wks. 1816 X. 282 The crime of writing contrary to what he thought. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 Those..act contrary to nature.

2. Adversely to one's well-being or wishes.

1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, The deuyll tempted hym sore contrary. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 152 Which thynges hapned all contrary by the destruccion of this good man. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 64 What storme is this that blowes so contrarie? **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvi, And cruel was the fair wind as wouldn't blow contrary. **1886** JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 63 Things do go so contrary like with me.

3. On the other hand, on the contrary. *arch.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxvii. 17 God will it overthrow: Where contrary he doth preserve the humble men and low. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 But quite contrarye, Chaucer dothe submytte the correctione of his woorkes to Gower, etc. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 276 The seed thereof contrary doth bind the belly. **1835** BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 28 While, contrary, it has chanced, some idle day..gives birth at last To truth.

4. In an opposite or very different way; in *Her.* with the reverse effect; = COUNTER. (See 6.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. v. 4 Would'st thou turne our offers contrary? **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 215 For contrary to..Ivory Turners, they always dip the end of their Hook below the Rest. *Ibid.* 282 You must begin the two sides contrary.

†5. In the opposite direction (*to*). *Obs.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, To steere his boate contrary to the Sun. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Towards Goa, we steering contrary.

6. *Comb.*, as *contrary-posed* (sense 4).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 The Crest..is..two Mill-stones, one contrary-posed to the other.

†D. *prep.* Against, contrary to. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 76 The world unsure, contrary al stablenesse, Whos joy is meynt ay withe adversite. *c* **1536** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 44 Whiche was contrarie my mynde.

†contrary, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4–5 contrarie(n, 4–6 contraryе. [a. F. *contrari-er* (11th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *contrāriāre*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY *a.* cf. CONTRARIATE.]

I. *trans.* 1. To oppose, strive against, thwart.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 470 He the king contraryit ay. *c* **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 138 þe lawe of synne contrarieng þe lawe of my mynde. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 98/4 Ye contraryе alleway the holy goost. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/2 The more noble were his good and worthie attempts, the more he was crossed and contraried. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 103 The winds contrarying his course. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Whosoever shall contrary me therein I must take him for mine enemy.

b. To impugn.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 41 Any one thing was never found contrarying, blemishing, or..impugning his honour. **1633** J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 217 And if they could have contraried him for any falsity.

2. To contradict, gainsay, to speak, write, or argue against: a. a person.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 16 Ne contrarye thou me, that y forsake thee. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 100 How þow contrariedest cleregie with crabbede wordes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 Redy to breke sylence, & apte to contrary theyr prelates or heddes in euery mater. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 115 Do not you contrary me.

b. what is said, enjoined, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 188 Ne was ther wyf, ne mayde ..that contraried that he sayde. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxx. (1887) 110 It is graunted by the best though contraried by some of the soryest Physicians. **1656** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 242 The Devilishness of the Doctrine in contrarying the Ordinance of God. **1808** W. B. HEWETSON *Blind Boy* I. i, I see nothing to contrary it.

3. To do what is contrary to or the reverse of.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 763 They contraried the Jewes, in that they confessed Jesus to be the sonne of God. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 65 If I should not owe unto you all honest..fidelity, I should much contrary your great curtesie. **1594** *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H, Who so contrarieth his sex [as Sardanapalus], ought to die as he did. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 158 She contraried their proceedings: For, they would have war..and she declares her desire of Peace.

II. *intr.* 4. To act in opposition, be opposed (*to*); to act inconsistently.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 3if þis pope contrarieþ to Cristis lyf. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 244 Kynde folweþ kynde and contrarieþ neuere. *c* **1450** *Merlin* vii. 112 He sholde be kynge..who-so-euer ther-to wolde contrarye. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 17 He would haue him learne with such a man: some cause contrarieth.

b. To act perversely, be cantankerous; 'to grumble' (Skeat).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 320 þei han cause to contrarien by kynde of here syknesse.

5. To speak or write in opposition; to maintain an opposite opinion; to argue, debate.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. i. 59 For couetise of copes contrariede som doctors. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 139 To contrarye and argue with a foole. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. II. 93 The very school doctors ..never contraried in that.

6. a. To be (self-) contradictory. b. To change to the opposite, be reversed. *rare.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 154 It semeþ to repugnen and to contrarien gretly þat god knoweþ byforn alle þinges, and þat þer is any fredom of liberte. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 271 That fortoun contraryit fast, And come to purposs at the last.

contraryete, -etye, obs. ff. CONTRARIETY.

†contrarying, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CONTRARY; opposition, contradiction; = CONTRARIANCE, CONTRARIATION.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* cxvii. 159 Withoute ani contraryenge. **1598** KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 240 It is a matter of justification and contrarying.

†contrarying, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4–5 -iand, -iende. [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Opposing; antagonistic, hostile; contradictory; unfavourable, untoward; = CONTRARIANT.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 5 All þat ere contrariand til þe. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 22 Fortune was contrariende. **1458** in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 229 Any contrariand thyngg. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 32 Nor any thing more contrarying, then to be touched with discurtesies. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 Contrarying passions.

2. quasi-*adv.* (cf. ACCORDING *adv.* 4) *contrarying to*: in opposition to, going against.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 43 But contrariynge to the heest of the Lord..3e stieden up. **1549** LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 157 To chose a Kynge contrarynge the ordinaunce of God. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 7 If I find..more equitie to charge him, contrarying to that which already hath beene answered by him, he shall, etc.

contraryus, -ywise, obs. ff. CONTRARIOUS, -IWISE.

¡contra-'scriptural, *a.* [f. CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to Scripture.

1851 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 16 These acts are non-Scriptural, and contra-Scriptural.

¡contra-'seasonal, *a.* [CONTRA- 2.] Unusual for the time of year; contrary to the seasonal norm. Hence **¡contra-'seasonally** *adv.*

1933 *Amer. Year Bk.* 525 There was a contra-seasonal advancement in residential construction. **1937** *Ibid.* 493 Production of electric power and bituminous coal dropped contra-seasonally toward the end of the year. **1959** *Times* 5 Mar. 17/4 But it was about 8 per cent. lower than production in December, a contra-seasonal downturn. **1962** *Economist* 15 Sept. 1028/2 Employment rose, also contra-seasonally, to an all-time high.

†¡contra-'sentient, *sb. Obs.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *sentient-em* having an opinion.] One holding an opposite opinion. Cf. *dissentient.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 7 Every singular Opinion, hath a singular opinion of itself; and he that holds it..a simple opinion of all contra-sentients.

contrast (kən'trɑ:st, -æ-), *v.* Also 5 contreste, -tryste. [In 15th c., *contreste*, a OF. *con-, cuntrester, contraster* (= Pr., Sp. *contrastar*, It. *contrastare*) to resist, oppose:—late L. *contrāstāre* to withstand, f. L. *contrā* against + *stāre* to stand. Taken by Caxton from French in the etymological sense, in the form *contrest*, but not then retained in English use. Occas. used in 17th c. in form *contrast* from F. or It. Reintroduced as a term of Art in the end of the 17th c. from F. *contraster*, which was taken in 16th c. from It. *contrastare* to strive, contend, stand out against.]

I. In early use.

†1. *trans.* To withstand, resist, fight against.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xii. 112 He contrested or gaynstode hym in bataylle. **1490** —— *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 He myght not withstande ne contreste the..tribulacion of the see.

b. *intr.* To resist; to strive, contend.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The goode renomme of Elysse myghte notte contryste ayenste her grete desire. **1673** O. WALKER *Education* 227 Let us not contrast with the whole World, as if we were universall reformers. **1688** [see CONTRASTING *vbl. sb.*].

II. In Modern English.

2. *trans. Fine Arts.* To put in contrast, to place in such juxtaposition as to bring strongly out differences of form, colour, etc., and thus to produce a striking effect.

1695 DRYDEN *Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 421 Contrasted by contrary motions, the most noble parts foremost in sight. **1715** J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 The Colours must be also Contrasted..so as to be grateful to the Eye. **1768** W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 12 The figures of the principal group are very well contrasted.

3. *gen.* To set in opposition (two objects of like nature, or one *with*, rarely *to*, another) in order to show strikingly their different qualities or characteristics, and compare their superiorities or defects.

Usually of mental comparison only.

[**1755-73** not in JOHNSON.] **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 491 By emetics..fomentations, and above all, by suddenly contrasting the hot and cold bath. **1827** WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 238/1 Perpetually contrasting it with systems with which it has nothing in common but the name. **1853** F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 113 Horace artificially contrasts the top to the basement of the mansion. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, He contrasted our hero with the few men with whom he generally lived. **1871** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* (1872) 398 The microscope and telescope are well contrasted by Dr. Chalmers.

4. Of things: a. Of figures, colours, etc.: To set off (each other) by opposition or contrast.

1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* (R.), The figures of the groups..must contrast each other by their several positions. **1715** J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 124 In a Composition..one thing must Contrast, or be varied from another. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. i, The foibles and vices..become more glaring objects, from the virtues which contrast them, and shew their deformity. **1778** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 In the artificial management of the figures it is directed that they shall contrast each other. **1801-15** FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 513 The brown and sun-tinged hermit and the pale decrepit elder contrast each other.

b. To offer or form a contrast to.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 91 The thin, transparent, black veil adown the face, contrasts the red and white. **1795** *Cicely* II. 119 Monks whose dark garments contrasted the snow. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. i, Her face singularly contrasted that of the man.

5. *pass.* of 4, in sense of next. Const. *by, to.*

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. vi. Wks. 1811 V. 46 Whose dexterity in the arts of Controversy was so remarkably contrasted by his abilities in reasoning and literature. **1773** R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 24 A dome is built in yonder grove; Contrasted by a grand alcove. **1779** —— *Columella* II. 168 The pleasure which I have received ..will be contrasted by that melancholy which succeeds to all our most exquisite enjoyments. **1823** COOPER *Pioneer* iii, The dark foliage of the evergreens was brilliantly contrasted by the glittering whiteness of the plain. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 220 The smooth slopes..are contrasted by the aspect of the country on the opposite bank. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 415 Those habits of early sleeping and waking in which our ancestors were so contrasted with ourselves.

6. *intr.* a. To form a contrast. b. To exhibit a striking difference on comparison (*with*).

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 To unite the Contrasting Colours. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 Her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 The most conspicuous colours and such as contrast best with the water. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The language of the House of Commons contrasted favourably with that of the convocation. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 The happy tints contrasting glow.

contrast ('kɒntrəst), *sb.* Also 7 contrist, 8 contraste. See also CONTRASTO. [a. F. *contraste* (masc.), ad. It. *contrasto* (= Pr. *contrast*, Sp. *contraste*) contention, opposition: see CONTRASTO. Introduced *c* 1600, and adversely criticized in 1644 as a new-fangled term, the word soon became obsolete in the literal sense. Reintroduced with the vb. as a term of Art *c* 1700.]

†I. 1. Contention, strife; = CONTRASTO. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. xlix, Nor was it now a time to have contrast With any sovereign, mighty potentate. **1613** —— *Coll. Hist. Eng.* II. 91 He [William I] married Matilde ..but not without contrast [edd. **1621, 1626** contrist; **1634, 1650** *'revised and corrected'* contest] and trouble. **1644** *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous..is the merchandise they [verbal innovators] seek to sell for current. Let me afford you a few examples..read and censure *Adpugne..Ebriolate, Caprious, Contrast*, etc. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 209 (D.) In all these contrasts the Archbishop prevailed.

II. 2. a. *Fine Arts.* The juxtaposition of varied forms, colours, etc., so as to heighten by comparison the effect of corresponding parts and of the whole composition.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 368 That regular contraste and nice ballance of movement, which painters are apt to admire as the chief grace of figures. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 113 If there be an artful Contraste in the Drama, there will be the same in the Musick. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, The Roman poet understands the use of contrast better. **1851** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. ed. 2. 35 Contrast increases the splendour of beauty, but it disturbs its influence; it adds to its attractiveness, but diminishes its power.

b. The degree of differentiation between different tones in a photographic negative or print; also applied to a television picture. Also *attrib.*

1911 A. WATKINS *Photogr.* vi. 91 The exposure decides the density of the negative, and the length of development the contrast between the tones. **1921** *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 9 Sept. 534/1 These filters..increase the contrast of the photograph, and the clearness of detail in the scene... They are..called 'contrast' filters. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 195/1 *Contrast control* (television), control of the ratio of illumination between the lightest and darkest parts of a reproduced television image. **1958** M. L. HALL et al. *Newnes*

Compl. Amat. Photogr. 97 The deliberate distortion of colour rendering for pictorial effect (with 'contrast' filters). **1961** G. MILLERSON *T.V. Production* 46 A contrast range of 30:1 is generally accepted as providing good picture quality photographically. *Ibid.* 47 If contrast is kept to too narrow limits, the picture will look flat and lifeless.

3. Comparison of objects of like kind whereby the difference of their qualities or characteristics is strikingly brought out; manifest exhibition of opposing qualities; an instance of this.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Weekly Jrnl.* (1732) II. 257 Contraste of Scenes! Behold a worthless Tool, etc. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶10 Accident may indeed sometimes produce a lucky parallel or a striking contrast. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The steep contrasts of condition create the picturesque in society. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 34 The contrast between the two waters was very great. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, A room..in the utmost contrast with the..half-sombre tints of the library.

4. a. That which on comparison with another thing shows a striking difference from it; a person or thing of most opposite qualities.

1764 HAY *Deformity* 3 (T.) To make these appear a contrast to my subject. **1788** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. 302 What a contrast from such an intention was the event. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 575 An object has but one contrary, but it may have many constrasts. White is the contrary of black; but it contrasts with blue, green, red, and various other colours. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 69 Buckingham offered a provoking contrast to his master. **1833** SIR C. BELL *Hand* 190 Pain is the necessary contrast to pleasure.

5. a. *Psychol.* The modification or intensification of a sensation by the juxtaposition of another (freq. opposite) sensation. **b.** *spec.* The reciprocal induction of colours, brightnesses, and shapes when brought into juxtaposition; the modification of the apparent colour, brightness, or shape of an object by the presence of another colour, brightness, or shape nearby; (see quots.). Also *attrib.*, as *contrast disc*, one used with a colour-mixer to exhibit the phenomena of contrast.

1873 P. H. PYE-SMITH tr. *H. von Helmholtz's Pop. Lect. Sci. Subjects* VI. 267 This is proved by a number of experiments contrived to illustrate the effects of contrast. *Ibid.*, When, for example, objects are seen under two different coloured media..these conditions produce what is called simultaneous contrast. *Ibid.*, This effect is known as successive contrast, and is experienced when the eye passes over a series of coloured objects. **1890** E. B. DELABARRE in W. James *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvii. 13 The phenomena of contrast. *Ibid.*, If we look for a moment at any surface and then turn our eyes elsewhere, the complementary color and opposite degree of brightness to that of the first surface tend to mingle themselves with the color and the brightness of the second. This is *successive contrast*. *Ibid.* 14 A visual image is modified..by all those [sensations] experienced simultaneously with it... This is the phenomenon of *simultaneous contrast*. *Ibid.* 21 The gray spot then assumes a contrast-color, complementary to that of the background. **1894** CREIGHTON & TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Human & Animal Psychol.* vii. 114 The subjective colour due to this opposition..is also termed contrast colour. *Ibid.*, To refer the phenomena of contrast to like causes with complementary after-images. **1897** C. H. JUDD tr. *Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* xxiii. 324 The law of psychical contrasts..refers..to the relations of psychical contents to one another. *Ibid.* 325 This law of contrast has its origin in the attributes of the subjective contents of experience, but is secondarily applied to the ideas and their elements also. *a* **1899** D. G. BRINTON *Basis Social Relations* (1902) 42 The third law, that of Contrast, applies to the ethnic mind the eurious fact in mental life that a prolonged devotion to one idea leads to a reaction in which the opposite of that idea becomes dominant. **1901** TITCHENER *Exper. Psychol.* I. i. 19 The contrast disc, with an extra 30° of white or black in its ring, is set up before its appropriate background. The contrast colour is matched upon the second mixer as before. Note that the same grey background must be retained for the second mixer, in order that the contrast relations may remain the same on both discs. **1938** R. S. WOODWORTH *Exper. Psychol.* xxii. 567 Much more striking is the interaction known as contrast, including brightness contrast and color contrast. *Ibid.*, Contrast between adjacent regions is called simultaneous contrast to distingush it from the successive contrast resulting from retinal adaptation. **1957** *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* LXX. III. 358 Since we have demonstrated two types of reaction to a shift in context, *i.e.* contrast and assimilation, the question arises as to whether or not this loss in discrimination is specific to either contrast or assimilation. **1958** H. HELSON in Beardslee & Wertheimer *Readings in Perception* 260 It has been denied that contrast mechanisms could account for these effects. **1966** HURVICH & JAMESON *Perception of Brightness & Darkness* v. 85 What the contrast mechanism seems to do in all these instances is to magnify the differences in apparent brightness between adjacent areas of different luminances.

6. *attrib.*, as *contrast-effect*; **contrast-medium** (see quot.).

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* II. 639 Let us see if, as Helmholtz says, we have to do with contrast effects only... The shadow will appear of a slightly red tinge... This red is evidently purely an effect of contrast with the green. **1905** W. JAMES *Mem. & Stud.* (1911) v. 81 Thoroughness of sympathy..made us overflow, on meeting after long absences, into such laughing greetings as: 'Ha! you old thief! Ha! you old blackguard!'—pure 'contrast-effects' of affection and familiarity passing beyond their bounds. **1909** TITCHENER *Text-bk. Psychol.* I. 76 The contrast-effect is always in the direction of greatest opposition. **1966** HURVICH & JAMESON *Perception of Brightness & Darkness* v. 96 If we want a vividly striking demonstration of contrast effects, we can set up a stimulus situation where contours or lines are perceived in the visual field by contrast action even though no such lines actually exist in the stimulus pattern itself. **1967** H. HELSON et al. *Contemp. Approaches Psychol.* iv. 165/2 The contrast effects (elation and depression) implied a learning about reward with which the older theory certainly could make no contact. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 56 *Contrast medium*, any suitable substance used in diagnostic radiology to give contrast.

contrastable (kən'trɑːstəb(ə)l, -æ-), *a.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrasted.

1889 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 1494/2 Things comparable and contrastable.

contrasted (kən'trɑːstɪd, -æ-), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -ED¹.] Set in contrast; opposed so as to heighten each other's effect, or to bring out differences.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 127 Contrasted faults through all his manners reign: Though poor, luxurious; though submissive, vain. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 232 Breadths of silk, of the most contrasted colours. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 506 Contrast has always the effect to make each of the contrasted objects appear in the stronger light. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 404 No labyrinth of tortuous shape, no conflict of contrasted forms.

Hence **con'trastedly** *adv.*, in a contrasted manner, by way of contrast.

1836 G. S. FABER *Election* II. i. 204 Contrastedly introducing that Primitive Scheme of the doctrine of Election, which, etc. **1838** *Tait's Mag.* V. 637 The subsequent passages..became more contrastedly important.

con'trastful, *a.* [f. CONTRAST *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of contrasts; marked by strong contrast.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 55 One contrastful feature there is.

contrastimulant (ˌkɒntrə'stɪmjʊlənt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Med.* [ad. It. *contrastimolante*, Rasori.]

1. *sb.* A medicine that acts in opposition to a stimulant, or that reduces the force of the vital actions.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 359 The Italian physicians consider it as a powerful contra-stimulant. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Contrastimulus*, According to the doctrine of Rasori..all really useful remedies are comprised in the classes stimulants and contrastimulants.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 19 They say that bleeding neutralizes..the contra-stimulant effects of the emetic.

contra'stimulus. *Med.* [f. as prec. + STIMULUS, after It. *contrastimolo*.] A force opposed to stimulus: the two being, according to the doctrine of Rasori, equally potent and opposite forces, the perfect equilibrium of which is necessary to health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

Hence **contra'stimulism**, the doctrine of contrastimulus; **contra'stimulist**, an adherent of this doctrine.

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 19 The partisans of contro-stimulism claim that the simultaneous use of bleeding and of tartar-emetic..should be avoided. *Ibid.* 105 The School of Italian contro-stimulism. **1839** BAYLY tr. *Müller's Elem. Phys.* (ed. 2) I. 64 The contra-stimulists..gave the name of contra-stimulants to those substances which, in place of stimulating have the very opposite effect.

contrasting (kən'trɑːstɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTRAST. In quot. = striving, struggling with opposition or difficulties: cf. CONTRAST *v.* 1 and *sb.* 1.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 90 The necessary Mixture and Complication of your Affairs..will afford you Contrasting more than enough. Create as few Troubles to yourself as you can.

con'trasting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That contrasts; see the verb.

1715 [see CONTRAST *v.* 6]. *a* **1773** J. CUNNINGHAM *Prol. to Rule a Wife* (R.), Their merit, by the foil conspicuous made, And they seen brighter by contrasting shade. **1878** T. HARDY *Return Native* I. 243 From, of all contrasting places in the world, Paris. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/3 Personal evidence of the contrasting postal rates.

Hence **con'trastingly** *adv.*, in or by way of contrast.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 94 Her own talent..throwing him contrastingly into the shade. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 From the rest, they stand out contrastingly.

contrastive (kən'trɑːstɪv, -æ-), *a.* [f. CONTRAST *v.* + -IVE.] Forming a contrast; standing in contrast (*to* something else). *spec.* in *Linguistics*.

1816 [see CONTRASTIVELY]. **1841** MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 97 Something..deeply contrastive to the Heavenly Spirits. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4 Attitudes should be contrastive, and so composed as to balance and set off each other. **1940** Z. S. HARRIS in *Language* XVI. 220 The inflections are grouped into a closed contrastive set. **1949** G. L. TRAGER *Field of Linguistics* 6 When his [*sc.* the linguist's] activities are concerned with showing the structural differences and resemblances of the systems, he is doing contrastive linguistics. **1964** *Language* XL. 206 Contrastive grammar..compares the structural similarities and differences between a target and a source language.

Hence **con'trastively** *adv.*; **con'trastiveness**, contrastive quality.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 189 Royalty must be approached contrastively barefooted. **1949** E. A. NIDA *Morphology* (ed. 2) vi. 155 Each sememe (the meaningful contrastiveness of any morpheme) would then be subdivided into allosemes. **1964** M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Linguistic Sci.* ii. 34 Each time we use a verbal group in spoken English we select for finiteness, modality, contrastiveness, polarity and voice.

contrastment (kən'trɑːstmənt, -æ-). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of contrasting.

1823 G. DARLEY in Beddoes *Poems* 227 The contrastment and individualization of characters.

†con'trasto. *Obs.* [It. *contrasto* contention, strife, f. *contrastare* to withstand, strive: see CONTRAST *v.*] Contention, strife; = CONTRAST *sb.* 1.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. (1726) 53 (D.) There was..a great contrasto in the conclave 'twixt the Spanish and French faction. **1652** —— *Masaniello* II. 39. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrasto*..strife, contention. **1671** GUMBLE *Life of Monk* 4 Upon this Contrasto, he was forced to avoid the fury of this enraged Lawyer, and turn Souldier.

contrasty ('kɒntrɑːstɪ), *a.* [f. CONTRAST *sb.* + -Y¹.] Marked by or exhibiting (strong) contrasts; esp. of photographic negatives or prints, having very marked contrast of light and shade.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 117 It is often advisable to print from contrasty negatives on unfumed paper. **1920** F. J. MORTIMER *Wall's Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 173 Should the negative be over-exposed and over-developed..the transparency should have the minimum exposure so that a prolonged development can be given..with a strong developer... If the negative is a contrasty one, exactly the reverse is done. **1929** A. J. S[HELDON] in *B'ham Post* 30 Mar. 14/2 We were forced to make sudden adjustments of the listening faculty to a very contrasty scheme of tonal values. **1953** A. MATHESON *Leica Way* (ed. 2) 152 Specially contrasty views which the film could not reproduce in their full tone range. **1962** L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* 219 A little extra development to get a good contrasty image. **1968** *Guardian* 28 Feb. 2/8 A contrasty waistcoat and tie are needed.

ˌcontra-su'ggestible, *a. Psychol.* [CONTRA- 1.] Tending to respond to a suggestion by believing or doing the contrary. So **ˌcontra-suggesti'bility**, the quality or condition of being contra-suggestible.

1919 L. DOUGALL in B. H. Streeter *Spirit* vii. 254 We may be contra-suggestible by nature, *i.e.* we may be inclined to oppose whatever any other human being suggests to us. **1920** *Mind* XXIX. 282 It may be that I am the victim of contra-suggestibility. **1921** J. DREVER *Psychol. of Everyday Life* v. 55 Under certain circumstances most people can become contrasuggestible. **1925** C. FOX *Educ. Psychol.* viii. 203 Sufficient prestige to keep contra-suggestibility within bounds. **1956** C. W. VALENTINE *Normal Child* x. 164 The children tended to divide into two groups, (*a*) very suggestible, and (*b*) contra-suggestible.

ˌcontra-su'ggestion. *Psychol.* [CONTRA- 1.] A tendency to do the opposite of what is suggested; contra-suggestibility.

1921 J. DREVER *Psychol. of Everyday Life* Index, Contra-suggestion. **1927** *Scot. Hist. Rev.* XXIV. 193 It is possible that James VI retained his Scoticisms in England as a result of contra-suggestion. **1931** *Proc. Brit. Acad.* XVII. 436 Macdonnell was a man..free from ill-will and 'contra-suggestion'.

contrat; obs. and F. f. CONTRACT.

contra'tabular, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *contrā tabulās* against a will: see CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to a will or testament. Hence **contra'tabulant.**

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 229 Contra-tabular possession was sometimes equivalent to intestacy. *Ibid.* II. 239 The contra-tabulant or claimant of contra-tabular possession.

contratation: see CONTRACTATION.

contrate ('kɒntreɪt), *a.* [f. L. type **contrāt-us*, f. *contrā* against, opposite: cf. med.L. *contrāta* = It., Sp. *contrada*, F. *contrée* lit. 'region lying opposite', COUNTRY.]

†1. ? Opposed, contrary, adverse. *Obs.*

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue..Contrate, Prostrat arguments they resolue.

2. *contrate wheel*: a wheel having teeth set at right angles to its plane; in watch-making, the wheel of this kind which works in the pinion of the balance or crown-wheel of a vertical watch. Also *contrate teeth*, *contrate pinion*.

1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. **1773** T. HATTON *Clock & Watch-work* 13 After the manner of contrate-wheel teeth. **1795** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 These wheels carry contrate teeth on the inside, and a small dial-plate on the back. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 302/2 *Vertical Watch*—The centre-wheel gives motion to the third wheel pinion, to which is attached the third wheel, acting upon the contrate-wheel pinion, on which is placed the contrate-wheel, acting in the pinion of the balanee-wheel, which is also called the scape-wheel.

†contratenor (kɒntrə'tɛnə(r)). *Mus. Obs.* [ad. It. *contratenore* 'a counter-tenor' (Florio): see CONTRA- 4.] = COUNTERTENOR.

1552 HULOET, Contratenor in musycke, *occentus*. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 542 In sounds, wherein

the contra-tenor seemeth to command over the base. **1717** L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 173 Honour..sings a Contratenor, and glorifies God for his infinite Wisdom. **1782** MASON *Collect. Anthems* p. xxxix, There was a very fine contratenor in the Royal Chapel.

contra'terrene, *a.* [CONTRA- 2.] Opposite to terrestrial in character.

1946 F. BROWN in *Astounding Science Fiction* Sept. 48/2 Argyle I is terrene matter and Argyle II is contraterrene, or negative matter. **1958** *Jrnl. Brit. Interplan. Soc.* XVI. 540 Some of the larger meteor craters found on the Earth's surface..may have been due, not so much to meteors of earthlike matter and great size, but rather to the impact of anti-matter or contraterrene material.

contravallation (ˌkɒntrəvæ'leɪʃən). *Mil.* Also 7 contre-, COUNTER-. [ad. F. *contrevallation*, It. *contravvallazione*, f. L. *contra-* + *vallātiōn-em* entrenchment (f. *vallāre* to surround with a rampart, to entrench): cf. CIRCUMVALLATION.]

1. A chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, constructed by besiegers between their camp and the town, as a defence against sorties of the garrison.

1678 tr. *L. de Gaya's Art of War* II. 113 *Circumvallation* and *Contravallation*, is a Composition of Redoubts, little Forts, and Angles with Trenches, and Lines of Communication from one to another round a place that is beseiged. **1692** DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 144 And to Cæsar is owing our Fortifications, our Lines, our Contravallations. **1774** GOLDSM. *Gr. Hist.* I. 272 The following night the victors carried on their wall beyond the contravallation of the Athenians.

b. Usually, *line of contravallation.*

1678 tr. *L. de Gaya's Art of War* I. 54 The line of Contrevallation..which secures the Besiegers from Sallies. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. VII. 556 Unless they can be deprived..of their lines of contravallation before Cadiz, nothing can shake them in that part of the Peninsula. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 69 An army, forming a siege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

2. The construction of such lines.

1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii, The rules of circumvallation and contravallation.

contravariant (kɒntrə'veərɪənt). *Math.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot. 1853.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 543 *Contravariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. **1885** SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 121 Besides covariants and contravariants there are also functions involving both sets of variables, which differ, etc.

contra'veer, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + VEER *v.*] *intr.* To veer in a contrary direction.

1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 21 Yet each is confident that he is right, And all besides are wrong who contra-veer From different sentiments, or other views.

contravenable (kɒntrə'vi:nəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTRAVENE + -ABLE.] That can be contravened.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Instit. Gaius* IV. §11 *note*, There probably was one [*legis actio*] for every law that was contravenable.

†contra'venary. *Obs. rare.* Also contro-. [f. CONTRAVENE + -ARY, after *adversary*.] = CONTRAVENER.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. Wks. II. 228 To terrify all contravenaries of this decree. *c* **1630** *Ibid.* v. xix. Wks. IV. 172 He and his followers must be wisdom's children; their controvenaries sons of folly.

contravene (kɒntrə'vi:n), *v.* Also 6 (*Sc.*) contro-, 7 conterveen. [ad. F. *contreven-ir* 'to swarue, transgresse, decline, go, or depart from; to do contrarie to promise, or otherwise than was agreed; also, to crosse, thwart, contradict, resist, or be against' (Cotgr.):—L. *contrāvenīre* (Augustine) to come against, oppose.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To go counter to; to transgress, infringe (a law, provision, etc.); to act in defiance or disregard of.

1567 *Sc. Acts I Jas. VI* (1597) §31 To be fre..from al paine..that may be incurred..for contravening of the samin [abrogated statutes]. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K ij, Thay contrauene the vse of the Catholik kirk. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 And na man sall break or contrawen this constitution. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 120 Which..they have conterveened, and contradicted. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 495 By neglecting..or contravening these duties of humanity. **1783** BURKE *E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 31 Either to conform to the tenour of the article, or to contravene it. **1878** GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 The cause is fundamentally righteous, and Zeus..cannot contravene it.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: To run counter to, be contrary to, come in conflict with.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 137 (L.) This unfortunate accident did both contravene and overmatch the counsels of a hundred wise men. **1775** JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 427 [Such] Laws..contravene the first principles of the compact of authority. **1793** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 30 To..warn them against acts which might contravene this duty. **1869** FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 A belief which in reality contravened the distinct theory of their own sacred books.

3. To go counter to or oppose in argument; to contradict, dispute, deny (a proposition, etc.).

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. prop. 8 Nor can any one do this without contravening the truth contained in prop. VI. **1869** HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/1 Are those conclusions so firmly based that we may not contravene them? **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 200 Each inference..This you may test and try, confirm the right Or contravene the wrong that reasons there.

†4. ? To incur (a charge). *Sc. Obs.*

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 124 (Jam.) That the saidis thrie erlis..had incurrit and controvenit the charge of treassoun.

contravener (kɒntrə'vi:nə(r)). Also 7 (*Sc.*) -veener, -viner, -veiner. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who contravenes.

1567 *Sc. Acts I Jas. VI* (1597) §21 Executand the paines conteined in this present Act, against the contraveneris thereof. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj., Treatise* 141 Quhilk paine the Provest and Baillies sall pay, gif they searche not, nor seikes the contraviners. **1645** *St. Trials, Sir R. Spotswood* (R.), The contravener of any act of parliament. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. ii, The measures he was bent on taking against that rash contravener. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Ulpian* I. §1 Nor imposes a penalty on the contravener.

†contra'venient, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *contrāvenient-*, pr. pple. of *contrāvenīre*: see CONTRAVENE.] Contravening, opposing.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 79 Then silence for ever unto Positive opponent, or contra-venient laws.

contravening (kɒntrə'vi:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRAVENE + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTRAVENE; contravention.

1645 *St. Trials, Sir R. Spotswood* (R.), The contravening of an act of parliament.

contra'vening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That contravenes; opposing.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 156 The class of contravening evidence. **1860** ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* v. 206 Contravening influences mainly due to alien emissaries.

contravention (kɒntrə'vɛnʃən). [a. F. *contravention* (also *contre-* in Cotgr.), on L. type **contrāventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrāvenīre* to CONTRAVENE.]

The action of contravening or going counter to; violation, infringement, transgression.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVI. (1599) 776 The Pope should be bound to..forgiue him the penaltie of contrauention. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 546 Saul did not personallie sweare to the Gibeonites, yet his contravention..plagued his subjects with three years famine. *a* **1704** LOCKE *On Rom.* viii. 7 A settled contravention to his precepts cannot be suffered by the..governor of the world. **1708** SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 91 Contraventions to the laws of the land. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 122/2 Offensive and undutiful, and in direct contravention of the church catechism. **1861** STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 267 From the contravention of the chronological order.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Contravention*..is most frequently applied to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed..or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of lawborrows.

†contra'verse, *a.* (*sb.*), *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contrāvers-us* turned opposite, f. *contrā* opposite + *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertĕre* to turn.]

A. quasi-*sb. the contraverse*: the opposite, the converse. **B.** *adv.* ? In the opposite direction.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. vii, She [Circe] sayd over us the contrauerse of the charme that she had sayde whan she transformed us. *c* **1535** *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 Folyshe regardes..I kest over twarte, and eke contravers.

contra'version. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type *contrāversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrāversus*: see CONTRAVERSE.] A turning in the opposite direction.

a **1729** CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 The second stanza was called the antistrophe, from the contraversion of the chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right contrary always to their motion in the strophe.

contraversy, -sie, -cy, obs. ff. CONTROVERSY.

contra'vindicate, *v. Rom. Law.* [L. *contrāvindicāre* (Gaius).] To make a counter-claim.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* IV. §16 *note*, That the respondent contravindicated, or at least made a counter averment of ownership in the same terms as the first vindicant..is denied by some jurists.

So **contravindi'cation**, a counter-claim.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 635 The contention of the defendant was not merely a negation of the plaintiff's claim, but also an affirmation of the defendant's claim, a contravindication.

contraviolino: see CONTRA 4.

'contra-ˌvote, *v. nonce-wd.* [see CONTRA-¹.] To vote against or for the opposite side.

1817 WHEWELL in Todhunter *W.'s Writings* (1876) II. 15 The..system of electioneering, canvassing, voting, contra-voting, and outvoting, which predominates here.

contrawen, obs. Sc. f. CONTRAVENE.

contrayerva (kɒntrə'jɜ:və). Also -jerva. [Sp.; = 'counter-herb', *i.e.* one used as an antidote, f. CONTRA- 3 + *yerva* (now *yerba*) HERB.] A name given, in general use, to the root-stock and scaly rhizome of species of *Dorstenia* (*D. Contrayerva* and *D. braziliensis*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*) native to tropical America, used as a stimulant and tonic, and formerly as an antidote to snake-bites. In Jamaica, the name is given to a species of Birthwort (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), still held in repute as an alexipharmic.

a **1656** BP. HALL in *Select Thoughts* §51 No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and contrayerva. **1731** HOUSTOUN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 196 A short Account of that Plant whose Root is called *Contrayerva* here in England. **1736** BAILEY (folio), *Contrayerva*, a plant in the West Indies much used with others in counter-poisons, and which distillers with us use in strong waters. **1755** MILLER (in Johnson), A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. **1757** A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xv. (1760) 171. **1782** E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 30 Stimulating diaphoretics, such as contrayerva. **1814** LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* I. 232 (*Aristolochia*) This is called Contrayerva in Jamaica, from its great efficacy against poisons, but is in no respect like the Spanish contrayerva. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 432 Contrajerva root. **1887** D. MORRIS in *Kew Bulletin* No. 12. 7 In Jamaica, this term is invariably applied to a species of *Aristolochia*, while roots of *Dorstenia* are there called Spanish Contrayerva.

contrayre, var. of CONTRAIR.

contre, obs. form of COUNTER, COUNTRY.

contre-, *prefix.* F. *contre*:—L. *contrā*, in OF. also *cuntre*, has regularly given in Eng. COUNTER, q.v. *Contre-* occurs only as an earlier form of *counter-*, an occasional obsolete variant of *contra-*, and in a few modern French words and phrases adopted since 1600. It is frequent in heraldic terms, as *contre-bandé*, *contre-barré*, *contre-changed*, *contre-componé*, etc.; but these have also English forms in COUNTER-, under which they will be found.

contrealt, obs. var. of CONTRALTO.

contre-approach, -book: see COUNTER-.

contre-band: see CONTRABAND.

‖contre-carre. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [F. *contrecarre* 'a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence' (Cotgr.), f. *contre-* + *carre* square, square face: see Littré.] An opposing force; a direct resistance or check.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 44 This was a Contrecarre to the Faction of Richmond.

‖contrecoup (kɔ̃trəku). [F. *contre-coup* a counter-blow, back-blow, rebound, and in *Surg.* as in sense 2; f. *contre* against + *coup* blow.]

1. 'Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object' (Jamieson).

2. *Surg.* The effect of a blow, as an injury, fracture, produced exactly opposite, or at some distance from, the part actually struck.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 607 Sometimes the fracture [occurs] elsewhere, as the effect of what the French call a *contre-coup*. **1870** T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 316 The one..is a direct contusion, the other a contusion by contre-coup of the brain substance. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Contre-coup*..is often very severe in the skull, for instance, the bone may be fractured on the opposite side to the seat of injury.

†con'trectant. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contrectānt-em*, pr. pple. of *contrectāre*; cf. next.] One who handles or touches.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 715 A mass..which will not inquinate the contrectant's hands.

contrectation (kɒntrɛk'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *contrectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contrectāre*, *-tractāre* to touch, handle, f. *con-* intensive + *tractāre* to touch.] Handling, touching, fingering.

[**1549** CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* N j b, Never the more forbearyng from wyne, nor contrection of women. **1623** COCKERAM, *Contrection*, a handling, a touching.] **1624** GEE *Foot out of Snare* 52 A possessed woman, in whose body they can canuas a diuell by contrectation, and certaine inchanting nips, making him ferret vp and downe. **1689** HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 180 After a long contrectation of all the abdomen. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Contrectation*, examination by the finger; manipulation, as in shampooing.

b. In *Rom. Law.* (See quots.)

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 101 Theft is thus defined in our Law: A fraudulent contrectation of another mans corporall moueable goods, which is don against the will of the owner. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* Dig. 613 Any contrectation with another man's property without his consent was theft.

†c. Handling; personal dealing with affairs; management. *Obs.*

1786–9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contrectation, or else that of imperation.

†contrec'tative, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrectāt-* stem of *contrectāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of or

pertaining to handling or personally dealing with a thing.

1786-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 Subject to the contractative or imperative power of that law.

contrection, erron. form of CONTRECTATION.

contred, obs. f. *countered* from COUNTER *v.*

contre-dance, ‖ -danse, contra-dance. [after F. *contre-danse*, It. and Sp. *contra danza*, all corruptions of the English word COUNTRY-DANCE, by the conversion of its first element into the F. *contre*, It., Sp. *contra* against, opposite.] A COUNTRY-DANCE; esp. a French country-dance.

The English country-dance was introduced into France during the Regency 1715–23, and thence passed into Italy and Spain; cf. Littré, s.v. *Contre-danse*[2], and Venuti, *Scoperte di Ercolano* (Rome 1748) 114 'I canti, i balli .. che a noi sono pervenuti con vocabolo Inglese di contraddanze, *Country Dances*, quasi invenzione degli Inglesi contadini'. The arrangement of the partners in a country-dance in two opposite lines of indefinite length easily suggested the perversion of *country* into *contre-*, *contra-* opposite. Littré's theory, that there was already in 17th c. a French *contre-danse* with which the English word was confused and ran together, is not tenable; no trace of the name has been found in French before its appearance as an adaptation of the English. But new dances of this type were subsequently brought out in France, and introduced into England with the Frenchified form of the name, which led some Englishmen to the erroneous notion that the French was the original and correct form, and the English a corruption of it. Thus a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1758, p. 174 said, 'As our dances in general come from France, so does the *country-dance*, which is a manifest corruption of the French *contre-danse*, where a number of persons placing themselves *opposite* one to another, begin a figure'. Partly under the influence of this erroneous notion as to the etymology, partly as a mere retention of the French form, *contra-dance*, *contre-dance* have been used, and *contre-danse* continued in use, esp. for a French or foreign dance of this type.

1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractor.* 14 So fam'd Aldini, erst in France Led dead folks down a contra dance. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' [C. COCHRANE] *Jrnl. Tour* xix. (1847) 135 After we had danced two or three quadrilles, a contre dance was proposed. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1855) I. 27, I had gone down a *contra danse*. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1421 If Mademoiselle permit the contre-danse. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 All the ricks in the yard were bobbing about, as if amusing themselves with a slow contradance.

2. A piece of music written for such a dance.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/2 Beethoven has written twelve contredanses for orchestra, from one of which he developed the finale of his 'Eroica' symphony.

contree, obs. or arch. form of COUNTRY.

‖contre-espionnage (kɔ̃trɛspjɔnaʒ). Also contre-espionage. [Fr.] = COUNTER-ESPIONAGE. Also *attrib.*

1919 J. BUCHAN *Mr. Standfast* xiii. 233 A sensible man would have gone off to the *contre-espionage* people and told them his story. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 511/2 The object of *contre-espionnage* is, first and foremost, prevention. 1938 R. W. ROWAN *Story Secret Serv.* xxviii. 193 Réal and Desmarest who casually invented the modern system of spying upon spies, which honours its originators with its generally accepted French title of *contre-espionnage*.

contrefacé, -fait, -fete, contrefort, contregarde: see COUNTER-.

‖contre-jour (kɔ̃trʒur). [Fr.] Chiefly in *Photogr.* = *back-lighting*. Used esp. *attrib.*

1921 *Glasgow Herald* 29 June 7 The light was excellent, and I was fortunate in reproducing quite .. beautiful reflections, two of the little pictures .. exhibiting creditable 'contre-jour' effects. 1962 *Guardian* 14 Aug. 5/2 Reynolds' inspired contre-jour landscapes. 1967 *Films & Filming* Dec. 8/1 The contre-jour photography .. perfectly catches the heavy inconsequentiality of hypnagogia. 1969 *Amat. Photographer* 4 June 67/4 Another advantage of *contre-jour* is that semi-transparent objects such as the sails of a yacht, leaves or flowers take on a delightful luminosity and in all these cases the light becomes the predominant feature.

†contremart. *Obs.* (Also CONTRA-.) = COUNTER-MARQUE.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 153 Concerning the danger and aduenture of Letters of Mart, or Contremart, *Siue ius Reprisaliarum*, or Letters of Marque, euery one knoweth that men hauing these Commissions or Letters .. are very vigilant .. to surprize Merchants Ships and goods.

†contre-master. *Obs.* [a. F. *contre-maistre* 'the Master's mate in a ship' (Cotgr.), in Sp. *contramaestre*: see CONTRA- 3.] A boatswain.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* 124 The Contre-Mastre, or Boatswain of her had not been aboard of us above two hours. *Ibid.* (1757) 341 There was none killed on board of her, but the Contre-master. *c* 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* iv. 105 Soon after, the boatswain or countermaster (as the word in their language signifies) .. came up to us.

†contremble, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CON- + TREMBLE *v.*: cf. L. *contremĕre* to quake altogether.] *intr.* To tremble or quake thoroughly.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. D d iij, From the grounds the soyle contrembling shook.

contremeur, -mur, obs. ff. COUNTERMURE.

contre-natural: see CONTRA-NATURAL.

contrepalé, -pane, -pese, -peyse, -pointé, -poison: see COUNTER-.

‖contrepied. *Obs. rare.* [F., orig. a hunting term, = the opposite track, the wrong way; hence, the contrary; f. *contre-* and *pied* foot, footing, etc.] The contrary course; the opposite.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 549 Gravina idolized the ancients; and, perhaps, Metastasio, taking the contrepied, respects them too little.

contrer, variant of CONTRAIR.

†contre-risposte, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *contre-risposter*, f. *contre-risposte*, now *-riposte*, in Fencing, a thrust or movement of the sword opposed to a RIPOSTE.] To return a smart, sharp retort.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 226 In complements after this manner .. retorted, contrerisposted, backreverted, and now and then graced with a quip or a clinch.

contrespalier: see COUNTER-ESPALIER.

†contrest, ME. form of CONTRAST *v.*, to withstand.

‖contretemps (kɔ̃trtɑ̃). Also 7 counter-temps, 8–9 contretems. [F. *contre-temps*, *-tems*, bad or false time, motion out of time, inopportuneness, unexpected and untoward accident.]

†**1.** *Fencing.* A pass or thrust which is made at a wrong or inopportune moment. *Obs.*

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 60 *Counter Temps* .. is when you Thrust without a good Opportunity, or when you Thrust, at the same time your Adversary does the like. *Ibid.* 67 This preserves your Face from your Adversaries scattering or Counter-Temps Thrusts. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsman's Vade M.* 43 It is a fair Thrust, and cannot be called a Contre temps. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. a. An inopportune occurrence; an untoward accident; an unexpected mishap or hitch.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i, I am more grieved than I can express .. by a cruel *contre-temps*. 1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., I am used to these little *contretems*. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 397 He [Charles II] regarded such contretemps as inevitable.

b. A disagreement or argument; a dispute.

1961 *Providence* (Rhode Island) *Jrnl.* 4 July 24/3 There also came a brief contretemps with the sound mixers who made the mistake of being overheard during a quiet moment. 1977 *Washington Post* 27 Dec. B7/3 There is his ongoing relationship with Beverly Switzler .. and a contretemps with another duck named Donald. 1983 M. EDWARDES *Back from Brink* ii. 26 The Zambian President had had a particularly unpleasant contretemps with the Rhodesians, and was about to put up tariff barriers across the Zambesi. 1984 *New Yorker* 30 Jan. 69/2 Mondale and Glenn got into a new contretemps, this one over acid rain and environmental policy in general.

3. *Dancing.* A step danced on the unaccented portion of the beat; spec. in *Ballet* (see quots. 1952 and 1957).

1706 J. WEAVER tr. *Feuillet's Orchesography* 45 Of Contretemps, or compos'd Hops. 1728 J. ESSEX tr. *Rameau's Dancing-Master* xxxvii. 97 The Contretems are those springing Steps which give a Life to Dancing by the different Manners of their Performance; .. To make one with the right Foot .. sink upon the Left, and rise upon it with a Spring; but at the same Time the right Leg .. moves forwards .. on the Toes, both Legs well extended; afterwards make another Step forwards .. which makes the Contretems compleat. 1830 R. BARTON tr. *Blasis's Code of Terpsichore* VI. 488 Any dancer may be capable of executing a *chassé*, a *pas de bourrée*, a *contre-tems*, &c. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 801/1 As may be seen from the technical language of dancing (assemblée, jetée .. contre-temps ..) it has undoubtedly been brought to greatest perfection in France. 1952 KERSLEY & SINCLAIR *Dict. Ballet Terms* 38 Occasionally one sees the full and more difficult *contretemps* in which the dancer closes the left leg behind the right as both knees bend before springing out. 1957 G. B. L. WILSON *Dict. Ballet* 79 *Contretemps*, a step in which the dancer, with the left foot behind and pointed, jumps off the right foot bringing the left foot round in a small sweep to the front, replacing the right foot. The right foot moves out to the side and the dancer moves forward, repeating the step.

Hence **†contretemps (-temp)** *v. nonce-wd. Fencing.* **a.** *trans.* To make a contretemps at; **b.** *intr.* to make contretemps.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 72 If for all this your Adversary give a home-thrust, then you must Counter-temps him in the Face, and parry .. with your left Hand. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordsman's Vade M.* 42 He can infallibly Contretemps with the Ignorant as often as he pleaseth. An Ignorant Contre-temping an Artist .. The Artist that contre-tempeth the Ignorant. *Ibid.* 61 An Artist may .. be Contre-tempsd or Resposted.

contre-vair, -value: see COUNTER-.

contreve, -treyue, obs. form of CONTRIVE.

†contrevure, -ore. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *contreveüre, controveüre* (Rom. type **controvatura*), f. *controver* to contrive: see -URE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Here now a contreuore, þorgh Roberde's avis, Abouen þer armore did serkis & surplis.

Contrexéville (kɔ̃trɛksevil). Also **Contrexeville.** The name of a town in the Vosges, N.E. France, used (often *attrib.*) to designate the calcareous mineral water found there and drunk for its medicinal properties.

1877 TAMIN-DESPALLES *Min. Waters of Contrexéville* 13 There are separated the fluoro-bicarbonate and sulphate of calcium waters, of which Contrexéville is the type. 1891 DEBOUT-D'ESTRÉES *Contrexéville* 12 It is in gouty diabetes .. that Contrexéville is to be prescribed. *Ibid.* 13 The Contrexéville waters are clearly indicated. 1909 G. B. SHAW *Pen Portr. & Rev.* (1932) 85 The strict regimen of Contrexeville water and saccharine in which his Bacchic priesthood will presently end. 1915 KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 425 Her eleven-o'clock glass of Contrexeville. 1934 H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* II. viii. 588, I began to drink Contrexéville water. 1967 H. JOHNSON in C. Ray *Compleat Imbiber* IX. 141 Contrexéville. Still water with a slight earthy taste.

contrey, obs. form of COUNTRY.

contribual (kɒn'trɪbju:əl), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *tribu-s* (*u-* stem) tribe + -AL[1]. Cf. L. *contribūlis*.] Of or belonging to the same tribe.

contribuent (kən'trɪb(j)u:ənt). [ad. L. *contribuent-em*, pr. pple. of *contribuĕre* to CONTRIBUTE.] One who or that which contributes; a contributing factor or person.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) xiv. 341 The love of excelling or of excellence, how large a contribuent to virtue that was. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Reflection* I. 206 This is also a powerful contribuent. 1914 W. DE MORGAN *When Ghost meets Ghost* I. xxix. 345 Talk went on, stiffly, each of its contribuents execrating its stiffness, but seeing no way to relaxation.

contributable (kən'trɪbju:təb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTRIBUTE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Liable to contribute, subject to contribution. [So. F. *contribuable*.]

1611 COTGR., *Contribuable*, contributable; fit, able, or accustomed, to contribute; liable or subiect vnto contribution. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cxxxi, The Mayor shall catalogue me duly domiciled, Contributable, good-companion of the guild And mystery of marriage.

2. To be contributed; payable as contribution.

1824 SIR C. ABBOTT in Barnewall & Cr. *Reports* II. 811 Not .. to part with the possession of the goods until the amount contributable in respect of them shall be .. paid.

†contributary (kən'trɪbju:tərɪ), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY, after *tributary*. Cf. F. *contributaire*. A form parallel to CONTRIBUTORY, which is now in ordinary use.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That contributes or is liable to contribute; †paying tribute, tributary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 686 (Harl. MS.) Iulius þe conquerour That wan al thoccident by land and see .. And vnto Rome made hem contributarie [6-*text* tributarie]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 Who so euere be ocupyere of my hefd place to be contributarye therto what so euer it coste. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 278 Every man .. shall become contrybutary to an hird yn Port Meade. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 355 The landes contributarie to the repaire thereof. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 95 Kings having taken occasion to levy War of their own accord .. could neither compel the persons of their Subjects or their Estates to be contributary.

2. Contributing anything to a common stock; having part in a common result.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 158 Penees and Sperchius streames contributarie were. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 56 Such things, so far as they may be any way contributary to good. 1775-91 tr. *D'Anville's Anc. Geog.* (Webster), It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributary stream. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 This edition is distinguished .. by the curious extent of contributary reading.

B. *sb.* One who contributes; one who pays tribute.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Pythagoras .. and many other (in certaine thinges) will be Contributaries. 1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 51 The king of Persia .. having called all his contributaries together. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xi. 635 Those all they disfranchised, and made Aerarij, or contributaries.

contribute (kən'trɪbju:t), *v.* [f. L. *contribūt-* ppl. stem of *contribuĕre* to bring together, add, contribute, f. *con-* together + *tribuĕre* to bestow. (Formerly stressed '*contribute*, which is still *dial.* and *colloq.*)]

†**1.** *trans.* To make tributary, levy tribute upon. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1559 SKELTON in *Mirr. Mag., Edw. IV*, iii, Graunted not she [Fortune] me to haue victory, In England to rayne and to contribute Fraunce?

†**2.** *intr.* To pay tribute (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 148/1 Long to the Turk did Malta contribute; Which tribute, etc.

3. To give or pay jointly with others; to furnish to a common fund or charge. **a.** *trans.*

1530 PALSGR. 497/2 To se with howe good wyll they do contrybute their money. 1535 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiv. 158 That it may please the Kings Majesty .. to contribute .. with the said Princes, 100,000 crownes. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* Wks. 1746 III. 265 England contributes much more than any other of the Allies. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶7 Every hand is open to contribute something. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II 156 The Princess of Orange contributed two hundred pounds to their relief.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give or make contribution.

a **1610** HEALEY *Theophrast.* xvii. (1636) 65 If his friends do contribute to supply his wants. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. §11. 200 Whether Subjects ought to contribute to the publique, according to the rate of what they gain, or of what they spend. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 414 The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 188 A fund was raised .. to which all parties cheerfully and liberally contributed.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To give or furnish along with others to a collective stock; to furnish an 'article' to a magazine, etc. a. *trans.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6 It can contribute nothing to your knowledge. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 155 Yet scarce to contribute Each Orb a glimps of Light. **1739** MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 7 Those who never contributed a single benefit to their own age. **1788** COWPER *On Mrs. Mountagu's Feather-hangings* 13 All tribes beside of Indian name .. Whate'er they boast of rich and gay Contribute to the gorgeous plan. **1843** MACAULAY (*title*) Critical and Historical Essays, contributed to the Edinburgh Review.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1864 BOHN *Lowndes' Bibliogr. Manual* s.v. *Whewell*, Professor Whewell has contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. **1883** *L'pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/6 The Greeks contributed largely to the literature of the stars.

5. *fig.* To give or furnish along with others towards bringing about a result; to lend (effective agency or assistance) to a common result or purpose. a. *trans.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* A iv b, Is it not probable .. that he would imploy, and contribute a more exact study and solicitude? **1635** MAY *Edw. III*, III, How many Lands their severall shares of woe Must contribute to Philip's overthrow? **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 113 We will contribute our best endeavours thereto. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 Circumstances .. which contributed strength to the conclusion. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 158 This cause may contribute something to the effect observed.

b. More usually *intr. to contribute to* (also †*for*) or *to do* (anything): to do a part in bringing (it) about; to have a part or share in producing.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. §11 Both heaven and earth do conspire and contribute to the use and benefit of man. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* 301 The same Cause that has rais'd the lower Grounds having contributed to sink .. [the] higher. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 358 It might have contributed not a little for draining the Water. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 196 He contributed greatly to improve the national music. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 If I thought his presence would in any degree contribute to my comfort. **1885** *Act 48 Vict.* c. 16 §8 Where any burgh has ceased .. to return or to contribute to return a member to Parliament.

contributer: see CONTRIBUTOR.

contribution (kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən). [a. F. *contribution* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *contribūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *contribuĕre*, *contribūt-*, to CONTRIBUTE. Cf. F *contribution*.]

1. a. The action of contributing or giving as one's part to a common fund or stock; the action of lending aid or agency to bring about a result.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xv. 26 To make some contribution vpon [**1611** to make a certaine contribution for] the poore sainctes that are in Hierusalem. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Contribution*, a giuing with others, when many giue together. **1637** R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 56 Who is much in contribution and distribution of that hee possesseth. **1701** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/8 Notice .. by the Office of Insurance from Fire by Amicable Contribution. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* Introd. (1869) I. 4 To be defrayed by the general contribution of the whole society. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 10 We find a contribution carrying on at Corinth .. for the Christians of Jerusalem. **1887** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. vi. 152 The border counties were exempt from contribution, at least till the Union of the Crowns.

b. *to lay under contribution*: to exact contributions from, make a levy upon; to force to contribute, render tributary. (A military phr., freq. also in gen. sense. Cf. F. *mettre à contribution*.)

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 All the Historical Physiology of Aristotle and Theophrastus are open before them, and as I may say under contribution. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Did you manage it à la militaire, and lay the country under contribution? **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 77 The .. thief who laid the whole English borders under contribution. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 57 Who have hitherto held all the seasons of the year under contribution to their praise. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 169 Many other books .. were laid under contribution. **1851** F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 23 The native authorities which M. de Tassy has laid under contribution for his first volume.

2. a. Something given to a common stock or fund; a sum or thing (voluntarily) contributed.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* 11 (R.) Hence it was, that the noble Valerius Publicola was buried by a contribution of money gathered for him. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 287 The voluntary contributions of the faithfull. **1715** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlii. 8 The slaves .. have been .. redeemed by the charitable contributions of the christians. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. *Village Church*, Near it stands the box for the poor .. I will add my little contribution! **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §10. 566 To substitute the free contributions of congregations for the payment of tithes. *Mod.* The smallest contribution will be thankfully received.

b. *esp.* A payment or tax imposed upon a body of persons, or the population of a country or district, by the civil, military, or spiritual authority; an impost. App. the earliest sense in Fr. and Eng. use; now, *esp.* An imposition levied upon a district for the support of an army in the field, to secure immunity from plunder, or for similar purposes.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 þo were dymes alwey i-gadred and contribucioun̄s i-payde, spiritualte and temporalte was alway i-pyled. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 192 For the kyng or qween in swech maner [i.e. for ransom] men schuld be leyd to a certeyn contribucion. **1553** *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 1 §20 Any .. Collector of any .. Benevolences, Contributions or Subsidies. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 7 (R.) No notable taxe or contribution publike is historically mentioned to haue been for the charges leuied. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 206. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 116 That Party .. hated for the contributions, by which it exhausted Germany. **1769** *Junius Lett.* i. 5 He had no doubt of the constitutional right vested in Parliament to raise the contribution. **1835** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 An infantry regiment, which was quartered at Royston, had levied contributions on the people of that town and of the neighbourhood. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 A third liability, affecting ecclesiastical fees .. was that of compulsory contributions for the maintenance of cardinals, foreign bishops, and nuncios during their stay in England.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Anything given or furnished to a common stock, or towards bringing about a common result.

a **1648** DIGBY (J.), Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual contributions for their mind. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 209 The American nation is made up of contributions from almost all other civilised nations. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 He makes a distinction .. which is a real contribution to the science of logic.

b. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a joint literary work; an article supplied to a magazine or journal.

1714 *Spect.* No. 632 ¶ 5 It were no hard Task to continue this Paper a considerable Time longer, by the Help of large Contributions sent from unknown Hands. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 13 Many of my correspondents, who believe their contributions unjustly neglected. **1880** J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 408 To enrich the pages of the Dublin University Magazine by his contributions. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* ix. (1882) 65 A letter .. apparently .. a contribution from a fresh hand.

4. *Law.* The payment by each of the parties interested of his share in any common loss or liability. *action for contribution*: a suit brought by one of such parties, who has discharged a liability common to them all, to compel the others to make good their shares.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 83 Contributione facienda is a Writ, and it lyeth where there are divers Parceners, and hee which hath the part of the eldest doth make all the suit to the Lord, the others ought to make contribution to him, and if they will not, hee shall have against them the said Writ. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Insurance* II. §5 When goods are thrown overboard in a storm to lighten the ship, for the general safety of the ship and cargo, the owners of the ship and of goods saved are to contribute for the relief of those whose goods are ejected; this is called contribution, or general average. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lexicon*, Contribution lies between partners for any excess, which has been paid by one partner beyond his share, against the other partners .. It also lies between joint tenants, tenants in common, and part owners of ships and other chattels, for all charges .. incurred for the common benefit. **1881** SIR W. M. JAMES in *Law Rep.* 17 Ch. Div. 46 The right of a surety who has paid his creditor is to have contribution from his co-sureties.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *contribution-box*, †*-money*, †*-purse*.

1575-6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 17 All Contribucion Money payable to the use of the same Bridge. **1666** in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Proprietors' Rec.* (1896) 211 The Inhabitants .. are Assessed to pay the Ministers Salary, and put the Same into the contribution Box. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/2 Three horses run for a contribution-purse of 10 guineas. **1835** INGRAHAM *South-West* I. 215 The contribution-box or bag makes its begging tour among the pews. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* IV. 119 Milder remedies sometimes serve to disperse a mob. Try sending round the contribution-box.

contributional (kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a contribution.

1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 38 Those contributional levies, which, in a country of so much opulence, must prove very considerable.

†**contri'butioner.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who makes contribution.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 97 Tributaries, and Contributioners to the English.

†**contri'butionship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] A society of contributors to a common stock; a joint-stock company.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/8. *Ibid.* No. 4322/3 The Directors of the Amicable Contributionship hereby give Notice. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Contributionship*, a society of contributors, also the contribution itself.

contributive (kən'trɪbju:tɪv), *a.* [f. CONTRIBUTE + -IVE (L. type **contribūtīv-us*): cf. F. *contributif, -ive* (15th c.).] That has the quality or power of contributing; fitted to contribute *to*.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 301 Your Majesty's Favour and Assistance will be more contributive for his Advantage. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxvi. 4 If it seem contributive to their interests. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 78 Those which are essential and those which are contributive. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 47 Exercise taken in open air, is much more contributive to health.

Hence **con'tributively** *adv.*; **con'tributiveness.**

a **1866** J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 67 Its contributiveness to the great purpose of universal good.

contributor (kən'trɪbju:tə(r)). Also 6 -our, 7-8 -er. [a. AF. *contributour* (mod.F. *-eur*) = L. type **contribūtōr-em*, agent-n. f. *contribūt-*: see CONTRIBUTE and -OR.]

One that contributes or gives to a common fund; one that bears a part in effecting a result.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 They .. shall not be contributours nor charged to the payement of the sayed somme. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 215, I promist we would be Contributors, And beare his charge of wooing whatsoere. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 1 A fourth grand contributer to our dissentions is passion. **1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 By which our Saviour preferred the bounty of the poor Widow above all the rest of the Contributers. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 416 Every tax ought to be levied .. in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it. *Mod.* Among the contributors to the testimonial are, etc.

†b. One who pays tribute. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 155 (R.) Certayn barbarous or estrangers be contrybutours vnto the Syracusians. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 91 The people being contributers vsed him kindly. **1630** —— *Trav. & Adv.* 35 Himselfe as rich .. as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the Turke.

c. One who contributes literary articles to a journal, magazine, or other joint literary work.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 16 Let therefore the next friendly contributor .. observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber. **1843** MACAULAY *Ess.* Pref., The author has sometimes, like other contributors to periodical works, been under the necessity of writing at a distance from all books. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 It draws from any number of learned and skilful contributors.

contribu'torial, *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a contributor.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Par.* 268 The journal had always been free from editorial sectarianisms,—and very apt to check the contributorial.

con'tributorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of a contributor.

1881 MASSON *De Quincey* vi. 69 His editorship having been converted into a mere contributorship.

contributory (kən'trɪbju:tərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **contribūtōri-us*, f. *contribūt-* ppl. stem (see CONTRIBUTE) + -ORY. Cf. F. *contributoire* 'relating to contribution' (Littré). See also CONTRIBUTARY.]

A. *adj.* 1. That contributes to a common fund; making contribution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 Euery crafte that ben contributory. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* clx. i, To make confederacy With Kyng Philip of Fraunce and aliaunce, Perpetually to be contributorie, Ether with other. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 The parishens or people, which by this acte shall be contributorie to suche almes. **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 98 Every man that hath grounds lying within the Level .. to be contributory to the charge. **1741** T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 112 All the Parcenors shall be contributory. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. IX. 525 Without any contributory allies or any foreign support.

†b. Tributary. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. (R.), To rule ouer all Christien kynges and princes, which she hath .. made subject and contributorye vnto her. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, The great commander of the world .. Besides fifteen contributory kings. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart., Ep. L. Tiberius* (1878) 52 The whole huge circle of the world, Are made contributorie and owe vs homage.

c. Of things: Charged with a contribution.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 11 §1 The movable goodes, catalles and othre thinges usuelly to suche xv^mes and x^mes contributory and chargeable. **1575-6** *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 17 Landes of auncient tyme contributorie to the Repayre of the same Bridge. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/1 Owners of the contributorie lands.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* That contributes anything to a common stock; bearing a share towards any purpose or result.

contributory negligence: negligence on the part of a person injured, which has contributed or conduced to the injury.

1594 BACON *Gesta Grayorum* Wks. VIII. 335 Wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made contributory to your wisdom. **1647** CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 527 Accessary and contributory to our own destruction. **1694** tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 29 July 1655, That the Advice or Intention of your Majesty were no way contributory to this prodigious Violence. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 138 The river at the junction of the two contributory streams presents a truly noble appearance. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxv. 27 He would have their gladness contributory to the divine glory. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 45 Modern doctrines on the subject of contributory negligence.

3. Relating to, or of the nature of, contribution.

1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 406 Requests for more contributory help to the *Mercury*. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* May 693 Levying a contributory rate on neighbouring parishes.

B. *sb.* 1. One who, or that which, contributes.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The stewards & the contributories ther to belongynge. **1523** *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 §1 Contributories to all maner of Charges. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 33 b, The eldest doughter shall do homage for all, and also y^e seruyces, and the other doughters shall be

contrybutories, and beare euery one of them their porcyon. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 106 The burden to be borne by each contributory [to the wool-tax]. **1868** —— *Pol. Econ.* xii. (ed. 3) 165 As the rent of land is that which remains over and above the cost of production, it is paid last, i.e. when all the other contributories are satisfied.

2. *Eng. Law.* One who is bound, on the winding up of a joint stock company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts, as being, or representing, a present or past member of the company.

1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 45 §3 The word 'contributory' shall include every member of a company, and also every other person liable to contribute to the payment of any of the debts, liabilities, or losses thereof. **1862** *Companies' Act* (*25 & 26 Vict.* c. 89) §74 The term 'contributory' shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company under this act in the event of the same being wound up. **1889** LINDLEY *Companies* 745 One of the first duties of the Court, after making a winding-up order, is to settle the list of contributories.

con'tributress. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONTRIBUTOR + -ESS.] A female (literary) contributor.

1889 *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 290/2 The rejected contributress exists there.

con'trist, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* In 5 *pa. pple.* contryste. [ad. F. *contrist-er* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *contristāre*: see next.] *trans.* To make sad or sorrowful; to sadden, grieve.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 80 Whiche.. constristeth theym wyth a sorowfull mynde. *Ibid.* xxvii. 105 To thende that he were therof contryste in remembraunce pardurable. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. iii, Lord God, must I again contrist myself? **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. **1818** J. BROWN *Psyche* 10 As disappointments to contrist him, Arose in life and back'd his system.

Hence **con'tristed** *ppl. a.*

1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 86b, That your contristed spirits should be chearfully revived. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 631 Contristed sects his sullen fury fly.

contrist, obs. var. CONTRAST.

†**con'tristate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contristat-* ppl. stem of *contristāre* to sadden, f. *con-* intensive + *trist-is* sad.] = prec. vb.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Contristate,* to make sad, or sorrowfull. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §873 Somewhat they [blackness and darkness] doe Contristate, but very little. *a* **1678** WOODHEAD *Holy Living* 74 Secular mirth, which contristates the Holy Spirit. **1686** tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* iv. 265 This Letter did very much Surprize and Contristate the Assembly.

†**contri'station.** *Obs.* [a. F. *contristation* (14th c.) or ad. L. *contristātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *contristāre*: see prec.] The action of making sad; the state of being saddened.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. §2 Salomon giues a Censure .. That in spatious knowledge there is much contristation. **1651** CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 Humiliation of the body, and contristation of spirit. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* vi. 41 The Husband.. falleth into pangs of fears and contristation.

contrite ('kɒntraɪt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4–5 contrit, (-tritte, -tryht), 4–6 -tryte. [a. F. *contrit* (12th c.), ad. L. *contrīt-us* bruised, crushed, pa. pple. of *conterĕre,* f. *con-* together + *terĕre* to rub, triturate, bray, grind.

The pronunciation long varied between the original *con'trite* and *'contrite*; the former was still recognized by Johnson and used by some 18th c. hymn-writers. J. has also *con'triteness*; Browning has *con'tritely*; on the other hand *'contrite* is found in *Piers Ploughman.* Depending on this is the prosodic choice between *hearts con'trite* and *'contrite hearts.*]

†1. *lit.* Bruised, crushed; worn or broken by rubbing. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxvii. 345 Though their strengths are no greater than a contrite reed or a strained arme. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Contrite,* worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful. **1755** JOHNSON, *Contrite,* bruised; much worn.

2. *fig.* Crushed or broken in spirit by a sense of sin, and so brought to complete penitence.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 þat helis þe contryte of hert. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 89 If man be inliche contrit. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 400 To assoile men þat ben contrit. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 102 Ful contryht and cleen shrevyn also. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* 3783 He helyd þaim wer contrite in hert. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140b, Be contryte and sory for your fall. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 30b, Create and make in vs newe and contrite heartes. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 1091 With our sighs.. sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Beasts' Conf. to Priest,* The swine with contrite heart allow'd His shape and beauty made him proud. **1819** MONTGOMERY *Hymn, 'Prayer'* v, Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice Returning from his ways. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 194 No ecclesiastical absolution can help us unless we are contrite for our sin before God.

b. Of actions, etc.: Displaying, or arising from, contrition.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1727 Her contrite sighs unto the clouds bequeathed Her winged sprite. **1599** —— *Hen. V,* IV. i. 313, I Richards body haue interred new, And on it haue bestowed.. contrite teares. **1829** SOUTHEY *All for Love* VII, He raised this contrite cry. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 257 In very contrite and earnest words.

3. *Comb.,* as *contrite-hearted.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 422 A penitent and contrite-hearted Christian. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 106 Turned from notorious sinners into contrite-hearted penitents.

†B. quasi-*sb.* A contrite person, a penitent.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. §13 Such contrites intend and desire absolution, though they have it not.

†**contrited** (kən'traɪtɪd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Crushed, ground to pieces; worn by rubbing.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, Comm.* I Cor. xi. 24 (1867) 58 All His bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii, So contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs.

2. = CONTRITE 2; reduced to contrition.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/3 With good & contryted herte. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Psalter* H iij, A sorrowfull hart and contrited spirite. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1841) 444 Inwardly contrited in heart for the sins he had committed. **1816** W. ALLEN *Life & Corr.* I. 291 At meeting on first-day morning I was very low and contrited. **1821** MRS. OPIE in Miss Brightwell *Mem.* (1854) 185 The breathings of a supplicating and contrited heart.

contritely ('kɒntraɪtlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a contrite manner, with contrition.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 99 Weeps bitterly, prays contritely. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 582 Contritely now she brought the case for cure.

'contriteness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contrite; contrition.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Softness of Heart, Contriteness of Spirit. **1755** in JOHNSON (*Contri'teness*).

contrition (kən'trɪʃən). Forms: 4 contriciun, -trycyun, -tryssyoun, 4–5 -tricioun, 4–6 -tricion, (-trycyon, etc.), 5 -trityowne, -tretioune, 5– contrition. [a. OF. *contriciun,* now *contrition,* ad. L. *contrītiōnem* (in med.L. *contrici-*), n. of action f. *conterĕre*: see CONTRITE.]

†1. *lit.* The action of rubbing things together, or against each other; grinding, pounding or bruising (so as to comminute or pulverize). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Diuers Chim. Concl.* 17 To discourse of a philosophicall contrition of oiles, thereby to defende them from putrifaction. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Triturable, and reduceable into powder, by contrition. **1678** R. R[USSELL] *Geber* I. vii. 15 After Contrition put it in a Calcining Furnace. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VII. 251 The shivering and great contrition of the bones, which remain here and there in the.. flesh.

fig. **1382** WYCLIF *Hos.* xiii. 13 Forsothe he shal not stonde in contriciour of sonys. —— *1 Macc.* ii. 7 To se contricioun, or distruying, of my peple, and contricioun of the holy citee.

2. *fig.* The condition of being bruised in heart; sorrow or affliction of mind for some fault or injury done; *spec.* penitence for sin. Cf. ATTRITION.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25090 (Cott.) We hope namli to haf pardun thoru baptem and contriciun. *Ibid.* 25966 (Cott.) Reuth and contricion al es an. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶55 Contricioun is þe verray sorwe þat a man receyueþ in his herte for his synnes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contrycyon or sorrow for synne, *contricio.* **1530** RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, In the tyme of thy repentaunce and contrycyon. *a* **1555** BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 46 This word, just and full [sorrow], is one of the differences between contrition and attrition. *a* **1638** MEDE *Disc. Mark* i. 15 Wks. 1672 I. 107 Those pangs of Contrition wherewith Repentance begins. **1714** BERKELEY *Serm.* I Tim. i. 2 Wks. IV. 605 A peculiar season of contrition and repentance. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 169 The entire moral value of contrition belongs to it as the sign of inner change of character from prior evil to succeeding good.

†**con'tritional,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of or pertaining to contrition.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 To melt and to dissolve In tears contritionall for their Corruptions.

contriturate (kən'trɪtjʊəreɪt), *v. rare.* [f. CON- + TRITURATE.] *trans.* To triturate thoroughly, pulverize. Hence **con'triturating** *ppl. a.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi, The very *malleus maleficorum,* the contunding and contriturating hammer of all witches, sorcerers, magicians, and the like.

contrivable (kən'traɪvəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrived.

a **1672** WILKINS *Dædalus* xv. (R.), It will hence appear, how a perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. **1854** RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. 58 No machine yet contrived, or hereafter contrivable, will ever equal.. the human fingers.

†**con'trivage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 With Contriuage both of Plots and Plants.

†**con'trival.** *Obs.* Also -vall. [f. as prec. + -AL¹; cf. OF. *controvaille.*] = CONTRIVANCE.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 Goodwine.. proposing a contriuall of the Crowne into his House. **1615** R. CLEAVER *Expl. Prov.* Ep. Ded., Albeit some might haue more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may haue some benefit by this compendious contrivall. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 38, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

contrivance (kən'traɪvəns). [f. CONTRIVE *v.*¹ + -ANCE; cf. OF. *controvance.*]

1. The action of contriving or ingeniously endeavouring the accomplishment of anything; the bringing to pass by planning, scheming, or stratagem; manœuvring, plotting; deceitful practice.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 70 The preparations.. were and yet are, in contrivance and agitation. **1769** BURKE *Observ. State of Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 121 The original weakness of human nature is still futher enfeebled by art and contrivance. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 11 The effect of contrivance and design. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 346 If there should appear to be any fraud or contrivance in a settlement of this kind. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 185 He escaped being put to death with the rest of his brothers by the contrivance of his mother.

2. The action of inventing or making with thought and skill; invention.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. (1715) 82 Others attribute the first Contrivance of it [the Tyrrhenian Trumpet] to Tyrrhenus. *Ibid.* III. x. 91 Not easily induc'd to allow the Contrivance of any Art to other Nations.

†3. Ingenious adaptation or application. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 45 So was there no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe, but an artificiall contrivance of the signe unto the event. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. vi. (1713) 13 The Contrivance of the Earth into Hills and Springs.. is not all this for the best?

4. Adaptation of means to an end; design, intention.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 163 Proofs of Contrivance in the Structure of the Globe. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. §63 The works of nature, which discover so much harmony and contrivance in their make. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* VI. vi, The marks of good contrivance which appear in the works of God. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 Marks of intelligent contrivance in this particular creation with which we are acquainted.

5. The faculty or ability of contriving; inventive capacity.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 10 This mocking at Red Hair .. calleth into question his Contrivance: For such men are his workmanship. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. i. 184 That the ancient Egyptians should have had the art and contrivance to dig even in the very quarry a canal. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 7 Such an extraordinary uniformity was considered entirely beyond the reach of human contrivance.

†6. The way in which a thing has been contrived; the resulting condition, state, or quality. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 121 That which still appears most admirable is, the contrivance of the porticos, vaults, and stairs. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The curious Mechanism and organical Contrivance of those Minute Animals. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 38 A Parterre of Embroidery of a very new Contrivance. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The contrivance of this rocket is very pretty. **1834** T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 46 Rods with joints.. each with a pin to slide into the ferule, and plugs of wood of similar contrivance, to fit afterwards into them.

7. An arrangement or thing in which the foregoing action or faculty is embodied; something contrived for, or employed in contriving to effect a purpose.

a. A plan or scheme for attaining some end; an ingenious device or expedient; an artifice, a trick.

1627-8 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. (R.), The sage sayings, the rare examples, the noble enterprises, the handsome contrivances.. the motives and incitements to vertue, and the like.. that must build us up to the gallantry and perfection of man. **1694** *Acct. of Sweden* 16 Iron.. is grown so cheap, that it is found necessary to lessen the number of Forges; neither has that contrivance had the effect intended. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. 116 The grand Scheme and Contrivance for our Redemption. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 136 The world.. regarded the interview as a contrivance to reconcile Francis and the emperor. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 The value which they set upon military stratagems and contrivances.

†b. A conspiracy, plot. *Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 544 They had discovered a contrivance there, on which 3 lords.. with others, are seiz'd. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 As the contrivance was yet but two days old.. they would be some days caballing. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 208 This occasion'd many Plots and Contrivances to regain the flying Fair Ones.

c. A mechanical device or arrangement; sometimes applied contemptuously.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Letting this contrivance fall into the Current, along the Rocks. **1797-1804** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Various contrivances have been made both to kill and frighten them away. **1865** [see CONSTRUCTIVE 3]. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. vi. 82 Tell Rose.. to have an easy lounging-chair in place of that abominable horsehair contrivance. **1879** J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 190 The ratchet-wheel and click for winding up the weight.. would soon be found an indispensable contrivance.

d. *fig.* Applied to natural arrangements, or organs showing special adaptation to the performance of functions.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature hath also fitted it [the Butterfly's tongue].. with that spiral or cochleary contrivance. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 This cyst of liquor [in the cuttle-fish] is certainly a most apt and curious contrivance. **1862** DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 1 The contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized.

contrivancy (kən'traɪvənsɪ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] Contriving faculty; = prec. 5.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son Vulc.* 164 A passionate love for everything that spoke of contrivancy and the mastery of Nature.

contrive (kən'traɪv), *v.*¹ Forms: 4–6 controve, (4 -oeve, -eoue), 4–5 -eve, -eeve, 5–6 -yve, 6- contrive, (5–6 *Sc.* contruve). (Sylvester has analogical pa. pple. contriven, after *striven*, etc.) [a. OF. *controve-r*, with stem-stress *contreuve* = It. *controvare*, f. *con-* together, etc. + *trovare*, OF. *trover*, mod.F. *trouver* to find:—L. *turbāre* to disturb, stir up, wake up, etc. (*Controver* thus answered formally to L. *conturbāre*.) The vowel-mutation according to stress, regular in OF. (cf. *mouvoir*, *meuve*, *pouvoir*, *peut*, etc.), has in mod.F. been levelled under *ou* (from *o*), but some F. dialects have *treuver*, *treuve*. ME. had orig. both *controve* and *contreve* (from *-euve*, *-oeve*); cf. *move*, *meve*, *prove*, *preve*, *people*; *controve* and its Sc. repr. *contruve* survived to the 16th c.; but, otherwise than in *move*, *prove*, the finally prevailing form was *contreve*; cf. *retrieve*. From the 15th c. this became *contrive*, a phonetic change still unexplained: cf. *brier*, *friar*, *tire*. The sense 'invent with ingenuity' has passed in F. into that of 'invent fraudulently or falsely'; though this is often present in Eng., it has never superseded the original good or neutral sense.]

1. *trans.* To invent, devise, excogitate with ingenuity and cleverness (any plan or purpose).

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14676 A selkouþ .. neuere contreued in elde ne ȝouþe. *c* **1330** —— *Chron.* (1810) 241 A man þat oste salle lede, & controues no quayntise, Howe he disceit salle drede, scaþe vmwhile salle rise. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1561 þam þat new gyses controves. **1461** *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, All thir foulis that melody contruvis. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 216, I will .. sodainely contriue the meanes of meeting betweene him, and my daughter. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5 The prince's going into Spain .. was contrived wholly by the duke. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 778 How close-pent man regrets The country, with what ardour he contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 781 Grossly contriving their dear daughter's good .. Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. *esp.* used of the planning or plottng of evil devices, treason, treachery, murder, etc.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 266 Thenne founden þay fylþe in fleschlych dedez & controeued agayn kynde contrare werke2. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7146 He þoughte on oþer wyse To contreoue a fals queyntyse. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 19 Who-so can contreue deceytes an conspire wronges .. to conseille is clepid. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2484 And to his neghbure nane euell controues. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 8 Incontinent togidder .. All Latium assemblit, sone controvit [ed. **1553** contruuit] Ane coniuratioun or haisty convyne. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 A plot of Treason, which they had contrived together. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶7 To contrive the debauchery of your child. **1807** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 501 This apostate contrives treachery against Huon.

†**c.** Const. with *inf.* *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 þe kyng controued þer ouer a brigge forto make. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 137 þe iewes .. casten & contreueden to kulle hym whan þei miȝte. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 A tretowre xal countyrfe his deth to fortyfye. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. iv, To make relacion, In bokes many I shall of him contrive. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 63 We charge you, that you have contriu'd .. to winde Your selfe into a power tyrannicall. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 367 All the foreign papal powers contrived to dethrone or destroy her. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 205 Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God The incumbrance of his own concerns.

†**2.** *intr.* To make use of contrivance or ingenuity; to form devices; to plot, conspire. *Obs.*

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxvi. 241 Than wolde we knawe why þis knave þus cursidly contryued. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 360 Thou hast contriu'd against the very life Of the defendant. **1601** —— *Jul. C.* II. iii. 16 The Fates with Traitors do contrive. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. (1851) 102 That men should be tampring and contriving in his worship.

3. *trans.* To devise, invent, design (a material structure, literary composition, institution, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 177 Of alkinnes craftes I contreued toles. **1393** *Ibid.* C. XV. 161 Was neuere creature .. þat knew wel þe bygynnynge Bote kynde [i.e. Nature], þat contreeuede hit furst. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. (1539) 1 By experience I contriued, compiled, and made a treatise. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 206 Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 267 Such a peculiar Bottom .. as our great Ships are contrived with. **1736** BERKELEY *Wks.* III. 521 The bank called the general bank of France, contrived by Mr. Law. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contrived. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Broad-shouldered Liverpool merchants for whom Stephenson and Brunel are contriving locomotives and a tubular bridge.

absol. **1701** FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. vi, I'll have the music from both houses; Pawlet and Locket shall contrive for our taste.

†**4.** To find out or discover (as the solution of a problem or riddle); to come to understand. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 These olde philosophres wise Of all this worldes erthe rounde, How large, how thicke was the grounde Contrived in thexperience. *c* **1400** *York Myst.* xxx. 434 No cause can I kyndely contryue þat why he schulde lose þus his liffe. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 440 God spak in him þe smyth controue [*intellexit*]. **1600** THYNNE *Epigrams* No. 55 Deepe witted menn b'experience haue contrived, that mariage good and quiet is ech hower, where the mans heringe organs are deprived of their right vse. [**1784** COWPER *Task* III. 156 Some .. Contrive creation; travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height, And tell us whence the stars.]

†**5.** To make up, concoct, fabricate, invent. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *controuver* 'to faine, forge, inuent, imagine out of his own brain' (Cotgr.).]

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4249 Though he nought fond, yet would he [Wicked Tongue] lie .. Discordaunt ever fro armonye, And distoned from melodie, Controve he wolde. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 74 Thine argument is false and eke contrufed. **1468** *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 313 The malyciouse contryved talys that Frere Brakley .. and othyrs ymagyned ontruly .. of me.

6. To succeed in bringing to pass; to 'manage', to effect (a purpose).

1530 PALSGR. 497/2, I contryve, I bringe to passe a mater by sekyng of my wyttes, *Je machine*. *Ibid.*, It was harde to do, but I have contryved it at the laste. *a* **1593** MARLOWE *Dido* v. i, A desperate charge, Which neither art nor reason may achieve, Nor I devise by what means to contrive. *a* **1656** BP. HALL in *Rem. Wks., Life* (1660) 22 It pleased God inexpectedly to contrive the change of my station. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 211 Tho' the Horse was sold for twenty Pistoles, we contriv'd it so, that my Landlord seiz'd the Money for his Reckoning. **1820** SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 135 Prophecies when once they get abroad .. Contrive their own fulfilment.

b. Const. with *inf.* Extended ironically to action that has the result of bringing about an unintended or undesired event.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 55 Th' industrious Kind .. with their Stores of gather'd Glue, contrive To stop the Vents, and Crannies of their Hive. **1716–8** POPE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* I. xxvi. 81 You have contrived to say .. most pleasing things. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 Members of the Church of England .. contrive to differ among themselves. **1828** SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunningham*, He has just contrived to keep Out of rope's reach, and will come off this time For transportation. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVI, The negress put the cup to her lips, and contrived, for her own reasons, to spill the contents unobserved. **1888** SKEAT *Chaucer's Minor P.* Introd. p. xxxvii, An editor should always look at the MSS. for himself, if he can possibly contrive to do so.

†**7.** To bring by ingenuity or skill *into* a place, position, or form. Also in analogous uses with *to*, *in*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 109 [He] contrived such things as he had heard of his master, into short compendious notes. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* 163, Sometimes I addresse my judgement and contrive it to a noble and outworne subject. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. iii. *The Lawe* How-much-fold sence is in few words contriuen! **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 618 So tough, that being contrived in building, it lasteth for ever. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 332 A few such Closets .. might be easily enlarged, and contrived into an Hospital. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 The half Bullets of Musquets contrived upon them. *a* **1687** SANCROFT *Let.* in *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. 6, MS. .. consisting of xvi books, contriv'd into 92 quires. **1701** COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 124 He was afraid his son might make a false step .. the notions contrived into him miscarry.

†**con'trive**, *v.*² *Obs.* [app. irreg. f. L. *contrīvī*, pret. of *conterĕre* to wear away (cf. *contrite*, *contrition*); perh. associated by translators with the prec.] *trans.* To wear down, wear away, consume, spend; to pass, employ (time).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 Whiche allemoste contriued [*pertriverunt*] the Romanes and victores of this worlde with mony batelles. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Coyllus .. contrived [*contrivit*] all his yowthe in the service of their warrs. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 116b, You tarie and abide here .. to contrive your tyme. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 48 Nor that sage Pylian syre, which did survive Three ages, such as mortall men contrive. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 276 Please ye we may contriue this afternoone, And quaffe carowses to our Mistresse health. [Taken by some to belong to CONTRIVE *v.*¹.]

contrived (kən'traɪvd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Ingeniously or artfully devised or planned.

c **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 333 The firste warde thus thay wonne By this fals contrevede engyne. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 73 His dreid and sle controvit [**1553** contruwit] feir. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 171 The guilt of premeditated and contriued Murther. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 203 As insufficiently .. did they provide by their contrived Liturgies. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vii, Don't you consider this contrived interview as little better than a downright assignation?

b. With qualification, as *ill-contrived*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 135 A loathsom contrived place. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 400 In Mansion prudently contriv'd. **1713** OCKLEY *Acct. Barbary* 2 The Houses are large, but very ill contriv'd. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. xii. 130 Most of the houses are of stone, well contrived.

†**con'trivement**. *Obs.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.*¹ + -MENT; cf. F. *controuvement*. Exceedingly common in 17th c.; but superseded before 1700 by CONTRIVANCE.]

1. The action of contriving; = CONTRIVANCE 1.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 127 Their wit and cunning in contrivements. **1656** HEYLIN *Surv. France* 31 The death of Arthur was not without his contrivement. **1681** FLAVELL *Right. Mans Ref.* 191 Those acts .. are the height and top of all rational contrivement.

2. Mode of contriving or planning; ingenious construction; = CONTRIVANCE 6.

c **1592** *Faustus* in Thoms *E.E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 224 Which for .. the contrivement of the church, hath not the like in christendom. *a* **1634** CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Introd., Plays 1873 III. 197 The Design is high, the Contrivement subtle. *a* **1670** RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 176 The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great Fabrick of the Universe.

3. A device for attaining some end; an expedient, artifice, plot, stratagem; = CONTRIVANCE 7.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 965 Hopefull and costly contriuements. **1626** SHIRLEY *Brothers* V. iii, 'Tis a plot! a base contrivement To make my name ridiculous! **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 59 Al the bloudy contrivements, barbarous and cruel executions.

contriven (*obs.*), irreg. pa. pple. of CONTRIVE.

contriver (kən'traɪvə(r)). Also 6 controvar, -or. [f. CONTRIVE *v.*¹ + -ER¹: cf. OF. *controveor*, mod.F. *controuveur*.] One who contrives.

1. One who ingeniously or artfully devises the effecting of anything; one who effects by plotting or scheming; a schemer, plotter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 70 Controvar [**1553** contruwar] of mony wickit slycht. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 158 Marke Antony .. we shall finde .. A shrew'd Contriuer. **1605** —— *Macb.* III. v. 7. **1607** T. ROGERS *39 Art.* Pref. 6 A principal contriver of this uniformity in religion. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 82 To return the mischiefs .. upon the heads of the first contrivers. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 456 A mere cold-headed Contriver. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 210 By the sheer exigencies of his inheritance .. Prince Louis was driven to be a contriver.

†**b.** An inventor of falsehoods. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 23 Bakbyters, Contryuers or Reporters of tales. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Controvor*, he that of his own head, devises or invents false bruits, or feigned news.

2. The deviser or inventor of an institution, system, machine, etc.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 237 The contriver and orderer of the prophetical stage. **1678** AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 The learned contriver of those [analytic] tables, Mr. Ray. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶8 It would .. not a little redound to the Glory of the All-wise Contriver. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. VI. 238 Man is the contriver of musical instruments. **1841–71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 604 Machines .. more or less adapted to accomplish the object of the contriver.

3. A (good or bad) manager.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, She was an excellent contriver in housekeeping. **1860–1** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 49 Accidents which will happen among the best contrivers. **1864** *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 6/1 (*Cornish Proverb*) My wife Joan is a good contriver, and a good contriver is better than a little eater.

contriving (kən'traɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4–6 controving. [f. CONTRIVE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTRIVE; contrivance; devising.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Of þat fals controueyng gaf þei jugement. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 81 Of his owne controvinge He found magique and taught it forth. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 6, I haue taken vpon me the contryuing of this book. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 107 Methods of my own contriving. **1858** LONGF. *Birds of Passage*, *Children* ix, What are all our contrivings, And the wisdom of our books?

con'triving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That contrives; skilfully or artfully devising, scheming, inventive.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 189 Our contriuing Friends in Rome. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* Pref. 15 Revenge is a busie and contriving Vice. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 233 A thousand uses suggest themselves to a contriving mind. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. XXXIV, Jobs that require both a nice hand and a contriving head.

Hence **con'trivingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 394 Wickedly and contrivingly, as my friends still think.

control (kən'trəʊl), *sb.* Forms: 6 controlle, 6–7 controll, -oule, -ole, 7 comptrol(e, 7–9 controul, 8- control. [perh. a. F. *contrôle*, earlier *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of account, etc.), a paralell of the same qualitie and content with th' originall; also, a controlling or ouerseeing' (Cotgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrārotulus*, f. *contrā* against, counter (cf. CONTRA- 3) + *rotulus* ROLL. But, as the sb. appears only about 1600 in Eng., and app. not in the original literal sense, but only as a noun of action, it was probably then formed immediately from the verb. A few examples of COUNTER-ROLL (q.v.) directly represent the Fr.

Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has as first sense, but without quotation, 'A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other'. This J. retained from Bailey's folio, where it was founded on the

statement in Kersey's Phillips, 1706, '*properly*, a Book, or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers'. But this is merely an etymological remark, applicable to med.L. *contrarotulus*, and OF. *contrerolle*; there is no evidence that *control* was ever so used in Eng.: see COUNTER-ROLL.]

1. a. The fact of controlling, or of checking and directing action; the function or power of directing and regulating; domination, command, sway.

Board of Control: a board of six members established by Pitt in 1784 for the supervision of the East India Company in the government of British India; abolished in 1858.

Control Department: a former department of the British army, later subdivided into the departments of Commissariat and Transport; the name was abolished in 1875.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 19 The winged fowles Are their males subiects, and at their controules. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* II. v. 74 Quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of controll. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 498 The only advantage that can accrue from conquering a nation is..the controul of its commerce. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 107 Over no nation does the press hold a more absolute control than over the people of America. **1886** *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains under their control.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 497 Correspondence between the Board of Controul and the Crown. **1853** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 2 June (1876) 2 The President of the Board of Control.

b. Colloq. phr. *everything('s) under control*: all is as it should be; everything is in order.

1933 S. HOWARD *Alien Corn* I. 32 Everything under control? **1939** I. BAIRD *Waste Heritage* xx. 285 You can go right back to sleep now, everything's under control. **1958** *Woman's Own* 16 July 13/3 Everything's under control, I think. Shall I come over tomorrow around eleven?

c. *Radio.* (See quot. 1941.)

1941 *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadc. Terms* 7 *Control*, artificial regulation of the dynamic range of a programme output, by means of a control potentiometer, to bring it within the limits of an electrical medium of communication, these limits being determined by overloading on the one hand and under-modulation on the other. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* i. 13 The man responsible for balance, mixing, and control.

2. Restraint, check. *without control*: unrestrainedly, freely.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 84 Where his raging eye.. Without controll, lusted to make a prey. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 122 This..bruising of the Stalk doth give a kind of Check or Comptrole unto the Sappe. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* I. 108 Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul. **1768** BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xlvi, Lust that defies controul. **1837** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 164 His operations were subject to so little controul, that he was able to insert forgeries. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 Calmness..and control of the passions.

3. a. A method or means of restraint; a check. Also, a means adopted, esp. by the government, for the regulation of prices, the consumption of goods, etc.; a restriction (usu. in *pl.*).

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 14 The particular checks and controuls provided by the constitution. **1879** GLADSTONE *Glean.* III. i. 19 The essential conditions of civil society may require an universal controul, or veto. [**1922** *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 762/2 The process was checked by the complete control..of many of the foods included in the budget which determined the cost-of-living index number.] **1935** *Economist* 16 Feb. 351/2 That scheme is one which is designed—with the backing of the Government—to stabilise an important industrial material at a reasonable price. Public sympathy with such 'controls' will..evaporate. **1941** *New Statesman* 26 Apr. 431 After the war when the consumption controls are relaxed. **1948** *Ann. Reg. 1947* 89 [The Government's] financial policy had bred a need for many of their controls.

b. In mod. scientific use: A standard of comparison used to check the inferences deduced from an experiment, by application of the 'Method of Difference'. Often *attrib.* as in *control-experiment*, a test experiment devised with this end in view.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 413 Four bladders were first tried as a control experiment. **1880** C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 162 Radicles without any attached squares, which served as standards of comparison or controls. **1890** *Nature* 11 Dec. 122 Control mice died of tetanus within 48 hours. **1936** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Oct. 155 No. 11 [of a series of jokes] was a control, a cutting from *The Times*..which evoked very little laughter. **1952** W. J. H. SPROTT *Social Pyschol.* 120 Usually the conduct of the experimental group is compared with a 'control' group which has not been through the experimental mill. **1958** *Listener* 25 Dec. 1080/1 Each viewer was matched as closely as possible with a control who differed..only by not being exposed to television. **1962** *Lancet* 2 June 1145/2 The subjects investigated were 13 controls, 8 patients with a nephrotic syndrome, 11 patients with acute pylonephritis, [etc.].

c. In automobile racing, a section of the road, usually through a town or village, over which speed is controlled; also, a point on the road or track where officials are stationed and contesting cars are halted for examination and repairs; similarly, a station in aircraft racing. Also *attrib.*

1900 *Daily News* 2 May 7/2 These automobile fellows.. give you a programme with day runs full of 'Controls' and eight miles an hour slowings-up through towns. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 7/3 The control timekeepers can hand in their final reports. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* xvi. 320 At a control established in some wayside village.. stands a little group of officials with their paraphernalia of papers, stop-watches, reports, and time-sheets. **1912** ANDRÉ BEAUMONT *My 3 Big Flights* 86 On arriving at any control the pilot had to show two of the stamped parts both on the aeroplane and motor. **1928** *Daily Tel.* 17 July 7/7 At each of the 'controls' a compulsory halt of a certain duration will be made.

d. The apparatus by means of which a machine, as an aeroplane or motor vehicle, is controlled during operation; also, any of the mechanisms of a control apparatus, or (in *pl.*) collectively for the complete apparatus. So *dual control* : see DUAL *a.* 3.

1908 H. G. WELLS *War in Air* iii, The engine..was worked by electric controls from this forepart. **1913** CURTISS & POST *Curtiss Aviation Bk.* VI. i. 285 One day when I was up in the air pretty high I seemed to forget..how to operate the controls. **1913** *Aeroplane* 13 Feb. 176/2 The control is dual; all moving gear is made of non-magnetic material, and all control wires are duplicated. **1917** 'THETA' *War Flying* 37 A dual-control machine. **1918** E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 303 My feet had been forced off the rudder control. **1925** *Morris Owner's Man.* 97 Slow running control not adjusted properly... Carburetter control improperly set. **1966** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 21 Oct. 12 Controls that are hard to reach, gauges that are difficult to read..too often are hidden factors in road deaths.

e. *Bridge.* A card which will enable its holder to win a trick in a given suit at a desired point in the play.

1906 M. S. HESS *Correct Bridge* 5 The principles of placing the lead, holding up the control of an opponent's suit, [etc.]..have all been carefully considered. **1938** J. CULBERTSON *Contract Bridge* xv. 184 The presence or absence of control cards can affect the success of your slam contract. *Ibid.*, You may then investigate the number of controls that you have. **1958** *Listener* 4 Dec. 965/3 If opponents have a trump control they can wait until dummy's trumps are exhausted.

f. *Computers.* In full *control unit.* That part of a computer which controls the operation of the other units and in recent computers interprets the coded instructions.

1946 *Math. Tables & Other Aids to Computation* II. 102 Each program control consists of a set of program switches, a flip-flop, an input terminal..and associated tube circuits. **1948** *Gloss. Computer Terms* (M.I.T. Servomechanisms Lab. Rep. R-138) 4 *Control*, that part of the computer which controls the operation of the storage and the arithmetic element. **1953** A. D. & K. H. V. BOOTH *Autom. Digital Calculators* iv. 25 The control must be capable of receiving the coded order from the memory and storing it during the execution process. **1962** R. WOOLDRIDGE *Introd. Computing* x. 185 The five basic parts of a digital computer: input, storage, arithmetic unit, output and control unit. **1969** B. HODGE *Computers for Engineers* i. 19 The control unit, through switching circuits, directs the flow of information through the system and automatically times and sequences the operations called for by the program.

4. a. A person who acts as a check; a controller.

1786 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/1 They were always about him, as checks or controuls upon his conduct. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 64 Men formed to be instruments, not controls. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. IX. vii. 371 He could not be a resident rival and control upon the Doge.

b. *Spiritualism.* A spirit who controls the words and actions of a medium in a trance (see quot. 1961).

1877 H. P. BLAVATSKY *Isis Unveiled* II. i. 15 This is an unexpected honor indeed, for our American 'controls' in general, and the innocent 'Indian guides' in particular. **1884** STUART C. CUMBERLAND in *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/2 These 'controls'—these 'astral bodies,' or whatever they are called. **1885** *Academy* 11 July 20/1 He was a rank Spiritualist, a tool in the hands of his Control. **1890** W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. x. 393 In old times the foreign 'control' was usually a demon, and is so now in communities which favor that belief. **1902** O. LODGE in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* June 65 Everything known to the normal Mrs. Thompson must be considered equally known to the ostensible 'control' speaking with Mrs. Thompson's mouth. **1961** W. H. SALTER *Zoar* ix. 112 In the early days of trance-mediumship, the view was prevalent that during trance a spirit invaded the medium's body of which it took complete and undivided control... Hence the personalities who claimed to manifest during the trance were called 'Controls'... In course of time, however, it became desirable to distinguish..spirits who..confined themselves to introducing the Communicators and relaying their messages in the third person [etc.]... It is to spirits of this second kind that the word 'Control' is now mostly applied.

5. *Comb.* ***control cable, engineer, mechanism, point, station, switch, system, wire***; **control board**, (*a*) a control panel; (*b*) a board (BOARD *sb.* 8 b) having control of an organization, business, etc.; **control circuit**, an electrical circuit that controls the operation of certain devices, machines, etc.; also (with hyphen) *attrib.*; **control column** (see quot. 1919); **control cubicle** (see quot.); **control desk**, a desk incorporating a control panel; **control electrode**, an electrode to initiate or vary the current flowing between other electrodes; **control-experiment**: see 3 b; **control lever**, a lever by which a machine is controlled; *spec.* = *control column*; **control line** (see quots.); **control panel**, a board, panel, etc., on which are mounted switches, dials, etc., for the remote control or operation of electrical or other apparatus; **control register**, in a computer (see quots.); **control rod** *Nuclear Engineering*, a retractable rod containing material which readily absorbs neutrons, inserted into a nuclear reactor to control the rate of reaction; **control room**, a room in or from which a certain operation is controlled; **control stick** *Aeronaut.*, control column, 'joy-stick'; **control surface** *Aeronaut.*, a movable surface or aerofoil by means of which the flight of an aircraft is controlled; **control tower**, a tower or other elevated building at an aerodrome from which aircraft and other traffic are controlled by radio, etc.; also *fig.*; **control unit** (see sense 3 f above).

1907 F. H. DAVIES *Electric Power* xx. 220 There is a vast amount of switchgear..but interest is mainly centred in the control boards. **1939** J. BERRYMAN in Amis & Conquest *Spectrum* (1961) 169 The captain left the control board and walked over to the chart table. **1943** J. G. WINANT in J. S. Huxley *TVA* 5 The control board [of the TVA] was 'authorized and directed to make studies..to promote the use of electric power'. **1909** P. DAWSON *Electric Traction on Railways* xi. 315 A cable, usually designated as 'train control cable',..runs the entire length of the train. **1916** H. BARBER *Aeroplane Speaks* 39 All the control cables in perfect condition and tension. **1905** ASHE & KEILEY *Electric Railways* vi. 134 The control circuit is not opened. **1934** WEBSTER s.v. *transformer*, A control-circuit transformer is a voltage transformer used to supply a voltage suitable for the operation of shunt-coil magnetic devices. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Autom. Digital Computers* (*B.S.I.*) 6 *Control circuits*, the aggregate of those parts of a computer which effect the acceptance and carrying out of instructions in the desired sequence. **1919** W. B. FARADAY *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* 68 *Control column*, on an aeroplane, a lever by means of which the principal controls are worked. It usually controls pitching and rolling. **1927** *Evening Standard* 12 Jan. 6/4 The 'joy stick' loses a certain liveliness in the new official term of 'control column'. **1941** *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadc. Terms* 7 *Control cubicle*, small room in a studio centre where a programme output is controlled. **1927** E. P. HILL *Rotary Converters* iv. 192 The engineer at the central control desk is warned instantly by a bell. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique of Sound Studio* 246 At a control desk there are faders.., associated cue systems, echo and distortion controls..and a variety of communications equipment. **1918** W. H. ECCLES *Wireless Telegr. & Teleph.* (ed. 2) 294 This electrode..is often called the grid; but it may also be called the control electrode. **1963** *Economist* 28 Dec. 1337/3 'Control electrodes' which permit the cell to be recharged safely at a head-spinning speed. **1937** *Discovery* Nov. 330/2 A second control engineer, for regulating the sound output to its relevant transmitter. **1962** *Listener* 6 Dec. 953/1 A control engineer faced with putting control on a closed loop system, such as a turbine, would predict that the better the control the smaller the irregularity of the machine. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* iv. 84 By opening the control levers the speed can be varied from six to forty miles an hour. **1911** Control lever [see BUMPY *a.* c]. **1916** H. BARBER *Aeroplane Speaks* 28 Sometimes when the Aeroplane is on the ground the control lever or 'joy-stick' is lashed fast. **1936** *Discovery* Apr. 113/1 The locomotive responds instantly to a movement of the control levers. **1931** S. R. ROGET *Dict. Electr. Terms* (ed. 2) 68/1 *Control line* (in electric traction), a multiple-cored cable all along a train with multiple unit control connecting the circuit of all the master controllers. **1949** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LIII. 1015 In this new sport, control-line flying, the model [aeroplane] is tethered to the pilot by fine wires, and by manipulating the wires the control surfaces can be deflected. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 351/1 A crank and pinion worked by the 'control mechanism' [of a field gun] is fitted to the top of the hinge bolt. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Apr. 245/2 Control mechanisms are perfectly exemplified by the steam governor, and it is curious that so long an interval elapsed between Watt's invention and the recognition of cybernetics as a separate science. **1923** F. A. TALBOT *Moving Pictures* (ed. 2) xvi. 234 He has only to follow the ingenious 'control panel' set up at a point convenient to the projector. **1926** *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (*B.S.I.*) 89 *Control panel*, an assemblage of one or more slabs carrying switches,..relays or accessory apparatus, for the control of a circuit from a distance. **1957** J. BRAINE *Room at Top* 24 An electric oven which had a control panel like a bomber's. **1960** D. W. DAVIES in Haley & Scott *Analogue & Digital Computers* ix. 275 Most punched card machines are controlled by these removable plugboards, which are called control panels. **1927** C. W. OLLIVER *A.C. Commutator Motor* vii. 206 Each control point becomes a running point. **1959** *Listener* 7 May 784/1 The activities of the East German authorities at the control points. **1956** BERKELEY & WAINWRIGHT *Computers* II. 44 The command is entered as information in what is called the control register or program register of the computer. *Ibid.* 340/1 Control register—Digital computers, the register which stores the current instruction governing the operation of the computer for a cycle. **1962** *Gloss. Automatic Data Processing* (*B.S.I.*) 81 *Sequence control register, control register*,..a register from the content of which the address of the next instruction is derived. **1962** F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* v. 92 The Control Register holds the program instruction which is to be obeyed. **1964** C. DENT *Quantity Surv. by Computer* iii. 24 When the start button is pressed, the control unit reads the contents of the first address in its memory store and transfers it to a 'control register' in the control unit, where it is interpreted as an instruction. **1945** H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Atomic Energy* viii. 85 There are various other holes through the pile for control rods, instruments, etc. **1946** *Physical Rev.* 2nd Ser. LXX. 115 A control rod absorbs neutrons and increases the leakage of neutrons from the pile. **1927** *Proc. U.S. Naval Inst.* Feb. 140/1 The control-room, engine-room, and motor-room were capable of being unwatered if the necessary work could be done inside the boat. **1928** G. E. STERLING *Radio Man.* ix. 379 The control room operator is responsible for the operation of most of the speech input equipment. **1930** *B.B.C. Year-Bk. 1931* 438/2 *Control room*, the 'Nerve-centre' of a broadcasting station. In this room are situated the low-frequency amplifiers and associated apparatus by which the microphone currents are controlled, before they are passed on to the modulation system of the transmitter. **1933** *Bur. of Standards Jrnl. Research* XI. 482 Remote-control junction boxes..provide direct 2-way communication with the landing aircraft as well as interphone communication with the control room. **1934** *Times* 24 Oct. 14/2 Thousands pressed round Scott and Black as they made their way to the control room. **1943**

J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* xi. 89 Ancillary to each powerhouse is a control room and visitors' room. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 10/1 The sighting and directing of the fire will be carried out from the control stations. **1934** *Times* 24 Oct. 14/3 At control stations we usually picked up sandwiches. **1933** *Discovery* July 226/1 When the control stick is pulled right back with the engine shut off, the craft simply descends in a nearly vertical path. **1962** D. SLAYTON in *Into Orbit* 22 A single control stick which works all three axes at once—yaw, pitch and roll. **1917** C. G. GREY *All World's Aircraft* 8 a, *Control*, generally the lever or wheel which controls the motions of the aircraft... Also applied to the control surfaces. **1951** *Engineering* 23 Nov. 665/3 Control-surface actuators may be divided into three broad classes. **1905** ASHE & KEILEY *Electric Railways* vi. 140 Control switch. *Ibid.* 158 Elementary diagram AC control system. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 11/1 Control switches should be placed out of children's reach. **1914** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Aug. 541/2 This central-control-system..renders acetylene lighting as convenient as electric lighting. **1915** E. AUSTIN *Single-Phase Electric Railways* vi. 203 The original control system. **1920** *Flight* 21 Oct. 1102/2 The new lights consist of electric lamps..automatically controlled from the Central Control Tower. **1933** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 11 The control tower houses, as it were, the eyes and brain of the airport. **1939** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXV. 91 The control tower floor rises to a height of 14 metres. **1964** M. MCLUHAN *Understanding Media* vii. 65 The artist tends now to move from the ivory tower to the control tower of society. **1955** *Gloss. Automatic Digital Computers* (*B.S.I.*) 6 *Control unit*, the aggregate of those parts of a computer which effect the acceptance and carrying out of instructions in the desired sequence. **1913** Control wire [see sense 3 d above].

control (kən'trəʊl), *v.* Forms: 5-6 controlle, 6 controule, -trowll, 6-7 trowl(e, -trole, 7 (controal), 6-8 controll, 6-9 controul, 6- control; also 5-8 comptrol(l. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* controlled; also 6 -troulde, 6-7 trold(e. [a. F. *contrôler* (16th c. in Littré), earlier *contreroller* (*c* 1300 in Anglo-Fr.) 'to take and keepe a copie of a roll of accounts, to controll, obserue, ouersee, spie faults in' (Cotgr.), f. F. *contrerolle* (now *contrôle*): see CONTROL *sb.* Both in vb. and sb. the spelling *controul* was almost universal in 18th c. and early part of 19th, and is still occasional.]

1. *trans.* To check or verify, and hence to regulate (payments, receipts, or accounts generally): *orig.* by comparison with a 'counter-roll' or duplicate register; now in the wider sense of 4.

[*c* **1310** *MS. Cott. Tib.* E viij lf. 49 (*Househ. Ord. Edw. II*) Un contrerollour qui doit contre roller au tresorere de la garderobe toutz lez receitez.] *c* **1475** *Househ. Ord.* 59 To controlle the receytes & all the yssues of the Thesaurers office. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/4 Or some busy body..Comptroll their countes be they neuer so right. **1539** *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 35 To controule the same [expenditure], giveing noe larger allowance than there ought to be. **1549** [see 4 b.]. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. iii. 24 And to comptroll his books from time to time.

2. *transf.* To check by comparison, and test the accuracy of (statements, stories, or their authors). *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 726/2 He shalbe sure seldome to meete anye manne that hath bee there, by whome hys tale might be controlled. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 41 Which by mine own search and view of the Records heere I can justly controll. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* iv. vi. (1840) 186 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. **1878** J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* I Anyone who wishes to control my statements will have no difficulty in doing so.

†3. Hence: a. To take to task, call to account, rebuke, reprove (a person). Const. *of, for. Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 96 Whereof I hym controlde. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* I. Pref. 9 To be controaled for the Evil, or rewarded for the Good. **1692** DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Prol., Control these foplings and declare for sense.

†b. To challenge, find fault with, censure, reprehend, object to (a thing). *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* Wks. I. 133 That I would Controlle the cognisaunce of noble men. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 143 How oft did I controll the sluggish oares. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 78 *note*, Maruel not if Heretikes controule the old authentical translation. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Pref. ¶ 1, I put not out anything rashly in print..especially in this age so ready to controll. **1713** S. OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 80 The Women..never dare Controul or Dispute their Husbands Commands. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Conv.* p. xxii, An Argument not to be controlled.

4. To exercise restraint or direction upon the free action of; to hold sway over, exercise power or authority over; to dominate, command.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 22 §6 Any persone assigned to comptroll and oversee theym in their werking. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 265 But (oh vaine boast) Who can controll his Fate? **1692** E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* lxx, But the Philosophers exalted Soul No little outward Trifles can controul. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* xi. 456 Thy words like music every breast controul. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 184 Castles..built with the evident purpose of controuling..the navigation. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 196 Such is the way in which great thinkers control the affairs of men.

absol. **1709** PRIOR *Merry Andrew* 27 Henceforth may I obey, and thou control. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 400 A Resident, with power to advise and control.

b. To hold in check, curb, restrain from action; to hinder, prevent (? *obs.*).

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Who comptrolleth the deuyll at home at his parishe, whyle he [the prelate] comptrolleth the mynte? **1593** DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 96 Felt the stiffe curbe controule his angrie Jawes. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 266 Through God that drift she chiefly hath controld. **1727-38** GAY *Fables* I. xxxviii. 29 Controul thy more voracious bill. **1854** BREWSTER *More Worlds* i. 16 The superabundance of life is controlled by the law of mutual deatruction.

c. *refl.* To hold in check or repress one's passions or emotions; so *to control one's feelings, tears*, etc.

1818 SHELLEY *Laon* Ded. iv. 8, I then controuled My tears. **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 231 He [Theseus] controlled himself. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 99 Difficulty in controlling his temper. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 Good men are those who are able to control themselves. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 1. xii. 146 [He] could not control his emotion at the loss of his men.

†5. To overpower, overmaster. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 678 Till with her own white fleece her voice controlled Entomba her outcry. *c* **1600** —— *Sonn.* xx, A man in hew all Hews in his controwling. **1610** —— *Temp.* I. ii. 373 His Art is of such pow'r, It would controll my Dams god Setebos. **1755** JOHNSON a.v., He controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

b. *Law.* To overrule (a judgement or sentence).

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 122 Sir John Holt's opinion..I doubt in practice..hath been frequently controlled. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 372 The superadded words of limitation may be admitted to controul the preceding words. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 19 Though the preamble may assist in construing ambiguous expressions in a statute, it will not be allowed to control clear ones.

c. Fencing. *to control the point*: 'to bear or beat it down' (Gifford *in loco*).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, I will learne you, by the true iudgement of the eye, hand, and foot, to controll any enemies point i' the world. *Ibid.* IV. v.

controllability (kəntrəʊlə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. CONTROLLABLE *a.* + -ILITY.] The quality or condition of being (easily) controllable.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 4/2 The vastly superior controllability of the machine-driven vehicle. **1920** *Conquest* June 402/3 The enormously wide range of the acetylene explosive mixture..combined with the controllability that would result from its admixture with alcohol. **1958** W. T. O'DEA *Social Hist. Lighting* 171 The carbon arc..had been tamed into a condition of severe controllability by so many decades of profitable application. **1967** *Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems 1967-8* 66 To assure proper balance and controllability.

controllable (kən'trəʊləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTROL *v.* + -ABLE.] 1. a. Capable of being controlled or restrained.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. v. §2 They were all controllable by the Apostles. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 8 It is to suppose custom instantaneously controllable by reason. **1871** *Member for Paris* I. 231 The voice of the speaker..gathered firmness and became controllable. **1883** *Times* 23 Jan. 3/4 The 'controllable' [torpedoes]..capable of being directed by the operator.

†b. Liable to check or stoppage. †c. Open to challenge; cf. CONTROL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 3 If your friendship be fervent, & your kindnesse not controulable. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Things of falsitie, controulable..by criticall and collective reason.

†d. Liable to be overruled. *Obs.*

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iv. 69 Under the Great Seal, which is the king's greatest and highest command, and not controllable, nor to be dispensed with.

2. *Comb.*, as **controllable-pitch airscrew** or **propeller**, a propeller the blades of which can be changed to certain predetermined pitches when rotating.

1936 *Aeroplane* 1 July 21/1 Air-cooled motors, and..controllable-pitch airscrews, drive all the bombers. **1938** *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 79/2 The two-position controllable pitch airscrew is now being superseded by the constant-speed variety which eliminates adjustments by the pilot.

controlled (kən'trəʊld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.[1]] 1. a. Held in check, restrained, dominated; cf. *uncontrolled.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 65 The limits of a controuled rule. **1783** BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 Controuled depravity is not innocence. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Controlled enthusiasm.

b. Carried out or investigated under strict rules or in conditions such as to preclude error or deception; *spec.* of an experiment: employing a 'control' (see CONTROL *sb.* 3 b).

1869 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 2 One narrative personally vouched for and *minutely* controlled, would be more apt to fix their attention. **1938** *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Yr.* 521/1 These controlled experiments [in fire-walking] suggested that 'faith' was the secret of immunity. **1962** *Lancet* 27 Jan. 201/1 A controlled symptom study of intravenous adrenaline in 12 schizophrenic and 12 healthy men.

c. Of a house or a tenant: subject to rent control.

1930 *Daily Express* 8 Sept. 7/4 If it is a controlled house you are protected. **1967** *Guardian* 3 Jan. 4/6 She was a 'controlled' tenant.

d. Of the movements of an aircraft: directed by radio from the ground or from another aircraft.

1956 W. A. HEFLIN *U.S. Air Force Dict.* 140/2 *Controlled interception*, an interception during which the friendly aircraft are directed from an air or surface station. **1957** *B.B.C. Handbk.* 86 A controlled descent through rain with the cloud base only a hundred feet above the runway.

2. Special collocations: *controlled rectifier*, a rectifier having a means of controlling its output current; *controlled response*, in *Mil. Strategy* (see quot. 1966); *controlled school* (see quot. 1960).

1938 S. R. ROGET *Dict. Electr. Terms* (ed. 3) 73/2 Controlled rectifier. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* viii. 192 This device..resembles a grid-controlled gas-tube or 'thyratron'. It is called a silicon 'controlled-rectifier'. **1965** H. KAHN *On Escalation* viii. 163 The slower rate of escalation..that is likely to result from a successful controlled-response strategy. **1966** SCHWARZ & HADIK *Strategic Terminology* 45 *Controlled response*, response to a military attack by military action that is deliberately kept within certain definable limits for the purpose of avoiding all-out nuclear war. **1944** *Act 7 & 8 Geo. VI* c. xxxi §15 The managers or governors of a controlled school shall not be responsible for any of the expenses of maintaining the school. **1960** *Where?* No. 3, p. 12/2 *Controlled school*, a voluntary school for which the local education authority is responsible and appoints most of the teachers, but in which the governors or managers have the right to appoint a limited number of teachers who will give special religious instruction for part of the week.

controller (kən'trəʊlə(r)). Forms: 4-5 counter-, conter-, cownterroller, counteroller, countrollour, 5 cowntroller, 6 controwler, 7 (contrerollour, -rouler), 6-9 controuler, 6- controller. Also 5- comptroller. [In ME. *counter-roller, -our*, a. AF. *contrerollour, countreroullour* = OF. *contre-rolleor* (= med.L. *contrā-rotulātor*), agent-n. from OF. *contre-roller*, med.L. type **contrā-rotulāre*: see CONTROL. (Examples of the agent-noun as name of an official apparently occur earlier than those of the verb.) Already in 15th c. often reduced (as in contemporary Fr. *contrôleur*) to *counterollour, countrollour*: the first syllable of this was mistakenly supposed to be *count*, etymologically *compt*, and the word was spelt *comptroller*; this erroneous way of writing the word was especially affected by official scribes, and hence became the established form in connexion with various offices; in these its retention has prob. been partly due to a desire to separate the title from the general modern sense of *control*.]

1. One who keeps a counter-roll so as to check a treasurer or person in charge of accounts.

[**1292** BRITTON I. ii. §16 En presence del viscounte qi nous volums qe soit soen countreroullour en tut soen office.] **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 298 Selde.. falleþ þe seruant so diepe in arerages As doþ þe reyue oþer þe conterroller [*v.rr.* counteroller, counterrollers, countrollour] þat rekene mot and acounte. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 550 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 317 þer-fore þo countrollour..Wrytes vp þo somme as euery day. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* 47 b, Comptroller or any other officer in the common weale. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 293 There is taken away..the treasurer, the comptroller (for a comptroller is hardly necessary where there is no treasurer), etc.

2. Hence a title of office:

a. A household officer whose duty was primarily to check expenditure, and so to manage in general; a steward. Now chiefly used in the household of the sovereign, and in those of members of the royal family, and spelt COMPTROLLER.

1441 HEN. VI. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 35 I. 107 Sir Thomas Stanley, countrollour of oure householde. **1461** *Paston Lett.* No. 411 II. 43 The sewer wyll not tak no men no dyschys till they be comawndyd by the Cownterroller. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* VI. 2 One Fogge..that was Countrowlar to Edward the Fowrthe. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 69 For I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford This night to be Comptrollers. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxv. 110 Her father..[was] with that honorable Personage Henry Earle of Darby, being Controller of his house. **1710** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 7 Sir John Holland, comptroller of the houshold. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The archbishop sent his comptroller to the Prior of Christ Church.

b. An officer having similar duties in various public offices. In some of these the spelling is at present *controller*, in others COMPTROLLER, q.v.

Occurring in many specific titles: e.g. *Controller (or Comptroller) of the Hanaper, of the Mint, of the Navy, of the Pell, of the Pipe*; see these words.

1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. **1548** LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Should we haue ministers of the church to be comptrollers of the myntes? **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xi. (ed. 7) 664 William Borough controuler of her Maiesties Navy. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 277 Controller of all the Excise in England and Wales. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 75 Alonso de Quintanilla, comptroller of the finances in Castile. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* ii. 8 My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, Comptroller of the Navy. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 171 An officer in London, called the comptroller in bankruptcy.

†3. One who takes to task, calls in question, reproves, or censures; a censorious critic. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. (1567) G iv, Of dumpishnes, enuye, and ire a sharpe controwler he. **1583** FULKE *Defence* xviii. 532 These controllers..of the Latin text by the Hebrew. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perceuall* 21 Pert Controulers of Magistracy. **1614** BP. HALL *Agst. Brown* §2 *Recoll. Treat.* 721 My omissions were of ignorance..An easie imputation from so great a controuler.

4. a. One who controls or keeps under control; one who restrains, directs, or manages.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Rulers, and counsellers, and controllers. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 115 It makes the great controwler of the world, a bare spectator. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 258 God [is] the sole controller of the laws. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands..as regulator and controller of the family.

b. *transf.* of things inanimate.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 588 The puissance of their neighbours hath beene..a controler to their famous invasions. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 343 Feare, the controuler onely of those that would be bad. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 250 Catholicism was the great rival and controller of the feudal strength and tyranny.

c. A piece of mechanism that controls or regulates motion; *Naut.* an apparatus for regulating or checking the motion of a chain-cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chain-cable controller*, a contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in. 1868 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 4) 129 A link of the cable, which in running out is caught in the controller. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 491 Regulating its motion by an abutting controller. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The machine..has..a very effective automatic steering controller.

d. *Electr.* An arrangement of switches, contacts, rheostats, and electromagnets, manipulated by a handle or handles, by means of which the current of an electric motor may be controlled.

1898 E. J. HOUSTON *Dict. Electr. Words* (ed. 4) 726/1 *Controller*,..an electric switching mechanism for controlling the speed of a motor or motors. 1901 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 The controller, the main handle of which regulates the four motors going either ahead or astern. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 97/2 There is a reversing lever on the controllers separate from the controller handle. 1904 *Electr. Investm.* 7 Dec. 769/2 The controller goes automatically to the 'off' position on being released.

5. controller-general: an officer entrusted with the supreme direction or control.

1562 in *Vicory's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 143 Controller generall of all ye Cities hospitalles. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/3 Comptroller-General of the Revenues of these Countries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 416 Grand financier of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrilege. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 58 The Controller-General should also submit a carefully prepared estimate of the entire cost of the ship.

Hence **con'trollership**, the office of controller.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 §18 Thoffice of Comptrollershippe of all plees. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. v, We saw Turgot cast forth from the Controllership. 1871 *Daily News* 8 Feb., In 1868..the Controllership of the Navy was associated with the office of Third Lord of the Admiralty.

†**con'trollery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTROLLER: see -ERY.] = CONTROL *sb.*, CONTROLLERSHIP.

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 412 Duties pertaining to the Offices of Controllery and Collectory. 1639 *Ibid.* 454 The Office of Controllerie [was] given to Sir David Murray.

controlless (kən'trəʊllɪs), *a.* [f. CONTROL *sb.* + -LESS.] Not under control or restraint.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 8 A rule-less, law-less, controule-less generation of men. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxvi, The controulless core Of human hearts.

controlling (kən'trəʊlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTROL *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTROL; restraint, domination; †calling in question. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 264 The great lordes..vysited the ladies and damusels without any controllynge. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1291/1 [To] vse their owne iudgement in thallowing or in the controllynge of any part of hys context. 1651 HOBBES *Levioth.* II. xxvi. 139 Consequently to controule their controulings. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. §1. 265 The right of granting and controlling subsidies.

con'trolling, *ppl. a.* [see -ING².] That controls; formerly †censorius, overbearing.

controlling experiment: see CONTROL *sb.* 3b. *controlling nozzle*: one by which the volume of the stream issuing from it can be regulated.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 330 Which deserved well lyking, and not controlling contempt. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 103 Controlling Lawes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 689 There was no controlling authority.

Hence **con'trollingly** *adv.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 2 Which makes him write with such a Turky-cocks quill, too controulingly and censoriously. 1886–7 G. O. FAY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Instruct. Deaf* 224 To mingle socially, controllingly, with the children.

controlment (kən'trəʊlmənt). *arch.* Forms as in CONTROL *sb.* and *v.* [f. CONTROL *v.* + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *contrôlement*.]

†**1.** The controlling of accounts: see CONTROL *v.* 1.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 66 Clerc of comptrolment of the Kinges houshold. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 35 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall yearly make the Booke of Comptrollment. 1647 HOWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Two deputy Chamberlaines to write the Comptrollment of the Pell. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 101 All bills of comptrolment..are allotted & allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers.

transf. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Leaue to lay out our owne reckenings, as we thinke best, hauing himselfe the aduantage of controlement, if errour happen to fall out.

2. = CONTROL *sb.* 1.

1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 15 Justices of Peace..appointed ..to have the Oversight and Controlment of the said Sheriffs. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 127 In thy fayth I maye ..repose the controlement of my life. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 39 Otherwise the course of destinie were subiect to our controlement. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 191 One of the sorting houses, under the comptrolment of the general penny-post. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 384 God has..abdicated the controlment of my acts.

3. Restraint, check = CONTROL *sb.* 2. Very common in 16–17th c. in phr. ***without controlment.***

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxiv. [clxxx.] 556 That the Englyshmen shulde go at their pleasure without any controlement. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 20 Heere haue we war for war, & bloud for bloud, Controlement for controlement. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. §14 *note*, He will enjoy his lust without controlment. 1764 CHURCHILL *Indep.* (R.), Happy the bard Who 'bove controlment, dares to speak his mind. 1778 *Love Feast* 11 Kick against Controlment and Direction. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 172 Not righteous by controlment, nor by laws, Themselves restraining of their free accord.

†**4.** Calling to account, calling in question, censure: cf. CONTROL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1546 BP. GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* 95b, Not dismaied, with your controlements. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 16 Controlements came from haughtie breast, for that I undertooke With English quill to turne the verse of learned Lucans booke. *a*1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. §4 In controlment of this conceit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 He incurs the controlment of reason.

†**controm.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. III. 92 She went even cheek by jowl With our head controm's wife.

†**contreppo'sition.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + OPPOSITION.] Opposition against; counter-opposition.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 110 In these forlorn times of Contradiction and contropposition.

controve, obs. form of CONTRIVE *v.*¹

controvene, etc., obs. ff. CONTRAVENE, etc.

†**contro'versable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. CONTROVERSE *v.* + -ABLE: corresp. to It. *controversabile* (in Florio 1611), and mod.F. *controversable*.] Capable of being controverted; controvertible.

1611 FLORIO, *Controuersabile*, controuersable. *Ibid. Controuerseuole*, controuersable.

†**contro'versal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrōvers-us* turned against, controverted, disputed (see CONTROVERSED) + -AL¹.]

1. Turned or looking in opposite directions.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 The Temple of Janus with his two controversal faces.

2. Subject to controversy; debatable; = CONTROVERSIAL 1.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 The iudgment of the most controuersall matters was committed by God to the Priests. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 92 Their Countrie, from whence they came, is as controversall, and incertaine. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. vi. §6 (1662) 122 Far from inserting any thing controversal into them.

3. Of or pertaining to controversy; polemical; = CONTROVERSIAL 2.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 22 His polemicall and controversall books. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xliii. 60 Abundance of Controversal Writings. 1697 D. F. *Char. Dr. S. Annesley* Pref. Bij, Some excel in Polemical Divinity, some in Controversal.

4. Taking part in controversy; = CONTROVERSIAL 3.

1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* 130 Not so common a thing as some controversal Doctors..take it to be. 1657 —— *Pres. Thoughts* 25 A hundred other controversall men.

Hence **contro'versally** *adv.*, controversially.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 39 Those who trade either Ministerially or Controversally with them.

†**contro'versary, -ory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *contrōvers-us* (see CONTROVERSED) + -ARY, -ORY; cf. *adversary*.]

A. *adj.* = CONTROVERSIAL.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* §26 Diuers controuersary discourses. 1628 —— *Old Relig.* Ep. Ded. 4 These controuersorie points.

B. *sb.* = CONTROVERSY.

*c*1635 SIR W. POLE *Descript. Devon* I. 164 Which hath sett many controversaryes on.

†**'controverse,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 contrauerce. [a. F. *controverse*, ad. L. *contrōversia* CONTROVERSY.] = CONTROVERSY.

15.. FEYLDE (W. de W.) *title*, The Contrauerce bytwene a Louer and a Jaye. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. v. 2 Now here commeth next in place..The controverse of beauties soveraine grace. *a*1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* (R.), We see in authors, too stiff to recant An hundred controverses of an ant. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* 15 (T.) He..with his sword the controverse decides. *Ibid.* 106 (T.) The controverse of life and death Is arbitrated by his breath.

†**'controverse,** *v. Obs.* [The ppl. adj. CONTROVERSED = F. *controversé*, L. *contrōversus*, came at length to be treated as a true pple., implying a verb *to controverse*, which actually occurs in Florio as a rendering of It. *controversare*. In Fr., *controversé* goes back to 16th c., but the verb *controverser* is given only as a useful neologism by Littré. Latin had a deponent *contrōversārī* to enter into controversy, dispute: cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To make (a matter) the subject of controversy; to discuss, debate.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 26b, The causes [are] so controversed amongst the learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Controuersáre*, to controuerse. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & A.* (1655) 33 It is much controversed, whether the Assideans were Pharisees or Essenes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. i. 9 The most learned Philosophers have been controversing this Point for above 2000 Years.

b. ***to controverse in question***: to call in question, challenge, dispute, controvert.

1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 12 If this title bee controuersed in question, whether shall the ecclesiasticall court or temporall hold iurisdiction.

2. *intr.* To enter into controversy, dispute *with.*

1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exp.* 60 There never was any Heresie had the Impudence..to wrong all People they controvers'd with.

†**'controversed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [In form = prec. vb. + -ED¹, and at length so regarded: but F. *controversé* and Eng. *controversed* both appeared earlier than the respective verbs, and were app. direct adaptations of L. *contrōversus*, with the native ppl. endings *-é, -ed.* L. *contrōvers-us* appears to have been a compound of *contrō* (= *contrā*) + *versus* turned, with the sense (1) 'turned against, or in a contrary direction', (2) 'opposed, disputed, controverted'; in the latter sense it was practically the pa. pple. of an unused verb *contrōvertĕre*: see CONTROVERT.]

Made the subject of controversy; called in question; disputed, controverted.

*c*1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 441 That aunswereth one controuersie with an other, as much controuersed. 1581 N. BURNE (*title*), The Disputation concerning the Controversit Headdis of Religion. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 416 In upright deciding of controversed causes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. §3. 87 Who..thus decides the controversed case. *a*1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1681) 295 One single Controversed Conclusion.

†**'controverser.** *Obs.* Also -or. [f. CONTROVERSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One engaged in controversy; a controversialist.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 29 (T.) Which place, boulted before to the bran by many controversers, etc. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* ix. 91 *Sine Dei gratia*..saith the controversor. *a*1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 153 This opinion their Cardinal Controverser disavows.

controversial (kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-siall,** 6 **-tial.** [ad. L. *contrōversiāl-is*, f. *contrōversia*: see CONTROVERSY and -AL¹.]

1. Subject to controversy; open to discussion; debatable, questionable; disputed.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 111 Although it be controuersiall whether they bee things indifferente or not. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 211 The Priests..had a controversiall City appointed them..so that they must win it before they could wear it. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 157 My opinion on this controversial point. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 142 As controversial a point as the authorship of Junius.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112 The court of Controversiall Divinity. *a*1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* vi. I. 150 (R.) Polemical or controversial divinity is..that part of divinity, which instructs and furnisheth a man with necessary weapons to defend the truth against its enemies. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 His controversial writings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 240 The general object of his writing was didactic rather than controversial.

3. Engaging in or given to controversy; disputatious.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112, I wish..that Controversiall Divines would cease to be stinging Satyrists. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 251 But most she fears the controversial pen. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 210 What a pity it would be if controversy were abandoned to the weak or controversial only.

4. as *sb.* A controversial matter or argument.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 In controversials there is great use of writing, controversies not being so easily determined by the judgment of the ear as the eye.

contro'versialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A controversial spirit or practice.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* V. 459 It shews a tendency to controversialism. 1884 BEECHER in *Homiletic Monthly* Mar. 386 There are temptations on the part of many to controversialism.

controversialist (kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəlɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or is skilful in controversy; one who treats a subject in a controversial manner; a disputant.

*a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. §116 (1740) 503 That I have taken this Author to Task, in the Quality of a Controversialist..for a Party and not Truth. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. §7 (R.) This rash and wild controversialist

[Marcion]. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. §3 (1882) 229 Wyclif ..the boldest and most indefatigable of controversialists.

contro'versialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in controversy *with.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The easy and vain work of controversializing with straggling laggards.

controversially (kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTROVERSIAL + -LY².] In a controversial manner; as regards controversy.

1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* Ded. A iij b, Some that are too controversially disposed. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 251 It would have been controversially futile if he had done so. **1882** MRS. PITMAN *Mission Life Gr. & Pal.* 344 We allude to the subject, not controversially, but, etc.

contro'versialness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Controversial quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence **1775** in ASH, etc.

†**contro'versible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contrōvers-us* CONTROVERSED + -BLE.] Open to controversy; CONTROVERTIBLE.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xix. Wks. VII. 159 What place of Scripture is there less controversible for grammatical signification of the words. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 120 The discussing of things dubious and controversible.

†**'contro,versiless**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONTROVERSY *sb.* + -LESS.] Without or not admitting of controversy.

1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 30 (L.) This matter being controversiless, that tithes predial and personal belong to churchmen.

controversion (kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃən). [a. med.L. *contrōversiōn-em*, OF. *controversion* controversy, f. L. *contrōvers-us*: see CONTROVERSED and -ION¹. In sense 2 treated as n. of action from *controvert.*]

†**1.** A controversy, a dispute. *Obs.*

1677 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (ed. 4) 47 They.. did..work them..to remit the decision of the controversion to King Edward [*ed.* 1, **1655**, *has* controversie]. **1762** H. BROOKE *Tryal Rom. Cath.* 33 Any Controversion or Doubts that may arise.

2. The action of controverting.

1762 H. BROOKE *Tryal Rom. Cath.* 55 Depositions..open to the..Cavil and Contraversion of all People. **1846** WORCESTER, *Controversion*, act of controverting, dispute, *Hooker.* **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/3 Allow me space for a few words in controversion of your statement.

3. A turning in the opposite direction. *lit.* and *fig.* (also CONTRAVERSION.)

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 53 Controversion..in Wheeling is performed by the Front of the Squadron, so that whilst the Rank makes the Motion, the File remains. **1860** A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 339 A similar fundamental controversion in ethics seems to have taken place in Greece to that which took place in Italy in Macchiavelli's time.

controversional (kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃənəl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = CONTROVERSIAL.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 245[Benoit] wrote several controversional tracts.

Hence **contro'versionalism**, **contro-'versionalist**.

1820 *Examiner* No. 660. 778/1 The..writings of controversionalists. **1852** *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 509 A..civility which controversionalists do not invariably display. **1858** SIR A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 86 Such a various controversionalism..could not fail to give rise to manifold inconsistencies.

†**contro'versious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *contrōversiōs-us* much controverted, f. *contrōversia*: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *contraversios* (Godef.).] Full of controversy.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref., Touching matters in religion controuersious. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Contraversious*, full of controversy.

†**contro'versist.** *Obs.* [f. CONTROVERSY + -IST.] = CONTROVERSIALIST.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 69 To this accord ..Schoolemen and Controuersists. *Ibid.* 150 Greatest Controuersists.

†**contro'versity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *controversité*, prob. ad. med.L. **contrōversitās*, f. *contrōvers-us*: see CONTROVERSED. Cf. *adversity*, *perversity.*] Controverted condition, controversy.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F, Controuersite amonge phisitians touchynge the choyce of flesshes. **1552** HULOET, Controuersitie, *controuersia*, *lis.*

controversor, -y: see CONTROVERSER, -ARY.

controversy ('kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ), *sb.* Also 5-7 contra-, 5- -cye. [ad. L. *contrōversia*, n. of quality f. *contrōvers-us* turned against, disputed; whence also earlier F. *controversie* (14th-16th c.), and mod.F. *controverse*, in same sense.]

1. The action of disputing or contending one with another; dispute, debate, contention.

†**a.** as to rights, claims, and the like. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye or debate is an ooth to confermacioun. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* an. 7 John (R.), Contrauersy and varyaunce began to aryse amonge y^e^ personys assygned for the iij astatys. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. v. 27 He..made hym a Iudge in causes of controuersie. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 75 The Carthaginians enjoying the Dominion of the Sea without controversie.

transf. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 109 The Torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it..stemming it with hearts of Controuersie.

b. Disputation on a matter of opinion; the contending of opponents one with another on a subject of dispute; discussion in which opposite views are advanced and maintained by opponents. Now chiefly applied to such a discussion conducted in writing.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 564 It was agreed by both, without Controversie (not one saying contrary) that, etc. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. §3 There is no place left of doubt or controversy. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 To be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. **1650** HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* xiii. (R.), The signs of two opinions contradictory one to another, namely affirmation and negation of the same thing, is called controversy. **1746** WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* Pref. 1 This is the first time I have appeared in Controversy properly so called. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Might put an end to religious controversy. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 150 This text has been the subject of endless controversy.

c. Const. *at, in controversy*: said of persons, or matters in dispute. *without, beyond, out of controversy* [Lat. *sine controversia*]: without or beyond dispute, question, or doubt.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 218 He without al doubt or controuersy, was very Emperor of al Britayn. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 40 The matter is yet in controuersie. **1594** WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* §1 The facultie or power of pronouncing sentence betweene persons at controversie. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 S. Hierome..the best linguist without controuersie, of his age. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* (1738) I. 140 That it should be plain, healthful, and moderate, I suppose is out of controversy. **1777** WATSON *Hist. Philip II* (1839) 279 Vitelli, who was, without controversy, the ablest and most experienced general. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 89 This case was considered to have fixed, beyond controversy, the rule of law upon this subject.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A dispute, contention.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 92 Be-twene þame cawsyd wes controversys. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 60 Fyndyng alwayes som controuersies that nede not, but onely for to passe tyme. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Variaunces and contraversies..bytwene the seid parties. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 109 Husbands, Fathers, and betrothed Louers, That shall be swallowed in this Controuersie. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §19. 18 A perpetual War and Controversie in the World..betwixt these two Parties or sects of men. **1845** POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 797 In criminal controversies.

b. *esp.* A debate or dispute on a matter of opinion; a discussion of contrary opinions.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 It were more fruteful for us..to handle sum sad & witti controversi. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Lest the Authoritie of the Scriptures for deciding of controuersies..should somewhat be shaken. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* III. Wks. I. 359 The controversy about Matter..lies altogether between you and the philosophers. **1852** H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 100 The great controversy respecting the 'Origin of Evil'.

†**3.** Difference of opinion, disagreement. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 28 Thys thyng..semyth to be a controuersy..betwyx Arystotyl and Plato. *Ibid.* I. ii. 44 Thus, Master Lvpset, the thyng dyuersly consyderyd makyth betwyx vs to appere controuersy.

4. *Comb.*, as †***controversy-logic***, ***-writer***.

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 195 For Controversie Logick I mention nothing. *a* **1691** BP. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 159 (T.) Their schoolmen, casuists, and controversy-writers have so mixed Aristotle's philosophy with their divinity.

†**'controversy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] = CONTROVERSE *v.* Hence **'controversying** *vbl. sb.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 108 More controversied than the other two. **1606** T. WHETENHALL *Discov. Abuses Ch. Christ* 5 These pointes of religion now controversied among vs. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. x, About which there has been such commentating and controversying.

controvert ('kɒntrəvɜ:t, kɒntrə'vɜ:rt), *v.* Also 7-8 contra-. [Appeared about 1600: f. L. type **controvertĕre* (f. *contrō-* against + *vertĕre* to turn) on the assumed analogy of L. *contrōversus* CONTROVERSED, and of *convert*, *pervert*, etc. So in mod.Sp. *controvertir*, Pg. *controverter*.

The source of this and the conjunct words was L. *contrōversus* turned against, opposed, controverted; thence, OF. *controvers* adj. (15th c.) opposed, hostile, controverted; also F. *controversé* (16th c.) controverted, and Eng. *controversed*; thence the Eng. verb *to controverse*, and mod.F. *controverser*; finally, by analogy, Eng. *controvert*, with its ppl. adj. *controverted*. The stress varies between the first and the third syllable: the latter mode is less usual, but more according to analogy: cf. *animadvert*, *advert*, etc., *contradict*, *contravene*, etc. So with the derivatives.]

†**1.** *trans.* To oppose by argument or action; to dispute or contest (a title, possession, etc.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 60 He may..alledge that na recognition sould be taken, anent the lands contraverted. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 31 Whether the possession.. was certain and setled, or controverted and unquiet. **1682** BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 188 Yet the Rights of Guardianship..were never controverted.

2. To make the subject of controversy or verbal contention; to debate, discuss, dispute about.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 A Theame of some matter which may be controverted. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 207 Why melancholy men are witty..is a problem much controverted. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 110 A point which was controverted between Mr. Thwackum and Mr. Square. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 612 He would controvert the matter with eminent divines.

b. Const. with *object clause.*

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 254 The fathers..disputed and controverted, whether paradise was corporeal, or intellectual only. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 126 Whether all this deserves the name of Good or not, I do not controvert.

3. To contend against or oppose in argument; to dispute, deny, contradict.

a **1613** OVERBURY *Newes to Univ.* Wks. (1856) 180 When one truth is granted, it may be..brought to confirm any other controverted. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The existence hereof men do not controvert. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 The Aristotelian philosophy..which no person had the courage to controvert before Descartes. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 316 This doctrine has been controverted; it is, however, very ably defended by Mr. Hargrave. **1830** S. R. MAITLAND *The 1260 Days* 23 The statement which you have attempted to controvert. **1880** M^c^CARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 127 A fact which cannot be controverted.

b. To oppose, stand up against (a person).

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, Thou wilt join thy grey hairs to his green youth to controvert me in this matter?

4. *intr.* To engage in a controversy.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Controvert*, to contend, strive, or be at variance about a matter. **1641** R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-bk., etc.* 48 They do controvert among themselves about the words. **1683** CURTIS in *Mem. J. Story Revived* 32 Thou didst not much controvert with him. **1851** J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 304 He would not controvert with me at all, unless I subscribed to a doctrine, etc.

controverted (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Subjected to controversy.

†**1.** Made an object of contest; disputed. *Obs.*

1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 276 There is none now living but himselfe that hath any title to that so long controverted Crowne. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 478, I have not called for a sword, to divide the controverted child betwixt the two mothers. **1756** JOHNSON *Life King of Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 543 He..dispatched two thousand soldiers into the controverted countries.

2. Made an object of controversial discussion.

1605 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Perswas.* (1607) 80 To smoth the controuerted changable things. *a* **1619** DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 180 The Expositors (of what perswasion soever in controverted points). **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 Texts..of obscure, or controverted Interpretation. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 ¶3 A better explication of a controverted line. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 31 The very atmosphere is full of controverted doctrine.

†**3.** ***controverted election*** : a. contested (quot. 1736); **b.** disputed, petitioned against. *Obs.*

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. Wks. 1784 III. 254 Heaven send us a controverted election. **1823** CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Controverted Election*, the same as contested Election. **1844-7** BARRON & ARNOLD (*title*) Reports on Controverted elections. **1866** HANSARD Ser. III. CLXXXI. 879 *Controverted Elections.* Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table.

controverter (see the vb.). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who controverts; a disputant, a controversialist.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. (R.), As controverters in vouch'd texts leave out Shrew'd words, which might against them clear the doubt. **1636** B. JONSON *Discov., Controv. scriptores*, Some controverters in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern, that..turn every thing into a weapon. **1827** HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 375 Dr. Parr..the skilful controverter.

controvertible (kɒntrə'vɜ:tɪb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONTROVERT or L. type **contrōvert-ĕre* + -(I)BLE.] Capable of being controverted; disputable.

1614 BP. HALL *Agst. Brownists* §33 *Recoll. Treat.* 767 If controvertible or doubtfull, men ought to beare one with anothers different judgement. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 Covenants containing smaller and controvertible points. **1920** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Aug. 542/3 Why..M. Hovelaque should have considered it necessary to conclude his work on this note of controvertible comparison. **1963** *Times* 1 June 4/4 The spirit with which Kent responded to it made all earlier scoring rates seem controvertible.

Hence **contro'vertibly** *adv.*

In mod. Dicts.

controverting (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTROVERT + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CONTROVERT; debating, disputing.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 11 After many delayes and controvertings, a Tax was granted by the States. **1852** NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 26 It is not safe controverting with the master of twenty legions.

controverting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That controverts.

1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 88 In controverting warbles evenly shared With her sweet self she wrangles.

controvertist ('kɒntrəvɜ:tɪst, -'vɜ:tɪst). Also 8 contra-. [f. CONTROVERT + -IST.] One who practises or is engaged in controversy; a CONTROVERSIALIST.

1655 S. W. *Schism Disarmd* 212 He was borne a Controvertist. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* x. §1. 312 Our controvertists fall from arguments to reproaches. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii, Their disputations..often continued till neither controvertist remembered upon what question

they began. **1852** J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 262 To crush and pound to dust the audacious controvertist. **1884** *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 341 One hint which might advantageously be acted upon by all controvertists.

†controver'tistical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -IC + -AL[1].] Of the nature of a controversy; CONTROVERSIAL.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 350 (D.) Eudoxus told him in controvertistical debates, there was no appeal from reason to the sword. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 40 He.. writ.. Discourses, Controvertistical Libels, Notes, etc.

controvertor: see CONTROVERTER.

controving, -or, obs. ff. of CONTRIVING, -ER.

†con'trucidate, *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. ppl. stem of L. *contrucīdāre* to cut to pieces, slay, f. *con-* + *trucīdāre* to cut to pieces.] 'To wound, murther, or kill' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†con'trude, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contrūd-ĕre* to thrust together, push, crowd in, f. *con-* together + *trūdĕre* to thrust, push, shove.] *trans.* To thrust or crowd together.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 483 As Fear contrudes, so Choler doth disperse. **1624** HEYWOODE *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Why I have shut up and contruded within a narrow roome, many large Histories. **1651** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 52 The Air.. doth contrude and thrust together the Flame.

contrufed, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of CONTRIVE.

†con'truncate, *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. ppl. stem of L. *contruncāre* to cut down, f. *con-* + *truncāre* to cut off.] 'To cut away part' (Cockeram 1623).

[contrused, -sit, error for CONTRUFED.]

†con'trusion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *contrūsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *contrūdĕre* to CONTRUDE.] Thrusting or pressing together.

a **1691** BOYLE Wks. (1772) III. 617 (R.) The pressure or contrusion of the particles of the water against one another.

†con'truth, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [see CON-.] *intr.* To be true together, agree in truth.

a **1656** BP. HALL *Revel. Unrev.* §9 All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do, as that Father said aright, *συναληθεύειν,* 'contruth with' each other.

contubernal (kɔn'tju:bənəl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *contubernālis* tent-companion, comrade, prop. adj., f. *con-* together with + *taberna* hut, tent: cf. *contubernium* occupation of a tent in common.]

A. *sb.* One who occupies the same tent; a tent-fellow, comrade.

[**1633** SANDERSON *Serm.* iii. (1681) II. 40 Under the same Captains Contubernales and Comrades.] **1842** *Tait's Mag.* IX. 681 Mine ancient contubernal, Billy Sheridan.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to occupation of the same tent; pertaining to temporary marriage.

1873 C. C. JONES in *Literature* (N.Y.) 9 Feb. 1889, 273 Frequently monogamous—the contubernal relation being dissoluble at the will of the male.

†contu'bernial, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contubernium* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] Sharing the same tent. Hence **contu'bernially** *adv.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶686 Humble folk been cristes frendes; they been contubernyal [*v.r.* -yall, -ial, -iale, *Harl.* 7334 contubernially] with the lord.

contubernian (kɒntju:'bɜ:nɪən). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = CONTUBERNAL, *sb.*

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 138 Dear Froude is pretty well, but is languishing for want of his Oxford contubernians.

†con'tuitive, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *contuit-* ppl. stem of *contuērī* to gaze upon (f. *con-* + *-tuērī* to behold) + -IVE.] Having a steadfast gaze.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 170 Of a Contuitive.. aspect, such as is seen in those who with some Tragicall.. look would affright and scare others.

†contumace, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contumace,* ad. L. *contumācia* CONTUMACY.] = CONTUMACY; also, a pronouncing a person to be in contumacy.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 198 Contumace.. is onwil ine þing þet heo haueð undernumen uorto donne. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 358 (D.) Except the fault be notorious.. and so declared by an assize, excommunication, contumace, and lawful admonition.

†contumace, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contumace* (in Godef.) stubborn, unyielding, ad. L. *contumāc-em*: see CONTUMAX.] = CONTUMACIOUS.

c **1425** *Lansd. MS. of Chaucer, Pars. T.* ¶328 Contumace is he, etc. [*other MSS.* contumax, contymax: see CONTUMAX]. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge,* ad. fin. *3rd Balade* i, Renegate and contumace in all obstinacion. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dijb, Contumace & waywarde vlceres.

†contumace, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contumace-r* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *contumace* CONTUMACIOUS.] *trans.* To pronounce guilty of contumacy.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 313 (Jam.) No bishop was called nor contumaced, except the pretended bishop of Ross.

†contumaced, *ppl. a. Obs.* Become 'contumacious': cf. CONTUMACE *a.* (for which it may be an error).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Diijb, [He] wolde often open it [an ulcer] to wit yf it were contumaced.

contumacious (kɒntju:'meɪʃəs), *a.* Also 7 -atious. [f. L. *contumāci-* (*contumāx*); see CONTUMAX and -ACIOUS.]

1. Contemning and obstinately resisting authority; stubbornly perverse, insubordinate, rebellious. (Of persons and their actions.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 997 Their Turcoman nation.. were grown verie contumatious. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §81 His contumacious Company-keeping (contrary to his Confessours command) with an Excommunicated Count. **1772** *Hist. Rochester* 127 To reduce the contumacious monks to obedience. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 291 That spirit of contumacious scrupulosity which is the parent of schism.

†b. Of diseases: Not readily yielding to treatment, stubborn. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 152 Contumacious sicknesses. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 263 In contumacious Diseases.

2. *Law.* Wilfully disobedient to the summons or order of a court.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. §1 Contumacious persons which refuse to obey their sentence. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 He is in Law said to be a contumacious Person, who, on his Appearance afterwards, departs the Court without leave. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 On her refusal to appear in person or by her attorney, she was pronounced contumacious. **1859** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 282 Contumacious prisoners were put to a dreadful torture.

Hence **contu'maciously** *adv.*, **contu'maciousness.**

1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 333 III. 243 They contumaciously refused to go. **1654** CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 219 Having their contumaciousness punish'd with a Pestilence. **1675** tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 286 The clients are contumaciously litigious. **1676** WISEMAN *Surgery* I. xxv. (R.), The difficulty and contumaciousness of cure [of elephantiasis]. **1841** MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 645 Imposing a fine when that assistance was contumaciously withheld. **1887** *Spectator* 28 May 723 Various delays in deciding upon his contumaciousness.

contumacity (kɒntju:'mæsɪtɪ). *rare.* [a. F. *contumacité* (16th c. in Godef.), f. L. type **contumācitās,* f. *contumāx*; see CONTUMAX and -ITY.] Contumacious quality, stubborn perverseness.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 671 To tame her contumacitee. **1837** CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 223 A solemn high-stalking man with such a fund.. of contumacity, irrefragability.

contumacy ('kɒntjʊməsɪ). Also 4–7 -acie, 5 -acye. [ad. L. *contumācia,* n. of quality f. *contumāx*: see next and -ACY. Cf. CONTUMACE *sb.*]

1. Perverse and obstinate resistance of or disobedience to authority; rebellious stubbornness.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶317 Strif, contumacie, presumpcion. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 316 His contumacy agayne ye churche. **1574** WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 245 If [we offend] through contempt or contumacy, it is to be reproved. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* 32 If contumacy against one lawfull single superiour be schismaticall. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 1027 Such acts Of contumacie will provoke the highest. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, His entertainer took not the contumacy of the young apprentice with so much patience. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 177 Direct contumacy to God's known voice. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 148 They passed sentence of death upon the philosopher for contumacy towards themselves.

†b. rarely in good or neutral sense: Refusal to comply, obstinate resistance. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. vii. 18 All other the gods.. leaving the place, Juventus and Terminus only, would not stir. This contumacie of the powers divine pleased the Sooth-sayers well. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 395 The contumacy which the motion, they have already, gives them against the reception of all other motion. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 90/1 With a free contumacy proceeding not from Pride, but the greatness of his Mind.

†2. Of diseases, etc.: Reluctance to yield to treatment; stubborn or unyielding nature. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div, Some vlceres and diseases are contumacy and rebellyon to heale. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xviii. (1678) 183 The contumacy of the humour which gives no place to the resolving Medicins. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 By reason of.. contumacy of the matter, it expelleth nothing out of the mouth, except a thin and waterish humour.

3. *Law.* Wilful disobedience to the summons or order of a court. **†*to put in contumacy***: to pronounce (in legal form) contumacious.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 764 For his [Balliol's] wylful contwmacy. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* Aviij, Holden for a rebelle.. and put into contumacye. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 140 To put the Duke of Myllan in contumacie, it were necessary to haue interpellation. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 200 If any of the King's tenure be called before their Ordinaries.. if they be excommunicate for their manifest contumacy. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. III. iii. 352 They were pronounced guilty of contumacy in not obeying the summons of the council.

4. An act or instance of wilful disobedience.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 159 These Certificates.. mention the Parties Contumacies. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 133 He corrected all excesses, and contumacies.

†5. ***to hold the contumacy***: see quot. *Obs.*

[**1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 Which they call doing Contumaccia, or Quarantine.] **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 236 A Lazaretto, in which travellers in the time of a plague must perform quarantine, or as they term it here, hold the contumacy.

6. *attrib.*, as in ***contumacy fees.***

1685 CONSET *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 322 His contumacy fees being paid.

†contu'mation. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTUMACIOUS, by false analogy after *vexatious, vexation,* etc.] = CONTUMACY.

1618 NAUNTON *To Sir R. Wilson* 16 Sept. (R. Suppl.), If he [Raleigh] should fail in either of these two conditions, he should but augment his fault and contumation both.

†'contumax, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 contimax, -ymax. [a. L. *contumāx* insolent, obstinate, showing contempt of court (also a technical word of criminal law in Fr.), f. *con-* prefix and *-āx* suffix (-ACIOUS); the radical part *tum-* is generally referred to *tumē-re* to swell, but some would connect it with *tem-n-ĕre* to despise.] = CONTUMACIOUS.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶328 Contimax is he þat þorugh his indignacioun is agains euerych auctorite.. of hem þat been his souerayns. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 The Court is called, and yee are Contumax. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/1 Brynge hyder a bedde of yron that laurence contymax may lye theron. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 555 In the end.. was that worthy Martyr decreed Contumax, that is, sturdily, frowardly, and wilfully absent. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 154 They shall be halden as contumax and censurit thairfore.

†contumelacy. *Obs.*—[1] = CONTUMELY.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Neither have the Paracelsian order the least share in these contumelacies.

contumelious (kɒntju:'mi:lɪəs), *a.* [a. OF. *contumélieus* (mod.F. *-eux*), ad. L. *contumēliōs-us,* f. *contumēlia* CONTUMELY + -OUS.]

1. Of words and actions: Of the nature of, or full of contumely; reproachful and tending to convey disgrace and humiliation; despiteful.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/3 He sayd noo wordes tumelous ne contumelious ne other dysordynate wordes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 Contumelyous and opprobryous blasphemes of the iewes. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. xii, Catullus .. wrate agayne hym contumelyouse or reprocheable versis. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI,* I. iv. 39 With scoffes and scornes, and contumelious taunts. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 31 The people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 'Bonnet'.. 'jackal'.. 'badger'.. are all contumelious terms.

b. Of persons: Dealing in or using contemptuous reproach or abuse; superciliously insolent.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 198b, Kyng Edward.. is a man, contumelious, opprobrious. **1614** T. ADAMS *Divell's Banket* 229 He is not contumelious against vs, that haue been contumacious against him. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 2 Curving a contumelious lip.

†c. Insolent. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., A contumelious and stubborne sonne, which will not be ruled by his Father or Mother. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. 100 In the contumelious despight of Nature [they] will have ears larger than Hounds. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 438 [Faction] was so universal that I observed the dogs in the streets much more contumelious and quarrelsome than usual.

†2. Reproachful, shameful, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. v. 89a, It was a contumelious thing both emong the Romaines and the Lumbardes to be shauen. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Of Liberty* (1669) 82 If anything indeed ought to be called honorable, in so base and contumelious a condition.

contumeliously (kɒntju:'mi:lɪəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a contumelious manner.

a. With insolent contempt; with the infliction of dishonour.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 80 In playenge at any games there the tearynge of goddis name.. be contumelioueslye in vayne brought forthe. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §111 Cutting off his head, [they] contumeleously threw it in a bush. **1717** L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 93 Derided, despis'd and contumeliously treated. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 530 The magnificent discoveries of Newton were contumeliously rejected.

†b. Insolently. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arber *Garner* III. 68 Contumeliously against the High Majesty of God. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 66 He did it of set purpose, contumeliously, obstinately. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. §32. 51 They.. cary themselves contumeliously against the threatnings of Gods Ministers.

†c. With opprobrious language, opprobriously.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 3 Let venom-thundring criticks, contumeliously carp. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Acts* ii. 13 Contumeliously cavilling, as those epieures at Athens did. **1665** WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 129 They.. Jeer each other

assoon as departed, and tattle as contumeliously to their mutual disparagement.

contu'meliousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Contumelious character or quality.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 1 Imputing contumeliousnes. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispatcher Disp.* Wks. (1684) II. 173 [To] retort on him the charge of contumeliousness.

contumely ('kɒntju:mɪlɪ), *sb.* [a. OF. *contumelie*, ad. L. *contumēlia* abuse, insult, reproach; in origin prob. cognate with CONTUMAX, in which the stem part *tum-* is of disputed etymology.]

1. Insolent reproach or abuse; insulting or offensively contemptuous language or treatment; despite; scornful rudeness; now, *esp.* such contemptuous treatment as tends to inflict dishonour and humiliation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 480 The sinne of contumelie or strif and cheste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 93 b, Detraccion is pryuely, contumely is openly done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 159 Those that hearde tearmes of contumely thundred against your grace. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 71 The Oppressors wrong, the poore mans Contumely. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 452 Contumely is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 183 To join contumely to cruelty. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs*, Perishing gloomily, Spurr'd by contumely. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C.D. ed.) 86 Which Mrs. Pipchin had with contumely and scorn rejected.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of contumely; an insult, an insolent reproach, a piece of scornful or contemptuous insolence.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3694 In Jerusalem of his contumelies and the place of his passionne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He should have contumelies, and reproches, ringing about his eares. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 276 Who, pressing me with contumelies, dare Such things as past the power of utt'rance are. 1713 STEELE in *Englishm.* No. 15. 97 A Freeman..will vindicate himself from all Contumelies. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 126 The pedlars find satisfaction for all contumelies in making good bargains.

3. Contemptuous insult as it affects the sufferer: disgrace, reproach, humiliation.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 137 The king thynketh it to sounde greatly to his contumely and reproche. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 18 It..casteth a kind of contumely upon the author of it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iii. 48 He would outlive humiliation, contumely and hardship.

†**contumely,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. OF. *contumelie-r*, f. *contumelie*: see prec.] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to reproach insolently, insult.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 She..said many Iniuryes & vylonyes to fyacre contumeleyng & blasphemyng hym.

†**con'tumulate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *contumulā-re* to entomb, bury, f. *con-* + *tumul-us* sepulchral mound, tomb.] Laid in the same tomb, buried together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be..contumulate both Man and Wyfe.

†**con'tumulate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM II, *Bury*, Inhume, Contumelate. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contumulate*, to bury or intomb together.

contumu'lation. *rare*$^{-0}$. [n. of action from prec.] The action of burying together.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in subseq. Dicts.

contund (kən'tʌnd), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *contundĕre*, f. *con-* together + *tundĕre* to beat, thump, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To pound, bruise, beat small (in a mortar). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/2 Take Roses, and contunde them with the whyte of an Egge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 236 Medicines made of vegetables, decocted, contunded or mixed, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contund*, to knock or beat in peeces.

2. To bruise (the body), affect with contusions; to pound or thrash (adversaries). *humorous* or *affected.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 71 His muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not Corpus mobile. *Ibid.* III. viii. 117 He would so contund him. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 We drove into Avranches, wearied and contunded (as a friend of mine expresses it). 1885 BURGON in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 19 (*Twelve Good Men* II. 185) He was, single-handed, contunding a host of unbelievers.

Hence **con'tunded** *ppl. a.*, **con'tunding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **con'tunder**, one who 'contunds'.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 136/1 Make of contundede Akornes, and of honye a paest. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 51 Preparations..made with contunding, grinding, or scraping. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 65 A contunding Instrument strikes the Head. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 63 II. 85 This Contunder of Heresies. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxi. (*K. James loquitur*), Us that are..the contunding and contriturating hammer of all witches.

†**con'tune,** *v. Obs.* A variant of CONTINUE of obscure formation, frequent in 14–15th c.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4354 It is of Love, as of Fortune, That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune. *Ibid.* 5335. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 He is cause þat þe synnar contuniþ in his iuel. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 9 Ne none so high in his estate contune Free from thawayting and danger of Fortune. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 299 And whan that she longe in this manere Contunyd had, no word seying. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2207, 2881.

†**con'tunely,** *adv. Obs.* Variant of CONTINUALLY: cf. prec.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 134 The rumour of this revelacyoun Wych more and more contunely grew.

†**con'turb,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 contourb. [a. OF. *contorbe-r*, *-turbe-r*, ad. L. *conturbāre* to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, f. *con-* + *turbāre* to disturb.] *trans.* To disturb greatly, perturb.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, I am..so contourbed That I ne may my wittes gete. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. (1890) 70, I am sore conturbed wyth a drede merueyllous.

†**conturbate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. L. *conturbāt-*, ppl. stem of *conturbāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 The inveterate is imbecil, and conturbates the bowels.

†**contur'bation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *conturbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *conturbāre* to CONTURB.] Disturbance (physical or mental).

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIII. vii, Without more warre or conturbation. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 (R.) Pretty devised termes of morsures, contractions, or conturbations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* lxv. 23. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 217 The words of his holiness, which have wrought such a conturbation within me. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 281 Exciting in the Head..unexplicable Conturbation. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 225 The conturbation of the heavens.

†**contur'mation.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [n. of action from L. *conturmāre* to arrange in squadrons, f. *con-* together + *turma* troop, squadron.] A formation of troops or squadrons; a force so drawn up.

fig. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* §272 Assault, propell, and rout the conturmations of the disease.

contuse (kən'tju:z), *v.* [f. L. *contūs-*, ppl. stem of *contundĕre*: see CONTUND.]

1. *trans.* To injure as by a blow with a blunt instrument or heavy body, without breaking the skin; to bruise.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fij b, Yf the flesshe be contused or cut. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them. 1767 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 231 The forceful onset had contus'd his brain. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, A patient so contused should lose blood.

transf. a 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 296 A book which had been contused by a pistoll ball.

†2. To pound, beat small, bray, crush, bruise.

1552 HULOET, *Anaxarchus*..beynge contused or stamped in a morter with Iron pestles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §574 Their Roots, Barks, and Seeds, contused together.

Hence **contused** *ppl. a.*, bruised.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Contused or lacerated Wounds. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 19 With no further harm than a contused shoulder.

contusion (kən'tju:ʒən). (In 5 -teschown.) [a. F. *contusion*, ad. L. *contūsiōn-em* crushing, bruising, n. of action from *contundĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of bruising, or condition of being bruised.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg. 50 margin*, Wondis made with conteschown, þat ben maad wiþ smytynge of staf or stoon, or fallynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fiij, Yf that there be contusyon. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 204 One is performed by Contusion, the other by Excision. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 95 That e'ery stroke did Execution, By deep Incision or Contusion.

b. *transf.* The action of striking as with a blunt heavy body.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §187 The Interior [sound] is rather an Impulsion or Contusion of the Air, than an Elysion or Section of the same.

2. An injury to the body caused by a blow with a blunt or heavy instrument, by collision with a hard surface, etc., without breaking the skin; a bruise.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 That Winter Lyon, who in rage forgets Aged contusions. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 113 Used..for contusions and swellings. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4895/4 Major General Sibourg..receiv'd a Contusion in the Breast, from a piece of a Bomb Shell. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 294 Contusions of the scalp sometimes occasion abcesses. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 142 A 'contusion' is caused by a blow from a blunt instrument.

†3. Beating small, pounding, or braying. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 *Contusion* is the beating of grosse bodies into smaller or very subtile parts. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 94 Juices are got out by Contusion and Expression. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVI. iv. 171 There are other ways..of potting flesh for keeping, besides that of contusion.

contusion, *v.* [ad. F. *contusionner*, f. *contusion*: see prec.] *trans.* To affect with contusion, to bruise. (Only in *pass.*)

1871 *Standard* 7 Feb., In this rush the general was thrown down and contusioned. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS *Pers. Remin. Skobeleff* 278 When Skobeleff was contusioned on the night of the 8th November, his father came to see him.

contusive (kən'tju:sɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *contūs-*, ppl. stem of *contundĕre* + -IVE: in mod.F. *contusif*, *-ive*.] Producing contusion, bruising; of or belonging to a contusion.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 26 Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 229 The pain is of an obtuse or contusive character.

contynanse, -aunce, obs. f. CONTENANCE.

contynew(e, -ue, -we, obs. ff. CONTINUE.

co-'numerary, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CO- 2 + NUMERARY, f. L. *numerus* number: cf. *supernumerary*.] Corresponding in regard to number.

1850 CLINTON *Fasti Rom.* II. 210 The first year of Antioch was nearly conumerary with the 264th year of the Seleucidae ..The 301st of Antioch was conumerary with the 564th of the Seleucidae.

co-'numerous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CO- 2 + NUMEROUS.] Coextensive in number.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 133 Even were our organs or senses to be made co-numerous with the modes of existence, our knowledge would still be only of the phænomenal.

conundrum (kə'nʌndrəm). Also 7 conimbrum, quonundrum, 8 (conuncrum), quadundrum, cunnundrum, (connunder). [Origin lost: in 1645 (sense 3) referred to as an Oxford term; possibly originating in some university joke, or as a parody of some Latin term of the schools, which would agree with its unfixed form in 17–18th c. It is doubtful whether Nash's use (sense 1) is the original.]

†1. Applied abusively to a person. (? Pedant, crotchet-monger, or ninny.) *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 158 So will I..driue him [Gabriel Harvey] to confesse himselfe a Conundrum, who now thinks he hath learning inough to proue the saluation of Lucifer.

†2. A whim, crotchet, maggot, conceit. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I must ha' my crotchets! And my conundrums! 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, (Tipsy man says) I begin To have strange conundrums in my head. 1651 BEDELL *Life Erasm.* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 61 These conimbrums, whether Reall or Nominall, went downe with Erasmus like chopt hay. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. ii, I hope he'll chain her up, the Gad Bee's in his Quonundrum. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Conundrums*, Whimms, Maggots, and such like. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i, You don't know her; she has more Conuncrums in her Head than a Fencer. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 140 My Blood she advances, With Twenty Quadundrums, and Fifty Five Fancies.

†3. A pun or word-play depending on similarity of sound in words of different meaning. *Obs.*

1645 *Kingdom's Weekly Post* 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. For an instance.. Now all House is turned into an Alehouse, and a pair of dice is made a Paradice, was it thus in the days of Noah? Ah no! *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. (1730) I. 94 Pun and conundrum pass with them for wit. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. x, Such frothy Quibbles and Cunnunders. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 A Clinch, or a Conundrum. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxix. (1741) 204 Plain sense was esteem'd nonsense from the pulpit, which rung with ambiguities and double meanings; the poor sinner was mightily awaken'd to his duty by a pretty pun, and oftentimes owed his salvation to a quibble or a conundrum. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Conundrum*, a quaint humourous Expression, Word, or Sentence. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Conundrum*, a low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 47 Zounds! sir, do not think to put any of your conundrums upon me.

4. A riddle in the form of a question the answer to which involves a pun or play on words: called in 1769 *conundrumical question*. b. Any puzzling question or problem; an enigmatical statement.

1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Elegy to Apollo* Wks. (1812) II. 278 The Riddle and Conundrum-mongers cry Pshaw! 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxviii, Exhausting your faculties..in vain endeavours to guess at a ..conundrum. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxi. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 191 'You speak in conundrums', said Morley; 'I wish I could guess them'. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 32 The stars..will be after Adam's race has ceased to perplex itself with metaphysical conundrums.

5. A thing that one is puzzled to name, a 'what-d'ye-call-it'. *rare.*

1817 SCOTT *Let.* 8 June in *Lockhart*, We are attempting no castellated conundrums to rival those Lord Napier used to have executed in sugar. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. xii. 396 In her plain cap, plain kerchief, and plaited conundrums, by which the female Friends are distinguished.

6. *Comb.*, as ***conundrum-game***, ***-making***, ***-monger*** (see prec. 4), ***-party***.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert.* 32 Mr. Wood.. makes a Conundrum-Game with poor Cornaro's Daughter Su. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. No. 20. 271 Conundrum parties. *Ibid.* No. 20. 281 Leger-de-main, conundrum-making, and punning.

Hence, †**co'nundrumed**, grown crotchety, slightly crazed; †**conun'drumical** *a.*, whimsical, fantastic, crotchety; also, of the nature of a conundrum (sense 4); **co'nundrumize** *v. intr.*, to make conundrums.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, *Mel.* Am I stark mad? *Trol.* No, no, you are but a little staring. There's difference between staring and stark mad. You are but whimsied yet; crotcheted, conundrumed, or so. 1743 *London Mag.* 36 Of

all the conundrumical Inconsistencies, and incoherent Images that ever arose from a sick Stomach and a weak Head. **1769** *Town & Country Mag.* 1 Sept. 462/2 Answers to Mr. Wags connundrumical questions. **1836** *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 420 The conundrumizing of the said Billy.. set everybody making conundrums. **1839** L. BLANCHARD *Ibid.* LVI. 519 It was from you that he had the joke first, while you were conundrumizing for want of thought.

conurbation (kɒnɜ:'beɪʃən). [f. CON- + L. *urb-*, *urbs* city + -ATION; cf. F. *conurbation*.] An aggregation of urban areas.

1915 P. GEDDES *Cities in Evolution* ii. 34 Some name, then, for these city-regions, these town aggregates, is wanted... What of 'Conurbations'? *Ibid.*, For our first conurbation the name of Greater London is..dominant. **1922** C. B. FAWCETT in *Sociological Rev.* Apr. 111 Vast urban aggregates, or conurbations. **1948** *Conurbation: Planning Survey of Birmingham* i. 15 The term 'conurbation' means an area of continuous urban development which includes and connects two or more towns. **1957** *Listener* 29 Aug. 319/3 Forty per cent of Britain's population and the greater part of its wealth is [*sic*] concentrated in the seven large industrial conurbations. **1959** *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 368/1 The conurbations of Tyneside, Merseyside, West Riding, South-East Lancashire, and West Midlands.

conure ('kɒn(ɪ)ʊə(r)). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Conurus*, f. Gr. *κῶνος* CONE *sb.*[1] + *οὐρά* tail.] A popular name for a bird belonging to a group of Central and South American parrots, now classified as *Aratinga* and related genera, formerly included in a genus *Conurus*.

1858 *Proc. Zool. Soc. 1857* XXV. 225 Prince Bonaparte, in one of his last papers, proposed to call the little Mexican Conure.. *Bolborhynchus catharina*. **1883** *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 341 Large Patagonian Conure. **1895** R. LYDEKKER *R. Nat. Hist.* IV. 116 In the typical conures.. the fourth primary feather of the wing is attenuated, and the nostrils are exposed. **1897** *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/5 The rich greens and flame colour and orange in those golden-headed Conures. **1961** O. L. AUSTIN *Birds of World* (1962) 147/2 Among the less familiar groups of New World parrots are the conures, which are smaller and more slender-bodied than the amazons and have longer, pointed tails.

conus ('kəʊnəs). [L. *conus* CONE *sb.*[1]] **1.** *Anat.* A conical structure or organ, e.g. in the heart, the *conus arteriosus*, the upper and anterior part of the right ventricle.

1885 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE tr. *Claus's Text-Bk. Zool.* 146 An independently pulsating part of the heart with rows of semi-lunar valves (*conus arteriosus*). **1886** W. N. PARKER tr. *R. Wiedersheim's Elem. Compar. Anat.* 281 The longitudinal valve of the conus is incomplete. **1942** L. H. HYMAN *Compar. Vert. Anat.* (ed. 2) xii. 313 In tetrapods.. the conus becomes embraced by the bulges of the atrium. **1949** ADAMS & EDDY *Compar. Anat.* xii. 290 As the blood leaves the heart, it enters the conus arteriosus, a muscular structure containing valves that prevent the return of the blood to the heart. **1956** W. J. HAMILTON *Textbk. Human Anat.* 712 The lower end of the spinal cord forms a blunt tapering extremity, the conus medullaris.

2. A pale crescentic or annular patch near the optic papilla resulting from atrophy of the choroid and exposure of the sclera, and found esp. in cases of myopia.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Ophthalmol.* Nov. 319 One of the appearances occasionally seen at the optic entrance—a form of conus so-called. *Ibid.* 321 A full discussion of the 'congenital conus' would require a number of illustrations. **1938** S. DUKE-ELDER *Text-bk. Ophthalmol.* II. xxx. 1344 A congenital conus must be sharply differentiated from a myopic crescent. **1969** F. W. NEWELL *Ophthalmology* (ed. 2) xvii. 282/1 A conus surrounding the entire disk may develop in glaucoma.

†**'conusable**, *a. Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *conusable*, *conis(s)able*, = OF. *conois(s)able*, in mod.F. *connaissable* capable of being known or taken knowledge of, f. stem of *conus-ant*, *conuis-ant*, mod.F. *connaiss-ant*: see CONUSANT] An earlier form of COGNIZABLE in the legal sense: Capable of being judicially examined or tried; subject to the jurisdiction of a law-court.

a **1691** BP. BARLOW *Rem.* 365 (T.) One of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. **1694** R. COKE *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes connusable at Common Law.

†**conusance** ('kɒnjʊ-, 'kɒnɪzəns). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 connu-. [a. OF. *conus(s)ance*, also *conois(s)ance*, *conis(s)ance*, mod.F. *connaissance* knowledge: see COGNIZANCE.] An early form of COGNIZANCE, retained to recent times in legal use.

1. *gen.* = COGNIZANCE 2: Knowledge, information.

1642-1656 [see COGNIZANCE 2].

2. *Law.* = COGNIZANCE 3.

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancelor.. shall have connusance of plees. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 84 Conusance of plee is a priviledge that a Citie or Towne hath of the K[ing's] grant, to hold plee of all contracts, and of lands within the Precinct of the franchise. **1653** CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 265 It being a thing not properly lying within his conusance.. or capacity to grant. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 21 The taking conusance of blasphemy. **1705** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 202 That may properly fall under your Conusance.

3. = COGNIZANCE 4: Recognition or acknowledgement, *esp.* of a FINE of lands.

(Fines were abolished by Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 74

1570-6, 1602 [see COGNIZANCE 4].

4. = COGNIZANCE 5: Device, heraldic emblem; badge, mark.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 100 As soldiars beare the conusance of their capitaine. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 412 The house of Lancaster.. [had] a red Rose for their badge or conusance. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 Where discretion the daughter of time is his fairest conusance.

†**conusant** ('kɒnjʊ-, 'kɒnɪzənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 conn-. [a. OF. *conusant*, *conis(s)ant*, *conois(s)ant* knowing, pr. pple. of *conuistre*, *conoistre* now *connaître*:—L. *cognōscĕre* to know.]

A. *adj.* An early form of COGNIZANT, chiefly legal: Having cognizance or knowledge.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. 48 By common intendment he is more connusant of things, then Countrey people. **1678** HALE *Hist. Plac. Coronæ* I, Suppose the officer should be conusant of the formalities of the law. **1792** CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 36 Plaintiff is conusant of his own title. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 220 Where the party.. was not conusant of the treaty.

B. *sb.* = CONUSOR.

1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 84 Judgment for the Conusant. Indeed the Reporter properly doubts whether the Conusance being for Part of the Rent only was good.

†**conu'see, -zee.** *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* An archaic form of COGNIZEE: He to whom cognizance was made, *esp.* in a FINE of land.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 [If] the payment of the money should be made at Bristowe, and the conusee receiued it at another place. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 363 The conusee or recoveror hath a fee-simple vested in himself by the fine or recovery. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 661 An ejectment may be brought by the following persons: Assignee of a bankrupt; Conusee of a statute merchant or staple; copyholder.

†**'conusor, 'conuzor.** *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 -our. [a. AF. *conusour*, *conis(s)our* = OF. *conois(s)eor*, f. L. type *cognōscitor-em* (cf. It. *conoscitore*, Pr. *conoisedor*), f. *cognōscĕre* to know.] Archaic form of COGNIZOR: The party who made cognizance, *esp.* in a FINE of land.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 20 a, Wee.. beare you fayth for the landes y[t] wee hold of you your conusour. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 77 a, So if the Conusor of a fine executorie of lands holden by Knights seruice, dyeth. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 82 An affidavit shall be made, stating the time of the death of such conuzor or conuzors. *Ibid.* V. 544 He is not the issue in tail of the conusor of the fine.

co-nutrition (ˌkəʊnju:'trɪʃən). [f. CO- + NUTRITION.] Nutrition together, under the same conditions.

1885 F. WARNER *Phys. Express.* 364 Co-nutrition in two subjects produces similar proportions of growth.

convaie, obs. f. CONVEY.

†**convail, convale,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *conval-oir*, *conval-ant* to recover health, f. *con-* + *valoir*: cf. L. *convalēscĕre* in same sense] To grow strong, recover strength.

c **1500** *Poem on Heraldry* 2 (E.E.T.S. Extra Ser. 1869) So convalit vicis & variance.. So that few mycht laubour for discrepance. *a* **1532** *Remed. Love* 410 (R. Suppl.) Whereby reviled Causelesse he is, never to convaile. **1692** COLES, *Convail*, to recover.

convainquish, obs. f. CONVANQUISH.

†**convale,** *sb. Obs. rare* [ad. L. *convallis* a valley enclosed on all sides, f. *con-* altogether + *vallis* valley, VALE. In OF. *convalée*] See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 37/2 Convales or Valleys.. enclosed all about with hills.

convalesce (kɒnvə'lɛs), *v.* Also 5 -valesshe, 6-7 *Sc.* -vales, -ual(l)esse. [ad. L. *convalēscĕre* to grow strong, recover health, f. *con-* altogether + *valēscĕre* to grow strong, inceptive of *valēre* to be strong or well. Used by Caxton, and common in Sc. writers from 16th c.; but not in English Dicts. nor in ordinary English use till the 19th c.: cf. F. Hall *Mod. English* 287.]

1. *intr.* To recover from sickness, regain health, get better.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 As he..that of late convalesshed and yssued out of a greuous seeknesse. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 400 Eftir that the seik man.. beginnis to convalesce. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 679 He conuallessit within ane littill space. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 422, I recouered my health, and..being better conualessed, I recoursed backe in a Flemish Pink. **1676** W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 438 News came that he was convalesced. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 229 The insane person convalescing. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) II. 137 That illness when one does not convalesce at all. **1878** EWER *Catholicity* iii. 84 The Catholic Church is..under another aspect, the human race convalescing.

†**b.** *transf.* To grow strong. *Obs. Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 491 Seand thair power convales.. ay the moir. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 261 To ceis fra battall, quhill thair pissance war convalescit.

2. *Roman Law.* To become valid.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 601 The alienation, originally invalid, convalesces.

Hence **conva'lescing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 254 Mr. Andro Foster.. after his convalesing, took a great trouble in his mynde. **1864** in *Reader* No. 98. 603/1 Delicacies to the convalescing. **1890** *Daily News* 13 Nov. 3/7 Accommodation..for the treatment of convalescing patients.

convalescence (kɒnvə'lɛsəns). [a. F. *convalescence* (15th c.), ad. L. *convalēscentia* regaining of health, f. *convalēscent-em*, CONVALESCENT.]

1. Gradual recovery of health and strength after illness.

c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xl. (1890) 149 Seeng his fader broughte vp ayen in good conualescence and helth. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 179 In me was none hope of conualescence nor of lyf. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 88 Sickness had enfeebled my body, but I have a convalescence. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Physitians hold there is no perfection of corporall health in this life, but a convalessence at best. **1779** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Oct., On Thursday..I ventured on my dinner, which I think has a little interrupted my convalescence. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii, [He] had written to my mother, expressing his entire convalescence. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 180 The slow days of convalescence wore away in the sea-port town.

b. *transf.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 278 The convalescence of Virginia agriculture.

2. *Roman Law.* (See quots.)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed.2) 283 The retroactive effect of the removal of an original impediment to the validity of a title is called the Convalescence of the title. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* II. §218 If the legacy be to one who is not an heir..Sabinus held it incapable of convalescence under the Neronian senatus-consult.

conva'lescency. *rare.* [ad. L. *convalēscentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] A convalescent state.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* §273 Either in sicknes or convalescency. **1844** T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 180 Prescribed..in low fevers and convalescencies.

convalescent (kɒnvə'lɛsənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convalēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *convalēscĕre* to CONVALESCE. Also in mod.F.]

A. *adj.* Recovering health and strength after illness; in the way of recovery; still in need of nursing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Convalescent*, that waxeth strong. **1793** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 The French monarchy.. with an infant king, and a convalescent royalty. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 191 The patients become convalescent within the first week of the fever. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Little Georgette was now convalescent.

B. *sb.* One who is recovering from sickness.

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 148 A troublesome and dangerous [journey] for a convalescent. **1817** COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves*, *To Young Lady*, How glad I am to see you here, A lovely convalescent. **1885** DUNCKLEY in *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 There were the Infirmary convalescents taking the air.

b. *attrib.* Of or for convalescents.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 501 The sick.. are to be sent on board the convalescent Ship. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 91 Like the convalescent ward of a hospital. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* 895/1 A convalescent home..was built.

conva'lescently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigour.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

con'validate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *convalidāre* (Du Cange) = *consolidāre*, f. *con-* altogether + *validus* strong: see VALID. Cf. It. *convalidare*.] To strengthen, to confirm; to ratify or render legal, to put into legal effect.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Convalidate*, to strengthen. **1844** CARDINAL ACTON *Let.* 22 July in *Dublin Rev.* (1926) Jan. 40 The Marriage..may have been convalidated subsequently, where the Council of Trent has not been promulgated. **1983** *Latin Amer. Weekly Rep.* 30 Sept. 1 The government can legislate by means of decree-laws which come into force immediately and are deemed convalidated if Congress does not manage to consider them within 60 days.

†**convali'dation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] Strengthening, confirmation.

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 102 That thing which may be to the most convalidation and surety of the Process.

convall, convaile, in *Convall Lily*, *Lily Convaile*, *Obs.*: see CONVALLY.

convallamarin (kɒnˌvælə'mɛərɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *convallium* (see next) + *amār-us* bitter + -IN.] A bitter glucoside, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, obtained from the Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria Majalis*).

So **conva'llarin**, an acrid purgative glucoside $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$ obtained from Lily of the Valley. **conˌvallama'retin, convalla'retin**, products of the action of dilute acids on convallamarin and convallarin respectively.

1863-7 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Convallamarin*..is obtained by diluting and filtering the mother-liquor from which the convallarin has separated..Nitric acid colours convallamarin yellow; alkalis decompose it, with separation of convallamaretin. **1887** BRUNTON *Text-Bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 1040 Convallamarin acts like Digitalis..Convallarin has only a purgative effect.

†**convally**. *Obs.* In *lily convally*, also *lillie convaile*, *convall lily*, adapted forms of L. *Lilium Convallium* lily of the valleys (*Vulgate*, Cantic. ii. 1), used by the herbalists.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 679 Woodlillie, or Lillie conuaile. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 331 The Conuall Lillie, or Lillie of the Vally. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 175 With water of peonie, of lillyes conually, or of flowers of the linden tree. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xii, It is called in English, Lilly of the Vally, or the Convall Lilly. *Ibid.* lxiii, White flowers, smelling as sweet as those of Lilly Convally. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 328.

convanesce (kɒnvə'nɛs), *v. Math.* [f. L. *con-* together + *vānēscĕre* to vanish.] To disappear by the running together of two summits: said of the edge of a polyhedron.

1851 E. P. KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 187 If AB convanesces by the union of its summits, P becomes P', losing the faces A and B.

conva'nescible, *a.* [f. prec. + -BLE.] Liable to convanesce, as in *convanescible edge* (of a polyhedron).

1851 E. P. KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 186 Theorem. Every Polyhedron P, not a pyramid, has either a *convanescible* or an evanescible edge.

†**con'vanquish**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 -vainq-, -vaynq-. [a. OF. *convainquiss-* lengthened stem of *convainquir* by-form of *convaincre*:—L. *convincĕre* to conquer: see CONVINCE, CONVICT.]

trans. a. To vanquish, overcome. b. To convict.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 176/1 Whan they had.. conuaynquysshed the heretykes. *a* **1541** WYATT *Wks.* 1815-6 Let. xxx., *To the King* (R.), His other great conspiracies..hath made him convainquished in whole parliament.

conveane, obs. form of CONVENE.

convect (kən'vɛkt), *v.* [Back-formation from CONVECTION, CONVECTED *pa. pple.*] 1. *trans.* To transport (heat, air, etc.) by convection.

1953 *Technical Note* (Nat. Advisory Council for Aeronautics, U.S.) No. 2864. 2 When the turbulence wave pattern is convected through a screen or through a shock wave, the individual waves are altered. **1969** *Rev. Geophysics* I. 427 Compressions and rarefactions associated with changes of volume of magnetic flux tubes as they convect particles through the magnetosphere. **1976** *National Observer* (U.S.) 10 Jan. 2/6 (Advt.), Amazing invention captures and convects all fireplace heat into the room.

2. *intr.* To be convected; to undergo convection.

1974 *Jrnl. Fluid Mech.* LXIV. 806 As they convect downstream, eddies must amalgamate..into larger structures. **1983** *Nature* 17 Feb. 592/2 If the lower mantle convected separately..it would probably be so hot that it would melt extensively in its upper portion. **1984** *Christian Science Monitor* 7 Dec. 49/1 Air that heats up immediately behind the shield convects upward.

con'vected, *pa. pple.* [f. L. *convect-us*, pa. pple. of *convehĕre*, f. *con-* together + *vehĕre* to carry + -ED.] Carried by convection.

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 369/1 This is convected heat —*i.e.*, that which is obtained by the transfer of heated air from place to place.

convection (kən'vɛkʃən). *Physics.* [ad. L. *convectiōn-em*, n. of action from *convehĕre*: see prec.] The action of carrying; conveyance; *spec.* the transportation of heat or electricity by the movement of a heated or electrified substance, as in the ascension of heated air or water.

1623 COCKERAM, *Conuexion*, a bearing. **1834** W. PROUT *Bridgew. Treat.* 256 The process by which heat is communicated through water, we have termed *convection*. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* 177. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 Heat is communicated by radiation, conduction, and convection. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 56 The passage of electricity from one place to another by the motion of charged particles is called Electrical Convection or Convective Discharge.

b. *attrib.*, as in *convection current*.

1868 B. STEWART in *Macm. Mag.* July 254 There are.. convection currents in constant operation all over the disc.

convectional (kən'vɛkʃənəl), *a.* [f. CONVECTION + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or induced by convection; *spec.* of rain, resulting from the condensation of moisture as warm air rises and cools.

1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 Sept. 166 He concludes that the convectional origin of summer thunder-storms implies a like origin for such storms in winter. **1904** *U.S. Monthly Weather Rev.* Feb. 77 (Cent. D. Suppl.), The convectional currents. **1927** KENDREW *Clim. Continents* (ed. 2) 223 The ground is heated by the strong sunshine, and convectional overturnings take place between the layers of air resting on it and those above. **1930** *Meteorol. Gloss.* (*H.M.S.O.*) (ed. 2) 46 *Convectional rain*, caused by the heating of the surface layers of the atmosphere which expand and rise, giving place to denser cool air. **1957** K. A. WITTFOGEL *Oriental Despotism* 24 On-the-spot rains create additional dangers when they are overconcentrated (convectional) or irregular.

convective (kən'vɛktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *convect-*, ppl. stem of *convehĕre* to carry + -IVE.]

1. Having the property or power of conveying.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 266/2 [The bronchial tubes] are merely convective passages. **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 353 The convective force of a stream of water in washing away the less valuable minerals.

2. Of the nature of, or relating to convection.

1862 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 363 There must be an approximate convective equilibrium of heat throughout the whole. **1876** S. NEWCOMB in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 94 The latter is constantly cooling by radiation, and thus convective movements are established.

con'vectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a convective manner, by convection.

1864 WEBSTER cites HARE.

convector (kən'vɛktə(r)). [f. CONVECTION: see -OR.] An appliance that warms a room by convection. Also *attrib.*, esp. in *convector heater*.

1907 *Install. News* Dec. 21/2 The heating appliances cover several useful types of convectors. **1909** *Ibid.* III. 163 In use the convector body attains a temperature of about 220° F. **1939** MARTIN & SPEIGHT *Flat Bk.* 25 There are excellent gas convector or background heaters. **1957** *Times* 13 Dec. 18/2 Sales of our convector heaters proved the highest ever achieved by the company. **1958** *Engineering* 28 Mar. 416/2 The good insulation..makes the use of small wattage electric convectors an economic form of bedroom heating. **1965** *Which?* Feb. 57 More oil convector heaters. *Ibid.*, Most of the other oil convectors we tested.

conveen(e, obs. f. CONVENE; obs. Sc. f. COVIN.

convehith, -yth, obs. 3rd. sing. of CONVEY.

†**con'vell**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *convell-ĕre* to wrench up, overthrow, shatter, f. *con-* intensive + *vellĕre* to tear, pull, pluck. Cf. CONVULSE.]

1. *lit.* To tear, wrench. *rare.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 75 The muscles appointed for respiration, being also convelled. **1657-94** [see CONVELLED, etc. below].

2. *fig.* To overthrow or refute completely.

1536 *Articles Relig.* p. xvii, Such as neither ought ne can be altered or convelled by any contrary opinion. **1657** HAWKE *Killing is Murder* Pref., To convel, and confute, this pestilent and perilous Libel. **1724** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 111 It's impossible to convell the material facts he has set down.

Hence **convelled, convelling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 318 Broken and convelled nerves. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 187 For conuelling.. ..of this vaine custome. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 24 Very strong irritations in the Members of the Body, by convelling of their Muscular Fibres.

convellent (kən'vɛlənt), *a.* [ad. L. *convellent-em*, pr. pple. of *convellĕre* to CONVELL.] Wrenching, pulling up.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 525/2 As long as the ends.. are fixed, and will not yield to convellent force.

†**convenable** ('kɒnvɪnəb(ə)l), *a.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *convenable*, OF. also *covenable*, f. stem of *conven-ir*, *conven-ant* to meet, to agree (:—L. *convenīre* to CONVENE): see -ABLE, -BLE. Cf. Pr. *convenable*, *convenhable*. The earlier form was COVENABLE, whence also the early variants *comenable*, *conable*. But *convenable* gradually became the established form in French, and is found in Eng. beside *covenable* down to the 17th c. Johnson (1755) says 'Not now in use'.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances or requirements; suitable, appropriate, proper, meet, becoming.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶243 (Harl. MS. 7334) Whiche [thynges] ben conuenable [4 *MSS.* couenable, *Petw.* conable, *Cambr.* 603 nede] to verray confessioun. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxx. 27 That mannys lyvyng be convenable, And redy unto thi servyse,—That is all thi coveytise. **1579** J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Ej, Let vs then see whether this prince be a conuenable mariage in regard of her priuate person. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 230 Where the Lord profereth convenable marriage to his ward. **1659** MACALLO *Canons Physick* 75 By reason of the convenable quality and reasonable quantity. **1815** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 June, As the superior officer..in active service for Louis XVIII, [he is] forced to innumerable convenable expenses.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent, congruous; in agreement.

c **1450** *Merlin* 59 This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-tokeneth the place that Matheu fulfilde; and, sir, thus be these two tables convenable. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 175 With his word his work is convenable.

3. Suitable to the purpose or requirements of any one; convenient.

1421 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 463 In such place, as were most convenable unto the said King of Romans. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamb., The convenable tyme of helpe is comme. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Nothinge seemed more convenable to the Brittons than to encompasse their enemies on their backes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 31 The playnest manour of teachyng and moste conuenable. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 278 A convenable aliment for the particular parts. **1641** PRYNNE *Antip.* 278 The convenable season of the imploying of the good lent was passed.

convenable (kən'vi:nəb(ə)l), *a.*[2] [f. CONVENE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being convened.

1755 JOHNSON, *Convenable*, that may be convened. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 529 The States of Jersey are not convenable without the consent of the Governor.

†**'convenably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CONVENABLE *a.*[1] + -LY²; cf. COVENABLY.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; properly, suitably, fitly.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) VI. xvi. 9 Matters conueyed by iust conuenience Disposed in order conuenably to shewe. **1442** HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Let.* III. 33 I. 77 If it were not convenably resisted. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Unto whome it appertayneth mooste conuenably for to correcte. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 20 a. Well and convenably arrayed for the warre.

‖**convenance** (kɔ̃vənɑ̃:s). Also 7 -ence. [a. F. *convenance*, OF. also *covenance*, convention, agreement, convenience, f. *convenir* to come together, agree, fit, etc. Introduced in 15th c. in sense 1 (in form COVENANCE), and in sense 2 in 17th c., but in neither sense retained in the lang.; in recent use a non-naturalized French word in sense 3.]

†1. A convention, covenant, agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1483 [see COVENANCE].

†2. Concurrence, agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 104 Mombarecke..with the lest conuenence of his Maiestie, would continue his Armes against the Turke. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 17 Neither order nor distinction, nor union, nor convenance.

‖3. Conventional propriety or usage.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, The Visit* Wks. (Bohn) I. 404 The duration of a glance Is the term of convenance. **1867** —— *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Our foaming ale we drunk from hunters' pans..and if any missed Their wonted convenance, cheerly hid the loss With hunters' appetite.

‖b. *pl.* The conventional proprieties of life or social intercourse; the conventionalities.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 140 That it does not shock or revolt my taste or sense of propriety—of decorum —and the *convenances* arising out of place..occasion, or personal circumstances. **1881** *Spectator* 9 Apr. 476 Her utter ignorance of London *convenances* and proprieties.

†**convenancy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] Convenience, accommodation.

1769 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* i. (1886) 5 Holding this week day meeting twice in a Month at Nutfield for the Convenancy of the Nutfield Friends.

convenand, -ant, -aunt, obs. ff. COVENANT.

convene (kən'vi:n), *v.* Also 5 conwene, 6 conven, 6-7 convein(e, 6-8 conveen, 7 conveane. [a. F. *conven-ir* (pr. pple. *conven-ant*), in OF. also *covenir*, = Pr. *covenir*, *convenir*, Sp. *convenir*, It. *convenire*:—L. *convenīre* to come together, assemble, unite, agree, suit, fit, befit, f. *con-* together + *venīre* to come.]

I. To come or bring together.

1. *intr.* To come together; to assemble, or meet, *esp.* for a common purpose. a. of individuals.

Much more used in Scotland and U.S. than in England.

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 430/2 (Scotch Doc^t.) It is Accorded that Four Persones of either Partie..shall convene and assemble togidder. **1528** GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 124 At which time we convened in the pope's little chamber. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 15 The Scottis convenit in Argyle; quhair the capitanes war devidit..concerning this battell. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 446 The two princes convened and communed together in the suburbs of Calais. **1637-50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxiii, I appointit the nixt Fryday to our elderis to convein..I warnit all to convein on Setterday nixt to the sermon of preparation at the ordinar tyme. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 48 They convene in a large Hall. **1760** H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) V. 110 In the afternoon, all the town's folk and neighbours.. convened to the great house. **1787** BURNS *Halloween* ii, Some merry, friendly, countra folks Together did convene. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 380 They convened within the premises of a tavern. **1871** ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* i, Master of the murmuring courts Where the shapes of sleep convene!

b. of a collective body: To assemble for united action; to meet in a convention.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. 365 The States also conuening in a grand Councell at Oxford. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 152 That Council did conveen in the year 325. **1706** MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 57 The chief city.. where their chief courts of justice conveen. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Wk. & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 71 Academies convene to settle the claims of the old schools. **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 427 The 'Birlie Court' of the landowner is said to have convened under its shadow.

c. *transf.* of things: To concur, occur together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij b, The sygnes of lepry aswel equyuocalles as vnyuocalles and are the sygnes that conueneth onely in this dysease. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Cauler Water* Poems (1845) 22 The graces That aft conveen In gleefu' looks, and bonnie faces. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 310 As events convene, he gradually develops into an unfeeling and selfish man of the world.

†d. To come together; to unite. *Obs.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 By guiding the first motions of the small parts of Matter, bring them to convene after the manner requisite to compose the World. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 216 Those dispersed Particles could never of themselves have conven'd into this present or any other like Frame of Heaven and Earth. **1738** *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 141 If the rays convene before the retina.

2. *refl.* in prec. sense.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij b, The equyuocal sygnes conueneth them in dyuers maladyes. **1585** *Commend. Verses* in Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 Conveine your selfs (o sisters). **1638** *Council Records* in *Inverness Courier* 25 Oct. (1884) 3/4 The counsell..haifing convenit thaimselves. *a* **1674** CLARENDON (J.), The..people would frequently..convene themselves by the sound of a bell.

3. *trans.* To cause to come together; to convoke: **a.** individuals.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 226 The hail estates he conueinet till Edr. **1645** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 156 First he [Chas. I] went to Abergeiny where he conven'd ye country gentlemen. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. IV. iv. 114 Mir Vais now conveened the chief men of his tribe. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 257 With all due speed I will convene The Doctors of Theology. **1861** STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 226 Fifty Bishops of the neighbouring dioceses were convened.

b. a collective body, an assembly or meeting.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 53/1 The parliament.. was convened by his Majesty's grace and inclination. **1703** POPE *Thebais* 274 Th'almighty Father of the Gods Convenes a council in the blest abodes. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 123 They convened the assembly of the people. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 367 The Senate was convened by the tribunes. **1885** *Act 48–49 Vict.* c. 54 §5 The Archdeacon ..shall..convene a meeting of the beneficed clergy.

4. To summon (a person) before a tribunal. In the University of Cambridge: To bring a student before the college court of discipline. (Not a statutable phrase.)

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 78 The Byschape Robert þat gud man, He conwenyd be-fore hym þan. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35 Johne Gordoun ..and George Levingstone..being baithe conveinit for committing ane ryot. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 105, I do wonder for what cause you do convene me here before you. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii, Tom was presently convened before Mr. Allworthy. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Foker, whom the Proctor knew..was..summarily convened and sent down from the University. **1865** HOOK in *Athenæum* No. 1945. 154/3 Knapwell was convened before the Archbishop.

II. To agree, harmonize.

†**5.** *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement in purpose, opinion, or action; to agree. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 His purpos vas..to conuen and accord vitht the said Kyng of meid contrar the greikis. **1568** Q. MARY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 29 They have convenit and accordit that my sone sould be deliverit in hir handis. **1637** R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., They all convene in this, that a young man..is an unfit hearer. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 270.

†**6.** To agree or accord in size, quality, or character; to be suitable or fitting. *convening to*: conformable to, according to. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 62 Euerie foul [= fowl] conueining to the gretnes of the schel. **1600** J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* 141 (Jam.) The halines of the doctrine conueinis not to the conuenticle of the Caluinistes. **1627** BP. FORBES *Eubulus* 111 (Jam.) Barking can conveane but to living and sensitiue creatures.

†**7.** *trans.* To bring into agreement; to harmonize, settle. *Obs.*

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 86 To Almygthy Gode, wych hath gevyn yow grace so to ordyr and conven your afferys, that ye be..the ruler of thys your Realme.

†**8.** *U.S. dial.* To be convenient to; to suit, fit.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U.S., Convene*..is used in some parts of New England in a very strange sense..'This road will convene the public,' i.e. will be convenient for the public. The word, however, is used only by the illiterate. **1837–40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 78 Father..never confined himself to water neither, when he could get anything convened him better.

9. *intr.* To come together in harmony; to harmonize, fit each other.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 305 There are articles which the marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all, tempers..tastes, etc.

convene, obs. Sc. f. COVIN, compact, company.

convenee (kɒnvi:'ni:). [f. CONVENE *v.* + -EE.] One convened or summoned to a meeting.

1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

†**con'venement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *convenement* convention, f. *convenir*: see CONVENE *v.* and -MENT.] The action of convening; convention.

1603 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 62 We tooke the best course we could for Securing of the Towne of Corcke; holding a convenment for his Majestys Service.

convenent, obs. form of COVENANT.

convener (kən'vi:nə(r)). Also 6 -venar, -or, 7–8 -veener. [f. CONVENE *v.* + -ER^1.]

†**1.** One who assembles along with others. *Obs.*

a **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 304 Yf it shall happin in oure saidis conventionis any hard place of Scripture to be redd, of the which no proffeit arysith to the convenaris, that, etc. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* 69, I do reverence the Conveners [at the Synod of Dort] for their places, worth, and learning. *a* **1641** —— *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 510 Another Epiphanius..one of the Convenors at the second Councell of Nice.

†**2.** One who enters into a mutual agreement.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 35 A mutual consent among the conveners, that such a thing shall be so or so.

3. One who convokes (a meeting, etc.).

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 35 The greatest Convener of the People to Conventicles, that was in all the Countrey. **1805** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed.. without the conveners having assigned any public reasons. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 Doubtless its conveners would be glad to make it [the 'Church Congress'] more comprehensive if they could.

b. *spec.* One officially appointed to summon the meetings of a committee or other organized body, etc. Chiefly *Sc.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 All Deacons of Trades, and Deacons Conveeners in the said Burroughs. **1708** *Ibid.* No. 4426/10 The Dean of Guild, Deacon, Conveener, and the Community of the City of Glasgow. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 523 Your Committee..cannot conclude this part of the subject better, than by an Extract of a Letter to their Convener. **1833** *Act 3–4 Will. IV*, c. 46 §43 The convener, who shall preside at such committee, shall be entitled to a casting vote. **1886** *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow*, Committee, —— Councillor X, *Convener*, Councillor Y, *Sub-Convener*.

attrib. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The lord-provost and magistrates..the members of the town council and convenor court.

con'venership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of official convener.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1900 For many years, under the convenership of Dr. Candlish, the Free Church was very zealous in promoting primary education. **1887** *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow* 10 The good-humoured persistence with which..he urged the claims of the Library upon the citizens during his Convenership.

convenery (kən'vi:nərɪ). *Sc.* [f. CONVENER (sense 1): see -ERY.] A body of persons convened together; a convention, assembly, congress.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 988 A Constituent Convenery assembled to decide on the comparative power..of the two 'political literatures'. **1890** MISS A. H. DUNLOP *Anent Old Edinb.* 119 The Portsburgh Convenery consisted of four delegates from each trade.

†**con'veniable,** *a. Obs.* A by-form of CONVENABLE, assimilated to *convenient*.

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 20 (Jam.) At tyme and place conueniable. **1547–64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. ii, God..guideth all things in order conueniable. **1574** HYLL *Ord. Bees* (1608) 84. **1633** J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 140 That which to you shalbe most agreeable and conveniable.

convenience (kən'vi:nɪəns), *sb.* [ad. L. *convenientia* meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, suitableness, fitness, n. of quality from *convenient-em* CONVENIENT: see -ENCE. (The word also occurs in Fr. in 15–16th c.: but the actual Fr. equivalent is *convenance*.)]

†**1. a.** Agreement, accordance; congruity of form, quality, or nature. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Ther is a maner of conuenyence bytwene the thynge that is sene in the myrroure, and that other that is sene withouten. *c* **1430** —— *Bochas* II. xvi. (1554) 55 b, Atwene the Cedre of trees of royal And a sharpe thistle is no conuenience. **1554** T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 52 There is no convenience between Christ and Belial. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 189 Divination..made from the similitude and convenience betwixt them [inferior creatures] and the stars.

†**b.** An agreement, a correspondence. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 Thys kynde of man created God of a merueylous conuenience also, with al other maner of creatures. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 234 For want of these requir'd conueniences.

†**c.** *of convenience*: in accordance (with the premisses or facts); as a matter of congruity, accordingly. *Obs.*

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. v, Of convenyence it followeth that the soule of man must nedys be immortall. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 352 Thus it followeth of conuenience..that the Flesh is not the same in qualities.

†**2.** An agreement, a covenant. *Obs. rare.*

1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxix. 243 For the conclusion of such conveniences as were drawn and articulated between the D. of Somerset and the said company.

†**3.** Accordance of nature; fitness, aptitude. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Hornys Away* 60 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 In whom alle verteu is, by iust conuenience, Made stable in god by gostly confidence. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 772 The convenience of both their ages and estates. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 75 The Duke will lay vpon him all the honor That good conuenience claimes. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 Convenience, or Aptitude to produce the Peace. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 348 As its use is very easie, so its convenience is very great. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 48 Proportion relates almost wholly to convenience, as every idea of order seems to do.

†**4.** Moral or ethical fitness; propriety. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., O! how much did they vainly glorie in this Congruitie and Convenience of their actions.

5. The quality of being convenient, generally: i.e. of being suitable or well-adapted to the performance of some action or to the satisfying of requirements; suitability, commodiousness.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 253 Ile beate him..if I can meete him with any conuenience. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. (1712) 50 The great convenience and pleasure of Navigation. **1726** CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 260 Vera Cruz..where I should have Convenience of imbarking for Spain. **1728** T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. (1739) 3 The Ancients, at the erecting of Villages, had a regard to the Convenience of Water. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 130 The convenience and the facility of decimal arithmetic for 'calculation'.

6. The quality of being personally convenient; ease or absence of trouble in use or action; material advantage or absence of disadvantage; commodity, personal comfort; saving of trouble. Hence ***at one's convenience***, ***to suit*** or ***await one's convenience***, ***marriage of convenience***, etc.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 148 The best forming of all Members in a Building for the..Convenience of the intended Inhabitant. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶3 His intended Son-in-Law, who had all along regarded this Alliance rather as a Marriage of Convenience than of Love. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 A building..for the convenience of the drinkers. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 4 It is merely for convenience or ease that you are content to take them. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 55 Articles of necessity, convenience, or luxury. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 14 The convenience of borrowing and lending in one generally recognized commodity. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vii. 127 Like Pilate again, he preferred his own convenience, and the prisoner was put to death. **1890** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 276 He awaited my convenience in the drawing-room.

7. (with *a* and *pl.*) **a.** A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 7, I haue abandon'd Troy ..expos'd my selfe, From certaine and possest conueniences, To doubtfull fortunes. **1647–8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 17 He would obtain riches..with divers other conveniences. **1759** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 198 Men who want a present convenience must not be over-solicitous about future contingencies. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. v. §6 There is sometimes a convenience in extending the boundaries of a class.

b. An opportune occasion, an opportunity.

1679 *Jesuites Ghostly Ways* 7 Having let slip so fair an opportunity and convenience, for him to perform his bloody ..design. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 430 That he buy Books the next convenience. **1832** DICKENS *Let.* 30 July (1965) I. 7 You will perhaps oblige me with a line at your earliest convenience.

c. *pl.* Material arrangements or appliances conducive to personal comfort, ease of action, or saving of trouble. (Rarely in *sing.*)

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. v. (1673) 100 These Dæmons have no administration of the conveniences of man's life. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶4 They were eating their Flesh upon cakes of Bread for want of other Conveniences. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 20 Having in them all the conveniences of a palace. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 330 Unfit, from their habitual sloth and ignorance, to raise any convenience of human life. **1830** BREWSTER *Edin. Cycl.* VII. I. 220/1 Labourers, whom he pays with what are called conveniences; these consist in a house, ground for potatoes, grass for sheep and cows, etc. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 569 Necessary conveniences for the homestead.

d. A particular appliance; a utensil; formerly applied commonly to a conveyance; now often used euphemistically, *spec.* a (public) lavatory, a water-closet; esp. in ***public convenience***.

1671 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 65 Before they can order theyr convenience to London by land. **1700** GOV. NICHOLSON in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 120 To find a convenience and provide necessaries for his voyage hither. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 250 A convenience to spit in appeared on one side of her chair. **1772** R. GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* XII. xi. (D.), A man packed up in this leathern convenience with a wife and children. **1841** S. BAMFORD *Pass. Life Radical* I. xlii. 236 A convenience, from which emanated the disagreeableness. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 A post-office car, which contains that great convenience a letter box. **1883** STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 296 An American railroad-car..with a stove and a convenience, one at either end. **1938** O. LANCASTER *Pillar to Post* p. xiii, The cathedral, the Dean's house..and the public convenience..are all 'architecture'. **1958** B. HAMILTON *Too Much of Water* ix. 185 Gents and Ladies bathrooms and conveniences. **1963** V. NABOKOV *Gift* iii. 156 A public convenience with thujas around it.

e. *transf.* of a person.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 292 A God, who without maintaining any good of principle, consents to be only the convenience of all. *Mod.* They wanted to make a convenience of me.

†**8.** Means of living conveniently, competence.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 44 The best part of his convenience he acknowledgeth to receive from the family of Lancelloti.

9. *attrib.*, in sense 'designed for convenience; used when convenient'. orig. *U.S.*

1961 *Economist* 2 Dec. 910/1 Even the Thanksgiving turkey has now become a 'convenience' food. **1965** *Daily Express* 11 Nov. 2/8 The 'convenience store' is always open in America. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* 30 Apr. III. 10/5 Send us your favorite recipe using convenience foods (frozen or refrigerated prepared foods, canned soups, sauce mixes, cake mixes etc.) and you may win a $10 prize. **1968** *Guardian* 6 Dec. 9/5 No one would deny the drudgery, the time-wasting, the monotony, that has been removed by convenience foods. **1970** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 18 June 1/6 A woman was shot in the arm as she watched a fire at a convenience store.

convenience (kən'vi:nɪəns), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To afford convenience or accommodation to; to suit; to accommodate.

1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 365 What way we may be pleasur'd and convenienc'd. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Ep. to Rdr., According as they..do convenience themselves with just and equal Laws and Customs. *Ibid.* 43 In places that are eminently convenienced for quick getting out. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/2 A general rule that the public are not to be convenienced unless they pay for it.

con'veniencer. *rare.* One who accommodates or conveniences.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 ¶2 Honest Coupler the Conveniencer. [But some later edd. read *conveyancer*, which suits the sense.]

conveniency (kən'vi:nıənsı). [f. as CONVENIENCE *sb.* with later suffix -ENCY. Formerly more frequent than *convenience*, but now little used.]

†**1.** = CONVENIENCE 1. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxi. (R.), More to the conueniency of tyme and agreement of other cronyclers. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 That imitation wherof Poetry is, hath the most conueniency to Nature of all other. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 42 The things spoken .. have a real likeness and conveniency in nature with one another. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 329 If this conveniency was not a sufficient testimony, the inscriptions .. found .. would put it beyond all dispute.

†**2.** = CONVENIENCE 3. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143b, By this .. appereth the conuenyency how our exercyse .. may be compared to a buyldyng. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 37 Such a palace roial .. ought of all conueniency in reason to be ornated and set forth with the name and title of an honour. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 369 The perpetual equity, reasonableness, and conveniency of this order. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 320 Moved thereunto [his marriage] .. by the conveniency of her years. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. §5 (1681) 124 This way is with most conveniency to be used when the Stock is too big to be cleft.

†**b.** *conveniency of*: what is accordant to or in accordance with. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvi. 243 It was against conveniencie of reason, that he should be fearfull for the salvation of his soule. 1624 LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 301 III. 174 No further to oblige himself .. then might well stand with the .. conveniency of his state.

†**3.** = CONVENIENCE 4. *Obs.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 58 Tricking and trimming our selves above conveniencie, is a dangerous allurer of lust. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 2 His Majesty .. desireth to perform all things with conveniency.

4. = CONVENIENCE 5.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb*, xi. Notes 181 Conveniency of situation. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 309 If conveniency will permit, go to Bed and keep your self warm for an hour. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 230 What adds to the Beauty as well as Conveniency of these Offices, is, that they all open into St. James's Park. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 3 The conveniency of the passage to and from the bridge. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 30 It is probable that such conveniency originally presenting itself first suggested the idea.

b. with qualifying words expressing the respect in or purpose for which a thing is convenient.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 The plaine countrey by reason of the fruitfulnes, doth minister .. conveniencie to joyne their forces. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. x. 183 They should returne .. into the next Towne for the more conveniency of lodging. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xi. §2 (1681) 232 The Forewheels are lesser in a Waggon .. for its conveniency in turning. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 122 Water enough for the Conveniency of Ships to lie afloat. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 279 The conveniency of the scholastic phrase to distinguish the kind from all degrees.

†**c.** Convenient occasion, opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxvi. 51 There will be conveniency every week of receiving and sending. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 61 Their sudden submission, gave the Spaniards conveniency to hasten to the relief of the Duke. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 10 If they should want a conveniency of communicating the same to their Neighbours. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* in Talfourd *Life* ix. 87, I have no conveniency of doing it by this.

†**5.** = CONVENIENCE 6. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 64 To weigh the immortall wisdom in even scales with mortal conveniency or inconveniency. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 40 Churches are set apart for the conveniency of men to Worship in. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 13 Apr. (1871) V. 19, I cannot, with conveniency to myself, speak out. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 189 Consulting the Conveniency of the worst of Infidels. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways .. for the conveniency of foot passengers.

b. Time or occasion convenient to a person.

1649 *Alcoran* 28 You shall do well to stay their conveniency. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 144 The French at their first conveniency intend to make a descent on Scotland. 1739 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 As your best conveniency invites you. 1831 SCOTT *Nigel* v, [He] would .. wait his royal conveniency for payment.

6. A convenient thing; = CONVENIENCE 7.

†**a.** A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage. *Obs.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 8 Neither are there Seas, or Rivers, or any other conveniency for Habitation. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 17 Wherefore to have the occasion of abounding in Seamen, is a vast Conveniency. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 53 Another conveniency will be, that you will hinder the Smoak .. from being beaten down into your Room. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xi. 78 A stranger may fairly avail himself of every conveniency arising from their obliging manners.

†**b.** with defining words connected by *of*. *Obs.*

1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 24 [To] stay there some days before the conveniency of a transportation could be found. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Wanting the conveniency of books to assist me in such an undertaking. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 194 This room wanted the conveniency of a closet. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 8 The Chinese merchants .. got the conveniency of the river Ilak for part of their journey.

c. *pl.* Material arrangements or appliances advantageous to life, personal comfort, ease of work, saving of trouble, etc.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶3 The Blessings and Conveniencies of Life. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶2, I furnished a large room with all conveniencies for study. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 The ancients were destitute of many of the conveniencies of life, which have been invented or improved by the progress of industry.

d. A particular convenient appliance or article; a utensil; formerly, *esp.* a conveyance or vehicle; = CONVENIENCE 7 d. *arch.*

1660 *Trial Regic.* 109 Having a conveniency out of my house into a Gallery. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 16 For providing ships and conveniencys to transport horses to Tanger. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* liv. 138 Thy Helmet I believe thou wear'st .. for a conveniency to drink out of in a Tavern. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* v. (D.), I remember thou didst come up in the leathern conveniency with me. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6423/3 A large Diamond Ring, with another Conveniency set with Diamonds. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 36 The next thing is, to get you a conveniency to carry you abroad. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 10 This magnificent hotel and conveniency we call Nature.

e. *transf.* of a person. *arch.*

1728-9 MRS. DELANY in *Life* (1861) I. iii. 192, I did make a conveniency of him, for by his means I found my Lady Carteret. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 191 The uninspired man certainly finds persons a conveniency in household matters.

†**7.** Means of living conveniently, a competence.

a 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 155 He will leave a conveniency for his posterity if he can.

convenient (kən'vi:nıənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convenient-em* agreeing, consistent, accordant, fitting, suitable, becoming, pr. pple. of *convenīre* to come together, meet, unite, agree, fit, suit, etc. (There was also an OF. *convenient* in 15-16th c.)]

†**1.** Agreeing (in opinion); in accord. *Obs.*

1485 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 178 (Jam.) Sa that .. the princez that suld be the partj, be greable and convenient.

†**2.** Accordant, congruous, consonant (*to*). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45b, Eche of these peticions be conuenyent and agreeynge to some gyfte of ye holy goost. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 To our office mair convenient and consonant. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 55 It may seem not altogether so equitable and convenient to reason.

†**3.** Agreeing with or consonant to the nature or character of; in accordance with; in keeping with; befitting, becoming (*to* or *for* a thing or person).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 230 It is convenyent to a god, to ete no mete. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 786 Her nose directed straight .. With form and shape thereto convenient. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 8 The best kynd of lyfe and most convenyent to the nature of man. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 144 Of apparell and of demeanure nothyng comely ne conueniente for one that should bee a manne. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 250 Interred in .. a place of Saint Maries Church conuenient for so worthy a person.

†**b.** Of befitting size or extent; commensurate, proportionate (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 550 Hise proporcioneles conuenientz ffor his equacions in euery thyng. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The roote is long, and of a convenient thicknesse. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 186b, The rewarde of æternal lyf conuenient to the merit. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 3 Sutable at least in a convenient degree to the worth of the Faculty.

†**4.** Suitable, appropriate; a. *to* or *for* a purpose, etc. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 97 Nature yeueth to euery thing þat þat is conuenient to hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 124 A place moste mete and convenient for to abide battaill. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184b, Shut them [bees] up with foode convenient for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 2 Here's a maruailous conuenient place for our rehearsall. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 8. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Pieces of Wood, of a Substance convenient to the light or heavy work they intend to Turn. 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 186 [A place] convenient to the purpose of holding our secret consultations.

†**b.** Suitable to the conditions or circumstances; befitting the case; appropriate, proper, due. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §4 Wher-fore me semith convenient .. to make of it special declaracioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 20 Sett in trew and conuenyente termes, wythout erroure or darkenes. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 3 §16 To punish .. with chaining, beating, or otherwise, as shall seeme to them conuenient. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Term.* (1866) II. 139 It was convenient Christ should visit sinners for their speedy conversion. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Put them into a convenient quantity of the best butter. 1670 DK. RICHMOND in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 299, I thought convenient to advise you, that I intend to prosecute this businesse. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 When the piece Q, is set to its convenient heighth. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 309 Many were destitute of convenient clothing.

†**c.** Of time: Due, proper. *Obs.*

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. (1885) 34 And that euery player .. be redy in his pagiaunt at convenyant time. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 So must he at all times convenient preache diligentlie. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35, I sal gif yow rayne in tyme convenient.

†**5.** Morally or ethically suitable or becoming; proper. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 It is not convenient a man to be Ther women gon in travalynge. 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* D iij b, All other of theym lyved in a conuenyent chastyte. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 §5 It is not convenient nor standing with good and indifferent ordre that the said sir Robert shuld be Auditour and Juge of hymself. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* v. 4 Neither filthinesse, nor foolish talking, nor iesting, which are not conuenient. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 62 She sang and danc'd more exquisitely than was convenient for an honest woman. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. 56 And which is the convenient end, seems .. to be left to every man's conscience.

6. Personally suitable or well-adapted to one's easy action or performance of functions; favourable to one's comfort, easy condition, or the saving of trouble; commodious. (The current sense.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 Take therwith gretter acqueyntaunce at som other conuenyent tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. 2 When I maye get a convenient tyme I shall iudge accordinge vnto righte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 And so by conveniente jorneys came to the towne of Edenborough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 258 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor. 1721 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 120 To come with all convenient speed. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. §1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 277 It would be very ill convenient to his Men, to be out all Night in the Frost, upon a cold Beach. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, A very convenient arrangement for mutual support. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 205 It had once been convenient to forget, it was now equally convenient to remember.

7. *colloq.* and *dial.* a. Within easy reach; easily accessible; 'handy'.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, Heretics used to be brought thither convenient for burning hard by.

b. Conveniently near; near in place or time *to*. (Ireland and U.S.)

1849 POLK cited in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1865 *Dublin Even. Mail* Feb., It was convenient to five o'clock when I got home. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Convenient*, near. 'His house is convenient to the church'. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Jan. (*Dublin Conspiracy*), At the College rail, convenient to Clarendon's Riding School.

¶ Formerly often compared by *-er*, *-est*.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 37 If you find it more convenienter to use the plumb line then the Index. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 201 Although it is the neerest way, it is not the convenientest way for Seamen. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. i. 233 He will have larger panes of glass, and convenienter casements.

B. *sb.* †**1.** ? Agreement, accord. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. x. (1495) 37 The joynture and conuenyente of domes of god. *Ibid.* VIII. xxviii. 340 A body that is blysful and a nother that is not blysfull maye be togyders in the same stede and place wythout conuenyent.

†**2.** *pl.* ? Proprieties; formalities. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxlvii, A Prince is Synew-Shrunke, And Crampt, betwixt a Title, to keepe warme And Cold Convenients.

†**3.** A mistress, concubine. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Dorimant's Convenient, Madam Loveit. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Concubines, Convenients, Cracks.

conveniently (kən'vi:nıəntlı), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a convenient manner, in accordance with convenience.

†**1.** Congruously, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. x (1495) 37 Sadde setes ben conuenable and conuenyently joyned. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Conjoyne your Elements .. With all their Concords conveniently.

2. In accordance, in harmony; in accord with premises or facts, accordantly. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxii, It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo therafter ful conveniently. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xii, The soule convenyently must be infynyte. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 184 [God] acts conveniently with his own nature.

†**3.** Fittingly, suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Convenyently this virgyne gloryous May to a margaryte comparyd be. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 39 Revenues to maynteyn honorably and convenyently the astate of a Duke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 45 Such faire ostents of loue As shall conueniently become you there. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 49 My Hostis .. is both cleanly and conveniently handsome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 9 That the Staires may stand conveniently to the Stories.

†**4.** With ethical or moral propriety. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 And they concluded, yt the king might conveniently ayde her with Golde and Sylver.

5. In a way that affords ease or comfort, or obviates difficulty; commodiously.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 62 With a Chimney, very properly and conveniently built. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eclog.* i, A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. III. §4 They could not conveniently be wanting. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26, I have now, more conveniently, divided the whole into six chapters.

b. In a way that fits one's purpose or desire.

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 47 So very conveniently [he] finds him in Britain when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans.

6. With personal ease, facility, or comfort; readily; without trouble or difficulty.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Vysytyng them as often as she conuenyently myght. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §22 An housbande can not conuenyentelye

plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vppon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 11 He sought how he might conueniently betray him. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Drink the Broth as soon as you can conveniently. **1859** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 9 If you could conveniently bring a small bag of meal with you. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Some lesser points may be more conveniently noticed in this place.

†**con'venientness.** *Obs.* The quality of being convenient; CONVENIENCE.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. iii. 6 Profitable.. for commodiousnesse, conuenientnesse, and delightsomnesse. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxvi. 1158 Thus much concerning the conuenientnesse of the time.

convening (kən'vi:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVENE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CONVENE; coming together, assembling, etc.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 376 The same practice of convening we find continued in the following years. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii, Any delay of their convening might endanger the publie. **1795** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. xx. Aye at first at the conveening, Moralized on what was right.

con'vening, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That convenes.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6/1 The poor-law doctor would report to the convening authority.

‖**conve'nisse.** *Obs.* [L. *convēnisse* 'to have agreed', perf. inf. of *convenīre* to agree.] A document setting forth what certain parties have agreed upon; an agreement, contract.

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 121 At the Dedication of which Oratory there was a Convenisse..between the Foundress and the Bishop.

convenor, var. of CONVENER.

convent ('kɒnvənt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–7 covent, (3 kuuent), 5–6 covente, 5 couvent; *β.* 6– convent. [ME. a. AF. *covent, cuvent, couvent* = OF. *convent*, mod.F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, Cat. *couvent*, Sp. and It. *convento*:—L. *convent-um* (*u*- stem) assembly, company, f. *convenīre* to come together, CONVENE. In OF. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *couvent*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced *c* 1550, and by *c* 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Covent Garden*. Cotgr. 1611 has '*convent*, a couent'; mod.F. dictionaries have *couvent*, a convent.]

†**1.** An assemblage or gathering of persons; a number met together for some common purpose; an assembly, meeting, convention, congregation.

α. c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 71/25 Seint Wolston.. was imaked prior of þat hous..his Couent he wuste swyþe wel and to alle guodnesse hem drouȝ. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 267 Tho seȝe hi come a fair covent, and a croice to-fore hem bere. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 185 Thabbot with his couent hath sped him for to burie him ful fast. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 210 Euery day, whan the covent of this Abbeye hath eten. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1514 Saynt Audry, than abbesse, toke her holy couent And mette the sayd kynge. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 19. **1636** PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 7 The Abbot without the Covent, the Master of the Colledge without the Fellowes. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Rust. Rampant* Wks. (1687) 466 This.. was the answer of the Covent.

β. **1689** BURNET *Tracts* I. 36 He immediately called the Convent together.

†**b.** A company of twelve (or, including the superior, thirteen) 'religious' persons, whether constituting a separate community or a section of a larger one. *Obs.*

The number is believed to refer to the company of the Apostles with their Master (see sense 2), and was apparently of later introduction into conventual organization. Thorne (14th c.) says of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 'Anno Domini mcxlvi. iste Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum istius monasterii, et erant lx monachi professi præter abbatem, hoc est, quinque conventus in universo' (*Decem Scriptores* 1652, col. 1807).

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 286/304 A frere prechur of boloygne ..hadde a couent of freres..his twelf freres bi-fore him comen, him-seolf was þe þrettepe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 550 (Harl. MS.) And bring me xij freres wit ȝe why For þrettene is a couent as I gesse [*so 4 texts: Ellesm. & Lansd.* For twelue is a Couent as I gesse]. **1536** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 All..houses of religion..whereof the number in any one house is or of late hath been less than a covent, that is to say, under 13 persons.

4. An institution founded for the living together of a number of 'religious' persons, monks, friars, nuns, etc.

α. a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 12 þus hit is i kuuent. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 207 Riȝt so be religioun it roileþ and steruiþ, þat out of couent and cloistre coueiten to libben. **1531** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1638) 128 Abbies and Priories, and other houses that have colledge and covent. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Covent of Charity of the Canons regular at Venice. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 2 He intreated the Fathers..to Receive him into their Covent.

β. a **1699** LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Go immediately and putt himselfe in a Conventt. **1708** SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 91 Convents..which are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose. **1865** *Morning Star* 4 Aug., During the present week a second convent of nuns has been established in the suburbs of York. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 196 Voltaire often compared the system of life at Berlin..to that of a convent, half military, half literary.

‖**b.** As a translation of Germ. *kloster*, the name of some Lutheran ecclesiastical corporations, retaining the property and some features of the constitution of pre-Reformation convents.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 The convent consists of a Lutheran abbot, a prior, and four conventuals.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such a religious community.

α. **1528** ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 82 Fryers..in coventis whereas they are, Thycke mantels of fryse they weare. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 180 Virgins who neuer past the bounds of their Couents. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 217 The building of Churches, Cloysters, and Covents.

β. **1686** J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Conventions* A vja, The places..were called Monasteries, Convents, or Cloisters. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 104 The white towers of a convent peeped out from among the thick mountain foliage. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 28 Out of his convent of gray stone..Walked the Monk Felix.

6. In senses 4 and 5 the word is often popularly restricted to a convent of women, a nunnery, a convent of men being distinguished as a *monastery*; but this is not warranted by historical usage.

1795 TRUSLER *Words esteemed Synonymous* II. 66 *Cloister* is a general term..*Convent* is..a religious house for nuns, and *monastery* for monks or friars. **1814** STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE in S. Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 204 Tell me whether I am right in suspecting that San Lucar is a convent, and not a monastery. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 196 No woman could obtain permission to come into the monastery of the men; none of the men to come into the convent of the women.

7. Applied to a Buddhist or other non-Christian monastic institution: cf. MONASTERY.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 115 Their Priests..liue an hundreth or two hundreth of them together in one cloister or couent. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 532/1 Convents for priests, as well as nunneries, exist in all countries where Buddhism has been introduced.

†**8.** An administrative division of a province. *Obs. rare.*⁻¹. [cf. med.L. *conventus* 'districtus, diœcesis episcopi' (Du Cange).]

1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 594 Pontus..being added to Galatia, and divided into eleven Convents, was called by the name of Bithynia.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3–5), as **convent-cell, -chanting, -crowned, -prayer, -roof, -seal**; **convent-bred** *a.*, educated in a convent or nunnery; †**convent-loaf,** ? same as *chapter-bread.*

1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 529 *Convent-bred demoiselles. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. vi.. The cheerless *convent-cell. **1847** EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 55 *Convent-chanting which the child Hears. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xii, The *convent-crowned height. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 114 This *convent-founding, convent-ruling business. **1530** PALSGR. 210/1 *Covent lofe, *miche* [COTGR., *Miche*..a fine Manchet, or, particularly, that kind of Manchet which is otherwise tearmed, *Pain de chapitre*]. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* 1 Deep on the *convent-roof the snows Are sparkling to the moon. *Ibid.* 5 The shadows of the *convent-towers. **1538–9** *Instruct. Hen. VIII Visit. Monast.* (1886) 14 Whether the *Covent-seal of this House be surely and safely kept.

†**convent** (kən'vɛnt), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *convent-* ppl. stem of *convenī-re* to come together, CONVENE: cf. *prevent.*]

1. *intr.* To come together, assemble, meet; = CONVENE 1; to enter into a convention.

1544 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 402 The lords convented in the fratre of the said graie ffreers. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 48/1 Unneth the Christians could safelie conuent in their owne houses. *Ibid.* 144/1 Crescentius with the people and clergie conventing against the said Gregorie, set up John the 18th. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1611) 239 And each one to a divers Sect conuents. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. (1611) 180 Many Beasts did often conuent together at some Riuer to drinke. *a* **1657** R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 50 The Trees convented to chuse them a King.

2. *trans.* To cause to come together; to assemble (persons or a body); = CONVENE 3.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 56 The king..conventyng hys nobles and Clarkes together. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 59. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 8 Command him to convent His whole host arm'd before these towers. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 12 How the Parliament shall be summoned and convented by the Lords, Commons, and great Officers of the Realme themselves.

3. To cause (persons) to come or appear; to call to a meeting or interview, to summon.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 157 For that cause onely [he] had often times convented him whan he repayred into that country. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 5 He convented Q. Catullus before the body of the people to receive their order. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar.* 24, I must yet convent your honesty somewhat further. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Ess.* i. (1673) 553 The King..upon his arrival convented the Boy.

b. *spec.* To summon *before* a judge or tribunal, for trial or examination.

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 139b, The..partie greved may convent the partie so offendinge before his ordinarie or other judge. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 17 The great daye of the Lorde, when all flesh shall be conuented before the tribunall seate of God. **1649** PRYNNE *Demurrer* 37 A certain English Knight decreed to convent a Jew..before the Judges. **1718** BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* XV. (1720) 241 She was convented before Mr. Wotton.

c. With the judge or tribunal understood: To summon, to cite; to summon on a charge *of.*

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 13 §13 The Party..may and shall be convented and sued in the King's Ecclesiastical Court. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 295b, The Emperour is convented of heresie. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 66 The Commons have convented Flood, examyned him, and sentenced him. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. l. 275 Meantime, the owner and master of the ship were convented, and forced to promise not to land the tea.

†**4.** ? To agree or covenant to give: cf. *convention*, and *covenant. Obs.*

1587 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 145 Whereas I convented in mariage with my doughter Meryall the some of 300*l.*, whereof my sonne-in-lawe William Wycliffe, hir husband, hath allready receved 200*l.*

¶**5.** In the following taken by some to mean 'To be convenient, fit, suit' (= CONVENE 6); but sense 3 'To summon, call together', is possible. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 391 When that is knowne, and golden time conuents A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules.

†**'conventer, 'coventer.** *Obs.* [f. *covent*, CONVENT + -ER¹.] One who lives in a convent.

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 501 What shall we say then of so many Monasteries of Coventers, who have money, who drink, play at dice, etc.

con'ventical, *a. rare.* Also *erron.* -ticle. [f. L. *convent-us* + -IC + -AL¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to a convent, conventual. '*Conventical prior*: the same as an abbot' (Ogilvie).

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The gardener..had mortgaged a month of his conventical wages in a borachio or leathern cask of wine. **1784** *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 107 If hereafter I should resolve upon a conventicle life.

2. Of or pertaining to a conventicle.

1872 J. H. NEWMAN *Disc. & Arguments* 257 Sir Robert [Peel] breaks out into almost conventical eloquence.

Hence **con'ventically** *adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 321, 'I was reading my blessed bible'..said Tim, looking conventically.

conventicle (kən'vɛntɪk(ə)l). Also 4–5 -icule. [ad. L. *conventicul-um* assembly, meeting, association, also place of assembly; in form dim. of *conventus* assembly, meeting, but not having in cl. L. any diminutive or depreciatory sense.

It was applied, app. by the Roman Christians themselves, to their meeting-houses, or places of worship, and is so used in the edict of Galerius, A.D. 311, permitting them to be rebuilt. In med.L. the word began to receive a derisive or contemptuous, and hence bad sense; according to Du Cange 'de hæreticis proprie dicitur'. The 4th Council of Carthage has 'conventicula hereticorum non ecclesia sed conciliabula appellantur' (Du Cange), where, however, the word itself is merely = 'assembly', or 'little assembly'; but assemblies of separatists, heretics, or reformers, being usually small and private, in comparison with the great public assemblies of the popular church, were naturally designated by the diminutive form, which gradually acquired from this association an unfavourable connotation. In English, the word has been used in the good or neutral sense received from ancient Latin; also, in the opprobrious sense in reference to private or clandestine meetings, first of a civil or political, and afterwards of a religious character. Although the ecclesiastical application arose directly out of the political, and was never thoroughly distinct from it in English Law, it was in common use largely affected also by the mediæval association with meetings of sectaries or heretics. Cf. F. *conventicule*, 16th c. in Littré, 'prohibition des conventicules [pour le protestantisme]'. In all the early verse quotations, from Shakspere, Beaumont and Fletcher,

Daniel, Crowne, Butler, Dryden, etc., it is accented ˌconven'ticle or 'conven,ticle (riming in *Hudibras* III. ii. 1388 with 'stickle'); Bailey's folio, 1730–6, accents *'conventicle*; and Cowper, *Task* II. 437, originally wrote 'the nasal twang, At 'conven,ticle heard', but altered it in ed. 3 (1787) to 'Heard at con'venticle'.]

I. A meeting secular or religious.

†**1.** An assembly, a meeting; *esp.* a regular meeting of any society, corporation, body, or order of men. *Obs.* [L. *conventus* and *conventiculum*.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xv[i]. 4, I shal not gadere to gidere the conventiculis [**1388** *ethir litle couentis*] of hem of blodis [Vulg. *conventicula eorum de sanguinibus*, after LXX συναγωγὰς]. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Þis William .. made openliche conventicles and counsailes and gadrynge of men. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 49 Item [The Deane of the Chappell] ought every Friday to kepe a conventicle with them all [chanters, etc.] and there to reherse the fautes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 63 Will plucke you as yll doers into theyr counsels and conuentycles [ver. 17, ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς]. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 He caused a convocation of Bishops to be holden at Westmynster... In which conventicle, then being present all the Bishoppes and Abbottes. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 161 He [the Mayor] called a Conuenticle of his Brethren. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. (1614) 4/1 What could not be there decided, was referred to a societie or conventicle of greater jurisdiction. *a* **1619** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. iii, To you, and all this famous conventicle, Let me with modesty refuse acceptance Of this high order. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 392 Not by a .. Conventicle of bishops and doctors.

†**b.** The action of assembling, assembly. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 They had yet no large halles or places of conuenticle.

†**2.** A little assembly, a meeting of a private character. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Conuenticle*, a little assembly. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶34 The societies of Christians growing up from Conventicles to Assemblies .. little by little turned the Common-wealth into a Church. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. §4 No disgrace is imported in the notation of the word Conventicle, sounding nothing else but a small Convention... However Custome (the sole mint-master of currant words) hath took of Conventicles from signifying a small number, to denote the meeting of such (how many soever) in a clandestine way, contrary to the commands of the present lawfull Authority. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Conventicle, a little or private Assembly.

†**3.** A meeting or assembly of a clandestine, irregular, or illegal character, or considered to have sinister purpose or tendency. *Obs.*

In many of the quotations *conventicle* is associated with other terms, as *congregation*, *gathering*, *assembly*, the unfavourable sense being conveyed by the context; but it is evident that the term came to be considered as specially fitted to express disapprobation. (Cf. sense 2, quot. 1655.)

[Cf. *Edict John I. of France* (1316) III. Ordin. p. 63 (Du Cange) Colligationes aut conventiculas factas aut initas in castro.] **1383** in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 480 That no man make none congregacioun, conventicules, ne assembles of poeple. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 50 Foul spechis .. or conuenticlis purposing iuel, as þeft or manslawt, or swilk oþer. [**1422** *Act 1 Hen. VI*, c. 3 Pur tant qe diverses homicides murdres rapes roberies & autres felonies riotes conventicles & malefaitz jatarde ount estez faitz en diverses countees dEngleterre par gentz neez en Irlande.] *c* **1438** HEN. VI. in Halliw. *Royal Lett.* 118 Not suffering privy gatherings, or conventicles to be had or made by night or by day thereabout. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 350 Dyuers conuenticulis and gaderynges were made of the cytezeyns and other, that robbyd in dyuers places of the cytie and dyd moche harme. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Preamb., Confederycies, riotys, routys, conventicles, unlawfull lyeng in wayte. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 176 The erles of Marche and Warwicke .. had knowledge of all these doynges, and secrete conventicles. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 166, I, all of you haue lay'd your heads together, My selfe had notice of your Conuenticles, And all to make away my guiltlesse Life. **1616** BULLOKAR, Conuenticle, a little assembly, most commonly for an ill purpose. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.*, App. 26 The Commons .. drew them to Conventicles and Companies. *a* **1718** PENN *Wks.* 1726 I. 465 Conventicle is a diminutive private Assembly, designing and contriving Evil to particular Persons, or the Government in general.

4. A religious meeting or assembly of a private, clandestine, or illegal kind; a meeting for the exercise of religion otherwise than as sanctioned by the law.

In the statutes of Henry IV and V, not distinct from sense 3; the special sense begins under Henry VIII.

[**1400–1** *Act 2 Hen. IV*, c. 15 De hujusmodi secta nefandisque doctrinis & opinionibus conventiculas & confederationes illicitas faciunt scolas tenent & exercent. **1414** *Act 2 Hen. V*, Stat. I. c. 7 Denquerer de toutz yceux qi teignent ascuns errours ou heresies come lollardes .. si bien de lour sermons come de lour escoles conventicles congregations & confederacies.] **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223b, He sente a flode after her, by the whiche is vnderstanded the conuentycle of heretykes. **1550** RIDLEY in E. Cardwell *Ann. Reformed Ch. Eng.* (1844) I. 91 Whether any of the Anabaptists' sect, or other, use notoriously any unlawful or private conventicles .. separating themselves from the rest of the parish? **1579** FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 586 The Nouatians kept conuenticles from the Catholiks. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 When some Men seeke Christ, in the Conuenticles of Heretikes, and others, in an Outward Face of a Church. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. §27. 401 Yet are not to be sought for in the Conventicle of Papists. **1656** EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., I went to London to receive the B. Sacrament, the first time the Church of England was reduced to a chamber and conventicle, so sharp was the persecution. **1676** W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 The Conventicles or meetings of the Arrians. **1750** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 9 You .. preferred the established Italian assemblies to the English conventicles set up against them by dissenting English ladies. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 25 The rigorous prohibition of conventicles .. in which the [Arian] heretics could assemble with the intention of worshipping. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 316 [Under Cromwell] episcopalian conventicles were openly kept in London. **1872** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 8 One object of persecutors has always been to put an end to all conventicles, as they have called them.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* A meeting of (Protestant) Nonconformists or Dissenters from the Church of England for religious worship, during the period when such meetings were prohibited by the law.

This specific application gradually became distinct after 1593, and may be said to have been recognized by the 'Conventicle Act' of 1664; for although the word there occurs in constant conjunction with *assembly* and *meeting*, and always with qualification, it was entitled 'An Act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles', by which title it is cited in the Act of Toleration of 1689. The application to Nonconformist worship after its legalization or 'establishment' in 1689, and esp. after the repeal of the Conventicle Act in 1812, comes, according to circumstances, from a historical survival of the idea of illegality or from a living idea of schism or heresy.

1593 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 1. To .. be present at any unlawful Assemblies, Conventicles or Meetings, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion. **1631** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 200 Mr. Viccars preacheth at Stamford and blesseth some and curseth others that doe not frequent his conventicles. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 27 May, The first [bill] .. is, he [Roger Pepys] says, too devilish a severe act against conventicles. **1664** *Act 16 Chas. II*, c. 4 (*Conventicle Act*) Any Assembly Conventicle or Meeting under colour or pretence of any Exercise of Religion in other manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or practise of the Church of England. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 7 Aug., Came by several poor creatures carried by constables, for being at a conventicle. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1388 Take all religions in, and stickle From Conclave down to Conventicle. **1682** DRYDEN *Medal* 284 A Conventicle of gloomy sullen Saints. **1711** *Act 10 Anne* c. 6 (*Occasional Conformity Act*) Present at any Conventicle Assembly or Meeting .. for the Exercise of Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England .. at which Conventicle Assembly or Meeting there shall be Ten Persons or more assembled together over and besides those of the same Houshold. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶7, I wish it may not drive many ordinary Women into Meetings and Conventicles. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 When .. even those who voluntarily renounced the temporal advantages of the establishment were hunted from their private conventicles. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 39 It was made a capital offence to preach in any conventicle.

c. In *Sc. Hist.* more especially associated with the field preaching (*field-conventicles*) of the Presbyterian ministers during the reigns of Charles II and James II, which was often attended by large numbers of armed men (*armed conventicles*).

1667 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1721) I. II. v. 319 Upon Notice of any numerous Conventicle .. you shall do your utmost endeavour to seize the Minister. **1678** *Let.* 6 Aug. in J. Dodds *Sc. Covenanters* vii, On Sunday last there was a conventicle in the west country in Carrick that the like hath not been seen in Scotland, for there were, as is said, above 600 well-appointed men in arms, and above 7000 common people. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* I. II. 506 House conventicles, crowded without the doors, or at the windows, were to be reckoned and punished as field conventicles. **1828** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. (1841) I. 223 The custom of holding field conventicles was adopted. *Ibid.*, The number of armed conventicles increased. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 106 News .. of an unusually large and well-armed conventicle to be held at Blacklock [in 1684].

transf. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 10 Wizards and Witches have sometimes their field Conventicles.

†**5.** Applied controversially or opprobriously, to any assembly of which the public or regular character is denied: a 'hole-and-corner' meeting.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 259 Wee have long desired a Free Generall Councill, but not a gathering together like the lewd Conventicle of Trent. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 130 Against this assembly Francis the French King protested and helde it but for a private Conventicle. **1682** G. TOPHAM *Rome's Trad.* 216 Things look now with another face than they did before the Conventicle of Trent.

II. A place of meeting or assembling.

6. *gen.* Also *fig. rare.*

1596 *Edward III*, II. i, In the summer arbour sit by me, Make it our council-house, or cabinet; Since green our thoughts, green be the conventicle. **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 33 On this ground of Consciousness .. as the repository, storehouse, or conventicle of all knowledge.

†**7.** Used to render L. *conventiculum* applied to the early Christian places of worship in Rome. *Obs.*

[**311** *Edict of Galerius* in Lactantius *De Morte Persec.* xxxiv, Promptissimam in his quoque indulgentiam nostram credidimus porrigendam, ut denuo sint christiani, et conventicula sua componant. See also *ibid.* v. II. 10, xxxvi. §3.] **1563** *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 255 In Maximinian and Constantius the Emperors' proclamation the places where Christians resorted to public prayer were called 'Conventicles'.

8. A nonconformist or dissenting meeting-house. Hence put for nonconformity as a system or practice. (Now rhetorical or opprobrious.)

1550 BALE *Apol.* 118 Every where appoynted they howses of prayer .. called conventycles or places of assembly for sober honest men and not for prestes and nunnes. **1682** DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. to Whigs, I hear the conventicle is shut up. **1688–9** LUZANCY in Pepys *Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 164 A conventicle set up here since this unhappy Liberty of Conscience. **1793** *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 22 Though five only of the parishes have churches, there are six conventicles, or meeting-houses. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 229 These new levellers would have converted a cathedral into a conventicle. **1845** BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 16 Apr., Not through the portals of the cathedrals and the parish churches but from the conventicles. **1891** *Anti-Jacobin* 21 Mar. 182/2 His intellectual faculties, when not engaged in the mill or the counting-house, have free course in the conventicle.

†**9.** A small convent. *Obs.* [Cf. *conventicula monachorum*, A.D. 962 in Du Cange.]

1550 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1891) III. 73 All monasteries and religiouse houses, and all conventicles and conventes of monkes, freeres, nonnes .. and other persons called religiouse. **1603** *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 406 A gentleman of Venice .. came to the town to the conventicles of St. Francis .. where the King lay concealed.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***conventicle preacher***, etc. **Conventicle Acts**, the acts 16 Chas. II, c. 4 and 22 Chas. II, c. 1 'to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles'.

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* viii. (1839) I. 77 All true purification is in the light: corner purity, clandestine purity, Conventicle Purity is not purity. **1820** SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 536 His friends advised that an application should be made to Parliament for the repeal of the Conventicle Act. **1837** *Hist. Eng.* (Lardner) VII. ii. 39 *footn.*, The English protestantism which inspired the conventicle act has little right to reproach French popery with intolerance and persecution. *Ibid.* VII. x. 360 That the conventicle preacher should be hunted down. **1884** *Statutes* Index (ed. 9) 234 Conventicles Act (repealed by 52 Geo. 3. c. 155. s. 1).

con'venticle, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Formerly accented *'conven,ticle.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To form (persons) into a conventicle or irregular assembly, to band together. *Obs.*

1597–1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (*Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.*) 76 Uprore of people .. raised and conventicled within the saide towne.

†**2.** To convert (a place) into a conventicle. *Obs.*

1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. No Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes .. will not be of validity to conventicle or disconventicle Parochial Churches.

3. *intr.* To meet in a conventicle; to hold or frequent conventicles.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 343 If factious people should, in peaceable times, against lawful authority, conventicle in a barn or stable. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVII. Wks. 1872–5, II. 307 That one Fox, a teacher of some fanaticall people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. **1680** G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 69 They [the Scotch] began to Conventicle in .. formidable numbers .. in the Fields.

†**conventi'cleer.** *Obs.* [f. CONVENTICLE *sb.* + -EER[1].] A variant of CONVENTICLER.

1647 *New Quæres to Prælates* 6 Whether if the Apostles were now in England .. our Lord Prelates would not .. fine and imprison them for Convinticleers. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 302 The surly Conventicleer. *Ibid.* 303 He would help him to hunt the Conventicleer into his own narrow boundaries.

conventicler (kən'vɛntɪklə(r)). [f. CONVENTICLE + -ER[1].] An attendant or frequenter of conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist, schismatic.

1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* A ij b, Publishing them .. Anabaptists .. Donatists, Conuenticlers. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 181 Who us'd to shave the Grandees of their Sticklers, And crop the Worthies of their Conventiclers. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 96 He always went to Church, was no Conventicler. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 10 May, Those late desperate Field-Conventiclers who had done such unheard-of assassinations. **1774** PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1790) 117 Here I found my good old mother Church become a mere conventicler. **1862** M. NAPIER *Life V'ct. Dundee* II. 212 A glorification of these very Conventiclers.

con'venticling, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVENTICLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The forming of, meeting in, or frequenting conventicles. Also *attrib.*

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 17 Ready to send the Hue and Cry .. against privie Schismaticall conventicling and unlawfull meeting. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. lxxx. (R.), The fond schismatick and heretick fry Flatter their conventicling cells in vain. **1717** DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 64 Beside his Sentence for *Conventicling*, as they called it.

con'venticling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Forming or frequenting conventicles.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/4 Fanatick Conventicling Traitors. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. III. 133 Those conventicling people were become very giddy and furious.

conven'ticular, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conventiculum* CONVENTICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a conventicle.

1847 *Eng. Rev.* No. 11. 33 All possible varieties of conventicular meetings. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 271/1 You can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the conventicular Gothic.

†**conven'ticulist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTICLER.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 8 An enimy of straglers and secteryes .. for which he is hated by the conventiculists.

†**con'venting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONVENT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONVENT; **a.** Assembling; **b.** Summoning.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/2 The conuenting of heretikes *ex officio*. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. 29 Which is meant either of his judiciall conventing him, or, etc. *a* **1619** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. iii, Our next occasion of conventing Are these two gentlemen.

convention (kən'vɛnʃən). [a. F. *convention*, or ad. L. *conventiōn-em* meeting, assembly, covenant, n. of action f. *convenīre* to come together.]

I. The action of convening.

†**1.** The action of coming together, meeting, or assembling. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 But Iuno..wolde speke to the goddesse Venus for to doo conuencyon of Eneas wyth the sayd Dydo. **1572** FORREST *Theophilus* 1129 in *Anglia* VII, We..haue at this season cawsed this convention. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 543 Diuers Princes..haue often made their residence in this Towne..but now for want of that generall conuention, the Castle..is greatly decayed. **1641**- EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 25 In this place of convention of merchants from all parts of the world. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xlii. 239 An audience whose convention in a church is a proof that they already believe it.

2. The action of summoning an assembly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 53/1 In this interval, between the sealing the writs and the convention of the parliament, the lord keeper Coventry died. **1861** STANLEY *East. Ch.* v. (1869) 181 The settlement of the general controversies which gave occasion to the Council's convention. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 14 Thenceforth the Convention of Parliament, when the Crown required aids, became frequent.

†**3. a.** The action of summoning before a judge or other person in authority. *Obs.*

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. §2 Transgressors were not from the time of their first convention capable of the holy mysteries. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 88 The like proces sould be keiped, and observed in the breive of convention; quhereof this is the forme. **1619** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 332 Convention before the Ordinary, in criminal and mixt causes. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 274 They are demanded or sued for by Convention, that is to say by convening, and commencing a suit against, the Party.

b. In the University of Cambridge, the 'convening' of a student before the college authorities. (Not an official term.)

1811 BYRON *Hints from Horace* 231 Fines, tutors, tasks, conventions threat in vain.

4. An assembly or gathering of persons for some common object; *esp.* a formal assembly met for deliberation or legislation on important matters, ecclesiastical, political, or social.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4471 For Christ, in his last conuentioun, The day of his Ascentioun, Tyll his Disciplis gaif command. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183 All these conuentions may be without any apparent shew of Assemblie against the Peace. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 10 Not in the ear of a popular convention. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. §9 Conventions for prayer. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. §17. 103 If that suffice not, they may call a new convention of estates. **1712** PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 ¶10 The Propriety of their [the Mahometans] Demeanour in the Conventions of their erroneous Worship. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 109 The prince of Orange proposed in the council, that..she should summon a convention of the States. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. i. 107 Councils were only occasional diets, or general conventions, not a standing representative Senate of Christendom. **1886** MORLEY *Expans. Eng.* Crit. Misc. III. 293 When a colonial convention presses the diplomacy of the mother-country and prompts its foreign policy.

5. *spec.* **a.** *Eng. Hist.* Applied to certain extraordinary assemblies of the Houses of Parliament, without the summons of the Sovereign; viz. that of 1660, which restored Charles II, and that of 1688, which declared the throne abdicated by James II. Hence *convention parliament*, a parliament constituted of such a convention.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 That none of us do own that Convention, whatsoever it be, to be the Parliament of England. **1688** EVELYN *Diary* 26 Dec., Till a Convention of Lords and Commons should meete in full body. **1689** *Ibid.* 15 Jan., The greate Convention being assembled the day before..resolved that K. James..had by demise abdicated himself. *Ibid.* 19 July, The Convention (or Parliament as some call'd it) sitting. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 323 Charles now dissolved the convention parliament. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. viii. 675 In 1689, the Convention declared itself a Parliament.

b. In Scotland: *convention of estates* (Hist.): a meeting of the Estates of the kingdom of Scotland (before the Union), upon any special occasion or emergency, without the formal summons which was required for a regular parliament. *convention of royal burghs*: a yearly meeting of commissioners from the royal burghs held in Edinburgh.

1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 149 Becaus I hard of ane Conuention Now to be maid for this dissentioun That is into this land. **1689** CLAVERHOUSE in M. Morris *Life* ix. (1888) 163 While I attended the Convention at Edinburgh. **1689** BALCARRES in M. Morris *Claverhouse* ix. (1888) 158 To leave Edinburgh and to call a Convention of Estates at Stirling. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 195 Another convention of estates was held in May. **1802** SCOTT *Song*, 'Bonnie Dundee' i, To the Lords of Convention 'twas Claver'se who spoke. **1873** M. MACARTHUR *Hist. Scot.* vii. 154 A deputation..was sent to him [Will. of Orange], to pray him to call a Convention of the Estates. *Ibid.*, The Convention then turned itself into a Parliament. **1876** JAS. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 363 The collective wisdom and learning of Scotland, including Parliament, privy council, convention of royal burghs, and the ministry of Edinburgh.

c. *U.S.* An assembly of delegates or representatives for some special or occasional purpose.

(*a*) In a general sense (see 4): applied to several assemblies of historic note, as the *Convention of Congregational Ministers* of Massachusetts organized early in the 18th c.; the *Albany Convention* of 1754, the first movement of the colonies towards concerted action; the *American Convention* of Abolitionists, founded in 1793; the *Hartford Convention* of 1814, with a view to the possible division of the Union, etc.; *joint convention*: the meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.

(*b*) In *Law*, A body constituted by statute to represent the people in their primary relations, and in some sense outside of the constitution, as *e.g.* for the framing or amending of the constitution itself (*Constitutional Convention*). In this sense, applied to the body of delegates from the several states which framed the federal constitution in 1787; also, to a body meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution for a new state, or convened by a state legislature, in the manner prescribed by law, to revise the constitution of the state.

(*c*) In party politics, a meeting of delegates of a political party (*National Convention* of the Republican or the Democratic Party) to nominate candidates for the presidency of the U.S., or for state or local offices.

(*d*) The title of the triennial assembly (*General Convention*) of the American Episcopal Church (corresponding in some respects to Convocation in England), and of the annual diocesan assemblies (*Diocesan Conventions*) of the same.

(*a*) *a* **1720** in *Mem. Hist. Boston* II. 223 The 'Convention of Congregational Ministers' was organized. In 1720 they 'Voted', etc. **1754** FRANKLIN Wks. (1887) II. 355 Plan of Union Adopted by the Convention at Albany. **1793** *Mem. Pennsylv. Soc. for Abol. Slavery* 41 That the Society..will appoint Delegates to the proposed Convention, provided a majority of the Abolition Societies in the United States do agree. **1814** *Niles' Register* 12 Nov. 155 Against the resolution proposing a convention of delegates from the New-England States [at Hartford] and the resolutions connected therewith. **1865** *N.Y. Nation* 14 Sept. 330 If the Englishman can initiate no public enterprise without a public dinner, the American is equally helpless until he has called a convention. **1891** *Boston Jrnl.* 13 Nov. 9/1 The great national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in Tremont Temple this morning.

(*b*) **1783** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 256 Have a convention of the states to form a better constitution. **1787** WASHINGTON *To Madison* Wks. (ed. Ford) XI. 131 Congress have recommended to the States to appear in the convention proposed to be holden in Philadelphia next May. **1787** J. BARLOW *Oration 4 July* 11 Much is expected from the Foederal Convention now sitting at Philadelphia. **1789** *Constit. U.S.* vii, Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 Within a few days, the convention of New York approved of it. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. App. 539 It is always by a convention (*i.e.* a representative body called together for some occasional or temporary purpose) that a constitution is framed.

(*c*) **1817** *Niles' Register* 5 Apr. 96 At a convention of the republican members of the legislature of New York..at Albany on the 25th ult...held for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported for the office of governor of the state. **1831** *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 74 The anti-masonic convention, to nominate a president and vice-president of the United States, met in this city [Baltimore] on Monday last. **1891** *Boston Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 3/1 A National Republican Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party will be held at the city of Minneapolis on ..the 7th June, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

(*d*) **1785** *Constit. of Oct.* in Perry *Hist. Amer. Episc. Ch.* II. 99 There shall be a general Convention of the Protestant Ep[t] Church in y[e] U[d] States of America; which shall be held..once in three years. **1890** M. TOWNSEND *'U.S.'* 446 The first Episcopal Convention held in the United States was convened at Philadelphia in 1789.

d. *National Convention*: (*a*) the sovereign assembly which governed France from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795; (*b*) the name of an assembly of the English Chartists in 1833.

1792 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 759 The French Nation is invited to form a National Convention. **1793** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Feb., The aristocrats..hold the Constitutionalists in greater horror than the Convention itself. **1848** W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 224 The delegates of the National Convention talked pikes and armed processions and all manner of horrors. **1880** S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 221 [In 1833] a meeting was summoned in Coldbath Fields to pave the way for the formation of a National Convention.

†**6.** *fig.* Of things: Assemblage, gathering, union. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 Euerie partition and elegant conuention of exquisite Lineaments. **1613** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, Within, all vertues have convention.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 32 Venice is no other than a Convention of little Ilands peeping up above the Waters. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 65 They..believ'd all things to have been made by the Atoms, considered as their Conventions and Concretions into the Sun, Stars, Earth, and other Bodies. **1698** CROWNE *Caligula* III. 19 'Tis a convention in his sacred frame Of divine atoms.

II. Agreement, conventional usage.

7. a. An agreement or covenant between parties.

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xl. 161 (Harl. MS.) For the trespas that I haue made ayenst youre conuencion. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166b, Theyr eares also hath made a conuencyon or conande with reason. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., My wife is come to convention with me, that, whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 47 Though society had not it's formal beginning from any convention of individuals. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. §3. 50 There were frequently, especially upon ecclesiastical lands, farmers holding land under conventions or covenants.

b. An agreement creating legal relations.

1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. I. Preamb., Notaries..to..recorde the Knowlege of all contractes bargeyns convencions factes and agrementes..made within the seid Citie. **1612-15** BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* VIII. v, Fraudulent conventions oblige not. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1016 In the language of the English Law 'convention' or 'covenant' is restricted to..contracts of a subordinate species: namely to a species of that species of contracts which are evidenced by writing under seal. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 360 A Contract is a convention or agreement..enforceable by appeal to a court of judicature.

c. = CONVENTIONARY tenure.

1828 LD. TENTERDEN in Concanen *Rep.* 322 (*Rowe* v. *Brenton*) The conventionary tenant is said to take his tenement in free convention for seven years from Michaelmas. **1828** BARNEWALL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 746 (*Rowe* v. *Brenton*) To hold their tenements by the foresaid servile services in native convention, at the will of the lord, during the term aforesaid.

8. *spec.* **a.** In *Diplomacy*: An agreement between sovereigns or states: formerly = TREATY; now applied to an agreement of less formality or importance than a treaty.

Such are international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights; monetary conventions for an international coinage; the *Geneva Conventions* of 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutralization of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of civilians rendering help to the sick and wounded, etc.

a. [*c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvii. 71 Or gyve any Conuentyoun Wes trettyd of successyoune..Betwene hym and Edmund Irnesyde. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 159 In the 3ere of Henry 46 was convencion mad betwix the Kyng of Frauns and him.] **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 195 In which wing were also placed the Christian soldiers sent by Lazarus out of Servia, according to the late conuention of peace. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Postal conventions. **1888** *Act 51 & 52 Vict.*, An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor traffic in the North Sea. **1888** T. E. HOLLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Treaties*, In the language of modern diplomacy the term 'treaty' is restricted to the more important international agreements..while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term 'convention'.

b. *Mil.* An agreement made between the commanders of opposing armies for the evacuation of some post or country, the suspension of hostilities, or the exchange of prisoners.

b. 1780 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 155, I believe the Convention of Saratoga entitles them to keep the horses they then had. **1812** BYRON *Notes to Ch. Har.* I. xxiv, The Convention of Cintra was signed in the palace of the Marchese Marialva. **1814** WELLINGTON 27 May in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 29 The conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshals Soult and Suchet.

9. a. General agreement or consent, deliberate or implicit, as constituting the origin and foundation of any custom, institution, opinion, etc., or as embodied in any accepted usage, standard of behaviour, method of artistic treatment, or the like.

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 289 They had invented artificial marks, or signs of convention, for this purpose. **1797** J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 Moral truth is co-essential with universal nature, independent of all authority and convention. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 235 One family, by nature, or by convention. **1872** F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 58 As all are alike legitimate formations, it is for convention to decide which we are to prefer. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VI. 218 The Greeks contented themselves with discussing whether language had originated by convention or by nature.

b. In a bad sense: Accepted usage become artificial and formal, and felt to be repressive of the natural in conduct or art; conventionalism.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 128 There are thousands now Such women, but convention beats them down. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 He who shall bravely..subdue this Gorgon of Convention and Fashion.

10. a. A rule or practice based upon general consent, or accepted and upheld by society at large; an arbitrary rule or practice recognised as valid in any particular art or study; a conventionalism.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 104 Every convention of artificial manners was invented not to cure, but to conceal, deformity. *a* **1832** BENTHAM *Deont.* Wks. 1843 II. 146 He who goes one step beyond the line which the

world's poor conventions have drawn around moral and political questions. **1841** J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Introd. 10 The ordinary convention.. as to the disposal of the plus sign. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 7 My father, who through love had suddenly Thrown off the old conventions. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 284 The Germans.. were bent ..on throwing off literary conventions, imitations of all sorts, and on being original. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 68 When the charge is positive, that is, according to the usual convention, vitreous.

b. *Cards.* A method of play or bidding which does not have its natural meaning but is used solely to convey prearranged information.

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* Pref., The principles of play are ..laid down as so many isolated and arbitrary conventions. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept. 7/3 Gray rose in disgust when she ignored the heart-convention and led him an unlovely spade. **1929** *Observer* 24 Nov., The introduction of conventions makes Contract an artificial game rather than an intellectual one.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *convention hall*; **convention city** *N. Amer.*, a city in which conventions are commonly held. **convention-coin, -dollar**, coins struck according to monetary conventions between different German states; **convention parliament** (see 5 a).

1887 C. B. GEORGE *40 Yrs. on Rail* v. 92 Chicago.. is the greatest railroad center on the globe, [and] is the chief convention city in America. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 12/1 The total cost of 'transportation' will be about 100 dols. a head, and, according to the more moderate estimate, another 50 dols. per man will be needed for expenses in the convention city. **1889** *Kansas Times & Star* 6 June, The project of a big convention hall was again fully discussed. **1968** *Glabe & Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 31/3 A convention hall that seats 3,000.

Hence **conventio'neer**, a member of a convention, one present at a convention (see also quot. 1934). *N. Amer.*

1934 WESEEN *Dict. Amer. Slang* 322 *Conventianeer*, a person who attends many conventions. **1940** *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Univ. Professors* Dec. 643 Professional Conventioneers. **1960** I. WALLACH *Absence of Cella* (1961) 64 A conventioneer with a large self-identifying badge. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 31/4 Crowded with tourists and conventioneers.

conventional (kən'vɛnʃənəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *conventiōnāl-is* pertaining to a convention or agreement, f. *conventiōn-* CONVENTION. Cf. F. *conventionnel* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a convention or assembly.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 1810 Pref. 3 The national, conventional, and legislative assemblies of France. **1850** H. S. FOOTE in H. von Holst *J. C. Calhaun* (1884) 324 Intimating.. that this Conventional movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina.

2. a. Relating to, or of the nature of, a convention, compact, or agreement; settled by a convention or compact between parties. In *Law*: Founded on actual contract (opposed to *legal* or *judicial*).

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lawe C.* II. 5 a, Rightes, Customes, Priuiledges.. aswell Legale, Conuentionale, Customary, as Locale. **1592** WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §19 C, A pledge voluntarie or conuentionall, is a pledge diliuered by the couenant of both parties. *a* **1676** HALE *Anal. Law* (1739) 49 Conventional Services; as, Homage, Knights Service, Grand or petit Serjeanty. **1847** ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. §1 (1883) 593 A conventional hypothecation is that which is founded purely upon contract. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Canventional Estates*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal and arise from the operation and construction of law. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scat.*, *Conventianal Obligations*, are obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties.. in contradistinction to *natural* or *legal* obligations.

b. = CONVENTIONARY.

1804 MARSHALL *Landed Praperty af England* 3 Conventional Rents are acknowledgments reserved, by a proprietor of lands which he has thus temporarily sold—that he may have the right of convening the tenants, annually or otherwise, to his court or audit; to acknowledge him as.. the reversionary proprietor, etc.

c. Of the nature of an international convention.

1883 PRES. ARTHUR in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 8/1 In the absence of conventional engagements, owing to the termination of the treaty of 1848. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 Delegates of the Powers to meet in Paris to draw up a conventional Act.. guaranteeing the freedom of the Suez Canal.

d. *Cards.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a convention or conventions (see prec., sense 10 b).

1864 CLAY *Treat. Shart Whist* iii. 97 This method of play being as old as whist itself, it was certain, sooner or later, to be reduced to the conventional sign,—good in the lowest cards as well as in the highest—of which I now treat. **1864** 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* 51 The instructed player frequently selects one card in preference to another with the sole object of affording information. When the principle is carried thus far the play becomes purely conventional. **1884** *Ibid.* (ed. 14) 105 The system of returning the higher of two losing cards when they are both small cards, is purely conventional. **1927** M. C. WORK *Contract Bridge* iii. 39 A.. baldly arbitrary and conventional scheme for handling strong two-suiters. **1958** *Everyman's Encycl.* III. 750/1 Conventional bidding, i.e. bids to which particular meanings are attached, is now accepted as an integral part of Contract Bridge.

3. Relating to convention or general agreement; established by social convention; having its origin or sanction merely in an artificial convention of any kind; arbitrarily or artificially determined.

1761 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 211 In matters merely conventional, examples are more powerful than principles. **1783** BLAIR *Lect.* vi. (Seager), The connexion between words and ideas may in general be considered as arbitrary and conventional. **1818** CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) V. 322 Proceedings of this kind were carried on by a species of conventional fraud, between the religious house and the tenant of the land. **1871** MARKBY *Elem. Law* §120 There is known to some systems of law a sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

4. a. Characterized by convention; in accordance with accepted artificial standards of conduct or taste; not natural, original, or spontaneous.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vi, A tone of levity, approaching to conventional satire. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 52 Breaking through the conventional phraseology with which English preaching had been so long encumbered. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 What they saw was a conventional imitation of philosophy.

b. *Art.* Consisting in, or resulting from, an artificial treatment of natural objects; following accepted models or traditions instead of directly imitating nature or working out original ideas.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 Representation is said to be conventional either when a confessedly inadequate imitation is accepted in default of a better, or when imitation is not attempted at all, and it is agreed that other modes of representation, those by figures or by symbols, shall be its substitute and equivalent. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 34 Some conventional costume, never actual but always graceful and noble. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 25 In their works you find the finest specimens of conventional or imaginary foliage. **1888** *The Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 Some palm-trees and star-fish kind of flowers, which, I was told, were conventional lilies—classical, too, I suppose—for they were not like anything growing now.

c. Of bombs, weapons, etc.: other than nuclear; of war: fought without nuclear weapons; of power stations, etc.: using other than nuclear energy. Also *transf.*

[**1952** *N.Y. Herald Tribune* 21 Nov., We must decide whether the new fire package [*sc.* the hydrogen bomb] will permit a reduction of our more conventional military weapons.] **1955** M. BELOFF *Foreign Policy & Democratic Process* 102 The knowledge that all-out war would almost certainly mean the annihilation of organized society of the country initiating it.. must enter into the calculations of modern statesmen as a deterrent to war in a way in which the limited horrors of 'conventional war' could not. **1955** *Hansard* DXXXVII. 1970 This unique difference.. between the hydrogen and the atomic weapon on the one hand and conventional weapons on the other. **1958** *Times Rev. Industry* Feb. 15/1 The rate of building both nuclear and conventional stations may well increase. **1958** *Jane's Fighting Ships 1958–59* p. iv/1, The various admiralties and navy departments.. have been shaken out of the static orbit of conventional ships, conventional propulsion and conventional weapons.

B. as *sb.*

1. *the c.*: That which is conventional.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 Happy the youth, who.. lets go only the conventional and the accidental [in religion], but binds closer about him the valuable and the essential! **1837** EMERSON *Nat., Amer. Sch.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 177 Neither can any artist entirely exclude the conventional, the local, the perishable from his book.

2. = CONVENTIONALIST 1.

1876 MORLEY *Rabespierre* Crit. Misc. Ser. II. (1877) 128 The Conventionals.. were unconscious apparently that the great crisis of the drama was still to come.

conventionalism (kən'vɛnʃənəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Adherence to or regard for what is conventional (in conduct, thought, or art); tendency to obey conventional usages or regulations.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Sac. Amer.* (1839) III. 178 The incubus of conventionalism. **1882** SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 129 The opposite of conventionalism is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*). Anything characterized by adherence to mere convention; a conventional principle, idea, usage, or practice.

1833 MILL in *Manthly Repos.* VII. 723 Much of education is made up of artificialities and conventionalisms. **1846** in WORCESTER. **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 560 His style.. is.. defaced by conventionalisms the Academy would hardly sanction. **1853** A. J. MORRIS *Business* i. 12 A man.. had better defraud his creditors, than.. violate a single conventionalism of respectable society.

3. *Philos.* The doctrine that the truths of logic, or of mathematics, or the principles of physical science, merely express, or are true in virtue of, conventions with regard to the use of symbols.

1938 H. REICHENBACH *Exper. & Predict.* §1, Within the frame of the modern philosophy of science there is a movement bearing the name of conventionalism; it tries to show that most of the epistemological questions contain no questions of truth-character but are to be settled by arbitrary decisions. **1951** G. H. VON WRIGHT *Treatise* i. 27 Conventionalism explains why unsuccessful predictions need not be interpreted as refutations of the theories or laws from which they were made. **1961** T. E. HILL *Contemp. Thearies af Knawl.* xiii. 398 Schlick steadfastly resists such conventionalism as he finds.. in the physicist Eddington.

conventionalist (kən'vɛnʃənəlɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A member or supporter of the French Convention of 1792.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800. 39 The five hundred, animated by the old conventionalists. **1857** O. BROWNSON *Convert* Wks. V. 94 The daughter of Joubert the Conventionalist.

2. One who follows conventional usage.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* V. 562/1 Conventionalists.. finding the school of painting too free from convention for their taste.

3. *Philos.* An adherent of CONVENTIONALISM 3. Also *attrib.* Hence **conventiona'listic** *a.*

1931 M. R. COHEN *Reason & Nature* iii. 142 The conventionalist may answer that the former type of assumption is preferred. *Ibid.*, The conventionalist interpretation given by Mach and Ostwald to the atomic hypothesis. **1948** tr. *Chwistek's Limits of Sci.* x. 287 The conventionalistic position will now be examined. **1962** W. & M. KNEALE *Devel. Logic* ii. 19 Conventionalists.. hold that necessary connexion.. is in some sense man-made and arbitrary. **1962** L. J. COHEN *Diversity of Meaning* §37 Those so-called conventionalist philosophers like Le Roy who think of science 'as nothing but a well made language'.

conventionality (kənvɛnʃə'nælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being conventional; conventional character or style; obedience to mere convention (in conduct or art).

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 341 Its plain sense in the familiar conventionality of language. **1846** POE *A. C. Mowatt* Wks. 1864 III. 43 The hack conventionality of the stage. **1875** FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. 269 The conventionality of modern life.

2. A conventional thing or practice.

a **1834** LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities. **1881** W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. 9 He hated those trivial conventionalities of society in which other people delight.

b. *the conventionalities*: all that is conventionally regarded by society as fit and proper. (Cf. *the proprieties*.)

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1860) 199/1 A man who sacrificed scarce anything to the conventionalities. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/2 Dwellers in great capitals are abject slaves of the conventionalities.

conventionalization (kən,vɛnʃənəlaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of conventionalizing.

1880 *Academy* 12 June 446 Bold conventionalisation of trees and flowers. **1890** *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 328/1 The happy medium between conventionalization to excess and raw naturalism.

conventionalize (kən'vɛnʃənəlaɪz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. CONVENTIONAL + -IZE.]

trans. To make conventional; to bring under conventional rules; in *Art*, to treat conventionally, represent in a conventional manner.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* 154 You will often hear.. that architectural ornament ought to be conventionalized. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 43 Natural gestures were very commonly conventionalized and abridged to save time.

Hence **con'ventionalized** *ppl. a.*, **con'ventionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 528 We miss a little of the needful conventionalizing suitable to architecture. **1868** G. M. HOPKINS *Jrnl.* 21 Aug. (1959) 186 A portrait of a gentleman with some beautiful conventionalised leafage behind. **1879** *Academy* 39 Decoration with slightly conventionalized irises and lilies. **1889** KIPLING *Fram Sea ta Sea* (1899) I. xxi. 447 They are faithful reproductions of the changed life—telegraph poles down the streets, conventionalised tramlines, [etc.]. **1960** SNOOK *Eng. Hist. Embraidery* 72 A second long cover (V. & A.) has a scrolling design of conventionalised flowers, fruit and leaves.

conventionally (kən'vɛnʃənəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONVENTIONAL + -LY².]

1. a. In a conventional manner; according to conventional rule or usage.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 121 A series of pantomimists, who taught action conventionally to represent words. **1841** J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 8 The purpose for which they are conventionally introduced into algebraic notation. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 246/2 She.. would not talk of him now, save conventionally.

b. *Cards.* By means of or according to a convention (CONVENTION 10 b).

1958 *Listener* 2 Oct. 541/2 North's double conventionally asked his partner to make some unlikely lead. **1963** *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 574/3 Do you conventionally lead the ace from ace-king?

2. *nonce-use.* In a way that belongs to a political convention or assembly.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived.. with the revolution, revolutionally; with the convention, conventionally; with the directory, directorially.

conventionary (kən'vɛnʃənərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *conventiōnārius*: see CONVENTION + -ARY.] Applied to tenants and tenure on terms originally fixed by convention as distinguished from custom, or presumed to have been so.

But the terms had themselves in fact become customary when the word is met with in Eng., as applied to a peculiar form of tenure existing in Cornwall and parts of Devonshire: see quots.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 38/2 The ordinary couenants of most conventionary tenants are to pay due Capons, etc. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 48 They are helde only a kinde of conventionary Tenants, whome the custome of the Mannor doth onely call to do their services at the Court. 1807 *Complete Farmer* (ed. 5) I. s.v., Conventionary rents, a term applied to the reserved rents of life leases. 1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 738 (*Rowe* v. *Brenton*) That the plaintiff's land is a conventionary tenement of the manor of Tewington, and that..such tenements were held to the tenants, their heirs, and assigns from 7 years to 7 years renewable for ever. 1883 POLLOCK *Land Laws* App. 204 The peculiar conventionary holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 2/6 Two heriots and the conventionary rent were demanded, equal to the ground rent being paid to the landlord five times over for that year.

B. *sb.* a. A conventionary tenant. b. A conventionary tenure.

1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. (as above) VIII. 762 A class of tenants called free conventionary tenants, distinguished from free tenants, and from native conventionaries. —— *ibid.* 745 One messuage..to hold in conventionary from the feast of St. Michael in the 7 Ed. I., to the end of 7 years next following not completed.

con'ventioner. [f. as prec. + -ER.] A member of a convention.

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. conc. Unreas. of New Separ.* 11 A proud pragmaticall Conventioner. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Conventioner*, a Member of a Convention. 1721 in BAILEY.

conventionist (kən'vɛnʃənɪst). [see -IST.]

1. A member of a convention or assembly.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 550 Such politicians as the Dublin Conventionists. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 506. 916/1 The Philadelphia Convention..The Conventionists.

†2. One who enters into a convention or contract.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 17 The buyer cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street to terminate the difference betwixt them, but he instantly..views his conventionist with the same sort of eye, as if he was going..to fight a duel.

†con'ventment. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CONVENT *v.* + -MENT.] A convention or agreement.

*a*1547 HEN. VIII in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) II. 405 They shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to our ancient amities and conventments already concluded.

conventual (kən'vɛntjuːəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *conventuāl-is*, f. *convent-us* CONVENT: in F. *conventuel* 13th c.]

1. Of or belonging to a religious convent.

*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiv. 10 In Saynct Andrewys Cathedrale Kyrk the Conwentuale Chanownys togyddyr gaddryd all. *c*1475 *Partenay* 3412 The Abbot And monkes conuentuall..scorched and brend were to Askes small. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The Priorie at Leedes was a conventuall house of regular Chanons. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 57 Some Religious or Conventuall men dwelling in the town. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vi, He turned with conventual reverence to the Lord Abbot. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 277 Neither monk nor nun ventured to go abroad in the conventual garb.

b. *conventual church, prior, priory*: see quots.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 §25 Conuentuall churches, parochiall churches, chappels. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Abbasies, priories conventuall, and other benefices elective. 1603 in Stow *Surv.* (1842) 181/2 There were in this city..thirteen great conventual ehurches, besides the lesser sort called parish churches, to the number of one hundred and twenty-six. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 Conventual Priors that have the chief ruling Power over a Monastery, and wherein no Abbot or other Person is of greater Dignity than they themselves are. *Ibid.* 167 A Conventual Church is that which is appropriated to some Religious House. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xiv. 152 To be daily said in all churehes instead of in only the conventual ones.

c. Belonging to the Franciscan order of the Conventuals: see B. 2.

1706 in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xi. 449 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars, and Friars of the Strict Observance. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. i. 63 The Franciscan orders..observant or conventual.

d. *transf.* Characteristic of a convent.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 [He] compels his clipped fancy to the conventual discipline of prose. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 144 The garden was conventual, the house had the air of a prison.

†2. Pertaining to an assembly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Or els Conventual, or belonging to companie.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.* (Cf. CONVENTIONARY.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 80 These Reuenewes may be said to be Conuentuall and Incident. Conuentuall Reuenewes comprize al Rents both in Esse and in Posse.

B. *sb.*

1. A member or inmate of a convent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. §53 In this time of Interdict, both Conuentuals and Seculars might in their Churches celebrate diuine seruice. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 It [a Lutheran convent] consists of an abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. 1849 *Sidonia* II. 132 Sidonia von Bork, Conventual (and not Prioress) of the noble convent of Marienfliess. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 132 That large class of conventuals which comprehended the mendicant order.

2. A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars who live in large convents and follow a mitigated rule; the other branch being the Observants.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xv. Wks. 875/2 And some question hath arisen in the order of saint Francise, betwene the obseruauntes and y^{e} conuentualles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 995 Sixe religious Houses for Franciscan Friers, three of them for Obseruants, and the other three for Conuentuals. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 9 An Observant Friar, that is a strict Franciscan, who observed his rule, as distinguished from the Conventuals, who lived in great luxury and managed to secure great estates.

†con'ventualist. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTUAL B. 1.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 749 The convent of New St. Johann, the conventualists of which are elected by the abbey of St. Gall. *Ibid.* VI. 234 An abbess and twelve conventualists.

conventually (kən'vɛntjuːəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a conventual manner.

1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* III. (1846) 133 This place..as yet was not conventually regulated. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., A conventually-trained 'French demoiselle'.

†con'ventualship. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Conventual function or status.

1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 59 We for ever..abolish the said Order, with all it's Dignities, Offices, and Ministries, and all it's Conventualship, Title, Essence and Denomination.

converge (kən'vɜːdʒ), *v.* [ad. late L. *converg-ĕre* (Isidore) to incline together (*intr.*), f. L. *con-* together + *vergĕre* to bend, turn, incline.]

1. *intr.* 'To tend to one point from different places' (J.); to tend to meet in a point; to approach nearer together, as lines do, which meet if produced far enough. The opposite of *diverge*.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 The sides of the Ship converge into an Angle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rays coming converging out of a rarer into a denser medium, converge less..than if they had continued their motion through the first medium. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 609 To the south-west..the mountains converge into a single ridge. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 144 Forces from these four points were to converge on London. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 145 In the eatchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all diverge from the trunk channel.

b. *fig.* To tend to meet in a common result or point of operation.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) 377 Every circumstance converges to the same effect on the mind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 341 We find much and varied evidence converging to support the hypothesis.

c. *Math.* To approximate in the sum of its terms toward a definite limit: see CONVERGING 2.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 436 The first series is called a converging one, because that by collecting its terms successively, taking in always one term more, the successive terms approximate or converge to the value or sum of the whole infinite series. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* §226 *note*, This series converges very rapidly.

2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to approach each other; to cause to come together.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 537 The object-glass..and the eye-glass..one to converge the rays collected by the other. *c*1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 243 By converging the sun-beams into a narrow compass. 1849 DE QUINCEY Wks. IV. 304 A central rendezvous for converging them. 1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 102 Power of converging the optic axes.

convergement (kən'vɜːdʒmənt). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] The action or fact of converging; drawing together.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 265 In this convergement of the several frontiers, and the confusion that ensued. 1841 —— *Homer* Wks. VI. 393 From the close convergement of the separate parts.

convergence (kən'vɜːdʒəns). [f. CONVERGENT: see -ENCE.]

1. a. The action or fact of converging; movement directed toward or terminating in the same point (called the *point of convergence*).

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. (Seager), The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 75 We have here two focal centers..viz. the center of eradiation or emission, and that of convergence or reeeption. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 In the metropolis of commerce the point of convergence was the Exchange. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 29 The convergence in both cases is to a point.

b. *ellipt.* for *degree* or *point of convergence*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. viii. 357 An adjustment of their axes to the requisite convergence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Krakatao is situated at the convergence of three great earth fractures.

c. *Meteorol.* The accumulation of air in a region caused by converging winds and resulting in upward air-currents. Also *attrib.*

1906 SHAW & LEMPFERT *Life Hist. Surface Air Currents* I. 18 As the most obvious example of convergence we may take the case in which the winds from all points of a closed curve blow inwards. *Ibid.* 19 If trajectories [of air] are drawn from a series of points on the boundary of a definite area and steps are taken along the trajectories for equal intervals, the variation of the area defined by the series of points can be measured and a region where the area so enclosed is diminishing is a region of convergence and indicates a locality of rising air. 1953 F. K. HARE *Restless Atmosphere* ix. 108 The trade winds meet..along a fairly definite 'front'... The use of the word 'front' is..something of a misnomer, and it has been suggested that the term 'intertropieal convergenee zone' should replace the older form. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. iv. 225 The equatorial region, where frontal convergences and a general upward movement produce adiabatic cooling and cloud formation.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Coming or drawing together; concurrence of operations, effects, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. iii. 3 From the convergence of such various and unsuspected testimony. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 640 Convergence of effort, not conflict. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* Introd. §90 A convergence of phenomena points to some lost reading.

3. *Math.* Of convergent series or fractions.

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. *heading*, Convergence and Divergence of Series. *Ibid.* xl. §558 Some writers prefer another definition of convergence; namely, they consider a series convergent only when the sum of an indefinitely large number of terms can be made to differ from one fixed value by less than any assigned quantity.

4. Convergent quality, CONVERGENCY. *rare.*

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 208 A lens weaker still might only destroy the divergence of the rays, without being able to give them any convergence.

5. *Biol.* The tendency in diverse or allied animals or plants to assume similar characteristics under like conditions of environment.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 4) iv. 150 A distinguished botanist, Mr. H. C. Watson, believes that I have overrated the importance of the principle of divergence of character.., and that convergence of character, as it may be called, has likewise played a part. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 343/2 Multiradial apocentricities lie at the root of many of the phenomena that have been grouped under the designation *Convergence*. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Anim. Biol.* xi. 223 Convergence, where a similar mode of life produces similar effects on quite unrelated animals. 1953 G. A. L. SARTON *Hist. Sci.* I. i. 17 The theory of convergent evolution, or convergence (as the anthropologists call it), does not deny the frequent occurrence of borrowings and imitation between one people and another. 1963 E. MAYR *Animal Species & Evolution* xix. 609 Where no common heritage exists evolutionary parallelism is more correctly called convergence.

convergency (kən'vɜːdʒənsɪ). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being convergent.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §35 The convergency or divergency of the rays. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. §41 Rays of different degrees of divergency and convergency. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xvii. 312 To collect the light, or to bring it to a proper degree of convergency.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things immaterial.

1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 140 A kind of convergency in my feelings.

2. *Math.*; cf. CONVERGENCE 3.

1791 E. WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 151 Many more propositions concerning infinite series and their convergency are given in the Medit. Analyt. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* xxi. *heading*, Convergency and Divergency of Series. *Ibid.* §279, 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = CONVERGENCE 1, 2.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 162 The point of convergency. 1836 LANDOR *Per. & Asp.* CCXXV, Humours, the idioms of life..are generalised in the concourse and convergency of innumerable races.

convergent (kən'vɜːdʒənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convergent-em*, pr. pple. of *convergĕre* to CONVERGE: so in mod.F.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Inclining toward each other, or toward a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point or focus; = CONVERGING *ppl. a.* 1.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Converging*, or *Convergent lines* in geometry are those which continually approximate, or whose distance becomes continually less and less. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. 198 The filaments and anthers are convergent or bend towards each other. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V. 145 Some point where all those scattered rays should meet Convergent in the faculties of man. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* §79 Light moves in straight lines, which receive the name of rays. Such rays may be either divergent, parallel, or convergent.

b. of things immaterial, operations, etc.

convergent breeding: 'similarity in external characters concealing fundamental differenees of structure in different animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

c. Composed of or formed by converging lines.

(*convergent squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes eonverge.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. §39. 34 The convergent point of converging rays. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 140 If General M'Clellan..meditates a convergent attack on all parts of the South. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent.

d. *Biol.* Due to or characterized by convergence (see CONVERGENCE, sense 5); of similar structure but of different origin.

1871 DARWIN *Descent of Man* I. vii. 231 When man selects..the offspring of two distinct species, he sometimes induces..a considerable amount of convergence. This is the case..with the improved breeds of pigs, which are descended from two distinct species... In the case of the convergent pigs above referred to, evidence of their descent from two primitive stocks is..retained. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* II. 416 A convergent or polyphyletic group, owing its distinctive characters..to the independent acquisition of similar characters under the influence of like surroundings. 1911 A. WILLING *Convergence in Evol.* i. 11 The distinction between convergent and normal

morphogeny has long pervaded biological literature. **1953** [see CONVERGENCE 5]. **1963** E. MAYR *Animal Species & Evolution* xiii. 388 It would be a great mistake to conclude from the convergent similarity of these populations that they are necessarily derived from each other. **1968** R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry* vii. 84 It could be required that Müllerian mimetic species should have developed their resemblances independently, that is by convergent evolution.

e. *Psychol.* Of thinking, reasoning, etc.: of a kind that tends towards only one answer to a problem: Opp. DIVERGENT *a.* 2 b.

1956, etc. [see DIVERGENT *a.* 2 b]. **1964** *Language* XL. 253 Such convergent-divergent differences are somehow replicated by cognitive differences in the speakers. **1971** *Nature* 29 Jan. 350/1 Several studies suggest that science students perform well with reasoning or numerical problems which require convergent thinking towards a single correct solution.

2. *Math.* = CONVERGING 2, as in *convergent series. convergent fractions*: see B.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 208 A crystal is said to be convergent, when .. the series converges rapidly as 15, 9, 3. **1858** TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. §554 An infinite series is said to be convergent when the sum of the first *n* terms cannot numerically exceed some finite quantity, however great *n* may be. **1867** WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Problems* 53 *heading*, Convergent Fractions. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 32 Hence the series $P_1 + P_2 + \ldots$ is a convergent series.

3. ***convergent-nerved*** (Bot.), (of leaves) having convergent nerves, ribs, or veins.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* = *convergent* or *converging fraction.*

1858 TODHUNTER *Alg.* xliv. (1875) 369 The fractions formed by taking one, two, three .. of the quotients of the continued fraction $a + \frac{1}{b+}\,\frac{1}{c+}$ &c. are called *converging fractions* or *convergents* .. The convergents taken in order are alternately less and greater than the continued fraction. *Ibid.* 371 Every convergent is nearer to the continued fraction than any of the preceding convergents. *Mod.* The first four convergents of π (3.14159 ..) are $\frac{3}{1}, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{333}{106}, \frac{355}{113}$.

conver'genti-ner'vose, *a. Bot.* [f. comb. form of L. *convergent-em.*] 'When simple veins diverge from the midrib of a leaf, and converge towards the margin' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

converger (kən'vɜːdʒə(r)). *Psychol.* [f. CONVERGE *v.* + -ER¹.] A person whose thinking is predominantly convergent. Cf. CONVERGENT *a.* 1 e.

1966, 1970 [see DIVERGER]. **1979** A. STORR *Art of Psychotherapy* vii. 60 Convergers rather than divergers; scientists rather than artists.

convergescence (kɒnvə'dʒɛsəns). [f. L. type **convergesc-ĕre* to begin to converge, inceptive of *convergĕre*: see -ENCE.] Tendency to converge.

1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 6 Dec., A wonderful convergescence of moral probabilities.

con'vergi,nerved, *a. Bot.* [irreg. f. *convergenti-*: see above.] Convergent-nerved; 'when the ribs of a leaf describe a curve and meet at the point, as in *Plantago lanceolata*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

converging (kən'vɜːdʒɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERGE *v.* + -ING².] That converges.

1. Inclining towards each other or towards a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point. In *Optics*, applied to rays of light which meet or tend to meet in a focus; in *Bot.*, etc., to pairs of organs that bend towards each other.

converging fibres (Phys.): 'fibres which connect different centres of the brain with each other, as the cortical substance with the centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 219 Calyx tubular .. with 5 converging scales at the mouth. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 75 More of the converging light will be absorbed. **1811** J. WOOD *Optics* ii. 15 Converging rays .. approach to each other in their progress, and, if not intercepted, at length meet. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Approaching the fated city by many converging routes. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 244 They curve in a converging manner at the next node.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial that tend to concur or meet.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlviii. 185 Where all the converging lines of Scripture meet. *a* **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 73 The ethical sanctions have a converging tendency towards the happiness of society as their end.

c. Consisting or formed of converging elements or parts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 86 Under a converging fire of artillery.

2. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms or numbers, the sum of which, beginning with the first, continually approximates towards a definite limit as more and more terms are taken.

A simple converging series is exemplified by the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$, etc., the limit of which is 2. *converging fractions*: = CONVERGENT B.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Converging series, in mathematics. **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 300 So arranged .. that the series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging: and this is effected by placing the greater terms foremost in the given fluxion. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* 35 Expanded in a converging series of ascending powers of μ.

3. Causing convergence.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 202 The gathering or converging power of any glass. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354, I placed a large converging lens in the sunbeams.

con'vergingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a converging way; with convergence.

1832 *Nat. Philos., Thermom. & Pyrom.* ii. 27 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Two brass rods .. fixed on a brass plate convergingly. **1890** *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 He had always read with a purpose; carefully, thoughtfully, in certain fixed lines, convergingly.

†convers, ? *sb.* In the following passage 'in conuers' is perh. a scribal error for 'in conuex', the Ital. original having *i conuessi* 'the convexes'; if Chaucer wrote 'in conuers', he must have read the It. as *i conuersi.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1810 His gost .. is went Vp to [þe] holughnesse of þe seuenþe spere, In conuers letynge eueryche element. [BOCCACCIO *Tes.* XI. i, L'anima .. volando Ver la concauità del cielo ottava Degli elementi i conuessi lasciando.]

convers, var. of CONVERSE *a.*¹ and *sb.*² *Obs.*

conversable (kən'vɜːsəb(ə)l), *a.* (*erron.* -ible.) [a. F. *conversable* (16th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *conversābilis* to be conversed with, f. *conversārī* to CONVERSE. In 17th c. stressed '*conversable.*]

1. That may be conversed with. **†a.** That may be frequented, associated with, etc.: see CONVERSE *v.* 1-3. **†b.** Open to intercourse, sociable (*obs.*). **c.** With whom one can converse easily and agreeably; easy and pleasant in conversation. **d.** Able or disposed to converse, fond of talking.

1598 FLORIO, *Praticabile*, conuersable, that may be frequented or practised. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 21 May, The ladys here are very conversable, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. **1673** S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 134 The conversable Fop is such a one who can indifferently discourse of what he has heard or seen. *a* **1689** MRS. BEHN *Novels* (1871) II. 143 That conversable thing I hate .. That prides himself upon his prate. **1713** *Guardian* No. 137 An empty man of a great family is a creature that is scarce conversible. **1757** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 324 The mild, courteous, conversable Heathens who border on Georgia and Carolina. **1845** *Bachel. Albany* (1848) 228 Mrs. Lilly was so conversable a woman, that she was in the habit of talking to herself. **1867** CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 143 He was cheerful, musical, politely conversible.

2. Of, pertaining or proper to social intercourse, or converse.

a **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 37 Which are names of .. sociable relations, conuersable notions. **1672-3** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 269 The three Homileticall conversable Virtues, Veritas, Comitas and Urbanitas. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶5 A Sacrifice of more than the Four hundred thousandth Part of his Conversable Life. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 84 The evening was quiet and conversable. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 138 Cleveland, having won 14 points, was in a very gay, conversable humour.

conversableness (kən'vɜːsəb(ə)lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conversable.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 9 b, The existence of God and his conversableness with men. **1734** MRS. PENDARVES in Mrs. Delany *Corr.* 478 The good-humour and conversableness of the people. **1880** *Brit. Q. Rev.* No. 143. 90 Reason in its comprehensive form of conversibleness with God and with His rational universe.

conversably (kən'vɜːsəblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a conversable manner; †conversationally.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44 Nor is there any people, either in the island, or on the continent, that speaks it [the old Greek] conversably. **1730-6** in BAILEY (folio). **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

conversance ('kɒnvəsəns). [f. CONVERSANT: see -ANCE.] The practice, state, or quality of being conversant (in its various senses).

1609 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Any thing according to my poore acquaintance and little conversance. **1836** *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 205 By conversance with the consummate refinement of life at Paris. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 The mode .. would seem to require more than ordinary skill and conversance with the law.

conversancy ('kɒnvəsənsɪ). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The state or quality of being conversant.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 553 This discipline does not .. appear to have excluded him from conversancy with his nation. **1836** SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* Pref. 12 An extensive and diversified conversancy with business. **1851** F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* VI. 884 Our native literati .. have great injustice done them, on the score of their conversancy with languages. **1860** MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 39/2 A select commission, chosen for their conversancy with the subject.

conversant ('kɒnvəsənt, kən'vɜːsənt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4-5 (*north.*) -and, 4-6 -aunt. [ME., a. OF. *conversant*, pr. pple. of *converser*:—L. *conversānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conversārī* to CONVERSE. Originally *conver'sant*, whence later '*conversant*; *con'versant*, given by J. and various orthoepists, was not recognized by the poets, nor by current use at the end of the 19th c., but has since become common.]

A. *adj.* (usually predicative).

†1. Dwelling habitually or frequently, accustomed to live or abide, passing much of one's time, *in* a place. (With various preps. and advbs.)

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxx. §9 Et hors pris ausi ceux qi ne sount mie conversauntz et continuelment demorauntz en les hundrez.] **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4198 He [Anticrist] sal be lered .. And nurist and mast conversand In þe cite of Bethsayda. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xii. 2 My sones ben with 30w; also conversaunt before 30u. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. ii. (1483) 59 In his .. fayre braunches the birdes ben alwey couersaunt. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 My selfe there wonned, and there was conversaunt. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 31 They are whyte .. sauynge suche as are much couersant in the sonne. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. vi. (1639) 80 It is good to have the sick conversant in a hot house. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* Ded., They who have been conversant abroad. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 170 On marshy and muddy grounds, where they are conversant. *c* **1820** G. S. FABER *8 Dissert.* (1845) II. 8 By reason of Christ's being visibly and personally conversant within its precincts.

2. a. Living or associating *with* in familiar intercourse; having regular or frequent intercourse *with* (*together*); on terms of familiarity *with.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 113 Oure lady .. was conuersant with hire sone xxxiij 3eer and iij monethes. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 All men that hem knew or be with hem conuersaunt or famylier. **1583** *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 43 They lived and were conversant in company of the principal Rebels. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 120 They were much conuersant together. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 15 Neither missed we any thing as long as wee were conuersant with them. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶1, I am afraid you have been very little conversant with Women. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 815 Much conversant with Heaven. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* i. 3 She had been conversant with many ranks of society.

†b. Having familiar intercourse *in* (a family, etc.), *among* (people, etc.), *about* (a place). *Obs.*

(*a*) *in*:—

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 379 Tho whiche .. Han be conversaunt here longe before In oure Company. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 72, I haue my self ben conuersaunt in a religious hows of whyt freres. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1241 Conuersant in princes courtes. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iii. (1675) 187 When I had occasion to be conversant in great Mens Families. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. VIII. viii. 152, I had been much more conversant in a college library than in a circulating one.

(*b*) *among*:—

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psal.* xxv. 6 Conuersaunt among innocentis bodely & gostly. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 Hyt behoueth a kyng to .. be conuersant amongis them [his people] without ouermoche famylyarite. **1683** DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 35 Pliny the younger was .. conversant among them in Asia. *a* **1805** PALEY *Serm.* xx. (1825) VI. 198 The beings with whom we converse, or amongst whom we are conversant.

(*c*) *about*:—

a **1704** LOCKE (J.), A man conversant about Whitehall and the court.

†3. a. Occupied, busied, or engaged *in*; having one's activity or attention engaged *in* or *among* (affairs, objects of study or inquiry, etc.) *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxix. 3 He schal be conuersaunt in the hid thingis of parablis. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 56 Much matter wherein to be conversant. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. §4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxiv. 398 He was a meer Fisherman, or man conversant in water. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶1 It is, methinks, the Mark of a little Genius to be wholly conversant among Insects, Reptiles, Animalcules. **1769** GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* II. 211 As she had been long conversant in this horrid practice. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxv. 246 A Jew, skilled in mineralogy .. has been conversant among these mountains. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 64 Men too much conversant in office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement.

b. Concerned, occupied, or having to do *with* (things).

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 70 Neuer to be infected with delight, Nor conuersant with Ease and Idlenesse Till, etc. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 130 Thou and all angels conversant on earth With man or men's affairs. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶1 The Scholar has been very conversant with Books, and the other with Men only.

†c. Occupied or employed *about*; having one's activity or attention exercised *about*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi. (1651) 85 Such as are conversant or imployed about any office or business. **1622** DONNE *Serm.* (1624) 8 He [Bp. of Rome] is euermore too conuersant vpon the contemplation of temporall kingdomes. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 4 To shewe what the Divell is conversant about. **1806** K. WHITE *Let.* 25 June, God .. is as intently conversant about the smallest as about the greatest things. **1828** WHATELY *Rhet.* II. §7 He had been .. long conversant about corn.

4. *fig.* of things: Exercised *in*, concerned *about* (*touching*); dealing or having to do *with*; having for its object or sphere.

a. *in*:—

a **1600** HOOKER (J.), The matters wherein church policy is conversant. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. §8 The controversies wherein moral philosophy is conversant. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 47 Is not Justice conversant in Rewards and Punishments? **1875** LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philem.* (1876) 273 Physical science is conversant in experiment; logical science in argumentation.

b. *about*:—

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. §6 The object whereabout the contemplations and actions of the Church are properly conversant. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 12 There are three things, touching which the Law is conversant.. Persons, Things, and Actions. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 329 Public virtue being.. conversant about great concerns. **1827** WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. §2 *note*, Logic is entirely conversant about language.

c. *with*:—

1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 249 That philosophy which is conversant with human affairs. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* ii. (ed. 2) 58 Chemistry.. had.. been conversant merely with the qualities of matter.

5. Versed or experienced *in*; 'well up' *in*.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 424 Some whom he judgeth to be conversant in histories. *a* **1626** BACON *Q. Eliz.* Wks. (Bohn) 487 She was very conversant in the Scriptures and writings of the fathers. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. §3 (1643) 341 One well versed or conversant in these things. **1786** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 76 A great master who is thoroughly conversant in the nature of man. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 45 All the languages in which Milton was conversant.

b. Familiar or intimately acquainted *with* (anything), as a result of having been occupied with it.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. vii. (1840) 82 They are conversant with other parts of God's creation. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 282, I speak to facts with which all of us are conversant. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, Those men who are most conversant with American affairs. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 412 Like Walpole.. he was thoroughly conversant with questions of finance.

c. with *on*.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xvii, The young man.. seemed to be very conversant on the subject.

†**6.** Of things: Frequently occurring and hence familiarly known, familiar. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leuiathan.. Whych of kynde is neuer conuersaunt. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 609 These thynges be now so conuersaunt, we seme it no shame. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 13 The most pleasing and most conversant thoughts of the best contented minds are descended from hope. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bullinger* 334 To imbrace a pure worship of the Lord, which had not yet been conversant amongst them.

†**7.** ? Familiarly known, frequented. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26 She thynkyth the place is right conversaunt of pupyll for hyr to abeyd in, for she kepyth hyr as close as she may for spyyng.

8. Having the quality of conversing, ready to converse; conversable. *rare.*

1804 *Man in Moon* 92 He.. was polite and attentive to the women, and friendly and conversant with the men. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 408 Fluent without volubility, and conversant without loquaciousness.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A person who 'converses' or is intimate with another; a familiar acquaintance. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 Some such.. secret disease, as the common conuersant can hardly discouer. **1650** HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 221 Not thy familiar acquaintance, nor thy intimate conversants. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 114 While Fools their Conversants possess As unawares with Sottishness.

†**2.** One who leads a 'religious' or monastic life: see *conversāre* in Du Cange.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 149 Some women of that Colledge.. whom they call Conversants, encouraging me, with their exhortations, to persevere in my holy purpose.

conversation (kɒnvə'seɪʃən). In 4–6 -acion, -acioun, etc., (5 -varsasyon). [ME., a. OF. *conversation*, *-acion* (12th c. in Littré), ad L. *conversātiōn-em* frequent abode, intercourse, n. of action f. *conversārī* to CONVERSE.]

†**1.** The action of living or having one's being *in* a place or *among* persons. Also *fig.* of one's spiritual being. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 1 Haly men þat has þaire conuersacioun in heuen. **1340** *Ayenb.* 241 'Oure conuersacioun', he zayþ, 'is ine heuene', uor þet body is ine þe erþe, þe herte is ine heuen. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* li. 229 (Harl. M.S.) Where is his conuersacion but in the Empire of hevene? **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 148 This same belefe of the present conuersation of their forefathers and auncetours among them. **1611** BIBLE *Philem.* iii. 20 For our conuersation [**1881** *R.V.* citizenship] is in heauen. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 322 They [fish] were improper for offerings, living in an element wherein men had no conversation. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 Their Proneness to Idolatry, which a long Conversation in Egypt had disposed them to.

†**2.** The action of consorting or having dealings with others; living together; commerce, intercourse, society, intimacy. *Obs.*

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 And an othir tym he lefte þe conuersacion of alle worldely men.. and went into disserte vpon the hilles. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 41 Dydo toke grete playsir in his conuersacyon. **1594** PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. i. 6 That natural instinct which man hath to live in conversation. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 354 Unfitnes and contrariety frustrates.. all the good and peace of wedded conversation. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 320, I shunn'd their Conversation for the little Time I staid at Calecut. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/1 In the course of long sieges there is usually some conversation with the enemy.

3. Sexual intercourse or intimacy.

criminal conversation (abbrev. to *crim. con.*): adultery.

c **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxvii, The men hath conuersacyon with the wymen, who that they ben or who they fyrst mete. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 31 His Conuersation with Shores Wife. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 445 After a conjugall conversation. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xii. (1715) 298. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The usual mode of punishing adulterers at present is by action of *crim. con.* (as it is commonly expressed), to recover damages.

†**4.** *fig.* Occupation or engagement *with* things, in the way of business or study; the resulting condition of acquaintance or intimacy with a matter.

a **1626** BACON (J.), Out of long experience in business and much conversation in books. **1679** DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Ep. Ded., There is requir'd.. a Conversation with those Authors.. who have written with the fewest Faults in Prose and Verse. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 194 By Experience and Conversation with these Bodyes, in any Place or Mine. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 13 Some scholars, by their constant conversation with Antiquity.. know perfectly the sense of the Learned dead. **1721** BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 59 Nor have I had Conversation enough as yet with the Sea to give so ample an Account as I hope to do.

†**5.** Circle of acquaintance, company, society.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxvii. 210 You may know the Man by the Conversation he keeps. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. i, 40 His Domestick Conversation and dependents.. were all known Papists. **1673** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, A Gentleman, Sir, that understands the Grand mond so well, who has haunted the best Conversations. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 That all Conversations in the World have indulged Human Infirmity in this Case.

6. Manner of conducting oneself in the world or in society; behaviour, mode or course of life. *arch.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 12 Haldis goed lyf & fayre conuersacioun. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 In al hyr conversacyoun bothe pure and clene. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordin.* Pref., A man of vertuous conuersacion, and wythoute cryme. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 307 True pietie doth not consist in knowledge & talking, but in the action and conversation. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* l. 23 To him that ordereth his conuersation aright. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 117 Your Conversation gives this your Mouth-profession, the lye. *a* **1761** LAW *Comf. weary Pilgr.* (1809) 25 The outward behaviour and visible conversation of Christ while dwelling among men. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. 193 The walk and conversation of any commonest person.

7. a. Interchange of thoughts and words; familiar discourse or talk.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her sister. **1609** TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 47 In little time he made such benefit Of Conversation (the commerce of minds). **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 15/1 Calling the earl of Bristol.. to assist them in their conversation, the prince then not speaking any Spanish. **1713** *Guardian* No. 24 The faculty of interchanging our thoughts with one another, or what we express by the word Conversation. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶8 Eagerness to lead the conversation. **1783** —— in *Boswell* Mar., No, Sir.. we had *talk* enough, but no *conversation*; there was nothing *discussed*. **1871** RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20, I used to sit silently listening to the conversation.

fig. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. ii. 36 There are some [buildings] which are only for covert or defence, and from which we require no conversation [cf. pp. 35 and 208].

b. 'A particular act of discoursing upon any subject' (J.); a talk, colloquy.

1694 J. WRIGHT (*title*) Country Conversations; chiefly of the modern Comedies, of Drinking, etc. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xviii. 57, I had the honour of a long conversation with him last night. **1824** LANDOR (*title*) Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 The conversation is said to have taken place when Theætetus was a youth.

c. *to make conversation*: to converse for the sake of conversing; to engage in small talk.

1921 HICHENS *Spirit of Time* v, He simply could not 'make conversation' to her.

†**8.** A public conference, discussion, or debate.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded., Publick Conversations.. where there is hardly such a thing as being merry, but at another's Expence. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 9 ¶8 At a publick conversation of some of the defenders of this Discourse of Freethinking, and others that differed from them.

†**9.** An 'At Home'; = CONVERSAZIONE 2. *Obs.*

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 71 Lady Pomfret has a charming conversation once a week. **1779** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct., I have been invited twice to Mrs. Vesey's conversation. **1783** —— *Ibid.* 31 Dec., I never saw her, unless perhaps, without knowing her, at a conversation. **1787** SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 389 It being at a tea-conversation he.. went on rhyming thus.

10. (In full *conversation piece*.) A painting representing a group of figures, esp. members of a family, arranged as if in conversation in their customary surroundings. So *conversation painting*.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶3 None should be admitted into this green Conversation-Piece, except he had broke his Collar-bone thrice. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 He imitated the manner of Terburgh, a Dutch painter of conversations. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 2/2 Small portraits in oil, at one guinea.. Conversation Pieces in proportion. **1854** SIR E. HEAD *Kugler's Hdbk. Painting* I. 289 *note*, Waagen calls Terburg 'the creator of conversation-painting,' meaning that particular branch of genre, which bears the same relation to historical painting on the one side, and to the buffooneries of Jan Steen on the other, that 'genteel comedy' bears respectively to tragedy and to farce. **1891** *Bookman* Oct. 29/2 'The Finances of the gods' is a masterpiece.. such an interior—one almost fancies Metsu painting a conversation-piece.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **conversation card**, a card on which is printed or written a sentence (question or answer, etc.) for use in a game; **conversation-chair**, (*a*) a type of upright chair on which a person sits facing the back (see quot. 1793); (*b*) = TÊTE-À-TÊTE *sb.* 2; **conversation lozenge**, a lozenge with an inscribed motto; **conversation painting** (see 10); **conversation piece**, (*a*) see 10; (*b*) a subject for conversation; something to talk about; (*c*) a piece of conversation; a dialogue; (*d*) (see quot. 1952); **conversation stopper**, a statement, remark, or the like so astonishing, embarrassing, etc., as to admit of no rejoinder; also **conversation-stopping** *a.*, that dumbfounds, startling; **conversation tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf persons; a speaking-tube for communicating between different parts of a building.

1785 *Daily Universal Register* 1 Jan. 3/2 Sentimental, or Conversation Cards. **1794** *Baltimore Daily Intelligencer* 27 Sept. 3/3 A new and elegant Edition of the much admired Conversation Cards: Containing a variety of amusing, entertaining, and innocent *Questions & Answers* in the art of courtship. Each pack contains 64 cards. **1838** (*title*) Conversation Cards: a book for the amusement of evening parties. **1853** MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* viii. 152 Another square Pembroke table.. on which there was a kaleidoscope, conversation-cards, puzzle-cards. **1793** SHERATON *Cabinet-Maker & Upholsterer's Drawing-Book* App. p. 16 The conversation chairs are used in library or drawing-rooms. The parties who converse with each other sit with their legs across the seat, and rest their arms on the top rail, which.. is.. stuffed and covered. **1861** *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 142 She.. sat down upon the conversation-chair. **1755** T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 167 To furnish them with chat in their conversation hours. **1905** *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *conversation*, Conversation-lozenge. **1908** FINDLATER *Crossriggs* vi, [To] confine my speech solely within the limits of the conversation lozenge. **1967** *Guardian* 9 May 16/5 Terry's of York marked their bicentenary yesterday by selling Victorian 'conversation lozenges'... Conversation lozenges are stamped with a sentimental proposition: 'Give me your heart', 'I want a wife'. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 314 The contents of Lord Winterbottom's will, and his packet, I did intend for a conversation piece. **1936** *Discovery* Dec. 398/1 A biography.. well leavened with conversation pieces. **1952** GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 50 *Conversation piece*, a dialogue play or play other than one of action and excitement; e.g. the plays of George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde. **1958** J. K. GALBRAITH *Affluent Soc.* xvi. 176 Perhaps the bank rate.. derived prestige from its position as a Victorian conversation piece. **1962** *House & Garden* June 96/3 Conversation-piece beakers.. decorated with London characters. **1959** P. BULL *I know Face* ii. 41 'Do you do a lot of this kind of work?' I asked. 'Yeah,' he said. 'I was one of the apes in *Tarzan*.' This was a real conversation-stopper. **1985** W. SHEED *Frank & Maisie* 223 'That's a synthetic a priori proposition,' they would say; and to this day I don't know a better conversation-stopper. **1960** *Spectator* 15 July 112/3, I read two conversation-stopping headlines over other people's shoulders.. 'Fidel Castro raped my teenage daughter' and.. 'Eating places without kitchens spring up'. **1824** MISS HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 270 A man with great conversation-talents. **1890** *Catal. Army & Navy Stores* Mar. 580 Conversation Tubes.. each 2*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

¶**12.** = CONVERSION. [so also in OF. (see Godefroy).]

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 22 Ne forsothe ther is conuersacioun [**1388** turning]. **1388** —— *Acts* xv. 3 Thei telden the conuersacioun of hethene men [Vulg. *conversionem Gentium*]. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 12 Hys merueyllous conuersacyon. **1535** COVERDALE *Acts* xv. 3 They.. declared the Conuersacion of the Heythen. *a* **1570** BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* (1844) 357 In the conversation of the bread.

conver'sation, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To converse, talk, engage in conversation. Hence **conver'sationing** *vbl. sb.*

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 366 The sailor.. answered.. that in general he *conversationed* well enough. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Three years of friendly conferencizing and conversationing in Downing Street.

conver'sationable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = CONVERSABLE; open to conversation.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 653 She, having the superintendance of her domestic concerns.. was merely conversationable at breakfast-time. **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 331 You're a conversationable individual.

conversational (kɒnvə'seɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of persons: Ready to converse; addicted to conversation; gifted with powers of conversation.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 78 Without being talkative I am conversational. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* I, Although Tom and his sister were extremely conversational, they were less lively.

2. Of, belonging to, or proper to conversation.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 293 His conversational powers. **1814** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 286 That tone.. which confers on the women of England a high conversational rank. **1861** WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xxii. 221 Provençal was degraded to be the mere conversational dialect of the vulgar. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 337 The conversational manner, the seeming want of arrangement.. are found to result in a perfect work of art.

conversationalist (kɒnvə'seɪʃənəlɪst). [f. prec. + -IST. Cf. *nationalist, agriculturalist.*] One who is conversational; one who excels in conversation. Cf. CONVERSATIONIST.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 105 English Women are in general better conversationalists than the men. 1884 J. PAYN *Canon's Ward* II. 265 An eminent conversationalist living by himself is a deplorable spectacle.

conversationally (kɒnvə'seɪʃənəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a conversational manner, in the way of conversation.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 167 That I might conversationally learn the [Welsh] language. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 333 The Lord was questioned, perhaps conversationally, about His followers and His teaching.

†conver'sationed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CONVERSATION *sb.* + -ED².] Of a specified 'conversation' or behaviour, conducted, behaved.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* 1. i, Till she be better conversation'd.. I'll keep As far from her as the gallows.

conver'sationism. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A conversational expression; colloquialism.

1864 in WEBSTER.

conversationist (kɒnvə'seɪʃənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who converses much, or is addicted to conversation; one who practises the art of conversation; = CONVERSATIONALIST.

1806 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem.* II. 131 A little too much of the conversationist. 1824 MISS HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 282 Agreeable conversationists were met in great frequency. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 24 Mr. Taylor is reckoned a brilliant conversationist.

conversationize (kɒnvə'seɪʃənaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conversation.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* 1. vii. 16 They would have retired to a corner..and conversationised with any stray four-year-older not yet sent to bed. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 308 After some little time spent in arranging his papers.. and conversationizing with a native clerk.

conversative (kən'vɜ:sətɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *conversāt-* ppl. stem of *conversārī* to CONVERSE + -IVE.] †a. Belonging to, or fitted for, social intercourse; sociable. *Obs.* b. Ready to converse or talk, given to conversation, talkative.

1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 179 Actions conversative doe consist in the ordering of our conversation. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 76 To endue him with conversative qualities and ornaments of youth. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N.T.* Luke ii. 45 Of a free and conversative, not of a sullen and morose disposition. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 108 He was very entertaining and conversative.

‖**conversazione** (kɒnvəˌsætsɪ'əʊneɪ). Pl. -oni (-'əʊni:), now usually -ones. Also in 8 -ationе. [a. It. *conversazione* (in 16th c. *-atione*) conversation, assembly for conversation or social recreation.]

‖1. In Italy, the name for an evening assembly for conversation, social recreation, and amusement (often described by travellers in the 18th c.).

1740 GRAY *Let. to his Mother* (T.), The diversions of a Florentine Lent are..in the evening, what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what. 1753 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) II. 243, I have often smiled to myself in viewing our assemblies (which they call conversations) at Lovere. 1754 DRUMMOND *Trav.* 41 (T.) These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies:—some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 283 In most little towns in Italy good music; and *conversaziones* in all. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx. 331 The *conversazioni* of the *demi-monde* where they say everything.

†2. Introduced into England, and applied to the private assembly now known as an 'At Home'. (Occasionally anglicized as CONVERSATION, q.v.)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* 1. i, The charade you made last night at Mrs. Drowzie's conversazione. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Nov., She is..foremost in collecting all extraordinary..people to her London conversaziones. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 She held a sort of conversazione at her house..frequented by all foreigners. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cvii, With evening came the banquet and the wine: The conversazione; the duet.

3. From about the close of the 18th c. chiefly applied to assemblies of an intellectual character, in connexion with literature, art, or science.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 238 In the evening to the *conversazione* of Signore Fabbroni, where I met Signore Pella, director of the gallery, etc...the company did not assemble in order to converse on the trivial nonsense of common topics, like so many coteries in all countries. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 200 In the balls, concerts, and *converzationes* of polite literature. *a* 1845 HOOD *Odes & Addr., To Kitchener* v, Oh, hast thou still those Conversazioni, Where learned visitors discoursed—and fed?

4. Now chiefly used for a *soirée* given by a learned body or society of arts, at which the society's work is illustrated by the exhibition of specimens, experiments, and demonstrations.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 208 (*Architectural Society*) Jan. 21, the members of this institution held their first *Conversazione* for the season at Exeter Hall, which was attended by 200 professors and amateurs of architecture. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 276 The organizing of *conversazioni* for more familiar and popular addresses on scientific subjects.

converse (kən'vɜ:s), *v.* [a. F. *converser* (12th c. in Littré) to pass one's life, live, dwell in or with, in mod.Fr. also to exchange words with; = Pr. and Sp. *conversar*, It. and late L. *conversare*:—L. *conversārī* lit. to turn oneself about, to move to and fro, pass one's life, dwell, abide, live somewhere, keep company with; middle voice of rare *conversāre* to turn to and fro, freq. of *convertĕre* to turn about. As with other deponent vbs. the active form was in late L. substituted for the middle, whence the Romanic forms. The transference of sense from 'live with' to 'talk with' is recent in Fr. and English, and most complete in the latter.]

†1. *intr.* To move about, have one's being, live, dwell *in* (*on, upon*) a place, *among* (*with*) people, etc. *Obs.*

1340 [see CONVERSANT *a.* 1]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1. iii. 10 In whos houses I hadde conuersed and haunted fro my 3ouþe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v, Before them emonge the whyche we conuerse and go dayly. 1483 —— *Gold. Leg.* 405/4 How many yere arte thou olde and where conuersest thou. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 116 Birds..which do most converse upon the Earth..as a Pheasant, Partridge, etc. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix. (1675) 224 Impurities..contracted by conversing to and fro in a defiling World. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 26 Cetaceous Fishes which converse chiefly in the northern Sea. *Ibid.* II. (1704) 420 Birds have been taught to pronounce Words,—yet Quadrupeds never, though Dogs and Horses converse almost perpetually with Men. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* Introd. (1840) 3 It converses here, is with us, and among us.

†2. To associate familiarly, consort, keep company; to hold intercourse, be familiar *with*. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 861 You shall..Visite the speechlesse sicke, and still conuerse With groaning wretches. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 134 So rude a Country, as hath not hitherto conversed with more civil Nations. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 184 For ever, sunk Under yon boyling Ocean, wrapt in Chains; There to converse with everlasting groans. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 131 Too blessed a creature to converse with mortals. 1780 JOHNSON *L.P., Congreve*, Having long conversed familiarly with the great, he wished to be considered..as a man of fashion. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 322 The old pagans believed that a mighty god..openly conversed with mortals.

†b. To hold sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xix, This Albyne, with her fiftie sisteris..conversit with devillis in forme of men, and consavit childrin. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rifflarde.* 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 45 They may lawfully converse together as man and wife. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 165 ¶7. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. x, That wench with whom I know he yet converses. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 31 Liberty..to converse with as many females as he pleased.

†c. To have commercial intercourse, to deal, trade, traffic. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (R.), They friendly conuerse and exercise mutual traffick together. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 9 The Turke hauing giuen certaine scales to trade in, out of which..it was vnlawfull for any to converse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 141 This Law will not at all incommode Gentlemen as to what they buy in shops, neither those that converse in Fairs and Markets. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 These Indians had canoes ..by which, perhaps, they conversed with the islands near them.

†3. To be engaged *in*; to have to do *with* (a thing); to deal *with*, be familiar or conversant *with*. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 4 or 5, in *to converse with books.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 You that converse in these and such like actions. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, O world, thou art too subtile For honest natures to converse withall. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Nat. Men* (Arb.) 364 When they converse in those thinges they doe not affect. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* 1. v. §5 Since he hath conversed more with the Orientall traditions. 1688 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* xii. 22 Wheresoever he treads, he sinks, and converses with a bottomless Pit. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 354 That ministers should converse in this catechism, and learn true divinity from it. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 204 By conversing with the Works of the Best Masters. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. viii, He had indeed conversed so much with money. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 409 A man..who has conversed, not only with books, but with lawyers and merchants.. statesmen and princes.

†4. To communicate or interchange ideas (*with* any one) by speech or writing or otherwise. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 162 Did you conuerse sir with this gentlewoman?.. I never spake with her in all my life. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 177, [As] I have att noe tyme soe much ease and content as when I converse with you, I hope I shall gaine pardon for this tedious letter. 1712 POPE *Lett.* 28 May, It is not only the disposition I always have of conversing with you, that makes me so speedily answer your obliging letter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* 1. vi. 151 Like ships at sea, they must converse by signals. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 137 He conversed little with the painters..except Velasquez, with whom he continued a correspondence of letters.

b. To hold inward communion, commune *with.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 Well let them practise and conuerse with spirits. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. ii. (1821) 415 He knows how to converse with himself, and truly to love and value himself. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* iv. 66 Before he eats, converses with himself, while he is eating converses with God, and after he hath eaten, converses with the holy angels. 1747 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* (R.), Remote from man, conversing with the spheres. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 233 So you..have time to converse with your sensations.

5. *spec.* 'To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk' (J.); to engage in conversation, to talk *with* (a person), *on, upon* (a subject), *in* (a language, voice). The ordinary current sense.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 249 If..you desire to converse with him, you must tarry till he be awake. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32, I have conversed with those which have conversed with him. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* 1. i. 6 Adam's posterity learnt to speak immediately from him, and so to converse with one another. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 7 My Heart clave to him as soon as he spoke. And the more we convers'd, so much the more did I esteem..him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Old Man's Comforts*, You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 41 We had been conversing with Lady Margaret on indifferent subjects. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. xi. 136 Wishing to converse..in a language unknown to the Spaniards. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXI, Talk for you is good discipline. You converse imperfectly.

6. *trans.* †a. To keep company with; b. To render familiar or well acquainted; c. To communicate with, talk with. *Obs.* d. To talk (any one) *out of*, etc.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. §9 Such a life without which human society cannot be conversed. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 84 Not conversing him daily or very often. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* Pref., Whether we Converse our Superiours, Inferiours, or Equals. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1768 I. 176 This Temple having been Educated and long Conversed among the Ancients. 1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 354 After I have conversed himself, and read his theses. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxvii, She called her daughter to her, and contrived to converse her out of the room.

converse ('kɒnvəs), *sb.*¹ [f. CONVERSE *v.*, *c* 1600; orig., like the vb., stressed *con'verse.*]

†1. Intercourse; = CONVERSATION 2, 3. *Obs.* exc. in certain expressions now referred to 3.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1611) 103 The mutuall conuerse of humane Society. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 50 Enfeebled with the continual conuerse of women. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 By converse or copulation. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. (1712) 51 Sociableness or love of Converse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 202 Free converse, traffic, and commerce. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶16 Thus numerous are the dangers to which the converse of mankind exposes us. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. 205 Converse with the world will do more for you. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* 1. v, I have returned from the converse of the streets as from a forgotten dream.

†b. Formerly with *a* and *pl. Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 113 God..nourish'd it by a Converse with the first Man whom he made. 1676 GLANVILL *Seas. Refl.* 176 Thus we dress ourselves for publique converses.

†2. Familiar engagement or occupation (with things); = CONVERSATION 4. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. 347 Dwelling..in a carnal converse with these sacramental symbols. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 199 Long Experience, and continual Converse among Troubles. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 A strange Diver, by his continual converse in water, degenerated. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 2 T' abandon all that's dear..My friends and studies too, And all my known converses here.

3. Familiar interchange of thoughts; discourse, talk; = CONVERSATION 7. Now *poetic* or *rhet.*

(Quot. 1604 may belong to 1.)

[1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 40 A meane to draw the Moore Out of the way, that your conuerse and businesse May be more free.] 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog lost Pearl* 1. i, It [Latin] is so much my often converse, that if there be none but women in my company, yet cannot I forbear it. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 171 Upon converse, finding his sufficiency, he inquired the cause of his voyage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 355 Sweet is thy converse to each Social ear. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 520 And told her all their converse in the hall. 1888 BURGON *12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 416 His converse at such seasons was always elevating.

†b. Formerly with *a* and *pl. Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 113 In this manner ended the first converse between Z. and A. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 61 It will be difficult in these converses not to talk of secular matters. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* 1. iii. (1673) 37 By daily converses build them up and make them better. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 99 Still prompt to charm with many a converse sweet.

c. Interchange of thoughts otherwise than by speech.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* p. xi, The leading topics of our epistolary converse. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 The same signs [i.e. gestures] serve as a medium of converse.

4. Spiritual or mental intercourse; communion.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 87 In the wonted course of our converses with God. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. §7. 32 Gods Converse with Man..was by the immediate manifestation of his Spirit. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 217 With Nature here high converse hold. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 74 A person who is much occupied in inward converse with God. 1872 HOLLAND

Marb. Proph. 10 In converse with the thoughts of manlier men.

†**5.** Manner of life, 'conversation'. *Obs.*

c **1660** SOUTH *Serm. 1 Kings* xiii. 33 The true Worship of God, and the Converse of those that use it. **1702** ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 28 To be avoided in all affairs of civil society and converse, as..persons of infectious converse.

†**converse**, *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3–6 convers. [a. F. *convers, -se*, ad. L. *conversus* turned, pa. pple. of *convertĕre* to CONVERT.]

A. *adj.* Converted in mind or feeling.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19736 (Cott.) Fra þat time men cald him ai Conuers paule in godds lai. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 That oure verry foo Mow be to us convers and torned.

B. *sb.* **1.** A convert.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Chron.* xxii. 2 Conuersis for hethenesse to the lawe of Israel. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Somme converses of the Jewes wold mynysshe the bounte of the grace of god.

2. *Eccl.* A lay member of a convent; a lay brother or sister.

Orig. applied to those who were converted from a secular to 'religious' life in adult age, as opposed to the *nutriti* who had been brought up in the monastic life from childhood: see Du Cange.

14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 135 In þe steppes of þe conuerses or monkes. **1483** CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 240/2 A frere conuerse began to be tormented of the deuyl. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 100 Thabbot and an houndred monkkis, beside the convers. **1512** C'TESS RICHMOND in Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 368 Oon perpetuell brother, called a converse.. specially to serve the same monks at their masses. **1691** tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 178 The Fifth Monastery ..contains the Brothers Converses.

‖**b.** Often in the L. form *conversus*, pl. *-i*.

1777 *Archæol.* IV. 38 He was *conversus*, a lay-brother. **1863** J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 71 It [South Park Abbey] contained not less than sixty-six monks and one hundred and fifty conversi.

converse ('kɒnvɜːs), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *conversus* turned about, transformed, pa. pple. of *convertĕre*: see CONVERT. *La converse* occurs in F. from 13th c., = Pr. and med.L. *conversa*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Turned round; opposite or contrary in direction or action; acting in reverse manner.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 355 The transformation of vapour into air [and] the converse change. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. §26 As in this case..so in the converse case. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 The converse arts of destruction and defence. **1876** GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 227 Now of Zephuros Euros is the converse wind from the opposite point of heaven.

†**2.** *Math. converse ratio, proportion*: see quots.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xiii. 134 Conuerse proportion, or proportion by conuersion is, when the consequent is taken as the antecedent, and so is compared to the antecedent as to the consequent. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. xvi, Converse ratio is when the antecedent is compared to the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent. **1695** ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 Converse Reason or proportion is the comparing the Antecedent to the excess, wherein the Antecedent exceeds the Consequent.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* A statement or form of words derived from another by the turning about or transposition of two important antithetical members; *e.g.* 'the possession of wealth without learning', 'the possession of learning without wealth'; 'a quiet day and a noisy night', 'a noisy day and a quiet night'. [This use occurs in OF. in 13th c.]

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 240 The converse of this will be also true. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 41 The theory of the mechanic forces is another example. What we gain in power is lost in time; and the converse. **1855** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. §446 A series of observations the converse of this, viz. winter in the North Atlantic, summer in the South. **1861** TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 278 'All wickedness is weakness'. The converse he seems to have believed. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 23 The thesis..is the converse of that of Thrasymachus..not right is the interest of the stronger, but right is the necessity of the weaker.

b. A thing or action which is the exact opposite of another. [Occurs in OF. in 14th c.]

1786 TOOKE *Purley* 11 They travelled backwards.. adopting the converse of the principle. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. 330 By evaporation water is carried up into the air; by the converse of evaporation, it falls down upon the earth. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiii. (1859) 295 She was the very converse of our old ship, she never missed stays although I did cruelly. *a* **1852** D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 453 The natural converse of accession is secession; and therefore when it is stated that the people of the States acceded to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may secede from it. **1869** T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 270/2 This contraction of the wire is in length only. The result is the converse of extension by wire-drawing. **1879** MALLOCK *Life worth Living* 135 The positions of the two moralists are in fact the exact converses of each other.

2. *Math.* (One proposition is the converse of another, when the datum and conclusion of the one are respectively taken as the conclusion and datum of the other.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vi. 16 The 8 proposition being the conuerse of the fourth. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. axiom viii. *note*, Things which agree together are equal one to the other. The converse of this Axiome is true in right lines and angles, but not in figures, unless they be like. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 53 The Converses of these are evident. *Mod.* This proposition is the converse of the preceding.

3. *Logic.* A converted proposition: formerly applied to the original proposition upon which conversion is performed (called by Hamilton the CONVERTEND), but now usually to that which results from converting the original.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. §4 Conversion can then only be illative when no term is distributed in the Converse, which was not distributed in the Exposita. **1837–8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the Converse or Converted..It would be better to call [it] the Convertend..This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257 The Quantity of the Proposition in Conversion remains always the same; that is, the absolute quantity of the Converse must be exactly equal to that of the Convertend. **1884** JEVONS *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 32 It must be observed that the converse, obverse, and contrapositive are all true if the original proposition is true.

†**conversed**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* = CONVERSE *a.*[2] 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, Of Proportion conuersed or indirecte.

†**conversed, -verst**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ED[1].] With whom intimate intercourse has been held; familiar.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 116 Never giving over, till Death, such a converst Friend, except on a capital Discontent.

conversely ('kɒnvɜːslɪ, kən'vɜːslɪ), *adv.* [f. CONVERSE *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] In the converse manner or order; as the converse; by conversion.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 278 Conversely, if the two angles ABC, ABD, on both sides of the line AB, make up together two right angles, then CB and BD form one continued right line CD. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 15 The greater the expenses of governments, the deeper must they encroach on the incomes or capitals of those who pay taxes, and conversely. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 325 A thing is not scen because it is visible, but conversely, visible because it is seen. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 491 Succeeding one another from above downwards or conversely.

†**con'versement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *conversement* business, relation, connexion, f. *converser*: see -MENT.] Business, relation, occupation, affair.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 249 I. 340 He hadde no lyvelode in the shire, nor conversement. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 241 Assiduitie..in prayer, not interrupted..by secular conversements.

converser (kən'vɜːsə(r)). [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who converses; a talker; *spec.* = CONVERSATIONALIST.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 217 Of much eloquence in words and discourse, great conuersers. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. §5 A familiar converser with learned professors. **1786** MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. Johnson* in *Ann. Reg.* 1/1 Mr. Johnson was not intentionally a pompous converser. **1853** LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 88 He seeks too early the repute of a converser. **1876** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 43 The best converser I ever listened to.

conversibility (kən,vɜːsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. as next + -ITY.] = CONVERTIBILITY.

1784 T. A. MANN in *Orig. Lett. Emin. Men* (Camden) 427 Mr. Cavendish's discovery of the conversibility of Air into Water.

conversible (kən'vɜːsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. late L. *conversibil-is*, f. *convers-* ppl. stem of *convertĕre* to CONVERT: see -BLE. Also in mod.F.] Capable of being converted or transposed.

a **1660** HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 603 So that this conversible retrogradous Sorites may shut up all.

¶ See also CONVERSABLE.

conversing (kən'vɜːsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONVERSE: having intercourse; discoursing, talking.

a **1610** HEALEY *Theophrastus* xx. (1636) 71 Tediousnes..is a troublesome kinde of conversing, without any other damage or prejudice. *a* **1640** J. BALL *Answer to Can*, i. (1642) 138 Much more guilt was contracted by civill conversings. **1654** FULLER *Two Serm.* 76 Her unlawful conversing with him who was not her Husband. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 146 We did not seek the conversing, or acquainting ourselves with the natives. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4/1 Conversings as to the low price of corn.

con'versing, *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That converses: †that affords intercourse, companionable.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 29 A fit conversing soule ..is stronger than death. **1645** —— *Colast.* (1851) 361 A conversing solace, and peacefull society is the prime end of mariage.

†**2.** Conversant. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 99, I had been long conversing with the writings of your lordship, Mr. Locke, Mr. Molineux, etc.

conversion (kən'vɜːʃən). [a. F. *conversion*, ad. L. *conversiōn-em* turning round, n. of action from *convertĕre* to turn round: see CONVERT.]

I. Turning in position, direction, destination.

†**1. a.** The action of turning round or revolving; revolution, rotation. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 68 Conuersions of sterres, mocions, and reuolucions of planettes. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 126 Were the World eternal, the Conuersions or turnings about therof should be eternal too. **1665–6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 143 The conversion of Jupiter about his own axis. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 307 That strait line..which touches a spiral at the end of its first conversion. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 139 In the conversion of the Body of the Sun, this Virtue thereof..is also turned about.

b. *centre of conversion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

†**2. a.** The action of turning to a particular direction; turning. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xx. (ed. 7) This Greeke word Tropos, which is..a conversion or turning. **1638** WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 50 Divers Conversions of those sides towards our Eyes. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 111 The conversion of the needle to the North. **1660** BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 A Conversion to that Magnetic Posture.

†**b.** *fig.* The action of turning or directing (one's mind, attention, actions, etc.) *to* some object. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 513 b, With such an unremoveable conversion of mynde to Godward. **1646** FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Daily sin..is an aversion from God and his daily repentance a conversion to God. **1712** *Spect.* No. 524 ¶5 An habitual inclination and conversion of his sight towards it.

†**3. a.** The action of turning back or returning; *spec:* the turning back of the sun in its apparent course on reaching the tropic; the solstice. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 The sommer conuersion of the sunne. **1618** CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 162 If at the sun's conversion thou shalt sow The sacred earth. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The tropical conversion of the Sun.

†**b.** In versions of the O.T., rendering L. *conversio*. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxiii. 7 And y schal conuerte the conuersioun of Juda [**1382** Turne the turnyng of Juda]. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxxiii. 26, I wil bring backe their conversion, and wil have mercie on them.

4. Transposition, inversion (of the terms of a statement; cf. CONVERSE *sb.*[3] 1); *spec.* in *Logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition according to certain rules to form a new proposition by immediate inference.

Conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is unchanged is called ***simple conversion*** (e.g. 'No A is B'; 'No B is A'); when there is a change of quantity, *c. per accidens* (e.g. 'All A is B'; 'Some B is A'). Cf. CONTRAPOSITION 2.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 20 b, Conuersion is the chaunging or altring of wordes in a proposicion, when the former parte (whereof any thing is rehearsed) and the hinder parte (whiche is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged, thone into thothers place. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vi. 16 In Geometrie is oftentimes vsed conuersion of propositions. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iv. §14. 69 As the law of nature is all of it Divine, so the Law of Christ by conversion..is all of it also..the doctrine of Nature. **1788** REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. §1. 68. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A Conversion may be defined as an immediate inference in which from one proposition we infer another having the same terms as the original proposition, but their order reversed.

†**5.** *Rhet.* Used by 16th and 17th c. writers as the equivalent of ANTISTROPHE 3, and sometimes of APOSTROPHE[1] 1. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Conuersion, or speakynge one to another. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b, Conversion is an ofte repeatyng of the last worde, and is contrarie to that whiche went before. [**1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure Antistrophe, the Latines, conuersio, I following the originall call him the counterturne.] **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conversion*..a Rhetorical Figure, the same as Apostrophe. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

6. *Math.* The substitution of the difference of antecedent and consequent for the consequent in each of the ratios forming a proportion: see quots. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion). **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 So that here is now four Proportionals, and by any three given, you may strike out the fourth, by Conversion, Transposition, and Division of them. **1695** ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A:B::C:D then by Conversion 'twill be as A:A—B::C: C—D. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Conversion*, or *Convertendo*, is when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the first is to its excess above the 2d, as the third is to its excess above the 4th.

7. *Law.* The action of (illegally) converting or applying something to one's own use. Usually in phr. ***trover and conversion.***

1615 COKE in Bulstrode *Rep.* II. (1657) 311–2 There may be a trover and no conversion, if he keep and lay up the goods, by him found, for the Owner. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 121 Fraudulent conversion of Treasure-trove. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 9 He talks of nothing but..writs of error, actions of trover and conversion. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 151–2 This action, of trover and conversion, was in it's original an action ..against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1267 A person is guilty of a conversion who takes the property of one person by assignment from another, who has not any authority to dispose of it.

II. Change in character, nature, form, or function.

8. a. The bringing of any one over to a specified religious faith, profession, or party, esp. to one regarded as true, from what is regarded as falsehood or error. (Without

qualification, usually = conversion to Christianity.)

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 19477 *heading* (Fairf.), Of the Conuersioun of saint Paule. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. x. (1483) 56 Paynyms and heretikes that ben dede withouten conuersion. **1555** EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 *marg.*, The conuersion of the gentyles. **1685** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. i. 2 The Conversion of the British Nation, to the Christian Faith. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 427 At the conversion of the late count Ernest Metternich to the catholic religion. **1890** BP. STUBBS *Primary Charge* (Oxford) 31 She is the Church of the National History, of the Conversion, the Constitution, and the Reformation.

b. The festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, observed on Jan. 25.

1382–8 WYCLIF *N.T.*, *Table of Lessons* 691 (*Propre Sanctorum*) Jan., Seynt Vincent, martir, Conuersioun of Seynt Poul. **1501** *Chron. Grey Friars* (Rolls) II. 184 On Sent Powlles evyn the Conversioun.

†**c.** *spec.* In the mediæval church: Change from the secular to the 'religious' life; entry into monastic life. *Obs.* (See Du Cange, *conversio*.)

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 5 When I had taken my syngulere purpos and lefte þe seculere habyte..it fell one a nyghte..in the begynnynge of my conuersyone, etc. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 There was a certen yong man, turnyd..fro thys worldys vanyte to the lyfe of a Monke, the whiche abowte the begynnyng of his conuersion fyll yn to a grete and a greuys sekenes.

d. *transf.* The action of converting or fact of being converted, to some opinion, belief, party, etc.

Mod. Conversion to Free Trade principles, to Darwinism, etc.

9. *Theol.* The turning of sinners to God; a spiritual change from sinfulness, ungodliness, or worldliness to love of God and pursuit of holiness.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 53 In conuersyon of synful men. *c* **1430** tr. *Th. à Kempis Imit.* I. xiii, Somme men haue most greuous temptacions in þe begynnyng of her conuersion, somme in þe ende. **1592** GREENE *Disput.* 38 See how God wrought for my conuersion. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* xi. 724 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance. **1740** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 The very beginning of your conversion to God. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 15 Labours in the conversion of souls. **1834** J. ANGELL JAMES *Anxious Inquirer* vi, The first error..is to mistake knowledge, impression, and partial reformation, for genuine conversion. *Mod.* Few conversions occurred under his ministry.

†**10.** A change in the constitution of a state; a revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. §12. 416 In such Cases, especially where God intendeth a great conuersion of Empire. *a* **1618** —— *Maxims St.* (1651) 49 The ruin of many Tyrants, and conversion of their States.

11. a. The action of turning, or process of being turned, *into* or *to* something else; change of form or properties, alteration.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, Not by conuersion of the Godhead into flesh. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 84 The conuersion or turnynge of ayer into water. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §82 Artificiall Conuersion of Water into Ice, is the worke of a few Houres. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 354 The conversion of sedimentary Silurian Strata into crystalline rocks.

b. Change of condition or function. (Const. *into*.)

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 36 If cut through from Sea to Sea..This Isthmus would lose it's name in an Island; And the conversion conduce much to its security. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 128 A conversion of a large tract of sea into land. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 14 The conversion of the thorny wilderness into the fertile meadow.

c. spec. *Forestry.* (See quot. 1895.)

1895 SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* III. iv. 338 Change from one sylvicultural system into another, called a conversion. **1953** EDLIN *Forester's Handbk.* xi. 171 Many coppices suitable for conversion are variable in density and constitution.

d. *Rugby Football.* The action of scoring a goal by converting a try; also, a goal scored in this manner.

1927 WAKEFIELD & MARSHALL *Rugger* viii. 294 In New Zealand a desire is expressed for raising the value of the try to four points and making a converted goal six, while any other goal should equal three points. By thus raising the value of a try the value of kicking is lessened, for conversion represents a half addition as against our two-thirds. **1959** *Times* 21 Sept. 3/4 Gavins, the Leicester full-back, played a big part..kicking four penalty goals and two conversions.

e. *Grammar.* The use of one part of speech as another.

1928 [see *conversion-noun* in section IV below]. **1950** S. POTTER *Our Lang.* v. 57 This kind of word-play, the use of noun as verb and verb as noun.., known technically as conversion. **1957** ZANDVOORT *Handbk. Eng. Gram.* VIII. 265 The deliberate transfer of a word from one part of speech to another, technically known as conversion.

12. Hence, many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* The process of changing iron into steel. Cf. CONVERT *v.* 12 a, CONVERTER 3 b.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files requires to be very hard, and in consequence undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 The carbonisation or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

b. *Ship-building.* (*a*) Reduction of timber from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required shape and size. (*b*) Change of a vessel from one class to another.

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111 *Conversion*, the art of lining and moulding timber, plank, etc. with the least possible waste. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcii. 72 Expenditure in the construction and conversion of Her Majesty's ships. **1865** *Dockyard Accts.* (*Blue Bk.* 8. 465–1), The cost of rough timber is proportionately less than that of sided timber, and compensates for the greater loss to which it is subject in conversion. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Conversion*, reducing a vessel by a deck, thereby converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker.

c. *Fire-arms.* The process of changing a muzzle-loader into a breech-loader, or the like.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Converting*, The cost of conversion is about 15*s.* for each rifle.

d. *Watch-making.* (See CONVERT *v.* 12 d.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The operation of converting [a watch] is spoken of as making a conversion.

e. *Building.* The structural adaptation of a building for a new purpose.

1921 *Building News* 1 Apr. 169/2 (*heading*) The conversion of buildings to meet modern requirements. *Ibid.*, Assuming..a block of, say, three or four houses.. what are their possibilities with a view to conversion into flats? **1934** E. WAUGH *Handful of Dust* ii. 62 The conversion of stables and garages was an important part of Mrs. Beaver's business. **1960** *News Chron.* 29 Apr. 8/5 A house conversion which left no room for a dining-room. **1960** *Guardian* 5 May 10/6 A pleasant minor mansion of the kind described by estate agents as being 'suitable for conversion'.

f. *Nuclear Technology.* The process in a nuclear reactor by which fertile material is transformed into fissile material (see quot. 1963).

1955 S. VISNER in *Reactor Handbk. Engin.* (*U.S.A.E.C.*) iv. 511 The highest enrichment available is desired for conversion of thorium-232 to uranium-233. **1958** WEINBERG & WIGNER *Physical Theory Neutron Chain Reactors* i. 11 The principal purpose of conversion is..the production of pure fissionable material. **1963** B. FOZARD *Instrumentation Nucl. Reactors* xiii. 162 This depletion of the fuel by burn-up of fissionable atoms is offset to some extent by the production in the fuel elements by neutron absorption and other processes of atoms of new materials which are themselves fissionable; the best known example of this is the production of plutonium 239 from uranium 238. This process is known as conversion.

†**13.** *Mil.* An evolution by which files were converted into ranks, or smaller ranks into larger; a change of front to a flank. *Obs.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xxxi. (1661) 38 Inversion doth alwayes produce file or files; and Conversion, rank or ranks. **1650** R. ELTON *Mil. Art* (1668) 32 My subject in this Chapter shall be of Ranks filing, and Files filing, and Ranks ranking, and Files ranking, which are by some called Inversion and Conversion. **1678** A. LOVELL tr. *Fontaine's Mil. Duties Cavalry* 9 Wheeling by conversion is performed by the front of the squadron, so that it is the rank and not the file which makes the motion. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Conversion*, in war, is when the soldiers are ordered to present their arms to the enemy who attack them in flank, whereas they were before supposed to be in front: the evolution necessary thereto is called *conversion*, or *quarter-wheeling*. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xiv. 279 By a movement in the nature of that which tacticians describe as 'conversion,' a column of men facing eastward..was suddenly formed into an order of battle fronting southward.

III. Change by substitution of an equivalent in purport or value.

†**14.** Translation into another language (or into a different literary form); usually *concr.*, a translation, version. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Abraham Flemming in his conuersion of the Eglogues, promised to translate and publishe [the Georgics]. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 117 And see that my conversion much abates The license they take. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 7 This Epigram.. I have taken a little pleasant pains to make such a conversion of it as, etc.

15. *Math.* Change of a number or quantity into another denomination; reduction. †*conversion of equations*: reduction of fractional equations to integral by multiplication (*obs.*).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Zj, Any of them maie be diuided by conuersion into a fraction. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Conversion of Equations (in Algebra). *Mod.* The conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals, and *vice versâ*.

16. a. Substitution of or exchange for something else; esp. of one kind of property for another. *spec.* The change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character, or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also *attrib.*, as in *conversion scheme, operation*, etc.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 35 Neyther theyr infranchisements, nor the conversion of works into rents doe so farre free them, but that they still owe services. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. i. xi. III. 192 The price at which payment in kind was exchanged for a certain sum of money, is in Scotland called the conversion price. **1826** T. TOOKE *State of Currency* 69 The conversion of the four per cents into three and a half per cents was facilitated. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 12/1 A Five per Cent. Portuguese Conversion Loan for over a million sterling.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* The operation of changing the nature of property:

(*a*) from real to personal or *vice versâ*.

'*Actual conversion* is the act of converting land or other property into money by selling it, or of converting money into land by buying land with it..*Constructive conversion* is a fictitious conversion, which is assumed in certain cases to have taken place in order to carry out the intention of the parties' (Sweet *Law Dict.* 1882).

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 60 Money considered as land, and vice versâ. What amounts to such a conversion. **1849** G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Crt. Chanc.* II. 235 The conversion will operate only so far as the will disposes of the land into which it is to be converted. **1890** *Partnership Act* §22 (*marg. note*) Conversion into personal estate of land held as partnership property. *Mod.* The will contains usual trusts for sale and conversion.

(*b*) as between partners, from partnership to separate property or *vice versâ*. Cf. CONVERT 15.

1819 SIR T. PLUMER in Swanston *Rep.* II. 584 Where there is a conversion of joint property by a valid act, it is a fallacy to consider it still joint. **1888** SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 5) 335 A conversion of joint into separate property, or *vice versâ*, most frequently takes place when a firm and one of its partners carry on distinct trades.

c. *Psychiatry.* The symbolic manifestation in physical symptoms of a psychic conflict. (See also branch IV below.)

1909 A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Sel. Papers on Hysteria* ii. 23 Miss Lucy R. merged into that moment of hysterical conversion, which must have been under the determinations of that trauma. *Ibid.* iii. 72 This neuralgia became the mark of a definite psychic excitement through the usual road of conversion. **1913** E. JONES *Papers Psycho-Analysis* 18 The energy finds an outlet in some somatic manifestation, a process Freud terms 'conversion'. **1948** C. BERG *Clinical Psychol.* III. 142 The following case..introduces us to the method of production of conversion.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as, (in senses 8, 9) ***conversion-scripture***, ***-shop***; (sense 12 f) ***conversion efficiency*** (also sense 11), ***ratio***, ***reactor***; (sense 16 c) ***conversion hysteria***, ***hysteric***, ***symptom***; **conversion factor**, (*a*) an arithmetical multiplier for converting a quantity expressed in one set of units into an equivalent quantity expressed in another; (*b*) *Econ.*, that part of the commercial value of a product attributable to the manufacturing processes involved and not to the raw material used; **conversion gain** (see quot. 1940); **conversion-noun**, a noun formed from an adjective.

1937 M. G. CROSBY in *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XXV. 476 A convenient term for this reduction factor of the filter is 'conversion efficiency'. **1956** S. GLASSTONE *Princ. Nucl. Reactor Engin.* i. 42 If such a reactor were to regenerate the same amount of plutonium-239 as it loses by fission, i.e. if the conversion efficiency were 100 per cent. **1918** W. E. DOMMETT *Dict. Aircraft* 16 Wing loading W/A = CL. p/g V^2. The value of p/g V^2 (English Units) is known as the Conversion Factor. **1947** *Times Survey Brit. Scient. Instr. Industry* Oct. 2/3 The minimum of raw material is involved in the production of a scientific instrument... In short, scientific instruments have one of the highest conversion factors. **1952** *Economist* 6 Sept. 575 In value the annual output of the industry is perhaps..£35 million a year; since the cost of materials is probably not more than 30–35 per cent of this, its 'conversion factor' is high. **1962** *B.S.I. News* June 28/2, B.S. 350 listed conversion factors in no fewer than four different metric systems. **1935** F. E. TERMAN *Measurements in Radio Engin.* ix. 218 The conversion gain is ..the ratio of the two test voltages required, provided the degree of modulation is kept constant. Similarly the detector efficiency with plate detection is the ratio of the actual conversion gain to the gain..obtained by considering the detector tube to be an intermediate frequency amplifier tube. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 196/2 *Conversion gain* (*Radio*), the effective amplification of a conversion detector, measured as the ratio of the output voltage of intermediate frequency to the input voltage of signal frequency. **1960** *Electronic Engin.* XXXII. 413 A unit to express resistor current noise which is called conversion gain. **1912** A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Sel. Papers on Hysteria* (ed. 2) xii. 210 The analytical technique has to be subjected to certain modifications..with the therapy of conversion-hysteria. **1926** J. SUTTIE tr. *Ferenczi's Further Contrib. Psycho-Analysis* vi. 89 Freud's psycho-analytical researches showed the symptoms of conversion hysteria to be representations of unconscious phantasies in bodily terms. **1932** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* Oct. 152 He [*sc.* the Doctor]..scoured the conversion hysteric's uterus. **1935** *Ibid.* Oct. 214 Conversion hysteria, in which 'the symptoms are a solution, however maladaptive, of the conflict'. **1935** *Ibid.* The conversion hysteric is often said to be of lower intelligence than the neurasthenic. **1956** R. M. DORCUS *Hypnosis* VII. 2 One large area in which hypnosis may serve a useful purpose is in detecting cases of conversion hysteria. **1965** N. HOBHOUSE in Kaufman & Heiman *Evol. Psychosomatic Concepts* 242 Those conversion hysterias which we see rather little of now, but which we saw much of in the War, were quite often monosymptomatic. **1928** BERGENER *Conversion of Adjs. into Nouns* 2 It seems to me more logical to say that the adjective is converted and to call the result a conversion-noun than to use the term converted noun in the latter sense. **1955** S. VISNER in *Reactor Handbk. Engin.* (*U.S.A.E.C.*) iv. 514 The conversion ratio and breeding gain. **1956** S. GLASSTONE *Princ. Nucl. Reactor Engin.* i. 43 Nuclei of fissionable material..are consumed in a conversion reactor. **1678** *Yng. Man's Call.* 109 He takes up his bible, and often reads the father's conversion-scripture, praying the Lord that it may prove his also. **1827** *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 389 [They] convert their halls into conventicles and conversion-shops. **1926** J. SUTTIE tr. *Ferenczi's Further Contrib. Psycho-Analysis* vi. 102 The original theory of conversion considered the hysterical conversion symptom to be due to the abreaction of strangulated affects. **1964** GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 593/2 The repressed emotions could find conscious, but disturbing, outlets through.. converting psychic energy into physical 'conversion' symptoms.

Hence **con'versional**, **con'versionary** *adjs.*, of or relating to conversion (senses 8, 9); †**con'versioner**, a writer on conversion; **con'versionist**, one who advocates or devotes himself to the religious conversion of others; so **con'versionism**. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 382 This rough sea of conversional tossings. **1827** Bp. JEBB *Life & Lett.* lxxxvi. 672 Wholly unconnected with societies, or with conversionary movements. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. §7 The Conversioner mainly stickleth for the Apostle Peter to have first preached the Gospel here. **1885** W. RALEIGH *Let.* 15 Dec. (1926) I. 48 The worst Christianity is to be found outside professed Christian countries—blatant conversionism and crass ignorance united. **1887** H. ADLER in *Papers Anglo-Jewish Hist. Exhibit.* 278 The aged R. Aaron Hart, with whom Mr. Goldney, the zealous conversionist, held several disputations. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 3 The class from whom the professional conversionist draws his candidates for salvation.

conversive (kən'vɜ:sɪv), *a.*[1] [a. F. *conversif, -ive*, in med.L. *conversīvus*, f. *convers-* ppl. stem of *convertĕre* to CONVERT: see -IVE.]

†**1.** = CONVERSE *a*[2]. *Obs. rare.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvi. 774 In the conversive proposition.. I admit, etc.

2. Having the power or function of conversion.

*a***1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 90 Those operative and conversive words. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 Impletive of althings and conversive of althings into itself.

b. *Heb. Gram.* In *Vau conversive*, a term applied to the conjunction ו *va* (*wa*) 'and', when employed to give to the future (or imperfect) tense, following a past (or perfect) expressed or understood, the force of the latter tense.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 The conversive particle ו, with a Patha.. turns the Future into a Perfect. **1819** G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 88 Neither of the verbs has the conversive Vau prefixed. **1844** *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* 274 When whole sections or books begin with Vav conversive.. this denotes that they are connected with an earlier narrative.

3. 'Capable of being converted or changed' (Webster 1864).

Hence †**conversively** *adv.* = CONVERSELY.

1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 33 We may say, conuersiuely.. that the wisdome of Salomon, etc. **1634** 'E. KNOTT' in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. Wks. (1742) 236 Every Heretique is a Schismatique, but not conversively every Schismatique is an Heretique.

†**con'versive**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -IVE.] = CONVERSATIVE.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxv. 318 Deficient in the conversive quality of Man. **1678** *Yng. Man's Call.* 57 Conversive with others, useful to many.

convert (kən'vɜ:t), *v.* Also 6 conuart(e. [a. OF. *convert-ir* = Pr. *co(n)vertir*, Sp. *convertir*, It. *convertire*:—pop. L. **convertīre*, for cl. L. *convertĕre* to turn about, turn in character or nature, transform, translate, etc., f. *con-* together, altogether + *vertĕre* to turn.]

I. To turn in position or direction.

†**1. a.** *trans.* To turn (a thing or oneself) about, to give a different (or specific) direction to. *refl.* = To turn (*intr.*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 38 Sothli Ihesu conuertid [*v.r.* turnede; Vulg. *conversus autem Jesus*] and seynge hem suwynge him, seith to hem, What seken 3e? **1572** FORREST *Theophilus* 530 in *Anglia* VII, Which waye to converte hym, standinge in dowte. **1622-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 18, Priests.. who usually in their Sacrifices.. Convert themselves unto the East. **1646** Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Electricity, that is a power to attract strawes or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 29 By the volitive Power of the Soul.. the Eye is converted to this or that object.

†**b.** In *convert the visage, eyes*, etc., the sense passes from *literal* to *fig.*: cf. 2. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76/3 Unto the lord I conuerte my vysage. *c***1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, The eies.. now conuerted are From his low tract and looke an other way. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities, Kirchner's Orat.*, Upon thee I convert the minds and eyes of all my Auditors. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 41 The mind that converts its eyes to that so great amplitude of the first Beautie. **1730-8** THOMSON *Winter* 39 These, the publick Hope And Eye to thee converting.

†**2. a.** *fig.* To turn, direct; *refl.* to turn one's attention. Const. *to, against, upon, from.*

*c***1430** tr. *Th. à Kempis' Imit.* II. i, Lerne to despice outwarde þinges & to conuerte þe to inwarde þinges. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 331 Quincius Cincinnatus began to convert his prayaris to the goddis. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 If I onc convert mi studdi to diuiniti. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* I. lv. 38 After this he converted his mind to the affaires of the cittie. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 523 Hee now.. converts his forces against the King of Fez. **1647** STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 203 He converted his fury upon himself, and.. fell upon his own sword. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 66/1 Euripides.. lastly converted himself to Tragic Poesie. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 268 The two kings.. agreed to convert their whole attention to the rescuing Jerusalem.

†**b.** *intr.* To turn, direct one's attention (*to*). *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 25 Take hede now, and to thy selfe conuerte, And see what wretchydnesse is the withynne. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 That we may turne or conuert, toward heauenly thinges. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 Now conuert we to the Person and Court of this Sultan.

†**3.** *trans.* To turn back, cause to return; sometimes, to bring back, restore. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuerte the drastis of Israel. ——*Jer.* xxxiii. 6 Y schal conuert the conuersion [**1382** turne the turning] of Jerusalem. *c***1477** CAXTON *Jason* 64 She was so angry that she might not conuerte Jason. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple* Ps. xxiii. iii, Or if I stray, he doth convert, And bring my minde in frame.

†**4. a.** To reverse the relative position of, to invert, transpose; to exchange the data and conclusion of (a proposition in mathematics). *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 82 b, A woman, the silables converted is a man in wo. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvii, This Theoreme is nothyng els but the sentence of the last Theoreme before conuerted.

b. *Logic.* To transpose the subject and predicate of (a proposition) by CONVERSION (sense 4).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. §23. 204 Punies in Logick, know that universall affirmatives, are not simply converted. **1724** WATTS *Logic* II. ii. §3 'No spirit is an animal' may be converted, 'no animal is a spirit'. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A proposition is said to be converted when its terms are transposed, so that the subject becomes the predicate, and the predicate the subject.

†**5.** *fig.* To reverse the course of, turn in the opposite direction; *pa. pple.* = opposite, contrary.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. Notes 124 Fortune conuerted by martiall opportunity, they were at last by Camillus.. put to the sword. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 188 Soft Wood, because its being loose, will not endure scraping without leaving a roughness upon the Work; but hard Wood, or Ivory (for the Reason converted) will.

†**6.** To turn, twist; *pa. pple.* = twisted. *Obs.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 The *cornua uteri* .. are.. converted in form of a snail.

7. To turn or apply *to* (another or a specific use or purpose), to divert; *spec.* in *Law*, wrongfully or illegally to appropriate and apply *to* (one's own private use). (Cf. CONVERSION 7.)

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 57 That alle the issues.. be houly conuertyd and applyid to thuse and profitys of thynhabytauntys. **1542-3** *Act 34-35 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 §1 Receiuours of his reuenues.. conuerted the same to their owne singuler profit. **1547** in *Eng. Gilds* 248 Landes and possessions.. w[ch] are nowe.. conuerted.. to dedes of charyte. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 76 The great and wastfull expences bestowed at Rome might.. have bene converted to their.. flocks committed unto them. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 53 Much Lead, which they conuerted to the vse of slings. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 215 Converting all their goods and moveables into his own coffers. **1772** *Hist. Rochester* 190 He rarely converted his.. knowledge to an improper use. **1798** WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 10 Large supplies of dollars.. intended for the China investment, were converted to the purposes of the war. **1890** LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 One Bates converted to his own use this deed more than six years ago.

II. To turn or change in character, nature, form, or function.

†**8. a.** *trans.* To turn in mind, feeling, or conduct; to bring into another state (of mind, etc.). *Obs.*

*c***1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 301 Blessid be Love, that can thus folk convert. **1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 20 If the riȝtwis man shal be convertid fro his riȝtwisnes, and shal doo wickidnes. *c***1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 A man doutfull and suspect of jelous is sone converted and tourned in smerte. **1555** EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 50 Conuertynge them to a better mynde. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 180 Bot at that time, I traist he was conuart. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 88 Least the custome of pleasure shoulde.. conuerte vs.. from God and good workes.

†**b.** *intr.* To turn *from* a course of conduct, purpose, disposition, etc.; to turn aside. *Obs.*

*c***1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1412 But I make hym soone to conuerte And don my red with-Inne a day or tweye. *c***1386** —— *Doctor's T.* 212 Al wolde he from his purpos not conuerte. **1596** *Edward III*, II. i, When thou convert'st from honours golden name. *c***1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi, When thou from youth conuertest.

9. a. *trans.* To cause to turn to and embrace a (specified) religious faith, usually implying that the turning is to truth from error or ignorance. (Without qualification, usually = 'to convert to Christianity'.)

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 19134 (Cott.) þar was conuerted thusand fiue. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4502 þai sal drawe And convert þe Iewes til cristen lawe. *c***1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Cristend and conuerted to Cristen faith. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 37 In conuerting Iewes to Christians, you raise the price of Porke. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 448 Repent thee of thy wickedness, and be converted to the Holy Mother Church. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Except it be granted that Naaman was converted, the whole scope of our Saviours speech is overthrowen. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. vii. (1739) 540 When Philip the Deacon had converted.. the Men of Samaria. **1849** PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 9 When the Saxons were converted to Christianity.

b. *transf.* To cause to turn to and adopt (what is implied to be) a better opinion, belief, party, etc.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 On speculative points any man may be suddenly converted. **1832** CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* ii, Convert the men who waver now, and pause Between their love of self and human kind. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 48 Do you care for Venetian glass? Ah, not so very much, I see; but you would be converted, I am sure you would, by my chandelier.

†**c.** *refl. Obs.*

*c***1400** *Rowland & O.* 1153, I rede þ[t] þou converte the in hye, And then sall saughtyll with thyn Eme sir Garcy. *c***1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxiv. (1869) 85 Ne were it, þe jewes wolden come to hire, and conuerte hem.

†**d.** (*a*) *intr. Obs.*

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 22367 (Cott.) þe iuus sal convert, als it sais. *c***1440** *Partonope* 3994 Yf thow wylt conuerte and crystened be. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Jonah* Argt., That they which were of the heathen, should conuert. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1292 If a Christian haue deserued death.. if hee will conuert, they will.. remit his punishment. **1649** *Alcoran* 171 Your Lord shall pardon you, if you convert.

†(*b*) with complement: To become, 'turn'. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 383 But the doctors of your law, perceiving that many Jewes did convert Christians, and that.. they gathered that Christ was the true Messias.

10. *Theol.* **a.** (*trans.*) To cause to turn from a sinful or irreligious life to one marked by love of God and pursuit of holiness; to turn to godliness.

*c***1340** *E.E. Psalter* (E.E.T.S.) l[i]. 14 þe wicked shul ben conuerted to þe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 110 Comune wommen conuerted and to good torned. **1382** WYCLIF *John* xii. 40 That thei be conuertid, or al turned, and I heele hem. *c***1400** *Rom. Rose* 7189 The grace.. That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Jhesu Crist reverte. *c***1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 139 Thow hast.. conuerted her with thine longe prechinge and good ensaumples. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, Rather that he should be conuerted and liue. **1611** BIBLE *Jas.* v. 20 Hee which conuerteth the sinner from the errour of his way. **1745** WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 35 That none but those who are converted.. ought to communicate. **1832** M[c]CHEYNE in Bonar *Life* i. 27 If worldly motives go with me I shall never convert a soul. **1875** W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* v, When a wicked companion gets converted, his old associates wonder at his boldness in preaching.

†**b.** *refl. Obs.*

*c***1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 924 Wald thow conuert the in hy, and couer the of sin Thow suld haue.. mekle pardoun.

†**c.** *intr. Obs.*

*?a***1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 169 Convertes to me moste mightelye I shall save you. **1460** in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 454 The synneful schulle to þee conuerte. **1530** RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. i, Many of them do never converte from those vyces. **1554** KNOX *Godly Lett.* Bj, They haue hardened their faces harder then stones, they will not convert. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 7 Likewyse ioye shal be in heauen ouer one sinner that conuerteth. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 10 Lest they.. vnderstand with their heart, and conuert and be healed. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 113 By which they may conuert, repent, beleeue, and be saued. *a***1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Matt. iii. 2 Arguments to move a sinner to repent, and to convert to God. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 91 The infatuated world! It will not convert! it must be destroyed.

11. *trans.* To turn or change *into* something of different form or properties; to transform: **a.** something material.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b, The same asshes or dust in to the whiche mannes body is conuerted. **1614** DAY *Festivals* (1615) 290 Even as the Wind.. is sometimes converted to be a Plague. **1632** J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 274 Some redd spottes appeared on his face and breast, which.. were converted into the Small Poxe. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 171 As if the poyson endeavoured to convert him into a Dogge. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 299 Take any animal matters.. and convert them into a black coal, by heating them. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 170 One cubic foot of water must be converted into steam per hour. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 70 The trunk is often converted into canoes.

b. something immaterial.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* vi. 13 3e conuerten dom in to bitternesse. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 190 Crist haþ conuerted þe kynde of ryghtwisnesse In-to pees and pyte. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 216 b, Not knowynge that or night, hys tryumphynge shoulde be torned to trymblynge, and hys solempnitie converted into mournyng. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 60. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1564 That still lessens The sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 264 Did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion? **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 286 He was obliged to convert the siege into a blockade.

c. To change in character or function; to turn (*into, to*).

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 155 a/1 Since they [men] are conuerted vnto adulterers, tyrauntes, etc. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Lately converted by the Townesmen into a Free schoole. **1587** TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 142 Whose skull he did convert into a pot. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1647) 106 Solomons Temple he converted to a Mosque. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxii. 'Tis yours to.. convert Hymen to a broker. **1787** *Gentl. Mag.* 1115/2 Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 Nouns or names of things, which they convert into verbs.

†**d.** *spec.* To turn into one's own bodily substance; to assimilate, digest. *Obs.*

*c***1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Wiyn.. is soone converted of kyndely heete & for he is so sotil.. he assendiþ soone into þe heed. **1613** J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 56 Angels have somtimes beene knowne to eate.. although they did not convert the meate.. into their owne substance. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 492 Wonder not then, what God for you saw good If I refuse not, but convert, as you, to proper substance.

†**e.** *intr.* To turn, change, undergo a change of form or nature (*into* or *to* something else). *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxii. 4 All my blood and humors moyst to drines did convert. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 17 His reuenues would conuert to nothing in a moment. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 229 Let griefe Conuert to anger. **1658** WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 196

The drops distill'd from Clinos convert to blood. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & M.* 342 Her solid bones convert to solid wood.

f. *Rugby Football.* To kick a goal from (a try); also *absol.* Similarly in *N. Amer. Football*, to complete a goal after scoring (a touchdown). Also in *Assoc. Football*, etc., to score a goal, basket, from (a penalty kick, free throw, etc.).

1896 *Field* 12 Dec. 957/2 Bell, with a very fine place kick, converted the try. **1900** *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 772/2 Douglass.. gained a try, Franks converting. **1919** E. B. POULTON *Ronald Poulton* 179 Ronald gained two tries, both converted by Turner. **1932** *N.Y. Times* 4 Dec. III. 1/6 Wolf, replacing Mauney for the purpose of converting the try for a point, kicked wide. **1950** *Sport* 22–28 Sept. 4/4 He has handed over the responsibility of taking penalty kicks to left-back 'Jock' Ferrier, who converted a spot-kick last Saturday. **1961** G. SMITH *Business of Loving* iii. 124 Hammond converted and Shallerton came back as if berserk. **1970** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 25 Sept. 33/3 Peter Dittman converted twice, Ted Jankowski kicked a 45-yard single. **1985** *Times* 5 Dec. 30/1 Oxford's only answer was an 80th-minute penalty converted by Aldridge.

g. *intr.* To be able to be changed *to* (now usu. *into*) a different form, so as to perform a different function; to be convertible.

1934 *Heal & Son Catal.: Better Furnit.* 10 Child's chair.. converts to high chair. **1969** *Sears Catal.* 86 Stroller converts to carriage. **1980** *Freemans Catal.* Spring & Summer 606 Four seater settee easily converts into a double bed.

12. *trans.* Hence, in many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* To turn (iron) into steel. Cf. CONVERTER 3 b.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files.. undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 Thin bars of iron are much sooner converted than thick ones.

b. *Ship-building.* (*a*) To reduce (timber) from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required shape and size. (*b*) To change (a vessel) from one class to another by alteration of size or rig.

1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 393 Most of the steam-vessels.. could be converted easily into men-of-war. **1865** *Dockyard Accts.* (*Blue Bk.* 8. 465-1) There is a great excess of offal timber.. resulting from a larger quantity of rough timber having been converted.

c. *Fire-arms.* To change (*e.g.* a muzzle-loader) *into* (a breech-loader).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, From among the various competing plans for converting the Enfield rifle of the English service into a breech-loader, that of Snider was adopted.

d. *Watch-making.* (See quots.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 A converted watch is one in which an escapement of a different kind has been substituted for the original one. *Ibid.*, In converting a watch from a verge to a lever.

e. *Building.* To make structural alterations in or to. Also *intr.*

1805 *Times* 7 Nov. 4/4 Two substantial Brick Houses.. converted into a roomy warehouse. **1937** M. SHARP *Nutmeg Tree* xviii. 233 It was the cloak-room arrangements... They're going to begin converting next month. **1939** M. SPRING RICE *Working-Class Wives* viii. 196 It is immediately practicable to 'convert' a large number of existing dwellings into.. homes for small families. **1959** G. M. WILSON *Shadows on Landing* i. 7 She had the place converted after the war.

III. To change by substituting something of equivalent purport or value.

†13. To turn *into* (another language), translate, render. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 136 Hyt ys necessary.. to haue hyt conuerted into our tong. **1573** (*title*) Æneidos of Virgill.. converted into English Meeter by T. Phaër. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 The seventy Interpreters that converted the Bible into Greek.

14. *Arith.* To reduce to a different denomination; to 'turn *into*'. ? *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The difference of the Longitudes converted into miles. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 27 The common rule of Three.. by which means any one thing may be converted into the species of another, in respect of value or quantity.

15. To change by substitution of something of equivalent value; *spec.* in *Law*, to change (actually or constructively) the quality of property (see CONVERSION 16 b), **a.** from real to personal or *vice versâ* , **b.** as between partners.

1793 S. C. COX in W. P. Williams *Rep.* III. 22 The court was of opinion that upon the construction of the will the real estate was converted into personalty for all the purposes of the will. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 67 Until the trustees should think proper to convert the property. **1849** G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Crt. Chanc.* II. 235 Where money is devised to be laid out in land, the same principle applies as where land is directed to be converted into money. **1860** SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (1888) 334 It is competent for partners by agreement amongst themselves to convert that which was partnership property into the separate property of an individual partner. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 161 Those who possessed goods and movables, made haste to convert them into money.

convert ('kɒnvɜ:t), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 conuart. [app. f. CONVERT *v.*; perh. by abbreviation for *converted*, but possibly partly due to CONVERSE *sb.*², a. F. *convers*: cf. sense 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. = CONVERTED 2. Now *rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 387 John Osbeck, a convert Jew. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 78 By means of a convert emperor, the heathen church-lands.. became transfer'd to the Christian clergy. **1812** J. & H. SMITH *Rejected Addr., Archit. Atoms* (Rtldg.) 128 When convert Christians read No sacred writings but the Pagan creed.

†2. ***convert brother, sister***: = CONVERT *sb.* 2, CONVERSE *sb.*² 2. *Obs.*

1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Const.*, More mony.. Than would for convert-sisters build ten almes houses. **1693** tr. *Emillianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 179 The Convert Brothers shall recite.. seventy seven times the Lord's Prayer.

B. *sb.*

1. A person converted to, or brought to embrace and profess, any religious faith or doctrine.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 191 [They] appoint certaine dayes to their newe conuertes, during the which they must exercise themselues in penance. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* i. 27 Zion shall be redeemed with iudgement, and her conuerts with righteousnesse. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 265 A Convert's but a Fly, that turns about After his Head's pull'd off, to find it out. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* i. (1739) 17 An early Convert to Christianity. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. §2 Converts properly so called, that is.. adults voluntarily embracing Christianity. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. ii. 87 In Sogdiana and Khorasan they had become converts to the Mahometan faith.

b. *transf.* A person brought over to any opinion, belief, or party.

1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 3, I did forsake my former opinion as erroneous, and do now embrace the contrary.. and so am now become a convert. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. (1675) 144 If.. our new Convert shall consider things of this Nature. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 287 A convert to triennial parliaments. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 87 For some time, he did not make a single convert, and gained nothing but.. abuse.

†2. = CONVERSE *sb.*² 2. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 336 One of his owne seruants did conspire with a conuert of that abbeie.

†3. That which has undergone conversion; that into which anything is turned. *Obs. rare.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 157 When his sudden eies admir'd the boan-flesht faire Conuart Deriued from his Side. [Adam's rib 'converted' into Eve.]

4. *Canadian Football.* [f. sense 11 of the vb.] A goal completed by kicking the ball between the goal posts, or by running the ball over the goal line, after a touchdown.

1950 *Toronto Daily Star* 23 Oct. 19/3 Fred Wilmot booted four converts. **1958** [see *safety touch* S.V. SAFETY 11]. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 11 July 32/4 Mann, whose punting average was 43 yards in 13 attempts, also kicked five converts. **1985** *Ibid.* 10 Oct. C4/2 The actual kicks — punts, field goals, kickoffs and converts — get the attention because they are easily quantified.

5. *Comb.* (in sense 1).

1738 *Lond. Mag.* 390 A Missioner in Ireland, and a very busy Convert-Monger.

converted (kən'vɜ:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVERT *v.* + -ED¹.]

†1. Turned, turned back; cf. CONVERSION 3.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 434 Fifty days after heaven's converted heat.. Then grows the navigable season fit.

2. That has turned or been brought over to a religious faith or profession, whether from a different religion or from irreligious life.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. v. 21 Countenancing and incouraging the converted Governours of the Church. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 74 One Converted Indian that revealed the Plot. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 198 Of all his works, Sir Godfrey was most proud of the converted Chinese at Windsor. **1851** *Missionary* I. 207 A brother and a sister.. the former a converted, the latter a heathen, native. *Mod.* A converted prize-fighter. The preacher was a converted Jew.

3. a. Changed into something else; see CONVERT *v.* 12. **†b.** Reduced: see 14.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The summe of the two converted longitudes added together is 1247. **1865** *Dockyard Accts.* (Blue Bk. 8. 465-1) The curvature and bevelling required in a large portion of the converted timber. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 895 Cemented or converted steel.. is produced by the carbonisation of wrought iron. **1884** [see CONVERT *v.* 12 d].

c. *spec.* Of a building (see CONVERSION 12 e, CONVERT *v.* 12 e).

1888 KIPLING *Phantom Rickshaw* (1889) 32 It was my business to live in dâk-bungalows... I lived in 'converted' ones—old houses officiating as dâk-bungalows. **1924** P. MACDONALD *Rasp* viii. 110 She perceived No. 14 to be a 'converted' house. A great black building that might once have housed a merchant prince, but was now the warren of retired grocers, oddities, solicitors, and divorcees. **1959** F. DONALDSON *Child of Twenties* xi. 151 A very attractive small flat.. a converted L-shaped London drawing-room.

d. *Rugby Football.* (See CONVERT *v.* 11 f.)

1907 A. H. BASKERVILLE *Mod. Rugby Football* i. 12 A converted try.. equals 5 points. **1927** [see CONVERSION 11 d].

4. *Logic.* See CONVERT *v.* 4 b.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* I. iv. 37 Changing.. the Propositions, into converted Propositions aequipollent to them. **1847** A. DE MORGAN *Formal Logic* iv. 71 Each universal proposition has converted contronominals for its affirmative forms. **1851** [see EXPOSITA]. **1870** [see CONVERTEND].

convertend ('kɒnvəˌtɛnd). *Logic.* [ad. L. *convertend-us, -um* to be converted, gerundive pple. of *convertĕre* to CONVERT.] The name given by Hamilton to the proposition to be converted, or as it stands before conversion; see CONVERT *v.* 4 b.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the Converse or Converted.. It would be better to call [it] the Convertend.. This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* x. (1880) 82 In order that the converse or converted proposition shall be inferred from the convertend.

converter (kən'vɜ:tə(r)). Also *erron.* -tor. [f. CONVERT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who converts (another) to any faith, opinion, or party; one who makes converts.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 2 The messengers of Pope Gregorye (that were converters of the people). **1652** SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 510 He became a converter of the gentiles. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 3 These unmerciful Converters began with ravaging and destroying all that the Protestants had in their Houses. **1838** PUSEY (*title*) The Church the Converter of the Heathen.

2. a. One who converts or changes one thing into another; one who turns a thing to another purpose or to his own use.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. III. 261 Let our covetous converters chop and change bread and wine, till we there feel, see, and taste neither bread nor wine. **1687** N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 26 A converter of Ecclesiastical Mony to his own use. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 510 Modern converters of field-sports into butcheries.

b. *spec.* (*a*) One whose business it is to 'convert' rough timber: see CONVERT *v.* 12 b; (*b*) one whose business it is to convert iron into steel; (*c*) 'In the cotton-goods trade, one who takes unbleached gray cloth and converts it into the finished product' (Funk's Standard Dict., 1928).

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 88 One of the timber-convertors of the dock-yard. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 898 Réaumur.. first [brought] the process of conversion to any degree of perfection.. The first principles laid down by him are now the guide of the converter. **1881** *Mechanic* §198 Buyers and converters of all kinds of English timber. **1959** *Listener* 5 Nov. 768/1 Is the horizontal structure a weakness with yarn spinners selling to cloth manufacturers and manufacturers selling to converters who deal with separate finishers to complete the cloth for final use?

3. a. An apparatus for converting one thing into another.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 A vessel, called a converter.. whose use is to permit the water to resolve itself into steam.

b. *Steel Manuf.* A large vessel or retort, made of iron and lined with some refractory material (usually a kind of siliceous stone call *ganister*), in which molten pig-iron is converted into steel by the Bessemer and other processes: see BESSEMER. Also, a retort used for Bessemerizing copper ores.

1867 *Morn. Star* 20 Sept. 7 The converters can thus be worked with liquid iron direct from the blast furnaces, the iron remaining perfectly liquid during the short time of transit. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 334/2 The Bessemer [process].. decarbonizes melted iron in huge converters by forcing an air stream through it. **1897** *Daily News* 4 Jan. 2/1, 18,300 ounces of gold, contained in either converter bars, cast and refined copper, or bullion. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 9/1 The works, which consist of three blast furnaces and two converters, are capable of treating 10,000 tons of ore per month. **1958** *Everyman's Encycl.* III. 754/2 Converter, iron retort used in the Bessemer process of making steel, and for obtaining metal from matter (metal sulphides).

c. *Electr.* An apparatus for converting high-tension into low-tension electricity. Also, a device for changing current of one kind into current of another kind; = TRANSFORMER 2 a.

1888 [see TRANSFORMER 2 a]. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 6/1 The mains are underground, and.. the current generated is of high tension. At each house lighted, the current is changed into low tension by means of converters. **1890** C. W. VINCENT in *19th Cent.* Jan. 147 In electric lighting, induction coils of converse construction are employed, the primary coil being of fine wire, and the secondary or induction coil of the thicker wire. These coils convert high-tension into low-tension electricity, and under the name of 'converters' are already in use in several electric lighting systems. **1906** GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 783/1 Another class of transformers are more often termed converters or rotary converters; they are used in the transformation of alternate currents to continuous currents (or *vice versâ*), or for changing the voltage of continuous currents. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 912/2 The converter cannot advantageously be used to control the power factor by variation of the field strength. *Ibid.*, The synchronous converter finds its chief use in electric traction. **1958** *Spectator* 1 Aug. 167/2 The car radio, which does not need a converter and runs direct from the car battery.

d. A cipher machine. *U.S.*

1942 *U.S. War Dept. Techn. Man.* 11-380 (*title*) Converter M-209. **1959** C. OGBURN *Marauders* (1960) v. 167 A libel upon our faithful M-209 converter by the radio operators, whose transmissions were far more likely to be to blame for unintelligible messages than the little cipher machine.

e. *Computers.* (See quot. 1962¹.)

1950 TOMPKINS & WAKELIN *High-Speed Computing Devices* xv. 386 An analog-to-digital converter is a device which accepts instantaneous values of continuously variable quantities and expresses them in discrete numerical form. *Ibid.* 393 A digital-to-analog converter employed in the Bell Telephone Laboratories p.c.m. system makes use of the exponential decay characteristics of the RC circuit. **1951** M.

L. KUDER (*title*) Anodige, an electronic analogue-to-digital converter (Report 1117, Nat. Bureau of Standards (U.S.)). **1962** *Gloss. Terms Automatic Data Proc.* (*B.S.I.*) 83 *Converter*, a unit which changes the representation of data from one form to another so as to make it available or acceptable to another machine, e.g. a unit which changes data punched on cards to data recorded on magnetic tape. A converter may also edit the data. **1962** M. G. HARTLEY *Electronic Analogue Computers* vii. 143 Appropriate analogue-to-digital converters provide the digital equivalent of the various voltages in the analogue machine.

f. *Nuclear Technology.* A nuclear reactor in which fertile material is converted into fissile material. In full *converter reactor*.

1953 *Rep. U.S.A.E.C. on Nucl. Power Reactor Technol.* 80 If the reactor is operating as a converter, the U^{235} remaining in the core must be decontaminated. **1956** S. GLASSTONE *Princ. Nucl. Reactor Engin.* i. 39 In these reactors the neutrons accompanying the fission process are used to convert..non-fissionable material (uranium-238) into one (plutonium-239) that is fissionable... Such reactors have been called production reactors or converters. **1962** *Gloss. Nuclear Sci.* (*B.S.I.*) 80 Breeder and converter reactors may also be power reactors.

convertibility (kən,vɜ:tɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. L. *convertibil-is* CONVERTIBLE + -ITY: cf. F. *convertibilité* (13th c.).] The quality of being convertible (in different applications of the adj.); *spec.* the ability of paper money to be converted to gold or of the currency of one country to be freely converted to that of another at a fixed rate.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 57 The general characteristics of oracles were ambiguity, obscurity and convertibility, so that one answer would agree with several ..events. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 163 The mutual convertibility of land into money, and of money into land. **1809** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 213 Proofs of the convertibility of the Hindoos. **1844** PEEL in *Times* 7 May 4/3 Perfect, unlimited competition and convertibility into gold, is not a complete security against overissue. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxii. 213 The discoveries recently made of the convertibility of one kind of force into another. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 42 The Bank Act certainly has secured the convertibility of the note. **1948** G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* (ed. 2) viii. 274 'Convertibility' meant that any foreigners who came into possession of pounds sterling as a result of current..transactions..were to be allowed to offer them for exchange into foreign currencies. **1949** *Times* 10 Sept. 5/6 Since the United States is by far the most important country whose currency is convertible into gold at a fixed price, convertibility has recently come to mean convertibility either into gold or into dollars. **1959** *Listener* 1 Jan. 6/1 Convertibility..is..a demonstration of confidence in sterling.

convertible (kən'vɜ:tɪb(ə)l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *convertible* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *convertibil-is*, f. *convertĕre* to CONVERT: see -BLE.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** That may be 'converted' or transposed each into the place of the other; interchangeable. Usually of terms: Equivalent, synonymous.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 31 Ffor thefte and Riot they been Conuertible. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 57 Thou demest luste and love convertible. **1590** SWINBURNE *Testaments* 21 The definition is not of any speciall testament ..nor is conuertible with any speciall kinde of testament, mencioned in any part of the Ciuill lawe. **1646** H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 109 To be carnall and to be weake are convertible termes. **1708** SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 133 [Those who] put prelacy and popery together as terms convertible. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii, As the names of Roman and Christian had been once convertible, so long afterwards were those of Roman and Catholic.

b. *Logic.* That may be transposed by CONVERSION (sense 4).

1609 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. 626 It is a sure and convertible rule; nothing was done by Christ, which was not foretolde; nothing was ever foretolde by the Prophets of Christ, which was not done. **1785** *Rolliad* 74 The position, therefore, is what logicians call convertible. Nothing can equal his falshood but his fairness; nothing his fairness but his falshood. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* v. 109 But the two Terms of a Judgment are not always convertible or equivalent.

†**2.** Capable of being turned, or made to take a particular direction. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 b, A wyll that was conuertible to thy grace. **1620** WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 300 It is convertible (like a Wind-Mill) to all quarters at pleasure. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 77 The Axis of the Earth is supposed to haue a convertible nature.

3. Capable of being turned or applied to a particular use or purpose.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 98 The hide is convertible to many useful purposes. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 89 Some few universal principles convertible with due modification to other instances.

4. Capable of being converted to a religion, belief, or opinion; *spec.* to Christianity or to a religious life.

1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 The Hindoos are difficultly convertible. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, The Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 206 A rogue alive to the ludicrous is still convertible.

5. a. Capable of being turned *into* something else; capable of being changed in form, condition, or properties. *spec.* of a motor-car (see quot. 1918) (cf. sense B. 2 below.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. (R.), It is conuertible into bloude and flesh. **1694** *Acc. of Sweden* 11 These [trees] being generally very straight and tall, are easily convertible into timber. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 46 The collected mass of nuisance..is convertible, by the powers of vegetation, from poison to wholesome articles of food. **1862** HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 16 The researches..have shown that heat is convertible into electricity, that electricity is convertible into magnetism, magnetism into mechanical or chemical force. **1884** *Times* 30 Oct. 13/5 A Waggonette convertible to Stanhope phaeton. **1918** *Webster Add.*, *Convertible* a., changeable from a closed to an open style;—said of an automobile body. **1936** *Branham Automobile Reference Book* 15 Convertible Coupe Roadster. **1942** E. DALY *House without Door* (1945) xi. 120 A second-hand Ford convertible coupé.

†**b.** *spec.* Capable of assimilation; easily digestible. (Cf. CONVERT *v.* 11 d.) *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75 No manere convertyble mete.

6. Capable of being converted by exchange into property of another kind; *spec.* of paper money, capable of being converted into specie. Also, of currency, that can be freely converted in the foreign exchange market (into gold or dollars) at a fixed price (see also quot. 1911).

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 92 By rendering paper money convertible into metallic money. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 461 Produce, convertible into money, according to the prices at the time. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 241 A kind of paper-currency of the mind, convertible, in due time, into the gold of truth. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 A convertible security is one which can be readily converted into money (*e.g.* consols), as contrasted with land or buildings. **1948** G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* (ed. 2) viii. 274 In July 1947..the pound sterling was made 'convertible' for current transactions. **1955** *Ann. Reg. 1954* 239 A sum of 40 million roubles a year paid in convertible currencies.

7. ***convertible husbandry***: that which consists in a rotation of crops, whereby the pasture of one year is converted into the corn-land of another, and so on. ***convertible land*** (dial.): see quot. (Cf. *Penny Cycl.* II. 228.)

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. vi, Admirably adapted to the convertible husbandry, as it is called. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 97 Convertible husbandry was quite out of the question. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 43 The greatest benefit he derived from guano, and..a regular plan for bringing all his more sterile upland into the system of Convertible husbandry by its aid. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Convertible land*, loamy soils.

B. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* = Convertible things or terms: see 1.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 368 To make truths and tales convertibles. **1634** H. R. *Salernes Regim.* Pref. 2 Those in whom Folly and Ignorance are convertibles. **1652** SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 539 Publicans and most hated persons, were grown convertibles.

2. A motor-car with a collapsible hood. orig. *U.S.*

1916 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 14 (*caption*) Seven-passenger convertible (open). **1937** R. STOUT *Red Box* vii. 110 Gerbert had climbed into a neat little convertible. **1959** *Times* 26 May 14/4 The car then becomes a convertible with a folding fabric head. **1966** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 21 Oct. 14, I once compared the convertible with a mistress and a sedan with a wife.

Hence con'vertibleness = CONVERTIBILITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in mod. Dicts.

convertibly (kən'vɜ:tɪblɪ), *adv.* [f. prec.]

1. Interchangeably, as equivalents, synonymously.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 142, I will not say that the terms *idea* and *notion* may not be used convertibly. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 164 These terms are used convertibly throughout the New Testament.

†**2.** By conversion, conversely. *Obs.*

a **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* I. ii. (R.), There neither is, nor ever was any person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also unsufferably proud; nor convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

[convertile, mispr. for CONVERTITE.]

†**'convertine.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Inclined to be converted.

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* I. ii, Did not true learning make the soule diuine, She hath spoke enough to make me conuertine.

converting (kən'vɜ:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING^1.] The action of the verb CONVERT; conversion.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 279 The converting of Irish moneys into sterling. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶2 Several Brevets having been granted for the converting of Subalterns into Scarf-Officers.

attrib. **1819** *Gent. Mag.* LXXXIX. I. 324 The Jews Converting Society.

con'verting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING^2.]

1. That converts (*trans.*): see the verb.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 203 A converting commandment. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 67 A wholsome and perhaps a converting parable to many an Israelite. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 903 The form of converting vessel which has been found most convenient.

†**2.** Undergoing conversion; see CONVERT *v.* 10 c.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* iv. 310 The converting sinner. **1675** BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 89 The..Divine Arms are ever open to the Penitent and Converting. **1846** MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) II. 32 The zeal, fervour, activity, which converted or converting men exhibit.

Hence con'vertingness.

1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 102 Confident..of the..Convertingness of their method.

convertiplane (kən'vɜ:tɪpleɪn). Also convertaplane (-əpleɪn). [f. CONVERT(IBLE *a.* + AERO)PLANE *sb.*] A type of aircraft combining certain features of the helicopter with those of a conventional aeroplane.

1949 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LIII. 310/1 If they wanted to fly helicopters at speeds much above 140 m.p.h.,..they might have to use forward propulsive airscrews and possibly fixed wings, but such aircraft should probably be called 'convertaplanes', rather than helicopters. **1952** *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. 6/4 A 'convertiplane', with small wings and large rotor blades, mounted at each wingtip, which could be tilted forward to become propellers. **1959** *Engineering* 23 Jan. 103/2 The Fairey Aviation Company's Rotodyne 'convertiplane' set up the first world class speed record in this category of vertical take-off airliners. **1963** *New Scientist* 24 Jan. 183/3 A stowed-rotor convertiplane.

†**convertise, -yse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *convertiss-* lengthened stem of *convertir* to CONVERT.] By-form of CONVERT *v.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 420/2 Sone after he..conuertysed and baptysed hym. *Ibid.* 430/4 He conuertysed many paynyms to the feythe.

convertism ('kɒnvətɪz(ə)m). [f. CONVERT *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or practice of making converts.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 23[They] wanted encouragement as well as convertism to the Church of England. **1865** *Union Rev.* III. 57 The work of detraction on the one hand and convertism on the other. **1884** *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 102/2 Their convertism is done within a small area of the upper class.

†**con'vertist.** *Obs.* [f. CONVERT + -IST.]

1. A professed convert to religion.

1611 COTGR., *Filles repenties*, an order of Nunnes which haue beene profest whores; Conuertists. **1616** *Rich Cabinet* 127 A statist may looke upon Moses..and a conuertist, Timothy.

2. A professed or professional converter.

1711 J. GALE *Refl. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 8 And urg'd the words of the Parable 'Compel 'em to come in', as strongly as the hottest convertist in France. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. to Jews 19 Teach you to reply to such Convertists.

convertite ('kɒnvətaɪt). *arch.* [f. CONVERT *v.* or *sb.* + -ITE. Common in 17th c., and revived in 19th, esp. in sense 1.]

1. A professed convert to a religious faith.

c **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, *Fern.* Why, Barabas, wilt thou be christened? *Bara.* No, governor, I will be no convertite. **1619** FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. iii, *Tho.* A much converted man. *Hyl.* A sound Convertite. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 271 Exhort him to leave his Judaisme and be a convertite, and turne to the Christian religion. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 With all the zeal of a new convertite. **1890** *Ch. Times* 23 May 509/2 The devotion of so many Roman clergy..among these convertites, to the service of the poor.

b. *transf.* One converted to an opinion, party, etc.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 119 A Convertite, from Vaine Love now I part. **1631** H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 215 The happy day in which Bellina prov'd to love a Convertite. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 5 June 763/1 The late convertites to Home Rule.

2. A person converted to a religious life, or to an approved course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 19 But since you are a gentle conuertite, My tongue shall hush againe this storme of warre. **1600** —— *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 190 Out of these conuertites, There is much matter to be heard, and learn'd. **1605** *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 7 Yet can I not excuse him in this his exile for a penitent convertite. **1627** FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 355 How many vile men seeking these, have found themselves convertites. **1868** DIXON *Spir. Wives* II. 54 Who and what this man is..theologian, preacher, sinner, convertite and saint.

3. *spec.* A reformed Magdalen. *arch.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 If they turne and repent, there are houses called Monasteries of the Conuertites, and special prouision and discipline for them, where they are taught how to bewaile their vnchaste life so sinfully past ouer. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 646 This Church was built by a female conuertite, to expiate and make satisfaction for her former sinnes; and..was called Hore-Church at the first. *a* **1704** R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 134 Several of the Convent (which they call Convertites) were constantly with me. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1198 Herself along with those good Convertites, Those sinners saved, those Magdalens remade.

con'vertive, *a. rare.* [f. CONVERT *v.* + -IVE. (Cf. *conversive, divertive.*)]

†**1.** Characterized by turning. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN tr. *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) 686 These circles are nominated Tropickes, that is, turning or conuertiue.

2. Having the property of converting.

1816 I. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reductorial or convertive nature. **1847** J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 177 The convertive act of resipiscence on the part of the individual must necessarily intervene.

convertor, erron. form of CONVERTER.

‖**'conveth.** *Ancient Celtic Law.* Also coneveth(e, cuneveth(e, conevet. [a. Irish *coinmeadh*, in Tigernach 1163 *connmedh*:—**condmed* billeting, inf. or vbl. sb. of vb. *condmim* I billet; cf. *coinnemh* billeting, COYNY. (See Stokes *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1890.)] One of the burdens upon land

in Scotland under the Celtic kings: see quot. 1880.

1127 *Charter of Robert Bp. of St. Andrews*, in *Chart. Coldingh.* 41 Concessimus et confirmavimus ecclesiam de Coldingham liberam et quietam..ab omni..consuetudine et cana et cunevethe, atque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet. *c* **1190, 1251** [see CAIN. Also various examples in SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 227–32]. **1860** COSMO INNES *Scotland in Middle Ages* iv. 121 Kain and conveth, imposts not altogether abolished till a later period. **1872** —— *Sc. Legal Antiq.* II. 205 Conveth seems to have been a due collected by a lord from his vassals, perhaps on the occasion of journeys. Malcolm the Fourth granted to the canons of Scone..this privilege, that no one should take conveth from their men and lands except with their consent. **1880** SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 232 Conveth..came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory, which was exigible four times in the year; and when the tribe territory came to be recognized as crown land, it became a fixed food contribution charged upon each ploughgate of land.

convex ('kɒnvɛks), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, rounded, app. an old pa. pple. (= *convectus*) of *convehĕre* to carry or bring together (because in forming an arch the extremities of the surface are brought together): in Lat. *convexus* was sometimes used to include *concavus*: see B. 1 c. By Milton stressed *con'vex*, which is not infrequent with later poets.]

For a possible early use see CONVERS.

A. *adj.*

1. Curved like the outside of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that bulges toward the point of observation; the reverse of *concave*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, Manyfolde superficies, playne Conuex and Concaue. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concave. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 695 The convexe or out-bowed side of a vessell. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters-Patents for the Convex-Lamps. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 459 Flint breaks with smooth surfaces, one of which is convex, the other concave. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. §13 (1873) 191 The earth's surface is..less convex—that is, flatter—as we approach its poles on all sides from the equator. **1879** A. R. WALLACE *Austral.* ix. 195 Its coast being concave instead of convex, and, therefore less open to the cool sea.

b. *esp.* of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc. of this shape used for optical purposes.

1571, 1662 [see CONCAVE *a.* 2 b]. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A convex mirrour represents its images smaller than the objects. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 237 When parallel rays ..fall upon a double convex lens, they will be refracted. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 130 The light is made by a convex glass or lens to converge to one point or focus. **1869** TYNDALL *Notes on Light* §104. 16 All the foci, and all the images of a convex mirror are virtual.

2. *Comb.*, as *convex-concave*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

†**1.** A convex surface or body; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc. as viewed from without. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §222 Flat against Flat, and Convex against Convex. **1659** T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 160 The sublime convex of the Quirine Hils. **1727** DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 56 He has apparently posted an army of ministering Spirits..round this convex, this globe the earth. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 A spherical convex nearly as round as the globe itself.

b. The convex part of anything.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 The middle of the Convex of the Hook. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 262 Placed on the convex of a piece of timber.

c. By the poets often applied to the vault of the sky or heavens, hell, etc. Cf. L. *convexum*, *-a*.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1631) 1 And takes Up to the convexe of the sky his flight. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 434 This huge convex of Fire..immures us round Ninefold. *Ibid.* VII. 266 In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. **1700** PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514 Through the large Convex of the Azure Sky. *a* **1740** TICKELL (J.), Half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame.

2. A convex glass or lens.

1705 BERKELEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 480 Qu. if blind would think things diminish'd by convexes. **1708** J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (R.), The polish'd glass, whose small convex Enlarges to ten millions of degrees The mite.

3. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly convex along two edges.

1873 [see CONCAVE *sb.* 4].

convex, *v. rare.* [f. prec. The stress varies.]

1. *intr.* To bow or bend convexly; to present a convex side *to* or *toward*.

1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 263 It formed a crescent, convexing to leeward. **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 148 The island..convexing, towards Entzersdorf and Essling, in a large, regular curve.

2. *trans.* To make convex; to bow or bend (anything) outwards.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. ix, Must be imperceptibly convexed a little.

convexed (kɒnvɛkst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *convex-us* + -ED: cf. prec. The stress varies.] Made or fashioned in a convex form.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 Inwardly hollow, but outwardly conuexed, or imbossed. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 They [dolphins] are straight, nor have they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed, then Sharkes, etc. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 291 Shaped into a convexed oval.

†**con'vexedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] = CONVEXLY.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 Drawne repandous, or convexedly crooked.

con'vexedness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CONVEXITY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

convexity (kɒn'vɛksɪtɪ). [ad. L. *convexitās*, f. *convexus* CONVEX: cf. mod.F. *convexité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being convex; outward bulging.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §10 The finiteness or convexity of heaven. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 292 By reason of the convexity of the Earth, the eye of man under the Æquator cannot discover both the poles. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 186 If the radius of convexity be less than the radius of concavity, the meniscus will have all the properties of a convex lens. **1880** E. WHITE *Cert. in Relig.* 70 The cornea..is often untrue in its convexity.

2. A convex curve, surface, side, or part.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. ii. 1348 *note*, Much like a bow full bent: the convexitie or outward compasse whereof containeth a mile. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stifly to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. **1827** CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 2 This mirror is so twisted with convexities and concavities. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 54 A double convex lens with equal convexities. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 207, I had taken so steady an aim at the convexity at the root of the tree.

convexly ('kɒnvɛkslɪ), *adv.* [f. CONVEX *a.* + -LY². The stress varies.] In a convex form or manner; with a convex outline or surface.

1766 PENNANT *Zool., The Slug* (R.), Buckler fleshy above, formed convexly: flat beneath. **1831** CARLYLE *Nibelungen Lied* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 114 Each mirror reflects concavely or convexly. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 392 A rocky barrier which curves convexly upwards.

convexness. [f. as prec. + -NESS. The stress varies.] Convex quality, convexity.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 134 Were not the Cornea of a Convexness answerable to the Flatness of their Eyes. **1815** J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concaveness usually meet in the same object.

convexo- (kən'vɛksəʊ). In combination = Convexly, convex and ——, as in **convexo-concave**, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thickest in the centre (cf. CONCAVO-CONVEX); of the form of a meniscus; **convexo-convex**, convex on both sides; **convexo-plane**, convex on one side, and flat on the other = *plano-convex*.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 961 Whether the Lens be..Plano-Convex or Plano-Concave, or Convexo-Concave. *a* **1727** NEWTON (J.), Thick convexo-concave plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 468 The use of a convexo-concave lens, instead of the double convex.

convey (kən'veɪ), *v.* Forms: 4–7 convei(e, -vey(e, 4–8 -vay(e, (5 conway, cunvay, cumvay, 6 cunvey), 6–8 conveigh(e, 4– convey. Also 6 (*3rd sing.*) convys, -vehyth. [a. OF. *con-, cunveier*, retained in ONF., while in Central F. it passed into *convoier*, now *convoyer*, f. L. *con-* + OF. *veie, voie*:—L. *via* way: cf. the cognate OF. *aveier* to set on the way, *desveier* to turn out of the way, *enveier* to send on one's way, *forsveier* to put out of the way; also It. *conviare*. At a later date the usual F. form *convoier*, was adopted as CONVOY. The Renascence spellings *conveigh, convehith*, imply a mistaken notion of derivation from L. *convehĕre*, to which *convey* is not related: cf. INVEIGH.]

†**1.** *trans.* To go along with (any one) on his way for the sake of company; to accompany in token of courtesy or honour, or as an escort; to set forward or bring (one) on his way; to CONVOY. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12379 (Cott.) Quen þai him had couaid [*v.r.* conuaeid] sua, Forth in pes he bad þam ga. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5111 Semli puple Went wiþ him on gate wel an fiue myle, To conueye him curtesli as kindnesse it wold. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2687 Sho cunvayd him forth on his way. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* xvi. 11 Convaye hym forthe in peace. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 184 b, Aldermen were appointed to mete them at Barnet, and to convey them to London. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar., He was convey'd..to Westminster Hall by a prodigious Conflux of ye Mob.

†**2.** To go with as a guide; to lead, conduct, guide, by going with or otherwise. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 768 Godde glyddez his gate by þose grene wayez & he conueyen hym con with cast of his yȝe. **14** .. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 105 They entred in to Jerusalem ..Conveyd ever with the bryght beem Of the sterre. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 538 Toke a yoman with hym to conveye hym the wey. **1530** PALSGR. 498/1, I convaye one, or lede him on the way, *je conduys*. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 11. 181 (R.) They would send their shippes emptie with souldiers to conuey them, either to Siuill or Lisbon. **1663** *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 53 The King is at his earnest desire.. conveighed to New-market House. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶7 The lackey conveyed her..to his master's lodging.

†**b.** *fig.* Said of a way or gate: To lead, conduct.

1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* IV. 1336 Her open dores Conveigh to private lust. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 65 These brackish waters of Urine, convey to none, or few faithful Discoveries. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 7 A Doore to be so set as it may not convey the Wind toward the Chimney.

†**3.** To lead, take, or carry forcibly. *Obs.*

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 The duke was wrothe.. and made her to be conueyed in a castel. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 656 The kynge comaunded hem to..conveye the prisoners till thei were in saf warde.

4. To transport, carry, take from one place to another. It formerly included the carrying of small or individual objects, where *carry*, *take*, or *bring*, is now used; but it is now used chiefly in reference to things in mass, or persons, forming the load of a 'conveyance' or vehicle.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 8 This letter was conveied. **1516** *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlix, He and his suster..cunueyed the relikes & the bones of..their moder to the sayd Monastery. **1524** *Act 14–15 Hen. VIII*, c. 1. Pream., Marchaunt straungers..do dayly conveigh, transporte and carie out of this realme..wollen clothes. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 27 He prively provided a Ship..to convey the prince into yᵉ realme of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 28 All men conveighyng letters from the one of us to the other. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1140 All.. wonder how such a slender Glass could be safely conveighed hither. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 372 While the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶2 They could not convey away many of their effects. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 638 He..sunk senseless, by his followers from the field Convey'd with timely speed. **1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 511 If the reader will convey his eye over the whole of the region coloured in the map. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 663 The charge for conveying passengers is also very modest. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 21 Cattle..convey themselves about. **1891** *G.W.R. Railway Time Table*, Horses and carriages are not conveyed by the under-mentioned trains. Luggage conveyed by these coaches will be charged for.

†**b.** To project to a distance, to 'carry' (a shot, etc.). *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 79 The Sunne convayes its light thither, but never its heate. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* II. III. 171 The gun discharged shall convey the bullet wide from the mark..A piece of great Artillary mounted at 18 or 20 degrees..shall convey a shot the farthest.

c. In reference to things immaterial.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. c, Convay thy love to thy Friend.

†**5.** To take *away*, to remove. *Obs.* (exc. with *away* expressed.)

1530 PALSGR. 497/2, I convaye, I take a thyng away out of a place. *Je oste*... Who hath convayed my cappe away? **1570** R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 94 And with a trice thy head from thy shoulders I will convey. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4, I rather think his ear was cut off, and the Pearl conveighed away. **1883** J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 285 He had stolen the horse, and tied it up in the mountains till he should be able to convey it away secretly.

†**6.** Often with a connotation of secrecy, mystery, or concealment; *esp.* to carry off clandestinely, to make away with. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 In the meane tyme conveyenge and hydyng the body of the deed shepe. **1566** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 163 One pixe and one hallywater fatte gone and conveighed awaie we know not howe. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Whose Science, like a Jugler's Box and Balls, Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 The Mother Nightingale..Whose Nest some prying Churl had found, and thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence.

b. Hence, a euphemism for: To steal.

1460 *Bk. Nurture* 212 in *Babees Bk.* 77 Take heede who takes thy spoon up For feare it be convayde. **1548** CRANMER *Catech.* 99 b, I may convey from hym an Oxe, Asse, or an Horse. For he hathe greate plentye of all these thinges, and may spare one or two of them. **1576** WAPULL *Tyde taryeth no Man*, I by that meane Will convey very cleane And not be understood. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 31 *Ni.* The good humor is to steale at a minutes rest. *Pist.* Conuay, the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase. **1607** MARSTON *What you will* Wks. II. 260 (Farmer), I will convey, crossbite and cheat upon Simplicius. **1753** SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1813) II. 119 Teresa..was..detected in the very act of conveying a piece of plate, which was actually found concealed among her cloaths. **1883** A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 237 (Farmer) If they hint..That the ballad you sing is but merely conveyed From the stock of the Arnes and the Purcells of yore.

†**7.** *refl.* To take oneself *away*, etc., remove; often furtively, to steal or slip *away*, *in*, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXX. 11 They yᵗ se me in the strete, conveye them selues fro me. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 56 b, The citezens..would prively steele and conveigh them selves away. **1611** BIBLE *John* V. 13 Iesus had conueyed himselfe away, a multitude being in that place. **1641** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 89 Then his Spirit offers, and conveighs itself into the heart. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. XX. (1715) 362 One..that had surreptitiously conveyed herself in amongst the rest.

8. To lead or conduct as a channel or medium; to transmit, be the medium of.

a. To lead or conduct (running water or the like), as a channel, pipe, or other passage; also to lead or conduct *by* or *through* such a channel.

[**1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* XXXII. 30 Ezechias..couered the hye water condyte in Gihon, and conveyed it vnder on the west syde of yᵉ cite of Dauid.] **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 A fountaine..out of which fresh water is drawne and

conueighed .. through pipes made of leather. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 229 Hesdin formerly was contained in the Maes, before the waters were conveighed away by a new Channel. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' reeden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. **1700** —— *Sigism. & Guisc.* 116 A rift there was, which from the mountain's height Conveyed a glimmering and malignant light. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 134 What methods are most proper for conveying away water? **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The small tube that conveys the fire from that to the other end.

b. To conduct or transmit (sounds and other sensuous impressions).

1626 BACON *Sylva* §122 Impression of the Air with Sounds, asketh a Time to be conveighed to the Sense. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 265 To receive and conveigh to the Soul the impressions of external Objects. **1749** SHENSTONE *An Irregular Ode*, Come, gentle air .. Convey the jasmin's breath divine, Convey the woodbine's rich perfume. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 21 The auditory nerves convey impressions of sound. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 19 The optic nerve can convey no other impression than that of light.

†**9.** To transmit, transfer, or cause to pass; sometimes to transmit or transfer secretly or furtively. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 b, The issue of the daughter maye not conveye to him the dyscente of heire male. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Such as .. haue the charge of the Peace conueyed vnder their other Offices. **1613** R. TAILOR *Hog lost Pearl* v. *Stage Direct.*, Rebecca .. seeming to put the keys under his bolster, conveyeth them into her pocket. *a* **1639** W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 8 She used deceit and fraud to conveigh the blessing to Isaac. **1683** ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 [A boring insect] conveying its eggs into the ilex, together with a venomous vehicle. **1726** W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 51 The old Gentleman .. got an Opportunity of conveying some of the Drops into a Glass of Wine.

†**b.** To transmit to posterity, to hand down. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 4 He miserably set all christendome on fire, and conveyed over unto his successors the burning brand of the same. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 What Customs were used by them, for conveighing to Posterity, the Actions performed by their Ancestors. **1667** POOLE *Dial. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 204 What hath been, by constant Tradition, convey'd to them from the Apostles Times. *a* **1704** LOCKE (J.), A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. **1741** BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* Introd. 2 To convey the Names of some of our most eminent Players, to a little longer Date, than Nature has given their Bodies.

c. *esp.* To communicate, impart (a conception, sentiment, influence, benefit, etc.)

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 55 He wold conveyen his matiere. *c* **1400** —— *Rom. Rose* 2916 Whanne thyne eyen were thus in blisse .. Alloone they can not have hir joye, But to the herte they conveye Part of her blisse. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 He hadde good reason suche thynges to convaye. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 This Tongue was very fit to conuey the Law and the Gospel by. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 Any influence .. but such as is conveighed .. from the Soveraign Authority. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. xxxi. 55 The Blessing which it was a Means of Conveighing to a great many Souls. **1766** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1777) I. ii. 58, I am surc they convey a loud lesson. **1859** C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* ii. 56 These .. exceptions serve but to convey a deeper impression of the complete wreck. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 7 The attempt to convey scientific conceptions without the appeal to observation.

d. To communicate (ideas) by language or its equivalent; hence, to express in words (*obs.*); words are also said to *convey* an idea or meaning.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 443 A cunningly compiled and a learnedly conveyed history. **1589** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. (R.), One hearte of two, two soules to one By wedlock is conuaid. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 5 There is no act, statute, nor law, so strickt conueid, but there be straight found starting-holes to auoid it. **1692** SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 530 Means, or Signs, whereby they would Express, or Convey their Thoughts one to another. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 242 Something more is meant than what the words literally convey. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 213 What I say may fail utterly to convey what I mean. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 93 A tone which conveyed at once surprise and intensest satisfaction. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words .. suggest, if they do not convey, the impression that the efforts .. spring from motives which are open to censure. **1888** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 13/2 Do you mean to convey it that it was known that you ...?

†**e.** *refl.* To express oneself. *Obs.*

1641 W. HAKEWIL *Lib. Subject* 4 That I may the better convey my selfe through my Argument, and be the better conceived of you.

10. To transfer or make over (as property) to another; now only in *Law*, to transfer or make over by deed or legal process. *absol.* To make conveyance.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 60 § 1 The seid Hugh [shall] also be enhabled .. the same londes .. to convey as heire to the seid John Mayne. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 1 To deprive them of their goods, and to convey the same unto men of secular calling. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 50 Lands may be conveyed sixe maner of wayes 1 By feofment. 2 By fine. 3 By recovery. 4 By use. 5 By couenant. 6 By will. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ii. § 4. 21 He is said to *part with* his right, who either absolutely *renounceth* it, or *conveys* it to another. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 103 If a tenant in tail agrees to convey, he is bound by that agreement. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 209 The cost of conveying a small estate is .. in proportion to its value, much greater than the cost of conveying a large one. **1881** J. RUSSELL *Haigs* ii. 30 By this charter, De Morville conveys to the blessed Mary and St. Leonard .. that land where the Hospital is situated.

†**11.** To bring down by succession, to derive. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 9 Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Hyr nobyl and royal Kynrede Conveyde from david down lyneally. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The same also did convey theyr Succession from the priesthood of Aaron. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 74 [Hugh Capet] conuey'd himselfe as th' Heire to th' Lady Lingare. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 56 a, The house of Æacus, from whence by auncient descent .. she was lineally conueied.

†**12.** To conduct (an affair); to carry on, manage; to conduct or carry out to a conclusion. **b.** To manage with secrecy, privacy, or craft. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/1 He convayeth his maters as wisely as any man that I knowe. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 138 She saw well that her dede shold the surelyer be conuayed. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1564) 11 That we maie gouerne & conueigh, aswel our own priuate matters, as also the publique affaires of the common weale. **1543** GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* Pref. iii, When and betwene whom warres haue befall .. Howe the same haue been conueighed & wrought. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 109, I will .. conuey the businesse as I shall find meanes. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1841) III. 404 He had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his exceeding above his monastical pittance.

†**c.** *refl.* To conduct oneself; to behave (F. *se porter*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/1 He hath convayed him selfe in his office as wysely as any man I sawe these seven yeres.

†**13.** = CARRY (Branch II): To bear, support, sustain; *refl.* to support oneself, keep or maintain oneself. *Obs.*

1514 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 What time they have paid al their duty, many a one have not a peny left to convey himself for the three months to come .. What time any of the said garrison hath not mony to convey themselves and their households. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 156 The pleasant dwillings which they [the Mountains] conuey in them. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 307 When Sleep conveighs our Dreams.

†**'convey**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *convie-r* (= Pr., Sp. *convidar*, It. *convitare*):—L. *convītāre*.] To invite.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 193/4 The prynce .. conueyed and sommoned al the peple poure and riche to come to the dedycacion of this chyrche.

†**convey**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 conveie, (-veighe, -veyghe). [f. prec.: cf. CONVOY.]

1. The act of conveying in various senses.

a. Conveyance from place to place, transport.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 30/1 He appointed to transport his armie ouer into Gallia at two conueies. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 69 b, Ships, for safe conuey of his armye ouer.

b. Conveyance of property; transference.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 226 Though .. [he] make a convey of all his lands to the usurer.

2. Conduct of life; = CONVOY *sb.* 1.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* A a iv, Her honest conveyghe and integretie of lyfe seemed to deserve no lesse than the vertue of Lucresia. *Ibid.* A a viij b, For the better conveighe of their abhominable lyfe.

3. The act of convoying or escorting, escort; = CONVOY 3.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. 38 Hee found the Lord Hastings his Chamberlaine, well-accompanied for his Convey.

4. An accompanying and protecting force either by sea or land; an escort; = CONVOY 7.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 109 A reasonable convey of Horsemen for the safetie of such as bring victuals to the Campe. **1583** STOCKER *Hist. Ciu. Warres Lowe C.* I. 78 b, That Duke Lodwyke should be sent with a safe conuay vnto the borders of the empire. **16..** EVELYN *Mem.* 29 Jan. 1645 (R.), We were faine to hire a strong convey of about 30 fire-locks to guard us through the Cork woods. *Ibid.* (1857) III. 32 (an. 1648) If I desired a safe convey thither, he would readily procure it. **1675** HOBBES *Odyss.* VII. 295 But 'gainst your will I will not make you stay .. To morrow shall be ready your convey.

5. A train of provisions and ammunition under the protection of an escort; = CONVOY 12.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 821/2 The Frenchmen were coming with their conveie of vittels to refresh the Town. —— *Scot. Chron.* II. 256 The same armie passing forth with a conveie of vittles into Haddington.

conveyable (kən'veɪəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CONVEY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

†**1.** Having the quality of leading or conducting.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. sig. * iv, It is a more conveyghable waye to the top of the hill.

2. That may be carried or transported.

1665 RAY *Flora* 50 Transferable favours from one florist to another, aptly conveyable many miles distant. **1853** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 75 Cholera not contagious, but conveyable in atmosphere.

†**3.** Transferable, transmissible. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 663 An euerlasting priesthood and not conueyable.

4. Communicable.

1738 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 320 Our thoughts are conveyable in writing. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. vii, Opinions .. conveyable for the most part by words only.

5. That may be legally conveyed.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 177 Corporeal hereditaments were conveyable by feoffment.

con'veyal. [f. CONVEY *v.*[1] + -AL[1].] The act of conveying; = CONVEYANCE 1.

1886 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 379 For the conveyal of unimportant messages.

conveyance (kən'veɪəns). [f. CONVEY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.] **I.** The action or process of conveying.

†**1.** Convoying, escorting, or conducting; conduct. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 Preamb., For sure conveyaunce of the Marchaundises to the seid Staple at Cales. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 286 To his conueyance I assigne my wife.

2. The action of carrying or transporting; the carriage of persons or goods from one place to another. (Formerly used more widely.)

c **1520** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vj[xx] fawdom long lyne for the convaans of the schryne. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iii. 93 For ther ys convehauns of many thyngys necessary to the use of our pepul. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 302 For the conveyaunce and bringing over of the French king, and his other Prisoners into England. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. cv. 350 Peregrine was forcibly separated from his charmer during the conveyance. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 190 Desirous only of conveyance home. **1870** in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlv. 462 Postal arrangements for the conveyance of money, as well as letters. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 673 In sailing or any other mode of conveyance which is not fatiguing.

†**b.** with subjective genitive. *Obs.*

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXX. 427 When .. Huon was in his bedde he lay and studyed of the conuayaunce of the Gryffon [i.e. the griffin's carrying of men].

†**c.** The carrying of a communication. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 117 Even in absence hee extolleth his patron, where hee may presume of safe conveiance to his eares. **1614** —— *Epist.* I. ix. *Recoll. Treat.* 413 Gods strange conveyance of this offer to mee.

†**3.** Carrying away, removal, riddance. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 The best riddance or conueiaunce that they haue of such discommoditics. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 283 Thou .. Mad'st quicke conveyance with her good Aunt Anne. **1665** *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. India* 394 A very cleanly conveyance for Parents to be rid of their unruly Children. [With word-play on sense 11 b.]

4. Furtive or light-fingered carrying off; stealing. (Sometimes associated with sleight of hand or jugglery: see sense 11 b.)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 500 *Cr. Con.* What, Counterfet Countenance! *C. Count.* What, Crafty Conveyance! **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 63 A certain gentleman .. stole a piece of plate .. at a banquet; the conveyance was not so cleanly but one had spied it. *c* **1605** ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i, Ha, cleanly conveyance again! ye have no invisible fingers, have ye? 'Tis gone certainly. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Smith* Wks. II. 465 The simile .. is stolen from Cowley, however little worth the labour of conveyance.

5. The communicating or imparting (*of* a thing *to* any one).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 1 The matter to be believed should have a certain uniform conveyance to mens minds. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 367 If the putting on Christ carries with it a Conveyance of the Holy Spirit. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 561 Ghostly counsel, if it .. be dishonour'd in th' exterior form and mode of its conveyance. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. v. (1876) 69 Absolution is the conveyance to the conscience of the conviction of forgiveness.

6. Transmission, transference, handing from one to another.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1652) 121 This body of Adam was embalmed and transmitted from Father to Son by a Reverend and Religious way of conveighance. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 5 In those things which had no certain conveyance to posterity. **1850** GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xlviii. 202 It is expressly affirmed .. to be valid in very deed as to the conveyance of the episcopal character.

7. *Law.* The transference of property (esp. real property) from one person to another by any lawful act (in modern use only by deed or writing between living persons).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true pee degre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes or lordshippes. **1571** *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 5 Covenous and fraudulent .. conveyaunces .. as well of landes and tenementes as of goodes and catals. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* v. iii, Master Wellbred might make a coveiance of mistris Bridget to my yong master. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* Pref. (1868) 9 The law upheld the conveyance to uses which he had made. **1653** MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 66 Where did he assigne it [tithe] or by what-evident conveyance to ministers? **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 48 He has the original deed of conveyance to the fortunate islands. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 130 A fine being considered as a common assurance or conveyance of real property. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. xi. 209 The conveyance of land in England is most cumbrous and costly.

b. The written instrument or document by which this transference is effected.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 240 Your father left you nothing either by deede of gift, testament, or any other conveyance. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* 31 These Martins make the Scriptures a Scriueners-shop to drawe conueyances. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 119 The very conueyances of his Lands will hardly lye in this Boxe. **1626** SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnls.* (1783) 35 All particulars to bee inserted into the marriage-conveyance. **1679-88** *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 65 To Daniel Storer, for copying and ingrossing the conveyances made by Sir W[m] Poultney and others of the ground and houses bought by his said late Majesty to enlarge St. James Parke. **1767** BLACKSTONE

Comm. II. 309[Deeds] used in the alienation of real estates .. are commonly denominated conveyances. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* ii. 26 His brother Gilbert received the conveyance for him. *Mod.* (*Indorsement of purchase-deed or draft*), Conveyance of messuage and hereditaments at Stoke in the county of X.

8. The conveying or conducting of running water, air, heat, electricity, or the like, by a suitable channel or medium.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49b, Conveiance by Condit or pumpe, or running streame. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 125 Disposing Veines and Arteries throughout the bodie, for their apt conveyance of the bloud and spirit. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., If it be upon its decay, it is the better.. for Conveyance of sound. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 176 An aperture.. at the top, for the conveyance of smoke. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 144 Pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, or other fluid. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §403 There will be a conveyance of heat from the first to the second.

attrib. **1860** TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. 9 By suddenly stopping a cock from which water flows you may burst the conveyance pipe.

†**9.** The conveying of meaning by words; expression, or clothing of thought in language; disposition of material in a poem, etc. Hence, **b.** Manner of expressing thought, form of expression or utterance, style. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) c. iv./2 Mercury geueth to Poetes laureate Goodly conueyaunce, speeche pleasaunt and ornate. **1543** GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 519 Howbeit concernyng that opinion menne maye see the conueighaunce therof in the type of.. Henry the Seuenth. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 14 Yᵉ wittie inuencion and fine conueiaunce or disposition of ye matter. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 The conveyaunce of his matter is manifest and perceivable. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 52 This Invective.. howbeit both termes and conveiance are somewhat hard, yet is it in such cases very tolerable. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. Pref. 3, I shewed no elegant phrases, nor fine figuratiue conueyance in my first booke. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) Ab, The imperfections in the harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. **1625** tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 197 The profound learning that was in him, as also his singular art for conueiance. **1703** KIRKTON *Hist. J. Welsh* (1845) 7 No man could forbear weeping, his conveyance was so affecting. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 The soft conveyance of a female patriot bewailing the miseries of her.. fellow-citizens.

†**c.** with *pl.* An expression. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 12 By divers Epithites, and fine conveiances.

†**10.** Carrying on, conduct, management (*of* an affair); carrying out, execution. Also in *Mus.*, Execution. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 27 [She] declared the slie conveiance of this horrible deed unto her husband. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 150 By the orderly conueyance of things which he seeth both aboue and beneath; by the order which they keepe without fayling. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 One with a quicke hand playing vpon an instrument.. will by the hast of his conueiance cloke manie faultes. **1607** DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 63 My reuenge will haue a more neat and vnexpected conueyance. *a* **1652** BROME *Mad Couple* IV. II. Wks. 1873 I. 69 Full directions for the conveyance of our designe.

†**11.** Manner of managing or conducting; skilful management, skill; generalship. *Obs.*

1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 173 Since such a patron, so greatly recommended for his conveyance and wisdom, handleth this matter. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., In.. the world, there is most excellent conveiance without confusion. **1600** *Dr. Dodypoll* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 110 Marke the conveiance of this lovelie hand. **1604** EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 53 Neither is a Commaunder the lesse valued for fine conueyance in militarie proiects.

†**b.** *esp.* Cunning management or contrivance; underhand dealing, jugglery, sleight of hand. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, If they be taken with any crafty conueiaunce. **1547** J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 211 In an euill cause, muche arte and conueyaunce must be vsed, afore it can appere good. **1565** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 281 Miracles be wrought.. sometime by the conueiance of the Diuell. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 2, I am come to suruey the Tower this day; Since Henries death, I feare there is Conueyance. **1608** DAY *Law Trickes* IV. iii, The deepest wit could not haue bettered Our smooth conueyance. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 278 He hath a sleight of hand, or cleanly conveiance, which threaten silver spoones. **1625** W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 34 Arminius.. vsed much closenesse & cunning conveyance. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 289 The dexterity and conveiance of his nonsense. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be clean and the conveyance impenetrable to the eye of the people.

†**c.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A secret or cunning device, an artifice, a trick of jugglery. *Obs.*

1534 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1397/1 Youre subtyle conueyghaunces. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 43 That.. is another conueiance, to blinde thy sight. **1565-78** COOPER *Thesaurus*, Pilarius.. A juggler that playeth his conueighances with little round balles. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 30a, All Italionate conueyances, as to kill a man, and then mourne for him. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxviii. 303 They are deterr'd from poor and skulking conveyances. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 205 A pretty slip-skin conveyance!

†**d.** *concr.* An ingenious device, a contrivance.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax*, The deviser of this rare conveyance. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 207 Sundry little pieces of.. marble in checker-work, and other most exquisite conveyances. *Ibid.* 455 A very large spheare beautified with many cunning conueighances and withe inuentions.

II. A way or means of conveying.

12. A conducting way, passage, or channel.

†**a.** A way of commmunication, a passage. Sometimes, a private or secret passage. Also *fig.*

1542 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 237 Our enemye, knowynge the places and conueighaunces of the countrees. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxxix. 867 [Badgers] holes are deepe and narrowe.. consisting of many conueiances and passages. *a* **1639** W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 156 To keepe.. this window as it were of the soule, to be master of this conveighance, by which so much comes in and goes out of the soule. **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. p. vii, Scarce a House.. which they have not fitted with private doores and conveyances. **1691** tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 173 Stopping up the Conveyance they had made under their Walls.

†**b.** A channel for conveying water, steam, smoke, electricity, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 For conveighances of water, the Alder.. and the Pitche Tree, are best made in Pipes. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 54 These Pipes and these Conueyances of our blood. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 125 Vnder the mouthes of the vpper ouens are conueyances for smoke. **1659** LEAK *Waterwks* 26 There must be 3 conveiances for the wind. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 300 A free circulation through the minutist Conveyances of the Humane Machine. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §308 If struck with lightning, it would thus far be a sufficient conveyance; then joining the kitchen grate to the leaden sink by a metal conveyance.

c. A conducting pipe in an organ; see quots.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492 One of the front pipes, to which the wind is conveyed by metal tubes called conveyances. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 The pipes in the front of the case [of an organ].. are supplied with wind from the wind-chest by means of pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance.

13. A means of transport from place to place, a carriage, a vehicle: now, esp. applied to anything used to convey persons as passengers, *e.g.* any kind of private or public vehicle, a railway carriage, a boat, ship, etc. Formerly applicable also to a beast of burden: cf. CARRIAGE.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 135 Your husband's heere at hand, bethinke you of some conueyance: in the house you cannot hide him. **1649** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 126 The last letters you sent were by Mr. Hardings conveyance. **1702** R. NELSON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 256 The conveniency of public conveyances. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. i. (1869) II. 312 Mules are the only conveyance which can safely be trusted. **1825** C. WORDSWORTH *Let.* in Overton *Life* (1888) 31 We start by the first conveyance, the night coach, for London. **1830** DISRAELI *Home Lett.* I. 2 The steam packet is a beastly conveyance. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 320 It must have been transferred to three distinct conveyances, including two railways.

†**14.** *fig.* A means or medium for communicating; an organ or channel of communication; a 'vehicle' (of thought, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 11 There lacked only an orgaine and conveighance bothe how secretly to serche and knowe the myndes of the nobilitee. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. 4 Should serve as.. conveyances of his body and blood unto them. *a* **1711** KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 318 Thou.. art the Author and Fountain of grace, and thou only hast the right of instituting the conveyances of thy own grace. **1715** BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 And the Apostles to speak more authenticly in that conveyance [Latin] than in their own Words. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §6. 21 Our Lord did not use His Apostles as mere mechanical conveyances of Truth.

III. *attrib.*, as ***conveyance-stamp***, ***-pipe*** (7b, 8).

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. §3 The conveyance stamp on a sale is fixed at 10*s.* per cent.

con'veyance, *v.* Usually in *pa. pple.* **con'veyanced**: see quot., and cf. CONVEYANCE *sb.* 12c.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Parish Ch.* 73 The larger pipes do not suffer.. from being brought forward, or conveyanced off, as the organ-builder terms it. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 Pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance; and which are thus said to be 'conveyanced off'.

conveyancer (kən'veɪənsə(r)). [f. CONVEYANCE *sb.*: see -ER¹ 1.]

1. That which conveys or accomplishes the conveyance of anything. (In quot. 1791 said of a person.)

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 165 The moon.. the receptacle of all the influences of the heavenly bodies, and the conveyancer of them to this inferior world. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 248b, The vehicula, the conveyancers of the divine nature. **1791** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 July, Her Majesty made me also the happy conveyancer of various presents to them both. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 387 Nature is nothing more than a conveyancer.. conducting activity from one substance to another.

2. A lawyer who prepares documents for the conveyance of property, and investigates titles to property.

1650 E. HENDON, etc. (*title*), The Perfect Conveyancer; or Select Precedents. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶1, I have a young Kinsman who is Clerk to a great Conveyancer. **1723** STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, The mother has actually sent for the conveyancer to draw articles for his marriage with Lucinda. **1833** MACAULAY *Ess., Walpole's Lett.* (1854) I. 264/2 He.. tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 101 Who is also.. a notary public, a conveyancer and real estate agent. **1891** *Law List* 291 [List of].. Conveyancers not at the Bar.

†**3.** A dexterous thief. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1813) I. 99 He had therefore concerted his measures with the dexterity of an experienced conveyancer.

conveyancing (kən'veɪənsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVEYANCE *sb.*: cf. *gardening*, *banking*, etc. and see -ING¹.]

†**1.** The use of 'conveyance' or underhand practices; deceitful contrivance. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 27 Sufficient for Salvation, without the Chicanrey and Conveyancing of humane Extentions. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i, He's damnably used to false conveyancing.

2. The drawing of deeds and other instruments, for the transference of property from one person to another; the branch of the law which deals with titles and their transference; the art or profession of the conveyancer.

1714 G. JACOB (*title*), The Accomplished Conveyancer; of the nature and kinds of all Deeds and Instruments used in Conveyancing. **1808** SCOTT *Mem.* in *Lockhart*, The abstruse feudal doctrines connected with conveyancing. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 For the most part, the natural science in England is.. as void of imagination and free play of thought, as conveyancing. **1881** *Act 44 & 45 Vict.* c. 41 (*title*) An act for simplifying and improving the practice of Conveyancing.

b. *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Imperfection.. in conveyancing instruments. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 175 Investments under the opinion of one of the Conveyancing Counsel will render the trustee, &c. safe. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Common-law clerk, conveyancing clerk.

3. Fraudulent transfer of property, swindling.

1754 'GYLES SMITH' *Dang. Tendency Card-playing* 9, I have always look'd upon a Gaming-House in no other Light than as an Office of Conveyancing.

con'veyed, *ppl. a.* See CONVEY *v.*¹

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *A. Kempis' Imit.* 156 The royall poetes with theyr craftye conueyed poemes, & elegant oratours with theyr oracions garnisshed with eligancy. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 84b, Their craftie conveighed purpose. **1817** *Parl. Debates* 1369 A case in which a man was called upon to return conveyed property the day after his vote.

conveyer, var. CONVEYOR.

conveying (kən'veɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] = CONVEYANCE, in various senses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/4 By the conueyeng of one of them of Amalech. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Esloignement*, a conueying away. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The fine repititions: the clarklie conueying of contraries. **1621** BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 335 (an. 11 Eliz.) As well by stealing, as by open conveying of the same. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 41 We agree upon the conveying of this House.

con'veying, *a.* [-ING²]. That conveys, in various senses of the *vb.*

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §46E, Instruments constitutiue conueying, are those by which estates, properties or powers.. are transferred and conueied to others. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 5 By interims, and conveying gusts, we have heard The charges of our friends. **1883** *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/7 The conveying steamers were seven in number.

conveyor (kən'veɪə(r)). Also -er (chiefly in senses 1–4a). [f. CONVEY *v.*¹ + -OR, -ER¹.]

1. One that conveys, carries, or transmits.

1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 3. Preamb., The utter undoyng of.. merchauntes conveyers of the said Clothes. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 132b, The conveyers of the hulkes knewe not the very channell. **1612** BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves even with one inch [of descent] in 600 foot. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 100 The Church may be unfailing conveiers of [Scripture] down to posterity without being infallible Interpreters thereof. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 201 Being but the humble Conveyer of her Bounty to them! **1829** *The Bengallee* 344 The messenger and conveyer of these.. writings and their replies.

†**2.** A nimble or light-fingered thief: see CONVEY *v.* 6b. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 317 Oh good: conuey: Conueyers are you all, That rise thus nimbly by a true Kings fall.

3. One who transfers property.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 Where Lands were conveyed by writing or act of the party.. the Will of the Conveyor should be strictly observed. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 61 Contrary to the intent of the Conveyer.

4. a. A thing that conveys, or transmits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. ii. (1651) 378 Whey, which is the common convayer of all such things as purge black choler. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. §14 Making the senses the only certain conveyers of the truth of things to the mind. **1842-3** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 123 The dense matter is.. the conveyer of the undulations.

b. *spec.* Applied to various mechanical contrivances, e.g. for conveying grain, chaff, flour, etc. in a mill, timber to the wheel in a saw-mill, hay or straw to another part of a barn, etc.

1813 *Niles' Register* Addenda III. 15/2 The conveyor,.. while it cooled the flour, passed it on to the place where the

elevator caught it. **1880** *Chamber's Encycl.* s.v. *Barrel-Making*, [The staves] are then laid upon an endless conveyer, which carries them against two circular saws. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 (*Amer. Flour-mills*) It empties itself into conveyers, consisting of small buckets travelling upon an endless belt. **1887** *Engineering* 29 July 131 The anti-friction grain conveyor..bids fair to come into extensive use.

c. *attrib.*, as ***conveyor cable, layout, principle***; **conveyor belt**, an endless belt of rubber, canvas, etc., running over rollers or the like, on which objects or material can be conveyed (cf. quot. 1883 for sense 4 b); also *attrib.* and *fig.*; hence ***conveyor belting***.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 8/2 Electric energy..is used..for the conveyor belts. **1935** H. G. WELLS *Things to Come* x. 92 Digging machines are seen making a gigantic excavation. Conveyer belts carry away the debris. **1948** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Linden Tree* 43, I don't admire the mass production and conveyor-belt system of education. **1957** *Times* 30 Sept. 11/5 The apples seemed to skip of their own volition from the conveyor belt into the trays. **1959** MERCER & SMITH in *Biometrika* XLVI. 30 Study of the wear of conveyor belting. *Ibid.* 33 In the application to the life of conveyer belting, the relative movement is due to continuous wear of the belting. **1941** P. RICHEY *Fighter Pilot* 55 Missing the conveyor-cables on the edge of the field by inches. **1937** *Times* 13 Apr. p. xiv/1 The springs are being made using a system embodying the conveyor layout. *Ibid.* p. xiv/4 The washing of cars he does on the conveyor principle.

conveyorize (kən'veɪəraɪz), *v.* orig. *U.S.* Also conveyerize. [f. CONVEYOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To equip with a conveyor; to employ a conveyor for; to carry out by means of a conveyor. Hence **con'veyorized** *ppl. a.*

1943 *Newsweek* 16 Aug., We 'conveyorized' the job because we knew we'd have to depend on female labor. We didn't want them to do any lifting or carrying. **1958** *Archit. Rev.* CXXIV. 343/2 This latter plant is quite widely used in conveyerized processes. **1959** *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 40/1 Conveyorized production still remains batch production. **1962** *New Scientist* 25 Jan. 213 Conveyorized line at GEC Ltd. for testing finished transistors.

†con-vicar. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *convicaire*]. A co-vicar. (Cf. CO- 3 b.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 502 A perpetual Vicar of this kind..may have a Temporal Con-Vicar to aid and assist him.

†con'viciate, *v. Obs.* Also -tiate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *convīciā-rī* (*vītiārī*) to revile, rail at, f. *convīcium* or *-vītium* outcry, wrangling, loud reproach.]

trans. To revile, reproach, slander, rail at.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. §4. 281 Iniuried..calumniating, convitiating, or any way dishonoring vs. **1646** GAULE *Cases Consc.* 61 Convitiating her [the blessed Virgin], with one infamous nick-name or other.

Hence **†con'viciating**, *ppl. a.*

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 23 Amidst the noise of such conuiciating iarres, the truth is scarcely heard.

†con'viciatory, *a. Obs.* Also -tiatory. [f. L. type **convīciātōri-us*, f. *convīciātōr-em* railer, agent-n. f. *convīciārī*: see prec. and -ORY.] Wrangling, railing; reproachful.

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* To Rdr. (1612) 14 Auoiding..conuitiatorie Arguments, which doe but ingender strife. **1813** J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 585 The favourite term of reproach with the Greeks, whose convitiatory language is most violent and abusive.

†convi'cinity. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [After med.L. *convīcīnium* neighbourhood, *convīcīnālis* neighbouring, f. L. *con-* together + *vīcīn-us* neighbouring: cf. *vicinity*.] Vicinity to each other.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1815) 24 Having first stated the convicinity and contiguity of the two parishes.

†con'vicious, *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 -tious. [f. L. *convīci-um*, or *-vītium* (see CONVICIATE) + -OUS.] Railing, reproachful, abusive.

1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 109 Many more ..convicious words were spoken to me. **1533** *Lett. Suppression Monast.* (Camden) 6 A convicyous dyaloge..inveyinge specyally agaynst Saynt Thomas of Canterberye. **1559** *Injunct. Q. Eliz.* (R.), These convicious wordes—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike. **1651** *Raleigh's Ghost* 312 Convicious speeches and reproach.

convict (kən'vɪkt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *convict-us* proved, convicted, confuted, pa. pple. of *convincĕre*: see CONVINCE. It occurs in AFr. in Act. 38 Edw. III, 1364–5.]

†A. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1. Proved or pronounced guilty of an offence by a tribunal. Const. *of*.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Lord in thi dome..sett noght swilk skilles agayns me þat i be conuycte. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 17 Who stelith a man, and sellith hym, conuycte [**1388** conuyt] of the trespas, with deeth dye he. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 Wherof he was conuycte and wes shorne a monke. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 47 Him that is conuicte of manslaughter. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 192. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 636 He had been Convict of having four Wives at one and the same time. **1738** *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 96 He shall be held as convict. **1820** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 481 Convict by many witnesses..of the guilt of treachery and treason.

b. with other const.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 459 They that were convict in conspiracie aȝenst hym. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 24 Mysdoaris for þare trespas convyct. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 The Jewys of Norwych were convicte before the Kyng, that thei had stole a child. **1525** TINDALE *N.T.* Prol., We..are..convicte to eternall damnacioun. **1534** WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 Suche..be as conuyct in the same iniury. *a* **1619** DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 94 A witch, which is convict to have eaten a man. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam., Chronol.* 24 May 1681, Welmore convict for kidnapping.

2. Proved guilty of error or reprehensible action.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiv. 24 If alle men prophecien, forsoth if ony vnfeithful man or ydiot entre, he is conuict of alle, he is wyseli demed of alle. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) c iij/1 He shalbe convict of liuing repreuable. **1616** B. JONSON *Epigrammes* I. lxviii, Playwright convict of publick wrongs to men. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & M.* 228 For Myrrha stood convict of ill, Her reason vanquish'd but unchang'd her will. *a* **1845** HOOD *Ghost* xiii, And you, Sir..Of perjured faith convict.

3. Proved, demonstrated, made evident.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 3 He is conuict not to be His vicar.

4. Brought to internal conviction.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 36 Cain no doubte was conuict in conscience. **1613** JACKSON *Creed* I. cxvi. Wks. I. 115 The later Grecians having their consciences convict with the evidence.

5. Overcome, vanquished, subdued.

c **1430** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 147 Oure faderis herebeforn..were neuere in bataill, neyther conuycte ne lorn. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 129 Which [food] for the copye and superfluite therof can not be conuicte ne ouercume of nature.

¶ Accused.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 No fault could be found against any of the Personnes that were convict before the king. By reason wherof, diverse..were restored to their offices.

B. as *adj.* 1. = CONVICTED.

1549 COVERDALE in *Udall's Erasm. Par., James* 30 A convicte transgressour of the lawe. *a* **1625** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 343 His wife being a convict popish Recusant. *a* **1695** WOOD *Life* (1848) 313 *note*, A convict libeller. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 528 ¶ 1 By fineing Batchelors as Papists convict. **1865** NICHOLS *Britton* II. 2 Unless he died as a felon convict.

†2. Proved, manifest. *Obs.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 481 To argue against convict impertinencies.

convict ('kɒnvɪkt), *sb.*[1] [f. prec., with subseq. shift of the stress.]

1. One convicted in a judicial investigation of a punishable offence. *arch.*

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All wilfull escapes, as well of conuictes as of other persones. **1590** GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* A ij b, Who..might delyuer them, as conuicts of heresie vnto the secular powers. **1740** *Propos. Prov. Poor* 13 Convicts of Theft and Robberies..may be committed. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 44 The following convicts were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 83 That this Galilean convict shall be the world's confessed deliverer.

2. *spec.* A condemned criminal serving a sentence of penal servitude.

1786 *Trials, etc., of J. Shepherd* 49 The intended transportation of convicts to the new settlements at Botany Bay. **1823** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 15/1 Under the infamous term convict, are comprehended crimes of the most different degrees and species of guilt. One man is transported for, etc. **1841–44** EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 The children of the convicts at Botany Bay. *Mod.* Escape of a convict from Dartmoor.

†3. A person proved to be wrong. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. (1588) 562 Even so were these conuicts ridieulously purged by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2). a. of or pertaining to convicts or to the system of keeping convicted criminals in penal establishments or settlements; b. used for convicts, as ***convict-barge, -colony, -dress, -hulk, -prison, -ship***, etc.

a. **1811** BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 152 The convict population of the country. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 138/1 The importation of negro slaves..soon lowered the value of convict labour. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 145 The unwieldy convict gangs. **1887** *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Of convict life in the Australian colonies.

b. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 158 The Bishop sent him to the convict Prison. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 50 The infection which a few hands taken out of a..convict-ship spread amongst the..seamen. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 146/2 On board the different convict-hulks a book is kept by an overseer, in which are entered the names of all eonvicts. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. p. xviii, Giving the Mother Country the right to make the Cape a Convict Colony. **1885** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXII. 18 It shall be their convict dress to all eternity. **1890** *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 743/2 He was..incarcerated in the central convict-prison at Kharkoff.

†con'vict, *sb.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* [f. CONVICT *v.*] = CONVICTION, verdict of guilty.

1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 566 (Jam.) The pretendit convict, decreit, and dome gevin in the Justice court. *Ibid.* 577 Diuerss poinctes and articles contenit in the convict foirsaid.

convict (kən'vɪkt), *v.* [f. L. *convict-* ppl. stem of *convinc-ĕre* (see CONVINCE). Cf. CONVICT *ppl. a.*, which was in use before the other parts of the vb.; the pa. t. was also formerly sometimes *convict(e.*]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) guilty of an offence which makes him liable to legal punishment; *spec.* to find or declare guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. Const. *of*. (= CONVINCE 4.)

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 God techiþ..þat o trewe man, as danyel dede, schal conuycte two false prestis. **1516** in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lix, To haue conuyctyd hym of heresye. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 387 No englishman should be conuicted except by English Judges. *a* **1610** HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 25 Being convicted of theft, he shall be drawn and halled by head and shoulders. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 332 If we believe some historians, they were convicted by sufficient evidence. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 106 Lawrence Earl Ferrers..was convicted and executed for murder, in the year 1760. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 323 The attempts..made by the accusers of Socrates to convict him of treason against the Athenian commonwealth.

†b. with other const. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. iii. 108 His wife..by good proofe was convicted to have written the same. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 468 The Spaniard..was afterwards convieted, that he would by treachery have invaded his Castles upon the Sound.

c. *absol.*

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compens.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 If you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury.

2. To prove or declare guilty of reprehensible conduct, error, etc.; now taken as *transf.* from prec. Const. *of* (†*for*). (= CONVINCE 4.)

c **1366** CHAUCER *ABC* 86 That he hath in hise lystes of mischaunce Conuict þat ye boþe haue bouht so deere. **1382** WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 61 Danyel hadde conuict [**1388** conuyctid] hem of her mouth, for to haue saide fals witnessyng. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 82 Augustin..mad many bokes; convicte many herisies. **1652** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. §32 (1663) 7 That will..convict thee of a desire to have executed it thyself. **1708** J. PARTRIDGE (*title*) 'Squire Bickerstaff detected; or the astrological impostor convicted. **1840** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems (1850) I. 21, I..look away from Earth which doth convict me. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 136 One could hardly be convicted now of want of sensibility, if, etc.

b. *transf.*

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 That boundless plain of Languedoc, convicted of all guide-books of being arid, brown, and wholly uninteresting. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §7. 99, I have just convicted the Greek fret of ugliness.

†3. To prove, establish by proof, as against assertions to the contrary. (= CONVINCE 5.) (Orig. of things blamable.) *Obs.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 3 If he be conuicted not to luf, ne to do þe office of Crist. **1558** KENNEDY *Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 119 Thir twa argumentis..convictis the generale Counsalis to be the membir of the Congregatioun representand the universale Kirk. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* II. (1859) 565 Convicting such subjects..to be neither good subjects nor good men. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (J.), Imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 137 Cold water may be allowed to those are used to it, on the state and the matter being convicted.

4. To bring conviction or acknowledgement of error home to (a person); to impress with the sense of sinfulness. Cf. CONVICTION 8.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Notwithstandynge that theyr owne reason conuicted them. **1611** BIBLE *John* viii. 9 They..being conuicted by their owne conscience, went out one by one. **1624** FLETCHER *Wife for Month* IV. i, You are too late convicted to be good yet. **1862** FURNIVALL *Pref. R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 18 You yet speak to us, and convict us of sin as we read your words. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 He is supposed to have a mission to convict men of self-conceit.

†5. To compel (a person) by proof, argument, etc. to acknowledge an assertion, confess an opinion, etc.; = CONVINCE 3. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The people were conuicted of Gods mighty working in their behalfe. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. (1622) 7 He would..by his owne confession conuict him, that the Common-wealth was but one body. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 He did not indubitably believe, untill he was after convicted in the visible example of Abel. **1659** M. CASAUBON *Pref. Dee's Relat. Spir.* D j b, If by that time he be not convicted he shall have my good will to give it over.

6. To prove (a doctrine (*obs.*) or its holders) to be wrong, erroneous, or false; = CONVINCE 6. *arch.*

1594 [see CONVICTION 3]. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 122 Whieh conceit being already convicted, not only by Scaliger, Riolanus and others, but daily confutable almost every where out of England. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 387 To convict, or prove the contrary, *refutare*. **1705** E. HOWARD (*title*) Copernicans of all Sorts Convicted. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. xi. 371 No man shall be able to convict you in dialogue.

†b. To detect and expose (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* (1718) 139 Arguments..sufficient to convict the Fallacy of a desponding Principle.

†7. To overcome, vanquish, conquer; = CONVINCE 1. *Obs.* (Cf. CONVICT *pa. pple.* 5.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 2 A whole Armado of conuicted saile Is scattered and dis-ioyn'd from fellowship. **1607** *Pilgr. Princes* 11 [Hippolita] being convicted by Theseus, for her singular stoutnes and courage, was married to him.

Hence **con'victing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Eviction*, an eviction, convincement, or convicting. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words* xi. (1866) 211 These accusing and convicting consciences. 1868 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The belief of the convicting magistrates.

con'victable, -ible, *a. rare.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable or deserving of being convicted.

1775 in ASH (*Suppl.*), *Convictable, convictible.* 1846 WORCESTER, *Convictible.*

convicted (kən'vɪktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ED[1]. As pple. found already in Wyclif, but as adj. not till CONVICT *ppl. a.* began to go out of use in this sense.]

1. Proved or found guilty; condemned.

1611 COTGR., *Convaincu*, conuicted, conuinced. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., To justify a..convicted pseudepis copy of prelates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 140/1 The proportion of convicted offenders to population..is as 1 to 850. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 318 [Henry] was never known to pardon a convicted traitor of noble blood.

†2. Overcome, vanquished. *Obs.*

1595 [see CONVICT *v.* 7].

3. Convinced of sin; converted. (Cf. CONVICT *v.* 4.) *U.S.*

1822 M. B. SMITH *Let.* 12 Oct. in *40 Yrs. Washington Soc.* (1906) 159 The groans and sobs of the newly converted, or convicted as they call them. 1846 J. J. HOOPER *Adv. Simon Suggs* (1851) x. 124 By this time it had come to be generally known that the 'convicted' old man was Captain Simon Suggs the very 'chief of sinners' in all that region. 1885 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* 5 'The boys are convicted, then?' he asked... 'The boys hev got thar religion, too,' she faltered.

conviction (kən'vɪkʃən). Also 5 -viccion. [ad. L. *convictiōn-em*, n. of action from *convincĕre*: see CONVINCE. Cf. mod.F. *conviction* (not in Cotgr.).] The action of convicting or convincing.

1. The proving or finding a person guilty of an offence with which he is charged before a legal tribunal; legal proof or declaration of guilt; the fact or condition of being convicted: sometimes including the passing of sentence. *summary conviction*: conviction by a judge or a bench of magistrates without a jury.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 21 As though none atteyndour nor conviccion had ben hadde ageynst the seid William. 1628 *Disc. Jesuits' Coll.* (Camd. Soc.) 22 They..ministred matter sufficient for their legal conviction. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 69 For the conviction of a Bishop, there was seventy-two witnesses requir'd. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 421 This forfeiture commences from the time of conviction. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 360 The perjury of the witnesses placed an effectual barrier against conviction.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1787 T. DOGHERTY (*title*) Crown Circuit Assistant; being a collection of precedents of Indictments, Informations, Convictions by Justices. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 314 Convictions pronounced by justices of the peace acting out of sessions. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 229/1 Convictions generally proceed on the verdict of a jury; but our law also admits of summary convictions, without the intervention of a jury, in certain circumstances.

†2. Demonstration, proof. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 We..rest sufficiently confirmed in the experiments of worthy enquirers: Wherein to omit the ancient conviction of Apollonius, we shall set downe some few of moderne Writers. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. § 5 The words of Saint Austin may suffice, as being an evident conviction, what was the doctrine of the primitive church in this question.

†3. The proving a person to be in error; confutation. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. § 8 (T.) To convict hereticks.. to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 99 Although their silence..be a sufficient conviction of them, and a sufficient vindication of us.

†4. The proving (of error, etc.) to be such; detection and exposure. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 Nothing was contained in those books which did make to the conviction of their heresies. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. title-p., Further reproof and conviction of the Roman errors. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 17 It is a sleepy zeal that letteth errors go away quietly without conviction. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 279 [It] makes his conviction of mistakes in some cases difficult.

5. The bringing any one to recognize the truth of what he has not before accepted; convincing.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 557 This Conviction to what is false, or Inconviction to what is true, arises not from any fault of his, but is invincible Ignorance. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. ii. 264 [They] seek only the Compliance, but concern themselves not for the Conviction of those they punish. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 299 To require something more for the conviction of the experimentalist. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. Introd., The Conviction of those who are either of a contrary opinion to the one maintained, or who are in doubt whether to admit or deny it.

6. The mental state or condition of being convinced; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; settled persuasion.

1699 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 197, I little expected to have been ever brought so near to a conviction of the reality of it. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 40, I am serious, and speak from Conviction, and Experience. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶6 A painful conviction of his defects. 1828 CARLYLE *Life Werner* Misc. I. 109 His belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 20 The quiet depth of conviction with which she spoke.

b. Phrase. *to carry conviction* (CARRY 28 d).

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 168 In order to carry conviction home on the subject, our Palinurus now ran us ashore for the second time. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 27 Reasons..such as carry with them a conviction of their truth. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 60 An earnestness and directness.. that carried conviction to the neighbors.

7. An opinion or belief held as well proved or established; a firm or settled persuasion.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 209 Consistent with the conviction that Manzoni is a man of high and original genius. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 168 In the masses of the people the convictions which they had inherited were still present.

8. *Theol.* The fact or condition of being convicted or convinced of sin. *under conviction(s*: in the state of awakened consciousness of sin. Cf. CONVINCEMENT 4.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 294 Oh, how many men and women have fallen under such deep convictions, that they have day and night cried out of their sins, and of their lost and undone estates. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 114 A work of grace in the soul discovereth itself..It gives him conviction of sin. 1821 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 279 My soul was at that very time groaning under deep convictions.

†9. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* v. i, Would Cæsar knew, Sir, how you conquerd him In your conuiction.

10. *Comb.*

1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 139 Certain myrmidons ..in the expectation of conviction-money, are so extremely unwilling that a highwayman or house-breaker should escape punishment, etc. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 13 Your name may have been written in the sheets of the Newgate conviction-book for murderers.

con'victional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to conviction or assured belief.

1839 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 355 Persons..to whom a limited, conventional, rather than convictional, standard will make the whole distasteful.

con'victionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Void of conviction.

1882 F. A. THAYER in *Chicago Advance* 27 July, To enter the field of doctrine with convictionless phrases or borrowed thought.

convictism ('kɒnvɪktɪz(ə)m). [f. CONVICT *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The convict system; the system of penal settlements for convicted criminals.

a 1864 W. HOWITT (cited in Webster). 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 4 No one who has not lived in Australia can appreciate the profound hatred of convictism that obtains there. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 June 1 To bring the reign of convictism to a close in New Caledonia.

b. This system as embodied in its subjects; the convict class or body.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept, All the Australian colonies shut their gates against the invasion of convictism from Swan River. 1875 M. CLARKE *His Natural Life* I. I. v. 68 Convictism had established a tacit right to converse in whispers.

convictive (kən'vɪktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *convict-* ppl. stem of *convincĕre* (see CONVINCE) + -IVE.] Having the power of producing conviction.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* IV. xvi, The convictive answer of Christ is by way of parable. 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* II. v, To shew that the scripture is not convictive of the most obstinate and acute adversaries. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. (1852) 456 Her confession was attended with such convictive circumstances, that it could not be slighted. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. IV. 70 Convictive of their malicious design upon him. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 306 Convictive as a marriage ring Before adulterous eyes.

Hence **con'victively** *adv.*, **con'victiveness.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. v. (1712) 93 The Convictiveness of these Narrations. 1664 —— *Exp. Seven Epistles* 141 The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined..so convictively. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 Rationally, solidly, and convictively solved by Bradwardine. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* The public judgments have sometimes very convictively intimated the sins and faults for which, etc.

convictment (kən'vɪktmənt). *rare.* [f. CONVICT *v.* + -MENT.] = CONVICTION.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 73 That the greater may be your conuictment. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 26 May 321/2 A reduction in crime and in the number of convictments.

convictor[1] (kən'vɪktə(r), -ɔ:(r)). [a. L. *convictor, -ōrem*, one who lives with another, table companion, f. *convīvĕre* to live or dine together.] A table companion; a boarder, commoner.

In Academical Latin, e.g. in the Laudian Statutes of the Univ. of Oxford, 1636, one of the equivalents of *commensalis* COMMONER: e.g. p. 265 'Nullus convictor sive commensalis'. In Eng. use, in Roman Catholic seminaries and colleges.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 195 Lift our lean souls, and set us up Convictors of Thine own full cup. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Convictor*, a daily companion at a Table, a Sojourner. One that lives and diets in a Religious House, but is not tied to the Rules of it. 1708 COLES, *Convictor*, a boarder. 1845 G. OLIVER *Collect. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 84 The second..became convictor of the English College at Rome in 1667. 1889 HADFIELD *Hist. St. Marie's Mission Ch., Sheffield*, He took up his residence at Ushaw College as a convictor.

†**con'victor**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *convincĕre* to CONVINCE: cf. L. *victor* from *vincĕre*.] One who convicts.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* To Rdr. 4. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 If any Man shall be convict privately of theft..it shall be..at the pleasure of the Convictor..to put him in chains five days.

†**con'victory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CONVICT *v.* + -ORY: cf. prec.] Convictive, condemnatory.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* ¶v b, For of letters there be sundrie sortes..Laudatorie, Convictorie, Objurgatorie.

†**convicy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *convīci-um* or *-vītium* outcry, wrangling, loud reviling or insult. Cf. OF. *convice*.] Reviling, reproach.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Conuicyes is whan the defaute in nature, whether it be in body or soule, or ony other misfortune in our neygbour, is recited to his rebuke.

convince (kən'vɪns), *v.* [ad. L. *convinc-ĕre* to overcome, conquer, convict, demonstrate, f. *con-* altogether, wholly + *vincĕre* to conquer.]

I. To overcome.

†1. To overcome, conquer, vanquish; *fig.* to overpower. Also *absol. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 161 b, Thenglishmen..with al their wittes studied bothe how to repulse & convince their enemies. 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 174, I mean to go Into the Egypt land, Them to convince by force of arms. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 64 His two Chamberlaines Will I with Wine, and Wassal so conuince, That Memorie, the Warden of the Braine, Shall be a Fume. *a* 1633 MUNDAY *Pal. of Eng.* I. i, At length convinced with the heavinesse of sleep..he turned him to the wall.

†2. To overcome (a person) in argument; to prove to be wrong, confute. *Obs.* (Cf. also 6.)

1530 PALSGR. 498/2 There have ben twenty doctours to dispute with hym and above, but they all can nat convince hym. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xviii. 28 For he with vehemencie conuinced [so 1611; 1881 confuted] the Iewes openly, shewing by the scriptures, that Iesvs is Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxii. 12 There was none of you that conuinced [so 1885] Iob, or that answered his words. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* III. 3 Satan stood..confuted and convinced Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. vii. (1743) 69 Their office is to confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate.

¶Johnson's explanation 'to force any one to acknowledge a contested position', is intermediate between 2 and 3: he has not the fully developed current sense.

3. To cause (a person) to admit, as established to his satisfaction, that which is advanced in argument; to bring to acknowledge the truth *of*; to satisfy or persuade by argument or evidence. In *passive*, To be brought to, or to have, a full conviction; to be firmly persuaded. (= CONVICT 5.)

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 65 The reverence I owe you obligeth mee to receive them [your reasons] as if they had already convinced mee. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xi. (1695) 363 He that sees a Fire, may, if he doubt..feel it too; and be convinced, by putting his Hand in it. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi, Translate the song, convince my doubting maid. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced' is an apology sometimes offered. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 202 Let him who would move and convince others, be first moved and convinced himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488, I am convinced..and have nothing more to object.

b. *of* a fact.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 640 Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 63 But having since seen several..the author is convinced of the mistake. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* vi. 171 It is never very difficult to convince one's self of what one wishes to believe.

c. with *subord. cl.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 171 That perswasion could but thus conuince me, That my integritie and truth to you, Might be affronted, etc. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 Those who would not be convinced by them that there was a God. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* 27 May, No man shall convince me that I am improperly governed, while I feel the contrary. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 83 My neighbour cannot be convinced that I am wiser than he is.

d. To produce a moral conviction *of* sinfulness.

Here there is a mixture of 4 (where see quot. 1611 'convince of sin') with the modern notion of 3. Cf. CONVICT 4.

1648 *Shorter Catech.* Q. 31 Convincing us of our sin and misery. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 By convincing of sin, by humbling the man. 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* ii. 25 A man of fervid temperament suddenly convinced of sin.

†e. Phrase. *to convince any one's belief. Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 496 After I had convinced his belief of that Truth by many protestations. *Ibid.* 360.

f. To induce, prevail upon, persuade. Const. *to* with *inf.* orig. *U.S.*

1958 *Word Study* Oct. 5/2 Another usage..that seems to be becoming frequent in Pennsylvania and New York, is that of 'convince' in the sense of 'persuade', e.g., 'She convinced him to clean the cellar'. 1977 J. HODGINS *Invention of World* iii. 88 They..convinced the priest to bless it. 1979 D. HALBERSTAM *Powers that Be* (1980) ii. 90 He worked very hard personally to convince Ike to run. 1983 *Observer* 9 Oct. 15/2 Barril's overtures failed to convince him to come out of hiding.

II. To convict, prove, demonstrate.

†4. To prove (a person) to be guilty, or in the wrong, *esp.* by judicial procedure; to prove or

find guilty; to convict *of*, rarely *for*, *in* (an offence or error); = CONVICT *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

a **1535** FISHER *Wks.* 435 Who that hath broken the lawe of Moyses, if he were conuinced by two or thre wytnesses, he with out any mercy shulde dye. **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 443 Thou art convinced..of many other hainous crimes. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 198/1 If ..they be convinced thereby in the latter day for abusing this ceremonie. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 359 To be charged or conuinced in many crimes. **1611** BIBLE *John* viii. 46 Which of you conuinceth mee of sinne? **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 398 Convinces him of a gross Mistake. **1776** FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. 87 Instead of clearing, this paper only serves to convince her.

†**b.** *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1624 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 58 The assumption.. will conuince the proposition of falsehood. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 361 All of them convinc'd..Arianism of Heresy and Blasphemy.

†**5.** To demonstrate or prove (orig. something reprehensible, but subsequently also in a neutral or good sense). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 3.)

†**a.** a person *to be* or *to have done* something.

1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 320 Excepte any man..can bring any other cause to conuince them [the iudges] not to haue iudged a righte. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Thereby to conuince vs to be sinners. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Germanie* vi. (1622) 270 The Gallican tongue doth conuince the Gothinos..not to be Germancs. **1660** T. M. *C. Walker's Hist. Indep.* IV. 54 It were sufficient to convince the Speaker to be a Son of Beliall. **1692** O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 64 Whoso was convinced to have ploughed them [the Termini] up, both his Oxen and himself were accursed.

†**b.** a thing *to be* or *as* something. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 409 The false Latine that is in many, is sufficient to conuince them for counterfets. **1613** SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 203 This may easily be convinced as false. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 53 Other Arguments, whereby they convinced their doctrine to be true. **1654** FULLER *Two Serm.* 58 So much of the Morall Law..as may eonvince their practice to be contrarie thereunto.

†**c.** *that* a thing is something. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 113 Those two proverbs of holy Scripture..convince, that they [dogs] are emblems of vile, cursed, rayling, and filthy men. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 108 Sufficient to convince, that without doubt Herod's Amphitheatres were of Wood.

†**d.** with *simple object* (representing a proposition). *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* vii. § 1 The first proposition is beyond all dispute..*Hoc facite* convinces it. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Med.*, If Experience did not convinee the contrary.

†**6.** To demonstrate or prove (a thing, argument, etc.) to be erroneous; to disprove, refute.

(This sense has relations also with sense 2: cf. CONVICT 6.)

a **1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 146 Whatsoever is not answered in this part, shall be touched and fully convinced in the third. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Luke* iii. (R.), With a texte of Holy Scripture rightly alleged, he conuinced the texte of Scripture whiche Satan had falsely cyted. **1621** VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 398 It convinceth not my assertion. **1625** BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 331 God neuer wrought Miracle to conuince Atheisme, bccause his Ordinary Works conuince it.

†**7.** To demonstrate or prove (absurdity, error, vanity, etc.) to be such; to expose (in its real character). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 6 b.)

1583 FULKE *Defence* x. 391 The text itself, you say, is sufficient to convince this absurdity. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 42 A very great argument..to conuince that grosse and blockish conceit of them who, etc. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 46/2 The other..would not discover or convince their Vanity. **1675** R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 7, I shall convince hereafter an important and a popular error.

†**b.** To expose and reprehend (faults). *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Recoll. Treat. (1614) 740 The faults..of a Church may be severely reproved and convinced according to the quality thereof, and yet the Church not be condemned.

†**8.** To demonstrate or prove any quality, property, or predicate, *of* a person or thing: *i.e.* that the person or thing is possessed of such quality, etc. *Obs.*

1549 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 124 Yet shal I now agayne conuince more amply the vntruth therof. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. vi. (1620) 789 To conuince the possibility of what we intend against those Infidels. **1672** WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 91 An evidence..sufficient to convince the existence of a Deity. **1681** *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 6 The antient Champions of Christianity most rationally convinced the Vanity of Heathenish Superstition.

convinced (kən'vɪnst), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVINCE *v.* + -ED[1].] Brought to a state of conviction; firmly persuaded.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 345 The slain with the Sword are the convinced and converted by the powerfull preaching of the word. **1829** SOUTHEY *O. Newman* VII, Soon..thou wilt have cause To give that sentence thy convinced assent. **1886** STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iv. 52, I am a convinced authoritarian. I share none of those..Utopian fancies.

Hence **con'vincedly** *adv.*, **con'vincedness**.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 My observation has not been sufficiently lasting to speak convincedly on this topic. **1882** *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/1 The hero of the piece, played..with a resoluteness, coolness, and convincedness altogether admirable. **1883** CABLE *Dr. Sevier* XV, The students nodded convincedly to the speaker.

convincement (kən'vɪnsmənt). [f. CONVINCE *v.* + -MENT.]

†**1.** The action of convicting or proving guilty or in the wrong. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 Of which the Lord will make great vse to their shame and conuincement. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* IV. (1851) 365 The convincement of his own violent courses. **1654** LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 257 Is an accusation then a sufficient convincement?

†**2.** The action of proving; demonstration. *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 684 Having received from him a full convincement of the certainty thereof. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. ¶ 24 If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. **1689** *Tryal Bps.* Pref. 2 A clear convincement, that it was not Ambition..which rowsed your Courage.

3. The action or fact of convincing, mental conviction.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* ii. 66 A speciall convincement of the understanding. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Others..assenting to the force of reason and convincement. **1878** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxv. 3 The convincement of those who..shut their eyes to the.. evidences of his divine power. **1888** *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 731 [It] aided in giving Trollope his power of convincement.

b. The mental condition of being convinced.

1823 LAMB *Elia* 313 But with the deepest convincement of this gentleman's own veracity, we think, etc.

4. Conscientious or religious conviction; conviction of sin; *esp.* used by Quakers in the sense of religious conversion.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 If, by the mercy of God, our conscience shall meete vs againe and againe at euery turne; and..hedge vs in with vnauoidable conuincements. **1656** G. FOX *Jrnl.* I. 269 A great convincement there was through all that country, many meetings..we had, and the Lord's power was over all. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 149 In the early Days of my Convincement. **1797** (*title*) Account of the Convincement and Call to the Ministry of M. Lucas. **1885** *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/3 The number of Members of the Society of Friends was 15,381..in the Western quarterly meeting..57 had been admitted by convincement.

†**con'vincent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *convincent-em*, pr. pple. of *convincĕre* to CONVINCE.] Convincing.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 215, I adde another [reason] more convincent, taken out of Aquinas. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Wks.* VII. 110, I see no convincent argument to persuade me.

convincer (kən'vɪnsə(r)). *rare.* [f. CONVINCE + -ER[1].] One who or that which convinces.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* iii. (1662) 172 The divine Light now was only a convincer of his miscarriages.

convincible (kən'vɪnsɪb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *convincibilis* (Isidore), f. *convincĕre*: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being convinced, in various senses:

†**a.** Capable of being convicted, proved false, etc.; convictable. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 107 [This] is not onely convincible and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. **1646**—— *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 125 What uncertainties, and also convincible falsities. **1646** GAULE *Cases Consc.* 194 Whatsoever..crime is punishable before men, is also convincible by men.

b. Capable of being convinced; open to conviction.

a **1687** H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 337 Even the mere Natural and Unregenerate Man is Convincible from hence, that Jesus is a..safe Guide to follow. **1860** BAGEHOT *Mem. Jas. Wilson* in *Lit. Stud.* I. 376 A peculiar power of bringing home his opinions by convincing reasonings to convincible persons.

†**2.** Of convincing power. *Obs.*

1647 *Quæres to be presented to his Majesty* 14 Is the Arbitration in Government of a Prince..more convincible to the reason of obeyers, then these lawes?

con'vincing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVINCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CONVINCE; conviction.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 600 Able to write and preach for the conuincing of gainesaiers. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., The detecting and convincing of any notorious enimie to truth and his countries peace. **1642** O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 6 God..enters into the heart or soule of a sinner by irresistable convincings.

convincing (kən'vɪnsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That convinces; †**a.** that convicts, proves guilty, etc. (*obs.*); **b.** that brings conviction to the mind.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* x. 75 Your texts are not expresse, they are not evictive, nor convincing. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, This convincing experience. **1885** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 83 Convincing proof that men possess a common nature.

convincingly (kən'vɪnsɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a convincing manner; †**a.** so as to overcome, refute, prove, or demonstrate (*obs.*); **b.** so as to convince or produce internal conviction.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 16 (1653) 66 That..which others have convincingly and meritoriously opposed. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 When a Minister shall deal with them for their sins convincingly. **1774** P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 117 He felt it convincingly. **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xi, He reasoned, convincingly enough.

convincingness (kən'vɪnsɪŋnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Convincing quality or character.

1647 *Power of Keys* IV. 45 The force, or convincingnesse of this interpretation. **1880** *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 556 The directness and convincingness of his style. **1881** SAINTSBURY *Dryden* IV. 83 Buckingham proved, with tolerable convincingness, how small had been his own share in the *Rehearsal*.

†**con'vincive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONVINCE + -IVE.] Having the power of convincing. Hence **con'vincively** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 Considerations ..such as rightly understood, convinsively declare the wisdome of the Creator. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* cclxxvi, If all These May be Convincive, wee haue Miracles.

convine, obs. Sc. form of COVIN.

†**con'vite,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *convītāre* or It. *convitare* (Pr., Sp., Pg. *convidar*, F. *convier*). Diez supposes *convītāre* 'to invite to a feast' to be formed after *invītāre* to INVITE, by sense-association with *convīvium* (see CONVIVE).] *trans.* To invite. (Chiefly in transl. from Spanish, etc.)

1568 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* IV. vii. (1582) 386. **1578** T. N. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 327 Other times they would convite them to supper. *Ibid.* 360 In the which letter hee convited him earnestly to come. **1602** SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. XXXV. 161 The Constable..conuited Clifford with his company to dinner.

convitiate, convitious: see CONVIC-.

†**con'vival,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *convīvāl-is* pertaining to a feast, f. *convīva* one who feasts with others, f. *convīvĕre* to live together.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to a feast; = CONVIVIAL.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV, Yet as Herodotus tells us..the same [horse flesh] was a convival dish, and solemnly eaten at the feasts of their nativities. **1662** PEARSON *Creed* art. xii. 431 *note*, It is an old inscription, 'Amici, dum vivimus vivamus'; as in the convivall wish, *Ζήσειας*. **1755** JOHNSON, *Convival, Convivial.* **1755** T. H. CROKER tr. *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XIV. cix, Dulcet relicks of convival treat.

B. *sb.* One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 78 The number of the conuiuals at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.

†**convi'vator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *convīvātor*, agent-sb. from *convīvārī* to feast or carouse together, f. *convīva* CONVIVE *sb.*[2]] A companion in feasting, a fellow-carouser.

a **1656** HALES *Golden Rem., Four Serm.* (1673) 29 In a youthful meeting, one of his petulant Convivators poured a cup of cold water on his head.

†**convive,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *convive*, ad. L. *convīv-ium* feast.] A feast, banquet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 O precious feste and convyve! **1512** *Helyas* xxiii. in Thoms *E. Pr. Rom.* (1827) II. 77 Convives, daunces and sports were..reysed in the palays.

‖**convive** (kɔ̃viv, 'kɒnvaɪv), *sb.*[2] [a. mod.F. *convive* (not in Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *convīva* fellow-feaster, f. *convīvĕre* to live together with. The 17th c. use was perh. directly from L.; there is app. a break between this and modern use, in which it is usually printed in italics as French.]

1. One who feasts with others; a fellow-banqueter, table-companion, mess-mate.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. 211 (R.) A feast, which though with pleasures complement The ravish'd convives tongues it courted; yet, etc. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 114 But idiots also his convives, had their share. **1658** J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 367 The Christians in these times, much after the manner of the Lacedemonian Convives, us'd to eat in public and together. **1820-1** R. K. PORTER *Trav. Georgia* in *Repository* No. 80. III Preserves, fruits, dried sweetmeats..engage the fair *convives* for some time. **1863** WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 148 'What now?' said he, 'my old *convive* and boon companion'.

2. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 218 We next come to the consideration of convives, or those [women] who live in the same house with a number of others.

†**con'vive,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb. (or L. *convīvĕre, -vīvārī*).] *intr.* To feast together.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 272 All you Peeres of Greece go to my Tent, There in the full conuiue we [*Fol.* you].

convivial (kən'vɪvɪəl), *a.* [ad. L. *convīviāl-is* pertaining to a feast, f. *convīvi-um* feast; cf. mod.F. *convivial.* (The commoner word in L. was *convīvālis*: see CONVIVAL.)]

1. Of or belonging to a feast or banquet; characterized by feasting or jovial companionship; such as befits a feast, festive.

a **1668** DENHAM *Old Age* III. (R.), Which feasts convivial meetings we did name. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1851) III. 205 In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 To shorten the way to convivial happiness, by eating without cost. *a* **1770** AKENSIDE *Odes* I. xiii. (R.) Kind laughter and convivial joy. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 The idea..that the characters of men are best seen in convivial intercourse. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 284 Those convivial evenings..will still continue.

2. Fond of feasting and good company, disposed to enjoy festive society; festive, jovial.

17.. DR. NEWTON (J.), Your social and convivial spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 595 The plump convivial parson. **1847** GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xlvi. 108 A man of convivial and amorous habits. **1849** DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* 159 Mr. Micawber was uncommonly convivial.

convivialist (kən'vɪvɪəlɪst). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who lives convivially or practises conviviality; a person of convivial habits.

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 204 She prepared a late supper for the return of these convivialists. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 43 A stout soldier-like convivialist.

conviviality (kən,vɪvɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being convivial; the enjoyment of festive society, festivity; (of persons) convivial spirit or disposition.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1779 Sept., A man of sterling good sense, information, discernment, and conviviality. **1794** MALONE *Life Sir J. Reynolds* 51 (R.) These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater conviviality. **1817** SIR D. WILKIE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 472 The dinner was given quite in the ancient style of Border conviviality. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84 His disqualifications for the coarsest forms of conviviality.

b. *pl.* Convivial practices, festivities.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 263 In the course of his .. convivialities he was attacked with a serious illness.

convivialize (kən'vɪvɪəlaɪz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise conviviality.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 285 So late and so loudly did they convivialize.

convivially (kən'vɪvɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a convivial manner.

1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* i, To complain of occasional headaches .. when I have .. lived too convivially.

convocant ('kɒnvəʊkənt). *rare.* [ad. L. *convocānt-* pr. pple. of *convocāre*: see below.] One who calls together or convokes.

1850 NEALE *East. Church* Introd. 60 On the $\frac{15}{27}$ July, 1833, a national Synod met at Nauplia .. owning no higher convocant than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education.

'convocate, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *convocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *convocāre*: see below.]

A. *pa. pple.* and *adj.* Convocated. *arch.* or *poet.*

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12. §9 The spirituall prelates .. assembled and conuocate by the kynges wrytte. **1537** STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 193 At such time as a councel general of al Christian nations was first convocate and assembled. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (1748) 61 For the Cinque-Ports the Barons convocate. **1830** W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 439 The innumerous throng Of Hebrews, convocate around their chief.

†B. *sb.* A person called to an assembly. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 401/1 In the presence of us, and our fellowe brethren and other conuocates.

convocate (kɒnvəʊkeɪt), *v.* Also 7- at. [f. L. *convocāt-* ppl. stem of *convocāre*: see CONVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To call or summon together; to assemble or bring together by summons. *arch.*

*c***1540** *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. Introd. 47 He would convocate the clergie of this Realme at his pleasure. **1650** S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 136 In the meantime the Emperour convocated a Synod. **1679** RICAUT *Grk. Ch.* 392 (T.) Smyrna or Angora, where trade hath convocated great numbers of the Armenian nation. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. IX. 172 Until a council .. could be convocated. **1818** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vii, Where is the royal commission, under which the lieges are to be convocated in arms?

†2. To call or summon (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 226 Conuocated thorowe the kynges goodnes to wayte on his prepotent mageste.

†3. *intr.* To meet in convocation; to congregate. *Obs. rare.*

1685 *Scotch Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 We hereby Require and Command all our Liedges on the Sea-coasts .. forthwith to Convocat, and rise in their best Arms.

'convocated, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Called or summoned together.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. §19. 316 A convocated Assembly. **1814** MRS. WEST *A. de Lacy* I. 301 The Earl of Lincoln .. took his seat among the convocated barons.

'convocating, *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of calling together.

*a***1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 100 He would concur with the emperor for the convocating a general council.

convocation (kɒnvəʊ'keɪʃən). [ad. L. *convocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *convocāre* (see above). Cf. F. *convocation* (14th c. in Littrê).]

1. The action of calling together or assembling by summons; the state or fact of being called together.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxxvii. (1859) 41 The Prouoste lete make a grete conuocacion. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93 Quhen kyng eduard maid ane conuocatione of al the nobillis of scotland at the toune of ayre. **1678** *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9 The convocation of the Army is to be on Monday next. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43 To procure the convocation of a general council, for suppressing heresy. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 7/1 They shall meet, on convocation by their senior member, in order to make the necessary inquiries.

2. An assembly of persons called together or met in answer to a summons.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 þere was i-made a seyne and a convocacioun aboute þe chesyng of þe bisshop. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92b, In a generall conuocacyon or counseyle of ony congregacyon or couent. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 21 A certaine conuocation of politick wormes are e'ne at him. Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 16 And in the first day there shalbe an holy conuocation. **1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 588 We may hope a happy issue from the approaching convocation. **1862** C. WORDSWORTH *Hymn*, '*O day of Rest*', To holy convocations The silver trumpet calls.

3. *spec.* In the Church of England: A provincial synod or assembly of the clergy, constituted by statute and called together to deliberate on ecclesiastical matters.

There is a convocation of each of the provinces, Canterbury and York. The former is the more important, and is often referred to as 'Convocation' simply; it consists of two Houses, an Upper and a Lower (on the model of the Houses of Parliament). It was convoked originally in the time of Edward I, at the same time as the lay Parliament, for the purpose of self-taxation, but it gradually assumed synodical powers. In Ireland a convocation, supposed to be the first, formed by a union of the four provincial synods, met in Dublin in 1615; after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was superseded by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, composed of both clergy and laity.

*a***1400** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 261 The cownsel-hous beforn-seyd xal sodeynly onclose schewyng the buschopys, prestys, and jewgys syttyng in here astat lyche as it were a convocacyon. **1472** *Paston Lett.* No. 687 III. 33 Also the[r] schalle be a convocacion off the Clergye in all haste. **1534** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 The Clergie of the Realme of England haue knowledged .. that the Conuocations of the same Clergie is, alwaies hath beene, and ought to be assembled only by the Kings writ. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 52 We haue in our spirituall conuocacion graunted to your highnes suche a some of money as, etc. *a***1654** SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 They [the Thirty-nine Articles] were made at three several Convocations. **1710** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 2 My duty to the bishop of Clogher .. I take it ill he was not at convocation. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 380 As archbishop, he, upon receipt of the king's writ, calls the bishops and clergy of his province to meet in convocation: but without the king's writ he cannot assemble them. **1878** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 319 The convocations of the two provinces .. have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I down to the present day.

b. In the American Episcopal Church: A voluntary organization of the clergy of a subdivision of some of the dioceses, for mutual conference, promotion of missionary work, etc., but having no legislative function. Its president is called the ***Dean of Convocation***. The name is also applied to the division of the diocese in question, *e.g.* 'Convocation of East Tennessee'.

The analogue in England is a conference of the clergy of an archdeaconry or rural deanery.

4. In the English Universities: a. At Oxford and Durham: The great legislative assembly of the University, consisting of all qualified members of the degree of M.A.; also, a meeting of this body (the earlier sense). In the University of London, and the Royal University of Ireland, a body consisting of all registered graduates, having the power of discussing and expressing an opinion on any matter connected with the interests of the University, and of electing certain members of the Senate. †**b.** At Cambridge, formerly: An assembly of the Senate out of term. *Obs.*

[**1432** *Oxford Statute* in Anstey *Mun. Acad.* 312 In Convocatione seu Congregatione magistrorum ubilibet celebratura. **1477** *Junior Proctor's Bk.* (Anstey 481), Ante magnam Convocationem Regentium et Non-regentium.] **1511** [see CONGREGATION 3b]. **1577** EARL LEICESTER *Letter* 8 Apr. (in *Oxf. Archives*), I .. have thought good thus farre to open the whole matter to you in Convocation. *a***1644** LAUD *Hist. his Chanc. of Oxf.* 7 (T.), I was named in convocation one of the delegates myself. **1679** PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 67 Your letter having passed the Convocation this afternoon. **1755** LD. ARRAN in *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 895 That I shall act agreeably to the sentiments of the whole University in desiring that it may be proposed in convocation to confer on him [Johnson] the degree of Master of Arts. **1835** *Stat.* in *Durham Univ. Cal.* (1837) 75 That the number of Terms [etc.] shall, until settled by Statute, be determined by the Senate and Convocation. **1872** *Oxford Statutes* XX. iv. 3 The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to hold Congregations and Convocations in the Theatre, when he shall think fit. **1882** *Ibid.* V. v. §1. 1 No person shall be eligible [to sit on a Board of Faculty] who is not a member of Convocation.

b. **1688** in WALL *Cerem. Univ. Camb.* (ed. Gunning) 429 May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation, and that this day [28 June] and tomorrow be Term, and that the 15th and 16th of November next be Non-Term for the death of Dr. Cudworth. **1828** *Ibid.* 230 [For the election of] Members of Parlt. .. the Vice-Chancellor gives four days notice, at least, of the Election, at a Congregation or Convocation. *Ibid.* 239 If the notice, etc. be at a Convocation, the forms of the Notice, Nomination, and Voting, are in English [not in Latin as in Congregation].

†5. The parliament of tinners in Cornwall: see CONVOCATOR and STANNARY. *Obs.*

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 342 The convocation of tinners met the 16th instant at Truro in Cornwall. **1778** W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 Convocation and Convocators, or Parliament of Tinners. All stannary laws are enacted by the several convocations.

6. *Comb.* **Convocation-house**, the place where a convocaton meets; the assembly itself, the 'House' of Convocation; †**Convocation-man**, a member of a convocation.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 6 Beeing desired to sitte down .. by the Usher of the *Convocation house. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 77 The higher Convocation house, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other, the lower Convocation house, where all the rest of the Clergie are bestowed. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 716 The senior Proctor having sprain'd his leg .. and therefore not able to come to the convocation house to be admitted. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 354 The Apodyterium of the Convocation-House. **1870** *Oxford Statutes* X. iii. §2. 14 All notices hereinbefore required to be issued shall be given by affixing a paper to the door of the Convocation House. **1640** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 42 To consider whether any man Complained of here, being a *Convocation-man, may not by Authority of this House be sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. **1711** HEARNE *Collect.* III. 245 Mr. Giffard was three times Convocation-Man for the Church of Peterborough.

convocational (kɒnvəʊ'keɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to a convocation; of the nature of a convocation.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. conc. Laud* iii. 11 They were a Convocationall, Synodicall Assembly of Commissioners. **1660** FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 274 Himself and his Brethren of both the Convocational and the Congregational way. **1886** J. W. JOYCE (in *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 549/3) Referred, not to any ecclesiastical or civil court in the realm, but in every case to convocational jurisdiction.

Hence **convo'cationally** *adv.*

1701 ATTERBURY *Addit. to 1st ed. Rights Convoc.* Pref. 9 The Present Members .. sat and acted Convocationally.

convo'cationist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of Convocation.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 332/1 Convocationists who desire to amalgamate the lay and clerical elements of the Church.

convocator ('kɒnvəʊkeɪtə(r)). [a. L. *convocātor* (in Du Cange), agent-n. f. *convocāre* (see above).]

1. One who convokes an assembly.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 312 The convocation of their meetings .. is rather capricious .. Any individual may notify one, but .. it will be attended .. according to the respect entertained for the convocator.

†2. *spec.* A member of the convocation of tinners in Cornwall: also called STANNATOR. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 393 Persuant to the returns, the Convocators all met. **1739** JONKIN *Note* Ibid. I. (1811) 60 A list of the convocators and assistants, and a complete journal of the last convocation under Queen Anne. **1750** R. POCOCKE *Trav.* 135 The Stannary Courts and the Convocation .. each [town] sending six convocators. **1778** [see CONVOCATION 5].

con'vocatory, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a convocator or to convoking.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 28 The Elector-palatine .. is joint convocatory Prince of the Circle of the Upper Rhine. *Ibid.* V. 312 The convocatory office being likewise held jointly by them.

†**con'voce**, *v. Obs.* ? To make of one voice.

1486 *Hen. VII at York, Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 The His knyght He haith callid victoriously To convoce and concord His contrie condigne.

convoke (kən'vəʊk), *v.* [ad. F. *convoquer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *convocāre* to call together; f. *con-* together + *vocāre* to call.]

trans. To call together, summon to assemble; to assemble or bring together by summons.

1598 FLORIO, *Conuocare*, to conuoke or call togither. **1626** tr. *Boccalini's New-f. Polit.* 84 (T.) The queen of Italy .. having convoked all her princes. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 85 The pope continued his negociations for convoking a general council. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 210 For five years afterwards the queen did not convoke parliament. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 207 In order to carry on the war, he was obliged to convoke the States anew.

fig. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* XI. 153, I thus convoked From every object pleasant circumstance To suit my ends.

Hence **con'voker**, **con'voking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 153 Such of our monarchs as were enclined to govern without parliaments, neglected the convoking them .. under pretence that there was no need of them. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc.* III. 282 Through the land Meantime the King's convoking voice went forth. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 270 The law was that not more than three years should pass between the dissolving of one parliament and the convoking of another.

†**convolancy**, *Obs.* [f. L. *convolānt-* (see next) + -ANCY.] The action of flying together.

1655 J. S. *Ornith.* in Fuller *Cause & Cure* (1867) 247 They all met together; and birds of all feathers had a general convolancy.

'convolant, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *convolānt-em*, pr. pple. of *convolāre* to fly together, f. *con-* + *volāre* to fly.] Flying in company.

1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 93 Bearing my words convolant with the sound.

†**convo'lation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *convolāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] = CONCOURSE.
1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 14 A fortuitous convolation of blind Atoms could not do this.

convolute ('kɒnvəʊljuːt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *convolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *convolvĕre*: see CONVOLVE.] Rolled up together.
1. *Bot.* Of a leaf in the bud: Coiled laterally upon itself so that one margin is within the coil and the other without. Of petals in the bud: Coiled upon each other so that one margin of each is within the coil and the other without.
1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 423 Four petals.. often convolute. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 Cotyledons leafy, usually convolute, occasionally plaited. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* §113 If the leaf is rolled up from side to side like a plan, with only one edge free..it is convolute. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 106 Leaves convolute in bud.
2. *Conchol.* Of a shell: Having the whorls flattened out in the direction of the axis and wound on each other, so as nearly or entirely to conceal the spire, the aperture being then as long as the shell, as in the cowries, *Bulla*, etc.
1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The shell of the gasteropods is usually spiral..the following are its principal modifications..elongated or turreted..cylindrical.. convolute. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 249 *Volutidæ*.—Shell turreted or convolute.
3. *gen.* Rolled or folded together; having convolutions.
1874 COOKE *Fungi* 24 The form is lobed, folded, convolute, often resembling the brain of some animal. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 243 In the Tetrabranchiata the funnel is formed by a convolute muscular plate.
B. *sb.* **1.** Something of a convoluted form; a convolution, a coil.
1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 181 The lower lip..is drawn inwards with the curve of a marine shell—oh, what a convolute of cruelty and revenge is *there*!
2. *convolute to a circle*: see quot.
1869 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137 My attention having been drawn..to Captain Moncrieff's self-reversing gun-carriage, the rack in which for steadying and regulating the motion is the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail..(which I call a *Convolute* to the circle).
Hence **'convolutely** *adv.*

'convolute, *v. rare.* [f. L. *convolūt-*, ppl. stem of *convolvĕre*: see CONVOLVE.]
†**1.** *trans.* To twist or coil round (something); to embrace. *Obs.*
1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 404 These Leaves.. stand cross-wise, or alternately opposite, convoluting the Stalk. **1702** *Ibid.* XXIII. 1256 Its Leaves are narrow, long and apt to convolute, or close round the Panicle.
2. To coil up, form into a coiled or twisted shape (*fig.* in quot.). See also CONVOLUTED.
1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* ii. 42 The special Elizabethan sin of convoluting and entangling his phrases.
3. *intr.* To twist or wind about. *nonce-use.*
1847 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Orlandino* 29 Rolling and winding, convoluting and evoluting.
Hence **'convoluting** *ppl. a.*
1818 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 176 The fervid choir that lifted up a noise Of harmony, to where it aye will poise Its mighty self of convoluting sound.

convoluted ('kɒnvəljuːtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]: cf. F. *convoluté* (found without the implied verb), and CONVOLUTE *a.*] Of a coiled, twisted, or sinuous form; exhibiting convolutions. (Chiefly *Zool.* and *Anat.*)
1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 212 This..is found contorted, or convoluted, in fantastic forms. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/1 A short wide convoluted intestine. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 392 The convoluted and broken rocks. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 370 The inner surface of the cerebral hemisphere..is very much convoluted.

convolution (kɒnvə'ljuːʃən). [n. of action f. L. *convolūt-*, ppl. stem of *convolvĕre* to roll together: see CONVOLVE.]
1. The action of folding (*obs.*), coiling, twisting, or winding together; the condition of being coiled or convoluted.
1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 375 A conuolution or folding vp together. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vi. (1682) 137 The Claspers of a Vine..have also a Motion of Convolution. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 152 Where, after many convolutions and evolutions..they chanced..to settle. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 837 Toss'd wide around, O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 393 If the convolution is imperfect.. the ovules are partially naked.
2. A fold, twist, turn, winding, sinuosity (of anything rolled or coiled up, or of a coiled form).
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 26 It hath many conuolucyons, as wormes lyeng together haue. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To cast it self into such grand.. convolutions as the Cartesians call Vortices. **1682** T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 375 Full of windings, like the convolutions of the guts. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 5 The center round which every succeeding convolution of the shell is formed. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 439 Each additional convolution..adds its electro-motive force to that of all the others. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 The curious convolutions of this rugged coast.
3. *Anat.* Each of the sinuous folds or windings of the surface of the cerebral hemispheres in man and the higher animals.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 449 The convolutions of the Brain. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 203 Upon the surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* 279 In the lowest Quadrupeds there are no convolutions.
4. *Math.* An integral function of two or more given functions $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n$ of the type $\int \ldots \int f_1(u_1)f_2(u_2-u_1)\ldots f_n(x-u_{n-1})du_1du_2\ldots du_{n-1}$; an analogous summation.
1934 *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* LVI. 662 Bernoulli convolutions. **1935** *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* XXXVIII. 48 Distribution functions and their convolutions ('Faltungen'). **1947** *Duke Math. Jrnl.* XIV. 236 The convolution of two positive functions is positive. **1963** G. F. SIMMONS *Introd. Topol. & Mod. Analysis* xii. 305 Let $G = \{\ldots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$ be the additive group of integers... The linear operations are defined pointwise,..and the convolution of f and g..by $(f*g)(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f(n-m)g(m)$. **1968** P. A. P. MORAN *Introd. Probability Theory* vi. 265 The operation of a convolution.. has many of the properties of multiplication but there is not a complete analogy,..since 'division' is not always possible. .. The class of all distributions is made into a semi-group (but not a group) by the operation of convolution. **1979** *Nature* 1 Mar. 27/1 The procedure we have implemented involves a direct synthesis of a 'dirty' map which is the convolution of the true brightness distribution with the response function of a point source.

convolutionary (kɒnvə'l(j)uːʃənərɪ), *a.* [f. CONVOLUTION + -ARY[1].] Of or pertaining to a convolution or convolutions, esp. of the brain.
1903 *Nature* 5 Nov. 8/1 Every detail of the convolutionary pattern.

'convolutive, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *convolūt-* (see CONVOLUTE) + -IVE.] = CONVOLUTE *a.* 1.
1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

convo'luto-, combining form of L. *convolūt-us*; = CONVOLUTELY, as in **convoluto-porous** *a.*
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 180 The cells at bottom are finely convoluto-porous.

convolve (kən'vɒlv), *v.* [ad. L. *convolv-ĕre* to roll together, roll up, roll round, f. *con-* together + *volvĕre* to roll.]
†**1.** *trans.* To enclose in folds, enwrap, enfold. *Obs.* (Cf. *involve.*)
1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Nor can my weake imperfect memorie Now render halfe the formes unto my tongue, That were convolv'd within this thriftie roome. **1612** R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 That dreadfull whirlewind..which shall conuolue and wrap him vp with his consorts..into the whirlepoole of Eternall damnation. **1744** ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 53 When Eurus' blasts This way and that convolve the labouring woods. **1794** T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 257 She [Ceres] stably convolves, too, and contains all secondary fountains.
2. To roll together, roll up, coil, twist. (Usually in *pa. pple.*)
1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 144 The tongue would be convolv'd as it were into a globe. **1700** ADDISON *Poems, Æneid* III. Wks. 1726 I. 58 Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 440 When he sleeps, he convolves himself into a circle, with his head in the centre. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 552 He beheld..a huge black snake, convolved about the body of his child. **1833** H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 140 Wreathed trumpets, curiously convolved.
fig. **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 387 The human mind was convolved into completed being.
†**3.** *pass.* To be contorted or twisted about. *Obs.*
1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 329 Then Satan first knew pain, And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd. **1728** THOMSON *Spring* 781 His sportive lambs, This way and that convolved in friskful glee, Their frolics play. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 752 Convolved with pain he lay.
4. *intr.* To roll over each other; to revolve together or in one system.
1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 278 The whirlwinds wheel above, the floods convolve below. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxxix. (1875) 299 The circle wherein Mrs. Lancaster and her set convolved.
5. *trans.* Math. To combine (one function or series) *with* another by forming their convolution; to subject to convolution.
1969 *Bell Syst. Techn. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 1254 Convolving y_n with the sequence v_n..to give a sequence
g_k: $g_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} y_n v_{k-n}$, k = 0,1,..., $M-1$. **1975** [see DECONVOLUTION]. **1976** *Nature* 29 July 369/2 To compare our result with that of De Young *et al.*, we have convolved their profile with our broader bandpass, and we have used the more accurate gain calibration of the 300' antenna. **1983** *Dict. Computing* 139/2 The linear feed-forward register has the effect of convolving the serial input p j 47-18to the register with the sequence of combinational coefficients. **1984** *Defense Electronics* May 140/1 Because our data has been windowed by the pulse, we are convolving an impulse which results in a discrete spectrum.
Hence **con'volved** *ppl. a.*, **con'volving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **con'volvement** (*nonce-wd.*).
1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 193 Made of convolved skins hardened. *Ibid.* x. i. 458 Vegetables..by their odd Convolving Faculty, by twisting themselves like a screw about others. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* iv, Having disengaged herself from this involvement or convolvement, she dropped a curtsey to her guest. **1832** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 504 The convolved and snaky roots. **1862** MISS MULOCK *Domest. T.* 227 The unmoved centre of so many convolving fates.

†**con'volvine,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In *convolvine potato*, the Sweet Potato or BATATA (*Batatas edulis*, N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*).
1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 Nor does the vanilla, the maze, or the convolvine potato..grow any where in greater perfection.

†**con'volvula.** *Obs.* [mod.L., fem. of *convolvulus* (sc. *herba, planta*).] A winding plant.
1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vi. (1682) 136 The Wood of all Convolvula's or Winders, stands more close and round together in or near the Center. *Ibid.* 137 Convolvula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature..which other Trunks have not.

convolvulaceous (kənvɒlvjʊ'leɪʃəs). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Convolvulāce-æ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the natural order of plants *Convolvulaceæ*, of which *Convolvulus* is the typical genus.
1847 *Nat. Cycl.* II. 984 *Batatas*, the Malayan name of a convolvulaceous plant.

con'volvulic, *a. Chem.* [f. CONVOLVULUS + -IC.] = CONVOLVULINIC (acid).
1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 14 Convolvulic acid is a white, very hygrometric substance, resembling convolvulin in appearance.

con'volvulin. *Chem.* [f. CONVOLVUL-US + -IN.] A glucoside, a colourless transparent resin, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, obtained from the rhizome of *Convolvulus Schiedanus*, the officinal jalap-root.
Hence **convolvu'linic** acid, $C_{31}H_{54}O_{18}$, a product of the action of fixed alkalis upon convolvulin. **con'volvulinol**, a crystallizable substance, obtained from convolvulinic acid. **convolvuli'nolic** acid, an acid formed by the action of alkaline solutions on convolvulinol.
1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1455 *Convolvulin*, a substance supposed by Maquart to be a vegetable alkali. **1877** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 605 Convolvulin..is a gummy mass having a strong purgative action; resolved by acids and by emulsion into dextrose and convolvulinol, which is converted by alkalis into convolvulinolic acid.

convolvulus (kən'vɒlvjʊləs). Pl. -luses, rarely -li. [a. L. *convolvulus* the bindweed (also a caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf), Pliny, f. *convolvĕre* (see CONVOLVE), with dim. suffix.]
1. A genus of plants, containing many species, found in temperate and sub-tropical climates, having slender twining stems and trumpet-shaped flowers. The English wild species are known as BINDWEEDS. ***convolvulus minor*** and ***major*** are florist's names of well-known garden annuals.
1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Lvjb, Mesue describeth diverse kindes of Convolvulus. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* (1636) 865 Convolvulus or Bindweed. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 170 This and other Convolvuli [being] herbaceous and annual. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Set Leucoium.. Lupines, Convolvolus's. **1740** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 73 Her clothes were embroidered upon white satin, with vine-leaves and convolvulus's and rose-buds. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iii, Bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvuli and rosebuds. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 577 The lustre of the long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 211 The blue Convolvulus minor of gardens (correctly *C. tricolor*) is a native of the South of Europe. The Major Convolvulus (*Pharbitis purpurea*), common in the Tropics, is probably an American species.
b. *attrib.*, as **convolvulus moth**, a species of Hawkmoth (*Sphinx convolvuli*).
1854 MEDLOCK tr. *Schoedler's Bk. Nat.* (ed. 2) 566 The convolvulus moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*), the death's head moth, etc. **1869** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 6 The Convolvulus Hawk Moth..The caterpillar..is said to feed on the bindweed.
†**2.** A caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf.
1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 547 To preuent..that worme convolvulus bred not in a vine, hee appointed, etc.

convoy (kən'vɔɪ), *v. trans.* [a. F. *convoy-er* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *conviare*: see CONVEY.]
I. To accompany, escort.
1. In general sense. Chiefly *Sc.*
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 269 Quhen he convoyit had to these His brothir Edward and his menȝhe. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 61 [He] conwoyit þame wpwart þe gate And went be-for þame to þe yhate. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 149 The comont pepil met them..vithꝫ grit solempnite, and syne conuoyit them to the plane mercat befor the capitol. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 19 The king.. convoyed in form foresaid, came frae the Abbey and sat with the lords of the articles. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 303 Several gentlemen, who..convoyed us from place to place.
fig. **1879** LOWELL *Poet.* Wks. 388 May sunniest hours Convoy you from this land of ours.
b. *esp.* To escort (a lady), conduct (guests). *arch.*
1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, Gad's so, you will permit me to convoy her in? **1785** BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* vii, Jenny.. Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor To do some errands, and convoy her hame. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* iii, May I be permitted to convoy your ladyship and Miss Bellenden home? **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* vi, Caroline,

having been convoyed home by Robert. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., *The County* v, We are convoyed through the hall by Sir Joseph.

2. To accompany as guide or conductor; to conduct, guide. *arch.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 101 Vespasian.. was convoyit be certane treasonabill Britonis, quhare the Albianis war. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ther come pipis, calland and conuoyand mony fat floc to be fed on the feildis. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 295 And change as many Horses as he listeth, having the masters which owe them to convoy them for less or longer way. **1846** HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. iii. 67 Many of the company had bespoken a will-o'-the-wisp to convoy them home.

fig. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 34 O thou sueit goddes.. Convoy and teche thi poet to say richt. **1585** JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 42 That old blind Dame.. which dois conuoy Her quheill by gess.

†**3.** To conduct or lead (a band of men); to conduct or drive (a vehicle). *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 51 And all the 3onkeris meyt for swerdis dynt Of thar tentis convoyit in array. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 753 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie.. convoyd By four Cherubic shapes.

4. To escort with, or as, an armed force for protection.

1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 57 John Knox, being convoyed to Dundie, preached the Word. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 The King.. sent the Governour of the Citie and about fiftie horsemen to convoy him to his lodging. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 976/2 Yesterday.. 2500 French Foot, Convoy'd by several Squadrons of Horse, approach'd the Suburb of this City. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 297 A fresh Guard was to convoy me to Dijon in Burgoundy. **1823** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 294 For honour as well as protection, Tio Jorge, with an escort of musqueteers, convoyed him the first stage.

b. *esp.* said of ships of war accompanying merchant or passenger vessels.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 18 Embarked in a Dutch frigate, bound for Flushing, convoyed and accompanied by five other stout vessels. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 9 May. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 342 The fleet without delay convoyed the Queen into France. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 182 To prevent Admiral de Torres from convoying the galleons from the Havannah to Old Spain. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 288 In the present situation of belligerent rights, numbers of English men-of-war must.. be employed in convoying merchantmen. **1885** J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 33/2 The squadron.. which convoyed the homeward trade in the next autumn.

II. To convey, carry, carry on.

†**5.** To convey, carry. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxi. (1869) 152 þere j see gretest winnynge, thider j conuoye my tunge.. as j see þer ben most pens. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xiii, To fitter place their noisome load convoying. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 47/1 With what loyalty they will use me in conuoying this Truth to my understanding. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 72 Alexander Keith.. was convoyed out of the tolbooth of Aberdeen in a trunk to a boat ready lying at the shore. **1673** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1 To lay hold on the first opportunity that might convoy me to any other part of the World. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3888/4 Boast to convoy Letters and Pacquets between England and the Islands of Barbadoes, Antego, etc.

†**b.** *refl.* To transport or betake oneself. *rare.*

1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 13 Those Britons convoyed themselves into the western parts of the Island.

†**6.** To conduct or carry through (an affair); to manage. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., To convoy it with thine influence. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems*, '*Thir ladyis fair*', With littill noy, Thay can convoy Ane mater fynaly. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 15 Not onexpert to convoy sik a thing. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His.. entreprise vas conuoyit and succurrit be ane diuyne miracle. *a* **1662** R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 382 (Jam.) A thorny business.. which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily convoyed.

Hence con'voying *vbl. sb.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 His daughter was a convoying homewards by the Prince of Mauritania. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 453 (R.), I aim at the convoying of you up to your Eton.

convoy ('kɒnvɔɪ), *sb.* [a. F. *convoi* (in Froissart, 15th c.), f. *convoyer* to CONVOY.]

I. Conduct of oneself or of affairs.

†**1.** Carriage (of oneself), deportment, demeanour, conduct. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance in Q.'s Chalmer*, Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance, Hir guid conwoy and countenance.

†**2.** Conduct, management; artful management, art, trick. *Sc. Obs.*

c **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* in *Sempill Ball.* 202 Bot how, alace, as ye shall heir Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme convoy. **1599** A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 62 Thinke not that thou by thy industrie, convoy, or diligence, art able to accomplishe onye gude thing.

II. The act of convoying.

3. The act of convoying or escorting; escort for honour, guidance, or protection.

1557 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 283 The French wold not suffer the same to departe without the convoye of some great man. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 81 Through this adventurous glade.. to give him safe convoy. **1652** BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. §8 It is.. hard to believe that there have been ocular witnesses of these happy convoys. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i, Your Convoy makes the dangerous Way secure. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xviii, They deemed it hopeless to avoid The convoy of their dangerous guide. **1873** BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-cap* 234 No dream warned, and no need of convoy was.

b. In *mod. Sc.* The accompanying of a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXX, 'It's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half o'er the door-stane.' **1825-79** JAMIESON s.v., *A Scots convoy*, accompanying one to the door, or 'o'er the dorestane'. In Aberdeen.. signifying more than half way home. *Ibid.*, *Kelso Convoy.* **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333.

4. *spec.* The protection of an escorting force; *esp.* of ships of war.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 4 To sail always in fleets, to which in all time of danger they allow Convoy. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3280/2 His Majesty's Ship the Chester, with several Vessels under her Convoy. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. XII. 372 He set sail.. under convoy of a large fleet. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 237 The frigate Phœbe, and the two sloops of war Cherub and Racoon, had sailed in convoy of the Isaac Todd from Rio Janeiro. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 435 So difficult was it to obtain the convoy of a man of war, except by giving immense bribes.

†**5.** Conveyance, transport (of supplies). *rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvii. 426 Whereby all convoy [L. *commeatus*] of victuals from everie part was stopped, but onely that which came by the Po, in Keeles.

III. An escort.

6. An honorable escort. **a.** *gen.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 237 With this shouting Convoy of six thousand Oriental Christians. **1681** COTTON *Wond. Peake* 18 Your Peake-bred Convoy of rude Men and Boys, All the way whooting. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. X. 254 A convoy of honour to Mahamad.

b. *spec.* A funeral train or cortége.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxliii. 781 Of the buryeng of therle of Flaunders and of the comtesse his wyfe, whose bodyes were brought to an abbey besyde Lysle.. ther foloweth such as were ordayned for the conuoy. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1363 Heavie funerals and convoies of the dead. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 17 The conuoy of his fathers obsequies. **1863** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The grey convoy of chief-mourner waves.

c. 'The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, *North of Scotl.*' (Jam.). [So f. *convoi* in Cotgr. 'a following, waiting, or attending on, *esp.* in mariage and buriall matters'.]

7. An armed force accompanying or escorting any person or persons, goods, provisions, or munitions of war; a protecting escort.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 613 A chosen Convoy of His chiefest Friends, To guard me safe to Yorke. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 285 Scanderbeg.. sent them with a sufficient convoy of horsmen in safety out of Epirus. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 259 The said Convoy consisted of about fifteen hundred horsemen. **1670** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. III. i, And with a convoy send him safe away. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* XXV. I. 80, I desired him to appoint where he would be met by the Turkish convoy. **1800** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 187 This Corps is to move to the redoubt, at which place I shall have occasion for it as a convoy for provisions. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlv, To Paris, whither she could easily have met with a convoy.

b. *esp.* A party of ships of war escorting unarmed vessels.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 27 Rhodian Galleys.. to be our Convoy against Pyracy. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ¶7 A Dutch Man of War of Forty Guns, which was Convoy to the said Fleet. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 Cloudesley Shovel and George Rooke, commanded the men of war which formed the convoy. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 232 A convoy now accompanied the herring fleet for its protection.

†**8.** One who (or that which) guides; a guide, conductor. *Obs.*

1628 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* III. v, Sir, if an angel were to be my convoy, He should not be more welcome. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 If God hide his path, Satan is at hand to turne Convoy. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 470 Charity is not only our Convoy to Heaven, but engaged to stay with us there for ever. **1725-6** POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 289 Oh be some god his convoy to our shore!

†**9.** A thing that conducts, a conducting medium, channel, way, or path. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 203 Cords made like a tackled staire, Which to the high top gallant of my ioy, Must be my conuoy. **1604** JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 103 The Nose being the proper Organ and conuoy of the sense of smelling to the braines. **1627** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 41 The Drink, which is the Convoy of the Meat. **1651-3** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 93 The Religion of a Christian is immortal, and certain.. and therefore needs not be received by humane and weak Convoys.

10. An appliance for conducting or guiding a vehicle; a clog or brake used to check the speed of a coal-wagon descending an incline on rails.

1764 *Lond. Mag.* 144 F is a convoy.. it is by this that the waggon is guided when it comes down what the waggon-men call runs. **1825** TREDGOLD *Railroads* 106 The waggons are regulated by friction on the surfaces of the wheels, which is produced by the attendant pressing on the end of a bent wooden lever called a convoy, which has its centre of motion fixed to the side of the waggon. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 11 The waggoner standing behind to check the speed by means of a convoy or wooden brake bearing upon the rims of the wheels.

IV. A company or individual convoyed.

11. A company under escort.

a. A train of carriages or beasts carrying provisions or ammunition to a town or army, under the protection of an escort; a supply of ammunition or provisions under escort.

1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* 479/1 The same army vnder the conduct of the sayde Erle passing forth with a conuoy of vittles unto Hadington. **1675** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1482/3 A great Convoy is lately arrived at Audenard, with vast quantities of all sorts of Military Provision, and a Train of Artillery. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 7 To cut off all unnecessary Convoys of Meats and Drinks, and the Seige cannot last long. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/1 A great Convoy of Bread.. came yesterday to the Camp. **1827** O. W. ROBERTS *Adv. Cent. Amer.* 289 They often met convoys of mules laden with merchandise. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 341 The cavalry.. surprised a convoy of provisions with 500 beasts of burden. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 351 Never ceasing his charge.. until he had seen the precious convoy safe on the road to Allahabad.

b. A fleet or number of merchant ships under the protection of ships of war, or powerful enough to defend themselves.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphes* 38 The sinking of the great galiasse, the taking of their Conuoie, which in the East partes is called a Caruana. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 2 Join'd Company with us his Majesty's Ships.. with a large convoy of Merchant-Ships. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Convoy*, a fleet of merchant-ships bound on a voyage to some particular part. **1793** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 314 A Convoy was expected from Tunis of twenty-five Sail, with two Sail of the Line, three Frigates and two Corvettes. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 111, I once fell in with a convoy of merchant ships, bound for the West Indies.

†**c.** A company marching together for companionship and mutual protection, a caravan. *Obs.*

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1369 Through these.. Countries there is no passage, but with the Caravans or Convoyes.

d. A consignment of stores under escort; a conducted party.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 31 To this rendezvous the company sends annually a convoy of supplies from its establishment on the Atlantic frontier. *Ibid.* II. 27 A party of trappers.. on a journey with a convoy of goods or peltries. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 152 M. had brought back his convoy without even seeing a moose.

e. ***in convoy***, (travelling) under escort or together with other ships, vehicles, etc., as a group.

1919 *Naval Ann.* 136 The first sailings in convoy under protection were vessels engaged in the French coal trade. *Ibid.* 151 By the end of August [1917] all ships homeward bound.. were arriving in convoy. **1929** E. HEMINGWAY *Farewell to Arms* I. viii. 52 Driving in convoy is not unpleasant if you are the first car. **1965** A. J. P. TAYLOR *Eng. Hist. 1914-45* III. 85 By the end of the war 80 per cent. of shipping to British ports came in convoy. **1979** C. MILNE *Path through Trees* I. ix. 86, I told him not to wait until all the lorries had been unloaded so that they could return in convoy.. but to send them back one at a time as soon as they were ready to leave.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***convoy-bond***, ***-duty***, ***-ship***; †**convoy-carriage**, a tender.

1695 DRYDEN *Poetry & Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 296 As convoy-ships.. accompany their merchants. **1803** PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 8 The repeal of the Convoy Duty. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 892 The convoy bond mentioning the port of destination. **1825** WOOD *Rail-roads* 150 The water and coals required for the regular wants of the engine are carried in the convoy carriage X, attached to the engine.

†**con'voyance.** *Obs.* [f. CONVOY *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Artful management; cunning device; = CONVEYANCE 11.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 499 Their wiles, sleights, close convoyances. **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bivb, The cunning convoyance of that old Serpent. **1643** R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 108 It was the canny convoyance of those who guides most matters to their own interest.

2. = CONVEYANCE.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 53 The adoration.. must first be carried to the Signe as a meanes of convoyance vnto Christ.

3. The channel by which anything is conveyed.

1603 DANIEL *Commend. Verses* in *Florio's Montaigne*, As a guest in gratefulnesse.. [he] Might spare to tax th' unapt convoyances.

con'voyer. In 5-6 Sc. -ar. [f. CONVOY *v.* + -ER[1], -AR[2].] One that convoys, a conductor: **a.** a guide; †**b.** a manager; **c.** a convoy-ship.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1253 Conuoyar offt scho was to gud Wallace. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 87 Bellona.. sall stand by, To be convoyar of the mariage. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 72/3 Four Fireships.. formerly Convoyers to the Herring Busses. **1892** *Monthly Packet* May 589 He commits him to twin fleet convoyers.. who bear him swiftly to his own home. **1927** *Daily Express* 30 May 3/4 A sharp signal from [the] chief convoyer, a frenzied cutting of the seals on the baskets,.. and ten thousand birds.. swept aloft.

†**con'vulnerate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *convulnerāre*, f. *con-* intensive + *vulnerāre* to wound.] *trans.* To wound all round, or severely.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 13 (D.) As thornes did His head convulnerate, So rods all round Him did excoriate.

convulsant (kən'vʌlsənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *convulsant*, pr. pple. of *convulser* to CONVULSE.]

A. adj. Producing convulsions. *B. sb.* A drug that produces convulsions.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 234 Porphyroxia.. the most powerful of all the convulsant opium alkaloids. *Ibid.* 232 Claude Bernard ranks narcotina above morphia.. as a convulsant in the lower animals. **1946** *Nature* 14 Sept. 383/1 The compound was a convulsant poison like methyl fluoroacetate. **1949** H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* II. XXXVII. 1215 Impure penicillin ceased to be convulsant when its antibacterial activity was removed by clarase. *Ibid.*, It was a convulsant. **1970** *Nature* 27 June 1223/1 Convulsants

may interfere with the operation of inhibitory synapses in the brain and spinal cord of mammals.

convulse (kən'vʌls), *v.* [f. L. *convuls-* ppl. stem of *convellĕre* to pull violently hither and thither, to wrest, wrench, shatter, etc., f. *con-* together + *vellĕre* to pluck, pull, tear.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate or disturb physically (as in an earthquake), politically, or socially.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 1. §38 To dote on life, or be convulst and tremble at the name of death. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 652 The late war, by which North Carolina was greatly convulsed. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 349 The bursting mass That fell, convulsing ocean. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. i. 6 A revolution.. was to convulse England for many years. 1866 Dickens *Repr. Pieces* 131 Our watering place has been convulsed by the agitation, Gas or No Gas. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxviii. 94 The plain of Bogota .. was convulsed by an earthquake.

2. *Path.* To affect with a succession of violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, so as to produce agitation of the limbs or whole body; to throw into convulsions. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1681 Hallywell *Melampr.* 78 (T.) A young man, who was strangely convulsed in his body, having sometimes one member and sometimes another, violently agitated. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 53 Which did not fail.. in convulsing the Patient. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 273 The left side of the body was more convulsed than the right. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Convulsed*, affected with a Convulsion.

†b. To affect with involuntary contraction or stiffening; to 'draw up'. Cf. convulsion 2 a.

1691 Ray *Creation* 1. (1704) 82 The parts.. are, by and by, convulsed and shortly relaxed.

c. To throw into a violent fit of laughter. (Associated with 1 and 2.)

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 176 ¶1 Convulsing them with irresistible laughter. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 124 A thought that now convulseth us with laughter. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 112 Explanatory comments, after the showman's manner, in which he would convulse his friends at the expense of his enemies. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 213 He kept us all convulsed with laughter for miles.

3. *intr.* To become convulsed; *esp.* to be affected with convulsion, go into convulsions, be convulsed.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 76 The Child cried a little, did not faint, nor convulse. 1814 Byron *Corsair* I. x, Feelings.. That rise—convulse—contend—that freeze or glow, Flush in the cheek or damp upon the brow. 1888 B. Waugh in *Daily News* 7 June 5/2 He.. fell down.. shivered a little, and convulsed at the mouth.

†**convulse,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *convuls-us*, pa. pple. of *convellĕre*: see prec.] Convulsed.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 110 They that are convulse by wounds, are puft up.

convulse, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb., or after a L. type **convulsus* (*u* stem).] = convulsion.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* III. 129 Liker still to one who should take leave Of pale immortal death, and.. with fierce convulse Die into life. *a*1845 Hood *Jack Hall* xxxiv, Nor vultures sniff'd so far away A last convulse.

convulsed (kən'vʌlst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1]; or perh. f. L. *convuls-us* + -ED[1], before the vb. was in use.] Affected with convulsion; violently agitated or disturbed.

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis M.* 228 Good for the conuulsed parts. 1796 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 211 In the present convulsed situation of Europe. 1885 F. D. Storey in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 475/1 Convulsed torrents of matter in igneous fusion.. rolling in all directions.

convulsedly (kən'vʌlsɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. convulsed *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] With convulsed action.

1903 Conrad & Hueffer *Romance* III. vi, He had been sobbing convulsedly.

convulsibility (kənvʌlsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. convulsible *a.*: see -ITY.] A tendency to convulsion.

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 287/2 Convulsibility is acquired.. by infectious fevers.

convulsible (kən'vʌlsɪb(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. convulse *v.* or L. *convuls-us* + -IBLE.] Capable of being convulsed or violently agitated.

1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 134 The great man is not convulsible or tormentable.

†**convul'sific,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *convuls-um* convulsed + *-fic-us* making: see -FIC.] Producing convulsion.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. xi. (1678) 222 The conceived convulsifick cause.

con'vulsing, *ppl. a.* That convulses. Hence **con'vulsingly** *adv.*

1829 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 306 Convulsingly ridiculous in awkwardness. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Gander, in a convulsing speech, gives them the health of Bailey junior.

convulsion (kən'vʌlʃən). [ad. L. *convulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *convellĕre* (see convulse), or perh. immed. a. F. *convulsion* (Amyot, 16th c.). The medical sense was already used in L. by Pliny and the medical writers.]

†1. The action of wrenching, or condition of being wrenched. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow so tyrannously handled [on the rack], would rather in that extremitie of conuulsion confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 68 The crisping of the haire is as it were a kinde of convulsion. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1649 Those two massy pillars With horrible convulsion to and fro He tugged, he shook. 1825 Southey *T. Paraguay* II. 37 The lofty Tree.. Uptorn with horrible convulsion dread.

†b. *fig.* A 'wrench'. *Obs.*

1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 90 The convulsion was soe sensible to them both that she was forced to give way to her importunities. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v. iii. Wks. (1720) 102 It is with some convulsions I am torn from you.

2. *Path.* †a. An involuntary contraction, stiffening, or 'drawing up' of a muscle, limb, etc.; cramp; tetanus. *Obs.*

1585 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* Y viij, A convulsyon after the drynking of hellebore is deadly. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 260 Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts With dry Convultions, shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* I. v. 24 Spasmus, Cramp, or Convulsion, is an involuntary and continued retraction of the Nerves and Muscles. 1729 Arbuthnot in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 101, I am now so bad of a constant convulsion in my heart. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. vii. 90 The common or partial, and the malignant or arched convulsions.. those.. attacked by the latter sink under it in two or three days.

b. In modern use (usually *pl.*): An affection marked by involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, alternating with relaxation, and producing violent irregular motion and agitation of a limb or of the whole body.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 141 Who.. fell straight way into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 46 It shall not.. put you into a fit of a convulsion. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 36 One every hour till the Convulsions cease. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 532 Convulsion, as an idiopathic disease, has been considered as one of the most frequent to which children are subject. 1861 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 89, I knew a mother whose baby was in great danger one day from convulsions.

c. *transf.* Violent agitation of the animal frame.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 16 A twitching motion in one of it's hind legs.. the convulsion of death. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 153 Her voice was choked with the convulsions of her passion. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* v. 63 The water.. muddy, rendered more so by the splashings and convulsions of the animal.

d. *esp.* (*pl.*) A violent fit of laughter.

1735 Pope *Ep. Arbuthnot* 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd. 1822 Scott *Pirate* iv, This.. set every one present into convulsions of laughter. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 201 When the orator shakes him into convulsions of laughter.

3. Violent social or political agitation.

1643 Prynne *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 20 Councells.. most meet for the convulsion of the Ecclesiastick, and politick estate of both Kingdoms. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 310 Great convulsions were feared in that state. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 47 Wide is the distance between a riot of the populace and a convulsion of the whole kingdom. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 189 The Exclusion Bill had thrown the nation into convulsions. 1886 Morley *France 18th C.* Crit. Misc. III. 288 If the convulsions of 1789-1794 were due to the revolutionary doctrine.

4. Violent physical disturbance; *esp.* said of an earthquake or similar phenomenon.

1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 79 As if the Earth had here suffer'd some great convulsion. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, Earthquakes, volcanos, and convulsions. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxviii. 456 The geological convulsions of our planet. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 187 If a single convulsion of this kind can thus raise such an amount of solid land.

5. *Comb.*, as *convulsion fit.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 118 S. Peter's Authority.. begins suddenly to feel the cramp and conuulsion-fits. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* 1. ii. 174 The Convulsion-Fits which happen to young children. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, The convulsion fits and triumphs of selfish self-will.

con'vulsional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of convulsion.

*a*1834 Lamb in *Life & Lett.* xiv. 133, I acknowledge life at all, only by an occasional convulsional cough.

convulsionary (kən'vʌlʃənərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. convulsion + -ARY: cf. F. *convulsionnaire.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, or marked by, convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 515 The Abbé Winckelmann.. has formed a school of declamatory connoisseurs, who ape his convulsionary extasies. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* liv, After one or two desperate and almost convulsionary struggles. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 140 This.. gives it also much more of a sudden and convulsionary character. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 210 Whatever was convulsionary and destructive in politics.

b. Pertaining to the Convulsionaries: see B.

1814 tr. *Voltaire's Candid.* 1. xxi. 107, I have been acquainted with the scribbling mob, the caballing mob, and the convulsionary mob. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 28. 32 The Revivals in Ireland seem to be nowise different to the Convulsionary movement. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* s.v., The hold which the Convulsionary delusion had on the popular mind was considerable.

B. *sb.* One of a number of fanatics in France in the 18th century, who fell into convulsions and extravagances, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, at the tomb of a Jansenist named François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St.-Médard near Paris. (Also in Fr. form *convulsionnaire.*)

1741 tr. *D'Argen's Chinese Lett.* x. 59 The Convulsionaries have Fits of Madness; some leap and dance, without Rule and Cadence; others throw themselves flat along, and tumble upon the Floor. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 31 The Convulsionnaires, who.. flung themselves into cataleptic fits before the tomb of the Archdeacon Paris. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 86 The paroxysms of Jansenist convulsionaries, or the hysterics of Methodist negroes.

con'vulsionism. [f. as next + -ISM.]

1. The practice of the Convulsionaries of the 18th century: see prec.

1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July, Convulsionism.—The scenes in the St. Médard churchyard remind one of certain epidemics of the Middle Ages.

2. The doctrine of geological convulsionists; catastrophism.

convulsionist (kən'vʌlʃənɪst). [f. convulsion + -IST.]

1. = convulsionary B; also used of other religious enthusiasts.

1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* IV. 40 As insensible to pain as the Jansenist convulsionists of S. Medard. 1879 Mrs. Oliphant *Reign Geo. II*, II. 59 Wesley and his brethren threw themselves on their knees round the Convulsionist.

2. *Geol.* One who holds that the great geological changes were produced by violent convulsions or upheavals; = catastrophist.

1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 216 Upholding the soundness of the views of the 'Uniformitarians' as opposed to the 'Convulsionists'. 1881 Geikie in *Macm. Mag.* July 229/2. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVI. 113.

convulsive (kən'vʌlsɪv), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. type **convulsīv-us* (prob. in med. or mod.L. of medicine), f. *convuls-* ppl. stem + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *convulsif, -ive.* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of the nature of convulsion; characterized or accompanied by convulsion.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 250 There is a threefold motion of the wombe, one altogether naturall, another altogether Symptomicall and Convulsiue. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. i, I cannot bear These fierce convulsive Starts. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 277 Spasmodic or convulsive affections. *a*1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 397 The hand that trembled in his grasp Was crushed by his convulsive clasp. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1863, 94 On the Therapeutical value of Cod-liver Oil in Chronic Convulsive Diseases.

b. *fig.*: cf. convulsion 3.

*a*1797 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) V. 187 England has continued .. to oppose the ambitious views of France; except during two short, critical, and convulsive intervals. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* x. 421 To prevent convulsive and perilous reforms. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 243 Earth-movements of the convulsive kind we call earthquakes.

2. Affected with convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 249 Subterraneous Streams issuing from an Hiatus of a convulsive Mountain. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 952 Rolling convulsive on the floor. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xviii. 142 Suddenly becoming convulsive and making an effort to tear her front off.

3. Productive of convulsion; tending to convulse.

*a*1700 Dryden (J.), Convulsive rage possess'd Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 760 His whole frame was agitated with convulsive passion. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 233 Nothing so.. convulsive to society, as the strain to keep things fixed.

†B. *sb.* A drug that causes 'convulsion' or contraction (see convulsion 2 a). *Obs.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Tumour*, You must neither use Convulsives nor Repercusives.

convulsively (kən'vʌlsɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a convulsive manner; spasmodically.

1796 Southey *Mary, Maid of Inn* 20 Her eyes from that object convulsively start. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 251 The larynx heaved up and down convulsively. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xv. 291 You clutch convulsively at the excrescences of an overhanging rock. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 Most political changes are made blindly and convulsively.

con'vulsiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being convulsive.

1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 298 The extraordinary convulsiveness of his expressions. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 314 With a sort of convulsiveness of anxiety.

convyne, obs. Sc. f. covin.

conwoy, obs. Sc. f. convoy.

cony, coney ('kəʊnɪ, 'kʌnɪ), *sb.* Pl. conies (coneys). Forms: α. 2 cunin, 3 konyng, 4-5 conyng(e, 5 conninge, -ynge, konyne, 5-6 cunning, cunyng, -ing; β. 2 cunig, 4 conig, 5 connyg; γ. 6-7 conie, conye, connie, -ye, conny, conney, cunnie, cunney, 6-8 cunny, 4- cony, 6- coney. [The current form represents OF. *conil, connil*, cogn. w. Pr. *conil*, Sp. *conejo*, Pg. *coelho*, It. *coneglio*:—L. *cunīcul-us* rabbit (also burrow, underground passage, military mine), according

to ancient authors a word of Spanish origin. The OF. pl. (with *l* suppressed) *coniz*, later *conis*, gave an Eng. pl. *conys*, *conies*, and this a singular *cony*, *conie*. The ME. *cunin*, *konyne*, *conyng* was a. OF. *conin*, *connin*, Anglo-Fr. *coning*, a parallel form to *conil*, which gave also MDu. *conijn*, Du. *konijn*, and, with *a* for *o*, LG. *kanîn*, whence mod.G. dim. *kaninchen*. In Eng. the form *cunyng*, *cunning* came down to the 16th c.; but from the 12th c. onward it varied also with *cunig*, *conig*, *connyg*. The historical pronunciation is with (ʌ); common spellings from 16th to 18th c. were *cunnie*, *cunney*, *cunny*, and the word regularly rimed with *honey*, *money*, as indicated also by the spelling *coney*; but during the 19th c. the pronunciation with long *ō* has gradually crept in.

This pronunciation is largely due to the obsolescence of the word in general use, while it occurred in the Bible, and esp. in the Psalms, as the name of a foreign animal (sense 3); the oral tradition being broken, readers guessed at the word from the spelling. It is possible, however, that the desire to avoid certain vulgar associations with the word in the *cunny* form, may have contributed to the preference for a different pronunciation in reading the Scriptures. Walker knew only the *cunny* pronunciation; Smart (1836) says 'it is familiarly pronounced *cunny*', but *cōny* is 'proper for solemn reading'. The obsolescence of the word is also a cause of the unfixed spelling; the Bible of 1611 has *conie*, *cony*, *conies*, modern editions *coney*, *conies* (cf. *money*, *monies*), an irregularity retained in the Revision of 1885.

The rabbit is evidently of late introduction into Britain and Northern Europe: it has no native name in Celtic or Teutonic, and there is no mention of it in England before the Norman period; in the quotations the fur, perhaps imported, appears before the animal. The Welsh *cwning*, *cwningen*, is from ME.; the Irish *coinnin*, and Gaelic *coinean*, *coinein* from ME. or AFr.]

1. a. A rabbit: formerly the proper and ordinary name, but now superseded in general use by *rabbit*, which was originally a name for the young only. **b.** Still retained in the Statutes, and in more or less familiar use with game-keepers, poachers, game-dealers and cooks: in market reports, now usually meaning a wild rabbit. **c.** It is also the name in *Heraldry*. **d.** *dial.* In some districts applied to a young rabbit, but elsewhere more properly to an old one.

α, β. [**1292** Britton I. xxii. § 1 De veneysoun et de pessoun et des coniys [*v.r.* conys, coninz, conyns].] *c* **1302** in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 182 Y-charged wiþ conyng & hares. **1352** Minot *Poems* viii. 75 Haue we nowþer conig ne cat. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 197 Connygez in cretoyne colourede fulle faire. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7046 With conynges, or with fyne vitaille [Fr. *connis lardés en paste*]. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 209 Of Capounis and Cunningis they had plentie. **1587** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 59 The slayers and schutters of Hart, Hinde, Da, Rae, Haires, Cunninges, & vthers beasts. **1597** Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 18, I saw the cunning and the cat, Quhais downis with the dew was wat.

γ. **1292** [see α, β]. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15750 Ffond þey neuere hert ne hynde.. Ne hare, cony [*v.r.* conyng], ffowen, no ro. *c* **1381** Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 193 The litel conyes to her pley gunne hye. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. i. (1495) 742 Conees and hares and other suche. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 421 Rabet, yonge conye, *cuniculus*. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes. **1611** Cotgr., *Coumilleau*, a young Rabbet, little young Connie. **1655** Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 157 The Romans, who fattened young Hares in Clappers, as we do Cunnies. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 173 Besides the wilde, which are very profitable in Warrens, tame Coneys may be kept.. either in Hutches, or in Pits. **1779–81** Johnson *L.P., Drake* Wks. IV. 432 Holes like those of coneys. **1848** Lytton *Harold* xii. i, You might see.. the hares and conies stealing forth to sport or to feed. **1885** R. Buchanan *Annan Water* viii, Conies, like elfin things, gambolled in the grass before her.

b. *c* **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 447 þe cony, ley hym on þe bak in þe disch, if he haue grece. **1466** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 435 Item, for a shulder of motone, a brest, and a cony, viij.*d.* **1598** Stow *Surv.* xxx. (1603) 265 A signe of three Conies hanging ouer a Poulters stall. **1785** *South Cave Inclos. Act.* 33 No person shall turn out or stock with conies or rabbits any part of the lands. **1789** *Bath Jrnl.* 22 June, Mr. Welbore Ellis brought in a Bill for the better preservation of Conies. *a* **1839** Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 133 And filled her kitchen every day With leverets and conies. **1867** *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb., On Monday, at Southport.. two young men.. were charged with trespassing in search of coneys. **1883** *Standard* 28 July 6/7 Leverets 2/6*d.* to 3/6*d.*, conies 8*d.* to 10*d.* [**1890** *Salesman in Oxford Market*, 'Wild rabbits we call conies.']

c. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* 148 He beareth Argent, three Conies, Sable. **1641** Yorke *Union Hon.* Suppl. 18, 3 Conies currant argent. **1882** Cussans *Heraldry* 89 A Hare or Rabbit (heraldically termed *Coney*).

d. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. vii. 132 A conie, 1 a Rabett, and after an old Cony. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Old-Coney*, after the first Year. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coney*, usually applied to a young rabbit.

e. (without *pl.*). The flesh of the rabbit.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 487 They wyll durty puddynges eate, For wante of befe and conye [*rime-wds.* monye, honye, sunny]. **1586** Cogan *Haven Health* cxxxv. (1636) 136 Conie .. so plentifull a meate in this land.

2. a. The skin or fur of the rabbit. (The earliest recorded use in Eng.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 361 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig [*v.r.* cunin, konyng] ne ermine. **1413** *Will of Morys* (Somerset Ho.), j pylche de conynge. **1514** Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* (1538) 122 None of the clergye.. weare any maner furrs, other than the blacke cony, bogy, gray cony, etc. *c* **1524** *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 124 A rosset old gowne with old blak conney. *a* **1625** Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. i, A quiver of your grace's linde with Cunney. *c* **1640** J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All of them of cloth, and furred with Coney. **1877** Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Conies*, rabbit-skins.

b. A hat made of rabbit-fur (in place of beaver). *U.S.*

1855 Barnum *Life* 99 If a 'pedler' wanted to trade with us for a box of beaver hats,.. he was sure to obtain a box of 'coneys'.

3. In O.T. used to translate Hebrew *shāphān*, a small pachyderm (*Hyrax Syriacus*), living in caves and clefts of the rocks in Palestine.

14.. Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 5 (MS. N. *c*1420) A cirogrille, ether a conyng [*v.r.* or a cony]. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* ciii. [civ.] 18 The hilles are a refuge for the wylde goates, and so are the stony rockes for yᵉ conyes. **1568** Bible (Bishops') *Prov.* xxx. 26 The conies are but a feeble folke, yet make their boroughes among the rocks. **1611** —— *Deut.* xiv. 7 The camel, and the hare, and the cony [*mod. edd.* coney]. **1863** Kingsley *Water-bab.* ii. (1886) 81 The beast.. is first cousin to the little hairy coney of Scripture. **1873** Dawson *Earth & Man* 248 The Modern Damans or Conies. **1885** Bible (Revised) *Lev.* xi. 7 The Coney [*marg.* The Hyrax Syriacus or rock-badger.]

4. Applied also locally to the Cape Hyrax or Das (*Hyrax Capensis*), and to the Pika or Calling Hare (*Lagomys princeps*) of the Rocky Mountains; also with qualifications to other small quadrupeds.

1555 Eden *Decades* 134 In the citie of Dominica.. connies (whiche they caule *Vtias* beynge no bygger then myse). *Ibid.* 135 This messenger deuoured three of the counnies. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 A Guinea Pig.. in Johnston's Natural History goes by the Name of a Spanish Coney. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* II. xxii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy.. or Indian Coney. In Surinam.. there is still another species of the Agouti, called the Indian Rat-Coney, on account of its having a long tail. **1834** Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 Rocky ravines inhabited by.. the das or coney. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* vii. 162 Afterwards brought us.. a roasted coney. **1891** *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/5 Among the novelties lately added to the collection of living animals in the Regent's Park is a coney or hyrax belonging to a different species.

†**5. a.** A term of endearment for a woman. *Obs.*

a **1528** Skelton *El. Rummyng* 225 He calleth me his whytyng, His nobbes and his conny. *a* **1553** Udall *Royster D.* (Arb.) 27 Ah sweete lambe and coney. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 Iane thou sellest sweete conies in this pultry shoppe: But none so sweete as thy selfe, sweete conye moppe. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Induct., *Wife*.. Husband, Husband. *Cit.* What sayst thou Conie?

b. Also indecently.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 Now for your ransome my cloyster-bred conney. **1622** Massinger *Virg. Mart.* II. i, A pox on your Christian cockatrices! They cry, like poulterers' wives, 'No money, no coney'. **1631** Dekker *Match me* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 137. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* VI. 198.

†**6.** A dupe, a gull; the victim of the 'cony-catcher'. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Art Conny-Catch.* 13 In Coni-catching law He that is coosned [is called] the Connie. **1592** —— *Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 18 An old Cony catcher.. that could lurtch a poor Conny of so many thousands at one time. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cony*, a silly Fellow. **1730–6** Bailey (folio) s.v. *Cony*, *Tom-Cony* (with the Vulgar), a very silly fellow.

7. a. Some kind of shell-fish; ? a cone. **b.** A name for the Nigger-fish (*Epinephelus punctatus*) of the West Indies.

1782 P. H. Bruce *Mem.* xii. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, perriwinkles, coneys, etc. **1884** Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 412 The Coney, *Epinephelus apua*, of Key West, the Hind of Bermuda, is an important food-fish which occurs throughout the West Indies.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cony-coop***, ***-fur***, ***-kind***, ***-skin***, ***-stealer***, ***-white***; †**cony-cheaping**, a rabbit-market; †**cony-clapper** (see CLAPPER *sb.*²); †**cony-close**, a cony-warren; †**cony-dog** (*slang*), a person who assists in 'cony-catching'; †**cony-gat**, a rabbit burrow; †**cony-ground**, a cony-warren; †**cony-man**, ? a rabbit-catcher; †**cony-pear** (see quot.); †**cony-vaulted** *a.*, having a winding cavity, like a cony-burrow; †**cony-yard** = CONY-GARTH.

1421 in *Liber Cust.* (Rolls) 344 De Paternosterlane usque *Conichepynge [in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's]. **1530** Palsgr. 208/1 Cony hole or *clapar, *taisniere*. **1572** T. Wilson *Usury*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. *a* **1449** *Paston Lett.* No. 58. I. 71 Yt happyd hym.. in the *Konyneclosse. *a* **1643** W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* v. ii, We must carry.. Bird cages.. And *Cony-coopes. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tumbler*.. a *Coney Dog. **1708** J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iv. (1743) 32 England produceth.. wax, tallow, *coney-furs, etc. **1591** Peele *Sp. Q. Eliz.*, *Gardener's Sp.*, This weasel-monger, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a *cony-gat. **1617** Minsheu *Duct.*, *Conie-catcher*.. taken from those that vse to robbe Warrens and *Conie grounds. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* 42 Classed Once more among the *cony-kind. **1590** *Parish Reg. H. Trin., Hull*, John Blagbrowgh, *Conneyman. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate pear, such as the little *Conie peare. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 61, I find that a *coney skin in my breeches preserves me perfectly from galling. **1677** Plot *Oxfordsh.* 209 The very *Cony-stealers that were abroad that night.. for hast.. left their Ferret in the Cony-boroughs behind them. **1575** Banister *Chyrurg.* III. (1585) 493 Deepe *cunniuaulted, or cavernous ulcers.. make many turnings and fouldinges, out of sight. **1599** Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Oh! this same *coney-white takes an excellent black. **1647** Haward *Crown Rev.* 41 For keeping the *Cony-Yard, Fee: 18*l.* 5*s.* od.

†**'cony, coney**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To act the rabbit.

1611 Florio, *Conigliegiare*, to cunnie, to play the cunnie, to bee fearefull and lurke in holes.

conyack, obs. f. COGNAC.

cony-burrow. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also -borough, -berry, -bury. [See BURROW *sb.*¹ and BERRY *sb.*³] **a.** A rabbit-burrow.

[**1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vi, A Berry of Conyis.]

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 277 Swearing.. that.. he would fetch him out of his cunny-berry. *?c* **1600** *Distr. Emperor* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 208 A crannye as bygg as a conye borrowe. **1605** Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vii. (R.), Calling.. the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in *cony-veries*, or *cony-buries*, and in other parts of England *cony-burrowes*. **1649** Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xvi. (1653) 110 About the heads of Conney-Berries. *c* **1670** Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 158 The place [Old Sarum] looketh so like a long cony-borough.

b. *transf.*

a **1652** Brome *City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 371 Can he not.. read Cupids Conybery, the Park of Pleasure, Christian Love-Letters, or some other Pamphlet? **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon., P. Martyr*, The R. Catholicks.. usually stiled them Concubines, and the Lodgings that entertained them and their children Stews and cony-buries.

†**'cony-catch**, *v. Obs.* For forms see CONY. [A back-formation from CONY-CATCHER.] *trans.* To cheat, trick, dupe, gull. (See next.)

1592 Greene *Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 29 The Alewife unles she.. Connycatch her guestes with stone Pottes and petty cannes can hardly paye her Brewer. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 102 Take heede signior Baptista, least you be conicatcht in this businesse. **1660** Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 89 There is no doubt but you are Conny-catch't.

b. *absol.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 36 There is no remedy: I must coni-catch, I must shift. *c* **1600** Day *Begg. Bednell Gr.* IV. i, I'll teach thee to cony-catch too when I come into Norfolk.

†**'cony-catcher.** *Obs.* For forms see CONY. [f. CONY + CATCHER.]

1. One who catches rabbits.

1617 in Minsheu *Ductor*.

2. One who catches 'conies' or dupes; a cheat, sharper, swindler. (A term made famous by Greene in 1591, and in great vogue for 60 years after.)

1591 Greene (*title*), A Notable Discovery of Coosnage. Now daily practised by sundry lewd persons, called Connie-catchers, and Crosse-biters. —— *Art Conny-Catch.* (1592) 1 The coni-catchers apparelled like honest ciuel Gentlemen.. attend onely to spie out a pray. **1602** Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Conicatchers is so odious, that now a dayes it is had vp, and vsed for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. viii. (1651) 361 No sharkers, no cunnicatchers, no prolers. **1657** S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 329 In this order are Cunnycatchers, who like the Devill are .. still goeing up and downe seeking whom they may devoure. [**1822** Scott *Nigel* xxiii, 'Marry, thou hast me on the hip there, thou old miserly cony-catcher!']

fig. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glass* 15 Whereof that old-english prophet of famous memory (whome one fondly tearm'd Albion's ballade maker, the Cunnicatcher of time) .. G. Chaucer took notice.

†**'cony-catching**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONY + CATCHING.] Cheating, duping, knavery.

1591 Greene (*title*) The Second and last part of Conny-Catching. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 45 Come, you are so full of conicatching. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv, Subtlety, cunnycatching, knavery.. carries all away. *c* **1650** Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* iii, Cheats who liv'd by conicatching. **1703** E. Ward *London Spy* XI. 260 (Farmer) Being almost Drunk, their Brains ran on Coney-catching.

†**'cony-catching**, *ppl. a. Obs.* That cheats or tricks; gulling, swindling.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 338 These Cunnicatching knaves would have made lesse than Nobody of him. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 128 Your cony-catching Rascalls, Bardolf, Nym, and Pistoll. **1620** Melton *Astrolog.* 21 The most.. Conycatching Art of Astrologie. **1688** R. L.'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* II. 115 A Brace of Cony-Catching Impostors.

conydria, conydrine, var. CONHYDRIA, -INE.

cony earth, early form of CONY-GARTH, q.v.

'cony-fish. A name for the Burbot.

1721 R. Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 65 They frequently take at the Buoy of the Nore, about Christmas, a Fish which they call a Coney-Fish, somewhat like an Eel. **1880–4** F. Day *Fishes Gt. Britain* I. 309 *Coney-fish* appears to be derived from its habit of lurking in holes of river banks, as a coney, or rabbit, does on land.

cony-garth. Forms: 5 connynge erthe, conyngherth, conyngerthe, *Sc.* cunnyngarth, 6 cony earth, 6–9 coney (conie, etc.) -garth. [A corruption of ME. *conyng-erthe*, *conig-erthe* 'cony earth', in which the final *g* has been transferred to the second element, which has

thus come to be identified with GARTH 'yard, enclosure'.] A rabbit-warren.

c **1430** LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 With hem that fyrrettyth, robbe conyngherthys [*v.r.* conyngerys]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Connyngere, or connynge erthe, *cunicularium*. **1493** in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* ibid. 90 For making of the conyngerthe pale. **1494** *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 107 (Jam.) That na man..tak cunnyngis out of wtheris cunnyngarthis. **1530** PALSGR. 208/1 Cony garthe, *garenne*. **1552** HULOET, Conigare, or cony earth. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 The North downs towards the Tamis for the Conny-garthe. **1886** J. K. JOHNSTONE *Isle of Axholme* 31 The Coney Garth at Haxey, and Koning's Garth at Wroot. **1890** E. PEACOCK (in letter), There is a field in this parish [Bottesford] called the Coney Garth.

†**'conyger, 'conynger.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 4–5 conynger, 5–6 connynger(e, *Sc.* cunningaire, cuninghare, kunyŋ3are, 6 counnyngar, conigare, conyger, 7 conieger, 7–9 *Sc.* (*Hist.*) cuningar; β. 6 conyngry, conyngarye, 6–7 coney-, conni(e-, conny-gree, coni-, connie-grea, (6 cunnie-greene), 7 conigrie, conni-, conie-grey; γ. 6 cunnerye, conyrie, 7 conery. [ME. *conynger(e*, 15th c. Sc. *kuninȝare*, a. OF. *co(n)ninière*, *-yère*, a parallel form of *conilière*, *connillière*, (= It. *conigliera* 'a cunnie-grea, a warren', Florio):—L. type *cunīculāria*: cf. *cunīculāris* adj., neut. pl. *-āria*, pertaining to the rabbit; also *cunīculārius* a (military) miner, f. *cuniculus* a rabbit, (*-us*, *-um*) a burrow, a military mine, underground passage: see CONY. The animal being in OF. both *conil* and *conin*, its warren was *conilière* and *coninière*; the latter alone passed into Eng., where *conin*, *coninière* became *conyng*, *conyngere* and *conig*, *conyger*, with variants in *-aire*, *-are*, *-ar*, etc. The β forms are more obscure, but appear to start from *conyng-rye*, *-arye*, *conig-rie*, where the suffix (*-aria*, *-ière*) takes the form *-ary*, *-ery*, *-ry*, as in *rookery*, *Jewry*; but in the 16th c., when *conyng*, *conyg* were obs., and only *cony*, *coney* remained as the primary word, the derivative was analysed as *cony-gry*, and the second element variously transformed by popular etymology into *-gree*, *-grey*, and even *-greave*, *-grave*, *-green*, with obvious striving after a meaning. Only rarely was the true composition asserted, as in the *cony-rie*, *cunnerye* of Levins. Many forms of the word survive as local farm- or field-names, e.g. *Coney Grees* (*Greaves*, *Graves*), *Conery*.

Hence also Welsh *cwning-gaer* (Pughe), adapted in form to *caer* castle.]

A rabbit-warren.

α. **1292** BRITTON III. vii. §5 Fraunchises, marchez, garrennes, conigers. *Ibid.* I. xxii. (MS. C), De pessoun e des coniers [*v.r.* coningers]. **1389** *Act 13 Rich. II*, c. 13 §1 Vont chaceantz es parkes, garennes & conyngers. **1424** *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 33 The..destroyers of Cunningaires [*v.r.* cuningharis] and Dowcattes. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With them that ferett robbe conyngerys. **1474** *Rental Bk. of Cupar Abbey*, Warrandar of Kunyŋ3are. **1519** HORMAN *Vulgaria*, Warens & conygers & parkis palydde. **1552** HULOET, Conigare, or cony earth, or clapper for conies, *viuarium*. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, Conieger, Conie-grey, or Warren for Conies. **1693** J. WALLACE *Orkney* 13 There are rich cuningars almost in every Isle, well stored with Rabbets. **1701** BRAND *Orkney* 37 (Jam.) The whole isle is but as one rich cuningar [*MS.* cunnyngarth] or cony-warren. [**1884** C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xiii. 271 Denizens of the Cunningar or rabbit-warren.]

β. *c* **1521** in *Archæol.* XXV. 313 (D.) A conyngry called Milborowe heth granted by the King to John Honteley. **1544** *Will of T. Kempe* (Somerset Ho.), The litle conyngarye with all the profecte of the Coonnyes in the great. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 Warreynes and Connigrees..full of little rabbets. **1598** FLORIO, *Conigliera*, a conigrea [**1611** connie-grea] or waren for conies. **1611** COTGR., *Connimiere*, a connigrey, or warren for connies. **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 55 Here they have a spacious coney-gree.

γ. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 104 A cunnerye, *leporarium*. *Ibid.* 107 Conyrie. **1637** J. HARRISON *Surv. Sheffield* in *Sheff. Gloss.*, A close of arable called the Conery.

b. *transf.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Horti di Venere*, the womans secrete connyngers.

†**conygrate,** corruption of CONY-GARTH. *Obs.*

c **1580** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 147 *note*, To Leonarde Trollope..the cony grate there, paying yerely therefore to my heires xxx couple of conyes.

†**cony-gree, -grey.** *Obs.* Later spellings of *conigrie*, *conyngrye*: see CONYGER.

†**cony-green.** *Obs.* = CONYGER, q.v.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1841) 81 At the back side there is a cunnie-greene [ed. 1874, 336, coney-green]; Stay there for me.

†**'conyhold.** *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of next, assimilated to *hold:* cf. *stronghold*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* an. *3 Hen. VI*, 91 To bring to obeisaunce Charles the Dolphyn or els to drive hym out of his little Cony holdes and small countries.

†**'cony-hole.** *Obs.* A rabbit hole or burrow.

Also *transf.* in quots. 1440–83, 1668.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Conyys hole, *cunus*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 74 A Connynge-hale [*v.r.* Cunyng holle], *cuna*. **1530** PALSGR. 208/1 Cony hole or clapar, *taisniere*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Clapier*..a Cunny hole. **1643** AYSCOGHE 29 July in *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle) App. 4 By reason of the conyholes, and the difficult ascent up the hill. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 110 Gassendus saw..the Septum of the Heart to have throughfares, by reason of sundry windings and crooked Cony-holes as it were.

†**'conyhood.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [see -HOOD.] The state of a cony (or dupe).

1595 *Stationers' Reg.* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 146) Questions concerninge Connyhood, and the qualitie of the Conny.

conylene ('kɒnili:n). *Chem.* [f. CONIA (*conium*, *conine*) + -YL + -ENE.] A liquid nonpoisonous hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, separated by Wertheim from conine and conhydrine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conia contains the hydrocarbon, conylene. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 964 Conylene is a yellowish oil, having a pungent..odour.

co'nylia. *Chem.* A synonym of CONYLENE. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

[**conyne,** a frequent misprint for *covyne*, COVIN.]

conyng(e, obs. f. CONY.

conyngarye, conyngry, conyrie, var. of CONYGER.

conysaunce, obs. f. COGNIZANCE.

conyschant, var. of COGNIZANT *sb. Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 193 With corone and with conyschantis as it a kynge were.

cony-warren. [See CONY.] A rabbit-warren.

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 71, I observed a coney-warren walled about with stone. **1655** HARTLIB *Ref. Silkworm* 17 The multiplying of Cunny-warrens. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 2/2 The Manor and Soke of Caistor, with the Royalty, Coney Warren, and encroachment Rents.

cony-wool. [See CONY.] The fur of the rabbit, used in hat-making, etc. Hence **cony-'wool-cutter.**

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 224 Coney-Wool or Hair, which the Hatters and other Dealers bring from Foreign Parts. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Ruth Pritchard..Coneywooll Cutter. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 10/2 'Coney wool' is now worth 7*s.* a pound..Many of the dyed articles of fur, as well as many hats, are made of rabbit fur.

‖**conyza** (kəʊ'naizə). *Bot.* Also 5–6 coniza, 6 conisa; and (in 6) in anglicized form conyse. [L., a. Gr. *κονύζα*, applied (according to Fraas) to the two plants *Inula viscosa* and *I. graveolens*.] A genus of strong-smelling herbaceous or shrubby plants of the Composite order. The Flea-banes, to which the name was originally applied, are now placed in the genus *Inula*; the 'Ploughman's Spikenard' or 'Fleawort', is variously classed as *Inula Conyza*, DC., or *Conyza squarrosa*, L.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 487 Coniza is an herbe..That drie is good to kest under thi grayne. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. Livb, Coniza is of twoo sortes..it may be called in Englyshe Conyse..strowed vpon the grounde, or in a perfume wyth the smoke of it, [it] dryueth away serpentes and gnattes and kylle[th] flees. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxiii. 34 Of Conyza or Flebane. *Ibid.* 35 Theophrast calleth the great Conyza the male, and the smaller Conyza the female. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 326.

conze, var. of CUNYE, *Sc. Obs.* coin.

coo (ku:), *v.* [Imitative of the sound.]

1. *intr.* To make the soft murmuring sound or note characteristic of doves and pigeons.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. I. ii, So, two kind turtles..sit alone, And coo, and harken to each other's moan. **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 29 As the Wood Pidgeon cooes without his Mate. **1789** G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xlii. (1853) 275 Doves coo in an amorous and mournful manner. **1815** WORDSW. *Wks.* I. Pref. 25 The stock-dove is said to coo, a sound well imitating the note of the bird. **1887** BESANT *The World went* ii. 14 The doves cooed sleepily from the dovecot.

b. reduplicated.

1879 R. JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. County* 213 The dove may be heard..coo-cooing still more softly..to her mate.

2. *transf.* To utter a sound like that of a dove; *esp.* said of an infant.

1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. Prince Titi* 11 He was perpetually smiling or cooing..he never cried, nay did not so much as whimper. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 Between his three or four sleeps, he [the Baby] coos like a pigeon-house. **1885** H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 233 As he cooed on in this way he applied the web like a plaster to the torn flesh.

3. To converse caressingly or amorously; usually in phr. *to bill and coo*: see BILL *v.*² 3.

1816–7 BYRON *To T. Moore*, What are you doing now, Oh Thomas Moore?.. Billing or cooing now, Which, Thomas Moore? **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 295 Jenny and Jessamy..billing and cooing in an arbour.

4. *trans.* **a.** To utter or express by cooing. **b.** To send *to rest*, etc. by cooing.

1798 B. JOHNSON *Orig. Poems* 73 No longer now he..cooes the praise of ev'ry fair. **1814** S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* II. 3 The doves had cooed themselves to rest. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 444 A pair of turtle-doves lived in one nest, and cooed their love on the same branch. **1891** WINGFIELD *Maid of Hon.* II. xviii. 262 'The good Marquise', she cooed. 'The dear excellent Marquise.'

coo (ku:), *sb.*¹ [f. prec.] The sound uttered by doves and pigeons; a sound resembling this.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. (R.), Soft coos of distant doves. **1852** D. M. MOIR *Poems, Bloom and Blight* v, The cushat's coo of love. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 101 The wood-pigeon had uttered his last coo.

b. reduplicated.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The perpetual, never-ceasing song of the wind..and the coo-coo of the wood-pigeon.

coo, *sb.*² var. of CO¹, jackdaw.

c **1400** *Rowl. & O.* 286 Coo ne pye that there come none.

coo (ku:), *int.* Also coo-er. An exclamation expressing surprise or incredulity. *slang.*

1911 *Punch* 5 July 8/1 'My dear Bobby,' I said, 'I know everything about everything.' 'Coo—I bet you don't.' **1927** C. MACKENZIE *Vestal Fire* III. ii, Coo! they don't mind bumping into you, do they? **1929** RAYMOND *Family that Was* I. iv, 'Coo!' exclaimed Joyce. 'O Mummy, may he?' **1934** P. FLEMING *One's Company* xxiii. 168 But M.'s enormous stature drew many subdued cries of 'Ai-ai-ai-yah!', which is Chinese for 'Coo-er!' **1963** *Times* 22 Apr. 6/4 Coo, is that really the time?

coob, var. of COB.

coobah, var. COUBA.

co-'obligant. [CO- 3 c.] One under joint-obligation. So **co-'obligor,** one who obliges or binds himself together with others.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 159 The debtor..is thereby..entitled to sue any one of the co-obligants. **1880** R. MACKENZIE *19th Cent.* III. vi. 385 The industrious villager is the co-obligant of the idle and vicious. **1786** *Term Reports* I. 163 *marg.*, A co-obligor in a bond to the ordinary. **1847** C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. §1 (1883) 663 From the relation of the co-obligors or co-promisors *inter se*.

co-oblige, co-occupant: see CO-.

co-o'ccur, *v.* [f. CO- + OCCUR *v.*] *intr.* To occur together or simultaneously. So **co-o'ccurring** *ppl. a.*

1951 Z. S. HARRIS *Methods Struct. Linguistics* vi. 52 Others of their components (e.g. tone) are members of another co-occurring morpheme. **1957** —— in *Language* XXXIII. 286 The particular combinations of morphemes which co-occur in various instances of a construction are those which satisfy it. **1960** *Amer. Speech* XXXV. 243 Recurrences of differently identical phonemic sequences co-occur with the same bound and free forms as do the members of the first set. **1964** CRYSTAL & QUIRK *Prosodic Features in Eng.* iii. 34 Vocal effects that are the result of certain co-occurring activities of the vocal organs. *Ibid.* iv. 47 It seems usual for either of the transition modes..to co-occur with the 'rhythmic' pole of the first type of contrast.

co-o'ccurrence. [f. CO- + OCCURRENCE.] Simultaneous occurrence; an instance of this. Also *attrib.* So **co-o'ccurrent** *a.* and *sb.*

1951 Z. S. HARRIS *Methods Struct. Linguistics* xvii. 300 We are dealing with the co-occurrences of *A* and *B*. *Ibid.* 301 Many different conditions of limited co-occurrence..occur in various languages. **1954** —— in *Word* X. 146 An existing array of its co-occurrents. **1957** —— in *Language* XXXIII. 285 The co-occurrence set of each morpheme. **1962** D. S. WORTH in Householder & Saporta *Probl. Lexicography* 81 Multiple meanings can be specified by co-occurrent forms.., *e.g.*, '*hot* (*pepper*, *mustard*) = *picante*...' **1963** J. LYONS *Struct. Semantics* ii. 19 The very severe restrictions on the co-occurrence of different units in the same sentence. **1963** *Language* XXXIX. 9 Some or all of the pivot words have unique sets of cooccurrents. **1964** M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Linguistic Sci.* ii. 33 This tendency to co-occurrence is the basic formal pattern into which lexical items enter. It is known as collocation, and an item is said to 'collocate with' another item or items. **1965** *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (*Med. Res. Council*) III. 120 He was concerned with a square symmetric matrix of frequencies of co-occurrence of index terms.

cooch, -grass, obs. ff. COUCH, -GRASS.

coochele, var. of COCHLE, *Obs.*, a snail.

c **1520** L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 232 Coochele is a snayle dwellinge in the water & also on the londe..they thruste out .ij. longe hornes wherwith they fele wether they go.

coockolde, etc., obs. ff. CUCKOLD.

coockow, coocoo, obs. ff. CUCKOO.

cood, obs. f. COD *sb.*¹ bag, CUD.

coode, obs. f. CODE *sb.*¹,².

coodoo, var. of KOODOO.

cooee, cooey ('ku:i:, 'ku:i), *sb.* (also *int.*) Also cow-ee, koo-eh, coohee, coo-ee, cooie. The call or cry (ku:'i:) used as a signal by the Australian aborigines, and adopted by the colonists in the bush. Hence *gen.*, as a signal to draw attention to the caller. Austral. and N.Z. colloq. phr. *within* (*a*) *cooee* (*of*): within hailing distance; within easy reach, near (to).

('If the prolonged stress laid upon the syllable *coo* were expressed in letters, there ought to be six or eight *oo's* to the one short sharp shrill *ee*.' E. A. Petherick.)

1790 *Vocab.* in Gov. Hunter's *Jrnl.* 408 *Cow-ee* to come. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* II. 23 In calling to each other at a distance, the natives make use of the word *Coo-ee*, as we do the word *Hollo*, prolonging the sound of the *coo*, and closing that of the *ee* with a shrill jerk .. [It has] become of general use throughout the colony; and a newcomer, in desiring an individual to call another back, soon learns to say '*Coo-ee* to him' instead of Hollo to him. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* II. 91 Some gentlemen, on a visit to a London theatre, to draw the attention of their friends in an opposite box, called out *cooey*. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 315 The ringing koo-eh of the aborigine. 1864 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 107 *Cooey*, the Australian bush-call, now not unfrequently heard in the streets of London. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 651 In a narrow and rocky gorge .. Mr. Cooper gave the Australian cry of 'coohee,' which was answered by a thousand echoes. 1887 G. L. APPERSON in *All Year Round* 30 July 67/1 A common mode of expression is to be 'within cooey' of a place .. Now to be 'within cooey' of Sydney is to be at the distance of an easy journey therefrom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 1/3 Two well-known and wealthy Australian squatters on a visit to the mother country lost themselves in a London fog, and were only reunited after a series of shrill and vigorous 'coo-e's'. 1893 *Herald* (Melbourne) 26 June 2/6 (Morris), Witness said that there was a post-office clock 'within coo-ee', or within less than half-a-mile of the station. 1896 H. G. WELLS *Island of Dr Moreau* xvii. 161 Once I was arrested by the distant voice of Montgomery bawling, 'Coo-ee .. Mor-eau!' 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* (1900) 80 Weary teamsters struggled on while it was light, Just to camp within a cooey of the Shanty for the night. 1899 'S. RUDD' *On our Selection* 28 There wasn't a horse in the district could come within cooee of her. 1916 'ANZAC' *On Anzac Trail* 39 The niggers .. wouldn't come within coo-ee of our mob when engaged in bomb-throwing. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 16 Aug. 10/2 In George-Street, within coo-ee of the Town Hall. 1946 F. DAVISON *Dusty* xv. 164 Tom, within a cooee of seventy, had made a new start in life. 1957 *Times* 14 Nov. 17/2 Confident 'coo-ees' from both sides of the ground greeted this try [by the Australian rugby team]. 1965 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 4 Aug. 14/4 But nothing that Roux has achieved on this tour came within coo-ee of the effort of Gainsford.

Hence **'cooee, 'cooey** *v. intr.*, to utter this call.

1827 [see above]. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 80 When I cooeyed, like a 'black fellow', from Queen Anne's tower. 1888 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. i. 10 A black fellow would not coo-ē in that way.

cooer ('ku:ə(r)). [f. COO *v.*] One that coos.

1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 331 So close an imitation may be produced, that a genuine cooer may be beguiled into giving an answer. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., No hawk could swoop on such billers and cooers as these.

coo-er: see COO *int.*

coof (køf). *Sc.* [Only modern Sc.: the form corresponds to an earlier *côf*, which might be identical with ME. *cofe*, now COVE, slang for 'a fellow'; but the words show little agreement in sense. Identity with Sc. *coffe*, also *cofe*, *coif* 'merchant, hawker', has also been suggested, but here the phonology presents difficulty.]

A dull spiritless fellow; one somewhat obtuse in sense and sensibility.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 27 Let coofs their cash be clinking. 1795 BURNS *For a' that* iii, Tho' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 18 Do you think I'm heeding what a coof's ancestors were, when I ken I'm worth twa o' him?

coofer, coogell, obs. ff. COFFER, CUDGEL.

cooing ('ku:iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COO *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COO.

1. *lit.*; see COO *v.* 1.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 701 The Dove Ceases her Cooing. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 257 The .. doves .. still fill with their cooings the luxuriant gardens.

2. *transf.*; see COO *v.* 2, 3.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1272 Let not the Cooings of the World allure thee. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. viii, No one cares for matrimonial cooings. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xx, You may as well give over your billing and cooing.

'cooing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That COOS.

1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* III. i, That murm'ring Noise that cooing Doves Use. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* vi, I often heard the cooing dove In firry woodlands mourn alone.

Hence **'cooingly** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 248 Turtles Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 735 Her mother kissed her cooingly as she would have kissed a baby.

coo-in-new. Australian name of a timber-tree of New South Wales, also called White Beech (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*).

1862 *Catal. Nat. Prod. N.S. Wales in Internat. Exhib.* 25.

cooja(h) ('ku:dʒə). *Anglo-Ind.* [Hind. (Pers.) *kūza.*] A wide-mouthed earthenware water-vessel.

1871 RIDDELL *Indian Domestic Economy* (ed. 7) 362 Many parts of India are celebrated for their coojahs or guglets. 1883 E. H. AITKEN *Tribes on my Frontier* 118 They [*sc.* tree-frogs] would perch pleasantly on the edge of the water *cooja* or on the rim of a tumbler.

cook (kuk), *sb.* Forms: 1 cóc, 3 coc, cok, kok, 4-7 coke, cooke, (4-5 *Sc.* cuk(e, 5 koke, kowke, kuke, *pl.* cocus), 5- cook. [OE. *cóc*, ad. L. *coquus*, late L. *cocus* cook. Cf. OS. *kok*, MDu. *coc*, pl. *cōke*, Du. *kok*, LG. *kokk*; OHG. *choh* (*hh*), MHG., mod.G. *koch*; Icel. *kokkr*, Da. *kok*, Sw. *kock*. In continental Teutonic, as shown by the short *o*, and the High Germ. form, older than the 7th c.; in Eng. the long *ó* speaks to an independent later adoption from Latin, after the lengthening of original short vowels in open syllables (*cōcus* for *cocus*).]

1. One whose occupation is the preparation of food for the table: see COOK *v.* 2. a. *orig.* always masculine; applied to (*a*) the domestic officer charged with the preparation of food for a great household, monastery, college, ship, etc., (*b*) a tradesman who prepares and sells cooked food, the keeper of an eating-house or restaurant.

In sense (*a*) now chiefly used in colleges and ships; in large households, hotels, etc. the *head-cook* is usually called CHEF (*chef de cuisine*); in other cases distinguished from b. as *man-cook*. In (*b*) it survives in the *Cooks' Company*, one of the London City Companies, and in *pastry-cook*, and *cook's shop*, now commonly *cook-shop*, but is *obs.* as a simple trade-name.

(*a*) *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ci. 3 Swylce hi on cocer-pannan cocas gehyrstan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVIII. (*Z.*) 176 *cocus* cóc. *c* 1205 LAY. 8101 Weoren in þeos kinges cuchene twa hundred cokes. *Ibid.* 19948 Nefde he [Arthur] neuere nænne coc [*c* 1275 cok]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2898 Bertram þat was þe erles kok. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 540 A cuke and a portere. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlvi, Cocus in the kechine. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/24 *Hic archemerus*, a master cuke. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ix. 23 Then the coke toke vp a shulder .. and set it before Saul. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 260 The steward and cooke of euery ship. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 35 This yere was a coke boylyd in a cauderne in Smythfeld for he wolde a powsynd the byshoppe of Rochester. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1675) 33 He had rather his Entertainments should please the Guests, than the Cooks. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 73 I had three hundred cooks to dress my victuals. 1890 *Balliol College* (*Oxf.*) *Rules* 4 The dinner at the Strangers' Table is not to cost more than half-a-crown per head, and is to be arranged by the Cook.

(*b*) 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 104 Cookes [B. cokes] and heore knaues Cryen hote pies, hote! *Ibid.* III. 70 Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 379 A Cook [*v r.* cok, cooke] they hadde with hem for the nones To boille the chiknes with the marybones. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 24 *Ordo paginarum ludi* No. 35 Cukes, Waterleders [c. 1440 *title of* XXXII *in text*, The Cokis and Watir-leders]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 405 That non Bochour .. occupie cokes crafte w'tyn the liberte of the seid cite. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Coke that selleth meate, *cuisinier*. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 We went to a boiling cook's in Rosemary-lane. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 200 The Cooks of London, who were incorporated by King Edw. IV. bargained and sold a part of their lands in fee.

b. Applied to a woman, *esp.* one employed to cook or manage the cooking in a private family. Also *woman-cook*; cf. COOKESS, COOK-MAID.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* viii. 13 As for youre doughters, he shall take them to be Apotecaries, cokes, [WYCLIF fier makers], and bakers. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. ii. 4 Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his dry-Nurse; or his Cooke; or his Laundry. 1611 —— *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 56 She was both Pantler, Butler, Cooke, Both Dame and Seruant. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 95, I am truly thankful, and sincerely indebted to her too; for a good cook is a household blessing. 1882 *Standard* 18 Dec., 8/3 Wanted, a Good Plain Cook.

c. *fig.* One who 'cooks' literature, accounts, etc. See COOK *v.* 3.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 113 Thy scrows obscure are borowed fra some buike; Fra Lindesay thou tooke; thourt Chaucers cuike. 1830 BABBAGE *Decline of Science* 178 If a hundred observations are made, the Cook must be very unlucky if he cannot pick out fifteen or twenty which will do for serving up.

d. *Chess.* An unforeseen second solution that spoils a problem, position, etc.

1875 S. H. THOMAS in *Westm. Papers* VII. 243, I almost imagined the author's solution a 'cook'. 1876 W. NASH *Ibid.* IX. 53 If this is not a cook the problem is much under the composer's usually high standard. 1894 *Daily News* 30 July 6/7 The latest delinquent is the composer of problem No. 55, whose intention was to mate by 1 Q–Kt 4, overlooking the easy cook by 1 Q × Kt. 1966 *New Statesman* 24 June 941/2 Veitch found the otherwise beautiful piece blemished by this cook.

e. *Paper-Manuf.* The boiling procedure in a digester; the materials being boiled.

1906 R. W. SINDALL *Paper Technol.* v. 62 The progress of the 'cook' is carefully watched. 1937 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 224/2 *Slow cook*, another term for the Mitscherlich process of digesting pulp. 1963 R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Papermaking* v. 100 Digestion may take place either as a quick cook or a slow cook.

2. *Proverbs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 19 He is an evyle cooke, that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Life Sir P. Carew* 33 There is the proverb, the more cooks the worse potage. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 163 There is a common prouerbe, that hunger is the best Cooke. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 6. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 78 The Italian by-word, the woman is the fire, the man is the roast meate, in commeth the deuile, and he playeth the cooke. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 24 Too many Cooks spoils the Broth. 1663 —— *Counsel* (1664) 104 As every Cook commends his own Sauce; more then one Cook to a dish will spoil it. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 387 He is a Master of Cook's Latin. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A bad Cook is call'd the Cook of Hesdin, who poison'd the Devil. 1774 GARRICK *On Goldsmith's Charact. Cookery*, Heaven sends us good meat, but the Devil sends cooks.

3. *Comb.*, as *cook-director*, *cook-like* adv., *cook-serving* ppl. a.; **cook-book**, a cookery-book (orig. *U.S.*); **cook-boy**, a boy engaged in cooking, or as assistant to a cook; **cook-camp** *N. Amer.* the part of a camp in which the cooking is done; a building serving as kitchen and eating-room; **cook-conner, -cunner, cook-fish, cook-wrasse; cook-general**, a domestic servant who does house-work as well as cooking; **cook-housekeeper**, a domestic servant who does the work of both cook and housekeeper; **cook-housemaid**, a female servant who does the work both of cook and housemaid; **cook-pot**, a pot used for cooking; **cook-shack** *N. Amer.*, a shack in which cooking is done; **cook's knife**, a general-purpose kitchen knife; one used by a cook; **cook's mate, cook-mate**, the deputy or assistant of a ship's cook; **cook-stove** *U.S.*, a cooking-stove; **cook-tent** *U.S.*, a tent in which food is cooked; **cook-wagon** *U.S.*, a wagon with a cooking outfit; **cook-wrasse**, the male of a species of Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*). See also COOK-HOUSE, -MAID, -ROOM, -SHOP, -WENCH.

1809 R. TYLER *Yankey in London* 179 An assortment of culinary reviews, vulgarly called *cook-books. 1881 MRS. F. E. OWENS (*title*) Cook Book, and useful Hints for the Household. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July (*Rept. of American Library*) We cannot supply the demand for cook books and elementary works on domestic economy. 1951 'J. WYNDHAM' *Day of Triffids* xiv. 250 With the aid of a cook-book Josella had managed to produce meals of a kind. 1970 *N.Y. Times* 1 Sept. 38/6 A minimum of $45 for me, my apron, and my cookbook. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 104 Bob, the *cook-boy, comported himself rudely. 1953 D. LESSING *Five* iv. 208 His cook-boy, who had worked for him twelve years, gave notice that month. 1963 *Times* 27 Feb. 12/6 Ibrahim, Iranian cook-boy to the entourage. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 703/2 A *cook camp .. is a large dining-room and kitchen combined. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 393/2 'Yer supper's ready' said Payson, emerging from the cook-camp. 1935 A. SULLIVAN *Great Divide* 194 There was .. the cook camp with its log annex for supplies and fresh beef. 1969 L. G. SORDEN *Lumberjack Lingo* 26 *Cook camp*, a building used as kitchen and dining room in a logging camp. Same as cook house, cook shanty. 1709 E. WARD in *Wks. Cervantes* vi, To be chosen *Cook-Director of the whole Feast. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 240 The *Cook-fish is so called of the Sea-men, because he so pleasantly tasteth when he is well sodden. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 10/4 *Cook-general and Young Housemaid wanted. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 45/1 A cook-general is expected to undertake a certain amount of general housework. 1892 C. M. YONGE *That Stick* xi. 71 The indoor servants were all new, the *cook-housekeeper hired by Lady Kenton's assistance. 1950 'J. TEY' *To love & be Wise* xi. 128 The back door was always locked by Mrs Brett, the cook-housekeeper. 1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Wanted, a *cook-housemaid and nurse. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristophanes* (1887) I. 41 Did you hear how *cook-like .. he serves up to himself. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 23/2 A new patent colander sauce-pan and *cook-pot. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 91 Lascaris disguised himself as a *cook-serving man. 1909 R. A. WASON *Happy Hawkins* 38 Jabez changed directions for the *cook shack. 1912 J. B. BICKERSTETH *Land of Open Doors* (1914) 157 They were ready to pull down the cook-shack over his ears. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) II. v. 132 Railroad cookshacks. 1868 M. JEWRY *Warne's Model Cookery Bk.* 30/3, 2 *cook's knives. 1939 J. CARY *Mr. Johnson* 88 Sozy's cook's knife, a black-handled French knife with a sharp point. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4649/4 [He] has been at Sea some time in the Queen's Service as *Cook's Mate. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 80 Cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, suffer more by the plague, than any other set of people. 1865 *Calcutta Rev.* XLI. 327 A cook-mate on board a Dutch man-of-war. 1824 T. B. HAZARD *Nailer Tom's Diary* (1930) 625/1 Sett up the *Cook Stoe [*sic*] in the west Room. 1838 H. COLMAN *Mass. Agric. Rep.* 80 The wood when cut fit for a cook stove is worth $4 a cord. 1853 Cook-stove [see STOVE *sb.*¹ 5 a]. 1930 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 23 Aug. p. i/3 A voyage is dull without tea and life a cheerless blank without a cookstove. 1885 E. B. CUSTER *Boots & Saddles* 53 We looked out, to find the *cook-tent blown flat to the ground. 1956 H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) ii. 14 Our cooktent had a pleasant business warmth, too. 1900 H. GARLAND *Eagle's Heart* 162 In the shade of the *cook wagon. 1907 MULFORD *Bar-20* xi. 119 Two cook wagons were stalled a short distance from the corral. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 495 The Red Wrasse .. was ascertained by Fries to be the female of the *Cook Wrasse.

cook (kuk), *v.*¹ Also 4 coke. [f. COOK *sb.* Cf. OHG. *kochôn*, *chochen*, MHG. and mod.G. *kochen*, MLG. *kōken*, Du. *koken*, Da. *koge*, which are however only parallel forms.]

1. a. *intr.* To act as cook, to prepare food by the action of heat (*for* a household, etc.). (Now regarded as the *absol.* use of 2.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 150 þei [prestis] schulden travel night and day to coke for mennis gostly fode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 60 Thenne cam contrition þat hadde coked for hem alle. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 150 They did not venture to make a fire and cook, it is true. 1881 *Queen's Regul. for Army* XVII. ¶ 86 The most competent man is to be selected to cook for the whole of the troops on board.

b. Slang phr. *to cook with gas* (or *electricity, radar*): to succeed, to do very well; to act or think correctly; also *to cook on the front* (*top*) *burner. U.S.*

1941 *Star* (Kansas City) 23 Feb., Now you're cooking with electricity! 1942 *Time* 27 Apr. 84/3 Many a student .. figured that .. Thurman Arnold was cooking with gas. 1945 L. SHELLY *Jive Talk Dict.* 23/1 *Cooking on the front burner*, tops. 1946 F. WAKEMAN *Hucksters* (1947) xv. 201 Vic said, 'Good boy, Georgie. Now you're cooking with radar.' 1958 N. D. HINTON in *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* XXX. 39 Although

'cooking on the front burner' has long since gone out of style, some musicians still refer to New York as 'The Apple'. **1962** K. ORVIS *Damned & Destroyed* xi. 77 Those Mounties cook with gas. With gas, brother—they're murder. **1965** 'N. CARTER' *Arm'd Rhinoceros* xxiv. 264 'These pens are no good.'.. 'You're cooking on the front burner, Mac,' I replied in a kind of English to relieve my feelings.

c. To play music with excitement, inspiration, etc. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1943 *N.Y. Times* 9 May II. 5/4 Brother, when you are cooking with both burners the fiddle is out. **1955** L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* 346 *Cook*, v. (Usually in the expression 'He's cookin'.') To play with rhythmic inspiration. **1965** *Crescendo* Oct. 12/1 In some of the up-tempos Len Livesey really was cooking. **1968** *Ibid.* June 12/2 The band used to get up on the bandstand and *really* cook.

2. a. *trans.* To prepare or make ready (food); to make fit for eating by due application of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 39 There is cold meat i' th' Caue, we'l brouz on that Whil'st what we haue kill'd, be Cook'd. **1611** —— *Cymb.* v. iv. 156 Hanging is the word, Sir, if you bee readie for that, you are well Cook'd. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 52 I will tel you .. how to cook him. **1779-80** COOK *Voy.* I. I. xvii. (R.) Bread-fruit is sometimes cooked in an oven of the same kind. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Cook the fish thyself here before me. *Mod.* (title) A hundred ways of cooking potatoes.

b. with *up* (implying manipulation).

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 468, I know no other animal wherein the rectum is cooked up.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of food: To undergo cooking, to be cooked. Colloq. phr. (orig. *U.S.*) ***what's cooking?***, what is happening? what is in train?

In the construction 'to be cooking', 'cooking' is historically the *vbl. sb.* (to be *a-cooking*, i.e. in process of cooking); but this runs together with 'to cook', = 'cook itself' or 'be cooked'; = F. *se cuire*. Cf. similar construction of *bake*, *boil*, *cut*, *eat*, *taste*, etc.

1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xx. 274 Whilst the rice was cooking, I thought I might as well run up and see the town. **1891** *Leisure Hour* Dec. 144/1 Stew, stirring well, till the pulp cooks to a marmalade. *Mod.* These pears do not cook well: they are not good cookers. **1942** R. CHANDLER *High Window* 70 It stopped at six, I got out, and the old man leaned out of the car to spit and said in a dull voice: 'What's cookin'?' **1943** C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 62 *What's cooking*? What's happening? What's on? **1945** S. LEWIS *C. Timberlane* 113 It was part of their creed and time that every so often Eino and Jinny should say to each other, 'What's cooking?' **1956** 'A. GILBERT' *Death came Too* xvi. 165 What's cooking?.. Are you going to uncover the villain?

d. *trans.* and *intr.* To prepare opium for use by the application of heat.

1887 in *Amer. Speech* (1948) XXIII. 246/2 The roller dips his yenhook into the shell or hoptoy, and conveys the opium over the lamp to cook it, which takes but a few seconds. **1916** T. BURKE *Limehouse Nights* (1917) 260 Lois..began to 'cook' for her boy... She..dug out the treacly hop..and held it against the flame. **1948** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* Suppl. II. xi. 681 The preparation of the opium is called cooking (or rolling) a pill.

e. *trans.* To make radioactive. Also *intr.*, to become radioactive. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1950 in *Amer. Speech* (1952) XXVII. 204 Others are formed in aluminum cans of raw material 'cooked' by the pile's neutrons. **1951** *Time* 19 Nov. 40/1 More cobalt is being 'cooked' for the first U.S. units. **1959** C. HODDER-WILLIAMS *Chain Reaction* xiii. 157 If the thing won't cook if they [*sc.* the control rods] 're raised about three quarters of the way out, you can reckon that there's something cockeyed somewhere.

3. *fig.* Also with *up* (*esp.* in a and b, rare in c).

1588 T. L. *To Ch. Rome* (1651) 19 How may he cook or spice his Commandements, to have them approved of your mouths? **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 188 When the countenance is thus cook'd up, and set in form, out comes two or three If you'll give me leave's. **1739** SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* iii. 51 He is cooked up in all the State and Formalities of a dead Person. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. 194, I go that job cookit. **1859** M. NAPIER *Mem. Claverhouse* I. II. 353 Lauderdale.. was cooked into such a loyalist.. by eleven years of durance in the Tower.

b. To 'get up', concoct.

1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 155 The toiling Swain, that hath with pleasing trouble Cookt a small Fortune. **1751** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxlvii. 133 We cooked up a bill for that purpose. **1795** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II, I've cooked up a Petition. **1817** COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 84 [They] cook up a doctrine of fatality. They say, it is the fate of nations, etc. **1889** GRANT ALLEN *Tents of Shem* I. 145 To inspect the sketch he was busily cooking.

c. To present in a surreptitiously altered form, for some purpose; to manipulate, 'doctor', falsify, tamper with. *colloq.*

1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett.* (1739) II. 16 The Proof was once clear, however they have cook'd it since. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcviii, Some falsified printed accounts, artfully cooked up, on purpose to mislead and deceive. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 2 These accounts, even if cooked, still exercise some check. **1872** J. A. H. MURRAY *Introd. Compl. Scot.* 117 The editor was attacked by..Pinkerton, for not printing the text 'as a classic', i.e. cooking the spelling, etc., as he himself would have done. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 410 Occasionally the sealers may have quietly 'cooked' the return.

4. a. To ruin, spoil, 'do for'. *slang.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 360 (Farmer) When..the cabs that carry four come in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. **1889** *Field* 14 Dec. 854 [Chess] If there are two key-moves, a problem is cooked.

b. *to cook any one's goose*: to 'do for' a person or thing; to ruin or kill. *slang.* See GOOSE.

a **1851** *Street Ballad* in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 243 (Hoppe) If they come here we'll cook their goose, The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. **1860** TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xlii, Chaldicotes, Gagebee, is a cooked goose, as far as Sowerby is concerned. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* xiv, If you worry or excite your brain..you will cook your own goose—by a quick fire. **1868** E. YATES *Rock Ahead* III. v, It..will be quite enough to cook your goose as it is.

†cook, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 Sc. couk. [From the sound.] *intr.* To utter the note of the cuckoo.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 50 Let constant Cuckoes cooke on euery side. **1724** RAMSAY *Evergreen* (*Cherrie & Slae* ii.), The Corbie crys, The Coukow couks.

cook (kuk), *v.*[3] *Sc.* [Origin uncertain.] To disappear suddenly.

1787 BURNS *Halloween* xxv Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays, Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle; Whyles cookit underneath the braes, Below the spreading hazel.

cook, var. of CUCK *v.*

cookable ('kʊkə(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] A. *adj.* That can be cooked. B. *sb.* Anything that may be cooked for food (cf. *eatable*).

1843 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* viii. 47 Next came a resolution that the ladies should prepare the cookables—i.e. stuff the chicken with filling—beat eggs for puddings, and the like. **1858** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxii. 18 Canada will doubtless furnish some equally savoury cookable. **1884** W. M. WILLIAMS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. No. 6. 773 All the cookable and eatable fats fall into the class 'fixed oils.'

cookdom ('kʊkdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -DOM.] **a.** The office or position of cook. **b.** The domain of a cook or of cooks.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 729 All old quartermasters.. look forward to the cookdom, as the cardinals look to the popedom. **1874** T. JACKSON *Stories ab. Animals* xiv. 180 Cook is fond of the animal, because he has cleared her cookdom of this insect pest.

cooked (kʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Of articles of food: Prepared by heat for eating. Often with qualification as ***half-cooked***, ***ill-cooked***, ***well-cooked***, etc.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 115 Whether the flesh is raw or cooked. **1855** J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem. Common Life* vi. (1879) 108 A well-cooked piece of meat. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 371 Cooked and tinned Salmon.

2. *fig.* Altered to suit a purpose, 'doctored'.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 266 Cooked statistics and unsound theories. **1861** *Illust. Lond. News* 30 Mar. 285/3 A placard headed 'Cooked statement of income and expenditure.'

cookee ('kʊki:). *N. Amer.* Also cookie. [f. COOK sb.] A cook; esp. an assistant to the cook in a camp.

1846 *Spirit of Times* 4 July 218/2 A cookie who was lord and master of the culinary department. **1851** J. S. SPRINGER *Forest Life* 172 Arrangements are made..by the cook and 'cookee', as his assistant is called. **1891** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 890/2 The rule is to have one cook and two 'cookees' to each sixty men. **1901** S. E. WHITE *Westerners* xxvii. 250 The move necessitated a cook and 'cookee', and the weekly purchase of provisions. **1965** *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 16 May 6/2 Food was laid out in 'dishups' scattered along the table and 'cookees' watched to see that they were well filled.

cookee: see COOKY.

cookeite ('kʊkaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1866, after Prof. J. P. Cooke of Harvard: see -ITE.] A variety of lithium mica, in colour white to yellowish green, occurring in minute scales, and in slender six-sided prisms.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLI. 246 On cookeite, a new mineral species. **1868** DANA *Min.* 489 Cookeite..Occurs with tourmaline and lepidolite at Hebron and Paris, Maine.

cooker ('kʊkə(r)). [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A stove or other apparatus designed for cooking. **b.** A vessel in which food is cooked.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 68/1 Gas Cookers in Work. **1887** *Manch. City News* 26 Feb. 4 The soup is prepared in a thirty-gallon 'Cooker.'

2. A fruit, etc., that cooks well.

1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/8 They are a large, juicy apple, agreeable to eat and splendid cookers. **1888** *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 4/5 The best cropping apple..unequalled as a cooker.

3. *fig.* One who 'cooks up', or dresses up (literature), manipulates accounts, etc.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 53 Homer is called a 'cooker' of early ballads. **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 702/1 He sometimes called their composer or compiler a 'cooker', who made a dish of floating poetic figments.

4. That which 'cooks' or 'does for' any one (see COOK *v.*[1] 4); a 'finisher'. *slang.*

1869 *Daily News* 12 May, Jeames [writes] 'I expect this will be a cooker for me.'

cookering, obs. var. of COCKERING.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cookerynge mete, *carificio.*

cookery ('kʊkərɪ). Forms: 4 cokerie, (5 kokery), 6 cokery(e, coquerie, -rye, (kouckery), 6–7 cookerie. [f. COOK *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ERY 2.]

1. a. The art or practice of cooking, the preparation of food by means of fire.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Here Beginnethe A Boke of Kokery. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 258 Theyr maner of coquerie is in manye thynges differynge from owres. **1570** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (*Surtees*) 327 A booke of kouckery in prent. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 64 Fine Egyptian cookerie. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 265 A house, or a place at least, for our cookery. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Corn* 94 Animal matters which have undergone cookery, etc. **1884** *L'pool Daily Post* 24 July 5 A new department will be opened for the neighbouring School of Cookery.

b. with *pl.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 31 The most common Sorts of Cookeries..is to dress little bits of Pork. **1863** MRS. MARSH *Heathside F.* II. 86 Wait till I get a school of my own, and see what cookeries I'll have.

†2. *concr.* Cooking apparatus and material. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 588 [In Cairo] there are estemed to bee 15000 Cookes which carry their Cookerie and boile it as they goe, on their heads.

†3. A product of the cook's art. *Obs. rare.*

a **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1808) II. 205 (D.) His appetite was gone, and cookeries were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was chip. **1802** D. WORDSWORTH *Grasmere Jrnl.* 24 Jan. in *Jrnls.* (1941) I. 101 We..made a nice piece of cookery for Wm.'s supper. **1855** C. M. YONGE *Railroad Children* v. 37 Many was the nice little cookery of broth or gruel made for her especial benefit.

†4. A cooking establishment; a kitchen; a cook-shop. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* x. (1603) 80 A common cookerie or cookes row. **1611** COTGR. *Rotisserie*..a kitchen, cookerie, or cookes shop, wherein meat is vsually rosted. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, The pie made and baked at the prison cookery hard by.

5. *fig.* The action or method of 'cooking' or 'dressing up' (*e.g.* a literary work); the practice of 'cooking' or falsifying: see COOK *v.*[1] 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 11 ¶6 We..have no Occasion for that Art of Cookery, which our Brother Newsmongers so much excel in;..dressing up a second Time for your Tast the same Dish which they gaue you the Day before. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 62 The legends might have been 'cooked' over and over again, but the cookery came at last to nought.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cookery competition***, ***-lesson***, ***-school***, etc.; **cookery-book**, a book of receipts and instructions in cookery.

1639 M. VERNEY *Will* in F. P. Verney *Memoirs* (1892) II. i. 18 All but my noats and account and medsinable and coockery Boockes, such keep. **1810** ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE (title) Domestic Management; or, The Healthy Cookery-Book. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 A recipe in the cookery-book. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 2/1 A cookery competition for the women was carried on during the three days.

†'cookess. *Obs. rare.* In ME. cokysse. [f. COOK *sb.* + -ESS.] A female cook.

1459 *Laud MS.* 416 lf. 74 (Halliw.) Hyt is now hard to deserne and know, A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow. **1552** in *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc. 1887) II. I. 287 Mawde, Cookesse of Hart Hall.

cookey: see COOKIE, COOKY.

cook-house. [f. COOK *v.*[1] + HOUSE: cf. *bakehouse*.] A building or room in which cooking is done; a detached out-door kitchen in warm countries; the COOK-ROOM on board a ship.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 Fire broke out in the cook house, on board the Nelly. **1875** MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 58 A small eating-room with a grass cookhouse beyond. **1890** *Daily News* 20 Nov. 7/1 'The Rookery' at Wellington Barracks is perfectly unsanitary, a portion of it being over the cook-house.

cookics. *humorous nonce-wd.* [cf. *ethics*, etc.]

1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 80 The grand and broad principles of cookery or cookics.

cookie ('kʊkɪ). Chiefly *Sc.* and *N. Amer.* Also cooky, cookey. [prob. a. Du. *koekje* ('ku:kjə) dim. of *koek* cake: this is app. certain for U.S.; but for Scotland historical evidence has not been found.] **1. a.** In Scotland the usual name for a baker's plain bun; in U.S. usually a small flat sweet cake (a *biscuit* in U.K.), but locally a name for small cakes of various form with or without sweetening. Also *S. Afr.* and *Canad.*

c **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1760) II. xxiv. 272 In the Low-Country the Cakes are called Cookies. **1808** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 Those notable cakes, hight new-year cookies. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, Muckle obliged to ye for your cookies, Mrs. Shortcake. **1852** D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 97 Very dry cookies, spiced with caraway seeds. **1852** BARTER *Dorp & Veld* 107 Cookies, or unleavened cakes of coarse meal, baked on the grid-iron. **1870** B. HARTE *Luck Roar. Camp* 227 (Farmer) He lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a cookey! **1897** E. GLANVILLE *Tales from Veld* 51 Raking the 'cookie' from the fire-place, whence it came baking hot. **1935** M. DE LA ROCHE *Young Renny* xxiv. 214 Mary was arranging plates of bread and butter, thick ginger cookies,.. and a bowl of halved peaches. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 6/2 Children sneaking cookies from a cookie jar.

b. *Comb.*, as **cookie-pusher** (*U.S. colloq.*), a counter attendant; *fig.*, a man leading a futile social life; *spec.*, a diplomat allegedly devoting more attention to protocol or social

engagements than to his work; **cookie-shine** (*humorous*), a tea-party (cf. *tea-fight*).

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §449/1 *Cookie pusher* .. a party attender. *Ibid.* §452/3 Dandy, 'dude' .. *cookie pusher*. *Ibid.* §825/15 Ladies' man .. *cookie-pusher*. **1946** *Word Study* May 2/1 State Department officials have long been called 'cookie pushers'. **1961** *Times* 30 May 10/6 The chairman of the House sub-committee .. still .. dismisses all diplomatists as 'cooky-pushers'. **1962** *Economist* 29 Sept. 1211/3 The popular image of the cookie-pusher in Foggy Bottom. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* v, Conversaziones, cookey-shines, etcetera. **1867** *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XII. 195/2 From the frequent appearance of these [cookies] at tea-parties, the latter are irreverently spoken of as Cookie Shines.

2. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). **a.** A woman; *esp.* an attractive girl. **b.** A man, often with defining word.

1920 *Collier's* 6 Mar. 42/3 That girl friend of yours is a cookie—hey, what? **1928** *Chicago Tribune* 7 Oct. (Comics) 2 What a swell bunch of cookies you turned out to be. **1942** *Amer. Mercury* Oct. 436/1 Just about the toughest cookie ever born. **1948** F. BROWN *Murder can be Fun* (1951) x. 146 A smart cookie, that Wilkins. **1953** W. R. BURNETT *Vanity Row* xvi. 110 He's a real tough cookie and you know it. **1959** R. LONGRIGG *Wrong Number* ii. 27, I met a cookie I know. .. She said you'd said *Faustus* was like *Oklahoma*.

3. A bomb. *Air Force slang*.

1943 in *Amer. Speech* (1944) XIX. 310/1, I am flying in one of three Lancasters which will drop hundreds of incendiaries as well as 4,000-pound '*cookies*'. **1944** R. DIMBLEBY in *War Report* (*B.B.C.*) (1946) xiv. 280 But I *did* see heavy bombs, cookies, going down into the brown smoke.

4. Colloq. phr. (chiefly *U.S.*): (*that's*) ***how*** (or ***the way***) ***the cookie crumbles***, (that is) how the position resolves itself; that is the way it is.

1957 *Sat. Even. Post* 7 Sept. 59 From then on, that's the way the cooky crumbled. I enjoyed having good ratings, but I didn't enjoy the viciousness of the railbirds' thrusts at Berle. **1959** WENZELL BROWN *Cry Kill* iv. 45 No matter how the cookie crumbled, Mamma Ida was in for a bad time. **1961** WODEHOUSE *Ice in Bedroom* v. 40 Oh well, that's the way the cookie crumbles. You can't win 'em all. **1964** *Listener* 16 Apr. 612/2 We shall not know how, as the Americans say, the cookie crumbles.

cookie, var. COOKEE.

cooking ('kʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COOK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb COOK (*lit.* and *fig.*). *spec.* the process of preparing opium. Cf. COOK *v.*[1] 2 d.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 221 It is man's perverse cooking who hath turn'd this bounty of God into a Scorpion. **1815** HUNT *Feast of Poets* 6 And will find ye all out with your cookings and cares. **1873** H. SPENCER *Study of Sociol.* vi. (1877) 121 'Cooking' of railway accounts and financial prospectuses. **1887** in *Amer. Speech* (1948) XXIII. 246/2 Watch the roller go through his routine of cooking.

2. *concr.* That which is cooked at one time; a meal. (Cf. BAKING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 635 The rustic greediness of swallowing two cookings in a day.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a. cooking-apple**, an apple suitable for cooking; **cooking-range**, a cooking-stove containing several openings for carrying on different operations at once; **cooking-stove**, a stove adapted for cooking.

c **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 59 He was carried under the cooking-boat, and seen no more. **1817** W. COXE *Fruit Trees* 108 The Hagloe is an uncommonly fine cooking apple. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 395 Then peeled his flesh with a great cooking knife. **1849** LONGF. *Kavanagh* (1851) 412 Who wants to know about the cooking-range. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiii, A neat, well-blacked and shining cooking-stove. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 172 Our cooking-gear. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 9 Needful for cooking and drinking purposes. *Mod.* Gas cooking-stoves in great variety. **1893** G. MEREDITH *Let.* 8 Nov. (1970) II. 1146 The cooking apples can't be surpassed. **1966** *Observer* 30 Oct. 46/3, 4 lb. cooking-apples.

b. Used in the cooking of food, as *cooking **sherry**, **soda***; hence designating something of medium or average quality, as *cooking **bitter*** (beer).

1861 *Vanity Fair* 2 Feb. 50/1 The servants .. were forever .. taking the cooking butter for the table. **1872** *Harper's Mag.* XLVI. 28 This is genuine soda-water—cooking soda with nearly an equal amount of sulphate of soda, [etc.]. **1908** A. BENNETT *Old Wives' Tale* I. iii. 36 Cooking butter, to say naught of lard, was unknown in that kitchen. **1926-7** *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 94/2 Cooking Brandy (French)—Per doz. bots. 150/-. **1934** WEBSTER, Cooking sherry. **1939** A. SIMON *Encycl. Gastronomy* I. 4/1 A sweet sauce usually made with apricot jam, a little flour and some 'cooking sherry'. **1940** *Economist* 13 July 43/1 Tea, margarine and cooking fats are all to be rationed this month. **1951** P. BRANCH *Lion in Cellar* i. 11 Not the best bitter .. but the weaker one which she privately referred to as 'cooking'. **1966** R. JEFFRIES *Death in Coverts* i. 7 The last trump would sound before he ever offered even cooking brandy.

'cooking, *ppl. a.* That cooks.

1874 RHIND *Hist. Vegetable Kingd.* 186 Man who has been humorously defined to be a cooking animal.

cookish ('kʊkɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -ISH.] Like a cook. Hence **'cookishly** *adv.*

1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 177, I cannot abide a man thats too fond ouer me, so cookish. **1836-48** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* IV. iv, How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties.

cookless ('kʊklɪs), *a.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cook. Hence **'cooklessness**.

c **1845** J. W. HOWE *Let.* in F. Trollope *Dom. Manners* (1949) 54, I am again cookless. I imprudently .. took a young girl, who left me in four days. **1898** *Cornhill Mag.* Aug. 255 The good old schoolroom days when one's dear mother used sometimes to admit that she 'had been cookless for six weeks'. **1904** 'ALAN DALE' *Wanted: a Cook* Ded., To Jennie Shalek: housewife, who, in my hour of drab and dreary cooklessness, when my heart fainted, and tragedy impended, sent her four fair daughters to my aid. **1928** *Sunday Express* 6 May 15 Catherine Ives... 'When the Cook is Away.' .. In coming to the rescue of the cookless —from whatever cause—the author has collected also an attractive assortment of recipes.

†**cookly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. COOK *sb.* + -LY[1].] Like or after the manner of a (skilful) cook.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 556 And cookly spitted it, Roasted, and drew it artfully.

'cook-maid. A maid or female servant employed in cooking, or as assistant to a cook.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 179. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 75 Neither I nor anyone in my house but Jane the cook-mayde could do it. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 12 *note*, Gloucester .. discovered the Lady Anne in the dress of a cookmaid in London. **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 167 Those who think that the development of society can be arrested because a farmer's wife finds it hard to get a cookmaid.

[**cook-mate**, erroneous form of COCK-MATE.]

cookoo: see CUCKOO.

cook-out, cookout ('kʊkaʊt). orig. *U.S.* [f. COOK *sb.* and *v.*[1] + OUT *adv.*] An outdoor gathering at which food is cooked; a barbecue.

1947 *Reader's Digest* May 22 At a breakfast cook-out one boy was delegated to cook scrambled eggs. **1950** *Even. Jrnl.* (Lincoln, Nebraska) 9 Sept., A cookout at the Campfire Girls' cabin. **1958** *Listener* 17 July 81/2 People who pride themselves on plain-speaking call this [a barbecue] a 'cook-out'. **1962** J. POTTS *Evil Wish* i. 17 She'll .. make a patio out of it. So they can have cook-outs. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 14/6 They stayed for five weeks, had cook-outs on the beach and occasional nights in Montego Bay.

cookquean, var. of CUCKQUEAN. *Obs.*

'cook-room. A room in which cooking is done, a kitchen; **a.** on board a ship, the galley (in later use *N. Amer.*); **b.** a separate building or outhouse, COOK-HOUSE.

1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 260 The cooke roome and all other places to be kept cleane. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Cooke-roome .. commonly in Merchantmen it is in the Fore-Castle. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. xlvii, There are no chimneys or fire-places .. but in the Cook-room. This word is used to signify their kitchen. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Coqueron*, the cook-room .. or cuddy, of a lighter or hoy. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. i. 6 All the vessels of his table silver, and many of those of his cook-room. **1874** *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* II. 509 The cook room, which is one of the utmost importance, should be one of great convenience. **1880** TOURGÉE *Invis. Empire* x. 467 There were four rooms, .. a cook-room, dining room [etc.]. **1896** J. C. HARRIS *Sister Jane* 54, I made haste to go to the cook-room, intending to start the fire. **1964** *Newfoundland Q.* Summer 15/1 Also with a large enough lot of non-resident hands, there would be a 'cook room'.

fig. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 95 Passe along vnto the stomacke, the Cookeroome, where Diet is the Steward, Appetite the Clark, and Concoction the maister Cooke.

cookship ('kʊkʃɪp), [f. COOK *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or function of a cook.

1826 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 6 'T would be cook-ship versus Quaker-ship.

'cook-shop. 1. Originally **cook's shop**. A shop where cooked food is sold; an eating-house.

α. **1552** HULOET, Cokes shope, *popina*. **1600** ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* iii. 9 Such vulgar diet with Cookes shops agree. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, The cooks shop in Ram Alley. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 249. ¶8 [He] carried me to a Cook's-Shop. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvii. (1741) 252 Frequenting .. inns, cooks-shops, taverns.

β. **1615** SIR E. HOBY *Curry Combe for a Coxe-Combe* 10 It seemes he hath .. been brought vp .. rather in a cooke-shop. **1677** *Act 29 Chas. II*, c. 7. §3 In inns, cooke-shops, or victualling houses. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* viii. 71 He dined and supped in an eastern cook-shop. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 33 Running to and fro of boys from cook-shops.

2. *N.Z.* (See quot. 1933.)

1857 *St. Leonard's Station Diary* 1 Jan. in L. R. C. MacFarlane *Amuri* (1946) III. 123 Rum and plum duff at the cook shop. **1933** L. G. D. ACLAND in *Press* (Christchurch) 30 Sept. 15/7 *Cookshop*, kitchen and dining room where station hands' food is cooked and eaten. It is sometimes a separate building, sometimes part of the men's hut. **1953** B. STRONACH *Musterer on Molesworth* ii. 8 The cookshop [on Molesworth Station] was an old army hut.

cook-stool, corrupt var. of CUCK-STOOL. *Obs.*

Cook's tour. [f. the name of Thomas *Cook* (1808–92), travel agent.] A tour, *esp.* one in which many places are viewed; any journey of wide extent; also *fig.* So **Cook's-tourist** *sb.* and *a.*

1906 W. DE MORGAN *J. Vance* xlvii. 475 So it was decided that Florence was banal and Cook's-tourist—a new adjective. **1916** F. C. CURRY *From St. Lawrence to Yser* xxi. 155 'Cook's tourists'. These individuals were officers sent over .. to receive practical instruction in trench warfare. **1922** S. LEWIS *Babbitt* ix. 126 Dante .. the fellow that took the Cook's Tour to Hell. **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 63 *Cook's tour*, a colloquial phrase for the customary tour round the trenches by officers and N.C.O.'s of relieving .. units .., the 'Cook's Tourists' being guided by the previous holders of the position. **1928** C. A. NICHOLSON *Hell & Duchess* II. iii. 248 She has yet .. to do her Cook's tour, as it were: the Louvre, Cluny, Sainte-Chapelle. **1969** A. GLYN *Dragon Variation* viii. 229 Sightseeing!.. It isn't a question of taking a Cook's Tour round the city.

†**'cook-wench.** *Obs.* A servant-girl employed in cooking; = COOK-MAID.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl. The cook-wench and dairy-maid. **1795** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 IV. 199 Thy Cook-wench soon becomes thy proper mate. **1811** ORME *Govt. Indostan* 413 An Indian cook-wench.

cook-wrasse: see COOK *sb.*[1] 3.

cooky ('kʊkɪ). *colloq.* Also cookee, -ie. [f. COOK *sb.* with -Y hypocoristic: cf. *Nelly*, *Betty*, etc.] A name for a (female) cook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* I. 259 The valet in his tarnish'd lace, And cooky with her shining face. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/2 Cooky, with whom the metropolitan bobby is supposed to be on affectionate terms.

cooky, var. of COOKIE, bun, small cake.

cool (ku:l), *a.* Forms: 1 cól, 3–5 cole, 4 coul, 6 *Sc.* cuill, 4–7 coole, 3, 7– cool. [OE. *cól*:—OTeut. **kôlu-z*, f. ablaut stem of *kal-* = L. *gel-* cold: see note under etymology of COLD. Passage from the *-u* into the *-jo* declension (**kôljo-z*) gave OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *küele*, G. *kühl* cool.]

1. a. Moderately cold; said of a temperature which, in contrast with heat, is cold enough to be agreeable and refreshing, or, in contrast with cold, is not so low as to be positively disagreeable or painful.

In earlier use sometimes app. not distinguished from *cold*.

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* v. 26 Swa oft æsprinʒe utawealleð of clife harum col and hlutor. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 324 Hrer mid sticcan oþ þæt hit col sie. *c* **1275** *Pains of Hell* 82 in *O.E. Misc.* 149 þat fule pool þat euer is hot and neuer cool. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 452 Al schet in a schaʒe þat schaded ful cole. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K) Cole or sumwhat colde. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 202 In mid winter quhen that the wedder is cuill. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 89 Vnder the coole shade of a Siccamore. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* xix, Along the cool sequester'd vale of life. **1776** *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 He was then in a cool sweat, with a low pulse. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 177 We were in the cool shadow of the mountain. **1881** ROSSETTI *Song & Music*, O leave your hand where it lies cool Upon the eyes whose lids are hot.

b. *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 30 The coole and temperate Wind of Grace. **1602** —— *Ham.* III. iv. 124 Vpon the heate and flame of thy distemper Sprinkle coole patience. **1738** WESLEY *Come Holy Spirit* ii, Come, Thou our Passion's cool Allay. **1767** W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 108 The country, seeing the cool water thrown on it [a scheme].

c. Producing a sensation of coolness; not admitting or retaining heat; as 'a cool dress'.

d. *Med.* Said of medicine, treatment, etc. that lowers the temperature of the blood; cooling.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 100 You must .. coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Assist them with Emulsions of the cooler seeds .. as Melons, Cucumbers. **1793** BEDDOES *Catarrh* 151 The cool treatment of small pox.

2. *transf.* **a.** Applied to a sensation of the organs of taste analogous to that of actual coolness; or to anything which produces this sensation.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 252 Nitrites have properties common to nitrates; such as a cool taste.

b. *Hunting.* Of a scent: Faint, weak. Cf. COLD *a.* 12.

1647 N. BACON *Laws Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 158 Though .. they lost ground, and hunted upon a cool scent.

c. Of colours: Between 'warm' and 'cold'; containing low-toned red or yellow; as, 'cool green'.

†**d.** ? Having little vitality or force. *Obs.*

1699 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 282 I reckon they have but a coole patent of it, and I suppose should they bring it into Parliament it will prove not only impossible there but ridiculous.

†**3.** *fig.* **a.** Chilled, depressed. *Obs.* Cf. COLD *a.* 9.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9255 þen comford he caght in his cole hert.

†**b.** Chilling, comfortless. *Obs.* Cf. COLD *a.* 10.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 'Wat segge ʒe maistres', quod Merlyn, 'þat ʒeue þat cole red To bi nyme blod and my lyf. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 105 Hys red was to coul, That let man to suich meschyf.

4. a. Of persons (and their actions): Not heated by passion or emotion; unexcited, dispassionate; deliberate, not hasty; undisturbed, calm.

Beowulf 282 And þa cear wylmas colran wurdað. *c* **1440** *Chaucer's L.G.W.* (MS. Gg. 4. 27) 258 Thow .. thynkist in thyn wit that is ful cole That he nys but a verray propre fole That louyth paramouris to harde and hote. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 161 Coole, *quietus*. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 6

Such seething braines..that apprehend More than coole reason euer comprehends. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 27 A man of vnderstanding is of an excellent [*marg.* coole] spirit. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxii. 69 Upon cooler reflexion, I think I had done better to have left it alone. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 376 Some of them were men of the coolest tempers. **1798** MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. clviii, I caused a cool and steady fire to be opened on them. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 491 The energy of the young prince had not then been found a match for the cool science of the veteran. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* II. i, While she wept, and I strove to be cool.

b. *transf.* of things.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 In coole matters thou art hot: in the hottest causes, cold. **1689** *Tryal Bps.* 28 The zeal of one time may bring in that by surprize..which when things are cooll..will appear to be plain injustice. **1795** BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 117 Who now, from dread of the Pope, cannot take a cool bottle of claret..with any tolerable quiet.

c. (*in*) *cool blood*: cf. COLD BLOOD.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 77 We should not, when the blood was cool, haue threatend Our Prisoners with the Sword. **1626** MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, Be that her prison, till in cooler blood I shall determine of her. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* x. §22 (1684) 86 That without any provocation at all, in cool bloud, as they say, they can thus wrong their poor brethren. **1774** GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 249 He..massacred all the inhabitants in cool blood. **1881** MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* II. v. 72 No horse that ever was foaled could do it [a big leap] in cool blood.

d. Applied to jazz music: restrained or relaxed in style; also applied to the performer; opp. HOT *a.* orig. *U.S.*

1947 (record by Charlie Parker Quartet, Dial 1015) Cool Blues. **1948** *Life* 11 Oct. 138 Bebop: New Jazz School is Led by Trumpeter Who is Hot, Cool and Gone. **1950** *Christian Sci. Monitor* 8 Feb. 15 Bop is 'cool' jazz in contrast to the 'hot' variety of the swing or Dixieland schools. **1953** *Melody Maker* 9 May 5 Hot and cool—you've got to hear the lot. **1955** L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* (1956) 30 Cool jazz to most musicians and students denotes the understated, behind-the-beat style typified by the arrangements and soloists on the Davis records. **1957** H. PANASSIÉ in S. Traill *Concerning Jazz* 61 The 'cool' musicians..stopped using the traditional jazz technique and tone. **1962** J. WAIN *Strike Father Dead* IV. 204 The new developments which were to become first bebop and then just bop and finally cool jazz.

e. Hence, characteristic of those who favour 'cool' music; relaxed; unemotional; also used loosely as a general term of approval; *cool cat*: see CAT *sb.*[1] 2 c. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1948 *New Yorker* 3 July 28 The bebop people have a language of their own... Their expressions of approval include 'cool'! **1953** *Time* 14 Sept. 68/3 The latest Tin Pan Alley argot, where 'cool' means good, 'crazy' means wonderful. **1955** *N. Y. Times* 22 May VI. 19/2 Maybe it's all these new buildings breeding more of these cool Brooks Brothers cats. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 1 Oct. 221/2 This is not cool chatter between some young hep-cats in a smoke-filled jazz joint. **1957** *Sunday Mail* (Glasgow) 10 Feb. 11 *Gone*—the best, in the top rung, the coolest. **1958** *Observer* 23 Nov. 16/3 On one side was the frenetic..bumptiousness of the rock-'n'-rollers, on the other the calculated indifference of the cool cats. **1959** *Ibid.* 25 Oct. 29/8 They got long, sloppy haircuts and wide knot ties and no-press suits with fat lapels. Very cool.

5. a. Deficient in ardour, zeal, or enthusiasm; lacking warmth of interest, or heartiness; lukewarm.

(In first quot. possibly a verb.)

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 177 'Twill make them coole in zeale vnto your Grace. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 151 Oh, give me a true sense of my wants: and then, I cannot be cool in asking. **1815** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 169 The people are a little cool both at Vienna and in England in respect to the Bourbons. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 70 An honest hater is often a better fellow than a cool friend.

b. Wanting in cordiality.

1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 319, I found him at first cooler in his reception then when I left him. *a* **1706** VANBRUGH *Mistake* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 442/1 Were I to meet a cool reception. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 77, I am rather upon cool terms with him.

6. Assured and unabashed in demeanour, where the circumstances would call for diffidence and hesitation; calmly and deliberately audacious or impudent in making a proposal or demand: said of persons and their actions. Esp. in phr. *cool customer* (see CUSTOMER *sb.* 5).

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 80 A right cool fish. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Black Mousquet.*, A fact which has stamp'd him a rather 'Cool hand'. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 394 He certainly knew that such a request was a trifle cool. **1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 256 The cool way in which Plato in his Republic speaks of exposing children. **1941** A. CHRISTIE *Evil under Sun* v. 96 Cool customer. Not giving anything away, is he? **1945** —— *Sparkling Cyanide* III. v. 110 At any rate she's a cool customer.

7. *colloq.* Applied to a large sum of money.

[Of doubtful origin: perhaps originally 'deliberately or calmly counted, reckoned, or told', and hence 'all told,' 'entire', 'whole'; but it became a mere phrase, helping to contribute emphasis or reality to the amount.]

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, I just made a couple of Betts with him, took up a cool hundred, and so went to the King's Arms. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii, He had lost a cool hundred, and would no longer play. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 201 My table alone stands me in a cool thousand a quarter. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v. 132 Lord Monmouth had the satisfaction of drawing the Whig minister into a cool thousand on the event. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lvii. **1870** BRADWOOD *The O.V.H.* 264 To save me a cool seven hundred a year.

8. *Comb.*, as *cool-rooted*, *-sheltered* adjs.; **cool chamber, -store**, a place in which perishable goods may be kept cool; †**cool-crape** (see quot.); **cool cup**, a cooling drink (see quot.); **cool-drawn** *a.*, drawn or expressed without the aid of heat (cf. *cold-drawn*); **cool-house**, a glass-house kept at a cool temperature; **cool-trough**, a trough in which anything is cooled. Also COOL-HEADED, etc.

1887 *Col. & Indian Exhib., Rep. Col. Sect.* 140 The enterprise of Messrs. S. & Sons in fitting up one of their steamers with a *cool-chamber. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 1 June 8/6 Provided sufficient 'cool chamber' accommodation could be procured on the steamers trading between Australia and England. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Cool-crape*, a slight Chequer'd Stuff made in imitation of Scotch Plad. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, When a Person dies, he is said to be put into his *Cool-crape*. **1818** TODD, **Cool-cup*, a beverage, so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 Whale Oil of this and last year, *Cool Drawn. **1909** WEBSTER, *Coolhouse. **1949** E. HYAMS *Not in our Stars* viii. 98 He was sometimes alone in the cool-house where these raspberries grow. **1958** *Listener* 21 Aug. 275/1 A Luculia growing up the back wall of a cool house. **1820** KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 13 *Cool-rooted flowers. **1767** MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 171 And here, *cool shelter'd from the mid-day sun. **1959** *N.Z. Listener* 18 Dec. 8/1 The trees were all about..and only occasionally between them was a gleam of the sun... 'Like being in a *cool-store, isn't it?' **1777** HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 88 He quencheth hot irons in the *cool-trough.

cool (ku:l), *sb.*[1] For forms see prec. [f. COOL *a.* Cf. OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *küele*, mod.G. *kühle*.]

1. That which is cool: the cool part, place, time, thing, etc.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 5534 To see quat selcuthe is seet in þe salt watir, How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 191 As they that wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 227 It were good for us to aryse..it is good to ryde in the coole. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 8 In the coole of the daye [so **1611**]. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* iii, But see where Lucia..Amid the cool of yon high marble arch, Enjoys the noon-day breeze! **1863** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 171 He..goes for his ride in the cool of the evening. **1879** BROWNING *Pheidippides* 64 There in the cool of a cleft, sat he—majestical Pan!

†**2.** A cool breeze, a light and refreshing wind.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 231 The wind stood thanne nought amis, But every topsaile cole it blewe. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Caesar* iii. (1530) 4 That he had a good and convenable time and also a good cole. **1506** GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* 72 The wynde began to blow a ryght good coole in oure waye. **1558** PHAER *Aeneid* III, A mery coole of wynde them fast pursueth. **1565–73** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aura*..a softe coole of wynde. *Aprica Zephyri aura*, a warme coole of [wynde].

3. Coolness.

14.. *Songs & Carols* (1847) 35 A pilion or taberd to wer in hete or cole. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxv. 13 Like as the wynter coole in the haruest. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* ix. 1109 There oft the Indian Herdsman shunning heate Shelters in coole. **1860** SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* 133 Thou a grateful cool dost yield To the flocks that range afield.

4. *fig.*

1617 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1112 God loves to give us cools and heats in our desires. **1659** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 291 Men of intemperate heates and cooles in religion. **1714** ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scriblerus* II. ix, To treat..of the emollients and opiates of poesy, of the cool, and the manner of producing it.

b. A truce between gangs. *U.S. slang.*

1958 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., *Cool*, an uneasy armistice between child-gangs. **1959** H. SALISBURY *Shook-Up Generation* iii. 47 A 'cool' was negotiated by street club workers. But it was an uneasy truce, often broken.

c. Composure, relaxedness. Cf. COOL *a.* 4 e. *slang.*

1966 *New Statesman* 8 Apr. 512/2 There is a place where it nearly loses its cool, in fact, when doomed Mr Hamilton is dragged about, manacled to a great cross-piece and generally abused. **1966** *New Yorker* 18 June 37 I'll bet *that* old guy has never blown his cool. **1967** *Listener* 19 Jan. 101/2 Professor Marcus consistently keeps his cool when sex is being discussed; all the four-letter words are used without blanching. **1968** *Win* 15 Oct. 3/2 It is one thing for violence to break out by accident, because we lose our cool, and it is another thing to take..a bottle to a demonstration 'just in case' we lose our cool.

cool (ku:l), *sb.*[2] *Comm.* [Another form of COWL *sb.*[2].] A tub of butter, usually of 28 lb., but sometimes of other size.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* 104 *Cool*, a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market..it weighs from $\frac{1}{8}$ cwt. to 1 cwt. **1891** *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/8 (*Trade Report*) *Butter.*—Cork. Prices show another advance ..Fine mild-cured and fine cools advanced 1*s.*

cool (ku:l), *v.* Forms: 1 cólian, 3–7 cole, (3–5 colen), 4–5 kole, koole, 5–6 *Sc.* cule, cuill, 4–7 coole, 7– cool. [OE. *cólian* (*cólode*) = OS. *côlôn*:—OTeut. **kôlôjan* to be cold or cool, f. *kôlu-z* adj. cool, f. stem *kal-* cold: see note to COLD *a.* The trans. use is not original, and appeared in ME. with the obsolescence of the original trans. *kele*, KEEL, OE. *cœlan*, *célan*:—OTeut. **kôljan* to make cool.]

1. *intr.* To become cool; to become less hot or warm. Often with *down*, rarely *off*.

a **1000** *Guthlac* 1281 (Gr.) Lic colode. *a* **1000** *Andreas* 1258 (Gr.) Weder coledon. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 204 Seoð on weallendon wætere, let þonne colian. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 70 Hit [boiling pitch] colede anan. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 In boylande water þou kast hom may. To harden þen take hom oute to cole. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Bij b, Whan it is baken..let it cole by hymselfe. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 396 A while discourse they hold; No fear lest Dinner coole. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 308 The eggs..of small birds..being liable to cool more quickly. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 81 What form the melted matter may assume at great depths on cooling down. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 175 It cools with extreme slowness. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* §487 Jupiter and Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, do not seem yet to have cooled off to anything like the earth's condition.

2. *fig.* **a.** To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to lose fervour, to become less zealous or ardent. Also with *off*.

a **1000** *Guthlac* 9 (Gr.) Colaþ Cristes lufu. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/2 He made to cole the cruelte of the persecutours. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Their good opinion therin..cooles. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 19 Thou hast describ'd A hot Friend cooling. **1605** —— *Macb.* IV. i. 154 This deed Ile do, before this purpose coole. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix (1668) 193 After the first onset..they are wont to cool and make a retreat. **1735** POPE *Ep. Lady* 261 She, who ne'er answers till a Husband cools. **1842** MACAULAY *Ess. Fredk. Gt.* (1854) 679/2 This eccentric friendship was fast cooling. **1882** BESANT *Revolt of Man* v. (1883) 114 To give this feeling time to cool down. **1887** *Lantern* (New Orleans) 7 May 2/2 Maher was sent to jail to cool off. **1908** *Smart Set* Sept. 83/2 He rose suddenly and went upstairs with his anger... He sat there cooling off by the window.

†**b.** To become 'cold' with fear. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 10 The time has beene, my sences would have cool'd To heare a Night-shrieke.

†**c.** Of things: To lose their opportuneness.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 240 Come, to the Forge with it then, shape it: I would not haue things coole. **1607** —— *Cor.* IV. i. 43 Aduantage, which doth euer coole Ith' absence of the needer.

3. a. *trans.* To make cool; to cause to lose heat or become less hot. (Formerly expressed by KEEL.)

c **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K.) Colyn or kelyn, *frigefacio*. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 122 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold..like a Horse-shoo. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 42 You may..keepe your winde to coole your pottage. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* (J.) Snow they use..because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* III. iii. 74 A thunderstorm..had cooled the atmosphere.

b. To impart the sensation of coolness to, *esp.* to refresh by allaying excessive or painful heat.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 2814 A dede of is helm of stel And colede him þer in fraiche wel. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus, that he dippe the laste part of his fyngur in water, and kele [MS. X. *c* **1410** koole] my tunge. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 428 The cler watter culyt the hors sumdeill. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 65 Warmed and cooled by the same Winter and Sommer as a Christian is. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 699 The ready Cure to cool the raging Pain. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 289 Cooling her false cheek with a featherfan.

c. To reduce the temperature of the blood or of the 'humours' of the body. Also *absol.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 (MS. B) Whanne þat a mete opere a medycine..hetyth hym noȝt & colyth hym nauȝt. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. 24 As if I had swallow'd snow-balls, for pilles to coole the reines. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 100 You must..coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. **1702** J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 161 Steel..given in this manner (which for the most part rather Cools than Heats).

d. *Painting.* To make less 'warm' in colour; to tone *down* the reds or yellows in a picture.

e. To kill. *U.S. slang.*

1930 E. W. SCOTT in *Flynn's* 6 Sept. 849/1 Eight stick-up Johnnies out of ten aren't so hot about coolin' a cop. **1965** 'D. SHANNON' *Death-Bringers* (1966) v. 62 Anybody could have cooled him... I don't care one hell of a lot who shot Walter William. **1969** 'J. MORRIS' *Fever Grass* 251 He wasn't killed in any private fight... He was cooled by a Chinese agent.

4. *fig.* **a.** To cause (a person) to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to make less ardent or zealous; to diminish the intensity of (strong feeling, emotion, resolve). Also (*U.S. colloq.*) with *out*.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii. 18 That i ware kolid in þi mercy fra hete of vices and temptaciouns. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xii. 265 To repente hymself of the castynge of his gage and to be so koled of the bataylle. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 The king then being somewhat cooled of his great furie, graunted their desire. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 59 He hath..thwarted my bargaines, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 136 Which cools the resolutions of the zealousest Prince. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 13 I found my friends..cooled in their affection. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The lapse of time which cools the ardour of the friends whom he has left behind. **1950** *N. Y. Herald Tribune* 29 July 10/8 The tear-up and the cackle-bladder, two of the major devices for cooling out a mark. **1964** A. W. GOULDNER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociology* 209 One of the con men remains behind 'to cool the mark out', seeking to persuade him to accept his loss of face rather than go to the police. *Ibid.*, The restaurant hostess who cools out the impatient customer.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its opportuneness or freshness of interest; to make stale.

1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xl. 164 The great gulf between you and me cools all news that come hither. **1738** THYER *Byrom's Rem.* (1856) II. i. 198 You are come too late, the thing is cooled.

5. Phrases. **a.** †*to cool cares*: to assuage them: see also KEEL *v.* *to cool one's coppers*: see COPPER

sb. 7. *to cool one's heels* (†*hoofs*): *i.e.* by rest, after the feet have become hot with walking; hence, *ironically*, to be kept standing or waiting.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1253 Keure hem comfort, & colen her carez. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 340 The soldiers all sat down enrank'd, each by his arms and horse That then lay down and cool'd their hoofs. **1633** W. R. *Match at Midnight* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 52 To..let him cool his heels there till morning. **1641** *Barthol. Faire* (N. s.v. *Heels*), Who forthwith comitted my little hot furie to the stockes, where we will leave him to coole his heeles. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* VI. ix, In this parlour Amelia cooled her heels, as the phrase is, near a quarter of an hour. **1884** RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* x, Whilst Philip was cooling his heels in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a rather curious scene was in progress.

b. *to cool it*: to relax, calm down, 'take it easy'. Cf. COOL *a.* 4 e. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1953 E. GILBERT *Hot & Cool* 13 Cool it, girl. Nobody's interested. **1954** *Time* 8 Nov. 42/1, I cooled it at a table for a while. **1959** *Encounter* Aug. 35/2 The Wizard took my arm, and said, 'Cool it, kiddo.' **1968** *Crescendo* June 33/1 Cool it will you? I said once a *week*, there's no need to go stark raving mad.

†cool, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also cole. [? a. F. *couler* to flow, run as a liquid:—L. *cōlāre* to pass through a filter, f. *cōlum* a strainer.] *intr.* To run, flow.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 23 The vessels through which it colith or runnith. *Ibid.* Hh iij, It droppeth and coolyth out of the vaynes.

cool, coole, obs. ff. COLE, COWL *sb.*[1]

coolabah, coolibah ('ku:ləbɑ:, -lɪb-). *Austral.* Also coolibar, coolybah, k-. [Native name.] Any of several Australian gum-trees, esp. *Eucalyptus microtheca.*

1887 *Colonial & Indian Exhib., Rep. Col. Sect.* 428 Jinbul, or Coolibar, is a small tree, yielding wood of a reddish colour, close in texture, very hard, and heavy. **1889** J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Australia* 25 *Eucalyptus microtheca*, ('Bastard Box' or 'Coolibah'). *Ibid.* 495 'Coolybah' or 'Coolibar'. **1911** C. E. W. BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* XV. 143, I found the whole place covered with coolabah. *a* **1917** A. B. PATERSON *Waltzing Matilda*, Once a jolly swagman camped by a billabong Under the shade of a coolibah tree. **1930** A. W. GROOM *Merry Christmas* v. 37 They halted beneath a great spreading coolabah tree. **1955** J. CLEARY *Justin Bayard* 112 The graves beneath the coolibah tree at the bottom of the mountain.

coolamon ('ku:ləmən). *Austral.* Also coolaman, cooliman, k-. [Native name.] A vessel made of wood or bark, used for carrying water, etc. Also *attrib.*

1847 LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* 269 Three Koolimans (vessels of stringy bark) were full of honey water. **1863** BEVERIDGE *Gatherings* 37 The beautiful Lubrina Fetched a Cooliman of water. **1881** A. C. GRANT *Bush Life in Queensland* (1882) xxxiii. 337 A few broken gourds, a broken spear or two, and a cracked *coolaman*, were to be seen here and there. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvii, The fire-barks [were] carried in the coolimans to prevent the tell-tale fall of ashes. **1929** K. S. PRICHARD *Coonardoo* 92 Coonardoo set her boy in the coolamon she had scooped with sharp stones from the elbow of a river gum. **1963** A. LUBBOCK *Austral. Roundabout* 130 'How much this one?' I asked, pointing to a small coolamon dish.

coolan, var. COOLUNG.

coolant ('ku:lənt). [f. COOL *v.*[1] + -ANT[1], after LUBRICANT *a.* and *sb.*] A cooling agent; esp. (*a*) a fluid applied in machining operations to a cutting-tool in order to cool it and lessen friction; (*b*) a cooling medium in an internal-combustion engine or the like. Also *attrib.*

1930 H. J. FRENCH *Quenching of Steels* iv. 100 Coolant circulation. *Ibid.* vii. 156 A wide variety of coolants are encountered in commercial heat treatment practice but the five..generally employed are (1) water in baths and sprays, (2) dilute sodium hydroxide solutions, (3) sodium chloride brines, (4) oils or oil-water emulsions, and (5) air. **1939** *Flight* 7 Dec. 464/1 The coolant is circulated by a centrifugal pump of ample capacity. **1941** *Edgar Allen News* May 736 A coolant should be used with these tools, just as with high speed steel tools. **1954** *Life* 4 Jan. 89 Fuel acts as its own coolant, circulates from core through heat exchange boiler. **1956** *Planning* XXII. 108 The only method so far discovered is to draw off the heat from the reactor by circulating a gas or liquid coolant. **1958** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CLXXXVIII. 87/1 The employment of water coolants has been found advantageous over dry or oil-cooled working for the machining of cast iron. **1968** *Times* 7 Nov. 3/2 Superconductivity..can at present be brought about only at such low temperatures that liquid helium must be used as a coolant.

†'cool-back. [app. a. Du. *koelbak*, f. *koel* cool + *bak* BACK *sb.*[2]] = COOLER 2: *esp.* in a brewery. *Obs.*

1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.) Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Let it run from your cool-backs into your Tun very cool.

coold, obs. f. COLD, and *could*, pa. t. of CAN.

coole, obs. f. COAL, COWL.

cooled (ku:ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COOL *v.*[1] + -ED.] Made cool (†or cold); lowered in temperature.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coolyd of heete, *frigefactus.* **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 356/2 Anoynte the cooled ioyntes. **1682** FLAVEL *Fear* 88 Mortified and cooled hearts. **1875** MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 55 The surface of the double lake [of lava] was continually skinning over with a cooled crust..like frosted silver.

coolee, var. of COOLIE.

cooler ('ku:lə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER. Cf. KEELER.]

1. Anything that cools or makes cool.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 53 But whoo so was found so hot in desyre, with the wreast of a Cok was sure of a coolar. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. **1797** HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xcii. 235 They do not use ice as a cooler, but snow.

2. a. A vessel in which anything is cooled or set to cool; *esp.* one used for cooling the wort in brewing, or for similar purposes in other manufacturing processes.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 589 Boile it very well the second time with the hops, then..put it into the coolers and coole it. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 34 A great Alembick, with its cooler or Copper Still. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 279 Shift your first Wort out of the Coolers into a Working-Tun. **1798** BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 217 Streams of new milk thro' flowing coolers stray. **1820** W. SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* II. 398 On a little lower level than..the copper, is fixed a square or oblong back or cooler ..capable of containing from 10 to 20 tons of oil. **1861** WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 211 The boiling beer is now pumped up to the coolers.

b. *spec.* A vessel into which syrup is poured to crystallize into sugar, a crystallizer.

1790 *Penn. Packet* 6 Jan. 4/2 Two large copper coolers, and two Boilers for Sugar-Bakers. **1819** BRANDE *Chem.* 355 The fire is instantly damped, and the boiling sugar carried off in basins to the coolers. **1853** URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 766 From the..cooler, the syrup is transferred into wooden chests or boxes,..also called coolers, but which are more properly crystallizers or granulators. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §449 *Heater man* (sugar refining); *cooler hand, cooler man*.., adds water to heaters, receivers, coolers or crystallisers.

c. A water-cooler; a place where cool drinking water is available. *U.S.*

1838 *N.Y. Mirror* 13 Jan. 229/1 The peculiar philosophical effect of this cooler..we are unable to explain. **1905** F. H. SMITH *At Close Range* 250 'I'll go to the cooler and wash up what I can,'..she said. **1947** S. BELLOW *Victim* i. 6 He walked out of the office..halting in the anteroom to draw a drink from the glass cooler.

d. *U.S.* An insulated picnic-box; an insulated jug or similar container for keeping beverages cool.

1958 *Ward & Co. Catal.* Spring/Summer 806 Portable coolers—keep food fresh on outings. **1959** *N.Y. Times Mag.* 21 June 35/3 Capacious cooler, an insulated oak barrel..holds two gallons of beverage. **1962** *Ibid.* 1 July 33/2 (*caption*) Coolers, shown from left to right are: wicker and leather-trimmed basket with plastic liner..; large vacuum bottle with a shoulder-strap handle..; insulated metal ice chest. **1976** *Mechanix Illustr.* June 8/2 Spigoted coolers allow you to make beverages like iced tea right inside them. **1985** *New Yorker* 14 Oct. 69/1 On the table a cooler and provisions.

3. A cooling medicine or agent; a refrigerant.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) That the liver be outwardly anointed with some coolers that it be not overheated. **1671** SALMON *Sign. Med.* III. xxii. Citruls, the seeds are great coolers in Feavers. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §7 An admirable febrifuge, at once the safest cooler and cordial. **1766** PENNANT *Zool., Goat* (1812) I. 46 In..cases, where coolers and restoratives are necessary.

4. *fig.* Anything that cools emotion, excitement, or ardour, or damps the spirits.

1592 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 527 The Law, we know, is a great cooler to presumption. **1600** ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 27 This is a cooler both to the Pharisees and Novatians, who were wont to despise sinners. **1608** HIERON *Wks.* I. 718 What coolers of zeale, what clogges in the way that leadeth vnto life. **1781** CRABBE *Library* 58 See coolers here, that damp the fire of rage. **1824** 'P. Quiz' (*title*) Fashionable Bores, or Coolers in High Life.

5. A prison or gaol. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). Also, a prison cell (see quots.).

1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 8 Aug., Arrested on the charge of drunkenness, lodged in the cooler over night and then fined $5 in the morning. **1884** C. B. LEWIS *Sawed-off Sketches* 117 If you utter one profane word..I'll put you behind the cross-bars of the cooler. **1885** *Milnor* 25 Apr., Now, then, I'll give you a chance to keep out of the cooler! **1899** 'J. FLYNT' *Tramping with Tramps* (1950) 392 *Cooler*, a dark cell. **1909** W. H. DAVIES *Beggars* vii. 52 We wanted a night's lodging at the police station. 'What!' he cried in amazement; 'what: not in the cooler?' **1919** DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 17 *Cooler*, prison or guard-room. **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* ix. 114 The cooler or dark cell was the same as other cells, except that there was nothing in it and the door was solid, admitting no light. **1943** 'C. DICKSON' *She died a Lady* ix. 73, I am not at a time of life when one enjoys being chucked in the cooler for telling truths. **1946** G. MILLAR *Horned Pigeon* vii. 81 Next day I was sent to the 'cooler'. **1962** *John O'London's* 25 Jan. 82/2 The police station..is sometimes called the cooler, although the last word is also applied to a cell inside the nick.

cooler, obs. f. COLOUR.

coole-staff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

cooley. *rare.* [Phonetic spelling of F. *coulis*, CULLIS.] Broth of boiled meat.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 41 Make a rich cooley.

cooley, var. COULÉE.

Coolgardie safe. *Austral.* [The name of a town in Western Australia + SAFE *sb.* 1.] A safe for holding food.

1940 A. GASTON *Coolgardie Gold* xi. 135 Eventually one of the most useful articles now used in all dry areas of Australia was invented—the Coolgardie cool-safe. **1948** V. PALMER *Golconda* x. 76 A Coolgardie safe hung near the window. **1959** H. P. TRITTON *Time means Tucker* 72/1 Many homesteads had a Coolgardie-safe, which was a frame covered with flyproof netting. On top was a wide, flat pan, and strips of hessian hung from the pan to the floor. These strips would draw water and keep the air in the safe reasonably cool.

cool-'headed, *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of *cool head*: see COOL *a.* 8.] Having a cool head; free from excitement, not easily excited in mind.

1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 140 The old, cool headed, general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 Soon, however, some cool-headed people ventured to remark that the fact..was not quite so certain as might be wished. **1889** *Spectator* 14 Dec. 850 Among the cooler-headed members of his own party.

Hence **cool-'headedness.**

1891 *Athenæum* 9 May 598/2 No better illustration of his cool-headedness can be given.

coolibah: see COOLABAH.

Coolidge tube ('ku:lɪdʒ tju:b). [f. the name of William David *Coolidge* (b. 1873), American physicist.] A type of hot-cathode X-ray tube.

1915 *Nature* 15 Apr. 195/2 The Coolidge tube is based on the discharge of independent electrons. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 844/2 The target of the Coolidge tube is of massive tungsten.

coolie, cooly ('ku:lɪ). Forms: 6 *pl.* colles, 7 collee, (cowler), 7–8 coulee, -ie, coly, 7–9 coolee, 8 couley, 8–9 cooley, 7- coolie, cooly. [Now found (in sense 2) in the Indian vernaculars generally: Urdū *qulī*, *qūlī*, Bengālī *kūlī*, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayālam, *kūli*; of disputed origin.

By some considered to be originally Tamil, and identical with the word *kūli* 'hire, payment for occasional menial work', whence (either by metonymy, or as short for *kūli-kāram* 'hire-man', *kūliyāl*, 'hire-person') *kūli* 'hireling, labourer, man who does odd jobs'. The objection to this is that the first known mention of Coolies early in the 17th c. refers not to the Tamil country, in the south, but to the region of Guzerat, in the west of India. On this account there is reason to think the word identical with *Kulī* or *Kolī*, the name of an aboriginal tribe of Guzerat (see sense 1), which is actually found spelt *Koulli*, *Coolie* in the middle of the 17th. c.

(The Kulīs of Guzerat were well known to the Portuguese in the 16th c.; and these probably carried the name both to Southern India and to China (cf. 1745 in 2). It is probable that the similarity between *Kulī* and the Tamil word *kūli* 'hire' may have led to the use of *coolie* in Southern India in the sense of *kūli-kāram* or *kuliyāl*.)]

†1. A variant of *Kulī* or *Kolī*, name of a numerous aboriginal tribe of Guzerat, formerly noted as robbers, but now settling down as respectable labourers and cultivators. *Obs.*

[**1554** BOTELHO *Estado da India* in *Subsidios* (Lisb. 1878) V. 155 E a Renda dos coles que são pescadores ás estaquados ao mar, e per este Rio de Baçaím. *transl.* And the rent from the *colés* who are fishers at the stakes at the sea, and along this river of Bassein. **1563** GARCIA DE ORTA *Colloquios* (Lisb. 1872) 34 Colles.] **1598** tr. *Linschoten's Voyages* xxvii. (Y.), Others that yet dwell within the countrie called Colles: which Colles..doe yet live by robbing and stealing. **1609** W. FINCH *Jrnl.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. iv. §6. 436 A certain Raiaw [of]..the people called Collees or Quullees, keeping in a Desart Wildernesse, which secures him from Conquest. **1616–22** TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* (1655) 192 Those who inhabit the Countrey Villages are called Coolies; these till the ground and breed up Cattel, and other things for provision as Hennes, etc. **1630** LORD *Banians* 85 The husbandmen or inferior sort of people, called the Coulees. **1677** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 75 To live a while in Gusurat..to extirpate that rascal-race of Coolyes and Bielsgrates. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 164 (Y.) The inhabitants of Ramnagur are the Salvages called Coolies. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 143 The Rasspouts and Coulies make Inroads into this Province [Cambay], and plunder even to the Gates of the City. **1820** *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* III. 355 (Y.) In the profession of thieving the Koolees may be said to act *con amore*. **1825** HEBER *Journey* (1828) II. 556 A Kholee, the name of a degenerate race of Rajpoots in Guzerât, who, from the low occupations in which they are generally employed, have (under the corrupt name of Coolie) given a name..to bearers of burthens all over India. **1856** A. K. FORBES tr. *Râs Mâlâ* I. 103 The Koolees lived for a long time on the sea-shore, in the neighbourhood of the Indus. *Ibid.* 104 The Bheels and Koolees lived in security. **1885** *Imp. Gaz. India* III. 51 s.v. *Bombay*, The aboriginal race of Kulīs is rapidly rising in the scale of civilization.

2. a. The name given by Europeans in India and China to a native hired labourer or burden-carrier; also used in other countries where these men are employed as cheap labourers.

1638 W. BRUTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1807) V. 49 (Y.) He lent us horses to ride on, and Cowlers (which are Porters) to carry our goods. **1680** in J. T. WHEELER *Madras* (1861) I. 129 (Y.) That the drum be beat to call all coolies, carpenters, etc. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 344 At which his Coolyes were afrightned. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 740/1, 500 Colys or Labourers. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 271 We employ'd..many Chinese Labourers, whom they call Cooly's, to make the Chinam. **1763** ORME *Milit. Trans. Indostan* (1861) I. i. 79

Coolies a cast of Indians whose sole occupation is to carry burthens. **1775** *Ann. Reg.* 132 Made use of by the natives of Golconda as coolys or slaves in the mines. **1799** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 55 An order..stating the number of Coolies which an officer may call for from a village. **1826** W. ELLIOTT *The Nun* 100 *note*, Coolee means a porter, but is often used reproachfully to other servants of superior rank. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 235 The number of Malabar coolies employed. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 55 A kidnapper of coolies or the captain of a slaver.

b. *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans *koelie* (also used).] An Asian or Indian, esp. one of the lower classes. Also *attrib.*

1920 *Cape Times* 1 Apr. 3/2 Great Public Sale... No coolies. **1959** L. LERNER *Englishman* xiv. 220 It was his girl the other one took, the one who slept with koelies. *Ibid.* xv. 226 You wont, you koelie girl. **1967** *Guardian* 4 Oct. 13/7 In South Africa the word 'coolie' is used by some whites to describe Asians, and is as bitterly resented by them as the word 'Kaffir' is resented by Africans.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 31 A Cooly, or common fellow of the lowest class. **1873** *Slang Dict., Coolie*, a soldier, in allusion to the Hindoo coolies, or day labourers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***coolie boy, emigrant; coolie labour, system, traffic; coolie-catcher.*** **Coolie Christmas**, the name given in Natal to the ceremonies of the Moharram observed by Indian immigrants; **coolie hat**, one resembling those worn by coolies in Asia; **coolie lines** [LINE *sb.*[2] 20].

c **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxi. 200 Shall I tell the coolie boy to run after him? **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. (1876) 92 Coolie-traffic can never be carried on by private enterprise. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 4/6 A ship.. started from Calcutta with four hundred coolie emigrants. **1879** *Constit. California* in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) II. App. 678 Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery, and is for ever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labour shall be void. **1890** *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Feb. 10/4 The Chinese agents employed to collect the coolies, and known as 'coolie-catchers'. **1902** *Graaff Reinet Advertiser* 2 May (Pettman), The Coolie Christmas celebration at Umgeni (Natal) last Monday ended in a serious riot. **1905** *East London Dispatch* 18 Mar. (Pettman), The festivities in connexion with the Hindoo's festival Mohurrum known locally as the Coolie Christmas, commences to-night. **1931** *Economist* 23 May 1116/1 These [*sc.* fixed charges] included quit rent, weeding, maintenance of hospital.., coolie lines and machinery, and the upkeep of the estate. **1937** J. LAVER *Taste & Fashion* x. 158 In 1935 there was a vogue for flat hats with rather wide brims, Chinese 'coolie' hats, and similar shapes. **1939** R. GODDEN *Black Narcissus* xxix. 263 The news spread to the village and the coolie lines. **1955** *N.Y. Times* 15 July 24/3 Gustavo shows wide, cone-like coolie hats.

coolie, var. of COLLIE, COULÉE (*U.S.*).

'coolieism. [f. COOLIE + -ISM.] The coolie system, the importation of coolies as labourers into foreign countries.

1879 [see COOLIE 4].

cooliman, var. COOLAMON.

cooling ('ku:lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COOL *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. a. The action of the verb COOL. Also with *-off.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi. 2 In shadow of þi wengis ..þat is, in hilynge and kolynge of þi goednes and þi pite. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coolynge, *frigefaccio.* *c* **1540** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 227 In the coolyng, putt in thiese thinges folowing. **1886** *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 298/2 Shrinkage consequent on the earth's secular cooling. **1911** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 1 July 494/1 Water which.. affords them a ready means of 'cooling-off'. **1947** *Science News* IV. 51 The measurement of the steady cooling-off of the body. **1949** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 10 Feb. 14/2 The proposed bill..merely asks for a thirty-day 'cooling off' period. **1970** *Physics Bull.* Mar. 99/2 The points put forward for discussion..included ..a 'cooling off' period between school and university to allow school leavers more time to consider their plans.

b. *fig.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 39 The disdaine of thy parentage ..is a sufficient cooling to thee. **1640** O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 69 Take heed of the first coolings.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cooling-place***; **cooling-board** *U.S. local*, the board on which a dead body is laid out; **cooling-cup**, a contrivance for cooling liquids, consisting of a cup into which is plunged another containing a heat-absorbing substance, as a solution of ammonium nitrate; **cooling-floor**, a large shallow tank or cooler in which wort is cooled; **cooling-pond**, an open pond in which water is cooled after use in a steam-engine or an industrial process; **cooling tower**, a structure in which water heated for some industrial purpose is cooled for re-use.

1853 W. G. SIMMS *Sword & Distaff* 224 He wouldn't care ef I was on my cooling-board to-morrow. **1896** J. C. HARRIS *Sister Jane* 19, I don't want to be put on my cooling-board. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Enfriadera*, a cooling-place. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Cooling-pond. **1955** J. H. WELLINGTON *S. Africa* II. II. xii. 182 As an illustration of the difficulty involved in using fuel resources in the absence of an adequate 'cooling pond', the use of the Witbank power station may be cited. **1962** *Listener* 13 Dec. 1014/1 Some blue-green algae grow in the radio-active cooling-ponds of nuclear power stations. **1901** W. W. F. PULLEN *Steam Engin.* vi. 278 It is customary..to resort to some device by which the cooling water is itself cooled and used over again many times. A cooling tower is then used... It is simply an iron shell filled with porous terra cotta drain pipes stacked on end. **1933** *Archit. Rev.* LXXIV. 167 Erecting concrete cooling towers in a modern super-power station. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VIII. 329/2 Where no such river is available, the hot water from the condensers is cooled in large concrete cooling towers, by being trickled over a series of large trays or 'baffles'.

'cooling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That cools or makes cool. *spec.* **a.** Of medicines, etc.: Lowering the temperature of the blood, refrigerant. **b.** *Painting.* Making less warm in colour; toning down warm colour.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 14 The greene leaues quiuer with the cooling winde. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 626 Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 244 Pomegranates contain a Juice styptick, and extremely cooling. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 422 The stream that spreads Its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads. *c* **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 61 Cooling crayons, composed of black and white, should succeed these, and melt into the hair. **1887** R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* viii. 69, [I] left the..cooling drink beside the sick woman.

†**2.** ***cooling card***: see CARD *sb*[2] 2 a. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 188 A cooling card it was unto them, still to see ships arrived in the haven out of England, openlie before their faces. **1664** MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 137 It would..prove a cooling card to many, whose zeal otherwise would transport them. **1678** DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, *Wood.* [*Aside.*] That, besides her self, is a cooling Card.

3. That is becoming cooler.

1877 J. COOK *Boston Monday Lect., Concessions of Evolutionists*, In the complex conditions of a cooling planet.

Hence **'coolingly** *adv.*, **'coolingness.**

1855 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 352 None of earth were like to them in silveriness, sweet coolingness. **1880** LADY FL. DIXIE *Across Patagonia* I. 11 We are off again, with a slight breeze stealing coolingly over us.

coolish ('ku:lɪʃ), *a.* [f. COOL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat cool.

1759 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i. Wks. (Globe) 286/1 The nights began to grow a little coolish. **1767** MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 495 This salt tastes eoolish on the tongue. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 423/1 My zeal is getting coolish. *a* **1864** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* I. 8 It was a coolish day.

coolisse, coollis, obs. ff. CULLIS.

coolly ('ku:llɪ), *adv.* [f. COOL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a cool condition, with coolness.

1611 COBYAT *Crudities* 155 They may walke there very coolely euen at noon. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. x, The aire..did coolly glide Through every part. **1727–30** THOMSON *Summer* 463 Thrice happy he! who..in the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought..Sits coolly calm.

2. *fig.* Without the heat of passion or emotion; without haste or excitement; calmly, collectedly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Attrempément..* temperately, coolely, moderately. **1640** BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 9/2 This safe liquor will send the guests home coolly tempered. **1779** JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. II. 418 When admiration had subsided, the translation was more coolly examined. **1875** HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vii. 161 The cab-driver meanwhile was taking it very coolly.

3. Without fervour, enthusiasm, or friendly warmth; with an air of indifference.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 7. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr., He promis'd me but coolly. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 206 Lewis at first affected to receive these propositions coolly.

4. With calm and unabashed assurance.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry coolly..offering..to turn a sandbank into corn. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/1 This essential point was coolly taken for granted.

coolness ('ku:lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being or feeling cool; cool quality or sensation.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxv. 11 And ðu us on colnesse clæne ġelæddest. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Colenesse, *freschevr.* **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 The..delectabl coolnes of the foountain. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 386 The Coolness of the Night. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 523 The thunder-shower Fell with refreshing coolness on my head. **1859** TENNYSON *Merl. & Viv.* 755 Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.

2. *fig.* Freedom from excitement; calmness.

1651 H. MORE *2nd Lash of Alazonom.* 79 Eugenius, will you venture, in Philosophic Coolness, to say, etc. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 5, I wish..my readers may attend me with..coolness. **1805** CAPT. BLACKWOOD in Nicolas *Desp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 224 After performing wonders by his example and coolness, Lord Nelson was wounded by a French Sharp-shooter. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 3 Old house! there is a charm in thy quiet:—a cessation—a coolness from business..which is delightful. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 526 Only Hampden's coolness and tact averted a conflict.

3. Want of fervour or enthusiasm; absence of friendly warmth.

a **1674** CLARENDON (J.). They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. **1753** MELMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* I. iv. (R.), As being unwilling it should appear..that any coolness had arisen between us. **1767** J. PENN *Sleepy Serm.* 24 Inattention in hearing the Word of God, generally produces a Coolness for sacred Worship. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 55 A coolness had sprung up between Pope and Addison.

4. Calm and unabashed assurance.

1751 JOHNSON *Life of Cheynel* Wks. IV. 516 Who with his usual coolness and modesty, took possession of the lodgings soon after by breaking open the doors. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 280 He comes there, and takes possession of the territory with all the coolness of a usurper.

5. *Jazz.* A 'cool' quality or style (see COOL *a.* 4 d). orig. *U.S.*

1950 *Flair* May 28 Coolness..has moved into the special language of the jazz world. **1955** R. HORRICKS in A. J. McCarthy *Jazzbook 1955* 30 At times the dilution of pure emotion into an approach of coolness has been overdone. **1957** M. BUTCHER in S. Traill *Concerning Jazz* 102 Then Stan changed his tactics a little, combining his coolness with elements of what he called 'stomping tenor'.

Coolooly, var. of KOOLOOLY, an Algerine of mixed descent.

coolor(e, -our, obs. ff. COLOUR.

'coolrife, *a. Sc.* Also -riff. [f. COOL + -RIFE: after CAULDRIFE.] Having a tendency to cool or be cold; 'also *fig.* Indifferent' (Jam.).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 27 (Jam.) And fain, fain was she of the coolriff shade.

cool tankard. A cooling drink, usually made of wine and water, with lemon-juice, spices, and borage; also, a local name of borage, from its use in this beverage (Britten and Holland).

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cool Tankard*, Wine and Water, with a Lemon Sugar and Nutmeg. **1777** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 This day..the Lord Mayor..partook of a cool tankard at Newgate with Mr. Akerman. **1847** WILLIAMSON *Mem. C. Simeon* i. 12 The day was hot..I drank a great deal of cool tankard. **1858** R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 541 The fresh tops [of borage] were formerly used in cool tankards.

coolth (ku:lθ). In 6 coulthe, 7 cooth. [f. COOL *a.* + -TH[1]: cf. *warmth.*]

1. Coolness. Now *arch.*

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Oerfel*, coulthe. **1611** COTGR., *Froid*, cold, cooth; coldnesse. **1781** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 379 My father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors..for coolth and chat. **1863** T. TAYLOR *Pictures in Words* xiii, In pleasant dreams Of English coolth and greenery. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dialect, Coolthe*, coolness. 'I set the window open for coolthe'. **1890** KIPLING *Plain Tales* (ed. 3) 137 He kept on steadily and tried to think how pleasant the coolth was. **1926** J. R. R. TOLKIEN in *Year's Work Eng. Stud. 1924* 30 The current *coolth*, which shows signs of losing its facetiousness, and may claim part of the territory of *cool.* **1955** E. POUND *Classic Anthol.* II. 120 June's mid-summer, August brings coolth again. **1965** E. O'BRIEN *August is Wicked Month* ii. 21 She felt the coolth of her thighs and thought it nice to feel her own coolness.

2. A cold (i.e. the malady so named). *rare*, exc. *dial.*

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Cooth*..'That ehild's ketcht a cooth'. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Cooth*, cold (malady)..'I'm so full of cooth and cold'.

coolume, obs. f. COLUMN.

coolung ('ku:lʌŋ), **kulang** ('ku:læŋ). *India.* Also 7 colum, 9 coolan, -en, cullum, kolong, kulan, kullum, kullung. [Hind. *kulang*, a. Pers. *kulank.*] The great grey crane, *Grus grus lilfordi*; also, the demoiselle crane, *Anthropoides virgo.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 A *Colum* may be hunted with a Greyhound, as we do Bustards, being a great Fowl and long in Rising. **1813** J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* II. 29 Two stately birds, called the sahras and cullum. **1838** R. M. MARTIN *Eastern India* III. 579 Large flocks of a crane called Kolong..frequent this district in winter. **1883** E. H. AITKEN *Tribes on my Frontier* 160 Not being so green as I was, I let the tempting herd of antelopes pass, but the *kullum* I cannot resist. **1887** [see DHANDH]. **1901** 'LINESMAN' *Words of Eyewitness* (1902) 303 A trio of coolan flapped over his roof. **1910** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 285/2 The kulan, too, or demoiselle cranes, are lovely birds..and are found in great numbers all up the river Jumna. **1915** F. FINN *Indian Sporting Birds* 125 The native name *Kullung* is generally used also by Europeans. **1949** N. B. KINNEAR *Whistler's Pop. Handbk. Indian Birds* (ed. 4) 444 The Common Crane and the Demoiselle Crane are not usually distinguished from each other in India and are well known collectively under the names of Kunj and Kulung.

'coolweed. *Herb.* One of the names of *Pilea pumila* (N.O. *Urticaceæ*), a North American plant with succulent pellucid stem, called also Clearweed, Rushweed, and Stingless Nettle.

coolwort ('ku:lwɜ:t). *Herb.* [See WORT.] A North American herb (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Coolwort* (*Tiarella cordifolia*), the popular name of an herb, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic..prepared for sale by the Shakers.

coolwort, obs. f. COLEWORT.

†**'cooly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COOL *sb.* + -Y.[1]] Of cool refreshing quality.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 16 Some cooly easefull place he sought to geat. **1595** SPENSER *Col. Clout* 58 Keeping my sheepe amongst the cooly shade Of the greene alders. **1610** TOFTE *Honours Acad.* I Greene coolie grasse with faire coloured flowers to delight the sences. **1710** PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 86 E'er the warm Sun drinks up the cooly Dews.

cooly, var. of COLLIE, COOLIE.

coom (ku:m), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6–7 coame, 7 coome, come, koom, comb, 8 coomb, 7– coom. [In senses 1–2 app. another form of CULM, pointing to a

ME. *colm*, whence also ME. *colmy* adj. sooty, grimy, *bicolmen* vb. = *bicollen* to begrime with soot. In Sc. and north Eng., *ul* may become *ū*, as in *bulk*, Sc. *bouk* (bu:k), *Bulmer* in Northumberland, locally *Boomer*; cf. also *shoulder*, *coulter*, Sc. *shooder*, *cooter*. But the form *coame* in 1 may correspond to ON. *kám* 'grime, film of dirt'; and sense 3 may be related to Ger. *kahm*, mould, 'the white film on fermented liquids'; cf. KEEM. (For *coom* from WGer. *kâma-*, OTeut. *kæ̂mo-z*, cf. BROOM, MOON.) The relationship of sense 4 is quite uncertain. Thus there are here possibly two or even three words.]

1. Soot, *esp.* that which forms about a fireplace, or settles as smuts from a smoky atmosphere. *smithy coom*: the hard granular soot that forms over a blacksmith's fire. (But see also 2.) Now *Sc.* or *north Eng.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 126 The coame aboue the Smithes forge. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxxvi. 273 The coame about the Smithes forge. **1691** RAY *N.C. Words* 137 *Smidy*, a Smiths Shop, whence *Smidy-koom*. Var. Dial. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Coome*, the Soot that gathereth over an Ovens Mouth. **1825–79** JAMIESON s.v., If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretokening the arrival of strangers.

b. *fig.*

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxvii. 251 ' How ye'll clear your character o' the coom ye hae brought on't.' **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 152 The thin black coom o' annihilation and oblivion.

2. Coal dust or refuse, small coal, slack: cf. CULM.

1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Paide for beringe sand and smethie come to the same lyme, xij*d*. **1652** BOATE *Nat. Hist. Irel.* XX. §4. 158 Upon this they lay a lay of . . a certain sort of Sea-coal, the which, being wonderful small, and peculiarly called Comb, is hardly used for any other purpose [than burning lime]. **1755–73** JOHNSON, *Coom* . . is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Coom* . . small coal, Sc.; *Culm* Eng. **1879** DICKINSON *Cumbld. Gloss.* Supp., *Coom*, the debris of coal; culm.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O ij, This kinde of honey . . after a while it corrupteth and . . becometh the sowrest, and the most unsauory of all things . . which, then they commonly call Stopping or Coome.

†4. The black stuff, composed of grease and dust, which works out from axles or bearings. *Obs.*

In quot. 1758 *coom* perhaps means grease for the wheels.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 By marking of Sheep with large Quantities of Pitch, Tar, or Coomb. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Coom* . . that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. **1749** W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 298 To do this, it's only rubbing the Coomb of a Cart-wheel over the Breast of the Ram, or if Coomb cannot conveniently be had, you may rub his breast over with Redding, and the Colour of it . . will be left behind on the Ewe. **1750** —— *Country Housew.* 287 To cure Shingles, take the black Coom that is made by oiling or greasing Bells in a Steeple and anoint with it. **1758** *Ann. Reg.* 107 A remarkable carriage set out . . without coomb, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid matter whatever to the wheels or axles. **1786** SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G.H.* I. 117 A box for the coom.

5. Dust from a corn mill, saw-dust, etc. *dial.*

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coom*, dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing. **1887** JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Coom*, dust from a mill, or from riddled seeds, i.e. from corn. Orkn.

coom, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8 cumb. [Of uncertain origin: the general sense appears to be that of an arched or rounded top, dome. Connexion has been suggested with med.L. *cumba* hold or bottom of a ship or boat, 'locus imus navis' (Isidore Orig. XIX. ii. § 1), and with Sp. *combo*, Pr. *comb*, bent, curved: cf. COOMB[2].]

1. The wooden centre or centering on which an arch is built.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/1 A new-finished arch, from which the cumb or timber frame had been taken away. **1796** in Sinclair *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 8 (Jam.) As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or coom, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 355 The coomb of the most westerly arch appears to have sunk before the arch was thrown over. **1808–25** in JAMIESON.

2. 'The lid of a coffin, from its being arched' (Jam.).

In quot. 1537, it seems to be used for the coffin as a whole.

1537 *Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 288 Tua pund sex unce blak sewin silk to be Frenȝeis to the Quenis Covme. **1864** CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 824 Some surgeon apprentices rudely stopped the cart . . and broke down part of the cooms, or sloping roof of the coffin.

3. Here may belong *coom* or *coomb* applied locally to dome-like hills in the North.

Examples are *White Coom* or *Polmoody Coom*, a hill 2695 ft. high near Loch Skene, above Moffat, the *Coom* or *Coomb* at Teviothead, *Coom Cairn*, *Coom Dod*, *Comb Law*, *Comb Hill*, all in the south of Scotland; also *Comb Fell*, south of Cheviot, and *Combhill* in Northumberland, *Black Combe*, *White Combe*, *Green Comb*, *Hen Comb* in Cumberland, etc. [In some of these the word may be COMB *sb.*[1] in sense 6 c, d, 'crest, ridge', but the local form of this is *kame*, *kaim*, which is actually in use. Attempts have been made to identify the word with COOMB[2], esp. in sense 1 c, but on no valid grounds.]

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Comb, in some places it is said to be . . a Hill or Plain between Valleys. **1887** *Brighouse News* 26 Mar., Coom . . in Yorkshire . . is applied not to a valley or depression of any kind, but to a conical sandy hill, or large hillock, rising out of the level plain . . such is Terrington Coom, north-east of York.

4. *Comb.* **coom-ceiled** *a.*, covered with an arched or vaulted ceiling of plaster: said of a room, in whole or part directly under the roof, as a garret, attic, etc.; cf. CAMP-CEILING. Hence **'coom-ceil** *v.*

1795 in *Sc. Leader* (1887) 16 Aug. 8 For upwards of ten years . . it had nothing but the bare rafters above, but in 1795, it was agreed to have it 'coomceiled . . not for ornament, but for the health of the hearers of the gospel'. **1825** in JAMIESON. **1858** MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 309 It was a little room . . what is called in these regions 'coomcieled', which is to say, the roof sloped on one side, being close under the leads. **1879** SHAIRP *Burns* 102 A garret, coom-ceiled, for the female servants. **1880** J. F. S. GORDON *Chron. Keith* 422 The last Duchess of Gordon renewed and coomceiled the primitive tabernacle.

coom, *sb.*[3] A dialectal pronunciation or variant form of COMB *sb.*[1] in various senses.

coom, *v.*[1] *rare.* Also 7 cowm. [f. COOM *sb.*[1] Cf. *becoom*, ME. *bicolmen* (s.v. BE- 6 a).]

1. *trans.* To begrime or smut as with soot.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 The colȝear, by cowming the walkers whyte webs, did weary him away. **1823** GALT *Entail* III. iii. 40 'I'll no coom my fingers wi' meddling in ony sic project.'

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 103 Small-coals are made of the spray and brush-wood . . which is sometimes bound up into Bavins for this use; though also it be as frequently charked without binding, and then they call it *cooming* it together.

coom, var. of COOMB[2], valley; obs. form of COME *sb.*[2], radicle of barley; obs. pa. t. of COME *v.*

coomb[1]**, comb** (ku:m). *dial.* Forms: see the separate senses. [The senses here included appear to belong to the same original word, though this, from want of early evidence, is not quite proved. Sense 1 is found only in OE. as *cumb*; sense 2 is found from 14th to 17th c., in form *comb*, *combe*; its pronunciation is unfortunately unknown; sense 3 begins *a* 1500, and has the forms *comb*, *combe*, *coomb*, pronounced (ku:m). OE. *cumb* was prob. identical with older LG. *kumb*, HG. *kump*; cf. mod.LG. and HG. *kumm* a vessel, in various dialects, a round deep vessel, basin, cistern, trough, etc. (also mod.G. *kumme*, older prob. *kumbe*). Besides this mod.G. has *kumpf*, LG. *kump*, a vessel (in many senses), a measure of corn and fruit, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a malter, *i.e.* an English peck nearly. The Bremen Wörterbuch identifies the two LG. forms: '*kumm* oder besser *kump*, tiefe schüssel': so that we have app. an OTeut. type **kumbo-*, **kummo-*, with by-form **kumpo-* (as in *clam*, *clamp*), with general sense of vessel, or hollowed-out receptacle.

As to the phonetic history, the vowel of OE. *cumb* was app. lengthened before *mb* as in *comb*, *climb*, *clomb*, with similar loss of *b*, and the *ū* sound preserved in modern Eng. instead of being diphthongized, as in OE. *rúm*, ME. *roum*, mod. ROOM. Cf. also COOP.]

†1. (OE. cumb). A vessel, a cup; or perhaps a small measure. *Obs.*

791–6 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 380 (No. 273) Cumb fulne liðes aloþ, and cumb fulne Welisces aloþ. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 28 Gebreow mid gryt cumb fulne ealað mid ðy wætere.

2. (5–7 combe, 6–7 comb.) A brewing tub or vat. *Obs.*

?a **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 For castinge maulte besyddes the combe. **1559** *Lanc. Wills* I. 151 The greatest mashe fatt . . and the great yealynge combe. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 157 To let it be too long in the Comb . . will make it both corrupt, and breed Weevels . . the greatest destroyers of malt. **1635** BRERETON *Trav.* (1884) 104, I took notice of that common brew-house . . the greatest, vastest leads, boiling keeves, cisterns and combs, that ever I saw. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 319/2 A Comb, or a Brewers Working Comb, or . . Yelling Comb or Tub is that Vessel into which the Wort is put to Work with the Yeast. [**1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Comb*, a brewing-vat. *Chesh.*]

3. (5–6 combe, 5–9 comb, 6 come, coeme, koome, 6–7 coome, 7 coumb, 6– coomb.) A dry measure of capacity, equal to four bushels, or half a quarter.

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5, j comb brasij. **1465** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 179 Ffor a combe whete, iij.*s.* iiij.*d.* **1560** *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 75 in Hazl *E.P.P.* IV. 155 Of dyuers cornes I haue many a come At home in my barne for to sell. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Ten sacks whereof euerie one holdeth a coome [*margin*, A Coeme is halfe a quarter]. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 63 To whom his Majesty measured out his accumulated gifts, not by the bushel, or by the coome, but by the barn-full. **1674** RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 62 A *Coomb* or *Coumb* of Corn: Half a Quarter. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 Loaded with 11 Last 18 Combs of Malt. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 498 They also cultivate yearly . . 44,000 coombs of potatoes. **1802** H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 106 Wheat has fallen . . from 92*s.* to 30*s.* the coomb. **1883** *Times* 9 Mar., Out of 65 towns selling by measure, only 35 used the Imperial quarter, the others selling by coombs, sacks, loads, etc.

4. (cum, cumb, coom, kim.) A tub, cistern, as 'milk-cum or kim'; also a large ladle for baling out a boat; *West* and *South of Sc.* (*Suppl.* to Jamieson, 1887.)

5. *Comb.*, as **coomb-sack**, a sack containing a coomb.

1573–80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Browght . . to your mill in a koome or quarter sack. *c* **1600** DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 111 They are all our own, and there were a combseck full on 'em. **1891** '*Coomb-sack* I know well here in Suffolk.' F. Hall.

coomb[2]**, combe, comb** (ku:m). Forms: 1 cumb, (? 3 comb), 6 coome, 6– coombe, combe, 7– comb, 8– coomb, (9 coom). [In OE., *cumb* masc. 'small valley, hollow' occurs in the charters, in the descriptions of local boundaries in the south of England; also in numerous place-names which still exist, as *Batancumb* Batcombe, *Brancescumb* Branscombe, *Eastcumb* Eastcomb, *Sealtcumb* Salcombe, *Wincelcumb* Winchcombe, etc. As a separate word it is not known in ME. literature, but has survived in local use, in which it is quite common in the south of England: see sense b. In literature *coomb* appears in the second half of the 16th c., probably introduced from local use; a century later, it was still treated by Ray as a local southern word. OE. *cumb* is usually supposed to be of British origin: modern Welsh has *cwm* (kum) in the same sense, also in composition in place-names as *-cwm*, *-gwm*, and in syntactic combination as *Cwm Bochlwyd*. A large number of place-names beginning with *Cum-*, especially frequent in Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, and Strathclyde, as *Cumwhitton*, *Cumdivock*, *Cumlongan*, *Cumloden*, appear to be thus formed. Welsh *cwm* represents an earlier *cumb*, OCeltic **kumbos*. The OE. word might however be an obvious application of *cumb*, COOMB[1], to a physical feature, though there is no trace of any such application of the cognate German words on the Continent; in any case, if the Saxons and Angles found a British *cumb* applied to a hollow in the ground, its coincidence with their own word for 'basin, bowl, deep vessel' would evidently favour its acceptance and common use. This might further be strengthened, after the Norman Conquest, by the existence of a F. *combe* 'petite vallée, pli de terrain, lieu bas entouré de collines' (Littré, 12th c.), cognate with Pr., Sp. and north It. *comba*, for which also a Celtic origin has been claimed. See Diez, Thurneysen, Littré. The phonetic history is the same as in COOMB[1]; in composition (in names of old formation) (-ku:m) has sunk to (-kəm).]

1. a. A deep hollow or valley: in OE. charters; not known in ME. but occurring from the 16th c. in the general sense of valley, and more especially of a deep narrow valley, clough, or cleugh.

770 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 290 (No. 204) Of þære brigge in cumb; of þam cumbe in ale beardes ac. **847** *Ibid.* II. 34 (No. 451) Fram smalan cumbes heafde to græwan stane. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxeglove . . groweth . . in darke shadowie valleys or coombes where there has been myning for iron and smithes cole. *Ibid.* III. xii. 332 Gentian groweth . . in certayne coomes or valleys. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 169/2 A vallie or a combe . . of a great length, betweene two hils. **1613** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, The walkes and arbours in these fruitfull coombes. **1799** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 79 Imagine a vale, almost narrow enough to be called a coombe, running between two ranges of hills. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1162 Anon they past a narrow comb wherein Were slabs of rock with figures.

b. *spec.* In the south of England, a hollow or valley on the flank of a hill; *esp.* one of the characteristic hollows or small valleys closed in at the head, on the sides of and under the chalk downs; also, a steep short valley running up from the sea coast.

1674 RAY *S. & E.C. Words, Combe*: Devon. Corn... Vallis utrinque collibus obsita, *Skinner*. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 21 The banks of the rivers Taw and Mole, as well as the combes or hollows branching in . . from them. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Poems, Youth of Nature*, Far to the South the heath Still blows in the Quantock coombs. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 103 There is here a pretty coomb, or semicircular depression of the surface. **1879** DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 64 Roaming among the vales and woods, the coombes and cliffs of Devon. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xii, Where the sea mists sweep up the narrow coombe.

c. In the south of Scotland and in the English Lake district, '[in] such hills as are scooped out on one side in form of a crescent, the bosom of the hill, or that portion which lies within the lunated verge, is always denominated the coomb'. (Hogg *Queen's Wake* 1813 *Notes* xxiv.)

That the word is native in Scotland is doubtful: Jamieson's Dictionary knows nothing of it beyond Hogg's assertion, and it is not in common use. But in Cumberland

it appears in some local names, as *Gillercombe*, the great hollow above Sour Milk Gill in Borrowdale, and as a separate word in *Glaramara Combe*, *Langdale Combe*.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 223 The dark cock bayed above the coomb Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 219 A small stream which flows from the Comb—the large opening scooped out of Glaramara.

2. coombe rock *Geol.*, a deposit of flints in chalk, found esp. in the coombes of Sussex; = HEAD *sb.* 11 c.

1822 G. MANTELL *Fossils of S. Downs* xix. 277 *Calcareous bed*, formed of the ruin of the chalk strata, with an intermixture of clay; it is provincially termed *Coombe rock*. **1876** H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* x. 321 The Elephant Bed, provincially termed Coombe rock, is chiefly made up of chalk rubble. **1903** A. GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* (ed. 4) II. VI. v. 1329 Various deposits..indicate that..this southern fringe of England had its own glacial conditions. Among these is the 'Coombe-rock' of Sussex—a mass of unstratified rubbish. **1936** *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* II. 53 These solifluxion products are most frequently preserved in steep-sided lateral valleys, and, particularly when formed partly or wholly of chalk fragments, go by the general name of 'coombe rock'.

coomb, obs. f. COMB; var. COME *sb.*[2]

coombing, cooming, var. of COAMING.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 32 The sentry standing.. over the coombings of the hatchway.

Coombs test (ku:mz). [f. the name of R. R. A. *Coombs* (b. 1921), pathologist.] An agglutination test devised by R. R. A. Coombs in 1945 and used in the diagnosis of blood diseases to detect antibodies.

1950 E. HACKETT in *Nature* 13 May 764/2 The Coombs test makes use of an anti-(human-serum-protein) to agglutinate washed sensitized cells. **1958** R. MUIR *Textbk. Path.* (ed. 7) v. 207 Recently sera containing precipitins against human serum globulins have been applied to the detection of certain antibodies absorbed on red cells, the treated cells being..agglutinated. This test, commonly known as the Coombs test, is widely used in the determination of sensitisation against the Rh and other blood-group factors.

†**'coomby**, *a. rare.* [f. COOMB[2] + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to the coombs under the chalk downs.

1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 78 The coomby soil of West Kent is an extreme stiff moist clay mixed with stones and flints of different sorts.

coom-ceiled: see COOM *sb.*[2] 4.

coome, obs. f. COOMB, COME.

coomfort, obs. f. COMFORT.

co-om'nipotent, *a.* [CO- 2.] Conjointly omnipotent.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 896 Auouching the whole Godhead..to be coessentiall, & consubstantiall, and coeternal, & coomnipotent. *a***1656** BP. HALL *Myst. Godliness* §7 Thy Co-omnipotent Spirit. **1865** T. F. KNOX *Life H. Suso* 304 The co-eternal, co-omnipotent indwelling and outflowing of Persons.

co-omniscient: see CO-.

coompanyon, coompasse, obs. ff. COMP-.

coomy ('ku:mɪ), *a.* [f. COOM *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Begrimed with soot or coal-dust.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 22 Ye see my fingers are coomy. **1830** —— *Lawrie T.* I. iv. (1849) 11 A wee coomy thing of a nailer like me. **1853** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 88 Ilk coomy collier.

coon (ku:n), *sb.* Chiefly *U.S.* [A familiar abbreviation of RACOON.]

1. The RACOON (*Procyon lotor*), a carnivorous animal of North America.

1742 J. HEMPSTEAD *Diary* (1901) 388 Josh..killed another Coon to Day. **1850** LYELL *2nd Vis. U.S.* II. 279 Cash paid for coon, mink, wild-cat..and deer-skins. **1872** C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 98, I had never killed a coon.

2. Applied to persons: a. A nickname for a member of the old Whig party of the United States, which at one time had the racoon as an emblem.

(The nickname came up in 1839.)

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ser. I. ix, A gethrin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and Coons. *a***1860** *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Democrats..rout the coons, beat them, overwhelm them.

b. A sly, knowing fellow; a 'fellow'.

1832 *Polit. Examiner* (Shelbyville, Ky.) 8 Dec. 4/1, I was always reckoned a pretty slick koon for a trade. **1839** MARRYAT *Dairy Amer.* Ser. I. II. 232 In the Western States, where the racoon is plentiful, they use the abbreviation 'coon when speaking of people. **1843** SIMMS *Guy Rivers* 155 To be robbed of our findings by a parcel of blasted 'coons. **1860** *Punch* XXXIX. 227 (Farmer) Then baby kicked up such a row As terrified that reverend coon. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 296 Dicky Blake's a 'cute little coon. **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, Jack they called him—a sort of half-wild little coon, that nobody knowd much about.

c. A Negro. *slang.* (Derog.)

1862 *Songs for the Times* 3 Play up, Pomp, you yaller coon. **1892** *Congress. Rec.* 4 Feb. 856/1 Instead of seating one colored Representative, they seated two,—two coons in place of the elected Representatives of the people. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/2 The former represented a lively.. jovial coon—possibly 'coon' is not the right word, which, however, is accepted here as modern slang for a nigger. **1948** *Chicago Defender* 23 Oct. 7/2 A lot of us are referred to as 'nigger', 'coon', 'darky', etc., right to our faces. **1969** *Oz* Apr. 46/3 You might..deplore the way that the publicity was angled—poor old coon, he'll thank us in the end.

d. *S. Afr.* A Coloured reveller at Cape Town; esp. a member of various groups which parade in carnival fashion through the streets.

1924 *Cape Argus* 3 Jan. 8 The quiet streets of Cape Town were enlivened by the marching of troupes of coloured youths, gay in coon costumes. *Ibid.*, Obviously this is the sort of thing the crowd loves, for a storm of applause goes up as the coons approach. **1937** *S. Afr. Dancing Times* Feb. 8 Capetown's Annual Coon Contests. *Ibid.*, An effective group which participated in the Capetown Coloured Coons Carnival, held at the Peninsular on New Year's Day. **1947** L. G. GREEN *Tavern of Seas* i. 14 The coons of Cape Town, the carnival troupes that appear unfailingly with each New Year.

3. *Phrases* (chiefly *U.S. slang*). ***a gone coon***: a person or thing that is 'done for' or in a hopeless case; hence ***gone-cooniness, -coonishness***. ***a coon's age***: emphatic for 'a long time'. ***to hunt the same old coon***: to keep doing the same thing. ***to go the whole coon***: 'to go the whole hog'; to 'go in for' a thing thoroughly.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* 1st Ser. II. 232 'I'm a *gone 'coon*' implies 'I am distressed—*or* ruined—*or* lost'. **1840** C. F. HOFFMAN *Greyslaer* III. VI. iii. 221, I was afeared you were a gone coon, and was on the point of shoving off without you. **1844** W. T. THOMPSON *Major Jones' Courtship* (ed. 2) 145 The way she's mad at cousin Pete won't wear off in a coon's age. **1845** MR. GIDDINGS in Congress (Farmer), Besides the acquisition of Canada, which is put down on all sides as a gone coon. **1857** DICKENS *Lying Awake* in *Repr. Pieces* 192 (*ibid.*) Or, like that sagacious animal in the United States who recognized the colonel who was such a dead shot, I am a gone coon. *a***1860** *Southern Sketches* (Bartlett), This child haint had much money in a coon's age. **1879** LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 384 Meanwhile I inly curse the bore Of hunting still the same old coon. **1883** V. STUART *Egypt* 304 Before the performance was over he was a gone coon. **1884** H. R. HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* (N.Y. 1884) i. 7 For downright fanaticism and 'gone-cooniness', if I may invent the word, commend me to your violin-maniac. **1890** W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 When the former forgot the 'gone coonishness' of his earlier days.

4. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***coon-hunt, -hunting*** sb. & a., ***story***; **coon-dog**, a dog good at hunting the racoon; so ***coon hound***; **coon-heel, coon-oyster**, varieties of North American oysters; **coon-skin** orig. *U.S.*, the skin of the racoon, used as a fur (usually *attrib*).

1833 J. HALL *Harp's Head* 230 An old 'coon dog, has a face covered with scars. **1855** MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xiii. 97 Uncle Abe's dog—a stout terrier—was esteemed the 'smartest 'coon-dog' in a circle of twenty miles. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald Mag.* 26 Mar. 23/1 He got the idea of cashing in on the coons in our neighborhood by making a really fine coon dog out of Old George. **1920** *Outing* (U.S.) Apr. 59/3 For Sale—a few as good Coon Hounds and mixed hunters as live. **1970** *Field & Stream* July 110 (Advt.), Big game & coonhound pups. **1835** AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* III. 235, I will take you to a 'Coon Hunt'. **1888** 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Keedon Bluffs* vi. 98 All the boys of Tanglefoot Cove and the mountain slopes had gathered for a coon-hunt. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 44 An actual coon hunt or two if there is any game in the area. **1970** *Daily Hampshire Gaz.* (Northampton, Mass.) 6 Oct. 4/4 The first coon hunt of the season by the Rod and Gun Club drew a good crowd on Friday night. **1862** T. HUGHES in J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U.S.* 329 The usual coon-hunting, whisky-drinking pioneers of the West. **1890** *Opelousas* (La.) *Democrat* 8 Feb. 3/4 Coon-hunting still gives great enjoyment to hunters in the mountainous districts of Massachusetts. **1870** *Amer. Naturalist* III. 460 The small oysters..are not generally eaten except by the racoons, hence the common name for them of coon oysters. **1818** A. ROYALL *Lett. from Alabama* (1830) 103 He..axed Merchant if he didn't want to trade for some coonskins. **1836** W. G. SIMMS *Mellichampe* i, He gathered up his rifle, drew the 'coon-skin cap over his eyes. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 144 There is a jauntiness in the set of that coon-skin cap. **1908** KIPLING *Lett. of Travel* (1920) 132 They had already been wearing wolf and coon skin coats. **1948** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 1 Jan. 9 A man in a coonskin cap appeared. **1963** R. SNEDIGAR *Our Small Native Animals* (ed. 2) 34 Such wearers of coonskin caps as Daniel Boone, Crockett, Audubon. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 100 He liked, in a barroom, to tell a few coon stories.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* in sense 2 c = of, pertaining to, or supposedly characteristic of a Negro or Negroes; *spec.* **coon-shout** (see quot. 1946); so ***coon-shouter, -shouting***; **coon song** orig. *U.S.*, a Negro song; a popular song resembling the songs of the Negroes.

Like sense 2 c above these depreciatory uses are tending to fall into disuse, or into restricted use, because of their offensiveness.

1837 R. M. BIRD *Nick of Woods* I. 223 You half-niggurs! you 'coon whelps! you snakes! **1877** in H. Asbury *Underworld of Chicago* (1941) 80 Prospect of a Prize Fight Between Two Noted Coon Sluggers. **1887** *Lantern* (New Orleans) 8 Jan. 6/2 Tom McIntosh caused quite a ripple.. by his coon songs and dancing. **1897** G. B. SHAW *Theatres in Nineties* (1932) III. 197 Her digressive way of enlivening the tedium of the comedy by an occasional coon song struck me as happy. **1905** E. M. FORSTER *Where Angels fear to Tread* vii. 216 A coon song lay open on the piano. **1906** H. GREEN *Actors' Boarding House* 26 'It goes big,' remarked the Coon Shouter, enviously. **1917** E. WALLACE *Kate, plus Ten* (1919) v. 93 The noisy coon band kept up its rhythmetic pandemonium in one corner of the room. **1926** WHITEMAN & MCBRIDE *Jazz* xi. 228 The exchange of experience between the classicist and 'coon-shouter'. **1946** MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really the Blues* 372/2 *Coonshout*, corny imitation of oldtime Negro style of singing. *Ibid.* ix. 146 Blackface routines and corny coonshouting and mammy numbers. **1958** C. WILFORD in P. Gammond *Decca Bk. Jazz* ii. 31 The immediate forerunners of ragtime as popular music were the coon song, made popular by the Christy Minstrels and many similar travelling black-face shows. **1959** 'F. NEWTON' *Jazz Scene* ix. 156 The impression of 'coon English', which coloured Americans dislike.

Hence **coon** *v. intr.*, to creep (along a branch, etc.), clinging close like a racoon; also *trans.* **coonery**, the practice of the Whig 'coons' of U.S. (see 2 a above). **coony** *a.*, ? bald like a racoon.

1834 A. PIKE *Sk.* 77 (Th.), Irwin was obliged to straddle the log, and, as they quaintly call it in the west, 'coon it across'. **1835** W. G. SIMMS *Partisan* 320 That curious sort of locomotion which, in the South and West, is happily styled 'cooning the log'. *a***1860** *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Democrats..we must achieve a victory.. coonery must fall with all its corruptions and abominations. **1886** *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 16 *note*, In trying to 'coon' across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 71 Hat-wearing man becomes Alopeciac, or 'coony'. **1926** J. LORD *Frontier Dust* 190, I would show her how a Yankee could coon a pole.

coon-can ('ku:n'kæn). Also **cooncan, kuhn-kan; conquian** ('kɒŋkɪən). [ad. Sp. *con quién* with whom?] A game of cards, originating in Mexico, the main object of which is to secure sequences.

Each player receives (usually) ten cards, and the aim is to form sequences of the same suit or sets of three or four cards of the same denomination. One card is placed face upwards and the rest of the cards face downwards, each player in turn taking either the exposed card or the top card of the pack, afterwards discarding any card in his hand. The player gets rid of his cards by declaring them when he has made a complete set or sets, and the winner is the one who first gets rid of all his cards.

1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 905/1 The men got out a pack of Mexican cards and gambled at a game called 'Coon-can'. **1905** *Hoyle's Games* 203 The art in Coon Can, like in Cribbage, lies in the discard and in putting the cards, whether threes, fours, or sequences, at the proper time on the table. **1907** *Ibid.* 192 Conquian. 'With whom?' Or Coon Can. **1913** KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 282 [They] played the rag-time tunes..till there was talk of coon-can. **1913** W. DALTON *Coon-Can* Introd. 13 We have no record as to when, or by whom, Coon-Can was first introduced into England. It made its first bow to the public at the Bath Club in Dover Street. **1925** W. S. MAUGHAM *Painted Veil* xviii. 60 As a rule in the evening, when they were alone, they played coon-can or patience. **1936** G. GREENE *Journey without Maps* I. iii. 42 They..played Kuhn-Kan for very small stakes. **1951** —— *Lost Childhood* 14 The mild nursery game of Kuhn Kan. **1969** *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 17 Jan. 12/11 She was playing coon-can with her mother and two sons.

coonda-oil ('kʊndə). Also coondi-, kunda-, kundah-, kundoo-oil. [From the native name.] An oil resembling carap-oil, obtained from the seeds of a tree (*Carapa guineensis*), in Senegal.

1868 *Treas. Bot.* 221/1 Coondi oil..is employed as a purgative and anthelmintic.

coone, obs. form of CONE (14 b).

coonjine ('ku:ndʒaɪn), *sb.* and *v. U.S. slang.* [Origin unknown.] (See quots.)

1896 *The Bully* (A song) (D.A.), I coonjined in the front door, the coons were dancing high. **1933** *Amer. Speech.* VIII. IV. 77/2 Coonjining is the peculiar gait or shuffle that darkies of more than fifty years ago sometimes indulged in, especially along the shores of the Mississippi. **1941** *Chr. Sci. Mon.* (Wkly. Mag. Sec.) 3 May 11 Coonjine, a word used originally on the river for the waddling run of Negro rousters with freight across the stage or gangplank... There's almost as much side as forward motion to it. From the gait the word got to mean the songs and jingles to the singing of which the Negro rousters jerked themselves along. **1944** W. BLAIR *Tall Tale America* 211 At work he'd joke and sing his songs,—coonjine, and he was a good worker. **1948** *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 15/1 The Negro roustabouts who coonjined freight up and down the stage planks of our river steamers. **1958** BLESH & JANIS *They all played Ragtime* ii. 38 The shouts of roustabouts coonjining to the plink-plank of banjos.

coonly: see CONELY *adv.*

coontah, coontie ('kʊntə, -tɪ). Also coonta, -ti. The name in U.S. of a species of cycad (*Zamia integrifolia*), found in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; also of the variety of arrowroot obtained from its stem.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav. Carolina* (1792) 239 A very agreeable, cooling sort of jelly, which they call conte. *a***1816** B. HAWKINS *Sk. Creek Country* (1848) 21 This [China] briar is called *Coonte*. **1819** *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 22 June 2/3 [The Seminoles] use a root called coonty, as a substitute [for corn]. **1852** F. R. GOULDING *Young Marooners* xxvi. 173 Harold discovered a fine patch of Coontah or arrowroot from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured. **1879** PICKERING *Chron. Hist. Plants* 761 The coontie is a low palmetto-like plant, its trunk yielding the ..white bread. **1883** CHAPMAN *Flora South. U.S.* (ed. 2) 437.

coop (ku:p), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 cupe, 4–7 coupe, 5–6 coope, 5–7 cowpe, 7 coup, 7– coop. [mod.E. *coop*, in 15–17th c. *cowpe*, *coupe*, is app. identical with ME. *cupe*, *coupe* basket, pointing to an OE. **cúpe* fem., an unrecorded collateral form of *cýpe* cask, bushel, basket; app. = Du. *kuip*, MDu. *cûpe*, EFris. *kupe*, MLG. *kûpe*:—OLG.

***kûpa** f. 'cask', for which OS. had *côpa*, MLG. *kôpe*, OHG. *chôfa*, *chuofa*, MHG. *kuofe*, mod.G. *kufe* f. 'cask'. The German words are generally considered to be a L. *cūpa*, in med.L. also *cōpa* 'cask'; but if this be their origin, it is difficult to account for the umlaut in OE. *cýpe*, KIPE.

When *cupe*, *coupe* appears in ME., it is a synonym of *kype*, *kipe*, 'basket'; in sense 3 also *coop* and *kipe* are still synonymous. Sense 2 is not found in *kipe*, though a natural enough development of the sense 'basket'.

The phonetic development *cúpe*, *coupe*, *coop*, is paralleled by *stúpian*, *stoupe*, *stoop*, and ON. *drúpa*, *droupe*, *droop*, where also the sound (u:) is retained, instead of being, as usual, dipthongized to (aŭ) in mod.Eng., and the spelling is assimilated to that of words in *oo* from OE. *ó*, ME. *ō*.]

†**1.** (ME. *cupe*, *coupe*, pl. *-en*.) A basket. *Obs.*

[From the ambiguity of ME. *u*, it is possible that in some of these *u* means *ü* = *y*, and that they are examples of *kype*, KIPE; but the spelling *coupe* of the later text of *Floriz* must belong here.]

a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 435 Cupen he let fulle of flures To strawen in þe maidenes bures.. He let Floriz on þat on cupe go [*Abbotsf. Club ed. c* **1350**, coupen, coupe]. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 1278 Of þe relef þat hem leuede bi-fore, Twelf cupe-ful weoren vp i-bore. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 (Mätz.) þe releef of þe twelf cupes [*v.r.* kipes or lepes.]. *Ibid.* IV. 359 Paule was i-lete a doun in a cupe [*sportâ*] ouer þe wal.

2. A kind of basket placed over fowls when sitting or being fattened; a cage or pen of basketwork or the like for confining poultry, etc. See also HEN-COOP.

14.. *False Fox* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 4 The fals fox camme unto oure cowpe, And there he made our gese to stowpe. **1530** PALSGR. 210/1 Coupe for capons, *caige à chappons*. *c* **1530** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Take iij Chekyns or .iiij...& put them in a coope to feede. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xiv. (1877) i. 265 To be caged up as in a coope. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 72 They must be kept vnder a Cowpe with the Henne or Capon. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 A great Coup, in which they feed poultry. **1740** STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 392, I took Four strong Pullets, which I shut up in Coops. **1829** E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 193 He has known it [the shrike] draw the weak young pheasants through the bars of the breeding coops. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xvi. 339 Geese were either turned into stubble or fattened in coops.

3. A wickerwork basket used in catching fish: also called KIPE.

1469 *Sc. Act Jas. III* (1597) §37 Salmond, Girsilles and trowtes, quhilk ar destroyed be cowpes..nettes, prynes set in rivers, that hes course to the Sea. **1691** RAY *N.C. Words* 17 A Fish-coop is..a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon Humber. **1786** GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 133 At this place salmon coops are placed; where all the fish, which enter the Esk, are taken. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Coop*, a hollow vessel made of twigs for taking eels. **1873** *Act* 36–37 *Vict.* c. 71 §17 Any fishing box, coop, apparatus, net, or mode of fishing..forming part of such weir.

4. A protecting grating about a tree, etc.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 76 If a fence or coop was set about each pole.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A narrow place of confinement; a cage or prison.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 72 Sunnebright honour pend in shamefull coupe. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 118 Armide appeared likewise with her troope, Where a burgage had beene their lodging coope. **1784** COWPER *Task* iii. 834 Such herds Of..vagrants, as make London..a crowded coop. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 339 Why think to shut up all things in your narrow coop?

6. a. *slang.* A prison. **b.** In *U.S. polit. slang*: The place where electors were 'cooped'.

1785 *Sessions Papers* Sept. 1111/2 He had been *in coop* for a week. **1866** *Lond. Misc.* 3 Mar. 58/3 (Farmer) A cove as has ..smelt the insides of all the coops in the three kingdoms. **1877** J. GREENWOOD *Dick Temple* (Farmer), You say that you have been in the coop as many times as I have. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 They were made to vote the ticket of the party that controlled the 'coop'. Our coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert-street. **1963** WODEHOUSE *Stiff Upper Lip, Jeeves* xxiv. 180, I accompanied Constable Oates to the village coop.

coop, *sb.*², var. of COUP, a dung-cart.

coop, *sb.*³ [Etymol. obscure: cf. COP *sb.*² 4.] A small heap, as of manure.

1825-79 JAMIESON *Coop*, a small heap, as a 'coop of muck'. **1881** *Gard. Chron.* No. 411. 626 The raking of an adequate quantity of Oak and Chestnut leaves and carting them to the leaf-coop, with which to make up hotbeds, etc.

coop (ku:p), *v.*¹ Also 6–7 cope, 7 coope, coup(e. [f. COOP *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To put or confine (poultry, etc.) in a coop, pen, or narrow enclosure. Also with *up*.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xv. 20 Nor will with Crowes be coup'd within a Grove. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1728, The flesh of animals who feed excursively, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 223 As soon as it is perceived that the geese are desirous of laying, coop them up under their roof. **1890** *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/6 The..pigs and poultry were cooped or tethered on the outskirts of the camp.

2. *transf.* To confine (persons) within small space; to shut up within irksomely narrow limits; to cage, cabin.

In the Shaks. quots. the meaning is app. 'To enclose for protection or defence', in reference to one of the uses of a coop for poultry. This sense may also occur in other quotations.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/1 Their armie..was cooped and shut in within the streets. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty..Mewed vp theese reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. i. 109. **1595** —— *John* II. i. 25 That white-fac'd shore, Whose foot spurnes backe the Oceans roaring tides, And coopes from other lands her Ilanders. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xvi. 73 They had coped him in a corner of his kingdome. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 334 What! coop whole armies in our walls again? **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxviii, Sailors..Cooped in their winged sea-girt citadel.

fig. **1876** J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iv. 136 He is hard to get fairly cooped in a corner.

b. with *up*; also *in*, *together*.

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low-C.* ii. 49 b, The Prince of Parma besieged the Citie of Mastright, and with suche force so straightly couped it vp. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I..beinge coped up and kept close as a prisoner. **1602** J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 435 When he considered how he was couped in. **1667** DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, A strait place, where they are all coupt up. **1760** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 155 Suddenly facing about, to coop him in, and capture the whole squadron. **1864** SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 374 I've caught you cooped together, much honoured brotherhood! **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 4 Coop up most men, and you undo them.

c. *U.S. polit. slang.* (See quots.)

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cooping of Voters*, collecting and confining them, several days previous to an election, in a house or on a vessel hired for the purpose. Here they are treated with good living and liquors, and at a proper day are taken to the polls, and voted, as it is called, for the party. **1889** in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 Four of us, including [E. A.] Poe..were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the look out for voters to 'coop'.

†**3.** *fig.* Of persons. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 235 The one is ever coopt up at his empty speculations. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xx. §4 They are cooped in close, by the Laws of their Countries. **1780** BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 270 They feel themselves in a state of thraldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in.

b. Of action, feeling, etc.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 198 That we cope all our Sabbath devotion, yea all our religion within the Church walls. **1643** *Case of Affairs* 5 Which yet did not so much coop up or curbe the regall power from any due worke or office. *a* **1764** LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 25 What is his verse, but cooping sense Within an arbitrary fence. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 165 The papal line of demarcation cooped up their enterprises within too narrow limits.

†**4.** To confine (a thing) within a containing vessel or narrow limits. Usually with *up*. *Obs.*

1646 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 677 The water is easily cooped up in a glass or bucket. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* II. xi. 255 The place is so cooped up with mountains, that it is scarcely possible to escape out of it. **1782** GILPIN *Wye* (1798) 143 The river is cooped between two high hills.

5. To surround with a protecting grating or coop.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 Grated, or coped about with iron. *Ibid.* 388 One Tombe in the body of the Church coped with iron. **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 74 The great expence of cooping and fencing each tree.

†**coop**, *v.*² *Obs.* or *dial. rare.* [A back-formation on COOPER *sb.*¹] *trans.* 'To hoop, to bind with hoops' (Jamieson); = COOPER *v.*

HOLLAND (in Webster 1864), Shaken tubs..be new cooped. **17..** in *Jacobite Relics* (1821) II. 54 There was a cooper..He coopit a coggie for our gudwifie, And heigho! but he coopit it braw.

coop (kŭp), *int.* Also cop, cup. [app. contraction of *co'up* = *come up*: cf. *dup* = do up.]

1. A call for domestic animals.

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Coop*, a common word of invitation to domestic poultry..to come..to peck up the food thrown down for them. It is, perhaps, an abbreviation of the words *come up*. **1873** HALE *Level Best*, In front of the barn, from which we had already heard shouts of 'Coop! Coop!' **1883** *Hampshire Gloss., Coop*, a word used in calling horses; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Coop*, a call for cows.

2. *coop* or *coop and seek* (U.S.): the game of 'hide and seek'.

Coop is the call of the hider when he is ready.

1884 J. N. TARBOX in *Chicago Advance*, And then we play at coop and seek.

coop, coope, obs. ff. CUP, COPE.

co-op ('kəŭɒp), *a.* and *sb.* Colloq. abbrev. of CO-OPERATIVE *a.* (*sb.*); *spec.* a co-operative store.

1861 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 29 June 410/2 The joyousness of this party of Co-ops—for that is the name they go by, on the principle, we suppose, that Co-operators is much too long a word for popular use. It was really to be a great festivity, this soiree of Co-ops. **1872** T. COOPER *Life* xxxv. 393 You will hear well-dressed working men talking..of 'Co-ops' (Co-operative Stores), and their shares in them. **1872** *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 458 One whose place of business is situate immediately opposite to a branch of the 'Co-op.' Institution. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xviii. 339 The co-op store bought a thousand muskets at the Government sale. **1894** *Warty Rhymes* 29 Neaw th' 'Co-ops' are th' bigg'st shops i' th' place. **1916** LYTTON STRACHEY *Let.* 17 July (1956) 60 Your appearance at a Co-op. congress. **1947** J. BERTRAM *Shadow of War* ii. 12 She had begun working for the [Chinese] Co-ops. after meeting Rewi Alley in Kiangsi. **1958** *Times* 1 July 12/6 She returned..in the back of the Co-Op van. **1970** J. NUESE *Country Garden* 52 You can get it most cheaply at your nearest Farmer's Exchange or whatever agricultural co-op functions in your area.

cooparcener, -ery, obs. ff. COPARCENER, -ERY.

cooped (ku:pt), *ppl. a.* In 6–7 coupt. [f. COOP *v.*¹ + -ED.] Confined in or as in a coop; caged, shut up.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Coupt*, kept within certaine limits. **1645** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 106 The cooped lion has broke through. **1676** SHADWELL *Libertine* III, A Spanish wife has a worse life than a coop'd chicken.

cooped (*Her.*), obs. form of COUPED.

coopee, obs. f. COUPEE.

cooper ('ku:pə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5–6 couper, 5–8 cowper, (5 cowpare, 6 coupar), 6– cooper. [Occurs in 15th c. as *couper*, *cowper*, *cowpar*; app. of LG. origin: cf. MDu. *cuper*, 15th c. Niederrheinisch *kuper*, E.Fris. *kuper*, mod.LG. (Bremen, Hamb.) *küper*, dial. MHG. *küefer*, mod.G. *küfer*, also dial. *kufer*; from MDu. *cupe*, LG. *kupe*, mod.G. *kufe*, cask; in med.L. *cūpārius*, *cūperius*, f. *cūpa* cask: see COOP. (It is not an Eng. derivative of *coop*, which, so far as appears, has never had the sense 'cask'.)

An old spelling remains in the surname *Cowper*, pronounced *Cooper* by those who bear it.]

1. a. A craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs.

A *dry cooper* makes casks, etc., to hold dry goods, a *wet cooper* those to contain liquids, a *white cooper* pails, tubs, and the like for domestic or dairy use. See also *butt-cooper*, etc.

c **1415** *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Coupers. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 650 *Hic cuparius*, cowpare. *c* **1450** *Nom.* ibid. 686 *Hic cuperius*, a cowper. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 77 The other ben coupers. **1520** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paed to the couper for new bottomyng of a bukket. **1523** *Act 14–15 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The misteries..of smithes, joigners, or coupars. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Now you talke of a cooper, Ile tell you a tale of a tubb. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 221 He had in his hand an Hatchet in the form of a Coopers Addis. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 Nailed with Coopers Nails. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5874/4 Michael Morgatroid, of Ripon, Cowper. **1724** *Ibid.* No. 6249/10 John Higgs..Turner and Wet-Cooper. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 The 'Dry-cooper' is employed in making sugar hogsheads and other casks. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 The coopers ..now tightening hoops, and now slackening them.

b. On board ship: One who looks to the repair of casks and other vessels.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Cooper is to looke to the caske, hoopes and twigs, to staue or repaire the buckets, baricos, cans, steepe tubs. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cooper*, a rating for a first-class petty officer, who repairs casks, etc.

c. From the practices of the journeymen coopers employed on vessels in the Thames, the word acquired in the end of the 18th c. an evil connotation.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 65 No inconsiderable portion of the pillage fell to the share of Journeymen Coopers..necessary to repair casks and packages, which have suffered injury in the stowage. They have even been known to break hogsheads wilfully to obtain plunder. *Ibid.* 64 Coopers, Revenue Officers, and the Ship's Crew all participated in the spoil. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xviii, Then we've the Coopers and Bumboat-men and the Rat-catchers and the Scaffle Hunters and the River Pirates..all living by their wits.

2. One engaged in the trade of sampling, bottling, or retailing wine; a wine-cooper.

[**1465** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 285 Paid for caryage of a hoggeshed of wyne into his place at London, viij. *d.* Item to the cowper the same tyme, iiij. *d.*] **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 88 Wher as the cowpers of this cite haue vsed and dayly vse to colour straungers goodis as in taking vpon them malmeseis and other wynes belongyng to strangers to bee their owne. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cannister*, A certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of the Wine. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 162 The Wine-Cooper is employed in drawing off, bottling and packing wine, etc.

3. ? A six- (or twelve-) bottle basket, used in wine-cellars.

[Prob. from its use by wine-coopers.]

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. xx. 80 Give me a roaring fire and a six bottle cooper of claret. **1829** W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo, F. Kennedy*, He and the ambassador having discussed a cooper of port within a marvellous short period. **1876** GRANT *One of the '600'* lii. 436 And a rare cooper of old port Davie Binns shall set abroach.

4. A mixture composed half of stout and half of porter. (So called in London, and some other places: see quot. 1873.)

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. viii. 252 Vast hunches of bread and meat and stone jars of 'cooper', being the favourite form of refreshment. **1873** *Slang Dict., Cooper*, 'stout half and half', i.e. half stout and half porter. Derived from the coopers at breweries being allowed so much stout and so much porter a day, which they take mixed.

5. *Comb.*, as *cooper-stuff*; **cooper-shop**, cooper's shop.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 444 All the Cowper-shops, and dwelling-Houses..adjoyning to the Town's Wall. **1827** DRAKE & MANSFIELD *Cincinnati* viii. 65 Eleven cooper shops 48 men. **1894** H. FREDERIC *Copperhead* 55 He had been a well-to-do man..with a big cooper-shop. **1659** in *Rowley* (Mass.) *Early Rec.* (1894) 104 The Decay of usefull timber for Cowper stuff. **1801** in C. Cist *Cincinnati* (1841) 183 Charles Faran advertises for cooper-stuff.

'cooper, *sb.*[2] [f. COOP *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who coops or confines. (With quot. cf. COOP *v.*[1] 2 c.)

1889 FARMER *Americanisms* 168/2 To coop voters is to collect them as it were in a coop or cage, so as to be sure of their services on election day. Liquor dealers are the usual 'coopers' for obvious reasons.

cooper *sb.*[3], var. of COPER.

cooper ('ku:pə(r)), *v.* [f. COOPER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (casks, etc.); to furnish or secure with hoops.

1746 in W. Thompson *R.N. Advoc.* (1757) 8 One, two, or three Months..expiring before they are cooper'd and made tight. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 32 Coopered with brass hoops weather-tight. **1840** H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* (1856) 177 'I'll cooper it up'..And he began to repair the cask.

2. To put or stow in casks.

1746 in W. Thompson *R.N. Advoc.* (1757) 42 Many a Cart-Load..brought into the..Victualling Office, and Slaughtered, Salted, Pack'd, Cooper'd, etc. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 210 The whalers..resort thither to 'cooper their oil'.

3. *intr.* To work as a cooper, do cooper's work.

In mod. Dicts.

4. *trans.* To 'rig *up*', furbish *up*, put into a presentable form. *colloq.*

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 199, I employed my leisure..to peruse Mure of Auchendrane's trial, out of which something might be coopered up for the public. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 174 When I was washed and cleansed, and fairly coopered up.

5. To 'do for', spoil. *slang.* (Cf. COOPER *sb.*[1] 1 c.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 351 The ring-dropping 'lurk' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. **1873** *Slang Dict.* 31 *Cooper'd* (spoilt) by too many tramps calling there. [Said of a house.] **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. ix. 99 'The cove wasn't at home, and the slavey'd been changed, and the ken was coopered.'

cooperage ('ku:pərɪdʒ). [f. COOPER *sb.*[1] + -AGE.]

1. A place where a cooper's trade is carried on.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5246/2 A parcel of..unserviceable Staves..lying in the Cooperage. **1724** DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) I. 26 (D.) Room for erecting..warehouses, roapwalks, cooperages, &c. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii. 63 That the meeting should take place behind the cooperage. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 9/1 To place a cooperage..at each fishery station along the south coast.

2. The coopering of casks; cooper's work; the business or trade of a cooper; coopery.

1740–1 A. HILL *Lett.* in Wks. (1753) II. 112 The prime cost of caskage..with the care of their cooperage and ordering. **1746** in W. Thompson *R.N. Advoc.* (1757) 47 Good Cooperage will be found productive of good Package. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 376 The Cooperage, Hoops, and Nails, which such Cargo may require. **1818** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 490 The cooperage of the French hogsheads is also a subject of complaint. **1872** YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 140 In the latter part of the Middle Ages, the articles of cooperage were very numerous.

3. Money payable to a cooper for his services.

1755 JOHNSON, *Cooperage,* the price paid for cooper's work. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 Cooperage, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to mend casks, also to open them for samples.

4. *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 5 Sept., They were compelled to pay heavy cooperage charges, though there was not a loose hoop nor a broken stave in the hold. *Mod. Advt.*, A Plant of Cooperage Machines can be seen in daily operation.

co-operancy (kəʊ'ɒpərənsɪ). [f. CO-OPERANT: see -ANCY.] a. The state or condition of being co-operant or working together. † b. The action of working together, co-operation (*obs.*).

a **1670** HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 231 Will not he make us the sheep of his pasture, without our active cooperancy? **1886** *Contemp. Rev.* I. 307 A perfect co-operancy of the emotions, the conscience, the reason, and the imagination. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 99 The co-operancy of the energies of humanity with..light, and motion.

co-operant (kəʊ'ɒpərənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cooperānt-em* (Vulgate), pr. pple. of *cooperārī* to CO-OPERATE.] A. *adj.* Working together or to the same end; co-operating.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 111 Haue not Planets their coniunctions, the elements their mixtures, both their cooperant motions? **1678** BP. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace prevenient, subsequent, excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. **1884** A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 369 Co-operant factors of human progress and happiness.

B. *sb.* A co-operating agent or factor.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 383/2 Yᵉ sacrament doth nothing worke, nor is no causc thereof nor cooperant therto. **1874** LEWES *Probl. Life & M.* I. 127 A necessary cooperant.

co-operate (kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *cooperāt-* ppl. stem of *cooperārī* to work together, f. *co(m)-* (see CO-) + *operārī* to work.]

1. *intr.* To work together, act in conjunction (*with* another person or thing, *to* an end or purpose, or *in* a work): a. of persons.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cooperate,* to worke together, to helpe. **1625** USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 128 Man..cooperateth with man unto repentance. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. iv. 136 Though he doe not cooperate to his owne destruction. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxxi, It is..difficult to induce a number of free beings to co-operate for their mutual benefit. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 402 That the British army should cross the Tagus..and co-operate..in an attack upon Victor. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 54 The Turk began his career in Christian history by coöperating with a Christian Emperor. **1879** *Spectator* 7 June 719 Living in communities and co-operating in labour.

b. Of things: To concur in producing an effect.

1604 N. D. *3rd Pt. Three Conversions Eng.* 121 Free will..can cooperatt nothing at all. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. (1718) 307 All things co-operate for the best. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. vi. (1765) 98 Here a double Force is made co-operate to one End. **1828** W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 9 Vanity cooperated with taste. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 707 If sunlight and chlorophyll do not cooperate to produce new formative material by assimilation.

2. *intr.* To practise economic co-operation.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 217 If the rats were to be advised to economize or to 'co-operate'. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 175 Why should they not also co-operate for the purpose of supplying each other with good and cheap food and clothing?

Hence **co-'operating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Some cooperating advancers. **1680** tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 8 There must be a mutual Cooperating for the good of the whole. **1821** SHELLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 508 Various, yet co-operating reasons.

co-operate (kəʊ'ɒpərət), *a.* [ad. L. *cooperātus,* pa. pple. of *cooperārī* to work together; the suffix is app. used as in *corporate.*] Caused to co-operate; brought into co-operation.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The system of co-operation or co-operate industry. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 12/2 You want the co-operate knowledge of political economy and sound critical ability of Mr. A.

co-operation (kəʊˌɒpə'reɪʃən). [ad. L. *cooperātiōn-em,* n. of action from *cooperārī* to CO-OPERATE. Cf. F. *coopération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of co-operating, *i.e.* of working together towards the same end, purpose, or effect; joint operation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* I. (1495) 7 By the cooperacyon of the holy ghost. **1626** BACON *Sylva* Cent. x. Introd., Not Holpen by the Cooperation of Angels or Spirits. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 61 As there may be an estate taile by custome with the co-operation of the Statute of W. 2. cap. 1. **1754** JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 137 ¶11 The business of life is carried on by a general co-operation. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 408 His temporary cooperation with Swegen. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. iii. (1881) 417 Civilization is co-operation.

2. *Pol. Econ.* The combination of a number of persons, or of a community, for purposes of economic production or distribution, so as to save, for the benefit of the whole body of producers or customers, that which otherwise becomes the profit of the individual capitalist.

For the history of the term see the quotations. As originally used by Owen the name contemplated the co-operation of the whole community for all economic purposes, i.e. communism. In practice, the principle has been carried out in *production,* when a body of workmen corporately own the capital by which their concern is carried on, and thus unite within themselves the interests of capital and labour, of employer and employed; and in *distribution,* when an association of purchasers contribute the capital of a store by which they are supplied with goods, and thus combine in themselves thc interests of trader and customers. See CO-OPERATIVE.

1817 OWEN *Letter* in *Lond. Newspaper* 9 Aug., Advantages to be derived from the Arrangement of the Unemployed Working Classes into 'Agricultural and Manufacturing Villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation'. **1821** —— *Economist* 3 Mar., Monastic institutions..nevertheless exhibit striking proofs of what is to be effected by the principle of Co-operation. *Ibid.* in Holyoake *Hist. Coop.* I. 67 The Secret is out; it is unrestrained Co-operation on the part of *all* the members, for *every* purpose of social life. **1824** W. THOMPSON *Distrib. Wealth* vi, Labor by co-operation opposed to labor by individual competition. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 126 The colony must be so organized as to secure the due co-operation of labour and capital. **1844** M. HENNELL (*title*), Outline of the various social systems and communities which have been founded on the principle of co-operation. **1863** *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 418 Most of these thinkers had a glimpse, more or less clear, of the principle of co-operation..but unfortunately they were unable to distinguish this principle from that of community of goods. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. (1876) 105 The essential characteristic of co-operation is a union of capital and labour. **1875** HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop.* I. 68 The term Cooperation was at first..and for several years afterwards, used in the sense of communism, as denoting a general arrangement of society for the mutual benefit of all concerned in sustaining it. Later, the term Co-operation came to be restricted to the humbler operations of buying and selling provisions. **1879** ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 180/1 The workman..uniting in a trade partnership with other workmen, with the distinct purpose of using his own capital as well as his own labour under such an association. The latter form is called co-operation.

Hence **co-ope'rationist**, one who practises or advocates co-operation.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* v. (1887) 61 Next to him is Mr. Toogood, the co-operationist, who..wants to parcel out the world into squares like a chess-board, with a community on each, raising everything for one another. **1881** F. HALL in *N.Y. Nation* XXXIII. 182/2 Long and honourably distinguished for his labours and writings as a co-operationist.

co-operative (kəʊ'ɒp(ə)rətɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *cooperāt-* ppl. stem of *cooperārī* + -IVE: on analogy of *operative.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the quality or function of co-operating; working together or with others to the same end; of or pertaining to co-operation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 Some other kinde of perswasive power cooperative with it. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 38 Al other causes were but..concauses, and cooperative under God. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV,* IV. 2 Not as an immediate, but as a co-operative cause. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. x. 342 Four great principles..mutually cooperative. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 With regard to a young English statesman, we want to know two things mainly—his intrinsic value, and his co-operative capacity.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Pertaining to industrial co-operation.

co-operative society: a society or union of persons for the production or distribution of goods, in which the profits are shared by all the contributing members.

co-operative store: a store or shop belonging to and supported by a co-operative society, with the purpose of supplying themselves with goods at a moderate price, and of distributing the profits, if any, among the members and regular purchasers.

(The earliest co-operative societies and stores were established as a first step towards the contemplated communistic organization of society, mentioned under CO-OPERATION. But the primary aim was gradually lost sight of, and in 1844 the principle was introduced of giving the profits not to the owners of the business, but, partly at least, to the customers.)

[**1808** SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 135 If co-operative labour were as practicable as it is desirable, what a history of English literature might he and you and I set forth!] **1821** *Economist* No. 1. 15 (*Resolution at meeting of Printers,* etc., 22 Jan.) That a Society, to be denominated 'The Co-operative and Economical Society', be now formed. **1826** *Revolt of Bees* 175 The power which the first Co-operative Societies will possess..of underselling, in the disposal of their surplus produce, whatever is brought to market from the establishments of private individuals. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 244 That a country of any large extent could be formed into a single 'Co-operative Society', is indeed not easily conceivable. **1852** LD. GODERICH in Ld. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 85 In the end of 1850, the London Central Cooperative Store, as it was then called, was opened. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 79/2 The first developement of the principle which obtained considerable results was the Co-operative Store. **1872** HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop. Rochdale* (ed. 7) 56 At the third London Co-operative Congress, 1832, there was reported the existence of a Rochdale Friendly Cooperative Society..It manufactured flannel. **1891** MISS POTTER (*title*), The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain.

B. *sb.*

1. One who practises or advocates co-operation; a member of a co-operative society.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 148 The scheme of the other co-operatives..tends to secure employment for all its members, and equitable wages.

2. a. Short for *co-operative store.* (*colloq.*)

1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 126 As we are so close-to the Co-operative we might order those things.

b. Short for *co-operative society*; also, an association of agriculturists; an association providing services of various kinds to its members.

1921 *Proc. 3rd Nat. Country Life Conf. 1920* (U.S.) 53 Farmers' co-operatives..are more analogous..to the workmen producers' co-operatives than they are to the consumers' co-operatives. **1936** *Nature* 23 May 844/2 The organisation of consumers' co-operatives through which the goods produced get to the public. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* ii. 12 The encouragement of co-operatives and rural industries. **1948** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* I. 112/1 Another organization which is doing valuable work in Chinese rural life is the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives... Their job is to revive the old village handicrafts..and to set up rural industries. **1958** *Listener* 6 Nov. 717/1 So-called People's Communes [in China]..take the place of the former agricultural co-operatives. *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 774/1 Most of the flats [in Brasilia]..are being built by housing co-operatives. **1966** *Economist* 23 Apr. 365/1 (*Correspondent in Colorado*) There are now nearly a thousand rural electrical co-operatives and 225 telephone co-operatives.

Hence **co-'operatively** *adv.*, by means of or in relation to co-operation; **co-'operativeness**, the state or quality of being co-operative.

1655 SIR H. VANE *Retired Man's Medit.*, Bringing his fleshly principles into..useful co-operativeness with his heavenly and spiritual. **1842** DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VII. 208 Passively, how far co-operatively it is hard to say, Pompey owed his triumph to mere acts of decoy. **1857** F. L. OLMSTED in T. H. Gladstone *Englishman in Kansas* p. xxxiv, That peculiar political coöperativeness and efficiency which we see in the people of the South. **1889** *Co-operative News* 3 Aug. 824 The society would be placed in a much better position both co-operatively, and commercially. **1952** C. P. BLACKER *Eugenics* 90 The social instincts and co-operativeness of our forebears.

co-operator (kəʊ'ɒpəreɪtə(r)). [a. L. *cooperātor* fellow-worker (Vulgate), agent-n. from *cooperārī* to CO-OPERATE. So F. *coopérateur* (16th c.).]

1. One who co-operates with another or others; a fellow-worker.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 God the author..and man a cooperator by him assigned to work for, with, and under him. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1686) I. xii. 169 They are..Co-operatours with God. **1789** *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 8 They were styled the adjutants, co-operators, and administrators of the public weal. **1835** ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 16 The cooperators with whom I may possibly have to work. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 507 The plan which is followed by Captain Ginn..one of our co-operators.

2. A member of a co-operative society; one who practises industrial co-operation.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 438 The opinion is growing among the London co-operators that the system, etc. **1884** *Century*

Mag. XXVIII. 134 The Cooperators, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.

co-'operatress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female co-operator or fellow-worker.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 Salazar writes..'In another way she may be called co-operatress and helper of Christ'.

‖**co-ope'ratrix.** *Obs. rare.* [fem. in L. form of *cooperātor*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 109 She was (saies Salmeron..) cooperatrix, that is, Christs fellow-laborer in the very Passion to the end. *a* 1804 W. GAHAN *Serm.* (1882) 583 She was the principal co-operatrix of human redemption.

†**co-opere,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coopérer* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cooperārī*.] *intr.* To co-operate.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 6 This innate Instinct did not coopere with these Impostures.

coopering ('ku:pərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COOPER *v.* + -ING[1].] The occupation of a cooper.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R.N. Advoc.* (1757) 46 The next Article in Coopering, may be considered of the Journeymen Coopers. [1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, He was not brought up to the Law, but to Wine-Coopering.] 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 616/1 Dry coopering consists of making barrels for flour, etc.

coopering: see COPERING.

†**coo'perison, -izon.** *Obs.* [Alteration of *caparison* after L. *cooperire* to cover.] = CAPARISON.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 102 Their armour and cooperizons of their horses. —— 336 Any sadle.. chapperon, cooperison, or other instrument. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 67 A noble Horse..clad in Armour and Cooperizons.

Hence †co'operize *v.*, to equip (a war horse).

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 67 The cooperizing or furnishing of a horsse of warre.

cooperite. *Min.* [f. the name of R. A. *Cooper*, mineralogist: see -ITE[1].] A steel-grey sulphide of platinum, PtS, occurring in irregular grains in conjunction with other minerals in igneous rocks of the Bushveld, South Africa.

1928 *Jrnl. Chem. Met. & Min. Soc. S. Afr.* XXVIII. 283 Mr. Wartenweiler..expressed the Society's appreciation that Mr. Cooper had been enabled to give them particulars of this new platinum mineral... As he [*sc.* Cooper] had been the discoverer of the new mineral, it might be named, for instance, Cooperite. 1932 *Discovery* Dec. 385/1 The residues insoluble in *aqua regia* were named cooperite in recognition of Cooper's pioneer work on the minerals of the Transvaal deposits. 1944 C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. 258 *Cooperite*... In the concentrates from the platiniferous norites of the Bushveld complex. 1965 N. DE KUN *Min. Resources Afr.* 427 In the upper 1–2 inches [of the Merensky Reef] the platinoids occur mainly as sulphides and sulpho-arsenides, sperrylite and cooperite.

Cooper's-wood. A name given in Australia to the wood of two rhamnaceous trees, Red Ash *Alphitonia excelsa*, and Victorian Hazel *Pomaderris apetala*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 918 *P. apetala* forms a small tree in New South Wales, and yields a hard close-grained wood there called Cooper's wood. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.* [in both senses].

coopery ('ku:pərɪ). [f. COOPER *sb.*[1] + -Y[3]: see -ERY.] Cooper's work; a cooper's workshop; cooper's ware. Also *attrib.*

1558 *Inventory of W. Pultney, Lichfield Registry*, Item, in cowperye ware, xs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 562 To steep the wheat within certaine cooperie vessels, made of wood. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3116/4 To be Sold..all sorts of Basket, Coopery, and Turnery Wares. 1852 P. NICHOLSON *Encycl. Archit.* I. 199 The art of coopery is a curious branch of mechanism. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 89 It is much used..in mill work, turnery, and coopery.

coopie, -y, obs. ff. COPY.

cooping ('ku:pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COOP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COOP.

1813-4 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XLIV. 373 From fifteen to twenty [ewes] were put into the hurdles (*hobbling* or *cooping*) daily. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 11 After our long cooping-up on shipboard we were not equal to any exertion.

coople, obs. f. COUPLE.

coopsman, var. of COPEMAN, *Obs.*, trader.

co-opt (kəʊ'ɒpt), *v.* [ad. L. *cooptāre*, f. *co(m)* together + *optāre* to choose. In L. strictly 'to choose as a colleague, friend, or member of one's tribe or family'; sometimes also 'to elect into a body', otherwise than by its members. Cf. the earlier uses of CO-OPTATE, CO-OPTATION.]

trans. To elect into a body by the votes of its existing members.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 158 The favour they did him to co-opt him into the body of their Nobility. *Ibid.* 183 He sufferd himself to be coopted into the Colledg of Cardinalls. 1724 *Reg. Trin. Coll., Dublin* in Fraser *Life Berkeley* iv. (1871) 101 Dr. Clayton was admitted and co-opted Senior Fellow. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 17 A body of bravoes..who co-opt into their body those who, by strength of arm and skill in the use of the stiletto, may have shown themselves worthy of the distinction. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 217/1 The claim of the existing Residentiaries to coopt to a vacancy. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 418 These eight co-opted two more, and these ten two more. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 292 He was co-opted a Senior Fellow..[and] made Vice-Provost.

Hence **co-'opted, co-'opting** *ppl. adjs.*

1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* I. iii. 149 The Grand Council..as a co-opting body, tended to become a close aristocracy. 1881 *Times* 17 May 4/1 The Convocation of Canterbury..by means of members of their own body and co-opted scholars and divines..have completed one portion of the work. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 176 Coopted trustees.

co-optate (kəʊ'ɒpteɪt), *v. arch.* [f. L. *cooptāt.* ppl. stem of L. *cooptāre* to choose or elect to an office, etc.] = CO-OPT; but formerly less definitely = To choose or elect to an office, into a body, etc. Hence **co-'optated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cooptate*, to chuse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Co-optate*, to elect or chuse. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 228 These are they whom we purpose..this day to admit (cooptate) into the holy office of Priesthood. 1818 TODD, *Co-optate*, to choose. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Reform* 75 The co-optated trustees.

co-optation (kəʊɒp'teɪʃən). [ad. L. *cooptātiōn-em* election, n. of action f. *cooptāre* to CO-OPT.] Election to vacancies in a body by the votes of the existing members; formerly, also less definitely, = Election, choice, adoption.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 299 Thir new tribunis in coaptacioun, and chesing of thare collegis, usit the counsel of the Faderis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. iv. 142 By cooptation and election into the number of the Nobles, as being chosen either by the favour and grace of the Kings, or els by the peoples voices after the Kings were expelled. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. 25 This is true in the first election and co-optation of a friend. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ii. 283. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 217 The first six kings of this dynasty procured the co-optation of their sons, by having them crowned during their own lives. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 327 The six electors added by cooptation fifteen others. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 74 The co-optation of fellows into the society, or corporation, of a college. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cii. 435 Boards..allowed to renew themselves by co-optation.

co-optative (kəʊ'ɒptətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *cooptāt-* ppl. stem (see CO-OPT) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or chosen by co-optation.

1874 *Scheme of Wilton Grammar School*, The governing body shall consist of twelve persons, of whom five shall be representative Governors, and seven shall be co-optative Governors. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 The governing body..consists of 12 representative governors and 12 co-optative governors.

co-optee (kəʊ'ɒpti:). [f. CO-OPT *v.* + -EE[1].] One who is or has been co-opted.

1956 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec., When co-opting to education committees persons representing industry, one such *co-optee* should be a trade unionist. 1965 *New Statesman* 19 Nov. 791/3 Every Russian working in foreign embassies in Moscow is KGB or their co-optee.

co-option (kəʊ'ɒpʃən). [f. CO-OPT; cf. *option, adoption*] = CO-OPTATION.

1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 89 The eccentricities of this casual cooption were exhibited..at the Oriel election of 1846.

co-optive (kəʊ'ɒptɪv), *a.* [f. CO-OPT *v.* + -IVE.] = CO-OPTATIVE *a.*

1894 *Tablet* in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/2 Whenever a member [*sc.* of the School Board] retires or is removed, his place will be filled up upon the co-optive principle administered by the majority. 1922 G. M. TREVELYAN *Brit. Hist.* i. 13 The House of Commons had, in effect, become a co-optive body. 1944 W. TEMPLE *Church looks Forward* xxii. 159 Boards of Directors, though nominally elected by the owners, are in practice very largely co-optive.

coopy, obs. f. COPY.

coorbash, -batch: see KOORBASH.

coorbed, -yd var. COURBED *Obs.*, curved, bent.

coord(e, obs. f. CORD.

co-ordain (kəʊɔ:'deɪn), *v. rare.* [f. CO- + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain together.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. ii. 114 (R.) So must Christ be [the end] of all the creatures appointed and co-ordained with him. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 40 The Saint-Simonian term is 'co-ordain'; men have not discovered aright, because nobody would 'co-ordain' for them beforehand. And 'co-ordain' means to command.

So **co-or'dainer,** one who takes part in ordaining.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 52 Those which were Co-ordainers with the Bishop.

co-'order, *v. rare.* [f. CO- + ORDER *v.*] *trans.* To arrange or dispose co-ordinately.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 411 All things are plainly Coordered to One, the whole world conspiring into one agreeing harmony. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Address at L'pool*, The difficulty of duly proportioning and co-ordering the supply of schools according to the need.

Hence **co-'orderer.**

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 449 The Allwise orderer and coorderer of nature and grace.

†**co-'ordinacy.** *Obs.* [f. CO-ORDINATE: see -ACY.] Co-ordinate condition; co-ordination.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 7, I assert the Soveraignty of our Lord the King..in opposition to the pernicious Doctrine of Co-ordinacy. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 371/1 They..provided for their own co-ordinacy.

co-'ordinal, *a. Geom.* [f. CO- + ORDINAL, with reference to *co-ordinate*.] Having (so many) co-ordinates.

1875 A. CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 678 We require..the prepotential of a uniform (*s*-coordinal) circular disk. (*Note*) The adjective *coordinal* refers to the number of coordinates which enter into the equation.

co-'ordinance. *rare*$^{-0}$. Joint ordinance.

1864 in WEBSTER.

co-'ordinancy. *rare.* [f. med.L. *co-ordināre* to co-ordain: see -ANCY.] = CO-ORDINACY.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 They [elders] are supposed to act in a kind of co-ordinancy with the minister.

co-ordinate (kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnət), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *co-* + *ordināt-us* ordered, arranged, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to order; prob. formed as a parallel to *subordinate*. Cf. mod.F. *coordonné*. But in some senses it is analysed as CO- + ORDINATE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the same order; equal in rank, degree, or importance (*with*); opposed to *subordinate*. In *Gram.* used *esp.* of the clauses of a compound sentence.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 106 All these Churches are but Coordinate, not among themselves Subordinate. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 23 He is placed beneath God, coordinate with intellectual creatures, but above corporeous creatures. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. §23 Annas..possessed an authority co-ordinate with or next to that of the high-priest properly so called. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* I. 648 The formal laws of our understanding are not coordinate to the infinite variety of nature. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 250 Instead of three being thus subordinated to one, all four are coordinate with one another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 Two or more Species are thus said to be Coordinate when each excludes the other from its own Extension, but both or all are included under the Extension of the same nearest higher Concept. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* §151 A Coordinate Clause is not governed in its construction by the Principal Sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 163 A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more co-ordinate principal sentences, joined together by co-ordinative conjunctions.

2. Proceeding in a corresponding order.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 414 The phases of the moon are co-ordinate with the course of the sun.

3. Involving co-ordination; consisting of a number of things of equal rank, or of a number of actions or processes properly combined for the production of one result.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 91 All the inconveniences arising from a divided and co-ordinate jurisdiction. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. (1879) 605 So complex and co-ordinate a movement.

4. *Chem.* [Back-formation from CO-ORDINATION 5.] Designating a type of covalent bond in which one of the atoms, ions, or molecules forming the bond is regarded as providing both the shared electrons.

1927 N. V. SIDGWICK *Electronic Theory of Valency* iv. 60 This new type of covalency..may be called a co-ordinate link, since it affords..an explanation of the co-ordination compounds of Werner. 1938 J. R. JOHNSON in H. Gilman *Org. Chem.* II. xix. 1602 The distinction between normal and coördinate covalent bonds vanishes once the bond is established. 1947 S. GLASSTONE *Elem. Physical Chem.* (1958) iii. 68 The compounds of ammonia with metallic salts ..involve coordinate bond formation between the central metal ion and..ammonia. 1965 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. iv. 127 Except in the most polar complexes the maximum coordinate covalence [of a first-row element] is found to be four.

B. *sb.*

1. One who or that which is co-ordinate, or of the same rank; an equal; a co-ordinate element.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 397 The great fundamental division of the powers of the system, between this government and its independent coordinates, the separate governments of the states. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xlv. 343 Can the African slave..develop into the self-governing citizen, the co-ordinate of his white brother in power.

2. *Math.* a. Each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

In the original (and most often used) system, invented by Descartes, and hence known as that of ***Cartesian co-ordinates***, the co-ordinates of a point (in a plane) are its distances from two fixed intersecting straight lines (the *axes of co-ordinates*), the distance from each axis being measured in a direction parallel to the other axis. (The determination of the position of a place by *latitude* and *longitude* is a similar case.) The co-ordinates are *rectangular* when the axes are at right angles; otherwise *oblique*. The name *Cartesian co-ordinates* is also extended to the case of points *in space* (not in a particular plane) referred to *three* axes not in one plane intersecting in a point (like three edges of a box meeting at one corner).

Hence applied to various other systems, mostly named from the nature of the fixed figure, etc., to which the points are referred; as ***bipunctual co-ordinates***, co-ordinates defining a line or point by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction. ***polar co-ordinates***, co-ordinates defining a point (in a plane) by reference to a fixed line (*initial line* or

axis) and a fixed point (*origin* or *pole*) in that line; the co-ordinates of any point being the length of the straight line (*radius vector*) drawn to it from the pole, and the angle which this line makes with the axis (as in defining the position of a place by its *distance* and *bearing* from a given place). The name *polar co-ordinates* is also applied to an extension of this system to points in space. So *bicircular co-ordinates*, *bilinear* c., *trilinear* c., etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Co-ordinates* (Geom.), a term applied to the absciss and ordinates when taken in connexion. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 60 He can in thought shift his centre of co-ordinates and the position of his axes. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. §202 The most general system of co-ordinates of a point consists of three sets of surfaces, on one of each of which it lies.

b. *attrib.* Pertaining to or involving the use of co-ordinates.

1855 TODHUNTER (*title*) Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.

3. *pl.* A set of women's clothes matched as to colour or fabric or other features.

1959 *Vogue* Mar. (Advt.), 120 Knitwear and Tweed Co-ordinates..by Munrospun. **1962** *Punch* 14 Mar. p. xiii. Harrods have French beachwear, cashmere co-ordinates. **1969** *Sears Roebuck Catal.* Spring 143/2 (*heading*) Coordinates in cool cotton fabrics.

co-ordinate (kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt), *v.* [med.L. has *coordināre* to ordain together; mod.F. has *coordonner*; but the Eng. word was prob. formed independently, from CO- and L. *ordināre*, as a parallel form to *subordinate*.]

1. *trans.* To make co-ordinate; to place or class in the same order, rank, or division.

1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 26 These two..are not opposed, but co-ordinated. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 1 Those who count four classes..commit the error of co-ordinating subclasses and classes. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 The marks of a concept are not coordinated as all of equal value.

2. To place or arrange (things) in proper position relatively to each other and to the system of which they form parts; to bring into proper combined order as parts of a whole.

1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. XVII. viii. 516 The different parts of each being must be co-ordinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 An omnipresent humanity co-ordinates all his faculties. **1867** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xviii, It systematises their results, co-ordinating their truths into a body of Doctrine. **1881** B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 439 How are the motions of our bodies co-ordinated or regulated?

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in combined order for the production of a particular result.

1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 413 When we remember the number of muscles which must co-ordinate to enable a man to articulate.

4. Used in *Chem.* with various constructions: **a.** With indirect obj.: to be or become linked *with* or *to* (an atom or group of atoms) by a co-ordinate bond. **b.** *trans.* To form a co-ordinate bond or a co-ordination compound with (an atom, etc.). **c.** *intr.* To form a co-ordinate bond or a co-ordination compound.

1923 *Chem. & Industry Rev.* 29 Mar. 319/2 It is probably legitimate to think of the univalent metal as 'co-ordinated'.. with two negatively charged oxygen atoms. **1938** C. W. STILLWELL *Crystal Chem.* i. 24 The sulfur atom is larger than oxygen, and this probably explains why phosphorus cannot co-ordinate four sulfurs. **1950** A. F. WELLS *Structural Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) xxii. 641 Certain atoms and groups do not coordinate with any of these metals. **1956** J. C. BAILAR *Chem. Coordination Compounds* i. 4 The halide ions often coordinate strongly. **1968** D. P GRADDON *Introd. Co-ordination Chem.* (ed. 2) 14 A group such as ethylenediamine which can co-ordinate twice to the same metal atom.

Hence **co-ˈordinated** (also *spec.* in *Chem.*, containing, formed by, or bound by one or more co-ordinate bonds), **co-ˈordinating** *ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycle. Anat.* V. 674/1 To bring such an organ into co-ordinated action. **1861** WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 486 Let us grant that there is some co-ordinating power—some executive presiding over the just association of our ideas. **1880** C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 196 The several coordinated movements by which radicles are enabled to perform their proper functions. **1887** *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 414/2 The co-ordinating intelligence. **1923** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CXXIII. 729 For every co-ordinated compound..we can arrive at a number expressing the effective valency of the central atom. **1957** G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. iii. 200 This implies a breaking down of the ice lattice so that many oxygens become less than four co-ordinated. **1966** COTTON & WILKINSON *Adv. Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) v. 127 The geometrical arrangement of the co-ordinated groups around the cation.

co-ordinately (kəʊˈɔːdɪnətlɪ), *adv.* [f. CO-ORDINATE *a.* + -LY².] In a co-ordinate way; in equality of order or rank.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 331 The Formation..was neither coordinately nor instrumentally the Work of Angels. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. ciii. 2 The plan..of having several judges sitting there co-ordinately.

co-ˈordinateness. *rare*⁻⁰. 'Equality of order, rank, or degree' (Bailey (*folio*) 1730-6).

co-ordination (kəʊˌɔːdɪˈneɪʃən). [n. of action from CO-ORDINATE *v.*; it occurs in F. in Oresme, 14th c., and prob. in med.L.] The action of co-ordinating; the condition or state of being co-ordinated or co-ordinate.

†**1.** *gen.* Orderly combination. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. §6. 28 The simple forms or differences of things, which are few in number, and the degrees or coordinations whereof make all this variety. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 52 What consent and coordination there is in the leaves and parts of flowers.

2. The action of arranging or placing in the same order, rank, or degree; the condition of being so placed; the relation between things so placed; co-ordinate condition or relation: opposed to *subordination*.

c **1643** *Maximes Unfolded* 4 Co-workers together for common good, not..by subordination, but co-ordination of principall causes. **1657** CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., I cannot do anything but in coordination with the council. *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 287 That brotherly co-ordination and equality, which our Lord did appoint. **1833** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 Apr., There are two possible modes of unity in a State; one by absolute co-ordination of each to all, and of all to each: the other by subordination of classes and offices. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 The Relation of Co-ordination exists between different Species which have the same Proximate Genus.

3. The action of arranging, or condition of being arranged or combined, in due order or proper relation.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 1 The theory consequent upon new facts, whether it be a co-ordination of them with known ones, or, etc. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. §2. 57 To arrange the primary materials in a regular co-ordination, which constitutes Science. **1858** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. §794, I have recently put the materials in the hands of Lieutenant West for co-ordination.

4. Harmonious combination of agents or functions towards the production of a result; said *esp.* in *Phys.* in reference to the simultaneous and orderly action of a number of muscles in the production of certain complex movements.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iii. 61 These two highest nervous centres..perform the general function of doubly-compound co-ordination. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. §20 (1879) 20 In each of these acts, the co-ordination of a large number of muscular movements is required. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. (1879) 562 Let us.. examine the coordination of the movements of our own bodies.

5. *Chem.* The formation or existence of a co-ordinate bond; linking by means of a co-ordinate bond; freq. *attrib.*, esp. in *co-ordination number* [tr. G. *koordinationszahl* (A. Werner 1893, in *Zeitschrift für anorg. Chemie* III. 326)], (*a*) in a co-ordination compound, the number of atoms or groups linked to the central atom or group by co-ordinate or covalent bonds; (*b*) in a crystal, the number of ions immediately surrounding any given molecule or ion.

1902 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXII. II. 555 The capacity for combination of an atom is determined by three factors, principal valency, supplementary valency, and the co-ordination constant. **1908** *Ibid* XCIII. II. 1571 Whatever co-ordination number the central atom may have. **1938** C. W. STILLWELL *Crystal Chem.* i. 13 For AX_2 compounds there will be two coordination numbers, for there are twice as many ions (or atoms) X as there are ions (or atoms) A. **1939** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) III. 330/1 The prevalence of co-ordination numbers 4 and 6 suggested that co-ordination compounds had a spatial arrangement.. corresponding respectively with the tetrahedron and octahedron. **1950** *Chem. Rev.* XLVI. 389 These cyclic tertiary bases have a spatial configuration which is far more favorable to coördination with a metal ion. **1953** C. K. INGOLD *Struct. & Mech. Org. Chem.* v. 205 The covalent bond can be formed by co-ordination. **1955** G. L. CLARK *Appl. X-Rays* (ed. 4) xvii. 522 Coordination of NH_3 molecules around the cation as in $Co(NH_3)_6Cl_3$. **1962** P. J. & B. DURRANT *Introd. Adv. Inorg. Chem.* xii. 345 In the hexagonal and face-centred cubical close-packed structures the co-ordination number is 12. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* III. 457/2 The products formed are coordination ions or compounds, and this area of chemistry is known as coordination chemistry.

co-ordinative (kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtɪv), *a.* [f. as CO-ORDINATE *v.* + -IVE.]

†**1.** Involving co-ordination; co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1642 C. HERLE *Answ. Dr. Ferne* 3 England is not a simply subordinative, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy. **1689** *Treat. Monarchy* II. iii. 42 The Lords stile, Comites, or Peers, implies..a co-ordinative society with his Majesty.

2. Having the property or function of co-ordinating.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The summation of the lives of a cell aggregate, brought into harmonious action by a co-ordinative machinery. **1884** W. FRASER *Nat. Co-ordination* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 773 A supplementary principle of co-ordinative supervision.

b. *Gram.* (See quots.).

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 25 The co-ordinative compound proposition, where the two propositions are co-ordinate or independent of each other. **1876** MASON *Eng. Gram.* 113 Co-ordinative conjunctions are those which unite either co-ordinate clauses, or words which stand in the same relation to some other word in the sentence.

co-ˈordinator. [f. CO-ORDINATE *v.* + -OR: cf. L. *ordinātor*.] **a.** A person or thing that co-ordinates.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 422 This great cephalic ganglion becoming the co-ordinator of all the creature's movements, there no longer exists much local independence.

b. *Gram.* A co-ordinating conjunction.

1933 BLOOMFIELD *Language* xii. 195 The phrase *boys and girls* belongs to the same form-class as the constituents, *boys*, *girls*; these constituents are the members of the co-ordination, and the other constituent is the co-ordinator. **1964** *English Studies* XLV. 298 The 'yet' in the first line.. is, at first, somewhat perplexing. Obviously a coordinator .., the word introduces new 'secondary' material.

So **co-ˈordinatory** *a.* = CO-ORDINATIVE 2.

coore, obs. f. CORE.

co-ˈorganize, *v. rare.* [see CO-.] *trans.* To organize together.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 120 The doctrines.. taken as co-organised parts of a great organic whole.

co-oˈriginal, *a. rare.* [see CO-.] Conjointly original; equally original each with the other.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 297 Co-ordinate and co-original elements.

Hence **co-oˌrigiˈnality**.

1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 54 The co-originality and reciprocal independence of the subject and object.

coorne, coornel(l, obs. ff. CORN, KERNEL.

coorongite (ˈkʊərɒŋgaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Coorong*, a district of South Australia: see -ITE¹.] A mineral caoutchouc found in the district of Coorong.

1872 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 23 Mar. 763/1 (*title*) Coorongite, or mineral caoutchouc of South Australia. **1872** *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 103 The Coorongite, as it has been named, is confined to a depressed portion of the district. **1895** GROVES & THORP *Chem. Technol.* II. 129 The solid form of petroleum is represented by ozokerite, by asphaltum,..and, perhaps, by the 'coorongite' of South Australia. **1969** *Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta* XXXIII. 569 The hydrocarbon content of coorongite, a Recent rubbery deposit derived from the alga *Botryococcus braunii*, has been investigated.

coors(e, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE.

co-orˈthogonal, *a. Geom.* [f. CO- + ORTHOGONAL.] = next.

co-orthotomic (kəʊɔːθəˈtɒmɪk), *a. Geom.* [f. CO- + ORTHOTOMIC.] Cutting one another at right angles at each point of intersection: said of a system of curves, every pair of which intersect orthogonally.

1884 JEFFERY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XVI. 114 Coorthotomic conditions. *Ibid.* 116 Four fixed coorthotomic circles. *Ibid.* 125 Coorthotomic circles of inversion.

coortyowre, obs. f. COURTIER.

cooscoosoo: see COUSCOUSOU.

cooscot, dial. form of CUSHAT, wood-pigeon.

coosen, -in, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN.

coosherer: see COSHERER.

co-ossify (kəʊˈɒsɪfaɪ), *v. intr.* and *trans.* To ossify together; to unite into one bone.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 203 All the bones of the skull finally coossify, excepting, of course, the mandible. **1882** O. C. MARSH in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 314 The fibula..may be co-ossified with the side of the tibia.

Hence **co-ˌossifiˈcation**, union (of two or more bones) into one bone.

1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER in *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 193 The co-ossification of the pelvic bones is peculiar.

coost, obs. f. COAST, COST; Sc. pa. t. of CAST *v.*

coostie, coostos, obs. ff. COAST *v.*, CUSTOS.

coosyn, obs. f. COUSIN.

coot (ku:t), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-7 cote, coote, (5 cute, cuytt, 6-7 cout(e), 7- coot. [ME. *cote*, *coote*, corresp. to Du. *koet* (recorded *c* 1600); a Low German word, the earlier history of which is unknown.

The long *o* of ME. *cōte*, evidenced also by the Du. form, which implies MDu. **cōte*, *coete*, makes impossible the conjecture that the word is connected with Welsh *cwt* short, which is on other grounds inadmissible. Prof. Newton thinks that there is a connexion between *coot* and *scoot* or *scout*, another name of the guillemot, and allied sea-fowl; but the early history of the latter is obscure.]

1. A name originally given vaguely or generically to various swimming and diving birds. In many cases it seems to have been applied to the Guillemot (*Uria troile*), the Zee-koet or Sea-coot of the Dutch.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 16 An ostriche, and a ny3t crowe, and a coote, and an hawke. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. xxvi. (1495) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of ofte doppynge and plungynge. *Ibid.*, It tokenyth moost certaynly full stronge tempeste in the see yf Cotes fle cryenge to the clyffes. **1773** JOHNSON *Journ. Scot.*, *Slanes Castle*, One of the birds that frequent this rock [Buchan

Ness] has..its body not larger than a duck's, and yet lays eggs as large as those of a goose. This bird is by the inhabitants named a *Coot*. That which is called *Coot* in England is here a *Cooter*. [This is some error: no such name is known.] **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Guillemot..Quet (Aberdeen). [Cf. Queit (Aberd.) = Coot in Jamieson.].

2. a. Afterwards restricted in literary use to the Bald Coot (*Fulica atra*, fam. *Rallidæ*), *Meer-koet* of the Dutch, a web-footed bird inhabiting the margins of lakes and still rivers, having the base of the bill extended so as to form a broad white plate on the forehead (whence the epithet *bald*); in U.S. applied to the allied *F. Americana*; and generically extended to all the species of *Fulica*.

[*a* **1300** *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Une blarye*, a balled cote.] *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 95 Coote, byrde [MS. K, cote brydde], *mergus*, *fullica*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 87 A Cute [MS. A, Cuytt], *fulica*, *mergus*. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Couert of cootis. *a* **1529** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 408 The doterell, that folyshe pek, And also the mad coote, With a balde face to toote. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Foulque*, a bird called a Coute. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 941 The Brain-bald Coot. **1709** J. LAWSON *Voy. Carolina* 149 Black Flusterers... Some call these the great bald Coot. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 154 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. **1789** MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 59 Upwards of one hundred and thirty American birds have been enumerated ..[including] the bald coot. **1855** TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern. **1891** *Boston* (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 4/1 Twelve redheads, one bald pate and a coot were secured during the day. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 16/1 *Bald-Coot*, a bird-name, *Porphyrio melanotus*, Temm.; Blue, *P. bellus*, Gould. **1928** D. COTTRELL *Singing Gold* I. ii. 16, I might see..a red-legged blue baldcoot, glittering like metal.

b. Proverbial phrases. ***as bald (bare, black) as a coot; as stupid as a coot*** (this and the epithet 'mad coot' may have originally applied to the Foolish Guillemot).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* II. xv, And yet he was as balde as is a coote. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 224 The body..is made as bare as Job, and as bald as a coot. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 599 I have an old grim sire to my husband, as bald as a cout. **1687** *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* v. 9 They poled him as bare as a Coot, by shaving off his Hair. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 272/1 The Proverb, as black as the Coot.

3. Locally applied (with distinctive additions) to the Water-rail and Water-hen or Gallinule.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Mwyalch y dwr* [*lit.* 'ouzel of the water': cf. 'Brook ouzel' = Water-rail (Swainson, 176)], A cote. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Coot*, the Water-hen. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coot*, the water-hen. **1885** SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 176 *Water-rail*..Skitty coot (Devon, Cornwall). *Ibid.* 178 *Moor Hen*..Cuddy. Moor coot. Kitty coot (Dorset).

4. *fig.* [Cf. 2 b.] A silly person, simpleton. (*colloq.*, *dial.*, and *U.S.*)

1766 SEWEL & BUYS *Compl. Dict., Eng. & Dutch* 138/2 A very coot, (or fool). **1794** *Gazette of U.S.* (Philad.) 17 Jan. (Th.), But Satan was not such a coot To sell Judea for a goat. [**1824** *Hist. Gaming* 44 The poor plucked pigeon (now become a Bald Coot) lost his reason.] **1848–60** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Coot..is often applied by us to a stupid person; as, 'He is a poor coot'. *a* **1852** MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott P.* (1883) ix. 33 He's an amazin' ignorant old coot. *a* **1860** *Margaret* 134 (Bartlett) Little coot! don't you know the Bible is the best book in the world? **1929** W. SMYTH *Girl from Mason Creek* i. 17 You're a clumsy coot. **1963** *Daily Mail* 26 Aug. 4/2 Masters call boys 'coots' and boys call each other 'nits'.

5. *Comb.*, as † **coot-foot**, a name given by some to the Phalarope; **coot-footed** *a.*, having feet like a coot's; hence † ***coot-footed tringa***, a name given by Edwards to the red or grey Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*; **coot-grebe**, a name given by some to the Fin-foot or Sun-grebe *Heliornis*.

1757 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 255, I chuse, by way of distinction, to name it the coot-footed tringa. **1768** PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 126 *Red Phalarope*..This is the red coot footed tringa of Edwards.

coot, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also cuit, cute (køt). [A com. Low German word, found in Sc. since *c* 1500: cf. MDu. *cōte*, *cöte*, Flem. *keute*, Du. *koot* fem., knuckle-bone; East Fris. *kote*, *kôt* ankle-joint, ankle; OFris. *kâte* joint, knuckle; MLG. *kote*, LG. *kote*, *kōte*, also in mod.G. in sense 'pastern-joint, fetlock': see Grimm.]

1. The ankle-joint.

1508 DUNBAR in *Flyting* 232 Ffor rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis..Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 17 Some had hoggars, some straw boots, Some uncover'd legs and coots. *a* **1810** TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 81 Whyles o'er the coots in holes he plumped. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 With feet, with cuits, unshod—but clean.

2. The fetlock of a horse.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Rub my horse-belly and his coots, And when I get them, dight my boots.

3. A thing of small value; a trifle.

Perhaps, *orig.* a knuckle-bone used by children in playing, as in MDu. *cote* 'osselet du bout des piedz de bestes, de quoy jouent les enfants, *astragalus*, *talus*' (Plantijn): see also Grimm, *Kōte* 3.

1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 294 Your crakkis I count thame not ane cute. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlvi. (1886), I count ȝour cunning is not worth a cute. —— *Misc. Poems* xlvi, I count not of my lyf a cute. **1631** A. CRAIG *Pilgr. & Hermite* 9, I care not a cuit for her sake to bee slayne.

4. *Comb.*, as **coot-bone**, ankle-bone, knuckle-bone, *esp.* as used to play with.

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Pickelen*, to Play at Coot-bone as boyes doe.

coot, *v.*[1] ? *Obs. intr.* Of tortoises: To copulate. Hence '**cooting** *vbl. sb.*

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 The Tortoises.. coot for fourteen daies together. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. Index s.v. *Turtle*, When they Coot or Couple. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 309 In cooting-time.

coot (ku:t), *v.*[2] *local.* [Deriv. obscure: some associate it with *cote* in *dove-cote*, *bell-cote*.] To slope back the upper part of the gable of a house, the end of a hay-rick, etc., so as to form a 'pavilion' or 'tabernacle' roof. Hence '**cooted**, *ppl. a.*, '**cooting**, *vbl. sb.*

1813 DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 258–268 (in *Archæol. Rev.* Mch. 1888) Hay-ricks are..sometimes oblong with cooted ends, not gable ends. **1892** *Correspt. at Mere, Wilts.* A rick or cottage has its ends 'cooted' or 'cooted in', when instead of being carried up perpendicularly to the ridge, they are so carried up only to the same height as the side-walls, and then sloped back. Sometimes the ends are carried perpendicularly to a greater height than the sides, and then sloped back: this is called *half-cooting*... Gable-end ricks are rarely seen here, the general practice being to coot them in.

coot(e, obs. f. COAT, COT.

cootamundra (ku:tə'mandrə). [Name of a town in New South Wales.] An Australian tree, *Acacia baileyana*.

[**1887** F. VON MUELLER in *Trans. Proc. R. Soc. Victoria* XXIV. 170 He found this rare species only near Cootamundra.] **1909** A. E. MACK *Bush Calendar* I The golden-hued Cootamundra and the Queensland. **1911** J. H. MAIDEN *Forest Flora N.S.W.* IV. 9 *Acacia Baileyana*... Vernacular Name.—'Cootamundra Wattle', because of its best-known locality. **1965** *Austral. Encycl.* IX. 220/1 Probably the most decorative and most frequently cultivated species in this large genus [sc. *Acacia*] is the Cootamundra wattle. **1965** G. MCINNES *Road to Gundagai* iv. 64 We would see..puffballs..break on our own.. cootamundra.

cooter ('ku:tə(r)). [Cf. COOT *v.*[1]] A popular name in the Southern United States of two tortoises, the Common or Carolina Box-turtle (*Cistudo carolina*), and the 'Florida Cooter' (*Chrysemys concinna*), family *Testudinidæ*.

1827 *Massachusetts Spy* 22 Aug. (Th.), A few jolly topers, who wallowed in the sand, 'as drunk as a cooter'. **1835** W. G. SIMMS *Partisan* 308 You're turned now..on the flat of your back like a yellow-belly cooter. **1884** G. BROWN GOODE *Fisheries of U.S.* 155 *Pseudemys concinna*, the 'Florida Cooter', is found in all the Southern States. *Ibid.* 158 The Carolina Box Turtle..In the southern States it is known as the 'Pine-barren Terrapin', and is also called 'Cooter' by the negroes.

cooter, dial. f. COULTER.

cooth (ku:θ). Also cuth, cuith. The local name in Shetland and Orkney of the Coal-fish, before it is full-grown. (Jamieson.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Orkney* VII. 453 (Jam.) But the fish most generally caught..is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks. **1795** *Ibid.* XVI. 261 These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cod, cooths, and tibrics, which are the small or young cooths. **1841** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 251. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 137 (*Shetland*) The ..*Gadus Carbonarius*..known by the varying term of *silloch*, *cuth*, and *seath*, according to age and size.

cooth, dial. f. COTHE, disease; obs. f. COOLTH.

coothie, coothly: see COUTHIE, COUTHLY.

'cootie, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also coodie, cudie. A wooden kitchen dish, a small wooden bowl or basin.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie Wha in yon cavern grim an' sootie..Spairges about the brunstane cootie, To scaud poor wretches.

cootie ('ku:tɪ). *sb.*[2] *slang.* Also kootie. [? f. Malay *kutu* parasitic biting insect.] A body louse.

1917 EMPEY *From Fire Step* 24 'Does the straw bother you, mate? It's worked through my uniform and I can't sleep.' In a sleepy voice he answered, 'That ain't straw, them's cooties.' **1918** in F. A. Pottle *Stretchers* (1930) 199, I could soon fall asleep thinking how absurd to worry over lice and cooties when a man was at war. **1918** E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 106, I made the acquaintance of a new sport while with the battery. A saucer serves for an arena. Into this one puts a kootie and a flea. **1934** J. A. & A. LOMAX *Amer. Ballads* (1960) 559 The cootie is the national bug of France. **1962** R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER *Epic Poem on Industrialization* 41 The Publicitor's cheap brand of lacquer Only stuck to some cooties and fleas.

'cootie, cooty, *a. Sc.* [f. COOT *sb.*[2] ankle + -Y.] Having legs clad with feathers.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye cootie moor-cocks, crousely craw. **1814** TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 49 The cooty cock ahint the door Did clap his wings and craw.

co-'owner. [See CO-.] A joint owner.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 210/2 The King's rights being protected against those of his co-owners. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. §4. 241. **1884** R. RINGWOOD in *Law Times* 27 Dec. 160/2 Certain lands..were vested in several co-owners in undivided shares.

Hence **co-'ownership.**

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 205 An inseparable union sometimes produces co-ownership in the whole. **1884** *Law Times* 14 June 116/1 In a co-ownership action.

cooze, coozen: see COZ, COZEN.

†cop, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Old Northumbrian *copp* ? masc., cup, vessel, corresp. to ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel, MDu. *cop(p)*, MLG. and Du. *kop* drinking-cup, OHG. *chopf*, MHG. *kopf* beaker, bowl, generally thought to be akin in origin to OE. *cuppe* fem., CUP. Med.L. had both *coppa* and *cuppa*; cf. It. *coppa*, Pr. *copa*, F. *coupe*: the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words are difficult to determine.

Copp and *cuppe* apparently came down into ME. as distinct words; but ME. had also *coppe*, app. a mixture of the two, or a northern form of *cuppe*, CUP, assimilated to *copp*. It is not possible to separate the plural of *copp* from that of *coppe*, and the examples of *coppes* have consequently been all considered under CUP; but it is possible that some of them belong here.]

1. A drinking-vessel, a cup.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 41 Sua hua..drinca ȝeseleð iuh calic *vel* copp wætres on noma minum. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Bolla full *vel* copp full of æcced. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 91 *1st Pastor.* I drynk for my parte. *2nd P.* Abyde, lett cop reylle. **1500–20** DUNBAR *The Dance* 96 Him followit mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep, cop and quart.

b. *to drink* or *play cop-out*: to drain the cup.

1508 DUNBAR *Testament* 101 Drynkand and playand cop-out. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 631 At euirilk draucht tha playit ay cop out. **1818** [see CAP *sb.*[3] 1 b].

2. A measure of quantity: the fourth of a Scotch peck; now also CAP. [Perhaps a different word.]

1497 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 245, 4 copis of fegis, cost 20 g. the cop. *Ibid.*, 2 copis of raysins cost 5s. the cop.

3. *Comb.* **cop-ambry**, a chest or closet for cups and vessels; **cop-house**, a house or room for the same purpose. See also the combinations of CUP.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), A langsald bed, a copamry, & ane schuring. **1542** *Inventories* (Jam.), Memorandum, thir veschell underwritten..In the cophous, etc. **1663** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 157 (Jam.) They brake down beds, boards, cop-ambries, glass windows, etc.

cop (kɒp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1– cop, 3–7 coppe, (7 cops). [OE. *cop*, *copp* top, summit; generally thought to be identical with prec., since in MDu. *cop* developed (after 12th c.) the sense 'skull' and then 'head', and *kopf* was in MHG. 'cup', in mod.Ger. 'head'. Cf. also the analogy of L. *testa* pot, shell, skull, It. *testa*, F. *tête* head. But in OE. the sense 'skull' or even 'head' is not known, only that of 'top, summit', which hardly runs parallel with the words in the other langs., besides being so much earlier. It is possible that the two words are distinct or only related farther back.

(One might suppose that *kop(p)* top, was the native OE. word, and *copp* of the Northumbrian Gospels a. ON. *kopp'r*: but the whole subject of the history and origin of these words in Teut. is very obscure: see Kluge, and Franck, also CUP.) There was also an OF. *coppe*, summit (cf. COPEROUN), by which our word may have been influenced.]

I. 1. a. The top or summit of anything. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a **1000** *Aldhelm Gl.* (Mone) 1576 (Bosw.) Coppe, *summitate*. *c* **1205** LAY. 7781 And þa turres cop [*c* **1275** toppe] mihte weoren a cniht mid his capen. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/185 A gret treo, So heiȝ þat he was a-drad toward þe coppe i-seo. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 738 *Tisbe*, This wal ..Was clove a two ryght from the cop a-doun. *c* **1386** —— *Prol. C.T.* 554 Upon the cop right of his nose he hade A werte, and thereon stood a tuft of heres. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Ynde beeþ trees, þat haueþ coppis as hiȝe as me schal schete wiþ an arwe. **1388** WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 16 [Thei] han defoulid thee, til to the cop of the heed. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coppe or coper of a other thynge [MS. *K*, top of an hey thyng; Pynson 1499 coppe of an hye thinge], *cacumen*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Yᵉ floures..lacke suche a come or coppe. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 271 The wals..want their battlements, curtain, and coppe. **1611** COTGR., *Pignon*, a Finiall, Cop, or small Pinacle on the ridge or top of a house. [**1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 255 A venerable gentleman for whom a white hair grew on the cop of his nose].

b. *esp.* of a hill.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 44 On þe cop of þe mountayngne. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 29 And ledde him to the cop of the hil on which the cite of hem is found. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 Aboven at the Cop of the Hille is the Eir so cleer. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 63 In þe coppe of the hille plente of oyle welleth oute largely. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 107 This cape is a high hil..and on the East corner it hath a high cop. [**1628** COKE *On Litt.* I i. §1 *note*, *Cope* signifieth a Hill, and so doth *Lawe*. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Cop*, *cope* at the beginning of a name, signifies a top of an hill, as Copeland.]

Hence in many names of hills, as *Coulderton Cop*, *Kinniside Cop* in Cumberland, *Meltham Cop* near Huddersfield, *Mowl Cop* in Cheshire, *Fin Cop* in Derbyshire, etc.

†c. The head. *Obs.*

c **1264** *Song agst. K. of Almaine* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 70 Sire Simond de Montfort hath suore by ys cop. *c* **1275** LAY. 684 Bi þe coppe [*c* **1205** þone toppe] he him nam, also he hine wolde slean. *c* **1326** *Poem on Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* 326 And there shal symonye ben taken bi the cop. ? *a* **1600** *Robin Hood* 28 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 27 A payre of blacke breeches the yeoman had on, his coppe all shone of steele.

†**d.** A crest on the head of a bird. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cop, *cirrus*, *crista est auium.* **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 169 The cop on a birdes head, *crista*. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 23 The blacke cop, or hair-like fethers that it carieth upon the head. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 995 The one has a tufted Cops on the Head, the other is smooth feather'd. **1787** BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 89 The top, or cop, of a pevit, plover or lap-wing.

†**e.** A tall or towering head-dress. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 395/1 The Jews cover for the head I have seen termed a Cop.

†**2.** A round piece of wood within the top of a bee-hive. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 37 The Cop is a round piece of wood an inch or two thick..convex, turned or hewed fit to the concavity of the top of the Hive.

3. a. *Spinning.* The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning machine; see also quot. 1874.

1795 AIKIN *Country Round Manchester* 167 The custom of giving out weft in the Cops..grew into disuse. **1803** *Specif. Wood's Patent* No. 2711. 2 These methods of forming the cop improves reeling much. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 96/1 While returning to the roller, the thread which has been spun is wound or built on the spindle in a conical form, and is called a cop. **1840** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 292 Never mind whether the man..ever made a 'cop' of cotton or not. **1864** R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 33 Spinners ..have, in technical language..to 'doff the cops'; in other words..to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cop*, a tube, also known as a *quill*, for winding silk upon in given lengths for market; a substitute for skeins. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 998 At the commencement of the formation of a set of cops, when the yarn is being wound on the bare spindles, the spindles require to have a greater number of turns given to them than they do when the cop bottom is formed. **1880** SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 507 It is necessary..to wind the nose of the cop in all its stages equally close and firm.

b. *transf.* Applied to the form in which the line of a rocket-apparatus is wound.

1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 The line is wound up in the form of a cop with a hollow extending throughout its whole length. The cop is placed in a canister, which has a hole in the rear end.

II. [Here are placed provisionally several senses, obs. or dialectal, possibly related to the preceding; though their history is uncertain.]

4. ? A heap, mound, tumulus: cf. COP *v.*[1] 1, COOP *sb.*[3]

1666 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 That the said Roger..throw the coppe hee made upon the highway..into the castle trench. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 16/1 Silver coins..found..in an old cop upon Cockey Moor, near Bolton. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Cop* (1)..a heap of anything. *North.*

5. A conical heap of unbound barley, oats, or pease, or of straw or hay. (Chiefly in Kent.)

1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for viij coppys off strawe xiiij*d.* ob. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 43 Corne..is presently to be bounde in sheaves; although Barly, Oates, and other Corne and Pulse is made up in Coppes and Ryckes, but not without hurt and hazard. **1648** EARL WESTMRLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 175 With crooked Sickle reaps and bindes—Up into Sheaves to help the hindes; Whose arguing alon's in this, Which Cop lies well, and which amiss. **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s.v. *Coppire*, A cop of hay, a cop of pease, a cop of straw, etc. are used in Kent for a high rising heap. **1736** LEWIS *Tenet* [= *Thanet*] 96 *Cop* of pease..15 sheaves in the field, and 16 in the barn. [Hence in Pegge, Halliwell, etc.] **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 (in *O.C. & F. Wds.* 139) *Cop* of straw (*Kent*), the straw from sixteen sheaves. **1887** PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.*, *Cop*, a shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw.

6. An enclosing mound or bank; a hedge-bank. Chiefly in *Cheshire.*

In the first quot. the word is perhaps *copse.*

[**1600** *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 128, I do come about the coppes Leaping vpon flowers toppes.] **1822–56** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 101 On the right bank of the river [Dee] runs an artificial mound, called the Cop. **1836** SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 60 Walking by the side of the river, upon the Dee *Cop* as it is called (the large embankment by which some thousands of acres of reclaimed land were formerly enclosed). **1844** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 99–103. **1854** R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 97 And straightway at a hedgerow cop he drove his gallant steed. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cop*, a mound or bank. The raised earthen part of a fence in which the thorns are planted. **1887** *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cop*, a hedge bank. Also commonly called hedge-cop.

7. The central ridge of a butt of ploughed land (BUTT *sb.*[6]), lying midway between the 'reens' or gutters on each side.

1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 221 The fashion was to plough in 'five-bolt butts', that is, small lands or stetches of ten furrows each; and the work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundance of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. **1876** *W. Worcester Gloss.*, *Cop*, in ploughing, the first 'bout' of a 'veering'. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Work-bk.*, *Cop*, the highest part of a 'but' in ploughed land. **1881** *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., To 'set the cops' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided..The cops of a field in med. Latin are *capita.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cop-changing***, †***-crowned*** adjs.; **cop-bone**, the knee-cap (*dial.*); †**cop-castle** (see quot.); †**cop-height**, a great height; **cop-horse** = COCK-HORSE (*dial.*); **cop reel**, a machine which receives the yarn from the cops and winds it into hanks; so **cop reeler**; **cop-spinner**, a spinning machine combining in one frame the advantages of the throstle and mule; **cop-tube** (see quot.); **cop-twist**, 'twist' or warping yarn in 'cops', as taken off the spindles; **cop warp**, warp-yarn spun on to cops; **cop-waste**, the waste cotton from the cops; **cop winder**, one who winds yarn into the form of cops or winds yarn from the cops on to bobbins; **cop-yarn**, cotton yarn in 'cops'.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Cop-bone*, the knee-pan. *Somerset.* **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cop-bone*, the knee-cap. **1755** JOHNSON s.v. *Cop*, A cob-castle, properly *cop-castle, a small castle or house on a hill. **1927** T. WOODHOUSE *Artificial Silk* 131 One type of..*cop-changing automatic loom. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 3 The Genuensians for the most part have high and *coppe-crown'd heads. **1591** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 93 That Envie, though she shoote on *cop-height, cannot reach her. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Cop-horse*. **1890** NASMITH *Mod. Cotton Spinning Mach.* xiii. 262 It depends upon whether it is employed to wind the yarn from cops or bobbins whether it is known as a '*cop' or 'bobbin' reel... Ordinarily one swift only is used in a cop reel, and two in a bobbin reel. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 68 *Cop Reeler... Cop Winder. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 619 **Cop-tube*, the tube in a spinning-machine on which the conical ball, or cop, of thread or yarn is formed. **1888** *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/5 Some spinnings of 32's and 40's *cop twist..an advance was quoted upon them of 1-16d. per lb. **1862** *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3653, Cotton yarns, *cop warp, doubled yarns. **1849** *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* 3 Nov. 696 Advt., Clean *cop-waste suitable for cleaning..engines. **1881** *Cop winder [see COP REELER]. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 4/6 The reelers, hank makers, cop-winders, gassers, and doublers. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §367 *Cop Winder*; (i) winds yarn from cops, short cylindrical paper tubes, on to bobbins; (ii) winds weft yarn from spinning frame bobbins, or from hanks, into form of cops. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vi**/2 A conical-shaped coil of yarn..which..is slid off the spindle, in which state the article is ready for the market, under the denomination of *Cop yarn. **1887** *Daily News* 16 July 6/8 For cop yarns spinners are willing to accept the lowest prices they have taken.

†**cop** (kɒp), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 -coppa, 3–6 coppe; 7 COB, q.v. [OE. *-coppa* masc., prob. identical in stem with *cop(p)* top, head, or *copp* cup; occurring in the compound *attorcoppa* (*attor*, *átor* poison), Da. *edderkop*, Sc. *eddercop*, *ethercap*, see ATTERCOP, ETTERCAP; the simple form appears also in MDu. (and mod.Flem.) *coppe*, *cobbe*, Westph. *cobbe*, spider; mod.Du. has *spinnekop*. Cf. also COB *sb.*[4]; COBWEB *sb.*, ME. *coppeweb*, *copweb*.] A spider.

*a***1400–50** *Alexander* 3300 Like to the werke, þat þis coppis opon kell-wise knytt in þe woȝes. *c***1450** MYRC 1937 Ȝef any flye, gnat, or coppe Doun in-to the chalys droppe.

cop, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also copse. [Derivation unknown: *copse* is app. for the plural *cops*, the plural being common in local names of this apparatus, e.g. *lead-trees*, *ripples*, etc.; but it is also possible that *copse* was really a singular, and *cop* mistakenly formed from it under the notion that it was a plural: cf. the history of COPSE *sb.*]. The moveable frame attached to the front of a wagon or farm cart, or projecting all round its sides, so as to extend its surface when carrying a bulky load, as of hay, corn, copsewood, or the like.

1679 P. HENRY *Diaries, etc.* (1882) 279 A child..fell off y[e] cop of y[e] cart near Odford, his father driving the cart. **1770** *Ann. Reg.* 154 [Taken to execution with] her coffin on the copse of the cart. **1841** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 76 The outrigger, or 'copse' supported over the horse by an iron upright from the shafts. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Cop*, that part of a waggon which hangs over the thiller-horse [no source or locality given].

cop (kɒp), *sb.*[5] *slang.* [Cf. COP *v.*[3] and COPPER[4].] A policeman. ***cops and robbers*** (orig. *U.S.*): a children's game in which 'police' hunt 'robbers'; also (? nonce-use) ***cops and thieves*** and *transf.*

1859 MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 124 (Farmer) Oh! where will be..all the cops and beaks so knowin' A hundred stretches hence? **1867** F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 262 What's a cop? .. That's what the boys call a policeman. **1884** *Breadwinners* 212 'Who's afraid of half-a-dozen cops', said a burly ruffian. **1903** *Independent* (U.S.) 15 Jan. 146/1 When I was a youngster one of my favorite games was what we children called 'Cops and Thieves'. **1938** 'E. QUEEN' *Four of Hearts* (1939) xi. 119 They're going down to the *Horseshoe Club* to play cops and robbers with Alessandro. **1954** KOESTLER *Invis. Writing* xx. 225 The sensation of participating in an exciting cops-and-robbers game. **1957** MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Film Music* ii. 35 The villains are rounded up and hustled into a nearby police station, accompanied by a light musical parody in the 'cops and robbers' style of the silent film. **1959** J. O'DONOVAN *Visited* xxxi. 201 He..was momentarily ashamed of himself, as if he had been caught playing cops and robbers.

cop, *sb.*[6] *dial.* = COB *sb.*[8], a blow.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

cop (kɒp), *sb.*[7] *slang.* [f. COP *v.*[3]] **1.** Capture; used chiefly in phr. ***a fair cop.***

1886 *Sessions' Papers* Aug. 4/4 What do you want to search me for? You have got a good *cop*. **1889** *Standard* 9 Oct. 3/7 (E.D.D.), Prisoner remarked it was 'a fair cop'. **1891** *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/2 'It's a fair cop,' said the thief. **1898** *Ibid.* 13 Apr. 8/7 It's a fair cop; you have got me all right and no mistake. **1901** G. B. SHAW *Adm. Bashville* III. 329 Policeman. Sir: had I known your quality, this cop I had averted. **1935** 'J. GUTHRIE' *Little Country* iii. 65 The young man..glared round as if for some means of escape... 'It's a fair cop!' said the young man.

2. Catch, acquisition. With negative, ***no cop, not much cop***: of no or little value or use, worthless.

1902 J. MILNE *Epist. Atkins* vii. 136 We are going to a place called Spion Kop, and I don't think it will be much of a 'kop' for our chaps. **1919** J. B. MORTON *Barber of Putney* xviii, 'Once upon a time..this 'eap o' bricks was a first-class billet.' 'Doesn't look much cop now,' said Tim. **1929** E. RAYMOND *Family that was* II. ii. 147 A month or two in service, which was no cop—no cop at all. **1932** D. L. SAYERS *Have his Carcase* xxiii. 306 The nobility ain't much cop these days, but Lord Peter is vell known. **1960** H. PINTER *Caretaker* I. 15 At least they're comfortable. Not much cop, but I mean they don't hurt. **1970** K. GILES *Death in Church* iii. 56 The house..has never been much cop. People don't like living opposite a church or a graveyard.

b. Without negative, esp. *Austral.* and *N.Z.* = CATCH *sb.*[1] 11.

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 271/2 *To cop*, ..(Sporting), to win, to get money; a dead *cop*, a sure method of arriving at this result. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentim. Bloke* 120 *Cop*, an avocation, a 'job'. **1941** BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 20 *Cop*, a good job obtained by shrewdness or luck: an agreeable proposition: a bit of luck. **1944** A. F. ST. BRUNO *Desert Daze* 11 Any other bottles that fell into his maw were distinct 'cop'. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* vii. 143 *Cop*, profit, a job or trick from which a large return is gained. *Ibid.* ix. 174 Australian equivalents [of *dead cert*] are *dead bird*, ..*sure cop.*

cop, var. of COPE *sb.*[4]; erroneous singular of COPS, COPSE.

cop (kɒp), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [from COP *sb.*[2] II.]

1. *trans.* To pile up in a tumulus, heap, or mound; to bank up.

*a***1552, 1605** [implied in COPPED *ppl. a.* 2 b]. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, To *cop up* a fence, to set up a fence. **1873** PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Cop*, to heap anything up. **1887** in *Kentish Dial.*

2. To put up unbound corn or hay in 'cops'. (Now in Kent and Sussex.)

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 §4 Before..such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 444 In any ground where any corne or graine did then grow, or before it was shocked or copped. **1891** J. M. COWPER (in *letter*), [In Kent] when rain threatened, the barley or oats were hurriedly copped, as hay is now, to save as much as possible from being wetted.

3. 'To plough in ridges for planting' (*Radnor Gloss.*).

cop (kɒp), *v.*[2] *dial. trans.* To throw, toss, 'chuck' (*East Anglia*, *Kent*, *Sussex*).

1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 36, I could have cop't them at their pates. *a***1825** FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia*, *Cop*, to throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance. **1845** *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 38 A pancake nicely copt, as the Suffolk people have it, who are reported ..to throw a pancake up the chimney, then go to the street door, and catch it without smutting it. **1873** PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Cop*, to throw. **1887** in *Kentish Gloss.*

Hence **cop-halfpenny** *sb.*

*a***1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cop-Halfpenny*, the game more generally called chuck-farthing.

cop (kɒp), *v.*[3] *north. dial.* and *slang.* [Perh. a broad pronunciation of CAP *v.*[2] (OF. *caper* to seize); in nearly all North Eng. glossaries; and now of general diffusion in the slang of schoolboys, criminals, policemen, etc.]

a. *trans.* To capture, catch, lay hold of, 'nab'.

1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hyp.* 30 If the Cruel Stork should come, He'd Tyrannize and Cop up some [Frogs]. **1844** tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. xi, Waiting until the patrol should pass to commence my robbery..in order to be copped. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The privileged driver, on dropping his fare..almost invariably 'cops' a job on his way back. **1883** *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., A cricket ball is copt; so is a bird if hit with a stone. **1886** T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* ii. (1888) 26 He copped Joe as he was coming out of the granary. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 8/1 Prisoner said, 'Yes, I am the man. I am glad you have copped me.'

b. To steal.

1879 *Macmillan's Mag.* Oct., 500/1, I was taken by two pals (companions) to an orchard to cop (steal) some fruit. **1931** D. RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* (1932) viii. 163 Madame la Gimp does a little scrubbing business around a swell apartment hotel..and she cops stationery there. **1932** J. T. FARRELL *Young Lonigan* (1936) iii. 67 Johnny O'Brien ran home, and copped a piece of beefsteak from his old lady. **1955** D. W. MAURER in *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* XXIV. 74 '*Cop*,' he [*sc.* a pickpocket] says, and the *duke man* has the roll.

c. ***to cop it***: to 'catch' it, to be punished, get into trouble; also, to die. So ***to cop out***, ***cop a packet***, etc. *dial.* and *slang.*

1884 R. HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* 79 *Cop*, to catch, both in the sense of capturing, and in the semi-slang sense of being scolded. **1902** J. MILNE *Epist. Atkins* vii. 131 Often..I have heard fellows say, 'I know I am going to kop out,' and sure enough they have. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 19 Sept. 4/7 Though it tarry, it shall surely come; and when it does—as an errand boy would say—'somebody 'll cop out'! **1909** *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. 6/6 When arrested he remarked, 'I suppose I shall "cop" it for this.' **1915** 'BOYD CABLE' *Between Lines* 194 By the way 'is 'ands jerked up an' 'is 'ead jerked back when I fired, I fancy 'e copped it right enough. **1927** *Blackw. Mag.* July 83/1 Half of the beggars had copped it for good and all. **1933** D. L. SAYERS *Murder must Advertise* vii. 120 I'm really fearfully sorry you copped that packet that was meant for me. **1934** E. BLUNDEN in *Challenge to Death* 337 As the

thing began It ended; only, as you see, we boys Have copped unlucky. **1941** A. CHRISTIE *N or M?* xii. 159 Yes, it looked bad, it did. Looked as though he might have copped one. **1967** *Listener* 22 June 809/2, I saw an irate African driver jump off his bus and tell the passengers that it had 'copped it'.

d. [cf. COP *sb.*[6]] *to cop* (a person) *one*: to deal (someone) a blow. *slang.*

1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 3 The Gent. copped 'im one fair under the chin, an' dahn 'e goes. **1935** WODEHOUSE *Blandings Castle* vi. 122, I copped 'im on the shin wiv a stone.

e. *to cop out*: to escape; to stop (work, etc.); to drop out from society; also, to give up an attempt, to evade a responsibility (chiefly *N. Amer.*). *slang.*

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §498/3 *Flee; escape*, cop, ~. cop (an) out. **1961** RIGNEY & SMITH *Real Bohemia* p. xiv, *Cop, to; — out,*..to give up Bohemian values, to 'sell out to squares'. **1967** *Jazz Monthly* Dec. 19/2 One might expect him to be playing from memory to some extent, taking it easy and copping out when he can. **1968-70** *Current Slang* (Univ. S. Dakota) III-IV. 30, 31 *Cop out,*.. to quit, give up without trying. **1969** *It* 13–28 June 1 After Photoprinters..copped out..*It*..appeared in a limited edition. **1970** *Win* 1 Jan. 25/3 The intellectuals, so many of whom were kept from copping out by Bob's continuing commitment in the face of death. **1973** *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane) 30 Dec. 20/5 One gets the feeling that Jewison's use of modern tanks..and frenetic dance routines gives him some sort of an excuse to cop out if he needed to do so. **1978** S. BRILL *Teamsters* x. 396 Did Gibbons cop out where a stronger man would have acted? **1986** *New Statesman* 4 July 3/3 But Peacock and Co...could hardly cop out at that early stage and announce that advertising on the BBC would be a bad thing.

So **'cop-out**, a flight, an escape; a cowardly compromise or evasion; a retreat from reality. Also, a person who drops out from society.

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang.* §498/1 *Flight; escape*, cop-out. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* (Suppl.) 14 May 2/1, I know it's..convenient for those of us who were not raised by their parents to refer to their childhood as lonely, and blame their adult behavior on that. I think it's self-pity and a cop-out. **1967** *Guardian* 24 Oct. 6/2 Many of the London hippies are not only 'drop-outs' (people who have rejected any form of social or political activism) but 'cop-outs'—people who equate mind erasure with the dissolution of social problems. **1969** *Win* 15 May 9/1 Isn't it a cop-out to secede from New York State but remain a part of the nation?

cop (kɒp), *v.*[4] *dial.* [app. f. COP *sb.*[2]; but cf. CAP *v.*[1] 4.]

1. *trans.* To top, surpass; to excel, out-do.

1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. *intr.* To be saucy. Cf. COPPED 4 b.

1869 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

cop, var. of COOP, a call to animals.

†**'copable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COPE *v.*] That can be coped *with.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 69 Not copable with by those Gyants.

copacetic (kəʊpə'sɛtɪk, -'si:tɪk), *a. U.S. slang.* Also copesetic, etc., k-. [Origin unknown.] Fine, excellent, going just right.

1919 I. BACHELLER *Man for Ages* iv. 69 'As to looks I'd call him, as ye might say, real copasetic.' Mrs. Lukins expressed this opinion solemnly... Its last word stood for nothing more than an indefinite depth of meaning. **1926** C. VAN VECHTEN *Nigger Heaven* 286 *Kopasetee*, an approbatory epithet somewhat stronger than *all right*. **1933** N. ERSINE *Underworld & Prison Slang* 29 *Copissettic*, all right, okay. **1934** WEBSTER, *Copacetic*, capital; snappy; prime. **1934** J. O'HARA *Appt. Samarra* (1935) i. 24 You had to be a good judge of what a man was like, and the English was copacetic. **1937** *Amer. Speech* XII. 243/1 'Everything is *copesetic*'..is synonymous with 'O.K.', and I believe it is used by negroes in the South. **1947** *Down Beat* 18 June 4 (*heading*) Torme not all copa-setic. **1969** *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 18/1 We hear two city cops chatting. 'Well, everything seems copasetic,' says one. 'Yeah, we might as well move on,' the other agrees.

†**copa'hu.** [F. *copahu* copaiba.] = COPAIBA.

1736 BAILY *Houshold Dict.* 68 Balsam of Capivy, Balsam of Copahu.

Hence **copa'hene**, **copa'huvene**, synonyms of COPAIVENE. **copa'huvic** *a.* = COPAIVIC.

copaiba, -aiva (kəʊ'paɪbə, -'eɪbə, -'aɪvə). Also -ayba, -ayva. [a. Sp. and Pg. *copaiba*, ad. Braz. *cupauba.*] A balsam or resinous juice of aromatic odour and acrid taste, obtained from various S. American trees or shrubs of the genus *Copaifera*; used in medicine and the arts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 255 Copayba, a Balsam. **1775** CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 A gum..of the smell and taste of balsam capavia. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 202 Essential Oil of Copaiba, is obtained by distillation. **1863-82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Balsam*, Brazilian copaiba is light yellow..of various degrees of consistence, from mobile to syrupy. It has a peculiar, aromatic, disagreeable odour, and a persistently bitter and irritating taste. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 503.

b. *attrib.*, as *copaiba resin*, *tree*; **copaiba balsam** (see above); **copaiba oil**, a volatile, mobile oil obtained by the distillation of copaiba balsam with water.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 136 The copaiva tree is a native of South America and the Spanish West India Islands. *Ibid.*, The copaiba balsam of the shops is procured by wounding the tree. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Copaiba balsam* consists of several resins dissolved in a volatile oil..Copaiba balsam is used in the preparation of lac-varnishes and tracing paper; but its chief application is in medicine, as a remedy in diseases of the urinary passages.

copaibal (kəʊ'paɪbəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to copaiba.

1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 67 Copaibal Erythema consists in the appearance..of small red blotches..causing a tingling, hot, itchy, sensation.

co'paiva, variant of COPAIBA. **co'paivate**, a salt of **co'paivic acid**, a crystallizable acid resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) obtained from copaiba balsam. **copaivene**, 'the camphene contained in the crystallized hydrochlorate of copaiba oil' (Watts).

1863 *New Syd. Soc. Year Bk.* 194 The next step was..to experiment with copaivic acid or with the copaivate of soda. **1863-82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, s.v. *Copaiba oil*, Hydrochlorate of Copahene or Copaivene.

‖**copaiye** (kəʊ'peɪjeɪ). [Native name.] In *copai-yé-wood*, a kind of timber used in Guiana.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 122 The Copai-yé-wood of Guiana is derived from *Vochysia guianensis.*

copal ('kəʊpəl). [a. Sp. *copal* (F. *copal*, *copale*), ad. Mexican *copalli* incense (Molina, 1571), a fragrant translucent white resin which distils from a tree, thence called *copalquahuitl*, also by extension applied to any similar resin (Hernandez, 1651, III. i.).]

1. a. A hard translucent odoriferous resin obtained from various tropical trees, and from which a fine transparent varnish is prepared. Also *gum copal.*

The name was first applied to that obtained from Mexico; but copal is now procured also from Brazil, the West Indies, W. Africa, Mozambique and Zanzibar, Madagascar, India, Manila, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. That from East Africa is most highly valued, and is often dug from the ground in a semi-fossilized condition. For list of Copals, see R. Ingham Clark *Varnishes and Fossil Resins*, 1891.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 2 They doe bryng from the Newe Spaine [Mexico] twoo kindes of Rosine..the one is called Copall. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiii. 678 They brought also Copalli, a sweete gumme, to incense the Gods. **1657** *Phys. Dict.*, *Copal*, white rosin, very bright. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 390 Liquid Amber, Anime, Copal, Suchicopal, and other Gums. **1712** J. BROWNE tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 201 The Gum Copal, which we call Oriental Copal. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 242 The people perfumed them as they landed with incense of gum copal. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 61 Offering up no other sacrifice than the sweet incense of copal. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 211 Copal forms the efficient substitute for amber in the modern vehicle of painting. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 387 Another valuable article of commerce besides the bees-wax and india-rubber found here was gum copal. **1887** MOLONEY *Foresty W. Africa* 134 It is said by the natives that no trees grow on or near the places where the gum copal is found.

b. *fossil copal*: = COPALITE; also the semi-fossilized copal of Zanzibar.

1815 AIKIN *Manual of Min.* (ed. 2) 64. **1839** J. F. W. JOHNSTON in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XIV. 87. **1863-82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 21 Copalin, Fossil copal, Highgate resin. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 118 Collection of Anime Fossil Copal, from the beach of the east coast of Africa.

2. *attrib.*, as *copal amber*, *resin*, *tree*, *varnish*; **copal balsam** = COPALM balsam.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 392 The amber itself..may have had a similar origin with the copal amber which exudes from the *Vateria Indica* of Linnæus when cut. **1828** G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xiii. 125 Burning branches of the copal tree. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 Rods..stained and varnished..with copal varnish. **1863-82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Copalin*..resembles copal resin in hardness, colour, lustre, and transparency.

‖**copalche, -chi** (kəʊ'pæltʃɪ). [The native Mexican name.] A shrub of Mexico and Central America, *Croton pseudo-China* or *niveus*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, yielding the *copalchi-bark*, used as a febrifuge, as a substitute for quinine; also a Brazilian tree *Strychnos pseudo-China*, to the bark of which the same properties have been ascribed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 *Croton pseudo-China*, called in Mexico *Copalche* yields a bark..used in Mexico in place of cinchona. *Ibid.* 1106 *Strychnos pseudo-China*, a native of Brazil, yields Copalche-bark, which is largely used in that country in cases of fever. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Copalchi bark.*

Hence **co'palchine**, the bitter alkaloid of Copalchi bark. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

copaline ('kəʊpəlɪn). [f. COPAL + -INE.]

1. *Min.* The same as COPALITE.

(So-called in German by Hausmann 1847; in DANA (1850) 556; WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1863-82 *Copalin.*)

2. Another name of Copalm Balsam.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Chem.* A hard colourless friable substance found in copal.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

copalite ('kəʊpəlaɪt). *Min.* [f. COPAL + -ITE, Dana 1868.] Dana's name for the fossil *Highgate resin*, found in the blue clay of Highgate Hill; also called *fossil copal*, and *copaline.*

1868 DANA *Min.* 739 *Copalite*, Fossil Copal, Highgate Resin.

'copalm. In *copalm balsam*, a yellowish thickish fluid, exuding from the Sweet Gum-tree of N. America, which has been used instead of storax.

1775 B. ROMANS *Florida* 336 Live oak abound here, intermixed with copalm and other timber. **1832** D. J. BROWNE *Sylva Amer.* 200 This tree is universally called Sweet Gum, and by the French of Louisiana Copalm. **1858** HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 702 Liquidamber styraciflua..yields by incision of the bark a liquid balsam, called liquidamber, or copalm balsam..Another product is obtained from the tree ..of a dark colour..called black copalm. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Liquidambar styraceflua*, Copalm Balsam-tree, Sweet Gumtree.

cop-ambry: see COP *sb.*[1] 3.

coparace, obs. var. of CORPORAS.

co-parallel: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

coparcenary, -ery, (kəʊ'pɑ:sɪnərɪ), *sb. Law.* Forms as in COPARCENER, with -ere, -erie, -ery, -arie, -ary, -ory. [f. CO- + PARCENARY (a. OF. *parçonerie* partnership). The spelling in -ERY is more etymological.]

1. Joint share in an inheritance; joint heirship.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 33 §1 All the odre forsaid Castelles..to holde in coparcenere as coparceners. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Pream., [They] wer seased in ther demean as of Fee in Cooparcenery. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §75 (1810) 76 Cadleigh..at the conquest, was held by Thanes in Copercinary. *a* **1635** SIR W. POLE *Descr. Devon* III. (1791) 166 These lands..descended in coparcinory unto.. his twoe eldest daughters. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 188 The notion of a great Frankish realm held in a sort of co-parcenary long survived. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. §4. 242 *note*, An estate in coparcenary arises by devolution *ab intestato* to daughters, sisters, etc., or sons in gavelkind tenure.

2. Co-partnership; joint ownership. Also *fig.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Pastours then which feede the flocke, have coparcinerie with the Apostles. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 10 God vvill haue all reserued to Himselfe, and vvill admit no coparcinory. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 132 This Idol was held in Coparcenary betwixt them, and the Ammonites. **1865** *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 A thousand workmen..associating themselves in a legal coparcenery.

co'parcenary, *a. Law.* [f. prec. by association with adjs. in -ARY: cf. *mercenary.*] Of or pertaining to coparceners.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XVI. iii. 332 They rule and govern in a kind of coparcenary way. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 190 Members of coparcenary communities. **1880** PHEAR *Aryan Village* iii. 87 All the adult..members..have their own joint coparcenery interest in the property.

coparcener (kəʊ'pɑ:sɪnə(r)). *Law.* Forms: 6 cooparsener, -parsoner, copartioner, -percioner, 6–7 copercener, -parcioner, 6– coparcener. [f. CO- + PARCENER, a. OF. *parçonier* sharer, f. *parçon*:—L. *partitiōn-em* parting, division, PARTITION.]

One who shares equally with others in inheritance of the estate of a common ancestor; a co-heir or co-heiress.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 33 §1 His hole parte..as on of the heires and coparceners of the same Lyon late Lord Wellys. **1531** *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. XXX. (1638) 116 Coperceners of an advowson. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* IV. 46 Then it cam by Heires General to diverse Copartioners. **1594** WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* §37 If they were jointenants in common, or copercioners of other things. **1616** B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 14 There is no copercener with God, the grantor, heere. **1642** J. PERKINS *Profit Bk.* i. §73 If three coparceners be of a Seignorie in grosse and one grant his part. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 By common law: as where a person seised in fee-simple or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives..these co-heirs are then called coparceners. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 516 An estate in coparcenary also frequently arises in consequence of gavelkind and other customary descents to all the male children, in which case they are coparceners. **1900** *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Nov. 400/3 'Ask Platt,' said Croker ..; and that he and all his coparceners say now. **1959** JOWITT *Dict. Eng. Law* I. 488/2 Where before 1926 lands descended on an intestacy to several persons as co-heirs..the persons so inheriting were called coparceners. *Ibid.* 489/2 As from January 1, 1926, coparceners retain all their equitable rights in the proceeds of sale and in the land until sold.

coparceny ('kəʊ'pɑ:sɪnɪ). *Law.* Also 6–7 coparcynee, 7 co-parcenie. [f. as COPARCENARY, with change of ending.] = COPARCENARY *sb.*

1556 *Will of M. Myller* (Somerset Ho.), Coparcynee. **1640** FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 134 But God will..hold nothing in coparceny. **1655** —— *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. §43 They were to hold the same in co-parcenie with the French Protestants. **1827** *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 5 The co-parceny of Dodsworth and Dugdale in the Monasticon. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 412 Connexion with some paper-mill..either by direct coparceny or by making advances.

coparcioner: see COPARCENER.

co-parent: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

†**co'part**, *v. Obs.* [f. CO- + PART *v.*]

1. *trans.* To share.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i, You that have been co-partners in our wars Shall now co-part our welcome. **1661** WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold* v. i, Wretched to be when none coparts our grief.

2. *intr.* To share.

1637 HEYWOOD *R. King* I. i, Will you copart with me in this my dejectedness? *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 127 How few there be that will co-part with any in their ruined fortunes! [**1847** in HALLIWELL.]

co-part, *sb.* [see CO- *pref.* 3.] One of two or more conjoint parts of a whole.

1868 CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 181 Yet it [Ireland] was seen to be in a different relation to its co-parts from that in which other portions of the same whole stand to one another.

†**co'partial**, *a. Obs.* [f. CO- + PARTIAL, after *copart* v.] Taking part or sharing *with* another.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417 We allow the second cause to co-operate with God in a way of subordination, but not to be a coordinate, social, or copartial cause with God.

†**coparti'ality**. *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. *partiality*.] The quality of taking part or sharing with another.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417 The Coordination or Copartialitie of the second cause.

copartiment, copartment, obs. variants of COMPARTMENT *sb.*, *esp.* in senses pertaining to *Heraldry*, *Art*, *Architecture*, and *Gardening*.

1590 R. W. *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 461 Their shields impress'd with gilt copartiments. **1623** WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* I. ii, As black copartiments [*orig. ed.* copartaments] show gold more bright. **1639** CADE *Serm. for these Times* Ded. 1 The cloisters..beautified with comely copartments and inscriptions of wise counsels. **1793** HODGES *Trav. India* 121 Mosaics of different coloured marbles, inlaid in copartments. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, In one copartment of this oldfashioned garden.

copartioner: see COPARCENER.

co'partitive, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CO + PARTITIVE: cf. L. *compartīrī* to share together.] Of or pertaining to co-partnership.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 113 The Slavo-Russian people; in many co-operative and (so to say) co-partitive associations, apart from land..show themselves to possess certain communistic instincts.

copartner (kəʊ'pɑːtnə(r)). Also 6 copertyner, -pertener, -partener. [f. CO- + PARTNER: cf. COPARCENER.]

1. One who shares or takes part with others in any business, office, enterprise, or common interest; a fellow-partner, associate, accomplice. (Formerly = COPARCENER.)

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148 And you of hym shall be copertyners. **1532** MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 804/2 Felowes and coparteners with the holye aungels in the euerlasting inheritance. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 34 He was led prisoner, for being a copartner in the conspiracie of Caius Gracchus. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74 Joying little to be copartners with Infidels. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 265 Th' associates and co-partners of our loss. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 127 Their co-partner in Delight. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* iv. 18, I do not find, that, in this particular depredation he had any co-partners or accomplices. **1862** J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 66 A copartner in that sovereignty of the people.

2. *transf.* of things.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 The soule and bodie being copartners in good and ill. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 145 Hills, Dales, and Caves, Copartners of their Woe. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xii. (1678) 128 The first [muscle]..together with its Co-partner draws it [the tongue] upwards.

†3. A fellow; an equal; a match. *Obs.*

1591 LYLY *Sappho* I. ii. 162 Sapho for vertue hath no co-partner. **1660** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 37 Without a Co-partner, or any Parallel in any other Settlements.

co'partnership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of copartners; the possession of a joint share in any business, office, or interest.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 12 He..hathe taken vs intoo copartnership of hys office. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 128 In all Contracts, made for a copartnership in prouiding of a ioynt Stocke. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* VI. 19 Whose worship is uncapable of any Corrivalry or Co-partnership. **1694** tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (R. Cromwell to C. Gustavus 1658), The other..in Copartnership with one Peter Heinbergh, sail'd away for Stettin in Pomerania. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* x. 136 Hell or Hades, in grim copartnership, tracking his desolating path.

fig. **1745** J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. ii. (1853) 19 During this thy short Co-partnership with Flesh and Blood.

2. A company or association of copartners.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 12 To hold mankind together in little fraternities and copartnerships. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* ii. 46 A special clause which all banking copartnerships take care to include in their regulations.

†3. = COPARCENARY, *sb. Obs.*

a **1676** HALE (J.), [If he] left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in co-partnership.

copartnery (kəʊ'pɑːtnərɪ). [f. COPARTNER + -Y: cf. *coparcenary*.]

1. = COPARTNERSHIP 1.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 159 Roderigo de Bastidas fitted out two ships in co-partnery with John de la Cosa. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, Having been of late taken into copartnery..by Mr. Gilbert Greenhorn. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 519 That more important and durable co-partnery—marriage. **1862** *Act 25-26 Vict.* c. 89 § 183 Any..contract of copartnery..or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

2. = COPARTNERSHIP 2.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 191 The Copartnery were obliged to break up, and give it over. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 9 Apr. 3/1 One copartnery salted about 7000 [herrings]. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 151 A co-partnery continues as long as the partners are of the same mind. **1890** *Spectator* 29 Mar., The best thing he can do is to form his own little copartnery against all the ills of the world.

†**co'partning**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COPARTN-ER + -ING, as if there were a verb *coparten*.] Being or acting as co-partners; associated in any business or transaction.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 128 They teach, that grace and free-will are co-partning causes joyntly concurring to the beginning of conversion. **1648** MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 353 The Sympathy..and joint pace which they go in the North of Ireland, with their Copartning Rebels in the South.

†**co-passionate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CO- + PASSIONATE; cf. COMPASSIONATE 1.] Used as an equivalent of Sympathetic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 332 Called magnetical and sympathetical, or attractive and co-passionate.

co-pastor (ˌkəʊ'pɑːstə(r), -æ-). [f. CO- + PASTOR.] A joint pastor; a colleague in the pastoral office.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 510 Dr. Priestley..was elected in 1755 copastor to Mr. John Meadows. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580 In the saying of Rowland Hill to his co-pastor Theophilus Jones.

Hence **co-'pastorate**, joint pastorate of a church.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 740 With us, co-pastorates or assistant-ministries do not work well. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/6 The invitation..to occupy the chair of Hebrew at the Regent's Park College, London, with the co-pastorate at Bloomsbury Chapel.

†**copataine**. *Obs. rare.* App. the same as COPINTANK, a high-crowned hat in the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Fairholt spells it *copotain*: Scott has CAPOTAINE q.v., perh. only after Shaks.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 69 Oh fine villaine, a silken doublet, a veluet hose, a scarlet cloake, and a copataine hat.

co-patentee: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

co-patriot, variant of COMPATRIOT.

co-'patron, co-'patroness: see CO- 3 b.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 540 S. Teresa de Jesus, Co-patroness of the Spains. *Ibid.* III. 541 The intercessions of their great Co-patroness.

copayba: see COPAIBA.

copce, obs. f. COPSE.

cope (kəʊp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 cape, 3– cope; 4– *northern* cape, (caip, kape, kaip); also 3 kope, 4 coepe, 4–6 coppe, 5–7 coope, 6–7 coape. [In 12th c. *cāpe* (pl. *capen*), ME. *cōpe*, repr. an OE. **cápe* wk. fem., not exemplified (cf. ON. *kápa*, Dan. *kaabe*), a med.L. *cāpa* cope, as to which see CAP.

Cápe, if in OE., must have been a late word, introduced after *cāpa* 'cope' became the prevalent form and sense in med.L. (see Du Cange), long after *cappa* in its earlier form and sense gave *cæppe* CAP. Cf. *cantelcapas* in *O.E. Chron.* an. 1070: see CANTEL-CAPE. The ME. forms might be from ON. *kápa*, but this is an unlikely source. The phonetic series L. *cāpa*, OE. *cápe*, ME. *cape*, *cope*, mod. *cope*, Sc. *cape*, *caip*, is parallel to L. *pāpa*, OE. *pápa*, ME. *pape*, *pope*, mod. *pope*, Sc. *pape*, *paip*.]

†1. a. A long cloak or cape worn as an outer garment, chiefly out of doors. *Obs.* Cf. CAPE.

(By the 16th c. translators used to render *χλαμύς* and *toga*.)

c **1205** LAY. 7782 A cniht mid his capen. *c* **1275** —— On cniht mid his cope. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 A route Of ladies..In kirtles and in copes riche They weren clothed alle aliche. **1466** *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 Cloth for a ridyng cope for himself. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 22 Yf ye destroye the syluer workes of youre Idols, and cast awaye the golden coapes that ye deckt them withall. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 27 (D.) Xantippe had pulled awaie her housebandes cope from his backe, even in the open strete. *Ibid.* 47 The side robe or cope of homely and course clothe soche as the beggerie philosophiers, and none els vsen to weare. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 203 Copes and garments as well for the common use as for the ministerie. **1745** BAKER *Don Quix.* I. i. v. 31 This curious Cap and his fine brocard Cope will make him outshine the Sun-Dial.

†b. As the special dress of a monk or friar. *Obs.*

(*quire cope* = *cappa choralis*.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 56 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227/274 Monekes it weren ech-on, And yreuested faire and in queor-copes. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 110 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 262 Ffor there he [the Frere] was nat lyk a Cloystrer With a thredbare cope as is a poure scoler. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 292 Seyn þat þey folwen fully Fraunceses rewle, þat in cotynge of his cope is more clop y-folden þan was in Fraunces froc. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7412 Doen on the cope of a frere.

c. In the University of Cambridge, a cape or tippet of ermine worn by doctors of divinity on certain special occasions.

1798 A. WALL *Ceremonies Univ. Camb.* (1828) 39 The Vice-Chancellor is in his cope. *Ibid.* 80 After the Service, they return to the Vestry, where the Doctors in Divinity change their copes for their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their Congregation habit for their hoods squared.

2. *Eccl.* A vestment of silk or other material resembling a long cloak made of a semicircular piece of cloth, worn by ecclesiastics in processions, also at Vespers, and on some other occasions.

[**1868** MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 167 The name *pluviale*..and ..*cappa*, and our own *cope* point to the origin of the vestment as originally worn out of doors as a protection from the weather.]

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 134/954 þo seint thomas hadde is masse i-songue his chesible he gan of weue; All is opur uestimenz, on him he let bi-leue..A-boue he caste is cope. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 24 In the clothing of the preest coepe, that he hadde, was al the roundnesse of erthis. *c* **1460** *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 397), For amendyng of Coopis & vestimentts xvjd. **1527** in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxvi. 54 Four of the doctors prebendaries of the said Paules in coppes and grey amys. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion* Rubric, The Priest..shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministration, that is to say, a white Albe plain, with a vestment or Cope. **1562** *Paper prepared for Synod* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 318 That the vse of vestments, copes and surplices, be from henceforth taken away. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 300 A most solemne marche, and pompous procession: wherein..there wanted neither Coape nor Canapie. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 84 Coapes and costly vestments decke the hoarsest and beggerlyest singing-man. **1603** *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 24 Copes to be worn in cathedral churches by those that administer the Communion. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1409 After them came..Friers in their rich Coapes singing, carrying many Pictures and Lights. **1629** P. SMART *Treat. Altars* 8 If we doe, then may we also admit to the administration of the holy Communion, instead of decent Copes, ridiculous piebald vestments. **1838** *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 88 The Archbishop goeth to the Altar and puts on his Cope. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The cope is used in processions by those who assist the celebrant, by cantors at vespers, etc., so that it is by no means a distinctively sacerdotal vestment.

¶ Often erroneously used as a historical term, where *chasuble* or *pallium* would be correct as a matter of fact.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Casulla*, a cope for a priest, *læna*. **1826** MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 13, I saw the Arch-heretic, enrobed In the cope and pall of mitred Canterbury, Lift the dread Host with misbelieving hands. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 311 He arranged..that the Swedish primate should receive the cope, sent by the pontiff, from the hands of her archbishop.

†3. A cover for a table, a table-cloth. *Obs. rare.*

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 690 in *Babees Bk.* 322 At aþer ende he [the pantere] castes a cope Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up.

4. *fig.* (In *cope of night*, the primary notion was app. 'cloak'; but in later use, that of 'canopy' or 'vault' appears to be sometimes present; cf. sense 7.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 101 This Yris..Her reiny cope did upon. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/1 The cope of tene is wound about all my body. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, Night aprocheth with his coopes dunne. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 45 Whom though you..enriche with a great dower of wordes, and decke with gay copes of sentences. **1704** ADDISON *Poems*, *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 74 Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace, Befriends the rout and covers their disgrace. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxv, The second night drew over them Its sheltering cope. **1866** ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 282 Under the cope of midnight.

†5. *cope of lead*: a leaden coffin. *Obs.*

Only Sc.: usually in form *cape*, *caip*.

c **1450** HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* 135 And to the deid, to lurk vnder thy caip, I offer me with hairt richt humily. **1536** BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* XVI. xix, He miserabilly deceasit, and wes brocht in ane caip of leid in [= into] Ingland. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 179 It was thowght best, to keap him frome styncking, to geve him great salt ynewcht, [and] a cope of lead.

†6. A covering of vaulted form; a vault. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L v b, They [two quenes] were take and putte under a grete and heuy coope of lede, and there they deyd of an euylle dethe. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 62 The vi [muscle]..runneth vnder the coope, or vaulte of the wrest of the hand.

7. a. *cope of heaven*: the over-arching canopy or vault of heaven. Cf. CANOPY 2 b, VAULT.

under the cope of heaven = 'under heaven, in all the world': an exceedingly common phrase from 14th to 18th c.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Oþer housis hadde he noon but þis wildernesse and cope [*v.r.* coope] of hevene. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1527 (*Hyps. & Medea*) Undyr the cope of heven that is above. **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 The grettest Clerke..vnder heuen cope. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii. 574 Ther is not your leke vnder the cope of heven. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 3 The maist vail3eant princis that ar vndir the cape of hauyn. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 115, I serve under the cope of heaven, when you are served under a Canopy. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1228 Whatso the heauen in his wide cope containes. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 10 From all parts of the wide world..within the cope and curtaine of heaven. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 773 Betwixt the cope of stars and earth. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Abounding* (1879) 389 Whether there be..a Woman breathing under the Copes of the whole Heaven. **1771** T. SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 106 Without any other cover than the cope of heaven. **1829** H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 314 The arch of Heaven's

wide cope. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 38 Darkening the sky To the extreme azure of all its cloudless cope.

b. Also simply *the cope*.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 95 All these things that are contained Within this goodly cope. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 132 The cheapest country under the cope. **1657** COKAINE *Obst. Lady* II. i, The most insatiable gluttons under the Cope. **1735** THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 1177 Exalted as the cope That swells immense o'er many-peopled earth. **1827** POLLOCK *Course of T.* x, The cope, above and round about, was calm. **1867** G. MACDONALD *Songs of Summer Days* IV. ii, Slow clouds from north and south appear.. And climb the vaulted cope.

¶ **c.** In later usage, apparently, vaguely used for (*a*) vertex, height (as if confused with *cop*); (*b*) firmament, expanse.

1603 BRETON *Post w. Packet Lett.*, *Of Love*, Sweete Ladie, If the reach of my capacitie could clime the Cope of your favoure. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 68 Not from the temporall skie and firmament, but even from the highest Cope of heaven. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 25 From heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence shook.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 343 He..can as little appropriate it..as he can claim ownership in the breathing air, or make an inclosure in the cope of heaven. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 81 Larks in heaven's cope Sing.

d. A vault or canopy like that of the sky.

1658 MARVELL *Poems, Appleton House*, Under this Attic cope I move. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 345 Bad Angels seen Hovering on wing under the Cope of Hell. *Ibid.* VI. 215 So under fierie Cope together rush'd Both Battels maine. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 79 Over them, vast and high, extended the cope of a cedar.

8. *Founding.* The outer portion or case of a mould; the outer mould in bell-founding.

1856 *Penny Post* Nov. (Ellacombe), In the case of the large Westminster bell, the cope was of iron, with the interior covered with a composition of clay and sand, etc. **1857** W. C. LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The outer mould or cope is formed. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 200 The cope fitted over the core, like an extinguisher over a candle, with a vacuum left between them to receive the fused metal. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Drag.*, The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the *drag* before casting. After casting, the flask is opened by removing the cope. **1889** *Notes Building Constr.* III. 269 The outer brick cope..is..lifted away.

†**9.** A superficial deposit considered as a covering or coating of the stratum beneath: cf. COPING.

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. 7 Some of them [marls] have over them a cover of ground, which we call Cope. *Ibid.*, A cold stiff and wet clay, which is either the Cope of the Marl or lieth near unto it..commonly called The Marl Cope ground.

10. The COPING of a wall, etc. (dial. *cape*).

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cape*, the coping of a wall. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cape*, *Capeing*, the coping-stones of a wall or other building. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 351 Solid wall..with a balustrade on its cope.

11. *Comb.* (sense 2), as *cope-chest*, *-maker*, *-work*; **cope bead** (see quot.); **cope-box**, a box for holding copes, a cope-chest.

1551-60 *Invent. Sir H. Parkers* in Hall *Elizabeth. Soc.* (1887) 151 A Tester of blewe and white velvett, panyd & embroderid with Cope worcke of gould. **1628** *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Salter of Canterbury cope-maker. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1941. 24/2 Armoire, cope-chest, stalls. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 The mediæval quadrant-shaped cope-chests. **1885** *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* 374 The other drawers..receive a $\frac{1}{8}$-in. mahogany beading all round. This is called a 'cope bead'. **1893** T. FOWLER *Hist. C.C.C.* 246 A Cope-box purchased for the College.

†**cope**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Either f. COPE *v.*[2], or immediately a. F. *coup*, OF. also *colp*, *cop*, blow, stroke, shock, etc.] The shock of combat; encounter. Also *fig.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 469 They ran togyder and met so rudely y[t] their horses stayed with y[e] cope. *Ibid.* 475 The seconde cope they attaynted eche other on the helmes that the fyre flewe oute. **1594** *Sec. Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 408 In the cope all the four Janisaries were run quite thorow and thorow. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol., Books..in the cope and encounter somewhat difficult. *Ibid.* (1859) I. 181 He fought at barriers..and when it came to the cope, he stood so sturdily on his feet. **1773** J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 310 (MS.) Bent on the signal cope and steel'd with guilt.

†**b.** *to gain cope of*: to gain the advantage over.

c **1610** T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 350 (D.) We should gain cope of them, and outrun them.

cope, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. COPE *v.*[3]: cf. CHEAP *sb.*]

†**1.** A bargain. *good cope*: cf. *good cheap*, F. *bon marché*. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 The Ducheman saieth, that segging is good cope. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 157/1 Maids, when they come to see the fair, Count not to make a cope for dearth of hay.

†**2.** *God's cope*: a proverbial expression for a very large sum. *Obs.* [App. belongs here.]

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He wolde spende goddes cope [*Tantaleas opes*] yf he had it. **1532** *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice, per chaunce at cardes will spend God's cope. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He will spende Goddes coope if he had it.

3. *Derbyshire Mines.* A duty paid by the miner for permission to raise lead-ore. [See quot. 1747, and COPE *v.*[3] 4.]

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 91 The said M[r] Carrier .. had likewise taken a farme or lease of the tythe oare, called the lott and cope, from his Majestie, under the seale of the Dutchy of Lancaster. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* I. 229 The Lord for Lot, hath the thirteenth dish of Oar, within their Mine, and six pence a load for Cope. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Fj, Any Miner is said to have a Groove [= digging, mine] or Cope, when he takes the said Groove or Bargain to get or raise the Ore, at a certain Price per Load, for some certain time. **1815** FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 365 In the measuring of [Lead] Ore at present, every 25th Dish.. is taken..as the King's Lot, Cope, or Duty. **1851** *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94. §9 (*High Peak Customs Act*) The Lessee for the Time being of the Duties of Lot and Cope.

4. *Comb.*, as *cope-money*.

1815 FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 It is not customary for the owners to advance any of the Cope-money on account.

†**cope**, **cop**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Derivation and proper form unknown.] (See quots.)

In quot. 1577 *cops* is app. the plural of this word; but this is uncertain, as it translates a Latin singular *temonem*.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 26/2 They [Britons] would run up and downe verie nimblie upon the Cops, and stand upon the beame [CÆSAR *per temonem percurrere et in iugo instare*], and convey themselves quickly again into the charet. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 335 The Waine Cop, is the long peece that cometh out from the Cart body to which the Oxen are fastned. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Cart*, 2. The Wain Cope, that part which the hinder Oxen are yoaked unto to draw the Wain..16. The Cope Sale and Pin, are Irons that fasten the Chain with other Oxen thereat, to the end of the Cope. Hence **1727** in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, **1730-6** BAILEY fol., **1823** *Univ. Techn. Dict.*, etc., etc., s.v. *Cope-sale*. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Cop*, the beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen. [No source or locality given.]

cope (kəʊp), *v.*[1] [f. COPE *sb.*[1], in various unconnected senses.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or dress in a cope. †*to cope it*: to put on a cope (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 36 þenne com þer a Confessour i-copet as a Frere. *Ibid.* 138 For heo copeþ þe Comisarie and coteþ þe Clerkes. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1642) 167 Such as are turne-coates, and can change with all Seasons..can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. [See also COPED.]

2. *Arch.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with a COPING.

1665 in *10th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* v. App. 4 That upper part of the said wall which hath bine since made and coped by other men at day-work. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Brick-Walls..are sometimes coped with Stone, and sometimes with Brick. **1788** *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. 5 Stone fences, of a proper height coped with two turfs. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 The mounds.. were..coped and defended with limestone slabs. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A.B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall by Christmas next.

fig. a **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 843 For though he may.. blinde the Bishop and cope [? hoodwink] the Commissarie, yet Gods all-seeing eye..findeth out his foule follie.

b. To cover a ridge or 'hip' on a roof with a metal or other coping to carry off rain, etc.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 358 There are eight hips, all of which are covered or coped with lead.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover as, or as with, a coping; to form a coping to.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 402 Behold, where olive-thickets cope The soft and emerald-tinted slope Of sacred Scilus. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 222 With stones dragged thither had he builded it and coped it with a fence of white thorn. **1890** H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxx. 292 Tufted clumps of trees..coping some turret-like crag.

3. To cover as with a vault or canopy.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* 485 A very large Bridge, that is all made of Wood, and coped over Head, like the rest in Switzerland. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Colum* XII, Midnight coped the ocean wide. **1856** T. AIRD *Poet Wks.* 240 The sympathetic heavens Coping this isle of mischief.

4. *Gardening.* To protect (wall-fruit) by an overhanging coping, or sloping shelf-like projection.

1882 *The Garden* 11 Feb. 105/3 Apricots..may be coped and poled. *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 187/1 Well coped, but otherwise exposed trees.

5. *intr.* To slope downwards or hang *over* like a coping.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. xiii. (R.), Some bending downe and coping toward the earth, others standing upright. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Coping over, is a sort of hanging over, but not square to its upright. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Coping*, The sofite of a projection is said to cope over when it slants downwards from the wall.

cope (kəʊp), *v.*[2] Forms: 4-6 coup(e, 5 (*Destr. Troy*) caup, cawp, 6-7 coap(e, 5- cope. [a. F. *couper*, in OF. *colper*, *coper*, *couper* to strike (now to cut), f. OF. *colp*, *cop*, *coup* blow:—med.L. *colpus*, *colapus*:—L. *colaphus* blow with the fist: see COUP.]

I. *intr.* (without *with*).

†**1.** To strike; to come to blows, encounter, join battle, engage, meet in the shock of battle or tournament. (Often with *together*.) *Obs.*

c **1350** [see COPING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7231 [Thay] coupid to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6486 Thay caupit at the knight, kene men of armys. *Ibid.* 7775 þai caupit togedur That bothe were backward þere borne of þere horses. *a* **1471** *Chron. Rich. II, etc.* (Camden 1856) 8 The erl of Penbroke was slayn with that other knyghtis speer, as he cast it from him whanne thay hadde coupid. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 18 And coped togyder so fyersly they breke theyr speres. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 261 Both the hostis wolde fayne haue..copt together [*properabat comittere*]. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 468 The thyrde course their horses refused and wolde nat cope. **1598** GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iii. (1622) 36 They had coped, if Stertinius had not runne in, and held backe Flauius. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. (1632) 424 Foot to foot, and man to man, coped together in a most cruell fight. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 65 Swear to stand neutral, while we cope in fight.

fig. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 616/1 Euerye chylde may see howe lothe he is to come nere and cope. **1755** GARRICK *On Johnson's Dict.* in *Boswell* an. 1755 In satires, epistles, and odes would they cope.

II. *cope with.*

†**2.** To come to blows with, engage, encounter, contend, fight with. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3).

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1262 One caupet with hym kenely.. And set hym a sad dynt. *a* **1467** GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 219 He wolde nevyr cope whithe no man. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 175 b, He neither would nor durst once medle or coupe with the Erles navie. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 186 One Iulius Montanus..by chance coping with the Prince in the darke, and rudely thrusting him backe. **1640** YORKE *Union Hon.* 45 Hee also unhorsed..a Valiant Knight, and at last coped with Earle Henry himselfe. **1660** E. HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 42 The Spaniards never durst cope with our men in the plain field. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 47 He slew every person who ventured to cope with him. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 15 Woe to the wretch whose single might Copes with dark Allan in the fight!

3. To contend with in a well-matched fight, to contest the field with, to be or prove oneself a match for. (Usually with *can*, *able to*, or the like.) **a.** in a *lit.* contest or battle.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 33 A lucklesse stripling, not a matche too coape with Achilles. **1710** ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 ¶4 They have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens. **1777** J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 63 If your Excellency thinks your force sufficient to Cope with his. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 501 It would be impossible to gather an army able to cope with the insurgents.

b. in a *fig.* contest.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 117 None must cope with him, he must run and out-run all. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 347 The onely [remedy]..able to cope with so stout an Enemy. **1711** C. DAVENANT *Acc. Trade Gt. Brit.* 67 To be in a lasting Condition to Cope with the Dutch in Trade. **1782** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., His being too unwell to cope with Dr. Johnson. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxiv, Brisk Confidence still best with woman copes. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 Let the scholar measure his valour by his power to cope with intellectual giants.

4. a. *fig.* To contend with, face, encounter (dangers, difficulties, etc.). Often implying successful encounter.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, Two heads of evil he has to cope with, ignorance and malice. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 327 The difficulties and hazards we had to cope with. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 16 He was..little qualified to cope with the hardships of a new manufacturing enterprise. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 83 His nature was too gentle to cope with the bold and fiercer temper of his brother. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* III. i. (1872) 8 The work of coping with evil. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 293 Unfit to cope with the problems.

b. *absol.* To manage, deal (competently) with, a situation or problem. *colloq.* (Cf. MANAGE *v.* 11 b.)

1934 E. BOWEN *Cat Jumps* 248 Angela rang the bell wildly for someone to come and cope. **1955** *Essays in Criticism* V. 62 More confidence might be placed in the writer did we not find on the same page a typical shift of tone to this, on Romeo and Juliet: 'the kids get involved in a lively way, but then they cannot cope.' **1958** I. BROWN *Words in our Time* 41 'She suffers from copelessness.' I have heard this said of an unsatisfactory employee. The use of cope as a verb by itself to describe dealing with all kinds of situations is a recent usage. In my youth we tried, or were told to try, to cope with this or that problem. We were not required to cope in general.

†**5.** To meet with; to come into contact, touch, or relation with; to have to do with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 99 But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks. **1602** —— *Ham.* III. ii. 60 As iust a man As ere my Conuersation coap'd withall. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 435 Thou, fresh peece Of excellent Witchcraft, who of force must know The royall Foole thou coap'st with. **1640** BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. v, His malice works upon me, Past all the drugs and all the Doctors Counsells, That ere I cop'd with. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 84 If we our selves were not body as well as soul, our understandings would never have coped with such a thing as placeness or stowage at all. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 75 A heartier friend or honester critic I never coped withal. **1865** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 101 How as mate He coped with Hades, yokefellow in sin.

III. *trans.*

†**6.** *to cope blows*: see quot. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, This Arte [War]..dothe trimly teache to cope blowes, to auoyde them that be geuen, or to warde them with the buckler.

†**7.** To meet, meet with, come into contact (hostile or friendly) with. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 888 Finding their enemie to be so curst, They all straine curt'sie who shall cope him first. **1600** —— *A.Y.L.* II. i. 67. **1604** —— *Oth.* IV. i. 87 Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when He hath, and is againe to cope your wife. **1606** —— *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 34 They say he yesterday cop'd Hector in the battell and stroke him downe. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 489 His [Cupid's] power checketh and copes all other might.

†**8.** To meet or match (a thing) *with* (an equivalent). *Obs. rare.* Cf. RECOUP.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 412 Most worthy gentleman .. Three thousand Ducats due vnto the Iew We freely cope your curteous paines withall.

9. To be a match for, face, encounter (cf. 4). *rare.*

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1144 Saving that you mistrusted our good King Would..yield you, asking, one Not fit to cope your quest.

cope (kəʊp), *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 copen, 6–9 cope, 7 *dial.* coop. [Of. LG. origin; used by Lydgate as Flemish: cf. MDu. *côpen*, Du. *koopen*, LG. *kôpen* to buy, to traffic, buy and sell, exchange, barter; for the ulterior etymology, see CHEAP *v.*, which is the native Eng. form. Cf. also COUP *v.* from Norse *kaupa*, the senses of which run parallel to those of *cope*, so that it is often treated as merely a northern dialect form of this verb.]

†1. *trans.* To buy. *Obs.*

*c***1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems, London Lyckpeny* vii, Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what will you copen or by?' **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 170/1 To cope, *cambire, emere.* **1599** (*title*) Key to vnknowne knowledge, or a shop of fiue Windowes, Which if you doe open To cheapen and copen.

2. To exchange, barter. *cope away*: to give away in exchange, to barter away. *dial.*

1570 [see 1]. **1584** R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 331 Have you any olde bootes Or any olde shoone..To cope with new broome? **1638** HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 314 If a man might change away his Wife..and cope her away like a bad commoditie. **1674** RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 62 *Cope*, to chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of Norfol. Suffol. &c. [ed. **1691** as also in Yorkshire]. **1887** E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 37 I've seen scores of nets coped away for brandy.

†3. *intr.* To make an exchange, make a bargain.

1575 FULKE *Conf. Purg.* (1577) 371 You say we might..haue coped for one of those Lyturgies, if we liked not Gregories Masse, rather then to haue forged a new. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 527 [The Patron] Will cope with thee in reasonable wise; That if the living yerely doo arise To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne. **1614** T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 345 And bringeth them Gold and fresh supplies, and copeth with them.

4. *Derbyshire Mines.* 'To agree to get ore at a fixed sum per *dish* or measure.'

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss.

cope (kəʊp), *v.*[4] *Falconry.* [app. a. F. *coper*, *couper* in its later sense 'to cut'. Cf. COPE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To cut, pare, the beak or talons of a hawk.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 78 Coping yrons to cope his hawkes beake if it be overgrowen, and to cope hir pownces and talons, if neede be. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* VIII. viii. (1668) 130 If you break or rive her pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleed..yet it will indanger her life. **1619** BERT *Treat. Hawkes* 67 Let her be short-coped, so I would advise all short-winged hawkes to be used. **1674** N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* II. (1706) 77. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 244 The beak and talons should be closely coped.

cope, *v.*[5] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 coap, coupe. [Derivation uncertain; sometimes referred to COOP *v.*[1]] *trans.* To tie or sew up the mouth of (a ferret); also *fig.* of a person. Const. *up.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 214 It shall not be amisse to cope vp your lips a little. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Neither are they here coped from all manner of speach, when iust occasion of speach is offred. **1625** *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 105 By this their so strait enjoy[n]ing them silence..they cope them with needle and threed and so keep in all their knauary and tyranny. **1631** DEKKER *Match mee* IV. Wks. 1873. IV. 193 Your lips coap'd like a ferret. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 99 His nimble ferrets must now become pioners for their master who coupes them. **1672** EACHARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 86 Roger has a vocal organ..called a mouth, and being not muzled, gagg'd, or cop'd..may stretch it as wide as he pleases. *a***1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cope.* The use of this word is confined to warreners, who are said to 'cope' their ferrets, when they sew or tie up their mouths, to prevent them from biting rabbits, when they..drive them from their holes.

†**cope,** *v.*[6] *Obs. trans.* [cf. COP *v.*[2]: but perh. an error for *wipe*; the Fr. original has *assuyer les larmes.*]

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* I. 166 The Old Narcissus..lifted his hands to his eies to cope thence his teares.

†**'copeage.** *Obs.*[−1] ? The action of coping.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi–vii. 213 He that by such rare copeage Mounts, is sure To break his neck, or live for e'r secure.

Copec ('kəʊpɛk). Also C.O.P.E.C. A word made up from the initials of *C*onference *o*n Christian *P*olitics, *E*conomics, and *C*itizenship.

1924 *Public Opinion* 29 Feb. 201/1 That remarkable movement which is described by the cryptic word Copec. **1924** *Brit. Weekly* 20 Mar. 560/4 Copec has entered into the heritage of the 'Christian Socialists', of Westcott and Dale, of the Christian Social Union and the rest. **1927** *Observer* 6 Nov. 13/2 His devotion to the Workers' Educational Association and his leadership of the 'Copec' movement. **1933** V. A. DEMANT *God, Man & Society* iii. 83 Such an enquiry was begun under the auspices of C.O.P.E.C. on the initiative of Will Reason. **1942** W. TEMPLE *Chr. & Social Order* i. 9 The Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship (Copec) held at Birmingham in 1924.

copeck ('kəʊpɛk). Also 7–8 copec, 8 copeik, copique, capeck, kapeke, 8–9 copeek, 9 kopek. [ad. Russ. *kop'êika*, *kopeika*, deriv. (dim. form) of *kopyé* lance, pike.

So called from the substitution in 1535 of the figure of Ivan IV. on horseback with a lance, for that of his predecessor with a sword. Cf. Bestuzhev-Riumin, *Russkoya Istoriya*, 1885, II. 206, and Karamzin VIII. i. (citing the contemporary Chronicle of Rostov.).]

A Russian copper coin, the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a rouble, now (1893) worth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a penny English.

1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 144 To spend every Copec (or Penny) they have, in a Tippling-House, is a common thing here. **1716** J. PERRY *State of Russia* 7 *note*, Each Copeck [was] full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his Money, it is little more than half the former Value. **1775** WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 164 Every one pays a few copiques for admittance. **1839** E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 46/1 A poud of beef sold in Woronetz for twenty-six copeeks. **1888** *Times* 27 June 12/1 A tax of half a copeck per pood should be levied on exported corn.

coped (kəʊpt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 copped. [f. COPE *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Wearing a cope.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 34 And the Abot copyd wyth his munkys alle. *c***1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 His Croser kneling behinde him, coped. **1637** N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 140 During the time that you were cowl'd and coaped. **1852** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. I. 371 Headed by coped and surpliced choristers.

2. Having the top or upper surface sloping down on each side like a coping.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. viii. 235 Whose body was intombed in a Coffin of Gray Marble, the couer copped. *Ibid.* VII. xliv. 366 His..bones as yet remaine..in a Chest of Grey-Marble, reared vpon foure small pillars, couered with a copped stone of the same. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 275 The rest are coped stones, all of grey marble. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 21 There is an unusual but very becoming kind of monument, which may be called the coped high tomb. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A large stone coffin with a coped lid was uncovered.

coped, obs. f. COPPED.

co-peer. *nonce-wd.* [f. CO- 3 + PEER: cf. *compeer.*] A fellow-peer.

1811 C'TESS BERKELEY *Addr. to Peers* 3 The Co-Peers of a beloved husband.

copel, obs. form of CUPEL.

'copeman[1], †**copesman.** *arch.* [orig. *copesman*, f. COPE *sb.*[3] (in possess. *cope's*) + MAN: cf. *craftsman*, *tradesman*, etc. The later *copeman* may have been influenced by Du. *koopman* in same sense: but cf. also *copesmate*, COPEMATE.]

1. A chapman, merchant, dealer. *Obs.*

a. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 68b, And having found a copesman for his great barque, with the money thereof and with other..he bought a small pinnas. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Marchand*, a merchant, a chapman, a copesman. **1580** *Apol. Prince Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 520 There is..no Country, wherein they are not counted for inconstant People, and great Coops-men.

β. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 191/1 He would have sold his part of Paradise For ready money, had he met a copeman. **1875** BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 86 When the Copemen arrive in the harbours to sell their goods from the Vessel.

2. (See quot.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 120 The Copemen or the Receivers of stolen goods on the shores of the river. *Ibid.* 172 The Copemen provide Bags, Jiggers, Bladders..the Plunder goes on to a great extent in the night.

'cope-man[2]. A person wearing a cope.

1853 J. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 65 If there be Cope-men, the master of the ceremonies appoints the first of them to assist at the incensation.

†**'copemaster, copes-.** *Obs.* = COPE-MAN[1].

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 572/1 They play the copemaisters, and make merchandise of the doctrine of the Gospell. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 294 What faith is to bee given to the most formall bargain made with such Copes-masters of testimonies?

†**'copemate, copesmate.** *Obs.* [orig. *copemate*, f. COPE *v.*[2] + MATE; the change to *copesmate* was prob. through association with *copesman*, or with other words in which the first element is a sb. in the genitive, as *craftsman*, *tradesman*, etc.]

1. A person with whom one copes or contends; an adversary, antagonist.

a. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 279 Against my toother copemate will I use the same.

β. **1605** CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 138 *Rin.* Walke not too boldly, if the Sergeants meete you; You may have swaggering worke your bellie full. *Val.* No better Copesmates. **1612** W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 39 He..needes not care..what Copesmate encounters him next. **1624** BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 1 Being put upon such a copesmate. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 372 This ponderous confuter, elected..to bee my copes-mate.

2. A partner or colleague in power, office, etc.; an associate, companion, comrade.

a. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 They will not leave [it] to Christ, but will herein also joyne a copemate with him, that Romish vicar. **1626** BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 12 This lewd companion Sinne and his Cope-mates.

β. **1577** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 In soothe their odd copesmate thou werte. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 They vanished away like Cadmus' copesmates that sprung up of vipers teeth. **1637** R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 137 O ye my noble copesmates, drinke your fill. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That he might not be..made collateral, a very copesmate, to Christ himself. [**1807** W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 324 My copesmates, for what wait we here?]

b. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145b, Freewill must of necessitie be copemate with Grace. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 925 Mis-shapen Time, copesmate of ugly Night. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 191 Then let him say, whether ♀ looks not..as Potent as her Lower and less Copesmate.

3. *spec.* a. An accomplice in cheating; a confederate at cards, dice, or the like.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 73 These Copesmates, and corrupt bribe takers. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was no..privy pilferer but..he was a copesmate for him. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 246 How often had I a Copesmate that stood by..who would tell me what cards they went upon, and what their game was?

b. A paramour.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N.Y. Gift* 17 Were taken by their husbands with other of their copesmates. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 24/2 O, this is the female copesmate of my sonne. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 309 Iulia the daughter of Augustus Cæsar..playd false and had many copesmates. *a***1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlvi. 373 Who is to be the Copesmate of your Wife.

c. A partner in marriage; a husband or wife.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 17 Husbands..and wiues..contracting second marriages, before..their cope mates be cold in their graues. **1639** FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, Was ever such a tatter'd rag of man's flesh, Patch'd up for copes-mate to my niece's daughter!

4. = FELLOW, in the vague and often contemptuous sense. (Cf. COMPANION *sb.*[1] 4.)

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 74 For a time I was vainely suspected by such madd copesmates that can surmize any thing for their purpose. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 127 Oh wise fellow, without doubt! This copsemate will bring men..quite beside themselves. **1625** LISLE *Du Bartas* 41 Fooles, idiots, jesters, anticks, and suche copes-mates as of naught-worth are suddenly start up. **1633** W. R. *Match at Midn.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 30 What cope's-mate's this, trow? who let him in? **1744** OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 151 An odious, filthy ill-favoured Copes-mate.

copen ('kəʊpən), *N. Amer.* [abbrev. of COPEN(HAGEN.] In full *copen blue*: a light, strong shade of blue.

1920 *T. Eaton's Catal.* Spring & Summer 1/2 Colors Navy, Copen, Pearl Grey, Reseda Green. **1926** *Dry Goods Economist* 19 June 91 Windsor ties in..polka dot styles..such as white with green dots, white with tan dots, and white with copen dots, are exceptionally good. **1938** *Toronto Daily Star* 30 Dec. 16/2 In soft, rich shades of turquoise, dusty pink and copen blue. **1963** *New Yorker* 8 June 20 (Advt.), Wool carpets only come in these colors..*copen blue.*

†**copen,** *v. Obs.* In early ME. copnien. [Implies an OE. *copnian* or *copenian*: cf. COPENER.] *trans.* To desire eagerly, long for.

*a***1225** *St. Marher.* (1862) 20 Cum nu leof to thi lif for ich copni thi cume. *a***1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2378 Ich iseo Iesu Crist þe cleopeð me & copneð. *Ibid.* 2457 þe wununge of euch wunne kepeð & copneð þi cume.

copen, to buy: see COPE *v.*[3]

†**copener, -ere.** *Obs.* Also -iner, -yner. [OE. *copenere*, agent-n. from **copenian*, ME. *copnien*: see COPEN *v.*] A paramour.

*c***897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii, Hwæt ðu ðonne eart forlezen wið manizne copenere. *a***1250** *Owl & Night.* 1340 Bet luvien hire oȝene were, Thane awet hire copenere. *c***1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 324/58 Is i-go with hire copiner. *c***1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2258 The pie saide, 'Bi God Almight! The copiner was her to-night, And hath i-don the mochel sschame'. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 199 þat woman þat bare tweie children oon liche to hire housbonde, and þe oþere to þe copenere [*adultero*].

co-penetrating: see CO- *pref.* 2.

Copenhagen (kəʊpən'heɪgən). The name of the capital city of Denmark, used *attrib.* of porcelain manufactured there since the mid-eighteenth century. Also *ellipt.*

[**1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 875/1 Though the delicate underglaze painting on hard-fired porcelain of Copenhagen and Rörstrand owes its inception to this foreign [Japanese] influence, it proceeds on its own lines.] **1911** A. HAYDEN (*title*) Royal Copenhagen Porcelain. *Ibid.* I. 37 The early Copenhagen porcelain of the Fournier period is soft paste. *Ibid.* IX. 359 To take a Copenhagen vase with its seascape and dancing spray and pack of scudding storm-clouds. **1926** A. HUXLEY *Two or Three Graces* 73 Phyllis has just smashed that hideous Copenhagen rabbit Aunt Eleanor gave me. **1962** H. THURSTON *Where is thy Sting?* IV. 52 The second best china..was of heartier dimensions than the Royal Copenhagen she kept for special occasions. **1964** L. DEIGHTON *Funeral in Berlin* XVII. 105 A girl..produced a Copenhagen teapot.

copentank, var. COPINTANK. *Obs.*

copepod ('kəʊpɪpɒd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. κώπη handle, oar-handle, and hence oar + -ποδ- -footed, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Copepoda* of minute entomostracous Crustaceans, having four or five pairs of feet chiefly used for swimming. B. *sb.* A member of this order: *pl.* copepods; collectively, as name of the order, (in L. form) copepoda (kəʊ'pɛpədə).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 The copepoda supply no such instances of thoracic extremities..destined for swimming. **1876** BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 45 It attaches

itself to a copepod crustacean. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 348 The resemblance to an adult Copepod is so striking that it may be termed the Copepod stage. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The phyllopods and copepods.

Hence **co'pepodan, co'pepodous** *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Copepoda*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 358 The fore part of the head has remained Copepodous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. L.* 536 The three parasitic Copepodan genera.

copepodid (kə'pɛpədɪd), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Copepoda*: see COPEPOD and -ID³.] Designating, or characteristic of, a free-swimming immature stage in the development of some copepods.

1912 *Records Indian Museum* VII. 329 In the summer season, the Copepodid stage can become at once sexually mature. 1932 J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Relative Growth* iv. 133 During the later free-living copepodid stages of development..the number of abdominal segments is increasing. 1963 R. D. BARNES *Invertebrate Zool.* xv. 407/1 The adult structure is attained typically after six naupliar and six copepodid instars.

coper[1] ('kəʊpə(r)). [f. COPE *v.*³ + -ER¹.]

1. One who 'copes'; a dealer, chapman.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 Forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, copers, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandices. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 118 There is not a better caterer or coper of his birds, 'twixt this and the Land's End.

b. Often in *comb.*, as ***horse-, herring, salmon-***, †***silver-coper*** (***-cooper, -couper***). See these words.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 287 There were horsecopers amongst them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 28 One Cordus..had been trepanned into the West India Company's Service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Berwicksh.* 160 The fisheries are chiefly rented by Salmon Coopers in Berwick. 1891 C. BRADLEY in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* xxii. 357 That old rascal Screwdriver, the pony coper.

c. *spec.* (= *horse-coper*). A horse-dealer.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 236 The old clerical's turned coper. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 291 The young cavalry officer was a bit of a coper..and was not long in ascertaining that he had got hold of a circus-horse. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/1 The trade of the coper is all trickery.

2. *Derbyshire Mines.* 'One who agrees to take or make a bargain to get [lead] ore:' see COPE *v.*³ 4, COPE *sb.*³ 3.

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. 1815 FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 The miners who dig the Ore are usually called *Copers*, from their working at a certain *Cope* or price per Ton.

coper[2]**, cooper** ('kəʊpə(r)). [a. Fl. and Du. *kooper*, Fris. and LG. *kôper*, purchaser, trader, dealer, f. *koopen* to buy, deal, trade = G. *kaufen*, Eng. CHEAP *v.*

Usually spelt *cooper* in the newspapers 1881-84, but pronounced *coper* by the fishermen, and so spelt in the publications of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In the memory of old smacksmen of Grimsby (as stated by Mr. J. F. Wintringham) the name goes back to 1854, when Flemish and Dutch *koopers* first began to frequent the fleets.]

A vessel fitted out to supply ardent spirits, etc. usually in exchange for fish, to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; a floating grog-shop.

The practice began in a comparatively innocent barter trade carried on by Dutch boats visiting the fishing fleets, when the latter fished in close to the land, off Camperdown and the Texel; but it led to the fitting out of 'floating grog-shops' to attend each fleet. Public attention was called to the demoralizing nature of the traffic in 1881, and it formed the subject of a convention between the British, German and Dutch governments in 1882, for the carrying out of which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1888.

1881 *Conference at the Hague*, Sitting 8 Oct. (*Blue Bk., Commerc.* No. 24, 1882), The traffic carried on..by those [boats] known as 'coopers' or 'bum-boats'. 1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 The Hollanders are..the chief offenders; but 'coopers' are also familiar in ports nearer home. 1884 *Rep. on N.S. Fisheries* in *Blue Bk., Commerc.* No. 5 (1888) 12 The 'coopers' or floating grog-shops chiefly hail from German and Dutch ports..They trade in tobacco and spirits of vile quality..and latterly in immoral and obscene cards and photographs. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 28 These Dutch copers ostensibly cruised with the English fleets for the purpose of selling tobacco. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 414 The 'coper', or grog-ship, has been banished.

coper, coperas, -ris, obs. ff. COPPER, COPPERAS.

copera, obs. f. COPRA, dried coco-nut.

copercenarie, -ery, -er, obs. ff. COPARCENARY, -ER.

co-perception: see CO- *pref.* 3 a.

'copering, coopering, *vbl. sb.* [f. COPER² + -ING¹.] The trading of the 'copers' in the North Sea: see COPER². Also *attrib.*

1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 What is known as 'coopering' [should be] altogether prohibited. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/1 The floating grog-shops in the coopering trade are the curse of the North Sea. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 35 They wouldn't insure the vessel any longer unless she gave up the coperin'.

Copernically, *adv. nonce-wd.* [as if f. an adj. *Copernical* (= next) + -LY².] According to the Copernican view of the solar system.

1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 52 How can one explain Copernically that the velocity of the Moon must be added to the velocity of the Earth..to learn how far the Moon has advanced from one fixed star to another?

Copernican (kəʊ'pɜːnɪkən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Copernicus*, Latinized form of *Koppernik*, name of a celebrated astronomer, a native of Thorn in Prussian Poland (1473-1543) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus.

Copernican system, theory: the astronomical system or theory propounded by Copernicus (and still held with modifications), according to which the planets, including the earth, move in orbits round the sun as a centre (in opposition to older notions, according to which the earth was supposed to be fixed, and the sun and planets to move round it).

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1702) 246 A Copernican Sphere, representing the whirling motion of the Sun, and the motion of the several Planets. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 501 Copernicus..is obliged to introduce a system of epicycles entirely resembling that of Ptolemy..But..the Copernican epicycles are more successful than the Ptolemaic.

fig. 1889 CAIRD *Kant* I. 213 We should keep in mind this Copernican change of the centre from which the intelligible world is regarded.

B. *sb.* One who holds the Copernican theory.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 80 The supposition of the eternal Motion of the Heaven or Sun; or if you will, of the Earth, as the Copernicans will have it. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* II. i. 151 In the present day, Catholics are Copernicans like other people.

Hence **Co'pernicanism,** belief in the Copernican theory; the theory itself; so also **Copernicize,** *v. intr.* to hold the Copernican theory.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 200 How circumstantially..does Kepler demonstrate that Euclid copernicises! 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1874) I. 39 In the interval between that time and the completion of his Paradise Lost his Copernicanism may have become decided. 1889 *Athenæum* 11 May, Blaming the action of the Roman authorities in their treatment of Copernicanism and of its aged and illustrious advocate.

†**Copernico-elliptical,** *a. Obs.* Said of the Copernican theory as modified by supposing the planetary orbits elliptical.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 225 The same..Bishop first Geometrically demonstrated, the Copernico-Elliptical Hypothesis to be the most genuine, simple, and uniform.

coperos(s)e, -ouse, etc., obs. ff. COPPERAS.

†**coperoun.** *Obs.* Also coproune, coporne, coperone, -perun, -poroun. [a. OF. *couperon, -un, cuperun* summit (still in Guernsey *coupron* summit of a hill), deriv. of OF. *cope, coppe*, Sp. *copa* summit, whence also F. *coupeau*, and OF. *coupet, coupie, coupier*. See Diez s.v. *coppa*, Littré s.v. *coupeau*.] A summit, top.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1461 þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe reres. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 797 Fayre fylyolez..With coruon coprounes, craftyly sleȝe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coporne or coporour of a thynge [*K.H.* coperone, 1499 coperun], *capitellum*.

†**copersigniory.** *Obs.* A confusion between *copersinory*, COPARCENARY, and SIGNORY; intended to mean 'Joint inheritance of lordship'.

1654 R. VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* 83 The 3 tru Sons of Brutt amongst whom he divided this Isle in Copersigniory.

,co-'personal, *a. Philos.* [CO- 2.] Belonging to the same person. Hence **,co-perso'nality, ,co-'personalness.**

1936 *Mind* XLV. 34 Now it seems to me clear that only terms with mental qualities could be co-personal. *Ibid.*, We must..assume, in addition to these, some further relation between 'my' experiences, which might be called 'co-personality'. 1941 *Mind* L. 342 Few remotely past experiences could be co-personal with present experiences. 1949 *Mind* LVIII. 42 The common owner which these relations of co-personalness were intended to replace.

coperta (kəʊ'pɜːtə). [It., = covering, f. *coprire* to cover.] A film of glaze given as a final coating to later Italian majolica ware.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 625/1 The glaze, 'coperta' , an ordinary glass, made more fusible by the presence of lead, consisted of oxide of lead 17 parts, silica (sand) 20, alkali 12, and common salt 8 parts. 1903 SOLON *Hist. O. Fr. Faïence* 186. 1937 *Burlington Mag.* Dec. 277/1 A transparent lead glaze—the *coperta* of the Italian writers.

copertener, obs. f. COPARTNER.

copertinaunce: see COPURTENAUNCE.

†**'coperture.** *Obs.*–[1] [ad. med.L. *coopertura* covering, f. *cooperīre* to cover.] = COVERTURE, covering, horse-cloth.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 The coperture of a barbed horse.

copesal: see COPSOLE.

copesetic, var. COPACETIC *a.*

copesman, -mate: see COPEMAN, -MATE.

†**'copester.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COPE *sb.*[1] + -STER.] A wearer of a cope, *i.e.* a monk.

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & B.* 134 Into the Arras-sieled parlour then The coapsters went, in every corner snookt.

cope-stone ('kəʊpstəʊn). Also Sc. kaip-, cape-. [f. COPE *sb.*[1] + STONE. The derivation is made certain by the northern forms in *cape-, caip-*; but the sense appears to be influenced by association with COP top, or in the northern form perhaps with *cap*: see CAP *sb.*[1] 10 b.] The top or head stone of a building; almost always *fig.* the crown, completion, finishing touch.

1567 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 Now sall yee see the kaip-stone of that worke wherof yee layed the foundatioun. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 133 The house of God shalbe builded in to it. Yea, it sall not lack.. the verray cope stone. *c* 1719 R. KER *Spring & Rise Ho. Queensberry* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 313 The superstructure was carried on, By shedding of the blood of men! And then the capestone its put on. 1782 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* i, The last sad cape-stane of his woes; Poor Mailie's dead! 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 63 This elopement was the cope-stone of the admiral's misfortunes. 1891 J. CLARK MURRAY in *Educat. Rev.* I. 58 Such an education of the will places the copestone on the whole educational building.

co-petitioner: see CO- *pref.* 3 c.

copful: see CUPFUL.

'cop-head. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. COP *sb.*[2] + HEAD.]

1. A high peaked head.

Cf. *cop, copped-crowned*, s.v. COP *sb.*[2] 8, COPPED 5.

2. 'A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal' (Halliwell); a crested head.

Cf. COPPLE, COPPLE-CROWN.

†**3.** ***to play cop-head over***: app. to turn head over heels. *Obs.*

1671 BLAGROVE *Astrol. Physick* 174 In her fits she..would sometimes leap about with her arms and legs like a frog, sometimes she would play cop-head over and over.

Hence **cop-headed,** having a cop-head, or high tapering head.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31/1 Homer..sayth that he [Thersyte] was streyte in the shulders..and copheedyd [*vertice acuminato*] lyke a gygge. *Ibid.* 31/2 A copheedyd felowe may haue wytte ynough, *cilo satis potest sapere*. 1881 DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (2nd Suppl.), *Copt, Cop-heedit*, [having] a peaked crown, as many polled cattle have.

cophee, -ie; -in, -yn(e; -or, -our: obs. ff. COFFEE, COFFIN, COFFER.

‖**cophosis** (kəʊ'fəʊsɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κώφωσις*, f. *κωφό-ειν* to deafen, f. *κωφός* dull, dumb, deaf.] Total deafness.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Cophosis*, is when the hearing is totally gone, so that the patient either heareth no noyse, or if he do, he cannot distinguish. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1853 WILDE *Obs. Aural Surg.* 381 Cophosis, or total deafness, coming on gradually, and unaccompanied by any symptom but noise in the ear. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Phys.* 364 Loss of motion or sensibility in a limited part of the body, or confined to a special sense, as in lead-palsy, or in amaurosis, cophosis, etc.

cophouse: see COP *sb.*[1] 3.

Cophtes, -ties, etc.: see COPT.

‖**copia** ('kəʊpɪə). [L.; = plenty.] Plenty, a plentiful supply: now chiefly in the L. phrase ***copia verborum*** abundance of words, a copious vocabulary. Cf. COPY *sb.* 1 c.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 155 ¶3 Since they [women] have..such a *copia verborum*, or plenty of words, it is pity they should not put it to some use. 1729 T. DALE tr. *T. Freind's Emmenol.* xii. (1752) 147 A sufficient copia of spirits being thus wanting. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of equivalent Words. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Conf.* Wks. 1890 III. 258 A critical familiarity with the syntax of the language, or a *copia verborum*.

copiable ('kɒpɪəb(ə)l), *a. rare.* Also copyable. [f. COPY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being copied. ***copyable pencil***, an early name for *copying pencil* (COPYING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) I. 185 That you would copy into your life and practice all that was copiable (No academical word, I doubt). 1789 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 216 The above is ostensible and copiable. 1883 *Stationer & Bookseller* 8 May 35 'Automatic' Copyable Pencils. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/4 Where lately acquired pictures were at all copyable.

copiapite ('kəʊpɪəpaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Copiapo* in Chili + -ITE.] A yellow translucent hydrous silicate of iron, called also *yellow copperas* and *misy*.

1850 DANA *Min.* 447.

†**'copiate.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κοπιάτης* grave-digger, f. *κοπιά-ειν* to work hard, toil, f. *κόπος* toil.] A labourer, a toiler.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 452 Whether voluntary charity inclined these copiates to this office, or whether they were hirelings..I cannot determine.

†**copi'ator.** *Obs. rare.* [med. or mod.L. agent-n. from *copiāre* = F. *copier* to COPY.] One who copies out documents.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 171 There is so much writing in the Scotch law, that all the men of law..are called..writers, i.e. scribes, or copiators.

copice, copie, obs. ff. COPPICE, COPY.

copid tank: see COPINTANK.

copied, *ppl. a.*: see COPY *v.*

copier ('kɒpɪə(r)). Also 6–8 copyer, 8 coppier. [f. COPY *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who copies or makes a copy of a writing or document; a transcriber, copyist.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 151 To impute it to the ouersight of the copyers. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 349 The Copiantes or Copiers out of old bookes wrot it. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 9 The Scribes and Copyers of those Times. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P., A. Philips*, He supposed it to be corrupted by the copiers. **1879** FURNIVALL *E. Eng. Text Soc. Rep.* 8 For the decipherment of the faded text the Society is indebted to its Oxford copier.

b. One who copies a work of art.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 166 ¶3 This Order has produced great Numbers of tolerable Copiers in Painting. **1719** J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 175 Neither is that.. Intirely Coppy where the Whole Thought is taken, but the manner of the Coppier used as to the Colouring.

2. One who copies or imitates; an imitator.

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Pref., To imitate Fletcher is but to copy after him who was a Copyer. *a* **1700** —— *Vind. Dk. Guise* (R.), The Sorbonists were the original, and our schismaticks in England were the copiers of rebellion. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 164 ¶9 His virtues will be cited to justify the copiers of his vices. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 158 Such imitation does not in the least interfere with the natural character of the copier.

3. A device for making copies of documents, etc., esp. a photocopier.

1917 L. R. DICKSEE *Office Machinery & Appliances* ii. 14 Even if the best press-copiers are unsatisfactory, the average Duplicator is still more so. **1919** H. ETHERIDGE *Dict. Typewriting* 62 The letter copier, with chemically-prepared paper, seems to fulfil all requirements. **1928** L. R. DICKSEE *Office Machinery & Appliances* (ed. 3) vii. 54 This last-named advantage.. is also a peculiar advantage of the various photographic copiers. **1947** *Machines & Appliances in Govt. Offices* (H.M.S.O.) 16/2 The process through the copier is the same as for dye-line. **1966** *Economist* 15 Oct. 300/2 Most offices need a copier. **1984** *Sydney Morning Herald* 10 Nov. 14/4 (Advt.), We market the highly successful U-bix range of copiers.

copihold, obs. f. COPYHOLD.

copill, obs. f. COBLE¹, COUPLE.

'co-ˌpilot. [CO- 3b.] A second pilot of an aeroplane.

1927 *Glasgow Herald* 4 June 9 It is understood that Clarence Chamberlain.. will be pilot. It has not yet been announced who will accompany Mr. Chamberlain as co-pilot. **1940** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLIV. App. 71 They cost the lives of two pilots, two co-pilots, three other crew members, and 19 passengers. **1965** *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) §16 *Co-pilot* (second pilot), a pilot, responsible for assisting the first pilot to fly the aircraft.

copiner, var. COPENER, *Obs.*, paramour.

coping ('kəʊpɪŋ), *sb.* Also 8 copeing. [f. COPE *v.*¹ sense 2 + -ING¹.]

1. *Arch.* The uppermost course of masonry or brickwork in a wall, usually made of a sloping form to throw off rain.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B v, Warham.. The Iron barres vpon the bridge bestow'd: Warner the copings did reedifie. **1611** BIBLE *1 Kings* vii. 9 Euen from the foundation vnto the coping [1388 WYCLIF cop of the wallis]. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, The Vicarage walls are lofty and thick, And the copings are stone and the sides are brick. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Coping thinner on one edge than on the other serves to throw off the water on one side of the wall, and is called *feather-edged coping*. Coping thicker in the middle than at the edges is called *saddle-backed coping*.

transf. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 89 The eyebrows form a sort of coping or fence.

2. An overhanging ledge or shelf for protecting wall-fruit. Cf. COPE *v.*¹ 4.

1881 *Garden* Feb. 105 A broad Coping of glass, if possible 2 ft. wide and portable.

3. *Comb.*, as **coping-brick**, a brick used for a coping; **coping saw** *Joinery*, a type of fretsaw with a swivel-blade, used for cutting curved patterns in wood. See also COPING-STONE.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Fence-Walls built of great Bricks are coped with *Coping Bricks. **1925** C. G. WHEELER *Man. Woodworking* 38 *Coping saw. This is good for cutting small curves in fitting mouldings, and for any small, fine scroll work. **1956** H. TOWNSEND in D. L. Linton *Sheffield* 299 Piercing saws,.. coping saws, and back saws are associated with the manufacture of hacksaws. **1981** *Handtools of Arts & Crafts* 145 (*caption*) Coping saw.

coping ('kəʊpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. COPE *v.*² + -ING¹.]

†**1.** Meeting in the shock of combat; encounter.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3602 So kenli þei a-cuntred at þe coupyng to-gadere, þat þe kniȝt spere in speldes alto-schiuered. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) II. 539 Cocborne, was throwen at yᵉ seconde copynge to grounde horse & man. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 54 The Brittons used Chariots in there fightes, which.. at the first copinge did greatlie greeve and astonishe the armie of their enemies. **1611** COTGR., *Choc*.. a violent incounter, or coping of armed, and angrie souldiors.

2. Contending in opposition or rivalry.

1678 *Hist. Indulgence* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 74 Never to be out-done.. in a copeing with the Mediator, and a downright denial of Him to be King.

coping ('kəʊpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. COPE *v.*³ + -ING¹.] Bargaining. Now only in reference to *horse-coping* = horse-dealing: cf. COPER¹.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 11, I knowe a man that.. solde but three yardes of satten unto a gentleman, and forswore himself at least three times in the coping. **1613** F. ROBARTS *Revenue of Gospel* 104 Alasse, alasse, segging is no good eoping. **1864** *Lond. Rev.* 18 June, 643 Amongst the mysteries of horse-flesh is the noble science of coping, and its practitioners the horse-copers. These individuals practise fraud as a trade. **1876** *World* V. 18 Skilled in the thousand-and-one devices of coping.

'coping, *vbl. sb.*³ *Falconry.* [f. COPE *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The cutting of a hawk's beak or talons. Hence **coping-iron**, an instrument for doing this.

1575 [see COPE *v.*⁴]. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 238/2 Coping-Irons are Instruments used in coping or paring of Hawks Beaks, Pounces, and Talons. **1855–83** SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 150.

'coping, *vbl. sb.*⁴ *Ship-building.* 'Turning the ends of iron lodging-knees, so that they may hook into the beams' (A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846), so as to ease the strain on the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

c **1850** in *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) III. **1867** in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**'coping,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COPE *v.*¹ 5 + -ING¹.] Over-arching; of an arched or vaulted form; sloping laterally like the coping of a wall.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 506 The coping and vauted roofe of the furnace. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 4 Another argument is the coping figure of the island.

'coping-stone. [f. COPING *sb.*¹ + STONE.]

1. One of the stones forming the coping of a wall.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 236 Cemented into the copeing stones on the parapet-wall. **1844** HOOD *Haunted H.* 1. vii, The time-worn coping-stone had tumbled after! **1885** E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 The monkey-peoples' mild brown eyes Glittered from bough and coping-stone.

2. *fig.* = COPE-STONE.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 5 Comparative Grammar has deserved the title of 'thc coping stone of philological inquiries'. **1885** J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 150 That put the coping-stone on thc young fellow's embarrassment.

†**copintank, copentank, coptank.** *Obs.* Forms: see below. [A word of obscure origin and history, appearing also in the form *copping-* and *copid tank*, with the related adjs. *coptanct* and *copple-tanked*. Apparently the same word also occurs in Shaks. (1st fol.) as COPATAINE.

Nothing similar is known in Dutch or the Romanic langs.; although L. *capitāneus* chief in size, large, or *capitium, caputium* head-covering, cap, Du. *kop* top, head, have been suggested as more or less possible explanations of part of the word. That it is really connected with the English group *cop, copped, copple*, is favoured by the variants, and by Horman's use of *coppid cappis* in the same sense as the *coppid-, copping-, copin-tankes* of the quots. But *tank* still remains unexplained. Our actual word *tank* is out of the question, being of recent introduction from India; of *tankard* no simple form *tank* is known.]

A high-crowned hat of the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Cf. **1519** HORMAN *Vulgaria* 111/1 Sometyme men were coppid cappis like a sugar lofe.)

α. In form copin-, copyn-, coppin-, (copping-), copentank(e, -tancke, coppentante.

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 38 Do on your Decke Slut: if ye purpos to come oft. I mean your Copyntanke: And if it wyl do no goode, To kepe you from the rayne, ye shall haue a foles hode. *c* **1525** *Image Ipocr.* Skelton's Wks. II. 429 For nowe the tyme falles To speake of cardinalles.. With ther coppentante They loke adutante. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 Thei cary.. on their heades a copintancke, embattled aboute like a turrette. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 2056 On his head a coppyng tanke. **1570** G. GILPIN tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom. Ch.* I. xii. I vijb, Then should come in the doctours of Loven with their great coppin-tankes [Dutch *haere grote Toten*] and doctours hattes. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Delicate Diet* (1792) 18 Of.. a Turkie bonnet [we make] a copentank for Caiphas. **1584** T. HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 19 (1641) 364 Joyn'd with the men of.. Armania With coppintanks [*chef cresté*].

β. cop(p)id tank.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. (1588) L iv, The Salij praunsing Priests, with mitred crownes and coppid tancks. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 994 In a long gown after the fashion of the Medes with a high copped tanke hat on his head narrow in the toppe [*auec un hault chappeau pointu sur la teste, dont la pointe estoit droitte*]. **1585** J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 165 *Apex*.. a suger loafe hat; a coppid tanke hat.

γ. coptank, coptanct. (The examples are *attrib.*; the form in *-t* may be adj. = *coptanked*: cf. below.)

1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 154 A coptanke [*v.r.* coptankt] hat made on a Flemish block. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 578 A high coptanct Hat. *Ibid.* 774 With a high coptank Hat on his head, narrow in the top, as the Kings of the Medes.. do use to wear them.

b. A high peaked head; = COP-HEAD 1.

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 449 *Cilo*.. One that hath a heade with a sharpe crowne, or fashioned like a sugerlofe: a copid tanke. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 Ulysses revileth not Thersites with these termes.. Thou bald pate, thou coptank [cf. *Iliad* II. 219 *φοξὸς ἔην κεφαλήν*].

Hence **copping-tanked**, also **copple-tanked** *a.*, (of a hat or head) high-peaked.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 159 On their heades coppinge tanked hattes. **1596** DANETT tr. *Comines* 10 Vpon their heads they [the Burgundians] ware felt-hats, copletanked, a quarter of an ell high or more.

†**copi'osity.** *Obs.* Also 6 copiosite. [a. obs. F. *copiosité* (15th c.), or med.L. *cōpiōsitāt-*, f. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, COPIOUS.] Abundance; plentifulness; = COPIOUSNESS 1.

[**1530**, in COPIOUSLY 2, may be an error for *copyoustye*.]

1543–4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Fountaines, whervnto requireth aboundance and copiosite, for the seruinge of the inhabitauntes. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Copiosity*, plenty, store.

copious ('kəʊpɪəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **-yous, -iouse,** 4–9 copious, (5 -yowse, -yose, -iose, 6 -eus). [ad. L. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, f. *cōpia* plenty: cf. F. *copieux* (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** Furnished plentifully with anything; having or yielding an abundant supply *of*; abounding *in*; *Obs.* exc. as in ***copious sources***, where it passes into 3.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 (Mätz.) þe erþe of that lond is copious of metal ore. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. vii. (1495) 444 Eufrates.. is moost copyous in gemmes and precyous stones. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A copious londe, and habundant in marchaundise. *a* **1533** FRITH *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 218 He is more copious in labours, in stripes above measure. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 135. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 14 A certane toune copious in citizenis. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 106 It is indifferent copious of all things necessary for humane life. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Newgate's copious market. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 162 Copious of flow'rs the woodbine, pale and wan. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 53 More copious sources of knowledge.

2. In pregnant sense: **a.** Abounding in information; full of matter.

a **1500** *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 327 þei þat bene copiose and habundant in þe letterere science. **1561** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 1. H iv, Tbose studyes shall make him copyous. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 102 Our learned Diuinity Professors are full and copious in this point. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Touching which particular both the Canonists and Civilians are very copious. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 149 This copious subject has drawn me from my description of the exchange. **1775** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 20 July, You have two or three of my letters to answer, and I hope you will be copious and distinct, and tell me a great deal of your mind. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1869) 13 The Iliad and Odyssey give a picture of the age to which they refer, alike copious and animated, comprehensive and minute.

†**b.** Having a plentiful command of language for the expression of ideas. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, And of wordes wonder copyous. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 94 It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 50 Our author seems copious, but is indeed very poor of expression.

c. Profuse in speech; diffuse or exuberant in style or treatment.

c **1430** LYDG. *Stans Puer* 74 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 28 Be not to copiose [*v.r.* copious] of langage. **1528** MORE *Dialogue* 1. xxiii. Wks. 153 She will waxe copious and chop logicke. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ¶2 When you see a Fellow watch for Opportunities for being Copious. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. §15 Declaimers of a copious vein. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 112 A copious Archdeacon, who has the command of immense papers, of sonorous language.

d. Of a language: Having a large vocabulary.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 17 Oure scottis tong is nocht sa copeus as is the lateen tong. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 379 French, English, or any other copious language. **1772–7** SIR W. JONES *Poems, Ess.* i. 172 Their language is.. the most copious, perhaps, in the world.

3. Existing in rich abundance; plentiful; abundant. Now chiefly used with sbs. expressing production or supply, or in reference to quantity produced; with names of material substances, it is *obs.* or *arch.*, but is used of literary materials.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 6 In the mydday.. a copious liȝt schon aboute me. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 There lyme is copious and slattes for house. **1414** BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* cix. 41 Oure raumsoun is ful copyous, For thou art redy thi grace to sende. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C j b, If the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos armys. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *1 Macc.* ix. 35 To desire.. that they would lend him their provision which was copious. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 325 Rose as in Dance the stately Trees, and spred Their branches hung with copious Fruit. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 67 Sea-water, containing a copious Salt. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 287 The copious Use of Vinegar. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 158 The copious produce of her fertile plains. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 212 The moisture.. is quickly condensed.. and falls down in copious dews. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 Diacetate of lead throws down a copious white precipitate. **1845** *Florist's Jrnl.* 94 Which.. induces a more copious display of flowers. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 98 A clear and copious spring comes bubbling out at its base. **1860** TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i. 3 Her hair which was copious. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 The evidence collected is exceedingly copious.

†**b.** Multitudinous, numerous. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* x. 1 Kyng Demetrie.. gadride an oost ful copiouse. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 The peple of hit is copious, of semely stature. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *1 Macc.* v. 6 A strong band, and a copious people. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* i. 534 To heap the shores with copious death. **1741** BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall.. conclude with the Actions of the Hands, more copious and various than all the other Parts of the Body.

4. as *adv.* = COPIOUSLY.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 104 And from his wide wound bleeding copious still. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 397 Buried gold drawn copious from the mine.

copiously ('kəʊpɪəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Plentifully, abundantly; in or with abundance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Hyr blood owt ran ful copyously. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 It is found..most copiously amongst our Whinns or prickly Broom. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §77 This medicinal water, drunk copiously. **1879** PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xvi. 366 Dew is only formed copiously in serene weather.

2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, profusely.

1530 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 Plato..might have persuaded with synguler gravytie and copyouslye. **1596** BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ii. 204 Which point I haue proued copiously. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 105 All which does more copiously and fully appear in this Pröeme. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 495 This subject has been copiously treated by that great critic. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 There is none of the writings of Plato which has been more copiously illustrated.

b. With plentiful supply of words.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* ix, To express himself copiously in words.

'copiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Plentifulness; abundance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 280 The grett wepyng Wych she dede usyn in copyousnesse. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 118 There is plenty of fisshe..and copiousnes of woll and cloth. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 9 The Kings..rivalling one another in the Magnificence and Copiousness of their Libraries. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶8 This copiousness of ideas, and felicity of language. **1867** TRISTRAM in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxiii. 3 We had sensible proof..of the copiousness of the 'dew of Hermon.'

2. Abundance of words; fullness of vocabulary.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 53 In Cæsar and Cicero's times (whereof the one for purity, the other for copiousnesse, were the best that ever writ). **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 227 That force and copiousness which is required in a consummate Orator. **1827** WHATELY *Logic* v. §10 The copiousness and consequent precision of the Greek language. **1850** H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 217 The principal excellences of a language consist in copiousness, meaning by that word distinct expressions for distinct things, etc.

3. Fullness of treatment; diffuseness of style in speech or writing.

1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxii. (1700) 253 It seemed necessary to explain these with a due Copiousness. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* i. 2, I do not know that this has been done with anything of copiousness and particularity. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 234 He harangued on his favourite theme with a copiousness which tired his hearers out. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 276 We are inclined rather to regret his copiousness for his own sake than for ours.

copique, copir, copise, obs. ff. COPECK, COPPER, COPPICE.

†**'copist.** *Obs.* [a. F. *copiste* (in Cotgr. 1611) or med.L. *copista*, f. F. *copier* to COPY.] The earlier form of COPYIST.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 464 The Copists have written ἄλλαι instead of *Ἀλαι*. **1696** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 328 Added by Readers or Copists. **1706** *Art of Painting* (1744) 64 The fear of passing beyond the bounds of this exactness ..makes the hand of the copist stiff. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 354 He is..no other than a copist after nature. **1779** APPLEGARTH *Surv. Hum. Und.* iii. 156 *note*, To the Errors of Translators and Copists.

b. Name of certain officials in the Ecclesiastical Court.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358b, Wherein reygneth..For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries. **1587** J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 134 (T.) Proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, copists.

‖**copita** (ko'pita). [Sp., dim. of *copa* CUP *sb.*] A tulip-shaped glass traditionally used in Spain for drinking sherry; a glass of sherry.

1841 G. BORROW *Zincali* II. iv. 288 Bring the bottle of anise; the señor and the señora must drink a copita. **1933** HEMINGWAY *Winner take Nothing* (1934) 32 'You want another copita?' the barman asked. **1961** *Guardian* 21 Nov. 17/1 The Copita is the traditional Sherry glass of Spain, with a specially designed tulip shape.

co-plaintiff: see CO- *pref.* 3 c.

coplanar (kəʊ'pleɪnə(r)), *a.* [f. CO- + L. *plānāris*, f. *plānum* PLANE.] Situated or acting in the same plane.

1862 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimensions* xiv. §510 (1874) 442 The number of points on the line such that the line is coplanar with two of the normals at the point. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* II Coplanar concurrent forces.

Hence **coplanarity,** (-'ærɪtɪ), the property of being coplanar.

1901 GIBBS & WILSON *Vector Analysis* ii. 68 The necessary and sufficient condition for the coplanarity of three vectors A,B,C none of which vanishes is A. (B × C) = O. **1979** *Nature* 26 July 301/1 The regular satellite systems of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus are remarkable for the near coplanarity and circularity of their orbits.

coplanation, erron. f. COMPLANATION.

†**copland.** *Obs.* [? f. COP *sb.*² + LAND.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Copland*, a Land [**1706** piece of ground] whereinto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot. Hence **1708-21** in KERSEY; **1721** in BAILEY.

†**co-'plant,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CO- + PLANT *v.*: cf. COMPLANT.] *trans.* To plant along with something else.

*c***1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 457 The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof, and so co-planted their language.

cople, obs. f. COUPLE.

co-pleased: see CO- *pref.* 2.

copled, -ing: see COPPLED, COPPLING.

copletanked: see COPINTANK.

co-'plotter. *rare.* [f. CO- + PLOTTER: cf. COMPLOTTER.] A fellow-plotter.

1889 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I. x. 585 Tools and co-plotters of eunuchs.

co-'ploughing. [CO- 1, 3a.] Co-operative ploughing; = CO-ARATION.

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 And those who join in co-ploughing must bring a proper contribution. *Ibid.* 124 According to the Welsh laws it [the *erw* or acre] was the measure of a day's co-ploughing.

copolar (kəʊ'pəʊlə(r)), *a. Math.* [f. CO- 2 + POLAR.] Having the same pole. *copolar triangles*: triangles such that the connectors of corresponding vertices are concurrent.

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 19 Two copolar triangles are coaxial.

,co-'polymer. *Chem.* [CO- 3b.] A composite polymer formed by co-polymerization.

1940 S. R. DOUGLAS in *Ind. & Engin. Chem.* XXXII. 316/2 Polymerization of these copolymers results in greater strength and toughness. **1946** *Electronic Engin.* XVIII. 281 The Styraloys are already appearing and these consist of copolymers of styrene and butadiene. **1958** *Times Rev. Ind.* June 60/3 Polyvinyl and its copolymers provided the main advance throughout the industry.

,co-polymeri'zation. *Chem.* [CO- 3b.] The polymerization of two or more substances together. So **,co'polymerize** *v.*, to polymerize together. Hence **,co'polymerizing, ,co'polymerized** *ppl. adjs.*

1940 J. R. HURST in *Ind. & Engin. Chem.* XXXII. 64 (*heading*) Copolymerization of Maleic Polyesters. *Ibid.* 64/1 For the first time it has been shown that glycol maleate esters are capable of undergoing copolymerization with vinyl derivatives. *Ibid.* 64/2 Its ability to copolymerize with vinyl derivatives was also recognized. *Ibid.*, Such copolymerized mixtures represent an entirely new type of synthetic resin. **1945** H. R. FLECK *Plastics* (ed. 2) iv. 108 Co-polymerization of the monomer with another polymerizable monomer. **1948** *Economist* 31 July 193/2 Patents for the co-polymerisation of styrene and oil. **1950** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* X. 87/2 (*heading*) Interpolymerisation (Co-polymerisation) Processes... This technique is widely practised in the manufacture of vinyl plastics since it permits the production of a more varied range of products than would otherwise be possible. **1961** J. N. ANDERSON *Appl. Dental Materials* (ed. 2) xxiii. 229 Monomer liquid may also contain styrene..or other copolymerizing monomers. **1963** A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* ii. 72 Dynel synthetic fibre is made from a linear polymer derived from two different monomers,..which are caused to co-polymerise thus.

co'popoda, var. of *Copepoda*: see COPEPOD.

‖**copopsia** (kəʊ'pɒpsɪə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κόπ-ος weariness, fatigue + ὄψις sight.] 'Weariness or fatigue of sight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

coporas, -is, -ose, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

†**co'portion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [CO- 3.] A joint portion or share.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. ii. 47 My selfe will beare a part, coportion of your packe.

‖**copos** ('kɒpɒs). *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. κόπος toil, weariness, fatigue.] 'Old term for weariness or lassitude' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 in PHILLIPS, and in Medical Dicts., but app. never used as Eng.

copotain: see COPATAINE.

coppe, obs. f. COP, CUP, COPE.

copped ('kɒpɪd, kɒpt), *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6-7 copt, 7 coppet, coped, *Sc.* 7-8 capped, -et, -it, (5 kopeth). [f. COP *sb.*² head, etc. + -ED².] The relation of 4b is somewhat uncertain.]

†1. ? Having the top cut off; polled. *Obs.* (OE.)

So usually explained, but the sense may be as in 2.

900 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 145 (Bosw.) Andlang weȝes on ðа coppedan ac. **939** in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* V. 240 To ðan coppedan þorne.

2. 'Rising to a top or head' (J.); peaked.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 A wonder copped pilour. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 131 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 6 Hys schon wes with gold ydyght, And kopeth as a knyght. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXIII. 101 A lytle coppyd hyll. **1500** *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 91 *Milleus*, a copped shoo. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXX. 199 Coppyd thinges standeth vpon theyr [women's] hed, within ther kerchers, lyke..a gose podynge. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil., Women..with high copt hattes, and fethers flaunt a flaunt. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 101 The blind mole casts Copp'd hills towards heaven. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* 101 The form of a copped brown Houshold-loaf. *a***1697** AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 39 They shew you..a copped Hill, whereon..stood formerly a Castle. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 94 The Pupil..round, and the Cornea Copped, or Conical. **1749** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146 This [Echinite] is greatly copped, the Apex lying very high. **1884** *Gd. Words* Nov. 772/2 He talks volubly of the moles, worms, and traps, and the copped hills.

†b. In the following the sense may be 'heaped up, formed into a tumulus': cf. COP *sb.*¹ 4, 5.

*a***1552** LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 521 A great Hepe of Stones layed coppid up where he was buried. **1605** STOW *Ann.* 101 A great heape of stones was laide copped vp where Hubba was buried. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/2 Hubba the Dane..was there..under a heape of copped stones interred. *c***1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 363 They..piled on him a Heap of copped Stones, as a Trophy to his Memorial.

3. Crested, having a tuft on the head. Now *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. XXXVIII. (1495) 436 The Lapwynge..is copped on the heed. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 49 Copped, *cristatus*. **1611** COTGR., *Cochevis*, the copped Larke; the Larke that hath a little tuft standing on her head. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* VI. 17 We saw Adders, that were copped on the crowns of their heads. **1700** C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc., Chesh.*, etc. 195 The copped Wren that fed the Dragoons near Durton. **1881** DICKINSON *Cumb. Gloss. 2nd Suppl., Copt, Cop-heedit*..tufted as some birds are.

4. *fig.* a. 'Stuck up'; proud, conceited. *dial.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. ii, The most coped, lofty and high-crested Poets affirme, etc. **1691** RAY *Collect., Gloss. Northan.* 140 *Copt*, superbus, fastuosus. **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Copt*, in the North, high; as a Copt-man, i.e. a proud and high-minded man. **1869** PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss., Copt*, set up, filled with conceit. **1878** DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss., Copt*, pert, set up, proud.

b. Saucy, peevish, crabbed. Perh. primarily 'heady'. Now *Sc.*

*c***1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 123 Thilk wommen whiche maken hem silf so wise bi the Bible..and ben ful coppid of speche anentis clerkis. **1597** JAMES I. *Dæmonol.* Wks. 120 To these capped creatures, he [the devil] appeares as he pleases. *a***1605** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* (1887) x. 23 Quhilks are bot cappit vane conceats. **1606** BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Would not the kempes of the corps-guarde..cudgell him also for his capped conseate? **1674** RAY *N.C. Words, Coppet*, saucy, malepert, peremptory; also merry, jolly. **1785** R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.* 9 (Jam.) Fight your fill, sin ye are grown Sae unco' crous and cappit.

5. *Comb.*, as *copped-crowned* adj. (Cf. *cop-crowned* (s.v. COP *sb.*² 8), COPPLE-CROWNED.)

16.. FLETCHER *Poems* (N.), From a coppid-crown-tenent prickd up by a brother. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 10 Scoffing at his coppid crown'd Head, which appeared like the head of a Lapwing. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 17 Copt-crown'd, or acuminate heads.

copped, obs. f. COPED.

copped tanke: see COPINTANK.

coppell, var. of COPPLE, *Obs.*

coppell, -ation, obs. f. CUPEL, CUPELLATION.

copper ('kɒpə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 copor, 1-7 coper, 5 copre, copar, copir, -yr, copur(re, koper, couper, 6 coppar, cooper, 6- copper. [OE. *coper, copor*, ME. *coper* = MDu. *cōper*, Du. *koper*; also ON. *kopar* (Sw. *koppar*, Da. *kobber*). The OHG. *chuphar*, MHG. and mod.G. *kupfer* correspond to WGer. type **kuppar*, ad. pop. L. *cuprum*. The LG. forms point according to Pogatscher, to a variant L. form **coprum* (whence also OF. *coevre*). The cl. L. name was *Cyprium æs, Cyprium*, i.e. Cyprian metal, so called in Italy from its most noted ancient source, *Cyprus*, Gr. Κύπρος, whence Κύπριος, *Cyprius*. *Cuprum* occurs in the Edict of Diocletian, A.D. 301; cf. also the post-cl. derivatives *cupreus, cuprinus*. Before the adoption of the Roman name, copper was by the Teutonic peoples included with some of its alloys under a general designation cognate with L. *æs*, appearing in Gothic as *aiz*, WG. **air*, OHG. *êr*, ON. *eir*, OE. *ár*, whence ORE. Cf. the wide application of Gr. χαλκός.]

I. 1. a. One of the well-known metals, distinguished by its peculiar red colour; it is malleable, ductile, and very tenacious, and is found native as well as in many ores. Chemically it is a dyad: symbol Cu. By the alchemists it was represented by the same sign as the planet Venus (♀).

*c***1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 16 Gnid þa buteran on þæm hwetstane mid copore. *c***1050** *OE. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 217/9 *Cyprum* coper, *cyprinus* cypren. *c***1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 276 Saturnus leed, and Iuppiter is tyn, And Venus Coper, by my fader kyn. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 þe hille þat coper [*c***1450** copur] is idigged inne. **1398** —— *Barth. De P.R.* XV. XL. (1495) 502 Cyprus..was full famouse and namly of metall of copre. *c***1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/16 *Hoc cuprum*, copurre. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Copyr, metalle, *cuprum*. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* II.

xi, Xii ymages of laton and couper. **1552-3** *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stofford* 8 On crosse of coper. *Ibid.* 36 On crosse of cooper. **1590** NASHE *Posquil's Apol.* 1. C iiij, Chawke may not beare the price of Cheese, nor copper be currant to goe for paiment. **1611** BIBLE *Tronsl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. **1767** *Byron's Voy. Round World* 7 The 18th of April, 1764..the bottom was sheathed with copper..which was the first experiment of the kind that had ever been made on any vessel. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 23 Copper..is found in many parts of the world nearly pure, and fit for working.

b. With qualification, in the names of various compounds and ores of the metal, etc.: e.g. **antimonial copper**, a sulph-antimonide of copper, CHALCOSTIBITE; **arsenical c.**, a native copper arsenide, DOMEYKITE; **black c.**, unrefined copper after smelting; **black c. (ore)**,native black oxide of copper, MELACONITE; **blister(ed) c.**, copper as it appears after the roasting process; **blanched c.**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, used for clock dials, etc.; **blue c.**, (*a*) native copper sulphide, COVELLITE; (*b*) blue carbonate of copper, AZURITE; †**burnt c.**, an old term for oxide of copper; **Chessy c.**, a beautiful crystallized variety of Azurite, found near Chessy in France, CHESSYLITE; **dry c.**, copper in one of the resultant conditions of the refining process; **emerald c. (ore)**, a rare silicate of copper occurring in emerald-green crystals, DIOPTASE; **enamellers' c.**, fine copper used for enamelled dial-plates; **grey c. (ore)**, an antimonio-sulphide or arsenio-sulphide of copper, TETRAHEDRITE; **indigo c.** = *blue copper* (Covellite); **japan c.** (see quot. 1875); **octahedral c. (ore)** = *red copper*; **phosphor c.**, an alloy of copper and phosphorus; **purple c. (ore)**, a term applied to various minerals consisting of cuprous and ferric sulphides, esp. *Bornite*; **pyritous c.** = *yellow copper ore*; **red c.**, a form of native cuprous oxide, CUPRITE; †**rose c.** (see quot. 1706); **variegated c. (ore)** = *purple copper*; **velvet c. (ore)**, a native sulphate of copper and aluminium, CYANOTRICHITE; **vitreous c.**, a sulphide of copper = *chalcocite* (see CHALCO-); **white c.**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel = German Silver, Nickel Silver; **yellow c. (ore)**, native sulphide of copper and iron, CHALCOPYRITE.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Rose-Copper*, a copper melted several times and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Burnt Copper* (in Chymical Writings) is expressed by these Characters ♀ ☽. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 78 Purple copper does not give off sulphur when ignited in a test-tube. *Ibid.* 70 Red copper..occurs crystallised in the regular system, generally in octahedrons and with octahedral cleavage. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 918 It is covered with black blisters, like cementation steel, whence it has got the name of blistered copper. *Ibid.* 920 Copper is also made into small ingots, about six ounces in weight. These are intended for exportation to the East Indies, and are known in commerce by the name of Japan copper. *Ibid.* 925 Fusion for blister copper. **1884** *Whitaker's Almanock* 385/2 Phosphor-copper..contains 15 per cent. of copper, and produces an extremely close-grained elastic metal which heightens the quality of copper and brass when added to them.

c. *pl.* Shares in a copper-mining company.

1899 *Boston* (Mass.) *Globe* 28 Apr. 9/5 The largest owners of 'coppers' know of no investment that will be as safe and give as large returns as 'coppers'. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 1/7 Mines, including coppers, showed a general recovery. **1964** *Financiol Times* 3 Mar. 1/5 Coppers improved and Kaffirs remained quietly firm.

2. a. Copper money; with *a* and *pl.* (*colloq.*), a copper coin; a penny or halfpenny; a cent of the United States. Still used of the bronze which has superseded the copper coinage.

Bungtown copper (U.S.), a spurious coin counterfeiting the English halfpenny.

[**1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 386 If so, our Copper buyes no better treasure.] **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶2 To chace the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 407 Neither had a wish to lay up a copper. **1827** HONE *Every-doy Bk.* II. 67 He has 'no more copper' about him. o**1845** HOOD *Tole Trumpet* xxviii, Chucking a copper To Jack or Bob with a timber limb. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxv, One feels a difficulty in offering a princess the change for a shilling in coppers. *Mod.* Only a few coppers in his pocket.

b. *U.S.* In *Faro*, orig. a copper coin used to 'copper' with (COPPER *v.*[1] 2); hence, a small disk, token or check, now used for the same purpose.

1892 *Correspt. at Cincinnati*, The game is now played with ivory checks for money, and checkers or buttons as 'coppers'.

3. a. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler for cooking or laundry purposes, originally made of copper, but now more often of iron; in *pl.*, *esp.* the large boilers or cooking vessels on board ship.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 The Brewing-Pan..is..of some called a Brewers Copper from the Metal which it is made of. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. VII. 199 The chiefest of their business was to get Coppers, for each Ship having now so many Men, our Pots would not boil Victuals fast enough. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/8 A convenient Sugar-house..and all Utensils, viz. Two Boiling Coppers, Three Cooling Coppers, Pots and Stones. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 26 When you boil a ham, put it into your copper when the water is pretty warm. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, What can you expect from officers who boil their 'tators in the ship's coppers? **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 508 *Brewing*, For every quarter of malt mashed, the copper should contain 140 gallons. **1881** *Mechanic* §1219 Fixing coppers and ranges should be left to the professional bricklayer.

b. A copper mug or vessel for liquor.

1749 R. GOADBY *Carew* (ed. 2) 142 Of the Butler they got a Copper of good Ale. **1809-12** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, He..darted into the public-house, re-appearing, in a few moments, with a copper of ale and a horn in his hand.

4. a. A plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched. Cf. COPPER-PLATE.

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* Av, How to etch in Copper..How to prepare your Copper..How to take off any Picture, or Map-letters, &c., upon your Copper. **1814** *Advt.* in *J. Smeoton's Misc. Papers*, The Council of the Royal Society having granted the loan of the coppers in order to afford every facility in their power to the publication. **1887** F. WEDMORE in *Academy* 19 Feb. 136/2 Certain of the coppers are known to have been destroyed.

b. A ceremonial copper sheet like a shield made and used by N. Amer. Indians.

[**1814** U. LISIANSKY *Voy. round World* viii. 150 Mr. Baranoff brought with him also two other Curiosities; one of which was a thin plate, made of virgin copper... These plates are only possessed by the rich.] **1888** A. P. NIBLACK *Coast Indians S. Alaska & N. Brit. Columbia* viii. 336 Amongst the Tsimshian these coppers are exhibited in a circle in upright position at the ceremony of 'bringing out' a girl. **1907** F. W. HODGE *Hondbk. Amer. Indians* I. 346/1 Perhaps the most noteworthy product is the unique, shield-like 'coppers' made of sheet metal and highly esteemed as symbols of wealth or distinction. **1935** W. M. HALLIDAY *Potlatch & Totem* xi. 109 You know this copper; you know what I paid for it. The copper which Awalaskinis broke, and of which he gave me a piece, was not in the same class with this one. **1969** *Times* 22 Sept. 14/4 The ultimate gesture of bravado..was for a man to break his own 'copper'.

5. A copper implement like a cotton reel or bobbin hollow and open at the ends, used by gold and silver wire-drawers in annealing: it is also borne by the Company in their armorial ensign.

1828 BERRY *Heroldry* 1, Corporations: Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, az. on a chev. or, between two coppers in chief of the second. **1892** G. KENNING (*in Letter*), The copper..is a hollow copper cylinder open at the ends, and is used by wire-drawers in the process of annealing.

6. The copper sheathing of a vessel. *rare.*

1836 MARRYAT *Pirote* vii, Through the clear..water her copper shone brightly.

7. Short for *copper-butterfly*.

1828 *Butterfly Collector's Vode-mecum* 140 *Lycæna Phlæas*, the Common Copper. *Ibid.* 40 Our native coppers also are remarkable for the fulgid colour..of their wings. **1872** WOOD *Insects at Home* 408 Lovely Butterflies which are known by the popular name of Blues and Coppers.

8. *Phrases.* (colloq. or slang). †***to catch copper***: to suffer harm, 'come to grief'. ***hot coppers***: a mouth and throat parched through excessive drinking; hence, ***to cool*** or ***clear one's coppers***.

1530 PALSGR. 478/2, I catche copper, I catche [h]arme, *Je me endommaige.* And he be nat the wyser, he maye happe to catche copper by the meanes. **1578** WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* v. iv, Go to, Barber, no more, least copper you catch. **1831** CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* vii, Bring some grog to clear our coppers. *Ibid.* xcv, Upon which he turned a glass down his coppers. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxii, His smoking tea which went..hissing over the 'hot coppers' of that respectable veteran. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown ot Oxf.* iii. (1889) 22 A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that without something to cool his coppers. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* i. 16 In the repentant morning..when hot coppers, fiery throats..parched tongues and fevered brows are served out among young sinners.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. *simple attrib.* a. Made of copper; = OE. *cyperen*. (Formerly often hyphened.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 There is copper coine of the stampe yat gold is, yet is it not currant. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. iv. 15 Shakt his long locks colourd like copper-wyre. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 He gaue vs..for a Copper Kettell, fiftie skins. *a***1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jos. III* Wks. (1711) 50 Copper-money was coined in the minority of the king. **1790** J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Epist. Sylv. Urban*, One of Sir Joseph Banks's Copper-farthing Oracles. **1877** W. JONES *Finger-ring* 148 Wearing a copper ring.

b. Of or pertaining to copper. (Often hyphened.)

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 168 Next Oranges the longing boys entice To trust their copper fortunes to the dice. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plonts* (1796) IV. 46 In the gallery of a copper mine. **1800** tr. *Lagronge's Chem.* II. 101 A green oxide, called Copper Rust, or Verdigrise. **1872** RAYMOND *Stotist. Mines & Mining* 267 This copper district contains perhaps the richest copper ores in the world. **1887** *Pall Moll G.* 22 Dec. 12/1 Copper shares continue to fluctuate.

†**c.** Of copper as a base metal: often with the notion of spurious, pretentious, worthless. *Obs.*

[**1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 117 As these copper-lace gentlemen growe rich.] **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 107 Some with cunning guild their copper crownes. **1649** BP. HALL *Coses Consc.* I. vi. 52 As if a man have sold you copper lace for gold; or alchymie-plate for silver. **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Whores..in their Copper trim. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trov.* 276 Here vanity..trims her robe of frize with copper lace. **1799** C. WINTER in W. Jay *Life* (1843) 25 Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters. [See also COPPER CAPTAIN.]

d. Copper-coloured, coppery. (Cf. *gold, silver*.)

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 128 They are..of a dark Indian copper colour. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 229 The natives of America. are of a red or copper colour. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mor.* II. vii, All in a hot and copper sky. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Forrers* iii. 39 The copper sun showed himself behind the opposite chimney.

10. *General comb.*: **a.** attributive, as ***copper-founder, -market, -miner, -office, -seller, -turner***; **b.** objective, as ***copper-bearing, -smelting***; **c.** instrumental, as ***copper-poisoning***; **d.** similative, as ***copper-brown, -green, -red, -yellow***, adjs.; **e.** parasynthetic, as ***copper-bellied, -headed, -laced*** (cf. 9 c), ***-toed***.

1887 *Doily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 The producers of *copper-bearing pyrites would be tempted to augment their sales of copper. **1842** PRICHARD *Not. Hist. Mon* 20 Their colour is a dark copper, or *copper-brown. **1863** *Heroes, Philos., etc. time Louis XVI*, II. 85 Cagliostro married the daughter of a *copper-founder. **1843** PORTLOCK *Geol.* 527 The rock is of a light *copper green. **1833** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 Two new footmen, with..*copper-headed canes. **1602** DEKKER *Sotirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 These charitable *copper-lac'd Christians. **1629** DAVENANT *Albovine* Wks. (1673) 416 Copper-lac'd Christians cannot personate Her Tragick Scenes. **1841** LANE *Arob. Nts.* I. 80 This I will sell in the *copper-market. **1716** *Lond. Goz.* No. 5414/3 The Governour and Company of *Copper-Miners in England. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶2 An honest and worthy Citizen belonging to the *Copper-Office. **1883** *Cossell's Fam. Mag.* July 492/2 The feathers..are of shaded *copper-red. **1707** *Lond. Goz.* No. 4316/4 Midleton Shaw ..*Copper-seller. **1870** YEATS *Not. Hist. Comm.* 46 Swansea is the centre of the *copper-smelting. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breokf.-t.* ii. (1885) 54 *Copper-toed shoes. **1700** in Maidment *Sc. Posquils* (1868) 359 From *copper turners turned to golden guineas. **1882** *Gorden* 25 Mar. 205/2 The pink and *copper-yellow Tea Roses.

11. Special comb. **copper age** *Archæol.*, the prehistoric period during which weapons, etc., were made of copper; †**copper-back** = COPPER 3; **copper-beech** (see BEECH 1); **copper-bellied**, as in *copper-bellied snake*: see quots.; **copperbelt, copper belt** [BELT *sb.*[1] 5 a], an area of central Africa in which great quantities of copper are mined; **copper-bit**, a pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron shank, used in soldering; **copper-bound** *a.*, ornamented with copper lace; **copper-butterfly** (cf. sense 7), the common name of the species of the genus *Lycæna*, so called from the metallic colouring of their wings; **copper-cap**, a percussion-cap or gun-cap, orig. of copper: see CAP *sb.*[1] 14; **copper-colic**, a disease to which workers in copper are subject; **copper-cut**, a copper-plate engraving; **Copper Eskimo**, one of a group of Eskimos living near the Coppermine River in North-West Territories, Canada; †**copper-face** = COPPER-NOSE; **copper-faced** *a.*, (*a*) 'brazen-faced' impudent; (*b*) of printing-type, faced with copper; **copper-fastened** *a.* (of a ship), fastened with copper bolts to prevent corrosion; **copper-finch**, a provincial name of the Chaffinch (Montagu 1802); **copper-foil**, pure metallic copper, thin and bright (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †**copper-grove**, a copper-mine; **copper-head**, the head of a copper or boiler; see also COPPERHEAD; **copper-hells**, formerly a name for small gambling houses; †**copper-hole**, a kind of stove (see quotation); **copper-hops**, a variety of hops; **copper-Indian**, a red Indian of N. America; **copper-iron** *attrib.*, of copper and iron; **copper loss**, the loss of energy in the copper conductors of a dynamo or motor; **copper-man**, (*a*) one who has the management of a copper or boiler; (*b*) an Australian prison term = COPPER *sb.*[4]; **copper-piece**, a copper coin; **copper-powder**, a precipitate of metallic copper, used in bronzing; **copper-rain**, minute globules thrown up from the surface of molten copper when it contains but little suboxide (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **copper schist, -slate** (Ger. *kupferschiefer*), a dark-coloured bituminous schist impregnated with copper-ore, found in Saxony; **copper-skinned** *a.*, having a copper-coloured skin; **copper-smoke**, the gases from the calcination of sulphuretted copper ores (Raymond); **copper-snake** = COPPERHEAD 1; **copper-spot**, name of a predatory beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, found in Canada; **copper-top** *dial.* and *slang*, a red head of hair; a red-headed person; so **copper-topped** *a.*; **copper-wing**, a synonym in some American works of *copper-butterfly*; **copper-work, -works**, a place where copper is worked or manufactured; **copper-zinc** *attrib.*, of copper and zinc, as a copper-zinc couple in *Electr.* Also COPPER-BELLY, -HEAD, etc.

[**1863** C. LYELL *Antiq. Mon* ii. 11 It has been suggested that an age of copper must always have intervened between that of stone and bronze; but if so, the interval seems to have

been short in Europe.] **1881** J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implements* i. 2 Of this *Copper Age..there are in Europe but extremely feeble traces. **1928** C. DAWSON *Age of Gods* iii. 56 There are features in the Copper Age Culture of Thrace which point to a survival there of the earlier culture traditions. **1957** CHILDE *Dawn Europ. Civ.* (ed. 6) iii. 35 Copper was already competing with stone and bone as an industrial material but without in the least replacing them. This 'Copper Age' culture, as Turkish archaeologists label it, is fairly uniform all over the plateau. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 211 He had secured the square Hole in the Middle of his *Copper-back. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 333 *Copper beech..purple-beech. **1881** *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 332/2 Under the shade of cedars and copper beeches. **1705** R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) 260 The *Copper bellied Snake..said to be as venemous as the Rattle-Snake. **1802** G. SHAW *Gen. Zool. Amphib.* III. 458 (*Coluber erythrogaster*), The Copper-bellied Snake is a native of North America. **1955** *Times* 12 May 9/2 The four copper mining companies who are establishing a technical training foundation for young Europeans on the *copperbelt. **1965** A. HOLMES *Princ. Physical Geol.* (ed. 2) XXX. 1145 The well-known Copper Belt of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia. **1881** *Mechanic* §1505 The soldering-iron, or *copper-bit as it is sometimes called. **1809** 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N.Y.* VI. ii, The *copper-bound cocked hat. *c* **1826** *Copper cap. [see CAP *sb.*[1] 14] **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 437 Copper caps are now a misnomer..Brass caps boiled to the colour of copper are the rule. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 257/1 Drawn in all fantastick pieces and *Copper-Cuts. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii, The gaping populace gapes over Wood-cuts or Copper-cuts. **1884** in F. W. Hodge *Indians of Canada* (1913) 241/1 *Kidnelik*, a tribe of Central Eskimos living on Coronation gulf, Arctic ocean [called] *Copper Eskimos. **1913** V. STEFANSSON in *Summary Rep. Geol. Survey, Canada, 1912* 492 No permanent dwellings of any kind are erected by any of the Copper Eskimo—I call them so because..copper furnishes such a characteristic and important part of their material equipment. **1922** D. JENNESS *Life of Copper Eskimos* 9 The expedition was able to establish a base at Bernard harbour..within the territory of the Copper Eskimos. **1936** *Discovery* July 200/2 A prolonged study of the Copper Eskimo. **1965** *Beaver* Spring 15 The Copper Eskimo are the descendants of an old local Thule culture population. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) B viij, As touchynge a disease called Gutta rosacea, or *Copperface in english. **1602** DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 199 The *copper-fac't rascal will for a good supper outsweare twelve dozen of graund Juryes. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 9 July, 2/4 She is *copper-fastened and copper-bottomed, and a remarkable fine ship. **1876** *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 She was copper-fastened and coppered, the copper sheathing being but very slightly torn. **1702** R. THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 My said Cousin receiv'd it from the *Copper Groves at Fallum. **1820** SCORESBY *Arctic Regions* II. 402 *note*, The platform built around the edge of the copper, is called the *copper-head. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Mar. 275 Minor gambling-houses..were popularly known by the ugly name of '*copper-hells'. **1785** *Specif. J. Phillips' Patent* No. 1477 That species of stoves or fire places commonly called *copper holes or stoke holes. **1890** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 The advance..on sound useful *copper hops. **1799** SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii, My poor complexion! I am made a *copper-Indian of already. **1916** *Standardization Rules Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* 48 The no-load *copper loss. **1940** *Chamber's Techn. Dict.* 197/2 *Copper loss* (Elec. Eng.), the loss occuring in electric..apparatus due to the current flowing in the windings... (Radio), the power dissipated as heat in an..oscillatory circuit, due to Joule effect. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* 56 The *copper-man who has the boiling them under his care and management, puts them in a large copper. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 117 A parcel of *copper-pieces intrinsically not worth above a crown. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 923 Smelting of the Mansfeld *copper-schist. **1873** M. F. MAHONY *Chron. Fermors* I. xiii, There was no room for personal rivalry with that beady-eyed, *copper-skinned ..little lady. **1907** *Q. Rev.* July 188 The lank-haired, copper-skinned Jakuns. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 923 The *copper-slate is sorted, according to its composition. **1873** DAWSON *Earth & Man* vii. 167 The copper slates of Thuringia. **1765** H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 46 There are..a great number of reptiles, particularly the *copper-snake. **1806** MOORE *Lake of Dismal Swamp* v, The she-wolf stirred the brake, And the copper-snake breathed in his ear. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Ginger Mick* 28 'E chews it over... Workin' 'is *copper-top a double shift. **1892** HESLOP *Northumbld. Words*, **Coppertopt*, red haired. **1631** JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 71 We have but one *Copper work that I hear of in all his Majesties Dominions, and that is at Keswick in Cumberland. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Cupilo, or Copper-Works..are to be Let. **1774** JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales* 3 Aug. in *Boswell*, At a copper-work which receives its pigs of copper..from Warrington.

12. Esp. in the names of chemical compounds and of minerals; e.g. ***copper acetate***, ***carbonate***, ***chloride***, ***oxide***, ***sulphate***, ***sulphide***, etc., where also CUPRIC or CUPROUS is used (q.v.) or the form *acetate of copper*, etc.; **copper arsenate**, a descriptive name of several minerals, *e.g.* OLIVENITE, LIROCONITE; **copper-arsenide** = *arsenical copper* (1 b); **copper-arsenite**, the poisonous pigment, called *Scheele's green*; **copper-blende**, a sulpharsenite of copper, TENNANTITE; **copper-bloom**, a native oxide of copper, CHALCOTRICHITE; **copper-emerald** = *emerald copper*, DIOPTASE; †**copper-froth**, a basic arsenate of copper; = TYROLITE (Dana 1868); **copper-glance**, native cuprous sulphide, CHALCOCITE; **copper-green**, (*a*) a general name of green pigments containing copper, as verdigris, verditer, Scheele's green, etc.; (*b*) an obsolete name of CHRYSOCOLLA; **copper-manganese**, a variety of CREDNERITE; **copper-mica**, a hydrous arsenate of copper, CHALCOPHYLLITE; **copper-nickel** [G. *kupfer-nickel*, so called from its resembling copper], arsenical nickel = NICCOLITE; **copper ore**, generally any ore of copper; *spec.* black oxide of copper, MELACONITE; **copper-pyrites**, a double sulphide of copper and iron of a metallic yellow hue, *yellow copper ore*, CHALCOPYRITE; **copper-uranite** = TORBERNITE (Dana 1844); **copper-vitriol** = *blue vitriol*, COPPERAS 1 c.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 243 The name *Copper-Emerald intimates that this mineral..resembles emerald. *Ibid.* II. 188 *Copper glance is sectile. *Ibid.* II. 237 What he describes under that name is *Copper-Green. *Ibid.* II. 243 In the present case I use the term *Copper-mica. **1728** WOODWARD *Catal. Foreign Fossils* 25 *Copper-nicol. **1776** SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 47 Copper-nickel contains sometimes a good deal of copper. **1713** *Wyllys Papers* in *Connecticut Hist. Soc. Coll.* XXI. 380 To dig or Cause to be dugg at the Copper Mines in Symsbury as much *Copper Oar as will produce and make three Tunns and half of Copper. **1839** H. T. DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall* xi. 324 The interstices only between them being filled by copper-ore. **1776** SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 391 *Copper-pyrite. **1796** KIRWAN *Min.* II. 141 Copper pyrites projected on burning coals..gives a green color to flame. **1816** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 108 Of the single [three sided pyramid] we have examples in..copper-pyrites, etc. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XV. 274 Marly flagstones often largely impregnated with copper-pyrites. **1770** tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 131 *Copper vitriol, blue vitriol. **1805** R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 34 If a plate of iron be inserted in a solution of copper-vitriol, it soon becomes incrusted with copper.

†**'copper**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ar(e. [f. COP *sb.*[1] or *coppe*, CUP + -ER.] A cup-bearer.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lviii, Mercie is copper and mixes weill his wine. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dream* Ded. 21 And, sumtyme, seware, Coppare, and Caruoure. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 The erle of Murray, coppar, and the erle of Bothwill, sewar.

copper ('kɒpə(r)), *sb.*[3] [f. COP *sb.*[2] 3.] In *Spinning*, a part of the mechanism which forms the 'cop'.

1840 *Specif. Smith & Hacking's Patent* No. 8426 The rise and fall of the 'copper' may be simultaneously adjusted in speed to accommodate the change in draft and twist.

copper ('kɒpə(r)), *sb.*[4] *slang.* [app. f. COP *v.*[3]; but other conjectures have been offered.] A policeman; also *attrib.*, as in *copperstick*, a policeman's truncheon. Hence, one who informs on fellow prisoners; a police informant; esp. *to come* or *turn copper*.

1846 *Sessions Papers* 16 May 39, I have heard the police called *coppers* before. **1859** MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 21 (Farmer). **1864** *Manchester Courier* 13 June (Farmer), As they pass a policeman they will..exhibit a copper coin, which is equivalent to calling the officer copper. **1881** *Standard* 13 Jan. 2/7 Remarking that Withers and his brother constables were only 'coppers out of uniform.' **1882** *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 2/5 A crowd followed, shouting out..'Kick the Coppers'. **1885** M. DAVITT *Prison Diary* I. ii. 22 They never 'round' upon each other, while they hold all 'coppers' (prison informers) in detestation. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 6/1 Specials..with 'copper' sticks in hand. **1891** *Sessions Papers* 24 Oct. 1215 He has turned *copper* on us. **1924** [see COPPER *v.*[2] 2]. **1938** SHARPE *Flying Squad* 330 *Copper*, policeman. 'To come copper' means to inform. An informer is also described as 'a copper'. **1958** M. PROCTER *Man in Ambush* xvi. 196 If you come copper on Lionel, I'll come copper on you.

copper ('kɒpə(r)), *v.*[1] [f. COPPER *sb.*[1]]

1. a. *trans.* To cover with copper; to sheathe the bottom and sides of a ship with copper.

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I copper. **1781** *Westm. Mag.* IX. 325 A very large frigate..the only one the Spaniards have coppered. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 174 Coppering her bottom. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* June, 167 A bronze statue and a cast-iron one coppered by electricity.

b. To colour by the use of a salt of copper.

1895 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/2 The defendant assured the Bench..that the public 'would not have them [*sc.* peas] without they were coppered'. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 2/3 The prohibition of the sale of 'coppered' vegetables. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 92/1 Vendors of coppered peas.

2. In the game of faro: To lay a copper coin or other token upon (a card) to indicate that the player bets against that card; to bet against. (U.S.) Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1856 *Dem. State Jrnl.* (Sacramento, Calif.) 25 July 2/3 It is a safe bet to 'copper' all that comes from the immaculate Committee. **1883** 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* XXVIII. 268, I reckon the safe way, where a man can afford it, is to *copper* the operation. **1892** *Correspt. in Cincinnati*, If he bet the card to lose, he put an old-fashioned copper cent on the top of the silver or gold; in other words he 'coppered' it. To 'copper' a thing, therefore, is to bet or estimate that it will lose: you 'copper' a horse in a race. **1913** C. E. MULFORD *Coming of Cassidy* vii. 108 He had played to win when he should have coppered, coppered when he should have played to win. **1939** P. A. ROLLINS *Gone Haywire* 48 Feeling sort o' mistaken sorry fer th' ol' tightwad..I coppered a bet fer 'im.

Hence '**coppering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also as *sb.* the copper sheathing of a ship's bottom.

c **1865** G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 213/1 Each room, whether for coppering, silvering, or gilding. *Ibid.* 233/1 They are then immersed in the..coppering liquid, and a thin film of copper is thrown down.

copper ('kɒpə(r)), *v.*[2] *slang.* [f. COPPER *sb.*[4]]

1. To arrest.

1872 E. CRAPSEY *Nether Side N.Y.* iii. 17 They are..more frequently 'coppered'—that is, arrested. **1962** *John o' London's* 25 Jan. 8/2 'Arrest' has many Cant synonyms including *do*,..*copper*.

2. To give information to the police. Also *trans.* to inform on (a person).

1897 *Sessions Papers* 12 Feb. 359 Are you going to *copper*? **1923** E. WALLACE *Missing Million* xix. 159 My motto is: 'Thou shalt not garden-hop...' In plain English: 'Thou shalt not copper.' *Ibid.* xxvii. 211 It's no use your staying here, because I'm not going to copper anybody. **1924** S. SCOTT *Human Side Crook Life* i. 23 'Coppering', or turning informant, is the deadly sin among crooks... Men will listen to the vilest epithets, but call them 'bogey', 'brassey', 'copper', or 'policeman', and they will be at your throat.

copperah, var. of COPRA.

copperas ('kɒpərəs). Forms: 5-7 coperose, (5 coperosse, coporose, copros(se, 6 coperus, cop(p)erous(e, coporouse, (copper(r)oost(e), copporose), 6-7 coperas, cop(p)eress(e, -is, -ose, cop(p)oras, -es, -is, cop(p)ras, -es(se, 7 cop(p)erase, -ass, -ice, cop(p)ris, -ice, -ose, 6- copperas. [In 15th c. *coperose*: cf. F. *couperose* (14th c. in Littré), *coupperose*, It. *copparosa*, med.L. *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, *coporosa*, in various early glossaries: see *esp.* Grimm, s.v. *Kupferrose*.

Diez explained *cuperosa*, as = **cupri rosa* rose of copper, comparing the Gr. name *χάλκανθον*, *-os* lit. 'flower of copper.' It seems more probable that med.L. *cuprosa*, *cuperosa* was simply short for **aqua cuprosa* = Ger. *kupferwasser*, Du. *koperwater*, and its association with *rosa* 'rose' merely an etymological fancy. That it was so understood is certain: cf. Kilian (Flemish 1599) '*Koper-roose*, *Koperwater*, chalcantum, vitriolum, *vulgo cuperosa* and *coppa rosa*'; and obs. Ger. *kupferrose* = *kupferwasser* (Henisch); also mod. Du. *koperrood* copper-red, obs. Ger. *kupferroth*, LG. *koperrôt*. See the many forms in German under *kupferrauch*, *-rose*, *-roth*, *rusz*, *-wasser*, in Grimm. In F., *couperose* is also applied with more descriptive propriety to the disease *copper nose*; so in Ger. 'eine kupferrote nase' (Grimm).]

1. A name given from early times to the protosulphates of copper, iron, and zinc (distinguished as *blue*, *green*, and *white* copperas respectively); etymologically it belonged properly to the copper salt; but in English use, when undistinguished by attribute or context, it has always been most commonly, and is now exclusively, applied to *green* copperas, the proto-sulphate of iron or ferrous sulphate (Fe SO_4), also called *green vitriol*, used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink.

(The extension of the name beyond its etymological meaning is anterior to its appearance in English, and indeed inherited from Gr. *χάλκανθον*, the description of which by Dioscorides gives prominence to *blue* vitriol, while its use as shoemaker's ink implies *green* vitriol; the same is true of Pliny's account of *chalcanthum*. It is probably that, at all times, the occurrence of composite salts containing a variable proportion of copper and iron, as well as the failure to distinguish between copper and iron pyrites, contributed to the confusion. It has to be remembered also that from the mediæval point of view 'copperas' was a *species*, occurring in various colours, the difference of composition being only vaguely apprehended, and that the phenomenon of the dissolving of iron by a solution of green copperas, with deposition of its copper, was explained as conversion of iron into copper by the mediation of the 'copperas', which changed its colour from blue to green in the process.)

†**a.** *generically* or *vaguely*. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coperose, *vitriola*. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/24 *Draganti*, vytryole, or coporose. **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chalcanthum*.. coperas, or vitrioll. **1577** HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 68 The chrysocolla, coperis, and minerall stone. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 Coppres is a salt..vitrial is a salt, allom is a salt. **1612** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 55 Making of salts, alloms, coppresses, and saltpetre. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 Artificiall copperose..is a..salt drawne out of ferreous and eruginous earths, partaking chiefly of Iron and Copper, the blew of copper, the green most of Iron. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There is copperas of England, of Pisa, Germany, Cyprus, Hungary and Italy, which differ from each other in colour, richness, and perfection... The English copperas is of a fine green; that of Cyprus and Hungary is of a sky blue, and has copper for its basis.

b. Protosulphate of iron: more fully ***green copperas***.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Coporose blank, ij.*d*'. Coporose vert, at vi.*s*'. viij.*d*'. **1565** *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 §3 No Person..shall dye..black, any Cap..but only with Copperas and Gall. **1577** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 414 A hundrethe and a halff of grene copperous. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol., All gall and coppresse from his inke he drayneth. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 Inke..made, by copperose cast upon a decoction or infusion of galls. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. §4 (1689) 9 Half a Pound of green Copperas. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Copperas*, a name given to vitriol, particularly to vitriol of iron. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 114 The red colour used by the Chinese is made from common green vitriol or copperas. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XIV. 252 Sufficiently pyritous to be used in the manufacture of copperas and sulphuric acid.

†**c.** Protosulphate of copper: ***blue copperas***.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 211 The best Copperas..is made of Copper, or of the Mineral of copper. *Ibid.* 212 The best kind of Copperas..is in colour of a pleasant blew. **1650** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 49 The Common Conversion of Iron into Copper by the Mediation of blew Coperose. **1678** R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. ii II. xiii. 199 Vitriol and Copperas, which also is called Gum of Copper.

d. Protosulphate of zinc: *white copperas*.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 280 For medesen for you, take a lytell whyte coperosse. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) C iij b, Take the bignesse of a nutte of whyte coperose..and pouder it. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 280 White copperas, one ounce. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *White copperas* is a vitriol of iron, with a mixture of some other mineral, brought from Germany in cakes of 40 or 50 pounds each. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 640 A very..useful [dryer]..is made by grinding in linseed..about two parts of the best white copperas.

2. *Min.* Applied generically to a group of native hydrous sulphates, comprising ordinary or *green copperas* (Melanterite), ordinary *white copperas* (Goslarite), *blue copperas* (Chalcanthite), Pisanite, a sulphate of iron and copper of bright blue colour, Bieberite or cobalt vitriol, Morenosite or nickel vitriol, and Coquimbite, a native ferric sulphate, also called *white copperas*. *yellow copperas* is a name of Copiapite, a sulphur or citron-coloured sulphate of iron.

1868 DANA *Min.* 645 Copperas group: the species here included are the ordinary vitriols.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *copperas bag*, *fume*, *vein*, etc.; *copperas-maker*, *-work(s*; also COPPERAS-STONE.

1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* 33 (N.), I know you'l not endure, to see my Jack..weare shirts of *copprice bags. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 132 A..Tophet, of *copperas-fumes. **1604-5** *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Owen Jones de Whitstable, *copprismaker. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 510 This Vitrioll is ingendred many waies of the *copperesse vein within the mine. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 27 Enricht with coppras vaines. **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 2 Here was a most ingenious *copperas work erected. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 99 Vessels for Brewers, Dyers, Coperas-works, Dairies, etc.

copperasine ('kɒpərəsi:n). *Min.* [f. COPPERAS + -INE: named 1847 by Shepard.] A sulphate of iron and copper from the decomposition of copper pyrites; allied to Jarosite.

1859 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 129 Copperasine.

†**copperas-stone.** *Obs.* A former name of iron pyrites or Marcasite.

1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* II. 33 The Patent concerning Coporis Stones. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 58 Take Copperas stone, which is a certain Sulphurious glittering Marcasite. **1694** SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He was Master of a Copperas Work at Whitstable in Kent, and engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone. **1776** SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 497 Pyrites, or Copperas-stone.

'copper-belly. a. = COPPERHEAD 1. b. The common North American water snake, *Natrix erythrogaster*.

1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 46 *Anguis ventre cuprei coloris.* The Copper-belly Snake... They are of a brown Colour, except their Bellies, which are of a muddy Red or Copper Colour. **1788** J. D. SCHÖPF *Reise nordamerikanischen Staaten* I. 45 Ich habe mich überall nach der Klapperschlange und dem Kupferbauch (Copper belly, auch Moccoson-Snake genannt,) deren Biss eben so gibtig ist, erkundiget. **1842** J. E. DEKAY *Zool. N.Y.* III. 54 The Copper-head..has various popular names in different districts..Copper-Belly, Red Viper, Deaf Adder and Chunkhead. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 387 The Copperhead (Trigonocephalus contortrix)..is known as Copperbelly and Chunkhead. *Ibid.*, The true Copperbelly (*Nerodia erythrogaster*) is perfectly harmless and of aquatic habits. **1957** A. H. & A. A. WRIGHT *Handbk. Snakes U.S. & Canada* I. 480 Does the recent school know from sufficient live firsthand experience with each region that the Mississippi Valley yellow belly is the same as the Atlantic coastal copper belly?

'copper-bottom, *v.* [f. next.] *trans.* To sheathe or cover the bottom of a ship with copper.

1840-60 SAXE *Jolly Marines*, It makes a sailor grin To see you copper-bottoming Your upper decks with tin.

'copper-ˌbottomed, *a.* [parasynthetic comb. f. *copper bottom.*] Having the bottom covered or sheathed with copper. Also *fig.* thoroughly sound, genuine, authentic, trustworthy.

Spec. of ships, as a protection against the destruction of the planks by the teredo, and the accumulation on the surface of shells and weeds which retard the ship's motion. First applied to ships of the British navy in 1761.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 May 2/1 The copper-bottomed ship Ann. **1796** PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 451 This effect of copper upon the iron bolts and nails, in copper-bottomed ships. **1807** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 170 The copper-bottomed angel at Messrs. Paff's in Broadway. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xix, The wreck proved to be a..copper-bottomed schooner. **1890** FARMER *Slang* s.v. A 1, In mercantile circles, the expression has become popularly current, in a figurative sense, to signify the highest commercial credit; and..first-class; first-rate. The form varies, being rendered by..A 1 copper-bottomed, [etc.]. **1894** STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Ebb-Tide* II. vii, The real, first-rate, copper-bottomed aristocrat. **1937** A. CALDER-MARSHALL in C. Day Lewis *Mind in Chains* 73 The attitude can then be adopted: '..We are moderates. Good, solid, honest to God, copper-bottomed capitalists.' **1961** *Times* 9 Nov. 16/2 The genuine copper-bottomed novel-reader's novel is becoming a rare article.

'copper-'captain. [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] 9 c.] A sham captain who assumes the title without any right.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1820) 340 This thrice valiant copper captain. **1865** *Daily Tel.* Nov. 4/6 There was never a deficiency of copper captains and sham barons. **1887** T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember*, I. ii. 47 The copper captains..would slink away in search of the cover of darksome nooks.

'copper-ˌcoloured, *a.* Of the colour of copper.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 297 The Natives of this Island..are Copper-coloured. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4127/2 A Copper-coloured Broad Cloth Coat. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 17 The Copper-coloured Beech. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxxviii. 449 The copper-colored men are characterized by a moral inflexibility.

coppered ('kɒpəd), *ppl. a.* [f. COPPER *v.*[1] + -ED.] **1.** Covered, plated, or coated with copper; copper-bottomed, as a ship.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. ¶¶¶4 a, The Ladies servants lifted him into a coppered chaire. **1798** H. NEALE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 163 French brig, coppered. **1840** *L'pool Mercury* 3 Oct. 4/1 The fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened American Ship. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/1 Spring laths..on coppered springs.

†**2.** Affected with *Acne rosacea*. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) B va, Remedy to pallyfie the coppred face that is vncurable.

†**'copperen,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] + -EN; OE. had *cyperen.*] Made of copper.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. W.* B iv b, Copperen helmets be to feare, and specyally the brason helmets.

'copperer. *rare.* [f. COPPER *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who coppers, or works in copper.

1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 97 A small party of our tinners and copperers had..succeeded in climbing to the summit of one of the lofty ranges of the Andes.

copperess(e, obs. form of COPPERAS.

copperhead ('kɒpəhɛd). [Synthetic comb. of *copper head*, primarily attrib. = *copperhead snake.*]

1. a. A venomous snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) common in the United States: so called from the reddish brown colour of the top of its head.

It is usually less than 4 feet long; and unlike the rattlesnake strikes without previous warning, whence it has become the type of secret or unexpected hostility.

1775 P. V. FITHIAN *Jrnl. & Lett.* 10 July (1934) 54 The Snake that wounded her they call a '*Copper-Head*'. **1782** [see PILOT *sb.* 4 a]. **1823** J. D. HUNTER *Captivity* 171 The common black, copper-head, and spotted swamp snakes. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 409 The black snake and the copper-head have gone to the old rock heaps. **1842** [see COPPER-BELLY]. **1880** *New Virginians* I. 87 The copperhead is said to be more venomous than the common moccasin. **1880** [see *chunk-head* s.v. CHUNK[1] 2]. **1931** R. L. DITMARS *Snakes of World* x. 101 The water snake and hog-nosed snake are sometimes mistaken for the Copperhead, owing to their proportionately thick bodies, and gross similarity of markings. The poisonous species, however, carries its points of marked differentiation in having elliptical pupils, prominent cavity or pit between the eye and nostril, and greater number of plates under the tail in a single row. **1949** *Sci. Monthly* Jan. 55/1 Thus, the belief goes, whenever one sees a copperhead, a rattlesnake may appear on its trail. **1963** R. SNEDIGAR *Our Small Native Animals* (ed. 2) 192 Although..capable of inflicting a severe and potent bite, the *copperhead*..is shy and retiring.

b. In full *copperhead snake.*

1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 70 One of Colonel Stacey's men bit by a copperhead snake. **1822** *Massachusetts Spy* 31 July (Th.), A woman in Salisbury township..discovered a copperhead snake on her dresser. **1866** J. C. GREGG *Life in Army* i. 18 There were also to be found great dens of the Copperhead Snake, and this species were considered the most poisonous, deceptive, dangerous and mean of all the snake family. **1931** R. L. DITMARS *Snakes of World* x. 97 Two species of moccasins must be considered—the Water Moccasin and the Copperhead Snake (highland moccasin, pilot snake, or chunk-head), which are members of the same family as the rattlers.

c. An Australian snake, *Austrelaps superba*, of the family Elapidæ.

1878 F. McCOY *Prodromus Zool. Victoria* I. 9, I have adopted the popular name 'copper-head' for this snake from a well-known vendor of a supposed antidote for snake-bites. **1896** F. G. AFLALO *Nat. Hist. Austral.* 171 The colour of this snake is brown or copper-coloured, the belly yellow to grey. It is also known as the Copper Head. **1944** *Living off Land* vi. 120 (*caption*) The thick copperhead is slow-moving. **1963** E. WORRELL *Reptiles of Australia* 110 Copperheads congregate in large colonies among thick tussocks bordering swamps.

2. *U.S.* A nickname given, during the Civil War, to a northern sympathizer with the Secessionists of the south. Originated in autumn of 1862. Also *attrib.*

1863 *N.Y. Tribune* 12 Jan. 4/6 The more malignant Copperheads of this state. **1863** *Spectator* 15 Aug. 2375 The organ of the Pro-slavery Democrats or Copperheads. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 526 Copperhead Democratic sympathy with the aristocracy of the South. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lv. 358 The Democratic party..was long discredited by..the opposition of a considerable section within it (the so-called Copperheads) to the prosecution of the war.

3. An American Indian.

1838 *Southern Lit. Messenger* IV. 295/1 He said..it would be a sin to kill one, but if he was to go he should want to kill one of the damned copper-heads. **1845** *Amer. Rev.* Oct. 367/2 First Mexicans, then Indians, come on. Brush the Yellow-Bellies. Then the Copperheads come sneaking down. *a* **1861** T. WINTHROP *Canoe & Saddle* (1883) x. 145 Five foul copperheads..lurked among the plunder of that noisome spot. *Ibid.* 149 Meanwhile those five copperheads watched me.

Hence **'copperheadism** (sense 2).

1863 *Boston Commw.* 30 Oct., In the attempt to turn Maryland and Missouri over to copperheadism. **1882** *New York Tribune* 15 Mar., How he [Jackson] would excoriate Tilden for his copperheadism.

copper-headed, *a. U.S.* [Cf. prec.] a. Having a copper-coloured head. b. Of or pertaining to a copperhead (sense 2 and 3).

1808 T. ASHE *Trav. Amer.* II. 287 Rattle Snake..Copper Headed Ditto. **1847** in D. Drake *Pion. Life Kentucky* (1870) ii. 25 The copper-colored man, and the copper-headed snake [were] then extremely common. *a* **1861** T. WINTHROP *Canoe & Saddle* (1883) xii. 248 The copper-headed, snaky beguiler. **1863** *Congress. Globe* 936/2 The seat of rebellion..is among the copper-headed traitors of the North.

copperice, -is, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

coppering: see under COPPER *v.*[1]

copperish ('kɒpərɪʃ), *a. rare.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat coppery.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 In other places..Copperish fluors are mixed with Leaden ones. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 173 Pearl-Oysters..taste very copperish, if eaten raw. **1774** MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 47 A little brassish, coperish, goldish thread-like stuff adhering to a bit of slate. **1871** *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug., The once golden and silvery town..has a copperish look about its edges like a very old coin.

copperize ('kɒpəraɪz), *v.* [f. COPPER *sb.* + -IZE: cf. *silverize.*] *trans.* To impregnate with copper or some preparation containing that metal.

In mod. Dicts.

copper Maori ('kɒpə 'maʊərɪ). *New Zealand.* Also **Kopa Maori, Kapura Maori,** etc. [Maori *kāpura* fire, *kopa* oven.] A Maori oven in which food is placed on heated stones and covered with flax, earth, etc.

c **1826** J. HEBERLEY *Autobiogr.* 30 (MS.), [They] sucked [the slave girl's] blood..till [she] was dead, then they cut her up and cooked her in a copper Maori. **1834** E. MARKHAM *N.Z. Recoll.* 38 Coppre Mourie or the Native Ovens are described I rather think in Captain Cookes Voyages. They are done this way. They scratch a hole 8 or 10 inches deep..and then light the Fire in the hole. **1888** *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.* XXI. 417 So they set to work and they dug holes in this flat,..each hole about 2 ft. across and about 1½ ft. deep, and shaped something like a 'kopa maori'. **1889** *Ibid.* XXII. 104 A number of *kapura Maori*, or native ovens. **1905** W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 102 'Coppa Maori', 'Maori oven', etc.—these are the slang names given by those who know no better.

coppernob. *colloq.* Also copper-knob. [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] 9 d + NOB *sb.*[2] 1 a.] A red-haired person.

1880 D. W. BARRETT *Life among Navvies* (ed. 2) II. iii. 49 A man with red hair would be termed a 'Copper-knob', or 'Mahogany top'. **1946** J. IRVING *Royal Navalese* 56 *Coppernob*, someone blessed (or cursed) with red hair. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* ix. 170 'Ginger, you're barmy, getcher 'air cut' has been a greeting to coppernobs ever since it was a catch phrase in the Harry Champion song.

'copper-ˌnose. [Cf. Ger. *kupfernase*, F. *couperose.*]

1. *Path.* A red nose caused by the disease *Acne rosacea*, by intemperance, etc.; also, as a single word, a name for the disease.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 115, I had as lieue, Helens golden tongue had commended Troylus for a copper nose. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* x, The stoutest raven dared not come within a yard of that copper-nose. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coppernose*, a synonym of *Acne Rosacea.*

2. The Copper-nosed Bream (*Lepomis pallidus*).

Hence **'copper-ˌnosed** *a.*, having a red- or copper-coloured nose.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 386 He was copper-nosed, and that was full of white streaks here and there. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pouacre*, a filthy, foule, rotten, copper nosed one. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Copper-nos'd Francie and Gibbie.

copperooste, -ose, -ous, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

†**coppe'rose,** *a. Obs.* [Attrib. use of an early form of COPPERAS, app. treated like an adj. in -OSE = COPPEROUS *a.* 2.] Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 An Atramentous condition or mixture, that is a vitriolate or copperose quality. **1698** CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 370 [It] has in some Places a Copperose Taste pretty strong.

†**copperosed,** *a. Obs.* [f. F. *couperose* copper-nose + -ED: cf. next, sense 1.] Affected with *Acne rosacea* or copper-nose.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) B v b, Rednes of the face that is not copperosed.

†**'copperous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 coperous. [In sense 1 perh. related to F. *couperose* (Paré, 16th c.) the disease COPPER-NOSE; in sense 2 app. related to COPPERAS, F. *couperose*; though in both

there was prob. association with copper: sense 3 is perh. immed. f. COPPER + -OUS for *cuprous*.]

1. Of the nature of, or affected with, the disease *Acne rosacea* or COPPER-NOSE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iv b, Blacke coperous skal and scabbe in the face. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) C j, A general diete for al copperous faces.

2. Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 A vitriolous or copperous quality; for vitriolI is the active..ingredient in Inke.

3. ? Coppery, cuprous.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 8 Funnels that exhale warm copperous vapours.

'copper-ˌplate, 'copperplate.

1. *gen.* (Better written as two words.) A plate of copper; also *collect.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 306 Silk in bales and boxes of copper-plate. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. §6 (1681) 246 Then take a Copper-plate, about the size of an ordinary Trencher-plate. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 172 The letters are of gold, and set in a copper-plate. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of thin lacquered copper-plates. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Copper-plates*, the plates of amalgamated copper over which the auriferous ore is allowed to flow..and upon which the gold is caught as amalgam.

2. *spec.* A polished plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched for printing.

1668 *Excellency Pen & Pencil* 55 Copper plates ready polished do often come from Holland. **1685** PETTY *Last Will* p. vii, I have..the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland. **1730** SOUTHALL *Bugs* Pref., He not only forwarded the Impression, but directed and order'd the Copperplate. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 770 The copper-plate is prepared, and the ground laid upon it in the same manner as for etching. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* x. 66 Impressions from the same block, or the same copper-plate.

3. A print or impression from such a plate.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G iij b, Untill a large worke (with Copper Plates) shall have had time to be put forth. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 174 Copper-plates of their paintings..published by various authors. **1840** THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 297 A couple of numbers, containing about a score of copperplates.

4. *collect.* Copperplate engraving or printing. Used of a style of careful handwriting.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 82 What ideas copper-plate supplies are yet more inadequate. **1824** M. WILMOT *Let.* 1 Jan. (1935) 204 They will all write as well at 13 or 14 as if they wrote copper plate now. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 294 The Th was there as legible as copper-plate. **1911** R. BROOKE *Let.* July (1968) 312, I have stooped to an even more round-hand copper-plate than ever. **1966** G. HEYER *Black Sheep* ix. 132 She had then devoted the better part of the afternoon to the composition of a formal invitation, written in her beautiful copper-plate.

5. *attrib.* (Better as one word.)

1750 J. STEUART *Letter-Bk.* (1915) 465 A coper plate coppie book for asisting my boys in ther writing. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 525 The earliest specimens of copper-plate printing. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Copper-plate Maker*, a workman who shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving. *Ibid., Copper-plate Press*, a roller press for striking off impressions on paper from a metal plate. **1878** THURSTON *Hist. Steam-Engine* 33 A copperplate engraving. **1954** N. D. YOUNG *Handwriting in Eng. & Wales* i. 9 England,..producing in time the copper-plate writing that was imitated in all the counting-houses of Europe.

'copperplate, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To engrave on and print from a copper-plate.

1822 SCOTT *Let.* 15 Mar. in *Lockhart*, It will be time for him to be copperplated, as Joseph Gillon used to call it, when he is a Major General. **1881** SIR J. BENEDICT *Weber* 84 The notes flowed to his pen with the marks of all the shading of expression, as if copper-plated on the paper.

copperroost, obs. f. COPPERAS.

copper-rose, var. COP-ROSE, the Corn-poppy.

'copperskin. *U.S. slang.* [COPPER *sb.*[1] 11.] An American Indian.

1840 C. F. HOFFMAN *Greyslaer* II. x. 26 'Go on, go on, Kit, d'ye say a dozen Injuns?' 'Yes, uncle, not a Copperskin less.' *a*1861 T. WINTHROP *Canoe & Saddle* (1883) x. 146 The five copperskins 'first eyed me over' with lazy thoroughness. They noted my arms and equipment. **1904** S. E. WHITE *Silent Places* viii. 72 What the hell do we care for a lot of copper-skins from Rupert's House!

'copper-smith.

1. An artificer in copper; one who manufactures copper utensils.

1327 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 160 Robert de Suttone and Walter le Kew copresmythes. *c*1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Roke makers, coper smythes, and lorymers. **1526-34** TINDALE *2 Tim.* iv. 14 Alexander the coppersmyth did me moche evyll. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5006/4 Fit for any Brasier or Copper Smith's use. **1878** GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 138 The copper-smith is a pretty familiar personage.

2. The popular name in India of the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholæma Indica*). [So Urdū *tambayat*.]

1862 JERDON *Birds of India* (1877) I. 316 It has a remarkably loud note which sounds like *took-took-took*.. This sound and the motion of its head, accompanying it, have given origin to the name of *coppersmith*. **1879** E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 20 In the mango-sprays The sun-birds flashed; alone at his green forge Toiled the loud Coppersmith.

'copper-wall. An old-fashioned arrangement in sugar-making, consisting of a long row of open pans or boilers bricked together within two parallel walls, and heated by a fire at one end.

The cane-juice from the mill was conducted into the boiler most distant from the fire, and successively ladled from one boiler to another, until it reached that nearest the fire, where the process of inspissation was completed.

†'copper-worm. *Obs.*

1. 'A little worm in ships' (J.).

Supposed to mean the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*.

2. 'A moth that fretteth garments' (J.).

3. 'A worm breeding in one's hand' (J.).

1755 JOHNSON cites AINSWORTH.

coppery ('kɒpərɪ), *a.* [f. COPPER *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by the presence, qualities, or appearance of copper.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. v. 77 A reddish coppery tinge. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 39 The grim coppery clouds. **1865** C. BONER *Transylvania* 328 Coppery particles attach themselves to the iron. **1871** NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 626 A bitter, coppery, or metallic taste.

b. Qualifying, or combined with, names of colours, as ***coppery green, red***, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 284 Head coppery-green. **1882** *The Garden* 1 Apr. 219/2 Of a coppery yellow colour.

coppet: see COPPED *ppl. a.*

coppeweb(be, obs. f. COBWEB *sb.*

coppice ('kɒpɪs), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 copys, -eys, 6-7 cop(p)ise, (6 coppisse, coupisse), 7 coppis, copice, 7- coppice; *β. pl.* 6 copyes, 6-7 coppies, -ys; *sing.* 6 copie, 6-7 (8-9 *dial.*), coppy, -ey, -ie. See also COPSE. [a. OF. *copeïz, couppeiz, colpeïz*:—late L. type ***colpātīcium*** 'having the quality of being cut', f. *colpāt-* ppl. stem of *colpāre*, to cut with a blow, f. late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), earlier *colapus* (Alemannic Law) blow, stroke:—L. *colaphus*, a. Gr. κόλαφος blow, cuff. (The AFr. and ME. form was latinized in later times as *copecia, copicia*.) As in other Fr. words ending in an *s* sound, the plural was orig. the same as the sing. *copys*; this led to the Eng. sing. being frequently made *copy, coppy*, which is now very common in the dialects. On the other hand, the vowel of the final syllable was, as in the *-es, -is, -ys* of plurals, often dropped, leaving *cops*, surviving in the form COPSE, q.v.]

1. a. A small wood or thicket consisting of underwood and small trees grown for the purpose of periodical cutting.

a. **1538** ELYOT *Dict., Cædua sylua*, woddes used to be cutte, Copeyses. **1540** *Charter* in Madox *Formulare Anglic.* (1702) 215 Una prædictarum copiciarum vocatur Overekyll Copys, secunda vocatur Feyroke Copys, etc. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 153 And set fire of all the boughs and Coppises they passed by. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 9 Vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. **1593-5** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex & Herts.* II. 1 Enclined to wood, and coupisses. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 372 It is of this nature, To be cut as a coppis. **1732** POPE *Lines to Ld. Bathurst* 10 For shrubs, when nothing else at top is, Can only constitute a coppice. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 642 In fourteen years, coppices are generally fit for cutting. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxiii. 285 These coppices, or belts of woodland, belonged to the archdeacon.

β. **1539** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Their woodes, groves, copyes, and springs, growinge and beinge within the saide Chace. **1564** HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 53 For the enlargemente of theyr groves or copyes. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Fence copie in, Er heawers begin. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 657 Coppies of vnderwood. **1637** HARRISON *MS. Surv. Sheffield* (in *Sheffield Gloss.*), Item she holdeth an intacke lying between Rivelin coppy and Rivelin firth south. **1700-1** R. GOUGH *Hist. of Myddle* 29 Called the higher parke and the coppy. **1869** in *Lonsdale Gloss.*, and **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss., Coppy*, coppice.

b. *collectively.* Coppice-wood, underwood.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 A great Wood of Okes, and Coppisse, planted in very good order. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Coppice, Copise*, or *Copse*, the smaller sort of wood, or Under-wood.

2. *Comb.*, as ***coppice-bird, -ground, -land; coppice-feathered, -topped*** adjs.; **coppice shoot**, a shoot arising from an adventitious bud at the base of a tree; **coppice system**, a silvicultural system of reproduction of trees from coppice shoots; **coppice-with-standards** [STANDARD *sb.* 20 a], a crop consisting partly of coppice shoots and partly of trees grown from seedlings; **coppice-wood** (see COPSEWOOD).

*a*1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 123 The piping notes of the *coppice bird. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 5 By every *coppice-feather'd chasm and cleft. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 17 The seventh, for *Coppie grounde: the eyght, for Timber trees. **1707** J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), You may transplant them [trees] for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. *a*1704 LOCKE (J.), The rate of *coppice lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. **1851** J. BROWN *Forester* (ed. 2) v. 379 The stoles will, by the middle of June, have sent up a large supply of young shoots. .. These are termed *coppice shoots, of whatever kind the tree may be. **1882** FERNANDEZ & SMYTHIES tr. *Bagneris' Elem. Sylviculture* III. ii. 140 Forests worked on the *coppice system form the exception [in Germany]. **1928** R. S. TROUP *Silvicultural Syst.* xii. 129 The coppice system involves reproduction by stool shoots or suckers. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* ii, The green rise, *coppice-topped. **1882** FERNANDEZ & SMYTHIES tr. *Bagneris' Elem. Sylviculture* III. ii. 133 In growing *coppice with standards, the end in view is to combine..the advantages of simple coppice and some of those of high forest. **1895** W. R. FORESTER *Schlich's Man. Forestry* IV. i. 32 Coppice-with-standards suffers more [from grazing] than pure coppice, on account of the necessity for preserving numerous seedling plants to replace the standards as they are felled. **1953** H. L. EDLIN *Forester's Handbk.* xi. 165 In the form known as coppice-with-standards, occasional stems are left uncut to form full-sized timber.

coppice ('kɒpɪs), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.] a. = COPSE *v.*[2] 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 82 The Wood cut doun was never copisid. **1581** *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 5 §4 Woods or Underwoods.. by him preserved and coppised for the Use of his Iron Works. **1790** W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co., Coppy*, to cut down, for underwood.

b. *intr.* To produce coppice shoots; to form a coppice.

1928 R. S. TROUP *Silvicultural Syst.* xii. 129 Many tropical and sub-tropical trees coppice with vigour. **1935** *Chamber's Encycl.* III. 462/2 No coniferous tree has sufficient reproductive power for coppice-treatment. Chestnut, oak, ash, hazel, lime, maple, sycamore, hornbeam, willow and alder coppice better than beech, birch and aspen, though the softwoods often become dominant on moist land.

coppiced ('kɒpɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. COPPICE + -ED.]

1. Treated as coppice; cut down periodically.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 b, Coppissed Woodes are commonly severed into so many parcels, as may serve for yeerely felling, some still growing while others are a felling.

2. Furnished with a coppice or coppices, copsed.

1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 96 In amber robes the coppiced dells were dressed.

coppicing ('kɒpɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COPPICE *sb.*]

a. Coppice-wood.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 The awful damage they [rabbits] did to coppicing during the frost.

b. The treating of wood as coppice; the cutting down of trees periodically so that new shoots may grow from the stumps. Also *attrib.*

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 329 The coppicing system consists in cutting down the trees near the ground, and allowing one or more of the crops of shoots, which rise from the stumps, to grow. *Ibid.* 395 Uprooting, coppicing, and thinning. **1922** SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. 236 Methods of thinning, coppicing, &c. **1952** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VI. 101/2 Pollarding is a similar method of growing small brushwood, but differs from coppicing in that the trees are cut back at a height of about 6 feet, instead of about ground level.

coppid-tank: see COPINTANK.

coppie, obs. f. COPPICE, COPY.

coppiehoall, -hool, var. CAPPY-HOLE *Sc. Obs.*

coppil, obs. f. CUPEL.

coppild, var. COPPLED *ppl. a. Obs.*

'copping, *sb.* [f. COP *v.*[1] + -ING.]

†1. A top-knot or curl of hair; called *dial.* a *topping*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 464/2 Women wear Hair in a Copping, or fore-lock, when a Lock is laid from the fore-top to the Crown of the head, as little Children that have long hair are usually dressed.

2. 'A fence. *North*' (Halliw.). Cf. COP *sb.*[2] 6.

'copping, *vbl. sb.* [f. COP *sb.*[2] 3 + -ING.] *Spinning.* The formation of 'cops' of thread. Used *attrib.*, chiefly in the names of parts of the machine connected with the formation of the 'cops', as ***copping-beam, -part, -rail***, etc.

1793 *Specif. Tate's Patent* No. 1938. 3 The moveable rail ..which..gives that motion necessary to wind the thread with exactness upon the bobbin (which amongst spinners is termed the copping part). **1805** *Specif. Earl of Dundonald's Patent* No. 2896. 2 The bobbin does not rest on or touch the copping rail. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 992 The range upon which the threads should be wound, in order to form a conical cop upon the spindle, is hit by depressing the copping wire to various angles. *Ibid.* III. 877 There is a copping motion connected with the machine.

coppin-tank: see COPINTANK.

coppis(e, -isse, obs. ff. COPPICE.

†'copple. *Obs.* Also 7 coppell. [app. a dim. of COP *sb.*[2] Cf. OF. *coupel, copel*, now *coupeau* summit of a hill, etc., dim of OF. *coppe* summit.]

1. A crest on a bird's head. Hence an appellation for a crested fowl: cf. COPPY *sb.*[2]

15.. PILKINGTON *Tourn. Tottenham* 49 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 84 And coppull my brode hen that was bro3t out of Kent. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. ix. 115 The [pea] cocke..hateth..his yong ones, vntill they be growne to haue a coppell vpon their heads.

2. A little summit or eminence; = F. *coupeau*.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 606 (R.) It is a low Cape, and vpon it is a copple not very high.

copple, obs. f. COUPLE, CUPEL.

'copple-crown. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [see prec.]

1. A tuft of feathers on a fowl's head; a crest.

a **1634** RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II. iii, Like the Copple-crowne The Lapwing has. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. III. 14 Thus did he straddle up and down, Like stalking Cock with copple Crown. **1730** SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean*, Whose Off'rings ..Adorn our crystal River's Banks: Nor seldom grace the flow'ry Downs, With spiral Tops, and Copple-Crowns. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Copple-crown*, a tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl, permanently erect. It is sometimes called a *topple-crown*.

2. Short for *copple-crowned hen*; = COPPY *sb.*[2] (*U.S. local*).

Hence †'**copple-crowned** *ppl. a.*, crested, peaked.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 336 Of different colours and breeds, as Copple-crown'd, the common Dunghill cock and hen, and of the Game kind. **1732** MRS. DELANY *Corr.* I. 362 You are very good in getting the copple-crowned fowl. **1732** SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) IV. 191 Excrements..copple crowned with a point like a cone or pyramid.

†'**coppled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 copled, coppild, -elled. [f. COPPLE + -ED.]

1. Crested, furnished with a crest or tuft.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 123 The rough footed or coppild [pigeons] are too mournful. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. §1 (1643) 363 A Saw-fish, having an hard copled head with teeth like a saw.

2. Rising conically to a summit or point.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 606 (R.) Without this cape about a league there is a little coppled rocke. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxv. So School-boyes do aspire With coppell'd hat to quelme the Bee. **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Some being flatter on the top, others more coppled.

†**copple-stone.** *Obs.* [cf. COPPLING *ppl. a.* 3; also COBBLE-STONE, COGGLE-STONE.]

a **1728** WOODWARD (cited by JOHNSON), *Copple-stones* are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water.

copple-tanked: see under COPINTANK.

†'**coppling**, **copling**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Related to COPPLE *sb.* 2, and COPPLED; but in senses 2 and 3 app. influenced by *cockling*, *toppling*.]

1. Swelling upwards to a summit.

1670 H. STUBBE *The Plus Ultra* 144 It rose with an unequal intumescence, copling, like a loaf in the midst. **1688** in Somers *Tracts* Ser. I. II. 305 A few Foreigners of no Quality were only to keep the Secret of what her Majesty was to make the copling Belly. **1694** NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* I. 23 A small rocky Island, copling up like a Haycock. *Ibid.* 42 Large Hills, and some round copling tops. *Ibid.* 80 Two peaked copling Rocks. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 18 The Country about it is pretty much on the Level, except a few copling Hillocks to the Northward.

2. Of the sea: Surging up into short irregular waves, tumbling; = COCKLING *ppl. a.* 2.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The waves..are short, and make a Copling Sea in the Bay of Biscay.

3. Of stones, etc.: Unsteady, toppling; = COCKLING *ppl. a.* 3.

a **1825** FORBY, *Coppling, adv.*, unsteady, in danger of falling. 'It stands coppling, as if it stood upon its head'.

coppola, obs. f. CUPOLA.

copporas, **coppras**, etc. obs. ff. COPPERAS.

copps, obs. form of COPSE.

'**coppy** *sb.*[1], **coppy-stool.** *north dial.* Also copy, 5 copstole. [Of uncertain derivation.] A low stool.

14.. *Burlesque Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 Colrakus and copstolus, one gret whyle-barrous. **1807** J. STAGG *Poems* (*Cumbrld. dial.*) 10 The breyde now on a coppy stuol Sits down. **1811** WILLAN *West Riding Gloss.*, *Coppy*, *Copy*, a low stool for a child. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coppy*, *Copy*, a small stool, generally a three-legged one. **1875** *Lancashire Gloss.*, *Coppy-stool.* **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* I. iii. 57 His supreme pleasure was to sit on his 'copy' (a kind of stool).

'**coppy**, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *colloq.* [f. COP *sb.*[2] + -Y.] A. *adj.* Having a cop, crested. B. *sb.* A crested or tufted fowl.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Coppies*, tufted fowls. **1885** *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/2 Lancashire coppies and plainheads ..special prize for best buff coppy. **1891** *Ibid.* 20 Feb., 3 large buff coppy hens, 20/- each.

coppy, **coppyse**, obs. ff. COPPICE.

‖**copra** ('kɒpra). Also 6 chopra, 8 copera, 9 coprah, copperah. [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *copra* (in Garcia 1563, Acosta 1578), app. ad. Malayālam *koppara*, in Hindī *khoprā* coco-nut. Now naturalized in some isles of Polynesia.]

The dried kernel of the coco-nut, prepared and exported for the expression of coco-nut oil.

1584 BARRET in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 413 (Y.) Chopra, from Cochin and Malabar. **1598** tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 101 (Y.) The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 306 Cocoa-nut..produceth..Copera, or the kernels of the Nut dried, and out of those kernels there is a very clear Oyl exprest. **1880** *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 809/1 It is fortunate for Fiji that her future is not dependent on copra alone. **1889** H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 275 Copra is the kernel of the ripe cocoa-nut, cut into small pieces and dried in the sun.

copræmia, **-agogue**: see COPRO-.

copras, **-es**, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

copre, obs. form of COPPER.

,co-pre'cipitate, *v. Chem.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To deposit by co-precipitation.

1932 *Jrnl. Phys. Chem* XXXVI. 861 In most textbooks of analytical chemistry, it is mentioned that magnesium is coprecipitated with calcium oxalate. **1967** E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* xvi. 243 Barium sulphate by itself has poor working qualities, but co-precipitated with alumina hydrate it forms a first-rate gloss white.

,co-precipi'tation. *Chem.* [CO- 3b.] The simultaneous precipitation of two or more compounds from a solution; the removal of a substance from solution by binding to a precipitate.

1931 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LIII. 1236 The so-called coprecipitation of alkali oxalate with lanthanum oxalate is to be attributed to a double salt formation. **1932** *Jrnl. Phys. Chem.* XXXVI. 860 It has been a general custom in analytical chemistry to use the words, coprecipitation, carrying down, occlusion, inclusion and adsorption as collective names, meaning nothing else but..that impurities are carried down with or in a precipitate. **1938** R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) xv. 147 The conclusions which were drawn about the chemical nature of a radio-element from this 'co-precipitation' process. **1956** *Nature* 28 Jan. 184/1 This method of collecting cations in trace concentrations has the advantages of being more efficient and more selective than the conventional co-precipitation technique.

co-'presbyter. [CO- *pref.* 3b.] A fellow-presbyter. Cf. COMPRESBYTER.

c **1828** E. IRVING *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Wks. 1864 I. 561 Columba..with twelve co-presbyters..settled in Iona.

co-'presence. [CO- 3a.] Presence together; the state or fact of being co-present.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 125 The conception of nature does not apparently involve the co-presence of the intelligence. **1890** J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iv. 109 The peaceful copresence and orderly cooperation of millions of human beings.

co-'present, *a.* [CO- 2.] Present together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vi. 116 That living chain of causes, to all whose links..the free-will..is co-extensive and co-present. **1890** J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iii. 98 Several instinctive affections are co-present on terms of equality.

copresse, **-price**, **-pris**, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

co-principate: see CO- *pref.* 3a.

copro-, before a vowel **copr-**, combining form of Greek κόπρος dung, as in **co'præmia** [Gr. αἷμα blood], blood-poisoning from the fæces in case of costiveness; hence **co'præmic** *a.* '**copragogue** [Gr. ἀγωγ-ός carrying away], a purging medicine. **co'premesis** [Gr. ἔμεσις vomiting], stercoraceous vomiting. **copro'lalia** [ad. Fr. *coprolalie* (G. de la Tourette in *Archives de Neurologie*, 1885, IX. 19; Gr. λαλία talk, prattle], the use of obscene language by reason of insanity or for sexual gratification. **copro'mania** [-MANIA], an obsession with fæces; hence **copro'maniac**. '**coprophil**, '**coprophile** [-PHIL, -PHILE], one who is attracted to filth. **copro'philia**, **co'prophily** [Gr. φιλία affection], marked attention to defecation and to excreta. **copro'philic** *a.*, having or pertaining to an interest in excrement. **co'prophilous** *a.* [Gr. φίλ-ος loving], fond of dung; feeding or (*spec.* of fungi) growing upon dung. **copro'phobia** [-PHOBIA], an abnormal repugnance toward fæces. †**co'prophory** [med.L. *coprophoria*, Gr. -φορια carrying], purgation (Bailey). **co'prostasis**, in Bailey †**coprostacy** [Gr. στάσις a stopping], costiveness. **,copro'zoic** *a.* [ZOIC *a.* 2], of animals, living in dung. (See other words below.)

1886 *Jrnl. Nerv. & Mental Dis.* XIII. 412 Echolalia and coprolalia may form part of the symptoms of insanity... The coprolalia is pathognomonic of the disease, according to Tourette. **1898** H. ELLIS *Affirmations* 147 These extremes are of two kinds: the first issuing in a sort of coprolalia, or inclination to dwell on excrement... The other extreme is that of pruriency, or the perpetual itch to circle round sexual matters. **1955** W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. v. 531 When you have Tourette's disease you go around repeating dirty words all the time. Coprolalia. Everybody below Fourteenth Street has coprolalia. **1974** P. CAVE *Dirtiest Picture Postcard* xi. 72 'Coprolalia,' Murray repeated. 'That's what it's called ..the desire to say obscene things whilst making love.' **1880** SWINBURNE *Let.* 20 Apr. (1960) IV. 136 The perpetual *copromania* of the 'Old Enemy' [*sc.* Carlyle]—with his 'eternal cesspools' and 'owldroppings'. **1900** J. M. ROBERTSON in *Lit. Guide* 1 Mar. 43/1 Such a one as Swift.. filthy-minded, unscrupulous, and malignant. Had such a copromaniac been only an avowed unbeliever, [etc.]. **1937** 'N. BLAKE' *There's Trouble Brewing* vi. 110, I didn't know he was a koprophil [ed. 1949, coprophil] as well as a surrealist. **1953** S. BECKETT *Watt* 53 A vegetarian, a naturist, a cannibal, a coprophile. **1934** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Sept. 620/4 His [*sc.* Swift's] coprophilia is explained along the lines suggested by Freud. **1927** BRYAN & STRACHEY tr. *Abraham's Sel. Papers* v. 129 Professor Freud had told me in a private communication that..repression of the coprophilic pleasure in smell played a peculiar part in.. foot-fetishism. **1962** A. S. NEILL *Summerhill* 174 The wrong way to deal with a coprophilic child is to tell him he is being dirty. The right way is to allow him to live out his interest in excrement by providing him with mud or clay. **1981** *Maledicta* V. 136 The known pornography of other renowned artists..often reflects considerable coprophilic feeling. **1901** *Ann. Bot.* XV. 313 The absence of any specific work on Coprophilous or dung-borne Fungi. **1953** J. RAMSBOTTOM *Mushr. & Toadstools* xvii. 195 Coprophilous fungi grow directly from spores. **1924** A. HUXLEY *Little Mexican* 43 The innocent coprophily of its inhabitants. **1934** H. C. WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 61/2 Coprophobia. **1922** *Nature* CIX. 98/2 There is a whole series of Amoeba-like and flagellate Protozoa which..develop in the faeces after deposition. These are called 'coprozoic Protozoa'. **1947** *New Biol.* III. 89 Vast accumulations of guano, supporting an elaborate association of coprozoic (*i.e.*, dung-eating) insects and their predators.

coprocessor (kəʊ'prəʊsɛsə(r), *U.S.* -'prɒs-), *Computing.* [f. CO- 3b + PROCESSOR.] A microprocessor designed to supplement the primary processor of a computer by providing additional functions.

1980 *IEEE Internat. Solid-State Circuits Conf. Digest Technical Papers* 108/1 A single-chip numeric data processor (NDP) serving as a coprocessor for a family of microprocessors that include both a 16b and an 8b bit processor, will be discussed. **1984** *Your Computer* (Austral.) May 65/1 The Apricot is based on the 8086.., plus lots of support chips such as the 8089 I/O manager. If you need a fast system for maths processing then an 8087 maths co-processor can be installed. **1986** *Computerworld* 8 Dec. 8/4 The Model 350 comes with a Motorola 68881 floating-point coprocessor.

co-produce, **-projector**: see CO- *pref.* 1, 3c.

co-production. Also coproduction. [CO- 3: see PRODUCTION 3c.] A joint production; the process or result of financing the production of (or, more rarely, of producing) something, esp. a film or television programme, jointly by two or more organizations, often from different countries; a film, etc., so produced.

1959 *Times* 22 May 16/1 Many of his more recent films.. have been Anglo-Dutch co-productions for the Shell Film Unit. The co-production, in fact, is the obvious way for films to be made in a country like Holland, with a relatively small audience. **1960** *Times* 12 Nov. 10/4 Recent British films made as coproductions with French, German and Italian companies. **1971** *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 10/6 *Ports in Peril* (BBC 1) was a co-production between the BBC and a Dutch television station. **1976** *Survey* Summer–Autumn 224 The co-production efforts with which we are familiar will continue to have only a limited impact on the over-all allied military budgets. **1983** *Listener* 3 Feb. 33/2 Prestige adaptations like Granada's *Brideshead Revisited* now attract huge amounts of 'co-production' finance.

coprolite ('kɒprəlaɪt). [mod. f. Gr. κόπρο-ς dung + λίθος stone: see also -ITE.] A stony roundish fossil, consisting (or supposed to consist) of the petrified excrement of an animal.

1829 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) III. 223 On the Discovery of Coprolites, or Fossil Fæces, in the Lias at Lyme Regis, and in other formations. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 31 As a source of manure, coprolites have become important.

coprolith ('kɒprəlɪθ). [f. Gr. κόπρο-ς dung + λίθο-ς stone: see prec.] A ball formed of hardened fæces in the bowels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also = prec.

Hence **copro-**, **kopro'lithic** *a.*

1858 BAILEY *The Age* 142 High would rise The koprolithic mountain of his lies.

coprolitic (kɒprə'lɪtɪk), *a.* [f. COPROLITE + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coprolites; composed of or containing coprolites.

1829 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) II. 228 The extent and quantity of this coprolitic breccia..is very remarkable. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 241 The small coprolitic bodies. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 187 Zones of bony and coprolitic matter.

coprology (kɒ'prɒlədʒɪ). [f. COPRO- + -LOGY; cf. Gr. κοπρολόγος dung-gatherer, dirty fellow.] A gathering of ordure; filth in literature or art.

1856 *Times* 29 Jan., Pictures of his particular contributions to coprology. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 204/1 The Greek Anthology—or Coprology as it ought to be called. **1889** SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* ii. 95 All English readers, I trust, will agree with me that Coprology should be left to Frenchmen.

co-promisor, **-promoter**: see CO- *pref.* 3c.

co-'property. [CO- 3a.] Conjoint property.

1875 SIR G. MELLISH in *Law Rep.* 1 Com. Pleas Div. 57 Both parties have more or less a co-property in the house.

coprophagan (kɒ'prɒfəgən). [f. mod.L. *Coprophag-i* the dung-beetles.] A dung-beetle.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science & Art*, *Coprophagans*, *Coprophaga*, A section of Lamellicorn beetles which live in and upon the dung of animals.

coprophagia (kɒprə'feɪdʒ(ɪ)ə) *sb.* [mod.L., f. COPRO- + Gr. -φαγία -PHAGY.] = COPROPHAGY.

1906 H. ELLIS *Stud. Psychol. Sex* V. 58 Coprophagia is not uncommon among the insane. **1944** *Jrnl. Nerv. & Mental Dis.* XCIX. 959 Among demented patients in advanced stages of their illness,..it is not rare to see some of them grasp their own feces, chew them and eat them often with

great pleasure and satisfaction (coprophagia). **1977** E. J. TRIMMER et al. *Visual Dict. Sex* (1978) xix. 197 Some people will actually consume and swallow the feces of a sexually-revered person, a practice called coprophagia.

coprophagic (kɒprə'feɪdʒɪk), *a.* [f. COPROPHAG(IA, COPROPHAG(Y + -IC.] Involving or indulging in the eating of excrement.

1906 H. ELLIS *Stud. Psychol. Sex* V. 58 Coprophagic acts .. inevitably excite our disgust. **1946** 'G. ORWELL' *Crit. Ess.* 122 Is he coprophagic or not? Dali adds firmly that he is *not*. **1979** *Jrnl. Mental Deficiency Res.* XXIII. 61 The daily rearrangement of a profoundly retarded child's routine shower was effective in eliminating his .. coprophagic behaviour.

coprophagist (kɒ'prɒfədʒɪst). [f. as next + -IST.] A dung-eater.

1887 *Pop. Sc. Mo.* XXX. 605 There are real coprophagists or dung-eaters among birds. Some vultures, etc.

coprophagous (kɒ'prɒfəgəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *coprophag-us*, a. Gr. *κοπροφάγ-ος* dung-eating (f. *κόπρο-ς* dung + *-φαγος* eating): see -OUS.] Feeding upon dung; said *esp.* of the dung-beetles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 493 Coprophagous insects. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 119 Extremely few coprophagous beetles have hitherto .. been found in Australia. **1866** *Intell. Observer* No. 56. 134.

So **co'prophagy**, the eating of excrement.

1891 J. G. BOURKE *Scatol. Rites* v. 29 Observations upon the existence of coprophagy among insane persons.

co'prophilous, *a.*: see COPRO-.

coproporphyrin (kɒprəʊ'pɔ:fɪrɪn). *Biochem.* [ad. G. *koproporphyrin* (Fischer & Schaumann 1923, in *Zeitschr. f. Physiol. Chem.* XXVIII. 162), f. COPRO- + PORPHYRIN.] A porphyrin pigment, $C_{36}H_{38}N_4O_8$, excreted by the liver in bile and found in fæces and urine.

1924 *Chem. Abstr.* XVIII. 3213 From the hypothetical 'myohemoglobin' coproporphyrin is formed. **1939** BEST & TAYLOR *Physiol. Basis Med. Practice* (ed. 2) ii. 73 Coproporphyrin .. is found normally in human feces, and in urine, bile and milk in traces. **1961** *Lancet* 22 July 176/1 Ether-soluble porphyrins .. Protoporphyrin and coproporphyrin. *Ibid.* 214/1 In symptomatic cutaneous porphyria .. fæcal coproporphyrin and protoporphyrin are normal or only slightly increased.

co-pro'prietor. [CO- 3 b.] A joint proprietor or owner. Hence **co-pro'prietorship.**

1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 115 Co-proprietors might, any or all of them, have been repugnants. **1832** *Act 2-3 Will. IV*, c. 65 §8 All co-proprietors or joint owners shall be entitled each to vote in respect of their joint property. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 207 Communio or co-proprietorship.

copros(e, -sse, obs. ff. COPPERAS.

cop-rose, copper-rose. [Cf. F. mod. *coprose* in same sense. Connexion with F. *couperose* copperas, or copper-nose, has been suggested; Hatzfeld compares Ger. *klapperrose*.] A local name of the red Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 487 Corn, or Red Poppy. Corn Rose. Cop-rose. Head-wark. **1787** GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Cop rose*, Papaver rhæas, called also head work. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Copper-rose*, the red field poppy. **1878-86** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Cop-rose*, or *Copper-rose*. (Northumb., Yorksh., Suffolk.) One Yorkshire correspondent writes it *Copperrass*.

coprosma (kə'prɒzmə). [mod.L. (J. R. and J. G. A. Forster *Characteres Generum Plantarum* (1776) 137), f. Gr. *κόπρος* dung + *ὀσμή* smell.] A plant of the genus of small evergreen trees and shrubs so called, belonging to the family Rubiaceæ and found in Australasia and the Pacific Islands.

1874 A. BATHGATE *Colonial Exper.* xvii. 234 Several of the coprosmas and olearias are preeminently suited for such purposes [as ornamental plants]. **1936** 'R. HYDE' *Passport to Hell* ii. 42 Over a coprosma hedge he fell in love .. with Fanny's little sister, May. **1960** N. HILLIARD *Maori Girl* II. xv. 163 Myra spat loudly .. into the coprosma. **1968** *Southerly* XXVIII. 163 The interesting yellow dust playground divided by pepper-trees and coprosma and privet from the .. yellow dust street.

co-prosperity sphere. [CO- 3 a.] The sphere (sense 7 d) controlled by Japan during the war of 1941–45. Also *transf.*

1941 *Times Weekly* 15 Oct. 4/4 The Japanese, for all their talk of 'new orders' and 'co-prosperity spheres' can offer China nothing that the Chinese cannot devise for themselves. **1943** *Ann. Reg. 1942* 280 The Japanese 'Co-Prosperity Sphere' embraced Japan, Manchukuo, a large and rich part of China, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, Burma, and the Dutch East Indies. **1944** J. S. HUXLEY *On Living in Rev.* iii. 41 Hitler's aim of a 'new order' in Europe was anticipated by many years by the Japanese 'new order'— now rechristened Co-Prosperity Sphere—in East Asia. The long-declared aim of this is to establish complete Japanese supremacy in the Far East, with Japan in a privileged economic and military position. **1967** *Economist* 22 Apr. 331/2 The talk here these days is of a southern African 'co-prosperity sphere'.

coprostasis: see COPRO-.

cops, copse (kɒps). Also 5 copys. [OE. *cops, cosp* = OS. *cosp* (in comb. *litho-cospun* dat. pl.).]

†**1.** A shackle for any part of the body; a fetter (OE. *fót-cops*), manacle (*hand-cops*), or collar (*sweor-cops*), to secure a prisoner. *Obs.*

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 765 *In quo pedes vinctorum tenentur* cosp [so *Erf., Corpus*]. *c* **825** *Vesp. Ps.* cxlix [cl]. 8 To ȝebindanne cyningas heara in fot-cospum. *c* **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. 1 And siððan slean on þa raccentan and on cospas. *c* **1000** *Supp. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/20 *Anguina* cops. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-W. 336/37 *Compes* uel *cippus* fotcops. *Bogia* iuc oððe swurcops. *Manice* handcops. *a* **1200** *Ibid.* 552/15 Fotcops, sweorcops, hondcops.

2. A hasp for fastening a door or gate.

The hasp is closed over a staple which is then padlocked.

14.. *Medulla Gram* (Cant. MS.) (in *Promp. Parv.* s.v. *Hespe*), *Pesellum*, a lytel lok of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a sclott [cf. *Promp. Parv.* Hespe of a doore, *pessulum*]. **1536** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij copseys for a gatte iij*d*. [Still used, and well known to country ironmongers in the south of England.]

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1497 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Record Soc.) 121 Payd to Antony for dressyng of the yron and a copys that beryth the ly3ht .. iiij^{d}.

3. A u-shaped iron, which, by means of a pin passing through the ends, can be fixed on the end of a pole or beam so as to provide an attachment for tackle, etc.; a CLEVIS. Applied to various similar contrivances for analogous purposes: see the quots.

1797 *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 233 The copse, by which the cattle draw. **1863** BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Cops*, a connecting crook of a harrow. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wey*, The *wey* is fastened at its middle to the plough or harrow by a *cops* (an iron bow with a free joint). **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk., Copse*, in harness or plough-tackle, a U-shaped iron, having a pin through its ends, by which the foot-chain of a sull is attached to the bodkin; = *Clevis*. In breeching harness a *copse* on either side connects the breech-strap with the short breeching-chains .. The *bow* of a watch is called a *copse*.

4. A piece of wood (or iron) fixed on an oar, having a hole in it to turn on a thole-pin. Such oars are called on the south coast of England *copse-oars*.

1891 *Correspt. at Weymouth*, Where copse oars are used a single thole-pin is required.

¶ See also COSP.

†**cops.** = COCK's as a deformation of *God's*.

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv. 49 Cops body, I sink, I drown. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 Copsody, that I do believe.

copsal(e, var. of COPSOLE.

copse (kɒps), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 cops, 7–8 copps, 7 copp'ce, cop'se, copce, 6– copse. [16th c. *cops, copps*, syncopated form of *copys, coppis* COPPICE. Like *copys*, also, sometimes dialectally treated as a plural.

The phonetic reduction of ME. *copys* to mod. *copse* was quite regular: cf. plurals such as *crops*, ME. *croppes, croppis, croppys*, and such words as *else, once*, in ME. *elles, -is, -ys, ones, -is, -ys*. The retention of *copys*, COPPICE, beside *cops*, COPSE, is owing to special circumstances.]

1. = COPPICE; a thicket of small trees or underwood periodically cut for economic purposes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 Agrimonie groweth .. in hedges and Copses. **1587** TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 130 There laye he close in wayte within the cops. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 Ten loads of wood out of my copps. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 42 The willows and the hazel copses green. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 137 Near yonder copse where once the garden smil'd. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 My path lying through the fields and copses.

β. as *plural*, whence rarely an erron. sing. *cop*.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/2 Young Oaken Timber Trees, growing in Hedge-Rows, Copps, and other Parts of the .. Estate. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Woodcock*, They remain all the Day .. under the Leaves and amongst Cops. **1727** *Ibid.* I. s.v. *Bird*, The Birds .. rest upon some tall Trees, if there are any, or on the Top of Cops. **1877** MACKAY *Let.* in *Life* iii. (1890) 56 Imagine a forest of lofty slender trees with a cop between of thorny creepers.

b. *collectively.* = COPSEWOOD 2; *loosely*, the underwood of a wood or forest.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 183 Where those tow'ring Oaks Above the humble copse aspiring rise. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A deep and wooded dell, from the copse of which arose a massive, but ruinous tower. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 11 The transplanting of Copse or Underwood. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 344 Deep jungles of copse.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pilgrimage* ii, So to cares cops I came, and there got through, With much ado. **1645** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 65 If I Have bristlie haire, Or my head bald, or beard in Cop'ses grow.

3. *Comb.*, as *copse-shooting, -ware*; *copse-clad, -covered* adjs. Also COPSEWOOD.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 120 Through *copse-clad vallies. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 17 Low copse-clad hills. **1812** *Edin. Rev.* XX. 293 Rough *copse-covered cliffs. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 324/2 In *copse-shooting it is advisable to know both who and where are your companions. **1886** T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, Mr. George Melbury, the timber, bark and *copse-ware merchant.

copse, cops (kɒps), *v.*[1] [app. f. COPS *sb.*; but possibly f. COPSE *sb.*] *trans.* To fasten or shut *up*; to confine, enclose. Also *fig.*

1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 Not to suffer your labours to be copst and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. **1647** FARINDON *Serm.* (1672) I. 146 Why should we paraphrase Mercy .. and draw our limitations as it were to copse her up and confine her? **1657** —— *Serm.* 439 (T.) Nature itself hath copsed and bound us in from flying out.

copse (kɒps), *v.*[2] [f. COPSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as copse-wood; to make a copse of; 'to preserve underwood' (J.).

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 82 If he chance to finde any little hewtes or springes privily copsed within the thicke where the Harte may feede by night. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 12 By Copsing the starvelings in the places where they are newly sown. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, The neglect of copsing woods cut down hath likewise been of very evil consequences. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 521 A certain proportion of the Forest Trees had been cut over, or copsed, in order to improve the closeness of the skreen at bottom. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 Nor can they when they have been copsed Grow up again.

2. To clothe with a copse. Hence **copsed** *ppl. a.*

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 200 Low birch and hazle-trees, which copse the sides of Carlvay loch. **1782** W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 14 Thick-cops'd hills. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. Bord.* I. 154 Here the brae glows with .. budding broom,—there copsed with grey willows and alders.

copsemate: see COPEMATE.

'copsewood, 'coppice-wood.

1. A COPSE. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a. **1543** *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 §1 In and upon all .. Woods commonlie called Coppieswoods and Underwoods. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Coppisse Woodes, that are continually to be feld. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 380 There be also of Date trees coppey woods, which they vse to fell and cut at certaine times. **1626** BACON *Sylva* v. §425 To make hasty Growing Coppice-Woods. **1790** AMBLER *Reports* 131 All coppice woods are liable to tithes. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 543 The crater being filled with coppice woods and pools of water.

β. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of copse woods. **1732** MRS. DELANY *Corr.* I. 376 A little copsewood which is cut into vistas and serpentine walks. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 162 Sequestered valleys, and dim copsewoods.

2. The low trees and underwood of a copse.

a. **1809** BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 7 There is coppice wood there. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 20 After threading through some coppice-wood.

β. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* iii. §16 (R.) Generally copps-wood should be cut close. **1884** Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 288 Trees and copsewood sprinkled about.

3. *attrib.*, as *copsewood oak.*

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 489 There is .. one considerable tract of copsewood-oak.

Hence **'copsewooded** *ppl. a.*

1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* liv, In many a copsewooded glen.

copshen: see CORPION.

cop-shop. *slang.* [f. COP *sb.*[5] + SHOP *sb.* 4.] A police station.

1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 20 *Copshop*, a police station. **1955** P. WILDEBLOOD *Against Law* III. 105 People who go to the cop-shop and squeal on their friends. **1962** M. DUFFY *That's how it Was* xi. 93 The blue light above the cop-shop door for once meant safety.

copsing ('kɒpsɪŋ), *sb.* [f. COPSE *sb.*] = COPPICING, copsewood.

1783 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 Ash for poles or copsing.

copsole, copsil. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 copsoll, 7 copsole, 7–8 cope-sale, 8 cope-sal, 9 copsil. [app. f. COPS *sb.*: the rest is uncertain.]

1. = COPS *sb.* 3.

1562 *Lanc. Wills* II. 34, ij copsolls xvi*d*. **1625** *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* 97 Two pair of Cotterells or Copsoles. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 335 He beareth Gules, a Cop-sole and Pin, with the chain pendant, Argent, by the name of *Copsole*. This is very often by old Heralds termed a Dog-Couple, but .. I should rather take it for a Shakle and Bolt, with the Chain hanging at it. **1704** [see COPE *sb.*[4]]. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cart*, The Cope-Sale, and Pin. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Copsal*, a piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough. **1881** MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk., Copsil* .. c. A piece of iron describing an arc, welded to the end of the plough-beam, perforated and furnished with pins, for adjusting the width and regulating the draught.

2. 'A wedge for keeping the coulter of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place at a proper angle to the beam.'

1881 *Shropshire Word-bk.* 96 Copsils of this kind fell out of use when iron ploughs became general, about 1835–40.

†**'copspin.** *Obs.* [cf. Du. *spinnekop* spider: see COP *sb.*[3]] A spider.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, The copspin that made his nette to take the flyes.

cop-spinner: see COP *sb.*[2] 8.

copstole: see COPPY *sb.*[1]

copsy ('kɒpsɪ), *a.* [f. COPSE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in copses; planted with copses.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 718 Linger among the reeds and copsy banks. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* III. iii. 19 Nightingales.. that lived on the banks of the copsy stream.

Copt (kɒpt). In 7–8 Coptie, Copht(e, -tie. [Cf. F. *copte*, mod.L. *Coptus*, *Cophtus* ad. Arab. *quft*, *qift* collective, 'the Copts', with relative adj. *quftī*, *qiftī* Coptic, also *qubt*, *qibt* with relative adj. *qubtī*, *qibtī*, most prob. ad. Coptic *gyptios*, *kyptaios*, repr. Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος* Egyptian. The Arabic *u* is in some places pronounced *o*, and Arabic having no *p* is obliged to substitute *f* or *b*: to the former is owing the early *Cophtus*.

Some have referred the name to *Coptos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, and it is possible that this notion has tended to make *Copt* the settled form.]

A native Egyptian Christian belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysites.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 109 Of Christians, the natiue Copties are the most in number. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 72 They are termed Cophtes: these are the true Egyptians. 1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. viii. 368 Turks and Arabians, Christian Greeks and Cophtes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 25 Copties, who are circumcised Christians. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 311 The Copts, at present, compose less than one fourteenth part of the population of Egypt.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 1. (1646) 99 The Copt Language. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 314 The Copt women veil their faces.. when any men, excepting their near relations, are present.

copt, var. of COPPED *ppl. a.*

copt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of COPE *v.*

coptank, -tanct: see COPINTANK.

'copter, copter. Short for HELICOPTER. Also *attrib.* Chiefly *U.S.*

1947 *Sun* (Baltimore) 28 June 9/2 The 'copter stepped out of the test tunnel into a wartime job. 1949 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LIII. 311/1 Even the provision of 'City Copter Courts', as they had been called, would not ensure the full economic utilisation of the helicopter transport potential, unless the public were educated to be helicopter-minded. 1953 POHL & KORNBLUTH *Space Merchants* (1955) ii. 23 'Damn-fool bus drivers,' Jack grunted, staring up at the 'copter.

Coptic ('kɒptɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod. f. COPT + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Copts.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1585 And from their Coptick Priest, Kirkerus, Found out this Mystick way to jear us. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 981 An exact copy of an antient Coptic alphabet. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 325 Confession is required of all members of the Coptic church.

2. *sb.* The language of the Copts.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶2, I am not versed in the Modern Coptick. 1849 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 312 The Coptic has become a dead language, understood by very few persons.

coptine ('kɒptaɪn). [See -INE.] A colourless alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, a ranunculaceous plant of N. America.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.

†**'Coptite,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* = COPT, COPTIC.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 338 The Coptites also to this very day call it *Chemi*. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Letters* (1691) 209 The Coptite or ancient Aegyptiack [tongue].

copula ('kɒpjʊlə). [a. L. *cōpula*, f. *co(m)-* together *ap-ĕre* to fasten, fit, with dim. suffix.]

1. *Logic* and *Gram.* That part of a proposition which connects the subject and predicate; the present tense of the verb *to be* (with or without a negative) employed as a mere sign of predication.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* §62. 25 It belongs to the Copula, or word (*Is.*). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. §6. 46 Not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. i, A proposition is usually denominated affirmative or negative from its copula. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 2 The Copula is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* II. ii. 25.

2. *gen.* A connexion; a link.

1656 HARDY *1st Ep. John* (1865) 185/1 This [faith] brings, as it were, the Copula, that which knits Christ and the Christian together. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 No copula had been detected between any cause and effect either in physics or in thought.

3. *Anat.* A part (e.g. a bone, cartilage, or ligament) connecting other parts.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Copula*, a joyning or fastning together, fettering. 1851–60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Copula*, old term for a ligament. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 469 As a rule its [the hyoid arch's] copula is increased in size and affords a support for the tongue. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Copula magna cerebri*, a synonym of the *Corpus callosum*.

4. A COUPLER in the organ.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 67 The copula is that contrivance by which two or more key-boards are so connected, that if the one is played upon, the other acts at the same time.

5. *Mus.* A short connecting passage; = CODETTA, CONDUIT 7; a 'link'.

1880 OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568/1 A few notes to connect the subject and answer.. Such connecting notes are named the Codetta, conduit, or copula.

6. Sexual union. [A term of Roman Law.]

1864 LD. CHANCELLOR (in *Times* 8 June), Supposing this promise to be given in England in writing: 'When we go back to Edinburgh I will marry you;' and, on the faith of this, copula follows in Scotland.

†**'copulant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *copulānt-*, pr. pple. of *copulāre* to link together, conjoin, COUPLE.] Connecting or coupling.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 47, B is copulant, lying between A and C.

copular ('kɒpjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. L. type *cōpulāris*, f. *cōpula*: see -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a copula.

1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* Notes 358 An apodeictical.. judgment requires a different statement of the copular relation.

†**'copulate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *cōpulāt-us* linked, coupled, pa. pple. of *cōpulāre*: see next.]

1. Connected, coupled; conjoined, united. (In first quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 108 These ij. wordes, Iebus and Salem, copulate to gedre, this worde, Ierusalem, resultethe. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 372 If the force of Custome Simple and Separate be greate; the force of Custome Copulate and Conioyn'd.. is farre greater. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 243 Is our commission.. to take the parts of a copulat axiom, both absolutely affirmative, and to say the first is absolutely true, the other not?

2. Serving to connect, copulative. **b.** as *sb.* A copulative word.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. 1 This copulate particle *And*. 1672 PENN *Spirit Truth Vind.* 133 Gerunds, Adjectives, Conjunctives, Copulates, Subjunctives, Prepositions.

copulate ('kɒpjʊleɪt), *v.* [f. L. *cōpulāt-*, ppl. stem of *cōpulāre* to fasten together, link, couple, f. *cōpula*: see above.]

†1. *trans.* To couple, conjoin, link together. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 Things of themselves most opposite, were copulated and linked together. 1677 *Ibid.* IV. Proem 7 The parts of an hypothetic proposition are copulated by the conditional particle, 'if'. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 328 Copulated, like syllables, by a mutual connexion.

†2. *intr.* To become conjoined or united. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 60 The two nations must needs copulate and mix.

3. *intr.* To unite in sexual congress. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 149 The devout Mahometans.. accompting themselves damned to copulate (as they think) with the off-spring of doggs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 261 All that urine backward do copulate *πυγηδὸν*, *clunatim*, or aversly. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 20 It had been.. an hainous Sin.. in the Brother to have copulated with this Widow. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 134 When the copulating season is over. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 12 These animals.. do not copulate, but the males shed a fecundating fluid upon the ova deposited by the females.

copulation (kɒpjʊ'leɪʃən). [a. F. *copulation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōpulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cōpulāre*: see prec.]

†1. The action of coupling or linking two things together, or condition of being coupled; connexion, union. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278/2 Every othe by knitting of copulacion must have these lawes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 3 a, The wonderfull copulacion of the sayed nature vnto ours by his incarnacion. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 That kynde of copulation called Synchondrosis, is to be noted by the bones of the brest. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 221 The copulation of a liuing faith and obedience together. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶10 Wit.. is the unexpected copulation of ideas. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 179 A pyramid which by a most unnatural copulaton is at once a grotto and a greenhouse.

b. Grammatical or logical connexion.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 When one or moe members doe follow in equall sentences, as thus..: or thus with copulation: neither hast thou.., nor.., nor... 1854 HICKOK *Ment. Sc.* 146 The varieties of judgements, which depend upon the forms of copulation.

†c. quasi-*concr.* A combination. *Obs. rare.*

1774 H. WALPOLE *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, A new instrument.. a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin.

2. *spec.* The union of the sexes in the act of generation. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Avb, Made one flesshe by carnal copulacyon or bodily felawshyp. *c* 1530 MORE *Life Hen. VIII*, 63 Because of the carnall copulacion had betweene prince Arthur and the queene. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 Some thinking that they [bees] are ingendred by copulation, the drone being the male, and the Bee the female. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 84 The copulation of Cattle. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 31 Marriage, which is a lawful copulation of a man and a woman. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 28 They produce living young, without copulation. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 157 In viviparous fishes actual copulation takes place.

copulative ('kɒpjʊlətɪv, -eɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *copulatif*, *-ive* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *cōpulātīv-us* of or pertaining to coupling, connective, f. ppl. stem of *cōpulāre*: see above and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Serving to couple or connect; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to conjunctions which connect (constructionally) words or clauses which are also connected in sense; opposed to *adversative* or *disjunctive*. Also spec. *copulative compound.* [So already in Martianus Capella and other L. grammarians.]

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens.. mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniuncioun copulatif. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 b, Two nominatyue cases.. with a coniuncyon copulatyue comynge bytwene. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 5 These copulative particles, *and*, *again*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 189 Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the copulative and disjunctive. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* (ed. 2) 75 Such compounds as *hásta-krta* 'hand-made' in Sk, ..are.. nothing else but fragments of pre-inflectional sentences, as is shown still more clearly in the Sk copulative compounds, such as *aho-rātrám* 'a day and night'. 1933 BLOOMFIELD *Language* xiv. 235 One can therefore distinguish between copulative compounds (Sanskrit *dvandva*) and determinative (attributive or subordinative) compounds. *Ibid.*, The Hindu grammarians distinguished among copulative compounds a special sub-group of repetitive (*amredita*) compounds, with identical members, as in *choo-choo, bye-bye, goody-goody*. 1951 A. G. HATCHER (*title*) Modern English word-formation and neo-Latin: a study of the origins of.. copulative compounds.

b. Involving such connexion of words or clauses.

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1612) 262 These kind of copulative sentences. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 223 A Copulatiue Axiome.. is that, the coniunction whereof, is Copulatiue. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. §6 Copulative propositions, are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honour are temptations to pride. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 74 The copulative judgment ('*S* is both *p* and *q* and *r*').

c. *Logic* and *Gram.* Connecting the subject and predicate, or subject and predicative complement; forming the copula.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VII. 42 With a Verb copulativ in midst of al. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* §110 The Verbs which so couple a Subject and Complement are called Copulative Verbs.

†2. Characterized by 'copulation' or connexion; connective; forming a connected whole. *Obs.*

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1653) 20 True obedience is copulative. 1660 SWINNOCK *Door Salv. Op.* 177 The commands of the law are all copulative, they hang together like a carcanet of Jewels. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 425 The command in their Proclamation was copulative, to go to their meetings, and to attend and concur, and the going was only commanded in order to their attending and concurrence.

3. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Relating to or serving for the reproductive union of the sexes; copulatory.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 147 At the extremity of the vagina is situated the copulative sac. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 545/2 The reproductive organs.. are commonly subdivided into the *formative* and *copulative*.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* a. A copulative conjunction or particle.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Of conjunctions some be copulatives. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threef. Preservative* (1610) Biva, Copulatiues somtimes haue force of conditionals. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 156 A great number of learned men expound the particle Vau, as a Causal, not as a Copulative in this place. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The principal copulative in English is *and*. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 169/1 The Latin *ac* and *atque*.. in their first sense are mere copulatives.

b. A connecting word or particle. *rare.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 13, I can by no means approve of studied abbreviations, and leaving out the needful copulatives of speech in trading letters.

†c. *Logic.* = COPULA. *Obs. rare.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 162, 1. The subject.. 2. The predicate.. and 3. The copulative.

†2. A copulative agent or instrument, a link. *Obs.*

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 120 Righteousnesse, which is the copulative of all true vertues.

†3. Something involving or characterized by connexion or union; a connected whole. *Obs.*

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 165 The same Act being in such a copulative. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* vii. 23 The law is one entire copulative.

†4. Used humorously of persons about to be coupled in marriage. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* V. iv. 58, I presse in heere sir, amongst the rest of the Country copulatiues.

†5. ? 'Connexion, conjunction by marriage' (Todd). *Obs.*

1679 RICAUT *State of Greek Ch.* 307 They understand Polygamie to be a Conjunction of divers Copulatives in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a fourth Wife, which makes more than one Copulative in the rule of Marriage.

'copulatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a copulative manner.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 189 Vnderstand them copulatiuely, so that they haue connexion with other graces. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶230 Seeing it is denyed disjunctively, it may also be denyed copulatively. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 392 Six things are copulatively requir'd, to the end that the suppletory oath should be given. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 10 Equality is predicable of things contemplated, not alternatively, but copulatively.

copulatory ('kɒpju:lətərɪ), *a.* [f. L. type **cōpulātōri-us*, f. *cōpulātor* one who couples: see -ORY.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or serving for copulation.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 417/2 The female organs have in many genera a .. copulatory pouch. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 390 [In Reptilia] there are two distinct types of copulatory organs.

copull, copur, obs. ff. COUPLE, COPPER.

copunctal (kəʊ'pʌŋktəl), *a. Math.* [f. CO- 2 + PUNCTUAL *a.*] Meeting in a point, concurrent.

1896 MERRIMAN & WOODWARD *Higher Math.* 71 (Cent. D. Suppl.), Planes all on the same point, or straights all with the same cross, are called copunctal. **1961** C. H. MCDOWELL *Dict. Math.* 31 *Copunctal*, concurrent; meeting in a point.

co-purchaser: see CO- *pref.* 3 c.

† co'purtenaunce. *Obs.* (?)

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 22 A Iewes letter scrible scrable ouer the Copurtenaunce of a Mans countenaunce.

copweb, -webbe, obs. ff. COBWEB *sb.*

copy ('kɒpɪ), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4-7 copye, 4-8 copie, (4 kopy, 5 coopy, 6 coopie), 6 coppye, 6-7 coppie, 6-8 coppy, 4- copy. [a. F. *copie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *copia*, ad. L. *cōpia* abundance, plenty, multitude. Branch II, found in med.L. and all the Romanic langs., and from which all the Eng. sense-development starts, appears to have arisen out of such L. phrases as *dare vel habere copiam legendi* to give, or have, the power of reading, *facere copiam describendi* to give the power of transcription, to allow a transcript to be made, whence med.L. *copia* 'transcript'.]

A. *sb.*

I. † 1. a. Plenty, abundance, a copious quantity.

c **1375** BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 774 Of teres full gret copye. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 301 Spayne .. haþ grete copy and plente of castell. **1514** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 58 If there be copie of prestes. **1593** LODGE *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rdr., No conceits .. but such as have coppy of new coined words. **1607** J. CARPENTER *Spir. Plough* 209 All that copie or riches .. is nought else but extreame povertie. **1632** B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, *Ple.* Which would you choose now, mistress? *Pla.* 'Cannot tell: The copy does confound one. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Copie*, plenty, abundance.

† b. Fullness, plenitude. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* (E.E.T.S.) 295 Requyrynge hym that she might haue the copye of his loue. *a* **1500** *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 In þe copye of grete delytes.

† c. *esp.* of language: Copiousness, abundance, fullness, richness. *copy of words*: = L. *copia verborum. Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Whereby he shall .. attaine plentie of the tongues called Copie. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 To excell in varietie of sentences, and copie of words. **1598** FLORIO *World of Words* Ep. Ded. A v a, The copie and varietie of our sweete-mother-toong. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 22 The proprietie, puritie and copie of our English tongue. *Ibid.* 117 To get propriety and copie of words and phrases. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., The Copie of it, and Matchablenesse with other tongues.

† d. ? = CORNUCOPIA. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 46 b, Everie one of them in their right hand did holde a copie full of all kinde of fruites. *Ibid.* 98 b, In her right hand she held a copie full of rype graine.

II. A transcript or reproduction of an original.

2. A writing transcribed from, and reproducing the contents of, another; a transcript.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 293 The barons .. Of þing þat þei wild ask bad him þe copie bere. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 þat we shuld send 30u a kopy of our statu3. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 352 Copyes were made of the sayd statutes. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 171 The coppie of the bull. **1563** NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 The coopie of the Catechism which I caused to be wryten out. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 106 The Copy of a Sermon. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. (1695) 382 Though the attested Copy of a Record be good proof, yet the Copy of a Copy never so well attested .. will not be admitted as a proof in Judicature. **1776** *Trial Nundocomar* 45/1 The copy I wrote remained with .. Nundocomar; the original remained with Pudmohun Doss. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 5 No such perfect similarity between the copy and the original.

3. A picture, or other work of art, reproducing the features of another.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1267 An example written, or painted out, a copie or patterne. **1719** J. RICHARDSON *Sci. Connoisseur* 150 If any One says That Picture is a Copy I'll break his Head. **1719** —— *Art Crit.* 176 Coppies are usually made by Inferiour Hands. **1749** BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 319 The third [picture] is a copy, and ill-coloured. **1801** FUSELI *Lect. Art* (1848) 348 Our language, or rather those who use it, generally confound, when speaking of the art, 'copy' with 'imitation', though essentially different in operation and meaning. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 125 Never buy a copy of a picture .. All copies are bad; because no painter who is worth a straw ever will copy. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the earlier stone ones.

4. *fig.* a. Something made or formed, or regarded as made or formed, in imitation of something else; a reproduction, image, or imitation.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* Ded. 83 The practise of these Bishops, and perhaps their copies. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 298 My brother hath a daughter, Almost the copie of my childe that's dead. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 334, I see but as it were a Copy or Tranacript of the first created nature of Man in the first Individuals. **1739** HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. ii. (1874) I. 317 Of this impression there is a copy taken by the mind. **1780** COWPER *Table Talk* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 509 Pompey, the Clown, is a copy from the life. **1890** SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 When one finds one drama to a great extent a copy of another.

† b. A specimen, instance, example. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 91 A little Child .. a faire copy of meekenesse and innocency. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* 209 Was this a copy of his particular zeal?

c. A page or specimen of penmanship written after a model: cf. 8 b.

Mod. You must write a copy every morning to improve your penmanship. The writing of copies as school-impositions.

5. a. *Eng. Law.* The transcript of the manorial court-roll, containing entries of the admissions of tenants, according to the custom of the manor, to land held by such tenants in the tenure hence called COPYHOLD.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 34, I wil and graunte to the seid Jenete Whitwelle my yeeris that I haue be copy in the medwe at Babwelle. **1503-4** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 37 §2 Landes Tenementes .. Leeses and Fermes as well holden by copye as otherwyse. **1550** CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* (1872) 166 At the vacation of his copie or indentur he must paye welmoste as muche as woulde purchayse so much grownde. **1580** LUPTON *Sivqila* 142 Whiche, if he perceyve to stand free, then he maye buy it, or take it by coppy or lease. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 60 a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other euidence concerning their tenements, but onely the Copies of Court Rolles. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 95. **1885** SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 504/2 The several tenements may be comprised in one copy.

b. A holding by copy, COPYHOLD.

a **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 27 (D.) What poor man's right, what widow's copy, or what orphan's legacy would have been safe? **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. *i.* §6 Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines ..) had its copie altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *fig.* **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 38 Thou know'st, that Banquo and his Fleans liues. *Lady.* But in them Natures Coppie's not eterne.

III. Without reference to an original.

6. a. One of the various (written or printed) specimens of the same writing or work; an individual example of a manuscript or print. (The ordinary word in this sense.)

Originally, the idea of 'transcript' or 'reproduction' was of course present; but in later use an original edition itself consists of so many 'copies'. In *fair copy*, *clean copy* of a writing, the idea of 'transcript' is distinctly present; but it disappears when the original draft is called the *rough* or *foul copy*. The word is much used in bibliography, as in 'early copy, tall copy, uncut copy, large paper copy, Mr. Grenville's copy, the British Museum copy,' etc.

[**1477** CAXTON *Dictes* 147, I am not in certayn wheder it was in my lordis copye or not.] **1538** COVERDALE *N.T.* Ded., In many places one copy hath either more or less than another. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 114 So are the woordes set down in three auncient copies. **1625** ABP. USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132 Touching the Samaritan Pentateuch, the copye which I have is about three hundred yeares old. **1689** *Gazophyl. Angl.* Pref. A v j a, Being printed from a foul Copy. **1711** HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 242, 3 Copies of the fourth, and 4 of the V^th^ Vol. of Leland. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 292 All our present copies .. agree with one another. **1817** tr. *Bombet's Life Haydn & Mozart* 180 His rough copies [of MS. music] are full of different passages. **1850** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 224 The acting copy is much altered from the old play. **1872** J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scot.* Pref. 16 Of the book in these circumstances given to the world only four copies are known to have come down to recent times .. Leyden writing in 1801, says, 'all four copies were imperfect.' *Mod.* Of how many copies does the edition consist?

† b. Formerly sometimes with the force of 'text', ' version', or 'edition'.

[Cf. **1538** in prec.] **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, The copies before thia have beene .. erroniously many waies delivered. **1830** BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) II. 226 They read him with .. more aatisfaction in Dr. Bentley's text than in any other copy.

7. *a copy of verses*: a set of verses, a short composition in verse: now chiefly applied to such a composition (*esp.* Greek or Latin verses) as a school or college exercise.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 184, I will speak you a Coppie of Verses that were made by Doctor Donne. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 To present his Mistress with a Copy of Verses made in the Shape of her Fan. **1782** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 19 Mar., They have put me again into the newspapers, in a copy of verses made upon literary ladies. **1841** MACAULAY *Ess., Comic Dram.* (1854) I. 574/1 Wycherley .. was present at a battle, and celebrated it, on his return, in a copy of verses too bad for the bellman. **1882** JEBB *Bentley* i. 4 The only relic of Bentley's undergraduate life is a copy of English verses on the Gunpowder Plot. That stirring theme was long a stock subject for College exercises.

IV. That which is copied.

8. a. The original writing, work of art, etc. from which a copy is made.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* Colophon, Be it trwe or be it fals Hyt is as the coopy was. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193 In whiche translacion .. I haue to my power folowed my copye. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Conferring the translation with the Coppie. **1668** *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A ij b, The Art of Drawing .. by Instructions and Copies so easy and intelligible, that, etc. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 164 The devil .. working after my copy.

b. *spec.* A specimen of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 339 Give us a copie now if it please you [*una mostra da scrivere*]. *Ibid.* 363 Let me give you an other copie, which, God willing, you shall write tomorrow. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 95 We tooke him setting of boyes Copies. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xi. 178 There is more required to teach one to write then to see a coppy. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 182 Why the Scholar writeth not like his Copy? **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 488 The first copy I wrote after, with its moral lesson 'Art improves Nature'. **1891** *Illustr. Mag.* IX. 285 Edith looked at the copybook. The copies had been aet by herself.

† c. *fig.* Pattern, example. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 113 The Copie of your speede is learn'd by them. **1601** —— *All's Well* I. ii. 46 Such a man Might be a copie to these yonger times. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 164 Doctor Taylor set archbishop Cranmer .. a copy of patience. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 In preparing .. of the Flax .. This *is* the way they do it in Germany, and thou mayest write by their Copy. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 252 Every officer and private man .. imitated the intrepid copy of their martial leader.

9. a. *Printing.* Manuscript (or printed) matter prepared for printing. (Now always without *a* and *pl.*)

Formerly used in a aense nearer to 8: a MS. or other exemplar which is printed from, or serves as 'copy', though not specially prepared for that purpose.

1485 CAXTON *Malory* Pref. 3 And I accordyng to my copye haue doon sette it in enprynte. **1563** T. GALE *Certain Wks. Chirurg.* To Rdr., Dr. Cunningham who was no small helpe to me in .. perusing the copies written [i.e. for the printer]. **1590** NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B, When he carried his coppie to the Presse. **1596** —— *Saffron Walden* 59 More Copie, More Copie; we leese a great deale of time for want of Text. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181, I usually afforded the setter copy at the rate of above a whole printed sheet in the day. **1676** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue .. and have sent the copy up to London as it is. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1732, Johnson engaged to supply the press with copy as it should be wanted. **1827** SCOTT *Two Drovers* Introd., He is neither more nor less than an imp of the devil, come to torment me for copy. **1877** H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvii. 40 The doom that visited bits of his own copy and proof-sheets.

† b. Property in 'copy'; = COPYRIGHT. *Obs.*

In its beginnings, only contextually differing from 9: the registration and licensing of the 'copy' or 'copies' proposed to be printed, conferred the 'right'.

1577 *Stationers' Reg.* II. lf. 140, j^mo^ Julij Lycensed vnto H. Bynneman theise ij. copies. **1580** *Ibid.* (Arb. II. 380) 29 Oct., John Harrison. Assigned ouer from Hugh Singleton to haue the sheppardes callender which was Hughe Singletons copie. **1589** *Ibid.* (II. lf. 251 b) 1 Dec., Master Ponsonby. Entered for his Copye, a booke intytuled the fayrye Queene. **1655** tr. *Francion* v. 3 [Other authors] lived on what was given them for their copies. **1710** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 549 Securing the property of copies in books to the right owners. **1765** STERNE *Lett.* lv, Which will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the copy. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Addison* Wks. III. 63 Steele .. sold the copy for fifty guineas.

c. That which lends itself to interesting narration in a book, newspaper, etc.; material for a story.

1886 WILDE *Reviews* (1908) 99 Miss Broughton has been attending the meetings of the Psychical Society in search of copy. **1889** G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 183 Those Socialist speeches which make what the newspapers call 'good copy'. **1915** A. D. GILLESPIE *Let. from Flanders* 24 May (1916) 165 It's a damnable thing to treat this war as so much material for 'good copy'. **1916** M. BEERBOHM in *Cornhill Mag.* June 735 'Tell me your adventures.' 'They'd make first-rate "copy", wouldn't they?' **1930** W. S. CHURCHILL *Early Life* xxvii. 359, I scampered about the moving cavalry screens searching in the carelessness of youth for every scrap of adventure, experience or copy. **1934** E. BOWEN in G. Greene *Old School* 52 One or two of the girls fell in love in the holidays, but something in the atmosphere made it impossible to talk of this naturally without seeming at once to make copy of it. **1965** *Listener* 10 June 865/3 The gaffe of their guest in making copy out of it all, of the BBC in broadcasting it unedited.

d. *spec.* The text of an advertisement.

1905 CALKINS & HOLDEN *Art Mod. Advertising* viii. 175 The design and 'copy' used in the four-inch advertisement may involve just as much time. **1926** G. RUSSELL *Nuntius*: Advertising iii. 53 The public cannot fairly be expected to believe the verbiage into which much extremely competent advertisement copy is converted by the futile interference of manufacturers. **1933** D. L. SAYERS *Murder must Advertise* iii. 39 Ingleby specialised in snobbish copy about Twentyman's Teas ('preferred by Fashion's Favourites'). **1967** *Word Study* Oct. 3/2 Writers .. should take care with advertising copy for radio and TV.

V. 10. Name of a particular size of paper.

1712 *Act 10 Q. Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called .. bastard or double Copy. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 497 The smallest size of the fine quality .. measures 12½ by 15 inches, and *is* termed pot; next to that foolscap .. ; then post .. ; copy, 20 by 16½. Of coarse papers may be mentioned .. copy loaf, 16¾ by 21¾, 38-lb.

VI. Phrases.

† 11. a. *to change* (*turn, alter*) *one's copy*: to change one's style, tone, behaviour, or course of action; to assume another character. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlix. 369 Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned theyr copies on both partes. *Ibid.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 327 Chaunge your copye, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylles agaynste you. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 4 He will sodeinly turn his copye. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 581 Callisthenes changing copy, spake boldly many things against the Macedonians. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Fortune changing her copie, the affaires of the winner decline.

1605-1640 [see CHANGE *v.* 9]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 106 Hee that writeth Dunce on the..Eve of his Doctorship, doth not alter his copy, and go out Scholler next day. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 391 Such as lived orderly..had now turn'd their copy..and were fallen.

†b. *copy of a conference*: memorandum or minutes of a conference; also app. the agenda or subject matter; the theme. *Obs.*

1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 10 One had conference with a bishop about Subscription, and..gave his friende a copie of his conference. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 62 It was the copie of our Conference. In bed he slept not for my vrging it, At boord he fed not for my vrging it.

†c. *copy of one's countenance*: a mere outward show or sign of what one would do or be; hence, pretence. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 They haue..threatned highly too put water in my woortes, whensoeuer they catche me; I hope it is but a coppy of their countenance, *Ad diem fortasse minitantur*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXX. 270 If ye [Romans] but shew a copie of your countenance, as if ye would aid and succour us. *Ibid.* XXVI. VIII. 588 Carried away with every copie of Anniball his countenance [*ad nutus Hannibalis*], and with vaine threats and menaces. *a*1663 ABP. BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842-4) II. 367 (D.) Whatsoever he prateth..it is but a copy of his countenance. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. XIV. (D.), This, as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed..was only a copy of his countenance. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 493 Many who affirmed this, did not believe themselves..it was merely a copy of their countenance.

B. *adj.*

†1. Abundant. (Cf. *dial.* 'plenty money', etc.)

1546 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 60 Ther shalbe..fyue masses sade..yf so be that ther be copye companye of prestes suffycyent to celebrate the same.

†2. = COPYHOLD 3. *Obs.*

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my londs..w^t all ther apportenents, ffree and copy. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, Bothe charter lande and copye lande. 1538 *Bury Wills* 136 The copye close. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestol.* (1880) 88 Copie land, and after a freeholde. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 174 All those my lands, both copy and free.

C. *Comb.*, as **copy-boy**, one who takes copy from the writer to the printer; a publisher's errand boy; †**copy-clerk**, a copying clerk, a scribe; **copy desk** *U.S.*, the desk where copy is edited for printing; **copy editor**, one who edits copy for printing; hence **copy-edit**, *v.*; also in extended use; **copy-editing** *vbl. sb.*; **copy-fit** *v. trans.*, to fit (copy) to the space available; so **copy-fitting** *vbl. sb.* (see quot. 1961); **copy-head**, **copy-line**, the line of writing placed at the head of the page of a copy-book to be imitated by the pupil; **copy-holder**, a clasp for holding printer's copy while being set up; a proof-reader's assistant who reads the copy aloud to the proof-reader; **copy-hunting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, hunting for 'copy' (sense 9 c); **copy-land**, see B. 2; **copy-paper**, paper on which copy is written for the press; **copy-purchaser**, one who purchases a MS. for press; **copy-reader**, one who reads copy for a newspaper or a book; also in extended use; so **copy-read** *v.*; **copy-reading** *vbl. sb.*; **copy-slip**, a slip of paper on which a writing-copy is written (cf. *copy-head*); **copy-taster**, one who selects copy for printing; **copy-text** (see quot. 1904); **copy-typist**, one who makes typewritten copies of documents, etc.; hence **copy-type** *v.*; **copy-typing** *vbl. sb.*; **copy-writer**, a writer of copy for the press; *spec.* a writer of advertising copy (see sense 9 d); so **copy-writing** *vbl. sb.* See also COPY-BOOK, -HOLD, -MONEY.

1888 KIPLING *Phantom 'Rickshaw* 76 The little black *copy-boys are whining.., and most of the paper is as blank as Modred's shield. 1942 W. STEVENS *Let.* 23 Oct. (1967) 424 She thought that she could get a job as a copy boy on one of the local papers. 1961 'B. WELLS' *Day Earth caught Fire* i. 10 Ronnie, a young, eager copy-boy, bustled in with a handful of news slips. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N.T.* Pref. 5 The Latine *Copy-clarke..hath enfarced these words. 1929 M. LIEF *Hangover* 235 It got past the *copy desk for the first edition and then some wise guy caught it and killed it in the others. 1932 E. WILSON *Devil take Hindmost* ii. 7 At the offices of *The New Leader*..the Socialists have..cups of coffee..piled on a tray on the copy desk. 1953 M. COWLEY in F. Scott Fitzgerald *Tender is Night* Introd. p. xvi, The manuscript was never *copy-edited by others. 1958 E. J. WEST *Shaw on Theatre* p. v, Many of the pieces..were copy-edited to conform to the house usages of the publications..that first printed them. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* vii. 125 To copy edit a tape, the selected material is recorded to a make-up tape. *Ibid.* 246 **Copy editing*, the copying of selected extracts from recorded material into sequence on a main programme assembly tape. Subsequent fine editing will generally be necessary. 1899 J. L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story* 24 The *copy-editors began gathering in now. 1931 *N. & Q.* 29 Aug. 146/1 The copy editor, in preparing the despatch for the printer, began with the last clause of the note. 1969 J. BENNETT *Dragon* viii. 104 This stringer..sniffed out the story and filed it to New York, where a copy editor promptly spiked it. 1948 *Library* III. 155, Edition II was *copy-fitted against edition I. *Ibid.*, I propose to demonstrate, through evidence of *copy-fitting in II,..the correctness of the traditional order of I and II. *Ibid.* 158 The right-hand margins of II are almost perfectly regular, and were demonstrably copy-fitted to make them so. 1961 T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 101/2 *Copy fitting*, adjusting copy to the space prepared, either by verbal changes or by suitable changes in type size. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 'There is nothing' (as the *copy-head says) 'which is denied to well-directed labour'. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The great adage is current in copyheads. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 701/2 This proof is read through and compared with the copy by the proof reader or corrector of the press and an assistant, the *copy-holder or reading boy. 1951 S. JENNETT *Making of Books* vi. 87 A copyholder is then called, to read aloud from the author's manuscript or typescript while the reader follows the wording of the proof, checking it with what the copyholder is reading. 1900 *Kynoch Jrnl.* Feb.-Mar. 75/1 This point is invariably missed by non-shooting writers when *copy-hunting. 1913 'S. ROHMER' *Myst. Fu-Manchu* xviii. 189 Places unknown even to the ubiquitous copy-hunting pressman. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 209 As the *copy-line says, 'procrastination is the root of all evil'. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newsp. Girl* 259 The great pads of *copy paper supplied by the telegraph office for newspaper correspondents. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 4/4 There is brown paper and notepaper and copy-paper and..newspaper. 1969 R. BUSBY *Robbery Blue* iv. 34 Sheaves of pink and blue copy-paper..torn from the copy-takers' typewriters. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcii. 108 His importance among the *copy-purchasers in town. 1945 *Eng. Lang. in Amer. Educ.* (*Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.*) iii. 24 The student who plans to be a secretary should be sure to develop the ability to spell and punctuate correctly and to *copyread what he has written. 1892 *Harper's Weekly* 9 Jan. 42/4 Upon the taste, the good judgment, and discretion of these *copy-readers the character of the paper very greatly depends. 1903 E. L. SHUMAN *Pract. Journalism* 18 Each of these departments has a force of copy-readers, whose duty it is to edit the matter written by the reporters. *Ibid.* 25 In the first ten years the young journalist masters reporting, *copy-reading, and the rest of the routine work. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 1 To go to the country with the cry of Church and Queen...this kind of *copyslip policy. 1838 C. GILMAN *Recollections* XXVIII. 194 One set of copy-slips was to be substituted for another. 1942 *Sphere* 27 June 409/1 All tape and agency news comes to the chief *copy-taster in the main room. 1962 A. LEJEUNE *Duel in Shadows* i. 11 The Managing Editor and his myrmidons huddled round the backbench examining a damp page-proof, the copy-taster's spike piled high with rejected stories. 1904 R. B. MCKERROW *Wks. Nashe* p. xi, The spelling of the *copy-text, by which..I mean the text used in each particular case as the basis of mine, has been followed exactly. 1964 F. BOWERS *Bibliogr. & Text. Crit.* I. 2 The choice of copy-text was not a particularly acute question. *Ibid.* VI. IV. 201 Evidence in *Othello* at first sight contrary to the Q copy-text hypothesis. 1956 'C. BLACKSTOCK' *Dewey Death* i. 5 They *copy-typed in French, German, Italian and Russian, without understanding one word. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Oct. 577/2 The time taken up on purely secretarial work, *copy-typing, [etc.]. 1939 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 18/5 (Advt.), A young lady, aged 19 required. Must be an efficient *copy typist. 1960 *Economist* 8 Oct. 171/1 The copy typist in a typing pool. 1911 T. RUSSELL *Advertising & Publicity* IX. 96 An advertiser can..employ what are known as *copy-writers—professional writers of advertisements. 1935 *Archit. Rev.* LXXVII. 129/2 They have paid copy-writers and poster-designers to 'put them across' in nation-wide publicity drives. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 Aug. p. xxiii/1 They are to the gentleman publisher what ideas men, public relations experts, copy-writers, and designers are to the common industrialist. 1923 H. CRANE *Let.* 18 Feb. (1965) 126 Truly, you must look for some editorial post, *copywriting job, or something that will relieve you of such strains. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Dec. 748/5 Perhaps not surprisingly, copywriting (or 'wordsmithing', as one executive dubbed it) is the least important department of the business.

copy ('kɒpɪ), *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb. [a. F. *copier*, ad. med.L. *copiāre* to transcribe, f. *cōpia*: see COPY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a copy of (a writing); to transcribe (*from* an original).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 69 Gerebertus hadde i-write and i-copied al this philosofres bookes. *c*1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copyed has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. *c*1490 *Promp. Parv.* 92 (MS. K) Copyyn, *copio*. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 523 A Physician coppied it from the original letter. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 45/1 Maha Rajah had bid me copy the papers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 126, I copy it from the writings of M. de Villers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 Philippus..copied them [the Laws] out of the waxen tablets.

b. with *out* (†*forth*, †*over*).

1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20, I have caused it to be coopied out ageine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 1 Let this be coppied out, And keepe it safe for our remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXV. 1 Prouerbes of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah..copied out. 1663 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 332 Tyme for coppying forth of the same. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 141 She..got one..to copy it [this letter] over. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 21 [He] has copied it out in full.

c. To send a copy of (a letter, etc.) *to* a third party; to provide (someone) with copies of correspondence, etc., *on* a particular subject for information. (Common in office use.)

1983 J. FULLER *Convergence* xxiii. 247 LaSalle pushed a file jacket across the table, and Harper flipped through the pages... 'You'll copy me on all this?' said Harper. 1986 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 2/4 This letter is addressed to you and is not being copied to any other party. 1987 *Which?* May 213/3 Write to British Rail...You can copy your letter to the Central Transport Consultative Committee.

2. To make a copy of (a picture, or other work of art); also to reproduce or represent (an object) in a picture or other work of art.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 190, I like the worke well..I would haue it coppied. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 135 They are excellent at Limning, and will coppie out any picture they see to the life. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 153 He that works by Invention or the Life, endeavouring to Coppy Nature..makes an Original. *Ibid.* 174 If a Larger Picture be Coppied. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 580 Columns of the Corinthian order..copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 302 The potters copied his [Socrates'] ugly face on their stone jugs.

b. *Computing.* To read (data stored in one location), or the data in (a disc, etc.), and reproduce it in another. (Const. *from* the first location *to* (or *into*, etc.) the second.)

1953 *Proc. IRE* XLI. 1272/1 After *Write*..a sequence of *Copy* instructions is given. Each *Copy* specifies an address..from which the next word is to be copied for the purpose of writing. 1968 N. CHAPIN *360 Programming* iv. 64 The computer can copy data from a zoned field, but change the code to packed-decimal for the receiving field. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* iv. 72 Computers often reproduce information by copying data e.g. from a memory cell to a register or vice versa. 1975 POLIVKA & PAKIN *APL* viii. 362 Copying does interfere with the contents of the active workspace..if a name being copied in is the same as a name already in the workspace. 1978 *Communications Assoc. Computing Machinery* XXI. 351/1 An algorithm is presented for copying an arbitrarily linked list structure into a block of contiguous storage locations without destroying the original list. 1984 *dBASE II User Man.* III. 55 If the SDF clause is specified, then the file in USE is copied to another file without the structure. 1985 P. LAURIE *Databases* i. 38 A 'tape streamer'..will copy the whole hard disk straight onto tape in a few minutes.

3. *fig.* To make or form an imitation of (anything); to imitate, reproduce, follow.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Could she [nature] in all her births but copy thee. *a*1667 COWLEY *Ess. Greatness* Wks. 125 An Ode of Horace, not exactly copy'd, but rudely imitated. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 164 §4 When the original is well chosen and judiciously copied, the imitator often arrives at excellence. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 649 A wish to copy what he must admire. *a*1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* (1854) I. 35 We copy instinctively the voices of our companions.

†b. with *out* (*fig.* from 1 b, 2). *Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 103 Mightiest monarchs..May coppy out their proudest, richest looke. *a*1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. i. (1821) 409 God hath copied out himself in all created being. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* (J.) To copy out their great forefathers' fame.

4. *absol.* or *intr.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 33 He will neither coppy after Christ, nor St. Paul. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 105 Those that copy after his Adversaries in their infamous way of writing. *a*1700 DRYDEN (J.), When a painter copies from the life. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 192 An end put to Authors copying from one another. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 395 They must have had an original to copy after. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. (1868) 125 No painter who is worth a straw ever will copy.

†**copy**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? related to *coppy*, COPPICE; cf. also COPSE *v.*[1]]

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I copy or close in, *Jenclos*, or *je copie*.

copyable: see COPIABLE.

copyboard. [f. COPY *sb.* 8 + BOARD *sb.*] (See quot. 1968.)

1961 in WEBSTER. 1967 E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* iii. 27 Copy should not be prepared too large for the copyboard and, if possible, should not exceed 25 to 50% reduction or enlargement. 1968 *Gloss. Terms Offset Lithogr. Printing* (*B.S.I.*) 14 *Copyboard*, the unit on a camera which holds the original copy.

'copy-book. [f. COPY *sb.* + BOOK *sb.*]

†1. A book containing copies of documents, accounts, etc. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F vij, The Thresorers accompt-booke and the Thresorers privat Coppie-book all made in..time for the Audite. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 206 Books usually kept in great Merchants Accounts... A Copy-book of charges at home, or Forreign accounts..with a breviate of Receipts or Acquittances.

2. a. A book in which copies are written or printed for pupils to imitate. *colloq.* phr. *to blot one's copy-book*: to commit a fault, misdemeanour or gaffe which spoils one's record.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 42 Faire as a text B. in a Coppie booke. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 30 Instead of setting of copies..let every one have a little copie booke fastened to the top of his writing booke. 1657 COCKER (*title*) A Copy Book of Fair Writing. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 Another part of the same flash..tore and dispersed the copy-books of the scholars. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 41 Words of wisdom, but..cut and dried, like proverbs from a copy-book. 1893 Vere Foster's Drawing Copy-books. 1935 D. L. SAYERS *Gaudy Night* v. 85 Now, it was the College that had blotted its copy-book and had called her in as one calls in a specialist. 1958 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 243/1 Its Founder..had badly blotted his copybook by making a speech in favour of the beheaded Earl of Essex.

b. *attrib.* Applied allusively to maxims of a conventional or commonplace character; more widely, to processes, action, or conduct of an exemplary kind.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* II. x, A few copy-book headings about benevolence, and industry, and independence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 4 Well provided with stores of copy-book morality. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 28 It is easy to recite copy-book maxims against its [vanity's] sinfulness. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 8/5 'A fine copy-book hand to be sure'... 'Yes; and a fine copy-book mind behind it.' 1927 *Times* 3 May 7/2 Twice in succession he drove Mr. Cameron to the boundary past mid-off with copybook strokes. 1947 G. GREENE *19 Stories* 138 She had the kind of copybook psychological sense you often find in nuns. 1957 *Times* 15 Mar. 10/4 The aircraft made a perfectly normal and very good copybook approach.

copy-cat ('kɒpɪkæt). *colloq.* [CAT *sb.*[1] 2.] A derogatory term for one who or that which copies (see COPY *v.*[1]) another, or another's work. Hence **copy-cat** *v. trans.*, to imitate slavishly; ***copy-catting*** ppl. a.

1896 S. JEWETT *Country of Pointed Firs* xiii. 102, I ain't heard of a copy-cat this great many years..'twas a favorite term o' my grandmother's. **1907** E. S. FIELD *Six-Cylinder Courtship* 101 Good old Tom, with..his picture-gallery full of bogus Old Masters! How often have I called him a silly copy-cat. **1918** C. MACKENZIE *Sylvia Scarlett* I. vi. 183 One girl with a taste for painting discovered that she was her ideal conception of St. Cecilia; this naturally roused the jealousy of rival adorers that would not be 'copy-cats'. **1931** *Oxf. Times* 24 Apr. 16/4 A good architect was not a 'copy-cat'; nor did he kick over the traces. **1932** R. LEHMANN *Invit. Waltz* II. i. 124 You never will think for yourself. You don't want to go through life copy-catting me, do you? **1934** J. CANNAN *Under Proof* I. i. 13 You weren't playing ships till I did. You copy-catted me. **1945** W. DE LA MARE *Burning-Glass* 87 Copy-cat keeps Teacher well in sight. **1961** *Daily Tel.* : Apr. 16/6 Police investigating the 'copycat' murder found a track, over a quarter of a mile long, made by Stobb's dragged body. **1963** J. FOWLES *Collector* ii. 161 The horrid timid copycatting genteel in-between class.

copyd, obs. f. COPED.

copye, copyer, obs. ff. COPPICE, COPY, COPIER.

copygraph ('kɒpɪgrɑːf, -æ-), *sb.* [f. COPY *sb.* + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for, or the process of, duplicating and multiplying copies of writing by means of a gelatine slab and aniline or similar ink.

a **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Hence '**copygraph** *v. trans.*, reproduce by means of the copygraph.

1900 H. G. WELLS *Love & Mr. Lewisham* i. 10 Copygraphed sheets of instructions from his remote correspondence tutors.

copyhold ('kɒpɪhəʊld). *Law.* For forms see COPY *sb.* [f. COPY *sb.* 5 + HOLD: cf. *freehold.*]

1. a. A kind of tenure in England of ancient origin: tenure of lands being parcel of a manor, 'at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor', by copy of the manorial court-roll (see COPY *sb.* 5). (By Part V of the Law of Property Act 1922, all copyhold land was enfranchised.)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 4 § 1 Lands and Tenements holden by Custom of Manor, commonly called Copyhold. **1493** *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 195 Which ye said Alexandr' helde be copy holde of ye riall & noble Raufe Erle off Westmorlande. **1551** CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 471 Let the pore man haue and enioye The house he had by copyeholde. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 84 Copyhold is a tenure for which the Tenaunt hath nothing to shew but the copies of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1778) I. 218 The queen is of ability to purchase lands, and to convey them, to make leases, to grant copyholds, and do other acts of ownership, without the concurrence of her lord. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex., Copyhold*, a base tenure founded upon immemorial custom and usage..Because this tenure derives its whole force from custom, the lands must have been demisable by copy of court roll from time immemorial..No copyhold estate can ..be created at the present day. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 7 A rule of which there are plain traces in our English law of copyhold.

b. *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 58 Set free..from the meere vassalage and Copy-hold of the Clergie. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 69 T' enjoy a Copyhold of Victory. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 17 What he said did touch..my Father's (religious) Copy-hold, as the Phrase is.

2. An estate held by this tenure; a copyhold estate.

a **1529** SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 125 Wks. (1843) I. 186 Ye bare yourselfe somwhat to bold, Therfore ye lost your copyehold. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 58 To provide that the richer men place in their Farms and Coppie-holds, such decayed Citizens. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The lord of a manor, in which there are copyholds..holds a distinct court for that species of tenants, for the purpose both of determining pleas of land between them and for the alienation of their copyholds. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 By the voter in respect to property I mean the man who votes in respect to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by copyhold; relating to or of the nature of copyhold.

1511-2 [see COPYHOLDER]. **1527** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well copiehold as freehold. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 27 The Mannor of Taunton Dean in Somersetshire is..but a Copy-hold Mannor. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 3 (1778) 75 The special and particular customs of manors..which bind all the copyhold and customary tenants that hold of the said manors. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 450 Copyhold estates are held of a subject as part of a royalty, honour, or manor, and are liable to fines on account of deaths, transfers, and other such circumstances, according to the customs of the royalty, honour, or manor of which they form a part. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6. 257 *note*, Land held by copyhold tenure is always parcel of, and included in, a manor.

copyholder[1] ('kɒpɪhəʊldə(r)). [f. COPY *sb.* 5 + HOLDER; = 'holder by copy'.] One who holds an estate in copyhold.

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Custumarye and Copieholders tenauntes of eny Copyeholde londes holden at wylle of the Lorde. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 These maner of copye holders haue an estate of enherytaunce, after the custome of the maner, yet haue they no franke tenement.. and therfore they be called tenantes of base tenure. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 37 Being in truth bondmen at the beginning, but having obtained freedome of their persons, and gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called Coppy-holders. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* v. ii, What's your name? Come, are you a freeholder or a copyholder? **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6. 256 The authorised copy of the entry on the rolls of the court delivered to the tenant is his muniment of title, and gives him his name of 'copyholder'.

copy-holder[2]: see COPY *sb.* C.

'**copyholding**, *vbl. sb. rare.* Tenure by copy.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/1 Serfdom was turned into copyholding.

copying ('kɒpɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb COPY, q.v.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Doublement d'escripture*, a copying out of a writing. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ₱5 Those more numerous Copyings, which are found among the Vessels of the same Body. **1812** R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 327/2 Faithful copyings of nature.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *esp.* of appliances for copying writing by some transfer process, as in ***copying-book***, ***-ink***, ***-machine*** (first patented in 1780 by James Watt), ***-paper***, ***-pencil***, ***-press***; also **copying (ink) pencil**, a lead, or a pencil containing a lead, composed of graphite, aniline blue, and kaolin or gum arabic, and used for indelible writing, and duplicating in a copying press; **copying-instrument**, an instrument for copying outlines etc.; **copying-lathe** (see quot. 1889); **copying-ribbon**, a ribbon used in a typewriting machine, when a duplicate copy is taken; **copying-telegraph**, a telegraphic apparatus by which, a written message being placed in the transmitter, a copy of it is produced in the receiver on the passage of the current.

1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 36 Press *Copying-books have an unlucky knack of coming to pieces. **1813** JAS. WATT & CO. *Direct. for using Patent Copying Machine* 6 A bottle of *copying ink. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 271 *Copying-inks.*—Inks for this purpose must be rather thick, not dry too quickly, and soften when moistened again, without becoming too fluid. **1885** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 465 *Copying Ink Pencils. Automatic action. **1889** E. MATHESON *Aid Bk.* (ed. 2) 680 *Copying-lathes are those in which the shape is given to the article operated on. **1803** A. ELLICOTT in C. V. Mathews *Life & Lett.* (1908) 209, I have enclosed a copy of this letter taken in 15 seconds, by which you will see the value of a *copying machine. **1813** JAS. WATT & CO. *Direct. for using Patent Copying Machine* 6 To prepare the *Copying Paper. **1883** R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* 175/2 Copying... The subject may be divided into chemical..and mechanical methods, *copying pencils, and transferring. **1928** E. BLUNDEN *Undertones of War* ii. 18 The censoring of the letters scrawled in copying pencil by our home-yearning stalwarts. **1785** JEFFERSON *Let.* in *Writ.* (1894) V. 110 Have you a *copying press? If not, you should get one.

'**copying**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That copies; engaged in transcription, as in ***copying clerk.***

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 1st Ser. II. 198 Low copying-clerks in attorneys' offices. **1876** GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 56, I deny that the Poet is but the copying clerk of the actual world. **1882** BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv. 346 They were chiefly turned into copying-clerks, the lowest and the meanest of all handicrafts.

copyism ('kɒpɪɪz(ə)m). [f. COPY *sb.* or *v.* + -ISM.] The practice of copying or imitating; an instance of such practice. (Usually contemptuous.)

1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) III. 70 If there be any copyism, it must be in the two poems, where the same versification is adopted. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 27 The meanest and most ignorant copyism of vulgar details.

copyist ('kɒpɪɪst). [A modification of the earlier COPIST, brought into more obvious relation to COPY *v.*] One who copies or imitates; *esp.* one whose occupation is to transcribe documents.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 475 An Error of the Copyists. **1725-27** BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. 217 (T.) The first may be ascribed to the copyist's haste, negligence, or ignorance. **1756** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 9 (T.) No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding copyists, as [Theocritus]. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 36 A faithfull copyist of ancient buildings, tombs, and prospects. **1813** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 Excepting England and her copyist, the United States, there is not a nation..which tolerates a paper circulation. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 5 Some of the original words or letters will have been mistaken by the copyist.

copy-land: see COPY *sb.* B. 2.

†'**copy-money**. *Obs.* Money paid to an author for his manuscript, or for copyright. (Cf. COPY *sb.* 9 b.)

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Nov., What prospect is there of a bookseller for Barnabas, and on what proposals for copy-money and copies? **1782** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiv. 401 In the year 1722, he received of a bookseller 120*l* for copy-money. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* xi, A scale of book-selling transactions measured by which the largest editions and copy-monies of his own early days appeared insignificant.

copynere, var. of COPENER *Obs.*, paramour.

copyntanke: see COPINTANK.

copyose, -ous, etc., obs. ff. COPIOUS.

copyr, obs. f. COPPER.

copyright ('kɒpɪraɪt), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. COPY *sb.* + RIGHT *sb.*]

1. The exclusive right given by law for a certain term of years to an author, composer, designer, etc. (or his assignee), to print, publish, and sell copies of his original work.

1735 *Parl. Coll., House of Lords* 6 May (H.L.R.O.), The Editions and Impressions of such Books made and published as well in Great Britain as in Ireland and Scotland by persons who have paid no considerations for the Copy-right of such Books. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 407 Much may also be collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1748, A considerable deduction from the price stipulated to be paid for the copyright. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 361 The law of Copyright, is, in some measure allied to that of patents. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 We have international copyright.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Protected by copyright; not allowed by law to be printed or copied except by permission of the author, designer, etc.

1870 *U.S. Stat. at Large* XVI. 213 [To] deposit in the mail two copies of such copyright book or other article. **1881** *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 257/1 There is to be no export of English editions of copyright books to the United States.

3. *Comb.* ***copyright act***, ***law***; **copyright library**, any of the libraries entitled to receive one free copy of each book, pamphlet, map, music sheet or score, and periodical published in the United Kingdom (see quot. 1967).

1831 *Deb. Congress* 6 Jan. 424 His colleague..had described the *copyright act as simply a remedy for the abuse of that right. **1791** LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 347 So blind were *copyright-holders to their own interest. **1835** *Knickerbocker* VI. 289 The passage of an international *copy-right law betwixt America and Great Britain. **1962** *Times* 5 July 15/6 A tape recorder offers the additional facility of actual recording, either personally or—*copyright laws notwithstanding—from the radio. **1898** E. W. B. NICOLSON in *Minutes of Evidence Sel. Comm. Copyright* 214/1 in *Parl. Papers* IX. 231 We are the oldest of the copyright libraries, and..our privilege antedates all the Copyright Acts. It was originally a bargain..made in Sir Thomas Bodley's own time. **1932** *Library Assoc. Rec.* Mar. 74 When complete sets of works were claimed by any of the copyright libraries..some booksellers..refused to deliver them. **1967** COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* 188 *Copyright library*. By the 1911 Copyright Act six libraries..are entitled to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. They are: The British Museum [= the British Library], Cambridge University Library, The Bodleian, The National Libraries of Wales and Scotland, and Trinity College, Dublin.

'**copyright**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To secure copyright for; to protect by copyright.

1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 191 It had indeed been suggested that the oath should be registered and copyrighted for their exclusive use. **1887** *Athenæum* 7 May. 609/3 The number of books copyrighted in the United States last year was 11,124.

Hence '**copyrighted** *ppl. a.*, '**copyrighting** *vbl. sb.*; '**copyrighter**, one who 'copyrights'.

1806 WEBSTER *Compend. Dict., Copyrighted*, as the sole right being secured. **1860** C. READE *8th Commandm.* 217 Copyrighted plays. **1888** *Scot. Leader* 14 June 4 Copyrighted English literature for the American market. **1891** M. D. CONWAY in *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 377/1 It is difficult to see any objection to the use of the copyrighter's trade-mark.

'**copyrightable**, *a.* [f. COPYRIGHT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being copyrighted.

1895 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 16 Mar. (1965) 498 Felix, in addition to my blessing, which is probably not copyrightable in America, has the full score of Candida. **1903** S. S. ELDER in *Nation* (N.Y.) 30 Apr. 349/3 It is no longer possible to summarize it in a few sections covering every thing copyrightable.

copys, obs. f. COPPICE, COPS.

'**copywise**, *adv. rare.* In the way or after the manner of copy.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 138 Some..affirmed, that it past not above twenty sheets of paper copywise.

‖**coq au vin** (kɔk o vɛ̃). [F., lit. 'cock in wine'.] A chicken cooked in wine.

c **1938** *Fortnum & Mason Catal.* 36/2 Coq au Vin—per tin 4/-. **1951** E. DAVID *French Country Cooking* 26 Coq au Vin .., cooked in a pint of sound Macon or Beaujolais, will be a much finer dish than that cooked in fiery Algerian wine. **1963** P. H. JOHNSON *Night & Silence* xxxiii. 239 What's our main dish?.. I suggest the *coq au vin.*

‖**coque** (kɒk), *sb.* [a. F. *coque* shell, in same senses: but in 1 associated with L. *coccum.*]

†**1.** *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit; a COCCUS. *Obs.*

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 *Coque, Coccum*, a cell that opens elastically. *Ibid.* 639 *Lavaretta*.. Coques many, one-seeded.

2. a. *Millinery.* A small loop of ribbon formed by joining and attaching the two ends, used in trimming.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/2 A succession of *coques* rising one above another, in front of the crown. **1873** *Young Englishwoman* Feb. 77/1 A large bow..composed of mixed coques of velvet and grosgrains silk ribbon.

b. Pronounced (kōᵘk). Applied to feathers used in trimming.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Those soft coq feathers are very much used too. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 13 May 4/7 Ostrich and coque boas. **1923** *Daily Mail* 26 Mar. 6 Clipped Coque Feather Stole. **1928** *Daily Express* 7 May 5/2 Coque feathers applied closely on to the crown of the hat.

†coque, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *coquĕre* to cook, digest, concoct.] *trans.* To digest.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 116 For the receyuing of the meat to be coqued for the whol body.

‖coquelicot ('kəʊklɪˌkəʊ). [Fr.; the name of the Red Poppy, and hence of its colour.] The colour of the common Red Poppy, a brilliant red with an admixture of orange. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Dec. 3/1 Lady Melbourne has introduced the fashion of brown stockings with coquelicot clocks. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 177 Coquelicot is to be all the fashion this winter. **1837** T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, Directly did there flit before his eyes coquelicot bonnets, striped parasols, buff boots. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 371/1 The fashionable Coquelicot, or poppy shade.

†coqueluche. *Obs.* Also 7 -luch(e)o. [a. F. *coqueluche* hood, etc. (obs. It. *cocolluccio*, f. *cocollo*, L. *cucullus* hood, cowl), applied orig. to a kind of *grippe* or epidemic catarrh, for which patients covered their heads with a *coqueluche*.] A name given in the 16th c. to an epidemic catarrh, and afterwards to hooping-cough.

1611 COTGR., *Coqueluche*..also the Coquelucheo, or new disease; which troubled the French about the yeares 1510, and 1557; and vs but a while agoe. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coquelucho* (Ital.), a kind of violent cough. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 209 *Coqueluche* a cough which most frequently siezes young children..as soon as it siezes them, they fall into fits, and are all in a muck sweat, and several have died of it for want of present relief. **1749** T. SHORT *Chronol. Hist. Air, etc.*, The disease called Coccoluche, or Coccolucio (because the sick wore a cap or covering close all over their heads) came from the island Melite in Africa. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 68 It [hooping-cough] has received a variety of names: chin-cough; kink-hoast; coqueluche.

coquerie, -rye, obs. f. COOKERY.

coques, obs. form of COAX.

coquet (kəʊ'kɛt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [a. F. *coquet*, orig. sb., dim. of *coq* cock, in reference to the strutting gait and amorous characteristics of the cock; hence 'a beau', and in the fem. *coquette* 'a belle'; also as adj. 'forward, wánton, gallant': cf. COCK *v.*[1], also COCKISH, COCKY *a.*, and COCKET *a.*, which is prob. the same word in an earlier stage of meaning. In later use, the adjective in English became inseparably blended with the attributive use of the sb., to which also it became entirely assimilated in sense. The sb. was, as in Fr., formerly used of both sexes, and in both spelt *coquet*; but in the 18th c. the fem. became *coquette* after Fr., and the masculine became obsolete.]

A. *adj.* [†**1.** = COCKY: see COCKET *a. Obs.*]

†**2.** Amorously forward or familiar. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2 11/2 A gentleman, a Friend of her's, is always very Coquet to her in his drink, and never so at other times: because folly is the effect of drunkenness. **1711** *Wentworth Papers* (1882) 214 Her Grace of Shrewsbery is now very coquet with Lord Ashburnham.

3. a. Having or showing the disposition of a coquette; coquettish; said of persons of their actions.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. i, A lady may (with the Expence of a few Coquet Glances) lead twenty fools about in a string for two or three years together. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 274 The greatest miracle love can work is to cure a coquet humour. **1769** MRS. BROOKE *Hist. E. Montague* (1784) I. iv. 23 They [Canadian ladies] are gay, coquet, and sprightly; more gallant than sensible. **1861** W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Some women dressed as 'vivandières', minus the coquet air and the trousers and boots of those ladies. **1869** MRS. PALLISER *Lace* XXV. 299 More coquet than a woman.

b. *transf.* of things.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 286 On the piers of a garden-gate not far from Paris I observed two very coquet sphinxes. **1867** J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 129 Steamers of all shapes..with flags often exceedingly coquet.

B. *sb.* **1.** A man who from vanity or selfish motives aims at making himself generally attractive to the other sex; a male flirt; a 'lady-killer'.

1693 *Humours & Conv. of Town* 105 The perpetual Chat of the Noisy Coquets. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Coquet*, an Amorous Courtier, one that makes it his business to cause himself to be belov'd, and gain the love of Women. **1728** GAY *Begg. Op.* III. Wks. (1772) 123 The coquets of both sexes are self-lovers, and that is a love no other what ever can dispossess. **1732** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 362 My brother is playing the coquet among the belles on Tunbridge walks. **1819** J. CONSTABLE *Let.* 2 Nov. (1962) 189 While I am writing all this I am playing the Coquet as I mean to add a post script to this note... P.S. I was last night ..elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. **1892** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 21 Apr. (1965) 338 People imagine that Lövborg ..really means to kill himself, instead of merely gratifying his propensity, as a male coquet, for making scenes. **1894** R. SULLIVAN *Woman* 15 But are not men flirts also?.. Are not men coquets? Cf. COQUETTE 1 c.

2. The common earlier form of COQUETTE, q.v.

†coquet, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. COQUET *v.*] An act or 'piece' of coquetry.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 188 When Men whine too much in wooing, Women with like Coquets use them.

coquet, var. of COCKET *sb.*[1]

coquet, coquette (kəʊ'kɛt), *v.* [a. F. *coquete-r* (*il coquette*), f. *coquet*; see COQUET *a.* and *sb.*[1] The dictionaries have the present tense as *coquet*, which seems to be the spelling of all the earlier quots; but some modern writers spell it *coquette*, like the sb.]

1. *intr.* 'To act the lover' (J.); to practise coquetry, to flirt *with.* (Formerly used of both sexes, now only of a woman.) †*to coquet it*: to play the coquette.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. i, See how they cocquet it! Oh! there's a look! there's a simper! there's a squeeze for you! **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, Phillis..I saw coquetting..with that odious knight. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. ix, He then..turned about to coquet it with Fanny. **1792** MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 180 At the age of ten or eleven..girls began to coquet. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. viii. 148 Another courtly Charmer, hypocritically modest, coquettes under the tatters of a Gipsy. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. 167, I could not coquet with other men.

fig. **1839** LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi, How the wanton, treacherous air coquets with the old greybeard trees. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 254 Those fantastic clouds which are coquetting with your thrones.

†**2.** *trans.* 'To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness' (J.); to flirt with. *Obs.*

1725 SWIFT *Let.* 26 Nov., You coquetting a maid of honour. **1729** —— *Grand Question Debated* 167 He caught me one morning coquetting his wife. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 656/2 *Stage-direction*, She follows, coquetting him to the back scene. —— *Epil.* Wks. 1806 II. 445 Talks loud, coquets the guests, and scolds the waiters.

3. *intr.* (*transf.*) To dally, trifle, or toy *with* (a matter or proposal).

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Miss W —— begged her to sing us a French song. She coquetted, but Mrs. Riggs ..insisted upon her obedience. **1796** LD. FITZWILLIAM in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 357 He made war to gain a duke, and he coquetted with peace to retain a county member. **1814** SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 299 We have lost precious time in coquetting about his recognition, if we are to acknowledge him king at the last. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 155, I was at last coquetted with to retire from the service. **1878** LECKY *Eng. 18th C.* II. ix, Lady Townshend for a time coquetted with Methodism as with Popery.

4. To play *with* (a horse), by pretending to let him have his way.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 150 Robert.. maintaining a perfect seat, coquetted with his fiery chesnut horse, to the delight of the multitude.

Hence **co'quetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 241 Pox on Town Cheatings, Jilts and Coquettings. **1795** BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 396 To take advantage of the fortunate fugitive moment in this coquetting climate of ours. **1861** T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 110 There was a long coquetting consultation about how it should be worn. **1891** R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenæum* 4 July 20/3 An exclusive section of society, enfeebled by refined sensuality and absurd coquetting with culture.

coquetoon (kɒkətu:n). [Native name.] A small West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*, Gray).

1846 GRAY in *Ann. & Mag. N.H.* XVIII. 166. Also in *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

coquetry ('kəʊkɪtrɪ). Forms: 7 coquetterie, -queterie, 7-8 -quettery, -quettry, 8- coquetry. [a. F. *coquetterie* (not in Cotgr.), f. *coqueter* to COQUET.]

1. The action or behaviour of a coquette; the use of arts intended to excite the admiration or love of the opposite sex, without any intention of responding to the feelings awakened.

At its first adoption used more in the earlier F. sense of pretty or attractive pertness in women.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coquetterie* (Fr.), the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx. **1673** S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 135 This pretty gossiping humour in women the French call by the name of Coqueterie. **1697** VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. i, Coquettry is one of the main ingredients in the natural composition of a woman. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 54 In vain your eyes with coquetry you arm. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 22 Yet let not us their loose coquett'ry blame, Women of every nation are the same. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, If there was any coquetry in the action, it was well disguised by the careless indifference of her manner. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, Bella's colour deepened over the little piece of coquetry she was checked in.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A coquettish act.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlv, I was guilty of a thousand ridiculous coquetries. **1755** ELIZ. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 320 An old batchelor and an old maid after twenty coquetteries, promising eternal love and constancy. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 262 The boy..mimicked the shy coquetries of the girl.

2. *fig.* Coquetting with questions, parties, etc., without seriously espousing them.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 212 There was much coquetry between the court and the attorney general. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 53 There was a good deal of political coquetry in the patriotic independence of..Wentworth.

3. *transf.* Attractive prettiness, winsomeness as the result of art.

1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 249 What a charming coquetry in the sheep and shepherdesses of Watteau. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 667 The house-front..one coquetry Of coloured brick and carved stone!

‖co'quetta. In *coquetta bark*, name of a non-officinal bark obtained from *Cinchona lancifolia.*

1878 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

coquette (kəʊ'kɛt), *sb.* Forms: (7 cocket), 7-8 coquet, 8 cocquet, 7- coquette. [a. F. *coquette*, fem. of *coquet* COQUET. Formerly spelt *coquet*, like the masculine: so found even in 19th c., but *coquette* was occasional before 1720, and usual after 1740. The stress on the second syllable is found about 1700.]

1. A woman (more or less young), who uses arts to gain the admiration and affection of men, merely for the gratification of vanity or from a desire of conquest, and without any intention of responding to the feelings aroused; a woman who habitually trifles with the affections of men; a flirt.

In early use the notion ranged widely from gallantry, wantonness, or immodesty, to pretty pertness.

α. **1611** COTGR., *Coquette*, a prattling or proud gossip; a frisking or fliperous minx; a cocket. **1678** OTWAY *Friendship in F.* I. i. 3 A perfect Coquet, very affected, and something old. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cocquet*..also a wanton Girl that speaks fair to several Lovers at once. **1708** PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 295 A meer Cocquet, or such I thought her. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 83 False are the loose Coquet's inveigling airs. **1790** CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 221 A coquet commonly finds her own perdition, in the very flames which she raises to consume others. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, Amorously eyeing the pretty coquet.

β. **1669** DRYDEN *Ev. Love* III. i, One of the greatest Coquettes in Madrid. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* I. 88 Instruct the Eyes of young Coquettes to roll. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iii. 85 If it was possible for a Coquette to love. **1761** CHURCHILL *Night* Poems I. 88 Coquettes no more pursue the jilting plan. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 65, I am no heartless coquette. **1885** *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 199/2 A coquette is a young lady of more beauty than sense.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 239 Pleasure is an errant coquet, flying those who court her most servilely, and showing herself most gracious to those who bear the greatest indifference towards her. **1822** SHELLEY *Fragm. Moon* i, Bright wanderer, fair coquette of heaven.

c. *male coquette*: = COQUET B. 1.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 72 One of those Narcissus-like, or Lady-like, gentlemen, called a male-coquet. **1776** *Ann. Reg.* 37/1 Dr. Rundle was a kind of male coquette. **1779** MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Feb., I often say Dr. Burney is the most of a male coquet of any man I know. **1793** ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 77 There is nothing more deserving reprehension..than a male coquette.

2. A genus of crested humming-birds. [F. *coquet* masc., made *coquette* in English.]

[**1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 273/1 s.v. *Trochilidæ*, 27th Race, the Fops (Coquets).] **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 246 One of the most..beautiful of all the tribe is comprised within the genus *Lophornis*, or the 'Coquettes'.

3. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (Not distinguishable from COQUET *a.* 3.) Having the air of a coquette; coquettish.

1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* IV. ix, A few coquette airs of youth and gaiety. **1751** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 219 Every little coquette air we give ourselves [will] lessen the value of our charms. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3 The forest of Soignies..if not as coquette, fully as enjoyable as the famous 'Bois' itself. **1867** MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 209 Picturesque and coquette as ever their [mills'] wasp-like waists were.

b. *Comb.*, as *coquette-like* adj.; †**coquette-patch,** a patch for the face.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Araminta, before she can come abroad, is so long a placing her coquet-patch, that I must be a year without company. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxx, Coquet like, she flies from her close pursuers. **1864** TENNYSON *Hendecasyllabics*, As some rare little rose..or half coquette-like Maiden.

coquette *v.*, **coquetting:** see COQUET *v.*

coquettish (kəʊ'kɛtɪʃ), *a.* Also 8 -quetish. [f. COQUETTE + -ISH.] Like or of the nature of a coquette; of or characterized by coquetry.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 29 A Coquetish Humour is an Irregularity, or Debauchery of the Mind. **1792** MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 195 Her dress is extremely modest in appearance, and yet very coquettish in fact. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xcv. 294 He then paid court to a coquettish young widow. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 Hetty tossed and patted her pound of butter with quite a self-possessed, coquettish air.

b. *Comb.*, as *coquettish-looking*, etc.

1869 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i, A pretty, coquettish-looking girl.

coquettishly (kəʊ'kɛtɪʃlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a coquettish manner; with the air of a coquette.

1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxvi, A nun coquetishly frisky. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 28 A coquettishly dressed

young lady. **1881** C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* x. (1884) 141 He somewhat grave, she glancing coquettishly at him.

co'quettishness. [f. COQUETTISH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being coquettish.

1872 HARDY *Under Greenw. Tree* I. i. vii. 96 Her dark eyes ..showed primarily a bright sparkle each. This was softened by a frequent thoughtfulness, yet not so frequent as to do away..with a certain coquettishness. **1928** E. O'NEILL *Strange Interlude* IX. 341 With a girlish coquettishness and embarrassment—making way for him on the bench—strangely. **1981** A. N. WILSON *Who was Oswald Fish?* ii. 24 There was a trace of her old coquettishness in the way she spoke as though for 2 pins she would have removed a glove and reached up to stroke the thick growth on my cheeks.

'coquicide. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *coqu-us* cook + -CIDE.] The killing of a cook.

1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 139 A unanimous verdict of Justifiable Coquicide.

co-quicken: see CO- *pref.* 1.

‖**coquilla** (ko'kiʎa). [app. Sp. or Pg., dim. of *coca* shell: cf. F. *coquille* shell of nuts, almonds, etc.; cf. COQUILLO.] In **coquilla-nut**, the nut of the Brazilian palm-tree, *Attalea funifera*, the thick hard shell of which is much used by turners.

1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World* II. in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Cat.*, The Coquilla nut of commerce, so much used for similar purposes with the vegetable ivory, and especially for the handles of canes and umbrellas. **1860** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. (1872) 254 Coquilla nuts.. The endocarp is the part used by turners to make toys and trinkets.

‖**coquillage** (kɔkijaʒ). [Fr.; f. *coquille* shell: see COCKLE and -AGE.] A shellfish, mollusc.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 268 The buccini and other coquillages on which they fed. *Ibid.* XLIV. 444 The different sorts of 'coquillage', which are included in this 'sea-fruit'.

‖**coquillo** (ko'kiʎo). [Sp. *coquillo*, Pg. *coquilho*, dim. of *coco* coco-nut.] The Physic nut, *Curcas purgans*, a native of tropical America, the seeds of which yield an oil used as a purgative.

[*a***1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 133 In the kingdome of Chile, and in Brasill, is another kinde..which they call coquillos, and are as big as wal-nuts.] **1851** *Exhibition Catal.* II. 1430 (*Mexico*) A bottle of oil, called oil of coquillo, is also exhibited.

coquimbite (kəʊ'kɪmbaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1841, from *Coquimbo*, a province of Chili, where originally found: see -ITE.] A native ferric sulphate, of a white, yellowish, or brown colour, found chiefly in parts of South America; native White Copperas.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 369.

Coquimbo owl: see OWL.

‖**coquina** (ko'kina). [Sp. *coquina* (Minsheu 1623) shell-fish, cockle, deriv. of OSp. *coca* = F. *coque*:—L. **cocca*, by-form of *concha* mussel, shell.] A soft whitish rock of recent formation in the West Indies and Florida (where it is used as a building material), made up of fragments of marine shells united by a calcareous cement.

1837 J. L. WILLIAMS *Territory of Florida* 44 The quarries of Coquina stone. *Ibid.* 52 This river being choked up by the Coquina formation. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 5/1 St. Augustine [Florida], a still older settlement..[with its] white coquina walls, quaint Peninsular houses with hanging balconies, etc. **1957** P. FRANK *Seven Days to Never* i. 9 A few hundred yards inland Highway AIA parallels the surf, but the coquina road is narrow, pocked.

†**'coquinate,** *v. Obs.*—0 [f. ppl. stem of L. *coquinārе* to cook, f. *coquīn-us* adj., f. *coquus* cook.] 'To play the cook' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

So **coqui'nation** 'a dressing, or Cooking of meat' (Phillips 1658).

†**co'quinery.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coquinerie*, f. *coquin* rogue, knave.] Roguery, knavery.

*c***1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 This hand heere is cleped coquinerie.

‖**coquito** (ko'kito). [Sp.; dim. of *coco* coconut.] A palm tree, *Jubæa spectabilis*, a native of Chili, from the sap of which the palm-honey of the Chilians is obtained. Also **coquito nut, palm.**

[**1858** HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 762 *Jubæa spectabilis* is a native of Chili, where it is called Coquito.] **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 639/1 The Coquito Palm..is very abundant in central Chili..the fruit is roundish or egg-shaped, and has a thick fibrous husk, enclosing a hard one-seeded nut which has three small pores at the bottom. **1871** J. SMITH *Domestic Bot.* 147 Coquito Nut..In habit it is similar to the Date Palm.

coquo, obs. form of COCO.

co'quylle, obs. f. COCKLE *sb.*², mollusc, shell.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, Men may finde..in the montaynes the coquylles and shellys of fysshis that somtyme swame in the see.

‖**cor**¹ (kɔː(r)). [Heb. *kōr* lit. 'round vessel', adapted by LXX. as κόρος, Vulgate *corus*, *chorus*, whence in Wyclif (also *chore*, *choore*) and Rhemish.] A Hebrew and Phœnician measure of capacity, the same that was in earlier times called the *homer*, containing ten ephahs or baths = about 9½ bushels (liquid) or 8 bushels (dry measure).

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* XVI. 7 An hundrid coris [**1382** mesuris] of whete. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* XLV. 11 That the bat may take the tenth part of a core, and the ephi the tenth part of a core. **1611** BIBLE *ibid.*, Ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths. **1876** tr. *Keil's Ezek.* II. 330 The cor is not mentioned in the preceding words, nor does it occur in the Mosaic law. It is another name for the homer which is met for the first time in the writings of the Captivity.

†**cor**². *Obs.* Also **cor-fish.** Salt cod, salt fish as distinguished from dry or stock-fish. (Cf. CORVED.)

(The first quot. is of doubtful meaning.)

1619 B. JONSON *For Honour of Wales* Wks. (Rtldg.) 612/1 A salmon, cor, or chevin, Will feed you six or seven. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 210 They take nothing but small Cod, whereof the greatest they make Cor-fish, and the rest is hard dried, which we call Poore-John. *Ibid.* VI. 204 Of dry fish we made about forty thousand, of Cor-fish about seuen thousand..The best of this fish was sold for 5 li. the hundred.

‖**cor**³. *Mus.* [F. = horn.] In **cor anglais** (kɔr ãgle), lit. 'English horn': the tenor oboe; also, the name of a stop of similar tone in an organ or harmonium; **tenor cor** (see quots.).

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 531/1 His cor anglais stop is a 4 ft. tone. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 400 Beethoven has written a fine trio..for two oboes and cor anglais. **1928** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* V. 305/1 *Tenor cor*, a brass valve instrument of tenor pitch and circular or French horn form, designed and introduced by Henry Distin about 1860. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 930/1 *Tenor cor*, a high-pitched instrument of horn-like character intended to take horn parts when proper horns are not available. **1961** R. M. PEGGE in A. Baines *Mus. Instr.* xii. 316 Substitutes for the French horn..have come on the market, notably the tenor cor (Amer. mellophone) in F and E♭, which is virtually a sax-horn shaped like a French horn but using only the lower series of harmonics.

cor (kɔː(r)), *int.* Vulgar corruption of *God.*

1931 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* V. 241 Cor!—you're in the wrong part of the theatre, boy. **1955** J. THOMAS *No Banners* XXI. 206 Cor' blimey! that was close. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* X. 195 'Cor, gi 's it', 'Hand over'. **1961** SIMPSON & GALTON *Four Hancock Scripts* 16 Oh cor blimey, I don't understand you people!

cor, obs. form of CORE.

cor-¹, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before *r*; as in L. *correctus* CORRECT, *corrupt-us* CORRUPT, etc. For the general sense see COM-.

cor-², **coro-, (core-).** Gr. κόρη girl, doll, pupil of the eye (cf. BABY), has been taken as the basis of modern surgical terms relating to the pupil. The combining form of the Gr. word (as in other words in *-η, -α*) is κορο-, *coro-*, before vowels *cor-*; but *core-* representing the Gr. nom. case has by some been erroneously taken as the formative, giving the barbarous forms *corelysis*, *coremorphosis*, and the illiterate *coreometer*, *coretodialysis*, etc. Few of these combinations are English in form: the chief being **co'rectomy, co'rotomy (core-)**, excision and incision of the pupil, **'coroplasty (core-)**, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; **co'rectome**, an instrument used in cutting through the iris; **coro'plastic (core-)** *a.*, relating to coroplasty.

1819 GUTHRIE *Lect. Surg. Eyes* (1823) 393 *Coretomia*, division of the iris. *Ibid.*, *Corectomia*, when a portion of the iris is cut off. *Ibid.* 394 *Coredialysis*, the separation of the iris. **1826** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 348 Mr. Guthrie approves of corectomia, or a free transverse division of the iris with a sharp edged needle, or iris-scalpel. **1830** —— *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1007 The separation of a part of its circumference from the ciliary ligament called in the language of oculists corodialysis. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 433 Coredialysis, produces a second and false pupil. **1860** BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect of Med.* XLII. 250 Mr. Streatfeild ..now names his operation Corelysis (meaning Pupil freeing.) **1857** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 242 *Coreplasty*..The operation for artificial pupil.

[**coraage,** an error in Cowel, etc., for CORNAGE.]

corach, variant of CURRAGH, a coracle.

coraciiform (kɒræ'sɪɪfɔːm, kɒræ'saɪɪfɔːm), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Coraciiformes*: see -FORM.] Belonging to the order Coraciiformes, which includes kingfishers, rollers, hoopoes, and related birds.

1901 P. CHALMERS MITCHELL in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* VIII. 249 The Rollers and other simple short-gutted Coraciiform birds.

coracine ('kɒrəsaɪn). [ad. L. *coracīnus*, a. Gr. κορακῖνος or κοράκινος, f. κόραξ raven: so called from its black colour.] A kind of fish like a perch, found in the Nile.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* V. iii, The golden-headed coracine out of Egypt. **1865** TRISTRAM in *Reader* No. 149. 506/3 The cat-fish or coracine.

coracite ('kɒrəsaɪt). *Min.* [f. κόραξ, κόρακ- raven + -ITE.] A variety of pitchblende, from Lake Superior.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. III. 117 On Coracite, a new ore of Uranium. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 155 Coracite is probably pitchblende mixed with some gummite.

coracle ('kɒrək(ə)l). So 7–: also 6 corougle, 7 corracle, curricle, 8 coricle. [a. Welsh *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, deriv. (? dim.) of *corwg*, *cwrwg*, in 13–14th c. *coruc*, *corwc* coracle, and carcase, = Ir. *curach* boat (appearing in Adamnanus 7th c., in latinized form *curuca*), mod.Gaelic *curach*.]

A small boat made of wickerwork covered with some water-tight material (originally hides or skins), used by the ancient Britons, and still by fishermen on the rivers and lakes of Wales and Ireland.

The coracle is described but not named in *O.E. Chron.* anno 891 'on anum bate butan ælcum ȝeræþrum of Hibernia ..se bat wæs ȝeworht of þriddan healfre hyde'.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kwrwgyl ne vola kroen*, a corougle. **1611** COTGR., *Carabe*, a corracle, or little round skiffe, made of Ozier twigs wouen together, and couered with raw hides. **1696** AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 211 The boats on the Avon..were baskets of twigs covered with an ox-skin, which the poor people in Wales use to this day, and call them curricles. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Salop* 178 The Fishermen in these Parts have a pretty Device, to catch Fish ..which is called a Coracle. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. 13 On his back, Like a broad shield, the coracle was hung. **1873** *Act 36–7 Vict.* c. 71 §36 Any boat, barge, coracle, or other vessel used in fishing.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Two Coracle Nets. **1891** *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/6 Dee Salmon Fisheries..The coracle net-men had caught 849 salmon.

coracler ('kɒrəklə(r)). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who uses a coracle.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 83 At Caermarthen..I saw the coraclers..sweeping the Towey.

coraco- ('kɒrəkəʊ-), corresp. to Gr. κορακο- combining form of κόραξ raven, crow, now used in *Anat.* as comb. form of CORACOID, in sense 'relating to the coracoid process and some other part', as **coraco-acromial**, connecting the coracoid with the acromial, as the ***coraco-acromial ligament***; **coraco-brachial**, applied to a muscle which arises from the coracoid and is inserted into the shaft of the fore-arm, which it draws forwards and inwards; **coraco-clavicular**, uniting the coracoid and clavicle, as ***coraco-clavicular ligament***; **coraco-costal** = COSTO-CORACOID; **coraco-humeral**, pertaining to the coracoid and humerus, as ***coraco-humeral ligament***, the accessary ligament of the shoulder joint; **coraco-hyoid, coraco-mandibular, coraco-pectoral**, applied to muscles which extend from the coracoid to the hyoid bone, the lower jaw, and the thorax respectively; **coraco-procoracoid**, pertaining to the coracoid and procoracoid, as a ***coraco-procoracoid symphyseal ligament***; **coraco-scapular**, pertaining to the coracoid and scapula; consisting of coracoid and scapula combined; **coraco-vertebral**, applied to that angle of the scapula which lies between its coracoid and vertebral borders.

1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 434/2 The *coraco-acromial, or triangular ligament. [**1785** *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 270 Which is the coraco-brachialis?] **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 65 The foramen for the medullary vessels is situated..a little below the *coraco-brachial ridge. **1841** *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 179 The two *coraco-clavicular ligaments are continuous. **1847** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 570/1 The *coraco-costal fascia. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Coraco-cubital muscle*, a synonym of the *Flexor brachii longus* of Solipedes. **1841** *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 183 The capsule is strengthened above by a considerable bundle of fibres called the coracoid ligament, *coraco-humeral ligament, or accessory ligament of the fibrous capsule. [**1706** PHILLIPS, *Coracohyoides.*] **1782** A. MONRO *Anat. Bones & Nerves* 179 Immediately behind this ..cavity the *coraco-hyoid muscle has its rise.

coracoid ('kɒrəkɔɪd), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [ad. medical L. *coracoīdēs*, a. Gr. κορακοειδής (also κορακώδης) raven-like, f. κόραξ raven, crow: see -OID.]

A. *adj.*

1. Beaked like a crow. Applied to a process of bone (***coracoid process***), extending from the scapula or shoulder-blade toward the sternum or breastbone, which in adult man somewhat resembles in shape and size the beak of a crow; also to the bone (***coracoid bone***) homologous with this process, which, in birds and reptiles, extends from the scapula to the sternum, and forms the distal or ventral element of the scapular arch.

[**1706** PHILLIPS, *Coracoides*, a Process of the Shoulder-blade which takes Name from its Figure resembling that of a Crow's Bill. **1721** in BAILEY.] **1741** MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 245 The Base, Acromion, coracoid Process and Head of the

Scapula, are all in a cartilaginous State at the Birth. **1847** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 840/1 The coracoid bone..is only fully developed in the Reptilia and in Birds. **1872** Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* xii. 476 Another process, the coracoid, which only serves in Man for the attachment of certain muscles.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the coracoid process.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 219/1 The humerus..can act upon the scapula..depressing its coracoid angle. **1878** T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The coracoid insertion of the pectoralis minor can also be seen.

B. *sb.* = *coracoid process* or *bone*: see A. 1.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 37 The scapula has..a point named the coracoid, for the attachment of certain muscles. **1870** Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 In the *Monotremata*..the coracoid reaches the sternum.

coracoidal (kɒrə'kɔidəl), *a.* [f. coracoid *sb.* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

1893 Lydekker in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 Feb. 172 The coracoidal element forms a small moiety of the glenoid cavity. **1964** J. A. Peters *Dict. Herpetol.* 73 Evidence today indicates that ancestral reptiles have two coracoidal ossifications..with the true coracoid lost.

coraco'morphic, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Coracomorphæ* (f. Gr. κορακο- raven, crow + -μορφ-ος, f. μορφή form) + -ic.] Of or belonging to the group *Coracomorphæ* or birds of the crow form, in Huxley's classification of 1867, corresponding nearly to passerine of Cuvier.

‖**coracosteon** (kɒrə'kɒstiːən). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κορακο- raven + ὀστέον bone.] A term applied to an additional symmetrical osseous centre formed in the sternum in certain birds. Hence **cora'costeal** *a.*, as in *coracosteal ossification*.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

co-'radicate, *a.* [f. co- + L. *rādīcāt-us* rooted, f. *rādix* root.] In *Etymology*: Having the same root.

1882 Skeat *Etym. Dict.* s.v. *Brook*, *Brook* is co-radicate with *fruit*.

corage, obs. f. courage.

‖**coraggio** (ko'raddʒo), *int.* In 7 -agio. [It. *coraggio* courage. (Cf. *bravo!*)] Courage! as a hortatory exclamation.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 97 Brauely, Coragio. **1610** —— *Temp.* v. i. 258 Coragio, Bully-Monster, Coragio. **1850** Macaulay *Diary* 12 Jan., But coraggio! and think of A.D. 2850. Where will your Emersons be then?

corah ('kɔərə), *a.* and *sb.* [Urdū *kōrā*, Hindī, Bengalī *kōra*, new, unbleached, silk cloth undyed.] Plain, undyed: applied to Indian silk; 'an Indian pattern silk handkerchief' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). *corah printer*: 'one who prints imitation silk handkerchiefs' (Simmonds).

1833 *Gimcrackiana* (Manchester) 178 For we dye our own Corahs, and let it be hinted Tho' we can't dress them well, yet we beat 'London Printed'. **1848** *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 221/3 India Silk Handkerchiefs. Unbleached or Cream Colour Corahs. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/2 Tussah Silk, Corah Silk.

†**'Corahism**. *Obs. rare.* [f. proper name *Corah*, *Korah* + -ism.] A rebellious, factious spirit: in allusion to the sedition of Korah (*Numb.* xvi.).

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* vii. ii. (1852) 495 Some in our New England wilderness have complained of a crime, which they have distinguished by the name of Corahism.

coraious, obs. form of courageous.

†**cora'iouste** (*i* = *j*). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corageuseté*, f. *corageus* courageous.] Courageousness.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8] To litil coraiouste of spirit.

co-raise: see co- *pref.* 1.

coral ('kɒrəl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4- coral; also 4-8 -ale, 5-7 -all(e, 6-7 corral(l, 6-8 -ell, 5 cural(l)e, 6 curroll, 6-7 -all, 7 -el, -ell, (5 quyral). [a. OF. *coral*, *coural* (12th c. in Littré), later *corail* = Pr. *coralh*, Sp. *coral*, It. *corallo*:—L. *corallum*, *corallium*, a. Gr. κοράλλιον red coral.]

1. A hard calcareous substance consisting of the continuous skeleton secreted by many tribes of marine cœlenterate polyps for their support and habitation. Found, according to the habits of the species, in single specimens growing plant-like on the sea-bottom, or in extensive accumulations, sometimes many miles in extent, called *coral-reefs*.

a. Historically, and in earlier literature and folk-lore, the name belongs to the beautiful *red coral*, an arborescent species, found in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, prized from times of antiquity for ornamental purposes, and often classed among precious stones. *pink coral*: a pale variety of this.

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 70 Of grene Jaspe and red corale. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 158 Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar A peire of bedes gauded al with grene. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. xxxii. (1495) 563 Corall is gendred in the red see and is a tree aslonge as it is couery̆d with water, but anone as it is drawen out it torneth in to stone. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 86 Curalle, *corallus*. **1535** Coverdale *Lam.* iv. 7 Their colour was fresh read as the Corall, their beutie like the Saphyre. **1584** R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 276 Coral will look pale when you be sick. *c* **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxx, Currall is farre more red then her lips red. **1631** Jordan *Nat. Bathes* v. (1669) 34 Coral also being a Plant, and nourished with this juice, turns to a stone. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 116 Whole Forrests of Coral at the bottom of the Red Sea. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *France & It.* I. 258 The coral here is such as can be seen nowhere else. **1861** Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 87 Red Coral..is found attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea..Coral was for a long time regarded as a marine plant.

b. Afterwards extended to other kinds; at first named from their colour, as **white coral**, originally applied to Madrepore, **black coral** (*Antipathes*), **blue coral** (*Heliospora*), **yellow coral**, etc. In more recent times, many kinds have been named from the appearance of the aggregate skeleton, as **brain c.** (*Meandrina*), **cup c.** (family *Cyathophyllidæ*), **mushroom c.** (*Fungia*), **organ-pipe c.** (*Tubipora*), **star c.** (*Astroides*), etc. See also madrepore, millepore.

a **1600** *Customs Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Currall, white or red. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 3 She had..about her forehead a band of white Corrall. **1693** Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 23 There are several sorts of Coral, but the two Principal are the White and the Red; but the Red is the best ..There is also a Black and Yellow kind of Coral. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 196 The several Sorts of Mineral Corall. **1732** Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 75 White and red coral, and of a sort of blue coral called Acoris. **1841** Emerson *Addr., Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Nature turns off new firmaments..as fast as the madrepores make coral. **1847** Carpenter *Zool.* §1073 In the *Meandrina cerebriformis* (brain-stone coral), the whole mass..is nearly hemispherical. *Ibid.* §1097 *Tubipora musica*..from the regular arrangement of its cylindrical tubes by each other's side..is commonly termed Organ-pipe Coral. **1861** Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 87 The Black Coral is distinguished from the Red by the horny nature of the stem, and by its flexibility and smoothness. White Coral differs still more. The axis is stony or calcareous; but the polyps are contained in lamellated star-like cavities, and not in the fleshy cortical substance.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) a. A particular species of the preceding, or of the colonial zoophyte of which it is the skeleton; also, a single polypary or polypidom in its natural condition (= corallum).

The coralligenous zoophytes belong to the two classes *Anthozoa* (or *Actinozoa*) and *Hydrozoa* of the Cœlenterata (q.v.). Both these classes contain families of compound, aggregate, or colonial zoophytes, secreting a continuous calcareous skeleton, which goes on growing by the constant development of new polyps or individual animals, each, like the bud of a plant, springing from and connected with the common stock. The Anthozoa are usually subdivided into two sub-classes, *Alcyonaria* (= *Octactiniæ*), to the colonial families of which belong the Red, Blue, and Organ-pipe corals; and *Zoantharia* (= *Hexacoralla*), of which the division *Antipatharia* contains Black coral, and *Madreporaria* the Madrepores, Brain-corals, Mushroom-corals, Star-corals, etc., the chief reef-building corals. To the class *Hydrozoa* belong the *Millepores*, which are only distantly related to the other coralligenous animals, though their calcareous skeletons also form extensive reefs.

1579 T. Stevens in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 161 One of them pulled vp a currall of great bignesse and price. The currals does grow in the manner of stalkes vpon the rockes on the bottome, and waxe hard and red. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 97 Of all the Corals the Red is most in use. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There is a kind of white coral [Madrepore] pierced full of holes, and a black coral named *antipates*. **1860** Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 90 Living corals exist and build compound polypidoms at far greater depths in our northern latitudes. **1887** *Spectator* 7 May 614/2 Nature when she builds an island out of corals. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 739 The calycles are in the majority of colonial corals connected by a calcareous cœnenchyma.

b. A piece of (red) coral, as an ornament, etc.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 164 Ælianus saith, that there was an Elephant in Egypt, which was in love with a woman that sold Corrals. **1705** Bosman *Guinea* 24 One of his Wives had a new Fashion'd Coral on. **1841** Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 543 Various jewels, including pearls, corals, diamonds, and rubies.

3. A toy made of polished coral, given to infants to assist them in cutting their teeth. The name has been extended to toys of glass, bone, etc. used for the same purpose.

1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* III. v, Art thou not breeding teeth..I'll..get a coral for thee. **1642** Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 Some sucking Satir, who might have done better to have us'd his corall. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶2, I..would not make use of my Coral till they had taken away the Bells from it. **1750** Johnson *Rambler* No. 82 ¶2 Of all the toys with which children are delighted, I valued only my coral. **1840** Hood *Kilmansegg, Childhood*, Cutting her first little toothy-peg With a fifty guinea coral.

fig. **1856** Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 3 Which things are corals to cut life upon.

4. In various *fig.* senses: †a. Applied to anything precious; cf. *jewel*, *pearl*. b. Anything of bright red colour; blood, the lips, etc. †c. Applied to Christ as a 'tree of pearl'.

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht, He is coral y-cud with cayser ant knyht.

1595 Barnfield *Sonn.* xvii. 12 His teeth pure Pearle in blushing Correll set. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Her amorous feaver..caused the corals and roses fade away from her..face. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 33 Where she stood, Blood's liquid coral sprang her feet beneath. **1649** J. Ecliston tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. ii, It is meer joy unto me to perceive that our Paradisicall Corall flourisheth, and bringeth forth fruit in my fellow-members. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3207/4 Having..a small Wart on the Corral of the Upper Lip. **1875** Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 464 His barefoot soldiers..Tramping the snow to coral where they trod.

5. *transf.* a. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster; so called from the colour when boiled.

1768 Travis in *Penny Cycl.* II. 513/2 That black substance..when boiled, turns of a beautiful red colour, and is called their [lobsters'] coral. **1805** Mrs. S. Martin *Eng. Housekeeper* (ed. 3) 121 Take a good lobster and pick out all the meat; lay the berries, or coral, by themselves. **1844** J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* iii, Two fine lobsters, one full of coral, and the other of berries. **1880** Huxley *Crayfish* 31.

b. In the names of plants, as *garden coral*.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Garden coral, the *Capsicum annuum*.

6. Short for coral-snake.

[**1784** *Univ. Mag.* 121 Among the Serpents, there are none so venemous..nor more common in this Isthmus [Darien] than the Corales.] **1852** Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 152 The Cascabel, or rattle-snake, the Coral, and other vipers..frequent these..arid haunts.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) a. Made or composed of (red) coral as a material.

1452 *Will of J. Barker* (Somerset Ho.), Quyral bedis. **1524** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 179, ij. pair of currall bedes. *a* **1593** Marlowe '*Come live with me*', Coral clasps and amber studs. **1883** G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 151 She wore that pink coral set.

b. Coral-like, of the colour of red coral.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 155 Phebus red fowle hys corall creist can steyr. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 179, I saw her corrall lips to moue. **1633** *Costlie Whore* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I loathe to looke upon a common lip, Were it as corrall as Aurora's cheeke. **1852** *Beck's Florist* 257 The Fuchsia..a brilliant coral tube and sepals, with corolla of intense violet.

c. Naturally consisting or formed of coral in the mass.

1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* Wks. 1753 III. 846 Amongst the coral-groves in the Verginian deep. **1713** Young *Last Day* I. 302 Thro' coral groves, Thro' labyrinths of rocks. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 59 Having nearly reached her destination, she, through the ignorance of the pilot, run against a coral rock. **1819** Heber *Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 480 Some of the..encircled islands are composed of coral-rock.

8. General combinations: a. objective, as *coral-fishing*, *-making*, *-secreting*; b. instrumental, as *coral-bound*, *-built*, *-cinctured*, *-girt*, *-paven*; c. similative, as *coral-red*; d. parasynthetic, as *coral-beaded*, *-berried*, *-buttoned*, *-rooted*, *-stamened*.

1883 *Gd. Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress ..*coral-beaded. **1897** *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/1 The drooping boughs of *coral-berried rowan. **1937** Blunden *Elegy* 54 Some coral-berried tree. **1872** Dana *Corals* ii. 129 A *coral-bound coast. **1884** J. Colborne *With Hicks Pasha* 259 The white, *coral-built town of Suakin lay like a pearl before me. **1848** Clough *Bothie* I. 41 Waistcoat blue, *coral-buttoned. **1785** T. Warton *Poems* 55 (Jod.) My *coral-cinctur'd stole. **1872** Dana *Corals* ii. 130 *Coral-girt islands. **1634** Milton *Comus* 883 Heave thy rosy head From thy *coral-paven bed. **1700** Dryden *Cock & Fox* 49 High was his comb, and *coral-red withal. **1882** *Garden* 8 July 17/1 Handsome bold buds of intense coral-red. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 33 *Coralrooted Twayblade. **1846** Dana *Zooph.* ii. §9 (1848) 15 The *coral-secreting polyps. **1881** Mrs. Holman Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 139 A branch of the yellow-tasselled *coral-stamened acacia.

9. Special combinations: **coral bead plant**, *Abrus precatorius*, a native of India, bearing small scarlet egg-shaped seeds, used for necklaces and other ornamental purposes, also in India as a standard of weight; **coral-bean**, the seed of the flowering shrub *Erythrina glauca*, and of the bead- or necklace-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*; **coral-berry**, an American shrub (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*) allied to the Snowberry, but having the berries deep red (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **coral-creeper**, a species of *Kennedya* (*K. prostrata*), a leguminous plant bearing large bright red or pink flowers; **coral-fern** *Austral.*, a name given to Australian ferns of the genus *Gleichenia*; **coral-fish**, a name for fishes of the families *Chætodontidæ* and *Pomacentridæ* which frequent coral-reefs; **coral-flower**, the flower of *Erythrina*: see coral-tree; **coral-gall**, an excrescence produced on coral by the action of epizoic animals, esp. crabs and barnacles; also *attrib.*, of such an animal; **coral-grove**, a dense mass of tree-like corals growing together; **coral-insect**, a popular but erroneous name for a coral-polyp; **coral-island**, an island of which the formation is due to the growth of coral; **coral-lacquer**, **-lac**, a red lacquer, forming a surface capable of being carved in low relief; **coral-limestone**, coralline limestone; **coral-milk** (see quot.); **coral-mud**, mud formed by decomposed coral; **coral-pea** =

coral-creeper; **coral-polyp**, one of the individual animals of a coral polypidom, a coral-zoophyte; **coral-sand** (cf. *coral-mud*); **coral-serpent** = CORAL-SNAKE; **coral-shoemaker**, a fish of the genus *Teuthis*, found in the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean; **coral-spot**, a disease of shrubs and trees caused by the fungus *Nectria cinnabarina*; also, the fungus itself; **coral-stitch**, a stitch used in embroidery, producing an irregular branched appearance like that of some kinds of coral; **coral-stone**, limestone or marble composed of fossil corals; **coral-teeth** = CORAL-ROOT (Miller *Plant-names*); **coral vine** = CORALLITA; **coral-worm** = *coral-polyp*; **coral-zone** (see quot.); **coral-zoophyte** = *coral-polyp*. See also CORAL-PLANT, -RAG, -REEF, etc.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, **Coral Berry*, the Indian Currant of Missouri. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 98/1 **Coral-Fern*, name given in Victoria to *Gleichenia circinata*. **1942** C. BARRETT *Austral. Wild Flower Bk.* xi. 190 Coral ferns and fan ferns belong to the same genus, *Gleichenia*. **1968** G. R. COCHRANE et al. *Flowers & Plants of Victoria* 171 Wiry rhachises of the Scrambling Coral Fern.. branch repeatedly for several feet to form umbrella-like fronds with tiny flattened pinnules. A closely related species, Pouched Coral Fern or Wiry Coral Fern, has pouch-like pinnules. **1880** GÜNTHER *Fishes* 525 The small Zoophytes covering the banks, round which these '*Coral-fishes' abound. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 263 A beautiful erythrina, or *coral-flower. **1903** *Nature* 10 Sept. 457/1 These *coral galls may be found on the Milleporas and Madreporas of a certain portion of a reef and be absent from all the other genera of neighbouring corals. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 627/1 Another small but intriguing species is the coral-gall crab (*Hapalocarcinus*), which in some fashion irritates the growing tips of certain corals so that they grow to enclose the female in a stony prison.. which provides an enduring shelter. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 461 These *coral-groves which.. had attained the utmost possible limit of upward growth. **1752** *in* WATSON *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 Upon the coasts of Barbary.. he had the pleasure of seeing the *coral-insect move its claws or legs. **1832** DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 149 MM. Quoy and Gaimard.. paid particular attention to the *coral islands and reefs. **1831** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 287 The increase of *coral limestone.. may vary greatly according to the sites of mineral springs. **1839** G. A. MANTELL *Wond. Geol.* (ed. 3) II. 563 In reference to the formation of coral limestones,.. some beds.. consist of a pure calcareous mud. **1878** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIV. 120 Formerly pyroclasite was supposed to be the result of volcanic action upon the coral-limestone. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 302/2 Clipperton has no basalt but has trachyte and coral limestone. **1841-71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 128 The nutritive fluids, after elaboration by the polyps.. are conveyed into the larger deep-seated parallel tubes: the nutrient fluid contained in these tubes resembles milk so much that it is known by the name of *coral-milk. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 254 The loose blocks are cemented into compact masses by means of coral-sand and *coral-mud. **1896** *Melburnian* 28 Aug. 53 (Morris), The trailing scarlet kennedyas, aptly called the 'bleeding-heart' or '*coral pea'. **1962** *Austral. Encycl.* V. 175/2 *K[ennedya] prostrata*, the 'running postman', or scarlet coral-pea, is found in all States; it has clover-like leaves and single or twin showy flowers with yellow centres. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* ii. (1848) 15 *note*, The animals of a coral zoophyte are coral-animals or *coral-polyps. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 68 Formed entirely of coarse *coral-sand. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. ix. 215 (Jod.) The *coral-serpent, which is red, and whose bite is said to be fatal. **1923** *Trans. Brit. Mycological Soc.* VIII. 22 (*heading*) The parasitism of *Nectria cinnabarina* (*Coral Spot). **1966** F. H. BRIGHTMAN *Oxf. Bk. Flowerless Plants* 144/2 *Nectria cinnabarina* ('Coral Spot') is common at all times of the year on moist, newly fallen twigs and branches. **1873** *Young Englishwoman* Jan. 46/2 Work the veins in *coral-stitch and hem-stitch. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 152 It is like to.. the Marble called *Lapis Coraliticus*, *Coral stone. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 426 The 'coral-stone' has a sparry crystalline aspect. **1931** T. W. SANDERS *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 21) 28 Antigonon (*Coral Vine; Corallita).. Tuberous-rooted stove climbers.. Species cultivated: A. leptopus, bright pink, summer, 10 to 15 ft., Mexico. **1840** CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 140 But I must slave, a meagre *coral-worm. **1865** PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., In marine geology, the *coral zone.. is the region of the calcareous and stronger corals, and extends from 300 to 600 feet. **1874** DAWKINS *Cave-hunt.* ii. 71 In the tissues of the *coral-zoophytes it assumes the form of stony groves.

†**coral**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *curail* 'balle du blé' (Godef.), chaff.] Chaff of corn.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Coralle, or drasse of corne [*K.*, *P.* coralys or drosse, *H.* coralyys], *acus*. *c* **1480** *Harl. MS.* 1587 (in *Promp. Parv.* 92) *Acus*, coralle.

'coral, *v. rare*. [f. CORAL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make red like coral, to crimson.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* (1869) 231 The immortall Sunne Corrols his cheeke to see those rites not done. **1658** W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Vict.* IV. 57 The modest blush Corals the virgin cheek no longer.

coralic, -ine, etc.: see CORALLIC, -INE, etc.

coralist ('kɒrəlɪst). [f. CORAL + -IST.] A dealer or artificer in coral.

c **1835** BROCKEDON *Handbk. Italy* IV. 90 The shops of the jewellers, coralists, and dealers in silks and velvets.

coralla, pl. of CORALLUM.

cora'llaceous, *a. rare*. [f. L. *corall-um* CORAL + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of coral.

1828 in WEBSTER.

†**'corallate**, *v. rare*. *Obs. trans.* ? To make into or like coral.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 275 The *Arcanum Corallinum*.. is Mercury precipitated by mean of the Liquor Alchahest, and corallated by the water of whites of Egges.

'coralled, *a.* [f. CORAL + -ED[2].] Furnished or covered with coral.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. (Jod.), The coral'd sea. **1869** J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* vi. 218 The sacred wave and coraled bed of the Erythræan sea.

†**'coraller**. *Obs.* [f. CORAL + -ER. Cf. F. *corailleur*.] One who collects coral, a coral-fisher.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Coral Fishery*, Twenty five quintals of Coral to each boat, this is divided into thirteen parts; of which the patron or master coraller has four.

corallet ('kɒrəlɪt). *rare*. [dim. f. CORALLUM.] The coral skeleton of an individual polyp.

1872 DANA *Corals* i. 48 The coral of the zoöthome being the corallum, that of each polyp in the compound corallum may be called a corallet.

co'rallian, *a. arch.* [f. L. *corallium* CORAL + -AN.] Of or pertaining to coral; = CORALLINE *a.*; esp. in *Corallian Sea*.

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* (1874) 217 The space between Australia and New Caledonia, called by Flinders the Corallian Sea.

co'rallic, *a. rare*. [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + -IC.] Of the nature of or consisting of coral.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 421 A black coralic marble.. with madrepores an inch or two in length.

cora'llidomous, *a. rare*. [f. L. *corall-um* + *dom-us* home + -OUS.] Inhabiting coral reefs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 802 This corallidomous barnacle.

coralliferous (kɒrə'lɪfərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Coral-bearing.

1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 588 The Caribbean Seas are very coralliferous.

coralliform (kə'rælɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of coral.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 94 *Coralloidal* or *coralliform*. When two or three branches, having rounded or pointed extremities, proceed from one stem. **1826** D. DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* I. 30 Some curious, tubular, hollow, coralliform productions were picked up in the sand. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 333/1 They are coralliform.. bodies.

coralligenous (kɒrə'lɪdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GENOUS taken (erroneously) in the sense of 'producing'.] Coral-producing.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1812, 497 These coralligenous polypi are only a few lines in length. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 28 The coralligenous Zoophytes or 'corals'.

cora'lligerous, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] = CORALLIFEROUS.

In mod. Dicts.

corallin ('kɒrəlɪn). *Chem.* [ad. L. *corallin-us* coral-coloured, coral-red: see -IN.] A red colouring matter, called also *Pæonin*, obtained in 1861 by treating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. *yellow corallin* (= *aurin*), a yellowish-red dye, obtained by heating carbolic acid with the same substances; so called because by heating with ammonia it is converted into the *red corallin*.

1873 *Nature* 11 Dec. 113 By the addition of corallin.. to a bromide of silver film, it becomes sensitive to the yellow ray. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 391 Corallin is much used for dyeing on wool, and may also be employed for printing on wool.

coralline ('kɒrəlaɪn), *sb.*[1] [ad. It. (and mod.L.) *corallīna*, dim. of *corallo* CORAL.] A name given originally to organisms thought to resemble or be of the nature of coral, but of more minute size, less firm texture, etc.

Prob. first given to the calcareous sea-weed *Corallina officinalis* (sense 1 below); but also including the compound animal organisms of plant-like habit growing in the sea, then thought to be plants. When the animal nature of coral was recognized, the corallines (including *Corallina*) were transferred to the animal kingdom. More accurate knowledge has since separated senses 1 and 2. The animal 'corallines' have moreover been found to belong to entirely distinct zoological divisions, some of them (*Polyzoa*) being Cœlomata, others (*Hydrozoa*) being Cœlenterata; hence the name is no longer a term of Zoology, though retained in popular use, as in 'a collection of sea-weeds and corallines'.

1. A genus of seaweeds having a calcareous jointed stem, one species of which (*Corallina officinalis*) is common on the coasts of the North Atlantic; 'a plant having the power of secreting lime like the coral animals' (Dana).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 Coraline, corolina, is thought to be Brion, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea, and killeth the worms of young children. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. §6. 91 That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water.. we have experiment in Coralline. **1857** J. G. WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* iv. 56 Of these plants the coralline is a good example; for until a comparatively late period, it was placed among the animals in company with the true corals. **1880** CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 615, I dredged slow-growing red calcareous Algæ (true *corallines*) in the Mediterranean.

b. As an ingredient in the Pharmacopœia.

1543 [see 1]. **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 47 He prescribed six grains of corallin. **1707** G. MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 17 Coraline is also.. strengthning, and good in hot Gouts. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Will kill worms, as Steel, Hartshorn, Coraline. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corallina officinalis*, White worm-seed, sea moss, or coralline; formerly given to children as anthelminthic.

2. A name applied to plant-like compound animals with a calcareous or horny cœnœcium; *esp.* to the Polyzoa or Bryozoa, and the Sertularian Hydrozoa. In this sense, formerly in scientific, but now only in popular use.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 15, I commonly find them accompanied with Coralines, the Sea-Fan, and other such like Bodies. **1767** ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 421 By a Coralline I mean an animal growing in the form of a plant. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 4 Not being aware of the true nature of those half-animated beings called Corals and Corallines. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 387 A delicate branching coralline, studded with polypi. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Animals* viii. 453 The *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*: in outward form these animals bear a general likeness to the Sertularian Hydrozoa, with which they were formerly confounded under the name of 'Corallines'.

†3. *mountain coralline*, *coralline moss*: old names for the Reindeer Lichen, from its resemblance to *Corallina*. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corallina*.. also Corall or mountain coralline. **1674** *Phil. Trans.* IX. 240 Our Horse and Sheep make a shift to live upon the grass under the snow, and the Corallin-mosse call'd *Muscus Marinus*. **1756** WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 859 The common coralline moss is the principal food of the Rein-Deer, in winter.

4. *attrib.* a. *coralline crag* (Geol.): the lowest member of the 'Crag' or Pliocene series of Norfolk and Suffolk, consisting of shells and 'corallines' (*Polyzoa*) imbedded in calcareous sand.

1835 E. CHARLESWORTH in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. VII. 83, I propose to designate the lower [beds] as the *Coralline Crag*. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 358 The coralline crag was partially consolidated before the deposition of the red crag. **1874** [see CORALLOID *a.*].

b. *coralline-snake*.

1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 432 Coralline Snake. *Coluber Corallinus*.. scales.. on the body.. disposed in longitudinal rays or stripes, representing, in some degree, the articulations of Coralline.

c. *coralline zone*: the third of the zones or strata into which Milne Edwards and Forbes divided the sea-depths, being that in which corallines (sense 2) abound.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Coralline [zone] extends from 90 to about 300 feet in depth.

coralline ('kɒrəlɪn, -aɪn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *corallin-us* of the nature or colour of coral; f. *corallum*, CORAL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of the colour of red coral; red. *coralline ware*: pottery of a red paste made in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

a **1633** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 19 The mouth little, the lips coraline. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. §7 (1681) 101 Pyracantha.. is raised.. of the bright Coralline Berries. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 318 The pinks are coralline.

2. Of the nature of coral; composed or consisting of coral, as *coralline limestone*, *marble*, etc. *coralline oolite* = CORAL RAG.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 387 The same Coralline Corpuscles. **1673** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6158 Corallin incrustations upon truly wooden and branchy sticks. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 83 It is these coralline forests which form the true 'weeds' of this fantastic sea. **1869** A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 21 All the parts that I have seen have either been volcanic or coralline. **1871** PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 299 The coralline oolite and calcareous grits must have been produced in long fringes and detached banks.

3. Resembling coral; coral-like.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 81 The extremities form a kind of coralline leaf. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 122 Coralline root is applied to a root which consists of a number of succulent branches of nearly equal size.

†4. *fig.* Of or pertaining to the coral, or 'tree of pearl', which is Christ. *Obs.* Cf. CORAL 4 c.

1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* XXXI. iii, I make no doubt but the precious coraline branch of the new birth is begotten in you.

B. *sb.* (improper uses.)

1. A coral zoophyte.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* §537 Corallines are at work about the Gulf Stream, they have built up the Florida Reefs.

2. = CORAL (the calcareous substance).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 269 The sand was too hard, and mixed with broken coralines for turtles to lay. **1863** SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 6 Next day we went on to Europa, a small island of coralline. **1876** R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 8 The outside walls.. are whitewashed with burnt coralline.

'corallinite. *Geol.* [f. prec. + -ITE.] A fossil coralline.

In mod. Dicts.

corallita (kɒrə'liːtə). Also coraleta, coralita. [ad. Amer. Sp. *coralito*, dim. of Sp. *coral* CORAL *sb.*[1]] A climbing vine (*Antigonon leptopus*) with

pink flowers, native to Mexico and cultivated in the tropics or in greenhouses elsewhere.

1899 J. RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 63 The little gallery was screened from the road by luxuriant festoons of corallita. **1931** [see *coral vine*, CORAL *sb.*[1] 9]. **1951** E. MITTELHÖLZER *Shadows Move* I. ix. 66 The big, thick-stalked vine is bougainvillea... The coralita is the one with the small pink flowers. **1957** M. SWAN *Brit. Guiana* i. 12 The bougainvillea, morning-glory, the pink coraleta.

corallite ('kɒrəlaɪt). [f. L. *corall-um* + -ITE.]

1. A fossil coral.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 141 Petrifactions of marine animals as corallites, enchrinites, pentacrinites. **1834** BECKFORD *Italy* I. 364 Squabbles arise about the genus of a coralite.

2. = CORALLET.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 155 So.. may the fully developed sclerodermic corallum consist of a single 'corallite' or of several connected by a 'cœnenchyma'. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 155 The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a 'cup-coral', and receives the name of a corallite.

3. Corallitic or coralline marble.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Cutlery..Mounted in Rock Coralite and Pearl and Ivory Handles.

corallitic (kɒrə'lɪtɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *corallīticus*, f. **corallītes* (see -ITE), f. *corallum.*] = CORALLINE *a.* 2.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §309. 351 There were other well known kinds of statuary marble..the coralitic resembling ivory, from Asia Minor.

'corallize, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make into coral.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 88/2 Full fathom deep the well-intentioned Bowdler lies..where his bones are being corallized. [Cf. SHAKS. *Tempest* I. ii. 397.]

coralloid ('kɒrəlɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *corrall-um* CORAL + -OID: in mod.F. *coralloïde.*]

A. *adj.* Having the form or appearance of coral; akin to coral.

1604 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1606 Fossil Corolloid Bodies. **1775** PENNANT *ibid.* XLIX. 513 The greatest magazine of coralloid fossils, that I am acquainted with. **1874** LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 178 From the abundance of these 'coralloid' mollusca the..White Crag obtained its popular name of Coralline Crag; but true corals, as now defined, are very rare in this formation.

B. *sb.* Any organism resembling or akin to coral; = CORALLINE[1] 2.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 646 Some resembled Pearl-Necklaces and were a kind of microscopical Coralloids. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 32 *Notes*, Other marine animals called coralloids raised walls and even mountains by the congeries of their calcareous habitations.

cora'lloidal, *a.* [see -AL[1].] = CORALLOID *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. §6. 91 Many coralloidall concretions. **1805–** [see CORALLIFORM]. **1865** W. WALLACE in *Reader* No. 123. 520/2 Flos Ferri, or coralloidal Aragonite.

‖**corallum** (kɒ'rælәm). [L. *corallum* CORAL; applied in a special sense.] A coral; the calcareous skeleton of a coral polypidom; also the horny, suberose, or siliceous tubular envelope of any zoophyte, whether colonial or simple.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. §9 (1848) 15 The corallum in the live Zoophyte is..in general wholly concealed within the polyps. **1855** GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 18 *Hydroida*..animals either naked, or inclosed in a horny, tubular envelope (*corallum*). *Ibid.* 24 *Antennularia.* Corallum simple or branched, jointed, with slender hair-like branchlets set in whorls. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 251 The skeleton or corallum..is left as a contribution to the solid floor of the sea.

corally ('kɒrəlɪ), *a.* [f. CORAL + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by coral.

1785 JAS. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 106 Towards the bottom of the bay there is foul corally ground. **1835** *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 720 The red, or (as these pupils call it) the 'corally sea'.

coral-plant.

†**1.** A coral of plant-like form. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 193 The coral-plants, as they are called, sometimes shoot out like trees without leaves in winter; they often spread out a broad surface like a fan, and not uncommonly a large bundling head, like a faggot.

2. A name of the plant *Jatropha multifida* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*). (Miller *Plant-names* 1884.)

1813 W. AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 73 That species of Jatropha, called by the English the Coral plant..(*Jatropha Multifida*) is cultivated in many..gardens.

coral-rag. *Geol.* [f. CORAL + RAG in its local sense of hard coarse-textured rock.] The upper member of the Middle Oolite series, a kind of limestone, containing continuous beds of petrified corals.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 19 The Coral Rag consists chiefly of lumps of coralline Limestone. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 274 The coral-rag itself is altogether similar to the coral-limestone.

coral reef. A reef or marine bank of rock formed by the growth and deposit of coral; 'a connected mass of coral structures, whether trending away in long partially-submerged ledges, encircling islands like breakwater-barriers, or rising as low ring-shaped islets above the water' (Page).

The reef-building corals are chiefly madrepores of the genera *Meandrina*, *Caryophyllia*, and *Astroides*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 151 A Coral Riff of Rocks between us and the Shore. **1832** DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 151 In the Pacific, where volcanos and coral reefs are both abundant. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 743 Some of the *Madreporaria* descend to great depths..The majority form the well-known coral reefs.

'coral-root. [transl. of Ruppius's name *Corallorhiza.*] A book-name of the orchideous plant *Corallorhiza.*

1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 138 One of the orchis family, the spurless coral-root, found only in a very few situations in Scotland. **1883** R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 791/2 The Coral root and..Epipogium..are of a similar saprophytic character.

¶ Sometimes erroneously used for CORALWORT.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coral-root*..sometimes applied to *Dentaria bulbifera.*

'coral-snake. [f. CORAL 7 b.] A name given locally to many different snakes marked with red zones; *esp.* the species of the genus *Elaps* found in the southern U.S. and Central America.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. 60 The most poisonous are the corales, or coral snakes. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 117 The Coral-snake..is a most beautiful object.. banded with black and vermilion. **1874** T. BELT *Nat. Nicaragua* 320 The beautifully banded coral snake (*Elaps*), whose bite is deadly. **1931** R. L. DITMARS *Snakes of World* xiii. 165 Several genera of small species [*sc.* of elapine snakes]..are commonly known as Garter snakes or Coral snakes. They are small and slim with glossy scales and rather similar to the New World coral snakes, in looks and habits. **1954** J. A. PRINGLE *Common Snakes* 25 (*heading*) Coral Snake..*Aspedilaps scutatus* (Laurenti)... The Coral Snake has between twenty-seven and forty-seven black and red bands which encircle the body... It occurs in the Karoo areas of the western Cape, and South-West Africa.

coral-tree.

†**1.** A name formerly given to the red or other branched coral, when it was believed to be of vegetable nature. *Obs.*

1635 DAVENANT *Madagascar* Wks. (1673) 212 They strive To root up Corall-Trees. **1670–98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 6 Indeed the Coral-tree is neither hard nor red, till taken out of the sea.

2. The popular name of the trees of the genus *Erythrina*, which are distributed throughout the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 288 The Coral or Red Bean Tree. **1775** MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 296 We found here..the coral tree, *Erethrina corallodendron.* **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* I. I. iii. 92 One of the most magnificent of the flowering trees, is the Coral tree..It derives its English name from the resemblance which its scarlet flowers present to red coral. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 323 The coral tree—the flower of which exactly resembles a spray of real coral.

'coral-wood. A fine hard cabinet-wood from Central and South America, which becomes of a beautiful red or coral colour.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The Aquitztli of New Spain ..an elegant Tree called Coralwood. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 62 The Americans use the Coral Wood for several Sorts of Work.

'coralwort. [see WORT.] A herbalists' name of the plant *Dentaria bulbifera*, in allusion to its curiously toothed white rhizomes.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxxxi. 986 Called in English Toothed violets or Corall woorts. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.*

‖**coram** ('kɔəræm). A Latin preposition meaning 'before, in the presence of', occurring in various legal and other phrases, e.g.

coram judice before a judge; ***coram nobis*** before us (i.e. the sovereign) = in our court of King's Bench; ***coram non judice*** before one not the proper judge, or who cannot take legal cognizance of the matter; ***coram paribus*** before one's peers; ***coram populo*** before the people, in public.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., When a Cause is brought in a Court, whereof the Judges have not any Jurisdiction; there it is said to be *Coram non judice.* *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 279 You would never have brought us coram him who is the common Father and Conservator of all.

†**b.** Hence, in phrase ***to bring under coram***, ***call to*** or ***in coram***: to call to account, bring to book; so ***to have one under coram***, i.e. under discipline or correction.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 380 Οὐ συντέταγμαι: that is, I am none of those whiche are brought under coram. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 366 b, She is called to coram, before these cloisterers. **1588** *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 The parties were neuer calde in Coram for it. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871), He hath had me under coram so often. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 271 He supposeth that which he doth shall..come vnder coram. **1611** COTGR., *Discipliner*, to discipline, schoole, correct, bring vnder coram.

¶ Used by confusion for QUORUM.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 6 Robert Shallow Esquire.. Iustice of Peace and Coram. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 73 The Committie foirsaid, halden..be ane sufficient coram. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 782 Justices of Coram, *parici quæstores.*

Coramine ('kɒərəmɪn, -maɪn). Also coramine. [ad. G. *Coramin* (*Schweiz. Fabrik & Handelsmarken* (1924) 27 May 342).] The proprietary name of a pyridine derivative used as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant; nikethamide.

1925 *Chem. Abstr.* XIX. 1601 Coramin, a new substance similar to camphor in activity. **1934** *Lancet* 21 Apr. 824/2 There seems to be a widespread belief that Coramine exerts a direct action upon the heart. **1935** F. STARK *S. Gates of Arabia* xxiv. 266 Something was very wrong with the heart. At intervals I treated it with coramine injections. **1958** M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* vi. 85 'Tea's wanted here!' she called, like a ward sister calling a nurse for emergency coramine. **1969** J. A. BEVAN *Essent. Pharmacol.* xxiv. 245 Nikethamide (Coramine) is a weak analeptic of low toxicity.

Coran, var. of KORAN; obs. f. CURRANT.

†**co'rance.** *Obs.* A chaplet or garland: see CRANTS.

corance, coranies, corans: see CURRANT.

coranich, -noch, -nough, var. CORONACH.

corant(e, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE, CURRANT.

†**coranto**[1] (kəʊ'rɑ:ntəʊ, -æ-). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 couranto, chora(u)nto, 7 corranto, caranto, -onto, carranto, -ta, 7–8 curranto. [Ultimately from F. *courante* lit. 'running (dance)'; either a modification of the French word itself, assimilated to words of It. and Sp. origin in *-o* (cf. CORANTO-), or immediately from It. *coranta*, *corranta* 'a kinde of French dance' (Florio), an It. adaptation of the French. The French form was itself adopted somewhat later: see COURANTE.]

1. A kind of dance; the same as COURANTE.

1564 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 313 Paid to Mr. Attkynson for stayynge the chorаunto..xxs. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 26 Excuse This quick Couranto of my merry Muse. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 33 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles, And teach Lauolta's high, and swift Carranto's. **1611** COTGR., *Courante*, a Curranto. **1651** OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 136 How stately move in a Coranto. **1692** J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 24 The skipping Mountains in Choranto dance. **1696** tr. *Dumont's Voy. Levant* 284 A sort of Country-Dance or Couranto, danc'd by Pairs. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 383 He..suffered the fair owner to ransom the rest by dancing a coranto with him on the heath. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii, 363

2. A tune in triple time used for accompanying this dance; = COURANTE 2.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* (1608) 120 A Carranta plaide in the new proportions by them lately found out. **1668** SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i, Torments me with a damn'd Coranto, as he calls it, upon his violin. **1776** SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. III. i. 387 The Coranto..is a melody or air consisting of three crotchets in a bar, but moving by quavers.

3. *attrib.*, as ***coranto movement***, ***pace*** (the latter also *transf.* = 'a very swift pace').

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 21 Running a caranto pase. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* (N.), But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a coranto pace. **1782** MASON *Collect. Anthems* xxxvi, I cannot be persuaded that he..ever admitted Coranto or Gavot movements.

†**co'ranto**[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 corranto, curranto(e, coranta, caranto. [A variant of COURANT, modified in form in the same way as the prec.] A letter or paper containing public news; a gazette, news-letter, or newspaper; = COURANT *sb.*[2]

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democritus to Rdr.* 3 New books, every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories. **1625** MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 318 III. 209, I send you a Corranto..it was well aired and smok't before I received it, as our Lettres all used to be. *a* **1635** CORBET *Poems* (1807) 140 Corantoes, diets, packets, newes.

attrib. a **1652** BROME *Crt. Beggar* II. Wks. 1873 I. 212, I.. stood..at the Coranto-shop to read the last great news.

†**co'rantoly,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CORANTO[1] + -LY[2].] In the style of a coranto.

1669 COKAINE *Obst. Lady* Poems 302 He walkes corantoly, and looks big.

corasie, -ive, obs. ff. CORSIE, CORROSIVE.

corasion: see CORRASION.

corassier, obs. f. CUIRASSIER.

†**corat.** *Obs. rare* Name of an obsolete dish.

?c **1390** *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 6 [where see Recipe].

coraunce, -awnce: see CURRANT.

corb, -e, obs. f. COARB (*Celtic Ch.*). Hence **corbship** = COARBSHIP.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* Wks. (1787) 248 Though the Corbe were ever in orders, yet was he..usually married. *Ibid.*, This corbship was in a manner hereditary.

corb, obs. f. CURB.

[**corb.** App. error for CORF, q.v., and of etymol. Hence in *Century Dict.*]

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Corb*..1. A basket used in coaleries.

corbage, corbal: see KOORBASH, CORBEL.

‖**corban** ('kɔ:bæn). Also 6 corbone, 7 corbon. [Heb. *qorbān*, 'offering' (f. *qārab* to approach, draw near), in N.T. Greek κορβᾶν, in Vulgate *corban*, whence in Eng. N.T. versions. In sense 2 it represents L. *corbana*, Gr. κορβανᾶς (Josephus and N.T.) perh. repr. an Aramaic, Syriac *qorbanā*, Syr.]

1. Among the ancient Hebrews, an offering given to God, *esp.* in performance of a vow.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 11 If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euere ȝifte of me, schal profite to thee. **1526** TINDALE *ibid.*, Corban: which is: that thou desyrest of me to helpe the with, is geuen God. *a* **1757** CALMET (J.), If a man made all his fortune corban, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. **1865** DIXON *Holy Land* II. 234 Wanting funds to execute this mighty scheme.. Pilate employed the Corban—the money laid up in the Temple as given to God.

b. *transf.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) vii. 49 Who thinke to satisfie all obligations to duty by their corban of religion.

†**2.** The treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, where such offerings, when made in money, were placed; also *transf.* Church-treasury. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16537 (Cott.) To be don in þair corbanan [*Trin.* tresorie] þai said þat it noght doght. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 164 Into the corbone, that is, their churche treasourie. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxvii. 6 It is not lavvful to cast them into the Còrbana [WYCLIF tresorie, COVERDALE the Gods chest, CRANMER treasure]: because it is the price of bloud. **1610** A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 53 He complains of nothing, but that courtiers robbed his corban, I mean his monastery.

†**corbe**[1]. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Shortened f. CORBEL.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. x. 6 A bridge.. With curious corbes and pendants graven faire.

corbe, obs. f. CURB; var. CORB, COURBE *Obs.*

‖**corbeau** (kɒrbo:). [F. = raven.] In the drapery trade, name for a dark green colour verging on black.

1810 R. ACKERMANN *Repository* Apr. 262/2 Superfine corbeau colour coat. **1833** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 281 You flaunted it about in that overworn suit—your old corbeau. **1862** MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* I. xxiii, The gloves..were of a very dark green colour, almost black, called corbeau in the trade. **1910** *Daily News* 9 Feb. 4/5 The Duchess of Portland was wearing corbeau blue velvet. **1957** M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 81/2 *Corbeau*, very dark green, almost black.

corbed, var. of COURBED *Obs.*, bent, curved.

corbeil, ‖**corbeille.** [ad. F. *corbeille* (kɔrbɛj) basket:—L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corb-is* basket.]

†**1.** *Fortif.* A basket filled with earth and placed on a parapet to protect and conceal the defending soldiers. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification, *Corbeils* are litte Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight Inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being fill'd with Earth are often set one against another on Breastworks or elsewhere, leaving certain Port-holes, from whence to fire upon the Enemy under Covert. **1818** in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Arch.* (See quots.) (Sometimes erron. corbel.)

1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Corbeils* is a Piece of Carved Work in the form of a basket, full of flowers or fruits, serving in Architecture to finish some Ornament. *Corbels*.. the Representation of a Basket sometimes seen on the heads of the Caryatides. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 *Corbeils*.. sometimes used to express the bell or vase of the Corinthian capital. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

‖**3.** In the French form, sometimes used for an elegant fruit or flower basket.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 17 In the truly graceful form of its dishes, *corbeilles*, *compotiers*. **1849** C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxii. 463 The full corbeille of blushing bloom. **1881** *The Queen* 31 Dec. 663/1 Many-tinted flowers they reserve for their bouquets or corbeilles.

corbel ('kɔ:bəl), *sb.* Also 4 ? corbyal, 5–7 corble, 5–9 corbell, 6 corbal, 7 -il(l [a. OF. *corbel*, now *corbeau*:—late L. *corvell-um* (nom. *-us*), dim. of *corvus* raven.

The architectural application of the term began in Fr., in which there are other senses transferred from that of raven or raven's beak. Hatzfeld, *Dict. Général*, says that the architectural corbel was originally cut slantwise (taillé en biseau), so that its profile would be beak-like. (The assumption in some English dictionaries that *corbel* is to be identified with F. *corbeille* a basket, is entirely erroneous.)]

†**1.** A raven *corbel's fee*: part of a deer taken in hunting, left for the ravens; cf. CORBIN-BONE, RAVEN-BONE. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 456 He watz colored as þe cole, corbyal vntrwe. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1355 þe corbeles fee þay kest in a greue.

2. *Arch.* A projection of stone, brick, timber, iron, or other constructional material, jutting out from (not merely attached to) the face of a wall, to support a superincumbent weight.

As defined by the French architects, a corbel has parallel sides perpendicular to the surface of the wall, and must project farther than its own height. (Cf. CONSOLE.)

Some English writers use the term more loosely, so as to include e.g. the tapering projection sustaining the ribs of a vault called by the French *culot* or *cul de lampe*, and specially excluded by Viollet-le-Duc and Bosc from their definition of *corbeau*.

In English, the term appears to have been purely technical, until caught up by Sir Walter Scott; his 'corbels carved grotesque and grim' have taken hold of the popular fancy, and associated the word with the notion of grotesque ornamentation; but a corbel is not an ornament, nor does ornamentation enter into its essential character.

? *a* **1400** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 138 Yf they bee affixed wᵗ morter or lyme.. as forneis, leedis, caudorns, chemyneis, corbels, pauemettis, or such other. [**1419** *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 326 De Corbellis et Trabibus.] *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corbell of a roffe, *tigillus*. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 304 To Holbeke for makyng of the corble of the gret led iiij.*d.* **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [viii.] 46 Round all about quhar the jonyngis war worn, Redy to fal, and corbalis all to torne. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A corbel, post, *mutulus*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne pierre qu'on appelle Corbeau sortant de la muraille*.. a corbell, a stone set out of a wall to beare weight on. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Corbell*, *Corbet*, or *Corbill* in masonrie, is a iutting out like a bragget or shouldering peece in timber-worke, *à* [F.] *Corbeau*, i. Lat. *corvus*. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. ix, The corbels were carved grotesque and grim. **1837** HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xvi. (1862) 584 The massy font, the grim, grotesque human heads for corbels. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 132 Two human heads on the corbels of the arch. **1849** PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1861) 243 *Corbel*, a projecting stone to carry a weight, usually carved. **1862** RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 206 The dripstone.. is in general.. supported by a corbel, either of a head or a flower. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 531 On massive corbels, projecting from the fronts of the piers, there are placed the statues of the great men. **1881** *Mechanic* §736 Brackets, or corbels as they are sometimes called, are often taken advantage of to enrich the building.. by ornamenting them with carving or sculptured work.

b. A short timber laid upon a wall, pier, or other bearer, longitudinally under a beam or girder, to shorten its unsupported span and give a better bearing upon the wall or pier. Also *corbel-block*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 *Corbel*, a piece of Timber set under another piece of Timber, to discharge its Bearing. **1820** FREDGOLD *Carpentry* (1853) 187 A tie-beam plate.. placed under the tie-beam, forming thus a corbel. **1873** WHIPPLE *Bridge Building* 292 A small bolster, or corbel block, under the chord at the end, affords some protection at the weak point in the chord.

¶ Erroneously alleged in many dictionaries to be 'used by some architects' for 'A niche or hollow in a wall, to contain a statue, bust, etc.' An entirely baseless statement, taken over from CORBET.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Corbet-Stones*. **1706** in PHILLIPS (Kersey). **1727–51** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.; thence in JOHNSON and modern Dicts.; also *c* **1800** A. J. COOK *New Builder's Dict.* **1835** P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 291.

¶ Misused for F. *corbeille*: see CORBEIL.

In COOK and NICHOLSON as above.

3. *Comb.*, as **corbel-block**: see 2 b.; **corbel-head**, a head carved on a corbel; **corbel-piece** = CORBEL; **corbel-step**, a conjectural substitute for CORBIE-STEP; **corbel-stone**, a stone forming a corbel; **corbel-table**, a projecting course resting on a series of corbels; **corbel-tabling**, corbel-tables collectively.

1848 HADFIELD *Eccl. Archit. Eng.* 11 Figs. 6 and 7, represent the side and front face of a *corbel-head. **1862** RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 289 In a few instances a return is used instead of the common corbel-head. **1850** T. INKERSLEY *Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 338 Projecting canopies corresponding to the *corbel-pedistals below. **1819** P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 291 **Corbel-Steps*, those steps to be observed in the gables of some old buildings. **1885** *Century Mag.* XXIX. 876/1 The top of the gable wall was notched into corbel steps. **1425** in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 254 Aptanti et facienti xviii *corbel-stonys ponendis in prædicto muro. **1628** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 298 Felleting the portchis with lime, and putting in a corble ston. **1866** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 110 On the lowest corbel-stone.. my eye.. detected the date 1591. **1447–8** *Will Hen. VI*, in Willis & Clark *Archit. Hist. Camb.* I. 369 In height cxx fete vnto the *corbel table. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 179 The eaves.. rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables without shafts. **1862** RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 442 A row of corbels carrying the projecting eaves of the roof is called a corbel-table. **1848** B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 573 Chigiogna has a modernized church but retaining some *corbel-tabling. **1879** SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 131 The windows of the triforium gallery, with the corbel tabling over them, still remain.

corbel ('kɔ:bəl), *v.* [f. CORBEL *sb.*] *to corbel out* or *off*: **a.** *trans.* to support in a projecting position on or as on corbels; **b.** *intr.* to project on or as on corbels.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 681/1 A very wide.. chancel-arch, of which the shafts are corbelled off. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 206 [The organ] boldly corbelling out from the choir triforium on the north side. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Parish Ch.* 66 [The organ] corbeled out over head.

corbelled ('kɔ:bəld), *ppl. a.* [f. CORBEL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or supported by corbels (CORBEL 2); fashioned as a corbel.

1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 91 Corbelled brestsummers.. require nothing to abut against. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 Figures which stood on the corbelled brackets. **1889** F. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* II. iv, Old brick houses, with projecting corbelled roofs.

corbelling ('kɔ:bəlɪŋ), *sb.* [f. CORBEL *sb.* + -ING[1].] Work consisting of corbels. Also *attrib.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 722 This woorke Corbolyng bare the candlestykes of antyke woorke. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 Two clever and quaint pieces of corbelling.

b. *attrib.*; also **corbelling-piece** = CORBEL 2 b.

1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 90 The beam or brestsummer bearing from pile to pile may be strengthened by means of corbelling pieces. **1862** *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 28 Jumna Bridge, Delhi.. The wells.. have been built up solid, and the corbelling courses set.

†**corbet.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. F. *corbet*:—Rom. type **corvetto*, dim. of *corvus* raven, and so a synonym of OF. *corbel*, *corbeau*.] = CORBEL *sb.* 2.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 214 Ne how they hate yn masoneryes As corbetz [*Caxton* corbettis, *Thynne* corbettes] and ymageryes [*Bodl. MS.* corbettz full of ymageryes]. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Corbell*, *Corbet*, or *Corbill* in masonrie. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corbel*, *Corbet*, or *Corbil*.

¶ Erroneously explained in Dictionaries, etc., from misinterpreting the prec. passage in Chaucer; the error has been extended to CORBEL.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Corbets*, places in walles where Images stand. [So in COCKERAM **1623**, etc.]. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 117 *Corbets*, Holes left in the Walls of ancient Churches, etc., for Images to stand in. **1838** J. BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* 98 *Corbets*, *Corbetts*, *Corbettis*, have all been used as synonymous with *corbels*; but *corbets* seem more particularly to signify niches for images: Chaucer uses *corbettis* in this sense.

corbet: see CURVET.

‖**corbicula** (kɔ:'bɪkju:lə). *Entom.* Also, erroneously, corbiculum. [L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis* basket.] A part of the hinder leg of a bee adapted to carry pollen; = BASKET 7.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 117 Their posterior tibiæ also want the corbicula and pecten.

Hence **cor'biculate** *a.*, having or furnished with *corbiculæ*.

corbie ('kɔ:bɪ). *Sc.* Also 5–9 corby, 6 corbe. [f. OF. *corb*, or its derivs. *corbin*, *corbel*: in Sc. the ending seems to be assimilated to the hypocoristic -Y, -IE, in *Robbie*, *Sandie*, etc.]

1. A raven; also, often, the carrion crow.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 15 Schir Corbie Ravin wes maid Apparitour. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 174 Quhill corby gaspyt for the fervent heyt. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 60 A corbie wes sitting on the houses top, crying, Croup, Croup, Croup. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In quest of.. the Corbie, the Glede, and the Hawk.

b. Also **corbie-crow.**

a **1811** LEYDEN *Lord Soulis*, Nothing I wot he saw, Save a pyot upon a turret that sat, And beside it a corbie craw. **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 498. **1837** R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 81.

2. *corbie messenger*: one who returns too late, or not at all: in allusion to the raven in Gen. viii. 7. (Cf. CORBIN quot. 1300.)

a **1455** HOLLAND *Houlate* lxiii, How Corby messinger.. Thow ischit out of Noyes ark.. Taryit as a tratour, and brocht na tythingis. *c* **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 170 (Jam.) His Majesty alledging that I was Corbie's Messenger. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 448 He proved Corbie messenger (as it is in the proverb) to his master the Pope; for he himselfe.. wes converted to the trueth; and.. became one of the Reformers. **1822** HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 91 (Jam.), I wadna like that we were trowed to be corbie messengers.

3. *Comb.* **corbie-gable**, a gable having corbie-steps; **corbie-steps**, projections in the form of steps on the sloping sides of a gable; occurring in old houses in Scotland, the north of England, and on the Continent.

[This term appears in Jamieson's Dict., 1808, as a modern Sc. vernacular name, with the synonym *cat-steps* (also G. *katzentreppe*); another form, not given by Jamieson, is *craw-* or *crow-steps*, used in the south of Scotland. These names have app. no literary history, and are evidently popular designations, meaning steps such as only a perching or climbing animal, like a crow or cat, could get at or use. Jamieson, however, offered the conjecture that *corbie-steps* might be a corruption of 'corbel-steps' (of the existence of which he had no evidence whatever), and this merely fictitious form has been adopted in some Dictionaries, etc.]

1808 JAMIESON, *Corbie-steps*, the projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 24 Gable ends.. are not unfrequently drawn with corbie-steps. **1853** *Ibid.* II. 25 That corbie-gables should be so common in Scotland is readily accounted for. **1888** FREEMAN in *Jrnl. Archæol. Institute* XLV. 16 The slope of the aisles is cut into two stages so as to give the whole rather the air of great corbie-steps.

corbil, obs. f. CORBEL *sb.*

corbilion: see CORBULLION.

†**corbin.** *Obs.* Also 4 corbun, -oun. [OF. *corbin*, deriv. of *corb*, *corp*, *corf*:—L. *corv-us* raven: cf. L. *corvīn-us* adj.] A raven.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 84 þe bacbitare .. bekeð mid his blake bile o cwike charoines ase þe þet is þes deofles corbin of helle. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1892 (Cott.) For-þi men sais on messager þat lengs lang to bring answare, He mai be cald, with right resun, An of messagers corbun. *Ibid.* 3332 (Cott.) Licknes to corbin [*v.r.* rauen] had he nan. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 858/2 Embroidered with Corbins fethers.

b. *Comb.* **corbin-bone**, the raven's bone, or lower end of the breast-bone of a deer. Cf. CORBEL *sb.* 1.

a **1425** *Bk. Hunting* 1586 (Halliw.) Then take out the shoulders slitting anone The belly to the side to the corbin-bone. **1828-40** TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 310 To give .. the quarre to the hounds, and the expected corbin bone to the raven.

†**corbitate**, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *corbīta* ship of burden.] 'To lade a ship'. Cockeram 1623.

corble, obs. f. CORBEL *sb.*

corbolyng, obs. f. CORBELLING.

corbon(e, corboun, obs. ff. CORBAN, CORBIN.

corbship: see CORB, obs. f. COARB.

‖**corbula** ('kɔ:bju:lə). *Zool.* [L., dim. of *corbis* basket.]

1. A common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed, in some of the Cœlenterata.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 95 A basket-like receptacle, or 'corbula', within which the reproductive bodies are lodged.

2. (*With capital C.*) A genus of bivalve molluscs living in mud or sand, related to the clam.

corbule ('kɔ:bju:l). Anglicized form of prec.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 710 The Corbules are inequivalve and regular shells.

corbuʒe: see CUIR-BOUILLI.

†**corbullion, corbilion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *courtbouillon*, f. *court* short + *bouillon* = *bouillonnement* boiling: see Littré.] A liquid composed of water, vinegar, white wine, and various seasonings, in which fish is boiled.

1658 MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xlviii. 41 Take .. a little white wine, some of Corbilion wherein your great Carp is boyled. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 126 Boil them in a good Corbullion, but not to Pieces.

corby, var. CORBIE *Sc.*, raven.

corbyal, obs. f. CORBEL *sb.* 1 = raven.

'corcass. [Corrupt. of Irish *corcach* marsh, moor.] The name in Ireland of the salt marshes along the banks of the Shannon and other rivers.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 176 The most fertile of all are the bullock pastures of Limerick, and the banks of the Shannon .. called the Corcasses. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 346 The famous pastures, called the *corcasses* or *caucasses*, on the banks of the Shannon and Fergus.

corce, corcelet, corchet, obs. ff. CORSE, CORSLET, CROTCHET.

‖**corchorus** ('kɔ:kərəs). *Bot.* [a. Gr. κόρχορος name of a plant mentioned by Theophrastus.]

1. An extensive genus of *Tiliaceæ*, some of the species of which yield jute.

2. A popular name of *Kerria japonica* (N.O. *Rosaceæ, Spiræidæ*) of which the double-flowered variety is often trained as a wall plant for its profusion of yellow blossoms.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 118 Higher up, there were corchorus's, or Jew's mallows. **1816** T. L. PEACOCK in Dowden *Life Shelley* I. 513 The front wall of the vicarage was covered with corchorus in full flower.

corcle ('kɔ:k(ə)l), **corcule** ('kɔ:kju:l). *Bot.* [ad. L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* heart: in mod.F. *corcule*. The L. form is also in use.] A name for the embryo in the seed of a plant.

[**1772** *Ann. Reg.* 171 The cotyledons .. which include the corculum or first principle of the future plant.] **1810** *Ibid.* 111 The position of the corcle in the seed is always in the vicinity of the hilum. **1826** GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 It is the corcle which is the true punctum saliens of vegetable life. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 106 At the base of the plumule is the corcule, or germ of the future plant.

corcy, var. of CORSY, *Obs.*, corpulent.

cord (kɔ:d), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 coorde, 4-7 corde, 6 coarde, 7-8 coard, 4- cord. See also CHORD *sb.*[1] [a. F. *corde* string of a musical instrument, string, rope, cord:—L. *chorda*, ad. Gr. χορδή gut, string of a musical instrument (made of gut). The later refashioning CHORD, q.v., is now restricted to a few special senses.]

1. a. A string composed of several strands twisted or woven together; in ordinary popular use, now restricted to small ropes, and thick or stout strings; but formerly applied more widely, *e.g.* to the ropes of a ship, the string of a bow, etc. Cf. also *whip-cord, welting-cord*, and quot. 1835. Also applied to strands of wire twisted or woven together.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 21256 (Cott.) Abute his hals a cord þai fest, And tilward prison drogh. *c* **1305** *St. Andrew* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 100 Bynde him honde and fet .. Wiþ stronge corden. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2012 þai kairen to þe cordis, knitten vp þe saile. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 42 b, Saye no more that I take two cordes or strenges on my bowe. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 160/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppe. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 154 There was no cord but it was of gold and sylke. **1535** COVERDALE *Judges* xvi. 11 Yf they bounde me with new coardes. **1611** BIBLE *John* ii. 15 A scourge of small cordes. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 ¶4 A Twine-Cord, strained with two Nails at each End. **1812-6** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 85 The pulley is a wheel moveable on an axis with a groove cut in its circumference, round which a cord passes. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 94 Turkey [silk] has a flaxen appearance, and consists of ten ultimate filaments, which form a cord of $\frac{1}{333}$ of an inch. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 344 Wearing the cord of St. Francis.

b. A rope for hanging; the hangman's rope.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1141 (Mätz.) Thei ye me hong bi a cord. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2485 *Phillis*, She was her owne deeth right with a corde. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* C j, Yf he had the corde aboute hys necke for to be hanged. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 388 If there be Cords, or Kniues, Poyson, or Fire. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 7 They will soon create you a Knight of the Hempen Cord. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xiii, Left his men to brand and cord. **1886** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 44 Robespierre had the typic sacerdotal temperament .. its private leanings to the stake and the cord.

c. *pl.* The ropes inclosing that part of a racecourse, near the winning-post, where the spectators stand; the part inclosed by them.

1787-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 113 Just as they [horses] enter'd the cords, they were both at laps. *Ibid.* 114 Whilst new wagers echoed from the Betting Gap and cords every moment. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/3 This order was maintained until inside the cords, when Leghorn was beaten.

d. *transf.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 244 The electrical cord in this cable is composed of 7 small wires twisted together and insulated by a thick layer of gutta-percha.

e. (without *a* and *pl.*) As a material.

1875 GWILT *Arch.* §2260 Patent copper wire cord .. extensively used for window sash line .. picture cord, clock cord, etc. **1881** JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. iii. 73 The end of Pan's chain .. was not of iron, but tar-cord. **1882** [see *Cord-work* in 12]. *Mod.* A piece of stout cord.

f. Applied to pottery ornamented with impressions of cord (cf. CORDED *ppl. a.* 3 b). So *cord-beaker* (G. *schnurbecher*).

1902 J. ABERCROMBY in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XXXII. 391 (*heading*) The 'Cord-beaker' and its Offshoots. **1928** PEAKE & FLEURE *Steppe & Sown* ii. 26 A ware, known as string-ornamented ware or cord pottery, that seems to have been derived ultimately from the pottery of the Russian steppe. **1954** S. PIGGOTT *Neolithic Cultures* ii. 30 The late appearance of cord-wares of Peterborough or Ebbsfleet type at Windmill Hill and Whitehawk.

¶ Literal rendering of L. *funiculus* in the Vulgate (Heb. *ḥbl* cord, measuring-line, tract, region).

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvii. 13 For Joseph hath double coord, *or part.* **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Zeph.* ii. 5 Wo to you that inhabite the cord of the sea.

2. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body resembling a cord.

†**a.** Formerly used to render L. *nervus*, Gr. νεῦρον, applied both to the tendons or sinews and to the nerves. (Cf. NERVE.)

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 A corde .. comeþ from þe brayne eiþer from þe nucha. From þe brayn comen vij. peire cordes & þei ben cleped sensible senewis. *Ibid.* 29 þat þat is maad of þis nerf & þis ligament is cleped a corde. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, From it [the muscle] discendeth rounde strynges and cordes that cometh nygh to the ioyntes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 345 Sinews, Cords, and Ligaments.

b. Now applied generally to a nerve trunk, and spec. to certain structures, esp. the *spermatic, spinal*, and *umbilical cord*, the *vocal cords*; see these words.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 15 [The intestines of a caterpillar are] strengthened on both sides by a fleshy cord, by which they are united. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 20 A nervous ring .. from which proceed two cords running along the whole length of the body. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 550 The Spermatic Cord is the medium of communication between the testes and the interior of the abdomen. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 540 The thickness of the Spinal Cord differs considerably at its different parts. **1855** RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 79 The .. Umbilical Cord, or Navel String, is a rope-like cord running from the navel of the child into the body of the placenta.

¶ In the following passage app. applied to a supposed vital fibre or ligament (cf. HEART-STRINGS), with a *fig.* reference to the string of a musical instrument (sense 4).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 106, I would 'twere something yᵗ would fret the string, The Master-cord on's heart.

3. A part of a plant with a cord-like appearance or function.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 367 An elastic Cord taken out of the ripe Capsule. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Umbilical cord*, a thread by which seeds are sometimes attached to their placenta.

†**4.** A string of a musical instrument; now written CHORD, q.v.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 10 In psawtry of ten cordis til þe sall I synge. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cl. 4 Preise ȝee hym in cordis and orgne. [**1820** SHELLEY tr. *Homer's Hymn to Mercury* viii, Symphonious cords of sheep-gut rhythmical.] **1830** JUAN DE VEGA [C. Cochrane] *Jrnl. Tour* ii. (1847) 10 One of the young ladies .. examining my guitar, lightly touched the cords with her fingers.

†**5.** *Math.* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc; now written CHORD.

1551 RECORDE [see CHORD *sb.*[1] 4].

6. *Farriery.* (Usually *pl.*) A disease affecting the sinews of a horse; string-halt. ? *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §92 The cordes is a thynge that wyll make a horse to stumble .. and appereth before the forther legges. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the cout-euill, the claisps and the cleiks. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 147 If your Horse be troubled with the Cords, take a corued [? cornet] made of the brow-antler of an old Stagges horne, and thrust it vnder the Cord, and twynd it ten or twelue times about .. then cut the Cord asunder. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3855/4 A brown-bay Horse .. two small Knots on his Nose which was cut for the Cords.

7. a. *Arch.* The semicircular nosing or projection of a string-course. **b.** *Glass Manuf.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 137 The Plinth and Cord. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 513 *Cords.* These are asperities on the surface of the glass, in consequence of too little heat.

8. A raised cord-like rib on the surface of cloth; a ribbed fabric, *esp.* corduroy; *ellipt.* in *pl.* corduroy breeches or trousers.

1776 *Specif. of Woostenholme's Patent* No. 1123. 3 Velveteen cords are made of the same materials. **1795** AIKIN *Manchester* 163 The fustian trade has also been improved by the addition of .. strong and fancy cords. **1837** T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, Our sprightly gentleman in the scarlet jacket and white cords. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* vii, A green coat of jockey cut, a buff waistcoat, white cords. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 527 Cantoon is a fustian with a fine cord visible upon the one side, and a satiny surface of yarns running at right angles to the cords upon the other side. *Ibid.*, An example of king's cord or corduroy, and of Dutch cord.

9. a. A measure of cut wood, *esp.* that used for fuel (prob. so called because originally measured with a cord): a pile of wood, most frequently 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet high, but varying in different localities.

1616 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 112, 20 cordes of olde woode. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 61 A Tun and three quarters of Timber will but make one Coard of Wood. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 Which Stacks or Piles of Wood did contain about Thirteen Coards. **1804** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 437 Commissioned to procure ten chords of wood for the Victory. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 266, 2 dollars a cord for Hickory; a cord is 8 feet by 4, and 4 deep. **1874** J. DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The loss of the *John Francis*, and her cargo of eighty cords of ash wood.

b. A measure of stone or rock.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 256 In some parts of Kent, Stones are sold by the Cord, consisting of 27 solid Feet. **1882** *Kentish Express* 1 July 1/1 Tenders .. for digging 300 cord of rock, at Kick-hill .. near Hythe.

10. *Weaving.* One of the strings which connect the leaves with the treadles in a pattern-weaving loom (or the neck or harness twines to the hooks in a jacquard loom); also, the space of the design-paper confined by two vertical lines and representing one of the threads of the warp.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 982 Upon the design-paper .. the dots .. denote raising cords, the blanks, sinking cords.

11. *fig.* **a.** With reference to the binding or confining power of a cord. Chiefly in scriptural language, or expressions derived from it.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxvi. 8 If thei shul .. ben bounde with cordis of porenesse. —— *Prov.* v. 22 With the cordis of his synnes he is togidere streyned. **1535** COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 4, I led them with coardes of frendshipe. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. §8 The wicked shall be held fast in the cords of his own sin. **1667** POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 53 Here is a fourfold Cord, which you will find is not easily broken. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 294 Those mysterious intimations which the soul feels, as the cords begin to unbind ere it leaves its clay for ever. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiii. (1886) 104 The very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

b. A 'thread' which runs through and unites the parts of anything.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* i. (1879) 13 Through all the .. multitudinous sights of Europe, there is found one central historic cord running up to antiquity.

12. *Comb.*, as *cord-maker, -net*; *cord-bound, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **cord-drill**, a drill worked by a cord twisted round it and pulled backwards and forwards; **cord-grass**, a modern name for *Spartina stricta* (erroneously attributed to Turner, who called it Frail-bente); **cord-leaf**, a name given by Lindley to plants of the N.O. *Restiaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **cord-moss**, 'the genus *Funaria*' (Miller *Plant-n.*); **cord-ornamented** *a.*, applied to pottery decorated by pressing cord into the soft clay before firing; **cord-reel**, a reel on which cord is wound; **cord-rooted** *a.*, having roots like cords; **cord-winder**, one who makes cords or ropes; †**cord-wise** *adv.*, in the manner

of a cord; **cord-work** (see quot.). See also CORD-WOOD.

1834 F. WRANGHAM *Homerics* II The *cord-bound raft. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 241 The Brahmins still use a *cord-drill. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flowering Pl.* VI. 51 *Cord-grass. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Spartina stricta*, Common Cord-grass, Mat-weed, Spart-grass, Twin-spiked Cord-grass. 1845 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* (1853) 105 The *Cord-leafs (*Restiaceæ*). 1611 COTGR., *Cordeleux*, cordie, *cord-like. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 423 The inflammation crept gradually up the vein, which was evident from its peculiar cord-like feel. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 138 *Cord-makers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 Any Draw-Net, *Cord-Net, or other Net. 1925 CHILDE *Dawn Europ. Civ.* xv. 235 A battle-axe folk.. using *cord-ornamented pottery. 1928 PEAKE & FLEURE *Steppe & Sown* iii. 44 Sherds of cord ornamented pottery. 1951 S. PIGGOTT *Neolithic Cultures* xi. 303 The great groups of cord-ornamented and pit-comb wares of northern Europe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 255 Many measures of small cord.. many *cord-reeles. 1890 *Nature* 17 Apr. 557 *Cord-rooted grasses. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 120 A *cord-shaped diadem round the hair. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/4 Lancelot Bowler..*Cordwinder. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydan's Quest. Cyrurg.*, They waxe rounde in *cordewyse. 1882 *Dict. Needlework*, **Cord Work*..is a kind of coarse needle lace executed with black or coloured purse silks, fine bobbin cord, or strong linen thread.

†**cord**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Aphetic f. ACCORD; see also CHORD *sb.*[2]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 411 He [tellith] to hire, by word and cord, Alle the jestis of Ammon his lord. 1340 *Ayenb.* 58 þet hi myȝten his [=them] draȝe to hare corde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* [see ACCORD *sb.* 2].

cord (kɔ:d), *v.*[1] Also 5 coord, 6 coard, 8 chord. [f. CORD *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cord; to string (*e.g.* a bow).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Life Manhode* IV. lviii. (1869) 204 With þe corde which þe bowe was corded, and þat j haue vncorded. 1870 [see CORDER 3].

2. a. To bind or fasten with a cord or cords.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. v. 228 You shal then cord him hard about the midst of the necke. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2646/4 A hair Portmantua Trunk, lock'd and corded. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 403 He commanded his men to cord the tents closer together. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vi, Miss Charity called him to come and cord her box. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 980 To cord the treddle 1, to the back leaf, put a raising cord, and to each of the other four, sinking cords.

b. *Bookbinding.* To tie (a book) between two boards to keep the cover smooth while drying.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/2 As a last operation in forwarding, but one now frequently omitted, the book is 'corded', that is, firmly tied between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

3. To stack or put up (wood) in 'cords'.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 652 The greater part of the wood which is transported to Hamburg..is first corded here. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 239 The owner of the wood-lot finds only a number of discolored trees, and says ..'they should be cut and corded before spring'.

4. (Chiefly as *ppl. a.*) To cause (a muscle, etc.) to stand out in cord-like patterns when hard or taut, esp. through effort or emotion. Also of the part of the body affected, and *intr.*

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. 121 The hand..was lean, corded, knuckly. 1903 CONRAD & HUEFFER *Romance* I. i. 7 Rooksby..began..to switch his corded legs. 1959 M. RENAULT *Charioteer* iii. 37 The vein inside the elbow corded and stood out. 1962 R. GRAVES *New Poems* 7 My broad forehead grim with pride, Muscles corded on my calves.

†**cord**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also corde. [Aphetic form of ACCORD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to agreement, reconcile; = ACCORD *v.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9722 (Cott.) Merci and hir sisters tua, Blithli wald i cord þam sua. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Cordyd or accordyde, *concordatus*.

2. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement, agree *with*; to agree, assent *to*; = ACCORD *v.* 5, 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 Of a peny þou cordist wiþ me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lall.* 91 To þis sentens I suppose Austeyn to cord. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) II. xxii. 6 Touching his dreme they corded all in one. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1359, I cord with that assent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 To gar thair myndis cord in one.

3. Of things: To agree, be in harmony; *impers.* to be suitable; = ACCORD *v.* 7, 8.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 316 Þos says þe prophet David, In a psalme þat cordes þar-wyth. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* [see ACCORD *v.* 8]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It cordiþ to hem [prestis] to ȝeue comyn. 14.. *Gram. Rules* in *Reliq. Ant.* II. 14 And how a nowne substantyfe Wylle corde with a verbe and a relatyfe. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1250 Counsell cords not well in rime.

So †'**cordable**, †'**cordant** *adjs.*, †'**cordantly** *adv.*, = ACCORDABLE, etc.; †'**cording** *vbl. sb.*, agreement, reconciliation = ACCORDING; †'**cording** *ppl. a.* and *adv.* = ACCORDING (in quot. 1593 quasi-*prep.* = 'according to').

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9515 (Cott.) A sample cordant [*Trin.* ensaumple cordyng], þat i tok Vte of sent Robert bok. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xx. 21 With cordaunt voice. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Cordandli wiþ holi writ. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 214 And after oilderose We may baptize and name it, cordyng even. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, They..made grete ioye of their welfare and cordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cordynge in sang, *concentus*. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 3 This loue was not wel lykely ne cordable. 1593 T. WATSON *Teares of Fancie* lix. 208 To paint thy glories cording their desart. 1860 HEAVYSEGE *Count Filippo* 22 As one struck string, To other cordant, with low breath responds.

cordage ('kɔ:dɪdʒ). [app. a. F. *cordage* in same sense, f. *corde* CORD: see -AGE. Cf. also It. *cordaggi* pl. 'all manner of cordage, tacklings or ropes for ships' (Florio).]

1. Cords or ropes collectively or in the mass, *esp.* the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Cordage of sundry sorts. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 16 To make sailes and cordage for the furnishing of shipping. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. iii, To brave the cordage Of a tough halter. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* IV. i, Wee'l give our hair for Cordage, and our finest Linnen for Sails. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 150 From the strongest cordage, to the finest kind of thread. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 10 July 30/1 Amidst the cordage and silk of the balloon. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xvi. 37 The seaman hears Once more the cordage rattle.

b. *transf.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Grete ryueles and fromples, that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vysage, that she sheweth all wyth cordage, aswelle in the nek as aboute the temples. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 60 What cordage first they make and tackling sure. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 23 A cluster of trees with tangled cordage of grape-vines. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 28 Jan., His knitted brows now turning into cordage.

c. *fig.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 307 Dragg'd on still By the weake Cordage of your untwin'd will. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. iii, The cordage of his life had been so strained and torn.

†2. The action of cording or tying cords. *rare.*

1616 T. ADAMS *Sacr. Thankf.* 28 This mans whole life is spent in tying of cords: his profession is cordage.

†**cor'daille**. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* -ale. [a. OF. *cordaille* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr.) = It. *cordaglia*:—L. type **chordālia* pl., f. *chorda* CORD: see -AL[1] 5.] Cordage; tackling of a ship.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Fj, Berynge with hym the cordaylle wherwith he made his cordes. 1548 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) Ane anker and tua cordalis.

†**cordal**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cordal, cordail* cord:—L. type *chordāle* sing.: see prec.] See quots.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 39 The Cordal, or String of the Mantle, with its Buttons and Tassels. 1828 BERRY *Enc. Her.* I. s.v., *Cordals*, strings of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold thread, interwoven like a cord.

cordant, aphet. f. ACCORDANT: see after CORD *v.*[2]

cordate ('kɔ:deɪt), *a.* Also 7 cordat. [In sense 1 ad. L. *cordāt-us* wise, prudent, sagacious, f. *cor, cord-* heart, in sense of judgement; in sense 3, ad. mod.L. *cordātus* (Linnæus), in sense analogous to that of *ovātus* egg-shaped: see -ATE[2] 2.]

†1. Wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Life Colet* 105 The Bishop assisted by two of his brethren, almost as learned and Cordate as himselfe. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 91 He was cordate in his practice, and I believe never in all his life betrayed a client to court a judge. *Ibid.* 125 To allow him assistants..that he shall think faithful and cordate.

†2. Hearty, cordial. *Obs. rare.*

1670 MAYNWARING *Physic. Repos.* 117 Unanimous concurrence and cordate adherence to one another. 1671 —— *Pract. of Physic* 45 Cordate esteem for all those who have contributed their endeavours for so happy a restitution.

3. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*) Heart-shaped; resembling in form a longitudinal section of a heart, *i.e.* with outline generally rounded, but pointed at one end and having an indentation at the other.

1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. xi. 393 The depressed cordate Echinus, or Sea-Egg. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The form of these petals..is usually cordate or heart-shaped. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 290 Shell regular, equivalve, free, cordate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 476 The leaves of *Selaginella*..are usually cordate at the base.

b. Prefixed to another adj. = 'cordate and...', or 'with a combination of the cordate form'; as in *cordate-amplexicaul, -lanceolate, -oblong, -sagittate*, etc. See also CORDATO-.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Floral leaves broadovate, at the base cordate-amplexicaul. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 310 *Polygonum Convolvulus*; leaves cordate-sagittate.

Hence '**cordately** *adv.*, in a cordate form.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

†**cordated** ('kɔ:deɪtɪd), *a. Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. L. *cordāt-us* + -ED; in earlier use than prec.] = CORDATE 3.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 Leaves..more rugged and cordated at the Footstalk. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 8 A young bird..with transverse bars of brown on the breast instead of cordated spots. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 336 The leaves..of a roundish cordated figure.

cordato- (kɔ:'deɪtəʊ), combining form of mod.L. *cordātus*, CORDATE; cf. CORDATE 3 b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 329 *Cordato-hastate..Cordato-ovate..Cordato-sagittate.*

cordavan, obs. f. CORDOVAN.

‖**cordax** ('kɔ:dæks). [Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] An indecent or extravagant dance of the Old Greek Comedy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Dissolute motions and wanton countenaunces in that whiche was called *Cordax*. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND *Aristoph.*, With the obscene device of an old hag Dancing the drunken cordax in her cups. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxix, The cordax or dance of comedy. 1847 J. LEITCH tr. *Müller's Man. Archæol.* 426 Silenus as a cordax-dancer.

cordeal, obs. f. CORDIAL.

cordebeck, -derbeck, illiterate spellings of CAUDEBECK.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 946/4 Black Cordebeck Hat. 1698 *Hatter's Advt.* in *N. & Q.* 14 Mar. 1891 204 A new invention of making hats, felts, Carolinas, Corderbecks. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iii. 20 Behind these came two Bully Hecks With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks.

corded ('kɔ:dɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORD[1] + -ED.]

1. Bound with cords; in *Her.* represented as bound or wound about with cords.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij, Among odyr crossis oon is founde the wich is calde a coorddid cros..for hit is made of cordys. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 256 A sense of corded tightness round his head. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 287 In corded stiffness pent.

2. Having cords; made of or furnished with cords; in the form of cords.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii. 72 The ten cordid sawtri. 1575 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 10 Bedsteades not coarded. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 33 This night he meaneth with a Corded-ladder To climbe celestiall Siluia's chamber window. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 41 All Minorites..and all the corded families. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Gallic Coins* 11 The legend is contained within two corded circles.

3. a. Having raised lines or stripes, like cords, upon the surface; *esp.* of textile fabrics: ribbed, twilled. (See also CORD *v.*[1] 3).

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* II. 126 The Indians.. apply themselves to weaving bays, corded stuffs, etc. 1847 CRAIG, *Corded*..furrowed. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Corduroy*, a thick corded stuff of cotton. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 The corded turtle, so called because of seven deep furrows or grooves on its shell. 1886- [see CORD *v.*[1] 3].

b. **corded ware** *Archæol.* [cf. G. *schnurkeramik*], cord-ornamented ware, *spec.* a type characteristic of a neolithic people of Thuringia. Also *attrib.*

1928 C. DAWSON *Age of Gods* x. 222 Their peculiar type of pottery which is due to the fusion of the Spanish Bell-Beaker type with the Corded Ware (Schnurkeramik) of the Thuringian Battle-Axe People. 1929 CHILDE *Danube in Prehist.* xii. 234 The cord ornament just mentioned suggests that the late Corded Ware culture represented in Starý Zámek II contributed to its formation. 1949 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XV. 81 The barrows of Sarmenstorf containing corded ware are Late Neolithic both in the Western and the Central European series. 1950 H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* i. 6 The *Schnurkeramik* or Corded Ware folk, who are in part at least identical with the people of the Battle-axe culture commonly regarded as Indo-European. 1963 H. N. SAVORY in Foster & Alcock *Culture & Environment* iii. 45 The influence of a north-European Corded Ware group upon Bell Beakers.

4. Piled or stacked in 'cords' (see CORD *sb.*[1] 9).

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The kennel by the corded wood.

cordee, var. of CHORDEE.

cordelier (kɔ:də'lɪə(r)). Forms: 4–5 cordilere, 6 cordillere, -ylar, -elere, -eleir, 7 -ilier, 6– cordelier. [a. F. *cordelier*, in OF. also *cordeler*, f. *cordele* (now *cordelle*), dim. of *corde* CORD: see -IER. Cf. It. *cordegliere, cordigliere*, OF. *cordelois*, med.L. *cordelita, cordiger*.]

1. A Franciscan friar of the strict rule: so called from the knotted cord which they wear round the waist.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7461 So been Augustins, and Cordileres, And Carmes, and eke sacked freres..Full holy men, as I hem deem. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Tidings from Session* 45 Baith Carmeleitis and Cordilleris Cumis thair to genner and get ma freiris. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5685 With small nummer of Monkis and Freris, Off Carmeletis, and Cordeleris. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 260 Of Rule as sullen and severe As that of rigid Cordeliere. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Thief & Cordelier* iv, A Norman, though late, was obliged to appear, And who to assist but a grave cordelier? 1827 MACAULAY *Ca. Clergyman's Trip to Camb.* iv, An army of grim Cordeliers..Will follow, Lord Westmoreland fears.

2. *pl.* Name of one of the political clubs of the French Revolution (*club des cordeliers*), so called because it met in an old convent of the Cordeliers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv, The whole Cordeliers District responds to it. *Ibid.* II. I. v, One party, which thinks the Jacobins lukewarm, constitutes itself into *Club af the Cordeliers*; a hotter Club; it is Danton's element.

3. Name given to a machine for rope-making.

1878 in ROSSITER *Illustr. Dict. Sc. Terms.*

cordeliere. Also 6 *Sc.* cordelere. [a. F. *cordelière* the cord of the Franciscans, a similar cord orig. put round the armorial bearings of widows and maidens to mark their devotion to St. Francis of Assisi, and in various transf. senses; f. F. *cordelier*: see Littré. Now usually

written *-ère* as in Fr., and pronounced (kɔrdəljɛr).]

1. *Her.* A knotted cord.

a **1725** A. NISBET *Heraldry* IV. 59-60 (Jam.) All the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a cordeliere (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereat hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield.

†2. 'Knotted cordwork on embroidery' (Cotgr.).

1561 *Inventories* (1815) 133 (Jam.) Upoun the silver cordeleris knottis of gold.

†3. 'A black and knotted silk neckerchief' (Webster).

(So F. *cordelière* in Cotgr.)

†**cordelin.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. a. OF. or AF. **cordelin*; see CORDELIER and -IN.] = CORDELIER 1.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn, And William of Gaynesburgh was a Cordelyn.

'**cordeling, -elling,** *ppl. a.* [f. F. *cordeler* to twist.] Twisting.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

cordelle ('kɔːdəl), *sb.* Also cordale. [a. F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde* CORD.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cordelles*, twisted cords; tassels.

2. *Canada* and *U.S.* A towing line or rope. [The only sense in mod.F., and thence adopted in Canada and the Mississippi Valley.]

[**1792** E. P. SIMCOE *Diary* (1911) 91 The current becoming very strong, the men were obliged to *tirer à la cordelle*, or drag the boat by ropes on a narrow beach under high, woody banks.] **1811** BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* (1814) 214 Continued until eleven, with *cordelle*, or towing line—the banks being favorable. **1816** H. KER *Travels* 36 This is a great object to the bargemen in using their cordale. **1823** J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 84 Where rapids occurred in the river, we assisted at the cordelle, or towing-line, from the shore. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 A 'Kanuck', or French Canadian, at the oar or the 'cordelle', the rope used to haul a boat up-stream. **1946** C. RICHTER *Fields* 281 Several hands jumped out in the water with the cordelle and pulled it to the bank. **1969** E. W. MORSE *Fur Trade Canoe Routes* 1. 5 To guard against the risk of the towline breaking, the line (*cordelle*) consisted of half a dozen smaller lines braided together.

cordelle ('kɒdəl), *v. Canada* and *U.S.* Also cordale. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To tow (a boat) with a cordelle. Hence '**cordelling** *vbl. sb.*

1812 J. C. LUTTIG *Jrnl. Exped. Upper Missouri* 31 July (1920) 62 Departed early cloudy and head wind cordelled all Morning. **1816** H. KER *Travels* 36 After getting above their cordaling ground, in swift water they make use of their warp. **1826** T. FLINT *Recoll.* 96 In two instances the boatmen..,when cordelling the boat directly at the base of these rocks, disengaged snakes from their retreats. **1832** J. K. PAULDING *Westward Ho!* I. ix. 83 A rope was taken ashore, and fastened to a rock, or stump, or sapling, and by this the boat was dragged along. This process is called cordelleing. **1838** S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 144 The men of the Hudson's Bay Company cordelled several batteaux down this rapid—part of the men going in the boats, and part on shore cordelling. **1885** U. S. GRANT *Mem.* II. xli. 37 To get up these rapids, steamers must be cordelled. **1940** H. H. HATCHER *Buckeye Country* 5 He..trudged along the bank..'cordelling'..his pirogue upstream.

†**cordement.** *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *acordement*, ACCORDMENT.] Agreement, reconcilation.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 1199 And kiste hire at þat cordement. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 2422 Syr, shalle I neuyr of cordemente wene, That we myght frendys be a3eyne? **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Cordement, *concordia*, *concordancia*.

corden, -ar, -er, obs. ff. CORDWAIN, -ER.

corder ('kɔːdə(r)). [f. CORD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who cords or fastens with a cord.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lviii. (1869) 204 My mooder Charitee was cordere and thredere of þis corde. **1824** SOUTHEY in *Lett.* (1856) III. 449 Take care this box be a little better corded than the last, the corder whereof ought to have been sent to the treading-mill.

2. An operative who forms a cord, welt, or braid, in the shoemaking and other trades.

1885 HARPER'S MAG. Jan. 280/2 A 'corder' forms the top and button scallops over a round-pointed piece of steel..fastened to a table. **1891** *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 9/1 Bonnaz Braiders and Corders.—Permanent weekly hands wanted.

3. In a sewing-machine: An appliance for stitching a piping-cord, or the like, between the folds of a fabric.

1870 *Willcox & Gibbs' Price List* 22 Cording with the Corder. The Corder lays the Cord while the Machine stiches it in.

corderoy, var. of CORDUROY.

cordevan, -vant, -wane, -wayn(e, weyne, obs. ff. CORDWAIN.

†**cordi-** in derivatives, formerly not infrequent for CARDI- from Gr. *καρδία* heart, on account of the identity of meaning and greater familiarity of the Latin *cor*, *cord-*: e.g. **cordialgic, cordignostic** (properly *cardiognostic*), **cordiology.**

1659 C. NOBLE *Inexped. of Exped.* 4, I shall leave that to the great Cordignostick that is above. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Stomach*, A Cordialgick Pain. **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* I. 38 Why may not the human heart be registered in a good sized quarto volume..and be made the basis to a system of Cordiology. *Ibid.*, To expose her heart..to the manipulation of a cordiologist.

cordial ('kɔːdɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 cordale.) [ad. med.L. *cordiāl-is* (perh. immed. through F. *cordial*, 14th c.), f. L. *cor*, *cord-* heart + -AL[1]: cf. L. *concordiālis*, f. *concordia*. *Cordiālis* appears to have been in its origin a word of medicine.]

A. *adj.* †1. Of or belonging to the heart. *Obs.*

cordial spirits (in Mediæval Physiology) = VITAL *spirits*, for 'the Vital Spirit resides in the heart, is dispersed by the arteries, etc.', and 'by the labour of yᵉ complexyon of the brayne..is the vital spirite made anymall' (Salmon 1671).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 þei [veynes] bryngen liif & dewe norischinge & cordialle spiritis. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Heerwith inungate the Cordiall pit verye fat, and this will allsoe cause appetite. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 426 If it be neither cordiall, nor stomacall. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. (1686) 153 An opinion..which magnifies the condition of the fourth finger of the Left Hand; presuming therein a cordial relation.

b. Of the heart as the seat of feeling, affection, etc.; internal.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. §39. 382 The verbal is very often quite different from the cordial Creed.

2. Of medicines, food, or beverages: Stimulating, 'comforting', or invigorating the heart; restorative, reviving, cheering.

†*cordial water* = spirit (*obs.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Fode to Man and Woman most eordyall. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 94 a, Al thinges whiche be cordiall, that is to say, which do in any wise comfort the hart. **1564-78** BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 55 A cordial ointment against the Pestilence. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 672 This cordial julep here ..With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* xviii. (1858) 287 He had brought me a case of bottles full of excellent cordial waters. **1797** COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, O weary lady, Geraldine, I pray you, drink this cordial wine! **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 215 Juniper berries are diuretic and cordial.

b. *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 77 This Affliction ha's a taste as sweet As any Cordiall comfort. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 189 He bestowed on them cordial statutes, (as I may call them,) for the preserving of the College in good health. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxviii. 204 All Sunday..was a cordial day to her from morning to night.

3. Hearty; coming from the heart, heartfelt; sincere, genuine, warm; warm and hearty in a course of action or in behalf of a cause.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 128 My only cordyall loue and frende. *c* **1489** —— *Blanchardyn* xlix. 190 Enflamed wyth yre & of cordyal wrath, for loue of their lord. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxxix. 721 My dere and cordyall frende. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 178 He was a stout and valiant gentleman, a cordial protestant. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 7 Soon may thy breast the cordial wish resume. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 183 To induce the emperor to give the cause his cordial support. **1870** R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* x. 184 A cordial abhorrence of what is sensual.

b. Warm and friendly in manner.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 276 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 157 The latter took a cordial leave of his host. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 58 'Right', said the minister, in a deep cordial tone.

¶4. quasi-*adv.* = 'By heart'. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Partenay* Prol. 10, I not aqueynted of birth naturall With frenshe his verray trew parfightnesse, Nor enpreyntyd is in mynde cordiall.

B. *sb.* 1. A medicine, food, or beverage which invigorates the heart and stimulates the circulation; a comforting or exhilarating drink. *Comm.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 443 For gold in Phisik is a cordial [*v.r.* cardial, cordeal, accordial], Therfore he louede gold in special. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 As pocyons, laxes, cordialles, plasters, and other medicynes. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. v. 50 Costly Cordialles she did apply. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 250 Aquavitæ distilled out of Wine..the chief cordial in cheering the heart of man. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 168 Observing I was ready to faint, [he] gave me a cordial to comfort me. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 100 He..sipped his evening cordial. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v, The closet which held the peppermint-water and other cordials.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1479 EARL RIVERS (*title*) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final thinges. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 41 A pleasing Cordiall..Is this thy Vow vnto my sickely heart. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 Harmlesse mirth is the best cordiall against the consumption of the spirits. **1751** N. COTTON *Visions in Verse* (R.), Reflections on a life well past Shall prove a cordial to the last. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Of all the cordials known to us, the best, safest, and most exhilarating..is society.

2. *Comb.*, as *cordial-bottle*, *-glass*; **cordial-maker, manufacturer,** 'a manufacturer of liqueurs, syrups, and sweet drinks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. viii, Fetch me the Cordial-glass in the Cabinet Window. **1800** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lottery* i, She thought herself obliged, every quarter of an hour, to have recourse to her cordial-bottle.

cordialgic, erroneous f. CARDIALGIC.

†'**cordialine,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CORDIAL + -INE.] Of the nature of a cordial.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 87 With some other Cordialine Medicine..to revive and keep up his spirits.

cordiality (kɔːdɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. CORDIAL + -ITY: cf. F. *cordialité* (Oudin, 16th c.); It. *cordialità*.]

†1. The quality of relating to the heart. *Obs.*[−1]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 184 That the practice..had any such respect of cordiality or reference unto the heart will much be doubted.

2. Cordial quality: a. Heartiness, earnestness, sincerity.

[**1598** FLORIO, *Cordialità*, hartines.] **1611** —— Hartinesse, cordiality. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 158 The sound cordiality, and constant warmth of a disinterested friendship. **1756** A. MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 456. IV. 370, I trust to the King's justice, and to the cordiality with which he acts, for a full discovery. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. (1866) 212 Margaret of Parma hated the Cardinal with great cordiality.

b. Sincere good-will or friendly feeling towards others; warmth and friendliness of manner.

1730 SWIFT in *Craftsman* No. 232, I will not suspect the present fidelity of France, and their cordiality to the protestant establishment. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 63 He..did not return your kindness with any cordiality. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 125 Had there been any cordiality between the European officers and the native garrison. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 12 His cordiality towards progress and improvement.

cordialize ('kɔːdɪəlaɪz), *v.* [f. CORDIAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make into a cordial.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772* 342 Rum, cordialized with Jelly of bilberries. **1861** SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 304 They hastily swallowed mugs full of steaming egg-hot and cordialised porter.

†2. To treat with cordials. *Obs. rare.*

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 43 A state which the unwary would assert to be typhus, and begin..to cordialise.

3. To make cordial or friendly.

1817 BP. JEBB in *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion..congenializes and cordializes human life.

4. *intr.* To become cordial; to be on terms of cordiality, fraternize (*with*). Chiefly *Sc.*

1834 A. KNOX *Corr.* II. 164 I have not, beyond these walls, one thoroughly congenial soul..I do not know even one, who cordializes with me, on the same intellectual level. **1863** J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec.* (ed. 3) 62 With devotional feeling..he cordialized wherever and in whomsoever it was found. **1864** —— *John Leech* (1882) 14 He would have found one student..with whom he would have cordialised.

cordially ('kɔːdɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

†1. = 'By heart'. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1479 CAXTON *Cordyall* A iv b/2 Yᵗ they may cordyally be enprynted with in your hertes.

2. Heartily, with all one's heart, in a way that proceeds from the heart.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxix. 517, I desyre you ryght cordeally, my dere frynd, shewe me yf ye haue any hurt. **1660** T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* ii. (1831) 24 If thou dost cordially resist and mourn for thy manifold distractions in prayer. **1799** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 123, I cordially sympathize with you. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 552 He cordially detests the Hindús. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 104 To this I cordially agreed.

3. With hearty friendliness or good-will; in a manner that betokens warm friendliness.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 379 How cordially I pressed His undissembling virtue to my breast. **1795** BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 Mrs. Burke desires to be most cordially remembered to you. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii, I was cordially invited to eat. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Lord John..cordially shook hands with him.

†'**cordialness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CORDIALITY.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Cordialité*, cordiallnesse, heartinesse. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 550 The cordialness of his love. **1691-8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 288 In all the Reality, Cordialness, Sincerity and Constancy of [our love].

Cordicole ('kɔːdɪkəʊl). [ad. mod.L. *cordicola*, f. *cor*, *cordi-* heart + *-cola* worshipper.] 'A worshipper of the heart': a nickname for one who worships the 'Sacred Heart'.

1854 J. B. DALGAIRNS *Devot. Hrt. of Jesus* (ed. 2) 38 It was in Jansenist periodicals that the nick-name of Cordicoles was attached to the members of the Confraternities. [**1833** *Catholic Dict.*, s.v. *Heart of Jesus*, Nicknamed 'Cardiolatræ' or 'Cordicolæ', and charged with Nestorianism.]

cordierite ('kɔːdɪəraɪt). *Min.* [Named (in 1813) after Cordier a French geologist. See -ITE.] A synonym of IOLITE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.*, Cordierite. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Cordierite-granite is a variety..containing cordierite or iolite.

'**cordies.** 'An American name for a kind of felt hat, covered with camel or goat hair' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

cordiform ('kɔ:dɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *cor, cordi-* heart + -FORM. Cf. F. *cordiforme.*] Heart-shaped.

cordiform foramen; the obturator foramen of reptiles. *cordiform tendon*; the central tendon of the diaphragm.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 286 Thorax slightly convex; scutellum generally cordiform. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* 292 The..marine turtles have the carapace cordiform and depressed like an elliptical arch. **1887** *Bookworm* Dec, 34 The famous cordiform map of Apian. [This map (1530). the earliest known on the single heart-shaped projection. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*]

cordignostic: see CORDI-.

cordil: see CORDYL, the water-newt.

cordilere, -ier, obs. ff. CORDELIER.

‖ **cordillas.** *Qbs.* [F., formerly *cordillats*, f. **cordille*, dim. of *corde* CORD: cf. *cordillon.*]

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 67 Cordillats Stuff per Piece of 28 Ells. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cordillas*, a kind of kersey.

‖ **cordillera** (kɔ:dɪ'ljɛərə). (In 8 *rarely* cordelier). [Sp. = mountain-chain, 'the running along of a rocke in great length' (Minsheu 1599), f. *cordilla*, in OSp. string, rope, dim. of *cuerda*:—L. *chorda* cord, rope.]

A mountain chain or ridge, one of a series of parallel ridges; in *pl.* applied originally by the Spaniards to the parallel chains of the Andes in South America (*las Cordilleras de los Andes*), subsequently extended to the continuation of the same system through Central America and Mexico.

Some geographers in the U.S. have proposed to transfer the name to the more or less parallel chains of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, with their intervening ridges and tablelands, termed by them the *Cordilleran region*; but this is not approved of by European geographers.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church) III. 12/1 The Cordillera grows rougher. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Pinchinca, one of the Cordeliers, immediately under the line. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 212 A cordillera and an atom are wielded or cast with equal facility by her [Nature's] powerful hand. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 516/1 (s.v. *Andes*) At the northern limit of the group of Loxa..the main range divides into two subordinate chains, or cordilleras. **1879** DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 15 A cordillera includes all the mountain-chains in the whole great belt of high land that borders a continent.

fig. **1781** ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 290 The ship upon a bed of rocks, mountains of them on one side, and cordeliers of water on the other.

Cordilleran (kɔ:dɪ'ljɛərən), *a.* orig. *U.S.* [f. CORDILLERA + -AN.] Designating, pertaining to, or resembling the Cordilleras.

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 465/1 We might think of our Cordilleran system as a great plateau, of unequal height in different parts, and everywhere bearing upon its surface a system of mountain ranges. **1896** *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* VII. 293 The Rocky mountain region of the North American continent, or, as called by others, the cordilleran region. **1940** *Geogr. Jrnl.* XCVI. 125 It may be questioned..how far one dare infer..that similar superficial outlines imply identical stress developments alike in ridges 2 kilometres in length and in cordilleran ranges. **1968** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 490/1 In North America the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the mountains between them are collectively known as the Cordilleras, and the entire area has been termed the Cordilleran region.

cordillere, obs. f. CORDELIER.

† **cor'diloquy.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cor, cordi-* heart, after *ventriloquy*: cf. CARDIPHONIA.] A speaking from the heart.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 83 Some have questioned ventriloquie, when men strangely speak out of their bellies..might I coin the word cordiloquie, when men draw the doctrines out of their hearts, etc.

cordinar, -er, obs. f. CORDWAINER.

† **'cordine.** *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Cordons d'une trompette*, the cordines or strings of a Trumpet.

cording ('kɔ:dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CORD *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of binding or fastening with a cord; hanging (quot. 1619). **b.** *Weaving.* The connexion of the treadles of a loom with the leaves of heddles by cords, in such a way as to produce the pattern required.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 33 A cording be your end. *a* **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepheards Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. **1822** A. PEDDIE (*title*) Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 524 The draught and cording of common fustian is very simple. *Ibid.* III. 982 Fig. 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

2. *concr.* Cords collectively; cordage; corded work.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 363 Ij dossen cording for coddes xij[d]. **1616** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. i, Nay then I must buy the stocke—send me good cording. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 583/2 They use Cording instead of Wood for Fuel. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 24 May, A narrow brimmed hat, with gold cording.

3. *cording quire* (of paper): see quot. 1825.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 182 Writing..upon the loose sheets of cording-quires. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1139 *Cassie Quires*, the two outside quires of the ream, also called cording quires.

cording, *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*, aphetic f. ACCORDING; see CORD *v.*[2]

cordiology: see CORDI-.

cordite ('kɔ:daɪt). [f. CORD + -ITE.] A smokeless explosive, introduced in 1889, so called from its cord-like appearance.

1889 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/3 The new explosive, known by the name of 'cordite' on account of its curiously string-like appearance. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7/2 A velocity of no less than 2,669 ft. has been realized with a 19½lb. charge of cordite from a 6-inch quick-firing gun.

cordivant, -iwin, obs. ff. CORDWAIN.

cord-leaf: see CORD *sb.*[1]

cordless ('kɔ:dlɪs), *a.* [f. CORD *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Of an electric device or appliance: working without a flex or cord; battery-powered.

1906 J. POOLE *Pract. Teleph. Handbk.* (ed. 3) xii. 170 The small and simpler [switch-]boards..may be divided into two classes—(1) the Cordless, in which the connections are made by means of plugs only; and (2) the Plug and Cord. **1923** T. E. HERBERT *Telephony* xiv. 349 Cordless boards. When the number of lines to be connected is small, it is possible..to effect all the required connections with the aid of plugs and jacks. *Ibid.* 351 An example will be given of a cordless type of board used on C.B. exchanges. **1948** J. ATKINSON *Teleph.* I. x. 182/2 The cordless switchboard has valuable advantages due to the absence of flexible conductors. **1962** E. BRUTON *Dict. Clocks* 51 *Cordless clock*, American name for a battery clock. **1964** *New Scientist* 1 Oct. 40/1 Much publicity has been given, particularly in the United States, to the use of batteries in..'cordless appliances'—electric shavers, hand power tools, vibrating tooth brushes. **1969** *Times* 17 Nov. 18/5 (Advt.), The cordless hotplate!.. Plug it in for about 10 mins, then use it cordless, for over an hour.

† **'cordlett.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *cordelette* small cord, dim. of *corde* CORD.

But perh. = *cordillats*, CORDILLAS.]

1661 in *Topographer* (1790) 20, 6 Cordletts and fowre Blanketts.

† **'cordly.** ? *Obs.* [Cf. F. *cordille* young tunny emerging from the egg: see Littré.] 'A tunny' (Halliwell). (No authority or reference given.)

cordoba ('kɔ:dəbə, -əvə). Also córdoba. [Sp., name of H. de *Córdoba*, Sp. governor of Nicaragua, *fl.* 1524.] The principal monetary unit of Nicaragua, equivalent to one hundred centavos.

1913 in WEBSTER Add. **1955** *Times* 4 July 13/4 The International Monetary Fund has agreed to a change in the par value of the Nicaraguan cordoba from five to seven a United States dollar.

cordon ('kɔ:dən), *sb.* Also 6 cordone, 8 cordoon. [a. F. *cordon*, deriv. of *corde* CORD; = It. *cordone*, Sp. *cordon*, Pr. *cordo*: in It. an augmentative, in F. also diminutive. The earliest form in Eng. appears to have been *cordone* from It.; but this was soon superseded by the Fr.]

1. *Fortif.* A course of stones along the line of junction of the rampart and parapet, or forming the coping of the escarp or inner wall of the ditch.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The ditch..to be made so deep, and cast vp so high, that it should couer the wall, at least vnto the Cordone. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*..In Fortification, a row of stones..set between the Wall of the Fortress that lies a-slope and the Parapet which stands upright; serving for an Ornament in Defences made of Masons-work. **1782** *Siege of Aubigny* 60 Humieres..had already gained the cordon of the rampart. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 261 The *Cordon* is a semicircular projection of stone..placed at the top of the slope of the revetment of the escarp.

2. *Arch.* A string-course, or projecting band of stone, usually flat, on the face of a wall.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*..In Architecture, a Plinth, or edge of Stone on the out-side of a Building. **1739** LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons set the last Stone of the *Torus* or *Cordon*. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Cordon*, the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

3. **a.** *Mil.* A line of troops composed of men placed at detached intervals, to prevent passage to or from the guarded area; a chain of military posts. Also *attrib.*, as in *cordon system, duty.*

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 If [our officers] order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the Chaplain for a *Denouement* of the mysterious word. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 These troops..are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a Cordon, surrounding the colony on the land side. **1817** WYNN in *Parl. Deb.* 356 A cordon of troops had been stationed on the banks of the river to intercept any communication. **1877** *Field Exerc. Infantry* 314 There are two systems of outposts, viz. the Cordon system, and the patrol system.

b. *transf.* A continuous line or circle of persons round any person or place.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xxiv, He attached himself to Mrs. Read's cordon of admirers. **1883** LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxii. 70 A large crowd..kept back by a cordon of police.

c. *fig.*

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 They propose that all Europe shall form a cordon to hedge in the cuckoo. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 212 To draw round it a cordon, and to allow ..no rival near the throne. **1879** W. F. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* Mar. 158 Foreigners who have been excluded by the strictest cordon ever drawn.

4. A guarded line between infected and uninfected districts, to prevent intercommunication and spread of a disease or pestilence, *lit.* and *fig.* Called also *sanitary cordon, cordon sanitaire.*

1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 264 If a cordon against the ordinary plague is an expedient measure, etc. **1847** in WEBSTER. **1857** C. KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. p. ii, Leave us to draw a cordon sanitaire round the tainted states, and leave the system to die a natural death. **1860** G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 89 A sanitary cordon as a protection from the plague may have mitigated the ravages of this scourge in Eastern Europe. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/6 They will establish cordons and lazarettos in order to insure the complete isolation of all infected towns. **1920** *Punch* 7 Jan. 5/1 Los Angeles..is suffering from an unprecedented crime wave. A proposal by President Carranza to draw a *cordon sanitaire* round the place has not yet reached Washington. **1940** B. WARD *Russian Foreign Policy* 7 Thus the Allies succeeded in creating a *cordon sanitaire* of buffer-states to cut Communism off from Europe. **1964** HALL & WHANNEL *Popular Arts* II. vii. 191 The school..believes it is drawing a *cordon sanitaire* around the imagination of the young reader. **1968** *Internat. Encycl. Soc. Sci.* IV. 211/1 A *cordon sanitaire* is a territory separating two powers who if they combined in a single land mass might constitute a threat to other nations.

5. **a.** An ornamental cord or braid forming a part of costume. Also, the cord worn by Franciscans.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 219 (Jam.) Lang slevis with silver pasmentis and small cordonis of silvir and blew silk. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (T.), All lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's cordon. **1619** Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 960 (Jam.) What are such cuts and cordons, silkes and satins..but infallible tokens of an unsanctified heart? **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 This done he knitteth the Cordon of the Cloak about him. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 4 Ordinary Jews had the cordons or binders of their fringes of this colour. **1842** AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 28 Unconsciously tied and untied the rich cordon that fastened his cloak several times. **1882** CUSSANS *Heraldry* 242 The Mantle [of the Order of the Garter]..is fastened by a rich white cordon, with large tassels, which extend to about the middle of the body.

b. *Her.* An ornamental cord accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary.

‖ 6. A ribbon, usually worn scarfwise, as part of the insignia of a knightly order. [Either confessedly Fr. (kɔrdõ) or a Gallicism, the English equivalent being RIBBON.]

grand cordon: that distinguishing the highest class or grade of such an order. *blue cordon* (F. *cordon bleu*): the sky-blue ribbon worn by the Knights-grand-cross of the French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbon kings; hence extended to other first-class distinctions: cf. BLUE RIBBON. These and similar names are also applied to the wearers of the insignia, and by extension to other persons of distinction; *cordon bleu*, jocularly or familiarly, a first-class cook; also *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* 255 He meets with several Noblemen, some with a blew Cordoon. **1769** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 17 Sept. (1941) X. 292 Everybody rushes in, Princes of the blood, *cordons bleus*, abbés, housemaids. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 9 The ceremony of the day was, the King's investing the Duke of Berri..with the cordon blue. **1826** M. KELLY *Reminisc.* (ed. 2) II. 83 His chief French cook..was a great artist, a real *cordon bleu*. **1829** SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Comp.* IV. VII. 263 For in his family, and this The Corporation knew, It rightly would be valued more Than any cordon bleu. **1836** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 62 Cordons, as they call them ..the things they wear over their shoulders with the Garter, Bath, Thistle and St. Patrick. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. XXXV. 343 'How good this is!' said Popjoy, good-naturedly. 'You must have a *cordon bleu* in your kitchen.' **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 229 He suffered himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. **1959** R. POSTGATE *Good Food Guide* 266 The wife's cooking is described by a member as 'Cordon Bleu'. **1960** *Times* 9 Jan. 11/3 She had many requests to combine 'Cordon Bleu' cooking with flower arrangement, but.. arranged..a separate 'Cordon Bleu' cookery school. **1963** *Economist* 30 Nov. 931/1 To help the blue stocking..to turn into a *cordon bleu.*

7. *Hort.* A fruit-tree made by pruning to grow as a single stem (usually as an espalier or wall tree). Hence *cordon-trained, cordon tree.*

1878 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gard. Paris* (ed. 2) 280 A cordon means a tree confined to a single stem, that stem being furnished with spurs, or..little fruiting branches nailed in. *Ibid.* 417 The U form, or double Cordon, is best suited for a very high wall or fence. **1882** *Garden* 16 Sept. 264/1 The fruits were all gathered from cordon-trained trees. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 6/1 Pyramid, bush, and cordon trees..that will often with their first year's crop repay their cost.

† 8. 'The twist of a rope' (Bailey fol. 1730–6).

'cordon, *v.* [a. F. *cordonner*, f. *cordon.*]

† 1. *trans.* To twist into a cord or rope. *Obs. rare.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. vii. 110 This long haire, tressed and cordonned after the Anticke practise.

† 2. To ornament with a cordon or braid. *Obs. rare.*

1561 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, sevin quaiffis of claith of silvir, cordonit with blak silk.

3. To enclose with, or to cut *off* with, a cordon (senses 3 and 4). Also *fig.*

1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 61/1 Chicago is fairly cordoned by a great chain of mammoth manufacturing plants. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 11/2 The city blocks are rigorously cordoned by troops. *Ibid.*, Within the precincts of the cordoned quarantine harbour section. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 15 Mar., The Wilhelmstrasse was at first cordoned off. **1927** *Daily Express* 11 Feb. 1/3 The building was promptly cordoned off until reinforcements arrived. **1956** *Ann. Reg. 1955* 210 The Swiss police acted promptly, cordoning off the building.

cordonar, obs. f. CORDWAINER.

'cordoned, *ppl. a.* [f. CORDON + -ED².]

1. Decorated with the cordon of an order.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 263 Your starred and cordoned agitator of the Bourse.

2. Having an encircling line or band in relief.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 825/3 In most cases they [vases] were surrounded by beads or raised 'cordons' which divided them into zones .. the clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases.

‖**cordonnet.** [F. (kɔrdɔne), dim. of *cordon.*] A loosely spun thick silk thread or weak cord made from waste or inferior silk, and used for fringes, outlines of lacework, etc., where strength is not required.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cordonnet*, coarse silk. **1886** W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Fire Ins., Cordonet.*

cordotomy (kɔː'dɒtəmɪ). *Surg.* Also chordotomy. [f. CORD *sb.*¹, CHORD *sb.*¹: see -TOMY.] Severance of certain nerve-tracts within the spinal cord for the relief of pain.

1923 FRAZIER & SPILLER in *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry* IX. 1 (*heading*) Section of the anterolateral columns of the spinal cord (chordotomy). **1961** *Lancet* 5 Aug. 303/2 Cases in which cordotomy was undertaken for the relief of pain.

†**'cordous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [prob. repr. a med.L. **chordōsus*, f. *chorda* CORD.] Affecting the 'cords' or sinews.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 þe crampe is a sijknes cordous eiþer nervous.

cordovan ('kɔːdəvæn), *a.* and *sb.* Also (6 corduban), 7 cordovant, 7–8 -devan, -divan, -devant -divant, (cordiaunt), and with capital initial. [a. Sp. *cordován* (now *cordobán*) 'cordouan or Spanish leather' (Minsheu 1599); *cordováno* adj., of *Cordova*. The same word as CORDWAIN, but adopted directly from Sp. at a later date. Originally, and still dialectally, *cordo'van*; the forms in *-ant* appear to be owing to false analogy; perh. to association with *van-*, *avan-*, as weakened form of AVANT-.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cordova; made of the leather there manufactured.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Taperados*, the inside of a cordouan skin turned outwards. **1618** FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* IV. vii, You musk-cat, Cordevan-skin! **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, I .. was almost poison'd with a pair of Cordivant gloves he wears. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* iv, His walking boots were of cordovan leather. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, She removed the cordovan leather from the grand piano.

B. *sb.* 1. One who belongs to Cordova (L. *Corduba*).

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 29 The famous Corduban.

2. Cordovan leather; = CORDWAIN.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, Hanging scrip of finest cordevan. **1651** OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 114 In Cordovant at leisure walk the Street. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vi. (1737) 23 Of their Skins the best Cordivant will be made. **1811** A. SCOTT *Poems, Rural Content* iv, But now they're flung by, an' I've bought cordovan. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 96 In .. leather whose grain is tender, as cordovan, which is manufactured from horse-hides.

†3. A skin of this leather. *Obs.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *Vote poem*, No Roman perfumes, Buffs or Cordovans. **1727** W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 407 Goat-Skins undrest, Cordevants. **1750** BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 734 Red and yellow Cordouans.

Cordtex ('kɔːdtɛks). *Mil.* [f. CORD *sb.*¹ + TEX(TILE *a.* and *sb.*] The proprietary trade name of a type of detonating fuse consisting of a core of high explosive in a textile and plastic covering.

1935 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 13 Feb. 189/2 *Cordtex.* Explosive fuses. Nobel's Explosives Company Limited. **1950** *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 538/1 Cordtex or Primacord .. have in place of blackpowder a considerably thicker core of a sensitive detonating explosive PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate). **1966** D. HOLBROOK *Flesh Wounds* 95 The intake chimneys and sealing tapes round the guns were blown away by lashings of an explosive cable called Cordtex.

corduane, obs. f. CORDWAIN.

corduroy ('kɔːdərɔɪ, -'rɔɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 corderoy, 9 cord de roy, corde du roy. [A name app. of English invention: either originally intended, or soon after assumed, to represent a supposed Fr. **corde du roi* 'the king's cord'; it being a kind of 'cord' or corded fustian.

No such name has ever been used in French: on the contrary, among a list of articles manufactured at Sens in 1807, Millin de Grandmaison *Voyage d. Départ. du Midi* I. 144 enumerates 'étoffes de coton, futaines, kings-cordes', evidently from English. Wolstenholme's Patent of 1776 mentions nearly every thing of the fustian kind except corduroy, which yet was well known by 1790. *Duroy* occurs with *serge* and *drugget* as a coarse woollen fabric manufactured in Somersetshire in the 18th c., but it has no apparent connexion with *corduroy*. A possible source has been pointed out in the English surname *Corderoy*.]

A. *sb.*

1. a. A kind of coarse, thick-ribbed cotton stuff, worn chiefly by labourers or persons engaged in rough work.

1774 *Chadwick's Patent* No. 1093, Cotton corderoys, cotton and linen corderoys. **1795** [see B. 1]. *c* **1810** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Fustian*, The manufacture comprehends the various cotton stuffs known by the names of corduroy, velverett, velveteen, thicksett, etc. **1820** SYD. SMITH *Lett.* clxxv, No distant climes demand our corduroy, Unmatched habiliment for man and boy. **1836** URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 332 Eight-shaft cord, vulgarly called corduroy. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* x. 84 He was dressed for the most part in shabby corduroy.

b. Extended as a trade name to other fabrics of similar appearance.

1884 *Even. Standard* 28 Aug. 4/3 Corduroy is the 'coming material' .. The new *corde du roy* will be a dainty silken fabric, as indeed it was in the beginning. [A baseless assertion.]

2. *pl.* Corduroy trousers. *colloq.*

1787–91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* XV. (1809) 127 Nothing but a pair of corderoys between him and the Horse's back. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114 A fellow in corduroys.

3. A corduroy road (see B. 3); the structure of such a road.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 114 Over these abominable corduroys the vehicle jolts, jumping from log to log. **1865** *Reader* 30 Sept. 364/3 Long timbers both above and beneath, placed parallel to the road, and pinned to the corduroy. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* June 105/2 The government road .. in comparison with which the roughest 'corduroy' would appear a brilliant .. innovation.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the *sb.*]

1. Made of the fabric corduroy.

1789 *Loiterer* 9 May 8 My boy was dressed in .. corderoy breeches, and cotton stockings. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 An old brown coat, and old corduroy breeches. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 418 Antigropelos boots, and everlasting corduroy breeches.

2. Ribbed and furrowed like corduroy.

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 13 Their surface was so deeply chiselled over with 'corduroy' work. **1891** *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Some of it is striped in tiny ridges, and is therefore called corduroy crêpon, though the ridges are merely miniatures of the furrows in corduroy.

3. orig. *U.S.* Applied to a road or causeway constructed of trunks of trees laid together transversely across a swamp or miry ground; hence, to bridges, etc. of the same construction.

1822 J. WOODS *Eng. Prairie* 219 From this town .. along a rough road with many log-bridges; but some of my fellow passengers, from the state of Kentucky, called them corderoy. **1824** W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 147 A Corderoy Road consists of small trees, stripped of their boughs, and laid touching one another, without any covering of earth. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 85 The anguish we endured from the corduroy crossways. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 318 Picking our way along the swampy corduroy road. **1875** tr. *Comte de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 9 The whole Federal army was at work .. constructing long solid corduroy causeways through the marshy forests. **1877** J. E. TAYLOR *Tourists' Guide Suffolk* 30 In the latter countries .., 'corduroy' roads are made .. before metalled. **1882** *Three in Norway* vii. 48 There is a corduroy bridge over the Slangen river. **1926** T. E. LAWRENCE *Seven Pillars* (1935) VII. lxxxii. 457 Across the sandy neck from the first flat to the second we built a corduroy road of brushwood. **1941** J. GORE *George V* xiii. 161 The pomp of royal pageantry seemed strangely out of keeping with shack villages and corduroy roads.

corduroy (kɔːdə'rɔɪ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To form (a road) by laying tree-trunks or split logs close together transversely with the rounded surface upwards; to cross (a swamp) with a road so made. So *to corduroy it.*

1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 8 Jan. 8/6 'Corduroying it' up to an enemy is tedious work. **1862** B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* IV. 357 The marshy places are corduroyed with small logs. **1880** MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 52 The 'main road' .. is roughly corduroyed by the roots of trees.

corduroyed ('kɔːdərɔɪd, -'rɔɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Clad in corduroy. Also *fig.*

1832 *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* I. 225/1 This excellent specimen of corduroyed honesty and worth. **1847** R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* I. 10 Corduroyed men .. bawling coals or yellow sand. **1910** A. BENNETT *Clayhanger* I. xiv. 123 Mr. Orgreave had a confabulation with the corduroyed man. **1959** W. D. PEREIRA *North Flight* viii. 123 A crowd of corduroyed young men.

2. Formed as a corduroy road.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 242 Over these corduroyed parts of the road, the carriage goes securely, but bumpingly.

cordwain ('kɔːdweɪn). *arch.* Forms: 4–6 cordewan(e, -wayn(e, -weyne, (corden), 5 cordwane, -uane, (corwen), 6 cordwayne, -uain, -waine, -iwin, cordowan, 5– cordwain. For later forms see CORDOVAN. [ME. *corduan(e*, *cordewan(e*, a. OF. *cordoan*, *-ouan*, *-ewan* = Pr. *cordoan*, It. *cordovano*, OSp. *cordovan*, prop. adj. 'of Cordova', f. Sp. *Cordova*, *Cordoba*, Pr. *Cordoa*, F. *Cordoue*:—L. *Corduba* a town of Spain, where this leather was made. (The word has also passed into the other Teutonic langs.; Du. *korduaan* formerly *kordewaen* (Kilian), Ger., Da. *corduan.*)]

Spanish leather made originally at Cordova, of goat-skins tanned and dressed, but afterwards frequently of split horse-hides; = CORDOVAN. Much used for shoes, etc. by the higher classes during the Middle Ages.

[**1128** ORDERICUS VITALIS *Hist. Eccl.* II. 453 Inde subtolares corduanos Hugo prior ei dedit.] *c* **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 126 Bischopes wole kepe here feet ful cleene wiþ scarlett and cordewane. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 21 His schoon of cordewane [*v.r.* -wayn, -wayne, -weyne]. *a* **1400** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Newe sadeles, corden oþer tray. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off ffyne cordewan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. **14..** *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628/19 Incrustas allutam, *gl.* clowtyst corduane. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 76 A Cordewayn [MS. A Corwen], *aluta.* *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 478 Me thinketh thy vysage is couered ouer wᵗ blacke cordewan. **1593** DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 177 His Cockers were of Cordiwin, His Hood of Miniveere. **1814** CARY *Dante* xx. 117 Who now were willing he had tended still The thread and cordwain. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, Shoes of Spanish cordwain fastened with silver buckles.

cordwainer ('kɔːdweɪnə(r)). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1–5 cordewaner(e, 5 -wenere, corduener(e, (corwaner, kordwanner), 5–6 cordeweyner(e, -wayner, cordwaner, 5–7 -wayner, 6 -weiner, -wener, 6– cordwainer; *corruptly* 7 cordwiner, 7–9 -winder. *β.* 5–6 cordyner(e, 6–7 -inere, -ener, (*Sc.* -anar, -inar, -enar, -onar), 6–9 *Sc.* cordiner. *γ.* 6–7 corviner. [a. AF. *cordewaner* = OF. *cordoanier*, *-ouanier*, *-uennier*, etc., mod.F. *cordonnier*, f. *cordewan*, *cordouan*, CORDWAIN. Cf. It. *cordovaniere*, MDu. *kordewanier* (Kilian), MHG. *kurdiwæner*, shoemaker. Originally in Sp., It., and OF., a maker of or dealer in cordovan leather; thence in later F. and the Teutonic langs., a worker in this leather, a shoemaker. The form *cordiner* was retained till a late period in Scotland.]

A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. Now *obs.* as the ordinary name, but often persisting as the name of the trade-guild or company of shoemakers, and sometimes used by modern trades unions to include all branches of the trade. (In Scotland in the 18th c. distinguished from 'shoemaker': see 1722 in *β.*)

a. a **1100** in Earle *Land Charters* 257 Randolf se cordewan[ere]. **1200** *Rotuli Chartarum* 61/1 Roger Cordewaner. **1397** *Act 21 Rich. II*, c. 16 § 1 Qe null Suour ne Cordewaner ne use la mistier de Tanner. **1415** *York Myst.* Introd. 23 Cordwaners. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 651/31 *Hic alutarius, Aᵉ* cordewenere. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 173 They lighted att a corduenersˉ house. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Coryers, cordwayners, and cobelers. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 79 A cordweiner, *calcearius.* **1600** DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 44 *L. Ma.* Maister Eyre, are all these Shoomakers? *Eyre.* All Cordwainers, my good Lord Mayor. **1682** MRS. BEHN *False Count* I. i, Her Father .. was in his youth an English cordwinder, that is to say a shoomaker. **1720** STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 299/1 The company of Shoemakers or Cordwainers as they stile themselves .. were first incorporated in the 17th year of King Henry VI. **1814** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 30 The unanimous resolution of the incorporated Company of Cordwainers of Newcastle upon Tyne. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. (1858) 128 This poor Cordwainer, as we said, was a Man. **1837** WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 325 Surrendering thyself to .. cordwinders, To leather-cutters and to hide-dealers. **1892** *Alden's Oxford Almanac* 45 Trades Unions .. Cordwainers' Society.

β. **1473–4** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 65 To Henry Lintstare the Kingis cordenar. **1481** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 331 The crafte of cordynere2. **1512** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 7 The crafte of cordeners in Oxford. **1552** LYNDESAY *The Tragedy* 353 Ane trym Tailyeour, ane connyng Cordonar. **1608** *N. Riding Records* (1884) I. 125 John Simpson of Staythes, cordener. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 85 Cordiner or Cordwayner. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 124 The magistrats apprehended .. one Killon, a cordiner. **1722** *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The cordiners petition the council to be incorporated and separated from the shoe-makers 'or those who make single-soled shoes'.

γ. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xliii, Another shoomaker who had taken the next corviners shop unto him. —— *Ibid.* (1634) I. 188 The art of sowing, as wel for tailors as Corviners and shoomakers.

'cordwainery. [f. prec.: see -ERY.] The art or craft of the cordwainer; shoemaker's work.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in Cordwainery. **1884** *Mag. of Art* Jan. 118 The simplicity of American-Indian cordwainery.

cordwaining ('kɔːdweɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORDWAIN(ER + -ING¹.] The art or craft of the cordwainer; cordwainery.

1758 in L. Chalkley *Chron. Settlem. Virginia* (1912) I. 470 Binds himself .. to learn cord waining. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XL. 13, I entertain the most exalted ideas of the ingenious 'art and craft of cordwaining'. **1900** *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/2 He was initiated at his father's house of business .. into the mysteries of cordwaining. **1901** W. J. LOCKE *Usurper* xv, I think I shall learn to make boots. Have you any professors of cordwaining at Greybrooke, Alicia?

cordwinder, corrupt form of CORDWAINER.

'cord-wood. [f. CORD *sb.*[1] 9.] Wood stacked in 'cords'; wood for fuel cut in lengths (usually) of 4 feet. Also *attrib.* Now chiefly in America.

1638-9 *N. Riding Records* IV. 109 A man presented for stealing Cord wood. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 543 (*North America*) A strong breast-work of cordwood. **1878** MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 73 Zeph's sled was..loaded up with cord-wood. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cord-wood*, a pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel.

cordy ('kɔ:dɪ), *a. rare.* Of or like cord.

1611 COTGR., *Enflecheures*, the ratlings; the cordie steps whereby Mariners climbe vp to the top of a Mast. **1718** ROWE *Lucan* 246 With cordy Sinews oft' her Jaws are strung. **1861** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 267 The dark and dirty water, which is opaque and cordy, and of a uniform grey.

†**cordyl.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. κορδύλ-ος water-newt.] An old book-name of the water-newt, or some allied animal; now applied to a genus of lizards (*Cordylus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 Of the Cordil..I finde some difference about the nature of this living creature..whether it be a Serpent or a Fish. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. iv. 402 The Cordyle, the Tockay, the Tejuguacu.

cordylar, obs. f. CORDELIER.

‖**cordyline** (kɔ:dɪ'laɪni:). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κορδύλη club.] A liliaceous genus of trees, sometimes called palm-lilies, found in tropical Africa, Madagascar, the Malay Archipelago, etc.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 391. **1887** C. WRAGGE in *Gd. Words* 687 Tropical cordylines.

core (kɔə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4- core; also 4-5 coore, 5-7 coare, (7 chore, choare, kore, quore), 7-8 coar. [Appears *c* 1400, in senses 1, 2; *core* has been the prevailing spelling from the first. Etymology uncertain.

Minsheu conjectured 'perhaps it hath its name from L. *cor* the heart, because it lieth in the middle of the fruit'. Skinner pronounced it 'from F. *cœur*, It. *cuore*, L. *cor*', which has been repeated by most etymologists since. But the original meaning does not agree with any sense of the L. *cor* or Fr. *cœur*, and it was not app. till late in the 16th c. that any one thought of associating it with the notion of 'heart'. Moreover the OF. word was *cuer*, which in the end of 14th c. gave place to *cueur*, latinized after the Renascence to *coeur*, *cœur*. Other conjectures are that it represents F. *corps* (OF. also *cors*) body, or *cor* horn. Some support is given to the last by sense 3 (see esp. quot. 1580); but the persistent final *e* of the Eng. word is a great obstacle to any such derivation. The primary sense of *core* had formerly been expressed by COLK.]

I. Original literal senses.

1. a. The dry horny capsule imbedded in the centre of the pulp and containing the seeds or pips of the apple, pear, quince, etc. (= COLK).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XVII. lxxxi. (Tollem. MS.), Som greynes beþ ordeynid in harde cores [*ed.* 1495 coares, L. *in substantia callosa*] within þe frute, as it fareþ in apples and in peres. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 506 Take quynces ripe, and pare hem..but kest away the core. *Ibid.* III. 968. *c* **1440** *Douce MS.* 55. fo. 31 Pare hem & take oute the coore. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 61 An Apple, whiche shal be parted by the myddle in foure parties right..by the core [*par le moilon*]. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 In the middle of the fruite [Pear] there is a Coare with kernels or peppins. **1601** BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 138 The spottes of an apple about the quore. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 423 Take your Quinces and pare them, and cut them in slices from the chore. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. §2 The Coar is originated from the Pith; for the Sap..quits the Pith, which thereby hardens into a Coar. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. Concl., None throws away the apple for the core. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 Take a mellow Apple, take out the Core. **1887** MRS. BURNETT *Fauntleroy* xi. 216 He'd set there, an' eat..apples out of a barrel, an' pitch his cores into the street.

†b. *fig.* Something that sticks in one's throat, that one cannot swallow or get over; also, in allusion to ADAM'S APPLE (sense 2), said of part of the original corrupt nature still remaining. *Obs.*

c **1460** *Play Sacram.* 757 Lord I haue offendyd the in many a sundry vyse That styckyth at my hart as hard as a core. *a* **1569** KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 33 We are all choked with the core of carnall concupiscence. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. (1632) 468 This scruple was such a core in Anselm his mouth that he would not pronounce the words of Contract vntill, etc. *c* **1630** DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 631 The coare of Adams apple is still in their throat, which the blood of the Messias hath washt away in the righteous. *a* **1640** W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 157 This will be a core to his conscience another day. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xvii. 25.

2. An unburnt part in the centre of a coal, piece of limestone, etc. (= dial. *cowk*: see COKE, COLK.)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 387 Askes of sarment Wherof the flaume hath lefte a core exile, The body so, not alle the bones, brent. **1840-56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 253 Lime core is unfit for making cement and mortar, but it is very serviceable as a dry filling at the backs of walls, etc. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Core*..is also the interior part of a lump of lime, which has not been sufficiently burnt. In slaking lump lime these 'cores' will not disintegrate.

3. a. The more or less hard mass of dead tissue in the centre of a boil. Formerly also app. a callosity or corn in the feet.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 351/2 So harde is [a] carbuncle, catching ones a core, to bee..cured. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Cor*, a core in the feete. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 6 Healing bloudy wounds and festred coares. **1624** QUARLES *Job Milit.* E ij b, With Potsheards to scrape off those rip'ned cores..from out his sores. **1640-4** SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 25 Now we see what the Sores are..let us be very careful to draw out the Cores of them. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 692. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4772/4 His off Footlock before..troubled with Coars. **1807-26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 65 (*Boils*) Under which is a mass of destroyed cellular membrane, called a *core*. **1856** DRUITT *Surg. Vade M.* 195 The discharge of a flake of softened lymph, and a small sloughy shred of areolar tissue..what is called a core.

†b. *fig.* of inward evil, ill feeling, etc. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 He would ..drawe the core forth of impostum'd sin. **1619** W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 66 He hath a sensible edge, and a kind of kore against those that stand betwixt him and this reputation. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 525 They would never again be so fully reconcil'd, that there would not still remain a Core in the bosom of the one or the other. **1680** OTWAY *Caius Marius* V. ii, The Core and Bottom of my Torment's found. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. §7 (1740) 428 The Canker, or Coar, of the late Rebellion was torn out by this loyal Acknowledgment.

c. A disease of sheep, or a tumour characteristic of the disease. Also a disease in pigeons.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 127 [Observe if the skin of the sheep] is clear from cores and jogs under the jaws. **1792** OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 121/1 Core, in pigeons, a malady so called from its likeness to the core of an apple. **1818** TODD, *Core*..6. A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers. *Chambers.* **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Core*, a disease in sheep.

II. *transf.* A central portion that is cut out, or that remains after using the surrounding parts.

[App. the notion is taken from the core of fruit, which is cut out, or left uneaten.]

4. A central portion cut out and removed; esp. the cylindrical mass of rock extracted in the process of boring. Also, a portion extracted from the bed of an ocean or lake. So *core-sampler* (see 15).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 98 Ant-hills..are best destroyed this way, being opened, the Soard taken up, and the Coar taken out, and scattered before the Plough. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 Then with a Semi-circular Tool loosen the whole Core, or middle of the Ball, and pitch the Core with the point opposite to the Center. **1810** *Specif. Murdock's Patent* No. 3292. 2 The cores cut out of the larger sorts of pipes I use as columns or..form them into smaller pipes. **1882** *Standard* No. 17946. 2 The Diamond Rock-boring apparatus..brings up solid cores of rock full of their characteristic fossils. **1938** C. S. PIGGOT in *Sci. Monthly* Mar. 201 (*heading*) Core samples of the ocean bottom. **1939** PIGGOT & URRY in *Jrnl. Washington Acad. Sci.* XXIX. 405 (*heading*) The radium content of an ocean-bottom core. **1950** *Ann. Reg. 1949* 428 A continuous record of the bottom profile..registered by..200 long cores taken from depths between 2,000 and more than 4,000 fathoms, the integral core-length exceeding one statute mile. **1956** *Nature* 10 Mar. 451/1 Dr. B. Kullenberg, during the Second World War, developed a piston core-sampler capable of taking cores 60 ft. in length. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* xviii. 309 Deeper samples of the mud are obtained by an apparatus called a core-sampler. This will raise an undisturbed core of bottom-deposit many feet in length. **1970** *Nature* 6 June 934/2 Palaeomagnetic measurements of deep sea sediment cores could yield additional information about the past motions of the sea floor.

5. The remaining central portion of a mass from which the superficial parts have been cut or chipped away; *e.g.* of a hay-rick, and in *Prehist. Archæol.* of a flint nodule, whence flakes have been chipped for flint knives, etc. Also *attrib.*, applied to implements consisting of a trimmed core of flint or to cultures characterized by this type of implement.

1800 J. HURDIS *Fav. Village* 120 The sweet remnant of the hoarded rick Sliced to a core. **1862** FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 308 The square columns..have been in some places literally chipped to pieces and a rude irregular core only remains. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 184 One of those siliceous cores or nuclei with numerous facets from which flint flakes or knives had been struck off. **1926** *Guide Antiqu. Stone Age Brit. Mus.* 14 The change from a core-industry to a flake-industry. *Ibid.* 26 Flints were required for..scraping, planing, sawing, and boring, but for these processes flakes would be more useful than core-implements. **1927** PEAKE & FLEURE *Hunters & Artists* iv. 42 The earliest palaeolithic implements..were mostly core implements, fashioned from a block of flint by removing flakes from its surface until the desired form had been achieved. **1935** *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* I. I. 4 Already in 1916 the Bavarian, Obermaier,..had distinguished core-cultures and flake-cultures in lower palaeolithic industries. **1937** GARROD & BATE *Stone Age Mt. Carmel* I. I. iii. 32 Cores and core-scrapers..were extremely abundant... They are for the most part roughly pyramidal and rather small. **1947** J. & C. HAWKES *Prehist. Brit.* i. 9 The core-tool will have both faces rounded and trimmed. *Ibid.* 12 The core-culture folk at the height of the cold phases seem..to have retreated southward towards Africa, returning again with the milder weather.

III. *transf.* A central part of different character from that which surrounds it: chiefly technical.

6. *generally.*

1784 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1816) IV. 353 This is a mere excuse to save their crackers..The core of the fireworks cannot be injured. **1843** *Rep. Brit. Association* 112 The patent substitute for corks and bungs is obtained by employing an elastic core of fibrous materials..and covering it with a thin sheet of India rubber. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. §8 The spinal cord..a rod or column of white matter..enclosing a slender core of grey substance. **1863** TYNDALL *Heat* ii. §48 (1870) 46 Within the flame we have a core of gas as yet unburnt.

7. *spec.* a. *Arch.* The interior part of a wall or column (in this sense formerly often *choar*). b. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A wall or structure impervious to water, placed in an embankment or dike of porous material. c. The central portion of a window-lead or came connecting the leaf or part overlapping the edges of the glass.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 To fill the Choare of a wall..Several cracks in walls, whereof the Choares are hollow. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 309 The core of the rubble-work of the Grecian walls is impenetrable to a tool. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The core of a column is a strong post of some material inserted in its central cavity when of wood. *Ibid.* §2229 a, An ancient lead of the usual width consisting of the leaf..and the core. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* LI. 229/2 The stuff of which the core of the wall was composed.

d. *hard core*: see quots.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 317 (Hoppe) The phrase 'hard-core' seems strictly to mean all such refuse matter as will admit of being used as the foundation of roads, buildings, etc. **1880** S. M. PALMER in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 252 Rough bits of all kinds of material, which goes by the name of 'Hard Core'.

e. That part of a nuclear reactor which contains fissile material.

1949 *Nucleonics* Dec. 43/1 The core or active section of the pile, in its simplest form, may consist merely of a mass of fissionable material or nuclear fuel. **1954** *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 36/2 The high pressure core will be contained in a carbon-steel vessel nine feet in diameter, coated with stainless steel. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 20 Aug. 115/3 Radiation from the core appears as a bluish-green glow. **1971** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 30 Apr. 17/4 One species [of alga] lives in the cooling water that circulates round the cores of nuclear reactors.

f. All the electrons of an atom (together with its nucleus) other than the valency electrons.

1926 *Proc. R. Soc.* A. CXI. 86 When one electron is much more easily removed than any other, it is reasonable to think of it as a 'series electron' and the rest of the atom as a 'core'. **1927** J. W. FISHER tr. *M. Born's Mech. Atom* iii. 130 This one electron is in an orbit..far removed from the rest of the atom, or 'core'. [*Note*] German, *Rumpf.* The English equivalent of this word is not completely standardised: the alternatives 'body', 'trunk', 'kernel' have been used by different writers. **1937** J. W. T. SPINKS tr. *Herzberg's Atomic Spectra & Atomic Struct.* i. 70 There are only two electrons outside the atomic core of the alkaline earths. **1965** PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. ii. 37 Sodium..has a core of completed *K*- and *L*-electron shells. **1970** G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* v. 90 The argon core effectively screens the nuclear charge from a 3*d* electron.

8. *Founding.* An internal mould filling the space intended to be left hollow in a hollow casting.

false core: a loose piece in the mould, used for producing a surface of hollowed or complicated form in the casting; called also a *drawback*.

1727-51 CHAMBERS s.v. *Foundery*, The inner mould, or core..The use of the core in statues is to lessen the weight, and save metal. **1756** *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Foundery of Bells*, The core..is made of bricks, breaking the corners without to give the masonry its exact rotundity. **1819** REVELEY *Let. to Shelley* 12 Nov., The melted metal..may run..into them, and fill up the vacant space left between the core and the shell. **1857** LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The inner mould or core..the shape of the inside of the bell. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 472 The drawbacks, or false cores, made of sand pressed hard (and admitting of taking to pieces by joints).

9. The central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds (a process of the frontal bone); = COLK[1] b.

1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 395 The slug or core on which the horn is moulded. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 516/2 Horns ..having a position analogous..to that of the osseous cores of the Stags. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 281 The skull was armed with two or three pairs of horn cores.

10. *Electr.* a. The bar or cylinder of soft iron forming the central part of an electro-magnet, or of an induction coil.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxv. 377 The deep-seated magnetic contents of the globe..are just in the condition to act as a soft iron core to the currents round them. **1870** TYNDALL *Lect. Electricity 4 note*, The attraction exerted by electro-magnetic cores or bars of iron. **1881** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 287 An induction machine without an iron core.

b. A unit of magnetic material in a computer; *esp.* one in which two directions of magnetization represent 0 and 1 and the magnetization remains unchanged until reversed by currents in wires passing through or round the core. So *core memory*, *store*, etc.

1950 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XXI. 49 Magnetic cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop are used in a storage system which requires no mechanical motion and is permanent. **1953** R. D. KODIS et al. in *Convention Record of IRE* 38 (*heading*) Magnetic shift register using one core per bit. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* June 95/1 The units in the system are tiny rings of magnetic material, called 'cores'. **1959** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 743/1 The computing equipment consists of: One Ferranti Mercury computer, with four blocks of core store. **1962** *Gloss. Terms Automatic Data Processing* (*B.S.I.*) 76 *Core store*, an array of storage cores used as a magnetic store. **1964** R. F. FICCHI *Electr. Interference* vii. 114 The computer..has 23 instructions designed to operate with two overlapping core-storage units. **1965** *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (*Med. Res. Council*) IV. 192 The core memory size (32000 words of 36 bits each). **1969** P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 303 The individual magnetic cores are

strung on fine insulated wires and assembled into flat planes (or arrays) containing 16 to 10,000 cores apiece.

11. The central strand around which the other strands are twisted in a hawser-laid rope (also called *heart*). Also, the central cord of insulated conducting wires, around which the protecting wire sheathing is twisted, in a telegraph cable.

1849 *Specif. A. Smith's Patent* No. 12620. 2 A reel or bobbin from which the heart or core for the rope..is supplied. **1852** *Mech. Mag.* LVII. 392 R. S. Newall was the inventor of wire ropes containing a core of hemp..the application of this invention to electric telegraph rope is most obvious, for it is simply the substitution for the core of hemp of the core of gutta percha containing the electric wires. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 253 (*Subm. Teleg.*) It was for twenty-five knots of what electricians now call core—namely, copper wire insulated by a covering of gutta percha. In modern cables the core is always protected first by a serving of hemp or jute, and then by an outer sheath of soft steel wires.

IV. The central or innermost part, the 'heart' of anything.

In some of these uses 'heart' is of much earlier occurrence; e.g. *in heovene hert c* 1300; *the herte of Fraunce*, Palsgr. 1530; *hert of Oke*, Fitzherbert 1525. The employment of *core* in similar senses appears to have come from the etymological notion of identifying it with L. *cor*, and thus with *heart*.

12. *Geol.* and *Astr.* The differentiated central part of a planet; *spec.* that of the earth, differing from the mantle and the crust in composition, density, and temperature and believed to be divided into a liquid inner and a solid outer core.

1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 50 He found that the precessional and nutational movements could not possibly be as they are if the planet consisted of a central core of molten rock surrounded with a crust of twenty or thirty miles in thickness. **1940**, etc. [see MANTLE *sb.* 11]. **1978** PASACHOFF & KUTNER *University Astron.* xiv. 396 Most scientists believe that the Moon's core is molten. **1984** A. C. & A. DUXBURY *Introd. World's Oceans* iii. 71 At the planet's center is a core; its radius is 1070 km. This inner core is solid, very dense, magnetized, rich in iron and nickel, and very hot (5000° C).

13. Applied to the heart of timber, etc., and in expressions thence derived.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 30 The rhinde and leaves, which shew the nature and goodnesse of both the roote and the kore. **1728** THOMSON *Spring* 122 Insect armies.. wasteful eat Thro' buds and bark, into the blackened core Their eager way. **1818** SCOTT *Battle of Sempach* x, The stalwart men of fair Lucerne..The pith and core of manhood stern. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 259 One of the great trees, fair and flourishing without, but rotten at the core. **1882** *Garden* 16 Sept. 251/3 One very large Abele tree, rotten at the core.

14. The innermost part, very centre, or 'heart':

a. of a superficial area or thing material.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 183 In the Core of the Square, she raised a Tower of a furlong high. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xviii. 17 The little plot of ground in the very core of a capital. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 163 Masses of ice..disintegrated to the core.

b. of things immaterial; often with fig. reference to the core of a fruit or tree (as in *sound* or *rotten at the core*), or to a central nucleus as the seat of strength and resistance, or to the heart: cf. next.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 73 Of my tale the verie carnell or core Must stand on two points. **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 419 But the core of all, is, that it sets too great a distance between us. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 62 This seemth the very core of their error. **1804** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 585 Till that is effected, our system is rotten to the core. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii, Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat. **1865** B. GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 52 There is a solid core of fact. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 215 The genius of Chaucer was..English to the core.

15. a. Used, with more or less conscious etymological reference, for 'heart'.

[**1570** LEVINS 174 Y^e^ Core of an aple, *cor, cordis. Ibid.* 217 Ye Couk of an opple, *cor, cordis.*] **1611** T. MOMFORD *Pref. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Well may his name be called Coryate..of the heart or very Cor of wit. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 214 He..fed upon the core Of his sad bosom. **1816** L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 219 Strike me to the core. **1840** LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* iv, The desertion of his dog had touched him to the core.

b. *heart's core*: a Shaksperian expression, perh. orig. a play on *core* and Latin *cor*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 78, I will weare him In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* I. 190 In the lore Of love deep learned to the red heart's core. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ii, Each sob coming from the very core of my heart. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 361 He was a genuine antiquary to the heart's core.

16. *Comb.* (chiefly in branch III), as *core-bar, drying, -iron, -lifter, -maker, -peg, -tube*; **core-barrel** (*Gunnery*), a long cylindrical iron tube through which cold water is run, used in casting guns to cool them from the interior; **core-box**, a box in which a core is made in founding; **core-casting**, casting with a core to make a cavity in metal; **core-drilling** *vbl. sb.*, a method of drilling in which an annular hole is made in the ground and a core extracted; core-sampling; **core-loss**, the loss of energy due to hysteresis and to eddy-currents in the core of electric machinery; **core-piece**, a piece forming a core; **core-print**, a projecting piece on a pattern to form a recess in the mould, into which the end of the core is inserted; **core-sampler**, a device for extracting a core of material from the ocean floor; **core-sampling** *vbl. sb.*, core-drilling in order to obtain a core as a sample of the strata pierced; **core-wall**, a wall of solid masonry forming the core of a dike or dam consisting mostly of earth or sand.

1848 *Specif. of Wilson's Patent* No. 12397. 12, I also claim the making of said cores by ramming vertically into *core boxes, around collapsing *core bars. **1857** SCOFFERN, etc. *Useful Metals* 208 Cores for pipes..are built around a hollow cylindrical core-bar. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The core is made in a core-box, and has projecting portions, known as core-prints, which rest in the prints of the mold. **1881** *Mechanic* §629 The use of this core-box..is to enable the iron founder to mould the core. **1928** CHILDE *Most Anc. East* v. 133 The process of *core-casting and the invention of the shaft-hole axe. **1903** *Sci. Amer.* 18 July 44/1 *Core drilling is indispensable in a great variety of engineering and mining enterprises, affording, as it does, a means for drilling out a sample core or column of rock. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VIII. 342/1 Further exploration is usually necessary in order to assess the commercial value of the deposit. This information may be obtained by core-drilling. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 2/1 For making steel, heating iron, *core-drying. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* 89 **Core Irons, or Core Rods*, rods of wrought iron from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, according to the size of core. **1960** R. LISTER *Decorative Cast Ironwork* 225 *Core Irons*, bars of iron built into cores to reinforce them. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 418/1 Of the power..imparted to the primary circuit one portion is dissipated by the heat generated in the primary and secondary circuits..and another portion by the iron *core losses. **1917** *Standard. Rules Amer. Inst. Electr. Eng.* 44 Increased core losses due to increased excitation for compensating internal drop under load. **1962** M. G. SAY *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Electr. Engin.* 171/2 *Core loss*, the loss developed as heat in the ferromagnetic core of a magnetic circuit subjected to alternating magnetization. It comprises two components quite different in their origin, namely hysteresis loss and eddy-current loss. **1884** *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Wanted..*Coremaker, for Foundry. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 181 The segments are then tied together, placed on a thin *core-peg, put into a larger mould. *Ibid.* 189 The *core-plug required to form the bullet. **1857** SCOFFERN, etc. *Useful Metals* 499 *Core-prints corresponding to the apertures of the connecting links [of a chain]. **1938** C. S. PIGGOT in *Sci. Monthly* Mar. 202 (*caption*) Comparison of snapper with *core sampler. **1956**, **1959** Core-sampler [see sense 4]. **1927** R. PEELE *Mining Engineers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) IX. 347 The need for more accurate samples has caused rapid improvement in *core sampling. **1899** E. WEGMANN *Design & Constr. Dams* (ed. 4) II. i. 115 Masonry *Core-walls are doubtless the best means of insuring water-tightness in an earthen dam. *Ibid.*, Core-walls for high dams are usually given a stronger section than those for lower ones... The thickness of the core-wall at the natural surface should be about $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 'head' in the reservoir. **1909** H. M. WILSON *Irrigation Engin.* (ed. 6) xvi. 366 The foundations for a masonry core-wall should always rest only on firm, homogeneous rock.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* That forms (a part of) the core or central area of study, etc.; essential, central, basic, fundamental; **core area**, a central geographical area in which characteristic elements are concentrated; **core curriculum**, that part of a curriculum which is essential or compulsory as opp. to that which is optional; **core time**, in a flexitime working arrangement, a period or portion of the day during which it is compulsory for an employee to be at work.

1935 *Calif. Jrnl. Secondary Educ.* Feb. 137 (*heading*) 'Shall there be a core curriculum in secondary schools?': a symposium. **1953** *School Sci. Rev.* Mar. 300 According to the views of some scientists, the professional educator is entirely too profligate in his coinage of high-flung phrases, such as 'core curriculum' and 'societally significant'. **1956** I. S. MAXWELL in D. L. Linton *Sheffield* 128 Characteristically there is a 'core area' with wholly Scandinavian names surrounded by a peripheral area containing Scandinavianized or hybrid names. **1962** Y. MALKIEL in Householder & Saporta *Probl. Lexicogr.* 10 In certain lines of practical work..the need has arisen for precisely circumscribed core vocabularies. **1969** *Cultural News from India* Nov. 8 Publication of core books... These books.. will be of such standard and authority that..all universities will accept them as textbooks or reference literature. **1970** *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 27/1 Almost twice as many children run afoul of the law in certain core areas of the city as in more affluent regions. **1971** *World Archaeol.* III. 189 The new ruling minority assimilate rapidly into the core population. **1972** *Daily Tel.* 1 June 7/4 An employee can have his day split into two periods. These would be 'core time', when he..must be present, and 'flextime', usually at the beginning and end of the working day. **1977** M. COHEN *Sensible Words* i. 29 Only with Locke..does this problematic aspect of language emerge as a natural consequence of grammatical description in English texts and therefore as a new core idea in linguistics. **1984** *Utah Desert News* 15 Jan. (Suppl.) 5/1 A core staff and a seemingly endless supply of volunteers. **1986** *Daily Tel.* 7 June 16/5 The new core-curriculum currently under discussion has no place for RE.

core (kɔə(r)), *sb.*[2] Also cor, 9 *dial.* coor. [app. an anglicized spelling of F. *corps* body: see CORPS. Cf. also E.Fris. *kôr* a body of men, from F. *corps*.]

1. A body of people, a company. (Chiefly *Sc.*) *in core*: 'in company, together' (Jam.).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 17 That hee was in a Core of People, whose affections he suspected. **1722** W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 340 (Jam.) Clement..With a brave company of gallant men..in the house of Nairn with that brave core. **1786** BURNS *To Unco Guid* ii, Hear me, ye venerable Core, As counsel for poor mortals. **1813** D. ANDERSON *Poems* 81 (Jam.) The lave in core poor Robie blam'd. **1866** W. GREGOR *Gloss. Dial. Banffsh.* (Philol. Soc. 1866), *In core*, on friendly terms; as 'They're in core wee ane anither'.

b. The company of players in a curling match.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* v, He was the king o' a' the Core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. **1890** J. KERR *Hist. Curling* i. 49 A 'core' of matchless weight and power. *Ibid.* ii. 95 He must have heard the roar of the curling core, as they played on the Nor' Loch beneath.

2. A company or gang of miners working together in one shift.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 Core (i.e. *Corps* body, company, society). *Corps*..with the Tinners..has also a respect to time, such as their proper change or turn of working. **1857** SCOFFERN, etc. *Useful Metals* 92 In pairs or cores of from two to eight or ten men and boys. **1866** *Greatheart* III. 6 We'll go and see the forenoon core come up to grass. **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A gang of miners is also called a *coor*. 'I belong to the night coor'.

3. A turn of work in a (Cornish) mine; a shift.

1778 [see sense 2]. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., The twenty-four hours are..divided into four cores, commencing with the 'forenoon core', at 6 a.m., and ending with the 'last core by night', which commences at midnight. **1865** R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 99 It was Jan's last core by day. **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Coor*, the time a miner works; eight hours. There are two day and one night coor.

core (kɔə(r)), *v.* Also 7 chore. [f. CORE *sb.*[1]]

1. a. *trans.* To take out the core of (fruit).

1597 *2nd Pt. Gd. Hus-wives Jewell* E viij b, Take twelve Quinces, and core them. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 424 Chore such as are to be chored. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 59 Pare, core, and slice your apples. **1890** *New York Herald* 19 Jan., A dish of apples..pared, cored and baked with sugar and cinnamon.

†**b.** To cut *out* (the core or seed). *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 117 First pare them and core out the Seed.

†**c.** To extract the 'core' or inner part of (a corn or other swelling). *Obs.* (Cf. CORE *sb.*[1] 3.)

a **1634** MARSTON (Webster), He's like a corn upon my great toe..he must be cored out.

d. *Building.* Also *core out.* (See quot. 1881.)

1876 GWILT *Arch.* §2282 b, Turn, parget, and core the chimney flues. **1881** *Oxfordsh. Suppl. Gloss.*, *Core out*, to clean out [newly-built] chimneys, etc., by removing pieces of brick and mortar. *Mod.*, The chimney would not smoke if it had been properly cored.

2. To enclose in the centre, enshrine. (in *pass.*)

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 73 So much knowledge of one's self there lies cored..in our complacencies. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 273 In all things animate is therefore cored An elemental sameness of existence.

3. *Founding.* To mould or cast with a core. *to core out*: to hollow out by using a core.

1865 [see CORED 3]. **1889** HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* ix. 108 The barrel of the pump may be cored out in the casting. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 5/1 Its bottom is cored out to fit over the nose of the projectile itself.

core (in *to core herrings*): see CORVED.

†**core, coren,** *pa. pple.* Obs. form of CHOSEN. For quots. see CHOOSE *v.* A. 6.

core, var. COR, Hebrew measure.

core-, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see COR-[2].

Corean: see KOREAN.

co-rebel, -reciprocal: see CO- *pref.*

corecheffe, obs. f. KERCHIEF.

corect, coreccion, obs. ff. CORRECT, -ION.

corectome, -tomy: see COR-[2].

co-rector = CONRECTOR.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 599 Dach.. became teacher in the cathedral school of Königsberg in 1633, co-rector in 1636.

cored (kɔəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORE *v.*, *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. With the core taken out; as 'a cored apple'.

1912 *Daily Chron.* 11 Mar., Peaches and cored apples from California.

2. Placed in or occupying the inmost part.

c **1825** BEDDOES *Poems* 89 The cored sleep of sleep, tranquillity.

3. *Founding.* Moulded with a core.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 205 The little bronze bells..are cored castings.

4. [f. the sb.] Affected with 'core' or 'cores' (see CORE *sb.*[1] 3 c).

a **1722** LISLE *Husb.* 395 They look on a sheep's eye to see whether it be cored or not. *Ibid.*, A sheep which is cored, after it has been so a year, will have a water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat.

cored (herrings): see CORVED.

co-re'deem, *v.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To redeem in conjunction (*with*). Hence **co-re'deemer, co-re'demptress.**

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 152 The human race..whom, together with Him, she herself [the Virgin Mary] co-redeemed. **1865** —— *Eiren.* 152 The Immaculate Conception of their Co-redeemer. *Ibid.*, That She..was Co-redemptress of the human race.

coredialysis: see COR-[2].

co-reflexed: see CO- *pref.* 2.

† co-'regence. *Obs.* = next.
1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 If that Illustrious Conqueror had admitted a co-regence to som eminent Kingdomes in his Soveraignty.

co-regency (kəʊ'ri:dʒənsɪ). [CO- 3 a.] Conjoint regency.
1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 The Co-regency of my brother with me in the Throne. **1815** W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Dated his reign from the commencement of such co-regency.

co-regent (kəʊ'ri:dʒənt), *a.*, *sb.* [CO- 2, 3 b.]
A. *adj.* Ruling in conjunction with another.
1876 BIRCH *Lect. Egypt* 38 The numerous contemporary and coregent kings of Egypt revolted.
B. *sb.* One who rules in conjunction with another; a joint regent or ruler.
1799 WRAXALL *Courts of Berlin, etc.* II. 435 (T.) Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as co-regent of Hungary and Bohemia. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 199 Confirm me as co-regent of thy realm.

co-regnant (kəʊ'rɛgnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [CO- 2.]
A. *adj.* Reigning in conjunction. B. *sb.* One who reigns in conjunction with another. So co-'regnancy, † co-regnation.
1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London* Sheet 12 The Danes then attempted y^e^ Land and became Co-Regnants for divers yeares. **1865** *Union Rev.* III. 404 The Saints coregnant with Christ. **1886** *Expositor* Dec. 448 The co-regnancy with the Lord that is promised to the suffering believer.
1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 Was it impossible for Cæsar and Pompey .. to have contrived a Co-regnation?

co-reign. [CO- 3 a.] A conjoint reign.
1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 332 Neither can there be any literal or personal co-reign of the martyrs resuscitated.

† co-'reigner. *Obs.* [CO- 3 b.] One who reigns together with another.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 Co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God. *Ibid.* 449 Sons of God, Co-reigners together with God.

co-rejoice; see CO- *pref.* 1.

corelarie, obs. f. COROLLARY.

co-re'lation. [CO- 3 a.] Joint or mutual relation; CORRELATION.
1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 652 A necessary co-relation between the result of the function, and the aliment. **1864** *Realm* 24 Feb. 6 The co-relations between the various German States.
So co-'relative *a.* and *sb.*, co-'relatively *adv.*
1761-90 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent., Form. Lang.* (ed. 6) II. 409 Prepositions are the words which express relation considered .. in concrete with the co-relative object. **1810** WORDSW. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 810/1 Origin and tendency are notions inseparably co-relative. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. §6 The contrast, co-relative, or negative of that. **1870** RUSKIN *Lect. on Art* 165 What ought to take place co-relatively with their executive practice, the formation of their taste.

coreless ('kɔəlɪs), *a.* [f. CORE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a core; hollow; heartless.
1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 233 Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. **1827** SIR H. TAYLOR *I. Comnenus* II. i, I .. am very old; Coreless and sapless. **1881** W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 165 And God makes these coreless fair women .. To mock us—it may be—a little.

corelewe, obs. f. CURLEW.

co-religionary. [CO- 3 b.] = next.
1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 208/2 The French .. are not likely to indulge their co-religionaries in the luxury of wholesale judicial murder.

co-religionist (kəʊri:'lɪdʒənɪst). Also (*erron.*) conr-. [f. CO- 3 b + RELIGION + -IST.] An adherent of the same religion.
1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 256 His sanguine conreligionists. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 397 How .. could the evangelical members of the Confederation look on, while .. their co-religionists were thrown into prison? **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 438 His compatriots and co-religionists.

corella (kə'rɛlə). A bird-fancier's name of the parakeet *Calopsitta Novæ-Hollandiæ*, also called *cockateel.*
1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar., *Foreign Birds*—Australian corella, very tame, fond of children, talks well. Price £5, with cage.

corellar, obs. f. COROLLARY.

corelysis, -morphosis: see COR-[2].

† coren, *ppl. a.* Also corn, core. Obs. form of CHOSEN; also as *adj.*, Elect, select, choice.
See examples under CHOOSE *v.* A. 6, and the superlative CORONEST.

coren, corence, -ens, obs. ff. CURRANT(S.

corenacyon, -enalle, obs. ff. CORONATION, CORONAL.

† co-re'nounce, *v. Obs.* [CO- 1.] *trans.* To renounce at the same time.
1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 92 An Act of Schism involving heresy, by corenouncing the Rule of Faith.

coreometer: see COR-[2].

‖ coreopsis (kɒri:'ɒpsɪs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κόρις, κορε- bug + ὄψις appearance, in reference to the bug-like shape of the seed.] An American genus of *Compositæ*, several species of which are cultivated for their handsome flowers with yellow or parti-coloured rays.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Coreopsis* .. the name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants, called by Dillenius .. a species of *Bidens*. **1891** *Queen* 14 Nov. 804/3 The proper time for planting coreopsis seeds.

corepcioun, obs. f. CORREPTION.

coreplasty: see COR-[2].

corer ('kɔərə(r)). [f. CORE *v.* + -ER[1].] **1.** An instrument for taking out the core of fruit.
1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 71 Some carrot .. cut round with an apple-corer. **1875** HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* xiv. 240 A patent back-action apple-corer.
2. A drilling device which extracts a core in geological exploration, etc. (see CORE *sb.*[1] 4).
1927 R. PEELE *Mining Engineers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) IX. 347 Keystone corer .. was designed primarily for testing bituminous coal beds. **1957** G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. xv. 819 The lower part of the range of values for total copper is extended somewhat if older strata sampled by a corer are considered. **1970** *Nature* 4 Apr. 44/2 The hot salty holes in the Red Sea contain some of the most startling sediments yet described... A corer lowered into them comes back still hot to touch.

coresaynt, var. CORSAINT, *Obs.*

corese, coreser, obs. ff. COURSE, -ER.

coresefe, -sif: see CORROSIVE.

co-'residence. [CO-3 a.] Residence together.
1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 116 The Coresidence, Joynt-endeavours .. and .. Martyrdome of the two chief Apostles.

coresidual (kəʊrɪ'zɪdjʊəl), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. CO- 2 + RESIDUAL.] (See quot.)
1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 134 If any conic be described through four fixed points on a cubic, the chord joining the two remaining intersections of the conic with the cubic will pass through a fixed point on the cubic. .. This point .. is called the *coresidual* of the system of four points... Two points which are coresidual must coincide.

coresie, -sy, var. of CORSIE.

co-resign, -resort, etc.: see CO- *pref.*

corespond, obs. f. CORRESPOND.

co-respondent (kəʊrɪ'spɒndənt). *Law.* a. In a divorce suit, a man charged with the adultery and proceeded against together with the respondent or wife.
1857 *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 85. §xxviii, The Petitioner shall make the alleged Adulterer a Co-Respondent to the said Petition. **1889** *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/3 The witness in a divorce case .. being asked, 'Are you the co-respondent?' replied, 'I am the alleged co-respondent.' 'Never mind the "alleged"', said the Judge, and very properly.
b. *co-respondent('s) shoes*, a jocular name for men's two-toned shoes. Also *ellipt.*
1934 A. G. MACDONELL *How like an Angel* II. ix. 155 A pair of those singularly repulsive shoes of black and white which are called 'Co-respondents' (quite wrongly called, incidentally, for co-respondents at least get and give some fun, and these shoes do neither). **1939** 'A. BRIDGE' *Four-Part Setting* xxvi. 359 Very richly dressed, with brown-and-white 'co-respondent' shoes. **1958** K. AMIS *I like it Here* vi. 69 The furious creaking of his co-respondent's shoes.
Hence co-re'spondency.
1891 *Pictorial World* 14 Nov. 67/2 The shock of the .. case, and the co-respondency of the Duc d'O.

coretomy: see COR-[2].

co-re'volving, *ppl. a.* [CO- 2] Revolving together.
1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 128/2 These co-revolving orbs.

corey, obs. f. CURRY *v.*

corf (kɔ:f). Also 5 corffe, 7–9 corfe, 9 corve, (cauf, coff). Pl. corves (kɔ:vz); also 7 corfes. [Cf. MDu., MHG. *corf*, *korf*, Du. and LG. *korf*; also ON. *korfr* (Fritzner), Norw. and Sw. dial. *korv*, Da. *kurv*; in OHG. *chorp* (*b*-), MHG. *korp* (*b*-), mod.G. *korb* basket. The word has not been found in Eng. before the 15th c., when it was probably introduced from some LG. source. The German words are usually considered to be a. L. *corbis* basket, taken into WGer. in form *korb*(*i*)-; but many German scholars think it possibly a native word; see Grimm, and Kluge.
(WEBSTER 1828, followed by other Dictionaries, has *Corb*, either a misprint for *Corf* (omitted in W.), or perh. a local form in U.S. It is unknown in England.)]
† **1.** A basket. *Obs.*
c **1483** CAXTON *Boke for Trav.* lf. 19 *Le corbillier A fendu ses vans Ses corbilles* .. the mande maker Hath sold his vannes His mandes or corffes. **1498** in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* viii. 248 [The Abbot of Holyrood is charged for a 'corf of apple orangis']. **1542** *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 (Jam.) Twa round tablettis of gold within ane corf of silver wyre. **1543** *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Ane corf full of apillis, contenand viij^xx^ & tene apillis.
2. *Mining.* A large and strong basket formerly used in carrying ore or coal from the working place in a mine to the surface: now generally superseded by boxes or 'tubs' made of wood or iron.
The *corf* was placed on a sledge, tram, or barrow, for conveyance from the working place to the shaft, up which it was hoisted by a rope to the surface.
Corves varied in content from 2½ to 7½ bushels; a smaller size of the capacity of 1½ or 2 bushels, called *leading corves*, were used in delivering coal from the pits at the houses of consumers in the neighbourhood.
1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 271 Corfes, Clivies, Deads, Meers. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 There being no need for these [open workings] of windless, roap, or carf. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* 39 The wages .. for putting so many loaden corves as are carried on one sledge or tram in one day to the pit shaft. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* v ij b, The Drawer .. lets down the empty Corfe faster or slower as he thinks fit. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 105 A Cart-load of large Coals, containing 10 Corves, being brought to the Doors for 5*s.* 2*d.* **1781** A. BELL in Southey *Life of Bell* (1844) I. 47 Four turns of the wheel bring up one coff. **1788** *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 192/1 On his being .. drawn out of the pit, in a corf. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 15 Since the introduction of tubs for conveying coals underground, the use of corves has, in a great measure, ceased. **1871** HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 263 The old method of descending into a colliery was by a corf or strong basket.
b. *transf.* The wooden or iron 'tub' used in mining.
1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 46 Along this [metal railway] an iron corve or wagon .. was made to move by means of a chain. **1862** *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 262 As he pushes along a corf (the small wagon .. used for conveying the coal along the workings and up the shafts). **1892** *Trans. Inst. Mining Eng.* 147 If they are not well geared the collier loses time in taking corves backwards and forwards, the drivers are delayed by continually putting corves on the road.
3. *Fishing.* A large basket or cage, or a large box with holes in it, in which fish, lobsters, etc., are kept alive in the water. (See CAUF.)
a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Corf*, a floating cage or basket to keep lobsters; used on the Suffolk coast. In M[oor's] S[uffolk Words] it is *cawf*. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. 423 Fish baits should be kept in a corfe with plenty of gratings in it. A corfe is simply a large box made of stout elm or oak timber, and shaped rather like the bow of a boat. **1886** R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* I. 20 Selected .. out of a huge corve, or floating crab-box.
4. *Comb.*, as *corf-cage*, *-filler*; **corf-bitter**, one who picks the stone and other rubbish out of the coal in a corf; **corf-bow**, the 'bow' of a corf, corresponding to the handle of a basket; **corf-house** (*Sc.*), 'a house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in during the close season' (Jamieson); **corf-rods**, the dired rods of hazel used for corf-making.
1857 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 21 Taken on at the colliery where his father worked .. as a '*corf-bitter' or 'picker', to clear the coal of stones, bats, and dross. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 37 They hook it [the Corfe] by the *Corf-Bow to the Cable. **1728** *Specif. Hodshon's Patent* No. 499 A new way or method of making corf bows of iron. **1857** SMILES *Stephenson* iv. 24 The ascending *corve cage. **1865** *Morning Star* 27 Feb., The deceased, who was about twenty years of age, followed the employment of *corve filler, in common with several females of about her own age. **1649** *Act Chas. II* (1814) VI. 396 (Jam.) The haill workis and *corfehoussis .. wer barbarouslie brunte and destroyit. **1804** *Edin. Even. Courant* 21 Apr. (Jam.), To be Let .. The salmon-fishings in the river Awe .. with the corf-houses, shades, etc. belonging thereto.

[**corf.** Explained as: A temporary building, a shed. Error founded on a misprint for *coif*, 16th c. Sc. form of COVE *sb.*[1]
1770 *Bannatyne Poems* 114 Intill a corf he crap [= Henryson's *Dog, Schiep, & Wolff* xxi, where the reading of the Bannatyne MS. is 'coif']. Hence in **1808** JAMIESON, **1864** WEBSTER, and some later Dicts.]

[**corfe.** Erroneously inferred, with the sense 'a gap between hills', from *at Corfgeate* (F; Latin *Porta Corf*), *æt Corfes geate* (E) of *O.E. Chron.* an. 978, lit. 'at Corf's gate', the cleft in the chalk hills which was the site of the later Corfe Castle.
1882 *Cornhill Mag.* July 90 The great square castle that stands in the gap or 'corfe' from which it takes its name. **1883** *Good Words* July 464/1 That most lovely of all English ruins, Corfe Castle; the castle of the gap or *corfe* between the hills.]

corfew, corfu, obs. ff. CURFEW.

Corfiote ('kɔ:fɪəʊt), *a.* and *sb.* Also Corfiot. [f. *Corfu*, after CYPRIOT(E.] Of or pertaining to, an inhabitant of, the Greek island of Corfu.
1835 N. P. WILLIS *Pencillings by Way* II. vi. 73 The Corfiotes were taunted with their slavish submission. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 396/1 The Corfiot peasantry are reputed the idlest of all the Ionians. **1923** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 412 Corfiote neutrality during the Greco-Turkish war. *Ibid.* 413

No Corfiote could be induced to get her off the rocks. **1955** *Times* 31 May 8/5 It would have been gracious..if the Corfiotes had celebrated the memory of that early sports patron by coupling his name with that of Lord Byron. **1964** *History Today* Sept. 624/1 It was otherwise with the demolitions, of which every Corfiot was a spectator.

corgi ('kɔ:gɪ). Also corgy. Pl. corgis, corgwn. [Welsh, f. *cor* dwarf + *gi*, f. *ci* dog.] A small, short-legged dog of Welsh origin, with a head resembling that of a fox.

1926 *Bulletin* 25 Nov. 9/4 One little dog about a foot high ..a brown Welsh corgi. **1926** *Glasgow Herald* 30 Nov. 8 A certain amount of talk in praise of a tiny Welsh dog, the Corgy. **1930** *Observer* 5 Oct. 13/2 What can one say of the Welsh corgis,..with their truncated legs, prick ears, foxy heads, and longish bodies? **1934** *Punch* 6 June 628/3 It had a face like a fox and ears that stood up like a fox's... Its body was short and stocky and it had no tail at all; nothing but half-an-inch of stump. 'And what kind of mongrel is this?' I asked. 'Mongrel!' she exclaimed. 'It's no mongrel; it's the latest thing in pets. It's a Corgi.' **1952** C. L. B. HUBBARD *Pembrokeshire Corgi Handbk.* 4 The plural of Corgi is Corgwn and not Corgis. **1970** *Times* 20 Oct. 13/3 (*caption*) The Queen, with a firm hand on the leash for a reluctant corgi, arriving at Euston station.

cori, obs. f. COWRIE.

cori'aceo-, combining form of next.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compend.* 259 Coriaceo-membranaceous wings.

coriaceous (kɒrɪ'eɪʃəs, kɔərɪ-), *a.* [f. L. *coriāceus* leathern, f. *corium* skin, hide, leather: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Resembling leather in texture, appearance, etc.; leathery. Chiefly used in *Nat. Hist.*

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 87 A certain fungus of Sicily, with a blewish pulp, and a coriaceous shell. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 An inflammatory and coriaceous Thickness of the Blood. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 354 The shell of the legume being coriaceous or leathery. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 442 The middle part is coriaceous and the margin membranous. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 184 Common Ivy..with coriaceous, shining leaves.

2. Made of leather, leathern. *rare*, *affected.*

1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 45/1 To invest with these coriaceous integuments [Hessian boots] the leg of a liege subject at York. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 136 The Kaffir..enveloped in his coriaceous covering.

corial (kɒrɪ'ɑ:l). Also 8 corialla, 9 curial, corrial, 20 coreal. [Sp. *corial*, app. ad. Arawak *kuljara*.] In Guyana, a dugout canoe with pointed ends.

1796 J. G. STEDMAN *Surinam* I. x. 240 A corialla or small canoe, composed of one single piece of timber. **1825** WATERTON *Wond. S. Amer.* 223 We met the Indians going a fishing. I saw, by the way their things were packed in the curial, that they did not intend to return for some days. **1833** *Evangelical Mag.* Mar. 124/2 We set out in a *corial*, or small canoe, to visit the new station. **1852** C. W. DAY *Five Yrs. West Indies* II. 18 We hailed a ferryman, who came over in a most ticklish *corrial*. **1922** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 525/2 People coming off..in bateaux and corials. **1951** E. MITTELHÖLZER *Shadows Move* I. i. 7 Logan must be getting ready to take the *corial* and the skiff out into the stream. **1958** J. CAREW *Wild Coast* vii. 89 He had poled his coreal out to the public road.

coria'myrtin. *Chem.* [f. *Coria(ria myrt(ifolia* + -IN.] A crystalline, bitter, poisonous glycoside obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. Called also CORIARIN.

1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1090 Coriamyrtin is a white, bitter, very poisonous substance.

coriander (kɒrɪ'ændə(r)). Forms: 4-6 coriandre, (5 coriande, 6 corandre, corriandir), 5- coriander. [a. F. *coriandre*, ad. L. *coriandrum*, ad. Gr. κορίαννον (app. a foreign word). An early popular L. var. *coliandrum* gave OE. *cellendre*, OHG. *chullantar*, OF. *coliandre*, whence earlier Eng. COLIANDER, q.v.]

1. An annual plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*, with compound leaves and globose fruit; a native of Southern Europe, the Levant, etc., naturalized in some parts of England. The fruit is carminative and aromatic, and used for flavouring purposes.

[*c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/9 *Coliandrum*, coriandre.] **1388** WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 31 Whijt as the seed of coriandre. **1398** TREVISA *Borth. De P.R.* XVII. XXXIX. (1495) 626 The herbe Coriandre hathe gode smelle in itself whyle it is hole and sounde. **1586** COGAN *Haven Heolth* XXVI. (1612) 43 Coriander, commonly Coliander, the seede is.. moderately hot and dry. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVII. 235 Coriander has no proper universal involucre. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 179 Coriander and caraway are grown extensively in Essex.

†2. Short for *coriander-seed*. *Obs.*

Small globular comfits containing a single 'seed' are also called *corionders* [so It. *coriondoli*].

1551 TURNER *Herbal* M j a, Coriandre layd to wyth breade or barly mele is good for saynt Antonyes fyre.

†3. *slang*. Coin, money; short for *coriander-seed*. Cf. COLIANDER c. *Obs.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* IV. ix. 123 (N.) The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other coriander seed with which she was quilted all over. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 156 You..must shell out your corianders.

4. *attrib.*, as *coriander cake*, *comfit*, *fruit*, *oil*; **coriander-seed**, the popular name of the globose fruit, which contains two carpels; also *slang*, coin, money (see 3); †**coriander wound-weed** (see quot.).

1873 OUIDA *Poscarel* I. 50 No temptation of *coriander cakes, or anchovy pasties. **1656** [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripot. Inst.* 144 A kind of snowy-hail we sometimes see like *Coriander Confits. **1863-82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 84 *Coriander oil is a mixture of several oils. **1530** PALSGR. 208/2 *Coriandre sede, *coriondre*. **1535** COVERDALE *Ex.* XVI. 31 It was like Coriander sede, and whyte. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 6 Little Tubercles, about the size of Coriander-Seed. **1737** [see 3]. **1886** *Official Guide Kew Gardens*, Fruits of the Coriander..known in Commerce as Coriander seeds. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 136 a, The thyrde kynde [of Sideritis]..maye be called in Englishe *Coriandre wounde wede.

coriandrol (kɒrɪ'ændrɒl). *Chem.* [a. G. *coriandrol* (F. W. Semmler 1891, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXIV. 206), f. L. *coriandrum* CORIANDER + -OL.] A colourless liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, obtained esp. from oil of coriander and oil of linaloe.

1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. 540 Coriander oil consists of terpenes and about 90 per cent. of another substance which is termed coriandrol... Coriandrol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, boils at 194–198° under a pressure of 760 mm. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 431/1 Coriander..is used in medicine as an aromatic and carminative, the active principle of its volatile oil (*Coriandrol*) being isomeric with Borneo camphor. **1939** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 364/2 *Coriander, essential oil of*... The chief odorous constituent is *d*-linalool, formerly known as coriandrol. **1950** E. GUENTHER *Essential Oils* IV. v. 611 Barbier showed that coriandrol and linaloöl were identical chemically as well as physically, except for the opposite optical rotation. Coriandrol is, therefore, nothing else but *d*-linaloöl.

coriar, -er, obs. ff. CURRIER.

coriarin ('kɒrɪərɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Coriaria* + -IN.]

1. The same as CORIAMYRTIN.

2. A non-poisonous crystalline substance found in *Coriaria myrtifolia*, a shrubby plant of Southern Europe.

1863-82 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 84.

Coribant, coridon: see CORY-.

corie, -rier, obs. ff. CURRY, CURRIER.

corige, *v.*: see CORRIGE.

corigeen, variant of CARRAGEEN.

corimb, corinall: see CORYMB, CORONAL.

corin, obs. f. CURRANT.

corindon (kəʊ'rɪndɒn). *Min.* [F. *corindon*, CORUNDUM.] An early name of Corundum or Adamantine Spar; by some mineralogists used as a name of the species: see CORUNDUM 2.

1802 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl.* I. 151 Corindon or Adamantine Spar from Philadelphia. **1829** *Nat. Philos.* I. Gloss. (Useful Knowl. Soc.), *Corundum*, or *Corindon*, a stone found in India and China.

coring ('kɔərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORE *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CORE; *concr.* a piece cored out. *false coring* (in *Founding*): the use of false cores: see CORE *sb.*[1] 8.

1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* lvii. (1883) 397 He had cut himself a good broad coring from the inside of the mowanatree. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262/2 Should there be deep indentations..the caster has to resort to a process called false coring.

corinoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

Corinth ('kɒrɪnθ). [F. *Corinthe*, Gr. *Κόρινθος*.]

1. Name of a city of ancient Greece celebrated for its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness; hence, †*Corinth metal*: = *Corinthian brass*. †**b.** Allusively: A house of ill fame.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 Goodly vessels and pieces of Corinth mettall. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 73 Would we could see you at Corinth. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Corinth*, a bawdy house (*cant*).

†2. *pl.* Natives of Corinth, Corinthians. [Wyclif has pl. *Corinthis*, *-ies*, *-yes*, *-eis*, *-es*, f. L. *Corinthii*].

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 521 Seynt Poul..seiþ þus in his firste pistel to þe Corynthеis. *o* **1602** W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 199 The Apostle chargeth the beleeuing Corinths. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-combe* 92 God saw sin in the justified Church of the Corinths.

3. An etymological form of CURRANT, q.v.

†**Corinthiac** (kə'rɪnθɪæk), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *Corinthiac-us* or Gr. *Κορινθιακ-ός*.] = next.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trov.* (ed. 4) 64 Four hundred Porphyrian pillars framed in Corinthiack architecture. *Ibid.* 142 What kind of structure the whole was, whether agreeing with the Ionic, Doric or Corinthiac.

Corinthian (kə'rɪnθɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Corinthi-us* (Gr. *Κορίνθι-ος*) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. **a.** Of or pertaining to Corinth.

b. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the lightest and most ornate, having a bell-shaped capital adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves giving rise to graceful volutes and helices.

[**1563** SHUTE *Archit.* D iij a, The Pedestal of Corinthia. *Ibid.* D iv b, The whole Trabeations of the Corinthe. **1592** R. D. *Hypnerotomochio* 24 b, For beautie columnes Corinthies.] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Architecture there are five orders of pillars, The Tuscan, Dorique, Ionique, Corinthian, Composite or Italian. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 32 The disposition of doric pillars in the first story, of ionic in the middle, and corinthian in the third. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 14 The two orders, Doric and Corinthian, are the roots of all European architecture.

c. *Corinthian brass* (*bronze*) [L. *Corinthium æs*]: an alloy, said to be of gold, silver, and copper, produced at Corinth, and much prized in ancient times as the material of costly ornaments. Also *fig.* (from the *fig.* sense of BRASS) effrontery or shamelessness, such as that attributed to the Corinthians. Hence also *Corinthian* = 'brazen'.

1594 SYLVESTER *Du Bortas* I. vii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 86 For God remembred that he made not Man Of stone, or Steel, or Brass Corinthian. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian brasse mettall was most highly commended: and the same mixture happened euen by meere chance and fortune, when the city Corinth was woon, sacked and burnt to the ground. **1706** in PHILLIPS. **1755** AMORY *Memoirs* (1769) II. 262 He has the Corinthian face to offer, etc.

2. After the elegant style of Corinthian art. Applied by Mr. Matthew Arnold to an over-brilliant literary style: see quot. 1865.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Nothing can be more excellent in kind than the Corinthian grace of Gertrude's manners. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 74, I have already spoken of the Attic and the Asiatic styles; besides these, there is the Corinthian style..It has not the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life, as the Attic style has; it has not the over-heavy richness and encumbered gait of the Asiatic style; it has glitter without warmth, rapidity without ease, effectiveness without charm. **1869** —— *Cult. & An.* (1883) p. xii, A flight of Corinthian leading-articles, and an irruption of Mr. G. A. Sala.

3. 'Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth' (J.), profligate; in 19th c. use: Given to elegant dissipation.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 81/2 The sage and rheumatic old prelatess, with all her young Corinthian laity. **1821** P. EGAN (*title*), Life in London; the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorne and his Elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom. **1890** *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb. 4/7 (Farmer) Is it not curious that hotel proprietors [at Monte Carlo] should countenance..a Tom and Jerry tone and a wild Corinthian element?

4. (*U.S.*) *Yachting.* Amateur.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* June 83/1 On the yacht of a friend who was fond of sailing Corinthian races.

5. ***Corinthian bagatelle***, any of several variations of bagatelle (sense 2).

1933 *Punch* 27 Dec. 715/2 The rules of the House must be revised so as to permit the introduction of..such palliatives as Corinthian bagatelle. **1936** J. CARY *Afr. Witch* XXXI. 404 Another table..supported a Corinthian bagatelle board, complete with balls and cue. **1939** G. GREENE *Confid. Agent* IV. i. 273 Boards for Corinthian bagatelle.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Corinth.

1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* vi. 11 O ye Corinthyans! [WYCLIF A ȝe Corynthis, **1388** Corynthies] oure mouth is open vnto you. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 253 The Corinthians seem to have had some reason for expecting an attack.

2. (From the proverbial wealth, luxury, and licentiousness of ancient Corinth): †**a.** A wealthy man; a profligate idler; a gay, licentious man; also, a shameless or 'brazen-faced' fellow (cf. A. 1 c). *Obs.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 282 If there were any manne in anye parte of Asia, verye wealthye and riche, he was called by a common Phraze, a *Corinthion*. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 13, I am..A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. 12 (T.) To act the Corinthian, is, to commit fornication, according to Hesychius. *o* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corinthion*, a very impudent, harden'd, brazen-fac'd Fellow. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Corinthians*, frequenters of brothels; also an impudent brazen faced fellow. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Who is this gallant, honest Mike!—is he a Corinthian—a cutter like thyself? **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 A reference to the immorality of the city may still be heard in the use of the word 'Corinthians' for profligate idlers.

b. A 'swell'; a man of fashion about town.

'In the third decade of the present century the word, both as a substantive and an adjective, was at the height of its popularity' (Latham).

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 9 (Farmer) 'Twas diverting to see, as one ogled around, How Corinthians and Commoners mixed on the ground. **1821** *New Monthly Mag.* II. 242 This more elegant appellation [Corinthian] has superseded its predecessor Dandy, once so popular in every rank. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 385 The brothers were what, in modern times, we should call Dandies, or Corinthians. **1854** THACKERAY *Leech's Pictures* in *Q. Rev.* Dec. (Farmer), Corinthian, it appears, was the phrase applied to men of fashion and *ton*..they were the brilliant predecessors of the 'swell' of the present period.

c. A wealthy amateur of sport who rides his own horses, steers his own yacht, etc.; *esp.* in *U.S.* an amateur yachtsman.

Hence **Co'rinthianism**.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 279 In England their profession was Corinthianism, when that sect was in its glory; but now ..real pleasures are too low for their refined appetites.

Corinthianesque (kɔˌrɪnθɪəˈnɛsk), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Approximating to the Corinthian style.

1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 101 Ranges of massy pillars, crowned with rude Corinthianesque capitals. **1879** Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 77 That perfectly Byzantine variety of the Corinthianesque type.

Co'rinthianize, *v.* Also Corinthize. [After Gr. κορινθιάζ-εσθαι: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the Corinthian: to live voluptuously and licentiously.

1810 A. Clarke *Bible w. Comm.* Pref. 1 Cor., So notorious was this city for such conduct, that the verb κορινθιαζεσθαι, to Corinthize, signified to act the prostitute. **1888** *U. Presbyt. Mag.* Sept. 388 To Corinthianise meant to be licentious.

2. To imitate or approach the type of the Corinthian order of architecture. Hence **Co'rinthianizing** *ppl. a.* = Corinthianesque.

1846 Freeman in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.* 12 Rich Corinthianizing capitals. **1861** Neale *Notes Eccles.* 100 The piers circular, the caps square and Corinthianizing.

Coriolis (kɒrɪˈəʊlɪs). The name of G. G. *Coriolis* (1792–1843), French engineer and mathematician, used chiefly *attrib.*, to designate the effect whereby a body moving relative to a rotating frame of reference is accelerated in that frame in a direction perpendicular both to its direction of motion and to the axis of rotation of the frame.

1912 Ziwet & Field *Introd. Anal. Mech.* vi. 119 This acceleration..is called variously compound centripetal, complementary, or acceleration of Coriolis. **1923** H. L. Brose tr. *Sommerfeld's Atomic Struct. & Spectral Lines* v. 296 The proof of Larmor's theorem is based on the conception of Coriolis forces, which is known from the mechanics of relative motions. **1941** B. Haurwitz *Dynamic Meteorol.* vi. 126 As long as purely, horizontal motions and accelerations are considered, therefore, the Coriolis force does not appear when motion at the equator is studied..for the Coriolis force is parallel to the equatorial plane, and the equatorial plane is normal to the earth's surface at the equator. **1946** *Nature* 21 Dec. 903/1 After pointing out the lack of evidence for, and the difficulties confronting, any magnetic theory of bird direction-finding, he proceeds to discuss the possibility that the perception of a Coriolis force, generated by the rotation of the earth, might provide the basis for an explanation. **1950** *Meteorol. Gloss.* 53 *Coriolis Acceleration.* Any body moving relatively to the rotating earth experiences an acceleration relative to the earth called, after its discoverer, the Coriolis acceleration. The Coriolis acceleration is twice the vector product of the angular velocity of the earth and the velocity of the body. **1969** *New Scientist* 11 Dec. 547/2 Even spin-produced '*g*' is not quite like the real thing, and gives rise to disturbing coriolis effects in the middle ear.

corion, obs. spelling of chorion.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. §17. 269 The infant hath three teguments, or membranous filmes which cover it in the wombe, that is, the Corion, Amnios, and Allantois.

coriour, obs. f. currier.

corious(e, -te, obs. ff. curious, curiosity.

coripheus, obs. f. coryphæus.

coritser, obs. f. cuirassier.

‖**corium** (ˈkɔərɪəm). [L. *corium* skin, hide, leather.]

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 73 Twice a day the foresaid Squires..should Flebotomize her salt Corium.

1. *Phys.* The true skin or derma under the epidermis.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The integument is composed of two layers or pellicles, viz. the epidermis and the corium. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 26 The Corium contains yellow as well as white fibres.

2. *Entom.* The leathery or horny basal portion of the wing of a heteropterous insect.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 614 In *Aradus depressus* the corium is driven to the base of the wing.

3. *Antiq.* A leathern body-armour formed of overlapping flaps or scales.

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 52. **1860** Fairholt *Costume* Gloss. s.v., He wears a leathern corium, the flaps of which are of different colours.

†**coriun**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *choron, corun, choro*, f. L. *chorum, chorus*, transf. to a kind of musical instrument: cf. Ps. cl. 4 (*Vulg.*) 'in tympano et choro'.] An ancient name of a musical instrument.

*c***1205** Lay. 7002 Ne cuðe na mon swa muchel of song of harpe & of salteriun, of fiðele & of coriun.

coriundum, -vendum, -vindum: see corundum.

corius, obs. f. curious.

co-rival (kəʊˈraɪvəl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. co- 3b + rival. But it seems to be only a modern treatment of *corival* an old variant of corrival, synonym of rival. The early unhyphened examples might as properly be included under corrival.]

A. *sb.* A joint rival with others; one of two or more rivals ranked as equals.

Latham says '*Corival*, though used as synonymous with *rival* or *corrival*, is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true *co*rivals'. But this does not seem to be historically correct.

[**1589** Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. (1612) 114 For this coriuall seed begot England English againe. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 207 Without Co-riuall [Qq. corriuall]. **1640** H. Mill *Night's Search* 76 She rules the rost, And every Jack's corivall to mine Host.] **1678** R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* xi. §10. 368 The Lord..will have no Co-partner, nor Co-rival of his Glory. **1799** Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* Wks. 1877 II. 212 Co-rivals in the nobler gift of thought. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 310/1 He shines out as a bright particular star in comparison with his co-rival.

B. *adj.* Jointly rivalling some one else.

1832–4 De Quincey *Caesars* Wks. IX. 66 Co-rival nations who might balance the victorious party.

Hence **co-'rivalry, co-'rivalship**.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 272 In the corivalry of trade.

co-rival, *v.* var. of corrival *v.*

corive, co-rive, var. corrive *v. Obs.*

cork (kɔːk), *sb.*[1] [Cf. Sp. *corcha, corche* in same sense; but 15th c. *corke*, with 16th c. Du. *kork, kurk*, Ger. *kork*, appears to represent OSp. *alcorque* 'a corke shooe, a pantofle' (Minsheu), in which sense *corke* is cited in 1463 (sense 2); cf. also Ger. *korke* slipper (1595 in Grimm), and the earliest High G. name for cork, *pantoffel-* or *pantofflenholz* slipper-wood.

The Sp. *corche* represents (directly or indirectly) L. *corticem* bark (in which sense Sp. now uses *corteza*:—L. *corticea*). *Alcorque*, known in Sp. of date 1458, was immediately from Sp. Arabic (Covarrubias 1611 has 'dicho en Arabigo *corque*'); but its origin is uncertain; Dozy thinks it represents L. *quercus*. If this be so, then *corque*, and by implication *cork*, has no connexion with Sp. *corcha, corche*, or L. *cortex*.]

I. 1. The 'bark' or periderm of the cork-oak, which grows to a thickness of one or two inches, is very light, tough, and elastic, and is commonly used for a variety of purposes.

virgin cork: the outer casing of the bark formed during the first year's growth, which afterwards dries, splits, and peels off naturally in flakes. Spons *Encycl.* II. (1880) 723.

[*c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corktre, *suberies*. Corkbarke, *cortex*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 76 Corke. [No Latin.]] **1570** Levins *Manip.* 171 Corke, *suber*. **1601** Holland *Pliny* xvi. viii. (R.), Concerning corke, the woodie substance of the tree is very small..the barke only serveth for many purposes. **1666** Pepys *Diary* 14 July, Four or five tons of corke to send ..to the fleet, being a new device to make barricados with. **1840** Barham *Ingol. Leg., Execution*, Blacking his nose with a piece of burnt cork. **1872** Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 239 Cork is the outer bark, removed from the tree at intervals of from six to ten years.

2. Applied to various things made of cork.

†**a.** A sandal or slipper made of cork; a cork sole or heel for a shoe. *Obs.*

1463–4 *Act 2–3 Edw. IV*, c. 4 Botes, shoen, galoches or corkes. **1473** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 29 To pay for patynis and corkis. **1530** Palsgr. 169 *Liege*, a corke for a slyppar [cf. 209]. **1609** Heywood *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 211 They weare so much Corke under their heeles they cannot choose but love to caper. **1624** Davenport *City Nt-cap.* II, She must have a Feather in her head and a cork in her heel. *a***1800** *Ballad 'The Queen's Marie'* xvii. (Minstr. Sc. Border), The corks frae her heels did flee.

b. A piece of cork used as a float for a fishing net or line, or to support a swimmer in the water.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 17 Make your flotys in this wyse. Take a fayr corke, etc. **1555** Eden *Decades* 195 As light as a corke. **1617** Hieron *Wks.* II. 79 Whoso thinks to swimme well enough without this ministeriall corke. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1675) 197 Whilst we continu'd angling..we often cast our Eyes..upon each others fishing Corks. **1840** Clough *Early Poems* i. 31 The corks the novice plies to-day The swimmer soon shall cast away.

3. *esp.* A piece of cork, cut into a cylindrical or tapering form, used as a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc.; also *transf.* a similar stopper made of some other substance.

1530 Palsgr. 737 Stoppe the bottell with a corke. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 95 As you'ld thrust a Corke into a hogshead. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 12 That hole was stopt with a Cork. **1797** Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 229 Corks for bottles are made from the bark..and likewise cork soles. **1869** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 27 Bottles, with glass stoppers and not with corks. **1870** G. Macdonald *Back of N. Wind* i, He..got a little strike of hay, twisted it up, folded it..and having thus made it into a cork, stuck it into the hole.

4. The cork-tree or cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), a species of oak found in the countries on the Mediterranean, and grown for the production of cork.

1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* lxiii. (1878) 95 The Hollyhalme, the Corke. **1814** Southey *Roderick* xi, The vine..clinging round the cork And ilex, hangs amid their dusky leaves.

5. *Bot.* A peculiar tissue in the higher plants, forming the inner division of the *bark* (which name is sometimes restricted to the dead tissues lying outside the cork); it consists of closely-packed air-containing cells, nearly impervious to air and water, and protects the underlying tissues.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. §15. 80 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous..when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed. **1878** McNab *Bot.* ii. (1883) 39 All tissues external to the layers of cork, die and dry up, forming a strong..protecting tissue, the bark.

II. *transf.*

†**6.** Used by Grew for the 'head' or torus of some fruits, as apples, pears, gooseberries, bearing the withered remains of the floral leaves. *Obs.*

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vi. §2 Ten [branches] are spred ..through the Parenchyma [of the apple], most of them enarching themselves towards the Cork or Stool of the Flower. **1677** —— *Anat. Fruits* II. §9 (*Pears*) A straight chanel or Ductus, which opens at the midle of the Cork or Stool of the Flower. *Ibid.* §10 (*Quince*) The coar stands higher or nearer to the Cork..and the Ductus from the bottom of the Coar to the top of the Fruit, much more open and observable.

7. *fossil cork, mountain-cork, rock-cork*: names for a very light variety of asbestos.

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 389 *Rock-Cork*, a variety of asbestus whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork..Often known as 'mountain-cork'. *Ibid.* 207 *Fossil-Cork.* **1868** Dana *Min.* 234 *Mountain Leather* is a kind [of asbestos] in thin flexible sheets, made of interlaced fibres; and *mountain cork* the same in thicker pieces.

8. *fig.* Applied to a person.

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 39 A slight bubling spirit, a Corke, a Huske. *a***1631** Donne *Poems* (1650) 7, I can love..Her who still weeps with spungie eies, And her who is dry corke, and never cries.

9. *Sc. colloq.* A small employer or master tradesman; an overseer of foreman. [Perh. not the same word.]

1832 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 50 An' our cork when he's slack, Will gie ye a hint when he's takin on han's. **1856** J. Strang *Glasgow* 129 The corks or small manufacturers of Anderston.

III. 10. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of or with cork as *cork sole.* (Sometimes with hyphen.)

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5466/4 His Left Foot Shoe-heel half a Quarter of a Yard high, a Cork-sole answerable. **1766** C. Leadbetter *Royal Gauger* II. iii. (ed. 6) 241 A Cork Plate or Plum, for taking Gauges of Ale or Beer. **1775** *Ann. Reg.* 82 Providing themselves with cork-belts and cork-collars. **1873** *Young Englishwoman* June 280/2 [Bathing] Shoes..are made of the same material as the rest of the costume..a light cork sole being sewn on *outside* the material. **1886** *Offic. Guide Museums Econ. Bot. Kew* 144 A Cork hat, as used in Portugal. **1889** *Times* 18 Feb. 5 A dark-complexioned young man..with a cork-leg.

11. *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *cork-band, -bark, -cambium, -cell, -crop, -hole, -layer, -tissue*; **b.** objective, as *cork-bearing, -forming*, adjs.; *-borer, -boring, -drawer, -maker*; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cork-barked, -brained* (see d), *-heeled* (see d), adjs.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 These sixty corks must have sixty *Cork-bands to tie them to the net. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 *Corkbarke, *cortex*. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1188 (s.v. *Ulmus*) The *Cork-barked Elm is in habit intermediate between the common and wych elms. **1759** Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 210 Acorns of the *Cork-bearing oak. **1854** Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 291 Each of these *cork-borers is a brass tube. *Ibid.* 356 In the way of *cork-boring. **1878** McNab *Bot.* ii. (1883) 38 The *cork cambium forms new annual rings, as the ordinary cambium forms rings of wood. **1882** Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 107 Thus arises..a layer of cells..which continues to form new *cork-cells, the Cork-cambium or layer of Phellogen. **1842** Browning *Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* ii, Not a plenteous *cork-crop. **1800** Weems *Washington* vii. (1877) 52 Mere *cork-drawers and songsters. **1875** Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sach's Bot.* I. ii. §15. 91 The Lenticels are a peculiarity of *cork-forming Dicotyledons. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 199 Stopping it up..excepting the Top vent or *Cork-hole. **1859** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/2 The *cork-layer of the vegetable integument. **1862** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 129 That absurd *corkmaker. **1875** Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. §15. 90 When succulent organs..are injured, the wound generally becomes closed up by *cork-tissue.

d. Special combs. **cork-board**, a kind of cardboard, made by mixing ground cork with the paper pulp, used as a non-conductor of heat, etc.; †**cork-brain**, a light-headed or giddy person; so †**cork-brained** *a.*; **cork carpet**, a kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, india-rubber, and gutta-percha; **cork-elm**, (*a*) the rock elm, *Ulmus thomasii*; (*b*) the winged elm, *Ulmus alata*; **cork-faucet** (see quot.); †**cork-fossil** = *fossil-cork* (see 7); **cork-heeled** *a.*, having the heels fitted with cork; †also *fig.* light-heeled, wanton; **cork-leather**, a fabric of cork and leather; also of cork and india-rubber; **cork linoleum** (or **lino**), linoleum made from canvas backed with a mixture of linseed oil and ground cork; **cork-machine**, a machine for making corks; **cork-oak**, the tree (*Quercus Suber*) from which cork is obtained; **cork-pine**, **cork-press** (see quots.); **cork-pull**, an instrument for extracting a cork which has gone down into the bottle (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **cork-tipped** *a.*, of a cigarette: having a filter of a cork-like substance at one end; also *absol.*; **cork-wing**, name of a fish, *Crenilabrus melas* or *cornubicus*. See also cork-cutter, -jacket, etc.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 173/2 Some Giddy-headed *Corkbrains. 1630 —— *Wks.* (N.), An upstart *corke-braind Jacke. 1906 M. H. BAILLIE-SCOTT *Houses & Gardens* x. 30 The [bathroom] floor will perhaps be covered with..a *cork carpet. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 587/1 Cork carpet is similar to plain linoleum but made of larger cork granules with a low pigment content, thus producing a softer and warmer floorcovering, but one more difficult to keep clean. 1813 H. MUHLENBERG *Catal. Plants* 29 *Cork elm. *Ulmus alata.* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 259 *Ulmus racemosa*, American Cork Elm. 1931 W. N. CLUTE *Common Names Plants* 26 The plant usually regarded as the true wahoo, is the plant often called the burningbush..but..the cork elm (Ulmus racemosa), and the basswood..also bear the name. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cork-faucet*, one adapted to be inserted through a cork, to draw the contents of a bottle. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 437 **Cork-fossil*..a kind of stone..somewhat resembling vegetable cork. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 131 Oh, who would trust your *corcke-heeld sex? ?*c* 1700 *Ballad* 'Sir P. Spens', Oour Scots nobles wer richt laith To weet their cork-heild-shoone. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Tech. Dict. Fire Insur.*, **Cork-leather*, which is waterproof and very elastic, is cork-powder consolidated with india-rubber. 1909 J. JOYCE *Let.* 23 Dec. (1966) II. 280 Try to get some '*cork-lino' for kitchen. 1970 *Univ. Coll.* (Oxf.) *Record* V. v. 315 The old cork-lino was replaced everywhere. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 11 June 7/2 '*Cork Linoleum' has to most people meant merely, or chiefly, a kind of trade mark. 1873 PR. ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 300 Cypresses, stone pines, large *cork oaks. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 The soft or *'cork' pine, so called from the resemblance in softness and texture of the wood to..cork. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Valuable cork pine timber. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cork-press*, one in which a cork..is rendered elastic, to enable it the more readily to enter the neck of a bottle. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 67/3 Cigarettes... Finest quality *cork tipped. 1924 A. E. M. FOSTER *Lond. Restourants* 25 If you find your cigarette stick to your lips you had much better get them cork-tipped. 1928 *Punch* 22 Feb. p. ii (Advt.), Really nice girls smoke Player's Cork-Tipped. 1945 'L. LEWIS' *Birthday Murder* (1951) v. 63 Mrs. Saxe, smoking a cork-tipped cigarette. 1969 'J. FRASER' *Cock-Pit of Roses* xix. 150 Give us some cigs...twenty of the cork-tipped. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (L.), The *Corkwing..is not confined to the western part of England. 1868 *Chambers Encycl.* s.v. *Wrasse*, The cork-wing is not unfrequent on the southern shores of England.

cork (kɔ:k), *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 corke, 6 corck, 7 korck. [app. a contraction of CORKIR, a. Gaelic and Ir. *corcur*, orig. 'purple', hence, the lichen yielding a purple dye. *Corcur* was ad. L. *purpur*, with Goidelic change of *p* to *c*, as in L. *planta*, Ir. *cland*, *clann*, L. *pascha*, Gaelic *casga*, *caisg*.]

A purple or red dye-stuff obtained from certain lichens growing on rocks in Scotland and the north of England; = CUDBEAR.

Lightfoot, *Flora Scotica* (1789) 818, has *Lichen omphalodes* as 'Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; Cork or Arcell. *Crotal* of the Gaels', and *L. tartareus* (now *Lecanora tartorea*) as 'Large yellow-saucer'd Dyer's Lichen; *Corcar* of the Gaels'. Both of these produce cudbear. 'Cork' has also been more or less identified with ARCHIL or *Orchil*, a foreign dye-stuff of similar origin; see quot. 1483. (See Paper by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* (1877) 19.)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 §3 Diers..usen to dye..Clothes with Orchell and Corke brought from beyonde the See called Jare cork. *c* 1485 *Crafte of lymnynge* in *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 Whenne hit is alle-moste at boylynge, caste in 3our corke. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Pj b, This is called in London archall and the dyers vse it to dy withall. The Northenmen about blakamore where as it groweth calleth it cork, it groweth ther like a mos vpon stones. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 79 The principall blewes..in use are, Blew Bice. Smalt..Korck or Orchall. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 The cork or arcel, which is used by the Scotch ..to dye a purple or scarlet colour. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cork, *Lecanora tartarea* and *Rocella tinctoria*.

†**cork**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Var. of COLK, possibly influenced in spelling by association with CORE.]

1. The 'colk' or core of an apple, etc.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 448 Appuls and peres clene pared, and the corke tane out. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes and x wardones, and pare hem, and drawe out the corkes at eyther end.

2. *pl.* 'Cinders, *Lancash.*' (Halliwell). Cf. COKE, CORE *sb.*[1] 2.

cork, *sb.*[4], **corlk**, erron. spellings of CAUK.

1815 *Annals of Agric.* XIX. 476 (E.D.S.) An imperfect chalk marl, or a cork, that is, a hard chalk. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 450 The lower beds of hard chalk, provincially called *corlk*.

cork, *sb.*[5], erron. spelling of CALK *sb.*[1]

1806 WEBSTER *Compend. Dict.*, *Cork*, a sharp point on a horse shoe. 1846 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race Kentucky* 162, I then just took my old mare down to a blacksmith's shop, and had some shoes made with 'corks' about four inches long, and had 'em nailed on to her hind feet. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xxvii. 187 His face and flesh were ripped and torn everywhere by the 'corks' on the boots. 1922 H. TITUS *Timber* ix. 82 He..sharpened the corks, handling the foot gear with an odd excitement.

cork (kɔ:k), *v.*[1] [f. CORK *sb.*[1]: in various uses, having no connexion with each other.]

I. †**1. a.** *trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Liéger des pantoufles*, to corcke slippers. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 218 Then wore they Shooes of ease, now of an inch-broad, corked hye. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 268 The [shoes and slippers of the men] 'corked'..and richly ornamented.

b. To provide or fit with a cork (as a float).

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbusse Trade* 11 They are to bring the Nets to their ropes, and..Corke them, and make them in all respects fit.

II. 2. a. To stop (a bottle, cask, etc.) with, or as with, a cork; and so to confine or shut *up* (the contents of a bottle, etc.).

1659 GAYTON *Art of Longevity* 20 In bottles close Corkt up a prisner. 1744 BERKELEY *Let. on Tar Water* §2 Keep it in bottles, well corked. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 209 Then cork the bottle. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 334 He corked it up, and kept it some time.

b. *transf.* To stop *up* as with a cork; to shut *up* like the contents of a bottle. Also with *down*.

1650 [see CORKING, below]. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 221 The Fat had corked up the Extremity. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. w. Byron* (1832) II. 45 Rogers had composed some very pretty commendatory verses on me; but they were kept corked up for many long years. 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandmother's Money* VI. viii, If you will only listen to your lord and husband's conversation with these good gentlemen, and cork the sentimental down, we shall soon be Darby and Joan again. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 220/1 The descriptions of the lion usually corked down in the 'animal books'. 1916 W. OWEN *Let.* 1 Feb. (1967) 377 We were corked down in those subways for close on 3 hours.

III. 3. To blacken with burnt cork.

1836 [see CORKED 3].

Hence '**corking** *vbl. sb.* of wines: the action or process of becoming corked (see CORKED *ppl. a.* 4).

1650 H. MORE *Observ. Anthrop. Theomag.* 51 The corking-up close of the urine of a bewitched party. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/4 Bottles, corks, corking apparatus, and other appliances used in manufacturing sparkling wines. 1904 *Lancet* 18 June 1758/2 'Corking' in wines or other fluids. 1920 G. SAINTSBURY *Notes on Cellar-Bk.* xiii. 199 That plague of the cellar-owner, 'corking'.

†**cork**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 5 korke. [f. CORK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To treat with 'cork' (the dye-stuff).

c 1485 *Crafte of Lymnynge* in *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 After hit is y-maderyd, 3e moste korke hit..for if 3e wolle korky crymsons, 3e moste..whenne hit is alle-moste at boylynge, caste in 3our corke.

cork, *v.*[3], erron. f. CAULK *v.*

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 53 The merchants..will not entrust one penny worth of goods on that man's vessel that corks her. 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Corking any Leakages that may happen to appear. *Ibid.* 108 Scrape the Joints..and..cork them with the shavings of Lead. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 After corking up all openings with snow.

cork, *v.*[4], erron. spelling of CALK *v.*[2]

1776 in *New Jersey Archives* 2nd Ser. I. 166 A chestnut sorrel mare,..shod before, shoes are steel corked. 1806 WEBSTER *Compend. Dict.*, *Cork*, *v.t.*,..to form sharp points or shoe with points. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 217 The clay.., unless a horse is corked, is dangerous both to him and to the rider. 1829 *Virginia Lit. Museum* 16 Dec. 419 *To cork*, to shoe a horse with points —or with frost nails.

corkage (kɔ:kɪdʒ). [f. CORK *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -AGE.] The corking or uncorking of bottles: hence (= *corkage-money*) a charge made by hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. for every bottle of wine or other liquor uncorked and served, orig. when not supplied by themselves.

1838 SIR F. POLLOCK *Remembrances* (1887) I. 119 Corkage money on the number of bottles opened was paid to the tavern. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotland* II. xiii. 312 The members used their own wine, allowing a 'corkage' to the innkeeper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 3/2 Even the waiters, in certain restaurants, levy a tax [on shippers of champagne] in the shape of 'corkage,' without which they may boycott a brand.

'cork-cutter. [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + CUT *v.*]

1. One whose occupation is to cut cork into stoppers for bottles, bungs, etc.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4574/4 Felix Oneall, Cork-Cutter. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 181/2 Her deceased betterhalf had been an eminent cork-cutter.

2. An instrument or machine for cutting corks. So '**cork-cutting** *vbl. sb.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* IV. 101 Many of the inhabitants, who were of the cork-cutting profession. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 952 In the art of cork-cutting the French surpass the English.

corked (kɔ:kt), *ppl. a.* [f. CORK *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Furnished with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.* (Cf. CHOPINE.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 113 She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 Those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 52 Cork'd at the heeles.

2. Stopped or confined with a cork; also *fig.* (Also with *up*.)

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 198 Giving full vent to a hitherto corked-up giggle.

3. Blackened with burnt cork.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 205 With their..painted cheeks, corked whiskers, and chalked necks. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 73/2 Partially corked eyebrows.

4. Of wine: Tasting of the cork; spoiled by an unsound cork into the substance of which the wine penetrates.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, This wine is corked. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XXV. 148 This [wine] fortunately was less corked than the first.

Hence **corkedness** *nonce-wd.*, state or quality of being corked (sense 4).

1888 *Standard* 10 Sept. 5/2 [They] would scorn to offer a bottle with even a suspicion of corkedness.

†**'corken**, *a. Obs. rare.* [-EN[4].] Of cork.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 57 A little corken-boate. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 293 He presented mee a corken cup, full of cleare water.

corker ('kɔ:kə(r)). [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

†**1. a.** ? A cork-cutter. *Obs.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/11 John Ping..Corker.

b. One who corks; one who provides a bottle with a cork.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 58 Blacking Manufacture: Liquid: Bottlers... Cooper. Corker. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §459 *Corker*; *cork fitter*; drives corks into bottles filled with beer, mineral waters, etc., by hand, or by machine which he feeds with corks.

2. a. *slang.* Something that closes a discussion, or puts an end to any matter; a 'settler'; a thing that one cannot get over. Hence, something very striking or astonishing, *e.g.* a monstrous lie. (Cf. CAULKER 4.)

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (Farmer), Then I lets him have it..jist three corkers. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Corker*, 'that's a corker', i.e. that settles the question, or closes the discussion. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 5 Dec., 'It's a corker. If it [a proposed law] passes we'll have to quit.'

b. A person or thing of surpassing size or excellence; a stunner; also used ironically. *colloq.* and *dial.*

1882 *Cornhill Mag.* 325 We look over our boat-side and see the big 'corkers' rising up out of the marl and sand in which their roots lie buried. *a* 1889 in Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* s.v., Jake Kilrain is a corker, and ought to have the championship of the world. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 The chairman,..in proposing his health, is reported to have said, 'Sir Thomas, you're a corker.' 1904 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* xiv. 226 By heavens! that dictator chap is a corker! He's a dictator clear down to his finger-ends. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Tono-Bungay* I. iii. 75 Had her cry, of course. .. But now—buoyant again!.. She's a Corker. 1924 D. H. LAWRENCE & SKINNER *Boy in Bush* i. 16 'You're a corker!' said Mr George, shaking his head with new misgiving. 1930 R. LEHMANN *Note in Music* IV. 179 Frightfully nice, though. So was the old lady. She was a corker. 1936 WODEHOUSE *Laughing Gas* ii. 25 'You really enjoy watching fights?' 'I know what you mean,' I said. 'Nine times out of ten they're absolute washouts, of course. But this one was a corker.' 1937 N. MARSH *Vintage Murder* xiv. 158 'You're a corker, you are,' said Wade hotly. 1969 R. D. ABRAHAMS *Jump-Rope Rhymes* 132 My girl's a corker.

c. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.* Fine, splendid, enjoyable, stunning. *N.Z. colloq.*

1937 N. MARSH *Vintage Murder* vii. 72 He talks with a corker sort of voice. Not queeny, but just corker. 1947 'A. P. GASKELL' *Big Game* 30 It's a corker wee place. 1948 D. W. BALLANTYNE *Cunninghams* (1963) I. ix. 50 The kids told Syd what a corker sixer it had been.

corkes, var. of *carkes*, obs. f. CARCASS.

corkiness ('kɔ:kɪnɪs). [f. CORKY + -NESS.] State or quality of being 'corky', in different senses.

1846–55 CARPENTER *Princ. Human Physiol.* §408 (L.) A feeling of freedom and lightness (or 'corkiness') of the limbs. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1956. 558/1 The prevalent 'corkiness' of his [a painter's] manner.

corking ('kɔ:kɪŋ), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [After CORKER 2 b.] Unusually fine, large, or excellent; stunning. Also *adv.*

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 193/2 Corking great fences the Vale doubles are. *a* 1900 C. HOYT *Trip to Chinatown* in 5 *Plays* (1941) II. p. 120 A corking supper, my boy! Nothing's too good! 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* Mar. 810 A good show.. and a corking good show at that. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 4 Mar. 4/4 In a phrase that is already classic, but not yet classical, he [*sc.* T. Roosevelt] announced not long ago that he had had 'a perfectly corking time'. 1911 'A. HOPE' *Mrs. Maxon Protests* xxix. 337 It turns out to be a perfectly corking house—a jewel of a house, Stephen! 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* x. 127 There's nobody I think a more corking sportsman than Maud. 1926 *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* Dec. 36 He..engaged me, at a corking fee, to come up and take this case. 1937 N. MARSH *Vintage Murder* vii. 73 He's got a corking sort of laugh.

Hence '**corkingly** *adv.*

1917 WODEHOUSE *Uneasy Money* XV. 169, I saw a most corkingly pretty girl bicycling down to the village one morning. 1945 T. RATTIGAN *Love in Idleness* I, I'm sure you two are going to get on—quite corkingly.

†**corking-pin.** *Obs.* Also 7 calkin, cawking, 8 corkin pin. [App. corrupted from *cawking*, CALKIN, as spelt by the pinmakers in 1690. Origin unknown.] 'A pin of the largest size' (J.).

? 1690 *Pinmakers' Case in oppos. to Killigrew's Bill* (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double long whites *alias* Calkins. —— *Case or Petit. of Pinmakers* (*London*) (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double Long Whites, *al.* Cawkings. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v. 139 A corking-pin that stuck in the good gentlewoman's stomacher. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Case of Delicacy*, I could hear two or three corking pins fall out of the curtain. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 62, I gave my German a challenge..to drive a corkin pin into the calves of our legs. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xix, Cristal Nixon..had..secured it [his riding-skirt] with large corking-pins. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxiii, It pierced her heart like a corking-pin. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton*

II. xvii. 249 Some insect, which he was impaling on a corking-pin.

corkir. *Sc.* Also korkir. [Gaelic *corcur*: see CORK *sb.*[2]] A kind of lichen furnishing a red dye: see CORK *sb.*[2]

1703 M. MARTIN *W. Isl.* 135 (Jam.) The stones on which the scurf call'd Corkir grows.. on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour. 1760 POCOCK *Tour Scot.* (1881) 92 Two seaweeds for dying grow on the stones there, Corkir for crimson and Crottil for Philamorte. 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* 156 (Jam. s.v. *Korkie*). 1856 LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 225 This Lichen [*Lecanora tartarea*] is the 'Cork' or 'Korkir' of many parts of the Highlands.

corkish ('kɔ:kɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1]]

1. Of the nature of cork, somewhat corky.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94. 2/2 Corkish Excrescences.

2. Tasting of cork; somewhat corked.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 113 As port at Highland inn seems sound, all corkish though it be.

corkite ('kɔ:kaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Cork* in Ireland, where found + -ITE.] A synonym of BEUDANTITE.

1875 in DANA *Min.* 2nd App. 13.

cork-jacket. [f. CORK *sb.*[1]] A jacket made partly of cork, or lined with cork, to support a person in the water.

1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157/1 A fisherman who had been cast away seven hours, and saved his life by means of a cork jacket. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The cork-jacket which carries the heroes of romance safe through all the billows of affliction. 1891 *Standard* 19 Nov. 2/1 A large number of men crowded into the boat with cork-jackets on.

†**'corkle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Contortion.

1398 TREVISA *Borth. De P.R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 758 The adder Alphibena.. rennyth and glydeth and wryggleth wyth wrynkles, corkles and draughtes of the body.

corkless ('kɔ:klɪs), *a. rare.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a cork.

1888 *Home Missionary* Mar. 459 The corkless bottle.

corks (kɔ:ks), *int.* Deformation of *cock's* (see COCK *sb.*[8]), or perh. an amalgamation of *cock* and LAWK, LAWKS.

1926 B. RUCK *Her Pirate Partner* xiii. §3 Mrs. Llewelyn in stark agony had gasped out the word 'Corks!' 1927 *Daily Express* 8 July 8/7 Another frequent expression was 'Corks!' 1939 'R. CROMPTON' *William & A.R.P.* i. 32 'Corks!' gasped William... 'Corks! I thought she was never goin'.'

corkscrew ('kɔ:kskru:), *sb.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + SCREW.]

1. a. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles, consisting of a steel screw or helix with a sharp point and a transverse handle.

1720 AMHERST *Poems, Bottle Screw*, This hand a corkscrew did contain, And that a bottle of champaigne. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, The landlord's cork-screw was just introduced into the muzzle of a pint bottle of claret. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 52 With their tentacles twisted about,.. the longer ones like corkscrews.

b. Short for *corkscrew curl*: see 2.

1839 F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners* (ed. 5) xxix. 273 Loan me the two corkscrews then, mother, just to hang behind my spit curls. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/1 No small mincing ..'corkscrews', but a goodly sized tress.

c. Short for *corkscrew twill*: see 2.

1887 LD. MACNAGHTEN in *Law Rep.* App. Cases XII. 295 The goods.. belong to a class of wearing material known in the trade as 'corkscrews'.

2. *attrib.* Resembling a corkscrew; spirally twisted; *esp.* of curls or ringlets, and of staircases. Also **corkscrew grass**, a kind of grass having a twisted seed with long awn.

1815 *N. Amer. Rev.* I. 20 The innocent animated imitations of the Medicean Venus, with their thousand corkscrew ringlets. *a*1828 D. WORDSWORTH *Tour Continent* in *Jrnls.* (1941) II. 28 The splendid cork-screw spire. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 Their leaves have.. a uniform spiral arrangement.. so as to give the stem a sort of corkscrew appearance. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xxii. 35 Hair.. tortured into long corkscrew curls. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gohagan* iii, Little corkscrew ringlets. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 82 Up the cork-screw stair. 1887 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* App. Cases XII. 289 In all goods of the class called 'corkscrew twills' the weft lies hidden inside, the surface on both sides being warp. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 Sept. 13/5 To get the fleeces off before the grass seeds ripen, those of the corkscrew grass especially. 1898 *Nature* 27 Jan. 311 Spear or corkscrew-grass (*Stipa setacea*). 1938 C. ISHERWOOD *Lions & Shadows* i. 34 Charabancs came tearing round the corkscrew corners.

3. *Comb.*, as *corkscrew-like* adj.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 443 The corkscrew-like antheroid, which is coiled 12 or 13 times.

corkscrew ('kɔ:kskru:), *v. colloq.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cause to move or advance in a spiral course. Also (*pass.*), to twist spirally.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* cxxxiv, Caught and twisted, corkscrewed in the mazes of the line, loose harpoons.. came flashing. 1872 *Daily News* 11 May 5/7 Herr Gerwig has corkscrewed his line round the Eisenberg. 1887 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 370 [The horses] have to be corkscrewed into our diminutive stables. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 5/3 The line itself had been completely swept away, and great sections crumpled and corkscrewed beyond hope of repair. 1898 *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The fancy grottos and rockeries would be swept into the sea if the stream was corkscrewed. 1924 R. CAMPBELL *Flaming Terrapin* iii. 45 Thick mælstroms.. with hideous twist, Corkscrewed by whirlwinds.

2. a. *intr.* To proceed in a spiral course.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 117 An interminable.. gallery.. corkscrewing round and round the tower. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 225 A turnpike stair That corkscrewed up a round tower.

b. To become twisted.

1909 *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 423/2 As in the case of the bayonets which 'corkscrewed' in the Soudan.

3. a. *trans.* To draw *out* as with a corkscrew; to elicit by roundabout devices, or with effort.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. xxiv. 328 From what Small has dropped, and from what we have corkscrewed out of him.

b. *intr.* To work *away at* as with a corkscrew.

1920 J. GREGORY *Man to Man* iv, Trying to pump me and corkscrewing away at dad when he was full of whisky.

'corkscrewy, *a.* Like a corkscrew, spiral.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 4/2 The bird [snipe].. then enters upon that corkscrewy flight, which is his chief charm as an object of sport. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 221/1 A 'corkscrewy' ringlet dangling at each cheek.

†**cork-shoe.** *Obs.* A shoe of cork; one furnished with a cork sole or heel.

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astrophel*, Tis as good to goe in cut fingerd pumps as corke shoes, if one wears Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 32 For maides that weres corke shooes may step awrie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 59 Thy voice squeakes like a dry cork shoe. 1687 T. BROWN *Soints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Swimming-girdles and cork-shoes.. were not then in fashion.

'cork-tree.

1. The cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), from which cork is obtained. (See CORK *sb.*[1] 4.)

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corktre, *suberies.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 b, The corke tree.. in Spanishe Alcornoque. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 206, I sent governor Ellis in the year 1757.. some acorns of the cork-tree. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x, The cork-tree's furrow'd rind. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cork*, The cork-tree at the age of twenty-five years is barked for the first time.

2. Applied to various trees with light or soft wood resembling cork, as *Entelea arborescens* of New Zealand, *Millingtonia hortensis* of the East Indies.

corkwood ('kɔ:kwʊd). [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + WOOD.]

†1. Cork in the mass. *Obs.*

1769 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 63 The black side of a piece of cork-wood.

2. A name given in various parts of the world to various light and porous woods, and the trees yielding them; *e.g.* in the West Indies to *Anona palustris, Ochroma Lagopus, Hibiscus* (*Paritium tiliaceum*); in N.S. Wales to *Duboisia myoporoides*; in New Zealand to *Entelea arborescens.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jomoica* 256 The Alligator Apple Tree or Cork-wood.. The wood of this tree is so soft, even after it is dried, that it is frequently used.. instead of corks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 800 *Ochroma*, the well-known Corkwood tree.. is very common in the West Indies and Central America, where its soft spongy and exceedingly light wood, called Corkwood in Jamaica, is commonly employed as a substitute for cork. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 133. 1889 T. KIRK *Forest Flora N.Z.* 45 The whau.. is termed corkwood by the settlers on account of its light specific gravity. 1946 *Jrnl. Polynesian Soc.* June 160 Whau, a tree (*Entelea arborescens*) cork-wood, the lightest of Newzealand timbers.

3. A name of the White Cork Boletus (*Polyporus niveus*, formerly *Boletus suberosus*), which grows on the trunks of trees.

So commonly called in the South of Scotland.

corky ('kɔ:kɪ), *a.* [f. CORK *sb.*[1] + -Y. The fig. uses appear to be the earlier.]

1. a. Having the nature or character of cork; cork-like.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 38 Of a more corky texture. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. 393 Corky asbestus. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 24 The greater number of species are leathery or corky. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 563 The thick corky layers of Quercus Suber. 1887 *All Year Round* 14 May 394 The sombre water way on which they [boats] ride with a corky buoyancy.

b. *corky scab* = *potato scab* (POTATO *sb.* 7). *Austral.*

1911 D. MCALPINE *Handbk. Fungus Dis. Potato in Australia* iv. 78 (*heading*) 'Corky', Powdery or Spongospora Scab. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 6 Dec. 28/3 Corky scab appears in its mild form as rough scabs or small conical pimples on the skin of the tuber, but when more severe the flesh of the potato is destroyed and a canker-like appearance supervenes. 1943 *Coast to Coast 1942* 34 The farm had failed with Corky Scab on the potatoes.

†2. *fig.* Dry and stiff, withered, sapless. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 23 To teach an old corkie woman to writhe, tumble, curuet, and fetch her Morice gamboles. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 29 Binde fast his corky armes.

3. *fig.* Light, trifling, frivolous; buoyant, lively, springy; hence, skittish, ticklish, restive. *colloq.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 324 That same perpetuall grin, That leades his corkie jest, to make them sinke Into the eares of his deriders. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 54 Inuenting, out of their owne corkie braines, a new certaine no-forme of Liturgie. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 2 Churles of a light and corky humour. 1746 ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington *Mem.* (1808) I. 136 Before they are half over I grow so restless and corky, I am ready to fly out of the window. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dialect* 100 *Corky*, airy, brisk. 1862 C. BEDE *College Life* 24 He's rather corky at the best of times; what will he be now? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. xxi, 'They be getting corky at the beer-shops, now-a-days, and won't give no trust.' 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. (1885) 89 They felt so 'corky' it was hard to keep them down. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. v. §5. 438 If the horse seems light and corky.

4. Having acquired a flavour of cork; = CORKED 4.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A corky flavor. 1925 F. S. FITZGERALD *Great Gatsby* (1926) i. 15 My second glass of corky but rather impressive claret. 1967 *New Statesman* 15 Dec. 860/2 We should say corky to describe an 'off-odour'.

5. *Comb.*, as *corky-brained, -headed* adjs. (cf. sense 3, and *cork-brained* s.v. CORK *sb.*[1] 11 d).

*a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Corky-broin'd* Fellow, silly, foolish. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 170 Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless Gentry. 1825-79 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict. Corky-headit*, light-headed, giddy. *Roxb.*

corlde, obs. f. *curled*: see CURL *v.*

corlew, corlu, corlure, obs. ff. CURLEW.

Corliss ('kɔ:lɪs). The name of G. H. *Corliss* (1817-88) of Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., used *attrib.* to designate (*a*) the valve gear invented by him in 1849, or a modification of it, (*b*) an engine equipped with such a valve gear.

1868 *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engin.* July 177 The Corliss engine introduced by Mr. Corliss in the United States about twenty years ago.. embodies in the arrangement of the cylinder and valve-gear several principles that had previously been used separately. *Ibid.* 178 The arrangement and construction of the details in the mechanism employed, rather than the application of any new or untried principle,.. constitute the special features of the Corliss valve-gear. 1876 *Engineering* XXII. 12 The great Corliss beam engine. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 507/2 Corliss Valve-Gear, Spencer Inglis form. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, Corliss Valve. 1930 *Engineering* 5 Sept. 307/3 Two double-acting cylinders in tandem, with inlet and outlet valves of the Corliss type. 1958 *Van Nostrand's Sci. Encycl.* (ed. 3) 1756/2 Engines with oscillating valves derive their motivation from an eccentric on the crankshaft, but there is interposed between the eccentric rod and the valve a wrist plate and valve reach rods. The Corliss engine is like this.

†**corm**[1], **corme.** *Obs.* [a. F. *corme*, app.:—L. *cornum* the cornel-cherry (see CORNEL); but in OF. the names *cormier* and *corme* were applied to the service-tree and its fruit, also called *sorbe*; see Littré.]

1. The fruit of the service-tree, the sorb; also the tree, *Pyrus domestica* (*Sorbus* L., *Cormus* Spach).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxiv. 437 The apples be pale, in figure lyke the Sorb-apple or Corme. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Cormes, services, azerolls, and the like.

2. The cornel tree.

1676 HOBBES *Iliod* (1677) 255 Many lusty limbs then broken are Of barky corme [Il. xvi. 767 *τανύφλοιον κρανειαν*], broad beech, and lofty ash. —— *Odyss.* (1677) 285, I cut up by the root, And smooth'd with iron tools a lusty corm.

corm[2] (kɔ:m). *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. Lat. *cormus* (Willdenow *c* 1800), a. Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, f. *κείρ-ειν* (ablaut stems *κερ-*, *κορ-*) to cut, poll, lop.]

A short fleshy rhizome, or bulb-like subterraneous stem of a monocotyledonous plant, producing from its upper surface leaves and buds, and from its lower, roots; also called *solid bulb.*

(By Asa Gray applied also to the rhizomes of dicotyledonous plants such as cyclamen; but this is not generally followed.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 269 The fleshy cormus of some Cannas. 1838 —— *Gloss. Bot., Corm*, a fleshy underground stem, having the appearance of a bulb, from which it is distinguished by not being scaly. 1845 —— *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 2 What is named the root of a Crocus is a variety of the tuber, called a *corm.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §3. 61 A good type of corm is that of Cyclamen.

ottrib. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53/2 (*Crocus*) The corm-tunic is the only permanent record of perennial existence, and even this in a living state lasts but a year.

cormeille, another form of CARMELE, the Heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.*

1794 GISBORNE *Walks Forest* (1796) 16 Thy tuberous roots, Cormeille, famed cure of hunger's gnawing pangs.

cormo-, combining form of Gr. *κορμό-ς* trunk of a tree, stem, taken as the basis of terms (chiefly proposed by Haeckel) referring to the evolution, etc., of races or social aggregates: as **cor'mogeny** [Gr. *-γενεια* descent], that branch of ontogeny which deals with the germ-history of races (or social aggregates: families, communities, etc.). **cor'mophyly** [Gr. *φυλή, φῦλον* set of men, tribe, race], that branch of phylogeny which deals with the tribal history of races. Also **cor'mology**, 'the anatomy of the cormus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 Germ-history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities,

states, etc.) *Cormogeny*. *Ibid.*, Tribal history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) *Cormophyly*.

cormogen ('kɔ:mədʒɛn). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κορμός trunk, stem + -γενης produced: cf. *acrogen*.] = CORMOPHYTE; sometimes restricted to cryptogamic cormophytes or Acrogens.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* Introd. **1852** [see CORMOPHYTE]. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 8 All plants, from the mosses upwards, are therefore termed Cormogens, or Cormophytes.

cor'mogenous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to or resembling a cormogen; also, corm-bearing.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cormogeon, -ion, -moggian, obs. ff. CURMUDGEON.

'cormoid, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κορμ-ός + -OID.] Resembling a corm.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cormophyte ('kɔ:məufaɪt). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. κορμός trunk, stem + φυτόν plant.] Endlicher's name (*Cormophyta*, in *Gen. Plant.* 1836–40) for one of his two primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, comprising all plants that have a proper stem or axis of growth, *i.e.* all phænogamous plants and the higher cryptogams (Acrogens). His other division *Thallophyta* was thus equal to Lindley's Thallogens (Algæ, Fungi, Lichens).

1852 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 69 Such cellular plants have received the name of Thallogens or Thallophytes; while those producing stems composed of both vessels and cells are sometimes called Cormogens or Cormophytes. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 345 The vegetative body is here always a cormophyte.

Hence **cormo'phytic** *a.*, of the nature of a cormophyte.

cormorancy ('kɔ:mərənsɪ). *nonce-wd.* A body of cormorants; a greedy oppressive class.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 253 A letter which ought to reach the souls of our cormorancy, even to their bellies.

cormorant ('kɔ:mərənt). Forms: 4–6 cormaraunt(e, cormera(u)nt(e, cormoraunt, 5 cormerawnt(e, (kormorount, cormirande), 6 carmorant(e, -aunt(e, -an, cormrant, 6–7 cormorand(e, 6- cormorant. [ad. F. *cormoran*, in 15th c. *cormaran*, *cosmaran* (Littré), 16th c. *cormarain*, *-merant*; still with fishermen *cormaran*, *-marin*; app. altered from an OF. **corp-marin*:—L. *corvus marīnus* sea-raven (occuring in the Reichenau Glosses of 8th c.); whence also Pr. *corpmari*, Cat. *corbmari*, Pg. *corvomarinho*. The ending is identified by Hatzfeld and Thomas with that in *faucon moran*, which they think to be a deriv. of Breton *mor* sea, and so = *marin*. In the earliest known Eng. examples, the Fr. *-an* is already corrupted to *-ant*, as in *peasant*, *pheasant*, *tyrant*, etc.: see -ANT[3].]

1. A large and voracious sea-bird (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), about 3 feet in length, and of a lustrous black colour, widely diffused over the northern hemisphere and both sides of the Atlantic. Also the name of the genus, including about 25 species, some of which are found in all maritime parts of the world.

c **1320** *Orpheo* 296 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 260 Of game they fonde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and cormerant. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 362 The hote cormeraunt of glotonye. **1382** WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 18 A swan, a cormaraunt [**1388** cormoraunt]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cormerawnte, *corvus marinus*. **1530** PALSGR. 155 *Cormerant*, a cormeraunt. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* ibid. 911 The cormorande, *le cormorain*. **1610** *Histrio-m.* III. 100 The Callis Cormorants from Dover roade Are not so chargeable as you to feed. **1658** MARVELL *Unfort. Lover* Poems (1870) 243 A numerous fleet of corm'rants black. **1744** THOMSON *Winter* 144 The cormorant on high Wheels from the deep. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 199 One day I observed a cormorant playing with a fish which it had caught.

2. *fig.* An insatiably greedy or rapacious person. Also with qualification, as *money-cormorant*.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, To whiche carmorantes, neither lande, water, ne ayre mought be sufficient. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They were cormorantes or usurers, that gathered it to fill their cofers with. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* I. ii. 99 There would be many money-cormorants, and their profit great. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. ii, Why, what a cormorant in love am I. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* I. 207 His treasur'd stores these Cormorants consume. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 155 We must look a little after these cormorants of Romana.

b. Said of qualities, things, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 38 Light vanity, insatiate cormorant, Consuming meanes soone preyes vpon it selfe. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 7 Law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormorant, a harpy, that devours everything. **1784** *Unfort. Sensibility* I. 51, I..suppose the cormorant time may have devoured them.

3. *attrib.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 124 Cressus he that cormrant King. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 No stigian vengaunce lyke too theese carmoran haggards. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 125 The Cormorant belly. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* iv. 17 A cormorant head of a college. **1785** MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* (1786) V. 216 A peevish discontented sister and her cormorant companion.

¶ Under the influence of etymological fancies, the word was sometimes altered to *corvorant* [L. *vorānt-em* devouring]; see also CORNVORANT.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 701 That corvorant generation of Romanists. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 476 Genus xxv. Corvorant. *Note*, The learned Dr. Kay, or Caius, derives the word *Corvorant* from *Corvus vorans*, from whence corruptly our word *Cormorant*. **1802** G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103 *Corvorant*, a name for the Cormorant.

†**'cormorous**, *a. Obs.* [Irreg. f. prec. + -OUS.] Insatiable as a cormorant.

1747 E. POSTON *Pratler* I. 82 My Desires are not cormorous.

cormudgeon, obs. form of CURMUDGEON.

†**cor'mullion**. *Obs.*[−1] = CURMUDGEON.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 60 Who like unto the wealthy Cormullions of our time, increase their wealth by others want.

‖**cormus**. [mod.L.: see CORM.]

1. = CORM, q.v.

2. Haeckel's name for the common stock of a plant or 'colonial' animal, bearing a number of individuals which originate by gemmation or budding; as applied to animals it is equivalent to *polypidom*.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 93 Colonies (*cormi*) are formed from single animals by gemmation. **1880** PACKARD *Zool.* (1881) 181 A cormus, polyzoarium or polyzoon stock is formed by the budding of numerous cells from the one first formed.

corn (kɔ:n), *sb.*[1] Also 3 coren, 4 korn(e, 4–7 corne, 5 (9 *dial.*) coorn; *Sc.* CURN. [Common Teut.: OE. *corn* corresponds to OFris. *korn* (E.Fris. *kôrn*, *kôren*), OS. *corn* (MDu. *coorn*, *coren*, Du. *koren*), OHG. *chorn*, *choron* (MHG. *korn*, *koren*, mod.G. *korn*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *korn*, Gothic *kaurn* n.:—OTeut. **korno-* from earlier **kurnóm* grain, corn = OSlav. *zrŭnó* (Boh. *zrno*, Russ. *zernó*) grain:—Aryan type **gṛnóm*; in form, a passive pple. neuter from the vb. stem *ger-* (*gor-*, *gṛ-*), in Skr. *jṛ* to wear down, waste away, pa. pple. *jīrṇá*:—*gīṛnóm*, whence also L. *grānum*. A *corn* or *grain* is therefore, etymologically, a 'worn-down' particle.

The ablaut grade (*ger-*) is represented in Ger. *kern* kernel, OHG. *kerno*, ON. *kjarni*:—OTeut. *kérnon-* masc. More directly related is *kernel*, OE. *cyrnel*:—OTeut. *kurn-ilo-*, dim. of *kurnó-*.]

I. *gen.* A grain, a seed.

1. a. *gen.* A small hard particle, a grain, as of sand or salt. In OE. and *mod. dial.* (In literary use in 16–17th c., chiefly transl. L. *grānum*.)

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. §4 Swa fela welena swa þara sondcorna beoþ be þisum sæclifum. *a* **1000** *Runic Poem* 9 (Gr.) Hægl byþ hwitust corna. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxxxviii. 16 [cxxxix. 18] Hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manige. **1340** *Ayenb.* 233 Hit behoueþ þet þis flour habbe wyþinne þri cornes of gold..þe þri cornes of þe lilye. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 599 (Of poultry) Cornes [L. *grana*] that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. **1520** *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 38/2 He offerred 3 cornes of incense [cf. L. *grana thuris*] to the sacryfyce of the ydoles. *a* **1571** JEWEL *On Thess.* (1611) 132 We must vnderstand this authoritie with a corne of salt [L. *cum grano salis*] otherwise it may bee vnsauorie). **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 475 When you haue..bruised it, and brought it into small cornes. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 11 He, that cannot make one spire of grass, or corn of sand, will yet be framing of worlds. **1698** CRULL *Muscovy* 293 Having put a corn of Salt in the Child's Mouth. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Corn*, a grain, or particle, a 'corn of tobacco', a 'corn of powder', a 'corn of rice'. **1888** ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word-bk., Corn*, a particle of anything..as a corn of sugar-candy, black pepper, brimstone.

†b. *spec.* One of the roundish particles into which gunpowder is formed by the corning or granulating process; a grain of corn-powder. *Obs.* Cf. CORN *v.* 1.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* Argt., Sir Richard mayntained the fight, till he had not one corne of powder left. **1660** W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 343 A Train of Powder ..takes fire from corn to corn, till at last the Barrel is burst in sunder. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 The harder the Corns of Powder are in feeling, by so much the better it is. **1736** CARTE *Ormonde* I. 583 The soldiers..else would not have had a corn of powder..in case of an action.

†c. Kind or size of 'grain'. *Obs.*

1674–91 RAY *N.C. Words* 206 The Ale serves to harden the Corn of the Salt. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 If they intend a large Corne [of salt] they put into it [the brine] about..a quart of the strongest and stalest Ale.

2. *spec.* The small hard seed or fruit of a plant; now only with contextual specification or defining attribute, as in *barley-corn*, *pepper-corn*, etc.

a. A seed of one of the cereals, as of wheat, rye, barley, etc.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 24 Hwætene corn [**1382** WYCLIF corn of whete; so **1611**; **1881** grain of wheat] wunað ana buton hyt fealle on eorþan & sy dead. *a* **1175** *Cotton Hom.* 241 þis bread was imaced of ane hwete corne. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi þe weie, & gniden þe cornes ut bitweonen hore honden. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 þe weiȝte of þre cornys of wheete. **1496** *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 5 Every Sterling to be of the Weight of xxxij Corns of Wheat that grew in the Midst of the Ear. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §13 The cornes be very great and white, and it is the best barley. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The ant..was occupied in gathering wheat cornes together. **1738** [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 63 Suppose that 1 Corn produces the first Year 50 Corns. *c* **1842** LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 11 The ears had ninety corns each on an average. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 185 (Malting) A sprouted corn or two. *Ibid.* Broken and bruised corns.

b. The seed or fruit of various other plants, as of an apple, a grape, pepper, coffee, etc.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 790 *Ptysones*, berecorn berendæ. *c* **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv, Se æppel..moniȝ corn oninnan him hæfð. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Ȝenim..xvii pipor corn gnid to somne. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 31 The kyngdam of heuenes is like to a corn of seneuey. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Take..the cornes of sporge and grinde it weell. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 24 a, Juniper whereon are manye berryes or cornes. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 123 A few cornes of blacke pepper. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 103 Swallow five or six corns of White Pepper. **1876** SIR S. D. SCOTT *To Jamaica* 104 Each [coffee] berry contains two corns.. The corns slide through into other troughs of water.

II. *spec.* The fruit of the cereals.

3. a. *collective sing.* The seed of the cereal or farinaceous plants as a produce of agriculture; grain.

As a general term the word includes all the cereals, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, etc., and, with qualification (as *black corn*, *pulse corn*), is extended to leguminous plants, as pease, beans, etc., cultivated for food. Locally, the word, when not otherwise qualified, is often understood to denote that kind of cereal which is the leading crop of the district; hence in the greater part of England 'corn' is = *wheat*, in North Britain and Ireland = *oats*; in the U.S. the word, as short for *Indian corn*, is restricted to *maize* (see 5).

871–89 *Charter Ælfred* in *O.E. Texts* 452 He ȝeselle of ðem londe xxx.... cornes eȝhwelce ȝere to hrofescestre. **898** *O.E. Chron.* an. 895 Hie wæron be numene æȝðer ȝe þæs ceapes ȝe þæs cornes. **1044** *Ibid.* (MS. C), On ðisum ȝere wæs..corn swa dyre swa nan man ær ne ȝemunde. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 234 Satan is ȝeorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2159 Iacob for-ðan Sente in to egipt to bringen coren. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. lxv. (Tollem. MS.), Sum corne þryueþ in on grounde, and fayleþ in a noþere. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 b, All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 Grounds that are to be sowne with corne, that is to say, with Rie corne, Maslin, some kind of Barly, Turkie corne, and such others, whereof bread is made, and especially..Wheat corne. **1767** *Byron's Voy. round World* 143 Rice is the only corn that grows in the island. **1774** PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 62 Wheat..so lately has it been cultivated in Lancashire, that it has scarcely yet acquired the name of corn, which in general is applied only to barley, oats, and rye. **1825–79** JAMIESON *Sc. Dict., Corn*, the name commonly given to oats, before they are ground. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid.* 263 An ancient churl..Went sweating underneath a sack of corn. **1876** F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Black coorn*, beans; dark pulse. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Corn*, oats. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Corn*, wheat.

†b. *pl.* Kinds of corn; also corn-stuffs. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) L viij, Wheate is best among al other cornes even as wyne among all other licours. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treatise 140, Cornes, sic as pease, beanes, sould be sawin zearlie. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 317 Malta..a barren place..for their Corns and Wines come daily by Barks from Sicilia. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Load-Star* Wks. (1711) 184 For the provision of the army in corns, fewel, viands. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. vi, Corns [*frumenta*] may also be kept in pits.

c. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). Something 'corny' (see CORNY *a.*[1] 1 c); *spec.* old-fashioned or inferior music. Also *attrib.*

1936 *Variety* 24 June 63/1 The B.B.C. doesn't understand ..that the great English public loves corn, loves a waltz. **1937** [see CORN-FED *a.* c]. **1946** M. SANDOZ in *Amer. Speech* XXI. 234/1 The seed catalog [from *c* 1890 to 1910]..featured a great variety of seed corn..interspersed with short jokes and riddles, sometimes even cartoons. The jokes were all time-worn and over-obvious and were called *corn* catalog jokes or *corn* jokes, and any quip or joke of that nature was called *corny*. **1952** *Economist* 9 Feb. 339/2 Governor Stevenson..declines to indulge in the political 'corn' which is supposed to get votes. **1955** KEEPNEWS & GRAUER *Pict. Hist. Jazz* xviii. 233 Other jazz bands, dance bands, corn bands. **1956** *Times* 6 Aug. 8/6, I know now that 'O by jingo, O by gosh, by gee!' was not jazz, but the merest corn. **1958** *Spectator* 18 July 115/2 Specialising in exposures, murder, and 'corn'. **1968** H. MCCLOY *Mr. Splitfoot* (1969) xvii. 192, I don't believe that what I feel now is inverted corn. It's purely selfish.

4. a. Applied collectively to the cereal plants while growing, or, while still containing the grain.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii, Ðone æcer..ðe stent on clænum lande, & bið unwæsðmbære oððe unȝefynde corn bringð oððe deaf. *a* **1123** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1103 Æȝðer ȝe on corne and eac on eallon treow wæstman. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 þe blostme þe cumeð of coren of eorðe and of treuwe. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 4702 (Fairf.) Na corne ne grisse on erþe sprange. **1499** PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Corne that is grene, *bladum*. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 5 Samson ..brent yᵉ stoukes and the stondinge corne. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 32 Her Foes shake like a Field of beaten Corne. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 368 As o'er the fertile field Billows the ripen'd corn. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 29 Sweet as the murmur of the

brook and the rustle of the corn. **1861** *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 The corn is all cut, with the exception of a few late pieces.

†**b.** *pl.* Corn crops, cereals. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6840 (Cott.) Your land yee sal sau seuen yeir, And scer þar-of your corns seir. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis and etis kornes. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiv. 255 There ben grete Pastures, but few Coornes [Fr. *poy des blez*] . **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 640 To gather and bring home theyr cornes, and some to threshe and to fanne. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) R v, Wilde cicorie, growing in the cornes. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 35 Gif..the cornes in the fieldis happens to be brunt and consumed. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, During these days the corns must be weeded. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 299 The practice of weeding their corns is not so carefully observed among the moderns.

†**c.** A plant of one of the cereals; a corn-plant, corn-stalk. *Obs. rare.*

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 134 And many flowte and liltyng horne And pipes made of grene corne. **1590** T. WATSON *Eclog. Walsingham* (Arb.) 163 Now in the fields each corne hang down his head. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 67 Playing on pipes of Corne.

5. a. orig. *U.S.* Maize or Indian corn, *Zea Mays*; applied both to the separated seeds, and to the growing or reaped crop. ***corn on the cob***: green maize suitable for boiling or roasting; maize cooked and eaten on the cob.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc. are in U.S. called collectively *grain*. *Corn-* in combinations, in American usage, must therefore be understood to mean *maize*, whereas in English usage it may mean any cereal; e.g. a *cornfield* in England is a field of any cereal that is grown in the country, in U.S. one of maize.

[**1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 40 A Fleet of Pereagoes laden with Indian Corn, Hog, and Fowls, going to Cartagene..Here..we stock'd our selves with Corn, and then went.] **1726** W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 359 How happy he [an Indian] should be in the Company of their God, where would be no want of Corn, or Wood, or any Thing. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxvi. 247 The planting or sowing of maize, exclusively called *corn*, was just accomplished. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 43 Everything eats corn, from slave to chick. **1867** T. F. DE VOE *Market Assistant* 414 What usually makes a bushel: Sixty pounds of wheat, Irish Potatoes, Beans, or clover-seed;..seventy pounds of corn on the cob. **1891** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. 6/1 The corner in November corn is still on. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 374/2 A form of dressing served with..corn on the cob.

b. *ellipt.* Corn-whiskey. *U.S.*

1820 *Chillicothe* (Ohio) *Supporter* 5 July, If we go to town, ..we are invited to try a little corn as usual. **1846** J. J. HOOPER *Adv. Simon Suggs* (1851) v. 54 Let me git one o' these book-larnt fellers over a bottle of 'old corn'. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Dec. 1033/1 Jessamyne is a shrewish bustling woman, a notable maker and peddler of 'corn' *i.e.*, home-distilled spirits.

6. With defining attribute as AMELCORN, BREAD-CORN, BROOM-CORN, INDIAN CORN, POP-CORN, SEED-CORN, TURKEY-CORN, etc., q.v.

III. 7. Phrases. †***new ale in corns***: ? ale as drawn off the malt: cf. CORNY 2. ***corn in Egypt***: said of a plentiful supply of anything to be had in the proper quarter: in allusion to *Gen.* xlii. 2. ***to measure another's corn by one's own bushel***: see BUSHEL *sb.*[1] 2c. ***to acknowledge (admit, confess) the corn***: to confess or acknowledge a charge, imputation, failure, etc. (orig. *U.S.*). And other proverbial expressions.

a **1529** SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 378 And blessed her wyth a cup Of new ale in cornes. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/2 Then would those heretikes by their willes, that in stede of wyne and water, men woulde consecrate new ale in cornes. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 60 The corne in an other mans grounde semeth euer more fertyle and plentyfull than doth oure owne. **1552** HULOET, Ale newe, or new ale in the cornes, *mustum*. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 All this winde shakis no corne. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 348 Mankind is negligent in improving his Observation, he never rubs the Corn out of the Ear. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A great Harvest of a little Corn*, a great adoe in a little Matter. *a* **1834** LAMB *Let.* in Ainger *Life* vii, There is corn in Egypt while there is cash at Leadenhall. **1837** GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 65 He must not measure his neighbour's corn by his own bushel. **1839** *New Orleans Picayune* 15 Apr. 2/1 We were certain it was not Dutch, and was in error in saying it was Scotch, and 'acknowledge the corn'. **1842** *Spirit of Times* (Philad.) 16 Mar. (Th.), Your honor, I confesses the corn. I was royally drunk. **1846** *New York Herald* 27 June (Bartlett), The Evening Mirror very naively comes out and acknowledges the corn. **1854** B. P. SHILLABER *Mrs. Partington* 152 The old Sherry admitted the corn, turned over and slept on it. **1883** SALA *Living London* 97 (Farmer) Mr. Porter acknowledges the corn as regards his fourteen days' imprisonment, and is forgiven by his loving consort. **1902** HARBEN *Abner Daniel* 136 When anybody teaches me any tricks, I acknowledge the corn an' take off my hat. **1948** C. E. FUNK *Hog on Ice* 38 To acknowledge the corn..means to admit the losing of an argument, especially in regard to a detail; to retract; to admit defeat.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Almost exclusively in senses 3–5.)

8. *attrib.* **a.** Of or pertaining to corn or grain, or, in U.S., to maize.

c **1420** in *Rel. Ant.* I. 233 In a good corne contrey rest the. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xliv. 2 Put my cup..in the sackes mouth of the yongest, and his corne money. **1798** W. LORIMER (*title*) A Letter to the Corn Committee, on the Importation of Rough Rice, as a Supplement of Wheat Flour. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 302 The Corn tribe..such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Rice, and Guinea Corn. **1832–52** MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 416 Until the season was too far advanced for bringing supplies from the great corn markets in the north of Europe. **1842** *Act 5–6 Vict.* 2 Sess. c. 14 Any Corn Returns believed fraudulent may be omitted in the Computation. *Mod. Market Report*, Corn Averages.

b. Consisting of grains; granulated.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 Corn Emery used for sharpening cutting burnishers.

9. General combinations: **a.** attributive, as ***corn-bread***, ***-colour***, ***-crop***, ***-dole***, ***-ear***, ***-fair***, ***-feast***, ***-goddess***, ***-harvest***, ***-head***, ***-heap***, ***-leaf***, ***-market***, ***-mart***, ***-merchant***, ***-plant***, ***-produce***, ***-riddle***, ***-row***, ***-shock***, ***-song***, ***-stack***, ***-stubble***, ***-top***, ***-trade***, etc.; (used in the cultivation, carriage, storage, etc., of corn), as ***corn-barn***, ***-basket***, ***-bin***, ***-bing***, ***-chamber***, ***-city***, ***-fan***, ***-loft***, ***-sampler***, ***-ship***, ***-shovel***, ***-sieve***, ***-van***, ***-wain***, ***-yard***. **b.** obj. genitive (sometimes as names of mechanical contrivances), as ***corn-cadger***, ***-cleaner***, ***-crusher***, ***-cultivator***, ***-gauger***, ***-harvester***, etc. **c.** objective, as ***corn-cumbering***, ***-devouring***, ***-exporting***, ***-growing***, ***-planting***, ***-producing***, etc., vbl. sbs., and adjs.; **d.** instrumental, as ***corn-clad***, ***-feeding***, ***-laden***, ***-strewed***, ***-wreathed***, etc., ppl. adjs.; ***corn-fit*** adj.; **e.** parasynthetic, as ***corn-coloured*** adj.

1780 E. PARKMAN *Diary* 16 Oct. (1899) 278 Dr. Hawes.. took the whole care of husking the Corn, & carrying it into the *Corn Barn. **1864** T. L. NICHOLS *Amer. Life* I. 22 At a little distance was..a corn-barn for storing Indian corn. **1648** *Connecticut Public Records* I. 487, 1 spade..a *corne baskitt. **1809** 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N.Y.* III. iv, The contents filled a couple of corn-baskets. **1871** MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Fireside Stories* 66 Hand me that corn-basket; we'll put that over him. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 161 A mortar for grain, and sundry gourds and bark *corn-bins. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. vi, The granaries are also distinguished with partitions or *corn-bings. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 150 The *Corn-chambers and Magazines in Holland. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 11 The rats were bad in the corn-chamber. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* viii. 4 The *cornecyties [**1611** store cities] which he buylded in Hemath. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 18 And *corn-clad vales a happier state attest. **1873** J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xix. 357 Rich dresses were numerous at church, particularly of *corn-color silk. **1891** *Daily News* 1 Oct. 3/1 Corn colour is popular for ball gowns. **1854** M. J. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* vii. 103 If I catch you here again dickerin' after Fanny, I'll pull every *corn-colored har out of your head. **1887** *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 A girl in corn-coloured surah, relieved with shoulder-knots and belt of wheat-green velvet. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 260 When applied to *corn-crops, it should be..already decomposed. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 133 The presence of *corn-crushers, which are round balls of hard stone, two or three inches in diameter, proves that agriculture was known and practised even in the Stone age. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 Cockle, wilde Oats, rough Burs, *Corn-cumbring Tares. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 270 The *Corn-devouring Weezel here abides. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 105 Caius Gracchus *cornedole was gret, he wasted therefore the treasurie. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzn.) þe sweuene of þe seuene *corneres. **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/19 *Hec spica*, a cornehere. **1888** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Nov. 4/4 Portsmouth, Ohio, is to have a *corn fair. **1675** HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 287 Bearing upon his shoulder a *corn-fan. **1824** J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 274 No occasion..displays in a more manifest degree its social effects than the *corn feast. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 443 Though the population in *corn-feeding countries were dependent on the cheapest species of grain. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv, The *Corn-fit soyl. **1890** J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 330 *note*, Demeter as a *corn-goddess. **1823** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 265 To send their *corn-gaugers over the country regularly year after year. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 479 Their *Corn Harvest had prov'd this year so thin, that thereupon a great..Famine ensu'd. **1709** *Act 7 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/11 All Persons working at Hay-Harvest and Corn-Harvest work..shall not be Impressed. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 2/3 This..offence of plucking a few *cornheads. **1620** BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 195 (T.) What if in his chaff he find but one untruth, whiles I in my *corn-heap can find more? **1881** *Chicago Times* 14 May, She [i.e. the vessel] is *corn-laden for Buffalo. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 414 Some bundles of *corn-leaves, to be fed to the horse. **1611** COTGR., *Grenier*, a Garner; a *Corne-loft; a roome to keepe salt, or corne, in. **1547** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 77 Unius burgagii in Rypon in le olde *Corne markettstede. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 164 The Factor introduces samples of the corn upon his stand or counter in the corn market. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 A Village where a *Corn Mart is kept once or twice in a Week. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 10 The chief *corn-plants ..are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. **1809** E. A. KENDALL *Trav. Northern U.S.* II. 13 Thinking to ask some usual question,..as to whether the family had done their *corn planting [etc.]. **1849** J. PRITTS *Mirr. Border Life* 460, I remained in that situation till corn planting time. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. V. 268 The importance of its *corn-produce. *c* **1878** *Oxford Bible Helps* 210 Egypt was a great *corn-producing country in Jacob's time. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. (1860) 80/1 Two tall pyramids of braxy-mutton, heaped up each on a *corn-riddle. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 5/2 A *corn-sampler,..living in Bermondsey. *c* **1878** *Oxford Bible Helps* 142 Alexandrian *corn-ships carried one large square-sail. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 *Corneshocks sindged with blasterus hurling Of Southwynd whizeling. **1857** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* II. 665 During winter they may be tracked..to the neighboring corn-shocks, which they have visited for food. **1969** E. H. PINTO *Treen* 97/2 In New England, where the term 'shock' is more usual than 'stock', the device was known as a corn shock binder. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) K iv b, Paddles..are pieces of..wood..resembling a *corn-shovel. **1890** J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 306 Isis placed the severed limbs of Osiris on a *corn-sieve. **1844–5** SCHOOLCRAFT *Oneota* 254 The cereal chorus, or *corn-song, as sung by the Northern Algonquin tribes. *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 932 (Jod.) On the *cornstrew'd lands. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 212 The weeds and thistles which are in *corn stubbles. **1733** J. HEMPSTEAD *Diary* (1901) 265 Stacked our *Corn Tops & Husks. **1814** J. TAYLOR *Arator* (ed. 2) 93 Some loss will accrue from the evaporation of a cover, whether composed of straw or corn tops. **1902** W. S. GORDON *Recoll. Old Quarter* 121 How the rustic hymns would be drawled out in the long summer days, to float away over the corntops. **1753** (*title*) The State of the *Corn Trade considered. *a* **1455** *Houlate* xv, Cryand crawis..Will cum to the *corne 3ard.

10. *corn* is also prefixed to the names of many plants to distinguish a species that grows in corn-fields, as *corn bell-flower*, *blue-bottle*, *bugloss*, *campion*, *crowfoot*, *mustard*, *poppy*, *speedwell*, *thistle*, *woundwort*, etc.; also to names of animals living in corn-fields or infesting corn, as *corn bunting*, *sawfly*, *weevil*, etc. See these words.

11. Special Combinations: †**corn-badger**, a dealer in corn (see BADGER *sb.*[1]); **corn-ball** (*a*) (*U.S.*), a sweetmeat made of popped corn or maize; (*b*) *slang* (orig. *U.S.*), a 'corny' person (see CORNY *a.*[1]); also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; **corn-beef**, corned beef (see CORNED *ppl. a.*); **corn-beetle**, a very small beetle, *Cucujus testaceus*, the larva of which often makes great ravages in stores of grain; **corn-bells**, (*a*) a species of fungus, *Cyathus vernicosus* or *Nidularia campanulata*, found in England in corn-fields, etc.; (*b*) dial. name for ears of corn (see quot.); **corn belt**, the area in which corn is grown; **corn-bill**, a parliamentary draft of a proposed corn-law; **corn-bind**, (*a*) the wild English convolvulus; (*b*) running buckwheat, BINDCORN, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; also called **corn-bindweed**; **corn-binks** (*dial.*), the blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; **corn-blade** (*U.S.*), the broad leaf of Indian corn; **corn-boggart** (*dial.*), a figure set up to scare away birds, etc., from growing corn; **corn-boor**, in South Africa, a boor who chiefly grows corn (Ger. *korn-bauer*); **corn-bottle** (*dial.*), the blue-bottle; **corn-brake** (*U.S.*), a plantation of maize; **corn-broom**, a broom made of the panicles of broom-corn or of the tops and dried seed-stalks of the maize-plant; **corn-cale**, Charlock or Field Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; **corn-cart**, a farm-cart adapted to the carriage of corn, etc.; †**corn-dish**, a dish for measuring corn; **corn-drake** (*dial.*) = CORN-CRAKE (Montagu 1802–33); **corn-drill**, a machine or drill for sowing grain in rows or, in U.S., Indian corn; **corn-ear worm** orig. *U.S.*, a larva (*Heliothis armigera* or *zea*) that feeds on corn and other plants; **Corn-Exchange**, an Exchange devoted to the corn-trade; **cornflakes** *n. pl.* orig. *U.S.*, a kind of breakfast cereal made from flaked and flavoured maize; †**corn-floor**, a threshing floor; **corn-fly**, a name given to flies of the genera *Chloris* and *Oscinis* on account of the injury done by them to growing crops; **corn-fodder** (*U.S.*), Indian corn sown broad-cast and cut to serve as fodder; (see also quot. 1744); **corn-fritter** (*U.S.*), a fritter made of batter mixed with grated green Indian corn; **corn-grass**, an old name of *Agrostis Spicaventi*; **corn-grate**, **corn-grit** (*dial.*) = CORN-BRASH; **corn-grater** (*U.S.*), an appliance for detaching green Indian corn from the cob; **corn-grinder**, (*a*) *U.S.* = METATE; (*b*) = CORN-MILL; (*c*) one who grinds corn; so **corn-grinding** *vbl. sb.*; **corn-hill**, in N. America, a small hillock raised by the Indians for the planting of maize; †**corn-honey**, honey which has become granulated; **corn-hook** (*U.S.*), an instrument with a short scythe-like blade, for reaping Indian corn; †**corn-hoop**, a measure for corn; **corn-huller**, a machine for hulling corn; **corn-jobber**, a dealer in corn; **corn-juice** (*U.S. slang*), whisky made of Indian corn, hence whisky generally; **corn-king**, cf. *corn-spirit*; **corn-kist** *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, a corn-bin; **corn-kister** *Sc.*, 'a rollicking song sung at gatherings of farm-workers' (*Sc. Nat. Dict.*); **corn-knife** (*U.S.*), a large strong knife for cutting standing Indian corn; **corn-lift**, a mechanical contrivance in a mill or warehouse for raising sacks of corn; **corn-man**, a labourer employed in the reaping or carrying of corn; †**corn-meter**, one who superintends the measuring of corn sold or distributed; **corn-mildew**, a mildew that attacks growing corn; **corn-mint**, (*a*) a name, in Turner, of a species of Calamint, *C. Acinos*, Wild Basil (cf. Ger. *kornminze*, Du. *corneminte*); (*b*) book-name of the Field-mint, *Mentha arvensis*; **corn-month**, the month for harvesting the corn crops; **corn-**

moth, a species of moth, *Tinea granella*, the larva of which, called the 'wolf', is very destructive to corn; **corn-mother, corn-queen**: cf. *corn-spirit*; **corn-mow** (*dial.*), a stack of corn or a place where corn is stacked; **corn-mush** *U.S.* (see MUSH *sb.*[1] 1); **corn-oyster** (*U.S.*), a corn-fritter with a taste resembling that of oysters; **corn-pike**, †(*a*) a pitch-fork; (*b*) a circular rick of corn, pointed at the top (*dial.*); **corn-pit** (*U.S.*), the part of an Exchange where the business in Indian corn is carried on; **corn-popper** (*U.S.*), a wire pan or covered tray used in popping Indian corn; **corn-popping** (*U.S.*), the making of popped Indian corn by roasting it till it splits and the white flour swells out; a social gathering at which this is done; **corn-queen** (see *corn-mother*); **corn-rail** = CORN-CRAKE; †**corn-rate** = CORN-RENT; **corn-rig** (*dial.*), a 'ridge' of growing corn, the strip between two furrows in a cornfield; **corn-roast** *N. Amer.*, a party at which green maize is roasted and eaten; **corn-rust**, a parasitic fungus infesting growing corn; †**corn-sedge** = CORN-FLAG; **corn-sheller** (*U.S.*), a machine for removing the grains from the ear or cob of Indian corn; so **corn-shelling** *vbl. sb.*, the process of detaching the grains of maize from the cob; also *attrib.*; **corn-silk** *U.S.*, the styles of maize; **corn-silker**, a machine for removing the corn-silk; **corn-smut**, a disease in growing corn, produced by a fungus which turns the grains into a black soot-like powder; **corn-spirit** (in writers on folk-lore), a spirit or animated being (taking various forms), supposed by some races to dwell in corn; **corn-spurrey**, a small weed, *Spergula arvensis*, bearing white flowers and whorled leaves; **corn-starch** (*U.S.*), (*a*) a starch made of Indian corn; (*b*) a fine flour made of Indian corn and used in puddings, custards, etc.; **corn-stook** (*north dial.*), a shock of corn; **corn syrup** *U.S.*, a thick syrup made usu. from corn-starch; **corn-thrips**, a small insect, *Thrips cerealium*, which deposits its eggs on wheat, oats, grasses, etc.; **corn-tongs** (see quot.); †**corn-van**, a 'van' or fan formerly used in winnowing corn; †**corn-violet**, a name of *Campanula Speculum*; **corn-weevil**, one of several popular names for weevils attacking corn; **corn-whiskey** *U.S.*, a spirit distilled from maize. Also CORN-BABY, -BRANDY, etc.

1843 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* ix. 64 Nanny remained near the dutch oven to keep us supplied with red-hot pones or *corn-balls. **1873** E. PHELPS *Trotty's Wedding Tour* 3 They were eating a corn ball at recess. **1952** R. C. RUARK in Wentworth & Flexner *Dict. Amer. Slang* (1960) 124/2 Eisenhower on no account can be called a cornball. **1952** B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz in Amer.* (1958) xxv. 350 *Corny*, stale, insipid.. and so too 'corn' (noun), 'cornfed', 'cornball', and 'off the cob'. **1962** *Movie* June 28/1 An expatriate cornball like Jerry Court. **1962** *Melody Maker* 7 July 11 Parker hired a cornball duo at one of the Sunday Reisner-Parker sessions in order to get rid of the audience. **1970** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 1 May 19 Things today have to be carefully said, because we live in that kind of world where the truisms sound cornball. **1666** MERRETT *Pinax Rev. Natur. Brit.* (Britten), Call'd in Wostershire *Cornbells, where it grows plentifully. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* July 39 Corn-ears in Northamptonshire are corn-bells. **1882** *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 24/3 Crop reports from the West still continue favorable, though there are some discouraging accounts of the prospects in the '*corn belt'. **1959** J. THURBER *Years with Ross* ii. 32 Ben Hecht.. was a police reporter at heart, Elmer Davis a corn-belt intellectual. **1768** FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. (1794) 5 In the debate on the *corn-bill. **1822** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 77 That distress which led to the present Corn Bill. **1788** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorkshire Gloss.*, **Cornbind*, climbing buck-wheat; also corn convolvulus. **1828** WEBSTER, **Corn-blades* are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America. **1865** B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 92 He's as shy at new faces as a bird at a *curn boggart. **1786** SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G.H.* II. 249 In their company came a husbandman, or, as they are usually called here, a *corn-boor, from the country near Cape Town. **1731** MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 268 *Corn-Bottles were brought to the Cape with the corn that was first sow'd there. **1844** G. FEATHERSTONHAUGH in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Oct. 223 He crept softly through a *corn-brake which lay between the animal and himself, and fired. *a* **1817** T. DWIGHT *Travels* (1822) IV. 485 Straw bonnets, Brushes, *Corn Brooms. **1930** M. DE LA ROCHE *Finch's Fortune* (1931) xxvi. 339 She was scrubbing the mud with a corn broom. **1963** *Times* 25 Feb. p. xvi/3 But youngsters in Canada swarmed to the rinks by the thousands and between the flashy long slide and the remarkable sweeping with corn brooms, as opposed to the Scots' scrubbing brush, they were completely sold on the game. **1794** G. B. HEPBURN *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried on the open spoked cart, known by the name of *corn-cart. **1419** *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 243 Quilibet capitalis mensurarius habeat unum quarterium, et bussellum, et stryk, et *corndisshe. **1856** *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 22 The occupier preferred hiring to purchasing a *corn-drill. **1889** *Rep. Secr. Agric.* (U.S.) 360 The *Corn Ear-worm (*Heliothis armigera*) has done considerable damage to the ears of field corn. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Dec. 519/3 To protect the young cobs of corn from attacks by the corn ear worm, D.D.T. may be applied as a spray. **1794** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (1809) s.v. *Corn*, The exportation of corn [is] to be regulated in London, Kent, Essex, and Sussex by the prices at the *Corn Exchange. **1907** in G. CARSON *Cornflake Crusade* (1957) (photograph between pp. 148 and 149), Toasted *cornflakes. **1908** *Sat. Even. Post* 31 Oct. 55/3 There are 13 imitations of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes. **1920** F. S. FITZGERALD *This Side of Paradise* (1921) I. ii. 51 Amory indulged in a club sandwich, cornflakes, and Julienne potatoes. **1948** 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* ix. 241, I breakfasted in a hurry on cornflakes and bacon and eggs. **1960** J. BETJEMAN *Summoned by Bells* v. 44 And, in the morning, cornflakes, bread and tea. **1388** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvii. 10 It schal.. wexe drye in the *cornfloris of his seed [Vulg. *in areis germinis sui arescet*]. **1535** COVERDALE *Hos.* ix. 1 Straunge rewardes hast thou loued, more then all corne floores [so **1611** and **1885**]. Therfore shall they nomore enioye the cornefloores [**1611** the floor, **1885** threshingfloor] and wynepresses. **1744** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* Feb. vi. 39 Our Farmers, never fail to sow Hog-pease.. for the great Service their stalks do the Farmer, in supplying him with the best of *Corn-fodder. **1772** *Carroll Papers* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XIV. 288 We shall get in all our Corn Fother by the middle of next week. **1838** H. COLMAN *Rep. Agric. Mass.* 24 Farmers.. estimate the corn fodder or stover upon an acre as equal to three fourths of a ton of English hay. **1904** M. E. WALLER *Wood-carver* ii, I can look.. up the slope of the mountain, across the stony corn-fodder patch. **1862** MRS. STOWE in *Independent* 13 Feb. (Bartlett), A very minute account which Mrs. Kittridge was giving of the way to make *corn-fritters which should taste exactly like oysters. **1903** *N.Y. Even. Post* 26 Sept., Corn fritters may be made of this hard corn. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 5 *Corne-grass hath many grassie leaues. **1794** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 114 The undersoil is a loose irregular mass of that kind of flat broken stones called in Wiltshire, '*Corn Grate'. **1841** *Knickerbocker* XVII. 234 Improved.. *corn-grinders. *a* **1854** G. FURMAN *Antiq. Long Isl.* (1875) 97 At Maspeth Kills.. Indian corn-grinders.. have been frequently ploughed up. **1854** Corn-grinder [see METATE]. **1880** HARDY *Trumpet-Major* I. ii. 23 Miller Loveday was the representative of an ancient family of corn-grinders. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 6/2 Disguised as corn-grinders. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 8/2 That they shall revert to *corn-grinding. **1927** PEAKE & FLEURE *Peasants & Potters* 48 The discovery of corn-grinding stones. **1822** CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol.* 202 In Wiltshire it is known by the name of the cornbrash or *corn-grit. The latter appellation however is improper because it is not a grit. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 230 In many places the ground is covered with small mammillary elevations, which are known as Indian *corn-hills. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, When it is turned white and hard (euen like unto sugar) it is called *corn-hony or stone-hony. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 155 The dimension of round, concave and dry measures, as Pecks, Bushels, Strikes, *Corn-hoops, etc. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 7 Nov. 2/4 The *corn jobber.. from this sample bought up the whole. *a* **1848** ROBB *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), Tom wanted a fight.. he was too full of *corn-juice to cut carefully. **1854** P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 50 He.. did anything.. which youthful spirits and 'corn-juice' prompted. **1931** NAOMI MITCHISON (*title*) The *Corn King, and the Spring Queen. **1947** C. S. LEWIS *Miracles* xiv. 137 The deity—Adonis, Osiris.. —[was] almost undisguisedly a personification of the corn, a 'corn-king' who died and rose again each year. **1616** *Edinb. Test.* XLIX. 99 b (D.O.S.T.), The *corne kist, price fowr pundis. **1876** F. K. ROBINSON *Gloss. Whitby* 42/2 *Coornkist*, the corn-bin. **1936** *Huntly Express* 10 Jan. 6 There was speeches made, an' *cornkisters sung. **1937** *St. Andrews Citizen* 27 Mar. 4/1 The programme was as follows:— Opening chorus and a curn corn-kisters. **1856** *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* VII. 54 Six *corn knives. **1948** *Chicago Daily News* 9 Oct. 3/3 Anything from a machete to a hatchet or corn knife. **1890** *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 The.. rates of wages for dockers and *cornmen. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 129 Joseph was *corn-meater generall in Egypt. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 Corn-meter [as one of the public officers of Hindustan]. **1883** *Gd. Words* Nov. 733/2 Later in the season this [rust] develops into the *corn-mildew. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) G vj b, Thys kynde of Calamynte.. is called in Englishe comonly *corne mynt. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 163 Corn Mint. is one of the commonest species of mint. *a* **1835** MRS. HEMANS *Earth* Poems 398 The *corn-month's golden hours will come. **1766** *Compl. Farmer* 4/1 The possibility of destroying the *corn moth, or worm, without hurting the grain. **1869** *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric. 1868* 315 The clothes-moth and corn-moth are representatives of the family. **1890** J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 341 Out of the last sheaf the Bulgarians make a doll which they call the Corn-queen or *Corn-mother. **1765** *Lond. Chron.* 24 Aug. 192 A poor man .. fell from a *corn-mow.. and fractured his skull. *a* **1796** BURNS *Ploughman*, Commend me to the barn-yard, And the corn-mou, man. **1846** J. S. GRIFFIN *Diary* 24 Nov. in *Calif. Hist. Soc. Q.* (1942) XXI. 216 They had nothing to eat but penolas & *corn mush. **1928** D. H. LAWRENCE *Woman who rode Away* 81 Tortillas and corn-mush with bits of meat. **1941** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 13 Mar. (1969) 465 Most of the southern farmers still prefer corn mush.. to vegetables. **1847** *Carolina Housewife* 101 *Corn Oysters. Grate corn, while green and tender, with a coarse grater, in a deep dish. To two ears of corn allow one egg; beat the whites and yolks separately, and add them to the corn, with one table-spoonful of wheat flour and one of butter. ?**1862** MRS. STOWE in *Independent* (Bartlett), In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of corn-oysters. **1611** COTGR., *Javelier*, a *corne-pike, or pitchforke, wherewith sheaues of corne be loaden, and vnloaded. **1714** J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 394/1 One Susan Bolke.. came, and with her Corn-Pike, made at Morton. **1891** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 8/3 For a time this morning there was a panic in the *corn-pit, and the November option of that cereal sold up 7 cents from the closing price of yesterday. **1874** B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* I. viii. 63 The baggage-car is as lively with all sorts of baggage as corn in a *corn-popper. **1877** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) Add., *Corn-popper*, an instrument the top of which is like a sieve, in which corn is held over a fire to roast or 'pop'. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 12 Oct. 20/1 (Advt.), Corn Poppers at, each 45c. **1946** *Reader's Digest* Jan. 60/1 The Boy would have the cornpopper waiting. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 610/2 What romps they would have! what *corn-poppings! **1830** tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians, etc., Birds* 228 Stones.. the *cornrails chiselled with their bills. **1665** D. LLOYD *Fair Warnings* 17 The setling of the *Corne-rate for the Universities. **1794** BURNS *Rigs o' Barley*, *Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, An' corn rigs are bonnie. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis*, Hid in a corn-rig. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 8/1 The last number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* says that.. the two old boys.. went to a *corn-roast. **1923** *Beaver* Oct. 29/2 Girls of the office staff spent an enjoyable time.. the occasion being a corn roast. **1944** E. A. HOLTON *Yankees were like This* 256 Eating clams is the only act more messy than gnawing corn off the cob at a corn roast. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. 121 In appearance the *corn-rust is a mere patch of reddish-yellow powder. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 104 (L.) Called.. in English, corne-flag, *corn-sedge, sword-flag, corne-gladen. **1813** in *Mem. Philad. Soc. for Promoting Agric.* (1814) III. 250 (*caption*) Description of the *Corn sheller.. One bushel of corn in the ears, may with ease be shelled in five minutes. **1825** *Boston Monthly Mag.* I. 25 A patent corn-sheller.. may be of more service to the community, than all the poems of Byron or the novels of Scott. **1851** C. CIST *Cincinnati* 169 Corn-shellers, to shell twenty to fifty bushels per hour. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 9 A thing.. that turns out results like a corn-sheller. **1813** in *Mem. Philad. Soc. for Promoting Agric.* (1814) III. 249 The inventor of the *corn shelling machine .. is John Haven, of Montgomery county [Penna.]. *a* **1848** RUXTON *Life Far West* (1849) 62 Better for him had he minded his corn-shelling alone. **1877** HABBERTON *Jericho Road* xiii. 120 The pork-packin' and corn-shellin' seasons nearly on us. **1861** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 322/2 [The] *Tinea Maisinia*—'**Corn-silk Moth*'.. feeds only on the efflorescence or silk of the corn. **1878** B. F. TAYLOR *Between Gates* 258 Let the fellow's hair turn the color of corn-silk in the sun. **1902** S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xxxix. 279 His eyes desired to follow the soft white curve of her cheek to dance with the light of her corn-silk hair. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* 26 Mar. IV. 5/3 Ada Cloninger.. had never smoked anything since a girlish bout with corn silk. **1968** *Washington Post* 5 July A 18/3 Dyed corn husks, corn silk and pipe cleaners. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 Among the devices in common use are.. corn cutters, *corn silkers, pea briners, [etc.]. **1883** *Gd. Words* Nov. 735/2 *Corn-smut is not nearly so injurious as corn-mildew. **1890** J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. 307 The *corn-spirit seems to be only an extension of the older tree-spirit. **1771** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 621/1 *Spergula.. arvensis*, or *corn-spurrey. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 294 Corn spurry.. is found most frequently in soils rather moist. **1962** A. R. CLAPHAM et al. *Flora Brit. Isles* (ed. 2) 257 *S[pergula] arvensis*, Corn Spurrey, an annual herb with ascending geniculate stems 7·5–40 cm., branching close to the base. **1862** *Exhibition, Rep. of Juries* (1863) III A, 13 Maizena or *corn starch used for food. **1887** *Hood's Cook-bk.* No. 7 Cake made from corn-starch. **1884** SPEEDY *Sport* x. 176 Those who conceal themselves in *corn-stooks. **1903** *U.S. Dept. Agric. Circular No. 10* 8 *Glucose sirup* or **corn sirup* is glucose unmixed or mixed with sirup or molasses. **1964** *Listener* 26 Nov. 842/2 They regarded.. British rations with varying degrees of horror. 'What,' said the Canadians, 'no corn syrup?' **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* 233 As if they had pull'd out his Eyes with Pincers and held him by the nose with *Corne-tongs. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 69 Corn Tongs.. [are] Tweezers with the gripping points formed to resemble the shell of a barley corn. They are used by jewellers for picking up stones, etc. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 291 An oar my hand must bear; a shepherd eyes The unknown instrument with strange surprise And calls a *corn-van. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 152 Of the seeds of Venus looking-glass, or *Corn Violet. **1840** J. & M. LOUDON tr. *Köllar's Treat. Insects* II. 117 The *Corn Weevil.. The perfect insect is of small size, linear shape, with a narrow rostrum. **1850** *Rep. Comm. Patents Agric. 1849* 335 The other species of corn-weevil alluded to,.. the granary weevil, is more common in this country. **1880** O'NEILL & WILLIAMS *Amer. Farmer's Handbk.* xiv. 642 (*heading*) Corn Weevil.—A small insect... The female deposits her eggs upon corn in granaries, and the young larva at once burrows into the grain. **1843** 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* 172 Candidates.. making licentious speeches, treating to *corn whiskey, violating the sabbath. **1873** 'MARK TWAIN' & WARNER *Gilded Age* xiii. 130 A bottle of apparently corn-whiskey. **1948** *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 12/3 Chism himself teaches eleven-year-old Jarvis to drink corn whiskey.

corn (kɔ:n), *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *corn*, later *cor*, horn, also corn on the foot:—L. *cornū* horn.]

1. a. A horny induration of the cuticle, with a hard centre, and a root sometimes penetrating deep into the subjacent tissue, caused by undue pressure, chiefly on the toes or feet from tight or hard boots. The earlier native name was *angnail*, AGNAIL (where see other quots.).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Coorne or harde knott in þe flesche, *cornicallus*. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* ii (1552) 3 *Clauus*.. In englyshe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 22 She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath Cornes. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. i. (1669) 6/2 When he is pinch'd on that Toe where his Corn is. **1710** SWIFT *Tatler* No. 238 ¶3 A coming Show'r your shooting Corns presage. **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 524/1 Corns are sometimes developed at the roots of the fingers. **1846** WELLINGTON in *Nonconformist* VI. 13 The Duke begs to say he has no corns and never means to have any. It is his opinion that if there were no boots there would be no corns.

b. In horses' feet: A bruise of the sensitive parts of the heel, in the angle between the bars and the wall of the hoof, caused by the pressure of the shoe, or by the violent contact of stones or other hard substances.

[It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here. Bosw.-Toller has it under CORN *sb.*[1] Quot. 1616 may mean 'hoof': Cotgr. 1611 has as senses of F. *corne* '.. also the hoofe of a beasts foot; also, the sit-fast (a hard or hornie swelling in the backe-part of a horse)'.]

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 62 þis mæg horse wið þon þe him bið corn on þa fet. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The disease of the hoofe or the corne. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 434 Caesar's Horse, who, as Fame goes, Had Corns upon

his Feet and Toes. **1787-91** 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 Spavins, splints, corns .. being all curable.

2. *to tread on any one's corns*: *fig.* to wound his susceptibilities.

c **1845** C. BRONTË *Professor* (1857) II. xxv. 240 To work me into lunacy by treading on my mental corns. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 239 Insulted the doctor, and trampled on the inmost corns of the nurse. **1886** Miss TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* iv, We cannot avoid treading on each other's corns as we go on our various ways.

3. *Comb.*, relating to the treatment or cure of corns, as *corn-doctor*, *-extractor*, *-knife*, *-operator*, *-plaster*, *-rubber*, *-salve*; *corn-footed*, *corn-sick* adjs.; **corn-cure**, a remedy for corns; **corn-leaf** (*dial.*), the Navel-wort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*). Also CORN-CUTTER[2].

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 301 The noted corn-doctor. **1771** *Contempl. Man* I. 76 The Coach now overtaking them, to the great Joy of Mr. Crab, who was Corn-sick. **1818** BYRON *Let.* in *J. Murray's Mem. & Corr.* (1891) I. 398 He brought nothing but his papers, some corn-rubbers, and a kaleidoscope. **1819** *P.O. Lond. Directory* 379 Wolff & Son, Corn-operators. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 27 The vendors of corn-salve. **1854** *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 459 They are used for corns and warts .. hence .. called *corn-leaves*. **1868** *Morning Star* 16 Jan., His client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor. **1868** G. MEREDITH *Let.* 31 Jan. (1970) I. 369 In a fit of distraction I may stick a corn plaster on the envelope instead of a Queen's Head. **1879** *Chemist & Druggist* 15 Feb. 58/2 Corn Plaster (Dr. Smith).—Felt rings spread with sticking-plaster. *Ibid.* 15 Mar. 134/1 The adhesive surface of Corn Plaisters, as usually made, is .. a gelatinous solution. **1881** *Graphic* 21 May (Advt.), Bond's marvellous corn cure. **1906** R. WHITEING *Ring in New* 158 The methods of a puff for corn-cure. **1913** J. STEPHENS *Here are Ladies* 71 An old, ache-ridden, cough-racked, corn-footed septuagenarian. **1970** D. CLARK *Sweet Poison* iii. 60 Common household medicines—T.C.P., plasters, Panadol, two or three ointments and a corn cure.

†corn, corne, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *corn*, later *cor* a horn, as an instrument of music:—L. *cornū*. Cf. also F. *corne* horn of a beast, projecting corner, etc.:—L. *cornua*, pl. of *cornū*, in Romanic a fem. sing.; cf. L. *arma*, F. *arme*.]

1. A musical instrument, a horn.

In first quot. app. a mere reproduction of the Latin.

[*a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvii[i]. 6 Syngis til oure god .. in voice of trumpe corne [Vulg. *voce tubæ corneæ*].] *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 29 Jason dide do sowne trompettis, tabours, and cornes.

2. *Fortif.* A horned work or HORNWORK.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 106 The next day Teckely .. took the Corn almost in the view of the Town.

3. ? A corner. Cf. CORNED[2] 2.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Rings .. made like them at the hatches cornes (by which we take them up and lay them downe).

corn (kɔ:n), *v.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1]: a number of uses connected only by their common relation to the sb. in its various senses.]

I. 1. *trans.* To form into grains; to granulate; *spec.* to bring (gunpowder) into roundish particles or grains by working it through sieves.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Pouder .. must be corned, and then dryed. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 A quart of the strongest and stalest Ale .. which cornes it [salt] greater or smaller according to the degree of its staleness. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 104 Powder when it is corned is more active and powerful than when pulverized. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 6 Aug. 2/4 This mill .. was used for .. corning the powder. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 496/1 The composition .. is .. sent to the corning-house to be corned or grained; here it is first pressed into a hard and firm body, broken into small lumps, and the powder is then grained by these lumps being put into sieves, etc.

†2. *intr.* To take the form of grains, to become granular. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Into the which Seeue the pouder must be put while it is dancke, and also a little bowle, that when you sifte, it may roule vp and doune vpon the clots of pouder, to breake them, that it may corne, and runne through the hooles of the Seeue. **1644** NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 20. **1674-91** RAY *Making Salt* Coll. 206 After one hour's boiling the Brine will begin to corn. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 They boile it [the brine] again gently till it begin to Corne.

II. 3. *trans.* To sprinkle with salt in grains; to season, pickle, or preserve with salt; to salt.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aspergere salem carnibus*, to corne with salt. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 167 Some corneth, some brineth, some will not be taught, where meate is attainted, there cookrie is naught. **1634** R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 86 The foresaid fishes be better, beeing a little corned with Salt, then fresh, or utterly salt. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 266 The beef was woundily corned. **1801** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 110 Herrings sprinkled (or, as it is termed, 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 642 Obliged to corn a great part of the meat as the only way of preserving it for use.

III. †4. To provision with corn or grain. *rare.*

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 45 (Jam.) Thai ar bettir cornyt than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war cornyt.

5. To give (a horse) a feed of oats. *Sc.* and *north.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 171 The pannel called at the deponents house .. to have his horse corned. **1786** BURNS *To Auld Mare* ix, When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow, We took the road ay like a swallow. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii, There is nothing like corning the horse before the journey. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coorn'd*, supplied with food. 'Get 'em coorn'd', get the animals fed.

IV. 6. *intr.* Of cereals, or pulse: To form the corns or seeds in the ear or pod; to KERN.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. liii. (1660) 122 The infant Eares shoot forth, and now begin To corn. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 102 When it begins to corn in the ear. **1884** *Times* 20 June 4 Spring-sown beans .. are short, thin, weak, and cannot corn well.

V. †7. To produce corn. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 397 There will never come his like, while the earth can corn.

8. *trans.* To crop (land) with corn or grain; in U.S. to plant with maize.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 184 And when you have corned your Land as much as you intend, then to alter it to Claver is the properest season. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. §4 (1681) 27. **1886** *U.S. Consular Rep.* No. IX. 40 Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, corned to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass. **1940** J. STUART *Trees of Heaven* 129 I'd corn this land three years, then I'd sow it in wheat and orchard grass.

†corn, coren, *ppl. a. Obs.* Early form of CHOSEN. For quots. see CHOOSE *v.* A. 6.

cornaceous (kɔ:'neɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cornāce-æ* + -OUS.] Belonging to the Order *Cornaceæ*, of which the genus *Cornus*, Cornel, is the type.

‖cornada (kɔ:'nɑ:də). [Sp.] A horn-wound; the goring of a bull-fighter by a bull.

1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* xix. 244 In 1928 he was gored severely twice, the second cornada .. a result of his fighting before he was in good shape after the first. **1967** *Listener* 10 Aug. 184/1 Haime Ostos' heroic return after a near fatal *cornada*. **1968** J. M. WHITE *Nightclimber* (1970) ix. 74 The veteran torero .. had received a *cornada* in the groin .. and died three hours later.

cornage ('kɔ:nɪdʒ). *Hist.* [a. OF. *cornage*, 'droit qui se levait sur les bêtes à cornes', f. *corn*, *corne* horn: in med.L. *cornagium*.] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle; horngeld.

[**1183** *Boldon Bk.* in *Domesday Bk.* Supp. (1816) 568 Due ville redd. xxx. sol. de cornag' & II. vacc' de metryde. **1238-9** BRACTON *Note Bk.* (ed. Maitland 1887) No. 1270 Et preterea quia dedit cornagium quod anglice dicitur horn-gelde. *c* **1290** *Fleta* III. xiv. §9 Sunt etiam aliæ praestationes, ut auxilia in Comitatu Vice comitatum .. Hydagia, Cornagia, Cariagia, Sectæ, etc.] **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The tenure of a pastoral state of society was Cornage. The herd was numbered, or the flock, the tenth animal was set apart as the prerogative of the king or overlord.

¶ The following erroneous explanation given by Littleton, as an 'it is said', has been repeated in the Law-books and Dictionaries down to the present time. It was perhaps founded on the passage from Bracton given above, in which there is mention both of a tenure by serjeanty, and of 'cornage' or horngeld.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 34a, It is said that in ye Marches of Scotlande some holde of the kinge by cornage, yt ys to say to blowe an horne for to warne the men of the countrey etc. when they here yt ye Scots or other enemies will come. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 149. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 107. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 85. **1679** BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 13. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 Tenure by cornage .. was, to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 321.

¶ *cornage* has also been misread as *coruage*, *coraage*, and treated as a distinct word, with various conjectural explanations.

c **1250** BRACTON II. xvi. 8 Quædam communes præstationes .. sicut sunt Hidagia, Cornagia [*ed.* **1569** *has* coraagia: so Cowel, Blount, etc.], & Caruagia. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, Coraage is a kinde of imposition extraordinarie .. and it seemeth to be of certaine measures of corn. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1658** PHILLIPS, *Coraage*, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusual occasion.

cornal(le, cornal(l)ine, obs. ff. CORONAL, CORNELIAN.

cornamouse, -muse, -mute, obs. ff. CORNEMUSE.

cornar, -are, obs. ff. CORNER.

†cornardy. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cornardie*, *cornadie*, *conardie*, f. *cornard* one that is horned, a cuckold, a fool, f. *corn* horn.] Folly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þise byeþ þe uour hornes, þet is to zigge: þe uour cornardyes þet amerreþ þe contraye.

corn-baby, a literary perversion of KIRN-BABY = harvest-home doll (BABY 2); originated by an erroneous conjecture of Brand, and retained by some writers on folklore, but never in popular use.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1810) 341 The Northern word [Kern-baby] is plainly a corruption of Corn Baby, or Image. **1825** T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 694/1 The old Gauls used to parade a figure of Berecynthia over the fields .. This is the Kern or Cornbaby. **1890** J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 344 In the North of England the last handful of corn was cut by the prettiest girl and dressed up as the Corn Baby or Kern Baby.

corn-brandy. [Cf. Ger. *kornbrantwein*, Du. *korenbrandewijn*, Da. *kornbrændeviin*, etc.] Spirits distilled from grain; whisky.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4022/2 [In S. Germany] a Quart of Corn Brandy [is sold] for 3 Dollars. **1845** C. H. J. ANDERSON *Swedish Brothers* 8, I shall want some of your corn-brandy. **1863** B. GOULD *Iceland* 161 Cornbrandy—the taste of which resembles spirits of wine out of a Castor oil bottle.

cornbrash ('kɔ:nbræʃ). *Geol.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + BRASH *sb.*[2]] A name, originally local, for the coarse 'brashy' calcareous sandstone which forms the upper division of the Lower Oolite in various parts of England. Also *attrib.*

1813 J. TOWNSEND *Char. Moses* I. vi. 103 A rock known by the name of corn brash and corn grit... This brashy, or ragged, calcareous rock .. may be noticed .. either round Atford, and at Wraxall, or at Chippenham, with the interjacent country. **1815** W. SMITH *Mem. Delineation Strata* 45 The corn-brash is very aptly described by its name, as in the western part of its course .. this is almost the only land in tillage. In Wiltshire it is called *cornbrash*, and in Northamptonshire *redbacks*. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 66 Beds of sandy limestone .. replete with numerous fragments of shells, and much resembling, in structure, the English cornbrash. **1866** PHILLIPS in *Athenæum* 2 May (1874), While walking over some cornbrash fields near Bath.

corn-bread. *U.S.* [CORN *sb.*[1] 5.] Bread made of corn-meal.

1775 J. SCHAW *Jrnl. Lady of Quality* (1921) 171 And vast quantities of pork, beef and corn-bread were set forth. **1823** E. JAMES *Exped. Rocky Mts.* I. 68 They purchased a ham, and a loaf of corn bread of Mr. Kennedy. **1865** T. W. KNOX *Camp-fire & Cotton-field* 336 Corn-bread, bacon, and potatoes were the only articles set before us. **1913** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* xii, There wasn't a crumb there except cornbread, and she didn't want that. **1959** *Wall St. Jrnl.* (Eastern ed.) 4 Mar. 1/6 Mr. Hudnall's small pension enables him to eke out what the valley folk term a 'corn bread living'.

corn-cake ('kɔ:nkeɪk). *U.S.* Cake made of Indian corn meal.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav. Carolina* 38 It is .. an ingredient in most of their cookery, especially homony and corn cakes. **1833** *Louisville Daily Herald* 18 Oct., Hence the corn cake and dodger cake, a species which Mrs. Trollope had the honor of inventing, for it was never heard of in Cincinnati before. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins, and other species too numerous to mention. **1854** J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 25 Eating their frugal meal of corn cake. **1903** *N.Y. Sun* 1 Nov., Corn cakes as a substitute for bread are popular in the South. **1936** M. DE LA ROCHE *Whiteoak Harvest* xxv. 278 Miss Archer was twice as long as usual in making coffee, heating corn cake.

corn-chandler ('kɔ:n,tʃɑ:ndlə(r), -æ-). A retail dealer in corn and allied products.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/1 The Persons making such Oaths shall be no Corn-Chandler, Meal-man, Factor. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 Retail maltsters and some corn-chandlers have querns or handmills to grind their corn. **1885** Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. 7 A corn-chandler and respectable inhabitant of the same town.

Hence **'corn-,chandlery,** goods dealt in by a corn-chandler.

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 1/5 The Board of Management are prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of Meat .. Cheese, Cornchandlery, Oilman's Goods.

corn-cob ('kɔ:nkɒb). *U.S.* [COB *sb.*[1] 11.] **a.** The elongated and somewhat woody receptacle to which the grains are attached in the ear of maize.

1787 (*title*) Adventures of Jonathan Corncob, .. written by himself. **1796** J. BARLOW *Hasty-Pudding* III, The dry husks rustle, and the corn-cobs crack. **1810** J. LAMBERT *Trav. Canada* I. viii. 136 They [*sc.* Canadians] are extravagantly fond of the corn cobs boiled or roasted, and rubbed over with a little butter and salt. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 7 This little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t* (1865) 14 London is like a shelled corncob on the Derby day. **1881** T. HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* 58 They remained peacefully among corn-cobs till the danger had passed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *corn-cob pipe*, a tobacco-pipe with the bowl made of the cob of Indian corn; *corn-cob shell*, a shell made by removing the pith of the cob and filling the hollow with powder.

1801 *Spirit of Farmer's Museum* 236 Jotham, get the great case bottle, Your teeth can pull its corn cob stopple. **1832** J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* II. xix. 246 He stood in the group, with his corncob pipe, puffing the smoke from his bolster-lips. **1853** *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* IV. 83 Best corn-cob crusher by horse power. **1856** *Yale Lit. Mag.* XXI. 145 (Th.), He was employed in whittling a corn cob bowl into a pipe. **1888** in Farmer *Americanisms* (1889) 170/1 Soon after that disgrace a party of the boys prepared a lot of grenades —corn-cob shells they called them—and determined to storm head quarters. **1889** 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Broomsedge Cove* iv. 53 An aroma lingered about its corn-cob stopper. **1911** *Springfield Weekly Republ.* 12 Jan. 1 Speaker Cannon gave Washington a shock Thursday by appearing in one of the Capitol lobbies smoking a corncob pipe. **1960** B. KEATON *Wonderf. World of Slapstick* (1967) 72 His mother, a frail old Southern woman who smoked a corncob pipe, put me to bed.

c. Short for *corn-cob pipe.*

1892 *Outing* (U.S.) Sept. 441/1, I were settin' on de po'ch yender, smokin' m'ole corncob. **1923** *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 727/1 Mr. Quigg puffing away at a corn-cob.

corn-cockle ('kɔːnˌkɒk(ə)l). The common Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*; see COCKLE *sb.*[1] 1.

1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 205 This differs from our Corn Cockle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 The..purple red flowers of the corn-cockle.

corn-cracker ('kɔːnˌkrækə(r)).

1. *U.S.* A contemptuous name for a 'poor white' in the Southern States (? from his subsisting on corn or maize); a 'cracker'. Also, a native of Kentucky.

1835 *Western Rev.* June 342 There is neither wit nor meaning in the terms *Hoosier*, *Sucker*, *Corncracker*, and *Buckeye*, which have become so current. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* (1862) 318 There's the hoosier of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois..and the corn-crackers of Virginia. 1845 *Olympia Pioneer* (Th.), Corn-crackers, Potsoppers, Hard Heads, Hawk Eyes, Rackensacks, etc. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Corn-cracker*, the nickname for a native of Kentucky. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 228 That class of..people called in the south—because they subsist largely upon corn—*Corn Crackers*, or *Crackers*. These Crackers are the 'poor white folks' of the planter. 1940 H. H. HATCHER *Buckeye Country* 298, I never in my life heard a Buckeye get into his voice that quiver of ecstasy that is second nature to a Corn-cracker when he mentions his bluegrass and his mountains and his folks.

2. An apparatus for cracking corn.

1844 LEE & FROST *Oregon* xii. 134 At the mission we had a small cast-iron corncracker, in which we ground wheat after a fashion. 1900 SMITHWICK *Evol. State* 76 There was a sawmill with a corn cracker attached.

3. A species of ray-fish, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, found on the south-eastern shores of the United States.

corn-cracker: see CORN-CRAKER, and next.

corn-crake ('kɔːnkreɪk). Also 6-9 -craik, 8 -creak, -crek. [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + CRAKE.]

1. A name (originally Scottish) of the bird also called Landrail, *Crex pratensis*, found in summer in the British Islands; it lives concealed among standing corn and the grass of the hayfields, whence its harsh grating voice may be heard.

a 1455 *Houlate* lxi, The Corne Crake, the pundar at hand. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6314 The Cornecraik in the croft I heir hir cry. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 318 This bird is..very common..in Ireland, where they are called corn-creaks. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.*, *Summer Evening*, Hoarse screams the corn-craik from the dewy hay. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 329 The noise..reminds us of the spring call of the rail or corncrake. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 6/2 The corn-craik in the misty fields.

2. 'A hand-rattle with a ratchet wheel, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn' (Jamieson); also a nursery toy making a similiar grating noise.

3. *Comb.*, as *corncrake-like* adj.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb., His flail-like movement of arm and corncrake-like voice in full action.

corn-craker. Also -cracker. A local variant of CORN-CRAKE in W. of Scotland.

1703 M. MARTIN *West. Isles* 71 (in Pennant) Corn-craker. 1802-33 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103. 1885 in SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds.*

corn-crib. *U.S.* a. A crib or manger for corn. b. A ventilated building or granary, for storing Indian corn in the ear or cob.

1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 196, I sprang off my horse ..cast him loose to make his way to the corn-crib. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/1 A..corn crib was near.

'corn-cutter[1]. *U.S.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1]]

a. A machine for reaping Indian corn; a corn-harvester or corn-knife. b. A machine like a chaff-cutter used for chopping up stalks of Indian corn to feed cattle.

'corn-cutter.[2] [f. CORN *sb.*[2]]

One who cuts corns on the feet, a chiropodist.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confuted* 27 Broome boyes, and cornecutters (or whatsoeuer trade is more contemptible). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 291 Enough to make a Tooth-drawer, or Corn-cutter passe for a generall Physitian. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 11, I committed him into the Hands of Dr. Thomas Smith in King-street (my own Corn-Cutter). 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vi. 50 Testimonials gracefully vouchsafed to corn-cutters.

'corn-cutting. [f. CORN *sb.*[2]] A. *vbl. sb.* The profession of cutting corns. B. *ppl. a.* That cuts corns professionally.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 203 (*A Quacksalver*) His maine cunning is Corn-cutting. 1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I. 197 He professes corn-cutting only in London. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 164 You blood-letting, tooth-drawing, corn-cutting..glistering—.

corn dance. [CORN *sb.*[1] 5.] Any of various dances, among North American Indians and Negroes, connected with the sowing or harvesting of maize.

1726 G. CHICKEN *Jrnl.* in N. D. Mereness *Trav. Amer. Col.* (1916) 155 At Little Terriquo where was mett together at the corn dance several of the head men. 1837 *Southern Lit. Messenger* III. 391 The celebrated *corn dance* of the Seminoles is said to be connected with their religion. 1840 C. F. HOFFMAN *Greyslaer* III. viii. 185 De boys—..has gone to de village to hold corn-dance for seedtime. 1903 S. E. WHITE *Forest* x. 128 Belts of beadwork, yellow and green, for the Corn Dance.

'corn-ˌdealer. One who buys and sells corn.

1707 R. BLACKWELL (*title*) The Corn-dealers Companion. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 The mob were deliberately destroying the windows, doors, etc. of a corn dealer's house. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 There are many persons that act as Corn-factors who deal largely for themselves; these are known by the name of corn-dealers.

'corn-ˌdodger. *U.S.* A kind of cake or bread made of the meal of Indian corn, baked very hard.

1856 OLMSTED *Texas* (Bartlett), The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be corn-dodger and fried bacon. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Xmas No. 135/1 Madeline..was hurrying the corn-dodgers and venison steak on the table.

cornea ('kɔːniːə). *Anat.* [L. *cornea* short for med.L. *cornea tēla* horny web or tissue, later *cornea tunica* horny coating, f. L. *corneus* CORNEOUS.]

The transparent convexo-concave portion of the anterior covering of the eyeball, so called from its horny consistence.

Also called *lucid* or *proper cornea*, as distinguished from the *opaque cornea* or sclerotic coat.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. v. (1495) 108 Of the four webbes in the formest partyes of the eye the fyrste hyghte tela arena..the thirde Cornea, horny.] 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* P ij b, The moystenes which is in cornea of the iyen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 *note*, The second is cornea or hornie tunicle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 The diaphanous Cornea [of the Flea's eye]. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 332 An Instrument for cutting the Cornea, in the Operation of extracting a Cataract. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 104 On the inner or concave surface of the proper cornea is a thin elastic membrane—the '*elastic cornea*'. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 226 In front..the fibrous capsule of the eye.. becomes transparent, and receives the name of the cornea.

b. *conical cornea*: a conical projection of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 686 It is generally the case that objects appear multiplied to an eye affected with conical cornea. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 48 Conical cornea is a staphylomatous bulging of the middle portion of the cornea, caused by a thinning of that structure in the central region.

corneal ('kɔːniːəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the cornea.

1808 WARDROP *Ess. Anat. Eye* i. 13 The whole of the corneal substance had become cloudy. 1850 BRAITHWAITE *Retrosp. Med.* XX. 225 The nature of the corneal surface.

cornean, var. of CORNEINE.

'corn-ˌeater. An eater of corn; *spec.* a name formerly given in North America to those Indians who yielded to the influences of civilization.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 57 The lights of the church, the ascetics, Gentoos and corn-eaters she [Nature] does not distinguish by any favor.

corned (kɔːnd), *a.*[1] [f. CORN *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Formed into grains or particles; granulated.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. vi. (1878) II. 38 [Honey] white as sugar, and corned as if it were salt. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Powder, be it serpentine or corned powder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 They begin..to take the corned salt from the rest of the brine. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 57 The corned powder should be spread upon a table and bruised, and the saltpetre sifted over it.

2. Of meat: Preserved or cured with salt; salted.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 66 Beef..corned, young, of an Ox. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 149 If you eat it [pork] corned, yet is it of gross Juice and speedy Corruption. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 203 Slices of good wheat bread, and corned pork. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Corned-meat*, flesh slightly salted, intended for early use, and not for keeping for any time. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The corned beef was exceedingly tender and cooked to a turn.

†3. Covered with a crop of corn. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1631 DONNE *Epigrams* (1652) 98 Glebes which..Now the Dutch Plowman sees wel corn'd and sheav'd.

4. Bearing seeds or grains; having the seeds developed.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 47 The beans and peas, which were thin, though pretty well corned. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Beans are this year well corned, though rather short in the straw. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* 170 Sasangai grass (which has a long and many-corned ear).

5. *slang.* Intoxicated. [Cf. CORNY *a.*[1] 2, 4.]

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Corned*, drunk. 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v. *Corn* v. 2 'Thae lads are weel corned'. 1839 MARRYAT *Dairy Amer.* Ser. I. II. 230 When a man is tipsy (spirits being made from grain), they generally say he is corned. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Corned*, slightly drunk. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Corned*, full of drink, intoxicated.

†**corned,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. F. *corné* horned, with substitution of Eng. suffix -ED.]

1. Horned, peaked, pointed.

a 1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 26 So many garded hose, Such cornede shoes. *a* 1592 GREENE *Poems, Descr. Chaucer* (Rtldg.) 320 His shoes were cornèd broad before. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.*, The corned crest.

2. In *comb.* = cornered.

1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 146 b, Fower-corned cappes. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 78 In mans body more than six humdred muscles, as long muscles..plain or eeven corned.

†**corned,** *a.*[3] *Obs.* [f. CORN *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Of the feet: Having corns.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 Whens come cornde crooked toes? From short shapen shoone.

corneil(e, -eill, var. of CORNEL[3].

corneill, obs. var. of CORNEOLE, cornelian.

1542 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 67 (Jam.) Item, ane ring with ane corneill.

'corneine. *Min.* Also cornean, -een. [f. L. *corne-us* horny + -INE.] = APHANITE.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxx. 401 They consist of greenstones..together with much compact felspar rock (corneen). 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Cornean*..an igneous rock, so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture. 1868 DANA *Min.* 248 Aphanyte (or corneine) is like diabase, but is without distinct grains.

‖**corneitis** (kɔːniːˈaɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. CORNEA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* 525 We also meet with cases of corneitis in old persons. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 672 Corneitis..with ulceration and prolapse of the iris.

cornekle, -ekyl, obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

†**cornel**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4-5 cornell(e, 5 cornal(e. A variant of CARNEL, KERNEL = battlement, embrasure.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7210 The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris, and the corneris [*for* cornellis]. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 408 Wyth Towres and Cornellis so well ymade. *c* 1440 *Le Bone Florence* 808 Florence lay in a cornell. 1602 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. vii. 308 Raise of a greater height that worke Captaine Tirrell made, betwixt the house and the cornell.

†**cornel**[2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. OF. *cornal*:—late L. *cornāle* corner, f. L. *cornū*, in OF. *corn* horn, corner. The origin of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. Corner, angle (of a house, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 326 The side in longe upon the south thou sprede, The cornel ryse upon the winter sonne [*in primo angulo excipiens ortum solis hyberni*]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22 My cornell hous in the Cook-rowe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 684 The flure..couerit full clene, Cummand fra the Cornellis closand quemely. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*, an old word, signifying a corner. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 *Bury Wills* Notes 241/2 In the dialect of Herefordshire *cornel* still signifies a corner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cornel*, a corner.

2. (See quots.)

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 93 (MS. H) Cornel, *frontispicium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*..also the fore-part of a house. 1721 in BAILEY.

cornel[3] ('kɔːnəl). Also 6-7 -ell, -eill, -eil(e, 7 -ill, -oil(e, cornowlee. [App. first in 16th c. herbalists, in the compounds *cornel tree*, *cornel berry*, transl. Ger. *cornel-*, *cornell-baum* (16th c. in Grimm), *kornel-beere*, app.:—OHG. *cornulbaum*, *-beri*, *churnelbere*, *quirnilberi*. According to Hildebrand, Kluge, etc., OHG. *cornul*, *curnol* was ad. med.L. *cornolium* (or ? *cornolius*) cornel-tree (in Du Cange). This med.L. seems to be formed on F. *cornouille* (in 16th c. *cornoille*, *cornoaille*) 'cornel-cherry', which Diez refers to a pop. L. **cornuculum* (in pl. *-a*), dim. of L. *cornum* 'cornel-cherry', the fruit of the *cornus* or cornel-tree.

The Ger. *kornelbaum* is also the source of Da. *korneltræ*, Sw. *kornelträd*. Mod.Ger. has *kornelle* for the fruit. From F. *cornouille* is derived Du. *kornoelje*, whence Brereton's *cornowlee* (quot. 1634). Variously formed derivatives of L. *cornus*, *cornum*, and the adj. *corneus*, appear in CORN-TREE, OE. *corntreow*, and It. *cornio*, *corniolo* the tree, *cornia*, *corniola* the fruit (cf. Picard dial. *corgnolle*, *corniolle*), obs. F. *cornille* the berry (Cotgr.), Sp. *cornejo* (:—*corniculus*), F. *cornier*, *cornouillier*, cornel-tree.]

1. English name of the botanical genus *Cornus*, of which the ancient writers and early herbalists distinguished two 'sorts', *Cornus mas* 'male cornel', and *C. femina* 'female cornel'. The former was the *cornel-tree* (see 3 a) or cornelian cherry-tree, the *tame cornel* of Lyte (*C. mascula*), a large shrub or low tree bearing edible fruit, a native of Southern Europe, sometimes cultivated in Britain; the latter was the *cornel-bush*, *wild* or *common cornel*, or dogwood (*C. sanguinea*), a common hedge-row shrub in the south of England, of which the berries are not edible. *dwarf cornel* is a modern book-name of *C. suecica*, and in N. America of *C. canadensis*. With other qualifying words the name is sometimes given to other species of *Cornus*, of which more than twenty are known.

1551 [see 3 a]. 1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 31 The peare tree changed for to beare apples grafted thereon, And stonie cornells to wax red with damsens or with plums. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 45 Cornowlee makes an hedge like privett. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 284 The goddess..strows The fruits of cornel, as their feast. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 936 Or beech, or ash, or rugged cornel old. 1856 BRYANT *Strange Lady* viii, Where cornels arch their cool dark boughs o'er

beds of winter-green. **1863** *Life in South* I. vi. 84 The abundant blossom of the cornel, or dogwood.

b. The fruit of the Cornel Tree, the Cornelian Cherry or Long Cherry, a fruit of the size and shape of an olive.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Others turn red, as Mulberries, Cherries, and Cornoiles. *Ibid.* I. 449 Mulberries, Cherries, and Corneils, haue a sanguine and bloudie liquor. **1666** A. BROME *Horace* II. II. (1671) 244 Avidienus .. would eat wild Cornels. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 109 And stony cornels crimson on the plums.

c. A javelin or shaft of cornel-wood. [Only transl. L. *cornus*, so used.]

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 His heauy cornell with a head Of brasse, he hurles. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 496 A twang Emits the whirring corneil.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of cornel-wood. [After L. *corneus*.]

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 260 He had bought oaken ones, when there was need of Firr, or Cornel ones. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1546 Reclining on her cornel spear she stood. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 510 His cornel spear Ulysses wav'd. **1809** HEBER *Palestine* 328 Form the long line, and shake the cornel lance. **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 107 To see the mighty cornel bow unstrung.

3. *Comb.* **a. cornel-tree**, the Cornelian cherry tree. (Rarely = Dogwood.) Cf. sense 1.

The earliest use of the word.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Mij b, I heare say that ther is a Cornel tree at Hampton Courte here in Englande. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. li. 725 There be two sortes of the Cornell tree .. the tame and wilde. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 395 As for the Corneile-tree, which the Latines call *Cornus* .. it would be planted or grafted after the manner of the Ceruise-tree. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 132 The trees most common in Persia are the plane tree .. and the cornel-tree. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 161 Circe flung them acorns and mast and fruit of the cornel tree.

b. cornel-berry, -fruit: = 1 b. (Sometimes the fruit of other species of *Cornus*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 15 Like to a small Oliue or Cornell Berry. *Ibid.* VI. li. 726 The Cornell fruite [of the garden] .. is good against the laske. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* X. 299 With acorns, chesnuts, and the cornel-fruit. **1848** THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 59 The cornel or bunch berries were very abundant.

c. cornel-wood, the wood of *Cornus mascula*, celebrated for its hardness and toughness, whence it was anciently in request for javelins, arrows, etc.: cf. 1 c.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lvi. 39 A golden rod within a staffe of cornell wood. **1860** RAWLINSON *Herodotus* VII. xcii. IV. 83 For arms they had bows of cornel wood. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 440 Within the towne of Rome there stood An image cut of cornel wood.

d. cornel-bush, dogwood (or other shrubby species).

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 389 The cornel bushes (*cornus sanguinea*) were decorating our hedges in .. profusion.

†cornel[4]. *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + -EL, dim. suff.; cf. *cornel*, an obs. form of KERNEL.] A little grain, granule.

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 14 They were glad with Æsops cocke, to scrape for a barley cornell. **1659** T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 180 Nor shall she vend, a cornel of Bay-Salt.

cornel, -ell, obs. ff. CORONAL, KERNEL.

†corneled, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CORNEL[1].] Embattled. Cf. CARNELED.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9605 He .. dide hym make a liter Corneled [*v.r.* kirneld] as an hors bere.

†corneled, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CORNEL[2].] = CORNERED.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 (MS. B) With a plumacyole þre corneled [*MS. A* cornered]. *Ibid.* 45 (MS. B) Kepe þe sowynge wiþ plumacioles þre kernellyde & wiþ byndynge. **1552** HULOET, Corneled equallye or right, *orthogonus*.

cornelian[1] (kɔ:'ni:lɪən). Forms: *α.* 4–6 corneline, 6 cornalyn, (cornelling), 7 cornal(l)in(e, (corrnalin, corniolin, cornerine); *β.* 6 cornelye, cornellis, -es; *γ.* 6 cornellion, 7 cornelion, 7– cornelian. See also CARNELIAN. [Refashioned in the termination from ME. *corneline*, a. 15th c. F. *corneline* (now *cornaline*) = Pr., OSp., and Pg. *cornelina*, Sp. *cornerina*, It. *cornalina* (in Florio *cornelino*). The med.L. name was *corneolus*, common in writers *de Nat. Rerum* and *de Lapidibus* from Constantinus Africanus a. 1087 onwards; later also *cornelius* ('corneolus, quem quidam cornelium dicunt' Albertus Magnus, 13th c.). See Schade, *Altd. Wbch.*, App. 1378. With *corneolus* go It. *corniola*, OF. *cornéole*, MHG. *cornîôl*, Eng. CORNEOLE.

Diez referred the name to L. *cornu* horn (cf. esp. L. *corneolus* horn-like, dim. of *corneus* of horn, horny), 'because the colour is (sometimes) like that of the finger-nail', comparing ONYX, Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail. But grave objections to this are pointed out by Schade, who thinks the stone had its name from its likeness in colour to the Cornel-berry or Cornelian-cherry, L. *cornum*, adj. *corneus*; in It. *corniola* was both the fruit and the stone.

Late in the 15th c. the L. *corneolus* was perverted to *carneolus*, after *carnem* flesh, *carneus* flesh-coloured; thence an occas. MHG. *carneôl*, and the Eng. by-form CARNELIAN.]

A variety of chalcedony, a semi-transparent quartz, of a deep dull red, flesh, or reddish white colour; used for seals, etc.

α. c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 276 On is of Oniche .. another of Corneline. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 Cornelines and other Stonys wel entaylid for Seales. **1578** *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 263 (Jam.) A string of cornellinges sett in gold. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 How to make a Sardonyx of a Cornalline. **1607** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* 919 About his neck hangs a great cornaline. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Agats, Cornerines, Emeralds.

β. **1563** *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 48 A precious stone called 'a cornelye'. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 The Sardye .. when it is most pure and cleane, it is called Carneolus; of some .. the Cornelles. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxvii. *A Dialogue* (1878) 101 Cornellis .. and Corrall.

γ. **1568** *Lanc. Wills* II. 233 My ringe of gold wᶜʰ I commonly weare called a cornellion. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Berylls and Cornelians .. are subject unto fusion. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 347 The Fitchtelberg mountains yield good cornelians. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. cxcviii, The motto, cut upon a white cornelian.

b. The colour of this stone.

1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 343 The light which passes through is sensibly reddish .. inclining to a cornaline.

c. *attrib.*

1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 580 That shine With topaz, sapphire, and cornelian rays. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 160 A large cornelian seal.

cornelian[2] (kɔ:'ni:lɪən). [f. CORNEL[3]: cf. prec.]

†1. The fruit of the CORNEL-TREE, *Cornus mascula*; also the tree itself. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 557 In September come .. Nectarines; Cornelians. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 288, I have .. invented the pickling of cornelians, and have frequently made them passe for olives of France. **1664** —— *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Catalogue of .. excellent Fruit Trees, Cornelions, White, Red, etc.

2. cornelian cherry [cf. Ger. *kornelius kirsche*], = 1; **†cornelian tree**, cornel-tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §485 Take a Service-tree or a Cornelian-tree. **1762** B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* 142 With the first soft breeze, says Pliny, the cornelian cherry puts forth its buds. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 281 Cornel i.e. Cornelian cherry. The fruit used to be .. preserved to make tarts.

cornely (kɔ:'nɛlɪ, -'i:lɪ). Also cornelly, C-. Name of Émile *Cornely*, engineer, the first maker of the chain-stitch embroidery machine with universal feed invented by J. Bonnaz (cf. BONNAZ): used to designate the machine, the machinist using it, or the embroidery made. Hence **cor'nelling**, the making of embroidery with this machine.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 10/5 Bonnaz.—Few good Cornely hands .. wanted. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §407 By hand or by cornely appliqué machine. *Ibid.*, By cornely, singer or other machine. *Ibid.*, Machinist, cornely or cornelly; cornelling machinist; cornely hand. **1952** C. W. CUNNINGTON *Eng. Women's Clothing* 294 *Cornelly*, an embroidery of lacy design made by the Cornelly machine on a vanishing cloth which is afterwards removed, leaving the embroidery. **1967** E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* ii. 51 Trade machines on which chain stitch and a free satin stitch can be worked (the Cornely and the Irish Machines).

†cornemuse. *Obs.* Forms: 4, 9 cornemuse, 5 cormyse, cormuse, cornymuse, 6–7 cornamuse, 7 cornimuse, (cornamute), 9 (cornamouse). [a. F. *cornemuse*, also dial. *cormuse*, *-meuse*, = Pr., Sp., It., med.L. *cornamusa*, f. Romanic *corna*, F. *corne* horn + *musa* pipe.] A horn-pipe; an early form of the bagpipe.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 128 That maden lowde menstralcies In cornemuse and shalmyes. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xxiii. (1495) 213 He herde the symphony and cornemuse. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 There is no bagpipe halff so talle, Nor no cormyse, for sothe as I ween, Whan they been ful of wynde at alle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cormuse, pype [**1499** cornymuse] *cormusa*. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cornamusa*, a cornamuse, a hornepipe, *fistula*. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* IV. 63 Euen from the shrillest Shawme vnto the Cornamute. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. p. ii, Ancient Heardmen heretofore did vse Sometime the high notes of their Cornamuse. **1869** MRS. PALLISER *Brittany* 249 The Birnou, Cornemuse or Bagpipe is the national instrument of Western and Southern France. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 173 Long before the cornamouse (father of the bagpipe) sent its execrable Sclavic notes up the Highland straths.

'corneo-.

1. Combining form of L. *corneus*, CORNEOUS, meaning 'with a horny admixture', as in **corneo-cal'careous**; **corneo-si'licious**.

2. Combining form of CORNEA, as in **corneo-iritis**, inflammation of the eye affecting both cornea and iris; **corneo-scle'rotic**, pertaining to the cornea and sclerotic coat.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 227 The corneo-sclerotic case of the eye. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 316 Interstitial keratitis is not unfrequently complicated by iritis, hence the name 'corneo-iritis'.

†'corneole[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *corneole*, med.L. *corneolus*: see CORNELIAN[1].] = CORNELIAN[1].

[**1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. vi. 240 Corneolus mitigateth the heate of the mind, and qualifieth malice.] **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The corneole a mitigater of anger and meete for melancholickes. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corneol*, the same with the Cornelian-Stone. Hence **1731** in BAILEY.

'corneole[2]. *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *corneola*, dim. of CORNEA.] 'The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

corneous ('kɔ:ni:əs), *a.* [f. L. *corne-us* horny (f. *cornū* horn) + -OUS.] Of the nature of horn, horny, horn-like. (Now only in technical use.)

corneous membrane = CORNEA. ***corneous lead*** = PHOSGENITE. ***corneous mercury***: horn-mercury or calomel.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 Such as have corneous or horney eyes, as Lobsters and crustaceous animals. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, The membranes are the conjunctive or white of the eye, the corneous. *a* **1834** LAMB *Vis. Horns* Misc. Wks. (1871) 378 Their old faces oddly adorned in front, with each man a certain corneous excrescence. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* iii. §12 Zoophytes have a very delicate corneous or cartilaginous exterior. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 102 The bony cores supporting the corneous sheaths of hollow-horned Ruminants.

corner ('kɔ:nə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 querner, quarner(e, 4–5 cornere, cornyer(e, 5 cornare, korner, 6 cornar, 3– corner. [ME. *corner*, a. AF. *corner* = OF. *cornier* masc., *corniere*, *cornere* fem.:—late L. type ***cornārium***, pl. ***cornāria***, f. *cornū* horn: in med.L. *cornerium*, *corneria*.]

I. *generally*.

1. a. The meeting-place of converging sides or edges (*e.g.* of the walls of a building, the sides of a box), forming an angular extremity or projection.

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxiii. §14 Un escu a iiii. corners.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21663 (Cott.) O four corner [*v.r.* querner, quarnere] þe arche was made. **1340** *Ayenb.* 124 þe uour tours ine þe uour cornyeres of þe house. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 22 The .. hed of the corner. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 227 Sett vp the cornare of the wall. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 202 The iiij cornyers of the table. ? *a* **1500** LANGFORDE *Med.* fol. 2 b in *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.* 179 After to go to þe Ryght cornar of þe Avter And þen after to goo to þe Lefte end of the Avter. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Corner of the eye, *coing doeyl*. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 An Isle [Sicily] with corners three. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 91 The corners of the mouth. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 236 Long, ere the hateful crow shall tread The corners of thine eyes. **1860** TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. x. 279 The corner of a window.

†b. An angle (in Geometry). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. vii. (1495) 113 A corner is the towche and metynge of two lynes. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. def., The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner.

c. *fig.* (Cf. ANGLE *sb.* 6, quot. 1850.)

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. i. 22 Such society .. rubs off the corners that give many of our sex an ungracious roughness. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Fashion .. hates corners and sharp points of character.

†d. ***corner of the people***: a prince or chief, a 'corner-stone of the state'. (A Hebraism.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* XX. 2 Alle the corneres of puplis [Vulg. *anguli populorum*] and alle the lynages of Yrael. —— *1 Sam.* xiv. 38 Aplieth hidir all the corners of the puple. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xix. 13 They haue deceiued Egypt, euen the corners of the tribes thereof [**1609** *Douay*, the corner of the peoples thereof].

e. ***within the four corners of*** (*a document*): (emphatic for) within the limits or scope of its contents.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament.

II. A salient or projecting angle.

2. a. The place where two streets meet.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 5 As ypocritis, the whiche stondynge louen to preye in .. corners of streetis, that thei be seen of men. **1391** *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 150 In Annesgate super le Corner ibidem. **1475** in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 246 Super angulum vocatum Skelgate corner. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 145 With these borne before vs .. will we ride through the streets, & at euery Corner haue them kisse. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 12 Now is shee without, now in the streetes, and lieth in waite at euery corner. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xvi, At the corner of Long Acre.

b. *to turn the corner*: to pass round a corner into another road, street, etc.; to pass round the corner of a race-course, *esp.* the last corner before the finish; *fig.* to pass a critical point or stage, to start recovering from an illness. So also *to go* or *come round the corner*. *to cut off a corner*: to take a short cut, so as not to go round a corner. Colloq. phr. (*a*)*round the corner*: (*a*) nearby; a short distance away; (*b*) at hand; about to occur or be realized; imminent.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. v, I see he has turned the corner, and goes another way. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 375 That expression which I heard in the country .. He has turn'd the corner, i.e. gone away, so as no more to be seen [= he is dead]. **1807** J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 They make most excellent drivers, and think nothing of turning short corners. **1837** DICKENS *Let.* 28 Jan. (1965) I. 229, I hope to find on Monday at 12 o'Clock, that *you* have turned the corner, and come back again. **1837** —— *Pickw.* xxxi. 334 The ham .. was also from the German sausage-shop round the corner. **1844** DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* ii, 'You're round the corner now', cried Miss Pecksniff. **1852** —— *Bleak Ho.* iii, We went round the corner. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 13 (Hoppe) Those trumpery presents were very well while he was struggling for bare bread, but now he had turned the corner he could afford, etc. **1863** L. M. ALCOTT *Hospital Sk.*

v. 67 A secret conviction that pneumonia was waiting for me round the corner. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 Tourists, in their anxiety to cut off a corner, are sometimes induced to cross the valley. **1877** BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxii, For the present this young man (although he certainly had turned the corner), lay still in a very precarious state. **1914** FANNIE HURST (*title*) Just around the corner. **1925** W. J. LOCKE *Great Pandolfo* vii. 89 It's more or less only round the corner; but I see that you're walked enough. **1930** 'I. HAY' & WODEHOUSE *Baa, Baa, Black Sheep* I. i. 12 You never know what's waiting for you just round the corner in this world! **1959** *Times Rev. Industry* Jan. 67/2 Polypropylene has for so many months been 'just-round-the-corner' that [etc.]. **1960** WILLMOTT & YOUNG *Family & Class* iii. 28 Couples..went on living 'up the street' or 'round the corner' from their parents. **1970** *Guardian* 15 Aug. 3/6 At the 'self' round the corner where I'd gone to buy soapflakes.

c. *Sporting slang.* ***the Corner***: Tattersall's betting-rooms; formerly situated near Hyde Park Corner.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x, He is a regular attendant at the Corner. **1874** G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* v. (Farmer), She heard how—without..making any demonstration at the Corner—the cream of the long odds against the Pirate had been skimmed.

3. a. An angular extremity at the junction of the sides or edges of anything; an angular projection, as a point of land running out into the sea.

a **1330** *Otuel* 1591 A corner of otuweles scheld He gurde out amidde þe feld. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1185 A corner of þe cortyn he caȝt vp a lyttel. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discouered a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 b, The fashion of hayle is sometimes round..for falling from high, the corners are worne away. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou marre the corners of thy beard. **1712** E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 230 *Creek*..a crooked shoar, where two Corners of land extend themselves into the Sea at some small distance. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ⁋7 Covered with a cloth, of which Prospero ordered his servant to lift up a corner.

b. The angular projections (or projection) on each side of a violin or other similar stringed instrument. Also ***corner-block***.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 243/1 The Viol has..Square or obtuse corners... The Violin has..Acute corners. **1889** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 275/1 These corners mark the position of triangular 'blocks' inside, to which the ribs..are glued... Corner-blocks..first appear in the 15th century. **1968** *New Oxf. Hist. Music* IV. xiii. 710 A majority of viols ..have sloping shoulders, C-shaped sound-holes,..and square corners at the bouts.

4. a. A corner piece broken off or remaining as a fragment.

1881 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 304 Their stock of provisions consisted of..a sack of corners, and fragments of ship biscuits.

b. The triangular piece cut from the ham or hind-end (the gammon) of a side of bacon.

1891 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery* I. 63/2 Gammon with Corner, 14 lb. *Ibid.*, Corner of Gammon, 4 lb. **1917** G. J. NICHOLLS *Bacon & Hams* 59 The gammon may also be cut into two pieces—a large corner and a large gammon hock. **1923** R. E. DAVIES *Pigs & Bacon Curing* 29 The side may be cut into three parts, comprising the fore end, the middle, and the gammon with corner.

III. A retreating hollow angle.

5. a. The comparatively small space included between sides or edges at their meeting-place; *esp.* between the sides of a room or building.

to put in the corner, lit. as a punishment for a child; † *to put to a corner*, to set aside, displace from precedency.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 24 Betere is to sitte in a corner of a roof. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1052, I herde a grete noyse with alle In a corner of the halle. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 21 An huge dragoun..Sodeynly from a corner dede apere Of the presoun. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 179 To be mated in yᵉ corner [of the chessboard]. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. ii. 19 He keepes them like an Ape in the corner of his iaw. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. §34 The heart of man is..so infinite in desire, that the round Globe of the world cannot fill the three corners of it. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 27 The cattle mourn in corners where the fence Screens them. **17**.. FOORD *Suppl. Dec.* 464 (Jam.) After his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and..put her to a corner. **1886** J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* xxxvii, He allowed himself to be metaphorically whipped and put in a corner.

b. ***to drive into a corner***: to force into a difficult position from which there is no escape; to drive into straits; to put in a 'fix' or in a 'tight place'.

[**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 All..carnall temptacyons..ben suppressed, and in maner dryuen to a corner.] **1548** HALL *Chron.* 47 To the intent that his armie should not bee included in a streight or driven to a corner. **1611** COTGR., *Angler*, to shut vp in a corner, bring into a strait. **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vii, 'I don't want to act the constable', said the farrier, driven into a corner by this merciless reasoning. **1869** TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxxvi. (1878) 201 He had been driven into a corner by the pertinacious ingenuity of Miss French.

c. ***tight corner***: see TIGHT *a.* 9.

6. a. *transf.* A small, out-of-the-way, secluded place, that escapes notice or intrusion; 'a secret or remote place' (J.). ***done in a corner***: done privily or covertly. ***hole and corner***: see HOLE.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 26 Forsoth nether in a corner is ouȝt of these thingis don. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1640 Loke2 the contree be clere, the corners are large. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 34 Not in corners and holes only, but openly in all these places. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i., 6 Ryches hepyd in cornerys, neuer applyd to the vse of other. **1856** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was..no brothel-house but he haunted, no odde corner but he knew. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. viii. 475 Whatever private contract may be transacted in corners betwixt the parties. **1714** POPE *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 18 In some close corner of the soul, they sin. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The theory throws some degree of light upon a dark corner of the human mind. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 160 Such things were not done in a corner.

b. *fig.*

1836 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 58, I have hit on a new plan of redeeming an odd corner of time. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 Those quiet corners of history which are the green spots of all time.

c. ***to keep a corner***: to reserve a small place.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii, Softe man, and spare thou a corner of thy belly. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 272, I had rather be a Toad..Then keepe a corner in the thing I loue For others vses. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 48. 312 Malefactors..preserve as it were a Corner of their Souls for the reception of Pity. **1771** GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 100 'What the de'il, mon, a pasty!' re-echoed the Scot; 'Though splitting, I'll still keep a corner for that'.

7. Any part whatsoever, even the smallest, most distant or secluded (as ***no corner***, ***every corner***).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b, It shall leaue no corner of our soules..vnserched. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignoraunce, may be driven away out of all the corners of this kingdome. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 821 All the world was theirs, scarce any corner ours. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 529 But first with narrow search I must walk round This Garden, and no corner leave unspi'd. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. **1848** MACAULEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 219 There was no corner of the kingdom in which the effect was not felt. **1886** H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xiv, My friend must have seen every nook and corner in the house.

8. An extremity or end of the earth; a region, quarter; a direction or quarter from which the wind blows (*obs.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. 4 In his honde are all yᵉ corners of the earth. —— *Isa.* xi. 12 He shal..gather together..the outcastes of Iuda from the foure corners of yᵉ worlde. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 64 a, The Souldiers helde a councell for their wages, whiche was promised them.. or els be brought into a better corner. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 103 Sits the winde in that corner? **1611** —— *Cymb.* II. iv. 28. **1651** HOBBES *Lev.* II. xxvii. 155 In this corner of the world. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii 39 Physitians from the four corners are called. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 96 The Wind lying in that Corner at least three quarters of the Year. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, We are perfectly safe from that Corner. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 18 We..were carried away with a continued storm of wind, from the same corner, or near it. **1870** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 159 We find the ancient worship of the Aryan race carried to all the corners of the earth.

IV. Elliptical and technical uses.

9. A corner-dish for the table.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, Silver tureens and corners. *Ibid.* xlvi, Her silver corners were very handsome.

10. A cap or guard used to protect the corner of anything; the leather covering of the corner of a half-bound book.

11. *Bookbinding.* A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.

12. *U.S.* A mark placed at the angle of a tract which has been surveyed. Cf. *corner-tree* in 16.

1699 in *Derby* (Conn.) *Rec.* (1901) 202 The southered corner is an ash tree. **1770** WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 428, I marked two Maples, an Elm, and Hoopwood Tree as a Corner of the Soldiers Ld. **1816** U. BROWN *Jrnl.* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XI. 221 If the old original white oak Corner cannot be found establish a Corner there in lieu and in place of said White Oak. **1872** S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 173 We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] corners..Every tract of land blazed by a claimant..[is] defined by what the surveyors call the corners.

13. *Games.* **a.** *Association Football.* (In full *corner-kick.*) A free kick from the corner of the field obtained by the opposite side when a player sends the ball over his own goal-line.

1882 *Blackburn Times* 1 Apr. 6/3 Then the besiegers had another corner kick, which, like its predecessors, proved fruitless. **1887** *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Two corner kicks fell to them in quick succession. *Ibid.*, Forty minutes from the start, a corner fell to the Preston men. **1888** *Badminton Libr., Athletics* 340 If a player kick the ball over his own goal line, the opposite side have a 'corner-kick'.

†**b.** *Whist.* (See quot.)

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Corner*, a point in a rubber at whist. We say we play sixpences or a shilling a corner, not sixpenny or shilling points. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxix, If, on any extraordinary occasion, he ventured sixpence a corner at whist.

c. ***four corners***, a game: see FOUR.

d. *Boxing.* One of the two opposite angles of a boxing ring in which a boxer rests between rounds; hence, a boxer's second or seconds. Also *attrib.*

1853 *London Prize-Ring Rules* in T. C. Wignall *Story of Boxing* (1923) 312 The combatants..shall retire until the seconds of each have tossed for choice of position, which adjusted, the winner shall choose as his corner..and conduct his man thereto, the loser taking the opposite diagonal corner. **1888** F. W. J. HENNING *Recoll. Prize Ring* 159 Both men were assisted to their corners by their seconds. **1889** G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888–89* (1937) 278, I read some indignant articles on the unfairness of the Bruges prize fight... The corner-men were English. **1896** J. C. TROTTER *Boxing* xv. 96 On first entering the ring, the combatants take a seat in their corners and wait till the timekeeper calls 'Time'. **1952** L. A. G. STRONG *Darling Tom* 145 My corner was getting a bit suspicious.

e. *Hockey.* (In full ***corner-hit.***) A free hit against the defending side made by one of the attacking side from the corner flag.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 518/2 A good goalkeeper..should never hesitate to concede a corner when he can see no other opening. **1907** *Hockey* 22 Nov. 22/1 Just before half-time, Mid-Surrey broke away, and, forcing a corner, Nash put in an excellent shot from the corner hit. *Ibid.*, Before the end Simmonds scored from a penalty corner. **1935** *Encycl. Sports* 344/1 From a corner the attacking side can only score a goal after the ball has been stopped dead or hit after it has struck or been played by a defender. **1961** F. C. AVIS *Sportsman's Gloss.* 215/2 In Hockey, a corner is registered where a player deliberately puts the ball over his own goal line, or where he accidentally does so from a distance shorter than 25 yards from the goal line.

14. a. *Comm.* A speculative operation in which a combination or syndicate buy up the whole of any stock in the market, or the whole available supply of any commodity, so as to drive speculative sellers into a corner, by rendering them unable to fulfil their engagements except by buying of the combination of corner-men at their own price. Also *fig.* (Of *U.S.* origin.)

Sometimes applied to any combination to raise the price of an article by securing a monopoly; this is a development in which the primary meaning is lost sight of.

1853 *Captain Priest* 249 (Th.), He is the greatest of all men for a 'corner'. **1857** *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N.Y.) July XXXVII. 135 When a party is made up to buy a large amount of stock, a larger..than is known to be at the time on the market, it is called a corner..Having inflated the market ..they make a sudden call for several thousand shares of stock on their buyer's option, and then there comes a sharp time among the sellers, who are generally all short. This creates an active demand, and the clique sell their cash stock to the bears or shorts, who purchase at high rates for delivery at much lower prices to the very parties selling it. **1868** *Chicago Tribune* 1 Oct., The Corner of Corn. **1877** R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 49 A 'corner'..is a Counter-rig to which a rig for the fall is liable. **1881** *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The league of spinners now being formed in Manchester and Oldham to check-mate the Liverpool 'corner'. **1883** *The American* VI. 164 'Corners' in railroad stocks or iron rails. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Oct. 377 The cotton corner in Liverpool..collapsed on Monday last. **1947** *Time* 27 Oct. 106/2 One of his exploits was the 'Hale & Norcross corner' in 1868, by which he got control of an important mine. **1949** *Times* 17 Nov., To make a corner in something is monopolistic, unethical and ill-bred. **1965** *Language* XII. 200 The followers of Chomsky have no corner on nastiness.

b. *dial.* and *slang.* A share; esp. (*a*) in dial. phr. ***to stand one's corner***: to take or pay for one's share of anything; to do one's share; (*b*) *slang*, a share in the proceeds of a robbery.

1878 J. ALMOND *Bunch of Watercresses* 21 Tom looked at his shirt to see iv id could be doctored..into doing duty for some o' th' missing articles..but he fun id wer hardly able to stan id own corner. **1889** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 273/1 *Corner*, (Thieves), a share—generally a share in the proceeds of a robbery. **1891** *Standard* 5 Mar. 2/5 (E.D.D.), He had arranged to meet the other two men to receive his 'corner' (the proceeds of the sale of the stolen property). **1930** E. WALLACE *White Face* xix. 279 He supplied the various gangs [of bank-robbers] with information which enabled them to operate at a minimum risk. Usually he stood in for his corner. **1969** D. CLARK *Death after Evensong* v. 129 Just in time to join in a buckshee last round with no chance of standing his own corner.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *lit.* ('situated in or at a corner'), as ***corner-cupboard***, ***-gate***, ***-house***, ***-pew***, ***-piece***, †***-port*** (= gate), ***-seat*** (also *fig.*), ***-shelf***, ***-table***, etc.

1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 147 In each cell I saw a pretty little corner cupboard. **1711** *Post-Man & Hist. Account* 8 Mar. 2/1 A Dutch Tablemaker..sells all sorts of..Tea Tables, Corner Cupboards and all manner of Japan Work. **1611** BIBLE *2 Kings* xiv. 13 From the gate of Ephraim, vnto the corner gate. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. xi, Walk to that corner-house. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. x, He..stopped at a corner house. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, Young Dawes, that sits in the new corner-pew in the church. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxvi. 9 And Osias buylded towres at Ierusalem vpon the cornerporte. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 198 They make of yuory the very principals and corner posts of their houses. **1852** *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Jan. 51/3 The two corner seats at the top of the interior [of an omnibus]. **1894** J. T. TAYLOR *Veil Lifted* 31 His thoughts had been..concentrated upon..securing a corner seat in a smoking carriage. **1940** L. MACNEICE *Last Ditch* 21 Opposite in corner seats we hope for nearness. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* x. 143 They had booked first-class corner seats to death, all of them. **1805** JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 27 Aug. (1932) I. 165 Nor need I be diffuse on the state of Lady Brydges's bookcase and corner-shelves upstairs. **1889** 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Broomsedge Cove* xxii. 395 The quilts..were piled high on the 'corner shelf' which they had burdened of yore. **1924** M. ARLEN *Green Hat* iv. 110 Nearby was a corner-table of eight young people. **1956** E. GRIERSON *Second Man* i. 32 The secluded corner table with the shaded lights.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly with meaning 'done in a corner': see 6), as ***corner-contract***, ***-meeting***, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 350 Casting a kinde of corner-look upon him. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 50 These corner contracts, without consent of parents. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. §8 (1632) 38 They had their secret corner-meetings. **1619** W. WHATELEY *Gods Husb.* ii. (1622) 44 Drag this corner-seeking..vice into the open view. **1651** J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 165 With corner-whisperings from house to house. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 134 Our corner-miching priests.

16. Special Comb.: **corner-back**: in certain field sports (esp. Amer. Football), (one playing in) a defensive position on the wing; **corner-**

block (see quots.); (see also 3 b above); **corner-boy** (esp. in Ireland) = CORNER-MAN 2; **corner-chisel**, a chisel with two rectangular edges for cutting the corners of mortises; **corner-cove** (*slang*) = CORNER-MAN 2; **corner-cutting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, taking the quickest, easiest, cheapest, or most expedient course of action (see CUT *v.* 21 d); **corner-dish**, a dish for the corner of the table; **corner-drill**, a drill used in places where there is not room to use the ordinary brace-handle; **corner flag**, a flag marking a corner of the playing area of a football or hockey field; so ***corner-flag kick***, a corner (sense 13); **corner-flag** *v. intr.*, to run towards a corner flag; **corner-forward** *Hurling*, (one playing in) an attacking position on the wing; an outside forward; **corner-grocery** *U.S.*, a grocery, or a bar-room, situated at a street corner; **corner-hit** (see 13 e); **corner-house**, (*a*) (see sense 15 a); (*b*) (with capital initials) one of a number of large restaurants in London owned by J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.; **corner-kick** (see 13); **corner-lot** (*U.S.*), a plot of ground (with its block of buildings) at the corner of two streets or roads, having a frontage to each; **corner-mark** *U.S.*, a boundary-mark at a corner of a property; so ***corner-post***, ***-stake*** (also *fig.*); †**corner-pie**, ? a pie for the corner of the table; **corner-piece**, a piece (casting, tool, etc.) for strengthening or dealing with corners; **corner pillar** (*Coachbuilding*): see quot.; **corner-plate**, an iron angle-plate for protecting or strengthening the corners of anything; **corner-punch**, an angular punch for cleaning out corners; **corner-saw**, a saw for cutting off the corners of a block; **corner shop**, a shop at the corner of a street; hence, a small local shop (as opposed to a multiple store, supermarket, etc.); **corner-tile**, a tile used for capping the hip of a roof, a hip-tile; **corner-tooth** (see quot.); **corner-tree** (*U.S.*), a tree which marks the corner of a surveyed tract. Also CORNER-CAP, -STONE, etc.

1955 T. DOYLE *Lifetime in Hurling* xx. 142 John Joe Doyle (Clare)..is my choice for left-*corner-back. **1964** *Sports Illustr.* 5 Oct. 33/1 Rote..tried to throw to Split End Don Marton, who was being guarded by rookie Corner Back George Byrd. **1979** *Southern Star* (Ireland) 29 Sept. 24/7 Behind them young Mick Murphy had been clinging leech-like to Ray Cummins while experienced corner-backs Jerry O'Sullivan and Ted O'Brien were also giving nothing away. **1986** *Touchdown* Apr. 39/1 So often the attention focusses on the cornerbacks who make the most interceptions. **1932** F. L. WRIGHT *Autobiogr.* II. 138 The whole exterior was bedeviled..mixed to puzzle-pieces, with corner-boards, panel-boards, window-frames, *corner-blocks. **1962** *Gloss. Terms Glass Ind.* (*B.S.I.*) 14 *Corner block*, specially shaped block used in the dog-house corners. **1966** A. W. LEWIS *Gloss. Woodworking Terms* 18 *Corner blocks*, wooden blocks glued and screwed in position on the inside of a framework to strengthen the joint. **1855** D. G. MITCHELL *Fudge Doings* (N.Y.) II. 47 (Th.), Presently the *corner-boy, Jerry, comes in. He is a short-haired, half-Irish boy, [etc.] . **1882** *Standard* 7 Sept. 3/4 The Dublin loafers, or 'corner boys', as they are called. **1886** *Dublin Daily Express* 5 Apr., In the Petty Sessions, Robert Nolan and James Kinsella, two corner boys, were charged with having committed a violent and unprovoked assault. **1888** G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 10 Feb. (1935) 274 Tramps, Cornerboys, Roughs, Socialists and other pests of society. **1946** J. HAMPSON in *Penguin New Writing* 138 Len and his Cardiff. corner-boy have been arrested for the robbery. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 May 262/3 A Labour M.P...visits the Territory of Wajingaland at the urgent behest of its seediest corner-boy. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 445 (Farmer) 'I mean by *corner-coves them sort of men who is always a standing at the corners of the streets and chaffing respectable folks a passing by'. **1960** V. PACKARD *Waste Makers* (1961) x. 105 Some of the breaking down undoubtedly resulted from simple *corner-cutting or haste to get out a new model. **1961** M. MCCARTHY in *Harper's Mag.* July 51/2 Defective airplanes sold to the government by a corner-cutting manufacturer. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 48 It is a pretty *corner-dish for dinner or supper. **1882** *Blackburn Times* 1 Apr. 6/3 The first kick from the *corner flag. **1887** M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* App. 388 In no case shall a goal be scored from any free kick... The kick-off and corner-flag kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this rule. **1958** *Times* 24 Nov. 3/2 Scoring by the right-hand corner-flag. **1960** E. S. & W. J. HIGHAM *High Speed Rugby* xvii. 242 The other forwards..will corner-flag to the open side. **1962** *Times* 26 Feb. 4/2 A dangerous dribble..was foiled by Jeeps's corner-flagging. **1955** T. DOYLE *Lifetime in Hurling* xx. 144 Other *corner-forwards whom I might easily have included are John Joe Callanan and Willie O'Donnell. **1979** *Southern Star* (Ireland) 29 Sept. 24/1 As the rising shot sped goalwards the Barrs vigilant corner forward Eamonn Fitzpatrick rose high to flick it past the surprised Midleton defence. **1849** in Mrs. F. L. Adams *Pioneer Hist. Ingham Co.* (1923) 149 A little old '*corner grocery' building occupied the corner where Pratt & Millspaugh's block now stands. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Corner-grocery*, a grocer's shop on the corner of two streets, a favorite location for such establishments in American towns. **1862** *Congress. Globe* 7 July 3159/1 Without subjecting themselves to the charge of disloyalty by every corner-grocery politician in the land. **1870** 'FANNY FERN' *Ginger-Snaps* 106 Tea to the working-girl, taken in this way, is like the ' corner-grocery-drink' to the working-man. **1890** G. W. PERRIE *Buckskin Mose* i. 11 Carrying out tea and sugar..with other such necessaries and luxuries, from a corner-grocery. **1932** *Atlantic Monthly* CL. 141 She telephones to the corner grocery. **1415** in Chambers & Daunt *Bk. London Eng.* (1931) 232 Fro the *corner howse.. vntill the garden. **1598** STOW *Surv. London* (1908) I. 283 The Corner house, at the ende of Bassings hall streete. **1687, 1886** [see sense 15 a]. **1912** C. MACKENZIE *Carnival* xx. 200 Noisy tea-parties in..the Corner House, where ladies were not permitted to smoke and customers were kindly requested to pay at the desk. **1923** A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* xii. 179 An acquaintance which ripened..over the tea-cups..on the fifth floor of Lyons' Strand Corner House. **1958** G. GREENE *Our Man in Havana* v. vi. 260 We could meet at the Corner House for a cheap snack. **1963** V. NABOKOV *Gift* v. 297 A white Pskovan-type church, which had recently grown up out of the corner house. **1702** J. LOGAN in *Corr. Penn & Logan* (1870) I. 129, I have sold the *corner lot next the Meeting-House for £115. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. iv. lxxxi. 68 To keep a store in a 'corner lot' is the ambition of the keen-witted lad. **1909** F. NORRIS *Third Circle* 104 Incidentally corner lots are desirable. **1690** in *Duxbury* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1893) 71 A stake & a heap of stones for the north east corner, where was the former *corner mark of said land. **1869** *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric. 1868* 343 These fragile corner-marks are strictly respected by the neighbors, and a case of trespass rarely occurs. **1638** SIR W. BERKELEY *Lost Lady* (N.), A knights daughter..that has not one commendable quality, more then to make a *corner pye and a sallad. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Corner Pillars*, the corner framings of bodies. **1445** *Plea & Mem. R. Lond. Gildh.* A. 71. m. 3b A wall..strecchyng..vnto a *corner post standing in the southest Corner of the tenement. **1648** *Charlestown Land Rec.* in *Records Early Hist. Boston* III. 11 A parcell of land lying within and between the upper corner post of the house. **1785** A. ELLICOTT in C. V. Mathews *Life & Lett.* (1908) 41 Joseph went with some Hands to enlarge the Pile of Stones about the Corner Post. **1946** F. DAVISON *Dusty* iii. 31 There might be a length or two of broken fence, or an old charred corner-post. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Jan. 58/3 Corner posts and strainer posts..require special moulds because of their size. Corner posts should measure about 6 in. × 6 in. × 6 ft. 6 in. long. **1278–9** in R. R. Sharpe *Calendar of Wills Proved & Enrolled in Court of Husting* (1889) I. 37 [To Adam his son and Johanna his daughter a shop called] 'La *Cornereschoppe.' **1599** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. 8 He would shewe well vpon a Habberdashers stall, at a corner shop rarely. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v. 20 The wine shop was a corner shop. **1963** P. WILLMOTT *Evolution of Community* x. 125 Small, really local pubs and corner shops have found no place in most post-war plans. **1966** *Guardian* 11 May 4/7 The corner shop is lagging behind the supermarket in hygiene and clean food standards. **1970** C. FREMLIN *Don't go to Sleep* 74 It was a dead street. There were no corner shops, no prams. **1678** *Oyster Bay Rec.* I. 114 A lott of Land..rainging from ye *corner stake. **1739** in *Southampton* (N.Y.) *Rec.* III. 16 They both of them accepted of ye division where they set ye corner stakes. **1873** EGGLESTON *Myst. Metrop.* xi. 97 They sought first to guess out the line of a railroad; they examined corner-stakes. **1880** W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 184, I then lay it down as a second corner-stake in our inquiry. **1477** *Act 17 Edw. IV*, c. 3 Roftile ou crestile *cornertile & guttertile. **1659** WILLSFORD *Archit.* 17 The corner tyles have their upper angles acute, with pinholes in them. **1726** NEVE *Builder's Dict., Hip-Tyles, Corner-Tyles.* These are to lie on the Hips, or Corners of Roofs. **1755** JOHNSON, **Corner-teeth* of a Horse are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.* **1889** FARMER *Americanisms*, **Corner-trees*, trees which mark the boundary lines of homesteads, claims, etc.

†**corner**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* = CORNEL *sb.*[1], a battlement, embrasure.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 9924 (Laud MS.) The third colour.. That tho corners [*v.r.* kirnels, carneles] with are peynt. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. vi. 69 It hath many toures, pynacles and corneres [Roxb. (ix. 35) kirnelles and toures; Fr. *kerneux*].

corner ('kɔ:nə(r)), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To furnish with corners, give corners to. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 þe ilond Corsica is cornered wiþ many forlondes, schetynge in to the see. *a* **1674** MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iii. (1851) 487 The Imperial City..built of white stone four square..corner'd with four white Towers. **1838** *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 181 Its walls..are whitewashed, and cornered with stone. **1864** R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 26 Sometimes it is cornered with pilasters.

b. *to corner off*: to finish off with corners, to bring to a square. (Cf. *round off*.)

1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 581 The cornering-off of verses.

2. To place or set in a corner.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 þe citee..is cornered wiþynne þe clippynge of þe walles faste by þe see side. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 45 A decent domicile Cornered in snug Condotti. **1873** —— *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 149 Cornered in the cosiest nook of all. **1888** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 7/4 A really clever work may be 'skied' or 'cornered' simply because it chances to fit a vacant space.

3. a. To drive into a corner; to force into an awkward or desperate position; to put in a 'tight place'; to bring to bay. (App. of *U.S.* origin.)

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 67 Their enemy, who had cornered them up in such a way that there was no other possible mode for their escape. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* v, A recluse, like Hepzibah, usually displays remarkable frankness..on being absolutely cornered, and brought to the point of personal intercourse. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 740 The horses..bolt about the yard ..and are only cornered with the help of numbers and forced to submit. **1884** ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* x. in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 548/2 A rat will fight a man if cornered.

b. *fig.* To put into a position of difficulty or embarrassment. *colloq.* (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1824 *Massachusetts Spy* 21 Apr. (Th.), Cornered up so unexpectedly, she candidly confessed. **1848** LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 345 Although there are few so Outrageously cornered by fate as poor Crusoe. **1867** O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* II. i. 21 Clement was cornered. It was necessary to say something. **1868** YATES *Rock Ahead* III. iii, He felt that he was morally 'cornered'. **1881** MARK TWAIN *Prince & Pauper* vi. 57 Once the little Lady Jane turned to Tom and cornered him with this question.

4. *Comm.* **a.** To operate against (a particular stock or commodity, or the dealers in it) by means of a CORNER (14); to bring under the control of a 'corner'. (Of *U.S.* origin.)

The sense-development was (1) to corner the speculative sellers of a given stock; (2) to corner the stock or commodity; (3) to corner the Exchange, or market.

1836 *Knickerbocker* VII. 42 He has been cornered by the brokers on the —— stock and has lost all his fortune. **1841** *Week in Wall St.* 89 A squad of Bull-backers had been secretly..getting control of a certain stock, intending to 'corner' some one with it. **1857** *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N.Y.) July XXXVII. 135 The managers of the stock cornered. **1860** in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* **1871** *Guardian* 12 Nov. 1598/1 Some speculators had 'cornered' the Cotton Exchange, that is to say, had bought more for the October delivery than can possibly arrive. **1881** *Standard* 29 July 5/8 Flagrant instances of..'cornering' and 'rigging' the market. *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 4/7 When sellers have contracted to supply a quantity in excess of what they can obtain they are said to be 'Cornered'. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 Those gentlemen who attempt to 'corner' cotton. **1948** *Sat. Even. Post* 26 June 47/2 The New Bedford whaling firm..set out to corner the whalebone market.

b. *intr.* To form a 'corner' *in* a stock or commodity.

a **1860** *A Week in Wall Street* 81 (Bartlett) These [brokers] generally unite in squads for the purpose of cornering. **1881** *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 There are many stocks even in America in which the..Wall-street operators would not dream of attempting to corner.

5. *trans.* **a.** To take round a corner. **b.** To go round (a corner) in a race-course. (*colloq.*)

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* III. 99 He was taken down the Dover road, and cornered out of it. **1864** *Saunders News Lett.*, Ford gaining a little until they came to the turn into the straight run in to the finish, which Rogers cornered beautifully.

c. *intr.* Of a vehicle, horse, etc.: to go round a corner. Cf. CORNERING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1909 in WEBSTER. **1940** M. PLATT *Automobile Engin.* vii. 149 A third form of axle loading is produced by the lateral forces which arise when a car is cornering. **1958** *Times* 15 July 7/6 The Six-Ninety..corners smoothly.

6. *intr.* To abut or impinge *on* at a corner; to meet at a corner or angle. *U.S.*

1821 in *Boston* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1909) XXXIX. 189 A point where said fence and his other fence join cornering on said streets. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 221 The woman led us to a pew cornering on one of the side-aisles. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/2 The junction where Montgomery, Yell, and Garland counties corner.

'cornerable, *a. nonce-wd.* That can be 'cornered' (see CORNER *v.* 4).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 Useful articles of daily consumption are, perhaps, 'cornerable', but only at enormous outlay and risk.

†**'corner-cap**. *Obs.* A cap with four (or three) corners, worn by divines and members of the Universities in 16–17th c. See also CORNERED 3.

1573 *New Custom* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 11 It is a pestilent knave, he will have priests no corner-cap to wear. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 213 Yff surplesse, corner capp, and tippet have byn badges off ydolatres. **1605** STOW *Ann.* 1432 The heads of the University of Cambridge, all clad in Scarlet gownes, and corner Caps. **1642** *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* 5 A letter..against the Surplice, Tippet, Corner-cap. **1678** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav., India* I. xiii. 77 Nor do they [the Jesuits] wear Hats or Corner-Caps, as in Europe.

fig. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 53 *Long.* Am I the first yt haue been periur'd so? *Biron...* Not by two that I know; Thou makest the triumphery [triumviry], the corner cap of societie.

†**'corner-ˌcreeper**. *Obs.* One who creeps in corners; *fig.* one whose proceedings are underhand and stealthy.

1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Beccause my Lord Bishop, Maister Doctor, or such Scauingers, and corner creepers, as this Champion is..deceiue the people with lies priuely in corners. **1589** COOPER *Admon.* 48 But what careth such a corner-creeper what he saith of any man? **1618** E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 93 Simple women, that are carryed away as a prey, by hypocriticall and cunning Seducers, Corner-creepers. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 149 The tumults of sectaries, corner-creepers, and debauched hang-by's. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 211 Agents of conversion to the Romish Church, *corner-creepers* as they were called, penetrated everywhere.

So †**'corner-ˌcreeping** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* §57 The corner-creeping Brownists. **1631** HEYLIN *St. George* 181 A slie and corner-creeping kind of people, active in private places. **1638** in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 40 From corner-creeping parlour preachers..Almighty God deliver us!

cornered ('kɔ:nəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORNER *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Having a corner or corners. (Frequently in composition, as *three-cornered*, *sharp-cornered*.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310 Cornered as a cheker quarre. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XV. lxxix. (1495) 519 A syx cornered stone. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corneryd, *angulatus*. **1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556)

111 Cornered bodies be most vnapt for to run. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 139 Whose cornered shield was laid with skilfull blew. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 The indented creekes and cornered nouks [of Peloponnesus]. **1756** SIR J. HILL *Herbal* v. 114 The leaves are cornered and smooth. **1779** T. FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 9 A large four cornered sail. **1817** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 90 Sharp-cornered, as in quartz and calcedony. Blunt-cornered, as in common opal.

†**2.** Having (geometrical) angles. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxx, Those iij. lines will make a triangle equally cornered to the triangle assigned. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1611) 44 A cornered Line is framed of sundry lines meeting together cornerwise.

†**3.** *cornered cap*: = CORNER-CAP. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 115 The cornered cappe, say these misterious fellows, doth signifie .. the whole monarchy of the world, East, West, North, and South. **1590** GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 26 If yt be not necessarie, put such conueniency in your cornerd Capp, or surplus. *c***1640** in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 139 Will make the Pope curse his mishap And Prelats wail their corner'd cap. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* IV. 75 His corner'd Cap (for fear of cold) on's Head.

4. See CORNER *v.* 2, 3.

cornerer ('kɔ:nərə(r)). [f. CORNER *v.* 4 + -ER¹.] *Comm.* One who makes a 'corner' in a particular stock or commodity; a corner-man.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The unhappy 'sellers short' .. have to pay over the difference between the price at which they agreed to deliver the stock and the price at which the 'cornerers' are willing to sell it. **1886** W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 157 Some successful 'cornerer' of cotton or corn.

cornering ('kɔ:nərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORNER *v.*]

1. Acting or dealing in a corner.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* (1832) 9 Take care of her asides, and her whisperings, and her cornerings.

2. *Comm.* The action of making a 'corner': see CORNER *v.* 4. Also *attrib.*

1841 *Week in Wall St.* 27 No cornering, I hope. **1845** C. MATHEWS *Writ.* I. 135 (Th.), They would no doubt have reached a high standing in the practice of what is called cornering. *a***1860** *N.Y. Jrnl. Comm.* (Bartlett), The remarkable fluctuations in the stock-market are chiefly the result of a successful cornering operation. **1881** *Standard* 14 Sept. 4/7 The iniquitous system of 'Cornering' which has crept into the [cotton] trade. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/2 Bonds to bearer are not .. a promising subject for cornerings.

3. The action of going round a corner. Also *attrib.*

1924 *Cape Argus* 29 Mar. (Magazine), The car with the splayed spring has definitely shown itself to be markedly steady on the road. Particularly is this the case with respect to cornering. **1928** *Times* 2 July 6/7 Kaye Don got ahead thanks to brilliant cornering. **1935** *Discovery* Oct. 293/2 The marked difference in mechanical control over cornering .. should be a salutary warning to careless drivers. **1959** *'Motor' Man.* (ed. 36) v. 148 If the tyres are normally ideally loaded, weight transference, by increasing the load on one and reducing it on the other, will reduce the 'cornering power' of the two as a pair.

cornerless ('kɔ:nəlɪs), *a.* [f. CORNER *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no corners, without corners.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. IV. (1641) 139 Joyntless, pointless, cornerless. *a***1631** DONNE *Upon Transl. of Psalms* (R.), [They] thrust into straight corners of poor wit Thee, who art cornerless and infinite. **1793** HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* vii. 45 Smooth cornerless foreheads.

†**'cornerly**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -LY².] Cornerwise, diagonally.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. iv. (repr.) 150 The yssue or goyng cornerly or angularly sygnefyeth cautele or subtilyte.

'corner-man.

1. The end man of a row of 'negro minstrels'.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., There are two corner men, one generally plays the bones and the other the tambourine. Corner-men are the grotesques of a minstrel company. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the 'end-men', who are known in England, oddly enough, as the 'corner-men'.

2. One who lounges about street-corners, a street 'loafer' or 'rough'. Cf. *corner-boy*, *c.-cove* (CORNER *sb.* 16).

1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Feb. 136 Curley Bond was well known in the district [in London] as a loafer and 'corner-man'. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 Processions of the most peaceful character are protected against corner-men and roughs. **1890** *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/1 The ruffianism of Birmingham is unfortunately the ruffianism of the entire kingdom .. If Birmingham has its *claqueurs*, Liverpool has its corner men.

3. *Comm.* One who makes a CORNER (*sb.* 14).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A *corner*, properly speaking, may be called a secondary not a primary Speculation .. Some one has taken liberties with the market by speculatively selling what he has not got; and the cornerman comes in and plays Prince Hal and Poins by spoiling the spoilers. **1887** *Guardian* 23 June 925 The forestallers of the middle ages are reproduced in the corner-men of to-day.

'corner-stone.

1. One of the stones forming the quoin or salient angle of a wall, a quoin-stone.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 6 Who dide doun the corner ston of it? **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 55 a/1 The corner stone that lyeth on the toppe. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. lxxi. §2 That first-laid corner-stone in Zerrubabels buildings. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iv. 2 See you yond Coin a' th' Capitol, yond corner stone? **1724** WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. Rule 1 The largest and fairest building sinks .. to the ground, if the foundations and corner-stones of it are feeble and insufficient. **1862** RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* 63 The quoins or corner stones are arranged in a peculiar manner. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The rest of the work, beyond these strong reliable corner-stones, is almost as rough as rubble.

b. *fig.* (esp. in reference to its function in consolidating the building.)

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 19155 (Cott.) Jesu .. þat es mad als a quarner stan For to mak tuin folk an. **1382** WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 20 Aboue bildid on the foundement of apostlis and of prophetis, bi that hiȝeste corner stoon, Crist Jhesu. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 513 A trust in God is the grand corner stone of all religion. **1803** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 32/2 The high price of labour is the very corner-stone on which the prosperity of a new colony depends. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 Why should we make an ambiguous word the corner-stone of moral philosophy?

†**2.** The coving of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 118 *Corner-stones* .. are 2 Stones .. of which there stands one in each Jamb of a Chimney. Their Faces are hollow in the breadth, being a certain Sweep of a Circle .. their heighth reaches from the Hearth to the Mantle-tree.

cornerwise ('kɔ:nəwaɪz), *adv.* [See -WISE.] In the manner of a corner; so as to form a corner or angle; diagonally.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. iv. (repr.) 150 The alphyn goeth alwey cornerwyse fro the thyrd poynt to the thyrd poynt. **1480** —— *Descr. Eng.* 40 Y-shape endlong and corner-wese. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 41 Their legges .. are placed in regard of the backebone when they walke .. cornerwise, not downeright. **1684** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 35 Close up the open end, by turning in the Paper of Paste-board corner-wise. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 40 Squares meeting one another cornerwise. **1857** MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* I The gable-ended houses, which obtrude themselves corner-wise on the widening street.

'cornery, *a.* Abounding in corners. Also *fig.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 15 a, The contexed net, celles, and cornerie ventricles of the brayne. **1887** 'T. GIFT' *Victims* II. iii. 67 A good fellow enough, but odd, you know, cornery. **1905** C. JARROTT in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 4/2 Undoubtedly it [*sc.* a course] is very 'cornery', and if proper caution is not exercised serious accidents will doubtless result. **1939** G. GREENE *Lawless Roads* iii. 98 The huge cornery cathedral.

cornet ('kɔ:nɪt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–9 cornette, 5 cornett, cornete, 8 (cornit), 6– cornet. [a. OF. *cornet* = Pr. *cornet*, It. *cornetto* dim. of Rom. *corno*, *corn*, *cor*:—L. *cornū* horn.]

1. A wind-instrument: †**a.** In early times a wind-instrument made of a horn or resembling a horn; a horn (*obs.*). †**b.** A rude musical instrument of the oboe class (*obs.*). **c.** Now a brass musical instrument of the trumpet class, with valves or pistons for producing notes additional to the natural harmonics; also called *cornet-à-piston* (see d), and CORNOPEAN.

?*a***1400** *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clarions, and clergialle notes. *a***1400** *Octouian* 68 Trompys, taborus and cornettys crye. *Ibid.* 1070 Whan he was on hors y-sette, Men touched trumpes and cornette. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Cornet, a horne, *cornet*. *c***1610** T. RANDOLPH *Eclogue* in Farr *S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 282 When we all haue slept, Pan's cornets blowes, and the great sheepshear's kept. **1611** BIBLE *2 Sam.* vi. 5 Dauid and all the house of Israel played before the Lord .. on Psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cimbals. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 252 Sometimes sixteene played together vpon their instruments, ten Sagbuts, foure Cornets, and two Violedegambaes. **1793** SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 108 Shrill were heard the flute, The cornet, sackbut, dulcimer, and lute. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. i. (1864) 338 They marched by the sound of atabal and cornet. **1888** BESANT *Inner House* xix. 198 Fifes, cornets, and all kinds of musical instruments.

transf. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 36 As doth the summer gnat Her little cornet which our eares doth fill.

d. *cornet à piston, à pistons* [both forms also in F.]: = 1 c; also the instrumentalist who plays on the cornet.

1836 *Mus. World* 3 June I. 192 The *cornetta* or *cornet de piston*. **1837** *ibid.* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The Cornopean, known in France as the Cornet-à-pistons. **1843** ALB. SMITH *Phys. Evening Parties* (1846) 67 The cornet-à-piston would long ere this have dropped fast asleep. **1856** MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 149 The cornet-a-pistons is very much the fashion in France at present. **1879** *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 902/2 The trombones, the trumpets .. a cornet-a-piston.

e. The name given to several kinds of organstops.

solo cornet, a stop of a loud and powerful tone formerly used on the great organ. *echo cornet*, a stop of soft tone; 'still frequently applied to a compound stop of light tone in swell organs' (Grove). Hence *cornet voluntaries* (see quot.).

1660 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/1 Great Organ .. 9. Cornet, to middle C, 3 ranks .. Eccho Organ .. 18. Cornet, 2 ranks. **1776** SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Musick* IV. I. x. 147 The compound stops [on an organ] are the Cornet .. and sundry others. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 93 The cornet is the only mixture-register which does not repeat. *Ibid.*, Cornet is also the name of an old, obsolete reed-register in the pedale. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The great organ Solo Cornet comprised either 5, 4, or 3 ranks of pipes. *Ibid.*, The Echo Cornet, of soft tone .. was of 3 ranks, or 4 at most. *Ibid.*, 'Cornet Voluntaries' .. consisted of runs and twirls for the right hand, played in single notes, first on the louder stop and then repeated on the softer.

2. a. A piece of paper rolled in a conical form and twisted at the apex, used for wrapping up groceries, etc. †Also a conical filter-paper.

1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cornet to put spice in. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn Cornet de papier comme d' Apoticaire*, a cornet or Coffin, such as Grocers make of paper to put spice in. **1611** COTGR., *Cartouche*, the cornet of paper whereinto Apothecaries and Grocers put the parcels they retaile. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 496 Separate the Oil in a Funnel lined with a cornet of brown Paper. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Nicotiana*, The People carry about their Necks, small Funnels or Cornets made of the Leaves of Palm. **1835** *Tait's Mag.* II. 456 A fresh roll, and some salt screwed in a cornet of paper. **1880** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 221 To carry the insects in their paper 'cornets'.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cornet* [with Chymists], a paper head in form of a cone to cover a chymical vessel.

c. A conical wafer, esp. one filled with ice-cream.

1926 *Amer. Speech* I. 246/2 In England an ice-cream cone is called a *cornet*. **1927** *Glasgow Herald* 9 Aug. 7 A half-penny 'cornet'. **1946** R. GRAVES *Poems 1938–45* 36 Licking at a vanilla ice-cream cornet.

†**3.** A piece of bread cut in a conical form. *Obs.*

1467 *Intronization of Abp. Nevell* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 101 Then uncover your salt, and with a cornet of Breade touch it in four partes. *Ibid.*, He taketh the assay with cornetts of trencher bread of his owne cuttyng.

†**4.** A farrier's instrument formerly used for blood-letting. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. 62 First pare the hooue, and get out the grauell with a cornet, or drawer. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxi. 337 With a cornet and a quill, blow the skinne from the flesh aboue the bone. **1639** T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 75 Open the same round about with your cornet. **1721** in BAILEY.

5. A flask or other vessel in shape like a horn.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. ix. (ed. 3) 265 Pour out your matter into a Cornet or Iron Mortar [F. *un creuset de fer*]. *Ibid.*, Pour it into the Iron Cornet [F. *le cornet de fer*]. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Suffusion*, Give it the Horse to drink, or else make him swallow it with a Cornet.

6. *Metal.* In gold assaying: The small flat coil into which the gold-and-silver alloy is rolled after the process of cupelling, preparatory to its being boiled in nitric acid to free it from the silver; the small coil of purified gold remaining after this process. Also **cornette.**

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 145 The solution must be cautiously decanted, taking care that the cornet does not fall. **1879** G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/1 [The gold] is then .. rolled up by hand into a spiral form. 'The Cornette', as this is called, is then put into a flask and boiled in nitric acid. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Gold Assay* II. 935 Withdrawing the crucibles from the furnace we find in each a small cornet of bright gold.

7. In various isolated senses, chiefly technical: †**a.** A small cucumber (see quot. 1658). †**b.** The name of a fish (see quot. 1678). **c.** *Dressmaking.* 'The cuff of a sleeve opening like the large end of a trumpet' (Mrs. Leach). **d.** 'Term for the individual scaly pieces of the rattle-snake' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860). **e.** A small instrument for insertion in the ear (see quot. 1874).

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 283 Which they call cornets or gerkins, because we choose those which resemble little crooked horns. **1678** PHILLIPS s.v., There is also a sort of shell Fish called in Latin *Buccinum*, in English Cornet, and both from the figure of a winding horn, which it resembles. **1721** BAILEY, *Cornet* .. also a Fish resembling a Horn. **1847** YEARSLEY *Deafness* 175 The Ear-cornets which are fixed into the ears and retained there by metallic springs .. leave the hands at liberty. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cornet*, an auricular instrument which does not protrude beyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the *meatus auditorius* .. and is made of gold or silver.

¶**8.** As a translation of Lat. *cornu* in sense 'wing of an army'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. §21. 496 He placed them .. all in one front with the Hastati, and made of them his two Cornets. **1639** HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxvii. §708 The forces .. are cast into a squadron, fouresquare, fortified with wings or cornets [*cornibus munitam*].

9. *Comb.*, as **cornet-horn** = CORNET 4; **cornet-pot**, a pot in which the 'cornet' of gold undergoes part of the assaying process (see 6); **cornet-stop** = 1 e; **cornet-winder**, one who winds or blows a horn.

*a***1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 Four hundred, as his portion, Gracchus gave To a dear cornet-winder. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 456 Bleed him in both his Neck Veins .. with the Point of your Cornet-horn. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 332/1, I have tried the assay pots (cornet pots).

cornet ('kɔ:nɪt), *sb.*² Also 6–9 cornette, 6–7 *erron.* coronet(t. [a. F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne*:—Rom. *corna* f. sing., horn:— L. *cornua* n. pl., horns.]

1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. †**b.** A part of a head-dress consisting of lappets of lace or the like hanging down the sides of the cheeks. **c.** The great white head-dress of Sisters of Charity.

'A fashion of Shadow or Boonegrace vsed in old time, and at this day by some old women' (Cotgrave); 'the upper pinner dangling about the cheeks like a hound's ears' (Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 1690).

*a***1547** SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 12, I neuer saw my Ladye laye apart Her cornet blacke, in colde nor yet in heate. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 But on her head she had a cap .. with a Cornet of laune. **1578** *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 232 (Jam.) Ane quaiff of camorage with tua cornettis. **1682** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1769/4 Lost .. a Point Cornet for the Head. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 256, I immediately threw off my Bonnets and my Cornets. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 107 They sat up all night, that their women might lower their *cornettes*. **1874** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ii.

39 She had visited this lady, finding her in the whitest cornette tied under the chin. **1891** *Tablet* 28 Feb. 357 The white cornette and gray robe of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

2. 'A scarf anciently worn by doctors' (J.), as part of their academical costume.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornet*, (French) a kinde of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree.

†3. The standard of a troop of cavalry.

Originally a long pennon narrowing gradually to a point; cf. CORNUTE B. 2.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 127 Neither may they..departe from their Cornets or Ensignes. **1592** UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 426 The Englishe encountered them with so great resolution and corage, as they did take two or thre cornets. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. §9. 84 This Gentleman which carrieth this Cornet hath all the Priuiledges which an Ensigne of foot hath. **1752** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 10 Nine Cornettes and six standards were taken in the pursuit. **1838** *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim. Foot* 51 Three Cornets (or Standards) were taken.

Comb. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 86b, The Princes Cornet bearer. **1817** G. CHALMERS *Pref. Churchyard's Chippes* 21 Churchyard served under count de la March, as cornet-bearer to 250 light horsemen.

b. A pennon or flag used in signalling.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 With a Cornet Under.

†4. A company of cavalry, so called from the standard carried at its head. (No longer in use.)

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 56b, There came out of the Wood twoo Cornettes of horsemen. **1594** PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* Wks. 1829 II. 95 Take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets and armed pikes. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 100 A certaine Captaine over a cornet of horse-men. **1688** J. S. *Art of War* 54 The Cavalry march, in little Squadrons each consisting of two Cornets. **1838** *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim. Foot* 7 Companies of foot were at this period [1572] styled Ensigns, and troops of Horse were called Cornets.

¶erron. *coronet*: **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. ii. (1622) 180 With other Cohorts and Coronets of horse-men. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 Seuen Companies of footmen, and nine Coronets or troopes of horse.

5. The fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who carried the colours; corresponding to the *ensign* in infantry. (No longer in use.)

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 132 The chiefe of everye Troupe or at the least their Lieutenants or Cornets. **1589** *Pasquil's Ret.* C iij, For the grace..and order of euerie Cornette and Ensigne in the same. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 44 The Cornet shall be armed and horst in all points..like the Lieutenant..he shall carry charged on his right thigh, his Captaines Cornet. *a***1671** LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 112, I had notice that Cornet Joyce..had seized on the King's person. **1707** FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 242 There were three good Horses for each Captain..and one for the Cornet. **1880** MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 91 One of Sir Brandon's great nephews was a Cornet in my regiment.

¶erron. *coronet*: **1643** CROMWELL *Lett.* 28 Sept., The horses that his Coronett Boulry took. **1679** CLAVERHOUSE in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xcv. 165 The first [shock] they gave us broght doun the Coronet, Mr. Crafford.

b. The mounted bearer of a standard or colour.

In the Burgh of Hawick, at the Common-riding, an ancient flag or colour is borne round the marches of the burgh lands by a mounted rider called the *Cornet*, followed by a large cavalcade. The gallop out of the town is the *Cornet's Chase*.

1706 in *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The person elected cornet, having declined to carry the pennil or colour, caused ane great disturbance.

†'cornet, *v. Obs.* [f. CORNET *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play on the cornet or horn.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowe's T.* III. (D.), Here's a whole chorus of Syluans at hand cornetting and tripping th' toe.

cornet, obs. f. CORONET.

cornet-à-piston(s: see CORNET *sb.*[1] 1 d.

cornetcy ('kɔ:nɪtsɪ). [f. CORNET *sb.*[2] + -CY.] The position or rank of a cornet.

1761 *Biogr. Dict.* XII. 477 (Jod.) His uncle..diverted him from that pursuit, and gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 141, I shall recommend your friend for an Ensigncy. Should you prefer a Cornetcy for him, I may be able to give him one. **1885** *Manch. Even. News* 9 May 3/1 He was afterwards gazetted to a Cornetcy in the First Regiment of Life Guards.

†'corneter. *Obs.* Also 7 cornetter, corniter. [f. CORNET *sb.*[1] + -ER.] One who blows a horn or plays the cornet.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 429 So great was the rabble of trumpetters, cornetters, and other Musitians. **1634** *Laud's Visitations* in *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 125/2 Two corniters and two sackbutters..for the decorum of our quire.

cornetist ('kɔ:nɪtɪst). Also cornettist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A solo cornet-player.

1881 *Musical Standard* 29 Jan. 72/1 In the *Musical Record* (Boston, U.S.) mention is made of a young lady cornetist. **1890** *Lippincott's Mag.* June App. viii, What do you think of that young cornetist? **1966** *Crescendo* Nov. 6/1 Side one presents the cornettist against the backdrop of the larger band.

corneto, obs. f. CORNUTO.

cornette, variant of CORNET.

†corne'ttier. *Obs.* [f. CORNET *sb.*[1] + -IER, -EER[1].] = CORNETER.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 6 These Brigands..having..heard the trumpettiers and cornettiers sound.

cornetto (kɔ:'nɛtəʊ). Pl. cornetti. [It., lit. 'horn'.] = CORNET *sb.*[1] 1 a (*Hist.*); also in It. Combs., as *cornetto basso*. Now revived in recitals of early music, though often made of wood.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* III/1 *Cornetto* (*It.*) [Cornet.] **1903** R. HUGHES *Mus. Guide* I. 102/2 *Cornett'*,..an obsolete wind instr. of the 15th cent. made *straight*..and *bent*... The latter was also called *cornon* or *cornetto basso* and was the original of the serpent. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 231 Any of the straight forms of the instrument is a *Cornetto Diritto* (It.). Any of the curved forms is a *Cornetto Curvo* or *Cornetto Torto* (It.). **1958** *Listener* 14 Aug. 250/2 Cornetti, trombones, violins, harps, lutes, flutes and harpsichords. **1971** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 Oct. 29/7 Five players offer compositions written for such arcane instruments as the viola da gamba, flauto,.. cornetto, [etc.]. **1980** *Early Music* July 417/3 (Advt.), I make two kinds of cornetto curvo at modern pitch.

corneule ('kɔ:ni:(j)u:l). [a. F. *cornéule*, dim. of *cornée* cornea.] One of the minute facets of the compound eyes of insects; = CORNEOLE.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 960/1 Each facet, or.. corneule, is the proper cornea of a distinct eye. *Ibid.*, Immediately behind each corneule is a layer of dark-coloured pigment.

corneum ('kɔ:nɪəm). *Anat.* [L., neut. sing. of *corneus* horny.] Short for *stratum corneum*, the horny layer of the skin.

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., *Corneum*, the horny layer of the skin.

'cornfactor. A dealer in corn or grain; a corn-merchant.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 8 Among the Corn-Factors. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/4 John Bennet of London, Cornfactor. **1789** WINDHAM *Let.* in *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 152, I am no corn-factor who am to profit by raising the price of grain. **1874** LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 27 Mrs. F. the Risborough cornfactor's wife.

'corn-fed, *a.* **a.** Fed on grain; *fig.* well-fed.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 78 Than cornfed beasts whose bellie is their God. **1598** DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* viii, 104 My folkes are so corne fed that we have much adoe to please them in their diet. **1638** PENKETHMAN *Artach.* I iij b, An Ox stalled or Corne fed, 24*s.* a grasse fed Ox 16*s.*

b. *spec.* Fed on maize. By extension: well-fed; plump, stout. Chiefly *U.S.*

1787 in T. F. DeVoe *Market Bk.* (1862) 181 Corn-fed pork and peach brandy. **1796** J. BARLOW *Hasty-Pudding* III, Brown corn-fed nymphs, and strong hard-handed beaus. **1812** 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N.Y.* (ed. 2) III. vi. 182 They grew up a..hardy race of..strapping corn-fed wenches. **1862** 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Bk.* (1865) 154 The corn fed gals of Ohio and Injianny. **1889** FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 170/2 A woman is popularly said to be corn-fed when stout and plump—an allusion to the nourishing qualities of this kind of food. **1948** *Chicago Tribune* 20 June (Grafic Mag.) 8/5 He looks like a corn-fed boy.

c. Banal, provincial, 'commercial'; = CORNY *a.*[1] 1 c. Chiefly *Jazz slang*.

1929 *Melody Maker* Mar. 285/1 This peculiar..style of melody, the appeal of which lies in the fact that it is purposely so utterly corn-fed. **1935** *Peabody* (Mass.) *Bull.* Dec. 42/2 Corny—Derived from cornfed, meaning [music] played in country style, out of date, hill-billy, or in a style of pre-1925. **1937** L. FEATHER in *Radio Times* 2 Apr. 10/3 *Corn*, old-fashioned style; out-of-date idiom and technique in jazz. Hence *corny* or *cornfed* applied to musicians and their style. **1954** *Archit. Rev.* CXVI. 303 Either way this is a rather negative formulation; part of the literary impedimenta of the modern movement, useful to the critic defending the Bauhaus to a cornfed audience of Ruskinians.

'cornfield, corn-field. a. A field in which corn is grown.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §141 Standynge water in his corne feeldes at the landes endes or sydes. **1638** PENKETHMAN *Artach.* K b, Great Flouds, which destroyed Corne-fields, Pastures, and Beasts. **1717** BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 537 Corn-fields surrounded with elms and vines. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 232 Zig-zagging about among hills and cornfields.

b. A field in which maize is grown. *U.S.*

Quot. 1608 may not refer to a maize-field.

1608 J. SMITH *True Rel. Virginia* in *Wks.* (1884) I. 32 The riuer diuideth in two, the neck a plaine high Corne field. **1634** in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Prop. Rec.* (1896) I The Constable shall make a Surveyinge of the Houses, backsids, Corne ffeilds,..and other lands. **1772** *Carroll Papers* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XIV. 150 Our Cornfields are in very good order. **1820** *Western Carolinian* (Salisbury, N.C.) 1 Aug., He will find its component parts to consist of corn field peas. **1837** J. M. PECK *Gaz. Illinois* (ed. 2) I. 25 The.. squirrels often do mischief in the corn fields. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 48 So-called self-made men are to this day fond of boasting that they never received any other education but in an *old cornfield school*. **1948** *Chicago Daily News* 12 Jan. 1/1 The farmer..coveted his neighbor's wife across the cornfields.

'corn-flag. [See FLAG.] A plant of the genus *Gladiolus* or Sword-lily, N.O. *Iridaceæ*, species of which are cultivated as garden flowers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxviii. 196 Corne flagge or Gladioll. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxvi. 105 French corne flagge hath small stiffe leaves. **1629** PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* xxi. 189 Next unto the Flagges or Flowerdeluces, come the Gladioli or Corne Flagges. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 71/1 The Indian Corn-flag hath the flowers growing on both sides the stalk, and are of a sad red. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 263 You shall still see..the tasselled grass, or the corn-flags. **1861** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 27 *Corn Flag.*—The wild European species, *G. communis*, is perfectly hardy in England.

'corn-flour. Meal of Indian corn ground very fine; also applied to flour made of rice or other grain.

1851 *Exhibition, Rep. Juries* (1852) 55 *United States.*—Maize-flour, commonly called 'corn-meal' or 'corn-flour' in the U.S...is extensively used for puddings and other purposes in that country. **1860** *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXVII. 205/2 Summer Recipe for Patent Corn Flour with Preserved or Green Fruit. **1892** *Trade Advt.*, The British Corn-flour prepared from Rice.

'corn-flower. The name given to various plants commonly found growing amongst corn; *spec.* **a.** the common bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; **b.** the corn-rose or common wild poppy; **c.** the corn-cockle; **d.** *golden* or *yellow cornflower*: the corn-marigold.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xii. 161 This floure [Blew bottell] may also be called Hurte Sicle, and Cornefloure. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* CCXL. 591 Of Blewe Bottle, or Corne flower. *Ibid.* CCXLIV. §2. 606 These plants are called..in English Corne Marigold, yellow Corne flower, and golden Corne flower. **1599** A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 73/1 Adde as much water of blewe cornflowers. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §482 There be certain Corn-flowers which come seldome or never in other places..but onely amongst Corn: As the blew Bottle, a kind of Yellow Mary-Gold, Wilde Poppy and Fumitory. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 37 The common but beautiful cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). **1885** E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 26 Sept. 204/2 Of the sunlight yellow and corn-flowers red.

e. The blue colour of the corn-flower: a fashion shade. Also *attrib.*

1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 339/2 Velvet crêpe paper..in the following colours..dark coral, cornflower, [etc.]. **1907** B. M. CROKER *Company's Servant* xxix. 301 Her cornflower-blue parasol. **1911** L. J. VANCE *Cynthia* 255 Its colour an incredible, nitid blue like the blue of a corn-flower sapphire. **1940** L. MACNEICE *Last Ditch* 25 His eyes a cornflower blue. **1963** *New Yorker* 1 June 112/3 (Advt.), In rich pastels—cherry, coral, cornflower.

'corn-ground. *arch.* A piece of land used for growing corn; corn-land.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 823/1 The king..lodged within 3 miles of the citie in a corne ground up the river. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* xi. (1840) I. 180 Two pieces of corn-ground. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 203 Vineyards, corn-grounds, and meadows. **1886** Z. F. SMITH *Hist. Kentucky* 367 Uncle Ben..plowed the corn-ground. **1954** M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* vii. 246 Sheer excellence of corn-ground.

'corn-hoarder. *arch.* One who hoards corn or keeps it in order to realize a larger price.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 59 Cornhoorders, who had rather the corne should waxe fustie in their garners, than to sell it out at a reasonable rate. **1598** J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 Greedy Corne-hoorders.. generally cursed. **1631** C. FITZ-GEFFRAY (*title*) The Curse of Corne-horders.

'corn-house. †1. An ancient name for a granary. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185 *Granarium*, cornhus. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxxii. 28 Ezechias..made him..corne houses for the increace of corne.

2. *U.S.* = CORN-CRIB.

1699 J. DICKINSON *God's Protecting Provid.* 82 The people had..large Cropps of Corn, as We could tell by their Corn-houses. **1745** *Virginia Gazette* 19 Dec., Two Dwelling-houses, Milk-house, Corn-house. **1836** *Southern Lit. Messenger* II. 157 That unlimited control which the said horse exercises over the corn in his corn-house. **1845** W. G. SIMMS *Wigwam & Cabin* 369 Considering that the Corn-House aint oberfull. **1957** *Steven Post* (Charlottesville, Va.) Feb., Slave cabin, corn house, kennel, hen house.

'corn-husk. *U.S.* The husk of coarse leaves enclosing the ear of Indian corn.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 122 They scrubbed him with corn-husks. **1864** E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 221 The corn-husk punishment... Dry corn-husks are..lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off..so as to fall in showers of live sparks on the naked back.

So **corn-husker**, one who strips the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also a machine for this purpose. **corn-husking**, the husking of Indian corn; a gathering of neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in husking his Indian corn, usually finishing up with feasting and dancing; also called *husking bee*.

1818 M. L. WEEMS *Drunkard's Looking Glass* (ed. 6) 4 Whether at a Funeral..or a Cock-fight, a Corn-husking. **1834** CROCKETT *Narr. Life* x. 71 He made a great corn husking, and a great frolic, and gave a general treat. **1852** HALIBURTON *Traits Amer. Hum.* (Bartlett), There was a corn-husking, and I went along with Sal Stebbins. **1858** *Rep. Comm. Patents* I. 358, I claim an improved corn-husker. **1871** *Amer. Naturalist* V. 317 Several Indian Stone implements..which are said to bear a striking resemblance to iron corn huskers now in use in the West. **1876** *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* III. 609 The corn harvest may now be greatly accelerated by the use of the corn husker driven by horse power. **1886** S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longfellow* I. ii. 19 In autumn entering into the work and fun of the corn-husking. **1890** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Dec., A big corn-husking match..each contestant husked and cribbed about 150 bushels. *Mod. U.S. Newspaper Advt.*, The best corn-husker made.

cornic ('kɔ:nɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *corn-us* (see CORNEL) + -IC.] In *cornic acid*, a synonym of CORNIN, q.v.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 In 1835, Geiger .. discovered in it [bark of *Cornus florida*] a peculiar crystallized bitter substance .. which he distinguished by the name of *cornic acid*. **1863–82** in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

cornice ('kɔ:nɪs), *sb.* Forms: 6- cornice, 7 cornishe, corniche (coronix), 6–8 coronice, 6 coronich (cornix), 6–9 cornish. [The forms *cornice*, *cornishe*, were taken immed. from F. and It. equivalents: cf. 16th c. F. *cornice*, *cornise*, in Cotgr. *cornice*, *corniche* 'the cornish or brow of a piller or wall', mod.F. *corniche*; ad. It. *cornice* (kor'nitʃe) 'the ledge whereon they hang tapistrie in any roome; also an out-jetting peece or part of a house or wall' (Florio); *cornice* represents the It. spelling; F. *corniche*, Eng. *cornish* derive from It. pronunciation. The variants *coronix*, *coronice*, are based on 16–17th c. latinized forms.

It. *cornice*, the source of the word in all the mod. langs., is known from the beginning of Italian literature, being frequent in Dante. In form it is identical with *cornice*:—L. *cornix*, *-īcem* crow (*Corvus Cornix*), and by Florio it is treated as the same word; in the *Vocabolario della Crusca* the two are separated. The L. term for the architectural cornice was *corōna* (Vitruvius), and some have conjectured that the It. *cornice* is in some way derived or corrupted from that word, the form *coronix* cited by Du Cange, and used in Eng. by Shute in 1563, being assumed to be a connecting link. But there is no evidence for L. *coronix* before 16th c. Du Cange's example is of 1643, his example of *cornix* of 1605; both appear to be merely latinized forms of the Italian word, *coronix* being contaminated by the desire to connect it with *corōna*. Another suggestion is that the It. *cornice* was in some way related to L. *corōnis*, *-idem* = Gk. *κορωνίς*, given in Hesychius in the sense *τὸ τελευταῖον τῆς οἰκοδομῆς ἐπίθεμα* 'the finishing piece placed on the building', the 'cope-stone'. But this could not have phonetically given It. *cornice*, unless indeed the Gk. word had passed into popular Italian use, and been assimilated by popular perversion to *cornice* crow. Of this we have no evidence.]

1. *Arch.* **a.** A horizontal moulded projection which crowns or finishes a building or some part of a building; *spec.* the uppermost member of the entablature of an order surmounting the frieze.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, The Coronix of the Pedestalle. *Ibid.* D iv b, The Architraue, frise, & Cornishe. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 Columns .. that supported a cumly Cornish. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] have all their .. upper Adjuncts, as Architrave, Frize, and Cornice. **1656** EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 277 Augustus raised up the walls thereof even to the highest Cornish. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 12 Cornishes and Frontispieces over the Windows. **1681** COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 329 With all its Mouldings, Frize and Coronice. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 97 a, Let there be Cornices of Stone .. projecting out a cubit. **1833** *Act 3–4 Will. IV*, c. 46 §114 The water from the roofs and cornices of all houses or other buildings. **1847** LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 33 The same enriched frieze and cornice.

b. An ornamental moulding, usually of plaster, running round the wall of a room or other part of the interior of a building, immediately below the ceiling; the uppermost moulding of a piece of wainscoting; a picture-moulding, or the like; also, the ornamental projection within which curtains are hung.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* i. (1698) 81 Over it runs a cornish of silver plate nailed to the wall. **1773** *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The gilding of the cornish .. was quite blaekened. **1800** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 18 The cornish of the wainscotting. **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* 28 Aug., A great piece of the cornice of the ceiling falling with a great crash. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cornice* .. a gilded or other ornamental work within which window curtains are suspended.

2. A ring or moulding encircling a cannon (It. *cornice degli orecchioni*, Florio; see also *cornice-ring* in 4).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 178 The Excesse wherby the Semidiameter of the Ringe or Cornice of the Head dooth exceed the Cornice of the Coyle [of a cannon]. **1645** N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 57 The mussell-Ring or Coronice.

‖ **3. a.** Applied to a path or road along the edge of a precipice; = CORNICHE. (Not an English sense.)

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xvi. 153 The road .. lay on the cornice of a precipice. **1824** —— *Rothelan* III. 250 The road towards it is a cornice, as the Sicilians .. call the paths which wind along the edge of precipices.

b. An overhanging accumulation of ice and wind-blown snow at the edge of a ridge or cliff-face.

1871 J. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise in Alps* i. 13 The view was bounded by a massive cornice, from which the avalanches are periodically let loose. **1953** J. HUNT *Ascent of Everest* v. xv. 191 Huge bulges of snow hung over it from the crest of the ridge, cornices of Himalayan dimensions formed by the prevailing westerly wind.

4. *Comb.*, as **cornice-hook**, a hook for hanging pictures from a picture-cornice; **cornice-piece**, a piece of moulding forming a cornice; **cornice-plane**, an ogee plane for planing mouldings; **cornice-pole**, a pole carrying rings from which curtains are hung; **cornice-rail** (see quot.); **cornice-ring**, the ring or moulding encircling a cannon immediately behind the muzzle-ring; = ASTRAGAL 3.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 13 This [the front roof-rail], with the door-case rails, has *Cornice-pieces nailed on. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/2 *Cornice poles .. coated with thin brass. **1794** FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Cornice Rails*, the top framing of the body of a coach or chariot, called roof rails. **1645** N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 56 The Astragall, or *Coronice ring. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Astragal, or Cornice Ring. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, *Cornish Ring* of a Gun, is the next from the Muzzle Ring backwards. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Corniche ring* of a piece of ordinance.

cornice ('kɔ:nɪs), *v.* Also cornish. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a cornice; *fig.* to crown or finish as with a cornice.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 123 Twelve marble-pillars .. carved and cornished after the Doric and Ionic manner. **1803** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The whole work .. stretched into a hundred volumes .. would cornish the literary wainscotting of a five-and-twenty foot room. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 131 A goodly temple, walled behind With crag precipitous .. And by green birches corniced.

corniced ('kɔ:nɪst), *ppl. a.* Also cornished. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] **1.** Having a cornice, adorned with a cornice.

1821 KEATS *Lamia* 360 In the corniced shade Of some arch'd temple door. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. 369 The proud palaces of Rome, their corniced and balconied fronts.

2. Having a cornice (sense 3 b above).

1950 tr. *Mountaineering Handbk.* vii. 77 If you have to descend to a face from a corniced ridge, choose again the place with the smallest cornice and the least overhang. **1959** S. CLARK *Puma's Claw* v. 63 From its corniced edge cascades of sparkling seracs .. fell like the pleats and folds of a curtain.

†**'cornicement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A structure of the nature of a cornice; cornicing.

1637 *Luminalia* A b, Above these, ran cornicements, which made the ground of a second order. **1655** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 75 Those single Cornicements, which being without Freese and Architrave, the Romans used to set over their Pylasters.

‖ **corniche** (kɔ:nɪʃ, -'i:ʃ). [See CORNICE *sb.*] In full *corniche road* = CORNICE *sb.* 3; *spec.* (with capital initial) the road from Nice to Genoa overlooking the Mediterranean; hence, any coastal road with panoramic views.

1837 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 17 Mar. (1967) 165 Our tour .. included a journey through France along the Corniche road to Pisa. **1852** E. TWISLETON *Let.* 29 Oct. (1928) iv. 60 Between Nice and Genoa .. The road is justly named the Corniche (cornice) for it runs on rocks which often jut over the sea as a cornice might. **1883** BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 56 Seixal, on the north-west coast, famous for its corniche-road. **1945** A. HUXLEY *Time must have a Stop* xv. 157 They found the car and drove back to Monte Carlo along the Corniche. **1959** *Listener* 22 Jan. 165/1 The new *corniche* road between Athens and Cape Sunion makes an impressive third to compete with the *corniche* roads of the French Riviera and the wonderful *corniche* road from Sorrento to Amalfi.

cornicing ('kɔ:nɪsɪŋ). Also 7 -ishing. [f. as CORNICEMENT + -ING¹.] Work consisting of a cornice or cornices.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 75 Door-cases, Cornishing, Mouldings, etc. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) II. v. 129 Between the rich pilasters and cornicing which adorned the front of the villa.

cornicle ('kɔ:nɪk(ə)l). [ad. L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornū* horn.] A little horn (*obs.*); a small hornlike organ or process, as the 'horns' of a snail, the antennæ of an inseet.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 155 [In snails] there will be found on either side two black .. membranous strings, which extend into the long and shorter cornicle upon protrusion. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 924 Having two cornicles or little short horns. *Ibid.* 1003 The cornicles long and black, the wings coming forth of the middle of the loins. **1847** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 843/1 Minute cornicles sometimes attached to the pubis. **1859** *Ibid.* V. 176/2 In Poupart's ligament .. cornicles .. are said to have been found in the human subject.

cornicle, obs. Sc. and north. f. CHRONICLE.

c **1475** *Partenay* 1223 As ther cornicles shewith openly.

†**cor'nicular,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *cornicul-um* little horn (see CORNICLE) + -AR.] = next.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon .. whether she is cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

cor'niculate, *a.* [ad. L. *corniculāt-us* horned, f. *corniculum* little horn: see -ATE².] Horned; having pointed projections like horns.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxii, It hath been .. shown That Venus Moon-like grows corniculate. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Herbs of a Cornieulate or Horned Seed-vessel. **1721** BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 219 Some with Corniculate Petala. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Corniculate*, terminating in a process resembling a horn; as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

†**cor'niculer.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *corniculārius* a soldier presented with a *corniculum* (or horn-shaped ornament worn on the helmet) and thereby promoted; an adjutant.] An assistant officer.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 369 Oon Maximus, that was an Officer Of the Prefectes, and his Corniculer [*v.r.* -eere, -ere]. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 230 To oon Maximus hys cornyculer He hem delyverid.

corniferous (kɔ:'nɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *cornifer* horn-bearing (f. *cornū* horn + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] †**1.** Producing or having horns. *Obs.*

1650 T. BLOUNT tr. *Estienne's Art Devises* 72 The corniferous cressant. **1651** J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 143 Elevating corniferous humors into his head, and producing horns.

2. *Geol.* Containing or producing hornstone.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 90 The 'Corniferous limestone', so called from the masses of hornstone .. contained in it. **1883** S. M. BURNHAM *Limestones, etc.* 50 The Corniferous period of the Devonian age.

cornific (kɔ:'nɪfɪk), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -FIC.] Producing horns or horn.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cornifick.* **1755** in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

cornification (kɔ:nɪfɪ'keɪʃən). *Phys.* and *Zool.* [n. of action f. CORNIFY: see -FICATION.] Production of horn; conversion into horny substance.

a **1843** SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxviii. 321 The habit of cornification. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498/1 The outer [cells] undergo a more complete cornification. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 258 Drying, cornification, shrivelling up of the fibrin.

corniform ('kɔ:nɪfɔ:m), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [L. type **corniformis*, f. *cornū* horn + *-formis* -FORM: cf. F. *corniforme*.] Having the form of a horn.

1836 SMART, *Corniform*, having the shape of horns.

cornify ('kɔ:nɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. L. *cornū* horn + -FY.] †**1.** *trans.* To fit with 'horns'; to cuckold. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 405 If she [my wife] were fair, she might perhaps cornifie me.

2. *Phys.* and *Zool.* To turn into horn or horny substance. Hence '**cornified** *ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498 These cornified plates. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 278 Coalesced and cornified cells.

cor'nigerous, *a.* [f. L. *corniger* horn-bearing (f. *cornū* horn + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or having horns, horned; producing horn or horny substance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 Nature in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the hornes higher. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 257 Sheep .. being reckon'd amongst the cornigerous Quadrupeds. **1834** GOOD *Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 Examples of the cornigerous variety [of fish-skin disease] .. are by no means uncommon.

cornill, obs. f. CORNEL³.

cornimuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

cornin ('kɔ:nɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *corn-us* (see CORNEL) + -IN.] A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Cornus florida*; also called *cornic acid*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 107 Called by him [Mr. G. W. Carpenter] cornine, and afterwards cornia. **1863–82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 85 Cornin dissolves easily in water and in alcohol, sparingly in ether.

corniness ('kɔ:nɪnɪs). *colloq.* [f. CORNY *a.*¹ 1 c + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being 'corny' (see CORNY *a.*¹ 1 c).

1932 *Melody Maker* Feb. 155/3 It is not on any grounds of technique, taste or 'corniness' that I make this criticism. **1934** *Ibid.* 19 May 9/3 The jazzy, double-stopping style is, to my mind, the last word in corniness. **1941** *Time* (Air Exp. Ed.) 19 May 27/3 Corny as a back-country bumpkin, Oakie has turned his corniness into a salable commodity.

corning ('kɔ:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORN *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or process of granulation.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 28 a, The maner of corning all sortes of pouder. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 During the time of its [salt's] corning they generally slacken their fire. **1711** [see CORN-POWDER]. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 765 The cake produced by the action of the stones is ready for graining or corning.

2. Pickling with salt; salting.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 204 Each of them need first a little corning with salt. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd.

†**3.** The growing or cultivation of corn. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., All which are three staple Advantages of the Nation, and will hold hands with Tillage, Corning, Trade, and Merchandize.

†**4.** The practice of begging corn on St. Thomas's day. *dial. Obs.*

a **1806** BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 246 There is a custom in Warwickshire for the poor, on St. Thomas's Day, to go with a bag to beg corn of the farmers, which they call going a-corning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***corning-machine, -mill***; **corning-house**, the part of a powder-mill where the granulating is done.

1667 *Hist. Gunpowder* in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 From the Mill the Powder is brought to the Corning-house. **1794** *Ann. Reg.* 42 The explosion of the corning-mill was felt at the parsonage house. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 313 The old corning machine consisted of a large revolving rectangular wooden frame, etc. **1884** *Edin. Rev.* July 36 A large magazine and corning-house.

†**'cornish**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of the corn kind.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 147 How to feed Swin, without any cornish meat. *Ibid.*, Their cornish Muskings they cast into the yard..for the Swine to root amongst. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 80. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine.*

Cornish ('kɔ:nɪʃ), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) [f. first element of *Cornwall* (OE. *Cornweallas* = Corn-Welsh) + -ISH.

The native equivalent was *Kernûak*, *Kernewec*, deriv. of *Kernóu*, *Pou Kernów* (= *pagus Cornubiæ*) Llwyd, *Cernow*, *Kernow* (Williams), Welsh *Cernyw*, Cornwall: cf. Breton *Kernéô*, *Kerné*, the district of Cornouaille in Armorica. These forms point to a proto-Celtic **Cornovjo-s*, **Cornovja*: cf. med.L. *Cornubia*, whence *Cor'nubian*, *Cor'nubic* = Cornish. Ptolemy has *Κορναούιοι*, Roman sources *Cornovii*, as names of British tribes, though not in Cornwall. Prob. derived from Celtic *corn*, *cornu*, 'horn', in sense of projecting corner or headland.]

1. Of or belonging to Cornwall: **a.** Applied to the people and language; hence **Cornishman. b.** In the names of various animals, plants, natural products, etc. found in Cornwall, as ***Cornish chough*** (see CHOUGH 2 a), ***cream***, ***crow***, ***daw***, ***heath***, ***money-wort***, etc.; also **Cornish boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton; **Cornish clay**, a clay obtained from the decomposition of Cornish granite, used in making earthenware; **C. diamond**, a variety of quartz found in Cornwall; a crystal of this quartz; **C. engine**, a form of single-acting condensing steam-engine, used for pumping up water, first used in Cornwall; **C. gilliflower**, a variety of apple; **C. hug** (in *Wrestling*), see HUG *sb.*; **Cornish pasty**, meat, vegetables, and seasoning cooked in a case of pastry; **C. pump**, a pump worked by a Cornish engine; **Cornish stone**, †(*a*) = *Cornish diamond*; (*b*) Cornish granite in a state of partial decomposition, ground and used with clay in the manufacture of earthenware; **Cornish wrestling**, a local form of wrestling in which contestants, wearing loose canvas jackets, try to throw their opponent by grappling, tripping, and other techniques; cf. *Cornish hug.*

a. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 The apendex ..treatinge of Cornewall and Cornyshe men. *Ibid.* 123 In Cornwall is two speches: the one is naughty Englyshe, and the other is Cornyshe speche. *Ibid.*, No Cornysheman dothe nomber aboue xxx. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1769) 19 The Cornish people gaue themselues principally..to the seeking of Tynne. *Ibid.* 55 Cornish names hold an affinity with the Welsh. **1880** T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Gloss.* Introd. 74 *The Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

b. **1840–56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* s.v. *Boiler*, Boilers..1st, globular; 2ndly, cylindrical..as the *Cornish boiler. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 112 A large preserved Specimen of *Cornish Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*). **1552** HULOET, *Cornyshe chowghe or crowe, *Pyracorax*. **1829** S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 160 For the finest pottery there is also used a certain proportion of *Cornish or china clay. **1886** E. METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* 423 The opposition of the Potters to Champion's Bill..left open..the free use of Cornish stone and clay. **1905** A. L. SALMON *Lit. Rambles West of Eng.* (1906) 214 Ready to indulge eagerly in *Cornish cream and saffron-cake. **1912** 'Q' *Hocken & Hunken* vi, A delectable junket with Cornish cream. **1968** D. HOPKINSON *Incense Tree* ii. 13 The great bowls of Cornish cream stood on the shelves and she took up a spoon to skim the golden crust. *c***1575** *Parl. Byrdes* 145 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 174 Than sayde the *Cornyssh daw. **1591** NASHE in Arb. *Garner* I. 501 (D.) If one wear *Cornish diamonds on his toes. **1748** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (1871) II. 5 (D.) Hengeston Hill, which produces a great plenty of Cornish diamonds. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal..also known as..'Cornish' or 'Irish' diamond. **1840–56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, **Cornish Engine*, a single acting beam engine, employed in raising water from mines..The steam..is used for the down stroke only, and raises an immense weight fastened to the pump rod at the end of the beam. *c***1850** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 937 The finest variety..is the *Cornish Gilliflower. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 367 *Cornish Heath..is well distinguished ..by its truly bell-shaped corolla. *Ibid.* IV. 134 Creeping Sibthorpia..is called also *Cornish Money-wort. **1882** *The Garden* 21 Jan. 34/2 The Cornish Moneywort..I have stuck ..in against a moist bank in a deep Surrey lane. **1877** *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 297 The *Cornish pasty baked without a dish. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 590/1 Patties may be of various sizes and shapes, ranging from a Cornish pasty to a tiny bouchée. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 198 The *Cornish-Stones, the Bristow-Stones. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 481 The glaze for cream-coloured pottery is formed of white lead, Cornish-stone, and flint. [*a***1661** [see HUG *sb.* 2]. **1714** T. PARKYNS (*title*) The inn-play or Cornish-hugg Wrestler.] **1824** T. HOGG *Fabulous Hist. Cornwall* 69 (*title*) The first *Cornish wrestling. **1889** in W. H. Pollock et al. *Fencing, Boxing, Wrestling* 330/2 (*Index*) Cornish wrestling. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 463/1 Cornish wrestling is confined to Cornwall and Brittany. **1977** *West Briton* 25 Aug. 11/4 Thursday's senior Cornish wrestling championships were won by J. Dorning (St. Helens), with M. Roberts (Portsmouth) second.

2. *sb.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a member of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages; it became extinct in the latter part of the 18th c.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 Who so wyll speake any Cornishe, Englyshe and Cornyshe doth folow. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1769) 71 A kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. **1867** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 300 Cornish began to die out in Cornwall about the time of the Reformation.

cornish(e, -nix, obs. ff. CORNICE.

cornist ('kɔ:nɪst). ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *corniste*; cf. CORN *sb.*[3] and -IST.] A horn-player.

1806 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 2). **1889** G. B. SHAW *London Music* (1937) 75 The four expert cornists in the orchestra. **1900** W. A. ELLIS tr. *Glasenapp's Life of Wagner* I. vii. 248 The excellent Bohemian *cornists*..had strange great winding horns, which they carried coiled around their necks.

†**'cornix**. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *cornice.*] = CORNELIAN. Commonly *cornix-stone.*

1611 FLORIO, *Corgnola*, a cornix stone. *Cornice*..Also a red Cornixstone. **1632** SHERWOOD, The cornaline, or cornixstone, *cornaline.*

'cornland, corn-land. a. Land appropriated to, or suitable for, the cultivation of corn.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 43 (Mätzn.) þere is nobil cornlond and fruytful. **1469** *Plumpton Corr.* 21 The corne-land is overflotin with water. *a***1613** OVERBURY *Characters, Jaylor*, The best acre of corn-land..in England. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 140 Nitre..has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. **1846** C. G. PROWETT *Æschylus' Prom. Bd.* 18 The broad Corn-lands of fruitful Cicily. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 124 Broken by cornland and snug farms.

b. Land suitable for growing maize. *U.S.*

1654 E. JOHNSON *Hist. New Eng.* (1867) 41 Their Corne Land in Tillage in this Towne is about 1200. Acres. **1838** H. W. ELLSWORTH *Valley N. Wabash* iv. 39 The lands, that we call first rate corn-lands, are generally alluvial bottom lands.

'corn-law, corn law. A law regulating the trade in corn, *esp.* its export and import.

In English political history the name is used specifically of the laws restricting the importation of cereals which were in force in the United Kingdom in the earlier part of the 19th c.; against these laws the *Anti-Corn-Law Agitation* arose in 1838, and they were repealed in 1846. (In this application usually spelt with capitals.)

1766 (*title*) Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws. **1777** J. ANDERSON (*title*) An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. **1823** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 405 The wise men of the newspapers are for a repeal of the Corn Laws. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 401 The Venetian corn-laws had two marked features. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 It adopted the League against the Corn Laws. **1868** ROGERS *Man. Pol. Econ.* (1876) 163 There has been..a regular annual rise in rent, since the repeal of the corn-laws.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **corn-law** *v.*, to impose corn-laws upon; **corn-lawing** *ppl. a.*, passing or supporting corn-laws.

1843 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 317 London and Europe tunnelled, graded, corn-lawed. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 188 Even corn-lawing Aristocracy.

cornless (kɔ:nlɪs), *a.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without corn; destitute of corn.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiv. (D.), Alive to the cornless state of the parson's stable. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir. W.* 129 In this world only the cornless ear is seen.

'corn-'marigold. Popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a plant with bright yellow flowers, common as a weed amongst corn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxliv. §1. 605 Corne Marigold..hath a soft stalke, hollow, and of a greene colour, whereupon doe growe great leaues. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ficoides*, The Crysanthemum or Corn-marigold. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 313 Corn Marigold..with its bright yellow blooms.

†**'corn-master.** One who has corn to sell.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 707 These Corn-masters bringing a sample of their Corn in a Dish or Napkin to shew you..by that little do sell all that they have. **1625** BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Nobleman..A Great Grasier, A Great Sheepe-Master..A Great Corne-Master. **1638** PENKETHMAN *Artach.* K iij, The uncharitable greedinesse, or unconscionable hoording of Corne-Masters and Farmers. **1667** LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 262.

'corn-meal. *gen.* Meal made of corn or grain; *spec.* in Scotl., oatmeal; in U.S., meal of maize or Indian corn.

1782 J. HOLT *Let.* 4 Dec. in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* IV. 400 The wheat..will do to mix with Corn meal for My Servants. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* viii, To put in a handful of ashes amongst Christian folk's corn-meal. **1855** W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 85 Their..corn-meal, either ground by hand or pounded in a wooden mortar, afforded their only bread. **1879** MARION C. TYREE *Housek. Old Virginia* 60 Take one quart sifted corn meal and a teacup of cracklins. **1948** *Sci. Monthly* May 384 Make it into succotash, corn meal, corn flakes, and syrup.

'corn-,merchant. A dealer in corn.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Neither well dyd the cornemarchaunt..in holdyng his peace. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 117 The Corn-Merchant ought not to conceal..what he knows. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 9 May 1/1 T. Tomlinson of Winterton..Corn Merchant.

'corn-mill. Also 6 -miln.

1. A mill for grinding corn or grain; a flour-mill.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9b, There be many maner of mylnes as cornemylnes, wyndmylnes, horsemylnes. **1625** *N. Riding Records* IV. 159 A water corn mill. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 86 Man..can make corn-mills..that grind the corn he must else have pounded in a mortar. **1864** A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 4 Where stood the corn-mill of the parish till the year 1703.

2. A machine for roughly grinding the cobs of Indian corn for stock-feeding purposes. *U.S.*

So **'corn-miller**, a miller.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 648/2 J. Shepard..corn-miller.

†**'corn-monger.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -munger. A corn-dealer; often used with implication of greed or extortion.

*c***1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Arowe heders, maltemen and corne mongers. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 438 They haue more store of pasture then tillage..which maketh more grasiors then Cornemungers. **1603** BP. HALL *Serm.* 19 Ye Cormorant Cornmongers, hatch up a dearth in the time of plenty. **1614** T. WILSON *Comm. Rom.* (1627), The covetous usurers, cornemongers, oppressors, extortioners. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, 'The corn-mongers will make the auld price gude against them as has horses till keep.'

†**cornmudgin.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. App. an alteration of *cormogeon*, CURMUDGEON, with the first syllable assimilated to *corn*, used as a rendering of L. *frumentarius* corn-dealer.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xv. 150 A rich corne-mudgin [*frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow cittizens. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. XXXV. 1004 The fines that certeine cornmudgins [*frumentarios*] paid, for hourding up..their graine.

cornmuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

‖**corno** (korno). *Mus.* Pl. corni. [It.:—L. *cornu.*] The Italian word for HORN, applied esp. to the French horn. ***corno inglese*** = COR ANGLAIS or English horn; ***corno di bassetto***, the basset-horn; also name of an organ stop.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 118 [He] superintends the *Corni* parts. **1856** MRS. C. CLARKE *Berlioz' Instrument.* 99 The low sounds of the corno inglese. *Ibid.* 115 The low notes of the corno di bassetto are the finest. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Corno di Bassetto.. another name for the Clarionet stop, when it extends throughout the compass of the Manual [of the organ].

cornock, -nook, obs. ff. CURNOCK, a measure.

cornodo: see CORNUTO.

cornoile, obs. f. CORNEL[3].

cornopean (kɔ:'nəʊpɪən). *Mus.*

1. Another name for the *cornet à piston*: see CORNET *sb.*[1] 1.

1837 *Musical World* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The cornopean was first introduced into England..about four years ago. **1843** ALB. SMITH *Wassail-Bowl* II. 26 A harp, piano, and cornopean. **1892** *Civil Serv. Supply Assoc. Price List*, Cornopean, 2 tones, new model, water-key, in case 24/6.

2. An 8-ft. reed-stop on an organ.

1840 in Grove *Mus. Dict.* II. 601 [Organ of] Town Hall, Birmingham..[Stops] on Solo Manual..6. Cornopean. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 73 *Cornopean*, an 8 feet striking reed, on the Manual.

corn-parsley. A species of wild parsley, *Petroselinum segetum*, found as a weed in cornfields; sometimes misapplied to *Sison Amomum.*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 23. **1868** *Treas. Bot.* 870/1 *Petroselinum segetum*, the Corn Parsley, formerly a rare plant in the cornfields of Sussex, is now frequently met with in arable fields throughout England. **1890** *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/1 Broad ditches full of flags, rushes..and cornparsley, and stinging nettles.

'corn-pipe. A rustic musical instrument made of a stalk of corn.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42, I beheld mony..hirdis blauuand ther buc hornis and ther corne pipis. *Ibid.* vi. 65 The thrid playit on ane trump, the feyrd on ane corne pipe. *a***1740** TICKELL (J.), Now the shrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms, To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *fig.* **1828** CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. I 132 And so on, through all the variations of the critical corn-pipe.

'corn-,planter. *U.S.* [CORN *sb.*[1] 5.]

1. One who plants maize. Also *attrib.*

1832 *Deb. Congress* 9 Feb. 339 The corn planter and wheat grower understand their interests. **1845** W. G. SIMMS *Wigwam & Cabin* 2nd Ser. 104 One of a tribe [*sc.* the crows], of which the corn-planter has an aversion.

2. A drill for planting corn.

1839 J. BUEL *Farmer's Compan.* xiv. 151 Some of them, under the name of corn-planters, are employed in planting Indian Corn. **1856** *Engineer* I. 14/1 Improvements in hand corn-planters. **1861** *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* IV. 24 A petition, praying the Executive Committee to make a second trial of Cornplanters. **1948** *Clarke Co. Democrat* (Grove Hill, Ala.) 28 Oct. 3/2 Two-Row Corn Planter.

'corn-pone. *Southern U.S.* [See PONE.] A kind of Indian corn bread made with milk and eggs; also a loaf of this bread.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* **1886** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Dec. 2/4 A Southern Society has been formed in New York, and its members are confident in being as happy over the corn-pone and the hog-jowl as the New-Englanders over doughnuts and hard cider. **1890** *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/1 His comrade [produced] several large corn-pones.

†**'corn-powder.** *Obs.* Gunpowder that has been 'corned' or granulated.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 41 a, Puting in the mouthes of the holes..a litle fine corne pouder. **1581** STYWARO *Mart. Discipl.* I. 12 Bullets, Chaineshot, Crosbarres, Corne-powder, Serpentine powder. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 That [powder] for small Ordnance is called corne Powder fine. **1711** *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Powder*, There are two sorts of it; the one call'd Serpentine, which is in Dust without corning, the other Corn-Powder. **1799** G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 10 Corn powder is whole gunpowder.

'corn-rent. A rent for agricultural land paid in corn, or one the amount of which is determined each year according to the price of corn.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Corn-rents. **1845** *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 420/2 *Corn-rent* is a money-rent varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn. In many parts of the south of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the *fiar* prices of corn, as determined in each county by a jury. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. iv. 72 The Cuxham serf ..pays a corn-rent of one quarter of seed wheat at Michaelmas, etc. **1878** F. A. WALKER *Money* I. viii. 159 To a certain limited extent such a substitute, where lands are to be leased, has been found in corn-rents.

'corn-rick. A rick of corn in the straw.

a **1000** in Thorpe *Homilies* II. 178 (Bosw.) Wearþ ȝemet ðæt feoh uppon anre cornhryccan. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Their Houses, Barns, and Corn-reeks.

'corn-rose.

1. The common Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* clviii. K iij a, Water of red corne roses. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxii. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppie or Cornerose, the great and the small, differing onely in leaues, but the flowers are lyke one another. **1657** COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 7 The white Corn-Rose groweth amongst the Wheat, between Pontfract and Ferry-Bridge. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 67 *Papaver Rhœas*.. Country people call the plant Corn-rose.

2. Applied to the Cockle (COCKLE[1] 1, 2).

1611 COTGR., *Alesnes*, Cockle, Corne-rose, field Nigella, wild Nigella. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. **1721-42** BAILEY, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose. *c* **1878** *Oxford Bible Helps* s.v. *Cockle*, 'Cockle' in Job xxxi. 40 means the corn-rose, a weed found among corn.

3. Applied to the Field-rose.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 465 White-flowered Dogs Rose. Corn Rose.

'corn row. Also corn-row, cornrow. [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + ROW *sb.*[1]] **1.** A line in which Indian corn is planted; a row of Indian corn. *U.S.*

1769 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 30 Sept. (1925) I. 347 That part of it which the Corn rows run through received no other Plowing. **1882** SWEET & KNOX *Sk. from 'Texas Siftings'* 51 We did not think that prancing over corn rows all day would be..a rest. **1932** S. A. BROWN *Southern Road* II. 62 Dey come to hear Ma Rainey from de little river settlements, From blackbottom cornrows and from lumber camps.

2. (Usu. written as one word and freq. in *pl.*) A style of braiding the hair adopted by American Blacks from African women (occas. in wider use), in which the hair is parted into rows and plaited tightly in geometric ribbing over the head.

1971 *Tuscaloosa* (Alabama) *News* 5 Sept. 6c/3 They may find 'a friend with nimble fingers', as Ana Maria Covington ..does when she wants her short hair in corn rows. **1973** *Newsweek* 26 Feb. 44 From ghetto streets to college campuses, with-it black women—and more and more black men—are putting their hair into African-style 'cornrows', intricate patterns of braids all over the skull separated by half-inch parts. **1976** *Drum* (E. Afr. ed.) June 10/3 She is completely liberated. True, she sports a corn-row, faded jeans and a see-through sweater, bra-less, of course. **1985** *Washington Post* 28 July A10/1 They sported cornrows and crew cuts and wore pop jewelry and crucifixes.

Hence **'cornrow** *v. trans.*, to arrange (hair) in such braids; **'cornrowed** *ppl. a.*, **'cornrowing** *vbl. sb.*

1971 *Tuscaloosa* (Ala.) *News* 5 Sept. 6c/1 Others are braiding or 'cornrowing' their hair in a return to childhood hairstyles, newly discovered to be a custom for some adult African women. *Ibid.* 8 Nov. 10/6 Corn-rowing is different from common braiding because the corn rows do not hang loose. **1981** *Westindian World* 31 July 14/2 (Advt.), Plaiting, beading, cornrowing, weaving with extra hair. **1984** *Washington Post* 2 July B1/1 Among those applauding him was not only a cornrowed black woman just back from Africa, but a white woman in a $600 Bill Blass dress.

'corn-ˌsalad. A small succulent plant, *Valerianella olitoria*, or Lamb's-Lettuce, found wild in corn-fields, and cultivated as an early salad.

1597 GERAROE *Herbal* xxxv. 242 Of Lambes Lettuce, or Corne sallade. **1640** GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* I, One that lives on Onions and Corne sallets. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Sow Beans, Pease, Rounsevals, Corn-sallet. **1767** J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* 657/1 *Corn Sallad.* or *lamb's lettuce*; a small annual plant of three or four inches growth used as a substitute for common lettuce in winter and spring sallads. **1860** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 112 The value of corn-salad is its earliness. **1882** *Garden* 17 June 427/2 Corn Salad may be sown from February until June.

'corn-shuck. *U.S.* = CORN-HUSK.

a **1860** THORPE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartl.), A wild-cat skin pulled off whole, stuffed with corn-shucks, for a pillow. **1884** J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance* iv. 39 Cedar sprigs encircled ankles and waists, and corn-shucks tied up their hair.

So **'corn-shucking** = CORN-HUSKING.

a **1860** *Major Jones* (Bartl.), The young people were all.. laughin', as if they'd been to a corn-shuckin', more'n to a meetin' house. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/2, I have seen the negro at work, and I have..attended his corn-shuckings.

'corn-snake. A large harmless snake, *Coluber guttatus*, common in the southern United States.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There is another sort called the Corn-Snake, because he is usually found in Corn-fields. **1688** J. CLAYTON *Virginia, Ibid.* XVIII. 135 The Corn-Snake, most like the Rattle-Snake of all others in colour. **1736** MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina, Ibid.* XXXIX. 257 The Corn-Snake. This takes its Name from the Resemblance of its Colour to that of Maize or Indian Corn. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowledge* IV. 348 *Corn snake.*

'corn-stalk.

1. a. A stalk of corn, *esp.* in *U.S.* of Indian corn.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U.S., Corn-Stalks.* The farmers of New England use this term..to denote the upper part of the stalks of Indian Corn (above the ear) which is cut off while green, and then dried to make fodder for their cattle. **1832** LANOER *Adv. Niger* II. x. 107 The surprising height and stiffness of the corn-stalks.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **corn-stalk cutter,** a machine for cutting up the stalks of Indian corn of a previous year's crop to allow them to be ploughed into the ground; **corn-stalk disease,** a disease of cattle caused by the eating of dry corn-stalks; **corn-stalk fiddle,** a musical toy made of a stalk of Indian corn.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 77 A spoonful or two of.. corn-stalk molasses. *a* **1834** DOW *Serm.* (Bartlett), There is no more sentiment in the soul of an old bachelor, than there is music in a corn-stalk fiddle. **1900** *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Argic.* 307 (Cent. D. Suppl.), The cornstalk disease..is a.. little-understood malady of cattle.

2. *fig.* A tall, lithe person; hence, a nickname given to persons of European descent born in Australia, more particularly in New South Wales.

1827 CUNNINGHAM *Two Yrs. N.S.W.* II. 116 We have, as I said before, first, the sterling and currency, or English and Colonial born, the latter bearing also the name of corn stalks (Indian corn), from the way in which they shoot up. **1848** H. W. HAYGARTH *Bush Life in Australia* xi. 123 The average height of the Australians is probably more than that of the English, but when they exceed a certain standard they are apt to become loose made and weedy, thereby justifying their appellation of 'cornstalks'. **1852** G. C. MUNOY *Our Antipodes* I. ii. 45 There are probably more gleaners of the profits; not..a thinner crop of 'cornstalks' for the harvest, —some of them as long in the ear as could be wished. **1865** H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxviii, More particular over their rations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. **1880** INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 149 'Cornstalk' is the generic nickname applied to the native-born New South Welshman..they are thus dubbed from the prevailing tendency of the *adolescens simplex* of Australia to run somewhat more to length than to breadth. **1886** F. H. H. GUILLEMARO *Cruise Marchesa* I. 92 We were astonished at being greeted in very fair English by a long lean cornstalk of a lad. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 4/6 'Cornstalks', as our general and sporting appellation of Australians, applies in strictness to the people of New South Wales only, on account of their height and slimness. **1934** [see BANANALAND].

cornstone ('kɔ:nstəʊn). *Geol.* [f. CORN *sb.*[1] + STONE.] A name, originally local, for an earthy concretionary limestone, mottled red and green, forming a subordinate bed in the Old Red Sandstone formation in various parts of Britain.

'They are said to derive their name from the fertile corn-soil that overlies them in Hereford, as compared with the tenacious clays which cover the marls and sandstones' (PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*).

1819 G. B. GREENOUGH *Critical Exam. Geol.* iv. 218 Chert, flint, septaria, gypsum, ball-ironstone, cornstone, afford examples of beds naturally interrupted on the small scale. **1822** CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 362 A rock of a pseudo-brecciated appearance, known by the name of Corn-stone. **1877** A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. §6. 73 Passages sometimes occur from Calcareous sandstones into Limestone, and the intermediate forms are called locally Cornstones.

attrib. **1842** H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 176 The Cornstone formation is more extensively developed in Forfarshire. **1881** WHITEHEAD *Hops* 22 The Cornstone division of the old Red Sandstone formation.

†**'corn-tree.** *Obs.* [OE. *corntréow*, f. L. *corn-us* cornel + *tréow* TREE.] = CORNEL-TREE.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138 *Cornus*, corn-treow. *a* **1000** *Ags. Gloss.* ibid. 217 *De cortice cornu*, of corntreowes rindum. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. M ij b, The female is called of some doge berry tree: sume call it corn tree. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 330 Strange fruit such as almonds, figges, corne-trees. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 A man bitten with a mad Dog, falleth mad presently when he cometh under the shadow of a Corn-tree.

‖**cornu** ('kɔ:nju:). Pl. cornua. The Latin word for a horn: applied in *Anat.* to various processes resembling or likened to horns: *esp.* a. The two processes or lateral cavities of the womb (*cornua uteri*), into which the Fallopian tubes open. b. The three processes of each of the lateral ventricles of the brain. c. The two pairs of small bones (*greater cornua* or *thyrohyals*, and *smaller cornua* or *ceratohyals*) which articulate with the lateral surfaces of the hyoid bone. d. The two lateral processes of the coccyx, and those of the sacrum. e. The four processes (*superior* and *inferior cornua*) of the thyroid cartilage. f. The two processes or 'horns' of the grey matter (which exhibits in section the form of a crescent) in each half of the spinal cord.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 305 Before it [the 'egg'] passes through the Tubes or cornua into the uterus. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 375 Each Lateral ventricle is divided into a central cavity, and three smaller cavities called Cornua. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 89/2 The ossicle called 'lesser cornu of the hyoid bone'. **1857** BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 18 Two tubercles, called the cornua of the sacrum. **1869** HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (ed. 3) 286 The convex sides of the cornua of the grey matter..are joined by the bridge which contains the central canal. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 123 The uterus is developed from two simple, primitive tubes, the inferior portions of which form the cornua. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 227 Each inferior cornu articulates with that outside of the cartilage.

Cornu- ('kɔ:nju:), used as combining form of *Cornubian* Cornish, as in **Cornu-'British,** of the British of Cornwall; **Cornu-'Breton,** of or pertaining to both Cornwall and Brittany.

1754 W. BORLASE (*title*) Observations on the Antiquities of the County of Cornwall..And a Vocabulary of the Cornu-British Language. **1897** E. PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* xii, The Cornu-British bishops. **1929** *Times* 30 Aug., The visit of Breton wrestlers to Trevenson tomorrow, to meet Cornishmen in contests for the Cornu-Breton championship trophies and another wrestling prize.

cornual ('kɔ:njuəl), *a. Anat.* [ad. L. *cornuāl-is*, f. *cornū* horn.] Pertaining to cornua or a cornu.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* I. 330/1 *Cornual myelitis*, poliomyelitis. **1897** PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 118 A small cornual cartilage. **1907** *Practitioner* Sept. 357 As regards the relative strength of the cornual attachments, the posterior horns of both cartilages are firmly bound down to the tibia. *Ibid.* 401 In cornual pregnancy, the round ligament is attached on the outer side of the gestation sac. **1965** S. R. M. REYNOLDS *Physiol. Uterus* (ed. 2) iii. 32 In the dog, labor may be divided into three stages; (1) cornual expulsion and uterine dilatation, (2) uterine expulsion, and (3) expulsion of the placenta.

cornuate ('kɔ:njuət), *a.* [ad. L. *cornuātus* horned, horn-shaped, f. *cornū* horn: see -ATE[2].] 'Having horns, horn-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

'cornuated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 120/1 On each side projects upwards and backwards a cornuated process.

Cornubian (kɔ:'nju:bɪən), *a.* Now *rare* exc. *Geol.* [f. med.L. *Cornubia*: see CORNUBIANITE and CORNISH *a.*[2] (*sb.*)] = CORNISH *a.*[2]

1782 COWPER 'Hope' in *Poems* I. 164 'Tis heard where England's eastern glory shines, And in the gulphs of her Cornubian mines. **1895** *Wales* Feb. 92/2 Can any reader of *Wales* indicate what we may suppose were the Cornubian writings. **1935** A. C. BAUGH *Hist. Eng. Lang.* iv. 87 *Cornwall* means the 'Cornubian Welsh'. **1969** BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* xi. 269 The basin of deposition was bounded to the west and north by the Cornubian Massif. **1978** *Nature* 26 Oct. 706/1 The part of the northern continental margin of the Bay of Biscay discussed here intersects and lies seawards of the rifted Mesozoic-Cainozoic basin and Cornubian granite platform of the western approaches to the English Channel.

cornubianite (kɔ:'nju:bɪənaɪt). *Min.* Also Cornubiate. [f. *Cornubian*, Cornish, f. *Cornubia*, Cornwall (see CORNISH) + -ITE.] A hard dark blue laminated rock found in Cornwall with granite.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 230 Naumann has collected into one class, under the name of 'Cornubiates,' several exceptional varieties of gneiss. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 213 Cornubianite (proteolite) is a compact granular-scaly condition of gneiss.

†**cornu-cap'd,** *a. Obs.* [Nonce-wd. with reference to CORNUCOPIA (sense d).] Horn-capped.

c **1650** BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* X ij a, *Veni, vidi, vici, lusi*, I came call'd coll'd toy'd trifl'd kissed, *Cornu-copiam optans Duci*, Captaine Cornu-cap'd I wished.

cornucopia (ˌkɔ:nju:'kəʊpɪə). Also -copiæ. [A late L. form, written as one word, of the earlier *cornū cōpiæ* 'horn of plenty'; fabled to be the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled; the symbol of fruitfulness and plenty.]

The horn of plenty; a goat's horn represented in art as overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn.

1592 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* Poems 133 [Hospitality]With her cornucopia in her fist. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Cornu-copia, that it had all things necessary for foode in it. **1623** FORD *Sun's Darling* IV. i, When Plenty, Summer's daughter, empties daily Her Cornucopia, filled with choicest viands. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 327 Candlesticks of pure gold made like cornucopias. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 117 Small head in an oval frame, with cornucopiæ and stone-work. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 197 Ceres.. with her bounteous cornucopia. **1872** SPURGEON *Treas.*

Dav. Ps. lxviii. 9 The Lord, as from a cornucopia, shook out blessings upon it [the earth]. **1878** BATES *Centr. Amer.* iii. 24.

b. An ornamental vessel or receptacle shaped like the horn of plenty.

1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 267 A flagon or two of wine, and a golden cornucopia of fruit and flowers.

c. *fig.* An overflowing stock or store.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* To Rdr., Fertill territories replenished with a very Cornucopia of al manner of commodities. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 11 That County [Cornwall] is the Cornu-copia of saints. **1724** SWIFT *Corninna* Wks. 1775 III. II. 154 Her common-place book.. Of scandal.. a cornucopia. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xix, My sympathy desired to keep its cornucopia replenished.

d. *humorously.* The 'horn' of cuckoldry.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 675 With *cornucopia*, Cornewall and the horne Which their bad wiues bid from their bed be sent. **1878** J. W. EBSWORTH *Bagford Ballads* 294 The ironical praise of Cuckolds.. may be studied with advantage by mature students, who do not believe that the Cornucopia was a new ornament.

cornucopian (kɔ:njʊ:'kəʊpɪən), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a cornucopia; plentiful, overflowingly abundant.

1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 129 Her.. Who fronts me with a Cornucopian wreath. **1796** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 492 With a cornucopian opulence of thought and allusion. **1860** MRS. P. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 128 With cornucopian abundance.

,cornucopi'osity. *nonce-wd.* ? Cornucopia-like arrangement or profusion.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* l, Flowers writhe up the walls in every kind of cornucopiosity.

†**cornu'copious,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* (Cf. CORNUCOPIA d.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 A Cuckolds eye (which is a Cornu-copious eye).

†**cornue.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *cornue* 'a kind of bending Limbecke of glasse' (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *cornūta*.] A retort; = CORNUTE *sb.* 1.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* II. Wks. 1720 III. 44 A furnace of brick, with the cornues and recipients.

cornule ('kɔ:njʊ:l). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu* horn.] A small horny plate with the function of a tooth.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Man. Palæont.* (ed. 3) 1265 Teeth are present in the young [of Ornithorhynchus], and are succeeded by horny plates or cornules. **1960** I. F. & W. D. HENDERSON *Dict. Sci. Terms* (ed. 7) *Cornule*, a small horn-like process; one of the horny jaw-plates of Ornithorhynchus.

cornuous ('kɔ:njʊəs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -OUS.] Of the nature of horn, horny.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 462 Cornuous substances.

cornus ('kɔ:nəs). *Bot.* [L., = dogwood, adopted by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ* 1735) and earlier botanists as the name of a genus.] A tree or shrub belonging to the large genus so called, of the family Cornaceæ; cf. CORNEL^{3} and DOGWOOD^{2}.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 782 The Cornus of the ancients was the present Cornelian Cherry. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 621/1 A Cornus of some kind, bearing great clusters of scarlet fruit. **1961** *Amateur Gardening* 23 Dec. 2 The edible berries which so many shrubs provide, say, amelanchier, cornus, berberis.

cor'nute, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cornūt-us*, *-a*, *-um* horned, f. *cornū* horn. Already in med.L. used as a sb. in sense B. 1, *cornūta* a retort.]

A. *adj.* = CORNUTED.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); hence in BAILEY, etc. **1957** CHILDE *Dawn Europ. Civil.* (ed. 6) xiii. 249 A fantastic elaboration of handles towards cornute types.

†B. *sb. Obs.* 1. A retort used in distilling.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 Distill it by a cornute. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Cornute* (with Chymists) a still.. having a crooked Neck.. to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and Things which require a strong Heat.

2. A forked pennon.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* III. ix. § 9 Those that were to receiue this Honour.. came before him with their Cornutes, which were long Streamers or Ensignes with two long Forkes, or Nookes at the lower ende in the manner of Hornes.

3. Some horned animal.

1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 50 Wholesome.. against the byting of a Beast called the Cornute.

4. One who is 'horned'; a cuckold.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 173 Your best of friends.. Usurps your bed, and makes you a cornute. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. IX, In the next severe Dispute Between the King and Earl Cornute.

5. *Logic.* A 'horned' argument, dilemma; the ancient sophism 'cornutus': see CERATINE.

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 21 A Dilemma is a kind of a Cuckoldy or horned Argument; wherefore Logicians frequently call it a Cornute. [**1837-8** HAMILTON *Logic* xxiii. I. 466 The *sophisma heterozeteseos*, or sophism of counter-questioning.. obtained among the ancients the names of the Dilemma, the Cornutus, the Litigiosus [etc.]. .. To take for an example of this fallacy, the κερατινος or Cornutus:—it is asked;—Have you cast your horns? [etc.] **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 155 *note*.]

cornute (kɔ:'nju:t), *v. arch.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To give 'horns' to, to 'horn'; *i.e.* to make a cuckold of.

1597 LYLY *Woman in Moone* III. ii, I have done this to cornute my maister. **1633** FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, You are most shamefully.. most scornfully cornuted. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 89 O'regrown in Sin, cornuted, and in Debt. **1885** *Athenæum* 2 May 577 He [Iago] vehemently suspects that Emilia and Othello have cornuted him.

b. *lit.* (*nonce-use.*)

1831 CARLYLE *Nibel. Lied* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 124 Let no one.. fancy that our brave Siegfried.. was actually cornuted, and had horns on his brow.

Hence **cor'nuting** *vbl. sb.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Court.* IV. i, Some city-heir That would.. pay for his cornuting. **1772** *Town & Country Mag.* 23 He had.. been a capital offender in the cornuting way.

cornuted (kɔ:'nju:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. adj. or vb. + -ED^{1}.]

1. Having horns, or horn-like projections; horned.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cornuted*, hauing hornes. **1613** ZOUCH *Dove* 40 The silver Crescent, in the sable skye Seemes to resemble Loyres cornuted streames. **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 101 Philosophical remarks on cornuted animals. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 351 The bovine and cornuted figure of Bacchus. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Bushel-breeches, cornuted shoes. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 111, The males, except in the cornuted species, being slighter in make.

b. Having the form of a horn, horn-shaped.

1866 E. C. RYE in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 132 Cornuted processes on head or thorax.

2. 'Horned', cuckolded.

1612 N. BRETON *Pasquil's Nt.-Cap* (1877) 117 Loe here (cornuted Seigniors) here you see It is no wonder for to weare a horne. **1717** BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* I. i, A cornuted coxcomb. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 92 Cornuted husbands.

†3. Of an argument: 'Horned'. *Obs.* Cf. CORNUTE *sb.* 5.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Convent.* 10 Else he would not *arietare* against our Bishops.. with his cornuted arguments.

†4. Of grain: 'Spurred' with ergot. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 761 The Cornuted Rey was the cause of the gangrens. *Ibid.* 760 This cornuted grain.

‖**cor'nuto.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 cornodo. [It.:—L. *cornūtus* CORNUTE.] A cuckold.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (1554) 60 a, As in some lond, cornodo, men them call. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 71 The peaking Curnuto her husband. **1651** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. 475 Their husbands bankrupts, if not cornuto's. **1774** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 119 [He] can prove himself a Cornuto. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 42 The husband will not be obliged.. to eat a cornuto dinner with his frail spouse, nor share her detestable couch.

†**cor'nutor.** *Obs.* [f. CORNUTE *v.* after L. agent nouns.] One who cornutes; a cuckold-maker.

a **1675** JORDAN *Poems* 2 b (T.), He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor Defiles his bed, and proves his own cornutor. *c* **1750** (*title*) The Cornutor of Seventy-five.

cornutus: see CORNUTE *sb.* 5.

†**corn-vorant.** *Obs.* Punning alteration of *cormorant*, *corvorant* (as if f. *corn* + *-vorant* devouring), in allusion to the extortions of corn-mongers. Cf. CORN-MONGER, CORNMUDGIN.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Character Bks.* (1857) 103 He is an insatiable cormorant, or rather *corne-vorant*.. a mercilesse money-monger.. and unconscionable extortioner. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 177 Eating like Cormorants (or *Corn vorants*).

cornwallite ('kɔ:nwɒlaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Cornwall* + -ITE.] A green amorphous arsenite of copper, resembling malachite, found in Cornwall.

1850 DANA *Min.* 528.

'corn-worm. The larva of the Corn-moth or other insect, destructive to grain.

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 2114 *Ue*[*r*]*miculus*, cornuurma. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117 *Uermiculus*, cornwurma. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Kalander*.. a Corne-worme. **1862** *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cornmoth*, The corn-worm eats into the grain, and attaches grains together by a web.

corny ('kɔ:nɪ), *a.*^{1} [f. CORN *sb.*^{1} + -Y^{1}.]

1. Of or pertaining to corn. **a.** when growing or cut.

1580 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxiv. xvi, The summers corny crowne. **1595** MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* ii, The earth.. Boasting his cornie mantle stird with aire. **1625** LISLE *Du Bartas* 14 (T.) [The rain] downward gan to rave, And drown'd the corny ranks. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 321 Up stood the cornie Reed Embattel'd in her field. **1805** *Poet. Reg.* 179 Yon turkies perching on the corny pile.

b. as grain or meal.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 166 [They] wheaten cakes Along the grass place underneath the feast.. And with wild fruits the corny board enrich. **1881** *Times* 13 May 4/1 The corny fragrance of meal and flour.

c. *colloq.* Of such a type as appeals to country-folk; rustic or unsophisticated; tiresomely or ridiculously old-fashioned or sentimental; hackneyed, trite; inferior. Cf. CORN *sb.*^{1} 3 c, CORNINESS.

1932 *Melody Maker* June 511/1 The 'bounce' of the brass section.. has degenerated into a definitely 'corny' and staccato style of playing. **1935, 1937** [see CORN-FED c]. **1937** M. ALLINGHAM *Dancers in Mourning* ii. 31 She.. began to play a melody which.. had been popular in the early post-war days... 'Corny old stuff,' said Mercer. **1944** BRAHMS & SIMON *Titania has a Mother* iii. 26 He wondered what corny gag old Abey had thought up this time. **1946** [see CORN *sb.*^{3} 3 c]. **1951** AUDEN *Nones* (1952) 43 Grown insolent and fat On cheesy literature And corny dramas. **1957** *Listener* 20 June 993/2 The Walker Art Gallery houses some of the corniest Victorian and Edwardian masterpieces. **1958** E. H. CLEMENTS *Uncommon Cold* ii. 44 My affections are, to use a corny phrase, 'otherwise engaged'.

†2. Of ale: ? Tasting strong of the corn or malt. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Pream.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny ale. *Ibid. Prol. & T.* 128 Now haue I dronke a draughte of corny ale. **15..** *Christmas Carols* (Percy Soc.) 47 A draught Of cornie aile, Nappy and staile. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corny*, tasting well of malt. 'The ale is corny'.

3. **a.** Producing corn; abounding in (growing) corn.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pais de blairie*, a corney country. **1825-79** JAMIESON s.v., 'The last was a corny year'. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. iv, Seize Saxony.. and in that rich corny Country form Magazines.

b. Abounding in grains of corn.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 959 By their high Crops, and Corny Gizzards known. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* I. 154 The ant .. bringing home the corny ear. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 250 A cloud of pigeons often descends among the corny chaff.

4. Intoxicated, tipsy; = CORNED. *dial.*

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Corny*, tipsey. **1863** ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 25 Yen day when aw was corney.

5. *Comb.*, as ***corny-faced*** (see quot.).

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corny-fac'd*, a very Red or Blue pimpled Phiz.

†**'corny,** *a.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *corne* or L. *cornu* horn + -Y^{1}: cf. L. *corneus* horny.] Hard as horn, horny.

(First quot. is doubtful.)

? **15..** *Pathway to Health* fol. 53 (N.) Also Ipocras saith, that a woman being conceived with a man-child is ruddy, and her right side is corny about, but if she bee conceived with a maid child, she is blacke, and her left pap is corny about. **1755** JOHNSON, *Corny*.. strong or hard like horn; horny.

corny ('kɔ:nɪ), *a.*^{3} [f. CORN *sb.*^{2} + -Y^{1}.] Having corns on the feet; pertaining to corns.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. IV, I had not long, in open Street, Been punishing my Corny Feet. *Ibid.* II. VI, The Crasy, Gouty, and the Corny. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 567 Offending the corny sensibilities of their friends.

cornyer, obs. f. CORNER.

cornykyl, obs. Sc. f. CHRONICLE.

†**cornylier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cornillier*, var. of *cornouillier*.] The Cornel-tree.

c **1490** CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* (1819) x. iv, Lawrers, Mespliers, Cyphos, Ffresnes, Cornyliers, Morbery trees.

cornymuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

coro-, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see COR-.^{2}

corober, -bory: see CORROBORE, -BOREE.

‖**corocoro** (kɒərəʊ'kɒərəʊ). Also 7 caracolle, coracora, curra curra, curricurre, -curro, 8 caracore, corrocorra, -corro, 9 kora-kora. [ad. Malay *kurakura*. Cf. F. *caracore*, Sp. *caracora*, from which the English forms are chiefly derived.] A boat used in the Malay Archipelago, = CARACORE.

1606 H. MIDDLETON *Last East-Indian Voy.* sig. E2, The formost of these Galleys or Caracolles recouered our shippe, wherein was the King of Tarnata. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. i. 356 We had sight of two Curra Curras between vs and Botun. **1626** *Ibid.* v. ix. 677 An Holland Coracora which came from Amboyna with Letters to the Captaine. **1634** T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 The shape of their Boates or Curricurroes have this representation. *Ibid.* 194 A Curricurre or boat. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 23 A corocoro is a vessel generally fitted with out-riggers, with a high arched stem and stern, like the point of a half moon. They are used by the inhabitants of the Molucca islands chiefly. *Ibid.* 65 Got our stores, &c. very expeditiously on board, in a small new corocoro. **1794** [see CARACORE]. **1798** in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 135 A *Corrocorro* is a vessel fitted with outriggers, having an high arched stem and stern. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 210/1 This expedition was formerly performed in large corracorras, or vessels like yachts. **1869** A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* II. xxiv. 69 The boat was one of the kind called Kora-kora, quite open, very low, and about four tons burthen. It had outriggers of bamboo about five feet off each side, which supported a bamboo platform extending the whole length of the vessel.

corode, corody, etc.: see CORRODE, CORRODY.

corographer, bad form of CHOROGRAPHER.

†**'corol.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of COROLLA.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 195 *note*, Their calyxes and chorols. **1809** *Ann. Reg.* 1807, 833 Stamens.. crowning the subcylindric tube of the Corol. **1819** CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX. 280 Calix and corol, pericarp and fruit.

corolla (kɒ'rɒlə). Pl. corollas. [a. L. *corolla*, dim. of *corōna* crown, garland. Used as a botanical term by Linnæus.]

† **1.** A little crown, coronet; a figure shaped like a coronet. *Obs. rare.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI 2251 Surrounded by a corolla or coronet made up of little dark points.

2. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (petals) either separate or grown together, forming the inner envelope of the flower, and generally its most conspicuous part; usually 'coloured' (*i.e.* not green), and of delicate texture. (Called by Grew the *foliation*. Cf. CALYX.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Corolla*, among botanists, is the most conspicuous part of a flower. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 22 This is called the corolla, and not the flower, as it is by the vulgar. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 68 The corolla consists either of a single piece, when it is called monopetalous, or of many pieces, when it is called polypetalous. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 161 When a flower is fertilised by the wind it never has a gaily-coloured corolla. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 153 It is .. for the sake of the corolla that we cultivate the flower.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 78 Beauty's changed corolla-shades. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 135 Corolla-tube urceolate or cylindric. *Ibid.* 178 Corolla-lobes with slender tips. *Ibid.* 261 Upper corolla-lip entire.

corollaceous (kɒrɒ'leɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a corolla.

1775 H. ROSE *Elem. Bot.* 91 The corollaceous covering of the flower. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Corollaceous*, having, or being like, a corolla; synonymous with *Petaloid*.

corollar (kɒ'rɒlə(r)), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corolla.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

co'rollarize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To add by way of corollary.

1866 *Elgin Cathedral Guide* 51 'You see', corollarises the professor.

corollary (kɒ'rɒlərɪ, 'kɒrələrɪ). Forms: 4–6 corolarie, 5 corelarie, 6–7 corolary, 7 corollarie, (correllarie), 6– corollary. [ad. L. *corollārium* money paid for a chaplet or garland, gratuity, corollary, properly neut. of adj. *corollārius* belonging to a chaplet, f. *corolla* a little crown or chaplet. With senses 3 and 4 cf. Cotgr. '*Corolaire*, a Corollarie; a surplusage, ouerplus, addition to, vantage aboue measure'.]

1. In *Geom.*, etc. A proposition appended to another which has been demonstrated, and following immediately from it without new proof; hence *gen.* an immediate inference, deduction, consequence.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. 91 As þise geometriens whan þei han shewed her proposiciouns ben wont to bryngen in þinges þat þei clepen porismes .. ryȝt so wil I ȝeue þe here as a corolarie or a mede of coroune. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. v. 25 Of whiche .. folewith ferther this corelarie. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. liii, Of this Theoreme dothe there folowe an other .. whiche you maye calle .. a Corollary vnto this laste theoreme. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 467/2 The corolary or effect of this conclusion is, that, etc. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 110 Where that Author infers as a corollary from the former proposition, That no edict of a Soveraign Prince can justifie Schisme. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 This is but a corollary from what goes before. **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, That is scarcely a fair corollary from my remark. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xv. 135 [They] are in fact corollaries of the first six rules. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvii. 239 There are corollaries to all axioms.

transf. **1828** HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vi, The lady of the house (and, as a corollary, her servant girl).

† **b.** A thesis, theorem; = CONCLUSION 6. *Obs.*

1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* 47 It is a Corollary or conclusion in Geographie, that, etc. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 243 Dr. Pearson's Corollaries on the Cow-pox. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 380 You have codes, And mysteries, and corollaries of Right and wrong.

2. *transf.* Something that follows in natural course; a practical consequence, result.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* (J.), Since we have considered the malignity of this sin .. it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 305 The art of Writing, of which Printing is a simple, an inevitable .. corollary. **1884** S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 29 This gigantic enterprise [the Canadian Pacific Railway] was a necessary corollary of the confederation of British America.

† **3.** Something added to a speech or writing over and above what is usual or what was originally intended; an appendix; a finishing or crowning part, the conclusion. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1262 With these verses as with Corollarie .. I will conclude this my discourse. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 11 A Corollarie of the Speaking motions .. of the Hand. **1649** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 36 There is published a declaration .. which, being now the corollary and *επιφορὰ* of what they have to say. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 200 A Corollary of the Names and Natures of most Fruits growing in England. **1717** PRIOR *Alma* II. 122 Howe'er swift Alma's flight may vary (Take this by way of Corollary).

† **4.** Something additional or beyond the ordinary measure; a surplus; a supernumerary. *Obs.*

[**1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 123 b, The other side is also ouerlooked by a great hill .. and for a Corollarium their Conduit water runneth thorow the Church-yard.] **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 57 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corolary, Rather then want a Spirit. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Correllarie*, ouerplus, that is more then measure. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Corollary*, addition, vantage, or overplus.

corollary, *a.* [ad. L. *corollārius*, f. *corolla*: see prec. In sense 2 f. COROLLA + -ARY.]

1. Of the nature of a corollary; appended as an inference or conclusion. Also, supplementary, associated; consequential (*to*).

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 26 Therfore this corelarie conclusioun muste nedis be trewe. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxv, Forced to acquiesce in the Parson's corollary remark, 'That this was', etc. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 2/3 A whole series of corollary conundrums were presented to the Court of Appeal. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 680 What inchoate corollary statement was consequently suppressed by his host? **1938** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Aug. 542/4 This robustly ethical approach, and the corollary determination to regard Shakespeare himself as a conscious moralist. *a* **1961** *Americana Ann.* in WEBSTER, Expansion of the knowledge of atomic energy leading to corollary experimentation .. in power generation. **1974** R. HELMS *Tolkien's World* ii. 35 Corollary to the tone of the early parts of *The Hobbit* is an obvious lack of moral inclusiveness.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the corolla; corolline. *rare.*

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Corollary tendril*, .. a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla.

'corollate, *a. Bot.* [f. COROLLA + -ATE².] Having a corolla; resembling a corolla.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

'corollated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 140 The dead vines .. were laden with tufts and corollated shapes wherever these fantasies of flowers might cling.

† **co'rollet.** *Bot. Obs.* [f. COROLL-A + -ET¹.] The floret in an aggregate flower.

1794 MARTYN *Let.* in *Anthol. Hibernica* 47 From *corol* we regularly form *corollet*. **1823** CRABB *Techn. Dict.* s.v. *Corollula, Corollet* .. a term applied to the florets in aggregate flowers. In mod. Dicts.

corolliferous (kɒrɒ'lɪfərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. COROLLA + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *corollifère*.] Bearing a corolla; corollate.

1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Perfect corolliferous blossoms.

corollifloral (kɒˌrɒlɪ'flɔərəl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Corolliflōræ* (f. *corolla* + *flōs, flōr-* flower) + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to the *Corolliflōræ*, a subclass of dicotyledonous plants in De Candolle's classification having calyx and corolla, the petals being united and the stamens usually attached to the corolla. So **corolli'florous** in same sense.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 The following additional corollifloral orders. **1882** G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 *Adoxa moschatellina* is another excellent specimen of a green corollifloral blossom. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. §2. 340 *Corolliflorous*: petals (mostly coalescent) not adnate to calyx, bearing the stamens.

corolliform (kə'rɒlɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. COROLLA: see -FORM.] Of the form or appearance of a corolla.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 230/2 *Corolliformis*, having the form or appearance of a corol; corolliform.

corolline (kɒ'rɒlɪn, -aɪn), *a. Bot.* [f. COROLLA + -INE.] Pertaining to the corolla.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 Corolline and calycine segments. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 Applying the term Sepal to a calycine, Petal to a corolline leaf.

corollist (kɒ'rɒlɪst). *rare. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *corollista* (Linnæus), f. *corolla*: see -IST.] One who classifies plants according to their corollas.

[**1750** LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.* 13 Corollistæ a Corolla Petalosa classes distinguerunt: uti Rivinus, Tournefortius.] **1764** *Dict. Arts & Sc., Corollists.* **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 253 Linnæus .. ended by being a corollist.

corollitic (kɒrɒ'lɪtɪk), *a. Arch.* Also 9 carolitic, -ytic. [ad. F. *corollitique*, according to Littré f. L. *corolla* wreath, garland.] (See quots.)

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 269 Carolytic columns have foliated shafts, decorated with leaves and branches winding spirally around them, or disposed in form of crowns and festoons. **1830** R. STUART *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Column*, Carolytic columns have foliated shafts. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Carolitic*.

co'rollule. *Bot.* [a. F. *corollule*, ad. L. *corollula*, dim. of *corolla*.] = COROLLET.

1819 in *Pantologia*. **1828** in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts.

corolu, obs. f. CURLEW.

Coromandel (ˌkɒrə'mændəl). [Name of the major part of the eastern coast of Madras, prob. a corruption of *Cholamandalam*, 'the country of the Cholas', an old Dravidian people.]

1. = CALAMANDER. Freq. *attrib.*

1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 199 The coromandel-wood. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 843/2 Much of the East Indian ebony is yielded by the species *D[iospyros] Melanoxylon* (Coromandel ebony). **1931** L. BINYON *Coll. Poems* II. 226 Betwixt slim pillars, on a floor Of brindled coromandel wood. **1940** *Archit. Rev.* LXXXVII. 12/2 The rostrum and desk tops and fronts are in American figured walnut; their bases in coromandel.

2. Used *attrib.* to designate oriental lacquer transhipped on the Coromandel coast while being exported to Europe.

1878 MRS. B. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Hist. Furnit.* IV. viii. 454 Coromandel lacquer ware. **1936** *Burlington Mag.* Jan. 40/2 Superb screen of the so-called 'Coromandel' type, decorated with storks and pine-trees. **1955** R. FASTNEDGE *Eng. Furn. Styles* iv. 94 Two varieties of Oriental lacquer were brought to England during the late seventeenth century—the very beautiful and most durable incised or 'Coromandel' lacquer, [etc.]. **1963** *Times* 7 Mar. 14/3 An eight leaf coromandel lacquer screen for £170.

corompe, var. CORRUMP *v. Obs.*

coron, obs. f. CROWN *sb.*, or ? = CORONAL *a.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 87 They vse to cauterise them on the coron vaine.

‖ **corona** (kɒ'rəʊnə). Pl. coronæ (-niː), rarely coronas. [L. *corōna* crown, chaplet or wreath, fillet or circlet of gold or other material.]

1. A small circle or disc of light (usually prismatically coloured) appearing round the sun or moon. Also applied to a similar appearance opposite the sun, an ANTHELION; and more widely, to similar phenomena in optical instruments, etc.

1658 in PHILLIPS. **1670** H. STUBBE *The Plus Ultra* 150 The reflexion of the glasses .. did create a corona of several colours. **1783** BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 245 There was a remarkable corona about the moon. **1807** T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* I. 466 The coloured circles or coronae, sometimes seen round the sun and moon. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 273 A splendid display of five concentric coronæ, or prismatic circles, produced by the action of the sun on a low stratum of fog. **1849** D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 227 In coronæ the blue prismatic colour is nearer the centre than the red; in halos this arrangement is reversed .. the former arise from diffraction, the latter from refraction, of light.

2. *Astron.* The halo of radiating white light seen around the disc of the moon in a total eclipse of the sun; now known to belong to the sun.

1851-9 AIRY in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 3 If the eclipse be total attention should be paid .. to the luminous corona surrounding the moon. **1879** H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* v. 88 This region of discontinuous flame below the corona is called the chromosphere. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. §208 The corona is proved to be a true solar appendage and not a mere optical phenomenon.

3. A circular chandelier suspended from the roof of a church; more fully *corona lucis* (crown of light).

1825 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. vi. 122/2 Pendent chandeliers, called *Coronæ*. **1844** *Ecclesiologist* May 127 Two *coronæ lucis* to carry six lights. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 63 From the middle rib of the Chancel depends a corona.

attrib. **1868** *Morn. Star* 26 Mar., This staircase is lighted .. by two corona gas chandeliers.

4. *Arch.* A member of the cornice, above the bed-moulding and below the cymatium, having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; also called *drip* or *larmier*. [In Vitruvius *corona* is the cornice.]

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cjb, Coronix .. you shall deuid into .4. partes. geue one part vnto Cimatium vnder Corona .. geue likwise .2 parte vnto Corona .. & the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶9. **1789** P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 109 Reason forbids the corona to be omitted in the cornice. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 474 In the cornices of the entablatures, the coronas should not be ornamented. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* II. 43 The last pieces of the corona were set [in the Eddystone Lighthouse].

5. *R. C. Ch.* The tonsure of a cleric. [med.L. *corona clericalis*, OF. *corone*, Godef.]

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* (1882) II. p. ci. *note*, The corona of the priesthood was distinguished from that of any lower order.

6. *Anat.*, etc. Applied to various parts of the body resembling or likened to a crown; also to the upper portion or crown of any part, as of a tooth; cf. CROWN *sb.*

spec. **a.** (in full *corona glandis*): see quot. 1753. **b.** *Path.* (in full *corona veneris*) 'Term for syphilitic blotches on the forehead, which often extend around it like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **c.** *Zool.* The 'test' or body-wall of an echinoid. **d.** The trochal disc of a rotifer, etc.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 46 The tokens were evident on him, blotches, scabs, and the corona. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Corona*, in anatomy, is that edge of the glans of the penis where the preputium begins. **1828** WEBSTER, *Corona* .. 2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 103 The 'corona' is the main element of the test. **1886** C. T. HUDSON *Rotifera* I. i. 6 Each side of the front of the head, or *corona*, is rounded into a nearly circular lobe. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 556 [In *Echinoidea*] The five ambulacral and interambulacral areæ make up the corona or test. **1898** A. SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 299 *Phylum Rotifera* ... It will be useful to use the word corona for the discoidal anterior end of the body. **1902** *Amer. Nat.* Dec. 932 In Melo and some other genera the spines project upwards and are generally unclosed on the apertural side. This produces the spiral 'corona', so striking a feature in some shells. **1906** *Camb. Nat. Hist.* I. 539 Echinidae in which the plates of the corona dovetail into each other. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 575/1 Numerous cilia crowded upon a particular area of

delicate skin close to or encircling the mouth... The whole area, including the mouth itself, as seen when the cilia are active, is called the corona. **1966** H. G. S. WRIGHT tr. *Donner's Rotifers* 23 This corona surrounds a cup-shaped enclosure.

e. *corona radiata*: (*a*) a mass of projection fibres in the brain which spread radially from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex; (*b*) the layer of radially elongated follicular cells which surround an ovum and develop shortly before ovulation.

[**1848** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) 222/2 Fasciculi of white fibres radiate in all directions from every part of the surface of the optic thalamus, excepting its inner side..; the anterior of these fibres pass directly forwards, the middle fibres outwards, and the posterior backwards, forming the *corona radians*.] **1869** GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 5) 482 Some of the diverging fibres..radiate into the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes of the hemisphere..before passing to the convolutions. These fibres have received the name of *corona radiata*. **1892** C. S. MINOT *Human Embryol.* I. iii. 53 The cells..next to the ovum are cylindroid, and radiate round the zona, constituting thus the so-called *corona radiata*. **1913** A. ROBINSON *Cunningham's Text-Bk. Anat.* (ed. 4) 644 The fibres..spread out widely from each other in a radiating or fan-shaped manner, as they are followed to the various gyri of the cerebral hemisphere. This arrangement is termed the *corona radiata*. **1961** *Lancet* 29 July 249/2 The lesions involved the pyramidal pathways at the level of the corona radiata, internal capsule, or pons. **1968** H. WANG *Outl. Human Embryol.* i. 8 The liberated ovum, surrounded by the corona radiata, is expelled from the follicle.

7. *Bot.* **a.** An appendage on the top of a seed, as the pappus on that of a dandelion or thistle. **b.** A crown-like appendage on the inner side of the corolla in some flowers, as the daffodil and lychnis. †**c.** The circle of florets surrounding the disc in a composite flower; the 'ray'. *Obs.* **d.** The *medullary sheath*, or innermost ring of woody tissue surrounding the pith in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. **e.** The crown of the root, the junction of root and stem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corona*, among botanists, expresses anything growing on the head of the seed.. Sometimes the *coronæ* are composed of simple filaments, and sometimes they are ramose. **1770** SIR J. HILL *Constr. Timber* 57 The Corona is a ring..placed between the wood and the Pith. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 401 It [wheat] has two set of roots; one set proceeding directly from the seed, and the other from what is denominated the *corona* of the plant, about two inches above the first: the coronal roots do not shoot till spring-time, and collect more nutriment than the seminal roots. **1828** WEBSTER, *Corona*..3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encycl.* **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Petals..arising from without a short membranous rim or corona. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 471 When the corolla itself is gamopetalous, the parts of the corona also coalesce, as in Narcissus, where it is very large. *Ibid.* 540 The corona of hairs which serves..for the dissemination of many seeds through the air.

8. *Astron.* ***Corona australis, C. borealis***: two constellations, the Southern and Northern Crown, consisting of elliptical rings of stars.

9. *Electr.* A luminous appearance in the gas surrounding a conductor when the electric field at its surface is strong enough to ionize the gas but not strong enough to cause a spark. Also *attrib.*, as **corona discharge**, the discharge causing a corona.

1906 A. RUSSELL *Altern. Currents* II. 475 When the potential difference between the mains is very high, each main is seen surrounded by a faintly luminous enveloping cloud of a bluish colour, which apparently does not touch the conductor it envelopes. This cloud is called the corona. *Ibid.*, When coronae make their appearance it is found that the capacity between the mains and the loss of energy in distribution are increased. **1918** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CXIV. II. 42 The corona discharge. **1926** *Encycl. Brit.* 2nd Suppl. I. 949/1 In the case of high voltage aerial lines there is a notable loss of power due to the ionisation of the air. This is called the corona effect since it makes the lines appear luminous in the dark. **1937** *Discovery* Aug. 248/2 Synthetic rubber compositions are used as a corona-proof sheath in high tension power cables. **1953** *Electronic Engin.* XXV. 64 A corona stabilizer consists of a concentric anode and cathode in an envelope filled with a few millimetres pressure of a suitable gas, usually hydrogen. **1959** R. E. HUSCHKE *Gloss. Meteorol.* 138 Aircraft flying through active electrical storms often develop corona discharge streamers from antennas and propellers.

Corona[2] (kə'rəʊnə). Also corona. [From the proprietary name *La Corona* (Sp.) the crown.] A well-known brand of Havana cigar.

[**1877** *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 14 Nov. 1671 La Corona... Firm of Manuel Lopez and Company, Havana.] **1887** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 127 Havana Cigars..'La Corona'..Aguilas Imperiales Corona. [**1904** *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 23 Nov. 1424 La Corona... Manufactured Tobacco. The Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Limited.] **1912** W. J. LOCKE *Aristide Pujol* viii, He found him smoking a large corona. **1915** *Morn. Post* 16 Mar. 4, I..bought a thousand Corona Coronas an hour ago. **1919** WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* xxi, Over the old coronas we will discuss many things. **1921** *19th Cent.* May 767 The fur-coated Corona-puffing multi-millionaire. **1926** M. WALSH *Key above Door* viii. 95, I was in the middle of a long corona when Lady Clunas rose to go. **1929** *Tobacco* 1 Oct. 72/2 The H. Upman factory is continuing the exportation of large quantities of Havana cigars from the English market, principally in Corona et Petit Corona sizes of the H. Upman brand. **1964** C. HODDER-WILLIAMS *Main Experiment* v. 49 Honiton peered penetratingly over the top of a large Corona at Sally, who had silently declined a cigarette.

coronach ('kɒrənax). *Sc.* and *Irish.* Forms: 6 corrynogh, corre-, corri-, corynoch, 7 corronach, corinoch, coranough, 8 cronach, coranich, 9 coranoch, 8- coronach. [a. Irish *coranach*, Gaelic *corranach* outcry, funeral cry, dirge, f. *comh-* together + *rànach* roaring, outcry.]

†**1.** *gen.* The Celtic word for a shouting of many, an outcry. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sevin Deidly Synnis* 112 Be he the Correnoch [*Maitl. MS.* corynoche] had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him abowt. **15..** *Duncan Laider* in Warton *Hist. E.P.* (1774) II. 278 The loud Corrinoch then did me exile. **1680** C. MAITLAND in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. cxix. 197 The hilan men maid a bussill, after which, some people cuming in, his lo[rdship] went away with a great Corinoch.

2. *spec.* A funeral song or lamentation in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland; a dirge.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 702 Cryand for 30w the cairfull corrynogh. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 A sad and sorrowful song, an Irish Coranough. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772 (1790) 113 The Coranich, or singing at funerals is still in use in some places. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 The Highland funerals were generally preceded by bagpipes which played certain dirges, called coronachs. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xv, Their wives and daughters came, clapping their hands, and crying the coronach, and shrieking. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 340 The passionate oriental coronach with which 'the Persians' concludes. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 236 Eachan Macrimmon is playing a coronach as it were for a chief.

†**b.** The company crying the coronach. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., Attended by the coronach, composed of a multitude of old hags, who tore their hair.

†**'coronacle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. a. OF. **coronacle*, der. of *corone*, or of L. *corona*, crown.] = CORONAL. (See also CROWNACLE.)

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3451 Hire hede..Vm-by-clappid with a coronacle of costious stones. *Ibid.* 5130 With cambs & with coronacles all of clene perle.

coronadite (kɒrəʊ'nɑ:daɪt). *Min.* [Named 1904, after F. Vásquez de *Coronado* (died 1554), Spanish explorer: see -ITE[1].] An oxide of lead and manganese, $PbMn_8O_{16}$, occurring in dark, fibrous masses.

1904 LINDGREN & HILLEBRAND in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVIII. 448 *Coronadite.*—On the dump of a small shaft on the west end of the Coronado vein,..fairly large amounts of a dark metallic mineral were found. *Ibid.* 451 A specific name..we propose..*Coronadite*, after the famous explorer of that portion of the American continent. **1905** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXVIII. II. 96 Coronadite, a black metallic mineral, not unlike psilomelane in general appearance, and intimately intermixed with quartz, is found in fairly large amount in the Coronado vein. **1962** *Amer. Mineral.* XLVII. 744 Coronadite..and lithiophorite were detected in a microscopic and *x*-ray study of material from four deposits in the Artillery Mountains area.

coronagraph (kɒ'rəʊnəgrɑ:f, -æ-). *Astron.* orig. corono-. [f. *corono-*, combining form of CORONA, but modified to *corona-* under its influence + -GRAPH, Gr. *-γραφος* writing, writer.] An instrument for photographing the sun's corona in full sunlight; also, a telescope for observing the sun's corona.

The photographic instrument is a combined form of Newtonian telescope and photographic camera, suggested by Dr. W. Huggins in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1882.

1885 SIR H. GRUBB *Catal. Philos. Instr.*, Dr. Huggins' Coronograph for photographing Corona. **1890** CAPT. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* 306 The Coronagraph was designed as the instrument which would give the best chance of rendering it possible to obtain photographs of the corona in sunlight. **1927** *Popular Astronomy* XXXV. 267 The accurate adjustment of stationary coronagraphs with despatch. **1956** H. S. JONES in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 122 A special instrument called a coronagraph is used in which the direct light of the Sun is obscured by a disk, an artificial eclipse thereby being produced. **1970** *Nature* 20 June 1139/2 The line intensity has to be observed to much larger distances than can be reached with coronagraphs.

Hence **co,rona'graphic** *a.*; also **co'ronogram**, a photograph of the corona so obtained.

1890 *Tablet* 25 Jan. 128 The special new coronagraphic instrument prepared for the occasion. **1955** *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 24/3, I..went hard to work on the coronagraphic project. **1970** *Nature* 20 June 1139/2 The coronagraphic method is restricted to the relatively bright innermost corona.

coronal ('kɒrənəl), *sb.* Forms: 4 coronale, corounal, cornel(l, 4-7 coronall, 5 corenalle, coronell, cornal(le, 5-6 coronalle, 5-9 coronel, 6-7 curnall, 7 cronall, -el, 4- coronal. [app. repr. an AngloFr. **coronal*, **corounal*, f. *coroune* crown. Not known in continental Fr. In 5 prob. directly ad. L. *corōnālis*.]

I. **1.** A circlet for the head; *esp.* one of gold or gems, connoting rank or dignity; a coronet.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11236 And in hure chaumbre vpon a pal þey corouned hure wyþ a coronal. **1388** WYCLIF *Judith* xvi. 10 Sche..boond togidere the tressis of hir heeris with a coronal [Vulg. *mitra*, **1611** tyre, *marg.* or miter]. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 642 Hyr here was hy3thtyd on hold With a coronal of gold. **1494** *Househ. Ord.* 128 The imposition of the cappe of estate & coronell is for the creation of the Prince. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 833/2 On hir head a coronall all of greet pearles. **1640** HABINGTON *Q. Arragon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 345 Souls Whom courtiers' gaudy outside captivates And plume of coronel. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* VII. vi, His son shall..wear the coronal of a duke. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 20 On his head a coronel he had.

†**b.** A circlet of gold round a helmet. Cf. CIRCLE 10 b. *Obs.*

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 297 Hys gorgette, with hys cornell tho, Hys necke he brak there atwo. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 10042 An helm he had on his hed..A riche corounal wiþ perre, al of brent golde. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 908 The creste and þe coronalle. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii. The golden garland, or coronal twisted around it [a helmet]..indicated noble birth and rank.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* ii, The sooty coronal of the wick..fell with the shock. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 Clustering pyramids of flowers, towering above their dark coronals of leaves. **1883** LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. iii. 37 This royal hill is suitably crowned by a coronal of old stone pines.

2. A wreath of flowers or leaves for the head; a garland.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., My flowres..That bene the honor of your Coronall. **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, No more shall these smooth brows be girt With youthful coronals, and lead the dance. *a* **1766** W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 295 Your may-pole deck with flow'ry coronal. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. iii, Wearing on her head a coronal of white roses. **1860** T. MARTIN *Horace* 147 Twine for them Of rosemary a simple coronal.

b. *transf.*

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 102 *note*, The coronel of strawberry leaves..round the brow of the archiepiscopal mitre. **1883** *Truth* 31 May 768/1 [A bonnet] with a coronal, under the brim, of soft pink crushed roses.

†**3.** The head of a spear or lance, esp. of a tilting lance, ending in three or four short spreading points. (Often *cronall*, *cronel*, *curnall.*) *Obs.*

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 6219 Kyng Richard leet dyght hym a schafft..And..Leete sette theron a corounal kene. *a* **1330** *Syr Degarre* 568 His schaft was strong, and god with al And wel scharped the coronal. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 929 Breng a schaft that nell naght breke, A schaft wyth a cornall. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT in Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. li. (1602) 188 Whoso meeteth cronall to cronall shall haue a prize..He that striketh Curnall to Curnall two times. [**1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume* 426 *Coronel*, the upper part of a jousting-lance, constructed to unhorse, but not to wound, a knight.]

†**4.** The capital of a column. *Obs. rare.*

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3665 Of fyne gold a foure hundreth postis, With crafti coronals..coruen of þe same.

II. †**5.** *Anat.* The frontal bone: cf. next 2 a.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 þe firste boon is clepid þe boon of þe forheed or ellis coronale. *Ibid.* 109 (MS. B) þese tweye bonys beþ y-clepyde Nerualia by cause of þe ffigure of the seme þat ys wiþ þe coronale. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyrst bone of the fore parte is called Coronall. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 75 The Piece of Bone that was deficient in the Coronal.

coronal (kɒ'rəʊnəl, 'kɒrənəl), *a.* [a. F. *coronal* (Paré 16th c.), or ad. L. *corōnāl-is*, f. *corōna* crown.]

†**1.** Pertaining or relating to a crown, or to coronation. *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 132 The tribute coronall, that is to saye, the money that was giuen vnto the Emperours for their Coronation. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (1851) 386 The Law and his Coronal Oath requires his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parlament agree upon. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 27 Coronal gems of every dye.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** ***coronal suture*** (†***commissure***): the transverse suture of the skull separating the frontal bone from the parietal bones. So ***coronal region*** (of the forehead), etc. ***coronal bone***: the frontal bone.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 330 b, Vpon the coronall commissure. **1548-77** VICARY *Anat.* iii. 27 The Coronal bone, in which is y[e] Orbyts or holes of the Eyes. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crowny seame. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv, Wherewith he hit him in the coronal joynt of his head. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. §2, At the Top of the Head where the sagittal and coronal Sutures cross each other. **1841** *Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 46 in *Libr. Med.* VII, The Frontal or Coronal Bone. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 63.

b. Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 235 The Crested-Lark..coronal tuft of elongated acuminated feathers. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The coronal region is ignobly flat.

†**c.** = CORONARY *a.* 3 a. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Coronal veine*, the Crown-vein; a branch of the spleen-veine, so termed because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

d. Pertaining to the corona (in various senses: see CORONA 6).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 233 The coronal teeth are less prominent.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corona (in various senses: see CORONA 7).

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 294 The pipe of communication between the seminal and coronal roots. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 108 The coronal processes of Silene.

4. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the sun's corona.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. **1871** *Daily News* 12 Jan., So abundant is the coronal light..during totality. **1891**

HUGGINS in *Nature* 20 Aug. 373/1 Of the physical and the chemical nature of the coronal matter we know very little.

5. *Phonetics.* Pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned upward towards the palate; pertaining to such pronunciation. Cf. INVERTED *ppl. a.* 1 c.

1890 A. J. ELLIS *Eng. Dial.* p. xvii/2 The usual English coronal 'd in do' with the tip of the tongue free from the gums, and approaching the 'crown' of the arch of the hard palate. 1899 R. J. LLOYD *Northern Eng. Phonetics* 22 In a coronal vowel, the vowel configuration seems to be shifted backwards, so that its exit is no longer at the lips, but between the tongue-tip and the palate. *Ibid.* 23 These coronal symbols are chosen to indicate timbre rather than articulation. 1931 W. RIPMAN *Eng. Phonetics* 30 In their production the point [of the tongue] is curled back... These are called coronal or cacuminal vowels. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* vi. 98 Contact can be made by the tip of the tongue (apical articulation) or by a larger area, the blade, round the tip (coronal articulation). 1968 CHOMSKY & HALLE *Sound Pattern Eng.* 304 Coronal sounds are produced with the blade of the tongue raised from its neutral position.

coronalled, -aled ('kɒrənəld), *a.* [f. CORONAL *sb.* + -ED².]

†1. Headed with a CORONAL (sense 3). *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 861 With here mases coronaled with stel.

2. Adorned with a coronal or coronet.

1847 THACKERAY *Barnwell, Novels Emin. Hands* II. xxiv, The blazoned and coronalled panels.

coronally, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. CORONAL *a.* + -LY².] In the manner of a crown or coronet.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 38 The Oyle was powred coronally or circularly upon the head of Kings. 1679 J. GIBBON in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1322 Either crown'd or coronally collar'd.

†**coronant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *corōnānt-em*, pres. pple. of *corōnāre* to crown.] One who crowns.

1615 ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841, etc.) IV. 115 The 'crown', the coronation, the coronant.

coronary ('kɒrənərɪ), *a.* [ad. L. *corōnāri-us* of or pertaining to a crown, f. *corōna* crown: see -ARY. Cf. F. *coronaire*, 13th c.]

†1. a. Of the nature of or resembling a crown; pertaining to or forming a crown. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 118 The Basilisk ..[having] some white markes or coronary spots upon the crowne. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 270 The coronary thorns did..also pierce his tender and sacred temples.

b. *coronary gold* [transl. L. *coronarium aurum*]: 'a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general; orig. expended for a golden crown' (Lewis and Short).

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 308 The Coronary Gold which was alway's presented to the Emperors by all their Subjects upon a Victory, or any other public occasion of Gratulation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 71. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 347 Large gifts, under the name of coronary gold, were required from every province.

†2. Suitable for garlands or wreaths. *coronary garden* (Evelyn) = flower garden. Also as *sb.* = coronary plant or flower. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1611) 114 Coronarie Herbes are such as..are vsed for decking and trimming of the body, or adorning of houses: as also..in making of Crownes and Garlands. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Box..a most beautiful..Shrub, for Edgings, Knots, and other Ornaments of the Coronary-Garden. 1675 —— *Terra* (1776) 6 The most desirable for flowers and the Coronary garden. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 89 Of garlands and coronary or garland-plants.

as *sb.* 1696 EVELYN *Mem.* 28 Oct., Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare coronaries.

3. *Anat.* a. 'Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or to parts in connexion with these.

Such are the *coronary arteries* and *veins* (c. *vessels*) of the heart, which furnish the supply of blood to the substance of the heart itself; so *coronary plexus*, *sinus*, *valve*, parts in connexion with these; also c. *arteries* of the lip, of the stomach, c. *ligament* of the elbow, of the knee, of the liver, c. *sinus* of the brain, c. *vein* of the stomach, etc. Also *coronary thrombosis*, thrombosis occurring within a coronary artery, esp. in a coronary artery of the heart.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 180 A Pullets heart, with..the Coronary Vessels descending from it. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Coronary Arteries..are the only ones that supply the Heart. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 439 The cavernous sinuses receive a great number of meningeal veins..and the two coronary sinuses. *Ibid.* 605 The coronary vein of the stomach. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 The coronary ligament of the radius. 1930 *Q. Jrnl. Med.* XXIII. 233 A syndrome sometimes described as that of coronary thrombosis, more accurately, perhaps, as that of cardiac infarction, or ischaemic necrosis of the cardiac wall. 1948 *Sci. News* VII. 125 A coronary thrombosis is the name for the sudden clotting of the blood in one or more of the special cardiac blood vessels.

b. Applied to the small pastern (second phalangeal) bone of a horse's foot, and to parts connected with this. Also *absol.* as *sb.* = CORONET 5.

1847 YOUATT *Horse* xviii. 372 The hoof or box is composed of the crust or wall, the coronary ring and band. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 234 A sesamoid ossicle between this and the second is called the 'coronary'. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coronary bone*, the altered second phalanx of the foot of the horse and like animals. *Coronary cushion*, the matrix of the wall of the hoof in Solipeds.

c. Pertaining to the crown (of a tooth).

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 29 The majority [of the teeth] having lost the upper portion of their coronary part.

d. *ellipt.* = coronary artery, etc., esp. coronary thrombosis.

1893 in H. Morris *Hum. Anat.* 972 [The right coronary artery] divides into its two main branches, one of which..anastomoses with the left coronary. 1907 *Practitioner* Oct. 491 The blood-pressure will rise, and the heart itself will be more fully flushed with blood through the coronaries. 1928 C. F. COOPER *Parker & Haswell's Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 310 The coronary..forms the upwardly directed coronoid process immediately behind the last tooth. 1955 A. HUXLEY *Genius & Goddess* 20 Bang, comes a coronary, or whoosh, go the kidneys! 1957 G. SMITH *Friends* iia. 32 Pa was carried off by a coronary about ten years ago. 1967 *Spectator* 11 Aug. 159/3 In a survey of 900 patients with coronaries in Belfast, it was found that only just over 400 reached hospital.

'coronary, *sb. rare.* [ad. med.L. *coronāria*, f. *coronārius*: see CORONER.] The office of a coroner.

1872 *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* p. xxiii, The offices of..Justiciary, Coronary, and Admiralty of St. Andrews.

†**'coronate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *corōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corōnā-re* to crown.] Crowned.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlix. i. 3 With croune of golde full royally coronate. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1247 William conquerour..Was coronate at London.

coronate ('kɒrənət, -eɪt), *a.* [f. as prec., from CORONA in modern uses.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a corona or crown; = CORONATED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 201 Cells..described as coronate within. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coronate*, furnished with a coronet.

coronate ('kɒrəneɪt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *corōnāre* to CROWN *sb.*] *trans.* To crown. (See also CORONATED.)

1623 in COCKERAM II. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., Instead of Coronating your deserved Worth. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 163 A round purplish knob..coronated by a long membrane. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 487 It was coronated by an aristocracy dispensing clerical patronage on religious principles.

coronated ('kɒrəneɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

†1. Of flowers: Arranged in a whorl: cf. CORONE.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. ii. App. (1682) 175 Sometimes, they [Flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, Coronated, as in *Pulegium*.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Furnished with a corona, or something resembling a crown; *spec.* in *Conchol.* applied to spiral shells which have their whorls surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 320 A small Coronated Fruit. 1703 G. J. CAMEL *ibid.* XXIII. 1427 A small dry berry coronated somewhat like a clove. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 113 Shell ventricose, coronated. *Ibid.* 145 Whirls angular or coronated.

†3. = CORONETED. *Obs.*

1767 *Babler* II. 110 All the insolence of coronated pride.

4. Made crown-like. (*nonce-use.*)

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 143 He was..a true ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, and the ragged edges of his old hat seemed to become coronated as I looked at him.

coronation (kɒrə'neɪʃən). Also 4–5 -cioun, 5 -tyown, -cyone, 5–6 -cyon, -cion, (5 corenacyon, 6 cronation, 7 corronation). [a. OF. *coronacion*, *-ation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **corōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corōnāre* to CROWN *sb.* (In 16–17th c. refashioned as CROWNATION, q.v.)]

1. a. The action of crowning; the ceremony of investing a sovereign, or the consort of a sovereign, with a crown as an emblem of royal dignity, on or soon after his accession.

1388 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* Prol., This secounde book of Kingis makith mencioun of the coronacioun of Dauith. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. (1890) 193 The coronacyon of sadoyn and of his wyff Beatrix. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 3 You come to..behold The Lady Anne, passe from her Corronation. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 261 The stone on which the emperors formerly kneeled at their coronation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 381 He does not seem to have received the ecclesiastical rite of coronation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (*e.g.* 'crowning' at draughts).

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled..The fourth in his coronacion [with the crown of thorns]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 The day of our owne coronation with an incorruptible crowne of glorie. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 27 The loss of three of her men [at draughts] at a swoop aggravated by the coronation of an opponent.

2. *fig.* Crowning of a work; completion.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. Prayer, The saluation of our soules, and the coronation of thy gifts in vs. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 491 Mingling togither their blood for a..coronation of their long and perfect love. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 393 This is about the coronation of a climax, some will surely think.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. **coronation oath,** that taken by a sovereign at his coronation; **coronation rolls** (see quot. 1883).

1587 *Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 25 For bread & drinke which the ringers toke on the coronation day, vj d. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 195 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day, sir. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/2 The Treasurer of the Houshold threw about the Coronation Medals. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 6 By the first of William and Mary, chap. vi. the Coronation-Oath is establish'd. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 139/2 A kind and good King, whose coronation robes are but a few months old. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 Handel's coronation anthem..was played by Dr. Camidge on the organ. 1883 W. JONES *Crowns & Coron.* 284 The coronation rolls contain the commission and proceedings of the commissioners appointed to hear and declare claims of service to be performed at coronations, as well as the oaths taken by the king or queen when crowned. 1963 *Guide to Contents of Public Record Office* I. 18 Coronation Rolls... These contain the formal record of the Coronation ceremony and of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of service to be performed at coronations, and also the oath taken and the declaration made and signed by the Sovereign when crowned.

b. Designating articles produced to commemorate a particular coronation.

1838 C. M. YONGE *Let.* 6 Aug. in C. Coleridge *C. M. Yonge* (1903) 133 The thimble is a Coronation thimble. On one side of the rim it has 'Victoria' and on the other 'Crowned, 28th of June 1838'. *c* 1909 D. H. LAWRENCE *Collier's Friday Night* (1934) 1. 4 Over the mantelpiece, which is high, with brass candlesticks and two 'Coronation' tumblers in enamel, hangs a picture of Venice. 1938 L. MACNEICE *I crossed Minch* II. xii. 165 The china cupboard contained Silver Jubilee and Coronation mugs. 1967 A. LASKI *Seven Other Years* xiii. 192 The Coronation mug (Edward VII) he sometimes used for drinking tea.

coronation, obs. var. CARNATION³.

Coronation Street (kɒrə'neɪʃən striːt). The name of a television series about the inhabitants of a street in a working-class area in northern England: used allusively to denote a typical street of this sort. Hence as *adj.*, working-class.

1962 *Harper's Bazaar* Aug. 31/1 In the heart of Britain's countless Coronation Streets. 1966 *Punch* 24 Aug. 305/1 Dialogue mainly well-reported, but occasionally *Coronation Street*. 1966 A. LA BERN *Goodbye Piccadilly* x. 96 The only language difficulty you're likely to experience is understanding the Coronation Street accents. 1970 J. WAINWRIGHT *Prynter's Devil* vii. 147 The area—lower working class—typical 'Coronation Street'.

†**coronator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *corōnātor*, agent-n. f. *corōnāre* to crown.] One who crowns.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 86 It is to be hartily wished they were sent to the Creator of the Romish Saints Tyburne their Coronator.

corona'torial, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *corōnātor* CORONER + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a coroner.

1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar. 332/1 The Times..attacked the coronatorial system fiercely.

†**corone.** *Obs.* An early form of CROWN *sb.*, frequent in 14–15th c., but obs. by 1500. In the following, app. a new formation from L. *corona*: see CORONA 1–3, 8.

1569 J. SA[NFORD] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 A certaine continuall circle of light, which they call Stephanen, that is to saie, a Corone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 73 His floures do grow like crownes or garlandes rounde about the stalke..The seede doth grow in the smal corones from whence the floures fell of.

corone-, corownement, obs. ff. CROWNMENT.

coronel(l, obs. f. COLONEL, CORONAL.

coroner ('kɒrənə(r)). Forms: 4– coroner, (4 corowner, 6 -nere, croner, 7 corroner). See also CROWNER. [a. AF. *coruner*, *corouner*, f. *corune*, *coroune* CROWN *sb.*, the original title being *custos placitorum coronæ* guardian of the pleas of the crown. The suffix is -ER² 2, corresp. to F. *-ier*, L. *-ārius*, as in *falconer*, *officer*, *treasurer*, *gardener*, etc. The title was correctly latinized as *corōnārius*. But at an early date the ending was confused with that of verbal agents in *-er* (though never app. written *-or*, *-our*), and was rendered into Latin as *corōnātor* (already in *Magna Carta*).]

1. An officer of a county, district, or municipality (formerly also of the royal household), originally charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the crown; in modern times his chief function is to hold inquest on the bodies of those supposed to have died by violence or accident.

Believed to be first instituted in 1194 under the ordinance cited below.

coroner's inquest: the inquiry or investigation as to the cause of death held by the *coroner's court*, a tribunal of record, consisting of the coroner and twelve jurymen (the *coroner's jury*) summoned for the inquest.

[1194 *Ordinance* in Hoveden (Rolls) III. 262 In quolibet comitatu eligantur tres milites et unus clericus custodes placitorum coronæ. 1204 *Rotuli Chart.* 129/2 Per coronarios comitatus Sumerset. 1275 *Act 3 Edw. I*, c. 10 Pur ceo que petit gent e meins sages sunt esluz ia de novel communaument al office de Coruner. 1292 BRITTON I. i §6 Et en noster hostel soit un Corouner, qi face le mester de la Coroune par mi la verge, par tut ou nous seroms et vienoms en noster reaume. *Ibid.* I. xii. §4 Et si nul homme murge en

prisoun, si volom nous, qe le Corouner voise veer le cors, et prenge bone enqueste de sa mort, coment il avera esté mort.] *c* **1325** *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxii, At justices and at shiryves, Corowners, and chancelers. *a* **1400** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Twey coroners by-lyþ þat þer be in Wynchestre. **1480** CAXTON *Chron.* ccxxi. 212 Robert of Hamond that was coroner of the kynges houshold. **1591** LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 38 That the Coroner of the Household have his proper power within his Verge, and that he and others have the order of Weight and Measure throughout the Realme. **1607-72** COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., The Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench is the Soveraign Coroner of the whole Realm .. There are certain Charters belonging to Colledges, and other Corporations, whereby they are licenced to appoint their Coroner within their own Precincts. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. of Devon* §215 (1810) 224 If any man die in the forest, the coroner of Lidford shall crown him. **1641** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 11 The office of Corroner and Attorney in the Kings Bench. **1762** GOLDSM. *Nash* 96 The coroner's jury being impanelled, brought in their verdict lunacy. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 271 The court of the coroner is also a court of record, to enquire when any one dies in prison, or comes to a violent or sudden death, by what manner he came to his end. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, The coroner's inquest and the funeral over, daylight was again admitted. **1885** TENNYSON *Despair* xxi, Our orthodox coroner doubtless will find it a felo-de-se.

2. The chief officer or sheriff of a sheading in the Isle of Man.

1577 in M. A. Mills *Stat. Laws I. of Man* (1821) 58 All Coroners shall make a general Search four Times in the Yeare for my Lord his Profitt,.. every Coroner within his own Sheading. **1653** [see SHEADING]. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 452/2 The coroner of the sheading, who is appointed annually by the governor, is a kind of sheriff. **1894** [see SHEADING].

'coronership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a coroner.

1447-8 in *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) 121 Theire power that longeth to theire office of coronershipp. **1884** *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 The incumbents, for the time being, of the various coronerships.

†**'coronest,** *a. Obs.* Also corounnest, coroundest. [= *coren-est*: see COREN.] Choicest.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 624 Arystotill.. one of þe coronest clerkis þat euer knew letter. *Ibid.* 1910, I, þe corounnest [*Dubl. MS.* Coroundest] kyng of kyngis all othire.

coronet ('kɒrənɪt), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 coronette, 5-8 -ett, (7 coronate), 6- coronet. [a. OF. *coronete, -ette*, later *couronnette*, dim. of *corone, couronne* CROWN *sb.*: see -ET[1]. Also reduced to CRONET, and refashioned as CROWNET, q.v.]

1. a. A small or inferior crown; *spec.* a crown denoting a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign, worn by the nobility, and varying in form according to rank.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 603, .iii. ladyes rychely clad in golde and sylke, with coronettes vpon theyr heddes. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 185 The Duke weryth a coronet ouer a cap of sylke. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 239 I sawe Marke Antony offer him a Crowne, yet 'twas not a Crowne neyther, 'twas one of these Coronets. **1613** —— *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 54, 1 All the rest are Countesses. 2 Their Coronets say so. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* x, 'By my coronet—by my knightly faith, it is true!' said the Earl. **1833** TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.* vii, Kind hearts are more than coronets. **1876** *World* V. 3 He has no children to whom he might bequeath the well-earned coronet.

fig. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 99 The fair star That gems the glittering coronet of morn.

b. A figure of a coronet (in *Heraldry*, etc.).

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 872 Ladies.. With coronets at their footmen's breeches. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. iv, Are there no charms in the thoughts of having a coronet on your coach? **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 265 It.. became a usage in the fifteenth century to have the Crest to rise from out of a Coronet.

c. *transf.* A terminal or crowning circlet of spines, hairs, or other small objects.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 385 *Coronula* .., a coronet or semicoronet of fixed spines observable at the apex of the posterior *Tibia* in *Fulgora candelaria*, etc.

2. a. A fillet or wreath of beautiful workmanship or precious materials, worn as an ornament round the temples; *esp.* in modern costume, a decorative part of a woman's head-dress, consisting of a plate or band of metal, or the like, encircling the front of the head.

1599 *Microcynicon* (Fairholt), But oh her silver framed Coronet With lowe downe dangling spangles all beset. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 38 Wearing of perriwigs, and other hair coronets and top-gallants. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2230/4 A pair of Flanders lac'd Ruffles and Coronet. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 132 He made a nice garland, or rather a coronet, of sundry strings of beads. **1822** S. ROGERS *Italy, Ginevra*, And on her brow, fairer than alabaster, A coronet of pearls. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 49 They wear gay coronets of plumes, particularly those of the swan.

b. A chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 57 She his hairy temples then had rounded, With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 That varietie of floures which she gathered and couched together.. in her Coronets. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 400 We find it [the Nymphæa].. used for a kind of coronet upon figures of Orus. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 335 Thy coronet of rich flowers.

3. = CORONA 7 b; formerly, also, a whorl of small flowers as in Labiates; a flowering head of an umbelliferous or composite plant (cf. CORONA 7 c).

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 The coronettes of their Pasnepes and Garden Thistles.. [are said] to be twelue Cubites compasse. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CCX, Feild Calamint with whorled Coronets. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 Sometimes there is within, or upon, the corolla, a cup, as in the Daffodil, or a ring of scales, as in the Passion-flower; this is the *Coronet*.

†**4.** *Arch.* The capital of a column. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 301 Pilers.. upon whose coronettes or heades the.. rofe of the Churche maye reste.

5. a. *Farriery.* The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, immediately above the coffin; also the bone of this part, the CORONARY bone.

1696 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* V. xii. 223 Rasing the Hoof from the Coronet or top of it to the very bottom.. until the Bloud come. **1792** OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 122/2 The coronet of a horse's foot, is that part on the very top of it where the hair grows. **1833** SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 94 In the horse's leg the five bones.. of the second phalanx [are consolidated] into the lesser pastern or coronet.

b. The bur or ring of bone on the head of a deer, at the base of an antler.

1898 LYDEKKER *Deer of all Lands* 6 Towards the completion of its [*sc.* the antler's] growth a more or less prominent ring of bone, termed the burr or coronet, is deposited at its base just above the junction with the pedicle.

6. = CORONAL *sb.* 3. (See also CRONET.)

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

7. Short for *coronet moth*: see 8.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **coronet moth,** a collector's name of *Acronycta Ligustri*.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* liii, I perceived among the carriages.. a coronet-coach. **1819** SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Coronet Moth (*Noctua Ligustri*). **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 161 Old family-trees, especially of the coronet-bearing kind. **1869** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths*, No. 432 The Coronet.

'coronet, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confer a coronet upon; to adorn as with a coronet; to place a coronet upon (a person's head); also *fig.* Hence **'coroneting** *vbl. sb.*

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. Introd. v, The simple lily-braid That coronets her temples. *c* **1830** BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 98 Mr. Eden, afterwards coroneted by the title of Lord Auckland. **1881** 'MARK TWAIN' *Prince & Pauper* xxxii. 348 He puts her coronet where it will be convenient to her hand when the time for the simultaneous coroneting of the nobles shall arrive. **1900** *Daily News* 1 May 2/4 The circle of Westmoreland and Cumberland hills.. still coroneted with snow. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 10/1 The moment the crown was on the head of the Queen the peeresses all coroneted themselves.

coronet, obs. f. CORNET.

coroneted ('kɒrənɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* Also -etted. [f. CORONET *sb.* (or *v.*) + -ED.] Adorned with, bearing, or wearing, a coronet; of persons, often equivalent to 'belonging to the peerage'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 119 She.. looked at the seal, ostentatiously coroneted. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ix. 197 The staid conduct.. of a succession of coronetted actresses. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. 24 The lady.. getting out of her coroneted carriage. **1872** LONGSTAFFE *Her. Durham* 24 None of his own [Bp. de Bury's] charming seals give the Coronetted Mitre. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/5 Coroneted 'eccentrics' who in other ranks would have been called other names.

coronetty, -ee, *a. Her.* Made like a coronet; ornamented on the upper side coronet-wise.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iv. 33/1 He beareth Or, a Bend Archee, Coronettee on the top side, Gules. Some say haveing the higher side Coronett-wayes. Morgan.. termeth this a Coronet in Bend, but he should then have said (Extended in Bend) because it reacheth from side to side of the shield. **1886.** PARKER *Gloss. Heraldic Terms* 108 These are the paternal arms of his R.H. Prince Albert. The bearing is sometimes called 'a ducal coronet in bend', and sometimes, more properly, 'a bend archee coronetty'.

coronice, -nich, obs. ff. CORNICE.

co'roniform, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **corōniformis*, f. *corōna* crown: see -FORM. In mod.F. *coroniforme*.] Crown-shaped.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 39 The Stigma is.. Coroniform, or Crown-shaped in Pyrola. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

coronilla (kɒrə'nɪlə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Tournefort *Inst. Rei Herb.* (1700) 650), dim. of L. *corona* (see CORONA).] A member of a genus of shrubs or herbs so called, which belongs to the family Leguminosæ and includes plants bearing mostly yellow flowers in umbels.

1793 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* VI. 185 (*caption*) Rue-Leaved Coronilla. **1873** *Young Englishwoman* Jan. 30/2 Some.. of the following plants should be in flower.. coronillas, jasminum nudiflorum.. in addition to zonale and other geraniums. **1917** H. MONRO *Strange Meetings* 28 Coronilla! Coronilla! Heavy yellow tepid bloom. **1933** R. ALDINGTON *All Men are Enemies* I. xi. 102 Mediterranean pines and twisted oaks and chestnuts stood among a magnificence of arbutus, giant white heath, yellow coronilla. **1961** R. W. BUTCHER *Brit. Flora* I. 617 This Purple Coronilla is a stout, much-branched, straggling, glabrous perennial.

coronillin (kɒrə'nɪlɪn). *Chem.* [ad. F. *coronilline* (Schlagdenhauffen and Reeb 1897, in *Arch. de Pharmacodynamie* III. 5), f. CORONILLA + -IN[1].] A bitter, yellow glucoside contained in the seeds of species of Coronilla, esp. *C. scorpioides*, and having a stimulating effect on the heart.

1897 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXII. I. 433 Coronillin is obtained by digesting the powdered seed.. with six times its weight of water at 100°. **1939** *Thorpe's Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 366/2 *Coronillin*, $C_{23}H_{33}O_{10}$,.. the glycoside of the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides* and *C. varia*, is hydrolysed to glucose and an aglucone, $C_{17}H_{23}O_5$.

‖**coronis** (kɒ'rəʊnɪs). [L. *corōnis*, a Gr. κορωνίς curved stroke or flourish at the end of a book or chapter, hence *fig.* in sense 1 below; also in sense 2. So in mod.F.]

†**1.** The conclusion, end. *Obs. rare.*

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 38 (D.) The coronis of this matter is thus; some bad ones.. were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.

2. *Greek Gram.* A sign resembling an apostrophe (') , placed over a vowel as a mark of contraction or crasis; e.g. κἀγαθός for καὶ ἀγαθός.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 60 Over a crasis is commonly written the sign ', called coronis (κορωνίς). **1863** W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* §16.

coronitis (kɒrə'naɪtɪs). [f. CORON(ARY + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the coronary substance of the hoof of a horse.

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* **1950** J. J. O'CONNOR *Dollar's Vet. Surg.* (ed. 4) iii. 958 Gangrenous coronitis.. may result from an open wound and infection by the bacillus of necrosis or other virulent organism.

coronium (kɒ'rəʊnɪəm). [f. CORONA 2, on the analogy of chemical names in -IUM.] An element formerly supposed to exist in a gaseous state in the sun's corona: the spectral lines attributed to it are now known to be due to highly ionized atoms of iron, nickel, and other elements. (Cf. HELIUM.)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* VI. §207 The characteristic feature of the visual spectrum [of the sun's corona] is a bright line in the green.. It coincides with a dark line.. on Kirchhoff's map of the solar spectrum.. This dark line.. is a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element, which has been called *Coronium* after the analogy of Helium. **1898** *Daily News* 22 July 5/1 The latest sensation in the scientific world is the discovery of 'terrestrial coronium'. **1956** H. S. JONES in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 122 When the light of the corona is analysed with a spectroscope, it is found to contain radiations which have not been observed in the laboratory. When they were first observed, and for many years afterwards, they were attributed to a hypothetical unknown element, which was named 'coronium'. Modern atomic theory left no room for such an element.

coronix, obs. f. CORNICE.

†**'coronize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *corona* crown + -IZE (perh. in quot. 1592 associated with *corōnix* CORNICE).] *trans.* To crown, adorn with a coronet or coronal.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 An arched Eminence, adorned with coronised Lyneaments and grauings. **1596** FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Be Drakes worth royalized by your wits, That Drakes high name may coronize your writs. **1606** FORD *Fame's Mem.* cxviii, To coronise high-soar'd gentility. **1623** COCKERAM, *Coronize*, to crown.

coronofacial (kɒ,rəʊnəʊ'feɪʃəl), *a. Anat.* [f. CORON(AL + FACIAL.] Relating to the coronal suture and the face: in *c. angle* (see quot.).

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 291 The corono-facial angle of Gratiolet, formed by the meeting of the plane passing across the coronal suture of both sides and the facial line.

coronograph, coronographic, original forms of CORONAGRAPH, CORONAGRAPHIC *a.*

coronographer, obs. f. CHRONO-.

coronoid ('kɒrənɔɪd, kɒ'rəʊnəʊɪd), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. κορώνη crow: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Applied to processes of bones of a curved form like a crow's beak, and to parts in connexion with these; *esp.* the *c. process* of the lower jaw, and that of the ulna, and the *c. fossa* of the humerus.

1741 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 27 Such Processes as terminate in a sharp Point, have the general Name of coronoid bestowed on them. **1808** REEVE *ibid.* XCVIII. 177 The zygomatic process terminates at the coronoid process of the lower jaw. **1865** *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 The coronoid origin of this muscle. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronoid fossa*, a depression above the inner segment of the trochlear surface of the lower end of the humerus for the reception of the coronoid process of the ulna in flexion of the forearm.

B. *sb.* Any of several bones in the lower jaw of certain lower vertebrates.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 339 To the quadrate region belongs the squamosal; to the mandible a dentary, and in *Sauropsida* a splenial, coronoid, angular, and supra-angular. **1903** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 17 Mar. 267 In *Eudynamys*, *Cuculus*, and *Guira* the rami are pierced by a long lateral vacuity, which is partly closed by a long and slender coronoid. **1951** G. R. DE BEER *Vertebrate Zool.* (ed. 2) xx. 257 *Cynognathus* has a large dentary, while the articular, angular, supra-angular, prearticular, coronoid, and splenial are small.

corons: see CURRANT.

coronula: see next.

coronule (kɒ'rəʊnjuːl). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *corōnula*, dim. of *corōna* crown. The L. form is sometimes used.]

1. *Bot.* An appendage like a small crown or coronet surmounting a seed, etc.: cf. CORONA 7 a.

1806 GREGORY *Dict. Acts & Sc.* I. 255 The coronula is .. a small sort of calyx adhering to the seed, like a little crown. **1866** *Treas. Bot., Coronule*, the small calyx-like body which crowns the nucule of *Chara*. [Called CROWN in transl. of Sachs.] **1881** GROVES in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 2 The small size and shortness of the nucleus and coronula.

2. *Zool.* A kind of acorn-shell or barnacle of the genus *Coronula* of Cirripeds; parasitic on Cetacea.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 686/1 All the Balanids—with the exception of the Coronules—have calcareous bases. **1876** *Beneden's Animal Parasites* 57 Eschricht has in vain offered a reward to him who would send him coronulæ still attached to the umbilical cord.

coroplast ('kɒrəplæst). *Antiq.* Also koroplast. [ad. Gr. κοροπλάστης, f. κόρη girl, doll: see -PLAST. Cf. F. *coroplaste*.] One who makes terracotta figures.

1885 *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 Oct. 286/3 The Myrinæan *coroplasts*, or manufacturers of terra-cottas, were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. [**1886** J. H. WRIGHT tr. *Collignon's Gk. Archæol.* 239 The art of the *coroplastes*, or modeller of figurines.] **1888** *Amer. Jrnl. Archæol.* IV. 417 The independence and capriciousness which characterize the work of Greek koroplasts. **1936** *Antiquity* X. 249 The coroplasts who made these figures can be identified by their signatures. **1950** H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* v. 163 Greek soldiers of fortune would now and again drift to Cyprus and furnish a subject for local koroplasts. **1952** *Antiquity* XXVI. 104 The Tarsus koroplasts were more closely allied .. with those of Alexandria than with the more sophisticated craftsmen of Myrina and Tanagra.

coroplasty, corotomy: see COR-[2].

coroseis, *sb. pl.*: see CORSIE.

corosif, -ive, etc., obs. ff. CORROSIVE.

corougle, obs. f. CORACLE.

coroun(e, corowne, obs. ff. CROWN *sb.*

corounal, obs. f. CORONAL.

coroundest, -nnest: see CORONEST.

corouns: see CURRANT.

†**co'rour,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *corour* = OF. *coreor*, later *coureur* courser, also as *adj.*] Fit for the course; *stede corour* = F. *cheval coureur*, courser.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2475 He leop upon a stede corour, And flowgh away withoute socour.

corowner(e, obs. f. CORONER.

‖ **corozo** (kɒ'rəʊsɒ). [Native name.]

A South American tree, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, allied to the palms; its seed is the *corozo-nut* (or *ivory-nut*), the hardened albumen of which furnishes the substance called vegetable ivory.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. 50 The fourth, which they call corozo, has a fruit larger than dates, of an exquisite taste; and proper for making cooling and wholsome draughts. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec., 367/2 Buttons are made .. from the corozo nuts. **1883** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 88/1 Besides vast quantities of corozo nut or vegetable ivory, Birmingham consumes tons upon tons of shells for buttons.

corp ('kɔːp), colloq. abbrev. of CORPORAL *sb.*[2] 1. Freq. as vocative.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1922** C. E. MONTAGUE *Disenchantment* iv. 56 'Them grey hairs should be a lot of use to you, corp.,' one of them would quite feelingly say. **1938** F. D. SHARPE *Flying Squad* vii. 84 'We are going to Hendon, aren't we, corp?' The corporal replied: 'Yes.' **1954** W. FAULKNER *Fable* (1955) 302 Do you want me to make them shut up, Corp?

corp, Sc. and north Eng. dial. f. CORPSE.

corpax, erron. scribal f. *corporax*, CORPORAS.

corperal(e, corperas: see CORPOR-.

corpes, -is, obs. ff. CORPSE.

†**'corpion.** *Obs.* Also corpchun, ? corphun, copshen. [Of uncertain etymology: perh. f. *corp-* body: the use of *les* in quot. 1516 does not make it certainly French. *Copshen* is prob. the same word, though the spelling suggests derivation from *cop* head.] Name of a quality of herring: see quot. 1758.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corphun [*H.P.* corpchun herynge]. **1512** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 322/3 Corpions 1 cade @ 4/3. **1516** *Ibid.* 323/2 Herrings called les corpions 1 cade @ 1/4. **1758** BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring .. the Shotten Herring .. the Copshen, which by some Accident or other has been deprived of its Head.

corpolent, obs. f. CORPULENT.

corporal ('kɔːpərəl), *a.* (*sb.*[1]) Forms: 4-5 corporell(e, 5 (corperall), 5-7 corporall, 5 -al. [a. OF. *corporal* (12th c.), later *corporel*, ad. L. *corporāl-em* bodily, f. *corpus, corpor-* body. See -AL[1].]

1. Of or belonging to the human body; bodily.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6759 Swynke he with his hondis corporelle. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 7 The corporal or bodelye sight. **1490** —— *Eneydos* xxix. 113 Fayre yeftes of nature, as is beaulte corporelle. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, His members corporall. **1547** *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 3 If they should be punished by death .. and with other corporall paine. **1641** in Nalson *Impart. Collect.* (1683) II. 482 It is this day ordered by the Commons .. that all corporal bowing at the Name .. be henceforth forborne. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. **1762** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 131 A favourite topic of ancient raillery was corporal defects. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 118 The achievements of Heracles are personal, indeed corporal.

b. Personal.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xx. 104 When the Victor hath trusted him with his corporall liberty. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 189 Taking his corporal leave of her. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 173 Since by a devise a freehold may pass without corporal tradition or livery of seisin. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 1. i. 22 The chancellor has given [to Master John Homyll in 1418] corporal and real possession of the foresaid benefice.

†**c.** Having a body, embodied. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. in Ashm. (1652) 172 The Spryt may Corporall be, And become fyx wyth hyt and substancyall. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 142 There they suppose Enoch and Elias are corporall to this day. **1647** W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 257 There are corporall Angels on earth.

†**2.** Of the nature of body or matter; corporeal, material, physical. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 Though the form and fashion of any thing That is a corporal body be destroyed. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 115/2 The worshipping of god with golde and siluer, & suche other corporall thinges. **1592** WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §50 D, Corporal things are such as of their own nature may be felt or seen. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* 1. iii. 81 What seem'd corporall Melted, as breath into the Wind. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* 1. viii. (1712) 23 Either God, or this corporal and sensible World must of itself necessarily exist. **1702** ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 644 Two principles; the one Good .. the other Evil, from whence proceeded the evil soul of man; together with the body, and all corporal creatures. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 475 The two Planets observed in Corporal Conjunction (that is where the one seems to touch or cover the other).

†**b.** Relating to material things; material. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* Contents ch. x, Thorow corporal promises, the prophet ledeth men vnto the promises that are fulfilled in Christ.

†**3.** Large of body. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Partenay* 4456 Sin þat gret thikke is, wonder corporall. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 202 As for flesh-meat, I thinke that a Hawke in England eats more in a moneth, than .. a sufficient corporall Burger does in six weekes.

†**4.** Having solidity; solid. *Obs.*

a. In early *Chem.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, One little Masse or Bead of corporal or yellow (though perhaps somewhat palish) Gold. *Ibid.* 131 In some grosse, or, as they speak, corporal Salts, such as Sea-salt, Salt-petre.

b. ***corporal number***: a number pertaining to cubic or solid measure.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (ed. 7) 59 A Cubique or Corporall number, having both length, breadth, and depth.

5. *Phrases.* **a.** ***corporal oath*** [med.L. *corporale juramentum*; cf. *corporaliter jurare*, also BODILY *oath*]: an oath ratified by corporally touching a sacred object, *esp.* the gospels, but sometimes the consecrated host, or relics of saints, and in heathen times the altar, etc., of an idol, as distinguished from a merely verbal oath, to which the body was, as it were, not a party. *arch.*

As the consecrated host or *corpus Dei* was sometimes the thing *corporaliter tactum*, the attributive 'corporal' has been held by some to refer to the host; but this is not historically tenable. See the treatment of the subject by Maskell, *Monum. Rit.* (1882) II. pp. li-liii; also the mediæval examples in Du Cange, s.v. *Jurare*, the Italian quots. in the *Vocab. Della Crusca* (1878) s.vv. *Corporale, Corporalmente*, etc.

[*c* **1300** THORN *Chron.* (in *Decem Script.* II. 1966) *Forma fidelitatis faciendæ.* Ego N. de C. juro ad hæc sancta Dei evangelia, præstito corporaliter sacramento, quod, etc. *c* **1300** ROBERT, BP. OF GLASGOW in Rymer II. 867 (Du Cange) Et cest serment avons nous fet sur le cors notre Seigneur.] **1534** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 128 By vertue of corporall othe gyven to the Universitie. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 29 b, Eche of theim takyng a corporall othe upon the holy Evangelistes. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 323 The eldest .. servant of his house .. (for he had rule over all which Abraham did possess), was not permitted to deal in this matter without taking a corporal oath beforehand [cf. *Gen.* xxiv. 2]. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 241 Untill he had taken his corporal oath (upon a booke) that he would, etc. **1675** tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 252 He would .. take his corporal oath his .. life was tedious. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 269 He .. confirmed the Truth of the .. written Deposition with his Corporal Oath, before us.

b. ***corporal punishment***: punishment inflicted on the body; originally including death, mutilation, branding, bodily confinement, irons, the pillory, etc. (as opposed to a fine or punishment in estate or rank). In 19th c. usually confined to flogging or similar infliction of bodily pain.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* 1. xii. (1602) 57 Corporall punishment, is eyther capitall, or not capitall. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 431 Imprisonment is a corporall punishment. **1714** *Act 1 Geo. I*, St. 2. c. 18 §14 To be kept to hard Labour, and suffer such corporal Punishment as the said Justice or Justices .. shall think fit. **1724** *Act 11 Geo. I*, c. 26 §10 Any Crime, importing a Capital or any other Corporal Punishment. **1827** HANSARD *Parl. Deb.* XVI. 679. 26 Feb., Mr. Hume proposed .. that it should be unlawful to inflict corporal punishment, by stripes or lashes, upon any soldier. **1836** O'CONNELL *Ho. Comm.* 14 Apr., They talked of 'corporal punishment'; they did not choose to use its right name—'flogging'. **1838** *Act 1-2 Vict.* c. 17 §7 (Mutiny Act) That a General Court-martial .. may sentence any Soldier to Corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, for Immorality, etc. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 26 The last reform .. is the abolition, a few weeks ago, of corporal punishment in the army.

c. ***corporal works of mercy***: works of mercy to the bodies of men, of which seven are reckoned.

15.. *Manuall of Prayers*, The Workes of mercy Corporall. To feed the hungry. To giue drinke to the thirsty. To cloathe the naked. To visitt and ransome the Captiues. To harbour the harbourlesse. To visitt the sieke. To burie the dead. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xxi. 711 He was ready to do the last corporal work of mercy to his departed sovereign.

†**B.** as *sb. pl.* (*elliptical.*). *Obs.*

1659 FULLER *Appeal Inj. Innoc.* III. 66 Naturals, corporals, morals, civils, intellectuals. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 821 When the soul goes out of this body, whether it be carried into any corporal places, or to incorporals like to corporals.

corporal ('kɔːpərəl), *sb.*[1] *Eccl.* Forms: 3 corporeal, 4-5 corporalle, (5 -erale), 6-7 -all, 6- -al. [ad. med.L. *corporālis* (*palla*), *corporāle* (*pallium*), in F. *corporal*, f. L. *corpus* body.]

†**1.** An ancient eucharistic vestment. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 We lærað þat ælc preost hæbbe corporalem þonne he mæssiġe. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 (transl. of prec.) That every Priest celebrating Mass, hath his Corporal.

2. A cloth, usually of linen, upon which the consecrated elements are placed during the celebration of the mass, and with which the elements, or the remnants of them, are covered after the celebration. Called also ***corporal-cloth***.

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 A 'palyoun' of cloth of gold; two 'corporalles'. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corporasse or corporalle, *corporale*. **1488** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 85 In ane vthir gardeviant:—In the fyrst, a lamp of siluer, a corporale with a cais. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cc. 237 This squier had with hym the patent and corporal. **1637** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Church Scot., Communion* Rubric, He that celebrates shall .. cover with a fair linen cloth, or corporal, that which remaineth of the consecrated elements. **1641** I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 3 He hath caused two cloathes to be made, which he cals Corporals, and these he useth to lay over the Bread in the Sacrament. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 64 They made use of Veils also .. which were made of Lawn, as the Corporal was, afterwards of Silk. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 38 Anciently, the Corporal-cloths were so large as to over-spread the whole altar. **1888** *Times* 22 June 13/3 Concerned in stealing a silk veil, two linen corporals, a silver cross .. from St. Peter's Church.

b. ***corporal-case***: a case for the corporal.

[Cf. **1488** in prec.] **1559** *Inv.* in *Reg. Episc. Aberd.* (Spalding Club) I. App. 90 Item a corporal case with a cover of cloath of gold.

corporal ('kɔːpərəl), *sb.*[2] *Mil.* [a. 16th c. F. *corporal*, var. of *capporal*, *caporal* (Littré), ad. It. *caporale* (Sp. *caporal*).

Diez and others take *caporale* as the original form, as a derivative of *capo* head; but this leaves the *-or-* unaccounted for. On the other hand, the *corporal* form is of considerable antiquity: Du Cange quotes from a letter of 1405, 'capitaneus, et ut ipsi [Venetians] vocant, *corporalis*'. This favours a derivation from It. *corpo*, L. *corpor-* body (i.e. of troops), with subsequent contamination by *capo*.]

1. A non-commissioned military officer ranking under a sergeant.

'He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentries, and keeps good order in the guard' (Stocqueler). ***Corporal's guard***: a small armed detachment such as is placed under the command of a corporal. Hence *fig.* a small body of followers or supporters.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 84 The Corporal is a degree in dignitie above the private souldior. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* 248 The word Caporall, which is a meere Italian, and also vsed by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce Corporall. **1642** *Declar. Lords & Com. For Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That each Company of Dragooners have an experienced Souldier to be a Corporall. *c* **1645** T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 Philipson .. sent a corporal with 20 horse. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶6 An old Soldier in the Civil Wars, who was Corporal of a Company in a Regiment of Foot. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 326, I, who command the largest British army that has been employed .. have not the power of making even a corporal. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, The key of the store-room, was under the charge of one of the corporals of marines. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶312 When Non-commissioned Officers are required to assist the Officers, Corporals may be appointed to act as Serjeants. **1888** *Times* 26 June 4/4 Mr. G. M., Corporal of Horse, Royal Horse Guards .. writes to correct the statement.

†**2.** ***corporal of the field***: a superior officer of the army in the 16th and 17th c., who acted as an assistant or a kind of aide-de-camp to the sergeant-major: see quot. 1622. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. ix. 153-5 The next great Officers..are the Foure Corporals of the Field, who haue their dependance only vpon the Serieant-Maior and are called his Coadiutors or assistants..who for their election ought to bee Gentlemen of great Dexteritie..such as haue at least been Captaines in other times..It is meet that all these foure Corporals of the Field bee exceeding well mounted. **1591** GARRARD *Art Warre* 156 Office and duetie of the foure Corporals of the field. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 415 Sent a Corporall of the field, to cause the like to be done in the Earle of Thomonds quarter.

3. *Naut.* †a. Formerly, a petty officer on board ship, part of whose duty consisted in teaching the sailors the use of small arms: see quot. 1626. b. 'The *ship's corporal* of the present day is the superior of the first-class working petty officers, and solely attends to police matters under the master-at-arms or superintendent-in-chief' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Corporall is to see the setting and releeuing the watch: and see all the souldiers and saylors keepe their Armes cleane, neate and yare; and teach them their vse. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 The Gunners at Sea did not exercise the Seamen in this knowledge, as the Corporal doth in Mustering of them with their musquets. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen..Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets..one Eighth Part. **1891** *Times* 20 Sept., A ship's corporal on duty in the Britannia.

4. A cyprinoid fresh-water fish, *Semotilus corporalis*. *U.S.*

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 427 The name Corporal seems to have been derived from the Dutch or German settlers of the Middle States. **1964** H. T. WALDEN *Familiar Fresh-water Fishes Amer.* 184 The fallfish is known to many anglers as chub, silver chub, chivin, windfish, and corporal.

†**'corporalate.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. CORPORAL *sb.*^{2} + -ATE^{1}.] A body commanded by a corporal; a corporal's guard or squad.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 Divided into parts and Corporolates under their Corporals and Sergeants.

corporality (kɔːpə'rælɪtɪ). Also 5 -ite, 6 -ytie, 7 -itie. [ad. late L. *corporālitās* (Tertullian), f. *corporāl-is* CORPORAL: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *corporalité* (Bossuet).]

1. The quality of consisting of matter; material or corporeal existence; materiality.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. XXVIII. (1495) 338 Sauynge the corporalite of eyther and contynuaunce of theyr substancyall partyes. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 7 Aristotle findeth corporality in the beames of light. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. iii. xxix, That fond grosse phansie ..Of the souls corporal'tie. **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 150 A Mathematicall corporality or bodiliness. **1711** S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 71 The Corporality of the Soul. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1464 Perhaps he..considered corporality and substantiality as identical ideas.

†b. as opposed to spirituality. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 34 Take her as she is in her self, not dimm'd and thickned with the mists of corporality; then is she a beauty. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. §21 Whether the spirituality of them shall refine the rest ..or the corporality, or earthliness of them, depress them.

†c. *Alchemy.* The gross and earthy part of anything, incapable of sublimation. *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IV. 52 In that Colour is the Quintessence contained, the residue is the Corporality. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 310 In this color are the Potestates contained, the residue is the 'Corporality'.

2. The quality of being embodied; embodied existence or condition.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xii, [They] deeply doubt if corporalitie were stroy'd Whether that inward first vitalitie Could then subsist. **1691** E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 358 The Precious Gold of Heavenly Corporality. **1847** *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 755 Until certified of his corporality, [we] shall set down the gentleman..as a member of an imaginary clan.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance or organism, body.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 217, I would much rather have repaired their minds with learning..than their corporalities with drugs.

†3. Corporate quality or organization of a society, town, etc. *Obs.*

1556 *Corpor. of Axbridge* in *3rd Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 303/2 The same yere oure Corporalytie was granted.

†b. *concr.* A body of men; a CORPORATION. *Obs.*

1603 [see CORPORALTY]. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* 5 Citations ..to be served by a corporality of griffonlike promoters and apparitors.

4. *pl.* Corporal or bodily matters; things pertaining to bodily wants, etc. Cf. *temporalities*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. x. 52 Motives of convenience, or mere corporalities, as I may say.

corporally ('kɔːpərəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CORPORAL *a.* (*sb.*^{1}) + -LY^{2}.]

1. In a corporal or bodily manner; by bodily or personal action; in or as to the body; bodily.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/3 Thus wrought our lord by the merites of the blessyd vyrgyne corporally whiche moche more habundantly wyrcheth by hir merytes to the sowles spirituelly. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 51 The whole fulnesse of the Godhead doth corporally dwell in Christ. **1600** E. BLOUNT *Hist. Portugall* (ed. 2) 40 Euery Harquebuzier that shoulde be found..without fiftie bullets ..shoulde be corporally punished. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 They did enter upon the Sea corporally by occupation. **1749** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 121 If Christ is not corporally present in the host, they grant their adoration to be idolatry. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. viii. 400 Euthymius..was corporally punished with blows and stripes. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 609 Whether the offence imputed was punishable corporally or by fine.

†2. *Astron.* Cf. CORPORAL *a.* (*sb.*^{1}) A. 2 quot. 1726. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 225 The Sunne.. is conjoined with many starres..and in the 8th of August is corporally conjoyned with Basiliscus.

†**'corporalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Corporal or physical condition; corporality.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. XXVIII. (1495) 338 The water abydyth in his corporalnesse by joynynge and contynuynge togiders of his parties.

corporalship ('kɔːpərəlʃɪp). [f. CORPORAL *sb.*^{2} + -SHIP.]

†1. A body of soldiers under the command of a corporal, or of a Corporal of the Field. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 28 If a corporall-shippe of pikemen be joyned togither with another of shot. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 7 This done, you shall deuide one hundred men into foure Corporallshipps or Squadrons. **1635** BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* CXX. (1643) 415 Three rots of pikes make a Corporalship. **1672** T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 191 He [the sergeant] shall march on the outside, where he may best..take charge of their several Corporalships.

2. The office or position of a corporal.

1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 192 The soldiers under his Corporalship. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* vii, Petitions for sergeancies and corporal-ships. **1858** *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 160 [He] had worked his way up from a corporalship of marines.

'corporalty, var. of CORPORALITY, a corporate body or corporation.

1603 in Sir R. Boyle *Diary* Ser II. (1887) I. 62 Two casks of Powder..they..unshipt..the Maior alledging that it was the act of the Corporalty.

†**'corporance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corporance, -ence* bodily form, stature, corpulence, f. *corporer* to embody, give a body to: see -ANCE.] Bodily size; physical proportions.

1570 G. BUCHANAN *Chamæleon*, Albeit it be small of corporance noghttheless it is of ane stronge nature.

corporas ('kɔːpəræs). Forms: 3 corporeals, 4 -aus, -eaus, corperaus, 4-6 -as, 5-7 corporass(e, 5-6 -ace, 5 corperax, -arax, (coperas, -arace), 6 -esse, (corprax), 5-9 corporas, 6-9 corporax. [ME. *corporaus*, a. OF. *corporaus*, (earlier *corporals*), nom. sing. of *corporal* = CORPORAL *sb.*^{1} (The same form was in OF. acc. pl., and remains in pl. as *corporaux*.)] = CORPORAL *sb.*^{1} 2.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Đe meshakele is of medeme fustain, and te corporeals sole and unshapliche. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 188 The calix, and the pateyn ok, The corporaus, the messe-gere. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 50 And eke the corperaus Onder the deakne vealdeth. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 Sixtus ordeyned þat þe corperas [*Harl. MS.* corporasse] schulde nouȝt be of silk noþer sendel. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/2 She made mo than fyfty corporas and sente them ..in to dyuerce chirches. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 551 Some gaue a coope and some a vestement Some other a chalice and some a corporace. **1543** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 47 Corporaxes, altar clothes, albys, towells. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, Then shall take so much Bread and Wine as shall suffice..laying the bread upon the corporas. **1655** FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 275 Three corporasses, whereof two white silk, and one blew velvet. **1884** *Life J. Skinner* IX. 174 The Rubric provides for the use of..a corporas, a paten, a bell, and some other things.

b. *Comb*, as *corporas bag, case, cloth*, etc.

1478 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 36) Item, payde for a Corporas Case..ij^{s}. iiij^{d}. **1522** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 117, iij fyne elle kerchers to be vsyd for corporas clothes. **1529** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 To the parishe churche..my dublett of cremysyne sattyn, to make thereof corprax cases. **1566** in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 51 One corporax cloth, one corporax bagg. **1853** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 189 A pair of corporals in a corporas case. **1869** MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 251 Richly-laced corporax cloths.

corporate ('kɔːpərət), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *corporāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corporāre*: see next.]

A. as *pa. pple.* 1. United into one body. *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. iii. (1495) 81 What is drawen and is lyke therto is corporate and onyd therto. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 123 Four several functions corporate in one.

†2. Embodied. *Obs.*

a **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 333 It were too long to tell you..how long it were ere I could forsake such folly, it was so corporate in me.

B. *adj.* †1. Large of body; corpulent. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 153 His body is so great and corporate. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vi. 62 Leane men have more blod, corporat men have more fleshe.

†2. Pertaining to or affecting the body. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 289 Goods and Possessions be things onely accompaniyng the honor of the body of the owner, and therefore they be called corporate. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 427 When the partie for not appearing should haue some great losse or corporate paine.

†3. Having a body, embodied; material. *Obs.*

c **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1057 In the whiche all maner shape and effigiation doth shyne clerely so well corporates [Fr. *corporéez*] as incorporates. **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 29 a/1 Al thinges, aswel..visible, as invisible, corporate, as incorporate. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corporate*, hauing a body. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* 442 Christ..is conceived to simply come into the corporate state of evil, and bear it with us.

4. Forming a body politic, or corporation.

Hence *corporate body, body corporate*: see BODY *sb.* 14. *corporate town*: a town possessing municipal rights, and acting by means of a corporation. *corporate county*: a city or town with its liberties, which has been constituted a county of itself, independent of the jurisdiction of the historical county or shire in which it is situated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c. 19 §10 In Hundredes, Townes Corporate and nott corporate, parisshes and all other places. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 130 These citizens..are to serve..in corporat townes where they dwell. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 (R.) Any person or persons, body politique, or corporate, or incorporate. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. iv. 85 There are also counties corporate. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 159 Corporate bodies are more corrupt and profligate than individuals. **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 33 The citizens of corporate towns. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The powerful and corporate association they formed amongst themselves. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 32 They no longer belong to a class, but to a body corporate.

b. *transf.* Forming one body constituted of many individuals.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 128 Such an organism as a crayfish is only a corporate unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.

5. a. Of or belonging to a body politic, or corporation, or to a body of persons.

corporate name: the name by which a corporation engages in legal acts.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 213 They answer in a joynt and corporate voice. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 6 Your endeavours, in your private, as well as corporate capacity. **1770** in *Examiner* 4 May (1812) 286/2 Lord Denbigh..asked what made a Corporate-act? Mr. Townsend, laughing, answered, an act of the Corporation. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 449 All county gaols, and..seventeen of the largest prisons under corporate jurisdiction. **1855** *Act 19-20 Vict.* c. 17 §24 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 248 The College, if a corporation, shall be assessed for the same in its corporate name. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. §1. 12 The land ceased to be public land and became what we style corporate or private property.

b. *corporate man* chiefly U.S. = *organization man* s.v. ORGANIZATION 4.

[**1971** A. JAY (*title*) Corporation man.] **1978** *Washington Post* 5 Sept. B4/4 The cowboy is the last of the rugged individualists, the last of the non-*corporate man. **1979** *Ibid.* 22 July H2/2 He didn't like government. 'I'm not a corporate man,' he said. **1986** *N.Y. Times Mag.* 8 June VI. 66/3 The corporate man's tie suggests power, authority and unflappable decorum.

†C. quasi-*adv.* Into the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. XX. (1495) 206 In yonglynges meete taken corporat nouryssheth..the body.

corporate ('kɔːpəˌreɪ(ə)t), *v. arch.* [f. L. *corporāt-*, ppl. stem of *corporāre* to form into or furnish with a body, f. *corpus, corpor-* body.]

†1. *trans.* To form into a corporation or body politic; to incorporate. *Obs.*

1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 All and singuler politike bodies spirituall in anie maner of wise corporated. **1598** STOW *Surv.* xlii. (1603) 449 Erected, corporated and endowed with landes. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt Brit.* xxvii. (1614) 53/1 This city..whom Henry VI corporated a county of itselfe. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 446 This Hospitall was..erected, corporated, and endowed..by Queene Mary.

2. To combine in one body; to incorporate (*with*); to embody.

1545 HEN. VIII in Stow *Chron.* (R.), Such notable vertues and princely qualities as you haue alleaged to be corporated in my person. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Corporated with the flower of Frankincense and aloes. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 1/1 In 'public spirit' London is notoriously and disastrously deficient. The great thing needful is to corporate its conscience.

3. *intr.* To unite or join in one body. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xix, Though she [the Soul] corporate with no World yet. **1865** G. MEREDITH *Farina* 61 At the threshold..a number of the chief burgesses of Cologne had corporated spontaneously to condole with him.

Hence **'corporating** *ppl. a*, incorporating.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 307 According to these chronicles, corporating mills, stamping mills, corning mills and solar stoves for drying the powder, were in use.

corporately ('kɔːpərətlɪ), *adv.* [f. CORPORATE *a.* + -LY^{2}.]

†1. In or as regards the body; bodily. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 269 He founded the abbey of Feuersham..where he nowe corporatly restyth.

2. In a corporate capacity; as a corporation.

1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in East *Reports* V. 310 General corporate acts required to be done by the whole body corporately assembled. **1836** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 118 The Honourable John Company (as the Court of Directors ..are corporately called in that country [India]).

'corporateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Corpulence. *Obs.* (Cf. CORPORATE *a.* 1.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XC. 36 Corpulence, corporateness or grosnes of the body. **1547** RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 43 It is a token of fattyng, or growyng to a corporatenesse.

†2. 'Bodiliness, bodily substance.' *Obs.*

1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

3. The quality of being a body corporate.

1755 in JOHNSON; thence in mod. Dicts.

corporation (kɔːpə'reɪʃən). Also 6 -acyon, 6-7 -cion. [ad. L. *corporātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of

action f. *corporā-re* to embody; in med. (Anglo) L. used in sense 2 below. Also in mod.F.: see Littré.]

†**1.** The action of incorporating; the condition of being incorporated. *Obs.*

1439 *Rotul. Parl.* V. 9/1, *18 Hen. VI*, c. 20 As touchyng the Corporation of the Toune of Plymouth. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Corporation, *corporation*. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Thother company called 'the Surgeons', be not incorporate, nor have anny maner of corporation. **1542** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. 376 An act..for the union and corporation of small and exile benefices.

2. A number of persons united, or regarded as united, in one body; a body of persons.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1348/2 He [Christ] doth ..incorporate all christen folke and hys owne bodye together in one corporacyon mistical. **1569** GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 14 The whole Churche..the whole corporation of those that are registered in the booke of life. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. §14 Some to appertain unto several corporations or companies of men. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 60/1 The most odious..projects.. framed, and executed, by almost a corporation of that religion. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* III. iv. 324 David [was] a grand preserver of them [Nethinims], who first made them a Corporation.

3. a. *Law.* A body corporate legally authorized to act as a single individual; an artificial person created by royal charter, prescription, or act of the legislature, and having authority to preserve certain rights in perpetual succession.

A corporation may be either *aggregate*, comprising many individuals, as the mayor and burgesses of a town, etc., or *sole*, consisting of only one person and his successors, as a king, bishop, or parson of a parish. According to their nature, corporations are termed *civil*, *ecclesiastical* (U.S. *religious*), *eleemosynary*, *municipal*, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iv. 23 If there be any, bee hee priuate person, or be it corporation. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 483 The Corporation or Body politike of the Citizens of Capua. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶10 Some fragment of antiquity, as the seal of an antient corporation. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 469 Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members so as to continue for ever..Corporations sole consist of one person only and his successors. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 150 Corporations aggregate cannot levy fines. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iv, What we should term a Company of Proprietors, but what they call in America a Corporation. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 446 The 'Santa Casa' is spoken of by them as a living person, a corporation sole on which the whole city depends. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 154 Some Universities have a visible existence in a number of individual members, and are then called Corporations.

b. Frequently used in the titles of incorporated companies, e.g. the *London Assurance Corporation*, *Irish Land C.*, *Oriental Bank C.*, *Peruvian C.*, etc.

4. An incorporated company of traders having (originally) the monopoly and control of their particular trade in a borough or other place; a trade-guild, a city 'company'. (Now so called only in legal or formal language.)

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 87 Ther is a corporacyon made by the auctorite of the Mayre amongst fischmongers w[t]yn the..towne. **1634** RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 40 The greatest of our Common-wealth have inrolled their names into the protection of some Corporation in this City. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4443/3 The several Corporations, or City Companies, marched from their respective Halls. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, The whole corporations of weavers in silk and woollen.

5. *spec.* The ***municipal corporation***; the civic authorities of a borough or incorporated town or city; the mayor, aldermen, and councillors. (A leading current use.)

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. §34. 607 The Lord Mayor being Head of the Corporation. **1829** SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* iv, The Corporation A fund for their keep supplied. **1846** M[c]CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 629 A branch of the Corporation of the City of London.

6. The body; the abdomen; esp. when large and prominent. *colloq.* and *vulgar.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1813) I. 156 Sirrah! my corporation is made up of good wholesome English fat. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., He has a glorious corporation. **1849** C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 242 Looming large in full canonicals..with the dignity of an ample corporation. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 10 Eglon was a notable instance that a well-fed corporation is no security to life.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***corporation carter***, ***clerk***, ***labourer***, ***land***, ***law***, ***lawyer***, ***line***, ***oath***, ***seal***, ***stock***, ***stop***, ***tax***, etc. (chiefly *U.S.*); **Corporation Act**, the act of 1661 requiring all persons holding municipal offices to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to abjure resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and making ineligible for office all persons who had not within a year partaken of the communion as administered by the Church of England.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 318 When all Burgesses..are entered into a Corporation by the Corporation Oath or Covenant. **1672** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 32 This very thing of Corporacion Lands. **1714** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 78 The Corporation Seale. **1771** *Carroll Papers* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XIV. 137 Does not the Corporation Law require Broader tred than 6 inches? **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. I. x. 133 The Corporation spirit has never prevailed among them. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, All the family race-cups and corporation-bowls! **1841** C. CIST *Cincinnati* 29 Between Main street and the corporation line. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi, A bill repealing the Corporation Act, which had been passed by the Cavalier Parliament. **1875** *Mass. Ho. Repr.* Doc. 15 (on Taxation) 122 The general corporation tax. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 22 Corporation Clerk. *Ibid.* 34 Corporation Carter. *Ibid.* 87 Corporation Labourer. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, *Corporation-stop*, a stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. (U.S.) **1893** 'O. THANET' *Stories Western Town* 215 He went away for an interview with the corporation lawyer. **1901** W. G. CORDINGLEY *Dict. Stock Exch. Terms* 29 Corporation Stocks refer to the Stocks, Loans and Debentures of the Corporations of the various towns and boroughs in the United Kingdom. **1911** *Amer. Yr. Bk. 1910* 326 The President's suggestion was followed, and the corporation tax became law. **1920** *Act 10 & 11 Geo. V* c. 18 §52 There shall be charged..a duty (in this Act referred to as 'corporation profits tax') of..five per cent. of those profits. **1931** J. T. ADAMS *Epic of Amer.* viii. 230 A corporation lawyer building up a merger of competing plants. **1965** *New Statesman* 16 Apr. 622/2 The corporation tax makes gilt-edged stocks less attractive to some investors.

Hence **corpo'rational** *a.*, of or belonging to a corporation; **corpo'rationer** (*nonce-wd.*), a member of a corporation; **corpo'rationism** (*nonce-wd.*), the system or principle of corporate action.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 238 Among all the soldier-officers, and mayors and corporationers. **1866** DICKENS *Lett.* 18 Jan., I sat pining under the imbecility of constitutional and corporational idiots. **1883** *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug., Individualism against corporationism. **1965** *Guardian* 4 Sept. 6/1 John Manduell's birthday message in this week's 'Radio Times'..sounded like the commonest kind of Corporational humbug.

corporatism ('kɔːpərətɪz(ə)m). [f. CORPORATE *ppl. a.* + -ISM.] = CORPORATIVISM. Hence **'corporatist** *a.*

1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Nov., Individualism has seemed in danger of being swamped by a kind of corporatism. **1935** *Economist* 5 Jan. 6/2 The Italian newspapers announce that 'Corporatism' has become a reality. **1938** *Tablet* 21 May 660/2 The Franquists owe much to the French Nationalist and Corporatist thinkers, such as Barrés. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 22 Aug. 465/3 Other proposals, such as a thoroughgoing corporatist reorganization of industry, are sympathetically reviewed and reluctantly rejected on the ground that they are impracticable. **1966** *Listener* 17 Mar. 373/1 Whether the Labour Government is going to make a sharp break with its traditional attitudes (which contain a strong dose of corporatism).

corporative ('kɔːrpərətɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *corporātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *corporāre* to embody + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *corporatif*.] **a.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a corporation; = CORPORATE *a.* 5.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vii. 121 She felt that a maintenance was due from corporative funds. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 144 It is the corporative life that property derives from organic law that makes all the value. **1883** *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 471/2 His treatment of the subject of monopolies, total or partial, individual or corporative.

b. Based upon corporate action or organization; *spec.* of a state, governed by or organized into corporations representing the employers and employed of the various industries and professions.

It. *stato corporativo* occurs 21 Apr. 1927 in Carta del lavoro §7.

1927 *Times* 18 Aug. 11/6 The Corporative State offers.. greater opportunities than the Liberal State. **1929** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 July 547/2 The Fascist Corporative State. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* X. 563/2 The industrial unit..is at present being worked into the fabric of the Italian state which will become the 'corporative State' when, in the judgment of its present leaders, the revolutionary stage has been passed. **1941** *Ann. Reg. 1940* 245 The new Under-Secretary [in Portugal] described the corporative system.. as 'the bulwark of our economic and social order'.

corporativism ('kɔːpərətɪˌvɪz(ə)m). [f. CORPORATIVE *a.* + -ISM.] The principle or practice of corporate action or organization; *spec.* a corporative system (see prec.).

1930 *Economist* 17 May 1099/1 To regard economics as a science whose principles, if properly formulated, can be equally well applied to liberalism, socialism or corporativism. **1937** *Times* 18 Dec. 13/6 If the economic frame-work of present-day Italy consists of a borrowed Socialism erected on an inchoate corporativism, the informing spirit is not egalitarian. **1938** *Downside Rev.* LVI. 382 Corporativism means a vocational organization, the grouping of individuals according to the function which they exercise in society. **1963** *Times* 3 June 9/6 The dangers of a producer-dominated economy tending to degenerate into syndicalism or corporativism outweigh the risks of an economy resting on consumer preferences.

corporator ('kɔːpəreɪtə(r)). [n. of agent in L. form f. *corporāre* to embody.] A member of a corporation, *esp.* of a municipal corporation.

1784 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 207/2 A man is not a corporator for his own sake. *a* **1832** MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 135 Almost all the sheriffs, and a majority of corporators and justices were..Catholics. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM. *Brit. Const.* iii. 49 The inhabitants, the individual corporators, did not hold of the Crown, but of the corporation. **1868** W. STEBBING in M. Pattison *Acad. Org.* i. 7 A corporator of the university is not necessarily a corporator of a college.

†**corporature.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *corporātūra*, f. *corporāre* to embody: see -URE.]

1. Bodily form and constitution; physique.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 318 Thinhabitauntes are men of good corporature. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 639 The King..is of a more eminent stature, and goodly corporature. **1671** BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 78 Those who are under the Sun are of a strong large corporature, and well composed body. **1678–96** PHILLIPS, *Corporature*, the form or constitution of the body.

2. = CORPORALITY 1; materiality.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. vi, That antiquate, secure, And easie dull conceit of corporature.

corporaus, corporax, var. CORPORAS.

†**'corpore,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *corpore-r* to embody, ad. L. *corporāre*: see CORPORATE *v.*] *trans.* To incorporate; to unite in one body.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 203 b/2 He corporyth and joyneth in himself waters and rennyth therto both in name & in substaunce.

corporeal (kɔː'pɔərɪəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *corpore-us* of the nature of body, bodily, physical (f. *corpus*, *corpor-* body) + -AL[1]: cf. CORPOREOUS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of the animal body as opposed to the spirit; physical; bodily; mortal.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 706 Corporeall shall hee [Christ] sit; and thence extend His doome on soules. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 6 How inconsistent..to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 281 Nor allowed of any manner of corporeal presence in the Sacrament. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 202 It was universally agreed that all that was Corporeal of Man died. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 153 The corporeal frame of every human being..is composed of the same mineral substances.

2. Of the nature of matter; material.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. §1 (1622) 332 Of things corporeal, and incorporeall; of things liuing, and without life. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 119 Whether ..the exsuction of the Air do prove the place..to be truly empty, that is, devoid of all Corporeal Substance. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 164 He holds..that..the Devils and the Damn'd are punish'd by a Corporeal Fire. **1788** REID *Aristotle's Log.* i. §2. 7 Are genera and species corporeal or incorporeal? **1864** BOWEN *Logic* x. 334 Our conception of any corporeal thing must include..those obvious qualities, such as shape, color, specific gravity, etc. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 533 That which is created is of necessity corporeal and visible and tangible.

3. *Law.* Tangible; consisting of material objects; *esp.* in ***corporeal hereditament***: see quot. 1767.

c **1670** HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 45 Some Goods are Corporeal..which may be handled, or seen; and some Incorporeal, as Priviledges, Liberties, Dignities, Offices. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 17 Corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects. **1844** WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* 11 A manor, which is corporeal property. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. §12 Corporeal [things] are those that are tangible, such as land, a slave, a garment, gold, silver, and other things innumerable.

b. Bodily; wherein the body is affected.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 271 Degrees of nobility..by immediate grant from the crown: either expressed in writing, by writs or letters patent, as in the creations of peers and baronets; or by corporeal investiture, as in the creation of a simple knight.

†**4.** Formerly used where CORPORAL is now employed. *Obs.*

1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 13 Death or any corporeal punishment. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 1 Can a man really suffer corporeal pain, and have at the same time all the criteria, etc.? **1831** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 408 He could enforce discipline by the infliction of corporeal punishment.

B. *sb. pl.* [= *corporeal things*.] Things material.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. vi, They [the senses] never knew ought but corporealls. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 779 We should think of Incorporeals, so as not to Confound their Natures with Corporeals.

b. Things pertaining to the human body. *rare.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 129/1 Of their mental powers, men..form in general a pretty fair estimate, but they are often sadly out respecting corporeals.

c. *Law.* Corporeal possessions.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. §14 Nor does it affect our definition that there are corporeals included in an inheritance.

cor'porealism. [f. CORPOREAL *a.* + -ISM.] Materialism. Also *fig.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 25 Imputations of Corporealism and Atheism. *Ibid.* 767 The very Principles of the Atheistick Corporealism. **1894** *Classical Rev.* VIII. 463/2 Professor Windelband fully admits the naive corporealism of the earliest Greek philosophy. **1924** W. J. LOCKE *Coming of Amos* vii, I ought to have..taken him to London..and generally given him all the advantages, within my command, of the Higher Thought and the Lower Corporealism.

†**cor'porealist.** *Obs.* A materialist.

1646 J. MAINE *Serm. Unity* (1647) 37 Another is a Corporealist, and holds the death of the Soul with the Body. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §259 Some corporealists and mechanics, who vainly pretended to make a world without a God. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 329 The atheists,

I believe, to a man were all corporealists, holding no other substance in nature besides matter. **1836** *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 253 *note*, Perhaps .. we may prove him a corporealist.

corporeality (kɔːpɔəriːˈælɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being corporeal; bodily form or nature; materiality.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶157 Emancipated from the gabardine of corporeality. **1702** ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* III. iv. 375 He falsely maintained the Corporeality as well as the Traduction of the soul. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 333 And assume corporeality as easily as form. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 801 The nature of the soul, whose corporeality he asserted.

b. *humorously*. Bodily substance; body.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ix. 112 Put your head, and subsequently your corporeality, into the long low coffee or tap-room.

corporealization (kɔːpɔəriːəlaɪˈzeɪʃən). [n. of action f. next.] The making or figuring (*of* anything) as corporeal.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* viii. (1865) 192 An animalization of religion and corporealization of God.

cor'porealize, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render corporeal; to materialize. Hence **cor'porealized**, **cor'porealizing** *ppl. a.*

1797 COLERIDGE in *Athenæum* 19 July (1890) 98/2 A Mother is so holy and divine a being that I cannot endure any corporealizing epithets applied to her. **1833** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 362 Deeply corporealised and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality.

corporeally (kɔːˈpɔəriːəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CORPOREAL + -LY².] In a corporeal manner; in or as to the body; bodily.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 53 Christ being thus really and Corporeally there. **1744** WARBURTON *Rem. Occas. Reflec.* II. §5 They heard Jesus use a word in their vulgar idiom which signified to see corporeally. **1884** *Chr. Commw.* 12 June 833/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

cor'porealness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Corporeal quality or condition; materiality.

1731 in BAILEY. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. §13 The poor leaves or waves were left, in mere cold corporealness.

corporeity (kɔːpəˈriːɪtɪ). Also 7 -iety, -ity. [ad. med.L. *corporeitās*, f. *corpore-us*: see CORPOREAL and -ITY. Cf. F. *corporéité*.]

1. The being of the nature of body; the quality of being, or having, a material body.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, These paradoxes of their [spirits'] power, corporeity, mortality, taking of shapes. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The Notion of a Spirit, or substance void of corporeity. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* II. 115 God .. is as void of Passion, or Affection, as he is of Quantity, or Corporeity. **1836** I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* 30 It is probable that sensation is the result of corporeity. **1865** MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 358 Corporeity, life, rationality, and any other attributes of man.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxvii, How one Form may Inact a various Corporeity. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 The outward Senses apprehend only the corporiety or substance of things represented unto them. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 283/2 Mind and matter, spirit and corporeity. **1884** PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Prison* xvi. (1885) 400 Imagining a subtle attenuated corporeity as investing the soul.

c. Bodily personality; body, person. *colloq.*

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 74 The very physical corporeity of a good and pure man commands respect and reverence. **1880** *World of Cant* xl. (1885) 313 The dripping corporeity of the saturated saints.

†**2.** Earthliness; fleshliness; carnality. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 50 Moses, having to deal with such Terrestrial Spirits, Sons of Sense and Corporeity. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated .. from the Filth and unclean Tinctures of Corpority.

3. Material or physical nature or state. †Sometimes = Quantity of matter, density (*obs.*).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. ii. 155 An incomparable eviction of the Corporeity of Magneticall Effluviums. **1673** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6103 Whether the Corporeity of Light would be in hast determin'd by meer Ratiocinations. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 The two elements, namely earth and water, seem to have a greater corporeity or density than the other two elements. **1880** *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 483 Newton .. pointed out that his views of colours were entirely independent of his belief in the corporeity of light.

corporeo-, in Comb. = CORPOREAL, -ALLY.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 76 Man .. being a Corporeo-Spiritual Thing. **1850** MANSEL *Lett., etc.* 9 (1873) A host of other corporeo-spiritual go-betweens.

†**corporeous** (kɔːˈpɔəriːəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *corpore-us* (see CORPOREAL) + -OUS.] = CORPOREAL.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iv. 53 We are immortal and created with reason, far otherwise than things corporeous. **1677** *Ibid.* III. 26 A corporal or natural cause, acting by corporeous and material motion. *a* **1834** LAMB *Fragm. Burton* Wks. (1889) 553 Certain mad wits which helde God to be corporeous.

corporesse, var. of CORPORAS.

corporiety, obs. f. CORPOREITY.

†**cor,porifi'cation**. *Obs.* [n. of action from CORPORIFY: see -ATION.] The action or process of giving a body to, or of embodying; the fact of being embodied, embodiment.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 A substance very dry, vitall, and radicall, having in it the beginning of corporification. **1658** R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 142 It is no other then a corporification of the universall spirit. **1864** E. B. PENNY in *Athenæum* No. 1928. 462/1 That higher corporification .. Eternal Nature.

†**cor'porificative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CORPORIFY + -IVE.] That tends to 'corporify'.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 110 Yet these give it not a corporificative matter.

†**cor'porify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **corporificāre*, f. *corpor-* body: see -FY: cf. mod.F. *corporifier*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to assume a body or material form; to solidify.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. (1658) 160 These steams being thus corporified. **1686** W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* I. xiv. (ed. 3) 347 The Salt of Vinegar fixed into the pores of the Coral, as in an Earthy substance, proper to corporifie them. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 233 Water .. hardens and corporifies it self into an Infinity of Figures.

2. To incorporate, unite into one body.

1667 *Observ. Burning of Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 449 Fire of itself is nothing but light which corporifieth itself in the matter. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 76 The Juices .. become a solid Body by corporifying themselves with the Plant.

Hence **cor'porified**, **cor'porifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., All Creatures, first those External and Corporeal .. and then those Internal, Spiritual, and Corporifying ones. **1680** BOYLE *Scep. Chem.* II. 112 A certain Spirituous Substance .. by some mistaken for the Spirit of the World Corporify'd.

corpority, obs. f. CORPOREITY.

†**'corporize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = CORPORIFY.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xiv. 19 Which corporiseth the Elementary Concrets.

2. *intr.* To interpret or explain literally and materially; the opposite of *spiritualize*.

1605 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian .. erred montanizing .. if Origen corporizing.

Hence **'corporized** *ppl. a.*, made corporeal.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. to B. Tylcken* 44 The Corporized Substantiality of the Humanity in Mary. **1691** E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 316 In which Angels and Holy Souls become corporized.

corporolate, obs. f. CORPORALATE.

corpo'rosity. *U.S. colloq.* = Bulkiness of body. Also used in a humorous title or greeting (see quot. 1950).

1837 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* (Farmer), His corporosity touches the ground with his hands in a vain attempt to reach it. **1870** O. LOGAN *Before Footlights* 174 A gentleman endowed with an ample corporosity. **1890** *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-Lore* III. 64 How does your corporosity sagatiate? **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 418 Your corporosity sagaciating O K? **1950** *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* XIV. 59 'How is your corporosity segaciating?' meaning, how is your health?

corposant ('kɔːpəzænt). Forms: 6 (corpus sancti), 7 corpus sant, (*pl.*) corpuzans, 8 (corpo zanto), corpusant, (*pl.*) corpusanse, 8– corposant. See also COMPOSANT. [ad. Pg. and OSp. *corpo santo* = L. *corpus sanctum* holy body, or *corpus sancti* saint's body: cf. CORSAINT.]

The ball of light which is sometimes seen on a ship (*esp.* about the masts or yard-arms) during a storm; also called 'St. Elmo's Fire'.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xx. 51 b, Shining exhalations that appeare in tempestes: whiche the Mariners call *sant-elmo* or *Corpus sancti*. **1655** MARVELL *Poems, First Anniversary* 270 While baleful Tritons to the shipwrack guide, and corposants along the tacklings slide. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 414 After four a clock the Thunder and the Rain abated, and then we saw a *Corpus Sant* at our Main-topmast head .. This sight rejoic'd our Men .. for the height of the Storm is commonly over when the *Corpus Sant* is seen aloft. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 94. 2/1 A Vapor .. by Marriners call'd a *Corpo Zanto*. **1738** T. SHAW *Trav. Levant* 363 Those luminous bodies which at sea skip about the masts and yards of ships, and are called *corpusanse* by the mariners. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxxiv. 131 Upon the main top-gallant masthead was a ball of light, which the sailors name a corposant (corpus sancti). **1888** JUDDIN *Krakatoa* 20 Captain Watson states that during the night the mastheads and yard-arms of his ship were 'studded with corposants'.

b. *fig.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 41 Some new-lighted Corpuzans of the Army, or some young Parackettoes now nursing up in the Universities .. will finish the other half.

corprax, obs. f. CORPORAS.

corps (kɔə(r)). Pl. corps (kɔəz). Also 8 corpse. [For history, see CORPSE. As short for *corps d'armée*, it is found in French before 1700, and appears to have come up in English during Marlborough's campaigns. Here it was prob. at first pronounced like English *corps*, CORPSE; but before the end of the 18th c. the French pronunciation generally prevailed, and with this the Fr. spelling was retained, while for the senses with the English pronunciation the spelling *corpse* was established.]

†**1.** The earlier spelling of CORPSE 'body', in all senses of that word. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* **a.** A division of an army, forming a tactical unit; a body of troops regularly organized; a body of men who are assigned to a special service.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶5 [In a letter 'very modishly chequered with this Modern Mililtary Eloquence'] Our Army being divided into two Corps. **1712** —— *ibid.* No. 289 ¶2 An huge Army made up of innumerable *Corps*, if I may use that Term. **1753** MELMOTH tr. *Cicero's Lett.* XIV. xvii. (R.), I immediately returned back to join my little corps. **1755** JOHNSON, *Corps, Corpse* .. 5. A body of forces. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 382 No. 59 These little volunteer corps .. have already begun to make a sensible impression. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 9 Jan. 1/4 A rescue and a riot by the rest of the corpse might possibly be the result. **1814** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six companies of artillery. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 53 He's ordered off to join a corps, Which he had never seen before. **1859** *Musketry Instr.* 84 A serjeant, who does not belong to the corps of instructors of musketry. **1881** *Army Act* 44-5 Vict. c. 58. pt. 5. s. 190 (15). [Defines the expression 'corps'.]

‖**b.** In Fr. phrases: *corps d'armée* (kɔr darme), a main division of an army in the field, an army-corps; *corps de bataille* (kɔr də batɑj), the central part of an army drawn up for battle between the wings; *corps d'élite* (kɔr delit), a body of picked men; a select group; *corps de réserve* (kɔr də rezɛrv), a reserve force kept out of the action, to give help if needed; *corps volant* (kɔr vɔlɑ̃), a body of troops intended for rapid movements. Also CORPS DE GARDE.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/2 His Grace .. ordered the Corps de Reserve to advance. **1762** FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 200 If .. we estimate this corps de reserve at the half only of the standing force. **1799** *Piece Family Biog.* II. 82 They had immediately sent a corps d'observation into the larder. **1812** *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The Russian Army .. consisted of five Corps-d'armée, each of two divisions. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 323 The apparition of a *corps d'armée* under the tri-coloured flag. **1884** J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* vi. 105 In every society there has existed a certain *corps d'élite*. **1931** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 Jan. 2/3 The 1st Cavalry, a *corps d'élite* organized by Jefferson Davis. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* ix. 56 A workers' *corps d'élite* from whose ranks men can be picked to undertake the more skilled jobs. **1958** *Observer* 18 May 6/4 Grammar school pupils—the bulk of our future *corps d'élite*. **1970** *Times* 19 Nov. 10/2 The Bar is not remotely a *corps d'élite*—as is impliedly .. claimed.

c. *fig.*

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 It renders the flowery tribes a sort of immortal corps; for, though some are continually dropping, yet .. others are as continually rising to beautify our borders. **1822** *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 117 Most of us have our little corps of consolations.

3. *gen.* **a.** A body or company of persons associated in a common organization, or acting under a common direction. Cf. CORE *sb.*²

c **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 21 This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call constable of the caudys. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 356 The whole respectable corps of counsellors, attornies, and bailiffs. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, The whole dramatic corps. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 103 Looking round .. on his .. ragged corps of labourers. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. (1882) 87 One of the most brilliant of the corps of writers who made the reputation of the *Saturday Review*.

‖**b.** *corps diplomatique* (kɔr diplɔmatik): the body of ambassadors, attachés, etc. accredited to a particular Court or Capital; the diplomatic corps or body. In Burke = *corps of law*: see CORPSE 4.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 235 All this body of old conventions, composing the vast and voluminous collection called the *corps diplomatique*, forms the code or statute law. **1806** SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 88 Making an eloquent defence of the whole *corps diplomatique* against the charges of 'the honourable gentlemen on the other side of the house'.

‖c. *corps de ballet* (kɔr də bale): the dancers in a ballet; the company of ballet-dancers at a theatre. Also *fig.*

1826 M. KELLY *Reminisc.* (ed. 2) I. 165 There was an excellent, and very expensive corps de ballet. **1836** DICKENS in *Morn. Chron.* 24 Sept. 3/2 The whole of the characters, including a numerous *corps de ballet* of boots and shoes in the back-ground. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, A nymph of the *corps de ballet*. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv, The glances which all the corps-de-ballet .. cast towards his box. **1958** *Times* 19 Aug. 11/3 Some signs of raggedness among the *corps de ballet*.

d. A students' society in a German University. Also *attrib.*

1874 J. M. HART *German Univ.* iv (Cent. D.), A corps has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no 'chapters'. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 4/6, I hope that, as long as there are German corps-students, the spirit which is fostered in their corps .. will be preserved. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 14/1 As a corps-student the Crown Prince never felt at ease.

†**4.** *spirit of (the) corps* (= F. *esprit de corps*): see ESPRIT. *in corps*: in a body, collectively (F. *en corps*). *Obs.*

1767 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 135 The world greatly mistook you if they imagined you would come in [to power] otherwise than in *corps*. 1796 —— *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56 When .. they come to understand one another, and to act in corps. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 138, I am sorry to see .. the spirit of the corps. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 480 The spirit of corps animates them to such a degree, that, etc.

‖**5.** ***corps de logis*** (kɔr də lɔʒi), the body of a house, the main part of a building; also occas., a structure wholly or partly disconnected from the main building.

a **1666** EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb. an. 1644 (1955) II. 104 In the Court aux Thuilleries is a princely fabrique... To this is a Corps de logis worthy of so greate a Prince. *a* **1700** *Ibid.* 25 Sept. an. 1672 III. 625 His new house .. has many noble roomes in it, but they are not so Convenient .. consisting of but one *Corps de Logis*. **1787** BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. xxii. 129 Joining on to the enormous *corps de logis*, the palace terminates to the right and left. **1886** C. M. YONGE *Chantry House* I. viii. 74 A still older portion, more ancient than the square *corps de logis*.

‖**6.** ***corps à corps*** (kɔr a kɔr), body to body; in immediate contact; *spec.* in Fencing (see quot. 1910). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1890 A. HUTTON *Fixed Bayonets* 17 The position known as 'Corps à corps', when the combatants are so close together that it is impossible for either of them to disentangle his weapon or withdraw his point. **1905** MRS. H. WARD *Marriage W. Ashe* ix. 169 The two men were measured against each other *corps à corps*,—the wide knowledge .. of the minister, against the originality .. of the writer. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* X. 594/2 '*Corps-à-corps*' (body to body), the position of two fencers who are at such close quarters that their persons touch; when this occurs the fencers must again come on guard. **1931** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Let.* 5 May (1963) 202, I have been engaged in a close corps-a-corps business struggle for some weeks. **1939** A. TOYNBEE *Study of Hist.* IV. 430 Our .. question of who is to capture the world market is being settled by a direct encounter between the competitors, *corps à corps*. **1969** R. THOMAS *Singapore Wink* xxiv. 242 There was no *corps-à-corps* with our wrists locked and straining.

corps, bad obs. spelling of COURSE.

(Due to the spelling of *cors*, *corps*, as *course*, and consequent tendency to confound the two words.)

‖**corps de garde.** Also 6 -of gard, -du gard, 7 -du guard(e, 7 -de gard, 6–8 -guard, 8 cor de guard; 6–7 *Sc.* corsgard, corps-guarde. [F. *corps de garde* 'petite troupe qui monte la garde, lieu ou se tient cette petite troupe'. Introduced into Eng. bef. 1600, and often corrupted to *court o' guard*, COURT OF GUARD.]

1. The small body of soldiers stationed on guard or as sentinels.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, The bodie of the watch also or standing watch (as we were wont to terme it) they now call after the French, or Wallons, *Corps du gard.* **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 Placed for Sentinell or in the Corps de gard. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 187 The corps deguarde of the [Pretorian] Souldiers, which at that time kept watch and ward. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* v. ii, The sentinel slain, The corps de guard defeated too. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5452/3 They were opposed by the Corps de Garde. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 81 When the Centry saw us, he gave notice thereof to the Cor de Guard, and the Cor de Guard to the Governor.

2. The post or station occupied by a small military guard; a guard-room or guard-house.

1587 HARMAN tr. *Beza's Serm.* 334 (T.) False pastors, whom a man shall find .. any where else than in their corps de gard. **1591** GARRARD *Art Warre* 59 When he is arrived at the Corps of gard, and hath .. provided for all things necessarie for the watch of that night. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxix. 579 Their weapons onely stood reared up in their corps de guard [*stationibus*]. *a* **1622** A. MELVILLE *Let.* in *Life* II. 530 (Jam.) Within my own garison and corsgard. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4129/2 The Wall between that Room and the Corps de Guard was .. thrown down. **1870** tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 125 In front of the archway of the corps-de-garde.

corpse (kɔ:ps, kɔ:s), *sb.* Formerly 4–8 corps; also 6–7 corpes, *Sc.* corpis. [ME. *corps*, orig. merely a variant spelling of the earlier ME. *cors* (see CORSE), a. OF. (11–14th c.) *cors* = Pr. *cors*:—L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the spelling of OF. *cors* was perverted after L. to *corps*, and this fashion came also into Eng., where *corps* is found side by side with *cors*, and became gradually (by 1500) the prevalent, and at length the ordinary form, while at the same time *cors*, from 16th c. spelt CORSE (q.v.), has never become obsolete. In Fr. the *p* is a mere bad spelling, which has never affected the pronunciation. In Eng. also, at first, the *p* was mute, *corps* being only a fancy spelling of *cors*; but app. by the end of the 15th c. (in some parts of the country, or with some speakers) the *p* began to be pronounced, and this became at length the ordinary practice; though even at the present day some who write *corpse* pronounce *corse*, at least in reading. The spelling with final *e*, *corpse* (perhaps taken from the modern pl. *corpses*) was only a rare and casual variation before the 19th c., in which it has become the accepted form in the surviving sense **2**, which is thus differentiated from CORPS, used with French pronunciation in the military sense. In Fr. *cors*, *corps* the pl. is the same as the sing.; in Eng. also the ordinary plural down to 1750 was *corps*, though *corpses* is occasional from 16th c. In the 17th c. *corps* meaning a single dead body was often construed as a plural = 'remains', as is still the case dialectally; in Sc., *corps* pl. gave rise to a truncated singular *corp* before 1500.

Comparing the history of F. *cors*, *corps*, and that of Eng. *cors*, *corps*, *corpse*, we see that while modF. (kɔr) has in pronunciation lost the final *s*, Eng. has not only retained it, but pronounces the *p*, and adds a final *e* mute, which is neither etymological nor phonetic, but serves to distinguish the word from the special sense spelt *corps* and pronounced (kɔə(r)).]

†**1.** The body of a man or of an animal; a (living) body; a person. *Obs.* (before the spelling *corpse* was established.)

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 1954 (MS. 15th c.), And fel on knees down of his hors And badde Mercy, for Goddes corps. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 23 þe whiles I quykke þe corps .. called am I *anima*. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 197 (Harl.) God schilde his corps [*so 3 MSS. of 6-texts*, 3 cors] fro schonde. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 3246 As myne owne corps [*rime* hors] I woll cherrish hym. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxx. 177 Foure Knyghtes, whiche were called gardeyns of her corps. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 94 This awfull beist .. wes .. Rycht strong of corpis. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dreme* 136, I thocht my corps with cauld suld tak no harme. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 166 Her soule unbodied of the burdenous corpse [*rimes* forse, remorse]. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 38 Wee often see .. a faire and beautifull corpes, but a foule vgly mind. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 601 To stuff this Maw, this vast unhide-bound Corps. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. x, I shov'd my bulky Corps along.

2. *esp.* The dead body of a man (or formerly any animal). **a.** with epithet *dead*, *lifeless*, etc. (now felt to be pleonastic in ordinary speech).

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 677 *Cleopatras*, Forth she fette This dede corps [*so 5 MSS.*, 3 cors] and in the shryne yt shette. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 Vpon a deed corps to take vengeaunce soo inutyle. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 336 Filled up with dedde corpses. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 132 Enter his Chamber, view his breathlesse Corpes. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xxxvii. 36 They were all dead corpses. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. viii. 263, I would reanimate thy lifeless corps. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 645 He is now a lifeless corpse.

b. *simply.* (The ordinary current sense.)

c **1315** SHOREHAM 88 At complyn hyt was y-bore To the beryynge, That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 511 As in a toumbe is al the faire aboue And vnder is the corps [*so 3 MSS.*, 2 cors, 2 cours]. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 She fell doune dyuerse tymes vpon the corps. **1548–9** Mar. *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 The priest metyng the Corps at the Churche style. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 162 Then make a Ring about the Corpes of Cæsar. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 327 He intreated them to bury the king's corpse. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 466 The burials of the Turks are decent. The corps is attended by the relations. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 73 The ditch .. was now partly filled with arms and corpses.

†**c.** pl. *corps* = *corpses*. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 That he might over Tiber go Upon the corps that dede were Of the Romains. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 151 The entrance .. was ful of heads, legs, and armes, dead corps. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 43 A thousand of his people butchered: Vpon whose dead corpes there was such misuse .. By those Welsh-women done. **1620** MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii, The dead corps of poor calves and sheep. **1635** COWLEY *Davideis* III. 603 With thousand Corps the Ways around are strown. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* II. i, The corps of half her Senate Manure the fields of Thessaly. **1748** *Earthq. Peru* ii. 163 To collect and convey the Corps which could be found.

†**d.** pl. *corps*, said of a single body = 'remains'.

1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, When as his corps are borne to be enshrin'd. **1631** WEAVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 475 Her corps were taken vp. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 31 The corpes of the Prince were .. brought to the Palace. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. §5 On the same day his Corps were buried at Westminster. [Still common in Sc. and north. dial.]

e. sing. *corp. Sc.* and *north dial.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1544 With worschip was the corp graithit in grawe. **1858** RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 182 In Scotland the remains of the deceased person is called the ' corp'. **1878** DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss., Corp* .. (north) a corpse. *Sc. Proverb*, Blest is the corp that the rain rains on, Blest is the bride that the sun shines on.

†**3.** *Alchemy.* = BODY *sb.* 22 a. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 But for to worche it sikerly Betwene the corps and the spirit, Er that the metall be parfit, In seven formes it is set Of all.

†**4. a.** = BODY *sb.* 9, 17, 18: Collective whole or mass; the substance, main portion, bulk, or sum; body (of law, science, etc.) ***corps of law*** = *corpus juris*. *Obs.* (before *corpse* became the usual spelling.)

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 504, I suppose .. þat þo gospel of Crist be hert of þo corps of Gods lawe. **1533** MORE *Apology* iv. Wks. 849/2 Though the corps and bodye of the scripture be not translated vnto them in theyr mother tongue. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* v. 69 b, The summe and the corpse of all sinnes together in generall. **1586** J. CASE *Praise of musicke* 32 Some *ἐγκυκλοπαιδείο*, the whole corpse and body of sciences. **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 32 There is better concord betwixt the Title and Body of my Statute, for the Corps of the Act perform as much as the Title promised. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded. (1630) 2 One competent and uniforme corps of law. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 121 The corpse of this Act is to secure the King's Title.

†**b.** A body of persons. Sometimes *fig.* from 1, 'body' as opposed to 'members'. *Obs.*

1534 SIR T. MORE *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xlviii. 134 Sith al Christendom is one corps. **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 Concurring .. to make up a Corps or Society. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 62 The whole corps of Christendome.

†**c.** ***corps politic*** = *body politic*: cf. BODY *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Corps Politick*, or *Bodies Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches and such-like, who have Succession in one Person only. **1721** in BAILEY.

5. (*corps*, rarely *corpse*). The endowment of an office: †**a.** of a sheriffdom or other civil office.

1542–3 *Act 34–35 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 §1 Shireffes .. stande .. chargeable towarde his highnes .. with diuers auncient formes annexed vnto the corps of the same counties.

b. of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. (med.L. *corpus prebendæ*.)

1580 *App. Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 195 Man^r de Rellye .. being the Corps of the ix prebende, per annum, 7 *li. Ibid.* 200 Mann^r de Holme, being parcell of the Deane his corps, per annum, 12 *li.* **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. §11 Where the corps of the profit or benefice is but one the title can be but one man's. **1600–30** L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizab. Oxf.* (1887) 83 The Parsonage thereof [Ifley] is the peculiar Corps of the Archdeaconry of Oxford. **1624** BP. MOUNTAGU *Invoc. Saints* 48 A Deanerie of good Corps and value. **1723** ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* I. 47 Part of this Parish is the Corpse of a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 214 The prebends .. are Bromesbury .. whose Corps lies in the parish of Willesden, etc. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 273 Other portions of the estates .. became the corpses of various prebends.

6. *Comb.*, as ***corpse-bearer***, ***-body***, ***-chesting*** (Sc.), ***-city***, ***-climate***, ***-hood***, ***-sheet***, ***-stealer***, ***-worm***; ***corpse-cold***, ***-defiling***, ***-encumbered***, ***-fed***, ***-like***, ***-pale***, ***-strewn*** adjs.; **corpse-cooler** *U.S.* (see quot.); **corpse-factory** *slang*, a place where many people are slaughtered; also *fig.*; **corpse-fetch** [FETCH *sb.*²]; **corpse-gate** (*dial.* **-yat**, **-yett**, etc.) = LICH-GATE; **corpse-light** = CORPSE-CANDLE 2; **corpse-man**, transl. L. *ustor*, one who burns corpses; **corpse-plant**, a name given in U.S. to *Monotropa uniflora* on account of its fleshy-white colour; **corpse-preserver** *U.S.* = *corpse-cooler*; **corpse-provider** (*slang*), a doctor; **corpse-quake** (see quot.); **corpse-reviver** (*U.S. slang*), a kind of 'mixed' drink; ; now esp. a pick-me-up for a hangover; **corpse-watch** (see quot.). Also CORPSE CANDLE.

1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The massy shoulders of those *corpse-bearers [the waves of the sea]. **1930** D. H. LAWRENCE *Nettles* 24 Trot, trot, trot, *corpse-body, to work. Chew, chew, chew, corpse-body, at the meal. **1827** HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 71 Were you present at the *corpse-chesting? **1946** S. SPENDER *Europ. Witness* 22 This putrescent *corpse-city was the hub of the Rhineland. **1866** G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* I. vii. 88 Then down, and along a passage; lower down, deep into *corpse-climate. **1903** HARDY *Dynasts* I. I. iii. 22 One task Is theirs who would inter this *corpse-cold Act. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Corpse-cooler*, a temporary coffin or shell in which a corpse is laid to delay the natural decay by exposure to an artificially cooled atmosphere. **1939** R. CAMPBELL *Flowering Rifle* II. 46 *Corpse-defiling anarchists. **1878** SWINBURNE *Poems, White Czar* 191 Till the wind gave his warriors and their might To shipwreck and the *corpse-encumbered sea. **1919** DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 18 **Corpse factory*, the Western Front. **1937** W. B. YEATS *Let.* 27 Jan. (1954) 879, I think professional musicians have a corpse-factory, mankind melted down and poured out of a bottle. **1890** KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (1892) 140 To the cod and the *corpse-fed conger-eel. **1914** MASEFIELD *Philip the King* 17 You *corpse-fetch from the unclean grave, begone! **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, **Corpse Yat*, the Leich gate or Corpse gate of the archæologist. **1864** *Chambers's Encycl.* s.v., A corpse-gate is very common in many parts of England. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, To prevent my being recognised I drew the *corpse-hood over my face. **1801** —— *Glenfinlas* xxxi, The *corpse-lights dance—they're gone. **1823** BYRON *Island* IV. iv, He .. vanish'd like a corpse-light from a grave. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 32 All cold, and dead, and *corpselike grown. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 349 There it was before me, corpse-like, yet not dead. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lix. 5 Some half-shorn *corpseman. **1929** D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 32 You are all going dead and *corpse-pale. **1889** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 2/4 A New York grave digger says that persons of his calling are subject to what is called '*corpse quake'. It attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. **1871** *Birmingham Daily Post* 22 Dec., And our American refreshment bars, In drinks of all descriptions cut a dash, From *corpse revivers down to 'brandy smash'. **1937** M. ALLINGHAM *Case of Late Pig* xvii. 125 Pig was dressed, but he wanted a corpse-reviver. **1966** 'A. BLAISDELL' *Date with Death* xi. 144 Corpse Reviver Number Three... You take a jigger of Pernod and add some lemon juice and ice cubes and fill the glass with champagne. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, 'Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered .. she wears her *corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it.' **1864** BAGEHOT *Coll. Wks.* (1965) II. 303 Sterne's grave .. was so .. neglected that the *corpse-stealers ventured to open it. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 1/3 After an impressive pause he rose from the *corpse-strewn stage. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II ix. 45 *note*, To watch the dead .. is called in the north of England the lake-wake, from the Saxon *licwæcce*, or *corpse-watch. **1940** EMPSON *Gathering Storm* 21 Your eyes are *corpse-worms.

corpse (kɔ:ps), *v. slang.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a corpse of, to kill. *vulgar.*

1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 [His] attempt to 'corpse' a policeman. **1884** *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. IX. 120/2 *To corpse.*

This is one of many customary and coarse ways of menacing the infliction of death. It is horribly familiar in London.

2. *Actors' slang.* To confuse or 'put out' (an actor) in the performance of his part; to spoil (a scene or piece of acting) by some blunder.

1873 *Slang Dict., Corpse,* to stick fast in the dialogue; to confuse or put out the actors by making a mistake. **1886** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 436 (Farmer) He [an actor] expressed a hope that Miss Tudor 'wouldn't corpse his business' over the forge-door again that evening.

'corpse-ˌcandle. [f. CORPSE *sb.*]

†**1.** 'A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

2. A lambent flame seen in a churchyard or over a grave, and superstitiously believed to appear as an omen of death, or to indicate the route of a coming funeral.

1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 201 What will..[a] meer Somatist say to the Corps-Candles, or Dead Mens Lights, in Wales? **1696** AUBREY *Misc.* 231 Those fiery apparitions (Corps Candles) which do as it were mark out the way for corpses to their κοιμητηριον and sometimes before the parties themselves fall sick. **1825-7** HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1019 The exhalations in church-yards, called corpse candles, denoted coming funerals. **1876** TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, Corpse-candles gliding over nameless graves.

'corpseless, *a.* In 6 corpslesse. [f. CORPSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a corpse; †without a body, incorporeal (*obs.*).

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 445 Neither doth the father dwell in him corporally (who is corpslesse).

corpslet, obs. f. CORSLET.

corpsman ('kɔ:mən). *U.S.* [f. CORPS + MAN *sb.*[1]] An enlisted medical auxiliary in the U.S. Navy or Army; = *hospital corpsman.*

1941 *Acts 77th U.S. Congr.* 7 Apr.—6 May, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Extension of seawall, bulkhead, and fill, $85,000; barracks and accessories for corpsmen, $200,000. **1959** C. OGBURN *Marauders* (1960) vii. 209 Medical corpsmen..threaded their way back down the half-running column to bind up wounds. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Feb. 4/1 The Americans dived for cover. 'Corpsman, corpsman... We've got wounded here!'

corpsy ('kɔ:psɪ), *a.* [f. CORPSE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a corpse; cadaverous.

1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* xxxviii. 356 Stiff flowers done in corpsy-white wax. **1894** *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 294 A 'corpsy or cadaveric form'. **1939** 'G. ORWELL' *Coming up for Air* I. iv. 39 The sweet corpsy smell.

†**'corpule.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. formed dim. of L. *corpus* body.] = CORPUSCLE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 E ij, Our bodies are nat composed of corpules, motes, nor of poores.

corpulence ('kɔ:pjʊləns). [a. F. *corpulence*, ad. L. *corpulentia*, n. of quality f. *corpulentus* CORPULENT: see -ENCE.]

†**1.** Habit of body; size. *Obs.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Her.. ladyly may[n]tiene and her noble facon and corpulence. *c* **1489** —— *Blanchardyn* xxiv. (1890) 82 He was of so hyghe & bygge corpulence. **1491** —— *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 3 b/2 Of corpulence he was lene by his abstynence.

2. Bulk of body; over-bulkiness, obesity.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 Running.. abateth the fleshinesse, and corpulence of the body. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 483 Some of Serpent kinde, Wondrous in length and corpulence. **1871** NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. i. 615 The dryness of the air is not favourable to corpulence in our country [U.S.].

b. *concr.* Corpulent persons. (*nonce-use.*)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 2/1 A real family boat, crowded with corpulence of both sexes.

†**3.** Material quality or substance; corporeity. *Obs. rare.*

a **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 584 Distinct and divers from the substance and corpulence of the wood.

corpulency ('kɔ:pjʊlənsɪ). Also 6-7 -cie. [ad. L. *corpulentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

†**1.** Bigness of body; size, bulk. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 19b, Of equal corpulencie or bygnesse. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 597 The soule of a great man is not greater then the soule of a little man, in regard of corpulency. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 121 The dogge.. for the keeping of the Farme, must be of grosse and great corpulencie.

2. = CORPULENCE 2.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 896 The Drones .. by reason of unwieldinesse, or corpulency of their bodies. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 204 They are generally fat..and ranck of the savours which attend upon sluttish corpulency. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1783, Talking of a man who was grown very fat, so as to be incommoded with corpulency. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 The king's health was growing visibly weaker; his corpulency was increasing.

†**b.** *concr. Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 Wipe your fat corpulencies out of our light.

†**3.** Material quality or substance, density. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 191 This meat [Manna] had no corpulencie to fatten them. **1643** HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 Men..phansie God μεθ' ὕλης, with matter and corpulency. **1644** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. (1658) 67 Flame..being mixed with smoke and other corpulency. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 169 The heaviness and corpulency of the Water.

corpulent ('kɔ:pjʊlənt), *a.* Also 5-6 -olent. [a. F. *corpulent*, ad. L. *corpulent-us*, f. *corpus* body: see -ULENT.]

†**1.** Of the nature of a physical or material body: solid, dense, gross. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIV. i. (Tollem. MS.) Amonge bodies þe erþe is most corpulent [*corpulentissimum*] and haþ leste of sotilte. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 The bodie of the Vertebre is the corpulent and grosse parte therof. **1579** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 84 [The] winde..enterith..every place..not alreddie fulfilled with sum other corpulent bodye. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 116 Meat being in its own nature corpulent..and grosse.

2. Large or bulky of body; fleshy, fat.

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 281 (Harl. MS.) He was corpulent and hevy. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 Bernulphus knyghtes were fatte, corpolent, and shorte breth. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. iv. 464 A goodly portly man yfaith, and a corpulent. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 242 He could not endure a corpulent souldier. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 301 He was a great Fat, Corpulent Fellow. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 66 Being rather too corpulent to dance. **1868** PEARD *Water-farm.* xii. 116 The good brothers ..looked anxiously at many a corpulent carp.

transf. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 441 Some call it the bodie, or corpulent vessell, or the gourd. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 291/3 A work in two corpulent quarto volumes.

†**3.** Corporeal; material. *Obs.* [So L. *corpulentus* in Tertullian.]

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. §3 (1622) 127 Sometimes certaine Spirits (though not corpulent, nor palpable) doe compasse round about vs. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 How can the minister of the Gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and processe in things meerly spiritual? **1643** HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 To think anything pleasure which is not corpulent, and carnal.

'corpulently, *adv.* [f. CORPULENT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a corpulent manner.

1847 in WEBSTER.

'corpulentness. *rare.* [f. CORPULENT *a.* + -NESS.] = CORPULENCY: in quot. in sense 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Celum Empireum is þe firste body, moste symple in kynde, and haþ leste of corpolentnesse.

cor pulmonale (ˌkɔ: pʌlmə'nɑ:lɪ). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *cor* heart + mod.L. *pulmonale, -is* (see PULMONAL *a.*).] †a. The right auricle and right ventricle considered together. *Obs.* **b.** Heart disease resulting from disease of the lungs or their blood-vessels; pulmonary heart disease.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (rev. ed.) 241/1 *Cor pulmonale,* see Heart. **1935** MCGINN & WHITE in *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* CIV. 1473/1 The..result of a high degree of occlusion of the pulmonary artery is sudden dilatation of the right ventricle and right auricle, which may best be termed acute cor pulmonale. **1937** *Arch. Internal Med.* LX. 1043 At present two types of cor pulmonale are recognized—acute and chronic. **1961** *Lancet* 5 Aug. 300/1 Severe dyspnœa..was much more prolonged..in patients with cor pulmonale.

‖**corpus** ('kɔ:pəs). Pl. corpora ('kɔ:pərə). [L.; = body.]

1. The body of a man or animal. (Cf. *corpse.*) Formerly frequent; now only humorous or grotesque.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xxxiii. 430 We ar combered his corpus for to cary. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* li. (1890) 143 They came wyth the corpus, makyng gret mone. **1531** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 104 He was lothe to goe and see the ded corpus. **1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 His *Corpus* (Now bulky as Porpus). **1799** *Piece Fam. Biogr.* II. 108 They ate up his corpus, his hands and his feet. **1849** LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. xcvi, A sick polypus..Stretch'd out its claws to incorporate my corpus. *a* **1854** *Villikins & his Dinah* (in *Mus. Bouquet,* No. 452), He kissed her cold corpus a thousand times o'er.

2. *Phys.* A structure of a special character or function in the animal body, as *corpus callosum,* the transverse commissure connecting the cerebral hemispheres; so also *corpora quadrigemina, striata,* etc. of the brain, *corpus spongiosum* and *corpora cavernosa* of the penis, etc.; *corpus luteum* [L. *luteus, -um* yellow] (pl. *corpora lutea*), a yellowish body developed in the ovary from the ruptured Graafian follicle after discharge of the ovum; it secretes progesterone and other hormones and after a few days degenerates unless fertilization has occurred, when it remains throughout pregnancy.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corpus Callosum* (in Anat.) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joyning together of the right and left Side of the inward Substance of the Brain. **1788** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 740/2 In conception, one of these mature ova is supposed..to be squeezed out of its nidus into the Fallopian tube; after which the ruptured part forms a substance which in some animals is of a yellow colour, and is therefore called *corpus luteum.* **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (1865) 581 The ganglionic matter of the Corpora Striata. **1874** —— *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 715 Experiments on the Corpora Quadrigemina (or Optic Ganglia). **1869** HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 298 The floor of the lateral ventricle is formed by a mass of nervous matter, called the *corpus striatum.* **1910** *Surg., Gyn. & Obstetr.* X. 221/2 (*heading*) Extract of corpus luteum in disturbances of artificial and physiologic menopause. *Ibid.,* An extract made from the corpora lutea of beef ovaries [was used] rather than an extract of the entire ovary. **1926** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* v. 60 The number of corpora lutea, or traces of discharged ova in the ovaries. **1939** *Ann. Reg. 1938* 372 Corpus luteum hormone and its derivatives. **1959** *New Biol.* XXX. 79 As in mammals, glandular bodies known as corpora lutea are produced in the ovaries of viviparous (and also of some oviparous) reptiles, in places from which the eggs have been shed at ovulation.

3. A body or complete collection of writings or the like; the whole body of literature on any subject.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Corpus* is also used in matters of learning, for several works of the same nature, collected, and bound together..We have also a *corpus* of the Greek poets..The *corpus* of the civil law is composed of the digest, code, and institutes. **1865** MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 16 Bound up inseparably with the whole *corpus* of Christian tradition. **1876** GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.,* June 14 Assaults on the *corpus* of Scripture. **1886** *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 211/1 The completion of such a corpus of Oriental numismatics.

b. The body of written or spoken material upon which a linguistic analysis is based.

1956 W. S. ALLEN in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 128 The analysis here presented is based on the speech of a single informant ..and in particular upon a corpus of material, of which a large proportion was narrative, derived from approximately 100 hours of listening. **1963** *Language* XXXIX. 1 In the analysis of the data, the structural features of the corpora will first be described. **1964** E. PALMER tr. *Martinet's Elem. General Linguistics* ii. 40 The theoretical objection one may make against the 'corpus' method is that two investigators operating on the same language but starting from different 'corpuses', may arrive at different descriptions of the same language. **1971** J. B. CARROLL et al. *Word Frequency Bk.* p. xxvii, How many types does one have to 'know' to know 95% of the tokens in the population of texts from which a corpus has been derived? **1983** G. LEECH et al. in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 25 We hope that this will be judged..as an attempt to explore the possibilities and problems of corpus-based research by reference to first-hand experience, instead of by a general survey.

4. The body or material substance of anything; principal, as opposed to interest or income.

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Not only the income, but also the corpus of any property, whether real or personal. **1884** *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 711 If these costs were properly incurred they ought to be paid out of corpus and not out of income.

5. phr. *corpus delicti* (see quot. 1832); also, in lay use, the concrete evidence of a crime, esp. the body of a murdered person. *corpus juris*: a body of law; *esp.* the body of Roman or civil law (*corpus juris civilis*).

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 479 *Corpus delicti* (a phrase introduced by certain modern civilians) is a collective name for the sum or aggregate of the various ingredients which make a given fact a breach of a given law. *Ibid.* II. xlv. 796 The very best attempts yet made to distribute the *corpus juris* into parts. **1863** *N. Y. State Court of Appeals, Rep.* IV. 179 The *corpus delicti,* in murder, has two components, death as the result and the criminal agency of another as the means. **1891** *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 338 The translation..of the Corpus Juris into French. **1908** HAWTHORNE *Libr. Best Myst. & Detective Stories* 89 The term '*corpus delicti*' is technical, and means the body of the crime, or the substantial fact that a crime has been committed. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 451 (*He extends his portfolio.*) We have here damning evidence, the *corpus delicti,* my lord, a specimen of my maturer work disfigured by the hallmark of the beast. **1964** *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 13 Sept. 3/3 An enthusiastic trooper, one of a party investigating river, dam and hollow log in search of the corpus delicti, found some important evidence in a fallen tree.

†**6.** *by corpus bones*: perh. a confusion of *corpus Domini* and *Goddes bones*: cf. also *cops body!* s.v. COPS 2.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 28 By corpus [*2 MSS.* corps] bones, but I haue triacle. —— *Prioress' Prol.* 1 (Harl.) 'Wel sayd, by corpus boones [*6 texts* corpus dominus]!' quod oure host. —— *Monk's Prol.* 18 By corpus [*Harl.* corpes *Petw.* goddes] bones, I wol haue thy knyf.

corpusanse, corpusant: see CORPOSANT.

‖**Corpus Christi** ('kɔ:pəs 'krɪstaɪ, -tɪ). [L.; = Christ's body.] *R. C. Ch.* The Feast of the Blessed Sacrament or Body of Christ, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

In many places (*e.g.* at York and Coventry) it was regularly celebrated by performance of the Sacred Plays or Pageants: hence *Corpus Christi play.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 381 As clerkes in corpus-christi feste singen & reden. *c* **1415** *Crowned King* 19 On Corpus Christi even. **1476** in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 All þe artificers belonging to Corpus Xti Plaie. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 108 This samin tyme..Completit wes..Of Corpus-cristie the solempnitie. *c* **1540** J. HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 374 This devil and I were of old acquaintance; For oft, in the play of Corpus Christi, He hath played the devil at Coventry. **1656** DUGDALE *Antiq. Warwickshire* 116/1 The pageants that were play'd therein, upon Corpus-Christi day. **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Theol. Tale* 25 He..At plays of Corpus-Christi oft was seen. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 227/1 s.v., This custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession on Corpus Christi.

corpuscle ('kɔ:pəs(ə)l, kɔ:'pʌs(ə)l). [mod. ad. L. *corpuscul-um,* dim. of L. *corpus* body.]

1. a. A minute body or particle of matter. Sometimes identified with *atom* or with *molecule.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 25 Each Corpuscle endeavours to beat off all others. **1674** PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 124 Corpuscles, or the smallest Bodies that can

possibly be seen.. these Corpuscles are made of Atoms, or the smallest bodies in Nature. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 241 For from their Bodies on the Pile do fly Enrag'd Corpuscles justling in the Sky. **1725** WATTS *Logic* I. iii. §4 Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodies? **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 56 Whether matter consists of indivisible corpuscles, or physical points.

†**b.** Little body (of an animal). *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 197 This pretty little grey Moth.. could very nimbly, and as it seem'd very easily move its corpuscle, through the Air, from place to place.

2. *Phys.* **a.** Any minute body (usually of microscopic size), forming a more or less distinct part of the organism.

Often with defining attributes, or specific additions (chiefly in plural), as *blood-corpuscles* (see also b), *lymph*-c.; *gustatory* or *taste, tactile* or *touch* c. *Malpighian corpuscles*: certain minute bodies in the substance of the spleen (*splenic* c.), and of the kidney. *Pacinian* c., c. *of Vater*: minute bulbous bodies enclosing the ends of nerves in various parts of the body, esp. in the fingers and toes.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the semilunar Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. **1845–6** G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 120 Since lymph-corpuscles also pass into the blood, the formation of blood-corpuscles from them in the blood-vessels cannot be denied. **1858** CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* §399 Little round corpuscles, which are emitted.. from the spore-sacs, and which are the true germ-cells. **1859** G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 99 The tips of the fingers ..possess.. an unusual supply of certain minute auxiliary bodies called tactile corpuscles. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 15 Such corpuscles of protoplasm as are provided with a nucleus are called cells.

b. *esp.* (*pl.*) Minute rounded or discoidal bodies, constituting a large part of the blood in man and other vertebrates.

1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 106 On shaking the blood with oxygen gas. the corpuscles became brighter and more transparent. **1869** HUXLEY *Phys.* (ed. 3) iii. 65 The particles, or corpuscles, of the blood.. called respectively the red corpuscles and the colourless corpuscles.

c. *Electr.* J. J. Thomson's name for what was subsequently called an ELECTRON[2].

1897 J. J. THOMSON in *Phil. Mag.* 5th Ser. XLIV. 311 These primordial atoms, which we shall for brevity call corpuscles. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 452/2 These particles, which were termed by their discoverer *corpuscles*, are more commonly spoken of as *electrons*, the particle thus being identified with the charge which it carries. **1958** GLASSTONE *Sourcebk. Atomic Energy* (ed. 2) ii. 38 The name electron, originally intended by Stoney.. for the magnitude of the charge, soon became associated with the actual particles themselves. Possibly in the interest of strict accuracy, Thomson adhered to the term corpuscle for about twenty years, but ultimately he gave it up in favor of electron.

3. *Bot.* = CORPUSCULUM 1 b.

corpuscular (kɔː'pʌskjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. L. type **corpusculāris*, f. *corpuscul-um*: see prec. and -AR. Cf. mod.F. *corpusculaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of corpuscles; consisting of corpuscles.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 45 Atoms, or small corpuscular particles. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 124 To depend.. upon the corpuscular aggregates being all of the same kind. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 151 The corpuscular elements of the blood. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. §152. 156 The absorption of light is more compatible with a corpuscular constitution.

2. Concerned with corpuscles or atoms; = ATOMIC 2; *esp.* in ***corpuscular philosophy, theory***.

1667 BOYLE (*title*) Origine of Formes and Qualities (According to the Corpuscular Philosophy). **1684** —— *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 95 Corpuscular Philosophers. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 7 The atheistical system of the world.. is built upon a peculiar physiological hypothesis.. called by some 'atomical', or 'corpuscular'. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. v. §2 According to the corpuscular philosophy, improved by Descartes, Mr. Boyle and Sir Isaac Newton. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* (1880) 37 Adopting like Epicurus the atomic or corpuscular theory of things.

b. ***corpuscular theory*** of light = EMISSION theory: see CORPUSCULE, quot. 1853.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 180 *note*, The undulatory and corpuscular theories of light. **1875** TAIT in *Gd. Words* 858 How completely shattered was the corpuscular theory of light when the velocity was shown to be 180,000 miles per second.

c. In the terminology of J. J. Thomson, concerned with or pertaining to electrons (cf. CORPUSCLE 2 c).

1898 J.J. THOMSON *Discharge Electr. through Gases* 190 We shall call this theory of the cathode rays the 'corpuscular theory'. **1904** —— *Electr. & Matter* v. 98 We shall, for the sake of brevity, speak of this kinetic energy of the corpuscles within the atom as the *corpuscular temperature* of the atom.

corpuscularian (kɔː,pʌskjʊ'lɛərɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The Atomical and Corpuscularian Philosophers. **1685** BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 15 Epicurean and other Corpuscularian Infidels. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 339 *note*, The Atomic or Corpuscularian Physiology. **1837** MCCULLOCH *Attrib. God* II. 444 My object is not either to detail the corpuscularian hypothesis or to controvert it.

†**2.** = CORPUSCULAR 1. *Obs.*

1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 433 The corpuscularian essences of bodies.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the corpuscular or atomic philosophy, or of the corpuscular theory of light.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 1, I will assume the person of a Corpuscularian. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 484/2 Though the philosophy of Des Cartes resembled that of the Corpuscularians. **1837** MCCULLOCH *Attrib. God* (1843) II. 391 The idlest dreams of the Corpuscularians.

corpuscu'larity. [f. CORPUSCULAR + -ITY.] The quality of being corpuscular.

In mod. Dicts.

†**cor'pusculary,** *a. Obs.* [see -ARY.] = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1084 The Philosophy of that Age was Corpusculary.

cor'pusculated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. type **corpusculātus* (f. *corpusculum*) + -ED.] Divided into or furnished with corpuscles.

1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 259 An albuminous corpusculated fluid. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 True corpusculated blood.

corpuscule (kɔː'pʌskjuːl). [a. F. *corpuscule*, ad. L. *corpusculum*: see below.] = CORPUSCLE.

1816 L. HUNT *Poems, Bacchus in Tusc.* 17 All manner of corpuscules. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* vii. §52 (1873) 268 According to the former [theory], light consists in 'Corpuscules', or excessively minute material particles darted out in all directions from the luminous body. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §319 Heat is a species of motion of the corpuscules of bodies.

corpuscu'liferous, *a.* [f. L. *corpuscul-um* + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing corpuscles.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 211 Stigma.. dilated.. with corpusculiferous angles.

corpusculous (kɔː'pʌskjʊləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of corpuscles or minute organisms.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 143 The finest cocoons may envelope doomed corpusculous moths. **1882** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 307 (*Germs*) Entirely the effect of a single corpusculous repast.

‖**cor'pusculum.** Pl. **-ula.** [L.; dim. of *corpus* body; formerly used instead of CORPUSCLE; also in It. form *corpusculo*, and with incorrect pl. in *-a's*.]

1. = CORPUSCLE 1.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpusculums. **1674** PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Introd. A v, Atoms (such, whereof perhaps a Million do not make up one visible Corpusculum). **1721** R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 154 Such Effluvia or Corpuscula's, as rise from the Earth or Waters. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. xxi. (1865) 166 The agreeable levities.. the twinkling corpuscula which should irradiate a right friendly epistle.

b. *Bot.* (*pl.*) The central cells of the archegonia of Gymnosperms, within which the germinal vesicles are produced: so named by R. Brown who discovered them in 1834.

1844 R. BROWN *Annals Nat. Hist.* XIII. 373 My areolæ or corpuscula, which he denominates large cells in the embryo-sac or albumen. **1875** tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 434.

†**2.** A small body of men; a small ecclesiastical body. *Obs.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 11 Inamoured with their Corpusculo's, the little new bodies of their gathered Churches. **1659** —— *Tears of Church* 43 These new corpusculas of separate churches.

corpus sant, corpuzans: see CORPOSANT.

corpus vile ('kɔːpəs 'vaɪlɪ). Pl. corpora vilia ('kɔːpərə 'vaɪlɪə). [L., = 'cheap body'. Orig. in phr. (see quot. 1822) meaning 'let the experiment be done on a cheap (or worthless) body'.] A living or dead body that is of so little value that it can be used for experiment without regard for the outcome; *transf.*, experimental material of any kind, or something which has no value except as the object of experimentation.

[**1822** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* App. 189 *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili* is a just rule where there is any reasonable presumption of benefit to arise on a large scale.] **1860** *Once a Week* 14 Apr. 343/1 It appeared that when she was in want of a chapter, she was in the habit of practising upon poor G. as a *corpus vile*. **1861** C. LEVER in *All Yr. Round* 5 Jan. 310/1 It was making the experiment in the 'corpore vile' [*sic*] of accident, to see what might come of it. **1865** C. M. YONGE *Clever Woman* I. iii. 80 The only difficulty was to find poor people enough who would submit to serve as the *corpus vile* for their charitable treatment. **1867** J. S. MILL *Lett.* (1910) II. 94 Ireland may be tried as a *corpus vile* for experimentation on Government management of railways and telegraphs. **1884** *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 242/1 There is too great tendency for the psychological novelist to regard his characters as so many *corpora vilia* for his scientific theories. **1933** *Week-end Rev.* 16 Sept. 277/1 Judith is much more than a *corpus vile* for the infliction of her foster-mother's spite. **1953** *Essays in Criticism* III. 1. 4, I am not proposing to include among these initial *corpora vilia* passages from either Mr Eliot's criticism or Dr Leavis's.

corrack, var. CURRACH.

†**corradate,** bad formation for next. *Obs.*[−0]

1623 COCKERAM II, To scrape, *corradate*.

co'rrade, *v.* [ad. L. *corrādĕre*, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *rādĕre* to scrape.]

†**1.** *trans.* To scrape together; *fig.* to gather together from various sources. *Obs.*

*a***1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 20, I haue made choise of mine Authors, not corrading out of all *promiscue*. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* cix. 11 Paraphr. 553 They corrade and indeavour to get together the wealth of others.

2. To scrape, wear down by scraping. Cf. CORRASION 2.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Haile.. which falleth from an high is by the length of its journey corraded, and descendeth therefore in a lesser magnitude. **1847** WEBSTER, *Corrade*, to rub off. **1877** G. K. GILBERT *Geol. Henry Mts.* 101 Streams of clear water corrade their beds by solution. **1958** P. LAKE *Physical Geogr.* (ed. 4) 297 When it has a full load it corrades its banks and bed.

corradial (kə'reɪdɪəl), *a. rare.* [f. COR-[1] + RADIAL.] Radiating to or from the same centre.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 291 It is neither parallel nor corradial with the line of argument.

corradiate (kə'reɪdɪeɪt), *v. rare.* [f. COR-[1] + RADIATE.] *intr.* To radiate together; to unite their rays.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death Wallenstein* I. i. 10 At length the mighty three corradiate. **1864** NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 111 Whereto the endless lines Intwisted and enlinked, corradiate still.

corradi'ation. *rare.* [f. COR-[1] + RADIATION.] Conjunct radiation, union of rays.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 6 (R.) The conjunct light or corradiation of the Platonicks. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §277 So as there is a Corradiation and Conjunction of Beames.

corradye, obs. f. CORRODY.

corragh, variant of CURRAGH, coracle.

corral (kɒ'ræl, -'rɑːl), *sb.* [Sp. *corral* an enclosed place, yard, court-yard, pen, poultry-yard, etc.]

a. An enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc.; a fold; a stockade. (Chiefly in Spanish America and U.S.). Cf. KRAAL.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* A iij a, To be as it wer in one Corall, and vnder one Pastour or Shepheard. **1825** CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. ix. 263 Catching the horses in his coral. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 To drive all the cattle into the corral. *Note*, The corral is an enclosure made of tall strong stakes. **1887** M. ROBERTS *W. Avernus* 5 Building sheep 'corrals' or pens of heaped, thorny mesquite brush.

attrib. **1872** C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 99 'To go and see if them corral bars are down.'

transf. **1849** DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 381 This great corral [a crater], if we may use a foreign word, is a thousand feet deep. **1888** *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 385 A bird in every bush, without one showing outside the corral of boughs.

b. An enclosure formed of wagons in an encampment, for defence against attack.

1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 177 (Bartlett) The waggons formed into a corral or square, and close together, so that the whole made a most formidable fort. **1859** MARCY *Prairie Trav.* xi. 55 [He] will.. form his wagons into a circle or 'corral', with the animals toward the centre.

c. An enclosure for capturing wild animals; *e.g.* wild elephants in Ceylon.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 151 A troop of wild young horses is driven into the Corral, or large enclosure of stakes. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iv. 348 In constructing the corral, collecting the elephants.. and conducting all the laborious operations of the capture.

corral (kɒ'ræl, -'rɑːl), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To form (wagons) into a corral.

1848 E. BRYANT *California* (1849) iii. 19 The wagons, in forming the encampment, were what is called *corraled*, an anglicised Spanish word, the significance of which, in our use of the term, is, that they were formed in a circle. **1868** DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. i. xiii. 143 As many wagons as there were fires were corralled in an ellipse about the road.

b. *absol.* To draw up the wagons in a circle.

*a***1848** RUXTON *Life Far West* (1849) 12 It was pretty nigh upon sundown, and Bill had just sung out to 'corral'. **1875** *Fur, Fin & Feather* 108 At midnight the rear drivers joyously see the little fires flashing up far ahead here and there upon the prairie, telling them that the head of the train has begun to corral. **1894** in *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 93 Several trains were compelled to corral and 'stand them [*sc.* Indians] off' until relieved by the dragoons.

2. To shut up in, or as in, a corral; to confine.

1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 238 (Bartlett) The animals were all collected and coralled. **1890** E. N. BUXTON in *19th Cent.* No. 162. 224 At night.. they coral their flocks of goats. **1890** *Century Mag.* Aug. 613/1 Here they coralled us [prisoners] to the number of seven or eight thousand.

3. *U.S. colloq.* or *slang.* To secure, lay hold of, seize, capture, 'collar'.

1860 *Knickerbocker* Jan. 100, I want to 'corel' you for a little chat. **1867** 'MARK TWAIN' *Jumping Frog* 157 That sort of thing would corral their sympathies. **1868** *Amer. Newspaper* in Dilke *Greater Brit.* I. 160 'These leeches corral more clear cash than most quartz mills', remonstrates the editor. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 663/2 We dashed out of the door, corralled a porter. **1888** *New York Times* 30 Dec., We will corral some of the ice cream. **1910** WODEHOUSE *Psmith in City* viii. 64 How did we corral him, and become to him practically as long-lost sons? **1965** *Economist* 23 Jan. 322/1 The whip is charged theoretically with the duty of corraling votes for party programmes.

Hence **corralled** *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, The camp, with its corralled waggons.

corrands, -ants, -ans: see CURRANT.

corrant, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE.

† co'rrase, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *corrās-* ppl. stem of *corrādĕre.*] *trans.* To scrape together; = CORRADE 1.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls* (1841) I. 74 Accusations against him of all things they could corrase.

co'rrasion. [n. of action (on L. type **corrāsiōnem*), f. L. *corrādĕre* to CORRADE: cf. *abrasion.*]

† 1. The action of scraping together: see CORRADE. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 620 These and other importunate corrasions, were not made only to fill vp such breaches as the French affaires had produced, but also to spend in entertainments. *Ibid.* 624 The Popes endlesse Corasions from yeere to yeere.

2. *Geol.* The local wearing away of the surface of the earth by the agency of moving air, water, glacial ice, etc., in conjunction with any matter transported by them.

1875 J. W. POWELL *Explor. Colorado River* xi. 152 The proof is abundant that the river cut its own channel; that the cañons are gorges of corrasion. 1877 G. K. GILBERT *Geol. Henry Mts.* 101 In corrasion the agents of disintegration are solution and mechanical wear. 1904 CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* (1905) I. 108 The more active and tangible processes by which surface rocks are broken up, such as wave wear, river wear and glacier wear, are processes of corrasion. 1937 WOOLDRIDGE & MORGAN *Physical Basis Geogr.* xi. 153 The work of vertical or lateral cutting performed by a river in virtue of the abrasive power of its load is termed corrasion. 1958 P. LAKE *Physical Geogr.* (ed. 4) 297 Clear water does very little corrasion of solid rock. 1970 R. J. SMALL *Study of Landforms* ii. 42 Stream erosion is usually said to involve three distinct processes: downward corrasion.. lateral corrasion.. and headward extension.

corrasive: see CORROSIVE.

corrasour, error for *corvasour* = CORVISER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76.

correal (kə'ri:əl), *a. Roman Law.* [f. L. *correus, conreus* (f. *cor-, con-* together + *reus* one under obligation) + -AL[1].] Under joint obligation: applied to an obligation in which the parties are severally liable.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 398 A second difference between Correality and Solidarity consists in the fact that in Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his co-guarantors, that is to say, has a power of recovering from them contribution of their share of the debt: whereas the Correal debtor who pays has no regressus or right to contribution.

correality[1] (kɒri:'ælɪtɪ). *Roman Law.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality, condition, or state of being CORREAL: see quot.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 396 In Correality each creditor is *severally* entitled to receive, and each debtor is *severally* bound to discharge, the whole Object of the obligation. By the ordinary rule, the creditors would be only *jointly* entitled to receive the whole object; and this the debtors would be only *jointly* bound to discharge. *Ibid.* 400 Correality in which one debtor is principal and others are accessory is instanced in *Fidejussio.*

corre'ality[2]. *rare.* [f. COR-[1] + REALITY.] The being equally real; equal or correlative reality.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 24 His argument to prove the correality of his three Ideas proves directly the reverse. *Ibid.* 27 Instead of assuming the objective correality of his two elements on the fact of their subjective correlation.

correct (kə'rɛkt), *v.* Also 4 corect, (corette), 4–6 correcte, (6 correk, correck(e). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* corrected; also *pa. t.* 5–6 correcte; *pa. pple.* 5–6 correcte, 5–8 correct (see CORRECT *pa. pple.*). [f. L. *correct-* ppl. stem of *corrigĕre* to make straight, set right, reform, amend, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *regĕre* to lead straight, direct, rule.]

1. *trans.* To set right, amend (a thing); to substitute what is right for the errors or faults in (a writing, etc.). Sometimes, loosely, to point out or mark the errors in, in order to their amendment.

† *to correct the press*: to correct, or mark for correction, the errors or faults in a proof-sheet (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 6 So oft a day I mot thy work renew It to corect and eke to rubbe and scrape. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi. 314 þat my boke myghte be.. corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet conseill. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 4, I praye mayster Iohn Skelton.. poete laureate in the vnyuersite of oxenforde, to ouersee and correcte this sayd booke. 1583 C. DESAINLIENS *Campo di Fiore* 357 We bring you our writing, that you maye correcte it. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 When he corrected the Calender. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* A iij b, Excuse the.. roughnesse of the stile, in regard that.. my occasions suffered me not to attend, nor correct the Presse. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 61 These they compared together, and.. one copy corrected another. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 86 Rubens corrected some of his [the King's] drawings. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 164 Diderot corrected the proof-sheets.

† **b.** Proverb. *to correct the Magnificat. Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) ¶viij, As our English proverbe saith.. some correct Magnificat that know not quid significat. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 388 To correct the magnificat, *nodum in scirpo quærere.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., To correct the Magnificat.. to be hunting after Difficulties where there are none.

c. *absol.* To make a correction or corrections.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* Prol. 3 Humbly requyryng alle them that shal fynde faulte to correcte and amende where as they shal ony fynde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, Correct where fault is, and the Printer and I shall be beholding unto you. 1717 POPE *Misc. Wks.* Pref., I corrected, because it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write.

2. To set right, rectify, amend (an error or fault).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9596 Ilka rightwyse lered man þat my defaute here correcte can. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 Besechynge hym.. Where any Errour in this by hym is sayne, It to correct. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1312 Shortly he.. correcked theyr errour. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prol.* I. vii. §21 Those.. who sought the truth, being ready, when they found it, to correct their error, were not hereticks. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 149 The means of detecting the errors of instruments are much more powerful than those of correcting them.

3. To set right, amend (a person); to cure of an error or fault; to admonish or rebuke, or to point out the errors or faults of, in order to amendment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 284 For-þi 3e corectoures.. corecteth fyrst 3ow-seluen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 661 Ne I wolde nat of hym corrected be. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 250 Meny that.. erred from the faythe she correcte & broughte ayeine to the faythe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 7 With his mery speche myxt with rebukes he correct al them of the cyte that disordredly lyued. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 915 The doctor made a rejoynder in elegant Latin, wherein he corrected Powell for his false grammar. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxxxix, Correct me where I go astray. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 236 The pleasure I have had in seeing one of my own children corrected of all natural defects. 1806 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 5 Dec., If I speak incorrectly, you can correct me. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* xiii, Speaking no word.. unless.. to correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners.

† **b.** To admonish, advise, direct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 162 Valerian, corrected as god wolde, Answerde agayn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Hermes correctyng kyng hamon yave him this precepte.

4. To punish for faults of character or conduct (properly, in order to amendment); to chastise, chasten.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 299 Spiritus iusticie spareth nou3te.. forto correcte þe Kynge, 3if he falle in gylte or in trespasse. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 It shalle be lefulle to eny inhabitaunt to correct his seruant. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xii. 14 My father correcte you with scourges. —— *1 Macc.* vi. 16 Yf we synne, he correcteth vs. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlvi. 28, I will.. correct thee in measure, yet will I not leaue thee wholly vnpunished. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 398 Vagrants meet with punitive charity, and.. are oftener corrected than amended. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 4 Marine laws have permitted masters of vessels to correct unruly sailors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 450 He shall not venture to correct such an one by blows.

b. with the offence or fault as object.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 83 Josias.. corrected euel dedes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. §9 Such madnesse were worthy to be corrected [*castigandam*] with strokes and stripes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 5 Since correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that we cannot correct. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 272 The Licentiousness of the Soldier is supposed to be approved by the Officer, when it is not corrected. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv, It is a gross abuse, which the magistrate can and should correct.

† **5.** To bring or reduce to order; to reclaim from disorder, wildness, etc., to tame.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, Eternal Jove.. That with thy gloomy hand corrects the heaven, When airy creatures war amongst themselves. 1657 HETLEY *Reports* 50 By the industry of man they [beasts] are corrected, and their savagenesse abated. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 37 Sometimes his pruning-hook corrects the vines, And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.

6. To bring (the bodily 'humours', system, etc.) into a healthy or normal state.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 It.. correcteth those [humors] that are putrefied. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 130, I.. was obliged to soothe this sore since I could not correct it. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 19 People of rank, to correct their 'tone', Went out of town to Marybone.

7. To counteract or neutralize (hurtful qualities); to remove or prevent the ill effect of (something hurtful or undesirable).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 353 Yet ought it [Hellebor] not to be giuen before it be prepared and corrected.. with long pepper. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 183 The Sun which us'd to correct the rigour and inclemency of the weather, is now banisht from their Horizon. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vi, Its quality of relaxing too much may be corrected by boiling it with some animal substances. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 76 The sweet savour of the honey corrects the bitterness of the plant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 171 The heart.. corrects the folly of the head. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 375 This corrected the mossy tendency of the soil.

8. a. *Math.* and *Physics.* To bring (the result of an observation or calculation) into accordance with certain standard conditions. † *to correct a fluent* (in *Fluxions*): to determine the constant to be added after finding the fluent of a given fluxion (now called the *constant of integration*).

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 92 Verify, or correct, their Positions measured by the Log. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 To Correct the Fluent of any Given Fluxion.. The finding of the constant quantity *c*, to be added or subtracted with the fluent as found by the foregoing rules, is called correcting the fluent. *Mod.*, Reading of the barometer, corrected to sea-level and 32° Fahr.

b. *Optics.* To eliminate from a lens or other optical instrument the aberration or dispersion of rays which would occasion indistinctness or coloured fringes in the image: cf. ABERRATION 6. (Often with the instrument as object.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 79 Take a prism of each with such angles that they correct each other's dispersion as much as possible. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 466. 217 An achromatic lens.. truly made.. [has] its spherical aberration corrected as well as its chromatic one. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. §534 An instrument [i.e. telescope] for photography must have an object-glass specially corrected for the purpose.

† **co'rrect,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Correction.

1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* xvi, Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe Or schools correct.

correct (kə'rɛkt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* [ad. L. *correctus* made straight, set right, etc., pa. pple. of *corrigĕre*: see CORRECT *v.*]

† **A.** *pa. pple.* [Orig. immediately repr. the L., but in later times prob. considered to be short for *corrected*, or as a pa. pple. like *set, knit*, etc.; or even as pa. pple. of *correck* = mod.Sc. *correckit.*] Corrected; punished, amended. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 249 That certeyn malefactoris.. be not correct. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 66 Gef y had correcte hem. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 b, To be correcte for theyr offences. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 167 The wych faute, onys correcte, shal also take away thys frenecy. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, I would have our language, after it is duly correct, always to last.

B. *adj.*

1. In accordance with an acknowledged or conventional standard, *esp.* of literary or artistic style, or of manners or behaviour; proper.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Prol., What verse can do, he has performed in this, Which he presumes the most correct of his. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lviii, New buildings of correctest conformation. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 58 The correct thing is to have the owner's name worked in on the edge.

2. In accordance with fact, truth, or reason; free from error; exact, true, accurate; right. Said also of persons, in reference to their statements, scholarship, acquirements, etc.

correct card: see CARD *sb.*[2] 6 e.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Monsieur Misson has wrote a more correct Account of Italy.. than any before him. 1711 H. FELTON (J.), Always use the most correct editions. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 7 The correctest idea we can form of the equity of our maker. 1820 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 388 Leaving to.. their correcter judgment to decide. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 159/2 Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite correct in saying that, etc. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 8 This definition will be correct. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 When the author returns his proof and revise, and is satisfied that the sheet is correct. *Ibid.*, Care is taken.. that the pages are correct, and that the 'signatures' are in order. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. ii. 44 On reference to the correct card, they saw 'Captain Campbell's Tornado; scarlet jacket, etc.'

3. Of persons: Adhering exactly to an acknowledged standard: **a.** of literary or artistic style.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 381 Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease. 1736 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, The best and correctest authours. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 153/2 What are called the most correct plays of the most correct dramatists.

b. of manners or behaviour.

c 1800 JEBB *Corr.* (1836) I. i. 4 He is.. as a clergyman, extremely zealous and correct. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 Whenever a commandment is broken by one of these correct heroes.. it is done with perfect regard for the usages of polite society.

co'rrectable, *a.* [f. CORRECT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be corrected; = CORRECTIBLE *a.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 350 The coldness and windiness [of Sider] (easily correctable with Spice). 1921 *Federal Reporter* (U.S.) CCLXXI. 592 The court below merely committed error in the remedy exclusively correctable there or by appeal to this court. 1968 *Postgrad. Med.* XLIV. 157/1 Arteriography should be performed on all hypertensive patients who would benefit from surgery if a correctable lesion were found. 1976 *Lancet* 27 Nov. 1180/2 This defect was correctable by transplantation of normal-mouse hæmopoietic stem cells. 1984 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Aug. 937/4 The general quality and definitiveness of this book make it worth adding some correctable points.

co'rrectant, *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Corrective. **B.** *sb.* A corrective agent or medicine.

In mod. Dict.

† **correcte.** *Obs.* ? Some medicinal herb.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagredie.

corrected (kə'rɛktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORRECT *v.* + -ED.] Set right, amended, etc.: see the verb.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 115 b/1 The woman whiche nourisheth & giueth yᵉ child sucke, ought to be much more corrected, and sober in this case. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 498 A corrected pigeon (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment. *Mod.*, The reading of the corrected copy. A corrected proof-sheet.

† co'rrectedly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY². Used before *correct* adj. and *correctly* were in use.] Correctly; with correction or emendation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Poets.. that speake more finely and correctedly. **1611** T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* v. (1612) 24 The Latine Fathers.. would the sooner bee correctedly printed. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 27 Let me use the phrase correctedly.

corrector, obs. f. CORRECTOR *a.*

co'rrectible, *a.* [f. CORRECT *v.* + -IBLE.] = CORRECTABLE *a.*; also applied to a typewriter ribbon whose mistakes can be corrected by overtyping with a correcting tape. (Less frequent than *correctable*.)

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1903** *Southwestern Reporter* (U.S.) (1904) LXXVII. 404/1 The exercise of such discretion is reviewable on appeal, and correctible in cases of abuse. **1978** *Washington Post* 18 Jan. D16/3 There was 'nothing identifiable or correctible' that could be done to change the decision by Mobil's board of directors. **1983** *Your Computer* (Austral.) Nov. 53/2 For really top-notch presentation-style output.., I use the yellow-coded correctible carbon ribbon with its 'yellow' lift-off correcting tape.

† co'rrectify, *v. Obs. nonce-word.* [f. L. *correctus* + -FY.] *trans.* To correct, set right.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, When your worship's pleased to correctify a lady.

correcting (kə'rɛktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING¹.] The action of the verb CORRECT.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Emendation*, an amending, a correcting. **1882** GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* III. 188/2 The..folio has been credited with first correcting.

co'rrecting, *ppl. a.* [See -ING².] a. That corrects: see the verb.

1692 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 117 His Correcting Judgments will be turned into destroying Judgments. *a* **1697** AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 197 The correcting Birch. *a* **1893** *Mod.*, No correcting hand had passed over the pages.

b. *spec.* in *correcting compass, magnet.*

1821 *Kaleidoscope* 13 Feb. 262/2 Perhaps this correcting compass might be applied in the round top, if there be not too much iron in that quarter. **1899** *Pract. Rules Deviations Compass* (Admiralty Publ.) 10 Alteration in position of Correcting Magnets. **1918** W. G. MCMINNIES *Practical Flying* vi. 91 Holes for the accommodation of correcting magnets.

Hence **co'rrectingly** *adv.*, in a correcting manner, by way of correction.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxxix, 'I will take you home.' ..He added correctingly, 'I will take you at any rate into the drive'.

correction (kə'rɛkʃən). Also 4 co(r)reccioun, 4–6 correccion, -cyon, -tioun(e, -one, (5 coreccion, correxyon). [a. Anglo-F. *correccioun* = F. *correction*, ad. L. *correctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrigĕre* (ppl. stem *correct-*) to CORRECT.]

1. The action of correcting or setting right; substitution of what is right for what is erroneous in (a book, etc.); amendment. Hence, loosely, pointing out or marking of errors (in order to their removal). *correction of the press*: *i.e.* of printers' errors.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9594 If any defaut in þis tretice be.. I wil stand til þe correccion of ilka rightwyse lered man. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* III. ii. 251 Yf in al thys book I haue mesprised.. I demaunde correxyon and amendement. *a* **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 Submyttyng me to the correction of your grace. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 Chaucer dothe submytte the Correctione of his woorkes to Gower. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so.. perfect but that it needed in many places correction. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 9 The accuracy.. of the style was produced by the successive correction of the chief criticks of the age. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 80 All experience is a correction of life's delusions. **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 367 The correction of the calendar. **1877** *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* II. 565/2 In the early times of the art of printing more attention was paid.. to the correction of the press. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi, To admit that he has made a blunder or to appear conscious of correction.

b. phr. *under correction*: subject to correction; a formula expressing deference to superior information, or critical authority. So † *saving correction.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1282 For myne wordes here and euery part I speke hem alle vnder correccioun Of yow. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 It semeth me (spekynge vnder correction) that my lorde.. hath enterprised a great foly. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* 57 Sauing correctione, the former sence is good. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 130 Captaine Mackmorrice, I thinke, looke you, vnder your correction, there is not many of your Nation. **1662** DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, I do not conceive myself, under correction, so inconsiderable a person. **1867** STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 17, I speak under correction; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or instance of emendation; *concr.* that which is substituted for what is wrong or faulty, *esp.* in a literary work; an emendation.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein when we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 2 The annotacions and corrections delivered by master Speghte upon the last editione of Chaucers Workes. **1738** BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 7 To see the first Thoughts and subsequent Corrections of so great a Poet as Milton. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Monuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 207 He should make the whole of his corrections in the manuscript, and should copy it out fairly. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 The compositor.. makes the corrections in the types, by lifting out the wrong letters.. and putting in right ones in their places.

† **3.** The correcting (of a person) for faults of character or conduct; reprehension, rebuke, reproof. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psolter* ix. 24 Grete ire is of god when coreccioun is away & flaterynge comes. **1382** WYCLIF *Hos.* v. 9 In the day of correction [**1388** amendyng; Vulg. *correptionis*]. —— *Tit.* iii. 10 Schonye thou a man heretyk, aftir oon and the secunde corecciour, *or correpciour, or reprouyng*. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 40 Fervent in the correction of other mennes vices. **1611** BIBLE *2 Tim.* iii. 16 All Scripture.. is profitable for doctrine, for reproofe, for correction. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* (1797) 34 His repeated correction of the ambition of his disciples. **1814** D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 384 Wotton, in a dignified reproof, administered a spirited correction to the party-spirit.

4. The correcting (of a person) by disciplinary punishment; chastisement, properly with a view to amendment; but frequently in later use (now somewhat *arch.*) of corporal punishment, flogging.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 22 Thanne hadde he thurgh his Iurisdiccion Power to doon on hem eorreccion. *c* **1400** *Three Kings Cologne* xxxiii. (1886) 123 [They] myȝt not reuoke þe pepil from her eresyes by no spirituel correccioun ne temporel correccioun. **1526** *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, In the lawe of Moyses there was almoost no correcyon for notable and great crymes but deth. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 38 Their ordinary correction is to beate them with cudgels. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Visit. Sick*, Sanctify.. this thy fatherly correction to him. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Blackmore* Wks. III. 179 Correction seldom effects more than the suppression of faults. **1780** COMYNS *Digest Laws Eng.* V. 588 Other Instruments of Punishment or Correction are.. The Pillory and Stocks. **1836** SIR J. ELLEY in *Ho. Com.* 26 Feb., Corporal punishment—a mode of correction we all deplore. **1844** THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xviii, I..administered such a correction across the young caitiff's head and shoulders with my horsewhip.

† b. An exercise of correcting discipline. c. Correcting control. *Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 186 Desyryng hys Lordshyp that.. a correccyon myȝt be hadde, in as moch as he was.. hys ordynare, and..he was a prest and under hys correccyon.

d. *house of correction*: a building for the confinement and punishment of offenders, *esp.* with a view to their reformation; a bridewell.

1575–6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 3 § 5 In everye Countye.. one Two or more Abyding Howses.. shalbe provided, and called the Howse or Howses of Correction for setting on worcke and punishinge.. of suche as.. shalbee taken as Roges. **1611** in *N. Riding Rec.* I. 225 Ordered That a House of Correction be erected in the Towne of Richmond for the whole North Riding and Richmond Towne. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 354 The Bill for Conventicles.. orders that who cannot pay his 5*s*... shall worke it out in the House of Correction. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 386 A bridewell or house of correction. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii, A miserable shoeless criminal, who had been.. committed.. to the House of Correction for one month. **1890** *Home Office Order*, To The Keeper of the House of Correction, at Preston, in the County of Lancaster.

† **5.** Control, regulation, governance. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 They have had the conservation and correction of the River of Thames.

6. The counteracting or neutralizing of the ill effect of (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 97 Another Furnace.. serving.. for Correction called Ablution. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cv, This strong medicine.. ought not to be giuen inwardly unto delicate bodies without great correction. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, Other Medecines which need no such Correction.

7. a. *Math.* and *Physics.* The addition or subtraction of some quantity to or from the result of an observation or calculation, to bring it into accordance with certain standard conditions; the quantity so added or subtracted. † *correction of a fluent* (in *Fluxions*): the determination of what is now called the *constant of integration*; the constant itself.

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions*, And finding the Fluent, $z = \frac{sx^2}{2it}$, which needs no Correction (because when $z = 0$, $x = 0$). **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 482 s.v. *Fluent*, The Fluent of a given fluxion, found as above, sometimes.. wants a correction. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 422/2 The correction for the thickness [of the lens], to be subtracted from *F* [the focal distance]. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xiv. §492 The correction for parallax always has to be added to the observed altitude.

b. *Optics.* The counteraction of the aberration or dispersion of the rays in a lens or other optical instrument.

1856 CARPENTER *Microscope* (1875) 45 If the lenses be so adjusted that their correction is perfect for an uncovered object. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. §533 To give the most perfect possible correction of the spherical aberration as well as of the chromatic. *Ibid.* §534 It is not possible with the kinds of glass hitherto available to obtain a perfect correction of color.

† **8.** The condition of being corrected or correct (in style). *Obs. rare.* [A Gallicism.]

1759 JOHNSON in Mrs. Lennox tr. *Brumoy's Gr. Theatre* III. 154 No poetry lasts long that is not very correct; the ballance therefore seems to incline in favour of correction... So certain is it that correction is the touch-stone of poetry.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **correction-house** = *house of correction* (see 4 d); **correction-proof** *a.*, proof against correction; **correction-table**, a table of corrections (see 7).

c **1625** R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1630) 28 There be, in the countrey.. correction-houses to be builded. **1630** in SIR F. M. EDEN *Hist. Poor* I. 159 That the Correction-Houses in all Counties may be made adjoining to the Common prisons and the gaoler to be made Governor of them. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 A stubborn youth, correction-proof. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xlviii, A.. fierce attack.. upon the outer gate of the Correction-House. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Language as exact and mathematical as their own correction tables.

correctional (kə'rɛkʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to correction; corrective.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 205 At present when the legitimate correctional powers of the Church have become dormant. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 533 In Jersey, minor offences are referred to a court of Correctional Police.

Hence **co'rrectionally** *adv.*

1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. 103 There are large classes of offences only punishable 'correctionally' not criminally.

† **co'rrectioner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who administers correction.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 23 You filthy famish'd Correctioner. [Applied to a beadle.]

co'rrectish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CORRECT *a.* + -ISH.] Pretty correct.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 111 That a man's bodily stature was a correctish sign of his spiritual!

correctitude (kə'rɛktɪtju:d). [f. CORRECT *a.* + -ITUDE, after *rectitude*.] Correctness of conduct or behaviour (in quot. 1929, a 'correct' statement or expression).

1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 650/2 The high correctitude of his youth. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 3/1 Dr. Jameson stepping in maintains order where disorder existed, and stepping in with the Colonial Secretary's orders, would have done so with perfect—if not 'unctuous—correctitude'. **1906** F. S. OLIVER *A. Hamilton* 316 Jefferson was overflowing with kindness—a contrast to the calm correctitude of his chief. **1922** G. A. GREENWOOD *England To-Day* ii. 72 The correctitude of attending eleven o'clock service. **1929** W. S. CHURCHILL *Aftermath* xix. 412 Lord Curzon.. soused him in sonorous correctitudes.

corrective (kə'rɛktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *correctif*, *-ive*, f. L. *correct-* ppl. stem + -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Having the property or function of correcting or setting right what is erroneous or faulty, or of producing amendment; tending to correct. Esp. in *corrective training* (see quots.). So *corrective trainee.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 570 Somewhat an hereticke: Incapable of innovation, though corrective [*mesme correctifve*]. **1630** BREREWOOD *Treat. Sabbath* 14 (T.) The law of nations alloweth.. masters over their servants not only a directive but a corrective and coactive power. **1622** R. HOLDSWORTH *Serm. on Ps. cxliv.* 15, 27 (L.) The Psalmist interposeth a caution in this corrective particle, 'yea, happy'. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxvii. 269 If my afflictions are sent me for corrective ends. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 108 The penalty.. is, in the first instance, corrective, not penal. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 46 Utility.. has been the great corrective principle in law, in politics. **1892** *Form D, Inl. Revenue*, Corrective Affidavit in connection with the Stamp Duties on Probates. **1938** *Bill 2 & 3 Geo. VI* (Public Bills II) 4. § 16 Persons sentenced to corrective training.. shall be allocated to a prison.. and be given such employment and subjected to such methods of training and discipline as may be best fitted to lead to their reformation. **1939** *Ann. Reg. 1938* 93 A Criminal Justice Bill... Two new types of prison sentences were proposed. One was called 'corrective training', and was to be for not less than two and not more than four years for persons between 21 and 30. **1963** T. & P. MORRIS *Pentonville* ii. 30 Among the recalcitrant corrective trainees there are some who claim they are being denied the 'right to be trained'.

b. In *corrective justice*, a rendering of Aristotle's διορθωτικὸν δίκαιον, also rendered *commutative justice* (see COMMUTATIVE 1 b); but by Hooker distinguished from this, and app. used in sense 'castigatory, punitive'.

1531 [see COMMUTATIVE 1 b]. *c* **1586** HOOKER *Serm. Pride* II. Wks. III. 772 The several kinds of justice, distributive, commutative, and corrective. *Ibid.* v. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 120 Nor is that corrective and distributive justice, which Aristotle affirmed to be in Arithmetical, and in Geometrical proportion. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 493 Corrective or Reparative Justice takes no account of persons.

2. Having the property of counteracting or neutralizing the ill effect of something hurtful or unpleasant; or of restoring to a healthy condition.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 71 b, Untill that humour be expelled, the diete muste be corrective of that humour. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. §3 This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 246 Mulberries pectoral, corrective of the bilious Alkali. *Mod. Advt.*, These corrective Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

1. Something that has the property of counteracting or neutralizing what is harmful; that which restores to a healthy state. Also *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* Prol., No spirit so much diseased, But will with such fair correctives be pleased. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, To Sir H. Wotton*, Do not adde Correctives, but as Chymikes, purge the bad. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 113 The Natives..take a large dose of Aqua Vitæ for a Corrective. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 It is not enough to ease the part pained; we must..apply general correctives. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xvii. 252 We take..some varieties of fruit as a corrective.

2. Something that tends to set right what is wrong, to remove or counteract an evil, etc. (Usually with more or less allusion to sense 1.) Const. *of* or *to*.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 17, I had supplied a proper corrective to this. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* VIII. 150 These calm correctives of a father's hand. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 499 Patriotism is a corrective of superstition. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* i. 8 His disproportionate partiality for the lighter sides of literature met with no corrective at Cambridge.

3. a. Something that acts so as to correct what is erroneous or mistaken. (Const. as in 2.)

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 152 The criticism of memory as a corrective to first impressions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 The utilitarian principle is valuable as a corrective of error.

†b. A modification introduced to remove error or inaccuracy; a correction. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 Such an instance.. that with certain correctives and exceptions may give some kind of Explication. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 81 This corrective ought to be applied to all general balances of our trade, which are formed on the ordinary principles.

Hence **co'rrectively** *adv.*, in a corrective manner; by way of correction; **co'rrectiveness.**

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 282 Rule of moderation correctiuely annexed. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work invigoratively, correctively, and directively. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* III. VIII. 118 'Much' said Salome correctively. 1838 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 24 Mr. Husenbeth's organ of critical correctiveness.

correctly (kə'rɛktlɪ), *adv.* [f. CORRECT *a.* + -LY².] In a correct manner; in accordance with what is considered right; exactly, accurately, without error: see the adj.

1692-9 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Speak as properly and as correctly as, etc. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 240 Such Lays as neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold and regularly low. 1751 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. IV. 330 The care you have taken in publishing the inscription so correctly. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 381 If I am correctly informed. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* i. 6 He could not spell correctly.

correctness (kə'rɛktnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being correct; conformity to an acknowledged rule or standard, to what is considered right, or to fact; freedom from error or fault; accuracy, exactness.

1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Pref. (1684) 11 The fidelity of the Translation, and the correctness of the English. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Wks. XVII. 331 There remains nothing but a dull correctness. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 188 The Correctness of the Eye. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 530 He denied the correctness of the assertion. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 182 The correctness of his private life.

corrector (kə'rɛktə(r)). Forms: 4 corectour, (5-6 *Sc.* correker, -ar), 5-7 correctour, 6-9 -er, 6- -or. [a. Anglo-Fr. *co(r)rectour* = F. *correcteur*, ad. L. *correctōr-em* agent-n. f. *corrigĕre* to CORRECT: see -OR.]

1. One who corrects or sets right; one who points out errors or faults, and substitutes or indicates what is right; a censor, critic.

1377 [see CORRECT *v.* 3.]. *a* 1455 *Houlate* xvii, The archedene, that ourman, ay prechand in plane, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6, All kynges ought specially to here her corrigiours or correctours. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Pref. (1616) 4 Diogenes of a coyner of money became a Corrector of manners. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (1868) 1 The Puritan is a curious corrector of things indifferent. 1710 SWIFT *On a Broomstick*, He sets up to be an universal reformer and corrector of abuses. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXX, Time! the corrector where our judgments err. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Div. Myst.* I. ix. 224 Teachers, correctors, and exemplars to their fellow-men.

b. *Printing.* A printer's employé who reads proofs and marks the corrections to be made in the type before printing off; a proof-reader.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 36 That thyng passed my correctours handes. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Bij b, Who was corrector to the Presse at Couentrie? 1634 *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 12 Amended..by the pains and industry of the compositor and corrector at the press. 1720 SWIFT *Proposal Irish Manuf.*, The corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 645 The first proof..with the MS. is handed to the corrector of the press, or *reader*. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 215 Mere misprints, showing only carelessness on the part of the corrector.

2. An official title = director, controller: a. In the *Roman Empire*, a governor of a province of lower rank than a proconsul or consul. b. A director or superior of an ecclesiastical office, religious order, etc. †c. Formerly, an officer in a chamber of accounts in France and some other countries. †d. = Sp. *corregidor*, magistrate. e. *corrector of the staple*: the controller of a wool staple: see quot. 1617.

1353 *Act 27 Edw. III* (Statute of the Staple) c. 22 Nous avons ordene que en chescun lieu ou lestaple se tiendra, soit certein nombre des Corecters. 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 232* Makand him and his assignais Keparis, ouersearis, correkaris, and suplearis of the Isle of Litill Comeray. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 5 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Correctour of the queir. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. iii. 307 Terentius..administered the office of a Corrector in this selfe same province. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* 2448e, Correctour of the staple, is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the staple, that writeth and recordeth the bargaines of Merchants there made. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 342 Officers belonging to these Staples, were Maiors, Constables, Manipernors, correctours. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2622/3 The Creation of two new Presidents, four Masters in Ordinary, four Correctors, and other Officers in the Chamber of Accounts of this City [Paris]. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 He will have the Superiors of his Order to be called Correctors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 37 The whole empire was distributed into one hundred and sixteen provinces..Of these, three were governed by proconsuls, thirty-seven by consulars, five by correctors, and seventy-one by presidents.

3. One who exercises discipline; one who inflicts correction or chastisement.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, Wherfore, said he to the corrector..loke that thow styl beate him. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Pr.* 125 a/1 The children being but .2. or .3. years old, it is to sone to giue them maisters, or correcters. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Castigador*, a chastiser, a corrector. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXV, Having praised my Heavenly Corrector. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/2 A judge..holds his position as a public corrector.

4. Something that corrects, or furnishes a means of correction; something by means of which error may be got rid of or prevented.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 628 Defective and vnperfect formes..rather corrupters then correcters. 1646 (*title*) A Corrector of ye Answer to the Speech. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 62 This vast collection of variations, taken in themselves as correctors of the text. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* VIII. (1876) 443 Simplicity..is considered as the general corrector of excess. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 242 The correctors..are bar magnets.

†5. *Med.* and *Chem.* Something that counteracts what is harmful, or that restores (the bodily system, etc.) to a healthy state; a neutralizing or remedial agent, a corrective. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 25 The true and proper corrector of opium..is vineger. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Inquietude, which is a various turning of the body ..[is] cured by correctors. 1740-1 BERKELEY *Let.* in Fraser *Life* 263 No more powerful corrector of putrid humours. 1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 130/1 Rice..is..a very weak corrector of putrefaction.

correc'torial, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **correctōri-us* (f. *corrector*) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a corrector.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 59 The Consulares, Correctores and Præsides had the Government of one single Province, which ..was called Consular, Correctorial, or Presidial.

†**correc'toriate.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] The office of a corrector (sense 2).

1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 During the time of their Correctoriate.

co'rrectorship. [f. CORRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a corrector (of the press).

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 7 Your correctorship of typical errata.

correctory (kə'rɛktərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type **correctōri-us*, f. *corrector*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a corrector or correction.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 It..addeth..a correctory relish..vnto such [meats] as are hot and drie. 1757 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Hist. Feudal Prop.* (1758) 119 The statute ..being correctory of the common law. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 61 This new edition does not profess to give any correctory annotations.

B. *sb.*

†1. A corrective: see CORRECTIVE B. 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 They may be taken with other Correctories. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 67 Pepper is the best correctory for it.

†2. An emendatory treatise or work. *Obs.*

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* IV. (1612) 89 Heereof in my Correctorie of S. Gregory, if God wil.

correctress (kə'rɛktrɪs). Also 7 -eresse. [f. CORRECTOR + -ESS.] A female corrector.

1611 COTGR., *Emendatrice*, she that correcteth, a correcteresse. 1763 MISS CARTER in *Lett. w. Miss Talbot, etc.* (1809) III. 81, I wish Dr. Young had been the translator, and I the correctress. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 225/1 That powerful correctress Nature gave a temporary union to all parties.

†**correctrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *correctrice* (ad. L. *correctrīc-em*), fem. of *correcteur*: see -TRICE.] = prec.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 61 b, The goddesse of warre called Bellona, which is the correctrice of princes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 323 The correctrice, by whose means I am in my wits, and without whom I am no longer my-self.

†**co'rrectrix.** *Obs.* [a. L. type **correctrix*, fem. of *corrector*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. Pref. (1668) 1 What is Art more than a Provident and skilfull Correctrix of the faults of Nature? 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 2 Experience the Correctrix of all Capriccio's.

corred (herrings): see CORVED.

corredy: see CORRODY.

†**co'rreference.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COR- + REFERENCE.] Mutual reference or relation.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 A true..correference one to the other.

Correggiesque (kɒˌrɛdʒɪ'ɛsk), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Characteristic of, or in the style of, the Italian painter Correggio.

1760 *Ann. Reg.* 252 Among us, any action that is singularly graceful, is termed Correggiesque. 1801-15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 514 The far more than Correggiesque graces of female forms.

So †**Correggi'escity, Correggi'osity,** the chracteristic style of Correggio.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 The Corregiescity of Corregio. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 5 Of the grace of Raphael, and of the Correggiosity of Correggio.

‖**corregi'dor.** Also 6-8 corrigidor. [Sp. *corregidor* (koreɣi'ðor), n. of action f. *corregir*, ad. L. *corrigĕre* to correct: cf. CORRECTOR.] A Spanish magistrate; 'the chief Justicer or gouernor of a towne' (Minsheu).

c 1594 *Sp. Tragedy* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 125 For thus I us'd, before my marshalship, To plead in causes as corrigidor. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* V. viii. 191 Corrigidors or Beadles to punish the Infragantic or unruly. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* V. i, Run to the corrigidor for his assistance. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3701/2 The Corrigidor and other Magistrates of this Town. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 42 To supervise the conduct of the corregidors and subordinate magistrates.

correher, obs. f. CURRIER.

correk, obs. f. CORRECT *v.*

correlarie, obs. f. COROLLARY.

corre'latable, *a.* [f. CORRELATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being correlated.

1885 in *Imperial Dict., Suppl.*; and in later Dicts. 1964 R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* vii. 281 Some other formal categories are less closely correlatable with extra-linguistic categories. 1969 *Proc. Geol. Soc. Lond.* Aug. 158 Faunas directly correlatable with those of the Saint-Jean-d'Etampes section.

correlate ('kɒrɪleɪt), *sb.* [f. COR- + L. *relātum* (a thing) referred, related: see next. Probably suggested by the earlier *correlation* and *correlative*; but there may have been a mod.L. **correlātum*, in philosophical use.]

1. Each of two things so related that the one necessarily implies or is complementary to the other.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 27 Soveraignty 'tis a relative, and cannot subsist without its correlat subjection. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 43 The existence.. of one correlate [infers directly] that of the other. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 165 The idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 127 The death of a body, as a whole, is the necessary correlate of its life.

2. More generally: Each of two related things; either of the terms of a relation, viewed in reference to the other.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 That so wounding and healing, like loving Correlates, might both worke. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Iren.* II. iv. (1662) 196 If they were [church-officers] they could have no other Correlate, but the whole body of the Church of God. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §39 In certain cases a sign may suggest its correlate as an image, in others as an effect, in others as a cause. *a* 1878 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 14 We can classify subjective facts while remaining ignorant of their objective correlates.

3. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue. *rare.*

1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter* Wks. XIV. 115 The wildest vanity could not pretend to show the correlate of Paradise Lost [in French literature].

4. *Gram.* = CORRELATIVE B. 3.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 313 The term *tantus* which is its correlate [i.e. that of *quantus*].

5. *Physics*, etc. = CORRELATIVE B. 4, 5.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iii. 204 A like amount of sensation is the correlate of an increased amount of produced motion. 1862 —— *First Princ.* II. viii. §71 The forces called vital, which we have seen to be correlates of the forces called physical. 1867 C. BRAY (*title*) On Force and its Mental Correlates.

correlate ('kɒrɪleɪt), *a. rare.* [f. COR- + L. *relāt-us*, pa. pple. of *referre* to bring back, refer: see

prec.] Mutually related; correlated; involving correlation.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 52 The correlate character of the two forces, electricity and heat. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iv. 33 Consider..some of our duties and some of our dangers—for the two are correlate—in the use of speech.

correlate (kɒrɪ'leɪt), *v.* [f. COR- + RELATE: see CORRELATE *sb.*]

1. a. *intr.* To have a mutual relation; to stand in correlation, be correlative (*with* or *to* another).

a 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., What Caricature is in painting, Burlesque is in writing; and, in the same manner the comic writer and painter correlate to each other. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xii. 421 The real alone is knowable, correlating with knowledge. *a* 1871 —— *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 91 Ethical obligation correlates and is indissolubly conjoined with ethical right.

b. *trans.* To be correlative to. *rare.*

1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* v. §3. 122 The right to the property correlated the duty to the *Sacra.*

2. To place in or bring into correlation; to establish or indicate the proper relation between.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 134 Mr. Symonds was.. enabled to correlate these beds with their equivalents near Ludlow. 1881 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* 337 He correlates the interglacial beds of Mont Perrier with those of Dürnten. 1925 N. BOHR *Theory of Spectra* (ed. 2) 135 It has been possible to correlate each term with the occurrence of electron orbits of a given type. 1930 *Economist* 18 Oct. 715/2 To prove by an historical statistical analysis that..it is impossible to correlate from available evidence either high rates and low stock prices or low rates and high stock prices with any certainty. 1952 G. H. BOURNE *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* (ed. 2) vi. 273 Bennett was not able to correlate changes in the Golgi material with secretion in the cat adrenal. 1971 *Nature* 15 Jan. 182/1 So the observed luminosity of the primary [star] can be correlated reliably with its original main-sequence mass. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 8/2 Are you wondering how many people spend their time..in devising such idiot statistical measures, applying them, collating and correlating them?

3. *pass.* To have correlation, to be intimately or regularly connected or related (*with*, rarely *to*); *spec.* in *Biol.* of structures or characteristics in animals and plants (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 Transmuting relations into entities, and interposing these entities between things correlated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 Parasitism..is often found to be correlated with ..disappearance of structures. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 160 Other rights..have no determinate subject..to which they are correlated.

correlated ('kɒrɪleɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Mutually or intimately related; involving correlation: *spec.* in *Biol.* (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 86 A large part of their structure is merely the correlated result of successive changes in the structure of their larvæ. 1865 —— in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 33 A modification in one part will cause correlated changes in other parts. 1878 FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 36 The dynamic circuit of correlated physical motions.

correlation (kɒrɪ'leɪʃən). [f. COR- + RELATION: cf. F. *corrélation*, and see CORRELATIVE.]

1. a. The condition of being correlated; mutual relation of two or more things (implying intimate or necessary connexion).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. §14 If he did set before vs only an empty imaginatiue forme of bred..where were y^e correlation or similitude [*analogia aut similitudo*] which should leade vs from the visible thing to the inuisible. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, How in animall natures, even colours hold correspondencies, and mutuall correlations. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 148 The rocks of Cumberland will be placed in precise correlation with the types of Shropshire and Wales. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 51 The mutual dependence and correlation of these three Axioms.

†**b.** Relationship (of persons). *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad sect. 10 ¶9 Christian charity is a higher thing than to be confined within the terms of dependence and correlation. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 89 Christ..made choise of brethren, as..Simon.. and Andrew..hereby..providing against schisme..both by corporall and spirituall correlation.

c. In *Statistics*, an interdependence of two or more variable quantities such that a change in the value of one is associated with a change in the value or the expectation of the others; also, the value of this as represented by a correlation coefficient. So *correlation coefficient* or *coefficient of correlation*: a number between −1 and 1 calculated so as to represent the linear interdependence of two variables or two sets of data; *spec.* the product-moment coefficient (see PRODUCT *sb.*¹).

1888 F. GALTON in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLV. 143 The statures of kinsmen are co-related variables; thus, the stature of the father is correlated to that of the adult son,..and so on; but the index of co-relation..is different in the different cases. 1896 K. PEARSON in *Ibid.* LIX. 302 Let r_0 be the coefficient of correlation between parent and offspring. *Ibid.* 303 We conclude that there is a sensible correlation (*circa* 0·18) between fertility and height in the mothers of daughters. 1909 W. & E. ELDERTON *Primer Statistics* 57 In such cases there is no relationship, therefore, between length and breadth, and we say that the 'coefficient of correlation' is zero. 1933 *Forestry* VII. 27 It may be stated that a correlation coefficient is a number expressing the degree of correlation between two variates, as, for example, weight and volume, or specific gravity and strength. A correlation coefficient of +1 indicates a direct linear relation, a coefficient of −1 indicates an inverse linear relation, while one of 0·0 indicates absence of relations between the variates. 1943 N. BALCHIN *Small Back Room* i. 8 There's a positive correlation between penetration and the height of the man firing. 1960 F. LAND *Lang. Maths.* xiv. 247 We need to be able to describe this gradation from perfect correlation to no correlation at all, and for this purpose we can calculate a 'correlation coefficient'. 1964 R. VON MISES *Math. Theory Probability & Statistics* xi. 572 Out of 239 patients treated with serum, 9 patients died, and out of 244 left without serum, 29 died. Compute the correlation coefficient between treatment and recovery. 1969 *Computers & Humanities* III. 145 After correlation coefficients are computed for every pair of variables, they are entered in a correlation matrix which summarizes the degree of similarity between pairs of variables.

2. *correlation of forces* (in *Physics*): a phrase introduced by Grove to express the mutual relation that exists between the various forms of force or energy, by virtue of which any one form is convertible into an equivalent amount of any other. (Cf. *conservation of energy*, s.v. CONSERVATION 4.)

1843 GROVE *Correlation of Physical Forces* 95 The sense I have attached to the word correlation..[is] a reciprocal production; in other words, that any force capable of producing another, may in its turn be produced by it. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. ii. 33 Another proof of the correlation of heat and electricity.

3. *Biol.* Mutual relation of association between different structures, characteristics, etc. in an animal or plant; 'the normal coincidence of one phenomenon, character, etc., with another' (Darwin *Orig. Species*, Gloss.).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Introd. i. 9 The complex..laws of variation and of correlation of growth..Some instances of correlation are quite whimsical: thus cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are invariably [ed. 1878 generally] deaf. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 105 The correlation of large size of ova with the completion of development before hatching. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 763 There is..a mysterious law of correlation of growth between the hair and the teeth.

4. *Geom.* The reciprocal relation between propositions, figures, etc. derivable from each other by interchanging the words *point* and *plane*, or *point* and *line*: cf. CORRELATIVE *a.* 6.

5. The action of correlating or bringing into mutual relation.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi, It is on such false correlations that men found half their inferences about each other. 1886 A. J. JUKES-BROWNE *Student's Handbk. Hist. Geol.* iv. iii. 27 The correlation and classification of rocks on Palæontological principles. 1963 *Gloss. Mining Terms* (*B.S.I.*) i. 6 *Correlation*, the process of orientating underground survey lines or of coordinating underground survey stations to the National Grid.

corre'lational, *a.* [f. CORRELATION + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to correlation (esp. sense 1 c); employing correlation.

1952 C. P. BLACKER *Eugenics* 39 The correlational calculus, the *fons et origo* of that far-reaching ramification —the modern mathematical theory of statistics. 1970 *Computers & Humanities* IV. 350 Correlational analysis of relations between scales over time and between scales and other variables.

correlative (kə'rɛlətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [cf. F. *correlatif*, *-ive* (16th c.); perh. the source of both was a mod.L. **correlātīvus*, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *relātīvus* RELATIVE, referring.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a reciprocal relation such that each necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other; mutually interdependent; involving such a relation. Const. *with*, rarely *to*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. §2 Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 305 Neighbourhood.. is correlative, so that no man can be neighbour to another without the other being likewise neighbour to him. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 80 A free community with correlative rights and duties belonging to every citizen.

2. Normally or naturally related to each other or occurring in conjunction.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, The iustyce of God and the mercye of God be evermore correlatyve and concurrant. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.*, This conclusion is correlatiue with the first Article of our faith. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, It was Adam's strength, not its correlative hardness, that influenced his meditations.

b. Related in the way of analogy, similarity, etc.; corresponding, analogous.

1596 BACON *Max. Law* Reg. xxv, Another sort of *ambiguitas latens* is correlative unto this: for this ambiguity ..is, when one name and appellation doth denominate divers things: and the second is when the same thing is called by divers names. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 26 Such utterances of desire, or hope, or love, as seem to suppose the existence of correlative feelings..in Him to whom they are addressed. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 179 The Wenlock shale and Wenlock limestone much resemble..the correlative rock in the typical district.

3. *Gram.* Applied to words corresponding to each other, and regularly used together, each in one member of a compound or complex sentence: e.g. *either—or*; *so—as*.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* §94 (*margin*) Correlative Construction. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* §1635 Comparative sentences..are introduced by correlative adjectives or adverbs; e.g. *tantus...quantus, tam...quam, sic...ut.*

4. *Physics.* Of forces: Mutually dependent and convertible: see CORRELATION 2.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 96 The forces are inseparable and mutually dependent,—correlative, but not identical. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 27 The forces of that [living] matter are..correlative with and convertible into those of inorganic nature.

5. *Biol.* Of variations of structure, etc.: Mutually related so that the one is normally associated with the other: see CORRELATION 3.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 309 The blood.. undergoes important correlative changes.

6. *Geom.* Said of propositions, figures, etc. reciprocally related so that to a *point* in either corresponds (in solid geometry) a *plane*, or (in plane geometry) a *straight line* in the other.

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 346 Figures which correspond according to the law of duality have been called by Chasles..correlative figures. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 27 The following problem admits of two correlative solutions. *Ibid.* 28 In the Geometry of the plane, two correlative propositions are deduced one from the other by inter-changing the words *point* and *line*.

B. *sb.*

1. Each of two things having a reciprocal relation such that the one necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 36 The signe & the thing signified be correlatyues. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 12/2 Where no inferior is, there can be no superior, for..these togither are correlatiues. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 44 a, Priesthood and sacrifice are correlatiues, and cannot be the one without the other. 1794 G. ADAMS. *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 102 Action and re-action are correlatives; one cannot exist without the other. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xxiv. 373 The words used..are what are called correlatives, one implies the other. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 245 Every several right has as its correlative an obligation.

†**b.** The two terms of such a relation have been distinguished as *relative* and *correlative*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 Euery relatiue must haue a correlatiue. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* i. 5 The relative, a Father..the correlative, a Sonne.

2. Something normally related to, or occurring along with, something else.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* 66 b, That vnderstande not the nature of correlatiues, and se not howe a promise, can onely be apprehended by fayth. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 248 Flanders..is the true correlative of the Indies, seeing that all the gold brought out of India, is spent in the low countrie warres. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Favorite* 58 A stab is alwayes due for a box on the eare, and is a correlatiue to it. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶180 The vital powers and bloud are Correlatives. 1888 RAY LANKESTER *Advancem. Science* (1890) 292 The naturalist-traveller and his correlative, the museum curator and systematist.

b. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 39 We have its very ancient correlatives in Sanskrit *agra*, etc. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 259 Those classes and purposes differ in a majority of cases, from their correlatives at the present day.

†**c.** Used of persons: A relative. *Obs. rare.*

1697 *Observ. Money & Coin* 33 As when a tender Parent or kind Friend orders..a Joynt or Limb to be cut off from his correlative.

3. *Gram.* Each of two correlative words: see A. 3.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 36 Correlatives are words in regimen, having a mutual reference. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) §288 b, *Either—or, neither—nor, whether —or, both—and*, are used in pairs as correlatives. *Ibid* §163 The proper correlative of *which* is *such*.

4. *Physics*, etc. A correlative force; the equivalent of some force in another form.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ix. 278 Pains are the correlatives of actions injurious to the organism. 1862 —— *First Princ.* II. v. §56 What continues to exist during these oscillations is some correlative of the muscular effort which put the chandelier in motion. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 Every thought or feeling has its physical correlative.

5. *Biol.* A normally and apparently necessarily associated characteristic: cf. CORRELATION 3.

co'rrelatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a correlative way, in or by correlation.

a 1656 HALES *Rem. Serm. John* xviii. 36 (R.) Our Saviour is a king three manner of wayes, and so correlatively hath three distinct several kingdoms. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 210 The connecting of these observations correlatively together.

co'rrelativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Correlative quality; inter-connexion.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 298 Theological correlativeness. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbolism* I. 48 The mutual correlativeness of these two articles of doctrine.

correla'tivity. [f. CORRELATIVE + -ITY.] = prec.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 The correlativity or implicit identity of the self knowing with the self known. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 818/2 A discussion..as to the bearing of Ferrier's perfect correlativity of knowledge and existence upon Spencer and English psychology.

correligionist: see CO-RELIGIONIST.

correlogram (kə'rɛləgræm). *Statistics.* [f. CORRELATE *v.* + -O + -GRAM.] A graph showing how the autocorrelation or serial correlation between the members of a series varies with the lag.

1938 H. WOLD *Analysis of Stationary Time Series* iv. 135 For the sake of brevity in writing, the graphs of serial and autocorrelation coefficients will be termed correlograms (empirical and hypothetical respectively). **1952** *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* July 183, I began pedantically to work correlograms *of* correlograms. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 158/2 Perhaps the most powerful technique for investigating the nature of the generating process of oscillatory series is correlogram analysis.

correnoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

† co'rrept, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *corrept-* ppl. stem of *corripĕre* to snatch up, blame, reprove, chide, f. *cor-* = *com-* intensive + *rapĕre* to snatch.]

1. *trans.* To reprehend, reprove.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 2 Whanne euer he takith vpon him for to in neiȝbourli or brotherli maner correpte his Christen neiȝbour. *Ibid.*, Bothe to correpte and correcte.

2. To seize.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 319 The King of France correpted with the Leprosie.

Hence **† co'rrepting** *vbl. sb.*, reproving.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 He ȝeueth instruccions of correpcioun and of correpting which..longith to an ouerer.

† co'rrept, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *corrept-us* snatched up, forcibly drawn together, contracted, reproved, pa. pple. of *corripĕre:* see prec.]

1. Abridged, contracted, shortened.

1654 VILVAINE *Epit. Ess.* Pref. A vb, Clipped off by correpт pronouncing.

2. Rapt.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Corrept & corrupt extasies or extravagancies.

correption (kə'rɛpʃən). [ad. L. *correptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corripĕre*: see prec.]

† 1. Reprehension, reproof. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 292 Of charitable correpcion or reproving. **1382** —— *2 Pet.* ii. 16 Sotheli he hadde correpcioun, *or reprouyng*, of his woodnesse. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 394 Thei wolden grucche..aȝens his correpcioуns and reulingis. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *1 Cor.* x. 11 They are written for our correption. **1672** H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 43 The obligation of fraternal correption and admonition. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 137 Correptions more upbraiding and severe. **1737** L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. I. 34 The Virgin Mother..could not forbear expressing a gentle correption to him.

† 2. A seizure. *Obs.* Cf. RAPTURE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Sudden correptions, seizures, raptures of spirit. **1664** HAMMOND *Serm. Matt.* x. 15 Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A sudden correption and depression of the mind.

3. *Gram.* Shortening in pronunciation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §632 The first syllable has been reduced to its present proportion by 'correption', if we may revive the very happy Latin term by which a shortened syllable was said to be seized or snatched. *Ibid.*, The more liable to correption of its accented syllable.

† co'rreptory, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type *correptōrius*, f. *correptōr-em*, agent-n. from *corripĕre:* see above.] Conveying reproof.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 430 The Epistles Correptory or Consolatory to the seven Asian Churches.

† correpug'nation. *Med. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COR- + REPUGNATION.] A symptom accessory to the main opposing symptom.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 103 Correpugnation (if so I may say) are such things as doe secondarily oppose themselves to the indication.

correso(e, early form of CURASSOW.

† corresponcy. *Obs.* Shortened form of CORRESPONDENCY.

1621 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Coeffeteau's Hum. Passions* 139 Any thing that hath any corresponcy with him.

correspond (kɒrɪ'spɒnd), *v.* [a. med.L. *correspondē-re*, f. *cor-* = *com-* together, with each other + *respondēre* to answer; cf. F. *correspondre* (14th c. in Littré), It. *corrispondere*, Sp. *corresponder*. The etymology implies that the word was formed to express mutual response, the answering of things to each other; but before its adoption in English, it had been extended so as to express the action or relation of one side only, without however abandoning the mutual notion, which is distinct in the modern sense of epistolary correspondence.]

1. *intr.* To answer to something else in respect of fitness; to agree *with*; to be agreeable or conformable *to*; to be congruous or in harmony *with*.

1529 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1730) I. Records xxvii. 60 Knowing right well that ye..will now so acquit your self, as shall correspond to the perfect expectation, and firm opinion that we have of you. **1593** HYLL *Art Garden.* 19 Seldome in other places the like hap correspondeth. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 31 Hap'ly this life is best..Well corresponding With your stiffe Age. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i, Things are really true as they correspond unto his conception. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 Our nature corresponds to our external condition. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 158 The prudence of the execution should correspond with the wisdom..of the design. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 His outward and his secret actions seldom corresponded. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Their habits and their dwellings should correspond to their education.

2. To answer *to* in character or function; to be similar or analogous *to* (rarely *with*).

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 247 He was..at a richsdach, an assembly that corresponds to our parliament. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 119 ¶2 We see in these little Animals..Instincts and Modes of Life, which correspond to what you observe in Creatures of bigger Dimensions. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 35 The Pleasures and Pains which correspond as Opposites to each other. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 107 Their general assembly, corresponding with our House of Commons. **1863** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 143 Plato's slave, in the Polity..corresponds curiously to Caliban.

b. To answer or agree in regard to position, amount, etc.

1694 HOLDER *On Time* ii. 29 The days..throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanic equal measures of time. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 205 The degrees of condensation of the air correspond to the degrees of cold. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.W. Pass.* iii. 52 The screwholes in the flaunches did not correspond to each other. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 90 The silver penny..was supposed to correspond with a pennyweight.

† 3. To respond or 'answer concordingly' (Blount *Glossogr.*). *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 42 She was by her hopefull Bridegroome visited by letters and presents, whereunto she reciprocally corresponded. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. ¶8 We having received so great a favour, enter into Covenant to correspond with a proportionable endeavour. **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 68 Perhaps Matilda might not correspond to his passion. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 41 After a series of unfriendly proceedings, to which he had corresponded with a manly temperance. **1826** C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* i. 45 The youth corresponded with their cares.

† b. To be in accord, compliant, or complaisant *with. Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 9/2 He [Cranfield] was not only negligent..to correspond with Him [the Duke] with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. **1678** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav., Persia* III. iii. 105 It is the Interest of those two Potentates to correspond with him.

† 4. To hold communication or intercourse (*with*). Often of secret intercourse. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 They believed that the Sun..did with or in this Idoll correspond or co-operate. **1644** H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 They might the more easily correspond, hold intelligence, consult together. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 293, I would not fail to correspond with him, by the passages of the mountains.

† b. Of commercial relations. *Obs.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 170 For his trouble in corresponding and negotiating his Principal's Affairs. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 1 Gathered from the letters of merchants, and others, who corresponded abroad.

† c. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1756 T. AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 156 When a Babylonian and his wife had a mind to correspond.

d. *transf.* Of things: †To communicate, have communication (*obs.*); also used for 'to be in vital or sensible communication'.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body..by means of many small Fibres, corresponds with the Parenchyma. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. 207 Amœba..can only communicate with the smallest possible area of Environment. An insect..corresponds with a wider area.

5. *esp.* To communicate (*with* another) by interchange of letters.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* 29 Nov. an. 1647 Sir, I had yours of last week, and by reason of som sudden encombrances I could not correspond with you by that Carrier. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶9 Those who have a mind to correspond with me, may direct their Letters to the Spectator. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 319 Locke and Newton had corresponded on the prophecies of Daniel as early as 1691. **1869** GERTRUDE PARSONS *Ursula's Love Story* xxv, If they had been acknowledged lovers, and corresponded and met as such.

† 6. *trans.* To answer to, agree with, suit. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 7 Newe names corresponding their vertews and offices. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xxvi. 256 Let him take paine To correspond your hope, and my desire. **1636** in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 44 Not wealth to correspond my will. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., Tables, equally Corresponding Compliances of Peace and Rufflings of War.

correspondence (kɒrɪ'spɒndəns). [ad. med.L. **correspondēntia*, f. *correspondēre*: see CORRESPOND *v.* and -ENCE. In F. *correspondance*, 14th c.]

1. a. The action or fact of corresponding, or answering to each other in fitness or mutual adaptation; congruity, harmony, agreement. Also said of the relation of *one* of the corresponding things.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Somme maneor of correspondence or relacion must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben y lyke. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxx. §4 They are in their times and seasons continued with the most exquisite correspondence. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Considering..the sutable correspondence of the parts of the context. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 37 The correspondence of actions to the nature of the agent renders them natural. **1772** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* v. (1876) 374 Perfect correspondence..between the subjects which he chose and his manner of treating them. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 By verbal truth we mean..the correspondence of a given fact to given words. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 343 *Micah* vi. 14 The correspondence of the punishment with the sin shall shew that it is not by chance.

b. *Math.* A relation between two sets in which each element of one set is associated with a constant number (*a'*) of elements of the second, and each element of the second set is associated with a constant number (*a*) of elements of the first.

Where *a* and *a'* are both 1, it is called a *one-to-one correspondence* (see also ONE 33).

1866 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* I. VII. 1 If two points of a unicursal curve have an (*a*, *a'*) correspondence, the number of united points is = *a* + *a'*. **1882** SYLVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1912) IV. 24 The theorem of one-to-one and class-to-class correspondence between partitions of *n* into uneven and its partitions into unequal parts. *Ibid.* 38 There is thus a one-to-one correspondence, and consequently equality of content between the two systems of partitions. **1906** *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* VII. 393 We thus establish a correspondence between points in the space *y*, and planes in the space *x*. **1941** BIRKHOFF & MACLANE *Surv. Mod. Algebra* xii. 344 The number of many-one correspondences of the class *S* to a subclass of *T*. *Ibid.*, Any such correspondence $x \to y$ is determined by a function $y = f(x)$ which defines for each argument *x* in *S* a value *y* in *T*. **1949** SEMPLE & ROTH *Introd. Algebraic Geom.* iv. 58 The equation..determines an (*m*, *n*) correspondence between the variables *x* and *y*, such that to any *x* there correspond *n* value..of *y*, while to any *y* there correspond similarly *m* values..of *x*. **1959** A. G. OETTINGER in R. A. Brower *On Translation* 257 Frequent one-to-many correspondences between Russian and English words create..one of the most perplexing problems of automatic translation. **1962** M. P. CROSLAND *Hist. Stud. Lang. Chem.* v. i. 294 In an ideal nomenclature of a science there is obviously a one-to-one correspondence between names and the things named.

2. a. Relation of agreement, similarity, or analogy.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. §4 Light..hath a relation and correspondence in..corporal things to knowledge in..incorporal things. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. (1673) 135 The form..of their Churches was..oblong to keep the better correspondence with the fashion of a ship. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 11 There is such a correspondence between the inward sensations of one man and those of another. **1869** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 101 The most striking correspondence is that Arès with Mars, both used to signify war itself. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 212 The special interest of this planet [Mars] arising from its supposed close correspondence with the earth.

b. *Doctrine of Correspondences:* the tenet of Swedenborg, that every natural object symbolizes or corresponds to some spiritual fact or principle which is, as it were, its archetype or prototype, and that the Scriptures were written in harmony with these correspondences.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 881/2 The doctrine of Correspondences..is the central idea of Swedenborg's system. **1876** J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 76 Now correspondences, according to which the Word of God is written, are equations between the spiritual and the natural worlds.

† 3. Concordant or sympathetic response. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The..beneuolent myndes of his saied subiectes..toward his highnesse..by correspondence of gratitude to theym to be requited. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., A thankfull correspondence of affection and duty. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. *Serm. on Mount* ¶3 To answer the importunity of our lusts, not by a denyall but by a correspondence and satisfaction. **1680** LD. FAULKLAND *Life Edw. II.* in *Harl. Misc.*, Being now a king and a sovereign, he expects a correspondence of the same nature.

† 4. Relation between persons or communities; usually qualified as *good*, *friendly*, *fair*, *ill*, etc. *Obs.* (Very common in 17th c.)

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 52 Preferments to enterteine them with in good content and correspondence. **1622-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 166/2 There were so good Correspondences betwixt the Nations, that, etc. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 33 Our ill correspondence with the French Protestants. **1714** SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs*, One step towards cultivating a fair correspondence with the power in possession. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* III. 110 The natural alliance..between Church and State..had given way to such a correspondence as belongs to a truce between enemies.

† 5. a. Intercourse, communication (between persons). *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v, He holds That correspondence..with all that are Neere about Caesar, as no thought can passe Without his knowledge. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos* (1701) 5/2 The Phœnicians, with whom the Græcians had a very ancient correspondence. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., This amiable maiden has actually commenced a flirting correspondence with an Irish baronet of sixty-five. **1786** BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* x, A correspondence fix'd wi' Heaven Is sure a noble anchor.

† b. Often, intercourse or communications of a secret or illicit nature. *Obs.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* I. i, If Your father..Held not or correspondence, or connived At his proceedings. **1697** CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* IV. i, Concerning Osmyn and his correspondence With them who first began the mutiny. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. XV. xviii. 308 Their impious correspondence with the

devil. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 334 To.. prevent the Indians..from..carrying on any clandestine correspondence with those whom his arms had not reached.

†c. Commercial intercourse; business relations.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, To serue the State of Venice with red herrings..from Roterdam, Where I haue correspondence. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 374 Exeter drives a very great Correspondence with Holland. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 20, I wished to fix a correspondence for what I wanted, without purchasing at second hand.

†d. Religious or ecclesiastical connexion. Also *concr.* A connexion, communion. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxxii. (1647) 192, I had rather speake a truth in sincerity, then erre with a glorious correspondence. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ix, An Institution..kept both by all the Churches of the Roman-Correspondence, and by all the Reformed.

†e. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 14 Fasting and abstaining from correspondence with their Wives.

†f. Of things: Physical communication. *Obs.*

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 49 The Caspian Sea..has no communication or correspondence with any other Sea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* v. iii. 166 A secret Passage, by which the wet and moorish Ground kept a Correspondence with the Ditch.

g. *fig.* Of persons and things: Vital, practical, or active communication.

1608 HAKEWILL *Van. Eye* 93 The braine (with which the eie holdes a maruelous correspondence). 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 46 The wise Men of the East..maintained a correspondence with the stars. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 81 How short our correspondence with the sun! 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old Benchers,* Sun-dials..holding correspondence with the fountain of light. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 147 In biological language he is said..to be 'in correspondence with his environment'..that is to say, in active and vital connection with them, influencing them possibly, but especially being influenced by them.

6. a. Intercourse or communication by letters.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 135 Not to mention the learned correspondence which you hold in foreign parts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. VI. 66 Cicero, with whom he held a correspondence of Letters. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug., Letter for letter is the law of all correspondence. 1810 SCOTT *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Lockhart,* The risks of sentimental correspondence. 1875 HELPS *Organ. Daily Life* Ess. 146 As education advances..there will be more correspondence by letters. *a* 1893 *Mod. Newsp.*, This correspondence must now cease.

b. The letters that pass between correspondents; also, letters contributed to a newspaper or journal (cf. CORRESPONDENT B.4 b).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Introd., Printing the private correspondence of persons still living. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 30 The *Times* correspondence from Hungary. 1891 *Post Office Guide* Apr. 33 Railway Sub-offices (i.e. offices which receive their correspondence direct from a Travelling Post Office).

7. *attrib.*: **correspondence card**, a blank card intended for use as notepaper; **correspondence class, course**, a class or course conducted by correspondence; **correspondence clerk**, a clerk who deals with the correspondence of a business house; **correspondence college, school**, a college or school which instructs by means of correspondence; **correspondence principle** *Physics*, a principle connecting classical with quantum physics (see quots.); **correspondence theory** *Philos.*, the theory that the definition, or the criterion, of truth is that true propositions correspond to the facts (opp. *coherence theory*); also *correspondence-notion.*

1892 G. SAINTSBURY in *Macmillan's Mag.* June 107 There are great temptations not to write letters. Telegrams, postcards, *correspondence-cards, letter-cards,—all of these things the truly good and wise detest. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 333/2 Black bordered correspondence cards and envelopes. 1933 A. SELWYN *Printing for Amateurs* vi. 65 Correspondence Cards are $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, and Post Cards $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$. 1970 L. EVANS *Lett. Walter Pater* p. xliii, White correspondence cards, approximately 11·5 by 9·2 cm, with rectangular (instead of the usual rounded) corners. 1876 *Monthly Packet* Feb. 6 The number of pupils who join these *correspondence classes increases regularly. 1885 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 610/1 The Correspondence Class is intended for the extension of skilled teaching to any woman within reach of the post. 1906 DICKSEE & BLAIN *Office Organis.* 8 *Correspondence clerks should have a good knowledge of shorthand. 1911 W. OWEN *Let.* 18 June (1967) 75 Studying with a *Corresp. College at the same time. 1931 W. HOLTBY *Poor Caroline* vi. 232, I know your correspondence college is rotten. 1902 *World's Work* IV. 2524 He subscribes to a *correspondence course. 1925 S. LEWIS *Martin Arrowsmith* xxii. §1, The editor of the magazine which told clerks how to become Goethes and Stonewall Jacksons by studying correspondence-courses. 1929 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 468/1 In 1921 the U.S. department of war established 342 correspondence courses in military tactics for reserve officers. 1946 WODEHOUSE *Money in Bank* xxviii. 245 'Was I very haughty?' 'Cleopatra could have taken your correspondence course.' 1906 H. H. JOACHIM *Nature of Truth* i. 7 A certain conception of truth is implied or expressed, which I shall call the '*correspondence-notion' of truth. 1922 N. BOHR *Theory of Spectra* II. iii. 50 The *correspondence principle suggests that the radiation emitted by the perturbed atom must exhibit circular polarization. 1928 A. S. EDDINGTON *Nat. Physical World* ix. 195 The classical laws are the limit to which the quantum laws tend when states of very high quantum number are concerned. This is the famous Correspondence Principle enunciated by Bohr. 1935 —— *New Pathways* iv. 77 The classical laws of mechanics and electro-magnetism..are simply the limiting form assumed by the formulae of quantum theory... This connection is known as Bohr's Correspondence Principle. 1964 in R. G. Colodny *Frontiers Sci. & Philos.* vi. 253 The field theories have started moving away from the correspondence principle. 1889 *Christian Lit. Mag.* I. 91 The Chautauqua School gives a certificate.., and so very properly may any *correspondence school. 1929 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 468/2 The correspondence school movement is rapidly reaching a recognized stage of permanency. 1933 WODEHOUSE *Mulliner Nights* v. 157 A strange elation filled Sacheverell Mulliner's bosom as he left the offices of the Correspondence School. 1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* II. 720/1 The fundamental difficulty with a '*correspondence theory' is this: it assumes a reality with which that which claims to be true may be compared. 1940 B. RUSSELL *Inquiry* xvi. 232 In this case, the correspondence-theory of truth holds *simpliciter.*

correspondency (kɒrɪ'spɒndənsɪ). Now somewhat *rare* or *arch.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. = CORRESPONDENCE 1: agreement, congruity, etc.; an instance of correspondence.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a iust correspondencie betweene them. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. xli. 241 According to that correspondencie, which is betweene the bodie and the soule. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 110 This..holds good correspondency with other Cases in our Law. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xvii. (*summary*), The punctual correspondency of the Events..to the Predictions. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 681 The general correspondency of our results. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 10 The correspondency..between plants and animals—plants..preparing..food which..the animal can assimilate.

†b. quasi-*concr.* A corresponding or fitly answering condition or arrangement *of* (things).

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 14 Yet not fitting them with a correspondency of diet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Heaven will follow it with a correspondency of Blessings. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. iv, To move and act In all the correspondencies of greatness.

2. = CORRESPONDENCE 2: analogy, similarity.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 The confines of a Kingdome, doth hold some correspondency with the circuit of a city. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 101 His faith..holds good correspondency with the faith of Abraham in the nature and truth of it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 A Correspondency or Resemblance to it.

†3. = CORRESPONDENCE 3: concordant or sympathetic response; compliance. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1578/1 She.. promised correspondencie in all that she might. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note,* Howe to give fitte correspondency to this your exceedinge lovinge kindnes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lv. (1739) 97 Duke William must give all correspondency to the Normans.

†4. = CORRESPONDENCE 4. *Obs.*

1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 144 The maintenaunce of all good correspondencie to be enterteined with the Crowne of Englande. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 169 What kind correspondency can be expected betweene the Mistresse of the house, and the Concubine? *a* 1655 BP. GOODMAN *Mem. Crt. Eliz. & Jas.* I. 362 When they desire the love and correspondency of a foreign prince. *a* 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 412 I have..settled a firm and advantageous correspondency with them. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 132 The good Correspondency which then subsisted between that Prince and King Alphonso.

†5. = CORRESPONDENCE 5: communication, intercourse; also in some of the specific uses, as secret communication, commercial intercourse, etc.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 113 Because of the great separation by distance, and difficult meanes of correspondencie, which could be made betweene the Princes Christian and himselfe. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 231 They had correspondency in the plot. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A iv b, The honourable Society of Merchants..keeping a correspondency with the habitable world. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 23 In their Correspondencies with Witches. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vi. 26 Messieurs Cliffords..have, by an extensive corresponency..acquired a very considerable fortune.

†6. = CORRESPONDENCE 6: communication by letters. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iv. 160 Continue correspondencie with some choyce forrein friend after they return. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 48 A Cypher, whereby to hold correspondencie with her in writing. 1826 BEDDOES *Lett.* I Apr. Poems 55 You would have little to complain of on the score of slack correspondency.

†b. = CORRESPONDENCE 6 b: the letters sent and received. *Obs.*

1699 ADDISON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 177 You will be surpris'd..to find among your Correspondencies in Foreign parts a Letter Dated from Blois.

†c. *concr.* (from 5 and 6). A corresponding agency. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶5, I have already established Correspondencies in these several Places, and received very good Intelligence. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Having long been accustomed to send their produce to..Philadelphia and New York, and..having their correspondencies established.

correspondent (kɒrɪ'spɒndənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 corespondent(e. [f. med.L. *correspondēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *correspondēre*: see CORRESPOND and -ENT. In F. *correspondant*, 14th c.]

A. *adj.* (In this use CORRESPONDING is now more frequent.)

1. Answering to something else in the way of mutual adaptation or fitness; in agreement or harmony, congruous, accordant *with*; consonant, conformable, suitable, agreeable *to*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vj, Not correspondent to the good gouernaunce of the Empyre. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 248 Can God be pleased to do anythyng that is not most correspondent to reason? 1612 DEKKER *Lond. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 242 His roabe and mantle..are correspondent to the quality of his person. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §41. 51 One entire system of Philosophy correspondent with, and agreeable to, the true and real world. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 An order of things more correspondent to the sentiments of our constituents. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 103 Nothing could..have fallen out more correspondent with my wishes. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exodus* xiv. 19 A series of.. movements in the narrative correspondent with the native grandeur of the occasion.

†b. Characterized by agreement or harmony of parts; harmonious, congruous. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 206 Shewing as it were a fayre woorke and correspondent picture. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. 140 The workmanship thereof is so correspondent, that all the perfection..from a good workman is observed in it.

2. Answering to or agreeing with something else in the way of likeness of relation or analogy; analogous, or having an analogous relation *to*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 An horse man made of brasse corespondente to the ymage of that prouince [*eques quidam æneus concordans mobiliter motui illius imaginis*]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1007 The pope hath no peere; Emperowre is nex hym euery where; Kynge corespondent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 The peticyon of the Pater noster corespondent to this braunche or gyfte is.. wryten in the margent. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 510 Squirrels which have such lines of white and black, with correspondent lines in the tail. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 To these Uses [of speech] there are also foure correspondent Abuses. 1739 HUME *Human Nature* I. i, I venture to affirm..that every simple impression [has] a correspondent idea. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps.* v. §8. 144 Sculptural sketching, exactly correspondent to a painter's light execution of a background. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The poet cannot see a natural phenomenon which does not express to him a correspondent fact in his mental experience.

b. Agreeing (with each other) in relative position.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv. 13 Two triangles, of which two sides of th' one be equal to two sides of the other, eche side to his correspondent side. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 53 As five zones th' ætherial regions bind, Five correspondent are to earth assigned. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 164/1 Two points anatomically correspondent, when on opposite sides of the body they severally hold the same relation to the centre.

c. Agreeing (with something else) in relative magnitude or value; proportional.

a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* I. xxxi. (1683) 56 What correspondent thing can he repay to God, who by his gift enjoyeth an Empire? 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 650 The..price has been..increased without any correspondent improvement in the quality of the goods.

†3. Responsive; compliant, submissive. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 297, I will be correspondent to command. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 4 It [Britain] continued correspondent to the Romans.

†4. Answerable, responsible. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v, We are not correspondent for any but our own places. *c* 1658 OSBORN *Wks.* II. 37, I am no ways correspondent for the praise or blame due to any verses.

†5. Used *advb. Obs.* (Cf. *according.*)

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* I The Mercurial Standard.. rises or falls..correspondent to the various Temperaments which the Air receives.

B. *sb.*

1. A thing that corresponds or answers to something else; a correlative.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 276 Eggs are to birds as a relative to its correspondent. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Gray,* The first line was dearly bought by the admission of its wretched correspondent. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 56 The nearest correspondent in quality to the short *e* of 'met'.

†2. A person who holds communication with another, *esp.* secret communication; a confederate, accomplice. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii, Their faithful correspondent, who advised them by his letters, could no where be found. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172 His [a mutineer's] correspondent in the other ship..began the work. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, He [a highwayman] had always acted..without partner or correspondent.

3. A person who has regular business relations with another (*esp.* in a distant place).

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 601 To take Bills of Exchange from Amsterdam upon their Correspondents in London. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 33 A Man may..meet with a Correspondent in Piety with whom he may Traffique..in the Affairs of Heaven. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171, I..had gotten..a correspondent in London, with whom I traded. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 226 This worthy man also gave me a letter to his correspondent at Granada.

4. One who communicates with another by letters. (The ordinary modern use.)

c 1630 SIR H. WOTTON *The Parellel* in *Reliq. Wotton.*, The Secretary..knew there were some Letters in it from his Correspondents. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., I wrote to..all my..correspondents by the last ship. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I.

70, I have not answered the letters of my own correspondents. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 127 The lady was a voluminous correspondent.

b. One who contributes letters to a newspaper or journal; *spec.* one employed by a journal to contribute news and other material to its columns from some particular place.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ¶1 The Letters of my Correspondents will represent this Affair in a more lively Manner. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* x, For the two following Poems we are indebted to unknown Correspondents. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, 'He is a man of fine moral elements'..said the war correspondent. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* xii, 'The triumph of decorative art,' as 'our own correspondent' would call it.

5. *nonce-use.* An organism in vital communication with its environment: see CORRESPOND 4d.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. (1890) 214 Some change might occur in it [the environment] which the correspondents had no adaptive changes to meet.

correspondential (kɒrɪspɒn'dɛnʃəl), *a.* [f. L. type **correspondēntia* CORRESPONDENCE + -AL¹.] Pertaining to correspondence, or to a correspondent.

1818 WHEWELL *Wks.* (1876) II. 25 A sluggishness of the correspondential faculties. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 [He] never yet engaged in a correspondential war.

Hence **correspon'dentially** *adv.*

1831 in *Fraser's Mag.* III. 108 The bi-sonorous matin knock, which excites so interesting a sensation..among all persons correspondentially inclined.

corre'spondently, *adv.* [-LY².] In a correspondent manner, correspondingly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xiii. Sij, Those fragments correspondently compared are also proportionall. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1669) 210 Correspondently to these types and prophecies. **1760-72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 94 The blossoms..are correspondently succeeded by fruits. *c***1865** *Circle of Sc.* I. 364/2 The appetite being roused correspondently with..necessity.

corre'spondentship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a (newspaper) correspondent.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug., The task of special correspondentship. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. v. 145, I happened on a Parisian correspondentship just then vacant.

corre'sponder. [f. CORRESPOND *v.* + -ER¹.] One who corresponds; a correspondent.

1776 C. MELMOTH [S. J. PRATT] *Pupil of Pleas.* I. 221 The lively Delia, a wit, a corresponder, a perfect pen-woman. **1796** B. GREATHEED in *Dr. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 291 The corresponders inclined to look up to him.

corre'sponding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. CORRESPOND.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 201 What ever good we do is a corresponding to, and as it were an assisting him.

corresponding (kɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING². Not common before the 19th century; then superseding *correspondent*.]

1. a. That corresponds or answers to another; correspondent.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* II. v. 40 Which Deducted from the corresponding parte of the Divisible leaueth o. **1683** SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* I, Differing parts have corresponding grace. **1797-1804** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 215 An obtuse angle in the lower mandible..a corresponding angle in the upper one. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 127 The triangles are..similar; therefore their corresponding sides are proportional. **1874** GREEN *Short. Hist.* viii. 481 His reserve..was met by a corresponding caution.

b. *corresponding points*, any pair of points (one on each retina) which give rise to a single visual impression of an object whose image falls upon them.

1841 [see *identical point*]. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 828/1 If,..by means of a stereoscope, or by holding a card between the two eyes, and causing a slight convergence of the eyes, the two images are brought upon corresponding points of the two retinæ, the image will at once be seen in relief. **1963** G. L. WALLS *Vertebr. Eye* x. 317 The two images of any object-point must fall upon 'corresponding points' of the two retinæ if they are to be fused.

2. That corresponds by letters.

corresponding member of a society: one residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society by letters, but has no deliberative voice in its affairs.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 373 The royal academy of sciences..were pleased to express their esteem ..by admitting him a corresponding member. **1780** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 311 Corresponding misses fill the ream With sentimental frippery. **1872** STANLEY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* Title-p., Corresponding member of the Institute of France.

corre'spondingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a corresponding manner; so as to correspond or answer to something else.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 537/2 A large crop, and..salivary glands of correspondingly large dimensions. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 5/4 The gradients..were becoming very moderate and the winds correspondingly lighter.

†**corre'sponsible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *correspons-*, ppl. stem of *correspondēre* + -IBLE: cf. *responsible*.] Liable to correspond or answer.

*a***1659** OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Pref. (1673) D d viij, The main *fons* or bottom of her account being no farther corresponsible, than for a just and even balancing her layings out with what she hath received.

corre'sponsion. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ION¹.] The action of answering to each other.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 503 The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal corresponsion. It has no equivalent for the *μέν..δέ* so much used in Greek.

corresponsive (kɒrɪ'spɒnsɪv), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -IVE: cf. *responsive*.] Corresponding, correspondent, answering.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 18 With massie Staples And corresponsiue and fulfilling Bolts. **1658** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 To educate [you] in a corresponsive way to your extraction. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 78 He..weds the past *in* the present to some prepared and corresponsive future. **1880** SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 25 A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the corresponsive progress within.

Hence **corre'sponsively** *adv. rare.*

In mod. Dicts.

corriar, var. of CURRIER² *Obs.*, a firearm.

‖**corrida** (kɒ'ri:da). [Sp., *corrida de toros* 'course of bulls'.] In full *corrida de toros*. A bull-fight; bull-fighting. Also *fig.*

1898 *Daily News* 12 July 5/6 The hotels were thronged with tourists from all parts attracted by the corridas. **1921** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Feb. 194/2 Those who think of this country as still sleeping, 'decadent', given up to the *corrida*. **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 11 Oct. 4 The cruelties perpetrated in the course of a 'corrida'. **1932** HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* iii. 31 In the modern formal bullfight or corrida de toros there are usually six bulls that are killed by three different men. **1958** *Observer* 27 Apr. 4/4 At each *corrida*, six spears called *banderillas* are stuck into each of six bulls. **1963** *Economist* 2 Feb. 404/2 A confused *corrida* at Brussels to decide the fate of Spain's request..will be followed by a more orthodox confrontation with Washington.

corride, obs. f. CORRODY.

corridor ('kɒrɪdɔ:(r)). Also 7 corredor, curridore, 7-9 corridore. [a. F. *corridor* (16th c., also *courridour*), ad. It. *corridore* (also *corridoio*) a long passage in a building or between two buildings, f. *correre* to run. Cf. Sp. *corredor* in same sense. Webster 1828 pronounced (kɒrɪ'dɔə(r)); so Byron; Smart 1836-49 (ˌkɒrɪ'dɔ:(r)).

The It. *corridoio* (from *-orio*, L. *-ōrium*) is the original type, the primary meaning being 'running-place'. In the form in *-ore* it is confused with *corritore*, *corridore* a runner.]

†**1.** A passage, covered walk, or avenue between two places. *Obs.* in Eng. use.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 366 From thence a Curridore, or priuate way, to his Castle of Saint Angelo. **1673** E. BROWN *Trav. Germany* (1677) 102 There is also a House of Pleasure in the Mote, into which there is no other passage but through a high Corridore. **1739** GRAY *Lett.* 9 Dec. (*Bologna*), From one of the principal gates to a church of the Virgin, runs a corridore of the same sort. **1814** SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 300 On descending I passed by the church of S. Maria del Monte and its magnificent corridor or piazza, on the declivity of a hill.

†**2.** *Fortif.* The continuous path that surrounds the fortifications of a place, on the outside of the moat and protected by the glacis; the covered way. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 326 To mount upon the Corridor of y^e^ Counterscarpe. **1604** E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* Map, No. 54 The Gallery or Corredor..to the Counter-scarfe. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Corridor*..In Fortification, the Covert-way above the Counterscarp, lying round about the Compass of the Place, between the Moat and the Pallisadoes.

[¶b. Applied to the curtain.

A Dictionary error handed down from Cotgr.

[**1611** COTGR., *Corridor*, a curtaine, in fortification.] **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1658** PHILLIPS, *Corridor*, a Term in fortification, otherwise called *Cortina*, or Curtain. So **1678**.]

3. An outside gallery or passage round the quadrangle or court of a building, connecting one part with another.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr. (*Palace of Luxemburge*), The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the chiefe entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone. **1755** JOHNSON, *Corridor*, a gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., If..there had been a corridore with arcades all round, as in Covent Garden. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lvii, Richly caparison'd, a ready row Of armed horse..Circled the wide-extending court below; Above, strange groups adorn'd the corridore. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x, Those glazed corridors are pleasant to walk in, in bad weather.

4. a. A main passage in a large building, upon which in its course many apartments open. Also *fig.* Cf. COULISSE 4.

1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xix, Glimmering through the dusky corridore, Another [lamp] chequers o'er the shadow'd floor. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 16 They passed along a corridor lit from above, and lined with old family pictures. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 198 Finding themselves adrift in the corridors of Windsor. **1962** *Listener* 15 Feb. 280/1 The glamorous and Machiavellian figures, patrolling the corridors of power, to which we have been accustomed in many recent novels and plays. **1964** C. P. SNOW (*title*) Corridors of power. **1970** *Physics Bull.* Mar. 110/1 It's no good physicists going into the corridors of power in Whitehall..unless they are..effective people.

fig. **1872** LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 205 We do well to traverse all the corridors of history.

b. A similar passage in a railway carriage, upon which all the compartments open.

1892, etc. [see senses 5 below]. **1899** *Railway Engineer* Jan. 26 The ceiling of the corridor, as will be seen from the drawing, is a complete arch made up in a similar way to that of the compartments. **1951** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* IV. 343/2 The traditional plan of a side corridor connecting separate compartments has given place, on many main-line British trains, to open coaches with a central gangway.

c. A strip of the territory of a state running through another territory and so contrived as to give access to a certain part, e.g. the sea.

1919 *Economist* 5 July 6/2 The German connections across the Polish 'corridor' to the sea. **1920** H. SPENDER *Prime Minister* 310 When matters seemed at a deadlock—on the Saar Valley, the Polish Corridor, or even the perplexing question of Fiume. **1921** R. W. SETON-WATSON in H. W. V. Temperley *Hist. Peace Confer. Paris* IV. 273 The Czecho-Slovaks advanced a claim for territorial contiguity with the Yugo-slavs, to be attained by the creation of a corridor running from the Danube to the Drave. **1921** *Times* 4 Jan. 12/1 The Danzig corridor is bound to be the subject of dispute for long to come. **1950** THEIMER & CAMPBELL *Encycl. World Politics* 121/2 The Corridor became the immediate cause of World War II.

d. = *air corridor* (AIR *sb.*¹ III. 8).

1920 *Flight* XII. 346/1 The River Indus is to be the northern boundary of civil flying, save for..two 'corridors'. One of these is 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta. **1921** [see *aerial corridor* s.v. AERIAL *a.* 5]. **1922** [see AIR *sb.*¹ III. 8]. **1948** H. NICOLSON *Diary* 16 July (1968) III. 146 The Russians.. will be carrying out the training of their fighter aeroplanes across air corridors to Berlin.

5. *Comb.* **corridor carriage, coach,** a carriage of a corridor train; **corridor train,** a railway train through the length of which a corridor (sense 4 b above) or passage extends.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 The Corridor Train is so named from a narrow passage which runs from end to end. **1893** *Ibid.* 22 June 2/3 First and third class 'corridor' carriages... The 'corridor' carriages will have an enclosed passage running along the side. **1896** *Ibid.* 5 Aug. 5/1 The Board asks for information as to corridor trains, corridor cars, and carriages with open compartments. **1903** A. H. BEAVAN *Tube, Train, Tram, & Car* v. 59 The cars will be of the corridor type, seven to a full train. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 10/1 The *Great Western Railway Magazine* for September claims for that company the credit of producing the first complete corridor-train, combining the privacy of separate compartments with the advantages of through communication from end to end and access to toilet rooms. It was 'built' in April 1892. **1911** KIPLING in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 5/2 Dr. Gilbert stood by the door of the one composite corridor-coach. **1919** J. BUCHAN *Mr. Standfast* viii. 151 It was not a corridor carriage, but one of the old-fashioned kind. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 498/2 Corridor coaches had at first no connecting gangways... The Great Western and Great Eastern Railways both produced corridor trains with proper covered gangway connexions..in 1891.

corridored ('kɒrɪdɔ:d), *ppl. a.* [f. CORRIDOR + -ED².] Furnished with a corridor.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 1/3 The monastery of Rila, and ..its corridored balconies.

corrie ('kɒrɪ). *Sc.* Also currie, correi, corri, corry. [a. Gaelic *coire* (pronounced 'kɔre) cauldron, kettle; hence, whirlpool (as in *Corrievreckan* Brecan's cauldron), and circular hollow.] **a.** The name given in the Scottish Highlands to a more or less circular hollow on a mountain side, surrounded with steep slopes or precipices except at the lowest part, whence a stream usually flows.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 104 The Corries or Curries of Balglass. They are semicircular excavations hollowed out in that ridge of hills. **1807** J. HEADRICK *Arran* 60 This glen terminates in a circular hollow, or corry. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, That little corri, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn. **1841** LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journies* 6 Sept., The great corries into which the weather has hollowed one side of most of the mountains [in Skye]. **1850** CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 251 Left silent in the solitude of some Highland Corry. **1875** BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 235 The corrie where the deer are lying. **1882** *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/1 In Blackmount deer corries there will be good sport.

b. *attrib.*

1894 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 254 No corrie-basin dates its origin to this stage. *Ibid.*, We have only to contrast the drainage-area of Glen Avon with that of Glen Derry or Glen Beg to see why it is that in the latter only high-level corrie-lakes occur. **1894** J. W. GREGORY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* L. 515 The 'corrie' or 'hanging glaciers'. **1904** *Nature* 7 Apr. 549/1 The phase of corrie-glaciers, when the glacial detritus was borne for no great distance from the local centres of dispersion. **1960** B. W. SPARKS *Geomorphol.* xii. 268 Bergschrunds (the major crevasses which occur near the backs of most corrie glaciers). *Ibid.* 273 If a rotation occurs, ..an explanation of glacial basins, including corrie basins, is obviously possible.

Corriedale ('kɒrɪdeɪl). [The name of the estate in North Otago, New Zealand, where the breed was evolved.] A breed of New Zealand sheep evolved from Romney, Lincoln, Merino, and Leicester breeds to yield both wool and meat.

1902 *Rep. Conf. Delegates Agric. Soc. held in Dunedin* 64 The amendment in favour of naming the breed 'Corriedale' was..put and carried. **1911** A. HAWKESWORTH *Austral. Sheep & Wool* 246 To New Zealand must be given the honor of producing a new breed of sheep, valuable for its fleece and body. This new breed is called the 'Corriedale', the result of crossing confined to two acknowledged pure

bred types, viz. Lincoln and Merino. **1915** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* 20 Sept. 271 Corriedales originated by mating the Merino with either the Lincoln or Leicester..both sides being studs of the highest order. **1934** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 1 Aug. 22/2 The best prices were paid for animals of the original pure Maoriland blood from the original Corriedale flock, started with Lincoln rams on merino ewes. The name 'Corriedale' has been applied to a number of crossbred flocks of varying origins. **1959** A. McLintock *Descr. Atlas N.Z.* 40/1 In the South Island a wider range of [sheep] breeds is found, with the Romney type prominent in Southland.., the Corriedale on the rolling country, particularly in North Canterbury.

corrier, obs. form of CURRIER.

Corrigan ('kɒrɪgən). The name of a Dublin physician, Sir Dominic John *Corrigan* (1802–80), used in the possessive in ***Corrigan's button***, ***cirrhosis***, etc. (see quots.).

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 86/1 The arteries seem to swell and elongate, and then suddenly shorten again. This is the so-called Corrigan's or piston pulse. **1887** *Ibid.* V. 196/2 Corrigan's pulse, the peculiar 'jerking', 'splashing', 'collapsing', or 'water-hammer' pulse of aortic regurgitation. *Ibid.*, Corrigan's button, a firing-iron consisting of a button of iron..fastened in a wooden handle by a rod two inches long. **1890** Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Corrigan's cautery*, button cautery. *Corrigan's disease*, insufficiency of aortic valves. **1906** *Practitioner* Dec. 730 The bronchial tubes become dilated, until at length the whole of one lung consists of dilated tubes and fibroid tissue, in other words, Corrigan's cirrhosis. **1953** *Faber Med. Dict.* 104/1 *C[orrigan]'s pulse*, the 'water-hammer pulse' of aortic insufficiency. *C.'s respiration*, slow respiration of the cerebral type. *C.'s sign*, abdominal pulsation felt in cases of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 355/1 *Corrigan's button*, or *button cautery*, a metal hemisphere carried on a shaft and handle.. *Corrigan's disease*, aortic incompetence... *Corrigan's line*, copper line; a green line at the bases of the teeth in copper poisoning.

†**corrige**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 corige. [a. F. *corriger*, ad. L. *corrigĕre* to CORRECT, f. *cor-* = *com-* together, altogether + *regĕre* to make straight or right.] *trans.* To correct, chastise, punish.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 þat þe maneres of shrewes ben coriged and chastised by veniaunce. **1483** Caxton *Esope* 25 The..servauntes..sore corryged and bete hym [the ass]. **1490** —— *Eneydos* xxiv. (1890) 89 To corrige and punysshe thoffence.

‖**corrigendum** (kɒrɪ'dʒɛndəm). Chiefly in pl. corrigenda. [L. *corrigendum* that which is to be corrected, gerundive of *corrig-ĕre* to CORRECT: see prec.] Something requiring correction; in *pl.* errors or faults in a printed book, etc., of which the corrections are given.

a **1850** A. Judson in Wayland *Mem. Judson* (1853) II. v. 170, I received thankfully yours of 28th January accompanied by a list of corrigenda. **1883** *Law Times* 20 Oct. 405/2 There are..five and a half pages of corrigenda.

'corrigent, *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* [ad. L. *corrigent-em*, pr. pple. of *corrigĕre* to CORRECT.] Correcting, corrective. *sb.* A corrective ingredient in a medicine.

1841 in E. Scudamore *Dict. Arts & Sci.* **1860** Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Corrigens*, amending..corrigent. **1874** Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 341 The oil may be employed..as a corrigent to purgatives. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corrigent.* **1901** Dorland *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) 178/2 *Corrigent*... 2. Any agent which favorably modifies the action of a drug which is too powerful or harsh.

corrigible ('kɒrɪdʒɪb(ə)l), *a.* Also 5 corrigabill, 7 corrigeable. [a. F. *corrigible* (in OF. *corrig(e)able*), ad. L. **corrigibilis* (cf. *incorrigibilis*), f. *corrigĕre* to CORRECT: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being corrected; rectifiable.

1483 in *Eng. Gilds* 337 Provided allway, that..ony of the said articlis..be reformabyll and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 244 A skilful artist, who..knows how to correct things corrigible. **1806** Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* ii. 52 The disorders of the digestive organs are more corrigible by medical remedies. **1852** Grote *Greece* II. lxxxi. X. 618 A vote which is understood to be final and never afterwards to be corrigible.

2. Of faults, weaknesses, etc.: Capable of being amended; capable of improvement or reformation.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. §1. 5 The infirmity for the most part proves very corrigible. **1700** Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 52 Both these Passions, as well that of Bashfulness, as Commiseration are corrigible. **1820** *Examiner* No. 614. 34/1 Despotism was a thing corrigible by experience. **1833** O'Connell *Corr.* (1888) I. 332 The other abuses will be easily corrigible.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Open or submissive to correction.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 28 If hee be corrigible, not euen in the Lords cause should I curse my brother. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 74 Bending downe His corrigible necke. **1662** Petty *Taxes* 56 Such.. punishments have made some corrigible offenders to become desperate and incurable. **1776** Johnson in *Boswell* (1887) III. 62 He has not dragged into light a bashful and corrigible sinner. **1864** G. A. Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., In public they are meek and corrigible.

†**4.** Liable to or deserving chastisement or punishment. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed.* III. 1347/2 If anie prince fell into anie such kind of error, that prince were corrigible, but of whome? **1640** Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 196 He was taken up very short, and adjudgd corrigible for such presumptuous language. **1649** Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. §1 Our inclinations averse and corrigible.

†**5.** Having the faculty of correcting; corrective.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him, Crispinus? **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 329 The power, and Corrigeable authoritie of this lies in our Wills.

Hence ˌ**corrigi'bility**, **'corrigibleness**, **'corrigibly** *adv.*

1765 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213/1 The corrigibility of a bad soil. **1846** De Quincey *Chr. as Organ of Polit. Movem.* Wks. XII. 264 Whatever was good or corrigibly bad, man saw associated with weakness.

corrigidor, obs. form of CORREGIDOR.

†**corrigiole.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corrigiole* (in Paré) = *la renouée*, i.e. knotgrass, a. L. **corrigiola*, dim. of *corrigia* thong, shoe-latchet.] The Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

(*Corrigiola* is in modern Botany taken as the name of another genus, the Strapwort, N.O. *Paronychiaceæ*.)

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 247 Grinde hem sotilly & tempere him wiþ iuys of corigiole & make þerof polottis. **1565** J. Hall *Lanfranke's Chirurg.*, *Table* 29 *Corrigiola*, so called of the Apothecaries, and of the Frenche men *Corrigiole*, is oure common knottgrasse.

†**corrigiour.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *corrigeour* (mod.F. *corrigeur*) corrector, f. *corriger* to correct: cf. Sp. *corregidor*.] A corrector.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 6 All kynges ought specially to here her corrigiours or correctours.

corrinoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

corrisif, -sive: see CORROSIVE.

corrival (kə'raɪvəl), *sb.* and *a. arch.* [a. F. *corrival* (16th c.), or ad. rare L. *corrīvāl-is*, a compound adding emphasis to the relation expressed by *rīvālis*, RIVAL. Vaugelas (1647) remarked that in Fr. *corrival* was disused in favour of *rival*. It continued longer in English, and has passed into the modified form CO-RIVAL, q.v.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A rival in a position of equality; one of several competitors having equal claims.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. xii. (1612) 56 Fathering his late Corriuals act. **1596** Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 636/2 The two howses of the Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and corryvalls one agaynst the other. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 122 Lycus was Rivall unto another; and suddenly appearing stopped the mouth of his Corrivall. **1696** Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* xx. (1697) 363 A jealous God, who could not endure any Corrival or Consort. **1721** R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* i. 127 One, seeking after One only Beloved, who can admit of no Corrival from without. **1874** Motley *Barneveld* I. i. 82 The League..was rather a Catholic corrival than cordial ally of the Imperial house.

b. *esp.* A rival in love, a rival suitor.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Suspecting..that Philautus was corriual with him and cocke-mate with Lucilla. **1592** Greene *Disput.* 17 My husband..is content..to bee corriuall with a number of other good companions. **1607** Heywood *Fair Maid* Wks. 1874 II. 19 What man so ere he be, Presumes to be corrivall in his love. **1612** *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 43 Yee bold Corriualls, which doe loue my Kate, Leaue off your wooing. **1652** Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 9 The Lord Bothwel became a new Corrival in her Affection.

†**2.** Without the sense of actual competition: A compeer, partner; one having equal claims, or admitted to equal rights. *Obs.*

c **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* viii. 33 Base coward! false, and too effeminate To be corrival with a prince in thoughts! **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 31 And many moe Corriuals, and deare men Of estimation and command in Armes.

B. *adj.* Rivalling each other, rival.

1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 294 There is no co-equal, corrival, or co-ordinate Power. **1650** Fuller *Pisgah* 369 Glass..in purity corrivall with Crystal itself. **1714** L. Milbourne *Traitor's Rew.* 13 Ruin'd by the corrival and contending governors. **1842** Sir A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 207 Corrival forms of one surpassing glory.

†**co'rrival**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To rival, to be a rival to in any pursuit.

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 61 Who I supposde corriuald me in loue Of that Camelia. **1631** Quarles *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 360 Thou art she, corrivall'd with no other.

2. *intr.* To vie *with.*

1636 Fitz-Geffray *Holy Transportations* (1881) 184 With the Sunne corrivaling in light.

†**corri'vality.** *Obs.* [f. L. *corrivāl-is*: see -ITY.] Joint rivalry; competition.

1598 Yong *Diana* 320 Faustus..had nothing else to doe, but walke vp and downe those fields in corriualitie with Firmius. **1628** Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* xvi. §2. 166 Traditions were obtruded to God's people, in a corriualitie with the written word. *a* **1661** Fuller *Worthies* III. 185 Devonshire ..quits all claimes of corrivality..and acknowledgeth this as Paramont in greatness.

†**co'rrivalry.** *Obs.* [f. CORRIVAL + -RY: cf. *rivalry*.] = prec.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 111 Largenesse of Emperie, disdaine of corriualrie. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* VI. 19 Whose worship is uncapable of any Corrivalry or Copartnership.

†**co'rrivalship.** *Obs.* [f. CORRIVAL + -SHIP.] The position of a corrival; mutual rivalry.

1606 Ford *Honor Tri.* (1843) 18 Men in kindnesse are mutually lambs, but in corriual-shipp of loue lyons. **1677** Gilpin *Dæmonol.* III. xx. 167 This kingdom is..managed by Satan with an envious competition and Corrivalship to that of God. **1759** B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 238 Bids Fair for a Corrivalship with Nature.

†**co'rrivalty.** *Obs. rare.* [See -TY.] A variant of CORRIVALITY.

1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* iii. 31 The bare corrivalty and contesting of filthy lusts with the grace of the Gospell. **1658** —— *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 23 Such a Love admits of no corrivalty or competition.

†**'corrivate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *corrīvāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrīvāre* to draw together into one stream, f. *cor-* together + *rīvāre* to draw off (water).] *trans.* To cause (liquids or their channels) to run together into one. (Misused by Burton.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iii, Veines..Of these there be two chiefe, *Vena porta*, and *Vena Cava*, from which the rest are corrivated. *Ibid.* II. ii. IV, Rare devices to corrivate waters.

†**corri'vation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *corrīvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrīvāre*: see prec.] The confluence of streams. (Misused by Burton.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 54 Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. **1635** Person *Varieties* II. 76 The beginnings..of Rivers are small, but by corrivation of other lesser ones they increase.

†**co'rrive,** *v. Obs.* Also corive, co-rive, coryve. [In form answering to L. *corrīvāre*; but used in a sense derived from CORRIVAL, and perh. simply formed from the latter.]

1. = CORRIVAL *v. trans.* and *intr.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xv. (R.), It lesser greeueth he should grudge that I with him co-riue. **1592** *Ibid.* VII. xxxvi. (R.), Then Scotland warr'd on England, and in that same warre did end The knight that had coryued; so the ladie lost each frende. **1602** *Ibid* 153 And standing on my manhood would not be coriv'd of any. **1608** Day *Law Tricks* I. ii, I'st your countrie manner to corriue a leader?

2. *intr.* To consort. *rare.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 17, I should suspect..that Opinion, that will cordially corrive with two or three sottish errours.

Hence co'rriving *ppl. a.*, acting as corrival.

a **1618** Sylvester *Arctoph. Epist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 331, I may let you know Why I refraine from my corriving foe.

corrizive: see CORROSIVE.

corroborant (kə'rɒbərənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *corroborant* (Paré, 16th. c.) or ad. L. *corrōborānt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrōborāre*: see CORROBORATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Strengthening, invigorating, *esp.* of medicinal agents.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* §961 They be of three Intentions: Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. **1699** *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 55 The *Aqua Santa*..becomes so cordial and corroborant, that it works miraculous Effects in many Diseases. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 362 It is purgative, not corroborant, they tell me. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 231 His stomach had so lost its tone, that no medicine of the corroborant kind would stay a moment upon it. **1875** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 44 It is thought to have a corroborant influence upon the nervous system.

B. *sb.*

1. A strengthening agent; a strengthener or invigorator of the system; a tonic.

1727–52 in Chambers *Cycl.* **1789** W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 321 The best corroborants which we know, are the Peruvian bark and wine. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* I. 333/2 In cases of debility, Dogwood is a valuable corroborant.

2. Something which corroborates (a statement, etc.); a corroboratory fact.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 511 It is not my intention..to trouble you with all the corroborants of this subject. **1890** M. Davitt in *19th Cent.* Mar. 375 This charge..was dexterously used as a corroborant to the forgeries and fabrications of *Parnellism and Crime.*

corroborate (kə'rɒbərət), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *corrōborāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrōborāre*: see next.] Strengthened, confirmed, corroborated.

a. as *pa. pple. arch.*

1532 Thynne *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., Maynteyned, corroborate, and defended. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 112 That..the Ilond beinge corroberat it mighte strike a certaine terror into the adverse parte. **1607–12** Bacon *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 366 There is noe trusting to the force of Nature..except it be corroborate by Custome. **1814** Southey *Roderick* XVII. 239 The sense Of duty, by the pride of self-controul Corroborate. **1878** Tennyson *Q. Mary* II. ii, His right came down to me, Corroborate by your Acts of Parliament.

†b. as *adj. Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 383 A more stable and corroborate concorde. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. §3 Men are more curious..what mould they lay about a young plant than about a plant corroborate.

corroborate (kə'rɒbəreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *corrōborāt-* ppl. stem of *corrōborāre* to strengthen,

invigorate, f. *cor-* together, intensive + *rōborāre* to make strong: see -ATE³.] To strengthen, make strong.

†1. *trans.* To strengthen materially. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46, I will corroborate my Crosse Giant-like, to vnder-beare the Atlas burthen of her insolences. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 336 Every part is .. corroborated by Membranes. *a* **1762** MᶜEWEN *Grace & Truth* III. ii, These boards were corroborated with bars of the same wood. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 321 These joints [in grasses and canes] .. corroborate the stem.

†2. To strengthen constitutionally, or organically; to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 50b, Rydynge moderately .. doth corroborate the spirite and body above other exercises. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 107 Meats (moderatly taken) corroborate the body, refresh the arteries, and reuiue the spirits. **1677** GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 210 The outward man is also corroborated by the inward peace of the mind. **1720** W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* xi. (1731) 178 Nothing so much strengthens and corroborates the whole Body [as the morning air]. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. xxii, Psyche, who was otherwise of an imbecile body and mind .. is now corroborated.

†b. *esp.* of medicinal agents or applications; also of the physician. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii, Olyves condite in salte lykoure .. doth corroborate the stomacke. **1604** BACON *Apol.* 56 They .. shold .. intend to cure and corroborate the part. **1611** COTGR., *Comforter vne playe*, to corroborate a wound by fomentations, or other (externall) applications. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. iii. 53 Give him some Cordials to corroborate his stomack. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §80 Nothing that I know corroborates the stomach so much as tar-water. **1797** J. DOWNING *Dis. Horned Cattle* 17 This medicine .. corroborates the parts that are hurt.

3. With non-material object: To strengthen (a quality, faculty, power, etc.); to confirm (a person) in a quality or attribute. *arch.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr.* Oij, Wherby they shulde be so corroborated .. in the gyftes .. before receiued in baptisme. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §39 Paulinus .. daily plyed the Word and Sacraments, thereby to corroborate his owne People in Piety. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 119 To corroborate their Faith. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. ii. §1 Jonathan .. corroborated his authority by .. friendship with the Romans. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 119 The inferior faculty .. so far from nourishing and corroborating the superior .. tends to reduce this faculty to a lower level.

4. To give legal or formal confirmation to; to confirm (a law, legal act, etc.).

1530 [see CORROBORATING *vbl. sb.*]. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 225 b, His high Courte of Parliament .. in the whiche, all lawes and ordinaunces, made by him before that daie were corroborated and confirmed. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 133 To corroborate his election. **1655** —— *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. §14 This law .. corroborated by eight hundred yeares Prescription and many Confirmations. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 275 If the yielding up that estate will do, resign it—and be mine—and I will corroborate, with all my soul, your resignation. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 218 If the fine had been levied for the purpose of corroborating the conveyance.

5. To strengthen (an opinion, statement, argument, etc.) by concurrent or agreeing statements or evidence; to make more sure or certain; to support, confirm: said a. of a person; b. of the confirming statement.

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., I am glad to corroborate [these observations] by some great authorities. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶2 My narrative has no other tendency than to illustrate and corroborate your own observations. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* 32/1 He appears to have taken uncommon pains to corroborate all his assertions by an appeal to original authorities. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 88 He recollected Rip at once, and corroborated his story in the most satisfactory manner. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 54 This observation corroborates those of Professor Forbes. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 54 The simple explanation .. has been corroborated by subsequent investigators.

†6. *intr.* To concur in testimony. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 23 These .. nearly coroborate with the Soundings at R. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1776 Many circumstances corroborate to prove this beyond doubt.

Hence **co'rroborated** *ppl. a.*, **co'rroborating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. *Ep. to King* 8 For the auctorysyng and corroboratyng of my said thyrde boke. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1660) 148 These [Herbs] .. serve to the corroborating and comforting of the inward parts of mans body. **1684** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 424 A Chirurgeon that applies corroborating plasters to a broken limb. **1713** SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 251 To have lost their Cordial or corroborating Faculty. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. ix, Through long continued association, and corroborated affection.

†corrobo'ratic. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC.] A corroborant.

a **1704** T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 186 (D.) Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent corroboratick to strenghten the loins.

corroboration (kəˌrɒbə'reɪʃən). [a. F. *corroboration* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. L. **corrōbōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrōbōrāre* to CORROBORATE.]

†1. Strengthening (a. of bodily organs; b. of qualities, attributes, faculties, etc.). *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 135/2 The miracles done of olde time by God .. in corroboracion & setting forth of yᵉ faith. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 10/2 For corroboratione of the head. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 153 Where the liuer hath need of speedy corroboration. **1640** BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vii. Fiv, For .. illumination, or consolation, or corroboration of any Grace in our Soules. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 The Motion, which is called Appetite .. seemeth to be, a corroboration of Vitall Motion, and a help thereunto. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. vii. 151 To the great corroboration of his Spirit in his cruel Martyrdome. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 47 Its [a system of fortification] application to the defence or corroboration of the strength of countries.

2. Legal confirmation. *arch.*

bond of corroboration (Sc. Law): in a bond of debt, an additional obligation which confirms the original obligation; see quot. 1861.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons, Oath Kings Suprem.*, I will observe .. all .. statues made .. in confirmation and corroboration of the king's power. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 373 An ordinance of corroboration. **1680** *Black Box Let.* in Somers *Tracts* Ser. I. I. 78 The .. Corroboration of his Right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 120/1 Where the debtor in a bond dies, his heir may grant a bond of corroboration of his ancestor's debt, which will save the expense of constituting the debt against the heir. Where the creditor in a bond dies, the debtor may grant a bond of corroboration to his heir, which will save the expense of a confirmation, or of completing a title in the person of the heir, etc.

3. The confirmation (of a statement, etc.) by additional evidence.

1768 JOHNSON *Gen. Observ. Shaks.* Hen. VI. pt. III, Let us now enquire what corroboration can be gained from other testimony. **1798** BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland'd Corr.* (1862) III. 412 We have had a long examination this day .. a full corroboration of all we knew before. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) 310 In corroboration of the statements in the Lecture, we adduce the following quotations. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. x, Riah bent his head in corroboration. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 165 It has thus much of corroboration from history, that, etc.

4. That which corroborates; a corroborative circumstance; †a corroborative agent (*obs.*).

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 203 They be & ought to be a great corroboration of that hath ben in stories writen and reported in this matier. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 54 The remedies .. would be a great comfort and corroboration to the Godly. **1843** POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 259 Corroboration will rise upon corroboration, and the murderer will be traced. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 326 The title of Cæsar is never found upon coins of this reign [Vitellius] a corroboration of history.

corroborative (kə'rɒbərətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *corroboratif, -ive* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. L. type **corrōbōrātīv-us*, f. *corrōbōrāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of corroborating.

1. Strengthening, fortifying, invigorating. *arch.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 78 These sweet smels are bothe corroboratiue to the sences, and confortatiue to the spirits. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 74 Corroboratiue and other medicines. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1749) III. 70 We shall endeavour to make appear: 1st, That Wit and Humour are corroborative of Religion, and promotive to true Faith. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* iii. 48 A complete web of corroborative association is woven round the social feeling by the powerful agency of the external sanctions.

2. Of a legal act, statement, evidence, etc.: Confirmatory.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. §21 A latter oath may be corroborative of the former, or constructive of a new obligation. **1750** WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 37 Anything explanatory or corroborative of what I say in the beginning of my book. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 273 This epitaph, corroborative of the tradition above-mentioned. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xxii, I will give corroborative testimony. **1880** GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 717 Whether the Homeric poems may not be a corroborative witness to the Book of Genesis.

†B. *sb.* A strengthening or fortifying agent or measure; *esp.* in *Med.* = CORROBORANT. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 246 The juice of Scordotis is holden to be a great corroboratiue of the stomack. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. ¶20 The rite of confirmation is .. intended by the Holy Ghost for a corroborative of baptismall grace. **1785** D. LOW *Chiropod.* 128 A little warm wine .. to act as a corroborative. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 191 An efficacious corroborative to his inflexibility.

Hence **co'rroboratively** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 407 'It is true', exclaimed Madame de Bohm, corroboratively. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 4 The anonymous painter and grainer, who writes .. so corroboratively to 'my dear Lord' from America.

corroborator (kə'rɒbəreɪtə(r)). Also 7 -er. [Agent-n. in L. form, from *corrōbōrā-re* to CORROBORATE.] One who or that which corroborates.

1672 CROWNE *City Politiques* I. i. 8 I'le bring a hundred witnesses to confirm it, besides corroboraters. **1674** R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Medicines .. that may prove true helpers and corroborators of the Vitals. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 356 He would be in a manner a Corroborator of his Morals. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 557 The well-timed appearance of corroborators.

corroboratory (kə'rɒbərətərɪ), *a.* [f. CORROBORATE *v.* + -ORY.] That tends to corroborate, or has the effect of corroborating; corroborative.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 161 Coercive and compulsory and coroboratory power. **1883** J. PAYN *Kit* I. ix. 152 Collecting corroboratory evidence.

Hence **co'rroboratorily** *adv.*

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 70 'It's a devilish serious matter!' corroboratorily added No. 3.

†**co'rrobore,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5-6 co(r)rober. [a. F. *corroborer* (15th c. in Littré):—L. *corrōbōrāre* to CORROBORATE.] = CORROBORATE.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered by the doctours of holy chyrche. *a* **1536** RASTELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 309, I purpose to corober it with mo auctorytees. **1563** WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Tractates (1887) I. 69 Corroboring our iugement with sufficient defensis.

corroboree (kə'rɒbərɪ), *sb.* Also 8 caribberie, 9 corobory, corobbory, corrobberri, corrobery, -borree, -bory, -baree. [The native name in the now extinct language of Port Jackson, New South Wales. (Original pronunciation uncertain.)]

a. The native dance of the Australian aborigines; it is held at night by moonlight or a bush fire, and is either of a festive or warlike character.

See for description T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped. E. Australia* (1838) II. 4; also Blair *Cycl. Australasia* (1881) 90.

1793 J. HUNTER *Port Jackson* 195 They very frequently, at the conclusion of the dance, would apply to us .. for marks of our approbation .. which we never failed to give by often repeating the word *boojery*, good; or *boojery caribberie*, a good dance. **1835** J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. 391 A corroborree with song was got up in quick time .. The company was composed entirely of women, twenty-four in number. **1837** C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 126 After this meal they began a kind of dance, all hands repeating the word *corobory*. We remained among them till towards daylight, during all which time they continued their revelry. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 450 These men were persuaded to hold a 'corrobery' or great dancing party. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 324 The Pleiades seem to the Australians a group of girls playing to a corroboree. **1875** RIDLEY *Kamilaroi* 150 A song sung at corrobarees at the junction of the Hunter and the Isis.

b. A song or chant made for the occasion of such a dance.

1847 LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* x. 323 He sang most lamentable corrobories. **1881** A. C. GRANT *Bush Life in Queensland* (1882) 51 They send runners to the neighbouring tribes, inviting them to come over .. and listen to the new corroborree. **1889** J. H. L. ZILLMANN *Austral. Life* xii. 132 The story .. became, no doubt, the theme for 'a corroberee'. **1956** R. ROBINSON *Feathered Serpent* 84 Yoola sat on the top of a red uprearing rock-face and sang his corroboree.

c. A social gathering; a noisy party; a disturbance.

1885 FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* IV. ii. 295 Kingfishers .. in large chattering corrobories in the tops of high trees. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 168/2 A corrobory of gigantic dimensions is being prepared for [General Booth's] reception. **1909** WARE *Passing Eng.* 93/2 *Corroboree* (Nautical), a drunken spree, in which there is much yelling. **1941** BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 20 *Corrobbery*, a social gathering, a public meeting. (2) A disturbance or noise (made by people). (3) A discussion. **1964** *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 24 Sept. 5/2 It is a fair bet that, with some bush natives taking full advantage of their drinking rights, there will be some lively corroborees in lounges and beer gardens.

Hence **corroboreeing** *vbl. sb.*, *nonce-wd.*, performing the corroboree; also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* II. xiii. 55 The males [Lyre-bird] congregate and form 'corroborying places', where they sing, raising and spreading their tails like peacocks.

corroboree, *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To take part in a corroboree. Also *transf.* To 'dance'; hence, of a pot, to boil.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* 61 They began to corrobery, or dance. **1846** C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* 257 The mosquitoes from the swamps corroboreed with unmitigated ardour. **1881** A. C. GRANT *Bush Life in Queensland* (1882) 34 They had almost finished their meal before the new quart corroborreed. **1885** MRS. C. PRAED *Austral. Life* 22 A scene of feasting and corroboreeing. **1908** E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* II. i. 251 There was little for the population to do save to eat, drink, laze away the hotter hours of the day, and 'corroboree' at night.

corrodable (kə'rəʊdəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CORRODE *v.* + -ABLE.] = CORRODIBLE *a.* Also **co,rroda'bility.**

1977 *Electric Vehicles* June 8/2 A re-inforced plastic body completes the non-corrodable concept. **1979** *Wear* Feb. 245 Three materials of varying corrodability were tested in synthetic sea-water .. and in Ann Arbor tap water. **1981** *Proc. 31st Electronic Components Conf.* 149/1 Due to very corrodable nature of solder, eliminating the under bump metallurgy without etching solder was very difficult. **1984** *Aerospace America* July 32/2 An integral cocured composite .. was chosen for the cabin floor rather than corrodable steel pans.

corrode (kə'rəʊd), *v.* Also 5-6 corode, (7 crode). [ad. L. *corrōděre* to gnaw away, f. *cor-* (*com-*) intensive + *rōděre* to gnaw. Cf. F. *corroder* (Paré, 16th c.).]

†1. *trans.* To eat into; to eat or gnaw away. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 Howe these woormes knawe and corrode the shyppes. **1648** *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Fox (being about to destroy a vine) doth it by corroding and gnawing the root. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 162 No moth can corrode their texture. [**1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 28 The branch .. corroded by insects.]

2. *transf.* To wear away or destroy gradually, as if by eating or gnawing away the texture.

a. Said of diseases, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 79 Galion seiþ þat scharp blood .. corrodiþ [MS. B. cordyth] fleisch. *Ibid.* 92 A festre .. if þat .. he haue corrodid eiþer rotid sumwhat of þe senewe. **1547** Boorde *Brev. Health* 26 b, A Canker, the whiche doth corode and eate the superia partes of the body. **1643** J. Steer tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 2 The Humours doe crode and knaw the place affected. *a* **1735** Arbuthnot (J.), The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels. **1838** Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 144 A painful disorder, which had been secretly corroding her constitution for a number of years. **1875** Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 103 The cartilage had been unequally corroded by the secretion.

b. Said of the action of chemical agents or rust upon metal, etc.

[*c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 Grene vitriol .. if þou leie him on moist complecciouη he .. corrodith [*v.r.* corodup] it.] **1594** Plat *Jewell-ho.* 37 Others [*i.e.* inks] would corrode or fret the paper in peeces. **1667** H. Stubbe in *Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Iron-Guns .. were so corroded, that some were .. almost like Honey-Combs. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 264 Morter eats and corrodes the Timber. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 138 Iron and copper are corroded and gather rust in the air. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 283 Dürer, whom Landseer supposes to be the first who corroded his plates with *aqua-fortis*. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491 As in the sea all things are corroded by the brine.

†c. Said of the gradual action of water, currents, etc.: To erode, eat away. *Obs.*

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 34 The water .. corrodes its way through the same. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The chanels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. **1781** Rennell in *Phil. Trans.* 98 The current .. falling obliquely on the side of the bay, corrodes it incessantly.

3. *fig.*

a **1631** Donne *To C'tess of Bedford*, Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode The bad with bad. **1653** Walton *Angler* 215 Those restless thoughts and contentions which corrode the sweets of life. *c* **1760** Smollett *Love Elegy* 4 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast. **1792** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 24 Sept., Our time was almost all corroded by the general alarm. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 60 Luxurious and effeminate vices do undoubtedly corrode and enervate national character.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* (in prec. senses). a. *lit.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 486 It adusteth, dryeth, and corrodeth. **1656** Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 122 The green of brasse corrodeth lesse when it is burned, than unburned. **1779** Mann in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 603 So great .. irregularities .. in the motion of a river, as will .. corrode through the banks. **1846** Darwin *Geol. Observ.* i. 18 Periods of comparative rest, during which the sea corroded deeply, as it is still corroding, into the land.

b. *fig.*

1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* i. i, But your sawce is scurvy, and will doubtless corrode upon my Nature. *a* **1734** North *Lives* (1826) III. 155 The abuses in the management of the royal navy, and the multitudinous fraud that corroded there. **1759** Goldsm. *Bee* No. 7 *Sabinus*, By incautiously suffering this jealousy to corrode in her breast. **1861** Thornbury *Turner* I. 71 The love of money had not yet corroded into him.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become corroded, suffer corrosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty. **1868** Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 31 Gold and silver .. do not rust, corrode, or decay.

corroded (kə'rəʊdɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Eaten or worn away.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corroded*, gnawd about. **1823** W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 5 The half-corroded fragments of corals. **1844** Hood *Haunted H.* ii. ix, The heraldic banners, That hung from the corroded walls.

corrodent (kə'rəʊdənt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrōdent-em*, pr. ppl. of *corrōděre* to CORRODE.]

A. *adj.* Corroding, corrosive.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/2 If the same be to corrodent, diffude as then that wyne, and take other. **1835** Hogg in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 673 Corrodent vapours of the cave.

B. *sb. Med.* A corrosive agent. Also *fig.*

1614 J. King *Vine Palatine* 17 The physicke of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherin there was .. a corrodent and .. lenient, compunction and consolation. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corrodents, corrodentia* .. such things as eat, consume, or destroy excrescent flesh.

corroder (kə'rəʊdə(r)). [f. CORRODE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which corrodes.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 233 These Vermin, Clippers, Corroders, Regraters. **1826** F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 553 Yon small grub, yon wee corroder.

corrodiary (kə'rəʊdɪərɪ). Also 7 corodarie. [ad. med.L. *corrōdiārius*, f. *corrōdium* CORRODY.] The recipient of a corrody; a prebendary.

1638 Sir. R. Cotton *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 Having in every Cathedrall and collegiate Church as incident to his Crowne a Corodarie. **1844** S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 254 In the hall of Grimketul, our corrodiary.

†**co'rrodiate,** *v. rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *corrōděre.*] = CORRODE. Hence **co'rrodiating** *ppl. a.*

1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* 95 Styx .. whose waters are .. so corrodiating that they can onely be contained in the hoof of a Mule.

corrodi'bility. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

corrodible (kə'rəʊdɪb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CORRODE + -IBLE.] Capable of being corroded.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 51 Mettalls .. corrodible by waters. **1666** Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 14 Gold .. is not like other Mettals Dissoluble or Corrodible by [Aqua Fortis].

corrodice, obs. pl. of CORRODY.

corrodier (kə'rəʊdɪə(r)). = CORRODIARY.

1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II. i. 9 Outside the minster walls were the cottages of the corrodiers or folk who, for a corrody or life pittance from the abbey, had given away their lands.

corroding (kə'rəʊdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORRODE + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CORRODE; corrosion.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 265 To preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

b. *attrib.*

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Corroding-lead*, refined lead, sufficiently pure for the corroding process, by which white lead is manufactured.

co'rroding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That corrodes, corrosive. a. *lit.* b. *fig.*

a. **1605** Timme *Quersit.* i. vii. 29 A most sharpe oyle .. most corroding and fretting. **1632** B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* iv. iii, Envious sir Moth, .. Thou shew'st thyself a true corroding vermin. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* ii. xiv, So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file.

b. **1619** H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 12 O subtle tyrant, whose corroding hate, etc. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* viii. 163 Steal from corroding care one transient day. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 92 Unconscious .. of a corroding sin within them.

corrody, corody ('kɒrədɪ). Forms: 5–6 cor(r)ydie, 5–7 cor(r)odie, -ye, 6 corradye, 7–8 corredy; (5 corride, *pl.* corodes, -eis, ise, 7 *pl.* corrodice; 7 colede, 8 colady); 5– corody, 6– corrody. [ad. med.L. *corrōdium*, also *-rādium*, vars. of *corrēdium*, earlier *conrēdium*, f. OF. *conrei(d, conroi*, mod.F. *corroi*:—Romanic type **conrēdo*: see CONREY. Among the numerous other med.L. forms were *conregium, -ragium, corrogium, conreium, correium, courreium*, also *correda, corredum*. Those in *o, a*, were perhaps due to Parisian F. *conroi*, AF. *conrai*. The primary sense was 'preparation, outfit', hence 'provision'.] Provision or allowance for maintenance, aliment; pension.

'Originally the right of free quarters due from the vassal to the lord on his circuit; but later applied esp. to certain contributions of food, provisions, etc., paid annually by religious houses .. Sometimes the contribution might be commuted, and then it would be practically undistinguishable from an annuity or pension' (C. Plummer *Fortescue* Notes pp. 337–8). Little in use since the Reformation; the legal antiquaries of the 17th c. dealt with it as an obsolete word, and it is now chiefly a historical term, though surviving as the name of some local charities.

[**1292** Britton II. xi. § 15 Et ausi porra disseisine estre fete de conreiz. *transl.* Disseisin may also be made of corrodies. **1316** *Act 9 Edw. II*, Stat. I. c. 11 Pro corrodiis pensionibus vel prehendinationibus. **1327** *Act 1 Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 10 Grevez .. par grosses empensions, provendes, Eglises, et Corodies.] **1429** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 80 To John ffelton his hous fre .. and corodye in seint katerynes term of his lyfe. *c* **1470** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii, Than shall men off his howsold be rewarded with corodyes, and haue honeste sustenance in þer olde dayis .. Ffor such corodes and pencions were ffirst geven to þe kyng ffor the same entent. **1502** Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 182 Discharge of quit clame of any corrydies corride pencion or pencions dysmes, etc. *Ibid.* 256 Here begynith the Corodise in all the Abbeyes in Englande. *c* **1533** in Froude *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 420 The said abbot hath sold corradyes to the damage of the said monastery. *a* **1555** Gardiner in *Parker's Corr.* 20 There be small corrodies in Cambridge for cooks decayed. **1616** Bullokar, *Corodie*, an ancient term. **1628** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Joane Palmer was admitted into St. Johns Hospitall an In Sister .. by a Corodie from my L:G: of Cant. **1647** N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvi. 231 The founders and benefactors hereby obtained a right of corody or entertainment at such places in nature of free quarter. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. *Lesser Monast.* § 10 Corrodice, and Pensions to Founders. **1707** in *Our Parish Bks.* I. 127 For goodman Arnals Colady .. £0 2*s.* 0*d.* **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 273 The king is entitled to a corody, as the law calls it, out of every bishoprick. **1794** W. Tindal *Hist. Evesham* 99 To the office of Dean belongs a corredy of one servant of the cellar. **1810** G. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. iii. vii. 357 David I. was entitled to a corody from the Monks of Coldingham. **1888** *Times* 3 Aug. 10/2 The annual party of poor residents of Lambeth and its neighbourhood was given .. when the recipients of the Archbishop's weekly dole and corody (between 40 and 50) .. spent a happy evening.

b. *transf.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 35 a, Besides these flooting burgesses of the ocean, there are also certaine flying Citizens of the ayre, which prescribe for a corrodie therein.

c. *corrody house*: a house given rent-free along with or as part of a corrody: cf. quot. 1429 above.

c **1535** *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorkshire Archæol. Jrnl.* IX. 215 A litle corrodye house w[t] a chambre.

†**'corrogate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *corrogāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrogāre* to bring together by entreaty.] *trans.* ? To demand acceptance for.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 107 Why an hypothesis .. should be absurdly imagined and arrogantly corrogated, for the planting or promoting of error and falshood?

†**co'rrogue,** *v. Obs.*[−0] Also corroge. [ad. L. *corrog-āre*: see prec. Cf. *prorogue.*]

1623 Cockeram II, To Gather vp on euery side, *corrogue.*

corronach, corronation, etc.: see CORON-.

corronel(l, obs. f. COLONEL.

corrosibility (kə,rəʊzɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

a **1691** Boyle *Wks.* II. 188 (R.) Corrosibility being the quality that answers corrosiveness. **1757** tr. *Henckel's Pyrit.* 225 The corrosibility of iron and copper therein. **1879** Bain *Educ. as Science* viii. 255 Distinct properties .. as weight, ductility, corrosibility.

corrosible (kə'rəʊzɪb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. type **corrōsibil-is*, f. *corrōs-*, ppl. stem of *corrōděre* to CORRODE: see -IBLE] = CORRODIBLE.

1721 in Bailey; **1755** in Johnson [who says 'this ought to be *corrodible*']; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **co'rrosibleness** = CORROSIBILITY.

1730–6 in Bailey; **1755** in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

corrosion (kə'rəʊʒən). Also 5 corrisoun, 5–6 corosion. [a. OF. *corrosion* or ad. L. *corrōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *corrōděre* to CORRODE.]

1. The action or process of corroding; the fact or condition of being corroded.

a. Destruction of organic tissue by disease, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Alle scharpe corosivis if þat þei ben brent .. her corrisoun [MS. B corosion] is lessid. **1543** Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. 170, vi. dyseases of the teeth, payne, corosion, etc. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 36 It is .. a kinde of poyson: for that it worketh either by Corrosion or by a Secret Malignity. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 433 The corrosion of the larger blood vessels. **1882** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 178 Ulceration and corrosion of [the stomach.].

b. Destruction by chemical action; *esp.* by the action of acids, rust, etc. upon metal.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Corrosion is calcination, reducing things coagulated, by the corroding spirits of salt, sulphur .. *Aqua fortis*, etc. into Calx. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 234 Green borax or *chrysocolla* .. is nothing else but copper turned into rust by corrosion. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 285 Etching is the result of a chemical process resulting in corrosion of the metal on which the design has been laid down.

†c. The gradual wasting action of water, currents, etc.; erosion. *Obs.*

1781 Rennell in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 97 *note*, This sand bank being always on the increase, occasions a corrosion of the opposite bank.

d. *Geol.* The gradual destruction of rock or soil by chemical and solvent action of water, natural acids, etc.; also, the modification of crystals in a rock by the solvent action of residual magma; *corrosion zone*, the area so modified.

1802 J. Playfair *Illustr. Huttonian Theory Earth* iii. 98 Some earths, .. such as the calcareous, are immediately dissolved by water; and though the quantity so dissolved be extremely small, the operation, by being continually renewed, produces a slow but perpetual corrosion, by which the greatest rocks must in time be subdued. **1897** *Geogr. Jrnl.* X. 502 Erosion, corrosion, and hydrostatic pressure have .. formed a real sponge of stone. **1903** Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) 141 The ferro-magnesian minerals of earlier consolidation among basalts and andesites are sometimes surrounded with a dark shell called the corrosion-zone. **1938** *Science* 15 Apr. 347/2 Soil deterioration or wastage through chemical action may be expressed by the word *corrosion*, in contrast with soil wastage by physical forces, or *erosion*. *Corrosion* is already in use by geologists to some extent to express virtually the same idea as that suggested. **1965** A. Holmes *Princ. Phys. Geol.* (ed. 2) xviii. 505 *Corrosion*, wearing-away of surfaces and of detrital particles and fragments by the solvent and chemical action of natural waters. **1968** R. W. Fairbridge *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 644/2 The limestone surfaces .. are etched, pitted and transected. .. The corrosion is largely 'biological weathering', due to carbonic acid and humic acids in soil and around the roots of lichens and mosses.

2. *fig.*

a **1610** Healey *Cebes* (1636) 111 It will infect his whole life with a continual corrosion. **1750** Johnson *Rambler* No. 74 ¶2 Peevishness .. wears out happiness by slow corrosion. **1871** Farrar *Witn. Hist.* ii. 57 When the faith of her priests has been eaten away by the long corrosion of unacknowledged doubt.

3. *concr.* A result or product of corrosion, as rust. *rare.*

1779 Fordyce in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 34 Arsenic unites with vitriolic, nitrous, and muriatic acids, forming a corrosion or compound not soluble in water.

4. *attrib.*, as **corrosion fatigue**, failure in a metal part subjected simultaneously to corrosion and to repeated stresses.

1926 D. J. McAdam Jr. in *Proc. Amer. Soc. for Testing Materials* XXVI. 243 Damage to the endurance properties of such specimens [of steel] is due to the combined action of corrosion and fatigue... Such failure under combined corrosion and fatigue may be called 'corrosion-fatigue'. *Ibid.* 245 The corrosion-fatigue limit for this degree of corrosion differs very little for all the steels tested. **1955** H. J. Grover et al. *Fatigue of Metals* (1956) x. 139 This type of behaviour is known as 'corrosion fatigue' and is highly deleterious.

corrosive (kə'rəʊsɪv, formerly 'kɒrəsɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 corosif, (-yf, -yff), 5–6 corosive, (-yve), corrosyve, (6 carosyfe, 7 corrosif), 6- corrosive. *β.* 5 coresif, 6 coresefe, corrizive, -ysive, 7 -isive, -if. *γ.* 6–7 co(r)rasive. See also CORSIE, CORSIVE. [a. F. *corrosif*, OF. *corosif*, *-ive* (14th c. in Littré). The stress being orig. on the third syllable, and afterwards on the first, the second was obscure, and its vowel was represented by *e*, *i*, *a*, and at length lost, giving the form CORSIVE. Since the 17th c. etymological influence has caused the prevalence of *corrosive* with stress on the second syllable, as in *corrode*, *corrosion*; this is found in Milton 1667.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of corroding.

1. Having the quality of eating away or consuming by chemical action: said of acids, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 300 Of watres corosif [*v.r.* coresif] and of lymayle. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. in Ashm. (1652) 190 Waters corrosyve and waters Ardent. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Waters corosive .. waters of albifications, etc. **1667** EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., The corrosiue aire of London. **1830** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. v. (1851) 311 Quicklime and oil of vitriol .. exercise a powerful corrosive action on both animal and vegetable substances. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 9/1 You were sentenced for throwing corrosive fluid over your .. wife.

2. Having the quality of eating away or destroying organic tissue: a. said of diseases, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 Avicen seiþ þæt þer ben .vi. maner of þis ulcus .. summe corosif. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Djb, Impostumes and other corosyve sores. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 401 To heal the scarr of these corrosive Fires. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 439 Corrosive Ulcers, and spreading Cankers. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 316 Violent corrosive poisons. **1877** SWINBURNE *Note on C. Bronte* 37 It is a radical and mortal plague-spot, corrosive and incurable.

b. *Med.* Said of medicinal agents or preparations: Caustic, escharotic.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 214 þis þou myȝt do with a medicyne corosif, save an hoot iren is bettere. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxi. (1859) 35 A plaister corosyf. **1541** ELYOT *Image Gov.* 31 Lyke good surgeons .. with corrosive and sharpe medicines, to drawe out the festred and stinkyng cores. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clvi. 460 The medicines are either corrosiue, putrifactiue, or caustick. **1751** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclii. 156 Not by taking anything corrosive to make you lean. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 98 Some Saint-John's corrosive mixture.

γ. **1592** WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §102 B, Any such corrasiue, sharpe or eager medicine. **1618** M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 72 The vnskilfull Chirurgion, which hath applyed corrasiue medicines to a greene wound.

fig. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Christ administers .. a sharpe and corrosive sentence against a foul and putrid licence.

3. *fig.* a. Destructive, consuming, wasting. b. Fretting, wearing to the mind or feelings.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1877) 166 Vnlawfull and corrosiue maintenaunce. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. §4 There ariseth .. a pensive and corrosive desire that we had done otherwise. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 499 Ills corrosive, cares importunate. **1776** G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 236 That torpid but corrosive rest which is the greatest of all evils. **1849** C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. 314 The most corrosive woe. **1888** *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 14/2 The face of nature as it is before the corrosive hand of civilization sweeps across it.

4. **corrosive sublimate**: mercuric chloride or bichloride of mercury ($HgCl_2$), a white crystalline substance, which acts as a strong acrid poison.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sublimate Corrosive* or *White Mercury*, a strong Corrosive Powder .. us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Proud Flesh, to cleanse old Ulcers, etc. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Corrosive sublimate of Mercury .. This sublimate is a violent escharotic. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 81 Corrosive muriated quicksilver. **1842** MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1854) II. 276/1 Pills of corrosive sublimate hidden in his clothes.

B. *sb.*

1. A substance that corrodes by chemical action; an acid or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyles with Corrosyves Imade. **1616** F. ANTHONIE (*title*) Apologie or .. Gold .. made Potable and Medicinable without Corrosives. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 409 A corrosive, compounded of one third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre.

2. *Med.* A corrosive drug, remedy, etc.; a caustic, escharotic, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 349 Corosivis & cauterizativis we usiþ in cirurgie in manie causis. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 160 Black Hellebor .. menged with Corrosiues. **1767** JAGO *Edgehill* III. (R.), As sharp corrosives to the schirrous flesh. **1830** R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* I. i. 2 Many of these irritants, such as arsenic, are in common speech called corrosives.

γ. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* xxii. 346 a, To lay to this disease some corrasiue or other sharp medicine. **1636** FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xx. 259 In physicke the corasives sharpen the lenitives, and the lenitives mitigate the corasives. **1638** G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Job* xiii, You Corrasives into my wounds distill.

b. Applied to condiments having a sharp or pungent taste. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 82 The hot Tastes in our Diet .. such are the Acrid or Corrosives, as Mustard and Garlick; the Aromatics as Ginger.

†3. *fig.* a. Something that 'frets' or causes care or annoyance; a grief, annoyance. b. A sharp or caustic remedy (cf. 2). *Obs.*

a. c **1550** J. RAMSEY (*title*), A Carosyfe to be layed hard unto the Hartes of all faythfull professours of Christes Gospel. **1621–51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv. 150 They .. so meditate continually of it, that it is a perpetual corrosive. **1663** CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 731 The grief that arises from ill children, is a greater corrosive, than the comfort of good is a cordial.

β. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 282 b, This is the Popes best corrizive wherewith he eateth out the canker of controversies. **1602** FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 27 That .. their fathers faults [should be] a continuall corrisiue.

γ. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 99, I was halfe perswaded that they [women] .. would be comforters, but now I see they .. will be corrasiues. **1588** GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 In things past cure, care is a corasiue. **1630** E. PELHAM *Gods Power* in *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) IV. 817/1 What a cutting Corasive it would be to them, to hear of the untimely deaths of their Children. **1659** T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 43 What a corrasive .. to the penitent soul of David, to hear Nathan say, Thou hast made the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

†c. Something that consumes. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) p. xcvi, Dowghters .. be grete corrosives of a litle substance.

¶ The form *corrasive* has occasionally been taken as a deriv. of L. *rādĕre* to scrape, and distinguished from *corrosive*.

1633 T. ADAMS. *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 They are our corrosives, corrasives, used only to pare off our excrements. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corrasive* (from *corrado*), which scrapes together, shaves or spoils: This word is many times mistaken for *Corrosive*, from *Corrodo*.

†corrosive, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 corrasive. [f. CORROSIVE *sb.*] *trans.* To apply a corrosive to; to consume or 'fret' as a corrosive; to worry, vex, annoy, distress.

1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 14 Not only sett us free from these detestable enormities, but corrosived our consciences. **1593** DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Marg.* Wks. 1753 II. 397 If any thing do corrosive his breast, It was, that he was in base England born. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 865 To have the dead flesh deeply corrasived.

Hence **corrosiving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 22 Trauelers that, by incision, are able to ease all atches .. Note their cuttings, drawings, corrosiuings, boxings, butcherings. **1641** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Let us take off the proud flesh with the corrosiving denunciations of vengeance to the impenitent sinners.

corrosively (kə'rəʊsɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. CORROSIVE *a.* + -LY².] In a corrosive manner.

a **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* I. 363 (R.) At first it tasted somewhat corrosively. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 169 The traces of the French philosophy .. had worn themselves corrosively into his literary being.

corrosiveness (kə'rəʊsɪvnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corrosive.

1611 COTGR., *Corrosivité* .. corrosiveness. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems, To Sir E. Herbert*, Corrosivenesse, or intense cold or heat. **1674** C. GOODALL *Coll. Physic. Vind.* (1676) 53 The corrosiveness of some juices. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cedar*, Cedar .. used in Building .. would reform the Malignity and Corrosiveness in the Air. **1876** W. C. CARTWRIGHT *Jesuits* 225 The sublimated corrosiveness of which has been steadily gnawing away .. every element of organic independence.

corro'sivity. *rare*⁻¹. [f. CORROSIVE + -ITY. Cf. F. *corrosiveté* 16th c.] = CORROSIVENESS.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 401 It must effect its mischief, therefore, by its corrosivity.

corrosoe, -ou, obs. ff. CURASSOW.

†co'rrounder. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COR-¹ + ROUNDER.] A fellow 'rounder'; a companion in walking the rounds or patrolling.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 485 Epaminondas walks the Round, and finding one Soldier asleep, some of the Corrounders intreat for him.

corrour, var. of *currour*: see COURIER *sb.*

corroye, obs. f. CURRY *v.*

corrugant ('kɒr(j)u:gənt), *a.* [ad. L. *corrūgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.] Corrugating, wrinkling.

1706 in PHILLIPS (*Corrugant muscles*). **1721** in BAILEY; **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

corrugate ('kɒr(j)u:gət), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *corrūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrūgāre*: see next.] Wrinkled; contracted into folds or wrinkles. Also *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1382 Extended views a narrow mind extend; Push out its corrugate, expansive make. **1840** *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 Howard .. with corrugate brow now consigned Parolles to the 'shelf'.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a wrinkled appearance; marked with parallel ridges and furrows, usually wavy or curved.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 38 The surface frequently appears to be corrugate or plaited. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. §2. 133 *Corrugate* or *Crumpled*, as the petals of a Poppy, applies to the irregular crumpling of the otherwise plane corolla-leaves.

corrugate ('kɒr(j)u:geɪt), *v.* [f. L. *corrūgāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrūgāre* to wrinkle, f. *cor-* (*com-*) intensive + *rūgāre* to wrinkle f. *rūga* wrinkle.]

trans. To wrinkle (the skin), contract into wrinkles; hence *gen.* to draw, contract, or bend into parallel folds or ridges; to mark with ridges and furrows.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 129 Salt exciteth the appetite by corrugating the mouth of the stomach. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §964 Cold and Drinesse do (both of them) Contract and Corrugate. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 676 To soften and smooth .. the Sinuosities of the stomach .. that had by long abstinence been much corrugated. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 95 Whatsoever .. acts as a Stimulus, and crisps and corrugates the Fibres. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 97 The haughty forehead of the intrepid princess became corrugated with agony. **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 222 b, It [the muscle] corrugates the skin of the nose transversely. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 50 Tangential thrusts, which corrugate and wrinkle its surface into mountain chains and deep-sea-valleys.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = To become corrugated.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xiv, Whether the Matter corrugates, or impostumates. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure.

Hence '**corrugating** *vbl. sb.* ***corrugating machine***, a machine for making corrugated iron.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

corrugated ('kɒr(j)u:geɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Of the skin: Wrinkled, drawn into wrinkles.

1623 COCKERAM, *Corrugated*, wrinckled. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 His face corrugated, especially the large nose. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 146 Fain To .. laugh smooth Thy corrugated brow.

2. a. *transf.* Marked as with wrinkles, i.e. with parallel folds, ridges, or furrows. *spec.* in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc.: cf. CORRUGATE *a.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 138 (T.) [The palate] is .. covered over with a nervous skin, corrugated with several asperities. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 67 Foliage brownish green .. puckered and corrugated. **1844–57** G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 365 When .. mixed with acetic acid, the fluid part of the mucus .. coagulates into a thin semi-opaque corrugated membrane. **1882** *Zoologist* Mar. 103 The corrugated formation of the carapace.

b. Bent into regular curved folds or grooves; as ***corrugated iron***, sheet iron so bent (for increase of its strength), used for making walls, roofs, sheds, and the like; ***corrugated paper***, ***strawboard***, etc., a packing material designed to give elasticity; also ***corrugated gutta percha***, ***glass***, etc.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 121 Patent Corrugated and Flexible Gutta Percha Tubing. **1856** *Engineer* I. 49/2 Wrought-iron corrugated bearing plates. **1887** *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 A large corrugated iron shed has been erected. **1897** *Chemist & Druggist* L. 746 Among the minor conveniences .. is the article known as corrugated paper. **1912** *World's Work* Apr. 508/2 Corrugated packing material for packing bottles. Corrugated strawboard is generally considered the best medium. **1959** *Gloss. Packaging Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 68 *Corrugated paper. a.* Single face. A fluted sheet of paper glued to a plain lining-sheet. Normally made from imitation strawpaper but also from other kinds of paper. *b.* Double face. A fluted sheet of paper glued between two lining-sheets.

corrugation (kɒr(j)u:'geɪʃən). [ad. L. type **corrūgātiōn-em*, f. *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.]

1. The action of corrugating or state of being corrugated; contraction into wrinkles, folds, or ridges.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Dijb, Verye hunger cometh by contraction and corrugation of the veynes procedynge from the mouthe of the stomake. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 745 The skinne of the forehead (which by his tension and corrugation .. demonstrateth the manifold affections of the mind). **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 22 Convulsive Corrugations of the Fibres. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/1 Strong acids applied to arteries produce a corrugation or crisping of their structure.

2. *concr.* a. A wrinkle, fold, furrow, or groove formed by the contraction of a soft surface or the indenting of a hard one.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 53 An oak, with all the corrugations, twistings, furrows, and irregularities which this tree .. generally exhibits. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* 224 Another element of strength,—that which has of late been introduced into iron roofs, which by means of their corrugations .. are made to span over wide spaces, without the support of beams or rafters. **1872** C. KING *Sierra Nev.* i. 1 A succession of mountain chains folded in broad corrugations.

b. A ridge in an unsurfaced road.

1940 *Gloss. Highway Engin.* (*B.S.I.*) 35 *Corrugations*, the displacement of the material forming a surface layer into marked wave-like shapes transverse to the line of traffic or creep. **1953** J. PACKER *Apes & Ivory* xx. 213 'Poor car on the corrugations!' sighed Bertie. **1959** G. J. WALKER *Traffic & Transport in Nigeria* v. 94 The causes of these ridges across the line of the traffic are obscure... Tar or bitumen as a binder in place of water-bound clay or other fines appears the surest means of preventing corrugation. *Ibid.* 95 The speed, weight and density of the traffic raised the corrugations.

corrugative ('kɒr(j)u:geɪtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. CORRUGATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Characterized by corrugation.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Corrugated, Corrugative*, when the parts are crumpled up irregularly, as the petals of the poppy, or the skin of some seeds.

corrugato- (kɒr(j)u:'geɪtəʊ), combining form of CORRUGATE *a.*, as in *corrugato-striate*, having corrugate striations or stripes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Sides smooth, but somewhat corrugato-striate.

corrugator ('kɒr(j)u:geɪtə(r)). [a. mod.L. *corrūgātor*, agent-n. f. *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.]

1. Anything which corrugates or causes corrugation. *rare.*

1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 215 Styptics, and other like corrugators, are vainly applied.

2. *Anat.* Each of the two small muscles which contract the brows in the action of frowning.

[**1706** PHILLIPS, *Corrugator Supercilii.*] **1839** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 280/2 The corrugator and frontalis muscles. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 222 The corrugators, by their contraction, lower the eyebrows and bring them together, producing vertical furrows on the forehead, that is, a frown.

3. One who superintends a corrugating machine.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 91. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §278 Zinc corrugator (galvanised sheet). *Ibid.* §559 Corrugator, corrugated packing maker.

†**co'rruge**, *v. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE. Cf. also OF. *corrugier*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Corruge*, to frowne, to wrinckle.

co'rrugent, *a.* Mistaken form of CORRUGANT; in *corrugent muscle* = CORRUGATOR 2.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Corrugent muscle*, the same as *corrugator supercilii.* **1818** in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

†**co'rruined**, *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COR- + *ruined*, prob. after L. *corruĕre* to fall together in ruin: see COR-.] Altogether ruined.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37 The State then corrupted and now corruined by their pride and negligence.

†**co'rrump**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 corompe, corumpe, 5 corroumpe, corumppe, crompe, 5–6 corrompe. [a. OF. *corompre*, *corrumpre* (mod.F. *corrompre* = Pr. *corrompre*, It. *corrompere*):—L. *corrump-ĕre* to break in pieces, destroy, ruin, spoil, mar, adulterate, falsify, draw to evil, seduce, bribe, f. *cor-* together, altogether + *rumpĕre* to break, violate, destroy, etc. In Fr. also to spoil by decomposition, rot, render putrid.]

1. *trans.* To bring to naught, destroy, mar, spoil, render useless.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 Moryn or manqwalm..þ[t] nerand corompis all men. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 Thinges þat ben contraryes and enemys corompen hem. **1382** WYCLIF *Hos.* ii. 12, I shal corrumpe, *or distruye*, hir vyne ȝeerd, and hir fijge tree. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvi. 154 By the softnes of thees thinges..the stroke of the engyn shal be corromped and vayne.

2. To decompose, cause to rot or decay; to infect or taint with corruption.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 850 It myght þe ayr swa corrumpud mak þat men þarof þe dede suld take. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* v. 6 A litil sour dowȝ corumpith, *or defoulith*, al the gobet. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XI. xiii. (1582) 164 Thunder..corrumpeth wine in tuns. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 1. 2 Eir corrumpeþ a þing a-noon. *c* **1525** SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles*, He loseth his soule, and corrompeth his body.

3. To destroy morally, make morally corrupt.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psal.* v. 11 Stynkand wordes þat corumpis þe herers. **1340** *Ayenb.* 140 þet hi ne be ycorumped ne by ydele blisse, ne be zorȝe, etc. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Crysten men corrumped by the mariages.. that they..make wyth the sarasyns. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 941 To corrumpe or corrupt, *corompre.*

4. To corrupt by bribery.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 324 Kyng William corumpede þe wardeynes wiþ money. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 26 By gold ne siluer he shal not be corrupt ne corompid.

5. To corrupt (language).

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3478 Of langage of Rome, Of Latyne corroumppede alle.

6. *intr.* To become corrupt; to putrefy or rot.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 96 Whan it forletiþ to ben oone, it mot nedis dien and corrumpe to-gidre. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 77 To greet aboundaunce of mater corrumpinge. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 1. 2 It schal not corrumpe ne rote whilis it is þerinne.

†**co'rrumpable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 corromp-. [a. OF. *co(r)rumpable*, *corrompable*, f. *corrompre* CORRUMP: see -ABLE.] = CORRUPTIBLE.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2149 Of a thyng that parfit is and stable Descendynge so til it be corrumpable [*v.r.* corumpable.]. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (1554) 163 a, Of soule eternall, of body corumpable. **1480** CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, That whyche was mortal and corrompable. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Be not thou wrothe to leue the world corrumpable with his couetyses.

†**co'rrumpcion.** *Obs.* An early by-form of CORRUPTION: cf. CORRUMP.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiii. 23 Swa is pride corumpcioun of luf. **1340** —— *Pr. Consc.* 6353 þe elementes alle sal þan clene be Of alle corrumpciouns þat we here se. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 117 If þat ony þing of corrumpcioun abide þe place schal be opened wiþ an instrument.

†**co'rrumpent**, *a. Obs.* Also -ant. [ad. L. *corrumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *corrumpĕre* to CORRUPT: in F. *corrompant.*] Corrupting, destructive.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 28 This chaunge corrumpent of the forme. *Ibid.* II. v. 19 The onely corrumpent altering that can be named. **1658** R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 41 Such corrumpant grandees, that think whole kingdoms gobbets not great enough..to satiate their appetites.

†**co'rrumper, -our.** *Obs. rare.* [In 15th c. *corumpour*, a. OF. *co(r)rompeur*, *-rumpeur*, f. *corrompre.*] = CORRUPTER.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii, Thou hast the eyen of corumpour of children, and art as a traytre. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 88/2 Corumper of the lawe.

†**co'rrup, -'uppe**, *v. Obs.* By-form of CORRUPT *v.* [prob. partly due to taking the pa. pple. and pa. t. *corrupt* as *corrup* + *t*: cf. the Sc. *corruppit.*] Hence **co'rrupped** *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 To Corrupe, *corru*[*m*]*pere.* **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1887) 17 In thair corruppit mind. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccl.* X. 1 Deed flyes yᵗ corruppe swete oyntment. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* ii. 15 To corruppe the Scripture with false gloses. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Potegareis that sellis corruppit drogaris. *Ibid.* 91 Thai corrup the ayre with the exempil of thair unclein lyfe.

corrupt (kə'rʌpt), *ppl. a.* Also 4 corupt(e, 4–6 corrupte, (5 corruppte). [a. OF. *co(r)rupt* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *corrupt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrumpĕre*: see CORRUMP.

By Chaucer and Gower often stressed on first syllable.]

†A. as *pa. pple.* Corrupted, depraved, spoiled.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hare wyt is al myswent and corupt ase the zuelȝ of þe..wyfman grat myd childe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶167 A Iuge that may nat been deceyued ne corrupt. **1484** CAXTON *Curial* 5 That he be not corrupt or coromped. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 36 b, How he had corrupt the estates of Rome with his treasur. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXXVII, Eyes corrupt by ouer-partiall lookes.

B. as *adj.*

1. Changed from the naturally sound condition, *esp.* by decomposition or putrefaction developed or incipient; putrid, rotten or rotting; infected or defiled by that which causes decay. *arch.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 þou schalt have pestilence and fevere, cold, and brennynge hete, and corrupt aier. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1008 A wylde fyr and corrupt pestilence So falle vp on youre bodyes yet to nyght. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men duse it in medicines..for clensing of corrupte blude. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 52 It castiþ to þe wounde þe corrupt mater þat is in þe place þat is brusid. **1526–34** TINDALE *Matt.* vii. 17 A corrupt tree bryngethe forthe evyll frute. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 29 b, [It] may breede wormes, as all other corrupt flesh will doe. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 193 The water..having gotten a corrupt quality by the nature and corruption of the mettall. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 695 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilent. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 220 A corrupt and stagnant air causes various disorders, and the worst kind of fevers.

b. Said of the blood of one legally attainted: see CORRUPTION 2 b.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 89 When any is attainted of Felony or Treason, then his bloud is said to bee corrupt, by meanes whereof his children, nor any of his Bloud, cannot be heires to him, or to any other Ancestour. *a* **1832** BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 480 No title can be deduced through the corrupt blood of the father.

†2. Spoiled by base additions; adulterated; debased. *Obs.*

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8 §1 A greate parte of the waxe made and melted within this Realme hath byn founde to bee of late verye corrupt by reason of the deceyptfull mixture thereof. **1683** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 86 They were tould it was about corrupt money.

3. Debased in character; infected with evil; depraved; perverted; evil, wicked.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B 281 He knew vche contre corupte in hit seluen. *c* **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd *3 Treat. Wyclif* 123 þise corupt in mynde wiþstoden treuþ. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxi. 59 Perceyuynge his corrupt mynde. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no corrupt communication procede out of your mouthes. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. 1 The corrupter that the world is, so muche the more carefully must wee shunne all noysome feloshippe. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 75. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 206 A Liturgie which had no being..but from the corruptest times. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 However disagreeable this truth may appear to corrupt nature. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* viii. 281 Charles II came back.. with tastes as corrupt as his morals. **1877** SPARROW *Serm.* viii. 101 A corrupt form of Christianity.

4. Perverted from uprightness and fidelity in the discharge of duty; influenced by bribery or the like; venal. a. Of persons.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 But sodeinly the juge he nome, Which corrupt sat upon the dome. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords.* (1870) 16 The L. Chancellor is accused to be a corrupt judge. **1777** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 194 There never was, for any long time, a corrupt representative of a virtuous people. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* III. i, He was shamefully corrupt in the disposition of his patronage. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 547 Those who receive the filthy lucre are corrupt already. **1876** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 139 A corruptionist and the proprietor of a corrupt legislative squadron.

b. Of actions, etc.

corrupt practices (at parliamentary, municipal, and other elections): such forms of bribery, direct or indirect, as are made illegal and punishable by the various *Corrupt and Illegal Practices Acts*, notably that of 1883.

1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 387 That corrupt labour was made for his deliverance under queen Mary. **1631–2** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 312 Discharged them.. from being publique Notaryes, for their makeing of false and corrupt acts. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 534, I have no reason to believe that there is anything corrupt in the transaction. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 117 The general laws against corrupt practices at elections.

5. Of language, texts, etc.: Destroyed in purity, debased; altered from the original or correct condition by ignorance, carelessness, additions, etc.; vitiated by errors or alterations.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 421 A maner Latyn corrupt was hir speche, But algates ther by was she vnderstonde. **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 22 The copie was so corrupt. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 318 Both Tongues being a corrupt Arabick. **1740** THEOBALD *Pref. to Shaks.*, Shakspeare's case has in a great measure resembled that of a corrupt Classick. *Ibid.* The emendation of corrupt passages. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 30 Rimac, an Indian word..from a corrupt pronunciation of which word the Spaniards have derived Lima. **1831** MACAULAY *Ess., Croker's Boswell* note, A grossly corrupt passage from the *Ικέτιδες* of Euripides. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 680 The text seems very corrupt. **1881** SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Necromancy*, Low Lat. *nigromantia*, corrupt form of *necromantia.*

corrupt (kə'rʌpt), *v.* For forms see the adj. [app. f. CORRUPT *ppl. a.* (cf. *to content*); but subseq. referred directly to L. *corrupt-*, ppl. stem of *corrumpĕre*, and treated as the English representative of that verb, to the supersession of CORRUMP *v.* After the formation of the vb., *corrupt* was used for some time as its pa. pple., beside *corrupted*; and is found also as a short form of the pa. tense.]

1. *trans.* To spoil or destroy (flesh, fruit, or other organic matter) by physical dissolution or putrid decomposition; to turn from a sound into an unsound impure condition; to cause to 'go bad'; to make rotten or rotting. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* iv. 16 Thouȝ the ilke that is withoute-forth, oure man be corruptid; nethelees that man that is withinne forth, is renewid. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 221 A body may be fordoo and corrupted. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 16 The vytales [being] corrupted by taking water at the riftes euyll closed. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 *margin*, Breade corrupteth hony. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 195 It being certainly the quality of the place, either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or less corrupted. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* V. (1682) 184 The infectious air, that corrupted the blood of strangers. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 175 Fruits, which..must have performed a voyage of sixty or fourscore leagues, without being corrupted.

b. *fig.* Said in reference to the blood of attainted persons: see CORRUPTION 2 b.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iv. 93 And by his Treason, stand'st not thou attainted, Corrupted, and exempt from ancient Gentry? **1628** COKE *On Litt.* §745 By his attainder of Treason or Felonie his blood is so stained and corrupted as ..his children cannot be heyres to him. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 346 The attainder of the father only corrupts the lineal blood, and not the collateral blood between the brothers.

2. To render unsound or impure by the contamination of putrid matter; to infect, taint, render morbid.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 123 [The town] was now infected and corrupted, with the pestilent plague: whereby twoo partes of the people..wer destroyed. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 16 This kinde of Exhalation corrupteth the ayre, which infecteth the bodies of men and beasts. **1671** R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 173 Suffocating Air, which infests the Burning Zone; where the whole Masse is corrupted with intolerable heats.

†b. To adulterate. *Obs.*

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8. §4 Everye Person and Persons that shall corrupte the Honny..with any deceyptfull myxture, shall forfeyte the Barrell. **1697** *View Penal Laws* 244 If any ..Vintners shall Corrupt or Adulterate any Wine.

3. To render morally unsound or 'rotten'; to destroy the moral purity or chastity of; to pervert or ruin (a good quality); to debase, defile.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 1553 *heading*, How manes sinne þat i of mene, Corrupt all þis world bidene. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 12 Al forsothe flehs had coruptid his weie vpon the erthe. **1526–34** TINDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 33 Be not deceaved: malicious speakinges corrupte good manners. **1530** PALSGR. 349 That their virgynite shulde be corrupted. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 33 The fittest time to corrupt a mans Wife, is when shee's falne out with her Husband. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 96 The worship of saints and relics corrupted the pure and perfect simplicity of the Christian model. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 360 The regard to wealth, as the most important object in life, which extensively corrupts Americans. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 158 Lewis XV., perhaps the most worthless of all the creatures that monarchy has ever corrupted.

4. To destroy or pervert the integrity or fidelity of (a person) in his discharge of duty; to induce to act dishonestly or unfaithfully; to make venal; to bribe.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 138 By corruptying with money diverse Burgesses of the towne. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* V. ii. 23 She

ment him to corrupt with goodly meede. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 Upon hope of escaping punishment, by corrupting publique Justice. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 226 Baxter was neither to be corrupted nor to be deceived. **1865** MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A lavish expenditure of money, in corrupting the electors.

b. with adverbial extension.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 204 Whether..it were not possible with well-waighing summes of gold to corrupt him to a reuolt. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 368 The greatest part Of Mankind they corrupted to forsake God their Creator. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. vii, The disease applies to the French military politics and corrupts nature over to his side. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* xxxi, Endeavouring to corrupt the waiter to mingle poison with the food.

†**5.** To pervert the text or sense of (a law, etc.) by altering it for evil ends. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., Oure writen thingis..that ben not coruptid. **1509** [see CORRUPTING *ppl. a.* 1]. *a* **1536** TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Title-p., The restoring agayne of Moses law corrupte by the Scribes and Pharises. **1611** BIBLE *2 Cor.* ii. 17 Wee are not as many which corrupt the word of God. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* ii. 136 *note*, The Mahometans, who could not deny but they [those words of the psalm] were spoken of the Messias, were forced to corrupt the text. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Oct., The Hereticks corrupted the New Testament.

6. To destroy the purity of (a language), the correctness or original form of (a written passage, a word, etc.); to alter (language) for the worse as judged by the standard of the original.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 371 Their language is Italian, but corrupted with the Greeke, French, and Spanish. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. i. 16 By the Spaniards *Islas des Arenas*, but the English Seamen..corrupt the same strangely, and some call it the *Desarts*, other the *Desarcusses*. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 The faults of all [the Publishers]..have..corrupted many passages perhaps beyond recovery. **1881** SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Cutlass*, Hence the word was corrupted to *curtleaxe*.

7. To spoil (anything) in quality: †**a.** a thing material. *Obs.*

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 19 Se that ye gaddre you not treasure vpon the erth, where rust and mothes corrupte [**1611** doth corrupt, **1881** doth consume]. **1665** *Life Earl Essex* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 164 Immoderate showers of rain had so corrupted the ground, that the body of foot could not march, nor the train of artillery move.

b. a thing not material: To spoil, mar. *arch.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Thou hast had a good voice, if this colde marshe..have not corrupted it. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 792 Hee was..called backe again for corrupting the hope conceived of peace. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 The Princesse..finding now her pleasure corrupted with the feare of the Fleet that came towards her. **1833** TENNYSON *Blackbird* 15 Plenty corrupts the melody That made thee famous once, when young.

†**8.** To break up the constitution or existing form of; to dissolve, destroy. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 520/1 Of the corruption of the Number Ten..is generated the Number Nine ..of Nine corrupted is generated Ten, by addition of One. **1729** CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* 17 We say an egg is corrupted, when we see the Egg no longer, but a chicken in its place.

9. *intr.* To become corrupt or putrid, to 'go bad'; to undergo decomposition; to putrefy, rot, decay.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1888 The clothered blood for any lechecraft Corrupteth. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, Take away thy soule, and anone thy body corrupteth and stynketh. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* 65 b, Gold never corrupteth by rust. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 40 All her Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertilitie. *c* **1625** MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 30 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead, Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 202 Stagnant Water is..very subject to corrupt, and to stink. **1803** WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 69 The carcasses of dead animals..were scattered in great abundance among the tents, to corrupt and moulder away.

b. of moral decay.

1598 MERES *Palladis T.*, In these declining and corrupting times. **1612** BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 488 In a slothfull Peace, both courages will effeminate, and maners corrupt. **1816** SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. 11 The human mind Corrupts and goes to wreck. **1872** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lviii. 8 Every unregenerate man is an abortion. He corrupts in the darkness of sin.

corrupted (kə'rʌptɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -ED.] Made or become corrupt (in various senses); = CORRUPT *ppl. a.*

1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 393 That corrupted means were used for my delivery. **1581** *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8. § 1, Yf the same corrupted waxe shall happen to bee solde. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 57 In the corrupted currants of this world, Offence's gilded hand may shoue by Iustice. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 320 This corrupted traitor. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* xii. 327 The present copy of Scylax, one of the most corrupted books in the world. **1731** SWIFT *On his Death*, They argue no corrupted mind In him. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 291 The emendation of corrupted passages. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 500 The sap of corrupted wood. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. i. 44 A pagan, who had some notion of Christianity in a corrupted form.

Hence **co'rruptedly** *adv.*, **co'rruptedness**.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. ii. 109 The senat..judged ten yeares together most partially, and most corruptedly. **1648** JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 90 Our native corruptednesse. **1694** SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Fowls..called *Cuntur*, and by the Spaniards corruptedly *Condor*. **1817** BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 73 The Judges..are thus kept..in a state..of..corruptedness. **1851** G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 381 *note*, References to Pagan Mythology, which sprang corruptedly out of Old Patriarchism.

corrupter, -or, (kə'rʌptə(r)). Also 6 **-ar**, **-our**. [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -ER[1]; also spelt *-or*, like the L. agent-n. from *corrumpĕre*, and in 16th c. with Anglo-Fr. ending *-our* = mod.F. *corrupteur*.]

One who or that which corrupts: in various senses.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Lyve alway as commyn corruptarys of chastyte. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (R.), Her corruptour being biheaded. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 To much moisture, the corrupter of such carcasses. **1656** PRYNNE *Demurrer* 22 They were corrupters and counterfeiters of the Kings mony. **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 221 The artifices of corruptors. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 5 The great Corrupter of our Manners and Morality. **1791-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., New Words*, III. 26 There are three foul corruptors of a language: caprice, affectation, and ignorance. **1880** E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 62 The apostles do not hesitate to attribute the worst motives to corrupters of the truth.

b. One guilty of bribery or 'corrupt practices'.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 47 Corruptors, regular or casual. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 116 Bribery is not only an offence in the corruptor, but also in the person receiving the bribe. **1886** *Spectator* 6 Mar. 313/2 The vote might be reckoned as given for the corrupter.

co'rruptful, *a. rare.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -FUL, after words like *harmful*, *hurtful*, in which the first element is a sb., but is liable to be thought a verb.] Full of corrupting influence; fraught with corruption.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 54 She..with corruptfull [*Ff.* corrupted] bribes is to untruth distrayned. *a* **1851** JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all corruptful encroachments.

corruptibility (kəˌrʌptɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [ad. L. *corruptibilitās* (Tertullian), f. *corruptibilis*: see next and -ITY. Also mod.F. *corruptibilité*.] The quality of being corruptible.

[**1526-34** *incorruptibilite*: see CORRUPTIBLE 1.] *a* **1680** CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 25 Those that are freest from corruptibilty and change. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1799) II. liii. 127 He hoped to profit..by the corruptibility of her guardian. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Protestantism*, Wks. 1862 VII. 116 The corruptibilities of perishing syllables. **1874** J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 428/2 The corruptibility incident to ordinary human nature.

corruptible (kə'rʌptɪb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 **-able**. [a. F. *corruptible* (14th c.) or ad. L. *corruptibil-is*, f. ppl. stem of *corrumpĕre* to CORRUPT: see -BLE.]

1. Liable to corruption; subject to natural decay and dissolution; perishable, mortal.

(Chiefly in Scriptural phraseology.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8860 Made of corruptybelle matere. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 3459 A coruptible kyng of clay fourmed. **1526-34** TINDALE *1 Cor.* ix. 25 They do it to obtayne a corruptible croune, but we to obtyane an vncorruptible croune. *Ibid.* xv. 53 This corruptible must put on incorruptibilite; and this mortall must put on immortalite. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 7 The sacrament being of itself but a corruptible and earthly creature. **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* 29 They held that the World is corruptible. **1796** SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* v, The soul Inhabits still its corruptible clay. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi, In putting off our corruptible bodies.

†**2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of corruption; corrupt. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* li. (1636) 65 Onyons..engender ill humours and corruptible putrifactions in the stomack. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 They..engender winde, and increase crude and corruptible humours.

3. Capable of moral corruption; open to the influence of bribery or corrupt practices.

1677 ORRERY *Art of War* 43 If an Officer..be false, corrupted, or corruptable. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 98 The House of Commons..was itself corruptible. **1864** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 521 Corruptiblest brute of a Chancellor.

4. Liable to verbal, textual, or phonetic corruption.

1887 ROGET *Old French* 100 The persistence of an essentially corruptible *m* in some [forms] is a curiosity.

co'rruptibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.

1398 [see INCORRUPTIBLENESS]. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 114 The corruptiblenesse of their substance. **1675** *Art Contentm.* IV. § 2. 193 Considering the corruptibleness of our materials. **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 75 The symbol of inherent corruptibleness.

corruptibly (kə'rʌptɪblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a corruptible manner; so as to be corrupted.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 34 Loue (namely self loue) corruptibly growyng. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 2 The life of all his blood Is touch'd corruptibly.

corrupting (kə'rʌptɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CORRUPT.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Manus in iudicio abstinere*..to refraine giving bribes, and corrupting of judges. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.*, Without all corrupting. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 By the gradual corruptings of the Traditions.

co'rrupting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That corrupts (*trans.*): see the verb.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 107 That which is written both playne and holyly, By their corrupting and vnlawful glose..they bring to damnable heresie. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. ii. 34. **1605** *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 219 The way..by force or by corrupting gold, To step into the throne. **1792** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 436 Power is a very corrupting thing, especially low and jobbish power. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 263 A tyranny more degrading and corrupting than any she had hitherto experienced.

2. That undergoes corruption; becoming corrupt.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 How be it, it is not golde alwayes that doth shine, But corrupting copper, of small valuation. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 95 Fed with every kind of flesh, whether fresh or corrupting. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* VIII. i. § 5 When..living, we called it pure..when..corrupting..we call it impure.

corruption (kə'rʌpʃən). Forms: 4-5 corrupcioun, corupcioun, -cion, 4 corrupcyone, 4-6 -cion, 5-6 -cyon, cione, 5 -tyown, 6 -tione, (corouption), 6- corruption. [a. F. *corruption* (12th c.), in OF. also *-tiun*, *-cion*, ad. L. *corruptiōn-em*, n. of action from *corrump-ĕre* to corrupt. Adopted from theological Latin.] The action of corrupting; the fact of being corrupted; the condition of being corrupt; corrupt matter; a corrupt example or form; corrupting agency: in the various physical, moral, and transferred applicatons of CORRUPT.

I. Physical.

†**1.** The destruction or spoiling of anything, *esp.* by disintegration or by decomposition with its attendant unwholesomeness; and loathsomeness; putrefaction. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 98 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences and moche poeple shente; So kynde þorw corupciouns kulled ful manye. **1382** WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 92 Loo! I see foure men..walkynge in mydil of the fyre, and no thing of corrupcioun is in hem. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 In þat abbay commes neuer fleess, ne flyes, ne nan oþer swilk vermyn of corrupcioun. **1546** PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R ij b, The hole body falleth in distemper..it procedeth commonly by corrupcion of the milke. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §771 If you provide against the causes of Putrefaction, matter maketh not that haste to corruption, that is conceived. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The naked Bone can rarely endure the Air without Corruption.

fig. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 71 After my death, I wish no other Herald..To keepe mine Honor, from Corruption, But such an honest Chronicler as Griffith.

b. *spec.* Decomposition as a consequence of death; dissolution.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 10 Ne þou sall gif þi haligh to see corupcioun. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xv. 42 The a3en rysinge of deed men. It is sowun in corupcioun. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10787 His corse..come to corupcioun, as his kynd asked. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 34 Yair sal be na generacione na corrupcione eftir dwmis day. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 19 If we would keepe a body long, the dissection must be begun at those parts which are most subiect to corruption. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §328 Corruption is a Reciprocal to Generation. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 324 Whatever is put in this oil, will keep from corruption..for ages. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 When the bodies of the dead were taken up already in a state of corruption.

†**c.** Applied to inorganic matter: The breaking up or decomposition of a body, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Copper, in colour, comming neerest to Gold..giveth way to corruption, being infected with that greene minerall Copperus. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 133 They are subiect to corruption, and so are all the creatures that are compounded of the elements, whether they haue life or no. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 57 Those violent Corruptions of Bodies that are made by Outward Agents, shattering them into pieces.

†**d.** In a more general sense: Destruction, dissolution of the constitution which makes a thing what it is. *Obs.*

a **1606** BLUNDEVILLE, Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. **1710** J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 17 When a Thing is destroyed, or ceases to be what it was before, we call it Corrruption; thus we say it is a Corruption of the Wood, when we see the Wood no longer, but only the Fire in the Place of it. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 62 Corruption is a breaking up..or..resolution into its component parts, which involves eventually a loss of unity.

†**2.** Infection, infected condition; also *fig.* contagion, taint. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Whereby the towne was utterly assured From endengerynge of all corupcion, From wycked ayre & from inffexion. **1598** tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 14 Through the change of air and the corruption of the country, I fell sick.

b. *Law. corruption of blood*: the effect of an attainder upon a person attainted, by which his blood was held to have become tainted or 'corrupted' by his crime, so that he and his descendants lost all rights of rank and title; in consequence of which he could no longer retain possession of land which he held, nor leave it to heirs, nor could his descendants inherit from him.

1563 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 1 This Act..shall not extend to make any corruption of blood. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 47 More over that they shall sustain corruption of their blood and family. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/11 No

Attainder..shall extend to work any Corruption of Blood. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 381 It is to be hoped, that this corruption of blood, with all it's connected consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacities of inheritance even to the twentieth generation, may..be abolished by act of parliament. **1813** SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The next thing to which he objected, was the corruption of blood, which was a very different thing from the usual cases of forfeiture. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 414 In the United States.. an attainder does not work corruption of blood.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter, *esp.* in a sore, boil, etc.; pus. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, With a shell..he scraped yᵉ stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1319 Matter, or corruption comming out of a wound or sore, *pus.* **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Hooked..Instruments..termed Drawers are to scrape out Corruption in a Wound or Bruize. **1888** PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., All blud and corruption.

fig. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 81 When it breakes, I feare will issue thence The foule corruption of a sweet childes death. **1597** —— *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 77 That foule Sinne gathering head, Shall breake into Corruption. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 263 True humblenesse..lyes open brested to receive every point of Gods weapon, to let out her corruption.

II. Moral.

4. A making or becoming morally corrupt; the fact or condition of being corrupt; moral deterioration or decay; depravity.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 1553 (*heading*) þe corrupcioun of þe lande ofter synne. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 That is it that preserueth mannes soule from spirituall corrupcyon of synne. **1592** DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VIII. xxi, As from Adam, all Corruption take. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 1 The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the Conduct of Masters. **1849-50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. §50. 168 Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals? **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 172 The clergy as a body were paralysed by corruption. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 476 The blow at the corruption of the Court which followed was of a far more serious order.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4953 And clense it of al manere of syn, And of alle corrupcions, bath hegh and law. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. §16 My progresse so small, and insensible; my corruptions so strong. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 137 The young Man had strong Corruptions to grapple with. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* Pref. Let., Some corruptions of my Yahoo nature have revived in me.

c. Corrupting influence or agency.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 þe whilk waxis noght soure thurgh þe corupcioums of þis warld. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶825 Right so is a wikked prest corrupcioun ynough for al a parisch. **1813** BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, How oft the heart Corruption shakes which perils could not part! **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 The love of money is the corruption of states.

5. Evil nature, 'the old Adam'; anger, 'temper'. Now *colloq.* or *dial.*

1799 C. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 36 His eorruptions were roused by the report. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 545 Fling doon the Stannard—if you dinna, it'll be waur for you, for you've raised my corruption. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* v. xii. (1849) 247 'Let alone my goods'.. exclaimed I, for my corruption was rising. **1848** A. BRONTE *Ten. Wildfell Hall* xxxi, I am no angel, and my corruption rises against it.

6. Perversion or destruction of integrity in the discharge of public duties by bribery or favour; the use or existence of corrupt practices, *esp.* in a state, public corporation, etc.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 703 Quhat for corruptyown and inwy, Thare charge þai dyd nocht detfully. **1494** *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 21 If any of the petit Jury toke..any some of money..after any suche corrupcion by the Graund Jury founden, etc. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 141 Guy..escaped soon after by corruption of his keepers. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. §8 Simoniacal corruption I may not for honours sake suspect. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 The frequent corruption and partiality of Judges. **1769** *Junius Lett.* i. (1804) I. 13 It is not sufficient..that judges are superior to the vileness of pecuniary corruption. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 398 The real vice of this parliament was not intemperance, but corruption. **1880** McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 316 The ballot has not extinguished corruption in small boroughs.

†**b.** A case or instance of corrupt practice. *Obs.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 14 The corrupcion wherewith the L. Chancellor was charged, viz., twenty-three severall corrupcions proved by wytnesses.

III. The perversion of anything from an original state of purity.

†**7.** Despoiling of virginity, violation of chastity.

1340 *Ayenb.* 227 Maydenhod..to loki al hare lyf hare bodyes yholliche wyþoute enye corrupcion. *c* **1420** *Metr. St. Kath.* 120 (Horstm.) Thou schewest here a false reson, Woman withowt corrupcyon Never 3yt chylde ne bare.

8. The perversion of an institution, custom, etc. from its primitive purity; an instance of this perversion.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 38 The Corruption then of Monarchy is call'd Tyranny. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 10 They who first separated themselves from the primitive pure Church, and brought in corruptions in faith, practise, Liturgy, etc. **1776** JOHNSON 5 Apr. in *Boswell*, Afterwards there were gross corruptions introduced by the clergy, such as indulgences to priests to have concubines. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 45 The Huguenots.. denounced the corruptions of the Church, and demanded their reform. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 201 To judge a system in its corruption.

9. Change of language, a text, word, etc. from its correct or original condition to one of incorrectness, deterioration, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlvii. 31 It was called Caerlud or Luddys towne: and after by corrupcyon, or shortyng of the speche, it was named London. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 6 Of necessytye, bothe in matter, myter, and meaninge, yt [Chaucer's text] must needes gather corruptione, passinge throughe so manye handes. **1634** FORD *P. Warbeck* I. iii, Tell me..is it [the writing] a sure intelligence of all The progress of our enemies' intents Without corruption? **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 417 It was ever after call'd Wulfrunes-Hampton, since by corruption of speech Wolverhampton. **1710** SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶3 The continual Corruption of our English Tongue. **1862** RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. viii. 215 His numbers having suffered corruption during their passage through so many hands. **1861** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. ii. (1880) 47 By phonetic corruption..not only the form, but the whole nature of language is destroyed.

b. A concrete instance of such alteration.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 228 As for the two other names Aristodolium and Archebolion, the former is a manifest corruption. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶9, I am not against reforming the Corruptions of Speech you mention. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶9 A copy..by the help of which, the text might be freed from several corruptions. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) v. 233 Nâblus being the corruption of Neapolis.

corruptionist (kə'rʌpʃənɪst). [f. prec. + -IST.] A supporter, defender, or practiser of corruption, *esp.* in the administration of public affairs.

1810 L. HUNT (in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 1880, 815/3), The corruptionists will have it that I am a turbulent demagogue. **1824** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 43/1 Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity whether you believe in it or not. **1884** *American* VIII. 260 One of the most notorious corruptionists in American politics.

†**co'rruptious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -uous. [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] Characterized by corruption.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 199 Of ourselves we are but grafts of a corruptious tree. **1559** MORWYNG *Evonym.* 23 Yet for-as-muche as they be corruptuous, they cannot be long kept. **1604** BRETON *Pass. Shepherd* C iv b, A breath that so the ayre perfumes As all corruptious sence [= scent] consumes.

corruptive (kə'rʌptɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *corruptīvus* liable to corruption (Tertull.), or a. F. *corruptif*, *-ive* (14th c.), f. stem of L. *corrumpĕre*: see -IVE.]

†**1.** Subject or liable to corruption. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 180 That wee may receiue no corruptiue inheritance. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 84 Salt..does tye or hold the eorruptive parts of the Flesh captive, that they cannot proceed to Putrifaction. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 233 Some corruptive quality for so speedy a dissolution of the Meat.

2. That has the quality of corrupting; that tends to corrupt.

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* I ij b, To out-rime thy ill-reason'd cloze In thy corruptive prayse. **1640** REYNOLDS *Passions* iii. 16 Such a temper of Minde..is corruptive to the Memorie. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 65 Lightning is not always destructive or corruptive of Vegetables. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. viii. §3 This fountain..was entirely of a sickly and corruptive nature. **1817** BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 332. **1884** F. PEEK in *Contemp. Rev.* July 75 The association of the first offenders with the old and irreclaimable convicts is fatally corruptive.

†**B.** *sb.* A thing that tends to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 228 Of all these Corruptives of Judgment..I do, before God, discharge my self.

Hence **co'rruptively** *adv.*, in a corruptive manner.

1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Artamenes* VIII. II. (1655) 121 Forming that name out of two Greek words corruptively put together. **1851** G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 81 Corruptively derived from Primitive Patriarchal Tradition.

†**co'rruptless**, *a. Obs.* [f. CORRUPT *v.* + -LESS; cf. *exhaustless*, and see CORRUPTFUL.] Not subject to corruption; incorruptible.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* III. i, Corruptlesse hunny, and pure dew. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silver Age* IV. i, There is in me nothing mortal, save this shape..The rest all pure, corruptless, and refined. **1693** DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 595 The borders with corruptless myrrh are crown'd.

corruptly (kə'rʌptlɪ), *adv.* Also 4 corupliche. [f. CORRUPT *a.* + -LY².] In a corrupt or depraved manner; pervertedly; by means of corruption or bribery.

1537 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 196 Alas! Master Pole, what lack of learning and prudence was this, so corruptly to judg the matter. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* i. 7 We haue dealt very corruptly against thee. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 325 We are all of us, for the most part corruptly educated. **1863** H. COX *Institt.* I. v. 24 To which excess several of the judges corruptly gave countenance. **1869** *Daily News* 2 Feb., He denied that there had been any intention of eorruptly influencing votes here.

b. By way of verbal or textual corruption.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 Cadwaledrus..is i-cleped Cedwalla..but corupliche, for they knew nou3t the longage of Britouns. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Called in the Norman language *Cover le fue*, which we now corruptly call Curfue. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 5 Writing Jasus corruptly for Inachus. **1774** C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 184 Called by the Russians Morse, from thence by our Seamen corruptly Sea Horse.

corruptness (kə'rʌptnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corrupt; corruption.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. iv. (1634) 138 The wickednesse that they have conceived by corruptnesse of nature. **1638** PENKETHMAN *Artach.* I iij b, The Beasts and Cattel also through corruptnesse of the grasse wheron they fed, died. **1786** J. ROBERTS in *Life* 38 Thou mayest see the corruptness of such laws. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 81 The corruptness of his motives in marrying my cousin.

corruptress (kə'rʌptrɪs). [f. CORRUPTER + -ESS.] A female corrupter; also *fig.* of things.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 316 Man's fierce corruptress, Fight, Set up her bristles in the field with lances long and light. **1624** FLETCHER *Wife for Month* IV. iii, Peace, thou rude bawd Thou studied old corruptress. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. i. 2 What terms wouldst thou have me to keep with such a sweet corruptress? **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 11 Ionia had been the corruptress of Greece, Ephesus was the corruptress of Ionia.

†**corruptrice**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *corruptrix*, *-trīcem*, fem. of *corruptor*, on analogy of F. *corruptrice*: see -TRICE.] = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 266 Licentious libertie, the corruptrice [*corruptricem*] of States and manners both.

†**co'rruptrix**. *Obs.* [L.] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Corruptrice* a corruptrix, a woman that marres, or misleads, others.

corruscate, -ation, erron. ff. CORUSCATE, etc.

corry, var. of CORRIE; obs. f. CURRY.

corrydie, corrynogh, corrysive, corryvall, obs. ff. CORRODY, CORONACH, CORROSIVE, CORRIVAL.

cors, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE.

cors, in *Archit.* see CORSE 7.

‖**'corsac, corsak**. *Zool.* [Turkī name: so F. *corsac*.] The Tartar fox, *Vulpes corsac.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 393 The Fox of the Dukhun (Deccan)..which..much resembles the descriptions of the Corsac, is described by him..as a very pretty animal, but much smaller than the European Fox.

corsage ('kɔ:sɪdʒ, or, as F., kɔrsaʒ). [a. OF. *corsage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *cors* body: see -AGE.]

†**1.** Bodily condition as to size and shapeliness.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 72 Another beste of moche fayr corsage or shappe of body. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 387 He thought the greatness of their stature and corsage would be a terrour to the Romans.

†**2. a.** The body as distinct from the limbs; the bust. *Obs.*

1510-20 *Compl. too late Maryed* (1862) 10 Gorgyously shewynge her fayre corsage. **1600** PUTTENHAM in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 476 What ells dame nature coolde devise To frame a face, and corsage paragon.

b. Of a bird. [A Gallicism.]

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 65 The sapphire and the emerald gleam on their wings and corsages.

3. a. The 'body' of a woman's dress; a bodice (commonly pronounced as Fr.).

1843 *Godey's Lady's Bk.* Aug. 96 The corsage is tight to the figure, very long in the waist, and trimmed down the centre to match the skirt. **1846** 'A LADY' *Jewish Man.: Toilette* v. 215 The close-fitting corsage and tight sleeve. **1857** A. HARRIS & E. FALCONER *Rose of Castile, Muleteer's Song*, Many a loving heart when near Doth trembling 'neath its corsage bound. **1867** *Nation* 3 Jan. 14/1 The same trimming was continued on the *corsage* and in the head-dress. **1883** *Truth* 31 May 769/2 The ball dress has a train and corsage of turquoise blue satin.

b. A bouquet worn on the bodice. *U.S.*

[**1886** *Amer. Garden* Jan. 8/3 An enterprising florist who has imported Water-Lilies from Florida for a week past, selects twenty expanded ones for a bouquet de corsage.] **1911** H. S. HARRISON *Queed* ix. 105 On her rounded breast ..a splendid corsage of orchid and lily-of-the-valley. **1955** T. STERLING *Evil of Day* viii. 95 The forget-me-not corsage ..she had bought for herself, explaining to her escort that gardenias gave her a headache.

†**corsaint**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 cors seynt, cors-sancte, cor-seynt, corseint, -sant, -saunt, -sand, 4-5 -saynt, -seynt, 5 coresaynte. [a. OF. *cors saint*, mod.F. *corps saint* holy body, body of a saint.] The body of a saint; a sainted person, (departed) saint (considered as locally present where his or her body rests).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8740 And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ry3t as he were a cors seynt. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 23 Knowest þou ouht a Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treuþe? *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 873 þat cristine mene suld nocht mak Cors-sancte of hyme, na honoure do. **1393** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 186 [At the] hegh auter in the wirschip of the haly corsand. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1164 He sekez seyntez bot seldene..That thus clekys this corsaunt owt of þir heghe clyffez. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2 Saynt cuthbert lyfe who lyste to lere, And forto knawe þat coresaynte clere. *a* **1500** *Chaucer's Dreme* 942 He trowed hire compleynt Shold after cause hire be corseynt.

corsair ('kɔ:seə(r)). Forms: α. 6 corsale, 6-7 cursaro; β. 6 coursayre, (7 cursare, corsare), 7-8

corsaire, 7- corsair; γ. 6-7 corsary, 7-8 cursary, 8 corsory; δ. 7 cursour, -ore, corser. [a. F. *corsaire*, in 15 -16th c. *coursaire* = Pr. *corsari*, Sp. *corsario*, It. *corsale*, *corsare*, formerly *corsaro*, *-ario*, med.L. *cursārius* (1234 in Matt. Paris, Du Cange), f. med.L. *cursus*, *cursa* hostile excursion, inroad, plunder, booty (L. *cursus* a run, march, voyage), It., Sp., Pr. *corsa*, F. *course* run, naval expedition for plunder. Eng. had in early use the It. forms *corsale*, *corsare*, and in the 17th c. the anglicized forms *cursary*, *corsary*, *cursor*, *cursour*.

(The reference of the name to *Corsica* was a piece of Italian popular etymology and animosity.)]

1. The name in the languages of the Mediterranean for a privateer; chiefly applied to the cruisers of Barbary, to whose attacks the ships and coasts of the Christian countries were incessantly exposed. In English often treated as identical with *pirate*, though the Saracen and Turkish corsairs were authorized and recognized by their own government as part of its settled policy towards Christendom.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 82 Thei..send forth yerely certaine armed galeis to kepe the seas against Corsales, and Pyrates. **1588** GREENE *Perimedes* 9 A Barke of Coursayres and pyrates came by. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 128 *margin*, A Foist is..much vsed of the Turkish Cursaros, or as we call them Pirates or Rouers. *Ibid.* 217 There are many Corsaries or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling. **1607** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 246 III. 88 French and Italian Corsares. **1671** CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 44 Master de Razilly came to make war with the Corsaires of Salee. **1697** *C'tess D' Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 72 Meluza, the most famous and covetous of all the Corsaries. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit., Crit. Hist.* 97 The Corsories or Pyrates of Tripoly. **1773** BRYDONE *Sicily* xiii. (1809) 157 The incursions of the Barbary corsairs. **1814** BYRON *Corsair* III. xxiv. 18 He left a Corsair's name to other times. **1869** LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 271 The terms brigand or corsair conveyed in the early stages of society no notion of moral guilt.

2. A privateering vessel such as those of the Barbary coast; a pirate-ship sanctioned by the country to which it belongs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 96 There are many Cursares and Turkish Galleots, that still afflict these Islanders. *Ibid.* IX. 385 Which they as a Cursaro or man of War confiscated. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* i. 3 There are usually about Forty Christian Corsairs Crusing up and down in the Archipelago. **1726** W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 The Captain of the Corsair was an Irish Renegado. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 337 Tuscan corsairs covered the Western Mediterranean.

3. *attrib.* (with *corsaire ship* cf. F. *gallée coursaire* 15th c.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 346 Two hundred Cursary ships or Pyrats. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 131 Idlers of their own species called by apiarists corsair-bees, which plunder the hives of the industrious. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp., America* 26 Mar., Men..who will build corsair ships to prey upon the commerce of a friendly power.

4. a. A scorpænoid fish of the Californian coast, *Sebastomus rosaceus. U.S.*

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 265 Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*)..is known to the Portuguese fishermen at Monterey by the name of 'Corsair'. *Ibid.*, Spotted Corsair (*Sebastichthys constellatus*). **1905** D. S. JORDAN *Guide to Study of Fishes* II. xxv. 430 The commonest of these [red species] is the corsair, *Sebastichthys rosaceus*, plain red and golden.

b. A reduviid predatory bug of the genus *Rasahus*.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. **1926** E. O. ESSIG *Insects Western N. Amer.* xxii. 356 The western corsair..is one of the commonest species in California, Arizona, and Mexico. **1939** DUNCAN & PICKWELL *World of Insects* xiii. 223 (*caption*) The bug on the left is a nymph of the Western Corsair.

corse (kɔ:s), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 cors, 4- corse; also 4-5 korse, 5-6 coors, cours, coursse, 4-6 course, corss(e, 5-6 corce, 6-8 coarse. [ME. *cors*, a. OF. *cors* (11-13th c.) = Pr. *cors*:—L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the Fr. was refashioned after L. as *corps* (*p* mute), and that spelling also passed into Eng., giving eventually the modern CORPSE, q.v. *Corps* was at first identical in pronunciation with *cors*, but by 1500 the *p* appears to have been sometimes pronounced, and this became at length the prevalent spelling and pronunciation. But *cors*, from the 16th c. spelt *corse*, never became obsolete, and still remains as a somewhat archaic and poetic form of *corpse*, which is itself moreover often pronounced without the *p* in reading.]

†**1.** A living body; = CORPSE 1. *Obs.*

[**1292** BRITTON I. xv, Rap est une felonie de homme de violence fete au cors de femme.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) þan wiþ suaipis þai þaim suang, and gremli on þair corsis dange. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* Prol. 67 Liftyng up his hevy dronken cors [*v.r.* corps]. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 Hire semly cors for to embrace. **1586** SIDNEY *Sonnets* (1622) 491 Euen as the flye, which to the flame doth goe, Pleas'd with the light, that his small corse doth burne.

†**b.** *transf.* Person; a man's self. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 683 How myȝt I hyde myn hert fro Habraham þe trwe, þat I ne dyscouered to his corse my counsayle so dere. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxviii. 179 *Judas.* Qwhat man som I kys, þat corse schall ye kyll.

2. A dead body; = CORPSE 2. Now chiefly *poet.* or *arch.* a. with epithet *dead*, *lifeless*, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11975 (Gött.) On þe ded cors þar it lay wid fote he smat. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VI. 624 Dede corssys that lay wnputt in graiff. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xi. 48 The sencelesse corse appointed for the grave. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 429, I shall see thee born at Evening back A breathless Coarse. *c* **1810** C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore*, As his corse to the rampart we hurried. **1815** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xv, Drops to the plain the lifeless corse. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiv. 295 The dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls.

b. *simply.*

c **1250** *Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 28 Mirre..be þo biternesse defendet þet Cors þet is mide i-smered. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 337 They herde a belle clynke Biforn a cors [3 *MSS.* corps] was caried to his graue. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 For to gyue the corsses a sepulture. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 36 Villaines, set downe the Coarse, or by S. Paul, Ile make a Coarse of him that disobeyes. **1651** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iii. 146 Some..cannot endure a room where a coarse hath been. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 286 Stretch'd on the Ground she lies A mangled Coarse. **1821** BYRON *Cain* III. i, I must watch my husband's corse. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxiv. 388 Yet seek we not to steal away the corse Of valiant Hector.

†**c.** pl. *cors* = *corses*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 154 He lette þe stude halwe, for þe gode cors þat þer were. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 2729 He leet taken alle the cors Off the men and off the hors. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 They bereþ forþ cors wiþ sorwe grete.

†**3.** *transf.* Of things: The 'body' or substance of a thing; the main bulk; also, a body or material substance.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 85 Ffor vynes land to cheese eke must thou yeme In coors [*corpore*] and in colour solute and rare. *Ibid.* III. 335 Ffor, as he saithe, the cors [of a vine] I delve in grounde, The rootes wol abounde and alle confounde. *Ibid.* XI. 102 Eke everie drie or roton cors remeve. **1506** GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 76 They thought..that the cors of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge.

†**4.** ? A corslet or corset. *Obs.*

1507 *May & June* 87 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 124 They spared not cors, armyt, nor yet vambrace.

†**5.** A ribbon or band of silk (or other material), serving as a ground for ornamentation with metalwork or embroidery, and used as a girdle, garter, etc. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coors of sylke, or threde [**1499** corce], *textum. Ibid.* 451 Seynt, or cors of a gyrdylle, *textum.* **1454-6** *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243), Paied for Clapses and Corses of the grete Boke iiij^{s}. iij^{d}. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 A long grene coors of silke harneysid with silvir. **1503** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 21 Silk..in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Corses, Calles, Corses of Tissues, or Points. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu.* **1552** HULOET, Corse and broade gyrth, wherwyth maydens were wont to be gyrte vnder theyr pappes, *perizonium.* **1565-73** COOPER *Thes. Cinnilegium*, a girdle which a bride weareth: a corse.

†**6.** The cover of a chariot. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Corse of a chariot or horse lytter couered wyth bayles or bordes, *tympanum.* **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus, Tympanum*, the couer or corse of a chariote.

†**7.** *Arch.* (*cors*) A square shaft or slender pier supporting a pinnacle, figure, or other terminal; sometimes surmounting a buttress, sometimes rising from the ground; placed with its sides parallel to, or diagonally against a wall, but never with the effect of a buttress or support.

1478 BOTONER *Itin., Bristol* lf. 129 (ed. Nasmith 220) [In Porch of St. Stephen's Ch.] A cors wythoute, A casement, etc. *Ibid.* lf. 197 (ed. N. 269) [In West Door of Radclyff Ch.] A cors wythoute forth..A cors wyth an arch buttant. A boterasse. A body boterasse. **1505** *Indenture St. George's Chapel, Windsor* in R. Willis *Archit. Nom.* 71 [To have] arcebocens [-botens] and crestes, and corses with the king's beastes standing on them to bear the fanes on the outside of the said choir. **1844** R. WILLIS *Archit. Nom.* 71 These corses [at Windsor] are shown by the actual building to be the shafts of the pinnacles, which in this instance..have square capitals for the reception of the beasts. *Ibid.* 72 In the accounts of these [wax herces] *bodies* and *botraces* are enumerated; and it is evident that *body* and *cors* are identical terms.

b. See quot. (App. never in English use.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from Daviler *Cours d' Archit.* (1691) II. 510: also in *Dict. de Trévoux* and Littré], *Corps*, in architecture..any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration, or the like. So **1811** NICHOLSON *Dict. Arch.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 5), as †*corse-girdle*, †*-weaver.*

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84 To Alys my doughther on cors gyrdyll of cooloo^{r} blew, harnest w^{t} syluer. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Corse weaver, *tissutier.* **1552** HULOET, Corse gyrdle, *cæstus, cinniligium.*

†**corse, course,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.

In sense it is identical with COSS *v.*, being the usual English form while *coss* is mostly Sc.; this, with the fact that both *coss* and *corse* certainly go back to an early date, makes it almost impossible to consider them as mere phonetic variants arising from the vocalization of *r* in *corse*, or the insertion of *r* into the spelling of *coss*. It is, however, in favour of their identity that there is a third verb, SCORSE, variously written *skoase*, *skoce*, *scoarse*, *scource*, synonymous in meaning with *corse* and *coss*; and that It. has both *cozzonare* and *scozzonare* 'to coarce or trucke horses with a horse-coarcer' (Florio).]

trans. To exchange, to interchange; to barter; to deal in (a thing) by buying and selling again. In later use only in *to corse horses*. Hence †**corsing** *vbl. sb.*, jobbing, brokery.

c **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 139 And thar bisyd woned a kniht, That thoru kind was bond and thralle, Bot knihthed gat he wit catelle. This catel gat he wit okering, And led al his lif in corsing. **14..** *Lyarde* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 And ȝitt salle thay be coussid [? coursid] awaye at Appilby faire, As wyfes makis bargans, a horse for a mare. **1552** R. HUTCHINSON *Serm. Oppression* Wks. (1841) 321 To persuade the Roman senators to change and corse certain prisoners. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxiii. 446 About the exchange and coursing [*permutandis*] of certein prisoners or captives. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. IV. v. 78 They went thither to course horses. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Corsing*, horse-dealing.

corse, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE.

corselet, var. of CORSLET.

†**corse-present.** *Obs.* Also corps(e-presand, -ant, -aunt, -prisaunt, -aunce.

A customary gift due to the clergy from the chattels of a householder at his death and burial; a mortuary.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185, I wyte for my corspresent the best garment that I for my body ordand. **1497** *Ibid.* IV. 124 My best horse, with bridell, sadill, and oder apparell, in the name of my mortuary corspresand. **1529** *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Mortuaries, otherwise called corse presentes. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4479 He did nocht bid thame seik nor craif Cors presentis nor offerandis. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 a, The parson and vicar wyll haue for a mortuary or a coarse present the best thynge that is about the house. **1659** H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 459 Mortuaries..because they were usually represented with the corpse at the burial, were therefore called corpse-presents. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 425 It was antiently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a corse-present. **1777** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 199. **1882** FURNIVALL *E.E. Wills* 139 Sometimes called Mortuary, Corse-present, or Foredrove.

†**corser, courser.** *Obs.* [f. CORSE *v.* + -ER.] A jobber; *esp.* a horse-dealer, a horse-couper. *Obs.* exc. in HORSE-CORSER.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 þei ben corseris..and bien schep and neet and sellen hem for wynnynge. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 a, Like a coursour make coultes that be wilde, With spore and whip, to be tame and mild. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Corsowre of horse, *mango.* **1449** *Petit. 27 Hen. VI*, in *Rolls Parl.* V. 154/1 Oon William Gerveis, by the coloure of a patente..cleping hym-self the Kyngs Corser, rideth and gothe to..markeitis. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 251 b, Corsers of horses..by false menys, make them loke fresshe and fatte. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 224 The coursers of horses do many times beguile the simpler sort of buyers by lying and deceitful affirmation. **1613** BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* V. i, I am no bawd, nor cheater, nor a courser Of broken-winded women.

†**'corserie.** *Obs.* [f. CORSER: see -ERY.] Brokery; jobbery; buying and selling, barter.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 283 Cursed corserie of symonye. **1556-7** *Act 3-4 Phil. & Mary, Stat. Irel.* (Bolton) 255 [They] doe give themselves to idlenesse and will not labour, but daily use corserie, as in buying horses.

corset ('kɔ:sɪt). Forms: 4-9 corsette, 5 corsete, coursette, 9 corsett, 5- corset. [a. F. *corset* (13th c. in Littré), dim. of OF. *cors* body.]

1. A close-fitting body-garment; *esp.* a laced bodice worn as an outside garment by women in the middle ages and still in many countries; also a similar garment formerly worn by men.

1299 *Wardrobe Acct. 28 Edw. I*, 28/15, 2 corsett' de miniver. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 361 He dede on a corsette of Janyr. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B viij, This gyse..of these grete pourfyls and of the coursettys torned by the sydes. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 336 Her senesshal..mounted on a gret courser, and in a rich corset of grene, gyrt w^{t} a white silken lace. **1805** HT. & S. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 228 She wore a corset, the short waist and petticoats of her country. **1811** SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxiii, He conscious of his broidered cap and band, She of her netted locks and light corsette.

2. A closely-fitting inner bodice stiffened with whalebone or the like, and fastened by lacing; worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Esp. in *pl.* Also *fig.* (usu. in *sing.*).

1795 *Times* 24 June, Corsettes about six inches long, and a slight buffon tucker of two inches high, are now the only defensive *paraphernalia* of our fashionable Belles. **1796** *Specif. W. Booth's Patent* No. 2112 An improvement in the making of stays and corsettes. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 235 Her morning-dress, which..she always wore without her corset. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 81 To see If tightly laced the corsets be. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 523 Vicelike corsets of soft dove coutille. *Ibid.* 533 Corsets for men. **1930** W. S. MAUGHAM *Cakes & Ale* XVI. 190 When I put my hands on her sides I could feel the ribbing of the skin from the pressure of the corsets. *Ibid.* 191 She did not put on her corsets again, but rolled them up and I wrapped them in a piece of newspaper. **1951** in M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* 93/2 Bergson has put a corset around the Absolute. **1968** *Listener* 25 July 102/1 Under the title of democratic centralism it imprisons the state in a bureaucratic corset designed to restrict development to predetermined fields. **1970** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 11 Oct. 23/2 They buy a tin corset for their shapeless souls: they buy 'the car with authority'.

†**3.** = CORSLET 1. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Ye sholde haue seen .. corsettes and flancardes all to brosten.

4. *attrib.*

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 (*heading*) Corset-maker. *Ibid* 166 Females are more employed in stay and corset making than males. **1843** *Ainsworth's Mag.* III. 51, I cannot see that this corset-fitter .. was a lady. **1845** M. M. NOAH *Gleanings* 116 [The young lady] drew out a piece of long black iron or steel... It is my corset bone, whispered she. **1877** J. A. RUTH *Decorum* 285 These latter .. consist of a waist cut like a plain corset-cover. **1882** *Dict. Needlework* s.v., *Corset Cord* .. is made both of linen and of cotton. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 492 A tag of her corset lace hangs slightly below her jacket. **1962** K. A. PORTER *Ship of Fools* I. 51 She wears a white linen corset cover with tatting around the edges.

corseted ('kɔːsɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Fitted with a corset; wearing a corset.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii, We know, how wholly worthless is the race, With body corseted and painted face. **1882** *Echo* 5 Apr. 3/5 The great and unnatural divergence between the Greek and the corseted English figure.

‖ **corsetier, corsetière** (kɔrsətje, -tjɛr). [F., f. *corset* CORSET + *-ier* masc., *-ière* fem.] A corset maker (male and female).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, She found fault with her friend's dress .. and vowed that she must send her *corsetière* the next morning. **1932** E. BOWEN *To the North* xiv. 145 She wanted a massage after her journey, a fitting at her corsetière's. **1961** *Evening Standard* 7 Sept. 19/5 (Advt.) Vacancies for .. ladies to be trained as professional Corsetieres.

'corsetless, *a.* [f. CORSET + -LESS.] Without corsets or a corset.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 8/1 The ladies of Tristan d'Acunha will for the present have to go corsetless. **1923** *Glasgow Herald* 21 Mar. 8 A .. warfare against the corsetless and rationally corsetted figure.

corsetry ('kɔːsɪtrɪ). [f. CORSET 2 + -RY.] **a.** Corset-making or -fitting. **b.** *concr.* Corsets collectively. Also *attrib.*

1904 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 7 Jan. 30 In the matters of style, smile and corsetry she was still very backward. **1923** *Daily Mail* 22 Feb. 1 Natural elegance subtly idealised by skilful Corsetry. **1937** *Sunday Express* 30 May 17/3 We have recently had demands for a light type of spring suitable for the manufacture of corsetry. **1962** *Punch* 1 Aug. 150/2 The lingerie, corsetry, hosiery, and swim-suit departments of shops. **1968** *Nova* Feb. 36 Warner, like the majority of corsetry manufacturers in this country, have a parent company in America.

corset(t)ing ('kɔːsɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORSET + -ING¹.] The fitting with, or wearing of, a corset.

1845 M. M. NOAH *Gleanings* 15 Then commences the herculean task of corsetting, racking, bracing and bending. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 3/1 That careful corseting .. the French woman understands so much better than we. **1903** *Ibid.* 29 Oct. 8/2 Intelligent physical exercises and better corseting can do wonders. **1904** SLADEN *Playing the Game* I. v, A plumpness .. kept within the bounds of beauty by admirable corsetting.

Hence (as a back-formation) **'corset** *v.*, esp. in *fig.* use, to place restraints or controls on (something); to force into.

1935 DYLAN THOMAS in *Life & Letters Today* Dec. XIII. II. 74 Corset the bone-yards of a crooked lad? **1961** *Time* 31 Mar. 43/1 Every girl is tight-corseted with the propaganda that she must have a slim, svelte figure. *Ibid.* 27 July 28/3 Corseting the careless middle-class spread of the community-controlled school. **1970** B. M. H. STRANG *Hist. Eng.* p. xv, The ceaselessly .. flowing, ungraspable mass that historians corset into manageable chunks on to which quasi-scientific labels can be stuck.

corsey, var. CORSY *Obs.*, corpulent; see CORSIE.

corsiare, obs. f. COURSER.

Corsican ('kɒsɪkən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Corsica*: see -AN.]

1. **a.** *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Corsica or its inhabitants. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Corsica; the Corsican dialect of Italian.

the Corsican (*the Corsican ogre, robber, etc.*), Napoleon Bonaparte, who was born in Corsica.

1739 *Gentl. Mag.* June 330/2 The Marquis de Maillebois has attack'd the Corsicans in their Posts on the Mountains. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* 15 In general the Corsicans breathe a pure atmosphere. *Ibid.* 29 The Corsican villages are frequently built upon the very summits of their mountains. **1803** S. HOOLE *Anecd. J. Hoole* 1 The barbarities perpetrated by the Corsican Robber. **1803** LD. NELSON *Let.* 27 Aug. in *Disp. & Lett.* (1845) V. 187 That man of tyranny, Buonaparte; but I detest Europe for being so mean-spirited as to submit to the mandates of this Corsican. **1804** —— *Let.* 10 Feb., *ibid.* 411, I have no doubt but Egypt is the favourite and ultimate object of the Corsican tyrant. **1814** SOUTHEY *Ode* ii, If that perfidious Corsican maintain Still his detested reign. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii. 108 The Corsican monster locked up at Elba. *Ibid.* xxviii. 242 Could the Corsican but have waited in his prison until all these parties were by the ears, he might have returned and reigned unmolested. **1855** R. MARTINEAU tr. *Gregorovius' Corsica* IV. vii. 283 That pantomimic dance of lament is called in Corsican the *ballata*. **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 162 Corsican vengeance is proverbial. **1862** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 258/2 The Corsicans under General Paoli made themselves in great part independent. **1880** *Ibid.* XIII. 494/2 In Southern Corsican *dr* for *ll* is conspicuous. **1882** *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 1 The Iron Duke had thrashed the Corsican Ogre. **1897** *Fortn. Rev.* June 887 To remove the false impression of the Corsican bandit so dear to the transpontine stage. *Ibid.* 890, I could speak no Corsican. **1922** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 21 Jan. 113/2 Make up your mind to charm the Corsican. **1964** D. WARNER *Death of Dreamer* II. i. 45 A tough French dope merchant, one of the Corsican Brotherhood. **1968** *Guardian* 5 Jan. 9/7 The new rules for the baccalaureat do not allow .. Basque, Catalan, or Corsican to be offered as subjects.

2. **Corsican cock,** a variety of the domestic fowl; **Corsican moss,** *Alsidium helminthocorton*, a Mediterranean seaweed, formerly used as a vermifuge; **Corsican pine,** a slender pine, *Pinus nigra maritima* or *P. laricio*, used for forest planting.

1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 423 Chitteprat or Corsican Cock. **1855** *Ibid.* III. 518 Chitteprat or Corsican. **1849** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §1130 *Plocaria* (*Gigartina*) *Helminthocorton*, under the name of Corsican Moss, was formerly used as a vermifuge. **1887** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 26/1 As a medicine Corsican moss is of the past. **1824** A. B. LAMBERT *Pinus* II. 28 Pinus Laricio. Corsican Pine. **1879** *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 402/1 The ridges of the Crimea are clothed with Corsican pine. **1957** M. HADFIELD *Brit. Trees* 76 The Corsican pine was first grown in Britain in 1759.

†**'corsie,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: *α.* 5 coresy, corysy; 6 corrosie, -ey, corasey, 6–7 corasie, (9 *dial.* corrosy, corrisee, -zee, correesy). *β.* 6 corsie, coarsie, coresie, -ey, 6–7 corsey, corzie, corzy(e. [Reduced from *corĕsive*, CORROSIVE, by weakening of final *-if*, *-ive*, to *-ie*, *-y*, as in *hastif*, *-ive*, HASTY, *tardif*, *-ive*, TARDY; and by syncopation of the medial short vowel as in CORSIVE.]

A. *sb.* 1. = CORROSIVE *sb.* (usually *fig.*)

a. c **1450** in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 217 There is non erbe that growyth on grounde Nor no coresy may queth that qued. **1530** TINDALE *Prol. Pentateuch* Wks. (1573) 10 He .. doth but heale hys woundes with freatyng coroseis. **15..** *Pater Sapientiæ* xliv. in Ashm. (1652) 199 Sulphurs in waters of Corrosie. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 476 The law .. is rather a corasie then an healing medicine.

β. **1526** TINDALE *Pathw. Scripture* Wks. (1573) 383 The Law .. is a sharpe salue, and a freatyng corsey, and killeth the dead flesh. **1552** HULOET, Gyue or minister a corsey, *vrere hominem.* **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Sp. & Flie* xiv. 33 That corsey woulde curstly your stomake gnaw. *a* **1604** CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 37 And corzies rose, that made a running sore. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 347 Let the patient see and search his sin, and apply the corzy of the Law.

2. *fig.* A cause of trouble and grief, a grievance.

a. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 176 Which was a great displeasure to ye kyng, and a mere corasey [GRAFTON corrosey] to the quene. **1569** NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 4 Shoulde the same discommodities, corasies and greeuaunces happen unto me. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 So lose ye your cost, to your coresie and smart. **1599** *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1651 Your mother; Leaving you, poore soules, by her offence, A coresie and a scandall to the world. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Corrosy*, a grudge; ill will. *Devon.* **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Correesy*, *Corrizee*, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son.

β. c **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 241 This was such a corsie to the herte of Edwinus that shortlie after hee died. **1567** TURBERV. *Epitaph Sir J. Tregonwell*, It was no corsie to this Knight long travaile to sustaine. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 276 Princes .. feele many times more corzies and unquietnesse of mind. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 314 Is it not a corsey, that the Ministers of Christ should be of scandalous conuersation?

B. *adj.* Corrosive; smarting; purulent.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1641) 98/2 The pining Phthisik fils them all with pushes, Whence a slowe spowt of cor'sie matter gushes.

corsie, *a.*², var. CORSY, corpulent, big-bodied.

†**'corsie,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6–7 corzye, -zie. [f. CORSIE *sb.*] *trans.* To treat with a corrosive; *fig.* to vex, afflict, distress.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 34 When the faithful bee corzyed in themselues with the sting of sinne. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 They ingender so much proud flesh in us, that we need daily to be corzied.

corsilite ('kɔːsɪlaɪt). *Min.* Also -lyte. [f. F. *Corse* Corsica + -LITE.] (See quots.)

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 78 Corsilite. This beautiful rock being .. from Corsica, it was thought proper to propose a geographical name. **1868** DANA *Min.* 235 Smaragdite .. forms, along with whitish or greenish saussurrite, a rock... The rock is the corsilyte of Pinkerton.

†**'corsiness.** *Obs. rare.* The quality of being CORSY, corpulence.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 210 The lesse corsiness a man hath, the more of reason & onderstanding.

†**'corsious,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *corsious* = OF. *corsieus*, f. *cors* body, CORSE.] = CORSY, corpulent. Hence †**corsiousness.**

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, Although he were of body corsyous. *c* **1430** —— *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 a, He waxe right fat, and wonder corsious. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcyowse or grete belyydde, *ventricosus*. Corcyowsnesse, *corpulencia*. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Corciousnesse* (old word), corpulency.

corsite ('kɔːsaɪt). *Petrogr.* [G. (F. Zirkel *Lehrbuch d. Petrographie* (1866) II. 133), f. F. *Corse* Corsica: see -ITE¹.] An orbicular gabbro found in Corsica.

1876 A. H. GREEN *Geol.* 65 Corsite or Napoleonite .. is a granular mixture of Anorthite, Hornblende, and a little quartz. The most noticeable variety occurs in Corsica: the rock there is made up of balls from one to three inches in diameter. **1885** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) II. II. vii. 148 Corsite is a granitoid mixture of greyish-white anorthite, blackish-green hornblende and some quartz, which here and there have grouped themselves into globular aggregations (Orbicular diorite, Kugeldiorit, Napoleonite). **1954** G. W. HIMUS *Dict. Geol.* 32 *Corsite*, a variety of dolerite exhibiting orbicular structure and consisting essentially of bytownite and amphiboles. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 401/1 The orbicular diorite of Corsica (also called 'napoleonite' or 'corsite').

†**corsive,** *a.*¹ and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 corsive, 7 cor'sive, coarsive, cor'zive. [A syncopated form of *corrĕsive*, CORROSIVE.]

A. *adj.* = CORROSIVE *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 25 There is no sorrowe .. but continuance of time may assuage the bitternes therof, and consume the corsive eating of the same. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, Your cor'siue waters.

B. *sb.* 1. = CORROSIVE *sb.* 2.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 76 b, Surgions lay Corsiues to any wounde, to eate out the dead-flesh. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xiv, Who still apply'd strong Cor'sives to the wound. **1640** BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. v, Sharpe incisions, searings, and cruel Corsives.

2. *fig.* = CORROSIVE *sb.* 3.

1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* Prayers (1844) 69 Let the law be no corsive to his conscience. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xii, That which is their greatest corsiue, they are in continual suspition, feare, and distrust. **1669** COKAINE *Poems* 112 So old Petronius Arbiter applied Corsives unto the age he did deride.

†**'corsive,** *a.*² *Obs.*⁻⁰ [app. f. F. *corsu* (CORSY) with suffix change: see -IVE.] = CORSY, corpulent.

1530 PALSGR. 308/2 Corcyfe, *corpsu, corpsue.* Corsyfe, to full of fatnesse. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Corsu* .. corsiue, grosse, fleshy.

corslet, corselet ('kɔːslɪt), *sb.* Also 6 corslete, -lait, -lett, corselette, 6–8 corcelet, 7 corpslet. [a. F. *corselet* (16th c. in Littré), double dim. of *cors* body (cf. It. *corsaletto*, Sp. *corselete*, from Fr.).]

1. **a.** A piece of defensive armour covering the body.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 121 All armed braue in Corsletes white. **1584** T. HUDSON *Judith* I. (1613) 369 (D.) While th' Armorer .. the sturdy steele doth beate, And makes thereof a corpslet or a jacke. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. xvii. 329 Surely a corslet is no canonicall coat for me. **1696** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* XXVIII. (1697) 556 The ancient Habergions or Corslets .. made of Leather and Linen. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* II. 502 His hack'd and riven corslet. **1843** H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 2 Polished corslets flashed in the sunbeams. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 1008 Geraint's [lance] Struck thro' the bulky bandit's corselet home.

fig. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxliii. (1862) I. 339 The love of Christ hath a corslet of proof on it and arrows will not draw blood of it.

†**b.** *transf.* A soldier armed with a corslet. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 How many armed Corslets, and vnarmed pikes. **1620** THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Primores* .. the pikemen or corslets. **1647–8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 528 La Fountaine-Martel and Agueville .. sallied out .. each with ten Firelocks, and twenty Corslets. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. Introd. 17 To levy certain horsemen, both demy-lances and corslets.

2. **a.** A garment (usually tight-fitting) covering the body as distinct from the limbs.

c **1500** *Two Dandies* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 456 Wyth corselettys of fyne veluet slyped Down to the hard kne. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 92 [Cæsar] offered to Venus Genitrix .. a Corslet of British Pearles. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 18 The women wear a petticoat, and a short corselet or jacket closely fitting their shapes. **1885** *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 Velvet corselet over a faille bodice, and sleeves embroidered to match.

b. (Usu. in form *corselette.*) A woman's foundation garment, usually combining brassière and girdle in one piece.

1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Jan. 3/7 (Advt.), Corselettes of strong brocade, side hooking with wide panels of elastic at sides. **1952** *John o' London's* 1 Aug. 736/3 A flesh wound .. was caused by a bone in the corselette (lovely word) worn under her sarong. **1967** E. A. GOLLSCHEWSKY in *Coast to Coast 1965–6* 91 Put on your new blue suit, Leonie. .. And your corselette, of course.

3. *Zool.* That part of an insect which lies between the head and abdomen; the thorax. Also applied to an external structure on the thorax of some fishes, and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp*, *Corcelet*, in natural history, that part of the fly class which is analogous in its situation to the breast in other animals .. Some flies have a double corcelet. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. ii. 501 [The butterfly has] three parts; the head, the corselet, and the body. **1834** MCMURTIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 201 A soft corslet round the thorax, formed by seales larger and smoother than those on the rest of the body. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The corslet occupies a part of the superior and posterior edge of the shell. **1839** *Ibid.* II. 380/2 It [the mantle] is here not unfrequently termed the corselet. **1848** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 312 The legs are represented too long, the corselet or thorax too narrow.

4. *Comb.*, as ***corslet-maker, -making***; †**corslet-man,** a soldier armed with a corslet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 69 Two thousand corslet-men. **1886** SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. §3. 30 Xenophon has recorded .. a dialogue with a corslet-maker, in which Socrates .. draws out the *rationale* of corslet-making.

'corslet, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To encircle with, or as with, a corslet.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* I. i, When her arms, Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall..corslet thee.

corsleted ('kɔ:slɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Furnished or armed with a corslet.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 1367 Their corsleted breasts.

†corsle'teer. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -EER^{1}.] A soldier armed with a corslet.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 69 The Corselettiers [*cataphracti*] and the Archers. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 169 Xenophon with his brigade, consisting of 17 hundred corseletteers, and 800 targateers.

†corsned ('kɔ:snɛd). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 (*erron.*) **-et.** [OE. *cor-snæd*, f. *cor* choice, selection, investigation, trial (cf. G. *kor*, *kör*, choice), f. ablaut stem of *céosan* to choose, *coren* chosen + *snæd* bit, piece, f. *snídan* to cut. Called in OFris. *cor-bita*.]

In OE. law, the morsel of trial, a piece of bread of about an ounce weight consecrated by exorcism (*panis conjuratus*) which an accused person was required to swallow as a trial of his guilt or innocence.

a **1000** *Laws of Ethelred* ix. 22 in Thorpe I. 344 (Bosw.) Gif man freondleasne weofod-þen mid tihtlan belecge, ga to corsnæde. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corsned*, Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 369 What was called..corsned (the loaf of execration) or the judicial morsel. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 74 The use of the ordeal, corsnet. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 339 Corsned, or morsel of execration: being a piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce in weight, which was consecrated with a form of exorcism; desiring of the Almighty that it might cause convulsions and paleness, and find no passage, if the man was really guilty; but might turn to health and nourishment, if he was innocent. **1845** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 121. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* v. v.

‖Corso ('kɔ:səʊ). Also corso. [It., a course, a street: see COURSE *sb.*] A street in Italy in which races or festivals were held; a procession of carriages; a promenade; *esp.* a specific street in Rome.

a **1680** EVELYN *Diary* Apr./May an. 1645 (1955) II. 484 We passed the Campo Martio..wherein the Noblesse exercise their horses, and the Ladys make the Corso. **1740** GRAY *Let.* 10 July (1935) I. 166 The Pretender..I have had frequent opportunities of seeing at church, at the corso, and other places. **1849** EFFIE RUSKIN *Let.* 28 Oct. (1965) I. 54 The prancing of the horses trotting and galloping after us on the Corso [in Milan]. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 122/2 The carnival sports seem at that time [*sc.* 1545] to have consisted ..of..the races in the Corso (which, formerly called the Via Lata, took its present name from them). **1926** *Spectator* 17 July 89/1 Every evening Prince Michael Street [in Belgrade] is closed to traffic and becomes the 'Corso' up and down which young men..escort girls. **1958** *Listener* 4 Dec. 911/1 A town [in Yugoslavia] that has any pretensions to be a town has to have a Corso, a street designed for promenading in the cool of the evening. **1961** *Times* 30 Nov. 13/6 Rather like those Sunday strolls along an Italian corso.

corsour, corss(e, obs. ff. COURSER, CORSE.

†corsy, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 corcy, 5–6 corsy(e, 6 corssy, coarsye, corsey, 6–7 corsie. [ad. F. *corsé*, in OF. *corsu*, having body, corpulent, f. *cors* body; the ending is assimilated to that of Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Corpulent, big-bodied, stout.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcy or corercyows, *corpulentus*. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 34 The corsy pasand Osyris [he] hes slane. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 Strang of nature, corsie and corageous. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 259 Podagra..went..to the house of a certaine fat, rich, and well-monied man; and quietly laid herselfe down at the feete of this corsie sire.

cort(e, cortaine, -ayne, cortal(l, obs. ff. COURT, CURTAIN, CURTAL.

Cortaillod (kɔ:'tajəʊ). The name of a place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, used to denote a red wine made there from the pinot grape; also applied *attrib.* to the civilization of the ancient lake-dwellings of western Switzerland. Also *Comb.*, as *Cortaillod-Michelsberg*.

[**1884** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 362/1 Interesting remains of ancient lake dwellings have been discovered at Estavayer and Cortaillod.] **1888** *Ibid.* XXIV. 115/1 About one-third of the wine produced [in Vaud] is exported, the best-known varieties being Yvorne (white) and Cortaillod (red). **1940** C. F. C. HAWKES *Prehist. Found. Europe* v. 134 The excavations of M. Vouga on the lake of Neuchâtel have revealed what is called, from one of his sites, the Cortaillod culture... The Cortaillod culture extends no further towards the Danubian province than Zürich on the east and the Black Forest on the north. **1957** CHILDE *Dawn Europ. Civ.* (ed. 6) xvi. 288 The names Cortaillod-Michelsberg, Horgen, and Corded Ware denote three culture periods that follow one another in that order on all the Alpine lakes and bogs. *Ibid.*, The oldest 'lake-dwellings' in Western Switzerland were erected by farmers who arrived with a complete neolithic equipment, constituting what is termed the Cortaillod culture—now divisible into an Early and a Late phase. **1962** *Economist* 29 Dec. 1283/2 A red Cortaillod is often found in American wine shops.

cortays(e, -aysye, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -ESY.

†Cortbeck. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. F. *court* short + *bec* beak.] A short-billed variety of pigeon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 The Turbit Pigeon, or Cortbeck, hath a thick short Bill.

‖cortège (kɔ:'tɛ:ʒ). [a. F. *cortège*, fomerly *cortége*, 16th c. ad. It. *corteggio* 'a traine of followers that attend one as it were to court him', deriv. of *corte* COURT, 'also a prince's whole familie or traine' (Florio).] A train of attendants, or of people in procession.

1679 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 137 To take the air in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortege. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 193 Accompanied by a guard of honour, no very commodious cortege at best. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 85 A cortége of labourers, and harvest-waggons. **1864** KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 329 His embassadors followed in the wake of the imperial cortége.

cortegian, obs. f. COURTESAN.

corteis, obs. f. COURTEOUS.

cortelage, cortelax, obs. ff. CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX.

corteore, obs. f. COURTIER.

‖Cortes ('kortes). Also 7–8 cortex. [Sp. and Pg. pl. of *corte* COURT, 'a princes court,...a parliament, a court of aldermen; *hazer cortes* to call a parliament' (Minsheu, 1599).]

The two chambers or houses, constituting the legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 234/1 The next day..the Cortes, or Great Council of the Kingdom [Portugal] Assembled. **1696** *Ibid.* No. 3239/2 Here is a Talk of Calling together the Cortes, or States of Spain. **1712** *Ibid.* 5068/1 The Cortez adjourn'd. **1827** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 615 By convoking a Cortes more numerous and free. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. 20 In Arragon the Cortes was of sufficient weight to constitute a Mixed Monarchy.

cortes, cortesie, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

‖cortex ('kɔ:tɛks). Pl. cortices ('kɔ:tɪsi:z). [L. *cortex* bark.]

†1. *fig.* The external part; the outer shell or husk. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. xv. 178 Neither in the inward meaning nor outward Cortex of this Prophecy. **1681** —— *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 285 To distinguish betwixt the Cortex and the Pith..of these..Symbolical Visions. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxi. 133 'Tis difficult to trace natural operations..by the sight of the Cortex of sensible appearances.

†2. *Med.* The bark of various trees used medicinally; *absol.* Peruvian bark. *Obs.* (exc. as Latin.)

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quartanarians. **1693** SIR H. SLOAN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 924 The Cortex Winteranus, commonly sold in the Shops. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 As you give the Cortex to cure Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Agues. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 357 By..the free use of the cortex and a generous diet, the boy..got quite well.

3. Applied variously to differentiated external structures in a plant or animal body, or organ: *spec.* **a.** *Anat.* The outer gray matter of the brain. **b.** The outer part or 'cortical substance' of the kidney. **c.** *Bot.* That part of the fundamental tissue which lies outside the fibrovascular bundles; the bark.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 Covered with..a Cortex that is obduced over the Cutis, as in Elephants. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 153 Each Tooth is composed of two Substances; an external *Cortex*. —— *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the Encephalon. **1826** GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 168 The solid parts of the trunk of the plant consist of cortex, cuticle, or outer bark. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 573 *note*, Sometimes..the [fibro-vascular] bundles [in a leaf-stalk]..form a closed hollow cylinder which divides the fundamental tissue of the leaf-stalk into pith and cortex. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm..is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

corteyn(e, obs. f. CURTAIN.

corteys, cortez, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

Cortian ('kɔ:tɪən), *a. Anat.* [f. *Corti*, name of an Italian anatomist (1729–1813) + -AN.] In *Cortian organ, fibres, membrane, rods*, parts of the internal ear; also *organ, fibres*, etc. *of Corti*.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1881) 213 The scala media and its Cortian fibres. *Ibid.* Index 311 Cortian membrane and fibres.

cortical ('kɔ:tɪkəl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *corticāl-is*, f. *cortex* bark: see -AL^{1}.]

1. a. *Bot.* Belonging to the cortex or external part of some member or organ of a plant, as the bark, the rind of a fruit, etc.; *spec.* belonging to or forming the cortex or outer part of the fundamental tissue. (Opposed to *medullary*.)

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. §3 Of the Root.. The next Part is the Cortical Body, which, when it is thin, is commonly called the Barque. *Ibid.* I. App. (1682) 34 Cortical Thorns are such as those of the Rasberry Bush, being not..propagated from the Lignous Body, but..wholly from the Cortical and Skin. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 This thallus is formed of a cortical and medullary layer. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 520 Nägeli has called this external limiting zone of the bast-layer the *cortical sheath*, a term corresponding to medullary sheath, used for the internal boundary of the wood.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or forming the superficial part or investment of an animal body or organ; *esp.* of the brain, the kidneys, the teeth, the hair. (Opposed to *medullary*.)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 302 Assigning the cortical part for generating Spirits, and the seat of Memory. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 160 The cortical Substance at the Base of the Grinders is thinner than in any other Teeth. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. i. 7 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §87 In the Cerebrum they [the Nerve-cells] are spread-out on the surface, forming an external or cortical layer. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 23 The central part of the hair, or pith, is less dense than its rind, or cortical substance.

†2. *fig.* External, superficial: cf. CORTEX 1. *Obs.*

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 198 The Cortical or literal sense is..most obvious. **1740** CHEYNE *Regimen* 136 The literal and cortical Meaning and Use, may be fitted to elementary and initiating persons. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. 141 The spleen will hereafter..I anticipate..be found to be cortical and caducous.

Hence **'cortically** *adv.*, in relation to, in or upon, the cortex or external part.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 256 Cortically placed granules.

corticate ('kɔ:tɪkət), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *corticāt-us* having bark, f. *cortex*: see -ATE^{2}.] Having bark; made of the nature of bark.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 583 Stem sparingly ramose..corticate. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Corticate*, having a rind, as the orange. **1882** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

corticated ('kɔ:tɪkeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] **†1.** Having a tough skin or hide. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 139 A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* III. xvi. 144 Sanguineous corticated animals, as Serpents, Toads and Lizards.

2. Covered with bark, rind, etc.; having a cortex.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corticated*, that hath a rind or bark. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 236 Some species..run over corticated or decorticated wood.

†3. 'Having the bark pulled off' (Bailey, folio 1730–6). *Obs.*

corticene, var. CORTICINE.

corticicole, corticicolous, the etymologically correct forms of CORTICOLE, -COLOUS.

corticiferous (kɔ:tɪ'sɪfərəs), *a. rare.* [mod. f. L. *cortic-em* bark + *-fer-* bearing + -OUS. In mod. F. *corticifère*.] Bearing bark or a cortex.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

corticiform (kɔ:'tɪsɪfɔ:m), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -FORM. In mod.F. *corticiforme*.] Having the form of bark; bark-like.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

corticifugal (kɔ:tɪ'sɪfjʊgəl), *a.* [f. L. *cortic-*, CORTEX + *fugĕre* to flee + -AL^{1}.] Originating in and running from the cerebral cortex.

1898 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* B. CXC. 10 There was no clear evidence of corticifugal fibres passing from the angular gyrus to the basal ganglia. **1959** RANSON & CLARK *Anat. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 10) xvi. 319 The anterior limb of the internal capsule..is broken up by bands of gray matter connecting these two nuclei. It consists of corticipetal and corticifugal fibers.

corticin ('kɔ:tɪsɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *cortic-em* bark + -IN.] An amorphous yellowish substance, found by Braconnot in the bark of the aspen.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 86 *Corticin*..is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and acetic acid.

corticine ('kɔ:tɪsɪn). Also corticene. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Commercial name of a floor-covering made of ground cork with India rubber or a substitute.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.* **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 86/2 Corticine floor covering (a patented improvement in Linoleum).. **1897** F. J. BURGOYNE *Library Construction* 25 The most suitable covering for a wood floor is cork carpet or corticene. **1915** 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* vii. 118 Varnish.., wherewith to beautify the corticene on the aft-deck. **1961** F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 61 *Corticene*, a hard-wearing deck covering material.

corticipetal (kɔ:tɪ'sɪpɪtəl), *a.* [f. L. *cortic-*, CORTEX + *petĕre* to seek + -AL^{1}.] Originating outside of and running into the cerebral cortex.

1898 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* B. CXC. 11 A corticipetal system, passing from the external geniculate body and pulvinar thalami to the cortex of the occipito-angular region. **1959** [see prec.].

cortico-, used as combining form of CORTEX (sense 3) in various medical terms, as **,cortico-'fugal** *a.* = CORTICIFUGAL; **,cortico-'petal** *a.* = CORTICIPETAL; **,cortico-'spinal** *a.*, relating to the cortex and the spine.

1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. ii. 71 The arriving place of the 'cortico-petal' or the place of exit of the 'cortico-fugal'

fibres. **1901** DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) 178/2 Cortico-afferent. Cortico-efferent. Corticofugal. Cortico-peduncular. Corticospinal. **1908** *Practitioner* Oct. 557 A purely spinal reflex, which appears in earliest infancy before the cortico-spinal paths are fully developed. **1949** KOESTLER *Insight & Outlook* ix. 129 The tear glands are beyond the reach of voluntary, cortico-motor control. **1961** HAM & LEESON *Histology* (ed. 4) xxv. 717/2 Some of the interlobar arteries [of the kidney] break up into main branches as they ascend in the columns of Bertin, but most of them do so only when they have almost reached the corticomedullary border. **1962** *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 33) 1083 The genu contains the corticonuclear fibres which arise from area 4 of the cerebral cortex and terminate in the motor nuclei of the cranial nerves to the head.

corticoid ('kɔːtɪkɔɪd). *Biochem.* [f. L. *cortic-*, CORTEX; see -OID.] Any of the steroids isolated from the adrenal cortex. Also *attrib.*

1941 H. SELYE in *Nature* 19 July 85/1 Without introducing any essentially novel terms, we could classify the steroid hormones into four main pharmacological groups..: *Corticoid* = having activity of: cortin, adrenal cortical hormone, principle maintaining life of adrenalectomized animals etc. **1959** *Sci. News* LII. 30 To indicate their origin, steroids from the adrenal cortex are called corticoids. **1961** *Lancet* 12 Aug. 341/2 Corticoid therapy was instituted. **1962** *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 81/2 A simple chromatographic technique suitable for analytical separation of corticoid mixtures.

corticole ('kɔːtɪkəʊl), *a. Bot.* [Erroneous ad. mod.F. *corticicole*, f. L. *cortic-em* bark + *-cola* inhabitant.] Growing or living in the bark of trees.

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 562 With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees.

corticolous (kɔː'tɪkɔːləs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. (It ought to be *corticicolous.*)] = prec.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 101 Of corticolous species,..as various Parmelias, Ramalinas, or Stictas. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 289 In corticolous species. **1881** WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 114 The corticolous form gathered from a tree in Norway is exactly identical.

corticose (kɔːtɪ'kəʊs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *corticōs-us* abounding in bark, f. *cortic-em* bark.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corticose*, full or thick of Bark. **1847** CRAIG, *Corticose*, resembling bark. **1864** WEBSTER, *Corticose, Corticous*, resembling bark; made of bark. **1885** OGILVIE, *Corticose, Corticous*, barky, full of bark.

corticosteroid (ˌkɔːtɪkəʊ'stɪərɔɪd). *Biochem.* [f. CORTICO- + STEROID.] = CORTICOID.

1944 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXVIII. 3707 (*heading*) Corticosteroids. **1958** *Immunology* I. 237 Particular attention was paid to patients treated with corticosteroids (cortisone or delta-corticoids). **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 356/2 *Corticosteroids*, substances of steroid structure isolated from the adrenal cortex... They..include cortisone and corticosterone. **1966** *New Scientist* 25 Aug. 430/3 The adrenal glands became heavier and there is an increased production of corticosteroids, with a consequent decrease in reproductive faculties. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 19 Dec. 11/7 Corticosteroids, another important hormone group, suppress the pain, irritation and other symptoms of inflammation in, say, rheumatoid arthritis, colitis and infantile eczema.

corticosterone (ˌkɔːtɪkəʊ'stɪərəʊn). *Biochem.* Also -steron. [ad. G. *corticosteron* (Reichstein et al. 1936, in *Proc. K. Akad. Wetensch.* (Amsterdam) XXXIX. 1218), f. CORTICO- + STER(OL + -ONE.] A steroid hormone, $C_{21}H_{30}O_4$, produced by the adrenal cortex.

1937 *Nature* 2 Jan. 26/1 (*heading*) Corticosteron, a crystallized compound with the biological activity of the adrenal-cortical hormone. *Ibid.* 26/2 Corticosteron is a highly active cortical hormone. **1937** [see DEOXYCORTICOSTERONE]. **1938** *Ann. Reg. 1937* 348 A new male sex hormone..was isolated and made synthetically, and a compound was synthesised (21-oxy-progesterone) with activity similar to corticosterone. **1952** G. H. BOURNE et al. *Cytology* (ed. 2) xi. 478 From the adrenal cortex there have been extracted two main groups of physiologically active steroids. One group..of which corticosterone and cortisone are examples, affects carbohydrate metabolism and the distribution of glucose. **1964** [see CORTISOL]. **1969** *Times* 7 Jan. 8/7 The rat-reared mice also produced less corticosterone, a hormone that prepares the body for stress, when faced with an alarming situation.

corticotrop(h)ic (ˌkɔːtɪkəʊ'trɒfɪk, -'ɒpɪk), *a. Biochem.* [f. CORTICO- + TROPHIC *a.*] = ADRENOCORTICOTROP(H)IC *a.*

1934 *Chem. Abstr.* XXVIII. 6813/1 (*heading*) Comparison of the effects of the corticotropic hormone of the pituitary upon various animal species. **1935** *Ibid.* 5163/1 Animal charcoal absorbs the pigmentation hormone without affecting the corticotropic hormone. **1936** [see ADRENO-CORTICAL *a.*]. **1939** *Jrnl. Endocrinology* I. 57 The growth response of hereditarily dwarfed mice and of pigeons to..corticotropic extracts and to thyroxin does not disprove the existence of growth hormone. **1944** *Lancet* 5 Feb. 188/2 The evidence for corticotrophic activity in anterior pituitary extracts is well established.

Hence ˌ**cortico'trop(h)in** [-IN¹] = ADRENO-CORTICOTROP(H)IN.

1942 *Jrnl. Endocrinology* III. 8 These experiments strongly suggest the presence of two different factors in pituitary corticotrophin—one affecting adrenal weight, the other the distribution of lipoid in the cortex. **1943** *Science* 3 Sept. 225/1 It is generally believed that hypophyseal corticotropin is protein in nature. **1944** *Lancet* 5 Feb. 188/2 Thus corticotrophin has been postulated as being responsible for all or part of the growth-promoting activity, glycotropic activity and diabetogenic activity of anterior pituitary extracts, and..there is evidence to support all these claims, though not evidence enough to make them by any means cast-iron. **1952** *Chem. Abstr.* XLVI. 6754 (*heading*) Treatment of ulcerative colitis with corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisone. **1962** *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1190/2 Patients with rheumatoid arthritis from ten British centres who had been treated with corticotrophin or steroids.

corticous ('kɔːtɪkəs), *a. rare*—⁰. [f. as CORTICOSE *a.*: see -OUS.] See quot. Hence † **corticousness**.

1721-90 BAILEY, *Corticous*, full of thick Bark. **1730-6** —— (folio), *Corticousness*, Fulness of, or Likeness to Bark. **1847** CRAIG, *Corticous*, barky; full of bark. **1864-85** [see CORTICOSE].

cortier, obs. f. COURTIER.

‖ **cortile** (kor'tile). [It. *cortile* 'court or yard of a house' (Florio), deriv. of *corte* COURT.] (In Italy). An enclosed area or court-yard within or attached to a building: usually roofless or surrounded with a covered walk; occasionally roofed; sometimes serving as a hall or court of entrance, as in some Italian churches.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 75/2 The cortile of the Palazzo Piccolomini at Siena. **1875** H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xi. 403 Within, it [an Italian villa] had a great, cool, gray cortile, with high, light arches around it. **1884** HORNER *Florence* I. xxvi. 370 The central door under the portico opens on the cortile or court of entrance.

cortin ('kɔːtɪn). *Biochem.* [f. CORT(EX + -IN¹.] A crude extract of the adrenal cortex, containing several steroid hormones (see quots.).

1928 F. A. HARTMAN et al. in *Amer. Jrnl. Physiol.* LXXXVI. 359 The hormone of the adrenal cortex has been salted out with NaCl. *Cortin* is proposed as the name for this substance. **1943** *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* VI. 277/1 Corticosterone possesses a high degree of cortin activity. **1948** R. D. H. HEARD in Pincus & Thimann *Hormones* I. xiii. 550 The term 'cortin' is used today in several senses, to denote (*a*) the active substances contained in whole adrenal extract, (*b*) any life maintenance factor of unestablished chemical nature (as in the amorphous factor), and (*c*) substances, again of unrecognized constitution, which possess any kind of cortical activity. **1949** S. & L. M. MIALL *New Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 152/2 *Cortin*, the hormone secreted by the suprarenal cortex... Several crystalline substances have been isolated from this extract, one of which, corticosterone, is believed to be the true hormone, which is still generally spoken of as cortin. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 356/2 *Cortin*, the active extract of the adrenal cortex, now known to be a mixture of several hormones. The name is obsolete.

cortina (kɔː'taɪnə). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of L. *cortina* curtain.] = CURTAIN *sb.*¹ 5a; also, the inner or partial veil in some agarics.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 208 Cortina, is a name given to a portion of the velum. **1866** —— & MOORE *Treas. Bot., Cortina*, the filamentous ring of certain agarics. **1962** R. SINGER *Agaricales* (ed. 2) 9 Both pellicular veil and cortina are essentially the products of hemiangiocarpous development of the hymenophore.

corti'narious, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. late L. *cortina* curtain (Vulgate) + -ARIOUS.] = next.

'cortinate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] See quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Cortinate, Cortinarious*, having a cobweb-like texture.

cortine, -tyn(e, obs. ff. CURTAIN.

cortisol ('kɔːtɪsɒl). *Biochem.* [f. CORTIS(ONE + -OL.] = HYDROCORTISONE.

1953 C. W. SHOPPEE in *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* XXII. 288 Cortisol, a name which seems convenient and preferable to hydrocortisone (by elimination of confusion with 4, 5-dihydrocortisone), is the only substance which appears to possess therapeutic activity equivalent to that of cortisone. **1962** *New Scientist* 8 Mar. 575/1 Cortisol, another steroid produced by the adrenal cortex. **1964** L. MARTIN *Clinical Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) v. 166 The C_{21} steroids cortisol, cortisone and corticosterone..have their predominant effects upon carbohydrate and protein metabolism.

cortisone ('kɔːtɪzəʊn). *Biochem.* [See quot. 1949.] A steroid hormone ($C_{21}H_{28}O_5$) found in the adrenal cortex and prepared synthetically for use as an anti-inflammatory agent in rheumatoid arthritis, etc.

1949 *N. Y. Times* 1 June 33/8 The hormone..was named yesterday by its discoverer, Dr. Edward C. Kendall..as 'cortisone', an abbreviation of its long chemical name, 17-hydroxy-11 dehydrocortico-sterone. **1950** *Lancet* 28 Jan. 169/1 Hench's dramatic report on 'Cortisone' in rheumatoid arthritis has opened an entirely new field of work. **1952** [see CORTICOSTERONE]. **1952** [see CORTICOTROP(H)IN]. **1952** *Sci. News* XXIII. 7 Cortisone is secreted in minute quantities by the adrenal cortex of the suprarenal gland, which, as its name indicates, is situated above the kidneys. **1957** *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 65/1 Trials of cortisone in the treatment of ulcerative colitis. **1964** [see CORTISOL].

cortlage, obs. f. CURTILAGE.

cortlandtite ('kɔːtləntaɪt). *Petrogr.* [f. the name of *Cortlandt* township, New York state: see -ITE¹.] A coarse-grained rock composed chiefly of hornblende and olivine; a variety of peridotite.

1886 G. H. WILLIAMS in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXI. 30 It would seem to the writer preferable, if a new name is necessary, to adopt the term 'Cortlandtite' for this [hornblende-olivine] class of rocks which play such an important rôle in the 'Cortlandt Series'. **1903** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) 241 Cortlandtite..so named from its occurrence in the 'Cortlandt series' of eruptive rocks on the Hudson River. **1959** W. W. MOORHOUSE *Study Rocks in Thin Section* xvi. 320 Cortlandtite is a hornblende peridotite.

Corton (kɔrtɔ̃). [f. Aloxe-*Corton*, the name of a commune near Beaune in France.] A red Burgundy wine made in the neighbourhood of Beaune, Côte-d'Or.

1833 REDDING *Wines* v. 98 In the commune of Aloxe, a wine called Corton is grown. **1889** W. GUTHRIE *Claret, Burgundy & Champagne* 21 In the Côte de Beaune are found the Corton, Volnay, Pomard, and many other well-known names. **1900** CHRISTIE et al. *Catal. Wines, C. Boyle* 8 Three Dozens of Corton. **1967** A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 65/1 Corton, of all Côte de Beaune wines, is the one to lay down, for it develops slowly and holds its majesty for years.

cortoute, obs. f. CURTAL, a kind of artillery.

co-ruler. [CO- 3b.] A joint-ruler.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 103 These Demons they placed in Dignitie..co-rulers with the great God. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 *Συνάρχοντες Θεῷ*, co-rulers with God.

corum, corun, obs. ff. QUORUM, CROWN *sb.*

† **co'rundic**, *a. Obs.* [f. CORUNDUM + -IC.] Of the hardness of corundum.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. 20 To express the relative hardness of other substances, by the following terms: Cretic, Gypsic, Marmoric, Basaltic, Felsparic, Crystalic, Corundic.

co'rundite. *Min.* = CORUNDUM.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 86.

corundophilite (kɒrən'dɒfɪlaɪt). *Min.* [f. CORUNDUM + Gr. *φίλος* friend + -ITE: in reference to its association with corundum.] A silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, occurring in green micaceous crystals.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* II. XII. 211. **1868** DANA *Min.* 504.

corundum (kɒ'rəndəm). Also 8 corivindum, -vendum, coriundum, 9 corundon. [a. Tamil *kurundam*, in Telugu *kuruvindam*, Hindī *kurunḍ*; Skr. *kuruvinda* 'ruby'. Cf. also CORINDON.]

1. A crystallized mineral belonging to the same species as the sapphire and ruby, but opaque or merely translucent, and varying in colour from light blue to smoky grey, brown, and black; called also *adamantine spar*.

a **1728** WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 6 *Nella Corivindum* is found in fields where the rice grows. **1798** GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 403 My friend Colonel Cathcart sent me its native name, *Corundum*, from India, with some specimens..in 1784. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* I. 335 The second, in India, near Bombay and there called *corundum*. **1868** DANA *Min.* 138 Corundum..is ground and used as a polishing material, which, being purer, is superior in this respect to emery. It was thus employed in ancient times. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 11/2 A new process for obtaining pure aluminium from aluminium oxide or broken corundum.

2. *Min.* Used as the name of a mineral species, under which Dana includes the transparent sapphire (including the ruby, and the (so-called) oriental amethyst, emerald, and topaz), the opaque or translucent adamantine spar (= prec. sense), and the granular emery. It consists of crystallized alumina (Al_2O_3) variously coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 44 Those stones which offer the greatest resistance to a mechanical division, such as quartz, blue corundum or sapphire. **1868** DANA *Min.* 139 Emery..in which the corundum is in distinct crystals. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 273 The sapphire..the ruby and the Oriental topaz..are all mere coloured varieties of the mineral substance known as corundum.

3. *attrib.*, as in ***corundum point, stick, tool, wheel***, used in polishing, dressing millstones, etc.

1792 OAKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 407 Among these broken lumps, the Corundum stone is found. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 106 Corundum or emery wheels are now generally used for dressing both saws and cutters. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 86 The edges of holes in dials may be trimmed with corundum sticks.

† **co'ruscancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *coruscānt-em*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality of being coruscant or glittering.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 111/2 One..glimpse of the translucencie of your eyes sun-dazeling corruscancy.

coruscant (kɒ'rəskənt), *a.* Also 5 coroscant, 6-7 corruscant. [ad. L. *coruscānt-em*, pr. pple. of *coruscāre* to flash, gleam: see CORUSCATE.]

Glittering, sparkling, gleaming.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 A corruscant rounde Rubie. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 27b, A Commet most coruscant. **1677** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 An Angel whose face was more coruscant than the Sun. **1700** J. BROME *Trav.* ii. (1707) 60 Bright and coruscant Luminaries. **1821** SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* IV, Turrets and pinnacles sparkled, Playing in jets of light, with a diamond-like glory coruscant.

b. *fig.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 953 No creatur so coroscant to my consolacyon! **1644** H. PARKER *Jus Populi* 17 The

woman is coruscant by the rayes of her husband. **1881** J. DARRELL in *Argosy* 29 A coruscant cloud of phrases.

coruscate ('kɒrəskeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *coruscāre* to vibrate, glitter, sparkle, gleam.]

intr. To give forth intermittent or vibratory flashes of light; to shine with a quivering light; to sparkle, glitter, flash.

1705 [see CORUSCATING]. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 162 A sudden glare Coruscates wide. **1846** HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Mother Rigby's Pipe* ii, The star kept coruscating. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 The light was a brilliant green, coruscating from the centre..in..flashes of flame.

fig. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 104 Like a swift dashing meteor he came into our circle; coruscated among us, for a day or two. **1880** *Sat. Rev.* No. 1296. 262 The President will be chosen mainly for his power of coruscating.

b. with cognate object.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii, Coruscating continually an unnatural light.

coruscating ('kɒrə,skeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] That coruscates; glittering, sparkling.

1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 331 As flaming fire was more coruscating and enlightening than any other matter. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Dazed by the coruscating displays of the electric flame.

fig. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v. (1872) 36 In coruscating wit, in jocund drollery. **1881** *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 460/1 Mr. Browning's coruscating lines.

coruscation (kɒrə'skeɪʃən). Also (*erron.*) 5 chor-, 7–9 corr-. [ad. L. *coruscātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *coruscāre* to CORUSCATE.]

The action of coruscating; usually with *a* and *pl.*: A vibratory or quivering flash of light, or a display of such flashes; in early use always of atmospheric phenomena.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53, I shall girde alle the heuens wyth thondres, lyghtnynges, choruscacyons. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Coruscation is a glistering of fire..and a glimmering of lightning. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 126 Coruscations, or scintillations seen in the night. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 3 The coruscations of the Aurora borealis. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv (1867) 81 What so grotesque as the coruscations of frost? **1878** MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 As a rule the auroras consisted of faint coruscations darting across the heavens.

fig. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 19 Those pure coruscations of immortal..truth will shine into us. **1810** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 252 The mere coruscation of heated fancy. **1880** TODHUNTER *Shelley* vii. 199 Coruscations of epigrammatic wit.

corusible, coruster, obs. ff. CRUCIBLE, CHORISTER.

corve, var. CORF; obs. pa. t. & pple. of CARVE.

†**corved,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In *corved herring* (corruptly *corred, cored*): see quots.

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbusse Trade* 7 The Corved Herrings, which are to make red Herrings, are those that are taken in the Yarmouth seas, provided that they can bee carried on shore within 2 or 3 dayes after they be taken, otherwise they must be pickled. The Corved Herrings are never gipped but rowed in salt, for the better preservation of them, till they can be brought a shore, and if any be preserved for to make Red-herrings, they are washed out of the pickle before they be hanged up in the Red-herring houses. **1641** —— *True Narr. R. Fishings* 4 For the latter Fishing, if Corved Herrings, the best vent of them is at Yarmouth, to make red Herrings. Hence, *c* **1682** in J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 106; and **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring.*

[App. the same as MDu. *korfharinck*, mentioned under CORVER, of which the exact sense is equally obscure. A suggestion is that, as *tonharing* is barrelled herring, *korfharing* may be herring not barrelled, but brought ashore in baskets. *Corved* would then be 'put in a corf or corves'.]

¶ In the *Dict. Rusticum* 1704, the quot. from S. Smith is given, s.v. *Herring-fishery*, with 'corved' misprinted 'corred'; whence ASH 1775 has the spurious '*Cored* (in the herring fishery) rolled in salt, prepared for drying', which has been mechanically repeated in many subsequent Dictionaries: some of the most recent invent a fictitious vb. trans. '*Core*, to roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying'.

‖**corvée** (kɔrve). *Feudal Law.* [F. *corvée*, in 13th c. also *corowée*:—Romanic *corvada, coruada* (in a capitulary of Charlemagne):—late L. *corrogāta*: *corrogāta opera* requested (*i.e.* requisitioned) work: f. L. *corrogāre*, f. *cor-* together, and intensive + *rogāre* to ask, request. Mediæval Latinized forms of the F. were *corruweia, corrua, croata.*]

A day's work of unpaid labour due by a vassal to his feudal lord; the whole forced labour thus exacted; in France, extended to the statute labour upon the public roads which was exacted of the French peasants before 1776: see quot. 1877.

1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade lordes..þat be-ulaȝeþ þe poure men..be tayles, be coruees [*printed* tornees], be lones, be kueade wones. **1794** J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI*, 184 The abolition of the *Corvée*, in kind, which had for ages been a source of constant oppression to the country people. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 The peasant, altho' personally free..is nevertheless restrained by limited corvees and some pecuniary contributions. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 202 When, in the early part of the [18th] century, the advantages of a good system of high roads began to be perceived by the Government, the convenient idea came into the heads of the more ingenious among the Intendants of imposing for the construction of the roads, a royal or public corvée analogous to that of private feudalism. **1882** L. OLIPHANT *Khemi* 138 The canals were kept up by a corvée of the inhabitants.

corven, obs. pa. t. (pl.) and pa. pple. of CARVE.

†**corver**[1]. *Obs.* [a. MDu. *corver* a fisherman, and fishing ship (of some kind): cf. the phrase *te corve varen* to go a fishing in a *korfscip*; *korfharinck* a herring (of some kind), *korfmarct* the market where the fish were sold. Of uncertain origin: possibly from *corf, korf* basket: the only sense of *korver* in Kilian is 'cistifer, cistam seu corbem ferens, corbulo' = basket-man, basket-carrier. But this does not well explain the phrase *te corve varen.*] A kind of Dutch herring-fisher and fishing-boat.

1491 EARL OF OXFORD in *Paston Lett.* No. 926 III. 372 The roborye and dispoyling of certayn Corvers of Holond and Selond done by the shipp callyd *the Foole*, wherof Robert Spenser was maister, aswell in herryng, vitayle, and takelyng.

corver[2]. [f. CORF + -ER[1].] One who makes corves: see CORF.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 Whereas I speak of Corves, or Baskets to put the Coals in, we must have a Man (which is called the Corver) to make them. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Corver*, a man who makes and repairs corves or coal baskets. **1881** in *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84. **1921** in *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §652.

corveser, corvester, var. CORVISER *Obs.*

†**corvester.** *Obs.* A corruption of Ger. *kurfürst*, formerly *chörförste*, electoral prince.

1552 HULOET, *Coruesters*..whyche be noble men, beynge officers or electours of the Emperoure. **1606** EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Ppjb, The choise of Emperours by the Coruesters of Germany.

corvet, obs. f. CURVET.

corvette (kɔ:'vɛt). *Naut.* [a. F. *corvette*, ad. Sp. *corbeta*, Pg. *corveta*: cf. L. *corbīta* (*navis*) a slow-sailing ship of burden, f. *corbis* basket.

The phonetic relation between the mod. Romanic and the L. word is not clear. The *corbīta* is said to have been named from the basket hoisted as an ensign or signal by the Egyptian grain-ships.]

a. A flush-decked war-vessel, ship-, barque-, or brig-rigged, having one tier of guns; now, in the British navy, classed among Cruisers.

In the earlier quots. the name of a particular kind of French vessel: see esp. quot. 1711.

1636 SIDNEY *Let.* in *State Papers* II. 436 (L.) A corvette ..of Calais, which has been taken by the English. **1711** *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), A *Courvette*, is a sort of *Barco Longo*, carrying a Main-Mast and a little Fore-Mast, and using both Oars and Sails. They are much us'd at Calais and Dunkirk, and serve as Tenders to Fleets. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 16 May 1/4 One sloop of war of 20 guns and a corvette. **1798** CAPT. MIDDLETON in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 433 She proves to be *Le Mondovi* brig corvette. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 23 Captain Nelson fell in with four.. frigates and a corvette. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* lv, He called the enemy a corvette, not specifying whether she was a brig or ship corvette. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 129 Sometimes such frigates would only cut up into bad corvettes. **1887** *Daily News* 24 June 2/7 Her Majesty's corvette Conquest is about to sail for Honolulu. **1892** *Times* 16 Feb., The Imperial German cruising corvette Prinzessin Wilhelm.

b. A fast naval escort vessel of 500 to 700 tons, used esp. on convoy work.

1940 *Jane's Fighting Ships* 91/3, 56 Corvettes (originally described as patrol vessels of whaler design) were laid down in the summer of 1939. **1942** *Ann. Reg. 1941* 119 The Minister added that 77 corvettes had been launched and delivered. **1952** *Ann. Reg. 1951* 52 A British ship..carrying supplies for the Arab Legion in Jordan, was stopped by an Egyptian corvette.

corvetto: see CURVET.

corvina (kɒr'vi:nə). Also cur(u)vina. [Sp., Pg. *corvina*, f. L. *corvinus*, f. *corvus* raven: said to be so named from its black fins.] A name for several fishes belonging to the family Sciænidæ, especially American ones belonging to the genus *Cynoscion.*

1787 CULLEN tr. *Clavigero's Hist. Mexico* I. 65 The Curvina is about a foot and a half long, of a slender, round shape, and of a blackish purple colour. **1842** J. E. DEKAY *Zool. N.Y.* IV. 74 The Silvery Corvina. *Corvina argyroleuca*... This fish..is frequently called Silvery Perch by the fishermen. *Ibid.* 77 The Sharp-Finned Corvina. *Corvina oxyptera.* **1869** R. F. BURTON *Explor. Highl. Brazil* II. 303 The fish leaped and splashed in all directions... In a few minutes we had enough for a day's food. The worst was the Curuvina. *a* **1884** JORDAN in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 379 *Cynoscion parvipinne*..is usually known as the 'Corvina', or 'Caravina'... It is found from San Pedro southward to the Gulf of California. **1930** *Discovery* Aug. 263/1 The myriads of bumla serve as an attraction to the great *ghol*, the magnificent golden-mouthed Corvina (*Sciaena aquila*), which on the north-west coast of India follows the shoals of small fish into certain favoured bays. **1952** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VI. 158/1 Off the West African coast ..fleets of Spanish schooners catch immense numbers of the big corvinas..sold in the market under the name of *baccalão.* **1960** *Common & Sci. Names Fishes U.S. & Canada* (ed. 2) 31 Shortfin corvina, *Cynoscion parvipinnis*.. Orangemouth corvina, *Cynoscion xanthulus*..California corbina [*sic*], *Menticirrhus undulatus.*

corvine ('kɔ:vaɪn), *a.* [ad. L. *corvīn-us*, f. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to a raven or crow; akin to a crow, of the crow kind.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corvine*, pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow. **1852** R. F. BURTON *Falc. Indus* i. 5 A din of corvine voices. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 210 Notwithstanding its essentially corvine form, the habits of this bird..are rather those of Jays. **1886** GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 122 Corvine birds are abundant wherever there are fish.

corviner: see CORDWAINER.

†**corviser, -or.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 corveser, -our, 5–6 corvyser, 6 (corvoster), 7 (corvester), 7–8 corvisor, 8 corvizor, -ser, -cer. [a. AF. *corviser, corveser* = OF. *corveisier*, later *courvoisier* shoemaker, f. OF. *courveis* leather:—L. *Cordubense* = *Cordubānum*, of Cordova, CORDOVAN.] A shoemaker.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvysers. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 That the corvesers bye ther lether in the seid yeld halle. **1467** in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 193 J. Thomson, corvesour. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Corvyser, *cordovanier.* *a* **1563** BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 446 None excepted neither King nor Corvoster. **1609** D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 25 b, Coruesters or shoe-makers. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5906/9 David Weaver, of Kelliber Issa, in the Parish of Kerry, Corvicer. **1725** *Ibid.* No. 6380/7 David Richards, late of Llangathen, Corvisor.

corvorant, perverted form of CORMORANT, q.v.

†**'corvy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Possibly a variant of CORBY, or f. L. *corvus*, taken in sense of F. *corbeau* (see Hatzfeld, sense II. 1).] An ancient engine of war, consisting of a beam of timber armed with grappling irons, used by the besieged to pull down stones from the works of the besiegers, or snatch up assailants who came near the walls.

1584 HUDSON *Judith* iii. (1613) 111 (D.) Here croked Coruies, fleeing bridges tal, Their scathful Scorpions that ruynes the wall.

†**cory,** *a. Obs.* [f. CORE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of a core (of a boil): cf. CORE[1] 3.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 94 The Lungs send out superfluous bloud..which..is converted into a whitish cory substance.

†**cory,** *sb. Obs.* (See quot.)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cory, schepherdys howse, *magale, mapale.*

cory, coryar, -er, -our, obs. ff. CURRY, -IER.

cory- (kɒrɪ), abbreviation of *Corydalis* (see CORYDALINE) in names of alkaloids obtainable from certain species of this genus, as **cory'bulbine** [ad. G. *corybulbin* (Freund and Josephi 1893, in *Liebig's Ann. Chem.* CCLXXVII. 18)], **cory'cavine** [ad. G. *corycavin* (Freund and Josephi 1892, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXV. 2414)], **cory'tuberine.**

1893 DOBBIE & LAUDER in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXIII. 486 We propose for this alkaloïd the name *corytuberine*; from *Corydalis tuberosa*, a synonym for *Corydalis cava. Ibid.* 492 A base (?Corycavine), which crystallizes in small, matted needles and melts at 218°. **1894** *Ibid.* LXVI. I. 100 Corybulbine is the name given..to a base isolated from commercial corydaline. **1902** *Ibid.* LXXXII. I. 307 There were obtained in the following order, beginning with the weakest base,..corydaline, corybulbine,..corycavine, corydine.

Corybant ('kɒrɪbænt). Also 4 Coribande, 6 Coribant. Pl. Corybants; now usually in L. form Corybantes (kɒrɪ'bænti:z). [a. F. *Corybante*, ad. L. *Corybant-em* (nom. *Corybās*), a. Gr. *Κορύβᾱς, -αντα.*] A priest of the Phrygian worship of Cybele, which was performed with noisy and extravagant dances.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 133 þer is a maner poeple þat hyȝte coribandes þat wenen..whan þe moone is in þe eclips þat it be enchauntid . and þerfore..þei betyn hire basines wiþ þikke strokes. **1570** KIRCHMEIER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. (1884) 17/1 Thus woont the Coribants..The crying noise of Jupiter new borne with song to hide. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 41 Those mad Corybants, who dance and glow On Dindymus high tops with frantick fire. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* §395. 521 Cybele enthroned, a Corybant dancing. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. IV. 277 Christians now howl it out like the Corybantes.

Hence **Corybantian** (kɒrɪ'bænʃɪən), *a.* [L. *Corybanti-us* + -AN], of or pertaining to the Corybantes or their worship. **Cory'bantiasm** *Path.* [Gr. *κορυβαντιασμός* Corybantic frenzy]: see quot. †**Cory'bantiate** *v. Obs.* [see -ATE[3]], to act like a Corybant. **Cory'bantic** [Gr. *κορυβαντικός*], **Cory'bantine** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the Corybantes or their rites.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 25 Dances partly religious, partly warlike, as the Corybantian. **1847** CRAIG, *Corybantiasm*, in Pathology, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corybantism.* **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Corybantiate*, to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep. **1775** ASH, *Corybantiate*..to act the part of the

Corybants who were wont to make many odd noises and gestures, to act the part of a lunatic. **1642** CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 92 True Divine Zeal is no Corybantick Fury, but a calm and regular heat. **1864** *Cornh. Mag.* IX. 165 He was corybantic in his execution of a Scotch 'reel'. **1890** HUXLEY in *Times* 1 Dec. 13/2 That form of somewhat corybantic Christianity of which the soldiers of the Salvation Army are the militant missionaries. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 The Corybantin Cymbals of Cybele.

Corycian (kə'rɪʃɪən), *a.* Also 6 Coritian. [f. L. *Cōrycius*, a. Gr. *Κωρύκιος*, f. *Κώρυκος* Corycus or *Κωρυκία* Corycia (see def.): see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the mountain cave of Corycus at the foot of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, or to the nymph Corycia, daughter of Apollo; chiefly in *Corycian cave*, *Corycian nymphs* (the Muses).

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* xx. Tij, The famous Ile (where the Coritian Nymphes Did lodge of yore). **1626** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 230 Corycian Nymphs, and Hill-gods he adores. **1636** SALTONSTALL *Ovid's Heroicall Ep.* I. xix. 139 Cæa where Corycian Nymphs have, In Parnassus hill an old famous Cave. **1746** AKENSIDE *Hymn to Naiads* (1758) 319 To the cave Corycian or the Delphic mount. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 53/1 The famous Corycian cave, a large grotto in the limestone rock, which afforded the people of Delphi a refuge during the Persian invasion. **1883** R. WHITELAW tr. *Sophocles' Antigone* 1127 With nymphs Corycian in thy train. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 318/1 Parnassus was.. hallowed by the worship of Apollo, of the Muses, and of the Corycian nymphs. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 7 July 3/3 He is..as enviable as the Corycian old man.

†**corydale.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *κορύδαλος*.] The Crested or Tufted Lark.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 731 The Calanders, Corydales, and Larkes.

corydaline ('kɒrɪdəlaɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Corydalis* + -INE.] An alkaloid existing in the root of *Corydalis tuberosa* and some allied plants.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 Corydalina was detected by M. Wackenroder [in 1826], in the root of the *Corydalis tuberosa*. **1863–72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 87 Corydaline forms light, non-coherent, greyish-white masses.

corydalis (kɒ'rɪdəlɪs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (E. P. Ventenat *Choix de Plantes* (1803) 19), f. Gr. *κορυδαλλίς* crested lark, in reference to the shape of the flower resembling that of the bird's spur.] A member of the genus of annual or perennial herbs so called, belonging to the family Papaveraceæ and having divided leaves and flowers in racemes.

1818 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 2nd Ser. VIII. 170 The fungous flowered corydalis..climbs to the height of ten or twelve feet, supporting itself by means of tendrils. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* I. 335/2 *Corydalis. climbing*, an American name for *Adlumia*. **1870** W. ROBINSON *Wild Garden* III. 142 Plants suited for Dry and Gravelly Soil.. Corydalis, in var. **1961** R. W. BUTCHER *Brit. Flora* I. 252 *Corydalis claviculata*, the climbing corydalis is a slender annual with..petals cream-white to yellow, spur short. *Ibid.* 253 *Corydalis lutea*, the yellow corydalis is a slender perennial with..petals yellow, spur very short.

corydie, obs. f. CORRODY.

Corydon ('kɒrɪdən). [L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Κορύδων* proper name, applied by Theocritus and Vergil to a shepherd: cf. Ecl. ii. 56 'Rusticus es Corydon'.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a rustic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 256 b, I suppose Coridon him selfe could not have done more rustically. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latchet..nor schollers teach Coridon to holde the plough. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 83 Where Corydon and Thyrsis met, Are at their savoury dinner set.. Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. **1763** J. CUNNINGHAM *To Shenstone, Corydon, a Pastoral* iv, Give me my Corydon's flute. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. xii. 191 'Gad, what a debauched Corydon!' said my lord.

Hence †**Cory'donical** *a.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 185 Being either not well in his Wits, or a Coridonicall Coxcombe.

†**'corylet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *corylētum*, f. *corylus* hazel.] A hazel copse.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iii, The prouder pines, The under Corylets. [**1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 221 Your Coryletum or copse of Hasels.]

corymb ('kɒrɪmb). Formerly in L. form corymbus, pl. -i. [a. F. *corymbe*, ad. L. *corymbus*, a. Gr. *κόρυμβος* head, top, cluster of fruit or flowers, *esp.* of ivy-berries; with Pliny, also the capitulum or close head of a composite flower.]

1. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence; a raceme in which the lower flower-stalks are proportionally longer, so that the flowers are nearly on a level, forming a flat or slightly convex head.

By writers before the time of Linnæus, *corymbus* was applied to the discoidal head of a composite flower: see RAY *Hist. Plants* (1686) I. 11.

[**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus*..among Modern Herbalists, is us'd for a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not Pappous, or do not fly away in Down.] **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 567 *Lepidium petræum*.. Flowers in a close corymbus. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The purple corymbs of the Asters. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 321 The modern corymb must not be confounded with that of Pliny, which was analogous to our capitulum. **1861** MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 75 Sea Aster..The flower-heads are in a compact corymb.

b. *transf.* (*Zool.*) Used of a group of zoophytes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 A whole corymb or hemispherical group.

¶ **2.** A cluster of ivy-berries or grapes. (Not an Eng. sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus*, a Bunch, or Cluster of Ivy-berries. **1849** DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-Coach* Wks. IV. 347 Gorgeous corymbi from vintages. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 Ivy branches..surround its [a mirror's] rim with a delicate tracery of sharp cut leaf and corymb.

corymbed ('kɒrɪmbd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Fashioned as a corymb.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 Spreading obliquely upward, and much ramose, forming an even top clump (corymbed or fastigiate).

†**co'rymbiate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *corymbiāt-us* set with clusters of ivy-berries, f. *corymbus*.]

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Corymbiate* (*Ant.*), set about and garnished with clusters of ivy berries.

†**co'rymbiated,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiated*, set about with Berries. **1755** JOHNSON, *Corymbiated*, garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.* Hence in later Dicts.

corymbiferous (kɒrɪm'bɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *corymbifer* bearing clusters of berries (f. *corymbus*), adopted in 17th c. as a term of Botany + -OUS.]

1. *lit.* Bearing corymbs; *spec.* belonging to the *Corymbiferæ*, a sub-order of Composite plants, having the florets of the disk tubular and perfect, and those of the ray, when present, ligulate.

Although many of the *Corymbiferæ*, as tansy, milfoil, the Asters, Senecios, Cinerarias, etc. bear their heads of flowers in typical 'corymbs' (in the modern sense), the name goes back to the earlier botanical sense of *corymbus*: see CORYMB 1 note.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iv. §7 To the Corymbiferous Kind, as Tansy, Chamemile, and the like. **1686** *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The Corymbiferous, that are not Pappose, these have either a radiated, or a naked Flower. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Corimbiferous Flowers..made of thrums, without any circle of leaves. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbiferous Plants* (among Herbalists) are such as have a compound discous Flower, but their Seeds have no Down sticking to them: Of this kind is the Daisy, Camomile, etc. **1731–59** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Corymbiferous Plants*..Mr. Ray distinguishes them into such as have a radiate Flower, as the Sun-Flower, the Marygold, etc. and such as have a naked Flower, as the Lavender Cotton and Tansey. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 248/2 We might instance the flower of any corymbiferous plant. **1852** TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 A shrub ten or fifteen feet high, of the corymbiferous family.

¶ **2.** See quots. (Not an English use.)

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Corymbiferous*, bearing berries. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiferous*, that beareth Berries like Ivy. **1755** JOHNSON, *Corymbiferous*, bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

corymbiform (kɒ'rɪmbɪfɔːm), *a.* [See -FORM.] Of the form of a corymb.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 29 *Brassica campestris*.. flowering racemes corymbiform. **1878** A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 278 The corymbiform distribution of the skin-disease.

corymbose (kɒrɪm'bəʊs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *corymbōsus*, f. *corymbus*.] Growing in corymbs; of the nature of or resembling a corymb.

1775 ASH, *Corymbose*, belonging to the corymbus. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 234 The flowers of Yarrow..grow in a corymbose manner. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 438 *Dichotomaria obtusata*, Lam. Branching, corymbose, dichotomous, jointed. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Terminal corymbose heads of yellow flowers.

b. Of a disease.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 155 The corymbose variety is very fatal. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Corymbose smallpox.

Hence **corym'bosely** *adv.*, in the manner of a corymb, in corymbs.

1829–55 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1291 Flowers capitate or corymbosely panicled. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 192 Stem ..corymbosely branched.

corymbous (kɒ'rɪmbəs), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by corymbs.

1828 WEBSTER, *Corymbous*, consisting of corymbs; in clusters. *Barton. Lee.* Also in later Dicts.

co'rymbulous, -'ose, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **corymbulus*, dim. of *corymbus* + -OUS, -OSE.]

1828 WEBSTER, *Corymbulous*, having or consisting of little corymbs. *Barton.* **1847** CRAIG, *Corymbulose*, formed of many corymbs.

corynebacterium (ˌkɒrɪnɪbæk'tɪərɪəm). *Bacteriol.* Also **Coryne-**. Pl. **-bacteria.** [mod.L., coined as a genus name in Ger. (Lehmann & Neumann *Atlas und Grundriss der Bakteriol.* (1896) II. 350), f. Gr. *κορύνη* club + BACTERIUM.] A bacterium of the genus of this name, which includes the diphtheria bacillus and other animal and plant pathogens and parasites, the individuals being non-spore-forming, Gram-positive, mostly non-motile rods that are often swollen at one end.

1909 [see MYCOBACTERIUM]. **1934** *Acta Med. Scand.* LXXXIII. 357 A case of fatal meningitis in an adult woman is described, in which a hemolytic corynebacterium was found in the spinal fluid on several occasions. **1949** H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* I. i. 31 Inhibition by staphylococcus of a corynebacterium. **1964** M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) xiii. 214 Commensal *Corynebacteria* rarely have metachromatic granules, which are therefore a valuable means of recognizing the diphtheria bacillus in a mixed growth. **1971** *Nature* 8 Jan. 100/1 The resident flora of the external auditory canal is composed of non-pathogenic micrococci and corynebacteria. **1973** R. G. KRUEGER et al. *Introd. Microbiol.* iii. 40/2 The corynebacteria are found free-living in soil, in decomposing organic matter, in dairy products, and as inhabitants of plants and animals.

coryneform (kɒ'rɪnɪfɔːm), *a.* and *sb. Bacteriol.* [f. CORYNE(BACTERIUM + -FORM.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling or being a corynebacterium; belonging to a group of non-sporing Gram-positive rods that includes the genus *Corynebacterium* and other genera.

1952 H. L. JENSEN in *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* VI. 77 Bacteria ..which originally constituted the genus *Corynebacterium*, and which we now may cautiously call the group of coryneform bacteria. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* III. 496/1 A large number of coryneform bacteria are widely distributed in soil. **1976** *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* XXX. 583 Mice..injected with anaerobic coryneform organisms have a greatly increased ability to clear injected carbon particles from the blood. **1977** J. G. HOLT *Shorter Bergey's Man. Determinative Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) XVII. 224 The coryneform bacteria present a number of unresolved problems in taxonomy and classification. **1985** *Jrnl. Appl. Bacteriol.* LVIII. 507 (*heading*) Analysis of cellular fatty acids by gas chromatography as a tool in the identification of medically important coryneform bacteria.

B. *sb.* A coryneform organism.

1976 *Jap. Jrnl. Microbiol.* XX. 263/2 Two species of anaerobic coryneforms. **1983** *Antimicrobial Agents Chemother.* XXIV. 892 Erythromycin-resistant.. coryneforms from cutaneous lesions and erythromycin-susceptible..coryneforms from normal skin sites were screened for plasmids.

corynid ('kɒrɪnɪd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Corynidæ*, f. *Coryne*, generic name of a Hydromedusa, a. Gr. *κορύνη* club.] A member of the family *Corynidæ* of the order *Hydroidea* of Cœlenterates.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lviii. 73 The..elements of generation..by the union of which the young Corynid is produced.

coryniform (kɒ'rɪnɪfɔːm), *a. Zool.* [f. *Coryne* + -FORM.] Having the form of a Corynid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids.. the hydroid stages of which are not..certainly known, but which are probably coryniform.

corynite ('kɒrɪnaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1865; f. Gr. *κορύνη* club + -ITE.] A native sulph-arsen-antimonide of nickel.

1868 DANA *Min.* 74.

corynoch, obs. f. CORONACH.

coryous, -owse, -osyte, -ouste, obs. ff. CURIOUS, -OSITY.

‖**coryphæus** (kɒrɪ'fiːəs). Also 9 -eus; 7 Anglicized as **coryphe.** [L.; a. Gr. *κορυφαῖος* chief, head man, leader, in the Attic Drama 'leader of the chorus'; f. *κορυφή* head, top.]

1. The leader of a chorus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 396 All those other Gods.. are to that First..God, but as the Dancers to the Coryphæus or Choragus. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 419 The people sung..and the coryphæus answer'd. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 13 The leader of the chorus, the foreman, or coryphæus. **1870** MACCOLL *Ammergau Passion Play* 52 The coryphæus..recited in monotone a short explanation of the type and ensuing act.

b. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, appointed (in 1856) to assist the CHORAGUS.

[**1856** *Statuta Univ. Oxon.* (1890) 77 Præcentor, sive coryphæus, una cum chorago bipartita opera constantem musicæ practicæ exercitationem habendam curet.] **1863** *Oxf. Ten Year Bk.* 54 It was enacted that there shall be a Præcentor or Coryphæus..who is to assist the Choragus. **1892** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 Music (Coryphæus or Precentor). John Henry Mee.

2. *fig.* The chief or leader of a party, sect, school, etc.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They call him [Peter] the coryphe of the apostles. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* 141 As amongst Poets there is some called the Coryphæus, or Captain-poet, so fareth it likewise amongst Meats. **1809** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 226 A coryphæus of the popular party. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 50 Strauss, the coryphæus of modern scepticism.

‖**coryphée** (kɔrife). [F.; ad. L. *coryphæus*: see prec.] The chief dancer in a ballet.

1828 J. EBERS *7 Yrs. King's Theatre* iii. 74 Nor was the scarcity of dresses confined to the coryphées and figurantes of the ballet. **1866** ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 254 Round each set of dancers the people formed a ring, in which the figurantes and coryphées went through their operations. **1869** *Daily News* 14 Apr., Men dressed as coryphees, wriggling about

like the Arab dancing-girls, to the sound of the native music. **1925** E., O. & S. SITWELL *Poor Young People* 3 Queen and coryphée.

coryphodon (kɒ'rɪfəʊdɒn). [f. Gr. κορυφή top, summit + ὀδών, Ionic f. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος tooth.] A fossil mammal of the genus of this name: so called because the cusps of their teeth are developed into points. Also *attrib.*, as **coryphodon bed**, the lower division of the Lower Eocene in the Rocky mountain and Plateau region, in which coryphodon remains are found.

1846 R. OWEN *Brit. Fossil Mamm.* 304 The Tapir, which is the nearest existing analogue of the Coryphodon. **1848** *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 3 Nov. 126 The swelling of the Coryphodon's jaw. **1884** *Amer. Naturalist* XVIII. 791 The foot structure of Coryphodon. **1895** DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) 886 Coryphodon beds of Marsh. *Ibid.* 907 The Coryphodons of the Wasatch. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 700/2 In all the taligrades the feet were short, especially so in *Pantolambda*. This feature becomes greatly emphasized in the later members of the order, the coryphodons and Dinocerata.

So **co'ryphodont.**

1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 503 The Coryphodonts are of special interest, because of their prototype characters. **1895** *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 928 Species of large, short-footed Ungulates, the Coryphodonts. **1910** H. F. OSBORN *Age of Mammals* ii. 138 We have observed the elimination of the phenacodonts, coryphodonts, palæonictids.

corystoid (kɒ'rɪstɔɪd), *a. Zool.* [f. *Corystes* name of a genus of crabs (a. Gr. κορυστής helmeted soldier, f. κόρυς helmet) + -OID.] Allied to the genus of crabs *Corystes*, or the family *Corystidæ*.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 65 The Corystoid species.

Corythosaurus (ˌkɒrɪθəʊ'sɔ:rəs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κόρυθο-ς crested + σαῦρος lizard.] An extinct genus of dinosaurian reptiles remains of which were found in Alberta, Canada, in 1912; so called because of their crested skulls. Also (with lower-case initial), a reptile of this genus.

1914 B. BROWN in *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* XXXIII. 559 (*title*) *Corythosaurus casuarius*, a new crested dinosaur from the Belly River Cretaceous. *Ibid.* 565 *Corythosaurus.*—Skull short with high anterior, helmet-like crest formed by nasals, prefrontals and frontals. **1933** A. S. ROMER *Vertebrate Paleontology* ix. 199 In *Corythosaurus* we find a peculiar, thin, hollow, dome-like structure capping the skull. **1957** *New Yorker* 2 Nov. 32/1 He was working on a corythosaurus, a large, herbivorous, duck-billed type [of dinosaur].

coryve, var. of CORRIVE *v.*

‖**coryza** (kɒ'raɪzə). *Path.* Also 7 corisa. [L.; ad. Gr. κόρυζα running at the nose.] The running at the nose which constitutes or accompanies a cold in the head; catarrh.

1634 R. H. *Salerne's Regim.* 156 These rheumes If to the Breast they flow..Th' are call'd Catharre. But running through the Nose It's call'd Corisa: others say the Pose. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 317 Many Coughs and Hoarsenesses, and Coryzas are said to be cur'd. **1834** J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 249 Sore throat and coryza considerable. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 8 An ordinary coryza.

corzie, -zy: see CORSIE.

cos (kɒs), *sb.* Also 7–8 Coss(e. [The ancient name (Gr. Κῶς) of an island in the Ægean (now Stanchio).] In full *cos lettuce*: a variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 130 Coss Lettuce from Turkey. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lettuce*, The most valuable, of all the English lettuces, are the white cos, or the Versailles, the Silesia, and the black cos. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 301 The *cos* and the *cabbage* lettuce. **1890** *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/6 The tender cabbage lettuce..is more tender and digestible; but the cos holds its own because it produces a greater weight per acre.

cos, 'cos (kɒz), *adv.* and *conj.* Also coz. Dial. and colloq. shortening of BECAUSE *adv.* and *conj.* Cf. CAUSE, 'CAUSE *conj.*

1828 W. CARR *Dial. Craven* 86 *Cos, coz*, because. **1838** MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 17 July (1966) 16 You can't get at it, coz of the shore being so bad. **1861** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 71/2 We didn't have no lantern, 'cos it keeps on falling out of his hands. **1887** PARISH & SHAW *Dict. Kentish Dial.* 10 A very common controversy amongst boys:—'No it ain't.'—'Cos why?'—'Cos it ain't.' **1910** E. M. FORSTER *Howards End* viii. 77 'Cos why? 'Cos I'm going to German-eye. **1912** GALSWORTHY *Pigeon* II. 55, I don't want *'im* hurt 'cos o' me. **1942** E. WAUGH *Put out more Flags* ii. 106 'They'll be good if I tell them, Mister.' 'Then why aren't they?' ''Cos I tell 'em to be bad.' **1968** H. R. F. KEATING *Inspector Ghote hunts Peacock* vi. 79 She didn't tell us things sometimes 'cos she liked giving surprises.

cos, var. of COSS; obs. f. KISS.

cos., abbreviation of COSINE.

Cosack, Cosak, obs. ff. COSSACK.

cosalite ('kɒsəlaɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1868 from *Cosala* in Mexico (where it occurs): see -ITE.] A native sulphide of lead and bismuth.

1868 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLV. 319 Cosalite, a new mineral.

Cosa Nostra ('kəʊzə 'nɒstrə). [It., lit. 'our thing'.] The Mafia in the U.S.A.

1963 *Economist* 17 Aug. 589/1 A former member of organised crime's ruling body, Mr Joseph Valachi, has named names and drawn a master plan of the Syndicate (which the underworld refers to as *Cosa Nostra*). **1964** S. BELLOW *Herzog* (1965) 35 A politician..who knew the Syndicate, the Juice Men, the Policy kings, Cosa Nostra, and all the hoods. **1967** A. HUNTER *Gently Continental* xi. 179 You'll be very well protected for longer than Cosa Nostra will bother about you. **1968** A. DIMENT *Bang Bang Birds* I. iii. 30 'You are listening to the voice of Cosa Nostra,' he intoned.

‖**cosaque** (kosak). [App. a trade application of F. *Cosaque* Cossack, prob. in allusion to the sudden and irregular firing of the latter.] A cracker bon-bon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod., Cosaques*, a French fancy paper for wrapping sweetmeats. **1882** P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 91 A little cosaque, which I saw him merrily 'exploding' at the supper-table. **1884** *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 The manufacture of cosaques and bon-bons must be brisk this Christmas.

cosaque, obs. f. CASSOCK.

1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 79 Their upper Garments are made like Vests, or rather Cosaques, falling down to the mid-leg.

co-saviour: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

†**cosbaude.** [Cf. CASBALD.] A term of reproach to a woman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43 A Cosbaude, *mirgizona* [cf. 55 coystrel, *mirgizo*].

cosch(e, obs. f. COACH, and var. COSH, *Obs.*, hut.

coschyn(e, obs. f. CUSHION.

coscinomancy ('kɒsɪnəʊˌmænsɪ). Also 7 choschino-, cosino-, 7–8 coskino-, 9 koskino-. [ad. med.L. *coscinomantia*, f. Gr. κοσκινόμαντις, f. κόσκινο-ν sieve: see -MANCY.] Divination by the turning of a sieve (held on a pair of shears, etc.).

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xvii. 356 Comparing Astrologie with Aruspicie, Hydromancie, Chiromancie, Choschinomancie, and such like. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. (1712) 89 Coskinomancy, or finding who stole or spoiled this or that thing by the Sieve and Shears. **1777** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. Hazlitt) III. 301–2. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 116 The so-called coscinomancy, or, as it is described in Hudibras, 'th' oracle of sieve and shears'.

coscoroba (kɒskə'rəʊbə). [mod.L. (J. I. Molina, 1782), f. the native name in Chile.] A small South American swan, *Coscoroba coscoroba*, which belongs to the family Anatidæ and shows affinities to both ducks and swans. Also *coscoroba swan.*

1808 tr. *Molina's Geogr., Civil & Nat. Hist. Chili* I. iv. 164 Of the geese, the most remarkable is the *coscoroba* (anas coscoroba)... The plumage is entirely white, the feet and bill are red, and the eyes of a fine black. **1954** J. DELACOUR *Waterfowl of World* I. 55 The London Zoo was the first to receive live Coscorobas in 1870. **1956** G. DURRELL *Drunken Forest* i. 16 A few coscoroba swans, dumpy, plain white, and definitely barnyard-looking.

cose (kəʊz), *v.* [Back-formation from COSY *a.*] *intr.* To make oneself cosy.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iii, To see the comfortable gleam through the windows, as the sailors cose round the fire with wife and child. **1863** HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fort.* II. 241 Rachel..was cosing with a delightful new novel in her sofa corner.

cose, obs. f. COSS *sb.*[2] (*Anglo-Indian*), COSS *v.*

co-seat: see CO- *pref.* 1.

cosecant (kəʊ'si:kənt). *Trig.* [f. CO- *pref.* 4 + SECANT. The L. *cosecans* was used *a* 1576 by Rheticus, *Opus Palatinum* (1596). F. *cosécante.*] The secant of the complement of a given angle. (Abbreviated *cosec.*)

1706 in PHILLIPS, *Co-secant.* **1807** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 3 The radius, cotangent, and cosecant [form] another right-angled triangle CDL. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 243 $\frac{AP}{PM}$..is called the cosecant of A (written *cosec. A*).

coseismal (kəʊ'saɪzməl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- *pref.* 2 + SEISMAL.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the points of simultaneous arrival of an earthquake wave on the earth's surface; in *coseismal line, curve, zone.*

1851–9 MALLET in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 361 Upon maps of the country in which the shock was felt, coseismal and meizoseismal curves may be finally laid down. **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 124 By drawing a curve through these points we have a coseismal curve.

B. *sb.* for *coseismal line, curve:* A line or curve connecting points of simultaneous shock from an earthquake wave.

coseismic (kəʊ'saɪzmɪk), *a.* [f. CO- + SEISMIC.] = prec. A.

1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 10 These points will lie in circles called 'isoseismic' or 'coseismic' circles.

cosen, -age, -er, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

co-sentient (kəʊ'sɛnʃ(ɪ)ənt), *a.* [See CO- 2.] Feeling in company or together with, jointly sentient. (Cf. CONSENTIENT.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxviii, For of himself Co-sentient and inseparable parts The snaky torturers grew.

So **co-'sentiency,** co-sentient quality.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 809 The obscure pervasive co-sentiency of man and man.

coser, coseri: see COSSER, COSSERY.

coset ('kəʊsɛt). *Math.* Also co-set. [f. CO- 4 + SET *sb.*[2]] A set composed of all the products obtained by multiplying, on the right or on the left, each element of a subgroup in turn by one particular element of the group containing the subgroup.

1910 G. A. MILLER in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* XLI. 382 If H represents any sub-group of the group G, all the operators of G may be represented..in either of the following two ways: $G = H + HS_2 + HS_3 + \ldots + HS_\gamma = H + T_2H + T_3H + \ldots + T_\gamma H$. If for each co-set HS_α ($\alpha = 2, 3, \ldots, \gamma$) it is possible to find some co-set $T_\beta H$ such that the totality of the operators HS_α coincide with that of $T_\beta H$, then H is an invariant sub-group of G. **1911** —— in *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* XII. 326 The sets HS_α, $S_\alpha H$ ($\alpha = 2, 3, \ldots, \rho$) have been called Nebengruppen or co-sets of G as regards H, the former being called the right co-sets and the latter the left co-sets. **1941** BIRKHOFF & MACLANE *Survey Mod. Algebra* vi. 146 We now come to a far-reaching concept of abstract group theory: the idea that any subgroup S of a group G decomposes G into cosets. **1973** W. LEDERMANN *Introd. Group Theory* ii. 33 The cosets Hx and Hy are identical if and only if $xy^{-1} \in H$. Any two cosets are either identical or else have no element in common. **1984** C. C. SIMS *Abstract Algebra* iii. 99 Let $f: G \to H$ be a homomorphism of groups. Then the kernel N of f is a normal subgroup of G, and two elements of G are mapped to the same element of H if and only if they are in the same coset of N.

co-settler, cosey: see CO- *pref.* 3 b, COSY.

†**cosh,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 cosche, 5–6 cosshe, 6 cosse. [Of uncertain origin: Gaelic *cois* 'little hole, cavern' has been compared.] A small cottage, hut, hovel.

c **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coote, lytylle howse [*K.* cosh, *H.* cosche, *Pynson* cosshe], *casa.* **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Some persones buyldeth to god but a poore cosshe or small cotage. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Cosshe a sorie house, *cauerne.* **1547** SALESBURY *Dict. Welsh, Bwth,* cottage, cosse. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Cosh,* a cottage, or hovel. *Craven.*

cosh, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Cf. OF. *cos* (Godef.), F. *cosse* pod.] The husk of grain; the pod of beans or pease.

1787–95 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk* Gloss., *Cosh,* the husk or chaff of wheat and oats. **1866** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 1. 167 The..cost of separating it [seed] from the husk or cosh must always be considerable. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss., Cosh,* the pod of beans or tares: as 'Tars have such a many coshes'; hence also *Cosh'd*: as 'How well the beans are cosh'd'.

cosh (kɒʃ), *sb.*[3] *slang.* Also kosh. **a.** A stout stick, bludgeon or truncheon; a length of metal used as a life-preserver; also (*dial.*), a stick; a school cane; a caning. Phr. ***under the cosh,*** at one's mercy, helpless.

1869 'A MERCHANT' *6 Yrs. in Prisons* vii. 76 The coshman (a man who carries a 'cosh' or life preserver). *a* **1889** in Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* (1889) s.v., The officer..sought to give the finishing *coup de grâce* with his cosh. **1893** H. T. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 83 Words which I have been accustomed to hear in common use... *Cosh,*..a stick. **1896** A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* i, The cosh was a foot length of iron rod, with a knob at one end, and a hook (or a ring) at the other. **1898** WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *Cosh,* ..a caning at school. *War*[*wickshire*]. You will get the cosh. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 4/5 'Coshes'—pieces of lead pipe, known to the police as life-preservers. **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 64 *Cosh,* the bludgeon carried by night patrols men and trench raiders. *Ibid.* 138 *Kosh,* a name for a trench club, or knobkerry, used in trench raids. **1927** *Weekly Dispatch* 23 Oct. 4 A truncheon, or, in prison vernacular, 'kosh'. **1958** F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* 1. 37 In the nick where you are under the cosh..most of the screws seem to take a sadistic delight in makeing [*sic*] things as uncomfortable as they can for you. **1959** 'M. AINSWORTH' *Murder is Catching* i. 19 Clench a newspaper over a handful of coins and you've got a comfortable little cosh. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* xvii. 374 Amongst children one of the most common names for the cane is 'the cosh'. **1960** *Observer* 24 Jan. 7/2 As for the Criminal Justice Act, it could be very useful to have all the villains under the cosh, as they expressed it. It made it much easier to get information. **1965** *Spectator* 15 Jan. 67/1 All chains gone from the boys' lavatories to make coshes.

b. *ellipt.* = *cosh-boy, cosh-man.*

1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 182/2 *Cosh,*..with *the,* one who uses a cosh. **1963** 'J. BELL' *Flat Tyre* iv. 36 He had been ..picked as a useful cosh.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cosh-bandit, -boy, -man,** one who uses or carries a cosh; **cosh-carrier,** a prostitute's bully; hence *cosh-carrying.*

1954 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 637/1 Cosh-bandit. **1964** *Economist* 6 June 1141/2 Unless it is taken..by cosh-bandits

before he gets it. **1953** 'H. CECIL' *Natural Causes* xvii. 198 As a prosecutor he would become known as 'The terror of the cosh boys'. **1954** *Ann. Reg. 1953* 7 Two 'cosh boys', as they were called (young ruffians armed with coshes or in some cases firearms), had been convicted. **1893** *Nott. Express* 7 Mar. 6 (E.D.D.), 'I shall be a cosh-carrier the next trade I start.' That seemed to be a term to describe a man who looked after a common woman and lived on her prostitution. **1896** A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* i, Cosh-carrying was near to being the major industry of the Jago. *Ibid.* v, She neither fought nor kept a cosh-carrier. **1869** Coshman [see sense a, above].

Hence **cosh** *v. trans.*, to strike with a cosh; **coshed** *ppl. a.*; '**cosher**; '**coshing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1889 CLARKSON & RICHARDSON *Police!* xxv. 348 'Coshers' and 'trippers' or 'picking-up molls', are vile men and women who travel from town to town. **1896** A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* i, With a sudden blow behind the head, the stranger was happily coshed. *Ibid.*, The coshed subject..felt the colder air, and moved a leg. **1898** WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *Cosh*, ..to beat, flog with a stick. Hence *coshing*, a flogging, a caning at school. **1905** *Ibid.* Suppl. 75/1 *Cosher*, Brks., a slang word for 'policeman'. **1922** E. WALLACE *Flying Fifty-Five* xlii. 255 Somebody 'koshed' Miss Barrington's head lad and nearly killed him. **1927** —— *Squeaker* xxvii. 253 He pulled the life-preserver from his pocket and thrust it into Leslie's hand. 'Go and cosh him!' **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* xvii. 374 The miscreant receives what is variously termed a..caning, clouting, coshing, [etc.]. **1961** *Economist* 9 Dec. 1021/2 The coshing, car-getaway, cash-grabbing streets of London today.

cosh (kɒʃ, kɒʃ), *sb.*[4] *Math.* Abbreviation for *hyperbolic cosine*.

1873 *Messenger Math.* II. 189, $(1-x^4)(1-x^4/3^4)\ldots = \cos(\pi x/2)\cosh(\pi x/2)$. **1891** E. W. HOBSON *Treat. Plane Trig.* xvi. 303 We have, at once from the definitions, the following relations between the hyperbolic functions: $\cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u = 1$, [etc.]. **1968** P. A. P. MORAN *Introd. Probability Theory* vii. 324 Next the cosh term is expanded in an infinite series.

cosh (kɒʃ), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [Derivation unknown.]

1. Quiet, still.

17.. *Gay Goss-hawk* xiii. (*Minstr. Sc. Border*), He..sang fu' sweet the notes o' love, Till a' was cosh within. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cosh*, quiet, still. *Salop.* **1881** *Autobiog. J. Younger* iv. 34 John Wallace had sat as cosh as a mouse in the corner. *Ibid.* xxiii. 284 All was hushed as eosh as midnight. *Mod. Sc.* Keep it cosh! Be cosh about it.

2. Sheltered, snug, comfortable.

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle*, Blythe to find..That a' his housie looks sae cosh and clean. **1813** E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 124 (Jam.) I've guid gramashens worn mysel'..They kept me cosh baith cauf an' coots. **1837** R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 82 Beside our cosh hearthstane.

3. Trim, neat.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 94 They come flocking in..their bosoms made cosh and tidy. **1832-53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 37 The coshest wife that e'er I met, Was Mistress Dougal Dhu.

4. (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Cosh*..4. In a state of intimacy; 'They are very cosh'.

co-sharer: see CO- *pref.* 3 c.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 311 Haue Cleargie-men coshairers? tush a Lye: To aske doe Courtiers, Church-men shame to offer Simonie. **1881** *Times* 4 Aug. 3/4 The right of obtaining possession of a piece of land—that is, the pre-emption thereof..against one's co-sharer whose possession is recent.

coshe, obs. Sc. f. COACH.

cosher ('kɒʃə(r)), *v.*[1] *Ireland.* [Phonetic repr. of Irish *coisir* feast, feasting, entertainment.]

intr. To feast; to live at free quarters upon dependants or kinsmen.

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland 10-11 Chas. I*, c. 16 If any person or persons..shall cosher, lodge or cesse themselves..upon the inhabitants. **1640** SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* v. i, I would not leave a head..from my mother's sucking pig at her nipple to my great-grandfather's coshering in the pease-straw. **1689** *Irish Hudibras* (N.), A very fit and proper house, sir, For such a worthy guest to cosher.

cosher ('kɒʃə(r)), *v.*[2] *trans.* To treat with indulgent fondness, pamper; to cocker or coddle *up*.

1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 181 She coshered up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 31 Aug. 232/1 He is..dandled and coshered like a baby in arms.

cosher ('kɒʃə(r)), *v.*[3] *colloq. intr.* To chat in a friendly and familiar fashion.

1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* I. v. 339 Rogers made Tom Moore and me sit down with him for half an hour, and we coshered over the events of the evening.

cosher, *a.* (in Jewish use): see KOSHER.

cosherer ('kɒʃərə(r)). *Ireland.* Also 7 cash-. [f. COSHER *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who coshers, or lives by coshering.

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland 10-11 Chas. I*, c. 16 An Act for the Suppressing of Cosherers and Idle Wanderers. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 13 There are yet to spare, who are Casherers and Fait-neants, 220,000. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 153 Commissions were scattered profusely among idle cosherers who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. **1865** *Times* 11 Mar., A 'cosherer' is one who pretends to be an Irish gentleman, and will not work.

coshering ('kɒʃərɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Ireland.* Also 7 cochering. [f. COSHER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

†1. Feasting. *Obs. rare.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 67 Their noble men, and noble mens tenants, now and then make a set feast, which they call coshering, wherto flocke all their reteiners, whom they name followers..In their coshering they sit on straw, they are serued on straw.

2. The practice or custom, claimed as a right by Irish chiefs, of quartering themselves upon their dependants or tenants: see COSHERY 2.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery..cosherings, bonnaght, and such like. **1605** T. RYVERS *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 1 The lawes are executed in every place alike, cocherings are reduced to chiefe-rents. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 169 Irish exactions;—namely cosherings; which were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. **1778** *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 44. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by coshering, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family.

'coshering, *ppl. a.* [f. COSHER *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That 'coshers' or lives upon the industry of others.

1727 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* C vij, Dodder..quits the root, and like a coshering parasite lives upon another's trencher. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 180 A herd of squandering, eoshering, wandering blackguards. **1882** GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 6 Some hereditary despot, the representative of their old coshering chiefs.

coshery ('kɒʃərɪ). *Ireland.* Also 6 cosshirh, cossherie, cashery, 7 coshary. [f. Irish *coisir* (kɔːʃər) feast, feasting.

The ending appears to be assimilated to Eng. sbs. in *-ery*; the direct repr. of the Irish word would be *cosher*: cf. *Houlston Tracts* II. xxxviii. 10 A portion of the dough..is cleverly hid [by the servants], for what the Irish call a *cosher*, after the family are in bed.]

1. *gen.* Feasting. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 40 On palet of scarlet they were for cossherye setled.

2. *spec.* Entertainment for themselves and their followers exacted by Irish chiefs from their dependants.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23/2 No lords..shall extort or take anie coine and liverie, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome..in or upon anie of the church lands and territories. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 But now by this Statute the sayd Irish Lord is wronged, for that he is cutt of from his customarye services, as Cuddeehih, Cosshirh [*v.r.* Cossherie], Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. **1600** DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 Cashery is certeine feastes which the lorde vseth to take of his tenants after Easter, Christmas, Whitsontyde, Michaelmas and all other tymes at his pleasure. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 141 This chiefe Lord had his Cosharies upon his tenants, that is he and his would lie upon them until they had eate up all their provisions. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 348 Coshery..is somewhat analogous to the royal prerogative of purveyance. **1870** *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523 Among these exactions 'coshery' figures as the most oppressive and most hateful.

coshionet, obs. f. CUSHIONET.

'coshly, *adv. Sc.* [f. COSH *a.* + -LY[2].] Quietly, undisturbedly.

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 82 (Jam.) It's i' the Psalms o' David writ, That this wide warld ne'er should flit, But on the waters coshly sit.

cosie: see COSY.

cosier, a cobbler: see COZIER.

co-signatory (kəʊ'sɪgnətərɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CO- + SIGNATORY.]

A. *adj.* Signing jointly with others, uniting with others in signing.

1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/5 The co-signatory powers to the Berlin guarantees.

B. *sb.* One who signs (a document, treaty, etc.) jointly with another or others; a joint signatory.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 4/2 It is thought that Austria ..will avoid the difficulty of becoming a co-signatory of Italy. **1867** C. W. BINGHAM in *Times* 9 Nov. 10/1 He has requested me to acknowledge on behalf of ourselves and our co-signatories the receipt of your courteous reply.

cosignificative, -ficator: see CONSIG-.

cosily ('kəʊzɪlɪ), *adv.* Also cozily, etc. [f. COSY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a cosy manner; snugly and comfortably.

1721 RAMSAY *To Æolus* 17 Canty and cosily I lye. **1785** BURNS *Halloween* v, Syne coziely, aboon the door, Wi' cannie care, they've plac'd them. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 14 [He] would take his seat quietly and cozily by the fire. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 103 She had seen the little girl..cosily in bed. **1955** H. CROOME *Mountain & Molehill* x. 102 'I am so thankful,' she said, 'that it was you and not one of the others who got that letter of mine this morning.' She laughed cosily. **1959** N. MARSH *False Scent* (1960) viii. 229 'Now, now!' Fox rumbled cosily.

cosin, -age, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

cosine ('kəʊsaɪn). *Trig.* [mod. f. CO- *pref.* 4 + SINE. The L. *cosinus* occurs in Gunther *Canon Triangulorum* (1620); F. *cosine*.] The sine of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cos.*)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 44 As the Radius Is to the cosine of the angle given. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 141 The Cosine of the Angle. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 123 The mean annual evaporation..varies as the cosine of the latitude.

attrib. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 167 Integrators were of three kinds: (1) radius machines, (2) cosine machines, (3) tangent machines.

cosine, cosiner, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZENER.

cosiness ('kəʊzɪnɪs). Also cozi-. [f. COSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cosy.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk., Dublin* Wks. I. 236 Old rambling houses..displaying, in the dwelling-rooms, comfort and 'cosiness'. **1882** *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 741/1 Palmer said he loved cosiness, as a cat does.

cosingnace, -ais, obs. ff. COUSINESS.

cosino-, coskinomancy, obs. ff. COSCINO-.

†**'cosins.** *Obs.* [So called from the name of the maker.] A kind of stays or 'bodice'.

1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 94 Lac'd in her Cosins new appear'd the bride. **1729** *Art of Politicks* 10 Think we that modern words eternal are? Toupet, and Tompion, Cosins, and Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch, a Pair of Stays, a Fan.

Coslettize ('kɒzlɪtaɪz), *v.* Also coslettize. [f. the name of Thomas Watts *Coslett* + -IZE.] *trans.* To protect (iron or steel) from corrosion by forming a coating of phosphate on the surface of the metal. So **'Coslettized** *ppl. a.*, **'Coslettizer**, **'Coslettizing.**

1908 *Engineering* 26 June 870/1 The Coslettised article has a dull-black slaty appearance. *Ibid.*, Even micrometers can be Coslettised. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/3 The treatment of frames to a special rust-preventing process known as Coslettising. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §278 *Browner*; *coslettiser*, prepares bath of distilled water, phosphoric acid and iron filings; boils steel articles, e.g. parts of small arms, cycles, in bath. **1927** *Daily Express* 21 June 6 Frame coslettized, making it absolutely rust and weather proof.

cosma, erron. form of *chasma*, CHASM.

†**'cosmarchy.** *Obs.*[−0] [ad. Gr. type **κοσμαρχία*, f. *κόσμ-ος* world + *-αρχια* government.] 'The power of the devil, the government of the world' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cosmatesque (kɒzmə'tɛsk), *a. Arch.* [f. the name of the *Cosmati*, a family of architects, sculptors, and mosaicists, who lived in Rome in the thirteenth century: see -ESQUE.] Designating a style of decoration characterized by the use of mosaics; also called ***Cosmati*** or ***Cosmato work***.

1883 PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* p. lvii, More Cosmatesque work of the first period is to be seen in the church of San Pietro d'Alba at Alba Fucense. **1927** H. GARDNER *Art through the Ages* 196 Cosmati work..consists of surrounding colored marble slabs with borders, frequently interlacing, made up of small pieces of marble and glass cut into various shapes.

cosmea ('kɒzmɪə). [mod.L. (C. L. Willdenow *Linnæus' Species Plantarum* (ed. 4, 1800) III. iii. 2250): see COSMOS[3].] = COSMOS[3].

1813 *Bot. Mag.* XXXVII. 1535 Fine-leaved Cosmea... This beautiful plant..was described and figured by the late Rev. Ant. Jos. Cavanilles, in the year 1791,..[who] gave it the name Cosmos, from its ornamental appearance, since changed by Willdenow to Cosmea, such termination being more consonant with botanical usage. **1933** *Discovery* Mar. 74/1 When cosmea or *Cosmos bipinnatus* is grown under short daily periods of sunlight. **1952** V. GOLLANCZ *My Dear Timothy* xx. 306 There are snapdragons..: early pink cosmea..and annual chrysanthemums.

cosmete ('kɒzmiːt). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμητής*, f. *κοσμεῖν* to order.] A state officer or director in charge of the ephebi at Athens.

cosmetic (kɒz'mɛtɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμητικ-ός* relating to adornment, f. *κοσμεῖν* to arrange, adorn, f. *κόσμ-ος* order, adornment. Cf. F. *cosmétique*.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Having power to adorn, embellish, or beautify (*esp.* the complexion); also = COSMETICAL *a.* a.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., Which damnable portion of cosmetique Art. **1699** GARTH *Dispens.* II. 20 Whilst Iris his cosmetick Wash must try, To make her Bloom revive. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 13 When her face is smoothed..by a thousand cosmetic slops and washes. *a* **1845** HOOD *Progress of Art* xii, Washed by my cosmetic brush How Beauty's cheek began to blush.

b. Of surgery: improving or modifying the appearance. Of prosthetic devices: re-creating or imitating the normal appearance.

1926 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 690/1 Cosmetic and plastic surgery, especially of the face, has undergone considerable improvement following our large experience in the war. **1962** *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. 9/3 A demonstration was given in London of a 'cosmetic limb'..a hand and arm that resembles the real thing. **1965** *Observer* 7 Mar. Suppl. 13 His metal alloy legs..are finished with cosmetic shoes.

2. *fig.* That affects appearance only, superficial; *spec.*, intended merely to improve appearances.

1955 T. H. PEAR *Eng. Social Differences* iii. 98 Phrases and 'cosmetic' modifications of vowels are invented, adopted and discarded. **1969** *Guardian* 25 July 10/3 Your recent leading article complains of engineers throwing down motorways with insufficient cosmetic treatment. **1970** *Harper's Bazaar* July 58 Environmental problems are cosmetic, not systemic. Unemployment and inflation, however unpleasant for those immediately involved, are technical faults and certainly nothing to justify any interference with the free price system. **1975** *Ottawa Citizen* 10 Oct. 14/4 Both sides agreed that a piece of paper these days is simply cosmetic, and that they could trust each other on this question because of the established relationship between both sides. **1977** A. CARTER *Passion of New Eve* ii. 20 These lights cast a cosmetic and indulgent glow over the depredations that took place beneath them. **1984** *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 1/2 The ferry..was back on normal service between Sheerness and Flushing, despite 'cosmetic' damage to the bows.

B. *sb.*

1. A preparation intended to beautify the hair, skin, or complexion.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 Recommend those Cosmetiques..which preserve hair for the use and intention of Nature. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 437 No better Cosmeticks than a severe Temperance and Purity. **1783** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct., Between her medicines, and the..cosmetics, I shall expect to become stout and beautiful. **1879** E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 55 Knowing no cosmetic but cold water.

fig. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 25 All the loathsome deformities of guilt disappear under the cosmetics which fortune can apply.

2. The art of adorning or beautifying the body. Also *pl.* (cf. *athletics*). [= Gr. *ἡ κοσμητική*.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §1 Art of decoration [of the body] which is called cosmetic. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. III. §48. 37 Painting and music..counted as..only somewhat more liberal than cookery or cosmetics. **1865** GROTE *Plato* II. xxii. 95 Cosmetic, or Ornamental Trickery, is the counterfeit of Gymnastic.

3. One who practises the cosmetic art. *nonce-use.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 64 That you would place your petitioners at the head of the family of cosmetics [barber, perfumer, etc.].

cos'metic, *v.* [f. prec. sb. 1: cf. *to physic.*] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics. So **cos'meticked** *ppl. a.*

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 446 Joan and Anne were gorgeously arrayed, roseate-cheeked, cosmeticked. **1897** 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abroad* xliv. 261 Ladies have to paint it, and powder it, and cosmetic it, and diet it with arsenic. **1934** E. LINKLATER *M. Merriman* xiii. 158 Faces most carefully cosmeticked were streaked and plain. **1960** C. RAY *Merry England* 128 How flaccid, nowadays, the English upper lip, and how bluely cosmeticked, even in the daytime, the young girls' upper eyelids.

cosmetical (kɒz'metɪkəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμητική* COSMETIC *sb.* + -AL¹.] a. Relating to cosmetics. †b. = COSMETIC *a.* a. *Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Euonym.* 195 Waters distilled called Cosmeticall. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., The office of Cosmetical Physick. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 5 The bitter oyl is good in pains of the ear and cosmetical. **1823** MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* 102 They then wrote essays, pamphlets, books, Upon cosmetical economy.

Hence **cos'metically** *adv.*

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 51 Her face, cosmetically well-preserved, still retained..traces of great beauty.

cosmetician (ˌkɒzmɪ'tɪʃən). orig. and chiefly *U.S.* [f. COSMETIC *a.* and *sb.* + -ICIAN.] An expert in cosmetics; a BEAUTICIAN.

1926 *Amer. Speech* I. 460/2 A Missouri law..speaks of hair-dressers as cosmeticians or cosmetologists. **1930** H. RUBINSTEIN *Art of Fem. Beauty* i. 21 At the University of Berlin, a famous cosmetician accepted me as a student. **1935** E. E. CUMMINGS *Let.* 13 June (1969) 143 One of the world's wealthiest professional beautifiers (or cosmeticians, or whatever you call them). **1948** E. WAUGH *Loved One* 38 If there are any special little difficulties in the case you must mention them to our cosmeticians.

cosmeticism (kɒz'metɪsɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [f. COSMETIC + -ISM.] The practice of the cosmetic art.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. iii. 100 [Her] complexion did not, in spite of all the arts of cosmeticism, harmonize very well with the bright golden ringlets.

cosmeticize (kɒz'metɪsaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 88 What an atmosphere of palms, gentle and simple..cosmeticized and unwashed! **1860** *All Year Round* No. 47. 493 The skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmeticised whiteness.

cosmetology (ˌkɒzmɪ'tɒlədʒɪ). [ad. F. *cosmétologie.*] The art and practice of beauty culture (see also quot. 1855). Hence ˌ**cosme'tologist** = COSMETICIAN.

1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 12) 249 *Cosmetology*, a treatise on the dress, and cleanliness of the body. **1926** [see COSMETICIAN]. **1930** *Daily Express* 8 Sept. 8/7 Half a dozen standard faces, all of them beautiful..could be prepared by cosmetologists. **1938** D. BAKER *Young Man with Horn* i. 20 They've got a course called Cosmetology at the same school. **1959** *Observer* 4 Oct. 18/3 The art and practice of cosmetology. **1963** *Punch* 23 Jan. 131/1 The cosmetologists ..preparing the machinery of enhancement. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 27 Jan. 11/7 Viennese cosmetologist, Dr. Edith Lauda, who specialises in the treatment of acne. *Ibid.* 11/8 The most advanced salon treatment (only to be given by qualified cosmetologists) includes skin peeling.

'cosmian. [f. Gr. *κόσμι-ος* of the world, secular, f. *κόσμος* the world.] = COSMIST.

1842 J. STEWART (*title*), The Bible of Nature, condensed from the Scriptures of Eminent Cosmians, Pantheists and Physiphilanthropists.

cosmic ('kɒzmɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμικ-ός* of the world or universe, f. *κόσμος* order, the world. Cf. F. *cosmique.*]

†1. Of this world, worldly. *Obs.*

1649 J. ECCLESTON *Behmen's Epist.* vii. §13 He must turne from his Imagining in the Cosmick Spirit [*in spiritu mundi*] wherewith the soull is covered and disguised.

2. a. Of or belonging to the universe considered as an ordered system or totality; relating to the sum or universal system of things. Also, universal; infinite; immense.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 305 The one unchangeable cosmic substance. **1869** W. JAMES *Let.* 21 Jan. in R. B. Perry *Tht. & Char. W.J.* (1935) I. 291 We can hope for much from education towards the development of cosmic sympathies (so to say) and disinterested sentiments. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Metaphysics is the knowledge of the absolute or cosmic reason so far as it is knowable by our limited individualised reason. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 109 The great cosmic law of gravitation. **1877** CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 394 (*title*) Cosmic emotion. By a cosmic emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order. **1926** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 910/1 Einstein found that a world without matter could not be reconciled with his cosmic equations. **1935** B. RUSSELL *Relig. & Sci.* ii. 24 If Man had the cosmic significance assigned to him in traditional philosophy. **1947** D. AARON in *Partisan Rev.* XIV. 103 They suffer from a cosmic ennui which only lynchings and love-nests can mitigate. **1955** A. POWELL *Acceptance World* 6 His habitual air of hardly suppressed irritation tended to cloak any minor emotion by the strength of its cosmic resentment. **1958** H. NICOLSON in *N.Y. Times* 16 Mar. VII. 1/2 The Civil War..which..he regards..as a cosmic clash between strong men and massive principles. **1958** G. J. WARNOCK *Eng. Philos.* xi. 145 How undesirable..for philosophers to *pretend* to suffer from cosmic anxieties. **1968** T. L. SWIHART *Astrophysics & Stellar Astron.* xxvii. 253 If the Universe is evolving or changing with time, then it can be used as a clock for the measurement of a universal or cosmic time.

b. Relating to or dealing with the cosmos; *cosmic philosophy* = COSMISM.

1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 98 The Cosmic Philosophy, which aims only to organize into a universal body of truth the sum of general conclusions obtained by science, adopts as the only trustworthy guide for its inquiries the method of science. **1879** RYDBERG *Magic Mid. Ages* iv. 181 Supernatural ideas in cosmic philosophy will destroy reason, morality, human feeling.

3. a. Belonging to the material universe as distinguished from the earth; extra-terrestrial. *cosmic dust*, minute particles of matter in space or of cosmic origin.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II, Whether..the..molten condition of our planet was..due to the collision of cosmic masses or not. **1881** CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* §706 The presence of extremely minute particles..which there is strong reason for regarding as cosmic dust. **1903** A. M. CLERKE *Probl. Astrophysics* II. iii. 189 The entire Orion region..is pervaded with cosmic fog. **1927** EDDINGTON *Stars & Atoms* 67 This..demonstrates the existence of a cosmic cloud pervading the stellar system. **1958** *New Statesman* 23 Aug. 214/2 Jeans's volcanic ash has been replaced today by the theory of 'cosmic dust'—a much more intriguing one. This maintains that the elemental particles from which the celestial bodies have been formed and which are travelling in Space get caught in the gravitational field of the moon and settle on it. **1962** *Listener* 29 Nov. 902/2 Studies of 'cosmic dust' in space. **1964** R. H. BAKER *Astron.* (ed. 8) xvi. 465 A great complex of cosmic clouds is centered in the region of Scorpius and Ophiuchus. *Ibid.* 468 Interstellar lines..are absorbed in the spectra of stars by intervening cosmic gas. **1968** *Nature* 7 Dec. 1016/1 A good criterion for recognizing particles of cosmic dust on the Earth is the detection of radionuclides such as aluminium-26, formed by the action of cosmic rays on dust in free space.

b. Characteristic of the vast scale of the universe and its changes; applied to the distances between the heavenly bodies, the periods of time occupied in their cycles, the velocity with which they move, and the like. In modern use *spec.* pertaining to space travel (freq. representing Russ. *kosmícheskiĭ* cosmic: so *cosmic rocket* = space rocket, etc.).

1874 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1889) II. 195 The play between organism and environment through cosmic ranges of time. *a* **1893** *Mod.* What is the speed of an express train to the cosmic speed of a planet in its orbit? **1931** D. LASSER *Conquest of Space* (1932) iv. 54 If this rocket motor..were attached to a vehicle of any kind that vehicle could, again in theory, be propelled forward at almost cosmic velocity. **1959** *Economist* 10 Jan. 107/2 The world heard of Russia's 'cosmic rocket..launched toward the moon' early on the morning of January 3rd. **1961** *Flight* LXXIX. 300/1 When the speed of the rocket had reached the first cosmic speed, a heavy Satellite separated from the rocket, carrying a cosmic rocket on which was mounted an automatic interplanetary station. **1962** *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug. 21/3 Prof. Egorov said ..'Interplanetary stations..will serve for refuelling cosmic ships and so on. I think these cosmic flights are one more stage in making man master of cosmic space in flights round the earth and other planets.'

c. *cosmic rays*, high-energy radiations with great penetrative power which are incident on the earth from all directions and which originate in outer space (*primary radiation*) or are produced in the upper atmosphere by the primary radiation (*secondary radiation*). So *cosmic radiation.*

1925 MILLIKAN in *Nature* 5 Dec. 824/2 Our experiments brought to light..a cosmic radiation of..extraordinary penetrating power... We obtained good evidence that these cosmic rays shoot through space in all directions. **1928** *Nature* Suppl. 7 Jan. 19/1 The cosmic radiation is defined as that small portion of the 'penetrating radiation' which is of cosmic origin. *Ibid.* 21/2 All this [*sc.* the experiments of Millikan and Cameron] constitutes pretty unambiguous evidence that the high altitude rays do not originate in our atmosphere, very certainly not in the lower nine-tenths of it, and justifies the designation 'cosmic rays'. **1945** H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* viii. 79 All the piles depend on stray neutrons from spontaneous fission or cosmic rays to initiate the reaction. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 496 B/2 Most of the primary cosmic rays collide with atoms in the air, making new particles to proceed at great speeds in nearly the same direction as the primaries. These new particles are called secondary cosmic rays. **1958** *Sci. News* XLVIII. 14 Cosmic rays are extremely energetic protons and other atomic nuclei which originate in the main in outer space. **1967** CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* (ed. 2) IX. xi. 273/2 It also appears now that the highest-energy cosmic-ray particles may be of extragalactic origin.

4. Orderly, in good order; the opposite of *chaotic. rare.* Cf. COSMOS.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. I. i. 9 Alas, the Books are not cosmic, they are chaotic. **1867**—— *Remin.* (1881) II. 134 Rough nature I knew well already, but here it was reduced to cosmic.

†5. '*cosmic disease*, a synonym of *Syphilis*, from the universality of its prevalence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

cosmical ('kɒzmɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

†1. Relating to the world, *i.e.* the earth; geographical. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Wheare thow supposest therefor, that here Italye fast by Dooth stand.. Withdraw thy iudgment from that grosse cosmical erroure. **1819** G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 166 The tabernacle represented the world: whence the..apostle terms it [Heb. ix. 1] a cosmical or mundane sanctuary.

2. a. = COSMIC 2.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 37 We may make use of one or other of these Terms, Fabrick of the World, System of the Universe, Cosmical Mechanism. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 297 This original cosmical meaning of the Greek gods, though lost by anthropomorphism to the vulgar. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 14 *note*, This Pythagorean cosmical system. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vi. §186. 190 There may be many cosmical intelligences, each embracing the whole universe.

b. = COSMIC 2 b.

1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P.R.* (1884) 256, I term all transcendental ideas in so far as they relate to the absolute totality in the synthesis of phænomena *cosmical conceptions.* **1861** B. POWELL in *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 5) 133 Those thoroughly versed in cosmical philosophy.

3. a. = COSMIC 3.

1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* 538 That..our view is limited by a sort of cosmical veil which extinguishes the smaller magnitudes. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 324 General terrestrial or cosmical conditions. **1882** PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 47 Signs of the earth's passage through cosmical dust.

b. = COSMIC 3 b.

1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 70 A term which ..sinks into nothing with reference to cosmical time, if cosmical time be not eternity.

4. Of or pertaining to COSMISM.

1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 Cosmical or Atheistical opinions.

5. *Astron.* Occurring at sunrise, coincident with the rising of the sun; said of the rising or setting of a star.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXXV. (ed. 7) 348 The Cosmicall setting..is when a starre goeth downe under the Horizon at such time as the Sunne riseth. **1638** *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 257 The Cosmical and Acronical rising and setting of such asterismes. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 232 The Cosmical rising and setting is all one with the Morning rising or setting, as if the beginning of the Artificial Day, or the Rising of the Sun, were the same with that of the World. **1826** COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1873) II. 372 It is the heliacal rising, not the cosmical, which governs certain religious rites.

6. *cosmical constant*, a multiplier occurring in Einstein's equations of general relativity. Cf. COSMOLOGICAL *a.* 2.

[**1917** A. EINSTEIN in *Sitzungsberichte Preuss. Akad. der Wissenschaften* 144 An die Stelle der Poissonschen Gleichung setzen wir $\Delta\phi - \lambda\phi = 4\pi K\rho$, wobei λ eine universelle Konstante bedeutet.] **1933** J. JEANS *Universe around Us* (ed. 3) i. 101 Einstein originally introduced this 'cosmical constant' curvature because he saw no other means of obtaining a static universe; it was in the days before the general recession of the nebulae had been noticed. **1937** G. C. MCVITTIE *Cosmological Theory* iii. 42 The cosmical constant is therefore also zero in the space-time of special relativity. **1958** *Listener* 11 Dec. 972/2 By introducing the cosmical constant Einstein was able to specify a static condition of the universe in which the Newtonian attraction and cosmical repulsion are in exact balance.

cosmically ('kɒzmɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. *Astron.* Coincidently with the rising of the sun: see COSMICAL 5.

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* I. 8 Cosmically, not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting, are ascribed to the stars.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 88 The Holy Bishop of Winchester..called the weeping Saint Swithin, for that about his feast Præsepe and Aselli, rainie constellations, do arise cosmically, and commonly cause raine. **1809** COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 357 The star, rising cosmically, became visible in the oblique sphere, at the distance of 60° from the sun. **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914 A heavenly body is said to rise or set cosmically when it rises or sets at sunrise.

2. In a cosmic or cosmical way; in relation to the cosmos.

1854 GREG (*title*), Observations on Meteorolites or Aerolites, considered Geographically, Statistically, and Cosmically. **1871** FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 395 All our sense-phenomena..are indeed cosmically associated.

cosmico- ('kɒzmɪkəʊ), comb. form of Gr. *κοσμικός* COSMICAL = cosmically, as in ***cosmico-natural*** adj.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 193 Of the 'influences which act upon suicide', the first that are considered are the 'cosmico-natural'.

cosmism ('kɒzmɪz(ə)m). [f. COSM-OS + -ISM.]

1. The conception of the cosmos or 'order of nature' as a self-existent, self-acting whole; the theory which explains the cosmos or universe solely according to the methods of positive science.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 7 To believe in Nature, in its self-existence, its self-subsistence, its self-action, its eternity, infinity, and materiality, and in that only, is Affirmative Atheism. *Note.* This might stand for a definition of Cosmism. *Ibid.* Pref., Cosmism, as well as Secularism, expresses a new form of Freethought. **1861** GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 The new notion of Affirmative Atheism, or Cosmism. **1874** FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 184 In the progress from Anthropomorphism to Cosmism the religious attitude remains unchanged from the beginning to the end.

2. (See quot.: formed after *patriotism.*)

1873 RUSKIN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 928 The name of the emotion would then be properly 'Cosmism', and would signify the resolution of such a people to sacrifice its own special interests to those of Mankind.

cosmist ('kɒzmɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in cosmism; a Secularist.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 11 It is the first instinct of the Cosmist..to keep his mind open to reason. **1861** GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 68 The Cosmist asks for a proof of the existence of the Great Spirit; he calls on us to prove that the world is not self-existent, self-creating. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The prosecutor..declined to give his evidence on oath because he was a 'Cosmist', which he subsequently explained meant 'much the same as a Secularist or an Agnostic'.

cosmize ('kɒzmaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a cosmos.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 28 It's the duty of man to try ..to cosmise his own particular little corner of it.

cosmo-, before a vowel cosm-, combining form of Gr. *κόσμος* COSMOS, as in **cosmo'centric** *a.*, centred in the cosmos; †**cosmo'critics**, critical investigations of the world or universe; †**cos'modelyte** (see quot.); **'cosmodrome** [AERO)DROME], a launching site for spacecraft in Russia; **cos'mosophy**, knowledge or science of the cosmos; †**cosmo-te'llurian** (see quot.); †**cosmo-'zoism**, the theory that the cosmos is endowed with life (see quot.). See also following words.

*a***1866** J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 189 Becoming ..**cosmocentric* instead of *autocentric* in our knowledge. **1907** INGE *Pers. Idealism* 103 Constructing our universe on a Christocentric or cosmocentric basis, not a self-centred one. **1913** A. J. HUBBARD *Fate of Empires* II. vii. 167 The Chinese [people] must be classed as one profoundly moved by the sense of cosmocentric duty. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 354 Gemma's *Cosmocriticks. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Cosmodelyte*, may be derived from *κόσμος mundus*, and *δεῖλος*, *timidus* or *miser*; and so Englished, one fearful of the world, or a worldly wretch. [Hence in BAILEY (**1721-90**).] **1953** *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* XII. 81 Soviet..artificial satellites..will be launched from an extensive '*cosmodrome' at Kaluga. **1964** *Yearbook Astr. 1965* 139 The Russians have always been unwilling to open their research centres, plant and cosmodromes to Western observers. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 5/6 The capsule..landed..about 125 miles from the cosmodrome from which it was launched. **1848** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 578 The various sophy's—*cosmosophy, kerdosophy. **1867** J. H. STIRLING *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 350 Erdmann views the Theosophy of the middle ages as a necessary complement to the Cosmosophy of the ancients. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Cosmo-tellurian influences*, conditions, celestial and terrestrial, such as eclipses, stellar influences..earthquakes, and the like, which were formerly supposed to affect the constitution..of various diseases. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. §26. 132 That the whole world ..was..an animal, as our human bodies are, endued with one sentient or rational life and nature, one soul or mind, governing and ordering the whole. Which Corporeal *Cosmo-zoism we do not reckon amongst the Forms of Atheism.

cosmo'chemistry. [COSMO-.] The study of the chemical properties of the heavenly bodies and of the formation and distribution of elements and compounds in them and in the universe as a whole.

1940 R. WILDT in *Scientia* LXVII. 87 On observing how the material aspect of cosmic phenomena has come into the focus of interest, the question may be raised whether it would not be a timely expansion of the notion of geochemistry to adopt the term cosmochemistry to designate the science which shall deal with matter under all cosmic conditions. **1960** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* III. 503/1 The data of cosmochemistry provide important boundary conditions for both cosmological theories and theories pertaining to the composition and evolution of the planet Earth. **1969** *Sci. Jrnl.* Apr. 33/1 His current research interests are in molecular physics, cosmochemistry and biophysics.

Hence **cosmo'chemical** *a.*, of or pertaining to cosmochemistry; **cosmo'chemically** *adv.*, from a cosmochemical point of view.

1940 R. WILDT in *Scientia* LXVII. 86 A comprehensive elucidation of.. early trends of cosmochemical speculation is much to be desired, as they must have influenced the developement [*sic*] of the exact sciences. **1957** G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. iv. 221 That abundant water should exist at the surface of the earth is cosmochemically anomalous. **1963** H. C. UREY (*title*) Some cosmochemical problems. **1970** *Nature* 31 Jan. 440/2 Cosmochemical arguments could support Ambartsumyan's concept of the presence of massive bulks of prestellar matter in the nuclei of galaxies.

cosmocrat ('kɒzməkræt). *rare.* [f. COSMO- + -CRAT.] Lord or ruler of the world; 'the prince of this world'.

1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* xxviii, You will not think, great Cosmocrat! That I spend my time in fooling. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 113 Endeavouring to solve that problem which even the great cosmocrat we have alluded to seems to have found a difficult one.

So **cosmo'cratic** *a.*; **cos'mocrator** [Gr. *κοσμοκράτωρ* lord of the world] = COSMOCRAT.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, comicocratic Jeremy that he [Bentham] is. **1708** H. DODWELL *Nat. Mortality Hum. Souls* 130 Yet they reckon her [Sophia] among their proper Aeons, far exceeding the Demiurgus and Cosmocratores. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 258 The cosmocrators [planets] are the leaders of the multitude in each.

cosmocritics, -delyte: see COSMO-.

cosmogenetic (ˌkɒzməʊdʒɪ'nɛtɪk), *a.* [f. COSMO- + -GENETIC: cf. COSMOGENY.] Of or pertaining to cosmogeny.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 271 The vision of the cosmogenetic theorist extends backward.

cosmogenic (ˌkɒzməʊ'dʒɛnɪk), *a.* [f. COSMOGEN(Y + -IC.] = COSMOGENETIC *a.*

1909 in WEBSTER. **1949** KOESTLER *Insight & Outlook* xxi. 302 Sacred books of a cosmogenic and ritual nature are..the earliest monuments of literature. **1964** P. F. ANSON *Bishops at Large* viii. 311 The mysteries of cosmogenic speculations.

cosmogeny (kɒz'mɒdʒɪnɪ). [ad. Gr. *κοσμογένεια*, or *-γενία*, origin of the world: see -GENY.] Origin or evolution of the universe.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 The heavenly bodies comprehended by Cosmogeny. **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 321 This cosmogeny, or theory of the development of the universe.

‖**cosmognosis** (kɒzmə(ʊ)g'nəʊsɪs). [f. COSMO- + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge: in mod.F. *cosmognose.*] 'The instinct which teaches animals the right time for migration, and the fitting place to which to go' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

cosmogonal (kɒz'mɒgənəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμογόν-ος* (see COSMOGONY) + -AL¹.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* **1854** THOREAU *Walden* xvi. (1863) 318 The stupendous and cosmogonal philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta.

cosmogonic (kɒzmə(ʊ)'gɒnɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμογόν-ος* (see COSMOGONY) + -IC. Cf. F. *cosmogonique.*] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* I. 34 The cosmogonic system of the Azteck mythology. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 200 The cosmogonic record of Moses. **1869** J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* i. 9 The cosmogonic myths and legends of antiquity.

cosmogonical (kɒzmə(ʊ)'gɒnɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Dealing or concerned with cosmogony; cosmogonic.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 449 The next 'cosmogonical analogy'..represents the celebrated serpent woman. **1880** *Athenæum* 31 July 137/2 The cosmogonical legends of the Babylonians.

cosmogonist (kɒz'mɒgənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies cosmogony, or offers an account of the origin or creation of the world. †**b.** Formerly, One who holds that the world was created or had a beginning in time.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §14 (*Contents*) Other Pagan Theists [were] neither Theogonists nor Cosmogonists; They holding the eternity of the world and of the gods. **1736-44** COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* iii. (T.), The sacred cosmogonist. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 104 The cosmogonist has availed himself of this, as of every obscure problem in geology, to confirm his views. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* viii. 96 The astronomer and cosmogonist assure us that there was a time when this earth existed as a mass of gaseous matter.

cosmogonize (kɒz'mɒgənaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To form a cosmogony; to theorize on the origin of the world.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 104 This philosophy was hardly a century old before it began to cosmogonize.

cosmogony (kɒz'mɒgənɪ). [ad. Gr. *κοσμογονί-α* creation of the world, f. *κόσμο-ς* world + *-γονια* a begetting (cf. *κοσμογόνος* adj. world-creating). In mod.F. *cosmogonie.* Cf. COSMOGENY.]

1. The generation or creation of the existing universe.

[**1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 248 (R.) It was a most ancient..tradition amongst the Pagans..that the *cosmogonia* or generation of the world took its first beginning from a chaos.] **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, Yet the cosmogony, or creation of the world, has puzzled philosophers of all ages. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. ii. (1849) 36 That I should proceed to notice the cosmogony or formation of this our globe. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 306 He uses strange tools in His cosmogony, but He does not use them in vain.

2. a. The subject of the generation of the universe, as a study or branch of learning.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 155 Teachers.. who are skilled in theogony and cosmogony. **1856** *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 16 It is little more than fifty years since the speculations of cosmogony were abandoned. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iii. 40 In his mind..cosmogony and religion were indissolubly associated.

b. A theory, system, or account of the creation or generation of the universe.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 312 The Mosaick Cosmogony..supposes the Waters to have encompass'd the Globe. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 87 There were many Cosmogonies and Theogonies current amongst the Pagans. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1863) II. 32 The vast and imaginative cosmogonies of the East.

†**cos'mographate**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [irreg. f. as next + -ATE³.] = COSMOGRAPHIZE.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cosmographate*, to describe the World.

cosmographer (kɒz'mɒgrəfə(r)). [f. Gr. *κοσμογράφ-ος* describing the world (f. *κόσμος* world + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER¹.] One skilled or versed in cosmography; one who describes or maps the general features of the celestial and terrestrial worlds. But formerly often used as = *geographer.*

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The Cosmographers haue diuided the earthe by 360 degrees in latitude. **1551** ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 165 The name of this yland is nowhere founde amonge the olde..cosmographers. *c***1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* Ded., Julius Cæsar..sowght for..both exquisite Cosmographers to describe the whole Worlde: as also skilfull Geographers to deliniate..particular Countries, Kingdomes and Cities. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 312 That the Globe it selfe is by Cosmographers divided into East and West. **1790** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 170 By the Greek and Arabian cosmographers the first meridian was loosely placed at the Fortunate or Canary islands. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 32 Aratus the astronomer, Ptolemy the cosmographer.

cosmographic (ˌkɒzməʊ'græfɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *cosmographique.*] Of or relating to cosmography.

1828 in WEBSTER. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* ii. (1856) 29 Without overturning my cosmographic theory.

cosmographical (ˌkɒzməʊ'græfɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Of or relating to cosmography.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (*title*), The Cosmographical Glasse, conteinying the pleasant Principles of Cosmography, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation. **1632** HEYWOOD *1st Part Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 340 Tis a description Cosmographicall Of all the Earth, the Ayre, the Sea and Heauen. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. 241 To this rule..are squared all Cosmographicall Tables. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 107 Independently of the cosmographical knowledge it implies. **1861** WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiii. 15 Popular cosmographical treatises.

Hence **cosmo'graphically.** *adv.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 68 Upon the ..spherical magnet Cosmographically [ed. **1646** geographically] set out with circles of the Globe.

cosmographist (kɒz'mɒgrəfɪst). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = COSMOGRAPHER.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 36 He was thought dead, and all the reverend Cosmographists ran to help him. **1812** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 58 This was the opinion of all the early cosmographists.

cos'mographize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To describe the world in a map or cosmography.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 As if hee could with his head cosmographise the world in a moment.

cosmography (kɒz'mɒgrəfɪ). [ad. Gr. *κοσμογραφί-α* description of the world, f. *κοσμογράφος*: see COSMOGRAPHER. Cf. F. *cosmographie.*]

1. The science which describes and maps the general features of the universe (both the heavens and the earth), without encroaching on the special provinces of astronomy or geography.

But formerly often = *geography* in its present sense, or *spec.* as including *hydrography*.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 27 Of towns to know the situation, How far they be asunder, And other points of cosmography. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Cosmaghraphie..is ane vniuersal discriptione of the varld, contenand in it the four elementis, the eird, the vattir, the ayr, and the fyir, the sone and mune, and al the sternis. **1569** J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 37 b, The measure of the worlde, and this is deuided into Cosmographie, and Geographie. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 The Matching of both [Astronomy and Geography], hath his peculier Arte, called Cosmographie. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. i. (ed. 7) 277 Cosmography is the description..of heaven and earth, and all that is contained therein. **1622-62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 24/2 As well of History as of Geography. Out of which two compounded and intermixt, ariseth that universal Comprehension of Natural and Civil story, which by a proper and distinct name may be termed Cosmography. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Cosmography*, a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe and in Maps. **1706** —— (ed. Kersey), *Cosmography*, a Description of the visible World; a Science which shews the Frame of the Universe, or whole World..The two Branches of this Science are Astronomy and Geography. **1764** B. MARTIN *Syst. Philol.* II. 33 That Science which is properly called Geography, or rather Cosmography. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. iii. 68 Sir Humphrey Gilbert..engaged deeply in the science of cosmography.

2. A description or representation of the universe or of the earth in its general features.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 23 Pricianus Grammaticus, in his Cosmographye. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 89 That buik, quhilk callit is for-yi Of Pholome the greit cosmographi. **1642** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 32 Which without further travel I can do in the Cosmography of my self. **1662** SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 79 The Body [of Man]..being..a little Cosmography or Map of the Universe. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. §73. 193 Two translations [of]..the cosmography of Ptolemy. **1876** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 226, I am far from meaning that he had in his mind an harmonious world-plan or cosmography.

cosmo'gyral, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSMO- + GYRAL *a.*] Whirling round the universe.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 58 She..whirls forth her globe in cosmogyral course.

cosmolabe ('kɒzməʊleɪb). [a. F. *cosmolabe*: cf. COSMO- and ASTROLABE.] An ancient instrument resembling the astrolabe.

1574 EDEN *Taisnier's Navig.* Ded. (in Arb. p. xlvii/1), Of this instrument reade the Cosmolabe of Besson [*L'Usage et Pratique du Cosmolabe* 1567]. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cosmolabe*, an antient mathematical instrument, serving to measure distances, both in the heavens, and on earth.

cosmolatry (kɒz'mɒlətrɪ). [f. COSMO- + -LATRY.] Worship of the world.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §36. 558 To lay a foundation for infinite polytheism, cosmolatry (or world-idolatry), and creature-worship.

cosmoline ('kɒzməlɪn). [f. as COSM-ETIC + -OL + -INE.] 'A name of purified solid paraffin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 *Duhring's Dis. Skin* 92 Petroleum and its products vaseline and cosmoline.

cosmo'logic, *a. rare.* = next, sense 1.

1891 *De La Saussaye's Sci. Relig.* xxvi. 229 World-myths in which a cosmogonic and cosmologic doctrine cannot be mistaken.

cosmological (kɒzməʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. Gr. κοσμολογικ-ός 'touching physical philosophy' (f. κόσμο-ς world + λογικός discoursing) + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to cosmology.

cosmological argument (for the existence of God): that form of proof which reasons from an actual existence, a contingent object of experience, to an absolutely necessary condition of that existence: see quot. 1867.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 The proof first mentioned..(the cosmological, I mean..)—presupposes the ontological. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 39 When Whiston first began his cosmological studies. **1867** J. H. STIRLING *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 229 (Kant) The *cosmological* proof..If anything exists, there must exist an absolutely necessary being as its cause. But I myself at all events exist, therefore there exists also an absolutely necessary being as my cause [etc.]. **1881** RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 Cosmological speculations.

2. *cosmological constant* = *cosmical constant* (see COSMICAL *a.* 6).

1928 *Phil. Mag.* V. 835, λ is the cosmological constant. **1932** A. EINSTEIN & W. DE SITTER in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XVIII. 213 Historically the term containing the 'cosmological constant' λ was introduced into the field equations in order to enable us to account theoretically for the existence of a finite mean density in a static universe. **1970** *Nature* 28 Nov. 845/1 The cosmological constant acts so as to provide a gravitational force in local Newtonian co-ordinates that increases linearly with distance *r* from the local Newtonian origin.

cosmologically (ˌkɒzməʊ'lɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a way that relates to cosmology.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 141 In the former case he was speaking cosmologically, in the latter ontologically.

cosmologist (kɒz'mɒlədʒɪst). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies or discourses on cosmology.

1792 GEDDES *Transl. Bible* I. Pref. (R.), According to the Hebrew cosmologist, the earth was, before the six days' creation, a desolate waste. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 As cosmologists were not at all restricted, in building their systems, to the agency of known causes. **1886** MORLEY *Comte* Crit. Misc. III. 345 Humboldt the cosmologist.

cosmology (kɒz'mɒlədʒɪ). [ad. mod.L. *cosmologia*, a. Gr. type **κοσμολογία*, f. κόσμο-ς world + -λογια discourse. Cf. F. *cosmologie*.]

The science or theory of the universe as an ordered whole, and of the general laws which govern it. Also, a particular account or system of the universe and its laws.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cosmology*, a speaking of the world. **1735** B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 101 By Cosmology is implied a philosophical or physiological Discourse of the World, or Universe in general. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 132 In the cosmologies..of Leibnitz and Buffon, fire and water are both employed. **1876** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 221 It throws..a most important light on Homer's cosmology.

b. *Philos.* That branch of metaphysics which deals with the idea of the world as a totality of all phenomena in space and time.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cosmology*, the science of the world in general. This Wolfius calls general, or transcendental cosmology. **1867** J. H. STIRLING *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 205 Metaphysics..are subdivided [by Wolff] into Ontology, Cosmology, Psychology, Natural Theology. **1874** W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 58 The third branch of Metaphysics was Cosmology. The topics it embraced were the world, its contingency, necessity, eternity, limitation in time and space, etc. **1889** CAIRD *Kant* II. 39 Rational Cosmology deals with the idea of the world as a totality of phenomena in one time and space.

†**cos'mometry.** *Obs. rare.* Also *erron.* cosmi-. [ad. Gr. type **κοσμομετρί-α*, f. κόσμο-ς world + -μετρια measurement. Cf. F. *cosmométrie*.] Measurement of the universe.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cosmometry*, a measuring of the world..Cosmometry shews the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens. **1684** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxvi. 74 Let us have a few words now concerning Cosmimetry, which is divided into Cosmography and Geography.

cosmonaut ('kɒzməʊnɔːt). [f. COSMO- + Gr. ναύτης sailor; cf. ASTRONAUT.] A traveller in outer space; an astronaut (esp. Russian).

1959 tr. *A. Shternfeld's Soviet Space Sci.* vi. 185 Naturally, cosmonauts could leave an artificial satellite and move in outside space. **1961** *Listener* 20 Apr. 700/2 The 'cosmonaut'..circled the earth at a speed of 25,000 miles an hour. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* 92 The visit of three Russian cosmonauts..was followed by the official goodwill visit..of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 2 June 1/6 The Soviet News Agency, Tass, said..both cosmonauts reported that everything was working normally.

cosmonautic, -ical (ˌkɒzməʊ'nɔːtɪk, -ɪkəl), *adjs.* [f. as prec. + -IC, -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to space travel or cosmonauts.

1947 W. LEY *Rockets & Space Travel* (1948) xii. 285 He [*sc.* von Pirquet]..called it the 'cosmonautic paradox'. **1950** *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* IX. 206 Only such techniques can show any reasonable prospects of making return voyages to the planets practicable. Von Pirquet himself has expressed this in what he calls 'The Cosmonautical Paradoxon'. **1961** *Life* 21 Apr. 35 Some cosmonautical questions. *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 43 (*caption*) Cosmonautical embrace.

So **cosmo'nautics**, the science of travel in space; astronautics.

1950 *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* IX. 154 Interstellar Rockets with Atomic Fuel. This, of course, is the great ideal of cosmonautics. **1965** GLASSTONE *Sourcebk. Space Sciences* i. 24 In Russia the terms 'cosmonautics' and 'cosmonaut' are now in general use, whereas 'astronautics' and 'astronaut' are preferred in the United States. **1967** *New Scientist* 9 Feb. 325/1 Russian scientists—in the tradition of Ziolkowsky, the founder of Soviet cosmonautics—have spoken of the importance of manned space-stations in Earth-orbit.

cosmophil ('kɒzməʊfɪl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSMO- + Gr. -φιλος loving, friendly, friend.] Friendly to the world in general; loving all countries.

1881 *St. James Gaz.* 10 Mar. 10 Journals of less cosmophil tendencies.

So **cos'mophilite.**

1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 There was to be a great deal of Parisian beauty, which a cosmophilite ought to see.

cosmoplastic (kɒzməʊ'plæstɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. κοσμοπλάστ-ης framer of the world (f. κόσμο-ς world + πλάστης moulder) + -IC: cf. PLASTIC.]

†**1.** Maintaining an inanimate plastic nature to be the highest principle of the universe. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth atheistick form..concluded the whole world..to be..onely one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastick nature..those cosmo-plastick and hylozoick atheisms. *Ibid.* I. iii. 143 The stoical or cosmo-plastick Atheists. **1681** HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 84 (T.) He [Seneca] being no better than a cosmoplastick atheist, i.e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

2. Moulding or forming the universe.

1884 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serm.* 204 To the tides of whose harmonious cosmo-plastic life all his being thence-forward lies open for interpenetration and assimilation.

cosmo'policy. *nonce-wd.* = COSMOPOLITISM.

1813 SHELLEY *Let. to Hogg* 7 Feb. in Dowden *Life* I. vii. 341, I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or cosmopolicy of it [*Queen Mab*].

cosmopolis (kɒz'mɒpəlɪs). [f. Gr. κόσμος + πόλις, after COSMOPOLITE *sb.* and *a.*: see COSMO- and -POLIS.] The (capital) city of the world; a cosmopolitan city or community.

1892 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/5 'Paris,' says the 'Patrie', 'has become the great cosmopolis.' **1918** A. GRAY tr. *Grelling's The Crime* II. vi. 391 They would not at any price have their Fatherland a Cosmopolis. **1922** *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 365 The well of English untainted by the infiltrations of cosmopolis [*sc.* London]. **1964** C. VEREKER *Devel. Polit. Theory* (ed. 2) i. 35 The cosmopolis or world city with its life of virtue was the old polis, purified, idealized and writ large.

cosmopolitan (kɒzməʊ'pɒlɪtən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. COSMOPOLITE + -AN; cf. *metropolitan*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to all parts of the world; not restricted to any one country or its inhabitants.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. III. xvii. 113 Capital is becoming more and more cosmopolitan. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 151 The mixed and cosmopolitan character of the Alexandrine population. **1869** R. SEMMES *Adv. Afloat* II. 670 They were of the cosmopolitan sailor class.

2. Having the characteristics which arise from, or are suited to, a range over many different countries; free from national limitations or attachments.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 The legislation of this country should become more catholic and cosmopolitan than that of any other. **1847** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 179 He is of a cosmopolitan spirit. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 212 That cosmopolitan indifference to constitutions and religions which is often observable in persons whose life has been passed in vagrant diplomacy.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Widely diffused over the globe; found in all or many countries.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 38 A few kinds seem, indeed, cosmopolitan, but the great majority have a limited range. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxv. 272 Plants..many of which possess such unlimited powers of diffusion as to be almost cosmopolitan in their range.

4. Composed of people from many different countries.

1907 G. B. SHAW *John Bull's Other Island* I. 17 Hypocrites, humbugs, Germans, Jews, Yankees, foreigners, Park Laners, cosmopolitan riffraff. **1926** R. H. TAWNEY *Relig. & Rise of Capitalism* ii. 73 Of that cosmopolitan country, destined to be the refuge of the international idea when outlawed by every other power in Europe, Antwerp, 'a home common to all nations', was the most cosmopolitan city. **1955** *Times* 9 May 6/3 It is one of the most cosmopolitan constituencies..where..one can still meet almost every known nationality. **1977** O. MANNING *Danger Tree* iv. 95 The cosmopolitan patrons had gone with the rest. **1985** *Washington Post* 17 Dec. B5/4 Its image has changed from being a city of government..to a major, international, very cosmopolitan city.

B. *sb.* **1.** = COSMOPOLITE.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *Vote Poem*, Every ground May be one's country—for by birth each man Is in this world a cosmopolitan. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiii. 520 He was no cosmopolitan. He was an Englishman of the English. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxvii. (1877) 189 The cultivation of the ideas of Greece..transformed the children of Quirinus into mere cosmopolitans.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A cosmopolitan organism, species, etc. Cf. COSMOPOLITE *sb.* 2.

1952 PATTERSON & STONE *Evol. in Genus Drosophila* iii. 48 It is probable that the two species recorded in four of the six regions are on the way to becoming cosmopolitans. *Ibid.* 99 The sibling species *melanogaster* and *simulans* are cosmopolitans which find this natural habitat much to their liking. **1975** *Nature* 16 Oct. 588/2 Four of them [*sc. Drosophila* spp.] are found in tropical countries..whereas the two better known species, *D. melanogaster* and *D. simulans*, are widespread cosmopolitans. **1984** *Zeitschr. f. angew. Zool.* LXXI. 144 The cunaxid mites are predators and cosmopolitans.

cosmopolitanism (kɒzməʊ'pɒlɪtənɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. a. Cosmopolitan character; adherence to cosmopolitan principles.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 217 A certain attenuated cosmopolitanism had taken place of the old home feeling. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 374 In her vain striving after cosmopolitanism..he [Quinet] recognised the secret of Italy's decrepitude.

b. In Soviet usage, disparagement of Russian traditions and culture (equated with disloyalty).

1950 *Ann. Reg. 1949* 203 'Cosmopolitanism' was stated to be a plot to undermine Soviet dramaturgy..by praise and imitation of 'decadent bourgeois' dramatic and literary productions. **1963** *Listener* 3 Jan. 4/1 In 1948, 'cosmopolitanism' was named the chief heresy of the communist world with the Jews its chief prophets.

2. *Nat. Hist.* World-wide distribution.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 113 A nearer approach made to cosmopolitanism than is usual amongst Insects.

cosmo,politani'zation. *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of making, or fact of becoming, cosmopolitan.

1889 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 427 Symptoms of this dead-level cosmopolitanisation of the world's flora.

cosmopolitanize (kozməʊ'pɒlɪtənaɪz), *v.* [f. COSMOPOLITAN + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make cosmopolitan. b. *intr.* To act the cosmopolitan.

Hence **cosmo'politanized**, **cosmo'politanizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 19 If the army fails to cosmopolitanize a man there is no hope for him. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4/2 The cosmopolitanizing influences that have penetrated so many of the rural districts. **1891** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 149/2 A cosmopolitanizing Radical.

cosmo'politanly, *adv.* [f. COSMOPOLITAN *a.* + -LY².] In a cosmopolitan manner.

1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 139 Where, cosmopolitanly planned, He guards the Redskin's dry reserve. **1926** *Spectator* 16 Oct. 618/1 Italians are far more cosmopolitanly minded than we.

cosmopolite (koz'mopəlaɪt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. κοσμοπολίτ-ης citizen of the world, f. κόσμο-ς world + πολίτης citizen. Cf. mod.F. *cosmopolite*.]

1. A 'citizen of the world'; one who regards or treats the whole world as his country; one who has no national attachments or prejudices.

Common in the 17th c.; but app. revived early in the 19th c., and often contrasted with *patriot*, and so either reproachful or complimentary. To this 19th c. revival nearly all the derivatives belong.

[**1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 6 To finde himselfe *Cosmopolites*, a citizen..of the..one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the Cosmopoliticall gouernment thereof.] *c* **1618** E. BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Haslewood *Anc. Crit. Ess.* (1815) II. 254 Thou standest charged with a four-fold Duty. 1. As a Christian Cosmopolite. 2. As a Christian Patriot..3. As a Christian Subject..4. As a Christian Pater-familias. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. lx, I came tumbling out into the World a pure Cadet, a true Cosmopolite, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office. **1657** W. RUMSEY *Organ. Sal.* Ep. Ded. (1659) 15 He who findes out any thing conducing to humane health, is the best Cosmopolite. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 191 He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shark about the world, as if they had no right or business in it. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 190 You..have merged the patriot in the cosmopolite. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 332 Some had passed a great part of their lives abroad, and..were mere cosmopolites. **1885** TENNYSON *Hands all Round* 3 That man's the best Cosmopolite, Who loves his native country best.

2. *transf.* A plant or animal at home in all parts of the world. So of proverbs, legends, or the like.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 101 Some species of the vulture tribe are said to be true cosmopolites. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 37 Sea-Rocket..A cosmopolite. **1853** TRENCH *Proverbs* 42 There are others [proverbs]..which we meet all the world over. True cosmopolites, they seem..to have made themselves an home equally in all [lands].

†**3.** A man of this world, a worldling. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 166 The vanitie of carnall ioyes, the vanitie of vanities, are as bitter to vs, as pleasant to the Cosmopolite or worldling. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 80 The Devill..hath an Incorporation of Cosmopolites, an Host of Lucre-worms.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* = COSMOPOLITAN *a.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 201 Compunctious visitings of ..cosmopolite patriots. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 1553 These are cosmopolite species. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 His doctrines were essentially cosmopolite. **1872** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 177 The existence of a cosmopolite Church.

cosmopolitic (kɒzməʊ'pɒlɪtɪk), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. COSMOPOLITE + -IC, after *politic*.]

A. *adj.* = COSMOPOLITAN *a.*

1824 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XII. 149 The formation of a great primary state-body, or cosmopolitic Areopagus. **1846** *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 481 Why to the Hotel de l'Europe? .. I hate these cosmopolitic terms.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) World-politics.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xv. 202 The transcendental cosmopolitics of [Keats's] Hyperion.

cosmopolitical (kozməʊpə'lɪtɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹, after *political*.] Relating to all states and polities; belonging to universal polity.

1598 [see COSMOPOLITE]. **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 561 It discusses the possibility of a cosmopolitical federation. **1860** MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* I. 173 Exhibiting..a nobler, a more commanding cosmopolitical spirit. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 196 Kant says somewhere, that..the memory of man will have room only for those [transactions] of supreme cosmopolitical importance.

cosmopolitism (koz'mopəlɪtɪz(ə)m). [f. COSMOPOLITE + -ISM. Cf. F. *cosmopolitisme*.] = COSMOPOLITANISM.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 515 To found an academy for educating young men in the principles of cosmopolitism. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 189 The false philosophy..which would persuade him that cosmopolitism is nobler than nationality. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 284 That general fusion of races and nations, which..prepared the way for the cosmopolitism of modern times.

cosmorama (kozmo'rɑ:ma, -æ-). [mod. f. Gr. κόσμ-ος world + ὅρᾱμα spectacle. Also mod.Fr.]

1. A peep-show containing characteristic views of all parts of the world.

Originally the title given to a public exhibition in Regent Street, London; afterwards taken by other shows of 'all the world in a box.'

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 473 The whole beats panorama, and cosmorama, and Covent-Garden scenery to boot. **1836-9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Vauxhall by day*, The temples and saloons and cosmoramas and fountains glittered..before our eyes. **1848-9** SOUTHEY *Comm. Bk.* IV. 715 Wax and composition casts..exhibited in the Cosmorama in Regent Street.

2. *transf.* & *fig.* A peep-show of the world: in quot. 1852 applied to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

1852 BP. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. III. 26 In this Industrial Cosmorama, we do not see the names of many who have, perhaps, contributed most effectively to the production of the marvellous works. **1881** MYERS *Wordsworth* i. 12 Between the operations of his spirit and the cosmorama of the external world.

cosmoramic (kozməʊ'ræmɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a cosmorama or peep-show.

1827 DRAKE & MANSFIELD *Cincinnati* 45 Cosmoramic, optic, and prismoramic views of American scenery and buildings. **1836** *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 60 While we are looking into the history of Venice, of Florence [etc.], we have a cosmoramic view of each of those states, but we can never embrace a panoramic outline of the whole of Italy. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 381 Some glittering masque and cosmoramic revel. **1887** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 June 7/3, 86 cosmoramic views and peep shows.

‖**cosmos**¹ ('kozmos). Also 7 cosmus, 9 kosmos. [a. Gr. κόσμος order, ornament, world or universe (so called by Pythagoras or his disciples 'from its perfect order and arrangement').]

1. The world or universe as an ordered and harmonious system.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* XV. 149 As the greater World is called Cosmus from the beauty thereof. **1848** tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (Bohn) I. 53 In this work I use the word Cosmos..[as] the assemblage of all things in heaven and earth, the universality of created things, constituting the perceptible world. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 12 The Pythagoreans conceived the Kosmos, or the universe, as one single system, generated out of numbers. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 324 A complete history of volcanos should..be in harmony with the general history of the cosmos. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Were it not for the indwelling reason the world would be a chaos and not a cosmos.

b. *transf.* An ordered and harmonious system (of ideas, existences, etc.), *e.g.* that which constitutes the sum-total of 'experience'.

1882 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* §145 Sensations which do not amount to perceptions, make no lodgment in the cosmos of our experience, add nothing to our knowledge. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. iii. 155 The confusion which reigns in his [man's] cosmos extends to his notion of what is in the mind and what is out of it.

2. Order, harmony: the opposite of *chaos*.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. i, Hail, brave Henry..still visible as a valiant Son of Cosmos and Son of Heaven. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. iii. 187 Work, the panacea which alone brings order out of confusion, cosmos out of chaos.

†**cosmos**². *Obs.* Also 7 cossmos, cosmus. Early form of KOUMISS.

[App. due to some error of transcription.]

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 97 Their drinke called Cosmos, which is mares milke. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 167 As the Arabians, so they [Tartars], delight in sower milke, or cosmus. **1630** CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* 27 In Summer they drinke most Cossmos.

cosmos³ ('kɒzmos). [mod.L. (A. J. Cavanilles *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum* (1791) I. 9), ad. Gr. κόσμος ornament; so named from its elegant foliage.] A plant of the genus of *Compositæ* so named, native to tropical America, species of which, bearing rose, scarlet, and purple single dahlia-like blossoms, are cultivated as hardy annuals and perennials.

1813 [see COSMEA]. **1911** C. HARRIS *Eve's Second Husband* xiv. 278 You have that muslin with the purple cosmos flowers in it. **1920** *United Free Ch. Miss. Rec.* Dec. 226/2 Patches of white and magenta flowers called Cosmos. **1922** *Glasgow Herald* 25 Jan. 8 The pale delicacy of great beds of cosmos. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 493/1 The common cosmos ..has a smoothish stem bearing much-cut, narrowly-lobed leaves and flower-heads with a yellow centre. **1956** *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) Suppl. 19/1 Most of the garden varieties of Cosmos are derived from *Cosmos bipinnatus*.

†**'cosmosie**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = COSMOS.

1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* vii, The formed Chaos of this Cosmosie.

cosmosophy, -tellurian: see COSMO-.

cosmosphere ('kozməʊsfɪə(r)). [f. COSMO- + SPHERE.] See quot.

1864 WEBSTER, *Cosmosphere*, an apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

†**Cosmotecture**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COSMO- + L. *tectūra* covering.] World-envelope.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 448 The flies wing..may be thinned, extended, and inlarged, to make a case..to put the whole world into..This fictious Cosmotecture and case.

cosmotheism (kozməʊ'θi:ɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [f. COSMO- + THEISM.] The belief or doctrine that identifies God with the universe; pantheism.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 326 The sacerdotal religion of Egypt had..degenerated from the patriarchal monotheism into a pantheism, cosmotheism, or worship of the world as God. *Ibid.* 350 Cosmotheism, or identification of God with the universe.

cosmothetic (kɒzməʊ'θetɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. type **κοσμοθετικ-ός*, f. κόσμο-ς world + θετικός positing; cf. κοσμοθέτης regulator of the world.] That posits or assumes an external world.

Cosmothetic Idealism, a term applied by Hamilton to that theory of perception which posits the existence of an external world, while denying that we have any immediate knowledge of it.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 295 Those..Hypothetical Dualists or Cosmothetic Idealists. **1868** BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 209 (Hamilton) The phrase 'Cosmothetic Idealism'; meaning that an External World is supposed apart from our mental perception, as the inconceivable and incomprehensible cause of that perception.

cosmo'thetical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 652 This man is a Cosmothetical Idealist: that is, an Idealist who postulates an external universe as the unknown cause of certain modifications we are conscious of within ourselves, and which, according to his view, we never really get beyond.

cosmotron ('kozməʊtron). [f. COSMO- + -TRON.] A particle accelerator; *spec.* the proton-synchrotron, designed to produce 3000 MeV protons, which was completed in 1952 at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, U.S.A.

1949 *Newsweek* 7 Feb. 29 Foundations have been laid for a giant 'cosmotron' of record voltage. **1950** *Times* 20 Dec. 5/4 A cosmotron is an experimental instrument by which a magnetic field of high intensity accelerates particles torn from the nuclei of atoms. **1956** *Nature* 10 Mar. 470/2 The particle current has steadily decreased as the energy has increased—milliamperes for the 1940 cyclotron, micro-amperes for the 1943 synchrocyclotron, millimicroamperes for the present cosmotron and bevatron. **1967** CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* (ed. 2) IX. ix. 250/2 The radius of the proton orbit in the Cosmotron is 30 ft.

cosmo-zoism: see COSMO-.

coson, -age, etc. obs. ff. COZEN, etc.

co-'sonant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [CO- 2.] Sounding alike, riming.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 486 Latin verse-writers constructed their metres by syllabic quantities, and not by co-sonant endings.

co-sounding: see CO- *pref.* 2.

co-'sovereign. [CO- 3 b.] A joint sovereign; a fellow-sovereign.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 45 He proceeds..to act as co-sovereign of the territory. **1888** *Times* 30 June 5/2 (Opening of Reichstag) On his right..a galaxy of all his chief co-sovereigns.

So **co-'sovereignty**.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5050/2 The Canton of Berne shall be admitted into the Co-Sovereignty of the common Bailliages. **1801** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 Each..merging his local sovereignty in the extended co-sovereignty.

cosp. *dial.* [OE. *cosp*, also *cops* a shackle, etc. = OS. *cosp*: see COPS.]

1. A hasp; = COPS 2.

14..[see COPS 2]. **1522** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a hooke & cospe and a catche for the entre dore.

2. (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cosp*, the cross bar at the top of a spade. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Cosp* (Heref.), the head of a plough. **1884** HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cosp*, (1) the cross piece at the top of a spade handle; (2) frequently used for the head.

co-species: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

co-spe'cific, *a.* [f. CO- + SPECIFIC *a.* 5.] = CONSPECIFIC *a.*

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1936** *Geogr. Jrnl.* LXXXVIII. 519 This plant we afterwards saw in flower and there were three forms, apparently co-specific.

co-sphered, *pa. pple.* [CO- 1.] Placed in the same sphere, ensphered together.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii, At that moment..he is on.. Parnassus—or co-sphered with Plato.

co-spire, co-splendour: see CO- *pref.* 1, 3 a.

†**coss**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also cosse. [a. obs. F. *cosse*, ad. It. *cosa* thing, a translation of Arab. *shai* 'thing', the term applied to the unknown quantity (or *x*) of an equation, etc.] In *Rule of Coss*, an early name for Algebra.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmeticall Arte of Æquation: commonly called the Rule of Coss, or Algebra. **1579** DIGGES *Stratiot.* 55 This Art of Algebra or Rule of Cosse as the Italians terme it. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cosse* and *Cossick*, the old Word for Algebra. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 335 *Coss, Rule of*, meant the same as Algebra, by which name it was for some time called, when first introduced into Europe through the Italians, who named it *Regola de Cosa*, the Rule of the thing; the unknown quantity,

or that which was required in any question, being called *cosa*, the thing.

‖**coss, cos** (kɒs), *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 (course, courss), 9 cose, kos, koss. (*Pl.* same as *sing.*) [a. Hindī *kōs*, Pālī *koss*:—Skr. *kroça* a measure of distance, but orig. a call, calling distance: cf. COOEE.]

A measure of length in India, varying in different parts from 2½ miles or more down to about 1¼.

'Actual measurement of road distance between 5 pair of Akbar's *kos-minárs* (coss-pyramids) near Delhi, gave a mean of 2m. 4f. 158yds' (Yule).

1616 TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1468 (Y) The length of those .. Provinces is .. 1000 Courses, every Indian Course being two English miles. **1677** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 63 A pilgrimage to Asmeer albeit a hundred and thirty course or two hundred English miles distant thence. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. v. 363 *note*, They reckon it two hundred and two coss, each coss of four thousand yards. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* iv. 76 *note*, It is calculated, that an Indian coss is an English mile and a half; but it differs in the eastern and western parts. **1826** LEYDEN & ERSKINE tr. *Mem. Zehir-Ed-Din* 393, I directed Chikmâk Beg .. to measure the distance from Agra to Kâbul; that at every nine kos he should raise a minâr, or turret, twelve ge2 in height. **1884** E. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 422 A Koss and a half of a Koss went they. **1893** KIPLING *Many Inventions* 193 He may have gone to the next hut... It is only four *koss*. **1901** —— *Kim* ii. 50 Think how far thou art on the road—an hundred *kos* from Lahore already. **1912** —— *Divers. Creatures* (1917) 227, I stood in the line .. one *koss*, two *koss* distant.

coss, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [f. next verb.] Exchange, barter.

1637 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 150 Here we have Paul's coss and quitting of all other things that he may get Christ.

coss, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 couss, 5–6 cose, 6 cois(s, coce, coase, 6, 9 coss. [Of uncertain derivation and history. Cf. (old and dial.) F. *cosson* a re-seller, one who buys and sells over again (Godefroy) = It. *cozzone* 'a horse-courser' (Florio):—L. *cōciōnem* a broker.

But of these words the *-on-* is an integral part; hence the derived vb. is in L. *cōciōnārī*, It. *cozzonare*, and this would not naturally become *coss* in English. There is also the difficult question of the relation of *coss* to CORSE *v.* and to SCORCE *v.*, in the same sense, as to which see the latter.]

trans. To barter, exchange. Also *absol.*

*c***1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 470 Bruce said: Fer ma on this day we haiff losyt. Wallace ansuerd: Allace, thai war ewill cosyt [*v.r.* coist]. **14..** *Lyarde* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Coussid awaye at Appilby faire, As wyfis makis bargans, a horse for a mare. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. v. 188 The traste Alethys With hym hes helmys cossyt [*v.r.* cosit; Virgil ix. 307 *galeam permutat*], and gaue him his. **1570** *Regent's Trag.* ii. in *Sempill Ballates* 70 Steilling vp ane close, Possest in purpois, lyfe for lyfe to cose. **1573** DAVIDSON *Comm. Vprichtnes* xlvi. (Jam.), Let not the lufe of this lyfe temporall .. Stay you to cois with lyfe celestial. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1268 To Cope, or coase, *cambire*. **1808** JAMIESON, *Coss*, to exchange. *Loth., Berwicks.*

Hence **'cossing** (†**cosing**) *vbl. sb.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 795 Sic coissing but loissing All honest men may vse. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bote*, In all excambion, or cossing of landes. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 136 The mystery of Horse-cosing.

coss, obs. f. KISS *sb.*, COS *sb.*

Cossack ('kɒsæk). Also 6 Cassacke, 7 Cossache, -aque, Cassok, Kosack, 7–8 Cosack, -ak, 8 Cossac, 9– Cossacque, Kossak, Kozack, -ak. [a. Turkī *quzzāq* adventurer, guerilla. 'In India it became common in sense of predatory horseman, freebooter' (Yule).]

1. Name of a warlike Turkish people now subject to Russia, occupying the parts north of the Black Sea. From them the Poles organized a body of light horsemen, in which capacity they formed an important element of the Russian army. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 388 The Cassacke beares his felt, to force away the raine. **1687** RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 231 The Piracies and Depredations of the Cosacks in the Black Sea. **1698** CRULL *Muscovy* 126 The Cossacks .. were a certain Body of Soldiers, Established for the Guard of the Frontiers. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xv. 64 The Cossacks are a species of Tartars; their name signifies free-booters. **1822** BYRON *Juan* viii. lxxiv, The Kozacks, or, if so you please, Cossacques. *Ibid.* x. li, The parries He made 'gainst Cossacque sabres. **1855** TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iv, Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd.

transf. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxv. (1879) 271 To hold these fierce Cossacks of the age in check.

2. a. In full *Cossack boot*: a high boot. orig. *U.S.*

1805 *Lancaster* (Pennsylvania) *Jrnl.* 29 Mar. (Advt.), Cossacks, Suwarrows .. Full Boots. **1831** *Mirror* XVIII. 435/1 It's goodbye to Wellingtons and Cossacks, .. the old Shoe Mart is disposed of. **1897** J. L. ALLEN *Choir Invisible* iv. 36 His new cossack boots. **1967** *Guardian* 9 Nov. 6/3 Country shoes and stockings, Cossack boots, hogskin gloves.

b. In full *Cossack horse, pony*: a Cossack horse or pony.

1815 J. SCOTT *Visit Paris* xiii. 262 The driver of a cabriolet .. told me that his horse was a Cossack. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* 18 The most celebrated Cossack horses from the Don, the Black Sea, and the Ural. **1926** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 310/1 Our ponies nearly all of them came from England, but some people played Cossacks. I had a capital Cossack pony.

c. *pl.* Baggy trousers, pleated into a waistband. Also *Cossack trousers*.

1820 *Kaleidoscope* I. 29/1 Whose heart could parry the attacks Of his voluminous Cossacks—Trousers so-called from those barbarians Nursed in the Steppes. **1832** A. EARLE *Jrnl. Resid. Tristan da Cunha* (1966) 235 The front of these 'Cossacks' consisting of sail cloth, and the back of dried goat's skin. **1844** *Ainsworth's Mag.* VI. 430 They were made very wide, long and loose (Cossack trowsers were the rage then). **1968** *Guardian* 28 July 7/4 Black coats over Cossack trousers that tuck into black patent leather boots.

d. *Cossack post*: an outpost of a few mounted men under a non-commissioned officer or senior soldier.

1845 W. D. COOLEY tr. *Parrot's World Surveyed* I. i. 10 This portion of the empire is traversed by a line of Kossack posts. **1853** L. OLIPHANT *Russian Shores Black Sea* 141 My importations from Don Cossack post-huts were considerable. **1860** T. W. ATKINSON *Trav. Amoor* 9, I had visited .. all the Cossack posts on my way to the Altin-Kool. **1861** W. F. AINSWORTH *All Round World, Steppes of Russia* II. v. 292/2 The Cossack post of Schukovaia. *Ibid.*, They had to put up at a Cossack post-house, a mere hut. **1899** BADEN-POWELL *Aids to Scouting* 131 Each force will form a line of outposts, consisting of two Cossack posts, and scouts for reconnoitring patrols.

e. *Cossack hat*: a brimless hat, wider at the top than at the head-band.

1939 M. B. PICKEN *Lang. Fashion, Cossack hat*, adaptation of cap worn by Cossacks. **1951** 'J. TEY' *Daughter of Time* ii. 20 She breezed in, very dashing in a Cossack hat worn at a casual rake. **1966** *Vogue* Dec. 121 Persian lamb cossack hat.

f. *Canad.* A sealskin or deerskin jacket.

1919 W. T. GRENFELL *Labrador Doctor* (1920) vii. 155 He wore it over a deerskin kossak, which is not the custom of cavalrymen.

3. *slang.* A policeman; esp. a member of an armed strike-breaking force (from the similar use of Cossacks in imperial Russia). Also *attrib.*

1859 in HOTTEN *Dict. Slang.* **1886** *Graphic* 30 Jan. 130/1 A policeman is also called a 'cossack', a 'Philistine', and a 'frog'. **1913** *Ann. Rep. Dock Workers' Union 1912* 5 Home Secretary intervenes with armed forces; attempts at suppression, cossack methods of the Home Office forces. **1928** *Collier's* 29 Dec. 9/4 Remember the state constabulary of Colorado, the so-called 'Cossacks' who were so bitterly complained of by striking miners.

Hence **Co'ssackian, Co'ssackic** *a.* (*rare*), pertaining to the Cossacks.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 211 Form of government .. entirely kozakian. **1824** J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 14 The origin of Cossackic and Hottentotic, and of all the languages, etc.

cosse, obs. f. KISS *sb.*, COSH, COS *sb.*

cossen, obs. f. COZEN.

†**'cosser, coser.** *Obs.* [f. COSS *v.* + -ER[1].] A dealer; a broker; a 'horse-corser'. So **'cossery** (in 5 *coseri*), barter, bargaining.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/40 *Hic mango*, a cosyr. ? *a***1400** *Morte Arth.* 1582 It come neuer of knyghthede .. To carpe of coseri, whene captyfis ere takyne.

cosset ('kɒsɪt), *sb.* Also 8 cossart. [Not found before the 16th c.: derivation uncertain.

Prof. Skeat (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1889) has suggested that it is the same word as OE. *cot-sæta* cot-sitter, dweller in a cot, cottar; cf. the Domesday forms, pl. *coscez, cozets, cozez* (*z* = *ts*). This is phonetically satisfactory, and the sense of 'lamb dwelling in a cot' or 'kept by a *cot-sæta* or cottar' finds support in It. *casiccio* a tame lamb bred by hand, f. *casa* house; Ger. *hauslamm* house-lamb and 'pet', is analogous. Cf. also '*Cotts*, lambs brought up by hand, cades', Marshall *Rural Econ. E. Norfolk*, 1787 (whence in Grose 1790). There is however a long gap between the *coscez* of Domesday and the *cosset* of 1579, during which no trace of the word in either sense has been found.]

1. A lamb (colt, etc.) brought up by hand; a pet-lamb, cade-lamb. Also *attrib.* as *cosset lamb*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 42, I shall thee give yond Cosset for thy payne. **1613** W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 39 The best cosset in my fold. **1626** BRETON *Fantastickes* Apr. (D.), The cosset lamb is learned to butt. **1674** RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 A *Cosset* lambe or colt, &c. i.e. a cade lamb, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand, *Norf. Suff.* **1749** W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 77 A *cossart-lamb* in Hertfordshire is one left by its dam's dying by disease or hurt before it is capable of getting its own living; or is one that is taken from a ewe that brings two or three or four lambs at a yeaning, and is incapable of suckling and bringing them all up. **1883** *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 109 The character of cosset lambs is notoriously bad; and .. the pet horse is, as a rule, a somewhat uncertain animal in stable.

2. Applied to persons, etc.: A pet of any kind; a petted, spoilt child.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 Who but an ingrain cosset would keepe such a courting of a Curtezan. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. i, I am for the cosset his charge. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 595 Some are such Cossets and Tantanies that they congratulate their Oppressors and flatter their Destroyers. *a***1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cosset*, a Fondling Child. *a***1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cosset*, a pet, something fondly caressed.

cosset ('kɒsɪt), *v.* [f. prec. sb. In literary use, chiefly of 19th c.] *trans.* To treat as a cosset; to fondle, caress, pet, indulge, pamper.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 375 Episcopacy .. was even pampered and cosetted by so excessive a favour. *a***1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cosset*, to fondle. **1857** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 800 Henry, so cosseted during babyhood and boyhood by his grandmother. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvi. (D.), I have been cosseting this little beast up. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 7 Nature is no sentimentalist—does not cosset or pamper us.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 201 Probe and dally, cosset featly, Test your wanton sport completely. **1889** H. WEIR *Our Cats* 11 Another [cat] would cosset up close to a sitting hen.

cosset, variant of COSSID.

'cosseting, *vbl. sb.* Also cossetting. [-ING[1].] The action of the verb COSSET.

1880 L. PARR *Adam & Eve* I. v. 128 With all his kissin' and cossetin' of her. **1886** 'RITA' *Darby & Joan* (1887) i. 1 I'm not one of those as holds with cossettin' and fussin'. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 3/1 In the other picture there is a sort of fond cosseting of colour and design. **1926** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 352/1 The asthma and kindred ills born of their cruel cosseting.

cossette (kɒ'sɛt). Also -et. [Fr., dim. of *cosse* pod, husk.] A slice of a root, cut up during processes of manufacture; *spec.* a piece of sugar beet prepared for the extraction of juice, or of chicory prepared for drying and roasting.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cossets*, a name on the Continent for slices of beet-root, from which spirit has been distilled. **1902** *U.S. Dept. Agric.* Rep. No. 74. 39 (Cent. D. Suppl.), The raw beet is simply cut into long slender grooved slices. In the factory these slices are known as cossettes.

cossety ('kɒsɪtɪ), *a. rare.* [f. COSSET sb. or vb. + -Y.] Fond of being cosseted; pertaining to cosseting.

1887 *Kentish Gloss., Cossety*, used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed. **1889** H. WEIR *Our Cats* 61 The short-haired cat in general is .. more 'cossetty' .. than its long-haired brother. *Ibid.* 120 Some cats are .. ever ready for cossetty attention.

cosshe, var. COSH *Obs.*, hut.

cosshen, -yn, obs. ff. CUSHION.

cossherie, cosshirh, obs. ff. COSHERY.

†**'cossic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. It. *cossico*, f. *cosa*, *cossa*: see COSS *sb.*[1]] Pertaining to algebra, algebraic.

1557 RECORDE (*title*), The Whetstone of Witte, which is the seconde parte of Arithmeticke, containing the Extraction of Roots, the Cossike Practice, with the Rules of Equation. *Ibid.* Sjb, Nombers Cossike, are soche as bee contracte vnto a denomination of some Cossike signe as i. nomber, i. roote, i. square, i. Cube, etc. *a***1656** BP. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 367 Strigelius .. likens the place of predestination in Divinity to the Cossick Rule in Arithmetic. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 Algebra, or the analytics specious, symbolical, or cossick. **1674** DARY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 366 An universal series for any equation of two cossic notes. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. §136. 242.

Hence †**'cossicly** *adv.*, algebraically.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Sj, There bee some called nombers denominate vulgarely: and other bee called nombers denominate Cossikely.

†**'cossical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. Tj, The ingeniouse Student, hauing any meane taste of cossicall numbers, shall finde them playne and easie. **1701** JEAKE *Body of Arith.* 284 In substracting Cossical Fractions. [**1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 278 *note*, Certain .. algebraic figures, called cossical signings, which increased the intricacy of the game.]

‖**cossid** ('kɒsɪd). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 cosset, 8 cassid. [a. Arab. (and Pers.) *qāçid* courier.] 'A courier or running messenger' (Yule).

1682 W. HEDGES *Diary* 20 Dec. (Y.), I received letters by a Cossid .. dated ye 18th instant from Muxodavad. **1696** OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 416 (Y.) Word was brought .. of a Cosset's Arrival with Letters from Court. **1748** in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* 3 (Y.) Our packets may be forwarded much faster by Cassids. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 159, I wish that you would open a communication by means of cossids with the officer commanding .. in the fort of Songhur. **1879** C. R. LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iii. 245 A cossid arrived from Cabul bringing the Shah's reply.

cosside, obs. f. *kissed*: see KISS *v.*

cossie, cozzie ('kɒzɪ). *colloq.* (orig. and chiefly *Austral.*). [Dim. of COSTUME *sb.*: see -IE.] A bathing-costume; a swim-suit or pair of swimming-trunks.

1926 'J. DOONE' *Timely Tips for New Australians* Gloss. *Cossie*, a sea-side term applied to a swimming costume. **1958** A. HACKNEY *Private Life* xiv. 134 Young Stan's brought his cozzy. **1959** D. HEWETT *Bobbin Up* 30 He imagined them lying on the dark sand .., undoing the straps of her cozzie. **1973** *Observer* 2 July 31/1 No sooner had the prescribed walk in swimming cossie and platform shoes been negotiated. **1981** *Times* 27 Aug. 11/1 A girl in a cozzie with a dead animal draped over her shoulders is a powerful image.

cossing: see COSS *v.*

cossoner, obs. f. COZENER.

cossyrite ('kɒsɪraɪt). *Min.* [Named 1881 from *Cossyra*, ancient name of the island Pantellaria, between Sicily and Africa: see -ITE.] A silicate of iron found in lava.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 31.

†**cost**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ONorthumb. *cost*, a. ON. *kostr* trial, chance, state, condition, quality, etc. = Goth. *kustus* proof, trial:—OTeut. **kus-tuz*, from weak grade *kus-* of *keus-*, *kaus-*, *kus-*, to taste, prove, choose: cf. OE. *costian*, Ger. *kosten* to try, prove, taste; also L. *gustus*, *gustāre*, Gr. γεύ(σ)ειν, to taste. See also CUST.]

1. Way, manner; available course; contrivance. *needes cost*: in the way of necessity, necessarily. The OE. phrases *ænigum coste*, *alre coste*, appear to survive in the modern *at any cost*, which is now, however, in sense referred to COST *sb.*[2]

c **900** *Durham Ritual* (Surtees Soc.) 108 *Ineffabilibus modis*, vnasæccendlicvm costvm. *Ibid.* 113 *Ullo modo*, ænigvm coste. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We ne maȝen alre coste halden crist bibode. *c* **1205** LAY. 13769 Nus þer cost nan oðer. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1478 þe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred þider. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 619 Needes cost he moste himselven hyde. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 141 This word 'graued ymage' bitokeneth, needis cost..a feyned graued God.

2. A quality, characteristic, habit; disposition, nature, kind, character. Often in *pl.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He haueð þes deofles costes þet a festeð and a deð uuel. *c* **1200** ORMIN 8056 And son summ icc wass waxenn mann, þa flæh I childess cosstess. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3327 Knewen he noȝt ðis dewes cost. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 8179 (Fairf.) þe king þat kinde was of coste. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1849 Who-so knew þe costes þat knit ar þer-inne. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 364 What schuld ye do a this place, Swych costus to kythe?

cost (kɒst, -ɔː-), *sb.*[2] Also 3 coust, 4–6 coste, 5 cooste, *Sc.* coist. [a. OF. *cost*, *coust* (now *coût*) = Pr. *cost*, Sp. and It. *costo*, f. Rom. vb. *costare*: see COST *v.* The Rom. sb. (with fem. *costa*) has, like the vb., been widely adopted in Teutonic, Slavonic, and Celtic: cf. OHG. *kosta*, MHG. and MLG. *koste*, *kost*, mod.G. *kost*, MDu. *cost*, Du. *kost*; Icel. *kostr*, Sw., Da. *kost*; Polish *koszt*, Russ. *koshtʹ*; Irish *cost*, *cosd*, Welsh *cost*.]

1. a. That which must be given or surrendered in order to acquire, produce, accomplish, or maintain something; the price paid for a thing. Also *attrib.*

prime cost: the first or original cost of production, without any charges for distribution; the price at which a merchant or dealer buys, as opposed to that at which he sells: in this case commonly called *cost price*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13374 (Cott.) Left þai noght for cost ne suinc, And god wine had þai for to drinc. **1428** in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Tymber with the coste and cariage. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Medyll wyth nothyng of gret cost. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 28 Which of you disposed to bilde a toure, sytteth not doune before, and counteth the cost? **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 670 For cost of clothes, for price of vessels. *c* **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, Some small quantity which was sold below the prime cost. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. vii. I. 57 In common language what is called the prime cost of any commodity does not comprehend the profit of the person who is to sell it again. **1834** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1836) II. 139 Every description of goods..fifty per cent, under cost price. **1851** KINGSLEY *Yeast* 201 Dealing out flannel and sheeting a little below cost price. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (ed. 3) 7 The aggregate amount of labour expended on objects and services is called the *cost of production*. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Apr. 220/1 The cost-price Land-Rover.

†b. Outlay, expenditure, expense. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 829 Aurilius, that his cost hath al for-lorn. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 To spare for no coste that this be doo. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 122 Better is cost upon somewhat worth than spence vpon nothing worth. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 98 The fashion of this world is to avoid cost, and you encounter it. **1611** BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxi. 24, I will not..offer burnt offerings without cost. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶12 No Art or Cost is omitted to make the Stay..agreeable.

†c. *pl.* Expenses, charges. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 13401 (Cott.) Sir architricline, þat..costes to þe bridal fand. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Hv, With-oute grete costes and expenses. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 305, I will delyver you a certaine some of money to pay your costes in your lodgings. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. §5 (1681) 259 The Dace..doth very well in Fish-ponds, if any think it worth their costs and pains to keep them there. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 71 (1794) III. 102 [This] induces all that can afford the costs..to send their children abroad.

d. That which a thing originally cost. (Cf. *prime cost* in 1 a.) So *at cost*: at the initial cost.

1873 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* II. 216 If they get cost in the spring for their sheep, throwing in their labor, they think the profits ample. **1898** C. A. BATES *Clothing Bk.* No. 2506, We sell..durable clothing very close to cost.

e. *cost of living*: the cost of maintaining a particular standard of living; also *attrib.*, as *cost-of-living index*, an index which measures periodical (monthly, etc.) changes in the level of retail prices (since 1947 known in Britain as the Index of Retail Prices).

1896 W. D. HOWELLS *Impr. & Exper.* 35 The pay is not only increased in proportion to the cost of living, but it is really greater. **1913** *Commonw. Austral. Labour Bull.* May 24 Particulars of the cost of living index-numbers in each State during the last quarter..are shown in the following table. **1922** *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 755/1 Till recent years the phrase 'Cost of Living' was only used loosely by economists when the balance between movements of wages and prices was in question... In popular parlance it has since become a recognized economic problem. **1927** BOWLEY & STAMP *Nat. Income 1924* 31 Average earnings of all wage-earners for a full working-week are estimated to have increased 94 per cent. between 1914 and 1924, while the Cost of Living Index rose 75 per cent. **1930** *Times Educ. Suppl.* 5 Apr. 149/4 They were shortly afterwards subjected to the upper cut in the cost-of-living bonus. **1948** G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* (ed. 2) iii. 85 The value of money in buying the goods and services that the ordinary family consumes..can be called the retail value of money, or the cost of living. **1965** SELDON & PENNANCE *Everyman's Dict. Econ.* 96 Constructing a cost of living index requires investigation into the expenditure of a representative sample of households belonging to the group whose cost of living is to be studied. It shows the expenditure on each commodity and each service within the period by the members of the group as a whole.

2. *Law.* (*pl.*) The expenses of litigation, prosecution, or other legal transaction; *esp.* in an action at law, those allowed in certain cases by law or by the court in favour of the winning and against the losing party. Also *attrib.*, as *costs clerk*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 þe ualse demeres, þet..doþ maki þe greate costes, and nimeþ þe greate yefþes. **1503–4** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 36 Pream., Sir William..had jugement to recovere for his seid mayme and costes of the same suyte M[l]iiij li. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. ii. 190 The party condemnyd..schold ever be awardyd to pay costys. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 399 Thus much for judgments; to which costs are a necessary appendage. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 535 If a trustee sues in Chancery for the trust estate, and obtains a decree, with costs. *Ibid.* V. 613 [The judge] dismissed the bill, but without costs. **1892** *Newspr., Police Cases*, Fined 5*s.* and costs. *a* **1893** *Mod.* Each party to pay their own costs. The judgement does not carry costs. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §939 *Costs clerk*..has special knowledge of costs and disbursements which solicitors are entitled to charge for their services..; draws bills of costs against client for services rendered.

3. *transf.* Expenditure of time, labour, etc. Also in *pl.* (*obs.*).

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 7363 Swete is love of damosele; Ac hit askith costes feole! *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 750 Carande for his costes, lest he ne keuer schulde. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7824 Some of þaire felawschip þai lost, And of þair bydin all þair cost. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 8 They leese their Costs [= pains], as men see aldaye. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref., In a simple phrase without any cost or port of words. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* II. 154 After so much cost Of time and blood. **1876** TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. ii. 63 Intent on amusing themselves at any cost of time or trouble.

†4. *concr.* That on which money, etc. is expended; a costly thing. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 7 [*Bel. & Dr.* 8] Who it is that etith these costis [**1611** expenses]. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4180 It kindils on a lowe..And many costious costis consumes in-to askis. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 60 Like one, that drawes the Modell of a house Beyond his power to builde it; who (halfe through) Giues o're, and leaues his part-created Cost A naked subiect to the Weeping Clouds. *c* **1600** —— *Sonn.* lxiv.

5. a. Phrases. †*to do* or *make cost(s)*, *to be at cost*: to be at expense; to spend money, etc.; to incur or bear expense. *Obs.* (Cf. EXPENSE 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 þo ys coust was al ydo. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1448 *Hips. & Medea*, Al the cost I wele myn seluyn make. **1428** in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For expenses and costis maad on our gardyne. **1465** *Paston Lett.* No. 529 II. 238 The coste that ye dede on me. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xxi. 24 Do cost on them. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1247/2 William the first lord Coniers..did much cost vpon Hornelie castell. *c* **1638** *Sat. Glasg. Assemb.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 37 Lordlings..rule the rost And forceth us to make the cost.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 78 We..have chosen rather to be at cost with God, than to forgoe the knowledge of his truths. *a* **1659** BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. i. 5 Obed-Edom had been at cost with God's Ark.

b. *at* (†*upon*, †*of*) *any one's cost* (†*costs*): at his expense (now usually implying loss or detriment: cf. d). *at the cost of* (*something*): at the expense of losing or sacrificing it. So *at little cost*, *at any cost*, etc. *at all costs* [= F. *à tout prix*]: whatever the cost may be; in spite of all losses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 183 Al þe bachelerye..he nom in ys companye And of ys maynage, vp ys coust. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 799 [He] Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 52 He was buryed at the costis and dispencis of the comyn good. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1157 Many shyps were made upon the kynges cost. **1566** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 48 To drink..of his lordships cost. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 327 Heere at my house, and at my proper cost. **1611** BIBLE *2 Sam.* xix. 42 Haue we eaten at all of the kings cost? **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 115 We feasted at the enemy's cost. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 40 To expel the English at any cost from Shahpuri. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 To increase the numbers of a nation at the cost of common health or comfort. *a* **1919** in 'Boyd Cable' *Old Contemptibles* vi. 90 To hold the position at all costs until relieved. **1926** A. HUXLEY *Two or Three Graces* 150 At all costs, no franknessl **1970** *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. 11/2 Our..wish to be left alone at all costs.

†c. *of* (*at*, *for*) *free cost*: free of cost; without payment, gratis. *Obs.*

c **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 93/1 I'll feed thy devil with horse-bread as long as he lives, of free cost. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 218 Tables..where all that desired it..were admitted to eat of free cost. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 29 Cedar..being to be had here at free cost. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, Unwilling to quit good liquor when it was to be had for free cost.

d. *to any one's cost*: resulting to his expense; hence, to his loss or detriment.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 13 Hee is at Oxford still, is hee not? *Sil.* Indeede Sir, to my cost. **1647** COWLEY *Mistr., Thraldom* iii, But quickly to my Cost I found, 'Twas cruel Love..had made the Wound. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 We soon learnt to our Cost that we were far from, etc. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 87 He knows it to his cost, good man! **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 41 It wears out fast..as I can tell to my cost.

†e. *more cost than worship*, etc.: see quots. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Advt. (1634) Aj, All their figures are cut in wood and none in metall, and in that respect inferiour to these, at least (by the old proverbe) the more cost the more worship. **1765** FOOTE *Commissary* i, You labour too hard..Ay..and for little or nothing: only victuals and cloaths, more cost than worship. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It's mair cost than worship', more expensive than useful. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., When anything costs much more than it is worth, it is said to be 'more cost than worship'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cost-free*, *-neglecting*, *cost-saving* adj.; **cost account**, an account kept of the cost of production of articles, works, etc.; so **cost accountant**, one who records every item of (esp. overhead) expenses in a business concern (with a view to checking wasteful expenditure); also *cost-account* v. intr., *cost-accounted* ppl. adj., *cost accounting*, *cost bookkeeping*; **cost-benefit**, used esp. *attrib.* of an analysis, study, etc., which assesses the relationship of the actual cost of a project, etc., and the value of social and other benefits resulting from its completion; **cost clerk**, one who keeps a cost account; **cost-effective** *a.*, designating or pertaining to a project, etc., that is effective in terms of its cost; so *cost-effectiveness*; **cost-keeper**, a cost clerk; so *cost-keeping*; **cost-plus** (orig. *U.S.*), *ellipt.* for 'cost plus profits', used *attrib.* to denote a system whereby the price of an article, etc., is the basic cost of production plus an agreed percentage for profit; **cost price**, see 1; **cost push** (see quot. 1959); used esp. *attrib.*; **cost-sheet**, a table or statement showing the expense of any undertaking; **cost value** (see quot. 1848).

1896 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/2 The accounts are *cost accounts, and are designed to show the actual cost..of every work..executed by the Works Department. **1920** *Act 10 Geo. V.* Sched. II. 11 Such cost accounts, trading accounts, and balance sheets..as the Controller may require. **1960** I. JEFFERIES *Dignity & Purity* v. 68 They cost-account pretty thoroughly. **1921** *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §933 *Cost accountant, costing accountant, costing clerk, costs clerk. **1957** W. H. WHYTE *Organiz. Man* 121 These jobs, while not mere make-work, are outside the regular *cost-accounted operations of the company. **1913** MOXEY *Princ. Factory Cost Keeping* 8 All factory *cost accounting is based directly on the principles of double-entry book-keeping. **1924** H. R. J. HOLMES *Farm Costing* 107 The whole object of cost accounting is the elimination of waste. **1964** C. DENT *Quantity Surv. by Computer* ii. 10 This development, however, may have to wait until building contractors are in the habit of using more sophisticated cost-accounting systems. **1928** R. H. LANSBURGH *Industr. Management* (ed. 2) xv. 172 Standardization of codes and regulations..must be of enormous *cost benefit to builders and users of machinery. **1963** *Times* 16 Apr. 13/4 Cost-benefit analysis ..constitutes an endeavour to bring into relationship with 'the measuring rod of money' all the social consequences either of introducing a new project or removing an old one. **1964** *Economist* 7 Mar. 899/2 'Cost-benefit' studies that have been made (for instance for the M1 motorway) to work out rates of return. **1924** H. R. J. HOLMES *Farm Costing* 19 *Cost Book-keeping begins essentially with an allocation of horses and manual labour to the separate departments for which a closing or working account is kept. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 42 This forms the *cost clerk's authority for labor value in prime costs. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 9/6 Timekeeper and Cost Clerk in engineering works [wanted]. **1967** *Guardian* 7 July 20/7 Does Mr McNamara's *cost-effective thinking pass the Soviet leaders by? **1968** *Observer* 23 June 1/5 The Cabinet has evidently decided that it must be able to defend public spending as 'cost-effective'. **1964** *Economist* 11 Jan. 94/2 A proper *cost-effectiveness study. **1612–15** BP. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* XVIII. v, He would not serve God *cost-free. **1820** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 211 That he Might his commons get cost-free. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 All of the *cost keeping is done by one cost-keeper, one assistant, and a typewriter. **1631** QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 266 The *cost-neglecting Cooks. **1920** *N.Y. Times* 18 Feb. 10/4 Millions of dollars were wasted on cost-plus contracts... There was prodigious waste of money, and the *cost-plus system was by no means the only cause. **1949** *Ann. Reg. 1948* 448 The 'cost-plus' system of price control..had been discontinued... The system was replaced by maximum cash prices. **1957** *Economist* 23 Nov. Suppl. 10/1 Monetary policy..may actually intensify pressures on prices. This seems self-evident to the believers in the *cost-push theory of current inflation. **1959** *Ibid.* 31 Jan. 409/1 'Cost push' —the independent forces in the economy which raise wages and hence prices without regard to the state of demand. **1960** *Ibid.* 22 Oct. 381/2 It is conceivable that, through the folly of a trade union or a board of arbitrators, prices in one country may still be inflated by a cost-push. **1965** SELDON & PENNANCE *Everyman's Dict. Econ.* 98 *Cost push*, the process by which inflation..has been said by some economists to have been caused or intensified by trade unions insisting on higher wages irrespective of output. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 1 Mar. 135 A *cost-saving system of farming that any farmer can afford. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. III. vi. 566 Most things naturally exchange for one another in the ratio of their cost of production, or at what may be termed their *Cost Value. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 8/3 The

properties specifically hypothecated to secure the present issue is [*sic*] of a cost value exceeding £650,000.

†**cost**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 cooste, 5–6 coste, 6 coast(e. [OE. *cost*, ad. L. *costum* (*costos*), a. Gr. κόστος = Arab. *qust*, Skr. *kuṣṭha* (Yule), the thick aromatic root of the composite plant *Aucklandia Costus*, now *Aplotaxis Lappa* (*Treas. of Bot.*), a native of Cashmere, imported as a spice by the Greeks and Romans. Thence transferred in the Middle Ages to another odoriferous plant.] The herb also called ALECOST or COSTMARY.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 276 Wermod, betonica, redic, merce, cost. *Ibid.* III. 24 Wermod eoforþrote æncglisc cost. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xii. (1495), The juys of warmode wyth powder of Coste. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 Bi þe enoynture of hote oiles as oile of coste. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Cooste, herbe, *costus*. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 Of Barly, or Millet, of Commin, of Coast. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* S viij, Coste or Detyn stampt & mixt with oyle. **1598** FLORIO, *Costo*.. the herbe Coaste or herbe Marie.

‖ Occas. used in Lat. form *costus*, *costum*.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 158 Sage, costum, rew, sothernwood. **1712** *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 There are two sorts of this Costus, the sweet and the bitter.

cost (kɒst), *sb.*[4] *Her.* Also 6 coste. [a. OF. *coste* (mod.F. *côte*) rib:—L. *costa* rib.] = COTISE; but sometimes differentiated from it: cf. 1610.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A 'Coste' is the fourth parte of the bende.. and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtyme a Batune. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 44 He beareth Or, a Bend Verrey, between 2 Cotises or Costs, Gules. *Ibid.* II. v. (1660) 61 When one of these is borne alone.. then shall you tearme it.. a Cost; but if they be borne by couples.. then you may name them Cotises. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* IV. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet.. which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. Costs never appear alone in a shield.

cost, obs. f. COAST, side, rib, border, region, etc.

cost (kɒst, -ɔ:-), *v.* Also 4–6 coste. Pa. t. and pple. cost; also in 4 pa. t. costed, costide, pa. pple. coste. [a. OF. *coster*, *couster* (mod. *coûter*) = Pr. and Sp. *costar*, Pg. *custar*, It. *costare*:—L. *constāre* to stand together, stand firm, abide, be settled or fixed, stand at a price, cost, f. *con-* together + *stāre* to stand.

The construction of this verb is idiomatic, and for its analysis it is necessary to go back to Latin. *Hoc constitit mihi tribus assibus* was literally 'this stood (to) me in three *asses*'. The dative of the person has in Eng. become an indirect object, *to* being never expressed; the Lat. locative (ablative or genitive) of the amount or price became a simple object in French, and remains an adverbial object in English, *in* being never expressed. Hence a natural tendency to view the noun expressing the price as a simple object, and the verb as transitive. That it is yet really intransitive is shown by the fact that it has no passive either with the price or the indirect object as subject; 'this cost me nothing' cannot be changed into 'nothing was cost me by this,' or 'I was cost nothing by this'. The adverbial adjunct may also be expressed by an adverb as *much*, *little*, *more*, *less*, *dear*(*ly* (cf. L. *carius constat*): even here the tendency is to look upon *much*, *little*, etc. as adjs. used substantively.]

1. a. To be acquired or acquirable at (so much), to come into one's possession or be maintained at (an expressed price); to be of the price of, be bought or maintained for, necessitate the expenditure of (an amount specified, or indicated as *much*, *little*, etc.).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 768 And it shal coste noght. **1509–10** *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 §1 Merchaundisez.. to be valued after that they coste at the firste byeng. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 305 A great fire was kindled .. which cost a greal deal. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 6 [He] thereby knows what everything costs at first hand. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 243 A bureau that cost forty dollars.

b. With personal object (indirect): To bring or entail on (a person) in the way of expenditure; to 'stand (a person) in' (so much).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 204 And þou3 it had coste [*v.r.* hadde costned] me catel, biknowen it I nolde. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140, & [it] shold cost me all that I have in the worlde. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. i. 175 Hyt costyth hym more in nuryschyng hys famyly.. then before. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 93 His Breeches cost him but a Crowne. **1647** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 7 That whatsoever it might cost him, I should be sent to the University. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 For fear of losing the mony I [a slave] cost him. **1799** H. HUNTER *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 595 Such an establishment would cost the State a very small matter. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 78 What will it cost him to set up the frame of such a ship.

c. *absol.* To be expensive; to prove costly. *colloq.*

1895 [see MISCHIEF *sb.* 9 c]. **1933** N. HOULT *Youth can't be Served* ii. 38 The best bacon, and a new-laid egg. And them things cost these times. **1938** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Let.* Feb. (1964) 23, I like them but my God they cost. **1960** T. REESE *Play Bridge* 20 In any event it cannot cost to play a spade.

d. *to cost money*: to be (very) expensive; *to cost the earth*: to cost a large amount of money.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Sept. (1896) VII. 129 All the afternoon talking in my chamber with my wife, about my keeping a coach the next year, and doing some things to my house, which will cost money. **1852** A. CAREY *Clovernook* (1853) 74 Something pretty costs money: do you think it grows on bushes? **1924** O. W. HOLMES *Let.* 18 Dec. (1953) I. 685 A very good etching of me was published but it is large and costs money. **1924** WODEHOUSE *Bill the Conqueror* vii. 149 'Big grey limousine.' 'Expensive?' 'Looked as if it had cost the earth.' **1958** *Daily Tel.* 28 June 5/3 If you want a stake in the most haunting part of Europe without its costing the earth to travel there.

2. a. *fig.* To necessitate or involve the expenditure of (time, trouble, or the like), loss or sacrifice of (some valued possession), suffering of (some penalty, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 152 Which most is worth.. And costeth lest a man to kepe.. I say it is humilite. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 19 Yf he fell vnto his lorde Saul, it mighte cost vs oure neckes. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 387, I am for you, though it cost mee ten nights watchings. *a* **1633** G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum*, Good words are worth much and cost little. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 414 To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 150 It cost me a month to shape it. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 72 The construction of their combs, costs them a great deal of labour. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 99 The journey having cost a little more than 14 hours. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 197 His eagerness to witness the spectacle cost him his life. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 98 The King's violence.. cost him the support of the clergy.

b. *to cost* (one) *dear*, *dearly*: to entail great expenditure or loss upon; to involve a heavy penalty.

c **1320** *Cast. Love* 1092 3if þou wolt him bugge to his feore, He schal costen þe ful deore. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3494 A sholde delyuery me out of prisoun.. Coste hit no3t so dere. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 255 If thou attempt it, it will cost thee deere. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 This cruelty cost him deerely afterwards. **1869** LOWELL *Singing Leaves* iii, And woe, but they cost me dear! **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 162 To keep strict watch over the city whose conquest had cost William so dear.

†**3.** Of persons: To incur expense, 'be at charges'; quasi-*trans.* to expend or spend (*much*, *little*, *aught*, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 194 Riche men.. þat costen so moche in grete schapellis. —— *Sel. Wks.* III. 305 þei wolen make executours to coste moche bi somonyng fro place to place. **1382** —— *Acts* xxi. 24 Halowe thee with hem; and coste in hem, that thei schaue her heedis. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxviii, If thou haue o3te on hur coste. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 94 (MS. K) Costyn, or do cost or spendyn, *exspendo*.

4. *Comm.* To estimate or fix the cost of production of an article or piece of work.

1884–1891 [see COSTING *vbl. sb.*].

cost, obs. f. COAST, and aphetic f. ACCOST.

‖ **costa**[1] ('kɒstə). Pl. costæ ('kɒsti:). The Latin word for rib, applied in Natural History and Physiology to various rib-like parts, also (after mod.Romanic *costa*, F. *coste*, *côte* side, border) to the edges of certain parts.

a. *Anat.* A rib. **b.** *Bot.* The midrib of a leaf. **c.** *Entom.* The 'rib' or 'vein' nearest to the anterior margin of an insect's wing; also the anterior margin itself. **d.** *Conchol.* A rib-like ridge on a shell, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., A leaf may have many costæ. **1866** TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 The disappearance of the costæ upon the shell. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 145 One large central vein.. called the midrib or costa. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 Each rib, or costa, has a double attachment to the backbone. **1875** W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 87 Costa, that is the front edge of the wings. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Costa*.. in Entomology, the vein next the anterior margin of the wing.

costa[2] ('kɒstə). [Sp., coast: cf. COSTA[1].] Used as the first element in various humorous pseudo-place-names [after Sp. *Costa Brava*, *Costa del Sol*, etc. (many of which are themselves recent Spanish coinages from the tourist industry), popular with British holiday-makers], to indicate a resort area, esp. one characterized by the condition specified in the final element, as *Costa Geriatrica*, *Costa del Crime*, etc.

1968 *Guardian* 24 Oct. 5/5 The Clyde coast should stop masquerading as the Costa Clyde. **1977** *Time* 5 Sept. 14/3 This chilling scene, filmed by a concealed police camera in a British nursing home in East Sussex's costa geriatrica, is the dramatic heart of.. a powerful, candid documentary. **1981** *Sunday Tel.* 1 Nov. 19/3 The Anglicised northern Costa Geriatrica of caravans and chip shops and pubs. **1984** *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. 21/7 Life goes on as before for the wanted men on the 40-mile Mediterranean coastal strip from Malaga to Marbella, which has been dubbed the 'Costa del Crime'. **1986** *Listener* 6 Feb. 42/2 A discount holiday — two weeks to the Costa Cheapo.

†**'costable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *coustable* (later *coûtable*), f. *couster* to COST.] Costly, expensive.

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 803 Capon, Bakemete, or Custade Costable. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxv. 311 That the faste be not to moche costable to bere.

costæform, bad form of COSTIFORM.

†**'costage**. *Obs.* Also 4 kostage, coustage, 6 costag, custage. [a. AF. *costage* = OF. *coustage*, f. *coster*, *couster* to COST.]

Expense, expenditure, charge, cost.

a **1327** in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Whose rykeneth with knaves Huere coustage. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 45 Ful of diligence To do plesaunce, and also gret costage. *c* **1430** *Sir Gener.* (Roxb.) 2302 Ye shal wende at my costage. **1516** *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxiv, Charged with all manner costage belonging to the said house and houshold. **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 387 He gave them their costage, to wit, necessary provision for their voyage. **1670** PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* xix. 88 If any Miner or other take Costage of a Merchant.

b. *pl.* Expenses, 'charges', 'costs'.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11917 þer ys no kyng dop suche costages. **1429** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 69 *note*, Ye grete costages & exp'nces at I haue hadd. **1514** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte custages.. of the seid Maister and brethern of the seid Gilde. **1670** PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* 88 The Mine was found at his Costages.

costal ('kɒstəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *costal* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. med. or mod.L. *costāl-is*, f. *costa* rib: see COSTA[1].]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to or connected with the ribs.

costal respiration: respiration produced chiefly by the movements of the ribs; opposed to *abdominal* or *diaphragmatic respiration*.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 571 The sharp splinters pricke the costall membrane. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 281/1 The costal vertebræ. **1878** FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. §1. 259 The movement of the upper chest characteristic of female breathing, which is called costal.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 203 Whereby are excluded all cetaceous.. fishes, many pectinall, whose ribs are rectilineall, many costall, which have their ribs embowed.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a COSTA[1], q.v. Hence **costal-nerved** adj.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 927/1 The costal nervure is the first longitudinal nervure of the wing. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §4. 92 Leaves.. Costal-nerved, the nerves springing from a midrib or costa.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** The side. *Obs. rare.*

1634 *Malory's Arth.* VII. xii. (1816) I. 235 Sir Beaumains smote him through the costal [*ed. Caxton* cost] of the body.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Short for *costal vein*, *muscle*, *plate*, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 405 Pelvis of five plates, supporting five costals. **1852** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 282 The great lateral costals.

Hence '**costally** *adv.*, in a costal manner, position, or direction; in reference to the costa.

'**co-stander**. [transl. L. and Gr. as in quot. 1709: see CO-.] One who stands together with (others); = CONSISTENT B. 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 51 With these were the συνισταμενοι, co-standers.. who had their places amongst the communicants.. but were not admitted to the Holy Mysteries till the time of their penance was compleated. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 581. *a* **1773** A. BUTLER *Moveable Feasts* (1852) I. 279 The fourth class of penitents were the *consistents* or *costanders*.

'**co-star**, *sb.* orig. *U.S.* [f. CO- 3 b + STAR *sb.*[1] 5.] A star of the cinema or stage appearing in the same production as one or more other stars of equal importance; an actor receiving star billing with another or others. Also *attrib.*

1926 *Amer. Year Bk. 1925* 1062 Walter Hampden.. settled down to repertory in the Hampden Theatre with Ethel Barrymore as co-star. **1955** *N.Y. Herald Tribune* 23 Sept., The Broadway musical,.. in which he'll get co-star billing with Gypsy Rose Lee, Peter Lind Hayes and Mary Healy. **1959** P. BULL *I know the Face* xii. 215 The star who was caught.. measuring the posters.. to see if his name took up more space than that of his co-star.

'**co-star**, *v.* orig. *U.S.* [f. CO- 1 + STAR *v.* 8 a.]

1. *intr.* To perform in a film or a play as a co-star.

1919 *Springfield Republican* 16 Nov., Francine Larrimore, co-starring in the dramatic success 'Scandal'. **1933** *Weekend Rev.* 4 Feb. 131/1 Such statements as 'They Were Born to Co-Star'. **1938** 'E. QUEEN' *Four of Hearts* xviii. 244 You and Bonnie are to co-star in a picture biography of Jack and Blythe. **1959** *Times* 25 Nov. 9/7 Mr. Yul Brynner co-stars as an egocentric conductor.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1940 *Jrnl.* (Topeka) 29 Apr. 2/7 Twin athletes.., they co-starred in track, baseball and basketball. **1956** *Essays in Criticism* VI. 203 Your ego never shared or co-starred.

2. *trans.* To employ or present with a co-star or co-stars; of a film or play: to include as co-stars.

1937 *Evening News* 6 Mar. 11/1, I am to be co-starred with Tauber. **1948** *Evening Standard* 7 Jan. 6/4 Herbert Wilcox has just made 'Spring in Park Lane', co-starring Anna Neagle and Michael Wilding again. **1956** *N.Y. Herald Tribune* 18 Jan., Margaret Phillips is co-starred, and is worthy of her billing.

Hence **co-starring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1939 *Capital* (Topeka) 4 July 12 Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in a scene from their first costarring film. **1956** *N.Y. Herald Tribune* 18 Jan. 15/2 She'll have the co-starring feminine role with Ginger Rogers.

costard ('kɒstəd). Also 5–6 costerd(e. [app. of English formation; not found in OF. Perhaps f. OF. and AF. *coste* rib + -ARD, meaning a prominently *ribbed* apple, a sense which agrees with the description of existing varieties so called.]

1. A kind of apple of large size.

Often mentioned from 14th to 17th c., after which the word passes out of common use, though still retained by fruit-growers in the name of one or more varieties of apple identical with or derived from the original Costard. The latter is described by R. Hogg, *British Pomology* 1853, as a large apple, distinctly five-sided, having five prominent ribs extending into the basin of the eye, and forming ridges round the crown. A Kentish grower who had *Martin's Costard*, described it in May 1892, as 'a very large apple, shape oval, very much ribbed, a strong grower, bearing every other year.'

1292 *Acc. of King's Fruiterer* (*Exch. Misc.* T. R. $\frac{49}{24}$, Record Off.) [Brought into Berwick Castle] cum eisdem ponder[a] iij^{c} pom[orum] costarð, prec[ium] cent. xiid. [**1345** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 419.] *a* **1400** *Pystyl of Susan* 96 þe costardes comeliche in cuþþes þei cayre. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The frutis wiche more comon be, Quenyngez, pechis, costardes, etiam wardons. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Costard, appulle, *quiriarium*. **1519** in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (*Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII.), Gret costerds w^{t} peyers and wyn. **1564** BECON *Display. Popish Mass* (Parker Soc. 1844) 283 Ye..make merchandize of the sacrament, as the costardmonger doth of his costards and of his other fruits. **1676** T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 All sorts of English Apples, as Pear-mains, Pippins, Russetens, Costards. **1853** R. HOGG *Brit. Pomol.* 62 The true Costard is now rarely to be met with. Modern authors make the Costard synonymous with the Catshead; but this is evidently an error..Ray describes both the Catshead and Costard as distinct, and Leonard Meager enumerates three varieties of Costard in his list—the white, grey, and red.

2. Applied humorously or derisively to the head. *arch.* (Cf. *coco-nut*.)

1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. (Arb.) 58, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 247 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. **1674** RAY *S. & E. Countrey Words* (1691) 93 *Costard*, the Head. It is a kind of opprobrious word used by way of Contempt. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, It's hard I should get raps over the costard, and only pay you back in make-believes. **1880** WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. xi. 56 Each other's costards let 'em split.

†b. ? = CAP. *Obs.*

a **1625** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. v, Ile make a close-stool of your velvet costard.

costard. = COSTREL, COSTRET.

1503 *Will of Ferrer* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum ciphum vocat[um] costerd. **17..** URRY *MS. additions to Ray* (in Halliwell), *Costard*..(2) a flask, or flasket.

†**costard-jagger.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. JAGGER, pedlar, packman.] 'Another name, apparently, for costard-monger [coster-monger]' (Nares).

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (N.), Coblers, or tynkers, or else costard-jaggers.

costard-monger, obs. f. COSTERMONGER.

costate ('kɒsteɪt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *costātus* ribbed, having ribs, f. *costa* rib: see -ATE^{2} 2.] Having a rib or ribs; ribbed: see COSTA^{1}.

1819 *Pantologia, Costate leaf*, in botany, a ribbed leaf. **1881** H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 61 The body of the shell strongly costate.

'co-state. [f. CO- + STATE *sb.*; cf. G. pl. *mitstaaten*.] A state allied with another.

1795 *Ann. Reg.* 227/1 Declaration of the King of Prussia, to his Most High Colleagues, Co-States of the German Empire, and Members of the Germanic Leagues. *c* **1798** JEFFERSON *Resol. Alien & Sedition Laws* in *Wks.* (1853) IX. 471 This commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of their sentiments... The rights and liberties of their co-States will be exposed to no dangers. **1856** T. H. BENTON *30 Years' View* I. lxxxvii. 349/1 Virginia exercises the right that pertains to a State in declaring her views, and inviting the like action of her co-States.

'costated, *a.* = COSTATE *a.*

1846 in WORCESTER. **1866** E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 91 Strongly costated or divided by longitudinal ridges. **1866** TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 Both the smooth form and the costated variety.

co'stato-, combining form of prec., as in costato-venose *a.*, having ribbed or rib-like veins.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Costato-venose*, when the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf are much stouter than those which intervene.

costay, obs. f. COAST *v.*

cost-book ('kɒstbʊk, -ɔ:-). *Mining.* [f. COST *sb.*^{2} + BOOK.] A book containing an abstract of all costs and expenses incurred in working a mine, and of all returns from sales, etc., with a balance of profit or loss.

By the Stannaries Act, the Cost-book must be made up and laid before the Shareholders at least once in every 16 weeks, and the term 'cost-book' is defined to include all the subsidiary books kept in the mine. Hence *cost-book company*, a kind of partnership formed to work a *cost-book mine* on the *cost-book system*, according to which any partner is at liberty to withdraw after such periodical settlement of accounts, without further liability.

1849 *Act 12 & 13 Vict.* c. 108 §1 Any Partnership..formed for the working of Mines on the Principle commonly called the Cost Book Principle. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* ii. 41 A cost-book mining company. **1889** E. MATHESON *Aid Bk.* 305 Some mines are worked under..the 'cost book' system, by which the adventurers..meet from time to time to examine the accounts of expenditure and receipts, and then decide either to stop further outlay or to proceed. **1891** *Evid. Royal Comm.* Rich 4152 A man can limit his liability in a cost-book mine much more than he can in a limited liability company, because we make up our accounts every four months, and a shareholder is perfectly at liberty to retire then.

†**'cost-castle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. *cost* = COAST.] Name of some boyish game.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 626 To see him [Scipio] carelessly to dallie..in chusing of cockle-shels, and play at cost-castle along the sea-shoare with his friend Lælius.

(Montaigne's word is *cornichon va devant*, explained by Littré as a race at picking up a number of objects while running.)

coste, obs. f. COAST, COST.

costean, costeen (kɒ'sti:n), *v. Cornish Mining.* [See quot. 1778. But Jago has 'wood-tin, *costean*, an ore of tin in structure like wood', f. *cos*, M.Cornish *coid* wood + *stean* tin.] *intr.* To sink pits down to the rock in order to ascertain the direction of a lode. Usually **co'steaning** *vbl. sb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, Another way of discovering Lodes is by sinking little pits through the loose ground down to the fast or solid country..This way of seeking the Tinners call *Costeening*, from *Cothas Stean*; that is fallen or dropt tin. **1850** ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 500 Where their actual presence is doubtful..a series of experiments called in Cornwall 'costeaning', is undertaken with the view of discovering the presence of a vein. **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss., Costeening*, examining the back of a lode by digging pits. **1884** R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 502 The pits or shafts sunk are costeaning pits or shafts.

costean, costeen (kɒ'sti:n), *sb. Cornish Mining.* [See COSTEAN *v.*] A pit sunk down to the rock in costeaning. Also *costean pit*.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 *Costean pits* are shallow pits to trace or find Tin. *Costeaning*, ditto. **1895** *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/1 No. 3 Reef, Eldorado, has been proved by costean pits for a length of 450 ft. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 8/1 A costeen has exposed the cap of a reef 4 ft. wide of solid quartz. **1897** *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/2 Recently two separate reefs have been struck in separate costeens. *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 8/1 A costeen over 100 feet in length has cut a strong reef 3 feet wide. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 31 Mar. 11 The White Hope..has been opened up all along the line of lode by costeens. **1964** A. NELSON *Dict. Mining* 109 *Costean*, (1) A trench cut across the conjectured line of outcrop of a seam or orebody to expose the full width. (2) The channel eroded by a flow of water to expose mineral deposits during prospecting work.

†**coste'aunt,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *costeiant* (*-iant*, *-oyant*), pr. pple. of *costeier*, now *côtoyer* to COAST.] = COASTING, bordering.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 245 In a marche costeaunt.

costed, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of COST *v.*

†**costed,** obs. f. COASTED *ppl. a.* In the following, app. = Bordered, flanked, or ribbed. [Cf. OF. *costé*.]

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 Some had the helme..curiously graven and conningly costed. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 18 They..rub their Beades on his hard costed belly: thus adoring that breathlesse masse of mettall.

costefe, obs. f. COSTIVE.

costeiyng: see COAST *v.*

costelet(te, obs. f. CUTLET.

co'stellate, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [dim. of COSTATE, as if f. L. **costella*, dim. of *costa* rib.] 'Finely ribbed or costated' (Webster 1864).

costeme, obs. f. CUSTOM.

†**'costen,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* In 1 costnian, 3 costnen. [OE. *costnian*, a subsidiary form of *costian* to try, tempt. The inserted *n* appears also in *costnere* and *costnung* = *costere*, *costung*. OE. *costian* was Com. Teut. = OS. *costôn*, OHG. *kostôn* (MHG. and mod.G. *kosten*), Icel. *kosta*; f. *kostuz* trial: see COST *sb.*^{1}] *trans.* To try.

c **1205** LAY. 24669 Bute he icostned [*c* **1275** ifonded] weoren þrie ine compe.

†**'costen,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 costn-en (*pa. t.* costned(e), costen(en, cosn(en (*pa. t.* costenede, cosnede). [ME. *costn-en* appears to be a by-form (of earlier appearance) of *cost-en*, a. OF. *cost-er* to COST. The *n* of the stem appears also in Icel. *kostnaðr*, Sw. *kostnad*, Da. *bekostning* expense.] = COST *v.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 290 His deorewurðe spuse, þet costnede him so deore. *Ibid.* 392 Ure luue touward him þet kostnede him so deorre. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 He esste, wat hii costenede? þre ssyllyng, þe oþer seyde. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1683 þe werste..cosnede a þousant pounde. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 20 Duble That the clothe costened.

costeous, var. of COSTIOUS *a., Obs.*

†**'coster**^{1}. *Obs.* Also 5 costur(e, costere, coostre, costerde. [a. AF. *coster* = OF. *costier* side, also 'piece of stuff placed on the side (*e.g.* of an altar)', f. *coste* side. A med. (Anglo) L. *costera* is found.] A hanging for a bed, the walls of a room, etc. (See also quots. 1844, 1879.)

1385 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1363 Duo costers panni magni de velvetto. **1424** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 56 þe costers the which hengen in þe newe chamber. *Ibid.* 65 A browded bed wiþ þe costures. *?c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 833 (Mätz.) Your costerdes covered with whyte and blewe, And dyapred with lyles newe. **1482** *Paston Lett.* No. 86. III. 285, I bequeth to Edmund Paston..a fether-bedde..and the costers of worsted that he hath of me. [**1844** PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 81 *Coster*, a name given to hangings for the sides of an altar or choir. **1879** SIMMONS *Lay Folk's Mass-bk.* Notes 174 *Costers* or curtains running on rods at the north and south sides of the altar.]

coster^{2} ('kɒstə(r)). *colloq.* Short for COSTERMONGER.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 26/1 The costers never steal from one another. **1864** F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* I. 135 Bawling costers with barrows. **1878** BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* i, A street market, consisting almost entirely of costers' carts and barrows.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coster-boy*, *-ditty*, *-girl*, *-song*, etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 35/2 The education of the coster-lads. *Ibid.* I. 45/1 The story of one coster-girl's life. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Laying down the law to a group of coster-boys. **1887** *Times* 3 Dec. 12/3 He and his brethren of the coster fraternity had been driven from pillar to post. **1892** *Graphic* 21 May, Long before the days of Mr. Chevalier and his excellent songs, there was a coster-ditty, which, etc.

coster, obs. f. COASTER.

costerdom ('kɒstədəm). [f. COSTER^{2} + -DOM.] Costers collectively; the realm of costers.

1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 488/2 The donas of costerdom. **1895** *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 897/1 The apotheosized costerdom of Mr. Albert Chevalier. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 8/1 The course was one huge sea of howling, jostling, struggling costerdom.

costerel, var. COSTREL, *Obs.*

costeress. *nonce-wd.* A female 'coster'.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 11/2 Wherries..charged to the brim with half-drunken costers and their costeresses.

†**'costering,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* [f. COSTER *sb.*^{1}] A hanging, a curtain.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 118, Iiij costerings of wool paled rede and blue. *Ibid.* 144 Tapettes other wise called costeringes. **1488** *Inv. R. Morton* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XXXIII. 327 A selur and testur and v costrynges of bokeram.

costering ('kɒstərɪŋ), *sb.*^{2} *colloq.* [f. COSTER + -ING^{1}.] The occupation of a costermonger.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 366 For three or four months of the year half of these 'go to costering'. **1886** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. xi, Tom started costering first.

costermonger ('kɒstəmʌŋgə(r)). Forms: 6 costerde monger, costerd-m., costerdm., costardem., 6–7 costardm., 7 costard-m., costar'-, coster-monger, (costerd-, costermunger, costor-monger, custard-monger, 9 *arch.* costard-m.), 6– costermonger. [f. COSTARD an apple + MONGER dealer, trader.]

a. *orig.* An apple-seller, a fruiterer; *esp.* one that sold his fruit in the open street. Hence, **b.** Now, in London, a man who sells fruit, vegetables, fish, etc. in the street from a barrow.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Than [was he] a costermonger. **1515** —— *Egloges* (Percy Soc.) 26 I was acquaynted..With a costardemonger, and with an hostler. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Costardmongar, *fruyctier*. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 124 To go before, and put out the Costermongers Candles, who use to sit with lights in the streets. **1608** D. CARLETON in *Times* 30 Nov. (1883) 3/6 Costerdmungers that sell fruite uppon the passages. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iii. (1634) 23 Which he culs out to admiration..as a Costardmonger his fairest pippins. **1683** CROWNE *City Pol.* IV. i, To have a fool carry a great basket on his head like a Costardmonger. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 350 These stairs are much frequented by costermongers, who have large warehouses near them for their fruit and cyder. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, No apple-wife..can settle her account with a costermonger without an audience of the reluctant Justice. **1864** KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 369 The costermonger has monopolised all the old cries of radishes, etc. **1886** G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/4 A very old costermonger informs me that a man who carries a basket is a hawker, a man who has a barrow is a costermonger, and a man who has a donkey or a pony and cart is a general dealer. But I fancy that general dealer is often a euphemism for coster.

fig. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxvi. (1741) 190 Concerning the several virtues of these academical apples..I profess myself a philosophical costermonger. **1812** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I. vi. 209 From all the selected fruits of all the poetical costermongers..could ye choose nothing more promising than this green sour apple?

c. As a term of contempt or abuse; also *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 191 (Qo.) Vertue is of so little regard in these costermongers [*mod. edd.* costermonger]

times. **1781** COWPER *Lett.* 15 Feb., In these costermonger days, as I have a notion Falstaff calls them. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. ii. (1849) 265 Thou art some scurvy costard-monger knave.

Hence **'coster,mongerdom**, the community or realm of costermongers; **'costermongered** *ppl. a.*, occupied by costermongers; **'coster-,mongering** *vbl. sb.*, **'costermongery** *sb.*, the occupation of a costermonger; **'costermongery** *a.*, resembling or suggestive of a costermonger.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 365 The interest of the man and woman in the business was closer than in costermongering. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 37. 257 The bulldog, that most costermongery and bloodthirsty of 'our four-footed favourites'. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3 The language of costermongery is more expressive..than..polished. **1888** HADDEN in *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 171/2 St. Thomas's was peculiar in another way. Costermongery was the 'industry' of the place; the district was *Costermongria*. **1889** J. THOMSON *Trav. Atlas* xxvi, The whole donkey-riding costermongerdom of Maraksh. **1891** *Daily Tel.* 18 May 5/6 Liverpool Street is alleged to be the most costermongered street in the world for its size.

†**'costern.** *Obs.* Perh. = COASTER 6, a tray or decanter-stand.

1641 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 183 Paid..ffor a Lardge silver costern, weighing 68o ownces.

†**coster-wife.** *Obs.* [f. COSTARD apple + WIFE: cf. COSTERMONGER.] A woman that keeps a stall for the sale of apples, and the like, an 'apple-wife'.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 You'd take him for some bearded London coster-wife newly drest up on a munday morning.

costeuous, var. COSTIOUS. *Obs.*

costey, obs. f. COAST *v.*

†**'costful,** *a. Obs.* (or *arch.*) [f. COST *sb.*[2] + -FUL.]

1. Costly, expensive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Hi ham cloþeþ..mid uayre robes and costuolle. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VII. x. XXI, His costful vintage ceme from the rivere. *c* **1530** *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A costefulle clothe.

2. *transf.* Causing expenditure or loss (of time, trouble, etc.).

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 388o Long weiȝe and costful he ðor fond.

Hence **'costfully** *adv.*, in a costly manner.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 310 A banere costfully depeynted with a Host and a chalis. **1647** W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 27 Those famous cabinets..where the curiosity and luxury of our Age have so..costfully laid open their charmes.

†**costic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. It. *caustico* costive (Florio).] = COSTIVE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 18 Sorrell relaxes the Belly, the seed makes it costick.

costie, obs. f. COAST *v.*

costiferous (kɒ'stɪfərəs), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. L. *costa* rib + *-fer* bearing + -OUS: see -FEROUS. Cf. F. *costifère*.] Bearing ribs.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 431 The costiferous transverse processes. *Ibid.* 440 The various costiferous portions of the vertebral column.

costiform ('kɒstɪfɔːm), *a.* (*erron.* costæform.) [mod. f. L. *costa* rib: see -FORM.] Having the form of a rib or costa; rib-like. (See COSTA[1].)

1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 672/2 The vertebriform iliac bones become joined to the costiform pubic. **1857** BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §599 The absence of costæform veins and free veinlets distinguishes it.

costifous, var. COSTIOUS. *Obs.*

†**'costing,** *sb. Obs.* A kind of apple. Cf. COSTARD.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 383 Apples [July]. Stone Apple..Summer Costing.

'costing, *vbl. sb.* [f. COST *v.* + -ING[1].] a. Estimation of the cost of production of an article, etc. b. The costs of production or working. Also *pl.* and *attrib.*

1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Managing Clerk..capable of costing. **1888** *Daily News* 7 July 7/2 Severe in economy of materials and in the 'costing' of the work. **1891** *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 8/4 Upholsterers' Trimmings.—Wanted, a smart Young Man, for Costing Department. **1908** L. C. HEADLY (*title*) Boot and Shoe Costings. **1917** DICKSEE *Fundamentals Manuf. Costs* 7 They drop all attempt at accurate costing. **1921** [see *cost accountant*, COST *sb.*[2] 6]. **1922** TURNER & WOOD *Man. Up-to-date Organisation* 171 Costing is the collecting, calculating, and allocating of the cost of material, labour and the correct proportion of Overhead charges involved in a production or utility. **1924** H. R. J. HOLMES (*title*) A short system of farm costing. *Ibid.* 105 The application of this simple costings scheme to an actual farm account. **1927** E. J. P. BENN *Trade* iii. 49 Such modern devices as index figures and costing systems. **1929** *Times* 7 Feb. 9/3 So that he could compare the costings of the foreign manufactures with the costings of the corresponding English article. **1955** *Ibid.* 10 June 3/1 There would be only one set of costings for all the minerals and merchandize carried by rail.

'costing, *ppl. a.* [f. COST *v.* + -ING[2].] Costly; spiritually exhausting or expensive. Hence **'costingly** *adv.*; **'costingness.**

1900 F. VON HÜGEL *Let.* 7 July (1927) 85, I have had to express myself on paper to W.W. about these matters, and have found it difficult and costing..because I feel..it is wrong to multiply and intensify differences by unnecessary explicitations. **1901** —— *Let.* 18-20 Dec. (1927) 103 What a costing process *that* is! *Ibid.*, The inevitable costingness of the struggle..has absorbed my strength. **1914** —— *Ess. & Addresses* (1926) II. 103 Such misuse will..be best—at least, be not too costingly—avoided by the deliberate recognition of the danger. **1930** G. GREENE *2 Witnesses* II. xii. 145 The life of religion is so real because it is so costing, so costing because it is so real. **1962** *Friend* 9 Mar. 280/1 He would remind the Meeting of the costingness of pacificism, which was not peace at any price but love at all cost.

†**costious,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 costeuous [= -vous], coustouse, 5 costius, -ifous, -iose, 5-6 costious, -yous(e, -uous(e, 6 costeous. [a. AF. *coustous, costeous* = OF. *cousteus*, now *coûteux* costly, f. *cost* COST *sb.*[2]

The forms *costevous, costifous* appear to be after *bountevous, -yvous*, f. OF. *bontif*: cf. also *beautevous, plentevous*, for *beauteous, plenteous*.]

Costly, expensive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Coustouse robes. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Chron.* XXXV. 24 He is deed, and beried in the costeuous toumbe of his fadirs. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 231 Better and costioser and precioser garnementis. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Pet.* 2 By the costeous gyft of his owne sonne Jesus Christ. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1206 Neither for costuouse buildyng. **1564** BECON *Pleas. New Nosegay* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1843) 226 A costious pearl.

Hence †**'costiously** *adv.*, †**'costiousness.**

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 193 The diligence of preestis..by hem costioseli founde. *Ibid.* 553 Over greet curiositie, gayne, preciosite, or costiosenes. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Costyousnesse, *sumptuosité*.

costive ('kɒstɪv), *a.* Also 5 costyff, 5-6 -yf, -if, 6 -efe, -iffe, 6-7 -yve, 7-8 caustive. [app. a. OF. *costivé, costevé*:—L. *constipāt-us* CONSTIPATED; the final *é* having (as in some other words) become mute. Prob. there was in this case confusion with the suffix -IVE, F. *-if, -ive*. for the final *e* had disappeared even from the spelling by 1400.]

1. Suffering from hardness and retention of the fæces; 'bound' or confined in the bowels; constipated.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Lose þe wombe if þat he be costif [*v.r.* costyff]. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 41 b, This medicine maketh a man costefe. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* §309 Beware that the bely be not constupated or costiue. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 37 Honey..is good..for those that are costive. **1736** AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 338 She had been greatly caustive. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 158 The bowels were obstinately costive. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 450 The finest white flour favors a costive habit.

†**b.** Of medicine or food: That confines the bowels, 'binding'. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. iv. (R.), Egges roasted hard be costiue. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 141 Laxatiue in the pith and costiffe in the barke. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 In the morne tis loosing, at Eve costive.

2. *fig.* Slow or reluctant in action; *esp.* †a. in speech or utterance: Close, reticent, uncommunicative (*obs.*); b. Reluctant to give, niggardly, stingy.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 63 They came so hardly from him as if hee had beene extreemly costiffe. **1606** *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 48 Is your Lord costive of laughter, or laxative of laughter? **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Somewhat caustiue of beliefe Toward your stone. **1752** CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxxiv. 300 You must be frank, but without indiscretion, and close without being costive. **1824** MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 45 He is rather costive, and does not like to throw away his effusions. **1887** *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* VII. 228 The amount of compensation to be claimed from a Railway Company who are always costive upon such points.

†**c.** Given with reluctance or sparingly. *Obs.*

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. 493 The costive supplies as were given towards it.

†**3.** Hard and impervious. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Clay in dry seasons is costive, hardening with the sun and wind.

'costively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a costive manner.

fig. **1858** HOGG *Shelley* I. 295 Scanty information, costively imparted.

costiveness ('kɒstɪvnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being costive; confinement of the bowels, constipation.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men duse it [manna] in medecines..for costyfnes. **1528** PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Biij, Hit..ofte tymes induceth stronge costiuenes. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 Walking is good for..costifnesse. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* I. x. 101 It produced an obstinate costiveness. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 532 The terms constipation and costiveness are commonly used as synonyms..The latter is sometimes used to denote a less degree of insufficiency than the former.

2. *fig.* The state or quality of being close or reserved: see COSTIVE 2. *arch.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 128 Such a costivenesse hath seised his Purse, nothing but a Tax..can loosen it. **1792** WAKEFIELD *Mem.* 216 (T.) A reverend disputant of the same costiveness in publick elocution with myself.

costless ('kɒstlɪs, -ɔː-), *a.* [f. COST *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without cost; involving no expense.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 68 They may their learning receyue costles and free. **1626** BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 178 Costlesse Complements, Faire Speech. **1665-9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1675) 174 After we had awhile enjoy'd this costless, and yet excellent Musick. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* xxii. (1862) 338 It was not..an easy and costless effort. **1875** JEVONS *Money* xviii. 233 [Postage stamps] form a convenient and costless form of remittance.

Hence **'costlessness.**

1862 P. H. BIRD in *Builder* 19 Apr., These plans recommend themselves by their simplicity, costlessness, and efficiency. **1885** *Med. Times* Dec. 885/2 Certainty of effect, simplicity of operation, and costlessness.

†**costlet, costolet.** *Obs.* App. = CORSLET.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 335 Helmets, costlets, and other armour. **1622** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 85 The common Armes of this parishe being three muskots..and three costolets with the pikes and all the furneter belonginge to them.

†**'costlew,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 costelew(e, 4-6 costlewe, 5 costeleue, 5-6 costlow(e, costlew. [ME. *costelewe*, f. COST *v.* or *sb.*[2] + -LEWE: cf. ON. *costligr* costly.] Costly, sumptuous, expensive; lavish in expenditure, extravagant.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 121 Costelewe clopis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶344 Ther is also costlewe furrynge in hir gownes. **1398** TREVISA *Barth de P.R.* VI. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), An euyl wyf..chydynge and scoldynge, dronkelew [1535 dronken] and unsteadfast..costelew [1535 costly] stoute and gay. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 243 He helde a wonder ryal and costlewe fest of saynt George. **1487** *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Which sute ys long and costlowe [AF. *costeouz*]. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xli, At the west dore of Powles was made a costlew pagent.

b. Used *advb.*

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCliii. 324 Dyuerse pagentys..shewyd in dyuerse places of the cyte Ryally and costlew.

†**'costlily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COSTLY + -LY[2].] In a costly manner.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 96 Hys cumly sted of Araby Sadelyd and brydelyd costlykly.

costliness ('kɒstlɪnɪs, -ɔː-). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being costly; sumptuousness; expensiveness.

a **1536** TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 81 To purchase oughte of hym for ye costlynesse..of the present. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 331 A closet, to whose costliness nothing can put limits. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 30 The grandeur of the Eastern dress..depends as much on quantity as on costliness. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 57 The costliness of a university education.

†**b.** *concr.* Costly material; treasure. *Obs. rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XX. 5 All their precious and gorgeous workes, all costlynesse, and all the treasure of the kinges.

costly ('kɒstlɪ, -ɔː-), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4 costily, ? coystily, coostly, costli, 5 costlye, *Sc.* costlik, -lyk, 5-6 costely, 6 costeley, coastly, 4- costly. [f. COST *sb.*[2] + -LY[1].]

1. That costs much; requiring or involving great expenditure. a. Of great price or value; sumptuous.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 369 Closid in grete cloystres and coystily. *Ibid.* 383 Costily housis. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVIII. 76 At Renfrewe a mawngery costlyk he made. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXX. 97 Ethelbertus..amonge other costlye deedys, began ye foundacion of Poulys Churche. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 6 All maner of costly riches. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 12 b, Served at the table with costely meate like a kyng. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Not long since the women of Germanie knewe no costlyer attyre. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Rare, exotic, and costly shrubs. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ¶3 Japan Screens and costly Jars. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XVI, The costliest palace. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 191 All ornament ought to be costly.

b. Occasioning excessive expenditure; involving loss or sacrifice; expensive, dear.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Generaly, worst þing is more costly & more hevy. **1465** *Paston Lett.* No. 522 II. 224 Thou hast be the costlyest childe that evere I hadde. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix. §14 His wars are costly and chargeable. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 60 Such a costly losse of wealth and friends. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* li. 17 No costly Sacrifice [dost thou] require. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 694 Sieges such as those of Mons and Namur were operations too costly for her means. **1891** *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 Our costly courts of law.

†**c.** *costly colours*: an obsolete game at cards.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 341 You must set up six for Costly Colours. **1756** W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 206 They found Duroy and Heartley playing at Costly Colours: a game upon the cards peculiar to that country. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 341.

2. Lavish in expenditure, extravagant. *arch.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 87 They are not costly in apparel, for they weare but linnen cloaths. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 177 To curse the Costly Sex. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 181 Hee sees..No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 233 This dagger..which when now admired By Edith..At once the costly Sahib yielded to her.

†**B.** *adv.* In a costly manner; sumptuously; dearly. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 þat feden himsilf coostly. **1576** GASCOYNE *Compl. Phil.* (Arb.) 87 These thriftles birds..Are costly kept, and finely fedde. **1619** W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1630) 554 To goe costly attyred.

a **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit. at Sev. Weapons* v. i, I thank you costly, sir, and kindly too.

costlykly: see COSTLILY.

costmary ('kɒstmɛəri). Also 5 -maryn, marye, 6 coste-, 6–7 costmarie. [f. COST *sb.*[3] + (St.) *Mary*.

In the middle ages, the plant was widely associated in name with St. Mary; in French, the *Grant Herbier* of 15th c. has '*Herba Sancte Marie*, q. alio nomine dicitur *costus dulcem* .. *Herbe Sainte Marie*, qui est autrement appellée *cost* ou *coq*;' and Middle or mod. High German names are *Frauwencrut*, *Frauwenworcz*, *Marienmintz*, *Unser Frawen Mintz*, *Unser Frawen Distel*, *Marien-blättchen*, etc. (Pritzel & Jersen, *Deutsche Volksnamen*). Cf. also quot. 1578 from Lyte, and Florio 1598 '*costo*.. the herbe coaste or herbe Marie'. The early form *costmaryn* (see quots. *c* 1400, and 1530), which, on the analogy of *Rosemary*, might be supposed to be the original, appears to be either a corruption or an independent appellation. A recently proposed explanation of the name from a F. *cost amer* or L. *costus amarus* 'bitter cost' is superfluous.]

An aromatic perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum* (*Pyrethrum*, *Tanacetum*) *Balsamita*, otherwise *Balsamita vulgaris*, N.O. *Compositæ*, a native of the orient region, naturalized in the south of Europe, and cultivated in English gardens since the 16th c. as a flavouring herb; formerly used in medicine and to give a flavour to ale, whence also called ALECOST; = COST *sb.*[3]

The cultivated form seems to be a rayless variety (var. *Tanacetoides*).

c **1400** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take parsel, and myntes, and peletur, and costmaryn, and sauge. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 110 Take.. a foil or .ij. of costmarye, a cloue of garleke. **1530** PALSGR. 209 Cost mary herbe, *coste marine*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 250 Called in Latin *Balsamita maior*.. and of some *Herba diuæ Mariæ*; in English, Cooste marie and of some Balsamynte; in high Douch *Frauwenkraut*. **1590** SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 195 Fresh costmarie and breathfull camomill. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 182 Costmarie and Avens.. to give a savour like spice in pottage and Salads. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 157 Costmary is also called Alecoast.. if it be steeped a while in Ale.. it maketh a pleasant drinke. **1863** F. BURR *Veget. Amer.* 416 Costmary is a hardy, perennial plant.

†**'costning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. *costn-en*, COSTEN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Cost, expense.

c **1205** LAY. 22547 Sixti scipen mid his aȝere costninge bringen heom to Londenne. **1340** *Ayenb.* 151 Hou me lyest þane time and costnigge uor to lyerni þing þet naȝt ne is worþ bote to ydele blisse.

†**'costnung**. *Obs.* [OE., f. *costnian* = *costian* to tempt: see COSTEN *v.*[1]] Temptation.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp., Matt.* vi. 13 Ne ȝelæd þu us on costnunge [*Lindisf.* in costunge]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga. *a* **1200** *St. Neot* in *Anglia* III. 108 His feondes ættriȝe wæpnen ðæt sind costnungen.

costo- ('kɒstəʊ), taken as combining form of L. *costa* a rib, in anatomical and physiological terms, mostly in sense 'pertaining to, or connecting, the ribs and...', as in **costo-abdominal**, **-central**, **-chondral** [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage], pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages, **-clavicular**, **-colic** [COLON[1]], **-coracoid**, **-pubic**, **-scapular**, **-sternal**, **-thoracic**, **-trachelian** [Gr. τράχηλος neck], **-transversal**, **-transverse**, connecting the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebræ, **-vertebral**, **-xiphoid**. Also **costo-inferior**, **-superior** (respiration), in which the chief movements are those of the inferior or superior ribs (cf. COSTAL 1); **'costotome** [Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for cutting through the ribs or costal cartilages in dissection.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 111 The costo-clavicular ligament.. connecting the sternal extremity of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 359/2 [The axillary artery] is.. protected by the costo-coracoid ligament. *Ibid.* IV. 335/2 The costo-inferior and abdominal types [of respiration] in boys. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 191 Middle Costo-Transverse Ligament. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 The costoxiphoid ligament.

costodie, **-dy**, obs. ff. CUSTODY.

costom, **-able**, obs. ff. CUSTOM, -ABLE.

costrel[1] ('kɒstrəl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 costril(le, -ell(e, 5 costrele, -ylle, costerell, (6 kostorell, 7 castrel), 9 costril, 4–9 costrel. [a. OF. *costerel*, synonymous with *costeret*: cf. med.L. *costārium*, *costerium*, 'poculum vinarium', and, in same sense, *costrellus* (Du Cange).

OF. *costerel*, *-et*, are generally taken as dims. of *coste* basket, panier; but they have the form of dims. of *costier* 'that is by the side', L. type **costārius*. Cf. the med.L. equivalent *collateralis*, also OF. *costereau* (= *costerel*) a dweller side by side, a neighbour.]

A vessel for holding or carrying wine or other liquid; a large bottle with an ear or ears by which it could be suspended from the waist (whence the antiquarian designation 'pilgrim's bottle'), or a small wooden keg similarly used, in which sense it is still in dialect use.

[*a* **1400** *MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 95 *Uter*, anglice a botel, *sed collateralis*, anglice a costrelle. De cute dicis *utres*, de ligno *collaterales*.]

c **1380** *Sir Ferumbr.* 510 Ac by myddel þer hongeþ her a costrel.. ful of þat bame cler þat precious ys & fre. **1382** WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 9 If also thou thrustist, go to the litil costrils [*v.r.* costretis] and drynke watris. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2666 *Hyperm.*, And therwithalle a costrel [so 3 MSS.; 3 costret] taketh he And seyde, 'Hereof a draught, or two, or three'. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 172 b. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxix, The costrell that is olde whan it receyueth new wyne.. bolneth oute and is in poynte for to cleue & brest. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 724/9 *Hic colateralis*, a costrille. **1454** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 173 A costerell for ale. **1572** *Inv. G. Cope* in *Midl. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 331 Two kostorells of foure gallons a piece for drinke. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Oct., In the north they say a costrel of Tarr for a barrell of Tarr. **1824–8** CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Costril*, a small barrel. It was formerly used here instead of a bottle, by labourers who took milk and beer in it. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 386 A youth, that following with a costrel bore The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine. **1874** *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition two costrels, or pilgrims' bottles.

costrel[2]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 7 -ill. [Cf. COSTARD 2.] The head.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 12 Vnless some Country Fore-horse came by.. with a Raine-beaten Feather in his costrill. **1640** BRATHWAIT *Bolster Lect.* 92 A wife.. that no image was (for shee could speake) And now and then her husbands costrell breake. **1891** In Sheffield dial. *Costrel* = the head (S.O. Addy).

costrel, -ing, var. CUSTREL, -ING, *Obs.*

†**costret**. *Obs.* Also -tred. [a. OF. *costeret*.] = COSTREL.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 1491 Now, styward.. Bye us vessel gret plente.. Fattys, tunnes, and costret, Makes our mete withouten let. **1382–85** [see COSTREL]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 95 Costred or costrelle, grete botelle [*MS. K.* costret or botel]. *onopherum*.

costrill: see COSTREL[2].

costroun, var. CUSTRON, *Obs.*

co'stumary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSTUME + -ARY: cf. *customary*.] Of or belonging to costume.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 403 They [shawls] were regarded as mere costumary curiosities.

costume (kɒ'stju:m, 'kɒstju:m), *sb.* [a. F. *costume* (in *Dict. de l'Académie* 1740 pronounced *costumé*), a. It. *costume* custom, use, wont, fashion, guise, habit, manner:—L. *consuētūdinem* CUSTOM. Used, by Italian artists, of guise or habit in artistic representation, and in this sense adopted in French and Eng. early in 18th c. Thence transferred to manner of dressing, wearing the hair, etc., and in later times to dress.]

1. In historical art: The custom and fashion of the time to which a scene or representation belongs; the manner, dress, arms, furniture, and other features proper to the time and locality in which the scene is laid (*obs.*); hence, those belonging to a particular painting or sculpture.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 53 Not only the Story, but the Circumstances.. the Habits, Arms, Manners.. and the like, must correspond. This is call'd the observing *the Costume*. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Costume*. To observe the *costume*, among painters, is to make every person and thing sustain the proper character. **1784** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (R.), This is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and the costume, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer. **1817** RICKMAN *Archit.* (1848) 216 The costume of these heads is often useful as a guide to the date of the building.

b. *transf.* in literary art.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 124 Here is surely as gross a violation of the costume of manners as we find in the Achilles of Racine. *a* **1832** SIR J. MACKINTOSH (Webster), I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts [of the Lay of the Last Minstrel].. The costume, too, is admirable. **1835** STERLING *Let.* in Carlyle *Life* II. ii. (1872) 97 The costume of his [Sterne's] subjects is drawn from the familiar experience of his own time and country.

2. **a.** The mode or fashion of personal attire and dress (including the way of wearing the hair, style of clothing and personal adornment) belonging to a particular nation, class, or period.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 78 There is always a certain pleasure in contemplating the costume of a distant nation. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. i. 4 The clergy had no canonical costume. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* x, A Swiss officer of the guards, who had resided some time at Paris, and caught the *costume*, but not the ease or manner of its inhabitants. **1818** —— *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, Her.. tresses of long fair hair, which, according to the costume of the country, unmarried women were not allowed to cover with any sort of cap. **1877** BRYANT *Sella* 313 In costumes of that simpler age they came.

b. The dress and 'get-up' of an actor or actress in representing a character in the play.

1883 *Truth* 31 May 760/2 Madame Judic changed her costume thrice.

3. **a.** Fashion or style of dress appropriate to any occasion or season; hence, dress considered with regard to its fashion or style; garb.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36/6 For outdoor *costume*. **1840** BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 18 Feb., It was generally agreed that I am never to wear any other but a Court costume. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 57 The best travelling costume. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The airiest costumes had been worn on these festive occasions. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 197 His costume was eccentric and affected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 *note*, Whensoever Mr. Southey issues from the press, we find him arrayed in a different costume. **1856** KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxi. 268 They [birds] are already in full summer costume.

c. = *bathing-costume* S.V. BATHING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1884 *Swimming Notes* 8 Mar. 4 Ladies so anxious to cultivate speed that they have determined to wear the thinnest possible costumes. **1904** R. THOMAS *Swimming* ii. 33 *Costume A.S.A.*, means the regulation swimming dress of the Amateur Swimming Association... 'University costume' does not appear to have any authoritative meaning, generally when it is used, A.S.A. is meant. **1933** S. G. HEDGES *Swimming & Watermanship* xxii. 161 Nowadays there is almost infinite variety for the choice of swimming costume... Two colours for a one-piece costume look very well... A bag for carrying towel and costume is a great convenience. **1973** N. W. SCHUR *British Self-taught* 22 In England today *bathing suit* or simply *costume* is the term generally used and applies indiscriminately to both sexes. **1986** *Swimming Times* Sept. 16/1 Unfortunately *all* the boys and some of the girls found the costumes too small, indeed, one girl could not even get hers on!

4. (with *a.* and *pl.*). A complete set of outer garments; in shop parlance, a woman's gown or 'dress', as the chief piece of her costume.

1839 BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 10 Feb., She.. departed in a white silk costume with border trimmings of birds of paradise feathers. **1890** *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Advt., Great Costume Sale. Fine Melton Costumes, with Medallions, really good quality.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***costume comedy***, ***film***, ***intrigue***, ***melodrama***, ***part***, ***picture***, ***play***; **costume jewellery** (orig. *U.S.*), showy artificial jewellery worn for decorative purposes. **costume-piece**, a dramatic piece in which the actors wear a historical or other costume different from that of the present era.

The dresses for a 'costume-piece' are provided by the manager, for a 'modern piece' by the actors themselves.

1932 *Ann. Reg. 1931* II. 48 'Congress Dances' proved a delightful **costume* comedy of 1815. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The '**costume-composers*' of the present day.. are still supreme law-givers to the majority of their sex. **1960** D. FEARON *Murder-on-Thames* xviii. 170 If **costume* films start coming back into fashion. **1961** R. WILLIAMS *Long Revol.* II. vi. 264 The Romantic movement.. produced.. the useless form of the **costume*-intrigue. **1933** *New Yorker* 2 Dec. 70 That **costume* jewelry which is all gold sequins. **1949** A. HUXLEY *Ape & Essence* 127 Crumbling remains of slacks and sweaters, of Nylons and costume jewellery and brassieres. **1950** A. CHRISTIE *Murder is Announced* vii. 68 Costume jewellery—that's a fine way of labelling a string of false pearls. *Ibid.*, It's 'costume jewellery' that young Miss Simmons wears—gold ivy leaves and dogs and such like. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 5 June 6/5 A **costume*-melodrama of a quite worthless type. **1906** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 28 Dec. (1956) 73 You must blight Vedrenne by telling him that Charteris is a **costume* part: the brown evening suit, blue shirt and sandals are clearly costume. **1921** B. TARKINGTON *Plays, Playwrights & Playgoers* (1959) 46, I see that one or two '**costume*' pictures have at last been done pretty well. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 7/1 What man in a Shakspearean or '**costume*' piece would think of wearing his own hair upon his face? **1885** J. K. JEROME *On Stage* vii. 64 A **costume* play .. rivalled a fancy dress ball in variety. **1929** D. L. MOORE *Pandora's Letter Box* xi. 209 To a lover of accuracy the average 'costume' play.. exasperates by its slovenliness.

costume, obs. f. CUSTOM.

costume (kɒ'stju:m), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To provide with a costume or dress; to arrange the costume or get-up of a theatrical piece.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 243 Spanish painters took .. great liberties with costuming their Saints. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* cxii, I had costumed my fair friend in my dragoon cloak. **1884** A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 213 The eccentricities.. in which they costumed their minds.

costumed (kɒ'stju:md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Provided with or dressed in a costume.

1840 BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 18 Feb., All our men were costumed but Scholefield and Muntz, and a few Rads. **1869** *Daily News* 8 Sept., He is as much astray as a costumed clown would be in a conventicle.

costumer (kɒ'stju:mə(r)). [f. COSTUME + -ER[1]: adaptation of F. *costumier*.] A dealer in costumes; one who makes or supplies costumes.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1891** KATE FIELD *Washington* iv. 367/2 Costumers tell me they cannot sell short skirts, so they never keep them in stock.

costumery (kɒ'stju:məri). *rare.* [f. COSTUME *sb.* + -ERY.] Arrangement of costumes; costumes in the mass.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 166 Great praise.. bestowed upon the costumery and grouping of the piece. **1876** L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* II. 447 That business of buff-jerkins and mediaeval costumery which offends us in the inferior parts of Scott's writings.

costumic (kɒ'stju:mɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to costume; in costume.

1806 J. CARTER in R. Davies *Walks through York* (1880) 203 Three bustos.. highly to be prized for their costumic references. **1855** L. HUNT *Old Crt. Suburb* I. 195 Finally, to adopt the convenient word of.. Mr. John Carter, there

stands on each side of the first story, the 'Costumic Statue of a charity-child'.

costumier (kɒ'stju:mɪə(r)). [a. F. *costumier*, f. *costumer* to COSTUME.] One who makes costumes; a dealer in costumes; *esp.* one who sells or lets out on hire costumes and 'properties' for actors, masquers, etc.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 509/2 Our modern costumiers take measure by algebra, and cut out by diagrams. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 655/1 His painters and costumiers did their work to admiration. **1882** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 307 A thing of costumiers and *bric-à-brac* dealers.

costuming (kɒ'stju:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING¹.] The action of fitting with a costume; material used for or forming part of costumes.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 134 Boots, socks, and heterogeneous costumings of our returned parties. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 6/2 Dr... Klapp.. was responsible for the costuming and making-up [of the actors in the Acharnians].

costumist (kɒ'stju:mɪst). *rare*⁻¹. [f. COSTUME *sb.* + -IST.] A professed connoisseur in costume (see COSTUME *sb.* 1).

1826 D. WILKIE in Haydon *Corr. & Table-t.* I. 364 And much more detail than the strict modern costumists allow.

costuolle, obs. (Kentish) f. COSTFUL.

costuous(e, -tyous(e, var. COSTIOUS.

costur(e, var. COSTER¹. *Obs.*

costus ('kɒstəs). [f. L. *costus*, Gr. κόστος, an Oriental aromatic plant.] In full *costus root*: the fragrant root of the plant *Saussurea lappa*, indigenous to Kashmir, that yields an essential oil used in perfumery, etc. Cf. COST *sb.*³

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 376 Take of the roote called Costus two ounces. **1821** J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (ed. 2) 70 Costus. There are two sorts of this article, the sweet and the bitter, the sweet is a small root very like..to the Turmerick. **1885** BIBLE *Exod.* (R.V.) xxx. 24 And of cassia (*v.r.* costus) five hundred. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, Costus-root. **1915** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CVIII. I. 275 Costus root oil. **1922** SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. 133 *Saussurea Lappa* yields the valuable costus oil.

†**costy**, *a. Obs.* [f. COST *sb.*²+ -Y.] = COSTLY.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 More costy and profitable. —— *Wks.* (1880) 194 Costy bokis. *Ibid.* 210 Costy festis. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 77 Costy, *sumptuosus*.

co-subordinate, -suffer, etc.: see CO- *pref.*

†**co-supreme**. *Obs.* [f. CO- 3 + SUPREME.] One who holds a position of supremacy in conjunction with another; a joint overruler. (Cf. CONSUPREME *a.*)

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xviii, To the phœnix and the doue, Co-supremes and stars of love. **1619** H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 These co-supremes, which ouer-rule the fate, Enthronize him in Saturn's regall state.

cosy, cosey, cozy ('kəʊzɪ), *a.* and *sb.* The normal spelling in Britain is *cosy*, and in the U.S. *cozy*. Also 8 *Sc.* colsie, 8–9 cosie, cozie. [Orig. Sc. (and perh. north. Eng.): derivation unknown.

Guesses are that it is connected with COSH, or with Gaelic *còsagach* 'full of holes or crevices; sheltered, snug, warm', f. *còsag* little hole, crevice, dim. of *còs* hollow, hole. But neither of these seems tenable, the phonetic form and the sense both presenting difficulties. App. the primary sense was of personal condition, not of places or circumstances.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Comfortable from being warm and sheltered; snug.

1709 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 24 (Jam.) When Israel was colsie at hame. **1728** RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* vi, To keep you cosie in a hoord. **1744** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* 311 Where I hope you'll be cosy and free from bustle and fatigue. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cosey. **1865** *Englishman's Mag.* Jan. 7 He lay warm and cozy.

2. Of a place: a. Sheltered and thus warm; this passes into the sense of **b.** Sheltering, keeping warm, in which one is warm and comfortable. Often both notions are involved.

1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* xviii, Then cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. **1796** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I. xxii, Firs the high craigs cleading, Raised a' round a cosey screen. **1806** MISS WORDSWORTH *Address to Child*, Here's a *cozie* warm house for Edward and me. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 219 Frank leaned back in a cosey arm-chair. **1884** Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 105 The rooms so cozy and nice.

3. Of a job: = CUSHY *a.*

1915 D. O. BARNETT *Letters* 198 That's a particularly cosy job, as he lives at brigade H.Q. and does nothing.

4. Warmly intimate or friendly; sentimental; freq. in pejorative sense: complacent, smug, unadventurous, parochial; = COMFORTABLE *a.* 10 b.

1927 M. BEERBOHM *Let.* 2 Oct. (1964) 266 We liked her very much. She isn't exactly cosy, but she's very spirited. **1943** *Horizon* Mar. 197 Hence arose an interesting theatrical phenomenon—the cult of the Cosy Play. In this type of drama the characters bore a recognizable likeness to the members of the audience..but wiser, more humorous, better-looking. **1958** *Observer* 25 May 16/7 Cosy little murder mystery. **1959** *Daily Mail* 20 Feb. 8/1 It was a cosy chat—Mrs Betjeman..is a cosy person. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 May 318/3 If her tone in discussing the Brontë girls becomes at times a trifle too cosy, where actual research is involved she has shown herself to be commendably austere. **1960** C. P. SNOW *Affair* v. 49 It was mildly ironic ..to find her set on seeing him a cosy, bourgeois success.

5. *cosy corner* [cf. COSY *sb.* 3], an upholstered seat which fits into a corner of a room; such a corner, cosily furnished; also *attrib.* and *fig.*; *cosy stove* (proprietary name), a free-standing enclosed stove.

1894 *Country Gentlemen's Catal.* 115/1 Our patent cosy corners. Elegant and comfortable additions to any room. **1898** A. BENNETT *Man from North* xvi. 138 The 'cosy corner', an angle of the room furnished with painted mirrors and a bark bench of fictitious rusticity. *a* **1899** in J. Gloag *Victorian Comfort* (1961) iii. 73 (Advt.), Handsome Enamelled White or any colour Cosy Corner, complete with drapery of cretonne. **1926–7** *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 279 The 'cozy' stove. Continuous burning. **1950** D. GASCOYNE *Vagrant* 8 Lying resigned in cosy-corner crow's-nest. **1955** M. HASTINGS *Cork & Serpent* viii. 98 There was a cosy stove in the grate. **1956** B. GOOLDEN *At Foot of Hills* vii. 172 In the dining-room the doors of the cosy stove were closed. **1968** C. P. BRACKEN *Roman Ring* ii. 7 Cosy corner was the correct period terminology for the chintz-covered sofa and low table.

B. *sb.* †**1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

[**1856** *Engineer* I. 117/1 (*title*) Patent Cosy Express. Mr. H. R. Abraham's Patent Cosy Carriage.] **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cosy*, the name given to a small kind of omnibus recently introduced.

2. A quilted covering placed over a tea-pot to retain the heat; more fully, *tea-cosy*. A similar covering to keep an egg warm, an *egg-cosy*.

[Known to me about 1848. F. Hall.]

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. §342 (1870) 274 It is not unusual to preserve the heat of teapots by a woollen covering, but the 'cosy' must fit loosely. **1886** *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/4 Advt., Cushions, Tea Coseys, Antimacassars, etc.

Comb. **1890** H. S. HALLETT *1000 Miles* 250 We carried a cosie-covered Chinese teapot.

3. A cosy seat; *spec.* a canopied seat for two, occupying a corner of a room. [Called in F. *causeuse*, which has perhaps suggested *cosy* in English.]

1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 65 The salon itself..is a pleasant room, gaily painted, with cosies all round it and a huge mass of gorgeous flowers in the centre.

cosy ('kəʊzɪ), *v.* Also cozie, cozy. [f. the adj.]

†**1.** *intr.* To be comfortable, snug. *Obs. dial.*

1898 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *cozie*, While topers cozie in the neuk.

2. *trans.* To comfort, reassure; to delude. Also with *along*. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1939 C. MORLEY *Kitty Foyle* xxvi. 262 But I cosied myself thinking maybe I was shot by too much nerve strain at the office. **1960** M. SHARP *Something Light* xxiv. 212 Her impulse, on purely selfish grounds, was to cosy Mr Clark on every point. **1965** *Observer* 15 Aug. 17/6 The important thing is 'to cosy along' the prospective victim for the camera.

3. *intr.* Colloq. phr. (chiefly *U.S.*) *to cosy up to*: to snuggle up to; to become friendly with; to ingratiate oneself with (someone).

1937 *News-Week* 9 Jan. 37 When the New Hampshire native cozies up to the fireplace in his Washington home and decides to talk, he usually talks about one subject: solar engines. **1966** D. SKIRROW *It won't get you Anywhere* xxxix. 193 Fluck had cosied right up to Sullivan, hoping to drive Ball mad with jealousy. **1966** *Observer* 13 Feb. 13/4 Civil servants are cosying up to those they think might be their next masters.

cosyer, var. of COZIER *Obs.*, a cobbler.

cosymmedian (kəʊsɪ'mi:dɪən), *a. Math.* [f. CO- 2 + SYMMEDIAN.] Of triangles: Having the same symmedian lines.

1888 J. J. MILNE *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* 147 Triangles *ABC*, *A'B'C'* so related, and having the same symmedian lines *AKA'*, *BKB'*, *CKC'*, are called *Cosymmedian triangles*. *Ibid.* 150 If two triangles are cosymmedian, the sides of one are proportional to the medians of the other.

cosyn, -yne, -yng, obs. ff. COUSIN.

cosynage, obs. f. COZENAGE.

†**'cosyner**. *Obs.* [= Pr. *cosiner*, Sp. *cocinero*, F. *cuisinier*, med.L. *cocinārius*, *-erius* = L. *coquīnārius* cook, master of the kitchen, '*præfectus coquīnæ*' (Du Cange), f. L. *coquīna*, med.L. and Sp. *cocīna*, Pr. *cozina*, F. *cuisine* kitchen.] A cook; in quot. the member of a priory having superintendence of the kitchen.

1533 *Wells Wills* (1890) 162 The cosyner of Barton, my gostly father, to pray for me xx^{d}. **1533** *Ibid.* 162 Sir Will. bayly, cosyner [Canon of Taunton Priory].

[Du Cange cites a document of 1529 signed among others by the *Bursarius*, *Granetarius*, and *Coquinarius* of a priory.]

cosynes(s, obs. f. COUSINESS.

cot (kɒt), *sb.*¹ Also 5–9 cott. [OE. *cot* neut. (pl. *cotu*), in Lindisf. Gosp. also ? *cott* (dat. *cotte*, *cottum*) = MDu. *cot* (infl. *cōte*), Du. *kot*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kot*; also ON. *kot* (infl. *koti*) neut.:—OTeut. type **kuto*^{m}. Beside this is found in same sense OE. *cote* (see COTE) = MDu. *cōte*, MLG. and mod.G. *kōte* (*kothe*) wk. fem., also sometimes in MLG. and Ger. dial. wk. masc. The form with *tt* found in Northumbrian is also in Rhenish dialects of G. from 14th c. *kotte*, but the gemination is not original, and merely marks the short vowel.

From the same root came OE. *cýte*, *céte*, prop. *ciete* cot, cell, chamber (whence app. ME. CHETE):—OTeut. **kautjôn-*, in which *kaut-* is in ablaut relation to *kut-*.]

1. A small house, a little cottage; now chiefly poetical, and connoting smallness and humbleness, rather than the meanness and rudeness expressed by *hut*.

In OE. used more widely for 'cottage, house, bed-chamber, den'. Sparingly represented in ME., in which *cote* and, later, *cottage* were more frequent terms. *Cote* in this sense having become obs., or merely dial., about 1625, *cot* has been revived as a poetical and literary term.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. §17 Æt ham æt heora cotum. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 7 Cnæhtas mino mec mið sint in cotte [*c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* cote; Vulg. *cubili*]. *Ibid.* Luke xii. 3 þæt in eare sprecend ȝie woeren in cottum [*c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* in cotum; Vulg. *in cubiculis*]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxi. 13 Witodlice ȝe worhtun þæt to þeofa cote [*c* **1160** *Hatt. Gosp.* to þeof-coten]. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 362 We ne mei nout, wiðuten swink, a lutel kot areren. *a* **1325** *Song Poor Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Seththe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576/2 *Cotagium*, a cotage, or a cot. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* III. xii. (1718) 174 Poor cots are ev'n as safe as princes halls. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* II. 36 O leave the noisie Town, O come and see Our Country Cotts, and live content with me! **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 259 Huts or cots of the mountaineers. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. vi, Did to a lonely cott his steps decoy. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 129 To every cot the lord's indulgent mind Has a small space for garden-ground assign'd. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 178 A few humble fishermen's cots. **1884** GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 33 In cot as well as castle.

2. A small erection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, etc.; = COTE 2. Also in comb. as *bell-*, *sheep-cot*.

c **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 730 *Hec caula*, schepcot. *Ibid.*, *Hec barcaria*, i. *ovile*, a schepcott. **1804** J. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford* Gloss., *Cot*, a barn for folding sheep. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 66 Lucker church [has] a cot for one bell placed on the western gable.

3. A case or protecting covering; a finger-stall; the covering of a drawing-roller in a spinning frame, etc. Now *dial* or *techn*.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. I. ii. 21 In Moscovy..men..in time of snow, weare a cot or couer for their noses. **1828** WEBSTER, *Cot*..a leathern cover for a sore finger. **1840** SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* (E.D.S.), *Cot*, a case for a wounded finger.

4. *Comb.* (In OE. *cot* occurred in numerous compounds; later combinations often vary with *cote-*, and more recently *cot-* appears to be used as a contraction for *cottar* and *cottage*.) **cot-folk, cote-folk** *Sc*, cottars, cottar-folk; **cot-garth** *dial.* (see quot.); **cots-work**, domestic work (cf. COT *sb.*⁵). Also COT-HOUSE, COTLAND, -ER, COTLIF, COTMAN, COTSET, COTSETLA, COT-TOWN.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 69 What poor cot-folk pit their painch in, I own it's past my comprehension. **1795** POWNALL *Antiq. Romance* 157 As to the home or cots-work, that was done by the women and children of the family. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cotgarth*, a small ground enclosure attached to a cottage.

cot (kɒt), *sb.*² *dial.* Also 6 cotte, 7 cote. [ME. and AFr. *cot*; Godefroy has, app. for the same thing, in OF. (1410) the derivative *coterel*, pl. *coteriaulx*, 'en oster [*i.e.* des laines] suing, gars, crotins, esconssures et coteriaulx', and says that *cotteron* is now, in the arrondissement of Vervins, hard and matted wool used for mattresses.

Possibly identical with med.L. *cottum*, *cotum*, 'bed-quilt, stuffed mattress,' this being a purpose to which 'cot' was applied. Cf. *Statut. Antiq. Cartus* in Du Cange s.v. 'Cotum vel coopertorium de grossis ovium pellibus'. *Cottum*, again, is identified with ONF. *coute*, *coete*, OF. *coilte*, *coite*, mod.F. *couette*, quilt.]

1. Wool matted or felted together in the fleece.

[**1357** *Act 31 Edw. III*, c. 8 Et que nul Marchant nautre qi achate laines face autre refuys des laines que ne soleit estre fait devant ces heures; cest assavoir de Cot, Gare vileine tuson. **1389** *Act 13 Rich. II*, c. 9 Que nulle deinzein ou forein ne face autre refus de leynes sinoun cod gard et vilein.] **1471** *Acta Audit.* 18 (Jam.) Ij sek of gude woll, but cot or ter. **1531–2** *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 §1 No maner person..[shall] winde..within any fleesse..tailes, decepteful lockes, cotte, calles, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, Cote is a kind of refuse wolle clung or clotted together. **1791** HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. vi. 209 Throw a small handful of cot or refuse wool into the boiler. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cot*, a sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. [So in *N. Linc.*, *Leicestersh.*, and *W. Somerset Glossaries*.] **1885** F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* Gloss. 352 *Cots*, matted locks of wool forming a hard felt in the fleece. **1888** ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cots*, knotted wool from sheep.

2. A confused entangled mass; a tangle: esp. applied in some districts to seaweeds or confervæ, that accumulate in pools, drains, etc.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 295 The internal drains [in Linc. fens] are..kept remarkably clear from weeds and cot. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cot*..any confused heap, tangle, or matting of hair, string, cotton, etc. **1884** *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'The roots were all of a cot.' 'The corn had grown that length, and was all of a cot.'

cot (kɒt), *sb.*³ *Irish.* Also 6 cote, 6–7 cott. [Irish and Gaelic *cot* a small boat (O'Reilly, Macleod

and Dewar): cf. also Irish *coit* coracle, small boat (O'Reilly).]

A small roughly-made boat, used on the rivers and lakes of Ireland; a 'dug-out'.

1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 161 Boates, scowts, wherries, clarans, cottes, and other vessels. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 161/2 They tooke a bote or a cote trough, which could not hold aboue eight or ten persons at a time. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vi. 9. **1611** MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. x. (1668) 59 A little Boat or Cot, if you Angle in great Waters, to carry you up and down to the most convenientest places for your pastime. *a* **1650** G. BOATE *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 64 (T.) They call, in Ireland, cots, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow. **1807** SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Ireland* 106 Numerous cots employed in catching salmon. **1862** LEVER *Barrington* vii, One of those light canoe-shaped skiffs—cots as they are called on these rivers.

cot (kɒt), *sb.*[4] Also 7-9 cott. [Anglo-Indian, ad. Hindī *khāṭ* bedstead, couch, hammock, bier (:—Prākrit *khaṭṭā*, Skr. *khaṭwā*). In Anglo-Indian use from early part of 17th c.; thence it passed into naval use, whence to a child's swing-cot.]

1. *Anglo-Ind.* A light bedstead; a charpoy.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 The better sort sleepe upon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web. **1685** SIR W. HEDGES *Diary Bengal, etc.* 29 July (Y.), I hired 12 stout fellows..to carry me as far as Lar in my cott [Palankeen fashion]. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 41 In the East Indies..Men take their Cotts or little Field-Beds, and put them in the Yards, and go to sleep in the Air. **1776** *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 Dr. Williams had informed him that Gungabissen might be brought into court on a cott. **1824** J. B. SEELEY *Wond. Ellora* iii. (Y.), I found three of the party insisted upon accompanying me the first stage, and had despatched their camp-cots. **1886** YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v., In Northern India..Cot..is not in such prevalent European use as it formerly was, except as applied to barrack furniture, and among soldiers and their families.

2. A portable bed, or one adapted for transport.

1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 306 Every man in that country has a small cot called a *catre* made to double with a hinge, which may be taken down and wrapped up, with pillows and bed clothes in an oxhide to carry on a journey.

3. *Naut.* A sort of swinging bed for officers, sick persons, etc. on board ship, made of canvas, stretched at the bottom by a rectangular frame, and suspended like a hammock from the beams.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cott*, a particular sort of bed-frame, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers to sleep in. **1798** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 209 Sailmakers making cots for the Royal Family. **1811** A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arctic Reg.* p. x, We were also provided with standing bed-places, which were deemed to be warmer than cots, or hammocks. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Our captain..was put in his cot, and never rose from it again.

4. a. A small bed for a child; properly, one suspended so as to swing between uprights; a swing-cot; also frequently applied to a 'crib' or four-legged bed-stead with sides to prevent the child from falling out.

1818 TODD, *Cot*, or *Cott*, a small bed; a cradle, as it is yet called in the north of England. **1819** *Pantologia*, *Cott*..the name is now often given to swing-cradles for children. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Poems*, *Tears*. The babe weeps in its cot. **1890** *Furnisher's Catalogue*, Swing cot, perforated sides, with half tester. Patent swing-fold cot, can be readily folded into a thickness of 3 inches.

b. A bed in a children's hospital. Also (*U.S.*), a bed or wheeled stretcher of a type used in hospitals. Cf. *cot-case* below.

1874 'H. CHURTON' *Toinette* xxxv. 359 Some are sitting up in their cots gazing out upon the fair scene below. *c* **1884** TENNYSON *Children's Hospital* iv, Here is the cot of our orphan. **1891** *Low's Handbk. Charities London* 50 An Infirmary for sick children, containing twelve cots. **1892** *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/4 The endowment of a cot in the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea, which the Princess of Wales has named after her late son. *a* **1922** C. C. ANDREWS *Recoll.* (1928) 202 It was while lying ill on my cot at Galveston that I decided to join the Republican party.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cot-bed**, **-frame**; **cot-case**, a person sufficiently ill to be confined to bed; **cot-death**, the unexplained death of a baby in its sleep.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 614, I was informed that I must get up, that the servants might remove the cot arrangement, and clear the cabin for the breakfast-table. **1836** S. G. PERKINS in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1886) 2nd Ser. II. 385 At the entrance of the cabin hung a cot-bed, in which the mate usually slept. **1838** J. H. INGRAHAM *Burton* II. xi. 175 A narrow cott bed, with a military cloak thrown over it, constituted the sole furniture of the warrior's abode. **1892** A. C. GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 177 She goes up to her room, where she finds a clean cot-bed. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 2 Oct. 30/5 He is making the journey on a cot bed. **1897** *Daily News* 23 Mar. 7/3 Altogether 35 patients were received, 22 being cot cases. **1924** P. CRESWICK *Beaten Path* xxvii. 150 To come here on an ambulance and be carried in, a regular right-down cot-case. **1965** 'M. NEVILLE' *Ladies in Dark* xiv. 139 Winnie looked a proper cot-case. **1970** *Guardian* 11 May 4/5 'Cot death' relates to children not known to be ill..who die unexpectedly. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 459 They should..sleep in hammocks, or on cott-frames.

cot, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* or *dial.* [In sense 2 contracted from or referring to COTQUEAN 3; sense 1 may be more directly related to COT *sb.*[1] or its family.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Cotarius*..the inhabitant of any country cot..Hence a country clown is now called a mere cot, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs, a mere cit.

2. A man that does domestic or household work usually done by women; a 'betty'; hence **cot-betty** (*U.S.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cot* for *Cotquean*, a Man that meddles with Womens matters. **1711** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/1 He's a cot, Still dangling about in the Kitchen. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cotbetty*, a man who meddles in the woman's part of household affairs. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cot*, a man who interferes in the kitchen, a molly-coddle. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cot*, a man or boy who cooks or does other womanly work. [So in Glossaries of *Cheshire*, *Cleveland*, etc.]

cot (kɒt), *v.*[1] [f. COT *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* 'To cohabit, to dwell with one in the same house' (Jamieson).

2. *trans.* To put up (sheep) in a 'cot' or sheepcote; to keep under shelter during inclement weather. Hence **'cotting** *vbl. sb.*

1804 J. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford* Gloss., *Cotting*, folding sheep in a barn. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 676 This breed [of sheep]..requires cotting in the winter season. **1849** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 436 The system of cotting has the effect of causing the staple of the wool to be much finer. *Ibid.* XIV. II. 456 They lamb in February..and are sometimes 'cotted'.

cot, *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. COT *sb.*[2]] To tangle, mat, or felt together. See also COTTED *ppl. a.*)

1876 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* III. 213 A fleece..so destitute of oil that the ordinary exposure of the county would cause it to 'cot' on the sheep's back. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cot*, to knot, tangle, mat together. **1884** *S.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Her tail cots so with the dirt'..'The sheaves are quiët green and cotted'..'The wheat was all cotted together in the bags'.

cot, *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. COT *sb.*[5]] See quots.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), To *Cott*, is said of Men who are apt to intermeddle in such [domestic] concerns. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cot*, to do one's own household work. **1878** DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Cot*, to wait on a sick person; to saunter about home.

cot, obs. f. COAT, CUT.

cot., abbrev. of COTANGENT.

cotabulate, var. of CONTABULATE *v. Obs.*

cotage, obs. f. COTTAGE.

cotangent (kəʊ'tændʒənt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Trig.* [f. CO- *pref.* 4 + TANGENT. The L. *cotangens* is used by Gunther *Canon Triangulorum*, 1620.] The tangent of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cot.*)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 47 So is the tangent of R. Z. P. To the cotangent of R. P. Z. **1704** HARRIS (cited by Johnson). **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Co-tangent* is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 170 The index of refraction is the cotangent of the angle of polarisation. **1852** DE MORGAN in R. P. Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. 387 Put cosines in the middle, sines on the flanks, and cotans on the extreme flanks.

B. *adj.* ***cotangent line*** = cotangent.

1652 STIRRUP *Horometria* IV. i. (1659) 107 The side DE ..(for distinction) may be called a Tangent line, and the side FF a Co-tangent line.

co-tangential (kəʊtæn'dʒɛnʃəl), *a. Math.* Also **contangential**. [f. CO-, CON- + TANGENTIAL.] Having the same tangent.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. §130 A line of curvature of a surface is a line which at every point is co-tangential with normal section of maximum or minimum curvature. **1886** JEFFERY in *London Math. Soc. Proc.*, On..Contangential..Spherical Circles.

cotarnine (kəʊ'tɑːnaɪn). *Chem.* [a. F. *cotarnine*, f. *narcotine* by transposition of letters.] A non-volatile organic base, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$, obtained by the action of oxidizing agents on narcotine. (Watts.)

1857 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. II. 609 There is a product of the decomposition of narcotine, namely cotarnine. **1873** FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacogr.* 54 By decomposition with sulphuric acid, narcotine yields Cotarnine, an undoubted base.

Hence **co'tarnic**, in ***cotarnic acid***, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, a product of the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine. **cotar'namic** [AMIC], in ***cotarnamic acid***, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$, a product of the action of aqueous hydrochloric or sulphuric acid on cotarnine at 140° or 150°C.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 88 Like aspartic acid, cotarnamic acid combines with strong mineral acids. *Ibid.*, Cotarnine may be regarded as the methylated imide corresponding to cotarnic acid.

cotation, obs. form of QUOTATION.

cotch, dial. f. CATCH.

cotchel ('kɒtʃəl), *sb. local.* [Derivation unknown.] A portion (of grain, etc.) left in a sack or bag; a small remnant of a larger quantity.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cotchel*, a sack partly full. *South.* [So **1881** in *I. of Wight Gloss.*; **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.).] *c* **1870** *Kentish dial.* (from correspt.), I have gathered all the cotchels of saltpetre together and put them into one bag. **1890** *Correspt. fr. London*, 'Cotchell' is a word in use on the Corn Exchange in London..to denote a small remnant of a larger quantity..It may be applied to a bushel left from a sack or..100 quarters left out of a cargo.

†**'cotchel**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **kotchel**(l. App. the same as COCKLE *v.*[3] to cherish. [Cf. F. *cochelet* little cock, *coqueliner* to cocker.]

1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* 20 They flatter themselues and after a sort kotchell their own minds. *Ibid.* 51 To much..hath euery one of us kotcheled himselfe in his sins. **1606** BRETON *Ourania* D ij, Cotchelling all things in their infancie Till they have got strength and maturitie.

cotchoneal, obs. form of COCHINEAL.

cote (kəʊt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 kote, coote, 6-7 coat(e. [OE. *cote* fem., a parallel form to *cot* neut. (see COT *sb.*[1]), found also in MDu., MLG., and mod.G.]

†**1.** A small detached house such as is occupied by poor people or labourers; a cot or cottage. Now only *dial.*

a **1034** *Law Cnut* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 418 (Bosw.) Gif hwilc man forstolen þingc ham to his cotan bringe. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 13 To þeof-coten. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 1141, I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 16 Bothe prynces paleyses and pore mennes cotes. **1382** WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 2 In desert places thei maden litil cotes [**1388** litle housis] . *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 96 Coote, lytylle howse. *c* **1475** *Children's Bk.* 48 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 [As a ka]rle þat comys oute of a cote. **1519** *Four Elements* (1848) 30 Buyldynge nor house they have non at all But wodes cotes and cavys small. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 448 Call me Rosalind, and come euerie day to my Coat, and woe me. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ix. (1628) 286 A Cote in our language is a little slight built country habitation. **1613-6** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, She them dismist to their contented coates. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cote*, a sorry, slight Country-House or Hovel. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cote*, a village, an isolated farm-house; as Beaumont-cote, Roose-cote. [In Sc. common in names of solitary shepherd's houses or farms, as *East Cote*, *West Cote*, etc.; also in the comb. *cote-house* a cottar's house.]

2. A slight building for sheltering small animals, as sheep, pigs, fowls, or for the storage of anything; a shed, stall; *spec.* a sheep-cote.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1081 Her cotes make biforne..and parte hem so betwene That every stye a moder wol sustene. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Go se & vysyte oure wethers in the cote. **1549-62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxiii. 2 He doth me folde in coates most safe. **1611** BIBLE *2 Chron.* xxxii. 28 Stalles for all maner of beasts, and coates for flocks. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 186 Where Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eeve In hurdl'd Cotes amid the field secure. **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 177 Lean Hogs have been glad to creep into their Cotes. **1805** LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 297 The produce of the Spanish cotes. **1865** DIXON *Holy Land* II. 46 The dove-seller kept his cotes for the accommodation of persons too poor to sacrifice a kid or lamb. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cote*..a small building set apart for any special purpose; as *Peat-cote*, a house or place to put peat or turf in; *Salt-cote*, a place where salt was wont to be made on the sea-shore. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cote*, a shed for small cattle, or fowls. [So in Dialect Glossaries of *Sheffield*, *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, etc.]

b. Now chiefly in combination, as in ***dove-cote***, ***hen-cote***, ***sheep-cote***, ***bell-cote*** (in which *cot* also occurs); and in more local use, ***pig-cote***, ***swine-cote***, ***peat-cote***, ***salt-cote***, etc., which see.

c. *fig.*

1868 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Every little human creature folded into the kindly cote of it [the Refuges Society] is..a thief or a pauper the less.

3. *Comb.* See COT *sb.*[1] 4.

cote (kəʊt), *sb.*[2] *Coursing.* Also 7 coat. [f. COTE *v.*[1]] The action described under COTE *v.*[1]

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 246 He that giueth most Cotes, or most turnes, winneth the wager. A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and giueth the Hare a turne..but if he coast and so come by his fellowe, that is no Cote. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 356 She from the dogs doth spin, That strive to put her off, but when he cannot reach her, This giving him a coat, about again doth fetch her. **1848** JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.* 194 A cote is when two dogs start even together, the hare going in a straight forward direction, and one dog draws endways by the other, and gives the hare a turn.

cote (kəʊt), *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Also 6-7 coat(e, (quote). [Of uncertain origin. Etymological writers have treated it as a doublet of COAST, mod.F. *côtoyer*; but under the prec. sb. (quot. 1575) *cote* and *coast* are distinguished: cf. also COAST *v.* 10.]

1. *trans.* (*Coursing.*) Of one of two dogs running together: To pass by (its fellow) so as to give the hare (or other animal coursed) a turn.

One dog *cotes* the other: Sir W. Scott erroneously makes the hound cote the hare or other animal.

1555 *Instit. Gentleman* G iij a, Hunters..wil affirme..that the fallowe dogge cotid the whyte, when as euen dede the falow came behind. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 The buck broke gallantly: my great swift being disaduantaged in his slip was at the first behind, marry presently coted and out-stript them. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Which dog first turns the hare, which

first the other coats. **1636** W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 14 The Swallow-footed Grey-hound..with celeritie Turnes his affrighted game, then coates againe His forward Rivall. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, No greyhound loves to cote a hare, as I to turn and course a fool. **1825** —— *Talism.* viii, [A dog of] swiftness to cote an antelope.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass by, go beyond; to outstrip, surpass.

1566 DRANT *Horace* A vij, For he that thincks to coate all men and all to ouergoe. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 144. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 81 They have in some sorts outgrowne them in it, and quoted them in all, one onely excepted. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 330 Wee coated them on the way. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Quick observation scud To coate the plot, or els the path is lost. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 324 My lov'd son, get but to be first at turning in the course, He lives not that can cote thee then.

cote (kəʊt), *v.*[2] Also 7 coat(e. [f. COTE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put (animals, etc.) in a cote.

1630 in E. Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, Not hauing a swine cote to cote up his swine in. **1630** J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 29 When you have any swarme that is set up, Coate it as soone as you can. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 All Sheep..when Lodged..are either Coated or Housed. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* T iv, If he give leave to them to Cote or Lodge any.

Hence **'coted** *ppl. a.*

1866 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 225 Or cooing of the early coted dove.

cote, *v.*[3] Also coat(e. [F. *coter*.] Obs. form of QUOTE, q.v.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 The Grekes..cotede yeres at the glory of their victory from the captiuite of Troye. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. N.T.* Pref. (R.), The text is throughout coted in the margin. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. i, Or any passage coate. **1660** S. FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 244 To be more critical in Coting.

cote, obs. f. COAT, COOT, COT.

cote, var. of QUOT *Sc. Obs.*, rate, due.

cote-a-pye: see COURTEPY.

cote-armure, -hardy: see COAT-.

‖**coteau** (kɔto). *N. Amer.* [Fr., = hill, hillside.] An upland area; a dividing ridge (see quots.).

[**1824** KEATING *Exped. St. Peter's River* II. v. 244 The Coteau des Prairies is a very remarkable feature in the aspect of this region.] **1839** *Boston Wkly. Mag.* 12 Jan. 143/2 The summit of the *coteau* or dividing ridge. **1883** CHAMBERLIN in *3rd Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Survey* 19 The moraines of this region, as far north as the head of the *coteau*, together with the general character of the associated deposits of the adjacent territory. **1918** VISHER *S. Dakota* 36 Topographically the coteaus may be considered as extensive mesas standing some 500 to 700 feet above the Dakota Valley which separates them.

coteful ('kəʊtful). [f. COTE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As many as fill a cote.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 11 A coteful of pigeons.

†**cote-'hardie**. *Obs.* Also 5 -hardy. [a. OF. *cote-hardie*.] A close-fitting garment with sleeves, formerly worn by both sexes.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 159 There come in a yonge squier ..and he was clothed in a cote hardy upon the guyse of Almayne. *Ibid.* 165 She clothed her in a cote hardy vnfurred, the whiche satte right streite upon her. *Ibid.* 167 Forto make her gentille, and smalle, and faire bodied, she clothed her in a symple cote hardye, not doubled. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 128 A close-fitting body garment, called a *cote-hardie*, buttoned all the way down the front and reaching to the middle of the thigh. **1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume* 96 The gentleman [temp. Edw. III.] wears a close-fitting tunic, called a *cote-hardie*, with tight sleeves. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* XI. 87/1 About 1500, men adopted the jerkin..in place of the cote-hardie. **1967** E. SHORT *Embraidery & Fabric Collage* ii. 38 The women of medieval England decorated their mantles and cotehardies with their husbands' arms.

cotel, cotelar, -ere: see CUTTLE, CUTLER.

côtelette, Fr. form of CUTLET, q.v.

cotellax, obs. f. CUTLASS *sb.*

co-'teller. [CO- 3 b.] One who tells along with another; the second teller or counter of votes in the House of Commons.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen..acted as co-teller with Mr. Balfour.

cotemporane, -anean, etc.: see CONT-.

co-temporary, *a.* and *sb.*: see CONTEMPORARY *a.* and *sb.*

co-'tenant. [CO- 3 c.] A joint tenant. Hence **co-'tenancy, co-'tenure.**

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess* Wks. 1890 III. 307 Halting, therefore..I waited for my solitary co-tenant of the Cop. **1884** *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 194 *headnote*, One tenant..has no right of action against his co-tenant.

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 112 The 'Judgments of Co-Tenancy' is a Brehon law-tract..It puts, at the outset, the question,—'Whence does Co-Tenancy arise?' The answer given is 'From several heirs and from their increasing on the Land'. **1860** [see CO- 3 a] Co-tenure.

†**'coter**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 coater. [f. COTE *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] The tenant of a cote, a cottager.

1631 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Corne-horders* 36 Your poore neighbour, some poore coater, some daily labourer for his groat.

coterel, -ell, obs. ff. COTTEREL.

coterell[1] ('kɒtərəl). *Feudal Antiq.* Also cotterell, -ill. [a. OF. *coterel*, med.L. *coterellus*, dim. of OF. *cotier*, med.L. *cotārius*, *coterius*, the occupant of a *cota* or cot. Cf. COTERIE.] A cottar, a cottager.

[*c* **1086** *Domesday Bk.* (Du Cange), Septem villani quisque de una virgata, & 16 coterelli, & 2 servi. **1289** *Charter* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* I. 439 Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, serviciis, sectis et sequelis.] **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 (MSS. G & I) These were almes..to comfortie suche coterels [*other MSS.* cotyers]. *Ibid.* 193 (MS. I) As coterels þei lybben. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 96/1 Coterelle. **1560** in *Crossraguel Chart.* (1886) I. 120 His and thair subtennentis, cottrallis, servandis, and assignayes. **1866** *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 252 Besides these villains there are eight coterells or cottagers, four of whom are women and probably widows. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 75 There are nine coterells, each holding a cottage, and most of them an acre of land.

¶ Applied (erroneously) to the tenement.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Coshe* or *Coterell* in old English, is the same that a Cottage, or a little house. [Hence in PHILLIPS **1657-1706**.] *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 193 Each Copiholder of a yard land, halfe yard land, farrundle, and Cotterell.

coterell[2]. *dial.* [a. OF. *couturelle*, **coturele*, dim. of *couture*, *coture* cultivated land:—L. *cultūra* tillage, CULTURE, in med.L. = *ager cultus*.] (See quots.)

1748 *De Foe's Taur Gt. Brit.* I. 153 (D.) Here [Sheppey-isle] are several *Tumuli* in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call Coterels; these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Coterell*, a little raised mound in the marshes to which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salterns are submerged by the tide.

coterie ('kəʊtərɪ). Also 8 -ery, cotterie. [a. F. *coterie* 'a company of people who live in familiarity, or who cabal in a common interest' (Littré), orig. 'a certain number of peasants united together to hold land from a lord'; 'companie, societie, association of countrey people' (Cotgr.), f. *cotier* = med.L. *cotārius*, *coterius* cottar, tenant of a *cota* or cot. Cf. F. *cotterie* 'a base, ignoble, and seruile tenure, or tenement, not held in fee, and yeelding only rent, or if more, but *cens* or *surcens* at most' (Cotgr.).

By Walker and Smart stressed on the last syllable as French: the latter has the *o* short; whence the 18th c. *cotterie*, and its riming in Byron with *lottery*.]

†**1.** An organized association of persons for political, social, or other purposes; a club. *Obs.*

1764 *Univ. Museum* Jan. 6 A numerous and formidable society of persons of distinction, property, abilities, and influence in the nation, is now forming, and a large house of a deceased nobleman is hired for their assemblies, which society is to be called *The cotery of revolutionists*, or of *anti-ministerialists*, from the French word *coterie*, vulgarly called a *club* in English. **1766** D. BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* 249 *note*, The word *catterie*, of which so much has been said of late. **1774** FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 My expences in..subscription-money to most of the clubs and coteries.

2. A circle of persons associated together and distinguished from 'outsiders', a 'set': **a.** A select or exclusive circle in Society; the select 'set' who have the entrée to some house, as 'the Holland House coterie'.

'A friendly or fashionable association. It has of late years been considered as meaning a select party, or club, and sometimes of ladies only' (Todd 1818).

1738 *Common Sense* I. 345 Beware of Select Cotteries, where, without an Engagement, a Lady passes but for an odd Body. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 164, I was lifted directly into Madame de V***'s Coterie. **1779** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., You recollect what Mrs. Thrale said of him, among the rest of the Tunbridge coterie, last season. **1821** BYRON *Juan* IV. cix, Fame is but a lottery Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a coterie. **1828** J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 400 Lady Holland was saying yesterday to her assembled coterie. **1880** VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* III. i. 68 A man..belonging to the most brilliant coteries of the day.

b. A 'set' associated by certain exclusive interests, pursuits, or aims; a clique.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. III. 12 Catiline, Clodius and some of that coterie. **1830** CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. v. 207 A certain coterie, of men, skilful in the mystery of good painting. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. IV. §54. 329 Written for an exclusive coterie, not for the world. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlvi. 359 In vain had Tiberius chafed under the jeers of this licensed coterie. **1888** W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Domestic Ser.* 1644 Pref. 10 This religious element..revived the bitter animosities of the old political parties, and caused the members [of Parliament] to group themselves into coteries.

c. A meeting or gathering of such a circle.

1805 MOORE *To Lady H*—— iv, Each night they held a coterie. **1849** E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 347 We are so accustomed now to this style of fusillade, that all we do is to lie close, and continue our little coteries.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals, plants, etc.

1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* 219 With the permission of the masters of the coterie they build their nests in the vacancies that occur in the squares. **1885** H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* 85 The genus Pajus is an exceedingly handsome and attractive coterie of orchids.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coterie-speech*. Also quasi-*adj.*

1833 MILL *Lett.* (1910) I. 77 A paper which..keeps aloof from all *coterie* influence. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 3/1 A coterie-speech—not to say a jargon—current only on the highest heights of culture. **1900** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 9 Feb. (1931) 375 This Stage Society..is catching on in its little coterie-theatre way. **1933** P. GODFREY *Back-Stage* xiii. 165 Circulars designed to appeal to those who incline to coterie art and limited editions. **1962** *Listener* 30 Aug. 327/2 The very exercise will remove accretions of coterie language and provincialism from serious writers who attempt it.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **'coterie** *v.*, to associate in a coterie. **cote'riean** *a.*, of or pertaining to a coterie; *sb.* a member of a coterie. **'coterieish** *a.*, savouring of a coterie. **'coterieism**, the spirit or practice of coteries.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 156 If..I can do otherwise than *coterie* with Neville and the Beauchamps. **1778** *Learning at a Loss* I. 67 Drest by Coteriean Laws. **1772** *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 225 Ye Coterieans! who profess No business, but to dance and dress. **1841** *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 590 [She] received an immense quantity of praise from the English press, courteous, cordial, and coterieish. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 584 This spirit of coterieism is so prevalent. **1862** R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 517 The polished coterieism of Moore.

co'terminal, *a.* [CO- 2.] Variant of CONTERMINAL; = CONTERMINOUS 3.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 205 Zones of climate are not co-terminal with zones of latitude. **1870** E. MULFORD *The Nation* vi. 81 The scope of the latter is held as coterminal with the apprehension of the former.

†**co-'terminate**, *a. Obs.* = CONTERMINATE.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Stagge and Sheepe may be co-terminate, In Nature's finall Strife.

co-'terminous, *a.* Also coterminous. [Improperly formed: cf. CONTEMPORARY.] = CONTERMINOUS. Freq. const. *with*.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 These..fences are constructed and maintained at the mutual expence of co-terminous heritors. **1861** J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 293 It was their policy to have a co-terminous kindred power on the opposite side of the Alps. **1864** TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* I. i. 1 The estate of Dale of Allington had been coterminous with the parish of Allington for some hundreds of years. **1937** R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* x. 159 Another major difference among ethnological historians that is not quite coterminous with the division into a right and left wing. **1940** C. S. LEWIS *Probl. Pain* iii. 28 There is kindness in Love: but Love and kindness are not coterminous. **1943** A. M. FARRER *Finite & Infinite* xv. 180 If we take 'will' to be coterminous with the highest expressions of explicit rationality. **1966** *Economist* 15 Jan. 176/1 What future Presidents would gain would be a House of Representatives elected with them..and coterminous with their term of office.

Côte-rôtie (kotroti). A red wine produced in vineyards of this name near Lyons.

[**1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxix. 104 To snatch a blushing grape from the Hermitage and Cotê [*sic*] roti, as I shoot by the foot of them.] **1802** C. WILMOT *Let.* 6 Oct. in T. U. Sadleir *Irish Peer* (1920) 92 We saw the process of making wine at Condrieux, where they gave us Cote Roti as it drop'd from the Press. **1833** REDDING *Wines* v. 118 Côte Rôtie is remarkable for the excellence of its colour. **1908** E. & A. VIZETELLY *Wines of France* 136 The remarkable quality of Côte-Rôtie wine is attributable..to the extremely friable nature of the soil. *Ibid.* 137 Côte-Rôtie may be a little heady.

Cotesian (kəʊ'ti:zɪən, -ʒ(ɪ)ən), *a.* [f. the name of Roger Cotes, a distinguished English mathematician, 1682-1716.] Pertaining to Roger Cotes or his mathematical discoveries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Cotesian theorem*, an appellation used for an elegant property of the circle discovered by Mr. Cotes. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v.

co-text ('kəʊtekst). [f. CO- + TEXT *sb.*[1]] The language which surrounds a particular word, phrase, or passage, and which can determine its meaning; = CONTEXT *sb.* 4 a.

1964 M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Linguistic Sci.* v. 125 When we learn our native language, these two types of contextual evidence, from the situation and from the surrounding language or 'co-text' , constitute all the evidence we have. **1965** B. M. H. STRANG *Metaphors & Models* 4 *Bacon and eggs* is reversible, as *fish and chips* is not, ..by reason of linguistic information about position and about the items in the co-text (the words *bacon*, *eggs*, *fish*, *chips*). **1966** A. MCINTOSH in C. E. Bazell *In Memory of J. R. Firth* 303 Within the confines of what is actually spoken or written, I have found it necessary to consider the influence of elements in the co-text (i.e. in the textual environment of the constructions under actual scrutiny).

[**cotgare**. Erroneous compound of COT *sb.*[2] and GARE *sb.*[3] (AF. variant, if genuine, of OF. *gard*) due to misinterpretation of the formula *cot, gare, & vileine tuson* (31 Edw. III, Stat. i. c. 8), *cod, gard, & vilein* (13 Rich. II, Stat. i. c. 9); cf. *sine cot, gard, et omni viti vellere* (1277 in J. M. Rigg *Sel. Pleas. Rolls Exch. Jews* (1902) 93).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cot, or Cotgare*, a kind of refuse Wooll, so clung, or clotted together, that it cannot be pull'd asunder. [Definition derived from Cowell's *Interpreter* s.v. *Cat.*]]

coth, obs. form of QUOTH.

Cotham ('kɒtəm), the name of a village near Bristol, designating an argillaceous limestone having dendritic markings, also called *landscape marble* or *stone*. Also *Cotham beds*.

1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) II. 196 To the same compact marl, may be referred the variety called Cottam Marble. **1822** CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Outl. Geol. Eng. & Wales* I. 264 The lias..occasionally exhibits..dendritical appearances (Cottam stone or marble). **1845** P. B. BRODIE *Hist. Fossil Insects* 91 In most parts of the southern sections there is a band of stone locally termed 'Landscape stone', or 'Cotham marble'. **1883** [see *landscape-marble*, LANDSCAPE *sb.* 5]. **1929** L. RICHARDSON in Evans & Stubblefield *Handbk. Geol. Gt. Brit.* III. ix. 344 The Cotham Beds, like the underlying Westbury Beds, extend all across the country. **1960** L. D. STAMP *Britain's Struct.* (ed. 5) xii. 129 One band of limestone, the fascinating Cotham marble, was often seen polished in fragments on Victorian mantlepieces. **1968** P. E. KENT in Sylvester-Bradley & Ford *Geol. East Midlands* x. 178 The Cotham Beds are marls which typically form the upper part of the Rhaetic in the East Midlands.

cothe, coath (kəʊð), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 coðu, 1–3 coðe, 5 coth(e, kothe, 8–9 *dial.* couth, cooth, 9 caud, coad. [OE. *coðu*, *coðe* disease, pestilence, affecting men or beasts.]

†**1.** Sickness, disease, pestilence; an attack of illness, as swooning, the pains of childbirth, etc.

c **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 546 (Bosw.) Seo coðu ðe læcas hataþ paralisin. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Wiþ wambe coþum. **1086** *O.E. Chron.*, Swylc coðe com on mannum ..þæt mæniȝe menn swulton. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Cumeð coðe oðer qualm and michel þerof felleð. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 96/1 Cothe, or swownynge, *sincopa*. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 173 Ne hap the wumman in ony kothe be And may returne and geyn lyf take. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 110 Hir cothis fel upon hir [Pope Joan] betwix the Collise and Seynt Clement Cherch. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 31 Thise wederes ar so hidus with many a cold coth.

2. Now a disease of sheep and cattle; cf. COE. *dial.* [Cf. COED *ppl. a.* diseased.]

[**1041** *O.E. Chron.*, Mycel orfes wæs..forfaren..þurh mistlice coða.] **1784-1815** YOUNG *Annals Agric., Caud*, the rot in sheep. *Cornw.* **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Cooth*, a cold caught by a cow or horse. **1888** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 512 Anthrax or coad in sheep and cattle.

cothe (kəʊð), *v. dial.* Also coathe, cawthe. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* 'To faint' (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*).

2. *trans.* To give (sheep) the 'coe' or rot.

1867 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1880) 281 The springs in the New Forest are said 'to cothe' the sheep,—that is, to disease their livers. **1880** *E. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v. *Cawed*, A sheep affected by that disease elsewhere known as rot is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *a-cothed*. **1884** *W. Morning News* 20 Dec. 8/6 In 1879 there was a great loss among their flocks in Devon, a greater part of them being cawthed.

'cot-house, 'cote-house. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. COT *sb.*[1], COTE *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*]

1. A small cottage; *spec.* in Scotland, the house of a cottar.

(Although usually spelt *cot-*, the actual word in the south of Scotland is *cote-*, pronounced the same as *coot*, with the long *o* that has arisen from original short *o* in an open syllable, as in OE. *cō-te*, ME. *cō-te*.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 96 Ne scottis man suld duel in ane house that vas loftit, bot rather in ane litil cot house. **1685** R. HAMILTON *Let.* in *Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 198 Among the Cott-houses of Scotland. **1795** MACNEILL *Will & Jeon* II. vi, Twice a-week to Maggie's cot-house, Swift by post the papers fled. **1858** MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlow* I. 258 'That I couldna make a cothouse in Kirkbride..look like hame to my own bairns?' **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cot-house*, the most usual name for a cottage; the latter is hardly ever heard among those who live in one.

2. A slight shelter; a shed, outhouse, etc.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* III. (Arb) 27 Creeping into the Beadles Cothouse. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 423 Londoners..laugh at strong walled cities, as cotte houses for women [*muliercularum habitaculo*]. **1871** J. R. WISE *New Forest* Gloss., *Cot-house*, an outhouse, shed.

cothurn ('kəʊθɜːn, kəʊ'θɜːn). [a. F. *cothurne* = L. *cothurnus*: see COTHURNUS, the ordinary form.] = COTHURNUS.

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 127 Melpomene [having] on her feet her high Cothurn or Tragick Pantofles of red Velvet and Gold. **1827** BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* p. lxxvi, [She] lays aside the mask, mantle, and cothurn. **1887** A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 233 The sacrifice of a booted calf, a calf with cothurns on its feet.

b. = COTHURNUS b.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 382 Uplifted on the cothurn half a yard Above the natural stature! **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) III. 284 She did not drape herself melodramatically, nor stalk about with heroic wreath and cothurn.

cothurnal (kəʊ'θɜːnəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *cothurn-us* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; of tragedy, tragic.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetoster* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 130/1 Cothurnal buskins. **1657** *Lusts Dominion* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 183 The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it In rich cothurnal pomp. **1659** CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonida* II. iv, Then in its high Cothurnal scenes, a lofty tragedy Erects their thoughts.

†**B.** as *sb.* = COTHURNUS. *Obs.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Life of Ovid* (R. Supp.), The tragick stage on high cothurnals climes.

cothurnate (kəʊ'θɜːnət), *a.* [ad. L. *cothurnāt-us*, f. *cothurnus*: see -ATE[2].] Shod with the cothurnus; buskined; tragic.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* II. 33 With royall stile speakes our cothurnate Muse. **1635** —— *Hierorch.* IV. 243 Sophocles the Prince of the Cothurnate Tragedie.

So †**cothurnated, cothurned** *ppl. a.*, buskined. **co'thurnian**, †**co'thurnic** (in quot. *quothurnicke*). †**co'thurnical** *a.* = COTHURNAL.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cothurnoted*, one wearing buskins. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 562 With peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and cothurned. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Choroc., Old Hording Hogg* (1860) 90 Her feet are inveloped in her aulean or rather cothurnian buskins. **1824** *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 152 Her measured cothurnian step. **1607** HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* Prol., Our Muse..to the highest pitch her wings shall reare, And prowd quothurnicke action shall devise. **1599** *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 After your saucie manner in a cothurnicall challenge.

‖**co'thurno.** *Obs.* [a. It. *cothurno*.] = next.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Leave we the baggage then behinde and to our matter turn us As Coryate did, who left at home his socks and his Cothurnoes.

‖**cothurnus** (kəʊ'θɜːnəs). [L., ad. Gr. *κόθορνος*: rarely adapted as COTHURN.] A thick-soled boot reaching to the middle of the leg, worn by tragic actors in the ancient Athenian drama; a buskin.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sophocles is said to have invented the cothurnus. **1798** EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 29 The actor on the stage is admired whilst he is elevated by the cothurnus. **1820** W. TOOKE *Lucian* I. 551 Think of a tragic actor, who should stand with one foot in a high cothurnus, while the other was quite unshod. **1880** *19th Cent.* VII. 60 The Cothurnus..equalised the stature of the actors.

b. *fig.* As characteristic of tragedy, or of a tragic and elevated style.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i, She too wears the mask and the cothurnus, and speaks to measure. **1884** FARRAR *Messoges of Bks.* xv. 300 St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity.

'cothy, coathy, *a. dial.* [f. COTHE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Diseased, sickly. Of sheep: Affected with the 'coe' or rot.

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglio*, *Cothy*, faint, sickly, ailing..A dog is said to be cothy when he is meek and delicate. **1883** *Hompshire Gloss.*, *Coathy*, rotten; applied to diseased sheep.

cotice, obs. form of COTISE.

coticher, cotiger, obs. ff. COTTAGER.

†**co'ticular,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *cōticula*, dim. of *cōs*, *cōt-em* whetstone + -AR.] Of the nature of a whetstone.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 184 Rubble slate, or coticular slate, or indurated clay.

co-tidal (kəʊ'taɪdəl), *a.* [CO- 2.] Of or pertaining to the coincidence in time of tidal phenomena, *esp.* that of high water. *cotidal line*, a line on a map connecting all those places at which high water occurs at the same hour.

1833 WHEWELL in *Phil. Trans.* 151 The cotidal lines so produced will be nearly perpendicular to the length of the sea. **1858** *Merc. Morine Mag.* V. 164 'Co-tidal line'..a line passing through all those points which have high water at the same hour of the day.

cotidial, cotidian: see QUOTI-.

co'tignac [F.], var. CODINIAC: cf. COTINIATE.

†**co'tigulate,** *v. Obs.* [Erron. for *contegulate*.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, To Tile a house, *cotigulote*.

cotilidon, obs. form of COTYLEDON.

co-'tillage. [CO- 3 a.] Co-operative tillage, as practised in ancient village communities.

1883 SEEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 In the co-tillage, the team..was assumed to be of eight oxen.

So **co-'tiller**.

1833 SEEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 121 If any dispute should arise between the co-tillers as to the fairness of the ploughing.

cotillion, ‖**cotillon** (kəʊ'tɪljən, kotijɔ̃), *sb.* [ad. F. *cotillon* petticoat, peasant girl's jupon, dim. of *cotte* coat, in 18th c. given as name to a dance for four or eight persons: see Littré.]

1. The name of several dances, chiefly of French origin, consisting of a variety of steps and figures.

In English usage now only as a foreign term; but in U.S. commonly used as a generic name for quadrilles, and particularly applied to a dance consisting of an elaborate series of steps and figures, called specifically the *German* c.

1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xiii. 140 Miss Clunch and Sir Toby perform'd a Cotillon. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivols* III. v, These outlandish heathen Allemandes and Cotillons are quite beyond me! **1790** BURNS *Tom O'Shanter* 116 Warlocks and witches in a dance; Nae cotillion brent new frae France. **1831** MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Monners Amer.* xiv. (1839) 117 [In America] they call their dances cotillions instead of quadrilles. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 If I am ever caught dancing the German cotillon.

b. *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 124 Monday's dress ball, Wednesday's concert, Thursday's cotillion ball.

1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) II. xv. 229 Some cotillion party, or subscription ball at a dollar a head.

2. a. A piece of music suited to or arranged for the dance.

1828 in WEBSTER.

b. A formal ball, such as a coming-out dance. *U.S.*

1898 P. L. FORD *Tattle-Tales of Cupid* 210 Well, on a yacht—he met her; then at a ball—he met her; then at a cotillion—he met her; then at a dinner—he met her. **1910** J. ADDAMS *Twenty Years at Hull-House* xv. 348 A small group of residents put their best powers of invention and construction into preparation for a cotillion which is like a pageant in its gayety and vigor. **1985** *N. Y. Times* 3 Nov. I. 84/3 She was presented at the Debutante Cotillion and Christmas Ball and was a member of the New York Junior Assembly.

3. 'A woollen material in black and white for ladies' skirts' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

co'tillion, co'tillon, *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To dance cotillions.

1833 *Deb. Congress* 26 Jan. 1402 Daughters of very indulgent fathers enter the ball room, and waltz, and cotillon, ornamented with several hundred bales of cotton. **1900** *Daily News* 28 June 4/7 We dance, and cotillon, and listen to music.

Hence ‖**cotillonneur** (kɒtijɔnœːr), a dancer of the co'tillion.

1898 *Doily News* 4 June 3/3 One of the best cotilloneurs going.

cotinga (kəʊ'tɪŋgə). [F. *cotinga*; orginally native name in S. America.] A South American bird, or family of passerine birds, of brilliant plumage.

Originally applied to the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis cotingo* of Linnæus); this (under the name *Cotinga cæruleo*) was subsequently made the type of a genus, the cotingas, which has since been taken as the type of a family *Cotingidæ*, cognate to the *Ampelidæ* or Chatterers.

1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* II. i. 94. **1793** SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1812) XV. 33 Few birds have such beautiful plumage as the Cotingas. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 182 The Cotingas have the beak compressed, as in the generality of flycatchers.

Hence **co'tingine** *a.*, pertaining or related to the cotinga.

†**co'tiniate.** *Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *cotignat* (Paré), also *cotogniat*, now *cotignac*: see CODINIAC.] A confection made of quinces.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 98 Your dried suckets, then your marmalades, and cotiniates. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 The Cotiniate, or Marmalade made of Quinces.

cotise ('kɒtɪs), *sb. Her.* Forms: 6 cotys, 6–9 -ize, 7 -is(se, cottize, -as, 7–9 cottice, 9 cottise, cotice, 7– cotise. [a. F. *cotice*, in 16th c. *cotisse*, of uncertain origin.]

1. An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a bend; usually occurring in couples, one on each side of a bend, fess, or other charge; cf. COST *sb.*[4]

[**1300** *Siege Coerloverock* (1828) 12 O une blanche bende lee De deus costices entre alee.] **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Coste, is the fourth parte of the bende..and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtyme a Batune. **1610** [see COST *sb.*[4]]. **1844** BURKE *Encycl. Heraldry* s.v. *Browne*, Sa. three tigers passant in bend betw. two double cotises arg.

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1611) 271 If the things be liuing, and sease vpon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters; but if they are inanimate, and touch not the Escocheon, then shall such Armes be said to be (not Supported, but) Cotised of such and such things..And these Cotises..are so called..of Costa, the Rib.

cotise ('kɒtɪs), *v.*[1] *Her.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To border (a bend, fess, chevron, etc.) on both sides with cotises, barrulets, etc. See also prec., sense 2.) Hence '**cotised** *ppl. a.*, '**cotising** *vbl. sb.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 A bende, cotized with two cotizes. **1610** [see prec. 2]. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1644/4 Engraven with these Arms, viz. On a Fess Cottased between three Half-Moons, as many Roses also. **1847** *Gloss. Heroldry* (Parker) 89 *Cotticed, Cottised*, or *Accosted*, said of a bend borne between cottices. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 155 They appear..to have cotised their own silver bend with the two bendlets.

co-'titular. [CO- 3 b.] One of the patron saints to whom a church is jointly dedicated.

1889 J. MORRIS in *Archæol.* LII. 390 The painting represents St. Paul, one of the original co-titulars of the chapel.

†**coti'zation, cott-.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cotisation*, earlier *cott-*, *quott-*, n. of action from *cotiser*, *quotiser*: see next.] Allotment to each person of the amount of contribution to a tax, etc.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiii. 459 The division was not made by equal portions, but by cottization, according to the qualities and wealth of the Countrie. **1611** COTGR., *Cottisotion*, a Cottisation, assessement, or taxation.

†**cotize, cottize,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *cotiser*, formerly *cottiser*, f. *cote*:—L. *quota*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To fix

the quota of, to assess; hence to assess or estimate the worth or dignity of.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 257 [He] tooke upon him to cotize our English nobles and gentles there, affirming that there were not past three or fower.. that were of any noble or generous blood.

†**'cotland.** *Hist.* Also coth-. [f. COT *sb.*[1] + LAND. Early documentary evidence shows chiefly the latinized forms *cotlandum*, *cotlanda*.] The piece of arable land (of about 5 acres) held along with his cot by the Old English cotset or cottar.

a **1150** in *Monast. Angl.* I. 325 Item una virgata terræ, cum dimidia unius Cotlandi tota, sicut fuerat Walteri. —— *Ibid.* II. 128 Unam waram, & 2 Cotlandas cum dominio & prato. **1316** *Patent 9 Edw. II* (in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v.), De una Cothlanda terræ in Wathford. **1399** in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 189 Dimidia acra jacet ibidem inter cotland quam Johannes Goldering tenet ex una parte, et cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 76 Three [acres] of cotland with a messuage.

'cotlander. *Sc.* 'A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land' (Jamieson).

cotlequo, corruption of COQUELICOT.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 217 A new rich silk cotlequo gown.

†**'cotlif.** *Obs.* [OE. *cot-líf* neut., f. *cot* COT *sb.*[1] + *líf* life, living, dwelling: cf. *mynster-líf* monastery.] A cot-house, a cottage; or (as some think) a village.

1001 *O.E. Chron.*, Hy..forbærndon ðone ham æt Wealtham and oðra cotlifa fela. *? a* **1200** *Charter* (attrib. to Edw. Conf.) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Ic ann ðat sainte Petre and ða ȝebroðran habban ðat cotlif Euereslea. *c* **1250** *Prov. Alfred* 259 in *O.E. Misc.* 118 Wo is him þat vuel wif bryngeþ to his cotlyf.

†**'cotloft.** *Obs.* App. a variant of COCKLOFT.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 These [elder brothers] are the Toppes of their houses indeed, like cotlofts, highest and emptiest.

†**'cotman.** *Hist.* Also 6 cote man. [f. COT[1], COTE[1] + MAN.] The tenant of a cot or cottage; a cottager, 'cotset', or 'coterell'; in *Sc.* a cottar. Also *attrib.*, as in *cotman land*, agricultural land held by a cotman.

c **1086** *Domesday Bk., Worcestersh.* (Spelman), Et 8 bordarii & Cotmanni cum 2 carucis. **1358** *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) I. 24 Quilibet cotmannus habeat partem suam pasturæ. **1559** *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 142, I bequith unto every cotman within the towne of Myddilton *ijd* a pece. **1584** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 13 Everie house holder, as well gentle men as also husbandmen and cote men. **1823** *Caledonian Mercury* 20 Nov. (Jam.), A boy belonging to a cotman on the farm. **1882** C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 At Rotherfield.. there are three kinds of land, Assart, Farthing-land and Cotmanland.

Cotnar ('kɒtnɑ:(r)). [Place-name.] A sweet white wine produced near Cotnar in Rumania.

1833 REDDING *Wines* x. 256. **1845** BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* iii, A cup of our own Moldavia fine, Cotnar, for instance. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 827.

'coto. In *coto-bark*, name of an officinal bark, obtained from Bolivia, and used to control diarrhœa and excessive perspiration (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **'cotoin** (*Chem.*), a fragrant balsamic substance in yellowish white crystals, obtained from coto-bark.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 573 Experiments.. have shown that the active principles of coto-bark are not always the same, some samples yielding, not cotoin, but other bodies having similar but weaker medicinal properties.

coton, obs. form of COTTON.

cotoneaster (kəʊˌtəʊni:'æstə(r)). [mod. Bot. L. f. *cotonea*, *cotonia* quince + -ASTER.]

A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, inhabiting northern Europe and the Himalaya mountains, one species being a rare native of England. Some of them are cultivated as ornamental shrubs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cotonaster*, in botany, a name given by several authors to a species of the *cratægus*. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 324 *Cotoneaster* (a medlar), dwarf quince. **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 567 Cotoneaster on a wall partly shaded by trees. *Mod.* The wall of the porter's lodge is covered with evergreen cotoneaster.

cotonnade: see COTTONADE.

co-torment, -torture: see CO-.

cotoval: see KOTWAL, police officer (in India).

†**cotquean** ('kɒtkwi:n). *Obs.* Also 6 cote- cott-, 6–8 cot-. [f. *cot* + QUEAN 'woman', *esp.* as a depreciatory term. The first element is apparently COT *sb.*[1], COTE *sb.*[1] in the sense 'mean house, hut': the original meaning being thus 'housewife of a labourer's cot'. Thence the transition is easy on the one side to 'one who has the manners of a labourer's wife, rude ill-mannered woman, vulgar bedlam, scold' (cf. *huzzy*, HUSSY, from *housewife*), and on the other to a 'man who acts the housewife'.]

1. (app.) The housewife of a cot or labourer's hut. *to play the cotquean*: said of a man: see sense 3.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, Kotchwen, Cotequeane. **1589** NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 The Vicar of little Down, in Norfolke.. groaping his owne hennes, like a Cotquean. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 180 Aristotle holds it as inconvenient and uncomely for the wife to busie herselfe about any publike affaires, as for the man to play the cotqueane at home.

2. *opprobriously.* A woman to whom the manners of such a housewife are attributed; a coarse, vulgar, scolding woman, a low beldam. (Cf. such expressions as 'to scold like a market-woman', 'a fish-wife', 'a tinker's wife', etc.)

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 146 Why thou.. Cotqueane and scrattop of scolds wilt thou never leave afflicting a dead Carcass. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, [*Jupiter to Juno*] We are a king, cotquean.. we will cudgel thee to death, if thou find fault with us. **1608** T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 67 Railing and scolding *more meretricum* worse then Cotqueanes. **1633** FORD *'Tis Pity* I. ii, Scold like a cot-quean; that's your profession.

3. *contemptuously.* A man that acts the housewife, that busies himself unduly or meddles with matters belonging to the housewife's province. Cf. similar use of *old wife*, *old woman*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 9 *Cap.* Looke to the bakte meates, good Angelica, Spare not for cost. *Nur.* Go you Cot-queane, go, Get you to bed. **1611** DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 177, I cannot abide these aperne husbands; such cotqueanes. *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 372 They fell upon him with opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶4. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.), A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. **1772** *Weekly Mag.* 4 June 295/1 They brand a man with the name of a cot-quean. **1825** HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Cotquean by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginious nowl.

Hence **'cotqueaned** *ppl. a.*, ? made a (male) cotquean. **cot'queanity** (*nonce-wd.*), character or quality of a (female) cotquean. **cotquean-like** *a.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258b, This unbrydeled and cottquenelike maner of scolding and lavishnes of toung. *Ibid.* 454 Cotqueanelyke rayling Rascallyke raging. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy cotqueanity. **1704** D'URFEY *Hell beyond Hell* Tales 79 Like a cotquean'd fool, whose life Is bless'd, if he can please his wife.

co-traitor, -tripper, -trustee: see CO-.

†**cots.** *Obs.* A deformation of *God's*. Cf. *cocks*, COCK *sb.*[8], COPS.

1526 *100 Merry Tales* Shaks. Jest Bk. (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle. **1615** *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij b, Angels! Cots blue-hood.. I pray you who sent her thither? **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. i, Cots my life! I have a good mind to pull your eyes out!

†**'cotset.** *Hist.* [OE. *cot-sæta* (Somner), lit. 'occupant of a cot,' chiefly known in latinized form *cotsētus* and OF. *cozet*, *coscet* (pl. *-ez*) in Domesday and other early sources; f. COT *sb.*[1] + *-sæta* = OLG. *-sâto*, OHG. *-sâzo* sitter, dweller.]

In *OE. Law*: A villein who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached plot of land, held by service of labour. (See note to COTTAR 1.)

[*c* **1086** *Domesday Bk., Wiltshire* (Du Cange), Rogerius Comes: Octo villani, & octo Coscez cum quinque carucis. *c* **1125** *Laws of Hen. I*, c. 30 (Spelman) Willani vero vel cotseti, vel ferdingi, vel qui sunt hujusmodi viles vel inopes personæ, non sunt inter legum judices numerandi.] **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cotsets*.. the meanest sort of men, now termed cottagers. [**1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 427 The Domesday Survey.. attests the existence of.. nearly 7000 cotarii and cotseti, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce. *Ibid.* 431 The exclusion of the villani, cotseti, and ferdingi.. from the judicial duties of the shiremoot.] **1883** SEEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* 63 [citing Liber Niger of Peterb. Abbey, 1125] In Kateringes.. there were 8 cotsetes, each holding 5 acres.. The 8 cotsetes work one day a week, and twice a year make malt.

b. *Comb. cotsetland* = COTLAND.

.. *Liber Ramesiensis* §265 (Du Cange) Dedit prædictus Abbas prædicto Hugoni.. unam Cotsethlandam cum libero servitio.

†**cotsetla, cotsetle.** *Hist.* Also cote-. [OE. *cot-*, *cote-setla* lit. 'occupant of a cottage ' (*-setla* settler); app. the same as *cot-sæta*.] = prec. (See quot. 1890.)

c **1000** *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 432 Cotesetlan riht, be ðam ðe on lande stent. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The tenants, cotsetlas, geburs, and geneats, were the semi-servile. **1890** W. CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Industry* 102 The cotsetle had a holding of about five acres, and was bound to work for his lord one day a week all the year round (week-work) and three days a week in harvest (boon-work).

†**cotso,** *int. slang. Obs.* Variant of CATSO; but perh. associated with COTS.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. iii, Cotso! I know 'em a little. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 374 Cot-so, Madam, that mayn't be so well, neither!

Cotswold ('kɒtswəld). Forms: 4–8 Coteswold, 5 Cotteswolde, 6 Cottesolde, Cotssold, 6–7 Cotsold, 7 Cottshold, Cotsal(l, Cotwold, 8 Cotsol, Cotswold. [From the 17th c. conjectured to be derived from sheep *cots* or *cotes* + WOLD; but the first element is uncertain.]

The proper name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for some centuries for their sheep-pastures, and for a breed of long-wooled sheep named after them. Hence also *Cotswold lion*, a humorous appellation for a sheep.

[**1306** *Petit.* in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 198/2 Ecclesie de Newenton super Coteswalde. **1327** *Petit.* ibid. II. 182/1 Unze Sakes & Sys cloves de le meliour Leyn de Coteswold a l'oeps nostre dit Seignour.] **1537** *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 400 Now have at the lions on Cots'old. **1548** HALLE *Chron.* 196 Liberte for certayn cottesolde shepe to be transported vnto the countre of Spayne. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 70 Then will he looke as fierce as a Cotssold lyon. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 9. **1598** —— *Merry W.* I. i. 92 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir, I heard say he was out-run on Cotsall. *a* **1612** HARINGTON *Epigr.* III. xviii. (N.), Lo then the mystery from whence the name Of Cotsold lyons first to England came. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Coteswold* (old word), a company of sheepcotes, and sheep feeding on hills. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., I shall cross my Downs with Cotswolds.

cott(e, obs. f. COAT, COOT, COT.

‖**cotta**[1] ('kɒtə). *Eccl.* [med.L. *cotta*, *cota* 'tunica clericis propria' (Du Cange): see COAT.] A surplice: see quots. 1848, 1865.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 47 Do you like the short cotta or the long? **1865** *Ch. Times* 25 Nov., The Cotta is the Surplice shortened, and with less ample sleeves. **1884** F. MARION CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 Putting on his purple cassock and his white cotta.

†**'cotta**[2]. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Cotta*, a sort of measure, used for measuring of cauries or cowries, of which it holds 12,000. **1858** in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, etc.

‖**cotta**[3], **cottah** ('kɒttə). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hind. *kaṭṭhā* (Yule).] 'A small land-measure containing eighty square yards' (Yule).

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 34 (Y.) An upper roomed House standing upon about 5 cottahs of ground. **1883** MATEER *Gospel in S. Ind.* 153 He collected some ten cottahs of paddy.

‖**cottabus** ('kɒtəbəs). *Greek Antiq.* [L., a. Gr. κότταβος.] An amusement of young men in ancient Greece, much in vogue at drinking parties, consisting in throwing a portion of wine into some vessel, so as to strike it in a particular manner.

'The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if the whole fell with a distinct sound into the basin, it was a sign he stood well with her' (Liddell & Scott).

1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ., Athen. Revels*, I must drink water that you may play the Cottabus with Chian wine. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 21 Certain young men, drunk with playing at the cottabus.

Hence **'cottabist**, a player of this game.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 138 There is no cottabist in Sicily to match him.

cottage ('kɒtɪdʒ). Forms: 4–6 cotage, 5– cottage. [app. a. AF. **cotage*, in latinized form *cotagium*, f. *cota* COTE[1], COT[1]. The force of the suffix was prob. to denote a cot and its appurtenances, a cottage tenement; but no distinct evidence of this is quoted. Mod.F. *cottage* is from Eng. OF. had *cotage* as a term of feudal law in the sense of base tenure (*tenure roturière*, Godef.), and the rent paid for a tenement so held. Cf. the following:

Ashmole MS. 837 (17th c.) art. viii. fol. 162 An Esquire.. is he that in times past was Costrell to a knight.. whereof euery knight had twoe at the least [in] attendance upon him, in respect of the fee, For they held their land of the knight by Cottage, as the knight held his of the king by knight service.]

1. A dwelling-house of small size and humble character, such as is occupied by farm-labourers, villagers, miners, etc.

Historically the term is found first applied to the dwelling-places or holdings which under the feudal system were occupied by the cottars, cottiers, cotsets, or coterells, and by the labourers of a farmstead; dwellings for the labouring classes in rural and urban districts were, under this name, the subject of various legal enactments, such as 31 *Eliz.* c. 7, 15 *Geo. III*, c. 32, etc., and, when under a certain rental, were exempted from paying church-rate, poor-rate, etc.; with the disappearance of legal regulations and exemptions, and under the influence of 4, the term has become more vague in its application.

[*a* **1272** *Charter* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* I. 432 Et non habentur ibidem nisi tria cotagia. **13..** *Extenta Manerii* Statutes I. 242 Item inquirendum est de Coterellis que cotagia & Curtulagia teneant, per quod servicium & quantum reddant per annum pro predictis Cotagiis &

Curtulagiis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 2 A poure wydwe ..Was whilom dwellyng in a narwe cotage. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Cotagium*, a cotage, or a cot. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 37 §5 Too Cotages or Meses wyth Howses & Wharfes..in Stepeney. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothynge he hadde to conforte him in age Save a melche cow, & a poore cotage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 440 Thys yere, of an evill favoured olde house or cotage was the Guyldhall in London buylded and finished. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* 1. ii. 15. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 166 Kings use not to dwell in Cottages of clay. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 By a Statute made in the 31. yeare of Queene Eliz. cap. 7. no man may at this day build such a Cottage for habitation, unlesse hee lay unto it foure acres of freehold land, except in Market-townes, or Cities, or within a mile of the sea, or for habitation of labourers in Mines, Saylers, Foresters, Sheepeheards, &c. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* 1. ii. (1840) 59 'Tis a sorry thief would rob a cottage. 1776 KENT *Hints Gentlem.* (in Gwilt *Archit.* §3005), We.. are apt to look upon cottages as incumbrances and clogs to our property, when, in fact, those who occupy them are the very nerves and sinews of agriculture. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. i. 4 Mrs. Heron took her round to all the labourers' cottages.

†2. A small temporary erection used for shelter; a cot, hut, shed, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 8 Y^e^ doughter of Syon is left alone like a cotage [so 1611; 1885 booth] in a vynyearde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 83 In the farther Side of hit I saw ii veri poore Cotagis for Somer Dayres for Catel. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 The servants of Mutezuma made cotages of straw for the Tamemez or carriers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Mooving houses, built upon wheels like a shepperds cottage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 344 Sometimes I endeavoured to make the savages of my cottage comprehend that I had lost a friend.

3. †a. *transf.* and *fig.* A small or humble dwelling-place; the cell of a bee, etc. *clay* or *earthen cottage*: the 'earthly tabernacle' of the body. *Obs.*

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* vi, They frame by a marveilous skill and cunning their cottages of wax. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The litle pretie Ant couching closely in her countrie cotage. 1624-7 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We ..may be turned out of these clay cottages at any hours warning. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 123 Surely never so brave parts, and so base and abject a spirit tenanted together in any one earthen cottage. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 189 This narrow cottage of a world.

b. A public lavatory or urinal. *slang* (now only in homosexual usage).

1909 in WARE *Passing Eng.* 1966 *Observer* 6 Nov. 24/3 The private, witty Cockney dialect of the queer bars and 'cottages'. 1968 *Guardian* 12 Aug. 6/3 Wakefield's answer to Danny La Rue trips out of a little hutch at the side of the stage labelled 'Ye Olde Camp Cottage'.

4. a. 'The term cottage has for some time past been in vogue as a particular designation for small country residences and detached suburban houses, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to comfort and refinement. While, in this sense of it, the name is divested of all associations with poverty, it is convenient, inasmuch as it frees from all pretension and parade and restraint' (*Penny Cycl.* Supp. (1845) I. 426). In this sense, the appellation *cottage orné* (*ornée*) was in vogue, when picturesqueness was aimed at.

1765 WALPOLE *Corr.* 23 Aug., My new cottage..is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to call cousins with the mansion-house. 1781 GREVILLE *Diary* 11 Aug. (1930) 23 The Queen alighted at Dropmore Hill, the Cottage Orné which was at this time advertised for Sale by Mr Christie. 1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk*, A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 318 A variety of incongruous edifices called villas and cottage ornées. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxix, The cottage-ornée (as all middle-sized houses with verandas and French windows are now designated). 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* §3001 The cottage orné, as it is called..The only point to be attended to, after internal comfort has been provided for, is to present picturesque effect in the exterior. 1962 A. JOBSON *Window in Suffolk* vii. 111 It was a sort of *cottage orné* of the J. C. Loudon type.

b. In U.S. *spec.* A summer residence (often on a large and sumptuous scale) at a watering-place or a health or pleasure resort: see COTTAGER c.

1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The shore of Frenchman's Bay..begins to be dotted with these attempts at 'cottage life.'..Cottages are rising on all the favourable sites in the neighborhood of Bar Harbor.

c. A house which has only one storey. *Austral.*

1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 1904 D. SLADEN *Playing the Game* 1. ix. 85 What rich Melbourne people call a cottage —a cottage with a ball-room and billiard-room, and enough bedrooms to take a good slice out of an acre. 1913 W. K. HARRIS *Outback in Australia* xxiii. 157 About a score of cottages for the blacks. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* ii. 22 More 'cottages'; that is, bungalows of corrugated iron or brick.

5. Short for *cottage piano.*

1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/3 D'Almaine's pianos..Trichord cottages, from hire or taken in exchange, £10 to £12. 1883 *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 7/4 Moore and Moore's iron pianofortes. Cottages from 36 Guineas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cottage architecture*, *child*, *door*, *eaves*, *farm*, *garden*, *girl*, *nook*, *room*, *woman*, etc.; *cottage-born*, *-rousing*, adjs.; **cottage allotment**, a small plot of land let out to a cottager, *esp.* an agricultural labourer, for cultivation (see ALLOTMENT 4); **cottage bonnet**, a woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in the first half of the 19th c., and seen in early portraits of Queen Victoria; **cottage chair**, a simple form of folding chair; **cottage cheese** (orig. *U.S.*), a soft white cheese; **cottage farming**, farming on a small scale, spade husbandry; so *cottage farmer*; **cottage home**, a home in the form of a cottage; also, a benevolent institution (see quots.); **cottage hospital**, a small hospital, in a cottage or similar building, and without a resident medical staff, provided for the wants of a small community; also, a hospital arranged on the principle of having a number of detached cottages or buildings; **cottage industry**, one partly or wholly carried out in the home; †**cottage lecture**, a religious address delivered by a cleric in the home of a layman; **cottage loaf**, a loaf of bread formed of two rounded masses of dough, the smaller stuck on the top of the larger; also *attrib.*, denoting something shaped like a cottage loaf; **cottage organ** *U.S.*, a small reed-organ; **cottage piano**, a small upright piano; **cottage pie**, a dish of minced beef baked under mashed potatoes; also *loosely*, = *shepherd's pie* s.v. SHEPHERD *sb.* 8 b; **cottage style**, a style of book-binding in which the edges of a rectangular panel on the cover of a book slope away to create the effect of a roof or gable, prevalent in the late seventeenth century.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 88/2 The object of *cottage allotments is to increase the resources of the labourer. 1798 J. MALTON (*title*), An Essay on British *Cottage Architecture..comprising Dwellings for the Peasant and Farmer, and Retreats for the Gentleman. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 425 A sudden puff of wind took at once my *cottage-bonnet. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiii, The little cottage bonnet and the silk scarf. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 207 Such a Girl as this, *Cottage-born. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Epiph., Thou here didst sojourn, Cottage-born. 1848 *Cottage-cheese [see SMEARCASE]. 1874 'S. COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at School* i. 13 The bread was excellent, and so were the cottage cheeses and the stewed quince. 1936 J. GIBBENS *Care of Children* ii. 15 Cream cheese and cottage cheese..can be given on biscuits or in sandwiches to quite young children. 1958 *Sunday Times* 27 Apr. 22/3 Milk curd cheese, or cottage cheese as it is now sometimes called. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. Wks. (1888) 285/2 A *cottage-child—if e'er, By *cottage-door on breezy mountain-side..was seen a babe, By Nature's gifts so favoured. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (ed. 9) 12 Cottage children were sent to fetch water. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xvii, Like jagged icicles at *cottage eaves. 1795 C. MIDDLETON (*title*), Picturesque and Architectural Views for *Cottage Farm-Houses and Country Villas. *c* 1842 LANCE (*title*) The *Cottage Farmer. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, The *Cottage-gables glared in sunshine. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. xiv. 314, I can line yonder barren Hollow with lines of cottages, and rows of *cottage-gardens. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* 177 A very prolific variety of kale or winter greens; much grown in cottage gardens. 1725 THOMSON *Winter* 89 The *cottage hind Hangs o'er the enlivening blaze. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Homes of Eng.* v, The *cottage homes of England! In thousands on her plains. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* Apr. 171/2 This really grand scheme of benevolence will comprise..thirty Cottage Homes..providing shelter, support, and needful education for three hundred girls. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Life Jesus* ii. 9 In their little cottage-home. 1882 S. A. BARNETT in H. Barnett *Canon S. A. B.* (1918) I. xi. 124 Mrs. Barnett..opened a Cottage Home in which they spend three months before going into service. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 303 The establishment of a '*Cottage Hospital'. 1890 *Abingdon Directory*, The Cottage Hospital..is arranged in two stories, the ground floor comprising two large and two small wards, dispensary, nurses' room, kitchen and laundry, and the upper floor a convalescent room and matron's servants' rooms. 1921 B. ELLIS *Gloves* 72 For generations now the sewing of gloves has been conducted largely as a *cottage industry. 1955 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 17/1 Cottage industry—especially wood-carving, soap-making, and iron and brass foundry—has engaged the special attention of the local villagers. 1955 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/2 Mr. Nanda in his report to Congress does not believe that cottage industries can either reduce unemployment or satisfy normal consumer demands. 1964 A. ADBURGHAM *Shops & Shopping* i. 11 Hosiery continued to be a cottage industry longer than any other outworkers' trade except gloves. 1845 G. J. MOUNTAIN *Jrnl.* 200 At the request of an individual who opened his house for the purpose, one..of the Missionaries went down..once a fortnight to hold a *Cottage Lecture, which was usually attended by about thirty of the inhabitants. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Janet's Repentance* xi, in *Scenes of C.L.* 200 Three sermons on Sunday, a night-school for young men on Tuesday, a cottage-lecture on Thursday. 1832 J. CONSTABLE *Lett.* (1965) III. 65, I send you a *cottage loaf for Sunday. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxx. 403 Cottage loaves, and rolls of bread. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 8/7 Where the waist should be in the cottage-loaf type of figure. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* Aug., Cottage loaf hat. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 67 Is there no hole, no bridge, no *cottage-nooke? 1900 C. C. MUNN *Uncle Terry* 12 A small *cottage organ graced the platform, upon which an antique desk did duty as pulpit. 1917 D. G. PHILLIPS *S. Lenox* I. ix. 151 The center table, the two dingy chromos, and a battered cottage organ. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, The little red-silk *cottage piano. 1791 J. WOODFORDE *Diary* 29 Aug. (1927) III. 295 Dinner to day, *Cottage-Pye and rost Beef. 1985 *National Law Jrnl.* (U.S.) 13 May 23/2 Children will have a chance to eat a real English cottage pie at Woburn Abbey. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xi. 195 It was quite a *cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.*, And hail'd the morning with a cheer, A *cottage-rousing craw. 1819 WORDSW. *Sonn. 'Grief, thou hast'* Wks. (1888) 576/1 Now that the *cottage Spinning-wheel is mute. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 218/1 Samuel Mearne..was royal binder to Charles II., and invented the *cottage style of decoration, a style which has lasted till the present day... An inner rectangle is run parallel to the edges of the book, and the upper and lower lines are broken outwards into the outline of a gable roof. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 205 Sleep they less sweetly on the *cottage thatch, Than on the dome of Kings? 1876 C. M. YONGE *Womankind* xxxii. 293 We all of us know of people in all ranks, *cottage-women especially, who are..looked up to, trusted, called in.

cottaged ('kɒtɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².]

†1. Lodged in a cottage or lowly tenement. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 98 Here I dwell cottaged in a house of clay.

2. Furnished or adorned with cottages.

1745 COLLINS *Odes, Death Col. C. Ross* x, Humble Harting's Cottag'd Vale. 1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 9 Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged grounds. 1832 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 954 The cottaged fields ..smile in their vernal green.

'cottagehood. *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.]

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 201/1 The highest ideal standard of mansionhood, villahood, or cottagehood.

†**'cottagely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Proper to a cottage; humble, mean, poor.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 40 A sorry subsistence, a dry morsel, a thred-bare coat, a cottagely condition. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 172 Their tenuity and cottagely obscurity.

cottager ('kɒtɪdʒə(r)). Forms: 6 cottyger, cotiger, coticher, 6-7 cotager, 7- cottager, (6 cotinger, 7 cottinger). [f. COTTAGE + -ER¹.] One who lives in a cottage; used *esp.* of the labouring population in rural districts.

(Johnson's statement, repeated in later Dicts., 'A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own,' is a mere error, app. due to misunderstanding a passage in Bacon.)

1550 LEVER *Serm.* ii. (Arb.) 82 The poore cotingers..had y^e^ mylke for a very small hyre. 1555 *Act 2-3 Phil. & Mary* c. 8 §2 Every Cottager and Labourer of that Parish. 1590 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Everie landlorde shall answere for there cotichers for the payment of ij d. in the yeare for bread and wyne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 175 Here..the proud Cottager will needs be a Lady, in Hope to conceal her Descent. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 93 But little cause to love the mighty ones Hath the low cottager. 1853 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiv. 257 They are living in a hut on the borders of Loch Achray, playing at cottagers, as rich people like to do.

b. As an equivalent of COTTAR 2.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. x. I. 122 There still subsists in many parts of Scotland a set of people called Cotters or Cottagers..They are a sort of out-servants of the landlords and farmers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Fife* V. 383 (Jam.) Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a cotter, is kept for each plough employed on the farm. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cottown*, A small village or hamlet, possessed by cottars or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm.

c. *U.S.* One who lives in a summer residence or villa of his own at a watering-place, etc.

1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The summer season closed last week for the great body of the Boarders at summer resorts. The 'Cottagers,' or persons who, when they go to the country, live in their own houses, will stay nearly three months longer. 1883 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 111 An illustration of the conflict between the Boarder and the Cottager at our leading summer resorts, and especially those of the seaside.

d. *cottager's dance*: an old-fashioned kind of country-dance.

1887 *Spon's Househ. Man., Drawingroom* 622 Old Fashioned Dances..Cottager's:—4 people stand for this as in the quadrille.

†**'cottagery.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COTTAGE + -ERY.] A cottage holding or tenement.

1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord..of this mannour..had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of half a cottagry; and in hay time every one that had a cottagry went a whole day to make hay for him in Grime cloas.

cottagey ('kɒtɪdʒɪ), *a.* Also **cottagy.** [f. COTTAGE + -Y¹.] Resembling or characteristic of a cottage.

1883 W. HARCOURT in A. G. Gardiner *Life* (1923) I. xxi. 492 We must have more of a cottagey building. 1923 A. G. GARDINER *Ibid.*, The house, Queen Anne in style, and 'cottagey' in feeling. 1923 UNA L. SILBERRAD *Lett. Jean Armiter* ii. 48 Perhaps not very cottagey with regard to furniture. 1962 *Guardian* 7 Feb. 8/4 Windsor chairs are rather 'cottagy'.

'cottagish, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ISH.] Savouring of cottages; inclined to cottage-life.

1827 E. JENNER in J. Baron *Life & Corr.* I. 97, I feel my mind as cottagish as ever.

cottah: see COTTA³.

cottar, cotter ('kɒtə(r)). [Partly ad. med.L. *cotārius*, f. *cota* cot; partly a later formation from COT *sb.*¹ + -AR³, -ER¹.]

1. Sometimes used to translate med.L. *cotārius*, applied in Domesday Book to a villein who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached piece of land (usually 5 acres) held by service of

labour (with or without payment in produce or money).

Cotarius probably represented the OE. *cotsæta* or *cotset*, *cotsetla*, and *cotman*, or at least, with the *bordarius*, included these. The distinction between the *cotarius* and the *bordarius*, *bordar*, or *bordman*, has not been satisfactorily determined; when both are mentioned together the *bordarii* are usually named before the *cotarii*, and the latter are much less numerous. In some cases, also, Domesday seems to distinguish *coscez* and *cotarii*: thus under the manor of Haseberie, Wiltshire, there are 'xiii coscez, and ii cotar'.' In Ellis's Abstract of Population in Domesday (II. 435-6), Devonshire has *bordarii* 4847.. *coscez* 70, *cotarii* 19.. *servi* 3294, *villani* 8070.

[*c* **1086** *Domesday Bk., Middlesex, St. Peter's* (Du Cange), Unus Cotarius de 5 acris qui reddunt per annum 40 .sol. pro hortis suis.] **1809** BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 135 Ilbert has now there 4 ploughs, and sixty small Burgesses and sixteen cottars, etc. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 238 The cottar, the bordar, and the labourer were bound to aid in the work of the home-farm.

2. *Sc.* A peasant who occupies a cot-house or cottage belonging to a farm (sometimes with a plot of land attached), for which he has (or had) to give or provide labour on the farm, at a fixed rate, when required. **b.** A peasant, *esp.* in the Highlands, who occupies a cottage and rents a small plot of land under a form of tenure similar to that of the Irish cottier.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 98 Quhay..puttis thair cottaris to ouir sair labouris. **1640-1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 The yeoman or cottar shall pey foure merks, for ilk failzie. **1679** *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 We hereby Require and Command all the Heretors and Masters of the said Shire of Fiffe and Kinrosse, to bring their Tenants, Cottars and Servants. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 41 They have power to judge in questions of highways..to call out the tenants with their cottars and servants, to perform six days work yearly for upholding them. **1785** BURNS (*title*), The Cotter's Saturday Night. **1786** —— *Twa Dogs* 72 A cotter howkin' in a sheugh, Wi' dirty stanes biggin' a dyke, Baring a quarry, and sic like. **1808-79** JAMIESON *Dict. Cottar, cotter*, Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons... The service itself is still called bondage. **1884** MRQ. LORNE in *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The crofter is a man having any small holding of land, and paying, in proportion to its size, from £1 to £30 of rent. A cottar is a man who as a rule has no land, and inhabits a hovel built by himself, paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes. He is the 'con-acre' man of Irish rural non-economy.

3. *Irish.* = COTTIER 2.

BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 234 Among the Irish cottars..one room is the only receptacle for man, wife, children, dog and swine. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 118 The farmers and labourers are merged into one class, like the miserable cotters of Ireland. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 310 Picture the Irish cotter of fifty or sixty years ago.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a **1796** BURNS *Her Daddie Forbad* ii, A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 507 A considerable extent of ground is annually manured in this county by what is called the cottar dung. **1808** JAMIESON s.v. *Cottar*, Hence *cotterman*, *cotterfouk*, contemptuously *cotter-bodies*. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, 'Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses.' **1818** *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 127 (Jam.) The residence of the farmer..is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the cottar-town; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer. **1860** G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 157 A brighter specimen of cotter prosperity in the north. **1868** PEARD *Water-farm.* xiii. 129 The smallest of conceivable cottar water-farms.

cotted ('kɒtɪd), *a.* [f. COT *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Dotted or lined with cots or cottages.

1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxvi, The green and village-cotted hill. **1840** *Tait's Mag.* VII. 341 The leafy, green, and cotted lane.

cotted ('kɒtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. COT *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] Matted, tangled: said *esp.* of a fleece.

1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 469 (*Norfolk*) What is called cotted fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cot*, Cotted fleeces are frequently used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'Cotted fleeces' are fleeces with felted lumps amongst the wool.

cotter, *sb.*[1]: see COTTAR.

cotter ('kɒtə(r)), *sb.*[2] [See COTTEREL *sb.*] A pin, key, wedge, or bolt which fits into a hole and fastens something in its place.

The term is variously applied to: (*a*) a small pin which fits into a hole in a bar, bolt, or the like, and keeps something in its place; sometimes a split pin (see quot. 1887); (*b*) a bolt passing through a hole (in a shutter, etc.) and secured on the inside, usually by a smaller pin; (*c*) a 'key' or wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal used for tightening up or fastening parts of machinery, as the strap-head to the connecting rod, for holding together links of a broken chain, etc.

1649 [implied in *cotter-hole* and COTTER *v.*[1]]. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, I do not at all like Sockets and Cotters. **1790** E. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. C.* Gloss., *Cotter*, an iron key to a bolt. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 209 A coupling bar, bolted at both ends with steel cottars. **1842** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 350 This simple little contrivance is much preferable to pins and cotters, which are apt to shake out, or to be neglected in the fastening. **1856** *Ann. Reg.* 54 There was an outside shutter fastened by a cotter within. **1880** *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 The use of the cotters was to tighten up the bracings. **1887** *S. Cheshire Gloss., Cotter*, an iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle..After passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place.

b. *Comb.*, as *cotter-hole*; **cotter-drill**, **cotter-file**, tools for making the holes for cotters to fit into; **cotter-patch**, see quot. 1884; **cotter-pin**, a cotter, or a pin to keep a cotter in its place.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 Through..the Wood, the tange of the Coulter must come, with a Cotter-hole in it above. **1881** GREENER *Gun* 85 The thimble is retained in the barrel during the discharge by a cotter pin passing through the barrel, the base of the thimble, and the stock. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Cotter-patch*, salt-making term. An iron patch put at one corner of a salt-pan, and fastened with a cotter, to cover the letting out place. **1891** *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/8 The..Cycling Company have adopted the principle of fixing the pedals to the cranks by means of a cotter pin instead of a nut.

'cotter, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. COTTER *v.*[2]] An entanglement; *fig.* a difficulty, trouble, worry.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Cotters*, entanglements. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss., Cotter*..the word is also used for plague, trouble, worry.

cotter ('kɒtə(r)), *v.*[1] [f. COTTER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To fasten with a cotter. Hence **'cottered** *ppl. a.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 To cotter it close to the over-side of the Staff. *Ibid.* 197 An iron bolt..strongly drawn up and cottered fast. **1856** *Ann. Reg.* 54 My father uncottered the window. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cotter*, 'Cotter them shutters, an' let's get to bed.' **1877** M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Eng. Driving* v. (ed. 5) 246 Enginemen are warned against improperly cottering up any joint or brass, and thereby causing the journals to become hot.

'cotter, *v.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* [In sense 1, app. a frequentative of COT *v.*[2]; but it is uncertain whether all the senses belong to one and the same word.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To form into a tangled mass; to entangle, mat, 'cot'.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Cotterd*, entangled. **1796** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorkshire* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Cotter*, to entangle; as thread, or the hair. **1811** WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Cottered, Cotted*, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair, or wool. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Cottered*, matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool. [So in northern dial. glossaries generally.]

2. *trans.* To clot, coagulate, congeal.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 338 A coffen of bones cottered with clods of claie. **1781** J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Cotterd*..clotted. **1825-79** JAMIESON s.v., To cotter eggs, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Cottered*.. coagulated.

3. *intr.* with *up*: To shrivel or shrink up.

1817 J. BELL *Treat. Confect.* (Newcastle) III. 136 If you boil the syrup too strong, the plums will cotter up to half the size. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cottered up*, shrivelled. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Cother-up*, to become shrunken, withered or dried up. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Cottered*, crumpled, shrunk, run-up; as applied to woollen or cotton goods.

4. To crowd together.

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cottering*, pres. part., crowding together as people over the fire-side.

Hence **'cottered** *ppl. a.*; **'cottering** *vbl. sb., fig.* an entanglement, difficulty (*Whitby Gloss.*).

cotterel ('kɒtərəl), *sb. dial.* Also cotterell, cotteril(l, cottrel, -il, kotrell. [Closely related to COTTER *sb.*[2], which may be a shortened form, or the primitive of which this is a dim. So far as evidence has been found, *cotterel* is the earlier. The connexion of sense between 1 and 2 is not clear; they belong also to different localities.]

1. = COTTER (in senses a and b). Chiefly *north.*

1570 *Louth Church Acc.* III. 66 For xxx cotterelles and viii wedges to the belles ijs. iiii*d.* **1584** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item given to James Huntlye for makinge kotrells, housses, bolts, and nales, to the bells, vij d. **1625** *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Two paire of Cotterells or Copsoles. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 The 5th thinge belonginge to a barre [of a hurdle] is cotterills, which..serve in steade of pinnes, being something like unto wood-pinnes but that they have a notch in the midst that they beinge once knocked in they cannot come forth againe; they are made to keepe the spelles fast in their heades. **1703** THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), Cottrel, a piece of iron with a hole in to fasten. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 193 The perch-bolt Key or Cotterell, is a thin piece of iron, fixed through the eye of the perch-bolt. **1873** *Gloss. Swaledale, Yorksh., Cotterell*, a cloven pin to fasten a bolt. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cotteril*, a metal pin put through a bolt-end, so as to prevent the bolt being drawn outward from its place. [So in Glossaries of Cheshire, Cumberland, etc.] **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cottril*, an iron pin passing through a shutter, and fastened on the inside by a peg fitting into a hole at the end.

2. A trammel, crane, or bar, from which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. *Southern dial.*

1674 GUIDOTT *Observ. Bath* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 130 As rust is bred upon pot-hooks and cotterels. **1674** RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 62 A *Cottrel*..a trammel to hang the Pot on over the fire. **1871** J. R. WISE *New Forest* Gloss., *Cotterel*, the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire. **1875** W. D. PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cotteril*, a pothook; a hook to hang spits on.

3. A washer.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Cotterel*, the small round iron plat between the nut of a screw and the wood to which it is screwed. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Cotterell*, a washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt, to prevent it from crushing into the wood. A piece of leather of similar shape used to keep the strands of a mop together.

4. *Comb.*, as *cotterel-bolt, -lug.*

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 246 Held in its position.. by means of iron pins or small cotterel-bolts passing through holes in the side of the grooves. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss., Cotteralugg*, a bar across the chimney breast to which is fastened the pot-hook.

'cotterel, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a cotterel; to cotter.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iij b, In this hole is put a peg of wood with a Head upon it, and..Cottorel'd at the small End, that it cannot come forth. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cottril*, to fasten by means of a cottril.

cotterite ('kɒtəraɪt). *Min.* [See quot. 1877 and -ITE[1].] A pearly white laminated variety of quartz.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. p. xx, Professor Harkness exhibited a new variety of crystallized quartz, having pearly lustre, which had been found by Miss Cotter, near Cork, and which he proposed to call Cotterite, after the discoverer. **1962** in *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) III. 9.

†**'cottery**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *cotter*, COTTAR: see -ERY; cf. COTERIE.] A cottar's holding.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 401 The decrease is attributed to the abolishing of cotteries. **1808** *Agric. Survey, Inverness* 349 (Jam.) Let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster..There will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women..whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cottery.

cottice, var. of COTISE.

cottier ('kɒtɪə(r)). Forms: 4-5 cotier, cotyer, 6 cottyer, 7- cottier. [a. OF. *cotier, cottier* = med.L. *cotārius, coterius*, f. *cota* COT.]

1. A peasant who lives in a cot or cottage; a cottager; *orig.* a villein who occupied a cottage; a 'cotset', 'cottar' or 'coterell'.

1386 in Madox *Formul. Angl.* 428 (Du Cange) Omnibus tenentibus meis, videlicet Husbandis, Cotiers & Bond. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 Almes..to comfortie suche cotyers [i.e. women þat wonyeþ in Cotes] and crokede men and blynde. *Ibid.* 193 These lolleres, lacchedraweres, lewede eremytes, Coueyten þe contrarie as cotiers þei lybben. **1599** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 200 [He] asked for bread and water; which the said peasant or cottier gave unto him. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 77, I begin with..the Poor Cottier, or day Labourer. **1821** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mem. R.L. Edgeworth* II. 24 They had cottiers, day labourers established in cottages, on their estate. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* 268 The largest class of all was the semi-servile. Of these villeins, borders, or cottiers, make up the mass, about 200,000 in all. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 136 Every one, from the lord to the cottier, had his customary claims.

2. *spec.* In Ireland, a peasant renting and cultivating a small holding under a system hence called *cottier tenure.*

The main feature of this system was the letting of the land annually in small portions directly to labourers, the rent being fixed not by private agreement but by public competition; recent legal and political changes have rendered this practice obsolete.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 6 An Irish cottier finds his business finished when he has dug and planted his potato field. **1842** S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 120 Some landlords in Munster set their lands to cottiers far above their value. **1868** MILL *Eng. & Ireland*, He was a cottier, at a nominal rent, puffed up by competition to a height far above what could, even under the most favourable circumstances, be paid.

3. *transf.* A small farmer cultivating his parcel of land by his own labour.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 460 These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or cottiers, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 2), as ***cottier farmer, rent, tenant, tenure***, etc.; **cottier tenancy**, the tenancy of the Irish cottier; by an Act of Parliament of 1860 defined as tenancy of a cottage and not more than half an acre of land, at a rent not exceeding £5 a year.

1831 R. JONES *Ess. Distrib. Wealth*, The disadvantage of cottier-rents. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. §1 By the general appellation of Cottier tenure, I shall designate all cases, without exception, in which the labourer makes his contract for land without the intervention of a capitalist farmer. **1861** MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 475 In Ireland..the tithes ..were levied upon vast numbers of cottier tenants, miserably poor, and generally Catholics. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. (1876) 214 In the case of a cottier-tenancy, it is population, and not capital, which competes for the land.

Hence **'cottierism**, the system of cottier-tenure (see 2).

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. x. §2 The old vicious system of cottierism.

cotting, cottise, -ize: see COT *v.*[1] 2, COTISE.

cottish ('kɒtɪʃ), *a.* [app. f. COT *sb.*[5] + -ISH.] ? Savouring of a COT (*sb.*[5]), or cotquean.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 119 A gown has such a cottish appearance on a labourer in the vineyard.

cottoid ('kɒtɔɪd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cottus* name of a genus of fishes + -OID.] Belonging to a family of fishes of which the type

is Cottus, a genus related to the 'Miller's thumb.' As *sb.* A fish of this family.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 96/2 Percoids, sciænoids, cottoids.

cottolene ('kɒtəli:n). [f. COTTO(N *sb.*[1] + L. *oleum* oil (see -OL) + -ENE.] A substitute for lard made of cotton seed and suet.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* **1901** *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 7/6 The catalogue said '"Cottolene" has become recognised as the "Hall mark of butter"'. **1924** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 535/2 The various lard mixtures, such as cottolene.

cotton ('kɒt(ə)n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 cotoun, 4–6 coton, 5 cotone, -un(e, -ounn, -yn, kotyn, 6 cottonne, 6–7 cotten, 6– cotton. [ME. *coton, cotoun*, a. F. *coton* = Pr. *coton*, It. *cotone*, OSp. *coton*, Pg. *cotão*, a. Arab. *qutn, qutun*, in Sp. Arab. *qoton*. From the Arab. with prefixed article, *alqoton*, Sp. *alcoton, algodon*, comes ACTON, q.v.]

I. 1. a. The white fibrous substance, soft and downy like wool, which clothes the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*); used (more extensively than any other material) for making cloth and thread, and for various purposes in the arts.

(An early use in Europe was for the padding of jerkins worn under mail, and the stuffing of cushions, mattresses, etc.)

[**1300** *Siege of Caerlaverock* (1828) 72 Maint riche gamboison garni De soie et cadas et coton. **1381–2** *Compotus Earl of Derby* (*Hen. IV*) fol. 2 (MS,), 1 lb. fil de coton..16 d.—6 lbs. coton, 4 s.] *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 212 Theise men ben the beste worcheres of gold, Syluer, Cotoun, Sylk. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 þare er treez þat berez cotoun. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 96 Cotune [**1499** PYNSON, coton], *bombicinum*. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 5 Mattresses made of the cotton of the gossampine trees. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 93 Cloathes made of cotton or bombast. **1622** WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 629 He..Softer finds those beds of love, Then the Cotton ripest growne. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 Apply a drop or two of oil of Cloves on Cotton. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 195 In 1860, about 621,000 tons of raw cotton were imported into the United Kingdom. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 151 The commercial value of Cotton depends upon the length and tenacity of these hair-cells.

†**b.** *pl.* Also phr. *to tread on cottons*: to go softly. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 Trees also here be that do bring forth cottens. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. 28 As for Man, it [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on Cottons, mild's his wilder temper. **1638** L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* 193 The commodities that this place at first affoorded..were..Aniseeds, Cottons, Galles.

†**c.** ? A piece of cotton-wool. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 431 Other Farriers take of Gipsiacum the strongest kind, and lay it on the excression with a cotton.

†**d.** The fibre used for the wick of candles; a candle-wick. *Obs.*

[**1290** *Compotus Bolton Abbey* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* 326 In sapo et Cotoun ad Candelam.] **1466** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 213 For makenge of candelle and for cotone to the same, xxiij. *d.* **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Cotton for weke, *cotton*. **1598** FLORIO, *Lucignoli*..weekes or cottons of candles.

e. Colloq. phr. (*U.S.*): *to spit cotton*, to spit white, cottony saliva; to be very thirsty; to have a dry mouth; also *fig.*, to be very angry.

1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* II. xxv. 391 Spit a little cotton or so..and you'll see the fun. *Ibid.* 392 We'll see who spits cotton first. **1851** in T. A. Burke *Polly Peablossom's Wedding* 179 He awoke spitting little wads of cotton, his mouth being as dry and dusty as Broadway in fly-time. **1899** B. W. GREEN *Word-bk. Virginia* 354 When one is very thirsty and his mouth dry the spittle white and sticky he is said to 'spit-cotton'. **1947** *Chicago Daily News* 14 June 6/3 The Kansas City vote frauds..have Attorney General Tom Clark spitting cotton, they believe.

2. The cotton-plant; the genus *Gossypium*. Also, cotton-plants collectively, as a cultivated crop.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contree..men putten in werke the sede of cotoun. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 12 b, Cotton is a small busshy herbe wyth a lefe lyke a vinde, but lesse. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxv. 900 The seed of Cotton is hot and moist. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Plat. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 410 You shall to the Burmudos, Friend, and there plant Cotton. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 341 The exterior calyx in Cotton and Lavatera is trifid. **1858** R. HOGG *Veg. Kingdom* 105 *Gossypium herbaceum*, or Common Cotton, is the species which is most generally cultivated. *Ibid.* 106 *G. arboreum* is the Tree Cotton..a shrub growing from four to ten feet high.

3. Thread spun from cotton yarn, used for sewing garments and for weaving bobbin-net; also called *sewing-cotton*; in full *cotton thread*.

1848 A. BRONTE *Ten. Wildfell Hall* ii, To pick up the ball of cotton, that had rolled under the table. **1877** *Willcox & Gibbs' Direct. for Sewing Machines* 13 Where 40 cotton would be used in hand sewing, use 60 or 70 cotton on the machine..Soft finished black and coloured cottons will often break..Use glacé cotton in place of linen thread. **1892** (*Reel-label*) Best six-cord 24 Sewing-machine Cotton, twopenny reel.

4. Cloth or other fabric made of cotton; in *pl.* cotton fabrics, also cotton clothes or garments.

See CALICO 2 b. (The first two quots. apparently belong here.)

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 *Bumbicinium*, kotyn or pakclothe. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 935 Looke þer be blanket, cotyn, or lynyn to wipe þe nepur ende. **1590** WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 A shirt of Cotten and Breeches of the same. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* III. iv, Cloth of Silver turned into Spanish Cottens for a penance. **1797** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 389 Our woollens and cottons, it is true, are not all for the home market. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 21 The seamen..dressed in striped cottons. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 179, I think cotton is a more economical wear than woollen; the practice of wearing cotton has grown very much within the last six or seven years. **1887** MABEL WETHERAL *Two N.C. Maids* xxiv. 171 The blue cottons she mostly wore were washed out.

†**5.** The pile of fustian. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 27 They strike and drawe the seid Irons over the seid Fustians unshorne, by meanes wherof they pull of both the noppe and the coton of the same Fustians. *Ibid.*, And also they rayse vp the cotton of such Fustians, and then take a light candle and set in the Fustian burning, which sengeth and burneth away the cotton..downe to the hard threds, in stead of shering.

6. *transf.* **a.** A down resembling cotton growing on other plants.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) Ijb, The leues of centunculus haue both without [and within] a whyte wolle, or cottone. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 Which [the flowers of Folefoote] do suddenly fade, and chaunge into downe, or cotton, which is carried away with the winde. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xiv. 28 It [the Quince-Tree] beareth the Name of..*Cotonea*, as some think from the down, which groweth upon the Fruit, which is called Cotton. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 146 The nest is..bound to the twigs with the cotton of plants. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Ochroma*, The cotton [of *O. Lagopus*] is used for stuffing pillows and cushions.

†**b.** Down or soft hair growing on the body. *Obs. rare.* [So F. *coton* = *poil follet*.]

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 65 *Pubes* doeth more properly signifie the Downe or Cotton when it ariseth about those parts.

†**c.** *attrib.* Having (short) 'cotton' or soft hair. *Obs.*

1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 202 Quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne.

7. With qualifying word prefixed: **corkwood cotton**, the silky down of *Ochroma Lagopus* (cf. SILK-COTTON); **French cotton**, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*; also the plant itself; **mineral cotton**, a metallic fibre, consisting of fine white threads, formed by sending a jet of steam through a stream of liquid slag as it runs from the furnace; **Natal cotton**, a textile material obtained from the pods of a species of *Batatas*; †**petty cotton**, an old name for *Gnaphalium* and allied plants; also called *small cotton*; †**philosophic cotton**, a name for zinc oxide, when obtained as a white flocculent powder by burning zinc; **wild cotton**, a name in Scotland for COTTON-GRASS. See also FLAX-COTTON, GUN-COTTON, LAVENDER-COTTON, SILK-COTTON.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxii. 90 Of Gnaphalion or Small Cotton..It may be called also Pety Cotton, or small Bombase: in French *Petit Coton*. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Philosophic Cotton*, a name given by some chemical writers to the flowers of zink, from their whiteness, and silky or cottony appearance. **1808** JAMIESON, *Wild Cotton*, cotton-grass..*Eriophorum polystachion*, Linn.

II. Attrib. and Comb.

8. *attrib.* or *adj.* (without hyphen). Made of cotton: said of cloth, thread, garments, etc.; also in specific names of fabrics or materials, as *cotton batting, damask, rep, russet, tick, wadding*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Cotton clothe, *xylinus pannus*. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 Twenty pieces of Caracas, which are stained linnen, or Cotten Tapestry. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 384 The Cotton-cloth was to make Sail. **1752** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, From the XIIth century, cotton MSS. are more frequent than parchment ones. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 140 The muslins and other cotton goods of the East Indies. **1825** SIR J. BOWRING *Autobiog. Recoll.* (1877) 319 Her hair tangled, a common cotton gown on. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 26 Pieces of cotton cloth answer the purpose of a currency in Eastern Africa. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 636/2 Cotton thread for sewing is made by laying together two or more yarns of equal quality and twisting them. **1883** [see BATTING 2].

9. *attrib.* and *general comb.* (with or without hyphen). **a.** Of or relating to the growing plant or crop, as *cotton bole, crop, field, grove, pod, straw*, etc.; *cotton-planter*; *cotton-growing, -planting, -producing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and adjs.; *cotton-like* adj. Also COTTON-PICKER, -PICKING.

1890 FRAZER *Gald. Bough* I. iii. 353 In the Punjaub..when the *cotton boles begin to burst. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxvi, You'll lose your bet on the *cotton-crop. **1861** L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 23 The *cotton-fields of Alabama. **1757** DYER *Fleece* II. (1761) 110 (Jodrell) Who plant the *cotton-grove by Ganges' stream. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 65/2 The *cotton growers of Louisiana. **1864** DE COIN *Cotton & Tobacca* 68 The *cotton-growing states of America. **1781** G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) II. liii. 266 A *cotton-like substance, surrounding a multitude of eggs. **1861** *Illustr. Landon News* 18 May 476/2 The fibre is *cottonized*—i.e., disintegrated, and made to form a cottonlike mass. **1840** *Ann. Reg.* 68 Several..gentlemen, brought up as *cotton-planters in the United States. **1890** in Frazer *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 353 Bhogla, a name sometimes given [in the Punjaub] to a large *cotton-pod. **1883** V. STUART *Egypt* 66 Fields of green crops, or dourra stubble, or *cotton straw.

b. Of or relating to cotton as a commercial product or material, as *cotton bale, -broker, -card, -dyer, factory, fuzz, -jenny, manufactory, manufacture, -manufacturer, -mule, -operative, -reel, trade, -weaving, -worker, -works*, etc.; *cotton-clad, -covered, -wrapped*, adjs. Also COTTON-SPINNER, -SPINNING.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiv, Piled with *cotton-bales, the steamer moved heavily onward. **1811** *London P.O. Direct.* 164 *Cotton broker. **1851** A. O. HALL *Manhattaner* 31 Yonder is the cotton broker, with the fluctuations of the market for a ten years past all penciled on his face. **1782** in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 468 Wool-cards, *cotton-cards, and wire for making them. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 1/2 The natives of the New Hebrides have been converted from naked cannibals into *cotton-clad Christians. **1925** P. J. RISDON *Crystal Receivers & Circuits* iii. 36 For the amateur, *cotton-covered wire is perhaps the most suitable. **1802** *Act 42 Geo. III* c. 73, An Act for the Preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others, employed in..*cotton and other factories. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* 32 James Hargreaves..was a poor weaver employed in a cotton factory at Standhill. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 165 Manchester, with its *cotton-fuzz, its smoke and dirt. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 175 The clove originally used by Hargreave in his *cotton-jenny. **1792** *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 863 The establishment of *Cotton Manufactories. **1886** MORLEY *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 235 The wonderful machinery of the *cotton manufacture. **1783** *Specif. Brotherston's Patent* No. 1357. 1 Peter Brotherston, of Pennycuick, *Cotton Manufacturer. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 The *cotton-mule of Roberts. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. (1876) 154 The skill of a *cotton-operative. **1865** E. B. TYLOR *Early Hist. Mankind* vi. 113 A wooden brick or a *cotton-reel. **1825** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 108 To make the Irish *cotton-workers would infallibly make them happy. **1862** T. GUTHRIE *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 23 The suffering cotton-workers are not guilty. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 352 Several *cotton-works have been attempted but have not been successful. **1923** D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 174 All the dark-faced, *cotton-wrapped people. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 23 Feb. 2/2 Cotton-wrapped wire.

10. Special comb.: **cotton-backed** *a.* (of velvet and other fabrics), having a back or web of cotton; **cotton-bagging**, a coarse wrapping material used for baling cotton-wool (Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*); **cotton bat, batting** (orig. *U.S.*), a thin sheet or roll of carded cotton; surgical cotton; **cotton belt** *U.S.*, the area in which cotton is grown (see BELT *sb.*[1] 5 a); **cotton-boll weevil** (see BOLL *sb.*[1] 6); †**cotton-bond** (see quot.); **cotton-bush**, (*a*) a bush on which cotton grows; (*b*) any of various Australian shrubs (esp. *Kochia aphylla*) having a downy appearance; **cotton-cake**, a mass of compressed cotton seed from which the oil has been extracted, used (like linseed cake) for feeding cattle; †**cotton candle**, a candle with a cotton wick (see CANDLE *sb.* 1); **cotton candy** *U.S.* (see quot. 1961); **cotton-chopper** (see quot.); **cotton-cleaner**, a machine for cleaning cotton by the operations of scutching, blowing, etc.; **cotton count**, the standard of fineness of cotton (cf. COUNT *sb.*[1] 2 b); **cotton drill**, a coarse cotton fabric; **cotton-elevator**, a tube through which cotton is carried to the upper stories of a cotton-mill by means of an air-blast or spiked straps; **cotton famine**, the failure of the supply of cotton to English mills which was caused by the blockade of the Southern ports during the American Civil War; **cotton-fish** = *milk-fish* (see MILK *sb.* 10) (the sense in quot. 1851 is uncertain); **cotton flannel**, a strong cotton fabric with a long plush nap, also called *cotton plush* and *Canton flannel*; **cotton-floater** (see quot.); **cotton-fly** (see quot.); **cotton gin**, a machine for freeing cotton-wool from the seeds; also, a building in which cotton is ginned; **cotton-leaf tea**, an infusion made from the leaves of a species of *Gossypium*, the cotton plant; **cotton-man**, one who trades in cotton; **cotton-mill**, a factory where cotton is spun or woven by steam or water power; **cotton-mouth**, a venomous snake of the southern U.S., a species of the copperhead, so called from having a white streak along the lips; **cotton-opener**, a machine for loosening and blowing cotton after its transport in compressed bales; **cotton paper**, paper made from cotton; †**cotton-pencil**, a pencil or brush made of cotton; **cotton plush** = *cotton flannel* (above); **cotton-powder**, an explosive prepared from gun-cotton; **cotton-press**, a machine (or warehouse) for pressing cotton into bales; **cotton print**, cotton cloth printed with a design in colours; so **cotton-printer, -printing**; **cotton-rat**, a rodent (*Sigmodon hispidus*) common in southern U.S.; **cotton rep**, a rep (REP[3]) made of cotton; **cotton-rib**, a kind of fustian, or corduroy; **cotton-rock** (see quot.); **cotton-rose**, a name for the plant-genus *Filago*;

cotton-rush, -sedge = COTTON-GRASS; **cotton shrub**, a shrub of the genus *Gossypium*; **cotton-stainer**, a heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus suturellus*, which gives a reddish stain to cotton; **cotton State**, any one of the cotton-growing States of the American Union; **cotton-tail**, the common rabbit of the United States (*Lepus sylvaticus*), which has a white fluffy tail; **cotton-tie**, a combination of iron hoop and buckle used for the tying of cotton bales; **cotton-topper**, a machine for pruning the growing cotton-plants; **cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made with a pile like velvet; a kind of fustian; **cotton waste**, refuse yarn from the manufacture of cotton, used for cleaning machinery and other purposes; **cotton-wick**, candle-wick made of cotton; hence **cotton-wicked** *a.*; **cotton-worm**, the larva of an insect (*Aletia xylina*) very destructive to the cotton-crops of America; **cotton yarn**, cotton prepared for weaving into fabrics.

1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 214 Beatrix in the glories of white *cotton-backed satin. **1891** *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/4 No one, however, objects to the various velveteen ladies..in cotton-backed velvet gowns. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 352 A considerable quantity of ..*cotton-bagging is annually made for exportation. **1847** *Rep. U.S. Comm. Patents 1844* 35 These are nothing more than a thick layer of cotton, carded into what are called at the north '*cotton bats'. **1827** *Hartford* (Conn.) *Mirror* 31 Dec. 1/2 (Advt.), Irish Linens—*Cotton batting old price 10 cts lb. **1883** Cotton batting [see BATTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. **1934** H. MILLER *Tropic of Cancer* (1948) 140 I'd like to..go to a hospital... They wash you with cotton batting and they comb your hair for you. **1967** *Everyman's Encycl.* (ed. 5) IV. 121/1 Prepared sheets or rolls of it are used like cotton batting for stuffing and quilting. **1871** R. SOMERS *Southern States* 257 In many other parts of the '*Cotton Belt'. **1897** *Lippincott's Mag.* May 688 The Cotton Belt embracing the heart of the Southern country. **1952** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 31 July 7 A tenant farmer's son from the cotton belt. **1865** *Morning Star* 6 Feb., What do you mean by *Cotton Bonds? Witness: Certificates of the Confederate Government representing say twenty bales of cotton worth so much money. **1672** W. HUGHES *Amer. Physitian* 70 Of *cotton-bushes there are two sorts. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 414 The Bombast and Cotton Bushes. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 435 The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes. **1876** J. A. GILES in W. Harcus *South Australia* 201 A fine open hilly district..with plenty of herbage and cotton-bush. **1902** J. H. M. ABBOTT *Tommy Cornstalk* 20 The species of salt-bush known in Australia as 'cotton-bush'. **1941** F. D. DAVISON in *Coast to Coast 1941* 104 He memorized the position of a couple of cotton bushes. **1891** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. III. II. 837 Undecorticated *cotton-cakes. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1376/2 One pound of *cotton candels. **1606** *Wily Beguiled* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 221 Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but..cotton-candle eloquence? **1926** *Springfield* (Mass.) *Union* 4 Mar., How much profit is made on *cotton candy sold at fairs. **1961** *Observer* 29 Mar. 29/3 Something called 'cotton candy' (*anglice* 'candy floss') is sold at seashore resorts; it is made by expanding under pressure a tiny amount of sugar into a huge tasteless blob. **1970** *New Yorker* 23 May 106/3 There were stands where you could get..cotton candy, hot dogs. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cotton-chopper*, an implement which is drawn over a drilled row of cotton-plants, and chops gaps in the row so as to leave the plants in bunches or hills. **1904** GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 135/1 *Cotton counts are based on the number of hanks of 840 yds. in 1 lb. **1899** *Daily News* 16 Oct. 6/6 The drab, *cotton-drill khaki. **1863** *Morning Star* 1 Jan. 6 The rapid extension of distress in the manufacturing districts of the North through what is justly called 'the *cotton famine'. **1851** *De Bow's Rev.* XI. 56 Gaspagon; *Cotton Fish; Trout [occur]. **1880** Cotton fish [see *milk-fish*, MILK *sb.* 10]. **1845** *Mass. Stat.* 21 Mar., Number of yards of *cotton flannel manufactured. Value of cotton flannel. **1867** MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* ix, She came back, bringing some two or three pairs of cotton-flannel drawers. **1890** *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 210/2 The beautifully coloured cotton flannels, now called cotton plush in the shops, have a soft satiny appearance. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Cotton-floaters*, an India-rubber envelope or casing, in which bales of cotton are floated down some of the American rivers. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 435 *Bruchus*.. The *Cotton-Fly. This little insect is chiefly of a scarlet colour.. The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes. **1796** (May 12) *U.S. Patent to H. Holmes* for a *cotton gin. **1807** *Deb. Congress* (1852) 460, I went into the cotton gin that was near the house. **1832** *Mech. Mag.* XVII. 430 Memoir of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the Cotton Gin. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xi. 204 The soil on all the flat parts is a rich dark tenacious loam, known as the '*Cotton-ground' in India. **1881** *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 31 She said that she had brought down the milk by drinking '*cotton leaf tea'. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 26 Jan. 4/5 The *Cottonmen,..with an average protection of about 30 per cent., are asking for more. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1054 About three in the morning, W. Kirk's *Cotton-mills at Barnford..were destroyed by fire. **1835** BAINES *Cotton Manuf.* 206 Ropes made of cotton-mill waste. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* 31 A cotton-mill was first erected at Nottingham, driven by horses; and another..at Cromford in Derbyshire, turned by a water-wheel. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Cotton-mouth*, a poisonous snake of Arkansas. **1885** C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 129 The copperhead..is also known as the cotton-mouth, moccasin and red-eye in the South. **1752** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, *Cotton Paper, *charta bombycina*..has been in use upwards of 600 years. **1837–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. 1. (1855) I. 59 [Letters] of the time of Edwd. I. written upon genuine cotton paper of no great thickness. **1874** DEUTSCH *Rem.* 407 Their material is vellum or cotton-paper. **1658** W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 79 They were rubbed-in with small *Cotten-pensills. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 322 The *cotton-powder yielded a very effective report. **1888** WARDELL *Handbk. Gunpowder* 84 Tonite, or cotton powder, consists of gun-cotton thoroughly purified, mixed or impregnated with nitrates, usually nitrate of barium. **1866** *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 385 To take charge of building and running a *cotton-press in Memphis, Tennessee. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xl, Shrouding herself..in her *cotton print cloak, she followed him. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Cotton-printer*, a machine-printer, who stamps and dyes cotton fabrics. **1827** *Westm. Rev.* VII. 284 *Cotton-printing, paper-staining. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 89/2 *Cotton reps..are chiefly employed for the linings of crétonne curtains. **1957** M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 85/1 *Cotton rep*, heavy cotton fabric with ribs, usually horizontal. Used for draperies, children's school clothes, etc. **1824** E. BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* I. iv. 114 The fustian made in this early period of the manufacture were denominated herring-bone ..strong *cotton-ribs, and barragon..to which were afterwards added cotton thicksetts. **1856** SWALLOW *Geol. Missouri* (Bartlett), **Cotton Rock*, a variety of Magnesian limestone, of a light buff or gray color, found in Missouri. It is very soft when fresh from the quarry. **1826** CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* Pref. 8 The tall reed and the glossy plumes of the *cotton rush nod in the breeze. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 272 Common *Cotton Sedge. **1752** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, [The paper] made by the Chinese from their *cotton-shrub. **1848** *Chambers' Inform. for People* I. 340 The cotton shrub grows in almost every country where the annual herbaceous cotton is found. **1883** W. SAUNDERS *Insects Injur. Fruits* 387 *Dysdercus suturellus*..is commonly known as the red-bug, or *cotton-stainer. **1858** W. L. YANCEY in *Cradle of Confed.* 393 If we..organize 'committees of safety' all over the *cotton States..we shall fire the Southern heart. **1891** M. TOWNSEND *U.S.* 66 Alabama is called the Cotton State because it is the central State of the Cotton Belt. **1879** BRIDGES *Round World* 25 Some *cotton-tails (rabbits). **1885** *Harper's Mag.* May 828/2 A cotton-tail rabbit rose. **1888** *Star* 21 July 4/2 The '*cotton-ties' from its world-renowned forges. **1777** *Specif. S. Dolignon's Patent* No. 1175. 1 Colouring the whole or part of the surface of..silk or *cotton velvet. **1795** J. AIKIN *Country round Manch.* 159 About the time when draw-boys were first made, cotton velvets were attempted. **1824** E. BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* I. 548 *Cotton waste dealers. **1854** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxviii, I might as well put a firebrand into the midst of the cotton-waste. **1678** R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. V. 94 Putting a little *Cotton-Weik into the hole. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 149 Dip Cotton-Week into Gun powder wet with water. **1707** G. MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 31 *Cotton-Wick'd Candle. **1870** RILEY *Missouri Rep. Insects* 37 The *Cotton-worm (*Anomis xylina* Say) is very generally known by the name of the Cotton Army worm, in the South. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo of the Ship Hamstead Galley..consisting of..*Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wooll. **1824** E. BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* I. 548 Cotton-yarn dealers.

†cotton, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Of doubtful etymology. Possibly the same word as prec., connected with the sense 'down, nap', as being a sort of cloth on which the nap was left. Another suggestion would connect it with COT *sb.*[2] as being perhaps made of *cot-wool*, or with med.L. *cottum* bed-quilt. But evidence is wanting.]

A woollen fabric of the nature of frieze, in the 16th and 17th c. largely manufactured in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Wales (***Manchester***, ***Kendal***, and ***Welsh cotton***).

1523 *Act 14–5 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Any Cottons or playne lininge or frise, made..in..Lancasshyre. **1552** LELAND (*Draper's Dict.*), Bolton-upon Moore market stondeth most by cottons and coarse yarne. Divers villages in the Moors about Bolton doe make cottons. **1580** R. HITCHCOCK *Pol. Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 166 At Rouen in France..be sold our English wares, as Welsh and Manchester cottons. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 597 In it there is a great trafficke, especially of Welsh cottons, of a slight and thinne webbe. *Ibid.* I. 746 This towne was of farre greater account..for certain wollen clothes there wrought and in great request, commonly called Manchester Cottons. **1641** HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 387 Manchester Cottons being famous in all Draper's Shops. **1754** BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 2 [Kendal manufactures] A sort of frieze call'd Cotton, at eight pence a yard..for the West Indies, for the use of the slaves. **1840** C. NICHOLSON *Ann. Kendal* (1861) 241 'Kendal cotton' at length became degraded to the use of horse-checks, floor-cloths, dusters, mops, etc.

attrib. **1503** *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (Beck *Draper's Dict.*), For v yerdes of cotton russet for the Quenes choare. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 155 A cotton coat, light for the one time and warm for the other. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 (R.) The poorer sort do line their clothes with cotton-cloth, which is made of the finest wool they can pick out. *a* **1653** G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 52, I can as well keep bare To a Cotton-Bench, as to a Velvet-Chaire.

†cotton, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. It. *cotogna*, *mela cotogna* quince.] ? Quince.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 317 Malta..a barren place..but it yieldeth good store of Pomegranates, Citrons, Cottons, Orenges.

cotton ('kɒt(ə)n), *v.*[1] Also 6–8 cotten. [f. the sb. Cf. F. *cotonner* (16th c. in Littré). The original notion in branch II is uncertain: but see quots. under sense 2, and 1608 in 4.]

I. *literally*. **†1.** *trans.* To form a down or nap on; to furnish with a nap, to frieze. *Obs.*

1488 [see COTTONED 1]. **1557** *Act 4–5 Phil. & Mary* c. 5 §11 Every Yard of Cotton being fully wrought and Cottoned shall weigh one Pound at the least. **1591** PERCIVALL. *Sp. Dict.*, *Frisar*, to rub, to cotten, to freese clothe. **1598** FLORIO, *Cotonare*, to cotton, to bumbace, to thrum, or set a nap vpon.

2. *intr.* Of cloth, etc.: To form or take on a nap, to rise with a nap. ? *Obs.*

1608 [see 4]. **1706** PHILLIPS (Kersey), To *Cotton*, to Frize, or wear Nappy, as some Stuffs do. —— s.v. *Cottum*, In making Hats, To *Cotton well*, is when the Wooll and other Materials work well and imbody together. **1822** NARES, *Cotton*, to succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it cottons, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete.

3. *trans.* **a.** To furnish or clothe with cotton.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Hant-shire* 7 William Cotton.. was made Bishop of Exeter. The Queen merrily saying (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) that she hoped that now she had well Cottoned the West'.

b. To stop *up* with cotton or cotton-wool.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 323 All the interstices cottoned up.

c. *fig.* To wrap up as in cotton or cotton-wool, to pad. *nonce-use.*

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* VI. v. (D.), While that man ..should be rolling in wealth, and cottoned up in a palace. **1887** R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 477 Already in our society..the *bourgeois* is too much cottoned about for any zest in living.

II. *fig.* (*intr.*)

†4. To prosper, succeed, 'get on' well. *Obs.*

In 16–17th c. very frequent in phrase *this gear cottons*.

c **1560** PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 215 How like ye now, my masters? doth not this gear cotton? **1584** LYLY *Alex. & Campaspe* III. iv, Doth not this matter cotton as I would? **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 Come on Sir Friar, picke the locke, this geere doth cotton hansome. **1608** MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. ii, It cottens well; it cannot choose but bear A pretty nap. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 308 After Females are separated from their mothers..they cotten sooner than men, grow sooner wise and sooner old. **1619** FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. vii, Still Mistress Dorothy? this geer will cotton. **1681** *Roxb. Ball.* (1884) V. 202 Meal-Tub Devices, which never well did Cotten. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Nought cottons weel', nothing turns out agreeable. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cotton*..(2) To grow, to improve (Obsolescent).

5. To 'get on' together or with each other; to suit each other; to work harmoniously, harmonize, agree. (Const. sometimes *together*, *with*.)

a. of persons, etc.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 169 John a Nokes and John a Style and I cannot cotton. *a* **1640** DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 The Draper said, Truth and he should cotten well enough. **1660** T. M. *C. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 46 [The Parliament] and their Masters of the Army could not cotton together. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *They don't cotton*, they don't agree well. **1881** MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. x. 212 All I ask is that I may be able to cotton with the man she's set her heart on.

b. of things.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte Poetrie* Av, That first with midst, and middst with laste, May cotten, and agree. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 54 Our secure liues, and your seuere Lawes will neuer cotten. **1652** NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 163 These things do not cotten well. **1840** LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xviii, The vaulted roof of a cathedral.. did not 'cotton' with lively ideas.

6. To agree, to fraternize. Const. *together*, *with*, rarely *in*. *cotton up*: to make friendly advances, 'make up' *to*, strike up a friendship.

1648 *Mercurius Elencticus* 26 Jan. (*Thomasson Tracts* Brit. Mus. CCCXLVII. No. 25. 64) Unless Harry Marten and he cotten again, and make a powerful intercession for him. **1668** SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV, O rare! how we shall cotten together, as the saying is! **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. v, I love to see 'em hug and cotten together, like Down upon a Thistle. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 79 He pledged me and cottoned in a very diverting way. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* ii, Didst see..how the old goldsmith cottoned in with his beggarly countryman? **1835** *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 142 Gradually all cottoned together, and plunged into conversation. **1864** *Derby Day* 152 (Farmer) You stop here and cotton up to the gipsies. **1886** HUGH CONWAY *Living or Dead* xiv, 'Then you cottoned up'? suggested Valentine. 'Not a bit of it', said Vigor, 'He began to patronize me'.

7. To 'take' *to*, attach oneself *to*; to become drawn or attached *to*.

1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* xxii. 164, I did not thoroughly cotton to your intended course of reading. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvii, 'I don't object to Short,' she says, 'but I cotton to Codlin'. **1874** TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* xviii. 138 You see, she had nobody else near her. A girl must cotton to somebody, and who was there? **1881** MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. xii. 214, I object to you personally. I have never cottoned to you from the moment I set eyes upon you.

8. Colloq. phr. *to cotton on to*: (*a*) to become attached to; to form a liking for; (*b*) to understand; to get to know about; also *to cotton on*, to 'catch on'.

1907 H. LAWSON in Murdoch & Drake-Brockman *Austral. Short Stories* (1951) 85, I s'pose the fact of the matter was that she didn't cotton on to me, and wanted to let me down easy. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, My England* (1924) 106 Oh..I didn't want to... Didn't want to—didn't cotton on, like. **1929** W. PETT RIDGE *Affect. Regards* 137, I was one of the few that didn't cotton on to it. **1934** *Concise Oxf. Dict.* Add., *Cotton on* (*to*) (slang), understand. **1936** J. TICKELL *See how they Run* i. 4, I don't seem to cotton on to German somehow. **1940** 'N. SHUTE' *Landfall* 198 'How long have they been doing this?' 'God knows. We've only just cottoned on to it.' **1959** *Observer* 8 Nov. 4/6, I can see how to put things over. I cotton on quick.

'cotton, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. the same word as prec., sense 3, in ironical use; cf. *line one's jacket* and *lambskin* vb. in same sense.] *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 147 To Cotton (as they say) ones Coat, that is, to baste it. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 32 Zey zich a Word more, chell cotton thy Waistecoat. **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I give thee a good cottoning if to 's so idle. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*,

Cotton, to beat or thrash. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cotton*, to flog; to thrash.

cotton, obs. f. COT-TOWN.

cottonade ('kɒt(ə)neɪd). Also cotonnade. [a. F. *cotonnade* cotton cloth: see -ADE.] A name for various cotton fabrics, especially of coarse or inferior quality; cotton check. Also *attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cotonnade* (French), cotton check. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 440 Where cotonnades and Orleans stuffs have replaced the durable homespun. **1881** G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* vi. 32 A man entered, dressed in dark blue cottonade. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/1 Blue cottonade pantaloons.

†**'cottonary**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COTTON *sb.* + -ARY.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 54 Those cottonary and wooly pillows..sometimes..fastened unto Leaves.

cottondom ('kɒt(ə)ndəm). [See -DOM.]

1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Cottondom*, the region in which cotton is grown; also *cottonia*.

†**cottoned** ('kɒt(ə)nd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COTTON *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Of cloth: Having a nap, friezed.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 164, viii elne of cotonyt quhit clath to lyne the saim hos. **1598** FLORIO, *Panno accottonato*, cottoned or freezed cloth. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Loba frizada*, a freeze cassock, or cottoned cassocke.

2. Of a plant: Clothed with down.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The stem or stalke is..as it were cottoned with fine heare of a span long.

cotto'nee. [f. COTTON *sb.* + -EE.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

cottoneer (kɒt(ə)'nɪə(r)). *rare.* [f. COTTON *sb.* + -EER[1]; cf. mod.F. *cotonnier*.] A cotton-manufacturer or worker; a cotton-spinner. In 17th c. applied to the makers of 'Kendal cotton'.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 189 *Title*, To all true-bred Northern Sparks, of the generous society of the Cottoneers. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 539 The false fleeting Association of these Lancashire Cottoneers.

cottoner ('kɒt(ə)nə(r)). [f. COTTON *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *cotonneor*, *-ere*, f. *coton* COTTON, down, nap.]

1. One who cottons, friezes, or puts a nap on cloth.

1557 *Act 4-5 Phil. & Mary* c. 5 §12 Persons..of the Art or Science of Sheermen, Cottoners or Frisers. **1769** *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 The journeymen cotteners and nappers in the woollen manufactury of..Dublin. **1871** A. S. HARVEY in *Gd. Words* 608 The drapers, cottoners, and frizers of Shrewsbury.

2. A local name for the Water Elder (*Viburnum Lantana*), from its white cottony appearance. (Britten & Holland.)

'cotton-grass. A general name for the species of *Eriophorum*, referring to its heads of long white silky hairs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxi. §1. 27 Cotton grasse groweth vpon bogs. **1854** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 170 The hare-tail cotton grass..blossoms in March. **1884** JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 28 Acres of cotton-grass, waving like little white flags in the wind.

Cottonian (kə'təʊnɪən), *sb. nonce-wd.* [Cf. COTTONOPOLIS.] One whose interests are in the cotton trade; a member of the 'Manchester school' of politicians or economists.

1846 LD. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 77 Cobden's speech to the French economists showed great tact and ability. That is a very clever Cottonian, and his character puzzles me.

Cottonian (kɒ'təʊnɪən), *a.* Pertaining to Sir Robert Bruce *Cotton* (1570–1631) or the collection of books made by him, and deposited in the British Museum in 1753.

[**1696** (*title*) Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ.] **1700-1** *Act 12 & 13 Will. III* c. 7, That the said Library should be kept and preserved by the Name of the Cottonian Library for Publick Use and Advantage. **1759** BUTLER *Lives Saints* IV. 512 In her Cottonian life by an allusion to her name she is styled the Fair Wenefride. **1824** ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* 1st Ser. I. p. xx, The Signature of King Richard the Second..occurs once in the Cottonian Library. **1866** 'J. LARWOOD' & HOTTEN *Hist. Signboards* 174 A MS. in the Cottonian Library relating the journey of Margaret of England to Scotland. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 515/1 The Cottonian MSS., acquired by the country in 1700. **1968** *Ibid.* VI. 612/2 Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce..English antiquary, the founder of the Cottonian library.

'cottoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. COTTON *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of friezing cloth.

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 7 §4 No Person [trading in] Frizes, Cottons, or Plaines, shall use or exercise the Faculty of Frizing or Cottoning.

cottonize ('kɒt(ə)naɪz), *v.* [f. COTTON *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce (flax, hemp, etc.) to a short staple resembling cotton. Cf. FLAX-COTTON.

Hence **'cottonized** *ppl. a.*, **'co ttonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MCDERMOTT in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 241 The causes which..led him to experiment upon flax, for the purpose of 'cottonizing' it. *Ibid.* 246 The specific gravity of the cottonized substance will also be precisely similar to that of cotton itself. **1853** WILSON *Ibid.* XIV. I. 199 The attempt ..to cottonize flax has been discovered to be really no novelty. **1890** *Times* 19 Aug. 10 Cottonizing and woollenizing fibres to imitate fine cotton or wool.

cotton lord, cotton-lord. A wealthy cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton trade.

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 399 Oh, Oh! The cotton Lords are tearing! **1847** J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 102 Helping to raise a gigantic fortune for some cotton lord at Manchester. **1862** T. GUTHRIE *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 15 Our religion..looks on the soul of the poorest cotton-worker to be as precious as the soul of the wealthiest cotton-lord.

cottonocracy (kɒt(ə)n'ɒkrəsɪ). *colloq.* [f. COTTON, after *aristocracy*: see -CRACY.] The class who have risen to wealth through the cotton trade; the cotton-planting or cotton-spinning interest.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. II. 343 To believe that he [Espartero] was the tool of the Manchester Cottonocracy. **1864** WEBSTER, *Cottonocracy*, the cotton planters, or cotton-planting interest, in the Southern States of the American Union. *a* **1876** M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 201 The great gulf between the aristocracy and the cottonocracy.

So **'cottono,crat**, *nonce-wd.* [cf. *aristocrat*: see -CRAT], a member of the cottonocracy; a cotton-lord.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 616 One little white slave of a Manchester cottonocrat.

Cottonopolis (kɒt(ə)n'ɒpəlɪs). [f. COTTON, after *metropolis*.] 'Cotton City': a sobriquet for Manchester as the centre of the cotton industry.

1851 E. L. BLANCHARD *Diary* 9 Aug. in Scott & Howard *Life E.L.B.* (1891) I. 74 Still in the 'Cottonopolis'. **1886** B. QUARITCH *Catal. of MSS.* 3503 It..deserves to be printed in Manchester..as a memorial of the departed worthy who was one of the glories of Cottonopolis. **1937** W. S. CHURCHILL *Great Contemp.* 95 Cottonopolis was fixed in Lancashire.

†**'cottonous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COTTON + -OUS; cf. mod.F. *cotonneux*.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 251 There is a Salix..in which the Julus bears a thick cottonous substance.

cotton-picker. *U.S.* a. One who picks cotton from the bolls of the plant; also, a machine for doing this. b. A machine for cleaning and dressing cotton.

1833 *Deb. Congress* 26 Jan. 1363 To save this cost [*i.e.* of picking cotton by hand], a cotton picker has been invented. **1849** *Sci. Amer.* V. 172 New Cotton Picker. **1850** 'M. TENSAS' *Louisiana Swamp Doctor* 35 Behold me, then, a student of medicine, but yesterday a cotton-picker. **1937** COOLIDGE *Texas Cowboys* 15 Eastern Texas, according to the punchers, is given over to cotton and corn, and their favorite term of reproach is to call a man a cotton-picker.

cotton-picking. *U.S.* The harvesting of cotton; a social gathering for removing the seed from cotton. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; spec. in *slang* (orig. *Southern U.S.*) as a general term of disapproval or abuse, = 'damned'.

1795 J. & E. PETTIGREW *MS. Let.* 3 Oct. (D.A.E.), One of the students was banished..for going to a cotton picking after eight at Knight. **1835** J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* II. 126 Placed in the field to take a spell at cotton-picking. **1845** *Knickerbocker* XXV. 426 A lazy nigger in cotton-pickin'-time. **1891** *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 9 Nov., Cotton Picking Machine..The wheels are four feet apart to enable it to cover a row of cotton plants. **1945** B. A. BOTKIN *Lay my Burden Down* 92 We didn't have no kind of cotton-pickings 'cept just pick our own cotton. **1958** *Post* (N.Y.) 1 June M3, I don't think it's anybody's cotton-pickin' business what you're doing. **1968** J. PHILIPS *Hot Summer Killing* (1969) III. iii. 161 You have to be a hero or out of your cotton-picking mind. **1970** M. KENYON *100,000 Welcomes* xvii. 142 Damn Mickey McQuaid for ever bringing me to this pixilated, cotton-pickin' country.

'cotton plant, cotton-plant. A plant that yields cotton; a plant of the genus *Gossypium* or of an allied genus.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cotton*, There is another kind of cotton plant, called, by botanists, *gossipium herbaceum*, which creeps along the ground. **1759** tr. *Adamson's Voy. Senegal* 151 The indigo and cotton plants displayed a most lovely verdure. **1825** T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 430/2 The Ancients knew two kinds of cotton plants, the *Bombax* and *Gossypium*. **1864** DE COIN *Cotton & Tobacco* 148 The tap-root, which is the main support of the cotton-plant.

'cotton-seed, cotton seed. The seed of the cotton-plant, which furnishes an oil resembling olive oil, and fodder for cattle. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *cotton-seed meal, oil*; *cotton-seed cleaner, huller, mill, planter*.

1795 J. AIKIN *Country round Manch.* 169 The spinners had begun to pick the husks of cotton-seeds from their wool. **1851** *Great Exhib., Jury Reports*, Specimens of cotton seed, and the oil and cake obtained from it, after the expression of the oil. **1891** *Pharmac. Jrnl.* 27 June 1172/2 Feeding the cows on cotton seed and cotton seed meal. **1891** *Scotsman* 12 Nov. 6/6 Witness had manufactured soap from cottonseed oil mucilage.

'cotton-spinner. 1. a. A workman who spins cotton.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 481 James Heywood, æt. 33, by trade a cotton-spinner, was admitted into the Manchester Infirmary. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 131 Cotton-spinners are generally well paid.

b. A master who employs workmen to spin cotton; the owner of a cotton mill.

1788 in *Manchester Directory* (15 persons so described). **1792** *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 1 William Kelly, of Lanark..Cotton spinner. **1835** SIR R. PEEL *Sp.* in Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 226 That the King had sent for the son of a cotton-spinner, that he might make him Prime Minister of England. **1852** TENNYSON *Third Feb.*, We are not cotton-spinners all, But some love England and her honour yet.

2. *Zool.* A sea-cucumber of the genus *Holothuria*.

1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* I. iv. 167 Bêche-de-mer... Termed also trepang, sea cucumber, sea slug, cotton spinner. **1936** RUSSELL & YONGE *Seas* (ed. 2) iii. 65 It [*sc.* the trepang]..has the curious habit, when irritated, of shooting out masses of sticky white threads... Because of this habit, it is also called the cotton-spinner. **1962** D. NICHOLS *Echinoderms* vi. 81 The process [*sc.* extrusion of cuvierian organs] has given rise to the common name 'cotton-spinner' for *Holothuria*.

So **'cotton-spinnery**, a place where cotton is spun; **'cotton-spinning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 85/1 The spectacle of cotton-spinneries placed amidst rows of antique buildings, old gloomy churches, and monasteries. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv, All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. **1842** TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 122 'Go' (shrill'd the cotton-spinning chorus).

'cotton-thistle. A tall species of thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*, entirely covered with white cottony down.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Acanthium*..maye be called in englishe otethistle..or gum thistle, or cotten thistle, because it is gummy and the leaues haue in them a thynge lyke cotten. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Argentin, Chardon argentin*, Argentine, Siluer-thistle..Cotton-Thistle, the wilde white Thistle. **1854** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 245 The..cotton-thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), white with its woolly covering, is known to most.

'cotton-tree, cotton tree. 1. A name for various species of *Bombax* and *Eriodendron*.

[**1552** HULOET, Cotton tree, *gossampinus*.] **1670** *Phil. Trans.* V. 1152 The Tree, call'd the Cotton-tree, bearing a kind of Down which also is not fit to spin. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 164 The White Cotton-tree grows like an Oak ..They bear a very fine sort of Cotton, called Silk-Cotton. **1834** M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 213 The first cotton trees which I saw were withered with age. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 91/2 The Cotton-plant, or Gossypium, must not be confounded with the Cotton-tree, Bombax, or Eriodendron.

2. A name for *Viburnum Lantana* and *Populus nigra*; in U.S. applied to *Platanus occidentalis*, also = COTTONWOOD 1.

1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1490 (Britten & Holland), I enquired of a country man in Essex if he knew any name of this [*Viburnum Lantana*]; he answered, it was called the Cotton-tree, by reason of the softnesse of the leaves. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 5 The cotton tree is the only tree of this province except some scrubby pines and cedars. **1838** LOUDON *Arboretum* (Britten & Holland), The female of *Populus nigra* is called the Cotton-tree at Bury St. Edmunds, the seeds being enveloped in a beautiful white cotton. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 132 (Mealy Guelder-Rose, or Wayfaring Tree)..One of its common names is Cotton Tree, doubtless from the cottony appearance of its young shoots. **1865** *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Plane*, The North-American plane, or button-wood, is sometimes called the cotton-tree.

3. Either of two Australian trees, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* or *Cochlospermum heteronemum*.

1876 J. G. KNIGHT in W. Harcus *South Australia* 178 One or two cotton trees in the grounds of the Government Resident have yielded excellent-looking staple. **1889** J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Australia* 624 'Cotton Tree'. 'Talwalpin' of the aboriginals. **1950** J. W. AUDAS *Native Trees Austral.* (ed. 2) 174 Cochlospermum heteronemum... Its usual name of Cotton Tree is derived from the silky fibre that surrounds the seeds. **1965** *Austral. Encycl.* III. 72/2 The name cotton-tree for *Hibiscus tiliaceus* derives from the useful bark fibre.

'cottonweed. A name for the species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied genera.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 11 b, Cottenwede..hath lytle softe leaues whiche some vse for downe or stuffinge of beddes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* CXCV. 515 Of cotton weede, or Cudweede. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 82 Cotton-weed is of little or no use now. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 183.

'cottonwood, 'cotton-wood. 1. a. The name of several species of poplar (*Populus*) in U.S.; so called from the cotton-like substance surrounding the seeds. Also *cottonwood tree*.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity* 140 River bottom lands.. support large growths of trees, consisting of cotton wood (*Populus angulata*). **1827** J. COOPER *Prairie* ii, He buried his axe to the eye in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii, A shady clump of cotton-woods invited us to rest.

b. *Comb.* **cottonwood dagger**, the name of a moth (*Acronycta populi*), the larva of which feeds on these trees.

1870 RILEY *Missouri Rep. Insects* 119.

2. An Australian evergreen shrub, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the family Compositæ, which can

grow to the size of a small tree. Also called *blanket-leaf*.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Australia* 386 The 'Cotton-wood' of Southern New South Wales. **1965** *Austral. Encycl.* III. 72/2 *Bedfordia salicina* is sometimes referred to as cotton-wood, the allusion being to its large leaves which are woolly-white beneath.

ˌcotton-ˈwool, cotton wool, *sb.*

1. a. Cotton in its raw and woolly state, as gathered from the bolls of the plant; raw cotton.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 544 In this Countrey is great store of Cotten wooll, whereof the Indians make fine linnen cloth. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lv. 215 They apparel themselves with Stuffs made of Silk and Cotten-wool. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo..consisting of..Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wooll, &c. **1813** VANSITTART (in *Examiner* 5 Apr. 217/2) The Import of Cotton Wool from the United States. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 11 In a country like India the same person grows, gathers, cleanses and spins the cotton-wool.

†b. *pl. Obs.*

1638 L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* 118 The commodities that are found here..are cotton woolls..wax, cotton and grogram yarne.

2. a. The same substance as prepared for wadding, quilting, packing fragile articles, etc.

1857 *Quinland* I. 1. i. 23 He found a large silver cup, which had been carefully packed away in cotton-wool. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 65, I know no remedy against it but cotton-wool, or the wax which Ulysses stuffed into the ears of his sailors. **1875** T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U.S.* x. 79 A coat thickly quilted with cotton-wool. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 522/2 They are..boxed in cotton-wool.

b. *fig. to be* or *live in cotton-wool.* Also *to keep* or *wrap in cotton-wool.*

1869 Miss MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 45 Letty would never be happy unless she lived in clover and cotton-wool. **1889** S. A. BARNETT *Let.* 13 Apr. in H. Barnett *Canon S.A.B.* (1918) II. xxxix. 140 She is still very weak and has to be wrapped in cotton-wool. **1890** J. PAYN *Burnt Million* II. xxix. 230 To be in cotton-wool is a phrase significant of superfluous comfort. *c* **1890** [see WRAP *v.* 2a]. **1955** M. GILBERT *Sky High* v. 71 We couldn't keep him in cotton wool.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, pertaining to, or made from cotton-wool; also, resembling cotton-wool in appearance, etc.

1648 in *Conn. Public Rec.* I. 488 Linnen yearne and Cotton wool yearne. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 65/2 An increase of competition in the cotton-wool market. **1870** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* xi. (1871) 334 A cotton-wool respirator. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 5/1 A cotton-wool mist descended. **1936** *Punch* 4 Mar. 273/1 The manufacture of cotton-wool snow. **1955** A. Ross *Australia 55* ix. 116 Wisps of faint, cotton-wool cloud.

b. *fig.* Protected as if by cotton-wool; timid, etc.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 4/3 The faction of the Press that would make cotton-wool motorists of us all. **1937** *Daily Express* 3 Mar. 21/2 Cotton-wool batsmen who are afraid of fast bowling. **1953** X. FIELDING *Stronghold* iv. v. 301 A professor protected by the cotton-wool surroundings of a Common Room.

Hence **cotton-wool** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to stuff or close (the ears) with cotton-wool.

1857 MOTLEY *Corr.* 3 May, Cotton-wooling your ears absolutely to all hand-clapping and greasy mob applause.

ˌcotton-ˈwoolly, *a.* [f. COTTON-WOOL + -Y¹.] Resembling cotton-wool; also *fig.*

1915 J. LONDON *Jacket* vii. 59 Dear cotton-woolly citizen. **1916** 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 207 Cotton-woolly balls of smoke. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Compan.* III. i. 471 Canvases..curiously cotton-woolly in their subjects. **1964** N. FREELING *Double-Barrel* III. iv. 98 The snow was denser still,..more cotton-woolly than ever.

cottony ('kɒt(ə)nɪ), *a.* [f. COTTON *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Covered with a soft down or fine hairy nap or pubescence like cotton-wool.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxi. 88 With small, narrow, & very softe cottonie leaues. **1611** COTGR., *Lanugineux*..Cottonie, downie, mossie. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 142 The Cottony sides of their leaves. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 558 Leaves..cottony underneath. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 415 Amental Exogens, with..numerous cottony seeds.

b. **cottony cushion-scale** = *cushion-scale.*

1886 [see *cushion-scale*, CUSHION *sb.* 11]. **1931** *Discovery* Sept. 299/1 The success of an Australian ladybird in California against the cottony cushion scale. **1952** [see *Australian lady-bird*].

2. Resembling cotton, of the nature of cotton; soft, downy, and white like cotton.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a cottony matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles. **1727** *Philip Quarll* 170 The Grass being of a soft cottony Nature. *a* **1851** AUDUBON in Coues *Birds N.W.* (1874) 74 Lined with the cottony or silky substance that falls from the cotton-wood tree.

cot-town, cottown (kɒttaʊn). *Sc.* [f. COT *sb.*¹ + TOWN.] A village or hamlet of cot-houses.

1446 in *Cartul. Aberdeen* 8 (Jam.) And the Cotton sal frely occupy the ta side of the said lonyng on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side. **1561** *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 114 To put hyr in conjunct fe of the cottoun of Forret. **1813** J. HEADRICK *Agric. Forfarshire* 137 Cottagers are collected in small villages, called cottowns, where they occupy a house and garden, and sometimes keep a cow, under the farmer.

cott-quean, var. of COTQUEAN.

cottrel, -il, var. of COTTEREL.

cotty ('kɒtɪ), *a. dial.* [f. COT *sb.*² + -Y.] Of the nature of cot-wool; matted together.

1789 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XI. 280 (*Kent, Romney Marsh*) A cotty fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them.

cottyer, -yger, obs. ff. COTTIER, COTTAGER.

†**cotul.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cotula* (*cotyla*) a hollow vessel, measure of half a pint.] = COTYLE 1.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1165 Of that thei doo VIII cotuls in a steine [L. *amphora*] of wynes trie. *Ibid.* XI. 383 Or gipse, or askes twey cotuls no wronge Thi wynes doth.

‖**'cotula**, †**'cotule.** *Bot.* [A med.L. application of L. *cotula* (see prec.) referring to the shape of the flower: Lyte has the anglicized form *cotule*.] A genus of *Compositæ*, allied to camomile.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxx. 186 The second kinde [of wilde Camomill] is now called in Latine and in Shoppes *Cotula fœtida*..The thirde kinde is called *Cotula non fœtida*..I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and White Cotula without sauour. The fourth kinde may wel be called *Cotula lutea*, seeing it is so well like vnto the Cotules abouesaide; in English Golden Cotula. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 87 White Cotula.

cotunnite (kəʊ'tʌnaɪt). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Cotugna of Naples: see -ITE.] Native lead chloride found in white acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius.

[**1827** *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 185 Muriate of lead, to which the authors give the name of *Cotunnia*.] **1834** ALLAN *Man. Min.* 304 Cotunnite..fuses very easily before the blowpipe. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 280 Chloride of Lead—'Cotunnite'—found in the fissures of the Vesuvian lava.

co-tutor, co-twin, co-twist: see CO- *pref.*

cotwal, var. KOTWAL an Indian police-officer.

‖**cotyle** ('kɒtɪli:). [Gr. κοτύλη (in L. form *cotyla*) a hollow thing, a small vessel, a small liquid measure of about half a pint.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* See quots. Also ‖kotyle.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 281 Galen Bleeds Youth of fourteen Years one *Cotyla*, that is, ten Ounces. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 96 The *cotyle*, or *cotylos*, is supposed to have been a deep cup..It was also a measure of liquid capacity. **1926** C. DAY LEWIS in *Oxf. Poetry* 18 (*title*) Naked woman with kotyle. **1948** A. LANE *Greek Pott.* iv. 26 Kotyle, painted in brown-black on greenish buff clay.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The acetabulum or socket of the hip-joint; also the coxal cavity in insects. b. One of the cup-shaped suckers on the 'arms' of cephalopods, or on the heads of leeches, trematoid worms, etc.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cotyle*, the acetabulum, or socket of the hip-joint. Also, a cup-shaped organ, of which there are many, on the arm of Cephalopoda, by which the animal attaches itself.

cotyledon (kɒtɪ'li:dən). In 6 cotilidon. [a. L. *cotylēdon* the plant navelwort or pennywort, a. Gr. κοτυληδών (f. κοτύλη: see prec.) a cup-shaped cavity, the sucker of an octopus, also in senses 1, 2 below. Sense 1 was used in Fr. by Paré (16th c.). The botanical sense 3 was introduced (in mod.L.) by Linnæus.]

1. *Phys.* One of the separate patches of villi on the fœtal chorion of Ruminants; also applied to the corresponding vascular portions of the uterine mucous membrane.

Formerly applied also to the less separated lobules of the human and other discoid or diffuse placentæ.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1643) 132 Cotilidons, that is, the veynes by the which the conception and feature is tyed and fastened in the Matrix. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xxiii. (1678) 85 The Cotyledones [of the Uterus]..are nothing else than the orifices and mouths of the Veins ending in that place. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 513 Cassia..relaxeth the Womb, and weakens the Cotyledons. **1787** HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 444 Without any small protuberances for the cotyledons to form upon, as in those of ruminating animals. **1869** HUXLEY *Introd. Class. Anim.* 97 A foetal cotyledon half separated from the maternal cotyledon of a cow.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Crassulaceæ*, having thick succulent peltate leaves; the British species is *C. Vmbilicus*, popularly called Navelwort or Pennywort.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 237 Cotyledon, named in Latine Vmbilicus Veneris, is a pretty little herb, hauing..a leafe thick and fatty, growing hollow, like to the concauity wherin the huckle-bone turneth, and therupon it took the foresaid name in Greek. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 404 We have now..Cotyledons, Chrysanthemums. **1861** Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 319 Cotyledon (Penny-wort).

3. *Bot.* The primary leaf in the embryo of the higher plants (Phanerogams); the seed-leaf.

The number of cotyledons in the seed serves as an important basis of classification of Angiosperms into MONOCOTYLEDONS (= ENDOGENS) with one cotyledon, and DICOTYLEDONS (= EXOGENS) with two; in Gymnosperms the number varies, being usually more than two.

[The term was introduced by Linnæus, and was esp. applied by him to those seed-leaves which are not themselves depositaries of nutriment, but act as organs of absorption, in which he saw an analogy to the function of the cotyledons of the placenta (sense 1). Cf. Gaertner *De Fructibus* (1788) clxii.]

[**1751** LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Cotyledon, corpus laterale seminis, bibulum, caducum. *Ibid.* 89 Cotyledones animalium proveniunt e Vitello ovi, cui punctum vitæ innascitur; ergo Folia seminalia plantarum, quæ Corculum involverunt, iidem sunt.] **1776** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 410 The Seeds have two Cotyledons. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 18 The embryo consists of three parts, the *radicle*, or young root, the *cotyledons*, or young leaves, and the *plumule*, or young stem. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 443 In some Cupressineæ there are from three to nine, and in some Araucarieæ whorls of four cotyledons; while among the Abietineæ there are..four or even as many as fifteen.

coty'ledonal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹ (less according to L. analogy than -AR).] = COTYLEDONARY.

1850 OWEN in *Life A. Sedgwick* II. 193 It reminds me of the germ of a goodly tree between two fat cotyledonal leaves. **1875** —— in Blake *Zool.* Pref. xii, Annular, discoid, cotyledonal, and diffused placentæ.

coty'ledonar, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a cotyledon.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 305 The seed has its embryo lying in one end of the albumen, within which its cotyledonar extremity is enclosed.

cotyledonary (kɒtɪ'li:dənərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY: corresp. to mod.F. *cotylédonaire*].

1. *Bot.* Of the nature of a seed-leaf.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 27/2 These seed-lobes, or cotyledonary bodies. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 501 The Embryo [in Cycadeæ] enclosed in the large endosperm possesses two opposite unequal cotyledonary leaves.

2. *Phys.* Characterized by the presence of cotyledons (see COTYLEDON 1).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered, or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches corresponding with maternal patches (true *Ruminantia*).

coty'ledonoid. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311 *Cotyledonoids*, a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses, from a notion that they are analogous to the cotyledons of Phænogams.

cotyledonous (kɒtɪ'li:dənəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by the presence of cotyledons.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The cotyledonous extremity becoming thickened in germination. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cotyledonous placenta.*

2. *fig.* Embryonic, 'in the germ'. (*nonce-use.*)

1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 What cotyledonous Beethovens..broke the strings of that Broadwood 'grand.'

cotyliform ('kɒtɪlɪfɔ:m), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. type **cotyliformis*, f. *cotyla*: see COTYLE and -FORM.] Cup-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 *Cotyliform*, resembling rotate, but with an erect limb.

cotyligerous (kɒtɪ'lɪdʒərəs), *a.* [f. L. *cotyla* (see COTYLE) + -GEROUS.] Bearing or furnished with cotyles or cup-like organs.

In mod. Dicts.

cotylo- ('kɒtɪlәʊ). Combining form of Gr. κοτύλη, κότυλος: see COTYLE; as in **cotylo-pubic, -sacral**, *adjs.*, pertaining to the cotyle or socket of the hip-joint and to the pubis (or sacrum).

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 132/1 The cotylo-sacral rib of the ilium. *Ibid.* 139/2 The cotylo-pubic arch..resists the starting outward of the ends of the cotylo-sacral arch.

cotyloid ('kɒtɪlɔɪd), *a. Anat.* [ad. Gr. κοτυλοειδής cup-shaped: see COTYLE and -OID.]

Shaped like a cup: applied esp. to the socket or acetabulum of the hip-joint (c. *cavity*), and to parts in connexion with this; also to the coxal cavity in insects (cf. COTYLE 2).

1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 678 The cotyloid cavity greatly diminished in size. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 428 A corresponding deep socket (or cotyloid cavity). **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 682 The synovial membrane..covers the acetabulum, being continued..over the surfaces of the cotyloid ligament.

cotylophorous (kɒtɪ'lɒfərəs), *a. Zool.* [ad. Gr. type *κοτυλοφόρ-ος (f. κοτύλη hollow vessel, etc. + -φόρος bearing) + -OUS.]

Having a cotyledonary placenta; belonging to the *Cotylophora* or typical Ruminants of Huxley's classification of Mammalia.

cotyn, obs. f. COTTON.

cotype ('kəʊtaɪp). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. CO- + TYPE *sb.*¹] One of two or more specimens upon which the description of a species is based; an additional type-specimen; = SYNTYPE (which has superseded *cotype*).

1893 O. THOMAS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 242 A Co-type is one of two or more specimens together forming the basis of a species, no type having been selected. **1898** *Smithsonian Rep.* 33 A number of valuable types and cotypes of fishes have also been transmitted by the Commission. **1938** *Nature* 3 Dec. 990/1 The collection [*sc.* specimens from a fern herbarium] comprises more than 14,000 specimens with

more than 800 types and 800 co-types. **1964** *Internat. Code Zool. Nomencl.* xvi. 79 To avoid misunderstandings, a zoologist should not use the term 'cotype'.

†**cot'zooks**. *Obs.* A corruption of *God's Hooks* (the nails of the cross), as an asseveration or exclamation. Cf. ADZOOKS, GADZOOKS, ZOOKS.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i, I trudg'd along as fast, Cotzooks, As Porter with a Billet Doux.

cou, couard, obs. ff. COW, COWARD.

couac (ku:'æk). *Mus.* [Fr.] (See quot. 1876). Also *transf.*

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 111/2 *Couac*, an onomatopœic word for the sound made by bad blowing on the clarinet, oboe, or bassoon. The quacking sound, the goose note. **1877** tr. *Offenbach's Amer. & Americans* xxii. 81 My two clarionets made couacs every instant. **1889** G. B. SHAW *London Music in 1888-89* (1937) 250 He is the first operatic vocalist I ever saw leap into popularity by a *couac*, as the French call it. There was one note in his song upon which his voice broke every time with irresistibly comic effect. **1938** A. E. WIER *Macmillan Encycl. Mus., Couac,..* the 'goose'; a sudden noise produced by the clarinet when the reed gets out of order.

couba ('ku:bə). *Austral.* Also cooba, coobah, coubah. [Native name.] A variety of acacia, *Acacia salicina*.

1878 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Ups & Downs* v. 46 A deep reach of the river, shaded by couba trees. **1890** —— *Col. Reformer* III. xxviii. 131 The willowy coubah. **1957** *Forest Trees Austral.* (Commonw. Forestry & Timber Bureau) 158/2 Other trees may include myall (*Acacia pendula*) and cooba or native willow (*Acacia salicina*).

coucal ('ku:kəl). [Fr. (F. Le Vaillant *Hist. Nat. des Oiseaux d'Afrique* (1806) V. 53), said to be from *couc(ou* cuckoo + *al(ouette* lark.] A non-parasitic bird of the cuckoo family, belonging to the genus *Centropus*, which is found in Africa, southern Asia, and Australia, and includes the Indian crow-pheasant and the Australian swamp pheasant.

1815 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 54 Egyptian Coucal. **1821** T. E BOWDICH tr. *Ornithology of Cuvier* 53 Coucals, *Vaillant* Centropus..Nail of the great toe long, straight, pointed. **1831** H. M'MURTRIE tr. *Cuvier's Animal Kingd.* I. 333 Centropus..or the Coucals, species of Africa and India, in which the thumb nail is long, straight and pointed, as in Larks. **1873** *Proc. Zool. Soc. 1872* XL. 603 A Pheasant Coucal (*Centropus phasianus*) from Australia..being the first example of this fine species received by the Society. **1883** [see *crow-pheasant*, CROW *sb.*[1] 11]. **1901** A. J. CAMPBELL *Nests & Eggs of Austral. Birds* II. 591 The Coucal is the only member of the Australian Cuculidæ that undertakes the responsibility of rearing its own family. **1935** D. F. THOMSON *Birds of Cape York Peninsula* 52 Pheasant-Coucal... The Coucal is well named, for its long tail lends an extremely pheasant-like appearance to the bird. **1966** N. W. CAYLEY *What Bird is That?* (ed. 4) 271 Swamp Pheasant, *Centropus phasianinus*... Also called Coucal and Swamp Cuckoo.

couch (kaʊtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 couche, cowch(e, (5 kouche, cuche, 6 choche, cooch, 7 coutch), 7– couch. [a. F. *couche* (13th c.), earlier OF. *culche*, f. *coucher*: see COUCH *v.*[1]]

1. a. A frame or structure, with what is spread over it (or simply a layer of some soft substance), on which to lie down for rest or sleep; a bed. Now, in literary use, a general or vague term, implying that on which one sleeps, whether in ordinary language a *bed* or not.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Ich..wille wesse eche niȝt mi bed and mine couche mid mine teares. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 99 (MS. Gg.), I bad men schulde me myn couche make. **1493** *Petronilla* 101 Brought to hir couch and lyenge there bedrede. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xi. 9 At euen he wente to lye him downe for to slepe vpon his couche. **1623** COCKERAM, *Couch*, a little bed. **1757** GRAY *Bard* II. i, Low on his funeral couch he lies! **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 81 Wafting glad tidings to the sick man's couch. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 664 Hospitality could offer little more than a couch of straw. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 737 The maiden rose And left her maiden couch, and robed herself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxv. 10 And the valei of Achor in to the couche [**1388** restyng place] of droues. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2706 Sir Ywayn puld gres in the felde, And made a kouche opon his shelde. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their..being, to..snore in the couche of carelessenesse. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. §11 As if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 377 Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery Couch. **1839** E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 41/1 If he can endure..severe frost, with a couch of snow beneath the canopy of heaven.

†**c.** ? An allowance for the night. *Obs.* [The original F. has *couche*.]

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, §18. 15 Amongst them al thei shal take for their coch two pichers of wine, ij galons of beere, vj candels, a tortis, etc.

¶ Erroneous rendering of L. *cubiculum* bedroom.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xx. 30 Benadab fleynge wente..into the cowch that was beside the bed place. —— *Matt.* vi. 6 Entre in to thi couche, and the dore schet, preye thi fadir in hidlis.

2. The lair or den of a wild beast (*obs.*); now *spec.* the burrow of an otter.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xxvi. (1495) 785 Yf the whelpes gooth out of the cowche the bytche fetchyth them ayen. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xii, Men my3te no3te his cowche kenne For howundes and for slayn men, That he hade draun to his denne. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 39 His whelpes..lurkinge in their couches. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 38 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 159 A dog-otter..rushed from his couch among the roots.

3. a. An article of furniture for reclining or sitting on; a lounge: now commonly distinguished from a *sofa* by having a half-back and head-end only.

c **1450** *Merlin* xxix. 580 Thei..satte doun on a Cowche that was covered with a cloth of silke. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 194 He..sat downe..on a couche. **1663** J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Ten Table-beds or Couches of ease which had the feete of Silver. **1701** ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, They who loll'd at home on lazy Couches. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 173 See one seated..'Tis thy lord on a Tyrian Couch. **1885** *Upholsterer's Catal.* Walnut Drawing Room Suite, consisting of Couch, two Easy Chairs, and six Chairs.

b. *spec.* A couch upon which a patient reclines when undergoing psychoanalysis or psychiatric treatment.

1952 N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 163 It takes more than a couch to solve the problems of..narcotics, juvenile delinquency, psychosis. **1961** *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 147 *On the couch*, undergoing psychiatric treatment. From the traditional leather couch of the psychoanalyst. **1963** A. HERON et al. *Towards Quaker View of Sex* 62 It seems reasonable to accept in general the psychoanalytic approach..but to predict that its most useful application may well prove to be preventive rather than therapeutic; in the home and school rather than on the couch. **1967** *Listener* 23 Feb. 268/2 He admirably resists the temptation to put Hawthorne on the analyst's couch.

†**4.** A cloth spread upon a table for a meal. *Obs.*

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 187 Lay a clothe on þe table, a cowche it is called & said. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 268 Laye a cloth, a couche, it is called, take your felawe that one ende, & holde you that other ende.

5. A layer, stratum, bed; *esp.* a layer or coat of paint, varnish, etc.

1661 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Soc.* I. 52 Lay on four or five couches more..When the last couch is well dried, rub it smooth. **1698** M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 3 Digging in the Royal Physick Garden, and sowing his Couches. *Ibid.* 55 The first 2 or 3 couches or lays above the Foundation. **1735** *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Couch*, The gold wire-drawers also use the word *Couch*, for the gold or silver leaf where-with they cover the mass to be gilded or silvered. **1756** *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*, On this powder they lay a couch of dry fern, and on the fern another of the slaked lime. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 The artist.. spreads a thin couch of oil or varnish over the colours.

6. a. *Malting.* The bed or layer in which the grain is laid to germinate after steeping; also the floor or frame upon which it is laid.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 234 When..for want of looking to the Couch, and not opening of it..it come or sprout at both ends. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 556 A great big coutch or heape a yard thicke or better. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 95 Malt..to have its due Time in the Cistern, Couch, and Kiln. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chick*, to begin to germinate, a..barley on the couch in the malthouse. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 187 s.v. *Malting*, After remaining in the couch twenty-four hours..the couch is broken, that is, the planks composing the front of it are removed.

b. Also in analogous uses, e.g. of hemp.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 178 The gleans [of hemp] are lifted on to the ground, and form a couch..If suffered to remain longer in the couch it heats and rots.

†**7.** Applied by Grew to the simple folding of petals in æstivation. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. §6 The Foulds of the Flower or Foliation are various..The Close-Couch as in Roses, and many other double Flowers. Then the Concave-Couch, as in Blattaria *flore albo*..Daisies, and all others of an agreeing form: where the first apparent Fould or Composture of the Leaves is in Couch.

8. *Naut.* = COACH *sb.* 2.

1769-1850 [see COACH *sb.* 2].

9. *Paper Manuf.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are placed to be pressed. (Cf. COUCH *v.*[1] 6, COUCHER[3].)

1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* s.v. *Couching*, Transferring the sheets of pulp from the moulds to boards covered with felt or flannel, called 'couches'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **couch-foot**; (in sense 6), **couch-bushel, -frame, -gauge** (see quots.); †**couch-bed**, a couch used as a bed, a bed without canopy or hangings: so **couch-bedstead**; **couch-mate**, a bedfellow; **couch-roll**, a roller forming part of the machinery used in paper-making (cf. COUCH *v.*[1] 6, COUCHER[3]).

¶ **couch-fellow**, bedfellow, cited by Johnson, from Shaks., is a conjectural alteration of the actual reading COACH-FELLOW, q.v.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxiv. 229 The *Couch-Bed, which was..inlayde with Checker-worke of Silver. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2653/4 A Couch-Bed made of Point of Hungary red and green. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 146 Little Cells, with a *Couch Bedsted in each. **1766** C. LEADBETTER *R. Gauger* (ed. 6) II. v. 277 A number of Floor-Bushels that are equal in Charge to those Cistern or *Couch-Bushels. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Doctor* ——, From *couch-foot back to pillow. **1766** C. LEADBETTER *R. Gauger* (ed. 6) II. v. 274 Where *Couch-frames are used he must take their Dimensions when they are empty. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 755 The grain, after being steeped..is thrown out of the cistern into a square or oblong utensil called a couch-frame. **1766** C. LEADBETTER *R. Gauger* (ed. 6) II. v. 275 The Length, Breadth, and Depth of each *Couch-Gauge. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 209 Zeus' *Couchmate. **1855** R. HERRING *Paper* (1863) 91 The ordinary *couch roll, which acts upon the upper surface of the paper.

couch (kaʊtʃ, ku:tʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 couche, 7 cooch, coich; see also QUITCH. [A variant (app. originating in the southern counties, where still pronounced (kutʃ)) of QUITCH:—OE. *cwice*; cf. the phonetic series *swylc, swich, swuch, such.*]

1. A species of grass (*Triticum repens*) with long creeping root-stocks, a common and troublesome weed in cornfields. Also applied to various other creeping grasses.

T. repens is sometimes distinguished as ***white couch***; the name ***black couch*** being given to *Alopecurus agrestis* or *Agrostis stolonifera*.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 266 Her browsing be the Brakes and bitter couche. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 147 It is..generally execrated by husbandmen under the name of Couch, or Quich, which is but a corruption of Quick. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 132 In clayey arable lands this is a troublesome couch or squitch. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 353 When the soil is very full of couch. **1881** *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The couch will not be..eradicated in one year.

b. More commonly **couch-grass**.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xliv. 503 Couche grasse..is a noughty and hurtful weede to corne. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 140 Wheat, whose spykes the weed and cooch-grasse shall outgrow. **1877** BLACK *Green Past.* (1878) I. 7 The whole place is overrun with couch-grass.

2. *Comb.*, as ***couch-picking, -root***; **couch-onion**, a name for *Avena elatior* or Haver-grass; **couch-wheat**, *Triticum repens* = COUCH-GRASS (see 1 b).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 153 To burn nothing but couch roots and other perennial rubbish. **1880** JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 262 In the autumn comes..the couch-picking and burning. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Couch, Couch-grass, or Couch-wheat, *Triticum repens. Ibid.*, *Avena elatior*, Button-Grass, Couch Onion, Haver-Grass, Onion-Grass, Pearl-Grass.

couch (kaʊtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-5 cowche, 4-6 couche, 6-7 cowch, coutch(e, (4 kouch, chouche, 4-5 kowch, 5 couce, 6 chouch, chowch), 6- couch. [a. F. *coucher* (12th c.), earlier *colcher, culcher* = Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare*:—L. *collocāre* to lay in its place, lay aright, lodge, etc., f. *com-* together, intensive + *locāre* to place.]

I. *Transitive uses.*

In the active voice *Obs.* in ordinary use, except in a few technical senses, as 4 b, 5, 6, 9; 7, 8, 15, are literary. In some other senses the pa. pple. survives in archaic, poetic, or literary use.

* To lay down flat, and related senses.

†**1.** *trans.* To cause to lie down, to lay down (a person, oneself, one's head, etc.); to lay to sleep, put to bed; *refl.* to lie down. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 If he may couche adown his bill. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xii, Thus am I cachet to care, and couchet in clay. *c* **1550** *Adam Bel* 76 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 142 Home she wente, And couched her downe agayne. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 256 They couched a verie faire lady by his side. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Thou look'st sunk-eyed; go couch thy head. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Caused her to bee brought to the Palace..and couch'd her in a withdrawing chamber neere her owne. **1685** F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 430 He fell into a drooping which couch'd him in his grave.

b. Now only in *pa. pple.* = Laid or lying on, or as on, a couch.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Coucht in a meddow Theyre panch with venison they franck and quaffye carousing. **1820** KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 9 Two fair creatures [Cupid and Psyche], couched side by side In deepest grass. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvii, The driver was couched upon the ground beneath. **1878** *Masque Poets* 25 Cleopatra, couched at feast.

c. Said of animals; almost always *refl.* or *pass. arch.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2240 þat witty werwolf..kouchid him under a kragge. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 493 The ton lyown Cowched him at his feet and the tothir atte the hed. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 722 The Hind..Then couched her self securely by her side. **1697** —— *Virg. Georg.* III. 706 Thou seest a single Sheep..couch'd upon the Plain. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 58 As when a hind hath couched her newborn fawns..in a strong lion's lair.

d. *fig.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euyll that is well layed. An incommoditie wel couched is not to be sturred. **1833** WORDSW. *By the Seaside* Wks. (1888) 710/2 The sun is couched, the sea-fowl gone to rest.

†**e.** ***to couch a hog's head*** (also ***a cod's head***): to lie down to sleep. *Obs. slang.*

c **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some couched a hogges heed under a hatche. **1570** *Marr. Wit & Sc.* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 365, I have more need to take a nap in my bed. *Will.* [*aside*] Do so, and, hear you, couch a cod's-head! **1641** BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Couch a Hogs-head, till the dark-man's past. **1673** R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 Couch a hogshead with me than. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, 'We'll couch a hogshead, and so better had you'.

†**f.** To track (a boar) to its lair. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 5 To couch and rear a Boar.

†**2.** To cause to crouch or lie close; in *pa. pple.* prostrated, crouching, lying close; cf. sense 17.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 507 Hee shakes aloft his Romaine blade, Which like a Faulcon towring in the skies, Cowcheth the fowle below with his wings shade. **1613** HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 18 Their ancient laws..were dashed to dust; all lay couched under the conqueror's sword. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 402 Trembling with dismay, Couched close to earth, unhappy Medon lay.

†3. To lay (things); to place, set, put down; to dispose horizontally or in layers. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2075 The fyr was couchid first with stree, And thanne with drye stykkes. —— *Miller's T.* 25 His Almageste and bookes..His Astrelabie..His Augrim stones layen..On shelues couched at his beddes heed. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6905 On folkes shuldris thinges they couchen, That they nyl with her fyngris touchen. *c* **1410** *Anc. Cookery* 461 Then couche the chekyns in dishes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 77 Lay up and couche the cleane wheate in my barne. **1575** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 A litell apish hat chowchd faste to yᵉ pate like an oister. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 52 b, If they had couchte all their noddles together. **1589** *Pasquil's Ret.* D ij, I couch it..with all..humilitie at her Maiesties..feete. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. v. 23 An vnderstorie..to couch your wines and cidres in. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 The bones of the dead couched vp in the Charnell-house. **1669** A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 84 Smoothness of shadowes, or close and sweet couching the colours. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 To couch well is to lay close and even.

†b. *Building.* To lay (stones, etc.) in a wall or building; to bed. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xix, The stones beinge not surely couched and mortred, falleth a way. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* II. 88 There be few Peaces of Work yn England of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so well couchid. *c* **1570** *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 32 In his hand he had a flat measure..Whereby his length and bredth he tooke..And wisely couched both his stone and brick. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 236 Wilt not thou suffer a ragged vnhewen stone to bee couched in thy wall? **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 743 The Chappell ..where this spatious Grauestone lies couched.

†c. *Gardening.* To lay, set, bed (plants or slips) in the earth. *Obs.*

1574 HYLL *Planting* 84 Place or couche them [roots] in the sayde hole and earth againe. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 127 Couch them in the bed where you rais'd them from seeds. **1710** LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 293 Florists now are busie in couching their Layers.

†d. To lay, overlay (gilding on a surface); to set (jewels in their setting). *Obs.*

14.. *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 84 To cowche gold: take gleyre and saffrone..and cowche on thy gold whyle it is moyste. **1578** HUNNIS *Hyvef. Hunnye* Gen. xxiv. 22 Rich jewels coucht in silver fine.

†4. With inverted construction: To lay, overlay, inlay, spread, set *with* (*of*). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 5652 Alle he was couched with azur. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 937 The way is..pauyd and cowchyd wyth harde stones. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 909 Clasppis of clere golde, couched wyth stones. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ix. (1483) 55 A table that was couchid with sulfur and with quyck coles. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 169 Gayly couched and set with precious stone. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 858/2 Two great cellars couched full of wine. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 719 His huge round target..With hides well couch'd with store of brass.

b. To embroider with gold thread or the like laid flat on the surface. Also *absol.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1303 His coote armour was of a cloth of Tars, Cowched of perlys whyte. **1537** *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 121 No woman..weare any kyrtell..couched ne layd with usker after the Irish fashion. **1604** MIDDLETON *Black Bk* Wks. 1840 V. 543 Under the plain frieze of simplicity thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery. **1890** *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 216/2 Couch around the edges of flowers and leaves. **1891** *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 55/1 The edge should be sewed down and couched with gold thread.

5. *Malting.* To lay or spread (grain after steeping) on a floor to promote germination.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 No bruer..Dare couch malte and water, in house togyther. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 156 The Corn being steept, may..be cast from the Fat or Cestern to the floor, and there coucht. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, Then it must be couch'd or heap'd. **1876** [see COUCHING].

6. *Paper Manuf.* To lay (a sheet of pulp) upon a felt to be pressed. (Cf. COUCHER³.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, He delivers it [the pulp] to the coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively. **1807** *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084 The said machinery for couching is used in the manner last described.

** To lower, bring down, put down.

7. To lower (a spear, lance, etc.) to the position of attack, grasping it in the right hand with the point directed forwards; to level as a gun.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, Than they dressid her sheldes, and beganne to couche her speres many good knyghtes. **1581** STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* 110 If your battaile be assalted with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. II. 134 A brauer Souldier neuer couched Launce. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 544 With his Musket couch'd at his Cheek. **1757** GRAY *Bard* I. i, To arms! cried Mortimer, and couch'd his quiv'ring lance. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 632 They..couch the long tube..dismiss the whizzing lead. **1837** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXIII. 291 The phalanx advanced, with spears couched.

8. To lay or bring down, lower, depress (a member or part of the body, etc.).

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. (R.), All heads coucht so close to earth they plow The fallow with their hornes. *a* **1711** KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 419 My Guardian [Angel] couch'd his Wing. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Apple*, Six or eight thorns, some erect, others couched. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 6 Feb. 4/3 She..couched her head for fear she should get the blow. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 212 When the longer ones [spines] are couched..the short ones may come into play. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 8 They might the more readily couch their cheeks to take aim.

9. *Surg.* To remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and displacing the opaque crystalline lens below the axis of vision. Also *to couch the eye* or *a person.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 To be pricked with a needle for couching of a cataract. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. xxii. (1678) 385 Sometimes..the Cataract is not couched whole, but is broken into many pieces. **1710** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 620 Sir William Read..coucht one of the eyes of Sir Simon Harcourt with successe. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. §3 The young man couched by Cheselden. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* XXXVIII, She has been couched, and can see as well as ever. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 255 The surgeon who has couched his patient's cataract.

b. *fig.* in reference to mental or spiritual vision.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 96 So blind are mortal men, Tho' Satire couch them with her keenest pen. **1839** DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 135 She it was..that first couched his eye to the sense of beauty.

†10. *fig.* To put down, quell, suppress, lay. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 77/2 Which broiles being couched for a time. **1671** *True Non-conf.* 152 That your vanity may be..hereafter coutched.

†11. To bring down, lower in dignity. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 The state being now couched, and deuolued to the dregges of the people.

*** To place, lodge; hide; express in words.

†12. To place in a lodging or dwelling; to lodge; *pass.* to be lodged or located. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 63 þei haue none houses, but tentes..and þere benethe þei couchen hem and dwellen. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 139 Hee cowched him self in an abbay. **1651** *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 291 They were couched in the College. **1690** in Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1817) 339 The Councill went on to couch the ministers in their confynements.

†13. To lay in concealment (more or less); to hide, conceal; *refl.* and *pass.* to lie hidden, to lurk. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1217/2 There were some harquebusiers secretlie couched in couert. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V. xvii. (1639) 310 If the quantity of humour be great, it sometime coucheth it selfe in some principall member. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 123 Much of providence being couched under the seeming casualty thereof. **1792** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He wears no semblance that has not a real and sympathetic substance couched beneath. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. XXVII, Couch thee midway on the wold.

†14. To set, place, put (*together* with others, *in* a list, category, etc.); to collocate, comprise, include. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Couched together in this one weorke. **1573** BARET *Alv.* To Rdr. (1580) 2, I have couched manie wordes together..in the..tables for breuitie sake. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 102, I..couched him in this Catalogue of Heretikes. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurrences. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 310 Under them are couched all Frauds, underhand Practices, &c.

15. To put together, frame, shape, arrange (words, a sentence, etc.); to express in language, put into words; to set down in writing. Now always *to couch in* such and such *terms*, *words*, *language*, etc.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 290/1 It is so contriued, & the wordes so cowched, that..a simple reader might..in the reding be deadly corrupted. **1586** W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 In chouching the whole sentence, the like regarde is to be had. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIII. 205 The words wherein the question..is couched. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 282 Flattery well couch'd. **1746** WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 5 The Argument..is best understood when couched in few words. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 255 All Insurances..shall be couched and executed according to the ..Manner prescribed. **1830** LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, All the answers he received were couched in the negative. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 99 The Swedenborgians..couching it in their own peculiar phraseology.

b. To express in an obscure or veiled way; to cover up (an idea, meaning, etc.) *under*, *in*, etc. (Formerly sometimes with *up*: cf. *to wrap up.*)

1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 282 In this smooth question they couch up subtilly this argument or reason. **1589** NASHE *Green's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 14 Which lies couched most closely vnder darke fables profounditie. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 47 The Truth it self which lay couched in this Fable. **1691** E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 410 The whole New Testament is couched up in the Old. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 214 ¶6 That great Philosopher..has couched several admirable Precepts in remote Allusions and mysterious Sentences. **1880** J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* VII. 195 Materialistic metaphors under which our spiritual conceptions are couched.

II. *Intransitive uses* (from *refl.*).

Now chiefly said of, or with figurative reference to, beasts.

**** 16. To lie. a. Of persons: *esp.* To lie in a place or position of rest, to lie at rest or in sleep; to recline, to repose. *arch.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 168 [Prestis] chouchen in softe beddis. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They haue cleane strawe in some barne..where they couch comly to gether. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. 415 The souls of wicked men..become heavy and sink down..and couch as near as may be to the centre. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. iv, At eve they couch'd in greenwood bower. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 96 The peasantry..live under roofs of rushes and couch upon beds of straw. **1885** G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 24 Couching in a garden, catching with one hand at fruits.

b. Of animals: now *spec.* to lie in their lair.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 The ȝonge whelp..Haþ noght his maistre betre awaited To couche, whan he seith go lowe. **1546** *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 84 Yf they [these dombe dogges] be but ones byde cowche..they draw the tayle betwine the legges. **1549-62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* civ, To couche in their dennes. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Wild-boar*, A Boar coucheth, Lodgeth. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 9 The beasts would couch in our neighbourhood. **1846** JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 270 An otter..it was supposed that he had gone to couch more inland. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 106 They prefer the bare snow, where they can couch within the sound of our voices.

fig. **1545** *Primer Hen. VIII*, 137 The waues couched, the winds fell.

†c. Of things: To lie (in the general sense). *Obs.*

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown euene vpon a smothe grond. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The ribbes..endewed with Appendances..where they couche with the cauities of the Vertebres. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* XXXIII. 13 The deep that coucheth beneath. **1640** SANDERSON *Serm.* XII. (1681) II. 174 The laying of Stones together by making them Couch close one to another. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* II. §8 (1689) 11 So as they may twine, and couch close one within another.

17. To take or fall into a posture more or less approaching that of lying at rest. a. To lie down, crouch, cower, as a beast, in obedience, fear, etc. †b. To crouch or stoop under a burden (*obs.*). †c. Of persons: To bow in reverence or obeisance; to curtsy (*obs.*). d. *fig.* (from a and c) To bow in subserviency or submission; to submit, succumb.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arthure* 122 The Romaynes..Cowchide as kenetez before þᵉ kynge selvyne. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 96, I cowche to the than for fayn nere gretyng, Haylle, Lord! **1534** RT. WHITINTON *Tullyes Offyce* I. (1540) 30 To stoupe for no man..nor to couche to fortune. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 305 a, He with a nauie of three hundred shippes made sixe hundred shippes of theirs couche. *a* **1553** —— *Royster D.* I. iv, Couche on your marybones..down to the ground. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* II. ix. (1633) 110 A Lady of such part, that all Estates of the Realme couched unto her. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. i. 4 An aged Squire..That seemd to couch under his shield. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 43 The Asse wittily coucht down to ease himself of his waight. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* XLIX. 14 Issachar is a stronge asse couching downe betweene two burdens. **1650** R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 46 To perswade men to couch down under Usurpation. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* XLIX, Like spaniel couching to his lord.

†e. *transf.* Of plants: To lie or bend close to the ground. Of leaves: To droop. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 224 It coucheth and creepeth low by the ground, and is like vnto Millet. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XLI. §7 The Weeds which have couched all Winter, begin to erect their heads. **1744** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VI. II. (1750) 82 Frosts that will cause the leaves ..to look yellow and couch.

18. To lie in ambush, to lurk.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 44 Heer ar couching soom troups of Greekish asemblye. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 31 The beast..cowching close in his cabbin. **1718** POPE *Iliad* X. 210 The unwearied watch their listening leaders keep, And couching close, repel invading sleep. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, Bertram..couches in the brake and fern, Hiding his face. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 31 Sir Launcelot passing by Spied where he couch'd.

19. Of leaves, etc.; To lie in a bed or heap for decomposition or fermentation.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 63 [Oak leaves] after being raked into heaps..should immediately be carried to some place near the hot-houses, where they must lie to couch. **1807** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 260 When the heat in the process of couching has gone too far. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 385 The leaves..are crushed..into a pulp. This is..made up into balls, and dried for several days in open sheds..The mill grinds the hardened balls into powder, and 'couching' then begins; the powder being watered daily for several weeks, ferments.

couch (kaʊtʃ, ku:tʃ), *v.*² [f. COUCH *sb.*²] *trans.* To clear of couch-grass.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 341 Strong wheat-loam ..repeatedly ploughed, dragged, harrowed, and couched.

'couchance. [See next, and -ANCE.] = next.

1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If..prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right.

couchancy ('kaʊtʃənsɪ). *Law.* [f. COUCHANT: see -ANCY.] In phrase *levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being *levant and couchant*; see next.

1695 VENTRIS *Reports* Table s.v. *Common*, In a Title of Common for Beasts Levant and Couchant, the Levancy and Couchancy is not Traversable. **1818** SIR J. BAYLEY in Barnew. & Cr. *Rep.* I. 710 If levancy and couchancy were incident to the right of common appendant.

couchant ('kaʊtʃənt), *a.* [a. F. *couchant*, pr. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.]

1. Lying down; couching: *esp.* of an animal: see COUCH *v.* 16 b. (Often with allusion to the heraldic use.)

1496-7 [see b]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 219 This dog..lay still couchant and neuer stirred nor made at them. **1670-98** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 48 The tomb of this..saint

with her statue in a couchant posture. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 400 He beheld these Savage Creatures.. Couchant at His Feet. **1807** WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 203 The milk-white Doe.. Couchant beside that lonely mound. **1882** H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. II. iii. 172 Frisco, who had been couchant regardant, contributed another low growl to the dialogue.

b. *couchant and levant*: lying down and rising up; said of cattle in permanent or quasi-permanent occupation of pasture; more commonly LEVANT *and couchant*, q.v.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 10 Where the same quycke catell ys couchant and levaunt.

2. *Her.* Of an animal: Represented as lying with the body resting on the legs and (according to most authors) the head lifted up, or at least not sunk in sleep (*dormant*).

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 129 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 98, xv maneris of lionys in armys.. the v. seand; vj mordand; vij cuchand. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ii. 25 His crest was covered with a couchant Hownd. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 157 Couchant [is] couching or lying downe close with his head betweene his legges like a Dog. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 248 If a Lyon were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a Lyon Rampant.. but rather couchant or dormant. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 467 At the foot of the stairs.. are two large lions couchant of white marble. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Couchant*.. expressing the posture of any Animal that is lying on his belly, but with his head lifted up. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* x. 59 When in the attitude of taking repose, the Lion is Couchant, or Dormant.

fig. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 193 That [Religion] which is more calme.. lesse rampant, and more couchant. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 11 Sir Modred .. ever like a subtle beast, Lay couchant with his eyes upon the throne, Ready to spring.

†**3.** Bending down, crouching. *Obs. rare.*

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Introd. 3 A constant Bondage bows his Couchant Neck. *Ibid.* III. 7 Kings were the General Farmers of the Land, Mankind the Cattle.. Meer Beasts of Burthen, Couchant and Suppress.

fig. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* xi. (R.), When couchant vice all pale and trembling lay!

†**4.** Lodging, dwelling. *Obs.*

1602 WITHALS *Dict.* (1608) 77 The place, manor house, or Farme.. where this Officer is couchant & abiding.

†**5.** Lying hidden, lurking (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1642 *Annot. Cert. Quæries* 1 Your manner of expression hath couchant a pernitious insinuation. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 160 The Divine Majesty, Couchant under the Weakness of a tender Infant.

‖**couché** (kuʃe), *a. Her.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.] Said of a shield suspended by the sinister corner so as to hang in a slanting position; also = COUCHED b.

1727-31 BAILEY vol. II, *Couché* (in Heraldry) denotes any thing lying along, as a *Chevron couché* signifies a Chevron lying sideways. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 16.

couched (kaʊtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. COUCH *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Laid or lying down; lying hidden or concealed, covert; expressed in words, etc.; see the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 68 Throw.. hys targe platit thriis wyth steyll And throw the cowchit lynnyn euery deyll. **1573** TWYNE *Æneid* x. Dd ij b, Deepe silence now to breake, and to disclose my chouched paine. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 97 Not force, but well couch't fraud. **1675** BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 332 When this well couch't frame of World shall burn. **1807** HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 91 The experiments were again repeated on the couched eye. **1807** J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 168 Tiger Island (so called from some faint resemblance.. to a couched tiger). **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 251 The couched resentment of the Church.

b. *Her.* Said of a chevron borne sideways, issuing from the side of the escutcheon.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 181 The most rare manner is, to see them [cheuerons] borne couched.

'couchedness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS. Cf. COUCH *v.* 15.] The quality of being set together; composition, framing (of a defined kind).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 165 A.. more solide couchednesse of the Joynts and Bloud.

‖**couchee** (kuʃe). Also 7–8 -chée, 8 -ché; rarely coucher. [a. F. *couché*, variant of *coucher* (Littré, *Coucher* sb. 1) lying down, going to bed (subst. use of *coucher* inf.: see COUCH *v.*[1])]

1. An assembly of company in the evening; an evening reception.

Cf. F. *le coucher du roi*, or simply *le coucher*, the reception which preceded the king's going to bed; *petit coucher* the interval between this reception and the king's actual retirement, during which he saw only his household officers or other privileged persons.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I was coming late from Whitehall after the King's Couchée. **1679** CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* II. 28 Almost at all his Levyes and his Couchees. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 251 The Duke's levees and couchées were so crowded that the anti-chambers were full. **1719** *Mem. Lewis XIV*, V. 56 At the Queen's Coucher, where the King was. **1776** HARRIS *Let.* in *Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 350, I attended the three Couchés last night of the Speaker, Lord Mansfield and the Chancellor. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Pompous ceremonials.. Royal Drawing-rooms, Levees, Couchees.

†**2.** An obeisance. *Obs.*

1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xxi, Bend with aukward Couchees to the Throne.

coucheneele, -nille, obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

†**'coucher**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4 coucheour. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **coucheour*: cf. F. *coucheur* 'a coucher' (Cotgr.).] ? A couch-maker, an upholsterer.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1597 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours. **1415** in *York Myst.* Introd. 23 Tapisers, Couchers. *c* **1440** *Ibid.* xxx. 270 (*heading*) The Tapiteres and Couchers.

coucher[2] ('kaʊtʃə(r)). Also 5 ? co(u)choure. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. **couchour* = F. *coucheur* he who lies, a lier, f. *coucher*: see COUCH *v.*[1]]

1. One lying down: in 15th c. quot. perh. one confined to bed; in *Sc.* one who lies when he ought to be active, a laggard, coward, poltroon.

14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He [Auaryssia].. kepith me low lyke a cochoure. *a* **1661** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. lxv. (Jam.), To go to the camp with Christ.. not.. sit at the fire with couchers. **1833** D. MOIR *Mansie Wauch* iv. (1849) 20, I took the coucher's blow.

2. One who couches or crouches.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Doctor* ——, The coucher by the sick man's head.

†**3.** A table-cloth; = COUCH *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs. rare.*

1572 *Inv.* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 229 One cowcher, or carpett, for a longe table.

†**4.** A large book, such as remains lying for use on a desk or table. *Obs.* Cf. LEDGER.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 84 A whole boke is commenly called indifferentlye a volume, a boke, a coucher: but.. A volume is lesse than a boke: and a boke lesse than a coucher.

†**b.** *esp.* A large breviary that lay permanently on a desk in church or chapel. *Obs.*

1444 *Will of Clovyle* (Somerset Ho.), Librum vocatum a Cowcher ad deseruiendum in ecclesia. **1467** *Ripon Ch. Acts* 235 Do et lego ecclesiæ collegiatæ Ripon', unum coucher magnum de usu Ebor', quem volo.. in stallo præbendæ de Thorp cathena ferrea ligari. **1534** in E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 199 Item an other cowcher with ij claspis of siluer. **1549** *Act 3-4 Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called.. Couchers, Journals, Ordinals.. shall be.. abolished. **1559** *Injunct. Q. Eliz.* in Sparrow *Coll.* (1675) 47 Item, That the Church-Wardens.. shall deliver unto our Visitors the Inventories of Vestments, Copes.. and specially of Grayles, Couchers.. and such like.

†**c.** A large cartulary or register; a *coucher-book. Obs.*

1607-37 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Coucher*, the general book in which a corporation entreth their particular Acts for a perpetuall remembrance of them. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*.. In some old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, etc. Register their particular Acts.

†**5.** A resident commercial agent or factor in a foreign place. *Obs.* Cf. *ambassador leger.*

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 227 She [the Herring-Buss] imployeth.. at Land Viewers, Packers.. Couchers to make the Herrings lawful Merchandizes. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, Cowcher signifieth a factour that continueth in some place.. for Trafique. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*, an old Word for a Factor residing in some Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in Gascoigne to buy Wines.

†**6.** A setter dog. *Obs.*—[0]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*.. also a Setter, or Setting-dog.

7. *Comb.* †**coucher-book,** a large cartulary.

1611 COTGR., *Chartulaire*, a Terrier, or Coucher-book. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 17 Old charters that I met with among the Kings Records, and in the Coucher-bookes of Monasteries. **1640** SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 155 All.. Coucher-books or Liegers and Records that ever I could yet see. **1891** J. T. FOWLER *Coucher-bk. of Selby* (Yks. Record Ser.) I. xvii, The Coucher book, Cartulary, or Register, here printed, is a manuscript on vellum.. 13 × 9 inches.

'coucher[3]. *Paper Manuf.* [in mod.Fr. *coucheur* (etymol. = prec.) and *couchart*.]

1. The workman who lays the sheet of pulp on the felt to be pressed (in making hand-made paper).

1751 [see COUCH *v.*[1] 6]. **1807** *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084. 3 The.. machinery may be worked.. without requiring the assistance of a coucher. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 365 (*Paper Maker*) The Coucher receives the mould from the first man, and turns on the sheet upon a felt or woollen cloth. **1855** R. HERRING *Paper* (1863) 51 Montgolfier contrived three figures of wood to do the work of the vatman, the coucher, and the layer.

2. A mechanical contrivance for doing the same.

1857 J. MUNSELL *Chronol. Paper-Making* (1870) 167 A coucher and a scraper combined.

coucher[4], var. of COUCHEE.

‖**couchette** (ku:'ʃɛt). [F. *couchette*, lit. 'little bed', f. *couche* COUCH *sb.*[1]] A Continental railway carriage in which the seats are convertible into sleeping-berths; such a berth. Also *attrib.*

1920 *Bradshaw's Continental Guide* July-Sept. p. iv (Advt.), Paris (Lyon).. Marseilles, 1st class Couchettes. **1928** *Observer* 11 Mar. 10/4 The adaptation of existing third-class corridor coaches so as to provide sleeping accommodation something on the lines of the French 'couchette'. **1930** E. WAUGH *Labels* 29, I booked a *couchette*, which, I am told, is the way Frenchmen always travel. It is a carriage for four, with two berths which open from the wall above the seats. You can lie full length on these, covered with rugs. **1950** T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* III. 142, I had to travel in a very slow train And in a *couchette*. **1958** *Spectator* 13 June 772/1 Why on earth, then, has the continental couchette system not been exploited here? By this means, sleepers can be converted into seats in a few seconds. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 9/8 You can choose.. couchettes (six to a compartment).

couch-grass: see COUCH *sb.*[2]

couching ('kaʊtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of COUCH *v.*[1], in various senses.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 29 Thanne wol the.. lyne merydional of thyn astrolabie lye evene sowth.. so that thow werke softly and avisely in the cowchyng. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lviii. 10 By reason of the crabbed couching of them [words] together, there is some darknesse. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 37 Deeper concauities, for the couchyng in of the.. heades of the bones. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 36 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies. **1743** in Doran '*Mann*' & *Manners* (1876) I. vi. 165 A Quack Oculist.. performed no one cure except couching. **1833** SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 170 When surgeons perform the operation of couching. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 267 Malting consists of four processes—steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying.

2. *Embroidery.* Couched work: see COUCH *v.*[1] 4 b.

1882 *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Couching*, Ancient Church needlework was profusely decorated with Couchings. **1884** MRS. HARRISON in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/1 'Laid-work', or 'couching', as seen in the grounds of.. old embroideries.

†**3.** *cóncr.* Bedding; litter. *Obs.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* 254 He lays the Couching which he made for the Beast, by his own Bed.

4. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxv. 5 A couching place for flocks. **1614** SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 293 Th' wofull Mother, on her Couching-Settle. **1748** tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 151 You shall put in the couching Instrument.. between the Coats of the Eye. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. 4, I left Bethgelert's huts at couching-time. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 (*Paper Manuf.*) The two rollers following the dandy.. are termed couching-rollers, from their performing a similar operation.. to the business of the coucher.. They are simply wooden rollers covered with felt.

'couching, *ppl. a.* That couches: see the verb.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 153 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. **1816** L. HUNT *Rimini* II. 215 The couching sun Levels his final look through shadows dun.

couchless ('kaʊtʃlɪs), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. COUCH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] 'Having no couch or bed' (Hyde Clarke, 1855).

†**couch-quail.** *Obs.* In phrase, *to play couch-quail*, app. = *couch as a quail* (see COUCH *v.* 17, quot. 1386): cf. *leap-frog sb.* Also as *vb.*: To cower, crouch timidly.

a **1529** SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 420 To lowre, to droupe, to knele, to stowpe, and to play cowche quale. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 586/1 If there be such dogges.. men.. must.. chastice them & make them couch quaile. **1537** *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 396 How I have made the knaves for to play couch-quail.

couchward ('kaʊtʃwəd), *adv., a. rare.* [See -WARD.] Towards one's couch or bed.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 182 Care for your couchward path.

couchy ('kaʊtʃɪ), *a.* [f. COUCH *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. Full of or infested with couch-grass.

1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 304 Capable of working in couchy, stoney, and every kind of soil. **1842** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. 1. 120 Rough, cloddy, and couchy ground.

2. Of the nature of or resembling couch-grass.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* (1813) 258-268 Black couch, agrostis stolonifera, or couchy bent. **1809** G. LANDT *Feroe Islands* (1810) 150 Creeping and couchy bent-grass.

coucourite, var. COCORITE.

cucumber, obs. f. CUCUMBER.

coud(e, obs. f. *could*: see CAN *v.*[1]

coudé (kude), *a.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *couder* to bend at right angles, f. *coude* elbow, f. L. *cubitum* CUBIT.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a telescope or part of a telescope in which rays are bent to focus at a fixed point away from the axis of the telescope. Also as *sb.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 153/1 The present writer tested the equatorial coudé on double stars at the Paris observatory in 1884. **1922** *Nature* 16 Mar. 362/2 A coudée telescope designed for the application of the method of equal heights. **1946** *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 764/2 The stellar spectra obtained at the coudé focus of the 100-in. telescope. **1951** *Engineering* 9 Mar. 298/1 Design to permit coudé spectroscopy. **1959** SPITZ & GAYNOR *Dict. Astr.* 106 *Coudé focus*, an arrangement, used only on the largest reflecting telescopes, by which the focal length is greatly increased, and making it possible to have the spectrograph or the camera not attached to the telescope but in a separate room.

coue, obs. f. COVE; var. COFE *Obs.* quickly.

coue, var. of COW(E, obs. f. CHOUGH.

Couéism ('ku:eɪɪz(ə)m). [f. the name of Émile *Coué* (1857-1926), French psychologist + -ISM.] A system of psychotherapy by auto-suggestion, usually of an optimistic nature. So **'Coué** *sb.*, Couéism; **'Coué** *v. trans.*, to produce or bring into a certain state by Couéism;

'Couéist, one who practises Couéism, a follower of Coué; **Coué'istic** *a.*, pertaining to Couéism.

1922 *Punch* 21 June 501 An echo of the heat-wave. *Ardent Couéist.* 'Quite cool, quite cool. Cool as blazes, cool as blazes.' **1923** G. Mayo (*title*) Coué for children. **1923** *Daily Mail* 30 Apr. 7 Couéism is auto-suggestion. It is the power of making people heal themselves through their subconscious self. **1924** Galsworthy *White Monkey* III. x. 285 Fleur's wonderfully calm; she does Coué night and morning. **1926** *Public Opinion* 9 July 30/3 Large numbers of sufferers..were cured by Couéism. **1928** *Daily Express* 27 July 10/2 He has Couéd himself into a yearly fit of depression and lassitude. **1928** *Sunday Dispatch* 2 Sept. 17/1 An imaginary kink. A kink that is 'Coué'd'. *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 9/2 'We have had the course translated into seven languages,' said one of the Coueists. **1937** Koestler *Spanish Test.* II. v. 282 Following the Coué system, I scratched on the wall: 'Every day, in every way, things are getting better and better.' **1950** L. Fischer in Koestler et al. *God that Failed* 208 A domestic version of 'Socialist realism' intended..to serve as a kind of Couéistic propaganda. **1959** C. Bush *Case of Careless Thief* viii. 97 We seemed to be at a dead end, and you can't Coué yourself out of an impasse like that.

couele, obs. f. COWL.

couenaunte, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

couer, var. of QUIVER *a. Obs.*

couertine: see CURTAIN.

coufel (*pl.* coufles), obs. f. COWL², a tub.

couffre, coufin, obs. ff. COFFER, COFFIN.

cougar ('ku:gə(r)). Also couguar ('ku:gwɑ:(r)). [a. F. *couguar*, an adaptation by Buffon (1749–67) of Marcgraf's name *cuguacu ara*, reproduced by Pison 1648, and adopted by Ray 1693, repr. Guarani *guaçu ara* or *guazu ara*.]

A large feline quadruped (*Felis concolor*), found wild in most parts of America; also called *puma*, *catamount*, *red tiger*, *American lion*, etc.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 375 There is an animal of America, which is usually called the red tiger, but Mr. Buffon calls it the Cougar. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii. 50 The couguar, called in Surinam the red tyger. **1809** Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xiv, Nor foeman then, nor cougar's crouch I feared. **1825** Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* (1880) 36 The couguar is..not as large as the jaguar. **1865** Parkman *Champlain* xi. (1875) 329 The whoop of the horned owl, the scream of the cougar.

cough (kɒf, -ɔ:-), *sb.* Forms: 4 couhe, cow3e, cou3e, 4–6 coughe, 5 cogh(e, caughe, koghwhe, 6 cowgh(e, 5– cough. [f. COUGH *v.*: cf. *laugh.*]

1. The affection of coughing at short intervals, lasting for a longer or shorter period of time; a diseased condition of the respiratory organs manifesting itself in fits of coughing.

The affection was down to 1600 usually called *the cough* (cf. *the measles*, *the cholera*, etc.); now in medical language simply *cough*; *a cough* is a specific attack, whether of definite duration or chronic, or a particular kind, as 'a hollow cough', 'a churchyard cough'.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 81 Coughes [C. couhes] and cardiacles, crampes, and tothaches. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Merch. T.* 713 [He] slepith, til that the coughe hath him awaked. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 Passiouns of þe eeren, & of þe noseþrillis, & cold cou3e. *? a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 119 Yf the caughe had them caughte, Of yt I coulde them heale. **1527** Andrew *Brunswyke's Distill. Waters* A j b, The same water dronken..at mornynge and at nyght..helpeth them that have the cowghe. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 It is also good for the drie cowghe. **1597** Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 193 *Fal.* What disease hast thou? *Bul.* A whorson cold sir, a cough sir. **1704** F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., It is in our Choice, whether a Cough shall run on to a Consumption. **1740–1** Swift *Lett. to Mrs. Whiteway* 13 Jan., My cold is now attended with a cough. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 21 An excellent medicine for coughs. **1845** Budd *Dis. Liver* 247 He was affected with cough and dyspnœa. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, 'But she has a cough'. 'Cough!..I've always been subject to a cough'. **1854** [see COUGHER].

2. a. A single act of coughing; a violent expulsion of air from the lungs with the characteristic noise.

1742 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 136, It will go on, cough after cough..for half an hour together. **1828** Scott *F.M. Perth* xxiv, Dwining ventured to give a low cough..by way of signal. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* iv. 94 A violent contraction of the expiratory muscles, producing a cough.

b. The sound of a bullet or shell being fired or bursting. *colloq.*

1928 Blunden *Undertones of War* ii. 20 The..cough of anti-aircraft shells. **1934** V. M. Yeates *Winged Victory* I. ii. 20 A loud double cough made his heart jump. It was Archie taking notice of them, and his first shots were always startling. **1969** *Listener* 12 June 813/3 The cough of mortars (everyone calls it a 'cough') and the clatter of sub-machine-guns.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cough-drop, -lozenge**, (*a*) a 'drop' or lozenge taken to cure or alleviate a cough; (*b*) *slang*, a pungent or disagreeable person or thing; a 'caution' (see CAUTION *sb.* 3 d); **cough medicine, mixture**, a medicinal concoction for the alleviation of a cough; **coughwort**, a name proposed by Gerarde for the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 3/1 Vendors of..sweetmeats, brandy-balls, cough-drops. **1895** *Referee* 21 July 7/3 'Honest John Burns',..who would have benefited considerably had his constituents given him a holiday, objects to being called 'a cough drop'. *c* **1895** *Comic Song*, She looks as if she could curl your hair, Oh you've got a nice little cough drop there. **1897** W. S. Maugham *Liza of Lambeth* iv. 46 You are a coughdrop—..Ketch me refusin' when I 'ave the chanst. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 3 June 1/6 Strike me lucky, it was a corf-drop, it was, an' no mistike! *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 7/4 Didn't I tell you, sir, that she was a cough-drop? **1929** J. B. Priestley *Good Compan.* II. i. 267 'Yond's a coughdrop,' he announced to the room at large. *a* **1893** *Mod.* Clear your throat with a cough-lozenge. **1828** *Bk. of Health* 105/1 Major Coccrane's Cough Medicine. **1844** Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* li. 586 He had been surprised to find his fresh supply of cough medicine in such a place. **1928** E. O'Neill *Strange Interlude* II. 61 Cough medicine for the corpse, perhaps! **1840** C. J. B. Williams in A. Tweedie *Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 70 The frequent use of a cough mixture, to diminish irritation. **1922** Joyce *Ulysses* 421 He's got a coughmixture with a punch in it. **1960** D. V. Davis *Domestic Encycl.* 387 (*heading*) Cough mixture. A pleasant cough syrup, quite safe for children, can be made by mixing 5 oz. of honey with 4 oz. of treacle and ½ pint of vinegar. **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* cclxxvii. § 2. 667 *Tussilago* (which may also be Englished Coughwoort).

cough (kɒf, -ɔ:-), *v.* Forms: 4 co3-, cou3-, kou3-, cou3h-, couh-, cou3w-en, couwe, kow-, 4–5 cow3-, cowh-, cow-, 4– 6 cough-, cowgh-; 5 cogh-, koghe, cowff, 6 coughe, coegh, 6–7 coff(e, 6– cough. [ME. *co3-*, *cogh-*, *cowh-en*, answering to an unrecorded OE. **cohhian*, represented by a deriv. *cohhetan* (app.) to cough; akin to MDu. *cuchen*, Mod.Du. and LG. *kuchen* to cough; cf. also MHG. *kûchen* to breathe (on), direct the breath, exhale, and MHG. *kîchen* to breathe with difficulty as in asthma, catch the breath (see CHINK, KINK), mod.G. *keuchen*, *keichen* to pant, gasp, catch the breath, be short of breath. All these words appear to be of echoic origin, representing various sounds and actions made with the breath.]

1. a. *intr.* To expel the air from the lungs with a more or less violent effort and characteristic noise, produced by the abrupt forcible opening of the previously closed glottis; usually in order to remove something that obstructs or irritates the air-passages.

c **1325** *Old Age* 8 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 149, I clyng i cluche i croke i couwe. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 307 He co3ed ful hy3e. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 100 Sone þis doctour..Coughed [*v.r.* cou3wede; C. xvi. 109 kowede] and carped. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Miller's T.* 511 (Harl. MS.) Softe he cowhiþ [*v.r.* coughed, cogheth, kougheþ, coude] with a semysoun. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Make him cow3e & spitte out þe quytture. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 97 (MS. K) Cowyn or hostyn [H. cowhyn, P. cowghen], *tussio*, *tussito*. **1514** Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Neyther mayst thou rise, cough, spit, or neese. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer heard them coegh nor hem. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 29 Cough, or cry hem; if any body come. **1828** Scott *F.M. Perth* xxxiii, Coughing, to conceal from the Provost the excess of his agitation. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 142 The herdsman should be aware of every beast that coughs. **1869** Trollope *He knew* xcii. 513 He fell a-coughing violently.

b. To confess; to give information (cf. sense 3 b). *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1901 'J. Flynt' *World of Graft* 102 They put him in the sweat-box, and made him cough, an' you know the rest. **1962** M. Procter *Devil in Moonlight* vi. 56 Would you cough with five thousand in the kitty, and nobody able to prove where you'd got it from? **1970** W. J. Burley *To Kill a Cat* x. 175 Once he realized we had it on him he was ready to cough fast enough.

c. To fire shells. Cf. COUGH *sb.* 2 b.

1925 Fraser & Gibbons *Soldier & Sailor Words, Coughing Clara*, a nickname for a heavy gun. **1934** V. M Yeates *Winged Victory* I. ii. 21 It was not easy..to keep formation when Archie was coughing with black hate all the while.

d. Of an engine, etc.: to make noise like coughing; to misfire.

1884 'Mark Twain' *Huck. Finn* 178 A steamboat coughing along upstream. **1936** E. S. Gardner *Case of Stuttering Bishop* (1937) vii. 111 A donkey engine coughed into rhythmic explosions. **1949** J. R. Cole *It was so Late* 87 Then the engine coughed and picked up sharply as the throttle was slammed open. **1954** D. & C. Christie *Carrington V.C.* in *Plays of Yr.* 563 Well, going up a hill like the side of a house, the car started to cough, then it stopped.

2. a. *trans.* To express or utter by coughing.

c **1450** Myrc 891 Koghe thow not thenne thy thonkes. **1784** Cowper *Task* IV. 148 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell.

b. To bring into a specified condition by coughing.

1837 E. Howard *Old Commodore* I. ix. 293, I think I am the first naval officer who ever coughed himself into a commission. **1888** Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xxi, One of them..was sitting up..and coughing its little life away. **1904** L. T. Meade *Love Triumphant* Prol. ii, He kept..coughing as though he would cough his life away.

3. a. With *out*, *up*. To eject or get rid of by coughing.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 205 Glotoun was a gret cherl..And cowhede vp a cawdel in clementis lappe. **1647** Crashaw *Poems* 125 This last cough, Ælia, cough'd out all thy fear. **1660** C. Ellis *Gentile Sinner* (1661) 239 It has well nigh cough'd out its very heart. **1797** M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 94 The tubular substances coughed up.

†**b.** *fig.* With *up*, †*out*. To utter; to disclose. Also *intr.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 163 Al þat ich wiste wickede by eny of our couent, Ich cowede hit vp in oure cloistre. *c* **1480** *Ragman Roll* 183 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* (1864) 77 Aftir that ye coghyn up a songe. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1224 Lett vs syng, I say. Cowff vp þi brest. **1541** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 711 To make her confesse the thinges testified against her, and allso to cowgh out the rest, not yett discovered.

1896 Ade *Artie* xi. 95 And I cough up to you because I know that you're a good fellow. **1904** W. H. Smith *Promoters* iv. 84 Don't you ever fear that I coughed up anything that would put him on to the true inwardness of what we're working now. **1906** E. Dyson *Fact'ry 'Ands* x. 133 'Now,' he said, 'cough it up. Why'd yeh tear them dresses?' **1931** A. Christie *Sittaford Myst.* xxx. 239 'For Heaven's sake, cough it up, Emily,' he said. 'I want to get to the telegraph office. Every moment's vital.'

c. With *up*. To bring out, present, hand over; *esp.* to pay up (money). Also *absol.* *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1894 *San Francisco Midwinter Appeal* 27 Jan. 2/4 Cough up a nickel, read the paper, and get the latest of camp doings. **1904** W. H. Smith *Promoters* vii. 122 I'll cough up the stock and bonds all right. **1909** 'O. Henry' *Roads of Destiny* xix. 324 Everybody cough up what matches he's got. **1920** G. Moore *Esther Waters* xiv. 119 Now, then, old girl, cough up! I must have a few halfpence. **1923** Wodehouse *Inimit. Jeeves* iv. 46 Thanks to Jeeves I was not going to be called on to cough up several thousand quid. **1929** —— *Summer Lightning* vii. 148 Will you or will you not cough up that pig? **1959** 'A. Gilbert' *Death takes a Wife* xv. 195 He coughed up. Don't ask me why.

4. *to cough down*: to 'put down' or silence (a speaker) by coughing so as to drown his voice.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 299/2 If he will make long speeches, he must be coughed down. *a* **1859** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 44 Who cheer one orator and cough down another.

5. *causal.* To cause to cough: see quot.

1847 Youatt *Horse* xii. 255 The dealers' habit of coughing the horse, i.e. pressing upon the larynx to make him cough, in order that they may judge of the state of his wind.

†**6.** *to cough* (any one) *a daw*, *fool*, *mome*: (app.) to make a fool of, befool; also to prove oneself a fool to or for (any one). *Obs.*

[The origin of the expression has not been ascertained: it is even uncertain whether *cough* is this or the next word.]

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1073 Wylt thou coughe me a dawe for forty pens? *Ibid.* 1077 A, I trowe, ye shall coughe me a fole. *a* **1553** Udall *Royster D.* III. ii, If he come abroade he shall cough me a mome. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 48 Else he may chaunce to cough himselfe a dawe for his labour. **1594** Lyly *Moth. Bombie* B ij, I know hee will cough for anger that I yeeld not, but he shall cough mee a foole for his labour.

†**cough,** *v.*² *Obs.* = COFF, to purchase, acquire, get.

1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* in *27 Serm.* (1562) 121 a, If euery man that hath beguiled the King should make restitucion..it would cough the King xx M. poundes... Alac! alac! make restitucion..ye wyl cough in hel els, that al the Deuils there will laugh at your coughing.

cou3e, cou3we, obs. ff. COUGH.

cougher ('kɒfə(r), -ɔ:-). [f. COUGH *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who coughs.

1611 Cotgr., *Tousseur*, a cougher. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 319 The ablest cougher-down within the liberties of Dublin. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 355 Cough lies a good deal more under the influence of the will than most coughers suppose.

†**'coughery.** *nonce-wd.* Coughing-place.

a **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They..coughed in the Cougheries.

coughing ('kɒfɪŋ, -ɔ:-), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUGH *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COUGH.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* VI. i. (1495) 187 The olde man is..greuyd wyth coughynge and spyttynge. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Greet akynge in his side & grevous cow3yngs. **1588** Shaks. *L.L.L.* V. ii. 932 When..coffing drownes the Parsons saw. **1677** Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 121 Disturbances, by coughings, hemmings, tramplings. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 Movements..belonging to the automatic or reflex class. Coughing is one of those.

transf. **1881** *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/4 The disagreeable sound, or 'coughing' as it is technically called, of the engine.

attrib. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glass* 122 The coughing motion. **1679** Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1848) III. 462 There are very great numbers of quartans; 'tis also a coughing time. **1753** N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 94 At every Coughing-bout.

'coughing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That coughs.

1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ii, Old coughing Fools, and crazy Nurses.

cought, obs. f. *caught*: see CATCH *v.*

couhe, obs. f. COUGH.

couherdely, obs. f. COWARDLY.

couk, obs. f. COKE: cf. COLK.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 351 Here Cool are Charred and then called Couk. **1883** *Huddersf. Gloss.*, Couk, a cinder.

couk, Sc. f. COOK *v.*²

coul, *v. dial. trans.* To draw together or towards one with a rake or scraper.

1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Coul*, to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coul*, to draw together with a rake; to pull towards you.

Hence 'couler, and app. the form **coul-rake**, current in some dialects for COLE-RAKE, q.v.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Couler*, a raker; as we style one eager after money. *Coulrake*, or *Couler*, the fireside rake for the ashes. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Cowl-rake*, a rake for ashes. Also an instrument for raking the soot from the..oven.

coul, obs. f. COLL *v.*², COOL *a.*, COWL.

†**'coulant**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *coulant* pres. pple. of *couler* to flow: see COOL *v.*²] Flowing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Epiphanio calls it Chrysoroas, that is, running, or coulant in gold. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Coulant*, gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

coulboard: see COWL-.

could (kʊd), pa. t. (and *obs.* and *dial.* pa. pple.) of CAN *v.*, q.v. Also *spec.* in ellipt. phr. *could be*: it could be (that); it is possible; your suggestion may be correct.

1938 M. K. RAWLINGS *Yearling* vii. 68 Yes, Lem. Could be I was wrong. *Ibid.* viii. 71 If you'll fill my wood-box this evenin', could be we'd eat liver tonight. **1951** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Fest. Farbridge* I. ii. 83 'Something in that, isn't there?'.. 'Could be.' **1960** L. MEYNELL *Bandaberry* iii. 57 'Before you realised it you would have signed away..the rights...' 'Could be,' I agreed.

could, coule, obs. ff. COLD, COLE *sb.*¹, COWL.

coulda ('kʊdə), colloq. shortening of (*I*) *could have*.

1925 DREISER *Amer. Tragedy* I. I. xii. 83, I coulda chucked my job. **1952** B. MALAMUD *The Natural* 91 My niece said you coulda wanted it to happen. **1966** 'G. DOUGLAS' *Odd Woman Out* ii. 16, I only said I thought as I did. Coulda bin dreaming. **1966** J. WAINWRIGHT *Crystallised Carbon Pig* xi. 54, I coulda tamed him this afternoon.

couldn't care less: see CARE *v.* 4 a.

coulée (‖kule, 'ku:lɪ). Also (*U.S.*) -ee, -ie, coolie, -ey. [a. F. *coulée* flow, f. *couler* to flow: see -ADE. Sense 2 appears to have arisen among the French trappers in the Oregon region.]

1. *Geol.* A stream of lava, whether molten or consolidated into rock; a lava-flow.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxii. 428 Large stratiform and horizontal coulées of volcanic rock. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 32 Molten viscous lava, forming flows or coulées.

2. In the Western regions of Canada and the United States: A deep ravine or gulch scooped out by heavy rain or melting snow, but dry in summer.

1807 in *Amer. State P., Publ. Lands* (1832) I. 313 Bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a *coulée* or small run. —— 346 Bounded..above by a creek (or coulée) called *ventre de bœuf*. **1860** in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* **1881** *Chicago Times* 14 May, These 'coolies' are dry during the summer season, but are flooded in the spring of the year. **1881** *N.Y. Times* 18 Dec. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. V. 65/1 Every ravine short of an inhabitable valley is called a 'cooley'. **1884** *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 13 Mar., She [a cow] was discovered in a cooley. **1890** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 Reno came quickly to a shallow 'cooley' (frontierism for gully), that led down.. to the stream.

coulee, -ey, -ie, obs. ff. COOLIE.

couler, obs. f. COLOUR.

coule-staff: see COWL-STAFF.

coulet, for *cowlet*, dim. of COWL.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness.* App. xiii, [On the Common Seal each shield] is supported by a Monk in his full Dress and Coulet.

‖**couleur** (kulœ:r). 1. The French for COLOUR. Hence *couleur de rose* rose-colour, pink; borrowed in Eng., a. as *adj.* 'rose-coloured', 'roseate'; b. as *adv.* 'in a rosy light, in an aspect to which fancy lends undue attractions'.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Earl Strafford* June 24, I confess my reflections are *couleur de rose* at present. **1835** HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxxiii, Our warfare is deadly and horrid..Nor tinted with couleur de rose. **1851** W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. II. 143 Not disposed to draw a picture couleur de rose of the condition of our people.

2. In *Rouge et Noir*: see quots.

1867 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 343 The punters place on the Rouge, the Noir, the Couleur, or the Inverse, the sum they wish to risk. **1909** *Hoyle's Games Modernized* 465 The other chance, the *Couleur* and *Inverse*, is decided by the colour of the first card turned up. If the colour of this card corresponds with the colour of the winning row, then *Couleur* wins; if it is of the opposite colour, then *Inverse* wins. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 456/1 A bet on *couleur* wins if the first card dealt is of the colour designating the winning row.

‖**coulibiac** (kuli'bjak). Also **koulibiac**. [ad. Russ. *kulebyáka*.] A Russian pie of fish or meat, cabbage, etc.

1898 C. H. SENN *Culinary Encycl.* 33 *Coulibiac*, name of a Russian dish—a kind of fish-cake mixture wrapped up in Brioche paste and baked. **1961** *Daily Herald* 22 Nov. 4/4 Charles Clore would offer you coulibiac, a delicate dish of finely seasoned salmon. **1970** SIMON & HOWE *Dict. Gastron.* 237/1 *Koulibiac*, a Russian type of pie.

coulion, obs. f. CULLION.

‖**coulisse** (kulis). [F. *coulisse*, subst. use of fem. of *coulis*, in OF. *couleïs* = Pr. *coladitz* flowing:—L. type **cōlātīcius*, f. *cōlāre* in Romanic to flow.]

1. A groove or channel in which a sluice-gate or movable partition slides up and down.

1864 WEBSTER, *Coulisse*, a piece of timber having a groove in which something glides. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coulisse*, a grooved piece of timber. A pair of battens, or a groove in which a sluice-gate moves up and down.

2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre; also the space between them, the wings.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 81 And whistling through the long coulisses roar With blustering threats behind the side stage door. **1868** E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i, The gossip of the coulisses.

fig. **1856** *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/1 Those experienced in the coulisses of the political and religious world.

3. The body of outside dealers on the Paris Stock Exchange; similar dealers in other stock exchanges in provincial France and elsewhere; also, the place where they deal. Also *attrib.* Hence **cou'lissier**, one who deals on the coulisse.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 557/2 The Bourse now consists of two distinct bodies, known as the *parquet* and the *coulisse*. .. The *coulisse* are the outside dealers or brokers, but..these comprise firms of solid standing, bankers, and arbitrage houses. **1910** *Ibid.* VII. 308/1 The name *coulissier* was thus given to unauthorized *agents de change*, or 'outside brokers' who..were finally given a recognized status in 1901. *Ibid.* XXV. 933/2 A portion of the bourse may be railed off to which only *agents de change* have the right of entry, the rest of the bourse being known as the *coulisse*. **1911** F. W. HIRST *Stock Exchange* iii. 89 Such securities..often are dealt in on the coulisse, which may be described as the curb market, so called because in former times the bankers and coulissiers thronged a narrow passage called *La Coulisse*. **1930** *Economist* 31 May 1217/2 Similarly, the new scale of Coulisse brokers' commission rates..is regarded. *Ibid.* 7 June 1280/1 All this..is being repeated..in the 'coulisses' of the Bourse [in Turkey]. **1965** PERRY & RYDER *Thomson's Dict. Banking* (ed. 11) 175/2 The unofficial dealers from the Coulisse.

4. A corridor; also *fig.*, as a place 'behind the scenes' (cf. CORRIDOR 4).

1903 A. BENNETT *Truth about Author* xv. 195 His knowledge of the *coulisses* of the various arts is wonderful. **1949** I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* v. 145 Stalin continued to do his job in the twilight of the *coulisse*. **1958** *Spectator* 31 Jan. 138/2 Gathering remunerative rumours in ministerial *coulisses*. *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 207/1 Foreign politics is reduced here to the tittle-tattle of the *coulisses*. **1968** D. TORR *Treason Line* 40 The real business of the conference would begin.. in the *coulisses*.

coullour, obs. f. COLOUR.

‖**couloir** (kulwar). [F. *couloir* colander, passage, lobby, the steep incline down which timber is precipitated on a mountain side:—late L. *cōlātōrium*, f. *cōlāre*, in F. *couler* to flow.]

A steep gorge or gully on a mountain side: first used in reference to the Alps (see quot. 1856).

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* ii. 21 It descended a narrow couloir from the Aiguilles Rouges. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. i. §9. 22 *note*, 'Couloir' is a good untranslateable Savoyard word for a place down which stones and water fall in storms; it is perhaps deserving of naturalization. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 Up this couloir we proposed to try the ascent.

Coulomb ('kuləʊm, -lɒm, ku:'lɒm). *Electr.* In sense 1 also **coulomb**. [After the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736–1806), who first invented the method of measuring the quantity of electricity.] 1. The designation adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881, for the unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by a current of one ampère. (For this unit the name *Weber* had been previously introduced into partial use.) Also known as ***international coulomb*** when defined in terms of the international ampere; in 1948 this was replaced by the ***absolute coulomb***, defined in terms of the absolute ampere and now incorporated in the International System of Units.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 512 The name Coulomb to be given to the quantity of electricity defined by the condition that an ampère gives one coulomb per second. **1891** *Gloss. Electr. Terms* (*Lightning* Suppl. 3 Mar. 1892), The Coulomb is the quantity of electricity, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver, deposits ·001118 of a gramme of silver on the plate by which it leaves the liquid. **1893** *Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* X. 469 As the Unit of Quantity, the International Coulomb, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 742/2 The *International Coulomb*..is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second. **1938** *Hackh's Chem. Dict.* (ed. 2) 256/1 *Coulomb.. international* ~. 1 Int. coul. = 0·9999 absolute coul. **1959** *Chamber's Encycl.* XIV. 188/1 The common practice is to introduce the absolute coulomb as the fourth fundamental unit [of absolute practical units]. **1963** JERRARD & MCNEILL *Dict. Sci. Units* 35, 1 international coulomb = 0·99985 absolute coulomb.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **Coulomb barrier**, a repulsive electrostatic force constituted by the Coulomb field of a nucleus; **Coulomb energy**, the energy of a charged particle due to the electrostatic field of other charged particles, esp. when it constitutes part of its binding energy; **Coulomb field**, an electrostatic field that obeys the inverse-square law; **Coulomb force**, the electrostatic force of attraction or repulsion exerted by one charged particle upon another; **Coulomb interaction**, an interaction between two particles because of the electric charge that each has; **Coulomb('s) law**, either of two laws in electrostatics: (i) (see quot. 1908); (ii) a law that like charges repel, and opposite charges attract each other, the force varying inversely as the squares of the distances between them, and proportionally to the product of the magnitudes of the charges; **Coulomb repulsion**, the repulsion between charges occasioned by Coulomb forces; **Coulomb scattering** (see quot.); **coulomb-volt** = JOULE.

1949 FRIEDLANDER & KENNEDY *Introd. Radiochem.* iii. 72 Charged particles which have to overcome Coulomb barriers. **1958** MANSFIELD *Elem. Nuclear Physics* ii. 14 Protons, because they are charged, have an electrostatic (coulomb) barrier to overcome before they can escape from the nucleus. **1940** GLASSTONE *Physical Chem.* i. 101, Q is called the Coulomb energy, due to the electrostatic attractions and repulsions between electrons and protons. **1937** J. W. T. SPINKS tr. *Herzberg's Atomic Spectra* i. 46 A point charge in a pure Coulomb field of force. **1970** *Physics Bull.* Apr. 149/2 In the atom the motion of the electrons is dominated by the Coulomb field of the nucleus. **1930** *Engineering* 9 May 595/3 The electrons and ions reacted on one another with the usual Coulomb forces. **1936** W. HEITLER *Quantum Theory Radiation* iii. 98 For the collision of an electron with a nucleus of charge Z, the Coulomb interaction is proportional to e^2Z. **1970** G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* ii. 9 This Coulomb interaction is of a special form with respect to its radial dependence ($V(r) \propto r^{-k}$ where $k = 1$). **1854** W. THOMSON in *Phil. Mag.* VIII. 48 Coulomb's law. **1908** J. H. JEANS *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* ii. 45 Coulomb's Law. If R is the outward intensity [of the electric field] at a point just outside a conductor, then $R = 4\pi\sigma$, where σ is the surface density of electrification on the conductor. **1938** L. B. LOEB *Atomic Structure* i. 30 There thus seems to be a general limit at which the Coulomb law fails. **1947** M. D. KAMEN *Radioactive Tracers* i. 7 This attractive force far outweighs the Coulomb repulsion. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 16 *Coulomb scattering*, the scattering of a particle by the coulomb field of a nucleus. **1893** *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Coulomb-volt. **1963** B. FOZARD *Instrum. Nucl. Reactors* i. 5 The electron volt (eV)..is related to the coulomb-volt or joule or watt-second by the factor 1·602 × 10^{19} given above.

coulombian (ku:'ləʊmɪən), *a.* Also **Coulombian**. [f. prec. + -IAN.] = next.

1836 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. 1835* 7 The Coulombian theory of electricity had..a fair claim to be considered as satisfactorily proved. **1923** E. N. DA C. ANDRADE *Struct. Atom* xii. 233 Equilibrium of stationary electrons is impossible round a centre of Coulombian force. **1928** F. K. RICHTMYER *Introd. Mod. Physics* xi. 438 The hydrogen nucleus is surrounded by an inverse-square field—sometimes called a 'coulombian field'. **1934** H. L. BROSE tr. *Sommerfeld's Atomic Struct. & Spectral Lines* (ed. 3) I. vii. 360 Here the pure Coulombian field with the nuclear charge Ze no longer reigns.

coulombic (ku:'ləʊmɪk), *a.* Also **Coulombic**. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to C. A. de Coulomb or the forces, laws, etc., discovered by him or named after him.

1936 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. I. 1061 The energies of nuclear reactions can be calculated as the sum of changes in the energies of the nuclear bonds and the coulombic fields. **1940** GLASSTONE *Physical Chem.* xiii. 1077, 14 per cent of the binding energy between pairs of atoms is Coulombic in nature. **1964** G. R. CHOPPIN *Nuclei & Radioactivity* i. 11 Physicists speak of the repulsive force between the nucleus and the approaching positively charged particle as the nuclear coulombic barrier.

coulomb-meter (ku:'lɒm,mi:tə(r)). *Electr.* A meter or apparatus for measuring the number of coulombs that pass into an electric circuit.

1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms.*

cou'lometer. [refashioning of COULOMB-METER.] = COULOMB-METER; VOLTAMETER.

1902 RICHARDS & HEIMROD in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* XXXVII. 415 The word 'voltameter' was devised before electrical dimensions were understood. It is moreover too much like the universally used..word 'voltmeter'. Now that the former instrument is placed upon a firm basis of accuracy, it may appropriately receive also an accurate name; and it is hoped that the new word 'coulometer' may replace wholly the anachronism. **1925** M. DE K. THOMPSON *Theor. & Appl. Electrochem.* I. i. 6 In any coulometer the current can be computed from the quantity of electricity that has passed through the circuit, if the current has been constant and if the time is measured. **1943** *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (*B.S.I.*) 73 *Coulometer*, an electrolytic cell serving to measure a quantity of electricity by the amount of a substance which is liberated electrochemically: measured either by weight as in a weight coulometer, or by volume as in a volume coulometer.

cou'lometry. [f. prec.: see -METRY.] The measurement of the number of coulombs used in an electrolysis; chemical analysis by means of this. So **,coulo'metric** *a.*

1945 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXVII. 1916 (*heading*) Coulometric analysis. *Ibid.* 1917/1 The great advantage of the mercury cathode for coulometric analyses. *Ibid.* 1920/1 Coulometric determination of copper. **1949** *Analyt. Chem.*

XXI. 73/2 It is apparent..that coulometric methods lend themselves to instrumentation and automatic operation. **1958** G. H. AYRES *Quant. Chem. Analysis* xxxix. 555 A relatively new technique in quantitative analysis is coulometry, the generation of reagents by electrolysis. **1964** *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 104 Coulometric and titrimetric analysis differ essentially in the means by which the reagent (silver) is incorporated. *Ibid.*, Coulometry may also be practised using a visual indicator.

coulore, -our, obs. ff. COLOUR.

coulpable, obs. f. CULPABLE.

coulpe, var. CULPE, *Obs.*, fault, guilt.

coulpon, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

'coulsonite. *Min.* [f. the name of A. L. *Coulson*, geologist: see -ITE¹.] A vanadian magnetite, found originally in India.

1937 DUNN & DEY in *Trans. Mining & Geol. Inst. India* XXXI. 131 *Coulsonite.*—This mineral was originally described as vanadomagnetite, but..the introduction of a distinctive name is advisable. The mineral has been named after our colleague, Dr. A. L. Coulson. **1944** C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. vii. 703 A vanadian magnetite (*coulsonite*) occurs at Bihar, India, as veins and lenses in gabbro. **1962** *Amer. Mineralogist* XLVII. 1290 Coulsonite is a naturally occurring iron-vanadium spinel group mineral with a chemical composition which can be written FeV_2O_4.

coul-staff: see COWL-STAFF.

coult(e, obs. f. COLT.

coulter, colter ('kəʊltə(r)). Forms: 1 culter, 4 cultre, coltour, kulter, 4–6 culture, 5 cultre, (-ere, -ur, -yr), 6 cultar, -or(e, (*dial.* kowter), 7 coultar, colture, (7–9 *dial.* cooter), 4– culter, 5– colter, 6– coulter. [OE. *culter*, a. L. *culter* coulter, knife; in OF. *coltre*, *coultre*, F. *coutre*, which may have influenced the ME. and modern forms: cf. however with *coulter* and dial. *cooter*, the phonetic development of OE. *sculder*, mod. *shoulder*, dial. *shooder*. The spelling *colter* is preferred in American dictionaries; *culter* also given in mod. dictionaries on account of its use by Shaks., appears to be since 17th c. only dial. (*e.g.* in W. Somerset).]

1. The iron blade fixed in front of the share in a plough; it makes a vertical cut in the soil, which is then sliced horizontally by the share.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90 Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid ðære syl. *Ibid.* 99 Hwanon ðam yrþlingc sylanscear oþþe culter. *a* **1100** *Voc.* ibid., 313 *Vomer*, scear. *Cultor*, culter. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1547 As a coltour in clay cerues þo forȝes. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 464 To schare or to kulter. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 577 A smyth..That in his forge smythed plowh-harneys; He scharpeth schar and cultre bysily. **1558** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 170 A kowter, a soke, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yerne forks. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs and a plough chein, ij culters, iij shares. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 46 While that the Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauagery. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xiii. 20 To sharpen euery man his share and his coulter. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/2 A Plow Culter, or Cooter vulgarly. *c* **1745** AKENSIDE *Odes* I. xii, *To Sir F. H. Drake*, He whets the rusty coulter. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 34 The coulter and the share were in one, and the [ancient Egyptian] plough was constructed without wheels.

fig. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 193 By time's deep-piercing coulter harrow'd o'er. **1889** T. HARDY *Mayor of C.* xiv, That field-mouse fear of the coulter of destiny.

†**2.** A knife. *Obs.* (app. a Latinism).

[*a* **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 273 *Sicca*, cultur.] **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 2 Set a culter in thi throte.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (First quot. doubtful.)

1630 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 201 That no man..shall presume to shute any Draw-net or Coulter-net..before sun rising nor after sun setting. *a* **1740** TULL in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Coulter*, Its right side above, to bear against the upper edge of the coulter hole. **1787** WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 297 Two coulter bars..containing grooves..for the reception of bolts and screws, by which the coulters are fastened. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 116 A sharp comb welded on the coulter margin of the share. **1834** R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 154 Bill..coulter-shaped. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coulter-box*..the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam.

Hence **'coultered** *a.*, as in *four-coultered*, having four coulters.

a **1740** TULL in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Coulter*, In the four coultered plough. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 228 The plough with two coulters..will not..do near so much work as the four-coultered plough.

'coulterneb. [f. COULTER + NEB beak, bill; so called from the shape of its bill.] A local (northern) name for the Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 325 The bird called coulterneb at the Farn Islands. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 308 The Sea-fowl, called Coulternebs, are very numerous here. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coulternebs but are more generally designated in books as puffins. **1881** *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 It [the Act] includes the coulterneb, etc.

coulthe, coulur, obs. ff. COOLTH, COLOUR.

coumarin ('ku:mərɪn). *Chem.* [a. F. *coumarine*, f. *coumarou* = *cumarú*, native name in Guiana of the Tonka bean + -IN.] A crystalline substance ($C_9H_6O_2$), with aromatic odour, found in the seeds of the *cumarú*, *coumarou*, or Tonka bean; also in melilot, woodruff, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The volatile oil of the *Coumarouma odorata*, or Tonka Bean, has been ascertained to be a peculiar principle called Coumarin. **1882** J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 136 It is probable that hay-fever..may be attributed to the coumarin in the atmosphere.

Hence **'coumaric** *a.*, in ***coumaric acid***, an acid ($C_9H_8O_3$) obtained from coumarin; **'coumarate**, a salt of coumaric acid.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 93 Coumaric acid decomposes carbonates. The formula of the coumarates is $C_9H_7O_2$. M.

coumarone ('ku:mərəʊn). *Chem.* Also **cumarone.** [ad. G. *cumaron* (Fittig and Ebert 1883, in *Ann. Chem. Pharm.* CCXVI. 168), f. COUMAR(IN + -ONE.] **a.** A colourless liquid, C_8H_6O, which may be distilled from coal-tar or synthesized, and which is structurally a benzene ring fused to a furan ring; benzofuran; also, any of the derivatives of this compound.

1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLIV. 474 Coumarone is a colourless oil, heavier than water. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 309/1 Coumarone, C_8H_6O,..is a colourless liquid which boils at 171- 172° C. and is readily volatile in steam, but is insoluble in water and in potash solution. **1957** E. H. RODD *Chem. Carbon Compounds* IV. iii. 169 Coumarones are obtained from *o*-hydroxy-*ω*-halogenoacetophenones. **1963** F. M. DEAN *Naturally Occurring Oxygen Ring Compounds* v. 135 The older name for benzofuran, coumarone, is nearly obsolete.

b. coumarone resin, any of various thermoplastic resins produced by polymerization of coumarone, usually in mixtures with indene (so ***coumarone-indene resin***), and used esp. in the rubber and varnish industries.

1900 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXVIII. I. 656 Indene, and Coumarone Resins. **1935** C. ELLIS *Chem. Synth. Resins* I. vii. 123 Cumarone resin is employed for a variety of purposes, particularly in the manufacture of varnishes, printing inks, waterproofing materials, rubber compositions, floor tiles and chewing gum. **1947** R. L. WAKEMAN *Chem. Commercial Plastics* xiii. 287 Patents relating to coumarone-indene resins. **1951** H. M. LANGTON *Synthetic Resins* (ed. 3) vii. 272 Coumarone resins are graded mainly by colour and melting point. **1966** J. A. BRYDSON *Plastics Materials* xiv. 284 Coumarone resins are used considerably in the paint and varnish industry.

coumb, obs. f. of COMB *sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 And for the Coumb, or Whing of the Share, which is that which goeth upward upon the Shield-board, I shall term the Coumb.

coumb, obs. f. COOMB¹, a measure.

†**coumed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* ? Measured by the COOMB.

1566 DRANT *Medic. Morall* A vi b, He myght vpturne His coumed coyne with shoules wyde [tr. Horace *Sat.* I. i, *dives ut metiretur nummos*].

coumforde, -forte, obs. ff. COMFORT.

coumly, coumpasse, coumpinable, obs. ff. COMELY, COMPASS, COMPANABLE.

coumpt, -er, obs. ff. COUNT, COMPTER, COUNTER.

coun, obs. f. CON *v.*²

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 198 The Quartermaster ..couns to the Helmsman.

co-unal (kəʊ'ju:nəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *co-* (*com-*) together + *ūn-us* one + -AL¹: cf. CO-UNE.] Of or consisting of a union of several in one.

a **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 136 Nought can Co-unal Deity divide.

counceil, -cele, obs. ff. CONCEAL *v.*, COUNCIL, COUNSEL.

council ('kaʊnsɪl), *sb.* Forms: 2 (concilium), concilie, 3 conceil, 4–6 counceil, 5 -ceyl(l, 5– -cell, 6 concille, cowncell(e, 6–7 councel, 6–8 councill, 6– council. Also (*esp.* in senses 4–) 3–5 conseil, 4 cunsile, consile, consail, (-aile, -aille, 4–5 consale, -sell), counseil, (-seile, -sile), 4–6 counsail, -sayl, 4–7 counseill, -saile, 5 conseille, counseille, -seyl, -le, -ll, cownsell, 5–6 conseyl(l, 5–7 counsell, -sall, cownsele, -ell(e, 6 cunsel, counsaille, -sayle, -sayll, 6–7 -sale, 6–8 counsel. [In Branch I, repr. OF. *cuncile*, ONF. *concilie*, = L. *concilium* (f. *con-* together + *cal-* to call) a convocation, assembly, meeting, union, connexion, close conjunction; sometimes an assembly for consultation, in which sense it became confused with *consilium* an advisory body (though the confusion was perh. in most cases due to later scribes of MSS.). In mediæval times *concilium* was mainly appropriated to the assemblies convoked to settle points of doctrine and discipline in the Church, or the relations between Church and State in particular countries,—the *Councils*. An early L.-Gr. Gloss. in Du Cange has *Concilium*, *συνέδριον*, *συμβούλιον*, *σύνοδος*; and an ancient Codex of the Canons quoted by him has 'Synodum autem ex Græco interpretari Comitatum, vel Cœtum; Concilii autem nomen tractum ex more Romano'. In OF. *consilium* came down as a living word in the form *conseil*, while *concile* (*concire*) was used for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, which sense it still exclusively retains. In English, the two words were, from the beginning, completely confused: *conseil* was frequently spelt *conceil*; *concile* was spelt *consile* and *conceil*; and the two words were treated as one, under a variety of forms, of which *counseil*, later *counsel*, was the central type. In the 16th c. differentiation again began: *councel*, later *council*, was established for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, F. *concile*; and this spelling has been extended to all cases in which the word means a deliberative assembly or advisory body (where L. has *consilium*, Fr. *conseil*), leaving *counsel* to the action of counselling and kindred senses. The practical distinction thus established between *council* and *counsel* does not correspond to Latin or French usage.]

I. * Uses derived from L. *concilium*.

†**1.** *generally.* An assembly called together for any purpose; a convocation or congregation. *Obs.*

In the simple sense found only at an early date, and passing imperceptibly into the sense of 'deliberative assembly' (4).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16076 (Cott.) Vp þar stert tua panteners in middes þat consile. *c* **1340** *E.E. Psalter* (E.E.T.S.) xxxix. [xl] 14 Ich ne hidde nouȝt þy mercy and þy soþenes fram þe michel conseil [Vulg. *a concilio multo*] of þe vntrew. *c* **1400** [see 4].

2. *spec.* An assembly of ecclesiastics (with or without laymen) convened for the regulation of doctrine or discipline in the church, or, in earlier times, of settling points in dispute between the ecclesiastical and civil powers. [The only sense of F. *concile*.]

Variously qualified according to its sphere, as *œcumenical*, *general*, *national*, *patriarchal*, *primatial*, *provincial*, *diocesan* (this = synod). Without qualification, usually applied to ***general councils***, i.e. those called together by an invitation to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church, whether ultimately accepted as doing so (*œcumenical*) or not. In early times *general council* was used less definitely, e.g. for a national or provincial council. In the Middle Ages there were also ***mixed councils***, which met to settle both spiritual and civil affairs.

α. [*a* **1123** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1119 Se [Pope Calixtus II] syððan..com into France to Ræins and þær heold concilium.] **1125** *Ibid.*, Cardinal Johan of Creme..heold his concilie on Lundene..mid ærce biscopes and mid leod biscopes and abbotes and læred and lawed. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 495 This bissopes..& abbodes al so, A conceil made general. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. 318 In this same tyme was the counseyll of Basyll to whiche counceyll pope Eugenye was cyted to come. **1643** *Westm. Confess. Faith* p. xxxi, All synods and councils since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Condemn'd in the generall Councels. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 19 To profess the doctrine of the council of Nice. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 459 Two synods held at Rome..one of them the second Lateran Council. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 230 At the Vatican Council the members were arranged in accordance with their hierarchical rank.

β. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 503 þis counseil of freris at London. **1450–1530** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 37 By holy sayntes and popes and generall conseylles. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, In the Crede of Nycene counsyle. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 His provincial counsale haldin at Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 5 The decisiouns and determinatiouns of general counsallis. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 11 A generall counsaile of the Bishops, and Clergie of the Realme at Oxford. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 67 There was no Appeale, but vnto a generall Counsell.

3. In the New Testament, regularly used to render Gr. *συνέδριον*, Vulg. *concilium*, chiefly in reference to the Jewish Sanhedrim, or a meeting of that body.

[In the MSS. and printed texts of the Vulgate, *concilium* and *consilium* are often confused; in Acts xxv. 12 the Clementine text has *concilio*, followed by the English versions, including 1611 and 1881, with *council*; but the oldest MSS. have *consilio*, the proper rendering of *συμβουλίου*. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels usually represent *concilium* by *ȝemót*, but they, as well as the versions of the Psalter, have sometimes *ȝeþeaht*, 'counsel, advice', implying that the translator had *consilium* before him in the Latin, e.g. in Mark xiv. 55 (where *consilium* is actually the reading of important MSS. written in Ireland and England). In Matt. xii. 14, *συμβούλιον ἔλαβον*, is rendered in the Vulgate *consilium faciebant*, for which Tindale, Cranmer, and version of 1611 have 'helde a counsell'; current editions of 1611 have 'held a council', 1881, correctly, 'took counsel'.]

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 21 They clepiden togidere the counceil [**1388** counsel, TIND., CRANM. counsell, *Genev.* Council, *Rhem.* Councel, **1611** Councill]. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 55 The chiefe Priests, and all the counsell [WYCL. counceil, TIND., CRANM. counsell, *Genev.* Council, *Rhem.* councel, *mod. edd.* of **1611** & *R.V.* council] sought for witnesse against Iesus. —— *John* xi. 47 Then gathered y^e^ chiefe Priests and the Pharises a councel [*v. rr.* as in last]. **1638** *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 273 The unclean person was condemned by the Sanedrim or Council.

II. Uses derived from L. *consilium*, F. *conseil*.

** An advisory or deliberative assembly.

4. An assembly or meeting for consultation or advice, as a *family council*, a *council of physicians*; a deliberative assembly.

α. *c* **1275** [see in b]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1703 Then he somond all þe Cite .. To a counsell to come for a cause hegh. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 2 In this maner the fendes helden a gret conseill, and seide, etc. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. §6. 79 The gathering together of many men who deliberate of what is to be done, or not to be done, for the common good .. is that which I call a Counsell.

β. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 16 Thenne the bourgoynons helden a counceyl. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councels. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 172, I call'd a Council, to know what Course we should steer next. **1823** J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 25 Till their fate is finally determined in a general council of the victorious warriors. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 356 No legislative act turned the witena-gemot into a feudal council, and .. the feudal council into a parliament.

b. *Great Council* (in *Eng. Hist.*): sometimes applied to a *Witena gemót* or assembly of the *witan*, under the Anglo-Saxon kings; more frequently to the assemblies under the Norman kings of tenants-in-chief and great ecclesiastics, out of which the House of Lords originated, and to occasional general assemblies of the barons or peers in later times. Also used of similar national assemblies of other countries, as the Cortes of Spain or Portugal.

The last *Great Council* in England was that summoned by Charles I at York in 1640, after the practice had been long disused. The name, though proper to the assembly, is sometimes given to its constituents as a permanent body: cf. sense 6. So *General* or *National Council*.

α. *c* **1275** LAY. 2324 Þe men to gaderes eode an [h]eolde conseil grete [*c* **1205** muchel husting] Þe hehteste of þan londe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 At his awtier þei holden here grete conseilles and here assembleez. **1456** *Paston Lett.* No. 285 I. 392 Th' Erle of Sar' [Salisbury] in London .. at begynyng this day of the grete Counsail. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxvi. 274 Ther was a great counsell in Englande, on the orderyng of the realme, and specially on the kynges chyldren.

β. **1425** *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) §52 Prelates, Erles, Barronnes and free halders of the King within the Realme .. ar halden to giue presence in the Kingis Parliament, and Generall councell. **1640** in Hardwicke *State Pap.* (1778) 208 In the Great Council of the Peers at York, Tuesday 25th September 1640. —— SIR T. ROE *ibid.* 169 A grand council not called these three hundred yeare. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. §95 A new convention .. (that .. had not been practised in some hundreds of years) was thought of, to call a Great Council of all the Peers of England to meet and attend his majesty at York. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 356 The witena-gemot .. now [Norman Period] subsisting under the title of the great court or council, forms a second circle round the sovereign. Under the Conqueror this assembly retained very much of its earlier character .. It was however rather a court than an organized council. **1876** S. R. GARDINER *Puritan Rev.* (1880) 110 The king had already [1640] called round him, after an obsolete precedent, a Great Council of Peers.

c. *Cabinet Council*: see CABINET *sb.* 8, 8b.

1679-1726 [see CABINET *sb.* 8b]. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 188 The plans of government are discussed and determined in a cabinet council.

d. See also *council of war* 14a, *Common Council* 15c.

5. Phrases. *at, in, to, from council*: i.e. the deliberative assembly, the council-chamber, and thence the consultation or deliberation that takes place there. (Cf. *at church, school*, etc.)

α. [*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10696 (Cott.) Here-of in consail suld þai spek.] **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 95 þe king com from Counseyl [*v.r.* counseil, -ceil, -seyle, conseil, *B.* conseille, *C.* consail], and cleped aftur Mede. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 363 The Pope .. dide calle than to counsaile Alle the Senatoures of Rome. *c* **1450** *Merlin* ii. 28 Than wente the clerkes to counsell. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 Come not to counsayle afore thou be called. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 81 You may at Revels, you at counsaile, sit.

β. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 27/2 The qualities and qualifications of the several persons in authority in court and council. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 40 But in mid air To Council summons all his mighty Peers. **1721** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 50 The duke .. sat all night .. in Council with his privy councillors. **1821** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i, The Signory is deep in council. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 15 Great alike in battle and in council.

*** A body of counsellors (or councillors).

6. A body of men chosen or designated as permanent advisers on matters of state, *esp.* to advise and assist a sovereign or ruler in the administration of the government. In *Eng. Hist.* chiefly applied to the King's PRIVY COUNCIL (q.v.), in which sense it is still used in the *Committee of Council* on Education, and for the Channel Islands; also in *Orders in Council*.

α. [**1292** BRITTON I. Prol. 2 Par le assent de nos Countes et Barouns et autres de noster conseyl.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 77 þo þe conseil of Rome y leuede ys faire bi hest. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 480 His consell he assemblit then. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Neiþer þe kyng ne his counsayl deede unri3tfully. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 He schall schew it to þe emperour, or to his counsail. **1546** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 97 The lorde chaunsler with the dewke of Norfoke and other of the cownsell. **1611** COTGR., s.v. *Conseil* The principall Secretaries who euer attend his Maiestie in this Counsell.

β. **1535** COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 24 Then Nabuchodonosor .. spake vnto his councel and sayde. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 35 The Councell shall heare it, it is a Riot. **1652** MILTON in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 9 If .. the Councell shall think that I need any assistance. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 222 The principal council belonging to the king is his privy council, which is generally called, by way of eminence, *the council*. **1785** (*title*) Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council .. upon the Two Questions referred to them by his Majesty's Order in Council of the 14th of January last. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 112 The King and his Witan acted together .. they were his own council. **1892** (*title*) Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education.

b. In this sense *Council of State* was also used, as it is still in speaking of France (= *Conseil d' État*) and other foreign countries.

α. **1611** COTGR., *Conseil des affaires*, The Counsell of State; the Priuie Councell; held ordinarily in the Kings closet.

β. **1654** COKAINE *Dianea* I. 55 His Father .. who was the chiefe of his [the King's] Councell of State. **1670** R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 2 Who are the Council of State in England? They are those Persons with whom the King pleases to Advise and Consult in State Affairs. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶18 The Emperor hath lately added 20 new Members to his Council of State. **1825** A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. iv. 96 (Brazil), An absolute hereditary monarchy, with a council of state, secretaries and boards for the administration of the treasury, war, and home departments.

†**c.** Also in other obs. titles, as *Secret Council* (in Scotl.), *Council of Trade*, etc.

1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* Act 5 It shall bee lawfull to him to have recourse to the Lords of secret Councell. **1670** R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 To have a constant Council of Trade established by Act of Parliament. **1783** *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 287 In ancient times, the sovereign frequently directed the principal manufacturing towns to send representatives to the Council of Trade.

7. *Sc. Hist.* The Scottish Privy Council, the members of which, called *Lords of Council*, sat for judicial business during the vacation of Parliament; also the *Daily Council*, a body having civil jurisdiction, created by Act Jas. IV, 1503, c. 58.

In 1532, the functions of the latter body, together with those of the 'Session of James I' (Act 1425, c. 65), and the judicial functions of the Lords Auditors of Parliament (instituted 1368-9) were combined in the *College of Justice*, also called *Court of Session*, then created. To the ordinary judges of this court, called in the Act of 1532 *Lords of Session*, the King exercised (till 1723) the right to conjoin three or four 'vther Lordes' from the members of his Council. Hence the judges of the court are styled *Lords of Council and Session*, and its records the *Books of Council and Session*.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) §49 Quhair ony partie followis ony action before the Lordes of Councell. **1489** —— *Jas. IV*, §12 That the said councel now chosen in this present Parliament be sworne in the Kingis presence and his three Estaites. **1503** —— *Jas. IV*, §58 That there be ane councel chosen be the Kings Hienesse, quhilk sall sit continually in Edinburgh .. to decide all maner of Summoundes in civill maters, complaintes, and causes dailie .. And sall haue the samin power, as the Lordes of Session. **1540** —— *Jas. V*, §78 Of the admission of Notars, be the Lordes of Session .. It is statute and ordained that all Schireffes .. present their Clerkes and Notars in presence of my Lorde Chancellar, Presidente, and Lords of Councell, to be examined, sworne, and admitted. **1593** —— *Jas. VI*, §191 The Lordes of Councell and session, sall na-waies graunt onie suspension or relaxation fra the horne. **1698** SIR J. NISBET (*title*), Some Doubts and Questions on the Law, especially of Scotland; as also some Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The Judges or Senators of the College of Justice are also called Lords of Council and Session. The 'Books of Council and Session' is the name given to the records in which deeds, and other writs competent to be inserted in the record of that court, are registered.

8. In Crown colonies and dependencies of Great Britan, a body assisting the governor in an executive or legislative capacity, or in both. This survives in some of the United States, as Massachusetts and Maine, in the advisory body called the *Governor's Council*.

[**1606** in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 33 Us whom it hath pleased the King's Majesty to appoint of the Counsel for the intended voyage to Virginia. **1607** *Ibid.* 54 Captaine Smyth was this Day sworne one of the Counsell, who was elected in England.] **1683** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 Journal of the Councell of the Province of Pensilvania. **1774** T. HUTCHINSON in P. O. Hutchinson *Diary & Lett.* (1883) I. 137 The House directed the Secretary of the Province [of Massachusetts Bay] to deliver to me a paper addressed to the Governor and Council. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 347/1 Malta is a crown colony, and the local government is conducted by a governor, who, in legislative matters, is assisted by a council of six persons nominated by the crown. **1857** LD. CANNING in J. B. Norton *Topics* (1858) 74 The Governor-General in Council is sorry to see, etc. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanack* 433 Hong Kong .. a Crown colony .. administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of six members, together with a Legislative Council of twelve members.

9. In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies:

e.g. *Council of Ancients* or *Elders*, *C. of Five Hundred*, the two branches of the French Legislative Body, under the Directory, 1795-99; *C. of Conscience*, in France, Spain, etc., a council in which the king, with his confessor, and certain other persons, decided matters of religious or ecclesiastical incidence; *C. of Ten*, a secret tribunal of the Venetian Republic from 1310-1797; *Governor's Council* (see 8). See also the quots.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 239 [In Spain] matters .. are handled in severall Councels, and they are seven in number, besides the Privie Councell .. The Councell of Spaine, of the Indies, of Italy, of the Low-Countries, of Warre, of the Order of Saint John, and of the Inquisition. *Ibid.* 358 The Venetian hath two maine advantages above all other Princes: The one is, that they have a councell that is immortall. *Ibid.* 524 In this Councell called *Divan* (where audience is open to every suter) they [Turks] consult of Embassies .. of matters of State and of Soveraignie. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 The Spaniards, by the permission of the Counsell of Conscience, resolved upon it [*i.e.* assisting the Huguenots in France]. **1670** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 443/3 The Council of Ten .. has forbidden all persons disguised to wear arms. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5845/1 (*Berne*) April 24 Upon the Death of M. Steiguer, a Senator or Member of the Little Council of this Republick, the Sovereign Council of Two Hundred assembled .. to fill up that Vacancy. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 322 The [Dutch] Government of the Cape is administer'd by eight Courts or Councils. 1. The Grand-Council, or College of Policy, which consists of the Governor, and eight of the Company's principal Officers. *Ibid.* 324 The Common-Council (of which there is one in every Colony) is chosen every year by the Grand-Council. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 135 This tribunal [the Duke of Alva's in the Netherlands] might well be called, as the Flemings termed it, the Council of Blood. **1808** *Edin. Rev.* XII. 389 The Council of Ten .. had encroached so much on the authority of the Doge. **1827** SCOTT *Napoleon* ii, The Council of Ancients had the power of rejecting the propositions laid before them by the Council of Five Hundred. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 125/2 The Council of Elders met at six o'clock in the morning of the 18 Brumaire at the Tuileries.

10. The local administrative body of a corporate town or city; also (since 1888) of an English 'administrative' county or district; more fully described as *borough, town, city, county* or *district council*; cf. also *Common Council, Select Council* (15, below).

α. **1428** in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 3 þe Mayr and þe Counsell of þe chambre. **1562** N. WINJET *Cert. Tractates* (1888) I. iii. 26 To the honorable Prouest, Baillies, and Counsall of Edinburgh.

β. **1474** *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) §56 In Burrowes .. there salbe of the auld Councell of the 3eir before, foure worthy persones chosen 3eirly to the new Councell. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lii. (1591) 84 As they were in this perplexity, the councell of Mutina increased their cares. **1851** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. iii. 232 The town council is the great ruling body of the borough. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. **1888** *Local Govt. Act* in *Whitaker's Almanac* 582/1 The original bill .. provided for the establishment of district councils subordinate to the new county councils .. A measure will be introduced in 1889 providing for the establishment of district councils. *Ibid.* 582/2 As to the constitution of the county councils. In each administrative county a council consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors, will be established to be entrusted with the .. administrative and financial business of the county. The council will be constituted much like the council of a borough divided into wards. *Ibid.* 584/2 The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough acting by the council, shall be the county council for that borough.

11. A body of men associated with the president (or directors) of a society or institution, to consult upon its business and share in its administration; a deliberative and administrative committee. [Latinized as *concilium*, though properly belonging to L. *consilium*: in F. *conseil*.]

[**1662** *Charter Roy. Soc.* Erit societas de praeside concilio & sodalibus consistens, qui vocabuntur & nuncupabuntur Praeses, Concilium, & Sodales Regalis Societatis Londini, etc.] **1682** GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref., At a Meeting of the Council of the said [Royal] Society the following Order was made, and entred in their Council-Book. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 291 The Medical Council of the Jennerian Society. **1842** *Rules Philol. Soc.* iii, The Council .. shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary Members. **1844-** *Camden Soc. Publications* Pref. note, The Council of the Camden Society desire it to be understood, that, etc. **1892** (*title*) The Metropolitan Auxiliary Council of the London Missionary Society.

b. In University use.

In the Scottish Universities, the *General Council* is the great deliberative body consisting of the members of the University Court, the professors, and graduates, corresponding in function to Convocation in the University of London. In the University of Oxford, the *Hebdomadal Council* is a representative board which consults upon and administers the business of the University, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the Congregation and Convocation.

1854 *Act 17-18 Vict.* c. 81 (*Oxf. Univ. Act*) §5 Upon the 15th day of the said Michaelmas term 1854, there shall be elected .. a council, which shall be called the hebdomadal council. *Ibid.* §6 If any person shall be elected a member of the hebdomadal council in two or more classes, he shall, when he first takes his seat in the council, declare under which class he desires to sit. **1873** *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 43 The General Council of this University, and the General Council of the University of St. Andrews jointly, return a Member of Parliament.

12. In some of the Reformed churches: An advisory assembly of clerical, or clerical and lay, members.

Congregational council, and *National council*, advisory or consultatory bodies organized by the Congregationalists in America. So *London Nonconformist Council*, etc.

13. Council and Session (*Sc.*): see sense 7.

14. council of war. a. An assembly of officers (military or naval) called to consult with the general or commanding officer, usually in a special emergency. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O.T.* xix. i, They may call a council of war, and lay their heads together *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 72 We called a Council of war, wherein it was debated, whether we should attempt those in the works. 1855 Trollope *Warden* xiv, Generals in their councils of war did not consider more deeply.

fig. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* II. i, What a pretty little pair of amiable persons are there gone to hold a council of war together! Poor birds! 1850 W. B. Clarke *Wreck Fav.* 220 We then held a 'council of war', in which it was agreed that all should keep as close to the rocks as possible.

b. In some foreign countries: A body forming a permanent advisory committee or board on military affairs.

1590 Sir R. Williams *Briefe Disc. Warre* 17 All these Counsailes of warres both in Spaine and abroad, are expert and principall Captaines. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xi. 33 The General of Achem..assembled his Councel of War, who were all of opinion that the commenced siege was to be continued. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 7 ¶18 The Emperor [of Austria]..has advanced..Count Henry Thaun to be..a Councellor of the Aulick Council of War. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 65/1 [Prince Eugene] returned to Vienna, and was appointed president of the council of war.

15. Common Council. a. Without special meaning: = General council; see 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 357 At þe commuyn conseil a day seint Gregori a-ros sone, And bad þe pope and is cardinales graunti him ane bone. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5393 All spritis in þis spelonk here speke þai to-gedire, Here is þaire comon consaile.

b. The administrative body of a corporate town or city; a town or city council. In England (since the Act of 1835) retained as a title only in the case of London; used in some cities in U.S.

e.g. in Philadelphia the local authority now consists of the *Select Council* and *Common Council*, called together *the Councils*. The *Common Council* is mentioned in Penn's Charter of 25 Oct. 1701; the *Select Council*, formerly a court of Aldermen, appears in the Consolidation Act of 2 Feb. 1854.

a. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 387 Yf eny of the xlviij. persones chosen and named for the comyn counsell of the seid cite, discouere eny maner thing that ys seid at hur comyn counselle. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 To the..common counesell of the citie of York. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 9 To lyue other vnder a prynce or a commyn counsel in cytes and townys.

β. 1580 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 42 At the request of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, together with the consent of the Common Council there in the Common Hall assembled. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 38 Sheriffs of London have been always chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Livery-men. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5040/7 An act passed at a Court of Common-Council held for the City of London. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 403 You see the dash which the Common Council of the city of London have made at me. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 323 Officers of the City of London..Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

1887 *City Govt. of Philadelphia* 20 The Assembly for the transaction of business was called the Common Council. *Ibid.* 15, 70, etc.

†**c.** A meeting of such a body. *Obs.*

1467 [see b above]. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 170 The Mayre on ye next day..called a common counsaile. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 52 ¶4 As soon as he came into the Common Council.

d. Hence *Common councilman*: see under council-man.

16. Privy Council: see privy.

17. *Comb.*, as *council-door, -ground, -seat*; **council-book**, the book in which the acts of a council are registered; the register of privy-councillors; **council-day**, the day on which a council meets for deliberation; **council-fire**, a fire kindled by the North American Indians when in council; **council flat**, a flat (flat *sb.*² 2) belonging to a council; **council-general**, a general or common council; **council-hall, -room** = council-chamber; **council (housing) estate**, a group of houses erected by a council (sense 10); **council school**, a school supported by a town or county council. See also council-board, -house, -man, -table.

1618 Sir L. Stukeley *Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 390 The publick act registered in the *Council-book. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1872) I. 324 Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* III. xvii. 256 The declaration was projected, executed, and entered in the council-books without any previous notice to Pitt. 1664-5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 121 Very constant he is on *council-days. 1682 Dryden *Dk. of Guise* v. i, To keep guards doubled at the *council-door. 1775 G. Johnson in Sparks *Life Gouv. Morris* (1832) I. 42 The Indians will not sit still, and see their *council-fire extinguished. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* III. x. 935 The Delawares, and the Shawnees, lighted the council-fire, smoked the calumet, and entreated for peace. 1941 H. Brighouse *Hallowed Ground* in J. Marriott *Best One-Act Plays 1941* 46, I wouldn't live in a *Council flat if you gave it me rent-free. 1958 *Spectator* 6 June 747/1 The Health Visitor finds them a council flat. 1970 T. Lewis *Jack's Return Home* 148 We were in the middle of a dozen blocks of tall council flats. They looked greyer than the day. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 191/1 A report made to the *council-general of hospitals in Paris. 1880 A. T. Drane *St. Cath. of Siena* 537 Let him call a Council-general (*Consiglio Generale*) of the chief citizens and listen to their advice. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xv, We were .. assembled at the *council-ground on the shores of the Buona Ventura. 1682 Dryden *Dk. of Guise* v. i, The *council-hall was hung with crimson round. 1939 'G. Orwell' *Coming up for Air* IV. i. 219 Several acres of bright red rooves all exactly alike. A big *Council housing estate, by the look of it. 1958 *Times* 11 Aug. 2/6 The scene..is a post-war council estate. 1774 in *Hist. MSS. Commission, 14th Rep.* App. x: *MSS. Dartmouth* (1895) II. 244 Survey of the fireplace and chimneypiece of the *Council room at Fort George, New York. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 117 The Duke of Wellington..had proposed that both parties should meet in the council room, and calmly discuss the question before the ministers. 1908 E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley *H.M.I.* xxviii. 331 Other schools, both Board (or *Council) schools [etc.]. 1911 *What an Education Committee can Do* (Fabian Tract No. 156) 3 Some London council schools provide for five hundred and sixty pupils. 1925 W. Deeping *Sorrell & Son* I. i, The boy had had to go to a Council school. 1941 J. S. Huxley *Uniqueness of Man* ii. 46 The boys from a secondary school were on the average no less than 6½ inches..taller than those from a council school in a poor neighbourhood. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 5 Then to the *council-seat they bend their way. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 238 Nor is there any council-seat, for this Is the third day and midst of Ceres' feasts!

'council-board. The board or table at which the members of a council sit; hence, the council in session, the assembled body of councillors.

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 116 To have his Causes determined..at the Councell-board without open hearing. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 99 [He] rated my Vnckle from the Councell-Boord. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 46/1 Acquainting his council-board..with the indignities he had sustained. *a* 1693 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 40 Attendance at the Council-Board. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings* Ess. 1854 II. 655/2 When he landed from India..he had..looked forward to..a seat at the Council Board, an office at Whitehall. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* V. x. 437 The president..had no higher functions than those of the president of a council-board.

'council-'chamber. An apartment appropriated to the meetings of a council; the place of consultation.

1530 Palsgr. 208/1 Counsell chambre, *chambre de parlement.* *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 254 The barons ..went out of the counsell chambre. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 153 Thence..to White Hall to the Council-chamber. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 596 Irreverent methodism..rushes with saucy familiarity into the council-chamber of heaven. 1886 Morley *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 160 Those who..fought in literature, in the council-chamber, in the field, against the Church revival of their day.

council-house. 1. a. A house in which a council meets for deliberation; in Scotland and elsewhere, a common name for a town-hall.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16094 (Trin.) Pilate..3ede in to þe parlour: þat was a counsel hous badde. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 181 That none but he be wepenles Shall come into the counseil hous. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxv. 23 Agrippa and Bernice..entrede into the counsell housse with the captaynes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 38 The subtill Traytor This day had plotted, in the Councell-House, To murther me. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 On the west side which faces the cathedral, is the council-house. 1890 *What to see in Birmingham* 6, The Council House.

b. †**counsel-house-man**, a town-councillor.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3338/3 *Coventry* Nov. 1, The Mayor ..Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Counsel-House-Men..met at St. Mary's Hall. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5377/1 An humble Address of the Mayor..Aldermen, Sheriffs..Council-house-men.. and Inhabitants of the City of Coventry.

c. A house used by North American Indians when in council. *U.S.*

1751 J. Bartram *Observ. Pensilvania to Ontario* 50 We alighted at the council house, where the chiefs were already assembled to receive us. 1823 E. James *Exped. Rocky Mts.* I. 112 It [*sc.* the lodge] serves as a council-house for the nation. *a* 1927 F. M. Canton *Frontier Trails* (1930) 64 Sharp Nose wanted to have a talk with me in the council house at the agency. 1967 W. N. Fenton in E. Tooker *Iroquois Culture* 12 The Council House of the Seneca Nation.

2. A dwelling-house erected by a council (council 10).

1923 *Oxf. Times* 14 Sept. 16/5 When the time came for plumbers to get on with the Council houses. 1929 *Times* 29 Jan. 8/1 The Reigate Rural District Council are now insisting on building a street of council houses along one of the most beautiful lanes in Surrey. 1955 *Times* 13 May 15/4 The politics of the council house tenant, the artisan, the trade unionist. 1970 *New Statesman* 23 Oct. 512/1 Tory ministers were permitted various peripheral initiatives, on ..council house sales, and the like.

†**'councilist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. council + -ist, after *canonist*, etc.] One versed in the subject of ecclesiastical councils.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* xii, I have not..read more of the councils..I should be sorry to have been such a prodigal of my time..If ye provoke me..I will in three months be an expert councilist.

†**'councillary,** *a. Obs.* [f. council + -ary.] Of or pertaining to counsel; advisory, consiliary.

1651 Hobbes *Philos. Rud.* Wks. (1841) II. 260 Christ.. had not a royal or sovereign power committed to him..but councillary and doctrinal only.

councilling ('kaʊnsɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [as if from a verb **council* to hold a council.] The holding of a council.

1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 51 Shall all our councillings and all our cares Be cast into the flames?

councillor ('kaʊnsɪlə(r)). Forms: 3-7 as in counsellor; also 6-7 councellour, -or, 6- councillor. [An alteration of the earlier word *counsellor*, through assimilation to *council*. When *counsel* (F. *conseil*), in the sense of an advising or deliberative body, came to be spelt *council*, *counsellor* (F. *conseilleur*) in the sense of a member of such a body was conformably spelt *councillor*.] An official member of a council: **a.** of the council of state of a sovereign or ruler: cf. privy councillor; **b.** of the council of a colonial government, etc.; **c.** of a town, city, county or district council, (esp. as distinguished from an alderman).

a. [*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3005 (Fairf.) þe kinge [Abimelech] made him [Abraham] his counsalour priue. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2052 Charlis consailer am y priue.] *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/18 (*Nomina dignitat.*) *Hic assecretis*, cowncellere. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 §5 The Kinges Highnes shall..direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counseillours. 1586 Thynne in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1499/1 For his woorthenesse and merit advanced to the estate of a councillor. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 219 One Gilbert Pecke, his Councellour. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 286 To make Sir Geo. Carteret a counsellor..is not the way to recover the honour of the K.'s council. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 6 Any of her Ministers or Councellours. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 57 Wise princes always choose wise councillors. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 192 Among the imperial councillors, difference of opinion prevailed. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 [Officials of the German Embassy in London] Councillor of Embassy.. Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the Embassy.

b. 1608 E. Wingfield *Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* Introd. (Arb.) 76 So much differed the President and the other Councellors in mannaging the government of the Collonye. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 431 Straits Settlements..The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members.. the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca having seats in both Councils.

c. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 Heddes, counseylers and rulers of the sayd cite. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 422 Private quarrels..are usually referred to a Councellour of the Parish. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 431 Their idea of the..dignity of the civil authority extended to the city councillors. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 583/1 (*County Councils*) County aldermen and county councillors will be eligible for the coronerships.

councillorship ('kaʊnsɪlə‿ʃɪp). [f. prec. + -ship.] The office or position of councillor.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 57 b, His Counsellership of estate. 1596 Sir J. Smyth in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 95 In the whole course of your Cownsellorship and managinge of affayres under her Majestie. *a* 1626 Bacon *Adv. to Villiers* (J.), Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 157 Chamberlainships, Councillorships, and Extraordinary Ambassadorships. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 496, I even became political enough to stand for a councillorship.

'council-man. A member of a council, *esp.* of that of a corporate town; a councillor.

1659 W. Sheppard *Corporations, etc.* 57 To name the present Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Councel-men, and Officers. 1881 Bridgett *Hist. Eucharist* II. 281 The bailiffs and councilmen were summoned to appear personally at Rome. 1911 *Oklahoma Session Laws* 3rd Legisl. 131 The mayor and councilmen of the city of Norman, Oklahoma, are hereby empowered. 1970 *New Yorker* 27 June 44/3 The futile debate which councilmen and the mayor engaged in.

'common-'councilman. A member of a common council; a common councillor. Now used of the city of London, and common in U.S.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Fall of Mortimer* I. i, I, who am no common-council-man. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 73 ¶17 As the Common-Council-Men of the said Ward shall think fit. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 127 [Vanity] qualifies the common councilman to dictate measures of state. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 79 As the stout reforming Common-Councilman said to the spare conservative Alderman. 1873 Ruskin in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 934 Mr. Greg's..philosophy of Expenditure was expressed with great precision by the Common Councilmen of New York.

Hence **council'manic** *a.* (U.S.)

1861 *N.Y. Tribune* Nov. (Bartlett), Fifth Councilmanic District. Delegates nominated. 1881 *Philadelphia Record* No. 3457. 1 Charges..made by a councilmanic sub-committee. 1904 *Philad. Press* 1 June 4 Upon arriving at St. Louis the councilmanic party from this city will be taken to luncheon. 1911 H. S. Harrison *Queed* xvi. 197 He..read history..councilmanic proceedings. 1930 H. Zink *City Bosses in U.S.* xii. 242 The Municipal League elected..ten of the councilmanic candidates it had endorsed.

†**'councilship.** *Obs.* = councillorship.

1649 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 130 Lord Cottington was very much assisting to Mr. Longs Councellship..which is ill resented by her and all the Kings party.

'council-ˌtable. = council-board. **a.** *lit.* †**b.** The Privy Council. *Obs.*

1621 G. Hakewill *K. David's Vow* 230 They may sit with me, as it were at Counsel-table. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 28/1 The council-table and star-chamber enlarge their jurisdictions to a vast extent. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 325 How improper would it seem of a privy-counsellor if in the House of Commons he should not justify the most arbitrary proceedings of the council-table. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ¶2 Pronounced in the

most solemn manner at the Council-Table. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 23/2 The privy council, or council table, consists of the assembly of the king's privy councillors for matters of state.

co-understanding: see CO- *pref.* 3 a.

coundight, -dite, -duit, -dyte, obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT *sb.*

coundue, -dye, var. of CONDUE *v.* *Obs.*

†**co-une** (kəʊ'juːn), *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. L. *co-* = *com-* together + *ūn-us* one: cf. *tri-une.*] United together in one.

a **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 In thee Being and Love co-une the Blessed see.

†**co-'une,** *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. L. type **coūnāre*, f. *co-* together + *ūnāre* to unite in one: cf. L. *adūnāre* in this sense.] *trans.* To unite, combine.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcv. 147 [They] are in Man one, and co-un'd together. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25 God and Man, co-uned in one Christ.

counfirie, obs. form of COMFREY.

a **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 Venti major.. consolida maior..gall. et angl. counfirie.

counforde, -fort(e, -found, obs. ff. COMFORT, CONFOUND.

counge, obs. f. CONGEE, leave to go.

co-u'nite, *v.* [f. CO- 1 + UNITE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To unite together, conjoin.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 This Gordion knot together counites A Medor partener in her peerelesse loue. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, Whom kindred and acquaintance co-unites. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* i. 9 With all the faculties of my soul concentred and co-united. **1724** WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* viii. 120 Making the Persons distinct, but co-uniting them in glory, eternity, and majesty.

2. *intr.* To enter into union.

1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 25 They quickly conjoyned and counited with them in marriage and affinity.

So †**co-u'nite** *pa. pple.* = co-united; **co-u'niter, co-'unity.**

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 80 b, That those also.. might bee counite together. **1647** H. MORE *Poems* 237 Sith all forms in our soul be counite. *a* **1687** —— *Antid. Ath.* Scholia on App. 233 All things are so tender and loose that they seem to stand in need of some immaterial director and co-unitor. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 435 Thou by Co-unity Divine, While One, wert Trine.

co-universal: see CO- *pref.* 2.

counsel ('kaʊnsɪl), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 con-, counseil, -seyl, -sail, -sayl, (-seile, -seille, -seyle, -saile, -saille, -sayle, etc.; also 4-5 cun-, cown-, koun-, kown-); 5-7 counsell, (-al, -all, -ale, etc.); 4- counsel: about 40 variants. Also 4-5 con-, coun-, etc., -cel, -cele, -ceil, etc.; 5-7 councell, 6-8 -cel, 7-8 -cil: about 15 variants. [ME. *con-, counseil, -ail, -ayl*, a. OF. *conseil, cunseil*, in AFr. *counseil* (= Pr. *conselh*, Cat. *consell*, Sp. *consejo*, Pg. *conseglo*, It. *consiglio*):—L. *consilium* consultation, plan decided on as the result of consultation, advice, counsel, advising faculty, prudence; a deliberating body, a council of state, war, etc.; a counsellor: a word of the same type as *colloquium, connubium*, etc., f. *consulĕre* to deliberate, etc., f. *con-* together + **sal-* a root found also in *consul, consulto*, and prob. cognate with Skr. *sar-* to go. The various senses are retained in French; but in English, those meaning a deliberating body are now written COUNCIL, by confusion with L. *concilium.*]

I. 1. a. Interchange of opinions on a matter of procedure; consultation, deliberation. *to take counsel*: to consult, deliberate.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/202 A-mong þis Cardinales counseil þere was i-nome. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 2 How lange sall I sett counsails in my hert of diuerse thynges. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 141 After mete Arthur & Merlin went togeder to counseile. **1539** BIBLE (Great) *John* xi. 53 Then from that daye forth they toke counsell together, for to put him to deeth. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 There were great counsayles betwene the King and Jaques Dartnell, on the one parte, and the Counsayles of the good townes of the other part. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 11, I hold as little counsaile with weake feare, As you. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkneth counsell by words without knowledge? **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 9 No time..for that Counsel and Consideration which is requisite. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 576 Time was not for long counsel. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are..eras of counsel and eras of execution. **1879** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. vi. 72 He found old Lefévre, and took much counsel with him.

†**b.** Conference, conversation. *Obs.* *rare.*

a **1350** *Leben Jesu* (ed. Horstmann) 79 (Mätz.) Nuste no man ȝwat it was, þat conseil longe ilaste. *Ibid.* 340 þa comen þe apostles, and þouȝten wonder þat he wolde suych conseil drawe Mid a womman þat sunfol was.

2. a. Opinion as to what ought to be done given as the result of consultation; aid or instruction for directing the judgement; advice, direction.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Ne no mon ne aski ou read ne counsail. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111/169 Heo ȝaf him conseil þane wei to gon. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 315 Triste we to god þat he wole ȝiue us concel in þis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 207 Taak no conseil of a fool. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* I. x, The kyng asked counceil at hem al. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 226 Without the counceyl [**1547** counsell] of Mayster doctour Butte. **1579** GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 If plaiers take a little more counsell of their pillowe, they shall finde them selues to be the worste..people in the world. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 241 *Counsel*, is where a man saith, *do*, or *do not this*, and deduceth his reasons from the benefit that arriveth by it to him to whom he saith it. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 1 The counsels of philosophy and the injunctions of religion. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 142 Both princes..hearkened the more willingly to the councils of Anselm. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 487 The failure of the more moderate counsels for which his own had been set aside.

b. *spec.* in *Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ and the apostles, in mediæval theology reckoned as twelve, which are considered not to be universally binding, but to be given as a means of attaining greater moral perfection; so *counsel of perfection*, esp. in reference to *Matt.* xix. 21; also *transf.*; *evangelical counsels*, the three obligations of voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience to a religious superior (see quot. 1875).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 2 ȝif men wolen..kepe þe counseilis of Crist, loke þat þei croken not from him. **1450-1530** *Myrr. Our Ladye* 139 By the nombre of xxii ys vnderstonde the x commaundementes and the xii counsaylles of the gospell. *Ibid.* 140 The commaundementes of oure lorde that all must kepe that wyll be saued..The counsayles that longe to relygyous & to folke of perfeccyon. **1577** VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 85 *marg.*, The Papistes diuide the gospell into precepts and counsels. To the preceptes men are bound (say they), but not to the counsels. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. §8 Although some men did acts of Counsel in order to attain that perfection which in Jesus was essential and unalterable. *a* **1678** SCOUGAL *Life of God in Soul of Man* (1726) 169 We must not look upon this..as a counsel of perfection, highly commendable, but not absolutely necessary to salvation. **1863** KEBLE *Life Bp. Wilson* xii. 405 This..which the tenor of her life may justify us in calling no extravagance of pietism, but a real counsel of perfection. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 330 But the life of counsels—that is the life of poverty, the life of chastity, the life of obedience, which is the life of the priesthood, and the life of those who enter convents. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 325/1 The high estimation in which the Fathers held the evangelical counsels. **1886** EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. §3. 297 A tendency..to elevate counsels of perfection into laws of bondage. **1909** A. BENNETT *Literary Taste* 87 Every Englishman who is interested in any branch of his native literature, and who respects himself, ought to own a comprehensive and inclusive library of English literature, in comely and adequate editions. You may suppose that this counsel is a counsel of perfection. It is not. **1938** W. S. MAUGHAM *Summing Up* xlviii. 186 Every production of an artist should be the expression of an adventure of his soul. This is a counsel of perfection.

c. Phr. *counsel of despair.*

1910 G. B. SHAW *Let. to G. Barker* Jan. (1956) 162 It is only the 4th Jan, too soon for counsels of despair. **1929** R. BRIDGES *Test. Beauty* II. 229 All Utopias Are castles in the air or counsels of despair.

3. The faculty of counselling or advising; judgement; prudence; sagacity in the devising of plans. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 412 He was queynte of conseyl & speche, & of body strong. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29205 (Cott.) þe gift o wijt, of vnder-standing, o consail. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 2 And ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the Lord..spirit of counseil and of strengthe. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 367 Tho by-spake a worthy man of counsaile, An Erille of the Senatouris. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 457 Laulie and meik and of consall rycht gude. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xii. 13 With him is wisedome & strength, he hath counsell and vnderstanding. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. i. (1712) 38 Things are so framed that they naturally imply a Principle of Wisdom and Counsel in the Author of them.

4. That in which deliberation results; resolution, purpose, intention; plan, design, scheme.

R. GLOUC. (1724) 371 Hii..were alle at conseyl to worry Engelond. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxii[i]. 11 The counseill forsothe of the Lord without ende abit. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 202 He ne kowde no counseile how he myght his londe deffende. **1534** TINDALE *Acts* ii. 23 Delivered by the determinat counsell and foreknoweledge of God. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 His prouidence and consailles unscrutable. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xx. 262 Would any man impute it rather to deliberate counsell, than to some fit of heat and follie? **1680** BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 84 We who cannot fathom the secrets of the Councel of God. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §15. 55 The secret counsels of the Infinite Mind.

†**5. a.** A private or secret purpose, design, or opinion. *Obs.* (exc. as in d).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3161 (Cott.) His consail will he naman tell. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 683 How myȝt I hyde myn hert fro Habraham þe trwe, þat I ne dyscouered to his corse my counsayle so dere. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* 9 There cownselle was dyscoverede. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 776 Many thought that thys Duke was privie to all the Protectors counsayle. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes, And know how we proceede. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 229 By diligent watchfulness discover their [Enemies'] approaches or counsels.

†**b.** A matter of confidence or secrecy; a secret; a confidence. *Obs.* (exc. as in d).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27886 (Cotton Galba) Dronkinhede..mase oft kounsail to be talde. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 157 þat þat wommen witeth may nouȝte wel be conseille! *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2784 To sayn soþ of þy make, Hit ne may beo no consail; þe Sarazyns him habbeþ itake. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 110 But natheles hir thoughte that sche dyde, That sche so long a counseil scholde hyde. *c* **1450** *Crt. of Love* 722 But this is counsaile, keepe it secretly, (Quod she). *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 522 Charge yow euerychoon That yt be conselle that we haue doon. **1530** PALSGR. 208/1 Counsell, *secret.* **1613** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. i, Nay, it is no counsel, You may partake it, gentlemen.

†**c.** *in counsel*: in private, in confidence. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 He leet voyden out of his chambre all maner of men..for he wolde speke with me in conseill. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* XX. i, Thenne sir Agrauayne sayd thus openly and not in no counceylle. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* iv. 12 There is spoken unto me a thynge in councell. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 122 *Shal.* The Councell shall know this. *Fal.* 'Twere better for you if it were known in councell: you'll be laugh'd at. **1638** FORD *Fancies* I. iii, A pastime smiled at Amongst yourselves in counsel; but beware Of being overheard.

d. †*to keep or hold* (*a matter*) *counsel* (later *in counsel*): to keep it secret (*obs.*). *to keep* (†*hold*) *counsel*: to observe secrecy (*arch.* and *dial.*). *to keep any one's counsel*: to keep a secret which he has committed to one (*arch.* or *obs.*). *to keep one's* (*own*) *counsel*: to keep one's own secret, be reticent about one's intentions or opinions.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27411 (Cott.) þe sin þat said es to þe preist he hald it consail euer in breist. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 582 Madam, your trowthe ys plyght, To holde counsayle, bothe day and nyght. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 16 This may not be kepte counseill. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. XXXVIII, He kepeth it no counceil but that he is a knyghte of Kynge Arthurs. *Ibid.* XII. v, Kepe hit in counceylle and let noo man knowe hit in the world. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 16 It is comyn prouerbe that women can kepe no counceyl. *c* **1550** BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 26 Kepe yᵗ counsell, dane Davy Dyssymulacyon. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 168 Three may kepe councell if twayne be away. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 217 Women and children keepe that in counsel whereof they are ignorant. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. ii. 11 Do not beleeue it..That I can keepe your counsel, and not mine owne. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclus.* viii. 17 Consult not with a foole; for he cannot keepe counsell. **1641** BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 374 We..have kept all your councels ever since we have been Infant Play-fellows. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 1, I am the best Man in the World to keep my own Counsel. **1757** FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136 Don't be afraid; I'll keep council. **1818** BYRON *Juan* I. lxviii, I'm really puzzled what to think or say, She kept her counsel in so close a way. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 584 William kept his own counsel so well that not a hint of his intention got abroad.

†**6.** *of counsel with* or *for* (a person), *in, with* or *to* (an act, etc.): in the counsels, confidence, or secrets of; one of the advisers of (a person); privy to (an act). *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 22, I prey yow..that..ye will ..defenden the seyd sutes..and to be of owr counseill in these matieres. **1530** PALSGR. 424/1, I am cheife a [= of] counsayle with one *je suis de son segret priué*. **1530** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 89 And noon of them other to blame or off councell wᵗ that lewed dede. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxvii. 15 Art thou of councel with God? **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 20 b, A thing priuie and of councel to his first fault. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 783 She was a [= of] counsaile with the Lorde Hastynges to destroy him. **1633** FORD *'Tis Pity* v. vi, Say, fellow, know'st thou any yet unnam'd Of council in this incest? **1683** A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. i. (1686) 69 Aristotle..was in his time thought to be the nearest of counsel to Nature. **1689** *Tryal Bps.* 3 This Writ was granted upon our Motion, who are of Councel for the King.

II. †**7. a.** An assembly or body of advisers. *Obs.* Now COUNCIL 4 and 6 q.v.

1297 [see COUNCIL 6; also 4 and 6 for other quots.]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24793 (Cott.) His consail badd him for to faand, þe king of danemerk wit saand. *c* **1305** *Pilate* 38 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 112 He wolde him sle, ac his consail ne ȝaf him noȝt þerto. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. 1 The..wholesome advyce and ministerie, of your noble uncle and counsail.

b. A single person with whom one consults or advises; a counsellor. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 289, I..tolde thee my wo As to my conseil and to my brother sworn. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 54 Will you follow your very worst Councell so farre, as to provoke your very best? **1654** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 134 Lo. Digby was soe much the ablest Councell to the King.

8. a. A body of legal advisers, engaged in the direction or conduct of a cause. (Usually a collective plural, but sometimes treated as a numeral plural; formerly, in 'to desire the benefit of counsel', 'to be allowed counsel', etc., treated as a collective sing.: cf. quot. 1681.)

(In this sense erroneously stated in many legal text-books to be 'an abbreviation of *counsellor*'.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 Help, that I hadde counseil here Upon the trouthe of my matere. And Julius with that anone Assigned him a worthy one. **1425** *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 20, I have, by advys of counseill in making a procuracie to yow. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 15 Carefull to see his counsell, and to ply his Atturney. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. 341 As shall bee devised by the Councell learned in the Law. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 219 The Lords did insist that he should have Counsel, which the Commons would not suffer. *Ibid.* IV. 280 The second of our three Counsel was the best. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 9 In Misdemeanour Councel is to be allowed for the Prisoner, but not in Treason. **1709** CALVERLEY in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 122 Council for Mr. Hackett were lawyers Adams and Wickham..for Mr. Wilson..councils, Mr. Thornton of Leeds, and Mr. Rawson of Bradford. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 62 Two of the learned Council

against us came afterwards to be successively Lord Chancellors. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 106/2 The duty of counsel is to give advice in questions of law, and to manage causes for clients. They are styled common law, equity, or chamber counsel, according to the nature of the business they transact. **1883** Sir T. Martin *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 139 The most formidable array of counsel that was ever banded together for a criminal prosecution.

b. as *sing.* (rarely with pl. *counsels*): A single legal adviser; a counsellor-at-law, advocate, or barrister.

1709 [see prec.]. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 429 Because a Council of the other Side asserted it was coming down. **1789** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 37 They have..charged one of their ablest counsels with the preparation of a memoir to establish this. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99 An advocate..the first counsel in Edinburgh.

c. *King's (Queen's) Counsel*: barristers appointed (on the nomination of the lord-chancellor) counsel to the crown; they take precedence of ordinary barristers, and wear a silk instead of a stuff gown; also a member of this body. (Abbreviated K.C., Q.C.)

1689 *Tryal Bps.* 2 It is our Duty, who are the King's Councel..to prosecute such kind of Offences. **1797** Wolfe Tone *Autobiog.* (1828) 79 Two lawyers of great eminence.. King's Counsel. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* II. iii. 375 Queen's Council or her Majesty's Counsel..as servants of the Crown, must not be employed in any cause against its interest, without special license of the Crown, which is however never refused. **1892** *Newspr.*, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C. defended.

9. *Comb.*, as *counsel-giver, -giving, -keeping*; **counsel-keeper**, one who is entrusted with designs, secrets, etc. by another; a confidant.

1535 Coverdale *2 Chron.* xxii. 4 They were his councell geuers after his fathers death. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 24 And Curtain'd with a Counsaile-keeping Caue. **1597** —— *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 290 And looke whether the fierie Trigon..be not lisping to his Masters old Tables, his Note-Booke, his Councell-keeper? **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Abogocía*, pleading, counsell giuing, the profession of an aduocate. **1621** Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 476 She was not of..my counsell-keepers. **1828** C. Wordsworth *Chas. I* 246 That counsel-giving to the King.

counsel ('kaʊnsɪl), *v.* Forms (more than 30): 3 conseill-en, 3–6 vars. in con-, coun-, (4–5 cown-), -seil, -sail(l, etc., as in sb.; 5–6 counsell, 4– counsel. Also 4–6 counceil, -cell, -cel, etc. [ME. *conseillen*, a. F. *conseiller* (= Pr. *cosseillar*, *cosselhar*, OSp. *consejar*, It. *consigliare*):—late L. *consiliāre*, for cl. L. *consiliārī* to be a counsellor, to counsel, f. *consilium*: see prec.]

1. *to counsel a person*: to give or offer (him) counsel or advice; to advise.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 214 He bygan hem rede; And in þys batayle to conseyly, and þes wordes seyde. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7991 (Gött.) Comyn i am þe to consayle, þu folu it, and it sal þe vayle. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5943 To counsaile þam þat askes counsayle. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3817 He counseld þe childes fader. **1474** Caxton *Chesse* 25 Theyr offyce is for to counceylle the kyng. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Ye shall truly councell the king and his chauncellour.. in al thinges concerning the same. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 28 Pray be counsail'd. **1789** Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* II. 71 [He] has neither sense to counsel himself nor to choose counsellors for himself, much less to counsel others. **1842** Lytton *Zanoni* 27 Since we have thus met, I will pause to counsel you.

b. with constructions and adverbial extensions, expressing the matter or tenor of the advice.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3450 (Gött.) To consail hir quat were best. *Ibid.* 3751 (Gött.) Consail me fader, how to liue. *Ibid.* 24213 (Fairf.) Counsail me vn-to þe best. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 70, I you counseile That ye it kepe. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9804 He counceld the kynges to kayre into grece. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 43, I counseylle you that ye tourne agayn. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 83, I will goe.. And counsaile him to fight against his passion. *a* **1843** Southey *Inscriptions* xxii, Men who counsell'd him To offer terms. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Chor.* xv. 376 The weakly unjust king will not be counselled to his own honour and interest. **1871** Weymouth *Euph.* 10 Euphues counsels ladies to cultivate good-nature and courtesy.

2. *absol.* To give or offer counsel or advice. †Const. *to* (a course or purpose).

(Arising out of 1, by suppression of the personal object, and leading the way to 3, in which the personal object is also absent, and the matter of the advice expressed.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 377 And as he consalit, thai haue done. **1382** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Alle men of þe Parlement counceilinge þerto. **1635** R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* i. 140 Austin the famous Disputer..counselleth to this purpose. **1667** Milton *P.L.* IX. 1099 So counsel'd hee and both together went Into the thickest Wood.

3. *to counsel a thing*: to advise its adoption or doing; to recommend (a plan, suggestion, etc.).

a. with the matter expressed by a sentence, clause, or inf. phrase.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3927 Som clerkes counsailles þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 201 Ich consaile, for comune profit lete þe cat worthe. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4648 To þe same þai counselde þar with þe cors to lende. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 35 b, He counsayled that suche yocke and burden should be taken awaye.

b. with the matter expressed by a noun or pronoun.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11336 Hade þou counceld the contrary. **1647–8** Cotterell *Dovila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 28 It should be proposed and counselled, as necessary. **1667** Milton *P.L.* II. 227 Thus Belial..Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. **1868** Bright *Sp. Irelond* 14 Mar., I would counsel to all men moderation and justice. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* vii. 356 The Emperor..counselled prudence and delay.

†**4.** To ask counsel of; to consult. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The kyng..axide ydolis, he counseilide [**1388** took councel at] entrailis. **1528** Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 167 He could no less do than to counsel other thereupon. **1547** Hooper *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 141 Moses..counselled the Lord and thereupon advised his subjects what was to be done.

†**5.** *refl.* To take counsel with oneself; to consider; also = next. Cf. *to advise oneself*, F. *se conseiller, s'aviser*. *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122/552 Of ower olde lawes transcrit ȝe me take And þare-oppe ich chulle conseillen me ȝwuche beon to for-sake. *o* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5509 (Cott.) Sir consail yow, and þat bi yarre, Was neuer nede of consail mare. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 199 He thought he wolde him first counseile With Apollo.

†**6.** *intr.* To take counsel with others; to consult, deliberate. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 91 Our Kyng..vnder feng hym fayr ynow, and conseilede of þe cas. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14386 (Gött.) þa consailed þaim emang Him ouþer for to heued or hang. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 90 Synful men shulden conseile with preestis, and take of hem medecine to fle more synne. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 84 The saide governours of Rome..saiden they wolde counceile togither and advise a day. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 236 Ye muste counseyll emong you, & take your best adwys. *a* **1555** Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 360 Wives must counsel with husbands. **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 2 Those Druides..dwelt in darksome Groues, there counsailing with sprites. **1795** Southey *Joon of Arc* IX. 64 Counselling They met despondent.

†**'counselful,** *a. Obs.* [f. counsel *sb.* + -ful.] Full of counsel; able to give advice.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 196 The right counsailful facultie of Decrees of the universitie of Parys.

counsellable, -elable ('kaʊnsɪləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. counsel *v.* + -able.]

1. Open to counsel; willing to be counselled.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 515 Allace! that daye had he bene counsalabyll, He had obtenit laude, glore, and victorie. *c* **1610** Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 135 His Majesty engaged also to me to be secret, constant and counselable. **1679** J. Goodman *Penit. Pordoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 He requires a perswadable counsellable temper.

2. Of things: To be recommended; advisable.

1644 Chas. I *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 6 In case the Rebels here clap up peace with me..which possibly were not counsellable for me to refuse. **1655** Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 306, I know it is very councelable to vnite all factions against the present vsurper. **1668** Clarendon *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 73 His Majesty found it most counsellable to resolve to make a defensive war.

'counselled, -eled, *ppl. a.* [f. counsel *v.*]

†**1.** Advised, determined, come to a decision.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxvii. [lxxiii.] 229 Ye Erle of Foyze..was soone counsayled in hymselfe.

2. Advised, recommended to be done.

1661 Boyle *Style Script.* (1675) 33 Those armies would probably hinder the counselled retirement. **1700** Dryden *Fables* (J.), His counsell'd crime which brands the Grecian name.

counsellee, -elee (kaʊnsɪ'li:). [f. counsel *v.* + -ee¹.] One who receives professional counselling (esp. in *Psychol.*). See counselling *vbl. sb.*

1934 in Webster. **1940** [see counsellor, -elor 1 b]. **1972** *Encycl. Psychol.* 226/2 An interpersonal relationship in which one person (the counselor) attempts to help another (the counselee) to understand and cope with problems. **1981** *Fomily Rev.* Summer 26/1 Typical counselee remarks and counselor responses.

counselless ('kaʊnsɪlɪs), *a.* [f. counsel *sb.* + -less.] Void or bereft of counsel.

c **1300** *Proverb. Verses* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 15 King conseilles, Bissop loreles, Wumman schameles. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 2313 Ffor her I have no frendship; but am al counselles. **1593** Munday *Def. Controries* 82 Some coward, hart-lesse..or councellesse creature. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Mokers Flor.* xi. 264 Leaderless, counselless as they were.

counselling, -eling ('kaʊnsɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. counsel *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb counsel; giving or taking of counsel; advising; *spec.* the giving of advice on personal, social, psychological, etc., problems as an occupation; in *Psychol.*, a form of psychotherapy in which the counsellor adopts a permissive and supportive role in enabling a client to solve his or her own problems. Also *attrib.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 202 þe comen wele was paied of þat conseilyng þat it were not delaied. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 67 But conseillyng is nat [*v.r.* nys no] comandement. *o* **1533** —— *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G b, And x. M. counsailynges wolde be holden vpon eche of these thinges. **1607** Hieron *Wks.* I. 359 What counselling with lawyers before engrossing. *o* **1849** Poe *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 476 The counsellings alluded to might be those of that gentleman with Rudge. **1940** C. R. Rogers in *Jrnl. Consulting Psychol.* IV. 164/1 The finest touches of artistry will not make counselling contacts helpful if they are basically unsound in principle. **1945** S. E. Goldstein *Morriage & Fomily Counseling* 421 When marriage counseling becomes well-established and generally accepted as a profession, it..will be used as, for example, that of the lawyers. **1955** *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* LXIII. 425 Research is needed to evaluate how persons are changed through counseling. **1959** *Listener* 2 Apr. 599/1 There is no doubt that some students need counselling or even psychological treatment in these testing years. **1960** L. Pincus *Morrioge* III. 222 The central themes of counselling work with all clients. **1962** C. G. Wrenn *Counselor in Changing World* v. 32 The marriage-plus-job relationship..calls also for additional counseling to young adults. **1976** *Notionol Observer* (U.S.) 12 June 7/4 Through counseling, they were persuaded to go on the wagon during the last few months of pregnancy. **1983** *Counselling* Aug. 23 The aim of counselling is to open up the personal world of experience in which the person feels 'stuck' so that he or she may find alternative ways of coping with the world of events which confronts him or her.

'counselling, -eling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That counsels; advising.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Medling Mon* (Arb.) 89 A serious and counselling forehead.

counsellor, -elor ('kaʊnsɪlə(r)). Forms: *α.* 3 kunsiler, 3–4 consiler, -seiler, 3–5 -seyler, 4 cunsaylere, conseiller, -sailler, counsellere, -ceile(e)r, 4–5 conseilere, counseiler(e, 4–6 counseler, -sayler, 4–7 -sailer, 5 counseiller, -celler, 5–6 sulere, 5–7 counseller, 6 conseylyr, counseyler, -seler, -sellar, -celer. Also *β.* 4 conseillour, -seilour, -seylour, counseilor, -selour, -celour, 4–5 counseilour, -seillor, 4–6 -seillour, -sailour, -saillour, -saylour, 4–8 counsellour, 5 conseyllour, counseyllour, cownselour, 6 counsaylour, cownsaylour, 6–7 counsailor, councellour, -or, 6– counsellor. [ME. *counseiller(e*, etc., a. OF. *conseillere* (nom.), and ME. *counseillour*, a. OF. *conseilleor* (oblique), respectively:—L. *consiliātor* and *consiliātōrem*, agent-n. from *consiliāre* to counsel, advise.

Like *counsel*, formerly also spelt *counceler, councellor*, etc.; since *c* 1600 these forms have been differentiated from *counsellor* under the type councillor, as official counsellor, member of a 'council'.]

1. a. One who counsels or advises; an adviser.

α. a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberling, & his kunsiler. *c* **1250** *Meid. Maregrete* (1862) 38 Awei ye euele consilers. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 9314 (Cott.) Man sal him clep.. Ferliful and conseiler [*v.r.* cunsaylere, counsellere]. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 29 He cursiþ her wickide counceileers. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L.G.W.* 1550 *Hips. & Medea*, Frely ȝaf he to hire conseylerys [*v.r.* counselleres, -selers, -seleris, conseillers] Giftys grete. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iv. 68, I may neuer haue reste for hym, and Vlfyn hys counseiller. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1706 An agit knycht to be thi consulere. **1538** Starkey *England* I. i. 24 Hys wyse conseylyrs and polytyke men. **1552** Abp. Hamilton *Cotech.* (1884) 38 God.. misteris na counsellar. **1611** Bible *2 Chron.* xxii. 3 His mother was his counseller to doe wickedly.

β. a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9822 (Cott.) To nam haf farliful he sal, and consaillur [*v.r.* consaylour, counsellour, councelour] man sal him cal. **1413** Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 1 That lady that was thyne helper and thyn counseillour. **1548** Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 8 Suche noble and sapient Counsaillours. **1586** J. Hooker *Girold. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 128/1 They are also called councellors, because they are assembled and called to the parlement for their aduise and good councell. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 55 My selfe your loyall Seruant, your Physitian. Your most obedient Counsailor. **1694** R. L'Estrange *Fobles* xxi. (1714) 29 Let All Men of Business be Councellors, Confidents, etc. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XVII. 81 His father's counsellours, rever'd for age. **1751** Johnson *Rombler* No. 87 ¶3 The inefficacy of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor. **1880** Disraeli *Endym.* xvi, Above all, she was a first-rate counsellor in costume.

fig. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 24 In thy testimonies is my delite, they are my councelers. **1598** Barret *Theor. Worres* v. iii. 180 Hatred and feare be two bad Counsellors in warre. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 17 Those Linnen cheekes of thine Are Counsailers to feare. **1838** Lytton *Leilo* I. v, Fill out the wine—it is a soothing counsellor, and I need it.

b. One who specializes in the counselling of clients (see counselling, -eling *vbl. sb.*).

1940 C. R. Rogers in *Jrnl. Consulting Psychol.* IV. 162/1 There must be a warmth of relationship between counsellor and counselee. **1946** *Britannica Bk. of Yr.* 461/1 Headway was being made in establishing and advancing the professional standards of the counselling specialist largely as a result of the influence of the American Association of Marriage Counselors. **1954** H. B. Pepinsky *Counseling Theory & Practice* v. 115 The counselor must learn to predict his own behavior as well as that of his client. **1963** A. Heron *Towords Quoker View of Sex* v. 44 Emotional reactions from the Counsellor, arising mostly from origins of which he or she is not aware, are unhelpful. **1965** P. Halmos *Foith of Counsellors* ii. 28 Man's sensibility to his fellow man's needs continues and seeks expression in the professionalised concerns and ministrations of the counsellors. **1970** *Times* 7 Oct. 12 The idea of counselling in schools is not altogether new... What is new is establishment of the schools counsellor as a professional. **1983** *Counselling* Aug. 2 Some research exercises have revealed that clients themselves value the intervention of a counsellor.

2. An official counsellor; an adviser of the sovereign, a member of the King's Council. In this sense spelt since 16th c. councillor, q.v.

3. (More fully *counsellor-at-law*.) One whose profession is to give legal advice to clients, and conduct their cases in court; a counselling lawyer, a barrister or advocate. *arch.* in Eng. use; still used in Ireland. In some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xix. (1638) 92 What is the Counsellor in that case bounden to him that he gave counsell to? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 111 Mr Tuke the elder ingrossed the said Butler's answere with his own hand, and gott a Councellor's hand thereunto. 1648 LILLY *Astrol. Prediction* 64 *note*, A Counsellor at Law, very learned and in great practice. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., A rich counsellor, learned in the law, but, to me, a displeasing man. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, Mr. Counsellor Pleydell. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* III. 704/1 A counsellor at law, named Mallet, who lived in the reign of Charles I. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Dec. 977 (*Two Irish Stories*) I'm goin' to be med a barrister, or, as we call it here, a counsellor.

†4. One who consults or asks counsel. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 Counselour, *qui petit consilium.*

5. A senior officer in the diplomatic service, especially in the larger British missions to foreign and Commonwealth countries; also a senior officer in the home departments of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The form *councillor* is used in the Foreign Office List of 1905. See also quot. 1889 s.v. COUNCILLOR a.

1914 *Foreign Office List* 160 Counsellor of Embassy, or.. First Secretary at posts where the staff does not include a Counsellor. 1923 *Ibid.* 1 Establishment in London.. Assistant Under Secretaries of State..Counsellors. *Ibid.*, Finance Officer with rank of Counsellor. *Ibid.* 113/1 Naval, Military and Air Attachés at His Majesty's Embassies.. have Place and Precedence next in succession after the Diplomatic Counsellor, but before the Commercial Counsellor. 1959 *Listener* 2 Apr. 580/2 The embassies are organized in conventional patterns..with the usual apparatus of counsellors, secretaries, attachés and service attachés. 1968 'J. LE CARRÉ' *Small Town in Germany* ii. 23, I must accordingly ask you that until further notice all British Embassy staff below the rank of Counsellor be confined to the area of Bonn.

counsellorship ('kaʊnsɪləˌʃɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of counsellor; formerly = COUNCILLORSHIP, q.v.

†**'counselment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conseillement*: see COUNSEL *v.* and -MENT.] Counselling, consultation, deliberation, conference.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 27 Than shall there be no counselment of the sutours.

count (kaʊnt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 counte, 5 cownte, 7 cownt, 5– count. Also *β.* 5–6 compte, (6 coumpte, *Sc.* comp), 5–9 compt. [ME. *counte*, a. OF. *conte*, *cunte* = It. *conto*:—late L. *computum* calculation, reckoning, f. *computāre* to calculate, reckon: see next. The spelling of the F. was refashioned in 14th c., after L., as *compte*, and this form became frequent also in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th c.]

1. a. The action or process of counting; a calculation, computation, reckoning.

out of count: beyond calculation, countless, incalculable. *to put one out of count*: i.e. out of one's reckoning. *to keep count*: to keep up the reckoning of a series of things; so *to lose count*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To þe houses of Chartres tuo þousand mark bi counte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3614 Mare þan a stanecast at a count be-fore his kniȝtis all. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Count, a rekenning, *compte*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 62 Infinite..because..out of all count. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. 1093 About this time..the count of seventie wekes begane, according to the prophecie of Daniel. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 31 The count of all their Journeys through all Italy, beginning at it [the *Milliarium aureum*]. 1768 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 25 May, So many ..that they are out of count. *Mod.* One box of voting papers was omitted, and a second count will be necessary. I kept count of the meteors till midnight, when they became so numerous that I lost count of them entirely.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5029 Ther nys compte ne mesure. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P v b, I demaunded then to haue a compte of the people. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 13 Contrary to the Paschal compts, and Synodal Decrees of the Bishops. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 109 Thou hast no compt of years.

b. *count-out*: the action of 'counting out' the House of Commons, or causing its adjournment, when there are fewer than forty members present: see COUNT *v.* 1 c. Also simply *count*.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 153 At one time there was imminent risk that the Address of condolence would evaporate in a count-out. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 315 The evening sitting succumbed to a count at ten o'clock.

c. *Boxing.* The counting aloud by the referee of ten seconds, the limit of time allowed to a fallen boxer to rise and resume the contest, or accept defeat; also, a specified period of less than ten seconds before a boxer rises to resume the contest. Esp. in *to take the (full) count*, to be knocked down for such a period; to be defeated; *out for the count*, unable to rise from the canvas for at least ten seconds; defeated. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1902 H. L. WILSON *Spenders* 86 It rattled me so I had to take the full count. 1913 *Chums* 15 Mar. 498/2 The count was being shouted... Roy leaped to the centre of the ring before the count was finished. *Ibid.* 24 May 667/2 'I nearly took the count that time, old fellow,' he said. 1922 R. PARRISH *Case & Girl* 322 West went down for the count, lying motionless on the floor. 1929 *Evening News* 18 Nov. 16/5 The Walthamstow boxer was floored for a long count, and his seconds wisely threw in his towel. 1930 F. YEATS-BROWN *Bengal Lancer* xii. 173 Now that Nur-ud-din is within punching distance, he'll put him out for the count. 1932 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* 142 Was my Demon going to lay the hot coal of inspiration on Lettcombe's unshorn lips—not on mine? But I would allow him the count fairly, and I began, 'One—Two—Three.' 1933 WODEHOUSE *Mulliner Nights* vii. 242 There are some speeches before which dignity melts like ice in August, resentment takes the full count. 1947 D. DAVIN *Gorse blooms Pale* 204 With the Jerries rocking on their heels the way they were the odds were they'd have taken the count before he got back. 1953 A. BARON *Human Kind* xxiv. 179 We won't be safe till we've put them out for the count. 1965 M. GOLESWORTHY *Encycl. Boxing* (ed. 3) 62/1 After World War II..the audible count was adopted.

2. a. The numerical result of reckoning; the number reckoned up, the reckoning; the sum total.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 197/3 They moche doubted that they shold not fynde theyr counte ne tale. 1570 TURBERV. *Disprayse of Woman* (R.), Let Creside be in compt and number of the mo. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxvii. 103 Among the bed-roll of sinnes..Perjury is one of the count. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 121 Which..will by a gross computation, very near double the count. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes with that wild oath.

b. In the measurement of yarns: The number of hanks contained in a pound-weight. Also, the standard of fineness of yarn.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 97/1 (*Cotton-spinning*) It will be seen that the price of the same *count* [of yarn] is greater for water twist than for mule twist. 1877 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/7 According to the present scale, a man who spins fine counts earns much higher wages than the man who spins coarse counts, though the work..sometimes requires equal skill and diligence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Yarns are designated according to the *count*, or number of hanks of 840 yards, in each pound weight. 1927 T. WOODHOUSE *Artificial Silk* 35 The threads have to conform to well-established methods and rules of distinguishing the relation between the length and weight of different yarns, or, briefly, to spin to fixed 'counts' or 'numbers' termed deniers. 1934 *Planning* I. XIX. 4 Different counts and types of yarn. 1963 A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* iii. 134 In the case of real silk and man-made fibre yarns the term *denier* is usually employed instead of *count*.

c. A number, which is the sum of the wires across a card sheet, used to designate the fineness of pitch of the wire teeth used in carding operations.

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* ix. 211 The cards are not ordered by the number of the wire but by counts and crowns.

d. *Nuclear Physics.* The recording of one or more ionizing events; an ionizing event so recorded. See also *background count* s.v. BACKGROUND *sb.* 4, and *count-rate* below.

1921 *Phil. Mag.* XLII. 924 With the above system, H particles..could be counted with certainty under good conditions of experiment. The counts of both observers were found to be consistent over an interval of some months. 1930 *Physical Rev.* XXXV. 651/1 One out of 200 (residual) counts (a practical figure) in each individual tube-counter will be accidentally 'coincident'. 1946 KORFF *Electron & Nuclear Counters* iv. 82 The electron which is thus freed will start a new avalanche and produce a new count. 1958 O. R. FRISCH et al. *Nucl. Handbk.* iv. 32 The date given by the radiocarbon count agreed with that ascribed by the archaeologists.

3. A reckoning as to money or property; a statement of moneys received and expended (*esp.* by a steward or treasurer); = ACCOUNT *sb.* 2.

a 1325 *Song Poor Husbandm.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Thus y kippe ant cacche cares ful colde, Seththe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 27 Whane the countis were caste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 Jaques Dartuell had..assembled all the reuenewes of Flaunders, without any count gyuen. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* iii. (1862) I. 42 The count of sin ye will not be able to make good before God, except Christ both count and pay for you. 1869 *Act 32–3 Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound..to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 33 Đe nest compt, þat þat Schyrrawe þare Suld gyue. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 476 In time of visitation and examining the comptes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 26 Your Seruants euer, Haue..what is theirs in compt, To make their Audit at your Highnesse pleasure. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 240 Look, Steward, to your compt. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1774 II. 62 Robert joins compts with Burnam Black.

4. *fig.* Account of stewardship, answering for conduct, reckoning; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 8. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iv b, To the ende that thou mayst gyue counte whan thou shalt be required. 1552 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 304 Ȝe sall be callit to ȝour count Off euerilk thyng belanging to ȝour curis. 1598 YONG *Diana* 169, I doe wish, that Loue may take A narrow count of thee heere-after. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, Till I shall render Count of the precious charge.

β. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 179 Yf the clergy lyue..in maner as they shold gyue no compte of theyr lyf past. 1556 LAUDER *Dewtie of Kyngis* 47 Kyngs sall geue ane compt tharefore In presens of the kyng of glore. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 273 When we shall meete at compt, This looke of thine will hurle my Soule from Heauen. 1861 LD. LYTTON & J. FANE *Tannhäuser* 66 Oh, if it be against high Heaven, to Heaven Remit the compt!

5. a. Estimation, esteem, consideration; b. The act or way of estimating or regarding; estimate, regard, notice, note; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 11–14; *esp.* in phr. *to take, make, set (no) count of (upon, by). arch.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 They set no count ne prise of it. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1239/1 Though in the compt of the world it seme to come by chaunce of warre. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 100 Thei..make compte of their wiues and their children in commune. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82 They make no counte of generall councels. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. x. 18 Some other, that in hard assaies Were cowards knowne, and little count did hold. 1647 [see sense 6]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 45 In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 150 Of miserable men, he took no count. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 37 It has missed count of exactly the most important fact. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 2/2 Ireland may be left out of count.

β. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 The courte maketh ouer moche compte of thys fortune. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 49 b, A good Capitayne..ought not to make a coumpte of hurte that is particular. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, He makes no mention, takes no compt of them.

¶ c. The pl. *counts* (*compts*) was sometimes used as singular, in senses 4, 5. (*A countes* for *acountes*: cf. ACCOUNT *sb.* 9.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/33 *Calculus*, a cowntes. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iv, On this countes man specially should muse. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 2 Geve a comptes off thy Steward shippe.

†6. With *upon*, *on*: Consideration, cause, reason; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 4 a. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxiii, [They] count themselves His onely choice Ofspring Upon no count but that their count is so. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i. (1832) 15 Lady O'Shane grew restless on another count.

†7. Narration, tale, story; = ACCOUNT *sb.* 16.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, What shal I make you long compte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 203 What shuld preuayll you long compte.

8. *Law.* Each particular charge in a declaration or indictment; also, in a real action, used for the whole declaration: see COUNT *v.* 11.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoynder, etc. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 18 The other Motiue Why to a publike count I might not go. 1607–72 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Count* signifieth as much as the original Declaration in a Processe, though more used in real then personal Actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 293 The *declaration*, *narratio*, or *count*, antiently called the *tale*; in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. ix. 21 O'Connell and his comrades pleaded guilty to the first fourteen counts in the indictment. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciv. 307 The indictment fails on this count also.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †**count-book**, an account-book, a note-book; †**count-caster**, a caster of accounts, a calculator; **count-fish** *Austral.*, a full-grown schnapper (see quots.); †**count-free** *a.* or *adv.*, without giving an account; †**count-maker**, one who 'makes count of' or estimates; †**count-making**, rendering account; **count-muster** *Austral.*, a gathering, esp. of cattle, for purposes of counting them; **count-noun** = COUNTABLE *sb.* (opp. *mass-noun*); **count-rate**, the rate at which counts (sense 2 d above) are recorded by a radiation counter; **count-wheel**, the wheel regulating the striking in some clocks.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i, Get thee a cap, a *count-book, pen and ink, Papers afore thee. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 144 No man reproaches unto them the way they took to come thither, whether..by the school-book or the count-book. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 163 Everi schollar must make his reckning to be..a wise *count-kaster. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 One text [Acts i. 7]..hath bred the gout in the fingers of all our Pythagorean Count-casters. 1874 in Tenison-Woods *Fishes N.S.W.* (1882) 41 The ordinary schnapper, or *count-fish, implies that all of a certain size are to count as twelve to the dozen, the shoal or school-fish, eighteen or twenty-four to the dozen. *Ibid.*, The usual method of estimating quantity for sale by the fisherman is, as the schnapper or count-fish, the school-fish, and squire. 1644 PRYNNE *Check to Britannicus* 7 To be forced to give in a speedy account, of all the vast summes of monies..received by him..that so he may not escape *Count-free. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 24 That we may be good *countmakers of duties. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 Geve us accompt of the great treasure of Flaundyrs which ye have governed so long without *compt making. 1891 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney-side Saxon* 1 The old man's having a regular *count-muster of his sons and daughters, and their children and off-side relatives. 1952 *Structural Notes & Corpus* (Comm. Lang. Programs, Amer. Council of Learned Societies) 60 *Count-nouns are nouns which form plurals and can be used with a number or with the indefinite article. 1958 P. ROBERTS *Understanding Eng.* xi. 153 The distinctions intuitively made between..'count nouns' and 'mass nouns'. 1965 N. CHOMSKY *Theory of Syntax* ii. 64 *Boy* is a Count Noun (as distinct from the Mass Noun *butter* and the Abstract Noun *sincerity*). 1956 *Nature* 11 Feb. 286/1 The *count-rate is proportional to the free gas density. 1961 *Lancet* 16 Sept. 634/1 The scintillation counters were..connected..to the scaling unit and the count-rates determined over a period of 100 seconds. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 85 That which the *count-wheel doth in the Clock; tell the hours. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [A] Count Wheel..[is] a circular plate with notches in the edges at distances corresponding to the hours struck, used in striking work of a kind rarely made except for turret clocks.

count (kaʊnt), *sb.*[2] [a. AF. *counte* = OF. *cunte*, *conte*, (in nom. case *quens*, *cuens*, *cons*) = Pr. *comte* (nom. *coms*), Sp. *conde*, It. *conte*:—L.

comit-em (nom. *comes*) lit. 'companion', subseq. a title of dignity in the empire (cf. *peer*). The word was common in AF. of all ages, in the sense of *earl*, but, unlike the feminine COUNTESS, never passed into English till used in 16th c. to represent the mod.Fr. *comte* and It. *conte*, as foreign titles. See also COUNTY *sb.*[2]]

1. A title of nobility in some European countries, corresponding to the English title EARL (by which in earlier times it was always translated).

It is now used to render not only the various cognate Romanic words, but also the German *graf* and its cognates in Du., Da., Sw., etc.

In reference to Roman History, it translates L. *comes*, as in ***Count of Britain*** (*Comes Britanniæ*) and ***Count of the Saxon Shore*** (*Comes Littoris Saxonici*), two of the generals of the Roman province of Britannia in the 4th century.

[**1258** *Procl. Hen. III* (*French ver.*) Henri par la grace deu, Rey de Engleterre, Sire de Irlande, Duc de Normandie de Aquiten et Cunte de Angou. (*Eng. ver.*) Henri þur3 godes fultume king on Engleneloande, Lhoauerd on Yrloande, Duk on Normandie on Aquitaine and eorl on Aniow. **1292** BRITTON I. i. §5 Le counte de Norfolk.]

1553 *Machyn's Diary* (Camden) 34 Phelyp and Marie by the grace of God kyng and quene of England, Franse, Napuls, Jerusalem, and Ierland..prynsses of Spayne and Ses[ily], archesdukes of Austherege..Contes of Haspurge, Flanders, and Tyrole. **1561** T. HOBY (*title*), The Courtyer of Covnt Baldessar Castilio. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 217 Certain Italianate Contes, humorous Caualiers. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 15 The Count Meloone a Noble Lord of France. **1599** —— *Much Ado* II. i. 218 Now Signior, where's the Count, did you see him? **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 173 [In France] The Governours of Cities were in old time called Dukes, and they of Provinces, Counts. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the midland parts, and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 127 Had Count Egmont been of the same opinion with the prince of Orange. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 35 All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of *counts* or companions, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 511 The primitive organisation of the church of Germany under Charlemagne, founded on the combined power and agency of the bishops and counts. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 The German Empire..Ambassador in London, Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg.

2. Count Palatine: orig. in the later Roman Empire a count (*comes*) attached to the imperial palace, and having supreme judicial authority in all causes that came to the king's immediate audience; thence, under the German Emperors, etc., a count to whom it was granted to exercise supreme jurisdiction in his fief or province; in English History = *Earl Palatine*, the earl or other proprietor of a county palatine, now applied to the Earl of Chester, and Duke of Lancaster, dignities which are attached to the crown. See PALATINE.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 64 Why, he hath..a better bad habite of frowning then the Count Palentine. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 56 Two of the English counties, Chester and Lancaster are counties palatine, and the earls of Chester and the dukes of Lancaster bear the titles of counts palatine. The archbishop of York, previously to the reign of Elizabeth, claimed to be a count palatine within his possession of Hexham and Hexhamshire.

3. *Comb.* **count-bishop**, a bishop holding also the temporal dignity of *count*; so **count-cardinal** (applied to Wolsey, who, as Archbishop of York, was Count of Hexhamshire).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 172 But our Count-Cardinall Has done this, and tis well: for worthy Wolsey (Who can-not erre) he did it. **1820** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* Pref., Lorenzo Count-bishop of Ceneda.

count (kaʊnt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 counte, (4 *Sc.* cont, 5 cownt(e, kownt), 4- count. Also β. 4-9 compt, 6 coumpt. [ME. *counte-n*, a. OF. *cunte-r*, *conte-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contar*, It. *contare*:—L. *computāre* to calculate, reckon, f. *com-* together + *putāre* to think: see COMPUTE, a modern adoption of the L. Mod.F. has since the 15th c. spelt *compter* in the sense 'count', keeping *conter* in the sense 'tell, relate': cf. the sense development of *tell*. Following the Fr., *compt* was a variant in English from the 15th to the 18th c.]

I. *trans.*

1. a. To tell over one by one, to assign to (individual objects in a collection) the numerals one, two, three, etc so as to ascertain their number; to number, enumerate; to reckon, reckon up, calculate; also, merely to repeat the numerals in order up to a specified number, as *to count ten*.

Now the ordinary word for this; formerly TELL was used.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1731 Gode hatz counted þy kyndam bi a clene noumbre. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5549 Of knighthede to count þere was the clene floure. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/2 Suche blinde fooles as can not count nor tell A score saue twentie. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* N v, Comptand..swa mony dominical letters as yair be vnities in ye nombre of ye circle of ye sone of yat 3ere. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 162 Then must I count my gaines. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 75 Inhabitants not to be counted. **1715** POPE *2nd Ep. Miss Blount* 18 Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. **1734** —— *Ess. Man* IV. 89 Count all th' advantage prosp'rous Vice attains. **1843** MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* xxviii, And still stood all who saw them fall While men might count a score. **1844** EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 The persons who at forty years, still read Greek, can all be counted on your hand. *Mod.* There are savages who cannot count more than three.

b. *Mus.* To mark (the time or rhythm of music) by counting the beats orally. Also *absol.*

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 31 The time should at first be counted audibly—one, two, three, four—and so on, during each bar. *Ibid.* 32 In slow movements..it is better to count by Quavers; in quick times, by Crotchets. *Mod.* You are not counting! No, I can play without that.

c. ***to count up***: to find the whole sum of by counting, to reckon up. ***to count out***: to count and give out or take out (from a stock), to count so as to exhaust the stock. ***to count out the House*** (of Commons): to bring the sitting to a close on counting the number of members present (which the Speaker must do when his attention is drawn to the matter) and finding it less than forty, the number required to 'make a House'; also loosely ***to count out a member*** or ***measure***, i.e. to stop him or it by this means.

1833 [see COUNTING *vbl. sb.*]. **1839** *Ann. Register* 51 [He] had not proceeded far in his address, when the House was counted out. **1862** *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 74/2 Mr. Freeland..was counted out summarily. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 73 The action of counting out coin. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To count up his talents and the usury of his own which he added to them. **1884** *Graphic* 21 June 595/2 It was expected that..the House would be counted out at 9 o'clock.

d. ***to count kin*** (*Sc.*): to reckon degrees of kinship *with*; hence, to be so near of kin that the degrees can be counted or exactly stated. (Used by Scott in the sense 'To compare one's pedigree with that of another'.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxvi, No knight in Cumberland so good, But William may count with him kin and blood.

2. a. To include in the reckoning; to reckon in.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 b, A naturall daye..that is a daye & a nyght counted togyder. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 He is not counted in the number of kinges. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 145 They are bound..to serve three moneths within the Land, and forty dayes without, not counting the dayes of marching. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 192 In medieval warfare none but horsemen were counted. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 The present number [of the House of Lords] is, without counting princes of the blood, 461.

b. With *in*. To include in the reckoning; to consider (a person) as a participant or supporter; to include. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1857 *Knickerbocker* Feb. 185, 'I propose that we all just empty our pockets and show what we've got.' 'Good,' says Hiram, 'count me in.' **1859** *Ibid.* Nov. 559 In these days of daring 'Balloonry', the Knickerbocker is to be 'counted in'. **1912** *Punch* 17 July 42 (*caption*) Lady, an there be an Armageddon or other scrap toward, count me in! **1915** J. BUCHAN *39 Steps* i. 15, I need help worse than any man ever needed it, and I want to know if I can count you in. **1924** WODEHOUSE *Bill the Conqueror* xiii. 220 Bob the Sealyham..if aware that one of the gang contemplated going for a walk, would..show a disposition to count himself in.

3. To esteem, account, reckon, consider, regard, hold (a thing) to be (so and so).

a. with *obj.* and *compl.*; = ACCOUNT *v.* 6 a.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1685 Þus he countes hym a kow, þat watz a kyng ryche. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 1155 To god I cont a fa þat but chesoune a mane wald sla. *c* **1500** *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 44 In cardes and dyce, He compteth no vyce. **1546** *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 88 Coumptynge all fyshe that cometh to the net. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 263 They compt it a heinous crime. **1603** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 32 The coast of Nova Hispania counting his beginning at the town of Santa Helena. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiii. 97 These Wounds are counted mortal. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 It was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 31 Must we count Life a curse and not a blessing?

b. with *for* (*arch.*), *as*; = ACCOUNT *v.* 6 b.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 (Mätz.) þey..counteþ reste for likyng, and fredom for richesse. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 48 But now..kownt we gold as cley. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xviii. 3 Wherefore are we counted as beestes? **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Princes* 217 b/2 We thinke that it counteth vs for men that be wise, when, etc. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 338 Sir Robert, ye are..counted for a valiaunt man. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xix. 15 My maides count me for a stranger. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1397, I count you for a fool. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 14 Died and was counted as a saint.

c. with *inf.* or *obj. clause*. *arch.* or *dial.* (With clause *colloq.* in U.S.: cf. *reckon, calculate.*)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Hym thei coumpt to bee..a good Rhetorician. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 The Sommer seede..is..counted to yeelde more flowre then the Winter grayne. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 34 Compting knowledge to bee an happinesse. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War*, I count that old Ill-Pause..did draw up those proposals. **1753** FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* 1, I count we shall ha' the whole Gang in a Se'nnight. *a* **1848** D. HUMPHREYS *Yankee in England* (Bartlett), *Count de Luc.* You can read? *Doolittle.* I count I can. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 14 Count yourself not to know a fact when you know that it took place, but..when you see it as it did take place.

4. To reckon, estimate, esteem (at such a price or value); †to esteem, value, hold of account (*obs.*).

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 27775 (Fairf.) Heuenes of mannis hert þat countis no3t his awen quert. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 320, I count nocht my lyff a stra. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 303 Caton counteþ hit at nouht and canonistres at lasse. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 191 Y counte hyme nat at a cres. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, Scho compt him not twa clokkis. **1857** DE QUINCEY *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 249 Homage paid to a picture, when counted against homage paid to a living man, is but a shadow.

†**5.** To reckon or impute *to*, put down to the account of. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xv. 6 Abram beleued the Lorde, and yᵗ was counted vnto him for righteousnes. **1701** ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, All the Impossibilities, which Poets Count to extravagance of loose Description.

†**6.** To tell, relate, recount. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 O þing þat I haue herd cownted whan I was 3ong. **1612** DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 288 Come count your newes. **1655** tr. *De Parc's Francion* v. 13, I..counted to him..the services I was capable to do for Philemon. **1778** *Camp Guide* 1 Your Tommy now writes, To 'count his misfortunes.

II. *intrans.* (often with indirect passive: e.g. *to be counted upon*).

†**7. a.** To reckon, make reckoning. *Obs.* exc. in phr. ***to count without one's host***: see HOST.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 For to compten ate lest. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 552 in *Babees Bk.* 317 þo countrollour..Wrytes vp þo somme..And helpes to count. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 97 O heuinlie fader..be to vsz marciful..and count notht scherplie vith vsz. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* II. 41 Christe gladly receyued you, not coumptynge vpon the offences of your former lyfe. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 22 Hudibras..Found..He did but Count without his Host. **1877** S. OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xv, He counted without his host.

b. To account *for*, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 305 Executours..redy to count for alle þe testament.

†**8. a.** To make account *of*, think (much, little, lightly, etc.) *of*, care *for*. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 23337 (Fairf.) Of þaire misfare þai counte at no3t. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 441 þe pope..counteth nou3t þough crystene ben culled and robbed. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 20 Prydfull hee was..And counted not for Gods fauour. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 65 So painted..that no man counts of her beauty. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 386, I counting nothing of it, would needs..go in again. **1700** S. PARKER *Six Philosophical Essays* 31 He counts so highly of his merit, that, etc. **1845–6** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 108 To make them count light of it.

b. To think *of*, judge *of* (as); = ACCOUNT *v.* 7.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 336 The Jesuits cannot abide to be counted of as good, devout, simple, religious men, but, etc.

9. With *on*, *upon* (†*of*): To make the basis of one's calculations or plans; to look for or expect with assurance; to depend or rely on (in reference to a possible contingency).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1840) III. xxiii. 208 There is less honesty, wisdom, and mercy in men than is counted on. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 160 The whole town counted of no other. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 10 We ..may possibly never possess what we have so foolishly counted upon. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), I think it a great errour to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 74 Counting on them as sure auxiliaries. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1851) II. 130 Only one thirtieth part of the population could be counted on as good Catholics. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, The Government count on the seat.

10. (*absol.* use of I.) **a.** To practise arithmetic, to 'do sums'. Now *dial.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 93 Schooles..in the which they doo learne to write, read, and count. *a* **1893** *Mod. Sc.* At school we learned to count on slates.

b. To reckon numerically.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 106 The Egyptians..counted by upright strokes up to nine, and then made a special sign for ten. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 10 To count by tens is the simplest way of counting. *Mod.* I am tired of counting.

†**11.** *Law.* To plead in a court of law. [AF. *counter*, in Law-books from 13th c. Cf. COUNT *sb.*[1] 8.] ***to count upon***: to make (any fact) the basis of a count or plea. *Obs.*

In the technical language of a system of procedure now abolished, the plaintiff was said to 'count' when he declared by the mouth of his advocate, or by written document, the nature of his complaint, while 'plead' and 'plea' were specifically used of the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's count or counts.

A serjeant-at-law when appointed went before the judges and formally opened an imaginary case, in order to manifest his right to 'count' or plead.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 415/4 The next day..they Counted before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas at Serjeants-Inn, and this day appeared before all the Judges of England in the Temple-Hall where they had their Robes put on, and received their Coifs, Hoods, and Caps from the Judges. **1689** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 529. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4130/3 They again Counted, and gave Rings to all the Judges, Serjeants and Officers. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 295 In an action on the case upon an *assumpsit* for goods sold and delivered, the plaintiff usually counts or declares, first upon a settled and agreed price..and lest he should fail in proof of this, he counts likewise upon a *quantum valebant*. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Count*, In

passing a recovery at the Common Pleas' bar, a serjeant at law *counts* upon the *præcipe*, etc.

III. *intr.* with passive sense (*neuter-passive*).

12. a. To admit of being counted; in quot. of a verse, to 'scan' (by counting the feet).

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 397 An unimpeachable verse, for it counts right.

b. (with *compl.*). To amount to, be in number, 'number'; to reckon as (so many).

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxiii, They counted thirty. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 The carambole counts two. **1833** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1863 XIV. 2 *note*, First and last, we counted as eight children.. though never counting more than six living at once.

13. To be reckoned or accounted.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcix, They count as kindred souls. **1874** *Athenæum* 23 Mar., This volume.. may count among the scarcest works of its time.

14. To enter into the account or reckoning: **a.** *to count for* (*much, little, nothing*, etc.): to be of (much, little, no) account.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 630 The lower classes can count for little in [their] eyes. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 43 Oxford ought to be the place.. where money should count for nothing. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 23 High birth.. among the haughty Castillians has always counted for a great deal.

b. *absol.*

1885 PROCTOR *Whist* App. 186 Many doubt whether good play really counts much at Whist. **1892** SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 12 July 6/3 There is Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire.. and Somersetshire; but all these do not count! They like to leave out of account the 21 seats we won at the by-elections, but they do count upon a division. *a* **1893** *Mod.* In this examination the first 250 marks do not count at all.

c. With *against*: to be considered to the disadvantage of (a person); to be reckoned on the negative side in terms of (something).

1917 KIPLING *Divers. Creatures* 268 'Then it didn't count against me,' Winton gasped. **1977** *Washington Post* 10 Apr. E5/2 Their experiences as women, and as secretaries and executives in large organizations, did not count against them. **1982** *N. Y. Times* 28 Feb. III. 15/1 Congress did liberalize the amount of assets a family can own without having the holdings count against them for purposes of the eligibility formula.

IV. With *advs.*

15. count out (see also 1 c). **a.** To adjudge (a boxer, etc.) to be the loser by a count (COUNT *sb.*[1] 1 c); freq. *pass.*

1808 *Repertory* (Boston) 2 Aug. (Th.), The judges were proceeding to 'count out' his antagonist [*sc.* a fighting cock]. **1903** *Science Siftings* XXIV. 79/1 He falls, and is counted out. **1923** SOUTAR *Battling Barker* xx. 282 He is down on the canvas and the referee is shouting in his ear. He is being counted out. **1965** M. GOLESWORTHY *Encycl. Boxing* (ed. 3) 63/1 Dupas was counted out by the official 'counter'.

b. In children's games, to count (the players) with the words of a rhyme, formula, etc., the last at each turn being reckoned out of the game or chosen for a particular rôle in the game (see quots.); also *intr.* Hence *counting-out rhyme, song.*

1842 J. O. HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* 123 Children stand round, and are counted out one by one by means of this rhyme. **1849** —— *Popular Rhymes* iii. 134 The operation of counting-out is a very important mystery in many puerile games. **1888** H. C. BOLTON *Counting-out Rhymes* 2 The leader then counts out once more, and the child not set free by the magic word is declared to be 'it'. **1900** E. V. & E. LUCAS *What shall we do Now?* 99 To decide who is to begin a game there are various counting-out rhymes. All the players stand in a circle, surrounding the one who counts. At each pause in the rhyme.. this one touches the players in turn until the end is reached. The player to whom the last number comes is to begin. **1919** *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-Lore* 377 Counting-out rhymes, or 'Counts', are said in connection with.. 'Seek and Find'. **1923** KIPLING *Land & Sea Tales* 279 (*title*) A counting-out song. **1956** AUDEN *Making, Knowing & Judging* 8 Unofficial poetry, such as counting-out rhymes, and official poetry such as the odes of Keats.

c. To leave out of count or consideration; to reckon as not to be counted or depended upon; to exclude. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1854 *Knickerbocker* June 643 When it comes to hunting grizzlies on a pony, jist 'count me out'. **1863** *Congress. Globe* 23 Feb. 1227/3 If that is the gentleman's idea, I beg him to count me out. **1926** E. WALLACE *Yellow Snake* iii. 27 So far as marriage with an unknown man is concerned, you can count me out. **1937** A. CHRISTIE *Murder in Mews* iv. 116 'Mrs. Vanderlyn is perhaps the dear friend of some one else in the house?' 'You can count me out!' said Sir George with a grin.

d. *Austral.* and *N.Z.* To count the number of sheep as they leave the shearing-shed. So *counting-out pen.*

1874 J. A. H. CAIRD *Sheepfarming in N.Z.* iii. 23 A small door for each shearer to put his shorn sheep out of the shed, and into the counting out pens. **1891** R. WALLACE *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* xxix. 381 [After being shorn] the sheep are inspected by the manager in charge before they are counted out and allowed to mix with the general flock. **1950** *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* May 463/2 It is often an advantage to clear the counting-out pens as frequently as possible during shearing or crutching.

16. count down. **a.** *trans.* To make a countdown to indicate the time of (an event).

1958 *Times* 12 Aug. 3/1 The final moments were 'counted down' so that every man knew the exact location. **1959** *John o' London's* 19 Nov. 233/3 He sees his hero as a visionary: he has him anticipating the H-bomb by 'counting down' the end of the world.

b. *intr.* To make a count-down. Also *fig.*, to make final preparations in anticipation of an event.

1977 *Washington Post* 7 Apr. D9/4 They handled their canoes smartly, backing and steadying while the starter counted down. **1981** *N. Y. Times* 2 Aug. IV. 21/1 Hong Kong is more important to China than vice-versa—a fact that the free port relies on as it counts down to 1997. **1983** *Guardian Weekly* 11 Sept. 4 (*heading*) Counting down to a Winter Cruise. **1984** *Economist* 27 Oct. 50/2 [He] was merely a hired gun who would, before long, be learning to count down in Chinese.

'count, dial. aphetic form of ACCOUNT *sb.*, esp. in *no 'count.* Cf. COUNT *sb.*[1] 5 b and see NO-'COUNT *a.*

1854 M. J. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* xxi. 302 He.. had come to the conclusion that 'they were of no 'count anyhow'. **1856** MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 116 It's no 'count talking to him! **1883** W. H. COPE *Hampshire Words* 20 He be'ant no 'count. **1890** A. C. BICKLEY *Midst Surrey Hills* II. xv. 233 Folk here don't take much 'count on he.

countable ('kaʊntəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 6 contabul, 6–7 comptable, 7 -ible, compteable. [a. OF. *contable*, now *comptable*, f. *conter, compter*: see COUNT *v.* Often aphetic for ACCOUNTABLE.]

†**1. a.** Liable to give an account or reckoning; answerable, responsible; = ACCOUNTABLE 1. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 1 Severally countable for the porcions by theym severally receyved. **1529** S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1845) 2 The poore wyves must be countable to theym of every tenth eg. **1549** LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 100 We are comptable to god, and so be they. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 571 An honest man is not comptable for the vice and folly of his trade. **1678** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 269 We are under an obligation.. we are countable for them. **1828** ATHERSTONE *Fall of Nineveh* XIII. 272 Who unto you has made us comptible?

b. Involving responsibility; to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 105 Is it not a dygnitye wyth a charge? is it not comptable?.. It wylbe a chargeable dygnitye whan accompte shal be asked of it.

c. Liable to answer *to*, sensitive *to*. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 186 Good Beauties, let mee sustaine no scorne; I am very comptible, euen to the least sinister vsage.

2. a. Capable or proper to be counted or numbered; numerable.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 452 If any person haue packed Fish in barrels, and haue mixed the countable Fish with the small Fish. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 503/2 The evils.. are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. §64 Thirtie men of Armes, and other inferior Souldiers not countable. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i, They are countable by the thousand and the million.

b. Within countable degrees of kinship. Cf. COUNT *v.* 1 d. *nonce-use.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. v. 631 A Prince of Orange countable kinsman to his Prussian Majesty.

c. *Math.* = DENUMERABLE *a.*

1906 W. H. & G. C. YOUNG *Theory of Sets of Points* iv. 35 Any set which can be brought into (1, 1)-correspondence with some or all of the natural numbers is said to be countable, and, if not a finite set, is said to be countably infinite. **1941** BIRKHOFF & MACLANE *Surv. Mod. Algebra* xii. 338 Not all infinite classes are countable—there is more than one 'infinite' cardinal number. **1963** G. D. MOSTOV et al. *Fund. Struct. Algebra* ii. 42 Among the infinite sets are those which are said to be countable, or denumerable. [*Note*] The real numbers constitute an infinite set which is not countable.

d. Of a noun: that can form a plural or be used with the indefinite article. Cf. next.

[**1914** JESPERSEN *Mod. Eng. Gram.* II. v. 121 Names of countable immaterial objects may be thus used as mass-names.] **1961** *Brno Studies* III. 27 The governing noun *hat* (which, naturally, is 'countable'). **1968** J. LYONS *Introd. Theoret. Ling.* vii. 282 In all the languages referred to here certain words may be used either as 'mass' or 'countable' nouns.

'countable, *sb.* [f. the adj.] A noun that denotes a countable thing, characterized by its ability to form a plural or be used with the indefinite article.

1914 JESPERSEN *Mod. Eng. Gram.* II. v. 114 Such 'countables' are either material things like *houses, horses, portraits, flowers*, etc., or immaterial things of various orders, like *days, miles*; [etc.]. **1962** J. SÖDERLIND in F. Behre *Contrib. Eng. Syntax* 102 Not a few of the uncountables so far discussed can function as countables as well. **1970** *English Studies* LI. 49 A noteworthy characteristic of the sequence *no* + noun + RC is that non-restrictive RC is only permissible with plural countables.

countably ('kaʊntəblɪ), *adv.* [f. COUNTABLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a countable way; denumerably.

1906 [see COUNTABLE *a.* 2 c]. **1968** *Physics Bull.* Nov. 372/2 A countably infinite number of degrees of freedom.

†**'countant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for ACCOUNTANT; cf. also F. *contant, comptant*, pr. pple. of *conter* to COUNT.] Giving or liable to give account; = ACCOUNTANT.

1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 167 He.. deposd My father in my swathed infancy, For which he shall be countant.

'countdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. COUNT *sb.* + -DOM: cf. *earldom.*] The dominion of a count.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. ii, There are few things in his Countdom which my lord would not give to clasp the right hand of Harold.

count-down, countdown ('kaʊnt,daʊn). orig. *U.S.* [f. COUNT *sb.*[1] and *v.* + DOWN *adv.*] The action of counting in reverse, from a given number to zero, usually in seconds, to mark the lapse of time before an explosion, the launching of a missile, or the like; also, the period of time preceding such an event or the procedures carried out in that time. Also *attrib.*

1953 *News* (Birmingham, Alabama) 4 June 1/6 Observers on the mountain were able to hear the count-down on the drop from the control tower. **1953** *Monsanto Mag.* (U.S.) July 4 Time on the range is expressed in minutes beforc a missile is to be fired. This is called a 'count down'. **1958** *Observer* 2 Feb. 1/2 The count-down began. At the count of 11 the very top of the rocket started spinning. Two.. one.. and then the firing command. **1958** *Times* 1 Mar. 6/3 The missile had been on its pad for days before firing, and the actual count-down, the exhaustive last-minute check of all its components, took many hours. **1958** 'P. BRYANT' *2 Hours to Doom* 61 Brown.. turned the face of a count-down clock until the figure eighty-four showed in the.. datum window. **1969** *Times* (Suppl.) 3 June p. ii/8 Three astronauts.. were doing a simulated countdown for the first manned Apollo flight.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1959 W. K. RICHMOND *Brit. Birds of Prey* xiii. 142 Ready, now, for the final count-down. Eight yards, seven, six, five, four.. and once again the hawk glanced over its shoulder. **1960** *Stand* IV. 5 The months began the count-down to war. **1962** *Times* 29 Nov. 4/1 Excitement is mounting here as the count-down begins for the first Test match on Friday. **1968** *Listener* 15 Aug. 200/2 One by one they step up, receive a countdown and deliver their instant punditry.

counted ('kaʊntɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. COUNT *v.* + -ED[1].] Accounted, numbered, etc.: see COUNT *v.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 47 Nor Mother, Wife, nor Englands counted Queene. **1813** BYRON *Giaour* 972 Father! thy days have pass'd in peace, 'Mid counted beads, and countless prayer.

countee, obs. f. COUNTY.

countenance ('kaʊntɪnəns), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 continaunce, -ance, 3–6 contenaunce, -ance, -once, -anse, -ans(s, -aunse, 4 contien-, cunten-, cuntin-, kuntenaunce, (*Sc.* cuntyr-, counternans), 4–5 contynaunce, -ans(e, 4–6 countenaunce, (-tin-, -tyn-, -teyn-, -ance, -ans, -aunse, 5 cown-), 4– countenance. [ME. *con-, cun-, countena(u)nce*, a. OF. *con-, cuntenance* (11th c. *Chans. Roland*) manner of holding oneself, bearing, behaviour, aspect, ad. L. *continēntia* (see CONTINENCE), used in med.L. in sense of 'habitus, moris et gestus conformatio' (Du Cange): cf. CONTAIN *v.* The extension of sense from 'mien, aspect' to 'face' appears to be Eng.: cf. F. use of *mine.*]

I. †**1.** Bearing, demeanour, comportment; behaviour, conduct; sometimes *spec.* behaviour of two persons towards each other. *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 113/245 Al-to nobleie of þe worlde his continaunce he brouȝte. **1340** *Ayenb.* 259 Of uayre contenonce to-uore alle men. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4900 With clipping & kessing and contenaunce hende. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 273 Fell neuir men so foull myschans Eftir so sturdy cuntymans. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi, They had goodely langage & louely countenaunce to gyder.. Fair syster I haue wel aspyed your countenaunce betwixe you and this knyght. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 Whan we be dissolute in herte, and lyght in countenaunce. **1678** A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 120 The General by his Scouts shall inform himself of the Enemies Countenance. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, The Spaniard governor ordered two muskets to be fired.. that by their countenance he might know what to expect.. This stratagem took; for.. they started up.. and.. ran screaming .. away.

†**b.** *to make* (*a*) *countenance* (see also 2 d, 3, 7): to assume or have a certain demeanour or attitude; to comport oneself. *Obs.*

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5747 Wan þe Amerel hap iherd hym telle, Contenance made he fers & felle. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 53 For the good countenances that he made he was moche wel beloued. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 98 To regarde.. her great beauty, and the gracyous wordes and countenance that she made. *a* **1533** —— *Huon* CXXIX. 473 The admyral.. wold not issue out.. tyll he sawe what countenaunce the chrysten men wolde make.

†**2.** Appearance, aspect, look (*obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 4); also, a show or semblance *of* anything.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 792 Ful clene watz þe countenaunce of her cler yȝen. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 24 In cuntinaunce of clopinge queinteliche degyset. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* C iv b, The draper helde the countenaunce of a drunken man. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 134 To amaze the ignorant Reader with a countenance of great learning. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. i. 41. **1639** HOWELL in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 77 The countenance of the weather invited me. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 20 These Authors did not espouse this Opinion.. without some countenance of Probability. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 35, I.. knew the very countenance of the place. **1837–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. §30. 25 The countenance of Nature.

†b. Mere appearance or show; feigned or assumed appearance, pretence. *Obs.*

c **1398** CHAUCER *Fortune* 34, I haue thee taught diuisioun bitwene Frend of effect and frend of countenaunce. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 174 The sayde Godfrey, to dys-sayue yᵉ Frenshemen, shewed outwarde countenaunce to be a Cristen man. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 449/1 Let vs learn..to absteine from al talke, and all countenances. **1613–8** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 191 They passed the day in Countenances, and nothing was done. **1727** SWIFT *To Yng. Lady*, Their whole demeanor, before they got a husband, was all but a countenance and constraint upon their nature.

†c. *for* (*a*) *countenance*: for a show or pretence, for appearance sake. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 711 And for a countenaunce in his hond bar An holow stikke. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255, I hadde in custom to come to scole late, Nat for to lerne but for a contenaunce. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 151 Although she [the Queen] joyned her husbande with hir in name for a countenaunce, yet she did all, she saied all, and she bare the whole swynge. **1614** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* iii. §21 God hath many retainers that weare his Livery, for a countenance. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vi. (1733) 36 Joseph..for a Countenance ..charged them as Spies. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 34 That Florida was for countenance, to hide the reality of authorized buccaneering.

†d. *to make* (*a*) *countenance*: to make a show (real or feigned) of any action, feeling, or intention. Also *to set a countenance*. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 482 Bot quhat pite that euir he had, Na contenance thar-off he maid. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxii, He..made countenaunce as though he wold haue stryken hym. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 197b, He made a countenance to assayle his adversarie. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 134 But, the election being done, he made countinance of great discontentation thereat. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lxiii. 429 He set a countenance..as though hee would take a journey like a private person. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 102 These Nations joyned togethers, and..made countenance of warre. **1726–7** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive.

†e. *ship of countenance*: ?

1570 J. CAMPION in Arb. *Garner* I. 55 Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of countenance. She must not touch in any part of Spain. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 215 He went to Surat Road, in the Royal James and Mary, with three or four other Ships of Countenance, to try if he could bully the Governor, and frighten the Merchants.

†3. A sign, gesture. *to make a countenance*: to make a sign, intimate by sign or gesture. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will, Palerne* 1401 Priueli..sche praide william þanne to seche softily to hire chaumber..& he bi quinte contenance to come he granted, For he ne durst openly. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 71 Vp roos tho oon..and with his hand made contenaunce that men sholde holden hem stille. **1461–83** *Househ. Ord.* 375 If hee doe call them or doe make any countenance to them. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 375 The king made them a countenaunce to come nere.

4. The look or expression of a person's face.

(In early use often not easily distinguished from 1, 2, and in later use difficult to separate from 5.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 þo Normans were sorie, of contenance gan blaken. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 394 þan him ansuerede Olyuer wyþ sterne contynaunce. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2098 He shewed ay countenance gladd. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 183 Imploring mercy..both with holding up his handes, and making dolorous countenance. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They haue greye or blewe eyes, and are of cruell countenaunce. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 29 *Kent.* You haue that in your countenance, which I would faine call Master. *Lear.* What's that? *Kent.* Authority. **1770** *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 179 Their countenances speak a different language. **1859** tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 313 A man's countenance varies; his face is always the same. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 51 God made your features, but you made your countenance.

b. *to change one's countenance*: to alter one's facial expression (or † as in 1, one's demeanour) as the result of feeling or emotion. *to keep one's countenance*: to preserve composure, refrain from expressing emotion; now *esp.* to refrain from laughing or smiling. So (here, or under 6) *his countenance fell*: i.e. he showed disappointment or dejection.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 127 Thai changit contenanss and late. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* IV. xiv, She kepte her countenaunce and maade no semblaunt of sorowe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 386 To this the king with chaunged countenaunce aunswered. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 Sitting like an image without moving, and with a great state and majesty keeping his countenance, dained not to give them one of his lookes. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. **1728** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 212 It was as much as I could do to keep my Countenance at the Figure he made. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Courtiers and envoys kept their countenances as well as they could while the renegade protested that..his conscience would not let him rest, etc. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 133 When he was told that the work must positively be brought to an end, his countenance fell. **1891** N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 17 Captain Drayton changed countenance.

5. The face, visage.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 372 My contenaunce is on the boke, But toward her is all my loke. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 484 He kest vp his contenance & kny3tly he lokes. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 29 Yf he hyde awaye his countenaunce. **1611** BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 42 But a youth, and ruddy, and of a faire countenance. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, That vile representation of the royal countenance. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, His countenance was handsome. **1871** BROWNING *Hervé Riel* viii, How hope succeeds despair on each Captain's countenance!

6. 'Calmness of look, composure of face'; 'confidence of mien' (J.); *esp.* in phr. *to lose countenance, with a good countenance.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3368 (Cott.) And þof sco scamful was, i-wiss, Sco tint na contenance wit þis. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5740 Now is Gii of Warwike a couward..Lorn he haþ contenaunce. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2518 All the buernes aboute abasshet þer with..þere countenaunse failed. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 527/2 The Persians stood and received them with a good countenance.

b. *out of countenance*: disconcerted, abashed. *to put out of countenance*: to disconcert. Also *fig.*

15.. *Ballad on Money* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 49 Every man lackyng yt than Is clene owte of countenance. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 611, I will not be put out of countenance. **1621** BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* §4 Firme and obdurate fore-heads, whose resolution can laugh their sinnes out of countenance. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* IV. 11 The table spread..for a noble breakfast..that put me out of countenance, so much and so good. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* IV. iii. (R.), When Cain..was out of countenance. **1778** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., You did put her a little out of countenance. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, You'll stare my mother out of countenance.

c. *to keep* (*a person*) *in countenance*: to keep him from being abashed or disconcerted; now often involving the notion of encouragement by show of favour or support (cf. 8); to COUNTENANCE. So *to put in countenance.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 623 And now forward, for we haue put thee in countenance. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii, It does not only keep impertinent Fools in countenance, but encourages them to be very troublesome to wise Men. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), It puts the learned in countenance. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, To shut out the censuring world, and keep each other in countenance. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 504 Cornbury was soon kept in countenance by a crowd of deserters.

II. †7. Demeanour or manner towards others as expressing good or ill will; show of feeling or manifestation of regard towards another. *Obs.*

[Immediately related to 1.]

c **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balaunce, By half word ne by countenaunce. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 12 The kyng gud counternans thaim maid. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 49 Lo where she commeth, some countenaunce to hir make. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 15 The stout Faery..Thought..that great Princesse too exceeding prowd, That to strange knight no better countenance allowd. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 138 Entertaining him with the best countenance that could be.

8. 'Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side' (J.); moral support.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 Your authoritie and countenaunce giveth mee..great incouragement. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 33 Vnder whose countenance we steale. **1608** D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 10 That his deedes may be alwaies readie to give authoritie and countenance to his words. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 143 A doctrine which has no countenance in reason or revelation. **1841** MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595 To lend no countenance to such adulation. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 307 Else I withdraw favour and countenance From you and yours for ever.

†b. *transf.* A support. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Agger*..a bulwarke; a countenance to a fortresse or campe: a rampier. **1691** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 102 One is a Countenance and Incouragement to another.

III. †9. Estimation; credit or repute in the world.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 If I were in as great countenaunce with my sisters sonne. *Ibid.* 431 You are one whome before all other this Universitie hath in more countenaunce and estimation. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 50 Philautus..both for his owne countenaunce, and the great countenaunce which his father had while he liued, crept into credit with Don Ferardo. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court.

†10. The estate or state which one maintains or keeps up; position, standing, dignity. *Obs.*

(It was often used by commentators as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, though with doubtful propriety: see CONTENEMENT.)

c **1477** in *Eng. Gilds* 304 Beinge men of good welthe and countenance. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 Sauyng to a gentyl-man his counteynaunce and his householde. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 199 Gentlemen of the best countenaunce, and highest degree of honour. **1581** W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 64 Gentlemen..seeke to maintayne their countenaunces as their predecessors did. *a* **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 18 Men of countenance and authority. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t., Fines*, When a Man was Fin'd, he was to be Fin'd *Salvo Contenemento*, so as his Countenance might be safe. **1784** J. REEVES *Hist. Eng. Law* (1814) I. 127 Such a grievous imposition as would entirely destroy their contenement, or, to use an English term..formed from it, their countenance and appearance in the world.

†11. ? Maintenance. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *God's Promises* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 287 But through his ordinance Each have his strength and whole countenance. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 56 b, Referred to the common use, and countenaunce of the life.

countenance *sb.*², improperly for *continuance.*

1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (1616) 1 As carefull for the weale of his Countrey, as the countenance of his Diademe. **1592** —— *Art Conny Catch.* III. 10 Countenance of talke made them careles of the time.

countenance ('kaʊntɪnəns), *v.* Also 5–6 -anse, -aunse, 6 -aunce, conti-, countnance. [f. F. *contenancer* 'to countenance, fauor, grace, maintaine, give countenance vnto; also, to frame or set the face handsomely; to give it a graceful and constant garbe' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *contenance* COUNTENANCE *sb.*]

†1. *intr.* To assume a particular demeanour, behaviour, or aspect; to behave, pretend, or make (as if...). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenansis as she piked hir, and yet she proynith not. **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 47, I can countenance comely.

†2. *trans.* 'To make a show of' (J.), pretend.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 16 They were two knights..Which to these Ladies love did countenance.

†3. *to countenance out* (also, *to countenance*): to face out, persist in maintaining unblushingly or unfalteringly; also (of a thing) to bear out, support, confirm (cf. sense 5). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 419 Sware and stare and byde thereby, And countenance it clenly. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 693 With furious words and irreuerent behauyour..he thought to continaunce out the matter. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 366 Let this suffice to countenance out my conjecture. **1615** T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Let not the pretended equitie to men countenance out our neglected piety to God.

†4. To give a proper (or specified) aspect to; to set off, grace. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 Who, for parsonage, gesture, and vtterauns beside, coountenaunst the matter too very good liking. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 What is the end of seruice to a man but to countenance himselfe and credite his maister with braue suites? **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1100 Countenanced this yeares wars with greater shewes than deeds.

5. To give countenance to; to look upon with sanction or favour; to favour, patronize, sanction, encourage, 'back up', bear out: a. a person.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 625 Noble men, whose credit..with the Prince, may honour and countenance them [Gentlemens sonnes]. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 41, I beseech you sir, To countenance William Visor of Woncot, against Clement Perkes of the hill. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxvii. (1627) 276 That the painfull and obedient be..countenanced, incouraged, and preferred. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252, I am afraid some of these great Men countenance this bold and Heretical writer. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 243 To demand that Burnet should no longer be countenanced at the Hague.

b. a thing (action, practice, opinion, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 42 Content to lose The pleasance of his age, to countnance law. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. §43. 464/2 Constantinus..the first Emperour who countenanced the Gospel. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 ¶ 1 Lest we should countenance the crime. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* Pref. 13 We shall not be supposed to countenance the practice.

†c. a person *to do* or *be* something. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 159 Their power must not countenance them to be severe. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. iv. 116 The very Negroes..are countenanced to do so by the Spaniards. **1717** DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 8 She countenanced the Priests to go on with all the persecuting Methods they could.

†6. To keep in countenance (by acting in the same way); to be in keeping with. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 Malcolme, Banquo, As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror.

countenanced ('kaʊntɪnənst), *ppl. a.* [f. COUNTENANCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. [f. the sb.] Having a (specified) countenance.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 277 She cannot be fairely countenanced. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 130 Dull-paced, sad countenanced. **1820** WORDSW. *Sonn. River Duddon* XX, Countenanced like a soft cerulean sky.

2. [f. the vb.] Favoured, supported, etc.: see COUNTENANCE *v.* 5.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix, The..unthinking Part of Men; who without Thought..may embrace the Profession of the countenanced Religion.

countenancer ('kaʊntɪnənsə(r)). [f. COUNTENANCE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who countenances, supports, or encourages.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fortune* IV. ii, Are you her grace's countenancer, lady? **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 35 Root out the Masse and all countenancers of it. **1705** HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Sept., A Countenancer of Fanaticks. **1827** SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, To be thought an abettor or countenancer..of the Popish ritual.

'countenancing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COUNTENANCE.

1628 H. BURTON *Israels Fast* 5 To abhorre such countenancing of sin. **1680–90** TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 263 The countenancing..the Customs and Habits of Industry.

†**counter** ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4 cuntre, cunter, 5 countire, cowntere, 6 counter. [Aphetic form of *acuntre*, ACOUNTER,

ENCOUNTER.] Encounter, hostile meeting, opposition.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Tille þei com to mideweie, cuntre non þei fond. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1344 3e ne herde neuer, y hope, of so hard a cunter. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 238 At the first countire righte The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. **14..** *Fencing* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Thys ys the ferst cowntere of the too hond swerd. **1591** SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 207 With kindly counter vnder Mimick shade.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*[2] Also 4 countour. [a. AF. *countour* = OF. *conteor* (mod.F. *compteur* counter, *conteur* recounter, narrator):—L. *computātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *computāre* to compute, COUNT.]

1. a. One who counts, reckons, or calculates.

13.. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 110 (Halliw.) Ther is no countere nor clerke Con hem recken alle. **1369** [see COUNTER *sb.*[3] 3.] *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 25 In my purs, so grete sommes be, That there nys counter in alle cristente Whiche that kan at ony nombre sette. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 78 A Cownter, *compotista*. **1769** SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 309, I did not even hear the feet of the four counters, who had passed behind me from the windows to the clock.

b. In the House of Commons: One who causes the House to be counted.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 May 527 A counter is looked upon in the House with the same sort of individual dread.. that is accorded out of the House to an informer or a hangman.

†**2.** A serjeant-at-law, etc.: see COUNTOUR. *Obs.*

3. a. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions, strokes of a piston, etc. [Cf. F. *compteur* gas-meter.]

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 145 A counter is placed so as to show the number of revolutions of the windlass. **1823** *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 1. 4 By fixing a counter on the beam of one engine.. the number of strokes made.. was ascertained. **1829** R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 275 This.. *counter* was formed of a series of small wheels, shut up in a box, having a dial and index hand, to show how many revolutions had been made.

b. An instrument for counting or recording ionizing events. Freq. preceded by a defining word, as *Geiger, scintillation counter* (see these). Also *attrib.*

1924 *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* XXII. 434 The *a*-particle counter, the prototype of which was used by Rutherford and Geiger, is an ionization chamber in which one of the electrodes is a fine point or small sphere, the other being either a plane or the case of the chamber itself. *Ibid.* 452 The registration by a counter of *a*-particles from polonium. **1930** [see GEIGER]. **1930** [see COUNT *sb.*[1] 2 d]. **1955** *Gloss. Terms Radiology* (*B.S.I.*) 22 *Counter*, a device which reacts to individual ionizing events, thus enabling them to be detected. **1956** A. H. COMPTON *Atomic Quest* 42 The first reliable counter measurements of cosmic rays at various latitudes.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4- counter; also 4 counture, (5 cowntewery, countre, 6 cowntier), 5-6 countor, -our, 5-7 cownter, 6- compter. [a. AF. *counteour*, *countour*, in OF. *conteoir*, *-eor*, *-oer*, whence *conteour*, *contouer*, in 14-15th c. *comptouer*, *comptouoir*, mod.F. *comptoir*:—L. *computātōrium* (in med.L. 1364, Du Cange), f. *computāre* to compute, count + -ORIUM. As this became, like the prec., *countour*, *-or* in AF., they are both *counter* in mod.Eng. The form *cowntewery* points to an AF. *counteori* or *countoueri*.]

I. 1. Anything used in counting or keeping account: †**a.** A round piece of metal, ivory, or other material, formerly used in performing arithmetical operations. *Obs.*

a. c **1310** *Know Thyself* 38 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 131 Sitte doun and take countures rounde.. And for vche a synne lay þou doun on Til þou þi synnes haue sou3t vp and founde. **1496** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 300 A nest of cowntouris to the King. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/1 The kitchin clarke.. Jengling his counters, chatting himselfe alone. **1530** PALSGR. 684/1, I shall reken it syxe tymes by aulgorisme or you can caste it ones by counters [*par jectons*]. **1542** RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 86 b, Nowe that you have learned.. Arithmetike with the penne, you shall see the same Arte in Counters. **1579** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Marchantes counters which nowe and then stande for hundreds and thousands, by and bye for odd halfpens or farthinges and otherwhiles for very nihils. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. iv. 405 They assayed many times to cast with counters, and comprise the full number of them. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 2 [They] never used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 277 The stones and shells were laid aside, and counters made with ivory became their substitutes.

β. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for euery nest of compters .xviii.*s.* **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 235 Praying by tale with Sainct Dominicks round compters. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 38 Euery tod yeeldes pound and odde shilling: fifteene hundred shorne, what comes the wooll too?.. I cannot do't without Compters. **1698** CRULL *Muscovy* 173 Arithmetick.. which they perform by the help of Plumb-Stones instead of Compters.

b. In later times used chiefly in keeping an account or reckoning in games of chance, *esp.* cards. (These counters are of various shapes, according to convenience.)

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 105/2 They cast it into the winde, they played with it as with a counter. *? a* **1600** *Tom Thumbe* 61 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 179 Where he for counters, pinns and points, and cherry stones did play. **1674** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that hath first played away his cards demands as many counters as there are cards in the hands of the rest. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶4 They were marking their game with Counters. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. §8 Counters.. at a card-table are used.. as signs substituted for money. **1874** BURNAND *My Time* vii. 61 Card-playing.. for counters at two-pence a dozen. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The Counters should be of various shapes—round, oblong, and long or fish-shaped.

c. Also, applied to the 'pieces' or 'men' used in playing shovelboard, chess, draughts and other games; also *fig.*

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 21 All alone he playd at slide groate, as his manner was: peeces or counters he had none. **1865** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 299 The mass of the emperor's subjects.. were moved as counters by the hands of a central government. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 368 The noblest aims and lives were only counters on her board.

2. a. An imitation coin of brass or inferior metal; a token used to represent real coin; hence often rhetorically contrasted with real coins, as being only their temporary representatives or counterfeits.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1186 Nay, offer hym a counter in stede of a peny. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 24 A fool believeth every thing: that copper is gold, and a counter an angel. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them: but they are the mony of fooles. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 A silver box of Counters stampt with Kings and Queens heads, etc. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iii. (1852) 309 He sent her a brass counter, a silver crown, and a gold jacobus. **1796** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 152 Counters will pay this from the poor in spirit; but from you, my friend, coin was due. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 Silver, not as now a sort of counter, but the body of the current coin. **1855** BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The true has no value beyond the sham. As well the counter as coin, I submit. **1868** *Daily News* 23 Oct., How easy it is to pay fools with the counters of words instead of with the money of thought.

b. Also applied to debased coin, and contemptuously to money generally.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus growes so Couetous To locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii, Does Mr. Wood think, we will sell him a stone of wool for a parcel of his counters not worth sixpence. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 582 He was robbed indirectly by a new issue of counters, smaller in size and baser in material than any which had yet borne the image and superscription of James.

c. As the type of a thing of no intrinsic value.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* II. vii. 63 What, for a Counter, would I do, but good? **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 554 Childish squabling about Nut-shells, Counters and Cherry stones. **1682** —— *Lett. Sev. Subjects* (1694) 32 Stickling to get the most Counters and Cherry-cobs.

II. †**3.** A table or desk for counting money, keeping accounts, etc.; a bureau. *Obs.*

In quot. 1369 perh. an abacus or counting-board.

c **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble covnter [*v.r.* countour] Sete to rekene in hys counter [*v.r.* countour].

1453 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 185 I. 250 The draute chamer, ther as ye wold your cofors and cowntewery shuld be sette for the whyle; and ther is no space besyde the bedd .. for to sette both your bord and your kofors ther. **1493** *Bury Wills* (1850) 81, I bequethe to Kateryn my wyff my countour stondyng in my parlour. **1504** *Ibid.* 98 A fetherbed and a tabyll callyd a countour. **1521** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 203 Unum magnum cowntier stans in aula. **1587** *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 306 One fetherbed.. standing in the westmost chamber, and the best counter, that is in the same chamber.

4. a. A banker's or money-changer's table; also, the table in a shop on which the money paid by purchasers is counted out, and across which goods are delivered. The tradesman stands *behind the counter*; goods are sold and money paid *over the counter*.

(In modern times the shop-counter is also used for the display of goods, but this is not implied in the name.)

α. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/1 He [is].. behind a Counter or Counting Table. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 25 Fate has but very small Distinction set Betwixt the Counter and the Coronet. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 2 Sometimes you would see him behind his counter selling broad-cloth. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 [He] might walk into a shop, lay on the counter a bit of brass worth threepence, and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 252 Pay it back over the counter to the credit of his account with the same banker. **1889** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 May 7/4 In fair days he would take some £40 over the counter.

β. **1699** GARTH *Dispens.* III. 30 Then from the Compter he takes down the File. **1731** FIELDING *New Way* II. ii, Do you sit behind a desk, or stand behind a compter? **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* xxvi. 136 Each spruce nymph from city compters free. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 324 Mrs. Bennet, milliner.. who.. marshalled a compter full of caps and bonnets at one side of the shop.

b. Phr. *under the counter*, used with reference to illegal or clandestine transactions.

1926 A. HUXLEY *Jesting Pilate* IV. 284 One at least of my own novels has to be sold under the counter as though it were whiskey. **1945** *Evening Standard* 20 Dec., Chief goods to 'go under the counter' are fully fashioned silk stockings, watches and silk handkerchiefs. **1946** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* L. 246/2 There is too much of the 'under the counter' method. It is essential that opportunities for such courses should be advertised openly. **1960** H. AGAR *Saving Remnant* viii. 204 Aside from under-the-counter help.. Arazi had few funds. **1961** H. S. TURNER *Something Extraordinary* ii. 27 Rude verses, under-the-counter pin-ups and obscene novelties. **1969** *New Yorker* 31 May 78/2 'De Sade Illustrated', another version of the same under-the-counter classic, is also around.

†**5.** A counting-house: **a.** In early use. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 213 Vp to hir housbande is this wyf ygon And knokketh at his Countour [*v.r.* counter] boldely. **1431** *Test. Ebor.* II. (Surtees) 16 Omnia instrumenta et necessaria shopæ meæ ad le meltynghouse et ad countor meum spectantia. **1530** PALSGR. 209/2 Counter, a countyng house, *comptoyr*.

b. In 18-19th c. after F. *comptoir*.

1736 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* II. §136 Whether it would not be right to build the compters and public treasuries.. without wood. **1809** *Ann. Reg.* 861/1 England is only sensible in her compters.

III. †**6.** The office, court, or hall of justice of a mayor. *Obs.*

1479 *Mayor of Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 The Maire and Shiref.. to kepe theire due residence at the Counter euery Feryall day. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. §44 (1740) 616 The law Province was restored to its Seat in the several Counters, and the Sherriffs opened their Halls.

7. The prison attached to such a city court; the name of certain prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, and some other cities and boroughs. In this sense the official spelling from the 17th c. was COMPTER, q.v. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1388 [see COUNTER-TENOR 1 b for play upon this word]. **1428** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate.. And the Countours. **1476** *Plumpton Corr.* 36 He.. gart him be sett in the Countre, till he founde sewerte to answer at the Gildehall for the cloth. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIX. 265 They.. brake vp the prison of newgate and drafe oute al the prisoners and of both countours.. and destroyed alle the bookes of bothe counters. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Item the XXVIJ. day of September after was the counter in Bredstret removyd in-to Wood-strete. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, He is got into one o' your citie pounds, the Counters. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 215 He was committed by the Lord Mayor to the Counter, and from thence removed to the new prison in Maiden Lane. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 398 A counter or prison, *carcer*. [See COMPTER.]

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) ***counter-cloth***; (sense 4) ***counter-dandy***, ***-flap***, ***-girl***, ***-hand***, ***-keeper***, ***-top***; (sense 5) ***counter-door***, ***-house***; (sense 7) ***counter-book***, ***-gate***, ***-scuffle***, ***-wall***; **counter-case**, a flat case to lie on a shop-counter; †**counter-caterpillar**, ? slang name for a constable; †**counter-rat**, (*a*) slang name for an inferior officer of a Counter; (*b*) a criminal inmate of a Counter; **counter-skipper** = COUNTER-JUMPER. Also COUNTER-JUMPER, -MAN.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Though base and trebles, fortune did me grant, Yet to make up the musicke, I must looke The tenor in the cursed *counter-booke. ? **1631** *Wat Tyler* in Evans *O.B.* (1784) I. li. 282 Into the counters then they get, Where men in prison lay for debt; They broke the doors and let them out, And threw the counter-books about. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 These *Compter-Caterpillars, These Hawk-ey'd Shoulder-dabbling Dealers. **1541** *Lanc. Wills* I. 129 A *cownter clothe xvj[d]. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Young *counter-dandies are displaying their wares. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 85 Ffor which ful faste his *Countour dore he shette. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 117 He lifted the *counterflap. **1968** P. GEDDES *High Game* ii. 17 Venniker lifted the counter flap but before he could move through there was a touch on his shoulder. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 85 Thou mightst as well say, I loue to walke by the *Counter-gate. **1710** E. WARD *Brit. Hud.*, Go see 'em strait, I charge you, in at Counter-Gate. *a* **1902** F. NORRIS *Vandover* (1914) 91 A couple of girls, the *counter girls at one of the candy booths, came down the stairs. **1966** N. FREELING *King of Rainy Country* 38 She had taken a job in an expensive flashy shop as countergirl, selling sports clothes. **1893** G. B. SHAW *Imposs. Anarchism* 13 The cost of scales and weights, coin, book-keepers, *counter-hands. **1927** *Daily Express* 17 Feb. 5/3 She.. had been both a counter-hand and a mannequin before she was promoted to chief saleswoman. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 77 And vp in to his *Countour hous gooth he. **1804** *Edin. Rev.* V. 6 The wretched perversion of judgement which uniformly ranks.. *counter keepers.. before the honest ploughman. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Char., Sargeant's Yeoman*, This *counter-rat.. hath not his full halfe-share of the booty. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 Looking as rough as Counter Rats. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXV. 97 She.. taught them.. how to speak to a doctor, how to a *counter-skipper. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 191/2 A counter-skipper in a small linen-draper's shop. **1897** M. KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 17 Some brutal tradesmen.. affix tremendous nails.. to the fronts of their *counter tops, in order to keep their visitors at a respectful distance. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 A child whose lint-white head scarcely reaches the counter-top. **1607** HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 31 Sentences.. for posteritie to carve Vpon the inside of the *Counter wall.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*[4] [In senses 1, 2, f. COUNTER *a.* or *adv.*: of senses 3-4 the history is uncertain, and perhaps they ought to be treated separately.]

I. 1. *Hunting.* The opposite direction to the course taken by the game; see COUNTER *adv.* 1.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 121 The huntesmen.. must take good heede that theyr houndes take not the counter by cause the harte is fledde backwardes. *Ibid.* 205 Or els hunteth backe himself by the counter of hir footing. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 87 That the Hounds may not think it the Counter she came first.

2. The contrary, opposite.

1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 80 Whatsoever his own knights have sworn My knights have sworn the counter to it.

II. 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 25 [They] present the Pike to the height of the Horses Counters. 1727-31 BAILEY vol. II, *Counter* is that part of the fore-hand of a horse, that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxix, For he was barbed from counter to tail, And the rider was armed complete in mail. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xlv, The poor beast..had been killed by a bullet in the counter. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxix, His throat, counter, and shoulders.

4. *Naut.* a. The curved part of the stern of a ship.

'The counter above extends from the gun-deck line, or lower ribbon moulding of the cabin windows, to the water-line (or seat of water); the lower counter is arched below that line, and constitutes the hollow run' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The round-house, the counters, the wayst. 1627 —— *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The hollow arching betwixt the lower part of the Gallery and the Transome, is called the lower Counter; the vpper Counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the round house. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Counter*, an arch.. whose upper-part is terminated by the bottom of the stern, and the lower-part by the wing-transom and buttock. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. 195 *note*, Several shot-holes in the hull—one in the under counter 3½ feet under water. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1926. 410/3 The explosion of the torpedo under her counter. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. xi. 243 When her bows lifted and she dipped her counter in the black water.

b. *Comb.* **counter-rail, -timber** (see quots.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Countertimbers*, short timbers in the stern, put in..for..strengthening the counter. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Counter-rails*, the ornamental rails athwart the stern into which the counters finish. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

5. *Typogr.* a. A depression in the face of type, reproducing the effect of a counter-punch, or an equivalent effect got by engraving the punch; a white space that is partly or wholly enclosed within a printed letter.

1798 in T. B. Reed *Hist. Old Eng. Letter Foundries* (1887) xiv. 293 Great care has been taken to have the Counterpart deeply cut, by which means [the type] will wear much longer. 1876 T. DE VINNE *Invention of Printing* iii. 54 This counter-punch is an engraving, in high relief, of the hollow or counter of that interior part of the letter..which does not show black in the printed impression. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 698/1 The spaces at *h* and *h* are the counters, which regulate the distances apart of the stems in a line of type. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* xxii. 163 The stems should be of a good depth down to the shoulder and counter. 1898, 1902 [see COUNTER-PUNCH 2]. 1945 J. C. TARR *Printing Today* vi. 61 The counter (or interior area) is struck in by means of a counter-punch.

b. = COUNTER-DIE.

1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Counter*.., a depressed or perforated block opposing a die or punch. 1917 F. S. HENRY *Printing for School & Shop* xiv. 242 The next step is the making of the counter.

6. *Skating.* A turn in which the body is revolved in a direction opposite to that in which it was revolved in the previous turns. Called also *counter-rocker*, *counter-rocking turn*.

1892 T. M. WITHAM in Heathcote & Tebbutt *Skating* iii. 107 In the rockers and counters (which figures used to be designated rocking turns and counter-rocking turns), although there is a change of direction the nature of the edge is preserved. *Ibid.* 111 A counter may..be regarded as half a bracket plus half a three. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 366/2 The four counter-rocking turns. Counter-rocking turns or counters are turns in which one edge of the skate only is used, the body being revolved in an opposite or counter direction to that in which it is revolved in the corresponding 'three' turns. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 642/2 The 'star', consisting of four crosses (forward rocker, back loop, back counter). 1908 E. F. BENSON *Eng. Figure Skating* 244 'Once counter back' is forward counter and inside back. 1928 *Daily Express* 19 Dec. 15/4 Her pirouettes, toe-spins, and counter-rockers. 1967 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar. 12/6 Miss Stapleford made an excellent start in the first figure, the forward inside counter.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*[5] [ad. F. *contre*, It. *contro*, in same sense, a substantival use of the prep. *contre*, *contro* against.]

1. *Fencing.* A name applied to all circular parries, i.e. parries in which, while the hand retains the same position, the point is made to describe a circle, passing under the adverse blade so as to meet it again when the latter is 'disengaged', i.e. removed from engagement. Called also *counter-parry*, formerly †*counter-parade*, *counter-caveating parade*.

The particular engagement is indicated by an addition, as *counter-prime*, *-seconde*, *-tierce*, *-quarte* (*-carte*), *-quinte*, *-sixte*, *-septime*, *-octave* (now in practice reduced to four, *-seconde*, *-tierce*, *-quarte*, *-septime*).

[1611 FLORIO, *Contro*, as *Contra* in all compositions. Also a Counter.] 1684 R.H. *School Recreat.* 67 The Counter Caveating Parade, &c. When you observe your Adversary's Thrust coming home within your Sword, then immediately slope your Point, and bring it up again with a quick Motion on the other side of your Adversary's, and parrie his Thrust without your Sword, that he intended to give within your Sword. *Ibid.* 74 This may be Parry'd, by answering every Motion, or using the Counter-caveating Parade. 1707 [see CAVEAT *v.* 3]. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 64 To form a counter parade..at the time you disengage, I pass with a small circular motion under your wrist, or blade, and return, by forming my parade in nearly the same position I was in previously to your disengagement. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 57 Counters are named according to the engagement from which the parry is made. *Ibid.* 58 Reversed Counter-parries. These, as the name indicates, are the ordinary counter-parries executed the opposite way.

2. *Broadsword play.* An attack made as the adversary himself leads to attack. The stronger attack takes the advantage.

3. *Pugilism.* A blow delivered as the adversary leads off; really a time-hit, which, if stronger than the adverse one, secures the advantage.

A counter with the other hand is called a *cross-counter*; e.g. if the adversary leads off with his left, he may be cross-countered with the right.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii, My length of arm gave me the advantage in every counter. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 161 The leader-off has to take the counter in full face.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*[6] *Shoemaking.* [Short for *counterfort*, in F. *contrefort*.] The piece of stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot round the heel.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410/2 The closing of the vamp and counter to the leg [of the boot]. 1883 F. D. Y. CARPENTER *Round about Rio*, When a [Brazilian] buys a new pair of slippers his first object is to break the counters down out of the way. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 7 May 6/2 The heel may be built a little higher on one side, and a stiff counter used.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *sb.*[7] *Music.* Short for COUNTER-TENOR; also app. any voice part set in contrast to a principal melody or part.

1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* 60 Uncle Eliakim.. tuning up in a high, cracked voice, a weird part, in those days called counter. 1878 —— *Poganuc P.* vii. 56 Ben..beating and roaring, first to treble and then to counter and then to bass.

counter, *sb.*[8] *Mining.* Also *dial.* CAUNTER q.v. Short for COUNTER-LODE; also for *counter-gangway* (see quot.).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Counter*, (1) a cross-vein; (2) a gangway driven obliquely upwards on a coal-seam from the main gangway until it cuts off the faces of the workings, and then continues parallel with the main gangway.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *a.* [Arising chiefly from combinations in COUNTER- (esp. in senses 6, 9), with subsequent extension to more or less analogous instances, e.g. *counter-current*, *counter current*, *the currents are counter*. In many cases it is not possible to draw any line of demarcation between *counter* adj., and *counter-* pref.: see under the latter.] Acting in opposition; lying or tending in the opposite direction; having an opposite tendency, to the opposite effect; opposed, opposite: cf. senses of COUNTER- *pref.* Mostly *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. xii. 1 A ship..met of many a counter winde and tyde. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 118 The Sensation of Relievo..by one, or more hatches, cross and counter. 1780 LD. STIRLING in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 5 He might..send them counter orders. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) 218 The counter doctrine is self-repugnant. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 7 We crost Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up The counter side. 1844 BP. WILBERFORCE *Amer. Ch.* (1846) 161 Having founded a counter episcopate. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. (1863) VI. 305 The answer is found precisely in the parallel case of the counter sect. 1857 —— *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 238 *note*, In one direction..and..in the counter direction. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 282 Withdrawing by the counter door to that Which Leolin open'd. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 447 To combat false doctrine..by the presentation of the counter truth.

b. Duplicate; serving as a check (see COUNTER- 8).

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 112 The magistrate.. was to deliver in a list of all the owners of fishing boats..a counter list was to be kept on board the floating battery.

c. Rarely *predicative*: Opposite, contrary.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 The currents of thought are counter.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 cuntre, cunter, 4–5 countur, -our, 4–6 countre, 5 cownter, contre, countire, cowuntur, 5– counter, (6– *Sc.* conter). [In senses 1, 2, aphetic form of ACOUNTER, ENCOUNTER; in sense 3, influenced by, if not formed afresh from, COUNTER-*pref.*; sense 5 goes with COUNTER *sb.*[5] sense 3. But in later use all the senses tend to mutual association; cf. 1813 in 2 b.]

I. †1. *trans.* To meet. *Obs.*

*c*1325 *Coer de L.* 60 Whenne they come on mydde the sea ..Another schip they countryd thoo. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. x, His eyes..Counter'd at once a dazzling glance.

†b. *intr.* (with *again* = *against*). *Obs.*

*c*1475 *Partenay* 1640 Lordys of contre contring thaim again With a wilfull hert full gentilly resceyuyng. *Ibid.* 3346 The messingere lefte contred hym again.

2. *trans.* To meet in opposition; to encounter or engage in combat.

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1191 Duke Nestor anon, nobli arayed, Countres the kyng. *c*1475 *Partenay* 3030 Gaffroy cam faste contring the Geaunt then. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 236 Fewe of them haue countred..great nombre of enemyes. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B ij b, Often tymes countryng his enemies without dred of perill.

b. *intr.* (Const. *with*.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 With þe erle of Kent þei countred at Medeweie. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 207 [Men] myȝt fle fro toun to toun and nevere countre wiþ her enemyes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, As they countre..Eueryche vnhorsed knightly hath his feare. *c*1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 80 There bothe hostes mette and countred to gedre. 15.. *Eger & Grime* 144 (Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 358) To counter on ffoote he was full throe. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* II. xx, Blithe at the trumpet let them go, And fairly counter blow for blow.

II. 3. *trans.* (*fig.*) To go counter to, to act or speak in opposition to, or so as to check; to oppose, encounter, contradict, controvert.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. to O. Test.* 55 Heere Sire..countrith not Austen, but declareth him ful mychel to symple mennis witt. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 66 Se the profession Of every vyne, and wherin thai myscheve As counter it. *a*1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 190 The two houses..issued out a declaration..To counter this, the king sent a message..to the lords of his council in Scotland. *a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §31 (1740) 246 To all which Matters..his Answer countered every Design of the Interrogations. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 254 Wha conters him may rue the same. 1884 EARL OF DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Mar. 426 The resolution..was.. countered by an amendment. 1892 A. ROBERTSON *St. Athanasius* Proleg. 19 The 'eternity' of the Son was countered by the text, 'We that live are alway' (2 Cor. iv. 11). 1892 J. M. BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xxvi. 280 That's what I say; but Elspeth conters me, of course, and says she, etc.

b. *Chess.* To meet or answer with a countermove.

1890 *Times* 12 Dec. 5/6 White moved his K[t] to B. 2, which Black countered with R. to K. square. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 394/1 The system by which they were countered and checkmated.

†4. *intr.* (*fig.*) To engage in contest, argue in opposition, dispute, retort *against*, *with*. *Obs.*

*c*1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Who euer wole..countre aȝens the firste conclusioun. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 41 b, Then Diogenes again countreyng saied, If Aristippus had learned to be contented, etc. 1548 —— etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 74 b, We wil not counter with them and geue rebuke for rebuke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 So cunning and so wise, To counter vvith her goodman, and all by contraries.

III. 5. *Boxing.* To give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist; to strike with a counter-blow. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. *trans.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xlv, Of course I countered him there with tremendous effect. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 724 We are glad to set down the author of such smart hits as a misanthrope, because it is easier to counter than to parry them.

b. *intr.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Instead of trying to counter, and leading his enemy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 600 Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain have, in the language of an almost lost art, 'countered' heavily during the past week. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 166 Instead of thus countering on the head the blow may be aimed at the ribs.

†**counter**, *v.*[2] *Mus. Obs.* [f. F. *contre* against: cf. OF. *contre-chanter* in same sense, and COUNTER *sb.* 7] *intr.* To sing an accompaniment to a melody or plain-song. Hence **countering** *vbl. sb.*

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Cowntryn [in] songe, *occento*. Cownterynge yn songe, *concentus* [v.r. *occentus*]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 117 Some rore, some countre, some their balades fayne. *a*1529 SKELTON *Laureate* Wks. I. 16 He trymmyth in hys tenor to counter pyrdewy. —— *Garl. Laurel* 705 There was counteryng of carollis in meter and verse. —— *Bowge of Courte* 365 Counter he coude *O Lux* vpon a potte. —— *P. Sparowe* 468 The threstyl with her warblyng..The countrynge of the coe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Nor the counter tennor for countryng to long.

'**counter**, *v.*[3] [f. COUNTER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To furnish (a shop, etc.) with a counter or counters.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, The offices were.. newly countered.

'**counter**, *v.*[4] *Shoemaking.* [f. COUNTER *sb.*[6]] *trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a counter.

In mod. Dicts.

counter ('kaʊntə(r)), *adv.* [a. F. *contre* (OF. *cuntre*, AF. *countre*); see COUNTER- *pref.* The adverbial use has mainly arisen by analysis and separation of verbs and verbal sbs. in *counter-*: e.g. to *counteract*, *countermarch*, to act or march counter; so to *run counter*, etc.]

1. In the opposite direction, back again. *to hunt, run, go counter*: *i.e.* in a direction opposite to that which the game has taken; following the scent or trail of game in the reverse direction. Also *fig.*

*c*1446 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 224 Now ye han founde parfite, love welle your game; For and ye renne countre thenne be ye to blame. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 243 When a hounde hunteth backwardes the same way that the chase is come, then we say he hunteth counter. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 110 How cheerefully on the false Traile they cry. Oh this is Counter, you false Danish Dogges. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Div. Poems (1717) 203 Forwards they went, on either hand, and back Return'd they counter. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 Sometimes they seem to march on, and presently march counter. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 The great skill in hunting the Buck, is to keep the Hounds from hunting Counter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Hunting counter, or running a false scent.

†2. Against the front (of anything), in full face.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (J.), They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 68 The enemy .. coming counter and travers of our Canon, they received the greater losse.

3. *fig.* In opposition or antagonism; contrary; *esp.* in phrase *to run, go, act counter* (*to*).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. 55 The practice of men .. often runs counter to their theory. **1681** HICKERINGILL *News fr. Colchester* Wks. (1716) I. 396 If .. the Villain swear Counter afterwards. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., Nampont, Postillion*, Here am I sitting as candidly disposed to make the best of the worst, as ever wight was, and all runs counter. **1837** NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xix. 302 Let us go counter to Tradition rather than to Scripture. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. xiv. 130 At least Sigismund voted clearly so, and Jobst said nothing counter. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 478 A policy at home and abroad which ran counter to every national instinct.

†b. Contrariwise. *Obs.*

1662 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 302 Our new Gospellers, just counter, do not walk much like Christians, but can talk Christianly.

†4. In opposite directions to each other. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 120 Two foxes tied by the tailes, and their heades turned counter. **1662** HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 279 The wheels of Providence .. may move counter, yet each motion concur to make it go the better. *a* **1704** LOCKE (J.), In this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run counter.

†**'counter,** *prep. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *countre*, F. *contre* against.] Against, contrary to.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 259 Other wey to wirche is counter reason. *Ibid.* XI. 442 Goode stomak wyne and counter pestilence Thus make.

'counter-, *prefix*:—ME. and AF. *countre-*, a. F. *contre-* (= Pr. It. *contra-*):—L. *contrā* adv. and prefix (see CONTRA-) against, in return. The form in which the Lat. prefix has come down through Fr. into Eng. Used in words actually adopted from earlier F., as *counterbalance, counterchange, counterfeit, countermand, countermarch, countermark, countermure, counterpoise, counterseal, countersign*, etc., and their derivatives; also in adaptations of later F. or Italian words in *contre-*, *contra-*; and in many words formed after them in English. *Counter* has thus become a living element of the language, capable of entering into new combinations even with words of Teutonic origin. It may be prefixed, when required, to almost any substantive expressing action, as *motion, counter-motion, current, counter-current*, or even to any word in which action or incidence is imputed, as *measure, counter-measure, poison, counter-poison*. Hence it is often viewed as an independent element, written separately, and practically treated as an adjective: see COUNTER *a*.

In those compounds which we have taken from French or Italian, the consolidation of the word is usually greater than in those formed in English, and they are regularly written as single words, as *counterbalance, counterfeit, countermand, countermarch*, though sometimes with the hyphen. The stress is normally, in verbs and their derivatives, on the root, in nouns and their derivatives, on the prefix: cf. to *under'go*, *'undertone*. But there are exceptions, esp. where the noun stress is taken by a verb of the same form, as in *to 'counterfeit*. In words formed in English the two elements are in looser union, both accentually and in writing. In verbs the rhetorical or antithetical stress on the prefix may be equal to, or even for the nonce stronger than, that normally on the root, as in *to plan and 'counter-'plan* (*'counter-,plan*), and the two parts are properly hyphened. In nouns, when the *counter-* word is contrasted explicitly or implicitly with the simple word (as in 3, 4, 5), the predominant stress of the prefix is strongly marked, as in *'counter-cheer*, *'counter-a,nnouncement*. These are properly written with the hyphen (now rarely as a single word, but occasionally in two separate words). When such a contrast is not distinctly present (as in 6, 9), the predominance of the prefix is less marked, and the root-element may receive an equal or greater stress; in such case there is a growing tendency to write the prefix as a separate qualifying word, and in fact to treat it as an adjective. Thus *counter-side, counter-truth*, become *counter side, counter truth*: see COUNTER *a*.

All permanent compounds in *counter-*, with some of the more important of the looser combinations, are given in their alphabetical order; of the casual combinations (many of them nonce-words) of obvious meaning, examples here follow.

I. 1. a. *verbs*, as COUNTERACT, COUNTER-MAKE, COUNTER-SAY, COUNTERWEIGH, COUNTER-WORK, with their derivatives: which see in their alphabetic places. Also many nonce-words, either contextual, or framed as literal equivalents of French or Italian verbs in *contre-*, *contra-*, expressing the doing of a thing or performance of an action in the opposite direction or sense, with a contrary effect, or in opposition, retort, or response to the action expressed by the simple verb; sometimes with the notion of rivalling or outdoing, checking or frustrating that action; sometimes merely in reciprocation. Such verbs were formerly more frequently formed and used than now. Examples: *counter-address, counter-advise, counter-affirm, counter-ambush, counter-avouch, counter-beat, counter-bid, counter-bore, counter-cross, counter-dance, counter-dig, counter-fix, counter-gird, counter-judge, counter-lock, counter-meet, counter-petition, counter-plan, counter-please, counter-post, counter-pray, counter-preach, counter-prick, counter-refer, counter-ruin, counter-shine, counter-state, counter-swear, counter-thwart, counter-traverse, counter-tug, counter-vote*. A rare sense in English is that of 'across, cross-', as in *counter-dash, counter-strike*; COUNTER-BAR, -HATCH. (These are hyphened, but were formerly often written entire. The main stress is on the verb.)

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 22 It would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should *Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. **1611** COTGR., *Contrefermé*, *counter-affirmed, counter-auouched, the contrarie whereof is affirmed, or auouched. **1681** *Moores Baffled* 24 On March 27, 1664, he *counter-ambusht a strong Party of Horse. **1611** FLORIO, *Contrabattuta*, a *counter-beating. **1598** *Ibid., Contradiuieto*, a countermand, or *counterbidding. **1611** *Ibid., Contraforare*, to *counter-bore. **1611** COTGR., *Contretraversant*, *counter-crossing, counter-trauersing. **1849** CARLYLE *Dante's Inf.* vii. 72 As does the surge, there above Charybdis, that breaks itself against the surge wherewith it meets; So have the people here to *counter-dance. **1611** COTGR., *Contr'elider*, to counterhit, counterstrik, *counterdash, countersquize; to breake a stroke, or dash, etc., with a stroake, or dash, etc. **1649** DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* Wks. (1673) 250, I fear some inlet has been *counter-digg'd Into the Cave. **1596** R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 83 Speechlesse they are, eye *counterfixt on eye. **1611** COTGR., *Contrepicquer*, to returne gird for gird; to giue a nip for a nip. *Contrepicqué*, *countergirded, counterpricked, counternipped. **1643** HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 20 A *counterjudging, and so unjudging judge. *Ibid.* 31 A possibly divided and *counterlocking power of deniall. *a* **1689** RERESBY *Mem.* 102 (T.), The gentlemen .. of Yorkshire, who had *counter-pctitioned, and declared their abhorrence of the .. petition for a meeting of parliament. **1883** T. M. HEALY in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Irishmen .. regard their representatives as useful to *counterplan against the devices of the Government. **1611** FLORIO, *Contrapiacere*, to *counterplease. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ix. 127 But Sancho does runne *Counter-posting back. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, Instead of being *counterprayed and countermined. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 11 We heare daily men of divers opinions (yet all as called thereto) *counterpreaching each other. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1808) I. 102 (D.) If either be false and perfidious, the other will be so also; and they *counter-refer to each other. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 429 They fortifie against oblivion .. and counter-ruine the underminings of time. **1647** CRASHAW *Poems* 1 Stars thou sow'st, whose harvest dares Promise the earth to *countershine Whatever makes Heaven's forehead fine. **1661** R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 13 It seems to me of high Concern, to *Counter-State that Declaration. **1611** FLORIO, *Contra-colpire*, to *counter-strike. *a* **1864** LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 202 You have sworn many things .. some of which were very soon *countersworn. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 77b, Beholde the winds, And *counterthwarting blasts. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 32 After much tugging and *counter-tugging. **1641** LD. DIGBY *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 35 How the Lords *Counter-voted the precedency of our Grievances. **1681-6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iii. (T.), The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members.

b. From corresponding substantives, as *counter-gabion, -garrison, -query, -trench*; COUNTERMINE, -MURE, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Contragabbionare*, to *countergabbion. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxii. 34 a, All these flemmynges lay in ye vale of Cassell, in tentes and pauylions, to *countergarison ye french garison. **1653** *Apol. for Goodwin* 3 *Counter-querying and quarrelling himselfe in subscribing them. **1611** COTGR., *Contretrancher*, to *counter-trench, or fortifie against an enemie entrenched.

II. *sbs.* (and *adjs.*) **2.** With sense '(actor or action) against or in opposition'; as in *counter-exercise, -latration* (barking against), *-player, -volition, -willing, -working*. (Stress on the root-word.)

1744 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 393 Dexterity, in the *counter-exercise of his arms. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. i. 97 Porcine squealing, answered always by *counter-latration. **1666** SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 Have we not twins in our Womb, our *Counter-lustings and our *Counter-willings? **1611** COTGR., *Contrejoueur*, a *counter-player; an aduersarie, or opponent, in play. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 265 So weak and so flexible to any stern *countervolition.

3. a. Done, directed, or acting against, in opposition to, as a rejoinder or reply to another thing of the same kind already made or in existence; as in *counter-accusation, -address, -affirmation, -agitation, -alliance, -announcement, -answer, -appeal, -art, -association, -attack, -attestation, -averment, -avouchment, -bid, -bidding, -challenge, -cheer, -command, -competition, -complaint, -condemnation, -coup, -cry, -decision, -declaration, -decree, -demand, -demonstration, -deputation, -dogmatism, -draught, -effort, -energy, -enthusiasm, -exaggeration, -excitement, -excommunication, -explanation, -expostulation, -fallacy, -gabble, -gift, -guerrilla, -imagination, -insult, -insurgency, -interpretation, -intrigue, -invective, -law, -legislation, -life, -machination, -manifesto, -measure, -message, -mission, -narrative, -noise, -notice, -objection, -organization, -paradox, -petition, -play, -practice, -project, -pronunciamento, -propaganda, -proposal, -proposition, -protection, -quip, -raising, -shout, -siege, -sleight, -smile, -snarl, -statement, -statute, -stratagem, -suggestion, -sympathy, -synod, -terror, -thought, -threat, -thrust, -treason, -trespass, -vaunt, -vindication, -volley, -wager*. (The stress is on the prefix; in long words there is a secondary stress on the accented syllable of the root-word.)

1917 *How War came to America* (U.S. Committee on Public Information) 11 Quibbles, misrepresentations, and *counter accusations against their enemies abroad. **1949** KOESTLER *Promise & Fulf.* II. v. 285 Diplomatic notes with accusations and counter-accusations that read like the Fish-wives' Morning Gazette. **1880** BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. 62 In their *counter-address, the Commons found consolation in the prospects of the war. **1611** COTGR., *Contreferme*, a *counter-affirmation, or *counter-auouchment; an affirmation of that whereof another affirmes the contrarie. **1850** M'COSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 488 The announcement .. would ever be met by a *counter announcement. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 384 Touching the *counteraunswere agaynst the sayd Apology. **1611** FLORIO, *Contrarisposta*, a counter answere. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1647) 24 Art promising her self the victorie, and suddenly meeting *counter-art, which mastered her. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 460 Was it not restrained by *Counter-Associations. **1855** I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 224 To dispute with him his mission by help of *counter-attestations. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 16 *note*, That the respondent .. made a *counter averment of ownership. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 26 Jan. 4/1 While price concessions for English malting barley have had to be conceded, farmers and merchants are becoming more obstinate to *counterbids, in view of the firmer trend which is taking place in imported descriptions. **1981** *Times* 3 June 22/6 Rumours persisting for a counterbid for Charles Hill of Bristol saw the shares up 2p to 126p. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VII. 248 *note*, Not knowing the rate of the hostile biddings [they] .. had no guide to regulate their own *counterbiddings. **1909** M. B. SAUNDERS *Litany Lane* I. iii. 27 His own [eyes] flung back a steely *counter-challenge. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. lii. (1862) IV. 437 Cheer and *counter-cheer. *a* **1893** *Mod. Newspr., Parl. Rep.*, The result was received with cheers from the ministerial benches, quickly followed by countercheers from the Opposition at the smallness of the majority. **1623** ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 5 Not even the terrors and *countercommands of the greatest should so interrupt us. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 1 A *counter-competition would commence on the side of capitalists. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 9, I have reason to make a *counter-complaint of the Dr. **1792** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 462, I would not give in my report till I should see Hammond's counter-complaint. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii, She should encounter the condemnation of Captain Aylmer .. by *counter-condemnation of him and his mother. **1963** *Time* 30 Aug. 20/2 Roman Catholic Diem .. opened up the possibilities of coups, *counter-coups, and even civil war. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. vi. 107 Cries and *counter-cries ring out. **1825** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 77 A declaration, and *counter-declaration, were cooked up at Versailles. *a* **1600** HOOKER *E.P.* VII. xi. § 9 Their question he repelled with a *counter-demand. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 63 Russia .. to make a *counter demonstration to us .. launched .. a great expedition against Khiva. **1874** W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 13 Dogmatism .. against which there would be an equal right of *counter-dogmatism. **1611** COTGR., *Contr'effort*, a *counter effort; or, effort vsed against force. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 389 If liberty be energetically assailed, the *counter-energy necessary for its defence may be found wanting. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 That .. enthusiasm which can only make sure of itself by disparaging the object of a *counter-enthusiasm. **1867** MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 24 The value of Mathematics .. has even been insisted on so exclusively as to provoke a *counter-exaggeration. **1816** COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 359 A sort of sanative *counter-excitement. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 340 Excommunication and *counter-excommunication, the validity of which might be questioned by either party. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. XXVIII, You cannot hear .. one guide for the continual *counter-gabble of the other. **1822-56** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 107 In the *counter-gift of the proud post-office was nothing. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 2/2 We ought to meet the Boer guerilla by a *counter-guerilla. **1962** *Economist* 12 May 551/1 A determined counterguerrilla offensive succeeded. Their comments on counterguerrilla are of special topicality. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* 163 The military measures .. comprised .. heavy U.S. engagement in counter-guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam throughout the period. **1864** KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* vii. (1875) 165 He answered by some *counter-insult. **1962** *Times* 8 May 13/7 Psychological warfare and *counter-insurgency techniques cannot be the concern of a few hastily trained officers. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 202 Warwick .. began a *counter-intrigue. **1611** COTGR., *Contr'-invective*, a *counter-inuectiue; an answer to an inuectiue. **1862** ELLICOTT *Dest. Creature* ii. 26 A mysterious and pervasive *counter-law. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 762 To secure *counter-legislation. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 39 Through the *counter-machinations of Sparta. **1923** COLLINGWOOD *Roman Britain* ii. 37 The Saxon raids increased, but *counter-measures were devised. **1865** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxv. 176 In the *counter-narrative of the Jews even the name of Christian is contemptuously disregarded. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 169 To drown the noises of Sinai .. with a *counternoise of revelling. **1885** *Law Rep.* 30 ch. D. 571 The Plaintiff accepted the notice and proceeded to give certain

*counter-notices under it. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 266 The objections .. could be met by *counter-objections of serious importance. **1887** J. F. HOGAN *Irish in Australia* ix. (1888) 175 [They] .. formed themselves into a *counter-organisation .. and agitated for the perpetuation of the system. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (J.), Others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter-petition on foot. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 15 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's *counter-play. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), The obligation .. was struck out of the *counterproject by the Dutch. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 462 Wildman then brought forward a counterproject. **1890** G. SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 137 The recent *counter-pronunciamento at Rio. **1901** G. B. SHAW *Cashel Byron's Prof.* p. xiv, The vast propaganda of pugnacity in modern fiction .. must be met, not by shocked silence, but by *counter-propaganda. **1950** S. POTTER *Our Lang.* 114 Propaganda and trustworthy news are dissociated in our minds. We even hear of propaganda and counter-propaganda! **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 4/7 The French *counter-proposals .. will have an exclusively financial character. **1865** GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7/2 *note*, Proposition and *counter-proposition, the thesis which one impugns, as well as that which one sustains. **1867** A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 217 Mr White addressed a counter-proposition to the Treasury. **1817** LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 1849 We could not adopt such liberal principles .. whilst the system of protection and *counter-protection was maintained in other countries. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 99 This is a more Edomitish conceit than the former, and must be silenced with a *counter-quip of the same Country. **1611** FLORIO, *Contralzata*, a *counter raising. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, With their shouts and *counter-shouts of encouragement. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* XI. v. §36 Seauen weekes thus spent, in this *counter siege of the City and Castle. **1611** COTGR., *Contreruse*, a *counter-sleight; a wile for a wile. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII, If he .. give but a *countersnarl, there's not a dog dares meddle with him. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iv. (1866) 723 It was soon .. followed by a *counter-statement .. containing his account of the same matters. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 By his own Antinomie, or *counter-statute. **1688** H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 98 The stratagems and *counter-stratagems of the Devil and the Saints. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. v. 88 It requires .. a long and powerful *counter-sympathy in a nation to untwine the ties of custom. *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 60 These Synods .. reprobated by Popes in *Counter-Synods. **1879** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 402 Some *counter-terror evidently neutralised a terror so potent. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 281 The interchange .. of thought and *counter-thought. **1880** BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 19 The policy .. was met by a *counter-threat. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. § 1. 226 The lighter kinds of stone .. may be employed in groining without requiring an excessive *counterthrust. **1611** COTGR., *Contretrahison*, a *counter-treason; treason against treason. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 40 Among primitive peoples, trespasses are followed by *counter-trespasses. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xliv, Only .. a *counter-vaunt, the retaliation of a pang. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 134 In the event of the father asserting no *counter-vindication. **1876** G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* (1889) 60 Volleys and *countervolleys of fishy Venetian. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 167 He is ordered to pay the sums of the wager and *counterwager in which he was promisor.

b. Also with agent-nouns, as *counter-defender*, *-orator*, *-witness*; COUNTER-APPELLANT, -CLAIMANT.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 229 To all these this *Contre-defender scarse spends three Sections. **1797** E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 171 No. 22 'Be obscure!' and set the *counter-orator .. at utter defiance. **1660** INGELO *Bentiv. & Urania* II. Pref., Cicero, whom I have opposed to him as a *counter-witness.

4. Acting in reversal of a former action; as in *counter-conquest*, *-reaction*, *-reform*, *-restoration*, *-sale*; COUNTER-REFORMATION, -REVOLUTION.

1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 19 Hee falls into an agony, in a *counterconquest of affection. **1859** MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CX. 288 The great European philosophical reaction was to have its *counter-reaction. **1965** H. KAHN *On Escalation* 278 A threat is a specific statement as to what the counterreaction will be. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 47 Another stands alone .. in passing a *counter-reform bill. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 200 The newly founded dynasty might be strengthened against the risks of a *counter-restoration. **1616** BUDDEN tr. *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* 2 So many *countersales, which made them bond again.

5. Done or acting in reciprocation of or return for another thing of the same kind; reciprocal; as in *counter-acquittance*, *-assurance*, *-engagement*, *-equivalent*, *-gage*, *-love*, *-obligation*, *-offer*, *-service*, *-token*.

1611 COTGR., *Contrequittence*, a *counter-acquittance. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xvi. 81 The Covenant .. is not valid, without his *Counter-assurance. **1880** BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 48 The *counter-equivalent of the oaths of allegiance taken by the subject. **1611** COTGR., *Contregage*, a *counter-gage, or counter-pawne. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 277 Can .. thy affection last without the fuel Of *counter-love. **1884** *Standard* 4 Mar. 5/4 Acts of benevolence on the part of the Sultan, without any *counter-obligation towards him. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) II. 483 Denmark is asking the *counter-offer of mediation from this court. **1607** SYLVESTER II. iv. *Trophies* 716 One cannot vse th' ayde of the Powrs below Without some Pact of *Counter-services. **1611** FLORIO, *Contrasegno*, a *counter token, or signe. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Received of his master .. the counter-token for getting againe the horse.

6. Opposite locally: **a.** Having an opposite direction, back-; in nouns of action, as *counter-flight*, *-flow*, *-migration*, *-pull*, *-radiation*, *-retreat*, *-sway*, *-vibration*; also in other nouns, as *counter-side*, *-stream*, *-tack*, *-wave*, *-wind*, COUNTER-SEA, -SLOPE, -TIDE, in which *counter* is also written separately as an adj.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 190 But he must make no *counterflight. **1870** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 55 Faraday's experiment shews that no such *counterflow takes place. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 172 Migrations and *Counter-migrations which have gone on in various ages between Armorica and West Wales. **1857** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 341 A *counter-pull .. in the direction of order. **1851** HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 163 Faster than its heat can be restored .. by *counter-radiation. **1612** *Two Noble Kinsmen* I. i, A *counter-reflect 'gainst My brother's heart. **1817** COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 295 The product of half the sides and *countersides is the gross area. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 220 The Rocks .. check'd the Violence of the Stream, and made a kind of *Counter-Stream or Eddy. **1830** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 Such a process of reaction as has made M—— take precisely the *counter tack. **1787** ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 205 A pointed plummet .. has a small degree of *counter-vibration to that of the ball. **1874** TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 201 The water .. meets shore, or *counter-wave.

b. Formed at the opposite side; as in COUNTER-CLEFT, -FISSURE, -FRACTURE, q.v.

7. Across, crossing, making an angle with; as in *counter-haft*, *-tree* (= *counter-bar*); COUNTER-BAR, -LATH, -LODE.

1611 FLORIO, *Contramanico*, a *counterhaft or handle. **1813** W. BEATTIE *Tales* 53 (Jam.) The door was slightly girded tee, Wi an auld tow an' *conter-tree.

8. a. Forming the opposite member or constituent of anything that has naturally two opposite parts, as COUNTER-BALANCE, -FOIL, -PART, -POISE, -STOCK, -TALLY, etc.; or constituting a second thing of the same kind standing opposite, parallel to, or side by side with the original, as *counter-branch*, *-pillar*, COUNTER-EARTH; often with notions of balancing, checking, sustaining thrust, or of mutual adaptation, correspondence, etc.; as in COUNTER-CIPHER, -COPY, -DIE, -MARK, -SEAL, -TYPE.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Yong maidens .. be *counter-braunches to vs in the kinde of mortall and reasonable creatures. **1717** BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* § 14 Pillars of jasper, with *counter-pillars of alabaster.

b. Like It. *contra-*, F. *contre-*, often denoting that which is the counterpart of a thing or person, and hence the duplicate or parallel, the copy or substitute, or that which is the complementary, accessary, or subservient 'second' of another, = *rear-*, *sub-*; as in *counter-base*, *-border*, *-pond*, etc.; COUNTER-ADMIRAL, -DIKE, -DRAIN, -WALK, -WARDEN [cf. CONTRE-MASTER].

1611 COTGR., *Contrebase*, a *counterbase; the lowest part of a Basis, or the part, or peece, whereon it stands. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Pieces of Parterre .. with *Counter-Borders. **1611** COTGR., *Contr'estang*, a Poole-damme; a back-poole, or *counter-pond; a .. hollow ground, whereinto the water of a Pond, thats to be fished, is let.

9. Having the contrary tendency, nature, action, or position; running counter (to something else); opposing, opposite, contrary; as in *counter-advantage*, *-cause*, *-church*, *-consideration*, *-craft*, *-difficulty*, *-discipline*, *-doctrine*, *-establishment*, *-fact*, *-formula*, *-hypothesis*, *-idea*, *-ideal*, *-interest*, *-magic*, *-motive*, *-necromancy*, *-picture*, *-plan*, *-presumption*, *-principle*, *-process*, *-project*, *-reason*, *-religion*, *-society*, *-technicality*, *-tendency*, *-theory*, *-translation*, *-truth*, *-warmth*. (The stress is usually equal, as in adjective + substantive, and the prefix tends to be written separately: see COUNTER *a.*)

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Mar. 4/7 No *counter-advantages .. would induce the Committee to pass the bill if they thought the bar would be damaged. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 203 Unless there be some *counter-causes that hinder this general rule of nature from taking place. **1928** BELLOC *Convers. with Angel* xi. 81 If Calvin had not written his book there would have been no organised *counter-Church in France. **1956** A. TOYNBEE *Hist. Approach Relig.* I. iv. 54 Opposing Christianity by staging an artificial pagan counter-church. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. I. viii. 152 There are *counter-considerations which are overlooked. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 9 June 4/3 Bearing these counter-considerations in mind, let us inquire what are the possible or probable conditions of peace. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 Let him borrow this pleasant *counter-craft of Aristippus. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 69 A pious .. endeavour to obviate a *counter-difficulty. **1678** *Lively Orac.* viii. §46. 319 That has set up a *counter-discipline to that of the Gospel. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 388 The *counter-doctrine to the popular doctrine. **1797** HAIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 170 Contrasting these solitary observations with a numerous train of *counterfacts. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 35 The system to which this was the powerful *counter-formula. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 103 The *counter-hypothesis of the discontinuous many. **1882** H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 261, I cannot but single out that one supreme expression of this *counter-ideal. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 37 He has no *Counter-interest to deny .. or Passion to countermand. **1952** GERTH & MARTINDALE tr. *Weber's Anc. Judaism* IV. xi. 273 The opposition party lay in wait to destroy them .. by *counter-magic. **1836** MILL in *Lond. & Westm. Rev.* Oct. 12 That motive .. is checked by the two perpetual *counter-motives above adverted to. *a* **1713** SHAFTESBURY *Advice to Author* (Jod.), This is that .. sort of *counternecromancy which instead of ghastliness and horror inspires only what is gentle and humane. **1882** H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 261 There are *counter-pictures given us to that of the leaven. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 519 The *counterplan which they set on foot. **1867** G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 31 Dec. (1956) 48, I hope you will weigh these *counter-presumptions. **1897** W. JAMES *Will to Believe* 318 It is a miserable thing for a question of truth to be confined to mere presumption and counter-presumption. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 5 It was the great *counter-principle to asceticism. **1843** MILL *Logic* II. IV. iv. 261 A *counter-process of losing truths already possessed, is also constantly going on. **1865** GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 Reasoners who .. recognise no refutation except from the *counter-reason of others. **1822** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 349 Usurpers of the Christian name, teaching a *counter-religion. **1955** 'C. H. ROLPH' *Women of Streets* x. 129 One would expect the emergence of such leaders in a *counter-society such as this. **1959** *Encounter* May 29/2 The society formed by prostitutes and their associates .. has a fairly permanent structure and composition; its stability depends on its nature as a counter-society. **1880** BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. viii. 12 The common lawyer could have felt respect for *counter-technicalities. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 214 This *countertranslation, suddenly advertised and so long written. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 547 He had demonstrated the errors of his listeners mainly by contrasting them with the *counter-truths which it was his mission to announce. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 221 Nothing is more likely to recover the mind from this false attraction, than the *counter-warmth of impartial debate.

10. In prepositional combination with an object (expressed, or implied in an adj.): cf. ANTI- II, III, CONTRA- 2.

a. Against, contrary to, ANTI-; as *counter-sparing* ; COUNTER-FASHION *a.*, against the fashion; COUNTER-NATURAL *a.*, contrary to nature; often with the sense of 'specific against, antidote to', as in *counter-antidote*, *-pest*; COUNTER-BANE, etc.

b. Opposed to the true or genuine, false, counterfeit, pseudo-, ANTI-; as *counter-apostle*, *-Christ*, *-Jesus*, *-Kaiser*, *-prophet*, *-taste*, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Contr'antidote*, a remedie, or poison against a preseruatiue; a *counterantidote. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 220 Now that his *counter-Apostle meets him in the same city. **1655** TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 An Anti-christ or *counter-Christ, pretending to be instead of Christ, but fighting against Christ. **1619** W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 91 Iesuites .. haue erected their Head to be a Counter-Christ; so thousands of others, to be *Counter-Iesuses. **1886** BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 532 Pillaging the camp of an audacious *Counter-Kaiser. **1686** W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* vi. 29 It will be your Wisdom to carry a *Counterpest or Antidote. **1588** J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl. conc. Proph.* 70 Hath not every vocation .. yeelded some such *counter-prophets and penny-fathers. **1611** FLORIO, *Contralesina*, a *counter sparing, a lauishe spender, or expence. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Wks.* II. 320 (Jod.) There is a kind of *countertaste .. which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true, and may be expressed by the name concetto.

11. Mutually opposed, against each other, reciprocal: in several of the preceding senses: **a.** with nouns expressing reciprocal action, as COUNTER-CHANGE, reciprocal exchange, *counter-struggle*, struggle against each other; so *counter-conquest*, COUNTER-BATTERY, -SCUFFLE, etc.; **b.** with plurals only, as *counter-curses*, curses against each other, *counter smiles*, smiles to each other; so *counter-declarations*, *-doctrines*, *-ferments*, *-forces*, *-opponents*, *-principles*, *-theories*, etc.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. 484 Where man's deep zeal and God's dear favour strove For *Counter conquest in officious love. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 407 Cruell *counter-curses and angry Anathema's against each other. **1845** H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 135 To reconcile inconsistencies and harmonise *counter-declarations. **1735-8** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 7 Force .. may support a Rivalship and erect even *Counter-Establishments. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 ¶ 2 Unnatural Motions and *Counterferments .. in the Body. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* XI. 159/1 Take these *counter hypotheses, and see which of the two, etc. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 71 To think that there would one day be a *counter marriage between us. **1657** S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 74 We should be mutually *counter-opponents and counter-defendants. **1851** G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 291 The two are clearly *counter-parallels. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 101 These two *counter-processes of analysis and synthesis. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iii, Those *countersmiles are the dumb shows and prognostics of greater matters. **1709** *Tatler* No. 43 ¶ 7 The Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their *counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. **1885** TENNYSON *Anc. Sage*, No ill, no good! such *counter-terms, my son, Are border-races, holding each its own By endless war. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 457 The *counter-theories of Plato and Aristotle.

12. *Music.* = CONTRA- 4: see COUNTERPOINT; as in *counter-base* = CONTRA-BASS, *counter-treble*, etc. Cf. COUNTER *sb.*[7], *v.*[2]

1598 FLORIO, *Contralto*, a counter treble in musicke. **1611** —— *Contrasourano*, a counter treble.

13. *Mil.* Applied to works erected to act against the works of the enemy; as in *counter-breastwork* (Bailey folio), *-building*, *-engine*, *-gabion*, *-mount*, *-sconce*, *-trench*; COUNTER-APPROACH, etc.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 553 The besieged also raised *Counter-buildings. **1641** EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 33 The

workes and especially the *Countercamp are curiously hedg'd with quick. **1678** tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 109 Of *Counter-Engines. To hinder Assaults and Storms. **1611** FLORIO, *Contragabbione*, a *countergabbion. *Ibid.*, *Contraforte*, a counter fort or *counterskonce. **1602** DANIEL *Philotas* III. ii, And built her *Counter-mounts upon that side. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Counter-trench*, a trench made against the besiegers.

14. *Heraldry.* (*adjs.*) **a.** Turned in the contrary direction, or (of two figures) in contrary directions, as ***counter-couchant***, ***-courant***, ***-embowed***, ***-naiant***, ***-rampant***, ***-reflected***, ***-statant*** (cf. COUCHANT, etc.), COUNTER-PASSANT, -SALIENT, -TRIPPANT. **b.** On the two opposite sides, as ***counter-indented***, ***-nebulé***, ***-pendent***, ***-raguled*** or ***-raguly***, etc.; COUNTER-EMBATTLED, -FLEURY. **c.** Having the tinctures reversed, as COUNTER-ERMINE. **d.** See quot. 1727, and cf. COUNTER-CHANGED, -COLOURED, -COMPONY.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend*, When there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour be opposed to metal, and metal to colour..the coat is said to be contre- or counter-paled, counter-bended, counter-fessed, counter-componed, or counter-barred. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms *counter embowed, and vested, gules. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 95 Its [the Dolphin's] usual position is *Embowed* ..When moving towards the sinister side, it is said to be *Counter-embowed*. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 311 Within a bordure *counterindented or and gu. **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., **Counter-nebulée*, borne nebulée on both edges. **Counter-pendant*, hanging on each side. **Counter-reflected*, turned contrary ways from each other. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or *ragulé, it must be blazoned as Embattled-counter-embattled, or Potent-counter-potent, as the ease may be. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. §2 (ed. 3) 437 Two lions *counter-rampant.

counter-acquittance: see COUNTER- 5.

counteract (kaʊntər'ækt), *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

†**1.** To act against, in oppostion to, or contrary to; to oppose. *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4423/2 We have..sworn to maintain Your Majesty's Government..and shall never counter-act the Obligations of so just an Oath. *c* **1790** J. WILLOCK *Voy.* vii. 252, I had counteracted his intentions often before, especially in going to sea at first against his inclinations. *a* **1832** MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 161 The King, counteracted by his ministers, almost silently acquiesced.

absol. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 383 Particles and substances, acting and counteracting, preserve the equilibrium.

2. To hinder or defeat by contrary action; to neutralize the action or effect of.

a. Said of the action of persons.

1755 JOHNSON, *Counteract*, to hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. **1761** STERNE *Tristr. Shandy* IV. viii, As the greatest evil has befallen him,—I must counteract and undo it with the greatest good. **1771** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 84 To counteract them, I wrote several amusing pieces. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 7 Providence can counteract all our schemes. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 18 James was desirous to counteract the impression which these things had made.

b. Said of forces, influences, etc.

1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. x. 360 In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counter-act that principle, and to relieve him. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 9 Neither knowledge nor philosophy is in all cases sufficient to counteract the effect of human frailty. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 89 The weight upon the upper surface is counteracted by the upward pressure of the air on the under surface.

counteractant (kaʊntər'æktənt), *sb.* [f. prec. + -ANT[1], after *stimulant*, etc.] A counteracting agency or force.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 5/1 [This] is the best possible counteractant of the disloyal utterances. **1891** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752/1 It is a great rectifier of style and counteractant to mannerism.

counter'acter, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER[1], -OR.] One who or that which counteracts.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. iii. 52 A feeble counteractor. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 11/2 To make the new paper a supplement and counteracter of the daily press.

counter'acting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That counteracts.

[**1666** see CONTRA-ACTING]. **1793** BEDDOES *Obesity* 103 Counteracting causes. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ii. 22 The counteracting forces. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 265 Self-respect, or conscience, or holy fear..is the counter-acting principle to the love of human praise.

Hence **counter'actingly** *adv.*

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protest.* Wks. 1862 VII. 161 As if..God ..had thus..self-counteractingly stepped in to solve his own problems.

counteraction (kaʊntər'ækʃən). [n. of action f. COUNTERACT *v.*]

1. Adverse or contrary action, action in opposition to action, resistance.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ¶8 A temper..which..fills him with perpetual stratagems of counteraction. **1751** —— *ibid.* No. 168 ¶5 From the counteraction of the words to the idea. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 That opposition of interests..that action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world [etc.]. **1800** WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 690 You will exclude from the public records every indication of jealousy and counteraction. **1862** RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 71 The action and counteraction of wealth and poverty.

2. The counteracting or neutralizing *of* any action or tendency.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 142 People whose whole life..is one continued counteraction of the principles in which they have probably been bred. **1808** *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 917 It afforded the best counteraction of the turbulent spirit of reform. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 34 Instincts which, if left without counteraction, would naturally lead to isolation.

3. A counteracting influence or force.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers. &c.* II. 91 If instead of a Helpmate we take an Obstacle, a daily counteraction. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 230 The fretting of little daily counter-actions.

counteractive (kaʊntər'æktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending to counteract.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 45 Circumstances..of an entirely counteractive order. **1880** M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 89 The innumerable counteractive and constructive agencies.

b. *analytically.* Active in opposition. *nonce-use.*

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iii. 40 It only made him..look extremely counter-active and frowning.

B. *sb.* A counteracting agent or force.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. §5 It must..meet all drains by counteractives more or less strong. **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 54 Benthamism in Britain would have had no adequate counteractive.

Hence **counter'actively** *adv.*

1864 in WEBSTER.

counter-address, -advice, -advise, -affirm, -affirmation, etc: see COUNTER-.

†**counter-'admiral.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *contre-amiral* (whence also in G.): cf. COUNTER- 8 b.] = REAR-ADMIRAL.

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 90 The admiralty consists of one high admiral, three admirals, three vice-admirals, and four countre admirals.

counter-'agency. [COUNTER- 2.] Agency in opposition *to* (something).

c **1838** DE QUINCEY *Shakes.* Wks. (1863) XV. 39 Counter-agencies to the native majesty of the subject. **1858** —— *Whiggism* Wks. (1862) V. 42 In fierce counter-agency..to the scorn of the unworthy.

counter-'agent. [COUNTER- 2.] A counter-acting agent or force; a counteractant.

1826-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) p. viii, The properties, counter-agents, etc., of this drug. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 449 Reverence..the counter-agent to all meanness and selfishness.

counter-agitation, -ambush, -antidote, apostle, -appeal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

counter-a'ppellant. [COUNTER 3 b.] One who takes or makes a counter-appeal: in quot. applied to the eight Lords who in 1397 appealed of treason three of the Lords Appellants of 1387-8.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 17 Of the appellants of 1388, only [Henry IV] himself and Warwick survived; of the counter-appellants of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead.

'counter-a,pproach. *Mil.* Usually in *pl.* In 7 contre-. [ad. F. *contre-approche*: see COUNTER- 13 and APPROACH *sb.* 9.] A work constructed by the besieged outside the permanent fortifications, to check and command the works of the besiegers.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 114 *Contre-Approaches*, Works of the Beseiged to hinder the Beseigers works. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Counter-Approaches. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Line of Counter-approach, a trench which the besieged make from their covered-way to the right and left of the attacks, in order to scour or enfilade the enemy's works. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 The trenches of the enemy..being always, if possible, disposed so that they cannot be enfiladed by the guns of the fortress, a counter-approach becomes necessary in order that the garrison may be enabled to silence the fire from them, or to impede the communications along them.

'counter-arch, *sb.* [COUNTER- 8.] **a.** An inverted arch opposite to another arch. **b.** A relieving arch or 'arch of discharge'. **c.** An arch connecting counterforts at the top.

1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Arches and Counter-Arches ..make the strongest bond between divided Walls. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 83 The two damaged Arches were rebuilt..with much less Materials in the Inside..by Means of a Counter-arch..and two Semicounter Arches. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 Counter-forts..are sometimes connected together by counter-arches. **1838** F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 22 The [Thames] tunnel is to be made with a circular briek arch and curved side walls, resting on stone footings or skew backs, the whole being supported by a brick invert or counter-arch.

Hence **counter-'arch** *v.*, to furnish or support with a counter-arch. **counter-'arched** *ppl. a.*

1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 465 This piece being firmly screwed to the cheeks of the slide, and counter-arched outwardly, forms a strong butt for the fixed end of the..rod ..to act against. **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 354 In order to diminish the pressure of the earth against the revêtement, several tiers of arches may be built between the counterforts in the form of segments of circles, their extremities being worked into the masonry of the counterforts. These form what is called a counter-arched revêtement.

counter-'argue, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To argue against or on the other side. Hence **counter-'arguing** *vbl. sb.*

a **1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 246, I have reasons in abundance to balance against all the counter-arguings of my flesh, my friends, and relations. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xi. 58 For a man to go about to counter-argue this belief. **1701** BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* Ep. A ij, This Treaty..cannot be Denyed or Counter-argued. **1882** BAIN *J. S. Mill* iv. 94 Marshall had been engaged in counter-arguing Whewell, on the points where he stood opposed to Mill. **1908** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Sept. 283/3 It would be labour misspent to counter-argue such doctrines. **1949** I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* 74 Koba counter-argued that the Mensheviks were confusing different types of government.

'counter-,argument. [COUNTER- 3, 9.] An argument on the opposite side, or against anything.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. §120 The Counter-arguments may be proved equally inconclusive. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 231 The only counter-argument is the manifestly unfinished condition of the 'Canterbury Tales'.

'counter-argumen'tation. [COUNTER- 3.] Argumentation on the opposite side, or in opposition to previous argumentation.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 94 The argumentation and counter-argumentation that is constantly going on..about questions of general interest.

counter-art, -association, -assurance, -attack, -attestation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-a,ttack, *v.* [f. *counter-attack* sb. (COUNTER- 3 a).] *intr.* and *trans.* To make a counter-attack (upon).

1916 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 23 After the last of the counter-attacking party had swarmed out. *Ibid.* 193 The Germans..had been counter-attacked and partly driven back. **1953** *Encounter* Oct. 41/1 He resists without counter-attacking, without attempting to destroy an alien enemy.

'counter-a'ttired, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Attired with double horns pointing in two opposite directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss.*

'counter-a'ttraction. [COUNTER- 3, 9.] Attraction of a contrary tendency; an attraction counteracting the influence of another.

a **1763** SHENSTONE (T.) Attractions..less perceptible, through a variety of counter-attractions that diminish their effect. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 148 There was a counter-attraction overcoming the constraining love of their Lord. **1883** *St. James' Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/1 As fast as new subjects are brought forward..new books on the old ones present counter-attractions.

So **counter-a'ttractive** *a.*, acting as a counter-attraction; having counter-attractions.

1864 in WEBSTER.

counter-aver, -avouch, etc: see COUNTER-.

counterbalance ('kaʊntə,bæləns), *sb.* Also 6–9 with hyphen. [COUNTER- 8; in sense 4 app. from the vb.]

†**1.** The opposite scale of a balance. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 As it were two counter-ballances, that their estate goes highest when the people goes lowest. **1581** —— *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 If nothing be put in the counter-ballance.

2. A weight used to balance another weight; *spec.* that used to balance the weight of a rotating or ascending and descending part, so as to make it easily moved and to diminish its momentum when in motion; also to cause a rotating body to return to a particular position after being moved, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, a counterbalance, a counterpoise. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 404 It comes out a Foot further than the Wall..to serve as a Counter-ballance. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. cxi. 82 The air is always a counter-balance to itself. **1875** R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 54 Employment of Counterbalance Chains. This counterbalance is made of large iron rings hung to the end of a chain with flat links, and working up and down a staple pit. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 2/1 All the piston has to do..is to sustain the weight of the passengers, as the counterbalance lifts the car.

3. *fig.* A power or influence which balances the effect of a contrary one.

1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 Hee held the Hammiltons a good counterballance to weigh the House of Lenox downe. **1745** J. MASON *Self Knowl.* i. (1853) 134 Self Knowledge..will be a happy Counter-balance to the Faults and Excesses of his natural Temper. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 151 As a counter-balance to her other perfections. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. lxix. 320 Freedom was in his eyes a counterbalance to poverty, discord, and war.

†**4.** Weighing of one thing against another; comparison. *Obs.*

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 [This] will appear if we cast them in counterbalanee.

counterbalance (ˌkaʊntəˈbæləns), *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

†**1.** *trans.* Of a person: To weigh against. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 He is verie unworthie her acquaintance, that counter-ballanceth her cost to his fruit, and knowes neither the graces nor use of it.

2. Of a thing: To act as a counterbalance to; to counterpoise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalancer*, to counterbalance or counter-peise..to make of equall weight with. **1665** R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 223 The greatest height of the Cylinder of Mercury, which of it self counterballances the whole pressure of the Atmosphere. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 117 The Thrust or lateral Pressure of those Arches is intirely counter-ballanced and destroyed. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 119 If a guinea..be counterbalanced by 129 grains in the opposite scale of the balance. **1840-56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* 123 A weight employed to counterbalance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axes.

3. *fig.* To balance or neutralize the effect of, by a contrary power or influence.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 347 Nor let Hannibals opinion counterballance this. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 687 These Mechanick Theists are again counterballanced by another sort of Atheists, not Mechanical. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. i. viii. 91 Two opposite causes seem to counterbalance one another. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 4 A meeting-place to counterbalance the alehouse.

Hence **counter'balanced, counter'balancing** *ppl. adjs.*; **counter'balancer**, an arrangement in an organ acting as a counterbalance.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalancé*, counterbalanced, counterpeised. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 77 Venice made a counterbalancing League with the King of Boheme. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 An eccentric pulley, with its counterbalancing weight to the long diameter. **1875** R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 37 The saving of coal by means of counterbalanced drums. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 43 An arrangement of what are called counterbalancers is used.

†**'counterband,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 5 + BAND *sb.*[1] 11.] = COUNTERBOND.

1611 COTGR., *Contrepleigement*, a counterband; or, the securitie giuen to a suertie. **1616** J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 118 Wee bothe will..stand his Pleages too, so as he stand, bounde to vs bothe, in his own counterband. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Counterband* or Counter-security, a Band or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound or Security for another.

†**'counter-band,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Her.* [f. COUNTER- 14 a + BAND *sb.*[2]] A bend sinister (F. *barre*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend*, The bar is called a contre-bend, or counter-band, because it cuts the shield contrary, and opposite ways.

counter-'band, *v. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To band or form again (a disbanded army).

1648 *Petit. of East. Assoc.* 15 An Army disbanded by Parliament, counter-banded by the people.

counterband(e, obs. var. of CONTRABAND.

†**counter-banding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] Forming a chain of defences, parallel (to the walls).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 335 The Town on both sides the Flood, is strongly fortified with Rampired walls, and counter-banding Bulwarks.

†**'counterbane.** *Obs.* [f. COUNTER- 10 + BANE.] An antidote, counterpoison.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 228 Strong counterbane, O sacred plant divine. **1605** *Ibid.* II. III. 721 (D.), Angelica—that happy counter-baen.

†**'counter-bar,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *contrebarre*: cf. COUNTER- 7.] A cross-bar for a door or window on the outside. Hence **counter-bar** *v.*

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarre*, a counterbarre; the long (outward) barre, wherewith some (two-leaued) dores and windowes, and the most shop-windowes, are shut. *Ibid.*, *Contrebarré*, counterbarred; barred, or shut in, on the outside.

†**,counter-'barred,** *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

†**counter-'barry,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *contre-barré*: see COUNTER- 14 d.] Barry per pale counterchanged; see also quot. 1727.

1611 COTGR, *Contrebarré*..(in Blason) counterbarrie. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 146 He bears barry counter-barry of eight, Or and Gules. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-barry*, or *Contre-barré*, is used by the French heralds for what we more ordinarily call bendy sinister per bend counterchanged.

counterbase: see COUNTER- 8 b, 12.

counter-'batter, *v. Mil.* [COUNTER- 1, after F. *contre-battre.*] *trans.* To batter with a return fire (from a counter-battery).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Gun casemates are therefore more frequently employed..in the flanking batteries of the ditches, where the liability to be counterbattered by artillery is remote.

'counter-,battery. *Mil.* [a. F. *contre-batterie*: cf. COUNTER- 2, 3, 11.]

†**1.** A counter-attack with artillery. *Obs.*

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 429 With some few peces of artillerie making counter battery. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 123 And wee made a counterbattery against our enemies for ten dayes space. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 103 The besieged did ..make so furious a counter-Battery, as, etc. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 156.

b. *fig.*

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Romances* (1858) III. 356 Faustus had begun to prepare for the counter-battery, determining to throw down upon the assemblies heads, so many heavy charms and conjurations that they should fall down.

2. A battery raised against another. Also *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 41 Provided with a counterbattery of forcible enchantments. **1667** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 170/2 They raised a battery of five great guns against the Town, which were dismounted by a Counterbattery of seven guns. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/1 That the guns..might be..concealed from the view of the enemy in his counter-battery.

†**3.** [COUNTER- 11.] A battering of each other.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 48 He would never have begun this unhappy counterbattery of inke.

†**,counter-'battled,** *ppl. a. Obs. Her.* In 6 contrebatiled. = COUNTER-EMBATTLED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Hee beareth azure, two barres embatiled, contrebatiled d'Ermine.

'counter-beam. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Counter-beam* (Printing), a beam connected to the platen by two or more rods [by] which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen.

†**counter'bear,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1: cf. *countersign.*] *trans.* To bear in conjunction with the main bearer.

*c***1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Cornw.* (1728) 12 He that discouereth it associateth himselfe with some pursable person to counterbeare the charge with equall profit.

counter-beat, -bid, etc.: see COUNTER- 1.

†**counter-'bended,** *a. Obs. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] = next.

1727-51 [see COUNTER 14].

†**counter-'bendy,** *a. Obs. Her.* [COUNTER- 14, after F. *contre-bandé.*] Bendy, with the bends formed of two halves of different tinctures counterchanged.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-bendy*, or *Contre-bandé*, in heraldry, is used by the French to express what we ordinarily call bendy of six per bend sinister counter-changed.

'counter-,bias, *sb. rare.* [COUNTER- 9: cf. F. *contre-biais.*] A bias against, or in the opposite direction; a contrary bias.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 220 They are governed by a most unreasonable Counter-Byass.

Hence as *adv.* [= F. *à contre-biais*], in the opposite direction, counter (*to*). *Obs.* Cf. BIAS *adv.*, and 'against the bias' Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 5.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. from Parnass.* 191 The other senator..went so counter-bias to this his friend, as he did not only praise such actions..but, etc.

†**counter-'bias,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To bias against, give an opposite bias to.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 604 Which so counter-biassed that Kings judgement against Presbytery. **1673** *Lady's Call.* II. i. ¶ 12. 61 [They] had need to counterbiass their minds, and set them to something better.

counter-bid, -bidding, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-,bill. [COUNTER- 3, 8.] †**a.** The counterpart or duplicate of a bill (*obs.*). **b.** A (parliamentary) bill forming a counterpart or set-off to another.

1598 FLORIO *Contrapoliza*, a countermand, a counterbill [**1611** a counterbill or schedule]. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapolica*, the counterpaine of a charter party, a counter-bill. **1839** LOCKHART *Ballantyne-Humbug* 102 Certain counter-bills, held by the Constables, being thrown into the market. **1880** W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) II. vi. 261 Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill like the Disturbance Bill?

counterblast ('kaʊntəblɑːst, -æ-). [COUNTER- 3.] **a.** A blast blown in opposition to another blast. **b.** A blast or energetic declaration against something.

1567 STAPLETON (*title*), A Counterblast to M. Hornes vayne Blaste against M. Fekenham. **1604** JAS. I. (*title*), A Counterblaste to Tobacco. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. vii. 386 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled yea blew away all his projects. **1851** BRIMLEY *Ess., Wordsw.* 170 The Quarterly Review—established..as a counterblast to the great Whig Bellows. **1883** *St. James' Gaz.* 27 Dec. 4/2 The Orange leaders replied by a Counter-blast.

Hence **'counterblasting** *ppl. a.*, that issues counterblasts. (In quot. alluding to James I.'s *Counterblast to Tobacco.*)

1869 *Daily News* 8 July, An abatement of the extreme counterblasting style might also be recommended..The anti-tobacconists endeavour to prove..more than they can.

counterblow ('kaʊntəbləʊ:), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 5.] A return-blow; the back-stroke of a rebound.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/1 That the Voice is made by the Wind, hitting against firm resisting Air, returning the counter-blow to our Ears. **1707** COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 76 A Man feels for a long time the Counter-Blow of indiscreet Expences. **1768** in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. viii. 190 The harshest counter-blow came from Spain. **1860** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 225/1 *Contrecoup*..a counter-blow; a rebound.

So †**'counterblow** *v.*, to give counterblows to.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 400 The Tartars are not expert in War..nor so manly as the Polonians, who Counter-blow them at Rancounters.

†**counter-'blown,** *ppl. a.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1611 COTGR., *Contre-soufflé*, counter-blowne, crosse-blown; blowne on both sides, or blowne vp two contrarie wayes.

counterbond ('kaʊntəˌbɒnd). [COUNTER- 5.] See quot. 1706.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 108 The said R.L. did faithfully promise..to enter into a Counterbond unto your said Orator. *a***1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 282 One..cares to make his mony sure by good bonds and Counter-bonds. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Counterbond*, a Bond or Security to save one harmless, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

'counter-book[1]. Also contre-. [COUNTER- 8.] A book for checking receipts, expenses, etc.; a check-book, a duplicate account-book. Cf. COUNTER-ROLL.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 279 There is the Comptroller to keepe the Contrebookes for the Prince and State. *a***1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 323/1 He is to keep Counter-Books with the Treasurer. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 8/1 He was arrested last week on the charge of falsifying a counter-book. **1942** H. A. MADDOX *Dict. Stationery* 27 *Counter Books*, the sort of books used by shop assistants at the stores counters to record and act as receipt.

†**counter-book**[2]: see COUNTER *sb.*[3] 8.

counterbore ('kaʊntəbɔə(r)), *sb.* [COUNTER- 8 b: see note at COUNTERSINK *v.*] = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 1, 2.

*a***1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Counter-bore*, a cylindrical counter-sink, usually made with a pin-drill. **1939** C. B. COLE *Tool Making* 97 In emergency, another form of counterbore is used. **1948** A. P. MORGAN *Tools* xii. 209 Counterbores are end-cutting tools used to enlarge a drill hole for a portion of its length. **1967** O. ALMEIDA *Metalworking* xii. 192 Counterbores..may be turned in the workshop from silver steel or plain carbon steel, and the flutes filled. **1977** *Reader's Digest Bk. Do-it-Yourself Skills & Techniques* v. 152 Drill the counter bore before drilling clearance holes for the threads.

counterbore ('kaʊntəˌbɔə(r)), *v.* [See prec.] *trans.* To enlarge (the upper part of a cylindrical hole or cavity) to take the head of a screw. Also *absol.* Cf. COUNTERSINK *v.*[1]

1890 in WEBSTER. **1939** C. B. COLE *Tool Making* 95 To counterbore a hole previously machined by drilling or reaming is to enlarge the hole to the required diameter and depth. *Ibid.* 96 The pilot diameter determines the size of the hole that can be counterbored. **1975** R. A. SALAMAN *Dict. Tools* 38/1 The adjustable L-shaped cutter bar..enlarges or counterbores the hub to the required depth. **1984** E. P. DEGARMO et al. *Materials & Processes in Manuf.* (ed. 6) xxi. 594 Special combination drills are made that can drill two or more diameters, or drill and countersink and/or counterbore, in a single operation.

Hence **'counterbored** *ppl. a.*, **'counterboring** *vbl. sb.*

1905 J. HORNER *Tools for Engineers & Woodworkers* xi. 125 Every one knows the trouble of counterboring in wood. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. Counterbored, counterboring. **1920** *Engin. & Mining Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 405/2 They run on hardened tool-steel shafts set in counterbored sockets open at the top only. **1948** A. P. MORGAN *Tools* xii. 209 Counterboring of small diameter can be done by hand power. **1984** E. P. DEGARMO et al. *Materials & Processes in Manuf.* (ed. 6) xxi. 599 Counterboring provides an enlarged, cylindrical hole with a flat bottom so that a bolt head, or a nut, will have a smooth bearing surface that is normal to the axis of the hole.

counter-bore, *v.*: see COUNTER- 1.

'counter-brace, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] **a.** A brace which counteracts the strain of another brace. **b.** *Naut.* The lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard, when in tacking it is counter-braced to assist in bringing the ship round.

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

'counter-'brace, *v. Naut.* [COUNTER- 1.] To brace the head-yards one way, and the after-yards another, so that the sails counteract each other.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 216 Counter-bracing becomes necessary to render the vessel stationary when sounding, lowering a boat, or speaking a stranger. It is now an obsolete term, and the manœuvre is called heaving-to.

counter-branch, -breastwork, -building, etc.: see COUNTER- 8, 13.

'counter-,brand. *U.S.* A mark placed on cattle when sold, destroying the force of the original brand. Hence **counter-'brand** *v.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Counter-brand*, to destroy a brand by branding on the opposite side.

†**'counter-,brave,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 3.] A boast, vaunt, or bravado in return.

*c***1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 580 Nor can we..make th' enemy yield, with these our counterbraves.

†**counter-'brave**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To brave or defy in return.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 Being desirous to counterbrave this the Christians presumption, the third day of October they came forth of their trenches.

†'**counterbuff**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 counterbough. [COUNTER- 3, 11.]

1. A blow in the contrary direction; a blow given in return; the blow or shock of a recoil.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 The buff at the man, and the coounterbuff at the hors. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XVII. lxvii. (1634) 133 Yet was the counterbuffe thereof so great, The Knight had much ado to keepe his seate. **1594** KYD *Cornelio* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 243 One while the top [of the tree] doth almost touch the earth, And then it riseth with a counterbuff. **1611** DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 158 Had he offerd but the least counter-buffe, by this hand I was prepared for him. **1613** WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 406 Sommerset, who with a counter-buff had almost set himself out of the Saddle. **1633** B. JONSON *Love's Welc. Welbeck*, The blow..You gave Sir Quintain, and the cuff You 'scape o' the sand-bag's counter-buff.

fig. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258b, If Luther should use this..counterbuffe..agaynst your rusty, clownish, and illfavored Divinitie. **1641** MILTON *Prelat. Episc.* (1851) 91 Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two counter-buffs.

2. A rebuff, a check.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 650 There fell misliking betwixt Cicero and Cato, for this Counterbuff he had given him. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 263 He did not commonly suffer any great Humane Prosperity, to continue long, without some check or counterbuff.

3. An encounter; an exchange of blows.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosp.* 15 Mischiefe required there should be distance betweene such terrible counterbuffes. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. v, Sir Edward Herbert is return'd, having had som clashings and counterbuffs with the Favorite Luynes. **1656** BEALE *Chesse* Ded. Verses A vj, Nor my leasure sings The Counterbuffs of the foure painted Kings.

counterbuff ('kaʊntəbʌf), *v. arch.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To give a counterbuff to; to strike in return or in the opposite direction; to meet (a blow) with a return blow; to rebuff.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Emblem, Whom Cuddye doth counterbuff with a byting..prouerbe. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* 33 To counterbuffe and beate backe all those ouerthwart blowes wherewith you haue charged me. **1632** QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xlii. (1660) 71 Have we not enemies to counterbuffe, Enow. **1700** DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 342 Stunned with the different blows, then shoots amain Till counterbuffed she stops and sleeps again. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 A dart..Which by th' hoarse bronze was straightway counterbuffed.

†**counter-'calk**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1: cf. CALK *v.*^{3}, and F. *contrecalquer* to trace in reverse.] *trans.* To trace as counterparts.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 47 Vago de Capi did things..in a new way of Charo Scuro, or Mezzo Tinto, by the help of two plates, exactly counter-calked, one serving for the shadow.

†**counter'cambiate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ATE^{2}.] Counterchanged, exchanged each for the other.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 5 Strain'd to assume, in countercambiat breath, A dying life, revert in living death.

†**counter'cambiate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COUNTER- 1 + late L. *cambiāre* to exchange; cf. It. *contracambiare* (Florio).] = COUNTERCHANGE.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 292 Onely for having deserved such a reward as could not be countercambiated by any thing else then by the ingratitude which was used towards him.

†**counter-'cambio**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *contracambio* 'a counterchange' (Florio).] Counterchange, exchange.

1599 *Soliman & P.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 310 After we had got the chain in mummery, And lost our box in counter-cambio, My master wore the chain about his neck.

counter-camp, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.]

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III, *Counter-camp* or *campée*, the same as *counter-componée* or *-gobony*.

counter-carte (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*^{5}

†'**counter-cast**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 3.] An antagonistic contrivance or artifice.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. iii. 16 He can devize this counter-cast of slight.

†'**counter-'caster**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. COUNTER *sb.*^{3} + CAST *v.* 37.] One who casts or reckons with counters; 'a word of contempt for an arithmetician' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 31 This Counter-caster, He, in good time, must his Lieutenant be.

counter-cause: see COUNTER- 9.

counter-caveat (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*^{5}

'**counter-,ceiling**. [COUNTER- 8b.] A layer of dry material filled in between the joists of a floor to deaden or prevent the passage of sound; 'pugging'.

1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 841 Counter ceiling to be laid under the ground floor..and..run in with plaster of Paris. *Ibid.* 864 Counter ceilings to be..composed of lime, sand, screened ashes, and chopped hay..between the joists upon slate bearers.

'**counterchange**, *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechange* = It. *contracambio* (Florio): see COUNTER- 3, 5, 11.]

†1. a. Exchange of one thing against another. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 268 To occupie any place of importance..which they might hold in counterchaunge, or as a pawne to haue againe Montpulcian. **1581** ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 81 Trafique, or craue counterchange with the Marchaunt or Usurer. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 924 Concerning counterchange of goods. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 124 In counterchange..of the Corne..transported into forren Countries, there is yearely brought into France, etc. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-change*, a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

b. Equal or equivalent return; requital, reciprocation. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 407 The Romanes, being unwilling that he [Pyrrhus] should excell them in any kinde of beneficence..sent him as many prisoners of his for a counter-change. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ix. 16 But Paridell sore brused with the blow Could not arise the counterchaunge to scorse. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 425 In counterchange whereof [kind entertainment] he then..flatly arrested his host.

†2. a. Transposition. *Obs.* [Cf. COUNTERCHANGE *v.* 3b.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 Antimetauole or the Counterchange, a figure which takes a couple of words to play with in a verse, and by making them to chaunge and shift one into others place they do very pretily exchange and shift the sence. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 103 Hath not Musicke her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Revert but her Antistrophe?..her counterchange of points, Antimetabole's?

b. Alternation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 33a, The varietie and counterchange of good & bad successe in the warres betwyxt King Henry the sixt and King Edward the fourth.

3. a. (*counter-change.*) A change which is the counterpart of another.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 27. (1822) I. 214 She therefore wrought a counter-change in the appearance of Procris.

b. Esp. in design, a pattern which systematically employs contrasting effects or where pattern and background are of the same shape.

1888 F. G. JACKSON *Lessons on Decorative Design* vi. 139 By 'counterchange' is understood the arrangement of a pattern in such a way that itself and the ground shall be of the same form, showing at once that it is but a special way of employing..repetition. **1962** R. G. HAGGAR *Dict. Art Terms* 96/2 *Counterchange*, alternation of effect in pictorial design; for example, light upon dark balanced by dark against light. **1967** E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* i. 34 An inlay based on a counterchange design..demands a contrast of colour or tone to give it point. **1970** *Times* (Suppl.) 28 Feb. p. vii/4 Seaweed or arabesque marquetry..were created by an economical method known as counter-change.

counterchange (ˌkaʊntə'tʃeɪndʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *contrechanger* (16th c.) = It. *contracambiare* (Florio): see COUNTER- 1.]

†1. *trans.* To exchange against or for another.

1598 FLORIO, *Contracambiare*, to counterchange. **1603** —— *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 120 Who doth not willingly chop and counterchange his health, his ease, yea, and his life for glorie? **1646** J. HALL *Poems* 28 (T.) Then shall aggrandiz'd love confess..That hearts can eas'ly counterchanged be.

2. To change to the opposite (position, state, or quality); to cause to exchange places, qualities, etc.; to transpose.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Counterchange*, to change againe. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 You shall see the Stone to Counterchange its Situation, and those æquatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East, shall now wheel about, and fix themselves in the West. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 154 When they are counterchanged the Ranter becomes an Hypocrite, and the Hypocrite an able Ranter.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To change places or parts.

1851 SIR. F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 65 The contracting sovereigns counterchanged; Charles swore in Deutsch, Louis in Roman.

3. *Her.* To interchange or reverse the tinctures; to give (a charge) the same tinctures as the field (when this is of two tinctures), but reversed; so that *e.g.* colour comes upon metal, and metal upon colour. See COUNTERCHANGED.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. §9. (ed. 3) 194 William counter-changes the tinctures. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 82 When a Roundle is counterchanged, it loses its distinctive name.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To interchange, to chequer.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 54 Her Ivory Neck Rubies and Saphirs counter-chang'd in check. **1728** R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 32 Counterchanging harsh and mild consonances. **1830** TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 84 A sudden splendour..counterchanged The level lake with diamond-plots Of dark and bright. **1850** —— *In Mem.* lxxxix. 1 Witch-elms that counterchange the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. **1864** *Realm* 22 June 7 The cognate Teutons, who counterchange the debatable border between Denmark and Germany.

†**counter'changeable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to or characterized by counterchange, reciprocation, alternation, or transposition. Hence **counter'changeableness**, **counter'changeably** *adv.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 And counterchangeably writte in the Argent, Ater, and in the Sables, Albvs. **1618** T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 69 Subject to the..mutability of the world, counterchangeableness of times, and inconstancy of people. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. *Roll Battel Abbey* 171 Then England and France may be said to have born counterchangeably each others Natives. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. §4 The Empalement..consisting of several pieces; yet those in divers Rounds, and all with a counterchangeable respect to each other.

counterchanged (ˌkaʊntə'tʃeɪndʒd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 conter-, contre-. [f. as prec. + -ED.] *Her.* Of a charge (on a field of two tinctures): Having the tinctures of the field reversed; transmuted.

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 132 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 38 The xij copy conter changit. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29b, Sable and Argente parted per Fesse Nebule, two Faucons volante, and a Greyhounde cursante, contre-changed of the fielde. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Princes of Wales..bear, quarterly, gules and or, four Lions passant guardant counter-changed. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 182.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1648 = chequered).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, '*Life is the Bodies Light*,' 3 Those counter-changed tabbies in the ayre, The sun once set, all of one colour are. **1861** NEALE *Notes Eccl.* 128 A dress of red or green moreen..open in front, bound round the neck and arms with counter-changed green or red cloth.

'**counter'changing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb COUNTERCHANGE; *spec.* in *Her.* (see prec.).

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 105 An impaling of the armes of this lady with the Kings, with a counterchanging of them, by the fesse or vmbilique point of the sheeld. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1660) 365 Counterchanging or Transmutation is an intermixture of severall Metalls or colours both in field and charge occasioned by the opposition of some one or more lines of partition. **1881** *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 531/3 We know no other [instance] where double counterchanging has been effected.

countercharge ('kaʊntəˌtʃɑːdʒ), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A charge brought in opposition to another, or against the accuser.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-charge*, a Charge brought against an Accuser. **1721** in BAILEY. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with defence and countercharge. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 135 *note*, The idleness of such charges may be measured by the countercharge of Celsus.

countercharge (ˌkaʊntə'tʃɑːdʒ), *v.* [COUNTER- 1, after F. *contrecharger* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* a. To bring a charge against (an accuser). †b. To oppose with a contrary charge or injunction (*obs.*). c. To charge contrariwise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrecharger*, to countercharge; to interchange burthens, or accusations. **1612-5** BP. HALL *Contempl., O.T.* XXI. viii, If a Persian law might not be reversed, yet it might be countercharged. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* III. 183 Interested..in the passing topics of the hour..no less than in the larger concerns that countercharge our lives.

'**countercharm**, '**counter-,charm**, *sb.* [COUNTER- 10a, 3.] Anything that counteracts, or neutralizes the influence of, a charm; a counteracting or opposing charm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 A collar of Ambre beads worne about the neck of yong infants, is..a countercharme for witchcraft and sorcerie. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* x. 463 Now touch'd by counter-charms, they change agen, And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 336 Drawing blood..as the most powerful counter-charm.

fig. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xv. 254 My grief's too great for smiling eyes To cure, or counter-charms to exorcise. **1725** SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver*, But, to this parchment let the Drapier Oppose his counter-charm of paper. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 45 In whose love he finds the counter-charm of his wandering life.

countercharm (ˌkaʊntə'tʃɑːm), *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counteract or neutralize the influence or effect of (a charm or spell); to affect with an opposing charm.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xxx. 278 Then you may seeme to countercharme it [a hat] and redeliver it, to his satisfaction. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. xxv. 182 I'l countercharm thy spells. *a* **1687** COTTON *Ode to Hope* (T.), Seducing Hope..I now can countercharm thy spell.

countercheck, **counter-check** ('kaʊntətʃɛk), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 2.]

†1. A 'check', rebuke, or reproof in reply to or return for another. *Obs.*

1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 47, I became as a man not hearing, and having no counterchecks in his mouth. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 84 If againe, it was not well cut, he wold say, I lie: this is call'd the counter-checke quarrelsome. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-check*, a Censure made upon a Reprover.

2. A check that opposes or arrests the course of anything.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 224 Who painefully..Haue brought a counter-checke before your gates. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 168 These Inquests..soon met with a countercheck from the Law. **1749** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* II. 85 Suddenly there came a violent countercheck of Tide from the South West. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 212 The evil that we suffer is often a countercheck which restrains us from greater evil. **1832**

LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii, There is no counter-check to its emotions.

3. A check that operates against or controls a check.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 133 The checks and counter-checks which nature has appointed to preserve the balance of power amongst species. **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* 300 Many things perplex, With motions, checks, and counter-checks. **1892** *Standard* 15 June 5/2 There ought to have been check and counter check, and the lâches even of a responsible person would have been atoned for by the vigilance of others.

countercheck (ˌkaʊntəˈtʃɛk), *v.* Also counter-check, (7 conter-check). [COUNTER- 1.]

†1. *trans.* To ' check', rebuke, or reprove either in reply to a rebuke or taunt, or as an expression of opposition. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1296/1 Hymineus denieth his good will..notwithstanding Diana hath so counter-checked him therefore, as he shall hereafter be at your commandement. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 66 Hee tooke the wall of the young noble man, which Seruilius taking in disdain, counterchecked with this frump. **1598** [see COUNTERCHECKING below].

2. To check or arrest by counteraction.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Ded., Every humorous passion counterchecked with a storme. **1598** J. DICKENSON *Green in Conc.* (1878) 105 The course of a strong currant, counterchekt by a barre of earth. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. 15 His Maiesty..with his owne hand wrote to counter-checke his former Warrant. *a***1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 122 As if there were a secret opposition in fate..to..conter-check all our devices and proposals. **1861** GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 357 All the tendencies of her condition are checked and counterchecked.

Hence **counter'checking** *ppl. a.*

1598 *Mucedorus* Introd. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 203 Post hence thyself, thou counterchecking trull.

counter'checky, *a. Her.* = COUNTERCOMPONY.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrascaccato*, counterponie or counter-checkie in armorie.

counter-cheer, etc.: see COUNTER-.

counter-'chevroned, counter-'chevrony, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14 d; cf. F. *contrechevronné* (*contrecheveronné*, 14th c. in Godefroy).] Of a shield: Chevrony and divided pale-wise, the half chevrons being of alternate tinctures.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chevron*, A coat is said to be chevroned, when it is filled with an equal number of chevrons, of colour and metal. *Counterchevroned*, is when it is so divided, as that colour is opposed to metal, and *vice versa*. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Counter Chevroned*, a shield *Chevronny*, or parted by some line of partition. **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III, *Counter-cheveronny*.

counter-Christ, Antichrist: see COUNTER- 10.

†**'countercipher,** *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechifre* (Cotgr.) = It. *contracifera*, Sp. *contracifra*: see COUNTER- 8.] A cipher that answers to and explains another; the key to a cipher.

1598 FLORIO, *Contracifera*, a countercifer, a cifer that doth answer another. **1611** COTGR., *Contrechifre*, a counter-cypher; a note explanatorie of particular cyphers. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 70 Where in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found..with Ciphers and Counterciphers.

So †**counter'cipher** *v.* [ad. obs. F. *contrechifrer* 'to answer cyphers with cyphers; also, to expound cyphers' (Cotgr.), It. *contraciferare* (Florio).]

1611 FLORIO, *Contraciferare*, to countercipher.

'countercite, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To cite in opposition or to the contrary.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xiv, Either therefore let him neuer cite St. Austin against vs in this point, or else wee must bee forced to countercite him once more.

'counter-ˌclaim, 'counterclaim, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A claim set up against another; a claim set up by the defendant in a suit.

1784 DUKE OF DORSET *Let.* 22 July in O. Browning *Desp. Paris* (1909) I. 15 The counter-claims of the Dutch are.. still greater than the Emperor's demands. **1876** *County Court Rules* Order xxxvi. r. 15 a., Where a counter-claimant fails to establish his counterclaim, he may be ordered to pay ..costs. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 491 A debtor sued by him was entitled to deduction of all counter claims of whatever sort.

ˌcounter-'claim, 'counterˌclaim, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To claim as against a prior claim, or against the plaintiff; *absol.* to put in a counter-claim.

1881 *Times* 23 July 6/4 The defendant..counter-claimed for a false and fraudulent misrepresentation by the plaintiff. **1884** *Law Times* 2 Apr. 427/2 The defendant pleaded payment, and counter-claimed the sum of £416 14*s.* 7*d.* **1892** *Standard* 15 June 2/5 The Defendant counterclaimed for the return of certain papers.

ˌcounter-'claimant. [f. prec. and CLAIMANT.] One who sets up a counter-claim.

1876 [see COUNTER-CLAIM *sb.*]. **1883** SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 380/1, I am not quite sure whether ..a counter-claimant before the decree is not an *actor* to some extent.

†**'countercleft.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 6 b.] = COUNTERFISSURE.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 159 A fracture..much distant from the wounded part, is called..Contrafissura, a countercleft.

ˌcounter-'clockwise, *a.* and *adv.* [COUNTER *prep.* + CLOCK + -WISE.] In a direction counter to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

1888 [see CLOCK-WISE s.v. CLOCK *sb.*^{1} 11]. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 24. 16 All the stars appear to move in concentric circles around a point near the Pole-star, revolving *counter-clockwise* as we look towards the north.

'counter-clout. [COUNTER- + CLOUT-NAIL.] A nail with a large head flat above like a clout-nail but bevelled below so as to be counter-sunk in an iron plate, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2, 3,000 different kinds of nails..such as clasp, clout, counter-clout [etc.].

counter-'coined, *ppl. a. Her.* ? *Obs.* [tr. med.L. *contraconātus*; cf. COUNTER- 14 d., COIN *sb.* 2 and CONED *ppl. a.* 1.] Said of a field: Consisting of gyrons of alternate tinctures, the 'coins' or apices of which meet in the centre of the shield.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 212 Those blazonners..which would haue the Earle of March his coate to be countercoind, which cannot be. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1660) 363 Coats consisting of Gyronnes are of old Blazoners termed counter-coyned, for that the Coynes or corners of their contrary or different colours do all meet in the center of the Shield.

counter-'coloured, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14 d.] Having the opposite parts of different tinctures; counterchanged.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, This chevron [reversed] may be borne frettie with an other, and the same counter-coloured. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 202 You sayd euen now that coates counter-cullored be good and auncient armorie. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend.*

So **counter'colouring** *vbl. sb.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 203 Of the signification of counter colouring.

counter-command: see COUNTER- 3.

†**counter-companion.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [COUNTER- 8.] He against whom one is matched in contest. (In Grafton *counter-panion*).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, For though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my countercompaignions. [**1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 Counter-panion.]

counter-competition, -complaint, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**counter-com'poned,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* [Counter- 14.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 40 In cheife d'Or and Sable countercomponed. Thys cheife is..of two Tractes onelye, therefore in no wise maye bee called Checkey. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 18 A bordure counter componed, Or, and Gules [i.e.] compounded of these two colours counterly placed. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v.

counter-compony (ˌkaʊntəkəmˈpəʊnɪ), *a. Her.* Also -componé, -ee. [a. F. *contre-componé*: see COUNTER- 14.] Composed of two conjoined rows of squares of alternate tinctures.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 19/1 Note that Counter-compony consisteth evermore of two Tracts only, and no more. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Counter Componed, Counter Compone, Counter Compony*. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 460 A fesse counter-componée or and sa. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 67 If there be two Tracks, it is then said to be Counter-Compony; if more than two, Chequé.

counter-condemnation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-copy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 8.] A copy which is the counterpart of another.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 365 A way of writing, which he thought to be impossible to be understood, unless a Man had had a Counter-Copy of it.

counter-couchant, -courant, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

ˌcounter-'coupé (-ˈkuːpeɪ). *Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-coupé*.] A riposte made by means of a coupé.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupé, just at the end of the other's parry, into tierce (this might be called counter-coupé).

†**'counter-course,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] A course that runs counter to another or to the proper course.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 303 Why should you runne an Idle counter-course Thwart to the path of fashion? **1638** ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Pref., To turn men back more willingly from this Counter-course.

†**'counter-course,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To treat with an opposite course or a return course (of meat).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 His heauie friends..haue counter coursd him with messes somewhat hoat of the spice.

2. *intr.* To course or run in opposite directions. Hence **'counter-coursing** *ppl. a.*

1657 T. HAAK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 113 The intermeddling, countercoursing thoughts.

†**counter'cozen,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To cozen or cheat in return.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 43 Such as know their members docile and tractable by nature, let them endevour to countercosin their fantasie.

counter-craft, -cry, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counterˌcross, *v. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] To cross in contrary directions.

1611 COTGR., *Contretraversant*, Countercrossing, counter-trauersing. **1882** *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 470 The river mouth was broad and black, With currents countercrossed.

†**'counter-cross,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTER *adv.* + CROSS.] In a cross and contrary direction.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 74 Such run counter-cross to divine commands. **1675** —— *Gold. Key* ibid. V. 24 This opinion..runs counter-cross to all those thirteen arguments. **1689** T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Counter-marchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion.

†**'countercuff.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3.] A cuff or blow given in return, or to parry another.

1589 (*title*), A Countercuffe given to Martin Junior by the venturous, hardie, and renowned Pasquill of Englande Cavaliero. **1622** BOYS *Wks.* 236 For Christ doth urge most, *it is written*, whereas the Pope by way of countercuffe, as Antichrist..maintaineth ordinances unwritten. **1704** E. WARD *Dissent. Hypocr.* 3 His lofty Hymn to th' Wooden-Ruff, Was to the Law a Counter-Cuff.

'counter-culture. Also as one word or two. [COUNTER- 9.] A radical culture, esp. amongst the young, that rejects established social values and practices; a mode of life opposed to the conventional or dominant. Cf. ALTERNATIVE *a.* 7.

1970 *Listener* 5 Nov. 622/3 Thought of a traditional kind ..is the recognised enemy of the counter-culture. **1970** *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 112 Some 400 newspapers and magazines now serve the counter culture... More than one underground 'wire service' exists, along with radical film and video-tape studios and street theater troupes and poster artists. The preferred name for this considerable activity is 'alternative media'. **1975** A. POWELL *Hearing Secret Harmonies* ii. 72, I was watching a programme..dealing with protest, counterculture, alternative societies. **1977** J. SPARKS *Mindbenders* III. 159 After having drunk deeply from the well of the counterculture with its drugs and oriental mysticism, Hoyt had been converted to Christianity in California. **1984** *Maledicta 1983* VII. 49 During the 1960s and 1970s in America, the term 'counter-culture' was in use to describe the young people who termed themselves in graffiti as 'the people our parents warned us about'.

†**'counter-ˌcunning.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3 + CUNNING.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Contrefinesse*, counter-cunning, deceiuing of the deceiuer. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-cunning*, Subtilty us'd by the adverse Party. **1721** in BAILEY.

†**counter'currence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ENCE. Cf. *concurrence, concurrent.*] A running counter.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 32 By way of a countercurrence and resistance.

'counter-ˌcurrent, *sb.* [f. COUNTER- 3, 6. Cf. F. *contre-courant* sb.] An opposite current. Also *fig.*

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 122 They suppos'd one current upon the surface..and under it at a certain depth a counter-current. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 29 The great counter-current, which in the North Atlantic borders the Gulf Stream. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 127 Currents and counter-currents eddied..in her mind. **1936** K. MANNHEIM *Ideol. & Utopia* III. vi. 159 As a countercurrent to this, there is Romanticism. **1937** *Science & Society* I. 155 Linguistic development then follows clearly the lines of internationalism... There are the same contradictions manifest, and the same counter-currents engendered by extreme tendencies in one direction or the other.

counter'current, *a.* [Cf. prec.] Running counter or opposite. Also = COUNTER-*courant*.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 281 Sometimes their course is directly opposite, or counter-current. **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-current*..running in contrary directions.

'countercycle. *Econ.* [COUNTER- 9.] An economic change or trend stimulated, esp. by a government, to mitigate or compensate for the effects of fluctuations in business or in the national economy. Hence **ˌcounter'cyclical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a countercycle; having the nature or effect of a countercycle; **ˌcounter'cyclically** *adv.*

1944 M. A. COPELAND in *Amer. Econ. Rev.* XXXIV. 332 A substantial task of providing a 'countercycle' through compensatory public expenditure programs will remain. **1952** W. P. EGLE *Economic Stabilization* ii. 21 Countercyclically varying budgets and monetary policies. *Ibid.* iii. 47 The nature of the countercyclical tendencies. **1965** *McGraw-Hill Dict. Mod. Econ.* 122 *Countercyclical action*, a governmental effort to combat the cyclical instability of the private enterprise system. **1974** J. RATCLIFFE *Town & Country Planning* ii. 53 The

implementation of growth policies is often too long to allow such New Town investments to be used as a counter-cyclical device. **1983** *Chem. Week* 5 Oct. 99/1 Its different business lines have operated on countercycles, with a few staying profitable enough to cushion the bottom-line shock of a down period in the others. **1985** *U.S. Banker* Dec. 10/3 Government can, through countercyclical spending, ameliorate the downturn and help create a climate for recovery.

counter-dance, -dash, -declaration, -decree: see COUNTER-.

counter-debruised, *a. Her.*: see DEBRUISED.

'counter-deed. *Law.* [COUNTER- 3: cf. F. *contre-lettre*, in this sense.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-deed*, a secret writing, or a private act, either before a notary, or under a privy-seal; which destroys, changes, annuls, or alters, some more solemn and public act. Counter-deeds are rather tolerated than permitted. **1848** in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

counter-defender, -demand, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-dia,pason. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 12.] An organ-stop an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary diapason.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 94 Large organs have sometimes, in the great organ, both a diapason eight feet and one sixteen feet, the latter being then called double-diapason, or counter-diapason.

'counter-die. [COUNTER- 8.] The upper die of a stamping apparatus, which has hollows answering to the relief parts of the die.

In mod. Dicts.

counter-difficulty, -dig, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counterdike. [COUNTER- 8b.] A second or reserve dike within or behind the dike of a river (as in the Netherlands), which limits the area of floods caused by the bursting of the river-dike.

1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 401 The confederates at Lillo could, by opening the dyke of the Scheld, lay all the ground under water between Lillo and the counterdyke, while the besieged could, with the same facility, introduce the river into that part of the plain which lies between the counterdyke and Antwerp.

,counter-disen'gage, *v. Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-dégager* to disengage at the same time as the adversary.] To disengage and make a thrust or lunge as the adversary changes the engagement.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 To counter-disengage on a change from quarte to tierce. *Ibid.* 62 §4.

Hence **counter-disengage, -ment** *sbs.*, the action of doing this; a disengagement on, or rather anticipating, the adversary's disengagement. Also **b.** A riposte made by means of a disengagement.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 A disengage is made by quitting one line for another. A counter-disengage, on the contrary, is made in the same line; the movement, though similar in appearance, is in fact reversed. *Ibid.* ii. 48 Simple attacks are those which are preceded by no feint. There are four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

†**,counterdi'stinct,** *a. Obs.* [app. after It. *contradistinto* (Florio 1598): see COUNTERDISTINGUISH.] = CONTRADISTINCT.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The Essential Notion of a Spirit.. is immediately counterdistinct to Matter. **1680** —— *Apocal. Apoc.* 224 The.. Divine Love, which is counterdistinct to Lust and Wantonness.

†**,counterdi'stinction.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = CONTRADISTINCTION.

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistintione*, a counterdistinction. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* 1. iii. (1712) 13, I say fully and absolutely Perfect, in counterdistinction to such Perfection as is not full and absolute. **1681** —— *Exp. Dan.* vi. 227 By Many we do not understand a certain number in counter-distinction to All.

†**,counterdi'stinguish,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = CONTRADISTINGUISH. Hence **,counter-di'stinguished** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistinguere*, to distinguish against, to counterdistinguish. **1648** T. WHITE *Smoak Botoml. Pit* 35 It [stony ground] is counterdistinguished to good ground. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Counterdistinguishing it unto the Idiotismus Francicus. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 172 The counterdistinguished Letters are wanting in the Stone, and I have supplied them.

†**,counter-di'vide,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] = CONTRADIVIDE.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 The counterdivided members of this diuision.

counter-doctrine, -dogmatism, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-drain. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.)

1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Counter Drain*, a drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the soakage water by the side of the canal or embankment to a culvert or arched drain under the canal, by which it is conveyed to a lower level.

†**counter-'draw,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-drawing*, in painting, &c., the copying a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter.. Sometimes they counter-draw on glass. **1731** in BAILEY (vol. II). **1735** in *Dict. Polygraph.*

†**'counterdrift,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 2] A plan, plot, or scheme in opposition.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 371 Edward yongest but Suruiuor Sonne of the aforesaid Egelred: whom Normandie had..vnto nowe, mauger whatsoeuer counterdrifts, secured.

†**'counterdrift,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] *trans.* To plan, plot, or contrive (anything) in opposition.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 Whatsoeuer hath been at any time counterdrifted, a true title in a knowne descent hath euermore proued a preuailing Argument.

†**'counter,dweller.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 6.] A dweller on the opposite side; one who lives on the same meridian and in the same latitude, but on the opposite side of the equator.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 95 Anticthones or Counterdwellers, haue like times of the day, but not of the year.

'counter-earth. [COUNTER- 8: a transl. of Gr. *ἀντίχθων*, f. *ἀντί* over against, opposite + *χθών* the earth.] An opposite or secondary Earth, in the Pythagorean system: cf. ANTICHTHON.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 52 They asserted that there was an *antichthon*, or counter-earth. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 [see ANTICHTHON]. **1881** S. F. ALLEYNE tr. *Zeller's Pre-Socratic Philos.* I. 450 The earth always turns the same side to the counter-earth and the central fire.

'counter-'element. [COUNTER- 6, 9.] An opposite element. So **counter-ele'mental** *a.*

1827 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 211 The Virginity of the 144,000 Saints is the counter-element to the Unchastity of the Great Harlot. *Ibid.* III. 208 The name Jehovah.. is designedly antithetical or (in the language of Mr. Mede) counter-elemental to the Name Aposatès.

'counter-élite. [COUNTER- 9.] A new élite group that challenges or replaces the established élite.

1956 C. WRIGHT MILLS *Power Elite* i. 14 This moral idea of a counter-elite.. of essentially higher types condemned to a lowly station. **1964** T. B. BOTTOMORE *Élites & Society* i. 6 The complete replacement of the established elite by a 'counter-elite', as occurs in revolutions. **1974** tr. *Werthheim's Evolution & Revolution* ii. 208 In theatrical performances or novels of the 'Eternal Figaro' type the 'counter-elite' consciously inspires protest and rebellion. **1979** *Bull. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* Mar. 31 It is true that ..many government-distributed benefits go directly or indirectly to their [*sc.* coup leaders'] allies and to counter-elites who have to be placated.

,counter-em'battled, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Said of an ordinary: Embattled on opposite sides.

1863 BOUTELL *Man. Heraldry* 77 *Brettessée*, counter-embattled, having Battlements facing both ways. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or ragulé, it must be blazoned as *Embattled-counter-embattled*, or *Potent-counter-potent*, as the case may be.

counter-embowed, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

'counter-e,namel, *sb.* [COUNTER- 6: after F. *contre-émail.*] The enamel of the reverse or lower side of an enamelled plate.

Hence **,counter-e'namel,** *v.* [cf. F. *contre-émailler*], to enamel on the back as well as the front.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 272 When the plate is not to be counter-enamelled, it should be charged with less enamel, as, when exposed to heat, the enamel draws up the gold to itself, and makes the piece convex.

counter-energy, -engine, etc.: see COUNTER-.

counterer ('kaʊntərə(r)). *Boxing.* [f. COUNTER *v.*^{1} 5 + -ER^{1}.] One who counters.

1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 166 The answer to this cross-counter is to deliver the right at the face of the counterer.

'counter-,ermine. *Her.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contre-hermine.*] The reverse of ermine; = ERMINES.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-ermine.* See the article *Ermines.* [s.v. *Ermines*.. The French.. have no such term; but call this black powdered with white, *contre-ermine*; as denoting the counter, or reverse of *ermine.*]

counter-escalloped = COUNTER-SCALLOPED.

†**'counter-e,spalier.** *Obs.* Also contr' espalier(e, contrespallier, contra-espalier. [ad. F. *contre-espalier*: see COUNTER- 6, 8 and ESPALIER.] A lower espalier parallel to an ordinary espalier or to a fruit wall.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 The counter espalier, is a hedge which forms all the walkes and allies of the garden. **1675** in *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Such fruit as agrees best for Contrespalliers, or hedge-rows over against the walled fruit. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio), *Contra-espalier.* **1731–** (vol. II.) *Contr' espalier.*

,counter-'espionage. Spying directed against an enemy's spy system. Cf. CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 5/3 It will take no part in the police or counter-espionage services. **1936** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Jan. 79/2 The Russian Intelligence Service, a body entrusted.. with counter-espionage.

,counter-'etch, *v. Printing.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To treat (a lithographic plate) with diluted acid in order to clean it and make it receptive to grease. Hence as *sb.*, this process, or the acid solution used for it. So **,counter-'etching** *vbl. sb.*

1924 H. J. RHODES *Art Lithogr.* (ed. 2) x. 94 It is a safe practice, before laying down the transfer on a zinc or aluminium plate, to wash and counter-etch (sensitize) it. **1960** GLAISTER *Gloss. Book* 89/2 *Counter-etching*, a stage in the preparation of lithographic printing plates, immediately after graining, and before transferring the image, whereby the plates are sensitized or counter-etched. **1967** KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* vi. 212 The counter-etch solution is composed of an acid mixed with water. *Ibid.* 535 *Counter etch*, a mild acid solution used for cleaning metal offset plates. **1967** E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* 270 *Counter-etch*, the chemical treatment of a lithographic surface with diluted acids to remove oxides and dirt to make it sensitive to grease prior to producing an image on it.

'counter-,evidence. [COUNTER- 3.] Evidence tending to refute or rebut other evidence.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* x. 54 Sense it self detects its more palpable deceits by a Counter-evidence. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 89. **1885** SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 294 The finding was evidence, and as no counter-evidence was produced was therefore conclusive.

counter-excitement, -exercise, -explanation, -espostulation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-expo,sition. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 3.] (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 180 The counter-exposition is merely a kind of reflex of the exposition, produced by allowing the answer to lead, followed by the subject. It only implies that the subject and answer change places.

'counter-ex,tension. *Surg.* [COUNTER- 6: cf. F. *contre-extension.*] 'The pulling or holding of the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint, towards the trunk, while extension is being employed with the lower part' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860); see EXTENSION 1 b.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 By extension and counter-extension by jack towels or sheets.

So **,counter-ex'tend** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 34 Bodies would not be counter-extended with such a Magnitude. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Counter-extension Apparatus*, It consists of.. a counter-extending band attached to the bed-head.

†**'counterface,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To face in opposition.

1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* 11, Sure she has a mind to counterface me, and not know me too.

counter-faced, *Her.* = COUNTER-FESSED.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss.*

counter-fact, -fallacy, etc.: see COUNTER-.

counterfacte, -ly, obs. var. COUNTERFEIT, -LY.

,counter'factual, *a. Philos.* [COUNTER- 10a.] Pertaining to, or expressing, what has not in fact happened, but might, could, or would, in different conditions; *counterfactual conditional*, a conditional statement of this sort, normally indicating its character by the use of the subjunctive mood in its protasis. So as *sb.*, a counterfactual conditional.

1946 *Mind* LV. 289 Our problem here is to determine whether there is any other means of expressing this important counter-factual information. **1947** N. GOODMAN in *Jrnl. Philos.* XLIV. 113 (*heading*) The problem of counter-factual conditionals. **1952** *Mind* LXI. 222 The analysis of counterfactuals should parallel that of 'fugitive propositions'. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Dec. 725/4 Counter-factuals constitute an irreducible form of statement.

†**counter'facture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Alteration of COUNTERFEITURE, after L. *factūra.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 Money ..imbased by Counterfacture, Clipping, Washing, &c.

counterfaisance, var. COUNTERFEISANCE, *Obs.*

counterfait(e, -faict, -fate, -fayte, -fect, etc., obs. ff. COUNTERFEIT.

'counter-,faller. *Spinning.* [COUNTER- 8 + FALLER.] In a cotton-spinning machine or mule, a wire which passes beneath the yarns, when

pressed down by the faller-wire, so as to keep the tension uniform. Also *attrib.*

1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 156 There is another regulating wire called the counterfaller. *Ibid.* 186 On the counter-faller shaft [of a mule] are several segments. **1866** PLATT in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 228 The working of the two faller wires, a second or counter-faller having now been added underneath the threads, which was lifted up for the purpose of taking up the slack in the threads after the backing-off. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/2 To keep the yarn at a uniform degree of tension whilst winding .. was one of the most difficult problems .. This is now .. done by the 'counter-faller'.

†**'counter-ˌfashion**, *a. Obs.* [COUNTER- 10.] That goes against the fashion; anti-fashion.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, This counter-fashion brother of mine, who hates a vest as much as a surplice.

counterfayture, bad obs. f. COUNTERFEITER.

†**'counter-ˌfeed**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To feed in return.

1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 231 Since you maintain His table, he should counter-feed your brain.

†**'counterˌfeisance**. *Obs.* Also 6 -fesaunce, 7 -fes-, -fais-, -faysance. [ad. F. *contrefaisance*, f. *contrefaisant*, pr. pple. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit: see next and -ANCE.] The action of counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, fraud, imposture.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. viii. 49 Duessa, when her borrowed light Is laid away, and counterfesaunce knowne. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 284 All was hypocrisie and counter-feisance. **1641** MAISTERTON *Serm.* 19 What tricking and counterfesance to delude the sense. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. (1868) 279/1 He scorns that such base counterfaisance should be found in his followers.

counterfeit ('kaʊntəfit, -fi:t), *a.* (*pa. pple.*) and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 countrefet(e, 4 -feet, 5 -fayt(e, 6 -feict; 4–5 contrefet(e, 5–6 -fayt(e, -faict, -fait; 6 *Sc.* contrafait; 5 contirfet, 6 conterfeit, etc.; 5–7 cownter-, countir-, countyrfet(e, etc.; 4–7 counterfet, -fete, -feet, 5–6 fett(e, 5–7 -feyt(e, -fayt(e, -fait(e, -faict, 6 -feict, -fect(e, -feight, etc., 6–7 -feat, etc., 7 -fitte, 6– -feit. [a. OF. *contrefet*, *-fait*, pa. pple. of *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar*, Cat. *contrafer*, It. *contraffare*, f. L. type *contrā-facĕre* to make in opposition or contrast, hence, in opposing imitation. (*Contrāfactio*, setting in opposition or contrast, occurs in Cassiodorus, and the verb in med.L.). In Fr., from the 14th c., often spelt *-faict* after L., whence in Eng. in 15–16th c. *-faict*, *-fect*.]

†A. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

†1. Made in imitation of that which is genuine; imitated, forged: see the verb. *Obs.*

[**1292** BRITTON I. v. §14 Deners countrefetz a nostre monee.] *c* **1386** [see COUNTERFEIT *v.* 1 b]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 192 This letter .. Was counterfet in suche a wise, That no man shulde it apperceive. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 Many well counterfeit Jewels, make the true mistrusted. **1631** *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 69 That it was counterfeit by some young counterfeiter.

†2. Made to a pattern; fashioned, wrought. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A basyn and an ever of laten cownterfet therto. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xvii, Their shyppe boate curiously counterfayte. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneid* IV. 687 The water counterfet Like unto blacke Avernus lake.

†3. Transformed in appearance, disguised. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 She loked a longe the halle, Where she saw her sonnes thus countrefayte, whyche she knewe not. *Ibid.* xiv. 315 He .. dysguysed hymself wonderfully .. And whan he was thus torned and countrefayt, etc.

†4. Represented by a picture or image. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 For nothing can be kindly counterfait or represented in his absence, but by great discretion.

B. *adj.*

1. Of material things or substances: Made in imitation of something else; 'imitation', not genuine; made of inferior or base materials; spurious, sham, base (*esp.* of coin).

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 If he be not but countir-feet goold. **1530** PALSGR. 209/2 Counterfayt heer, *perrevcque*. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 144 b, Counterfet money in stede of good. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iv. (1675) 194 A Bait, which .. proves but a counterfeit Fly. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 497 A frame .. of counterfeite tortoise shell. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 12 The Palace, which without these Counterfeit Pillars would be beautiful in its kind. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 32 Of .. that paste .. they make counterfeit jewels. **1878** JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 107 It is difficult to make any counterfeit gold or silver.

b. Of writings: Forged, not genuine, spurious.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 This letter counterfete The messanger .. bare. **1532** MORE *Canfut. Tindale* Wks. 579/1 Knowe whiche wer the verye true scripture of God, and which wer scriptures countrefet. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philas.* (1701) 123/2 Panetius believes them to be his own, not counterfeit. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXX. 224 To distinguish those that are truly ancient and genuine from such as are counterfeit. **1857** MAURICE *Ep. St. John* ii. 21 To discern between the honest record and the counterfeit one.

†c. Fashioned, made after a pattern. *Obs.*

1463 *Act 3 Edw. IV*, c. 4 Countrefeit basyns, ewers, hattes, brusshes, etc.

2. Of things immaterial: Pretended, feigned, false, sham.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Wiþ a contrefet simplesse, Which hid was in a fals corage. **1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 1389 That counterfet church standeth al by mennys tradycyons. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 17 This painted and counterfeit goodnesse. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 39 ¶5 These Counterfeit Terrours often grow .. to be Real. **1837** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xiv. 205, I also warn you against a counterfeit earnestness.

Comb. **1538** *Beggar's Petit.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 151 Counterfeit-holy, and idle beggars, and vagabonds.

†b. Disguised. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, This counterfeit hand of my prentice is not very legible.

3. Of persons: a. That pretends or is falsely represented to be (what is denoted by the noun); sham, pretended.

1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counterfayt gentylman, *gentillatre*. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 229 This counterfeight Herault. *c* **1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 33 Perkyn Werbeck .. a counterfeck Prince. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 117 Ire, envie and despair, Which marrd his borrow'd visage, and betraid Him counterfet, if any eye beheld. **1823** CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 420 The counterfeit and the worthless Poor do a world of mischief to the cause of beneficence.

†b. Pretending to be what he is not; false, deceitful. *Obs.*

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 He is some counterfeyt varlet. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 A craftie, close, and counterfect felow. **1603** JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244 III. 80, I ame also glaide of the discoverie of yone litle counterfitte Wenche. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. §22 Fabulous or counterfeit writers.

†4. Misshapen, deformed. *Obs.* [After F. *contrefait*; cf. COUNTERFEITED 2.]

c **1450** *Merlin* xxxii. 635 A dwerf, the moste contirfet and foulest that eny hadde sein. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/2 Hir ii handes were styffe and contrefayte. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 52 Harts beare their heads in diuers sorts and manners, some well growne .. some other counterfet.

†5. Imitated or represented in a picture or image (or *transf.* in writing or literary art); portrayed.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 This kinde of representation is called the Counterfait countenance. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 54 Looke heere, vpon this Picture, and on this, The counterfet presentment of two Brothers. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon flesh-tint.

C. *sb.*

1. A false or spurious imitation.

a. of material things or substances.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristalle .. But .. theise contrefetes ben not so harde. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 540 Neuer call a true peece of Gold a Counterfeit. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 They haue no Beards but counterfeits. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 289 Every coin has its counterfeit, every art its pretender. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353, I cannot be sure that it is an apple. It may be only a wax counterfeit.

b. of things abstract or immaterial.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 109 Counterfeit? There was neuer counterfeit of passion came so neere the life of passion as she discouers it. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., Els Justice .. were not Justice, but a fals counterfet of that impartial and Godlike vertue. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 One who does not value real glory, will not value its counterfeit.

c. A writing, etc. that is not genuine; a forgery.

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 322 Though for the same also Origines be cited: yet certaine it is, that that Origines is a counterfeit. **1624** GATAKER *Transubst.* 109 Citing (besides some of his owne counterfaits ..) a saying of S. Chrysostome. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He has the original deed .. the others are counterfeits.

†2. One who imitates another for whom he passes himself off; a pretender, an impostor. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 30 Of which Epistles .. the fifth and seuenth are directed too the counterfets and hypocrites. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 232 The two counterfeits, Lambert, and Perkin Warbeck. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 88 Narses met him; and upon speech with him, found him a counterfet. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 36 The specious Pretences of Counterfeits and Impostors. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 86 The persons who could best detect the Counterfeit, if he [Perkin Warbeck] had been one.

†b. = COUNTERFEITER 1. Obs. rare.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 1326 To boyl to death some cunning counterfeit That with false stamp some Princes Coyn hath beat.

†3. An imitation or representation in painting, sculpture, etc.; an image, likeness, portrait. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 218 All þo þat ben maryed han a countrefete made lyche a mannes foot vpon here hedes .. in tokene þat þei ben vnder mannes fote and vnder subieccioun. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 322 They never painted the resemblaunce or counterfaite of Gods contenaunce in table, or picture. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 115 What finde I here? Faire Portias counterfeit. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 An olde little counterfeit in brasse representing him being a child. **1620** T. MAY *Heir* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 126 Wear it about 'em as lovers do their mistress' counterfeit. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 Making more lively Counterfaits of Nature in Wax. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv, Him, in whose prophetic counterfeit Preserved, the children .. may see their father's face, Here to the very life pourtray'd.

b. *fig.* A copy. *arch.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 210 In the outward man we haue a Counterfeit of the whole world. **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 16 He looketh like the king .. I neuer saw so liuely counterfet Of Richard Cordelion, as in him. **1879** J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 378 Entranced at such A counterfeit of his own filial love.

†4. A deformed or misshapen person: cf. B. 4.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 73 b/2, I am lame, I am crooked, I am balde, I am a counterfeyte. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 177 He had Dwarfes, crookebacks, and other deformed counterfeits .. to laugh at.

†5. The action of counterfeiting. *Obs. rare.*

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 309 Such originality as they have lies in the gift of counterfeit.

counterfeit ('kaʊntəfit, -fi:t), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.; taken as ad. F. *contrefaire*.]

1. *trans.* To make an imitation of, imitate (with intent to deceive): a. an action, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4311 þus sal anticrist þan countrefette þe wondirs of God. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, By theyr enchauntementes .. counterfeytynge the myracles of Moyses. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1069 That false Worm, of whomsoever taught To counterfet Mans voice. **1719** J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 186 Colouring and Drawing .. are as impossible to be Counterfeited as the Handling. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Counterfeiting a sneeze.

b. a thing: To make a fraudulent imitation of, forge (*e.g.* coin, bank-notes, handwriting).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 (Harl. MS.) Stolen were his lettres pryuely .. And countrefet þey were subtilly. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristall. **1590** HAKLUYT *Pict. Virginia* Pref. (1888), Yf any seeke to contrefaict thes my bookx. **1602** FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 88 If a man doe counterfeit the Kings money .. this is treason. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 The prisoners which counterfeyted my L. Staffordes hande and seale. **1737** BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 249 That it be felony to counterfeit the notes of this bank. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 Two attempts to counterfeit St. Paul's epistles. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 378 He counterfeited the seal of Pausanias, [and] opened the letter entrusted to him. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 43 The coins .. would become dirty and easily counterfeited.

absol. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vi, Continuing, and counterfeiting as long as he lives.

†c. To make spurious, adulterate. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* XVII. xli (1495), Saffron is somtyme countrefetyd wyth a thynge that hyght Croco magina .. the superfluyte of spycery. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 It [saffron] is craftily counterfeited by .. adding thereto .. lead to encrease the weight. **1686** W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvi. (ed. 3) 367 Crystal Mineral is often counterfeited by mixing Rocke alom with it during the fusion .. This adulteration may be known, etc.

2. To make (anything) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) and pass it off as genuine; to forge.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 And countrefeted was ful subtilly Another lettre wroght ful synfully. **1393** [see COUNTERFEIT *pa. pple.* 1]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 The fyn bawme is more heuy twyes, þan is the bawme þ^t is sophisticat and counterfeted. **1560** *Sum. Certain Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 477 By continuing of the base monies, divers persons .. have counterfaicted. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 267 He lost a Ring of Gold .. he conceals the loss, and counterfeits another like it of silver. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 329 She .. counterfeited the Letter she gave me as from her Father. **1873** *Act 36–7 Vict.* c. 86 §25 Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate.

†3. To put a false or deceiving appearance upon; to disguise, falsify. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 172 Reynawde .. contrefaytted thus his langage, by cause the duke Naymes sholde not knowe hym. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Men like players counterfeted and disguysed. **1679** G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* I. 36 He counterfeits his voice, so that you would think it some other bird. **1722** DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 324, I counterfeited my voice.

4. To put on (with intent to deceive) the appearance or semblance of; to feign, pretend, simulate.

a. with *simple obj.* (a feeling, quality, etc.).

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. Poems* B. 13 Bot if þay conterfete crafte .. As be honest vt-wyth, and in-with alle fylþez, þen ar þay synful. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 250 Hee, cownterfitinge great expedition to fighte, slipped away unto his adversaries. **1608** BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 76 The Hypocrite .. counterfeits a smiling welcome. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. §1 To deter men .. from counterfeiting a Prophetick Spirit. **1753** JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 120 ¶6 To counterfeit happiness which they do not feel. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. ii, To counterfeit death. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 Signs of increasing prosperity .. which could neither be counterfeited nor concealed.

†b. with *obj. cl.* or *inf. Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 15 Counterfayting that truce was taken for the dayes, and not for the nyghtes. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 110 b, False teachers .. countrefeiting to preache my gospell. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 These Templars were loth King Lewis should come to Ptolemais, though they counterfeited he should be very welcome there.

†c. *refl.* with *inf.* or *compl. Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 2 [They] counterfeited themselves to be the servants of Christ. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 218 David to save his life counterfeited himself mad. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 231 Who counterfeited himself to be a devil.

†d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with *compl. Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 124 The same man of sin counterfeiting protestant. **1649** —— *Eikon.* i. (1851) 344

The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to counterfet Religious.

†5. To assume the character of (a person, etc.); to pretend to be; to pass oneself off as; to personate. *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/449 Bi him þat þou countrefetest. *c* **1325** *Poem Times Edw. II* 122 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Thise abbotes and priours.. riden wid hauk and hound, and contrefeten knihtes. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 33 He muste counterfeyt a fole in all manere. **1550** CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 483 Tenauntes not able to be lande lordes, and yet, after a sorte, they conterfayte landelordes. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), To counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered.

6. *intr.* To feign, make pretence, practise deceit.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1483, I am seke in ernest.. Quod Pandarus, Thow shalt the betir pleyne, And hast the lesse nede to contrefete. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 48 They will counterfaict to beguile their Brother. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 122 Are you not mad indeed, or do you but counterfeit? **1685** COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 72 In this last scene of death, there is no more counterfeiting.

7. *trans.* To take, receive, or have the appearance of; to 'imitate', be an imitation of, simulate, resemble, be like. (Without implying deceit.)

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 555 More haf we serued.. þen þyse þat wroȝte not hourez two, And þou dotz hem vus to counterfete. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 173 So as it ne may nat contrefeten it.. ne ben euene lyke to it. **1592** WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §32 F, These Contractes.. in respect of labor to bee taken.. counterfait Location and conduction. **1632** MILTON *Il Penseroso* 80 Where glowing embers through the room Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 113 A bridge, which, being built on both sides, counterfeiteth a continued street. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems 25 A golden ray.. taught the gloom to counterfeit the day. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 166 Sleep counterfeited Death so well.

†8. To imitate, copy: a. To follow the example of (a person). *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1119 Wol ȝe the childishe Ialous contrefete? *c* **1386** —— *Nun's Pr. T.* 501 Now syngeth sire.. Let se konne ye youre fader countrefete? *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1186, I may not countirfete Scipioun In armes. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* iv. 16, I desyre you to counterfayte me. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Counterfeictyng those that doe speake distinctly. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 83 They.. do apishly counterfeit, and resemble a Poet.

†b. To imitate or follow (conduct, action, manner, fashion). *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 139 She.. peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of Court and to been estatlich of manere. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 100 ȝe contyrfeyt my reuth and pite eik. **1558** KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 132 Walde God thair wer als mony contrefatit thair repentance as dois thair vice. **1604** JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 105 Counterfeiting the maners of others.

†c. To make an imitation or copy of (a thing). *Obs.* exc. as in 1 b.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 133 Of alle maner craftus I con counterfeten heor tooles. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 Som making earth in mould do counterfeite Brickwals. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Every part as artificially counterfeited as they can devise. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 519 Her complexion.. neuer was for excellency equald, or could be counterfeited.

†d. To make or devise (a thing) in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 22 Thys onest craft of good masonry Wes.. Y-cownterfetyd of thys clerkys y-fere. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Who had likewise huge and monstrous Trumpettes counterfetted wherein they seemed to sound.

†9. To represent by a picture, statue, or the like; to depict, delineate, portray. Also said of the picture, etc. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntyrfetyn, *configuro, conformo.* **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 It requireth an Apelles to have Alexander well counterfaited. **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. i. 125 The pictures counterfeit men and women. **1660** BLOOME (*title*), The booke of five collumnes of architecture.. Drawn and counterfeited after the right Symmetry and cunning measure of Free-Masons.

†b. To represent, portray, or reproduce in writing or by literary art. *Obs.*

c **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1241, I can not now well counterfete Her wordes, but this was the grete Of her answere. **1530** PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farcis and contrefait the vulgare speche.

†**'counterfeitable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being counterfeited.

1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Maritimo* 286 (L.) Provided it be durable, not counterfeitable, and difficult to come by.

'counterfeited, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Imitated, simulated, feigned, pretended, etc.: see the vb.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1376 *Hips. & Medea*, With thyne contrefetid peyne & wo. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 568/1 The false counterfayted churches of heretikes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 106 This counterfeated soothsayer. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 32 He pulled forth a counterfieted pass. **1769** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 201 Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee At all his jokes. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 14/1 A large quantity of counterfeited 20 copeck pieces.

†2. Deformed, misshapen; of monstrous form; = COUNTERFEIT *a.* 4. *Obs.* [repr. F. *contrefait.*]

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 þis ilke best.. 2uo y-countrefeted and dreduol. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/4 Foure men counterfeted and lame in al their membris.

counterfeiter ('kaʊntəfitə(r)). Forms: see COUNTERFEIT; also with endings 5 -ere, 6–7 -or, -our, (-ure). [a. F. *contrefaiteur*, f. *contrefaire* to COUNTERFEIT: cf. *bienfaiteur* benefactor. See -ER[2] 3.] One who counterfeits: see the verb.

1. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of coins, seals, documents, etc.); a forger; *spec.* a maker of counterfeit coins, a coiner.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 A.. counter-fetere of seles. **1534** *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6. §6 The counterfeiters of any coyne currant within this realme. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 184 Coyne which was corrupted by Counterfeitours. **1697** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 269 The counterfeiters of the exchequer bills. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 60 To baffle the skill of the counterfeiter.

2. One who imitates (a person or an action) with intent to deceive; a pretender, dissembler.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iv, He cannot be a true seruer of God.. but.. a counterfaiter of Gods seruice. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 Satan is in many thinges a counterfaiter of God. **1575** FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 170 That.. shamelesse counterfector, that calleth him selfe.. Bishop of Ierusalem. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 224 A counterfetter and dissembler. **1611** COTGR., *Cafard*, an hypocrite; a counterfeiter of, or dissembler in, religion. **1719** J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 185 To know whether a Picture be of.. such a Master..: The best Counterfeiter of Hands cannot do it so well as to deceive a good Connoisseur.

3. An imitator (with no sense of deceit).

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 1 Be ye counterfeters of God. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 232 b, No man hathe sene a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 A Poet.. is both a maker and a counterfaitor. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 376 The counterfeiters have changed their dress.

'counterfeiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COUNTERFEIT, q.v.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Cowntyrfetynge, *conformacio.* **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 b, Those Scriptures, which vtterly want all suspition of counterfeityng. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3326/1 The Persons concerned in the said Forgery and Counterfeiting. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 To render counterfeiting more difficult.

'counterfeiting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That counterfeits; see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 28 As if the Tragedie Were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. **1627** P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxvi, By heart They all have got my counterfeiting part.

counterfeitly ('kaʊntəfitlɪ), *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTERFEIT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a counterfeit manner; feignedly, pretendedly, deceitfully, falsely.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. 5 In whose [Christ's] syghte nothing is acceptable, that is counterfaytely done. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 107, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfetly. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 59 Wisdom from above.. without Hypocrisie.. not acting ani waie counterfeitly. **1717** DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 35 Counterfeitly and lyingly to serve you.

counterfeitness ('kaʊntəfitnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being counterfeit.

1557 CHEKE *Let.* in *Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 5 Then doth our tung naturallie.. vtter her meaning, when she bouroweth no counterfeitness of other tunges to attire her self withall. **1645** R. GARNER *Treat. Baptisme* 3 The first Touchstone.. whereby the.. counterfeitnesse of the same will be discovered.

†**'counterfeitress**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contrefai(c)teresse*, f. *contrefaiteur*: see COUNTERFEITER and -ESS.] A female counterfeiter.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 19 Dame nature the counterfeitresse of the celestiall workeman.

†**'counterfeiture**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 contrefaiture, 6 countrefeiture, contreyfayture, 9 counterfeiture. [a. OF. *contrefaiture*, ad. L. type **contrāfactūra*, f. *contrāfacĕre*: see COUNTERFEIT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of counterfeiting; feigning, pretence, deceit; forgery.

c **1325** *Poem Times Edw. II* 280 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne, and bost. **1804** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 514, I converted myself to the belief that they are forgeries by trying to find arguments for their counterfeiture.

b. quasi-*concr.* An imitation, counterfeit.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 97 A countrefeiture and resemblaunce of thee true sacrifice.

2. Mis-shaping, deformity. [A French sense.]

c **1500** *Melusine* 198 It was grete dommage, whan eny contreyfayture was in the membres of suche noble men.

counterfeiture, bad obs. f. COUNTERFEITER.

counterfesa(u)nce, var. COUNTERFEISANCE.

,counter-'fessed, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contre-fascé*, OF. *contrefaissié* (Godefroy).] Barry and divided pale-wise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij a, Fretly is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is counterfesid. **1727-51** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend.*

counter-'fessy, *a. Her.* = prec.

counterfet(e, -fett(e, obs. ff. COUNTERFEIT.

†**'counter-figure**. *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 8: it answers to Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* image, ANTITYPE 1.] A figure or type corresponding to something else.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 77 b, These thynges.. be not to be taken corporally, but spiritually as counterfigures of other things. **1574** tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 Howbeit through that happinesse as it were in a counter-figure, the prophet had further foresight.

†**'counter-file**. *Mil. Obs. rare*[−1]. [COUNTER- 8.] A file standing opposite another.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVIII. (1663) 153 All the Army was.. divided into twelve Battalions, whereof they made twelve Files, and one Counterfile in the Vantguard, that incompassed the whole Camp, in manner of an half Moon.

†**'counter-fillet**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. A kind of fillet for the hair.

c **1430** *Anturs of Arth.* XXIX. (Douce MS.) Here fax in fyne perre was fretted in folde, Contrefelet [*v.r.* conterfelette, countur-felit] and kelle, coloured fulle clene.

'counter-fire. [ad. F. *contre-feu*: see COUNTER- 3 a.] A fire purposely lighted in order to combat a heath or forest fire: cf. BACK-FIRE *sb.* 1.

1905 *Terms Forestry & Logging* 6 Back fire... Counter fire. **1927** *Observer* 11 Sept. 9/2 There are many men in the local peasantry who well understand the principle of counter-fires. **1952** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VI. 172/2 Sometimes it is necessary to start a counter fire to check the main fire.

Hence **counter-fire** *v. intr.*, to use a counter-fire; **counter-firing** *vbl. sb.*

1895 W. R. FISHER *Schlich's Man. Forestry* IV. 554 It may be necessary to counterfire from a road, stream, ride, or fire-trace. **1930** *Forestry* IV. 88 Counter-firing is the deliberate burning of a strip of forest in the route of the accidental fire which dies out for lack of fuel.

'counter-,fissure. *Surg.* [COUNTER- 6 b: cf. CONTRAFISSURE.] A fracture of the skull occurring opposite the place where a blow may have been received (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860).

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 172 The place of the Counter-fissure is guessed at. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-fissure.* [See CONTRAFISSURE.]

counterfitte, obs. f. COUNTERFEIT.

counterfix, -flight, -flow: see COUNTER-.

†**counter'fleurty**, *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *fleureté.*] = next.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 160 Scotland beareth *Or*, a Lion enclosed with a double tressure fleurty and counter fleurty *Gules.* **1830** [see COUNTERFLOWERED].

counterfleury, -flory (,kaʊntə'flœ:rɪ, -'flɔərɪ), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 conterflorie, counterflurie, 8–9 -fleury, -flory, 9 -fleuri(e, -fleuré. [ad. F. *contrefleuri*: cf. COUNTER- 14, and FLEURY, FLORY.] Of an ordinary (*esp.* a tressure): Having flowers on each side set opposite each other in pairs. (Cf. COUNTER-FLOWERED.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 41 b. Without mention made of anye tracte, or Tressour Conterflorie. *c* **1806** SURTEES *Mem.* (Surtees Soc. 1852) 275 Some illuminated roll With borders rich and tressures counterflory. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 69 The Tressure.. is usually borne double, and *Fleury counter-fleury*,—that is, with eight *Fleurs-de-lys* issuing from each Tressure, as in the Arms of Scotland.

counter-'flowered, *ppl. a. Her.* = prec.

? *a* **1700** *Montgomeries* in Evans *O.B.* (1784) I. ix. 48 In heralds books your ensigns flower'd, And counter-flower'd. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1743) 53 Within a double Tressure, counter-flowered Lys. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend.* **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-flowered* or *-flurty*, same as *counter-fleury* or *-flory*, and sometimes called *-floretty.*

Also **counter-'flowery.**

1787 in PORNY *Her.* Gloss.

counterfly ('kaʊntəflaɪ). *Mech.* [COUNTER- 8.] A heavy fly-wheel running at a high velocity on an intermediate shaft for equalizing the power of rolling-mill engines.

counterfoil ('kaʊntəfɔɪl). [f. COUNTER- 8 + FOIL leaf.]

1. A complementary part of a bank cheque, official receipt, or the like, which registers the particulars of the principal part, and is retained by the person who gives out that part.

(It varies from a duplicate to a mere memorandum of the contents of the part given out.)

1706, 1708 [see CHEQUE 1]. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 166 The tally survives still.. in the counterfoil of the banker's cheque. **1887** *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 To enter on the counterfoils of the licences the amount he received.

†2. = COUNTERSTOCK. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-foil*, or *Counter-stock*, that part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other Part, call'd the

Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the Queen any Money upon such Account. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 121 In whose Office at Westminster are preserved all the Counterfoils of the tallies.

counterfoot, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.

†**'counter-footed**, *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* A transl. of Gr. *ἀντίποδες* ANTIPODES.
1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted or Counterpasers.

'counter-,force, 'counterforce. [COUNTER- 2, 3.] **a.** A force acting in opposition to another; contrary, opposing, or resisting force.
1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 168 By counterforce of both their strengths (the one impelling, the other resisting) the Clouds breake into Thunder. **1817** COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 405 A counter-force is wanting. *a***1859** DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. III. 263 A counterforce to greater evils. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 181 There was no counter-force, for the mass of the people was dumb, ignorant, and fettered.

b. *attrib.*; esp. denoting strategy based on retaliation against military forces or bases.
1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Mar. 100/3 Our strategy would be counterforce strategy, not counter city strategy. **1959** *Ecanomist* 14 Feb. 590/2 The counter-force strategy was based on the assumption that the Russians' own bases could be overwhelmed virtually at a single blow. **1966** SCHWARZ & HADIK *Strategic Terminalagy* 40 Counterforce capability is that required to destroy enough of an enemy's nuclear striking capability in order to make his retaliation tolerable.

counterfort ('kaʊntəfɔət). [ad. F. *contrefort* or It. *contraforte* (Florio): see COUNTER-.]
1. A buttress or projecting piece of masonry to support and strengthen a wall or terrace: **a.** in *Fortif.*
1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, The bulwarks and the rampires [must be] large and strong, With cavalieros and thick counterforts. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Contra-fuerte*, a counterfort or skonce. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-forts* (in Fortif.) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, distant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another. **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 For full scarpe revêtements..the length of the counterforts should be one-fifth of their height. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 269 The counterfort joins the escarp. *fig.* **1877** WRAXALL *Hugo's Misér.* II. lxx, Mitchell's brigade, and Maitland's guards, as epaulments and counterforts.

b. in *Arch.*
1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counterforts*, Buttresses, or Spurs, are pillars of masonry, serving to prop or sustain walls or terrasses, subject to buldge, or be thrown down. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 210 The quay-wall was.. strengthened at the back by strong counter-forts. **1887** W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 30 The path..is kept in fairly good order, propped up by stone counterforts.

2. *transf.* A lateral spur projecting from a mountain or mountain-chain.
[**1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xiii. 163 Rocks..acting as *contreforts* or supports to the higher mountain summit.] **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the..gulf and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius.

†**3.** *nonce-use.* A fort raised by the besiegers, an opposing fort. [f. COUNTER- 3.]
*a***1640** JACKSON *Creed* XII. xvi. Wks. XII. 128 We are to shake these two rotten foundations whereon their arguments..are grounded..Our first counterfort shall be this.

'counterforted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Strengthened with counterforts.
1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 75 Acute-angled embankments faced with cut stone counterforted.

'counter-,fracture. *Surg.* [COUNTER- 6 b: cf. F. *contre-fracture.*] A fracture produced in an opposite or different part.
1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 574/2 A counter-fracture at some other part of its [i.e. the trachea's] circumference.

†**counterframe**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To fashion or frame contrariwise, to reverse.
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 165 a, Philippus..espyyng.. Hecateros to bee a prudente feloe..and contrariewise Amphoteros to bee a loutyshe persone..clene turned, and countreframed their names.

†**'counterfront**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. It. *contrafronte* 'a spurre or the inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio 1598). Cf. OF. *contrefront* part opposite the front (15th c. in Godefroy). See also CONTRAFRONT.]
a. *Fortif.* A spur; = CONTRAFRONT. **b.** The rear face (of a pier or the like).
1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. iii. 133 The Orechion which is the guard or shoulder of the Bulwark, the Curtaine which is the front, the Counterfront which are the Spurrs. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Counter-front is something less than an Inch [narrower].
Hence †**'counterfront** *v.*
1611 FLORIO, *Contrafrontare*, to counterfront.

†**counter'frush**, *v. Obs. Sc.* In 6 contyr-. [f. COUNTER- 1 + FRUSH *v.*] *trans.* To smash or break in pieces reciprocally.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 44 Togidder duschis the stowt stedis atanis, That athiris contyr fruschit vtheris banis.

'counter-,fugue. *Mus.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *contre-fugue*: see COUNTER- 12.] A fugue in which the imitation of the subject is by contrary motion.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-fugue*, (in Musick) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another. **1721** BAILEY *Counter-fuges.*

counterfutt, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.

counter-gabion, -gabble: see COUNTER-.

'counter-gauge, *sb.* Also -gage, -guage. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quots.)
1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-gage*, in carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, *v. gr.* the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. [So in BAILEY (vol. II. 1731), *Builder's Dict.* (1734), NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* (1823) 583, GWILT, etc.] **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Counter-gage*, an adjustable, double-pointed gage for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or *vice versa.*

'counter-,gauge, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] To gauge so as to check a prior gauging.
1869 *Daily News* 22 Nov., Those who know that the Canal has been constantly gauged and counter-gauged.
Hence **counter-gauger.**
1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 By John Tremlett, Counter-Gager for the present Lord Mayor.

'counter-,gear. [COUNTER- 8.] The driving gear whence power is communicated by a belt or the like to the separate machine driven by it.

counter-gift, -gird: see COUNTER-.

'counter-glow, counterglow. *Astr.* [tr. G. *gegenschein*: COUNTER- 6 b.] = GEGENSCHEIN.
1852 E. SABINE tr. *von Humboldt's Cosmos* III. II. 416 The brightness of the Zodiacal Light did not appear to me to increase sensibly with the elevation of the observer's station, but rather to depend principally..on greater or less degrees of luminous intensity in the phænomenon itself. I even remarked, when in the Pacific, a counter-glow, like that of sunset. **1888** C. A. YOUNG *Gen. Astron.* 347 There is said to be in it [*sc.* the zodiacal light] at the point exactly opposite to the sun a patch a few degrees in diameter of slightly brighter luminosity, called the 'Gegenschein' or 'counter-glow'. **1956** *Nature* 18 Feb. 308/2 Attention was also directed..to recent studies on the counterglow by workers in the U.S.S.R. **1967** *New Scientist* 9 Mar. 464/2 There is a slight increase in brightness at the point in the sky diametrically opposite to the Sun, and this is known as the gegenschein or counterglow.

counter-gobony. *Her.* = COUNTER-COMPONY.
1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

'counter-,guard, 'counterguard, *sb.* Also 6–7 -gard(e, 7 contre-gard(e. [ad. F. *contregarde* (15th c.): see COUNTER- 8, 13.]
†**1.** An extra guard to check another guard, or to be a reserve defence. *Obs.*
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 493 The constable, for doute of his men, sent out another company of men of armes, to be a countergarde to the foragers that were gone before for the engyn. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 As if he had obtained a general Pass from Providence, with warranty against all Counter-guards whatever.

2. *Fortif.* 'A narrow detached rampart, placed immediately in front of an important work, to protect it from being breached' (Stocqueler).
1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 312 This masse of earth being placed as I have said, may be named a Countergarde. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/3 The Contregard of a half Bastion called St. Roque. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxvii, The counterguard which faced the counterscarp. **1839** SIR W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* XVI. v, Counterguards for the bastions. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 Counter-guards are outworks whose primary object is to screen the escarps of the ravelins and enceinte from being breached.

3. Part of a sword-hilt.
1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 In addition to these primaries..of the hilt, the pommel, barrel, and cross-guard, our model sword in its hilt has also a guard and a counter-guard (*garde* and *contre-garde*)—that is, it has on each side of the barrel, or fusée, and perpendicular to its axis, a plate of metal, flat or concave, plain or in open work.

†**'counter,guard**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 -gard. [ad. F. *contregarder* (13th c. in Littré): see COUNTER- 1.]
1. *trans.* To guard against, ward off (danger, evil).
1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 28 a, To countergard and preuent all discorde, sedition, and ill will.
2. To guard (a person or thing) against danger or attack; to safeguard.
1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 53 They are set before them to countergard and keepe them, both from ouer great heate, and from excessiue colde. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1616) 204 He alwayes studieth to offend with wiles, and such wit is requisit wherewith to countergard our selues. **1640** A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 171 He counter-guards his heart with all diligence.

counter-haft, -hypotheses: see COUNTER-.

†**counter-har'monical**, *a. Obs.* = CONTRA-HARMONICAL.
1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

†**,counter-'hatch**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *contre-hacher* (17th c. in Hatzfeld): cf. COUNTER- 7 + HATCH *v.*] To CROSS-HATCH.
1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 110 Thwarted (if you will counter-hatch) at equal and uniform intervals. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hatching*, Hatching in pale, counter-hatched in fess, signifies *sable* or *black.*
Hence †**'counter-hatch** *sb.*, †**-hatching** *vbl. sb.*
1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 126 Of Counter-Hatches. *Ibid.* The counter-hatchings also, coming tenderly off, and well conducted..render..an admirable..effect.

†**'counter-,hedge.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A second hedge to reinforce a main hedge.
1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 100 Hedges and counterhedges (having in number what they want in height and depth) serve for barracadoes..and scotch the wheeling about of the foot.

'counter-,hem, *sb. Needlework.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] A hem parallel and opposite to a first or main hem.
Thus, when a patch is felled or hemmed in on both sides, that on the inside is the *counter-hem.*
So **counter-hem** *v.*, **counter-hemming** *vbl. sb.*
1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 92 *Counter-hemming*..The flat side should then be tacked down..and ..felled (or hemmed), and as soon as one side has been finished, the second, or 'counterhem', is made in the same way.—This is an untidy method of working. **1887** SPONS *Househ. Managemt., Workraom* 890 *Counter-hemmed Patch.* —This could be utilised for almost any repairing.

counter-idea, -ideal: see COUNTER-.

counter-indented, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

'counter-indi,cation = CONTRA-INDICATION.
1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1860** in MAYNE *Expas. Lex.*

'counter-,influence, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An opposing or contrary influence.
1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* viii. 93 There seemed little hope that any counter-influence would be of any avail. **1852** GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ix. 147 A counter influence.. quite as effective.

,counter-'influence, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.] To influence in the opposite direction; to affect or oppose with a counter-influence.
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. ¶ 1. 209 That this so auspicious planet should be counter-influenced by any malevolent star. **1681** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iii. (T.), This malignant temper.. is counter-influenced by those..meek and auspicious ones.

countering ('kaʊntərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COUNTER[1], q.v.
1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 68 Feinting, dodging, stopping, hitting, countering,—little man's head not off yet. **1871** *Daily News* 1 Sept., The hardest hitting and the most slashing style of 'countering'.

'countering, *ppl. a.* That counters: see COUNTER *v.*[1] 5.
1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 165 The head of the leader-off, coming forward with his blow, is projected in an utterly defenceless condition on to the countering fist.

†**,counter-'instrument**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To enter into a counter-engagement (in writing).
1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 39 Mr. Simson came in and counter-instrumented that he should be obliged to make good his charge or be censured.

counter-insult, -interpretation: see COUNTER-.

,counter-in'telligence. [INTELLIGENCE 7 c.] The activity of preventing the enemy from obtaining secret information; the agency or service engaged in this activity; = COUNTER-ESPIONAGE. Also *attrib.*
1940 S. THOMAS *S-2 in Action* 119 These are but the elementals of counter-intelligence. **1949** J. F. EMBREE in M. Fortes *Social Struct.* 216 Members of various divisions.. concerned with such matters as counter-intelligence. **1955** *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Apr. 130/2 The threat of espionage must be assessed for what it is, and countermeasures taken by security and counterintelligence. **1957** *New Yorker* 26 Oct. 106/2 Investigation by counter-intelligence officers.

,counter-interro'gation. [COUNTER- 3.] Cross-examination.
1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 93 The scrutinizing power of counter-interrogation. **1823**—— *Not Paul* 141 Without any troublesome counter-interrogation.

,counter-in'tuitive, *a.* [COUNTER- 10 a.] Contrary to intuition; that is opposed to or not what would be expected intuitively; apparently improbable. Also, that acts or responds in such a way.
1955 N. CHOMSKY *Logical Struct. Linguistic Theory* (microfilm, Mass. Inst. Technol.) 17 If we construct linguistic theory in such a way that the grammar can present a phrase structure for every sentence directly..then this counter-intuitive analysis of (25) as analogous to (26) will follow. **1964** *Amer. Philos. Q.* I. 258/2 The formulas offered by Day lead to results so counter-intuitive that they had best be called simply false. **1970** *Times* 9 Mar. 25/5 The point of this story is not to enter into a discussion of urban renewal policies but to illustrate what Forrester sees as a main

characteristic of complex systems: that they are counter-intuitive; that they display complicated — and probably unpredictable — response patterns to simple system or input changes. **1979** *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 134/3 At first the effect of the dimples seems counterintuitive because the dimpling surely also increases the skin-friction drag. **1985** *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 1 June 1647/1 This simple claim that all sentient beings are morally equivalent is highly counterintuitive.

Hence, **counter-intuitively** *adv.*

1974 *Nature* 20 Dec. 732/2 Perhaps counter-intuitively, the regular columnar organisation seemed to assist in the appreciation of the illusion.

counterion ('kaʊntəraɪən). *Physical Chem.* Also counter-ion and as two words. [f. COUNTER- 9 + ION.] An ion of opposite sign, esp. to that of a colloidal particle or a polyion.

1940 GLASSTONE *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* xiv. 1222 The .. electrokinetic potential may be regarded as the effective potential at the ionic particle due to its own charge and to the opposing effect of the surrounding 'counter-ions' (or 'gegen-ions') which constitute the ionic atmosphere. **1949** *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* LI. 843 In the chain polyelectrolyte .. a microscopic test element will encounter wide fluctuations in charge density; between the positive polyions, it will contain only negative counter ions, while in the vicinity of the polyion it will contain both positive and negative ions. **1967** MARGERISON & EAST *Introd. Polymer Chem.* v. 243 It is the ions derived from these metals .. which form the positive counterions to the growing polymer anions. **1978** P. W. ATKINS *Physical Chem.* xi. 314 In the vicinity of any given ion there is a predominance of ions of opposite charge (these are called counter-ions)... On the average more counter-ions than like-ions pass by any given ion. **1981** M. MANDEL in S. Krause *Molecular Electro-Optics* 285 Under well defined conditions the macromolecular chain carries a large number of charges (fixed charges) which are always accompanied in solution by an equivalent number of small ions of opposite sign (the counterions). **1986** *Nucleic Acids Res.* XIV. 1479 The three-dimensional Poisson-Boltzmann equation for the distribution of counterion charge density around double helical DNA has been solved.

,counter-'irritant. [f. COUNTER- 3 + IRRITANT.] *Med.* A medical appliance used to produce irritation of the surface of the body, in order to counteract disease of more deeply-seated or distant parts. Also *fig.*

1854 MACAULAY *Biog., Bunyan* (1860) 36 Counter-irritants are of as great use in moral as in physical diseases. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxix. 336 She afforded him no counter-irritant. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 24 Aug. 747/2, I felt as if a flogging would even be welcome as a counter-irritant to mental pain.

So **counter-'irritate** *v. trans.*; **counter-irri'tation**, irritation artificially produced in order to counteract the action of disease.

1864 in WEBSTER, *Counter-irritate, -irritation.* **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-irritation*, the production of irritation, redness, vesication, or destruction of the skin, for the purpose of favourably influencing diseases of deeper seated or distant parts, by modifying the nutrition or mode of action of their structures.

†**counter-jetting**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] Pushing in opposite directions.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 114 Aduising not to draw in a counter-ietting yoake with Infidels.

counter-judge: see COUNTER- 1.

'counter-jumper. *colloq.* [f. COUNTER *sb.*^{3} + JUMPER.] *lit.* One who jumps over a counter: applied in contempt to a shopman or shopkeeper's assistant.

1829 J. MACTAGGART *3 Yrs. Canada* I. 242 In the conceited towns he is held in abhorrence by the *clerk* and *counter-jumper*. **1841** WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 3 They .. know that I'm only a tallow-faced counter-jumper. **1880** MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xx, I don't want to see my daughter spinning round a public assembly room in the arms of any counterjumper. **1915** W. S. MAUGHAM *Of Human Bondage* xvi. 65 Mr Gordon used to call me a gipsy counter-jumper when I was in his form. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* xxiii. 248 You'll not waste your time with bloody consumptive counter-jumpers!

So **'counter-jumping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 345 What right has he to call me a counter-jumping snob? **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. 279 Aesthetic beauty, or grandeur compatible with counter-jumping.

'counter-lath, *sb.* [COUNTER- 7, 8.]

1. In *Roofing*: **a.** A batten or slight rafter laid between two rafters, and blocked-up on the purlins to the same face-level to shorten the bearing of the laths. **b.** A lath placed by eye between every two gauged ones.

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 16 Betwixt every Rafter there ought to be a counter-lath. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-lath* (in Building), a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters. **1726** R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Laths*, About 90 five-foot, and 112 four-foot Laths, will compleat a Square of Tyling (Counter-laths and all). **1830** R. STUART *Dict. of Archit.*, *Counter Lath*, one placed between every couple of gauged ones.

2. In *Plastering*: A lath or fillet nailed lengthwise along a timber or beam to keep the cross-laths away from the surface of the timber, so as to allow the plaster to squeeze in between them and form a 'key' to the plastering.

Hence **,counter'lath** *v.*, to furnish with counterlaths, or counterlathing. **'counter-lathing** (in *Plastering*), laths for plastering nailed to fillets on beams or timber: cf. sense 2 above.

1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Tyle*, For Ripping and Heeling again .. our Sussex Bricklayers reckon 3*s.* 6*d.* per Square, and if they Counter-lath it then 3*s.* 9*d.* or 4*s.* **1840** A. BARTHOLOMEW *Specif.* §1348 To counter-lath all such parts of the work as may so require. **1859** T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 51 All the roofs .. to be thoroughly rendered .. with lime and hair mortar on counter lathing. **1880** J. LEANING *Quantity Surv.* 60 Filleting and Counterlathing to Partitions. **1886** SEDDON *Builder's Wk.* 242 Counter-lathing.

counter-law, -legislation: see COUNTER-.

†**counter-league**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] **a.** *intr.* To form an opposition league. **b.** *trans.* To form a league against.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 163 [Edward I] now (uppon this defection of King Baliol, and his league made with France) counter-leagues with all the Princes he could draw in. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. i. §13 (1740) 21 Lest they should take the Alarm and counterleague it.

†**'counter-,letter.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3.]

†**1.** A letter of reply.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 377 He .. delivered certain letters from the King, and there were counter letters written, which were never .. delivered to the King.

2. A letter countermanding a letter; a counter-deed.

1611 COTGR., *Contre-lettre*, a counter-letter, or countermaund; a retraction of a letter by letter. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Treatise Oblig. & Contr.* I. 240 Counter-letters, or private and secret agreements, derogating from ostensible articles and authentic contracts, have no effect in respect of the interests of third persons.

'counter-,lever. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 110 That part which is between the weight and the fulcrum is called the 'counter-lever.'

†**counterli'bration.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Counter-balancing, counter-poising.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* §23 All the comprehensible motions of the Heavens, and Counterlibration of the Earth, according to Copernicus.

†**'counter-,light.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter light*, a window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. A single Counter-light is sufficient to take away all the beauty of a fine painting. [Hence in J.]

'counter-,likeness. *rare.* [COUNTER- 8.] A facsimile.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 499 Fac-similes, or counter-likenesses, are, therefore, seldom to be met with.

†**'counter-line**, *sb. Fortif.* [COUNTER- 13.] A line of entrenchment made against the enemy's lines; *spec.* a ditch bordered with a parapet to cover the besiegers in the direction of the fortress (Littré *Contre-ligne*). Hence †**'counterline** *v.*

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Contrafodera*, a counterlyning. **1611** —— *Contrafoderare*, to counterlyne. **1690** J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 40/2 Our men were diligent to counter-line them.

†**'counter-,list**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 8b.] *pl.* Lists or barriers placed outside of the lists proper as an additional or second line of fence.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xvii. 136 Without the principall lists were euer certaine counterlists, betwixt which two, the seruants of the Constable and Marshall did stand.

†**counter-'list**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To enlist in opposition.

1648 C. WALKER (Th. Verax) *Relat. & Observ.* I. 123 This .. listing Servants against their Masters .. had provoked that dull Beast the City .. to Counter-list in their own defence.

counter-lock, -love, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-lode. *Mining.* [COUNTER- 7; cf. the dial. form CAUNTER.] A lode running across a main lode; a cross-lode or vein. Called also *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*; cf. COUNTER *sb.*^{8}

†**,counter-'lusting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Lusting against; contrary lusting or desire (see Gal. v. 17).

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 186 The counter-lustings of the flesh. **1666** SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 For haue we not two Natures in us, the Spirit and Flesh .. our Counter-lustings and our Counter-willings?

†**'counterly**, *a.*^{1} and *adv. Her. Obs.* [f. COUNTER *a.* or *adv.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Of the shield, etc.: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Dyuerse beryngis of feeldis ther be. Oon is beryng hole felde .. The secunde is bering too feldis, hit is calde in armis Counterli. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 186 The seconde fielde was when as the scutcheon consisteth (as it were) of two fieldes parted equallye either in pale, bend, fesse, chiueron, pile, &c. and of the auncients it was called Counterley.

B. *adv.* In a way that is counter to another, or in which two parts are counter to each other in colour, order, direction, etc.; counterwise.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1611) 18 He beareth Azure a Bordure counter-componed, Or and Gules, which is as much to say as compounded of these two colours counterly placed. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 He beareth .. three pair of Wings, the uppermost and neithermost counterly crossed.

†**'counterly**, *a.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER *sb.*^{3} + -LY^{1}: cf. *heavenly*, *earthly*.] Having kinship with the Counter or Compter (prison).

c **1575** *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 233 Why, ye stale counterly villain, nothing but knave?

counter-machination, -manifesto: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-,make**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: after F. *contrefaire*.] *trans.* To make over again; to counterfeit, make the match of.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wits, Fits & Fancies* (1614) (N.) He .. tooke the chalke in his hand, and began to make and unmake and counter-make a many lines and dashes upon the cloth. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 449 The besieged counter-made these Engines, with others of their own.

counterman ('kaʊntəmən). [COUNTER *sb.*^{2}] A shopman who serves at the counter.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 49 A clever Chemist is not of necessity .. a good counter man. **1880** *Newspaper Advt.*, Wanted a good counterman in the grocery trade.

countermand (,kaʊntə'mɑ:nd, -æ-), *v.* Also 5-6 countyr-, countre-, conter-, contre-, (*Sc.*) contra-, 5-7 -maund(e. [a. OF. *contremander* (13th c. in Littré) = med.L. and OIt. *contramandāre*, f. L. *contrā* against, counter + *mandāre* to command, order.]

I. To revoke or annul a command.

1. *trans.* To command or order the opposite of (a previous command or order); to revoke, recall, reverse, annul by a contrary command.

c **1440** *Compl.* in Lydg. *Temp. Glas* 63 Sythe that she wele me nat comaunde Nor hyre centence countyrmaunde. **1553** *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 1 §13 Warrants .. not lawfully countermanded nor revoked. **1642** J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 36 The King can no more countermand their judgement [*sc.* of Parliament]. **1677** HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 241 To declare his will to day, and countermand it to morrow. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 43 He ordered his army to march against the English. He countermanded his orders. **1892** *Law Times* 145/2 Had it been possible to countermand the invitations the gathering would not have taken place.

†**2.** To command (a person *to do* something, or *that* something be done) in contradiction or reversal of a previous command. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, Pryamus .. To worthy Hector repayred is agayne Hym contermaundyng that he ne shuld gone, Thilke day to fyght. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 14 But Cesar countermaunded that they shuld no ferther folow. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 He countermaunded his offycers to sease of makyng of any farther prouision, tyll he knewe more. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 336 The Maior countermaunded not to stirre that night. [The Mayor had before 'counsayled .. that in the night tyme they should have issued out of the Tower'].

3. To recall by a contrary order, to order back (a person, forces).

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 All the jentylmen .. that went uppe to the kyng ar contrmaundyd, and ar com home ageyn. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 288 Than the Oryflambe, which was passed yᵉ brydge, was countermaunded. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. x, They were at the laste constrained to countermaunde him by sondrie messangers. **1646** FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Our regiment is countermanded. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 351 They countermanded the reinforcements which were coming up from the north.

4. To stop or prohibit (what has been commanded, ordered, or allowed), by a contrary command or order; to revoke an order for (goods, etc.).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5160 Wysedome may nocht contramand, Nor strenth that stoure may nocht ganestand! **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The Archbishop's building was countermaunded and hee constrained to cease the worke. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 406 Neither may *A.B.* countermand the payment of the thousand Ducats at Venice. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 322 Such Reasons, my departure countermanding. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in London*, Three of the maids of honour sent to countermand their birth-day cloaths. **1811** L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 127 Bespeaking and countermanding carriages. **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 194 He .. countermanded the movement.

†**b.** To prohibit (a person, etc.) *to do*, or *from doing*, a thing previously commanded. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 25 He was by the French kyng and his councell .. countermaunded & prohibited farther to procede. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 158 A new commission .. countermanding him to deliver the proxy aforesaid, until a full and absolute satisfaction were had. **1696** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 47 Our fleet .. being countermanded from sailing westward.

II. To go counter to, forbid, counteract, control.

†**5.** To go counter to or oppose the command of (a person or authority). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii, Proud rebels that .. confront and countermand their king. **1592** DANIEL *Compl.*

Rosamond Wks. (1717) 42 The Privilege of Beauty, That it had Power to countermand all Duty. **1615** T. ADAMS *Leaven* 119 Drowning Moses shall come to countermand a monarch. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 553 The.. miracles..never countermanded nature in this kind, by recruiting the strength of an aged person.

†**6.** To give command against, forbid, prohibit. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 37 A back friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that countermands The passages of allies, creekes, and narrow lands. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 10 By staying wars, and countermanding vices. *a* **1658** HARVEY (J.), Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies.

†**7.** *fig.* To counteract; to frustrate; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* 195 Who..to countermand the healing power of lead, first found the champing and impoisoning of bullets! **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvi. 56 A charm to countermand Witches. **1711** *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Sail*, Ships..must have one After-Sail, and another Head-Sail, to countermand one another.

†**8.** To control, keep under command. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, And all the sea my galleys countermand. **1596-7** S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 155 The ynner trenche which doth countermaunde those other. **1654** tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 100 Countermanding our naturall affection with reason.

III. *intr.* or *absol.*

9. To give a command contrary to a previous one; to revoke (one's own) or contravene (another's) command.

a **1529** SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 190 Where God doth commaunde He doth countermaunde.

Hence **counter'manding** *ppl. a.*

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 467 Where no countermanding law is owned, there can be no irritating restraint.

countermand (kaʊntə'mɑːnd, -æ-), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [a. OF. *contremand, -mant*, f. *contremander*: see prec. vb.]

1. A contrary command or order revoking or annulling a previous one.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 110b, The Cardinall was somewhat moved with this countermaunde, yet..he bowed from his former jorney, and passed the sea. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) vi. §3. 321 To stoup as other Positiue ordinances doe, to the countermands of necessitie. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 95 Haue you no countermand for Claudio yet? But he must die to morrow? **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 190 The pope's legate brought him a flat countermand, that he must go no further, but instantly return. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 40, I forthwith mounted, and went off; lest I should receive a Countermand. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IX. 260 The Central Junta had countermanded the orders..of which countermand they gave us no notice. **1883** J. SAUNDERS *Robbing Peter* viii, The steward was still busy despatching the notes of countermand.

2. *Law.* An action that has the effect of making void something previously executed.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 55 b, If a woman make a lease at will reseruing a rent and she taketh husband, this is no countermand of the lease at will. **1805** EAST *Rep.* V. 209 Though marriage operate in law as a countermand to the arbitrator's authority. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex., Countermand*, where a thing formally executed is afterwards by some act or ceremony made void by the party who first did it; it is either actual by deed, or implied by law.

†**3.** A command against; a prohibition. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 154 Beyng quite overthrowen by the onely countermaunde of almightie God. **1624** SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 454 If by his countermaund hee inhibit the vertue of the bread. **1689** T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 March Counter to the counter-mand of those Would hinder you from chasing of your Foes.

counter'mandable, *a.* [f. COUNTERMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be countermanded.

a **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Grants are never countermandable..whereas declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures. **1883** ADDISON *Contracts* (ed. 8) 656 A guarantee to secure moneys to be advanced to a third party..'for the space of twelve calendar months', is countermandable within that time.

countermandate ('kaʊntəˌmændət). [f. COUNTER- 3: cf. mod.F. *contremandat.*] A mandate or order to the contrary.

1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 285 A countermandate delivered by the voice which had sent out our troops.

counter'mander. [f. COUNTERMAND *v.* + -ER[1].] One who countermands.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 119/1 This..British, Celticke, Callidonian commanding Marine countermander. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royal King* II. ii, What! are we King, Or have we countermanders?

†**counter'mandment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT: also in mod.F.] Command against; COUNTERMAND.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 b, When it was agayne defeated by the Emperours countremaundement, it opened the waye to rebellion.

'counter-maˌnœuvre, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A manœuvre opposed to a preceding manœuvre.

Hence **counter-ma'nœuvre** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 18 Considering counter-manoeuvring pious in such a cause. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. iv. 41 He kept manœuvring upon Neipperg, who countermanœuvred with vigilance.

countermarch ('kaʊntəˌmɑːtʃ), *sb.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. A march in the contrary direction; a march back. Also *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Keeping well their arayes, in march, countermarch, etc. **1679** EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 12 By the divers Marches and Countermarches which these two Armies made. **1810** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 441 To give General Leith's corps the trouble of a countermarch. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 507 Wasting time and strength in a march towards the seashore, and a countermarch back to the Telegraph.

2. *Mil.* An evolution by which the front and rear, or the right and left file, of a body of cavalry or infantry change places, the original order of the files being retained. Now *Obs.*

The front rank turns to the right and marches off, while the rear rank does the same to the left, each wheeling close round the end toward which it marches, and thus stepping into the place of the other, but facing in the opposite direction. It is now superseded by 'changing ranks', in which the whole simply face about, and number off anew, the rear rank then becoming the front.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xviii. (1643) 56 A part-Counter-march is when one Moity or part of the body, counter-marcheth, etc. **1678** A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 9 Of Counter-marches. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 99 The Countermarch changes the front and flanks of a body, and faces it to a rear, and is equivalent to a wheel of the half circle made on any of its parts or points. **1847** *Infantry Man.* (1854) 55 Countermarches by files..tend to an extension of the files. **1884** *Field Exerc. Infantry* 84 On the word *Front*, the guides will change flanks and take post as before the counter-march.

countermarch ('kaʊntəˌmɑːtʃ), *v.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To march in a contrary direction; to march back.

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 690 The Earl of Essex..pretended to Countermarch to the East. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 564 Standing in readiness to march, to countermarch, and change our measures alertly, as occasion shall require. **1811** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 Gen. Graham immediately countermarched in order to support the troops left for its defence. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 333 Mackay..wasted some weeks in marching, in countermarching, and in indecisive skirmishing.

2. *Mil.* To execute a countermarch (sense 2).

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 19 Rankes, countermarch from the right hand to the left. **1832** *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 83 The Regiment in Line is required to countermarch on its centre. **1884** *Field Exerc. Infantry* 84 Counter-marching and changing Ranks. [This is the last appearance of *Counter-marching* in the official manual.]

3. *trans.* To cause to countermarch (in either sense).

a **1658** CLEVELAND *Engagement Stated* 43 He..Must first..Like Witches compact counter-march his Faith. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 When the column..is to proceed in the new direction, and therefore to be countermarched in part. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 11 A Company in line may..be countermarched by Files.

Hence **'countermarcher, 'countermarching** *vbl. sb.*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 20 In counter-marching..you are to name neither Rankes nor Files. **1689** T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Countermarchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion. **1721** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 49 Their..marchings, counter-marchings..were done with..order. **1889** *Spectator* 30 Nov., After his [Stanley's] eighteen months of hideous suffering, of marching and counter-marching.

countermark ('kaʊntəmɑːk), *sb.* [ad. Fr. *contremarque* (15th c. in sense 1 a): f. *contre-* in sense of COUNTER- 8 b + *marque* MARK.]

1. An additional mark put on something which has been marked before, for greater security, etc.

spec. **a.** A second or third mark placed on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants; **b.** the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company (*hall-mark*) upon gold and silver articles, added to that of the artificer, to show that the metal is standard; **c.** a mark stamped upon a coin after its issue from the mint, to denote a change of value, etc.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 111 And shall marke euery vesell therof with the marke of the said John de Castro and the countirmarke of the same J. Bolle. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 215 A blemish on the Countermark in some medals. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In goldsmiths works, etc. the *counter-mark* is the mark, or punchion, of the hall, or company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer who made it. **1806** GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446 Counter-marks are distinguished..in this, that being struck after the medal, they are indented. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2009. 567/1 An angel of Henry the Eighth with countermark. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xvii. 217 The small types called countermarks were evidently struck on the coin after it had left the mint.

d. (See quots.)

[**1907** C. M. BRIQUET *Les Filigranes* I. 14/2 Dans le reste de l'Italie, en France et en Allemagne, à partir de 1550, les papetiers placèrent une contremarque ou second filigrane, symétriquement avec le premier, au centre du second feuillet de la feuille.] **1927** R. B. MCKERROW *Introd. Bibliogr.* I. viii. 102 Later papers, from about 1670, often have a second watermark, termed a 'counter-mark' and generally consisting of the maker's initials, in the centre of the opposite half of the sheet. **1937** E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 125/1 *Countermark* is the smaller or subsidiary watermark found in antique papers in addition to the main watermark or mark proper... The countermark is generally placed in the second half of the sheet opposite the main mark.

†**2.** A mark, letter, etc. on a plan, corresponding to one in an explanatory description.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 7 Mr. Camdens words relating to the Countermark B, are only saxa quae vocantur Cronets.

3. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-mark of a horse*, is an artificial cavity, which the jockeys make in the teeth of horses that have outgrown the natural mark, to disguise their age, and make them appear as if they were not above eight years old.

countermark (ˌkaʊntə'mɑːk), *v.* [ad. F. *contremarquer* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *contremarque* (see prec.).] *trans.* To furnish with a countermark: see prec.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrasegnare*, to countermarke. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He hath..countermarked them with the Letter B. *a* **1755** *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age.

†**'counter-marque.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-marke.** [f. COUNTER- 3 + MARQUE[1]: cf. the equivalent CONTRA-MART, CONTRE-MART.] Reprisals against *Letters of Marque.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 230 Whiche haue desired letters of marke, countremarke, or graunte taking ayen. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 24 The said Assurers insure the Assured from the Sea, Fire, Winds, Friends, Enemies, Letters of Marque, and Counter-marque.

†**counter-mart.** *Obs.* = prec.

1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 265 Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurors..do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War,.. Letters of Mart, and Counter-Mart.

countermaster: see CONTRE-MASTER.

countermatch ('kaʊntəmætʃ), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3, 11.]

†**1.** A thing matched against another; a parallel; an antithetical clause. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. (1617) 415 It is spoken (say they) from one Countermatch to another.

†**2.** A rival. *Obs.*

c **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Wines richer than the Gyptian Courtisan Quaft to Augustus Kingly countermatch.

†**3.** Competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 142 His child must renounce him in countermatch with his countrie.

4. A reciprocal match. ? *Obs.*

1614 TOMKINS *Albumazar* I. v, You two decreed a counter-match betwixt you, And purposed to truck daughters.

counter'match, *v.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To be a match for, to match (in opposition), to equal, counterbalance.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. viii. 513 At leastwise equall unto them, and able to countermatch them. **1840** *Æolus* 49 The centrifugal tendency..being more countermatched by the centripetal. *Ibid.* 51 The extinguishing or the countermatching of the original impulse.

†**2.** To match one thing against another; to set in antithesis. Hence **counter'matching,** antithesis. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* 472 He was condemned, but he iustifieth; Hee was slaine, but he saueth..For these countermatchings and the like we reade of in our Euangelists. *Ibid.* 485 For who seeth not here a manifest countermatching between the people that are healed, and the partie that suffereth for the healing of them?

†**'countermate,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 3.] A rival, antagonist. (Cf. COUNTERMATCH *sb.*)

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 6 On thee, thou Godfreys countermate, my rime Attend. *Ibid.* 101 Nor at a countermate he takes offence.

†**'countermate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To match (in opposition); to checkmate.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 50 Annibal..was fully countermated by the Romanes.

countermaund(e, obs. f. COUNTERMAND.

counter-meet, -message, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-melody. A subordinate melody accompanying the principal one.

1931 G. JACOB *Orchestral Technique* v. 56 The violas are..chiefly used to supply inner parts either in the nature of harmonic filling up, or countermelodies. **1958** BLESH & JANIS *They all played Ragtime* ix. 167 These running basses introduce a countermelody to the treble.

†**'countermesh,** *a. Obs.* (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 5 U iij/1 There is a triple or Countermesh net called by some a Raffle wherewith they likewise catch birds.

countermine ('kaʊntəmaɪn), *sb.* [mod. f. COUNTER- 3, 13 + MINE: cf. F. *contremine*, It. *contramina* (both 16th c.)]

1. *Mil.* A mine or subterranean excavation made by the defenders of a fortress, to intercept a mine made by the besiegers. Also, a permanent excavation made in fortification for the like purpose.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 b, Least either they should make a countremyne or be an impediment to his worke men. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 230 It is subiect to countermines on all sides. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 67. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 47 Counter-Mynes are made in Ramparts or Bulwarkes, at the first new making of a Fort .. In them the least noise that is made in the outside is to be heard, and which way they work. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 276 All the Bastions have a Countermine that runneth along by the Brim of the Ditch. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* IV. i. 412 He undermined the towers, and was met by the countermines of the garrison.

b. In naval war: A submarine 'mine' sunk in such a position as to explode the enemy's mines by the concussion of its explosion.

The sea mines and countermines are cylinders, or other vessels, filled with an explosive; the mines being laid so as to defend a harbour, etc., by exploding under the ships of an assailant, the latter sinks his countermines in their supposed vicinity, and explodes them from a distance by electricity.

1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242 [To] discover the approach of any hostile torpedo launches when they attempt to tow countermines against the line of defence.. The lines of countermines were laid and exploded in a masterly manner by the naval launches.

2. *fig.* A secret device or plot designed to frustrate another; a counter-plot.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 33 b, With dreames and fond deuice of men, and cursed countermine. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 992 With secret countermines and open weapons of Law. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. vi. 100 Many Mynes and Countermynes were every day working with great industry on both sides. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), The countermine was only an act of self-preservation.

countermine (ˌkaʊntəˈmaɪn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *contreminer*, It. *contraminare*, Sp. *contraminar*.]

1. *Mil.* **a.** *intr.* To make a countermine.

1583 J. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 87 b, The enemy neuer giuing ouer vndermyning, caused the townes men also to plye it with countermyning as fast. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Contraminar*, to countermine, *Cuniculum aduersum agere*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. vii. 986 b, They countermined directly against them. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. ii. 91 He may be able.. to Mine or Counter-mine under the same.

b. *trans.* To make a countermine against; to oppose or check by a countermine.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 85 Whilst the Turks were working.. under that part of the Ravelin.. and that our Men were digging from above to countermine them. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2159/1 Our Mines.. were Countermined by the Enemy. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to countermine the Works of the Enemy. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 438 The mine was countermined.

c. In naval war: To lay down countermines.

1880–6 [see COUNTERMINING below].

2. *fig.* To defeat by a counter-plot.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 Nero countermining her, presenteth his mother with many rich jewells. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, He knew you, Madam, and was resolv'd to countermine you in all your Plots. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 417 Maesa.. still countermined all his Designs. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 107, I seem to myself perpetually on the brink of being countermined. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 519 Cecil.. did not countermine works of darkness with works of darkness.

¶ Erroneously for *countermure*.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, Though counter-min'd with walls of brass. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 289 These walls are.. wel countermined with earth on the inside.

Hence ˌ**counter'mining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *countermining cable*, *gear*, etc., that used in laying and exploding sea-countermines.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 325 Gods countermining of Hamans plot. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 298 Countermining Emulators. 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/2 Experiments in countermining.. exemplified by the submarine operations carried on last October. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/6 The Admiralty, with the view of undertaking extensive torpedo experiments, have ordered.. 20,000 yards of countermining cable. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4/1 Suitable countermining gear with which to destroy their mines.

counterminer (ˌkaʊntəˈmaɪnəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who countermines.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 33 Making use of Counter-miners. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. XXV. 270 Three times his miners were met by counter-miners of the enemy.

†**'countermoil**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Labour in opposition. (Somewhat contemptuous.) So **counter'moil** *v.*, to work laboriously against; **counter'moiling** *vbl. sb.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 b, Strong and.. invincible agaynst all the battery and countermoyles of Heretiques. *Ibid.* 129 Undermined with the countermoyling of her outragious Pyoners.

'counter-ˌmotion. [COUNTER- 3, 6.]

1. Motion in the opposite direction; contrary motion.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPT. in *True & Perf. Relat.* Oo iv b, By countermotion or opposition to the spheares of the former gouernment. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* IX. (1659) 93 That resistance is a countermotion, or equivalent to one, is plain. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 28 This motion would be quickly deadned by Counter-motions. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Ps. cxix. 128 Wks. VIII. 321 They owned Christ, and so walked in a countermotion to the times.

2. A motion or proposed resolution contrary to one already proposed.

Mod. The amendment is in effect a counter-motion.

Hence **'counter-motion** *v. nonce-wd.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* I. 112 For what end at all are men .. sent to St. Stephen's.. kept talking.. motioning and counter-motioning?

counter-mount *sb.*: see COUNTER- 13.

†**'countermount, -mont**, *adv. Obs.* [a. F. *contremont*, in OF. *cuntremunt* up-hill, up, contrariwise, f. *contre* against + *mont* mount, hill.] Up-hill, upwards, against the hill or slope; against the natural course or ordinary way. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 77 Quhair throw the sandis.. Erydanus, the hevinlie riveir cleir, Flowis countirmont and wpwart to the lift. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 118 He might haue gone vp countermount against the riuer of Rhene. *Ibid.* 324 Horses and men were forced to draw countermount at the taile of euery peece. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 They rather draw countermont with their hearts. 1808 JAMIESON, *Contirmont*, against the hill, upwards. The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.

†**countermount**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *contremonter* (Cotgr.): cf. prec.] *trans.* To mount in the opposite direction; to reverse.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 30 There they deuised to countermount all the artillerie in their armie against the Kings.

'counter-move, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A move in opposition to another; a contrary move. A term of chess, transferred to war, diplomacy, etc.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 446 His rival's counter-move had checked him, but he waited his opportunity. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/1 [It] was a mistake, and the advance of the Russian outposts a fair counter-move.

ˌ**counter-'move**, *v. rare*$^{-0}$. [COUNTER- 1]. 'To move in a contrary direction or in opposition to' (Webster 1864).

'counter-ˌmovement. [COUNTER- 3.] A movement in opposition; a contrary movement.

1818 TODD, *Countermovement*, a manner of moving in opposition to another movement; chiefly, perhaps, a military term. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii, Where there is no strong counter-movement, any proposition to do something unspecified stimulates stupid curiosity. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 705 This first counter-movement from the south, against the stream.. from Central Asia.

countermure (ˈkaʊntəmjʊə(r)), *sb.* Also 6 contremeur, contermure, 6–7 countremure, 7 (counter-mire), 7–8 contramure. [ad. F. *contremur* (16th c.), in It. and Sp. *contramuro*, f. *contre*, *contra* = COUNTER- 8 + *mur*, *muro* wall.]

1. *Mil.* A wall raised within or behind another wall as a reserve defence, in case of its being breached.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 355 Ther was diches trenchis contremeurs bulwarkes and other repares made within the wall. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* G viij, But they within made a countermure as highe as the olde wall. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 261 Fortifying themselves with counter-mires which they opposed to the breaches.. made with pieces of timber taken from the houses. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 146 The main hope of the Peloponnesians.. was completely defeated by the countermure.

2. An outer wall for additional defence.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* III. 145 *Promurale*, a countermure. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 308 The city hath a three-folde wall about it; the innermost very high.. the third a countermure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 117 *Contramure*.. an Out-wall, built about the Wall of a City. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 292 With countermure guarded by sea and by land.

†**b.** Applied to a breakwater. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 755 The Iland Walney as a forefence or countre-mure lying along by it. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 126 Wawne Iseland wᶜʰ is a narrow screed of land lying before Fourness and serving for a countermure to hold off yᵉ violence of yᵉ sea. 1645 *Ibid.* 164 Cross piles.. fasten'd to yᵉ whole work.. as a countermure to receive yᵉ force of yᵉ water.

3. A mound or wall raised outside the walls of a fortress by the besiegers to assist their operations.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countremure of earth, in maner as bigge as a mountayne, which.. they moued neare vnto the trenche or ditche of the castell, so that they.. battered the walles and towres thereof very sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. ix. 357 It was impregnable, either by assault, or countermures & skonces. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. Annot., Insomuch that Cæsar to besiedge the conquered, made a countermure of dead carkasses.

4. *fig.* (cf. *bulwark*, *rampart*.)

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 476 A Countermure against their Pride and Rashness. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* I Either kingdom being such a fortres and countermure to other. 1661 WITHER (*title*), A Triple Paradox affixed to a Countermure raised against the Furious Batteries of Restraint, Slander, and Poverty.

countermure (ˌkaʊntəˈmjʊə(r)), *v.* [a. F. *contre-murer*, It. *contramurare* (16th c.), f. the sb.: see prec.]

a. *trans.* To fortify or defend with a countermure. **b.** *intr.* To raise a countermure.

c 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 91 Where, countermur'd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 7) 329 The falling of a house is more perillous than the rising of a flood .. [in] the latter.. there being time either to avoid the place, or to countermure. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 189 A running trench.. countermur'd with a thick wall of stone.

counter-naiant, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 a.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald.*

'counter-name. *rare.* [? COUNTER- 3.] A name used in opposition to the real or proper name.

1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 57 Wretch, villain, traitor, regicide—These are the counter-names For men whom fortune sets aside.

†**counter'natural**, *a. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 10.] Contrary to nature; = CONTRANATURAL.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iii. 17 A counternatural, Hectick.. wasting of all the parts of the body.

counter-nebulé, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 b.

counter-noise, -notice: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-ˌnote**, *sb. Mus. Obs.* [COUNTER- 12.] ? Note against note; = COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Bi þer grete criyng of song, as deschaunt, countre note & orgene, þei ben lettid fro studynge & prechynge of þe gospel. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall wante, With counter note and dyscant.

†ˌ**counter-'note**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = COUNTERMARK *v.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 7 Those which are thus counter-noted, are not the overthwart Pieces mentioned by him in his Narrative.

counter-objection, -obligation, -offer, -orator, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-offensive, *sb.* (and *a.*) *Mil.* [COUNTER- 3 a.] An offensive (instead of a defensive) action undertaken in response to a prior attack. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* (or as *adj.*).

1909 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 5/7 In political as in military warfare the attitude of passive defence is of small avail. The true defence is the counter-offensive. 1918 E. S. FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms* 146 *Counter offensive*, the same as counter attack only stronger, more general. 1939 *Daily Tel.* 18 Dec. 6/2 No counter-offensive on this front is practicable. 1952 *Sun* (Baltimore) 28 Aug. 1/3 It took in also the strategic air bases, which are counteroffensive rather than defensive in purpose. 1956 R. MACAULAY *Towers of Trebizond* xiv. 150 Next morning while I was having breakfast, the Imam came in to the restaurant, the one who had followed us about on Corpus Christi when we had the procession and service in the square, and had started a counter-offensive. 1985 *Financial Times* 9 Dec. 4/5 The start of the inquiry has been accompanied by a counter-offensive by Militant, involving holding 100 public meetings throughout Britain. 1986 *Christian Science Monitor* 11 Feb. 9/1 Mr. Muhammad is gathering, probably with Saudi help, some 40,000 tribal forces in North Yemen for a counter-offensive.

'counter-ˌopening. [COUNTER- 6.] An opening opposite another; *spec.* in *Surgery*, an opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing, to facilitate the discharge of matter.

1611 COTGR., *Contr-'ouverture*, a counter-opening. *a* 1750 S. SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The place for a counteropening. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 271 Immediately made free incisions and counter-openings in the parts which contained the matter. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

counter-'opposite, *a. Her.* 'Opposed to each other on opposite sides' (Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830).

'counter-ˌorder, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An order contrary to, or reversing, a previous order.

1773 GEORGE III *Let.* 25 Apr. (1935) 89 We must see what effect our arming has had on Versailles before we can properly give counter-orders. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl, The very positive counter-orders which he had sent by Lambourne. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 42 Perpetual orders, errands and counter-orders.

ˌ**counter-'order**, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. COUNTER- 1. (In first quot. app. nonce-use for an etymological purpose.)] *trans.* To give orders against (what has been previously ordered); to countermand.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 122 The first word signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1768 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 31 The Russian troops.. were now counter-ordered. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lvii, I did not counter-order it. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 To counter-order what Vendome had ordered.

†**'counterpace**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. A movement in a contrary or reverse direction.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 750 She [the moon] fades and falls away again, and runs a counter-pace, Vntill she have foregone the light, and figure of her face.

2. A movement or step against something.

1692 TEMPLE *Memoirs* III. 339 (Seager), The rebellion in Scotland broke out; upon which it was pleasant to observe the counterpaces that were made. 1731 SWIFT *Pref. Temple's Wks.*, Not.. a Person fit to be celebrated for his Part in forwarding that famous League.. who had made such Counterpaces to destroy it.

3. A retaliatory action.

1611 FLORIO, *Cantrapassa*, a counterpace, a forfeiture against law, a law, as we say, limme for limme.

So †**'counterpace** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapassare*, to transgresse, to do or forfeit against any edict, to counterpace.

†**'counter,pacer.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who paces or walks opposite; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted, or Counterpasers.

†**,counter-'page,** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To place (a text or version) parallel to another on the opposite page.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric an O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 8 To fill vp that empty roome which of necessitie ensued the counter-paging our translation.

counterpais(e, obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.

†**counter'palace, -'palyss.** *Sc. Obs.* [Derivation uncertain: see Jamieson.] A rival.

a **1455** HOLLAND *Howlat* 904 As souerane him awne self throw bewte he bair Counterpalace to the Pape, our princis, I plicht. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 524 Stud thow rychtwys to me, Cownter palyss I suld nocht be to the.

'counter-,paled, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14: cf. next.] Of a shield: Parted into an even number of divisions pale-wise, and divided fess-wise, the tinctures of the upper and lower halves being counterchanged.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

'counter-,paly, *a. Her.* [a. F. *contre-palé.*] = prec.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-palé*, or *-paly*..is the same as paly of [six, etc.], per fesse counter-changed.

†**'counterpane**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 contrepane, 6 -payne, counterpayne, -pein, 6–7 -paine, -pane, 7 -pain. [app. a. Anglo-F. *countrepan*, in the (unrecorded) sense 'opposite part', f. *contre-* + OF. *pan* piece, part, portion (see Godef.): the Anglo-French word occurs in Britton, app. in sense 'counter-part of the contract', or 'counter-obligation': cf. COUNTER-PAWN.

1292 BRITTON I. 237 Cestes condiciouns obligent les parties..en tele manere, qe si le un doigne ou face, le autre est tenuz et obligez a fere le countrepan solom le contract.]

1. *Law.* The counterpart of an indenture.

1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The jurye..shall receyve the counterpayne of the office..endented and sealed by the eschetour. **1548** HALL *Chran.* 12 b, This duke of Aumerle..had his counterpaine of the endenture of the confederacie..in his bosom. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 65/1 Keeping the one counterpane with himselfe, sealed with his seale that made the seizure, and leauing the other in the hands of the said warden. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Read, Scribe, gi' me the Counterpaine. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 414 Makers of Counterpanes, Writers.

fig. **1609** G. BENSON *Serm.* 89 The assurance that we haue for our saluation is in the word of God..but God keepes a counterpane thereof. *a* **1628** F. GREVILLE *Poems, Hum. Learning* lxxvii. **1692** *Covt. Grace Conditional* 31 The counterpane of the Covenant..engraven on the heart.

2. *gen.* A copy, duplicate; = COUNTERPART 2.

c **1475** *Partenay* 6587 Or ellys man myght by computacion In ther contrepane finde others reson, In frensh or englich. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* V iv, I have a letter under his owne hand..this is the counterpaine of it.

3. *fig.* = COUNTERPART 3. *to play the counterpane*: to imitate.

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 35 Of bothe these states..the earthly Jerusalem..is set for a figure, comparison, example and counterpane. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 62 That nane sould preis to play the counterpane. **1628** PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 33 We are but their Echos, Shadowes, Apes, or Counterpanes. **1666-70** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 107 Now is not famous London the sad counterpane of desolate Jerusalem? a sore and unquenchable fire hath turned England's metropolis into ashes.

4. One of two parts which fit together and complement each other; = COUNTERPART 4.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* Ded., Whose holy doctrine and life, are the counterpaine one of the other. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 338 Our life should be the counterpaine of our doctrine. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Gd. Husband* in Halliw. *Repr. Char. Bks.* (1857) 139 Love and providence be the two counterpanes of a good husband.

counterpane[2] ('kaʊntəpɪn, -peɪn). Also 7 -poyne, 8 -pain. [An alteration of the earlier COUNTERPOINT[2], the second element being made identical with the word PANE (F. *pan*, L. *pannus* cloth), used in 15th c. (cf. quots. 1459, 1464) in the sense 'coverlet, bed-cover', or with the same element in COVER-PANE covering cloth, q.v.]

The outer covering of a bed, generally more or less ornamental, being woven in a raised pattern, quilted, made of patch-work, etc.; a coverlet, a quilt.

[**1459** *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 484 [Bedchamber] j fedder bed..Item, ij blankettys, j payre of schettys. Item j rede pane furryd with connyngs. [Also on p. 483 *bis.*] **1464** *Will* in *Draper's Dict.* s.v., Six pair of blankets, and a pane of minever.]

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xli, On which, a Tissue counterpoyne was cast. **1626** SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 193 For [the]..outside of a skarlett gown to mak a Counterpane sutable to my Skarlett Bedd. **1679** *Land. Gaz.* No. 1434/4 An Indian Counter-pane or Coverlid with silk and silver. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 200 The Counterpain is in a manner the same. They do not use Feather Beds. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 28 The counterpane was of patchwork. **1885** TENNYSON *In Children's Hospital* viii, Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the counterpane.

counterpanion: see COUNTER-COMPANION.

counter-parade, -parry (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

'counter-pa,role. [COUNTER- 8 b.] An additional or extra parole or password given in time of alarm. Cf. COUNTER-SIGN.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

counterpart ('kaʊntəpɑːt). [COUNTER- 8: cf. F. *contre-partie* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. *Law.* The opposite part of an INDENTURE, q.v.; each of the indented parts of a deed of contract, etc., in its relation to the other part; *esp.* that which is not considered the principal part or original, e.g. the executed copy of a lease or receipt retained by the grantor as a counter-security.

1617 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 160 Sir Walter Raleigh..endorsed with his own hand on the counterpart of the lease. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 296 When the several parts of an indenture are interchangeably executed by the several parties, that part or copy which is executed by the grantor is usually called the original, and the rest are counterparts. **1808** *Regul. Service at Sea* v. ii. §16 The Captain is to keep Counterparts of all the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of Stores and Provisions with which the Ship shall be supplied. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvi. 107 A counterpart of the lease is to be executed by the lessee. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 644 It does not seem that any counterpart was delivered to the borrower.

fig. a **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) (1753) I. 120 And this contract [friendship] will never hold, without an exact counterpart.

†2. *gen.* A duplicate, or exact copy. *Obs.*

a **1676** HALE *Law Eng.* (J.), In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶4 In *The Spanish Friar*..the two different Plots look like Counterparts and Copies of one another.

3. *fig.* A person or thing so answering to another as to appear a duplicate or exact copy of it.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 136 So like in all Things, that one Brother Is but a Counterpart of th' other. **1785** COWPER *Tiroc.* 442 He, that seemed our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 31 A full-length portrait..the very counterpart of his visitor of the preceding night. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 429 You can..build up a sandstone mass which shall be the exact counterpart of that presented by nature.

b. A person or thing not exactly similar to another, but serving as its equivalent in a different context.

1903 G. B. SHAW *Revolutianist's Handbk.* ix, in *Man & Superman* 218 It is frightful for the citizen..that his companions of thirty years ago have their counterparts in every city crowd. **1908** E. F. BENSON *Climber* iii. 32 She wanted to have everything,..and had Mephistopheles, or his feminine counterpart, come in at the moment, the bargain would have been struck. **1948** E. WAUGH *Loved One* i. 3 The two Englishmen, each in his rocking-chair,..the counterparts of numberless fellow-countrymen exiled in the barbarous regions of the world. **1961** G. F. KENNAN *Russia & West* i. 4 The German Social Democratic Party was the greatest Marxist political organization in the world, far outshadowing its weak Russian counterpart. **1970** A. TOFFLER *Future Shock* xi. 224 Young people today already leave home sooner than their counterparts a generation ago. **1983** M. EDWARDES *Back fram Brink* iii. 35 With the same power at his elbow as his Continental counterpart the British car assembly worker produces only half as much output per shift.

4. One of two parts which fit and complete each other; a person or thing forming a natural complement to another.

1634 WITHER *Emblems* 99 To meet each other's nat'rall Counterpart. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), Oh counterpart Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xvi. 392 Popular fury finds its counterpart in courtly servility. **1833** CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 112 In counterpart to this complacency..there is a felt discomfort. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 19 Deep-sea valleys..are the counterparts of the mountain chains.

5. *Music.* A part written 'against' or to accompany another. [COUNTER- 12.]

[**1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 154 Lkewise betwixt the treble and counter part another might easilie be placed.] **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-part*..a Term in Musick, only importing one Part to be opposite to another; as the Bass is said To be the Counter-part of the Treble. **1806** GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446.

6. *attrib.* spec. Applied to a sum of money in local currency of an amount equivalent to goods and services received from another country.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 155 Urging onward their counterpart desires. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LI. 662/1 The parties having come to an agreement..the terms thereof were embodied in two counterpart documents. **1954** *Ann. Reg. 1953* 192 The U.S.A. was making available 900 million guilders from counterpart funds for dyke and road repairs. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Aug. 486/3 American 'counterpart funds' accruing in Britain and other European countries from official American aid or strategic purchases. **1961** R. E. ASHER *Grants, Loans, & Local Currencies* v. 127 If the imports come as grant aid and are sold within the country, the foreign government will have, in a counterpart fund, local currency.

†**'counter,party.** *Obs.* Also 6 conter-, 7 contre-. [a. F. *contre-partie* (15th c. in Littré; 13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).]

1. An opposite party in a law-suit or contest; an adversary or opponent.

1557 N.T. (Genev.) *Luke* xii. 58 Whyle thou goest with thy conterpartie to y^e^ ruler. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 838/2 Then in came the counterpartie richlie apparelled, to the number of twelue. **1624** *Brief Inform. Affairs of Palatinate* 52 These commings and goings too and fro, caused by the contreparty, were for no other end.

2. The opposite party in a contract, etc.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 29 As to the Act of God, Abraham was not the Counterparty with whom it was done, but the Beneficiary unto whom it was done.

3. = COUNTERPART 1.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs of Palatinate* 34 The instruction of the said Embassade (the counter-partie whereof is in mens hands) sheweth the quite contrarie.

counterpase, -payse, obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.

,counter-'passant, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Passant or walking in opposite directions.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 183 He beareth..two lioncels counterpassant. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., When two Lions are born in Coats of Arms, and one appears to be passing or walking quite the contrary Way with the other; the Heralds call it by the Term *Counter-passant*. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 60.

'counter-passion. Also 7 contre-. [COUNTER- 2, 3, 8.]

a. A passion opposed to or the opposite of another. †b. Passion or suffering corresponding to that felt by another. †c. An outburst of passion against something.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxviii, When this great fight of counter-passions had been throughly try'd. **1609** BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 365 These sections conclusorie, are rather Contre-passions of Lunacie, then artificiall closes of an Epilogue. **1630** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xx. *heading*, Of Covetousness and her counter-passion. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* VI. xxxiii. Wks. V. 520 Punished according to the rule of retaliation or counter-passion. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Loaker-on* No. 81 (1794) III. 291 The prevalence of some counter-passion.

†**'counter-pawn.** *Obs.* [f. COUNTER- 5 + PAWN; but possibly directly from OF. *contrepan*, 'a pledge, gage, or pawne, especially of an immoueable' (Cotgr.), found from 13th c. in Godef. in sense 'security, evidence, or assurance of property'; cf. also AF. *countrepan* quoted under COUNTERPANE[1], and see PANE, PAWN (both from OF. *pan*).] = COUNTERPANE[1] 1.

1611 COTGR., *Contregage*, a counter-gage, or counter-pawne. **1620** FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 46 A tripartite counter-pawne, wherby wee hold the possession of life. **1634** —— *P. Warbeck* II. iii, No indenture but has its counterpawn.

counterpease, -peise, obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.

'counter-penalty. *Gr. Antiq.* [COUNTER- 3: transl. Gr. *ἀντιτίμησις*.] The penalty which an accused person who had been pronounced guilty suggested for himself in opposition to that which the accuser proposed.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 494 *note*, The practice of calling on the accused party, after having been pronounced guilty, to impose upon himself a counter-penalty..in contrast with that named by the accuser, was a convenient expedient for bringing the question to a substantive vote of the dikasts. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 342 Why should he propose any counter-penalty when he does not know whether death..is a good or an evil?

counter-pest, -petition, -picture, -pillar, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-pi'laster.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8: cf. mod.F. *contrepilastre.*] An opposite or secondary pilaster; in quot. a pilaster projecting from a pier (which was formerly called a pilaster).

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Counter-pilaster, or the flat Pillar runs from the Foot of it to the Top. *Ibid.* 221 The lower Pilasters have..in the Middle of them, in place of our Counter-pilaster, a half Doric Pillar.

,counter-'placed, *pa. pple.* [COUNTER- 14 a.] Placed in opposite directions.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1318/4 A brown Gelding..with a..brand marked with two P's counter-placed, thus, q p upon his near shoulder. **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-placed*, opposite to each other.

counter-plan, -play: see COUNTER-.

'counterplea. *Law.* Also 7 -plee. [COUNTER- 3.] An answer or replication to a plea or request made, in which arguments are advanced why the same should not be admitted.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fartr. Faith* 69 Is this counterplea good by any lawe..of man or of God? **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 370 In writs of right or of possession..that is a

good counterplea. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy*, Against the defendant's prayer of clergy, the prosecutor may file a Counter-Plea; alledging some fact, which in law deprives the defendant of the privilege he claims. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* v. 60 She now asked impatiently where the laird was. Not where she could reach him to lodge a counter-plea, the steward answered.
fig. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 393 A counter-plea to that prophane and peremptory principle of the atheists.

†counter'plead, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 contre-, conter-, counter-, countre-, countur-, countyrplede, -pleide, -plete. [a. AF. *contreplede-r*, f. *contre-* against + *pleder* to PLEAD.]

1. *Law.* To plead in opposition to (a declaration, demand, voucher, etc., of the opposite party); to make a counterplea.

[**1275** *Act 3 Edw. I*, c. 40 Purveu est en brief de possession ..que si le tenaunt vouche a garaunt, e le demaundaunt le contre pleide, etc. **1292** BRITTON III. xi. §15 Et si le autre garraunt viegne en court et countreplede la garrauntie.] **1530** PALSGR. 500/1 Whan a man of lawe maketh a reason peremtorie, it can nat be contrepleted. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 370 If the vouchee counterplead the warrantie, and it be found against him, he shall lose the land. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iii. §200 The demandant may well counterpleade the voucher.
fig. **1534** MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1280/1 His mercy no causc had to counterpleade his iustice, in abridgyng the eternitye of the proude spirites paine. **1589** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 338 Æneas..thankfully acknowledged her great bountie, counter-pleading to haue pretended a departure without leaue taken.

b. *absol.* To plead or argue one against the other.

*c***1611** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Wks. (1621) 500 There is a Tale, that once the Hoast of Birds..ambitiously did strive, And counter-plead for the Prerogative.

2. *gen.* To argue against (a person, statement, etc.); to oppose in argument; to contradict.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 100 Ne countreplede clerkes I conseille þe for eure. *c***1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 476 Lat be thyn arguynge For loue ne wele nat countyrpletyd be In ryght ne wrong.
absol. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Agayne the trouth who so euer striue Or counterplede or make any debate.

†'counter-plight. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 6 + PLIGHT fold.] A fold in the opposite direction.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 155 Among the greater six; that with a counter plight [*pli contraire*] Do half divide the globe, the circl of March-day-night Is justly set betwixt the north and southern pole.

'counterplot, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 2.]

1. A plot contrived to defeat another plot.

*c***1611** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. 961 The Townsmen are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their Foe. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. iii, Plot and counter-plot, egad! **1879** DIXON *Windsor* II. vi. 60 The lords, suspecting his designs, were talking of a counterplot.

†2. A plotting against. *Obs.*

1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 Such a Mystery as in effect is a rcal counterplot and undermining as well of the Privative as Positive Scope of the Gospel of Christ.

'counter,plot, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *intr.* To devise a counterplot *against*; to plot in opposition.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 55 You have great Cause your Subjects to suspect, And counterplot against their Subtilties. **1675** *Art Contentm.* I. §1. 176 When lapsed man had counterplotted against himself, defeated the purpose of the Divine goodness, etc. **1861** PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 535 Against these plots the bishop counterplotted.

2. *trans.* To plot against (a plot, or plotter); to frustrate by a counterplot.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 June, He do counterplot them by setting him up higher still. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 55 Their plotted contrived evil was counter-plotted and contrived by God for good. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 885 He was Counter-plotted by the other's Policy. **1711** W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Pol.* iii. 69 It is permitted to counterplot what is plotted against us. **1887** *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1160 To counterplot that infamous trickster.

Hence **'counter,plotter, -,plotting** *vbl. sb.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii, The endless brabbles and counterplottings of the Bishops. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 209 All his stratagems..and all your pretty counterplottings. **1883** D. H. WHEELER *By-ways of Lit.* viii. 147 Marc Antony the counterplotter.

counterpoint ('kaʊntəpɔɪnt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 -poinct, conterpoynt, -pointe, *Sc.* cuntirpoint. [In sense 1, a. F. *contrepoint* (15th c. in Littré) = OIt. *contrapunto*, in med.L. *contrapunctum*, *cantus contrapunctus*, lit. 'song or music pointed-against,' the part added as accompaniment to a plain-song being indicated by notes, 'pricks', or 'points', set *against* (over or under) the notes or points of the original melody. In senses 3 and 4, f. COUNTER- 3, 6, 8.] **I.** *Music.*

1. The melody added as accompaniment to a given melody or 'plain-song'. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 208/2 Conterpoynt, *contrepoynt*. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the os3il 3elpit. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxviii. 197 To your braying Music, what counterpoint Could you expect but bat blows? **1868** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 306 A rainy wind from 'twixt the trees arose, And sang a mournful counterpoint to those. **1880** OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 407 It is usual to take some fragment of an old chant or chorale as the 'canto fermo' or plain-chant, to which other parts or melodies are added as accompaniments..This is called 'adding a counterpoint to a given subject'.

2. a. The art of adding one or more melodies as accompaniment to a given melody or 'plain-song' according to certain fixed rules; the style of composition in which melodies are thus combined.

double counterpoint: counterpoint in which the melodies are so constructed as to admit of being placed in any order above or below one another.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 The first waie wherein we shew the vse of the cordes, is called Counterpoint: that is, when to a note of the plainsong, there goeth but one note of descant. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 Counterpoint..was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another. **1762** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 67 Counterpoint, or an artificial Composition in various Parts, was altogether unknown. **1880** OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 408 Plain counterpoint is generally divided into five species. The first is called 'note against note'..The second species is called 'two notes to one'..The third species is called 'four notes to one'..The fourth is called 'syncopated counterpoint'..The fifth species is ealled 'florid counterpoint'.

b. *transf.* The combination of two types of rhythm in a line of verse.

*c***1873-4** G. M. HOPKINS *Notebks.* (1937) 238 When the caesura is fixed by rule we have rhythmic counterpoint. By counterpoint I mean the carrying on of two figures at once, especially if they are alike in kind but very unlike or opposite in species. **1878** —— *Let.* 5 Oct. (1935) 15, I have written..in the ordinary scanning *counterpointed* (this is counterpoint: *'Hóme to* his móther's house *private* retúrned'..); others, one or two, in common counterpointed rhythm. **1942** T. S. ELIOT *Music of Poetry* 12 Part of the pleasure in the poetry arose from the presence in it of two metrical schemes in a kind of counterpoint.

II. *general.*

†3. A contrary point (in an argument). *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 151 Heere M. Harding, by counterpoints..compareth the state of the Primitiue Church and his Church of Rome together. *a***1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 158 Which two counterpoints make in shew a conflict or contradiction between the Prophet and the Evangelist.

4. The opposite point; †the exact opposite, antithesis.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 167 Who affecting in them selves and followers a certeine Angelicall purity, fell sodainely to the very counterpoinct of justifying bestiality. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 The portall..standing in counterpoint with the third gate above mentioned. **1603** B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 151/1 My ambition is the counterpoint. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. vi, Should her love..Veer to the counterpoint.

Hence **'counterpointist**, a contrapuntist; **'counterpointless** *a.*, lacking counterpoint.

1826 M. KELLY *Remin.* I. 225, I compare a good melodist to a fine racer, and counterpointists to hack post horses. **1887** E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 30 Figureless counterpointless see-sawings.

†'counterpoint, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 counturpynt, conter-, 5 cowntyr-, cowntter-, cownter-, counterpoynt(e, 6–7 -point(e. [a. OF. *contrepointe* (15th c. in Littré), synonym of *countepointe*, both forms being app. corruptions of OF. *cuilte-pointe*, *coulte-pointe*, *coute-pointe*, repr. L. *culcita puncta* (see Du Cange) lit. 'quilt stabbed or stitched through, quilted mattress'. The first element is thus the same word as QUILT; the second has, since 1600, been altered to *pane*.] A quilted cover for a bed; a COUNTERPANE.

[**1423** *Schedule, 1 Hen. VI*, Add. MS. 4603 f. 170 Item le testour..Item le Counterpoint du dit lit.] *c***1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 455 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 314 þo counturpynt he lays on beddys fete. **1524** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 186 My best fetherbed and oon cowntter poynte of tapstre worke. **1588** *Lanc. Wills* III. 13 A feather bedd a bolster and a counter-poynte of tapistree. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxix. 223 Hid with the sheets and counterpoint. **1694** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2949/4 Stolen..Curtains and Counterpoint of a Bed, of Indian Damask.

b. *Comb.*, as ***counterpoint-maker***.

1611 COTGR., *Contrepointerie*, the shop of a Quilter, or Counterpoint-maker.

†'counterpoint, *v.*[1] *Obs.*[−0] [a. OF. *contrepointer* (in 15th c. also *coutepoincter*) to quilt, f. *contrepointe*, etc. sb.: see prec.

In French this vb. has run together with an original word *contre-pointer* to set point against point, add the counterpoint in music, point a battery against another, cross, thwart, etc.: see Cotgr. and Littré.]

To quilt by stitching together two pieces of cloth with an intervening layer of padding.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbottire*, to stuffe, to quilt, to bumbase or counterpoint. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapuntear*, to counterpoint.

counterpoint ('kaʊntəpɔɪnt), *v.*[2] [f. COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1]] **1.** *intr.* To compose or play musical counterpoint. *rare.*

1875 H. PARRY in C. L. Graves *H. Parry* I. iv. 155 Counterpointing, practising and collecting and setting microscopic specimens.

2. *trans.* To write or add a counterpoint to.

1877 G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 21 Aug. (1935) 45 Milton keeps up a fiction of counterpointing the heard rhythm..upon a standard rhythm which is never heard but only counted. **1894** [see CANON *v.*[2]]. **1965** *Listener* 4 Nov. 733/2 The orchestra..counterpoints the vocal part.

3. To set in contrast; to emphasize a contrast between (two things) by juxtaposition; also with *against*.

1940 *Scrutiny* IX. 242 Arruntius's belief and unbelief and Sejanus's unbelief and belief are, so to speak, counterpointed. **1959** *Encounter* July 52/2 Counterpointed against Betty's stolid decency is the frenetic nihilism of his editor.

So **'counterpointed** *ppl. a.*, **'counterpointing** *vbl. sb.*

*c***1873-4** G. M. HOPKINS *Notebks.* (1937) 236 The counterpointing upon an eight- or nine-syllabled four-beat iambic line of a rhythm of six beats in two parts. **1877** —— *Let.* 21 Aug. (1935) 45 Counterpointed verse..supposes a well-known and unmistakeable or unforgetable [*sic*] standard rhythm. **1941** L. MACNEICE *Poetry of Yeats* viii. 180 His [*sc.* Yeats's] very subtle rhythmical 'counterpointing', as Gerard Manley Hopkins would have called it, was more congenial to us than Hopkins's own 'sprung rhythm'. **1959** *Listener* 29 Jan. 204/2 The verse letters represent a remarkable counterpointing of the formal and the colloquial. **1962** *Ibid.* 4 Oct. 531/2 Joyce's interest in the counterpointed meaning of language and music.

counter'pointed, -'pointé, *a. Her.* [F. *contrepointé*, f. *contre* against, opposite + *point* point.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-pointed*..is when two chevrons in one escutcheon meet in the points; the one rising, as usual, from the base, and the other inverted, falling from the chief..They may also be counter-pointed..when they are founded on the sides of the shield, and the points meet that way; called *counter-pointed in fesse*.

counter'poisable, *a. rare.* In 6 -peisable. [f. COUNTERPOISE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be counterpoised, or weighed in the opposite scale.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 363 So excellent, that nothing therwith is counterpeisable. *Ibid.* 365.

counterpoise ('kaʊntəpɔɪz), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 cowntyrpeyce, -peys, countrepeis, 6–7 counterpeiz(e, -peyse, -peyze, -pease, -peaze; 5 countrepase, counterpais, 6 -payse; *β.* 5 (? cowntyrpoys), 6–7 counterpoyse, 6–8 -poize, 6– -poise. [ME. a. OF. *countrepeis*, *-pais* = Central F. *contrepois* (now *-poids*), f. *contre-* against + *peis*, *pois*:—L. *pensum* weight. The original OF. *ei*, which became in Parisian in 13th c. *oi*, was retained in Northern French, and gave *ei*, *ai* in Anglo-French and English; but towards 1600 the latter adopted the contemporary continental Fr. *oi*.]

1. A weight which balances another weight, or acts against a force, so as to establish equilibrium; an equal or counterbalancing weight.

*a. c***1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* 50 (Halliw.) The countre-pase was light. *c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowyntyrpeyce [*K.* -peys, **1499** *Pynson* -poys], *hostimentum*, *libramentum*. **1530** PALSGR. 209/2 Counterpayse, *contrepoys*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Contrepois*, a counterpease.
β. **1598** FLORIO, *Marchio della stadera*, a counterpoise, anie thing put in the ballances or scales to make euen waight. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 We put a Metalline counterpoise into the opposite Scale. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 These..are of the same weight, and therefore a counterpoize to each other. **1824** R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The counterpoise at the other end of the lever-beam raises the pistons to the top of their respective cylinders. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 250 Wheels and counterpoises..to facilitate the raising of the telescope when the collimators..are examined.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Something of equivalent force, effect, or weight on the opposite side; that which serves as a counter-balance or set-off.

*a. c***1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlix. (1869) 199 þat j shal fynde in þis place countrepeis and equipollence of þe hegge of penitence. **1585** PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 290 The greeuous counterpeaze of discontentmentes, that euerie worldly plesure hath with it. *a***1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 27 A Protestant party, rais'd..to be a ballance or counterpease to that dangerous Heptarchy of Spain.
β. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 137 Who..put (as a man will say) a counterpoise into the ballance. **1625** BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 307 Their Second Nobles..are a Counterpoize to the Higher Nobility, that they grow not too Potent. **1684** *Contempl. State of Man* I. ii. (1699) 21 There is no felicity upon Earth which carries not its counterpoise of Misfortunes. **1719** YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, O jealousy..thou grand counterpoize For all the transports beauty can inspire! **1859** MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/1 The counterpoise and corrective to that tendency. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ix, There was no counterpoise or rival to Politian.

†b. A compensation, equivalent. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Ded. (1616) 3 If your Honour shall but..partly like it, the end of my labours [shall] haue a condigne counterpoise. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 182 Tell her she is thine: to whom I promise A counterpoize, if not to thy estate A ballance more repleat.

c. *Electr. Engineering.* (i) A network of wires placed just above the ground and insulated from it, and connected to an aerial in place of or in conjunction with an earth connection.

1907 J. ERSKINE-MURRAY *Handbk. Wireless Telegr.* xx. 293 In place of using a direct carth connection..it is better to employ an electrical counterpoise, i.e., a conductor of considerable area, near the earth. **1940** *Amateur Radio Handbk.* (ed. 2) xii. 176 An earth connection is usually of high resistance, and to overcome the loss of efficiency due to

this..a counterpoise is employed. **1971** M. G. SCROGGIE *Found. Wireless & Electronics* xvii. 285 It is a common practice to connect the lower end of the aerial to a radial system of copper wires. An insulated set of wires stretched just above the ground is known as a counterpoise.

(ii) A conductor or network of conductors buried in the ground and connected to an electricity pylon in order to reduce the risk of flash-overs caused by lightning.

1930 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engineers* XLIX. 935/1 The method of using a buried footing tie or 'counterpoise' is of interest as the action of such a cable is unlike that of a ground concentrated at one point. *Ibid.*, This analysis considers the cable only as a path to ground and neglects any 'counterpoise' effect. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 116/1 Towers equipped with 2 overhead ground wires and using a continuous tower-to-tower counterpoise had no flashovers in 10 yr. **1968** FINK & CARROLL *Stand. Handbk. Electr. Engin.* (ed. 10) XXVI. 19 It is the usual practice to bury the radial counterpoise parallel with the transmission line conductors and within the right of way.

3. a. The state of being balanced; equilibrium.

α. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 61 If there be a true counterpeize giuen to a short tallow candle. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 151 b, With so equall a counterpeyze, that the push of a finger will sensibly moue it too and fro.

β. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 415 All Climats then should not be serv'd aright With equall Counterpoiz of day and night. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 After a few vibrations up and down..they arrive at a Counterpoise. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 1001 The pendulous round Earth with ballanc't Aire In counterpoise.

b. *fig.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 222 Others coming without authority from God, shall change this counterpoise. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 38 These..antagonistic principles are in a state of doubtful counterpoise throughout Christendom. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. II. 115 The..two styles of mind..are ever in counterpoise.

c. In the *manége*: The due balance and equilibrium of a rider in his seat.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

4. *attrib.*

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 A counterpais wheith of the wheight stone that the wooll was weyed with. **1765** LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 208 Before the counterpoise steel pin and loop are put on.

counterpoise ('kaʊntəpɔɪz), *v.* Forms: α. 4–5 countrepese, -peyse, 4–7 counterpeise, -peyse, 5 contrepeyse, counterpeyce, 6 contrepece, counterpease, -peaze, conterpace, conturpayse, 6–7 counterpaise, -payse; β. 5–7 counterpoys(e, 7 -poize, -poyze, 6– counterpoise. [ME. *countrepese, -peise*, a. OF. *contrepeser* (pres. sing. orig. *peise*); in 16–17th c. assimilated to the sb. with *-poise*.]

1. *trans.* To balance by a weight on the opposite side or acting in opposition; to counterbalance: a. of the thing; b. of persons or agents.

α. **1566** DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. vii. F iij, Simo may..have not giftes, or qualities, to counterpeyse a straw. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 361 One shilling of siluer in those daies did counterpeise our common ounce.

β. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* V. ii. 30 That all the world he would weigh equallie, If ought he had the same to counterpoys. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* 42 It [the book] counterpoyseth a Cade of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 177 We counterpoiz'd both it and the thread with a weight in the other Scale. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 71 The pressure upwards is thus counterpoised by the mercury in the tube. **1846** JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xiii. 168 A piece of lead is made to counterpoise the bottle.

†c. To put as an equivalent. *Obs. rare.*

1613 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* Wks. II. 88/378 If sometimes som truth they chance to hit They'll counterpoiz a hundred lies for it.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To balance in power, quality, or effect; to be, or furnish, an equivalent for; to counterbalance, compensate.

α. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1358 For to recoueren blisse and ben at ese And passed wo with ioie countrepese [*v.r.* -peyse]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite may nought be counterpeised Of tirannie with no peise. **1530** RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, Not suffycyent sorowe to counterpeyse the pleasure. **1602** T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 9 a, With the shewe of some plausible seruice, to counterpeyse the offences he had committed.

β. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 58 Even the greatest worldly happines is counterpoised with evill. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 117 Their rare Qualities ..do more than counterpoize this Natural fault. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) I. 67 Let my Labour counterpoise your Patience. **1738** FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 379 A weakness which may counterpoise this merit. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 [More] had attempted to counterpoise the attack upon the church by destroying the unhappy protestants.

†3. *intr.* To be equiponderant, act as a counterbalance (*to, with, against*). *Obs.*

α. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1544) 22 a, If any sorowe or mischiefs unrecured May counterpeyce to that I haue indured. **1521** FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 321 Yf all these so many testymonyes..shall not counterpease agaynst one frere. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. 201 Such a bitternesse of sorrow..as may in balaunce counterpaise with the trust of pardon.

4. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equilibrium. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 135 Whiche is a thing full necessaire To counterpeise the balaunce. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 92 My doctor brings his drugs to counterpaise all quarrels. **1621–51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. i. (1651) 639 This makes us happy, counterpoising our hearts in all miserie. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 74 No man can imagine how the parts of the Earth about the Center should alwayes be equally counterpoyzed. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. §290 The exquisite compensation of this grand machine, the atmosphere. It is exquisitely and wonderfully counterpoised.

5. a. To weigh (a thing) *with*, i.e. against (another), in order to ascertain their relative values.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 He renders himself unworthy of it who will counterpoise its cost with its fruit. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 498 Who in the deceitful scales Of worldly wisdom, dare to counterpoise The right with the expedient.

†b. To weigh mentally; to balance opposite considerations in one's mind; to consider or ponder carefully. Also *absol. Obs.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 113 b, And after [she] began to think and contrepeyse in her mynde in dyuerce maners. *c* **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 191 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 Quha will study his wittis, and conterpace The hie planetis, and signis of the aire. **1685** *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 300 He acts with circumspection. He is a Janus in counterpoising, and an Argus in discerning.

Hence **'counterpoised** *ppl. a.*; **'counterpoising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 72 Nomore seche weyes so contrepeysed. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xviii. 208 Held firme with a counter-poised weight. **1653** ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 316 The soul is kept in an evenness..by reason of the counterpoising consolations. **1836** I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. another Life* (1857) 189 Some counterpoised statements. **1878** F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 701 The doctrine of right becomes..a network of qualifications, counterpoising duties, and compensations.

counter'poison, 'counter-ˌpoison. *arch.* Also 6 conter-, contre-. [a. F. *contrepoison* (H. Estienne 1539); cf. It. *contraveleno*, med.L. *contravenēnum*, and see COUNTER- 10 a, 9.]

1. A medicine that counteracts the influence of a poison; an antidote.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxvii. 266 They mengle the floures..in conterpoysons & medicines that are made to expell poyson. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxi. (1633) 269 They..are mixed in Counter poysons as Tracle, Mythridate, and such like Compositions. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 14 A soveraigne counterpoison and remedie against all venim. **1678** J. PHILIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* III. i. 100 He sent me..a Case of Medicaments and Counter-poysons.

fig. **1548** VERON (*title*), An Holsom Antidotus or counter-poysen agaynst the pestilent heresye and sect of Anabaptistes. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 449 Unlesse by the counterpoyson of the word of God hee vomit it out againe. **1656** COWLEY *Pind. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough*, A Med'cine and a Counter-poyson to the Age.

b. *attrib.*

1629 J. PARKINSON *Parad.* XXVI. 216 *Aconitum salutiferum* ..in English..eyther wholsome Helmet flower, or counterpoison Monkes hood. **1636** JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 328 Ye rich prizd hornes Of counter-poyson sea-fish unicornes.

2. An opposite poison.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 473 The vulgar notion, that every poison is cured by some counter-poison, as a specific, has done much hurt. **1832** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 102 The men whose heart..revolted against intolerance..were themselves infected with the counterpoison of French philosophy.

'counter-ˌpole. [COUNTER- 6.] The opposite pole.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Rom. Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 267 This 'prandium'..was taken standing..the very counter-pole to the luxurious posture of dinner. **1840** —— *Style* I. (1860) 197 It offers the direct counterpole to the French style.

counter-pond, -post: see COUNTER-.

counter-'ponderant, *a. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 3; as if f. a L. *contra-ponderāre* to weight against.] Counter-weighing, counter-balancing.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 28 The equipoise of the system required a counter-ponderant continent in the southern ocean.

†**counter'pone,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + L. *pōnĕre* to place: cf. CONTRAPONE, -POSE.] *trans.* To place against, set in opposition *to.*

1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 45 Christ..doth counterpone his authoritie to that of the Law-giuers.

†**counter'pony,** *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14.] = COUNTER-COMPONY.

1611 [see COUNTER-CHECKY].

†**counter'portraiture.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b: cf. *counterfeit, counterfiqure.*] = COUNTERPART 3. Cf. *counter-likeness.*

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 349 His Copy or Counterportraiture.

counterpose (kaʊntə'pəʊz), *v. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + *-pose*, after L. *contrāpōnĕre*: see CONTRAPONE, -POSE.]

1. *trans.* = CONTRAPOSE.

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 64 To points which they accounted fundamental, I counterpos'd..such as they esteemed not-fundamental. **1665** J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 62 When two Causes are counterpos'd. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §580 Sentences..in which the infinitive-regnant with 'to' stands counterposed with our flexional infinitive.

¶2. Blending COUNTERPOISE and CONTRAPOSE in form and sense.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xxvi. (ed. 7) 688 The North part of the Needle..would alwaies decline downward if it be not otherwise counterposed or letted. **1637** R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 35 To counterpose this policy the other party resolved to draw up a formall complaint.

Hence **'counter-'posed** *ppl. a. Her.* 'Placed opposite to each other.' Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830.

counterpo'sition. [n. of action f. as prec.; see also COUNTER- 6, 9.]

†1. Opposition, CONTRAPOSITION. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 The much cold of the countrey calleth backe the naturall heat inward by counterposition.

2. The opposite or contrary position. [COUNTER- 9.]

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 To substantiate the counter-position to that which I take.

counter-'potencé, -'potency, *a. Her.* [= F. *contre-potencé*: see COUNTER- 14. In English the final *-é* appears sometimes treated as an English *-e* mute.] Having the figures called 'potents' (shaped like the heads of crutches) arranged as in COUNTER-VAIR.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 35 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with twoo double Cotizes, Potences and Counter-potences of three peces d'Or. **1611** COTGR., *Contrepotencé*, counterpotencie (a tearme of Blason). **1823** CRABB *Techn. Dict., Counter-potencé.*

So **counter-potence** *sb. rare*; **counter-potent** *a.* (*sb.*), applied *esp.* to a 'fur' in which the potents are arranged as in COUNTER-VAIR.

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* I. iv. 15, I hold it better blazoned Potent counterpotent for the resemblance it hath to the heads of crowches. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Counter-potent*..by the French heralds called *contre-potencé.* **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. s.v., *Counter-potent*..is classed with the furs, but composed of pieces representing the tops of crutches. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Potent and Counter Potent are always argent and azure. *Ibid.* xiv. 158, I give the shield of Champagne in order to show more clearly the field of the shield between the counter-potences of the cotises. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* iii. 53.

counterpoyne, obs. f. COUNTER-PANE.

counter-practice, -pray, -preach, -prick, -principle, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-ˌpressure. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] Opposite or contrary pressure.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i. 3 A resistance, or counter-pressure. **1787** HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The pressure being much greater on the external surface than the counter-pressure from within. **1852–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1040/2 The counter-pressure of the atmosphere in the thorax.

†**'counter-ˌprice.** *Obs.* [A literal rendering of Gr. *ἀντί-λυτρον* in 1 Tim. ii. 6.] A ransom.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* vii. 19 A Ransom or a Counterprice. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 67 The word..properly signifieth a counter-price, when one doth undergo in the room of another that which he should have undergone in his own person. *a* **1714** M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 17 To be a 'ransom' for them, a counter-price.

Hence †**counter'priceable** *a.*, capable of being a counterprice or ransom.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 That bloud ..was *ἀντίδωρον καί ἀντάξιον*, countervailable, and counterpriceable..to purchase in ten thousand worlds.

counter-process, -project, -proportion, -proposal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

counter-pro'ductive, *a.* orig. *U.S.* [COUNTER- 10 a.] Having the opposite of the desired effect, tending to act against the attainment of an objective.

1959 D. D. EISENHOWER in *Publ. Papers Presidents U.S.* (1960) 3 Aug. 563 The holding of a summit meeting..would be..absolutely impractical and as the State Department says, counterproductive. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* 166 These tactics were not only useless but counter-productive. **1969** *Spectator* 13 Dec. 816/2 So far as actually winning a single teenage vote is concerned, the efforts of both major parties ..are likely to be counter-productive. **1970** *Guardian* 19 Sept. 10/3 Israel's counter-productive deep bombing. **1977** P. JOHNSON *Enemies of Society* xiv. 189 The realization that British industrial unions, while totally unsuccessful—indeed counter-productive—in terms of the international wages structure, had achieved a tremendous..series of victories over middle-class workers, set up..a wave of syndicalist panic among the bourgeoisie. **1982** S. BELLOW *Dean's December* x. 192 Corde had very nearly spoken his full mind. The results, in the lingo people were using nowadays, were 'counterproductive'.

†**counter-'profit,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counterbalance with profit.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 111 Thy land..shal both Soard so Timely, & so Richly, as it shall counter-profit all thy prejudice.

'counter-ˌproof, *sb.* [COUNTER- 9, 8.]

†1. Proof on the other side or to the contrary. (Might be written as two words.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. 162 [He] had a suspicion of the Fidelitie of his wife .. vntill he was driuen by counter-proofe to acknowledge his causlesse suspicion.

2. (See quots.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-proof*, in rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed; which, by being passed thro' the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. *Ibid.* [see COUNTERPROVE 2]. **1874** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†counter-proof, *a. Obs.* Proof (*against* something).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Chr. Milit.*, A man prepar'd against all ills .. counter-proofe against the farms mis-haps.

counter-prophet: see COUNTER- 10 b.

counter'prove, *v.* Also 8 -proove. [COUNTER- 1; cf. also COUNTERPROOF.]

†1. *trans.* To bring proof contrary to; to disprove. *Obs.*

1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 51 The woman was willing .. to have counterproved the Evidence.

2. To take a counter-proof of; see COUNTER-PROOF 2.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Counter-proof*, To counter-prove is also to pass a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the press, after having moistened with a sponge .. the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

'counter-puff, *sb. rare.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A puff in the opposite direction, a contrary puff.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. *Fathers* 246 The lofty pine, that's shaken to and fro With counterpufs of sundry winds.

†counter-'puff, *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To puff against; to issue a counterblast to.

a **1658** CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 142 Thus I have entreated Patience of my sclf to Counterpuff your Pamphlet.

counter-pull, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counter-punch. [COUNTER- 8.] **1.** (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Counter-punch* (*Chasing*), one which supports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above.

2. *Typogr.* [= F. *contrepoinçon*, G. *gegen-punzen*.] A die used in making the counter or open space (COUNTER *sb.*[4] 5 a) of a type to be engraved on a punch. Hence as *v. trans.*, to form by means of a counter-punch.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 Striking the Counter-Punch into the Face of the Punch. *Ibid.*, If the Letter be wholly to be Cut, and not Counter-Punch'd. **1898** J. SOUTHWARD *Mod. Printing* I. 142 The counter is the open space in the face of letters... It is so called because the part corresponding to it in the original punch is not cut by hand, like the rest of the letter, but is hollowed out by a counter punch. **1902** DE VINNE *Typogr.* (ed. 2) 15 When the proportions of the letters have been determined, the punch-cutter begins his work by making a counter-punch of steel. The illustration adjoining shows the form of a counter-punch for the letter H of the size of double english. It is an engraving in high relief of the counter or hollow part of the type, that is, of that part which appears white in the printed letter. **1965** E. TUNIS *Colonial Craftsmen* v. 127 The type cutter aided his work by annealing the steel to soften it and by first cutting counterpunches to form the insides of closed letters like B, D, O, P, and so on.

†**'counter-,push**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 6.] A push or thrust from the opposite side.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (1659) 39 A counterpush that quite pierced their targets.

†**counter-'push**, *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To push or thrust against; to oppose by pushing.

c **1611** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. iv. 961 The Townsmen are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their foe.

counter-quarte (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

counter-'quartered, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] **1.** Of a charge (such as a cross): Borne counterchanged upon a field quarterly.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 30 He bereth Sable, and Argent quartered, a playne Crosse counterquartered of the fielde. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 202 Quarterly argent and blewe a fesse counterquartered.

2. Of an escutcheon: Quarterly, with each quarter also quartered.

counter-'quarterly, *a. Her.* = prec. 2.

In mod. Dicts.

'counter-,question, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A question in reply to another question, a question asked by the person questioned.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 42 They try to escape from this broad question under cover of the dust of other counter-questions. **1876** G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xii. 88 The counterquestion was a fair retort.

counter-'question, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] To put a question in reply to a question. Hence **counter-'questioning** *vbl. sb.*

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 216 The Cornutus and Crocodilinus of the ancients .. were .. sophisms of counter-questioning. **1877** *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 430/3 The antagonism of counter-questionings.

counter-quip, -radiation: see COUNTER-.

counter-raguled, -raguly, -rampant, -reflected, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

counter-reason, -refer, -reform, -religion, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'Counter-refor'mation. [COUNTER- 4.] A reformation following on, and running counter to, another; applied in *Hist.* to the movement in the Church of Rome which followed on the Protestant Reformation.

1840 MRS. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Popes* v. iv. (*heading*) (1866) II. 25 Beginning of the Counter-reformation in Germany. *Ibid.* II. 92 From this time the Counter-reformation began throughout all the Archducal territory. **1889** A. W. WARD *Counter-Reform.* Pref., It is not always easy to define the correct use of even so well-worn a phrase as 'the Counter-Reformation'. **1890** M. WARRE tr. *Döllinger's Stud. Europ. Hist.* 88 In Bavaria the counter-reformation was accomplished under William V.

†**counter-re'sistance.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Active resistance by a force or motion in the opposite direction (as distinct from that due to inertia or friction).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 Of the proportion of the counter-resistance of winds or tides.

counter-restoration, -retreat: see COUNTER-.

'counter-revo'lution. [COUNTER- 4.] A revolution opposed to a previous revolution or reversing its results.

1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 A very large portion of the people are disposed to a counter revolution. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 180 The effect of such a counterrevolution would be .. that William would sink into insignificance. **1890** SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 138 A real counter-revolution may have effected itself in their opinions.

So **counter-revo'lutionary** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a counter-revolution; also as *sb.*, a counter-revolutionist; **counter-revo'lutionist**, one who takes part in a counter-revolution; **,counter-revo'lutionize** *v.*, to subject to a counter-revolution.

1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 144 To the troops mentioned are added by the counter revolutionists 15,000 Hessians. **1799** *Ann. Reg. 1793* (Hist.) 259/1 Brissot .. exclaimed against the tyranny of a forced loan, and represented .. its counter-revolutionary operation. **1815** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 473 To impress on public opinion a counter-revolutionary tendency. **1827** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 306 He should march against it with equal activity, whether revolutionized or counter-revolutionized. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. viii. 55 The counter-revolutionists had gained the ascendancy. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 88 The oligarchical party .. promised them a counter-revolutionary movement. **1917** M. FARBMAN *Russian Revol.* 31 The counter-revolutionaries of the Right. **1920** *Times* 13 Feb. 12/5 Every Pole in Russia has been treated by the Bolshevists as a counter-revolutionary. **1944** S. PUTNAM tr. *E. da Cunha's Rebellion in Backlands* p. xi, In 1893-94 came the counterrevolutionary revolt of the fleet, with civil war in Rio de Janeiro harbour. **1950** KOESTLER in *God that Failed* 74 From then onward I no longer cared whether Hitler's allies called me a counter-revolutionary.

'counter-rhythm. A subordinate rhythm acting as a counterbalance to the main rhythm.

1927 T. S. ELIOT *Sel. Essays* (1953) 85 The musical counter-rhythms which Marlowe introduced. **1958** B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz in Amer.* xviii. 214 Splashes of counter-rhythms, flashing tremolos.

counter-ri'poste. *Fencing.* [Fr. *contre-riposte*: see COUNTER *sb.*[5]]

A riposte delivered, still on the lunge, after parrying the adversary's first riposte. Also, sometimes, a counter followed by a riposte.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 86 The fencer whose attack has been defeated, and who has in turn parried the riposte, can deliver the counter-riposte... A thrust delivered after parrying the counter-riposte is called a second counter-riposte.

†**'counter-,roll**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -rolle, -roule, conterrol. [a. obs. Fr. *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of accounts, etc.), a paralell of the same qualitie and content with th' originall' (Cotgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrarotulus*: see CONTROL and COUNTER- 8.]

A copy of a roll or document, kept for purposes of checking: cf. CONTROLLER 1.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 244 The Sherifes shall haue Conterrols with the Coroners, as well of their Appeales, as of enquests of Attachments. **1863** H. COX *Institit.* III. vii. 683 The officer .. was to reside at the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to have a counter-roll of all things pertaining to the said receipt.

b. *fig.* A list, catalogue. (Cf. ROLL.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ii. (1632) 451 A Counter-roule of divers and variable accidents.

†**counter-roll**, *v.*[1] Early form of CONTROL *v.*

'counter-,roll, *v.*[2] [COUNTER- 1.] *intr.* To roll in the opposite direction.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 210 Spiritual thunders .. did .. o'er him roll and counter-roll.

†**,counte'rrolment.** *Obs.* [f. COUNTER-ROLL *v.*[1]] The entering in a COUNTER-ROLL.

1598 W. LAMBARDE *Office of Alienations* in *Bacon's Wks.* (1778) II. 409 This present manner of exercising this office hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrolments.

'counter-round. *Mil.* ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *contreronde*, in It. *contrarondo*, f. *contre-*, *contra-* against, acting as a check on + F. *ronde*, It. *rondo*, *ronda*, a military 'round'.] A patrol of officers to inspect or check the rounds; also *concr.* the body of officers going on this duty.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* ** iv b, To understand the orders of watches, bodies of watches, centinells, rounds, and counterrounds. **1599** MINSHEU *Pleas. Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 63 There is newes of the enemy & therefore needfull .. that the round & counterround may goe uery thicke. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 To walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-round*, a body of officers going to visit, and inspect the rounds.

'counter-,run, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] To run back or in the opposite direction.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 154 He [the Devil] is like a hunted fox, curveting and counter-running to avoid his being pursued.

counter-sale: see COUNTER- 4.

counter-'salient, *a. Her.* Also 7-8 -saliant, 8 -sailiant. [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two animals borne as charges: Salient in opposite directions.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvi. 147 Two Reynards, Countersaliant in Bend. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* v. 165 Two Foxes countersailant. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 90 *Counter-salient*: Two Animals leaping—one in Bend, the other in Bend-sinister.

†**,countersa'lue**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 conter-. [f. COUNTER- 1 + SALUE to salute.] *trans.* To salute in return.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 39 He saluist thame on his best wayis .. In gentill wise thay him contersalued.

†**counter'say**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 countresegge. [f. COUNTER- 1 + SAY *v.*] *trans.* To contradict, gainsay.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 224 Ich countresegge þe nat. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 144 b, Desire that countersayeth the duty, honor, and reputation of my state.

Hence †**counter'saying** *vbl. sb.*, contradiction.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 751 Our Lord himselfe wept for Lazarus .. And Christ saith .. to the woman whose sonne was dead, Weepe not. Which counter saieng Paule reconcileth. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 What practises, what wiles, what countersayings, what inforcements.

'counter-,scale. [COUNTER- 8: cf. COUNTER-BALANCE.] The opposite scale (of the balance); *fig.* in quots.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. viii, To compare their University [Leyden] to yours [Oxford], were to cast New-Inne in counterscale with Christ-Church Colledge. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1863 III. 4 This little inevitable wreck, when placed in the counter scale to the magnificent purchase of eternal idleness. [Here prob. COUNTER *adj.*]

counter-scalloped (-'skæləpt). *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Counter-scallopée*, or *-scalloped*, covered with escallop-shells, laid like the scales of fish .. each row being so placed that every escallop may overlay part of two, or appear to come from the two above it.

counterscarp ('kaʊntəskɑːp), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **counterscarf**(e, (6 **-scharfe**, 7 **-scarph**, **-skarfe**, **contrescarp**(e, **contrascarpe**), 6-9 **counterscarpe**, 6- **counterscarp**. [ad. F. *contrescarpe* (in Rabelais 1550), ad. It. *contrascarpa*, f. *contra-* opposite + *scarpa* slope of a wall, etc., SCARP.]

1. *Fortif.* The outer wall or slope of the ditch, which supports the covered way; sometimes extended to include the covered way and glacis.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxv. H b, Scaling laders that shall reache from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarfe, to the top of the wal or curtein. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* II. xviii. (1636) 152 Scipio .. hemming them round within trench and counterscarph. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., By this term is often understood, the whole Covertway with its Parapet and Glacis. And so it is to be understood, when 'tis said The Enemy lodged themselves on the Counterscarp. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 9 General Schuylemburgh had made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp of the Tenaille. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 196 The trenches were .. brought close to the counterscarp of the ditch.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The fleshy Membrane as an avant Mure or inward counter-scarfe, is ordained as a secret defence. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. (1653) 182 Defended by the counter skarfe of the lips. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 27 A secure counterscarp from the rage of the Sea. **1837** HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. vii. (1862) 72 Bastions and counterscarps of clipped yew and variegated holly.

3. *attrib.*

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 376 The counter-scarf towers. **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 Counter-scarpe revêtements.

Hence '**counterscarp** *v. trans.*, to provide or defend with a counterscarp: also *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrascarpare*, to counterskarfe. 1648 tr. *Senault's Par. Job* 392 [Rocks] counter-skarfed and encompassed with Praecipices.

counter-sconce: see COUNTER- 13.

†**ˌcounter'score,** *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To run up or make a score against; to rival.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 28 Leaving behind him a monument, rather by his posteritie to be woondered, than possiblie by anie man living to be counter-scored.

†**'counter-ˌscout.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3b.] A scout of the opposite side.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 261, I Dolon, then a counter-scout, surprisd.

'counter-script. *rare.* [COUNTER- 8.] The counterpart or duplicate of a writing.

1888 M. D. DAVIS *Hebr. Deeds Eng. Jews* 103 Having lost the counter-script, Manser makes this declaration.

†**'counter-ˌscuffle.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 11.] A scuffle between opposing parties or persons. (Sometimes, humorously, a scuffle in the Counter prison.)

1628 R. S. (*title*), The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter Ratt. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 154 What fierce conflicts and counter-scuffles have been among people of various minds. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1703) II. 540 The Counter-scuffle at Petherton-Bridge, when two of his own Parties..fought with each other. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. Argt. 30 This Counter-Scuffle, I dare stand in't, The Goddess Discord had a hand in't.

So †**counter-'scuffler**, one who engages in a counter-scuffle; a competitor.

*a*1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 37 *note*, The Mertonian counter-scufflers..tug as hard for a postmaster's place as commons.

†**'counter-ˌsea.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A sea running against the course of a ship, or against another sea or current.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 130 We met with a countersea out of the North boord, and the last voyage in this very place we had the countersea out of the South, being very calme weather. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 60 [The Irish Sea] rageth all the yeere long with surging billowes and counter seas.

†**'counter-ˌseal,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *contre-seel* (1256 in Joinville): cf. COUNTER- 8.]

a. A smaller seal impressed upon the reverse of a main seal, to give additional security or sanction. **b.** The reverse side or part of a seal.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXIV. §176 To stampe his owne Armes both in their great and Counter-Seale. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 73 Upon this Counterseal Richard is represented on Horsback. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXIV. §1 (ed. 3) 398 In taking these impressions; two dies or matrices..were employed; these were severally called the *Seal* and *Counter-Seal*.

†**ˌcounter-'seal,** *v. Obs.* [See prec. and COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To seal with an additional seal by way of sanction or further security: cf. COUNTERSIGN.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. III. 205 You shall beare A better witnesse backe then words, which we On like conditions, will haue Counter-seal'd.

counter-seconde (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

countersect (kaʊntə'sɛkt), *v. rare.* [f. COUNTER- 1 + L. *secāre*, *sect-* to cut: after *intersect.*] *trans.* To intersect crosswise; to cut across, or in cross divisions.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 87 The valley of the 'Arabah, countersected by its hundred watercourses. 1857 —— *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* lxxii, Characters and principles which underlie and countersect the artificial distinctions on the surface of controversy.

ˌcounter-se'cure, *v.* [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To secure (any one) against the risk which he incurs by becoming security for another: usually done by, or on behalf of, the latter.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., The King of France offers, for security herein, that the King of England shall be bond for him, and that he will counter-secure the King of England with Amsterdam. 1700 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A certain summe of money..for wch they are to be counter-secured out of ye town's revenue. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 278 When a..money dealer, becomes security for any native prince, the course is, for the native prince to countersecure the money dealer, by making over to him in mortgage a portion of his territory.

2. To give additional security to, on which to fall back should the primary security be insufficient. (The object of the verb may be the original security or the party giving it.)

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 152 The chancellor of the exchequer of that day, Montagu..counter-securing the state by the appearance of the city with the Lord Mayor of London by his side. 1797 *Ibid.* III. *ibid.* 300 You are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to counter-secure it.

ˌcounter-se'curity. [COUNTER- 5.] Security given in return or exchange; security given to any one to cover his risk in becoming surety.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 Too much countersecurity from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage, that make room for jealousy. 1700 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A summe..for wch ye Corporacion shall give counter-security to ye persons who are bound for ye same. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-security*, security given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

'counterˌsense. [ad. F. *contresens*, f. *contre* = against + *sens* sense.] An interpretation or meaning opposed to the true sense.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 191/1 Herein the countersense of our divines to me..seems admirable; who teach that God gave this as a merciful law, not for man whom he here names..but for the wife whom he names not. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 461 There are some words now in French which are turned to a countersense; as we use the Dutch word *crank* in English to be well-disposed, which in the original signifieth to be sick. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 46 Though since reformed by a modern artist..too much in countersense.

b. The co-existence of opposite senses in the same word.

1884 C. ABEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 500 The disappearance of countersense..admits of being lexicographically traced.

counter-septime (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

counter-service: see COUNTER- 5.

[**counterset**, a frequent misprint or misreading in 15–16th c. for *counterfet*, COUNTERFEIT.]

'countershading. [COUNTER- 9.] Coloration (esp. of a bird or animal) in which parts normally in shadow are light and parts normally illuminated are dark. Also *attrib.* So **'countershade** *v. pass.*, to be coloured in this way (see also quot. 1934).

1896 *Auk* Apr. 127 The dark collars of the males of most species of Duck are absolute countershading to the light from the sky. 1909 A. H. THAYER *Concealing-Coloration in Animal Kingdom* ii. 25 Obliterative Coloration is a phrase that will fit the general principle, and Obliterative or Countershading may be used as a stricter term for the essential root of it. 1923 R. CORTISSOZ *Amer. Artists* ii. 36 The countershading of the same model, according to nature, would cause it to melt into the background. 1934 WEBSTER, *Countershade*, v.t., in camouflaging, to lighten the local colour of an object in those parts that normally fall into shadow, or, conversely, to darken the parts normally illuminated, thus making the object less conspicuous. 1940 H. B. COTT *Adaptive Coloration in Animals* I. iii. 36 In countershading we have a system of colouring the exact opposite to that upon which an artist depends when painting a picture. 1953 N. TINBERGEN *Herring Gull's World* ii. 14 The young are beautifully countershaded, that is, they are light underneath, which tends to counteract the effect of shadow. 1958 *New Biol.* XXV. 103 This countershading is general in animals which are normally lit by bright light from above. 1964 BODEN & KAMPA in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 367 These animals..utilize these light organs as a countershading mechanism to erase their silhouette.

countershaft ('kaʊntəʃɑːft, -æ-). *Mech.* [COUNTER- 8.] An intermediate shaft driven from a main shaft for giving motion to a particular machine.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 264 Both armatures are driven..by belts from the same countershaft. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng.* 515 Nearly all mules are now driven by counter-shafts.

So **'counterˌshafting.**

1885 *Law. Rep. 15 Q. Bench Div.* 359 The mode of fixing main and counter shafting.

†**'countershape.** *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 8b.] = COUNTERFIGURE.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VI. 74 A verie Image and countershape of the power from whence it proceedeth.

counter-shine, -shout, -side, -siege: see COUNTER-.

†**'countershock,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] A return shock, a recoil.

1611 FLORIO, *Contraurto*, a countershocke.

Hence **'countershock** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contraurtare*, to countershocke.

countersign ('kaʊntəsaɪn), *sb.* [a. OF. *contresigne*, ad. It. *contrasegno* 'a counter token or signe' (Florio): cf. COUNTER- 5.]

1. A sign or signal used in reply to another sign; *spec.* a private signal, usually a word, given or to be given to a soldier on guard by any one entitled to pass; a watchword, pass-word.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. II. 106 He ought to have a different countersigne, that when he returnes, he may be knowne thereby. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 149 If it had been thought of, to have answer'd her Signal by the usual countersign [the Gally] had infallibly been taken. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* V. I, We are near our outposts, and the word we heard just now was the countersign. 1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 6 'Advance, patrole, and give the Countersign to me'. 'The Countersign is *London*'. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 103 When a sentry is posted, the Countersign only is given him. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 144 We who sigh for reform..have our secret communications..our signs and counter-signs.

2. A special sign or mark put on something for the purpose of authentication, identification, or reference; = COUNTERMARK.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 67 It is necessary his ensigne have certain special countersignes and markes. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* B v, Baccio Baldini his works, and countersign. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. VII. 91 The character which was upon them was a legible countersign of their claim to be His servants.

†**3.** A token in return. *Obs.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 156 Radirobanes..King of Sardinia..doth send this countersigne of contracted hospitality to thee Meleander, King of Sicily.

countersign (ˌkaʊntə'saɪn), *v.* [ad. F. *contresigner* (1415 in Hatzfeld), in It. *contrasegnare* 'to countermarke' (Florio): cf. COUNTER- 1.]

1. *trans.* To sign (a document) opposite to, alongside of, or in addition to, another signature; to add one's signature to (a document already signed by another) for authentication or confirmation.

[1611 COTGR. has *contresigner* to subsigne.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Countersign*, to sign a Patent or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more Authentic. *a*1714 in Somers *Tracts* II. 99 He..had a Warrant granted him, and countersigned by the Secretary at War. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts. & Sc.* I. 446 Charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state or lord chancellor. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* viii. 62 He brought an action against the Secretary of State who had countersigned the warrant for his arrest.

b. *fig.* To confirm, sanction, ratify.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* III. Wks. 1862 X. 232 What he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures we may now countersign by an experience of eight or nine. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 241 'Blessed are the dead!' How the death-chamber belies the utterance—refuses to countersign the strange benediction! 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* V. 153 *note*, As to dictionaries, the Dean [Swift] writes of them, as if he supposed their contents were countersigned beyond the stars.

†**2.** To mark with a particular sign for authentication, identification, or reference. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 37 Martine of Antwerp, whose works..were usually countersigned with M. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 If Mr. Camden hath not countersign'd them, then is his Draught imperfect. *Ibid.* 16 Two Stones countersigned by me with the Letters I I.

'counter-ˌsignal. [COUNTER- 5: cf. F. *contre-signal*, It. *contrasegnale* (Florio).] A signal in response to another signal.

1818 TODD, *Countersignal*, a corresponding signal; a naval term. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**ˌcountersig'nation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTERSIGN: see -ATION.] The affixing of a mark for reference; see COUNTERSIGN *sb.* 2.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6, I shall..present it to you, with some other Countersignations..for your more clearly understanding thereof.

ˌcounter-'signature. [f. COUNTER-SIGN and SIGNATURE.] The action of countersigning; a signature added to another person's signature on a document, for authentication or confirmation: see COUNTERSIGN *v.* 1.

1842 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 17 The form of counter-signature is my usual one. 1883 *Bankruptcy Rules* R. 73 For the purpose of his counter-signature to the order being written thereon.

countersink ('kaʊntəsɪŋk), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A tool for countersinking: see the verb.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 115 The head of the countersink is conical. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 124 Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges forming an obtuse angle.

2. The conical enlargement of the upper part of a hole for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. Cf. COUNTERSUNK *sb.* Hence ***countersink bit***, a bit for cutting a countersink.

1846 WORCESTER cites TANNER. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* XVII. 330 The shank is conically shaped under the head in order to fit the countersink. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 135/2 Punching..has..the advantage of giving a slight countersink, or conical form to the hole.

countersink (ˌkaʊntə'sɪŋk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. countersunk. [COUNTER-, app. in a sense akin to 8b, the hole being the counterpart of that which is to be sunk in it.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge the upper part of (a hole or cavity), usually into a conical form, to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc.; to bevel the edge of a hole.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The practice of countersinking the holes, to receive the nail heads. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Counter-sinking the eyes in order that they may not cut the cotton. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* XXI. 482 The holes in the plates to receive the bolt-heads are countersunk one-half through the plates.

2. To sink the head of (a screw, bolt, etc.) in a depression made to receive it, so that it lies flush with the surface.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 70 The heads of the bolts must not project above the surface of the plate; therefore the grooves must be..wider at the top than the bottom, and the heads may then be countersunk. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* §573b, The horse's shoe is not to be grooved but simply punched, and the nails countersunk.

Hence **'countersinker**, a tool for countersinking; = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 1; **'countersinking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* §319 The rose or roundheaded countersinker. **1888** *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/1 Countersinking machines.

counterskarfe, obs. f. COUNTERSCARP.

counter-skipper: see COUNTER *sb.*[3]

ˌcounter'slope, *v.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. COUNTERSLOPE *sb.*] *trans.* To slope on the opposite side (in quot., on the inner side).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 353 In all these cases he supposes the revêtement to be countersloped, that is, to have the exterior face in a vertical plane, and the interior face inclined.

'counterslope, *sb.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. The opposite slope of a hill, a ridge, etc.; a slope in the opposite direction.

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxxii. 359 The rising of a counterslope almost imperceptible to the eye. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 105 The counter-slope of this ridge is narrow.

2. 'An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a counter-slope' (Webster 1864).

1838-46 MAHAN *Civil Engineering.*

counter-smile, -snarl: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-speech.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 2.] Speaking against, contradiction; = AGAIN-SPEECH.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxix, But t' be left free to doubt and counter-speech Authority is lost.

'counter-ˌspell. [COUNTER- 3, 10.] A spell or charm against something; a spell to dissolve another spell.

1725 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver,* Wise people.. Affirmed the moon was sick, and fell To cure her by a counter-spell. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* 222 He muttered a rapid counterspell to the omen.

'counter-spy. Also counterspy. [COUNTER- 3 b.] A spy engaged in counter-espionage.

1939 E. AMBLER *Mask of Dimitrios* ix. 165 He excludes counter-spies from the figure. **1968** tr. *Altavilla's Art of Spying* xv. 189 The lovely young counterspy then really set to work.

'counterstain, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An additional dye of different colour or sensitivity used in a microscopy specimen to produce a contrasting background to the parts of interest or to make clearer the distinction between different kinds of structure, tissue, etc. Hence as *v. trans.* (freq. *absol.*), to treat with a counterstain; to stain (a tissue or specimen) with a contrasting colour; **'counterˌstaining** *vbl. sb.*

1895 KANTHACK & DRYSDALE *Elem. Pract. Bacteriol.* 28 Stain a film according to Gram's method... Counterstain with eosine. **1899** G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* 341 A pure culture of bacteria will not necessarily require the counter-stain (methylene-blue). **1901** *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* V. 559 Rehm counter-staining with a solution of carmine..stained the centre of the nucleolus red, while leaving a peripheral rim of blue. **1951** WHITBY & HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 5) v. 34 Gram-negative organisms..have to be shown up by a contrast counterstain. *Ibid.* 35 Counterstain films from *cultures* with weak carbol-fuchsin. *Ibid.*, After counter-staining dehydrate quickly in methylated spirit and then alcohol. **1970** DISBREY & RACK *Histol. Lab. Methods* vii. 78 The counterstaining solution should not itself remove any of the specific stain. *Ibid.* 79 Occasionally..the counterstain is used before the specific stain.

†**'counter-'stand,** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To stand against, withstand; = AGAIN-STAND.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 207 Which tryes and counter-stands the shock, And ramme of time.

'counterˌstand, *sb. nonce-wd.* [Formed in imitation of It. *contrasto*: cf. prec.] Standing against; resistance or withstanding.

1870 LONGF. tr. *Dante. Inf.* vii. 85 Your knowledge has no counterstand against her.

counter-statant, -state, -statement, -statute: see COUNTER-.

'counter-ˌstep. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A step in opposition, or in the opposite direction.

1720 MEAD *Pref. Disc. Plague* 222 (Jod.) Such counter-steps will happen in a government, where there is too much of faction, and too little publick spirit. **1721** C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 50 They have been making some little Counter-steps to this. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 28 May, A counter-step against the project of compromise.

†**'counterˌstock.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8.] That part of a tally retained by the payee: see quot.

1706 [see COUNTERFOIL]. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 123 The Tally being cloven asunder.. one Part thereof, called the Stock, is delivered to the Party that pays the money, and the other part, called Counter-stock, or Counterfoil remains with them.

counter-stratagem, -stream, -strike: see COUNTER-.

†**'counterˌstrength.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2, 3.] Opposing strength or force; resistance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 2 To make a counterstrength against the might of the Venetians..he iudged it necessarie to allie himselfe with others. **1611** COTGR., *Contrecarre,* a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence.

ˌcounter-'stricken, *pa. pple.* [Implies a vb. *counter-strike*: see COUNTER- 1.] Stricken by a return-blow, or by repercussion of sound.

1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 33 The high promontories Resounded counter-stricken.

†**ˌcounter-'strive,** *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To strive against. Hence †**counter-'striver,** an antagonist; †**counter-'striving,** striving against, violent opposition.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 100 Whence he his counter-striuer drawne apart, Arraisons him with this besmoothing art. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 219 They have..many Counter-strivings to master, many Reluctancies to get over.

counterstroke ('kaʊntəstrəʊk). [COUNTER- 2, 3, 6 b.]

1. A stroke given in return; a counter buff.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 7 He met him with a counterstroke so swift, That quite smit off his arme. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. ii. 53 This alliance suggested to Heraclius the counterstroke of allying himself with the Turkish freebooters. **1891** G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* x, The strokes and counterstrokes were like a play of quarterstaff on the sconce.

2. = CONTRE-COUP 2.

*a***1786** JUSTAMOND (*title*), Essay on Counter-strokes, exclusive of the head. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-stroke,* same as Contrecoup and Counter-fissura.

counter-struggle, -suggestion: see COUNTER-.

'counterˌsubject. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 12.] A subordinate melody forming an essential part of a fugue, written *against,* or as accompaniment to, the subject and answer. Also in non-fugal music.

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 64 In a two-part fugue there can be only one counter-subject. **1880** OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568 s.v. *Fugue,* When the countersubject is introduced simultaneously with the subject at the beginning of a fugue, it should be looked on rather as a *second subject.* **1947** A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xi. 148 One speaks of dialogues in one movement, of subject and counter-subject set apart. **1955** G. ABRAHAM in H. van Thal *Fanfare for E. Newman* ii. 23 Wagner adds an oboe counter-subject here.

countersunk ('kaʊntəˌsaŋk), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [Pa. pple. of COUNTERSINK *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Said of a hole or cavity: Cut to receive the head of a bolt, screw, etc. Of a bolt, screw, etc.: Sunk or let in so as to lie flush with the surface.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Counter Sunk Bolt,* a bolt, the head of which is let in level with the surface of the plate it fixes. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 242 A piece of the same stone imbedded, with a countersunk cavity. **1884** *Notes Building Constr.* (Rivington) II. 357 Countersunk rivets are those in which the point is hammered down, while hot, flush with the surface of the plate.

B. *sb.* (See quots.); = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 2. Hence †*countersunk bit. Obs.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Countersunk,* a hollow, cut by a bit round the edge of a hole. *Counter-sunk bit,* a bit having two cutting edges at the end, reversed to each other, which form an angle from the point. *c***1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Countersunk,* the hollows in iron plates, &c. which are excavated by an instrument called a countersunk bitt, to receive the heads of screws or nails.

†**'counter-ˌsurety.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [COUNTER- 5.] (See quot., and cf. COUNTER-SECURITY.)

1552 HULOET, *Countresuerties.* **1611** COTGR., *Contrepleige,* a Countersuretie; one thats bound to saue a suretie harmelesse. *ibid.*, *Contrepleiger,* to saue a suretie harmelesse by counterband, etc.; To giue him a countersuretie, or other securitie.

†**'countersway,** *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] An exertion of opposing force.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. i, By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance.

†**countersway** (ˌkaʊntə'sweɪ), *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.] *trans.* To forcibly move or incline to the opposite side; to counterweigh.

*a***1640** JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxiv. Wks. IX. 246 Attempered or counterswayed by heat. **1691** BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 There are Two Things that seem to Countersway, and Incline to the Confederacy on the other side. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vi. 233 To countersway our Concupiscence, by the more powerful weight of Divine and Heavenly Love.

counter-swear, -synod, -tack, -taste, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**'counterˌtail.** *Obs.* Also countre-, countir-, -taille, -taile, -tayle. [a. OF. *contretaille* the opposite half or duplicate of a tally: cf. next.]

1. The opposite half of a tally; a tally or score kept to check another.

*c***1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 71 þi reckenyng bi tyme bisili þou make, Or þe deuel bringe þe countirtaile. *a***1500** *Piers of Fullham* 204 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 9 Hys paymentes ben scored on the countertayle. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 199/11 A countretayle, *anticopa.* **1617** [see COUNTERTALLY].

2. A counter-stroke.

*c***1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iii. (1554) 149 b, Agayn the malice, to make a countertaile Of proude Silla, the malice eft tassayle. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 174 The countertayles Of oure enmyes.

3. *at the countertail*: in reply, in retort.

*c***1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1134 Folweth Ekko that holdeth no silence, But euere answereth at the countretaille. *c***1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 130 Alweys at the Countretaile Theyr [wives] tunge clappithe and dothe hewe.

†**'counterˌtally.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. COUNTER- 8 + TALLY after prec.] The opposite half or part of a tally: = COUNTER-STOCK.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99/1 Cowntyrtaly, *anticopa.* **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor,* A *Countertaile* or *Countertallie,* or tallie to confirme or confute another tallie..because it is a piece of wood which the one partie keepeth, that is cut off from another peece that the other partie keepeth: and so when both parties meet with their tallies, they score vp the number of that which is deliuered and receiued, by cutting a notch with a knife. [Hence in subsequent Dicts.]

counter-taste: see COUNTER 10 b.

†**ˌcounter'tell,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To tell in a contrary way.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 They cross and countertell each others News.

countertemps: see CONTRETEMPS.

counter-tendency, -term: see COUNTER-.

counter-'tenor. *Mus.* Also 5 cowntur-tenur, 6 counter tenouer, 7 conter tenor, 6–8 CONTRA-TENOR. [ad. obs. F. *contre-teneur,* obs. It. *contra-tenore*: see COUNTER- 12 and TENOR.]

1. a. A part higher in pitch than the tenor, sung by a high male voice; the alto.

1388 [see b]. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 393, I understande by..the counter tenouer [of the gloryous melodye of paradyse] the Ioye and the gladnes of the blessyd men and women of paradyse. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 95 They make the voice..small, cleere, and shrill, like to the countertenor. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Ballad-monger* 19 Now he counterfeits a naturall base, then a perpetuall treble, and ends with a counter-tenure. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 This in Musick, signifies the Counter Tenor.

†**b.** with word-play on COUNTER *sb.*[3], a prison.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 277 Perauenture on ware *post sumptum temporis plausus,* A cowntur-tenur at Newgat *cantabit carcere clausus.* **1611** DEKKER, etc. *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 188 *Sir Dav.* Think you the Counter cannot breake him?.. I'lle make him sing a Counter tenor, sure.

c. *fig.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 284 Sometimes the Tenour of Judgement; sometimes the Counter-tenour of Reproofe. **1767** *Ann. Reg.* 195 To the unison of which they would not scruple to recite the counter-tenour.

2. A counter-tenor voice.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 30 Apr., He has got such a clear counter-tenor. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, If you heard her fine counter-tenor admonishing Kate and Matty in the morning. **1856** SABILLA NOVELLO *Voice & Vocal Art.* 4 In England, a fourth class of male voice is recognized, called alto, or counter-tenor. **1879** J. HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 58/1 The falsetto counter-tenor..still to be found in cathedral choirs, dates..from the restoration of Charles II.

3. A singer with a counter-tenor voice.

1512-25 *Northumberland Househ.-Bk.* (1770) 40 Gentillmen of the Chapell viij Viz. ij Bassys—ij Tenors—and iiij Countertenours. **1623** *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 John Croker, a conter tenor of Westminster. **1627** *Ibid.* 12 Richard Sandy, a contra tenor of St. Paules. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶3 A most excellent Bass, but ..at present he only wanted a Counter-Tenor. **1782** [see CONTRATENOR]. **1966** *Musical Opinion* Aug. 661/1 Purcell.. is thought to have been a counter-tenor himself.

†**4.** Name of the fourth string of the bass-viol.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 92 The Bass-Viol..is usually strung with six strings..the first..is called the Treble..the fourth, the Counter-Tenor.

5. *attrib.*

1598 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* iii, I would not sing the Counter-tenor part. *a***1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 67 Mr. Ellis would take up a counter-tenor viol, and play. **1759** *Ann. Reg.* 279 A counter-tenor voice. **1806** CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* 9 When the C Clef is placed so that the two cross strokes enclose the middle Line, it is called the Counter Tenor or Viola Clef.

†**'counter-ˌterrace.** *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] *Landscape Gardening.* A step or 'benching' covered with turf.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Foot-Paces, Counter-Terrasses..and Slopes of Grass..These Foot-Paces and Counter-Terrasses, are sustained by low Walls.

counter-terror, -theory, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**ˌcounter-'think,** *v. Obs. rare.* In quot. contre-. [COUNTER- 1: transl. F. *contrepenser.*] *intr.* To think again or contrariwise.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Thus thought and contrethought Mirra.

Hence **ˌcounter-'thinker** (see quot.).

1611 COTGR., *Contrepenseur,* a counter thinker, one that thinks otherwise then, or contrarie to, that he hath done.

counter-thought, -threat, -thrust, -thwart, etc.: see COUNTER-.

'counterˌtide. [COUNTER- 6.] A tide running counter to the main or usual current.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Places of daungers..or of Quicksandes..Countertides, Whorlepooles, etc. **1685** DRYDEN *Thren. August.* iv. 8 Such were our counter-tydes at land, and so Presaging of the fatal blow. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 119 Rivers that have flat Shores, Counter Tides, and Eddies.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxiii, Counter-currents and counter-tides.

counter-tierce (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.*[5]

counter-timber: see COUNTER *sb.*[4]

†**'counter-time.** *Obs.* [In senses 1 and 2 transl. F. *contretemps* in same senses: see CONTRETEMPS; in sense 3 *counter* is prob. adj.]

1. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment; CONTRETEMPS 1. Also *fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Martius..nere discourseth but of fencing feats, Of counter times, finctures, sly passataes. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, Let Chearfulness on happy Fortune wait And give not thus the Counter-time to Fate.

2. *Horsemanship.* Interruption by a horse of the cadence or regularity of movement, owing to bad horsemanship or to unruly disposition.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 82 His horse..gave sometimes such counter-times, as might teach a good Horseman to stick firme to his seete. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Time* is the defence or resistance of a Horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manage.

3. Contrary or opposite time.

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 14 You would see..the water on the other side of the bar to do the same, but in counter-time.

'counter-ˌtitle. *Law.* [COUNTER- 3.] A title to property in opposition to another title.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 20 The grounds of the defence in respect of counter-title. 1883 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* 10 Nov. 25/1 Rule 244 abolishes the practice of adding a counter-title to the action when a counter-claim is confined to a claim for relief against the original plaintiff alone.

counter-token, -traverse, -treason, etc.: see COUNTER-.

ˌcounter-'toning, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 12.] The accompanying (of singing, etc.) in a different pitch.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xi. 145 And as neath the chants of Nature, So beneath the smiles of Art, Speak the same low countertonings, To my sad and questioning heart.

'counter-ˌtrade. [COUNTER- 6.] **1.** = ANTI-TRADE *sb.*

1917 A. MCADIE *Princ. Aërography* x. 100 We shall use the term 'counter-trades' for the winds above the trades. 1928 D. BRUNT *Meteorol.* iv. 28 The reversed wind currents over the trade winds are called the counter-trades.

2. [COUNTER- 5.] International trade in which goods and services are paid for (partially or in full) by barter or other mechanisms which do not involve the exchange of money. Also **counter-trading.**

1978 *Chem. & Engin. News* 14 Aug. 32/1 Barter arrangements, compensation deals, and other forms of transnational counter trade agreements that involve little or no cash. 1983 *Observer* 18 Dec. 19/7 There is a growing sense of unease..about..counter trading, based on the age-old custom of bartering goods. Malaysia..is poised to join Indonesia in insisting that some government contracts can only be secured on the back of counter trades. Essentially, counter trading is a way of paying for goods and services without using money. 1985 *Times* 31 Jan. 28/1 It would be the first time the British group had entered into such an arrangement although 'counter-trade' as it is called is now becoming an increasingly common feature of trade with Third World countries.

†**'counter-ˌtreacle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. COUNTER- 10 + TREACLE, an antidote.] A preparation counteracting a treacle, antidote, or remedy.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 487 We have invented a Counter-Treacle to convey Poisons to the Heart.

counter-tree, -trench: see COUNTER-.

†**ˌcounter-'trevis,** *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14 b.] Of a charge: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v a, Countretreuis is calde in armys whan halfe the beest is of oon coloure and that other halfe of an other coloure. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204 Tofte beareth arg. a Lion rampant partee per fesse gewles and sable, which the auncients called countertreuis, that is countercullored or cullored of two cullors in trauers as one would say ouerthwart the middest.

counter-triangle, *a. Her.* See COUNTER- 14, and TRIANGLE.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-triangle*, called *barry indented*, the one into the other, or *barry bendy lozengy counterchanged.*

ˌcounter-'trippant, *a. Her.* = next.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-trippant* or *-tripping.*

ˌcounter-'tripping, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two stags, hinds, etc.: Walking in opposite directions on the same plane.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 132 Hee beareth Sable, two Hindes counter-tripping in Fesse argent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v.

counter-truth, -tug: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-ˌtune.** *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 12.] A tune or musical part, answering, or forming an accompaniment to, another.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 743 All these sweet-charming Counter-Tunes we hear.

'counter-ˌturn. [In senses 1 and 2 formed to render Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*; in senses 3 and 4 f. COUNTER- 6.]

†**1.** = ANTISTROPHE 1. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxxxvii. *Pindaric Ode*, The Strophe, or Turn..The Antistrophe, or Counter-turn.

†**2.** *Prosody.* Used by Puttenham for the continued reptition of the same word at the end of successive clauses; = L. *conversio. Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure *Antistrophe*, the Latines, *conuersio*, I following the originall call him the *counter-turne*, because he turnes counter in the middest of euery meetre.

3. A turn in the contrary direction.

1744 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 101 Some turns and counter-turns in politics. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XII. 148 Amid the turns and counterturns, the strife And various trials of our complex being.

4. In a dramatic composition, an unexpected turn or development of the plot at the climax.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The fourth [Act]..gives ..a counterturn to that main design which chang'd in the third. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 520 The Catastasis or Counter-turn..embroils the action in new difficulties.

counter-'turned, *ppl. a. Her.* Turned in contrary directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

'counter-ˌturning, *vbl. sb.* [COUNTER- 6.] A turning in the contrary direction.

a 1668 DAVENANT *To Earl of Orrery* Wks. (1673) 280 Yours can all Turnes and Counter-turnings find To catch Opinion, as a Ship the winde.

'counterˌtype. [COUNTER- 3, 8: cf. ANTITYPE.]

†**1.** = ANTITYPE 1. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 121 Christ might not as well compare the type with the truth; as the type with the countertype.

2. A parallel type in another sphere; a parallel.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iv. 170 Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin countertype.

3. An opposite type; a logical opposite.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* May 121 Whitman is his countertype at the pole opposite from that of art.

countervail (kaʊntə'veɪl), *v.* Also 4-6 countre-, countyr-, cowntir-, contre-, conter-, contur, 4-7 -vaile, -vayle, -vaille, -vale. [a. AF. *countrevaloir* = OF. *contrevaloir* (pres. subj. *contrevaille*):—L. phrase *contrā valēre* to be of worth against.]

†**1.** *trans.* To be equivalent to in value. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 þes tiþis and þis offryngis, þe whiche as I suppose cowntirvaylen þe seculer lordis rentis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 569 Iewellys & other stuffe yᵗ countyruayled the sayd value. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 45 All the goodes in the worlde are not hable to counteruayle mans life. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. §4. 240 Such a pretious Iewell..a million of golde would not countervaile. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. §10 As a Shilling passing in Payment countervaileth six two-pences.

2. To equal, match, come up to. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 801 Whan the frensche tonge hathe many adverbes that contrevaile one adverbe in englyshe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 133 Notwithstanding they countervail not the Greyhound in greatness. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 164 That these vapours counteruaile the water perpetually brought in, is..very improbable. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. Argt., Reason alone countervails all the other faculties. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 250 An incalculable energy which countervails all other forces in nature.

†**b.** To make an equivalent return for; to reciprocate. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 63 Though I be vnable with any benefit to counteruail your great pains. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1295/2 So much the lesse hope haue we..to counteruaile the huge sea of the rest of your benefits. 1610-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 7 Whome you shall ready finde To countervaile your curtesie. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 41 This, and more..can neuer counteruaile The oft and frequent welcomes giuen my sonne.

†**3.** To act against or resist with equal force; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vi. 29 He fiersly at him flew..Who, soone prepared to field, his sword forth drew, And him with equall valew countervayld. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 292 The outward streams..must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xlvii. (1682) 163 The Air in the Bladder..was able by its Pressure to countervaile the weight of 42 pound.

†**b.** To balance against any force; to ballast. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 70 If any tempest suddenly arise, they [bees] countervaile themselues with little stones, flying in the wind as neere the ground as may be.

4. *fig.* To avail or prevail against; to have force or be of effect against; to counterbalance.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 226 Thoughe prescripcion serued in that case..yet the warres made from tyme to tyme, counteruaile a possession thereof. *c* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxxiii. 237 Gods hand them all so countervaylde. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* Pref. §5 These few stones and sling..may countervail the massive armor, of the uncircumcised Philistin. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 No certificate of a judge was allowed..to countervail the oath of the jury. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 6 Advantage..which had to a certain extent been countervailed by subsequent losses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Agric. Crisis* Misc. II. 170 No subsequent failures..can countervail that fact.

5. To compensate, make up for (damage, trouble, loss, etc.). Formerly said also of persons.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 He..countrevaileth The harm, that he hem so travaileth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxviii. 167 The good seruyce that ye haue done, and your valyantnesse..must counteruayle your trespasse, and be taken for your excuse. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iii. (1636) 23 God..hath provided food..to restore and countervaile ..the continual impairing..of our flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* vii. 4 Although the enemy could not counteruaile the kings dammage. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 135 ¶1 It..more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befal us. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 252 What hope for myself could countervail the despair for thee? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 273 A full breadth of positive philosophy to countervail his own negative fertility.

6. *intr.* **a.** To be of equal force or weight on the contrary side; to avail *against* (*with, for* obs.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 28 Where Rome than wolde assaile, There mighte nothing contrevaile. 1536 STARKEY *Let. in England* p. xl, Albehyt..suffycyent to conturvayle agayn al owtward displesure. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 233 Alwaies the one signe counteruailyng with his contrary, there is euermore one halfe of the Zodiake aboue the Horizonte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 27 There is no sinne so greeuous, which the grace and mercy of God is not able to counteruaile withal. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 433 Against which testimonies..the bare denyall of one man..cannot..countervaile. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Urania* I. (1682) 116 Will the treading a few steps countervail for perseverance in our journey? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 108 What name..could countervail against the High Priest of Science.

†**b.** To be equivalent or equal; to vie *with. Obs.*

1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 61 [He] would say in comparison nothing countervails. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 Surelie the proffet..wold conteruaile wyth the toile. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 81 b, A certeine man..who rashly..seemeth to countervaile with the politicke prowesse of Themystocles.

countervail ('kaʊntəveɪl), *sb. ? Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] That which countervails; an equivalent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to haue more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the counteruaylle. 1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars:—1. A perfect Counterpoize for what quantity soever of Water.—2. A perfect Countervail for what Height soever it is to be brought unto.. 4. A Viceregent or Countervail supplying the place and performing the full force of a Man, Wind, Beast or Mill. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 515 The present pleasure of a sinfull Act, is a poor Countervail for the bitterness of the Review. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 This..structure is given as a countervail to the great size and weight of the seed.

†**counter'vailable,** *a. Obs.* [f. COUNTERVAIL *v.* + -ABLE.] To be matched or set against as equivalent. Const. *with, to.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 299 What commendation..can I give thee that is countervailable with the singularitie of thy vertue. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1401/2 With knightlie courage counteruaileable to his double desire of honour. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 157 Worlds of all these are no way countervailable to Truth. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 161 A countervailable summe of money.

counter'vailing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COUNTERVAIL, q.v.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 148 What is wanting in the south parts of the two foresaid continents, towards the countervailing of the north parts.

counter'vailing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That countervails; counterbalancing, compensating.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 15 It would not have been wonderful if we had taken countervailing measures. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* XX. 173 Balanced by countervailing advantages. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 781/1 If we impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar.

†**counter'vailment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Compensation.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* F iv b, He that hath consumed his braines to compasse prosperitie and meetes with no counteruaylement in hir likenesse but hedge wine and lean mutton.

countervair (ˌkaʊntə'veə(r)), *sb.* (*a.*). *Her.* Also 8 contre-. [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contrevair.*] A variety of vair (one of the 'furs'), in which the bells or cups of the same tincture are placed base to base.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. (1777) 27 *Counter-Vair* or *Contre-Vair*, is when Bells or Cups of the same Tincture are placed Base against Base and Point against Point. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. (1882) 54.

So **counter'vairy** *a.* (in 8 *contre-vary*).

1731 BAILEY (vol. II, s.v. *Vary*), *Contre-Vary.* 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Countervairy* or *verry* is considered a fur.

counterva'llation = CONTRAVALLATION.

1676 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 173 Our modern Lines of Circumvallation and Countervallation. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 1. 300 Lines of circumvallation and countervallation.

†**counter'value**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 contre-. [COUNTER- 1 + VALUE *v.*: cf. the earlier *countervail*.]

1. *trans.* To equal or counterbalance in value; = COUNTERVAIL 1.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 17 We haue nothing to sell..to counterualue those things that we must buy agayne. **1605** T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 133 Whose vse and doctrine countervalue not their doubts & vncertaine opinions. **1656** H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* B vj b, The Rent remaining will counter-value the Ground-Rent.

2. *intr.* Of an accused person: To give a counter-estimate. Cf. COUNTER-PENALTY.

1832 SIR G. C. LEWIS in *Philol. Museum* I. 132 The defendant was then allowed to make a lower assessment of the fine or other penalty, to counter-value, as it was called (ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι or ὑποτιμᾶσθαι.)

'counter,value, *sb.* [cf. prec. and Fr. *contre-valeur*.] Equivalent value *spec.* applied to strategy based on the attacking of civilian targets.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 613/1 It is altogether fruitless, and not of countervalue with the troubles which follow it. **1963** *Times* 4 Feb. 9/4 The new nuclear strategy of unlimited but controlled retaliation with its alternatives of counterforce and countervalue (the euphemism for attacking cities). **1965** *Economist* 6 Feb. 578/3 The counter-values of these [foreign currency reserves] have been credited to the exporters in DM.

'counter-,vault. [Cf. COUNTER-ARCH.] An inverted vault or arch.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

counter-vaunt, -vibration: see COUNTER-.

'counter'vene, *v. rare.* = CONTRAVENE.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 141 The demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the truth in question.

†**counter'venge**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. OF. *contrevenger*, f. *contre-* + *venger* (see AVENGE).] *trans.* To revenge, take retaliatory vengeance for.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 365 [They] toke in great dispyte the takyng of the said messangers..wherfore they thought to counterueng it. *Ibid.* ccclviii. 581 The erle gaue leue..to the knightes and squiers..to counteruenge them of their domages.

'countervenom. *rare.* [Cf. It. *contraveleno*.] = COUNTERPOISON; but in quot. = A venom or poison used as an antidote to another poison.

1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 264 A counter-venom to the taint of some more mortal poison.

†**'counterverse.** *Obs.* [? COUNTER- 8.] ? A verse sung alternately; a burden or refrain taken up by others.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 459 The best and longest song with the most counterverses in it should be set up at his coming. **1614** J. DAVIES *Eglogues* Wks. (Grosart) II. m. 21 And I, with thee, will chaunt each counterverse.

'counterview. [COUNTER- 8, 9; cf. F. *contre-vue* opposite point of view (in Littré).]

†**1.** An opposite or reciprocal view; view from opposite sides or in opposite directions; position of two persons or things fronting each other, or placed so as to contrast with each other.

1590 R. W. *3 Lords & Ladies Lond.* 1. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 464 A counterview of pages and of shields. **1607** S. COLLINS *Sermon* (1608) 39 The two Cherubins that face the Mercy seat with mutuall counterview. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 231 Within the Gates of Hell sate Sin and Death, In counterview. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd., I have drawn some lines of Sir John Lingar's character..on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company. **1780** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He had only to pass the names of the protestors in counterview before them.

2. The opposite view or opinion. (Better as two words)

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 2 M. Peisse has ably advocated the counterview.

counter-vindication, -vote, -volley, -wager, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**,counter'wait**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 co(u)ntrewaite, -wayte. [a. AF. *countre-*, ONF. *contrewaiter*, OF. *contreguaitier*, f. *contre* against + *guaitier*, in ONF. *waiter*, to WAIT, watch.] *trans.* To lie in wait against; to watch against.

*c***1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ℙ 353 (Harl. MS.) þanne schal ȝe euermore counterwayte enbusshementz and alle espiaille. **1562** PHAER *Æneid* IX. A aij b, Aye watching lyke some Wolfe..counterwaiting shipfold cots. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 29 b, Another troope com's in with fire and sword, Yet cowardly, close counterwaite his way.

Hence **counter'waiting** *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Their returne..Was by the counterwayting foe distrest.

'counter-,walk. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A smaller parallel walk as an accessory to a main walk.

1664 FLECKNOE *Disc. Eng. Stage* (1869) 277 A..well contriv'd Garden, cast into its Walks and Counterwalks. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 Three Alleys close together, a large one in the Middle, and two on the Sides that accompany it, and are called Counter-walks.

†**'counter-,walker.** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* One who walks on the opposite side; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES. (Cf. COUNTER-PACER).

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 123 That the men of Chili are the right Antipodes or counter walkers unto Spain.

'counter-wall. *Mil.* [COUNTER- 13.] A line of wall raised against the enemy's wall.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The Syracusans.. had returned to the city..leaving a guard at the counter-wall. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lix. VII. 342 A tenable counter-wall..would completely defeat the intent of the besiegers.

†**'counter-warden.** *Obs.*–0 [COUNTER- 8 b + WARDEN: cf. CONTRE-MASTER.]

1611 COTGR., *Contre-garde*, an vnder-warden, or counter-warden.

counter-warmth, -wave: see COUNTER-.

counterweigh (ˌkaʊntə'weɪ), *v.* Also 5–6 **-wey**, 6 **-way**, **countreweigh**. [f. COUNTER- 1 + WEIGH *v.*, a partial englishing of AF. *countrepeyser* to COUNTERPOISE.]

1. *trans.* To weigh (things) against each other, or in opposite scales; to balance. (In quots. *fig.*)

*c***1430** LYDG. *Bochas* III. xvii. 90 a, Yf their power wer weyed in balaunce And counterweyed aright in theyr memory. *a***1541** WYATT *Abused Lover resolveth* Poet. Wks. 26 With words and chere so contrarying, Sweet and sower countre-weighing.

2. *intr.* To act as a counterpoise or equivalent weight; to weigh evenly (*with*, *against*). *lit.* and *fig.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 847 With whose chast lyvyng Your noble demeinour is counterwaying. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 To peece theyr shaftes..wyth brasel or holye, to counterwey with the head. *a***1568** —— *Let. to Raven* (T.), If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 To counterweigh against the continental predominance of the French Emperor.

3. *trans.* To counterbalance, counterpoise.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 73 The few men of worth..are too disagreeably counterweighed by the baleful swarm of creatures who keep humming round you. **1854–6** PATMORE *Angel in H.* I. II. I. (1879) 148 If one slight column counterweigh The Ocean, 'tis the Maker's law.

counter-weight, counterweight ('kaʊntə weɪt). [COUNTER- 8: cf. prec. and COUNTERPOISE *sb.*] A weight in the opposite scale, a counterbalancing weight, a counterpoise.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 Lines, Pullies, and Counter-weights. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 216 However it may be outweigh'd..by a Counterweight in the prevailing Scale. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 78 As soon as the counter-weight was taken off..the spring exerted its power. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/2 The telescope is balanced by counter-weights suspended by chains.

b. *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 They attribute [to the Will] a power of controlling desire, without aid of any counter-weight whatsoever. **1845** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 662/1 Physical studies as a counter-weight..to theology.

'counter,weighted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with a counter-weight.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 401/3 The case is analogous to that of a counter-weighted body. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 637/2 A counterweighted wire..to balance the threads after they are depressed by the faller-wire.

,counter'wheel, *v. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] To wheel round in the contrary direction. Hence **,counter'wheeled** *ppl. a.*

1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 178 The falcon charges at first view With her brigade of talons, through Whose shoots the wary heron beat With a well counterwheel'd retreat.

counter-wind, -witness: see COUNTER-.

†**'counter-window.** *Obs.* [transl. F. *contre-fenêtre*, *contre-vitre*.] A shutter outside a window.

1611 COTGR., *Contre-fenestre*, a woodden window (on the outside of a glasen one), a counter window, or outward window. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 15 By the meanes of Windowes and counter-Windowes, you may cut off the entrance both of Sunne and whatsoeuer Winds.

†**'counter-,word.** *Mil. Obs.* [COUNTER- 8; after F. *contre mot*.] = COUNTERSIGN.

1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 37 Quarter Master..It is his duty likewise to go duly and receive the word. He ought..to write it down with the Counter-word, that he may remember them.

'counter,work, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 13.]

1. *gen.* Any work intended to oppose or counteract another work; opposing work or operation.

1598 FLORIO, *Contraoperatione*, a counterworke, a contrarie operation. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 23 Side by side with the miracles..runs another line of wonders, counterworks of his who is ever the ape of the Most High. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 297 The history of good and evil..is the history of his work and her counterwork.

2. *Mil.* A work raised in opposition to those of the enemy.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 2 Apr. (Carlyle), The enemy had made two retrenchments or counter-works, strongly palisadoed. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/2 We are preparing a Counter-work, from whence we may beat them from the Breach. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The whole army proceeded..to the counterwork.

fig. *a***1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. §49. 459 If any Good was done, they might erect some Counterworks to prevent its Effect.

counterwork (ˌkaʊntə'wɜːk), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **-wrought** or **-worked**. [COUNTER- 1.]

1. *intr.* To work in opposition, or with contrary intent.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 Whereto amaiz'd she counter-works, nor would for ought relent. **1683** CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 37 And now Philemon 'gan to guess their ends And counterworks t' oppose them. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 53 Two divers sets of causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the tangled web of human affairs.

2. *trans.* To work against or in opposition to; to oppose by contrary operations; to counteract, frustrate.

1628 PYM *Addr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 596 By this means they [commonwealths] repair the breaches, and counterwork the ordinary and natural effects of time. *c***1678** J. B. in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 75 After the Lord hath counter-wrought these Enemies. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. l. 36 To counterwork the amorous projects of his rival. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 He could not actively counterwork the regent. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 598 A colliding right of the defendant, whereby the right of the plaintiff is..counter worked or restrained from operation.

†**3.** *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Counter-work*, (in the Art of War) is to raise Works, in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

'counterworker. [f. prec. + -ER.] A worker against; a counteracter, an opponent.

1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vii. 146 A counter-worker of all that had marred His influence. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 76 Antichrist the great counterworker.

counterworking, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COUNTERWORK.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 21 The Counter-workings of Corrivals. *a***1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 100 The counter-workings of indwelling corruption..have ability to extinguish Grace. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 424 In the external world, all is action and reaction—all is working and counterworking.

counterworking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That counterworks.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 441 Two troublesom counter-working Adversaries. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 382 By the counterworking rivalry of Pausanias. **1879** ESCOTT *England* I. 190 Varying and counterworking factors.

†**counter'write**, *v.* *Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] To write against. Hence **counter'writing** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Contrascritto*, a counterwriting. **1611** —— *Contrascritto*, counter written. **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 48, I ..desire we may leave writing and counter-writing.

†**'counter,wrought**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* See COUNTER-WORK *v.* 3. Furnished with or converted into counter-works. In quot. *fig.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 132 Let me make my approach, when I lye downe, With counter-wrought and travers eyes [i.e. eyes serving as counterworks and travers].

countess ('kaʊntɪs). Forms: 2–5 **cuntesse**, 3 **-asse**, **contesse**, **-as**, 3–4 **contasse**, 4 **countas**, **cuntas**, 4–5 **countes(e**, 4–7 **-esse**, (5 **cowntasse**, **cunttass**, **cowntyse**), 6– **countess**. Also 5 **cometas**, **comytiss**. [a. OF. *cuntesse*, *contesse*:—late L. *comitissa*, fem. of *comes*, *comit-em*: see COUNT *sb.*² and -ESS. In 13th c. F. partially assimilated to L. as *comtesse*; the same influence produced the occasional 15th c. Eng. *comytiss*, *cometas*.]

1. The feminine of COUNT *sb.*² **a.** The wife or widow of a COUNT. **b.** In the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, the wife or widow of an EARL. **c.** A lady holding a position in her own right equal to that of a count or earl.

Besides being the proper feminine answering to the English EARL, the word is used like COUNT *sb.*² to translate the cognate Romanic words, and also the German *Gräfin* and its cognates in Du., Da., etc.

1154 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 þe kinges dohter Henries, þe hefde ben Emperice in Alamanie & nu wæs cuntesse in Angou. *c***1230** *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes riche cuntasses. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 157 Ygerne, Gorloys wyf..þat was contasse of Cornewail. *Ibid.* 510 The contesse Isabel, that therl mareschales dou3ter was, To Gilebred, Erl of Gloucestre, ispoused was. *c***1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Countas of Marche was sche. *c***1450** in Wr.-Wülcker 691 *Hec comitissa*, comytiss. *c***1475** *Ibid.* 792/6 *Hec cometissa*, cometas. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 221 Prince Edward weddid Jone, the cuntesse of Kent. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 103 Quenes, duchesses, countesses and alle other ladyes. *c***1500** *Melusine* 35 Specyally the Countesse, the said Erlis wyf. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 1 Were not you euen now, with the Countesse Oliuia? **1706–43** CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 179 The King..may, and often hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutchesses, and the like. *Ibid.* 180 The Lady Mary Compton, in King James the Firsts Time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life. **1764** MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* III. xi. ii. §16 The sanctimonious pontiff resided at that time with the young Mathilda, countess of Tuscany. **1892** *Standard* 26 May 3/3 The guests comprised..Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Gosford..the Dowager Countess of Mayo.

2. A middle size of roofing slate.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 109 He had delivered..eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 395 The Welsh slates are generally classed in the following order:—Ladies 1 ft. 3 in. by 8 in.; Countesses 1 ft. 8 in. by 10 in.; Duchesses 2 ft. by 1 ft. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 256 Countesses are very light, and the wind gets under them. 1883 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 1/4 The disturbed slates rattled down on every side, regardless of the precedence in order of rank to which they were soon introduced as 'ladies', 'countesses', or 'duchesses', according to their merits.

Hence **'countessship**, the quality, position, or personality of a countess.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 140 To see with what alacrity I'll accost her Countessship. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* ii. 16 If the countess-ship of the countess were to be admitted.

'countess, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make (any one) a countess.

a 1785 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall), Countessed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* II. ix. 153 She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

counteynaunce, obs. f. COUNTENANCE.

'counthood. *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.] The rank or dignity of a count; count-ship.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 138 Reverence for his Count-hood. 1837 —— *Fr. Rev.* II. i. x, His Counthood is not indifferent to this man.

'counting, *vbl. sb.* Also compting. [f. COUNT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb COUNT, q.v.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 3if þei 3euen benefis to clerkis fore here wordly seruyces..as for kechene clerkis and countyngge or daunsynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 77 After cowntynge of x. monethes of the 3eer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2132/4 The new Serjeants having..performed in the Inner Temple Hall..the Ceremony of Counting, and had their Quoifs put on by the Judges. 1833 *Ann. Reg.* 34 If no counting out of the House took place, the House might resume at 5. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* ii. 22 He's bullied me about my compting. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxv. 488 The election frauds..ballot-stuffing, obstruction of the polls, and fraudulent countings in.

†2. A 'company' (of preachers). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi b, A countyng of prechouris.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *as counting-art*, †*-board*, *-machine*, *-place*; †**counting-book**, an account-book; †**counting-cloth**, a cloth for covering a counting-table; **counting-frame** = ABACUS 2; **counting-rate** = *count-rate* (COUNT *sb.*[1] 9); †**counting-table**, (*a*) a table on which money is counted out, a counter; (*b*) an abacus; an arithmetical table. Also COUNTING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetrie* Wks. (Rtldg.) 735 They learne..How to diuide into a hundred parts, A pound ..by their long *compting arts. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 98/2 *Cowntynge borde, or table, *tapecea*, *tapecela*. 15.. in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 80 My *countynge boke I wolde make so clere That my rekenynge I sholde not nede to fere. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 295 Some Prentices in the shoppe, have the trust of their Masters counting bookes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 170 A yerde and iij quarters grene clothe for half a *counting-clothe [for Exchequer Auditors]. 1920 H. G. WELLS *Outl. Hist.* I. xvi. 120/2 The Peruvians also got to making maps and the use of *counting-frames. 1937 AUDEN *Spain* 7 The diffusion Of the counting-frame and the cromlech. 1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 11 Jan. 6/1, I have been in four or five of the largest banks in Russia..The Chinese *counting machine..is everywhere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A *Cowntynge place, *libratorium*. 1956 *Nature* 3 Mar. 412/2 A sea-level meson recorder..showed a 100 per cent increase in *counting-rate. 1961 *Lancet* 12 Aug. 345/1 To get the highest counting-rate from the beta radiation. 1970 *Nature* 25 July 375/2 The net National Bureau of Standards oxalic acid and background counting rate at this pressure are respectively 3·8 and 0·6 c.p.m. 1440 *Counting-table [see *counting-board*]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *La Table ou comptoir des changeurs, banquiers ou Argentiers*, the marchauntes counting table. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 298 Nor love I him that counts the counting-table Of deep arithmeticians but a fable.

'counting-house. [f. COUNT *v.*] A building or apartment appropriated to the keeping of accounts; a private chamber, closet, or cabinet appropriated to business and correspondence; an office. Now only as in c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntinge hows, *computoria*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 286 These kind of fellowes..keep themselues close in secret counting houses, their baggs are their pillowes whereon they sleep. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 157 In the lyttell cownting howsse within the great chamber. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 97 Closets and compting-houses often told our ancestors their duty. *Nursery Rime*, The king was in his counting-house, Counting out his money.

†b. The office of account of the royal household. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 83 He indenteth with the Thesaurer of the household in the countinghouse for all the basyns, ewears, cuppes, etc. 1539 *Ibid.* 228 The Lord Great Master, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Kings Household..shall be dayly in the Compting-house between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Counting-House* of the Kings Houshold..Commonly called the Green Cloth..where sit the Lord Steward..the Comptroller..for daily taking the Accompts of all Expenses of the Houshold.

c. *spec.* A building, room, or office in a commercial establishment, in which the book-keeping, correspondence, etc., are carried on; also *attrib.* (Now largely superseded in everyday use by *office*.)

1614 G. MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 334 The counting-houses of the Fish Brokers. *a* 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxix. §10 To hear..a Merchant talking in his counting-house. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 148 The merchant who sits in his compting-house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 134 There were those who still remembered him an apprentice, sweeping one of the counting houses of the City.

attrib. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 75 A year or two of countinghouse work disgusted James Perry with invoices and ledgers.

†d. An office of finance, a COMPTOIR. *Obs.*

1735 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* §234 To appoint four counting-houses, one in each province, for converting notes into specie.

counting-room. = prec. c. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 52 If they ventured into the counting-room, a fellow would throw an ink-bottle at their head. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 218 In the counting-room, the merchant cares little whether the cargo be hides or barilla. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 580/1 He staid in his counting-room.

countir-: see COUNTER-.

countise, var. of QUAINTISE, *Obs.*, cunning.

†**'countize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTY + -IZE.] To form into a county.

1598 SPENSER in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 540 This new Countizing of the Countrie of Monohan.

countless ('kaʊntlɪs), *a.* Also 7 comptless. [f. COUNT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be counted: of number, less commonly of quantity or value.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 159 O were the summe of these that I should pay Countlesse and infinit, yet would I pay them. 1592 —— *Ven. & Ad.* 84 One sweet kisse shall pay this comptlesse debt. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* (1621) 448 The Flock of Izrael A compt-less Flock. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* (J.), I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* viii, New treasures still, of countless price, God will provide for sacrifice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 16 The countless worlds that surround it.

countly ('kaʊntlɪ), *a.* [f. COUNT *sb.*[2] + -LY[1]: cf. Ger. *gräflich*.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to a count.

1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 324 'To repair', as the laws express it, 'his countly hat'. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 187 No countly house in Germany has..produced such good..rulers.

counto, obs. form of CONTO.

†**'countour, -or.** *Obs.* [An earlier form of COUNTER *sb.*[2], AF. *countour*, as an official title.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* An accountant; an officer who appears to have assisted in early times in collecting or auditing the county dues.

[1292 BRITTON II. xxi. §3 Ou seignurs, ou counseillers, ou countours.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 Vor as he huld this hundred..Adam of Arderne was is chef countour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 359 A ffrankeleyn was in his compaignye..At sessions ther was he lord and sire fful ofte tyme he was knyght of the shire..A shirreue hadde he been and Countour. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6814 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours; These lyven wel nygh by ravyne.

2. *Law.* An ancient term for a legal pleader, or serjeant-at-law; cf. COUNT *v.* II.

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I*, c. 24 Si nul serjaunt, Contour, ou autre face nul manere deceyte ou collusion en la Court le Rey.] *c* 1325 *Poem on Edw. II.* 342 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 And countours in benche that stondeth at the barre. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 292 A Countour was (if I am not deceiu'd) a Sergeant at Law, known also then by both names. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 92 *Countours* by M. Horne, are such Sergeants skilfull in the Law of the Realme, which serve the common people to pronounce and defend their Actions in judgement for their fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 24. 1861 RILEY tr. *Liber Albus* 42 The Common Serjeant-at-law, who is otherwise called the 'Common Countor'. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 373 *note*.

count out: see COUNT *sb.*[1] I b, COUNT *v.* I c.

countre, countree, obs. and arch. ff. COUNTRY.

countre-, obs. form of COUNTER-.

†**countrel.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. COUNTOUR.] = ACCOUNTANT.

1479 *Paston Lett.* No. 839 III. 254 Lete my countrelle doo what hym liste.

countrified, countryfied ('kʌntrɪfaɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED[1]. (The Dictionaries give preference to *countrified*; but *countryfied* often occurs in good modern writers.)]

1. Conformed to the country and its life, as opposed to that of the town; having the appearance, manners, and character that belong to, or are associated with, rural life; affected by or smacking of life in the country; rustic.

1653 FISHER *Baby Baptism* 7 We ourselves were now countrified by our long non-residence in the University. 1759 J. TOWNLEY *High life below Stairs* 1, I'll be so countrify'd you shall not know me. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Miss Bell's a little countryfied. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 7 They will think us stupid and countrified.

Comb. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 A thoroughly countrified-looking fellow.

b. Conformable to the fashion of a country.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 38 If..you wish to be peculiarly countrified, you sign to him to kneel.

2. Of scenery: Country-like, rural.

1756 LLOYD *Cits Country Box* 60 So sweet a distance for a ride, And all about so countrified! 1814 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth* 9 Aug. All that was countryfied in the parks is all but obliterated. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. viii. 133 It was altogether more retired and countrified, nestling closely among the chestnut woods.

Hence **'countri,fiedness.**

1881 *Athenæum* 16 July 43 The common countryfiedness of their subjects.

countrify ('kʌntrɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. COUNTRY + -FY; cf. *beautify*.] To impart the characteristics of the country to; to make rural or rustic. Chiefly in pa. pple. (see prec.).

country ('kʌntrɪ). Forms: *a.* 3–6 contre, -trey, 4–5 con-, cuntree, 4–6 cuntre, -trey; also 3 contreie, 4 -trai, -tray(e, -trez, -try, cuntray, -trei, -thre, kon-, kuntre, kontrey, 5 cuntrye, 6 contrie, -tra, cuntrie, -try, -traith, -treth; *β.* 5–6 countre, 5 -tray, 5–8 -trey, 6–7 -trie, (*arch.* 8 countrie, 8–9 -tree), 6– country. [ME. *contre(e*, *cuntre(e*, a. OF. *cuntrée*, *contrée* = Pr. and It. *contrada*:—late L. *contrāta* (quoted by Brachet from *Leges Siciliæ*), f. *contrā* against, opposite, *lit.* that which lies opposite or fronting the view, the landscape spread out before one: cf. the old Pr. equivalent *encontrada*, that encountered or met with. So Ger. *gegend* region, f. *gegen* against, formed (according to Kluge) after the Romanic word.

The original stress on the final syllable, common in verse in ME., has been retained as an archaism of ballad poetry, sometimes with the spelling *countree*, *countrie*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2362 Oute of þi kiþ and þis cuntree. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Thopas* 7 Yborn he was in fer contree, In flaundres al biyonde the see. *a* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 346 Wha sall be kynge, wha sall be nane, And wha sall welde this northe countre? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4651 To straunge contre he wil we trus. *a* 1784 *Dick o' the Cow* xli. (*Bord. Minstr.*), Thus Dickie has fell'd Johnie Armstrang The prettiest man in the south country [*rime* three]. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* VII. i, He loves to talk with Marineres That come from a far Contrée. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* Intr., And some are in a far countree.]

I. 1. a. A tract or expanse of land of undefined extent; a region, district.

c 1275 LAY. 1282 Bi Ruscicadan hii neome þe see, and bi þe contre of Assare [*c* 1205 montaine of Azare]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1437 Þe cuntre well he knewe Er he þe dragoun souȝt And seiȝe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Al þe contrey aboute Jordan. *Ibid.* 9 Marie wente into monteyne contre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 32 That contre is full of grete forestis. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 196 Two days ago, we went across the country to visit Squire Burdock. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 88 His road lay over a flat country. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 446 A rich grazing country admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep.

b. without *a.* and *pl.*

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 38 Round Jedburgh and Hawick were immense belts of country covered with trees. *Mod.* All this is new country to me.

c. The transition from 1 to 2 is seen in the application of the word to a district having distinct physical or other characteristics, as the *chalk country*, the *fen country*, the *country of the red-deer*, the *stag-hunting country*, etc.

1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 112 The saint-foin hay has all been got in in the chalk countries without a drop of wet.

2. a. A tract or district having more or less definite limits in relation to human occupation. *e.g.* owned by the same lord or proprietor, or inhabited by people of the same race, dialect, occupation, etc.; *spec.* preceded by a personal name: the region associated with a particular person or his works; also *fig.*

Formerly often applied to a county, barony, or other part; in Ireland and Scotland, still to the territory of a clan as the *O'Neil Country*, *Lochiel's Country*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 Vewe contreyes beþ in Engelond, þat monekes nabbeþ of Normandye somþyng in her honde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Þe cuntre of Dorseth, lond & tenement, Alle had þei wasted fro Seuerne vnto Kent. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 422 þey wolen infecte cuntreys and cuntreys wolen infecte reumes. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* No. 19 I. 36. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcix. 79 Ther was a kyng Britone that held the countre of leycestre & al the countrey aboute named Brecinale. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §2 In Leycestershyre, Lankesshyre, Yorkeshyre..and manye other countreyes, the plowes be of dyuers makinges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 94 The very account of the yeere was vncerteine and confused in the cuntrie of Europe, vntill the time of Iulius Cæsar. 1665 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 47 Welcomed by..the nobility and gentlemen of the contrys with the volunteer troopes as wee passed. 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 291 Shire of Aberdeen..contains the Countries of Marre, Fourmanteen, Garioch, Strathbogie, and..Part of Buchan. 1798 PRINCE REGENT [Geo. IV.] in Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. xxi. 347 To know whether I would not give up hunting what is called the Piddletown country. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The fort at Inversnaid, constructed for the express purpose of bridling the country of the MacGregors. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The ancient Irish tenancy consisted of a village or district, or, in the phraseology of the island, a 'country', in which there was a paramount chief..

and a number of dependent clansmen. **1887** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Country*, a countryside, district. Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different countries. **1905** F. G. KITTON (*title*) The Dickens Country. **1956** P. MORTIMER *Bright Prison* vii. 69 Constable country, of course. You care for Constable? **1958** *Observer* 15 June 15/3 An original artist working on a small scale in what might be called Dubuffet country. **1962** *Times* 24 Dec. 6/7 The Enid Blyton country does not date.

b. *God's (own) country*, the United States, or some particular part of the United States; also applied to other countries, and, more generally, an 'earthly paradise'. orig. *U.S.*

1865 R. H. KELLOGG *Rebel Prisons* 118, I was willing to work hard, if I could only get out of that horrible den, into God's country once more. **1890** G. W. PERRIE *Buckskin Mose* xv. 218 The memory of the little woman I had left behind me in the East, or 'God's country'. **1893** T. BRACKEN *Lays & Lyrics* 5, I am doing very well here [in Australia] but I would much sooner live on a far smaller salary in 'God's own Country'. **1914** G. ATHERTON *Perch of Devil* i. 43 They always come home..talkin about..God's Own Country, and the Big Western Heart. **1926** J. DEVANNY *Lenore Divine* ii. 20 Richard John Seddon..the popularly acclaimed uncrowned king of the land he himself had named 'God's Own Country'. **1946** E. B. THOMPSON *Amer. Daughter* 10 We can work for..a real home.., out in God's country! **1960** B. KEATON *Wonderf. World of Slapstick* (1967) 65 (*heading*) Back home again in God's Country.

3. The territory or land of a nation; usually an independent state, or a region once independent and still distinct in race, language, institutions, or historical memories, as England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the United Kingdom, etc.

With political changes, what were originally distinct countries have become provinces or districts of one country, and *vice versa*; the modern tendency being to identify the term with the existing political condition.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 162 Of Jerusalem cuntre þe gode kyng Guyoun. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 11 þe contree clepid Bythynye. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XIII. 5426 What kynges þere come of countres aboute. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre he ne schal bi no maner wei take sich a cure. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 22 To bee of one countrie, of one nation, of one language. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 In those times very many Countreys of the West..spake or vnderstood Latine. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pref., Spain..being a Countrey out of the ordinary road of Travellers. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 56. 8 A Countrey, where every thing is in the Disposal of the Crown. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 6 The most advanced commercial countries. **1885** *Whitaker's Alm.* 433 Irish Peers..may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries. *Ibid.* 311 (*title*), Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls.

4. The land of a person's birth, citizenship, residence, etc.; used alike in the wider sense of native land, and in the narrower one of the particular district to which a person belongs. **a.** with *possess. pron.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18163 (Cott.) þai war for-wondred o þat light, In þair contre þai sagh sa bright. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 722 Mi-self knowe ich nou3t mi ken ne mi kontre noiþer. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5662 In erthe is not oure countre. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 13 The most pernicious..enemy to them and his owne naturall countrey. *Ibid.* 44 The final destruction of your native countrey and naturall region. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 82 To weepe Ouer his Countries Wrongs. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 811 Mighty Cæsar..asserts his Country's Cause. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 13 Heroes that have..acted for the Good of their Country. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 304 The people had no love for their country or for their king.

b. *absolutely*. Native land, fatherland.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 2 Which speake of..inuincible mindes, of bold aduenturers for Countries saufetie. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 81 Forgiue me Countrey, and sweet Countreymen. **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 158 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife or Son! **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* vi. 61 If love of country move thee there at all. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 321/2 The old-fashioned love of country which never swells into bombast or sinks into *chauvinism*.

5. a. 'The parts of a region distant from cities or courts' (J.); the rural districts as distinct from the town or towns; sometimes applied to all outside the capital, called, by eminence, 'town'.

1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* v. 14 And..the swyne heerdes fleed, and tolde it in the cyte, and in the countre. **1530** PALSGR. 587/2, I lyke nat his daunsing, he hoppeth and tryppeth lyke one of the countraye..*comme vng paysant*. **1598** NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, In the Country, the Gentleman ..vndoeth the Farmer. In London, the Vsurer snatcheth vp the Gentleman. **1697** T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 241 Hee..is gone into the Country, but not farr from London. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 201 Passed through one of the town-gates, and went about three miles into the country. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 749 God made the country, and man made the town. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 The refinements of the capital follow him into the country. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 107/2 [He] has so far recovered as to be able to leave town for the country.

b. Used predicatively without article = rural, countrified.

1838 E. C. GASKELL *Let.* 17 July (1966) 19 Rivington is such a very pretty place, & so thoroughly country. **1890** SUSAN HALE *Lett.* (1919) 235 It is far more country here than they are. **1947** C. H. WARREN *Adam was Ploughman* III. 74 He is country to the core—and Cotswold country at that.

c. *Ellipt.* = *country-and-western*. Also *attrib.*

1967 *Melody Maker* 28 Jan. 13/2 A dozen well-known country hits gathered together on one album..must rank as a must for the country fans who don't have these tracks elsewhere. **1969** N. COHN *AWopBopaLooBop* (1970) xxi. 199 The Byrds are a trio and play mostly country. **1969** *Rolling Stone* 28 June 19/2 You start naming off some country songs and they say 'Is that Country? I didn't know that.'

6. a. The people of a district or state; the nation.

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1407 þe cuntre alle bidene þai sei3e fle ful ri3t. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 13262 (Fairf.) þe cuntray hally til him so3t. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 24 b, By the puissaunce of the townsmen and aide of the countrey, they were repulsed. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 136 All the Countrey, in a generall voyce, Cry'd hate vpon him. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 57 And all countreys came into Egypt to Ioseph, for to buy corne. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 190 No noon-tide bell invites the country round. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 814 The country mourns. **1825** LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 409 What was called the country, that is, the country as represented by town councils and lairds was nearly unanimous against this reform.

b. *to appeal* or *go to the country*: to appeal to the body of parliamentary electors from an adverse or doubtful vote of the House of Commons, which is practically done by the dissolution of Parliament: see APPEAL *v.* 5.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 34 What with church and corn together, and the Queen Dowager, we may go to the country with as good a cry as some other persons. **1865** H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* lix, It became necessary for James Oxton to go to the country..He [the Governor] dissolved the assembly and sent James Oxton to the country. **1890** *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 450/1 The cry of a 'cheap breakfast table' would no longer be one 'to go to the country with'.

7. *Law*. Applied to a jury.

In 12-14th c. a jury was a body of witnesses summoned to decide by their sworn testimony (*veredictum*, verdict) some question debated between litigants who had formally agreed to be bound by that testimony. The jury being summoned from the neighbourhood (hundred) in which the controverted facts were supposed to have taken place, the question was said to be tried by the neighbourhood (L. *vicinetum, visnetum*, Fr. *visnet*) or by the 'country' (L. *patria*, F. *pays*). The litigants were said to put themselves *upon the*, or *their country*, and *trial by the country* was distinguished from other modes of trial. The phrase has been retained to the present day, when accused criminals still formally submit to trial 'by God and their country', although the character of trial by jury has been greatly changed. (F. W. Maitland.)

[**1234** *Bracton's Note-bk.* I. 649 Inde ponit se super patriam. *c* **1250** BRACTON lf. 142 b, Item defendit se..de necessitate per patriam. **1293** *Year Bk. 21-2 Edw. I*, 393 'Coment volet averer?' 'Par pays.'] **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2948 Als a man has drede bodily, When he es acouped of felony Byfor kynges iustice, and þe cuntre. *a* **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 189 If hee [the prisoner] plead not guiltie, the clarke asketh him how hee will be tried and telleth him he must say, by God and the countrie, for these be the words formall of his triall after inditement. **1660** *Trial Regic.* (1679) 110 And for his Tryal hath put himself upon God and the Countrey, which Countrey you are. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 206. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 313. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 550 When the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial put himself 'upon the country' (which country the jury are). **1880** *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., By his country, represented by twelve men in a box, he will be tried.

8. With qualifications, as *black country*, *low country*, *old country*; also *east*, *west*, *north*, *south country*, in senses 1, 2, or 3. See BLACK, etc.

II. Technical uses.

9. *Naut.* **a.** A region of the sea or ocean. **b.** A station (see quot. 1867).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 22 The Spanish sailors, being for the most part accustomed to a fair weather country. **1820** SCORESBY *Arct. Regions* II. 237 What the fishers call..the *close* season, when the country is nearly full of ice. *Ibid.* I. 314 Two French frigates had cruized the fishing country during the latter end of the season, and had destroyed several of the whalers. **1821** A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Regions* 270 They also told us that no less than eleven ships were destroyed in this country by the ice last year. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Country*, a term synonymous with station. The place whither a ship happens to be ordered.

10. *Naut.* (*U.S.*) The space in a cabin, as the ward-room or steerage, not occupied by berths, and used by the members of the mess in common.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* cxi. (1856) 25 The area..which is known to naval men as 'the country', seemed completely filled up with the hinged table.

11. *Mining* (*Cornwall*). The rock in which a lode of ore occurs; called also *country-rock*; see also quots.

1674 RAY *Prep. Tin* in *Eng. Words* (E.D.S.) 11 Besides the main load, they have little branches that run from it north and south, and to other points, which they call countrey. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Countries*, among the miners, a term or appellation they give to their works under ground. *Phil. Trans.* No. 198. **1857** J. SCOFFERN *Useful Metals* 81 The rock in which the lode occurs is called the *country*. **1872** *Harper's Mag.* XLVI. 23 The formation, or 'country rock', is a common Gneiss, apparently of Laurentian age. **1965** G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* v. 58/2 The country-rock strikes north-westerly.

12. *Cricket slang*. Applied to parts of the field a long way from the wickets.

1884 *Lillywhite's Crick. Comp.* 206 Splendid field, being especially good in the country. **1888** STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* iv. 215 None of these are quick enough..for fielding in the country. **1912** A. BRAZIL *New Girl at St. Chad's* vii. 115 Driving the first ball she received into 'the country' for three.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

(In simple attributive use, as in *country girl*, *country manners*, = attributive use of *rural*, *rustic*, and hence considered by some an adjective. But *country* cannot, like *rural*, *rustic*, be used predicatively, or undergo comparison; we say *a country town*, but not *a more country town*, nor *the town is country*.)

†13. *attrib.* **a.** Of a country, particular district, or part of the world; of the country (in question), of one's own country; national, native. Almost always with a possessive or demonstrative, as *his own country speech*, the speech of his own country, *that country steel*, the steel of that country. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. COUNTRYMAN, COUNTRYWOMAN.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 143 To make songes and ditee in þe contre longage [*in lingua patria*]. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 30 He chaunced to fynde certayne of his countreye shippes. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 97 The pens of our owne countrie writers. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 24 Offered vp in honour of their countrey gods. **1621** FLETCHER *Pilgr.* I. ii. 49 What country-craver are you? **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 42 In Padua I..found there a Countrey Gentleman of mine. **1668** DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. ii, Talk not of our country ladies: I declare myself for the Spanish beauties. **1675** BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 201 Among all the Countrey Rites [*patriis ritibus*] of Religion. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 Many Workmen commend that Country-Steel for best, from whence that Steel came.

b. *Anglo-Ind.* Of or belonging to India (or other foreign country), as distinguished from European; native.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. India* 36 a, The Nayres maye not take anye Countrie women, and they also doe not marrie. **1619** PRING in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 638 (Y.) Master Methwold came from Messalipatam in one of the Countrey Boats. **1727** HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 253 When we arrived there, we found three European Ships, and a Country Ship from Surat. **1752** in Orme *Hist. Mil. Trans.* (1805) I. 211 (Y.) A serjeant who spoke the country languages. **1817** RAFFLES *Hist. Java* I. 210 (Y.) Since the conquest..a very extensive trade has been carried on by the English in country ships. **1848** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. v. 272 Employing the vessel in what is called the country trade, that is, on intermediate voyages from one port to another in India.

14. Of or pertaining to the rural districts; living in, situated in, belonging to or characteristic of the country (often as contrasted with the town); rural, rustic: as in ***country bank, boy, breeding, bumpkin, carpenter, carrier, church, clergyman, cottage, fellow, gentry, girl, labourer, manners, parish, pleasures, reader, school, sport, squire, tailor, trader, village, wake, wench, work***, etc. (In some of these the hyphen is often used, esp. by earlier writers; but it is unnecessary.)

c **1525** *Vox Populi* 374 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 281, I knowe not whates a clocke, But by the countre cocke. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 61 The country Squire, doth couet to be Knight. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A j b, The commendations of countrie pleasures. **1577** GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 Of great use among countrie people. *c* **1588** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 40 How lovely in her country-weeds she look'd. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. ii. 122, I doe loue that Countrey girle. **1598** FLORIO *Worlde of Wordes* 126/3 *Fascina*, a countrie cottage, a shepheards bullie, a cabbin. **1600** C. PERCY in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 38, I am heere so pestred with contrie businesse. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 138 These fresh Nimphes encounter euery one in Country footing. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* II. 49 In our countrey-worke of threshing. **1622** T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 7 Salomon heere applyes his wisedome to countrie capacities. **1657** TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* vii. 1 A plain Country-fellow. **1669** J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 301 To discover to our Country-Reader these mysterious Intricacies of Nature. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 21 To preach to ordinary people, and govern a country-parish. **1680** ANON. in *Rochester's Poems* 107 With all that Country Bumpkins, call good Cheer. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvil's Lux O.* 245 Applause from the Country-Fry. **1680** DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. Oxf.* 2 Thespis, the first professor of our art, At country wakes sung ballads from a cart. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 §2 A Country Wake. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* Ded., In my Country-Privacy. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶7, I was bred at a country-school. **1774** CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. 62 Enjoying the sweets of repose in a country solitude. **1782** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's* vii. Wks. 1812 I. 28 A poor country-bumkin of a Stag. **1774, 1820** [see BUMPKIN 1]. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. 1. (1863) 40 That unpopular class of beings, country-boys. **1833** TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.*, You thought to break a country heart For pastime, ere you went to town. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii, Conscious of my country-brogue. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 56 Ranked with the country gentry. **1881** C. C. HARRISON *Woman's Handiwork* III. 183 [A] country cottage fitted up for summer occupancy. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 229 Bank of England..Country Branches. *Ibid.* 234 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London agents. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* iii. 92 The African or the Solomon Islander is no less sensitive to the appellation of country bumpkin than is his European counterpart. **1963** J. KORG *G. Gissing* ii. 61 Algernon..seems to have spent his life in inexpensive country cottages.

15. General combinations: locative, as ***country-dweller***, ***-liver*** sbs.; ***country-born, -bred, -made, -trained*** adjs.; objective, as ***country-loving, -selling***; adverbial and parasynthetic, as ***country-plain, -flavoured***, etc.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 A town-bred or *country-bred similitude. **1834** C. BRONTE *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 93 Too much afraid of appearing country-bred. **1576** NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 Rather like Forrainers and strangers, then *Country-borne people. **1600** NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 53 Such *country-button'd caps as you. **1886** *Longm. Mag.* VII. 438 Blessings which *country-dwellers thankfully

acknowledge. **1892** *Tablet* 2 Jan. 35 No country-dweller could be ignorant of the limits of the manor in which he dwelt. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 117 That black-eyed, brown-skinned, *country-flavoured wench. **1886** G. HAMILTON in E. H. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* Pref. 2 Some old time *country livers.. may run over its pages. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 289 A pair of strong *country-made gray horses. **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. vii. 245, I am *Countrey-plaine, and still short. **1695** LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* II. xiii. 322 *Country-selling knavery. **1888** *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 No *country-trained hound should be allowed even to be tried in the streets of London.

16. Special comb. (sometimes hyphened): **country air**, (*a*) the fresh air of the country; (*b*) a rural melody or song; **country-and-western**, a type of music originating in the southern and western United States, consisting mainly of rural or cowboy songs accompanied by a stringed instrument such as the guitar or fiddle; abbrev. *C-and-W*; †**country base** = BASE *sb.*[2]; †**country-bishop**, a rendering of Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος, CHOREPISCOPE; **country-box**, a small country-house (see BOX *sb.*[2] 14); **country captain**, (*a*) a captain stationed in the country; †(*b*) *Anglo-Ind.* a captain of a native ship (cf. 13 b); also a peculiar dry kind of curry; **country club** orig. *U.S.* [CLUB *sb.* 13], one in or near the country, often with a restricted membership, having facilities for recreation and social intercourse; also, the premises and grounds of such a club; **country-damaged** *a.*, damaged in the country of origin, before shipment; †**country disease**, home sickness; †**country dog**, a dog bred for use in the country; **country gentleman**, (*a*) a gentleman having landed property in the country and residing there; hence *country-gentlemanlike*; (*b*) orig. *U.S.* (see quot. 1950) (freq. with capital initials); †**country husband**, a rural husbandman; **country jake, jay** *U.S. colloq.*, a rustic; †**country Joan**, an awkward country lass; **country life**, life in the country following rural pursuits; **country-like** *a.* and *adv.*, according to the manners in the country, rural, rustic; rustically; **country-looking** *a.*, having the appearance of belonging to the country, rustic-looking; **country mouse**, a rural species of mouse; also *fig.*, a dweller in the country, esp. as unfamiliar with urban life (cf. *town-mouse* s.v. TOWN *sb.* 10); **country music** = *country-and-western*; **country note**, a bank-note issued by a local bank, as distinguished from the Bank of England; †**Country Pepper**, the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; †**country pie** (see quot.); †**country-put** (*obs. slang*), a rustic lout or greenhorn; **country service** *N.Z.*, the period during which a teacher in the Government service is required to teach in schools in rural districts; also *attrib.*; **country-talk**, the talk of a district or country-side; †**country Tom**, ? a bedlam-beggar; **country town**, a small town which forms the centre of a rural district, and has only the industries connected with rural and local requirements, as distinguished from a seaport, manufacturing town, etc; also *attrib.*; **country-wide** *a.*, as wide as the country, extending throughout the country.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Gratefulnesse* vi, These *countrey-aires thy love Did take. **1715** POPE *2nd Ep. Miss Blount* 2 Some fond Virgin, whom her mother's care Drags from the Town to wholesome Country air. **1959** 'F. NEWTON' *Jazz Scene* xiii. 237 Simple vocal music of the rhythm-and-blues or *country-and-Western type. **1960** *20th Cent.* Dec. 556 The hillbilly form is known generically as Country-and-Western... Whatever its mood, C-and-W has instantly recognizable characteristics. **1970** *Listener* 11 June 804/2 Musically, Liverpool has always preferred Country and Western music to virtually any of the current national trends. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20 Lads more like to run The *Country base, then to commit such slaughter. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 21 Them they called *contrey-byshops, because in the contrey they represented the Bishop. **1757** LLOYD (*title*), Cits *Country Box. **1876** BROWNING *Pacchiar.* 67 Nor country box was soul's domain. **1649** W. CAVENDISH (*title*), The *Country Captain. **1769** LD. TEIGNMOUTH in *Life* (1843) I. 15 (Y.), I supped last night at a Country Captain's; where I saw for the first time a specimen of the Indian taste. **1894** *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIX. 16/1 The *Country Club is either very restful and bucolic, or very athletic and exciting. **1906** *Springfield Republ.* 19 July, It is to the game of golf that the country club is chiefly due, although golf is by no means the only sport which the well-developed country club now provides for. **1932** P. BLOOMFIELD *Imag. Worlds* ii. 33 An eternal cycle of 'whoopee' at a sort of unenterprising country club of intolerable millionairish crudity. **1957** W. H. WHYTE *Organiz. Man* 311 It [*sc.* the subscription] is high enough to keep many of the marginal-income people.. away from the pool and the result will be the formation of a 'country-club set'. **1969** *Post Office Telephone Directory* (Oxford Area): *Classified Directory* 45 Chiltern Manor Country Club. **1896** TAGGART *Cotton Spinning* I. 43 Unless the bales have been lying in wet or mud before having been shipped on the railways or steamships, and have become what is known to the trade as '*country damaged', the quality of the article does not deteriorate. **1900** *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/6 Coffee.—Ecuador country-damaged. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 29, I was two Months in Geneva, where.. I got the *Country Disease, and began to grieve after my Father and Mother. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 35 Their quantity is not much bigger then a *Countrey Dog. **1632** BROME *Court Beggar* Dram. Personae, Mr. Swaynwit, a blunt *Countrey Gentleman. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. §11 Among country gentlemen and farmers. **1889** LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 78 English, which he treated with a Country-gentlemanlike familiarity. **1899** *Chicago Daily News* 21 June 7/4 *Country Gentleman corn—regular price 12 c. **1950** *New Biol.* VIII. 37 One kind of sweet corn, called Country Gentleman, has the seeds situated irregularly on the cobs, instead of in neat rows as in most corns. **1669** J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 Let our *Countrey-Husbands conclude, that Water.. is an excellent Vehicle to convey the Spirit, Salt, and Sulphur that are apt for Vegetation into Vegetables. *a* **1854** J. F. KELLY *Humors of Falconbridge* (1856) 136 You're a pooty looking *country jake, you are, to advertise for a *dog*, and don't know Chiney Terrier from a singed possum? **1911** R. D. SAUNDERS *Col. Todhunter* ix. 128 Didn't I tell you beforehand that they'd shorely size me up as a country-jake from the very beginning? **1899** QUINN *Pennsylv. Stories* 45 Well, you all know what a *country jay Dutch was when he came to college. **1919** E. O'NEILL *Rope* in *Moon of Caribbes* (1923) 28 You country jays oughter wake up and see what's goin' on. **1802** MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 48 You are such a dowdy, such a *country Joan, no one will look upon you. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) A ij b, Every one knows that a *Country-life was the most Ancient. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶1 We always find the Poet in Love with the Country-Life. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rural,* rude, *countrey like. **1699** BENTLEY *Phalaris* 209 Anciently .. the Feast of Bacchus was transacted Country-like and merrily. **1775** SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, A *country-looking fellow, your worship. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, A tall, stout, country-looking man. **1585** BULLOKER *Aesop's Fables* sig. C2, Of the townish mous and *contry-mous. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 504 The Epithets of myce are thes;.. rustik, or country mouse, vrbane, or citty mouse. *Ibid.* 544 The wood-Mouse is called in Greeke as the Countrey-mouse. **1750** *Student* 31 May 190 An honest country mouse, Kindly receiv'd, within his homely house. **1841** GEO. ELIOT *Let.* Mar. (1954) I. 85 Letters from a Town Mouse to a Country Mouse. **1968** *Melody Maker* 30 Nov. 7 Are Britain's *country music fans the poor relations of the popular music world? **1866** CRUMP *Banking* ix. 203 The extinction of the *country note issue. **1597** GERARDE *Herball* cxxxvii. §5. 415 Stonecrop.. [called] of some.. wall Pepper, *countrey Pepper. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 The Goblet, or *Country Pye, is made of large pieces of Flesh. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, *Country-put*, a silly Country-Fellow. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Ess.* 190 An old maid, a country-put, or a college-pedant. **1938** *N.Z. Educ. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 184/1 Unless specially exempted no teacher shall be eligible to apply for a [Grade A] position.. unless he has completed.. three years' *country service. **1963** *Evening Post* (Wellington) 18 July, It would be a misnomer to designate the college as a country service school since Blenheim had all the amenities of any town. **1759** STERNE *Trist. Sh.* I. x, The parson.. had made himself a *country-talk by a breach of all decorum. **1660** *Midsummer Moon* (Halliw.), [He] has one property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for *Country Tom broke loose from the gallows. **1598** FLORIO *Worlde of Wordes* 449/1 *Villaggio*, a village, a borough, a hamlet, a *countrie towne. **1625** BURGES *Personal Tithes* 10 If he liue in a Country Towne. **1689** S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 37 To search in Villages or Country-Towns. *a* **1828** D. WORDSWORTH *Jrnl. Tour on Continent* 10 July in *Jrnls.* (1941) II. 7 This country-town-bred young Lady's notion. *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 319 A pretty mixture of rusticity, and country-town and river bustle. **1944** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 13 Apr. (1966) 263 A country-town few hours would be very pleasant. **1922** *Daily Tel.* 12 June 2/4 *Country-wide strikes in the United States. **1928** *Daily Express* 8 Aug. 3/4, I have been astounded at the country-wide interest which my recent tramp has aroused. **1938** *Times* 30 May 16/1 The demand which it was established to meet is countrywide and unfailing.

country cousin. A cousin or relative from the country, to whom the sights and life of the town are novel; one whose 'countrified' manners and ways are apt to embarrass town relatives.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. 42 Pester'd at table with the odious company of.. country cousins. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. lxviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins on their first importation into London. **1887** T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 31 One of the sights of London for country cousins was to see the mails starting.

Hence **country-'cousin** *v.*, to treat as a country-cousin; **country-'cousinship**, a relationship felt as awkward or embarrassing.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 139 They are fine, and inclined to 'country cousin' me. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 21 The brain is often forced to acknowledge the inconvenient country-cousinship of the stomach. *Ibid.* 364 Theory is too fine a dame to confess even a country-cousinship with coarse-handed Practice.

country-dance ('kʌntrɪ-'dɑːns, -æ-). [f. COUNTRY + DANCE, lit. a dance of the country. On its introduction into France the name was perverted to *contre-danse*, which has been erroneously assumed to be the original form: see CONTRE-DANCE.]

a. A dance practised by country-people, usually in the open air. **b.** *esp.* a generic name for all English dances of rural or native origin (already in 17th c. contrasted with French dances); specifically, applied to dances in which an indefinite number of couples stand up face to face in two long lines, as in the well-known *Sir Roger de Coverley*.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 27 *Haydeguies*, A country daunce or rownd. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The courant hath twice so much in a straine, as the English country daunce. **1611** COTGR., *Cordace*, a kind of countrey daunce. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich II*, ciii, Peasants.. can advance At best, noe higher then a Countrey Dance. **1650** WELDON *Crt. K. James* 134 Because they could not learn the French Dances so soon as to be in gay Clothes, Country Dances must be in the garb of the Court. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶1 Sir Roger de Coverley. His Great Grand-father was Inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is called after him. **1755** JOHNSON, *Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Country-dances being low, were utterly proscribed. **1842** Q. VICTORIA *Journ. Life Highlands* (1868) 36 We danced one country-dance—I with Lord Willoughby—and Albert with Lady Carington. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country dance was going on.. and new couples joined in every minute, till there were a hundred of them going down the middle and up again.

fig. **1730** FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. iv, A country-dance of joy is in your face.

Hence **country-dance** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), **country-'dancer, country-'dancing** *vbl. sb.*

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶6, I was very much pleased .. with that Part.. which he called *French Dancing*.. After this Part was over, they began a Diversion which they call *Country Dancing. Ibid.* ¶16 As for Country Dancing.. as [it] is the particular Invention of our own Country.. I would not Discountenance it. **1741** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 2 Nov., I country-danced till four. **1751** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 39 She.. also gave him an invitation to 'squire her to a country-dancing. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. x. 56 The cotillions were over, the country-dancing began. *a* **1852** T. MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* v. 20 Here.. I.. spite of some few dandy lancers, Who vainly try to preach Quadrille—See nought but true-blue country-dancers.

countryfied: see COUNTRIFIED *ppl. a.*

'country-,folk. Also -folks. **a.** People of the (same) country; countrymen, compatriots: usually with *possessive*; cf. COUNTRY 13. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **b.** Inhabitants of the rural parts.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) I. li, Surely strangers would haue lesse mercy on mee then mine owne country-folke. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* Pref. 3 Your .. charitie and zele towardes your countrey folkes. **1626** J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 III. 239 Thrust them and all their countryfolkes out of the Queens lodgings. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 95 Though the savages were their own country-folks, yet they were most terribly afraid of them. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, Which at once acknowledged the connection betwixt them as country-folk.

b. 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The townsfolk and countryfolk of Derbyshire.

'country-'house. A house or mansion in the country; *esp.* the residence of a country gentleman; a country-seat. Also *attrib.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 2 No humaine creature to my sight.. nor countrey house, field tent, or shepheards cote. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 25 Going out of towne to his country-house. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 10 We met at a country-house. **1849** MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec., I do not love country-house society.

'countryism. *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] Attachment to one's country; patriotic principles.

1860 CAROLINE FOX in *Jrnls.* (1882) II. 274 He [Tennyson] talked of the Cornish, and rather liked the conceit of their countryism.

'countryless, *a.* Without a country.

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 12 A penniless and countryless adventurer.

countryman ('kʌntrɪmən).

1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country or district (COUNTRY 2, 3); a native or inhabitant. Often in *comb.*, as *north-countryman*, etc.

c **1305** *Life St. Kenelm* 291 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 55 Þe contrai men þer biside.. Ouertrowede wel whar hit lay. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 31 The contreemen coloured well ichone. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 15 The other sayth he is this countreyman. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 210 Being borne a countryman of such a countrey. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 67 *Mr. Ser. Holl.* What Countreyman are you, Sir? *Mr. Zeal.* Somersetshire. **1708** tr. *Erasm. Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. 19 A Disease which seiz'd no Countrymen but English. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 57 When he knew what countryman I was, he made many inquiries respecting Salamanca. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 Other countrymen look slight and undersized beside them.

transf. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 396 The Bay-tree.. a Countriman in euerie coast and quarter.

2. A man of one's own country, a fellow-countryman; a compatriot; usually with *possessive*.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 19 A contreman of myne in the seyd court, Maister John Urry. **1548** LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Rather brothers then enemies, rather Countreymenne then Conquerours. **1570–76** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. x, You my countrie men the Gentlemen of this Countie. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 110, I am Welch you know, good Countriman. **1681** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 256 A countrie man of ours. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 31 The Earl of Strafford was born my near Neighbour (as well as my Country-man) in Yorkshire. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 454 Christian and countryman was all with him. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Simonides is a countryman of yours. *Mod.* We are country-men.

3. One who lives in the country or rural parts and follows a rural occupation; a husbandman.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Concerning Wooddes what needefullest are for our Countriemen to plant. **1608** (*title*), The Great Frost..A familiar talk between a Countryman and a Citizen. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 25 Strangers, your fare is homely.. But such it is as we poor countrymen Earn with our toil. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 616 Monmouth and his friends disguised themselves as countrymen. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. §4 The words 'countryman, rustic, clown, paysan, villager', still signify a rude and untaught person.

country party. *Politics.* A political party which advocates the interests and claims of the country as a whole in opposition to the court or other particular interest, or (in later use) of country against town, the agricultural against the manufacturing interest.

1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 43 A Country Party must be authorized by the Voice of the Country. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* VIII. lxviii. (Jod.), The elections had gone mostly in favour of the country party. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 The language of the country party was perceptibly bolder and sharper than on the preceding day. **1888** *Times* 3 Jan. 9/5 The Country Party and the Town Party were battling for supremacy under the rival standards of margarine and butterine.

'country-,people. a. Men and women of the country, rustics. † b. (with *possessive*) One's own countrymen and countrywomen, compatriots: cf. COUNTRY-FOLK.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 b, Countrey people were alwayes preferred before the people of the Citie. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. §16 Talk but with Country-People. **1794** MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 193 Ordered to turn them against his own country people. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 384 Practising on the prejudices and facility of country-people.

country road. † a. A public road made and maintained by the country or province. *Obs.* b. A minor road leading through country or a rural area.

1669 in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* (1864) VI. 175/2 The highe way.. to Range up streight to the Country Roade. **1775** *Ibid.* (1877) XIII. 191 A very commodious House.. about 2 miles from the grand country road. **1846** *Merchant's Mag.* (U.S.) XIV. 29 A noble system of town and country roads. **1873** E. EGGLESTON *Myst. Metrop.* 12 A country road where the dog-fennel blooms almost undisturbed by comers and goers. **1931** R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* i. 25 Give him time To battle ..Along the country roads. **1937** V. BARTLETT *This is my Life* xiv. 251 The German people..as devoid of responsibility and personality as are the tramps that wander along the country road.

country-rock: see COUNTRY 11.

'country-'seat. The mansion and demesne in which a county family is seated or established; the residence of a country gentleman or nobleman; a country-house.

[**1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 Pheebe, to Delos, his natiue contrye seat, hastning.] **1668** ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* v. i, A pretty country seat, madam, with a handsome parcel of land. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶4 A Description of her Country-Seat..about an hundred Miles distant from London. **1715** PRIOR *Alma* II. 58 So merchant has his house in town And country-seat near Banstead Down. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 1 Belton Castle is a pretty country seat, standing in a small but beautifully-wooded park.

'countryship. [See -SHIP. Used as if for *countrymanship*.] Position in relation to a country, or to a common country; compatriotism.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 32 The old acquaintance and countrieship that had beene betweene them. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* VII, Casting behind all earthly care, All countryships, all national regards And enmities. **1863** *What is Truth?* 88 My dear brethren in common countryship,—compatriots.

'country-'side.

1. A side (*e.g.* east or west side) of a country, one side of a river-valley, of a hill-range, etc.; hence a district, region, or tract of country having a kind of natural unity; = COUNTRY 2. Orig. *Sc.* (and perh. *northern Eng.*); now a favourite word of descriptive writers.

[**1621** CADE *Serm.* 16 A terrour and a plague to the towne and side of a countrey where he dwels.] **1727** P. WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 173 (Jam.) Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that country-side. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, It made nae sma' noise in the country-side. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, At the revels and pastimes of the country-side. **1882** L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 7 The most notorious thieves..in the whole country-side. **1885** MRS. CADDY *Footsteps J. d' Arc* 23 The country-side in these north-western Vosges teems with memories of Jeanne.

2. The inhabitants of a tract of country.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jackd. Rheims* 124 He long lived the pride of that country side. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 105 All the countryside is sure to be there [at the Fair].

3. *attrib.*

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, 'Twill mak' a bonnie country-side talk. **1887** *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1303 Without reproof from the priest or rebuke from country-side opinion.

'countryward, *a.* and *adv.* [See -WARD.] In the direction of the country. (Orig. with *to*.)

c **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2176 And to his cuntreward [*v.r.* contree warde, contreward, countrey warde] he sayleth swythe. **1548** UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke 30 b, To gather and laie up treasures to that same countreyward. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. iv. 74 To..strain her dimmed eyesight seaward and countryward.

'country,woman. a. A woman of a (specified) country, or of one's own country (*fellow-countrywoman*). b. A woman who lives in the country or rural parts.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 109/2 Contremann, or womann, *compatriota*. **1582** [see COUNTRY 13 b]. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 67 You are too bitter to your country-woman. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 A Hyrcanian Lady (which Countri-woman..his mother also was). **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 37 To dress him up like a Countrey-woman. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 86 Her fair countrywomen. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 49 Conceiving an undying passion..for a young countrywoman whom he found in Holland.

countship ('kaʊnt-ʃɪp). [f. COUNT *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] a. The office or dignity of a count (also used as a title). b. The domain or jurisdiction of a count.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. i, Where's that bombast look..your countship wore just now? **1831** CARLYLE *Early German Lit.* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 199 For all which, Anton and his kindred had countships and princeships in abundance. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 336 The countships of Northumberland and Huntingdon, which had once belonged to his wife's father, Waltheof. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 416 How his Countship sulks!

countur-, obs. form of COUNTER-.

county[1] ('kaʊntɪ). Forms: 4–5 counte, cunte, 5 cownty, 6–7 countie, -ye, 6– county. [a. AF. *counté* (in Laws of Wm. I.), later *counte*(*e* = OF. *cunté*, *conté*, later *comté* = Pr. *comtat*, It. *comitato*:—L. *comitātus*, f. *comes*, *comit-em* COUNT: cf. *ducātus* DUCHY from *dux*, *ducem* DUKE. The L. word had primarily the sense of 'a body of companions, a companionship,' subsequently 'an escort or retinue'; when *comes* became a designation of a state officer, *comitātus* followed as the name of his office, and when the *conte* became a territorial lord, the *conté* became his territory—the stage at which the word entered English.]

† 1. The domain or territory of a count. *Obs.*

Common in AF., but in Eng. perh. only used in reference to the territory of a French or other foreign count. (The first quot. is fig., but seems to belong here.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 85 þe Erldome of enuye and Wratthe togideres..þe counte [*v.r.* countee; A *text* kingdom] of coueitise, and alle þe costes aboute. **1530** PALSGR. 209/2 Countie, an erledome, *conté*. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 50 The Dutchy of Aniou, and the County of Main. **1611** COTGR., *Droicts Royaux*, the Royall Prerogatiue ..to create of a Chastellenie, a Baronie, or Countie; and of this a Marquisdome, or Duchie. **1655** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 399 When he began to prosecute his Victory into the Bounds of the County, or Earldom, the Switzers interceded him to respite his Fury. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 272/1 Boulogne had..been erected into a county.

2. a. One of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland, formed as the result of a variety of historical events, and serving as the most important divisional unit in the country for administrative, judicial, and political purposes.

The AF. *counté* and the med.L. *comitatus* were used to render the English SHIRE, the division of the country administered originally by an *eorl* and later by a *sheriff* (AF. *viscounte*); whence *counte* was gradually adopted in English (app. scarcely before the 15th c.), as an alternative name for the *shire*, and in course of time was applied to the similar divisions made in Wales and in Ireland, as well as to the shires of Scotland, and also extended to those separate portions of the realm which never were shires, as the duchy of Cornwall, Orkney and Shetland, etc.

b. The status of county was also given at various times to a number of cities and towns in England and Ireland, with a certain portion of adjoining territory; these were separated from the shire in which they were situated, and made counties by themselves; more exactly called *corporate counties* or *counties corporate*: see CORPORATE *ppl. a.* 4.

c. By the Local Government Act of 1888 the word received a further modification of meaning; besides the historical counties, and counties corporate, boroughs of above 50,000 inhabitants were made administrative counties under the name of *county boroughs*, which were administratively, but not politically or judicially, independent of the counties in which they were situated.

[**1292** BRITTON I. xiv. §3 A nos viscountes de cel counté et des countez joingnauntz.] **1411** in *E.E. Wills* 20 þe londes and þe rentes in the Counte of deuon-shire. **1423** *Rolls of Parl.* (2 Hen. VI) IV. 198 At Oghtryn in the Countee of Kildare. *Ibid.* IV. 258 That Justies of Pees in every Counte of England shuld examen all manere of servauntz in her Countees. **1482** in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 40 Dwellyng w'in the cunte of Cumbreland. **1535–6** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 §2 In all Shires, Counties, Counties Palantyne and other Places of this Realme. *Ibid.* c. 26 §2 The residue of the said Lordeshippes Marchars within the said Countrey or Dominion of Wales shall be severed and devyded into certayne particular Counties or Shires, that is to say, the Countie or Shire of Monmouth, etc. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 64, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Iustices of the Peace. **1754** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 49 Alfred..divided all England into Counties. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 408/1 The word shire is in most cases equivalent to *county*, a name often substituted for it in Great Britain, and always in Ireland. **1860** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) I. ii. 46 Of the Old-English kingdoms several still survive as counties. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The extension of the household franchise to the counties.

b. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 The county of the City of Yorke..the county of the town of Kingston vpon Hull, The county Palatine of Lancaster, the county of Salop, Leicester, Hereford and Lincolne. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 107 King Henry..did..make this city [Exeter], with its suburbs, a County..by means whereof they have justices of the peace, a sheriff, constables, and all other officers that pertained to a county. **1672** *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v. *County*, Besides these Counties..there be likewise Counties Corporate..these be certain Cities, or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 115 There are also counties *corporate*; which are certain cities and towns, some with more, some with less territory annexed to them. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 18/1 Cork, a city, the assize town of the county of Cork..situated in the county of the city of Cork..The county of the city consists of the city, suburbs, and liberties. **1859** *Polit. Perils* 26 There are in England nineteen Counties-Corporate, that is, cities, or boroughs which are counties of themselves. **1892** *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The inquiry was simply limited to the 'County of London', which means the metropolis with a twenty-miles radius.

c. **1888** *Local Govt. Act* in *Whitaker's Alm.* (1889) 584 The following large boroughs, each with a population of not less than 50,000, or being, before the passing of the present Act, a county of itself, will be separate administrative counties, and will be known as *county boroughs*. *Ibid.* 586/2 The clerk of the peace for the county of London must be a separate officer from the clerk of the council for the administrative county of London.

3. Introduced into most of the British colonies as the name of the administrative divisions; in the United States, the political and administrative division next below the State, into which all the States of the Union are divided, except South Carolina, of which the divisions are called 'districts', and Louisiana, which is divided into 'parishes'.

For the relations between the *county* and the *town* or *township* in U.S., see BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* ch. xlviii.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 61 Govern[r] of Pensilvania and Countys annexed. **1760** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 117 The colony..was divided..into four counties or shires. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. x. 113 The society, town and county, in these countries, are new modifications of the parish, hundred and shire. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 217/1 These districts [Lower Canada] are sub-divided as under: Counties, Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships. *Ibid.* VI. 311/2 (*South Carolina*) The number of districts, which name is here substituted for that of counties, is 29. **1839** *Ibid.* XIII. 75/2 Jamaica is politically divided into three counties, Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 568 The county..is still in the main a judicial district in and for which civil and criminal courts are held.

4. *Eng. Hist.* The periodical meeting, convention, or court held under the sheriff for the transaction of the business of the shire; the shire-moot, shire-court, COUNTY-COURT 1; also a particular session of this court.

This was perhaps the earliest sense in which *counté* was used in English. It was a regular use of Anglo-Lat. *comitatus* and AF. *counté*; app. no such phrases as *curia de comitatu*, or *court du counté*, being in use. Business was done *in pleno comitatu*, *en plein counté*, a man was not outlawed until he had been 'exacted' *in quatuor comitatibus*; he must be exacted *de comitatu in comitatum*, etc.

[**1217** *2nd Charter Hen. III* (*2nd Re-issue of Magna Carta*) §42 Nullus comitatus de cetero teneatur nisi de mense in mensem [*transl.* Pulton, c. xxxv, No Countie from henceforth shall be holden, but from moneth to moneth]. **1292** BRITTON VI. iv. §3 Purra il weyver la court soen seignur ..et pleder en Counté. *Ibid.* VI. iv. §6 Et moustrer le bref en plein Counté.] *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Contek in countes alle was peysed wele, Baret of baron feez forgyuen ilkadele. *Ibid.* 309 To com to þe parlement, For erles & barons at London suld it be, Four knyghtes be somons chosen in ilk counte. **1444** *Petition* in *Rolls of Parl.* V. 110 That the shirref of every shire..in the next counte holden in thaire shires..make an opyn proclamation..Of the suitors of the seid countees than being in the pleine counte. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 15 Preamb., Shirefs Undershirefs Shire Clerkis or any other officers holding or keping the Countes in the name of a Shiref. **1535–6** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 §14 The Shire courte or Countie of and for the said Shire or Countie of Brekenok shalbe holden and kepte in the said Towne of Brekenok. **1549** *Act 2–3 Edw. VI*, c. 25 Shires which haue and vse their Counties to bee holden euery six weekes. [**1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 776 At the next County (*i.e.* County-Court) which should be holden.]

5. a. The people of a county collectively as a part of the nation, or as a body of ratepayers. b. The county gentry or county families collectively. Also freq. with omission of *the*. Also as *adj.*, having the social status of a county family; characteristic of county gentry.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed..that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them. **1886** MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* XXXI. (*Leisure Ho.* 515), 'I am sure', said Mrs. Rochford, 'the county will like far better to

see you there than Mrs. Russell-Penton.' *a* **1893** *Mod.* The expenses are to be borne by the county. The new bridge has been built at the joint expense of the County, the Borough, and the Thames Commissioners. **1920** D. H. LAWRENCE *Touch & Go* III. i. 68 The Walsalls didn't like it—too near the ugliness. They were county, you know—we never were: father never gave mother a chance, there. **1921** M. ARLEN *Romantic Lady* 8 But perhaps you would prefer me to be haughty..or how do you say it—county? **1923** —— *These Charming People* 173 Young Thomas married county. **1926** GALSWORTHY *Escape* II. vi, 'I should think he was County, wouldn't you?'..'Um! Only "County" would drive such a shockin' bad car.' **1937** C. ISHERWOOD *Sally Bowles* 30 Mummy's bringing her up to be very county. **1963** J. T. STORY *Something for Nothing* ii. 43 High, loud, county voices.

‖**6.** Used to render L. *conventus*, a Roman provincial judicial assembly, and hence an administrative division of a province for the administration of justice.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 52 Within the countie or iurisdiction of Corduba. *Ibid.* 88 The whole prouince [of Spain] is diuided into three counties [*in conventus tris*] or iudiciall courts of Assises.

7. county palatine: *orig.* the dominion of a count or earl palatine, a palatinate; in England, a county of which the earl or lord had originally royal privileges, with the right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. See PALATINE.

The counties palatine are now *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*; formerly Durham, Pembroke, Hexhamshire, and Ely were of the number.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 24 Preamb., Where the Countie of Lancastre is and of long tyme hath byn a Countie Palyntyne. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 43 It is now used to keepe Sessions in the said County Palatine of Chester, as it is used in other Shires of England. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 106 There were five county palatines erected in Leinster. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* s.v., Of these Counties there are foure more remarkeable than others, called County Palatines, as the County Palatine of Lancaster, of Chester, of Durham, and of Ely, An. 5. El. c. 23, there was also the County Palatine of Hexam, An. 33. H. 8. c. 10. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxix. (1739) 45 Of the same sort of Franchises were these which are called County-Palatines, which were certain parcels of the Kingdom assigned to some particular person, and their Successors, with Royal power therein to execute all Laws established, in nature of a Province holden of the Imperial Crown. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 The franchise of a county palatine gave a right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. **1864** I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 474 The counties palatine of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are so called on account of the delegated royalty —the 'jura regalia'—formerly exercised by the Earls of Chester, the Bishops of Durham, and the Dukes of Lancaster.

8. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of a (or the) county; belonging or pertaining to a county; concerned in the administration of the affairs of a county, as *county alderman*, *clerk*, *councillor*, *treasurer*; for the use of the whole county and administered by its authority, as *county asylum*, *bridge*, *gaol* (also *jail*), *hospital*, *road*, *school*; of or belonging to a county in its parliamentary aspect (which, from the important differences in the qualifications of electors and representatives, formerly presented distinctive features from that of a borough), as *county constituency*, *election*, *elector*, *franchise*, *member*, *vote*, etc.

1656 W. SHEPPARD (*title*), Survey of the County Judicatories. **1699** in *Documents Hist. New Jersey* 1st Ser. III. 480 The prison at Woodbridge being the County Goal for the County of Middlesex. **1722** DEFOE *Plague* 164 They deserv'd to be sent to the County Jail. **1767** G. WHITE *Let.* 4 Nov. in *Selborne* (1789) I. xii. 35 Four or five swallows..settling on the roof of the county-hospital. **1788** (*title*), County Management, with an Argument in favour of Pocket Sheriffs. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Bridge*, Quarter sessions may..alter the situation of county bridges. **1812** *Niles' Reg.* I. 361/2 The legislature..appropriated..25,000 per annum for the supporting of county schools. **1820** *Rules for Common Gaol of County of Oxford* 6 The Governor of the County Gaol. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 409/1 (*House of Commons*), England and Wales: The number of county constituencies before the Reform Act was 52. *Ibid.* The number of county members is raised from 94 to 159. **1846** County gaol [see CORPORATE *ppl. a.* B. 5]. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 181 In 1749 there was established, at Aberdeen, the first county bank ever seen in Scotland. **1868** G. O. TREVELYAN in Parlt. (*Daily News* 10 Dec. 1884 3/3) As regards the County Franchise, I am clearly of opinion that it should be indentified with the Borough Franchise. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 [They] would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 11 The Ordnance Survey issues county maps on a scale of six inches to a mile. **1883** SIR J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* I. vii. 200 In 1856, after an experience of 17 years..an Act..made compulsory the establishment of county police in all parts of England. **1885** W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* I. 9 Taken from the county jail By a set of curious chances. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 565 The County system of the South and the Town system of the North-east. *Ibid.* xlix. 588 There are in some States county high schools and (in most) county boards of education. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 There are fifteen towns and cities which at present enjoy the county status, from which it is to be taken by Mr. Ritchie's bills. **1888** *Local Govt. Act* (in *Whitaker's Alm.* 1889, 585) [In] the administrative County of London..the county aldermen will not exceed (in number) one-sixth of the county councillors. **1896** 'M. RUTHERFORD' *Clara Hopgood* vi. 66 There was to be a grand entertainment..in aid of the County Hospital. **1944** *Act 7 & 8 Geo. VI* c. 31 §17 The instrument of management or the instrument of government, as the case may be, shall be in the case of a county school by an order of the local education authority. **1962** L. GOLDING *Dict. Local Govt.* 107 Nursery schools and special schools, even if they were established by and are maintained by a local education authority, are not regarded as county schools.

b. Special combs.: **county ball**, a subscription ball held in the county town and attended by the county gentry; **county borough** (see 2 c above); **county college** (see quots.); **county commissioner**, (*a*) a justice of the peace on the commission of a county; (*b*) in *U.S.*, an elected administrative officer in many counties in the United States; hence *Board* or *Court of county commissioners*; **county cricket**, cricket, esp. of inter-county matches, played by the regularly organized and qualified elevens of the county clubs; **county crop** (*slang*), the county gaol 'crop', or style in which a prisoner's hair is cut, prison-crop; hence *county-cropped*; †**county day**, a day on which the county court sits (see 4 above); **county family**, a family belonging to the nobility or gentry, having estates and an ancestral seat in the county; **county farm** *U.S.*, = *poor-farm*; **county hall**, a building for the conduct of the business of a county, in which the county quarter sessions, assizes, etc. are held; a shire hall; **county house** (*U.S.*), a county poor-house or 'union'; **county library**, a library run by a county authority; **county match** *Cricket*, an intercounty match; **county meeting**, a meeting called by the High Sheriff of a county and held to be representative of the county; **county rate**, a general rate levied upon a whole county, for the maintenance of bridges, roads, asylums, etc.; **county seat** (*U.S.*), the place which is the seat of government of a county; **county sessions**, the quarter sessions for a county; †**county stock**, the fund for defraying county expenses; **county town**, the chief town of a county, formerly called *shire-town*.

a **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 20 From Lodge, and Court, and House, and Hall, Are hurrying to the *County Ball. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, An expedition to the county ball, or the yeomanry review. **1944** *Act 7 & 8 Geo. VI* c. 31 §43 (1) It shall be the duty of every local education authority to establish and maintain *county colleges, that is to say, centres approved by the Minister for providing for young persons..such further education..as will enable them to develop their various aptitudes. **1963** BARNARD & LAUWERYS *Brit. Educ. Terms* 71 *County college*, a centre which, according to the 1944 Education Act, would provide for young persons under 18..such further education..as will..prepare them for the responsibilities of citizenship. County colleges have not yet (1963) been established. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *County rates*, Justices of liberties and franchises not subject to the *County commissioners. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 569 The chief administrative officers are the county commissioners, of whom there are three in Massachusetts. **1880** *Baily's Monthly Mag.* July 410 It is open to question whether it [*sc.* the eleven] has gained any material addition to its strength during its absence from the field of *county cricket. **1887** *Field* 10 Sept. 411/2 County cricket quite holds its place in the public estimation. **1928** *Evening News* 18 Aug. 10/5 The dreariness of play..is forced on the game by the present bye-laws of county cricket. **1966** B. JOHNSTON *Armchair Cricket 1966* 95 In County cricket, if..thirty minutes extra ..could bring about a definite result..the umpires must order play to go on. **1853** *Punch* XXIV. 147 My reward is the *County crop and the treadmill. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'You've got the county-crop': said in ridicule. **1867** J. GREENWOOD *Unsent. Journ.* xxv. 199 A slangy, low-browed, bull-necked, *county-cropped..crew. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 43 Preamb., One yere viij shires or *countie daies and another yere ix shires or countie daies. **1627** SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 470 That a care be had that there may be a County-day after the Sheriff hath received the Writ, before the time of sitting. **1843** H. HATCHER *Old & New Sarum* xlvii. 581 Many of the *county families had also their town residences in the City. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 The aristocracy are marked by their predilection for country life. They are called the county families. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Pred.* xi. §v. 451 Mistress Alice..the Lady Macbeth of county family connections. **1871** *Michigan Gen. Statutes* I. 406 It shall be the duty of the superintendents of the poor of each county ..to report..the income received from the *county farm. **1935** A. KENNEDY *Current Eng.* xiii. 548 The poorhouse has become the *county farm. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4392/4 The Commissioners..intend to meet..at the *County-Hall of the County of Nottingham. **1889** *Whitaker's Almanack* 582 Shire and county halls, assize courts, judges' lodgings, and other official buildings. **1888** *Philadelphia Press* 29 Jan. (Farmer), An exceedingly singular character has just died in the Hillsdale *county house. **1844** *Indiana Senate Jrnl.* 271 The boards of county commissioners..may..dispose of..all such books, belonging to any *county library, as are now ..worthless. **1927** *Public Libr. Committee Rep. Pub. Libr.* (Cmd. 2868) 220 In County libraries the books are distributed from a central depository to local centres over a wide area. **1961** T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 108/2 County Libraries have never tended therefore to hoard their reference books. **1782** *Club Minutes* in *Hambledon Cricket Chron.* (1924) 66 Ordered that those Players who intend to play in the *County Matches..do give in their names. **1966** B. JOHNSTON *Armchair Cricket 1966* 46 In County Matches only one commentator is normally employed. **1797** J. PEARSON (*title*), The Rights of Inhabitants at large to attend *County Meetings asserted. **1817** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 208 Saying that the meeting was not a County Meeting, because it was not called by the Sheriff! **1807–8** SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 70/1 The grand juries in Ireland..have a power of making a *county-rate..for roads, bridges, and other objects of general accommodation. **1888** in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 575 The county government is established at some place designated by the voters, and called the '*county seat'. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 1 The old Man caught a Cold at the *County-Sessions. **1651** W. SHEPPARD *Eng. Balme* (1657) 28 Be punished with a good Fine, to the use of a *County-stock. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1, I arrived at the *County Town at twilight. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 338 It was seldom that a country gentleman went up with his family to London. The county town was his metropolis.

†'**county**[2]. *Obs.* Also countie. countee. [app. an adoption of AF. *counte*, or OF. and It. *conte*, with unusual retention of final vowel, confused in form with COUNTY[1]]. = COUNT *sb.*[2]

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* §68. (1877) 80 Monster de Labright, countie de Foyx. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 230 Iohn, countie of Arminack. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 49 Than is there the Countie Palentine. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 29 Raymund countie of Poitou. **1671** BRYDALL *Law Nobility* (1675) 9 And those which of antient time were created Countees, or Earls. **1814** CARY *Dante, Purg.* XIV. 120 Who care to propagate A race of Counties from such blood as theirs. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Countee* or *Count*, the most eminent dignity of a subject before the conquest.

county, *a.* See COUNTY[1] 5 b.

county council. [See COUNCIL 10.] A council which conducts the affairs of a county; in England, since the Local Government Act of 1888, the representative governing body, consisting of aldermen and councillors, of an administrative county; in Canada, a feature of the local government of longer standing.

1835 W. DYOTT *Diary* 6 Apr. (1907) II. 195 The present alarming state of the county councils. **1837** *Hansard* 3rd Ser. XXXVI. 426/1 He thought that the county council ought to be kept together as short a time as possible. **1886** J. G. BOURINOT *Local Govt. Canada* 72 In Canada County Councils have existed since before the British N. America Act of 1867.—[In Ontario] the council of every county consists of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships and villages within the county, and one of the reeves shall be the warden. *Ibid.* 78 In the province of Quebec..the County Council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county..the warden is chosen by the county council. **1888** [see COUNCIL 10]. **1892** *Standard* 15 June 2/1 The Bill promoted by the London County Council for carrying a line of tramways over Westminster Bridge.

county court.

†**1.** *orig.* A court held periodically by the sheriff of a county for the execution of certain judicial and administrative functions, the nature of which has varied much at different periods; it is the historical survival of the old folkmoot, shiremoot, or shire court, and was formerly styled simply *comitatus*, *le counté*, or *the county*: see COUNTY[1] 4 for earlier references. Now only *Hist.*

[**1535–6** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 And that the countie or shire court of and for the said countie or shire of Denbigh shall be holden and kept the first time at the said toune of Denbigh.] **1548** *Act 2–3 Edw. VI*, c. 25 The saide Countye Courtes are holden from Sixe Wekes to Sixe Wekes. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 7 The Countie Court ..wherein men may sue monethly for any debt or dammages under 40[s]. **1688** SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 346 On whom the gentlemen at the countie court on which an election should have been made, had agreed for knights. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 35 The county court is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under the value of forty shillings. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* §203 The county court in its full session, that is, as it attended the itinerant justices on their visitation, contained the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, and from each township four men and the reeve, and from each borough twelve burghers... It contained thus all the elements of a local parliament.

2. Now, in England, a local judicial court for civil actions, chiefly for the recovery of small debts; established in 1846 (mainly as a re-constitution of the earlier court, sense 1); often *attrib.*, as in *county court district*, *judge*, *summons*.

Since its establishment the powers of this court have been constantly extended.

1846 *Act 9–10 Vict.* c. 95. **1858** *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 158/2 The new County Courts first established for the recovery of claims not exceeding 20*l.* in amount, in 1846, but whose jurisdiction has since been considerably extended. **1882** SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Justice was slow and expensive. There were no county courts.

attrib. **1862** SALA *Seven Sons* I. i. 15 The balance..exceeded the salary of a county court judge.

3. *U.S.* A judicial court having jurisdiction in a county.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlii. 480 Local courts ..We hear of..quarter sessions, hustings' courts, county courts, etc.

,**county-'court**, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To sue (a person) in the county court, esp. for payment of a debt.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlviii. 271 He had once been county-courted for a similar trespass before. **1858** *Times* 29 Nov., He said the defendant might County-court him for what he owed..Lord Campbell observed that to

'County-court' was a new word in the English language. **1891** *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 You must county-court me for the money.

'countyism. *nonce-wd.* Attachment to one's own county, upholding of its credit, etc.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 118 The sentiment of nationalism is very good; so also is that of 'countyism.'

countynaunce, obs. form of COUNTENANCE.

county'ocracy. *nonce-wd.* [After *aristocracy*.] The aristocracy and leading families of the county.

1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. vii. 101 Some mysterious acquaintance with the countyocracy that went a long way with the ladies.

countyr-, obs. form of COUNTER-.

countyrfe: see CONTRIVE.

coup (kaʊp), *sb.*[1] Now only *Sc.* Also 5 caupe, **kaupe**, 6 coupe, 9 cowp. [In sense 1, a. OF. *coup*, *cop*, *colp* blow: see COUP *sb.*[3] (The spelling *caupe* in *Destr. Troy* is not satisfactorily explained, but it varies with *coupe*: cf. COPE *v.*[2]) Sense 2 may be the same word, connected by the notion of 'a shock that overturns', but it tends, at least in modern use, to the status of a verbal derivative. The remaining senses are almost certainly of later formation from the vb. (COUP *v.*[3]).]

†**1.** A blow, stroke; the shock of a blow, engagement, or combat; = COPE *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1237 The kyng with the caupe [was] caste to þe ground. *Ibid.* 10890 Ho knowen was for kene with kaupe of hir swerd. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiii. 616 [They]..thrust so sore eche at other, that the speares flewe all to peces..and at the seconde coupe they dyde in lykewise. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum gat ane coup gart all hir tymmaris crak.

2. A fall, upset, overturn. *Sc.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2430 Let se gif I can loup. I man rin fast, in eace I get ane coup. *a* **1586** ? MONTGOMERIE '*My Ladyis Pulcritud*' 28 Albeit from cair to cair Thou catche my hairt in coup. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. v. 40 Dear me..but ye hae gotten an unco cowp. I hope nae bones are broken?

3. A dislocation or fault by which a coal-seam is tilted up. *Sc.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (*Campsie Par.*) XV. 329 (Jam.) The coal in this district is full of irregularities stiled by the workmen coups, and hitches, and dykes..These coups and bitches..are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach, or retreat from each other, by this means couping the coal out of its regular bed.

4. *Sc.* **a.** The act of tilting or shooting rubbish from a cart, wheelbarrow, etc.; also the right or permission to do this at a specified place.

1887 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Coup*, the act, right, or liberty of emptying a cart-load..*Free-Coup*, liberty to coup or deposit rubbish free of charge; also, a place where this liberty may be had. [Called also *free toom*.]

b. A place where rubbish is deposited; a rubbish dump or tip.

1886 J. BARROWMAN *Gloss. Scotch Mining Terms* 20. **1899** J. B. SALMOND *My Man Sandy* 66 The beach ootby at the Saut Pan, whaur thaur's a free coup for rubbiteh. **1938** *St. Andrews Citizen* 12 Feb. 10/5 Mr C.—, architect, stated that he would require a coup for material..and he indicated a site which he has in view for the purpose. **1967** A. WARRACK *Scots Dict.* 105/1 *Coup*..*n.* a tip-cart; a fall, upset;..a place for emptying cartloads of earth, ashes, rubbish, &c. **1972** M. KEAN *Scottish-Eng. Eng.–Scottish* 10 *Coup* (*n.*), rubbish tip.

coup, coop (ku:p), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. the same word as COOP *sb.*[1] (formerly *coupe*, *coup*). In German, as is pointed out by Hildebrand (in Grimm), *kiepe*, prop. a basket, is also applied in Saxony to a chest or box, and to a box-cart. We might suppose our word to be short for COUP-CART (now taken in the sense of a cart that can be tilted), but the simple word appears much earlier than the compound.]

1. A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, thus fitted for carting dung, lime, etc.

1582 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Carriages, called cowps, of the tenants of the s[d] manor..in which they did take and carry..dung. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* (1691) 17 *Coop*, a Muck-coop, a Lime-coop; a Cart or Wain made close with Boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. **1703** THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), Caup, as a muck caup. **1774** T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 48 A coup laden with magazeen, drawn by six oxen. **1788** W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Coop*, an ox-cart, with a close body, and without 'shelvings', for carrying manure, etc., still in use. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Coop*, *Cowp*, a small fell-side cart. **1888** J. RAMSAY *Scotl. in 18th C.* II. x. 199 Recourse was had to coups, i.e. panniers fixed upon a sledge.

b. Sometimes explained as a cart that can be 'couped' or tilted. (Pronounced kaʊp).

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Coup*, a cart that can be couped or tilted. (*N. Lancash.*)

2. The load of such a cart.

1679 in *Archæol. Collect. Ayr & Wigton* (1884) IV. 149 For seven score sextine coups of fuilzie.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***coup-load***; **coup-lining**, the boards forming the sides of a 'coup'. Also COUP-CART.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 The best and readyest way for keepinge in of the water..is to sette downe broade and close doore or coupe-lynings against some hecke or bridge. *Ibid.* 107 As many coupe loades of redde clay.

‖**coup** (ku:), *sb.*[3] [F. *coup* (ku) blow, stroke:—OF. *colp*, *cop* = Pr. *colp*, *cop*, It. *colpo*:--late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), *colapus* (Law of the Alemanns) blow, stroke, for L. *colaphus* blow with the fist, cuff, a. Gr. *κόλαφος* cuff, buffet. Adopted in ME. in a literal sense, and naturalized in pronunciation (see COUP *sb.*[1]); re-introduced in the 18th c. in fig. sense, as a non-naturalized word, with modern Fr. pronunciation (exc. that in Eng. the vowel is made long); it also occurs in many French phrases and expressions borrowed in English.]

1. A blow, a stroke (that one sustains). *rare.*

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 4 Oct., This is a terrible coup, so soon after your union.

2. a. A stroke, a move (that one makes); a successful move, a 'hit'. †***at one coup*** (= Fr. *tout d'un coup*): at one stroke, at once.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 829 A corrupt majority, who have at one coup overthrown all that is good. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 280 Alfred is the only fellow who has made a coup. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl, Henry Foker is engaged to his cousin..not a bad coup of Lady Rosherville's that. **1883** D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 77 He hailed the chance for a grand theatrical *coup*.

b. = ***coup d'état.***

1852 *North Brit. Rev.* XVI. 584 A tyranny..which it required the ..*coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow. **1958** *Economist* 26 July 267 The coup in which Nuri es-Said ..and the Hashemite dynasty were destroyed.

3. *Billiards.* The act of holing a ball without its first striking another ball, which occasions a forfeit.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. **1873** BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 5 A miss lost one and a coup three.

4. Among North American Indians: A successful stroke; esp. one that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy. Also *attrib.*, as **coup-stick** (see quot. 1876).

1841 G. CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* I. 27 Each one..recited his exploits, and his 'coups' or deaths. **1876** R. I. DODGE *Plains G. West* (Farmer *Americanisms*), *Giving the Coup*.. the term indicates that it was..named by the old French trappers, predecessors of the Hudson Bay Company. When a foe has been struck down in a fight, the scalp belongs to him who shall first strike the body with knife or tomahawk. This is the *coup*. **1876** J. G. BOURKE *Jrnl.* 15 June (D.A.), Making 'coup' sticks, which are long willow branches, about 12 feet from end to end, stripped of leaves and bark and having each some distinctive mark in the way of feathers, bells, [etc.]...in dividing the spoil, each man claims the animals first struck by his 'coup' stick. **1921** *Glasgow Herald* 12 Nov. 7 Chief Plenty Coos laid his coupstick (symbol of tribal authority) and his war bonnet on the tomb. **1963** *Beaver* Summer 33/2 Befeathered coup stick (to touch an enemy or count coup was a braver act than killing him).

5. French phrases frequent in English use.

a. ***coup d'état*** (ku deta) [F. *état* state]: a sudden and decisive stroke of state policy; *spec.* a sudden and great change in the government carried out violently or illegally by the ruling power.

1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII*, *Life of Richelieu* 157 These were the two first *Coups d'estat*, stroaks of State that he made. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 352, I shall be sorry to commence the era of peace by a *coup d'état* such as that which I had in contemplation. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcviii. 87 A *coup d'état* as effectual for the time as that of Louis Napoleon [2 Dec. 1851].

b. ***coup de force*** (ku də fɔrs) [*lit.* stroke of force]: a sudden, violent action.

1835 J. S. MILL in *Lond. Rev.* II. 277 Their tampering with that measure was a *coup de force*. **1949** I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* xiii. 535 The only chance of breaking out of their impasse lay in a *coup de force*.

c. ***coup de foudre*** (ku də fudr) [*lit.* stroke of lightning]: a sudden unforeseen occurrence; a revelation; also, love at first sight.

1779 MRS. E. BOSCAWEN *Let.* 23 June in C. Aspinall-Oglander *Admiral's Widow* (1942) xvii. 96 This sentence.. was a perfect *coup de foudre* bursting amidst our tranquil scenes. **1936** 'R. HYDE' *Check to your King* xiv. 163 Rumours of similar French *coups de foudre* were everywhere. **1955** *Times* 28 July 10/6 There is the first sight of it, virgin and gleaming from the makers, and the coup de foudre that makes us instantly one with it.

d. ***coup de glotte*** (ku də glɔt) [F. *glotte* glottis]: the glottal stop.

1909 in WEBSTER. **1922** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 27 Jan. (1960) 16 Afterall and Westminsterabbey may have to be unlearned for the stage, as the *coup de glotte* before a vowel, German fashion, is often necessary for emphasis, audibility in a big house. **1962** *John o' London's* 19 July 65/3 The much-abused, but little understood, *coup de glotte*.

e. ***coup de grâce*** (ku də gras) [*lit.* stroke of grace]: a blow by which one condemned or mortally wounded is 'put out of his misery' or dispatched quickly; hence *fig.* a finishing stroke, one that settles or puts an end to something.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 43 Whilst Poor Pretenders trifle o're a Case, You but appear, and give the *Coup de Grace*. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 326 Not being indulged, like other Malefactors, with the *Coup de Grace*, the favourable Blow, to put an End to their Pain. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 481/1 Whenever the baker's stomach fails him, he meets his *coup de grace* in the adulterated drugs of his friend the apothecary.

f. ***coup de main*** (ku də mɛ̃) [*lit.* stroke of hand]: 'a sudden and vigorous attack, for the purpose of instantaneously capturing a position' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*); also *transf.*

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe. **1779** J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liv. 46 Laudohn retook it..by the most brilliant coup-de-main that perhaps ever was struck. **1801** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 365 This place can be taken by a *coup de main*, and probably in no other manner. **1877** CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiii. 178 To secure the guns from the *coup de main* on the left.

g. ***coup d'œil*** (ku dœj) [F. *œil* eye]: (*a*) A glance taking in a general view; *concr.* a view or scene as it strikes the eye at a glance.

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 21 Nov., This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of. **1785** *European Mag.* VIII. 468 The spot is a beautiful *coup d'œil*, a woody recess. **1837** MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 2 We embraced one of the most magnificent coup-d'œils it is possible to conceive. **1890** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 87. 227 The first magnificent *coup d'œil*.

(*b*) *Mil.* The action or faculty of rapidly taking a general view of a position and estimating its advantages and disadvantages.

1839 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 127 This is my first *coup d'œil*, and may be a very erroneous one. **1853** in STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* **1864** H. AINSWORTH *J. Law* i. iv. (1881) 91 He was but a mediocre general, lacking the *coup d'œil* of genius.

h. ***coup de poing*** (ku də pwɛ̃) [*lit.* stroke of fist]: a Chellean implement in the form of a shaped flint; a hand-axe; also *attrib.*

1912 R. MUNRO *Palæolithic Man* ii. 30 The Saint Acheul deposits, which have yielded an enormous quantity of flint implements of the coup-de-poing type. **1923** A. L. KROEBER *Anthropol.* xiv. 398 The coup-de-poing being a comparatively effective, regularly shaped, symmetrical implement involving both an ideal of form and a tolerable, rough skill to produce. **1932** *Antiquity* VI. 190 These flake industries seem to be quite distinct from the coup-de-poing industries.

†**i.** ***coup de soleil*** (ku də sɔlɛj) [F. *soleil* sun]: a sunstroke. *Obs.*

1772 DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND *Diary* 23 Apr. (1926) 166 The use is to prevent the wearer from receiving a Coup de Soleil. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 260 Even a *coup de soleil* is to be counteracted by the external application of.. volatile alkali. **1814** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 202 Many European soldiers [in India] were struck dead by a *coup de soleil*. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 4, I..got the malaria at Rome, a *coup-de-soleil* at Naples. **1867** S. W. BAKER *Nile Tributaries* xxii. 553 Bacheet had a slight *coup de soleil*.

j. ***coup de théâtre*** (ku də teɑtr): a theatrical hit; a sensational turn or action in a play; *transf.* any sudden sensational act.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* June 26, This *coup de theâtre* procured Knight his Irish coronet. **1889** MORLEY *Walpole* xi. 225 The House of Commons is the worst place in the world for *coups de théatre*.

k. ***coup de vent*** (ku də vɑ̃) [F. *vent* wind]: a whirlwind; a gale.

1831 DISRAELI *Young Duke* I. i. xi. 93 Oh, what a *coup-de-vent*! **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* I. xiii. 237 Monsieur went off like a coup de vent the other night.

l. In other phrases, now rare or obs. in Eng. use, as ***coup d'éclat***, a stroke which makes a sensation; ***coup d'essai***, a first attempt; ***coup de maître***, an action worthy of a master, a master-stroke.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* 54 Any Character or humour wherein he would show a *Coup de Maistre*, or his highest skill. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. ii, *Sir Fop.* I have been endeavouring at a song!.. 'Tis my Coup d' Essay in English. **1712** STEELE *Spectator* No. 324 ¶1 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a *Coup d'éclat*. **1760** FOOTE *Minor* I. (1798) 20 Ay, that will be a coup de maitre. **1768** —— *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. (1794) 57 It may do for a *coup d'essai*, and prove no bad foundation for a future engagement. **1819** T. E. BOWDICH *Mission to Ashantee* I. vi. 123 It would be a coup d'éclat much more important and agreeable, if he could settle the Warsaw palaver as well. **1845** J. W. CROKER in *Q. Rev.* Sept. 526 This work seems..to be a respectable *coup d'essai*, written with some thought. **1893** CONAN DOYLE *Mem. Sherlock Holmes* 270 There are limits..to our friend's intelligence. It would have been a *coup-de-maître* had he deduced what I would deduce and acted accordingly.

coup, cowp (kaʊp), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *kaup-a* to buy, bargain, barter, exchange, = Gothic *kaupôn* to traffie, trade, buy and sell, OSax. *côpôn*, OHG. *choufôn*, OE. *céapian*: see CHEAP *v.* A northern word, the senses of which run parallel to those of the cognate COPE from LG., of which it is often viewed as a mere dialectal variant.]

†**1.** *trans.* To buy; *fig.* to abye, pay for, suffer for. *Obs.*

c **1300** *Havelok* 1800 'No,' quodh on, 'þat shaltou coupe,' And bigan til him to loupe.

2. To exchange, barter.

c **1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 2 He had been couped from hand to hand, sometimes kept against his will as a captive. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* (1691) 18 *Coup*, to exchange or swap; *Horse coupers*, Horse-buyers. **1808** JAMIESON, *Coup*, *cowp*, to exchange, to barter. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Coup*, to exehange. 'Will you coup seats with me?' .. To have the 'couping word', the last or decisive word which shall fix the bargain or exchange. **1863** in Robson

Bards of Tyne 356 There's Billy the Barber for coupin' see cliver. *Mod. Sc.* I'll coup knives with you.

coup, coupe (ku:p), *v.*[2] Also 5 cope. [a. F. *couper* to cut: cf. COPE *v.*[4], a doublet of this.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut, slash. *Obs.* (Only in pa. pple.)

a **1300** *Syr Degarre* 790 His sschon i-couped as a kni3t. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 14 To geten him gylte spores or galoches ycouped [*C.* y-coped, ykeped]. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1193 Withoute couped shone.

2. *Her.* To cut off clean: see COUPED.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 160 Couping is when a part is cut off smooth. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1840) 285 Piercing, voiding, fimbriating, ingrailing, couping [the cross].

coup (kaʊp), *v.*[3] *Sc.* Also 5 caupe, 8 cowp. [prob. originally the same word as COPE *v.*[2] (which had variant forms *coupe*, *caupe*). From sense 1, we pass easily to that of 'upset or overturn with a shock or impact', and so to 'upset, overturn, tilt' generally; cf. the sense history of TILT *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To strike; to come to blows, meet in the shock of combat, tilt. *Obs.* See COPE *v.*[2]

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2059 Thane the comlyche kynge.. With a crewelle launce cowpez fulle euene..emange the schortte rybbys. *c* **1400** *Rowland & O.* 453 In scheldes þay cowped full euen.

2. *trans.* To overturn, upset, tilt; to empty out, as from a cart or wheelbarrow by suddenly tilting or the like; to toss *off* (a pot of liquor).

to coup the crans, or *creels*: Sc. Fishery phrases; also *fig.* to cause or sustain an upset, be upset, come to grief; in various applications. (See CRAN, CREEL.)

a **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 203 (Jam.) The pure woman.. coupit up his heilles so that his heid went down. *c* **1610** Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 399 He is in hazard of being couped and wrecked. **1785** BURNS *To J. Lapraik* 13 Sept. ix, But stooks are cowpet wi' the blast. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'The bairns would be left to.. coup ane anither into the fire.' **1818** —— *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, 'She only spaes fortunes, and does not..coup cadgers' carts, or ony sort of mischief.' **1832–53** *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 9 Let us coup aff our bicker, And toast meikle joy to the twa. **1874** *Sunday Mag.* 823 He just brings a cartload of texts and cowps them in. *Mod. Sc.* The horse ran away and coupit the cart.

3. *intr.* To be overturned or upset; to fall or tumble over; to capsize.

1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* xviii, I drew my scythe in sic a fury, I near-hand cowpit wi' my hurry. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'Ower he cowped as if he had been dead.' **1853** READE *Chr. Johnstone* 228 'She'll hae coupit a mile wast Inch Keith, an' the tide rinning aff the island.'

coup, obs. form of COOP, COPE, CUP.

coupabil, -ble, obs. forms of CULPABLE.

†**'coupage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coupage*, f. *couper* to cut: see -AGE.] The cutting up or carving of meat at table.

a **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 59 That ye.. be at the coupage of fleyhsse and at the departing of fysshe.

coupar, obs. form of COOPER.

coup-cart ('kaʊpˌkɑ:t). [f. COUP *sb.*[1], [2] or *v.*[3]]

1. = COUP *sb.*[2] 1, a box-cart.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 185 (Jam.) In the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup carts, in the parish [of St. Vigeans, Forfar], but at present there is no other kind made use of here. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 61 A close single-horse cart.. sometimes termed a coup-cart. **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coup*, *Coup-cart*, a dung-cart, a small cart.

2. A cart with a body which can be tilted, so that the load may be 'couped' out. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 167 (Jam.) The body of the cowp cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 100 Used in what are called coup-carts, i.e. when the box is moveable on a frame; and the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coup*, to tilt out the material from a 'coup cart', or cart that turns up to be emptied.

coupe[1] (ku:p). [Fr., goblet.] a. A shallow cup, bowl, or glass. b. A mixture of ice-cream and fruit, etc., served in a glass goblet or the like; spec. *coupe Jacques* (see quot. 1951).

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 528/2 Soup Coupe Saucer shape. **1905** E. WHARTON *House of Mirth* II. iv. 355 What sweet shall we have to-day, dear—*Coupe Jacques* or *Pêches à la Melba*? **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 421/2 *Coupe Jacques.* Half-fill the glass goblets with fruit salad, flavoured with kirsch, cover this with a layer of vanilla ice cream, and then add a layer of strawberry ice. Decorate with a glacé cherry. **1967** *Spectator* 29 Sept. 378/1 The tulip-shaped glass is much more suitable than the *coupe*—among other reasons because it holds the champagne bubbles more successfully. **1969** R. & D. DE SOLA *Dict. Cooking* 74/2 *Coupe glacée*, ice cream or sherbet combined with fruit or other ingredients; *coupe* is always served in a rimless bowl or cup. **1970** *Southerly* XXX. 17 Proudly he carried the brimming bucket into the kitchen where Medora was filling coupes with porridge.

coupe[2] (ku:p). [a. F. *coupe* felling, f. *couper* to cut.] A periodic felling of trees; also, the area so cleared.

1922 W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. 27 The annual or periodic *coupes* were further reduced to strips or to groups, known as the 'Strip and the Group Systems'. **1928** R. S. TROUP *Silvicultural Systems* ii. 4 In its ideal form the clear-cutting system involves felling and regenerating each year equal areas (coupes). **1928** *Forestry* II. 83 A block of one thousand acres of chestnut coppice worked on a twelve years' rotation (providing annual *coupes* of 83·3 acres). **1953** *Brit. Commonw. Forest Terminol.* 33 Coupes are preferably numbered with Roman numerals to distinguish them from compartments.

coupe, obs. f. COOP, COPE, COUP, CULP, CUP.

‖**coupé** (kupe), *a. Her.* Also 6 coupye, 7 -ée. [F. *coupé*, pa. pple. of *couper* to cut.] = COUPED 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 16 An Arme Coupye, Partie per Pale, Or and Ermine. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 158 The heads..of beasts Coupée or erazed, that is cut or pluckt off. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 362 The bust of a king..coupé at the breast proper. **1830** ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Couped* or *Coupey.*

‖**coupé** (kupe), *sb.* [F.; specific application of *coupé* (pa. pple.) cut: in sense 1 Littré has also *carosse coupé* cut carriage.]

1. A short four-wheeled close carriage with an inside seat for two, and outside seat for the driver.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 182 There we met with his 'Coupé' and the fair Ravennese *en route.* **1880** MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 13, I will send the coupé for you at a quarter to one. **1892** *Times* 16 Feb., The Coupé company wish to return..a rug..left in one of their carriages.

b. A closed two-door motor car, usually with two seats (see also quot. 1967). Also *attrib.* In *U.S.* freq. spelt *coupe* and pronounced (ku:p).

1908 A. BENNETT *Buried Alive* ix. 207 This agreeable Jew in the hall, and the *coupé* at the kerb. **1912** *Motor* 23 July 1104/2 The ordinary coupé or doctor's car. **1915** *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 12/1 Wanted, 2-Seat Car, with Coupé Body preferred. **1924** *Morris Owner* Sept. 653 The coupé is the ideal car for..the business man who has to motor in all weathers. **1927** in *Amer. Speech* (1967) XLII. 307 The coupe roadster for two passengers with rumble seat. **1934** [see CROOKISH *a.*]. **1936** H. L. MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) vii. 347, I have..heard..*coop* for *coupé.* **1967** *Consumer's Car Glossary* (ed. 2) 26 *Coupé*, car in which the roof slopes down sharply behind the front seat, leaving little or no head room in the back, or car with no back seat. In a drophead coupé the roof can be folded back behind the seats.

c. *coupé de ville*: a type of motor car in which the passenger seats are covered but with the driver's compartment open or adapted to fold down.

1939 E. AMBLER *Mask of Dimitrios* viii. 149 The chauffeur ..ushered Latimer ceremoniously into a huge chocolate-coloured *coupé de ville*, and drove off. **1969** J. LEASOR *They don't make them like that any More* vi. 169 A special type of body, very popular on Rolls chassis in the late twenties and early thirties. The passengers sat under cover in the rear.. while the..chauffeur and footman, sat..up front... English coach-builders called this style coupé de ville.

2. a. The front or after compartment of a continental *diligence.*

1834 J. BARROW *Excurs. N. Europe* ii. 82 The *coupé* in front accommodates one who sits next to the *conducteur*..In the rear in another *coupé. Ibid.* 83 A seat in the after *coupé* of a Russian diligence.

b. An end compartment in a railway carriage, seated on one side only.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 132 Two ladies, who were seated in a coupé. **1859** *All Y. Round* No. 30. 78, I have written a column of close 'copy' in a coupé.

c. *coupé lit*, a coupé (sense 2 b) in which the seats can be extended to form a couch or bed. (Not in current use.)

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 10 A sound sleep in a comfortable *coupé lit.* **1896** *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/7 A coupé-lits-toilette and first-class carriage will run through to Vintimille by the 2.13 p.m. train from Boulogne. **1898** *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 2/2 A coupe-lit compartment at the Nord Station.

3. *Fencing.* A movement of the sword equivalent to a disengage, but effected by drawing the sword along and over the point of the adversary's.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 49 The coupé is the opposite of the disengage, the blade being passed over the adversary's blade instead of under. *Ibid.* 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupé.

4. *Dancing.* = COUPEE, q.v.

†**coupe-band.** ? *Obs.* A portion cut off the end of a stack to supply material to complete it above.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 That which is cutte of the stacke end is called (for the most parte) a coupe-band.

couped (ku:pt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 cooped.

†**1.** Cut, slashed: see COUP *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* Said of the head or any member of an animal, or a part of a plant, represented as cut off 'clean' or smoothly (opp. to *erased*, *slipped*); also of an ordinary (*e.g.* a cross) having the extremities cut off so as not to extend to the boundaries of the shield.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 297 Three childrens heads couped at the shoulders. **1705** HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Nov., An Asses Head couped. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 274 A dexter hand couped at the wrist. **1882** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 61 The Cross humetté, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

transf. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 214 Th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coup'd for Perjurers.

coupee (ku:'pi:, 'ku:pi:), *sb.* Also 8 coopee, coupie, coupé. [ad. F. *coupé* in same sense: see -EE.] A dance step formerly much used; the dancer rests on one foot and passes the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation; hence, sometimes used for a bow made while advancing.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* III. i, One, two, and a coupee. **1690** D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* iii. (D.) Coupees low from pauper drudges. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 Jerts..*Coupés*, Hops, Leadings, Risings. **1757** MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 105 Why shall a man practise coupees, who only means to walk? **1827** LAMB *Let. to Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii. (1865) 261 Advancing..with a coupee and a sidelong bow.

Hence **coupee** *v. intr.*, to make this movement; to make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* iii. (D.) [He] Would lose his freedom like a puppy, Rather than she [his daughter] not learn to coupee. **1707** J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 386 It being dubious whether I limp or coupee. **1748** *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 255 That it may not hinder them in rising or coupeeing.

‖**coupe-gorge** (kupgɔrʒ). [F.; = cut-throat.]

†**1.** A cut-throat. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7422 A rasour sharpe and wel bitinge That was forged in a forge Which that men clepen Coupe-Gorge. [Hence in MINSHEU **1617**, PHILLIPS, COLES.]

2. 'Used in a military sense to signify any spot or position which affords an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces' (Stocqueler).

3. *fig.*

1612 Sir R. WINWOOD *Let. to Jas. I* in Motley *Barneveld* II. 456 On thys, he long insysted, as th' only couppe-gorge, of all resultats, whatsoever, between france and spayne.

coupel, obs. f. COUPLE.

couper, cowper ('kaʊpə(r)). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. COUP *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who barters, deals, or buys and sells. Cf. COPER. Now chiefly in *Comb.*, as *herring-*, *horse-couper*, etc.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) §122 The halding of horses at hard meat all the Sommer season, vsed commounlie be.. Cowppers. *a* **1662** R. BAILLIE *Lett.* I. 85 (Jam.) The horse which our coupers had bought at Morton fair. **1792** *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 44 *note* (Jam.) Nor are they..a match for horse-cowpers, cow-cowpers,—the people that farmers have to deal with. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xiii. (1855) 121 Its visitants [were] Dutch herring-coupers.

couper, obs. form of COOPER, COPPER.

coupholite ('kaʊfəʊlaɪt). *Min.* Also koupholite. [Named 1797 from Gr. κοῦφος tender + -LITE.] A variety of PREHNITE occurring in thin fragile laminæ.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 561 Foliated Prehnite.. Koupholite. **1868** DANA *Min.* 411 s.v. *Prehnite*, Coupholite is in cavernous masses, made of small, thin, fragile laminæ or scales.

coupis, pl. of *coupe*, obs. form of CUP.

coupisse, obs. form of COPPICE.

coupla ('kʌplə). orig. *U.S.* Colloquial form of *couple of.*

1908 H. GREEN *Actors' Boarding House* 254 A coupla parties is come for rooms! **1934** D. L. SAYERS *Nine Tailors* III. II. 276 He'd had nothing to eat..for a coupla days. **1965** H. C. RAE *Skinner* II. xiii. 119 I'll manage to palm the thing off on some mug for a coupla quick quid profit.

couple ('kʌp(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 4 coppell, 4–5 cuple, copul(l, coupel, 4–6 coupil(l, -yl(l, cople, copple, 4–7 cupple, 5 coupull, cowp-, cwpylle, cuppil, -ylle, 5–6 copel, -il(l, -yl(l, cowple, 6 coople, 4– couple. [a. OF. *cople*, *cuple*, later *couple*:—L. *cōpula* band, tie, connexion: see COPULA.]

I. That which unites two.

1. a. A brace or leash for holding two hounds together. Usually in *pl.*; also a *pair of couples.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1147 Couples huntes of kest [= hunters cast off couples]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cwpylle of hundys, *copula.* **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, When he has of cast his cowples at will. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes..had their couples cast off. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1345/4 Strayed..a red pied Fox Beagle Bitch.. with a pair of Couples about her neck. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* II. 10 Oh days! when to a girdle ty'd, The couples gingled at his side. **1781** P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 81 Care should be taken that the couples be not too loose, lest they should slip their necks out of the collar. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Hounds yelled in their couples.

fig. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 66 In pursuit of a husband who will run away from the couple.

b. *transf.* and *fig. to go, hunt, run in couples.*

Here the original meaning is often forgotten, and *couples* used with the sense of *pairs*, *twos.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, 'Sdeath, you perpetual curs, Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 135 Ile keepe my Stables where I lodge my Wife, Ile goe in couples with her. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. 19 *note*, None of them [the nerves] single, but runne in couples. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 They hunt in their Couples, what one doth at the head, the other scores up at the heele. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 39 (Like Blood-hounds) they usually hunt (in Couples) together, (Avarice and Ambition) that's their Name. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Dancing Acad.* ix, And when he had been sufficiently broken in in the parlour he began to run in couples in the Assembly-room.

2. *transf.* †a. A connexion between two parts of the body; ? a ligament. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* ii. 19 The heade wherof the whole body by ioyntes and couples receaueth norishment and is knyt together.

†b. *Gram.* A connecting word or particle; a copula. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 The Verbe (in the common language of the Schooles) is called the band, or couple. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 152 It is called the Subjunctive Mood because it is subjoin'd or added to the first Sentence by some Cople or Tye.

†3. Union or coupling in matrimony; the bond of wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Orpheo* 422 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 265 A foule couple it were forthy To lete hur com in thy company. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 180 Hit is an vn-comely couple.. To ȝeuen a ȝong wenche to an old feble Mon. *c* 1450 MYRC 194 Wyth-owten cowpulle or fleschly dede. *a* 1553 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 631 It were a mete copyll of vs twayne to be ioyned together in maryage. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 442 To be begotten in the honest and chast couple of marriage.

II. A union of two; a pair.

The plural after a numeral is often *couple*, esp. when followed by *of* with the names of animals or things.

4. A brace of dogs used for hunting, *esp.* harriers or spaniels; also, a brace of conies or rabbits.

c 1430–50 *Two Cookery-bks.*, CC. copull Conyngges. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xiii. 434 A noyse as hit hadde ben a thyrtty couple of houndes. 1527 W. CAPON in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 104 He gave to us 6 cowple of conyes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skilfull Forresters.. Do use to say, a Couple of Rabbets or Conies. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 14 Then throw they in their Couples, and one cry Of many Parkes do ring about the Skie. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Couple*, in respect to Conies and Rabbets, the proper Term for two of them; so it is for two Hounds. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 Two spaniels or harriers were called a couple.

5. a. A man and woman united by love or marriage; a wedded or engaged pair.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10168 (Cott.) To wijf he has dame anna tan,—Was suilk a cuple [*v.r.* coupil, couple] neuer nan. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 224 The bible bereþ witnesse.. þat a-corsed alle couples þat no kynde forth brouhte. 1436 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 107 Euery couple of man & wyf dwellyng at Ochecote. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 44 b, .iij. pownd of euery hundreth, to be bestowyd vpon poore copyls at their maryages. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 40, I must Bestow vpon the eyes of this yong couple Some vanity of mine Art. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 339 Fair couple, linkt in happie nuptial League. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶3 A very loving Couple. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The happy couple who got the Dunstable bacon in 1751. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples.. who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 43 Sir Loudoun would give up Glen Ettrick at once to the young couple.

b. A man and woman associated as partners in a dance or the like.

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 226, I stood two couple above her. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country-dance was going on.. and new couples joined in every minute. *c* 1875 *Routledge's Ball-room Guide* 31 The Lancers must be danced by four couples only in each set.

6. Of animals: a. A pair of opposite sexes.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 333 Of vche best þat berez lyf busk þe a cupple. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 169 Alle schulen dye for his dedes.. Out-taken Eihte soules, and of vche beest a couple.

b. *Farming.* A ewe and her lamb; *double couple*, a ewe with two lambs.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Couples*, ewes and lambs. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 295, 200 ewes with their lambs, generally here [Bucks.] called 'couples'. 1882 *Somerset Gaz.* 18 Mar., 9 single couples and 1 double ditto of ewes and lambs.

7. a. *gen.* Two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same sort taken together; properly used of such as are paired or associated by some common function or relation; but often loosely, as a mere synonym for *two*. Cf. *pair*. †*couple of corn*: app. two quarters.

All shades of gradation connect the strict sense (as in 1541) with the loosest (as in 1711).

1365 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 42 Ad emendum ij coppell' de silles cum les pannes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2002 þer & þer a coupill gon to speke & eke to roune. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I hym a copel of maynchettis with swete butter. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Couple or a payer of botillis. 1526 *Act. 28 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 77 After the rate of fifteene shillings the couple of corne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* XIX. 3 A seruaunt and a couple of asses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many cowples of sensityfe synewes come fro the brayne. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 20 Though they three do cost me a couple of hundred poundes by yeare. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 34 A couple of as arrant knaues as any in Messina. 1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xiii. 6 Make me a couple of cakes. 1638 BROME *Antip.* IV. viii, These persons passe over the Stage in Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8 ¶1, I shall here communicate to the World a couple of letters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours resting and exploring the ruins. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 111/1 The rule.. has existed for at least a couple of centuries.

b. (With *of* omitted) = *couple of* (cf. COUPLA; *U.S. colloq.*).

1925 S. LEWIS *Martin Arrowsmith* xvi. 188 A couple months in Italy. 1934 D. HAMMETT *Thin Man* xxii. 173 She touched me for a couple hundred to blow town.

c. Quasi-*adj.* *a couple more* (..), two more (*colloq.*).

[1934 P. A. TAYLOR *Sandbar Sinister* vi. 92 'Just you hang on for a couple minutes more,' Asey promised her.] 1961 'H. STONE' *Man who looked Death in Eye* iii. 57 The crowd of curious onlookers gathered in the street and a couple more cops to hold them at a decent distance. 1965 A. LURIE *Nowhere City* xii. 123 I wonder if I could dictate a couple more letters then, while we wait? 1985 *Washington Post* 4 Jan. A13/4 It's going to be a couple more months.. before we decide what to do.

d. With ellipsis of *of drinks*, *of glasses*, etc. *colloq.*

1933 'R. KEVERNE' *Menace* xvi. 180 Stopped at the 'Swan' for a couple. 1934 H. M. HARWOOD *Old Folks at Home* I. i, *Liza* (coldly): I said you had had a couple.

8. One of a pair of inclined rafters or beams, that meet at the top and are fixed at the bottom by a tie, and form the principal support of a roof; a principal rafter, a chevron.

[Cf. *c* 600 ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xix. 6 Cuplæ [*v.r.* coplæ, complæ] vocatæ, quod copulent in se luctantes.]

1364 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 31, j domum sufficientem de iij copuls. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1328 Al þe coples cipres were & þe raftres were al-so. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 163 Twenty cuppil he gave or ma, to þe body or þe kirk alsua. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 75 An house is neuer made perfecte, till these coples be put vpon it, by the maner of an heade. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 12 At every joynt a collar-beam, fastned at their heads with a pin onely; these last by some are called the Arch-couples. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 140 (Jam.) The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 97 The other [room].. showing the naked couples from roof-tree to floor. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A 'half-couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean-to' roof.

†9. = COUPLET 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 102 Sir Tristrem; ouer gestes it has þe steem.. if men it sayd as made Thomas; But I here it no man so say, þat of som copple som is away. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* XXXIII, All the gardyng and the wallis rong Ryght of thaire song, and on the copill next Off thaire suete armony. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 99 By distick or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

10. *Dynamics.* A pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, tending to produce a motion of rotation.

1855 PEIRCE *Anal. Mechanics* 40 A couple of forces is a system of two parallel and equal forces which act in different lines. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 103 The moment of the couple with which terrestrial magnetism tends to turn the.. magnet.

fig. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 293/1 The central 'couple', as the Mathematicians would call it, of the European balance.

11. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 257 If three or more pairs of points A, A'; B, B'; C, C'; etc. be taken on a straight line at such distances from a point O thereon that $OA \cdot OA' = OB \cdot OB' = OC \cdot OC' =$ etc., they are said to constitute a system in Involution.. the points $(A, A')(B, B')(C, C')$ etc., are called Conjugate Points or Couples of the involution.

12. *Electr.* A pair of connected plates of different metals, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermo-electric current.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. App. (1870) 17 The figure represents what is called a thermo-electric pair or couple. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 415 The system of two dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid which acts on one of them is called a *Galvanic* or *Voltaic Couple*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 240.

13. *Astron.* A double star.

14. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as **couple-balk** (*Sc.*), cf. sense 8 and BALK *sb.*[1] 11; **couple-keep** (see quot.).

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 113 The wooden frame-work of an old bed.. was brought down from the couple-bauks of the barn. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Couple-keep* is often to be found in advertisements. It means a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs, which must be well fed.

couple ('kʌp(ə)l), *v.* Forms: 3 kuple, 3–5 cuple, 4 copil, cuppel, -ul, 4–5 coupel, -il, -yl, cowpyll, cuppil(le, 4–6 copple, cowple, coupul(l, 4–7 cople, cupple, 6 coople, 4– couple. [a. OF. *copler*, *cupler*, later *coupler*, f. *couple*: see prec. and cf. L. *cōpulāre*.]

1. *trans.* To tie or fasten (dogs) together in pairs.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 þenne þise cacheres þat coupe cowpled hor houndez, Vnclosed þe kenel dore, & calde hem þer-oute. *c* 1440 [see COMPLE *v.*[2]]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Cowple vp yowre houndys. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 18 Couple Clowder with the deepe-mouth'd brach. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 The Huntsmen hallowed, so ho, Venue a coupler, and so coupled the dogges. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶2 Tom. Bellfrey and Ringwood were coupled together.. to be in at the Death of the Fox, Hare, or Stag. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IX. 147 They [the dogs] were all coupled.

2. a. *gen.* To fasten or link together (properly in pairs); to join or connect in any way.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee.. þat rede Inglis it ere inowe, þat couthe not haf coppled a kowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 8 Wo that ioynen hous to hous, and feeld to feeld coupleth. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 The superior Scythia is a grete region.. coplede of the este parte to Ynde, of the northe to the occean. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 43 With ane Capill and twa Creillis cuplit abufe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXIV. 22 These shalbe coupled together as prisoners be. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 566 They bound our armes behind vs.. coupling vs two and two together. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 64 These [places] Ecbar coupled to the rest of his Empire. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), That man.. who is measuring syllables and coupling rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 202, I see my young lambs coupled two by two With willow bands.

†b. To yoke (a horse or cart). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 (Cott.) His folk all armed did he call, And cuppel did his cartes all. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 190 Let cople þe comissarie, oure cart shal he drawe.

c. *Organ-playing.* To connect (two keys or keyboards) by means of a coupler. Also *intr.* (of a key or keyboard) To admit of this connexion.

1829 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599/1 Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1880 *Ibid.* 601/2 When the Swell was coupled to the Great Manual.

d. *Mech.* To connect (railway carriages) by a coupling; to connect (the driving-wheels of a locomotive steam-engine) by a coupling-rod.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 249/1 The two pair of wheels [of a locomotive engine] were coupled together by connecting rods. 1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. 719/1 Trucks.. filled with ballast.. were coupled together and carried away by an engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Car-coupling*, In Europe the connection is more intimate, the cars being coupled together so firmly as to prevent the jar as the cars collide or jerk apart in stopping or starting.

e. *Photogr.* To connect a device (as a rangefinder, etc.) to the mechanism of a camera. Also *intr.*, to be capable of being so connected.

1934 R. M. FANSTONE *Mod. Miniature Cameras* ii. 7 This camera has automatic focussing by means of a range finder coupled to the focussing adjustment of the lens. 1935 W. ALEXANDER *Miniature Camera Guide* p. i (Advt.), Leica Model III. Automatically coupled range-finder focusing. 1939 *Amer. Ann. Photogr.* 1940 7/2 These new, small cameras were characterized by their versatility and built-in features, such as: range finders coupled to the lens and shutter assembly. 1958 *Amateur Photographer* 31 Dec. 8/3 (Advt.), Rangefinder couples with all lenses. 1961 A. L. M. SOWERBY *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 19) *Coupled exposure-meter*, an exposure-meter the mechanism of which is linked to the controls adjusting stop and shutter-speed.

†3. a. To join in wedlock or sexual union. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 God til mankynd as spouse til spouse is copild. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 41 Dame mariory wes coupillyt in-to goddis band with Walter stewart off Scotland. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 112 Borne of a woman that was carnally coupled vnto hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I am coupled in matrimonye to the sone of the euerlastyng kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* x. 9 Let not man therfore put asunder that which God hath coupled together. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrim.*, If any man do allege any impediment why they may not be coupled together in matrimony. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar of the next village.. hath promis'd to.. couple vs. 1726 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 17 Nov. 369 To assist.. in degrading a parson who couples all our beggars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ix, As eager for her marriage with Jones as he had before been to couple her to Blifil.

b. To espouse, marry. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12754 Clunestra at kirke couplit onone This Engest, with Jolite to hir iuste spouse.

c. To pair (animals).

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 91 If a Sow of that Breed is Coupled with a Boar of the Cloven-footed kind. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* V. v, Wedding! directly! what, do you think you are coupling some of your animals in the country?

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To unite with one of the opposite sex, come together sexually; to pair.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 153 To kepe his cun from Caymes þat þei coupled not to-gedere. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 35 He that with me first coppled tooke away My love with him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 145 Begin these wood birds but to couple now? 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Furnish.. your Aviaries with Birds before they couple. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* II. 181. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 96 They [moles] couple towards the approach of spring. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 526 Why then let men couple at once with wolves.

5. a. *trans.* To associate or bring together (persons) in pairs, or as companions or partners; †formerly also, to match or engage as opponents in a contest.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 132 Clerkes þat were confessours coupled hem to-gedere Forte construe þis clause. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3596 Thai saw never under the hevyn Twa Knightes that war copled so evyn. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XVII. 392 Or ever they lefte eche other goo, whan they were cowpled ones togyder [wrestling]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* IX. 26 He assayde to cople hym silfe with the apostles. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 58 a, Ihon Montiew, as he was coupled to the enemie, was slaine with an Harquebouze shott. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, When the rest of the Company is coupled. 1822 WORDSW. *Eccles. Sonn.* II. XXXIV. *Latimer & Ridley*, See Latimer and Ridley in the might Of Faith stand coupled for a common flight!

b. To attach or unite by ties of affection, or the like.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 116 Ryd forþ bi Richesse.. For ȝif þou couple þe to him, to Clergie comestou neuere. *c* 1430

Hymns Virg. (1867) 22 For euere loue couplip god to man. **1526** TINDALE *N.T.* Prol., The spyrite of god, whych.. copleth us to god. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 171 Although the bodyes of these noble personages.. were..a sonder seperated..yet their hartes were knitte and coupled in one.

†c. *to couple friendship*: a Latinism. *to couple a skirmish* (cf. *to join battle*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 1, I frenshipe couplede [**1388** Y haue couplid frenschip]. **1583** STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 66 a, A skirmishe beganne to be coupled betweene the Roiters of the Wood and the Roiters of the Enemie.

6. *intr.* To join or unite with another as a companion, to come together or associate in pairs; †to engage (*with* another) in a contest.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 39 b, Ther were none so hardy that durste..cople with him. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 182 b, The quene beyng therof asserteined, determined to couple [*i.e.* join battle] with hym while hys power was small and his ayde not come. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 21 They crowding come, I see, already, Close coupling, or withdrawn unsteady.

7. a. *trans.* Of things immaterial: To connect, conjoin, link (one *with* or *to* another, or *together*). Properly of *two* things only.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1059 þurh þet he wes soð godd, in his cunde icuplet wið ure. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 18804 (Cott.) He ..þat cuppuld þus vr kind til his. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 158 Clergye an Couetise heo [Meed] couplep to-gedere. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 236 The wrechyt dome, That is cowplyt to foule thyrldome. **1526** TINDALE *1 Pet.* iii. 2 Whill they beholde youre pure conversacion coupled with feare. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. §10 He hath coupled the substance of his flesh and the substance of bread together. **1727–38** GAY *Fables* I. xii. 48 Av'rice..Must still be coupled with its cares. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 342 A biblical plainness, coupled with a most uncanonical levity. **1874** DIXON *Two Queens* III. XIII. x. 57 A man who coupled acts with words.

b. To conjoin in thought or speech.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 78 Isaie ueieð hope & silence, & kupleð boðe togederes. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 Neither did he so couple you to the Colledge of Philosophers, and Oratours. **1751** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5 Theft and swearing are coupled together in the Prophet Zechariah. **1826** SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 253 To this let me couple the just complaint of..Melchior Canus. **1866** MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xxiii, I wish you would not couple her name and mine together.

8. *Physics.* To bring about a coupling (sense 6 f) between. So **coupled** *ppl. a.* **a.** Said of oscillating systems. (Cf. COUPLING *vbl. sb.* 6 f (i).)

1893 *Proc. R. Soc.* LIV. 76 Its coils (coupled inductively) were connected in series with the non-inductive coils of the inactive ring. **1908** [see COUPLING *vbl. sb.* 6 f (i)]. **1915** A. F. COLLINS *Bk. of Wireless* III. iv. 143 When the open and closed circuits are coupled together they can be tuned to each other so that the electric oscillations in both circuits.. have the same frequency. **1927** E. G. RICHARDSON *Sound* ii. 54 Owing to the assumption of the vibration by the air in the box the tone of the combined 'coupled system' is much more intense than that of the fork alone. **1927** I. B. CRANDALL *Theory Vibr. Syst.* ii. 63 A very considerable change in natural frequencies..has been brought about by coupling to the heavy diaphragm a relatively light resonator system. **1944** A. WOOD *Physics of Music* ii. 24 Two pendulums of unequal length suspended from a horizontal string...form a coupled system. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* xiv. 341 The primary and secondary circuits are tuned separately to resonance at the same frequency and coupled together. **1965** H. J. J. BRADDICK *Vibrations, Waves, & Diffraction* i. 26 Two oscillators may be coupled in such a way that when one is vibrating, motion is transferred to the other. **1968** C. G. KUPER *Introd. Theory Superconductivity* ix. 147 (*caption*) Coupled-harmonic-oscillator model for a lattice in two dimensions.

b. Said of particles (electrons, atoms, etc.) and fields, and of mathematical quantities representing them. So *to be coupled with* = to interact with, to be influenced in (its) behaviour by. (Cf. COUPLING *vbl. sb.* 6 f (ii).)

1922 *Chem. Abstr.* XVI. 3033 The magnetic energy of the valence electron and of the atom body, coupled in the manner postulated. **1923** H. L. BROSE tr. *Sommerfeld's Atomic Struct.* vi. 406 An outer valence electron..and..the rest of the atom..are coupled together by the internal magnetic field. **1935** J. DOUGALL tr. *Born's Atomic Physics* vii. 154 For every electron the orbital and spin moments are firmly coupled; but the various electrons influence each other comparatively little. **1959** B. I. & B. BLEANEY *Electr. & Magn.* xx. 548 We need to know more about the mutual interactions between the various electrons... These can be expressed in the form of a set of rules for coupling together the angular momenta in forming the vector resultant. **1960** J. C. SLATER *Quantum Theory of Atomic Struct.* I. x. 239 It was useful to postulate two vectors L and S, which could be coupled to give a vector J. **1966** [see COUPLING *vbl. sb.* 6 f (ii)].

†coupleable, *a. Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Accouplable*, yoakeable, coupleable, fit to be coupled with.

†'couple-,beggar. *Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* 3 + BEGGAR.] A disreputable priest who made it his business to 'couple' beggars or perform irregular marriages.

1702 *Wilmslow Parish Reg.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 99 Were lately married by a couple begger. **1725** SWIFT *Poems, Riddle*, No Couple-Beggar in the Land E'er join'd such Numbers Hand in Hand. **1744** *Faulkener's Jrnl.* 6–9 Oct. in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1878) II. 369 This last term a notorious couple beggar..was excommunicated..by the Vicar-General of this diocese, on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up, to the undoing of many good families.

couple-clause. Coupling of clauses; a name given by Puttenham to the rhetorical figure *Polysyndeton.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Another maner of construction which they called (*Polisindeton*) we may call him the (*couple clause*) for that euery clause is knit and coupled together with a coniunctiue.

couple-close. Also -closs. [app. f. F. *couple* couple + *close* closed, shut.]

1. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, having one fourth of its breadth, borne in couples, and usually cotising a chevron.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Copleclose muste containe the fourth part of the Cheuron, and is not borne but by payres, except there be a Cheuron betwene twoo of them. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 363 A chevron between two couple-closes sa. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 57 The term Cotising is applied indifferently to Costs, Barrulets, and Couples-close.

2. A pair of rafters or couples in a roof. (See COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1849 J. WEALE *Dict. Terms, Couple-close*, a pair of spars of a roof. **1864** in WEBSTER.

coupled ('kʌp(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COUPLE + -ED.]

1. Tied, joined, linked, or associated together in pairs. In *Her.* = CONJOINED c.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowplyd, *copulatus.* **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. 614 Thou..that things to come dost know Not by..coupled points, nor flight of fatall Birds. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 361 The rest..came coupled, Polarchos and his soone wonne Lady, etc. **1709** WATTS *Lyric Poems, Adventurous Muse* v, His verse sublime A monument too high for coupled sounds to climb. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The coupled wheels [of a locomotive] were..equally loaded. Six-wheeled coupled engines had from 5 tons to 6 tons on a wheel.

b. *Arch. coupled columns*: columns disposed in pairs close together, with wider intervals between the pairs. *coupled windows*: windows placed side by side, forming a pair: cf. COUPLET 3.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II) s.v. *Column, Coupled Columns*, are such as are disposed by two and two, so as almost to touch each other at their bases and capitals. **1842–76** GWILT *Archit.* §267 The use of coupled columns and niches exhibits other varieties in which the Romans delighted. **1879** SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 95 Coupled columns of nearly three feet diameter each. **1881** FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 108 A grand range of Romanesque coupled windows, bearing date 1250.

c. Joined in marriage.

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 38 After they have marryed persons, the coupled, on discontents, part, and pretend they were not legally marryed.

d. See COUPLE *v.* 8

†2. Built with couples or rafters, roofed. *Obs.* (See COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1382 WYCLIF *Haggai* i. 4 That ȝe dwelle in housis couplid with tymbre [Vulg. *in domibus laqueatis*].

3. In combination, as *well-coupled, short-coupled*: said of the joining of the back to the hind-quarters in horses, etc. Also in reference to roof-couples.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 100 Horses that are short coupled and well-backed. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxxxv, The well-rais'd Arch of Honour! where noe Act of Fame misplac't, Firms him, well-coupled, from the sure-lay'd Base. **1720** W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 120 Many of our best ambling nags are well coupled, and for the most part durable on a journey. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* viii, A strong black horse..high-shouldered, strong-limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled.

¶ Erroneously for CUPOLAED, having a cupola.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 33 The Ottaman Mausoleas..built all of white marble, round in forme, coupled on the top. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 'Tis covered at top, arched and coupled after the mode of those oriental Countreys.

†couplement ('kʌp(ə)lmənt). *Obs.* Also 7 coopel-, coople-, cupple-. [a. OF. *couplement*: see COUPLE *v.* and -MENT; cf. *accouplement*.]

1. The act of coupling or fact of being coupled together; union of pairs.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, an. 16. 52 b, By this conjunccion and couplement of matrimony. **1596** SPENSER *Prothal.* vi, Ioy may you haue and gentle hearts content Of your loues couplement. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi, Making a coopelment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 140 He met with all sort of brain-sick factions combined in one couplement.

2. The result of coupling. **a.** A couple, pair.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 535, I wish you the peace of minde, most royall cupplement. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. v. 24 And forth together rode, a comely couplement. **1816** SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 70 Anon two female forms ..Came side by side, a beauteous couplement.

b. Of verses: A couplet or stanza.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 42 He made couplements of verses very well composed.

3. Anything that couples together; a coupling.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. x. §5 Ordnance ready mounted with all their Cooplements, Ornaments, Tires.

coupler ('kʌplə(r)). [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One that couples; *spec.* one whose business it is to couple railway carriages or trucks.

1552 HULOET, Coupler, *copulator.* **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi. (1804) 58 No such creature as you neither—no ten pound sneaker—no quality coupler. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772* (1790) II 95 Those infamous couplers despise the fulminations of the Kirk. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 Couplers [of railway carriages or trucks] ..expose themselves to danger in shunting operations.

2. A thing that couples or links together. *spec.* **a.** In an organ: A contrivance for connecting two manuals, or a manual with the pedals, or two keys an octave apart on the same keyboard, so that both can be played by a single motion.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 144 The Orbicular Muscle only moves the upper Eye-lid, and doth but embrace the lower, and knit it as a coupler. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/1 These several parts, or organs, when brought together by stops, called *couplers*, give to the keys of the great organ the command of every pipe in the instrument. **1871** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 8 The organ..is fitted with 125 stops and 32 couplers.

b. (See quot.) Also = COUPLING.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coupler*..2. The ring which slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping-tool of any kind. Also called *reins.*

c. *Zool.* A plate joining two opposite swimming appendages of a crustacean.

1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* I. 530 The first four thoracic appendages bear biramous swimming feet.., those of the right and left sides being connected by transverse plates or couplers.

d. *Photogr.* (See quots.)

1938 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* LXXXV. 628/1 The dyestuffs forming the images are in all cases produced by the effect of an oxidising agent on a mixture of a suitable agent and coupler... In some instances the developer and the coupler may be identical. **1944** J. S. FRIEDMAN *Hist. Color Photogr.* xi. 127 The true problem..is not the inability to obtain uniform dispersions of the couplers throughout the emulsion, but to prevent the couplers in one emulsion layer from wandering over into a neighboring layer. **1957** R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* v. 45 Instead of letting the oxidized developer react with the gelatin of the emulsion, a coupler is present in the developer (or in the emulsion layer) and this reacts with the oxidized developing agent to form an insoluble dye. **1966** D. M. AVEDON *Gloss. Terms Microphotogr.* (ed. 4) 13 In a diazo material the coupler is a compound which combines with the unexposed diazonium salt to form the visible dye image.

e. In full *acoustic coupler*. A modem for converting digital signals from a computer into an audible sound signal and vice versa so that they can be transmitted and received over telephone lines; *spec.* a sound-absorbent cradle, incorporating a microphone and loudspeaker, into which a telephone handset is placed.

1968 *N.Y. Times* 26 June 70 Each client will get a portable teletype and a thing called an 'acoustic data coupler' that allows the teletype to send messages to a computer over any old telephone. **1969** *Mechanised Accounting* Oct. 9/1 The Post Office has agreed to the introduction of suitably approved acoustic couplers, devices capable of turning almost any modern telephone into a data transmission terminal. **1978** *Pract. Computing* July–Aug. 56/2 The coupler converts pulses of sound. **1984** *Daily Tel.* 24 Apr. 16/4 Comtec Data Systems is selling the machine and acoustic coupler (on which you rest the telephone handset for communications) as a package in a handsome briefcase for £397.

coupleress ('kʌpləɪrɪs). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female coupler; a woman who brings couples together.

1864 W. BELL in *N. & Q.* V. 442 These old witches were frequently bawds and coupleresses at Rome. **1885** R. F. BURTON *1001 Nights* I. 338 *note*, So the Germ. 'Kupplerinn', a Coupleress. It is one of the many synonyms for a pimp.

couplet ('kʌplɪt). Also 7 cop-, cup-, (? caplet). [a. F. *couplet* (1364 in Godefroy) two pieces of iron riveted or hinged together, succession of verses riming together, stanza, etc., dim. of *couple*.]

1. A pair of successive lines of verse, *esp.* when riming together and of the same length.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), In singing some short couplets, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 It is all in couplets, for he detested all other rhimes. **1780** JOHNSON *L.P., Congreve* Wks. III. 171 Except what relates to the stage, I know not that he has ever written a stanza that is sung, or a couplet that is quoted. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet. **1889** SKEAT *Chaucer's L.G.W.* Introd. 33 He introduces a new metre..now famous as 'the heroic couplet'.

2. *gen.* A pair or couple; in *pl.* = twins (quot. 1824, *nonce-use*: cf. *triplets*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 412 Weel whisper ore a couplet or two of most sage sawes. **1602** —— *Ham.* v. i. 310 As patient as the female Doue, When that her golden Cuplet [*Qq.* couplets] are disclos'd. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 161 Their very nurse, as she used to boast, could hardly tell her pretty 'couplets' apart.

3. *Arch.* A window of two lights.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 149 The church is lighted with four couplets and a half on each side. **1879** SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 251 The couplets, triplets, and more numerous groups of the Early English windows.

4. *Music.* Two equal notes inserted in a passage of triple rhythm and made to occupy the time of three.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

†5. A coupling, link, or chain. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 105 Being chain'd by the mightie coplet of ineuitable destiny.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as ***couplet-chiming, -grinder, verse*** (sense 1); **†couplet-harness**, mail.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 264 A couple of Parthyans in couplet-harneis [L. *cataphractorum*]. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 38 In this necessity of our rhymes, I have always found the couplet verse most easy. **1797-1802** G. COLMAN *Br. Grins* Lament. viii, 'Twere strange if they [dead poets] should rise, and go afresh to couplet-chiming. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 3/2 The most formal allegorical couplet-grinders of the eighteenth century. **1941** *Essays & Studies* XXVI. 78 He [*sc.* William Collins] sank to the level of the poorest couplet-grinder among them.

'couplet, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *to couplet it*: to compose couplets.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV. xvi. (D.), Methinks, quoth Sancho, the thoughts which give way to the making of couplets can not be many. Couplet is as much as your worship pleases, and I will sleep as much as I can.

coupleteer (kʌplɪ'tɪə(r)). [f. COUPLET + -EER.] A writer of couplets; a versifier.

1818 R. WOODHOUSE *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Lett. of Keats* (1958) I. 382 Leave .. its soul to be soothed only by rhymers & the coupleteers. **1927** *Observer* 15 May 6 The dreary coupleteers of the eighteenth century. **1929** E. BLUNDEN *Nature in Eng. Lit.* v. 109 The appearance of a trim Horatian coupleteer.

coupling ('kʌplɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Joining in couples, pairing; linking: see the vb.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 34 Lufe propirly es a full cuppillynge of þe lufande and þe lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane. **1388** WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 11 Trees to the ioynyngis of the bildyng, and to the coupling of housis. *a* **1564** BECON *Art. Chr. Relig.* Prayers (1844) 463 In the coupling together of the christian members. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 We vse sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 212 b, Couplings in lawfull marriage. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ii, Sir, there's such coupling at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a country dance. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 Their realistic logic, or coupling of means to ends. **1878** F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 622 Any detaching or coupling of vehicles.

2. The pairing of the sexes; sexual union.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 72 A goostly mariage, wilk þe bodily copling performiþ. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 247 The fleshly coplinge which before the sin of Adam was in marriage an office or virtuous deed. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 199 The promiscuous couplings of Males and Females of several species.

attrib. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 160 This was their [turtles'] coupling-time.

3. *concr.* Anything that couples, or is used to join together.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* II. 6 Deriued into euery member through the ioyntes and couplynges. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xxxvi. 11 And he made loopes of blew, on the edge of one curtaine, from the seluedge in the coupling. **1643** LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 42 These two peeces are called couplings.

†4. = COUPLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 106 They take off their Dog couplings. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2254/4 A handsom young white Hound of the King's .. slipt his Couplings, and run out of the Mews. **1695** *Ibid.* 3080/4 A .. Spaniel Dog .. a pair of Couplings about his Neck.

†5. A transverse timber connecting a pair of rafters. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 For Cupplinges and Rafters of houses, the Elme. **1611** BIBLE *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 11 Timber for couplings, and to floore the houses. **1813** J. TAYLOR *Arator* 137 No joists or loft [in the houses] but to be lathed on the rafters and their couplings, nearly to the top of the roof.

6. Techn. and scientific uses; in *Machinery*, etc., the name of various contrivances for connecting parts of constructions or machinery, *esp.* in order to transmit motion. **a.** A contrivance for connecting the ends of shafting together, either permanently, or so as to admit of their being disconnected at pleasure: they are of various kinds, as ***box coupling, clutch coupling***, etc.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 407 It is .. often requisite to connect two or more shafts together. These connections are denominated couplings.

b. The chain or link connecting two carriages or trucks of a railway train.

1840 *Civil Engin. & Archit. Jrnl.* III. 5/1 The machine is connected to the train by means of the coupling N in the usual way. **1887** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. III. v. 159 The engine and three of the front carriages had broken from their couplings and plunged on to the bank.

c. *Carriage-building.* (*a*) The connexion or joint upon which the fore-carriage turns or locks. (*b*) The attachment of whatever kind uniting the hind to the fore wheels.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. In an organ; = COUPLER.

e. *Genetics.* (See quots.)

1906 W. BATESON et al. *3rd Rep. Evol. Comm. Roy. Soc.* 8 Complete coupling has so far been most commonly met with among characters of similar physiological nature. *Ibid.* 11 It is clear that gametic coupling, however caused, plays a large part in the phenomena of heredity. **1909** W. BATESON *Mendel's Princ. Hered.* ix. 151 The combinations of long pollen with blue factor, and round pollen with no blue factor occur seven times as often as the other two possible combinations. We speak of this phenomenon as Gametic Coupling. The term 'coupling' is strictly applicable, because the association is between two dominant or 'present' factors. **1926** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 162/2 It is sometimes convenient to distinguish the case in which the two dominants (*AB* × *ab*) are introduced together by the parent as coupling and the converse (*Ab* × *aB*) as repulsion. **1965** A. H. STURTEVANT *Hist. Genetics* vi. 40 The two dominants (purple and long) were contributed by the same parent, and the phenomenon was called 'coupling'. **1970** AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* x. 338 Morgan showed that the proportion of crossing-over between a particular pair of alleles of two different genes .. was of the same order, irrespective of whether they were both initially on the same chromosome (in coupling) or on different chromosomes (in repulsion).

f. *Physics.* (i) A connection between two oscillating systems which results in a mutual dependence of their oscillations, so that an oscillation in one system causes an oscillation in the other and partly determines its character; *spec.* (and orig.) in *Electr.*, such a connection (physical or inductive) between two electric circuits. Also, the strength of this interdependence (so *tight, loose* etc. *coupling*).

1908 C. C. F. MONCKTON *Radio-Telegr.* vi. 101 Where oscillations in one circuit set up oscillations in an adjacent circuit the two circuits are said to be coupled. If a considerable portion of the field of force of the first circuit is embraced by the second the coupling is fast; if only a small portion, the coupling is loose. **1923** E. W. MARCHANT *Radio Telegr.* iii. 30 The looser the coupling between the two circuits, the less rapidly is the energy of the oscillating circuit used up and the more persistent is the oscillation of the aerial. **1927** I. B. CRANDALL *Theory Vibr. Syst.* ii. 44 The effect of the elastic connection or 'coupling' between the two vibrating masses. **1948** P. M. MORSE *Vibration & Sound* (ed. 2) ii. 59 Whenever the coupling is small and the frequencies of the two oscillators are not equal, the amplitude of one motion will be much larger than that of the other. **1953** E. G. RICHARDSON *Techn. Aspects Sound* I. xviii. 506 The reed is now coupled to a pipe resonator. In this case the coupling is loose and the vibration of the reed is predominant. **1959** B. I. & B. BLEANEY *Electr. & Magn.* ix. 233 The coupling through the capacity decreases with frequency, because of the fall in the impedance common to the two circuits. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* xi. 244 One of the first decisions to be made in the design of a multi-stage amplifier involves the choice of the method of coupling between stages. **1968** H. J. PAIN *Physics of Vibrations & Waves* iii. 56 A mechanical example of stiffness coupling between two pendulums.

(ii) In atomic, nuclear, and particle physics: a physical interaction between two particles, between a particle and a field, or between two fields; *spec.* an interaction between the magnetic moments of the electrons in an atom. Also used of the combination of mathematical quantities (in quantum mechanics) which corresponds to the physical interactions.

This was orig. a use of the word in the prec. sense; the electrons in an atom were thought of as capable of vibrating, and the 'coupling' of their vibrations was used (by Voigt, 1913) to explain the Zeeman effect.

1913 *Chem. Abstr.* VII. 3268 (*heading*) Coupling theory of the Zeeman effect. **1922** *Ibid.* XVI. 3032 A comprehensive summary of the Voigt theory, .. based essentially on the coupling, in the presence of an external magnetic field, of several electrons bound in a quasi-elastic manner. **1926** *Ibid.* XX. 2449 To each electron within the atom 2 vectors can be assigned and the magnetic moments, multiplicities of levels and the anomalous Zeeman effect can be explained by the coupling of these vectors. **1929** *Physical Rev.* 2nd Ser. XXXIV. 26 In the normal, Russell-Saunders, or *LS* coupling scheme (l_1l_2) (s_1s_2) = (LS) = $\mathcal{J}$... In the *jj* coupling scheme (l_1s_1) (l_2s_2) = (j_1j_2) = $\mathcal{J}$. **1938** L. B. LOEB *Atomic Struct.* viii. 215 In very powerful magnetic fields .. the atomic coupling breaks down and the individual elements s^* and l^* precess about the imposed outer field direction. **1950** W. FINKELNBURG *Atomic Physics* v. 292 Because of the strong coupling between the nucleons, the excitation energy of the nucleus can distribute itself .. over *all* the nucleons of the nucleus. **1955** S. S. SCHWEBER et al. *Mesons & Fields* I. x. 108 We now turn to the discussion of interaction between fields, and in particular we treat first the coupling between a spinor and a Boson field. **1959** B. I. & B. BLEANEY *Electr. & Magn.* xx. 552 The spin-orbit coupling between L and S .. is primarily magnetic in origin, and arises from the magnetic moments of the orbit and the spin. **1966** PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* II. xxviii. 413 Spin-orbit coupling .. tends to sustain orbital angular momentum by coupling it with spin angular momentum.

g. The recording that is on the reverse side or the remainder of a gramophone record; also, a gramophone record having recordings on both sides, esp. by the same performer or performers.

1934 *Gramophone Record* Jan. 18/1 The new one .. has been recorded by three famous singers... They have all excelled themselves so .. your choice will have to be guided by the coupling. **1937** *Amer. Speech* XII. 46/1 *Coupling*, a recording on which the same band plays selections on both sides. **1960** *Guardian* 12 Apr. 7/2 The coupling is the Andante Spianato. **1967** *Listener* 23 Feb. 273/3 Prokofiev's first two piano concertos are contrasted in almost every respect except that of their musical idiom, and so they make an excellent disc coupling.

7. Of a dog or other animal: see quot. (Cf. COUPLED 3.)

1881 V. SHAW *Bk. of Dog* 38 *Couplings*, the length or space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of the hip-joints, or huckle-bones. The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the couplings.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***coupling-ledge***; **coupling-box**, a metal box joining the ends of two shafts, so that they may revolve together; **coupling-chain**, the chain which couples railway carriages, trucks, etc.; **coupling coefficient** *Electr.*, a coefficient between 0 and 1 which represents the extent of 'closeness' of the coupling between two circuits; **coupling constant**, any constant which represents the strength of the interaction between a particle and a field; **coupling-link** (see quot.); **coupling-pin**, a pin used for coupling railway carriages, etc. (see also quot. 1874); **coupling-pole**, the pole connecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon (cf. 6 c); **coupling-reins**, the reins that couple a pair of horses together; **coupling-rod**, the rod that couples the wheels of some locomotive engines; **coupling-strap**, a strap for linking animals together, used *esp.* with restive horses running in pairs; **coupling-stroke**, the stroke joining the characters in a cursive hand.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which have no *coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands. **1831** N. WOOD *Railroads* (1838) 220 The *coupling or dragging chains are fixed to these [springs]. **1858** *Mech. Mag.* LXIX. 281 It is well known how severely coupling chains suffer from .. sudden jerks. **1922** GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 1035/2 k is the '*coupling coefficient', which is defined by $k^2 = M^2/L_1L_2$. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Junction Transistors* xiv. 334 The coupling coefficient K, which indicates the extent to which the magnetic flux of one winding links the other, should be between 0·8 and 1·0. **1949** *Physical Rev.* 2nd Ser. LXXVI. 783/2 Thus the pseudoscalar *coupling constant should be chosen to fit nuclear forces including these important second order processes. **1968** M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* ii. 26 The coupling constant used in such calculations .. is also known in atomic physics as the fine structure constant. **1969** MARMIER & SHELDON *Physics of Nuclei & Particles* I. iii. 55 In classifying the various possible types of interactions, their relative strengths can best be expressed through values of the respective dimensionless coupling constants. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 92 Some call the gemshorn a *coupling-flute. *Ibid.* 59 These ledges are called *coupling-ledges .. they are between the two parts of the slide. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Coupling-link*, an open or split link for connecting two objects, or forming a detachable section in a chain. *Ibid.*, **Coupling-pin* (Vehicle), A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the king-bolt. **1887** M. ROBERTS *W. Avernus* 239 He .. fetches a coupling-pin (of iron, about one inch thick and ten inches long) .. and lets drive at me. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 137 The *coupling reins, which are what both horses are checked by, so as to turn one way, being fastened from the rein of one horse to the bitt of the other. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, The buckles of the leaders' coupling-reins. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The *coupling-rods .. were made without brasses. *a* **1732** GAY *Pastorals* iii, Let hares and hounds in *coupling-straps unite. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Coupling-strap*, a strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near bit-ring, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and for restive horses in ordinary service. **1906** E. JOHNSTON *Writ. & Illum.* iv. 73 The letters are joined together by means of their *coupling-strokes. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 97/1 In the more cursive [hands] linking was carried further, both by the insertion of coupling strokes and by the writing of several letters continuously without raising the pen.

coupola, -o, obs. ff. CUPOLA.

coupon ('ku:pɒn, ‖ kupɔ̃). [a. F. *coupon*, in OF. *colpon, copon* piece cut off, cutting, whence the earlier Eng. CULPON, *colpon, coulpoun* slice, cut, piece (of meat, etc.). The latter has come down to *coupoun, cowpon, coopin* in Sc., but was obs. in English when *coupon* was reintroduced from mod. French.]

1. A separable certificate or ticket, of which a series are attached to, and form part of, certain original or principal certificates, in order that they may be severally detached and given up as required.

a. One of a set of certificates attached to a bond running for a term of years, to be detached and presented as successive payments of interest become due to the holder; a separable dividend-warrant. Also *transf.*, the nominal rate of interest redeemable at a given time on a bond, fixed-interest security, etc.; also *attrib.* **b.** One of a series of conjoined tickets issued together, which entitle the holder to certain services rendered in separate instalments, after each of which the corresponding coupon is detached and given up. They are largely issued by Excursion Agencies, so as to facilitate the prepayment in a singled fixed sum of the travelling and hotel expenses of a tourist, who then, instead of paying money, gives up the corresponding coupon at each stage of his tour. The name and system of Coupons was introduced by the late Mr. Thomas Cook in 1864.

a. 1822 COHEN *Compendium of Finance* 19 These 212,000 rentes [of the City of Paris] are made to bearer, and divided in *coupons* of 250 francs each. **1836** *Stock Exch. Official List.* Oct. 28 Spanish Bonds 5 per Cent. Consolidated .. Ditto ex Coupons. **1839** J. J. WILKINSON *Law of Public Funds* 216-17 Dividends on Russian bonds .. are payable half-yearly .. on presenting the dividend-warrants (*coupons*) .. and on some Dutch bonds by delivery of the *coupons*. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., In the United States, the certificates of State stocks drawing interest are accompanied by *coupons*, which are small tickets attached to the certificates. **1874** *Act 37-8 Vict.* c. 3 §5 The coupons for interest annexed to any debenture shall also pass by delivery. **1949** *Pract. Investment*

(Investors' Chron.) ii. 28 'Redemption Yield Tables'..are grouped in sections, covering a range of interest rates—say from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent in 'steps' of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (These are the 'coupon', or interest rates on securities.) **1952** *Economist* 27 Sept. 781/2 The stock..carries the high coupon rate of 5 per cent. **1963** H. D. BERMAN *Stock Exchange* (ed. 4) x. 84 The surtax payer must look for a low coupon loan with a comparatively short date ('coupon' is used as an abbreviation for 'interest rate'). **1973** *Daily Tel.* 3 Mar. 19/1 A wholly-owned subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries..is to raise £$10\frac{1}{4}$ million on the Swiss capital market. The loan will have a coupon of 6 p.c. **1982** *Times* 15 Sept. 18/6 Coupons on United Kingdom municipal authority fixed interest bonds rose by up to one quarter point at par pricing.

b. **1864** *Cook's Excursionist* 25 Apr. (Suppl.), The [railway] tickets are..in the shape of small books of coupons. **1868** *Ibid.* 1 July, The Hotel accommodation coupons..constitute quite a new feature in tourist programmes.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; **coupon-clipper** *U.S.*, a person who has a large number of coupon bonds from which to detach the coupons.

1860 *Ann. Rep. Treasury* (U.S.) 480 Such coupon stock..may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. **1861** *U.S. Statutes* XII. 259 The Secretary of the Treasury..is authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or treasury notes. **1880** C. J. STROMBERG (*title*) Coupon ticketing points from or via Chicago,..for the use of patrons of the Stromberg improved coupon ticket. **1887** *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 June 460/3 The select few of the coupon-clippers may escape it [*i.e.* being in debt]. **1956** *Ann. Reg. 1955* 80 Mr. Harris's Budget was criticized..as providing 'a guaranteed annual wage for coupon clippers'.

2. a. A form, ticket, part of a printed advertisement, etc., entitling the holder to a gift or discount, etc., or designed to be filled up by an intending user or purchaser and forwarded to the advertiser for information, goods, etc. Also *attrib.* (See also *cigarette coupon* s.v. CIGARETTE 2.)

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 4/3, I mean to forbid the use of all coupon goods at my house. **1914** *John Bull* 5 Dec. p. ii, By sending this Coupon with P.O. for 2/6..the holder is entitled to receive a..Gold Nibbed Fountain Pen. **1915** *Daily Express* 27 Jan. 6 In addition, a Profit-Sharing Coupon and a Composite Flag of the Allies are enclosed in every packet [of cigarettes]. **1928** *Sunday Express* 19 Aug. 1/4 Newsagents as well as advertisers are perturbed by the menace of the multiple coupon. *Ibid.*, In Manchester many agents cut out the coupons for their customers and sell the couponless copies in bulk to waste-paper merchants. **1961** *Guardian* 15 Dec. 1/3 Kensitas..reintroduced coupons... Hitherto Gallagher has not engaged in coupon trading.

b. *spec.* An entry-form for a competition, esp. for a football pool (see *football coupon* s.v. FOOTBALL 4). Also *attrib.*

1909 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/4 Amending them [*sc.* the Lottery Laws] with a view..to checking coupon-competitions in newspapers. **1918** *Methodist Times* 5 Dec. 9/1 The amendment of the Gambling Laws, particularly in relation to football coupons, press competitions, [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Will you advocate the suppression of professional and coupon betting? **1940** GRAVES & HODGE *Long Week-end* xxii. 384 The Pools' promoters..distributed coupons.

3. One of a series of tickets entitling the holder to a share of rationed food, clothing, etc. Hence **coupon-free** *a.*, obtainable without coupons.

1918 *Times* 25 Feb. 9/5 You must not tear off meat coupons yourself. This duty rests with the retailer. *Ibid.*, Only three coupons each week of a meat card can be used for butcher's meat. The fourth or any of the coupons can be used to buy bacon, tinned meats, poultry, and game. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 7/6 A whole coupon [at the Express Dairy] entitled one to have stewed steak and carrots, two sausages, or cold ham and tongue. **1918** *Ministry of Food, National Rationing* 4 July, §6 If you hold sugar coupons and not a sugar ticket, you may choose the retailer with whom you wish to register for sugar... § 7 Lard will be rationed separately by means of the brown set of coupons. **1941** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Dec. 614/1 (Advt.), Books are tax- and coupon-free. **1943, 1946** [see CLOTHING *vbl. sb.* 5 b]. **1947** *News Chron.* 11 Apr. (Advt.), Coupon free brand new nylon. **1948** 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* vii. 188, I ought to get another suit, but there never seem to be any coupons. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* vii. 116 They found his father checking sweet coupons when they entered.

4. A recommendation given by a party leader to a parliamentary candidate. Also *attrib.*, as *coupon candidate, election, majority.*

1918 *Methodist Times* 5 Dec. 7/2 Men whose tongues are tied by a pledge before they get their 'ticket-of-leave', or 'coupon', as it is contemptuously called, are being chosen for this English Reichstag by a secret cabal sitting in darkness. 'Half-coupon men' is the name bestowed on those who have not got the blessing, but are piteously bleating for it. **1919** G. B. SHAW *Heartbreak House* p. xxxii, Provided the leader will make their seats safe for them by the process which was called, in derisive reference to the war rationing system, 'giving them the coupon'. *Ibid.*, The electorate..cast out all the coupon candidates at the earliest bye-elections. **1925** F. W. HIRST *From Adam Smith to Snowden* 64 The Coalition continued with a huge 'coupon' majority ready to extend protective measures. **1932** SPENDER & ASQUITH *Life of H. H. Asquith* I. iv. 51 The 'Coupon' election of 1918. *Ibid.* II. lv. 316 The certificate took the form of a letter signed by the two leaders (which Asquith immortalised by dubbing it the 'coupon'). **1945** *Ann. Reg. 1944* 92 The executive of the Labour Party..rejected uncompromisingly the idea of a 'coupon' election after the 1918 model.

couponned, *ppl. a.* Also couponed. [f. COUPON *sb.* + -ED².] **1.** Bearing coupons, having coupons attached.

1881 *Echo* 28 June 1/1 Promissory notes, with or without coupons, or couponned certificates payable to bearer, will be issued for sums of Rs. 500.

2. Divided into coupons (cf. COUPON 2 a).

1915 *Lit. Digest* 4 Sept. 484/2 (Advt.), Couponed Pages..—Six coupons to a page. Put each note on a separate coupon—tear it out when it ceases to be of value.

3. Applied to goods subjected to rationing by means of coupons (see COUPON 3); also, of a person: having to use such coupons. So coupon *v. trans.*, to subject (goods) to rationing by means of coupons.

1940 *New Statesman* 21 Dec. 649 They will..have to eat as meagrely as their couponed fellow-citizens. **1944** *Ourselves in Wartime* 161 When, in 1943, towels, furnishing fabrics, and household clothes were 'couponed', the housewife's problem really started. **1945** *Daily Express* 20 Apr. 2/7 But non-couponed material is so scarce—as also is couponed material—that second sober thoughts must prevail.

coup-stick: see COUP *sb.*³ 4.

coupul(l, obs. f. COUPLE.

coupulo, obs. f. CUPOLA.

coupure (ku:'pjʊə(r)). [a. F. *coupure*, in OF. *copeüre*, *coupeüre* cutting, f. *couper* to cut: see -URE.] *Mil.* A ditch or trench; *esp.* one dug by the besieged for purposes of defence. **b.** *Fortif.* A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entrant angle of the covered way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged. (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 639 The besiegers..made too deep coupures to drain the inundations. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5264/12 They carried all the Coupure which was behind the Monastry. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. ii, Making coupures (trenches or sunk barricades) in the streets. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 Portions of the faces..are isolated by a small ditch and parapet at right angles to the face, called a coupure.

coupy: see COUPÉ (*Her.*).

coupyl(l, obs. f. COUPLE.

cour, obs. f. COVER, COWER.

courach, var. of CURRACH.

courage ('kʌrɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 corage, curage, (4–6 corrage, 5 curag, coreage, 6 currage, courra(d)ge, 7 corege), 5– courage. [ME. *corage*, a. OF. *corage*, *curage*, later *courage* = Pr. and Cat. *coratge*, Sp. *corage*, It. *coraggio*, a Common Romanic word, answering to a L. type **corāticum*, f. *cor* heart. Cf. the parallel *ætāticum* from *ætāt-em* (AGE); and see -AGE.]

†**1.** The heart as the seat of feeling, thought, etc.; spirit, mind, disposition, nature. *Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 3559 Archelaus, of proud corage. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 11 Smale fowles maken melodie..So priketh hem nature in here corages. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 20 What thinkest in thi corage? *c* **1430** *Stans Puer* 5 To all norture thi corage to enclyne. *c* **1500** *Knt. Curtesy* 407 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 213 In his courage he was full sad. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 57 This soft courage makes your Followers faint. **1638** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 163 Men's courages were growing hot, their hatred kindled. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 41 The Spaniards..attacked it with all the force and maistry the greatest courages were able to invent.

†**b.** *transf.* Of a plant. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To bring a thing into *good heart*.')

c **1420** *Palladius on Husb.* XI. 90 In this courage Hem forto graffe is goode.

†**c.** Applied to a person: cf. *spirit. Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Vj b, The prowes of those diuine courages [viz. Marquesse of Mantua, etc.]. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 197 These two great courages being met, and followed by a small companie of the most resolute pirates.

†**2.** What is in one's mind or thoughts, what one is thinking of or intending; intention, purpose; desire or inclination. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To speak one's *mind*', 'to tell all one's *heart*'.)

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2446 Lo her, sire, a litel page! That schal sai the thi corage. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 10 Swich a greet corage Hadde this knyght to been a wedded man. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* 7 Fayr frend what is your corage or entent. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 277 Ye mayster dyscouered to her all his courage, how that he loued her. **1557** NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 93 b/1 The romaines had a great corage to conquere straunge realmes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 Many were taken of their owne courage, which might have scaped if they had list. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 24 I'de such a courage to do him good. *a* **1626** BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxii. 81 The law..shall..make construction that my minde and courage is not to enter into the greater bond for any menace.

†**3.** Spirit, liveliness, lustiness, vigour, vital force or energy; also *fig. Obs.*

a **1498** WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Thei..were greved with colde and rayne, that thei hade no coreage to feght. **1565** JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 505 In the Cardinals of Rome, Pride, Auarice, and Lechery are in their greatest Courage. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 They have horses of excellent courage. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 A Chesnut Mare..of great Courage.

†**b.** Anger, wrath; **c.** Haughtiness, pride; **d.** Confidence, boldness. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* (Harl.) 1154 The hunt[e] strangled with wilde bores corage. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iij b, [She] became..so grete of courage that also to the kynge her lord she bare not so grete reuerence as she ought. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 285 Every man cryed and besought the king to have mercy..for Gods sake refraine your courage, ye have the name of sovereigne noblenesse. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. x. 30 Trompart..Besought him his great corage to appease, And pardon simple man. **1608** MIDDLETON *Trick to catch* I. i, I will..set so good a courage on my state, That I will be believed.

†**e.** Sexual vigour and inclination; lust. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 329/1 By the reason that priestes are so hoate of courage, and can not keepe theyr chastitie. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 129 If the Bull be not lusty enough about his businesse..his courage is also stirred up by the like odours. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 56 Darius horse..by reason of the courage had to the Mare, forthwith neighed alowde. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 If they be taken away, the iollity and courage of the Creature is extinguished.

4. That quality of mind which shows itself in facing danger without fear or shrinking; bravery, boldness, valour.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 208 A knycht off gret corage..That thaim comfort with all hys mycht. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Seith ȝee of litil corage, taketh coumfort. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 10 The faith of Christ..armeth us with patience, constancy, and courage. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 108 Courage never to submit or yield. **1783** WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. v. 99 He possessed..the virtues of political and martial courage. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 409 Evagoras..had raised himself by his courage and prudence to the throne. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 75 Courage to defy the world. **1887** T. FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. i. 24 We speak of a man's courage in undertaking some financial, literary, or political enterprise, or in sustaining some misfortune, or in braving public opinion where he believes himself to be in the right. In this application the term is often qualified as *Moral Courage*. *Ibid.* 25 Courage in the original sense of the term [the readiness to face physical dangers], that is, *Physical Courage*.

†**b.** Formerly also in *pl.* in reference to a number of persons. (Cf. *hearts*.) *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* D 2 The gud courages of al honest enterpreysers in those matters & al other. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1191 Every man..gave God the praise, for taking away the Turkes courages. **1675** SHADWELL *Psyche* 111, If danger cou'd our courages remove. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* v. (1806) III. 107 Their drooping courages he cheer'd. **1847** EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 98 Undaunted are their courages, Right Cossacks in their forages.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*) A kind or species of courage; an instance of courage. *rare.*

1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice. **1888** WOLSELEY in *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 136/1 As for Charles Gordon, he had all the courages—the courage of instinct, of religion, of contempt of life.

d. *Phrases*, as *to take courage*, *be of good* c. (obs. or arch.), *pluck up* c., *lose* c., etc. ***Dutch courage***: bravery induced by drinking (*colloq.*). ***the courage of one's convictions*** or ***opinions*** [F. *le courage de son opinion*, cited 1864]: courage in action equal to the courageousness of one's opinion; courage to act consistently with one's opinions.

c **1490** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. (1890) 154 Bycause they sholde take a better corage for the persone & sight of her. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xix. 13 Take a good corage vnto the, and let us quyte oure selues manly. **1611** BIBLE *Josh.* i. 9 Be strong, and of a good courage. —— *2 Chron.* xv. 8 He tooke courage, and put away the abominable idoles. **1728** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 42, I pluck'd up courage enough to speak to her. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, Laying in a store of what is called Dutch Courage. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 He took courage and entered. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 188 A dose of brandy, by stimulating the circulation, produces 'Dutch courage'. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 8, I never could muster up the courage..to undertake the business. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* II. 12 He is one of Swift's Yahoos, with the courage of its opinions. **1883** J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xxxviii. (1884) 306 That courage of his opinions which he never failed to display against any odds. **1887** HALL CAINE *Life Coleridge* i. 21 [He] believed in the efficacy of the birch, and had the courage of his convictions.

e. As an exclamation: = Take courage! Cheer up!

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 111 What man, corage yet. **1784** COWPER *Tirocinium* 787 But courage, man! methought the muse replied. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* II. III, Courage, poor heart of stone!

†**5.** *to the courage of*: so as to awaken or increase the courage of, to the encouragement of.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 7 To the great corage, boldnesse, and comforte of the seid evyll doers. **1531** *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Many clerkes conuicte were..suffered to make their purgacions, to the greate corage of euyll doers. **1659** *Vulg. Err. Cens.* 5 To the cowardise of themselves, or the courage of their enemies.

†**courage**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. sb.] 'Stout' of body. Hence †**courageness.**

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corage or craske, *crassus*, *coragiosus*. *Ibid.*, Corageneese or craskeness, *crassitudo*.

†**'courage**, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 cor(r)age. [f. COURAGE *sb.*: perh. partly aphetic (in Eng. or AF.) for *acorage*, OF. *acorager*: see ACCOURAGE (the Eng. examples of which are however late).] *trans.* = ENCOURAGE. (Very common in 16th c.)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv, Ye must courage yourself or els ye ben al shente. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 b, And corage them the more to lerne. **1535** COVERDALE *Hos.* iv. 8 They..corage them in their wickednesse. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 91 He coraged them to stand. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 242

Consecrate and courage your hands and voyces to the vastation of Jericho-walls.

Hence '**couraging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* viii. (1874) 22 It is a great coragyng to hym to troble his neyhbor. **1570** Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 36 He lacketh teaching, he lacketh coraging. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Ind., A couraging part.

†**'courageable,** *a. Obs.* [f. COURAGE *sb.* + -ABLE.]. Abounding in courage, courageous.

1689 Hickeringill *Cerem.-Monger* 28 Oh poor English! a foolish people and unwise, though the most courageable and best Hearts. **1693** W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 224 A Courageable Enemy is better than a Bastard Friend.

couraged ('kʌrɪdʒd), *a.* [f. COURAGE *sb.* + -ED².] Having or endowed with courage. Now only in parasynthetic comb., as *high-couraged.*

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (R.), He who . . is most like stomacked vnto a woman, nor lusty couraged. **1583** Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Courraged Hector. **1622** Bacon *Henry VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 426 As commonly the captains of commotions are but half-couraged men. **1830** Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1851) II. 50 High-couraged cattle. **1891** Sir W. Harcourt in *Scot. Leader* 26 Sept. 5 A high-minded, high-souled, high-couraged party who believe in their own principles.

courageless ('kʌrɪdʒlɪs), *a.* [f. COURAGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without courage.

1593 Munday *Def. Contraries* 82 Some . . strength-lesse, courage-lesse, or councel-lesse creature. **1598** Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. v. 39 Arminius being now courageles, by reason of continuall danger, or fresh bleeding wound. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 35 He was courageless in war, and base in peace.

†**'couragement.** *Obs.* [f. COURAGE *v.* + -MENT.] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) 62 (D.) From Sov'raigne's weaknesse taking couragement T' assault their gates.

courageous (kə'reɪdʒəs), *a.* Forms: 3–5 corageus, coraious(e, (*i* = *j*), 4 koraious, curaiows, coragous, corrageous, 4–6 corageous(e, 5–6 cur-, curragious, coragiouse, coragyous, 5–7 coragious, 6 couragiouse, 6–8 couragious, 5– courageous. [a. AF. *corageous*, OF. *corajus*, *-os*, *corageus*, later *courageux*, f. *corage*, *courage* COURAGE: see -OUS. Cf. It. *coraggioso.*]

1. Having courage, full of courage; brave, fearless, valiant.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 359 Harald, a man wyþ grete herte corageus ynou. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3318 So coraious a contenaunce þat kud knizt hadde. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 438 Hym dredeþ noþyng of Olyuer . . For he was strong & coraious. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 2093 A myghti prince in armys corageus. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxiv. 203 The prince of Wales . . was coragious, and cruell as a lyon. **1611** Bible *Josh.* i. 7 Bee thou strong, and very courageous. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 145 He was . . of a sanguinicall complexion, and a couragious stomache. **1749** Smollett *Regicide* v. v, Couragious thane. Receive this dagger. **1885** F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. 4 Among religious men we ought to expect to find . . the most courageous of men of science.

†**2.** Desirous, eager (*to do* something). *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/607 To witen hire stat euerechdel he was wel coraious. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4416 Whanne . . traitours . . To noyen me be so coragious. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1892 Made vs corageous and kene 3oure clere gold to wyn.

†**3.** Full of virile force; lively, lusty, vigorous.

c **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* 511 His conpleccion is so corageous that he may nat forbere. **1548** Hall *Chron.* 176 b, The erle of Marche beyng lusty, and in the floure of his coragious yought [= youth]. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) III. 116 b, They feede them [stallions] lustely, to make them more coragious, for the lustier they be the better coultes they bring.

courageously (kə'reɪdʒəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a courageous manner; with courage; valiantly, bravely, boldly, fearlessly.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Exorte thy people as courageously as thou can. *c* **1500** *Melusine* xxiv. 176 [They] courageously rane vpon þeire enemyes. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 391 Howe terrible a thing it was, that he so couragiously attempted. *a* **1672** Wood *Life* (1848) 114 Then Holloway . . required of them admission . . which the fellows did all coragiously denie. **1702** W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 43 Martyrs who so courageously laid down their Lives in the Defence of the Faith. **1847** Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 315 The Servians . . defended themselves most courageously.

cou'rageousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courageous; valour, bravery, boldness, courage.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvi. 273 He was of . . great courageousnes. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Labour prepareth the body to hardnesse, the mind to couragiousnesse. **1605** Camden *Rem.* (1637) 202 True valour and manfull couragiousnesse.

†**couragie.** *Obs. rare.* Also courragie. By-form of COURAGE.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* Cv, With great and vertuous courragie. *Ibid.* Dviij, With a hey myndede courragie.

couragio, obs. variant of CORAGGIO, assimilated in spelling to *courage.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 344 Couragio, my hearts! S. George for the Honour of England!

courant, *a.* and *sb.*¹ Also 4–6 corant. [a. F. *courant*, OF. also *curant*, *corant*:—L. *current-em* running.]

A. *adj.* †a. Running: early form of CURRENT *a.* q.v.

b. *Her.* Applied to figures of animals represented as running. (Formerly also *current.*)

1727 Bailey II, *Cura'nt* [in *Heraldry*], running, as a *buck courant.* **1864** Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 262 Three greyhounds courant in pale. **1886** Miss Yonge *Armourer's Prentices* 29 Crest, a buck Courant.

†**B.** *sb.*¹ A running-string; see quot. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. i. (1634) II. 3 A . . net . . together with the cords and strings called Courants, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.

courant (ku:'rænt), *sb.*² Also 7 corant(e, corrant. [a. F. *courant* runner, subst. use of *courant* running, posting (Cotgr.). With sense 2 cf. Du. *krant* (from *korant*) gazette, newspaper.]

†**1.** ? An express (messenger or message). *Obs.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 168 A Corante was granted against Master Deputy Farrar, and . . others . . to plead their causes before . . the Lords of his Maiesties Priuy Councell. **1632** B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 442/1 For his relations, Corants, avisos, correspondences With this ambassador, and that agent! **1642** *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 190 Shameless reports of strange men, and weak certificates by courants from foreign parts. **1727** W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 26 *Courant*, a Messenger.

2. A paper containing news; a published newsletter or newspaper. (Now only in names of newspapers, esp. in Scotland and northern counties.)

1621 Bp. H. King *Sermon* 59 Euery fabulous Gazette, and idle Corante that posts betwixt England and Doway. **1626** *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 529 The liberty of these times (wherein your courants, gazettes, pasquils, and the like, swarm to abundantly). *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Underwoods* lxi. *Vulcan*, The weekly courants with Paul's seal; and all Th' admired discourses of the prophet Ball. **1642** Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 There are in Paris every week commonly some odde Pamphlets and Pasquils dispersed . . which with the Gazets and Courants hee should do well to reade weekly. **1774** Foote *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Journals, chronicles, morning and evening posts, and courants.

courant, *sb.*³: see COURANTE.

cou'rant, carant, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. next.]

†**1.** *intr.* To dance a courante. *Obs.*

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 73 The neighbour hillocks leapt, and woods rejoyced round, Carranting, as it were, at her sweet voice's sound.

2. To run or race about. *dial.*

1800 F. Leighton *Let.* 17 Feb. *to J. Boucher* (MS.), To the list of Shropshire words you may add 'Couranting', i.e. begging corn about the country on St. Thomas's day. **1855** Kingsley *Westw. Ho* xxx. (D.), 'If everybody's caranting about to once each after his own men, nobody'll find nothing.' **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Couranting*, going about from place to place gossiping and carrying news.

courante, courant (‖kurãt, ku:'rɑ:nt, -æ-). Also 7–9 corant, 8 currant, corrant, (courant). [a. F. *courante* in same sense, lit. 'running (dance)', from *courant*, *-ante*, pr. pple. of *courir* to run. In 17th c. usually *corant*, and CORANTO, q.v.; in 18th c. conformed to the French, and in this form alone now used as a musical term.]

1. A kind of dance formerly in vogue, characterized by a running or gliding step (as distinguished from leaping).

1586 Sir E. Hoby tr. *Cognet's Truth & Lying* xi. 39 The Voltes, courantes, and vyolent daunses proceede from furie. [**1596** Davies *Orchestra* lxix, What shall I name those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground, with sliding passages, Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won, Which with best order can all orders shun: For everywhere he wantonly must range, And turn and wind with unexpected change.] **1597** Morley *Introd. Mus.* 181 The volte rising and leaping, the courante trauising and running . . The courant hath twise so much in a straine, as the English country daunce. **1676** Etheredge *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boreè, Or a Minnuét. *a* **1701** Sedley *Grumbler* III. i, *L.* You would have a grave, serious dance perhaps? *G.* Yes, a serious one . . *L.* Well, the courante, the bocane, the sarabande. **1746** Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 304 She . . swam round the room, as if leading up a courant. *c* **1817** Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 10 He dreamed of the reel, the jig, . . and the corant.

attrib. **1667** Dryden *Maiden Q.* v. i, I can . . walk with a courant slur.

2. *Mus.* The tune used for accompanying this dance, or a tune of similar construction; a piece of music in triple time, regularly following the Allemande as a movement of the Suite.

1597 [see 1]. **1674** Playford *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Our late solemn Musick is now justled out of esteem by the new Corants and Jigs of Foreigners. **1694** Holder *Treat. Harmony* ix. (1731) 151 The Kinds of Air . . as, Almand, Corant, Jigg, etc. **1880** Prout in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 410 As a component of the suite, the Courante follows the Allemande, with which in its character it is strongly contrasted.

3. *dial.* A running or careering about.

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* I. Wks. 1812 I. 176 All her wild Couraunts in fields of clover. **1865** R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 244 By a courant with the boys, they mean a game of running romps.

†**couran'teer.** *Obs.* [f. COURANT *sb.*² + -EER¹.] A newspaper writer, journalist.

1733 *Revolution Polit.* VII. 11 The Haerlem and Amsterdam Couranteers should make a dismal Story of it. **1734–5** in *The Bookworm* (1889) 86, I solemnly protest to you (in the words of an honourable couranteer).

†**cou'ranter.** *Obs.* ? A pamphleteer.

1681 *Relig. Clerici* 142 We can never have peaceable days, as long as Bulkers and Coblers are Preachers and Couranters.

couranto, obs. f. CORANTO.

‖**courap** ('kʊərəp). [ad. west. Ind. vernacular *khurup* a kind of herpes; cf. Mahrātī *kharpadī* scale or scab, *kharapne* to scratch; Skr. *kshur* to scratch.] 'Name given in India to cutaneous diseases attended with itching and eruptions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 Phillips, *Courap*, a kind of Indian Itch, a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm. **1811** Hooper *Dict.*, *Courap*, a distemper very common in Java, and other parts of the East Indies, where there is a perpetual itching and discharge of matter. It is herpes on the axilla, groins, breast, and face. **1868** Hoblyn *Dict. Terms Med.* 178 *Courap*, a form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica.*

couratour, obs. f. CURATOR.

courbaril ('kʊəbərɪl). [Native American name.] The West Indian Locust-tree, *Hymenæa courbaril* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), a common tree of tropical South America; also the resin obtained from it (called also ANIMÉ).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hymenæa*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, first described by Plumier under the name of *courbaril.* **1828** Webster, *Courbaril*, gum anime, which flows from the Hymenæa . . used for varnishing. **1852** Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I vi. 216 The orchideæ, the pipers, and the pothoses, nourished by a single courbaril, or American fig-tree.

courbash: see KOORBASH.

†**courbe,** *a. Obs.* Also corbe. [a. F. *courbe*, in OF. *corbe* (= Pr. and Cat. *corb*, Sp. and It. *corvo*):—L. *curv-us* bent.] Bent, bowed, crooked.

1395 Gower *Conf.* I. 99 Her necke is short, her shulders courbe. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lvi. (1869) 203 Courbe and impotent j wole make þee with þe grete strokes j shal giue þee. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 56 So on thy corbe shoulder it [thy head] leanes amisse.

b. *Comb.*, as *courbe-backed* adj.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvi, An olde lytil man, pale and courbacked. **1484** —— *Esope* ij, He had a grete hede . . corbe-hacked, grete legges and large feet.

†**courbe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *courbe*, subst. use of the adj.: see prec. The modern form is CURB, under which the surviving senses will be found.]

1. A crook, a hump.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 159 Vulcanus, of whome I spake, He had a courbe upon the back.

2. A swelling on the back of a horse's hock: see CURB *sb.*

†**courbe, courb,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 kourbe. [a. F. *courber*:—L. *curvāre* to bend: see CURVE *v.* In modern Eng. the form is CURB, but the following senses are associated with the earlier form.]

1. *intr.* To curve, bend, bow.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 1, I courbed on my knees and cryed hir of grace. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 155 Vertue it selfe of Vice must pardon begge, Yea courb and woe, for leaue to do him good.

2. *trans.* To bend, bow.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, He thrugh whom al is wrong kourbed. **1664** Evelyn *Sylva* 41 Sallys may also be propagated like Vines, by courbing, and bowing them in Arches. **1814** Cary *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 138 So courb'd to earth, beneath their heavy teems Of torment stoop they.

3. See CURB *v.*

†**courbed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 coorbed, 7 corbed. [f. prec. + -ED.] Bowed, bent, crooked.

c **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Som man coorbyd, som man goth uprihte. **1565** Golding *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 77 Medon . . having lost his former shape did take a courbed backe. *a* **1618** J. Davies *Eglogues* (1772) 114 So corbed elde accoyes youth's surquetry.

courber, obs. f. CURBER, hooker.

‖**courbette** (kurbɛt). [F. *courbette*, ad. It. *corvetta* 'a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continuall dancing of a horse' (Florio).] = CURVET.

a **1648** Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 74, A demivolte with courbettes . . may be useful in a fight or mêlée. **1823** Scott *Peveril* vii, The horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other.

courche, courchie, obs. ff. CURCH.

courchef(e, -er, obs. ff. KERCHIEF, KERCHER.

courchie, courd, obs. ff. CURTSY, CURD.

coure, coureour, obs. ff. COWER, CURRIER.

‖**coureur de bois** (kurœ:r də bwa). Now *Hist.* Also coureur des bois. [Fr., lit. 'wood-runner'.]

A woodsman, hunter, trader, etc., of French or French-Indian origin, in Canada and the northern and western United States. Also *ellipt.* as *coureur*.

1700 in *Docum. Col. Hist. N.Y.* IV. 749 Severall of the French Coureurs de bois or hunters are there at this time. **1750** W. DOUGLASS *Settlem. N. Amer.* II. 245 The French, consisting of 500 Coureur des bois (in New England they are called Swampiers), with as many Indians or savages. **1877** F. PARKMAN *Count Frontenac* (1897) v. 57 Du Lhut, the famous leader of *coureurs de bois*. **1900** E. B. OSBORN *Greater Canada* 21 The merchant.. handed over their value.. to the *coureur*. **1920** *Punch* 30 June 502/2 His lifelong ambition to be painted by Mr. John, with the primeval backwoods for a setting, in the character of a *coureur-des-bois*. **1958** E. MCINNIS *Canada* (ed. 2) v. 85 The *coureurs* were ranging beyond Lake Superior. **1969** E. W. MORSE *Fur Trade Canoe Routes* 1. i. 8 The *coureur de bois* belongs to the French period of Canadian history, while the voyageur belongs to the period after 1763.

courey, courfeu, obs. ff. CURRY *v.*, CURFEW.

courge (kʊəʒ). [Fr., = gourd.] A basket, towed behind a fishing-boat, for holding live bait.

1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherman* 45 Manufacture of 'cou[r] ges' or Sand Eel baskets. **1898** *Encycl. Sport* II. 321/2 The 'courge', a torpedo-shaped basket into which the baits are introduced by an aperture that is closed with a bung. *Ibid.* 322/2 The orthodox Channel Islands 'courge'. **1900** *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 626 We have lively sand-eels towing in the courge.

courgette (kʊəˈʒɛt). [Fr., dim. *courge* gourd.] A variety of small vegetable marrow.

1931 E. LUCAS *Vegetable Cookery* 266 *Courgettes* may be.. treated in the same way as vegetable marrows. **1951** E. DAVID *French Country Cooking* 224 You can bring back.. baby *courgettes* or marrows. **1958** *Sunday Times* 23 Mar. 23/3 A luncheon.. starting with courgettes stuffed with shrimp. **1965** *Oxford Mail* 12 Feb. 8/5 Courgettes, at 5s. a lb., are delicious fried or cooked in the oven.

couri, courie: see COWRIE, CURRY *v.*

courida (kuːrɪˈdɑː). *Bot.* Also courada. [Native name.] The common name in Guyana for the black mangrove, *Avicennia marina*, a small tree which grows on muddy flats along the sea-shore in the tropics; also, the timber from this.

1825 C. WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. 10 The pelicans.. return at sundown to the courada trees. **1840** R. H. SCHOMBURGK *Descr. Brit. Guiana* 7 A fringe of low ground, which is soon covered with.. Courida Bushes. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* IV. 984/1 Courida, transverse and vertical sections, from Plantation Woodlands, River Mahaica. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Avicennia*. **1912** RODWAY *Guiana* 26 The coast is generally an alluvial flat.. fringed with courida. **1958** J. CAREW *Wild Coast* vi. 73 He was able to run and swim, cut down courida trees.

courier (ˈkʊrɪə(r), ˈkʊərɪə(r)), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 curour, corour, 4–5 currour(e, 5 -owre, -ur, corrour(e, courrour, 6 currar, courar, 6–7 curror, -er, 7 courror. *β.* 6–7 currior, 6–8 -ier, 7 -eour, 7–8 courrier, 7– courier. [Here are combined two words: (1) ME. *corour, currour*:—OF. *coreor*, F. *coureur* runner = Pr. and Sp. *corredor*, It. *corridore*:—late L. *curritōr-em*, f. *currĕre* to run: (2) *courier*, 16th c. F. *courier*, F. *courrier*, ad. It. *corriere*, in med.L. *currerius* a professional runner, post, messenger, f. It. *corre*, L. *currĕre*. The two words remain distinct in French: but in Eng. the earlier word, which by the 16th c. had the forms *curror, currer*, coalesced with the later under the forms *currior, currier*, in the 17th c. conformed to F. spelling as *courier*.]

1. a. A running messenger; a messenger sent in haste.

α. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxx. 6 Curours wenten with letters. —— *Jer.* ii. 23 A liȝt corour [**1388** swifte rennere]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xv. (1495) 321 Mercurius is callyd in fables the currour of goddes. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.), xv dayes iournes of a comyn currour [ed. **1530** renner]. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He delyuerd his letter to a courrour. **1530** PALSGR. 211/2 Currar, a man that ronneth, *curreur*. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* 821 He was the common currer and dailie messenger betwene them. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* x. xiii. 229 A winged Curror. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 60/1 The Currour at Arms, or Foot Messengers of Arms.

β. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 449 If his Lord Ambassadour would write by that Currior. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* x. (1599) 434 The Pope sent to him dayly curriers and postes. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 126 Spying agents and curreours. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 338 Dispatching away an express Currier the next morning. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 27. 189 A Courrier or a Running-Footman. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I xiii. 149 Those Curriers are called Dog Chouckies. **1815** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp* XII. 239, I will write to his Lordship by the next Courier. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 580 The.. couriers who had arrived from the West.

b. A messenger for an underground or espionage organization.

1929 C. MACKENZIE (*title*), Three couriers. **1943** G. GREENE *Ministry of Fear* III. ii. 188 He's one of the used, the blackmailed. That doesn't mean.. that he isn't the courier. **1957** H. ROOSENBURG *Walls came tumbling Down* 8 She.. became a courier.. for a resistance group that transmitted intelligence.. to the Dutch government in London. **1959** *Encounter* Dec. 53/2 The life of Communist couriers in the 'twenties and early 'thirties.

†**2.** *Mil.* A light horseman acting as scout or skirmisher. *Obs.* Cf. AVANT-COURIER.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 67 They met with a xxv. currours of the frenchmen. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 220 Kyng Edward.. dispatched certayn currers on light horses. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 21 They [the Tartars] haue 60000 Courriers, who being sent before vpon light horses.. will in the space of one night gallop three dayes iourney. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xliii, Most fit for scouts and currers, to descry.

3. A servant employed by a traveller or travelling party on the continent, having the duty of making all the arrangements connected with the journey.

Orig. (as still in F. *courrier*), a mounted messenger sent in advance of the carriage to secure relays of horses at each stage and arrange for accommodation at the inns.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* 106 Naples. The Duke of Dorset arrived here on Thursday last, and his courier, a Piedmontese. **1820** *Ibid.* 976 Bartolomeo Bergami was taken into her majesty's sevice as courier. **1838** *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* p. xxi, A courier.. is a most useful person. His duties consist in preceding the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses on those routes where horses are scarce. **1867** MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. i. 2 The door was opened by.. Paulina's confidential courier and butler.

4. A frequent title of newspapers, as *The Liverpool Courier*. [So F. *Courrier*.]

1798 CANNING & FRERE in *Anti-Jacobin* xxxvi. (1852) 215 *Couriers* and *Stars*, Sedition's Evening Post.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1874 LADY C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* (1911) I. 272 Saw there old Hockster, the courier-dealer. **1958** 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 4 In 1942 I had met him in Cairo when he was flying a courier service to England. **1963** P. MACTYRE *Fish on Hook* vii. 111 Is he running a courier service, or an escape route, as part of a spy system?

Hence (nonce-wds.) '**couriering** *vbl. sb.* '**courierish** *a.*, characteristic of a courier.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 386, I have done with couriering if a soldier can fix a resolution. **1879** SALA *Paris Herself Again* (ed. 4) II. 36 Using in his courierish conscientiousness about fifty words.

courier, *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* and *trans.* 'To act or attend as a courier' (Webster 1934); to travel as a courier.

1921 W. R. BENÉT in F. Wilkinson *New Voices* 372 Marquises and admirals and barons of delight All courier his chariot. **1959** *Encounter* Dec. 53/2 Padmore couriered across Europe in the service of the Party, organising and taking risks. **1962** P. PURSER *Peregrination* 22 i. 8 I'd.. couriered two parties to a Berlin festival.

couril (ˈkuːrɪl). [Breton.] In Brittany, a small fairy, supposed to frequent druidical remains.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* **1924** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 770/2 The great circle was built by the Courils in a single night.

courious, obs. f. CURIOUS.

courl, obs. f. CROWL *v.*

‖**courlan** (kurlã). [Fr.; ad. S. American name.] A name sometimes given to S. American birds of the genus *Aramus*, closely related to the Rails.

In mod. Dicts.

†**cou'rouce.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *courouce, coroce*, fem. form = *cour(r)oux* (L. type **corruptia*): see COUROUX.] = COUROUX.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 87 Whan she saw the wrathe and courouce [*printed* courance] of her husbonde.

couroucou: see CURUCUI, a S. American bird.

†**cou'roux.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cour(r)oux*, earlier *couroz, courous* irritation, anger:—L. type **corruptus*, from *corrumpĕre*.] Irritation, anger.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 To ansuere mekely, curtaisly, and softely ayenst of couroux of her husbonde.

courp-, courr-: see CURP-, CURR-.

courrose, obs. f. CAROUSE.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's New Y. Gift* 25 They two would courrose whole gallons of wine.

cours, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CURSE.

†'**coursable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coursable* current (Cotgr.), f. *course* sb.: see -ABLE.] ? That may have course.

a **1455** HOLLAND *Houlate* 225 Caussis consistoriale, that ar coursable. **1478** *Acta Audit.* 67 (Jam.) Breuis of diuisioun, or ony vther coursable breuis of our souuerain lordis chapell.

†'**coursably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] ? In regular course, habitually.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/2 She coude parfyghtly hebrewe greke latyn & frensshe and redde coursably the scriptures in thyse foure langages.

coursayre, obs. f. CORSAIR.

coursche, obs. f. CURCH.

course (kɔəs), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 cours, (4 cource, coures, kours), 4–5 cors, curs, (corps, courss(e, 5 cowrs(s)e, cowurs, kowrs), 5–8 corse, (7 coarse), 4– course. [*α.* a. F. *cours* (11–13th c. *curs, cors*) = Pr. *cors*, Sp. *curso*, It. *corso*:—L. *cursu-m* (*u*-stem) running, run, race, course, f. *currĕre* to run. (Here the pl was formerly as in F. *cours.*) *β.* a. F. *course* (13th c. in Godef., but little used bef. 16th c.) = Pr. and It. *corsa*, a fem. form analogous to sbs. in *-ta, -sa*, f. pa. pples. (cf. *chute, fuite, venue* (:—*venuta*), *assise, mise*). The *α* and *β* forms are not distinguishable from 15th c.]

I. The action of running, or moving onward.

†**1.** The action of running; a run; a gallop on horseback. *Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 5003 Barefoot hy gon withouten shoon.. Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne þe seruauntis hirde hire lord crye, they come in with a swift cours, and slow the toode. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 Huon.. made a course to asay his horse. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 54 They are most swift in course, and will run a race as fast as any horse. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 11 No man could lay hand vpon an Ostrich.. For she runs away flying vsing her feet for course, & lifting vp her selfe with her wings. **1687** *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 375 The Foot of this Animal [Ostrich] seems contrived for a speedy Course.

2. a. Onward movement in a particular path, as of the heavenly bodies, a ship, etc.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/406 þe heouene geth ene a-boute þoru3 daiȝe and þoru3 nyȝt.. Heo make2 euene þus hire cours and come2 a-boute wel sone. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 216, I sigh a barly cake, Which fro the hille.. come rollend down.. Forth in his cours. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. §4 (1622) 317 These.. courses, and recourses of the Starres. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 256 We continued our course with our Oars and Sails for seven whole days together. **1718** ROWE tr. *Lucan* 128 The Moon her monthly Course had now begun. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* I. 62 When the proud steed shall know why man restrains His fiery course. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii, They slackened their course.

b. *Phrases.* See II b.

3. A race. *arch.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 169 Tomorrowe shall be the courses of the horses. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* ix. 24 They which runne in a course runne all, yet butt one receaveth the rewarde. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr, and wins the Course. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 42 The races were then called bell courses, because.. the prize was a silver bell. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xxi. 325 Who gained the prize in the course of the stadium.

†**4.** Swift or violent motion; impetus; force.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 179 A pece with a grete cours at ons felle doun alle. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9895 Troiell .. Kayres euyn to the kyng.. With all the corse of his caple & a kene speire. *Ibid.* 12479 þai counted no course of the cold stormys. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 þas riuers commez with so grete a course and so grete a birre.

†**5.** The rush together of two combatants in battle or tournament; charge, onset; a passage at arms, bout, encounter. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 454 What knyght was he that rode best cours? **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 316 Till thame all ane courss he maiss. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Take thi schild and thi spere And ride to him a course on werre. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxvii. 511 And at foure cours thei haue hem perced thourgh. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Eyther of them set hys speare in the rest to have runne the first course. **1588** *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 77 The Earl himself.. horsed and armed did run very many courses, and especially.. as they call it 'the course of the field' which I had never seen before. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 334 There was tilting, course of field, and many such braue exercises. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxi, We ran our course, my charger fell —What could he 'gainst the shock of hell?

†**6.** A raid, inroad. [F. *course.*] *Obs.*

1651 tr. *Hist. Don Fenise* 167 The Moores.. make sallies and courses upon the Christian countries. **1678** A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 62 Not daring to make courses and inrodes to waste and pillage it.

7. a. The action or practice of coursing, or pursuing game with hounds (*esp.* hares with greyhounds); a race of dogs (after a hare, etc.).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 836 This duk wol have of him a cours or tweye With houndes. ? *c* **1475** *Hunt. Hare* 24 Yf ye have ony grehowndes hom with yow to bryng, A cours ther schall ye have. *a* **1535** FISHER *Spir. Consol.* Wks. (1876) 366 To see a corse at a Hare. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxi, So have I seen some fearful hare maintain A course, till tired before the dog she lay. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 308 There are several Courses with Greyhounds, namely, at the Deer, Hare, and Fox. **1792** OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 125/1 The course of the deer in the forest or purlieu. **1818** W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 353 Many instances have occurred of real racing Courses of the Hare by Greyhounds in an open country. **1891** *Field* 7 Mch. 347/2 Johnny Moor practically ran a single-handed course, as Brave Briton was unable to raise a gallop.

†**b.** The hare or other beast coursed. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 117 Keep them [greyhounds] also in the leam or slip.. until they see their course—I mean, the hare or deer. **1704** *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Greyhound.*

†**8.** Running (of liquids); flow, flux. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 228 Whanne þe cours of þe mater ceessiþ. *c* **1430** LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Borne awaye by cours of the ryuere. **1523** *Act 14–15 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Many other common waies.. be so depe and noyous, by wearyng and course of water. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Gj, The euacuacyon of the cours of to moche blode. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) At the Suns approach [the snow] thaws, and by its violent course or flux of Water causes those inundations [of the Nile].

9. Faculty or opportunity of running, moving, flowing, passing current, etc.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 þat humouris mown not have her cours to renne to þe wounde. **1539** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 That the dere may haue course and recourse into the

ground. **1582–8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 130 The religioun now established to haue cours, and to be reverenced with all men. **1611** BIBLE *2 Thess.* iii. 1 Pray for vs, that the word of the Lord may haue free course. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* viii. 222 We have got free course for ideas.

†10. Passage or circulation (of money, etc.) from hand to hand; currency. *to have course*: to be current, be in circulation. *Obs.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) §74 That thay measures, pynt, quart, and firlot haue course, and nane vthers. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 The fynest syluer that had thenne cours. **1503** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 5 All Manner of Pence..having the Print of the Kings Coin, shall have Course, and be Current for Payment. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 §14 Those penyes to be taken & have course oonlye for halpens.

II. The path, line, or direction of running.

11. a. The line along which anything runs or travels; the path or way taken by a moving body, a flowing stream, etc.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3152 Othere toke þat cors an haste & to þe tour ȝeate þar-wiþ buþ wente. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §13 The heiest cours that any sterre fix clymbeth by nyht. **1594** R. CROMPTON *L'Auth. des Covrts, Purpresture* may be called ..turning comon waters from the right course. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 130 That a Ship..when the Wind blows, be mov'd in such a way or course to that or t'other place. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. A sail, which he had a mind to make, being not much out of his course. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 358 On the left-hand of the road..the ancient course of the Adige..is still to be seen. **1867** O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* I. 125 So she glided..slowly down the course of the winding river.

fig. **1761** CHURCHILL *Night* Wks. I. 81 In diff'rent courses diff'rent tempers run.

b. Hence (or from sense 2) various phrases, as *to hold, take, bend, change, direct, turn one's course*, and the like.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8488 (Gött.), þar þe stremis held þair cours. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 His cours he nam with saile up drawe. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 28 b, The said erle..made his course thether. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 118 Homeward did they bend their course. **1595** —— *John* v. vii. 38 Nor let my kingdomes Riuers take their course Through my burn'd bosome. **1746** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 149 Let our passions rise and fall, take this course or that. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, He therefore directed his course to the convoy. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 238 It was Captain Bonneville's intention to shape his course to the settlements. **1879** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. v. 61 Other sermons took the same course. **1889** P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 130 He held on his course up the channel.

12. a. *Naut.* The direction in which, or point of the compass towards which, a ship sails. Hence *transf.* of the direction or line pursued by an ocean-current, mountain-chain, vein of ore, etc. Also of aircraft: the (correct) line or direction of flight.

1553 S. CABOT in Hakluyt *Voy.* 259 All courses in Nauigation to be set and kept by the aduice of the Captain. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 351 We sette owre course south and by East. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 3 Each several Course hath two Points of the Compass, by which it is expressed.. Where there is any place scituated South-east, in respect of another place, we say the Rhomb or Course that runneth betwixt them, is South-east and North-west. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *The Course*, is that Point of the Compass on which the Ship sails. **1747** in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 107 That the said Road shall be Resurveyed and laid out according to the Courses it now runs. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 159 Mountains are said to have their course in that direction of their length in which they descend, and grow lower. **1815** *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s.v., When a ship sails in a N.E. direction we say her course is four points or 45°. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 The Gardner lode is nearly parallel to the Illinois..Its course is north 85° east, true. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii, The Hispaniola..sailed a course that would just clear the island on the east. **1905** G. BACON *Balloons* vi. 86 To steer his course in a balloon..the aeronaut must so arrange that he is travelling faster or slower than the wind. **1909** C. C. TURNER *Aerial Navig.* xii. 181 Heavier-than-air machines..are..liable to be driven out of their course in strong winds. **1933** *Bur. of Standards Jrnl. Research* XI. 741 Its [*sc.* the direction finder's] operation was entirely satisfactory, indications right and left of 'course' being very steady and definite. **1945** T. A. DICKINSON *Aeronautical Dict.* 99/1 *Course*, the route or direction that should be or has been flown by an aircraft. It may be a true course, a magnetic course, or a compass course.

b. *pl.* 'Points' of the compass.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 53 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. **1664** in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 526 That night [he] lay six courss of. **1891** *Cornh. Mag.* June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

13. The ground on which a race is run; a racecourse.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 3516 þe kours was seue mile long. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 224 A course, *cursus, stadium.* **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 328 Prizes to reward the force Of rapid racers in the dusty course. **1766** PENNANT *Zool., Horse* (R.), The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket..in six minutes and forty seconds. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 880/1 The finest racehorse..is never seen to less advantage than when walking over the course. **1878** *Ann. Register* 53 A royal party arrived on the course.

transf. **1804** *Ann. Reg.* 413 All the course must have witnessed the very handsome manner in which Mr. Flint brought me in.

†14. A fashionable riding or driving place; = F. *cours*, It. *corso*. *Obs.*

1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 236 Rich coaches..full of noblesse, who frequent the course every night. [**1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 408 He being..often observ'd in the Cours at Paris in a very rich Coach, drawn by six dapple-Gray Spanish Horses.] **1767** S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 292 The agreeable promenades, the fashionable course —those are the charms of Brussels!

15. A channel (natural or artificial) in which water flows; a watercourse.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 Pure water, which first glides..through a stone course or channel six foot deep and as many broad. **1737** B. FRANKLIN *Earthquakes* Wks. 1887 I. 463 The subterraneous waters..cutting out new courses. **1850** W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 85 The water course was about six or eight feet wide, having so rapid a descent that we could not have passed down.

16. An area of land on which golf is played; a golf-course.

1893 J. THOMSON *Golfing Poems & Songs* 10 Some think our course is easy, wi' hazards nane ava'. **1948** H. COTTON *This Game of Golf* IV. XXXIX. 202/1 There was no rough on the courses I saw in the South and West on my 1947 trip. **1982** *Times* 16 Apr. 16/6 El Kantaoui..is a genuine grass course.

III. *fig.* Of time, events, or action.

17. a. The continuous process (of time), succession (of events); progress onward or through successive stages.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 267 (Laud MS. 416) Cource of this world men shull yt calle. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj b, It is conuenyent that the tyme haue his cours. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 89 Throughout the whole course of this my rude and simple booke. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 758 In the course of his life. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 355 The yeare hath runne his course. **1647–8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 The whole Course of the Civil Wars. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 274, I return from it to the course of the history. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 The course of events which brought about this rapid fall. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 1 Four-and-thirty years have run their course since, etc.

†b. The space of time over which any process extends; length (in time), duration. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 234 The whole course of his [Noah's] life was 950 years. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 65 The Course of its Life is sixteen Hours.

18. Life viewed as a race that is run; career.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Tim.* iv. 7, I haue stryuyn a good stryf, I haue endid the cours, I haue kept the feith. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 387 Youre cours is doon. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 38 Where he made an end of his course, and slept with his fathers. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xx. (1881) 141 They that enter the world with original diseases..make commonly short courses. **1773** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 23 Some pursuits..can only engage us in the beginning of our course. **1841** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 117 How much, in its ..melancholy close, does it [the life of Scott] resemble the course of Napoleon.

†19. The continuous connected purport or tenor of a narrative; drift. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 102 At the first we couch together the whole course of our tale in as small roume as wee can. *Ibid.* 147 The nature and whole course of a matter, beying largely set out. **1555** BONNER *Homilies* 72 Al the circumstances of the texte, and course of Scripture dothe importe the contrary. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 211 Pythagoras now being (as the course of the Epistle offerreth me to thinke) in Italie. **1723** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 223, I send you a copy because I believe it to be in course much the same with what you mentioned to have been received.

20. Habitual or ordinary manner of procedure; way, custom, practice. *course of nature* (formerly *c. of kind*): the ordinary procedure of nature; the natural order, *esp.* in regard to its constancy or regularity. *course of exchange*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4.

c **1325** *Song of Merci* 17 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 119 Heo dud after þe cours of kynde And fleiȝ in-to a treo anon. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 334 As the courss askis off ȝowtheid. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1583 Of all þe craftes to ken as þere course askit. **1511–2** *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 §7 The same to be ordred..aftur the course of the same Eschequer. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, A certeyn sterre apperynge in ye heuen, aboue the course of nature. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 441 It cannot flowe at one houre so high..as the common course thereof is accustomed to doe. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶4 Her spouse was very old, and by the course of nature could not expect to live long. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* §134 There is therefore a constancy in things, which is styled the Course of Nature. **1754** *London Mag.* May 223 The current course of exchange between London and Paris always runs in favour of France. **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. vii, Here in ordinary course they held a monthly Court for the Centenary. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 The law must take its course. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 85 Never again to imprison any person, except in due course of law. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* vii. 146 The quotation of the uncertain price is termed the 'rate' or 'course of exchange'. **1886** *Act 49 Vict.* c. 22 §4 When the letter..would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

†21. Systematic or appointed order, order of succession. *Obs.*

1558 *Close Roll* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 181 The yere of oure Lord God, after the course and rekenynge of the Churche of Englond, a thousand, fyue hundreth, fyftie and seuen. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 Inversion of words besides their common course, as when we say..*faults no man liveth without*, when order requireth we should say, *No man liveth without faults*. **1622** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 48 For the Choice of these Lessons..holy Church observes a several course.

22. a. A line of (personal) action, way of acting, method of proceeding. *to take* (*such and such*) *a course*: to proceed or act in such and such a way. *† to take a course*: to act in a particular way or with a particular purpose; to take steps (*obs.*).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Now what counsayl, what course may rightlye be taken? **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 23 If you will follow this course, you shall..reape therby many commodities. **1650** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 172 The Maior..shall disburse moneys and take course to see the same fenced. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvi, If there be not a speedy course taken to remove some Encroachments. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 18 To persevere in this Course is often more than half the Cure. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 268, I think our wisest course will be to join the cry. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 53 The Supreme Pontiff was for legal and moderate courses. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 47 He had made up his mind to a certain course of action.

b. *pl.* Ways of action, proceedings; personal conduct or behaviour, *esp.* of a reprehensible kind; 'goings on'. *arch.*

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit*, I might intreate your rare wits to be imployed in more profitable courses. **1605** *Lond. Prodigal* v. i. 275 With conceit of his vile courses. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 2, I knew his courses as much..as any man beside. **1684** *Contempl. State Man* I. xi. (1699) 129 They have dissuaded them from their Evil courses. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 13 But in his old age he has mended his courses.

IV. A consecutive series.

23. a. A planned or prescribed series of actions or proceedings: as of medicine, diet, study, lectures, etc.

1605 D. BOYD in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* App. (1855) 31/2 [He] will pass his course at the Colledge within two years. **1609** BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. (1614) 640 A wonderfull Physitian; a wonderfull course of cure. **1629** J. COLE *Of Death* 114 A certaine strict course of dyet. *c* **1750** N. BLISS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 Any one of these Classes or Courses will require about three Months. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 241 A regular course of study and exercise was judiciously instituted. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 206, I wished..to put him on a course of chalybeate tonics. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 290 He began to deliver ..a course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. **1891** *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 701/1 The 'course' is usually fifteen douche-baths and five tube-baths.

b. *Eccl.* The prescribed series of prayers for the seven canonical hours.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 36 b, To him they certaine prayers giue, that here the Course they call. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 72 Shewing..that the Scottish.. course was of as ancient and noble parentage as their own. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 272 The course, or order of daily prayer for the seven hours.

c. *gen.* A number of things following one another in regular sequence; a prolonged series.

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 25 Formed in a long course of centuries. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 64 Persons who have been housemates for a course of years.

24. *Agric.* The system of rotation of crops; a series of crops in rotation.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 141 Let this experiment last three courses, or twelve years. **1795** BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 251 The turnip and grass land course, which is the prevalent course on the more or less fertile, sandy and gravelly loams. **1844** *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. **1858** *Ibid.* XIX. I. 48 The general system of working the land is on the four or five years' course; of roots, spring corn, seeds for one or two years, and wheat.

25. *Change-ringing.* The successive shifting of the order in which a particular bell is struck in a series of changes; also, a series of changes in which the bells return to their former order.

1677 F. S[TEDMAN] *Campanol.* 82 Upon six bells there are also single and double Courses, viz. twelve changes in every single Course, as in Grandsire Bob, etc., and twenty four changes in every double Course, as in Colledg Bob, etc. **1684** R. H. *School Recreat.* 94 Some Peals upon five Bells consist of single Courses, wherein are ten Changes, and twelve Courses make the Peal. *Ibid.* 112 The two hind Bells dodge, and the five first go a perfect *Hunting-Course.* **1880** TROYTE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334 *Treble Bob*..derives its name from the fact that, instead of the plain hunting course, the bells, and more especially the 'Treble', have a dodging course.

V. Each member of a consecutive series.

26. Each of the successive parts or divisions of a meal, whether consisting of a single dish, or of a set of dishes placed upon the table at once.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 3429 Fro kechene come the fyrste cours, With pypes, and trumpes, and tabours. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 58 It nedeth nat for to deuyse At every cours the ordre of hire servyse. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 119 How many course and how many dishes at euery cours ther were seruid. **1599** MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 6 Bring us some Olives for the third course. **1662** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, I'll tell you the Story between the Courses. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, What's here? For the first course; for the second course; for the dessert. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 108 Like one returning thanks after a dinner of many courses.

†27. Each of several successive attacks: a. of disease. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Medicinable agaynste gowtes, joynt aches, and feuers, which come by courses. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He..died of a severe course of the gout.

b. in *Bear-baiting*. *Obs.*

'The bear was tied to a stake and baited with dogs, a certain number at a time. Each of these attacks was technically termed a *course*' (Aldis Wright, *Note on Macbeth*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. vii. 2 They haue tied me to a stake, I cannot flye, But Beare-like I must fight the course. **1638** BROME *Antipodes* IV. i, Also you shall see two ten dogge-courses at the Great Beare. **1829** SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 276 I am brought to the stake, and must perforce stand the course.

28. *pl.* The menstrual discharge, catamenia, menses. Also in *sing.* (*obs. rare*).

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 151 Beware that they which haue their monethly courses, doe not then..come neare. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxiv. §2. 47 The monthly course of women. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 177 When Maids begin to have their Courses. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. iii. 389 Chast-tree..stops the courses. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 440/1 The..expressions of 'the illness' or 'the courses' are those in most common use among the vulgar.

29. A set of things made or used at one time; *spec.* of candles made at once.

1551–2 *Will of W. Smythe* (Somerset Ho.), Unto the poore..of this parishe a Course of Candelles xvj in the pounde. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 Yᵗ every fuller have eleven corse of kandells and 2 payre of sheres at yᵉ least. 1712 *Act 10 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 No..Maker of Candles..shall begin to make any Course or Making of Candles, without Notice thereof first given.

30. A row, range, or layer.

†**a.** A layer, stratum. *Obs.* exc. as in b, c.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Ley þe iiij. course of þin Fleyssche..as brode as þin cake. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §131 Set the nethermoste course vpon the endes, and the seconde course flat vppon the syde. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F viij, Over those a newe course of trees and stones agayne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 146 The breadth that the thatcher taketh up with him, all att a time, afore the ladder bee removed, that is called the course..they will say that hee wanteth..soe many course to the ende of the howse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 487 They..hove out the first course of the Centurion's star-board side.

b. *Building.* A single continuous range or layer of stones, bricks, or timber, of the same height throughout, in a wall, the face of a building, etc.; also, a row of slates, tiles, or shingles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 That certain Courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed like Bones. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 Lay a course of Stone on the Cornish. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 129 Three, or four, or five course of Bricks to be laid. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiv. 233 In some parts of the walls courses of Roman brick might still be seen. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 34 Broad bricks laid in several courses among small squared stone.

c. *Mining*, etc. A layer or lode of ore, etc.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 Any Vein or Lode is often termed a Course. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xiii, They are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1880 *Mining Jrnl.* 9 Oct., A course of ore..was struck.

d. In a musical instrument. **e.** In a file.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Course..2* (*Music.*) A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. *Ibid.* 3. A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a *single-cut* file. A course crossing the file at right angles constitutes it a *double-cut* file.

f. A flight (of stairs).

1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxii, Seven courses of stairs brought you up hither with fatigue and shortened breath.

g. A stage (of life).

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 273 The beginning, the several courses, and the close of a human life.

h. A row of stitches or loops across the width of a knitted fabric.

1940 in *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 1964 *McCall's Sewing* vii. 98/1 The chains running across the fabric are called 'courses' and correspond to the crosswise grain of woven fabrics.

†**31. a.** The time for anything which comes round to each individual in succession; (one's) turn. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Cours of order, *tovr.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* 116 b, Every company, as their course came, saluted the kyng. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Matt. 105 a, Where men by courses be borne to dye. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. cc iij, As it were course by course, when we haue the night, they haue the day. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 After the death of some noble Gentlemen, my course came next. 1665 G. HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 374 Trouble and peace..comfort and discontent, come all of them by courses.

b. *advb.* = In turn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 90 Pelops to Atreus, chief of men; he, dying, gave it course To prince Thyestes, rich in herds.

32. A set of persons appointed to serve in their turn along with another set or sets.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xxviii. [xxvii.] 1 Officers waytinge vpon the kynge, to go of and on after their course euery moneth one..Euery course had foure and twentye thousande. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxviii. 13 Also for the courses of the Priests and the Leuites. —— *Luke* i. 5 A certaine Priest, named Zacharias, of the course of Abia. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 305 We have the Courses of Israel for the first example of Rotation in a popular Assembly.

VI. *Naut.*

33. Each of the sails attached to the lower yards of a ship; now usually restricted to the fore-sail (*fore-course*) and main-sail (*main-course*). Formerly including also the stay-sails upon the lower masts: cf. quot. 1769.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Mayne corse toke in a refe by force. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 134 And severed our bonnets from our courses. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The maine saile and the fore saile is called the fore course, and the maine course or a paire of courses. 1694 *Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 21, I stood to the Southward, close haled under my Courses. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk b, The courses are the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen, main-stay-sail, fore-stay-sail, and mizen-stay-sail; but more particularly the three first. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 503 Haul the courses up and heave to. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxxviii, She was pitching and rising without appearing to advance, under her courses and storm staysails.

VII. Prepositional Phrases.

34. by course. †**a.** In due course or order; as a consequence, naturally, duly, properly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1343 Moche sorowe for þe sight & sobbyng of teres..hom be course felle. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers ..whych by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* i, So by course my lease might be long. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 78 That it may..not be violently forced into a high Fermentation; for then by Course the Salt and Sulphur will be too violently agitated.

†**b.** By turns, in turn, alternately. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 27 And by course questioning with them. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Alterna vice*, by course. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 5 They took their journey..Claius and Strephon by course carrying his chest for him. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 38 These Psalms we sing or say by course, The Priest one verse, and the people another. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 201 As though that could not be known which knows not again by course. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I 493 [To] sing to themselves or to another by course..or one after another.

c. *by course of*: according to the customary course or procedure of (the law, etc.).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. viii, Thenne by course of kynde he slepte. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 §7 He had sued lyvere..by cours of the lawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 229 Concord wes maid be cours of commoun law. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 35 Cut off by course of Iustice. 1658 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Nat. Secrets* 198 They..yet expect a pardon by course of Law.

35. in course. †**a.** In order, in turn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27160 (Cott.) An er þai aght in curs to kene, qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen, hu oft-sith, on quat-kin wise. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, When the rest..Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room With laughter. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 158 He that was defied gave the first Stroak, and so they struck in Course.

b. In the regular, usual, natural, or due order. Now *in due course*.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 222 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er..& sippe for beo more profound..arsmetrike radde in cours in Oxenford wel faste. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1824 The tapster..straight leaves His other guestes, in course to take his cup. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French K.* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Ev'n Oaths, with thee, are only things in course. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case Delicacy* II. 208 Hearing there were words between us, and fearing that hostilities would ensue in course. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §321 Everything now appearing to go on successfully and in course. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xx. 179 Mr. George Miller arrived in due course. 1883 BESANT *Garden Fair* v, When the boys got promotion, which came in due course.

c. Naturally, as might be expected; = *of course*. (Now only in vulgar use.)

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 The inclination itself ..is in this case uppermost, and in course takes the commanding post. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Translation*, If he had, I should in course have put the bow I made him into French too. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 425 In course they are convertible words. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, 'Oh, in course,' echoed the tall man.

†**d.** In a row or series. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1644 Of crafty colours to know, all in course set. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Four Stones in Course one within another.

36. *in course of*: in (regular) process of; in process of (construction, etc.). *in the course of*: in the process of, during the progress of. *in the course of things*: in the ordinary sequence of events.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 6 Which himself should in course of Nature inherit. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §320 No account being received in course of the post. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 186 A line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 267 In course of post there came an answer.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I Any crosses that may arrive unto them in the course of their lives. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 549 In the course of one revolving moon, Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8 Difficulties which presented themselves in the course of our inquiry. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii, In the course of the morning. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 In the course of things men of other ideas came to rule. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 51 In the course of time..[it] may be introduced.

37. of course. a. *adjectival.* Belonging to the ordinary procedure, custom, or way of the world; customary; natural, to be expected. Now esp. in *a matter of course*.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 22 With other clauses of course necessarie for the same. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 The friendship between man and man as it is common so is it of course. 1642 J. M. *Argt. conc Militia* 19 (Milton's Wks.) It will be said that the Writ is a Writ of course..and that from this there is no varying. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶3 Their Congratulations and Condoleances are equally Words of Course. 1739 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 392 He thought it a Matter of Course. 1795 *Jemima* II. 87 You profess a wish to oblige me, said Rosina; if only words of course, I beg you will spare my ear. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II. 88 A case in which this right is supported, as a thing of course. 1849 MACAULAY *Speech* in *Misc. Writings* (1889) 749, I am not using a mere phrase of course, when I say, etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 99 As for her innocence, that was a matter of course. He knew that she was innocent.

b. *adverbial.* In ordinary or due course, according to the customary order, as a natural result. †*of common course*: ordinarily, as an every-day occurrence.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 53 a, Of course and custom. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 9 b, A pardon..which either is graunted of course, or yᵉ kyng of pytee and compassion geveth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I 207 No man presuming to intimate, that it should be granted in any other manner than of course it had been. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vindicata* II. 472 That not once or twice, but of common course. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 325 Information..is by no means always given us of course. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. (1804) I. 9 To dissolve the present parliament a year or two before it expires of course. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 391 It was at one time made a question whether giving the royal assent to a single bill did not of course put an end to the session.

c. Hence, in qualification of the whole clause or sentence: Naturally, as will be expected in the circumstances; for obvious reasons, obviously. (Sometimes used as an emphatic affirmative reply.)

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 39 She made some very particular inquiries about my people, which, of course, I was unable to answer. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiv. 266 You will tell her I am here?..Of course. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 It would be easy, of course, to exaggerate this truth of the continuity of history into a falsehood. *Mod.* And you were present? Of course; why not?

38. on or upon course. †**a.** = 37 b. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. 199 The Tide withdrawing upon course, during the skirmish. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 24 Thus Pilate..is desirous that Christ might be pardoned upon course. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 7 When that is held, the rest do cease on course, as formerly all the Courts in Rome did during their Comitia. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶3 When I see the Name Cœlia..at the Bottom of a Scrawl, I conclude on course that it brings me some account of a fallen Virgin, etc.

b. Of an aircraft etc.: (proceeding) in the direction set. Also *fig.*

1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* ii. 41 The aircraft was on course at 16,500 feet. 1964 F. CHICHESTER *Lonely Sea & Sky* xii. 132 If the compass showed that the plane was on course afterwards, then the correct drift was in fact seven and a half degrees. 1981 *Times* 16 Nov. 11/4 On October 1 ..numbers were down by 52,000. In other words we were exactly on course. 1985 *Times* 6 May 2/8 If the NCCL were on course, it would offend both sides equally on different issues.

c. With *for* or an infinitive, expressing the end to which the course is directed.

1981 *Times* 6 Nov. 19/5 The Government is still on course for an estimated PSBR of £10,500m. 1985 *Times* 3 May 2/2 Many Labour councillors..are now firmly on course to break the law. 1985 *Observer* 5 May 27/1 The world's favourite airline should, this week, show it is well on course for market.

39. out of course (adj. and adv.). Out of proper order or measure, irregularly, improperly.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 þe pape sauh out of cours þe wikkednes of Jon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 29 b, Master Jhon Petit..wrested scripture and doctors so far out of course. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 He spake manie thinges notablie, but this, oute of course.

VIII. 40. *Comb.*, as **course-clearer**, one who clears the course for a race; **course-dinner** ? *Obs.*, a dinner consisting of several courses; **course-end** (*Change-ringing*), see sense 25; **course-indicator**, an apparatus for determining the course of a ship; **course-setting sight** *Aeronaut.*, a sight by means of which one's course can be set; **course-stone**, one of a course or series of stones (see 30 b).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 7/1 The course-clearers ring, and the enthusiasts yell. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 462/2 A course-dinner followed by the enjoyment of Ada Rehan's *Rosalind* and Lewis's *Touchstone*. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 10/2 Mr. Kipling was able to sit up in bed last evening, and to partake of a course dinner. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 19 Oct. 7 The peal has the tenors together throughout, and is in six parts with 120 'course ends'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 10/2 An absolutely correct magnetic course indicator. 1904 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 1/3 A holophote course-indicator for preventing collisions at sea. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 43/1 The course-setting sight..indicates the course to be steered for any given track, and the time taken in flying any desired distance in that direction. 1940 *Illustr. London News* CXCVII. 219/2 The latest type bomb-sights in use in the R.A.F. may not be described, but the type illustrated gives a good idea of how a course-setting sight is operated. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 252 Stones called Corsestones, Weighing 12 tunne. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 17 He sets down..twelve Tun unto his Course-stones, and six or seven to his Cronets over them.

course (kɔəs), *v.* Also 5 cours, 6 cource, cowrsse, coarse. [f. COURSE *sb.* in various senses, giving verbal senses unconnected with each other.]

1. To pursue or hunt (game) with hounds; *spec.* to hunt (hares) with greyhounds in view (not by scent): see COURSING *vbl. sb.* **a.** *trans.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 57 Falow-dere, wylde bores, and wolves for noble men to course. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 As it hadde byn hares courced with grehoundes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxv. (1887) 99 To hunt a hare, and course a hart. 1771 E. LONG *Trial Dog 'Porter'* in Hone II. 209 He'll never course hares again. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* v. 551 The animals which were coursed by the ancients were of very different kinds, such as the wild ass, the stag, the mountain goat, the wolf, jackal, boar, fox, hare, etc.

b. *absol.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 246 He coursed and coursed again with his dogs here. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 49 Say thou wilt course, thy gray-

hounds are as swift As breathed Stags. **1637** N. WHITING *Albino & B.* 32 He bowled, coursed, angled in the brooke, His pleasure was his joy. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxiii, She hunted with Smith Barry's hounds.. she coursed, practised at a mark with a pistol.

c. *trans. to course away.*

1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* III. 3 With hawk and hound I coursed away the hour.

2. *trans.* To chase, pursue, run after.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 135/2 Sir John Perot.. so coursed and followed them.. that he left him no one place to rest in. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. i. 39 The big round tcares Cours'd one another downe his innocent nose In pitteous chase. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 25 Some coursing butterflies, others culling flowers. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 133 Inky banks of clouds.. coursed each other rapidly across the pale stormy blue of the heavens.

†**3.** To pursue, persecute, worry, trouble. *Obs.*

1466 *Plumpton Corr.* 17 To make prossis against my Coussin Godfrey, to bring the issues and profits that he hath received.. and else to cours him from day to day. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. xi. 96 [He] coursed and troubled [*agitare*] the Commons, and persecuted the Tribunes as it were with open warre.

†**4.** To chase or drive with blows; hence, to drub, trounce, thrash. *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 37 He bestirred him with his whip, coursed those simoniacal choppers and changers. **1589** tr. *Marprel. Epit.* C iv b, Let mc take you againe in such a pranck, and ile course you. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* v. iv. 44 That mighty yron man With his strange weapon.. Them sorely vext, and courst, and overran. **1611** COTGR., *Accommoder*.. also, to course, beat, cudgell. *Ibid.* s.v. *Robbe*, He courst his coat or Jacket soundly.

5. *intr.* To run or gallop about, to run as in a race, to career; also *transf.* of liquids, etc.

*a***1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A trumpettour, that coursed as a knyght vpon a horse. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. (1622) 165 Caractacus coursing hither & thither. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 66 Swift as Quick-siluer, it courses through The natural Gates and Allies of the Body. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 To course through Woods and Mountains. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 187 In wanton Rings Coursing around.. The merry multitude disporting play. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 266 Coursing like a colt across its lawns. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x. 79 Raising her hand to her face to wipe off the tears that were coursing down her cheeks.

fig. **1842** TENNYSON *Gard. Daughter* 217 We spoke of other things; we coursed about The subject most at heart.

†**b.** *to course it*: in same sense. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sinnes Round* i, Sorrie I am, That my offences course it in a ring. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 141 She [the Mole] courses it not on the ground like a rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.

†**c.** *fig.* To 'run' *over* or *through* successively a number of particulars, writings, etc. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 72 She did so course o're my exteriors with such a greedy intention. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 16 It were tedious to course through all his writings. *a***1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 337 After they have coursed through all sciences and literate enquiries.

6. *intr.* To steer or direct one's course; to take or pursue a particular course.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 61 Coursynge alonge by all the coastes and goulfes. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They took the southernmost channel.. and thus they coursed for three or four days. **1772** *Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The Roman roads that coursed from Mancunium to the neighbouring stations. **1823** J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 32 We.. then coursed down a considerable stream. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 419 We coursed more than the third of a mile in almost a direct line.

†**7.** *intr.* To run a course (in a fight or tournament). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. iv. 30 So as they courst, and turneyd here and theare.

†**b.** *Oxford Univ.* To oppose a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 [see COURSING *vbl. sb.* 3]. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 479 He did with as much facility course (or oppose his Antagonist) in the publick Schools, as in Latine.

8. *trans.* [from 5.] To run or move swiftly over (a place) or along (a particular path).

1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 21 In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxvii, Tears coursed his burning cheek. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 117 Fauns.. tired With coursing the wide pastures.

b. To follow the course of. *rare.*

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 66 We proceeded onward, coursing occasionally the streams, and then crossing one range of hills after another.

9. *causal.* To cause to run, exercise in running; to give (a horse) a run; to use (greyhounds) in coursing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 534 She would course horses, and ride them to water. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 147 Some of the Mariners went on shore to course dogs. **1684** R. H. *School Recreat.* 29 Course not your Horse hard 4 or 5 Days before your Match. *a***1819** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* I. 19 The greyhound ye desired to course. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (ed. 3) 10 Two grey-hounds will run down more hares, if they course in unison, than if they are coursed separately.

†**10.** *fig.* To turn over in one's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. viii. 1064 He walked up and downe alone.. coursing and discoursing [*volutans*] many matters in his head.

†**11.** To put through a course (of physic). *Obs.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 You have been dosing me ever since I was born.. you have thoughts of coursing me through Quincy next spring.

12. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Coursing*, conducting the air backwards and forwards through old workings, by means of stoppings, properly arranged. Air is usually coursed or shethed 'two and two', or 'three and three', according to the greater or less quantity of fire-damp evolved.

course, *v.*[2], to exchange, etc.: see COURSE *v.*

course, obs. f. COARSE, CORSE, COSS *sb.*[2], CURSE.

'course, course (kɔəs). colloq. abbrev. of *of course* (see COURSE *sb.* 37 c).

1886 in BAUMANN *Londinismen.* **1901** MERWIN & WEBSTER *Calumet 'K'* i. 13 Have you tried to get any of it here in Chicago? Course not. It's all ordered and cut out up to Ledyard. **1904** MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Freckles* xvi. 326 'I bet you it's a marked tree!' 'Course it is!' cried the Angel. **1967** O. NORTON *Now lying Dead* iv. 58 'Course, he might go off. He does sometimes.

†**'course-a-park.** *Obs.* Name of a country game, in which a girl called out one of the other sex to chase her.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. 19 Staid with the maides to runne at barlibreake: Or that he cours'd a parke with females fraught, Which would not runne except they might be caught. **1640** G. H. *Witts Recreations* (N.), At course-a-park, without all doubt, He should have first been taken out By all the maids i'th town. **1675** TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 112 Like boys and gyrles at course-a-packe, or barly breakes.

coursed (kɔəst), *ppl. a.* [f. COURSE *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. the vb.] Chased, *spec.* as a hare by greyhounds.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 427 So the eours'd Hare to the close Covert flies. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* July 199, I swerved like a coursed hare.

2. [f. the sb.] Of masonry: Laid or set in courses.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. v. §6 There are solid as well as coursed masses of precipice. **1861** SMILES *Engin.* II. 173 The whole of the masonry was plain rustic coursed work.

'courseless, *a.* Without a (definite) course.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless.

‖**course libre** (kurs libr). [Fr., lit. 'free course'.] (See quot. 1962.)

1959 L. DURRELL in *Holiday* Nov. 71/1 The Spanish form of bull-fighting.. is.. ritualized murder; but the *course libre* is an exciting and extremely dangerous game, a test of strong nerves and speed. **1962** M. SUMMERTON *Nightingale at Noon* iii. 36 He breeds black bulls for the *course libre*, that's the Freneh style of bull-fighting where they bait the bulls but don't kill them. **1964** F. WHITE *West of Rhone* iv. 51 The black bulls for the bull-fights and the *courses libres*.

†**'coursely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. COURSE *sb.* + -LY[2].] In due or ordinary course or order.

*c***1440** *Promp. Parv.* 271 Kende, or kynde of thyngys þat Godd cowrsly hathe insett, *natura*. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 59 The 12 signes.. In the zodiak cerele had passyde coursly. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxviii 276 He renewed coursely the Chartre house of Witham, besyde Salysbury.

coursely, -ness, obs. ff. COARSELY, -NESS.

courser[1] ('kɔəsə(r)). [In earlier sense immediately repr. OF. *courseur*, L. *cursōr-em*, n. of action from *currĕre* to run: in later senses prob. directly f. COURSE *v.* or COURSE *sb.* + -ER.[1]]

†**1.** A runner; one who runs in a race, a racer.

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 267 (Cott.) Cursur [*v.r.* cursor, coursur] o werld man aght it call For almast it ouer-rennes all. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser, intending to try his speed at the Olympick games.

†**2.** One who chases or pursues. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 The greatest coursers, and professed hunters of dumbe dogs. **1673** WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* I. ii, If he cannot protect us from the constable, and these midnight coursers, 'tis not a house for us.

†**3.** *courser of bulls*: a bull-baiter. *Obs.*

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 20, I was once a courser of Buls, and I alwaies tooke pleasure in fierce Buls.

†**4.** A disputant in the schools (in Oxford University): see COURSE *v.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1658 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 242 A noted sophister and a remarkable courser.. in the public schooles. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Courser* or Disputant in Schools.

5. One who practises the sport of coursing.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 29 Some coursers even pretend, that all, not being of the fashionable colour, are curs, and not greyhounds. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxx, Hunters bold, and coursers keen. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* §1910 The fore-legs.. are more important organs in the greyhound than many a courser imagines.

b. A dog used for coursing.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxix. 855 Collers hung with bels put about the dogs neckes which are called coursers. **1882** *Daily News* 15 Feb. 4/6 A sale of greyhounds .. [The] famous courser Salamis brought 245 guineas. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 14/1 Some twenty greyhounds.. racers and not coursers.

6. A building stone used in forming a course.

1885 *Blacklaw Quarry Price List*, Coursers 6 in. by 6 in. 3½*d* per lineal foot.

courser[2] ('kɔəsə(r)). Forms: 4 courcere, corsour, 4–5 coursere, coursour, 5 cursoure, (5 courcyer, corsiare, coreser, couresere, cowrssor, -ser, corsowyr), 5–6 curser, 6 cursore, coursar, 6–9 *Sc.* cursour, 4– courser. [a. F. *coursier*, OF. *corsier* = Pr. *corsier*, It. *corsiere*:—L. type **cursārius*, f. *cursus*: see COURSE. In ME. the ending *-our* was often erroneously substituted.]

1. *orig.* A large powerful horse, ridden in battle, in a tournament, etc. [cf. COURSE *sb.* 5]; a charger.

b. Since 17th c. usually taken as: A swift horse, a racer. But in either sense now only *poetic* or *rhetorical.*

*c***1300** *K. Alis.* 4056 And sette him on an hygh corsour. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 41 A courser, that he sholde ride Into the felde. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. x. (1483) 101 A fayre courcyer brydeled with gold. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* 25 Knyȝtes ouȝt to take coursers to Iuste and to go to tornoyes. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 551 Vpon a bardit curser stout and bald. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 232 This Colgernus vpone ane cursour wycht, With speir in hand all cled in armor brycht. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 51 That they may breake his foaming Coursers backe, And throw the Rider headlong in the Lists. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 421 The Courser of Naples.. though he be not so swift as the Spanish Genet, yet is he better able to indure travell, and to beare the weight of Armor. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 35 Armed at all pieces, and mounted on a great Courser. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 He entered the lists on a fiery courser. **1867** BRYANT *Poems, Brighter Day* ii, The fiery coursers fling Their necks aloft, and snuff the morning wind.

b. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 27 Then I.. a hundred Coursers from the Goal will drive. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Ethiopia sends A thousand coursers fleeter than the wind. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 223 He alighted from his chariot, mounted a fleet and eager courser.

2. A stallion. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowrssor, *admissarius*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 72/22 A courser, *equus admissarius*. **1808** JAMIESON, *Cursour, couser, cusser*, a stallion. **1862** HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 5 A fey man and a cursour fears na the deil.

3. *Comb.*, as ***courser-breeding*** ppl. adj.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 374 Wide Elis' courser-breeding plain.

courser[3] ('kɔəsə(r)). *Zool.* [ad. L. *cursōrius*, orig. adj. 'adapted to running', used subst. as a generic name.] A bird of the genus *Cursorius*, noted for swift running; esp. *C. isabellinus*, the cream-coloured courser, a native of Northern Africa, very rarely seen in England.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 108. **1840** tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 237 We shall place near the plovers and oyster-catchers, the Courser. **1878** T. HARDY *Return Native* I. x, A cream-coloured courser had used to visit this hill, a bird so rare that not more than a dozen have ever been seen in England.

courser[4], var. of CORSER, *Obs.*, dealer.

coursette, obs. f. CORSET.

coursey, -ie, obs. ff. CURTSY, var. of COURSY.

coursing ('kɔəsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COURSE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb COURSE; running, racing, pursuing, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 101 There shall bee no such gadding nor coursing over any more to Rome. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 4 There was wrastling, running with Horses.. coarsing with Charriots. **1612** BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 The coursings and streamings of rivers.. from the midland parts toward the sea.

2. *spec.* The sport of chasing hares or other game with greyhounds, by sight.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 102 Faire Launds, for Coursynge. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §990 In Coursing of a Deere, or Hare, with Grey-Hounds. *c***1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* 1 A fine Champion Country pleasant for.. Rideing, Hunting, Courseing. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* V. 551 *Coursing*, as a popular term, is understood to denote a branch of hunting, in which the dogs.. pursue their game by sight only.

attrib. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* xlix, A grand coursing match on Newark hill. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, Bute Crawley didn't go to a coursing meeting.

†**3.** *Oxford Univ.* The opposing or challenging of a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 353 In Oliver's time .. excellent disputations and much zealous coursing. *a***1683** SHAFTESBURY in *Remin.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 36 In the year 1637 I went to Oxford to Exeter College.. [We] did then maintain in the schools coursing against Christ Church. **1692** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 603 Coursing in the time of Lent, that is the endeavours of one party to run down and confute another in disputations, did commonly end in blows.

4. *Comb.*, as **coursing-joint** (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Coursing-joint*, the mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

†**'coursing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COURSE *sb.*] (See quot.)

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers.. whych by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. Who yf they shulde mary with straungers, what should ensue God knoweth. But God graunt they neuer come vnto coursyng nor succedynge.

'coursing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That courses: see the verb.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 143 We do not meane the coursing snatchers onely. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 229 The mean murd'rous coursing Crew; intent On Blood and Spoil. **1801** EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 307 *Coursing officers*, and *watching officers*.

coursiter, -or, obs. ff. CURSITOR.

coursse, obs. f. CORSE.

†**'coursy, -sey.** *Obs.* Also -sie. [a. obs. F. *coursie, corsie* (in Cotgr. 1611) = It. *corsia*, deriv. of *corso* COURSE.] A raised passage from prow to poop of a galley over the rowing benches.

1611 COTGR., *Coursie*, the Coursey; or, the Gallerie like space, on both sides whereof the seats of the slaues are placed. **1687** J. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 577 With that the Admiral, leaping upon the Coursey, 'Courage, Boys, all hands to work, let her not scape Us'. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Hatches, Decks, Coursies, Bends and Walls of his Carricks.

court (kɔət), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–4 curt, 3 kurt, (4 courete, curth), 4–5 kourt(t, 4–6 curte, cort(e, 4–7 courte, (5 courtte, cowrtt, cowurt, kourtt, 5–6 cowrte, 6 cortte), 3– court. [Early ME. *curt, court*, a. OF. *cort, curt*, later *court* (from 15th c. *cour*) = Pr. *cort*, Sp. and It. *corte*:—L. *cohort-em, cōrt-em* (nom. *cohors, cors*, in med.L. *cortis, curtis*) court, poultry-yard, yard, enclosure, also company of soldiers (COHORT), crowd of attendants, retinue. At an early date the French word appears to have been associated with L. *cūria* (which has not itself survived in Romanic), and hence apparently the series of senses under branches III and IV, in which *cūria* is the regular med.L. equivalent.]

I. An enclosed area, a yard.

1. a. A clear space enclosed by walls or surrounded by buildings; a yard, a court-yard; *e.g.* that surrounding a castle, or that left for the sake of light, etc. in the centre of a large building or mass of buildings; formerly also a farm-yard, poultry-yard. At Cambridge, the usual name for a college quadrangle.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9934 (Cott.) þat castel brightnes sua vngnede Oueral þat curt on lenght and brede. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 466 Riȝt as capones in a court cometh to mennes whistlynge. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xvii. 18 They .. came to a mans house at Bahurim, which had a well in his courte. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* 238 Than deuyde the lodgynges by the cyrcuyte of the quadryuyall courte. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 259 There are .. in the castell .. three very large courtes in the which the noble men of the courte haue theyr lodgynges. **1611** BIBLE *Esther* v. 1 Esther .. stood in the inner court of the kings house. **1625** BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 550 And in all the foure Corners of that Court, Faire Staire Cases. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 78 The king came down into the castle court. **1789** P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 147 Through the entrance you go into the great court. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xvii, The jolly train halted before the door of Sir John Ramorny's house, which a small court divided from the street. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 75 Round the cloisters of the vast courts into which these gateways opened were spacious mansions.

b. Each of the uncovered enclosures surrounding the Jewish tabernacle, and constituting the temple area round the fane or sanctuary on Mount Moriah. [Vulg. *atrium.*]

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 4 Blessed is the man whom thou chosest .. that he may dwell in thy courte. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xxvii. 12 And for the breadth of the Court, on the West-side shalbe hangings of fifty cubits. —— *Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 My soule longeth, yea euen fainteth for the courts of the Lord.

fig. **1619** W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* I. 32 The true Christian .. hath farre more to doe in the inward roomes of his soule, than in the outer court of his conuersation. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 Those who unfortunately have to sit in the darkness of the outer court.

c. A section or subdivision of the area of an exhibition building, a museum, or the like, open above (to the general roof), and usually devoted to the products of a particular country, or department of science, art, or industry.

This application of the word appears to have originated in the structure of the building in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The rows of pillars supporting the roof, which crossed each other at right angles, divided the central area into a number of rectangular sections; these being themselves open to the lofty roof, while bordered on two sides by galleries supported by the pillars, suggested courts within buildings, and soon received the name; the term was further extended in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (as in the Alhambra, Egyptian, Pompeian, and Renaissance Courts), and in later exhibitions has been used with still greater extension; it has also been, with more closeness to the original notion, applied to the central open area of a museum, surrounded by its arcades and galleries.

1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 3 May 364/1 The very nature of the construction of the building suggests its subdivision into courts; and this is distinctly illustrated in the plan of the gallery .. there are four of these large courts, and two smaller ones, parallel with the transept in each of these western divisions of the Building .. from the gallery these courts form a most interesting feature in the arrangements. *Ibid.* 31 May 494 The Tunis Court. *Ibid.* 495 The Canadian Court .. The Building Court. **1854** (*title*) The Ten Chief Courts of the Sydenham Palace. **1862** *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 315/1 (*International Exhib.*) The French Court will be the largest .. section of the foreign department in the whole building. **1886** *Guide to Colonial & Ind. Exhib.* 21 The Court devoted to Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco is filled with the largest assortment of specimens ever got together. **1891** *Kelly's Direct. Oxfordsh.* 697/2 The Oxford University Museum .. The main entrance .. leading into a large lobby and thence into the great Court, which has a glass roof supported by iron columns and arches .. the court is surrounded by an open arcade of two storeys.

†**2. a.** A large building or set of buildings standing in a court-yard; a large house or castle. In early times applied to a manorial house; = BURY. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Hii by gonne hem to sprede, And robby aboute & berne, & courtes adoun caste. *Ibid.* 546 Curt Lincolne & Berkele, & other courtes also, Were aboute in the lond tho a fure ido. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 1685 His wif he dide with him lede, Vn-to þe heye curt [Ubbe's castle] he yede. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 334 Toward is kourt [*v.r.* hous] he [Sir Saber] him kende. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 23 Conscience .. bad me come to his courte, with clergye sholde I dyne. **1598** STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie (which is to say a Court) there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Court*, the principal house in a village. **1887** PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* (E.D.S.), *Court*, or *Court lodge*, the manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held.

b. Often in proper names of English manor-houses, e.g. *Hampton Court, Tottenham Court.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Why not to Court* 401 To whyche court? To the kynges courte, Or to Hampton Court? *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 89 This Nutwell Court (which signifies a Mansion-house in a Seigniory). **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 232 Delightful Abs-court, if its fields afford Their fruits to you, confesses you its lord. **1842** TENNYSON *Audley Court* 3 Let us picnic there At Audley Court.

3. In a town: A confined yard or more or less quadrangular space opening off a street, and built around with houses; 'a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street' (J.).

In towns, usually tenanted by the poor, except where, as in the City of London, they have been converted into business offices, e.g. *Copthall Court, Hatton Court* (Threadneedle Street), and the like.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/3 He liv'd in Drury-lane in King's-Head-Court. **1799** tr. *Meister's Lett. Eng.* 178 *Lanes* and *Courts* [in London] are passages through which no carriage can pass, and, therefore, they are commonly paved in the same manner as the footways. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* I. v, He .. continued his way with rapid strides, through various courts and alleys. **1847** ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The shop .. was situated in a little narrow court. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A city-bred child, brought up in narrow, dingy streets and courts.

4. An enclosed quadrangular area, uncovered or covered, with a smooth level floor, in which tennis, rackets, or fives are played; the plot of ground marked out for lawn-tennis; also applied to each of the quadrangular divisions marked on such grounds. (See TENNIS-COURT, etc.)

1519 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (Brewer) III. 11, The tennis court at Richmond. **1587** HOLINSHED *Chron.* 545 He would tosse him som London balles that perchance would shake the walles of the best court in France. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 265 Tell him, he hath made a match with such a Wrangler, That all the Courts of France will be disturb'd With Chaces. **1684** R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Tennis .. is a Pastime, used in close or open Courts, by striking a little Round Ball to and fro .. with .. a Racket. **1878** JULIAN MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 115 In order to understand the game of Tennis, one should first of all become acquainted with the arena, or Court, in which it is played. *Ibid.* 117 The area enclosed between the lines *x* and *p*, and the walls, may be called the *service-court*; and the area enclosed between *x*, *p*, *h*, and the main wall, the *pass-court*.

II. A princely residence, household, retinue.

5. The place where a sovereign (or other high dignitary) resides and holds state, attended by his retinue.

This sense is said to have arisen in Old French, the name *curt* being applied to the residences of the early Frankish kings on their rural domains: see Littré, and cf. sense 2. But the actual history is involved in obscurity from the paucity of early evidence.

a **1175** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 231 An rice king .. wolde .. ȝeclepien all his under-þeod þat hi .. to his curt [berie] come sceolde. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 15 þei .. knowen contrees and courtes and many kynnes places. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 646 He .. Is riden in to the feeldes hym to pleye Out of the court were it a myle or tweye. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Eng.* 17 The messagers of Rome came to the grete Arthurs court. **1534** TINDALE *Luke* vii. 25 They which are gorgeously apparelled and lyue delicatly are in kynges courtes. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* I. iii. 43 Mistris, dispatch you with your safest haste, And get you from our Court. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 497 In Courts and Palaces he also Reigns And in luxurious Cities. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 509 The quarters of William now began to present the appearance of a court.

6. a. The establishment and surroundings of a sovereign with his councillors and retinue.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 210 Auh heo lebbeð to þe ueonde, & beoð alle ine his hirde, & seruеð him ine his kurt. **1340** *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lyeȝeres byeþ to grat cheap ine hare cort. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 þe maner of his [the Soudan's] courte schold I wele ynogh ken. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii 62 When the Court lay at Windsor. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1675) 316 It will .. be imitated by all those on whom the Court has Influence. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties of the Court of France. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 93 Charles appears to have designed that his Court should resemble the literary Court of the Medici. **1851** TENNYSON *To the Queen* 25 May children of our children say .. 'Her court was pure'.

b. without article or other defining word (*at court, to court*, etc.), primarily meaning the place, but including the persons and proceedings. Cf. *at church, council, school*, etc.

c **1300** *Beket* 165 He com to court and was in god offiz With the Archebischop of Canterbury. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 140 And peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of court, and been estatlich of manere. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11527 All the councell fro kourtt was clenely depertid. *a* **1529** SKELTON (*title*), Why come ye nat to Courte? **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 129 You shall be mist at Court. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 His writings .. had the air of Court. **1759** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶3, I appeared at court on all publick days. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 1118, I go in state to court, to meet the Queen.

c. *the Court*: as an institution.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264/4 She norysshed them more for desert than for the courte. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* II. i, The court's a school, indeed, in which some few Learn virtuous principles. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 Every one is tir'd with being here, but the Court enervates our Resolution. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. ii, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove.

d. *ellipt.* A court shoe. Also *attrib.*

1903 in S. Nowell-Smith *Edwardian Eng.* (1964) iv. plate xviii (b), Ditto in Court Shape 8/9. **1959** *Vogue Pattern Bk.* June–July 14 Accessory suggestions .. Lotus calf courts.

7. a. The body of courtiers collectively; the retinue (councillors, attendants, etc.) of a sovereign or high dignitary. (Construed as plural.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5244 (Cott.) Ioseph of his fader herd, Wit his curt gain him he ferd. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 981 A crie þat all þe curte kniȝtis and erles Suld put þaim in-to presens his precep to here. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* i. (Arb.) 5 Whan the kynge of alle beestis had assemblid alle his court. **1600** *Disc. Gourie Conspir.* in Moyses *Mem.* (1755) 266 All the huntsmen .. attending his majestie on the green, and the court making to their horses. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 198 In the presence of the Great Duke of Tuscany and his court. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, If the king and the whole court are standing by! **1859** TENNYSON *Guinevere* 21 One morn when all the court, Green-suited .. Had been, their wont, a-maying.

†**b.** An escort. *Obs.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 381 Part of the court had Wallace labour seyne. *Ibid.* IV. 22 Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid.

8. a. The sovereign with his ministers and councillors as the ruling power of a state, or in international relations. (Construed as singular.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 In Chambre whom the court avaunceth. **1651** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 234 To give you some pertinent notice of the affaires of the French court. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 641 An assignment granted to him by the court of Delhi. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 622 The two cabinets whose union had caused the northern courts so much uneasiness. *Mod.* Accredited as ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

b. *Court of Rome*: the papal Curia.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/50 þe erende þat huy brouȝten fram þe court of Rome. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 1 He wente vnto þe courte of Rome, For to tak his penance. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 12 In þe court of Rome mai no man geyt no grace, but if it be bowt. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 105 The Court of Rome commanding.

III. An assembly held by the sovereign.

9. A formal assembly held by the sovereign at his residence: in early times, of his councillors and great lords, for purposes of administration; in later times to give state receptions, audience to ambassadors, and the like. The early use has given rise to the 'high court of parliament' (sense 10), and 'the king's courts' of justice (sense 11); the modern use is naturally associated with senses 6, 7, as in *to be presented at court*.

a **1154** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), And [Henri] held þær [in Lundene] micel curt. [The regular phrase said of earlier kings was 'heold his hired': cf. 1085, 1091, 1106, 1110.] **1700** DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 42 In that sweet isle where Venus keeps her court. **1831** SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 331 At Berlin, the Court was only held on Sundays. **1859** TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 146 For Arthur on the Whitsuntide before Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk. **1879** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. ix. 109 He .. journeyed to York, and held court there for a week.

IV. A court of judicature, of law, or of administration.

10. Applied to Parliament. Cf. Sp. *Cortes.*

1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* in *Paston Lett.* No. 76 I. 105 We .. pray that this be enacte in this your High Courte of Parlement. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, v. ii. 134 Now call we our High Court of Parliament, And let vs choose such Limbes of Noble Counsaile. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vi. §10 Parliament being a mere temporal court. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, to be read during their Session.

11. a. An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.

Justice was in early times administered in assemblies held by the sovereign personally (sense 9), then by judges who followed the king as officers of his court; hence the title the *King's Courts* (*curia regis*).

In this sense more fully defined as *court of law, law-court, court of justice, of judicature.* These are distinguished as *superior* or *inferior*, according to their respective rank, the highest court of a country or state being called the *Supreme Court. court of first instance*: a court in which a matter must first be tried, as distinguished from a *court of appeal*, to which it may subsequently be carried. *court of record:* see quot. 1765.

[**1292** BRITTON I. i. §1 En dreit de nous mesures et de nostre Curt. *Ibid.* §11 Sauve les Justices qi suivent nous en nostre Court.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 The king wolde, that in is court the ple solde be driue. *c* **1300** *Beket* 606 That he scholde fram thulke curt biclipie to the kynge. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 239 In þe kynges court ȝit vche day Me vsep þulke selue lay. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 173 þe courte opon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. **1490** *Plumpton Corr.* 91 The serch and the copy of the wrytts, out of one cort to another costeth much money. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.*

IV. i. 243, I do beseech the Court To giue the iudgement. *Ibid.* 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court. **1637** *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 8 The Court hath now also ordered, That the said Decree shall speedily be Printed. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 94 b, The greater part are Courts of record, some are not, and therfore accounted base Courts in comparison of the others. *c* **1670** HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 25 A court of justice is that which hath cognizance of such causes as are to be ended by the positive laws of the land. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 257 He [the king] therefore has alone the right of erecting courts of judicature. *Ibid.* III. 24 A court of record is that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled in parchment for a perpetual memorial and testimony. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Pleading* I. §2 This would often embarrass the jury, and sometimes the Court itself. **1864** *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 This new Court is to be in ecclesiastical matters a Court of first instance. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 110 The courts of the Equites.. were to be composed two-thirds of knights and one-third only of senators. **1886** MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 16 In crimes and contracts, and the other business of courts of law. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xlii. *init.*, The Judiciary in every State includes three sets of courts:—A supreme court or court of appeal; superior courts of record; local courts.

b. With many specific qualifications indicating the sphere, business, or constitution of the court, as

BASE, BURGH, CIRCUIT, COUNTY, CRIMINAL, CUSTOMARY, FOREST, HUNDRED, INSOLVENT, MANORIAL, POLICE, SHERIFF, etc.: *C. of* ADMIRALTY, ARCHES, ATTACHMENTS, AUGMENTATION, CHANCERY, CHIVALRY, COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY, GUESTLING, *High* COMMISSION, JUSTICIARY, *King's* or *Queen's* BENCH, LODEMANAGE, PIEPOWDER, PROBATE, SESSION , STANNARY, TEINDS, TRAILBASTON, WARDS, etc., for which see these words.

c. Court of Claims: a court in which claims are adjudicated on; in U.S. a court sitting at Washington for the investigation of claims against the government; also, in some States, a county-court charged with the financial business of the county. **Court of Conscience** or **of Requests**: a small debt court; *court of conscience* (fig.), conscience as a moral tribunal.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 Signor Emulo has warn'd my master to the court of conscience. **1680** DRYDEN *Prol. Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, Which whilome of Requests was called the Court. **1689** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 563 An act for erecting a court of conscience at Newcastle upon Tine. **1691** *Ibid.* II. 314 Many Irish were come to Dublin.. to demand their estates, which were restored.. a court of claimes will be sett up there to decide such matters. **1798** W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 123 Courts of Requests or Courts of Conscience, for the recovery of small debts, were first established in the reign of Henry VIII., and they now exist under local Acts, in many populous places. **1882** SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Here and there in the metropolis were dotted small debts courts.. called Courts of Request.

d. *court of love*: an institution said to have existed in southern France in the Middle Ages, a tribunal composed of lords and ladies deciding questions of love and gallantry; such an institution in medieval literature.

c **1530** *Crt. of Love* (1897) 410 Commaunding me the Court of Love to see.., There Citherea goddesse was and quene. **1840** R. BROWNING *Sordello* II. 47 Eglamor whose lay Concludes his patron's Court of Love to-day. **1877** C. M. YONGE *Womankind* xxi. 161 The courts of love in Provence were to decide on the cases of fantastic adoration between knights and ladies. **1933** R. TUVE *Seasons & Months* iv. 170 The chariot of Phebus the sun.. remained as mere learned decoration in Scottish court-of-love poems. **1964** F. WHITE *West of Rhone* v. 69 At Bordeaux.. great ladies held Courts of Love at which they awarded prizes to the troubadours who sang the sweetest songs.

12. a. The place, hall, or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

(In many phrases senses 11 and 12 are blended; cf. b.)

[*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21435 (Cott.) Bath to þe quenes curt þai com, þe Iuu thrali badd giue him dom.] *Ibid.* 19139 (Edin.) þai gaderit oute bape prince and priste, and set þaim in þat curte imide. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xiii. (Arb.) 29 Reynart.. wente forth proudly with his neueu thurgh the hyest street of the courte. **1530** PALSGR. 210/1 Court where men plede, *avditoir*. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 14 Go one and cal the Iew into the Court. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 58 a, Court is a place where Iustice is iudicially ministred. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 117 But won't she have to go and sit in the court, —with all the people staring at her? **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 6/1 The Master of the Rolls: What is a court? This remarkably ugly room is called a court, but it is not the ugly room that is a court. It is a court because we sit in it.

b. without article or other defining word (*in, into, out of court*, etc.), including place and proceedings. Also in phrases, as †*men of court* (= men of law), †*attorneys of court*, *Inns of Court*.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 398 Tu schalt, þu motild, to curt cumen seoðen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 9478 (Cott.) þis es bot lagh.. Vsed in curth þis ilk dai. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 700 To corte quen þou schal com, þer alle oure causez schal be tryed. **1399** *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 409 They cared ffor no coyffes That men of court usyn. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 79 Men of lawe and attorneyes of court. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 This yere was a grete debate arose betwene Flet strete and the howsys of corte. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 10 It is his Highnesse pleasure, that the Queene Appeare in person, here in Court. **1713** POPE *Frenzy of J. D.*, Producing further proofs of this truth in open court. **1883** SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div.* 596 A barrister may be.. reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court. *Mod.* The case had been already settled out of court.

c. Phr. *out of court*: said of a plaintiff who has forfeited his claim to be heard; now mostly *fig.* of arguments having no claim to consideration; in extended fig. use, of any thing or person that has no claim to be regarded or considered.

1846 MILL *Logic* III. xx. §2 The argument of analogy is put out of court. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex., Out of Court*, a plaintiff in an action at common law must declare within one year after the service of a writ of summons, otherwise he is out of court. **1855** BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 7 June, These gentlemen are almost, if not altogether, out of court. **1885** J. BONAR *Malthus* II. i. 252 Though there is much truth still in many of his statements, the conclusion he draws from them.. is quite out of court now. **1907** J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* iii. 47 When Christian apologists with mistaken courtesy allow the Fourth Gospel to be put out of court. **1909** W. DE LA MARE *Private View* (1953) 198 Longfellow, Emerson, and hosts of lesser men he laughed out of court. **1912** J. S. HUXLEY *Individ. in Animal Kingdom* i. 21 This.. is alone enough to rule out of court the pretensions of all inorganic constellations to individuality. **1927** C. & M. BEARD *Rise Amer. Civ.* II. xxiv. 347 If there had been any humor in international finance, many of their pleas would have been laughed out of court. **1927** *Observer* 20 Nov. 26 If he is using a horn type loud-speaker, he is out of court at once. **1960** C. S. LEWIS *Studies in Words* iv. 89 A study of *wit* which does not take full account of its relation to *ingenium* would be out of court.

13. a. A session of a judicial assembly; usually in phr. *to hold* (†*keep*) *a court*. (Cf. sense 9.)

[**1292** BRITTON I. i. §13 Et volums ausi, qe.. soint les Courtz tenues par les suytours.] **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 The constable of Gloucetre.. Held ofte, in the kinges name, courtes ver & ner. **14..** *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 Thay schall haffe two Ballyffes and two undyr Ballyffes.. for to hold the fore sayd cowrtt of ther own fre will. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Macc.* iv. 43 Of these matters therfore there was kepte a courte agaynst Menelaus. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 27 The Archbishop Of Canterbury .. Held a late Court at Dunstable. *c* **1774** T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* I. 69 The Superior Court was to be held the next morning in Boston. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 197 Forfar .. the county town of Angus-shire, where the sheriff has held his courts for upwards of two centuries.

†**b.** A council of war. (Cf. COURT-MARTIAL).

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 When the Reare was come vp, immediately he called a Court of Coronels and Captaines. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 302 A Souldier.. sneezing at a Court of War the whole Company bowed and blessed the Gods.

14. An assembly or meeting of the qualified members of a company or corporation (*general court*), or of the managing board or council thereof (*court of assistants, committees, directors, governors*, according to the style of these in different corporations); also, the qualified members or board collectively.

1527 *Minute-book of the Mercers' Company* (*London*), The Courte of our Compeny holden the 5th day of March 1456. **1555** *Articles Russia Co.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 295 The Gouernour, Consuls, Assistants, and whole Company assembled this day in open court. **1556** *Minute-bk. Grocers' Co., London*, (*heading*), Courte of Assistaunts. **1600** (Dec. 31) *Charter E. Ind. Co.*, At any of their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company. **1608** (*title*), Letter from the Factors at Bantam to the Court of Committees of the East India Company, 4th Dec. **1619–20** *Order & Constit. Virginia* 4 Rule 14 The Treasurer and the Counseil, or the Court, haue power to admit any into this Society. *Ibid.* 18 It shall not be counted a Court of Comitties, vnless the Treasurer or Deputie with sixe Comitties be present. **1628** *Charter of Chas. I to Mattachusetts Bay Co.*, The said governor, deputy governor, and assistants of the said company.. shall or may .. assemble and hold and keep a court or assembly of themselves for the better ordering and directing of their affairs. **1661** *Charter of Chas. II to E. Ind. Co.* 3 At any public Assembly commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company. **1694** *Charter Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/1), That thirteen or more of the said governors and directors.. shall constitute a Court of Directors. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5097/1 The Sovereign, Recorder, Burgesses, Freemen, and Commonalty of Your Majesty's.. Corporation of Kinsale, assembled at a Court of Deer-hundred. **1722** *Act Incorp. Guy's Hosp.* 15 Subject to the approbation or disallowance of a General Court or Assembly of such intended Corporation. **1726** *Craftsman* No. 5 (1727) 43 This day was held here [at the East India House] a general Court of the United Company of Merchants of England. **1829** HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) p. vii, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. **1833** *Act renewing Charter of Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 383/1), A general Court of Proprietors of the Bank shall be held. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/1 The senior law-officers of the city have seats in the court [of Common Council], but have no vote... The sheriffs attend the lord-mayor on state occasions and at every court of aldermen. *Ibid.* 119/1 Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants.' **1854** STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 43 There are eighteen directors of the East-India Company, ten or more of whom constitute a 'court'.

15. *General Court*: the designation of the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as Colonies and as States of the American Union.

The former is the continuation of the 'general court' of the Massachusetts Bay Company, in preceding sense.

1628 *Charter of Chas. I to Mattachusetts Bay Co.*, Held and kept by the governor, or deputy governor of the said company, and seven or more of the said assistants.. which four general assemblies shall be styled and called the four great and general courts of the said company. **1662** *Massach. Colony Laws* c. 108 (1814) 211 It is ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that, etc. **1691** *Massach. Province Charter* (1814) 8 Which said great and general court or assembly shall consist of the governor and council or assistants for the time being; and of such freeholders of our said province or territory as shall be.. elected or deputed by the.. inhabitants of the respective towns or places. **1726** *Explan. Charter of Geo. I*, The representatives.. shall.. elect a fit person out of the said representatives to be speaker of the house of representatives in such general court. **1776** *Massach. Prov. Laws* 10 Geo. III, c. 328 An act providing for a more equal representation in the General Court. **1777** *Ibid.* c. 335, 1 Ind. (1814) 701 Whereas the King of Great Britain hath abdicated the government of this and the other United States of America, by putting them out of his protection, and unjustly levying war against them.. Be it therefore enacted by the council and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, etc. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Court*, In New England this word is applied to a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate; as the General Court of Massachusetts. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 The Court of Massachusetts ordered, in 1649 [etc.]. **1889** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxxvii. 414.

16. By some Friendly Societies, originally and particularly the Foresters, used as the name for a distinct local branch, corresponding to the 'lodge', 'tent', etc. of other Societies; also a meeting of such a branch, and of the central body (*High Court*).

Adopted from the style of the *Court of the Forest* or FOREST-COURT; cf. the similar use of the terms *Ranger, Woodward*, etc.

1851 C. HARDWICK *Friendly Soc.* 9 In January, 1850, the foresters consisted of 1553 courts (as they are named) comprising 80,089 members. **1886** (*title*), Rules of Court 'Loyal Oxonian' No. 2991, Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. *Ibid.* Rule 23 The Beadles.. shall not admit into Court any but members of the Order. **1890** *Report Chief Regr. Friendly Soc.* 31 The 'Royal Order [of Foresters]' by August 1834 had opened 358 courts.. In that year.. a disruption took place, and the 'Ancient Order' was founded, drawing away to itself.. 294 courts of the Royal Order. *Ibid.* The first 'High Court meeting' was held at Salford in that year [1835]. *Ibid.* 224 United Sisters Friendly Society, Suffolk Unity.. Cambridge Court.. Cowen Court.. Loyal Clifford Court.

V. 17. a. Homage such as is offered at court; attention or courtship shown to one whose favour, affection, or interest is sought: in phr. *to make* or *pay* (*one's*) *court to* [F. *faire la cour, faire sa cour à*] = COURT *v.* 3, 4. (With quot. 1590, cf. ACCOURT.)

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 2 Him the Prince with gentle court did bord. **1667** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 24, I went to make court to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, at their house in Clerkenwell. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* (J.), Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. (1755) 32 All the servants in the Family made high court to her. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 14 Sept., At supper.. the men had the permission of paying their Court. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii 11 His court being rather made to her mother than to herself. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 126, I went every day at certain hours to pay my court to the king. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv. 49 Forgetting all the court that should have been paid to a pretty woman. **1875** M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 29 Casaubon.. had probably fallen in love with Estienne's MSS. collections, before he began to pay his court to the daughter.

†**b.** ? Favour, influence. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 314 Let Christ's love bear most court in your soul and that court will bear down the love of other things. *Ibid.* I. 351, I am in some piece of court with our great King.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. in sense 'of or belonging to a royal court', as *court-amour, -attendant, -ball, -beauty, -breeding, -bubble, -chaplain, -contempt, -ease, -faction, †-familiar, -fashion, -favour, -favourite, -flatterer, †-frump, †-fucus, -intrigue, -lady, -life, -manners, -milliner, -mistress, -odour, -pageant, -poet, †-rook, -sermon, -trick, -wit, -word*; *court-bred, †-curious, -ridden* adjs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 23 Bestowing those charges vpon.. Court-familiars and fauorites. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, You must look to be envied, and endure a few court-frumps for it. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 759 Receiues not thy Nose Court-Odour from me? Reflect I not on thy Basenesse Court-contempt? *Ibid.* 768 Aduocate's the Court-word for a Pheazant. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Elder Br.* IV. i. 2 You are.. Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; court-bubbles, That every breath or breaks or blows away. **1631** FULLER *David's Sin* (1867) 235 Court-curious entertainment and fine fare. **1633** FORD *Broken Hrt.* II. ii. (1839) 56 This same whoreson court-ease is temptation To a rebellion in the veins. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., While the king.. washes over with a court-fucus the worst and foulest of his actions. *Ibid.* iv, By him only and his court faction. *Ibid.* vi, Certainly court-breeding and his perpetual conversation with flatterers was but a bad school. *Ibid.* viii, The quibbles of a court sermon. **1655** BP. J. RICHARDSON *Upon Old Test.* 385 (T.) The court-ladies especially, that were faulty as the men. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 69 A court-rook, or one that by playing the cogging jester, and so humouring a leud emperour, was become a noble man. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 767 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots.. nor in Court Amours. **1672** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 61 I'm sure Sir, I made your Cloaths in the Court-fashion. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. i. (1713) 275 What am I the better.. for court-favour and countenance? **1682** DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* II. ii, Ha! Grillon here! some new court-trick upon me. **1683** TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 408 He was by a Court-Intrigue recall'd to Madrid. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., But was Ovid, the court-poet, so bad a courtier, as, etc. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 1 A Fine Court-Lady. *a* **1715** WYCHERLEY *Posth. Wks.* 23 (Jod.) Common court-friends, like common court-mistresses, ruin those they profess to love, by their embraces and friendship. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xxxiii, Who have been fully convinced, by an infamous Court-Chaplain,

that there is no such place as Hell. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xciii, Court-bred poets. **1787** HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 273 The refinements of court-manners. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, It was dangerous flattery..to tell a poor minister's wife that she was like a court-beauty. **1836** PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (1851) I. 1 Some brilliant ceremony, or court-pageant. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. (1876) 2, I wonder shall History ever pull off her Periwig and cease to be court-ridden. **1888** Miss BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, She afforded a Court Milliner the very best possible scaffolding for expensive gowns.

b. in sense 'of or belonging to a court of law', as † ***court-bar, -fee.***

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxviii. 13 David borroweth not colored Rhetorik from the court-barre. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 92 And that same stock's gone off in Court-fees And law gratuities.

19. Special combinations: **court-almanac**, an almanac or annual hand-book of royal families and their courts; † **court-book** (see quot.); † **court-bowl**, ? some form of the game of bowls (perhaps played in a court); † **court-bread**, bread of the finest quality; **court-calendar** = *court-almanac*; † **court-chair**, tr. of L. *sella curūlis*, curule chair; † **court-chimney**, ? a kind of small stove; **court circular**, a daily record of the doings of the Court, published in the newspapers; † **court-compliment**, an insincere compliment offered out of politeness; † **court-cream**, insincere flattery such as is used by courtiers; † **court-cup** (see quot. 1676); † **court-dish** (see quot.); † **court-element**, hollow flattery (cf. *court-water*); † **court fagot**, name of a kind of fagot; **court-fold**, 'a farm-yard. *Worc.*' (Halliw.); **court-fool, -jester**, a jester kept for the amusement of a prince and his court; † **court-form**, a form of process in the law courts (L. *formula*); **court-guide**, a directory (or section of a general directory) containing the names and addresses of the nobility, gentry, and people in 'society' (the theory being that it contains the names of all persons who have been presented at court); † **court-hall**, (*a*) the hall where the king holds his court; (*b*) a manor-house (cf. COURT-HOUSE); **court-hill**, a moot-hill, on which a court was held; † **court-holder**, one who holds or presides at a court; † **court-jack**, a kind of leathern bottle or jug; cf. BLACK-JACK; † **court-keeper**, (*a*) = *court-holder*; (*b*) see quot. 1847; **court-lands** (see quot.); † **court letter**, the form of letter used in COURT-HAND; † **court marshal**, the marshal of a prince's household (= G. *Hofmarschall*); hence **court-marshaless**, the wife of a court marshal; † **court-martialist**, a soldier belonging to the Court; **court-metre**, the *dróttkvætt* metre used in the old Icelandic *drápa* or heroic laudatory poem, which was recited before the king and his retinue (*drótt*); **court-mourning**, a period of mourning observed at Court, 'mourning' worn at Court or with court-dress; † **court nap** (see quot.); **court-newsman**, a person appointed to furnish news of the doings of the Court; **court-night**, a night on which the sovereign held his court; **court order** *Law* (orig. *Amer.*), a direction issued by a court or judge, usu. requiring a person to do or refrain from doing something; cf. ORDER *sb.* 24a; **court-paper**, an official paper giving particulars of the business before a (legal) court; **court-party**, a political party which advocates the interests of the Court (cf. COUNTRY-PARTY); † **court-passage**: see PASSAGE (a game at dice); † **court-post**, the court-officer who carried letters between the Court and the post-office; **court-Scotch**, the court-language of Scotland; **court shoe**, a woman's light, low-cut shoe, often with a high or highish tapering or curved heel; **court-suit**, (*a*) a suit preferred at Court; (*b*) a suit worn at Court, court-dress; **court-sword**, a light sword worn as part of a man's court-dress; † **court-table** (cf. COURT-CUPBOARD); **court tennis** *N. Amer.* = TENNIS *sb.* 1; † **court-water** (cf. COURT-HOLY-WATER); **court week** *U.S.*, the week in which the county court meets.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F iv, You shall kepe a *Court-booke..whereinto you shall write all things passed in any Courte or otherwise. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 60 One might shoot with the arbalet, or play at *Court-boule on Sundayes. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* v. xx. 579 That which is called the finest bread, or *Court bread which is the lightest of all the rest. **1758** GARRICK *Male Coquette* I. (Jod.) There are quicker successions in your honour's list than the *court-calendars. **1793** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 29 Sept., If it had been an old court-calendar..he would have received it with his best bow and smile. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 292 There the Senator stabd at him, as he sat in his *Court-chaire. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 414 (N.) They use..no fire, but a little *court chimnie in their owne chamber. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl, Mr. Chuckster entertained them with theatrical chit-chat and the *court circular. **1848** [see CIRCULAR B. 2]. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. §13 This was in some of them but a *Court-Complement. *a* **1657** SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 180 With no more labor and expensse, then the cuning bestouing of soume *courte creame one the comons. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.), And yet I know a hundred..that will make a jolly shift with a *court-cup on their crownes, if the weather bee colde. **1676** *True Gentlew. Delight* (N.), Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise called a court-cup..till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer. *a* **1655** BP. G. GOODMAN *Crt. James I*, I. 311 The King..caused his carver to cut him out a *court-dish, that is, something of every dish, which he sent him, as part of his reversion. **1649** MILTON *Eikon* xvii, This intricate stuff tattled here of Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom their successors, far beyond *court element, and as far beneath true edification. **1523** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For makyng of x loodis of *Court fagot iijs. iiijd. **1789** *Walpoliana* cxi. 46 Our *Court-fools ceased with the reign of Charles I. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 22 The authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. **1699** T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 276 Aquillius..had not then publish'd his *Court-forms about Knavery. **1814** MOORE *Epigr.* I. 309, 'I want the *Court-Guide', said my Lady, 'to look If the House, Seymour Place, be at 30 or 20'. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Registered in Mr. Boyle's 'Court Guide'. **1552** HULOET, *Courte hall, *Basilica, Regia Aula.* **1598** STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie..there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. **1875** W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 15 On the point of a tongue of land is an ancient *court-hill. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 §7 The steward or deputy-stuarde or *courtholder of the same leete or lawday. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 504 The Court-holders of such Leetes are bound to certifie the same. **1631** *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij, Like a *Court-jack, which though it be blacke, yet holds as good liquor as your fairest. **1641** W. SHEPPARD (*title*), The *Court Keepers' Guide, for keeping of Courts Leet and Courts Baron. **1715** G. JACOB (*title*), Complete Court Keeper; or Land Stewards Assistant. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Court-keeper*, the master at a game of racket, or ball. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, **Court-lands*, domains or lands kept in the lord's hands to serve his family. **1690** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2612/4 The Young Clerk Compleated..with breaks off the *Court Letters, and 166 Words Abbreviated in Court Hand, and fairly written at length in Secretary. **1692** MOLESWORTH *Acct. Denmark* (1694) 147 The *Court Mareschal invites whom he thinks fit to eat with the King. **1693** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 Next..the Grand-Marshal, and Court-Marshal with the Silver Staves of Office [at the Saxon Court]. **1833** S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 76 Countess and Hofmarschallin (*court-marshaless) von E—. **1624** DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* IV, Have I ruined so many city-citadels to let in *court-martialists, and shall this country-cottage hold out? **1883** VIGFUSSON & POWELL *Corpus Poet. Bor.* I. 432 The reason why the court-poets counted by the half-line..is manifest. The *court-metre was their standard. **1896** *Scot. Rev.* XXVIII. 334 *Drótt-kvætt*..was thus the commonest metre for the *drápa*, or laudatory poem. .. The name of 'court-metre' is thus appropriate enough. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 771/2 Goldsmith's last comedy was to be represented during some *court-mourning. **1639** SHIRLEY *Gentl. of Venice* III. iv, We are cheated by a *court-nap [referring to an old officer of the court who is going to arrest them]. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. (*heading*), Describes, far more fully than the *Court Newsman ever did, a bachelor's party given by Mr. Bob Sawyer. **1863** *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Queen has conferred the appointment of Court-newsman upon Mr. Thomas Beard. **1715** POPE *Let. to Congreve* 19 Mar., The three first nights (notwithstanding two of them were *court-nights) were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality. **1650** in *East-Hampton* (N.Y.) *Rec.* (1887) I. 6 Thomas Tallmage is to have the sum of 20s for Recordinge the *Court orders for this present yeare. **1922** R. PARRISH *Case & Girl* xxx. 318 Court order was issued today; the entire estate placed..in the possession of Natalie Coolidge. **1964** E. BAKER *Fine Madness* xiv. 166 Suppose there's a court order against him for something like not paying alimony. **1983** H. EVANS *Good Times, Bad Times* i. 9 The presses were running, but at any moment I expected a court order to stop them—and at the behest of the Government. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 193 The Clerk..should make a *Court-paper of the Day and Place of the Sessions, the Names of the Justices present, and of the Persons indicted. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* VIII. lxviii. (Jod.), The *court party reasoned in an opposite manner. **1864** H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. (1881) 8 This second plan, though supported by the court party..was rejected. **1743** *List Govt. Officers* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 80 *Court-Post, Dennis Bond, Esq; at per Diem £2. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is a court-post, who has 2*l.* a day. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, She was educated in a convent abroad, and speaks that pure *court-Scotch, which was common in my younger days. **1885** *Queen* 20 June (Advt.), The 'Watteau' or 'Queen Anne' *court shoe. **1932** S. GIBBONS *Cold Comfort Farm* xi. 156 Elfine, *whatever* you do, always wear court shoes. **1933** *Yorkshire Even. Post* 1 Sept., In the [American] shoe department confusion can arise if one asks for *court-shoes*, for which the American is *pumps*. **1632** BROME *Crt. Begger* I. Wks. 1873 I. 187 Your ayme has bin to raise Your state by *Court-suits. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, It was Tubalcain that made thy very Tailor's needle, and sewed that court-suit of thine. **1629** *Inv. Househ. Goods* (*Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 167), i litle *Court Table..i Court Cubberd, Carved. **1911** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Apr. 1/2 Jay Gould, of New York, won the national *court tennis championship for the sixth successive year this afternoon. **1930** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 May 375/2 Tennis—in America known as court tennis. **1616** T. ADAMS *Disc. Sovle* xviii. 67 The Flatterer is after the nature of a Barber; and first trimmes the head of his masters humour, and then sprinkles it with *Court-water. **1724** in *Essex Inst. Coll.* XXXVI. 332 Jan. 2 *Court Week. **1944** DUNCAN & NICKOLS *Mentor Graham* 13 Greensburg may have been gay during court week, but education was its hobby.

† **court**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Some kind of cart for carrying stones, bricks, lime, sand, and the like. Hence **court-load**. Cf. also COURTIER[2].

1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 10 §4 Every person shall be charged to find..one Cart, Wain, Tumbrel, Dungpot or Court, Sleads, Cars, or Drays, furnished for..Repairing of the Highways [in *Statutes of Irel.* an. 12 Jas. I (Bolton, 432) printed 'Tumbrell, Dung-pott or Courtslad']. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 858 Yet had they for their horsse, their court, and their driver but onelie twelve pence a daie. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1542/1 There were to be imploied five or six hundred courts about a wall of small bredth. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 203 Workmen in Sussex tell me, that they commonly put 2 of their Court-loads (that is about 24 Bushels) of Sand to 1 Load..of Lime.

court (kɔət), *v.* [f. COURT *sb.*[1] Cf. Old It. *corteare*, OF. *cortoyer* to be or reside at court (f. *corte*, *court* COURT), later It. *corteggiare*, F. *courtiser* in senses 3, 4: cf. COURTESAN.]

I. † **1.** *intr.* To be or reside at court, to frequent the court. *Obs.*

1515 [see COURTING 1]. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The king reteyned unto him a gard of Archers of Chesshire..And after these rusticall people had a while Courted, they entered into so great a boldnesse, that they would not let [etc.].

† **2.** *to court it*: To play or act the courtier. *Obs.* (Cf. *to coach it*, *foot it*, etc.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 When we see one gaie and gallaunt, we use to saie, he courtes it. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 To instruct them to become as bold as souldiers, to court it like curtezans. **1619** *Sacrilege Handled* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, than when the Church Courteth it and the Court Churcheth it. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 74, I cannot Court it, *i.e.* I can not perform the duty or manners of a Courtier.

II. 3. *trans.* To pay court to, pay courteous attention to; to try to win favour with.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 34 A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate, Courted of many a jolly Paramoure. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our unletter'd Grand-fathers were wont to court God Almighty with false Latin. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 362 To flatter kings, or court the great. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 218 While the king was thus courting his old adversaries. **1883** SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* viii. 200 A man..sure to be courted in the best London society.

b. *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 15 She led him vp into a goodly boure And comely courted with meet modestie.

4. To pay amorous attention to, seek to gain the affections of, make love to (with a view to marriage), pay addresses to, woo. (Now somewhat *homely*; also *poet.*)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 353 To picke out those that can court you, not those that loue you. **1589** WARNER *Alb. Engl.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 With rufull lookes, sighes..and Fooleries more than few I courted her. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 4 While he Neæra courts, but courts in vain, And fears that I the Damsel shall obtain. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 102 She declares she will not marry, no, not if a peer of the realm courted her. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 201 ¶11 He courted a young lady. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 There they had made their friendships, had courted their wives. **1873** R. BRIDGES *Poems* (1891) I. v, I heard a linnet courting His lady in the spring. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* I. 1 A young man had come courting the earl's daughter.

b. *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 85 Long agone I haue forgot to court. **1596** —— *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 27 See how they kisse and court. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B v b, But how he courted..And how the fauour of this Nimph he wonne. **1785** BURNS *Young Peggy* 14 When feather'd pairs are courting. **1858** KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Starling* 7 When we and our mates were courting merrily!

c. *fig.* and *transf.* Cf. *to woo.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 329 Our Boate ready to court the shoare. **1674** MILTON *Samson* 719 Sails filled, and streamers waving, Courted by all the winds that hold them play. **1743-6** SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi. 27 A train of lovers court the chequer'd shade. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 114 Fruits..That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. i, Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil. **1832** MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 1 Their broad sheets court the breeze.

5. To seek to win or attract (any one) to do something; to invite, allure, entice *into*, *to*, *from*, *out of*, etc. Cf. *to woo.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Downy sleep Courts us to entertaine his company. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 429 Opportunity courted him to procure the Empire for himself. **1655** EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 688, I come not now to Court you from him. **1663** BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.*, A sight he had been long pursuing..but could never court it into his embraces. **1703** POPE *Thebais* 38 All the skies, ambitious of thy sway, Conspire to court thee from our world away. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. v, Dear Sir..let me court ye To take a Coach, because it's dirty. **1773** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 30 Sept. (1788) I. 156 An interval of calm sunshine courted us out to see a cave on the shore. *a* **1844** CAMPBELL *Poems, Caroline* II, *To Evening Star* 6 Wanton flowers that well may court An angel's feet to tread them down. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 Gustavus Adolphus..courted them to his standard.

6. a. To show oneself desirous of, to seek to win or attract, to affect (a thing).

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 109 That he curtyed acquaintance with meere Irish enemyes. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 Never would he have had the face to have courted the crown imperial. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 281 Both of them courted his friendship. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 130 They rather court publicity for their opinions. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 79 Sylla never courted popularity.

b. To act as though trying to provoke (something harmful, unpleasant, etc.); to invite unwisely.

1930 G. B. SHAW *Mrs. Warren's Profession* Rev. pref. in *Works* (1930) VII. 152 Another club..which rather courted

a pleasantly scandalous reputation, opened its doors for one night and one afternoon. **1942** R. FIELD *And now Tomorrow* i. 1 There is a fascination in places that hold our past in safe keeping. We are drawn to them, often against our will... I knew it yesterday in that hour I spent in the storeroom's dusty chillness, half dreading, half courting the pangs which each well remembered object brought. **1953** J. WAIN *Hurry on Down* vii. 141 He drove faster and more wildly... Courting death, their own and anyone else's, was the one possible chance of escape. **1961** K. TYNAN *Curtains* 1. 69 A dramatist could inject a shot of colloquialism into a tragic aria without courting bathos. **1986** *N.Y. Times* 11 May IV. 21/1 They knew they were courting disaster by challenging a state that tolerates no challenges.

III. 7. To sue in a court of law, to 'put in the court'. *colloq.* (Cf. *county-court* v.)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 67/3 The usual advice when a party complains of another owing him money, is, 'Oh, court him!'

‖**courtage** (kurtaʒ, 'kɔətɪdʒ). [F. *courtage*, in OF. *corretage*, *courratage*, f. *correter*, *courreter* to act as a *courtier* (OF. *couratier*, *coretier*) or broker, L. types **cūrātāre*, **cūrātārius*, f. **cūrātus* management, charge, f. *cūrāre* to take charge of, manage, f. *cūra* care.] = BROKERAGE.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (ed. 2) Index, *Courtage*, brokerage. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Courtage*, the business or remuneration of a courtier or broker in France.

‖**courtagie.** *Obs. rare.* [Obs. Du. *cortagie*, now *kortazje* = F. *courtage*.] = prec.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 8 He must be content with that Reward..which is called by the Hollanders *Courtagie*.. Those Covetous Exchangers that will save the Courtagie, by concluding their own Exchanges face to face, without the help of the Brogers.

courtail, obs. f. CURTAIL.

courtain(e, -ein(e, etc., obs. ff. CURTAIN.

courtal(l, -aud, -auld, -ault, obs. ff. CURTAL.

'court-'baron. [a. AF. *court baron*, earlier *court de baroun*; in med.L. *curia baronis*, court of the baron or lord.] The assembly of the freehold tenants of a manor under the presidency of the lord or his steward.

Such a court had a jurisdiction in civil actions arising within the manor, especially in such as related to freehold land. This jurisdiction began to decay at an early date, and is now practically obsolete. (In modern times lawyers have distinguished between the *court-baron* which was the court of the freehold tenants, and the *customary court* which was the court for the copyhold tenants. The early history of this distinction is obscure. F. W. Maitland.)

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxvii. §3 En nostre Court ou aylours, sicum en Counté ou en court de baroun ou de autre fraunc homme. *Ibid.* VI. iv. (*heading*), De Court de Baroun. **1461** *Year-bk. 1 Edw. IV*, f. 10 Mich. pl. 19 Il avoit une court baron.] **1542** *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 §23 Such leetes, lawdaies, and courtbarons, as apperteineth to the lordships and manours. **1591** LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called Heal-gemot, and corruptly Haylemot, that is..the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. **1683** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 24 To have and to hold a Court Baron, with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong. **1733** *Court Roll of Manor of Aldenham*, The Court Baron of the Most Noble Lord Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, Lord of the Manor aforesaid held.. before Peter Walter, Steward. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 91 Manors were formerly called baronies..and each lord or baron was empowered to hold a domestic court, called the court-baron, for redressing misdemesnors and nusances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. **1790** H. C. ROBINSON *Remin.* (1869) I. ii. 20, I was out of town with Mr. Francis all day holding a Court Baron. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 364 At a court-baron holden for the manor of Featherstone in 1785, the homage presented the death of Sir S. Helier, and an entry of a proclamation on the rolls was made as follows. **1852** *Court Roll of Manor of Park*, At the General Court Baron and Customary Court of the Right Hon^{ble} Arthur Algernon, Earl of Essex..Lord of the said Manor..before John Boodle, Steward. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* §129 I. 399. **1875** DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. §6 (1876) 256.

‖**court bouillon** (kur bujõ). [F., f. *court* short + *bouillon* BOUILLON 1.] A stock in which fish is boiled, consisting of water, wine, vegetables, seasoning, etc.

1723 J. NOTT *Cook's & Confect. Dict.* sig. Z_6, Let them [*sc.* perch] stand by to cool in your *Court Bouillon*, i.e. in your forementioned Liquor and Seasoning. **1855** E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* p. xiii, *Court bouillon*, a preparation of vegetables and wine in which (in expensive cookery) fish is boiled. **1960** *House & Garden* Aug. 50 Poach them [*sc.* the fish] first in a very lightly seasoned *court bouillon* with or without the addition of a little white wine.

courtby, var. of COURTEPY, *Obs.*

'court-card. [An alteration of the earlier name COAT-CARD, q.v. (readily suggested by the personages represented on these cards): see also CARD *sb.*^{2} 1.] **1.** A playing card bearing the figure of a king, queen, or knave; a picture-card.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 18 To blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. **1650** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 192 If a Presbiterian or Scotch court card were trumpe. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187 When all the court-cards get together, and are acted by one mind, the game is usually turned accordingly. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 49, 55. **1851** DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xv, Whom he took with him wherever he went, like a poor old limp court-card.

2. *fig. Obs. slang* and *dial.* [Cf. CARD *sb.*^{2} 2 c.] *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Court-card*, a gay fluttering Fellow. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.* **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Court-card*, 'He's gotten to be a court-card noo' is said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

Court Christian, an ecclesiastical court: see CHRISTIAN *a.* 2 b.

'court-craft. 1. The craft or art practised or required at court; statecraft in the interest or service of the court.

1646 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* (1676) 158 And in Court-craft not having any skill. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 You are made the King's Chief Treasurer and Steward of his Court-Craft [L. *aulicæ astutiæ*]. **1735-8** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 13 The Throne is now establish'd, not on the narrow and sandy Foundations of Court-Craft, and unconstitutional Expedients, but on the Popularity of the Prince.

2. Craft or skill in the movements and positioning required on a tennis-court, as distinguished from the strokes.

1923 *Daily Mail* 28 Mar. 9 She lacks courtcraft, and is frequently out of position. **1928** *Observer* 17 June 6 The learner will find most of the teachers agreeing about grip, position, swing, follow-through, balance, court-craft, [etc.].

'court-cupboard. A movable sideboard or cabinet used to display plate, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 8 Remoue the Court-cubbord, looke to the Plate. **1606** CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* (N.), Here shall stand my court cupboard, with its furniture of plate. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 Three Court-cupboards placed, upon the which was a great deal of very fine Pourcelain. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, A large portable court cupboard..showing the shelves within, decorated with a full display of plate and porcelain. **1912** C. MACKENZIE *Carnival* xxxvi. 377 Oak chests-of-drawers and Court cupboards. **1961** R. JEFFRIES *Evidence of Accused* iv. 39 The main pieces were genuine Elizabethan... There was a small court-cupboard.

court-customary: = CUSTOMARY court.

'court-day.

1. A day on which a court (legal, administrative, etc.) is held.

1484-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Spent the next Corte day after and suyng of the Corte iijd. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Tours de palais*, court dayes, when Judges do sit. *c* **1714** ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scribl.* xv, The judge took time to deliberate, and the next Court-day he spoke. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 93 I've notic'd, on our Laird's court-day..Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash. **1803** J. ORROK *Let.* 12 Apr. (1927) 44 But on Wednesday 30th March being a Court day at the India House, the Directors took it in Consideration. **1849** C. LANMAN *Alleghany Mts.* xviii. 148 The hermit said he would attend to it on the next court-day, and his word was accepted. **1906** F. LYNDE *Quickening* 28 Could this be South Tredegar, the place that had hitherto figured chiefly to him as 'court-day' town?

fig. **1631** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 68 To the great Court-day, when all things shall be righted.

2. A day on which a prince holds court.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5901/1 It happened to be the.. Court-day, and there was a more than ordinary Appearance at the Palace. **1786** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, The court-days, which require a particular dress. **1836** HANSARD *Parl. Debates* Ser. III. XXXII. 243 Members of that House were accustomed on Court-days to carry certain things intended at least to represent swords.

court-dress. The costume worn by those who attend at Court, and on other state occasions.

1797 W. TOOKE *Cath. II* (1800) II. 370 The Court-dress for the men was a coat *à la française*. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 6 Why, he goes angling..in a court-dress, bag-wig, and ruffles. **1881** *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The Queen of the Belgians' court-dress on the occasion of her visit to Vienna for her daughter's marriage.

So †**court-dresser.**

c **1698** LOCKE *Cond. Und.* §33 Such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances by this court-dresser, the fancy.

'courted, *ppl. a.* [f. COURT *v.* + -ED.] That is wooed or sought.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* I. i. (Rtldg.) 81/2, I thought I had come a-wooing, and I am the courted party. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Its retiring modesty renders it necessary to dig it from its courted obscurity.

courteis, -eisie, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -ESY.

†**courtel,** musical intrument: see CURTAL.

courtelace, courtelage, courtelax(e, obs. ff. CURTELACE, CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX.

†**court-end.** The end of the town where the Court is, the fashionable quarter. (Cf. *west-end.*)

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶5 A wealthy Spark of the Court-end of the Town. **1779** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 May, Mr. Thrale's house is in West-street [Brighton], which is the court end of the town here as well as in London. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 153 A puppet-show was exhibited at the court end of the town.

courteosie, -eour(e: see COURTESY, COURTIER.

courteous ('kɔətjəs, 'kɜːtjəs), *a.* Forms: α. 3-5 **cortes, -eis, eys,** 4 **-ays(e,** (**-ez,** *superl.* **corteyst**); β. 3-5 **curtais,** (4 **-aiss, -us**), 4-6 **-aise, ays(e, -as, -es, -eis(e, -eys(e,** (5 **-ase, -ace, -is,** *superl.* **curtast,** 6 **curteiz, -ese, -ess, -yse, -uus, currteyse**); γ. 4-6 **courteis, -eys(e,** 5-7 **-es**; δ. 5-6 **curt-, courtois, -oys(e,** (5 **-oyus**); ε. 6 **curteous(e, -ious, corteous,** 6-7 **courtious,** 6- **courteous.** [a. OF. *corteis*, *curteis* (later *cortois*, *courtois*) = Sp. *cortés*, It. *cortese*, deriv. of *corte*, *curt*, *court*, COURT + Romanic suffix *-ese* (*-es*, *-eis*), repr. L. *-ensis*: the corrresponding L. type being **cohortensis*, *cōrtēsis*. In Eng. the typical form from 14th c. is *court-*, after later F. (whence also Caxton's *courtois*); by confusion of suffixes, *-eous* has been substituted for *-eis* from the 16th c.]

1. Having such manners as befit the court of a prince; having the bearing of a courtly gentleman in intercourse with others; graciously polite and respectful of the position and feelings of others; kind and complaisant in conduct to others.

c **1275** *xi Pains of Hell* 389 in *O.E. Misc.* 155 Hug is his rihte nome And he is curteys and hendy. *a* **1330** *Roland & V.* 18 A knight ful curtays. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1298 Comly mayde of kynges kende, þe corteyst þat i knowe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 99 His sone a yong Squier, Curteis he was, lowely, and seruysable. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* VI. x, The curteyst knyghte..and mekest vnto all ladyes and gentylwymmen. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 87 Curtas, *curialis*. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 38 A good man, sage, curtois & valyaunt. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 803 A swete faire gentilwoman, curtes and comly. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* xiii. 4 Love suffreth longe, and is corteous. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 The lady..was ryght sage and courtoys. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 508 If thou lovest him only because he is gentle and curtess. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 167 Be kinde and curteous to this Gentleman. **1625** BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 209 Gracious, and Curteous to Strangers. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. §28 King Henry the fourth..though curteous, was not servial to the Pope. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. 49 We found the natives always very free and courteous. **1859** TENNYSON *Lancelot & E.* 554 With smiling face arose..a Prince..Gawain, surnamed The Courteous.

†**b.** Const. *of. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 17 Curteis of speche. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 19 Curteiz of behauiour. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 182 Our English women are more curtious of their bodies than bloodie of their mindes.

†**c.** Of superiors: Gracious. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 54/21 An Eorl þare was in poile þat was corteys and hende. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 11973 (Trin.) Ihesus þat was so curteise. *c* **1360** *Deo Gratias* 41 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 129 Almyhti corteis crouned kyng, God graunt vs grace to rule vs so. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite maketh a king curteise Both in his worde and in his dede. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 57 Oure curteis crist, oure king riale. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 149/1 Fayr brother, god is more curtoys than ye be. **1578** *Ps.* cvi. in *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1878) 100 Courtes and kynde till all men is the Lord. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXI. vi. 172 A lady..excelling a number, and yet in so high an estate right curteous. **1813** SCOTT *Triermain* I. i, Courteous as monarch the morn he is crown'd.

†**d.** Of inferiors: Politely respectful or deferential. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 163 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 Be curtayse to god, and knele doun On bothe knees with grete deuocioun.

e. As a formula of address; *orig.* to superiors = Gracious, gentle, benign. *arch.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 433 'Cortayse quen' þenne s[a]yde þat gaye. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xvii. 313 Nowe curtayse kynges, to me take tent. **1598** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, Say (Curteous sir) speakes he not movingly. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 185 Haue with you Prince: my curteous Lord adew. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* Pref. 1 If you are desirous, Courteous Reader [etc.]. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 1 Courteous Companions, sometime since, to tell you my Dream..was pleasant to me, and profitable to you.

†**f.** *absol.* (Cf. *fair*, *gentle*, etc.) *Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2411 Comaundez me to þat cortays, your comlych fere. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 78 It maketh curteis of the vilain.

2. *transf.* Of personal qualities, words, actions, etc. †*courteous prison* (F. *prison courtoise*, It. *prigione cortese*): honourable imprisonment (*obs.*).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2256 (Cott.) Bot dryghtin dere þat ai es hend A curtais wrak on þam he send. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 512 Cortays wordez. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H v, Hit is sayd in a comyn prouerbe curtoyse langage & wel saying is moche worth and coste lytyl. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 29 Full curtayse answere she wolde make to all that came vnto her. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 205 He was set in a courtoyse pryson, so that he coulde not departe when he wolde. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 Taken..and..committed into Curtoyse prison in the Tower. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vi. 31 When her curteous deeds he did compare. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* V. iv. 75 This is call'd the retort courteous. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. ii. 25 A kind and courteous letter. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 50 In her most courteous tones.

†**b.** Of things personified. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Some courteous winde come blowe me happy now. **1580** SIDNEY, etc. *Ps.* cxlviii, Ambitious mountaines, curteous hills. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 179 Thankes, courteous vvall.

courteously ('kɔətjəslɪ, 'kɜː-), *adv.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a courteous manner; with courtesy; with obliging politeness or civility; †graciously; kindly.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/140 And cortesliche seruede hom. **1340** *Ayenb.* 160 Jesu crist..zayþ wel cortaysliche.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius tretyng manly, or kurteysli Poule. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 423 Courtesly to the Knicht kneillit the Coilȝear. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 75 He salued theym curtoysly. 1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. 193 II. 245 Hyr Grace answerd me very curtysely. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Diuers of their gallies putting into the hauen were curteously entertained. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 277 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received; By Agnes courteously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 388 It was..intimated to him, kindly and courteously, but seriously.

†b. Handsomely, deftly. *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 136 He strake the seconde so curteisly, that he ouerthrewe both horse and man.

courteousness ('kɔət-, 'kɜːtjəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courteous; gracious or obliging politeness; courtesy.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 179 The curteysnesse of criste..be wᵗʰ þese other cheynes. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Courtesnesse, *benignité*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.), Godly menne..muste moue and allure all menne with courtiousnesse, ientlenesse and beneficialnesse..to loue and to concorde. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 253 Courteousness is the skin and outside of virtue. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 236 His manly courteousness and affability of disposition.

†**'courtepy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 courtepy, -by, kourtepy, courtpy, curt(e)by, -py, 5 cowrt(e)by, (cowrbe, 6 courtby, 7-9 courtpie, cote-a-pye). [app. a. MDu. *korte pîe*, i.e. *korte* short + *pîe*, coat of coarse woollen stuff, now *pij*: cf. PEA-*coat*, *-jacket*.] A short coat, cloak, or tabard of coarse material worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 63 A kertil & a courtepy [B. v. 80 kourteby, curteby, curtepy]. 1377 *Ibid.* B. VI. 191 An heep of heremites..ketten here copes, and courtpies [*v.r.* curtepies, curtbyes, curtebies] hem made, And wenten as werke-men with spades and with schoueles. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 290 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford..Ful thredbare was his ouerest courtepy [*Lansd.* courteby]. —— *Friar's T.* 82 A gay yeman..He hadde vp-on a courtepy of grene [*Petw.* courtepie, *Lansd.* courteby]. *a* 1400 —— *Rom. Rose* 220 She was clad ful porely, Al in an old torn courtepy. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 655 *Hoc epitogium*, a cowrteby. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79/2 A Cowrbe [*v.r.* Cowrtby], *renale*, *emitogium*. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II]..a short gabbardin called a court-pie. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v, Going out in that old courtpie and wimple—you a knight's grandchild. *Ibid.* III. ii.]

courter ('kɔətə(r)). [f. COURT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who courts; a wooer.

1611 COTGR., *Muguet*, a fond woer, or courter of wenches. 1688-9 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 294 Lovers and courters of the fair sex. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii. 261 A great courter of popularity.

courter, obs. f. COURTIER.

†**courtesan, -zan,** *sb.*¹ and *a. Obs.* Also 5 courtezane, -sane, 6 curtisan, 7 courtisan. [a. F. *courtisan*, ad. It. *cortigiano*, in Florio *cortegiano* a courtier, f. *corte* COURT. It. *cortigiano* is primarily adj., app. an extension of *cortese* (*cortesi-ano*) in its etymological sense (see COURTEOUS): cf. *Parma*, *Parmese*, *Parmigiano*, *Parmesan*.]

A. *sb.* One attached to the court of a prince: a. in 15-16th c. commonly used for a member of the papal Curia. (Cf. BOCCACCIO *Decam.*, 'le maniere del papa...e di tutti i cortigiani'.)

1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 24 On Maister Robert Sutton, a courtezane of the Court of Rome. *Ibid.* 25 Maister John Blodwelle..a suffisant courtezan of the seyd court. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 216 With fraude of the courtesanes, whech were commensalis with the Pope, thei were illuded. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 198/1 That it should be lawful for a few Curtisans and Cardinals..to chuse what Pope they list.

b. *transf.*

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 986 Their Priests, and Courtisans, that is, the Learn'd among them [in Japan], which bear the Offices of the Court.

B. *adj.* (here used *absol.*). The court language (of Italy).

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 3 Consideryng what a noumbre of diversitees they haue in theyr tounge, it is a merualle, that in maner all gentilmen dooe speake the courtisane. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 104 [Italy], To be discerned from the vulgar, they all in generall speake the courtisan.

courtesan, -zan² ('kɔətɪzæn, 'kɜːt-). Forms: 6 (cortegian), curtisaine, cortisan, 6-7 curtisan, -zan, 7 curtesan, -zan(e, courtisan(e, 6- courtesan, 7- -zan. [a. F. *courtisane*, ad. It. *cortigiana*, in Florio *cortegiana* 'a curtezane, a strumpet', orig. woman attached to the court, fem. of *cortigiano*. In quotation 1565 directly from Italian. Formerly always pronounced (kɜː-), which, *c* 1893, was still said by many, though (kɔə-) was the growing usage; the latter is now standard.] A court-mistress; a woman of the town, a prostitute. (A somewhat euphemistic appellation: cf. quots. 1607, 1635.)

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 84b, The rest of the brethren dooe keepe Courtisanes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 409 M. Harding..hath beene in Rome, hath seene Bishops, and Cardinals men of warre..Open Stewes so deerely rented: so many thousand Cortegians so well regarded. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 369 His misdemeanours..with courtesans and common strumpets. 1607 E. SHARPHAM *Fleire* Dijb, Your whore is for euery rascall, but your Curtizan is for your Courtier. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 147 The name Courtezan (being the most honest synonymy that is given to a Whore) had his originall from the Court of Rome. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 342 Accus'd to have dress'd her like a Curtizan. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Curtezan*, a gentile fine Miss, or Quality Whore. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* I. 296 The lewd leer of a courtezan. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. iv. 420 She had ministered to the licentious pleasures of the populace as a courtezan. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 160 The ambitious courtesan who now ruled the king.

fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. §11 That knowledge may not be as a courtesan, for pleasure..but as a spouse, for generation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 18 For fear of Excommunication from that Anti-christian Curtezan.

Hence **'courtesan** *v. nonce-wd.*, to make or treat as a courtesan. **'courtesanism, 'courtesanship,** the practice and position of a courtesan.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 13 The Ladies..curtesied him, but he curtizaned not them. 1840 (*title*), Woman, Physiologically considered as to Mind, Morals, Marriage..Concubinage, Courtezanism, Infidelity, Divorce, etc. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 562 She amassed no wealth by her courtezanship. 1880 EBSWORTH in *Bagf. Ballads, Amanda Group* 534* We might have shown the Courtezanship, not only of Stuart times, but also during the reign of the Virgin Queen.

courtesy ('kɔətɪsɪ, 'kɜː-), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 cortesie, -sye, (3 kurteisie), 4 cortaysye, -se, 4-5 curtasy, -ase, -asi, -aisi, -assy, -esi, -eisie, -eisye, -eysye, -essy(e, -issie, -osye, -ysy, 4-6 curtasie, 4-7 curtesie, -sye, 4-9 curtesy, 5 courteisie, curtoyse, -oysy, 5-8 courtesie, 6 curteyse, -ezy, -eosie, (curt'sie, curtsie, cur'sie, curchy), courtesye, -aysye, (7 courteosie), 6- courtesy. See also CURTSY. [a. OF. *cur-*, *cortesie* (later *courtoisie*) = Pr. *cortezia*, It. *cortesia*, a Romanic abstract in *-ía*, from *cortese* COURTEOUS. Before the 19th c. pronounced (kɜː-); *c* 1893 more generally (kɔə-), exc. in sense 4, which was also commonly spelt *curtesy*; in 20th c. usu. (kɜː-). In the 16th c. the medial short *e* was frequently elided, giving *court'sy*, *curt'sy*, formerly occasional in all senses, but now confined to 9, and treated as a separate word: see CURTSY.]

1. a. Courteous behaviour; courtly elegance and politeness of manners; graceful politeness or considerateness in intercourse with others.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Of ancre kurtesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne & scheome on ende. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1529 Þat somtyme men held velany Now yhung men haldes curtasy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 46 A Knyght ther was..he loued chiualrie, Trouthe and honour fredom and curteisie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 529 It is no curteisie a man to avaunte of hymself. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61, I am the very pinck of curtesie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Ch. Porch* xlix, Courtesie grows in court; news in the citie. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 3 The King.., entertained the Ambassador with much curtesie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 The Lieutenant endeavoured, with great courtesy, to dissipate their fright. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 8 In no country is more to be obtained by the cheap outlay of courtesy in manner and speech. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Courtesy, the true considerateness which will infringe no right of another..which recognises all individuality and pays homage to all just claims, is self-suppression in action, as well as concrete sympathy.

b. *to show* or *do one* (*a*) *courtesy*: also *fig.*

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 97 An Ointment or Plaister of it might do a man a courtesie that hath any hot virulent sores.

†c. *to strain* or *pinch courtesy*: (*a*) to insist too much on, be over-punctilious in, the observance of courtesy; to stand upon ceremony; (*b*) to act or treat with less than due courtesy.

(*a*) 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 107/2 Without any strayning of curtesie, whereof the serimonyes in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1530 PALSGR. 657, I pynche courtaysye as one doth that is nyce of condyscions. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 69 Modestye caused us to pinch curtesie, who should first come. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 101 Yet to this honour, as my fitting hire, If you me call, I will not curchy straine. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Disc. to Salisbury* 25 a (N.) But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand straining courtesie who shall goe first. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 4 Such was Peters unseasonable Humilitie ..who..would needs straine courtesy with his Master. [1820 LAMB *Two Races Men* Wks. 1876 III. 167 Strain not courtesies with a noble enemy.]

(*b*) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 55 Pardon Mercutio, my businesse was great, and in such a case as mine, a man may straine curtesie. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. iii, I must straine cur'sie with you, I have businesse, I cannot stay. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Princesse Eromilia (whom feare had caused to strain courtesie with her religious vow).

2. a. As a quality: Courteous disposition; courteousness; † also nobleness, generosity, benevolence, goodness (*obs.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 189 Þe Kynges los so wyde sprong ynou Of godenesse & of cortesye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 378 Crist, of his curtasie, interpretiþ þer wordis to goode. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11b, Whiche vertues, as chastity..curtesy, gentylnes..good maner, and suche other. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 557/2 Let vs learne to esteeme God's graces, to the ende they may bring vs to all courtesie. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Love towards Inferiors..is Courtesy and Condescension. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. ii. 97 Kindness may be defined as a disposition to confer benefits, courtesy as a disposition to waive rights. 1891 G. W. RUSSELL *Gladstone* xi. 280 A most engaging quality of Mr. Gladstone's character is his courtesy.

†b. *to stand to* or *at the courtesy* (*of*): to depend or be dependent upon the indulgence, favour, or kindness of; similarly *to leave to, be at the courtesy* (*of*). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second bretherne..and not to leue them bare to the only curtesy of theyr eldyst brother. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 143 It is better..to stand at the curtesy of crowes than of flatterers. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 21 For better it is that thy children should seeke to thee, then that thou shouldst stand to their courtesie. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 64 That did place the legislative power absolutely in the Parliament, and left it at courtesy, whether the Parliament would after concede any negatives to him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 43 We always let a raw brother come in for a full share to encourage him, but afterward..he stands to courtesy. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 300 The younger sons of a Hottentot..are at the courtesie of the eldest both for their fortunes and liberty.

3. a. *of, by* (†*at*) *courtesy*: by favour or indulgence; by common good will or allowance, as distinguished from inherent or legal right.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 115 His [a knight's] wife also of courtesie so long as she liueth is called my ladie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxx. (Arb.) 72 March paines and such other dainty meates as by the curtesie and custome euery gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 4 If he relied upon that Title he could be but a King at Curtesie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxi, It has no unity Therewith, but onely doth of cur'sy lend It life. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 58 The Popes in latter times had some power in England, of Courtesy not of Duty. 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 165 Only of Courtesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to the Eldest Sons of Earls. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 185 One..who calls himself (by curtesy) Your humble servant. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 657/1 By the courtesy of the House, a member who has been thanked in his place is considered as having a right always to occupy that place.

b. Hence *courtesy title*: a title of no legal validity given by social custom or courtesy; *esp.* applied to the territorial titles given to the eldest sons of earls and peers of higher rank, the prefix *Lord* or *Lady* to the names of the younger sons and the daughters of dukes and marquises, and of *Honourable* to the children of Viscounts and Barons. So also *courtesy rank*, etc. Also *transf.*

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 91 The courtesy rank which they had acquired already. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* (ed. Manning) 361 A sort of courtesy-title, allowed to some aggregation of men who profess to belong to the One Society, but who do not in reality belong to it. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/3 The deceased..is succeeded in the courtesy title by his brother. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 660 (*heading*) Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest sons of Dukes, etc.

4. *Law.* a. A tenure by which a husband, after his wife's death, holds certain kinds of property which she has inherited, the conditions varying with the nature of the property. More fully called *courtesy* (*curtesy*) *of England* or *of Scotland.*

The most common instance is that in which the husband holds for life estates of which the wife in her lifetime has been seised in fee-simple or fee-tail, provided there has been lawful issue of the marriage able to inherit.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 Tenauntes by the curtesy, tenauntes in dower. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 14 To hold as tenant by the curtesie of England. *Ibid.* II. xv. 84 No man shall be tenant by the curtesie of Land, without his wife have possession in deed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 73 Curtesie of Scotland, is quhen ane man mareis ane heretrice of lands: procreates vpon hir ane quick barne, maill, or female: And it happens the woman onlie, or beath the woman and the bairne, to deceise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 98b. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 42 The husband shall be Tenant by the Curtesy of a Moiety. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 234 A marriage, though of the longest continuance, gives no right to the courtesy, if there was no issue of it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 158 (*heading*) Origin of Estates by the Curtesy, and Circumstances required to their Existence..Curtesy in Gavel-kind. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 155/1 The wife's equitable inheritances are subject to courtesy. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 148 An estate by the curtesy of England.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 126 After I had served out the five years' servitude [having been kidnapped as a slave to Virginia], I should have the courtesy of the country, as they called it, that is a certain quantity of land to cultivate and plant for myself.

5. *U.S. Courtesy of the Senate*: (*a*) the custom by which the President of the United States, in making appointments to office, is guided by the wishes of the Senators of the State in which the office is held; (*b*) the custom by which the nomination of Senators or Ex-senators to an office is confirmed without reference to a committee.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. vi. 58 By this system, which obtained the name of the Courtesy of the Senate, the President was practically enslaved as regards appointments. *Ibid.* The 'Courtesy of the Senate' would never have attained its present strength but for the growth..of the so-called Spoils System.

6. (with *pl.*) A courteous act or expression.

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 171 in *Babees Bk.* 304 Anoþer curtayse y wylle þe teche. **1582** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 419 By your greate favoures and curteosies obteynynge the same. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 11 He fiercely gan assay That curt'sie with like kindnesse to repay. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 129 **1627** J. WARE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 The many curtesies which I received from you at my last being in England. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i, To have a nauseous Courtesie forc'd on me. **1832** SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* I. 162 He seem'd to slur With garrulous ease and oily courtesies Our formal compact. **1880** L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 95 Some courtesies even passed between him and the great Sir Robert Walpole.

7. The courteous or ceremonious expression of apology or deprecation: in phrases *to make courtesy* (*at*), to make a show of ceremonious deprecation, to scruple; *to make no courtesy*, to make no ceremony, scruple, or 'bones' (*at* or *of*). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 69 (D.) Plato refused to doe it..but Aristippus made no courtesie at the matter. **1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 638 When the Lorde Chamberlaine had tolde this message they [the 2 Ambassadors] rode furth and made no more curtesie. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 249/2 They that haue any honestie or any shame in them, will make courtesie at it. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 284 A very great gift, which he made curtesy to accept, saying it was too much for such a mean person.

†8. The customary expression of respect by action or gesture, *esp.* to a superior; the action of inclining, bowing, or lowering the body; usually in phrase *to make* or *do courtesy*. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. of Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 270 Whan your souerayne is set..make your souerayne curtesy. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 In the name of yᵉ same Jesus ..euery knee should bowe & make courtesie. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 7 Thei..loov..to have curtesi doon to them in the commun places. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 All suche as wayte on hym, stoupe downe and make lowe courtesie. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 114 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none for curtesie. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 232 Them that make curtesie to the Chancell where the high Altar stood.

9. An obeisance: see CURTSY *sb.* 2.

†10. A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity; = CURTSY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 463/2 It is good for your sonne to drinke a courtesye [*ung peu*] of Malvesye. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Kings* xvii. 12, I haue no bred, but an handfull of floure in a pitcher, & a curtesy oyle in a cruse. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 11 Carie to the man for presents, a courtesie of rosen, and of honey, and of incense. **1627** *Treas. Hidden Secrets* xliv, Take a curtesie of Storax liquida.

†11. Used like *worship*, etc. as an ascriptive title.

1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 22 Hee that showes store of Money amongst needie persons whets a borrower to cut his Courteosies purse or a Theife to steale it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *courtesy campaign*; **courtesy call** = *courtesy visit*; **courtesy card** (orig. *U.S.*), a card entitling the holder to certain privileges; **courtesy cop** *colloq.*, a policeman whose duty it is to persuade motorists, etc., to good behaviour by courtesy rather than by toughness; so *courtesy patrol*; **courtesy light**, a light inside a car that is automatically switched on when one of the doors is opened; †**courtesy-morsel**, a piece left 'for manners' sake' , a 'manners-bit'; **courtesy rank, title** (see 3 b); **courtesy visit** (see quot. 1934).

1957 R. GRAVES tr. *Suetonius's 12 Caesars* ix. 270 One of these men paid a courtesy call at the Palace. **1970** W. J. BURLEY *To kill a Cat* i. 7 Detective Chief Superintendent Wycliffe..was on holiday though paying a courtesy call at the local police station. **1962** *Economist* 13 Jan. 139/1 The 'courtesy campaign', organised by a group of progressive women, has had some success. **1934** *Amer. Speech* IX. 111/1 For families planning a vacation there is an abundance of free travel literature, road maps, courtesy cards, etc. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 33 The ticket for all these activities is called the College Week courtesy card. It is issued only to bona fide students who can present their college identity card. **1938** *Daily Mail* 4 Apr. 9/5 In the London area the 'courtesy cops' will concentrate at first on four of the busiest roads. **1940** GRAVES & HODGE *Long Week-End* xxii. 379 The 'courtesy cops'—policemen in cars with orders to warn drivers politely but firmly. **1962** M. URQUHART *Frail on N. Circular* i. 8 A sergeant on motor-cycle patrol, he came under the category of courtesy cop. **1959** *Times* 2 Oct. 11/3 Courtesy lights are now actuated by the opening of any of the four doors. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 41 When we see a glutton leave nothing in the platter, not so much as the curtesi-morsell, we say *Lari sacrificat.* **1961** *Economist* 21 Oct. 228/1 Even the men who police the road [in Colorado] are called a 'courtesy patrol' and have no police power off the highways, and very little on them. **1934** WEBSTER, *Courtesy* adj., .. granted or performed as a courtesy or by way of courtesy; as, a *courtesy* letter or visit. **1937** *Burlington Mag.* Mar. 112/2 It is no doubt quite possible that Guercino paid a courtesy-visit to Lodovico.

13. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* (Supplied, esp. for use) free of charge, as a courtesy: esp. *courtesy car*. Chiefly *U.S.*

1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 50/1 (Advt.), Courtesy car supplied only at Eglinton Caledonia Volkswagen. **1970** *Washington Post* 30 Sept. B4/4 Tell us the dress size you want to wear... Call us now for a free courtesy treatment and figure analysis without obligation. **1975** D. LODGE *Changing Places* i. 26 He tries to read a courtesy copy of *Time*, but can't concentrate. **1978** R. LUDLUM *Holcroft Covenant* x. 117 We've just learned that your courtesy basket was not delivered in time. **1979** *United States 1980/81* (Penguin Travel Guides) 117 The management provides a courtesy car to the Loop, daily from 8 AM to 4 PM. **1984** *Times* 14 May 17/5 In-bound passengers..can wait comfortably in a 'buffer lounge' (with pay phones and courtesy phones for car-hire and hotel bookings).

'courtesy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To treat with courtesy; to pay courteous attentions to. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 256/1 *marg.*, Boner looked to be curtised. *a* **1595** SIR R. WILLIAMS *Act. Low Countries* (1618) 5 (T.), The prince politickly courtesied him with all favours.

2. *intr.* To make a curtsy: see CURTSY *v.* 1.

courteyer, obs. f. COURTIER.

court-gate. The gate of a court or courtyard; the gate of the king's court.

1540 *Househ. Ord.* 211 Item, the allowance of board-wages to be given to..every of them being lodgd without the Court gate. **1554** in *Chron. Gr. Friars* 87 Most traytorys shott at the corte gattes. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iii. 18 The new Proclamation That's clapt vpon the Court Gate. **1659** RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 165 A Proclamation to proclaim King Charles, which was forthwith published at the Court-Gate at Theobalds. **1676** SIR T. OVERBURY *Acc. Murder W. Harrison* (1743) 5 He did [go] to Mr. Harrison's Court-Gate.

court-hand ('kɔəthænd). [f. COURT *sb.*[1] 11.] The style of handwriting in use in the English law-courts until the reign of Geo. II, when it was abolished by statute.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 100 He can make Obligations, and write Court hand. *c* **1640** SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 339 Papers defil'd with Court hand and long dashes, Or Secretarie lines. **1650** in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1738) IV. 32 All writs shall be in a legible hand, and not in court-hand. **1731** *Act 4 Geo. II*, c. 26 Be it enacted..That..all Proceedings whatsoever in any Courts of Justice..shall be written in such a common legible Hand and Character, as the Acts of Parliament are usually ingrossed in..and not in any Hand commonly called Court Hand, and in Words at Length and not abbreviated. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶3 Ability to draw a lease and read the court hands. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 242 By no means employ a scrivener, who may write it in such an unintelligible court-hand, that Satan himself could not understand it. **1776-1879** A. WRIGHT *Court Hand Restored* Introd. (ed. 9) p. x, I have pitched upon the Court-Hand and its Contractions, as the best and most difficult of the Old Law Hands. **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 682/1 The *court* or *charter hand* was used [in the 13th-15th cents.] for charters, title-deeds, papal bulls, &c. **1915** JOHNSON & JENKINSON *Eng. Court Hand* p. xiii, To put before the student a large.. series of examples of the kind of writing usually to be found in English documents from the Conquest to A.D. 1500. The survival of debased forms of this type of writing in modern legal engrossing has caused it to be called..'Court Hand'; and..this unscientific name will serve well enough to distinguish it from 'Book Hand', the more leisurely type of writing employed in copying MSS. **1960** C. E. WRIGHT *Eng. Vernacular Hands* 3/1 Written about A.D. 1200... A vigorous, individualistic hand closely related to the court-hand of the time. **1969** M. B. PARKES *Eng. Cursive Bk. Hands 1250–1500* p. xvi, Scripts of this kind have usually been referred to in England as 'Court Hands', or 'Charter Hands'.

†**court holy bread.** *Obs.* = next.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 a, Those that stand most on their honour, haue shut vp their purses, and shift vs off with court-holie-bread. **1607** DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. iii, He feedes thee with nothing but Court holy bread, good words, and cares not for thee.

†**court holy water.** *Obs.* A proverbial phrase for fair words or flattery without performance or sincere intention. Also called *court-water* and *court-element*: see COURT *sb.*[1] 19.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxiii. 448 Although some fayre promises be made them, all is but holy water of the Court as they terme it. **1598** FLORIO, *Mantellizare*, to flatter, to giue one court holie water [**1611** to court one with faire words]. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 10 O Nunkle, Court holy-water in a dry house, is better than this Rain-water out o' doore. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 36 All this Court Holy-Water was onely to keep every Bird within his owne nest. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xv. (1851) 450. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. §6 Her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled amongst the people.

'court-house.

1. A building in which courts of law are held.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowrthouse. **1776** *Virginia Hist. Coll.* 31 Mar. VI. 159 To be Call'd on the Parade Nere the Court House to-morrow. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, She had looked anxiously for Butler in the court-house. **1875** W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 At the east side of the Square [in Wigtown] is the new Court-house.

2. A manorial dwelling: cf. COURT *sb.*[1] 2. (*South of Eng.*)

1857 G. OLIVER *Cath. Relig. Cornw.* 60 Cannington.. Lord Clifford frequently resided at its noble Court-house.

3. *U.S.* (chiefly southern). = *county seat* (see COUNTY[1] 8 b).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* (1859) 80 She went to a Sunday-school at the Court House. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Court-House.* The county towns of Virginia are often called so without regard to their proper names. Thus Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax *Court-House*. **1887** C. W. SUPER in *N. Y. Nation* 27 Oct. 331 The word *court-house* for *county-seat* is probably of Southern origin, though there are at least two county-seats in Ohio that still retain this designation.

†**courtician.** *Sc. Obs.* Also curt-. [a. 15–16th c. F. *courtisien*.] = COURTESAN[1].

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 In drede that sum curtician alege trason on vs. **1550** LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1535 He was ane richt courticiane, And in the law ane practiciane. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 307 They will me call ane cassin Courticiane.

courtier[1] ('kɔətɪə(r)). Forms: 3–4 **courteour(e, 4 kourteour, 5 courtyour, -teyer, teer, coortyowre, cowrtyoure, corteore, 5–6 courtyer, 6 -tyar, -ter, -ture, cortier, 6– courtier.** [app. repr. an AF. **corte(i)our* = OF. **cortoyeur*, f. *cortoyer* to be at or frequent the court: see COURT *v.*]

1. One who frequents the court of a sovereign; an attendant at court.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/254 A-3en þe proute courteoures. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 342 My fader..knew of kourt þe þewes, for kourteour was he long. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* II. lii. 372 (Add. MS.) Prelates of causes temporall, courteers, Iurrours, and wily men. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 44 Reynard the foxe is now asquyer and a courtyer. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. i. 159 To many courtyarys and idul servantys. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii 66 Thou wouldst make an absolute Courtier. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 535 A delicate Courtier, curious in her habites..did all things fit for a Court, as well as any braue Lady could doe. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 83 False is the cringing Courtier's plighted word. **1847** L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 122 Chaucer was a courtier, and a companion of princes.

b. *transf.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 97 That youth's a rare Courtier. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 13 We have now a new vicar, and I must turn courtier in my old age.

c. *Eng. Hist.*

1872 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 269 The new parliament consisted of courtiers, as the Cromwell party were always denominated.

†d. A court-card. *Obs. rare.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 179 A Courtier kept out, and a mean trump foisted in, where the best is required.

†2. One who courts; a wooer. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 17 Courtiers of beautious freedome. *a* **1641** SUCKLING (J.), There was not..a greater courtier of the people than Richard the IIId. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 333 Courtiers of Applause. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 183 The husband generally proves a very different man from the courtier.

3. *Comb.*, as *courtier-company*; *courtier-like* adj. and adv.

1598 FLORIO, *Cortegianesco*, courtier-like. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 268 Courtier-like dainty Courtship. **1735** *Collect. Epigrams* cclvii. (Jod.), He courtier-like cry'd, prythee, get thee gone. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 503 A spirit of courtierlike adulation. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 42 The courtier-company, to whom he passed The paper.

†**'courtier**[2]. *Obs.* Also courteer. [f. COURT *sb.*[2]] The driver of the cart called a 'court'.

1630 *Ms. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For breade and beere for the courtiers that brought in our bricke and tyles iij*d.* **1638** *Ibid.* For the courteer to drinke ij*d.*

'courtieress. *nonce-wd.* [f. COURTIER[1] + -ESS.] A female courtier.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The hoop of a Windsor Courtieress.

'courtierism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice or quality characteristic of a courtier.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 318 Perfect politeness without courtierism or sansculottism. **1857** CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 196 (D.) The perked-up courtierism..of many here.

'courtierly, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Having the personal characteristics of the courtier; courtly.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xi. 344 His courtierly admirers. **1881** LADY MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 69/2 Her formal, courtierly father [Polonius].

'courtiership. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or position of a courtier.

1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1561) Liv, The Count..entreated upon Courtyership so copiously. **1611** G. H. *Anti-Coton* To Rdr. 2 Knowing better what belongs to points of Courtiership, than Schollership. **1879** F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXVIII. 219/1 Promotion was perhaps oftener due to adroit courtiership than bestowed as the reward of desert.

†**'courtiery.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -Y.] The manners of a courtier, or ? the body of courtiers collectively.

a **1637** B. JONSON *Entertainm.*, *The Satyr*, In his garb he savours Little of the nicety In the sprucer courtiery.

courtilage, obs. form of CURTILAGE.

'courtin. *dial.* Also courtain, -ing. [ad. med.L. *cortina* farm-court or close, dim. of med.L. *cortis* COURT.]

1794 A. LOWE *Agric. Berwicksh.* 34 Courtings, where young or wintering cattle lie..or courtings where young cattle are confined during the summer. **1809** R. KERR *Surv. Berwicksh.* (1813) III. §ii. 94 The offices, provincially called the *stead, steading*, or *courtin*, form three sides of a square or courtyard. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Courtain* (North Eng.), yard for cattle. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Courting*, a court, an enclosed yard.

courtin(e, -ing, obs. ff. CURTAIN.

'courting, *vbl. sb.* [f. COURT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb COURT.

†**1.** Residence at or frequenting of the court; the practice of a courtier. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B. iij/2 All courting I defye, More clenness is kept within some hogges stye. **1556** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) II. N ij b, To finde oute som what to saie for one nyghte of Courting. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 784 For he is practiz'd well in policie, And thereto doth his Courting most applie.

2. The paying of courteous attention, in order to win favour or love; paying of addresses, wooing.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 18 A plague on this courting. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. iv. 259 A gainfull courting of so pleasing a mistresse. **1655** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 350 There is danger by too much courting of enemyes to loose frinds. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 2 June 1/2 As courting is a necessity with them [*sc.* young people], I am determined they shall have opportunities for this innocent amusement.

3. *attrib.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 It is a drinking day, or a Courting day, and no day of Turnament? **1784** J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 113 Vows of constancy and adoration engage some of our courting hours. **1841** G. CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* I. 243, I often and familiarly heard .. the Winnebago courting flute. **1855** *Knickerbocker* XLVI. 217 Observe how naturally the 'courtin'-room and its accessories are described. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 354/1, I have read that the gallants train their little horses to prance and curvet and rear and fidget about, and that these are called 'courtin' horses', and are used when a young man goes courting, to impress his mistress with his manly horsemanship. **1911** THOMSON *Biol. Seasons* II. 220 Anything that might be interpreted as love-play or courting-play.

'courting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That courts, or pays court.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 154 Thou knowest among the courting crew, How little fayth is forced. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 202 The courting masker louteth lowe. **1784** J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 118 What are the joys of courting lovers to connubial happiness! **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 525 Did he not pass night after night by loving courting couples to see .. how much he could see?

courtious(e, obs. f. COURTEOUS.

†**'courtism.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. COURT *sb.*¹ + -ISM.] The practice or manner of the court.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lix. 200 Thou .. spend'st pretious dayes In dances, Banquets, Courtisms, Playes.

courtlace, -lage, -las, -lax, -ledge: see CURT-.

court leet. [See LEET.] A court of record held periodically in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the lord or his steward, and attended by the residents of the district.

It had jurisdiction over petty offences and the civil affairs of the district, and performed a number of administrative functions. The institution still survives, but its jurisdiction has practically passed to authorities of more recent creation.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 53 *Court Leete.* **1598** J. KITCHIN (*title*), Jurisdictions; or, the Lawful Authority of Courts Leet; Courts Baron, etc. **1604** *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 5 To keep Court Leets or Court Barons, for the true administration of Iustice, and to the punishing and suppressing of offences. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 42 Court-Leet, where they have a power to make By-Laws, as they call them; as that a man shall put so many Cows, or Sheep in the Common. **1683** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 198, I was at the court-leet of this manor [Deptford-le-Strond], my Lord Arlington his Majesty's High-Steward. **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 307 He is one of the grand jury of the court-leet. **1819** *Manor of Hitchin* in Seebohm *Eng. Village Community* (1883) App. 445 That in the Court Leet yearly holden after the Feast of St. Michael .. the jurors for our Lord the King are accustomed to elect and present to the lord two constables and six headboroughs .. and likewise two ale conners, two leather searchers and sealers, and a bell-man. **1875** DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. (1876) 54 The court leet held either separately or in conjunction with the court baron had jurisdiction over crimes committed within the manor, and the court baron over civil suits arising within the same limits. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 140 The Court Leet is still held, but partakes slightly of the nature of a harmless farce.

transf. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 93 That power the undiscerning Canonist hath improperly usurpt into his Court-leet.

'courtless, *a.* [f. COURT *sb.*¹ + -LESS; in sense 2 app. f. after *court-ly.*]

1. Without a court.

1590 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 287 If it salbe .. sic courteours to sett out our court, war it nocht better to be courtles?

†**2.** Wanting in courtliness, uncourtly. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Alasse, lady, these answers by silent curt'sies, from you, are too courtlesse, and simple. I haue euer had my breeding in court.

courtlet ('kɔətlɪt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small or petty court.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 220 At any other court or courtlet whatsoever, except that of Ashantee. **1844** THACKERAY *Lit. Trav.* ii, These little mansions .. have a courtlet before them, in which .. green plants .. are growing. **1865** W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 136 The .. hollow formalities of some coast or frontier courtlet.

'courtlike, court-like, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] After the style or manner of the Court; courtly, elegant, polite.

1552 in HULOET. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 215 Abandoning all courtlike statelynesse. **1587** —— *Cantn. Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Of all the bishops in the land he was accounted the courtlikest and the best courtier. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 28, I think that our English tongue is .. as Courtlike as the French. **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Very Court-like, civil quaint and new. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 50 Her wit was keen and court-like. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb. 5/4 In the words of a fashionable and courtlike journal.

b. Resembling a court; see COURT *sb.*¹ 2.

c **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* §314 (1810) 326 This ancient court-like house .. is seated near a navigable river.

courtliness ('kɔətlɪnɪs). [f. COURTLY + -NESS.] The quality of being courtly; courtly civility or 'grace of mien'; courtly elegance of manners.

1599-1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Cortesanamente,* courteously, with much courtlinesse or courtesie. **1651** LD. DIGBY *Ta Sir K. Digby* (J.), The slightest part that you excel in is courtliness. **1764** HURD *Uses For. Trav.* VIII. (R.), All the courtliness and gallantry you make me master of. **1801** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 182 His general courtliness of conduct. **1879** MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxi. 108 It was but the extravagance of courtliness which called his polished .. speeches oratory.

courtling ('kɔətlɪŋ). [f. COURT *sb.*¹ + -LING.] A frequenter of the Court, a courtier (*obs.*); a creature of the Court; a young or petty courtier.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 98/1, I must declare myself unto you no profest courtling. **1648** EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 God by reproof sends .. Proud Courtlings to th' Riches of the fields. **1808** *Edin. Rev.* II. 295 Showered down upon this happy courtling .. two pensions, two Irish titles, and a British peerage. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 205 The courtiers about his person, and all their dependent courtlings in the country.

court-lodge, a corruption of CURTILAGE.

courtly ('kɔətlɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.]

†**1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Court. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 3 The maner of the peple curyall or courtly. **1567** NORFOLK *Let.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. I. 536 Than that I can write any thing of courtly proceedings. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 27 In Courtly company. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 485 The Courtly Church, where the Prince and his family of the Court heareth divine Service. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 62 And were his Majestie .. attended onely with his Ordinary Courtly Guard. **1786** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 10 July, I fear you will be so taken up with your courtly attendance, that you will have no leisure. **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. 105 The minion of courtly power.

2. a. Of persons (or their manners): Having the manners or breeding befitting the Court; polished, refined, of a high-bred courtesy.

c **1450** *Crt. of Love* 474 Be jolif, fressh, and fete, with thinges newe, Courtly with maner. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 679 Se þat ye haue officers bope courtly and connynge. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Philautus .. courteous by nature, and courtly by countenance. **1633** FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. i, The French are passing courtly. **1647-8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 9 Of a courtly behavour. **1791** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I could but accede, though I fear with no very courtly grace. **1852** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiii. 234 The most courtly gentleman that he has seen in Europe. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 520 His manners were genial, and even courtly.

b. *courtly love*: a highly conventionalized medieval system of chivalric love and etiquette first developed by the troubadours of southern France and extensively employed in European literature from the 12th century throughout the medieval period. Cf. AMOUR COURTOIS.

1896 L. F. MOTT *Syst. Courtly Love* IV. 24 Springing forth in the earliest troubadours, .. the sentiments of courtly love attain their full growth in the epics of Chrétien de Troies. *Ibid.* 27 Courtly love was declared incompatible with marriage. **1899** J. H. SMITH *Traubadours at Home* I. iv. 58 Courtly, chivalric love, the gospel of the troubadours, .. was love for married women. **1924** L. A. HIBBARD *Med. Ramance in Eng.* III. 209 To minds filled with the precepts of courtly love, the *fée's* command was completely in accord with the insistence of courtly love doctrines on the necessity for secrecy in love. **1933** R. TUVE *Seasons & Manths* IV. 157 The .. pleasaunces and allegorical fountains of the French courtly-love-garden tradition. **1936** C. S. LEWIS *Alleg. Love* I. 2 Courtly love .. is .. love of a highly specialized sort, whose characteristics may be enumerated as Humility, Courtesy, Adultery, and the Religion of Love. **1963** I. MURDOCH *Unicarn* xii. 106 Beauty .. commands worship rather than arousing desire. That is the meaning of Courtly Love.

3. Of things: Having the state, elegance, or refinement befitting a court; elegant, refined.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scat.* I. 397 The madynis come in mony courtlie ring. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 192 His youth, his sport, his pleasant chere, His courtly state and company. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 72 You haue too Courtly a wit, for me. **1630** *R. Jahnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 Many Courtly Barges, both for magnificent shewes and pleasure of the water. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 14 Alas! the same caprices reign In courtly hall, or tented plain. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 279 The governor .. entertained them with a courtly hospitality.

4. a. In bad sense: Characterized by the fair words or flattery of courtiers.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 28 To Promise, is most Courtly and fashionable. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 215 In our own [days] (excuse some Courtly stains) No whiter page than Addison remains. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 78 Truth sometimes escapes from the most courtly pens. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 A large and respectable minority voted against the proposed words as too courtly. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 737 A more impudent case of courtly falsehood can hardly be found.

b. Disposed to favour or be subservient to the Court.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 That judgment James had notoriously obtained .. by dismissing scrupulous magistrates, and by placing on the bench other magistrates more courtly. *Ibid.* 225 Convicted by a jury, such as the courtly sheriffs of those times were in the habit of selecting. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 140 He was now essentially aristocratic and courtly in his predilection.

'courtly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the manner or style of the Court; in courtly fashion.

a **1592** GREENE *James IV* (1861) 194 Then will I deck thee princely, instruct thee courtly, and present thee to the queen as my gift. **1668** DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 512 They can produce nothing so Courtly writ .. as Sir John Suckling. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly that I too am inclined to trust you.

'court-man. A man of the Court, a courtier.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 248, I haue now been a court man al my lyf. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 79 A cowrteman, or a cowrtyoure, *curio, aulicus.* **1500-20** DUNBAR *Deming* 21 Be I ane courtman or ane knycht. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 325 The Danish king danced with all his court-men. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 36 On every side His courtmen and good bonders sat.

†**Court-mantle.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *curt, cort,* now *court* short (see CURT) + MANTLE.] One who wears a short cloak. (A surname given to Henry II.)

c **1367** *Eulog. Hist.* (1863) III. v. cix, Henricum Curtmauntel cognominatum, qui postea regnavit in Anglia. **1636** JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 3 As ye squire So are they all, court-mantells in attire Of blewe. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 4 The French men called him, Henry du Court Manteau, or Court Mantle, because he wore a cloake shorter than the fashion was in those times. **1677** F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 599 This Henry [II] called .. Court Mantle, because he was the first that brought the fashion of short cloaks out of Anjou.

court-marshal: see COURT *sb.*¹ 19.

court martial, *sb.* Pl. courts martial, sometimes incorr. court-martials. Forms: *α.* 6-7 martial(l court, marshal(s court; *β.* 7-8 court marshal(l, 7- court-martial, court martial. [Originally *martial court*: see MARTIAL. In 17th c. sometimes written *marshall* or *marshall's court.*]

1. A judicial court, consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences, or the administration of martial law.

There are various kinds of courts martial, differing in power and function, as *general, garrison, regimental.*

α. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 They enter into consultation and call a martiall court. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. B. Pestle* V. ii, As I am a soldier and a gentleman, it craves a martial-court. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 76 To try the delinquents by a Marshals Court. **1639** (Feb. 14) in Rymer *Fœdera* XX. 367/1 We do give .. to you full power .. to hold .. one or more Military or Martial or Marshal Court or Courts.

β. **1651** in J. SEACOME *Hist. Ho. Stanley* (1735) 135 If a judgment be given in one Court Martial, there is no appeal to any other Court Martial. **1660** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 78 Leaving them to the Mercy of their Opponents Court-Marshalls, who presently doom'd them to be shot to death. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶1 Without waiting the Judgment of court-martials. **1814** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 33 The formation of the General Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes; by a District or Garrison Court-Martial to 150 Lashes; and by a Regimental Court-Martial to 100 Lashes. **1867** FREEMAN *Narm. Canq.* (1876) I. App. 757 Cnut's courts martial really exercised this kind of jurisdiction.

b. *drumhead court-martial*: a court-martial summoned round an upturned drum, for summary treatment of offenders during military operations.

1835 COL. C. SHAW *Let.* in *Mem. War Spain* II. 449, I had the thirteen ringleaders tried by a drum-head court-martial. **1864** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 Apr., There is no more law but that of drumhead court-martial. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 27 Taken to Morant Bay .. tried by a sort of drumhead court martial, and instantly hanged.

c. *attrib.*

1833 PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. x. 149 Hardly any [Tories] voted with us on the court-martial clauses.

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1632 J. LEE *Survey Sweden* 43 The next .. is the colledge of war, wherein are handled all Martiall or Military affaires, and is called the Court marshall or martiall. To this court belongs the Councell of War .. and over this court presides the great Marshall of the kingdome.

court-'martial, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To try by court martial.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 61 He would .. have been court-martialled and cashiered for the very first offence. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5/6 He desired to court-martial General Lee and others. **1889** *Times* 4 Apr. 5/1 The possibility of his [Gen. Boulanger's] being arrested, court-martialled, and shot was also spoken of.

†**'courtnoll.** *Obs.* Also -nol(e, -nold, -nowle, -nal. [f. COURT + NOLL.] A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (N.), Though ich am not zo zeemlie chwot, As bene the courtnoles gay. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 27 Now every lout must haue his son a courtnoll. **1599** PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 516/1 What, you will not flout an old man, you courtnold jack? *c* **1600** DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. iii, I am to go amongst the Court-nowles; you must needs let me have good store of money with me. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ciii. (1612) 405 Such bastard Courtnals serue but Turns, besibbing Coyns of brasse. **1658** CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Vict.*, Ich cant abide these courtnowles.

†**court of guard.** *Obs.* (Also c. de guard.) [A perversion of CORPS DE GARDE. So Du. *kortegaard* in sense 2.]

1. = CORPS DE GARDE 1.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 22 Goe see a Centernel be plac'd, And bid the souldiers keepe a Court of gard. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 163 Who.. killed all the Court of Guard, and with small resistance, grew Masters of the place. **1678** tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 72 The out Courts of Guard make Rounds about the covered wayes. **1703** DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 32 A small Fort.. where is always a Court of Guard kept.

2. = CORPS DE GARDE 2.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 4 Let vs haue knowledge at the Court of Guard. **1647** *Treas. Acc. Aberdeen* in *Scot. N. & Q.* (1891) Sept. 57 Expence of constructing a Court de Guard in the links. **1648** CROMWELL *Let.* 15 Nov. (Carlyle), Until we have deal-boards to make them courts-of-guard. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 60 A fine Barrack.. at the Entry [is] the Court de Guard. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. vi, Bertram.. Was entering now the Court of Guard.

courtois, -oys(e, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

court-pie, -py, vars. of COURTEPY, *Obs.*

court-plaster. [So called from its being used for the black patches formerly worn on the face by ladies at Court.] Sticking-plaster made of silk (black, flesh-coloured, or white) coated with isinglass, used for covering superficial cuts and wounds.

1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xxiv, Some gold beaters' skin and court plaister. **1846** LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 593 Benzoin is used in the preparation of.. Court Plaister. **1891** *Queen* 14 Nov. 805/2 Scissors, bodkins, and court plaister.

†**'courtress.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = COURTIERESS. A female courtier.

a **1592** GREENE *Misc. Poems* Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 None of account but stout: if plain, stale slut, not a courtress.

†**'courtrie.** *dial. Obs.* = COURTIERY, body of courtiers.

? *a* **1700** *Ballad 'Outlaw Murray'* iv. (*Bord. Minstr.*), There was an Outlaw in Ettrick Forest Counted him nought, nor a' his courtrie gay.

court roll. *Law.* The roll or record kept in connexion with a manorial court, containing especially entries as to the rents and holdings, deaths, alienations, and successions of the customary tenants or copyholders, a copy of which constitutes the tenant's title to his holding.

1461 J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 408 II. 36 The bille that Sir Miles Stapilton hath of the corte rolles of Gemyngham. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b, Tenauntes by copye of courte role. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 60 a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other euidence concerning their tenements, but onely the Copies of Court Rolles. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 An estate held by copy of court roll; or, as we usually call it, a copyhold estate. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1015 The legal estate appearing on the Court Rolls to be in the trustees.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 128 You have heard a whole Courte rolle of ribaudrie. **1673** A. WALKER *Lees Lachr.* 5 They are God's Records or Register, Heavens Court-Rouls. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 438 All the Musicians being call'd over by a Court-roll.

Hence †**court-roller,** one who keeps a court-roll (or ? error for CONTROLLER).

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 310, I was your chefe tollare And sithen courte rollar.

'court-room. A room or chamber in which a court is regularly held. Also *attrib.*

1677 *New Castle* (Del.) *Court Rec.* (1904) I. 143 For ye makeing up of ye Court Roome in ye forte fitt for ye Court to sitt in. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 324 In the court-room are several fine pictures. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* i. 14 'Tis in the court-room you must read law. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 24 May 6/3 He gets a better living than he would at the music-halls if his court-room humour is the best he is capable of. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* ii. 42 A record of courtroom 'atmosphere'.

courtsey, obs. f. CURTSY.

courtship ('kɔətʃɪp). [f. COURT *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

†**1. a.** Behaviour or action befitting a court or courtier; courtliness of manners. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 363 Trim gallants, full of Court-ship and of state. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vj b, For valour, wit, and court-ship, few came nie me. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xcv. 148 A man may look in vain for Courtship in a Plowman; or Learning in a Mechanic. **1673** [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 79 How one of his private condition and breeding could arrive to this degree of court-ship.

b. Courteous behaviour; courtesy. *Obs.*

a **1640** MASSINGER *Very Woman* I. i, Grant this, Which a mere stranger, in the way of courtship, Might challenge from you. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 113 This Doctor might have had so much Courtship, or common Civility at least. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 175 His Honour.. in Courtship exceeding, Return'd a smart Speech.

c. with *pl. Obs.*

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 211 Besides other elegancies and courtships which the customes of the age doe teach them. **1655** *Theophania* 36 He was so unaccustomed to such Courtships, that he knew not what reply to make to his civil expressions.

†**2.** The state befitting a court or courtier. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 34 More Validitie.. more Courtship. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 He liveth in better fashion of Courtship, than the other Princes.

†**3.** Office or position at court; position as a courtier, courtiership. *Obs.*

a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queens favour. .. Hitherto I have only touched him in his Courtship; I conclude him in his lance. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 62 I never had any office, nor any of my relations. I have no courtship.

†**4.** Practice of the arts of a courtier; courtcraft; diplomacy, flattery, etc. *Obs.*

[**1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 12 a, The Frenchman.. is whollie compact of deceiuable courtship.] **1625** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 219 Courtship, Flattery and Pretence become not Kings Counsellors. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. §6. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 320 What-ever others out of fear or Courtship might call them. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 362 Who will think of rising by any means but courtship or corruption?

†**5. a.** The paying of court or courteous attentions; *esp.* the paying of ceremonial or complimentary acts of courtesy *to* (a dignitary). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 24 Heere Bagot and Greene Obseru'd his Courtship to the common people.. What reuerence he did throw away on slaues. **1638** FORD *Fancies* Ded., A practice of courtship to greatness. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 58 The Magistrate.. is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall Courtship. **1729** SWIFT *To Dr. Delany*, Who paid his courtship with the croud As far as modest pride allow'd.

b. with *a* and *pl. Obs.*

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 86 She all their courtships overpast with solemn negligence. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 8 He.. cannot imagine God.. pleased with.. superficial courtships of ceremonious address.

6. a. (*a*) The action or process of paying court to a woman with a view to marriage; courting, wooing.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 44 Be merry, and imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such faire ostents of loue. **1676** D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. i, Follow me, and I'll place you, where you shall, unseen, hear all their Courtship. **1682** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 236 Pretending courtship, as is said, to the lady Ann. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶3 The pleasantest Part of Man's Life is generally that which passes in Courtship. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, A newly-married couple who had visited Mr. and Mrs. Kenwigs in their courtship. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 304 A like piece of vigorous courtship is recorded of one of Æthelred's descendants.

(*b*) with *a* and *pl.*

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 9. 57 The Conversation of a Courtship is more pleasing than ordinary Discourse. *Mod.* The comparative advantages of long and short courtships.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 26 Every meadow and marsh resounds with their [birds'] different calls, to courtship or to food. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 614 Not Darwin's self had more delight to sing Of floral courtship, in th' awaken'd spring. **1874** SULLY *Sens. & Intuit.* 7 Deep sexual emotion built up during the courtships of unnumbered species.

c. *fig.*

1635 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 60 Why does that twining plant the Oak embrace? The Oak for courtship most of all unfit. **1856** GRINDON *Life* v. (1875) 51 The plainest face improves under the courtship of the summer breezes.

7. *fig.* The action of courting, soliciting, or enticing; endeavour to win over or gain.

1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 86 The first attack the Devil made upon our Mother Eve we have had fully described.. Mr. Milton has given us the particulars as distinctly.. as if he had.. heard the courtship, and how cunningly the Devil managed. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* xiii, In vain from side to side he throws His form, in courtship of repose. **1824** *Westm. Rev.* I. 454 Wallachia and Turkish Moldavia are open to Austrian courtship.

8. *attrib.* (chiefly sense 6 b).

1801 *Monthly Mirror* Sept. 203 In the most unnatural court-ship scene with Lady Anne.. I saw only the tyrant hatching plans. **1923** J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Biologist* iv. 135 In a large number of birds.. the courtship-displays are mutual. **1924** J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Old & New* xxiii. 130 In the case of spiders, it appears highly probable that the courtship-dance serves to excite the interest and sex-instincts of the female. **1938** *Brit. Birds* XXXI. 320 The courtship flight and trill is the chief form of courtship activity. **1948** *Ibid.* XLI. 127 Courtship-feeding of Scottish Crossbill. **1950** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* IX. 235/1 Courtship Dances.. developed out of the fertility rites... Often in such dances the man shows off before the lady by performing the most spectacular tricks. **1959** A. HARDY *Fish & Fisheries* i. 3 A male dragonet in courtship dress may flash with rainbow hues.

†**'courtshipment.** *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] = COURTSHIP 4.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 162 Swaines more innocent That kenne not guile or courtshipment.

courtsie, -sy, obs. ff. CURTSY.

courture, obs. f. COURTIER.

'courtwards, *adv.* [See -WARDS.] In the direction of the court.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XXV. (1860) 399 These opinions of mine.. had [not] been intimated even courtwards.

†**courty.** Given in Nares as a separate word; but in quots. app. a misprint of COURTIER.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 583 Courties, Chanons, Monkes, and Schollers of Colledges. *a* **1634** CHAPMAN *Revenge Honour* (N.), I shall declare to you.. why men are melancholy. First, for your courties. **1659** CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* (N.), A subtile way, To the observant courties to betray Their serious folly.

courtyar, -yer, -your, obs. ff. COURTIER.

'court-ˌyard, 'courtyard. An open area surrounded by walls or buildings within the precincts of a large house, castle, homestead, etc.

1552 HULOET, Courte yarde, *platea.* **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. ix. 22 One of the maides passing thorow the Court-yard, returns with report of Poliarchus death. **1779** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Oct., Two immense gates and two court-yards precede the entrance into the dwelling part of the house. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 56 Within the high walls and in the narrow court-yard of a prison. **1869** TROLLOPE *He knew* vii. (1878) 36 Windows looking out behind into a gloomy courtyard.

courtyn(e, -tyse, obs. ff. CURTAIN, COURTESY.

couryng, obs. f. COVERING.

‖**couscous**[1], **couscoussou** ('kuskus, -ku:su:). Also 7 cuscus, 9 kus-kus, kous-kous; 7 cuscusu, cooscoosoos, 8 cuscussu, -cosoo, -casow, 9 coos-, couscoosoo, couscousou, kouskoussou. [a. F. *couscous* (also improp. *couscou*, *couscoussou*), a. Arab. *kuskus*, f. *kaskasa* to pound or bruise small.] An African dish made of flour granulated, and cooked by steaming over the vapour of meat or broth.

1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 142 In winter they [of Fez] haue sodden flesh, together with a kinde of meate called Cuscusu. **1695** MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 87 Their standing Dish is some Cooscoosoos, a Paste made with fine Flower, which.. has been boil'd with some young Pidgeons, Fowls, or Mutton. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cuscasow*, the name of a Moorish dish eaten in Egypt. **1759** tr. *M. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 55 They sat cross-legged.. round a large wooden bowl full of couscous; which is a thick-grained pap, made of two sorts of millet. *c* **1790** WILLOCK *Voy.* 112 Bringing us a dish.. called cuscosoo. It is made of flour, wet .. after which they rub it between their hands, till it forms itself.. like barley-corns.. Underneath it they stew a fowl, mutton, or beef, with onions.. the steam of which gives a nice relish to the small particles above. **1849** W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 147 A large bowl of cooscoosoo. **1874** F. W. PAVY *Treat. Food* (1875) 243 The Kous-kous, Couscous, or Couscousou, of the Arabs, which forms a national food in Algeria.

¶ See also CUSCUS.

‖**couscous**[2] ('kuskus). [Fr. spelling of a native Moluccas word, in Du. spelling *koeskoes*.] A marsupial quadruped, the Spotted Phalanger of the Moluccas (*Cuscus maculatus*).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 460 *Cuscus maculatus*.. named Coescoes at the Moluccas.. At Wagiou.. the natives call it *Scham-scham.* **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 411 Cous-cous, or Spotted Phalanger, a marsupial animal [in Spice Islands].

†**couse, cousse,** *v. Obs.* and *dial.* In 4 kowse. [perh. related to F. *causer*, or to Ger. *kosen*: cf. COZE. The identity of the 14th c. *kowse* with the mod. Cornwall word is only conjectural.]

†**a.** To say. *Obs.* **b.** To chat, gossip. *dial.*

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 90 He muste here brynge, I herde hym kowse [*rimes* spouse, house], Into the tempyl a spowse to wedde. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss., Coussy*, to chat, to gossip; to loiter on an errand. 'She's allus coussing.'

Hence couse *sb.*

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Cousse*, a chat, a gossip. 'We had a bra' comfor'ble cousse.'

co-use: see CO- *pref.* 3 a.

cousen, -age, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

couseranite ('ku:zərənaɪt). *Min.* Also couz-. [Named *c* 1823 from *Couserans*, old name of dept. Ariège, France.] A variety of dipyre.

1823 PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 203 Couzeranite.. occurring in rectangular prisms. **1868** DANA *Min.* 326 Couseranite.

coushot, obs. f. CUSHAT.

cousignace, -es, bad forms of COUSINESS.

cousin ('kʌz(ə)n), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 cosine, -yn(e, 3-7 cosin, (4 kosin, -yn, cozyn, cossen, *pl.* kosnis, cosignis), 4-5 cusin, -yn, -ing, -yng, 4-6 cosyng, cousyn, -ing, -yng, 4-7 cosen (5 kosen, kussin, cosinne, -ynne), 5-6 cossin(e, coosen, -in, -yn, coussin, 6-7 cousen, couzen, (7 cozen, -in, cuzen), 6- cousin. [a. F. *cousin*, in OF. also *cusin*, *cosin* = Pr. *cosin*, *cozin*, Cat. *cosí*, It. *cugino*, Rumansch *cusrin*, *cusdrin*:—L. *consobrīnus* cousin by the mother's side. Med.L. forms were *cossofrēnus*

and *cosīnus* (St. Gall. Vocab. 7th c.). In mediæval use, the word seems to have been often taken to represent L. *consanguineus*: see 1 b, 9.]

1. †A collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman, a relative; formerly very frequently applied to a nephew or niece. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24312 (Cott.) þir martirs tuin [St. Mary and St. John]..Cosins bath and martirs clene. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 2578 Men tolde, þe bischop was is em..þe beschop..seide: 'Wolkome, leue cosin!' *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 189 þi sister sonne am I, þou eam & I cosyn. **1340** *Ayenb.* 89 [Jesus] ansuerede, 'huo ys my moder, and huo beþ myne cosynes?' **1382** Wyclif *Dan.* xiii. 29 She came with fadir, and modir, and sonnys, and alle hir cosyns [**1388** alle kynesmen]. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.) A! Lorde god..have mercy of my swete sone, husbonde, and cosyn..that he may be clene of his synnys. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Coysn, *cognatus*. **1483** Caxton *Cato* A iv, There be thre manere of cosyns. The fyrst is spirituel as ben godfaders and godmoders. **1526** Tindale *Rom.* xvi. 7 Salute Andronicus, and Junia my cosyns [**1611** kinsmen]. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 b, *Si parentes inter se lamentantur*, which is as muche to saye that yf the cosins of such a chylde have cause to make lamentacion. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* I. ii. 2 How now brother, where is my cosen your son? **1668** Mrs. Evelyn *To her brother-in-law* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 13 Though your eye be continually over my cousin your son. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* I. vi. 36 'Cousin Harlowe' said my aunt Hervey, 'allow me to say,' etc.

†**b.** In legal language formerly often applied to the next of kin, or the person to whom one is next of kin, including direct ancestors and descendants more remote than parents and children. (Here taken as = L. *consanguineus*.)

? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 215 [The 'Emperor' Lucius to Arthur] Oure cosyn Iulius cesar Somme tyme conquered þar. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 15 §5 Anne his Wyf, in hir right as cosyn and heire unto the seid Thomas Lord Dispenser that is to sey, Doughter to Isabell doughter to the same Thomas. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 63 §4 Any of the premysses, that ..reverte from any Auncestour or Cosyn of the seid Fraunces. **1503** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 35 §1 Robert Brews Squyer Cosyn and heire unto Sir Gilbert Debenham..that is to say, sone of Elizabeth Brews Sister to the seid Sir Gilbert. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 a, Everye one that is his next cosyn collaterall of the whole bloude. **1613** Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 267 After the death of his great great grandfather or grandmother, or any other collaterall Cosin, as the great great grandfathers brother. **1642** Perkins *Prof. Bk.* viii. §506 One P.D and A his wife enter into the same land as in the right of A his wife as coosen and heire to the donor.

c. Applied to people of kindred races or nations (*e.g.* British and Americans).

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 252 He had received such good accounts from the Upper Nez Percés of their cousins, the Lower Nez Percés. **1860** Jeaffreson *Bk. about Doctors* II. 158 The example..was not lost upon the physicians of our American cousins. **1892** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 12 Aug. 7/1 The toast of 'Our American Cousins' was proposed by Mr. Harry Furniss.

2. *spec.* The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt: = *own*, *first*, or *full cousin*, COUSIN-GERMAN. (The strict modern sense.)

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 365/24 Huy weren ore louerdes cosines. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 86 Joon Evangelist..Crist was his cosyn, and Cristis modir was his aunte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coosyn or emys sone, *cognatus*. **1530** Palsgr. 209/1 Cosyn, brothers children, *cousin germain*. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 1–10 Cosene Aumerle, How far brought you high Herford on his way?..What said our Cosin when you parted with him? *Ibid.* IV. i. 181 Giue me the Crown. Here Cousin, seize yᵉ Crown: Here Cousin, on this side my Hand, on that side thine. **1598** B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. 1, I am this gentleman's own cousin, sir; his father is mine uncle, sir. **1655–60** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 120 The children of uncles, or of cosens. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A Cousin is often chosen as a wife, on account of the tie of blood. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He is my cousin, and the son of my uncle Glaucon.

b. ***cousin-in-law***: a cousin's wife or husband. [after *brother-in-law*, etc.]

1874 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 242 The rich cousin-in-law [in 'Locksley Hall']. **1890** Dunckley *Ld. Melbourne* 78 The lady suggested was Lady Caroline's cousin-in-law.

3. ***first, second cousin***, etc.: expressing the relationship of persons descended the same number of steps in distinct lines from a common ancestor.

Thus the children of brothers or sisters are *first cousins* to each other; the children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other; and so on. The term *second cousin*, is also loosely applied to the son or daughter of a first cousin, more exactly called a *(first) cousin once removed*.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 242, I never knew the marriage of second cosens forbidden, but by them who at the same time forbad the marriage of the first. **1661** *Merry Drollery* II. (1691) 346 Who thus confineth all his pleasure To th' arms of his first Couzen. **1688** Miege *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Cousin*, A second Cousin, a Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain*. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 496 ¶3 No man swung any woman who was not second cousin at farthest. **1752** W. Stewart in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 446/1 The deponent is first cousin to the pannel. **1834** Ht. Martineau *Farrers* iii. 43 Morgan believed herself to be the fiftieth cousin of the family. **1883** L. Oliphant *Altiora Peto* I. 27 Full second cousin of, etc.

4. *fig.* A person or thing having affinity of nature to another. †***to have no cousin***: to have no fellow or equal (*obs.*).

1386 [see 9]. **1538** Bale *Thre Lawes* 271 Now wyll I proue ye a lyar Next cosyne to a friar. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 220 b, If he had had the feacte to hold and kepe an empire, as well as he could achiue and winne it, he had had no cousin. **1586** Cogan *Haven Health* 279 Other diseases neere Cosins to the plague. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 300 The evill habit of the body is next cousen to the dropsie. **1629** Chapman *Juvenal* v. 193 Glad to take An eel, near cousin to a hideous snake. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 The Sophist is the cousin of the parasite and flatterer. **1883** G. Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 23 Hawthorn Hall was not first cousin to The Aspens, having nothing of the villa about it.

5. As a term of intimacy, friendship, or familiarity.

a. Used by a sovereign in addressing or formally naming another sovereign, or a nobleman of the same country.

In England applied in royal writs and commissions to earls and peers of higher rank. (See quotation 1765, and cf. *c* **1460** Fortescue *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* x. 134 And by discente þer is not like to ffalle gretter heritage to any man than to þe kyng. For to hym bith cosens þe most, and grettest lordes off the reaume.)

1418 Hen. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. i. I. 1 With my cosin of Northumberlond and my cosin of Westmerlond. **1477** Edw. IV. ibid. ix. 16 Where as our brother and cousin the King of Scotts desireth a marriage to be had, etc. **1513** Jas IV to *Hen. VIII* ibid. xxvii. 78 To the richt excellennt, richt hie, and michty Prince oure Derrest Brothir and Cousing the King of Ingland. **1593** Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? **1601** —— *All's Well* I. ii. 5 A certaintie vouch'd from our Cosin Austria. *Ibid.* III. i. 7. **1673** Chas. II in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 112 Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin & Counsellor, Wee greet you well. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 386 In all writs, and commissions..the king, when he mentions any peer of the degree of an earl, always stiles him 'trusty and well beloved cousin': an appellation as antient as the reign of Henry IV; who being either by his wife, his mother, or his sisters actually related or allied to every earl in the kingdom, artfully..acknowledged that connexion in all his letters. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 126 The title..of *primo*, or 'cousin', by which a grandee of Spain is saluted by his sovereign. **1850** *R. Commission Gt. Exhib.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Jan., Victoria, by the grace of God..to..Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury.

b. As a friendly or familiar term of address or designation. Now *esp.* in Cornwall; hence ***Cousin Jan***, ***Cousin Jacky***, nicknames for a Cornishman.

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 Our fader Adam..sayde 'Cosine Bochas'. **1859** W. B. Forfar (*title*), Cousin Jan's Courtship and Marriage. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss., Cousin*, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins*. *Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman. —— *E. Cornw. Words* 71 To imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just.

†**6.** *cant.* A strumpet, trull. *Obs.* (Cf. AUNT 3.) So ***Cousin Betty***; also, a half-wit.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *One of my Cosens*, a Wench. **1708** Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cousins, Cullies, Stallions and Belli-bumpers. **1749** Goadby *Bampfylde M. Carew* xv, One of the sisters of that order of mendicants commonly called Cousin Betties. *Ibid.* xix, A gay bachelor, who..was a great admirer of that order of Female Travellers called Cousin Betties. **1847–78** Halliwell s.v., *Cousin Betty*, or *Cousin Tom*, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man. **1863** Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lov.* xiv. (D.), [No one] can say Foster's wronged him of a penny, or gave short measure to a child or a Cousin Betty.

7. Phrases. ***to call cousins***: to claim kinship (*with*); see CALL *v.* 17 b. Similarly ***to call the king one's cousin***, etc. (mostly with negative). †***my dirty cousin***, or ***my cousin the weaver***: formerly used as a contemptuous form of address. ***cousin kiss-them-all***: a colloquialism for 'wheedler' (Suffolk).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 102 A Mayden ful gent; Heo mihte cusse þe kyng for cosyn ȝif heo schulde. **1623**, etc. [see CALL *v.* 17 b]. *c* **1706** Swift *Pol. Conv.* ii. (D.), A kiss! marry come up, my dirty cousin. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. xiv. (D.), Marry come up! I assure you, my dirty cousin, thof his skin be so white..I am a Christian as well as he. **1793** L. Williams *Children's Friend* I. 175 He talks and acts as if the King were his cousin, and he has not a farthing all the while. **1836** Marryat *Three Cutters* ii, I only wish I had..I wouldn't call the king my Cousin. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 4/4 A person who apparently calls cousins with some of the 'best' people in England.

†**8.** ***to make a cousin of***: ? to beguile, deceive, mislead, impose upon, gull, hoax. *Obs.*

[App. connected with COZEN *v.*, either as the phrase from which that vb. arose, or as a play upon the two words. For the latter, cf. also *to prove a cousin to* in quot. 1600.]

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 235 Cassander..determined with him selfe to make a Cosinne of his young Neuew [app. by keeping him in the dark as to facts] untill he had bought witte with the price of his woe. **1600** Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 83 And while his eares with Brothers tearmes he feedes He prooueth but a Coosen in his deedes. **1655** Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 117 The said Sir Henry Savill..at an Oxford Act..in mere merriment, (to try whether he could make cousens of his aunt's children therein,) devised the story, far from any..mischievous intent to deceive posterity, but only for present delight.

9. In its use predicatively, as in ***to be cousin to***, and in apposition, as in ***cousin brutes*** (cf. *brother men*), the word sometimes approaches the character of an *adj.* = kindred, akin, related. (Cf. L. *consanguineus*.)

c **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 742 The wordes moote be cosyn to the dede. **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 271 That ye shal be frendes and cosyn to the kynge, as by reason ye ought to be. **1590** Spenser *F.Q.* III. iv. 12 Her former sorrow into suddein wrath (Both coosen passions of distroubled spright), Conuerting. **1606** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 138 All the Campe with head-les dead is sowne, Cut-off by Cozen-swords, kill'd by their own. **1852** H. Rogers *Ess.* I. vii. 407 A family resemblance to his cousin brutes.

†**'cousin**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to father*.] *trans.* To call cousin, claim kinship with.

a **1658** Cleveland *Publ. Faith* 52 The Publick Faith? Why 'tis a word of kin, A Nephew that dares Cousin any sin.

cousin, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

†**cousinage** ('kʌz(ə)nɪdʒ). *Obs.* Forms: 4 cusynage, 4–5 cosynage, 4–8 (9) cosin-, 6 cosen-, cousen-, -yn-, (coossin-, cozinn-), 7 cousinage, cozenage. [a. F. *cousinage* (13th c.): see -AGE.]

1. The condition of being 'cousins'; kinship, consanguinity.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 135 A lady..That wes till him in neir degre Of cosynage. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 79 If þat a man wed in to wif..a cosyn of his..after þis cosynage is knowen to him. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Be wel ware of feyned cosynage. **1571** Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 98 Clayming cousinage to diverse noble houses. **1579** Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 12 By which mariages cousenage might easily..growe betweene the two tribes.

b. *Law. writ of cosinage*: see quots. (Cf. AIEL, BESAIEL.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 §2 Any Assise of Mort auncestor, Cossnage, Alye. **1598** Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 424 Where he had view before in a Writ of Cozenage. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* 157 a, If there be a Challenge for Cosinage, he that taketh the Challenge must shew how the Juror is Cousin. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 90 b, Cosinage..lyeth where my great Grandfather, my Grand-fathers Grandfather, or other Cosin dyeth seised in fee-simple, and a stranger abateth, viz. entreth into the lands, then I shall have against him this writ. **1865** Nichols *Britton* II. 61 Nor can the grandson..proceed by writ of Cosinage in the lifetime of the daughter.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Betwene fische and water is nyȝnesse of cosinage. *c* **1450** Myrc 168 The cosynage of folowynge [= Baptism] teche. **1557** N.T. (Genev.) *Luke* viii. 21 *note*, The spiritual cousinage is to be preferred to the carnal and natural. **1565** Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 133 The Punicall tongue, acknowledging a likenesse and cosenage, as it were to be betweene that and the Hebrew tongue.

2. *concr.* Kinsfolk collectively; family, kindred.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* lxxiii. 9 [lxxiv. 8] þe cosynage of þa seyde in þaire hert..þe cusynage of þa is þe felaghship of all dampnabil men. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* xii. 3 Alle cosynages of the erthe. *c* **1470** Harding *Chron.* Proem viii, Geue them in possessyon amonge the cosynage. *a* **1577** Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. xii. (1609) 16 Care to maintaine still this their cousinage and common family.

cousiness ('kʌz(ə)nɪs). Forms: 4 cosynes(s, 5–6 *Sc.* cousignes, -nace, 6 *Sc.* cosingnace, -nais, 9 cousiness. [f. COUSIN + -ESS. Used in ME.; frequent in 16th c. Scotch writers, and occasional as a nonce-wd. in 19th c.] A female cousin; a kinswoman (*obs.*).

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 625 þer-for, curteise cosynes, for loue of crist in heuene, Kiþe nou3 þi kindenes. **1382** Wyclif *Luke* i. 36 Loo! Elizabeth, thi cosyness, and sche hath conceyued a sone in hir elde. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* x. 1156 His wiff was Eduuardis ner cusing [*v.r.* Eduuardis cousignes]. **1575** Morton *Proclam.* (*Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 459) Betwix our souverane Lord and his dearest sister and cousignace the Queene of England. **1858** *People's Paper* 28 Aug. 4/4 The wife of one and the cousiness of another. **1889** F. Pigot *Strangest Journ.* 321 He had the bad taste not to care for his cousinesses, if I may coin a word which is much wanted.

cousinet. *nonce-wd.* Diminutive of COUSIN.

1814 W. S. Walker in *Poet. Rem.* (1852) p. xxxiii, Remember me to all the republic of uncles, cousins, cousinets, and friends.

cousinge, obs. f. COZEN.

cousin-german. *Pl.* cousins-german, formerly cousin-germans, orig. -s -s. [a. F. *cousin germain* (13th c. in Littré): see GERMAN *a.*[1] Formerly also *german cousin*, like *brother-german*, *german brother*.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 912 He is mi germain cosyn. *a* **1555** Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 23 This..standeth upon transubstantiation its german cousin.]

1. The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt; (one's) first cousin; = COUSIN *sb.* 2.

Now chiefly legal or technical.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2830 Cosyn also y am Germayn to Roland. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Melib.* ¶402 Ye ne han bretheren ne cosyns germayns, ne noon ooþer neigh kynrede. *c* **1450** *Merlin* vii. 117 Thei were bothe cosin germains, and also thei hadde wedded two sustres. **1555** Eden *Decades* 80 Shee ..and the kynge of Portugale were cosyn germaynes of two systers. **1649** Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 434 Whether the marriage of Cousens-germans that is, of Brothers or sisters children, be lawfull. **1697** *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 23 He was brought up with one of his Cosen Germans. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 138 ¶2 A Cousin-German of mine and I were at the Bear in Holbourn. **1826** Southey *Lett. to Butler* 232 The marriage of cousin-germans..was allowed in the first ages of the church. **1839** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 473/1 The marriage of cousins-german..is reprobated as prejudicial by some.

†**b.** ***cousin german (once) removed***: = 'first cousin once removed,' i.e. first cousin's child or (vice versâ) parent's first cousin. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxviii. 237 Seynt Edwarde and this duke Wyllyam were, by the fathers syde, cosen iarmaynes remoued. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Dk.* (1886) 141 The now Earl of Devonshire, his cousin-german, once removed, lent him £1000.

2. *fig.* A person or thing closely related or allied to another; a near relative. Formerly approaching the character of an *adj.*: cf. COUSIN 9.

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 So to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-germain with to be diabolical. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Poetrie and Piping are Cosen germans. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. §67. 77 Extreamly improbable and even cosen-german to Impossible. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §49 Our Cousin-germans of Oxford will scarce give Credit hereunto. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶1 The Lion was a Cousin-German of the Tyger who made his Appearance in King William's days. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 300, I had been apt to confound them [rooks] with their cousins-german, the crows.

cousinhood ('kʌz(ə)nhʊd). [f. COUSIN *sb.* + -HOOD.]

1. Cousins or kinsfolk collectively; an association of cousins or relatives. (Cf. BROTHERHOOD 5.)

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 134 The only one of the cousinhood who could not be turned out. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Sir W. Temple* ¶13 There were times when the cousinhood, as it was once nicknamed, would of itself have furnished..the materials..for..an efficient Cabinet. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Royal houses.. are fast becoming a kind of Coburg cousinhood.

2. The relation of being a cousin or cousins.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 365, I feel a sort of cousinhood or uncleship, for the season. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1880) 266 The cousinhood of these persons is represented as a cousinhood on the mother's side.

'cousinize, *v. nonce-wd.* [After *fraternize.*] *intr.* To act as a cousin, play the cousin.

1888 'TASMA' *Uncle Piper* iv. 37 She would 'cousinise' with them all.

'cousin-like, *a.* and *adv.* = next.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 76 Mr. and Mrs. Gage have paid us several cousin-like visits.

cousinly ('kʌz(ə)nlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. COUSIN *sb.* + -LY: cf. *brotherly*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a cousin.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xii. 308 That cousinly little interview. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v. (ed. 12) 27 He..had been open-handed and cousinly to all who begged advice of him..

B. *adv.* In a cousinly manner.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 403, I love my cousin cousinly,—no more.

'cousinred. *nonce-wd.* [f. COUSIN + -RED: cf. †*brotherred, kindred.*] Cousinship, relationship.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, 'There is some cousin-red between us, doubtless,' said the Bailie reluctantly.

[In Scott's *Journal* 1826 (1890, I. 250) used with obvious reference to the Sc. phrase 'to red kin' i.e. to clear up obscure questions of kinship.]

cousinry ('kʌz(ə)nrɪ). [f. COUSIN *sb.* + -RY: cf. F. *cousinière.*] A body of cousins or kinsfolk.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. 23 The numerous and now mostly forgettable cousinry. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. v. 88 The Irish cousinry were taken into favour.

cousinship ('kʌz(ə)nʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of cousins; the fact of being (a person's) cousin; kinship, relationship.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/45 Cousinship, *cognatio, affinitas.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xi. 62 These are the brotherhoods and cousiningships (*sic*) of the worlde. 1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 139 Opposers of our Liturgie, who brag of their Cosinship and Coheirship with Christ. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii, His own cousin too; to be sure it was a cousinship far removed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 Are you within any assignable degree of cousinship to this young gentleman? 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. iii. 120 A..lady..who claimed cousinship with his wife.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 86 There will always be some cousinship between a man's chosen work and his favourite recreation. 1880 DK. ARGYLL in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 53 There is an obvious cousinship and correspondence between the great bulk of the species.

2. The action proper to a cousin; the fulfilment of a cousin's part.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 329, I thank you for your generous cousinship. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. v, The lesser standing always under the express protection and as it were cousinship of the greater.

3. = COUSINHOOD 1.

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 98 Breaking up the mighty cousinship which..overshadowed Germany.

cousiny ('kʌz(ə)nɪ), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of or pertaining to a cousin.

a 1832 CRABBE *Posth. Tales* xx. *The Will* 91 As for this paper, with these cousiny names, I—'tis my Will—commit it to the flames.

couslip, -slop(e, obs. ff. COWSLIP.

couson, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

†**cousse.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of *cousin*: cf. COZ.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, You are welcome, cousse.

coussin, cousyn(g, obs. ff. COUSIN, CUSHION.

‖**coussinet** ('kʊsɪnɛt, or as F. kusinɛ). *Arch.* [F. dim. of *coussin*, cushion.] (See quot.)

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Coussinet* (Fr.) or *Cushion* [*a.*] A stone placed upon the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch... [*b.*] The word is also used for the part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute, and it is in the capital thus called because its appearance is that of a cushion or pillow seemingly collapsed by the weight over it.

coust, -age, -ous, obs. ff. COST, etc.

coustome, coustrell, obs. ff. CUSTOM, CUSTREL.

cout, dial. f. COLT; obs. f. COOT.

coutch(e, -er, obs. f. COUCH, -ER.

‖**couteau** (kuto). [F.:—OF. *coutel*: see next.] A large knife worn as a weapon. (Frequently used in English in 18th c.) *couteau de chasse* (F.): hunting-knife.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1198. 4 A small Coûteau walking Sword. 1743 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 73 In the Piazzas, Covent Garden, [pick-pockets]..come in large bodies, armed with couteaus. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 87 A couteau generally by his side. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix, Drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 They each put on a long sword, instead of a couteau. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit..without any arms except a *couteau-de-chasse.*

†**cou'tel.** *Obs.* Also 3–7 cotel. [a. OF. *cotel, coutel*, earlier *coltel*:—L. *cultellum* knife.] 'A short knife or dagger in use during the Middle Ages' (Fairholt); a knife. Cf. CUTTLE, *sb.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xxii. §4 Cotels, haches, et bastouns.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 194 That Statute that forbids the use of a pointed Sword, or pointed Cotel..at that sport. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, p. 90 Leaving the knife, a ten penny coutel, in his body. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 112 The coutel..a military knife.. added to the offensive weapons [in Edward I's time].

coutelace, -as, obs. forms of CUTLASS *sb.*

‖**coûte que coûte** (kut kə kut). Also erron. coûte qui coûte, coûte qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Cost what it may; at all costs.

1715 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Let.* in P. M. Thornton *Stuart Dynasty* (1890) 397, I could heartily wish y[e] Campion might be come back to ye coast of Britanny, before your Maj[ty] sail'd, which he will attempt *coute qu'il coute!* 1738 POPE *Imit. Horace, Sat.* II. vi. 17 Knew what was handsome, and wou'd do't, On just occasion, *coute qui coute.* 1841 C'TESS BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* II. 170, I determined, *coute qui coute*, to pay a visit to my friend Madame Craufurd. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. vii. 173 All the mother was in arms to secure her daughter's happiness coûte que coûte! 1934 F. STARK *Valleys of Assassins* i. 21 We should have lunch first, said the policeman, anxious *coûte que coûte* to make us do something we had not intended.

couter, cooter ('ku:tə(r)). *slang.* [According to *Slang. Dict.*, from Danubian-Gipsy *cuta* gold coin.] A sovereign.

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* 346 I..got six Finnips and a Cooter for the Yacks. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 312 Upon which the 'swells'..come down with a couter (sovereign). 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 207 (Farmer) Well, he gave us half a couter at all events.

†**coutere.** *Obs.* Also cowter. [f. OF. *coute* (13th c.), later *coude* elbow:—L. *cubitum*: cf. F. *coudière*, for which AF. had possibly *coutere.*] A piece of armour to protect the elbow.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 583 Gode cowters & gay, & glouez of plate. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2567 Bristes þe rebrace with the bronde ryche, Kerves of at þe coutere with þe clene egge.

cout-euill, obs. Sc. f. COLT-EVIL.

couth (ku:θ), *pa. pple.* and *a.* (*sb.*). *Obs.* or only *Sc.* exc. in sense 6 b. Forms: 1 cúþ, 2–4 cuð, cud, 3 cuþ, kuð, 3–4 couþ, 4 cuth, cuþe, couþe, kouþ, cowthe, couht, coud, kowd, 4–6 couthe, kouth(e, 5 cowþe, 6 kowth, 3– couth. [OE. *cúð*, pa. pple. of the vb. *cunn-an* CAN, corresp. to OS. *cûth, cuð*, OHG. *kund, chund, chunt* (MHG. *kunt*, Ger. *kund*), Goth. *kund-s* known.]

†**1.** *pa. pple.* passing into *adj.* Known. *Obs.* (See also NAME-COUTH.)

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxix. 1 (Gr.) Ic eom..eorlum cuð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/279 Þat word was sone wide couth. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22140 (Cott.) Fra north to soth, He sal do mak his sarmun cuth. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd that is songun? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶692 This name of thraldom was neuere erst kowth. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As it is kouthe as well nigh as ferre. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 5511 Þare was þe kirk of tynemouth Of cuthbert right to all' men couth. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Couth*, knowne.

†**2.** *adj.* As a quality of things: Known; well-known, familiar. *Obs.* Cf. the negative UNCOUTH.

a 1000 *Daniel* 692 Dæt wæs þara fæstna folcum cuþost. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoð, more herm is, to monie al to kuðe. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 65 Mi cunrede he seide is couþ. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 578 To be keture y-kid þan any kouþ peple. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 131 This couth surname.

†**3.** Of persons: Well-known, familiar. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxvii[i]. 8 Feor ðu me dydest freondas cuþe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2446 Alle þat cuðe folk. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24721 (Gött.) þat blithful brid..þat þu sua cuth was till. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Euery man boþe fremyd and kouth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 270 Sen tha till him most kyndlie war and couth.

†**4.** Noted, renowned, famed. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 230 Cuþes werodes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9240 Sannt Johan i wessteland Wass wurrþenn cuþ þatt time. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 Wið faigered and strengthe kuð. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5053 Comli castelles and couþ and cuntres wide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2638 My fader was a philisofer..& his nome kouthe. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 105 Deserts of Nymphs, that auncient Poets showe, Ar not so kouth as hers.

†**5.** Acquainted, familiar. (*with, of*, or dative.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 22 Ȝef þu cneowe ant were cuð wið þe king. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 104 in *O.E. Misc.* 96 Mayde to þe he send his schonde And wilneþ for to beo þe cuþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24711 (Cott.) Crist made þe cuth of his consail, And priuest of his kin. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 842 Þare was thre clerkes of þe southe Of england, with þe bischop couthe.

6. a. Kind, affable, agreeable, pleasant: said of persons and their actions; = COUTHIE 1. *Sc.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3659 Wiþ clipping and kesseng and alle couþe dedes. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 46, I was faine Of that couth word and of his companie. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 225 Comly lady good and couthe. 1728 RAMSAY *1st Answ. to Somerville* 76 Nor will North Britain yield for fouth Of ilka thing, and fellows couth To ony but her sister South.

b. [Back-formation f. UNCOUTH *a.*] Used as a deliberate antonym of UNCOUTH *a.* 6: cultured, well-mannered, etc. Also *absol.*

1896 M. BEERBOHM in *Pageant* 230 The couth solemnity of his [Pater's] mind. 1956 L. MCINTOSH *Oxford Folly* 55, I think I'd make a jolly good waitress. It's rather a *couth* thing to do, really. 1963 *Guardian* 28 Mar. 9/1 Modern idiom and slang is used with reckless abandon and the couth and uncouth punch each other about the ears with unrelenting monotony. 1965 J. PHILIPS *Twisted People* I. iv. 77 Didn't I say it polite? Mr. Delafield always says I'm not couth. 1968 *Queens's Coll.* (Oxf.) *Rec.* 12 The Waynflete building..is a scaleless slab of uncouth outline which academically couth details (inscription in Roman letters on the cornice, etc.) do not redeem.

7. Comfortable, snug, cosy; = COUTHIE 2. *Sc.*

a 1749 SIR J. CLERK *The Miller*, His house was warm and couth And room in it to hold me. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 182 (Jam.) A mankie gown..Did mak them very braw, and unco couth.

†**8.** *absol.* = Acquaintances. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxvii. 18 Mine cuðe [*notos meos*]. *a* 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxxvii[i]. 9 Fer made þou mi kouth [WYCLIF my knowen] fra me. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 792 Loke boy, ne be naught betrayd Of kouth ne strange.

†**couth,** *adv. Obs.* 1 cúþe, 4–5 couthe, etc. [OE. *cúþe*, adv. from *cúþ*: see prec.] Clearly, manifestly; familiarly.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii[i]. 3 Ic minum ȝecorenum cuðe ȝesette. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 249 Loo this sentence ys knowen kouthe Of every Philosophres mouthe. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 254 A blisful bryd..Cowþe ykid in euery cost.

†**couth,** *sb. Obs.* [app. f. COUTH *ppl. a.*]

1. ? Known quality, renown.

c 1460 *Launfal* 624 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* I. 197 Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle, For to agye hys gestes alle, For cowthe of largesse.

2. ? Friendliness, kindness; = COUTHINESS.

a 1806 in Jamieson *Pop. Ball* I. 125 O, blessins on thy couth, lord John; Weel's me to see this day.

couth(e, obs. f. *could*, pa. t. of CAN *v.*[1]

couþe: see KYTHE *v.*, to make known.

couthie ('kuθɪ), *a. Sc.* Also couthy. [app. f. COUTH *a.* + -Y[1]: cf. Ger. *kundig, kündig*, OHG. *chundig* known, knowing, OE. *-cyþiȝ*, f. *cýþ* knowledge, early ME. *cuþi (ü)* ? known, noted.

c 1205 LAY. 457 Heo beoð to gadere icumene, kuðies mæȝes [*c* 1275 cuþie meyes]. *Ibid.* 5098 Cuðie meies [*c* 1275 treuwe broþers]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 860 þat folk com to gadere, cuþþie meyes [*c* 1205 gudliche cnihtes].]

1. Acting as befits persons well known to each other; full of friendly familiarity; warm and friendly in intercourse; kindly, pleasant, genial. (The opposite of treating each other as strangers.)

1719 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. to Hamilton* vii, Heal be your heart, gay couthy carle. 1773 R. FERGUSON *Auld Reekie* Wks. (1879) 127 Whare couthy chiels at e'ening meet. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. x. 234 The magistrate and the chieftain ..had often been couthy together. 1871 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* III. vii. 304 If they had met on the shores of the central lake of Africa, they could scarcely have been more couthy together.

b. Said of personal actions and qualities.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. viii. (1849) 287 After a couthy crack about auld lang syne. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 70 That couthy, social and humourous effect which it [Tam o'Shanter] so eminently possesses.

2. Of things: Agreeable, pleasing, 'nice'.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 22 (Jam.) The water feckly on a level sled Wi' little dinn, but couthy what it made. —— *Ibid.* (1866) 275 This strange but couthy tale. *a* 1806 in Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 The spence was ay couthie an' clean.

3. Used *advb.* After the way of familiar friends; kindly, genially.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 33 (Jam.) Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak. 1787 BURNS *Halloween* vii, Some kindle couthie, side by side, And burn thegither trimly. 1837 R. NICOLL

Poems (1843) 92 She dauts them and hauds them fu' couthie and well.

Hence **'couthy-like, 'couthily** *adv.*, **'couthiness.**

1768 Ross *Helenore* 88 (Jam.) He..spake sae kindly, couthy-like, and fair. *Ibid.* 76 In by they come, and haillst her couthily. **1808** Jamieson, *Couthiness, Coudiness,* familiarity. **1820** *Glenfergus* I. 239 (Jam.) How kind and couthie-like Lord Arnbank was lookin' to Miss Flora.

†**'couthly,** *a. Obs.* In 3 cuðlich, couþlich. [:—OE. type *cúplíc*, f. *cúþ* COUTH *a.*: see -LY¹.] Familiar, friendly.

c **1205** Lay. 9827 Wið Claudien minne fader, þe wes þi cudliche freond. *Ibid.* 19679 þas swiken..cleopeden to þan cnihte mid cudliche [*c* **1275** couþliche] worden.

couthly ('ku:θlɪ), *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 cúþlice, 3 cuþliȝ, cuðliche, kiþþeliȝ, 4 couþly, couþely, cuthli, cowthly, kouthly, 9 couthly, coothly. [OE. *cúplíce*, f. *cúþ* COUTH: see -LY².]

†**1.** Certainly, manifestly; clearly. *Obs.*

c **900** *Bæda's Hist.* II. xii. 128 Ic cuþlice wat [*scio certissime*]. *a* **1000** Cynewulf *Juliana* 411 (Gr.) Acyrred cuþlice from Cristes æ. **1388** Wyclif *1 Sam.* Prol. 3 The wordis of daies, the which more kouthly may be clepid the Cronycle of Goddis stories.

2. Familiarly, kindly, as a familiar friend. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c **900** *Bæda's Hist.* v. vii, Đæt he ðe cuþlicor from ðam halȝum ȝe-earnode in heofonum onfongen beon. **1000** *Andreas* 322 (Gr.) Đæt he eaþmedum ellorfusne oncnawe cuþlice. **1200** Ormin 2204 He toc to frofrenn hire anann Cuþliȝ bi name. *c* **1205** Lay. 719 þu heom clepe to and cuðliche wið heom spec. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17696 (Cott.) Cuthli for him can [*v.r.* gon] i knele. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 937 þe lorde..couþly hym knowez & callez hym his nome. **1840** *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 271 I'm coothly come your luve to win.

¶ **3.** With the knowledge or skill of familiarity: the opposite of *uncouthly*. (A pseudo-archaism.)

1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 330 He only passes for the parish star, Who couthly strains the bow, or thrusts the steel. **1843** Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vi, By the blood! this is couthly and marvellously blazoned.

†**'couthutlaughe.** *Obs. Law.* Also 3 (in MSS.) cuthutlage, cuth vtlaghe, kuthutlaghe. [app. an early ME. repr. of an OE. *cúþ útlaȝa* known outlaw.] A term applied, according to Bracton, to a person knowingly harbouring or concealing an outlaw; or perhaps, more properly, to the offence of doing so.

c **1250** Bracton III. II. xiii. (Rolls) II. 336 Talem [exulem] vocant Anglici utlaughe..[Utlagatus] aut potest esse notus et cognitus vel ignotus et incognitus; et unde qui notum et cognitum receptaverit pari pœna puniendus est, qui dicitur Couthutlaughe [MSS. v.rr.: see above]. **1607** Cowell *Interpr.*, *Coutheutlaughe* is he that willingly receiveth a man outlawed..and hideth him. [Hence, **1641** in *Termes de la Ley*, **1656** Blount, and later Dicts.]

[Known only in loc. cit.; the OE. term represented is not recorded. It is not easy to comprehend that the term 'known outlaw' could originally designate the harbourer; prob. the word is the fragment of a phrase designating the harbouring of a known outlaw; it has been suggested that the meaning might be 'acquaintance or familiar of an outlaw', but this would be in OE. *útlaȝan cúþa*, or perh. *cúþa útlaȝan.*]

coutil (ku:'tɪl). Also coutelle, -ille. [a. F. *coutil* (kuti), in 13th c. *keutil*, f. *keute*, *coute* mattress, quilt.] A close-woven sort of canvas, used for mattresses, pillows, and in stay-making.

1853 *Specif. R. Gill's Patent* No. 2374. 1 My improvements are chiefly applicable to weaving double coutelle. **1854** *Specif. G. W. Reynolds'* Patent No. 644. 2 Double loom-stitched coutil. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 3/2 Black sateen corsets lined with white coutil.

coutre-bone, var. QUITTER-BONE.

†**'coutrement.** *Obs.* Aphetic form of ACCOUTREMENT.

1621-51 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. 469 Costly stomachers..all those other coutrements. **1668** *Rivals* III. 35 We represent a Morrice..Whose Coutrements hang heavy on my purse string.

‖**couture** (kutyr). [Fr., sewing, dressmaking.] Fashionable dressmaking or design; used as a collective term for the designers or makers of women's fashionable clothes, esp. in Paris; also, the clothes made by them. So (*la*) *haute couture*: high fashion; the fashionable world; the leading dressmakers and dressmaking establishments collectively. Also *attrib.*

1908 A. Bennett *Old Wives' Tale* III. ii. 290 Gerald had taken her to an establishment in the Chaussée d'Antin... The real *haute couture* was practised therein. **1928** *Daily Mail* 3 Aug. 3/2 This casque is affected by Parisiennes, who are following the line of restraint that is a feature of the higher *couture* just now. **1934** A. Haskell *Balletomania* xi. 219 The Sakharoffs..belong to..the costume school, the triumph of *la haute couture*. **1940** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 2 Feb. 97 The Paris dressmaking firms reopened soon afterwards and the traditions of haute couture are being maintained. **1955** *Times* 1 Aug. 8/5 Leading haute couture houses are by no means in agreement about the new silhouette. **1957** *Times* 25 Oct. 13/4 Dior's name will stand high in the records of fine achievement in the field of couture design. *Ibid.*, At this time Boussac was, in fact, looking for a designer in order to set up a couture house. **1966** *Listener* 3 Feb. 171/1, I find it far more difficult to get an invitation to *haute couture* shows than to attend a political conference.

‖**couturier** (kutyrje). [Fr.] A male dressmaker or fashion designer. Also *attrib.*

1899 Beerbohm *More* 147 For all the devices of her *couturier*, Fashion never looked aught but her worst. **1928** *Daily Mail* 9 Aug. 4/3 A delicate carmine lipstick, a new shade just evolved by a leading Paris couturier. **1930** E. Waugh *Labels* 18 There is an inscrutable world..behind the industry of making women's clothes... The high diplomacy of the *couturiers*. **1957** *Times* 26 Oct. 7/3 It has been asked several times recently whether it can reasonably be expected of any couturier that he should switch from couture to wholesale design and back again interminably. **1968** 'P. Hobson' *Titty's Dead* vii. 78 Miss Plumpton, secure in couturier clothes, wove graciously in and out.

‖**couturière** (kutyrjɛr). [Fr.] A dressmaker, modiste.

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* xii. 88 That enchanting *couturière*, Madame le Roi. **1842** Thackeray in *Fraser's Mag.* June 712/1 Actresses, couturières, opera-dancers. **1929** *Daily Express* 26 Jan. 5 Couturières are doing strange, subtle things in the way of drapery. **1967** C. O. Skinner *Madame Sarah* vii. 131 Bernhardt had..debts..to tradesmen and *couturières*.

couuienales: see QUIENALS.

‖**couvade** (ku:'vɑ:d, -æ-). [a. obs. F. *couvade*; f. *couver* to hatch: see next. Cotgr. (1611) has *couvade* = *couvée* (COVEY) or *couvement* (brooding, sitting on eggs); whence the derisive phrase, *faire la couvade* 'to sit cowring or skowking within dores, to lurke in the campe when Gallants are at the Battell'.] A term applied by some writers to the 'man-childbed' attributed to some uncivilized or primitive races, and extended to comprehend a series of customs according to which, on the birth of a child, the father performs acts or simulates states natural or proper to the mother, or abstains for a time from certain foods or actions, as if he were physically affected by the birth.

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* x. 288 One of these practices has an existing European name, the *couvade*, or 'hatching,' and this term it may be convenient to use for the whole set. *Ibid.* x. 294 The country..where Marco Polo met with the practice of the couvade in the thirteenth century, appears to be the Chinese province of West Yunnan. **1871** Yule *Marco Polo* Note 3 to II. l. 57 This highly eccentric practice has been ably illustrated and explained by Mr. Tylor under the name of the *Couvade* or Hatching, by which it is known in some of the Béarn districts of the Pyrenees.

[Fr. *couvade* (in R. Etienne 1543, Ph. Monet 1626) was a word of the same class as *croisade* CRUSADE, in which the suffix *-ade*, adapted from Pr. and Sp. *-ada*, It. *-ada*, *-ata*, is substituted for the cognate F. *-ée*, from L. *-āta*: see -AOE. It was thus etymologically a doublet of *couvée*, covey. As applied to men the phrase *faire la couvade* appears to have been merely derisive. The recent application of the word in anthropology is due to Dr. E. B. Tylor, following M. Francisque Michel *Le Pays Basque* (1857) 201, where the 'man-childbed' attributed to the Basques and Béarnese, is said to be so called by the latter. But this is a mistake, traceable to a statement as to the phrase *faire la couvade*, in Rochefort's *Hist. Naturelle et Morale des Antilles* (1658) 494–5, repeated with variations by a sequence of later writers. It is not true that *couvade* was ever a name for the practice in Béarn; the Béarnese *coade* is simply = F. *couvée*, a covey of chickens. Further, the pretended existence of the practice in Béarn and among the Basques appears to be merely the echo of a statement of Strabo as to the ancient Celtiberians, loosely repeated by one compiler after another as a commonplace of history. (See *Academy* 29 Oct., 5 and 19 Nov., 10 and 17 Dec. 1892.)]

†**couve, cove,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *couve-r*, OF. *cover*, to hatch (eggs):—L. *cubāre* to lie, recline.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incubate, hatch, or sit upon.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXI. xvii, Those living creature that couve and quicken their egges within their belly. *Ibid.* Index to X. liii, The knitting of egges within the bodie, the laying, couving and sitting of them. **1603** —— *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 Whiles they sit and cove, their egges be preserved drie.

‖**couvert** (kuvɛr). [Fr.] = COVER *sb.*¹ 7.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* II. 158, I had got hold of the *couvert* of some more entertaining guest. **1873** C. M. Yonge *Pillars of House* III. xxxiii. 225 Zadok came up with the three couverts. **1899** Newnham-Davis *Dinners & Diners* i. 6 And the bill..three couverts, 3s.; caviar, 3s. **1949** H. Miller *Plexus* (1953) II. xii. 190 The dishes were broken and chipped,..and the cutlery was of tin. He laid the 'couvert' on the bare table. **1968** V. C. Clinton-Baddeley *My Foe Outstretch'd* i. 22 He examined the bill narrowly. Couvert 2/6—ridiculous: that was the selective employment tax.

couverture (kuvɛrtyr). [Fr., lit. 'covering'.] Chocolate suitable for covering sweets, cakes, etc.; a covering layer of such chocolate. Also *attrib.*

1935 *Discovery* Nov. 322/2 Condensation occurs on the surface of the sweetmeats, causing ultimate undesirable crystallisation of the sugar in the chocolate couverture. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 406/2 The exact proportions depend on the purpose for which the couverture is required and the type of centre to be covered. *Ibid.*, Couverture chocolate retains a high gloss after melting and cooling. **1959** [see BABA²].

†**'couvey, covie,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 couvie, -y. [Var. of COUVE, COVE *v.*, perh. affected by the cognate sb. *couvie*, COVEY, F. *couvée*.] *intr.* = COUVE, COVE *v.*

1598 Florio, *Accouare*, to hatch, to lie close as a hen ouer hir chickens, to squat, to couie. **1601** Holland *Pliny* x. liii, Doves lay and couvey ten times in the yeere. *Ibid.* (1634) I. 241 They [tortoises] couvie a whole yeare before they hatch. *Ibid.* 318 Bees couvy and sit as hens do.

couvie *sb.*, obs. f. COVEY.

couvre-feu: see CURFEW.

‖**couvre-pied** (kuvrəpje). Also couvre-pieds. [Fr., lit. 'cover-foot', f. *couvrir* to cover, *pied* foot.] A rug to cover the feet.

1818 Lady Morgan *Fl. Macarthy* II. iii. 154 Will you just inquire for a couvre-pied, that is lying loose somewhere in the carriage? **1879** Mrs. Oliphant *Within the Precincts* xli. 172 A wadded *couvre-pied*. **1905** Mrs. H. Ward *Marr. W. Ashe* II. xii. 228 He returned to his armchair and his books, but soon drew Kitty's *couvre-pied* over him and went to sleep. **1926** E. F. Thomas *Rendezvous* xxvi. 298 It was a pretty *couvre-pieds*, pale blue and comfortably quilted.

couward, couwe, obs. ff. COWARD, COUGH.

†**couwee,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *couée* tailed.] In 'ryme couwee', OF. *rime couée*, med.L. *rithmus caudatus* tailed rime, applied to a couplet or stanza with a tail, tag, or additional short line.

[**13**.. *Ars Rithmicandi* in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 32 Rithmorum caudatorum alii sunt consoni alii dissoni..Primus modus est quando duæ distinctiones concordant simul, et additur cauda, et duæ aliæ simul, et additur cauda, et caudæ concordant.] *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* Prol. 85 If it were made in ryme couwee, Or in strangere, or enterlace, þat rede Inglis it ere Inowe, þat couthe not haf coppled a kowe, þat outhere in couwee, or in baston, Som suld haf ben fordon.

couyn(e, var. COVIN.

couze, obs. f. COZ.

couzen, -in, etc., obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

couzeranite, var. COUSERANITE.

covable, couabill, erron f. CONABLE, COVENABLE, suitable, proper.

covaite, covan, obs. ff. COVET, COVEN.

covalence (kəʊ'veɪləns). *Chem.* [f. CO- 3 a + VALENCE² 3.] = COVALENCY a, b.

1919 I. Langmuir in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* V. 255 It is therefore proposed to define valence as the number of pairs of electrons which a given atom shares with others. In view of the fact..that valence is very often used to express something quite different, it is recommended that the word *covalence* be used to denote valence defined as above. *Ibid.* 256 In sodium chloride the covalence of both sodium and chlorine is zero. **1948** Glasstone *Physical Chem.* (ed. 2) i. 104 The covalence of any element, not including dative covalences, should consequently be equal to the number of electrons with unpaired spins in the given atom. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 946/1 Another kind of valence of great importance is 'covalence', which results from the sharing of two electrons by two atoms.

Hence **co'valent** *a.*, **co'valently** *adv.*

1927 Covalent [see *electro-valent* adj. s.v. ELECTRO-]. **1946** *Nature* 12 Oct. 519/1 In compounds containing hexavalent chromium..the bond between chromium and oxygen is not fully ionic but partially covalent in nature. **1962** P. J. & B. Durrant *Introd. Adv. Inorg. Chem.* iv. 112 The nitrogen molecule may be considered as two nitrogen atoms linked by a triple covalent bond... In the molecule there are ten valency electrons, six of which are shared. **1962** S. G. Waley in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 357 Both biotin and lipoic acid..are covalently bound to protein.

covalency (kəʊ'veɪlənsɪ). *Chem.* [f. CO- 3 a + VALENCY.] **a.** The linking of two atoms by a bond in which they 'share' a pair of electrons; a covalent bond. **b.** The number of electrons in an atom that go to form a covalent bond; the number of covalent bonds that an atom can form.

1919 I. Langmuir in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* V. 255 The covalency of an element according to the Octet Theory can never exceed four, since there are only four pairs of electrons in an octet. **1946** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* L. 392 A tendency towards covalency formation in place of the ionic bond (e.g., the formation of a volatile chloride which is non-ionised in the solid state). **1950** N. V. Sidgwick *Chem. Elements* I. p. xvii, The maximum value of the covalency is limited..in accordance with the period of the atom in the table. **1964** N. G. Clark *Mod. Org. Chem.* ii. 24 There is a second mode of covalency formation..in which *both* the electrons of the resulting valency bond are provided by one of the atoms.

covande, -aunde: see COVENANT.

covariance (kəʊ'veərɪəns). [In sense 1 f. COVARIANT; in sense 2 f. CO- 3 a + VARIANCE.]

1. *Math.* The property of being covariant; the property of a function of retaining its form when the variables are linearly transformed.

1878 [see INVARIANCE]. **1922** E. P. Adams tr. *Einstein's Meaning of Relativity* i. 22 We shall also test for co-variance the equations which express the dependence of the stress components of the matter. **1952** C. Møller *Theory of Relativity* ix. 265 In the special theory of relativity, the covariance of the laws of nature under Lorentz transformations could be very elegantly expressed by means of the four-dimensional tensor calculus. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XI. 436/2 Most physicists agree that any future developments or modifications of Einstein's

theory [of relativity] will have to satisfy the principle of covariance.

2. *Statistics.* The mean value for a population of the product of the deviations of two or more variates from their respective means; it is equal to the correlation coefficient of the variates multiplied by the standard deviation of each variate; *analysis of covariance* or *covariance analysis*: an extension of the analysis of variance to investigate and adjust for the dependence of the variate on one or more concomitant observations.

1931 A. L. BAILEY in *Jrnl. Amer. Statist. Assoc.* XXVI. 424 (*heading*) The analysis of covariance. *Ibid.*, The term covariance is used here to designate the first product moment: $S(x-Mx)(y-My)/N$. **1939** [see COVARIATION]. **1969** B. E. COOPER *Statistics for Experimentalists* iv. 44 The covariance between two variables, is a measure of the joint variation between the two variables.

covariancy (kəʊ'vɛərɪənsɪ). [f. prec.: cf. VARIANCY.] Covariance or covariation.

1895 [see INVARIANCE]. **1933** *Mind* XLII. 290 The Selective Theory..accounts for the co-presence and co-variancy of organic and non-organic sensa.

covariant (kəʊ'vɛərɪənt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. CO- *pref.* 4 + VARIANT.] A. *sb. Math.* (See quot. 1853.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 544 *Covariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms do to a similarly derived transform of its primitive. **1880** CARR *Synop. Math.* §1629. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 260/2 The extensive theory of invariants and covariants has many applications in geometry. **1967** CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* (ed. 2) I. x. 144/1 In theory of relativity the distinction between quantities which change with the reference system (covariants) and quantities which do not change with the reference system (invariants) is of paramount importance.

B. *adj.* Changing in such a way that interrelations with another simultaneously changing quantity or set of quantities remain unchanged; correlated; *spec.* in *Math.*, having the properties of a covariant; of or pertaining to a covariant.

1905 C. J. JOLY *Man. Quaternions* xvii. 290 The functions ..undergo the same transformation [as the original functions] and may be said to be covariant with the original functions for this type of transformation. **1920** R. W. LAWSON tr. *Einstein's Relativity* xiv. 43 General laws of nature are co-variant with respect to Lorentz transformations. **1956** *Nature* 11 Feb. 268/2 The possibility of having an acceptable theory which, although not covariant..leads only to covariant observable predictions. **1957** in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 290/2 The data obtained should be demonstrably covariant with those obtained with some other, independent index of meaning. **1959** J. AHARONI *Special Theory of Relativity* ii. 85 Tensors are said to be covariant entities and absolute relations between them, which do not change their form as the coordinates are transformed, are said to be covariant relations. **1968** *Amer. Jrnl. Physics* XXXVI. 1103/2 The two Einstein postulates state that the laws of physics and speed of light do not change for relatively moving reference systems (being covariant and invariant, respectively).

covari'ation. [CO- 3a.] Correlated variation.

1925 R. A. FISHER *Statist. Methods* i. 6 This study..is known in English under the name of Correlation, but by some continental writers as Covariation. **1939** C. H. GOULDEN *Methods Statist. Anal.* xv. 247 For a single variable the variation is frequently heterogeneous and may be sorted out into components... The same is true for the correlated variability or covariation of two variables, and the mechanism for sorting out the covariance effects is known as the analysis of covariance. **1970** *Language* XLVI. 401 Many American Indian languages show types of obligatory covariation between verbal roots and nominal expressions.

covarture, covate, obs. ff. COVERTURE, COVET.

co-vary (kəʊ'vɛərɪ), *v.* [Back-formation from COVARIATION] *intr.* (See quot. 1961.) So co-'varying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1950 F. EGGAN *Social Organiz. W. Pueblos* 8 Conditions under which social phenomena correlate or covary. **1957** *Eng. Lang. Teaching* Oct.-Dec. 8 In the measure that the co-varying of the sentences with the situations..takes effect, structure is generated and informs the sentences. *Ibid.*, He must so dispose his presentation as to make the influence of other relevant co-varying sequences as operative as may be. **1961** C. H. MCDOWELL *Dict. Math.* 33 *Covary*, to change together with something else so as to preserve certain interrelations unchanged. **1970** *Nature* 16 May 618/1 If alpha waves are indeed generated by the potential across the eye, the amplitudes of the former and the latter should co-vary.

cove (kəʊv), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-2 cofa, coua, 4- cove, (*Sc.* 4 cowe, 5 coaue, 6 coif). [Common Teut.; cf. MHG. *kobe* (mod.G. *koben*), MLG. *cove*, *coven*, mod. *koven*; ON. *kofi* cell, hut, shed, Sw. *kofva*, dial. *kove*, *kuvi*, hut, Norw. *kove*:—OTeut. **kubon.* Some of the special applications in Eng. seem to be local developments, and are of late appearance in literature.]

†1. a. In OE.: A small chamber, inner chamber, bed-chamber, cell, etc.; common with qualifying word prefixed, as *bán-cofa* bone-chamber, body, *gást-cofa* spirit's chamber, breast.

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 1583 *Pistrimum* [*-num*], cofa. **956** *Charter Eadwig* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 348 Of mædæna coua on ðone hricweg tô Ealhæres byrgelse. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1464 (Gr.) Wæs culufre eft of cofan sended. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* civ. 26 [cv. 30] On cyninga cofum [*in cubilibus regum*]. *c* **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/10 *Penates*, cofgodas. *c* **1050** *Gloss.* ibid. 423/18 *In conclaui*, on cofan.

†b. *cove and key*: closet or chamber and key; an ancient legal phrase used by Bracton in reference to the functions and rights of the mistress of a house, from the age of fourteen or fifteen. *Obs.*

In the 1569 ed. of Bracton, erroneously printed *cone and key*; repeated in Spelman and the Law Dicts., as well as in the Rolls ed. of Bracton. The MSS. have clearly *coue*; MS. Rawlinson C. 158 has *cleue and key* (see CLEVE[2] chamber, bed-room, closet = *cove*); MS. Rawl. C. 159 has *cofre*, app. altered from *cofe*. See W. H. Stevenson in *Academy*, 17 May 1890, 338. (It is not perfectly clear whether *cove*, *cleve* closet here meant 'bed-chamber' or 'store-chamber'.)

c **1250** BRACTON II. xxxvii. §2 Femina..cum possit et sciat domui suæ disponere et ea facere quæ pertinent ad dispositionem et ordinationem domus, ut sciat quæ pertineant ad coue et keye, quod quidem esse non poterit ante quartum decimum annum vel decimum quintum. *Ibid.* §3 Cum esset quatuordecim vel quindecim annorum..in tali ætate potest disponere domui suæ et habere coue et keye. **1651** W. G. tr *Cowel's Inst.* 33 A Woman is supposed to be of perfect age in Socage in all cases so soon as she is able to know how to dispose of her house..and is able to understand what appertains to Cone and Key, which cannot be before she be fourteen or fifteen years old. **1890** W. H. STEVENSON in *Academy* 17 May 338 'Cove and key' meant 'closet and key', referring, no doubt, to the housewife's storechamber.

†c. A cell in a pigeon-cote. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon House*, As to the Nests or Coves of the Pigeon-house, some build them in the Wall with flat Bricks.

2. A hollow or recess in a rock, a cave, cavern, den. *Sc.* and *north.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 13 Hus min hus gebedes geceiged gie uutedlice gie worhton ða ilca cofa ðeafana [*Ags. Gosp.* to þeofa cote; Vulg. *speluncam latronum*]. —*John* xi. 38 Se Hælend..cuom to ðæm byrgenne, uæs uutudlice cofa [Vulg. *spelunca*] 7 stan ofer-gesetted uæs him. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12341 (Cott.) To þe leones coue he yod. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 814 & in þat roche hey & stay A cowe he had quhare he lay. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 56 All wylde beastes..Drawes..vnto their dennes deepe, Couching for cold in coaues them to keepe. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 21 Vndir the hingand rokkis was alswa Ane coif, and thairin fresch wattir springand. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 47 A certane coue [Lat. *antrum*], quhairin water continualie drapping, in a schorte spaee turnes in a verie quhyte stane. **1787** BURNS *Halloween* i. *Note*, A noted cavern near Colean-house, ealled the Cove of Colean. **1849** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 358 The dark eaverns, or 'coves'..tenanted by these animals.

3. a. A recess with precipitous sides in the steep flank of a mountain. (Common in the English Lake district, where small lateral valleys often end in 'coves'.) b. In some parts of U.S. = gap, pass.

1805 WORDSW. *Fidelity* iii, It was a cove, a huge recess That keeps till June, December's snow. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 337 The dark, solitary hollows of Nethermost, Ruthwaite, and Cock coves. *Ibid.* 342 A wild, secluded cove, at the head of the glen. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 511 *Notch*, a narrow passage, through the mountains..in the Catskill mountains represented by *Cove*.

4. A sheltered recess in a coast; a small bay, creek, or inlet where boats may shelter.

1590 FERRIS *Voy. Bristol* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 161 Within five miles of St. Ives, we were constrained to seek for a cove; which we found ealled St. Dryvey, in Cornwall. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 20 Gallant Coues, to containe in many of them 100 sayle. **1674** RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 62 *Cove*, a little harbour for boats. *West Countrey*. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iv. 58 We run our vessel into a little cove. **1776** C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 244 The creek, or cove, which separates it from the eontinent, is near a mile wide. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 37 There are several coves and indentures in the cliffs between the Start Point and the mouth of the Dart river. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 30 As waves that from the outer deep Roll into a quiet cove.

5. *transf.* A sheltered place or recess among hills, woods, etc.

1786 W. GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* I. 133 Ambleside is..delightfully seated. A cove of lofty mountains half incircles it on the north. **1787** WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 2 'Tis mine to rove Through bare grey dell, high wood, and pastoral cove. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cove*, a strip of prairie extending into the woodland. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 35 Small farm-houses..may not unfrequently be met with in the little coves of the valleys.

6. a. *Arch.* A concave arch or vault; an arched moulding or concavity running along the projecting member of a structure; *esp.* the concave arch of a ceiling; now usually the quadrantal curve at its junction with the cornice.

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for makyng off a cove ouer de ovyn. **1645** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 The fillings up, or cove, betwixt the walls, were of urns and earthen pots, for the better sounding. **1787** BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 133 O'er arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves, Supporting roofs fantastic. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §278 *note*, This course..forms the cove on the outside. **1797** *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 252 Paintings..on curved surfaces, such as the coves of ceilings. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 139 The coves and cornices of rooms are generally executed in plaster. **1884** *Law Times* 18 Oct. 401/2 The ceiling..is..joined to the walls with a cove having a radius of six feet.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cove*, the arched moulding sunk in at the foot or lower part of the taffrail.

c. *Archæol.* A setting of a small number of stones close together within a henge monument.

1743 STUKELEY *Abury* viii. 37 Thus we cast up the number [of stones]. The outer circle of Abury town, 100... The cove, 003... Longstone cove jambs, 002. *Ibid.* x. 47 Another stonework towards the other end; which seems to have been a semicircular cove, or demi-ellipsis consisting of five great stones. **1819** COLT HOARE *Anc. Hist. N. Wilts* 68 A *cove*, consisting of three large stones placed with an obtuse angle towards each other. **1936** *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* II. 25 At Avebury and at Arbor Low there are remains of more complex structures, sometimes known as coves. **1963** *Field Archaeol.* (Ordnance Survey) (ed. 4) 40 Both at Stanton Drew and at Avebury there is a curious arrangement of stones known as a 'cove' which recalls, though on a larger seale, the burial place in a ehambered barrow.

7. *Comb.* **cove-bracketing** (see quot.); **cove-plane**, a plane for cutting coved surfaces.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 146 In some shops it will be worked out by hand with cove planes. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cove Bracketing*, the wooden skeleton for the lathing of any cove..usually applied to that of the quadrantal cove, which is placed between the flat ceiling and the wall.

cove (kəʊv), *sb.*[2] *slang* (orig. *Thieves' cant*). Forms: 6-7 cofe, 6 coff, 7- cove. [The early variant *cofe* has suggested that this is identical with Sc. COFE *sb.*, 'chapman, pedlar', the sense having undergone the same transition as in CHAP, which is now nearly equivalent in meaning, save that *cove* belongs to a lower and more slangy stratum of speech. But the phonetic change of *f* to *v*, at so late a date, is not usual; and the origin of the word still remains obscure. Cf. also CO *sb.*[2]] A fellow, 'chap', 'customer'; sometimes = BOSS *sb.*[6] (see quots. 1812, 1891).

Frequent in the 20th century in Austral. sources.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *A gentry cofe*, a noble or gentleman. *Ibid.* 86 What, stowe you, bene cofe..What, holde your peace, good fellowe. **1609** DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 196 The word Coue, or Cofe, or Cuffin, signifies a Man, a Fellow, &c...a good fellow is a Bene Cofe. **1621** B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/2 There's a gentry cove here, Is the top of the shire. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cofe*, c. as Cove. **1737** in Logan *Pedlar's Pack* (1869) 147 Now my Kinchin Cove is gone. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., The master of a house or shop is called the Cove..; when joined to particular words, as a cross-cove, a flash-cove, a leary-cove, &c., it simply implies a man of those several descriptions. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* x, That old cove at the book-stall. **1891** N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 115, I am not in the habit of being called a cove. **1891** LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.*, *Cove*, master or overseer of an Australian station. **1911** C. E. W. BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* xxxiii. 288 Recollec' that cove with a red beard. **1916** *Anzac Book* 65 Then a corporal called and wanted to know..when would the rubber boots be ready for the coves in the trenches? **1916** J. B. COOPER *Coo-oo-ee* vii. 84 'He's one of those smart coves,' said Sam. **1944** F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 67 'Must be a balmy cove,' whispered one of the hangers-on as he tapped his forehead. **1966** 'J. HACKSTON' *Father clears Out* 190 The young coves round about combed their hair back with soap to keep it in position. **1969** *Advertiser* (Adelaide) 12 May 5/4 You Aussie coves are just a bunch of drongoes.

cove (kəʊv), *v.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1]]

†1. *intr.* To shelter in a cove or small bay. *Obs.*

1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church. 1704) IV. 811 Even there between two Rocks we coved. *Ibid.* 814 We could not possibly get to Bell Sound that night, but Coved halfway. **1708** E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* 2 Weighing soon, we plough'd the Bay, To Cove it in Piscato-way.

2. a. *trans.* To arch or vault; *esp.* to arch (a ceiling) at its junction with the wall.

1756, 1779 [see COVED]. **1817** SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 29 Oct., in *Lockhart*, I resign the idea of coving the library to your better judgement. **1864** KERR *Gentl. House* 207 Another good principle is to cove the ceilings.

b. To incline inwards (the sides of a fireplace): see COVING 2.

1838 *Papers Duties Corps R. Eng.* II. 253 Fire-places..should all have their sides altered by coving them.

cove, var. of COFE *adv. Obs.*, quickly.

a **1325** *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The liȝtt-fot..The go-bi-grounde..The coue-arise.

cove, var. of COUVE *v.*; obs. f. COVEY.

coved (kəʊvd), *ppl. a.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] Formed into a cove; arched, vaulted.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 130 The spring..is surrounded with a coved wall of about three feet high. **1779** H. SWINBURNE *Trav. through Spain* xliv. (T.), The mosques ..are rounded into domes and coved roofs. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. §81. 209 The roof proper may be flat, coved, or domed. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 138 Repeating on its coved surface the coffered panels.

b. **coved ceiling**: one rising in an arched curve; now usually one connected with the cornice by a concave curve.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 489 A coved ceiling of about 10 feet high. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 165 In the coved ceiling..there are still some bright frescos. **1880** *Sat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The destruction of the coved plaster ceiling of Bishop Montague.

coveitise, var. of COVETISE covetousness.

covel(le, obs. ff. of COWL, a tub, etc.

coveld: see COVID.

covelet ('kəʊvlɪt). [f. COVE *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small cove.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 4, I landed .. in a covelet smoothed by a succession of sandpits. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ix. 64 The coast-line curved into covelets and promontories.

covelline, covellite (kəʊ'vɛlaɪn, -aɪt). *Min.* [Named after Covelli, an Italian mineralogist who found the mineral in the lava of Vesuvius: see -INE, -ITE.] A native indigo-blue sulphide of copper; often called *blue* or *indigo copper*.

1850 DANA *Min.* 510 Covelline. 1868 *Ibid.* 84 Covellite is the result of the decomposition of other ores of copper. 1863-72 WATT *Dict. Chem.* II. 74 Protosulphide of Copper or Cupric Sulphide, CuS. This compound is found native, as Covellin, Indigo copper, etc.

So **co'vellinite** = prec.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 98 Covellinite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 278 Covellinite—a sulphide of copper—is noticed as a Vesuvian product by Beudant.

coven, covin ('kʌvɪn). *Sc.* Also 6 covan. [Var. of *covent*, CONVENT.] An assembly, meeting, or company. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Quhen mony benefices vakit* Wks. (1885) 205 Lat anis the cop ga round about, And wyn the covanis [*v.r.* couenis] banesoun.

b. *spec.* A gathering of witches; a 'convent' or company of thirteen witches; cf. CONVENT 1, 2.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* III. 606 Ther vold meit bot sometymes a Coven .. Ther is threttein persones in ilk Coeven. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 286 The witches of Auldearne .. were told off into squads, or Covines. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* III. xx. 278 To their covens or gatherings the foul sisterhood were borne through the air.

†**'covenable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 -abul, 5 -abil(l. [a. AF. and OF. *covenable*, *cuvenable*, early var. of *convenable* (cf. CON- *prefix*), f. *co(n)ven-ir*, *co(n)ven-ant*, to agree:—L. *convenire* to agree, come together: see CONVENE. In Eng. *convenable* was further reduced to *cov'nable*, whence corruptly *comnable*, *comunable*, COMENABLE, and CONABLE. (Cf. the forms of COVENANT.) Ultimately the full form *convenable* was exclusively used in French and adopted also in Eng.: see CONVENABLE.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances; appropriate, becoming, meet, fit, suitable.

[1292 BRITTON v. iii. §1 Lour covenable susteinaunce.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10122 (Trin.) Charite is so couenabul [*v.r.* comunable, comunabil]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 23 A couenable name [Vulg. *congruum nomen*] he putte to the place, clepynge it Mara. 1395 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 6 A bed couenable for a gentel womman. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7951 Withouten couenable cause. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 He is happy that usith his dayes in doyng couenable thinges. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, Wise .. as it is couenable for a curiouse prynce to be. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 383 b, All the Sacramentes .. we doe observe in due and covenable order. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 82 a, Hee shall haue time and space to tender to him couenable mariage.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 56 Sothli manye seiden fals witnessinge aȝens him, and the witnessingis weren not couenable [Vulg. *convenientia*].

3. Suitable for a purpose, or to the needs or wishes of any one; convenient.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 Whan a covenable day fell. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 The wind was covenable. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiii. 136 Engyns couenable to drawe out of the shippes the timber, the stones, the pipes and other thinges. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Sending them into places couenable to winter. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 70 To obvent the malice of such felons, and to see a covenable remedy.

4. Of persons: Of becoming appearance or behaviour; seemly, comely; accomplished. Cf. *proper* (man, child, etc.) in obs. and dial. use.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4089 A ful loueli lady lettered at þe best, corteys & couenabul. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. x. (1495) 311 The sygne that hyght Gemini .. makyth a man fayr, couenable, and of meane stature. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 244 Ful abill To armes, & to travaill, & persone couenabill. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 635 A sonne called Philip, a right couenable and gracious man.

†**'covenableness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Fitness; seasonableness; suitableness.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 6 To alle nede time is and couenablenesse [Vulg. *opportunitas*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In fedynge men sholde take hede to couenablynesse of tyme.

†**cove'nablete**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *covenableté*: see COVENABLE and -TY.] Fitness, suitableness; also, a fit occasion, an opportunity.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* xiv. 29 He kepte couenabletee [Vulg. *opportunitatem*], in whiche he shulde perfourme the maundement. —— *Matt.* xxvi. 16 And fro that tyme he souȝte couenablete, for to bitake hym. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 This onely couenablete without the other propretees.

†**'covenably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. COVENABLE + -LY[2]; cf. CONABLY, CONVENABLY.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; fitly; appropriately; seasonably, opportunely; conveniently.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 11 And he souȝte how he schulde bitraye him couenably [Vulg. *opportune*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 303 Gades is couenableliche first i-sette among þe ylondes of þe greet see. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 A good medicine couenably yeuen to them that be seke. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 175 If a daughter be couenably married by him, this is a sufficient aduancement. [1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 3 In every church .. a secular person was to be ordained vicar perpetual, and covenably endowed. Cf. Act 4 Hen. IV. c. xii.]

†**'covenance**, *sb. Obs.* In 5-6 -aunce. [a. OF. *covenance*, now *convenance*, whence later Eng. CONVENANCE.] Agreement, covenant, convention.

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 902 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 57 Vnto the kynge soone he rade, As he before his couenaunce made. 1483 CAXTON *Æsop* (1889) 47 The couenaunces and pactyons made by .. force oughte not to be holden. 1490 —— *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The kynge Latyne and the other barons deuysed the couenances [of the combat]. *c* 1500 *Melusine* (E.E.T.S.) 5 She assentid to hit by such couenaunce that neuer he shuld see her naked.

†**'covenance**, *v. Obs.* In 5 -aunce. [a. OF. *covenancier*, *-ancer*, to covenant, settle or contract, f. *covenance*, agreement, covenant: see prec.] *trans.* To agree to, settle, or contract by covenant.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 She thenne, that wold fayne haue sene this maryage to be couenaunced and graunted. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvii. 126 To hym he hadde couenaunced his daughter Lauyne.

covenant ('kʌvɪnənt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 couenante, -ande, -onde(e, kouenand, 4-5 couenaund(e, 4-6 -and, -aunt(e, 5 -awnt(e, 3-7 couenant, 7- covenant. *β.* 3 conuenant, 4 -and, 6 -ent. *γ.* 4 conant, connande, cuunand, *Sc.* cwnnand, 4-6 conand(e, *Sc.* cunnand(e, 5 cunaunt, connownt, cownand, *Sc.* connand. (4 ? cuuaunt, kuuant, 5 covande, -aunde: perh. error of *u*, *v*, for *n*.) *δ.* 5 comnawnt, cumnawnte. [a. OF. *covenant* (12-15th c. in Littré), later *convenant*, sb. use of *covenant*, *convenant* adj., orig. pa. pple. of *convenir* to agree: see COVENABLE, and cf. the development of forms there.]

1. A mutual agreement between two or more persons to do or refrain from doing certain acts; a compact, contract, bargain; sometimes, the undertaking, pledge, or promise of one of the parties. Phrases, *to make* or *enter into a c.*; *to hold, keep, break c.* (No longer in ordinary use, exc. when coloured by legal or theological associations.)

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7484 (Cott.) Sir King, he said, hald me couenand. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 64 Hit is wykked condicioun, Covenaunt of schrewead-hede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 859 Haue I nat holden couenant vnto thee. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 999 Ne he keppid no couenaund to þe kynd maydon. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, They made couenaunt that they sholde sle him. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrimonie*, So these persons may surely perfourme and kepe the vowe and couenaunt betwixt them made. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 27 And Abraham tooke sheepe and oxen, and gaue them vnto Abimelech: and both of them made a couenant [1535 COVERDALE bond together]. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. li. (1658) 87 Who are now to be joyned in the Honourable estate of Marriage, the Covenant of their God. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 7 A Covenant .. is more than a promise, and lesse than a Oath. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 684 Bad men, profaning friendship's hallowed name, Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 17 He had entered into a covenant for mutual support with forty of the king's other slaves.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3722 Al þat lond By certeyn conuenant was in Kyng Artures hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2352 (Cott.) Our lauerd him held treu conuenand. 1546 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 327 Haistelie my conuenent I brak.

γ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Suane .. to þat conant him bond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 753 The cunnand on this wyss was maid. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5543 He [Alexander] makis a conand with his kniȝtis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1345 To Bruce sen syne he kepit na connand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 To breke Conande, *depacisci* .. To make Conande, *pacisci*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 102 How mony crakyt cunnand? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, Theyr eares also hath made a conuencyon or conande with reason.

δ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cumnawnte [*v.rr.* comnawnt, cunaunt], *pactum*, *fedus*, *convencio*.

†**b.** *to, on, upon, in, at* (*a* or *the*) *covenant*: on a mutual stipulation, or understanding; on the condition *that*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7637 (Cott.) If he wald His doghter wedde .. To þe conuenand for to bring An hundreth hefds to þe king. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 2 Thu gaf man skil and insiht .. To kouenand that he serue the riht. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 193 In that conande I yelde it the. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Theodera* 237 One þat cunnande .. I wil tel þe a thinge. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 696, I shall you telle, At this couenant wold I dwelle. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1700 On þe conand þat whils I leue þou tell naman what I didd. 15.. *Merchant & Son* 80 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 138 On a covenaunt, fadur, y wyll, and ellys not. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 236 b, To conclude a truce .. upon covenaunt, every man to have his awne.

†**2.** A promise made to oneself, a solemn personal resolve, a vow. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 688 *Cleopatra*, And in myn self this couenaunt made I tho, ffor ryght swich as ȝe feldyn wel or wo The same wolde I felen, life or dethe.

†**3.** Each of the points or terms of an agreement. *Obs.* exc. as in 4 b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 712 And swiftly he sware on þat shene god; All the couenaundes to kepe. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 711 Home they rode .. And to the quene the covenantys seyd. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 119 Certaine other couenants were agreed upon between them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. viii. §6 To make good the Covenants of the late concluded peace.

4. *Law.* A formal agreement, convention, or promise of legal validity; *esp.* in Eng. Law, a promise or contract under seal. (The English equivalent of Lat. *conventio* as technically used from the Norman Conquest onwards.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 þe conantz þat wer sette .. Kyng Philip has þam gette fro þat tyme hiderward. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2135 *Ariadne*, As ye han In this Covenaunt herd me rede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxix. 240 It was sent to the court of rome .. that the forsayd couenauntz shold be enbulled. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §100 G, An Instrument of Couenants therefore is a formal deed conteining an agreement of diuers persons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 b, Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in writing, and sealed between two persons .. if the one of them holdeth not his covenant but breaketh it, then hee which thereof feeleth himself grieved, shall have thereupon a Writ of covenant. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index s.v., Express and implied covenants defined. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 116 The lien of covenants usually contains introductory words, declaring the entent of the covenant. If there are several covenantors, it usually declares the covenant to be several, or joint, or joint and several. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 294 A covenant to stand seised was where a person by deed agreed to stand seised to the use of some near relation—son, brother, nephew, or cousin.

b. *esp.* A particular clause of agreement contained in a deed; *e.g.* the ordinary covenants to pay rent, etc. in a lease.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 155 Let there be couenants drawne between's. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 682 You invert the covenants of her [nature's] trust. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 103 The City granted the Lease at last .. full of covenants so much to the City's advantage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 After warranty usually follow covenants, or conventions; which are clauses of agreement contained in a deed. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 127 The suit was instituted on several covenants contained in a deed made by John Peck. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 97 Four new leases .. were declared void for non-fulfilment of covenants. *Mod.* Are there any restrictive covenants on this property?

†**5.** The matter agreed upon between two parties, or undertaken or promised by either; hence, covenanted duty, service, wages, rent, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4990 (Cott.) þe term es fourti dais sette þat i o þam mi cuunand gette. *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 561 Watz not a pené þy couenaunt þore? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 153 (MS. C) Alle þat done her connande wel han dowble hyre for her trauaille. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 316 Euery prentes that .. trewly seruethe his cownand. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1803 Lo, here is all þi connownt, allredy þou xall it have. 1561 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 244 Look wél unto thy servants. Give them their covenants, and suffer them not to be idle. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 Exacting of them (besides his covenants) what he pleaseth.

†**6.** Pledge, security. *Obs. rare.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done .. gives ye the best cov'nant of his fidelity.

7. *Script.* Applied esp. to an engagement entered into by the Divine Being with some other being or persons.

[The Heb. word *bĕrîth* is also the ordinary term for a contract, agreement, alliance, or league between men. It is constantly rendered in the Septuagint by διαθήκη 'disposition, distribution, arrangement', which occurs in Aristophanes in the sense 'convention, arrangement between parties', but usually in cl. Gr. meant 'disposition by will, testament'. Accordingly, the Old Latin translation of the Bible (Itala) appears to have uniformly rendered διαθήκη by *testamentum*, while Jerome translated the Heb. by *fœdus* and *pactum* indifferently. Hence, in the Vulgate, the O.T. has the old rendering *testamentum* in the (Gallican) Psalter, but Jerome's renderings *fœdus*, *pactum* elsewhere; the N.T. has always *testamentum*. In English Wyclif strictly followed the Vulgate, rendering *fœdus*, *pactum*, by *boond*, *covenaunt*, rather indiscriminately, *testamentum* in the Psalter and N.T. always by *testament*. So the versions of Rheims and Douay. The 16th c. English versions at length used *covenant* entirely in O.T. (including the Psalter), and Tindale introduced it into 6 places in the N.T. These the Geneva extended to 23, and the Bible of 1611 to 22 (in 2 of which Gen. had *testament*), leaving *testament* in 14 (in 3 of which Gen. had *covenant*). The Revised Version of 1881 has substituted *covenant* in 12 of these, leaving *testament* in 2 only (Heb. ix. 16, 17).]

Thus *bĕrîth*, διαθήκη, *fœdus* (*pactum*), *covenant* are applied to God's engagement with Noah and his posterity, Gen. vi. 18, ix. 9-17; to that made with Abraham and his posterity, Gen. xvii, of which the token was circumcision; to the institution of the Mosaic Law, Exod. xxiv. 7, 8, and to that law or its observance itself, whence the expressions *book of the covenant* (i.e. of the law), *ark of the covenant*, *blood of the covenant* (i.e. of beasts ritually sacrificed), *land of the covenant* (= promised land, Canaan). The covenant with the Israelites, in its various phases, is commonly called the *Old Covenant*, in contrast to which the prophets made promise of a *new covenant*, Jer. xxxi. 31; and this name καινὴ διαθήκη *New Covenant* (*testament*) was, according to St. Luke xxii. 20, applied by Jesus to the new relation to man which

God had established in Him. In this sense it is also used by St. Paul and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, who contrast these two covenants (Gal. iv. 24, Heb. viii. 13, ix. 15, etc.), also called by commentators the *Temporal* and the *Eternal Covenant* (cf. Heb. xiii. 20).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1975 (Cott.) A couenand neu ic hight to þe, þou sal fra now mi rainbow see. *Ibid.* 2667 Hald 3ee þe couenand o þis wi[s] Do your knaue-barnes to circumces. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 31 Y shal smyte to the hous of Irael and to the hous of Iuda newe pes couenaunt, not after the couenaunt that y couenauntede with 3oure fadris [*Heb.* viii. 8, I schal ende a newe testament]. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* viii. 8, I shal make with the house of Israel and with the house of Iuda a new couenant [*earlier versions* testament]. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiv. 28 And he wrote vpon the Tables the words of the couenant, the ten Commandements. —— *Heb.* viii. *heading*, And the temporall Couenant with the Fathers [is abolished] by the eternal Couenant of the Gospel. *Ibid.* xii. 24 The mediatour of the new Couenant [*margin* testament]. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* xi. 892 And makes a Covenant never to destroy The Earth again by flood. **1779** COWPER *Olney Hymns*, Oh, how I love thy holy word, Thy gracious covenant, O Lord! **1818** J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, *Heb.* xiii. 20 The everlasting covenant—viz. the covenant of grace, in its last dispensation, termed everlasting. **1881** N. T. *Luke* xxii. 20 This cup is the new covenant [*marg.* testament] in my blood.

b. Hence *covenant* is sometimes used = Dispensation.

1818 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, *Rom.* iii. 28 The faith by which men, under the New Covenant, are justified. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 587 The doctrine, that it was allowable for a man now, as well as under the old covenant, to have several wives. **1867** BP. FORBES *Expl. 39 Art.* vii. (1881) 118 Another important instance of the connection between the old and the new covenant is Prophecy.

c. The two divisions of the Scriptures, belonging to the Mosaic and Christian dispensations respectively, are sometimes called the ***Books of the Old and the New Covenant***, instead of the usual form O. and N. Testament (Gr. *παλαιὰ* and *καινὴ διαθήκη*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 541 The Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistles, all which together we call the newe Couenant or the newe Testament. **1796** NEWCOME (*title*), An attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures or the new Covenant of Jesus Christ.

d. (*Greater*) ***Book of the Covenant, Little Book of the C.***: names given by O.T. critics to certain portions of the Book of Exodus, viz. ch. xx. 22–xxiii, and ch. xxxiv. 11–26 respectively.

8. *Theol.* **a.** ***Covenant of Works, Covenant of Grace***: the two relations which are represented as subsisting between God and man, before and since the Fall.

The Covenant of Works (or *of Life*) was made with Adam for himself and his posterity upon condition of obedience; the *Covenant of Grace* (or *of Redemption*) with 'the Second Adam' and with his elect in him, for their deliverance from the misery and penalty into which they had fallen through transgression of the covenant of works. The theology of the covenants, or Federal Theology, was first elaborated by Koch or Cocceius (1603–1669); and attained great vogue in the 17th c., esp. among the Puritans. It is prominently developed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and its accompanying Catechisms.

a **1640** J. BALL *Covt. of Grace* (1645) 8 The Covenant of workes, wherein God covenanteth with man to give him eternall life upon condition of perfect obedience in his own person. The Covenant of Grace, which God worketh with man promising eternal life upon condition of believing. **1643–7** *Westm. Conf. Faith* vii, Of Gods Covenant with Man. **1647** *Assembly's Larger Catech.* A. xxxi, The covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and in him with all the elect as his seed. **1647** *Shorter Catech.* A. 12 When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *2nd Answ. Bp. Rochester*, Only the covenant of works did God make with all men till Christ came: but he did never exact it after Adam. **1666** BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* (1879) 351 Thus..was my Soul..tossed sometimes headlong into despair, sometimes upon the Covenant of Works. **1774** FLETCHER *Salv. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 30 An account of the two covenants, that God entered into with man. **1818** SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'Whilk Covenant is your honour meaning?—is it the Covenant of Works, or the Covenant of Grace?'

b. Applied to the engagement with God which is entered into by believers at their baptism, or admission into the visible church.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 The covenand or condition maid in Baptyme. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. §4 Baptism implieth a covenant or league between God and man. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 222 Yet have they not any..power to make them members of God's church (if they be not under the visible covenant). **1644** *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. li. (1658) 84 To improve and make the right use of their Baptism; and of the Covenant sealed thereby betwixt God and their souls. **1786** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 325 That solemn service, the renewing of our covenant with God. **1821** WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xxiii, On each head His lawn-robed Servant lays An apostolic hand, and with prayer seals The Covenant. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Year*, *5th Sun. after Easter* x, The covenant of our second birth. **1891** T. MOZLEY *The Son* xlviii. 306 Admitted to covenant with God, as in our Catechism all baptized persons are described as children of God.

9. *Eccl.* **a.** *Sc. Hist.* The name given to certain bonds of agreement signed by the Scottish Presbyterians for the defence and furtherance of their religion and ecclesiastical polity.

The ***National Covenant*** was signed at Edinburgh on 28 Feb. 1638 for the defence of Presbyterianism against the Episcopal system that had been introduced by James I and Charles I. The ***Solemn League and Covenant*** was accepted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on 17 Aug. 1643, and by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and English Parliament, on 25 Sept., as a league between England and Scotland on the basis of the establishment of Presbyterianism in both countries. It is to the latter especially that the name usually refers. It is sometimes given also to the Bonds subscribed at Edinburgh by the Lords of the Congregation and their followers on 3 Dec. 1557, and at Perth on 31 May 1559, the object of which was the carrying out of the Protestant Reformation.

1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 11 If you uill not be content to admitt the Couenant to remaine, call a generall assemblie uher ye may expeckt the Bishopes to be limited. **1643** *Solemn League & Covt.*, We Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgesses, Ministers of the Gospel and Commons of all sorts..after mature deliberation, resolv'd and determin'd to enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant. **1643** EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, The Covenant being pressed, I absented myselfe. **1650** CHAS. II *Oath* in *Hist. Chas. II* (1660) 76, I Charles King of Great Britain France and Ireland, do assure and declare by my solemn Oath..my allowance and approbation of the National Covenant, and of the Solemn League and Covenant. **1661** EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, The Scotch Covenant was burnt by the common hangman in divers places in London. Oh prodigious change! **1677** BURNET *Mem. Dks. of Hamilton* 367 The 17th of August, the day in which the Covenant was first made, which from thence some used to call *Saint Covenant's Day*. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 139 The Earl of Argyle..had at last embraced the Covenant. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 Lauderdale had been conspicuous among the Scotch insurgents of 1638, and zealous for the covenant.

b. ***Church Covenant***: the formal agreement made and subscribed by the members of a Congregational Church in order to constitute themselves a distinct religious society. (An important feature of Congregational polity in New England.)

c **1640** T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipline* I. iv. (1648) 45 Of the Formall cause of a Visible Church, the Church Covenant. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* v. iv, Of the Form of the Visible Church, and of Church Covenants.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***covenant ark, blessings, charter, engagement, mercies, right, safety, -servant***; ***covenant-breaker, -closure*** sbs.; ***covenant-breaking, -ensuring, -keeping, -making*** adjs.; ***covenant-wise*** adv.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 167 The *covenant Ark ..will rise buoyant on the waters. **1836** E. OSLER in Palmer *Bk. of Praise* (1874) 299 A milder seal than Abraham found Of *cov'nant blessings more Divine. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 108 *Cumnawnte brekere, *fidifragus*. **1534** TINDALE *Rom.* i. 31 Covenaunte breakers, vnlovinge, truce-breakers. **1646** P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 48 He cannot be a covenant-breaker. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 104 The Covenant, or rather, the *Covenant-Charter, was given soon after the Fall, to Mankind in general. **1653** BAXTER *Peace Consc.* Ep. Ded., Your hearts in their *Covenant-closure with Christ. **1861–6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 290 Unless we perform it upon a *Covenant Engagement. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 150 Bright as the *Covenant-ensuring bow. **1685** J. HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* ix. 231 To that blessed..and *covenant-keeping God. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 561 Sa fell off this *conand making. *c* **1750** *Wesley's Hymns* (1831) *Suppl. Hymns* No. 748 And make the *cov'nant peace minc own. **1660** *Hist. Chas. II* 83 Those hard *Covenant Pills which the Kirkmen made him swallow. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 413 A *Covenant-right to the Promises of God. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 168 Let us rejoice in this *eovenant safety. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Paraphr., Luke* 131 a, To liue as a *couenaunt seruaunt with so ryche..an housholder. **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 76 An union *covenant-wise could never have been, except God had in a manner bowed to us.

b. Special comb. †**covenant-head** (*Theol.*), one who enters into a covenant as a representative of others; †**covenant-man**, a party to a covenant or contract; a covenanter; †**covenant-penny**, earnest-money.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 15 We did not commit it, but Adam; but it is so reckoned ours, upon our being included in him as our *covenant-head. **1769** CRUDEN *Concordance* (ed. 3) s.v. *Covenant*, Elect sinners, on whom grace and glory were settled for ever in Christ, their covenant-head. **1540** *Will of J. Smyth* (Somerset Ho.), To euery of my Joreneymen & *Covenaunt-men. **1581** DEES *Diary* (Camden) 11 Helen was hyred at our Lady Day for the yere ..she had her *covenant penny.

covenant ('kʌvɪnənt), *v.* Also 4–6 couenaunt, (4 *pa. pple.* y-couenaunt, 5 cumnawntyn, 6 comnaunt), 6 conuenant, -aunt, 7 covnant. [f. the sb.: cf. COVENANCE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to agree formally or solemnly; to contract.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cumnawntyn, or make a cumnawnte, *convenio, pango*. **1536** in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 28 John Wylkynson..hath convenanted and bargayned with Edmunde Pekham. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 The reason why the landlord will no longer covenant with him. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 15 They couenanted with him for thirtie pieces of siluer. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 666 They had jointly Covenanted against Foreign Dominion and Tyranny. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 562 A man cannot grant any thing to his wife, or enter into covenant with her: for..to covenant with her, would be only to covenant with himself. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 185 Did I not pay them..the sum covenanted for?

b. with *infin.* or *clause*, expressing purpose or purport.

c **1314** [see COVENANT *pa. pple.*].

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 38 A Carm me haþ y-couenaunt þe Crede me to teche. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 140 They couenaunted with hym to paye yearely a hundreth pounde weyght of perles. **1645** *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. li. (1658) 87, I M. do take thee N. to be my married Wife, and do..promise and covenant to be a loving and faithfull Husband unto thee. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 182 The King of the Romans and Electors did covenant mutually to assist and defend one another. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 120 I had covenanted at Montruil to give him a new hat with a silver button and loop. **1819** ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59 Did you not covenant to write to me first? **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 552 An agreement by which the Company had covenanted to furnish a person named Colston with two hundred tons of saltpetre.

2. *trans.* To agree or subscribe to by covenant; to agree formally to give or do (something).

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxiv. 27 Thes wordes with which I haue couenauntide a boond of pees. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 155 Ye conuenaunted with me a yefte whiche I purpose now to take. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. ccccxlix. 794 These maryages were sworne and couenaunted. **1530** PALSGR. 503 s.v. That that I comnaunt with you shall be parfourmed. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* (1851) 22 The Tribute Covnanted to Belinus for his enlargement. **1849** GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 374 Nothing is covenanted as to any remainder. **1861** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 179 She refused to pay the witch who had assisted her the sum covenanted.

3. To make it a condition or clause of an agreement, to stipulate. (with *obj. clause*.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 153 b, The old husbandes in hiring of a shepehearde, did alwaies covenant among others, that he should be sound of body and limme. *c* **1592** MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 234/1 With Poland, therefore, must I covenant thus, That if, etc. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, *Imprimis* then, I covenant that your acquaintance be general..*Item*, I article that you continue to like your own face, as long as I shall.

†**4.** To take the Covenant: see COVENANT *sb.* 9.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 25 Reverend Divines reduced to begge their Bread, because they would not Covenant.

†**5.** *trans.* ***to covenant out***: to exclude or expel by covenant. *Obs.*

1661 *Mercurius Caledonius* 1 Mar., That laudable custom of suppers, which was covenanted out..is again in fashion.

†**covenant,** *pa. pple. Obs.* An occasional variant of COVENANTED.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 474 As it was couenaunt bitven ous two. **1583** STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 85 Hauing his monie that was couenant, is hee not bound..to teach them.

†**covenant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *covenant*, early form of *convenant* suiting, agreeing.] = COVENABLE *a.* 4.

c **1440** *Bone Flor.* 945 Let him goo, He semyth covenawnt and trewe.

covenantal (kʌvɪ'næntəl), *a.* [f. COVENANT *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a covenant.

1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. xii. (1874) 154 Heaven's bright bow The emblem of her covenantal sign. **1889** *Lux Mundi* xii. (1890) 493 The one condition of covenantal union with God.

covenanted ('kʌvɪnəntɪd), *ppl. a.*

1. Of a thing: Agreed upon, established, or secured by covenant. ***covenanted grace, mercies*** (Theol.): those that are secured to such as have entered into covenant with God: see COVENANT 8 b.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 The reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 204 Hostages..to keep thir covnanted peace. **1788** BURNS *Let.* 8 Nov., Nothing inconsistent with the covenanted terms. **1836** J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* xxxvii, There is not on the earth a soul so base, But may obtain a place In covenanted grace. **1887** S. COX *Expositions* Ser. III. xiii. 169 There is a very general impression..that a radical and vast difference obtains between what are called the covenanted and the uncovenanted mercies of God. **1888** SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxf. Lect.* viii. (1890) 199 Their covenanted liberty of self-government.

2. Of a person: Having entered into a covenant, bound by a covenant.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 165 To shew mercy to his covenanted people. **1722** *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* II. 235 Any profess'd Dissenter, and covenanted Member of a Conventicle.

3. *Hist.* Having subscribed the Covenant.

1660 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 256 He [Charles II] thanked God that he was a Covenanted King. **1693** *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 90 When the Covenanted Zealots were uppermost. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 317 The presbyterians remembered that he [Charles II] was what they called a covenanted King. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 456 The heir of a covenanted house.

4. *Indian Civil Service.* Applied to the regular members of the service who used to enter into a formal covenant with the East India Company, and do so now with the Secretary of State for India. Hence ***the covenanted service***.

1757 in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* (Y.), A great scarcity of covenanted servants in Calcutta. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 323 The covenanted civil service in India. **1861** *Times* 23 July, In addition to general covenants for fidelity, obedience to orders, and accounting, the covenanted servants bind themselves to deliver to the Government, on demand, all their books and papers, etc. **1885** *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 466/1 A covenanted Bengal civilian.

covenantee (ˌkʌvɪnən'ti:). [see -EE.] **a.** *Legal and gen.* The person to whom a promise by

covenant is made. The correlative of COVENANTOR.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Even so it is between the King, who is Covenantor by Oath, and the People who are Covenantees concerning Lawes and Statutes..to be enacted. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 156 If a man covenants to be at York by such a day..and is not at York at the time appointed..these are direct breaches of his covenant; and may be perhaps greatly to the disadvantage and loss of the covenantee. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 101 If a tenant in tail covenants to stand seised to the use of the covenantee for life. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 308/1 The reasons for making the trustees covenantees are that the husband cannot covenant with his wife.

b. *Theol.* One admitted into God's covenant with His people.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 1 The Covenantees according to the faultless Covenant must so continue in it, that God may be for ever their God, and they his People. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. III. (1852) 295 To be in covenant, or to be a covenantee is the *formalis ratio* of a church member. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 105 Both of them were the respective Rites of their Admission into the several Covenants, and the Covenantees became thereby entitled to the respective Privileges which were annex'd to them.

†covenan'teer, -ier. *Obs. rare.* [see -EER[1].] = COVENANTER 2.

1660 *Hist. Chas. II* 86 The proud Marquess of Argyle, and other Covenantier Lords. **1681** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 114 His majestie..did recommend to them the suppression of covenanteers and all schismaticks.

covenanter ('kʌvɪnəntə(r)). [f. COVENANT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. *gen.* One who covenants or enters into a covenant with others.

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 10 You must bid high for the honour of a Covenanter. **1656** S. WINTER *Serm.* 40 Abraham is brought in as the first explicit Covenanter. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 288 Faithfulness is plainly and clearly declared..betwixt covenanters. **1850** E. H. BROWNE *Exp. 39 Art.* XXVII. (1874) 615 But a covenant on God's part implies the faithfulness of the Covenanter.

2. *Sc. Hist.* A subscriber or adherent of the National Covenant signed 28 Feb. 1638, or of the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. (In Scotland traditionally pronounced *cove'nanter*.).

1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 51 Take him to be a uoorse instrument then anie Couenanter. **1638** CHAS. I in Hetherington *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1842) 290 I intend not to yield to the demands of those traitors the Covenanters. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, I. 108 This blew ribbin was worne and called 'the Covenanter's ribbin' by the haill souldiers of the army. **1681** in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 929 Each zealous Covenanter [*rime* a Ranter]. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 93 The same fanatic principle..emptied its whole vial of wrath on the miserable covenanters of Scotland. **1886** MORLEY *Mill's Autobiog.* Crit. Misc. III. 66 The temperament of the Scotch Covenanter of the 17th century.

covenanting ('kʌvɪnəntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COVENANT *v.* + -ING[1].] The entering into or signing a covenant.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 186 For whatsoever crime; except lese majesty against the state, and not covenanting. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 140 In regard of their implicite covenanting. **1681-6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 285 These Words do imply our formal Covenanting with God in Baptism.

covenanting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That enters into or signs a covenant; *spec.* in *Sc. Hist.* (see COVENANT 9).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 13 Their select fraternities and covenanting congregations. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/1 He had application enough from the covenanting party of Scotland. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 147 Alexander, who led the Covenanting troops. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* v. 82 A paper (known in Covenanting annals as the Hamilton Declaration).

†'covenantly, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [-LY[2].] According to covenant.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 29 The Army did not violate or breake any the rights and priviledges of Parliament, properly, or Covenantly so called.

covenantor ('kʌvɪnən,tɔ:(r)). *Law.* [f. COVENANT *v.* + -OR.] One who enters into a legal covenant; the party by whom the obligation expressed in the covenant is to be performed.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Every Covenantor may..advise with Himselfe..as well as with the Councell of His Covenantee. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a covenant real, and descends upon the heirs. **1887** *Law Rep.* 34 Ch. Div. 4 Necessary to give one covenantor a right through the covenantee as against other covenantors.

covenous, var. of COVINOUS.

†covent. The early form of CONVENT, q.v., common down to 17th c., and surviving in some proper names, as in *Covent Garden*, London.

coventrate ('kɒvəntreɪt), *v.* (*Temporary.*) [f. *Coventr(y* (see below) + -ATE[3] after G. *coventrieren.*] To bomb intensively; to devastate sections of (a city) by concentrated bombing, such as that inflicted on Coventry, Warwickshire, in November 1940. So **'coventrating** *vbl. sb.*; **coven'tration.**

1940 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 2 Oct.-26 Nov. 221 German bombers made prolonged mass attacks..on Coventry... And..they invented the verb 'to coventrate' to describe the indiscriminate mass murder of civilians. **1940** *New Statesman* 21 Dec. 647 The fact was that 'Coventrating' meant that the nerves and sinews and muscles of local government were wrenched and lacerated. **1942** L. E. O. CHARLTON *Britain at War* 22 Possibility of another 'coventration' of a manufacturing centre. **1944** H. HAWTON *Night Bombing* viii. 126 It was the Germans themselves who had coined so gloatingly the verb 'to coventrate'.

coventre, ? error for *coyentre, coyntre*: see COYN *Obs.*, quince.

c **1450** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 716 *Hec cocianus*, a coventre. [Cf. *ibid.* 629/12 *Coctanus* qwynstre.]

'coven-tree, covin-tree. *Sc.* [In sense 1, app. from COVEN; but 2 is of uncertain origin.]

1. *trans.* 'A large tree in front of old Scottish mansion-houses, where the laird met his visitors' (Jamieson), or where he assembled his retainers.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, I love not the Castle when the covin-tree bears such acorns as I see yonder. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333 At all old Scottish mansion-houses, there was a tree at some distance from the door, called the coglin tree, (variously the covan tree,) where the landlord met his guests. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367 The Border reivers were being hung to their own covin trees by rough and ready Jedburgh Justice.

2. A local name of the shrub *Viburnum Lantana*, called also *wayfaring (man's) tree*: recorded by Britten and Holland from Bucks and Wilts.

a **1697** AUBREY (Brit. & Holl.), *Coven-tree* common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.

Coventry ('kɒvəntrɪ, 'kʌv-). [An ancient town in Warwickshire.]

1. *to send (a person) to Coventry:* to exclude him from the society of which he is a member on account of objectionable conduct; to refuse to associate or have intercourse with him. So also *to be in Coventry*.

[The origin of the phrase has been the subject of numerous ingenious conjectures: see Brewer, *Phrase and Fable*, etc. A probable suggestion refers it to the circumstances recorded in quot. 1647; a less likely source has been suggested in quot. 1691.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. §83 At Bromigham a town so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's, and killed or taken them prisoners and sent them to Coventry [then strongly held for the Parliament]. *a* **1691** BAXTER in *Reliq. Baxt.* I. I. (1696) 44 Thus when I was at Coventry the Religious part of my Neighbours at Kidderminster that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced..to be gone, and to Coventry they came.]

1765 *Club bk. Tarporley Hunt* in Eg. Warburton *Hunting Songs* Introd. (1877) 16 Mr. John Barry having sent the Fox Hounds to a different place to what was ordered..was sent to Coventry, but return'd upon giving six bottles of Claret to the Hunt. **1787** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I sent his dependence and his building to Coventry, by not seeming to hear him. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 34 No. 3 [He] paid thirty shillings and sixpence for contumacy, and swore himselve to Coventry. **1821** CROKER in *C. Papers* I. 203 (Farmer) I found MacMahon in a kind of Coventry, and was warned not to continue my acquaintance with him. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The oldsters..had sent me to the most rigid Coventry. **1885** W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xxxiv, She ended by virtually sending him to Coventry in his own house.

2. *slang.* A kind of cake (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 198 Among the regular articles of this street-sale are 'Coventrys', or three-cornered puffs with jam inside.

†3. Coventry bells. *Obs.* **a.** An old name for *Campanula Medium.* Also called ***Coventry rapes, Coventry Marians.*** It is possible that some British species, as *C. Trachelium, C. Rapunculus*, were sometimes included under the name: cf. CANTERBURY BELL. **b.** In Gerarde also for *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XX. 171 Like the Belfloures, or Couentrie Marians..the Couentrie Marians violet. *Ibid.* II. XXII. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles..These pleasant floures grow about Couentrie in England. *Ibid.* 174 We may also cal them Couentrie Rapes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii. §3. 309 In Cambridgeshire, where they [Passe Flowers] grow, they are named Couentry bels. *Ibid.* II. CX. §2. 363 Couentrie bels are called..Mercuries violets, and Couentrie Rapes, and of some, Mariettes. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxi. 117. **1776** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 329 Coventry-bells, Campanula.

†4. Coventry blue. *Obs.* A kind of blue thread manufactured at Coventry, and used for embroidery. (Also simply *Coventry*.)

[**1581** W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 49 a, I have heard say that the chiefe trade of Coventry was heretofore in making of blew thred.] *a* **1592** GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 208 Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue. *c* **1600** *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 463 She hath a cloute of mine, wrought with good Coventry. **1621** B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 625/1 A skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.

†'Coventry, *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. the surname of Sir John Coventry, on whose mutilation by the king's friends in 1670 the *Coventry Act* (22-3 Chas. II, c. 1) against nose-slitting and maiming was passed.] To slit the nose of.

1704 W. BISSET *Plain Eng.* 55 Sure to be cudgell'd or *Coventry'd*; or have my Throat cut the next hour.

cover ('kʌvə(r)), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 cuuer-en, 3-6 couer(e, 4- cover. Also 4-5 covyr(e, covir, 4-6 kever(e, keuer(e, 5 kouer(e, kyuer(e, cufere, couure, couvre, 6 couour; also 4-5 cure, 6 cour, 8 *Sc.* coor: see CURE *v.*[2] [a. OF. *cuvr-ir, covr-ir*, later *couvr-ir* = Pr. *cobrir, cubrir*, Sp. *cubrir*, It. *coprire*:—L. *cooperīre*, f. *co-* = *com-* intensive + *operīre* to cover, cover up, conceal. The OF. stressed form *cuevre, queuvre*, of the pres. sing. gave the English variant *kever, kiver*, still extensively used in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put or lay something over (an object), with the effect of hiding from view, protecting, or enclosing; to overlay, overspread *with.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3678 (Cott.) Wit a rugh skin sco hidd his hals And couerd þar-wit his hands als. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9616 Priam a prise towmbe prestly gart make, And the bodyes..buried þerin..Couert hom clanly, closet hom togedur. **14..** *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 68 Kever the rotes aȝene with same erthe. **1582** HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. XXXIII. 47 Put it into a greate Tubbe, and keeuer it with water. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. viii. 9 Where finding life not yet dislodged quight He much rejoyst, and courd it tenderly. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw..your young exposed Evergreens. **1752** C. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) June 291/2 The people..were covering potatoes. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 410 Cover the whole with a stratum of charcoal.

2. To put a covering of some specified kind on.

The addition or accession of the covering, rather than the condition of the object covered, is the prominent notion.

a. To put a cover or lid upon (a vessel, etc.), or over (its contents); also to overlay (a pie or the like) with paste.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 33 If eny man open a cystern..and not couerith it, and oxe or asse fal into it. *c* **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Keuere þin cofyns with þe same past. *Ibid.* 52 Kyuere hym [þe Lampray] fayre with a lede. **1577** GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 To cover every pot with one cover. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 They [coffins] had been at first cover'd with handsome lids. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 63 Cover the saucepan for an instant, uncover, and serve.

†b. To put a roof upon or over; to roof. *Obs.* (but see *cover in*, 20).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 64 Ich shal keuery ȝoure kirke and ȝoure cloistre maken. **1482** CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* xli. (1527) 42 b, Brent tyle to covere [**1387** TREVISA hele] with houses and chirches. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 116 Their houses..are..covered with straw or reed. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. §666 To cover the house of another stranger. **1734** SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. I. (Chandos) 4 Covered with a cupola.

c. To put a surface layer of something on for ornament or use; to overlay, overspread *with.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 þe walles within er couerd with plates of gold. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 The Sea-Calfe is never hurt with lightning: wherefore the Emperours tents were woont to be covered with their skinnes. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., Most of the house is..covered with lead, and gilded. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 29 Pines..covered with the freshly-fallen snow. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 132 The roof was covered with wooden shingles.

d. To spread a cloth or the like over the upper surface of (a table); *esp.* in preparation for a meal, to lay the cloth. Often *absol.*

1563 WINȜET *Bk. Questions* in *Cert. Tractates* (1888) I. 84 Quhy couer ȝe ȝour table with a quhyte clayth at ȝour communioun? **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 290 When the houre of Supper was come, and the tables covered. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 169 To cover courtly for a king. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V*, III. v. 63. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 320 Having caused a table to be covered for us, and on it placed store of excellent good meat. **1877** R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans*, A low stool covered by a handkerchief, on which were placed the religious books.

e. To overspread with something which marks or occupies the whole surface; to strew *with.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 7 He shedde it not out vpon erthe, that it may be keuered with dust. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 The thorne is sharp kevered with fresshe colours. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 2 Our bodies covered..with the stripes of the lashes. *Ibid.* lxviii. 276 Covered all over with pearls, and chains. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 829 Gardens, fields and plains Were cover'd with the pest. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 60 Art and literature covered England with great buildings and busy schools. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58 The whole surface could not be covered with a design.

†f. *to cover his feet* (a Hebraism): to ease himself. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxiv. 3 There was a caue, and Saul wente in to couer his fete. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* iii. 24 Surely he doeth his easement [*marg. note* he coureth his feete]. **1611** *ibid.*, Surely he coureth his feet in his Summer chamber.

g. *Calico-printing.* To print over with a pattern, etc. (Cf. COVER *sb.*[1] I c.)

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing* 564 The piece is then printed over—technically called 'covered'—with a fine pattern, in purple or light chocolate, and dyed up with madder. *Ibid.* 578 The pieces are then 'covered' with iron liquor..to produce the small design in dark purple.

h. To affix the covering of cloth, leather, or other material on the boards of (a book) in binding.

1836 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 226 The book is then ready for covering, with leather, if to be whole bound. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/2 The materials used for covering are very various; but for the greater part of modern books calf-skin dyed of various colours is employed.

i. To make a cover version (COVER *sb.*[1] 1 f) of (a song, etc.).

1965 L. HUNTLEY *Lang. Music Business* 90 A phonograph record company is said to *cover* the recording of another phonograph record company when it releases a competitive recording of the same song. **1975** R. S. DENISOFF *Solid Gold* i. 10 Many acts popular in MOR.. have made it a practice to 'cover' or copy the current hits in their more traditional styles. **1977** CHAPPLE & GAROFALO *Rock'n'Roll is here to Stay* ii. 238 Mercury's Georgia Gibbs covered Etta James' 'Wallflower' with a cleaned up version called 'Dance with Me Henry'.

3. a. To clothe (the body); to wrap, wrap up, invest, envelop.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 25465 (Fairf.) Ne palle to couer mi bane. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 116 Cloþ to coveren wiþ our bones. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5530 He was..couert as a capull all the corse ouer. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 125/1 Yᵘ haddest pite of my nakidnesse. For whan I was a cold thou couerdest me. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 Ledder to kyuer theyr members with. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xxxvii. 1 Hee.. couered himselfe with sackecloth. —— *Ezek.* xvi. 10, I couered thee with silke. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 90 They cover themselves in the Summer with blankets.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cviii[i]. 29 Be thei couered as with a double mantil with ther confusion. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cix. 29 Let them couer them selues with their owne confusion, as with a mantle. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 267 Heav'ns all-ruling Sire..with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. viii, He stood.. covered with confusion. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 You..cover yourselves with the renown of a good name.

4. *to cover* (*one's head*): to put on or wear one's hat or other head-covering; *spec.* after it has been taken off as a mark of reverence or respect; also *to be covered*, and absol. *to cover*.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 It es no wyrchipe to Godd for to couer His heuede and leue His body bare. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 207/1 Thy veyl or keuerchief wyth whiche thou kouerst thy hede. **1530** PALSGR. 499/1 Cover your heed. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. i. 18 Good eu'n gentle friend. Couer thy head..Nay prethee bee couer'd. **1611** BIBLE *1 Cor.* xi. 6 If the woman be not couered, let her also bee shorne. **1656** FINETT *For. Ambass.* 194 Whether he would now, at his leave taking, cover in presence of her Majesty. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 412 Here I stood bare, not challenging to be covered. **1800** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cxcvii, The Order has the particular privilege of being covered in the King's presence.

5. a. Said of the instrument: To lie or be over (an object) so as to hide, protect, or enclose it; to serve as a covering to.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9998 (Cott.) Þe colur..Þat cuuers al abute Þe wal..es rede. *c* **1340** *E.E. Psalter* (E.E.T.S.) xliii[i]. 21 Shadew of deþ couered vs. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The nyght obscure couereth the landes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The rofe yᵗ couereth all is the theologicall vertue, hope. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xl. 34 A cloud couered the Tent of the Congregation. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 76 The shell which covers the coco nut. *c* **1820** SHELLEY *Fugitives* viii, One boat-cloak did cover The loved and the lover. **1823** F. CLISSOLD *Ascent M. Blanc* 16 A smooth broad sheet of ice covered the whole of the declivity. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. xxv. 82 Dreary swamps cover what was once the city of Classis.

b. Said of garments and the like.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 71 The scapelarie also that kevereth the schuldris. **1533** MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882 Clothes that shal only kever them and not kepe them warme. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 127 He [the Camalleopard] is covered like a fallow Deare. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, All that beauty that doth cover thee Is but the seemly raiment of my heart. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 A cap which..covers part of their shoulders.

c. To extend or abound thickly over the face of; to occupy the entire surface of; to strew, occupy.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 5931 (Trin.) Frogges Þat no tonge coude tel..Al Þe erÞe Þei couered so. **1382** WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 5 A peple..that couereth the vttermoost of the erthe. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 201 The feldes were coueryd with deed men. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 6 Frogges came vp, and couered the land of Egypt. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 312 So thick bestrown..lay these, covering the Flood. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 97 The bands..then covering the upper provinces of Hindustan. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 31 Phœnician and Greek vessels covered the eastern Mediterranean.

†d. To enclose as an envelope. *Obs.*

1801 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 364 Your Excellency's letter..covering two letters from Lord Carysfort.

e. *fig.*

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 75 Words are but holy as the deeds they cover.

6. a. Of a stallion: To copulate with (the mare); rarely of other animals. Also *absol.* and *causally*.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 6 §1 Horses and nagges..to couour mares and felys of very small stature. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* xvii. 45 [The stag] which hath the mastrie..casting himselfe with a full leape vpon the Hynde to couer hir. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 111. **1621–51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. 576 Like that generous Mare..she was contented at last to be covered by an Ass. **1704** SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, The Persian Beast acquired his Faculty, by covering a Mare the Day before. **1790** BEWICK *Quadrupeds* 5 Eclipse..now covers by subscription forty mares at thirty guineas each. **1810** *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 60 A stallion..[which] covers this season at Dringhouses. **1842** H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Covering her with another horse, or another kind of horse. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 567/1 A bitch which had never been covered.

†b. Of a bird: To sit upon (eggs). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 Egges covered by the Hen. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶3 Whilst the Hen is covering her Eggs.

7. a. To place a coin, etc. of equal value upon another, as in wagering.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) II. xiii. 193 'This is slow work,' said Jack, banging down a guinea on the table; 'can you cover that, old fellow?' **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* III. 166 (Hoppe) I'll put that [*10l.* note] in K's hand, and do you cover it. *Mod.* We must do something to help him. I will give a sovereign if you will cover it.

b. To play a card of higher value upon (one already played).

1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 34 If a high card is led, and you hold a higher..it is generally best to cover. *Ibid.* 35 When King is led, second player, if he holds Ace, puts it on ('covers', is the technical expression).

II. To protect, screen, etc.

8. a. To shield, protect, shelter. Also *fig.*

a **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 595 in *O.E. Misc.* 135 Þe woke gume Þu coveren. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1798 (Gött.) Was nan fra dede Þat mith him couer. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 A grete target, with whilk Þai couer all Þaire body. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 90 They brought him into a seller..and so covered him from the people. **1602** SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* Ser. II. (1887) I. 41 Tyrrell..to cover his estates he maketh semblance to come to submission. **1678** tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 112 *Parapet*, a casting up of Earth to cover the Defender. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 120 That he Commanded the Tartars to keep near him to cover his March. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. ii. 9 Conveyed to his camp by a body of horse, who covered him with their arms and bodies. **1841** MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 130 Any measure which he chooses to cover with his authority. **1855** —— *Hist. Eng.* III. 236 Leake..exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen. **1887** A. B. ELLIS *Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvi. 230 The swamp ..is..inhabited by a powerful god who covers the approach to the capital.

b. Said also of the material instrument: To serve as a defence, protection, or shelter to; *spec.* a fortress, or its guns, are said to *cover* the territory within their range. Also *fig.*; cf. *command*.

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xli, He keruet of the cantel that couurt the knyȝte. *c* **1449** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 221 Our welevette hatte..keueryd us from mony stormys browne. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75 b, A Port..covered with some high steep hill, that may..serve as a land-mark for the Sailors. **1735** J. SEACOME *Hist. Ho. Stanley* 110 Cannon..to cover the Ships in the Harbour. **1758** *Ann. Register* 55 Some woods..which covered their retreat. **1838–43** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxiv. 537 High ground, covered in front by the deep bed of the Anio.

c. Said of a ship's flag, and papers; of a law, constitution, etc.

1786 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 180 She was an American Vessel, although covered by British Papers. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 470 Such a constitution..as will ..cover its friends, and make its enemies tremble. **1849–50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxiii. §7. 484 That the flag should cover the merchandise.

d. *to cover a siege*, etc.: to protect the besieging army from attack.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 162 The King at last consented to stay and cover the Siege. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 6 The siege went on in form; And the king lay with an army covering it. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 620 By which the operation can be covered if it should be possible to continue it, or the siege can be raised if it should be necessary to raise it.

9. To hide or screen from view; to conceal.

a. Said of the agent. *to cover the buckle*: see BUCKLE *sb.* 1 b.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2046 (Gött.) A mantil fra his neck he toke..And him [Noah] Þar wid couerid Þai. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2408 Nathyng here swa covered and hydde Þat sal noght Þan be shewed and kydde. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 129 Gret olyvys..Coverd in levys smale. **1530** PALSGR. 499/2, I covered me behynde yonder hangyng and herde all their counsayle. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* x. 26 There is nothing couered, that shall not be reueiled. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 697 Lead me to some solitary Place, And cover my Retreat from human Race. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 119 He [the stag] will often cover himself under water, so as to shew nothing but the tip of his nose. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 154 Cover thy face from every living eye.

b. To conceal or screen (actions, facts, qualities, and other immaterial objects).

1382 WYCLIF *2 Esdras* iv. 5 Ne couere thou the wickenesse of hem. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 275 Ther may be vnder godelyhede Keuered many a shrewde vice. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 83 He made no semblaunt therof, as he that wel coude couure his courage. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) Aiij b, If..you..finde any thing blame-worthy, cover it I pray you. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 With great care they will cover their losses. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 64 They covered their voyage with the pretext of ransoming prisoners. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 268 Frank laughed to cover his anxiety.

c. Said also of the instrument.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 34 Would to God the same earth..could also cover the sinne. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1358 By reason of a little mountain that covered them. **1773** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 187 His voice is so sweet, that it wants no instruments to cover it. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orl.* 265 That thou shalt wish The earth might cover thee.

10. a. Of a pickpocket's confederate: To screen the operations of (a principal).

1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140 He only required me and the third man to cover him. **1858** *Glasgow Gaz.* 13 Nov. (Farmer), I saw Merritt..thrust his hand into the pocket.. Jordan and O'Brien were covering Merritt. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 422 He had missed the confederate who usually 'covered' him.

b. To shield from legal penalties.

1888 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 297/2 He holds in his own name the appointment of a surgeon..He covers himself by employing a qualified assistant..to sign certificates. *Ibid.*, *Cover Assistant.*—A qualified man 'covering' one unqualified at a distance of six or seven miles lays himself open to censure by the Medical Council.

11. *to cover* (*with a gun, pistol*, etc.): to present a gun or pistol at (something) so as to have it directly in the line of fire; to aim directly at.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, 'Tis his diversion to set, 'tis mine to cover the partridge. **1830** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 138/1 He [a duellist] levelled his pistol, and covered Mr. O'Grady for a few seconds. **1888** *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 40/1, I covered him with the rifle and made him move off.

12. *Mil.* To stand in line with from a point of sight or of attention.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 That those several leaders may the more accurately and easily cover each other, when the march is in a straight alignement. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *To cover*..to stand in such a position in file, that when [a man] looks exactly forward to the neck of the man who leads him, he cannot see the second man from him. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers see that both the picket and tent pole numbers [*i.e.* men] cover correctly. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., In the field exercise and drill of troops, one body is said to cover another exactly in rear of it.

13. a. *Cricket.* To take up such a position behind (another man) as to be able to stop the balls missed by him.

1840 NYREN *Cricketer's Guide* (ed. 2) 35–6 Long Field to cover the Middle Wicket and Point..must learn to judge the direction in which the batter..will strike the ball, and..he should be off to meet, or cover it. **1850** 'BAT' *Crick. Manual* 44 The long-slip is placed to cover the short-slip. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* §456 A man to cover the middle-wicket and the point, stands on the off-side of the striker. It is his duty to save those balls that either of the above may have missed.

b. *Lawn Tennis.* To defend by or have within the scope of one's play.

1889 H. W. W. WILBERFORCE *Lawn Tennis* xi. 35 The man at the net covers far more of the court. **1907** P. A. VAILE *Mod. Lawn Tennis* 111 You cannot cover the whole court, and you must go where you have the best chance of meeting the ball. **1920** W. T. TILDEN *Art Lawn Tennis* 44 Your position should always strive to be such that you can cover the greatest possible area of court without sacrificing safety, since the straight shot is the surest, most dangerous, and must be covered.

c. In various sports, to mark (an opponent) or guard (an area of the field) as a tactic of defence.

1907 *Washington Star* 23 Nov. 9/3 The announcement of his selection was taken that Harvard would play a wide open game, relying upon the ends to cover it. **1921** C. D. DALY *Amer. Football* iv. 67 The remainder of the backfield all move over to cover more securely the ground vacated by the opposite end when he goes through. **1934** CRISLER & WIEMAN *Pract. Football* xiii. 198 The man-to-man defense, in which each defensive man has a definite assignment to cover a particular opponent. **1950** D. FAUROT *Football* xix. 226 With two men in a pass zone, cover the deeper one. **1972** G. GREEN *Great Moments in Sport: Soccer* ii. 37 England's centre-half..was left high and dry, with no one positive to cover. **1981** *N.Y. Times* 16 Sept. B11/6 Larry Milbourne.. broke from his shortstop position to cover second.

14. To take charge of (a class, lesson, etc.) in place of an absent colleague. Also *absol.* See *cover for* in sense 19(b).

1970 in *Fremdsprachen* (1973) XVII. 63/2 Thanks are due to colleagues who covered classes at short notice. **1984** *Times* 12 Dec. 11/5 Yesterday I covered a lesson with a bottom-band, fifth-year class. **1986** *Teacher* 26 May 8/3 It is one of four authorities..which were taken to court by the NUT for making deductions from teachers' pay for refusing to cover.

III. To extend or stretch over, to pass over.

15. a. To be extensive enough to include or comprehend; to include within its application or scope; to provide for.

1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 618 Mr. Fox's general principle fully covered all this. **1885** SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 The words are sufficiently wide to cover them. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 104/2 In cases which are not covered by the statutory provisions of the Divorce Acts.

b. To include, comprise, extend over.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 90 The name may be one covering some of the allied contingents. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The sixteenth annual report..which covers the year 1884.

c. To report (an event, meeting, etc.) for a newspaper, broadcast, or the like; to attend, investigate, etc., as a reporter. orig. *U.S.*

1893 M. PHILIPS *Making of Newsp.* 6 [The news editor] has been preparing to 'cover' such important events as are 'in sight'. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 8/1 There was a licensed victuallers' dinner at Aston, and one of the reporting staff was sent to cover it. **1928** *Strand Mag.* LXXV. 84/2 In covering the consecration of Liverpool Cathedral for a broadcast which lasted for about an hour, there were five microphones in use. **1935** AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Dog beneath Skin* I. ii, Officially, I'm covering the Danube floods. **1958** *Spectator* 27 June 827/3 Both BBC and ITV must know where they stand if they wish to cover the election on the same basis as the newspapers do. **1969** *New Yorker* 29 Mar.

27/3 Once again television had become the event, instead of merely covering it.

d. To photograph the whole of an area from the air.

1919 C. C. TURNER *Struggle in Air* xv. 205 Thousands of exposures had to be made by scores of pilots who had to 'cover' the ground allotted to them. **1958** C. BABINGTON SMITH *Evid. in Camera* 35 Large areas of the Siegfried Line were 'covered' for the first time.

16. To extend over, be co-extensive with, occupy, comprise: **a.** a space; also *fig.*

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 215 His [Chaucer's] tales cover the whole field of mediæval poetry. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, Meux's brewery covers nearly four acres of ground. **1887** C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wanderings* vi. 160 This [remark] covers the ground completely.

b. a period of time.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 334 The life..of Samuel covers the whole of this period of perplexity and doubt. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 602 The long life of Hobbes covers a memorable space in our history.

c. In other *fig.* uses, in which it is sometimes combined with other senses. Cf. *to overtake.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The work..was found to be more than its existing staff at the ports could cover. **1890** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 28 Feb. 1/2 The..Loan has been covered many times over by subscriptions.

17. To pass over (ground); to get over, complete, or traverse (a given distance).

1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 510 Other racers..loiter on the ground..losing time while they cover space. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 269 In the same Kaffir war..1000 miles were covered in seventy-one days. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr., Wanted, by manufacturer..Part Services of a Gentleman covering Beds, Berks, Bucks, Herts, and Oxon. **1891** *Field* 28 Nov. 832/2 The distance covered was close on twenty miles.

18. a. To be sufficient to defray (a charge, or expense), or to meet (a liability or risk of loss); to counterbalance or compensate (a loss or risk) so as to do away with its incidence; to be or make an adequate provision against (a liability); to protect by insurance or the like.

1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 147 This..will prettily cover [the expense of] my London journey. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* v. 132 A promissory note received from a customer and his surety to cover a running balance. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119 A small charge..to cover the trouble and risk. **1884** SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 218/1 The bill of sale shall cover..the whole 400*l.* **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 An obvious saving in time and labour which must go a long way to cover their original cost.

b. *absol.* To provide cover; to meet the liability incurred in a speculative sale; to insure oneself.

1870 MEDBERY *Men & Myst. Wall Street* 227 (Bartlett), On dividing the assets it was discovered that the Treasurer had used up all the funds in a frantic effort to cover. **1882** *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4 The avowed expectation on the part of producers that they will be able to 'cover' later on to better advantage. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/2 He can always 'cover' in Havre or Paris or Hamburg, where..much English business is already done.

c. *to cover short sales, or 'shorts'* (Stock Exch.): to buy in such stocks as have been sold short (i.e. without being actually held by the seller), in order to meet his engagements on the day of delivery, or to protect himself against loss.

1878 *Fables from N.Y. World* 14 Who had realized at the turn of the market, and was now trying to cover his shorts. **1892** *Times* 23 Aug. 3 The closing was strong, Reading advancing to 30, on covering by the 'shorts.'

d. *to cover into the Treasury* (U.S.): to cover or write off the balance in a balance-sheet by a transfer of the amount into the Treasury; hence, to pay into the Treasury.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 The bribe was 'covered into the Treasury'. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/2 No heirs appeared, and the money was covered in time into the State treasury. **1892** *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) 7 Jan., The work was done for $1900 less than the appropriation, and that amount was covered into the State Treasury.

IV. With adverbs and preps.

19. cover for. (*a*) To cover up for (a wrongdoer): see sense 22 d; (*b*) to carry out the essential duties of (a fellow employee, esp. a teacher or hospital doctor, absent through sickness, etc.) in addition to one's own job; to act as a substitute for.

1968 S. BELLOW in *Playboy* Jan. 244/1 She said that Zaikas had covered for Isaac, who was a party to the state-hospital scandal. **1976** *Times* 30 Mar. 4/1 Yesterday the National Union of Teachers extended to Devon and to Oldham, Lancashire, its campaign of refusing to cover for teachers who are absent for more than three days. **1980** A. NEWMAN *Mackenzie* 294 I'd had to ring Judy from a call-box and ask her to cover for me, just in case. **1985** *Times Educ. Suppl.* 25 Jan. 1/1 Teachers who refuse to cover for absent colleagues or attend staff meetings are likely to have pay deducted from now on.

20. cover in. To complete the covering of (anything) by adding the upper layer or part; to add the roof to a building; to fill in the earth in a grave or excavation. (Also said of the roof, etc.)

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 57 a, Various methods of covering in a Building. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1885) V. iv. 318 The gilded dome which covers in the fabric. **1819** SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 316 Would the dust Were covered in upon my body now! **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 50 The little knoll which we cleared away to cover in our storehouse of valuables. *Mod.* The house is fairly dry; it was covered in before the winter.

21. cover over. To cover the whole surface of, cover completely, overlay; to cover with anything that overhangs.

1530 PALSGR. 499/2 Saynt Thomas shrine is covered over with golde. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 Vnder a rock arched, with trees thick couered ouer. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 104 The Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie. *a* **1776** *Lass of Lochroyan* v. in Child *Ball.* III. lxxvi, A bonny ship..a' cored o'er with pearl.

22. cover up. a. To wrap up so as to conceal; to cover over.

1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 131 The idea of covering up any portion of the rich garden loam with buildings. **1881** W. M. THAYER *Log Cabin to White Ho.* iv, Often..feeling cold after having kicked off the bedclothes, he would say in his sleep: 'Tom, cover me up'.

b. *trans.* To conceal (a crime, etc.).

1926 G. HUNTING *Vicarion* xi. 189 It was the scenes she'd just looked at in the theater—something she'd done and thought was covered up, but is found out now! **1928** E. O'NEILL *Strange Interlude* IV, A distressingly obvious attempt to cover up a chronic state of..guilty conscience.

c. *intr. Cricket.* To protect one's wicket with one's pads or legs from a ball that is turning in.

1927 M. A. NOBLE *Those 'Ashes'* 16 The ball must not be pitched outside the leg stump, because the batsman can cover up without danger.

d. *intr.* To conceal a misdeed, deception, etc.; to assist a wrongdoer to escape detection.

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §489/3 *Cover (for), cover up (for)*.., to assist a confederate. **1958** *Spectator* 15 Aug. 225/1 Real or imaginary names are put to scripts imported from America... British writers are employed at starvation wages to 'cover up'. **1961** in J. Barzun *Delights of Detection* 312 A woman who wouldn't commit a murder might be willing to help cover up after it had been committed. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 2 Two police constables wrote out their resignation..because they were so sickened at attempts by senior officers to 'cover up' for a superintendent involved in a fatal road accident.

† **'cover,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 couer-en, cover-en. Also 4 couir, -yr, coouer, ceuer, kuuer, kuver, keurie, keouerie, 4–5 keuere(n), kever, 5 keuyr, kouer; 5 cowre, cure, 8 *Sc.* coor, cowr. [In part at least aphetic f. ACOVER to recover, q.v.; but reinforced by the cognate OF. *covrer, couvrer*, to get, acquire = Pr. and Sp. *cobrar*, a word which contains the radical part of F. *re-couvrer*, Sp. *recobrar*, L. *recuperāre* to regain, recover; *cuperare* appears also in med.L.: cf. *cuperamentum* acquisition, in Du Cange = OF. *covrance, couvrance* (Godef.).

French influence is evident in the vowel-change in the form *kever*, the 3rd sing. pres. of *couvrer* being regularly *cuevre, keuvre*, as in COVER *v.*[1] Numerous examples of the OF. *covrer, couvrer* are given by Godefroy under *combrer*. Like COVER *v.*[1], this word was sometimes reduced to a monosyllable *cowr, cour, coor*, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To get, gain, obtain, attain.

a **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 342 in *O.E. Misc.* 122 þe mon þe hi [god wymmon] may icheose, and icouere over oþre [*v.r.* chesen hire from oþere]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 964 (Cott.) Tell me..I sal couer [*MS.* T. gete] þi saghteling. *c* **1305** *Judas Iscariot* 136 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 110 þat he [Judas] þe teoþing of þulke boxes to him keouerie miȝte. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 485 I keuered me a cumfort þat now is caȝt fro me. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 269 An yle, þat no creature might keuer for course of the see. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 37, I had moche leuer couere a litill blame thenne [etc.].

b. with *inf.* To attain or get *to be.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 128 þat it no schuld neuer Kuuere to be king þer as þe kinde eyre.

c. *intr.* To attain, make one's way, get (*to, out of*).

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 319 Er moste þou ceuer to oþer counsayl. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2221 Syþen he keuerez bi a cragge, & comez of a hole. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3625 William at last keuered with þe kinges sone out of þe kene prese. *Ibid.* 3647 For ouȝt þat here enimys ever worche miȝt, þei keuered with clene strengþe with him to towne. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowryn, or strechynge [*v.r.* curyn, or astretchyn; P. aretchyn], *attingo.*

d. *to cover up*: to get up, succeed in rising.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 4269 His hors..keoverid up abowe the flod; And swam to that othir syde. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5898 Vp he keuered on his fete.

2. *trans.* To recover, get back, regain.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1240 Wende ȝhe it [ðe child] coueren neuere mor. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26034 Samson..couerd siþen his fax. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12949 His cuntre to kouer, & his kid rewme. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 357, I scholde covere agayn my syght.

3. To recover, restore, relieve (a person, etc. *from, of, out of*); to heal (a wound).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2630 (Cott.) Godd sal couer þe of þi care. *Ibid.* 15575 (Cott.) þou sal couer & confort ham þat sitis in sorou. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1700 [He] cowþe vche kyndam to-kerue & keuer when hym lyked. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1521 ȝour comfort mai him keuere & his sorwe slake. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxiv. 199 þat þus has couered vs of oure care. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxviii. 574 The kynge delyuered hem leches to couer theire woundes.

b. *refl.* To recover oneself.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19705 (Cott.) Saulus him couerd in a stund, þe Iuus fast can he confund. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 924 Wald thow conuert the in hy, and couer the of sin.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To recover (from sickness, fainting, or the like); to regain health; to be restored, to be relieved.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Kyng Wyllam keuerede aȝen to hele al to sone. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8624 (Gött.) þis child..miht not couer to lijf a-gayn. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 811 þan er men in dout..Wethir he sal ever cover agayn. **1382** WYCLIF *Heb* xi. 34 Thei keuereden of syknesse. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 334 Thus he covyrd owt of care. *c* **1450** MYRC 858 Gef that they to lyf keuere. **1470–1570** HENRY *Wallace* x. 26, vij thowsand..Dede on the bent, that recoueryt [ed. 1570 cowerit] neuir mar. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 37 (Jam.) Say, ye're in love, and but her cannot cowr.

cover ('kʌvə(r)), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 cuvur, 4–5 couere, 5–7 couer, 5– cover: see also CURE *sb.*[2] [Mainly f. COVER *v.*[1]; but it is possible that in early use the word represented F. *covert*, which had in nom. sing. and in pl. *couers*, whence an Eng. sing. *cover* was natural. Sense 7 represents mod. F. *couvert.*]

I. 1. a. That which covers: anything that is put or laid over, or that naturally overlies or overspreads an object, with the effect of hiding, sheltering, or enclosing it; often a thing designed or appropriated for the purpose.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 4611 (MS. C) Of golde he made þe ryche couere [*v.r.* cornere]. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 þe arke or couere of god was conquerid into enemyes hondis. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 60 Her Waggon Spokes made of long Spinners legs: the Couer of the wings of Grashoppers. **1593** —— *Rich. II*, III. ii. 154 That small Modell of the barren Earth, Which serues as Paste, and Couer to our Bones. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 754 They climbe up to the sieling, or cover of the house. **1684** BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), The fountains..strengthened..by making a strong cover or arch over them. **1691** RAY *Creation* (J.), With your hand or any other cover you stop the vessel. **1793** WASHINGTON *Let.* 12 Dec. Wks. 1891 XII. 362 To the building of such houses, there would be no limitation, nor to that of thatch for the cover of them. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §115 Having a good deal of cover of earth, &c. upon them, they were then chiefly wrought underground. **1823** W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 185 The alluvial cover which rests upon the rocks of this district.

b. Often as the second element in combinations.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1662) 93 The violent flapping of a Chest-cover, no hand touching it. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 264 Needlework..in the shape of chair-covers, sofa-covers.

c. *Calico-printing.* A design that is printed over another design in resist-work. Also *cover pattern.*

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing* 564 The rest is taken up with the fine cover pattern. **1884** J. GARDNER *Bleaching, Dyeing*, etc. iii. 101 Mordants, Discharges, Reserves, Covers, &c. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 7/1 The fine patterns printed over resists are called covers and the plain grounds pads.

d. *Cricket.* = COVER-POINT 1. So *the covers*: cover-point and extra cover-point.

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* July 195 Next follows a little about the mode of hitting to cover. **1897** K. S. RANJITSINHJI *Jubilee Bk. Cricket* 48 A fine exhibition of fielding at cover. *Ibid.* 49 Like third-man, cover must be ever on the alert to dash in any direction. **1904** P. F. WARNER *Recov. Ashes* vii. 111 Tyldesley, whether he was..forcing a short ball between the covers, hooking or glancing to leg, was perfect in his timing of the ball. **1950** N. CARDUS *Second Innings* 93 With time left for the batsman to make a drive past cover. **1955** *Times* 5 July 4/1 Walshe played some surprising shots through the covers off the back foot.

e. *Lawn Tennis.* (Cf. COVER *v.*[1] 13 b.)

1907 VAILE *Mod. Lawn Tennis* 123 You must remember..that he cannot do it [*sc.* drive down the side line] every time with sufficient accuracy to pass in the small margin over 'cover' which you will allow him.

f. In full *cover version.* A recording of a song, etc., which has already been recorded by someone else.

1966 *Melody Maker* 23 July 12/2 This is a cover version of the new Beach Boys single from some friends and admirers, the Castaways. **1968** *Listener* 7 Nov. 622/3 The jackal thinking behind cover versions, which are near copies of original recordings, is predicated on the belief that so much money is showered in the general direction of hit records that *any* performance of the song will collect if sufficiently adjacent. *Ibid.*, It's a popular misconception that the original version of a song must be better than a cover. **1970** *Melody Maker* 19 Dec. 31 Among the biggest sellers this Christmas will be the 'Hits' albums—cover versions of Top 30 records. *Ibid.* 31/7 Lewis was an originator of these 'covers'.

2. *spec.* **a.** The lid of any vessel, receptacle, or aperture, whether detached or not.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 475 One white stondyng cuppe with a cover of silver. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 You shall but seeke to cover every pot with one cover. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §99 Take the Vessel from the Fire, and take off the Cover. **1694** *Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 130 He hath a great many small holes on the Cover of his Gills. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 253 The..covers of the ship's coppers, were converted into frying-pans. **1874** MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 39 The font requires a cover to keep out the dust.

† **b.** A defensive or protective covering for the body; a piece of armour; an article of clothing. *cover of the eyes*: the visor (of a helmet). *Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2359 He hitte Amanas..In the cubur [? *error for* cuvur] of the eyghe. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix (R.), This apparell..is the couer of antichrist. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 Of the skin of the bird called Loom..they make not an unbecoming cover for the head. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 20 They expose themselves..without any cover upon their breasts.

c. Of a book: (*a*) The binding, wrapper, or case, as a whole; (*b*) each of the boards or sides,

as in *from cover to cover*; (*c*) the quantity of cloth required for a case.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 88 This precious Booke of Loue..onely lacks a Couer. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.* vii. (1811) 23 A manuscript [he] pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth eaten. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 9 Bound up in Past-Board Covers. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 422 These three materials are then passed on to the case-makers: one of whom takes possession of the pile of cloth covers. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 99/1 The books are beautiful specimens of scrivenery, and from cover to cover may be searched without finding a blot.

d. The wrapper of a letter or of any postal packet. *spec.* in *Philately*, an envelope, etc., bearing a stamp, postmark, or label of particular historical or commemorative interest; esp. *first day cover* (see quot. 1950).

Hence, *to address to* (*a person*) *under cover to* (*another*). In a general sense including an envelope (which is a special kind of cover); but *spec.* used of a wrapper cut and folded differently from an envelope, as in the 'Mulready covers'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 374, I acknowledge her goodness to me, with a pencil only, on the cover of a letter sealed up. **1798** JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xiii. 191 Direct to me at Lord Longtown's..under cover to Alice. **1804** PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 75, I send this under Hammond's cover to the Postmaster. **1876** *World* V. 11 The task of addressing the covers to the subscribers does not devolve upon him [the Editor]. **1923** F. J. MELVILLE *Aero-Stamp Collecting* ii. 14 A flown cover of each of the outstanding pioneer flights in each country is of undeniable interest. **1934** S. PHILLIPS *Beginner's Bk. Stamp Collecting* xix. 214 *Cover*, a term applied to an envelope or wrapper. 'On cover' means on a complete envelope or wrapper, as opposed to 'on piece'. **1938** D. G. ARMSTRONG *Collecting Stamps* 47 *First-day cover*, a postage stamp or stamps used on entire upon the first day that the stamps in question were officially placed on sale. *First flight cover*, an envelope which has been carried by air mail on the first flight between any two given points. **1950** L. N. & M. WILLIAMS *Collecting Postage Stamps* xiii. 71 One fashion with little to recommend it that has become prevalent in recent years is the collection of what are known as First Day Covers, or letters bearing stamps posted on the first day of their issue and bearing an appropriate dated postmark. **1968** J. MACKAY *Cover Collecting* iv. 35 Although a souvenir cover bearing stamps used on the first day of issue has been recorded from the United States as early as 1909 (in connection with the Hudson Fulton 2c. stamp), the First Day Cover craze did not make any headway in America until the late 1920s.

e. In various technical uses.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 Cover, in slating; the part of the slate that is hidden; the exposed part being called the margin. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 100 That part of the sliding faces projecting beyond the depth of the port, is called the cover, and is much greater on the steam side of the port than on the eduction side. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cover*, a miner's box in which ore is removed from the rock or strata. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cover* (machinery), the cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

f. The outer covering of a pneumatic tyre.

1898 *Science Siftings* 5 Nov. 46/2 All tendency to cracking of the outer covers is obviated. **1902** A. C. HARMSWORTH *Motors & Motor-Driving* 237 Even the covers of the driving wheels were quite smooth and unimpaired. **1904** A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* 248 Two spare tubes should always be carried and one spare cover. *Ibid.* 251 When the tyre has been replaced and slightly inflated, the Continental 'cover plaster', a kind of long band or puttie, is wound round the tyre.

3. a. That which serves for shelter or concealment; a shelter, a hiding-place.

14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 400 (Horstm.) þan ranne we ferre & nere As conys doth to þer couere. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* x. 17 Wisedome..was vnto them for a couer by day. **1751** *Narr. of Wager* 28 The Tree..not proving so good a Cover from the Rains as we wished. **1776** N. GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 298 As the state of the barracks is, they would find exceeding good cover for the men. **1827** F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 49 They will be here afore you can find a cover. **1884** *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 When driven from their entrenchments they clung to every bit of cover the surface of the country afforded them.

†**b.** *fig.* Support, countenance. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osar.* 24 Beggerly fragmentes of mans invention, beyng without all cover of Scriptures, yea rather contrary to the same.

c. †*in cover*: in concealment (*obs.*). *under cover*: under a screening or sheltering eminence, roof, etc. *under* (*the*) *cover of*: under the protection or shelter of.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10513 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight! **1573** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 110 Sydenham..was in cover all the while. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 508/2 [They] being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under cover. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 219 Whilst others got up water-buts, and slept in them under the cover of a tree. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, We can glide under cover of the woods with less hazard of being seen. **1838-43** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 143 These feed..under cover of the darkness. **1885** GRANT *Mem.* xx. I. 274 The troops..lay crouched under cover of the river bank.

d. *fig.* Something that hides, conceals, or screens; a cloak, screen, disguise, pretence. Phr. *under* (*the*) *cover of*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 117 Death is the fairest couer for her shame. **1643** BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. (1652) 277, I will take their covers from their..eyes..Wicked men have divers covers for their lewdnesse. **1751** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. iv. 70 Presumption which loves to conceal itself under the cover of humility. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 564 Precautions, which were probably nothing but covers to his ambition. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 272 Under the cover of rhetoric much higher themes are introduced.

e. Concealment, disguise; underhand or deceitful conduct. *rare.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 198 We ourselves with a little cover, others more directly, pay a tribute to the republick of Algiers. **1848** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 7, I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover.

f. *Thieves' slang.* A confederate who screens the operations of a thief or pickpocket.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Cover*, Any body whose dress or stature renders him particularly eligible for this purpose [covering a thief] is said to be a good cover. **1863** W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 106 The ranks of..the passers of base coin, shofulmen, 'wires', and 'covers' will be sensibly strengthened.

g. Protection from attack; esp. that afforded by the presence or fire of a supporting force; also, a force providing such protection. Freq. with defining word, as *air cover* (AIR *sb.*[1] B. III. 2), *fighter cover*. Cf. COVER *v.*[1] 8 d.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Cover*, a term in war to express security or protection: thus, to land under cover of the guns, is to advance offensively against an enemy who dares not approach on account of the fire from ships, boats or batteries. **1950** TRUMAN in *N.Y. Times* 28 June 1/6, I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support. **1964** T. WHITE tr. *P. Leulliette's St. Michael* 210 Rapidly, under the cover of armoured cars, we crossed the whole devastated and deserted town.

4. a. *Hunting.* Woods, undergrowth, and bushes, that serve to shelter or conceal wild animals and game; = COVERT 3. Also in comb., as *fox-cover*.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. xi, Never frighted Hare fled to Cover..with more terror of mind than I to this retreat. **1781** P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 264 You hunt a cover that is full of foxes. **1796** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 275 The rhinoceros..broke cover at last and appeared on the plain. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 55 She wields the gun, or beats the cover. **1887** SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 22 The fox trots out..but, not liking the aspect of affairs, turns back to the cover.

b. The vegetation covering the surface of the ground; spec. in *Ecology*, the area covered by the individuals of one species, often expressed as a percentage of the area being studied.

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. s.v., *Forest cover*, in *forestry*, all trees and other plants in a forest. **1932** FULLER & CONARO tr. *Braun-Blanquet's Plant Sociol.* iii. 31 The degree of dominance..is expressed..by the cover, that is, the area covered by the individuals of one species. **1937** *Discovery* May 140/1 This denudation of forest cover is due to human interference. **1959** J. D. CLARK *Prehist. S. Afr.* ii. 42 A discontinuous grass cover such as we find in so much of Africa. **1961** HANSON & CHURCHILL *Plant Community* iii. 102 Cover, or specifically herbage cover, signifies primarily the area of ground occupied by the leaves, stems, and inflorescences.

5. a. *Comm.* Funds adequate to cover or meet a liability or secure against contingent loss.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/1 Warden supplying the necessary cover when losses were reported, in order to avert failure. **1884** *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 104 Gledhill deposited the certificate with..his stockbroker, by way of cover of security for all..advances in the course of business. *Mod.* The Shanghai branch remits bills of exchange as cover for its own drafts on London. Having reason to expect a rise in Mexicans he bought £1,000 stock, and deposited £10 as £1 per cent. cover; contrary to expectation the stock declined, and he lost his £10 cover.

b. Adequate insurance against loss, damage, etc.; = COVERAGE sense a.

1913 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 15 July (1952) 133 Is that car insured? If not..say you want 'cover' at once. **1955** *Times* 10 May 18/4 The striving to meet a demand for extended insurance cover is not new.

6. See COVER *v.*[1] 6.

1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Retaining the horse all night, and offering her a fresh cover in the morning.

II. [After F. *couvert*, (1) 'the covering or furniture of a Table for the meale of a prince' (Cotgr.), the cloth, plates, knives, forks, etc. with which a table is covered or laid; (2) the portion of these appropriated to each guest.]

7. The utensils laid for each person's use at table; the plate, napkin, knife, fork, spoon, etc.

a **1612** HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 213, I muste go before the breakfastinge covers are placede. **1705** *Land. Gaz.* No. 4116/1, 4 large Tables, with 50 Covers each. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair.* vi, Covers were laid for four. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 99 We get a card of invitation to a dinner of sixty covers at John Hamock's.

III. 8. Combinations: attrib. and appositional, as (sense 2 c) *cover-design*; (sense 3 d) *cover-name*, *-organization*; (sense 5) *cover-money*; **cover-boat** (see quot.); **cover charge**, a charge for service added to the basic charge in a restaurant (cf. sense 7); **cover-clay**, a bed of clay covering the strata of a quarry, mine, etc.; **cover crop**, a crop (often leguminous) sown to protect the soil or to enrich it by being ploughed under; **cover-day**, a day on which the covers are shot over for game; **cover-drive** *Cricket*, a drive (DRIVE *sb.* 1 d) past cover-point; hence **cover-drive** *v.*; **cover-feather** = COVERT 5; **cover-girl** orig. *U.S.*, a young woman whose picture appears on the front cover of a magazine; also *attrib.*; formerly (*U.S.*) *magazine-cover girl*; **cover-glass**, a glass used as a cover, *spec.* a slip of glass used to cover a microscopical preparation; **cover-hack**, a horse ridden in a cover (for game); **cover-hole**, a hole provided with a lid or cover; **cover note** (see quot. 1919); also, a note which declares the holder to have a current insurance policy; **cover-pan**, a pan having a cover; **cover paper**, strong paper suitable for the covers of pamphlets, booklets, etc.; **cover-plate**, a plate serving as a cover; the removable plate of a lock, a cap-plate or cap; **cover-shooting**, shooting (of game) in a cover; **cover-side**, the side of a fox-cover, where the hunters congregate; **cover story**, (*a*) an account of one's actions fabricated to support an assumed identity; (*b*) orig. *U.S.*, in a magazine: a news story that is illustrated or advertised on the front cover; **cover-way**, 'the recess or internal angle left in a piece of masonry or brickwork to receive the roofing' (Gwilt).

1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 9/1 (*Queensland Labour-traffic*) The second boat..called the '*cover' boat, keeps a short distance outside the surf, in order to cover the retreat of the trading boat. **1921** *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 Sept. 320/2 As levied here, the *cover charge is a compulsory blanket assessment for nothing in particular; it commonly includes bread and butter. **1933** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Wonder Hero* iv. 147 They..add another ten bob to the cover charge. **1961** P. USTINOV *Loser* xiii. 291 There's no extra cover charge here. Drinks cost the same at a table. **1789** J. WILLIAMS *Mineral Kingd.* (1810) 146 In some places this species of compounded *cover-clay contains specimens of all the strata found in the neighbourhood. **1909** *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *Crop*, *Cover crop. **1926** *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 765 The humble covercrops of purple vetch and millelotus clover. **1943** J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* vi. 28 The prevention of erosion on arable land by new methods such as contour ploughing, or new cover-crop plants. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 9/6 Only outlying birds are shot before the big '*cover days' of November, December, and January. **1910** J. LONDON *Let.* 9 Feb. (1966) 299, I never know what the *cover-design of any of my books is going to be until I get advance-copy of the market edition. **1925** D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 25 Apr. (1962) II. 838, I am sending you a copy of *Birds, Beasts and Flowers* today... We made the cover-design between us. **1938** R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art* v. 84 The magazine and newspaper, where cover-designs, news-items, fiction, and advertisement are steeped in materials of the same kind. **1898** K. S. RANJITSINHJI *With Stoddart's Team* (ed. 4) iv. 71 Donnan made some excellent '*cover' drives and cuts. **1955** *Times* 11 July 4/2 Occasionally he produced an exquisitely timed force off his legs or cover drive. **1960** J. FINGLETON *4 Chukkas to Australia* 135 He cover-drove Lindwall. **1769** J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. ix. 336 The plumage..is white, except the quill and the *cover feathers of the wings. **1915** *Harper's Wkly.* 25 Sept. 303 (*caption*) Unveiling the statue of Charles Dana Gibson at the annual picnic of the magazine *cover girls at Lakewood. **1944** *Times* 12 June 8/2 *Cover Girl*..is one of those smooth, beautifully coloured 'musicals' which Hollywood can manage with such a sure..touch. **1948** C. ISHERWOOD in *Penguin New Writing* XXXIV. 132 On the walls a coloured print of the Virgin and a cover-girl from a U.S. magazine. **1957** W. CAMP *Prosp. Love* 150 Here was a girl who was just as pretty as Lucinda, though not in the same pert, really rather ordinary, literally 'cover girl' sort of way. **1881** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 347 If slices of root under a *cover-glass are irrigated. **1883** *Med. News* IV. 163 Place a drop of Canada-balsam on the cover-glass and mount carefully. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two *cover-hacks. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1066 Houses..open up to the thatch with a *Cover-hole or two to vent the steam of the panns. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 7/4 The *cover money required is temptingly small. **1948** *Ann. Reg. 1947* 350 A new party which called itself 'National Liberation' (a '*cover-name' for the Communist Party). **1950** KOESTLER *Gad that Failed* 41, I pressed Edgar to let me join a cell where nobody knew me except under my cover-name. **1919** W. THOMSON *Dict. Banking* (ed. 2) 178/2 **Cover note*, a note issued by an insurance company when the first premium has been paid declaring (e.g., in a proposal for insurance against fire) that the proposer is 'covered' in the meantime until the policy is issued. **1966** B. KIMENYE *Kalasanda Revisited* 105 The insurance expired four days ago, and since I was away there isn't even a cover note. **1944** M. LASKI *Love on Supertax* xii. 118 The Black Market which I run..is no more than a *cover-organisation for something infinitely more important. **1866** J. BLACKWOOD *Let.* 21 Dec. in *Gen. Eliot's Lett.* (1956) IV. 323 *Coverpaper Binding and Sewing the Parts. **1914** E. A. DAWE *Paper* xvii. 119 Cover Papers.—The term is applied to a large class of fancy papers, made in many shades, substances and sizes, suitable for the covers of pamphlets, booklets, [etc.]. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 27 Place the *Cover-plate..so as the Centre of the Cover-plate, may stand directly over and against the Centre of the Main-plate. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 194 The cover-plate..which will just cover the opening of the box. **1864** *Reader* No. 88. 294/3 Better exercise than *cover-shooting. **1881** J. GRANT *Cameranians* I. i. 2 I'll have..Cecil Falconer over here, for a few days' cover-shooting. **1810** *Sparting Mag.* XXXVI. 269 To ride to the *cover side and see the fox found. **1882** *Gentleman's Ann.* 103 More highly esteemed at the cover-side, on the cricket-field and the river. **1945** G. MILLAR *Maquis* i. 11 Have you got your false papers and your *cover story? **1948** *Time* 19 July 6/1 My gratitude and appreciation to the man who wrote the cover story on *Hamlet*. **1950** L. A. G. STRONG *Which I Never* vii. 195, I have my cover story, a thin one, but it'll do—just. **1954** KOESTLER *Invis. Writing* xxix. 315 We then worked out a cover story on the following lines. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 35/1 Some editor has decided Time had better invent hockey, which is why the cover story on Hull. **1983** *Listener* 1 Sept. 2/1 Michael Tracey's cover story, from the Channel 4 programme *Opinians*, asks what will become of public broadcasting if cable television expands and succeeds. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 583 **Cover-way* in roofing.

‖**cover** ('kʌvə(r)), *sb.*[2] *Wales.* [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cyfair*.] The ordinary measure of land in South Wales, being ⅔ of an imperial acre.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4516/4 The Estate..containing 551 Acres, Statute Measure, being 828 Welch Covers.

cover ('kəʊvə(r)), *sb.*[3] *Cornwall.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who lives in a cove.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 8/3 This action has been deeply resented by the 'Covers', who a short time since removed these obstructions. **1913** QUILLER-COUCH *News fr. Duchy* 183 The 'Covers', or native fishermen.

coverage ('kʌvərɪdʒ). orig. *U.S.* [f. COVER *v.*[1] + -AGE.] The act or fact of covering; the area, range, number, etc., that is covered by something; *spec.*: **a.** The aggregate of risks covered by an insurance policy. Also *attrib.*

1912 *Agents' Record* (Hartford, Conn.) 17 June, There will be nineteen policyholders disillusionized and disgusted with the limited coverage contract.

b. The area within range of a radio or television transmitter; the number or percentage of people able to receive broadcast transmissions. Also, the section of a community that is reached by a particular advertising medium.

1930 *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* XVIII. II. 1627 This transmitter was designed to fill the need for an inexpensive high quality transmitter..where the coverage desired is smaller. **1934** WEBSTER, *Coverage* (Advertising), the portion of a group or of a community reached by a particular advertising medium. **1937** *Discovery* Feb. 43/2 Experts..foresee an inland television service in Britain, providing a far greater coverage of the country than is now possible. **1941** *Times* 22 May (Advt.), Magazines have always given the widest possible coverage, since they are passed on from hand to hand. **1952** *Charter of Incorporation* in *BBC Handbk.* (1957) 263 To develop and use..frequencies of more than thirty megacycles a second with a view to extending the coverage..of the Corporation's broadcasting transmissions. **1962** E. GODFREY *Retail Selling & Organ.* x. 107 The advertisement usually has a national coverage.

c. The inclusiveness or range of functions of a service, business, industry, etc.

1930 *Prospectus Press Clipping Service* (N.Y.), This superb coverage costs you no more than the average press clipping service. **1933** *Planning* I. XII. 14 A public concern on the London Transport model, with a wider coverage and no direct municipal affiliations. **1958** *Times* 25 Mar. (Suppl.) p. xi/3 It [*sc.* the electronics industry] covers such a wide range of functions..that the problem is to give a clear definition of its coverage.

d. An amount of money, gold, etc., available to meet liabilities.

1931 *Daily Express* 22 Sept. 1/6 Prohibiting the acceptance of orders in future, except for winding-up purposes and unless they are accompanied by a coverage of 40 per cent.

e. The act of covering (see COVER *v.*[1] 15 c) an event, subject, etc.; the extent of reporting by a newspaper, radio station, etc.; reporting.

1931 *Kansas City Star* 19 Nov. 22 It gives its readers thorough coverage on animal news. **1934** *BBC Year-Bk.* 283 The type of news-giving which..is graphically known in America as 'spot coverage'; that is to say, the running commentary or eye-witness account broadcast while the event is actually taking place. **1950** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 9 Mar. 2 It is an election coverage Mr. White is writing about. **1953** *Economist* 3 Jan. 13/1 The Soviet radio gave greater radio coverage to this peace congress than to any previous one. **1964** *Ann. Reg. 1963* 179 The shooting was witnessed by millions of Americans who were watching live television coverage of the prisoner's transference. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. 1/5 There will be live coverage of the replay on BBC Television.

f. The range of a lens; the area over which a lens can give a sharply focused image.

1936 *Discovery* Aug. 237/2 These mirrors, mounted at an angle to increase the coverage of the wing lenses, give the camera an unusual appearance. **1961** G. MILLERSON *Telev. Production* iii. 31 For any camera, the longer the focal length of the lens it uses, the narrower its coverage or angle of view.

cover-all, coverall ('kʌvərɒl), *sb.* Now chiefly *U.S.* [f. COVER *v.*[1] + ALL.] Something that covers entirely, esp. a full-length outer garment. Also in *pl.* form. Cf. OVERALL *sb.*

1830 J. STEWART *Killarney Poor Scholar* i. 2 All ready, your honours... Beauty has baskets, hampers, and coveralls galliore [*sic*] safe stowed. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 27 July 10/3 Many women prefer to have their cover-all rendered storm-proof by a patent process. **1948** STEINBECK *Russ. Jrnl.* (1949) 13 She wore..a blue coverall and a headcloth. **1957** *New Yorker* 16 Nov. 154/2 Skiing in a colorful coverall of hand-loomed wool. **1957** P. FRANK *Seven Days to Never* i. 13 The man wore black zippered coveralls. **1964** *Punch* 3 June p. xvi, Selfridges..stock..includes..Swedish coveralls.

Hence *attrib.* or as *adj.*, that covers entirely.

1895 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 9/2 His left fore hoof enveloped in a cover-all shoe. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 27 July 10/3 A coat of full-length cover-all dimensions. **1964** M. M. TUMIN in Gould & Kolb *Dict. Soc. Sci.* 244/1 A common coverall term which is used to refer to ethnic, national, racial, and cultural groups, etc. is *minority* or *minority group*. **1966** G. N. LEECH *Eng. in Advertising* iv. 33 'Consumer' here is a coverall term for a vast audience often running into millions.

†**'coverance.** *Obs.* Also 4 keueraunce, (curans). [a. OF. *covrance*, *couvrance*, f. *couvrer*; cited by Godef. in sense 'getting, acquisition': cf. COVER *v.*[2]] Recovery, restoration.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam..moght wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance [*v.rr.* haue Curans, haue keueraunce]. *Ibid.* 23722 (Cott.) O þat dun-cast we mai wit chaunce..get couerance.

coveratour, obs. Sc. var. COVERTURE, coverlet.

†**'coverchief.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 as in COVER, with -chef(e, -cheffe, -cheef, -chief(e, -chif, -chyef, etc., 5- coverchief; *pl.* 4-5 -cheues, -cheves. [a. F. *couvre-chef*, in OF. *cuevre-chief*, *queuvrechief*, f. *couvrir* to cover + *chef*, OF. *chief*, head: see COVER *v.*[1] and CHIEF.] Earlier form of KERCHIEF.

1. A cloth used as a covering for the head, chiefly by women; a 'head-rail', head-cloth, headdress. *Obs.* since 16th c. exc. *Hist.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Scho 3ede out in hir smok..Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef alle bare vis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 739 With that hir couerchief ouer hir heed she breyde. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. XX. 125 Women..schulden haue lynnen or silken keuerchefis. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* 149 Also ther is our Ladyes keuyrchefe. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 Giuynge eche to other laces, gyrdels, gloues, keuercheues. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 Before you can leave off your coverchiefe, and then your nightcap. [**1848** LYTTON *Harold* I. i, 'Give me my coverchief and my staff,' said Hilda.]

b. With qualifying word, as ***breast, neck coverchief***, a cloth to cover the neck, breast, or other part of the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 23 Necke couercheues and filetes and roketes. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 148, xxiiij brest coverchieffes of Holand clothe.

2. A handkerchief.

c **1305** *Pilate* 126 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 114 Mi keuerchief ic him bitok and he wond hit aboute his face. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 1063 The keverchefes he took on honde Abouten hys arme he hem wonde. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* v. vii, The kynge wepte and dryed his eyen with a keuerchyef.

covercle ('kʌvək(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 5 cou-, covercle, -cule, -kell, -akylle, -kyl, cowerkylle, 8 coverkil, 4- covercle. [a. OF. *covercle* (mod. F. *couvercle*), ad. L. *cooperculum* a cover, f. *cooperīre* to COVER.]

†**1.** A cover (of a vessel), a lid. *Obs.*

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 284 A little roundell..Paraventure as broad as a covercle. **1434** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A litill couerkell for his coppe ygilt. **1488** *Will of Fourmer* (Somerset Ho.), A salt w'oute a couercle. [**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Covercle* or *Coverkil* (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.]

2. *Nat. Hist.* Any natural structure, acting as a lid; an *operculum*. *rare.*

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 11 (L.) The covercle of a shell-fish. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 453 Opening the covercle of the lecythis. **1876** *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 535 *note*, The hornets line their cells with silk, and stop them with a covercle of the same material.

†**'covercle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To close down or hide as under a covercle.

a **1631** DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 233 We cover it [sin] with some pretences, some excuses, some hopes of covercling it.

'covercled, *a. nonce-use.* [f. COVERCLE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having a covercle or lid.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 64 Silver stewpans, covercled and without lids.

cover-cloth ('kʌvəklɒθ, -klɔːθ). [f. COVER *sb.* + CLOTH.] A cloth used as a cover, a cloth covering.

1599 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 336, iiij pare of lynen sheates..xiiij new coverclothes, in a troncke. **1660** FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 402 They who thou begin'st to lash..in thy Latine Cover-Cloath. **1882** CAULFIELD, etc. *Dict. Needlework* 392/1 All these Pillows before they are finished are covered with three cloths known as Cover Cloths, which are used to keep the lace clean while in progress.

covered ('kʌvəd), *ppl. a.* Also 5-7 couered, 5 curyd, kevvryd. [f. COVER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. a. Having a cover, covering, or lid. †**b.** Of a ship: Decked. †**c.** Of base coin: Overlaid or plated (with precious metal).

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My best gay cuppe of erthe kevvryd. *Ibid.* 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 421 King Eumenes, coming from Elæa with 20 covered ships. **1752** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medals*, Covered or Plaited Medals are those which have only a thin silver leaf over the copper.

†**2.** Concealed, hidden; secret; of concealed or ambiguous meaning. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 57 b, Yf she hadde holde her self more secrete and couered. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. 23rd Sund. after Trin.* Wks. II. 182 Yet he doth it with dark and covered words. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 173 Either by his covered, or discovered will.

3. Thickly clothed with some vegetative growth. Now only in comb., as ***brake-, moss-, weed-covered.***

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 320 Some were in the covered Fields hunting their prey. **1678** A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 119 An Army passing through a close and covered Country.

4. a. Roofed or closed in overhead. ***covered bridge, market.***

1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 763 The spacious Hall..like a cover'd field. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 123 ‖2 These were most of them covered Walks. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 262 There is not a covered way to walk in after drinking. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 195 They walked about in the covered court. **1809** *Tales of Other Realms* II. 135 In about two hours we passed over a covered bridge. **1949** *Clarke Co. Democrat* (Grove Hill, Ala.) 13 Jan. 7/4 Covered bridges..are still an important factor in our country's transportation system. **1863** *Miss Jemima's Swiss Jrnl.* (1963) iv. 102 Ripe apricots, procured in a large covered market. **1914** A. BENNETT *Price of Love* xiv. 285 The covered market, which, having one entrance in the market-place and another in Wedgwood Street, connects the two thoroughfares. **1969** C. STORR *Rufus* v. 58 A silly, frightened sheep's face..looked round the big covered market.

b. ***covered wagon***, a wagon with a tilt (TILT *sb.*[1] 3). Chiefly *U.S.*

1745 in J. S. MCLENNAN *Louisburg* (1918) 163 The commander in chief..shall have liberty to send off covered waggons to be inspected only by one officer of ours. **1842** M. CRAWFORD *Jrnl.* (1897) 5 Rode all night in a covered wagon. **1864** T. L. NICHOLS *Amer. Life* I. 108 Great covered waggons—such as are called vans in England—went about the country collecting the rosy maidens. **1946** L. MUMFORD *City Development* 55 The covered wagon in one age and the trailer in ours both have their specific uses. **1948** *Daily Oklahoman* (Okla. City) 16 May E 28/1 A sizeable percentage of the nation's population..believes that in Oklahoma the people still..travel in covered wagons. **1958** L. VAN DER POST *Lost World of Kalahari* i. 15 The trekkers, or covered-wagon pioneers of my people, kept patrols of horsemen scouting well ahead.

5. Wearing one's hat; keeping one's hat on.

c **1669** S. COLVIL in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 394 And speak to Statesmen with your hat on; And covered, round in ladies' ears. **1727** SWIFT *Wonder of Wond.*, He stands always covered, even in the presence of the king.

6. Sheltered, protected, screened; *spec.* in *Fortif.* †***covered flank, covered-way*** (formerly *covert-way*; see COVERT *a.* 1 b): see quots.

1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 28 The besieged made a Sally by a covered way. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flank*, Low, covered, or retired Flank is the platform of the casemate which lies hid in the bastion. **1828** SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 207 The Covered-way is intended to form a communication round the place, and to prevent the enemy from approaching the counterscarpe of the ditch. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 261 The *Covered way* is a space of about 30 feet broad, extending round the counterscarp of the ditch, being covered by a parapet..with a banquette.

7. *Comb.* **covered-binding** (*Mining*) = *plank-timbering* (see quot.); **covered-eyed** *a.*, having eyes protected by a covering; opposed to *naked-eyed.*

1857 AGASSIZ *Nat. Hist. U.S.* I. 71 The Covered-eyed Medusæ. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Covered-binding*, = *Plank-timbering*, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames.

coverer ('kʌvərə(r)). [f. COVER *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who covers.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 176 Constantyn shal be here cook and couerer of here churche. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 The eye lyddes ben the helers and couerars of the eyen. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Velador*.. a coueror. **1641** *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* III. 527 No coverer of his thoughts. **1861** TRENCH *Ep. 7 Ch. Asia* 205 The true coverer of the nakedness of man.

b. A thing that covers; a cover.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 142 Then side stones, and a stone coverer were put in.

2. *spec.* †**a.** One who covers or roofs building, etc. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Slate*, Helliers or Coverers with Slate. **1764** *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 173/2 Tilers, and other coverers.

b. *Mil.* He who covers the man in front of him: see COVER *v.* 12.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 When any of those officers..shift from their proper places..their coverers occupy such place during their absence, and on their return again resign it. **1832** *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 101 The Standard and his Coverer resume their posts. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* xliv. (1889) 427 He is covering sergeant of my company, and the smartest coverer we have.

3. With defining word prefixed, as ***boat-, bonnet-, flask-coverer***, etc.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/11 Henry Hunt..Flask-Coverer. *a* **1779** COOK *Voy.* VI. IV. ix. (R.), The women..are the..boat-builders or boat-coverers. **1887** *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Wanted..Bonnet-Coverers—Velvet and beaders.

coverfeu, obs. var. of CURFEW.

†**'cover-fire.** *Obs.* [f. COVER *v.*[1] + FIRE *sb.*, after F. *couvre-feu.*] A utensil for covering up and preserving fire.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 54 The Cover-Fire (as the Author calls it). *Ibid.* 129 The Cover-Fire Instruments. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 234/1 An iron implement which is called a curfew, or cover-fire.

covering ('kʌvərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1]

1. The action of the vb. COVER, in various senses.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 252 In gode love scholde be no coverynge. **1428** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 80 To the keuering of the trinite schapell. **1552** HULOET, Couerynge, horsynge or leapynge of a mare. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 152 The hiding and couering of mine owne actions. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* 36

Covering is when the lime is first laid on the land..and so covered over with earth. **1812** *Examiner* 28 Sept. 612/2 The division of Foy..was charged with the covering of the retrograde movement. **1849** YOUATT *Horse* 319 From the time of covering, to within a few days of the expected period of foaling. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers correct the covering and dressing.

2. *concr.* **a.** That which covers or is adapted to cover, whether for protection, shelter, concealment, or adornment; a cover; a cloth to spread over; clothing; the outer coating or integument.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 343 Scaffatis, ledderis, and coueryngis. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xvii. 19 A womman..strauȝte out a couerynge vpon the mouth of the pit. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 346 Medicyns þat..makiþ a rynde aboue upon þe fleisch & makiþ a strong keveryng for to defende þe fleisch fro harm. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVII. (1483) 84 Norysshyng to the body within and koueryng without. **1530** PALSGR. 210/1 Coveryng of a sadell, *hovsse*. **1566** in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 54 An alb—whearof is made a coveringe for our font. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 70 b, Trees and Wooddes..at the first served men for foode, coveryng, and clothing. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xxii. 14 Thicke cloudes are a couering to him that he seeth not. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 48 The whole earth..was buried beneath a covering of waters. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* XXX, There was neither cloak nor covering for the Prince. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 106 The covering or capsule, when the seeds become ripe, opens at the top. **1854** BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 40 The geologist..finds its solid covering composed of rocks. **1874** L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 226 A convenient covering, from behind which he may direct his own shafts with impunity.

†**b.** *spec.* The roof of a building; a canopy; a bed-cover; the cover of a book. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clxvii. (1495) 711 Trees areryd..vp to the toppe of the house..beeryth vp the coueryng therof. **1459** *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 482 Item, j payre of schetys..Item, j coveryng of whyte lynen clothe. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The stretes were couerd ouer his hede..with ryche couerynge. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 78 Couerynge of a buke, *coopertorium*. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, The foundacyon may be without the couerynge of the hous. **1558** *Invent.* in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) 170 A payre of lin sheits & a old coueringe. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 238 The tops and coverings of houses. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 We sold covering, sheet, and blanket.

†**c.** A lid. *Obs.*

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 54 A pece of syluer wt a curyng of syluyr haueyng a knoppe aboue. *c* **1540** *Pilgr. T.* 83 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. 79 With keuering of his cupe. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. XXXV. 25 Like to a pot..with close-laid covering.

3. *Comb.* [here the *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* often blend], as ***covering-fire***, ***-hurdle***, ***-party*** [COVER *v.*[1] 8 b], ***-plate***, ***-time***; ***covering purchase*** [COVER *v.*[1] 18]; **covering-board**, a plank which is fitted round the ship, covering the tops of all the timbers; = PLANESHEAR; **covering power**, (*a*) = COVERAGE f; (*b*) (see quot. 1904); †**covering-seeds**, comfits made by coating seeds with sugar; **covering-stone**, the top stone of a cromlech or the like; **covering-strap**, in iron ships, a plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which these are riveted, and thus connected together.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Covering-board*, the same as *plank-sheer*. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I..noticed how close the water washed up against the covering-board. **1897** *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 The enemy at once returned to the attack, but the *covering fire of the British troops kept them at bay. **1964** T. WHITE tr. *P. Leulliette's St. Michael* 164 It was..hopeless to try to give covering fire with L.M.G.s or ordinary machine-guns aimed at the entries to the caves. **1832** J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 122 The Britons are said to have used a *covering-hurdle in battle. **1812** *Covering party [see SAP *sb.*[3] 2]. **1915** A. D. GILLESPIE *Let. Flanders* 24 May (1916) 168 Clark took out a covering party to make a diversion on this side. **1651-7** T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Put into the pan, and covered with a *covering plate. **1895** J. A. HODGES *Photogr. Lenses* III. xix. 116 Testing for *Covering Power.—Lenses are advertised..to cover certain sized plates. **1898** W. PEARCE *Painting & Decorating* v. 83 For a large amount of indoor painting, where covering power was required to produce a certain effect. **1903** BECK & ANDREWS *Photogr. Lenses* i. 13 There will always be a certain area of sharp definition, and the size of this area describes the covering power of the lens. **1904** GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 135/2 Covering power of pigments..refers to the extent of surface a pigment will cover, or the superficial area over which it will spread when thinned to a consistency suitable for being applied with a brush. **1953** *Gloss. Paint Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 11 *Covering power*. The use of this term has given rise to confusion of thought as between the act of 'spreading out' and 'covering up' (or hiding) respectively. It is consequently falling into disuse and being replaced by the terms 'Spreading capacity' and 'Hiding power' respectively. **1928** *Daily Mail* 25 July 13/4 Movements during the early part of the afternoon reflected local *covering purchases. **16..** *Rich Closet of Rarities* (N.), To make each sort of comfits, vulgarly called *covering-seeds, etc., with sugar. **1827** G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 218 In order to get the *covering-stone the easier into its place. **1786** *Sportsm. Dict.* s.v. *Stallion*, Let there be likewise a rack and manger, to feed him in during his *covering-time.

†**'covering**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. COVER *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Recovering, recovery.

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 11 Hit is an lure þat is wiðute coueringe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12266 (Cott.) All had couering þat was in wa. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 572 No mon nedde of him-self a couryng. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 113 Swa seik wes the king That men doutit of his coueryng. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* li. 356 Keuering of myn grete maladye.

'covering, *ppl. a.* [f. COVER *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That covers: see the vb. ***covering-leaves*** (see quot.). ***covering letter***: a letter enclosing another letter or document; an explanatory letter. ***covering price***: an inclusive price.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXVIII. 14 Thou coueringe Cherub. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 350 These couering Heauens. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* iv. 5 They shall take downe the couering Vaile. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 323 Orders were given for the covering and working parties..to return to camp. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 36 The covering sergeants move up to the front rank. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomês Bot.* iv. 86 Covering-leaves are so called because they cover or protect other parts of the plant. In this class are included the bud-scales already described and the bracts or hypsophyllary leaves. **1881** H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 28, 30*s.* per piece is a covering price. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 14/1 Addresses..must be written legibly on the back of the designs, and not on covering letters. **1892** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 189 The petition, with Rodney's covering letter..are..at the Record Office.

cover-keys, dial f. CULVER-KEYS.

coverless ('kʌvəlɪs), *a.* [f. COVER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cover. Hence **'coverlessness**.

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 4 The gin-palace on one side of the way, and the empty cupboard and coverless bed opposite. **1881** MRS. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 58 The dinner was..[sent] coverless through the storm. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 304 The little quartos are so well printed..that one is bound to excuse..their coverlessness.

coverlet ('kʌvəlɪt). Forms: 4-5 cou-, coverlite, -lyt(e, -lyth, cowyrlythe, keuerlit, -lyte, keweferlyte, kever-, koverlet, 5-6 couerlet(t(e, 6 couerlyght, couverlet, keuerlette, 6-7 coverlett, 5- coverlet. [The early form *coverlite* appears to represent an OF. **covre-lit* (f. *covrir* to cover + *lit* bed). Examples of *coverlit*, *coverlet* occur in 14th c. Anglo-Fr.; but these may be from English. (Mod.F. *couvre-lit* is a neologism, suggested perhaps in part by Eng. *coverlet*.) The variants in *-let*, *-light*, *-led*, *-lid* (see next), etc., show that at an early date the composition of the word was unknown.]

1. The uppermost covering of a bed; a counterpane, quilt.

[**1381** *Will of C'tess of March* in Nicholls *Royal Wills* (1780) 100 Un coverlet de worstede pur mesme le lit, vn couertour de bleu, etc. **1399** *Will of C'tess of Gloucester*, *ibid.* 181 Item, un lit..ove..testers, coverlitz, curtyns, et tapitz, qe a eux appertient.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11239 (Göttt.) Was þar no pride [of] couerlite [*v.r.* couerled] chamber curtin ne tapite. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Kings* viii. 15 He toke an coverlyte..and spradde upon his face. **1395** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel ypouthered with Cheuerons. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xl. 160 (Harl. MS.) Bitwene hir shetc and hir couerlyte of hir bede. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) B vj/2 All the cloathes and couerlet. **1522** *Bury Wills* 116 A couerlyght with fflowre delyce. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 200 Neither have they any bed-cloths, save only a coverlet above them. **1766** PENNANT *Zool., Eider Duck*, It's remarkably light, elastic, warm qualities, make it [eider down] highly esteemed, as a stuffing for coverlets. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XX. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

2. *transf.* A covering of any kind; a cover.

1551 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xvii. 19 The wyfe toke and spread a couerlet [COVERDALE, couerynge; so **1611**] on the top of the well and strawed thereon.. barley. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 90 The Nets, are cover'd for avoiding the Rain with dry Coverlets made of Palm leaves. **1718** POPE *Iliad* v. 246 Ten polish'd chariots..veil'd in spacious coverlets. **1744** MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 104 Perhaps the inner Epidermis itself may appear thro' its outer porous Coverlet. **1825** *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 20 Any blind, shade, coverlet or awning..before any shop.

b. *fig.* (from 1 and 2.)

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXIV. 57 Gold is the only Coverlet of imperfections. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. i, Under the coverlet of religion. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 50 Over the slopes..was spread a coverlet of shining snow.

3. *Comb.*, as ***coverlet-maker***.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 273 The Sieur Veron, coverlet maker.

coverlid ('kʌvəlɪd). Forms: 4-7 cou-, coverled, -lyd, (7-8 coverlaid), 6- coverlid. [A variant of prec., with different analysis of the second part.]

a. = prec.

a **1300** [see COVERLET 1]. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 742/16 *Hoc cooportorium*, a coverlyd. **1589** *Hay any Work* 33 Fling a couerled on him. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* XVIII. 323 And on him laid a fair white Coverled. **1707** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 508 She wrapp'd her self up in her Coverlaid. **1765** *Lond. Chron.* 3 Jan. 9 Blankets and coverlids were distributed to the necessitous poor. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 174 Blankets and coverlids. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 185 The bed, with its silken coverlid.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 253 Having nothing but the spangled Coverlid of Heaven over him. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1070 This field Spider..stretching forth his sheet with a Coverlaid. **1854** RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* i. 34 The very soul of the cottage..is in its thick impenetrable coverlid of close thatch. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. ix. 201 Under a coverlid of London Fog.

coverly, obs. var. of COVERTLY.

†**'cover-pane**. *Obs.* Also 5 **keurepayn**, 6 **coverpanne**. [f. COVER + PANE cloth.] A cloth that covers, a cloth covering: cf COUNTERPANE[2].

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In anoder cofer toayles, a keuvrepayn, vj. white bolles unkeuvryng. *a* **1552** LELAND *Inthron. of Abp. Nevill* (R.), All to be covered with a cover-pane of diaper of fyne sylke. **1564** *Lanc. Wills* II. 57 Unto Robart Moreleys wiefe a coverpane. *c* **1600** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjant [of the Pantry] hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe..that are darned.

'cover-ˌpoint. [f. COVER *v.* + POINT *sb.*]

1. *Cricket.* **a.** A fielder who stands behind, and a little to the bowler's side of, 'point', to stop and return such balls as are not fielded by the latter. **b.** His position in the field.

1846 W. DENISON *Cricket: Sk. Players* 65 In most matches he..takes 'mid wicket' or 'cover point'. **1850** 'BAT' *Crick. Manual* 45 A good cover-point watches the motions of the batsman. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Look out now at cover-point. **1887** *Times* 5 Sept. 9/5 The smart fielding of cover-point.

2. *Lacrosse.* A player who stands just in front of 'point', with the object of preventing the ball from coming near the goal.

co-versed (kəʊ'vɜːst), *a. Trig.* [f. CO- *pref.* 4 + VERSED *a.*] In ***co-versed sine***: the versed sine of the complement of an angle (see VERSED).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Co-versed Sine* (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle after the Versed Sine is taken from it. **1782** HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 32 The difference between radius and sine will be the co-versed sine.

'cover-shame. Something used to conceal shame; a garment used to cover nakedness; also *fig.* **b.** The shrub *Juniperus Sabina* or Savin, employed to procure abortion.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of Catch-credit of his old couer-shame. **1659** GAYTON *Art Longev.* 73 Thou cover-shame, old Figtree. **1681** DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* III. i, Does he put on holy Garments for a Cover-shame of Lewdness? **1693** *Reply to Ladies Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 419/2 Those dangerous plants called cover-shame, *alias* savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons. **1886** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Cover-shame, *Juniperus Sabina*.

ˌcover-'slip. **1.** *Cricket.* **a.** An extra fielder sometimes placed to back up the two slips (short-slip and long-slip). **b.** His position in the field.

1854 F. LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 14 Cover Point, and Long Slip, or Cover Slip..require particular practice to allow for the curl of the ball. **1891** *Daily News* 23 June 3/7 He was let off..by Wilson at cover-slip.

2. A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation; = *cover-glass* (COVER *sb.*[1] 8).

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Course Elem. Biol.* x. 99 Transfer a Hydra..on to a slide; cover in plenty of water with a large coverslip. **1929** W. DEEPING *Roper's Row* iii. 22 The corner of the physiology lab...with his microscope..and his bottles of stains and box of slides and coverslips. **1959** J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* (ed. 2) xviii. 306 Another brass tube also holding a thin glass cover-slip fits into the first tube.

'cover-slut. Something worn to cover sluttishness, an outer garment put on over untidy attire, an apron, pinafore, or 'brat'. Also *fig.*

1639 *Short Contention betw. French-hood, Felt-Hat, etc.* 1. 9 Wee doe know you [i.e. the head-dress called 'The Bagge'] to be..a meere rumpled..Taffeta Cover-slut. **1657** G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 173 It is..hateful, that the providence of God should be misapplied as a cover-slut of idleness, ignorance, and unconscionableness. **1670** *Acc. Scotland* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 139 (D.) Those women that can purchase plads need not bestow much upon other clothes, these cover-sluts being sufficient. **1795** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 54 Rags and Coversluts of Infamy. **1808** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep* Wks. 1812 V. 374 Put on your cover-slut of blue. **1845** *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting..a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front..a mere 'coverslut' intended to hide meanness and deformity.

covert ('kʌvət), *a.* (*pa. pple.*) Forms: 4-7 **couert**(e, 5 **couuerte**, 6 **couvert**, 4- **covert**. [a. OF. *covert*, later *couvert*:—L. *coopertum*, pa. pple. of *covrir*, *couvrir*:—L. *cooperīre* to COVER.]

1. *lit.* Covered, hidden; roofed over; overgrown; sheltered. Now *rare*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 For gladly wolde I..holde me covert alway. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanch.* v. (1890) 22 Blanchardyn..holdynge the couert wayes, because..he shold not be folowed or ouer taken. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* iv. comm., Covert passage about seven foot in height. **1625** BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 559 You are..to Plant a Couert Alley, vpon Carpenters Worke..by which you may goe in Shade. **1707** J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The fox is..very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially..near forest-woods and covert places. **1814** WORDSW. *Excursion* III. 177 This covert nook reports not of his hand. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 40 All is green, solitary, covert.

†**b.** Fortif. ***covert way***: = COVERED *way*.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 311 The way which is made in the counterscarpe which is commonly called the covert-way. **1688** J. S. *Fortification* 27 The Covert or close way..left above the Moat next the open Field. **1801** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 361 Turning them by the covert way.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.*

1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶4 This Covert-way of Courtship. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 11 The covert way of Pharisaism. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 401 The beaver has a covert way bored under the ice.

2. *fig.* Concealed, hidden, secret; disguised.

c 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 389 3yf hyt be shewede here apert, Yn ouþer stede hyt ys couert. *a* 1400 *Robbery* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 38 A covert thefte dos he in case. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 50 The couert thoughts and delights of the minde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 b, Condition implyed, or covert and not expressed, which is called a condition in Law. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 187 Wage covert war or open? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 117 It was a covert attempt on the French side to disguise Catholic emancipation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 631 The words..were taken as conveying a covert threat.

b. of looks, glances.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Towards one particular window he directed many covert glances. 1865 —— *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, A covert glance at her face.

†**3.** Of persons: Not open, close, secretive; sly, deceitful. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4489 Gog es als mykel at say, als covert, And Magog es noght elles bot als apert. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6152 Religiouse folk ben fulle covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxv. 159 This Lewys was not so couert in his werke..but that his vncle had thereof wyttyng. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 33 He was the couertst sheltred Traytor That euer liu'd. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 94 Tiberius the most crafty and covert of all men.

b. Of words: Of hidden or obscure meaning or reference. Now *rare*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 55 To speke in wordes so coverte. 1532 MORE *Conflut. Tindale* Wks. 542/1 The couert and obscure wordes of..Christ. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 11 Chose rather a kind of middle-way..under covert and indifferent words. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They have no fancy, and never are surprised into a covert or witty word.

4. *Law.* Said of a married woman: Under the cover, authority, or protection of her husband. See also FEME-COVERT, COVERT-BARON.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 §3 Women covert. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 32 b, If a woman couert with baron shall do homage they shall knele before the lorde. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* (Stat. Irel. 1621) 149 The husband or friend of any woman covert. 1699 *Act 10-11 Will. III*, c. 14 §2 Any person..within the age of 21 years, or covert, *non compos*, imprisoned, or beyond the seas. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 202 The instrument of 1790, executed by Margaret Henderson, being then covert.

covert ('kʌvət), *sb.* Forms 4–7 couert, 4 *Sc.* cowert, 5 coouert, coovert, cowart, 5–6 couerte, 4– covert. [a. F. *couvert*, f. *couvert*, pa. pple. of *couvrir* to cover: see COVERT *a.*]

1. *gen.* A covering.

a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 768 Vppon his hed A covert of brasse. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 140, I suppose that this woman slepte Withowtyn alle coverte. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 90 My bed was straw..without any couert at all. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 303 His Head vailed with a Wooden covert. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* viii, What covert dare eclipse thy face? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 200 Provident nature hath wrapped them [Wal-nuts] in so many coverts. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 146 Sheltered from the cold Air by a moveable Covert. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 82 With blood-stain'd covert rent.

2. a. That which serves for concealment, protection, or shelter; a hiding-place, shelter; = COVER *sb.* 3.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2217 No couert miȝt þei kacche þe cuntre was so playne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 582 Towart the cowert can he ga. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 71 Couert of treis sawit him full weille. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb) 137 Whyche also shall make bryght the couertes of darknesse. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 113 In this City, Sheba the rebell, pursued by Joab..took covert. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 363 They did all creep out of their Holes and Coverts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 Firing from behind stone walls, and such like coverts. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 80 A surer covert for the thief than night. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 385 No thicket offered covert, no swamp a refuge from cavalry.

b. *fig.* = COVER 3 d.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 1 b, Vnder the couerts of figures, [rather] than in open speeche. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* vii. (Arb.) 148 Hipocrisie draweth neer to religion for couert. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Enq. Free-thinking* 30 Free-Thinking is made the common Covert for Scepticism. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 128 Publicity Stopped further fear..and what tale Cowardice thinks a covert.

c. †*by covert*: under cover, covertly. †*in* (*into*) *covert*: in concealment; in hiding, or disguise, secretly; rarely, in safety. *in* (*the*) *covert of*: in the shelter of; †rarely, in shelter from. [Cf. F. *à couvert de* in both senses.] *under covert*: under cover, in shelter; †in concealment, under a disguise. *under* (*the*) *covert of*: (*lit.* and *fig.*) under the shelter, authority, or countenance of; under the veil or disguise of; †under cover of (a letter).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 528 [He] held hym in-to cowert ay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13652 His cuntre [he] keppit in couert & pes To the last of his lyf. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 8 Bacon, and Raimond, with others many moe Wrote under covert, and Aristotle alsoe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 137 Whiche [trestelles] shal serve to make aleyes undre couert. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 636 They came downe in a valey by couerte..but the valyaunt knyght..spyed them. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 113 Neither is there anythyng..so close under coverte, which shall not..be uncouered. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xvii. 8 And under covert of thy winges defend me secretly. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 198 Under the Covert of that name you do..set forth your own error. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 2 If you have any delight in his felowshyp, use the same rather in covert..at home. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 21 He lieth..in the couert of the reede. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 10 Arguments..when they steal into a Man's Assent, under the Covert of a Parable. *c* 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) 599 I receiv'd your last under the covert of Sir John Sackvil. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 141 Ditches, Hedges, little Hillocks, and..every thing that may put the Souldiers under Covert. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 153 Walls..under the Covert of which the Vessels had Protection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* VI. 11 Thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind. —— *Eclog.* VII. 12 Sit here with us, in covert of the Wind. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Happ.* I. 134 The Dame..Dwells in the covert of yon green retreat. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 305 He under covert fought of the broad shield. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 382 Every theory of roofing and lighting which places the whole of an Assyrian palace under covert.

3. A place which gives shelter to wild animals or game; *esp.* a thicket; = COVER *sb.* 4.

[1199 *Rot. Chartarum* 21 Sex acras terræ in foresta nostra ..juxta coopertum bosci.] 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 17 It is ordained..that no Man..drive them out of their Coverts. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 37 Coverts or boroughes, wherein..he may find game at pleasure. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 379 Like a Deere..to the Covert doth himselfe betake. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶10 Sportsmen who boast of killing the foxes which they lodge in the covert. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 2 Wolves..infested the woods and coverts. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 19 The spiked palmetto forms an impenetrable covert. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 Am I to..Be with hind that haunts the covert?

fig. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 88 Tradition..that wild, and overgrowne Covert of antiquity. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 335 The hedgehog..within his Covert or thicket of Prickles.

†**4.** The technical term for a flock or 'company' of coots. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A couerte of cootes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Couert of cootes. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33.]

5. *Ornith.* in *pl.* Feathers that cover the bases of the larger feathers on some particular part of the body, e.g. *tail-coverts*, *wing-coverts*, esp. the latter.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. VII. xiii, The coverts of the wings are of a deep blackish green. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 290 The middle coverts deep blue, glossed with green and gold. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 179 The great coverts of the wings are stiff, narrow and pointed. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 8 The ear covert ..consists of certain feathers that cover the external organ of hearing. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 351/1 The feathers which lie immediately over the quill-feathers are the 'greater coverts'..The small feathers..upon the bones of the antebrachium..the 'lesser coverts'. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. §1. 73 The wing-coverts are brownish, with the greater coverts white.

†**6.** a. *Law.* In phr. *under covert*= COVERTURE 9.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 506 She is under covert and obedience of her husband. 1677 W. SHERLOCK *Answ. T. Danson* 67 A Wife under covert is secured from all Arrests at Law. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 262 ¶4 She was now under Covert, and not liable to any Debts contracted when she was a single Woman.

b. *transf.* Authority, jurisdiction.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 243/2 Bishops and Priests ought not to come under the covert and controlement of Temporal power.

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) ***covert-bough***, ***-shooting***, ***-side***; **covert cloth** = *covert coating*; **covert coat**, a short light overcoat worn while shooting, riding, etc., and as a dust-coat; hence ***covert coating***, material, usually waterproof, for such coats; **covert-feather** = COVERT 5; †**covert-parent**, parental authority or protection (after *covert-baron*).

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 360 The birds that shot the *covert boughs between. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. List, Autumn & Winter Designs* (*caption*) Walking Gown..in Melton and *Covert Cloths... Covert Cloth Gown. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 Apr. 7/1 (Advt.), Children's Covert Cloth Reefers. Lightweight serviceable Reefer Coats for children. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 222 The best covert cloth is made from wool... Covert is also now made of rayon, cotton and synthetics. *a* 1893 *Mod. Advt.* Waterproof Venetian *covert coats. 1894 *Country Gentlemen's Catal.* 168/2 Special *covert coat materials. 1899 E. W. HORNUNG *Amat. Cracksman* 16 A covert coat over his blazer. 1930 W. S. MAUGHAM *Cakes & Ale* v. 74 A fawn-coloured covert-coat with large buttons. 1960 'R. EAST' *Kingston Black* viii. 77 Marty appeared in his covert coat. 1900 'MAJOR OF TODAY' *Clothes & Man* ii. 61 A good useful riding or driving coat is made of a heavy *covert coating material. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 8/5 A charming coat..made in biscuit-coloured covert-coating. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XIV. 662/2 *Covert coating*, medium-weight fabric with a twill effect on the surface. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 190 Fasten a bell upon the two *couert feathers of your hawkes stearne. 1760 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The..covert feathers of the wings and tail. 1867 B. P. BRENT in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xxi. (1867) 171 The whole of the lesser covert feathers of the wing shoulders. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. §6 Being grown Virgins of prety stature they were closely kept under *covert-parent. 1885 *New Bk. of Sports* 34 The physical aspects of *covert-shooting..have changed very much. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 305 He mounts his hack, and is off to the *covert-side.

†**'covert**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put a covering over; to cover, conceal.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 147 In stre or other thynge To covert here is holsom husbondynge. *Ibid.* I. 385 This is husbondrie To covert hem with sumwhat whille thay drie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. i. (1840) 175 The love of his loyal subjects, hitherto rather coverted than quenched.

'covert-'baron, *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 covert-barne, -bearn. [a. AF. *couverte baroun*, orig. *coverte de barun* covered by a husband.]

A. *adj.* = COVERT *a.* 4.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 §4 Women Covertebaron except. 1623 COCKERAM, *Couert-barron*, a married woman. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 442 The woman..is therefore called in our law-french a *feme-covert*, *foemina viro cooperta*; is said to be *covert-baron*, or under the protection and influence of her husband, her *baron*, or lord.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly in phrase ***under covert-baron***.) The condition of a *feme covert* or married woman.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* Hjb, She beyng under couert barne, your Obligation is unpleadable. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. §27 No woman under Covert-Baron was lyable to pay it. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* IV. 68 Say you are my wife, and plead covert-bearn.

†**b.** Said (humorously) of the position of a married man: cf. next. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 364 To put himselfe under covert-baron, he tooke him a wife from out that place. 1638 BROME *Antip.* II. vii, Who dares trust A Ladyes husband, who is but a Squire, And under covert-barne? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 703 Impatient Grizel Has drubb'd her Husband..And brought him under Covert-Baron.

†**covert-feme**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Humorously formed on analogy of prec.] ***under*** c.: (of a man) under the cover or protection of his wife.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* IV. i, Instead of her being under covert-baron, to be under covert-feme myself.

co-'vertical, *a. Geom.* [CO- 3 + VERTICAL.] Having common vertices.

†**'covertil**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *couvertil* (Godef.), dim. of *couvert*, in same sense.] The lid (of a cup); = COVERCLE *sb.* 1.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 My lowe chased pece of silvir..with owtyn any couertil, myn ij stondyng pecys of silvir chasid with a couertil to oon of hem.

covertine, obs. f. CURTAIN.

'covertless, *a.* [f. COVERT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a covert or (*obs.*) covering.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 674 (R.) Our couertlesse boate..was sometimes ready to sinke.

covertly ('kʌvətlɪ), *adv.* [f. COVERT *a.* + -LY^2.] In a covert manner.

†**1.** In a close covered manner; closely.

1430 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 So couertly euery thynge was couered. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 277 Rycht couertly thai kepe him in that caiff. 1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 That princes causes be vailed so couvertly that no intelligence may bewraye them.

2. In a concealed manner; secretly, privately.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6113 He his lyf led covertly In Gile and in Ipocrisie. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, The tother eye can laugh couertly. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Commaunding them al to be..in..a certayn place, as couertly as they myght, wythout any noyse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 97 Getting Information very covertly. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 To make his addresses to her not covertly. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxii. 420 Intimations were covertly made to him.

3. In a veiled or hidden manner; with the sense implied, not expressed; indirectly, by implication.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 19 Wightes That dremen..Ful many thinges covertly That fallen after al openly. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xix. 305 Whan Blase herde Merlin thus couertly speke. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 Virgill hath a gallant report of Augustus couertly comprysed in the first Æglogue. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* IV. IV. 158 There are, covertly or expresly..glances upon the Millennium. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* v. 152 He treats of them, although covertly and in an indirect manner. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Icon Basilikè* Wks. 1846 I: 512 In these two letters,—more covertly in the first, more openly in the second,—Gauden apprises Lord Clarendon, that [etc.].

covertness ('kʌvətnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] That quality or state of being covert; secrecy.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 In respect of the covertnesse, safety and assurance in him reposed. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Covertness*, hiddenness. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

coverture ('kʌvətjʊə(r)). Forms: 3 kuuertur, 4 couertor, 4–6 cou-, covertour(e, 4–7 couerture, 5 couertowre, (6 couverture, *Sc.* coveratour), 8 covarture, 3– coverture. [a. OF. *coverture* (12th c.; now *couverture*) = Pr. and Sp. *cobertura*:—L. type **coopertūra*, f. ppl. stem of *cooperīre* to COVER: see -URE. Early instances in *-or*, *-ur*, *-our* were prob. a. OF. *covertor*, *couvretoir*:—L. *coopertōrium* covering; but on the mutescence of

final *-e* these ceased to be distinguishable from the word in *-ture*.]

1. Anything used to cover. Formerly used of the cover or lid of a cup or dish; the cover of a book; the cover of a letter; now only in the general and usually collective sense of 'covering'.

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 754 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 324 Wo so euere he takes þat mete to bere, Schalle not so hardy þo couertoure rere. *Ibid.* 791 The keruer..Vnkouers þe cup..Into þe couertoure wyn he powres owt. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Seele þe vessel with his couertour. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 1 Full goodly bounde in pleasant couerture. **1540** MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B v b, The bodye..is nothing els but a coverture and a thing bound to serve the soule. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1374/1 For such letters as came vnto me..they were inclosed vnder a couerture from Fulgeam. **1592** R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* F ij b, Strong Okes..and browne Hasils..with the greene couerture of their innumerable leaues. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 83 Her hair was white, which she hid under a Coverture of black Lace. **1702** W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 140 This Tomb is quite naked without any Coverture or Balisters. **1860** RAWLINSON *Herodotus* ix. lxxxii. IV. 454 The couches..daintily decked out with their rich covertures. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1061 Herbage and floral coverture bedeck Yon splintered mass.

fig. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 13 In Nights Couerture ..Wee may surprize and take him at our pleasure. **1611** BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 79 He stumbled home, In the darke couerture of shady night.

†**b.** *in coverture*: covered. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII. Matins*, Keep our eyes in coverture From all evil and vain pleasure.

†**2.** A bed-cover, coverlet, or quilt. *Obs.*

(App. the earliest sense in Eng.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 214 Schulen beon of wurmes his kurtel and his kuuertur. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 716 He liþ in bure, Under coverture. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 855 Couertorez ful curious, with comlych panez. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6955 þi covertoure on þe sene Salle be vermyn fulle felle and kene. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 The childe deyde bi cause..the childe was ouer charged with couerture. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 66 To lye on the bedde of tribulacion under the couertour of right mortal distresse. **1483** —— *Gold. Leg.* 126/1 A moche riche couertour for hys bedde. **1539** *Inventories* 45 (Jam.) Four coveratouris of grene taffatiis stikkit. **1697** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 45 The Beds are without Curtains, the Covertures of Cotton.

†**3.** Covering for the body, clothing; a garment. Also of a horse: Housings, trappings, caparison.

c **1300** *Thrush & Night.* 119 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* (1864) I. 55 Hoe fedde a crupel in hire boure, And helede him with covertour. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 602 þe cropore, & þe couertor, acorded wyth þe arsounez. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 241, 4 grete Destreres..Covered with riche Covertoures. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 152 Vestementes and couertours necessarye vnto hys body. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 208 The men go vtterly naked without any..couerture at al. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 192 Other thinke that beasts skinnes..was mans first coverture. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* x. 210 Without any caparison or other coverture but his saddle.

4. An overhead covering; †a roof, a canopy; the tilt of a waggon. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvi. 19 He made the couertour of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (1554) 34a, The sterred heauen is thy couerture. **1532–3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Decay of the couertures of thatched houses. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 384 The admirable Fishponds of Lucullus, (the Coverture of which, is supported by forty eight natural Pillers of stony Earth). **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1094 Through the waggon's coverture.

5. Protective covering; shelter; refuge. Also *fig.*

c **1450** *MS. Cantab. Ff.* i. 6, f. 151 (Halliw.) To kepe hym under the coverture Of trowthe and of connyng. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxl, My closely couerture. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 26 Agaynst his cruell scortching heate, Where hast thou couerture? **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* II. (1682) 50 To seek the coverture of some Rock. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 609 That he would assist those miserable Wretches, and take them into Coverture. **1837** M. J. CHAPMAN in *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 By Him, whose banner is our coverture.

6. Concealing covering; disguise, veil. Also *fig.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 þilke notificacioun þat ben yhidd vndir þe couertours of soþe. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1588 Ryght as a myrrour openly Shewith alle thing that stondith therby..Withouten ony coverture. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 205 The wiles which come vailed with anie couerture. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, To make Iehoua but a couerture, To shade ranck filth. **1625** W. B. *True School War* 7 The specious Mantle, and couerture of Religion. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xix. 273 Shrowded under the coverture of other Persons and Names. **1856** BOKER *Anne Boleyn* v. vi, I'll hide thy name Under the coverture of even lines.

7. *fig.* Concealment; dissimulation, deceit, covert conduct.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 328 They..faile of that they seche By coverture and sleight of speche. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 1147 Kepte well hir purpose vndir coverture. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 683 Throughly arm'd against such coverture.

†**8.** *fig.* **a.** A pretext, pretence; **b.** a justification, a defence of conduct. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Generydes* 4596 To sle hym vterly, With fals tresone vnder a coverture. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, He folowed Medea under the couerture of will to go..to the temple. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* i. 22 Under this unhonest couerture. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxvi. 710 Nay not then, when wee haue just cause and couerture.

9. *Law.* The condition or position of a woman during her married life, when she is by law under the authority and protection of her husband. Also in phr. ***under coverture*** (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1542–3 *Act 34–5 Hen. VIII*, c. 22 The freholde of his wife, during the couerture between them. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 285 If the Soule had held her selfe in awe, and onder couerture. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. §20 10 This grant shall not bind the husband dureing the coverture. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. v. (1743) 179 If a freeman marry a bondwoman, she is also free during the coverture. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 698 B. afterwards died under coverture, no entry having been made on her behalf to avoid the fine. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* II. vii, His accomplished wife could scarcely be subjected to..imprisonment..while sheltered by the ægis of her coverture.

b. *humorously* said of a married man.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Watkins Tottle*, I pleaded my coverture, being a married man.

10. *Ornith.* = COVERT 5. *rare.* [F. *couvertures.*]

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 211 The great wing and tail feathers..and the covertures which protect the base of the latter.

covert-way: see COVERT *a.* 1 b.

cover-up ('kʌvərʌp). [f. *to cover up* (see COVER *v.*[1] 22).] An act of covering up (in various senses: see COVER *v.*[1] 22); *spec.* assistance given to a wrongdoer in escaping detection; = COVER *sb.*[1] 3 d; also, a high-necked garment, a cover-all.

1927 M. A. NOBLE *Those 'Ashes'* 192 Hardinge has a good defence and cover-up. **1935** R. CHANDLER in *Black Mask* Jan. 31/2, I don't have to tell you how a police department looks at that kind of a cover-up on a murder. **1940** M. ALLINGHAM *Black Plumes* ii. 11 It was a bad cover up and very obvious. **1958** *Spectator* 27 June 836/2 The slogan 'personal service' is often a cover-up for very indifferent attention indeed. **1960** *Sunday Express* 27 Nov. 14 This fluffy bed jacket..is a complete cover-up for cold weather. **1961** *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 14 Thickknit cover-up, full-fashioned in..zig-zag rib. **1963** *New Yorker* 1 June 103 This cover-up flowers in a burst of colorful island foliage.

Hence *attrib.* or as quasi-*adj.*, that covers up or conceals. orig. *U.S.*

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §461/12 *Cover-up man..*, a pickpocket's confederate. **1960** V. WIMPERIS *Unmarried Mother* xvi. 343 Contraception, abortion and 'cover-up' marriages all affect the number of children born illegitimate. **1960** *Vogue Pattern Bk.* Early autumn 42 Party dress and cover-up bolero. **1970** *Harrods Catal.* 16/1 Exclusive cover-up rig in cotton velour. Top has shoe-lace fastening, pants elasticated at waist.

covess ('kəʊvɪs). *slang* or *vulgar.* [f. COVE *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female 'cove'.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 144 He was well acquainted with the cove and covess. **1819** *London Guide* 226 He was sweet, not to say nutty, upon the covess. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* III. 292 Ah Bess my covess.

covet ('kʌvɪt), *v.* Forms: 3 cuueiten, 3–6 coueite, -eyte, 4 coveite, 4–6 -eyte, (5 koueyte, coweyt, cuwet), 4 couaite, covayte, 4–5 covaite, (couette, 6 covette, coouet, couveyte, covate, *Sc.* cowait), 5–7 couet(e, 6– covet. [a. OF. *cuveitier, coveiter* (in 13th c. *covoiter*, mod.F. *convoiter*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar*, It. *cubitare*:—L. type **cupiditāre*, f. *cupiditāt-em* eager desire, CUPIDITY, f. *cupĕre* to desire, covet.]

1. *trans.* To desire; *esp.* to desire eagerly, to wish for, long for. **a.** with material obj.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 4763 Though thou gold coveyte. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 He is blisful til whaim all thynge comes þat he couaites. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 96 (MS. K) Coweytyn, *cupio, opto.* **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 Boyes goe up and downe with flaggons of wine, and fill to those that covet it. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 306 They covet subacid Liquors, and abhor fat and oily things. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 265 Fame shall twine for me in after days A wreath I covet not. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 25 We are..apt to suppose that whatever is widely coveted..must be included in our definition of wealth.

Proverb. *all covet all lose.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 306 Wo so coueyotep al, al lesep ywys. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxvi. 108 They that all coueteth all leseth. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 All couet, all loose: this comth oft in vre. But nought haue, nought loose: this is euer sure. **1678** B. R. *Letter Pop. Friends* 3 All Covet, all Loose.

b. with immaterial obj.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 11 þe prophet couaitis noght þaire dampnacioun. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij, She euer coueyted the pees and loue of her lord. **1548** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. P. 48 We, coveting above al things the glory of God. **1611** BIBLE *1 Cor.* xii. 31 Couet earnestly the best gifts. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 57. 12 If..you covet the Admiration of Others, you must learn not to Admire your Self. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvii, The bliss on earth he covets most.

c. with *inf.* or *inf. phrase.*

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1054 To be coupe in his courte þou coueytes þenne. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xliv. 174 (Harl. MS.) The holy trenite, that coveytithe a man to be couplid to him by penaunce. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxiii. 13 Longe haue 3e coveyte for to kenne My fadir. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 102 Those be wiser men which couete to shoote wyde. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 133 To which place [the Sea] they [Salmon] covet to swim, by the instinct of nature. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1882) I. 2 Her mind..coveted to regain its serenity. **1860** *Lit. Churchman* VI. 169/1 Many a person..has coveted to imitate the example.

d. *absol.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 24639 (Fairf.) Ne for to couette was me na bote.

e. *fig.* Said of things.

c **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 272 Sene it is in ald sawe, þat kynde coueyts ay his lawe. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 33 b, Two sortes of Pease, the one sort coveteth to climbe aloft, and runneth up uppon stickes. **1778** W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 27 A coarse Quartz, which is the most impure, and covets no particular form.

†**2.** To desire with concupiscence or with fleshly appetite. *Obs.* (or merged in 3).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 60 Cuueiten mon, oðer haben wille uorte beon iwilned of mon: bo beoð heaued sunne. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶262 Concupiscence..maketh hym coueite by coueitise of flesshly synne by sighte of hise eyen. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13820 þi hegh lust, þat þou couetus vnkyndly to couple with me. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C v b, Sychem..sawe her so faire that he coueyted her. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 138 b, The Rammes ..rather covet the olde Ewes, then the young.

†**b.** To desire to eat; to hanker after as food.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 10 These barbarous Angiqui covet their friends, whom they unbowell with a greedy delight.

3. To desire culpably; to long for (what belongs to another). (The ordinary sense.)

a **1300** *Little Cato* xxvii, Oþer mennes þing with wronge Coueyte hit nou3t in herte. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 14 þat thynge þat þai wickedly couaited. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶670 Coueitise is for to coueite swiche thynges as thou has nat..with-out rightful nede. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 To coueyte that that he may not haue. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xx. 17 Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not couet thy neighbours wife..nor any thing that is thy neighbours. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 227 Industry in some To improve and cultivate their just demesne Made others covet what they saw so fair. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxi. 450 If I wish for a watch hanging in a watchmaker's window..I am guilty of coveting my neighbour's goods (provided that the wish recur frequently.

b. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vii. 7 Thou schalt not coueite. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xx. 190 The x^te^ [comaundment] biddis no3t coveyte. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxi. 26 Hee coueteth greedily all the day long. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 772 The garden..needs no fence, For there is none to covet, all are full.

c. with *inf. Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 He..was puysound thurgh anoþer þat coueited to be sowdan. **1535** COVERDALE *Micah* ii. 2 When they covet to haue londe, they take it by violence. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Envying the greatnes of Charles the Emperour, and coveting to surpasse him.

†**4.** *intr.* **a.** To lust. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 17 The fleisch coueitith [Vulg. *concupiscit*] a3en the spirit, sothli the spirit a3ens the fleisch. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶385 The flessh coueiteth agayn the spirit.

†**b.** To have inordinate or culpable desire *for, after. Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lx, To coveyte for it [golde or sylver] doth aryse Onely engendered upon the melancholy. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 145 Ile rather keepe That which I haue, than coueting for more Be cast from possibility of all. **1611** BIBLE *1 Tim.* vi. 10 Money..which while some coueted after, they haue erred from the faith.

†**c.** To have an inclination or drawing *to. Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 b, A fysshe in spaw[n]ynge tyme wyl coueyte to the calme water.

covet, var. of COVID.

covetable ('kʌvɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. COVET + -ABLE. Cf. F. *convoitable* (Oresme 14th c.).] To be coveted or ardently desired; greatly desirable.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 Delitabill and couaytabill es þe name of Ihesu. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 59 b, The most fayr..and the most couoytable of the foure. **1611** COTGR., *Convoitable*, Couetable, fit to be coueted, or lusted after. **1824** DIBDIN *Lib. Comp.* 616 Mr. Drury's copy continues to be a most covetable gem. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 30 The position..would hardly seem a covetable one.

coveted ('kʌvɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Greatly desired or wished for.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 4 The odd property which its advertisers are willing to give for some coveted article. **1891** *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The status..is no longer a coveted honour.

coveter ('kʌvɪtə(r)). Also 4 couetour, -eyter, 6 covoiter. [f. COVET *v.* + -OUR, -ER[2] 3: cf. F. *convoiteur.*] One who covets or is given to coveting.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 262 The couetour that was so nyce. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* x. 6 We ben not coueyteris of yuelis. **1554** PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 326 Covoiters of newelties and busy bodies. **1731** MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 272 Of these flowers the European women at the Cape are great coveters. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* 32/1 The coveters of his tenement.

coveting ('kʌvɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COVET + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COVET.

c **1315** SHOREHAM 22 Let ounde and wrethe and coveytynge. **1382** WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 12 Regne not synne in 3oure deedly body, that 3e obeische to his coueitingis. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 That dyamand schold be 3oven frely, with outen coveytynge. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 25 Ambitions, Couetings, change of Prides, Disdaine. *a* **1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 226 The zealous desires or covetings of men after spiritual things. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 260 A country so rich and splendid could scarcely fail to awaken covetings. **1887** RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 3/1 Nothing made Carlyle more contemptuous than this coveting of 'happiness'.

'coveting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That covets.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 287 A couetyng desyre to fulfyll the commaundementes of God. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. ii. (1737) II. 155 A Coveting or Avaritious Temper.

Hence **'covetingly** *adv.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Thess.* ii. 8 We desyringe 3ou coueityngly .. with greet loue, wolden bitake to 3ou .. the gospel of God. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 97/2 *Phantaste.* Most covetingly ready, Amorphus.

†**covetise.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3–5 coueytise, 3–7 (9) cou-, covetise, 3–6 -yse, (4 cou-, covatis(e, -aittiyse, -aittise, -aitis, -aites, -aytise, -aityse, -etis, -etteis, -ettise, -eiteise), 4–5 cou-, covatyse, -aitise, -etys, -eityse, 4–6 -eitise, (5 cou-, coveiteis, -tice, cou-, covytise, -tyce, -tys, -atys, cowatice), 5–7 covetice, (6 couytis, -ytes, -itis, -eytyse, -atyce), 6–7 covetize. [a. OF. *coveitise* (in 13th c. *covoitise*, later *convoitise*), representing a L. type **cupidit-itia* for **cupiditia*, app. after the types **cupiditāre* and **cupiditōsus* of vb. and adj.: see COVET, COVETOUS.]

1. Ardent, excessive, or inordinate desire; lust. Const. *of* or *inf.*

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 11 Pur coveytise del eschete.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28627 (Cott. Galba) Ogains pride praier may rise, fastin for flesli couatyse. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Vor asemoche ase þer is an holy prede: alzuo þer is an holy coueytise and an holye enuye. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 7 Thei brennyden in the coueitise of hir [Susanne]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 779 The coueytise of eyen folwith the coueytise of the herte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3842 [Generides] than on al wise To Just had grete couetise. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 263 No couetyse of ryches shall than greue the body. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 70 The other .. pursueth after the slear [slayer] with incredible care and couetise to reuenge. [1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 639 Shakspeare .. was more actuated by poetical precept and impulse than by any sensual covetise for the venison of old Sir Thomas Lucy.]

b. (with *pl.*) An inordinate desire, a lust.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Temperance .. dret alle þe couaytises of þe wordle. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xviii. 30 Go thou not aftir thi coueitises [1382 lustis]. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 21 In suche lyberalyte there is moste commenly annexed a covetyse to robbe and reve by injurye.

2. *spec.* Inordinate or excessive desire for the acquisition and possession of wealth, etc.; esp. of possessing what belongs to another; = COVETOUSNESS 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 46 þat for couetise art ycome so fer fro þe Est, To wilne oure lutel god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27194 (Cott.) Quar pouert or ani couaittise did him to þat sin to rise. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 23 The fyfte dedly syne es couetyse and þat es ane vnmesurabill luffe to haffe erthely gudes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 203 Coveitise is evere wode, To gripen other folkis gode. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Auaryce and couetyse she moost hated. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 689 Nowe if prodigalitye or couetise be vyce. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 57 Pride must be turned to humility, covetice to charity. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 355 A Clergy man must not be covetous, much lesse for covetise must he neglect his cure. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 381 Your sinfull Covetise.

¶ By confusion of endings, it was sometimes written for COVETOUS.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 17 With promise they please the Covetise .. The Covetise is brought to threed bare clothes.

†**'covetiveness.** *Phrenol. Obs.* [See -IVE.] = ACQUISITIVENESS.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 10, I know that covetiveness is a pleonasm, but this fault is observed in many other words... I have added *iveness* solely for the sake of uniformity. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 596 She has the organ of covetiveness, and steal she must. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1123 Were these 'stolen' looks occasioned by 'covetiveness', or 'self-love?'

covetous ('kʌvɪtəs), *a.* Forms: 4 cou-, coveitus, -aitus, -eytous, -aytous, -etus, -aitous, 4–5 cou-, coveitous, -atus, 4–6 -etous(e, 5 cou-, coveitose, -etows(e, -ettus, cowatouss, 6 covetuous, -teous, 4- covetous. [a. OF. *coveitus*, *-os* (in 13th c. *covoiteus*, later *convoiteux*) = Pr. *cobeitos*, *cubitos*:—L. **cupidit-ōsus*, f. *cupiditās* (cf. *calamitōsus* from *calamitās*): see CUPIDITY and -OUS.]

1. Having an ardent or excessive desire *of* (or †*for*) anything; eagerly desirous *to do*, *have*, or *be*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25802 (Cott.) þou man þou has ben to couetus, Abote werlds wining fuus. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 367 Whanne þu lest him þe cupe iseo .. He wile be wel coveitus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 Of gold to ben to covetous. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 654 Desirous to Iuste and covetouse to do chiualrie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 24 By Ioue, I am not couetous for Gold. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 How covetous thou art of novelties! 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 140 How he might be made covetous to heare many things. 1699 LD. REAY in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 191 The acquaintance of this man, of which I am very covetous. 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 75 Covetous only of a virtuous praise. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 189 As covetous of power and as impatient of restraint as any of the Stuarts.

b. Of actions: Eager.

1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 557 A more Covetous and diligent search.

2. Culpably or inordinately desirous of gaining wealth or possessions; *esp.* of that which belongs to another or to which one has no right; greedy, grasping, avaricious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23750 (Cott.) þe flexs es ai to filthes fus, þe werld nithful and couatus. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 þe proude zekþ þing worþssipuol. þe couaytous þing uremuol. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be .. not coueitous. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2245 The Steward is a couetouse man, that long hath desirid A knyff I have in kepeing. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Ryches encreaseth auaryce in a couetous man. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 22 b, The covetous man .. desireth still to have, beyng never content. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 95 The prodigall and the covetous doe offend alike, for neither doe live as they ought. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496 Covetous, that is, Ravenous after what is anothers. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 113 A covetuous civilian and public notary. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriae Enc.* 79 One is so couetous that he liues poor to dye rich. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 19 The stronger, shrewder, or more covetous men.

b. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from cupidity or avarice.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 The covetouse flatery, Which many a worthy king deceiveth. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvii. 189 Ottho, with this couetous promesse deceyued, etc. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 146 They .. Fear no covetous oath, all false free promises heed not.

¶ By confusion of endings, it was sometimes written for COVETISE, covetousness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23147 (Gött.) þe couaitus, for-soth to tell, Has mani saule broght to hell. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11759 Till he caght was in couetouse, & cumbrit hym seluen. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582. II. 313 The unkyndnesse and covetuse that was shewed me. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 783 For anger and not for covetous, the Protector .. spoyled her of al that ever she had.

covetously ('kʌvɪtəslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a covetous manner; with cupidity.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxii. 12 Gredili, *or coueytously*, thou falsly chalengidist thi neiȝbours. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 9 Wo vnto him, that couetously gathereth euell gotten goodes in to his house. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 408 If he couetously reserue it, how shall's get it? 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 26 So earthly minded, and covetously affected. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 2/3 To .. listen covetously to the musical whistle of the widgeon.

covetousness ('kʌvɪtəsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Strong or inordinate desire (*of*). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij b, Who so for couetesnese of flieng leses the tyme of his hawke mewyng. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 122 The covetousness of money is the root of all evil. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 20 At last the couetousnesse of the coyne ouercame him. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 29 When Workemen striue to do better then wel, They do confound their skill in couetousnesse.

2. Inordinate and culpable desire of possessing that which belongs to another or to which one has no right.

1526–34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 22 Oute of the herte of men proceade .. theeft, coveteousnes, wickednes. 1533 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Declaring the couetousnes of the Spaniardes to be vnsaciable. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 26 Desire of Riches [is called] Covetousnesse: a name used alwayes in signification of blame. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 54 Casting the eyes of covetousness upon the whole of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 We understand by covetousness the longing for other people's goods.

covey ('kʌvɪ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 coue, coueye, 6–7 covie, coovie, (6 cooui), 7 couvie, covye, 5–8 covy, 5– covey. [ME., ad. OF. *covée*, mod.F. *couvée* brood = It. *covata*:—Rom. type **cubāta*, lit. a hatching, f. L. *cubāre*, It. *covare*, F. *couver* to sit, incubate, hatch.]

1. A brood or hatch of partridges; a family of partridges keeping together during the first season. (Sometimes also of grouse, ptarmigan, etc.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96/2 Covey of pertrychys (H.P. coue, or couy). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Let yowre spanyellis fynde a Couy of partrichys. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 This cooui rauenouse [of harpies] .. They gripte in tallants the meat. 1589 *Pappe with a Hatchet* E ij, There is not a better Spanniell in England to spring a couie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The partridges .. together with their coovie of young birds. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 119 Sinne is .. like the Partridges, which flye by Coueys. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 19 The fluttering coveys from the stubble rise. 1766 PENNANT *Zool., Partridge* (1812) I. 365 A partridge followed by a large covey of very young birds. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ix. 132 A covey of ptarmigans. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 141 The sage-brush .. gave shelter to a few coveys of sage-hens.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* A family, party, or set (of persons or things).

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. (1630) 16 Here's .. a couie of Cockscombes. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, Who are they in the corner? As I live, a covey of fiddlers. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. App. 9 There are so many Covies of New Doctrines sprung up ever and anon. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 124. I never did spring such a Covye of Mathematicians all at once. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 76 The whole covey of victims was thus netted. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxvii, A whole covey of trumps was ranged in one corner.

†**covey**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [perh. derivative of COVE *sb.*¹ in its OE. sense of 'closet', etc.] A pantry.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 68 From the cellar-door to the pantry or covey-door. *Ibid.* 77 A little vault at the west end of the Frater house like unto a pantry, called the Covey. [1861 *Our English Home* 80 The pantry, called by ancient housekeepers the covey.]

covey ('kəʊvɪ), *sb.*³ *slang* or *vulgar.* [f. COVE *sb.*² + -Y⁴.] Little 'cove'. (Used of an intimate or associate: cf. CHAPPIE.)

1821 P. EGAN *Life in Lond.* 287 The covey was no scholard, as he asserted. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, 'Hullo! my covey, what's the row?' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hamilton Tighe*, 'What a rum old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!'

†**'Covey**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* (See quot.)

a 1667 SKINNER *Etymol., Botan.*, Covey, *vel* sweet Covey, *pro* Muscovy [= *Erodium moschatum* (Britten & Holland)].

†**co'vey**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* Perh. = CONVEY, CONVOY (but of earlier date).

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6367 Al that nyght, with fayr covey, They rede forth by the way.

†**'covey**, *v. Obs.* To hatch: see COUVEY.

co-vibrate: see CO- *pref.* 1.

†**covid** ('kʌvɪd). *Anglo-Ind. Obs.* Also 7–8 covet, 7 (coveld ? misprint for coveed), 8 covit. [ad. Pg. *covado*, Flemish ell, cubit.] A lineal measure formerly used in India: its length varied, at different places and times, from 36 to 14 inches.

1685 PLOT in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1052 A China Covet (i.e. a piece 23 inches and ¾ long) being worth 80 Tale. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Pers.* 206 (Y.) Measures of Surat are only two; the Lesser and the Greater Coveld .. the latter of 36 inches English. 1720 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II. 338 (Y.) Four large pillars, each to be six covids high, and six covids distance one from the other. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxix. 366 He wants so many Covets of Ground to dig in. 1802 CAPT. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 383 Covids, of fourteen and a half inches long.

covie, obs. f. COVEY.

co-villager: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

covin ('kʌvɪn), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 cou-, covyne, 4–9 cou-, covine, covin, 4–7 cou-, covyn, (4–5 cou-, koueyne, 5 couuyne; *Sc.* cowyn(e, covyng), 6 covene, 6–7 coven; also in *Sc.* 5 conwyn(e, 6 convine, -uene, 6–7 conuyne, conueene. [a. OF. *covin*, *couvin*, *cuvin* masc., more usually *covine*, *couvine*, *-yne*, *covaine*, *couvaine*, sometimes *convine*, *-vigne* fem.:—late L. *convenium* (in Du Cange, of date 1218, 'in eodem pacto et convenio'), and its pl. *convenia*, or fem. sb. of same form; f. *convena* one who comes together with others, f. *convenīre* to come together, CONVENE.]

†**1.** A number of persons confederate together, a confederacy, company, band. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 þe erle of Ascetelle, Sir Jon þe Comyn, Badenauh sonne, I telle, & þretty of þer Couyn. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 21, I se þe felonus couines of wikked men abounden in ioie and in gladnes. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to hethenly couyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 29 A thousand men he led of his convine From Coreite the citie Agyline.

†**2.** Private agreement, compact, covenant; often with unfavourable connotation. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 158 They muste kepe wel that theyre couyne and entreprise be not accused nor knowen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 168 For the maist part of our conuene and band To me sal be to tuiche 3our kingis hand. *Ibid.* VIII. i. 9 All Latium assemblit, sone controvit Ane coniuratioun or haisty convyne. *Ibid.* XII. iii. 101 This convyne and trety. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coitio* .. Covine or confederacie in doing of any thing. [1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxvi, Such burghers as have covine and alliance with the Highland clans.]

†**b.** A 'combination' or union (not known to the law). *Obs.*

[1361 *Act 34 Edw. III*, c. 9 Totes alliances & covignes des Maceons & Carpenters .. & sermentz entre eux faites ou affaires, soient desore anientiz & anullez de tout.] 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 11 All alliances and covins of masons and carpenters .. shall be void.

3. A privy agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another; conspiracy, collusion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 111, I wat nocht .. quham with he maid the cowyne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 The treson of Cateline .. and the covine Of hem that were of his assent. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* xxvi, By assent and coven of the partyes he shall make defaulte. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 36 If thone make a false plea of covin betweene him and the defendant. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Covine is a deceitful assent or agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 412 From the collusion and covin between the tenant for years and the remote remainder-man.

4. Fraudulent action of any kind to the injury of another; fraud, deceit, treachery. *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 14 Thai tald the king all the covyng [*Edin. MS.* conwyne] of Iohn Cwmyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 631 By couyne of the quene, they were all iii. in great daunger. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 100 Yf any person do sell in grosse any wynes by fraude or covin contrary to the prises set. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xviii. 50 Without tromperey or couyn. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 132 When I demanded of him, what was Covine: he answered, when one thing is pretended, and an other done... And this covine was ponnishable by the

lawes. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 111 By the Couen of the French .. and the Popes Conniuency. **1710** M. HENRY *Comm. Prov.* iv. 28 This requires us to pay our just debts without fraud, covin, or delay. **1877** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 226 Mulcted of my right by thy fraud and covin.

†**5.** Secret contrivance or device; secret or privy intent. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 952 Sche .. knew al is koueyne for ou3t he kouþe hide. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For yet was never such covine That couth ordeine a medecine To thing, which God in lawe of kinde Hath set. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xix. 306 To discure nought of youre coveyne.

†**6.** Internal condition; manner of being. *Obs.* [Very common in OF.]

c **1350** *Will Palerne* 3147, I knowe al þe couyne of cuntre how 3e went. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 301 He sperit the cowyn of the land, And quha the castell had in hand. *Ibid.* XIII. 122 Lordingis, now luk that 3he Worthy and of gud covyne be At this assemble, and hardy. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1227 Let me wiþ hem speke a þrowe For to wyte wat þay be & hure couyne y-knowe. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 18 Serchyng alleway the state and couuyne of his aduersaires.

†**covin**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *covenir* (now *convenir*) to agree, be agreed, etc.] *trans.* To agree upon. *to be covined*: to be agreed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 Whan they be covined, They feignen for to make pees. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CLXXV. iv, By false confederacie Bytwene hym and therle of Marowe, Couened fully be fore cast traytorie.

†**'coviner.** *Obs.* One guilty of covin or fraud; a covinous person.

1593 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 43 He called me spitefully couiner [*printed* coniver]. I told him that he did lye in so saying.

coving ('kəʊvɪŋ), *sb.* [f. COVE *sb.*[1]]

1. An arched or vaulted piece of building, as the curved soffit of a projecting upper part of a building (see quot. 1703), the arching of a coved ceiling; coved work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 When Houses are built projecting forth over the Ground-plot, and that is .. turn'd with a Quadrant of a Circle .. of Timber, which is Lathed and Plaister'd .. under which People may walk dry .. such Work is commonly call'd Coveing. **1742** MRS. DELANEY *Life & Corr.* II. 190 The new wall is almost built up, and the covings are now putting up in the little parlour. **1861** BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 224 Roofs, of which the transverse internal section shows an arch either curvilinear .. or many sided (which is the case with a polygonal coving). **1881** *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The roof, which has the outline of a mansard, or coving.

2. *pl.* The inclined or curved sides of a fireplace, approaching each other toward the back.

1796 RUMFORD *Ess.* I. 317 The vertical sides of a Fire-place, or the covings (as they are called). **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 167 The covings, or sides, of a fire-place, are now commonly placed in an oblique position. **1882** *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 6 Range, with .. plate rack, and tiled covings.

'coving, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. COVE *v.* + -ING[2].] Forming an arch or vault; coved.

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* I. i. 3 The coving roof leaves a large square opening in its centre.

†**'covinliche,** *adv. Obs. rare* [f. COVIN + *-liche*, -LY[2].] In agreement, with one accord.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 979 þai seyden al couinliche, þe dome was 3ouen sikerliche [*15th c. version* wyth oon assente].

covinous ('kʌvɪnəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 6–9 covenous. [f. COVIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of covin; collusive; fraudulent, deceitful.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 5 §2 Such guileful, covinous or fraudulent Devices and Practices. **1598** LAMBARDE *Alienations* in *Bacon's Wks.*, For the restraint of making those inordinate and covenous leases of lands. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, s.v. *Faine pleader*, It signifieth .. a false, covenous, or collusory manner of pleading. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 529 Making voluntary or fraudulent and covinous conveyances.

'covinously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By collusion; fraudulently.

1550 *Wardmote Laws* in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) II. v. xxii. 423/1 If any have covenously, fraudently, or unduly obtained the freedom of this city. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 387 Pretending .. the said Edmund .. for his deformitie to bee couinously put besides the kingdome. **1848** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 712 Every species of fraud and knavery covinously committed.

co-visit, *sb.* [See CO- 3 a.] Joint visit.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 76, I am afraid our co-visit with Coleridge was a dream.

covit, var. of COVID.

covorly, corrupt form of CAVALLY.

1887 J. F. KEANE *3 Years Wand. Life* II. ii 77, I caught so much fish .. as 'old-wives', young covorly, and skipjacks.

co-votary: see CO- *pref.* 3 b.

covy, covyk, obs. ff. COVEY, CONVICT *v.*

cow (kaʊ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *sing.* 1–4 cu, 3–4 ku, 3–6 cou, kou, kow, 4–7 cowe, kowe, (5 cough, 6 coowe), 3– cow. Plural *cows*, *kine* (kaɪn), north. *kye* (kaɪ): see below. [A Common Teut. and Common Indo-germanic word: OE. *cú* = OFris. *kú*, OS. *có* (MDu. *koe*, Du. *koe*, LG. *ko*), OHG. *chuo* (MHG. *kuo*, G. *kuh*), Icel. *kýr* acc. and dat. *kú* (:—*kû-z*, Sw., Da. *ko*, *koe*):—OTeut. **kōu-z*, **kô-z*, fem.:—Aryan *gʷṓus*, acc. *gʷṓm*, whence Skr. *gāús*, *gām*, *gav-*, *go-*, Gr. *βοῦς*, *βοϝ-*, *βο-*, L. *bōs*, *bov-*, *bo-*, ox; the word being of both genders outside Teutonic.

The *ū* in OE., Fris., and ON., against the original *ō* retained in OS. and OHG., is perh. to be explained from an original Teutonic inflexion *kō(u)s*, *kôm*, *kôwez*, *kôwi*, pl. *kôwez*, *kôwôm*, *kō(u)miz*, whence, by regular passage of original *ôw* before vowels into *û*, gen. *kûiz*, dat. *kûi*, pl. *kûiz*, etc. Hence by levelling in the separate langs., *kô-* or *kû-* (umlaut *kŷ-*), throughout. (Prof. Sievers.)

The OE. inflexion was: Sing. gen. *cúe*, *cú*, later, after *o*-stems, *cuus*, *cús*; dat. *cý*; Pl. nom. acc. *cýe*, *cý*, gen. *cúa*, later, after *n*-stems, *cúna*, north. *cýna*; dat. *cùum*. The umlaut pl. *cýe*, *cý*: —OTeut. **kôwez*, *kûiz* (cf. also ON. *kýr*, OS. *koji*, OHG. *chuowi*, *chuoi* (*chuoji*), *chuo*, Ger. *kühe*) gave regularly ME. *ky*, *kye*, still retained in Sc. and N. Eng. But Southern Eng. at an early period took an extended form *kȳn*, later *kyne*, *kine*, still used, with slightly archaic flavour, beside the later *cows*, which hardly appears before the 17th c. ME. *kȳn* is to be compared with *brethren*, *children*, and other southern plurals in *-n*. In this particular case, the use of the gen. pl. *cúna*, *cýna* (in 12th c. *cune*, *kyne*) with numerals (see 1 b β below), may have contributed to the prevalence of the *kȳn*, *kyne* form.]

1. a. The female of any bovine animal (as the ox, bison, or buffalo); most commonly applied to the female of the domestic species (*Bos Taurus*).

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 2085 *Vacca* cuu. **1085** *O.E. Chron.* Ne furðon .. an oxe ne an cu ne an swin. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 416 Vor þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre. *Ibid.* 418 3if eni mot nede habben ku. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 193/33 Heo bigan to milken þis cov. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6763 (Cott.) Ox or ass, or cou or scepe. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 11 He þat steliþ an oxe or a cowe. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* A v b, Hoote mylke of a cowe. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 31 Where the Bull and Cow are both milk-white, They neuer do beget a coleblacke Calfe. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Milk, warm from the Cow. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 129 Cow's milk there is, and store of curdled cheese. **1853** MAYNE REID *Boy Hunt.* xiii. They are buffaloes .. two bulls and a cow. **1885-6** (*Xmas Card*) *Song*, '*Three Acres and a Cow*' i, We're all to have a bit of land, and learn to speed the plough, And live for ever happy on Three Acres and a Cow. **1886** JESSE COLLINGS in *Times* 25 Feb. 5/4 'Three Acres and a Cow' is the title of a leaflet issued by the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, 95 Colmore-row, Birmingham. This leaflet was .. the origin of the phrase.

b. *pl. a.* 1 cýe, cý, 3–4 kij, 4 kuy, 5–6 key, 3– ky, kye, kie. (Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 31 Betwih cye folca [L. *inter vaccas populorum*]. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe .. ȝeeane eowe and ȝecelfe cy mid me. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4566 (Cott.) Fatt and faire kij [*other MSS.* ky]. *c* **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1259 Boþe to cayre at þe kart & þe kuy mylke. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4732 Fifty þousand ky. **1424** *E.E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul my wyf haf half my mylche kye. **1511** *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (1890) 60 For iij key, xxxs. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 185 Tydy ky lowys, veilys by thame rynnis. **1534** *Act 26 Hen. VIII* c. 5 §1 Any person .. with .. oxen, kye, or any other cattal. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 In this Wod war nocht onlic kye bot oxne and bules snawquhyte. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 About April some take Kie to hire, which have none of their own, and other buy Kie to farme them out. **1664** SIR R. FANSHAW tr. *Horace's Odes* I. xxxi, Hot Calabrias goodly kye. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 234 The kye stood rowtin i' the loan. **1871** PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 15 The sunny pastures of the kye. **1873** GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i, The song of the milkmaid milking the kye. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Kye*, cows. In West Holderness, *kye* is used to denote particular herds, *kine* being used for cows in general.

β. ? 3–4 cun, ? 3–5 kyn; 4 kuyn, kin [*gen. pl.* 1 cúna, cýna, 2–3 *cūne, *kȳne, 4 kine], 4–5 kijn, kiyn, kyin, ky3n, kien, ken, kene, 4–6 kyen, kyne, keen(e, 6– kine. The spelling with *u* (y) is early S.W.; *cén, kén, keen* is Kentish.

[*c* **960** *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 19 Dael cyna ic bohte fife. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Feowertiȝ cuna.] *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 760 Oxen, schep, and eke kuyn [*orig.* ken, *rime* slen]. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* 233 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 54 þer nas non of alle þe kyn þat half so moche mulc ȝeue. *c* **1305** *Satire* ibid. 155 Tripis and kine fete and schepen heuedes. **1340** *Ayenb.* 191 Alle þe prestes Ken. **13..** *Chron. Eng.* 592 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 294 Fif thousent fatte cun. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 142 To kepe kyne [*v. rr.* kyen(e, ken, kijn] in þe felde. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* lxvii. 31 In the kiyn [1388 kien] of puplis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 11 Thre kyn [*v. rr.* keen, kyne, kyen] and eek a scheep. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzner) þe seuene kuyn. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 672 Of ken and oxe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 Hornes .. of ky3n. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 64/3 Two wylde kyen. **1495** *Trevisa's Barth. De P.R.* (W. de W.) XVIII. ix. 850 Kene lowe whan they be a bullynge. **1529** MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 320/1 That he bad them preache to oxen & keene and their calues to. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* cv. 351 What in beeffes keen and hogges. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxviii. 56 Spurry is good .. fodder for oxen and kyen, for it causeth kyen to yeelde store of milke. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 519 Pharaohs leane Kine. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 647 A herd of Beeves, faire Oxen and faire Kine. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 46 She looked .. after her rents in money, kine, and honey.

γ. 7– cows.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 Kine or Cowes which are the female of this kind. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 9 In Germany, Poland, and Switzerland, every peasant keeps two or three cows. **1877** H. A. LEVENSON *Sport in many Lands* 514 Surely the same protection might be afforded to the American bison by the enactment of laws preventing cows being killed during certain times.

δ. kyis (*kaise*).

(*Kaise* appears to be only the Cheshire pronunciation of *cows*, with *aï* or *aü* for (aʊ). Sc. *Kyis* is perh. a double pl.)

1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 171 Priestis, tak na kyis [*rime* cryis]. *a* **1810** TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 88 Quoth Tom of Lancashire, Thoose are foin kaise thai 'rt driving there.

c. *pl.* Cattle. *U.S.*

1869 *Overland Monthly* III. 127 The 'cow-whip' .. is used only in driving the herd, which is often called 'the cows'. **1930** RAINE & BARNES *Cattle* 60 Cows, as all cattle were called regardless of age and sex, were an investment which traveled on the hoof.

2. a. In many phrases and proverbial expressions.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 262 As becometh a kow to hoppe in a cage. **14..** *Eight Goodly Questions* viii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Bell) VIII. 189 God sendeth a shrewd cow a short horne. **1547** J. HEYWOOD *Dial.* II. i, She is in this mariage As comely as a cowe in a cage. **1562** —— *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Euery man as he loueth, Quoth the good man, whan he kyst his coowe. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes, but to a Cow too curst he sends none. **1610** A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 95 Drinking, eating, feasting, and revelling, till the cow come home, as the saying is. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 158, I warrant you lay a Bed till the Cows came home. *c* **1776** MISS F. GRAHAM in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scot.* (1829) 11 The black cow [= misfortune] on your foot ne'er trode. *c* **1800** HOGG *Song*, Tween the gloamin and the mirk when the kye comes hame. **1875** J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (ed. 3) 121 'There,' exclaimed Rogers, 'that 'ull hold us till all's blue, and the cows comes home in the morning'.

b. † *to a cow's thumb*: to a nicety. † *brown cow*: humorous name for a barrel of beer. *the cow with the iron tail*: *i.e* the pump.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol.* 404 To a cows thumb, *ad amussim*. **1685** H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* 27 Mr. Gadbury .. will rectifie the Time to a Cows Thumb. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 40 (D.) Since you see 'tis as plain as a cow's thumb. *Ibid.* III. 26 (D.) You may fit yourself to a cow's thumb among the Spaniards. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* III. ii. Prol., The auld anes think it best With the brown cow to clear their een. **1798** J. MIDDLETON *Surv. Middlesex* 337 A considerable cow-keeper in Surrey has a pump of this kind, which goes by the name of the famous black cow .. and is said to yield more than all the rest put together. **1886** *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 33 The cow with the iron tail is still milked a great deal in London.

3. a. The female of certain other large animals, *e.g.* elephant, rhinoceros, whale, seal, etc., the male of which is called a *bull*. See BULL *sb.*[1] 2.

1725 [see BULL *sb.*[1] 2]. **1766** FARRINGTON in Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 171 The vulgar name is sea calf, and on that account, the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. **1886** GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 200 The female [of the Fur Seal], or cow as she is always termed.

b. *attrib.* In sense of 'female', 'she-'.

1751 C. GIST *Jrnl.* 4 Mar. (1893) 56 At Night I killed a fine barren Cow-Buffaloe. **1817** S. R. BROWN *Western Gaz.* 198 The cow buffaloe was equal to any meat I ever saw. **1839** *Knickerbocker* XIII. 386 An enormous cow-whale rose close beside her wounded offspring. **1863** *Spring in Lapl.* 184, I saw a magnificent cow elk quietly walking up the mountain-side. **1880** G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* xxviii. 237 In dimmer recesses the Cow alligator, with her nest hard by. **1946** T. M. STANWELL-FLETCHER *Driftwood Valley* 194 When the cow moose is alarmed, it is not uncommon for her to desert her calf.

4. *transf.* †**a.** A timid, faint-hearted person, a coward. *Obs.* Cf. COW-BABY, -HEARTED, COWISH *a.* 2.

1581 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 11 What a one shal I seeme to bee unto my Lady? will she not thinke herselfe to be coupled with a cow? **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Crier*, The veriest cow in a companie brags most. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* 11. 731 Vain vpstart braggadochio! heartlesse cow!

b. Applied to a coarse or degraded woman. Also, loosely, any woman, used esp. as a coarse form of address.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cow* .. the Emblem .. of a Lazy, Dronish, beastly Woman, who is likened to a Cow. **1868-9** *Parl. Papers* XXXI. 123/1 It's all such stinking hussies as you who are keeping men out of their work, you stinking cow. **1891** FARMER *Slang and its Analogues*, *Cow*, a woman; a prostitute. **1914** C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* II. IV. iv. 930 Good job if that love-boy of hers does punch into her. Silly cow! She ought to know better. **1933** 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* xxi. 153 'Now, you cow,' I said, 'move it yourself.' **1936** 'D. SMITH' *Call it a Day* in *Famous Plays 1935-6* 239 And then a cow of a woman upset a tea-tray in the stalls. **1960** D. LESSING *Pursuit of Eng.* vi. 218 It's just that stupid cow her mother. **1960** P. HASTINGS *Sandals for my Feet* II. vi. 192 You shan't do this to me, you filthy old cow!

c. An objectionable person or thing, a distasteful situation, etc. *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.*

1891 T. COTTLE *Melton's Luck* xviii. 78 The less spirited [horses] become regular cows (as we called them) and only go because they are obliged to. **1894** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 5 May 13/3 Well, 'e ups to me and sez 'Yer a mean cow.' **1904** 'S. RUDD' *Sandy's Sel.* iii. 17 Bring th' sheep bell (*you* cow, *stand*!) I foun' th' other day. **1916** *Anzac Bk.* 31/2 'Ee's a fair cow, 'e is. **1918** *N.Z.E.F. Chron.* 7 June 204/1 I'll get even with the cows for that. **1929** W. SMYTH *Girl from Mason Creek* xv. 163 'Cow of a job,' he muttered. **1934** T. WOOD *Cobbers* ii. 15 In a continent where .. (to the punter when the favourite is unplaced) a dark horse can be a fair cow [etc.]. **1936** M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* lii. 489, I never read their cows of letters. **1940** F. D. DAVISON *Woman at Mill* 148 Looking for work's a cow of a game! **1959** P. H. JOHNSON *Unspeakable Skipton* xv. 137 [Austral. *log.*] 'He's like the rest of you, for ever taking umbrage about something. It's a fair cow.' She had forgotten herself. **1963** D. ADSETT *Magpie Sings* 10 There's that truant joker too. Rotten cow.

5. a. *Mining.* A kind of self-acting brake with two prongs or horns used in ascending an inclined line of rails: see quot. 1851. (Also called *bull.*)

1834 O. D. HEDLEY *Safe Transit Railw. Carriages on Tyne & Wear* (Newcastle) 28 The cow is essential to the safety of the carriage; for should the rope, the centre crooks, or the chains which connect the carriages together, break .. it takes firm hold of the ground, and thus sustains the carriages, which are prevented descending the plane. 1840 WHISHAW *Railw. Gt. Brit.* 418 Each train is furnished with a cow, or trailer, for stopping the train. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Cow*, a wooden or iron fork, hung loosely upon the last waggon of a set, ascending an inclined plane. Its use is to stick into the ground, and stop the set, in case of the rope breaking.

b. Sometimes applied to the brake or 'clog' of a gin.

6. See quot. [Perh. not the same word.]

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxiii. *note*, A cow is a kind of floating raft peculiar to the western rivers of America, being composed of immense pine trees tied together, and upon which a log cabin is erected.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

Several of these appear already in OE., where it is difficult to separate real compounds from syntactical combinations, since the orig. genitive *cúe* was, when contracted to *cú*, identical with the nom. But where it was really a genitive, the later form of the case *cús*, *cuus* often appears as an alternative. Such are *cú butere*, *cú cealf*, *cú éage* (*cús éage*) cow's eye, *cúe mesa* cow's dung, *cú horn* (*cuus horn*) cow's horn, *cú tægl* cow's tail.

a. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a cow or cows (freq. U.S., with *cow-* in the sense of cattle), as ***cow-beef***, ***-bone***, ***-breath***, ***-broth***, ***-butter***, ***-byre***, ***-cheese***, ***-country***, ***-crib***, ***-flesh***, ***-garth***, ***-hair***, †***-hold***, ***-kind***, ***-paddock*** (*Austral.* and *N.Z.*), ***-pasture***, ***-shed***, ***-shippon***, ***-stable***, ***-stall***, ***-thief***, ***-track***, ***-trail***, ***-whip***, ***-yard***; b. similative and parasynthetic, as ***cow eye***; ***cow-bellied***, ***-eyed***, ***-like*** adjs.; c. objective or obj. gen., as ***cow-driver***, ***-driving***, ***-farmer***, ***-jobber***, ***-lifter***, ***-lifting***, ***-stealer***, ***-stealing***.

1588 COGAN *Haven Health* ciii. (1612) 113 *Cow-biefe if it be young..is better then both [ox-beef and bull-beef]. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7/1 Horseflesh was being sold in the parish as beef..Very few outside of the trade were able to distinguish it from good cow-beef. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 272 This *cow-bellied knave doth come from the cart. 1913 MASEFIELD *Daffodil Fields* 32 Some half-wild hounds Gnawed at the *cowbones littered on the field. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 476 Free cowbones for soup. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. iv. 67 Let her..help in the kitchen, and take the *cow-breath at milking-time. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 146 A hundred millions of human beings think it..the most dreadful pollution to drink *cow-broth. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Ón hunige and on *cu buteran. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 113 Take an ounce of cowe butter. 1887 A. S. HILL in *Times* 4 Aug. 8/3 The process by which it [bogus butter] is made to resemble cow butter. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 87 a, A pounde of *Cowe cheese. 1882 C. M. CHASE *Editor's Run* 160 There is no excuse in a *cow country like this for a landlord to set before his guests oleomargarine. 1938 P. LAWLOR *House of Templemore* xiii. 144 The first trip had been to the cow country of Taranaki. 1945 *Reader's Digest* Sept. 109/1 With nearly all its cattle behind wire, the ranch junked the oldest and most revered custom of the cow country. 1960 N. HILLIARD *Maori Girl* I. i. 9 The cow-country is owned by *pakehas*. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 33 Set on the carpenter to repair *cow-cribs. 1771 *Carroll Papers* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XIV. 136, I have order'd Squires to go downe tomorrow with the *Cow driver. 1851 J. J. HOOPER *Widow Rugby's Husb.* 102 The 'Colonel' being what in his region and times was called a cow-driver. 1932 W. KELLEY *Inchin' Along* 211 The ox drivers—'cow drivers', they were called. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 168 Looking calm invitation at him out of her great, fine, passionless, *cow eyes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 495 The milk is measured and served out by the *cow-farmer. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Eiij, He saythe..that *cowe fleshe nourisheth moche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/18 Yᵉ *cowgarth, *bouile*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms*, I sing how casual bricks..Encounter'd casual *cowhair, casual lime. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Shee letteth the mucke of the *cowe-holde to poore folkes for 8d. a weeke. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/5 Richard Foster..*Cowjobber. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 332 þere ne was cow ne *cowkynde þat conceyued hadde þat wolde belwe after boles. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 245 Or man would quickly all cow-kind destroy. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 18 When.. we have described the varieties of the cow kind, we shall pass on to the buffalo. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 405 Indicted to stand his trial for fire-raising and *cow-lifting. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Dec. 4/3 A grand cowlifting expedition. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 164 His be yon Juno of majestic size, With *cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1931 V. PALMER *Separate Lives* 125 The shady creek-bend in the corner of the *cow-paddock where the grass grew. 1956 R. FINLAYSON in C.K. Stead *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 23 They followed him up the drive past the cowpaddock gate. 1523 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for a *Cow-pasture ijd. 1878 EMERSON in *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 412 In our own door-yards and cow-pastures. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict.* c. 49 §9 Any *cowshed or other place in which an animal..is kept. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* 187 Black are the hedgerows..and lonely *cowshippons. 1648 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 185 As you go by yᵉ *Cowstable to yᵉ Ings. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 4 The yard, cow-stable, pig-sty, hen-house. 1882 E. EGGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolboy* ii. 12 He found 'King Milkmaid' written on the door of his father's cow-stable. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 269 She..turned the coach-house into a *cow-stall. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 631 Neither his commands nor his example could infuse courage into that mob of *cowstealers. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* ii, A *cow-stealing, A night-watching and door-waylaying thief. 1781 in R. PUTNAM *Memoirs* (1903) 184 Your favor of the 25, with the *cow-thieves, arrived safe. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* vii. 95, I think you're common cow thieves. 1678 in *Duxbury* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1893) 30 There being..a *cow track going over the said river. 1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 93 Our road was little better than a cow-track. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xiii. 336 The lama had led Kim by cow-track and byroad. 1902 *N.Z. Illustr. Mag.* V. 379/2 You have two razor-backs and a gully, and no way in except this cow-track. 1853 'P. PAXTON' *Yankee in Texas* 100 He will see them pouring in..by every possible road,..wagon roads, main road, '*cow trails', and 'blazes'. 1920 J. M. HUNTER *Trail Drivers Texas* 151 All the Texas outfit..took the cow trail for Texas. 1853 'P. PAXTON' *Yankee in Texas* 93 The rest relied for offence and defence upon their long *cow-whips—an implement consisting of a short eighteen-inch handle, to which a very heavy lash from twelve to eighteen feet long is attached. 1869 Cow-whip [see sense 1 c above]. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 186 Spring makes e'en a miry *cow-yard clean. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. 296 The two apprentices were mending 'tumbrils' in Mr. Todd's cow-yard.

8. Special combinations: **cow-bail** *Austral.* and *N.Z.*, = BAIL *sb.*³ 5; **cow-bailie** (*Sc.*), one who has charge of the cows on a common, etc.; **cow-banger** *dial.*, *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang*, a dairy farmer, one who works on a dairy farm; so **cow-banging** *vbl. sb.*; **cow-barton**, a cow-yard; **cow blackbird** (see *cow bunting* below); **cow-blakes** (*dial.*), dried cow-dung used for fuel; †**cow-brawl**, a transl. of F. *ranz des vaches*; **cow-bug** (*U.S.*), a species of beetle; **cow bunting** (*U.S.*) = COW-BIRD 2 a; **cow-camp** *U.S.*, a camp of cowboys; †**cow-carrier**, a ship used for cattle transport; †**cow-cloom**, a mixture of cow-dung and clay; **cow-clap**, **-clot**, **-dab** (*local*), a plat of cow-dung; **cow-cocky** *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang*, a dairy farmer; so **cow-cockying** *vbl. sb.*; **cow-creamer** [CREAMER c], a cream-jug shaped like a cow; **cow-doctor**, one who treats the diseases of cows; **cow-down**, a down on which cows pasture, an upland common; **cow-dung**, the dung or excrement of cows; hence **cow-dung bob**, **cow-dung fly**, a grub and fly used by anglers; **cow-feeder**, a dairy-farmer; **cow-flop** (also **-flap**), (*a*) *dial.*, any of several plants, esp. the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*b*) *dial.* and *U.S.*, a patch of cow-dung; †**cow-gang**, a common on which cows pasture; **cow-girl**, a girl who tends cows; in *U.S.* fem. of COW-BOY 3; **cow-gun** *colloq.*, a heavy naval gun; **cow-hand** orig. *U.S.*, one engaged in the tending or ranching of cattle; **cow-hitch** (*Naut.*), 'a slippery or lubberly hitch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **cow hocks**, hocks which turn inwards like those of a cow; so **cow-hocked** *ppl. a.* (said of horses and dogs); **cow-horn**, the horn of a cow; a horn used for calling cattle; *attrib.* in ***cow-horn forceps*** (see quot.); hence **cow-horned** *ppl. a.*, shaped like a cow's horn; **cow-horse** *U.S.*, a horse used in herding or driving cattle; **cow-juice** *slang*, milk; **cow-killer ant** (*U.S.*), a Texan species of the family *Mutillidæ* of hymenopterous insects; †**cow-lask**, diarrhœa in cows; **cow-lease**, cow-pasture (see LEASE *sb.*); **cow-leech**, a cow-doctor, 'one who professes to cure distempered cows' (J.); hence **cow-leeching**, the profession of a cow-leech; **cow-lick**, a lock or curl of hair which looks as if it had been licked by a cow (cf. *calf-lick*); **cow-lily** *U.S.*, the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*, or the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar advena*; **cow-man**, (*a*) a man who attends to cows; (*b*) a cattle-keeper or 'ranchman' in the western U.S.; †**cow-meat**, fodder for cows; **cow-milker**, a mechanical contrivance for milking cows; **cow-pad**, **-pat**, = *cow-flop* (b); **cow-paps**, local name of a marine polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*; **cow-path**, a path made or used by cows; **cow-pilot**, a fish (*Abudefduf saxatilis*) of the West Indies and adjacent coast of the U.S.; **cow-plat** = *cow-clap*; **cow-pony** *U.S.*, a pony used in cattle-ranching; **cow-puncher** (*U.S.*), a cow-driver in the western States; so **cow-punching**; †**cow-remover** (*U.S.*) = COW-CATCHER; **cow-run**, a common on which cows pasture; **'cowscape** [after LAND)SCAPE] *colloq.*, a painting of a rural scene which includes cows; **cow sense** *U.S.*, intelligence in the care of cattle; **cow's grass**, pasture for a cow; **cow-shark**, a shark of the family *Hexanchidæ* or *Notidanidæ*; **cow-shot** *Cricket slang*, a pull made by hitting across the ball to leg; **cow-spanker** *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang*, a dairy farmer, one who works on a dairy farm; so **cow-spanking** *vbl. sb.*; **cow-stone** (*local*), a boulder of the green-sand; **cow-sucker**, ? a hedge-hog; **cow-tick**, an insect infesting cows; **cow-town** *U.S.*, a town forming a local centre in a stock-raising district; a small, isolated town; **cow-troopial** = COW-BIRD 2 a; **cow-whistle** (*U.S.*), a whistle used by an engine-driver to scare cows from the line; †**cow-whit**, a payment to the vicar in lieu of the tithe of milk; **cow-woman**, a woman who tends cows; **cow-work** *U.S.*, work connected with the tending or rounding-up of cattle.

1851 E. WARD *Jrnl.* 12 May (1951) 180 The *cow bails in the stockyard are fastened up. 1853 G. B. EARP *N.Z.* viii. 123 A milking yard, at one end of which is placed the milking shed, cow bails, and calf house. 1936 M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* xxxix. 370 He whitewashed the dairy and cowbails. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ii, Auld Sandy Ormistoun, called from the most dignified part of his function the *cow bailie. 1892 *Leeds Merc.* (Suppl.) 30 Jan. 7/3 Yorkshire Dialect Words...**caa-banger*, a man who attends to cows. 1941 BAKER *N.Z. Slang* v. 41 *Cowspanker* (we also use *cattle-banger* and *cow-banger*). 1912 B. E. BAUGHAN *Brown Bread from Colonial Oven* vi. 118 It's a poor job, *cowbangin' all alone. 1888 HARDY *Wessex Tales* I. 71 The dairyman..with manly kindliness always kept the gossip in the *cow-barton from annoying Rhoda. 1929 MASEFIELD *Hawbucks* 34 He went out to the cow-barton to see the farm-men. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Casings* or **Cow-blakes*, Cow-dung dryed and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 174 On the recruits for the Swiss regiments piping or singing the **cow-brawl*, a common tune among the Alpine boors. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 103 There is a black one nearly 2 in. long..and nearly an inch across..with yellowish spots on its back, which they call—I know not why—the *cow-bug. 1844 DE KAY *Zool. N.Y.* II. Birds 143 The *Cow Bunting, Cow Blackbird, or Cowpen-bird, derives its various names from the circumstance of its following cattle in the fields. 1873 W. A. RICHARDS *Diary* 28 Aug. in *Annals of Wyoming* (1931) VIII. 495 Mr. Richards..has a *cow camp (on Red Creek) three miles north. 1945 M. JAMES *Cherokee Strip* 8 Mr. Howell knew a cow-camp cook in Colorado who was bitten on the thumb by a rattler. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/1 Two Fleets..the *Cow Carriers from Ireland, and the Bristol Fleet from Virginia. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 Wiker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with *Cow-cloom tempered for that purpose. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 190 Nothing..but a *Cow-Clot. 1914 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 7 May 22/2 **Cow Cocky Host*: The piece from Sydney..is goin' to marry 'im. 1916 *Ibid.* 30 Mar. 47/2 This is not sordid, slaving, cow-cocky country. 1934 N. SCANLAN *Winds of Heaven* 322 The cow Cockies were still in bondage. 1940 F. SARGESON *Man & Wife* (1944) 22 My father was a cow-cocky, but he couldn't make cow-cockying pay. 1962 *Coast to Coast 1961-62* 95, I could..swear like a cow-cocky. 1931 E. WENHAM *Domestic Silver* v. 98 Various curious shapes were adapted to these small jugs... Those known as '*cow creamers' may still be procured. 1938 WODEHOUSE *Code of Woosters* i. 24 He had an eighteenth-century cow-creamer for sale... It was a silver cow..about four inches high and six long. Its back opened on a hinge. 1780-6 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Academicians* Wks. 1790 I. 117 Let but a *cowdab show its grass-green face. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The ignorance of *cow-doctors. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 232 Allowance of 5 per cent. on the gross produce of the dairy for losses, cow doctor and other contingent expenses. 1724 S. SWITZER *Pract. Fruit Gard.* VIII. lix. (1727) 323 In dryish upland pasture ground, in sheep-walks and *cow-downs. 1793-1813 *Agric. Survey Wilts.* 17 (E.D.S.) Cow commons, called cow downs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §401 The Seed..having been steeped all night in Water mixed with *Cow-dung. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 118/1 For fuel they burn weeds gathered in the steppes, as well as bundles of reed and cow-dung. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 *Cow-dung-bob is found under cow-dung, and resembles a gentle. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 102 The *Cow dung fly..is used in cold windy days. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 205 The Cow-dung, or Lion fly..is one of the most useful of the land flies. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 32 Our author..found the trade of a *cow feeder a singularly profitable one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, A dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Archaic & Provinc. Words* I. 275/2 **Cowflop*, the foxglove. *Devon.* 1882 H. FRIEND *Devon. Plant Names* 17 *Cowflop.* (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, L. One of the many names for the Foxglove. (2) *Avena sativa*, L. To distinguish from Tartarian Oats. (3) A tall flower, somewhat like the Great Mullein. 1905 WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *cow*, *Cow-flap*, or *-flop*, cow-dung. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 6/7 From a village on the fringe of the moorland in Devonshire a correspondent writes:..all around you may hear the foxglove called by its local name, the 'cow-flap'. 1932 F. L. WRIGHT *Autobiogr.* I. 42 Getting bare feet soiled ..in the warm, fresh cow-flops, in the stable or in the lane. 1934 H. WILLIAMSON *Peregrine's Saga* (ed. 2) 130 A cowflop in her beak, the buds of whose flowers were not then turned pink. 1583 *Inquisition* in Halliwell *Contrib. Eng. Lexicography* (1856) 10 From the south end of Winteringham *cowgang to Winteringham haven. 1884 E. BARKER *Through Auvergne* 119 We passed a group of *cow-girls singing. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 28 Nov. 2/3 A beautiful cowgirl lives near Murkel, Taylor county, Neb. She owns some stock, which she personally looks after. 1902 J. H. M. ABBOTT *Tommy Cornstalk* 136 His two great '*cow-guns'—six-inch naval giants drawn by thirty-two bullocks apiece, and having another thirty-two to each timber. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 4/4 Its motor machine-guns, its heavy 'cow-guns', and howitzers. 1911 KIPLING *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 317 The slow but well-directed fire of my cow-guns. 1886 *Outing* (U.S.) VIII. 3/1 Though a first rate *cow hand he very shortly proved himself to be wholly incapable of acting as head. 1949 E. HYAMS *Not in our Stars* 161 I've never known a really good cow-hand quite all there. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 94 [A horse with] short thighs, curby or *cow hocks. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 532/1 Hacks, all rat-tailed, *cow-houghed, ewe-necked. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 407 The Italian horse, generally speaking, is..ill-made, cow-hocked, etc. *a* 1000 *Laws of Ine* 59 *Cuu horn bið tweȝea pæninga wurþ. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxii. 6 My trumpets tone is terribler be tuyis Nor 3on couhorne, vhereof 3e me accuse. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 25 The cow-horns were presently no longer heard. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cow-

horn Forceps, a dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong being gouge-shaped. **1886** *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The handles are long *cowhorned hollow tubes. **1853** 'P. PAXTON' *Yankee in Texas* 97 The very best *cow horses. **1920** C. E. MULFORD *J. Nelson* xxiii. 253 The speedy dash of the trained cow-horse headed them off. **1796** *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), **Cow juice*, milk. **1938** S. BECKETT *Murphy* v. 83 They have been too generous with the cowjuice. **1959** I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolchildren* ix. 164 Milk is commonly 'cow-juice'. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 4/2 A medicine for the *cowlaske. **1854** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 412 The remaining 40 [acres] in *cowlease ground, home crofts, paddock and homestead. **1745** MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 532 To encourage Gentlemen of higher Degrees of Learning than the Farrier and the *Cowleech to make themselves acquainted with the Diseases of Horses, Cows, and other Cattle. **1844** S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 40 His father was a famous cow-leech. **1707-16** MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching. **1598** R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 86 The lockes or plaine feakes of haire called *cow-lickes, are made turning vpwards. **1879** J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 125 'See those cowlicks,' said an old farmer, pointing to certain patches on the clouds. **1887** *Judy* 23 Feb. 95 The Cowlick on the crown of his head rises up. **1862** J. R. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* 2nd Ser. II. ii. 79 There was a pool..spotted with *cow-lilies garish. **1954** C. J. HYLANDER *Macmillan Wild Flower Bk.* 105 Also known as Cow-lily and Spatterdock, this common member of the Water-lily family can often be found in great numbers. **1958** FERNALD & KINSEY *Edible Wild Plants* 197 To some of the north-western Indians the seeds of the Cow-Lilies are a very important food. **1677** in *Topsfield* (Mass.) *Rec.* 20 That popeler is his bound corner tree next to the *Coweman. **1709** N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1952) v. 96 William Starkey dyed... He was my Cow Man. **1824** HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 229 Herds of the village..under the..care of two or three men 'gaowale' (cow-men), etc. **1884** *Birm. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Cowman wanted, active, tidy and trustworthy. **1924** W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* xi. 115 Sam Yerby was an old cowman from Texas. **1948** *Pop. Western* June 34/1 The other cowmen..disliked to deal with Amos. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Som cuntries lack plowmeat, And som doe want *cowmeat. **1862** *Morn. Star* 19 June, The construction of the *cow-milker is very simple, consisting of two diaphragm pumps, etc. **1941** DYLAN THOMAS in *Penguin New Writing* XI. 77 Dan and I raced among the *cow-pads. **1954** *Landfall* VIII. 273 These green paddocks dotted with thistles and *cow-pats. **1962** *Punch* 28 Mar. 508/3 Eighty cowpats distributed over kitchen garden. **1865** in *Century Mag.* Feb. (1890) 563/3, I shall expect to retain no man beyond the by-road or *cow-path that leads to his house. **1891** E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 385 A narrow cowpath between it and the columnar basalt cliffs. **1884** GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 275 The 'Serjeant Major', ..called in Bermuda the '*Cow-pilot', from an alleged habit of being always found in the society of the 'Cow-fish', or *Ostracion*. **1874** J. G. MCCOY *Cattle Trade* 126 A few short weeks after the opening of the cattle trade..every stall—fully one hundred or more—would be full of *cow ponies. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 5/3 Racing a cow-pony against a train on the first railway made in Colorado near Denver. **1934** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Nov. 855/3 There are still thousands of cow-ponies trained to follow a galloping steer. **1878** S. L. CALDWELL *Diary* 24 Apr. in *Colorado Mag.* (1939) XVI. 152 At Hugo the *cow-punchers were assembling for the round-up. **1889** H. O'REILLY *50 Years on Trail* 357 The town was full of cow-punchers, mule-whackers, etc. **1884** W. SHEPHERD *Prairie Exper.* 35 Each boy, when out *cow-punching, rides from six to ten horses, using them in turns. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 A Wyoming rancheman, who has..spent four seasons big-game shooting and 'cow-punching' in that Territory. **1848** *Amer. Railroad Jrnl.* 13 May 305 This apparatus is said, by the inventor, to answer for a *snow plough* as well as **cow-remover*. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 The Government offers facilities for '*cow-runs'—that is, pastures common to the hamlet. **1891** T. E. KEBBEL *Old & New* 173 A very small percentage are without either allotments, cottage-gardens or cow-runs. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/1 An impressionist painter once brought me a Thing, and I made him believe that it really was a portrait of a lady—or was it a *cow-scape? **1938** AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *On Frontier* I. i, Those exquisite little landscapes (or should I say 'cowscapes'?) of Ketchling. **1903** A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xx. 309 The wisdom of mounting us well..reflected the good *cow sense of our employer. **1920** J. M. HUNTER *Trail Drivers Texas* 299 When a cowboy says that a man has good 'cow sense' he means to pay him a high compliment. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiii, I shall have a croft from you, a *cow's grass and a kailyard. **1884** *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 3 Oct. 14/2 The land..is roughly measured by so many cows' grass. **1922** G. JESSOP *Cricketer's Log* vi. 198 My propensity for the '*cow shot'. **1928** *Times* 2 July 5/5 R. S. Walker made a glorious half 'cow-shot' to mid-wicket which was only a yard short of a 6. **1963** *Ibid.* 13 June 13/3 A series of pulls which ended with a catch at the wicket would appear in this form: 'After several cow-shots into the Great Beyond, Basher was neatly pouched by the timber-watcher.' **1917** E. MILLER *Camps, Tramps & Trenches* (1939) ix. 50 Scummy colonial *cow-spankers and bush-whackers. **1932** N. SCANLAN *Pencarrow* ix. 87 A life..among ploughmen, and drovers, and cowspankers. **1963** *Weekly News* (Auckland) 8 May 39/1 The good old New Zealand cowspanker. **1900** *N.Z. Illustr. Mag.* II. 592 There would in time be an end to the eternal round of *cow-spanking, school, and getting up. **1820** W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps..*cow-suckers and toads. **1812** SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 262 An insect like a *cow-tick. **1885** *Santa Fe Wkly. New Mexican* 3 Dec. 4/1 St. Louis is the biggest *cow-town on earth just at present. **1888** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Feb. 500 A true 'cow-town' is worth seeing. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Dec. 755/4 The mushroom cow-towns, such as Abilene, Newton and Dodge City. **1967** *Amer. Speech* XLII. 115 Wichita's life as a 'cow town' was just beginning. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 307/1 The Cow-Pen Bird, Cow Blackbird, *Cow Troopial, and Cow Bunting of the American colonists. **1883** A. CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/2 The engineer sounded his *cow-whistle. **1870** RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* (ed. 18) p. xxxv, The poor *cow-woman. **1886** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* July 341/1 It is even more laughable to see some young fellow.. attempt..to do *cow-work with his ordinary riding or hunting rig. **1907** S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. iii. 53 He kept his own mount of horses, took care of them, hunted, and took part in the cow work. **1929** J. F. DOBIE *Vaquero* 13 When we gathered cattle, we said that we were on a 'cow hunt', a 'cow work', a 'work', or a 'cow drive'.

9. In many names of plants, in some of which *cow-* means 'eaten by' or 'fit for cows', or, like 'horse-' in similar use, distinguishes a coarse or wild species from one grown for human use: **cows and calves**, a popular name for *Arum maculatum*; **cow-basil**: see BASIL[1] 2; **cow-bind**, *Bryonia dioica*; **cow-cabbage**, a kind of cabbage grown for feeding cows; **cow-chervil** = COW-PARSLEY; **cow-clover**, a name for *Trifolium medium* and *T. pratense*; **cow-crackers**, dial. name of *Silene inflata*; **cow-cress**, a name for *Lepidium campestre* and other plants; †**cow-fat**, an old name for *Centranthus ruber*; **cow-herb**, *Saponaria Vaccaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **cow's lungwort**, *Verbascum Thapsus*; **cow-make, -mack**, dial. name for *Lychnis vespertina* or perh. *Silene inflata*; **cow-mumble**, dial. name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and other plants; **cow-pea**, a name for *Vigna sinensis*, largely grown for fodder in the southern United States; **cow-rattle** (*local*) = *cow-cracker*; †**cow-suckle, -sokulle**, some plant not identified.

1853 T. B. GROVES in *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 60 *Arum maculatum*..the vulgar names **cows and calves*, and *lords and ladies*, are also known. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 242 The Herboristes do call this herbe Vaccaria..We may call it Field Basill or *Cowe Basill. **1820** SHELLEY *Question* iii, And in the warm hedge grew lush eglantine, Green *cow-bind. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 264 *Cow-cabbage..now cultivated in Jersey. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 147 The Cow Cabbage is much cultivated for milch cows in French Flanders, the Netherlands, and in Jersey and Guernsey. **1863-79** PRIOR *Plant Names*, **Cow-cress*, a coarse cress, *Lepidium campestre*. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl[t]. to Engl. Names, *Cow fat is Cow Basill. **1777** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* I. 143 Great Woolly Mullein, Hag-taper, or *Cow's Lungwort. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 53 Some husbands (to make the cow take the bul the sooner) do giue her of the hearb called *cow-make, which groweth like a white gilliflower among corne. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Cow-mumble*, a wild plant, more commonly called *cow-parsnip*. **1846** WORCESTER, **Cow pea*, a kind of pea, cultivated instead of clover. *Farm. Ency.* **1890** *Century Mag.* July 459/1 'Cow peas'..a vegetable that seemed to be a cross between a pea and a bean. **14..** *MS. Laud Misc.* 553 fol. 9 b, Cauliculis agrestis is an herbe that me cleputh glande or *couratle [*marg.* courattle] þis herbe hath leues liche to plantayne but hii biith nou3t so moche..& he hath whit floures & he groweth in whete. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/14 (*Nomina herb.*), *Vaccinium*, *cowsokulle. ['Apparently another name for the cowslip' (Wright).]

cow (kaʊ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also kow, cowe. [Possibly ad. OF. *coe*, *coue*, *cowe* (mod.F. *queue*, dial. *coue*, *cowe*, *cawe*, etc.) tail: cf. F. *queue de chanvre*, etc.] A twiggy branch, or bunch of twigs, of birch, broom, heather, etc.; a besom or birch of twigs.

a **1548** *Thrie Priests Peblis*, Ane cow of birks into his hand had he. **1598** D. FERGUSON *Scot. Proverbs* (1785) 21 It is a bare moor, that he gaes o'er, and gets na a cow. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 198 They fastened heather kowes to their steele bonnets, to be a signe that they were freinds. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 77 (Jam.) Put on [the fire] a cow till I come o'er the gate. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 68 Some horses ware of the brume-cow framit And some of the greine bay tree. **1836** J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* I. 136 Thy broom..E'en kowe by kowe was all up-wrung. **1885** D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* Ser. VIII. 46 He waved aloft a flaming cowe O'whin.

cow, kow (kaʊ), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: it is phonetically distinct from COW *sb.*[1], not being (ku:) in any Sc. dial.] 'A hob-goblin; a scare-crow, bugbear' (Jam.); cf. WORRICOW.

c **1500** *Roull's Cursing* (Jam.), And Browny als, that can play cow Behind the claith with mony a mow. **1603** *Philotus* cxxvi, Gude-man quhat misteris all thir mowis? As 3e war cumbred with the cowis. **1722** W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VIII. 190 (Jam.) And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow, To Suthron still a fearfull grievous cow. **1728** RAMSAY *Anacreontic* 15 And he appear'd to be nae kow, For a' his quiver, wings, and bow. **1832-53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 56 O what a brow has Betty! O sic a cowe is Betty!.. Sae baleful is the power o'Betty.

†**cow**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Short for COW-FISH 4.

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 14 Plenty of Shell fish, Oisters, &c., Crabs, Cows, or the Tillinoe.

cow (kaʊ), *sb.*[5] *local.* [Phonetic variant of COWL *sb.*[1]] = COWL *sb.*[1] 4.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Cow*, the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means *cowl*. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots? **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cow*, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.

cow, *sb.*[6] obs. form of CHOUGH.

cow (kaʊ), *v.*[1] [perh. a. ON. *kúga* 'to cow, force, tyrannize over', Norw. *kue*, Sw. *kufva* to subdue; but of late appearance in literature; app. often associated with COW *sb.*[1]]

trans. 'To depress with fear' (J.); to dispirit, overawe, intimidate.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 18 Accursed be that tongue that tels mee so, For it hath cow'd my better part of man. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, At that I was held a master in, he has cow'd me. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Cowing our free spirits. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 711 For when men by their Wives are Cow'd Their Horns of course are understood. **1780** BURKE *Let. T. Burgh* Wks. IX. 230 We feel faint and heartless..In plain words, we are cowed. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 565 Their spirit was cowed. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. 194 The nation, cowed and broken, gave way.

b. with *into*; formerly also †*from*, †*out*.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 47 The Sectaries..have so strangely cowed us out of late, as if God had taken away our hearts. **1685** CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* I. 2 They are so cow'd from marriage, they will go voluntiers into a battle, but must be prest to marriage. **1847** BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 256 To be cowed into weak and cringing submission. **1891** *Spectator* 13 June 822/2 To cow men into silence by threats of prosecution.

¶*intr.* ? Confused with COWER *v.*

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 561 Instead of ending like a man, he now cowed before me quite spirit-broken. **1887** *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cow*, to cower, shrink.

cow, cowe (kaʊ, kɔʊ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [A later form of COLL *v.*[2]: cf. *knowe*, *pow*, *rowe*, *scrow*, from *knoll*, *poll*, *roll*, *scroll*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To poll (the head); to clip, cut short, top, prune. Hence **cowed** (*cowit*), *ppl. a.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 275 Weil couth I..kemm his cowit noddill. **1536** BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* xvi. (Jam.) Nane of thaym throw ythand cowing of their hedis grew beld. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 453 They made it like ane scraped swyne; And as they cowd they made it whryne. **1786** BURNS *Ordination* xiii, They'll..cowe her measure shorter By th' head, some day. **1828** *Minute Council Dumbarton* in *Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) 42 To cut and cow her hair, gif need be.

2. To overtop; surpass, excel: *esp.* in phrases *that cowes the gowan, that cowes a'*.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 18 The..proverb..'That cowes, or keels, the gowan'. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 556 *note*, There was surely some God's soul at work for us, or she [a vessel] would never have cowed yon [wave].

cowage, cowhage ('kaʊɪdʒ). Also cow-itch, (7–8 couhage, 8 cow edge). [A perversion of the Hindī name *kiwāñch*, *kawāñch*, contr. *kawāch*.]

The stinging hairs of the pod of a tropical plant, *Mucuna pruriens*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, formerly used as an anthelmintic; also the plant, or its pods.

'The pods are 4 or 5 inches long, shaped like the letter ʃ, and clothed with a thick coating of short stiff brittle hairs of a bright brown colour, the points of which are notched or finely serrated, and easily penetrate the skin, causing intolerable itching' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1056 The hairy kidney bean called in Zurrate where it groweth Couhage. **1665** R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 145 Of Cowage..call'd commonly, though very improperly, Cow-itch. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 319 With cow-itch meazle like a leper, And choak with fumes of Guiney-pepper. **1794-6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) III. 80 The sharp spiculæ or hairs, which are found on the pods of cowhage, have been recommended in worm cases. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 142 Methods of annoyance adopted by boys towards ushers and teachers, such as putting cowage between their sheets. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 In the dense jungle the cowhage..and the stiff reeds..annoy the half-naked porters. **1879** GARROD *Materia Med.* 234 Cowhage has been used as an anthelmintic.

b. creeping cowage, a twining euphorbiaceous shrub, *Tragia volubilis*, having hairy capsules.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 206 Cow-Itch. This is a long scandent vine. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 336 The creeping Cowhage..well known on account of its sharp itching hairs.

c. cowage cherry, a shrub of Central America, *Malpighia urens*; = BARBADOS CHERRY.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 106 Cowhage Cherry. The leaves have..their under surface very thick set with very small sharp prickles lying along close to the leaf, which fills one's hands or flesh coming to touch it, full of prickles. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 230 The Cowhage Cherry. This weakly shrub..is remarkable for the itchy setæ upon its younger leaves. **1878** SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 41 He found a specimen of the cowitch shrub.

'cowage, cowhage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or sprinkle with cowage.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 Having cowaged his bed the preceding night.

†**cowan**[1]. *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. Gaelic *cobhan* coffer, box, ark.] A fishing-boat.

1722 WODROW *Hist. Church Sc.* II. 535 The Earl..resolved to man out..thirty large cowans or fisher-boats.

cowan[2] ('kaʊən). Also 7 kowan, 8 cowen. [Derivation unknown.]

1. *Sc.* One who builds dry stone walls (*i.e.* without mortar); a dry-stone-diker; applied derogatorily to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly apprenticed or bred to the trade.

1598 *Stat. & Ord. Maister Maissounis* in D. M. Lyon *Hist. Lodge Edinb.* (1873) 10 That na maister or follow of craft ressaue ony cowanis to wirk in his societie or companye, nor send nane of his servands to wirk w[t] cowanis,

under the pane of twentie punds. **1794** *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 267 (Jam.) A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (or builder of stone without mortar), gets 1*s.* at the minimum, and good maintenance. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 3 The men who are employed in building walls for inclosing fields are called..cowans, to distinguish them from the regular masons. **1873** MACKELVIE *Ann. U.P. Church* 511 He was by trade 'a cowan', that is an occupation combining the callings of a mason and house carpenter in one.

2. Hence, One uninitiated in the secrets of Freemasonry; one who is not a Mason.

1707 [Mother Kilwinning Lodge, Ayrshire, defines the Cowan as a Mason 'without the word']. *c* **1742** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They..are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn Sword, from all Cowens and Eves-droppers. **1767** J. ANDERSON *Constit. Free Masons* iv. 96 The Working Masons..ever will have their own Wages..let Cowans do as they please. **1767** *Collect. Masonic Songs* xli. 69 The Cowan may strive, nay plot and contrive To find out our great mystery. **1881** *Text Bk. Freemasonry* 2. 55 Armed with a drawn sword, to keep off all Cowans and intruders to Masonry.

3. *slang.* 'A sneak, an inquisitive or prying person' (*Slang Dict.*).

4. *attrib.* Uninitiated, outside, 'profane'.

1855 STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 416 This tavern—shut off from the observation and the ken of the 'cowan' world.

cowarce, obs. form of COARSE.

coward ('kaʊəd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 cueard, cuard, 4 cuward, couard, couward, couwarde, couherde, 4–6 cowart, cowarde, 5 coword, koward(e, 6 cowert, cow-heard, cow-herd 3- coward. [a. OF. *coart* (*cohart*, *cuard*, *cowairt*, later *couart*, *couard*) = Pr. *coart*, It. *codardo*, f. *coda*, L. *cauda*, OF. *coe* tail: see -ARD.

The precise reference to *tail* is uncertain: it may be to an animal 'turning tail' in flight, or to the habit in frightened animals of drawing the tail between the hinder legs: cf. the Heraldic use in sense B 2. It is notable that in the Old French version of *Reynard the Fox*, *Coart* is the name of the hare: this may be a descriptive appellation in reference to its timidity; but it is also possible that the hare was so called originally from its tail or 'bunt', so conspicuous as the animal makes off, and that the name was thence transferred to 'hearts of hare'.]

A. *sb.* 1. A reproachful designation for one who displays ignoble fear or want of courage in the face of danger, pain, or difficulty; an ignobly faint-hearted or pusillanimous person.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 288 [MS. Cleop. C. VI.] He, kene þet was er cueard [*v.r.* eruh, kurre]. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 275/139 'Ou3, 3e cowardes,' quath þe king. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 593 þou ne schalt me fynde no cowart. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Like a coward faynte and hertles. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 234 Come fore, sir coward! Why cowre ye behynde. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 150 He..was vanqueshed of his servaunte, beyng but a cowarde and a wretche. **1562** WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. (1888) I. 26 Gif ony..hid him self as ane cowart at hame. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 32 Cowards dye many times before their deaths, The valiant neuer taste of death but once. **1602** —— *Ham.* III. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ¶9 A Coward flying from his own Shadow. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 344 An earthly Coward is an odious Name, A Ghostly Coward an eternal Shame. **1818** SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 254 He was a coward to the strong: He was a tyrant to the weak. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 241 You've no conception what a coward this illness has made of me.

2. Applied to animals: †a. An old appellation of the hare. †b. A cock which will not fight. *Obs.* c. A horse without spirit in a race.

[**1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Cuwaert the hare.] **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, *Huntyng of Hare*, The coward with the short tayle [transl. AF. *la cowarde ou la court cowe*]. **1684** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 131 If..any of your Chickens Crow clear and loud..then to the Pot or Spit with them, they are Cowards. **1880** *Field* 22 May 638/2 Don Juan..ran a coward throughout, and Dinna Forget landed her backers with ease. **1884** *Illust. Sporting News* 16 Feb. 563/2 If in all stables the young ones were treated as they are at Danebury, there would be fewer rogues and cowards when it comes to racing.

3. *Comb.*

1727-38 GAY *Fables* XXXIV. xxx. (Jod.), He ne'er like bullies coward-hearted, Attacks in public to be parted.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1. Of persons and their attributes: Destitute of courage; faint-hearted; = COWARDLY *a.* 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 In word he ys god ynou, & coward in dede. **1388** WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 7, I biholde a 3ong man coward, that passith bi the stretis. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 A! cowarde herte of love unlered, Wherof art thou so sore afered. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 96 Coward, hertlesse, *vecors*, *iners*. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 134 Kyng turnus..sore meruelled that they were..soo coward. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* V. x. 15 Nor undertake the same for cowheard feare. *Ibid.* VI. vi. 26 That craven cowherd Knight. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Nates* III. i. 67 The Don..excites his coward-spirits. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 88 From his blank visage fled the coward blood. **1796** BURNS *A Man's a Man* i, The coward-slave, we pass him by, We dare be poor for a' that. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix, The Father-ruffian of the band Behind him rears a coward hand!

b. Of actions, etc.; = COWARDLY *a.* 2.

c **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, My body being dead, The coward conquest of a wretches knife. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 79 Hence with those coward terms; or fight, or fly. **1728** THOMSON *Spring* 303 Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. **1853** LYNCH *Self-Improv.* V. 131 It is coward unfaithfulness, as well as cruelty.

c. *transf.* Of things.

1808 J. BARLOW *Calumb.* III. 498 But ah, forbear to tell my stooping sire His darling hopes have fed a coward fire. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 8 Not here..Lest..our coward keel returning Stint the vow that brought us here.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast borne as a charge: Having the tail drawn in between the legs.

c **1500** *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 133 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98, xv maneris of lionys in armys..xiij in nomer [morné]; xiiij, liounne cowert. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 184 This is termed a Lion Coward, for that in cowardly sort hee clappeth his taile between his legs, which is proper to all kind of beasts (hauing tailes) in case of extremity and feare. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvi. §4 (ed. 3) 250 Three lions coward in pale.

3. quasi-*adv.* In the manner of a coward. *rare*—[1].

1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 366 Tremble ye not, oh friends! and coward fly, Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die?

†**'coward**, *v. Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* (Fr. has from 11th c. an intrans. *couarder* to be a coward.)]

1. *trans.* To render cowardly or timorous; to make afraid, daunt, intimidate.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 3344 Thy tarying thy folk cowardith! **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 541/1 That which cowardeth a mans heart. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 75. **1683** CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* iii. 53 This cowarded the valour of the rest.

2. To call, or show to be, a coward.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Privilege* 1, Disgraced My noble fathers memory, defam'd Nay cowarded my Ancestors. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. xxvi. 69 A man that is forwardest in professing Courage..is in greater danger basely cowarded by silly Wenches.

cowardice ('kaʊədɪs). Forms: 4–8 cowardise, 4–6 -yse, 4–5 -ys, (4 kowardyse, 5 cowartys(s, kouardise, 6 couuardeis), 6–7 cowardize, 7- cowardice. [a. OF. *couardise* (13th c. in Littré), f. *couard* COWARD *sb.* + *-ise*, suffix:—L. *-itia*: see -ICE[1]. An earlier F. equivalent was *couardie* COWARDY *sb.*; obsolete English synonyms are *cowardness*, *cowardry*, *cowardship*; see also *cowardliness*.]

The quality of a coward; cowardliness; want of courage to face danger; faint-heartedness, pusillanimity. *moral cowardice*: ignoble fear of the disapprobation or hostile sentiments of others.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 3066 That day thou hadist heorte of pris: And now art ful of cowardys. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2273 þou art not Gawayn..Such cowardise of þat knyȝt cowþe I neuer here. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 338 Fule-hardyment the formost is, And the tothyr is cowartyss. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 56 Wrothe of the grete cowardyse of these bestes. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vi. 24 To banish cowardize. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 16 He is a Man..of comely Vertues, Nor did he soyle the fact with Cowardice. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 660/1 It was imputed to his cowardice. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Mark vi. 34 It is no cowardice to fly from the rage of persecutors. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 267 It is like all of the cat kind except the lion, remarkable for its cowardice. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Demoralized by cowardice of heart and understanding.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 372 Among alle cowardisis, cowardise of richesse is þe moste. **1886** TUPPER *My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice.

†c. *transf.* Weakness (of wine). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1673 SIR W. SCROGGS in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 116 The cowardize of wine would turne it into vinegar.

cowardie, -dise: see COWARDY[1], COWARDICE.

cowardise, erron. f. COWARDOUS or COWARDISH.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 124 a, *margin*, A base minded and cowardise kinde of people.

†**'cowardish**, *a. Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -ISH.] = COWARDLY.

1530 PALSGR. 773/2, I waxe cowardysshe, or faynte herted. **1537** *Thersytes* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 401 Here be a couple of knightes cowardishe and scabbed. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 135 A cruel acte of a basse and a cowardyshe mynde. *c* **1624** LUSHINGTON *Resurrection Serm.* I. (1659) 64 Fearful and Cowardish Souldiers, more womanish than women.

cowardize ('kaʊədaɪz), *v.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -IZE.]

trans. To make a coward of; to render cowardly; to daunt. Hence **'cowardizing** *vbl. sb.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ded. 6 The cowardizing of our English spirits. **1648** GAGE *West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 139 Now they are cowardized, oppressed, unarmed. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 57 It is guilt upon the conscience that softens and cowardizes our spirits. **1840** *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 261 That the poverty and slavery they were bred up in should cowardize them.

cowardize, obs. form of COWARDICE.

'coward-like, *a.* and *adv.* [see -LIKE.] Like, or after the manner of, a coward; cowardly.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 36 With naked sworde he preast to do the deed, And came behinde, full cowardlyke to speed. **1640** *Epitaph* in *Herald & Geneal.* (1865) III. 378 Ling'ring, slow, and coward-like delay. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv, Those..who..coward-like return'd to meet Mockery and shame. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 204 To ..shun the conflict, coward-like.

cowardliness ('kaʊədlɪnɪs). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 53 b, Leste..slouthfulnesse, or cowardlinesse, or some such thing appeare. **1614** BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 1011 It is a base cowardlinesse..to thinke of running away. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 174 The ill nature of the one side and the cowardliness of the other. **1827** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 July, The cowardliness and impolicy of the Nonconformists, at the Restoration. **1876** MISS YONGE *Womankind* iv. 26 The cowardliness of the action.

cowardly ('kaʊədlɪ), *a.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -LY[1].]

1. Having the character or spirit of a coward; wanting in courage; pusillanimous, timorous.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 39 Souldiours be not the cowardleste theves. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 251 A..feareful, cowardly, and dastardly loute. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 6 The Cowardly Rascalls that ranne from the battaile. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 636 Their weak and Cowardly Hearts. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vi, I was too cowardly to do what I knew to be right.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a coward; proceeding from fear or a spirit of cowardice.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. i. 104, I do finde it Cowardly..For feare of what might fall, so to preuent The time of life. *a* **1709** SOUTH (J.), A cowardly silence in Christ's cause. **1796** COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* viii, At cowardly distance..secure thou hast stood. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 33 The affront was not only brutal, but cowardly.

'cowardly, *adv.* [f. COWARD *a.* + -LY[2]. It occurs much earlier than prec.] Like a coward; with cowardice or base avoidance of danger.

c **1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1631, I fayn wolde Wyt þe wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues. For alle calde clerkes han cowwardely fayled. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 379 He..cowerdly consentid to his foly. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 379 Yit had I levir do what I may Than here to dye thus cowerdelye. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 49 Thay..quha dois falslie deny, or cowartlie impugne this chair of peter. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 56, I..do now not basely dye, Not Cowardly put off my Helmet. **1699** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 529 Captain Hodgson's man was cowardly run through the back. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N.T.* Matt. xxviii. 10 Those apostate apostles, that cowardly left me in my danger. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* vi. 68 To whom you surrender basely and cowardly without a blow.

†**'cowardness**. *Obs.* [f. COWARD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. = COWARDLINESS, COWARDICE.

a **1400** *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Vecordia*, cowardnes. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, It is a grete cowardnesse that men dreden hym so moche. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 503 It is a token of womanish cowardnes. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 16 Too much boldnesse, and too much cowardnesse. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 80 Poetry can turn hatred to love, cowardness into valour.

2. Applied to a 'company' of curs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Cowardnes of curris.

†**'cowardous**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. type **couardos*: see COWARD and -OUS.] = COWARDLY *a.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii, The cowardous pees that was ordeyned. **1530** WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ.* B j, Fye for shame that any chrystyan sholde be so cowardous. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* A j, By cowardous slouth. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 648 Without heart or courage, cowardous, and unapt to war. **1614** BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* §15 How desperatly cowardous did he show himselfe!

†**'cowardry**. *Obs.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -RY.] = COWARDICE.

a **1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. 511 And some there were, for shamefull cowardrie Clambe up againe. *Ibid.* IV. 18 Cowardry notes hartes swarved out of kind. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 986 Shake off this vile harted cowardree.

†**'cowardship**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The action or behaviour of a coward; cowardice.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 9210 Our cowardschippe we may it wite. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 80 b, He..blameth the cowardship of them that..did further debate the matter. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 422 More a coward than a Hare..for his cowardship aske Fabian.

†**'cowardy**, *sb. Obs.* Also -die, -dye, -ty. [a. OF. *couardie* (11–12th c. *cuardie*, *coardie*), f. *couard* COWARD *sb.*; = It. *codardía*: see -Y. Other synonyms are *cowardice*, *cowardship*, *cowardry*.] = COWARDICE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 92 He..Fleis thus for hys cowardy. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1872 No maner man heldn it no cowardye. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 1469 Of hys fals cowardy. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 9 The febill cowarty of thair nobillis. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* (1596) 324 Quahutemoc beganne to reprehend his men for their cowardie and flight.

cowardy ('kaʊədɪ) *a. colloq.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + -Y[1].] Cowardly. Used tauntingly by children, esp. in the phr. *cowardy, cowardy, custard* (formerly *costard*).

1836 in A. Nicoll *Hist. Early 19th Cent. Drama* (1930) II. 436 (*title*) Cowardy, Cowardy Custard; or, Harlequin Jim Crow and the Magic Mustard-Pot. **1854** A. E. BAKER *Gloss. Northampt. Wds.* I. 149 *Cawardy! cowardy! costard*! Repeated by children playing at the game of 'One catch all', when they advance towards the one who is selected to catch them, and dare or provoke her to capture them. **1882** 'F. ANSTEY' *Vice Versâ* IX. 182 Yah, you're afraid!.. I wouldn't be afraid! Cowardy, cowardy, custard! **1911** J. M. BARRIE *Peter & Wendy* ii. 27 Father's a cowardy custard. **1935** G. GREENE *Basement Raam* 77 He muttered taunts and encouragements. 'May as well be hung for a sheep',

'Cowardy, cowardy custard', grown-up and childish exhortations oddly mixed. *a* **1953** DYLAN THOMAS *Under Milk Wood* (1954) 59 Cowardy cowardy custard Give Gwennie a penny.

cowart, -ice, -lie, etc.: see COWARD, etc.

cowatice, -touss, obs. ff. COVETISE, -TOUS.

cow-baby. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 cow-babe. [? f. COW *sb.*[1] (sense 4 a) + BABY.] A reproachful designation for a timorous person, a coward.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 311 When we will note a man to be a buzzard, and a cow-babie. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* 129 (Fearfull cowbaby) he neuer heard peice shot off, but hee fell flat on his face. **1614** J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* Wks. (1876) 212 (D.) Peace, lowing cow-babe, lubberly hobberdehoy. **1687** T. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 85 The tears of a sniveling Cow-baby. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Cow* .. the emblem of a cowardly timorous Fellow, who is called a *Cow-baby*, a Cow-hearted Fellow. **1863** W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cow-beäby*, a boy or girl childishly meek-hearted, or mother-sick. One easily cowed.

'cow-bane. [f. COW *sb.*[1] + BANE *sb.*[1] 2 b, poison, poisonous plant.] A name of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, an extremely poisonous plant, mentioned by Linnæus as fatal to cows. *spotted cowbane*: an American species, *C. maculata*.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 177 Cowbane .. is one of the rankest of our vegetable poisons .. Early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it. **1800** SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 322 *Cicuta virosa*, Water Hemlock, Water Cowbane. **1854** BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 826. **1889** R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 216 A woman, who had her lap full of cowbanes.

cowbard, obs. f. CUPBOARD.

†**'cowbeck.** *Obs.* app. a corruption of CAUDEBECK.

1670 *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.), Hats of hair and wool mixed, or cowbecks the dozen—3*l.* [**1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*]

'cow-bell.

1. a. A bell hung round a cow's neck, to tinkle when the animal moves. (Esp. in Switzerland.)

a **1813** A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 240 Jumbling cow-bells speak some cottage near. **1869** TYNDALL *Light* i. 23 The tinkle of the cow-bells.

b. A bell without a clapper used as a percussion instrument in a jazz or dance band.

1926 A. NILES in W. C. Handy *The Blues* 26 Raucoussquawks, rattles, cowbells. **1961** A. BAINES et al. *Mus. Instr. through Ages* xiv. 343 Cowbell, rattle (or ratchet), anvil... In the drummer's music they are clearly named, and their notes are usually written in the top space of the stave, or directly above it. **1966** *Crescendo* Dec. 27/2 When playcd authentically, the cowbell plays a monotonous four throughout, with occasional 'trip' beats.

2. A name in Scotland and U.S. for Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*).

'cow-berry. [f. COW *sb.*[1]: app. a rendering of the Latin *vaccinium*, f. *vaccinus* of or pertaining to cows, applied to some plant, supposed to be the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), and now taken as name of the genus.] A book-name, of recent bestowal, for the low shrub *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, and its fruit, called also Red Whortleberry, Red Huckleberry.

The name was unknown to Lightfoot (1789), who has only *red whortle-berry*.

1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 416 *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*, Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 93 Cowberry, or Mount Ida Whortleberry .. They are of a scarlet or coral red colour, and have an acid harsh taste. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 1199 The Cowberry has short procumbent stems and evergreen leaves.

'cow-bird. [f. COW *sb.*[1]]

1. ? See quot.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 206 The cow-bird is seen an attendant upon herds of cattle [between Mogador and Morocco] .. He resembles the sea-gull but his plumage is pure white.

2. *U.S.* a. A name for several species of *Molothrus*, esp. *M. ater* or *M. pecoris* (called also *cow-blackbird*, *cow-bunting*); so called from their habit of constantly attending cattle. b. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

1828 AUDUBON *Amer. Ornithol. Biog.* I. 18 in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 210 From the resemblance of its notes to that word [cow, cow], this Cuckoo is named Cow Bird in nearly every part of the union. *a* **1839** NUTTALL in *Penny Cycl.* XV. 308/1 Another of these birds forsook the nest on taking out the Cow-Bird's egg. **1883** *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/2 The cow-bird makes room for her own illegitimate egg in the nest by removing one of the bird's own.

3. A local name for the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla Raii.*) Swainson, *Prov. Names of Birds* (1885) 45.

'cow-boy, 'cowboy.

1. A boy who tends cows.

1725 SWIFT *Receipt to Stella*, Justices o' quorum, Their cow-boys bearing cloaks before 'um. **1787** O'KEEFE *Farmer*, A flaxen-headed Cow Boy, As simple as may be. **1887** A. LANG *Johnny Nut* 1 A little cow-boy named Johnny Nut.

2. *U.S. Hist.* 'A contemptuous appellation applied to some of the tory partisans of Westchester Co., New York, during the Revolutionary war, who were exceedingly barbarous in the treatment of their opponents who favored the American cause' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl.* (1823) 285 Banditti consisting of lawless villains within the British lines have received the names of *Cow-boys* and *Skinners*. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 290 Who knows but you are one o' the tories yourself or one o' the cowboys? **1857** W. IRVING *Washington* (1865) IV. ix. 109 A beautiful region .. now almost desolated by the scourings of Skinners and Cow Boys.

3. a. In the western U.S.: A man employed to take care of grazing cattle on a ranch.

It is typical of the cow-boy that he does his work on horseback, and leads a hard rough life, which tends to make him rough and wild in character.

1849 J. S. JENKINS *Hist. War U.S. & Mexico* i. 52 The Mexican rancheros .. ventured across the Rio Grande .. but they were immediately attacked by the Texan 'cow-boys'. **1882** *Century Mag.* 511 (*New North West*), In place of the cow-boy we find the buffalo-hunter. **1884** *Miles City* (Montana) *Press*, June, The latest troubles between cowboys and Indians will cause an outbreak of redskins. **1887** *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1219 The rough-and-ready life of men who have cast their lot among cow-boys.

b. A boisterous or wild young man (see also quots. and *drug-store cowboy*). Also *spec.* a reckless or inconsiderate driver of a motor vehicle, esp. a lorry. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1942 *Amer. Speech* XVII. 103/1 *Cowboy*, reckless driver. **1952** P. BONNER *SPQR* (1953) xx. 174 Two very chic girls .. were sitting on bar stools .. with a typical Via Veneto cow-boy in sports jacket and flannel slacks. **1954** in P. G. Hollowell *Lorry Driver* (1968) vii. 191 *Cowboy*, a reckless driver. **1958** E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* i. vi. 98 One of those drugstore-cowboy-motorcycle types, just past their first juvenile delinquency. **1959** *News Chron.* 7 Dec. 5/2 Coffee bar cowboys .. are the teenagers with black jackets and fast motor cyclists who gather in cafés. **1964** *Sunday Times* 23 Aug. 1/1 By slogging, an experienced haulage driver can earn perhaps £30 a week. He will not touch the £16-a-week job. So 'the cowboys' take over—the new boys 'just off minis', the sacked 'C' licence drivers, the rough-necks, the maniacs. **1977** *Custom Car* Nov. 5/3 No sane rodder would risk hundreds of pounds worth of paint and effort by driving when he was smashed, surely? Are we talking about the cowboy element again? **1984** *Truckin' Life* Jan. 45/1 Equipment Manager Lindsay King demands .. minimum of five years interstate driving .. and a steady nature and background... 'We have to weed out the cowboys... we need the top professional drivers.'

c. A policeman. *slang*.

1959 C. MACINNES *Absolute Beginners* 70 'They didn't seem to me like cowboys.' .. 'I can smell a copper, in the dark, a hundred feet away, blindfolded.' **1959** *Encounter* Aug. 32 Who should come round the corner but a cowboy .. with .. a helmet not too secure.

d. *Cowboys and Indians*, the name of a children's game in which the participants imitate the actions of, and esp. battles between, cowboys and Indians.

[**1887** *N. Y. Herald* 21 Feb. 9/1 A Chinaman .. was passing through City Hall Park .. yesterday afternoon when a mixed lot of 'cowboys and Injuns' swooped down upon him.] **1916** 'N. DOUGLAS' *London Street Games* 120 They get some games out of the cinematograph, by the way, such as Cowboys—Indians. **1949** *Chicago Tribune* 17 July (Comics) 4 We'll play cowboys and Indians. **1969** I. & P. OPIE *Children's Games* 4 Each child's attitude is .. changing from the ritualistic to the romantic (i.e. the free-ranging games, 'Hide and Seek', 'Cowboys and Indians'), and from the romantic to the severely competitive.

e. A person without qualifications who competes against established traders or operators, providing shoddy goods or services usu. at low (or inflated) prices; one who is recklessly unscrupulous in business. Freq. *attrib. slang*.

1972 *Times* 9 May 20/7 The unscrupulous 'cowboys' in our business .. are a constant menace with their cut price low quality job quotations. **1973** *Times* 11 May 26/6 He does not mention the decline in site discipline or control consequent upon self-employment, nor the growth in cowboy employers as well as employees. **1977** *Listener* 17 Mar. 351/3 In the next decade, as the rich seams of double glazing, wall coating and so on get worked out, it is likely that the cowboys will move into quite new areas. **1978** *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 2/1 Proposals for legislation to improve standards of electrical installation and to squeeze 'cowboy' contractors out of the industry are to be presented to the Government. **1980** *Observer* 24 Feb. 5/1 The British authorities have still failed to trace either the aircraft or its 'cowboy' crew. **1982** *Times* 30 Oct. 416 Westminster City Council has been ... licensing traders in key tourist spots in the hope of eliminating the 'cowboys'. **1985** *Punch* 23 Jan. 24/2, I started by ringing a few cowboys through the *Yellow Pages*, just to check on prices.

4. A local name for the Ring Ouzel.

(Tipperary: Swainson *Bird Names* 1885.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1881 G. W. ROMSPERT *Western Echo* 173 The average cow-boy saddle weighs forty pounds. **1895** *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 273/2 Largest line of cow boy hats in America. *Ibid.* 519/3 The style of the regular cowboy boot. **1897** *Daily News* 4 June 8/2 The New South Wales men .. looked very smart in their well-fitting uniforms. The cloth is of a grey-brown shade, and the 'cowboy' hats of the same shade. **1937** *Discovery* Feb. 43/2 A famous cowboy actor rode his horse round an arena. **1958** J. KEROUAC *On Road* v. 33 All the cowboy-dudded tourists and oilmen and ranchers. **1964** *Economist* 29 Aug. 799/1 The Front, which is called the 'cowboy government' by its Rhodesian opponents. **1970** T. HILLERMAN *Blessing Way* xvi. 163 The young man .. wore cowboy boots.

'cow-calf. A female calf. (In quot. 1634 *fig.*)

a **800** *Erfurt Gloss.* 1155 *Baccula, vitula*, cucaelf. *a* **1000** *Laws Alf.* in Thorpe I. 70 (Bosw.) Gif man of myran folan adrifþ oððe cucealf. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 462 Riȝt as þe cow-calf coueyteth swete mylke. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §66 That he rere two oxe-calues and two cowe-calues. **1634** MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, *Mer.* They worship Nothing with so much service as the cow-calves. *Paulo.* What do you mean by cow-calves? *Mer.* Why, their women. **1779** HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 288 One was a bull-calf, and the other a cow-calf.

'cow-catcher. *U.S.* An apparatus fixed in front of a locomotive engine, to remove straying cattle or other obstructions from the rails in front of a train.

1838 *Railway Mag.* Mar. 185 This machine is used .. in the United States, and is termed a 'cow or horse catcher'. **1853** *Rep. Comm. Patents 1852* (U.S.) I. 64 Cow-catcher. **1861** G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* iv. 60 The cow-catcher is a strong iron fence, or set of bars, springing out from the engine in front of both fore wheels. **1884** *Philada. Times* No. 3041. 2 Cow-catchers for street cars.

cowch(e, -er, obs. ff. COUCH, COUCHER.

cowcumber, -cummer: see CUCUMBER.

cowd(e, obs. f. *could*: see CAN *v.*[1]

†**cowde, cowd.** *Obs.* [Possibly = Fr. *coude* (:—L. *cubitus*) of which the primary sense was 'elbow', whence 'corner, angle'. The Winchester MS. of *Promp. Parv.* refers to Ugucio, *conus*; Du Cange has *conus* = corner, angle. (There was also a mediæval confusion of *conus* and *cuneus*, both being taken as = F. *coin*; Du Cange has *cuneus* a form of bread: cf. Ger. *Wecke* wedge, and roll of bread.)]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 96 Cowde, *frustrum, congiarium.* [**1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Cowde* is an old English word, signifying a gobbett, morcell, or peece of any thing cut out. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Cowde* (old word) a gobbet.]

cowderon, obs. f. CAULDRON *sb.*

1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 135, j of the brwynge cowderons.

cowdie, var. KAURI.

['**cowdrife.** App. a scribal error in MS. for *cocodrise* = cockatrice.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 4097 A burly best with a bake as bedell as a saȝe .. a cowdrife breste.]

†**'cowdy,** *sb. Obs.* [f. *cow'd, cowed* polled (see COW *v.*[2]) + -Y denominative.] A pollard cow.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words* (1691) 133 A *Cowdy*, a little Cow, a Scotch Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Cowda*, small cow, *Roxb.*; *Cowdie*, Dumfr.

cowe[1] (kaʊ, kɔːʊ). *Sc.* [f. COW *v.*[2]] The act of 'cowing', cropping, or pruning; *fig.* a dressing, a cropping.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xxvii, But new-light herds gat sic a cowe, Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe.

cow(e)[2], obs. f. COE *sb.*[1]

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Table, Cowes are houses that the Miners build over their Groves. *Ibid.* 98 In their Houses, Cows, or any other place.

†**cowe**[3]. Also coue, kow(e. *Obs.* = CHOUGH.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. And hwat biȝit heo þerof? Kumeð þe coue anonriht & reueð hire hire eiren. **1386-1561** [see CHOUGH 1 β].

cowed (kaʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. COW *v.*[1] + -ED.] Depressed or dispirited through fear; overawed.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iii. 25, I do shame To think of what a noble train you are And of how cow'd a spirit. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Helter Skelter* (R.), Low in pocket, cow'd in courage, Safely glad to sup their porridge. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 149 Not like whipped curs and cowed slaves, but as free men. **1887** JESSOPP *Arcady* viii. 230 A farm labourer is a heavy, sanctimonious, and thoroughly cowed creature.

cowed, knew; obs. var. of *could*: see CAN *v.*[1]

c **1500** '*Robin Hood & Potter*' in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1888) III. v. cxxi. 111/2 The potter cowed of corteysey.

cowedge, obs. f. COWAGE.

cowel(e, cowen, var. of COWL[2], COWAN.

cowens, var. of CONES.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 3 A description of flour called 'cowens', used by bakers for making up their dough.

cower (kaʊə(r)), *v.* Forms: 4 koure, 4-7 coure, 5-7 cowre, 7 (8-9 *Sc.*) cour, 8 cowr, 8- cower. [perh. of Norse derivation: cf. Icel. *kúra* to sleep, doze, Sw. *kura*, Da. *kure*, to squat; also mod.G. *kauern* to cower, of which the antecedents are unknown.]

1. *intr.* To stand or squat in a bent position; to bend with the knees and back; to crouch, *esp.* for shelter, from danger, or in timidity.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2053 Treowe love in heorte durith, Ac nede coward byhynde kourith. **1340-70** *Alisaunder* 557 To hur God Seraphin þe gomes gon all Koure doune on hur knees. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 47 He koured lowe To bi-hold in at þe hole. *Ibid.* 3336 ȝe .. couwardli as caitifs couren here in

meuwe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. i, Wynter .. causeth a lusty man and woman to coure and sytte fast by the fyre. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii, They coure so over the coles, theyr eyes be blear'd with smooke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §155 If the Pail be put over the Mans head above Water and then he cowre down, and the Pail be pressed down with him. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 515 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Conqu'ror's Sword. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 291 With humble Adulation cow'ring low. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, Close in her covert cowered the doe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 550 She remained with her child, cowering for shelter from the storm under the tower of Lambeth Church. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 390 The dog cowers at the sight of the whip.

b. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cowring*, in falconry, the quivering of young hawks, who shake their wings, in sign of obedience to the old ones.

c. *pa. pple.* = Cowering. (Cf. *huddled.*) *rare.*

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, I left them cowered up in a small room.

2. *trans.* To lower, bend down. *rare.*

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 179 But here my muse her wing maun cour; Sic flights are far beyond her pow'r. 1819 BYRON *Juan* III. xxxii, The patriarch of the flock all gently cowers His sober head. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 316 I have .. Cowered my powers, and becalmed my course.

Hence '**cowering** *vbl. sb.*

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 47 Cowering or crouching is so natural an expression of fear.

cower, cowerd, obs. ff. COVER, COWARD.

cowering ('kaʊərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] That cowers: see the verb.

*c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Hir colde and cowherand syer. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 73 Nowther the roe, nor the rein-deir dun, The hinde nor the couryng grew. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* ix. 96 A servile band of cowering slaves.

Hence '**coweringly** *adv.*, in a cowering manner.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* lxxiii, Which coweringly ye sought to shun. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falconer* I. 70 'I'll never luik at it' .. answered Shargar, coweringly.

cowert, obs. f. COVERT, COWARD.

cowff, cowgh(e, cowh, obs. ff. COUGH.

cowffer, obs. f. COFFER.

'**cow-fish.** [COW *sb.*¹]

1. The sea-cow or manatee.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 (Mauritius) The Mannatee or cow-fish for taste and shape can pose both feeders and beholders. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Trav. Amazon* xvii. 512 Their food is entirely produced by the river, consisting of the *Manatus*, or cow-fish, which is as good as beef.

2. A dolphin, porpoise, or grampus.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 212 Shoals of cowfish .. played their uncouth gambols.

3. A fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, of the Indian and American seas, having the head and body covered with plates of bone closely united, and two strong spines like horns over the eyes.

1870 *Amer. Naturalist* III. 467 The odd-looking trigonal Trunk-fish (*Lactophrys camelinus* De Kay), sometimes called Cow-fish, a profile view of the head much resembling that of a cow. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 407 The beautifully coloured 'cow-fish' .. with an expression of face exactly resembling that of a very benignant cow, horns and all. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 84, I noticed several small cow-fishes come out of a hole.

4. (See quots.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Cowfish*, a name commonly applied to *Mactra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkney Dial., Koo-fish*, a species of shell-fish, the 'Venous'; *isl.* kúskel.

'**cow-gate, -gait.** [f. COW *sb.*¹ + GATE, GAIT going, walk: cf. *sheep-walk*. It was originally a syntactic combination, with *ky-gates, kine-gates* = *cows' gates* in *pl.*] A pasture over which a cow may range; pasture for a cow, *e.g.* in a common field.

1597 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* II. 277 To Thomas Hall .. the howse that William Walton dwelt in, and vj kye-gaytes, in Wingait grainge. 1607-8 *N. Riding Records* IV. 136 Conveyance of one messuage in Ebberston with fower kyne-gaites. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 41 Not to let .. a cow-gait to a cottager. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 1/2 Some good Cow Gates at Maiden Hills to be let. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 50 On the enclosure of Great and Little Chesterford, the cottagers that had cow-gates on the commons, had allotments of land, which they now cultivate in wheat, potatoes, etc. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cow-gate*, the right to pasture a cow on common land. Many of the farms at Frodsham have so many cow-gates on Frodsham marsh according to the size of the farm.

'**cow-grass.** A wild species of Trefoil, *Trifolium medium*; sometimes also applied to a cultivated perennial form of Red Clover.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass, cow-grass. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 84 A grass called cow-grass .. very similar to clover, only that the stem is solid instead of tubical. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 166 Cow-grass and marl-grass are found to be good substitutes.

cowhage, var. of COWAGE.

cowheard, -herd, obs. ff. COWARD.

cow-heart. A pseudo-etymological alteration of COWARD: cf. next.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Your skirmishing parties, call them cohorts or cow-hearts, shall never drive my statarianly disciplined battalion from its ground. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cowheart*, a coward. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cow-heart*, coward.

cow-'hearted, *ppl. a.* [cf. prec.] Faint-hearted, timorous, cowardly.

1660 H. ADIS *Fannaticks Mite* *iv a, It will corroborate the Cow-hearted. 1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 16 She [Lady Powis] struck him gently with her Fan on the hand, calling him Cow-hearted Fellow. 1791 *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 147 'Messmate, dost thou see any thing?' cried the cow-hearted pilot from the coach-box. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 250 'You cow-hearted .. cow-built wretch [a horse]!'

Hence **cow-'heartedness.**

1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 46 Valour lies just half way between Rashness and Cow-heartedness.

'**cow-,heel, 'cowheel.** The foot of a cow or ox stewed so as to form a jelly; the dish prepared from this.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 203 Also a tender Cow-heel is counted restorative. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Take a Cowheel from the Tripe House ready drest. *Ibid.* 93 Make a strong broth of Cowheels. 1799 C. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 60 A cow-heel was his favourite dish. 1868 *Daily News* 19 June, The feet of sheep and oxen .. after being duly cleansed and dressed, are retailed under the designation of 'trotters' and 'cowheels'.

'**cowherd.** Forms: 1 cú-hyrde, 5 cowhird, 6-7 -heard. [COW *sb.*¹ + HERD².] One whose occupation is to tend cows at pasture.

*a*1000 *Rect. Sing.* in Thorpe *A.S. Laws* I. 438 Cuhyrde gebyreð þæt he hæbbe ealdre cu meolc vii niht. *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 4 A couherde, þat fele winteres .. had kepud Mennes ken of þe cuntre as a comen herde. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowherde, *vaccarius, vaccaria.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 89 His grandfather was but a poore Ploughman, and his father a Cowheard. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 One Cowherd will serve an hundred Oxen. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 26 A cowherd from whose lips .. flowed the first great English song.

'**cowherdess.** *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS: cf. *shepherdess.*] A female cowherd; a cowherd's wife.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. 330 The Cowheardesse comming in .. said, Thou fellow, doest thou see the bread burne before thy face, and wilt not turne it? 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Thought India* I. v. 112 Brought up among cowherds, cowherdesses, and .. peasants.

'**cow-,hide, 'cowhide,** *sb.* [Formerly pronounced with stress on *hide*, or with equal stress.]

1. The hide of a cow (stript off, 'raw,' or 'dressed'). (Also pl. †*kine hides.*)

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 The best kyne hydes, being rough, be sold for iiij libs. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 141 He himself slept on a good cow-hide. *a*1680 BUTLER *Rem.* I. 191 In a Robe of Cow-hide, Sat yeasty Pride. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 127 (Jod.) A negro .. his left arm wrapped round with a cow-hide. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 83 Ships made of wicker, covered with bolg or cow-hides.

2. Leather made of the hide of the cow.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 150 There Caxton slept, with Wynkyn at his side, One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learning* ix, Bound in cow-hide and closed with clasps of brass.

3. *U.S.* A strong whip made of the raw or dressed hide of the cow. Cf. RAWHIDE.

1818 M. BIRKBECK *Lett. fr. Illinois* 90 The enraged barrister, with a hand-whip, or cow-hide, as they are called .. actually cut his jacket to ribbons. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 230 He would receive forty lashes with a cow-hide. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* i. 6 The correction of a cowhide would be of the greatest possible benefit.

4. *attrib.* ('kaʊhaɪd). Made of cow-hide.

1823 W. FAUX *Memorable Days Amer.* 305 One man then bound him to a tree and lashed him with a cow-hide whip. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 He .. wore thick, cow-hide boots. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Kicking the woman with his heavy cow-hide shoe. 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 323 A heavy cowhide whip. 1947 E. H. PAUL *Linden on Saugus Branch* 210 He had a plug hat .. and cowhide boots without buttons or laces.

'**cow-hide, cowhide,** *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 3.] *trans.* To flog with a cow-hide.

1794 *Kentucky Gaz.* (Lexington, Ky.) 1 Mar. 2/3 In November 1792 .. a justice of the peace was cited to appear before the house of Delegates... Some he had horse-whipped; others he had cow-hided. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 356 He got his skin well beaten—cow-hided, as we may say—by Charles XII., the rough Swede, clad mostly in leather. 1864 W. WHITBY *Amer. Slav.* 194 Cowhiding the half-naked back of a slave. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* III. 84 Cowhided by a lady.

Hence '**cow-hiding** *vbl. sb.*

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. IX. 50 Dacia, that needed a cow-hiding for insolence. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 341/1 Tall talk, which would hardly procure an extra cow-hiding per diem for a Bowery editor.

'**cow-house.** A house in which cows are sheltered or stabled; a cowshed, byre, or shippon.

1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Cowe house, *uacherie.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 In the Cow-House, a Boosee is the space between Range and Cratch. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 235 I was obliged to remain in a cow-house on that mountain. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 A great variety of cowhouse fittings.

†**cow-'huby.** *Sc. Obs.* [Derivation of second element uncertain; it is not known as an independent word.] App. = 'calf', used in endearment or ridicule. (The meaning *cow-herd* suggested by Jamieson does not appear in the quots.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *'In secreit place'* 58 Quod scho, 'Gramercye ! my sweit cowhubye'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 86 Knychtis ar kouhubis, and commonis plukyt crawis. 1558 BP. DURY in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 262 Fra France we thought to have gottin a Rooby [Monsieur de Ruby]; And yit is he nothing but a cowhuby. *a*1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 617 An clauering cohoobie that crackes of the pharie.

'**cow-hunt,** *sb. U.S.* [COW *sb.*¹ 1 c.] A search for strayed cattle. So **cow-hunt** *v. intr.*, **-hunter, -hunting** *ppl. a.*

1853 'P. PAXTON' *Yankee in Texas* 108 Everything in the shape of a man .. had left the settlement, and engaged in a general 'cow-hunt' . 1863 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536/1 It had the reputation of being the resort of fugitives and cow-hunters. 1898 H. S. CANFIELD *Maid of Frontier* 132 The ordinary immense Texas affair, intended only for cow-hunting males. 1920 J. M. HUNTER *Trail Drivers Texas* 104 Soon the settlers began to organize cow hunts. *Ibid.* 175 Those old time ranchmen were content to simply cow hunt twice a year and brand their calves. *Ibid.*, I remember the many times that cowhunters rode up to my father's house. 1929 [see *cow-work*].

co-wife ('kəʊˌwaɪf). [f. CO- 3 b + WIFE *sb.*] A joint wife; one of several wives of the same man.

1892 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* xx. 247 If a co-wife had sought the lives of those three of thine. 1956 *Bull. Sch. Oriental & Afr. Stud.* XVIII. 165 A wife says it *to* a friend or co-wife but *at* her husband to tell him that she and his other wives are displeased.

cowing ('kaʊɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [COW *v.*¹] Overawing, intimidating.

1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* etc. 24 It was, ne doubt, a cooen seet [i.e. cowing sight]. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. x. 261 Her sharp tongue had sometimes a cowing effect on his curious nonchalance.

cowish ('kaʊɪʃ), *sb.* [prob. an imitation of an American Indian name.] A plant with an edible root found in the valley of the Columbia River in North America.

1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour Rocky Mts.* (1846) 223 The cowish or biscuit root grows on dry land, is somewhat larger than a walnut, tastes like a sweet potato.

cowish ('kaʊɪʃ), *a.* [f. COW *sb.*¹ + -ISH.]

1. Like a cow; of the nature of a cow.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/9 Cowish, *vaccinius.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 60 Brentius saith, A circle representeth Christes death as well as a Crosse .. Peter Viret sayd: A Cowe is as good a signe of it .. The cowish and circle-like signe.

†**2.** Cowardly. *Obs.*

1579 W. A. *Rem. Lawless Love, Vision of Raw Devise* 10 Amid the crewe of cowish carped knightes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 12 The Cowish terror of his spirit.

cow-itch: see COWAGE.

†**cowith.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cywydd.*] A form of Welsh verse, consisting of couplets, with internal alliteration or assonance or both, ending in like syllables which would rime, except that one is stressed and the other stressless. It is the commonest form of bardic verse.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 59 Some Makers .. Rehearse their high conceits in Cowiths. *Ibid.* 67 Cowiths are couplets of equall tetrameters.

cowke, obs. form of COKE.

'**cow-keeper.** A keeper of cows, a dairyman.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* IV. i, Heav'n keep me a Cow-keeper still—I say. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. i, [He] had his head broke by a cow-keeper. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. ii, Now here's my master Victorian; yesterday a cowkeeper and to-day a gentleman. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 509 A lady of rank is a cowkeeper and profits by her dairy-farm.

So '**cow-keeping** *vbl. sb.*, dairy-farming; *ppl. a.*, that keeps cows, that manages a dairy farm.

1883 A. R. WALLACE *Land Nationaliz.* 121 The habits of thrift and forethought encouraged by cowkeeping and dairying. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 870 This bull-field has since been .. occupied by a great cow-keeping landlord.

cowl (kaʊl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 cuȝele, cuȝle, cuhle, [cufle], 1-3 cule, kuuele, cuuel, 3-4 couele, couel, kouel, 4 cole, 5-7 cowle, cool(e, 6 coule, 7 kowle, 8 coul, 7- cowl. [The derivation and form-history present difficulties. OE. renders L. *cuculla* by *cuȝele, cuȝle, cuhle* and *cule*, weak fem.; also *cufle* wk. f. The former comes down in 12-13th c. *cūle*, and the *coule, cowle* (*coole*) of later times; *cufle* may be the parent of *kuuele* (which in Ancren R. would regularly stand for *kuvele*), *couele, kuuel, couel.* OE. *cuȝele* is cognate with OHG. *cucula, cugula, chugela* (MHG.

kugele, *kugel*, *gugel*, LG. *kogel*), a. eccl. Lat. *cuculla* monk's cowl, from cl. L. *cucullus* hood of a cloak. OE. *cufle* appears to be cognate with MDu. *covele*, *cövel(e* fem., in Kilian *kovel*, mod.Du. *keuvel* 'cowl', and to be connected with (perh. the origin of) Icel. *kofl*, *kufl* str. masc. 'cowl'. The history of *cufle* and its allied forms is obscure.]

1. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), worn by monks, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but 'having the permanent characteristics of covering the head and shoulders, and being without sleeves' (*Cath. Dict.*). †Also, formerly, a eloak or frock worn by laymen or by women.

The cl. Lat. *cucullus* was the hood of a cloak, covering the head only. The cowls of the early Egyptian monks covered the heads, and barely reached the shoulders; by 800 the cowls of monks had become so long as to reach their heels, when St. Benedict restricted their length to two cubits. In the 14th c. the cowl and the frock were often confounded; but it was declared at the Council of Vienne 'we understand by thc name of *cuculla* a habit long and full, but not having sleeves, and by that of *floccus* a long habit which has long and wide sleeves'. See Du Cange s.v. *Cuculla*.

c **961** ÆÞELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lv. (Schrõer 89), Þætte he hæbbe cuȝelan [*Wells MS.* culan, *Tiberius Gloss* culam, L. *cucullam*] and syric; sy on wintra seo cuhle [*W.* cule, *T. Gl.* culam] of Þiccum hrægle. *Ibid.* 91 Þæt he hæbbe twa cuȝelan [*W.* culan, *T. Gl.* cuflan, L. *duas cucullas*]. *Ibid.* 93 Þæt is cuȝele [*T. Gl.* Þæt is cufle]. *a* **1100** *O.E. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 328 *Cuculla*, cuȝle. *c* **1205** LAY. 17698 Seoðden ane cule of ane blake claðe [*c* **1275** one blake couele]. *c* **1210** *Winteney Rule St. Benet* lv. (*title*), Sancte Benediht ȝywð munece cule and yesetteð mantel toȝeanes Þære cule, and haliȝraft, forÞan Þe hit nis laȝa Þat munecene habben cule; hodes hi maȝon habban. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 10 Unwise..Þet weneð Þet order sitte iðe kurtel oÞer iÞe kuuele. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 766 He ne broucte bred and sowel, In his shirte or in his couel. *Ibid.* 2904 Cuuel [rimes with] sowel. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 110 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. **1388** *Reg. Vestib. Westm. Abbey* in *Archæol.* LII. 214 A vestry gyrdyll to tukk up hys cole. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* 110 (Mätz.) Madame..Undernethe your comly cowle to have myn intent. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowle, munkys abyte, *cuculla*, *cucullus*. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 330/4 He dyde of thabyte of a bisshop and dyd on a cool and stode amonge the monkes. **1530** PALSGR. 209/2 Coule for a monke, *froc*. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 17 It is not the..badges of our Religion that make a Christian; more than a Cowle doth make a Monk. **1682** S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 107 I know you'l grant the Devil is no Fool, He can disguise in Surplice, Cloak, or Cool. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 427 Luther..travelled indeed in a most lowly guise; the cowl he wore was borrowed. **1867** C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 201 The cowl is a loosc vestment worn over the frock in the winter season and during the night office.

b. Taken as the sign of monkhood, or monastic orders, and hence sometimes as = MONK.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, The frock and cowle draw unto it self the opprobries, injuries and maledictions of the world. **1842** TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xii, Bluff Harry broke into the spence And turn'd the cowls adrift. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i. 28 He was meant for the cowl, but his mother ..let him make choice of the flat-cap.

2. Sometimes applied to the hood alone.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Capuchon*, a coule or hood. **1639** HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lx. §638 Monks hooded with cools. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶4 The red Cap and the Coul will fall under the same Contempt. **1815** MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 205 Each affrighted sentinel Pulls down his cowl upon his eyes. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 485 The cowl is the hood belonging to the monk's every-day habit. **1858** MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 6 [He] took off his cowl in token of respect.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 981 The first..hath as it were a grass cowle or hood which covers the head, neck, and almost half the body. **1852–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 174/2 Each of the cowls [of the Clio] seems..to be composed of two spherical parts. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* (1878) 1 By the smoky town in its murky cowl.

4. A covering, commonly shaped like a hood, placed on the top of a chimney or ventilating shaft to assist ventilation; usually constructed so as to turn with the wind. **b.** A wire cage at the top of the funnel of a locomotive, etc. See COW *sb.*[5]

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 315 The invention of a cap or cowl to be placed on the top of chimneys. **1862** *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 263 Moveable cowl, intended to exclude rain and yet to allow the free passage of air. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 129 Tubes with cowls turning towards the wind. **1883** J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 35 The kilns have high conical roofs, each surmounted by a cowl with a vane. **1891** *Times* 16 Oct. 8/5 The work of providing her [a ship] with efficient ventilating apparatus is being pushed forward..she will be furnished with the largest cowls afloat.

5. *Comb.*, as ***cowl-like*** adj.; **†cowl-man**, one who wears a cowl, a monk; **cowl-muscle**, the *cucullaris* or trapezius muscle.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Our Cowleman's foresaid Actor so prevailed. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 53 A small cowl-like depression.

cowl, coul (kaul), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 cuvel-, 4 *pl.* coufles, 5 couel(le, kouuele, kowuele, cowuele, colle, 5–7 cowle, 7 coule, coole, kowle, 6– coul, 7– cowl, (cowel). [ME. **cuvel(e* (13th c. in *cuvel-staff*), *covelle*, app. a. OF. *cuvele*:—L. *cūpella* small vat or cask, dim. of *cūpa*, F. *cuve* tub, cask, vat. But cf. also the OE. form *cufel*, pl. *cuflas*, of date 963–84, in *Cartul. Saxon.* (ed. Birch) 367, 'ii cuflas & Þry troȝas' [two cowls and three troughs]. This is almost certainly related to Ger. *kübel* (glossed in MHG. *cupa*, *tina*), OHG. **chubil* (cf. *miluh-chubili*, milk-pail), with senses parallel to those of *cowl*, and considered by Grimm and Kluge to be a native word (though possibly of West Germanic adoption from Latin). The uncertainty as to the origin of our word is increased by the ambiguity of the symbol *ou*, *ow*, in ME.]

1. A tub or similar large vessel for water, etc.; *esp.* applied to one with two ears which could be borne by two men on a cowl-staff. *arch.* or *dial.*

c **1250** [in COWL-STAFF]. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 In lepes and in coufles [*v rr. c* **1400** kouueles, *15th c.* cowles, couelle] so muche vyss [= fish] hii solde hym brynge, Þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchynge. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lx (1869) 171 A kowuele ther was bi nethe, that resceyuede alle the dropes. *Ibid.* lxii. 173 Cowuele. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowle, vesselle, *tina*. *a* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616 *Tina*, a covelle [see *covel-tre* in 2]. *c* **1450–75** *Pict. Vocab.* ibid. 808 *Hec cupa*, a colle; *hec tina idem est*. **1502** *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 4 A cowle for Water xij d. **1587** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 71 Prouide that they may haue water brought them in cowles. *c* **1642** TWYNE in Wood *Life* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) I. 62 Carried awaye ..in a great cowle betwixt 2 men. **1647** *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 38 The Parson or Vicar is amongst the Mayds, with a Pale or Coul every tenth day for tithe milk. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 12 The Cowl is a water-vessel borne by two persons on the cowl-staff. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Cowel for carrying fish. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cowl*, a tub or barrel swung on a pole, or more commonly mounted as a wheel-barrow, used for carrying pigs'-wash or liquid manure.

†b. Applied to a liquid measure. *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *kübel* as a measure, Grimm s.v. 2 *b.*]

1467 *Ord. Worc.* in *Eng. Gilds* 371 That the comyns haue the Cowle to mete ale w[t]. *Ibid.* 382 That comyns have vppe ayen, as hit hath ben, the Cowle to mete ale w[t].

†c. A cup. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *cupella* 'vasis potorii species,' Du Cange.]

[*c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/10, *Cupa*, a cupe or a Cowle.] **1476** *Will of Thurston* (Somerset Ho.), A cup called a cowle.

2. *Comb.* **†cowl-tree, coveltre** = COWL-STAFF.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602 *Phalanga*, a coveltre.

cowl (kaul), *v.*[1] [f. COWL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put a monk's cowl on; to make a monk of.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* Wks. I. 48 Swaged and cowled with a Franciscan's cowl. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 236 By such preposterous cowling of boys, and veiling of girls. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, Belike you'll cowl him.

2. To cover as with a cowl or hood; to draw over like a cowl.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. ii, The Rajah..smote his breast, and o'er his face Cowl'd the white mourning vest. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lix, The mountains, cowled with fog, and seamed with storm. **1881** PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 216 That stern Florentine apart Cowl'd himself dark in thought.

†cowl, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. COIL *sb.*[2]] To quarrel.

1556 *Rec. Nottingham* IV. 111 We present the organe makar wyffe for cowllyng with hyre nebours [3 instances].

'cow-,lady. [app. a transposition of the name LADY-COW, which occurs earlier.]

1. A common provincial name of the coleopterous insects of the genus *Coccinella*; also called Lady-cow, and (more usually) Lady-bird.

1656 *Musarum Deliciæ* (N.), A paire of buskins they did bring Of the cow-ladyes corall wing; Powder'd o're with spots of jet. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 30 The Cow-Lady, or spotted Scarabee. **1746** *Brit. Mag.* 97 Our common Cow-Lady or Lady-Bird, as usually called. **1877** *Stamford Mercury* 24 Aug., A bluish black beetle about the size of a cow-lady has made its appearance.

2. A fly used by anglers; also an artificial fly of similar appearance.

1676 COTTON *Angler* 325 The next is a Cow-lady, a little fly. **1684** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month..For May..the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The cow-lady, a small fly: the wings of a red feather, or stripes of a red hackle of a cock: the body of a peacock's feather.

cowle (kaul). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Arab. *qaul* word, promise, bargain, compact, which 'has become technical in the Indian vernaculars, owing to the prevalence of Mohammedan Law' (Yule).] A written engagement; a lease or grant in writing; a safe-conduct or amnesty.

1688 in Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 176 (Y.) The President has by private correspondence procured a Cowle for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé. **1799** BAIRD in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 128, I requested Major Allen..to proceed with a flag of truce to the palace, and offer Cowle to Tippoo Sultaun..on his unconditional surrender. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 193 On my arrival in the neighbourhood of the pettah I offered cowle to the inhabitants.

b. *Comb.*, as ***cowle-flag.***

1799 HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 100 Cowle flags shall be distributed over the country, and safe-guards sent to all the villages. **1799** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 39 Cowle flags were hoisted in different parts of the town.

cowled (kauld, poet. -id), *ppl. a.* [f. COWL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or wearing a cowl.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 87 The cowled Sophisters. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 58 The Mytred Bishop, and the Cowled Fryer. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 117 The cowl'd zealots. **1890** HOSMER *A.S. Freedom* 95 Cowled and tonsured priests.

b. *transf.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 332 A little membrane on each side uniting to form a cowled tube. **1840** E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 234 The cowled monster [a cobra]. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 234 To block up the cowled windows.

2. *Bot.* Shaped like a cowl, cucullate.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

cowler, obs. erron. form of COOLIE.

cowless ('kaulis), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COW *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of cows.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 514 It is grassless and cowless; its only milk is goat's.

Cowley Father ('kauli). [Name of a village near Oxford (now a suburb) + FATHER *sb.* 6 b.] A priest of the Anglican order of the Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, founded in Oxford in 1865 by the Rev. R. M. Benson (1824–1915).

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 195/1 The Society of Mission Priests of St John the Evangelist, otherwise known as the *Cowley Fathers*, was founded..at Cowley St John. **1914** C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* II. III. ix. 681 He had indeed heard Pallant preach at the church of the Cowley Fathers. **1953** E. LUTYENS *Blessed Girl* ii. 23 Edward became a Cowley Father and died as a missionary in India.

cowling ('kaulin). [f. COWL *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The removable covering over or round the engine, etc., of an aeroplane or a motor vehicle.

1917 *Blackw. Mag.* June 925/2 While attempting to fasten a small door in the cowling round the engine. **1927** *Daily Tel.* 22 Jan. 9/3 Captain Campbell quickly had the car back on its course, but the cowling of his engine was badly dented. **1928** C. F. S. GAMBLE *North Sea Air Station* ii. 55 A piece of tin in the inside of the engine cowling had come adrift. **1934** *Flight* 8 Feb. 133/1 Apart from rotary engines, the only air-cooled engine of pre-war days which used cowling was the eight-cylinder Vee Renault. **1950** *Engineering* 6 Jan. 1/1 On public service motor vehicles.. care is taken with the fitting of engine cowlings.

†'cowlish, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COWL *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Characteristic of monk; monkish. (Cf. COWL *sb.*[1] 1 b.)

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* Wks. I. 49 That cowlish deliverance..theyr papal spoliations.

†'cowlist. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec + -IST.] One who wears a cowl; a monk.

1637 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bell.* A vij b, The Cowlists of this yonger age.

cowl-rake: see COUL *v.*, COLE-RAKE.

cowl-staff, coul-staff. Forms: *α.* 3 cuuel-staf, 6–7 coule-, cowle, 6– coul-, cowl-staff. *β.* 5–8 cole-, 6–7 coal-, coole-, 7 col-, coll-staff. *γ.* 6–9 colt-staff. [f. *cuvel(e*, COWL *sb.*[2] + STAFF, in description of its primary use, that of carrying a 'cowl'. Partly through phonetic contraction, and partly by 'popular etymology', it came afterwards to be associated with *cole*, COAL, and COLT; but as a current word it is still generally associated with COWL *sb.*[2]]

A stout stick used to carry a 'cowl', being thrust through the two handles of it; a pole or staff used to carry burdens, supported on the shoulders of two bearers; a 'stang'. It was formerly a familiar household requisite, and a ready weapon. *arch.* and *dial.*

† *to ride on a cowl-staff*, etc.: to be set astride a pole and carried in derision about the streets; a rough form of popular punishment, inflicted esp. on a husband who allowed himself to be beaten or abused by his wife. See BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. *Nuptial Usages* §35.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3710 Ðes XII ðider hem hauen broȝt.. An win-grape on an cuuel-staf, And tolden hem ðe lond is god. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62/2 One clustre of grapes as moche as two men myght bere bytwene them upon a colestaff. **1530** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 [They] stroke..Wells on the brest w[t] y[e] end of a grett cowle staff. **1580** LUPTON *Sivqila* 50 If a woman beat hir husbande, the man that dwelleth next unto hir shal ride on a cowlstaffe. **1592** *Arden of Faversham* V. i, [We] haue taken the Constable..And carried him about the fields on a coltstaffe. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 156 Go, take vp these cloathes heere, quickly: Wher's the Cowle-staffe? *a* **1641** SUCKLING *Goblins* III. (ed. 2) 35 Mounting him upon a Cowle-staffe Which..He apprehended to be Pegasus. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 568 There are many that wear horns, and ride daily upon Coltstaves. **1698** SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* ii. §24 (1704) 168 He resolv'd to follow the Crown, tho it were upon a Coalstaff. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 182 Two Men will easily carry it upon a Colt-Staff, or Hand-Barrow. **1777** HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 84 One can carry as much by thrusting a wheelbarrow, before him..as two can carry on a cole-staff. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 30 When two draymen carry a barrel on a coulstaff, to which it is suspended by a chain.

†**b.** as an appliance in bone-setting. *Obs.*
1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 Instruments proper for the Reduction of the luxated shoulder are Ladder, Coulstaffe, Pulleys, Glossocomium, etc. **1683** SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 297 A bone-setter..came..and tryed it with a coole-staff, which put my Son to extream torture.

†**cowme**, obs. f. COOMB[1], sense 3.
c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowme of corne, *cumba*.

cowmforte, -fory, obs. ff. COMFORT, COMFREY.

†**cow-milk**. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 cú meoloc, 5–7 cowe-. [COW *sb.*[1]] The milk of the cow; now *cow's milk, cows' milk*.
c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Genim gate geallan..meng wiþ cu meoluc ȝif þu wille. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 110 Take floure and cowe mylke. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* E b, Goottis mylke..is nat..so full of curdes and butter as kowe mylke and shepis mylke is. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ky mylk & ȝoue mylk. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §51 Cow-milk, thus prepared, I judge to be better than Ass-milk.

cownand, obs. f. COVENANT.

cownt-, obs. f. COUNT-.

cowntewery: see COUNTER *sb.*[3]

cownuoie, obs. f. CONVOY.

cownye, obs. Sc. f. CUNYE.

co-work (kəʊˈwɜːk), *v.* [f. CO- 1 + WORK *v.*] *intr.* To work together; to co-operate.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 728 The..prouidence of God co-working in those workes of Nature and Industrie. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 111 All things co-work for good. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 524 Man co-working with God.
Hence **co-ˈworking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
a **1665** J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 5 The manner of his [God's] co-working in men. *a* **1684** LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* i. 2 (1817) Working and coworking grace.

co-ˈworker. [f. CO- 3b + WORKER.] One who works together with another; a co-operator.
a **1643** J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 105 We are co-workers with God. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 8 God..making men co-workers with himself. **1863** HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxi. 308 Work of this character..establishes sympathy between the co-workers.

co-ˈworkman. *rare.* [f. CO- 3b.] = prec.
1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxiv. 635 Co-workmen with God. **1626** W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 223.

co-worship: see CO- *pref.* 1.

cowp, -e, var. COUP *v.*[1], [3]; obs. f. COOP, CUP.

cow-ˈparsley. [COW *sb.*[1] 9.] A name of the umbelliferous plant *Anthriscus* (*Chærophyllum*) *sylvestris*, wild in Britain, also called COW-WEED, *wild chervil* or *cicely*. (Of recent origin.)
1776 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The first [Wild Chervil] vulgarly called Cow-weed or Cow-parsley, has a smooth streaked stalk. **1800** SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 326 *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, Smooth Cowparsley, Wild chervil. **1882** *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/3 The Cow Parsnip and Cow Parsley, are often used in connection with other large and umbrageous plants.

cow-ˈparsnip. [COW *sb.*[1] 9.]
1. A large umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, wild in Britain: so named by Turner.
1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 *Sphondilium*..It may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or rough Persnepe. It groweth in watery middowes and in ranke groundes about hedges. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxvi. 528 Turner calleth it Cowe Parsnep, or Medo Parsnep. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 169 Cowparsnip or Wilde carrat growing in medows..Some seethe it in drinke with leuen, and vse it instead of Ale or Beere. **1882** *Garden* 6 May 306/2 Cow Parsnip..is in no way injurious to animals.
2. Used as a generic name of all species of *Heracleum*, e.g. American C., *H. lanatum*, Giant C. of Kamtschatka, *H. giganteum*, etc.
1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 52 There are no trees upon the island; it produces, however, the cow-parsnip which grows at Kamtchatka.

†**cowpe**. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *coupe*, with sense of L. *cūpa*.] ? A tub or cask.
c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 771 *Hec urna*, a cowpe. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 79 Cowpe, *cupa*. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 72 Onely the Cowpe must find the goodnesse of Indico by the working of it.

ˈcow-ˌpen, *sb.* A pen or enclosure for cows.
1635 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. lxxii, To 11 women 2 days a peece weeding the oates in the cowpenns. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 987 As soon as they were set forth of the Cow-pens, they would fall a feeding. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 384 Driven from time to time into cowpens.
b. *Comb.* **cowpen-bird** (U.S.) = COW-BIRD 2 a.
1826 J. JENNINGS in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1138 There is a bird in the United States of America, called 'Cowpen' *emberiza pecoris*, by Wilson. **1887** C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 55 The cowpen-bird, which is never mated, and for several months in the year deposits fertile eggs in the nests of other birds.

ˈcow-pen, *v.* To pen cows upon (a piece of ground).
1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* iv. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 A fresh piece of Ground..will not bear Tobacco past two or three Years, unless Cow-pen'd; for they Manure their Ground by keeping their Cattle..within Hurdles, which they remove when they have sufficiently dung'd one spot. **1786** WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) III. 131 [I] plowed a poor ½ acre to Cowpen on. *Ibid.* 183 About an acre was sown in my meadow, part of which had been cowpened. **1832** R. BAIRD *Valley Mississippi* xxiv. 286 It grows well on marsh..and even pine barrens, when they are well trodden or *cowpenned*, as it is termed. **1871–3** *Texas Almanac* 12 Cow-penning, in successive lots..is a good plan for manuring.

cowper, obs. f. COOPER; var. COUPER.

Cowperian (kuːpɪərɪən), *a. Anat.* [f. the name *Cowper* + -IAN.] ***Cowperian glands***: a pair of glands situated beneath, and with ducts opening into, the urethra in male Mammalia; discovered by the anatomist William Cowper (1666–1709). Also called ***Cowper's glands***.
1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 496 He proves the Gonorrhœa to affect..Cowper's and Littré's Glands. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 338, I do not recollect to have seen Cowper's glands diseased. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 36 The glands representing the Cowperian glands of the male, and known in the female as the glands of Bartholini or Duverney.
So **Cowpeˈritis** [see -ITIS], inflammation of Cowper's glands.
1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Cowperitis seems to occur only in connection with urethral inflammation.

Cowper-Temple. Now *Hist.* The name of William Francis Cowper, afterwards *Cowper-Temple* (1811–1888), used *attrib.* to designate the clause which he introduced into the Education Act of 1870, or the religious teaching of an undenominational character in public elementary schools as provided for by this clause. Hence **Cowper-ˈTempleism, Cowper-ˈTempleite**.
1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 661/1 Clause 14 of that Act [*sc.* Education Act of 1870], generally known as the Cowper-Temple Clause, enacts that 'in any school provided by a School Board, no religious catechism, or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught'. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 24 May 7/7 Rather than secularism, Mr. Balfour would prefer universal Cowper-Templeism 'with all its illogicality and its unfairness'. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 3/1 Our attitude towards the Bible has changed since the invention of Cowper-Templeism. That compromise is impossible and unreasonable to-day. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 5/7 In all these schools there may be Cowper-Temple religious teaching. *Ibid.* 21 Apr. 1/4 Denominational colleges can be legally raided by Cowper-Templeites on the highwayman principle of first come first served. **1932** R. A. KNOX *Broadcast Minds* i. 9 Since the time of the ill-fated Cowper-Temple clause we have given up trying to solve ecclesiastical disputes on the principle of the Highest Common Factor. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 800/1 By means of the Cowper-Temple clause this act also effected a compromise on the question of religious instruction, which was not superseded until 1944.

cow plant. A climbing plant of Ceylon, *Gymnema lactiferum*, N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*, yielding a milky juice used for food.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 213 The Cow Plant of Ceylon..yields a milk of which the Cingalese make use for food. **1849** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (1860) 473. **1854** ADAMS, etc. *Nat. Hist.* 419.

cowple, cowpyll(e, obs. ff. COUPLE.

ˈcowpoke. *N. Amer.* [f. COW *sb.*[1] + POKE *sb.*[3] or *v.*[1]] = COWBOY 3.
1881 in Wentworth *Amer. Dial. Dict.* (1944) 139/1. **1928** *Lariat Mag.* Jan., I camped there once, and a cowpoke told me why they were named that. **1948** *Denison* (Tex.) *Herald* 1 July 9/2 Due to the size of the entry list, the cow-pokes have just been allowed to enter one event each night. **1959** *Times* 18 June (Canada Suppl.) p. xi/2 Over 500,000 visitors pack the exhibition grounds to watch the world's top cow-pokes perform. **1970** *Islander* (Victoria. B.C.) 6 Sept. 2/2 [He] worked for a spell on the J. T. Edwards ranch where the head cowpoke was..Paul Walker.

cowpon, obs. Sc. form of CULPON.

ˈcow-ˌpox. Also 8–9 -pocks, with sing. -pock. [COW *sb.*[1]] A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of cows in the form of vesicles (pocks) of a blue or somewhat livid colour. It was established by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1798 that the communication of this to the human subject by vaccine inoculation (VACCINATION) gives immunity (whole or partial) from the attack of small-pox.
A single pustule is called a POCK; the plural *pocks* taken as the name of the disease (cf. *measles*), is conventionally spelt *pox*.
[*c* **1780** *Rep. Committee Ho. Comm.* (1802) XIV. 178 (Witness stated) It was in the month of May 1780 that Dr. Jenner first informed him of the particular nature of the cow pox as a sure preventive of small pox.] **1798** E. JENNER (*title*), An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ; a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-pox. *Ibid.* 45 The Cow-pox protects the human constitution from the infection of the small pox. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 176 Traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial, with regard to the casual Cow-Pock. **1806** R. HILL (*title*), Cow-Pock Inoculation Vindicated. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* §27. 125 Women and Children who have not had the Small or Cow-Pox will not be allowed..in Barracks. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1042 Cowpox is transferred to man and from one person to another by the introduction of a virus, and never, at a distance, by infection.
β. Sometimes called ***kine-pox***.
1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 171/1, I had had the Kine Pox. **1868** LOSSING *Hudson* 215 Almost every soldier was inoculated with the kine-pox..

†**ˈcow-pox**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To vaccinate. Hence †**cow-poxing**, vaccination.
1815 *Inscr. on J. Birch's Monumt.* (*St. Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap*), The practice of cow-poxing, which first became general in his day..he uniformly, and till Death, perseveringly opposed. **1829** COBBETT *Adv. to Fathers* §263 In hundreds of instances persons cow-poxed by Jenner himself have taken the real small-pox afterwards.

ˈcow-quakes. *dial.* Also cow-quakers.
1. A popular name of Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1. 87 *Phalaris pratensis* is called also *Gramen tremulum*..about Nantwich, Quakers and Shakers; in some places Cow-quakes. **1690** RAY *Synopsis* (Britten & Holl.), Gramen tremulum *cow-quakes* dictum producit. **1711** J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 380 Great Spanish Cowquakes. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 280 The cow-quake grass, or gramen tremulum..is no indication of poor land. **1777** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 99 *Cow-quakes*, Quaking Grass. **1879** in *Shropshire Word-bk.*
2. According to Halliwell and Wright, a name in the East of England of Common Spurry.

cowre, var. of COVER *v.*[2] *Obs.*; obs. f. COWER.

cowrie, cowry (ˈkaʊərɪ). Forms: 7 (kauret), cowrey, cori, 8 cowree, cauri(e, 7–9 courie, 9 couri, -y, cowri, -y, 7- cowrie, cowry. [a. Hindī and Urdū *kauṛī* (*kauḍī*):—Skr. *kaparda, kapardika*.]
1. The porcelain-like shell of a small gastropod, *Cypræa moneta*, found abundantly in the Indian Ocean, and used as money in some parts of Africa and Southern Asia; also the animal itself. **b.** *gen.* Any gastropod (or its shell) of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidæ*, characterized by their oval shape, undeveloped spire, and narow aperture as long as the shell; e.g. *Cypræa Europæa*, the common cowrie of the British coast.
1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's E. Ind.* 1. (1669) 68 They [of Guzuratta] also make use of..certain Shells, which they call *Kaurets*. **1678** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav. Ind.* 1. ii. 22 Their other small Money are the little Shells which they call Cori. **1698** *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 The small Shells, called Cowries, which pass for Money in Bengale and other places. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 347 Their Trade is chiefly from a small Shell-fish called Courie. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 9 She wanted a few cowries to buy khauna. **1857** WOOD *Common Obj. Sea-shore* ii. 22 The little shell..is one of the cowries. **1884** MISS NORTH *Lett. from Seychelles* in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. (Y.), A lovely cowrie two inches long, like mottled tortoise-shell.
2. *attrib.*, as in ***cowrie-shell***.
1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 1 Twice ten cowry shells are a *cácini*. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 Cowry shells..have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

cowrie pine: see KAURI.

cowrse, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE.

cowrtchis, obs. pl. of CURCH.

cowrte, -youre, obs. ff. COURT, COURTIER.

cowrteby, var. of COURTEPY *Obs.*, short coat.

cowschote, -scot, -shot, obs. ff. CUSHAT.

†**ˈcow-shard**. *Obs.* Also 6 -sherd, -shed, 6–7 -sheard. [f. COW *sb.*[1] + SHARD, var. of SHARN.] Cow-dung; a cow-turd.
1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 The Scarabe flies ouer many a sweete flower, and lightes in a cowshard. **1592** GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 49 The beetle that..at night takes up his lodging in a cowsherd. **1599** CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Mirth* Wks. (1873) I. 96 (D.) Blind as a beetle..that in cowsheds fall. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §775 Turf and Peat and Cow-sheards are cheap Fewels.

†**ˈcow-sharn**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 -shern, 7–9 -shorn, 9 -scairn, -shairn. [f. COW *sb.*[1] + SHARN: —OE. *scearn* dung.] Cow-dung.
1622 W. BURTON *Descr. Leic.* (1777) 2 in *Leicester Gloss.*, The want of wood and fuel for fire, for which the inhabitants are constrained..to make use of..straw, cow-shern, and such like. *a* **1697** AUBREY *Wilts* Royal Soc. MS. 168 (Halliw.) Hartflies..bred out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of cowshorne. **1808** R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* (1819) 63 Ann, git cow-scairn..Nowt meks a pultess better. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Cow-shorn* or *Cow-sharn*, the leavings of the cow. Wilbraham's Gloss. 1820–6.

ˈcow-skin, *sb.*
1. The skin of a cow (when stripped off); the same dressed as a mat, a covering for trunks, or the like. Also *attrib.*
1780 in *Narrag. Hist. Reg.* I. 101 Carried the cow skin to tann by George Wilson. **1809** *Repertory* (Boston) 6 Oct.

(Th.), A green or untanned cowskin whip. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, With a very small and weather-beaten old cow's-skin trunk. **1863** S. C. MASSETT *Drifting About* 155 He with trowsers tucked into his cowskin boots..wended his way to the stage office. **1887** *Outing* (U.S.) X. 119/1 If I only had that cow-skin horse now what I used ter own back in old Missouri.

2. Leather made of the skin of the cow or ox.

3. A whip of raw hide; = COW-HIDE 3.

1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 87 He belaboured him with the 'cowskin'. **1864** W. WHITBY *Amer. Slav.* 187 The man who wields the blood-clotted cow-skin.

Hence **cow-skin** *v.*, to flog with a cow-skin.

1799 *Aurora* (Philad.) 20 May (Th.), I am a constable, and may therefore kick, cuff, beat, bruise, cowskin, or kill any man I please. **1836** CROCKETT *Exploits & Adv. Texas* (1837) 78 The devil himself might, the next time, undertake to cowskin such a..scoundrel for him. *a* **1849** POE *W. E. Channing* Wks. 1864 III. 239 Napoleon Buonaparte Jones.. is cowskinned with perfect regularity five times a month. **1947** *West Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* Sept.–Dec. 132 The 'cowskinning' incident..was the final blow.

cowslip ('kaʊslɪp). Forms: 1 cúslyppe, cúsloppe, 4–6 couslop(pe, 5 cowslope, -slowpe, -slyppe, cowe-, couslyppe, cowyslepe, (cowslek), 5–6 cowslop(pe, 6 couslip, couslape, 6–7 cowslippe, 6– cowslip. [OE. *cú-slyppe*, app. f. *cú* cow + *slyppe* viscous or slimy substance, i.e. 'cow-slobber' or 'cow-dung' (cf. G. *kuh-scheisse* as a plant-name in Grimm); the variant form in *-sloppe*, *-slop* may be compared with ME. *sloppe*, sloppy or wet place, and *slops*: see SLOP *sb.* and *v.*]

1. a. The common name of *Primula veris*, a well-known wild plant in pastures and grassy banks, blossoming in spring, with drooping umbels of fragrant yellow flowers. Also called *paigle*.

c **1000** *Saxon Leechd.* II. 326 Wyrc gode wensealfe; nim wudu merce..cu slyppan..ȝecnuca ealle. *c* **1000** *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/26 *Brittannica*, cusloppe. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Herba paralisis*, couslop. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowslope, herbe [PYNSON, cowslek, or cowslop], *herba petri*, *herba paralisis*, *ligustra*. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wu.-Wülcker 586/44 *Glustrum*, cowslyppe. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 141 Daffadowndillies, And couslips, and kingcups. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There growes..The cowsloppe, the primrose, and the violet. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 89 In a Cowslips bell, I lie. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 26 April, Beyond into the fields, gathering of cowslipps. **1740** SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 101 The tufted Cowslips breathe their faint Perfumes. **1860** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 Tall and luxuriant cowslips.

b. In U.S. commonly applied to the Marsh Marigold.

1856 A. GRAY *Manual Bot. U.S.* 11.

2. Applied with qualifying words to various plants resembling the common cowslip. **a. American cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), with umbels of large rose-purple or white flowers, found in woods in N. America. **b. French** or **mountain c.**, the Auricula (*Primula Auricula*). **c. c. of Jerusalem, Jerusalem c.**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (N.O. *Boraginaceæ*); also called **c.** *of Bedlam*, *Bedlam c.*, BUGLOSS-COWSLIP. †**d. Our Lady's cowslip**, the yellow Star-of-Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*, N.O. *Liliaceæ*). **e. Virginian c.**, *Mertensia* or *Pulmonaria virginica* (Treas. Bot.).

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bulbus sylvestris*, our ladies couslapes. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 125 We call it in English Sage of Jerusalem and Cowslip of Jerusalem. *c* **1620** T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 324 With Couslips of Hiersualem so nice, Sweet Eglantine, and cloues of Paradise. **1629** PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 240 They [*Primula Auricula*] are called by divers women French cowslips. **1676** BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Cowslips of Jerusalem, peculiar to mitigate Hectical fevers. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 421 The well-known American Cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, grows in woods in the warmer parts of North America. *Ibid.* 940 The *Pulmonaria* formerly held a place..under the country name of Jerusalem Cowslip. **1879** PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Cowslip, French- or Mountain-, *Primula Auricula*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cowslip-bell*, *-bud*, *-cheek*, *-garland*, *-spangled* adj.; **cowslip-ball**, a ball of cowslip-blossoms, often made by children; **cowslip-peep, -pip**, a cowslip-blossom (*dial.*); **cowslip pudding, tart**, baked sweet dishes flavoured with cowslip flowers; **cow-slip tea**, a drink made by infusion of the flowers of the cowslip; also formerly a name for a variety of green tea (quot. 1796); †**cowslip-water**, a decoction made from cowslips, used medicinally; **cowslip wine**, wine made from cowslip-blossoms.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 28 We will make a *cowslip-ball. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 82 *Cowslip buds, so early peeping. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 339 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow *Cowslip cheekes. **1794** SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, Your friend..Wreathed me this *cowslip garland for my head. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 29 Folks tell me that the May's in flower, That *cowslip-peeps are fit to pull. **1835** —— *Rural Muse* 36 In the cowslip-pips..Five spots appear. **1723** J. NOTT *Cook's & Confect. Dict.* sig. K8, To make a *Cowslip Pudding... To make a Cowslip Tart. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 5/1 'Cowslip pudding' is also a seasonable delicacy. **1840** MRS. NORTON *Dream* 238 Pleasant walks through *cowslip-spangled meads. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/2 Superfine *Cowslip Tea, 14*s.* per lb. **1859** MRS. GATTY *Aunt Judy's Tales* 49 Aunt Judy had got beyond the age when cowslip tea was looked upon as one of the treats of life. **1612** J. WEBSTER *White Divel* L b, *Couslep-water is good for the memorie. **1723** J. NOTT *Cook's & Confect. Dict.* sig. K8, To make *Cowslip Wine. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 325 To make Cowslip Wine. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, Ways of..making the cowslip wine. **1962** A. JOBSON *Window in Suffolk* viii. 124 She..made him drink a glass of cowslip wine.

cowslip'd, cowslipt ('kaʊslɪpt), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Covered or adorned with cowslips.

1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, The western gale Sweeps along the cowslip'd dale. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* I. 6 Cowsliped lawns.

cowslipping ('kaʊslɪpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COWSLIP + -ING¹.] Gathering cowslips.

1898 C'TESS ARNIM *Eliz. & German Garden* 29 We have been cowslipping to-day. **1928** *Daily Express* 7 Mar. 5/5 We go 'cowslipping' to the same..place year after year.

cowson ('kaʊsən). [f. COW *sb.*¹ + SON *sb.*, after WHORESON.] Used as an opprobrious epithet or term of abuse.

1936 'J. CURTIS' *Gilt Kid* ii. 18 Bogy says, 'The prisoner opened the doors of two cars, your worship.' The lying cowson. **1940** N. MONKS *Squadrons Up!* 55 There's a whole bunch..above. Why won't the cow-sons come down? **1959** P. MCCUTCHAN *Storm South* x. 149 That cowson country.

cowssing, obs. f. CUSHION.

cowt, dial. f. COLT.

cow-tail. †**1.** The bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak used as a whisk; = CHOWRY. *Obs.*

1671 tr. *Bernier's Voy.* 84 (Y.) These Elephants have then also..certain Cow-tails..hanging at their Ears like great Mustachoes. **1774** W. HASTINGS in Markham *Tibet* (1876) 8 Cattle which bear what are called cowtails. **1827** [see CHOWRY]. **1840** H. H. WILSON *Vishńu-paráńa* (1868) IV. 276 Yaśodá..waved over him a cow-tail brush.

2. The coarsest grade of wool, sheared from the sheep's hind legs.

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 16 The coarsest part of the [sheep's] wool is known as breach, or britch, and even when very strong, as cow-tail. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* iii. 66 Among wool-trade expressions apparently original to Australia are *cowtail* and *say-cast*, the coarsest hair at the tail end of a fleece.

cowter, var. COUTERE, armour for the elbow.

cowthe, obs. f. *could* (see CAN *v.*¹), COUTH.

cowther, var. or QUITHER *v. Obs.*, to tremble, to be 'all of a shake'.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 180 (D.) Plautus in his Rudens bringeth in fishermen cowthring and quaking.

'cow-thistle. *Herb.* [See COW *sb.*¹ 9.] A name applied by early herbalists to a common species of thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* or *C. palustris*.

Later writers sometimes use the word as a synonym of Sow-thistle, and esp. of *Sonchus alpinus* (*Mulgedium*) the Blue Alpine Sow-thistle.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Scolymos*.. Some take it to be Cowthistle. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxi. 535 Cooper calleth this [Wild Thistle] Wild Artichoke and Cowthistel. **1605** BRETON *I pray you* Wks. (1879) 6 (D.) Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 191 The Cow-Thistle (*Sonchus alpinus*)..grows spontaneously in Northumberland..The stem, which is milky, is peeled and eaten raw by the Laplanders.

'cow-tree. [transl. Pg. *palo de vaca.*]

1. A South American tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron* (called by Humboldt *G. utile*), N.O. *Artocarpaceæ*, abounding in a juice closely resembling the milk of the cow both in appearance and quality, which is obtained by incision into the trunk, and is an important article of food.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 95 The famous Cow Tree ..of South America, which yields a copious supply of a rich and wholesome milk. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 171 The Cow-tree.. yields a milk of as good quality as that from the cow.

2. Subsequently applied to other trees yielding a milky juice; e.g. the cow-tree of Para, *Mimusops elata*, N.O. *Sapotaceæ*; of British Guiana, *Tabernæmontana utilis*.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 38 The Massaranduba, or Cow-tree..producing from its bark a copious supply of milk as pleasant to drink as that of the cow.

'cow-turd. Now *vulgar* or *dial.* **1.** A clot of cow-dung (e.g. in a pasture).

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* II. 101 Butt in a cow tord dyd ye slyde. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxciv. 68 Use local playsters, and among al other thynges a hote cowe toorde is nat the worste. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* Nj, Take a drye coutord. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 172. **1918** W. RALEIGH *Let.* 18 Nov. (1926) II. 498, I want it to reach Germany... For self-respect and sense of honour the whole nation is one large cow-turd.

transf. **1637** BASTWICK *Litany* II. 21 The Prelates..put vp their fingers to their Foure-Square Cowturds, and giue him a nod with the head.

2. *Comb.* **cow-turd-bob**, the larva of a beetle found in cow-dung, used by anglers as a bait; so **cow-turd-fly.**

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. §10 (1689) 39. **1684** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month..For May..the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. **1798** *Sporting Mag.* XI. 246 Cow-turd bob, or Clap-bait, found under a cow-turd.

cowuele, obs. f. COWL *sb.*²

cowurs, cowurt, obs. ff. COURSE, COURT.

'cow-weed. *Herb.* [See COW *sb.*¹ 9.] Wild Chervil or Cow-parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

1744 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 21 They first gather'd me the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of John Bauhin, or Cow-weed. **1761** *Ibid.* LII. 90 The *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botanists..in some parts of England is called cow-weed, in others wild cicely. **1777** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 167 *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, Wild cicely or cow-weed.

'cow-wheat. *Herb.* [From the prevalence of the species *Melampyrum arvense* in wheat fields, where its black seeds are apt to be mixed with the grain: hence Gr. *μελάμπυρον* 'black wheat'; the Eng. name answers to med.L. *triticum vaccinum* or *bovinum*, Fr. *blé de vache*, Ger. *kuhweizen*, in 16th c. *kuweyssen* (Dodoens), Du. *koeweyte* (Kilian): cf. COW *sb.*¹ 9.]

1. A plant, *Melampyrum arvense*, N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, which grows in corn-fields in the E. and S. of England, and in the Isle of Wight. Sometimes distinguished from other species as *purple cow-wheat*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xiv. 163 Horse floure, or Cowe wheate..hath a straight stemme. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxviii. 91 The seed of cow wheat raiseth up fumes.

2. Extended as a book-name to the other species of *Melampyrum*, as crested cow-wheat (*M. cristatum*), meadow cow-wheat (*M. pratense*), wood cow-wheat (*M. sylvaticum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxix. 91 Red leafed wild Cow wheat. **1756** SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 123 Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum*. The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated shape. **1854** S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 223 We can scarce miss the yellow corollas of the *Melampyrum pratense*, or common cow-wheat.

3. Locally applied to the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

So in S. W. Cumberland (Britten and Holland).

cowy ('kaʊɪ), *a.* Also cowey. [f. COW *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cow; bovine. Also *fig.*

1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 363/3 We have tasted several samples of this Australian butter... The same 'cowey' flavour was discoverable. **1903** *Graphic* 3 Oct. 443 The occasional whiff from a cowy place. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 458/2 The cowy-smelling Himalayan road. **1925** D. H. LAWRENCE *Refl. Death Porcupine* 164 Possibly she is lying peacefully in cowy inertia, like a black Hindu statue. **1935** *Amer. Speech* X. 270/1 (Lang. Livestock Mart) *Cowy*, like a cow; showing signs of maturity or age; 'matronliness'. **1938** HEMINGWAY *5th Column* (1939) 113 Eland... They're the big cowy things that jump like hares. **1955** J. G. DAVIS *Dict. Dairying* (ed. 2) 472 Freshly drawn milk from a healthy udder has a characteristic flavour, best described as 'cowy'.

cowyne, obs. Sc. form of COFFIN.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 49, Of spechis a cowyne þa mad til hyme met.

cox (kɒks), *sb.*¹ *colloq.* Abbreviation of COXSWAIN *sb.*

1869 J. C. TINNE *International Training* (1923) 9 Turned and rowed hard down to Whitchurch, with the exception of one unintentional easy halfway, owing to the fact of the cox. mistaking the way we wished to go. **1881** *Rowing, Steering & Coaching on Cam* 29 It may be laid down as a general statement, that a cox. can't shout too much. **1889** J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xv. 253 Then 'cox' threw both rudder lines overboard, and burst into tears. **1955** *Times* 13 Aug. 8/7 Walter, one time cox of his college eight and collector of three rudders.

Cox (kɒks), *sb.*² The name of an amateur fruit-grower of the first half of the 19th century, used in the possessive of a variety of orange pippin, or an apple of this variety; also *ellipt.*

1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Man.* 5 *Cox's Orange Pippin*... Medium sized, roundish-ovate, and regular in its outline... A first-rate dessert apple. **1866** [see PIPPIN 2]. **1884** [see ORANGE *sb.*¹ 3 b]. **1920** E. A. BUNYARD *Handbk. Hardy Fruits* 43 *Cox's Orange*.. Dessert, November to March..Raised in 1825, by Mr. Cox, a retired brewer of Colnbrook Lawn, near Slough, and introduced by Mr. Charles Turner, about 1850. **1934** *New Statesman* 15 Dec. 901/1 He can obtain a Cox from the fruit shop at Victoria Station. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 12 Jan. 17/1 Cox's remain a good sale at firm values. **1962** *Times* 22 Oct. 11/4 An apple, even if it is a Cox's Orange, is not worth any great sum of money. *Ibid.* 25 Oct. 7/3 Trays of Coxes grown by Mr. G. N. Horne.

cox, *v. colloq.* [f. COX *sb.*¹] *trans.* To act as cox or coxswain to (a boat); also *intr.* So **'coxing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Rowing, Steering & Coaching on Cam* 23 Though coxing does not require so much physical exertion as rowing, it requires more mental effort. **1920** *Notes on Coxing* 21 A coxswain..must decide whether he is out just to 'steer' or really to 'cox'. **1939** NICKALLS & MALLAM *Rowing* vii. 116 Weight is the governing factor which decides whether or not you are suitable for coxing.

cox, var. of *cock's*: see COCK *sb.*⁸

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* III. i, By Coxbones.

cox, var. of COKES *Obs.*, fool, and of COXE.

‖**coxa** ('kɒksə). *Pl.* coxæ. [L.; = hip.]

1. *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; 'also applied to the ischium and to the coccyx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coxa*, the Hip, or Haunch, the Joynt of the Hip, the Huckle-bone. **1754-64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd. 34 The legs must be amputated at the Coxa.

2. *Zool.* The joint by which the leg is articulated to the body in insects, arachnida, and crustacea.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 185 One of the rotators of the anterior coxa. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 288 The first articulation, which attaches the foot to the body..is called the coxa, or hip. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 405 The first sternum is..largely hidden by the coxæ of the metathoracic limbs.

coxal ('kɒksəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the coxa: **a.** pertaining to the hip or hip-joint; **b.** pertaining to the coxa of insects, etc.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 12/1 *Ossa innominata*, coxal or haunch-bones. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 332 The coxal joint of the antenna. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* i. 36 The iliac, or coxal bone.

Also **cox'agra** *Pathol.* [Gr. ἄγρα catching, trap, after *podagra* trap for the feet, *fig.* gout], pain in the hip. **cox'algia** [Gr. -αλγία pain], **cox'algy** [F. *coxalgie*], pain in the hip-joint; disease of the hip-joint. **cox'algic** [cf. F. *coxalgique*] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with coxalgia. **coxar'thritis** [ARTHRITIS], gout in the hip; coxitis.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 208/1 Caries and necrosis of the pelvic bones..chiefly occur as the consequences of coxalgia. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Nov, 6/6 A child affected with painless coxalgia. *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 6/1 Coxalgic patients..unable to walk even upon crutches. **1851-60** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 237/1 Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease..coxalgy.

†**'coxbody.** [cf. COCK *sb.*³] (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xvii, That the Pages of the Palace might play upon it [the pavement] with their dice or at the game of coxbody.

coxcomb ('kɒkskəʊm). [= COCKSCOMB.]

†**1.** A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's comb in shape and colour; = COCKSCOMB 2. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 24 He..shall striue for a coxcome, and thriue as a daw. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? **1605** —— *Lear* I. iv. 116 *Fool.* If thou follow him, thou must needs weare my Coxcombe.

†**2.** A ludicrous appellation for the head; = COCKSCOMB 3. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 57 The skinne is good for your broken Coxcombe. **1601** —— *Twel. N.* v. i. 193 If a bloody coxcombe be a hurt, you haue hurt me. **1624** FORD *Sun's Darling* III. i, The knight broke his coxcomb. **1694** SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marr.* I. i, To score him over the Coxcomb. **1704** W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 181 Where each one drank a lusty dose His Stupid Coxcombe to dispose To form the accusation. **1866** KINGLSEY *Herew.* II. xiv. 242 Who may have seen them come in..with bleeding coxcombs.

3. A fool, simpleton (*obs.*); now, a foolish, conceited, showy person, vain of his accomplishments, appearance, or dress; a fop; 'a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments' (J.).

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 147 His looke like a coxcombe, vp puffed with pride. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 2 It were the part of a madman or a coxcome to runne headlong without any profite into danger. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 79. **1604** —— *Oth.* v. ii. 234 Oh murd'rous Coxcombe, what should such a Foole Do with so good a wife? **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 236 A vain coxcomb he is, though he sings and composes so well. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 867/2 Oliver..was a brave fellow..but that Richard, that coxcomb..was surely the basest fellow alive. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* III. vi, I told him, 'He was a coxcomb, always pretending to be wiser than his companions!' **1765** GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen she kept a bevy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. **1803** MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 259 Those shallow, atheistical coxcombs whom his satire was intended to scourge. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards.

†**b.** Applied to a woman. *Obs.*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, *Cuculo.* You tried my wife. Alas! you thought she was foolish..you have not found it. *Pedro.* I have found a pair of coxcombs. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* VII. iv, [Mrs. Bennet speaking] Latin..said [my aunt] had made me a downright coxcomb.

†**4.** As a name of various plants; = COCKSCOMB 5.

1578 [see COCKSCOMB 5a]. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Coxcomb*, a sort of Herb, otherwise called Yellow Rattle. **1756** SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 119 Coxcomb, *Pedicularis.* The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated kind.

†**5.** ? A kind of lace with an edging like a cock's comb. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2862/4 A Point Nightrail 3 quarters deep, middle-siz'd flowers and Coxcomb loops. **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* xi. (D.), To trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of coxcomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.*

1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 309 The conceit of coxcomb-pyes and coxcombs, sink it below the original. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 327 Tir'd and jaded with the coxcomb strains. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* vi. III. §67. III. 326 The easy dupes of coxcomb manners from the court. **1848** CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* I. 144 In coxcomb exultation, Here in the garden I walk.

b. *Comb.*, as *coxcomb-hunting*, *coxcomb-proof* adj.; †**coxcomb-bird**, a parrot.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, One would imagine you were gone a coxcomb-hunting by this time. **1763** ROWE *Ulyss.* Prol. I. 18 She was coxcomb proof. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 5 The coxcomb Bird, so talkative and grave.

Hence various nonce-wds. **coxcomb'alities**, *pl.* things coxcombical. **'coxcombess**, a female coxcomb. **'coxcombhood**, the condition or status of a coxcomb. **'coxcomby** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1831 MRS. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann. Amer.* XXX. (1839) 281 Nick nacks, bronzes, busts, cameos, and alabaster vases..in short, all the coxcomalities of the drawing-room. **1827** LAMB *Let. to Barton* 4 Dec., Would to the fifth heaven no coxcombess had invented Albums! **1845** *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 243 In the potent prime of coxcombhood. **1885** *Ibid.* 641/2 A costume condemned as coxcomby.

coxcombic (kɒks'kəʊmɪk, -'kɒmɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

1784 *Morning Post*, Its greatest beauties have been selected and condemned with all the assurance of coxcombic pertness. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 568 The coxcombic strut, the ignorant pretence and shallow senselessness, of some..writers.

cox'combical, *a.* Also coxcomical. [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a coxcomb; foolishly conceited; foppish.

1716 ROWE *Biter* II. i, Such a..whimsical coxcomical..kind of a Husband. **1749** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 524 She is a little coxcombical, and affects to be learned. **1820** *Examiner* No. 633. 345/1 Some coxcombical bookseller..introduced the fashion. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xviii, He is..the most coxcomical and utterly brainless ass!

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, He..assumed a coxcombical assurance and indolence joined. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, That singularly coxcomical work, called *Euphues and his England.* **1844** KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii. (1878) 123 A curiously coxcombical lisp. **1861** T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. iv. 76 The tirade..was only one part coxcombical to three parts satirical.

Hence **coxcombi'cality**, coxcombical quality or act. **cox'combically** *adv.*, in a coxcombical manner, like a coxcomb.

1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 308 Cure him of his coxcomicality, and he may do good. **1834** H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 53 Not the least of his coxcombicalities. *a* **1763** BYROM *Remarks* (R.), This coxcombically mingling Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling. **1835** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 434 Your creatures who prate coxcombically of belonging to the *juste milieu.*

†**'coxcombing**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* The making a coxcomb or fool (*of*). Cf. *fooling.*

1664 *Let.* in *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* VII. 484 Sir R. T... if all be true, made a very coxcoming of Prynne.

cox'combity. *rare.* [See -ITY.] = COXCOMBRY 2, 2b.

c **1680** AUBREY *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 537 Our present writers reflect so much upon particular persons, and coxcombeities, that 20 yeares hence they will not be understood. **1854** KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 140 Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.

†**'coxcombly**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 cockscombly. [f. COXCOMB + -LY¹.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a coxcomb; characteristic of a coxcomb or fop.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 276 You coxcombly knave, said he, it is a Mill. **1611** BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, My looks terrify them, you coxcombly ass, you! **1662-3** PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., The fellow would not be known, which my Lord imputed to his coxcombly humour. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 124 With all the true coxcombly spirit and humour that the..character required. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xvi, Go..and may I never see thy coxcombly face again.

Hence †**coxcombliness.**

1765 J. HOADLY in *Garrick's Corr.* (1831) I. 185, I thought that Dodd was deficient even in coxcombliness in the part of Lord George Brilliant.

coxcombry ('kɒkskəmrɪ). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

†**1.** Foolishness, foolery. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick* III. iv, Thou kitchen-stuff-drab of beggary, roguery and cockscombry.

2. The action, behaviour, or manner characteristic of a coxcomb; foppery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 348 Our spunk of valour is degenerated into coxcombry. **1828** MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 245 The solemn coxcombry of Pinkerton. **1857** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxii. 82 Military coxcombry and ignorance were always at work in India. **1870** R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* x. 82 Attired in a nautical suit of ineffable coxcombry.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A trait or characteristic of a coxcomb; a thing in which foppery is embodied.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 16 There was no great appearance of trade in the city, except in coxcombries and gewgaws. **1793** *Ibid.* No. 58 He..must even introduce his coxcombries, affectations, and eccentricities into..the pulpit. **1832** L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 367 Unless it be a coxcombry in me, still, to say so. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §34. 124 A perfection..which by itself, and regarded in itself, is an architectural coxcombry. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 137 Some of the coxcombries of literary modishness.

3. Coxcombs collectively.

1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, Of coxcombry's worst coxcombs e'en the pink. **1823** —— *Island* II. xiv, No babbling crowd Of coxcombry in admiration loud.

†**coxe, cox.** *Obs. rare.* = COXA.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Of woundis in þe haunche, and of þe coxe, of þe knee, and of boonis of þe feet. *Ibid.* 227 Of an enpostym of þe haunche & of þe cox.

coxe, obs. form of COAX, COKES.

coxed (kɒkst), *ppl. a.* [f. COX *v.* + -ED.] Coxswained.

1939 NICKALLS & MALLAM *Rowing* vii. 116 Promotion to a coxed four can follow almost immediately. **1955** *Times* 15 July 3/7 The A.R.A. coxed four championships will be held at Henley-on-Thames on Saturday. **1963** *Times* 10 June 3/6 London took third place in the coxed fours.

coxen, obs. form of COXSWAIN *sb.*

‖**cox'endix.** Pl. cox'endices. [L., f. *coxa.*] The hip or hip-bone; also the ischium, the ilium.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 Their Coxendices are distracted and parted asunder. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Anat. Table Fig. III. 16-19 Os Innominatum or Coxendix. **1866** BLACKWOOD *Crad. Nowell* xxxiv. (1883) 207 A dahlia whose stake had gone through his waistcoat-back and grazed his coxendix or something.

coxitis (kɒks'aɪtɪs). *Pathol.* [f. COXA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the hip-joint.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 59 Two cases supervened upon chronic coxitis.

'coxless, *a.* [f. COX *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a coxswain, coxwainless.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/1 Seven colleges are putting on crews for the coxless fours. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 18 June 6/4 Twirling, coxless, in impotent circles upon the bosom of the Thames. **1963** *Times* 10 June 3/6 Nottingham Union R.C. won the coxless fours event at the Ghent international regatta today.

coxocerite (kɒks'ɒsəraɪt). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. κέρ-ας horn + -ITE.] 'The basal segment of the antenna in Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 An imperfect basal joint, produced into a prominent cone, perforated behind and internal to its apex; here called coxocerite.

Hence **coxoce'ritic** *a.*, pertaining to the coxocerite.

coxo-'femoral, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + *femur, femor-* thigh, *femorāl-is* of or pertaining to the thigh.] Pertaining to the coxa or ilium and the femur; ilio-femoral.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 173 The coxo-femoral and scapulo-humeral articulations.

coxon, obs. form of COXSWAIN *sb.*

coxopodite (kɒk'sɒpəʊdaɪt). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. ποδ- foot + -ITE.] The basal joint which connects the limbs to the body in the Arthropoda, *esp.* the Crustacea.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The abdominal legs..consist each of seven joints..the proximal joint is known as the 'coxopodite'. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 143 A very short basal joint, the coxopodite.

Hence **coxopo'ditic** *a.*, pertaining to the coxopodite.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The structures known as coxopoditic setae.

Coxsackie (kʊk'sækɪ, kɒk'sækɪ). Name of a town in New York State (see quot. 1949), used *attrib.* to designate any group of pathogenic enteroviruses or the diseases associated with them. So **Cox-, cox'sackie ˌvirus.**

1949 G. DALLDORF in *Science* CX. 594/1 It has become desirable to name those viruses that are pathogenic for suckling mice and hamsters, and that have recently been associated with 'poliomyelitis' ... It is suggested that the agent be called 'Coxsackie virus', since the first recognized human cases were residents of that New York village. Since a number of viruses may be involved, the term 'Coxsackie group of viruses' seems especially suitable. **1961** [see ECHO VIRUS]. **1965** *Times* 3 Sept. 14/5 The coxsackie viruses of which there are over 30 serotypes..cause sore throats, sometimes associated with pain in the chest and abdomen. **1966** WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* II. xxxiv. 1196/2 Coxsackie viruses are the cause of various clinical syndromes. At least one of them—Coxsackie virus Type A7—has caused illnesses indistinguishable from poliomyelitis. *Ibid.*, Cases of Coxsackie meningitis.

coxswain, cockswain ('kɒkswɪn, 'kɒks(ə)n), *sb.* Also 5 cok-, koke-; 7-8 coxon, coxen. [f. COCK *sb.*³ ship's boat + SWAIN; cf. *boatswain.* The spelling *coxswain* (which would more logically be *coxwain*, since *cox* = *cocks*) has in the present century quite established itself in ordinary use. Thence also the familiar abbreviation COX, and vb. *to cox.*] The helmsman of a boat; the person on board ship having permanent charge of a boat and its crew, of which he has command unless a superior officer is present.

In a man-of-war the *Captain's coxswain*, who has charge of the captain's boat and attends his person, ranks high among petty officers; the *Admiral's coxswain* in a flagship ranks still higher.

α. **1463** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 219 Gevyn..to the cokswaynne in almesce, j. d. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb). 68, I toke the kokeswayne of the Mary xx. d. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Cock-swaine and his Ging fetcht them. **1724** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6289/1 A handsome Barge, with a Cockswain and 12 Men. **1842** F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 157 'Bad fig', sputtered Jacques, 'Raoul's cockswain'.

β. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 35 The Coxon hath..3 [shares]. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr., The Coxon of the Vice-Admiral came for me. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiv. (1737) 100 Here, Coxen, get the Ladder over the Gunnel. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cockswain* or *Coxen*, the officer who manages and steers a boat.

Hence '**coxswainless** *a.*, without a coxswain. '**coxswainship**, skill in steering.

1882 *Standard* 20 July 2/8 The Thames Cup, for Coxwainless Fours. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 10 July, There were singularly few mistakes made in the coxswainless races. **1885** *Bell's Life* 15 June 3/7 [They] lost their opportunity through bad coxswainship.

coxswain (kɒkswein, 'kɒks(ə)n), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To act as coxswain to (a boat); also *intr.* Hence '**coxswained** *ppl. a.*, having a coxswain; so of an event in which such boats compete.

1928 *Daily Express* 22 May 3/4 He..resumed the task of coxswaining the Brighton lifeboat. *Ibid.* 7 Aug. 12/6 In Heat 1 of the second round of the coxswained pairs. **1962** A. SILVER *Lett. S. Butler* 39 At St John's the young man..coxswained for the crew of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. **1963** *Times* 20 May 4/5 Coxswained fours have always been a big feature of provincial rowing.

coxy, var. of COCKSY.

1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 199 Yon little coxy wight that makes sic wark With tongue and gait. **1927** F. B. YOUNG *Portrait of Clare* 479 They wouldn't believe me; they said I was coxy about it.

coxygeal, erroneous var. of COCCYGEAL.

†**coy** (kɔɪ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 quoy(e. [a. Du. *kooi*, formerly *côye*, in same sense, a parallel form to MDu. *couwe* = MHG. *kouwe*, *köuwe*:—WGer. *cawia*, *cauwia*, a. L. *cavea* hollow, enclosure, CAGE.]

1. A place constructed for entrapping ducks or other wild-fowl; a DECOY.

1621 [see COY-DUCK]. **1634–5** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 3 A convenient place in the remotest part of the marsh for a coy. *Ibid.* 172 He advised me..to bring a spring into my coy. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 133 (D.) Until the great mallard be catch't in the coy. *a* **1825** in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. **1877** in *Gloss. Holderness* 46. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coy*, a decoy for taking wildfowl.

2. A lobster-trap. *dial.*

1733 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 72 In 1733 Richard Ellis..granted licences to erect 'lobster coys' off Cromer. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Coy*..2. A coop for lobsters.

3. = COY-DUCK. Also *fig.*

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 381 His mony flies out (like Stales or Quoyes) to fetch in more. **1659** *Lady Alimony* III. vii, I have most fortunately made their pages our coyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coy-bird*, *-dog*, *-house*, *-man*, *-pool*. Also COY-DUCK.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 44 John my coyman reported it. *Ibid.* 171 (Bridgewater) About half a mile hence is Orion's coy, which is placed near a highway. This is a large spacious coy-pool..There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. *Ibid.* 172 None so little, nor seeming so nimble as my coy-dogs. *Ibid.*, The coy-house is larger than mine. **1639** SALTMARSHE *Pract. Policy* 54 They will invite a returne of their like, and as quoy favours bring home more of their kinde to you. **1657** M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 534 The Devil hath his coy-birds..to draw others into his net.

†**coy**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [Seems to go with COY *v.*[2]: but may be from COY *v.*[1]] Encouragement of an animal by clapping the hands or the like.

a **1400** *Octouian* 1344 No man may on that stede ryde But a bloman be hym bysyde..For he hym maketh..A nyse coye [*rime* Troye]..The coye ys with hys handys two, Clappynde togedre to and fro.

†**coy**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. *coy* 'a sinke', or as *fosse coye* 'a priuie, jakes, house of office', Cotgr. (*lit.* 'quiet or retired ditch'.)] ? A sink.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 68 You shal in the lowest part of the ground (either ioyning vpon some other spoyled ground, or vpon the Sea wall or banke) place a Coy which may either cast the water into the other ground, or else ouer the wall and banke into the Sea.

coy (kɔɪ), *a.* Forms: 4–6 coie, koie, 5–6 koy, 5 koye, 6 *Sc.* quoy(e, 4– coy. [a. F. *coi* (fem. *coite*) earlier *quei* = Pr. *quetz*:—L. **quētus*, from *quiētus* at rest, still, quiet.]

†**1.** Quiet, still. Chiefly in *to bear, hold, keep* (*oneself*) *coy*. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE (1810) 281 Cambinhoy beres him coy. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2286 Roland cryede an heȝ..Many sarsynz þan huld hem coye. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 318 His felowes..were stille and koy that seiden not o worde. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 540 Rycht closlie than tha held thame all full quoy. *a* **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 163 The court was Coy, commandit was silence. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 158 Their Superiours, before whom they..keep great silence, and are wonderful coy during the time of their presence.

†**b.** of things. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 80 Secrete throwgangis ar schawin, wont to be quoy. **1593** DRAYTON *Eclogues* vii. 43 These things beene all to coy for mee, Whose youth is spent in jollity.

†**c.** Cf. *a quiet hint.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues, though he perceiued hir coy nippe, seemed not to care for it.

2. Not demonstrative; shyly reserved or retiring.

a. Of a person. Displaying modest backwardness or shyness (sometimes with emphasis on the displaying); not responding readily to familiar advances; now *esp.* of a girl or young woman.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 2 Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a mayde Were newe spoused, sittynge at the bord. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coy, or sobyr, *sobrius*, *modestus*. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 She was to them, as koy as a crokers mare. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 96 'Tis but a kiss I beg: why art thou coy? **1622** WITHER *Philarete*, *Juven.* (1633) 669 That coy one in the winning, Proves a true one being won. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 19 As some coy nymph her lover's warm address Nor quite indulges nor can quite repress. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 114 Why should she hesitate, and play the coy girl?

b. of actions, behaviour, looks, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 27 He feining seemely merth, And shee coy lookes. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 669 Love's coy touch. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 310 Subjection..Yeilded with coy submission, modest pride. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 165 The cruel nymph well knows to feign..coy looks, and cold disdain. **1825** SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, What value were there in the love of the maiden, were it yielded without coy delay?

c. of animals; and *fig.*

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 80 If he [the hawk] be froward and coy; when he kills, reward him not as usually. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 14 The coy rabbit ventured from his den. **1880** MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 104 Sleep was almost as coy a visitant with her as with her lover.

d. *transf.* Of a place or thing: Withdrawn from view or access, inaccessible, secluded.

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 83 The Bibliotheca Ambrosiana..is not so coy as the others, which scarce let themselves be seen. *a* **1767** GRAINGER (J.), The Nile's coy source. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 185 Pursuers of exact science to its coy retreats.

e. Const. *of* or *inf.*: Reserved, backward.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 37 If good men be coy of their counsell. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1803 A true joviall boy, And one that of his purse is nothing coy. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xiv, Unworthy they of art, who of their art are coy. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Unkindnesse* i, Lord, make me coy and tender to offend. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 112 And her very vanity made her more coy of speech.

f. Unwilling to commit oneself (*about* a matter); archly reticent or evasive.

1961 *Mod. Romances* Nov. 77 (Brown corpus) Ken got coy and wouldn't make any promises. **1978** J. MORRIS *Oxford* III. xi. 139 Oxford *is* a little coy about her possessions, and often keeps them cannily hidden away. **1984** *Financial Times* 21 Mar. 6/3 Mr Pietrzak remains coy about prospective partners, although Japanese companies have been involved in talks as well as Fiat. **1986** *Financial Times* 25 Jan. (Weekend Suppl.) p. iii/5 If the Socialist Government is still pretending to be against denationalisation, the heads of the nationalised companies are not so coy.

†**3.** Of distant or disdainful demeanour. Also quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, Looke not so coye upon us poore Civilians I pray you, because we geve our endevour to learne ye Statutes of Christian Religion. **1591** SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 494 A yoweman..Their match in glorie, mightie, fierce, and coy. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 245, I finde you passing gentle: 'Twas told me you were rough, and coy, and sullen. **1611** COTGR., *Mespriseresse*, a coy, squeamish, or scornefull dame. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 He first goes to Prince Perwees..whom..he found so strangely altered, so coy and stately.

†**4.** ***to make it coy***: to affect reserve, shyness, or disdain. *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a *lege de moy*. —— *Magnyf.* 1262 The knave wolde make it koy, and he cowde. **1530** PALSGR. 624/2, I make it coye, or nyce..*je fais lestrange*.

†**5.** Lascivious. (? an error; but cf. COY *v.*[1] 3.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 214/14 To be coy, *lasciuire*, *coire*. *Ibid.*, Coy, *lasciuus*, *salax*.

coy (kɔɪ), *v.*[1] Also 4 koy, 7 quoy. [f. COY *a.*: or perh. originally an aphetic form of *acoy*, ACCOY, OF. *acoier* vb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To render quiet; to calm, appease.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 752 To..koy hem, that thei sey non harme of me. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., He coyed also bothe beast, foule, and tree. **1530** PALSGR. 488/2, I coye, I styll or apayse.

†**2.** To stroke or touch soothingly, pat, caress.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1175 Hee coies hym as he kan with his clene handes. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 133 Coy her as muche as you can devise. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 2 While I thy amiable cheekes doe coy. **1645** BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* §23 Like a dog, which being coyed, and stroked, follows us at the heels. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 74 Be very mindful of coying them [Sparrow hawks] as much as you can.

†**3.** **a.** To blandish, coax, court, gain over by caresses or coaxing. *Obs.*

c **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 86 (MS. K.), Coyyn, *blandior*. **1567** TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 83 Sir Paris gone to Greece, faire Helena to coy. **1570–6** —— *To late acquainted Friend*, As when he [Iove] coyde the closed nunne in towre. **16..** BEAUMONT & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted By all the mistresses of war.

†**b.** To coax, entice, allure *into*, *from*, etc. *Obs.* (Here, app. associated with COY *sb.*[1], DECOY *v.*)

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 29 A wiser generation..who have the Art to coy the fonder sort into their nets.

†**c.** *intr.* *to coy with*: to coax, blandish.

1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Mar., With good words I thought to coy with him.

4. **a.** *intr.* To act or behave coyly; to affect shyness or reserve. Chiefly in *to coy it*. *arch.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 139 If she coye, that kendleth thee fondling loouer his onset. *c* **1594** KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 47 Although she coy it, as becomes her kind. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, When He comes to woo you, see you do not coy it: This mincing modesty has spoil'd many a match. **1691** DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii, What, coying it again! **1713** ROWE *J. Shore* II, Thus to coy it! With one who knows you too! **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xi, What! you coy it, my nymph of the high-way?

†**b.** To disdain. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 6 If he..coy'd To heare Cominius speake, Ile keepe at home.

5. *fig.* To withdraw itself, recede into the background.

1864 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* lxiv, Of all the fronds and plumes and coyings, nothing so withdrew and coyed. **1866** —— *Crad. Nowell* i, A massive wood..coying and darkening here and there.

6. *trans.* To disguise or slight in a demure manner. *rare.*

1873 TROLLOPE *Eustace Diamonds* I. xv. 198 She throws from her..all idea of coying her love. She would leap at his neck if he were there. **1874** —— *Way we live Now* I. xix. 124 Do not coy your love for me if you can feel it. **1880** —— *Duke's Children* III. viii. 88 She had coyed his love, so that he had been justified in thinking himself free from any claim in that direction.

Hence †'**coying** *vbl. sb.*[1], fondling, coaxing, blandishing.

1580 LYLY *Euphues & Eng.* (Arb.) 277 We esteeme it [their old wooing and singing] barbarous: and were they liuing to heare our newe quoyings..they would tearme it foolish. **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* vi. 46 The Mothers o'r-joying, Makes by much coying The Child so untoward. **1887** BOURDILLON *Aucassin & Nicolette* 3 Sweet thy kiss, and sweet thy coying! None could hate thee, Nicolette!

†**coy**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [See COY *sb.*[2]] To instigate or stir up to action. Hence †'**coying** *vbl. sb.*[2]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coynge, or styrynge to werkyn [*v. rr.* sterynge to done a werke, styringe], *instigacio*.

†'**coyance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.] Coying; the object of coying or petting.

1608 T. HEYWOOD *Salust* 13 Men whose mind is their belly, their delight sleep, their body..their coyance.

coyche, obs. f. COACH.

'**coy-duck.** Also 7 quoy-. [f. COY *sb.*[1] + DUCK: cf. Du. *kooieend*.]

1. A duck trained to entice wild-fowl in a decoy; = DECOY-DUCK.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 268 Fowling..with lime, nets, glades..coy-ducks. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 389 To bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck. **1644** K. DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1658) 393 Coyducks are beaten and whipped to what they are taught, like setting dogs. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Coy-duck*, a duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy. **1877** in E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *transf.* A person who entices others, one who leads the way.

1654 in *Dorothy Osborne's Lett.* (1889) 287 A couple of coy-ducks drew in the rest. **1661** *Sir H. Vane's Politicks* 8 Niether the diving-brain of the Protectour..nor his coy-duck Thurloe. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Coy-duck*, an enticer, a snare. A very common name for pretty barmaids.

Hence '**coy-duck** *v. dial.*, to entice.

1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'They'll coy-duck 'em away'. **1891** *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 83 (Kentish woman says) "Tis the other chaps as coyduckses him away'.

coyf(e, -ffe, obs. ff. COIF.

coygne, coygnage, obs. ff. of COIN, -AGE.

coygnye (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNYE.

coyish ('kɔɪɪʃ), *a.* Somewhat coy.

c **1530** H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 433 in *Babees Bk.* 94 To thy fellow be not coyish. **1567** DRANT tr. *Horace's Sat.* II. iii. (R.) This coyishe paramour. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 202 As yet so coyish to be kist. **1833** H. BARNARD in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* XIII. 322 A lovely grand-daughter ..was present, and was pleased not to be very coyish.

Hence '**coyishness.**

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esquividad*, statelines, coyishnes. **1869** R. D. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* III. xxii. 317 She would cling to me and nestle to me, being scared of coyishness.

coyl(e, coyler, obs. ff. of COIL, COILER.

coyl(l(e, coyllon, obs. ff. COAL, CULLION.

'**coyler**, obs. form of COOLER (sense 2), a vessel for cooling the wort in brewing: also KEELER.

1551–60 *Inventorie* in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1887) 152 In the Brewehouse..Three fates wth a coyler.

coylett, obs. f. QUILLET, plot of land.

coylsh, erron. f. *cloysh*, CLOSH.

coyly ('kɔɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. COY *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** Quietly. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Partenay* 2184 Ful coyly and preualy within entring.

2. In a coy manner, with display of shy reserve.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyly or sobyrly, *modeste.* **1592** GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 45 He very coyly badde them all welcome to his fathers house. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Love suffers no Parasol* (R.), Then while ye coyley stand To hide me from those eyes. **1714** GAY *Trivia* I. 261 At first she coyly ev'ry kiss withstood. **1839** W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 271 The damsel hung her head coyly. **1842** H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 41 Beautiful imagery..long sought and coyly won.

†**3.** Distantly, disdainfully, haughtily. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. §4 ¶2 Putting on a supercilious gravity, looking coily and disdainfully upon all about them.

†**'coyly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. COY *a.* + -LY¹: cf. *goodly, sickly, weakly.*] Having a coy appearance.

a **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 127 In..coyly looks thou dost delight.

†**coyn, coyne**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 coyn, 5 coyne, quoyne, 6 ? quyne. [a. OF. *cooin*, later *coin*, in mod.F. *coing* (with *g* always mute) = Pr. *codoing*:—L. *cotōneum*, var. of *cydōnium* quince, f. *cydōnius* adj. 'of *Cydōnia*,' Gr. *Κυδωνία*, the town of Canea in Crete; thence *κυδώνιον μῆλον*, *cydōnium mālum*, Cydonian apple, quince. (Cf. It. *codogna*, *cotogna*:—L. *cotōnea*, *-ia*, quince.)]

A quince.

a **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Mala citonia*, cottana idem, coyns. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1374 Many..trees.. That peches, coynes, & apples beere. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/39 *Hoc coccinum*, quoyne. *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes & x wardones. **1575** *Art of Planting* 57 To graffe the Quyne Apple.

coyn(e, obs. f. COIN, QUEAN, QUOIN.

coyne(e (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNYE.

coyness ('kɔɪnɪs). [f. COY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being coy; display of shy reserve or unwillingness; an instance of this.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 The manner of Ladies to salute Gentlemen with coynesse. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, This is but the coyness of a bride. **1614** STIRLING *Doomesday* 6th Ho. (R.), I scorne men's coynesse, women's stoutnesse hate. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxiii. 232 Some of us women act as if we thought coyness and modesty the same thing. **1814** MRS. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* II. 280 Nor did Matilda affect those doubts and coynesses to which her heart was a stranger. **1853** MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* iii. (1867) 71 Rome..was wont to dispense the favour of her franchise with affected coyness. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 313 The cause of her coyness was..obvious—she had on neither shoes nor stockings.

b. Said of animals.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 137 You shall hardly reclayme hir [a hawk] from her coynesse. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 10. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 167 Then she [a carp] putting on a seeming coyness, they force her through weeds and flags.

coynfayte, obs. f. COMFIT (Halliwell).

coynt, -eliche, -ice, -ise, obs. ff. QUAINT, -LY, QUAINTISE.

coynye, coignye ('kɔɪɲɪ), *sb. Irish Hist.* Forms: 5 (?) coynee, 5–6 coygnye, 6 coignye, coynye, coine, 7–9 coigny, coyne, 7 coynie, coigne, (8–*erron.* coyn, coin). [a. Irish *coinnemh* (koiɲev), with nasal *v*) billeting, entertainment, one billeted, a guest: OIr. type **condem*, whence *condmim* vb. I billet, *condmed* vbl. sb., later *coinnmheadh* billeting, *condmedim*, *coinmhedhim* vb. I billet. (Whitley Stokes.)] The billeting of military followers upon private persons; food and entertainment exacted, by the Irish chiefs, for their soldiers and attendants; an impost levied for the same purpose. *coynye and livery*: see quots.

1449 *Act 28 Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 14), No other man shall any more use any such coynees..nor shall take no pledges from them. **1495** *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 54 [spelling corrupt] This evil custom of coyn and livery. *c* **1575** J. HOOKER *Life Carew* 87 The wicked and detestable usages of the Irishry in coyne and livery. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 623 There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coygnye [ed. 1633 coigny] and Liverye to be treason..It is apparent, that, by the woord Liverye is there meant horse-meate, like as by the woord Coygnye is understood mans-meate; I think this woord Coignye is derived of the Irish. **1600** DYMMOCK *Treat. Irel.* (1843) 3 Coynye is..a placinge of men..by a prerogatyve of the Brehon law, whereby they are permitted to take meate, drinke, aqua vitae and money of their hostes. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Any such vnlawful exaction as coynie. **1612** SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland* (1747) 31 Maurice Fitz-Thomas of Desmond..bigan that wicked extortion of Coigne and livery and pay; that is He and his army tooke horse-meate and man's-meate and mòney at their pleasure. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* III. 218 The damnable custome..of Coigne and Livory. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 361 The requisitions of coyne and livery..were again forbidden. **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 109 *note*, A document in the book of Kells records how the quarterly coigny..was commuted. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 127 Coin and livery.

Hence †**'coynye**, **'coignye** *v., trans.* to billet *upon*; also to exact coynye from; *refl.* and *intr.* to quarter oneself *upon.*

1449 *Act 28 Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stot. Irel.* (1621) 13), They doe coynee them upon poore Husbands and tenants. **1456** *Act 35 Hen. VI* (ibid. 24), The sonnes of many men..doe robbe, spoyle, and coygnye the kings poore liege people. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Their purpose was to coynie vpon me, and to eate me out of house and home.

coynye, obs. var. of CUNYE, coin.

‖**coyote** (kɔɪ'jəʊteɪ, kɔɪ'jəʊt). Also cayeute, cayote. [a. Mexican Sp. *coyote*, ad. native Mexican *coyotl.*]

a. *Zool.* The name, in Mexico and now in the United States, of the prairie- or barking-wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the Pacific slope of North America.

[*a* **1628** HERNANDEZ *Anim. Mex. Hist.* (1651) 4. **1793** PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) I. 257 Coyotl seu vulpes Indica.] **1824** W. BULLOCK *6 Months in Mexico* 119 Saw a cayjotte, or wild dog, which in size nearly approached the wolf. *Ibid.* 261 Mexico produces an animal which seems to connect the wolf, fox, and dog: it is called the cocyotie. *Ibid.* 311 Cages in which lions, tigers, wolves, cayatoo, and wild cats were confined. **1834** A. PIKE *Sketches* (Boston) 14 (Th.), The little gray collotes [*sic*] or prairie wolves, who are as rapacious and as noisy as their bigger brethren. **1846** R. B. SAGE *Scenes Rocky Mts.* vi. 51 The cayeute,..or medicine-wolf of the Indians. *a* **1848** RUXTON *Life Far West* (1849) 250 One may safely wager to see a dozen cayeutes or prairie wolves loping round. **1849** E. BRYANT *California* (ed. 5) xix. 219 A species of jackal called here the *coyote*, frequently approached within a few rods of us. **1850** B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* (1862) viii. 77 We saw the coyotes..prowling along the margin of the slough. **1850** W. R. RYAN *Upper & Lower California* I. 250 Our horses..were set free by the cayotes—a species of animal something between a fox and a dog. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 213 Several coyotés and a skunk. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxii, Wildest of all beasts is the wolf, and wildest of all wolves is the coyote. **1884** W. SHEPHERD *Prairie Exper.* 42 The cayote will sneak in, and have his pickings on the offal.

transf. **1872** S. POWERS *Afoot & Alone* 277 Many slouching fellows..are really squatters or 'coyotes'. **1890** *Chicago Advance* 20 Nov., Many 'coyotes,' as the Mexicans call the half breed population. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* xvi. 266 She's married to Benton Sharp, a coyote and a murderer. **1948** *New Mexico Q. Rev.* Summer 198 Often *coyote* is used as a synonym for *native*, and is applied to Indians and *mestizos* (mixed bloods), as readily as to plants.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coyote-skin, -wolf*; **coyote diggings**, small shafts sunk by miners in California, compared to the holes of the coyote; **coyote getter** (see quot.); **coyote hole** = *coyote diggings* (see also quot. 1906).

1850 *San Francisco Picayune* 31 Aug. 3/1 There are Coyoto Diggings..from which, at the depth of from 17 to 25 feet, $23,000 have been taken out in two days. **1857** BORTHWICK *California* 138 (Bartlett) The coyote diggings require to be very rich to pay. **1948** *New Mexico Q. Rev.* Summer 199 In mining lingo of early California, derived from the Mexicans, 'coyote holes' or 'coyote diggings' were small drift tunnels. **1961** *New Scientist* 13 Apr. 17/1 What the Americans bluntly call 'coyote getters'. These small, mushroom-like appliances, fixed to a metal stake in the ground, are capable of firing a small-calibre cartridge loaded with sodium cyanide. **1851** *Sacramento* (Calif.) *Transcript* 1 May, He noticed one coyote hole where the miners had sunk the shaft through a strata..of ashes. **1906** *N. Y. Even. Post* 12 Sept. 7 Drilling coyote holes is the name applied by railroad contractors to drilling blast holes in grade running cuts through hills. **1872** C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 219 Floor of pine, and Coyote-skin rug. **1850** L. H. GARRARD *Wah-to-Yah* i. 13 We were serenaded by the Coyote wolf. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 382 At nightfall the coyoté-wolves..left their hiding places.

Hence **coy'oting** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.)

1867 J. A. PHILLIPS *Mining of Gold & Silver* 164 This method of mining..is called coyoting, from the supposed resemblance of openings so made to the burrows of the coyote. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coyoting*, mining in irregular openings or burrows.

coyphe, obs. f. COIF.

coypu, coypou ('kɔɪpu:). *Zool.* [Native name in S. America.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myopotamus Coypus*), nearly equal to the beaver in size; called also *coypu rat.*

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) II. 177 Le Coypu, Coypou..This animal lives equally well in the water as on land. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Species* xii. (1878) 318 We do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the coypu and capybara, rodents of the S. American type. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 124 Crab-eating Racoon..Coypu Rat.

coyr, obs. f. COIR.

†**coyse.**

1692-1732 COLES, *Coyse*, O[ld word], jolliness, joy.

coyse, -eyr, var. of COSS *v.*, COSSER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 Coyse, *alterare, & cetera*; *vbi* to chawnge. Coyseyr of hors, *mango.*

[**coysell** (*Chester Pl.* and Halliw.), error for *cayser*, KAISER.]

coystily: see COSTLY.

coystrel: see COISTREL, CUSTREL.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A coystrel, *mirgizo.*

coysy, obs. f. QUEASY *a.*

coyt(e, obs. f. QUOIT; Sc. f. COAT.

†**coyte.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OFlem. *kuyte* thin beer, petite bière (Plantijn and Kilian).]

1542 BOORDE *Dyet.* x. (1870) 258 Coyte is a drynke made of water, in the whiche is layde a sowre and a salt leuyn.

coyve, coyves, obs. sing. and pl. of COIF.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. lxii. (lxv.) 209 Coyves. **1542** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, To mend syster Clerkis coyve.

coz (kʌz). Also 6–7 coze, couze, 6–8 cuz, 7 cooze, cuzze, cuze. An abbreviation of COUSIN (*cozen*), used in fond or familiar address, both to relatives and in the wider sense. So *coz-german.*

1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Miij b, I drynk to you good Cuz ech traytor sayes. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 67 Content thee gentle Coz. **1596** —— *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 78 And deare Couze, to you The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. **1600** DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 12 Coze, for those words heres thirtie Portugues. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xcviii, Then guard thee Cooze my Javelin now must fly. **1672** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i, I'll follow you, dear Couz. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 4. 3/1 Search not the Cause in Wings or Head, dear Cuz. **1712** STEELE *Spect* No. 533 ¶1 Your very humble servant, dear coz. **1794** J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Crying Epist.* 16 Coz-german to the best of Kings. **1849** MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xliii, Good-bye, fair coz.

coz, var. COS, 'COS *adv.* and *conj.*

coze (kəʊz), *v.* Also cose. [app. ad. F. *cause-r*: cf. COUSE.] *intr.* To converse in a friendly and familiar way; to have a long talk or chat.

1828 LYELL *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* I. viii. 183 Breakfasted with Murchison and..cozed with him till midnight. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Coze*, to converse with earnestly and familiarly. *South.* **1874** H. D. BESTE *Priestly Absol.* (ed. 3) 56 We used to sit together hour after hour cozing: I believe I must thus spell the word we have derived from the French *causer*: no other word has the same meaning..And so another hour's coze.

coze, *sb.* [app. f. COZE *v.*: but may have been formed by associating *cozy*, COSY with F. *causer*, as if a 'cosy chat'.] A cosy, friendly talk.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxvi, Miss Crawford..proposed their going up into her room, where they might have a comfortable coze. **1874** [see COZE *v.*].

cozen ('kʌz(ə)n), *v.* Forms: 6–9 cozen; also 6 cooson, -in, (cousinge, cossen, cussen), 6–7 coosen, cosen, coson, cousin, 7 cosin, cozon, coozen, cousen, -son, -zin, 7–8 couzen. [Derivation uncertain.

The earliest trace of the word appears to be in the derivative *cousoner* in Awdelay's *Fraternitie of Vacaboundes*, 1561 (see COZENER); it is not improbable that it arose among the vagabond class. It has generally been associated with COUSIN *sb.*, and compared with F. *cousiner*, explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as 'to clayme kindred for aduantage, or particular ends; as he, who to saue charges in trauelling, goes from house to house, as cosin to the owner of euerie one', by Littré as 'faire le parasite sous prétexte de cousinage'. From this it is not far to a transitive sense 'to cheat, beguile, under pretext of cousinship': cf. also the phrase 'to make a cousin of' under COUSIN 8. Still, the transition is not evidenced in our quotations for this vb.; and it is noteworthy that while in *cousin* sb. the ending *-in* predominates, this verb has sometimes *-on*, most commonly *-en*, the prevalent 17th. c. forms being *cousen, couzen, cosen, cozen*, the latter of which became the established form *c* 1710. In view of these difficulties, Mr. Smythe Palmer has suggested derivation from It. *cozzonare*, explained by Florio 1598–1611 as 'to play the horse-breaker or courser..Also, to play the craftie knaue', deriv. of *cozzone*, 'a horse-breaker..a horse-courser. Also, a craftie knaue'. But this also presents difficulties, which the extant evidence is not sufficient to remove.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, defraud by deceit.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 24 Delight not for pleasure two houses to keepe, least..Jankin and Jenikin coosen thee so to make thee repent it. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 All is lost aforehand especially if two be confederate to cousin the thirde. **1594** WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* §218 The offence of cosening taketh place if any thing be done by guile in or out of contracts. **1622-62** HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 179 He that trusts to a Greek is sure to be couzened. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Porch* lxxi, All worldly thoughts are but theeves met together To couzin thee. **1656** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 127 He would not willingly be cosened in his pay. **1790** COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 464 Since an Œtolian cozen'd me. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 8 They can only cozen their neighbours.

b. Const. *of, out of*: cf. *to cheat (out) of.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 23 a, Cosining a Ladie..of a certayne summe of money. **1622** SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 28 They had cosoned the Earle of Cumberland.. and others; some of five poundes, some of ten. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XIII. xv. (1733) 340 Soldiers.. had been couzen'd of their Pay. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & V.* i. 5 He would be cozened out of no more money.

c. *absol.*

a **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 226 Nor to lie for your pleasure, nor to cozen for riches. **1663** BUTLER *Hudibras* I. i. 508 A Light..For Spiritual Trades to cozen by.

2. To deceive, dupe, beguile, impose upon.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 47 Be not vtterly deceiued (or to speake in plainer termes, cosoned at their hands). **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 218 By gar I am cozoned, I ha married oon Garsoon, a boy. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 397 Thus men coosen themselues with their owne fancies. *a* **1668** SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 96 The picture of the grapes that cousened the birds. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 265 All eyes were cozen'd by the borrow'd vest. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 322 Do not think..to cozen your contemporaries. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880)

3 Those agents..who best knew the art of deceiving and cozening the people.

†b. To beguile, while away (time). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 315 In Vienna, where he couzen'd his time in Love and Gallantry.

c. *absol.*

a **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 141 Asylums, hospitals and schools, He used to swear, were made to cozen.

3. To beguile or cheat *into*, *up*, etc.; †to induce by deception *to do* a thing.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc. 1841) 57 Would ye haue me..cussen myselfe to beare her iniuries? *a* **1635** CORBET *Iter Bor.* 421 Our feet are still In the same posture cozen'd up the hill. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 74 It..couzen'd very many honest men into apprehensions very Prejudicial to the King. **1665** DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* I. i, Be cosen'd by thy guilty Honesty, To make thyself thy Country's Enemy. **1869** TROLLOPE *He Knew* xliv. A man who was cozened into leaving every shilling away from his own children.

Hence '**cozened** *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 23 Sawcie trusting of the cosin'd thoughts Defiles the pitchy night. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, The coozned birds busily take their flight. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Leech Folkestone* (1877) 373 The cozened countryman.

cozen, obs. f. COUSIN.

cozenage[1] ('kʌz(ə)nɪdʒ). Forms: 6 cooson-, 6–7 coson-, couson-, coosin-, cousin-, coosnage, 6–8 cosen-, 7 cosin-, coozen-, cousnage, 7–8 cousen-, couzen-, 8 coz'nage, 6– cozenage. [f. COZEN *v.* + -AGE. In form originally identical with COUSINAGE, whence many word-plays. The most usual 17th c. spellings were *cousenage*, *couzenage*; *cozenage* has prevailed since *c* 1710.]

The practice or habit of cozening; cheating, deception, fraud; the fact of being cheated.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 48 Dissimulation, coosonage and guile. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 148 Whosoeuer shall vse any shifting, or cosenage..or any maner of false play. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Iudas [cannot] swallow downe his cousenage and treason. **1679** DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* V. ii, Forces us to pay for our own cozenage. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶4 The Arts of his Mind, Cousenage and Falshood. **1821** BYRON *Two Foscari* IV. i, The old Doge..smiled on him With deadly cozenage. **1850** WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 105 We observe many queer developments of the cozenage of language.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act of cozening; a deception, a fraud; a result or embodiment of cozening, a piece of deception.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 27a, In Playes, all coosonages..are most liuely anatomized. **1594** LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. i, Then you shall see an exquisite coosnage. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 186 One that for cousenages and forgeries had lost his eares. **1686** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 141 His Frauds and Cozenages appear like Specters at his Door. **1881** W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* III. i. 2 The spectral face..was no cozenage of the lad's fancy.

¶ In the following there are plays on or allusions to COUSINAGE.

1600 ROWLANN *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 83 Brotherhood once in kindred bore the sway, But that dates out, and Coosnage hath the day. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1161 There is no kin, but Cousnage.

cozenage[2], obs. f. of COUSINAGE.

cozener ('kʌz(ə)nə(r)). Forms: 6 couson-, coosen-, cosson-, cousen-, 6–7 cosen-, cosin-, 7 couzen-, cozon-, cos'ner, coz'ner. [f. COZEN *v.* + -ER.] A deceiver, cheat, impostor.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 The company of cousoners and shifters. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 474 Magicians and deceitfull Cooseners. **1592** GREENE *Art Conny Catching* III. 31 Such a number of Connycatchers, Cossoners and such like. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 256 There are Cozeners abroad. **1670** DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* V. i, Know, fair Coz'ner, that I know the Cheat. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1575 Nor will I listen to the Cos'ner, Hope. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners.

cozening ('kʌz(ə)nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. COZEN; cheating, fraudulent dealing; an imposture.

1576 FLEMING *Caius' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 27 With colourable shifts and cloudy cossening. **1621–51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. 43 Not..true bodies..meere illusions and cozenings. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 141 The mysteries of over-reaching and cozening. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 34 By plundering, oppression, cosening.

'**cozening**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cozens; cheating, deceitful, fraudulent.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 54 By which kind of theft, (for this coosoning shift is no better) they rake in great somes of mony. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 133 The..gulling of them with delusions and cousening devices. **1753** FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 33 The traders here are a..cozening people. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 182 A great stronghold Unto the cozening gods of old.

Hence †'**cozeningly** *adv.*, in a cozening manner.

1611 COTGR., *Pipeusement*, deceitfully,..couseningly.

cozenry ('kʌz(ə)nrɪ). [See -RY.] = COZENAGE.

1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 187 No tawdry pencil, disciplined to lie, Cheated thee with its gaudy cozenry.

cozey ('kəʊzɪ). [ad. F. *causer* to chat, chatting, associated with COSY *a.* Cf. COZE.] A quiet chat.

1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii, I am come to do a bit of cozey with you.

cozie: see COSY.

†'**cozier**. *Obs.* Also 7 coiziar. [ad. OF. *cousere* seamster, tailor, accus. *couseor*, *-eur*, f. *coudre*, *cousant* to sew; cf. Sp. *coser* to sew.] A cobbler.

1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 184 John Lye, cosyer, of Wellington. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* II, A Cosier or cobler, *remendón*. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 97 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice. **1605** ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 22 How this leane Foole Leonard..was reuenged of one that clapt coiziars waxe to his head. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Cosier* (old word), a Botcher, called also a Sowter. [Hence in later Dicts., some of which erroneously have 'A tailor who botches his work'.]

cozily, coziely, -ness, vars. of COSILY, -NESS.

cozin, cozinnage, obs. ff. COUSIN, -AGE.

cozling ('kʌzlɪŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. COZ + -LING.] Little coz or cousin.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xliii, And down to the Cousins and Coz-lings..Were all as wealthy as 'goslings'.

cozoner, cozyn, obs. ff. COZENER, COUSIN.

cozy: see COSY.

cozymase (kəʊ'zaɪmeɪz, -s). *Biochem.* [a. G. *co-zymase* (Euler and Myrbäck 1923, in *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* CXXXI. 180), f. CO- (ENZYME + ZYMASE.] One of the names of the co-enzyme nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD).

1924 *Chem. Abstr.* XVIII. 2346 Co-zymase may be prepd. in impure form by boiling yeast and filtering. **1926–1946** [see APOZYMASE]. **1962** *Lancet* 15 Dec. 1258/1 Reduced cozymase. **1964** FLORKIN & STOTZ *Comprehensive Biochem.* (rev. ed.) XIII. vii. 41 The names 'cozymase', 'phosphocozymase'..should no longer be used.

cozzie, cozzy, varr. COSSIE.

cozzpot ('kɒzpɒt). *slang.* [Perh. alteration of first syllable of COPPER *sb.*[4] + POT *sb.*[1] 9d. Cf. CRACKPOT, TOSSPOT.] A policeman.

1962 PARKER & ALLERTON *Courage of Convictions* I. ii. 58 This cozzpot took me to the police station and in due course I was up in front of old man Henriques again. **1969** J. ASHFORD *Prisoner at Bar* x. 87 The cozzpots ain't givin' me a chance.

cr., abbreviation of *creditor*, *credit*.

craal, var. of KRAAL, a South African village.

craane, obs. f. CRANE.

crab (kræb), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 crabba, *pl.* -an, 2–6 crabbe, 2–3 *pl.* -en, (5 crabe), 5– crab. [OE. *crabba* = ON. *krabbi* masc., MLG. *krabbe*, MDu. *crabbe*, Du. *krabbe*, *krab*, fem. (Thence F. *crabe* 13th c., in 16th c. also *crabbe*). Allied etymologically to MLG. *krēvet*, MDu. *creeft*, Du. *kreeft*:—OLG. type **krebit*, **krebato*, OHG. *chrebiz*, *chrebazo*, MHG. *kreb(e)z*, *kreb(e)ze*, Ger. *krebs* (whence F. *écrevisse*, Eng. CRAYFISH *sb.*). (In no way related to L. *carabus*, Gr. *κάραβος*, but to LG. *krabben* to scratch, claw: see CRAB v.[2] and CRAWL.)]

1. The common name for decapod crustaceous animals of the tribe *Brachyura*; applied especially to the edible species found on or near the sea coast in most regions of the world. Also with qualifications applied to other Crustacea and Arachnida which more or less resemble these.

The common edible crab of Britain and Europe is *Cancer pagurus*; the small ***green***, or ***shore crab*** is *Carcinus Mænas*; the edible or ***blue crab*** of the United States is *Callinectes hastatus*. Other genera of *Brachyura* are known as ***box-crab***, ***calling-crab***, ***fiddler-crab***, ***lady-crab***, ***land-crab***, ***pea-crab***, ***porcelain-crab***, ***rock-crab***, ***sand-crab***, ***spider-crab***, ***stone-crab***, ***swimming-crab***, etc. ***black crab***, a land-crab of the Antilles, *Gecarcinus ruricola*, so called from the marking of its carapace. The ***hermit-crab***, ***palm-crab***, ***soldier-crab***, ***tree-crab***, belong to the tribe *Anomoura*. The ***horse-shoe-***, ***Molucca-***, or ***king-crab*** is classed among the Arachnida. ***glass-crabs*** are young transparent crustaceans of the families *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ*. Crabs can move in any direction, and frequently walk sideways or backwards, to which characteristic frequent reference is made in language: cf. ***crab-like***, ***crab-sidle***, also CRABBED.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwæt fehst ðu on sæ?..ostran and crabban. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an manere of fissce in þere sea. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 4943 After crabben and airen hy skippen and lepeth. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 600 Breke þe clawes of þe crabbe, þe smalle & þe grete. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crab, *piscis est*. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 78 One Crab blames another for her backwarde pace, And yet the blamer can none other do. **1579** T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 We sawe crabs swimming on the water that were red as though they had been sodden. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 205 You your selfe Sir, should be old as I am, if like a Crab you could go backward. **1674** RAY *Collect. Wds., Fishes* 105 *Spanish Crab* ..Cancer maias. Besides all these we observed two other sorts of small Crabs. **1779** P. BROWNE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* 423 *Cancer Ruricolus*..The Black or Mountain-Crab. These creatures are very numerous in some parts of Jamaica. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 318 They run swiftly, and frequently retrograde or move sideways like Crabs. **1855** KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 76 The soldier crab is the most hasty and blundering of marine animals. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 The King Crabs are a very peculiar family of Crustaceans. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 Black crabs abound in the Palisades and are very fierce.

2. *Astron.* a. A zodiacal constellation, lying between Gemini and Leo. Also the fourth of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac, which originally coincided with the constellation; = CANCER 2.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 244 An þæra tacna ys ȝehaten aries þæt is ramm..Feorða cancer þæt is crabba. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. xiii. (1483) 104 The sonne entred the signe of Cancer which is cleped the Crabbe. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. i, When Phebus entred was in Geminy..And horned Dyane then but one degre In the Crabbe had entred. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij b, Mars loaths the crab, he's in the lions den. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 675 Up to the Tropic Crab. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* 95, I have restrained the rage of the dog-star and mitigated the fervours of the crab. **1860** LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 372 The next group is situated in the Crab, and is known by the name of Præsepe.

b. Name of a nebula or star-cluster in Taurus.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 30 The Dumb-Bell cluster in Vulpecula and the Crab cluster in Taurus..have been resolved into stars. **1890** C. A. YOUNG *Uranogr.* §23 The so-called 'Crab Nebula'.

†3. A malignant growth; = CANCER 3. *rare.*

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 1 The Crabbe, the Gangrene, or the Stone.

4. Short for CRAB-LOUSE.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 488 The..crabs or crab-lice, form Dr. Leach's genus *Phtheirius*. **1968** J. R. ACKERLEY *My Father & Myself* xii. 139, I kept a stock of Blue Ointment handy for the elimination of crabs. **1970** *Observer* 12 Apr. (Colour Suppl.) 43 Green wings means someone's got gonorrhoea, and yellow wings for something else, like crabs.

5. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 266 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

†6. An arch. [*rare*, only transl. med.L. *cancer* in same sense.]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 (Mätzn.) þis work is isett upon sixe crabbes [*super sex cancros*] of hard marbilston.

7. A machine or apparatus for hoisting or hauling heavy weights: the name being orig. applied to a machine with claws, and transferred to others of like use. a. A kind of small capstan (see quot. 1764); a portable capstan. †b. A three-legged frame with tackle for raising heavy weights; a gin. *Obs.* c. A portable machine for raising weights, etc., consisting of a frame with a horizontal barrel on which a chain or rope is wound by means of handles and gearing; used in connexion with pulleys, a gin, etc.: a portable winch.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. 2 A crab..is an engine of wood of three clawes, placed on the ground in the nature of a Capsterne, for the lanching of ships. **1631** E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 815/1 A Halser thereupon we got, which fastning unto our Shallops, we with a Crabb or Capstang, by main force of Hand heaved them out of the Water upon the Shoar. **1739** LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons placed their Crab or Engine, with which they hoisted their Stone. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Crab* or Gin..an engine used for mounting guns on their carriages. It is made of three pieces of oak, ash, or other strong wood, of about 14 feet long, two of which are joined by transomes; so that they are wide asunder at bottom, and join at top, on a strong piece of wood..The third piece of the crab is round; one end of it goes into the head, and the other stands on the ground; so that all three make a triangle called the pye. **1764** CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, s.v. *Crab*..This machine differs from a capstern in having no drum-head, and in having the bars to go entirely through it, and reach from one side of the deck to the other. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 220 Hauled the vessel upon the dry land, by means of a crab, or small capstan. **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 18 *Crab*, a species of capstan, worked usually by horses, for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights, sueh as pumps, spears, &c., in a shaft. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 Brooks has rigged a crab or capstan on the floe. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* II. 221 On the truck were placed two powerful double-purchase crabs or windlasses.

d. The lifting-gear of a crane, travelling on rails and moving the load.

a **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 644/1 One form of traversing-crane consists of a crab upon a carriage traveling upon rails on the beams overhead in a foundry. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 10/1 The total weight of the crane..is 474 ¾ tons. The crab contains the whole of the mechanism for lifting and traversing, the speed of the traverse being about 26 ft. per minute. **1935** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 540/2 The overhead traveller in a workshop or factory is a non-revolving crane; its essential parts are the main cross girders, the crab which moves to and fro along the cross girders on rails supported by them... The crab can..lift and shift the load from one part to any other part of the shop.

8. 'An iron trivet to set over a fire, *Cheshire*' (Halliw.).

¶ A cross ill-conditioned person: see CRAB *sb.*[2] 6.

9. *pl. slang.* The lowest throw at hazard, two aces. *to come off, turn out crabs*: to turn out a failure or disappointment. [This may belong to CRAB *sb.*[2]]

1768 LD. CARLISLE in Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1882) II. 238 (Farmer) If you..will play, the best thing I can wish you is,

that you may win and never throw crabs. **1777** *Gamblers* 7 Then Hazard rose, and Crabs and Doctors sprung. **1801** *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 7 Dreamt that I had thrown crabs all night, and could not nick seven for the life of me. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 51 My next neighbour.. called for fresh dice, and selected two of them with the utmost care only to throw 'crabs'. **1874** G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* iii (Farmer), My annuity drops with me; and if this throw comes off crabs, there won't be enough to bury me, unless I die a defaulter.

10. *Rowing.* ***to catch*** (rarely ***cut***) ***a crab***: to make a faulty stroke in rowing whereby the oar becomes jammed under water. The resistance of the water against the blade drives the handle against the rower's body with sufficient force (if the boat be in rapid motion) to throw him back out of his seat, and to endanger the capsizing of the boat.

The phrase prob. originated in the humorous suggestion that the rower had caught a crab, which was holding his oar down under water; it does not appear to have any historical connexion with the It. *pigliare un granchio* 'to catch a crab', to make a big blunder or complete mistake, 'toto cælo errare'; all the quots. given by Manuzzi for this phrase are *fig.*, of conduct, action, etc., e.g. 'In nessun' altra cosa l'uom più erra, piglia piu granchi, e fa maggior marroni, che nella cosa della guerra' (i.e. In no other thing does man err more, catch more crabs, and make greater blunders [*lit.* spades], than in the matter of war).

The phrase is not uncommonly applied, from similarity of result, to the action of missing the water with the stroke, or to any other action which causes the rower to fall backward; but this (though found in Dictionaries from Grose onward) is an improper use by the uninitiated.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Crab, To catch a crab*, to fall backwards by missing one's stroke in rowing. **1804** *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 262 Catching crabs, that is, missing the hold they intend to take of the water with their oar. **1806** *Specif. C. Wilson's Patent* No. 2964. 4 It will clear itself of the water, so as the most inexperienced man can never what is technically called catch a crab, or impede the boat's motion by a resistance against the water in rowing. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 9, I have been down the river.. with some other freshmen.. though we bungle and cut crabs desperately at present. **1862** NARES *Seamanship* (1882) 151 *Q.* When laying on your oars under sail, what should be done with them? *A.* Always fling them out of the rowlocks, and let them rest abaft in the gunwale. If they are left in the rowlocks, and.. the loom of the oar were not kept .. down, it would 'catch a crab'. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Catch a crab*, in rowing, when an oar gets so far beneath the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards. **1880** *Times* 27 Sept. 11/3 A boat upset.. because one of the rowers caught a 'crab'.

11. [After G. *krebs* crab, unsold copy of a book.] A book returned unsold by a bookseller to the publisher.

1896 *Bookseller* 6 Mar. 278/1 The great bulk of the bookselling business [in Germany] with the publishers, is done by the 'on sale' system... These methods seem to work well in Germany, and the number of 'crabs', or books returned at the end of the year, is not often very great. **1960** GLAISTER *Gloss. of Book* 90/1 *Crabs*, a colloquialism for copies of a book returned by the bookseller to the publisher.

12. *Naut. slang.* A midshipman, esp. a junior midshipman or naval cadet.

1916 *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 435/1 The sub, assisted by the senior 'snotties', had drilled the Crabs into a high state of discipline and efficiency. **1916** 'TAFFRAIL' *Carry On!* 43 To the senior Sub-Lieutenant.. the newly joined Midshipmen are 'crabs' or 'warts', mere excrescences on the face of the earth.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***crab-computing***, ***-eating***, ***-fishing***, ***-gauge***, ***-racing***, ***-trap***; (sense 7) ***crab-capstan***, ***-engine***, ***-winch***, ***-windlass***; **crab-canon** *Mus.* = CANCRIZANS *sb.*; **crab-claw**, a claw or clutch for grappling or fastening; **crab-eating** *a.*, that feeds on crabs (sometimes rendering L. *cancrivorus*); †**crab face**, an ugly ill-tempered looking face (cf. Sc. *partan face*, used by the fisher folk: in later use app. associated with CRAB *sb.*[2], cf. *crab-tree faced*, *sour-faced*; so **crab-faced**, **crab-favoured**; **crab-farming**, raising crabs in enclosed shallows for the market; **crab-hole** *Austral.*, a hole burrowed by a land crab; so ***crab-holed*** adj.; **crab-lobster**, the porcelain-crab, an anomourous crustacean; **crab-pot**, a trap for crabs, a basket or frame of wickerwork so constructed that crabs can readily enter but cannot get out again; **crab-pot (valve)**, in airships, a fabric valve with a sleeve which could be closed like a crab-pot; **crab rock** (see quot.); **crab-roller** (*Printing*), a term for the distributing roller, so called from its diagonal motion; **crab's claw**, (*a*) the claw of crabs, formerly used in medicine for the same purpose as CRAB'S-EYES; (*b*) a water-plant, Water Soldier, *Stratiotes Aloides*; **crab-shell**, the carapace of a crab; *slang* a shoe; **crab-snouted** (see *crab-faced*); **crab-spider**, the name of several species of spiders; **crab-step**, a sidelong step by a capering horse; **crab-stone**, a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of crustaceans, previous to the casting of their shells; in crayfish it forms the *crab's-eyes*; **crabwise** *adv.*, (moving) sideways or backwards like a crab; also *attrib.*

1908 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 30/2 Canons, so constructed that they would read the same backwards or forwards. For this reason they were called *Crab Canons. **1959** WESTRUP & HARRISON *Collins's Music Encycl.* 109/2 Crab canon (*canon cancrizans*) or retrograde canon. The part which imitates is written backwards, beginning with the end. Crab canon by inversion: the part which imitates is written backwards and upside down. **1694** *Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 107 And instead of Anchors, they have wooden *Crab-claws, or Kellocks. **1780** COWPER *Error* 487 E'en Leeuwenhoek himself would stand aghast.. And own his *crab-computing powers o'ercome. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* §309 The *Crab-eating Opossum is common in Guiana and Brazil, it.. prefers marshy situations, where it feeds on crabs. **1883** *List Animals Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 82 *Procyon cancrivorus*, crab-eating raccoon. *Ibid.* 193 *Didelphys cancrivora*, crab-eating opossum. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 10/2 Stones are always met with in the stomachs of two species of Antarctic seals. The Crab-eating seal is one of these.. swallowing them to act as grindstones, whereby the hard shells of the crabs may be properly broken up. **1932** S. ZUCKERMAN *Soc. Life Monkeys* vi. 89 The length of the cycle in the common or crab-eating macaque is approximately the same as in other macaques. **1954** G. DURRELL *3 Singles to Adv.* vii. 156 It was a broad, flat head with neat rounded ears and a dog-like muzzle. The creature's colouring was ash grey, but across the eyes was a wide black band... 'A crab-eating raccoon.' **1966** R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Apes* i. 20 Crab-eating macaques in Bali are apparently treated with as much deference as the sacred monkeys of India. **1838** F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 22 An ordinary *crab engine was employed in driving the piles. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 331 Viewing his *crab Face. **1563** A. NEVYLL in B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 22 Such *crab-faced, cankerd, carlish chuffs. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* v. (1655) 14 An old crab-fac'd English Fryer. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 9 Being invited by a *crab-favoured host to a neat house. **1888** *Times* 3 Jan. 10/2 Lobster and *crab fishing. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxxiii, Patented aquaria.. and *crab and lobster guages. **1848** MRS. PERRY in Goodman *Church in Victoria* (1892) 72 Full of *crab-holes, which are exceedingly dangerous for the horses... These holes are formed by a small land-crab, and then gradually enlarged by the water draining into them. **1891** R. WALLACE *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* ii. 47 The surface [of the land] was closely pitted with crabhole-like water-hollows. **1903** 'T. COLLINS' *Such is Life* 16 Price and Cooper, being cooks had kindled an unobtrusive fire in a crab-hole, where three billies were soon boiling. **1956** S. HOPE *Diggers' Paradise* xvii. 157 The ball may be lifted or dropped without penalty from wallaby scrapes, crab holes, ironstone outcrops and tractor marks. **1908** MRS. A. GUNN *We af Never-Never* xii. 152 One hundred and thirty miles of sun-baked, *crab-holed, practically trackless plains. **1918** W. E. DOMMETT *Dict. Aircraft* 16 **Crab-pot*, a fabric valve used for controlling the inlet of air to the ballonets of a non-rigid airship. **1950** *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) I. 53 *Crabpot valve*, a special type of fabric sleeve the operation of which is controlled by a hand-line. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §264 They.. disengaged the layers of cork.. and cut them to pieces for their *Crab-pots and Seines. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 180 The rope made from it is especially valuable for crab pots. **1882** *Society* 7 Oct 5/1 One of the latest forms of amusement at French and Belgian seaside resorts is '*crab-racing'. **1877** A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. §4 *Crab Rock, local name of brecciated Permian rocks of Cumberland and Westmoreland. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 30 Take Powder of *Crabs-claws compound.. half a scruple. **1758** DOSSIE *Elabor. laid open* 163 Crabs claws are for the most part sold or used when crabs eyes are demanded or ordered. **1807** BERESFORD *Miseries* II. xviii. 185 An old **crab-shell*, which, in.. his antiquarian fury, he shall consider as an inestimable treasure. **1563** A. NEVYLL in B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 21 Those *crabsnowted bestes, Those ragyng feends of hell. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii 260 The Mygales (*Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders). *Ibid.* II. III. iii. 97 The *Crabs' Stones which are most esteemed come from Astrakan. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 *Crab and Lobster Trap. **1877** *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 The upper bolts of chain sheaves, *crab winch, &c., had leaked a little at first. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 6 May 8/1 There are barges in the way, and these have to be coaxed aside before the Adler can approach *crabwise to the wharf. **1926** *Chambers's Jrnl.* 163/1 She went crabwise about the loch. *Ibid.* 224/1 A crabwise gait. **1927** R. A. FREEMAN *Certain Dr. Thorndyke* I. iii. 42 He began to advance, crabwise, across the deck in the manner of a wrestler attacking. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* v. 298 The innumerable inversions, augmentations, diminutions and crabwise canons of Schönberg's later works. **1963** *Times* 19 Apr. 5/5 It.. swerved out of control and came crabwise down the middle lane and hit my lorry.

crab (kræb), *sb.*[2] Also 5–7 crabbe; 6– SCRAB. [Of uncertain origin, appearing first in 15th c.

A Sc. form *scrab*, *scrabbe*, is evidenced from beg. of 16th c., and may easily be much older. This is app. from Norse, as Rietz has Sw. dial. *skrabba* fruit of the wild apple-tree, and may be the original form. In that case *crabbe*, *crab*, would be a southern perversion, assimilated to CRAB *sb.*[1] But, on the other hand, this may be only a transferred use of that word: cf. the history and development of CRABBED, and the application of *crab* in various languages to a person. A fruit externally promising, but so crabbed and ill-conditioned in quality, might very naturally be so called; yet actual evidence of the connexion is wanting. (A Sw. *krabbäple*, which has been cited, is merely the horticultural name of the American Crab-apple, *Pyrus Caronaria*, introduced with the shrub from the United States.)]

1. The common name of the wild apple, especially connoting its sour, harsh, tart, astringent quality; applied also to cultivated varieties having similar qualities, grown for preserving, making verjuice, etc.

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Rolle hit on balles.. In gretnes of crabbes. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/26 *Malum macianum*, a Crabbe. *Ibid.* 715 *Hoc arbitum*, a crabe. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 As by Faces of People ye maie Deeme, When thei tast Crabs while thei be greene. [**1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 18 With wilde scrabbis and vthir frutis large.] *a* **1536** TINDALE *Wks.* 10 (R.) As a man would wryng veriuce out of crabbes. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. v. 15 She's as like this, as a Crabbe's like an Apple. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2526 They must have veriuice that will squeese such crabbes. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 48/1 The Crab is a small round Apple, growing on Trees in Hedges by the Way sides. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 121, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws Or blushing crabs. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. i. 18 Crabs were collected in order to manufacture verjuice.

fig. **1615** J. HALL *Let.* in Burnet *Life W. Bedell* 300 What a sorry crabb [i.e. letter] hath Mr. Waddesworth at last sent us from Sevil? **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 109 Weak fruit of idle hours, these crabs of mine I dare lay at thy feet, O Muse divine!

2. The wild apple tree of northern Europe, the original of the common apple (*Pyrus Malus*).

1425 [see CRAB-TREE. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Crabbe tre, *acerbus*, *macianus*, *arbutus*.] **1626** BACON *Sylva* §507 Blossoms of Trees.. those of Apples, Crabs, Almonds, and Peaches, are Blushy and smell sweet. *a* **1679** W. GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ci. 6 You would get the best fruit trees, and not cumber your ground with crabs. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 55 The wild Crab is the only Apple indigenous to this country. **1849** THOREAU *Week Concord Riv., Friday* 358 Like the crabs which grow in hedges, they furnish the stocks of sweet.. fruits.

fig. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 350 The fellow proves to be a crab of my own planting in the days of.. unrestrained libertinism.

3. With qualification applied to some cultivated varieties of the apple (tree and fruit), as ***Minshull crab***; and to other species of the genus, as **cherry crab** (*Pyrus baccata*), **Chinese crab** (*P. spectabilis*), **Siberian crab** (*P. prunifolia*), **garland crab**, or American crab-apple (*Pyrus coronaria*), and several other North American species.

1657 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red Horse-pear do excel them, and all others. **1858** R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab.. used for making quasar punch. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* vi. 71 The snowy clusters of the American crab.. and seringa, lilac, laburnum, guelder rose. **1882** *Garden* 28 Oct. 381/2 The Chinese Crab.. [is] a tree unsurpassed in beauty by any of the class.

4. A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree; a crab-stick.

1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* I. ii, Out bolts her husband with a fine taper crab in his hand.

5. *transf.* The potato-apple. *dial.*

1794 J. HOLT *Agric. Surv. Lanc.* 30 Crabs, or oukles, which grow upon the stems [of potatoes]. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Crab*, a potato-apple.

6. Applied to persons: **a.** as *fig.* of 1: A sour person. **b.** In later use, often a back-formation from CRABBED: a crabbed, cross-grained, ill-tempered person. [This might come directly from CRAB *sb.*[1]; in Ger. and E. Fris. *krabbe* crab (the animal) is applied to a cross-grained, fractious person: see CRABBED.]

a. **1580** BARET *Alv.*, A rude pesant, and crabbe of the countrie. **1594** SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 230 **1605** *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 289 And that sowre crab do but leere at thee I shall squeeze him to vargis.

b. **1825** C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 179 What coming crabb over us, old fellow? Very well, I shall bolt and try Randall, and that's all about it. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, I love you better than.. that crab of a priest. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Crab*, a peevish, ill-tempered person. **1881** MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xiii. 229 But there was not a coward nor a 'crab', as they called the crossgrained when speaking among themselves.

¶ *crabs* in Hazard: see CRAB *sb.*[1] 9.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the crab-apple or crab-tree, as ***crab blossom***, ***kernel***, ***verjuice***, ***vinegar***, etc.; **b.** resembling the crab-apple in its sour, harsh taste, or inferiority as fruit, as ***crab lemon***, ***orange***, ***vintage***, ***wine***, etc.; †**crab-bat**, a crab-tree club or cudgel; †**crab-knob** *attrib.*, rough and rugged like a crab-tree; †**crab-staff** = CRAB-STICK; in quot. *fig.* Also CRAB-APPLE, -STICK, -STOCK, -TREE, etc.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15, I am a *Crabbat against Arbitrary Government. **1888** *Daily News* 22 May 2/2 The glorious profusion of the *crab-blossoms. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 *Crab Kernels for Stocks. **1583** STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 An Island Theare seat, with *crabknob skrude stoans hath framed an hauen. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 296 The Lime is a sort of bastard or *Crab-limon.. The Fruit is like a Lemon but smaller. **1606** MARSTON *Parasitaster* III, She.. lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab orenge. *a* **1603** Q. ELIZ. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Persius, a *Crab-staff, Bawdy Martiall, Ovid a fine Wag. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 100 Bathe it in good *Crab verjuice. **1884** *Farm & Hame* 25 Oct. 278/3 The old English verjuice, called in the west of England '*crab vinegar'. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), Better gleanings their worn soil can boast Than the *crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast. **1612–5** BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* II. v, His liberality hated to provide *crab wine for his guests.

crab (kræb), *sb.*[3] Corruption of CARAP, the native name of a South American tree, *Carapa guianensis*, used in composition: as **crab-nut**, the nut or seed of this tree; **crab-oil** (*carap oil*), the oil obtained from crab-nuts, used for lighting

purposes and as an anthelmintic; so **crab-tree, crab-wood.**

1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 81 The Caraba, or Crab Tree..consists of numerous branches, covered with long narrow leaves, of a dark green colour. **1849** J. F. BOURNE in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 183, I intend to use 'crab-wood' for the roof and fittings. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Carap Oil, Crab Oil*, an oil obtained in South America from the Carapa guianensis. **1865-66** [see CARAP]. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 220/2 Crab-wood..is used for making articles of furniture, for shingles, and for the masts and spars of vessels. **1883** IM THURN *Ind. of Guiana* xiv. 314 Crab-oil finds a ready sale in the towns. Most of this oil is prepared from the nuts of a very common tree, the crab-wood (*Carapa guianensis*). *Ibid.* On the savannah, where crab-nuts are less easily procured.

crab, *sb.*[4] *colloq.* [f. CRAB *v.*[2] 2.] The action of crabbing or finding fault; an instance of this; an adverse criticism or objection.

1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 347/1 It will be said I am dreadfully 'on the crab', but I believe what I have written is only the simple truth. **1922** *Autocar* 10 Nov. 956 My only crab to them at present is that [etc.]. **1924** J. BUCHAN *Three Hostages* 25 The crab of the place was its neighbours. **1927** *Observer* 10 July 11 The only 'crab' we have against this is that cavalry of old effected most of their success by charging infantry.

crab (kræb), *v.*[1] Also 6-7 crabb; *Sc.* 5-6 craib, 6-7 crabe. [f. CRABBED *a.* or its source.]

†**1.** *trans.* To go counter to, to cross; to put out of humour or temper; to irritate; anger, enrage, provoke. *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 5323 Qui colkins þou, ser conquirour & crabbis so þi saule. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 84 Ane full gude seruant will craib his Master anes. **1461** *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii. (1877) I. 383 Thow makis gret falt.. All thus but eaus to crab thi creatowre. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 563 To contray him or crab in ony thing. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Schort Waye* 6 b, To put our selues in danger to crab god. **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Offendo*, to stumble, to crabbe, to find by ehance. *a* **1605** POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomery* 152, I will..swingeour, for thy sake refuse it..To crabe thee.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

a **1500** *Ratis Raving* II. 122 Thai here glaidly, and lytill spekis, Laith for to crab and seldin wrekis. *Ibid.* III. 175 Crab nocht lychtly for lytil thing. **1598** FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov.*, He that crabbs without cause should mease without mends.

†**2.** *trans.* To render (the disposition, etc.) ill-tempered or peevish; to sour. *Obs. rare.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 33 How age or sickness sowers, and crabbs our natures.

crab (kræb), *v.*[2] [App. the same as Du., LG., E.Fris. *krabben* to scratch, claw, f. the same root as CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. *Falconry.* Of hawks: To scratch, claw, or fight with each other. **a.** *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 73 That when your hawkes bate, they maye not reache one another for crabbing. *Ibid.* 114 Some falcons..will crabbe with every hawke and flee of purpose to crabbe with them. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1706) 57 If you mew more than one Hawk in one Room, you must set your Stones at that distance, that when they bate they may not crab one another. **1852** R. F. BURTON *Falconry* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fell the game at once, and the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'peit'. **1892** *Note from Correspt.*, Two hawks soaring or on the ground will often claw each other, when they are said to 'crab'.

2. a. *trans.* To criticize adversely, cry down, find fault with, 'peck at', 'pull to pieces'. *slang* or *stable-talk*, whence *colloq.* Also *absol.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To prevent the perfection or execution of any..business, by saying any thing offensive or unpleasant, is called *crabbing it*. **1862** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 385 Owners..will not send their horses to be crabbed and consequently lowered in value because they cannot pass a strict veterinary inspection. **1890** *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 Officers naturally do not care to be frowned upon as men who 'want to crab the new rifle'. **1891** MAUDE *Merciful Divorce* 76 And you 'crab' the girl because she is able to take care of herself. **1891** F. W. CAREW *No. 747; Autobiogr. Gipsy* xx. 228 Shice..alternately 'crabbed' and 'chy-iked' as the case might require. **1892** *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 128/2 To crab the complexions or the clothes of the people who occupied the pew in front. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/2 The difference between us and you, said an American who had watched Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal campaign, is that 'we boom, and you crab'. **1925** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Great Gatsby* vii. 127 The thing to do is to forget about the heat... You make it ten times worse by crabbing about it. **1968** *Listener* 4 Apr. 444/2 To no other people can the classic principle of 'first crib and then crab' have been so consistently applied.

b. To interfere with or obstruct the working, progress, or success of.

Cf. quots. 1812, 1890 in sense a.

1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* xxi. 191 We was crabbed... The mugs might ha' wrecked the show. **1901** *N.Y. Independent* 12 Dec. (Cent. D. Suppl.), The use of foreign tires of course crabbed the deal. **1920** *Glasgow Herald* 18 Aug. 7 Posen contains a large German Irredentist minority, which might crab the Polish military defence. **1922** C. SANDBURG *Slabs of Sunburnt West* 66 You're trying to crab my act. **1934** E. BOWEN *Cat Jumps* 235 Seeming to crab Patsey's marriage. **1941** G. HEYER *Envious Casca* iv. 62 You've done all you can to crab Willoughby's play. **1955** *Times* 24 May 16/2 You made it your business to crab the performance.

3. 'To break or bruise. *North.*' (Halliwell.)

crab, *v.*[3] [Nonce-uses, derived from CRAB *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2], or their derivatives.]

†**1.** *trans.* To beat with a crab-stick; to cudgel.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. vi, Get ye to bed, drab, Or I'll so crab your shoulders.

†**2.** ? To catch as a crab does. *Obs.*

1721 CIBBER *Refusal* I. Plays II. 386, I hold six to four now, thou hast been crabb'd at Paris in the Missisippi. *Granger.* Not I, Faith, Sir; I would no more put my Money into the Stocks there, than my Legs into the Stocks here.

3. a. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Crabbing to it*, carrying an overpress of sail in a fresh gale, by which a ship crabs or drifts sideways to leeward.

b. *Aeronautics.* To put (an aeroplane) in a position diverging from the straight course; to fly at an angle to the longitudinal axis. Also in other *transf.* uses (*trans.* and *intr.*) and with *back, in, on.* Also **crab** *sb.*[5], a divergent position.

1929 A. C. MCKINLEY *Appl. Aerial Photogr.* 13 So that.. the necessary amount of crab can be obtained at which the airplane must fly. *Ibid.* 36 Adjusting the Camera for Crab. —On approaching the starting point of each strip the pilot will crab the airplane in order to make allowances for the wind. **1959** J. L. NAYLER *Dict. Aeronaut. Engin.* 70 *Crab angle*, a colloquial term for the angle of yaw. **1962** *Punch* 17 Jan. 134/3 He knows which [TV] cameras can be crabbed (moved sideways). **1964** G. LYALL *Most Dangerous Game* iii. 25, I crabbed in towards him, holding the knife low. *Ibid.* xviii. 116, I crabbed back to my chair and sat down. **1966** 'W. HAGGARD' *Power House* i. 12 Once skidding it [*sc.* a car] crabbed on helplessly. **1970** W. K. KILFORD *Elem. Air Survey* (ed. 2) iv. 89 Crabbing gives rise to loss of stereoscopic cover, since the area of overlap between two consecutive photographs is reduced.

4. *U.S. colloq.* (*fig.*) = CRAWFISH *v.*

5. *Dyeing*, etc. To subject to the operation of CRABBING (*vbl. sb.*[3]).

1892 PROF. HUMMEL (*in letter*), Cloth that has not been crabbed.

6. See CRABBING[2].

crab-apple. = CRAB *sb.*[2] 1 and 2.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, John had his golden pippins, peaches, and nectarines; poor Miss a crab-apple, sloe, or a blackberry. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 244, I have often met with a crab-apple in a hedge. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* v. 100 The Crab-apple and the sloe, the savage parents of our pippins and plums.

b. Also with qualifications, like CRAB *sb.*[2] 3, as in **American crab-apple** (*Pyrus coronaria*), **Oregon crab-apple** (*P. rivularis.*).

†**crabat.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *crabātus, grabātus*, a. Gr. κράβ(β)ατος couch; in Fr. *grabat.*] A couch.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 417/3 Julyan dyd do brynge a crabat of copper and dyd do laye..out the body theron.

crabat, crabbat, obs. ff. CRAVAT, CROAT.

crabbat (*crab-bat*): see CRAB *sb.*[2] 7.

crabbed ('kræbɪd, kræbd), *a.* Also 4 crabyt, 4-6 crabbid, 4-8 -it, 5- -yd, (*Sc.* 6-7 crabit, 6 craibit). [orig. f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ED: cf. DOGGED. The primary reference was to the crooked or wayward gait of the crustaeean, and the contradictory, perverse, and fractious disposition which this expressed. Cf. Ger. *krabbe* crab, whence, according to Grimm, 'because these animals are malicious and do not easily let go what they have seized, LG. *ene lütje krabbe* (a little crab) a little quarrelsome ill-conditioned man (*Bremen Wbch.*)'; also in Saxony said of self-willed, refractory children. So E.Fris. *krabbe* crab, *transf.* a cantankerous, cross-grained man (who is refractory and froward like a crab, sticking fast or going backwards, when he ought to advance); whence *krabbîg* contentious, cantankerous, fractious, cross-grained (Doornkaat Koolman). Literal senses of ' cross-grained, crooked', and 'knotted, gnarled, un-smooth', applied to sticks, trees, and the like, also appear; these re-act upon the sense in which the word is applied to persons and their dispositions. In later use there is association with the fruit, giving the notion of 'sour-tempered, morose, peevish, harsh'.]

1. Of persons (or their dispositions): *orig.* Of disagreeably froward or wayward disposition, cross-grained, ill-conditioned, perverse, contrarious, fractious. (Now blending with b.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8943 (Gött.) þe iuus þat war sua crabbid [*Cott. & Fairf.* cant] and kene. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 99 Crabbyd, awke, or wrawe [W. wrayward], *ceronicus, bilosus, cancerinus. c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxix. 130 For women are crabbed, þat comes þem of kynde. **1547** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 He that is so obstinate and untractable in wickedness and wrong doing, is commonly called a crabbed and froward piece. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 49/9 Crabbed, froward, *prauus, iratus.* **1643** MILTON *Divorce* Introd., The little that our Saviour could prevail..against the crabbed textuists of his time. **1844** ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 22 Despite the persevering labours of those crabbed essayists. *a* **1845** HOOD *Tale of Temper* i, Of all cross breeds of human sinners, The crabbedest are those who dress our dinners.

b. In later use: Cross-tempered, ill-conditioned, irritable, acrimonious, churlish; having asperity or acerbity of temper. Since 16th c..a frequent epithet of old age, in which perhaps there was at first the sense 'crooked'; cf. sense 5. Also often influenced by, and passing insensibly into, sense 9.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 542 That I thairfoir crabit or cruell be. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 43 To you they breed more sorrow and care..because of your crabbed age. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 65 He that is borne vnder Cancer, shall be crabbed and angrie, because the crab fish is so inclined. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ix. 3 Therein a cancred crabbed carle..That has no skill of court nor courtesie. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cj, Craft, anger, vsury, neuer seene in youth: In crabbed age these vices we behold. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 8 O She is Ten times more gentle, then her Father's crabbed; And he's compos'd of harshnesse. **1635** N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. xvi. 170 A man of a crabbed disposition and rash to raise commotions. **1779** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Aug., Calling you a crabbed fellow. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, His Father, the harshest of old crabbed men, he loved with warmth, with veneration. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xviii, A crabbed fellow with crutches is dangerous. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 302 [The] ignorant..lays up in store for himself isolation in crabbed age.

c. *transf.* of things.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3794 Colwers..& crabbed snakis And opire warlaȝes wild. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 477 How charming is divine Philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose. **1682** DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* III. i, But if some crabbed virtue turn and pinch them, Mark me, they'll run..and howl for mercy.

2. Of the temporary mood: Cross, vexed, irate, irritated; out of humour. (In early use only *Sc.*: now *dial.*; often pronounced *crab'd.*)

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 786 Sume mene sait he crabyt is. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 81 Quhaira he was crabbit and causit discharge the said Johne of his preitching. **1530** PALSGR. 773/2, I waxe crabbed, or angrye countenaunced. *Je me rechigne.* **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 It is nocht ane thing to be crabit at our brotheris persone and to be crabit at our brotheris falt. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Crab'd*, affronted; out of humour; sometimes called being *in Crab-street.* **1861** HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 19 A business man..will enter his house for dinner as crabbed as a hungry bear.

†**3.** Of words, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing an ill-tempered or irritable disposition; angry; ill-natured. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 65 For nou is vche Boye Bold..to..Craken aȝeyn þe Clergie Crabbede wordes. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 168 b, Her feminine crabbed eloquence. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 Your crabbed and snappish accusation agaynst Luther. *a* **1632** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. (1642) 155 He..chased him away with bitter and crabbed reproaches.

†**b.** Of the countenance: Expressing a harsh or disagreeable disposition: cf. *crab-face*, CRAB *sb.*[1] 13.

[*c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentius* 202 Dacyane hyme-self nere wod Become..And kest his handis to & fra And trawit [*editor reads* crabbit] continence cane ma.]

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 51 When a crabbed visage and a misshapen body, shall stand by an amiable and louely personage. **1641** *Hist. Edw. V* 6 Hard favoured of visage, such as..is called..among common persons, a crabbed face.

†**4.** Of things: Harsh or unpleasant to the taste or feelings; unpalatable, bitter. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. sense 9.)

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun, þat fraystez flesch wyth þe fysche & fode more symple. **1593** *Tell-Troth's N.Y. Gift* 40 A kinde dinner and a erabbed supper. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed entertainment it gave us.

†**5.** Of trees, sticks: Crooked; having an uneven and rugged stem, gnarled, knotted; having cross-grained and knotted wood. *Obs.*

c **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B vj, To make a streyght Jauelin of a crabbed tree. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 5 To a crabbed knotte muste be soughte a crabbed wedge. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 53 A crabbed briery hawthorne bush. **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxxiii. 540 A crabbed and knotty piece of matter.

†**b.** of the human body and (*fig.*) nature.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 18 Troubled..with a crabbed and crooked nature. **1623** COCKERAM III, Thersites, one that was as crabbed in person as he was Cinicall and doggish in condition. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 This king..being of a crabbed nature, pimple faced and a creple. **1799** SOUTHEY *Sonn.* XV, A wrinkled, crabbed man they picture thee, Old Winter.

†**c.** Of land, weather, etc.: Rough, rugged.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 221 A crabbed mountaine, where they lost threescore men at armes and manie footmen. **1583** STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 71 God Mars the Regent of that soyle crabbed adoring [Virg. III. 35 *Geticis arvis*]. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed mountains which overtopped it. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crabb'd* or *Crabby.* Weather terms. ' Bits o' crabb'd showers', the rain or sleet driven by cold winds.

†**6.** Rough, rugged, and inelegant in language.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 41 Though he be rough somtime & crabbed in his maner of speach. **1656** COWLEY *Misc., Answ. Copy of Verses* 13 Such base, rough, crabbed, hedge Rhymes..set the hearers Ears on Edge.

7. Of writings, authors, etc.: Ruggedly or perversely intricate; difficult to unravel, construe, deal with, or make sense of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 310 To debarre crabbed questions. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 122 The best and easiest Commentaries of the hardest and most crabbed Schoole-Authors. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 2 Writing..in crabbed Scholastick style. **1763-5** CHURCHILL *Poems, Author*, O'er crabbed authors life's gay prime to waste. **1788** REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. §6 Those crabbed geniuses made this doctrine very thorny. **1830**

MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 179 Mr. Hume, who has translated so many of the dark and crabbed passages of Butler into his own transparent and beautiful language. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 76 Since my old crony and myself Laid crabbed Euclid on the shelf. **1890** *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 A hard, dry, and rather crabbed collection of notes and statistics.

b. Of handwriting: Difficult to decipher from the bad formation of the characters.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 287 Lawes Wrap'd vp in caracters, crabbed and vnknowne. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 91 It is such a crabbed hand, I can't read half of it. **1853** FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 318 Do you see how crabbed my hand-writing has become? **1879** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 18 A few worn rolls of crabbed manuscript.

†**8.** Of or pertaining to the zodiacal sign Cancer. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 Muskat is a citie .. upon the Persian Gulfe and almost Nadyr to the crabbed Tropique.

9. Of the nature of the crab-tree or its fruit; *fig.* sour-tempered, peevish, morose; harsh.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Acerbus, Vultus acerbus*, sower or crabbed. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 170 Against the veriuice-face of the Crabbedst Satyrist that euer stuttered. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 102 Three crabbed Moneths had sowr'd themselues to death. **1656** DUCHESS NEWCASTLE in *Life of Dk.* (1886) 313 As for my disposition, it is .. not crabbed or peevishly melancholy. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxvi. 189 This philosophical apple-tree .. never grew kindly, nor produced any thing but sour crabbed stuff. **1865** HOLLAND *Plain T.* iii. 107 Only treated respectfully by wives and children because they are crabbed and sour.

10. *Comb.*, as ***crabbed-looking, -handed*** adjs.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xi, That sort of hideous old crabbed-looking crone of fashion. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 34 A lean-visaged, crabbed-looking personage. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, That crabbed-handed absent relative.

crabbedly ('kræbɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. CRABBED *a.* + -LY².] In a crabbed manner: crossly, ill-temperedly; sourly, morosely; with rugged intricacy.

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3514 A man also to Julius Cæsar ones Crabbedly seide. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 318 Many of them .. have .. spoken to crabbedly and hardly. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1523 Crabbedly, sowrely, grimly, lowringly, *torue*. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 66 a, [He] that in the Pulpit talkes affectedly, coldly, crabbedly or absurdly. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Plainstane* Poems (1845) 49 We sall hae the question stated And keen and crabbedly debated.

crabbedness ('kræbɪdnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being crabbed.

1. Crookedness, perversity or refractoriness of disposition, fractiousness (*obs.*); ill-nature; harshness; asperity or sourness of temper.

1413 LYDG. *Pilg .. Sowle* IV. xx. 66 O deth .. bytter art thou and ful of crabbydnesse. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 472 Throw crabitnes with gret crudelitie. **1598** FLORIO, *Peruersita*, peruersenes, frowardnes, crabbednes. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. 187 The natural crabbedness of his wife's temper. **1888** J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 96/1 The sweetness of temper which everybody loves, or the crabbedness of will which everybody fears.

2. Ruggedness, roughness, asperity; rugged or perverse intricacy of language, questions, etc.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. ix. 19 a, Menander & Philemon .. aswaged al the crabbetnesse of the olde wrytinges. **1563** GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 213 b, The crabbednesse of the wayes were a let to hym. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 391 The crabbednesse of the season may suffice to detaine vs. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 319 Leaving the crabbedness of Logick .. he became .. Herald. **1883** F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i. 9 Like his uncle's sexagenarian crabbedness of hieroglyphic.

†**3.** Harshness or asperity of taste. *Obs.*

1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. v. 298 Sugar .. mollifies the Acrimony, and makes meek the Crabbedness of tart and sour things.

crabber[1] ('kræbə(r)). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who fishes for crabs; a boat used in crab-fishing.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 241 It matters not much to the crabbers what sorts of fish they catch. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Crabber and Cod or Ling Boat.

'crabber[2]. [f. CRAB *v.*[2]] One who finds fault or criticizes adversely.

1909 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 6/4 They wore the determined look of the born 'crabber'. They were there to discover something wrong. *Ibid.* 27 July 4/4 We have fallen from the frying-pan of the boomers into the fire of the crabbers. **1936** 'J. TEY' *Shilling for Candles* x. 118 There were one or two crabbers .. people who wanted his job.

crabbery ('kræbərɪ). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ERY, after *rookery*, etc.] A place abounding with crabs, or where crabs are fished.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 80 Great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales or Crabberies, from the number of small crabs.

crabbing ('kræbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CRAB *v.*[1], [2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CRAB.

†**1.** Vexing, embittering; hence, vexation, crossness. *Sc. Obs.*

c **1450** *Wisdome of Sol.* 646 Better is crabing na blythnes or laiching. **1529** LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 32, I wyll nocht flyte .. For crabyng of thy Celsitude. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 187 Aurelius .. sufferit thame of his benignitie, With[out] crabing or ȝit crudelitie. *Ibid.* III. 84 Greit wrang he wrocht in his crabing and ire. **1573** J. DAVIDSON *Brief Commend.* xliv, The feid of fremmit and craibing of ȝour kin.

2. Adverse criticism, 'pulling to pieces', detraction. See CRAB *v.*[2] 2.

'crabbing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f CRAB *sb.*[1], [2], implying verb *to crab*, perhaps not otherwise used.]

1. Catching crabs, crab-fishing. Also *attrib.*

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1693) 66 The Negroes will often upon Sundayes go a Crabbing. **1884** *Western Morning News* 4 Sept. 4/5 At Sennen Cove the crabbing season is over. **1887** G. M. FENN *Devon Boys* ii. 16 We .. made plans to go .. crabbing when the tide was out.

2. Gathering crab-apples: cf. *nutting*, etc.

1877 in E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*

'crabbing, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Dyeing*, etc. (See quots.)

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico Print.* 654 Another important operation is 'crabbing'. Before stuffs can be dyed, all dirt, grease, and the dressing used by the weaver, must be completely removed. The pieces are generally first passed through hot water. They are next treated with hot lyes of soap, carbonate of soda, and liquid ammonia. **1892** PROF. HUMMEL (*letter*), Crabbing is the operation of passing a thin woollen or union fabric in a state of tension, and in the open-width, through boiling water, and at once wrapping it on a roller, where it is subjected to considerable pressure. The primary object of crabbing is to prevent subsequent wrinkling of the cloth, due to unequal contraction. A secondary object is to give the cloth a particular finish, so that the operation is now frequently used for all-wool and all-cotton cloth.

b. *attrib.*, as ***crabbing-machine, -trough***, etc.

1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing* 112 The boiling water in the crabbing trough. **1892** *Machine Maker's Advt.*, Makers of all kind of machinery for dyeing, etc. .. viz. crabbing, singeing, scouring, washing .. machines.

†**'crabbish**, *a. Obs.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -ISH: cf. CRABBED.] Cross, crabbed.

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 91 Such crabyysh wordes do aske a blow. *a* **1592** GREENE *Arbasto* iii, With a coy countenance, she gave me this crabbish answere. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* iv. (Arb.) 34 Crabbish Satyristes.

crabby ('kræbɪ), *a.*[1] [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Crab-like; †with sidelong gait (*obs.*).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wil be saulfer too passe thee countrie Pachynus, With leasure lingring, and far streicts crabbye to circle. **1886** R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 20 Some old fisherman's crabby paw dodging round the bottom of a crab-pot.

2. Abounding in crabs.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 Which after we called Crabby cove .. for that all the water was full of a small kinde of redd crabbes.

crabby ('kræbɪ), *a.*[2] [f. CRAB *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

†**1.** = CRABBED 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. 71 So doth God lop and hewe the crabby old Adam with the crosse. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 The most combersome and crabby treatie of Freewill. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 170 Persius is crabby, because auntient, and his ierkes .. dusky.

2. = CRABBED 1, 9.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* App. (1791) 86 The narrow and crabby spirit of a despairing political party. **1850** M. MARGOLIOUTH *Pilgr. Land of Fathers* II. 61 We must have looked very crabby when we made those rude speeches. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 101 The crabby, surly, savage old giant.

'crab-catcher. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. One who catches crabs.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. iv. ii (Jod.), The dexterous crabcatcher takes them by the hinder legs in such a manner, that its nippers cannot touch him.

2. A name given to several American species of herons which feed on small crabs; esp., in W. Indies, *Ardetta* or *Butorides virescens*.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1705) II. ii. 66 Crabcatchers are shaped and coloured like Herons, but they are smaller. They feed on small Crabs no bigger than ones Thumb. **1731** MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 The Crested Bittern. They breed in the Bahama Islands .. They are there called Crab-Catchers, because they mostly subsist on Crabs. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 478 The small red-winged Crab-catcher. This is the smallest species of the Crab-catcher in Jamaica .. The whole bird is very beautiful, and not above the size of a pigeon. *a* **1818** M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind. Proprietor* (1834) 319 A bird about the size of a large pigeon .. It is called a crab-catcher.

'crab-eater. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *crabier*.]

1. An occasional book-name for a small species of heron, *Ardetta minuta*, the Little Bittern.

2. A scombroid fish, *Elacate canada*, found on the North American shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

1842 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* IV. Fishes 114 The Crab-eater .. was captured in a seine in the harbor of Boston, and placed in a car with other fish.

3. A crab-eating seal, *Lobodon carcinophagus* (CRAB *sb.*[1] 13).

1938 *Geogr. Jrnl.* XCI. 525 The two most abundant species of antarctic seal are the crabeater and the Weddell. **1959** *New Biol.* XXIX. 113 Rough estimates of seal populations within the Falkland Islands Dependencies have been made by R. M. Laws. He suggests .. 1,000,000 crabeaters.

†**'craber**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *crabier* (*raton crabier*), f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.*[1]] The water-rat.

1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 73 The Cormorant .. and the Craber which some call the water-rat.

crab-face, -faced, -favoured: see CRAB *sb.*[1] 13.

†**'crab-fish.** *Obs.* = CRAB *sb.*[1] 1.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3892 Now comes a company of Crabbe-fische, as calues gret. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 90 The crab-fish having caught his enemie .. Doth clasp him in on every side with all his crooked cleas. **1606** *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 42, I lay my life some Crabfish has bitten thee by the tongue, thou speakest so backward still. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Crab*, The common large crab-fish has its abode from twenty to forty fathom water.

'crab-grass. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. The Glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a marine plant common in salt-marshes. ? *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlvii. 429 The herbe is also called .. *Kali articulatum*, or iointed Glassewoort .. in English Crab Grasse, and Frog grasse. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 285 Glasswort is sometimes called .. Crab-grass.

2. The Knot-grass. (Britten and Holland.)

3. In *U.S.* A species of grass, *Panicum sanguinale*; also other allied species.

1743 J. F. GRONOVIUS *Flora Virginica* 134 Panicum spicis alternis oppositisve [etc.] .. Crab-grass. **1785** JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* 69 Our grasses are Lucerne, .. greensward, blue grass, and crab grass. **1833** B. SILLIMAN *Man. Sugar Cane* 13 The Crab Grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) which comes up abundantly on new land, is cut up with hoes. **1881** G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* viii. 45 In its old walks .. crab-grass had spread. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133 A field in which crab-grass had grown in the place of the harvested wheat.

'crab-harrow. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + HARROW: cf. E. Fris. *krabbe, krab*, a small hoe or mattock with bent teeth for tearing up the ground.] A harrow with bent teeth for thoroughly breaking up deeply ploughed land; its later form is the *drag-harrow*.

1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 205, I also find them (that is the wheels with short axle-trees) very useful with my crab-harrow. **1806-7** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 147 Ox harrows, heavier and more effective in deep working than the common crab-harrow of the county. **1846** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.

Hence **crab-harrow** *v.*

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 34 Scarifying or crab-harrowing with four horses between the ploughings. **1846** *Ibid.* VII. I. 511 The lands are .. again crab-harrowed, and harrowed with common harrows.

‖**crabier.** [Fr.; f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.*[1]] = CRAB-CATCHER 2.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 28 In the marshes and creeks will be found coots, gulls, pelicans, crabiers.

crabite ('kræbaɪt). *Geol. rare.* [a. F. *crabite*, f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.*[1]: see -ITE.] A fossil crab.

1847 in CRAIG, and in modern Dicts.

crablet ('kræblɪt). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or young crab.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 27 Sundry little crablets that had wandered among the rocks. **1883** *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 184 Startled crablets making spasmodic movements.

'crab-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]] Like a crab, *esp.* in moving backwards or sideways.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. 392 Because then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. **1646** J. BENBRIGGE *Gods Fury* A ij b, Such was their Crab-like condition. **1727-38** GAY *Fables* II. xiv. 26 But, crab-like, rather backward goes. **1819** BYRON *Venice* i, Thus they creep, Crouching and crab-like. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 355 He crawls first backwards, then sideways, crablike .. to the spot.

crabling ('kræblɪŋ). [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + -LING.] = CRABLET.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 316 Another crabling, see, is coming forward .. Save us! there's nought but crabs. **1853** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 400 The minute crablings heedlessly run over their variegated discs.

crab-louse. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1], in reference to the recurved feet by which it hooks itself to its host.] A parasitical insect, *Pediculus pubis*, or *Phthirus inguinalis*, which infests parts of the human body.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* §273 Head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce, and nits. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat, Ins.* 1099 May be Scaliger meant by a Tike some Lowse like a Crab, or some Crab-lowse in man; for they both breed in the beard and privities, and can very hardly be pulled off. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 296 The Pubic Louse .. which is known by the common name of 'Crab Louse', attaches itself to the hairs of the sexual organs, the arm pits, and even of the eyebrows.

crab-nut, -oil: see CRAB *sb.*[3]

cra'bologist. *nonce-wd.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1], after *ornithologist*, etc.] A student or collector of crabs.

1824 MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scot.* III. 420 The island furnishes rare minerals to the mineralogist and rare crabs to the crabologist.

craboun, corrupt form of *carabine*, CARBINE.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1765 Base worme must thou needes discharge thy craboun [*so ed.* 1606, *MS.* crabbyanne] to batter downe the walles of learning.

crab's-eye, -eyes. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. (Usually in *pl.*) A round concretion, found in the stomach of the crayfish and some other crustacea, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime; it has been used, finely powdered, as an absorbent and antacid. Now also applied to finely powdered carbonate of lime from other sources.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take..of the stones which are commonly called crabbes eyes halfe an ounce. **1693** LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 958, I put some Crabs-Eyes into the Vinegar. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 364 A chalky substance, found in the lower part of the stomach of all lobsters, improperly called crab's eyes. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 604 The use of carbonate of lime as a manure, a paint, and a medicine, under the names of lime, whiting, crab's eyes, &c. is equally well known. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 97 When the Crabs are about to cast their shell, two calcareous masses are found in the lateral compartments of the stomach. These have received the name of 'Crab's eyes'. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish* 223 A minute crab's-eye or gastrolith.

2. *pl.* The scarlet seeds or peas of *Abrus precatorius*, the Coral-bead plant; also the plant.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 166 The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, called 'Crabs' -eyes', are strung together for necklaces.

3. *crab's eye lichen* (see quot.).

1849 in LINDLEY *Med. & Œcon. Bot.* (1856) 20. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Crab's eye lichen*, *Lecanora pallescens*, which was formerly gathered under this name in the north of England for the dyers.

'crab-sidle, *v.* [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + SIDLE *v.*] *intr.* To sidle or shuffle sideways like a crab.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 105 They were obliged to walk..some backwards like lobsters, others crabsidling along.

†**'crab-skuit.** *Obs.* [Du. *krab-schuyte*, f. *krabbe* CRAB *sb.*[1] + *schuit* boat.] A small open fishing-boat with sails.

1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 333 Vessels of divers fashions..go..for herrings..and they be called..Sword-Pinks..Crab-Skuits, and Yevers.

'crab-stick. [f. CRAB *sb.*[2]] A stick or cudgel of the wood of the crab-tree.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i, Do you see this Crab-stick, you Dog? **1771** SMOLLET *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A crab-stick, which was all the weapon he had, brought the fellow to the ground with the first blow. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vi, Brave young Egalité reaches Switzerland..with a strong crabstick in his hand.

b. Application of this in chastisement.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* v. 25 My own quantity of crabstick.

c. *fig.* A bad-tempered, crabbed person.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXXV. 193 Our Colonel! the most cross-grained old crabstick. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crab-stick*, a bad-tempered child.

'crab-stock. [f. CRAB *sb.*[2]] **1.** A young crab-tree or wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon; *fig.* a person or thing of wild or unreclaimed nature.

*a***1625** FLETCHER *Nt.-Walker* I. i, Graft me a dainty medlar on his crabstock. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 47 There may be such a Crab-stock as cannot by all ingrafting be corrected. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 18 The Crabstock's close-wrought grain. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. 281 You know me well enough by this time, young Crab-stock, to make a pretty good guess.

2. *Pottery.* Used *attrib.* to denote parts of eighteenth-century English stoneware. Also *absol.*

1909 A. HAYDEN *Eng. Earthenware* vi. 212 A teapot enamelled in colours having what is known as a 'crabstock' handle, spout, and lid. **1924** RACKHAM & READ *Eng. Pott.* vi. 93 The handle and the spout were moulded in the form of a short length of woody stem—the so-called 'crabstock'. **1956** G. TAYLOR *Silver* vii. 157 A tea pot of 1748..its crab-stock spout and handles.

'crab-tree[I]. [f. CRAB *sb.*[2]]

1. The wild apple-tree.

*c***1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec arbutus*, crabtre. **1481** in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 340 Duos crabtrees crescentes. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §134 To sell..the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 47 b, An Appel tre..is called..in ye Southe Countre, a Crab tre. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 205 We haue Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. **1703** STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. iii, There's a crabtree, near our house, which..has brush'd our jackets, from Father to son for several generations. **1794** SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The crab-tree, which supplied a secret hoard With roasted crabs to deck the wintry board.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the crab-tree. **b.** Resembling a crab-tree; crooked, knotted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §137 Graffe it in a crabbe-tree stocke. **1597-8** BP. HALL *Sat.* (Britten & Holl.), The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 7 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree staues, and strong ones. **1678** (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1879) 105 He getteth him a grievous Crab-tree Cudgel..and beats them fearfully. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 7/1 The cadets suffered themselves to be beaten with a crabtree stick.

c. *Comb.*, as *crab-tree-faced*, *-like* adjs.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 117 Of bodie bygge and strong he was and somwhat *Crabtre faced. *c***1600** DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii, I lik'd him not, he had such a crabtree-fac'd countenance. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 55 Zeno the crabbe-tree-fac'd Stoicke. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 237 As your body is crooked, *crabtree like, and growen out of all order, so your mynde is.

crab-tree[2]: see CRAB *sb.*[3]

†**crabut.** *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain. Cf. F. *crapaudeau*, *crapaudine*, ancient pieces of artillery.] A kind of fire-arm, used in 17th c.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 (The names of all sorts of great Ordinance and peeces, and their appurtenances.) Carbines, Crabuts, long Pistols, short Pistols. **1627** —— *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For..Coliuers, Crabuts, Carbins. **1659** HOWELL *Vocab.* §vi, Smaller guns as courriours, harquebusses, muskets, crabuts, carbines.

'crab-weed. = CRAB-GRASS 1 and 2.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VIII. 89 A marine plant called Crab-weed..grew luxuriantly.

crab-wood: see CRAB *sb.*[3]

crab yaws. [f. CRAB *sb.*[1] + YAWS.] The West Indian name of a kind of yaws or framboesia attacking the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, forming ulcers with very hard edges.

1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 313 That which is called Crab-Yaws is never removed. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 33 In every instance..of venereal taint in yaws, or crab yaws, I found it ineffectual, prior to the use of mercurials.

†**craccus, cracus.** *Obs.* [? for *Caraccas.*] 'A kind of tobacco' (Halliwell).

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, We'll roar the rusty rascal out of his tobacco. Ay, and he had the best eraccus in London. *a***1625** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Selling (which is a sin unpardonable) Of counterfeit Cods or musty English Cracus.

†**craches.** *Herb.* Pimpernel or chickweed.

1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Craches herbe, *movron* [*Mouron*, *mourron* = pimpernel, also chickweed (Cotgr.)].

†**crachoun.** *Obs.* Also -on, -un. A word of uncertain origin, frequent in *Cursor Mundi*, the later texts of which render it *caitiff* or *wretch.*

[The only similar OF. word is *crachon* = F. *crachat* 'matter expectorated or spat out', which gives a possible sense in the quots. There is a curious likeness in sense and form between *crachoun* and *crathoun* (*crathon*, *craton*), although so many instances of both occur that the hypothesis of an error of *ch* for *th*, or the converse, seems to be inadmissible.]

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 9014 (Cott.) þe man seo has in hir bandon, He es forcasten als crachon. *Ibid.* 14717 Als crachuns [*Trin.* caitifs] he þam feld ilkan. *Ibid.* 18120 þu ert nu crachun [*other MSS.* wrecche] fra þis sith. *c***1340** *Ibid.* 27063 (Fairf.) He lise ouer-commen as a crachoun.

crachyd, obs. f. CRACKED.

crack (kræk), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 crak, 4 krakke, 5 krak, 6 crakke, crake, 6–7 cracke, 6– crack. [Goes with CRACK *v.* The sb. is not known in OE., but corresponding forms occur early in the cognate langs.: OHG. *chrac*, dial. G. *krack*, Du. *krak*, and OHG. **chrah*, MHG. and G. *krach*, MDu. *crak* (dat. *crāke*), mod.Du. *kraak*, E.Fris. *krak* and *krâk*. Cf. also F. *crac* (in Cotgr. 1611), similarly related to *craquer*.] *orig.* An imitation of the sharp sound caused by the sudden breaking of anything hard; whence, I. any sharp dry sound, II. a break or breaking of various kinds, with III. sundry transferred applications.

I. Of sound. * *inarticulate.*

1. a. A sudden sharp and loud noise as of something breaking or bursting; *e.g.* the crack of a rifle, a whip, of breaking ice, bones, etc. Formerly applied also to the roar of a cannon, of a trumpet, and of thunder; the last is still common *dial.*, and in the archaic phrase the 'crack of doom', *i.e.* the thunder-peal of the day of judgement, or perh. the blast of the archangel's trump.

*a***1300** *Cursor M.* 18953 (Gött.) All carpand of þat grisli crack. *c***1325** *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1210 Cler claryoun crak cryed on-lofte. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 962 Gyffrounys legge to-brak, That men herde the krak. *c***1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 218 Huge and horible crakes of thuunder. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The euyl that the thondir dois..is dune or ve heir the crak of it. **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 127 Cannons with their thundryng cracks. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? **1626** BACON *Sylva* §210 In Thunder, which is far off..the Lightning precedeth the crack, a good space. **1718** GAY *Let. to Mr. F.* 9 Aug., There was heard so loud a crack, as if heaven had split asunder. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 203, I made the necessary extension until the joint gave a crack. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 100 The crack of his whip. **1867** PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 219 The deadly crack of the rifle.

b. A cannon-shot (*obs.*); a rifle-shot (*colloq.*).

gynis [engines] *for crakkis*, *crakkis of wer*: cannon.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 250 Bot gynis for crakkis had he nane. *Ibid.* XIX. 399 Twa novelreis that day thai saw..The tothir crakkis war of wer, That thai befor herd neuir eir. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 37 As Cannons ouer-charg'd with double Cracks. **1849** W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 23, I thought I'd take a crack at him. **1855** SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* i. 3, I mean to carry you off..for a crack at the rabbits.

c. A sharp, heavy, sounding blow. (*colloq.*)

1836 DICKENS in *Morning Chron.* 26 Oct. 3/5 Green eid jist fetch him a crack over the head with the telescope. **1838** —— *O. Twist* XXII, I'll do your business myself with a crack on the head. **1855** SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* ii. (Rtldg.) 11 You hit him an awful crack! **1882** J. STURGIS *Dick's Wand.* III. IV. xlvi. 156 To..hit him a crack over the sleek head.

d. In phr.: *to have* (or *take* or *give*) *a crack*, to make an attempt, or trial; to 'have a shot' or 'go'. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1836 HILL *Yankee Story Bk.* (Weingarten). **1885** C. M. YONGE *2 Sides of Shield* II. i. 2 Uncle Regie, will you have a crack at the rabbits to-morrow? **1918** H. C. WITWER *Baseball to Boches* IV. 164 The medico says I'll be all right..to take another crack at them Germans. **1922** E. WALLACE *Flying 55* XXXIX. 236 I'd take a crack at some of them with Fifty and even with Meyrick, who is a smashing good horse. **1939** 'N. SHUTE' *What happened to Corbetts* IV. 110 I'll have a crack at going on board. **1947** —— *Chequer Board* VII. 168 He said they wanted me, so I said I'd give it a crack. **1955** M. BANKS *Commando Climber* VIII. 146 Are you having a crack at the Slav Route? **1959** M. HASTINGS *Hour-Glass to Eternity* II. i. 148 We'd like to have a crack at climbing the peak. **1959** J. THURBER *Years with Ross* VII. 131 I'm going to give Bergman a crack at that job. **1966** *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 2 Jan. 11/5 He returned to Australia determined to take another crack at the land.

2. a. The time occupied by a crack or shot; a moment, instant. *in a crack*: in a moment, immediately (cf. *in a twinkle*). *colloq.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* I. i, I trow, when that she saw, within a crack, She came with a right thieveless errand back. **1764** FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 161 They.. will be here in a crack. **1834** A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 162 He was a Reformer in the crack of a whip. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. XXI. (1886) 171 He was on his feet again in a crack.

b. The break (*of* dawn, *of* day). *colloq.* (orig. *dial.* and *U.S.*).

1887 *Outing* (U.S.) X. 7/1 At 'crack of day' as the sergeant of the guard expressed it, the stir of camp was started by waking up the cook. **1899** DICKINSON & PREVOST *Gloss. Cumberland* 146/2 *Crack o' day*, the first dawning before sunrise. **1923** C. E. MULFORD *Black Buttes* ii. 27 You boys git what sleep you can. We'll round 'em up at the crack of dawn. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Compan.* II. v. 375 'And when will it arrive at Middleford?'.. 'About the craek of dawn, I suppose.' **1948** W. S. MAUGHAM *Catalina* XXIX. 185 He had slipped away at crack of dawn.

3. The breaking of wind, *ventris crepitus. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 A crak of þe neþer ende. *c***1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVI. 47, Lattand a crak, þat men mycht here. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 464 That he should..let a cracke downwards. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Soubchantre.*

** *vocal.*

4. Loud talk, boast, brag; hence, sometimes, exaggeration, lie. *arch.* or *dial.* (In this sense there was a tendency in 16th c. to use *crake* as a distinctive form. Cf. CRACK *v.* 6.)

*c***1450** HARDING *Map of Scotl.* (National MSS. Scotl. II. lxx.), Wher Pluto..regneth in wo In his palais of pride with boste and crak [*rime* lak]. **1523** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 122 Notwythstondynge the Frenchemennys crakes. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 92 Crackes, lyes, vauntes, bostes and fables. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xi. 10 Leasinges, backbytinges and vain-glorious crakes. **1621-51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. 122 Out of this fountain [conceit] proceed all those cracks and brags. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 *Tony.* That's a damned confounded—crack. [**1892** Still heard from schoolboys, though *cracker* is more common.]

5. a. Brisk talk, conversation; *pl.* news. *Sc.* and *north dial.* **b.** A sharp or cutting remark. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). Cf. WISECRACK.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* II. i, Come sit down And gie's your cracks. What's a' the news in town? **1785** BURNS *Holy Fair* XXVI, They're a' in famous tune For crack that day. *a***1810** TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 55 Gossips ay maun hae their crack. **1865** THOREAU *Cape Cod* V. 92 Having had another crack with the old man. **1880** BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* XXVIII. 243 To have a crack with the boatman on the beach. **1896** G. ADE *Artie* ii. 14 After that first saucy crack with the half [dollar] I laid low three or four hands. **1903** A. H. LEWIS *The Boss* 120 This is exec'tive session, an' that crack about bein' a taxpayer is more of a public utterance. **1923** R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* VIII. 129 Do you remember the day before that when he made that craek at you in front of Miss Crozier? **1924** W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* XVIII. 197 Make another crack like that and there'll be trouble right here in Cell Fifteen. **1930** WODEHOUSE *Very Good, Jeeves!* V. 127 Just one crack like that out of him..and I should infallibly have done his upper maxillary a bit of no good. **1958** *Manch. Guardian* 7 June 4/6 An anti-British crack gets as greedy a laugh as an anti-American gibe in London. **1967** *Listener* 28 Dec. 846/3 Mr Davis's book..is devoid of 'personalities' in the malign sense, except for one snide (and unworthy) crack at Pope Paul VI on page 114.

c. *Anglo-Ir.* Fun, amusement; mischief. Freq. in phr. *for the crack*, for fun.

*a***1966** 'M. NA GOPALEEN' *Best of Myles* (1968) 93 You say you'd like a joke or two for a bit of crack. **1977** *Cork Examiner* 4 June 1/6 It was my first time entering a beauty competition. I only entered for the craek when we were at a function at the South County in Dublin. **1982** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 5 Dec. 30/1 They came to Lisdoonvarna only for 'the crack'... 'Crack' has several ingredients, of which two are merriment and mischief, but the word is really defiant of precise definition. *Ibid.* 30/3 The younger set, cheerfully opportunistic, loving 'the crack'.

II. Breaking; fissure.

6. *Thieves' slang.* House-breaking.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *The crack* is the game of house-breaking; *a crack* is a breaking any house or building for the purpose of plunder. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* XXII, 'Here', said Toby..'Success to the crack!'

7. a. A fissure or opening formed by the cracking, breaking, or bursting of a hard substance.

1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Cracke, breakyng, *fente.* **1694** *Coll. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 30 A Mountain..full of craks all

filled up with Snow. **1863** Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 37 Centipedes .. come out of the cracks .. of the walls.

b. A break in which the parts still remain in contact; a partial fracture.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 21 In case their peeces by overcharging .. or crackes, or rifts, doo breake. **1665** Hooke *Microgr.* 43, I have very often been able to make a crack or flaw, in some convenient pieces of Glass, to appear and disappear at pleasure. **1758** *Handmaid to Arts* (1764) II. 347 The surface will appear covered with .. a net-work of an infinite number of cracks. **1854** Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 86 The most porous pieces [of charcoal], and such as are full of cracks. *Mod.* A crack in the bell so minute as to be with difficulty distinguished.

c. *spec.* An opening between floor-boards or in a floor; esp. in phr. *to walk a* (or *the*) *crack*; also *fig. U.S.*

1825 J. K. Paulding *J. Bull in Amer.* vii. 81 When I had qualified myself by being able to walk a crack after swallowing half a gallon of whiskey. **1869** H. B. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xxxvii. 483 Your minister sartin doos slant a leetle towards the Arminians; he don't quite walk the crack. **1875** —— *We & Neighbors* ix. 100 They don't come it round Jim. Any boy that don't toe the crack gets it. **1902** W. N. Harben *Abner Daniel* 73 He could walk a crack with a gallon sloshin' about in 'im.

d. A slight opening between a door and the door-post; similarly of a window.

1892 J. C. Harris *Uncle Remus & his Friends* 143 When he got little nigher, he tuck notice dat de front door wuz on de crack. **1898** M. Deland *Old Chester Tales* 237, I always think the door was open a little crack, and you could see out. **1911** R. D. Saunders *Col. Todhunter* xi. 161 Then the front door was opened on the crack. **1969** Gish & Pinchot *Lilian Gish* vi. 62 The panel was lowered a crack, and the morning light Griffith had so adroitly created touched her face.

e. *Mountaineering.* A vertical fissure, too narrow to admit the whole body.

1923 G. D. Abraham *First Steps to Climbing* v. 57 At times the way may lie up narrow clefts or cracks which only give room for the jamming of an arm or a leg. **1957** Clark & Pyatt *Mountaineering in Brit.* ii. 42 The party found itself at the foot of the upper pitch, which was tackled by means of a thin crack which widened into a chimney.

f. Phr. *to paper over the cracks*: to use a temporary expedient; to create a mere semblance of order, agreement, etc.

[**1865** Bismarck *Let.* 14 Aug. (1876) 65 Wir arbeiten eifrig an Erhaltung des Friedens und Verklebung der Risse im Bau.] **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 871/2 Neither power was quite prepared for war, and .. the convention of Gastein, to use Bismarck's phrase, 'papered over the cracks'. **1952** *Ann. Reg. 1951* 56 Mr. Bevan agreed to paper over the cracks for the period of the election. **1958** *Listener* 7 Aug. 213/3 Sir Malcolm did not succeed in papering over the cracks in the First Symphony.

8. Of things immaterial: A flaw, deficiency, failing, unsoundness.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 46 Such, as so vse me, will finde a fowle Cracke in their Credite. **1588** Shaks. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound, sans cracke or flaw. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* I. ii. 322, I cannot Beleeve this Crack to be in my dread Mistresse. **1862** Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 7 The man who has no defect or crack in his character.

9. The breaking of the voice; cracked or broken condition of voice.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 236 Though now our voyces, Have got the mannish cracke.

10. A flaw of the brain; a craze, unsoundness of mind.

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 9 Here they come reeling .. hauing a cracke in their heads. **1631** T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 143 A man most subject to the most wonderfull Crack. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No. 178 ¶2 The Upholsterer, whose Crack towards Politicks I have heretofore mention'd. **1891** *Month* LXXII. 494 The crack in Laurence Oliphant's mind was growing wider.

III. Transferred and doubtfully derived senses.

†**11.** A lively lad; a 'rogue' (playfully), a wag.

[Conjectured by some to be short for *crack-hemp*, *crack-halter*, *crack-rope*, used playfully. Cf. also mod.Icel. *krakki* 'urchin'.]

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. **1607** —— *Cor.* I. iii. 74 *Val.* Tis a Noble childe. *Virg.* A Cracke Madam. **1599** B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Enter Cupid and Mercury, disguised as Pages. *Mer...* Since we are turn'd cracks, let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours. **1615** Heywood *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 253 It is a rogue, a wag .. A notable dissembling lad, a Cracke. **1649** W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 44 Who is it, Joculo? A melancholy Hee-cat (sir) said the cracke, a wilde man. **1673** R. Head *Canting Acad.* 76 An arch Crack .. had observed what counterfeit Rogues the major part of these were.

†**12.** [from 4] A boaster, braggart, liar. *Obs.*

c **1600** Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* (1659) F, If I snip not off their purses then call me crack. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 405 A crack or boasting fellow, *gloriosus*.

13. [from 5] One full of conversation. *Sc.*

1827 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 349 A bauld crack that auld papist body. **1829** —— *Antiq.* Advt., To be a gude crack, that is, to possess talents for conversation.

†**14.** [? from 8] A woman of broken reputation; a wench, a prostitute. *Obs.*

1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, He that you quarrel'd with about your Crack there. **1706** Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 379 Her Beauty, Wealth and Birth, could not secure her from being consider'd as a Crack. **1715** Vanbrugh *Country Ho.* II. v, My Sister was with me, and it seems he took her for a Crack. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* V. 27 Cracks that Coach it now. **1785** Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Crack*, a whore.

†**15.** [from 10] A crack-brain, a crazy fellow.

a **1701** Sedley *Grumbler* II, Is not that the Crack you turn'd away yesterday? **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 251 ¶2, I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a Crack, and a Projector.

16. That which is the subject of boast or eulogy; that which is 'cracked up'; a horse, player, ship, regiment, etc. of superior excellence: see CRACK *a*.

1637 Shirley *Hyde Park* IV. iii, *1st Gent.* What dost think, Jockey? *2nd Gent.* The crack o' the field's against you. **1673** Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. **1703** *English Spy* 255 (Farmer) Most noble cracks and worthy cousin trumps. **1843** (*title*), Cracks of the Day [with engravings of celebrated race-horses]. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr., They were the 'cracks' of the regulars, as the Scottish and the London were the 'cracks' of the volunteers. **1881** *Daily News* 9 July 2 (*Cricket*) When the Harrow crack had made 90, he was badly missed at mid-off. **1886** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 227 Our leading counsel—we had engaged a couple of cracks—began to state our case.

17. [from the vb. 11] *Thieves' slang.* A burglar; = CRACKSMAN.

1749 Goadby *Life Bampfylde-M. Carew* (Farmer), No strange Abram, ruffler crack. **1857** *Punch* 31 Jan. 49/2 (*Slang Song*) The High-toby, mob, crack and screeve model-school.

18. *slang.* Dry wood (from its sound in breaking, or burning). (Cf. CRACKMANS.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 328 The next process is to look for some crack (some dry wood to light a fire).

19. Phr. ***half a crack***: half a crown; two shillings and sixpence. *slang.*

1933 R. A. Knox *Body in Silo* xxiii. 237 So I hired the coat and hat and the rest of the outfit for half a crack from one of the artists. **1948** C. Day Lewis *Otterbury Incident* 85 A simple, ordinary coin of the realm, vulgarly known as half a crack or a demi-dollar.

20. [from 1] A potent, crystalline form of cocaine made by heating a mixture of it with baking powder and water until it is hard, and breaking it into small pieces which are inhaled or smoked for their stimulating effect. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1985 *San Francisco Chron.* 6 Dec. 3/4 The cocaine freebase, the purest and most dangerous form of coke, goes by a number of street names—crack, rock, pasta, basa—and is smoked in a pipe rather than snorted. **1986** *N.Y. Times* 9 Mar. 50/2 John Pettinato .. found used syringes in the church entryway. 'People are doing crack in our hallways,' he said, referring to a purified form of cocaine. **1986** *Daily Tel.* 28 May 1/4 Police found a plastic rubbish bag containing another handbag and a glass pipe used for smoking 'crack'. **1986** *U.S. News & World Rep.* 11 Aug. 16/3 Crack .. has rocketed from near obscurity to national villainy in the past six months.

crack (kræk), *v.* Forms: 1 cracian, 3 craky, chrakien, 3–4 craken, (4 cracche), 4–7 crake, crak, 5–6 crakke, 6–7 cracke, 6– crack. [Common Teutonic: OE. *cracian* (:—**krakôjan*) = OHG. *krachôn*, *chrahhôn*, MHG. and mod.G. *krachen*, MDu. *crāken*, mod.Du. and Low G. *kraken*. Mod.Du. has also a by-form *krakken*, dial. HG. *kracken*:—OLG. *krakkôn*. Cf. also Fr. *craquer*, *cracquer* in same sense (16th c.), perh. from German. The regular phonetic descendant of OE. *cracian* is *crake* (cf. *macian make*, *wacian wake*), which showed a tendency in 16th c. to become a distinct form (in sense 6), and is now actually so used dialectally, *e.g.* in Essex. The form with short vowel has probably prevailed through the influence of the sb., and the continuous tendency to keep the word echoic, as in *cuckoo*; the mod.Du. and dial. Germ. parallel form goes back to an early date.]

orig. To make a dry sharp sound in breaking, to break with this characteristic sound; hence, in branch I, mainly or exclusively of the sound; in II, of the act of breaking.

I. Referring mainly to the sound.

1. a. *intr.* To make a sharp noise in the act of breaking, or as in breaking; to make a sharp or explosive noise (said of thunder or a cannon (chiefly *dial.*), a rifle, a whip, etc.).

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* xlv[i]. 3 Us þuhte for þam ȝeþune, þæt sio eorþe eall cracode. *c* **1205** Lay. 1875 Banes þer crakeden. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3568 (Gött.) His heued bigines for to schake .. And his bonis for to crac. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 4438 The speris craketh swithe thikke. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. xciv. (1495) 585 Comyn salt cracketh and sperkleth in fyre. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 370 The thoner fast gan crak. **1535** Coverdale *Ezek.* xxi. 6 Mourne therfore yᵗ thy loynes crack withall. **1563** Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 23 b, Moist wood that cracketh in the fire. **1621–51** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 285 *Aurum fulminans* which shall .. crack lowder then any gunpowder. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 174 At every twist the bones of the buffalo were heard to crack. **1788** *Trifler* No. xxiv. 309 The whips of the postillions again cracked. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. 26 Trees .. That tumble cracking.

b. *colloq.* To shoot (with fire-arms), fire. Also with *down* (trans. and intr.).

1835 J. H Ingraham *South-West* I. xix. 202 He would reload .., cock his beaver, take aim, and crack again. **1871** *Standard* 23 Jan., Skirmishers went forward and cracked at the retreating foemen. **1938** M. K. Rawlings *Yearling* iv. 31 I've helt back my shot... It goes agin me to crack down at sich a time. **1943** Hunt & Pringle *Service Slang* 25 *Crack down*, to shoot down (a Hun plane).

2. *trans.* To cause (anything, e.g. a whip, one's thumb) to make a sharp noise.

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 45 The carter cracks his whip. **1696** tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 275 Waiting-Women .. who .. crack all the Joynts of their Arms. **1820** W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 55 The post boy cracked his whip incessantly. **1877** Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. viii. 96 Flourishing his stick, and cracking scornful fingers.

3. a. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap, smack, box. Now *dial.* and *colloq.*

c **1470** Harding *Chron.* CV. iii, [The] Danes all were .. Without mercie cracked vpon the croune. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 21 'She oughter cracked me over de head for bein' so sarcy.' **1936** N. Coward *To-night at 8.30* I. 96 Get out of here before I crack you one. *Ibid* II. 71 I should like to crack you over the head with a bottle. **1954** F. Sargeson in C.K. Stead *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 8 Good Lord... And did he crack you?

b. *Cricket slang.* To hit (a ball) hard with the bat.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Ulyett let out at Morley and cracked him hard to the on for a brace of 4's.

c. ***crack down***: to repress, to take strong measures against. Const. *on*, *upon*. *colloq.*

1940 Graves & Hodge *Long Week-end* xiv. 225 The police had 'cracked down hard' on the London night-clubs. **1942** D. Gilbert *Lost Chords* 94 She would crack down upon him with all the force of a woman unjustifiably scorned. **1942** J. B. Priestley *Black-out in Gretley* iv. 56 Our people have cracked down rather severely on it just lately. **1947** 'N. Shute' *Chequer Board* 68 Keep them smart, 'n crack down on them if they're not dressed right. **1955** A. L Rowse *Expans. Eliz. Eng.* i. 25 Rewarding good service .. cracking down on negligence. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 1/1 The Unemployment Insurance Commission will try to crack down on chisellers.

†**4.** *intr.* To break wind, *crepitum reddere*. *Obs.*

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxi, Then he .. belched, cracked, yawned, etc. *a* **1693** *Ibid.* III. v. 54.

5. *trans.* To utter, pronounce, or tell aloud, briskly, or with *éclat*; formerly in ***crack a boast***, ***word***, ***jest***; and still in ***crack a joke***.

c **1315** Shoreham 99 Wordes that he craketh. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 81 He crakked boost, and swor it was nat so. **1402** Hoccleve *Let. of Cupid* 328 Kepe thyn owne what men clappe or crake! *a* **1420** —— *De Reg. Princ.* 3092 Not a worde dar he crake. **1508** Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 83 Myn enemyes craked and spake many grete wordes. **1596** Spenser *F.Q.* v. iii. 16 And further did uncomely speeches crake [*rime* take]. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Horace's Art of P.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 733/2 Or crack out bawdy speeches, and unclean. **1721** Bolingbroke in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 17 He cracked jests. **1753** Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 211/1 [He] would fain have cracked a joke upon their extraordinary dispatch. **1767** *Babler* I. 265 He .. will .. even .. crack his indelicate ambiguities upon his children. **1860** Thackeray *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cush.* (1876) 47 Whilst the doctor .. cracked his great clumsy jokes upon you.

6. a. *intr.* To talk big, boast, brag; sometimes, to talk scornfully (of others). Now *Obs.* or *dial.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst* 111 Hard I never none crak so clere out of toyne. *c* **1470** Harding *Chron.* Ded. viii, Yᵉ Scottes will aye bee bostyng & crakyng. *a* **1553** Udall *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 All the day long is he facing and craking Of his great actes in fighting and fraymaking. **1621–51** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. i, What is it they crake so much of? **1633** T. Adams *Comm. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Thus the ringleaders begin .. to crack of their forces. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. I. i. (1852) 277 One that would much talk and crack of his insight. **1716** Addison *Drummer* I. i, Thou art always cracking and boasting. **1852** Carlyle *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) II. xx. 107 My sleep was nothing to crack of. **1855** E. Waugh *Lanc. Life* (1857) 24 That's naut to crack on.

†**b.** with *obj. cl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* ii. C vij b, Thei bosted and craked religiouslye dreames to be shewed and declared of God. **1548** Hall *Chron.* (1809) 181 Lorde how the Flemines bragged, and the Hollanders craked, that Calice should be wonne and all the Englishemen slain. **1621–51** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iii, Which he .. crackes to be a most soveraigne remedie. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 38 [The Stoics] crack that the duties of Virtue are therefore honest and desirable.

†**c.** *trans.* (with simple *obj.*) To boast of. *Obs.*

1653 *Brevis Disq.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 318 They continually crake the perpetual Consent of the Fathers.

d. Phr. *to* ***crack hardy*** (or ***hearty***), to put a good face on, to assume or maintain a bold bearing; see also quot. 1916. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1916 C. J. Dennis *Songs Sentim. Bloke* 120 *Crack hardy*, to suppress emotion; to endure patiently; to keep a secret. **1926** J. Doone *Timely Tips for New Australians*, *To 'crack hardy'*, to simulate courage. **1929** K. S. Prichard *Coonardoo* xv. 142 He smiled gratefully to her for 'cracking hardy', pretending she was not tired. **1949** F. Sargeson *I Saw in Dream* I. xiv. 177 Daley's got a big family to keep... So he cracks hearty.

7. a. *intr.* To converse briskly and sociably, chat, talk of the news (see the *trans.* 'crake a word' in 5). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c **1450** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 37 As they were crackand in this case .. In came the 3ow, the mother of the Lam. **1529** Lyndesay *Complaynt* 235 Bot sum to crak, and sum to clatter. *a* **1605** Montgomerie *Navigatioun* 201 They tuik some curage, and begouth to crak. **1787** Burns *Twa Dogs* 135 The cantie auld folks crackin crouse. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 115 He'd many things to crack on with his ale. **1887** Stevenson *Underwoods* II. iv. 88 'Twa o' them walkin' an' crackin' their lane.'

b. quasi-*trans.*, with spoken words as object. To utter a crack (CRACK *sb.* 5), to joke.

1957 H. Roosenburg *Walls came tumbling Down* (U.S. ed.) iii. 78 'I may be home before you,' she cracked. 'Just tell the Red Cross to come for me with an airplane.' **1958** *Woman's Own* 4 June 23/1 'Hello, Sister,' he cracked. 'What do you want to know about me? Name? Religion? Size in socks?'

8. *trans. crack up*: to praise, eulogize (a person or thing). So *to crack into* (*repute*, etc.) Also (in *pass.*), to be reputed (usu. in negative sentences). *colloq.*

1829 *Kentuckian* 28 May, He is not the thing he is cracked up for. **1835** CROCKETT *Van Buren* 175 Great men..are not the things they are cracked up for. **1836** *Knickerbocker* VIII. 51 New-Orleans is not..half so bad a place as it is 'cracked up to be'. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii. 392 'Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked up or they rises, and we snarls..You'd better crack us up, you had!' **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, Then don't object to my cracking up the old School House, Rugby. **1884** *American* VII. 334 Mexico ..is not what it has been cracked up to be. **1892** *Standard* 1 Jan. 3/3 Unfortunate individuals who are for a time 'cracked' into reputation by ill-advised patrons. **1939** *War Illustr.* 14 Oct. p. ii/2 An article from a Paris correspondent cracking up the blue-lit nights of Paris. **1951** E. BAGNOLD *Loved & Envied* 234 The emotions have been found by then to be not all they are cracked up to be. **1969** 'A. GILBERT' *Missing from Home* vii. 97 It's not always all it's cracked up to be.

II. Referring mainly to the breaking indicated by the sound.

9. *trans.* a. To break anything hard with a sudden sharp report; now chiefly of things hollow, a skull, a nut, etc.

c **1300** *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he ther crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *Ibid.* 914 Stickes kan ich breken and kraken. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol and craked a-two here legges. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 80 To Crakk nuttes, *nucliare*. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 To cracke the nutte, he must take the payne. **1599** GREENE *Alphonsus* I. 7 Every coward that durst crack a spear..for his lady's sake. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 They crackt a peeces the glasse-windowes. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 573 Who heaved his blade aloft, And crack'd the helmet thro', and bit the bone. **1863** DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 111 [Diogenes] taking a louse from his head, cracked it upon her altar.

b. (from *fig.* use of phr. *to crack a nut*: see NUT) To puzzle out, make out, solve, discuss.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. ii, I'll come sometimes, and crack a case [at law] with you. **1712** SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, When with much labour the matter I crackt. **1768** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 409 Logic you cannot crack without a tutor. **1937** R. STOUT *Red Box* i. 4 It's a tough one, and I doubt if anyone could crack it but you. **1955** E. HILLARY *High Adv.* viii. 148 If we didn't crack the route to the South Col pretty soon, we might as well go home. **1960** *Analog Science Fact & Fiction* Nov. 19/1 When the case of the Teleporting Juvenile Delinquents had come up he'd been assigned to that one too, and he'd cracked it. **1962** *Listener* 29 Nov. 931/2 A code message that will clear everything up when it is cracked. **1967** *Technology Week* 23 Jan. 79/1 We are cracking the code of the life process.

c. To break or crush (corn, etc.) into small pieces. *U.S.*

1785 [implied in CRACKED *ppl. a.* 1 c]. **1846** *Jim Crack Corn* (song) 2 Jim crack corn, I don't care, Ole Massa gone away. **1908** BOWMAN & CROSSLEY *Corn* xiv. 335 The process of manufacturing consists, first, in running the shelled corn between rollers so that it is cracked open. **1946** *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* VI. 33 *To be able to crack corn*, to be alive and feeling well. Humorous reply to 'How are you?' **1981** N. P. HARDEMAN *Shucks, Shocks & Hominy Blocks* xii. 144 The custom was to 'limber up' the hominy block daily, cracking only as much corn as was needed for the day and the following morning's breakfast. **1982** S. B. FLEXNER *Listening to Amer.* 286 The *cracker* in *Georgia cracker* literally means a person who still cracks corn.

d. To surpass, break (a record).

1953 *Racing Times* 15 July 4/4, I was fortunate..to see him crack the one-mile record in the Futurity Stakes.

10. *transf.* To get at the contents of (a bottle or other vessel); to empty, drink, 'discuss'.

?15.. in Ritson *Robin Hood* II. xxxvii. 60 They went to a tavern and there they dined, And bottles cracked most merrilie. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 66 You'l cracke a quart together? Ha, will you not? **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 164 And sometimes stay to crack a Pot or two with the good Host. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, When two gentlemen..are cracking a bottle together at some inn. **1775** *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/2, I think we may venture to crack another bottle. **1851** THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 223 [He] bragged about..the number of bottles that he..had cracked overnight.

11. *Thieves' slang.* To break open. *to crack a crib*: to break into a house.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Crack*, is also used to break open; as, *To crack up a Door*. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Crack*, to break open. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, The crib's barred up at night like a jail; but there's one part we can crack. **1861** H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxvii. (D.), If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to crack that particular crib known as the Bridge Hotel.

12. *fig.* To break (a vow, promise, etc.). Now *dial. to crack tryst* (*Sc.*): to break or prove false to an engagement.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 Cracking in sunder the conditions of that covenaunt. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 256 He will crack a Commandment with her, and wipe off the Sin with the Church's Indulgence.

† 13. a. *intr.* To snap or split asunder. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 7202 (Trin.) Sampson waked of his nap, his bonde dud he al to crak. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3269 With corowns of clere golde that krakede in sondire. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 28 The hoopes of his barrels cracked and brake. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 The..Rigging cracking and flying in Pieces. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 38 All her [Nature's] bonds Crack'd.

b. *trans.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 1 Blow windes, and crack your cheeks. **1635** A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 148 Till..love-strained cries Crackt her poore heart-strings.

† 14. *intr.* Of persons: To come to a rupture, split, break off negotiations. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 301 Upon these two matters they crack.

15. *fig.* To come to pieces, collapse, break down. (Cf. *the bank broke.*) Also *freq.* with *up*. Cf. CRACK-UP.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 They came into this House, and voted themselves a Parliament. They acted high in some things, and soon cracked. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little comes in, and much goes out. **1884** *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/1 The first named [of the racing horses]..'cracked' some distance from home. **1891** *Sportsman* 8 July 8/4 Twice, however, the Dublin crew looked like 'cracking'. **1918** F. M. FORD *Let.* 6 Jan. (1965) 86, I wrote about half a novel in the Salient, but got tired of it when I cracked up. **1922** *Daily Mail* 17 Nov. 11 She..looked all over the winner .., but when the pinch came she cracked up with dramatic suddenness. **1945** T. RATTIGAN *Love in Idleness* I. 268 Try to get him to let up just a little. After all, we don't want him cracking up on us, do we?

16. *intr.* To break without complete separation or displacement of parts, as when a fracture or fissure does not extend quite across.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. 325 For thrust [thirst] asundyr my lyppys gyn crake. **1675** SALMON *Polygraph.* II. xxii. 109 Some Colours as Lake, Umber and others..will crack when they are dry. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Crack*, These Boards begin to crack. *a* **1691** BOYLE (J.), By misfortune it cracked in the cooling. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 243 When full grown the skin cracks and forms little scales. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 232 With a piece of heated wire ..he traces a line upon the globe, and..wetting the line thus traced, the glass will crack and divide along the line. **1855** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 174 Heat causes these soils to crack. **1874** *Punch* 9 May, When the glaze on chinaware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed.

17. a. *trans.* To break or fracture (anything) so that the parts still remain in contact but do not cohere. (Often contrasted with *break* in its full sense.)

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. §99 Glasses that are once crackt, are soon broken. *a* **1716** BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 147 Money..so crack'd or broken that it will no longer pass in Payment. **1845** D. JERROLD *Curtain Lect.* xiii. 31 There's four glasses broke and nine cracked. **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 217 'Tis like a ball that time hath crackt. *Mod.* The servants say it was cracked before.

b. To break into fissures; to fissure, cause to split.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Look to your Fountain-Pipes..lest the Frosts crack them. **1698** KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 73 For a long time after the formation of the Earth till the Sun had crackt the outward crust thereof. **1712** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Oct., The poor old Bishop of London..I think broke or cracked his skull. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1056 A..flash of lightning..fell on the round tower of the church..the wall of which it cracked for the space of several feet. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 122 The ground was everywhere cracked and dusty.

c. with *off*: *trans.* and *intr.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 43 Small..thick bubbles of Glass ..being crack'd off from the Puntilion whilst very hot, and so suffered to cool without nealing. **1824-8** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 139 The varnish..cracked off.

18. *trans.* To break the musical quality or clearness of (the voice); to render hoarse or dissonant, like a cracked bell. Also *intr.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, He's hoarce; the poor boye's voice is crackt. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 153 Cracke the Lawyers voyce, That he may neuer more false Title pleade. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 74 With such a scholastical Bur in their throats, as hath..crack'd their voices for ever with metaphysical Gargarisms. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. 249 The old Viking's voice was cracked and feeble. *Mod.* He was a fine singer before his voice cracked.

19. *fig.* (from the consequence of cracking the skull): To injure (the brain); to render of unsound mind. Cf. CRACKED 5.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, Alas, his care will go near to crack him. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 7 When wise men turn Oppressors, they have crackt Their understandings in the very Act. **1692** LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii, Having crack'd himself with an ungovernable Ambition. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶3 Lest this hard student should..crack his brain with studying.

20. a. To damage (something immaterial) so that it can never again be sound; to ruin virtually.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 12 He lives..Ne yet hath any knight his courage crackt. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Not that we call any man to the cracking of his estate. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 95 [This]..hath much crak'd his Reputation. **1891** *Spectator* 6 July, Natural effect here is only suggested, because full effect would crack the drawing convention.

b. *esp.* in phr. *to crack credit.*

1567 *Test. K. Henrie Stewart* iv. in *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 9 Fra credite I crakit..No man wald trow the worde I did say. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 246 They had..dealt..contrarie to..the law of armes, and thereby so greatlie cracked their credits. **1677** HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. 95 He asperses and seeks to crack the credit of this spotless Virgin. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 266/2 Trust..not..the Borrower if once or twice he hath cracked his Credit.

III. Of sharp or sudden action.

21. *trans.* To move with a stroke or jerk; to 'whip' *out* or *on*, snatch *out*, clap *on*. (*colloq.*)

a **1541** WYATT in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 454, I reached to the letters..but he caught them..and flung them..into the fire. I overthrew him and cracked them out. **1850** W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 10 Her commander had cracked on all the canvas she could carry.

22. a. *intr.* To 'whip' *on*, 'pelt' *along*, travel with speed; *Naut.* to clap *on* full sail (*colloq.*)

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 43 He must have cracked on near about as fast as them other geese. **1847** *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 74/2 The trio coming..as hard as they could crack. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 [We] set the flying-jib and crack on to her again. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To crack on*, to carry all sail. **1890** W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag* II. xix. 126, I doubt if anything will hinder the Colonel from cracking on when he catches sight of us.

b. Colloq. phr. *to get cracking*: to get started; to 'get a move on'. Cf. GET *v.* 32 b. Also with noun or pronoun (or other object) interposed between *get* and *cracking*.

1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 324/1 *Get cracking*, to begin work. **1938** 'N. SHUTE' *Ruined City* vi. 121 If I could get this yard cracking again I'd be a very happy man. **1943** H. BOLITHO *Combat Report* 73 Dickie yawned and said, 'Well, I must get cracking.' **1947** 'N. SHUTE' *Chequer Board* 190, I got the solicitor cracking on it before I left England. **1949** S. GIBBONS *Matchmaker* xviii. 221 Come on, let's get cracking, we're late now. **1950** A. L. ROWSE *England of Elizabeth* v. 162 Norwich, which still had many void spaces..., is told to get cracking: if owners do not rebuild.. the corporation shall do so. **1957** E. HYAMS *Into Dream* III. vi. 234 'I'd better get cracking.' 'Very well. Take care of yourself.' **1969** *New Yorker* 12 Apr. 124/2 Before Dr. Latham can get cracking with his computer, someone at the Mission Control..will flip a switch.

23. *trans.* To decompose (heavy oils such as petroleum) by the application of heat and high pressure alone or by means of a catalyst so as to produce lighter hydrocarbons (e.g. petrol) of better quality and with a better yield than can be obtained by distillation. (Cf. *catalytic cracking.*) Hence **cracked** *ppl. a.*, **'cracking** *vbl. sb.*

1868 B. SILLIMAN in *Chem. News* 10 Apr. 171/1 By the process called 'cracking', heavy oils unfit for illumination are broken up into bodies of less density, from light naphtha to the heavier illuminating and lubricating oils. **1869** *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 2nd Ser. XLVII. 13 Rapid distillation 'cracks' the oil, because it necessitates increased temperature to force the vapors from the still. **1884** S. F. PECKHAM *Rep. on Petroleum* 179 The standard and prime oils, consisting largely of 'cracked' oils. **1896** B. REDWOOD *Petroleum* I. 317 The 'cracking process', whereby a considerable quantity of the oil which is intermediate between kerosene and lubricating oil is converted into hydrocarbons of lower density and boiling point, suitable for illuminating purposes. **1922** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 80/1 Modern cracking dates back to the patent obtained in 1889 by the late Sir Boverton Redwood and Prof. Dewar. *Ibid.* 80/2 Cracked gasoline. **1930** *Economist* 12 July 87/2 At Tampico a new vapour-phase cracking plant is being erected for the production of high-grade gasoline. **1934** [see ANTI-OXIDANT]. **1947** *Archit. Rev.* CI. 132/1 To make water gas, which may be enriched to the required calorific value by cracking gas oil in the plant. **1952** *Economist* 6 Sept. 581 Government's inquiry about degrading the cracking units. **1958** *Times* 2 June p. v/4 The oil feedstocks are thermally cracked in the presence of steam to make a fixed gas and heavy tar. **1959** *Times Rev. Industry* Aug. 70/2 Thermal 'cracking'..evolved to increase the quantity of gasoline obtainable from any given volume of crude oil. **1967** BLAND & DAVIDSON *Petrol. Processing Handbk.* III. 62 Catalytic cracking and catalytic reforming..have replaced their thermal counterparts in most of the present-day refineries.

24. *trans.* and *intr.* Of a door: to be slightly ajar; to leave slightly ajar. Cf. CRACK *sb.* 7 d. Chiefly *U.S.*

1899 in Wentworth *Amer. Dial. Dict.* (1944) 139/2 Crack the door a little to let out the smoke. **1938** J. RICE *Somers Inheritance* III. v. 135 The door leading into the Sunday School room was cracked open. **1964** *Spectator* 14 Feb. 205 Mr. Kennedy..made it his practice..to leave the door to his office cracked a little so that any personal assistant who felt the need to talk to him might walk right in.

IV. Phraseological use of the verb-stem.

25. *to cry crack*: to give up; to desist; to cry creak (CREAK *v.* 5).

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. xii. 204 We..never cried crack till we got to Nulla Mountain, where we knew we were pretty safe. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 300 He never cried crack till he brought him home as drunk as a boiled owl.

crack (kræk), *a. colloq.* or *slang.* [CRACK *sb.* 16, used *attrib.*] Pre-eminent, superexcellent, 'first-class'.

1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 95 [Sheep] called here [Suffolk] a crack flock, which is a provincial term for excellent. **1807** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 Crack regiments. **1837** T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, My sleeping-room ..was the crack apartment of the hotel. **1839** THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* (1869) 365, I was..such a crack-shot myself, that fellows were shy of insulting me. **1884** *Christian World* 14 Aug. 612/1 It wasn't..the crack speakers that brought the crowds up.

crack (kræk), *adv.*, *int.* [The vb. stem so used.]

1. *adv.* With a crack, with a cracking sound. (Cf. *bang*, *bump*, etc.)

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 18 Crack! went the whip, and away flew the horses! **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 269 Crack went his whip, and we were off. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 Crack went the mast.

2. *int.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, I'se get our wife Joan to be the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack says me I! and forget all my acquaintance. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 3 Crack! all is gone and vanished on a sudden.

crack- in combination occurs in two groups of compounds: 1. Combs. in which *crack-* is the vb. stem governing an object: CRACK-HALTER, -HEMP, -JAW, -NUT, -ROPE, -TRYST; so †*crack fart*, deriv. *-er* (see quots.). 2. Combs. in which *crack-* app. stands for *cracked-* (which is occasionally found in early examples): as CRACK-BRAIN(ED, -GROAT, -HEADED, -SKULL, -WINDED.

1569 in Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 212 Excommunications..are but what our Famous Queen Elizabeth, when Excommunicated by Pope Sergius, called them, the Popes Crackfarts. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 15 Her Head-Quarters Where e're she [Fame, Rumour] roam'd by day, was the Crack-farters!

crack, obs. dial. f. CRAG *sb.*[1]

crackable ('krækəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CRACK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cracked.

1862 *Guardian* 16 Apr. 1 The fort which can mount the hugest ordnance, and can be so constructed as not to be crackable. **1873** Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 221 Most of them of a brittle crackable nature.

b. as *sb.* (in *pl.*) Things that can be cracked. (*nonce-use*, after *eatables*, etc.).

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 100 Fond o' breaking crackables.

Hence **cracka'bility**, quality of being crackable.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* 344 The crackability, which is here made the characteristic of this sort of nut.

crackajack, var. CRACKERJACK *sb.* and *a.*

†**cracka'ret.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CRACK, after F. *sansonnet*: see Cotgr.] = CRACK *sb.* 3.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ii, To quell him comes Q. R. who limping frets At the safe passe of trixie Crackarets.

crack-brain ('krækbreɪn). [For *crackt-brain*: see next and CRACK- 2.] One having a cracked brain or impaired intellect; a crazy fellow.

c **1570** *Marr. Wit & Sc.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 334 Such a crackbrain as thou art. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 Sure, once thou wast No crack-brain. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 If the unhappy crackbrain has any handicraft.

b. *attrib.*

1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded., Any crack'd brain Girl. **1815** LAMB *Lett. to Southey* in Talfourd II. 10 These crack-brain metaphysics.

crack-brained ('krækbreɪnd), *a.* Formerly cracked-, crackt-brained. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Having the brain cracked or crazy, crazy-pated, impaired in intellect.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 209 He would..have called him idle head, cracked-brained, fool. **1646** G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 15 Crack-brain'd Menippus. **1671** GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 28 A crackt-brain'd Noddy. **1739** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 212 They always took me to be a little crack-brained at Oxford. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 214 One of those crack-brained wits,—half wit, half fool. **1862** TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 82 A certain crack-brained enthusiasm for..allegorical interpretation.

crack-down. *colloq.* Also crackdown. [f. *to crack down*, CRACK *v.* 3 c.] An instance of 'cracking down', legal or disciplinary severity, repression.

1935 *Washington Post* 18 May, A threat of a 'crack-down' by the middle class group against those who put forward the legislation for abolishing public utility holding companies. **1941** *Economist* 3 May 587/2 With this case..assuming large proportions, prophecies of a 'crack-down' are busily circulating in Washington. **1959** *News Chron.* 22 Oct. 1/4 A big national crack-down on wildcat strikers. **1962** *Economist* 22 Dec. 1203/1 January 1st will bring a major crackdown on 'expense account living'. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. 12 An enthusiastically prosecuted crack-down on every aspect of the illicit drug trade.

cracked (krækt), *ppl. a.* Forms: (5 crachyd), 6–8 crackt, crack'd, 7- -ed. [f. CRACK *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. a. Broken by a sharp blow.

[*c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 2027 He stode schakyng, the sothe to sayne, Crokyd and crachyd thertoo.] **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 201 Not woorth a crakt nut. **1596** SHAKS. *1. Hen. IV*, II. iii. 96 We must haue bloodie Noses, and crack'd Crownes.

b. Of corn, etc.: crushed, kibbled, or broken roughly into small pieces. *U.S.*

1833 J. BOARDMAN *America* 16 Cracked corn is broken maize. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 477 The cracked rice (broken in the process of removing the hull). **1882** 'M. HARLAND' *Eve's Daughters* 444 Cracked wheat, corn bread, Indian meal gruel. **1945** *Mass. Audubon Soc. Bull.* Feb. 5 Cracked corn is appealing to many species [of bird]. **1949** A. R. DANIEL *Bakers' Dict.* s.v. *Cracked wheat bread*, When moulded the pieces [of dough] are rolled in more of the cracked wheat. **1977** *Transatlantic Rev.* LX. 66 He served her ..buttered cracked-wheat toast with the crusts trimmed off. **1982** J. GRIGSON *Fruit Bk.* 31 Kibbled or cracked wheat..cooks to a moist rich graininess which is ideal for duck.

c. *cracked cocoa U.S.* = *cocoa-nibs* (COCOA 4).

1934 in WEBSTER. **1939** J. P. MARQUAND *Wickford Point* xvi. 172 Supper..usually consisted of pale scrambled eggs and toast and cracked cocoa.

2. a. Burst asunder, fissured, full of cracks.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/10 Cracked, *rimosus*. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Pref., A ship..so rent with rocks, so crackt and vtterly decaied. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 116 Their tongue is red, dry, and cracked. **1837** DICKENS *Pickwick* iii, The lips were parched and cracked in many places. *Mod.* The parched and cracked soil of the plain.

b. *cracked heel* (esp. in horses): see SCRATCH *sb.*[1] 2 a, GREASE *sb.* 3.

1850 H. BEASLEY *Druggist's Gen. Receipt Book* 93 (*heading*) Ointments for..cracked heels. **1886** G. FLEMING *Pract. Horse Keeper* 96 A predisposition to cracked heels is engendered by clipping the legs and pasterns in winter. **1898** F. T. BARTON *Our Friend the Horse* 193 Cracked Heels. .. The result of irritation through sand, wet, etc. **1908** *Animal Management* (*War Office*) 66 Chapping... When confined to the hollow of the heel, the condition is called 'cracked' or 'greasy heel'.

3. Broken without separation of parts, fractured; partially broken so as to be no longer sound.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 5 Half Groats..being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall..be current. *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Triumph David*, His brazen armour gaue a iarring sound Like a crackt bell. **1685** *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 173 The crackt pot seldom breaks. **1817** SHELLEY *Hate* 2 He took an old cracked lute. **1879** TENNYSON *Falcon*, But one piece of earthenware..and that cracked!

4. *fig.* Damaged, having flaws; impaired or unsound in constitution, moral character, reputation, etc., blemished; †bankrupt (*obs.*).

1527 *St. Papers Henry VIII*, I. 278 Contynuyng my jorneys..withe suche diligence, as myn olde and cracked body may endure. *c* **1575** FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 395 His cracked credit is nothing regarded of vs. **1609** DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* 25 Stammering out a most false and crackt Latin oration. **1632** ROWLEY *Woman never vext* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 167 These two crack'd gallants Are in several bonds..For a debt of full two thousand a-piece. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1564/4 Two Geldings, one of them black..his Wind a little crack'd. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Crackt..*qui a fait banqueroute*. **1704** SWIFT *Project Adv. Relig.*, A cracked chambermaid. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 A masculine widow, of cracked character.

5. Of the brain, mind, etc.: Unsound, impaired, somewhat deranged. Of a person: Unsound in mind, slightly insane, crazy. Phr. *to be cracked about* or *on*, to be infatuated with. (Now *colloq.*)

1611 COTGR., *Estropié de caboche, ou de ceruelle*, frantick, witlesse, braine-sicke, brain-crackt. **1614** Bp. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 758 That which this man was wont so oft to object to his brother (a crackt braine). **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1812 IX. 165 Would you not think him a little cracked? **1705** VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, You are as studious as a crack'd Chymist. **1775** JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, I never could see why Sir Roger is represented as a little cracked. **1825** S. WOODWORTH *Forest Rose* 29 Poor fellow! He is a little crack'd I calculate. **1844** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 29, I must have been cracked to have written it, for I have no evidence. **1874** MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* ii. 49 They were cracked, but as it has been remarked, the crack let in light. **1874** 'S. COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at School* iii. 46 He's an elegant fellow. All the girls are cracked about him—perfectly cracked! **1960** *Spectator* 1 July 15/2, I brought myself to carry the English mistress's books—this was..usually done by girls who were 'cracked' on this woman or that. **1968** D. HOPKINSON *Incense Tree* iv. 40 It was almost a social obligation to be 'cracked' on someone. **1968** [see CRACKEDNESS].

6. Of the voice: Sounding like a cracked bell, broken in musical quality or clearness.

1739 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. (1884) II. 22 Imagine..all this transacted by cracked voices. **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 522 Old Cuzzoni, who sung..with a thin crackt voice. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 173 Shelley's [voice] was equally extraordinary, being what I should call a cracked soprano. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, The cracked jarring note.

7. *Comb.*: see CRACK-BRAINED, CRACK-WINDED.

8. (See CRACK *v.* 23.)

'crackedness. [See CRACKED *ppl. a.* 5.] Unsoundness of mind, craziness.

1910 W. J. LOCKE *Simon the Jester* xiv, This was sheer crackedness of brain... When people begin to talk that way they are not allowed to go about loose. **1968** *Listener* 29 Aug. 278/2, I suppose all writers of children's classics have been cracked, or at least extremely weird, One respects their crackedness as a rare endowment.

cracken, var. of KRAKEN.

cracker ('krækə(r)). Also 6 crakar, 6–7 craker. [f. CRACK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which cracks (in any of the senses of the vb.).

1. *gen.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Prol. for Crt., To scholars ..above the vulgar sort Of nut-crackers, that only come for sight. **1842** DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 14/1 A teller of anecdotes and cracker of jokes. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xviii, A professional in his own line, a cracker of cribs.

2. *esp.* A boaster, braggart; *hence*, a liar.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 12 Crakars and bosters with Courters auenterous. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 121 Two good hay makers, woorth twentie crakers. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? **1652** ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* CX. 208 Beware..Of Boasters and Crackers, for they will thee beguile. **1746** *Brit. Mag.* 48 Crackers against you are hang'd in Effigy.

3. *familiar* or *colloq.* A lie.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iv, Crackers Put now upon me? **1863** READE *Hard Cash* I. 28 That was a cracker of those fellows. **1871** *Daily News* 24 July, Learning to tell lies, and call them 'crackers'.

4. *U.S.* a. A contemptuous name given in southern States of N. America to the 'poor whites'; whence, familiarly, to the native whites of Georgia and Florida. Also *attrib.*

According to some, short for CORN-CRACKER; but early quots leave this doubtful.

1766 G. COCHRANE *Let.* 27 June (D.A.), I should explain to your Lordship what is meant by *crackers*; a name they have got from being great boasters; they are a lawless set of rascalls on the frontiers of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, who often change their places of abode. **1767** *N.Y. Mercury* 21 Sept., in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* (1878) II. 250 A number of people called Crackers, who live above Augusta, in the province of Georgia, had gone in a hostile manner to..Okonee. **1784** *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 Maryland, the back settlements of which colony had since the peace been greatly disturbed by the inroads of that hardy banditti well known by the name of Crackers. **1850** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 73 Sometimes..my host would be of the humblest class of 'crackers', or some low, illiterate German or Irish emigrants. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 548 The operatives in the cotton-mills are said to be mainly 'Cracker girls' (poor whites from the country). **1887** *Beacon* (Boston) 11 June, The word *Cracker*..is supposed to have been suggested by their cracking whips over oxen or mules in taking their cotton to the market. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* July 240 They will live like the crackers of Georgia or the moonshiners of Tennessee.

b. *attrib.*; **the Cracker State**, Georgia.

1808 *Balance* (Hudson, N.Y.) 6 Sept. 144 (Th.), [Verses by] a cracker planter. **1838** C. GILMAN *Recoll. Southern Matron* xix. 130 The servant told us that a *cracker* man and woman were in the drawing-room. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 659 Georgia..little deserves the name of Cracker State, by which it is occasionally designated. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* May 843/1 Numbers of lawyers would gather together and relate their observations of Cracker life. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 26 Aug. 7/4 Our cracker guides go everywhere in thin cotton trousers. **1910** *Washington Herald* 27 Nov. 9 Through November the 'Cracker State' has occupied the center of motordom's stage.

5. A local name for the Pintail Duck (*Dafila acuta*), and the Corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*).

1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 376 The Sea-Pheasant or Cracker: *Anas caudacuta*. **1812** SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 155 Pintail, Sea Pheasant or Cracker. **1843** YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1845) III. 253. **1885** SWAINSON *Provinc. Names of Birds* (E.D.S.) 177 Corn Crake..Creck, Cracker, or Craker (*North; Salop*). Bean crake, or Bean cracker (*South Pembroke*).

6. a. A kind of firework which explodes with a sharp report or a succession of sharp reports.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 39 Yes, yes, with squibs and crackers brauely. **1661** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Seeing the boys in the streets flying their crackers. **1702** DE FOE *Reform. Manners*, These are the Squibs and Crackers of the Law, Which Hiss, and make a Bounce, and then withdraw. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 Not a schoolboy but would have had his..pockets stuffed with crackers.

b. (In full *cracker bon-bon.*) A *bon-bon*, or small parcel of sweets, etc., containing a fulminant, which explodes when pulled sharply at both ends. *attrib.*, as *cracker-motto, -paper, -poetry, -rhyme.*

1841 ALB. SMITH *Delightful People* in *Mirror* XXXVII. 404 He exploded a cracker bonbon. **1844** —— *Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 They paid compliments, and said clever things, and pulled crackers. **1868** W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads* 54 Only find out who it is that writes those lovely cracker mottoes! **1882** B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 61 You remember the cracker we pulled together..on Monday, and I would not show you the motto? **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 2/2 A tragedy in rhymed verse not up to the standard of cracker poetry. **1907** *Ibid.* 25 Apr. 2/1 The gaily tinted scraps of cracker-paper that children love. **1934** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 2 May (1966) 115 Cracker-rhymes that we..will imagine as the disregarded fruits of genius. **1942** 'G. ORWELL' *Critical Ess.* (1951) 128 The collection of cracker-mottoes at the end of *Man and Superman*. **1954** J. R. R. TOLKIEN *Fellowship of Ring* i. 45 The crumbs and cracker-paper, the forgotten bags and gloves and handkerchiefs.

c. An attachment to the end of a whip-lash by which a cracking sound can be produced. *U.S.*, *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1835 MONETT in J. H. Ingraham *South-West* II. 288 To the end of the lash is attached a soft, dry, buckskin cracker. .. So soft is the cracker, that a person who has not the sleight of using the whip could scarcely hurt a child with it. **1880** A. A. HAYES *New Colorado* (1881) x. 140 Each wagoner must tie a brand-new 'cracker' to the lash of his whip. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. xviii. 110 Stockwhips garnished with resplendent crackers. **1907** W. H. KOEBEL *Return of Joe* 164 Fresh and efficient crackers swung continually at the ends of the stockwhips. **1966** 'J. HACKSTON' *Father clears Out* 64 I'd plaited a whip specially for the occasion with a new green cracker on it.

†7. A pistol. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. BARKER 4.)

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXV, I don't value your crackers of a rope's end.

8. a. An instrument for cracking or crushing something; a crusher; *spec.* in *pl.* nut-crackers.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, A pair of nut-crackers. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 344 The Tongues being at the best but the Crackers of Knowledge: the Kernel remaining useless..till picked and dressed by Employment and Experience. **1799** SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* vi, It were an easy thing to crack that nut Or with thy crackers or thy double teeth. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cracker..3. One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc. **1884** *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Turnip slicer, oilcake cracker.

b. *humorously* (in *pl.*). The teeth.

1815 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* 9 Aug., I conjecture my full-happiness'd friend is picking his crackers.

c. A cracking plant (see CRACK *v.* 23).

1951 [see CATALYTIC *a.*]. **1963** WILLIAMS & JONES *Liquid Fuels* i. 11 (*caption*) Fluid catalytic cracker. **1969** *New Scientist* 7 Aug. 280/2 The products of the crackers go to other plant for conversion into intermediate and final petrochemical products.

9. a. A thin hard biscuit. (Now chiefly in U.S.)

1739 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1868) XII. 296 Wee haue..sent a box of Crakers to you. 1773 *Newport Mercury* 20 Dec., Advt. (Th.), Said Johnson bakes the very best sort of crackers. 1781 W. Moss *Essay Management & Nursing of Children* 108 Hard biscuit, commonly called crackers, are sometimes given; but they are heavy, owing to their being made without yeast and not fermented. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 Twenty barrels..flour, 20 barrels crackers, 30 bags navy bread. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. (1890) XIII. 179 *note*, His patent for a machine that rolls and cuts crackers and biscuits. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 108 Crackers, toast, and tea. 1868 Lossing *Hudson* 28 The hunters live chiefly on bread or crackers.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cracker-bag, -peddler***; **cracker-hash**, a sailors' hash of biscuits and meat; so **cracker-stew**.

1876 *Wideawake* (Boston, Mass.) 233/1 He picks up the cracker-bag and helps himself. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* v. 127 On his return the cocoa-tins and cracker-bags were counted out by the Frenchman's wheel. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 10/2 Cracker hash, a savoury mixture of salt meat and biscuit. 1924 R. Clements *Gipsy of the Horn* ii. 38 Sea-biscuits broken into pieces and baked with small morsels of beef or pork and called 'cracker-hash'. 1928 *Sunday Express* 8 Jan. 4 Memories that go back to the days of 'cracker-hash', 'lobscouse', and hard-case. 1962 W. Granville *Dict. Sailors' Slang* 36/1 *Cracker hash*, minced meat and biscuits. 1860 J. G. Holland *Miss Gilbert's Career* v. 76 'I'm going to be a cracker-peddler,' said Fred. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 5/2 This is better..than cracker stew.

10. *pl.* (*S. Africa*). (See quot.)

1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 13 Sheepskin trousers—which, from the sound they make at every movement of the wearer, are called 'crackers'. *Ibid.* 121 Equipped in the easy..dress of a broad brimmed 'Jem Crow' hat, a fustian jacket, leather 'crackers'.

11. *slang.* **a.** A 'cracking' or 'rattling' pace.

1871 *Daily News* 1 Nov. (Farmer), The shooting party, mounting their forest ponies, came up the straight a cracker. 1891 N. Gould *Doub. Event* 124 Rob Roy made the pace a cracker past the sheds. 1892 *Field* 9 Apr. 514/2 The deer..went a rare cracker over Shirt Hill.

b. A break-down, a smash: cf. CRACK *v.* 15.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Nov. (Farmer), He's gone a cracker over head and ears.

c. A pound(-note). *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.*

1934 W. S. Howard *You're telling Me!* 300 What about money?.. We haven't got a cracker. 1941 Baker *Dict. Austral. Slang* 20 *Cracker*, a £1 note. 1947 *Coast to Coast 1946* 37 That damned old foxskin won't be worth a cracker to you. 1960 N. Hilliard *Maori Girl* III. ix. 240 I've got nothing, Harry: not a cracker.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) '**cracker** *v. trans.*, to pelt with crackers. '**crackeress**, a female cracker. '**crackery**, crackers collectively.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 5 They may not squib and cracker the inhabitants. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 690 This young crackeress was..ill dressed and untidy. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. 1. (1863) 57 As much of squibbery and crackery as our boys can borrow.

'**cracker-barrel**. orig. *U.S.* A barrel containing crackers (sense 9); used *attrib.* of a plain or unsophisticated outlook or point of view, or of a person with such a view or views.

1877 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 603/1 Down at the farther end of the room turning fragments out of a cracker barrel. 1905 *Springfield* (Mass.) *Weekly Republican* 15 Sept. 12 Dr. Hall ..is not above sitting on a cracker barrel in a country grocery for a chat with old acquaintances. 1919 E. E. Cummings *Let.* 25 Aug. (1969) 61 In order that you may not sit on a cracker-barrel playing whist. 1933 J. T. Flynn *God's Gold* I. ii. 37 Politics, rum, riches, and religion—these were the favorite topics of American cracker-barrel debaters. 1938 *Time* 31 Oct. 26/3 On the air and in print the Burns character is that of a cracker-barrel philosopher. 1958 *New Statesman* 22 Feb. 244/3 The late Harold Ross..was always careful to keep the *New Yorker* 'a family magazine'... It's always kept close to the cracker-barrel, and remains a bastion of the commonsense American virtues. 1961 *John o' London's* 16 Nov. 548/2 Endless cracker-barrel philosophising. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 Feb. 76/5 Cracker-barrel Yankee wit.

'**cracker-box**. *U.S.* [CRACKER 9.] A biscuit-box. Also *attrib.* and *fig.* (cf. CRACKER-BARREL).

1857 *Harper's Mag.* July 149/1 Their instruments consisted of a couple of drums..and a Boston tin cracker-box. 1902 S. E. White *Blazed Trail* xxxv. 237 Entering, he would nod briefly and seat himself on a cracker-box. 1911 H. S. Harrison *Queed* xviii. 230 Republican cracker-box orators were trying somehow to make capital of the thing. 1932 E. Wilson *Devil take Hindmost* xxii. 231 With his.. alternations between inspiring religious eloquence and the crackerbox vernacular of the backwoods, he seemed outspoken. 1945 B. MacDonald *Egg & I* (1946) i. 15 Mother tore the partitions out of the crackerbox house. 1956 M. Stearns *Story of Jazz* (1957) xiv. 159 He heard barnyard imitations by Jim Turner on the fiddle and Billy Nichols on the crackerbox.

'**crackerjack**, *sb.* and *a. colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). Also crackajack. [A fanciful formation upon CRACK *v.* or CRACKER.] **A.** *sb.* **1.** Something that is exceptionally fine or splendid. Also, a person who is exceptionally skilful or expert.

1895 W. C. Gore in *Inlander* Nov. 62 He got a crackerjack when he bought that horse. *Ibid.*, As a pitcher he's a crackerjack. 1896 *N. Y. Herald* 2 Apr. 7/4 There are so many crackajacks in the lot that..some good men will have to.. wait for a chance. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 481/1 The old-fashioned dogs were heavier and slower than the latter-day crack-a-jack. 1898 *Boston Globe* 16 Aug. 7/3 This regiment is a crackerjack. 1909 'O. Henry' *Roads of Destiny* iii. 51 If the story was a cracker-jack he had Mesrour, the executioner, whack off his head. 1925 Wodehouse *Carry on, Jeeves!* ii. 45, I couldn't be expected to foresee that the scheme, in itself a cracker-jack, would skid into the ditch as it had done. 1927 H. A. Vachell *Dew of Sea* 262 The McCullough who was out with Prince Charlie in '45 challenged attention. 'Looks a crackerjack,' said Miss Angell. 1933 J. Buchan *Prince of Captivity* 219 I've got a crackerjack of an editor. 1963 *Listener* 14 Feb. 301/3 Our hero-worship of these crackerjacks in their leathers and goggles knew no moderation.

2. (Proprietary term.) A sweetmeat composed chiefly of popcorn and syrup. *U.S.*

1902 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 20/3 Cracker Jack... Price, per case of 100 packages 2.85. 1905 R. Beach *Pardners* (1912) i. 31, I bought a dollar's worth of everything, from cracker-jack to cantaloupe. 1947 E. W. Barkins *Dr. has Baby* 131 She dangled a red balloon, ate popcorn, peanuts and Cracker Jacks.

B. *adj.* Exceptionally fine or good; of marked excellence or ability.

1910 O. Johnson *Varmint* iii. 43 Say, by the way, look out—he's a crackerjack boxer. 1911 R. D. Saunders *Col. Todhunter* ix. 123 You've given me a cracker-jack talk on Missouri politics. 1920 C. H. Stagg *High Speed* vi, It was a crackajack piece of work for a chauffeur. 1956 *Times* 1 Aug., A highly mobile, well-equipped, crack-a-jack, small Regular Army. 1966 *Punch* 19 Jan. 101/3 These seventy-odd pieces of crackerjack journalism begin with Walter Lippmann's putting Mr. Rockefeller in the witness stand sometime in 1915.

'**crackers**, *pred. a. slang.* [f. CRACKER *sb.*; cf. CRACKED *ppl. a.* 5.] Crazy, mad; infatuated.

[1925 Fraser & Gibbons *Soldier & Sailor Words* 65 *To get the crackers*, to go off one's head. Mad.] 1928 *Daily Express* 21 Jan. 2/2, I shall go 'crackers' (meaning mad) if anything happens to Ted. 1928 E. Wallace *Flying Squad* xxv. 286 That old boy's crackers if ever there was one! 1938 G. Greene *Brighton Rock* VII. viii. 343 'You're crackers,' Dallow said. 1940 in Harrisson & Madge *War begins at Home* viii. 183 This war is driving me crackers... I'm bored to death. 1941 N. Marsh *Surf. Lampreys* xiv. 207 She's gone completely crackers, it seems. 1943 'E. M. Delafield' *Late & Soon* x. 142 He's crackers about Primrose. 1956 L. McIntosh *Oxford Folly* 77 Only the thought of my thirty bob an hour keeps me from going crackers. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 5 Nov. 21/4 Liberal Party is 'crackers', says Ld. Morrison of Lambeth.

cracket ('krækɪt). *north. dial.* Also -it. [var. of CRICKET.]

1. = CRICKET, a low stool (called in Scotl. a *crackey-stool*).

1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 301 Maiking a cracket to kneall on. 1665 *Ibid.* 332 For a crackett for the reading pew, 1s. 1743-4 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 259 You desired me..to send you a pattern for crackets. 1834 *Bishoprick Garland* 54 He sits on his cracket. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* N.S. XIII. 311 A third [cockpit]..where chairs and tables, stools and crackits..were regularly fought for.

2. = CRICKET, an insect.

1803 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 69 The crackets were chirping on the hearth.

'**crackey**, *int. U.S.* Also crackee. Var. of CRIKEY.

1830 *Painesville* (Ohio) *Telegraph* 15 June 3/2 Oh! Crackee what luck! 1854 M. J. Holmes *Tempest & Sunshine* xii. 74 He gave vent to his joy by uttering aloud, 'Crackee, this is jest the thing!' 1913 G. Stratton-Porter *Laddie* ii. 52 'Whose money do you suppose that is?' 'Oh crackey! You can depend on a girl to see everything,' groaned Leon.

†'**crack-groat**. *Obs.* [See CRACK- 2.] A 'cracked' or damaged groat.

[Cf. 1503 in Cracked 3.] 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* (1879) 367 Like those crack-groats and fourpence-halfpennies that rich men carry in their Purses, when their Gold is in their Trunks at home.

†'**crack-halter**. *Obs.* [f. CRACK *v.* + HALTER.] One likely to crack or strain a halter, *i.e.* to die by the gallows; a gallows-bird; = *crack-hemp*, *crack-rope*. Also playfully: cf. '*rogue*'.

It has been suggested that the original sense was perhaps 'one who has cracked or broken the halter, and so escaped death'.

1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* i. 4 You crackhalter, if I catch you by the ears, I'll make you answer directly. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The litle crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles. 1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 52 Fetherstones boy, like an honest crack-halter, layd open all to one of my prentices.

'**crack-headed**, *a.* [See CRACK- 2.] = CRACK-BRAINED, crazy.

1796 Mad. D'Arblay *Camilla* v. iii, She likes our crack-headed old doctor. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 395 What would you have me say to a crack-headed fellow like this?

†'**crack-hemp**. *Obs.* [f. CRACK *v.* + HEMP.] = CRACK-HALTER.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 46 *Vin.* Come hither crack-hempe. *Bion.* I hope I may choose Sir. *Vin.* Come hither you rogue.

crackiness ('krækɪnɪs). *colloq.* [f. CRACKY + -NESS.] The quality of being 'cracky'; craziness.

1861 *Leisure Hours in Town* (1862) 131 An exhilaration that approaches to crackiness. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 5/2 A huskiness of voice, perceptible in his opening sentences.. and..a slight indication of 'crackiness' in the closing sentences.

cracking ('krækɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRACK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CRACK.

1. The emission of a sharp sound as in the act of breaking or bursting, or the noise so emitted.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 452/114 þoru3 noyse of þe crake3ingue þe guode man i-heorde: þat þut treo fel. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 116 þe first cors come with crakkyng of trumpes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8720 Wryngyng of hondes, Clamur & crie, crakkyng of fyngurs. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vii. 6 The laughinge of fooles is like ye crackynge of thornes vnder a pott. 1658 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) IV. 203 Eeles do.. stir at the cracking of thunder. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxxviii, The cracking of whips. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The cracking of rifles was..heard.

†**2.** Exaggerated talking, bragging, boasting. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crakynge, or boste, *jactancia, arrogancia*. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 Hys gret crakyng and bost. 1564 Rastell *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 34 b, So much crakyng, so litle performyng. 1655 Capel *Tentations* 62 The Cracking of a coward before he loseth the Victory. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 147 Let us learn to know our selves.. without any cracking.

3. The breaking of anything hard and hollow; bursting or fissuring; partially fracturing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5852 Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A Crakkynge, *nucliacio*. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 130 When they [reindeer] walk, the joints of their feet make a noise like the clashing of flints, or cracking of nuts. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 Keep the whole Frame compacted together from any cracking or opening. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xcii, They..can sustain sudden alternations of heat and cold without cracking. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of craniums was the rage.

4. Damaging (of credit, reputation, etc.); a flaw.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxv. (1617) 417 A cracking of his credit. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 9 Even the courses of the strictest saynts have ther crackings: Peter was a good man, and yet dissembled.

5. *attrib.*

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 192 Larger pebbles, very likely used as cracking-stones.

'**cracking**, *ppl. a.* [f. CRACK *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That cracks or makes a sharp noise as in breaking; that breaks with a sharp report; that bursts asunder.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1165 Wyth such a crakkande kry, as klyffes haden brusten. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* xiv. (1681) 300 Roaring or distant Thunders signifie Wind; but cracking or acute Thunders Winds and Rain. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 74 Cracking whip and jingling gears. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 243, I stepped across the cracking earth, and knew 'Twould yawn behind me.

†**2.** Bragging, boasting; boastful. *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Sat.* (Arb.) 43 Full of crakynge wordes inopinable. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The craking Scotts..make this bald rime vpon the Englishmen. 1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett.* 11/2 A Cracking Coward was well cudgeld for his knauery. 1687 Montague & Prior *Hind & P. Transv.* 20 Come leave your Cracking tricks.

3. *slang.* Vigorous, 'rattling', 'thumping'. Also as *adv.*

1833 S. Smith *Lett. Major Downing* (1834) 17 If you don't hear of cracking work down there, that will make 'em stare, I'm mistaken. 1840 *Spirit of Times* (N.Y.) 7 Mar. 7 Long Island, where Decatur *was* to have made a cracking race. 1880 Lady F. Dixie *Across Patagonia*, He had gone quite ten miles at a cracking pace. 1903 *N. Y. Sun* 29 Nov. 11 The Hunters Champion Steeplechase resulted in a cracking good race. 1940 N. Mitford *Pigeon Pie* iii. 52 'What was she like?' 'Cracking bore, as usual.' 1957 I. Cross *God Boy* (1958) 110 Probably turning out to be a cracking-good saint.

cracking, *pr. pple.*, in phr. *to get cracking*: see CRACK *v.* 22 b.

crack-jaw ('krækdʒɔ:), *a.* [f. CRACK *v.* + JAW *sb.*] Fit to crack the jaws; difficult to pronounce. Also *transf.*

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. 237 A Polish nobleman, a Count somebody; I never can remember their crack-jaw names. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 232 The names are far too crackjaw. 1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* v, Your outlandish crack jaw foreigner lingo. 1920 M. Beerbohm *Let.* 18 May (1964) 249 Oh the tedious, crack-jaw, arid intellectual snobbery of *Diana* [*of the Crossways*]!

crackle ('kræk(ə)l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of crackling; the emission of slight cracks.

1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* vi. 68 The occasional crackle when Allen folded his paper. 1855 Costello *Stor. Screen* 76 The crackle of the blazing faggots. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xiv. 200 A thin crackle of laughter.

†**2.** Something that makes a crackling noise; a rattle. *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Trebejo*, a chesse boord, a childes crackle.

3. A kind of china ware characterized by the appearance of minute cracks all over its surface. Also ***crackle-china, crackle-ware***. So ***crackle-glass***, a kind of glass of a similar character (originally made at Venice).

1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* I. 170 Curious specimens of crackle, brought home by the Captain. 1885 G. H. Broughton *Sk. Rambles Holland* xvii. 231 Their rarest and choicest bits of old blue and crackle.

attrib. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 668 s.v. *Glass*, The *reticulated glass*, the *crackle glass*..are all due to the Venetians. 1883 Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* iv. 43 They had ..sniffed at the stale *pot-pourri* in old crackle vases. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXI. 266/2 A skin like yellow crackle-ware.

crackle ('kræk(ə)l), *v.* [dim. and freq. of CRACK *v.*: see -LE.]

1. *intr.* To emit a rapid succession of slight cracks; to crepitate.

c **1560** T. INGELEND *Disob. Child* in *Dodsley* II. 315 My bones, alas, she will make to crackle. *c* **1657** COWLEY *Misc., Death W. Harvey* ix, Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear It rage and crackle there. **1682** CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 190 The Leaves all crackle. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 80 Our tatter'd sail-cloth crackled in the wind. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 332 During the time of cooling the ice crackled audibly from its contraction. **1872** HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 179 Huge logs blazed and crackled.

†**b.** To trill or quaver in singing. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

a **1500** *Cuckow & Night.* xxiv, My song is both true and plaine.. though I cannot crakell so in vaine, As thou dost in thy throte.

†**c.** *Lute-playing.* (*trans.*) To play the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; to execute an arpeggio. *Obs.*

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* 170 To crackle such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to loose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity.

2. *trans.* To crush or break down with slight but rapidly continuous cracking; as in the case of anything hard and brittle.

1611 COTGR., *Crousiller entre les dents*, to crash, or crackle betweene the teeth, as a nut shell. **1881** J. W. OGLE *Harveian Oration* 119 The clown who crackles his chestnuts at the Christmas fire.

†**3.** *intr.* To crack and break *off* in small pieces. *Obs.*

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Colour*, If there be too much gum, it will shine, and be apt to crackle off.

4. *trans.* To crack (jokes) in a small way. *nonce-use.*

1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 181 That wits might crackle their jests so droll.

crackled ('kræk(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CRACKLE *v.* + -ED[1].] **a.** Marked with small cracks upon the surface. (cf. CRACKLE *sb.* 3). **b.** Of roast pork: Having the skin crisp and hard (see CRACKLING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1659 GAYTON *Art Longev.* 32 The wayes are throng'd blockt up with bellies big, (And bellies would be so) for crackled pig. **1876** A. W. FRANKS *Catal. Oriental Porc. & Pott.* 13 Crackled vases were called Tsui-khi-yao, under the southern Sung dynasty. *Ibid.* 15 Saucer. Very solid and coarse Chinese ware, crackled, and mottled with brown and yellow. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The appearance of crackled roast pork. **1922** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 322 We may describe specimens of intentionally crackled ware of the Sung Ch'uan type as Ka-ware. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 359/1 Our artists have found in greyish crackled porcelain a background for painting that inspires them to break new ground.

'crackless, *a.* Without a crack; flawless, whole, unbroken.

1616 J. DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury's Wife* Wks. (1876) 6 Then sith good name's (like glasse) as frail as clear, All care should keep it cracklesse in thy Dear. **1883** 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* 571 Solid blackness—a crackless bank of it. **1941** J. MASEFIELD *Gautama* 22 The bowl, The bell-like, swan-like, chipless, crackless whole Desired piece. **1970** *Fremdsprachen* 44 After the concrete was cured, the slab appeared to be crackless to the naked eye.

cracklin ('kræklɪn), var. of CRACKLING, sense 5; perh. after F. *craquelin* biscuit.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*, and in later Dicts.

crackling ('krækliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb CRACKLE; the production of a rapid succession of slight cracking sounds; crepitation.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 51 With wondrous crackling filling both our eares. **1611** BIBLE *Eccl.* vii. 6 The crackling of thornes vnder a pot. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 1. 252 Dry Scurvy with crackling of the Bones. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30 The crackling of the frozen snow beneath our.. feet.

fig. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶13 Those little Cracklings of Mirth and Folly. **1862** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. ii. 85 Gay bantering humour in him, cracklings, radiations.

2. a. The crisp skin or rind of roast pork (usually scored with parallel cuts).

1709 W. KING *Cookery* 486 But if it lies too long, the cracklings pall'd. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 17 When you roast a loin.. cut the skin across, to make the crackling eat the better. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, There is no flavour comparable.. to that of the crisp, well-watched, not over-roasted, crackling, as it is well called. **1882** MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* 195 The object is to keep the crackling from scorching and to render it crisp.

b. In Cambridge University slang, applied to the three bars of velvet on the sleeve of the gown worn by students of St. John's College. (In reference to the nick-name 'hogs').

1873 in *Slang Dict.* **1891** *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 15 Jan. 217 Richly laced over the upper part of the arm, the 'crackling' as it would be called at Cambridge.

c. Attractive women collectively; *a bit of crackling*, an attractive woman. *colloq.*

1949 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* (ed. 3) 1023/1 *Crackling...* Usu. *bit of crackling*, a girl. **1958** M. KELLY *Christmas Egg* iii. 180, I never get those jobs with nice bits of blonde crackling thrown in. **1968** P. DICKINSON *Skin Deep* iii. 32 'You know her?' 'I do, sir. Nice bit of crackling, she is.' **1970** A. FOWLES *Dupe Negative* vii. 73 She was no lady... Sir Bernard, in his rags to riches climb, must have retained a preference for crackling.

3. a. The residue of tallow-melting, used for feeding dogs. (Usually *pl.*) Cf. CRACON.

1621 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 628 (Jam.) That the candle-makeris prowyid thame selffis of houssis for melting of thair tallowe and cracklingis at some remote pairtis of the toun. **1844** J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Lect. Agric. Chem.* 884 Cracklings are the skinny parts of the suet from which the tallow has been for the most part squeezed out. *c* **1865** LETHEBY, in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 The residue is sold under the name of greaves or cracklings, and is used for feeding dogs.

b. *dial.* and *U.S.* 'The crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard is fried out. *crackling-bread* is corn-bread interspersed with cracklings' (Bartlett). Also *fig.*

1834 D. CROCKETT *Life* xvi. 106, I looked like a pretty cracklin ever to get to Congress! **1835** A. B. LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 24, I am perhaps.. the best man at a horse swap that ever stole *cracklins* out of his mammy's fat gourd. **1843** W. T. THOMPSON *Major Jones's Courtship* ix. 36, I haint eat nothing but.. sassingers, and cracklin-bread ever sense the killin commenced. **1846** J. J. HOOPER *Adv. Simon Suggs* (1851) x. 133 'Ef them fellers aint done to a cracklin,' he muttered. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 27 A little fat melted in the pot, the cracklings carefully removed. **1887** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 Half dozen pones of cracklin' bread, made from Georgia-raised hogs. **1946** E. B. THOMPSON *Amer. Daughter* 84 There was the rendering of lard that brought on crackling bread.

4. = CRACKNEL. Now *dial.* [= F. *craquelin.*]

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xxx. 58 A great siluer or guilt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges. **1847-78** in HALLIWELL. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cracklings*, crisp cakes.

5. = CRACKLE *sb.* 3, crackle-ware.

1876 OUIDA *Moths* ix. 109 Sipping tea.. in an alcove lined with celadon and crackling.

†**6.** *crackling-pokes* (Sc.): bags for holding explosives in old naval warfare. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top.

'crackling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That crackles; see the verb.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. F j, If crackling cartes, if tauernes noyse if stiffling dust disease the. *a* **1635** CORBET *Poems* (1807) 226 Makinge thy peace with Heaven.. With holy meale and cracklinge salt. **1757** DYER *Fleece* I. 109 I knew a careful swain, Who gave them to the crackling flames. **1870** HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* i. (ed. 5) 3 Crackling wit.

Hence **'cracklingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Frioler*, to consume.. cracklingly, or with a noise, as fire does stubble. **1855** *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 66 As he creeps cracklingly along [through a wood].

crackly ('krækli), *a.* [f. CRACKLE + -Y: cf. *crack-y.*] Prone to crackle; crisp and brittle. Also *transf.*

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 78 The true Venetian crackly substance of water-colour, with the rich and transparent glazings of oil. **1884** *Mehalah* x. 144 I'm crisp and crackly like seaweed in an East wind. **1923** KIPLING *Land & Sea Tales* 15 There was a roar of rather crackly laughter. **1969** *Listener* 12 June 835/2 It's all put together well enough, sprightly, black-and-white, with clever, crackly dialogue.

'crackmans. *Thieves' cant.* [see CRACK *sb.* 18: cf. *darkmans* = night.] A hedge.

1610 S. ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all, Crackmans*, the hedge. **1621** B. JONSON *Masque Met. Gipsies*, To their libkins at the Crackmans. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., The Cull thought to have loap'd by breaking through the Crackmans. **1737** *Bacchus & Venus*, Thou the Crackmans down didst beat.

cracknel ('krækn(ə)l). Forms: 5 crakenelle, krakenelle, 5-6 craknel(l, 6 crakenell, crackenel(l, cracknelle, -nal, 6-9 -nell, 6- -nel. [app. an alteration of F. *craquelin*: cf. the dial. equivalent CRACKLING 4. With the F. cf. Flem. *craeckelink*, Du. *krakeling* in same sense, f. *krake* crack.]

1. A light, crisp kind of biscuit, of a curved or hollowed shape. Cf. CRACKLING 4.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brede twyys bakyn, as krakenelle or symnel, or other lyke. **1481-90** *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Roxb.) 165 Item, to krakenelles j.*d.* **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste theron, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a crakenell, or bysket. **1530** PALSGR. 210/2 Crackenell, *cracquelin.* **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 369 That oblation was.. a bowed peece of breade (which we call a cracknell) baked in an ouen. **1611** BIBLE *1 Kings* xiv. 3 Take with thee ten loaues, and cracknels, and a cruse of honie. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cracknels*, a sort of Cakes made in shape of a Dish, and bak'd hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth. **1880** BEACONSFIELD *Endym.* lxxxix. 413 Plum cakes .. and no end of cracknels. **1884** *Punch* 23 Feb. 85/1 Crisp as a cracknel by Huntly and Palmer.

attrib. **1620** *Unton Invent.* 27 One little cracknell boule.

2. *pl.* Small pieces of fat pork fried crisp. (*local Eng.* and *U.S.*) Cf. CRACKLING 3 b.

3. = CRACKLE 3, CRACKLING 5. *rare.*

1821 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* 221 And other crockery both cracknell and green dragon.

'crack-nut, *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* A nut-cracker. Now *dial.*

In the first quot. the meaning may be 'nuts that one cracks'.

16.. FLETCHER *Paems* 244 (in Wright *Prov. Dict.*) That sweet fool, Just wean'd from's bread and butter, and the school.. Cracknuts and hobbihorse. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd-bk., Cracknuts*, nut-crackers.

B. *adj.* That cracks nuts.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The little crack-nut squirrel.

crackow, var. of CRAKOW.

crackpot ('krækpɒt). *colloq.* [For *cracked pot* (cf. CRACK-BRAIN and POT *sb.*[1] 7 a).] A crack-brain, a crazy creature, a crank. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Broadside Ballad* (Farmer), My aunty knew lots, and called them crack-pots. **1919** J. C. SNAITH *Love Lane* xiv. 65 He felt that it would annoy this Toplofty Crackpot. **1927** H. M. TOMLINSON *Gallions Reach* xxxiii. 254 We can't go doddering across Malaya behind an inspired crackpot following the Holy Grail, can we? **1934** A. WOOLLCOTT *While Rome Burns* 15 The true story of crackpot Marigold. **1944** L. LARIAR *Man with Lumpy Nose* xiv. 130 Everybody knew that Herb was a member of the Crackpot Brooklyn youth organization. **1959** J. CARY *Captive & Free* 211 The public is used to grievance-mongers and despises 'em—they'll put him down for a crack-pot. **1959** G. JENKINS *Twist of Sand* v. 91 The High Command still thought it a crackpot idea, fraught with all kinds of difficulties and dangers.

†**'crack-rack,** (*sb.*) *a. Obs.* An echoic word representing or describing a succession of cracks.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thee crack rack crashing the vnwytting pastor amazeth.

†**'crack-rope.** *Obs.* [f. CRACK *v.* + ROPE.]

1. = CRACK-HALTER; also = rogue, vituperatively, and playfully.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Tod's Confessioun* 48 (Jam.) Syne widdie-nek and crak-raip callit als, And till our hyre hangit up be the hals. **1571** EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 68 Away, you crack-ropes, are you fighting at the court-gate? **1611** COTGR., *Baboin*, a crackrope, waghalter, unhappie rogue, retchless villaine. **1620** SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. iii. 19 'Sancho, you are a Crack-rope', quoth Don Quixote, 'ifaith you want no Memory'. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii, About a score of fusty Crackropes and Gallowclappers.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 19 There was a crack-rope boy, meeting Tarlton in London street. **1631** SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* IV. iii, You do not know the mystery: this lady is a boy, a very crack-rope boy. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, Ye crack-rope padder, born beggar, and bred thief.

†**crackship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A mock title for a 'crack' (see CRACK *sb.* 11).

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. i, Did not he follow your crack-ship [a page] at a beck given? **1607** MARSTON *What You Will* III. iii. 30 *Bid.* [a page] How live you? *Slip.* Miserably, complaining to your crack-ship.

'crack-skull. *rare.* = CRACK-BRAIN.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1889** in E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

cracksman ('kræksmən). *slang.* [f. CRACK *sb.* 6 + MAN: cf. *sportsman*, etc.] A housebreaker.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Cracksman*, a house-breaker. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* II. 86 You'll be a fine young cracksman. **1886** *Blackw. Mag.* 597 The skilled 'cracksmen' thoroughly versed in the practical mechanics of burglary.

crackt: see CRACKED.

crack-tryst ('kræktraɪst). *Sc.* [f. CRACK- 1.] One who 'cracks' or breaks tryst (see CRACK *v.* 12); one who fails to fulfil an engagement.

1817 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 113 Thou shalt be punished as a crack-tryst.

crack-up ('krækʌp). [f. CRACK *v.* 15.] Disintegration (under strain), collapse; a crash.

1926 MAINES & GRANT *Wise-Crack Dict.* 7/1 *Crack up*, wreck of an aeroplane. **1927** C. A. LINDBERGH *We* ii. 53 The propeller came in contact with the ground... My first 'crack-up'! **1936** F. SCOTT FITZGERALD in *Esquire* Feb. 41 (*title*) Crack-up: a desolately frank document from one for whom the salt of life has lost its flavor. *Ibid.* Apr. 39/1 How an.. optimistic young man experienced a crack-up of all values. **1936** L. C. DOUGLAS *White Banners* xix. 393 Then came this crack-up in the stock market. **1937** *New Republic* 19 May 37/1 No.. aircraft in the world.. has suffered so many crack-ups. **1938** *Polit. Q.* Jan.-Mar. 25 The dangerous crack-up in our foreign situation. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 May 286/5 Berlin under air attack,.. and the final crack-up. **1963** S. WEINTRAUB *Private & Public Shaw* vi. 178 Motorboats used to speed to the scene of a crack-up on the water.

crack-voiced, *a.* [CRACK- 2.] Having a cracked or broken voice.

1874 HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. vi. 67 The crack-voiced cock-pheasants' 'cu-uck, cuck'.

'crack-ˌwillow. [f. CRACK *v.* + WILLOW.] A name for *Salix fragilis*, a species of willow with brittle branches.

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant.* 271 The Crack-willow. **1806** T. HARWOOD *Lichfield* 453 Near Stow-pool, the *salix fragilis*, crack-willow, flourishes. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 80.

†**crack-winded,** *a. Obs.* Also cracked-, crackt-. [f. CRACK- 2] = BROKENWINDED.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1550/4 The other a little crack winded. **1686** *Ibid.* No. 2136/4 A red roan Gelding.. crackt-winded. **1706** *Ibid.* No. 4190/4 A sorrel chesnut Nag, a little crack winded.

cracky ('krækɪ), *a.* [f. CRACK + -Y.]

1. Having cracks or fractures; prone to crack.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Slate*, That sort of Stone is not cracky, but firm and good. **1880** BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* I. xvii. 278 White buckled walls, and cracky lintels.

2. Somewhat cracked in intellect; crazy.

1850 C. GODLEY *Lett. Early N.Z.* (1951) 47 She is odd, some say *cracky*, and never sees anyone. **1854** H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 99 Let cracky Carlyle say what he will. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A bit cracky*, partially crazy. **1924** 'R. CROMPTON' *William—the Fourth* v. 75 She's cracky, I think. **1936** M. HUXLEY *Let.* 21 Feb. in *Lett. A. Huxley* (1969) 400 Probably you will think we have gone cracky.

3. Abounding in conversation. *north.*, chiefly *Sc.*

1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 To mak us a' sae pleased and cracky. **1825** LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 355 They were rather civil, and very cracky creatures.

cracoke: see CRAWKE.

†**cracon.** *Obs.* Also crauckond, crakan, craconum, krawkan, kraghen. [Etymol. uncertain: perh. f. CRACK *v.* or F. *craquer*; cf. CRAWKE in same sense.] = CRACKLING 3: cf. Du Cange s.v. *Cremium*.

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* ci. 4 [cii. 3] Mi banes als krawkan dried þa [Lat. *sicut in frixorium confrixa sum*]. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ci. 4 My banys as kraghen dryed [*v. rr.* crauckond, cracon, brent grees, crakan]. *c* **1450** *Medulla MS.* (in *Promp. Parv.* 101) A craconum of grece or talwhe. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crakan, *cremium*.

‖**Cracovienne** (krəkəʊvɪ'ɛn). [F. fem. adj. = Cracovian, f. *Cracovie* Cracow in Poland.] A kind of light and lively Polish dance.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi, He could..execute a Cracovienne with all the mincing graces of a ballet heroine.

cracus: see CRACCUS.

-cracy (-krəsɪ), formerly also -cratie, -crasie, a. F. *-cratie*, ad. med.L. *-cratia*, a. Gr. *-κρατία*, in composition 'power, rule', f. *κράτος* strength, might, rule, authority. Already used in Greek in *ἀριστοκρατία* aristocracy, rule of the best-born, *δημοκρατία* democracy, popular government, *ὀχλοκρατία* ochlocracy, mob-rule, *πλουτοκρατία* plutocracy, an oligarchy of wealth, *θεοκρατία* theocracy, rule of God; whence ANGELOCRACY, government by angels, ***bestiocracy*** (*The Times* 21 Nov. 1863) the rule of beasts. All these have a preceding *o* belonging to or representing the stem vowel of the first element, but which tends to be viewed as part of the suffix, as if this were *-ocracy*. The word *aristocracy* has in modern times, in Fr. and Eng., passed into the senses of 'a ruling body of nobles, the nobles as a ruling class, political power, or upper class', after which *democracy* has received the sense of 'the people or lower class as a political power or element', and *plutocracy* that of 'a class ruling or influential by virtue of its wealth'.

Hence the suffix, in the form *-ocracy*, has been added to English words, to designate in mockery or ridicule any dominant, superior, or aspiring class, as in the following (mostly colloquial or newspaper words); ***barristerocracy***, ***broker-ocracy***, ***capocracy***, ***millocracy***, ***shipocracy***, ***shoddyocracy*** (barristers, brokers, cap-setting women, mill-owners, ship-owners, shoddy-manufacturers, as classes of social standing or pretensions); see also BEEROCRACY, CLUBOCRACY, COTTONOCRACY, COUNTYOCRACY, MOBOCRACY, SNOBOCRACY, SHOPOCRACY, SLAVEOCRACY, etc.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The Lord Lieutenant..holds a court for the barristerocracy of Dublin to wear periodical pumps in. **1860** *Lit. Churchman* VI. 270/1 The 'demoralising' influence of a slipper-working 'capocracy' upon the minds..of the younger clergy. **1887** *19th Centy.* Aug. 159 Anarchy..is obviously as incompatible with plutocracy as with any other kind of *cracy*.

†**'cradden, -on,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* crau-, crawdoun; 8–9 dial. craddant. [Derivation uncertain: possibly the same word as CRATHON, but app. associated in Sc. with *craw* to crow and *down*; several quots. refer to or suggest a cock that will not fight.] A craven, a coward.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 119 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand, And by consent cry cok, thi deid is dycht. **1571** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Neither must you..have him [the cock] a Craddon, for he must sometime stand in the defence of his wife and children. **1606** BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our crawdown fedrum fal. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Cradden*, a dwarf. *Lanarks.*

Hence †**craddenly** *a.*, cowardly.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words, Crassantly*, as a crassantly lad, a coward. *Chesh.* In Lancashire they say craddantly. So **1692–1732** in COLES. **1742–1800** BAILEY, A *Craddantly* Lad, a Coward. *Lancash.* **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Craddenly*, cowardly. *North.* **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Craddantly.*

craddle, dial var. of CRADLE *sb.*

crade, obs. f. of CRATE.

cradge (krædʒ), *sb. local.* In the East of England: A small bank made to keep out water.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 19 (*Linc.*) Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters from the inned grounds. **1877** in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* 72.

cradge, *v. local.* [f. prec. sb.] (See quots.) Hence '**cradging** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Lincoln Mercury* 5 Nov. 4 Many hands were set on to increase the cradging on the west bank. *Ibid.* 6 These [banks] were temporarily cradged, and slips and leakages made good. **1891** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Dec. 828/2 'Cradging' banks—that is, heightening and backing them temporarily with clay, to prevent the water running over them or percolating through them.

cradle ('kreɪd(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 1 cradel, -ol, 3–7 cradel(e, 4 (cradyl, *Sc.* kardil), 4–6 cradil(le, 4–5 kradel(l, 5–7 cradell(e, 5– cradle; 4–6 credil(le, -dyl(l(e, -del, 5 *Sc.* creddil(l, 7 credle, 7 (9 *dial.*) craddle, 9 *dial.* creddle. [OE. *cradol*, beside which there was perh. a parallel form **crædel* whence northern ME. *credil*, *credel*, mod.Sc. and north. Eng.. *creddle*. Derivation uncertain.

Usually compared with OHG. *chratto*, *cratto*, MHG. *kratte* 'basket, panier, creel' which, with the synonymous OHG. *c(h)rezzo*, MHG. *chrezze*, *kreize*, Ger. *krâtze*, *kretze* (having also, Grimm, *Krätze* I. 3, the sense 'cradle'), appears to go back to an ablaut-stem **krat-*, *krad.* From this, OE. *cradol*, *cradel* might be a diminutive formation, lit. 'little basket': cf. mod. *bassinet*.

The various Celtic derivations conjectured, e.g. from Welsh *cryd*, 'shake, shakes, ague', now also in N. Wales 'cradle', from Gael. *creathall* ('krɛal), cradle, etc., have no etymological value. *Craidhal* sometimes erroneously cited as Irish, is a bad spelling of Gael. *creathall*, given by O'Reilly from Shaw.]

I. 1. a. A little bed or cot for an infant: properly, one mounted on rockers, but often extended to a swing-cot, or a simple cot or basket-bed that is neither rocked nor swung.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker I. 124 *Cunabulum*, cradel. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles bearn, & rockeð hit ȝeorneliche ase nurice. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243 In hir credille ȝing tille Inglond scho cam. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 Wakynge a nyghtes..to rocke þe cradel. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Credel, or cradel, *crepundium*. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 358 The..valliaunt warriour..once..lay crying in a wicker cradle. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* XXVI. 123 The rocking the infant in his cradle follows next. **1748** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* 211 The Women carry these Cradles at their Backs, with the Child's Back to theirs. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, He rocked the cradle with his foot. *Mod. Proverb*, She who rocks the cradle rules the world.

fig. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 Wilt thou..rock his Braines, In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, To rock your baby thoughts in the cradle of sleepe. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, To rock them..in the cradle of their false security.

b. Applied to a piece of silver plate, or the like, presented to the wife of a mayor to whom a child is born during his period of office.

Originally a cradle, or the model of one, for which something else is now often substituted.

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, having given birth to a child during her husband's year of office as Mayor, has been presented with a silver cradle. The gift is really a case, but on such occasions it is always termed a 'Cradle'. **1880** *M'chester City News* 4 Dec., At the Annual dinner of the City Council..Alderman Pattison the ex-Mayor, was presented with a silver cradle..It is a pretty conceit, this custom of presenting a silver cradle to a chief Magistrate on the occasion of a birth in his family during his year of office.

2. In various phrases, taken as the symbol of infancy or of the first period or stage of existence; e.g. ***from the (first,* or *very) cradle***, ***to stifle in the cradle***, ***watch over the cradle***, etc. attrib. phr. ***cradle-to-grave.*** (cf. quot. 1709.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 110 Wherwith the stomakes of owr people..haue euer byn noorisshed euen from their cradelles. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 186 To keepe a countenaunce farre aboue the common, euen from the first cradle. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 In the Latine wee haue been exercised almost from our verie cradle. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 153 Now this infamous treason was known..but all the difficulty was how to stifle it in the Cradle. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ¶4 A modest Fellow never has a Doubt from his Cradle to his Grave. **1795** BURKE *Corr.* IV. 309 To watch over the cradle of those seminaries. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That the Norman gentlemen were orators from the cradle. **1884** D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iv. 61 Churches whose origin goes back to the cradle of Christianity. **1943** *Time* 22 Mar. 13 Sir William Beveridge, author of the British 'cradle-to-grave' social security report. **1951** *Amer. Speech* XXVI. 39 He shifts easily from such levels as cant to slang or colloquialism... While such cradle-to-grave lexicography must be impressive to the uninitiate, it may also reflect an assurance born largely of scissors and paste. **1962** C. WALSH *Utopia to Nightmare* vi. 76 Everyone has cradle-to-grave security.

3. *fig.* The place or region in which anything is nurtured or sheltered in its earlier stage.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 64 Sith to thee is unknowne the cradle of thy brood. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* Pref., Our labors are but the cradles of the law. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 5 Egypt that served at first as the cradle of the holy nation. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 20 The cradle of literature and art. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 407 Wessex the cradle of the royal house.

4. Applied *poetically* to that which serves as a couch or place of repose.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 80 Swaggering..So neere the Cradle of the Faierie Queene? **1592** —— *Ven. & Ad.* 1185 In this hollow cradle [the bosom] take thy rest My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. **1790** COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 506 Four cradles in the sand she scoop'd.

5. *Naut.* 'A standing bedstead for a wounded seaman, instead of a hammock' (Crabb).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 259 Captain Merville..gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles. **1867** in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

II. Technical applications to things having the structure, appearance, use, or rocking motion of the child's cradle.

6. Any framework of bars, cords, rods, etc. united by lateral ties; a grating, or hurdle-like structure:

spec. **a.** A framework or grating placed round anything to protect it; **b.** a supporting framework; **c.** a frame in which glaziers carry glass; a crate of glass; **d.** a basket-like grating or framework; a cresset; **e.** a suspended scaffolding or stage used by workmen on buildings, in mines, etc.; **f.** in *Coach-building* (see quot. 1794); †**g.** the bed or carriage of a cannon (quot. 1497); **h.** the 'rest' or support for a telephone receiver not in use; **i.** *Cricket.* a device used to deflect a ball thrown upon it in practising short-range fielding.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j Credel. **1497** on *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradil to hir. *Ibid.* 349, xiij stane of irne, to make grath to Mons new cradill. **1538** *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Ane cradill of glass. **1561** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 102 For makinge a new cradle for the bere. *Ibid.* 130 For makinge of a cradelle to goe about the steple. **1611** MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 78 Set a little cradle of limed straws about his seat. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Carefully protect..your Ranunculus's..covering them with Mattresses supported on Cradles of Hoops. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 81 The Iron-grate or Cradle that holds the burning Coals. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 280 An old Man..that carryed a cradle of glasses at his back. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 49 Men place cradles upon high trees in marish regions, that storks may breed upon them. **1694** *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 171 From the Water to the Cradle, (that is the round Circle that goeth round about the Middle of the Mast, and is made in the shape of a Basket). **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Carecta*, A cradle..applied to some other utensils that carry or bear any thing. As in the North, a dish-cradle, for the setting up wooden dishes or trenchers. **1742** BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xxiii. (1863) 800 My proposal to dry corn-mows (by a sort of cradle perforating them to ensure ventilation). **1771** *Batchelor* (1773) I. 256 Mr. F. mounted on the box, driving a stage coach, with Mr. P-ns-by in the cradle. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 130 A cradle is a leather platform, made to receive the seat. Coachboxes are not complete without cradles and seats. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 20 These pieces of wood being placed upon moveable cradles made of hammered iron. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 65 You must see to the creddles..I can't have my young oaks barked. *Ibid.* III. 195 The iron cradle in which the warning-light had often burned. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cradle*..8 A suspended scaffold used by miners. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. 486 Each of the counterpoises is equal to twice the weight of one of the pulleys with its sliding cradle. **1884** J. MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiliz. Scot.* III. xxix. 329 The Wemyss glass-work..The cradles contained fifteen wisp. **1929** *P.O. Electr. Engin. Jrnl.* XXII. 193/1 With the P.O. type [of telephone set] a disconnection could only be produced when the microtelephone was replaced on the cradle in a very violent manner. **1934** *Times* 1 May 6/5 Slip catches were flying off the cradle and there was fielding practice. **1953** J. MORTIMER *Like Men Betrayed* x. 136 Kit put the telephone back in the cradle. **1959** D. BEATY *Cone of Silence* xiv. 158 The sharp click of the receiver returning to its cradle.

7. *Husb.* A light frame of wood attached to a scythe, having a row of long curved teeth parallel to the blade, to lay the corn more evenly in the swathe; 'a three forked instrument of wood on which the corn is caught as it falls from the sithe' (*Tusser Redivivus* 1710).

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 Corne sythes haue allwayes cradles, for carryinge of the corne handsomely to the sweathbalke. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 255 Which [barley] they mow with a sithe without a cradle. **1750** ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. ii. 44 Barley..is mown by the scythe and cradle. *c* **1818** MRS. CAREY *Tour in France* i. (1823) 15 The scythes..are very light, with a little cradle attached. **1866** THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* iii. 56 Wishing to learn if they used the cradle..I set up the knives and forks on the blade of the sickle to represent one.

8. *Surg.* A protecting framework of different kinds for an injured limb, etc.

(*a*) A series of arches of wire or wood, connected by longitudinal strips, to sustain the pressure of the bedclothes. (*b*) A framework in which an injured limb may be slung.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 44 The sick Person may at once enjoy the Convenience of a Cradle. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A Surgeon's Cradle..to lay a broken Leg in. **1847** SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 511 For the more effectual cooling of the limb a cradle should be kept over it. **1870** T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 886 The limb is then slung in a simple cradle. **1883** BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVI. 167 The cradles for the knee and ankle are made of wood.

b. A frame placed round the neck of an animal to prevent its biting an injury or sore.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xviii. 323 The possibility of blemishing himself should be prevented by a cradle or wooden necklace, consisting of round strips of wood, strung together, reaching from the lower jaw to the chest. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 206/2 *Cradle*, a frame encircling the neck of a horse.

9. *Naut.* The framework on which a ship rests during construction or repairs, and on which she slides at launching. Also, that in which a vessel lies in a way or slip, or in a canal-lift (cf. COFFER 9); and other analogous applications.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. 1 A cradel is a frame of timber, made along a ship.. for the more ease and safty in lanching. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coites*, the ways, or cradles, upon which a ship.. descends, when she is .. launched. **1775** FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 50 There are different kinds of cradles.. made use of for weighing of vessels; one sort is made of four cables of equal length. **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* I. 547/1 The Kent, of 80 guns, was.. securely placed in a cradle for repair. **1852** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 126 *Cradle, or Coffer*, the framework employed in perpendicular lifts, for holding the boats, and conveying them from one pond to the other. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 The 'cradles' must be fitted.. between the bottom of the ship and the slidingway.

10. An appliance in which a person or thing is swung or carried.

a. The apparatus in which a person is drawn from a wreck to a place of safety. b. 'A machine made of stout sail-cloth, for the purpose of shipping and unshipping horses' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

1839 *36 Years of Seafaring life* 268 They hauled the lines in.. the cradle [was] sent along, and by this means thirteen persons were saved.

†**11.** The part of a cross-bow on which the missile rested. *Obs.*

1721– in BAILEY.

12. *Arch.* and *Building.* (See quots.; also COFFER 5 a.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Cradle* (*Archit.*) vide *Coffer*. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cradle* (*Carpentry*), the rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulting ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. **1875** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cradle*, a name sometimes given to a centering of ribs and lattice for turning culverts.

13. *Engraving.* A chisel-like tool with a serrated edge, which is 'rocked' to and fro over the surface of the metal plate, to produce a mezzotint ground.

1788–9 HOWARD *Encycl.* I. 619 *Cradle*, among engravers, is the name of an instrument used in scraping mezzotintos and preparing the plate. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Engraving* II. 288 This operation is called *laying the ground*; it is performed by rocking the cradle to and fro. **1883** J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotinto Portr.* IV. ii. p. xxiii, The instruments used in mezzotinto engraving consist of the cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc.

14. *Gold Mining.* A trough on rockers in which auriferous earth or sand is shaken in water, in order to separate and collect the gold.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 (*Let. fr. Gold Diggings*) Two men can keep each other steadily at work, the one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. **1852** MOTLEY *Lett.* (1889) I. 146 Whether I shall at last find a few grains of pure gold in my cradle. **1883** *Century Mag.* Jan., The Cradle or rocker is the rudest.. of all machines for the separation of gold.

15. See CAT'S CRADLE.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. General: a. attributive, as (sense 1) ***cradle-babe, -bed, -child, -clothes, †-clout, -dream, -fellow, -head, -life, -melody, -necessaries, -practise, -side, -throne, -time, -tune***; (sense 7) ***cradle-bar***; b. objective, as ***cradle-dealer, -keeper, -plunderer, -robber, -rocker***; c. locative, as ***cradle-sworn, -tombed***.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, III. ii. 392 As milde and gentle as the *Cradle-babe. *a***1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xvii. 451 She took her little infant.. and laid her asleep upon the *cradle-bed. **1868** LD. HOUGHTON *Select.* 210 Beside the downy cradle-bed. **1014** WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 *Cradolcild gepeowode þurh wælhreowe unlaga. **1832** J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 55 Though a cradle-child misfortune threw me on the shoals of life. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 88 That some Night-tripping-Faiery, had exchang'd In *Cradle-clothes, our Children where they lay. **1838** J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 333 To the profession of a *cradle dealer. **1845** G. MURRAY *Islaford* 55 The Bethlehem-song that hushed our *cradle-dreams. **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxxi. 538 With him who had been my *cradle-fellow. **1864** TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 277 The woman.. half embraced the basket *cradle-head. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 164 *Cunina*, the *cradle-keeper and wich-chaser. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2138 Christian art in Rome, where it had its *cradle-life. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 100 It had been a *cradle melody to him. **1552** HULOET, **Cradle necessaries*, or all thinges pertaynyng to the swathlynge of Infantes. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par., Luke* 190 b, An infaunte in the *cradle place. **1864** W. WHITBY *Amer. Slav.* 187 We have.. *cradle-plunderers for church members. **1631** MASSINGER *Emp. East* IV. iv, The cure of the gout.. without boast be it said, my *cradlepractice. **1920** S. LEWIS *Main St.* xxxii. 389 Darned if this bunch of *cradle-robbers didn't get hold of some young kids. **1888** *Ohio Archæol. & Hist. Quarterly* June 105 Nations now gather to the *cradleside of any new-born thought. **1891** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 547 A *cradle-sworn conspiracy To set the world awry. **1846** KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* III. x. 10 That Saint.. who to Jesus' *cradle-throne Led us first. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iii. (R.), Hercules [of] whose famous acts.. the first but not the least In *cradle-time befell. **1868** WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xli, As free as if from cradle-time We two had played together. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* 511 One in the feeble birth becomming old, Is *cradle-toomb'd. **1880** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 417 Ears whose *cradle-tune had been the beat Of ocean-waves.

17. Special Comb.: †**cradle-band, -bands**, swaddling cloth, or bands; †**cradle-barn**, cradle-child; **cradle-board**, among N. American Indians a board to which an infant is strapped; also *attrib.*; **cradle-books** = INCUNABULA 2; **cradle-cannon** *Billiards*, a series of cannons with the two object-balls close on either side of a corner-pocket; **cradle cap**, orig. *U.S.*, an area of yellowish or brownish greasy-looking scales that sometimes forms on the top of a baby's head; the condition of having this, seborrhœic eczema of the scalp in a baby; **cradle Catholic**, one who is born into the Roman Catholic church; a Catholic 'from the cradle'; †**cradle-chimney** (see quot.); **cradle-drill**, a rock-drill supported on a cradle-like trough; **cradle-heap, -hill** (*U.S.*) a hillock formed by the fallen trunk of a tree; **cradle-holding**, a name for land held in BOROUGH-ENGLISH; **cradle-hole** (*U.S.*), a depression in a road; also a spot from which the frost is melting; **cradle-joint**, a joint allowing something to swing or oscillate; **cradle-knoll** *U.S.*, a small knoll, as on a logging road; **cradle-land**, the land in which a people dwell in their earliest times; **cradle-man**, one who uses a cradle-scythe, a cradler; †**cradle-piece**, a piece cut out of a quill in making a pen; **cradle-printing-machine**, 'a printing machine in which the cylinder has only a half revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion' (Ogilvie); **cradle-rocker**, (*a*) = ROCKER[1] 2 b; (*b*) one who rocks a child's cradle; similarly **cradle-rocking**; **cradle-roof**, a roof, in shape like a half cylinder, divided into panels by wooden ribs; **cradle-scale**, 'a pair of scales for weighing sacks of corn in a mill' (Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.*); **cradle-scythe**, a scythe fitted with a cradle (in sense 7); **cradle-snatcher**, one who weds, or is enamoured of, a much younger person, *slang* (orig. *U.S.*); so **cradle-snatch** *v.*, **cradle-snatching** *vbl. sb.*; **cradle-song**, a song sung to a child in the cradle, a lullaby; †**cradle-tooth**, a rib of the cradle of a scythe; **cradle-vault** (see quot. and cf. *cradle-roof*); †**cradle-walk**, a garden walk over-arched with clipped yew or the like; †**cradle-witted** *a.*, having the wits of an infant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The nouryce bindeth the chylde togyders wyth *cradylbondes. *c***1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794/1 *Hec fassia*, credylbond. **1552** HULOET, Cradle bande, *instita*. *c***1300** *Havelok* 1912 He.. made hem rowte Als he weren *kradelbarnes. **1879** *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* VIII. 341 Cranial modification adopted by the Chinooks and other Flat-head Indians.. may be confidently ascribed to the undesigned pressure of the *cradle-board on a head of brachycephalic type. **1942** *Antiquity* XVI. 94 It [*sc.* a skull] belongs to a woman 30 to 35 years old, and shows cradle-board flattening. **1956** E. WILSON *Red, Black, Blond & Olive* I. 49 A baby on a 'cradle-board'. Wrapped up and strapped to this wooden back, the children can be laid down to sleep or stood up against the wall. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The whole of this second volume is devoted to *Incunabula*—the '*Cradle books'—the first fruits of the early presses. **1927** *Publishers' Weekly* 31 Dec. 2315/1 Black letter books and cradle books. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 10/1 The '*cradle-cannon' has been responsible for another extraordinary break. **1890** BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* I. 342/2 **Cradle-cap*, crusts of seborrhœa on heads of young infants. **1912** A. M. ALBERTY *Truth about Baby* xviii. 94 There will appear on the infant's head a heavy, scaly-looking substance commonly called the 'cradle cap'. **1932** F. H. BARTLETT *Infants & Children* xviii. 372 Use oil instead of soap and water on the scalp until 'cradlecap' has been cleared. **1944** A & B. BUNDESEN *Baby Man.* II. 259 A crust called 'cradle cap' may form on the head. **1975** H. JOLLY *Bk. Child Care* xxxi. 400 Cradle cap may appear on the heads of the best-washed babies. **1952** R. MACAULAY *Let.* 25 July (1961) 342 The very nice, intelligent, *cradle-Catholic talks Controller at the B.B.C. **1965** *Guardian* 10 Feb. 8/3 She and her three brothers.. were all cradle Catholics, her grandparents having come into the Church. **1825–79** JAMIESON, **Cradle-Chimlay*, the large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides, used in what is called a round-about fireside. **1884** R. HUNT *British Mining* 526 A single-acting *cradle-drill mounted on a stretcher bar for sinking shafts. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* I. 186 It was then but the mere blazed line of what was to be a road; stumps and *cradle heaps, mud-holes and miry swails, succeeded one another. **1855** HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 374 The bye-road was so full of stumps and *cradle-hills, it was impossible to drive in it. **1882** F. POLLOCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 360 *note*, The land is known.. as *cradle-holding in some parts of the south. **1854** THOREAU *Walden* 316 Deep ruts and '*cradle-holes' were worn in the ice. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 190 A small tube.. connected to a stout pin by means of a *cradle-joint. **1897** R. E. ROBINSON *Uncle Lisha's Outing* v. 32 There were moss-covered *cradle-knolls and mouldering trunks of the old trees whose uprooting had formed them. **1969** L. G. SORDEN *Lumberjack Lingo* 28 *Cradle knolls*, small knolls or mounds of earth that require grading in the construction of logging roads. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 37 The position of Egypt between the *cradle lands of the human race and the African continent. **1889** P. A. BRUCE *Plantation Negro* 197 *Cradlemen, ditchers, assorters of tobacco are paid higher for the same.. time. **1727** W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 76 Enter your Knife sloping.. about twice the breadth of the Quill.. and cut away the *Cradle-piece. **1795** S. J. PRATT *Gleanings through Wales* I. vi. 53 The little *cradle-rocker, was singing a lullaby to the suckling. **1891** HARDY *Tess* iii, The cradle-rockers had done hard duty for so many years, under the weight of so many children, on that flagstone floor, that they were worn nearly flat. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/7 How many of the cradle-rockers would gladly help to emancipate their sisters, but cannot. **1878** *Design & Work* 16 Feb. 213/3 **Cradle-Rocking*... An American invention for rocking a cradle. **1891** HARDY *Tess* iii, The cradle-rocking and the song would cease simultaneously for a moment. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 282 The *cradle roof of the chancel still remains; some of the bosses are very good. **1875** GWILT *Archit.* §2052 h, The framing of cradle roofs, with king-posts carried upon the tie-beams. **1669–81** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, A *cradle* is a frame of wood fixed to a sythe for the mowing of corn.. it is then called a **Cradle-sythe*. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 99 The axe, the pick-axe, and the cradle-scythe. **1938** D. SMITH *Dear Octopus* III. i. 98, I may be neurotic but I've never *cradle-snatched my brother-in-law. **1967** J. AIKEN *Ribs of Death* i. 11, I don't usually cradlesnatch. But there was something about you that made me think you were older. **1925** *N.Y. Times* 8 Sept. 2/2 '*Cradle Snatchers' is concerned with the activities of three wives. **1965** R. ERSKINE *Passion Flowers in Business* xi. 142 Crispin asked me to dance. 'Cradle-snatcher,' said Miranda nastily. **1933** E. A. ROBERTSON *Ordinary Families* viii. 189 Our jokes.. were generally about *cradle-snatching, because Dru was two years older than Basil. **1958** OSBORNE & CREIGHTON *Epitaph G. Dillon* I. 26 So you've taken to cradle-snatching, have you. Not content with taking another woman's husband, you have to pick up a 'young gentleman' as well. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. iv. (1495) 19 Nouryces vse lullynges and other *cradyl songes to pleyse the wyttes of the chylde. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov. 636/1 It is remarkable.. that Watts, who was a bachelor, has written the loveliest cradle-song in the language. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 The smallest sort of them for harrowe-spindles, some for *cradle-teeth; and some.. for plough-staffes. **1875** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Cradle Vault*, a term used, but improperly, to denote a cylindric vault. **1662** EVELYN *Diary* 9 June (D.), The *cradle-walk of hornebeame in the garden is.. very observable. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 124 The garden laid out in a cradle-walk, and intervening parterres. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 222 Who.. Though *cradle-witted, must not honor lose.

cradle ('kreɪd(ə)l), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To lay or place in, or as in, a cradle; to rock to sleep.

*a***1400–50** *Alexander* 1707 The catyfest creatur þat credylytt was euer. *a***1700** DRYDEN (J.), Convey'd to earth and cradled in a tomb. *c***1714** ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scrib.* I. iii, He shall be cradled in my ancient shield. **1856** CAPERN (ed. 2) 10 We'll cradle up our infant child, And take our evening's ramble. **1864** TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 57 The babe .. cradled near them, wail'd and woke The mother.

fig. **1659** LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 207 Ere the morn cradles the moon. **1800** MOORE *Anacreon* iv. 6 Let me have a silver bowl, Where I may cradle all my soul.

b. To receive or hold as a cradle.

1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 82 For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a king.

†**2.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lie as in a cradle. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 464 Wither'd roots, and huskes Wherein the Acorne cradled.

3. a. *trans.* To nurture, shelter, or rear in infancy, or in the earliest stage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 34 Cain.. cradled yet in his fathers houshold. **1793** BURKE *Rem. Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 606 A commonwealth in a manner cradled in war. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 192 The house that cradled Prince Metternich. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 165 A fear in which they have been cradled. **1865** *Union Rev.* III. 263 Wesleyan Methodism, if not born, was cradled in Lincolnshire.

b. *to cradle into*: to rock or lull *into*; to nurture *into* from the cradle.

1819 SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 545 Most wretched men Are cradled into poetry by wrong. **1833** CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 177 The conscience is cradled into a state of stupefaction.

4. *Husb.* To mow (corn, etc.) with a cradle-scythe. Also *absol.* (dial. *craddle.*)

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. ii. 61 The art of cradling corn. **1835** *Tait's Mag.* II. 149 A rye field.. which he had.. let to be craddled. **1838** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 153 A man with a cradle over his shoulder, having been cradling oats. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 203 One quarter of an acre a day was secured for each able hand engaged in cradling, raking, and binding.

5. a. To set or support, in or on a cradle; to raise a boat or ship to a higher level by a cradle.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 50 A method that promises better success.. namely, cradling the object. **1823** W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 305 The ship being firmly cradled upon the tongues of ice. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cradle*, The locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade.

b. *spec.* To replace (a telephone receiver) on its 'cradle' or 'rest'.

1956 R. FULLER *Image of a Society* viii. 211 Rose cradled the receiver with the mingled disappointment and relief of the thwarted telephonist. **1969** R. STARK *Blackbird* (1970) ix. 56 'I wouldnt have believed it,' Ken said, and cradled the phone.

6. To support the back of (a picture, panel, etc.) by longitudinal ribs and transverse slips.

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s.v., To cradle a picture. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The panel was cradled—that is, narrow pieces of mahogany were fixed.. down the back of the panel, and these were cross-hatched with other slips.. The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

7. To wash (auriferous gravel) in a miner's cradle. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 144 All occupations, other than digging and cradling, are.. reserved for Sunday. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 188 (Hoppe), I don't doubt there is some truth in the phenomena of animal magnetism; but when you ask me to cradle for it, I tell you that the hysteric girls cheat so, etc.

8. *Coopering.* To cut a cask in two lengthwise.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cradling*, cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterwards united and rehooped.

cradled (kreɪd(ə)ld), *a.* [f. CRADLE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] **1.** Laid or reposing in a cradle.

a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* (R.), Her cradled child. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, Love, like a cradled infant, is lulled by a sad melody. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, Where in cradled rest they lay. 1871 C. B. PEARSON *Sarum Sequences* vii. 21 The King of Heaven is cradled found Amid the beasts He made.

2. Cut down with the cradle-scythe.

1847 HALLECK *Recorder* Wks. 216 Ripened like summer's cradled sheaf.

3. Provided with a cradle: cf. *cradle-scythe*.

1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 101 My friend was to exhibit his skill with the cradled scythe.

cradle-hood ('kreɪd(ə)lhʊd). [f. CRADLE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a child in the cradle; babyhood, infancy.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 212 All their transmutations from their Cradlehoode. *Mod.* From the stage of cradlehood to extreme old age.

cradler ('kreɪdlə(r)). Also 9 *dial.* craddler. [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ER.] **a.** One who or that which cradles (an infant, etc.). **b.** One who reaps with a cradle-scythe.

1766 WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 227 Let into it with my whole force and two cradlers hired. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 149 Craddlers generally mow round the field when the crop admits of doing so. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream in Gondola* 98 Cradler of placid pleasures.. Dear boat! 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 204 A gang of fair cradlers and binders.

cradling ('kreɪdlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. CRADLE *sb.* in various senses; an instance of this. *lit.* and *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 391 A yielding up, a cradling on her care. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. (1891) 60 Oftentimes a single cradling gets them all, and after that the poor man's labor is only rewarded by mud and worn pebbles.

2. A framework of wood or iron, *esp.* in *Archit.*

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 69 Pinnacles.. bound together by a cradling of iron. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Cradling* (*Archit.*), the mass of timber-work disposed in arched or vaulted ceilings for sustaining the lath-and-plaster. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cradling*.. is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a shop front. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

'cradling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cradles or forms a cradle.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 242 Her cradling pinions there she amply spread.

craer, var. of CRAYER.

crafish, obs. form of CRAYFISH *sb.*

craft (krɑːft, -æ-), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 cræft, (1 creaft, 3 creæft), 1–4 creft, 3 (*Ormin*) crafft, 4–6 crafte, 5–6 *Sc.* crafft, 6 *Sc.* craifft, 3– craft. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *cræft* masc. = OFris. *creft* (mod.Fris. *craft*, *cräft*); OS. *craft* m.f. (MDu. *cracht* f., Du. and LG. *kracht*), OHG. *chraft* f., MHG. and G. *kraft*, ON. *kraptr* (Norw., Sw., Da. *kraft*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain, though connexion with mod.Icel. *kræfr* adj. 'strong', is possible; relationship to CRAVE *v.*, OE. *crafian*, has also been suggested, through intervention of the sense 'compel, force'. The original meaning preserved in the other langs. is 'strength, force, power, virtue'. The transference to 'skill, art, skilled occupation', appears to be exclusively English; with the nautical applications in branch V cf. analogous uses of G. *kunst*.]

I. *Originally.*

†**1.** Strength, power, might, force. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. 52 On þæm ȝefeohte Meða cræft & heora duguð ȝefeoll. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 394 (Gr.) Nydaþ cræfte tid. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 Mid hlafordes creafte and mid folcrihte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3900 Þurȝ godes bode and godes craf[t]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 Who þat deleþ wiþ hem nedeþ more to be war more of gile þan of craft. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 305 Though he cryede with all the craft that he cowde in the hyeste voys that he myghte. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v, Thou hast vaynquisshed them.. by subtilnes.. But I that am a romayn shal vaynquisshe them by craft and strength of armes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, By the crafte of nature.

II. Intellectual power; skill; art.

In these and the following senses, *art* and *craft* were formerly synonymous and had a nearly parallel sense-development, though they diverge in their leading modern senses: cf. ART.

2. a. Skill, skilfulness, art; ability in planning or performing, ingenuity in constructing, dexterity; = ART 2. *archaic* (or contextual).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. §4 Wundorlice cræfte þu hit hæfst ȝesceapen. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 And don us mid his mihte þat stef creft ne mihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18809 þatt iss þatt crafft tatt tæcheþþ þe Off tre to wirrkenn arrke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21197 (Cott.) Lucas was.. leche o craft, al lerd o gru. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 1 The lyf so short, the craft so longe to lerne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 By hap oþer by craft [L. *casu vel industria*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 56 Nane is, nor was.. ne ȝit sal have sic crafte in poetrie. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 37, I told them that the craft was in catching it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 It is counted.. good Workmanship in a Joyner, to have the Craft of bearing his Hand so curiously even, the whole length of a long Board. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 4 Equally distinguished for strength and for manual craft.

†**b.** *spec.* Occult art, magic. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 542 in *O.E. Misc.* 17 So wicches hauen in here craft. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4212 Alle þat of þe devels crafte can, Als negremanciens and tregettours, Wiches and false enchauntours. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I (Harl. MS.) That knyȝt shall dye by my crafte, yn what cuntre.. so euer þat he be ynne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul .. cam to the woman by nyght and made her by her crafte to reyse Samuel.

†**c.** Human skill, *art* as opposed to *nature*; = ART 2. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 But it be take out by crafte or by kinde. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 15 a, Ether by nature or by crafte. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 803/1 And in the same parke curious trees made by craft.

†**3. a.** A skilful contrivance, a device, artifice, or expedient. **b.** A magical device; a spell or enchantment. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 272 Witen he wolde þurh þa wiþer-craftes [*c* 1275 wise crafte] wat þing hit were. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 854 Esculapies creftes ant Galienes grapes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19538 (Cott.) þat he moght of his craftes [Philip's miracles] lere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 þe neȝende boȝ of auarice is ine kueade creftes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 This Dedalus, which.. many craftes couthe Of fethers and of other thinges. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4233 For your entente I shall a craft devise.. That ye shall haue your purpose euery dele. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 140, I have me bethought A praty craft by me shalbe wrought. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M ij, A sothsayer, that was had in great reputacion for her craftes.

†**c.** *concr.* A work or product of art. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* (Bosworth), Unbegunnen Scyppend, se ðe ȝemacode swylcne cræft. *c* 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* C. 131 He calde on þat ilk crafte he carf with his hondes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye clowds shymring toe the craft they rampyred hizing.

4. a. In a bad sense: Skill or art applied to deceive or overreach; deceit, guile, fraud, cunning. (The chief modern sense; cf. ART 13: in *craft*, the bad sense is more explicit.)

In early use only contextually separable from sense 2.

c 1205 LAY. 27007 Euander king hine aqualde mid luðere his crafte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Uor ous to gily be hare crefte an by hire ginnes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 228 No gouernaunce in craft or out of craft is but that of it cometh yuel. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte, subtylte, *astuce*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 His craft [is] so great, that I feare he shall circumvent us. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 1 The Scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 That Crooked Wisdome, which is called Craft. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 120 If craft had anything to do with them, never was craft better hid. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They hate craft and subtlety. They neither poison, nor waylay, nor assassinate.

†**b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) An application of deceit; a trick, fraud, artifice. *Obs.* (Cf. ART 14.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Þæt he us ȝescylde wiþ þa þusendlican cræftas deofles costunga. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 257 þe feont.. bimong alle his crokinde creftes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 21 þat suche craftes cunnen to counseil beoþ i-clept. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 308 All the subtyl craftes and sore temptacyons of our spirituall aduersary. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 98 An old craft of the Clergy to secure their Church-Lands. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1730) 103 That being one of the Crafts of the Italian Priests.

III. †**5. a.** The learning of the schools, scholarship. **b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A branch of learning or knowledge, a science. *the seven crafts*: the 'seven arts' of the mediæval Universities: see ART 7. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 10923 On bocken heo cuðe godne cræft. *Ibid.* 30493 An clarc þe com from Spaine.. feole craftes he cuðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 522 Fifti scolmeistres, of alle þe creftes þet clerc ah to cunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4647 (Cott.) þe seuen craftes all he can. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 33 þe pasage of þe planettis, þe poyntes & þe sygnes. þai ware þe kiddest of þat craft knawyn in þaire tyme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crafte, *ars liberalis, sciencia* [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte of multyplyeing, *alquenemie*.

IV. A branch of skilled work.

6. a. An art, trade, or profession requiring special skill and knowledge; *esp.* a manual art, a HANDICRAFT; sometimes applied to any business, calling, or profession by which a livelihood is earned.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* i. 24 Se cræft þæs lareowdomes bið cræft ealra cræfta. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiii, Seo þeod ðone cræft ne cuðe ðæs fiscnoþes. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* 94 For ingehide his cræftes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Wone makeþ maister, ase hit sseweþ ine þise oþre creftes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 3 Of his craft he was a carpenter. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 Prentys to a craft. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 Aboute this tyme the craft of enpryntynge was fyrst founde in Magunce in Almayne. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 14 Suche eraftes, as be called handy craftes, they be very abiecte and vile, and lyttel regarded and estemed. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xviii. 3 And because hee was of the same craft, he abode with them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 31 ¶ 12 He has attempted at other times the crafts of the shoemaker, tinman, plumber, and potter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 120 Famous for his skill in the goldsmith's craft. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 67 Political journalism proper is a craft of which very few men.. become masters by intuition.

b. *spec.* The occupation of a hunter or sportsman, as in *the craft of the woods* = WOODCRAFT.

gentle craft: now often applied to Angling; formerly, a denomination of Shoe-making: see GENTLE.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, Yowre craftis let be kydde: And do as I yow bydde. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Crafte of huntyng, *uenerie*. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 74 A spot .. known to lovers of the 'gentle craft' as Sprouston Dub. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 250 Fond as William was of the craft of the woods.

c. *fig.* (Cf. *business*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 88 But he was double in loue .. And subtil in that crafte ouer any wight. *c* 1450 *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. viii. 48 It is a crafte, a man to be conuersant wiþ ihesu. 1490 CAXTON (*title*) The Arte and Crafte to know well to Dye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 We were but as seruauntes bounde to lerne ye crafte of ye exercyse of vertues. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i, To.. slay i' the dark too — Fie, Bertram! that was not a craft for thee! 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 40 Their theology was a craft at which they were marvellous adepts.

7. *concr.* **a.** A trade or profession as embodied in its practitioners collectively; the members of a trade or handicraft as a body; an association of these; a trade's union, guild, or 'company'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 101 Taillours, tanneris & tokkeris boþe, Masons, minours and mony oþer craftes. 1386 *Petit. London Mercers* in *Rolls of Parl.* III. 225 Of us togydre of the Mercerye, or other craftes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 2 Of a craft of vitaillers was he. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* 314 That the said crafte and Mistere [of Bakers] shall.. hold and kepe ther ffest of theyre solempnite of theyre Brotherhede. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 43 The mayer, aldermen, & xij. craffttes.. theys rode, & all the rest of the crafftes went in their barges.. to Westmyster. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. §66 They.. proposed to abolish all incorporations, crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind.

b. *spec.* *the craft*: the brotherhood of Freemasons.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 48 But mason schulde never won other calle, Withynne the craft amonghs hem alle, Ny soget, ny seruand. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 6 Nov. 4/1 It was agreed.. that the craft at large should have an opportunity of presenting.. a bust of the Grand Master.

c. *Sc.* = CRAFTSMAN: used of shoemakers.

1850 J. STRUTHERS *Autobiog.* Poet. Wks. I. 38 The remaining five were all regularly bred crafts. *Ibid.* 97 What among the brethren of the birse is called a ready craft.

†**8.** *man of craft*: one skilled in any craft or art; **a.** a CRAFTSMAN, a tradesman; **b.** one skilled in occult or magic art. *Obs.* (Now = *crafty man.*)

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 371 Marchandes, men of craft, and tilmen. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 23 Alle trewe tyliers and men of craft. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 Men of crafte and commune peple dwellede in the thrydde .. circuite of the walles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A man of Crafte, *artifex qui suam artem exercet*. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 62 Recommending themselves for men of craft, pretending to tell fortunes, caleulate nativities [etc.]. *Ibid.* I. vii. 186 The Devil and those men of craft.

V. Applied to boats, ships, and fishing requisites.

[These uses were probably colloquial with watermen, fishers, and seamen some time before they appeared in print, so that the history is not evidenced; but the expression is probably elliptical, sense 9 being = vessels of small craft, i.e. small trading vessels, or of small seaman's art, and sense 10 = requisites of the fisherman's craft. It is not impossible that the latter was the earlier: cf. quot. 1704 in 10. The want in English of any general collective term for all sorts of 'vessels for water carriage' naturally made *craft* a useful stop-gap.]

9. a. *collect.* (constr. as *pl.*) Vessels or boats.

(*a*) *orig.* only in the expression *small craft*, small trading vessels, boats, lighters, etc.

1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 75 Only ketches and such small craft to attend the fleete and fire ships. 1699 HACKE *Robert's Voy. Levant* 34 There is good lying for small Craft. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 53 A Place of great Trade.. and abundance of small Craft, that only run to and fro on this Coast. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 They employ 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 1/2 The want of efficiency of our navy [in].. what are known as small craft, that is to say, the classes of sloops, gunvessels and gun-boats.

(*b*) Hence, without *small*, in same sense; later, in the general sense of vessels of all kinds for water carriage and transport.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Craft*, a general name for all sorts of vessels employed to load or discharge merchant-ships, or to carry along-side, or return the stores of men of war: such are lighters, hoys, barges, prames, &c. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §103 A transport buoy of a size proportioned to our sort of craft and service. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 270 We are much in want of craft here. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 322 The light craft of those days. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 315/1 The salt is prepared.. at Northwich, and.. sent by craft to Liverpool for shipment. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/3 To arm such craft heavily would be to interfere materially with their speed and navigation.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A small vessel or boat; any sailing or floating vessel.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 51 Four crafts are to be moored at equal distances. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* 73 The sea-breeze has caught our craft; let them.. see that she does not foul her anchor. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 35 These crafts they are narrow enough. 1885 *Act 48–9 Vict.* c. 76 §29 The term 'vessel' shall include any.. skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

c. An aircraft or spacecraft.

1881 W. D. HAY *300 Yrs. Hence* ix. 210 The traffickers in heavy goods, and such-like craft. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 5/1 What could be more concise in its definition of the complete flying-machine than the word 'craft', which is commonly used to signify a ship of any description. **1935** C. DAY LEWIS *Time to Dance* 33 For no silver posh Plane was their pigeon..But a craft of obsolete design. **1969** *New Yorker* 12 Apr. 53/1 The Apollo craft itself will stay in orbit sixty-nine miles above the moon.

10. *collect.* Implements used in catching or killing fish; in mod. use chiefly in Whale-fishery: see quot. 1887.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 163/1 Craft is any kind of Nets or Lines to catch Fish with. **1694** *Collect. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 1 Set out..with provision of Craft to take Fish, and Fowls, a Seyne Net, and hooks and lines, and fisgigs, and harping Irons. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 55 It is a mighty strong Fish, so that the Fishing-Craft must be very strong to take them. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Craft,* is a Sea word signifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, &c. which serve for Fishing; and because those that use the Fishing Trade use Small Vessels..they call all such little Vessels *Small Craft.* **1887** *Fisheries of U.S.* v. II. 241 The harpoons, hand-lances, and boat-spades, are usually called 'craft', and the other implements 'gear'.

VI. 11. *Comb.* (in senses 6–7) **craft-brother,** one of the same craft or trade; **craft-conscious** *a.*, conscious of the value of craftsmanship; **craft-consciousness,** awareness of belonging to a craft (sense 7); **craft-guild,** a guild of workmen of the same craft or trade; **craft-union,** a trade-union of men of the same skilled craft; **craft-warden;** the warden of a craft-guild. Also short for 'art and craft' (ART *sb.* 17), as *craft-bowl, -work.*

1903 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 3/2 The Bow inkstand and craft-bowl. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv, His slight-built comrade and craft-brother. **1945** H. READ *Coat of many Colours* XXX. 145 Then we still need a distinction between what we may call a craft-conscious public, and a public merely out for instinctive enjoyment. **1927** *Observer* 29 May 13/6 The appearance of class-consciousness, or rather craft-consciousness, among business men. Of course professional men..had craft-consciousness long ago. **1870** L. BRENTANO in *Eng. Gilds* p. CXVI, The oldest German charter referring undoubtedly to a Craft-Gild is that of a Cologne Weavers' Gild. **1887** *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 889/3 The very plausible theory that the Scottish craft-guilds were modelled on those of the Hanseatic..towns. *c* **1926** 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Song Bk.* 28 The 'apathies' and the 'carpers' Of craft union pupilage! **1928** *Britain's Industrial Future* III. XIV. §3. 155 The Craft Unions, which in general are the oldest, aim at combining men who pursue the same skilled trade, whatever industry may employ them. **1966** *Guardian* 7 Dec. 8/5 As some non-craft union leaders point out, the craft unions could encourage them by further relaxing their attitudes to dilutees. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The 'craft-wardens' of the various fellowships..were levying excessive fees on the admission of apprentices. **1928** *Daily Express* 24 Feb. 5/2 Another institution..where games and craftwork are an important part of convalescent treatment.

12. -craft is also the second element in many compounds, *e.g.* HANDICRAFT, KINGCRAFT, PRIESTCRAFT, STATECRAFT, WATERCRAFT, WITCHCRAFT, etc., q.v.

†**craft,** *v. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* ? To attain, win. *rare.*

c **1315** SHOREHAM 2 Onnethe creft eny that stat, Ac some crefteth that halve. *Ibid.* 157 God made mannes schefte, That ylke lo3 al for to crafte.

2. To make or construct skilfully. Chiefly *U.S.* The sense in the isolated quot. *c* 1420 is uncertain.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 428 Have a cisterne..Let crafte it up pleasaunt as it may suffice.

1963 *Listener* 14 Feb. 290/1 Performances such as 'Lycidas' were essentially public events, monuments crafted out of a shared language. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald Mag.* 26 Mar. 13/3 (Advt.), An exciting collection [of furniture]..crafted of butternut and pecan. **1970** *Yankee* Nov. 208 (Advt.), This beautifully crafted antique-pine replica.

3. *intr.* To use crafty devices, act craftily.

1526-1555 [see CRAFTING]. **1530** PALSGR. 500/2, I se by that thou doest but crafte with me. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 257 Whill that the Quein begane to craft. **1587** GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, etc.* Wks. 82 And canst thou craft to flatter such a frende?

4. *nonce-use.* To exercise one's craft, make a job of it.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts, you have crafted faire.

craft, -er, Sc. dial. f. CROFT, -ER.

†**'crafted,** *ppl. a.* [f. CRAFT *v.* + -ED¹.] Craftily or cunningly devised.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* B iij b, Honyed colours of retorycke or of crafted phylosophye.

'craftedness. Possession of a handicraft.

1887 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* II. 185 Let honest, horny-handed craftedness take precedence of science.

crafter, -est, obs. compar. and superl. of CRAFTY.

†**'craftful,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -FUL.] Skilful. Hence **'craftfully** *adv.*, skilfully.

c **1308** *Sat. People Kildare* XV. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 155 Þe best clark..Craftfullich makid Þis bastun.

'craftihood. *rare.* [f. CRAFTY *a.* + -HOOD.] Craftiness, cunning, craft.

1827 C. J. PALMER *Diary* (1892) 53 Pretended miracles having by the craftihood of the Priests been worked at his tomb.

†**'craftilich,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. CRAFTY + *-lich,* -LY¹.] Skilful, skilfully wrought.

c **1308** *Sat. People Kildare* X. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 154 He was a clerk Þat wrochete Þis craftilich werke.

craftily ('krɑ:ftılı, -æ-), *adv.* Forms: 1 cræftiȝlíce, 4 craftilik, -liche, -lyche, -li, 4–6 craftyly, craftely, 4- craftily. [f. CRAFTY + -LY²: the spelling *craftely* perh. sometimes stands for the parallel CRAFTLY.]

1. Skilfully, cleverly: see CRAFTY 2. *arch.*

[*c* **900** *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xix. (1891) 324 Seo heafodstow wundor cræftiȝlice ȝeworht æteowde.] *c* **1050** *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 402/21 *Fabre* cræftiȝlice. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 150 (Cott.) O salamon Þe wis, How craftilik [*v.r.* craftili, crafteli] he did iustis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 48 On metres and on rymyng craftely. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe dures er of cipresse, craftily made. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 40 Many are which others can counsayle craftely. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 8 Wyues..with their heare craftyly broyded. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 41, I haue drunke but one Cup to night, and that was craftily qualified too. **1883** *Punch* 8 Sept. 112/1 A craftily-prepared salad.

2. In bad sense: Cunningly, artfully, wilily.

1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII,* c. 6 Preamb., Craftely feyned and forged informacions. **1550** CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 168 If thou haue not craftely vndermined him. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1387 So craftily a bait was laid. **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 276 The Conqueror..craftily put them under the same Title. **1884** CHURCH *Bacon* ii. 43 They were playing cautiously and craftily.

†**'craftiman.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 crafti man, 4–6 crafty man, 5 craftiman, craftyman. [The phrase *crafty man,* subseq. written as one word.]

1. One who pursues a handicraft; a craftsman.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1681 In Þe kechene..arn crafti men manye. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Craftes men [*v.r.* crafty men] crauеþ Meede for heore prentys. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Kings* VII. 14 A crafti man of metal..to doo al werk of metal. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/42 *Artificialis,* a craftiman. **1488** *Act 4 Hen. VII,* c. 9 §1 Certeyn craftymen named Hatmakers and Kapmakers. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 The plowman, and generally euery crafty man. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* §70 (1877) 80 Lynen wevers and handy craftesmen of Gaunte..fought a great battayle..no lytell honour to the crafty men of Gaunte.

2. *fig.* Artificer.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* XI. 10 A cite..whos crafty man and maker is God.

craftiness ('krɑ:ftınıs, -æ-). [f. CRAFTY + -NESS.] The quality of being crafty.

†**1.** Skilfulness, cleverness; aptitude in a handicraft. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craftynesse, *industria.*

2. Artfulness in deceiving or overreaching.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III,* c. 13 They..of their Craftiness use to bring no more hider. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* iii. 19 He compaseth the wyse in their craftynes. **1598** F. MERES *Pall. Tamia* 281 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleanest wit. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 97 Thoughts of politic craftiness arose. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Its old simplicity of expression got masked by a certain craftiness.

†**'crafting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *v.* + -ING¹.] Crafty or artful dealing; using crafty devices.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 707 Craftynge & haftynge contryved is. **1534** WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 142 The lawes taketh away craftyng one way, and phylosophers another way. **1555** BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* F v, Thys adversarye of mankynde..never ceased questioning and craftynge with the woman.

†**'craftious, -ose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. CRAFTY + (Romanic suffix) -OUS: it may, however, be of like formation to *righteous*:—OE. *rihtwís.*]

1. Skilful, artistic.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 198 Her beldingis and her othere Craftiose doingis.

2. Engaged in a handicraft.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* IV. v. 450 Craftiose men and Marchaundis.

Hence †**'craftiously** *adv.*, skilfully.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 147/22 Precyous clopes or craftyously coloured. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 93 In Athenis..all science was kennit craftiuslie.

craftless ('krɑ:ftlıs, -æ-), *a.* [-LESS.] Without craft, unskilled in any art; without cunning.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/25 *Expers, indoctus,* dælleas, *uel* cræftleas. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/4 Some craftles fooles. **1650** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 268 Craftless and innocent people.

†**'craftly,** *a. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -LY¹: cf. OHG. *kraftlîh,* G. *kräftlich.*] **a.** Artificial; **b.** Skilful, ingenious; **c.** Crafty, cunning.

a **1000** *Byrhtferth* in *Anglia* VIII. 317 Vulgaris vel artificales dies est Þæt byð ceorlisc dæg oððe cræftlic. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 220 b/2 Mete that is..without craftly sauer as fruytes, herbes & rotys. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, By his craftly fraudes to deceyue men.

†**'craftly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CRAFT *sb.* + -LY²: cf. OHG. *kraftlîcho,* OS. *craftlîco.* See also *craftely* under CRAFTILY.] Craftily, skilfully, cunningly.

c **1050** *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/40 *Affabre,* cræftlice *uel* smicere. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2549 Bute if we craf[t]like hem for-don. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3828 William..cumfort hem craftli with his kinde speche. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 Þe ymage of Venus al naked..was so craftliche made Þat [etc.]. **1569** SANFORD *Agrippa* XCVII. 169 Redier craftly to deceiue then plainely to trie out the truthe.

†**'craftman.** *Obs.* = CRAFTSMAN.

1415 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 All maner of Craftmen. **1583** STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Craftmens coonning he marckt with woonder amazed.

craftmanship ('krɑ:ftmənʃıp, -æ-). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] = CRAFTSMANSHIP.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 16 Let a man honour his craftmanship. **1881** *Academy* 20 Aug. 135 With fairly competent craftmanship. **1882** J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* II. 81 The doings of men are divided into four categories, government, commerce, husbandry, and craftmanship.

†**'crafts-child.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* pl. -childer. A craftsman's apprentice or lad.

1561 *Diurnal of Occurr.* 66 The provest and bailȝes sould discharge all maner of actiouns quhilk thaj had aganes the saidis craftischilder in ony tyme bygane.

craftsman ('krɑ:ftsmən, -æ-). Forms: 4–6 craftes, craftis man, (4 craftus, craftise man, 5 craftiesman), 5–6 craftis-, craftys-, craftesman, 6–7 craftes-, crafts-man, 6- craftsman. [Orig. two words in syntactical relation: cf. *tradesman.*]

1. A man who practices a handicraft; an artificer, artisan.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Alle kunne craftes men. *Ibid.* VII. 63 Alle kunnes craftus men. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Chron.* XXII. 15 Many craftise men, masouns and levers, and craftisemen of trees, and of alle craftis. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Eny craftiesman, artificer or other. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* XVII. 150 Ane pure mecanyk craftis man. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kindg. & Commw.* 133 The Merchant liveth obscurely, the Tradesman penuriously, and the Craftsman in drudgerie. **1742** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 544 The Craftsmen have proclaimed aloud that their privileges were in Danger. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §43 The commonest fisherman or craftsman who was a hearer of the Apostles.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* †**a.** Maker, artificer, inventor, contriver. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XIII. 1 Thei..ne..knewen who was craftis man. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 299 The kynge sayd..in game, 'I am a wonder craftesman, for I haue made a newe erle of an olde bysshop'. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 122 Such a presence of Christ in the Sacrament, as the craftesmen of the Court of Rome haue fayned.

b. = ARTIST 7.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 224 A picture deftly painted by the craftsmen over the sea. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* V. 58 Shakespere was learning his trade as a dramatic craftsman.

c. A private soldier in the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

1942 *Times* 1 Sept. 2/3 The R.E.M.E. tradesman in the ranks will be given the new title of 'craftsman'. **1958** *REME Mag.* Mar. 73/1 Craftsmen attend Cadre Classes and, if *they* pass, obtain Chevrons and eventually become Corporals.

3. *Comb.*, as *craftsmanlike* adj.

1881 *Academy* 11 June 433 Craftsmanlike skill.

'craftsmanship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The performance or occupation of a craftsman; skill in clever or artistic work; skilled workmanship.

a **1652** BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. Wks. 1873 III. 475 Now take thy piece of craftsmanship again. **1881** S. COLVIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 238/1 The poetry of Mr. Tennyson..will..interest and impress [the student] by choice and brilliant qualities of craftsmanship. **1884** F. WEDMORE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 68 The patient craftsmanship of the engraver.

b. more generally: Exercise of craft or art.

1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 61 The consummate craftsmanship with which he could throw himself into the popular feeling of the hour.

craftsmaster ('krɑ:ftsmɑ:stə(r), 'kræfts-, -mæstə(r)). *arch.* Forms: α. 6 craftes, crafts maister, craftes-, craftsmaister, 6–7 craftes, crafts master, crafts-master, -maister, craftes-master, 6–9 craftsmaster; β. 6 craftmaister. [Orig. two words *craftes master* in syntactical construction.]

1. One who is master of his craft; usually *transf.* one skilled or proficient in a (specified) practice or occupation, an adept.

†**a.** *orig.* With possessive: *his* (etc.) *craft's master*: i.e. master of his (etc.) craft. *Obs.*

1513 SIR T. MORE *Rich. III,* Wks. 52 1 Suttell folkes, and such as were their crafte maisters in the handlyng of suche wicked deuises. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* III. ii. 297 Hee is not his Crafts-master, hee doth not doe it right. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VI. XXXVI. 242 Sextius and Licinius..being their own craftsmasters knew..how to manage. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 255 He was already his Crafts-master in War. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 32 Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their Crafts-master.

b. without possessive, as single word.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 115 Of arts none can perfitelie judge, but the craftsmaster. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 638 A Bee is..the only crafts-master of hony-making. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 4 [Satan]

the Craftsmaster of our Errour. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 584, I am a Craftsmaster; I have no equal in this city; but no one is shaved at my shop because I am a poor man.

†**2.** A master of craft (in the bad sense); a person of consummate craftiness or cunning. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 5 The craftmaisters of the Court sought..to bury the undeserved bludshed of the giltles, in the untrue slaunder of the holy Martirs. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. §160 And was not the Earl a Craftsmaster to set his Jackall to get a Sum of Money if he could.

'craftspeople. Chiefly *U.S.* [f. *crafts-*, after CRAFTSMAN, etc., + PEOPLE *sb.* 2; cf. TRADESPEOPLE. Also used as a pl. for CRAFTSPERSON.] People engaged in handicrafts; craftsmen and craftswomen collectively.

1975 *New Yorker* 5 May 34/2 We..hastened toward the site of Claridge House II, where teams of devoted craftspeople were hurrying to complete their monument to luxury. **1977** *Detroit Free Press* 11 Dec. B15/2 At the Yaw Gallery, in Birmingham, two craftspeople have the stage through December, Robert Ebendorf with his sterling silver jewelry and Douglas Hoopa with his unique furniture. **1979** *United States 1980/81* (Penguin Travel Guides) 87 The newly restored, open marketplace where food vendors and local craftspeople peddle their wares. **1981** W. SAFIRE in *N.Y. Times Mag.* 19 Apr. 9/2 With the rise of consumer interest in handmade items of clothing and jewelry, 'craftspeople' have emerged, and many are willing to use 'craft' as a verb.

'craftsperson. [f. as prec. + PERSON *sb.*, esp. sense 2 f.] A person engaged in handicraft; (*spec.* as a deliberately non-sexist term for) a craftsman or craftswoman.

1920 W. DE MORGAN *Old Man's Youth* (1921) vii. 58 The winding of these wools was out of all proportion to the craftsperson's output. **1974** *State* (Columbia, S. Carolina) 27 Feb. 17-A/4 Stuart said there is a need for more vocational schools..to give the industry the skilled craftspersons needed to make fine furniture. **1976** [see PERSON *sb.* 2 f]. **1978** *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* CXXVI. 363/1 The other feature I have observed in African artefacts is the manner in which the craftsperson's imagination tends to dominate his chosen material medium. **1984** *Oxford Times* 2 Mar. 18/3 Studio space for artist or craftsperson.

craftswoman ('krɑ:ftswʊmən, -æ-). *rare.* A woman engaged in a handicraft; a female artificer.

1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 313/1 A craftswoman was rated like a craftsman, thus: 'Amicia Gudhale, *Webster*, vjd.'

crafty ('krɑ:fti, -æ-), *a.* Forms: 1 cræftiȝ, 3 cræfti, crefti, crefty, 3–4 crafti, 4 craftye, krafty, (? carfti, carfty), 6–7 craftie, 4– crafty; 4 *comp.* crafteer, crafter; *superl.* craftest. [Common Teut.: OE. *cræftiȝ* = OS. *craftag*, *-ig*, OHG. *chreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig*, Du. *krachtig*, ON. *kröptugr* strong; deriv. of *cræft*, *kraft*, CRAFT: see -Y. The original Teutonic sense 'strong, powerful' scarcely appears in Eng.] Having or characterized by CRAFT.

†**1.** Strong, powerful, mighty. *Obs. rare.*

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* 1. x, Swa earme wif and swa alþeodȝe hæfdon ȝegan þone cræftȝestan dæl..þises middangeardes. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9088 Þa wardes ..Er mare crafty and strang þan any kan neven.

2. Skilful, dexterous, clever, ingenious. **a.** Of persons or their faculties, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Men..þe on ænigum þingum cræftiȝ sy. *c* **1205** LAY. 22892 A crafti weorc-man. *c* **1275** *O.E. Misc.* 91 þeos crefty clerkes þat vpe bok rede. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8753 (Cott.) Sua wis was neuer nan; Ne crafteer [*v.r.* crafter] in werc of hand. *Ibid.* 5898 (Fairf.) þe craftest [*v.r.* craftiest] of his iogelours. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 Aftyr the scole of the crafty clerk Galfryd. *c* **1540** *Pilgr. T.* 425 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i, To mark the crafty wyttis That on both the partis hath set there delitis. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 69 They that suppose themselves wise, or crafty. **1791** *Essay on Shooting* (ed. 2) 249 The most crafty and best trained dog. **1876** MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 382 His crafty hands are busy, and the harp is murmuring yet. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Crafty*, skilful, ingenious.

†**b.** Of things, actions, etc.: Showing skill or cleverness; skilfully wrought. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Byrhtferth* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 To þam iungum munecum þe heora cildhad habbað abisȝod on cræftiȝum bocum. *c* **1205** LAY. 10355 þe vfenen he makede scid wal wunder ane cræftie. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 700 This discipline, and this crafty science. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3665 A foure hundreth postis, With crafti coronals and clene. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 274 The crafty Poesye of excellent virgyll. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 22 Of this matter is little Cupids crafty arrow made.

3. In bad sense (the current use): **a.** Of persons or their faculties, etc.: Skilful in devising and carrying out underhand or evil schemes; cunning, artful, wily.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 102 Sin that he is so crafty and so sly. ? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 Thou craftye knave. **1526–34** TINDALE *2 Cor.* xii. 16, I was crafty, and toke you with gile. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 163 Where the most crafty Cheats are held the best Politicians. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 272 The weak would..be at the mercy of the strong and the ignorant of the crafty. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. i. 2 Robert d'Artois grew to man's estate, crafty, courtly, ambitious, and unscrupulous.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing craft or cunning.

a **1225** *Juliana* 34 Wite me from his [devil's] laδ ant wiδ his crefti crokes. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 §2 Feyned suggestions and crafty Sutys unto his Grace made. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 53 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it cunning. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. IX. 420 This crafty trick. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 710 Had not his crafty schemes been disconcerted.

4. *Comb.*, as *crafty-headed* adj.; †**crafty-sick** *a.*, feigning sickness.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, Induct. 37 Where Hotspurres Father, old Northumberland, Lyes crafty sicke. **1610** A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 55 A tale, devised long after by some crafty-headed hereticks.

crafyshe, obs. f. CRAYFISH *sb.*

crag (kræg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– crag, 3–8 cragg, (4 kragge), 4–7 cragge, (5 ? *dial.* crack); *β.* 4–6 *Sc.* crage, 6– *Sc.* craig (kre:g). [app. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. and Gael. *creag*, Manx *creg*, *cregg*, Welsh *craig* rock. None of these, however, exactly gives the Eng. *crag*, *cragg*, found in north. dial. already before 1300, and app. of ancient use in the local nomenclature of the north of England and Scottish Lowlands. The mod.Sc. *craig* comes nearer in its vowel to the Celtic form; but it is app. a later development from an earlier *crag* (found in 14–15th c.): cf. Sc. *naig* = *nag*, etc.

The relations of the Celtic words themselves are obscure. W. *craig* is not the corresponding form to Ir. and Gael. *creag*, which would require *crech* in Welsh. W. has also *carreg*, OW. *carrecc*, a stone (sometimes also, a rock), Irish *carruig*, OI. *carricc*, rock, rocky headland, anglicized *carrick*.]

1. a. A steep or precipitous rugged rock.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9885 (Cott.) þis castel..es hei sett a-pon þe crag [*v.r.* cragg]. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2240 þat witty werwolf..kouchid him vnder a kragge. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 211 Betuixe ane hye crag and the se. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 847 The Irland folk..On craggis clam. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 In ane craig that callit is the Bas. **1628** LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Nor..was there any..way to climbe vp those cragges. **1681** COTTON *Wond. Peak* 76 Bleak Craggs, and naked Hills. **1786** GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* (1788) II. 228 The bare sides of these lofty craggs on the right. **1792** BURNS *Duncan Gray* ii, Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. **1806** *Gazetteer Scot.* 371 The awful and picturesque rocks called Minto craigs. **1842** TENNYSON *'Break, break, break'* iv, Break, break, break, At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!

b. *crag and tail* (*Geol.*): see quot. 1865.

1815 J. HALL in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* VII. 201 The district ..in the neighbourhood of Noble-house, exhibits a series of low hills, possessing the characteristic forms of craig and tail. **1850** W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 217 The..island ..presenting the form of what is usually called 'crag and tail' —*i.e.* being rocky and precipitous on one side and gradually sloping to the water's edge on the other. **1865** PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Crag and Tail* (properly 'craig and tail'), applied to a form of Secondary hills common in Britain, where a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east. The phenomenon..is evidently the result of the currents of the Drift epoch. **1960** L. D. STAMP *Britain's Struct.* (ed. 5) x. 90 The crag has a 'tail' partly of rock, partly of superficial deposits. This crag-and-tail structure is perfectly illustrated by the Edinburgh example where the gentle slope up to the Castle from the eastern side represents the 'tail'.

2. a. A detached or projecting rough piece of rock.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 þer lies in ilke a hauen many grete cragges of stane. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxiv, He lepte oute and fylle vpon the crackys in the see. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 150 One only rude Row of broken Craggs about the Base of the Tumulus. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VII. xiv. 160 A crag of it [a mountain] being..struck from it by a flash of lightning. **1786** GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* I. 193 Many of them are covered, like the steeps of Helvellin, with a continued pavement of craggs.

b. Applied to a curling-stone.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 16 Then rattled up the rocking crag.

†**c.** As a material: Rock. *Obs. rare.*

1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 285, I bequeth to Katerine his wiff..a stoon morter of cragge. [This, although from Norfolk, can hardly belong to 3.]

3. A local name for deposits of shelly sand found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and used for manure; applied in *Geol.* to the Pliocene and Miocene strata to which these deposits belong, called, in order of age, the Coralline Crag, Red Crag, and Mammaliferous or Norwich Crag.

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word; the connexion is not obvious.]

1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 77 In Levington..was dug the first Crag or Shell, that has been found so useful for improving of Land. **1764** *Gen. Mag.* June 282 There is in Suffolk a manure which the farmers call *cragg*. **1797** A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 77 An experiment on shell marle from Woodbridge-side, called there, *crag*. **1838** G. A. MANTELL *Wond. Geol.* (1848) I. 223 In England a very interesting assemblage of pliocene and miocene strata..is called the *Crag*; a provincial term, signifying gravel. *Ibid.* 224 Coralline or lowermost Crag. **1885** *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 4) 160 The Red Crag..often rests immediately on the London clay, as in the county of Essex.

attrib. **1735** J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 78 Whoever looks into any of these Cragg-Pitts cannot but observe how they lie Layer upon Layer. **1832** DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 210 Sections of the crag strata. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 521 It is a crag-fossil. **1885** *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 4) 167 The commonest of the Crag shells.

4. *Comb.*, as *crag-built*, *-carven*, *-covered* adjs., *crag-hawk*, *-platform*, *-work*, etc.; **crag-bound** *a.* = *crag-fast*; **crag-fast** *a.*, said of a sheep which in climbing among crags gets into a position whence it can neither ascend nor descend; also of men.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craggestone [P. crag stone], *rupa, scopula, cepido, saxum.* **1807** BYRON *Ho. Idleness*, *'When I roved'* ii, As I felt when a boy on the crag-cover'd wild. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 122 The crag-built desarts of the barren deep. **1832** TENNYSON *Pal. Art* ii, A huge crag-platform. **1872** —— *Gareth & L.* 1172 In letters like to those ..crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt. **1861** NEALE *Notes Eccl. Dalmatia* 110 Crag-hawks wheeling..round the peaks. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/2 The sheep..along the rock ledges..seek the freshest grass. And in search of this they sometimes become crag-fast. **1888** *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 5/2 A steep descent covered with screes, but..there is little or no crag-work. **1908** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 9/4 It was presumed that the missing men might have become what is known as 'crag-fast'... A sound came back as though from..the Pillar... It suggested..that it was from someone crag-bound on the Pillar. **1936** L. MACNEICE tr. *Aeschylus' Agamemnon* 35 Nor ran to splinters on the crag-bound coast. **1940** F. S. CHAPMAN *Helv. to Himalaya* ii. 22 Soon we heard the shouts of what appeared to be a cragfast tourist.

†**crag** (kræg), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 crage, 5–8 crag, 7 cragg, 7–8 cragge; *β. Sc.* 6 kraig, 6–8 craige, 7 craigge, 6– craig (kre:g). [Chiefly northern: in Sc. from 14th c., and may be older. It corresponds to Du. *kraag*, MDu. *crāghe* (Kilian *kraeghe*) m. and fem., Ger. *kragen*, MHG. *krage* masc., EFris. *krage*, WFris. *kreage*, neck, collar; also to Icel. *kragi*, Norw. and Sw. *krage*, Da. *krave* collar.

The WGer. type is **krago*; but the non-appearance of the word in the earlier stages of the languages is notable. The general opinion of etymologists also is that the Norse and Scandinavian words are from German, since they show only the secondary sense 'collar'; in that case our word is prob. from some Low German source: no OE. **craga* is recorded, and, if it existed, it could only give CRAW q.v.]

1. The neck. (Chiefly *Sc.*, but also *north. Eng.*)

c **1375** BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2926 He his crage straik ewyne ine two. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 400 Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 151 Hir sowpil crag inclynand. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 With cumlie craig that wes bayth greit and fair. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 82 Like wailefull widdowes hangen their crags. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 135 Atlas ..would..breake his cragge. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informers* (1860) 46 Extending his noddle, and straining his crag. **1704** R. KINGSTON *Hist. Man* 41, I will command him to be Hanged by the Cragge. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, Were I to be hanged myself, no other should tie tippet about my craig. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crag*, the neck or countenance. 'He hang a lang crag when t' news com'.

b. The throat. (So G. *kragen.*)

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 92 (Jam.) Couthy chiels at e'ening meet Their bizzing craigs and mous to weet. *Mod. Sc.* 'Pit that ower yer craig' [= swallow that]. 'It's all away down Craig's Close', i.e. swallowed.

c. The craw or crop of a fowl. *dial.*

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Crag*, the craw. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Craig* or *Craigh*, the craw, or crop of a fowl.

†**2.** A neck of mutton or veal, as a joint. *Obs.* [Cf. SCRAG, which appears to be a perversion of *crag* in this sense.]

1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 The cragges of veele and moton. **1767** B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus* I. 327 How I shall chop the crags from off the chines.

3. *Comb.* **crag-bone** (Sc. *-bane*), the bone of the neck, the cervical vertebræ; **crag-cloth** (Sc. *craig-claith*), a neck-cloth; **crag-end**, the neckend of a 'neck' of mutton; now *scrag-end.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 54 His crag bayne was brokyn. *a* **1648** DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 127 A crag-end or two of necks of Mutton. **1685** in *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 114 Item, twenty craig-cloaths and cravatts for men. **1714** J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 61/2 That he did eat the Cragg Ends of the Neck of Mutton himself, that he might leave the Poor the Shoulders. **1725** *Cock-laird* in *Orpheus Caled.*, Craig-claiths and lug-babs.

†**crag,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [A variant of SCRAG: cf. prec., sense 2.] A lean scraggy person.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 131 a, Anaximenes..had a panche..fatte and great..to whome Diogenes came, and spake in this maner, I pray you geue to vs lene craggues some bealy to.

crag, *v.*[1] *local. trans.* To dress (land) with crag (see CRAG *sb.*[1] 3).

1771 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Tour E. Eng.* II. 176 There is a strong notion..that the land can be cragged but once.

†**crag,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial. intr.* (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 To hawme wheate and rye stubble..to thatch our stackes, and then our manner is to mix haver-strawe with it to make it cragge well, that is to drawe out and lappe about the ende of the wipses, to keepe them fast.

craggan ('krægən). *Archæol.* [ad. Gael. and Ir. *crogan* pot, dish, pitcher, OIr. *crocan* pot, in Welsh *crochan.*] A rude earthen pot or vessel, such as those made for domestic use by the inhabitants of the remote Hebrides.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* 28 With regard to these Craggans, there is nothing known in the way of pottery more rude. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 171 The rude craggans of

Tiree, manufactured by the old women of the island, and employed for domestic purposes.

cragged ('krægɪd), *a.*[1] [f. CRAG *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Formed into, beset with, or abounding in crags.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 10b, The waters descending out of the cragged rockes. **1647** SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. iv. (1854) 237 Through a country so cragged. **1699** L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 384 Cragged ways and dangerous precipices. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 115 The mountains were lofty, with snowy peaks and cragged sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rugged, rough.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 384 As knave wyth this craggyd knad hym kylle I. **1579** TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. cxx. 150b, A cragged headlong downefall. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.*, Our English names running rough with cragged consonants. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 404 He is not rough and cragged, but smooth and polished. **1697** R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 375 Having .. a sharp and cragged Stone in the Right Kidney.

'cragged, *a.*[2] Also *Sc.* craiged. [f. CRAG *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Chiefly in parasynthetic combs.: Having a ... neck, -necked; as in *narrow-craiged.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 14 His necke straight, firme .. and not (as my Countreymen say) withie-cragg'd, which is loose and plyant. **1722** RAMSAY *Fables* xvii, A narrow craiged Pig.

craggedness ('krægɪdnɪs). [f. CRAGGED *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being cragged; ruggedness, roughness.

1598 FLORIO, *Ruuidezza*, roughnes .. sharpnes, craggednes. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 7 By the reason of the craggednes and hard passages of their country. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 8 Falling through the downe-right places of stones and craggednesse of the Rocks. **1697** R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 367 [He] voided much Gravil, and Stones of a considerable bigness and craggedness. **1812** J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 181 A bleak and dreary coast and country, whose craggedness inspired disagreeable sensations.

'craggily, *adv. rare.* [f. CRAGGY + -LY[2].] In a craggy manner, ruggedly.

1598 FLORIO, *Scoscesamente*, ruggedly, steepely, craggily.

cragginess ('krægɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being craggy; ruggedness.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 26 The Mountainous craggines of the country. **1680** MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 251 Its high Hills .. thought unpleasant objects for their cragginess. **1735–6** CARTE *Ormonde* I. 319 By the hardness and cragginess of the ways, their feet had been so hurt. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVII. 112 About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, cragginess, and desolation.

craggue: see CRAG *sb.*[3]

craggy ('krægɪ), *a.* Also *Sc.* craigie, -y. [f. CRAG *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by crags; of the nature of a crag, steep and rugged.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 108 Thys hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 89 Craggy rockes full of the dennes of wylde beastes. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cvii. (1612) 415 So inaccessible is Wales, so mountainous, and craggie. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 289 Whose Bark .. Or Pinnace anchors in a craggy Bay. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 154 We .. entered Craven, which is a very hilly and craggy Country. **1786** GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrld.* (1788) II. 227 Bunster-dale opens with a grand craggy mountain on the right. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. (1886) 110 One of the hills, with two quaint, craggy peaks.

2. *transf.* Hard and rough or rugged in form.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 54 Weare the hart of craggie flint or steele. **1665** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 Three craggy Blocks. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 101 The .. craggy Part of each of these Bones. **1807–26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 197 Neither is the swelling always irregular and craggy. **1890** A. C. DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 261 The craggy, strongly lined face of the old merchant.

3. *fig.* Hard to get through or deal with; rough, rugged, difficult; perilous. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* of prec. senses).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Smooth this craggye trauayl. **1632** LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 64 Hee .. brought the Commonwealth into a craggie and redoubtable danger. **1685** COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 76 The quest of it is craggy, difficult, and painful. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 Byron 'liked something craggy to break his mind upon'.

b. Of sound: Rough, harsh. *rare.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 153 The whole passage has a broken, or rather, to borrow a metaphor from a sister art, a craggy form. **1856** *Sunday at Home* 134/1 Sounds that are very harsh, craggy, and grating to English ears.

4. *Comb.*, as *craggy-faced, -forked*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handy-Crafts* 247 One day he sate .. Upon a steep Rock's craggy-forked crown.

cragsman ('krægzmən). Also *Sc.* craigs-. [For *crag's man*, f. CRAG[1]: cf. *landsman.*] One accustomed to, or skilled in, climbing crags.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'I was a bauld craigsman,' he said, 'ance in my life'. **1843** S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 145 The cragsmen and boatmen of this wild coast. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 303 A good cragsman may scramble direct to the top of Scawfell from this spot.

craich, craie, var. of CREACH, CRAYE.

craier, obs. form of CRAYER.

craiff, craifft, obs. Sc. ff. CRAVE, CRAFT.

craig, Sc. and north. form of CRAG *sb.*[1] and [2].

craigie ('kreɪgɪ). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 cragy, 9 craigy. [f. *craig*, CRAG[2] + dim. -IE.] = CRAG[2].

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 A good blew bonnet on his head, An owrlay 'bout his cragy. **1785** BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air vi, If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant, May I ne'er weet my craigie. **1832** W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 102 If ever aw gan there agyen, The deel may break my craigy.

craik, obs. Sc. f. CARRACK.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 39 Nother houk nor craik May heir bruik sail. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 601 Ane greit navin .. Of craik and coluin, of mony bark and barge.

craik, crail, var. of CRAKE, CREEL.

crailed, *a.* Perhaps for *cralled, crulled*, curled.

[*Crulled* is Devonshire dial., and the author was from Plymouth. Cf. also CRALL *v.*]

1703 T. N[EVE] *City & C. Purch.* 20 [Balcony Railings] are sometimes made of cast Iron of various Figures in semi Relief, and others of wrought Iron, in crail'd Work, or flourishes, of different shapes, according to .. Fancy.

[So **1734** in *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Balcony.* CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 cites Neve's statement, but reads *crail-work*, which has thence passed into *Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.* (1855) s.v. *Crail.*]

craim, craimer, var. of CRAME, CRAMER.

craine, obs. var. of CRANE, CRANNY.

†crainte. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *crainte* fear, f. pa. pple. of *craindre* to fear.] Fear.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 103b, Sorow, craynte and doubte departed from his herte.

So **†'craintive** *a.* [a. F. *craintif, -ive*: see -IVE], fearful, timorous.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 In all affection crayntyue.

craion, crair, obs. ff. CRAYON, CRAYER.

craise, craised, obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAZED.

craisey, var. of CRAYSE, a buttercup.

crake (kreɪk), *sb.* Also *Sc.* craik. [In sense 1, app. a. ON. *krâka* f. crow, *krâkr* m. raven (Norw. *kraake*, Sw. *kråka*, Da. *krage*, crow); cf. also Ger. dial. *krâke, kracke, krack* in same sense: see Grimm. Of echoic origin: cf. CROAK. In sense 2, perh. orig. the same word (*corn crake* = corn crow), but now viewed as directly derived from the grating cry of the bird, as in sense 3: cf. the Gr. *κρέξ, κρεκ-* as name of some croaking fowl.]

1. A crow or raven. *north. dial.*

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* 3893 Fulfild es now the crakes crying. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Briddes of krakis kalland him. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Rukes and crakes and oper fowles. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crake, *cornix, coruus.* **1674–91** RAY *N.C. Words, Crake*, a Crow. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Crake* or *Cruke*, a rook or crow. 'Aud crakesticks', an old rook's nest. **1876** in *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*

2. A name of birds of the family *Rallidæ*, esp. the CORN-CRAKE (also *bean crake*) or landrail (*Crex pratensis*); also the *water crake* or *spotted crake* (*Porzana maruetta*).

a **1455** HOLLAND *Houlate* lxi, The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand. **1791** BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* ix, Mourn, clam'ring craiks at close of day. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 313 The young craiks run as soon as they have burst the shell. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* CI. iv, The brook shall .. flood the haunts of hern and crake. **1863** *Spring Lapl.* 353 None of the rails or crakes appear to come so far north. **1879** R. ADAMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 49, I hear, in gloamin grey The crake among the corn.

3. The cry of the corn-crake.

1876 D. GORRIE *Summer & Wint. in Orkneys* v. 194 The far-heard craik of the rail. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 218 The corncrakes .. utter their loud call of 'Crake, crake, crake!' not unlike the turning of a wooden rattle.

4. *Comb.* **crake-berry** (*north.*), the CROWBERRY (*Empetrum nigrum*); **crake-needle**, the Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb (*Scandix Pecten*).

1674–91 RAY *N.C. Words, Crakeberries*, crowberries. *Crake-needle*, Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed-Vessels of it. **1777** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 612 Black-berried Heath, Crow, or Crake-berries. **1837** MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Greenland* 65 We found here .. a great quantity of black crakeberries .. nearly as well flavoured as our own. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 337 Black Crow-berry, or Crake-berry .. is a small shrubby prostrate plant.

crake (kreɪk), *v.*[1] Also 5- *Sc.* craik. [If CROAK goes back to an OE. **crácian* (of which the recorded *cræcetian* would be dim.), *crake* may be the northern form, as in *oak, ake*, etc.; cf. LG. *krâken* in Grimm. But *croak* is of late appearance, and both it and *crake* may be of echoic origin.]

1. *intr.* To utter a harsh grating cry: said of the crow, quail, corn-crake, etc.

(The first quot. may belong to CRAKE *v.*[2], CRACK *v.*)

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 606 The slakke skin about his nekke schakith, Whil that he song; so chaunteth he and craketh. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Als the Quailȝie craikand in the corne. **1547** *Pore Help* x in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. J. 38 Some bluster and blowe, And crake (as the crowe). **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 101 When the crowe begins to crake, The Fox beguiles him of his cake. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 504 Geise and gaislings cryes and craikes. [Cf. CREAK *v.*] **1886** W. W. FOWLER *Year with Birds* 32 Crooning, craking, and hopping into it again.

†2. To grate harshly; to creak. *Obs.*

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 The craking of a door.

†crake, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A variant of CRACK *v.* (being the direct phonetic repr. of OE. *cracian*), used *esp.* in the sense 'To boast, brag'.

It is still in *dial.* use, e.g. in Suffolk.

crakel(e, obs. f. CRACKLE.

craken: see KRAKEN.

'craker. *dial.* [f. CRAKE *v.*[1]] = CRAKE *sb.* 2.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 24 Wrens, Stone-Chaker, Craker, Cuckow. *Ibid.* 37 Left the Craker to cry and lisp as he pleased. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 177 *Corn Crake* .. Cracker, or Craker (*North*; *Salop*).

craker, obs. f. CRACKER, *esp.* a boaster.

†crakow ('krækaʊ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 crakowe, 5 crawcow, 7–9 crac(k)owe, 8 crakow, crakoe. [f. *Crakow, Krakau*, or *Cracovie*, in Poland, whence they were introduced to England: see Zébot, *Dějiny Kroje v Zemích Českych* (History of Costume in Bohemia), Prague (1892) 333.] A boot or shoe with a very long pointed toe, worn at the end of the 14th century.

c **1367** *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 231 Habent etiam sotulares rostratas in unius digiti longitudine quæ 'crakowes' vocantur; potius judicantur ungulæ .. dæmonum quam ornamenta hominum. *c* **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd *3 Treat. Wyclif* 128 Wiþ tagged cloþes and crakowe pykis. *c* **14** .. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her long crakowis. **14**.. tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. App. 467 A man .. was compellede to eite the crawcows and leder of his schoone. **1754** T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 47 A Stone-Coffin, wherein lay the Corpse of a Man .. upon his Legs were a Pair of Boots picked like Crakows. **1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume* 110 But one representation of crackowes thus fastened has been recorded, and in that instance they are secured to the girdle.

†crall, *v. Obs.* [Allied to *crull*, CURL: cf. Swiss *krallen* to curl oneself up, become twisted; in Grimm.] *trans.* To bend, curve, twist, curl.

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 þenne under þo wynge þo skyn þou cralle. *Ibid.*, Summe cralled, sum stre3t. ? *a* **1500** *Plowmannes Tale* Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 134 (Mätz.) A courser .. With curious harneis quaintly crallit.

crall, obs. f. CRAWL; var. KRAAL.

cram (kræm), *v.* Forms: 1 crammian, 4–5 crom, 4–7 cramm(e, 5 cremmyn, 6 cromme, 6–7 crame, 7 crambe, 7–8 cramb, 6- cram. [OE. *crammian* (:—**krammôjan*), deriv. of the strong vb. *crimman, cram(m), crummen* to insert; cf. OHG. *krimman, chrimman* to press, pinch, scratch, and its deriv. Ger. Dial. *krammen* to claw, also ON. *kremja* (*kramði, kramið* or *kramd*) to squeeze, bruise, pinch (:—**kram(m)jan*), Sw. *krama* to squeeze, press, strain. The primary meaning was 'to press, squeeze': cf. also CRAMP. The 15th c. variant *cremm-yn* appears to be from Norse.

Some of the dialects preserve senses more akin to those in the continental languages; cf. the following:

1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss., Cram*, to scratch severely with the finger-nails. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss., Cram*, to crumple, tumble, disarrange. 'Look how my dress is crammed'.]

1. *trans.* To fill (a receptacle) with more than it properly or conveniently holds, by force or compression; less strictly, to fill to repletion, fill quite full or overfull, 'pack'. Const. *with.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 190 *Farcio*, ic crammiġe oððe fylle. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 20 My longe cristal stoones I-crammed ful of cloutes and of boones. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cremmyn, or stuffyn, *farcino, repleo.* **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Thee gats ar cramd with an armye. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* 231 Till hee had drained them dry to crambe his own Coffers. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., The room where the ball was to be, crammed with fine ladies. **1812** *Examiner* 14 Sept. 592/1 Every avenue leading to the fair was crammed. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 The boisterous party of us that crammed a double compartment.

b. *intr.* with passive sense. *rare.*

a **1763** J. BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 11 The Coach was full as it could cram.

2. *esp.* To feed with excess of food (*spec.* poultry, etc., to fatten them for the table); to overfeed, stuff, fill to satiety.

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 The knave crommeth is crop. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 42 Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyd. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 [Pigeons] must be crammed in such sort as you cramme Capons. **1630** BRAITHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 86 Wee were not created onely to cramme our selves. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Those that feed themselves abroad .. are of better nourishment, than such as are cram'd in a coop. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 144 The infant .. stuffed and crammed with paps and puddings. **1830** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 June, The little garden where I was crammed with gooseberries. **1837** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 75 In the Society Islands, dogs were crammed, as poultry with us, for the sake of improving their flesh.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To eat greedily or to excess, to stuff oneself; to 'stuff'.

1609 Rowlands *Knave of Clubbes* 24 And so againe crammes in, As if a fortnight he had fasting bin. **1634** Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Such a bevy of beldames .. cramming like so many Cormorants. **1634** Milton *Comus* 779. **1785-95** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 235 Madam Schwellenberg, inclined to cram, Was wond'rous busy o er a plate of ham.

3. *fig.* (*trans.*) To fill quite full, overfill (with facts, knowledge, etc.).

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iv. (1887) 22 Neither stuffe the bodye, nor choke the conceit, which it lightly doeth, when it is to much crammed. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 91 Cram's with prayse, and make's As fat as tame things. **1774** Foote *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 157 He never crams congregations, gives them more than they can carry away. **1828** Scott *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xxxii. (1841) 125/2 A boy of fourteen .. with as much learning as two excellent schoolmasters could cram him with. **1871** Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 35 Books crammed with useless statements.

4. To thrust, force, stuff, crowd (anything) *into* a receptacle or space, etc. which it overfills, *down* any one's throat, etc.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 4455 þus make 3e vessels .. to 3oure foule corses, To crom in 3oure cariouns. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 533 Cramme not in People, by sending too fast, Company after Company. **1692** Locke *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 243 Cram a Medicine down a sick Man's Throat. **1707** J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 Do not .. cramb your Hands into your Pocket. **1842** S. Lover *Handy Andy* i, Andy was obliged to cram his face into his hat to hide the laugh. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* xiv. 166 He was .. cramming his shirts into his portmanteau.

b. *fig.*

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 97 b, Though he never cromme hys synne in to the prestes eare. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 106 You cram these words into mine eares, against The stomacke of my sense. **1668** Ld. Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I would advise you to eate your words .. else .. Ile crame them downe your throate with my sworde. **1711** Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 200 To have an Oath of Abjuration cramm'd down their Throats. **1751** Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 14, I had but little heart to my nouns and pronouns, which now began to be crammed upon me. **1863** Holland *Lett. Joneses* xix. 275 [To] cram a lie down the public throat. **1879** Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* Pref., To cram as many facts as possible into their pages.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, crowd. *rare.*

c **1752** *Scotland's Glory* 69 A crowd then crams into the Kirk.

5. *slang.* To make (a person) 'swallow', *i.e.* believe, false or exaggerated statements. Cf. colloq. *to stuff* (*a person*) *up*; and see CRAM *sb.* 3, CRAMMER 3.

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* 1085 (Farmer), I lately came over him for a good round sum .. Luckily, I crammed him so well that, etc. **1822** Scott *Nigel* xviii, Ridiculous tales .. with .. whicb .. Richie Moniplies had been crammed. **1825** —— *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 13 He crammed people, as it is termed, about duels, etc., which never existed. **1844** Thackeray *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii, Poor Caledonian youth! I have been cramming him with the most dreadful lies.

6. *colloq.* To prepare (a person) for an examination or special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing his memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to the temporary object aimed at.

Orig. *University slang*; always depreciative or hostile.

[**1741** Watts *Improv. Mind* I. iv. §10 As a man may be eating all day, and for want of digestion is never nourished; so these endless readers may cram themselves in vain with intellectual food, and without real improvement of their minds, for want of digesting it by proper reflections.] **1825** Fonblanque in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 394 An uninstructed man, when crammed for an occasion. **1827** Whateley *Logic* (1837) p. xxvi, By learning questions and answers by rote, —in the cant phrase of undergraduates, by getting crammed. **1861** Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 He had been well crammed in his science. **1864** Knight *Passages Wrkg. Life* II. ix. 179 Cramming Ministers and Members of Parliament with statistical facts. **1879** *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/5 Their boys had not been crammed, but had diligently studied their subjects.

b. To 'get up' (a subject) hastily for an occasion, without any regard to its permanent retention or educative influence.

1853 Lytton *My Novel* VII. xxi, Randal had spent the afternoon in cramming the subject from agricultural journals and Parliamentary reports. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgetable matter. **1875** Helps *Anim. & Mast.* vi. 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1810 E. Tatham *New Addr. Free Members Convoc. Oxford* 21 The business of cramming preparatory to Public Examination. **1875** A. R. Hope *My Schoolboy Friends* 150 'What are you cramming at?' said he. **1881** E. J. Worboise *Sissie* xv, She can cram for an examination.

7. *trans.* To urge on forcibly (a horse). *slang.*

c **1830** C. Wicksted *Cheshire Hunt* iv. in Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 227 Who's cramming his mare up yon steep rotten bank? **1840** E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. i. 15 Getting to the bottom of the nullah as best I might, I crammed my steed up the opposite sides. **1852** R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 379 Taking his horse back a few paces, [he] .. crammed him manfully at the palings, and got over.

8. *intr.* To thrust oneself in, intrude. *dial.*

1881 *Leicester Gloss., Cram*, to intrude. 'My Papa doesn't like me to cram in that way'.

cram (kræm), *sb.* [f. prec. verb.]

1. A mass of dough or paste used for cramming fowls, etc.; any food used to fatten. *dial.*

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 To cram a Capon .. take Barley-meale .. and .. make it into a good stiffe dough; then make it into long crams, biggest in the midst, and small at both endes, and .. give the Capon a full gorgefull. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 18 Mix up two quarts of flour, four ounces of Jamaica Pepper, [etc.] .. to the consistence of Crams. **1750** W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* III. I. 99 Receipt for making crams [for calves].

2. A crammed or densely crowded condition or party; a dense crowd, crush, 'squeeze'. *colloq.*

1810 M. Wilmot *Diary* 25 Jan. (1935) p. xxii, We all made the best of our way to the adjoining room, but a cram, with hoops, is the most ridiculous thing imaginable. *c* **1845** C. Brontë *Professor* (1857) II. xxi. 109 A garden made and provided for such crams. **1858** Dickens *Lett.* 5 Aug., It was a prodigious cram, and we turned away no end of people. **1881** Ethel Coxon *Basil Pl.* I. 77 A cram like the Fields' can't be pleasant.

3. *slang.* A lie. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 5.)

1842 *Punch* II. 21/2 (Farmer) It soundeth somewhat like a cram. **1886** B. Gould *Crt. Royal* I. xvi. 244 Master .. believes all the crams we tell.

4. a. The action of cramming information for a temporary occasion (see CRAM *v.* 6); the information thus hastily and temporarily acquired.

1828 H. Alford *Jrnl.* 2 Dec. in *Life* (1873) ii. 36 At the lecture Evans gave a quantity of cram about the choruses in the Eumenides. **1832** J. S. Mill in *Monthly Repos.* VI. 658 Modern education is all *cram*—Latin cram, matbematical cram, literary cram, [etc.]. **1853** 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. 98 Going into the school clad in his examination coat, and padded over with a host of crams [cf. *Cram-paper* in next]. **1859** Mill *Liberty* ii. 81 The .. temptation of contenting himself with cram. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308/1 He has not only crammed, but he has thoroughly digested and assimilated the cram. **1861** Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 If capacity for taking in cram would do it, he would be all right. **1874** Blackie *Self-cult.* 27 Cram is a mere mechanical operation, of which a reasoning animal sbould be ashamed.

b. = CRAMMER 2.

1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's Dau.* ix. (Farmer), I shall go to a coach, a cram, a grindstone.

5. *Weaving.* 'A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed' (Webster 1864).

1912 T. Okey *Art of Basket-Making* vi. 38 The crams should be turned down just a little short of the stake alongsidc which they are to be inserted.

cram-: the vb. or sb. in combination.

1. [cf. CRAM *v.* 2, *sb.* 1.] **cram-cake,** †(*a*) ? fried cake, pancake; (*b*) = CRAM *sb.* 1 (*dial.*); †**cram-maid,** ? a woman who crams or fattens fowls, a poultry-woman; †**cram-paste,** ? = *cram-cake*.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxix. 2 Therf cramcakes wett with oyle [**1388** therf paast sodun in watir, bawmed, ether fried, witb oile] . *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 137 *Placente* sunt panes facti azima per quoddam artificium .. angl. Crampastes. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 80/1 Cram kake, *collirida, laganum.* **1622** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. xxxi, To the Cram maide. **1634** *Ibid.* xiii, 4 Woodden platters for the cramaid. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* Addit., *Cram cake*, a cake made of oatmeal or otber coarse meal for feeding fowls.

2. [cf. CRAM *v.* 6, *sb.* 4.] **cram-book,** a book used for 'cramming' a subject; **cram-boy** (*nonce-wd.*), a boy who has been 'crammed' for an examination; **cram-coach,** a tutor who 'crams' pupils for an examination; **cram-man** (*nonce-wd.*), cf. *cram-boy* above; **cram-paper,** a paper of items to be 'crammed' for an examination; **cram-shop,** a school run by a crammer (sense 2). (All *colloq.*)

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 150 Cramming, crammers, and cram-books, are the .. fruits of this examination system .. A cram-man is worthless enough .. But a cram-boy is simply made less healthy and more conceited. **1883** E. R. Lankester *Advancemt. Science* (1890) 116 The drudgery of .. popular lecturing and cram-book writing. **1885** M. Pattison *Mem.* 292 The successful cram-coach. **1888** *Daily News* 29 June 5/1 Partially to abolish the cram-creating system of payment by results. **1926** *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 614 The school becomes that unholy thing, a cram-shop. **1946** J. Cary *Moonlight* 242 The young man .. made Ella promise to play [the piano] with him every afternoon when he could escape from what he called his cram-shop.

cramaid, var. *cram-maid*: see CRAM-.

cramasie, -sye: see CRAMOISY.

cramb(e, obs. form of CRAM.

†**crambe** ('kræmbi:). *Obs.* Also 7 cramb. [a. L. *crambē*, a. Gr. κράμβη a kind of cabbage.]

1. Cabbage: only *fig.*, and usually in reference to the Latin phrase *crambe repetīta* cabbage repeated, renewed, or served up again, applied by Juvenal (VII. 154 *Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros*) to any distasteful repetition. So in med.L. *crambe bis cocta, bis posita*, cabbage twice sodden, twice served up.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 320 (D.), I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your crambe. **1600** Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 301 This never cometh, but for want of other matter, being a crambe, oftentimes sodde. **1660** Gauden *Antisacrilegus* 17 That Boanerges .. hath so oft .. killed the world with the poysonous cramb of his Paradoxes. **1711** G. Cary *Phys. Phylactic* 329 It is nauseous to the strongest Stomach to have the Crambe bisconcocted so often drest up. *a* **1713** Ellwood *Life* (1765) 289 It was indeed a Hash of ill-cooked Crambe.

2. Hence, (Distasteful) repetition.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 330 That Crambe, *Zach.* 9. 11, etc. **1638** Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. §18. 397 You obtrude upon us this *Crambe* no fewer then seven times. **1641** Milton *Animadv.* ii, Can we not understand an order .. of praying, reading, expounding, and administring, unless our Prayers be still the same Crambe of words? **1721** Bailey, *Crambe*, a Repetition of Words, or saying the same Thing over again. **1757** J. Byrom *Poems, Rem. Pamphlet* 36 Forbid the Gallic Namby Pamby Here to repeat its crazy crambe.

3. = CRAMBO 1 b, 3.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. v, *F.* Joule, owle, foule, troule, boule. *P.* Crambe, another of the Diuells games! **1630** —— *New Inn* I. iii, Where every Iouial Tinker, for his chinke, May cry, mine host, to crambe! *giue vs drinke*; *And doe not slinke, but skinke, or else you stinke.* **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Crambe* or *Crambo*, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming, he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was said before. **1801** Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 353.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 72 Nauseating crambe verities, and questions over-queried. **1681** Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 21 A Crambee-Pun and Quibble.

Hence † **crambe** *v.*, to play crambo.

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* IV. i, Change my name of Miles To Guile's, Wile's, Pile's, Bile's, or the foulest name You can devise, to crambe with for ale.

cramble ('kræmb(ə)l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 crambil, 9 *dial.* crammel, -le. [Actual origin obscure: in form app. a freq. and dim. from stem *cramb-*: see CRAM. Analogous forms, but none of them exactly corresponding in form and sense, are Ger. *krammeln* to grope or clutch about, to finger; Ger. and E.Fris. *krimmeln* to crawl, *krabbeln* to crawl, move with all fours, or with many limbs as an insect, to grope with the fingers, clamber, scramble up. Cf. also SCRAMBLE.]

† **1.** *intr.* To creep about with many turns and twists: said of roots, stems, etc. *Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 126/42 To crambil, *reptitare.* **1597** Gerarde *Herbal* I. xvi. 19 [It] hath many crooked and crambling rootes of a woody substance, very like unto the right Cyperus. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 24 Also the root crambleth .. hither and thitber. *Ibid.* II. cxlix. 431 Armes or braunches crambling or leaning toward the grounde.

2. Of persons or animals: To crawl, hobble, walk lamely, decrepitly, stiffly, or feebly. (Still used in north. Eng. dialects down to Cheshire and Lincolnshire.)

1617 Markham *Caval.* IV. 11 The gathering of the foales legges makes it cramble with the hinder parts, and goe both crookedly and ill-fauouredly. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled with no small difficulty. **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Crammel* or *Cramble*, to walk ill, as with corns on the feet, to hobble. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Cramble*, to hobble or creep. *Crammle*, to crawl on the hands and knees. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Crammle*, to walk feebly or lamely: 'Poor awd man, he can hardly crammle'. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Cramble*, to move as though the joints were stiff. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Cramble*, to hobble. (*Macclesfield.*)

3. *trans.* (See quot.) Cf. CRAM, CRAMP.

1883 *Huddersfield Gloss., Crammle*, to twitch, or squeeze into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel.

'cramble, *sb. north. dial.* [Allied to prec. vb.] Boughs or branches of crooked and angular growth; used for rustic work or firewood.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 289 'Crambles'—firewood boughs, 10*s.* to 12*s.* a load. **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Crambles*, the large knotted boughs of trees. **1858** W. White *Month in Yorksh.* xi. 112 A crammle gate is a rustic gate with zigzaggy rails.

'crambly, *a. north. dial.* [f. CRAMBLE *v.* + -Y.]

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Cram'elly*, in a cramped state. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss., Crammelly*, tottery, unsteady. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Crambly*, lame. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss., Crambly, crambling*, shaky, tottering, decrepit.

crambo ('kræmbəʊ). [app. a popular variation of CRAMBE: cf. senses 1 b and 4.]

1. a. A game in which one player gives a word or line of verse to which each of the others has to find a rime.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 20 May, From thence to the Hague again playing at Crambo in the waggon. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 63 ¶6 A Cluster of Men and Women .. diverting themselves at a Game of Crambo. **1712** Steele *Ibid.* No. 504 ¶1 Those who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses. **1721** Bailey, *Crambo*, a Play in Rhiming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something. **1837** *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 289 A sort of Hellenic crambo—Hesiod singing one verse, and Homer filling up the meaning with another.

b. *dumb crambo*: a game in which one set of players have to guess a word agreed upon by the other set, after being told what word it rimes with, by acting in dumb show one word after another till they find it. (Sometimes *transf.* = dumb show.)

1811 *Wynne Diaries* 12 Sept. (1940) III. x. 340 They were obliged to dance reels and play at dumb Crambo. **1826** Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 293 One finds my pretty

chambermaid, And courts her in dumb crambo. *a* 1839 *Ibid.* I. 66 And showed suspicions in dumb crambo. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxxiii, Brush your hair with your hands! This is something between Dumb Crambo and Mulberry Bush!

2. *transf.* Rime, riming: said in contempt.

1697 PRIOR *Sat. mod. Transl.* 92 Wks. (1892) II. 362 Rymer to Crambo privelege does claim Not from the poet's genius, but his name. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 6. 2/2 For Faith the freedom of Dear Cuz, Pop'd out as Crambo pat to Buzz. 1720 SWIFT *To Stella*, His similies in order set, And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 142 A page or two of such crambo. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxiv, Every scribbler he permits embalm His crambo in the Journal's corner!

†**3.** A fashion in drinking. *Obs.* (Cf. CRAMBE 3, quot. 1630.)

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* 1. (Arb.) 12 And were drunke according to all the learned rules of Drunkennes, as *Vpsy-Freeze*, *Crambo*, *Parmizant*, &c. 1617 T. YOUNG *England's Bane* (Brand), He is a Man of no Fashion that cannot drinke *Supernaculum*, carouse the *Hunters Hoop*, quaffe *Upseyfresse Crosse*, bowse in *Permoysaunt*, in *Pimlico*, in *Crambo*.

†**4.** = CRAMBE, repetition. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

c 1670 MARVELL *Hist. Poem* 87 And with dull crambo feed the silly sheep. 1705 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 154 Stuffing every half page..with his crambo Storys.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crambo-rime*, *-song*; **crambo-clink, -jingle** = sense 2.

1762 LLOYD *Odes, Oblivion* ii. 9 Sacred to thee the crambo rhyme. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* viii, Amaist as soon as I could spell, I to the crambo-jingle fell. 1786 —— *On Scotch Bard* i, A' ye wha live by crambo-clink. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Feb., A crambo song, on his own name. 1876 CLERK in D. Macleod's *Life N. Macleod* I. iii. 33 He would improvise crambo rhymes.

crame (kreim), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Forms: 5- crame; also 6 craym, creame, 8 creme, 9 craim, cream, kraim, krame. [Adopted in 15th c. Sc. from MDu. (Flem.), or MLG. *krâme*, *kraeme*, *krâm*, *kraem*, in mod.Du. *kraam*, LG. *kraam*, *krâm*, tent, booth, stall, stock of wares. A word common to continental WGer.: cf. OFris., EFris. *krâm* (WFris. *kream*, Wang. *krôm*); OHG. *chram*, *cram* masc., MHG. *krâm* m., *krâme* f., Ger. *krâm* m. dial., *krame* m., f. The original sense is shown by OHG. to be 'tent-covering, awning'. In the transferred sense 'wares, merchandise, toys' the word went with German traders to the north (Icel., Norw., Sw., Da. *kram* n.), and into Slavonic and Lithuanian (Pol. *kram*, Boh. *krâm*, Illyr. *krama*, Lith. *krômas*), and prob. entered Scotland in a similar way. There is no trace of it in Gothic, or in OE.]

1. A booth or stall where goods are sold in a market or fair. (In common use in Sc.)

1477 JAS. III *Charter* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* 1. i. (1753) 8 The Cramys of Chapmen. 1531 *Edin. Council Regul.* in R. Chambers *Tradit. Edin.* (1846) 307 Ony maner of burdis or cramis to sell siklyke stuff. 1692 *Acts of Sederunt* 29 Feb. (Jam.), If they make any merchandise privily in a shop or crame. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 207 (*Lessuden, Roxb.*) (Jam.) Booths, (or as they are here called, craims) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected.. at the fare. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. 137 Kraims, tents, and stands were swept away. 1881 MACGREGOR *Hist. Glasgow* xiii. 113 Freemen whose 'crames' might stand opposite their own doors. 1884 HARRISON *Oure Tounes Colledge* ii. 41 The 'Old Kirk' is barnacled round with 'krames'.

†**2.** A pack or bundle of goods carried about for sale; a pedlar's stock of wares. *Obs.*

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 24 (Jam.) To help him to ane craym, that he may trawell to win his lifing in the cuntray. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede pulverosus*, Ane pedder, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back. *a* 1706 *Mare of Collington* in J. Watson *Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 40 Oft have I turst your hether crame.

3. *Comb.*, as *crame-folk*; **crame-ware** [Ger. *kramwaare*], goods sold in a crame.

1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Zetland* 131 (Jam.) Set up booths or shops, where they sell.. several sorts of creme ware, as linen, muslin, etc.

†**crame**, *sb.*[2] *north. dial. Obs.* [cf. Du. *kram* cramp, cramp-iron, hook.]

1614-5 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd. for iron crames for the Church coffins.

†**crame**, *v. north. dial. Obs.* [cf. Du. and dial. Ger. *krammen* to fasten with cramps, f. Du. *kram* cramp, hook, fastening.] *trans.* To fasten or mend with cramps or hold-fasts.

1614 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 P[d] for craminge our church leades with iron, viij d. 1667 *Ibid.* 223 For crameing the shovell, 2 d.

cramer ('kreimə(r)) *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also cremar(e, creamer, crammer, craimer, kramer. [In 15th c. Sc., a. MLG. *krêmer*, *kræmer*, *krâmer*, or MDu. (Flem.) *kramer*, *kraemer*, in LG. *krêmer*, *krâmer*, mod.Du. *kramer*, petty trader, retailer, pedlar, hawker, prop. keeper of a CRAME; = OHG. *chrâmari*, *krâmari*, MHG. *krâmære*, *krâmer*, *kræmer*, *kremer*, mod.G. *krämer* (*kramer*): like the root-word, introduced by German trade into other langs.: Icel. *kramari*, Sw. *krämare*, Da. *krämmer*, Pol. *kramarz*, etc.]

One who sells goods at a stall or booth; also a pedlar or hawker.

1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 184 Graytht boycht be the King fra a cremar at the Kirk dure. 1504 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 120 To ane cremare for ane Psalter. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 300 James Dalzell Merchand, and Alexander Fousie cramer. 1641 SIR T. ROE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 458 The pedling French trade must be met with, by diligent search, at the landing of these creamers. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842) III. 336 Diverse books set forth by Jesuits..inbrought in this countrie by Poles, crammers, and others. 1718 J. SPOTTISWOODE *Forms of Process*, Perquisites..from the kramers in the outer hall. 1791 *Statist. Acc.* II. 508 (*Forfars.*) (Jam.) 2 creamers, persons who go through the parish..and buy butter, hens, eggs, etc., mostly for the Dundee market.

crameric (*acid*): see KRAMERIC.

'cramery. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also cremary. [cf. MLG. *krêmerie*, *crâmerie*, G. *krämerei*, *kramerei*, Du. *kramerij* (Kilian *kraemerije* 'merx') the trade or merchandise of a CRAMER.] 'Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar' (Jam.).

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Small cremary. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 237 Of siluer werk, and goldin cremary, Of silk and sabill, and of tapestrie. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4501 Gif with my merchandise [*Bannatyne MS.* cramery] ȝe list to mell Heir I haue Folie-Hattis to sell.

cram-full ('kræm'fʊl), *a.* [f. CRAM *v.* or *a.* + FULL.] As full as cramming will effect; very full, over-full.

1837 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 92 Cram full, and very interesting meeting. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Fabrics, cramful of patents. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The ceremonial of the Jews is cram-full of similar superstitions.

cram-jam, *adv.* Now chiefly *U.S. dial.* [Emphatic combination of stems of CRAM *v.* and JAM *v.*] Chock- or cram- (full). So **cram-jam** *v. trans.*

1880 *Punch* 25 Sept. 142/1 The house was cram-jammed from ceiling to floor by an audience that showed itself decidedly appreciative and strictly critical. 1903 *Dialect Notes* II. 296 *Cram jam full*, crammed full. 1905 *East Coast Visitor* 17 Aug. 7/3 I've seen these flats cram-jammed with fowl of all sorts. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 8 Mar. 3/2 That garden was simply cram-jam full of them. 1953 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* XIX. 10 (Southern Appalachians) *Cram-jam-full*, very full.

crammable ('kræməb(ə)l), *a. colloq.* [f. CRAM *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being 'crammed' (see CRAM *v.* 6b).

1867 J. M. WILSON in *Ess. on Lib. Education* 270 Geology and Chemistry are frightfully crammable. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 376/2 Your undergraduate scents a crammable subject like a bloodhound.

crammasy, -assy: see CRAMOISY.

crammed (kræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAM *v.*]

1. Stuffed full beyond the natural capacity; *spec.* fattened for the table.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 73 The crammed fowle comes quickly to his death. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 241 As fat as cram'd Capons. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvi. 161 A Couple of crammed Fowls, with Oyster Sauce. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 595 No cramm'd cartouch their belted back attires.

2. *colloq.* Of a lesson, etc.: 'Got up' hastily for the occasion. Of a student: Prepared for an examination by 'cramming'.

1837 BEACONSFIELD *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov., L— made a crammed speech like a schoolboy. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 4/8 The crammer has given his pupils 'tips' out of Goethe [etc.] which the crammed reproduce more or less inaccurately and unintelligently.

Hence **'crammedness**, state of being crammed.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 410 There is not that crammedness of population.

crammee (kræ'mi:). *nonce-wd.* [f. CRAM *v.* 6 + -EE.] One who is 'crammed' (for an examination, etc.); the pupil of a 'crammer'.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 791 An ingenious crammee—if we may be allowed the convenient coinage—will, with equal facility, assimilate, reproduce, and forget. 1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 275/2 Young Brown (one of the crammees).

†**'crammel.** *Obs.* [? connected with CRUMB, in ME. also *cromme*.] ? A small crumb, a grain.

1340 *Ayenb.* 253 þe bysye oþer þe malancolien..byeþ ylich þan þet zekþ þe crammeles ine þe russoles.

crammel: see CRAMBLE.

crammer ('kræmə(r)). [f. CRAM *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who crams or fattens poultry, etc. **b.** An apparatus used in cramming poultry.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 119 The best fattening of all Fowl, is, First, to feed them with good Meat..Secondly, To give it them not continually, as Crammers do. 1887 *N.Y. Weekly Witness* Apr. 13 The Sussex cramming machine..At the end of the crammer..is a funnel-shaped opening.

2. *colloq.* a. One who 'crams' pupils for an examination, etc.; more rarely, a student who 'crams' a subject. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 6.)

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. iii. 49 Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. 1888 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 Thereupon grew up another class of specialists—the Crammers. Their business is, not to teach, nor to test teaching; but to enable students to pass the tests.

b. An institution where pupils are 'crammed' for examinations. Freq. in the possessive.

1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Oct. 827/3 After Harrow and a crammer's, Marling..in 1880 went straight from Sandhurst to join his battalion. 1955 *Times* 25 June 7/5 We want all our schools to be educators of men, not crammers of examinees. 1967 M. MEYER *Ibsen* I. ii. 68 The final preparations for his matriculation examination, which would involve spending a term at a crammer's in Christiania. 1986 *Daily Tel.* 11 June 15/1 The spectre of January retakes at some smart London crammer.

3. *slang.* A lie. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 5, *sb.* 3.)

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. xi. 287 Every other word he says is a crammer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* 105 That's why she made me tell all those crammers.

crammer, var. CRAMER, *Sc.*, pedlar, etc.

crammesy: see CRAMOISY.

cramming ('kræmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRAM *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CRAM.

1. Stuffing over-full, over-feeding, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Sagginatione*, a pampring, a cramming, or feeding fat. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 558 The best food..for the cramming of all sorts of poultrie. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 b, The filling up or cramming of the middle of the Wall. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 618 People by frequent cramming stretch their stomach beyond its natural tone.

2. *colloq.* The imparting or acquiring of the knowledge of a subject hastily and for an occasion.

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 247 It will be better not for him to stand out for College next year, because it will require cramming. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308/1 Without a sort of preliminary cramming, no one could have depicted the peculiarities of an attorney's office. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Address* 172 There is also a process called cramming, in some Universities—that is, getting up such points of things as the examiner is likely to put questions about.

attrib. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 A paralytic stroke (probably caused by the cramming system). 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 165 There are more large schools and cramming institutions.

'cramming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That crams.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 A cramming tutor.

'crammist. *nonce-wd.* [see -IST.] One who 'crams' a subject for examination.

1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 107/1 Any thorough student..[contrasted with] the slovenly crammist.

crammle: see CRAMBLE.

crammosie: see CRAMOISY.

crammy ('kræmi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CRAM *v.* or *sb.* + -Y: cf. *stuffy*.] Characterized by cramming or crowding; affording insufficient space.

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* x. (1876) 160 Past all the little crammy courts and places, out into the big avenues.

†**cramocke.** *Obs.* Corruption of CAMMOCK, crooked stick.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Madan* vi, Full hard it is a Cramocke strayght to make.

cramoisy, cramesy ('kræmɔizi, -əzi), *a.* and *sb. arch.* (In earlier use chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 5 cremesye, -ysy, cramysse, 5-6 crammas(s)y, 6 cram(m)esy, -osie, -osye, 7 crambassie, cramoisy, (*arch.* 8 cramasie, 9 -asye, -oisy, -ie, -ay). [a. early It. *cremesí* and OF. *crameisi*, later *cramoisi* = Sp. *carmesí*, Pg. *carmezim*; the original type is seen in It. *chermesí*, *chermizí*, a. Arab. *qirmazī* of or belonging to the *qirmiz*, KERMES or ALKERMES, the Scarlet Grain insect: see CRIMSON. Since the 16th c. there has been a tendency to assimilate the spelling to modern French *cramoisi*, which has been facilitated by the fact that the word is itself obsolete and the tradition of its English spelling and pronunciation broken.]

A. *adj.* Crimson.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 153 Crymysy velvet. 1495 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* 244, 3 ells cramysse satyn. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* Prol. 21 In Rayment reid..Off vellot and of Saityng Crammosie. *c* 1600 *Christening Chas. I* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 527 Two chairs of cramoisy velvet. 1612 *Inv. Furniture* in A. M[c]Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Stampit crambassie vorset courteinis. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 105 A blustering figure.. in..cramoisy velvet, or other uncertain texture. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* iii, He gathered for her some velvety cramoisy roses.

B. *sb.* Crimson cloth; = CRIMSON *sb.* 2.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cix, Als like ȝe bene, as day is to the nyght; Or sek-cloth is vnto fyne cremesye. 1488 *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A belt of crammassy hernessit with gold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 282 Couerit weill with crammasy rycht fyne. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearlins, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 224 I thought to see my daughter ride, In golden gear and

cramasye. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Ld. John* xii, With a vest of cramoisie meet.

cramoysen, -in, obs. ff. CRIMSON.

cramp (kræmp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 crampe, (4–5 crompe, craumpe, 5 cramppe, croampe), 5– cramp. [ME. *cra(u)mpe*, a. OF. *crampe* (13th c. in Littré), a. OLG. **krambe*: cf. MLG. and MDu. *krampe*, LG. *krampe*, Du. *kramp* f., beside OS. *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf*, G. *krampf* m., according to Kluge, a subst. use of *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf* adj. compressed, bent in: see note at end of this article.]

An involuntary, violent and painful contraction of the muscles, usually the result of a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc.

Usually spoken of as *cramp*, formerly and still colloq. *the cramp*; *a cramp* is a particular case or form of the seizure. The word is also used of affections accompanied by feelings akin to those of cramp, and assumed to be in part due to it, as *cramp of the chest* (= ANGINA PECTORIS), *cramp of the heart, stomach*, etc., and it is also applied to paralytic affections caused by over-exertion of particular muscles of the hand, as *compositor's, musician's, scrivener's, shoemaker's, writer's cramp*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1022 Wel he felte a-boute his herte crepe..The crampe [*v.r.* craumpe] of deth. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 335, I cacche þe crompe, þe cardiacle some tyme. *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 þe crampe is a syknes..in þe which syknes cordis & senewis weren drawen to her bigynnynge. *Ibid.* 105 þre maner of crampis: þe toon is clepid amprostonos, þe toþer empistenos, þe iij. tetanus. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 21 Wyth this vnguent annoynt the member which hath the crampe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* IV. i. 105 Leander..he went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and being taken with the crampe, was droun'd. 1610 —— *Temp.* I. ii. 369 Ile racke thee with old Crampes. 1700 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 357 Who to your bed will cramps and stitches bring. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Feb., He recounted to me the particulars of his sudden seizure..from the cramp in his stomach. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 814 Painful contraction of muscles..not produced by any obvious cause, is known as eramp. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/6 The deceased, while bathing with his father, was seized with cramp.

b. Applied to diseases of animals, *esp.* a disease of the wings to which hawks are liable.

*c*1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 If he take colde ore he be full sommyd, for soth he schall gendre the crampe. *Ibid.* 302 For the cramp in hawkes wyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, The Croampe commyth to an hawke with takyng of coolde in hir yowthe. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 122 The Crocke & the Crampe are two very dangerous euils. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 218 Cramp a distemper in sheep. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 337 They should be kept very clean, as indeed should all singing birds..otherwise they will have the cramp, and perhaps the claw will drop off.

c. *fig.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 64 Nor anger pull With cramps the Soule. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 9 There is scarce a word ..in the writing whereof his fingers were not wofully troubled with the Cretian cramp [*i.e.* lying].

d. *Comb.* **cramp-bark** (*U.S.*), the bark of the American Cranberry Tree, having anti-spasmodic properties; also the plant itself; **cramp-bone**, the knee-cap or patella of a sheep, believed to be a charm against cramp; **cramp-ray** = CRAMP-FISH; **cramp-spider**, the Whirligig, a water-beetle; **cramp-stone**, a stone used as a charm against cramp; **cramp-word** (see CRAMP *a.* 1). Also CRAMP-FISH, -RING.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, Carried in her pocket.. along with two *cramp-bones. 1849 —— *David Copp.* xvii, He could turn cramp-bones into chessmen. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 67 *Cramp-ray. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 323 The torpedo, or cramp-ray, is a very curious fish. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 147 Water Beetles of several kinds, Boat-Flies, a *Monoculus*, and *Cramp Spider. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, *Ricardo.* I have the cramp all over me. *Hilario...* A *cramp-stone, as I take it, Were very useful. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cramp-steean*, a certain kind of pebble carried in the pocket as a preservative against cramp.

[*Note.* The family of words etymologically related to *cramp* is very large. The ablaut series *krimp-, kramp, krump-* is a secondary (intensive) form of *krimb-, kramb, krumb-* (varying phonetically as *krimm-, kramm, krumm-*) with the root-meaning 'to press in, compress forcibly'; as mentioned under CRAM *v.* There may have even been a simpler series *krim-, kram, krum-*, represented by ON. *kremja* 'to pinch, squeeze'. Cf. the parallel relation of CLAM, CLAMP, and of the stems *cring-, crink-*, mentioned under CRANK *sb.*[1]

The English members of the group are, I. from stem *krimb-, krimm-*: 1. OE. str. verb *crimman, cramm, crummen* to press in. 2. CRAM *v.*, *sb.*; CROMB, CROME, *sb.*, *v.* 3. CRUM, CRUMB *a.*, *v.*; CRUMMIE. II. from stem *krimp-*: 1. CRIMP *v.*, *a.*, *sb.*, and their derivatives. 2. CRAMP *a.*, *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], *v.*, and derivatives. 3. CRUMP *a.*, *sb.*, *v.*; CRUMPY, etc. III. from dimin. stem *krimbil-*: CRIMBLE *v.*, CRAMBLE *v.*, *sb.* IV. from dimin. stem *krimpil-*: CRIMPLE *v.*, *sb.*; CRAMPLE *v.*; CRUMPLE *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*, and their derivatives.

There is a strong analogy both of form and sense between this group and the parallel series of *cring, crink, crank, cringle, crangle, crinkle, crankle, crunkle.*]

cramp (kræmp), *sb.*[2] [Found since 16th century: apparently from Du. or LG. Cf. MDu. *krampe* (Kilian, in mod.Du. replaced by *kram*), OHG. *chramph* 'hook, *aduncus*' and *chrampho*, MHG. *kramphe*, mod.G. dial. *krampf* m.; also mod.G. *krampe*, properly of LG. origin: orig. the same word as CRAMP *sb.*[1], but now differentiated in the various langs. (mod.G. *krampf* spasm, *krampe* the instrument, Du. *kramp* and *kram*); the immediate derivation of the two words in Eng. is distinct.]

†**1.** An iron bar with the end bent to a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMP-IRON 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1503 *Kal. Sheph.* (1506) Fiv, Wheles..lyke mylles euermore tournynge..& the wheles were full of hokes and crampes of yron. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 434 For the undoyng of which [knottes] shall neede no great yron crampe, but a seely simple wyer onely shall suffice. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vii. 52 A sharp graple or cramp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Cramp*, a bent iron, or the like.

2. A small bar of metal with the ends bent, used for holding together two pieces of masonry, timber, etc., a clamp; = CRAMP-IRON 2.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 26 Peece the timber work in such sort, as that it may resemble an arch of stone, make the ioints strong, and binde them fast with crampes or dogs of iron. 1628 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (in Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*) A Drill for puttinge in y[e] cramps xij[d]. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 20 Every Course cramped together with Iron Cramps, let into the Stones. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §41 Iron cramps were used to retain the stones of each course together. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XV, Now have they From the stone coffin wrench'd the iron cramps. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1223 In modern buildings iron is chiefly used for the cramps..The Romans wisely used cramps of bronze.

3. A portable tool or press with a movable part which can be screwed up so as to hold things together; *esp.* one used by joiners and others for pressing together two pieces of wood, etc., which are being joined (see quots.). Cf. CLAMP *sb.*[1] 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 52 A pair of Cramps made of Iron, with Screws to fasten the Scale of Equal Parts and the Scale to be made together. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cramp*, a short bar of iron, with its ends bent so as to form three sides of a parallelogram: at one end a set-screw is inserted, so that two pieces of metal, being placed between, can be held firmly together by the screw. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cramp*, an iron instrument about four feet long, having a screw at one end, and a moveable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for forcing mortise and tenon work together. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Joiner's Screws, Cramps.

4. In other technical uses.

†**a.** A contrivance for stopping a windmill. *Obs. rare.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 The Windmilnes in Moorfields..haue a deuise called the Crampe, which will sodenly (in the face of the storm) [check] the .. circumgyration of the wheeles.

b. = CRAMPET 3, CRAMPON 3.

1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* I. i. 59 Riddell sprung upon the cramps. *Ibid.* II. i. 206 A pair of cramps cost 2*s.* 8*d.* 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 612 He..puts on his heavy shoes with iron cramps in the soles.

†**c.** An iron fastened on the feet for gliding on the ice; ? a skate. *Obs.*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 191 The youth, on cramps of polished steel, Like lightning o'er the lake they glide.

d. *Shoemaking.* 'A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape' (Webster). Also called *crimp*.

5. The cluster of calyces or husks of a bunch of nuts.

1866 *Nature & Art* 1 Dec. 216 A basket or bag of nuts in their husks or cramps being produced. *Ibid.* For so many lovers had Sue of the Vale, That no cramp of nuts could give half of the tale.

6. 'A pillar of rock or mineral left for support' (Raymond, *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. A cramped or stiffly wrinkled part in paper, etc.; a fold, crease, ruck.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 55 And when the paper is become dry, it will, by contracting again, stretch itself smooth and flat from any cramps and unevenness.

8. *fig.* A constraining and narrowly confining force or power; a cramping restraint.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 255 They are too wise to have any such Cramps upon Trade. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 466 Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear! 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 454 His genius was embarrassed by the cramp and confinement of the French literary laws. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. IV. §104. 124 Attempts to fasten down the progressive powers of the human mind by the cramps of association.

9. A cramped or constrained condition or state.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 143 The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and stunt out of it.

10. *Comb.*, as ***cramp-frame, -hole, -joint***, etc.; **cramp-drill**, a portable drill consisting of a frame similar to the joiner's cramp, with a drill-spindle, feed-screw, and support for the article to be drilled.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 346 The cramp-holes..do not perfectly correspond to the letters.

cramp (kræmp), *a.* [Not known before 17th c., and perh. formed from CRAMP *sb.* or *v.* But an adj. *crampe* cramped, seized or affected with cramp, occurs in OF. (cf. *goutte-crampe* in Littré), and the word is old in Teutonic: Icel. *krapp-r*, for earlier Norse **kramp-r* contracted, strait, narrow, OHG. *chramph, cramf*, forcibly squeezed together, crooked, f. Teut. vb. stem *krimpan, kramp, krumpen*, to press together with force, compress, for which see note to CRAMP, *sb.*[1] In OE. the only trace of the word is in the adj. *crompeht* as a gloss of *folialis*; cf. '*foliatum* curbutum' in Corpus Glossary (Hessels) 67.]

1. Difficult to make out, understand, or decipher; crabbed.

cramp word: a word difficult to pronounce or understand.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Doctor More's cramp argument brought off. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. i. (1686) 151 The Cramp-names (as we call them) of the Muscles are no such hindrance to me as..to most others. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 362 Proposing Riddles and cramp Questions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 2/1 Your Lawyer's..Cramp Law Terms. 1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 481 It's pity a gentleman should write in so cramp a style, as to need a Dictionary at the margin and the foot of the page. 1858 *Lit. Churchman* IV. 407/1 The cramp Latinity of Tertullian. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cramp-word*, a word difficult to be understood. 'Our new parson..uses so many of these cramp-words.'

b. In ***cramp handwriting*** now associated with CRAMPED, constrained, not written freely and distinctly.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* Introd., They are written in such damned cramp hands, you will never be able to read them. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. ii. 108 Handwriting, not too cramp for him.

2. Contracted, strait, narrow; cramping.

1785 MRS. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 30 The old gentleman made a cramp sort of a will. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xii. 135 On your way to your seat in a cramp corner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 There is a cramp limitation in their habit of thought..a tortoise's instinct to hold hard to the ground. 1863 *Hoyle's Games Mod.* 357 s.v. *Billiards, Cramp-Games*, those in which one player gives to another some apparently great advantages.

cramp (kræmp), *v.* [Strictly two words from CRAMP *sb.*[1] and CRAMP *sb.*[2] respectively; but these have run together in use, and have given rise to senses which partake of both notions.]

I. Connected with CRAMP *sb.*[1]

†**1. a.** *trans.* To give the cramp to (a person); to cause to be seized with cramp. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 185 When thou wilt crampe some man by the toes in night time. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1972/2 William Forbie..fell asleep and could not be wakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise burning whatsoever. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, What fast a sleepe? Nay faith, Ile cramp thee till I wake thee. *a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cramped*, a weight with a string tied to one's Toe, when a Sleep, much used by School-boies, one to another.

†**b.** To affect (a part of the body) with cramp.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatience cramps my cracked veins. *c*1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* II. ii, And I take you railing at my patron, sir, I'll cramp your joints! 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, I can laugh ..When the gout cramps my joints.

2. To affect with the painful stiffness, numbness, or contraction of the muscles which characterizes cramp; the result of a constrained position, paralysis, exposure to cold, etc. Usually in *passive*.

1639 [see CRAMP *v.* 3]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 729 When the contracted Limbs were cramp'd. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 206 Whoever touches this fish.. his limbs will immediately be cramp'd and benumb'd. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 5 July, We stood till we were cramp'd to death, not daring to move. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, A man with a deep-veined hand cramped by much copying of manuscripts. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iii. 23 A hand which was probably cramped together, and curved by the complaint.

II. Connected mainly with CRAMP *sb.*[2], but often affected by CRAMP *sb.*[1]

†**3. a.** To compress or squeeze (the body and limbs) with irons in punishment or torture. Contrasted with *to rack*. *Obs.*

*a*1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 258 Racking, and cramping, injuring and wronging the same. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. viii, Thou art to lie in prison, cramp'd with irons, Till thou be'st sick and lame indeed. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combats* I. i, Now, cramped with iron, Hunger, and cold, they hardly do support me.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To compress forcibly.

1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 12 Levelling Principles which..would wrack and cramp all conditions of Men into one size and Stature. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), The antiquarians are for cramping their subjects into as narrow a space as they can. 1711 —— *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 10 The Verses were to be cramped or extended to the Dimensions of the Frame that was prepared for them.

4. a. To confine narrowly, fetter or shut in (in space), so as to restrict the physical freedom of. Often with *up*.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 They intended to seize upon him and the Admiral, to cramp the one in Prison, and eut off the others head. 1705 W. BOSMAN *Coast of Guinea* 43 To banish, or at least cramp Akim so that he should not be able to go far inland. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 a, The Camp ought not..to be so crampt up and confined, as not to afford sufficient room. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 278 Bad planting by cramping the root, etc., will often induce sickliness. 1831 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887)

I. 212 My objection to the vessel is it's smallness, which cramps one so for room. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* 699 A company of puppy-dogs cramped up in a bag.

†b. *to cramp in*: to crush into a space where there is not sufficient room.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. §8 Those which crampe in [into a writing] matters impertinent.

c. *trans.* and *intr.* To deflect or turn to one side. *U.S.*

1875 'MARK TWAIN' in *Atlantic* Mar. 286/2 A boat hates shoal water... *Now* cramp her down! Snatch her! **1883** —— *Life Mississippi* x. 99 Cramp her up to the bar! What are you standing up through the middle of the river for? **1924** W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* iii, She tried to cramp to the left.

5. *fig.* a. To restrict or confine within injuriously narrow limits (any action or operations).

1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 544 It is impossible to conceiue the Number of Inconueniences that will ensue, if Borrowing be Cramped. *c* **1645** [see b]. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 3 The sloath and laziness which..hath crampt endeavour. **1724** SWIFT *Dropier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 Those who have used power to cramp liberty. **1749** BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. 1871 III. 443 The hardness of the landlord cramps the industry of the tenant. **1780** T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 242 The want of money cramps every effort. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* I. II. vii. 109 Trade was cramped by laws and customs.

b. To compress or narrow (the mind, faculties, etc.) by preventing their free growth.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 33 The last week you sent me word that you wer..crampd with Busines..if you write not this week..I shall think you are crampd in your affection rather than your fingers. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Poverty cramps the mind. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶9 They cramp their own Abilities too much by Imitation. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv, A selfish pursuit had cramped and narrowed me. **1877** H. A. PAGE *DeQuincey* I. xiii. 273. [It] chilled his energies, and cramped his powers of production.

c. Phr. *to cramp one's style*: to restrict one's natural actions or behaviour.

[**1819** LAMB *Let.* 7 June (1935) II. 250, I will never write another letter with alternate inks. You cannot imagine how it cramps the flow of the style.] **1917** A. WOOLLCOTT *Let.* 2 Sept. (1944) 26, I think the very fact of a censorship cramps one's style. **1919** *Punch* 9 Apr. 283 (*caption*) Cramping his style. **1923** *Saucy Stories* 1 Nov. 124/1, I always go out with Edith... Edith never cramps my style. **1928** W. S. MAUGHAM *Ashenden* 21 If I get into any trouble, you will never be admitted into any of the allied countries for the rest of your life. I can't help thinking it would cramp your style. **1930** R. LEHMANN *Note in Music* 44 He was so debonair and independent: it would take a lot to cramp his style. **1956** B. GOOLDEN *Singing & Gold* viii. 179 He got a kick out of being with Daphne even if she cramped his style. **1963** J. JOESTEN *They call it Intelligence* xx. 190 Troll did not allow this misfortune to cramp his style.

III. Connected with CRAMP *sb.*[2] alone.

6. To fasten or secure with a cramp or cramps; esp. in *Building*, to join stones (*together*) with cramp-irons. †*to cramp up*: to do up or repair by this means. *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* x. iii, Tottering houses must be crampt with iron barres, or they will soon down. **1675** EVELYN *Mem.* (1867) II. 102 This vessel was flat-bottomed ..It consisted of two distinct keels cramped together with huge timbers. **1744** KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 162 A Steel Bar..capped or armed with Iron at each End, cramped with Silver. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §93 The stones..were all cramped with iron, each to its neighbour. **1800** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 113 The 1st regiment will have their gallopers..which I have cramped up for them; it is impossible to do anything to those belonging to the 4th regiment. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 6/5 Supported by iron braces, which were cramped on to the central core.

fig. **1780** BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 419 The diversified but connected fabrick of universal justice, is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts.

7. *Shoe-making.* To form (the instep of a boot, etc.) on a boot-cramp.

1864 in WEBSTER; and later Dicts.

†**'crampand**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Implies an intr. *cramp* to curl, not otherwise known, + Sc. *-and* = -ING[2].] Curling, curly.

?*a* **1500** P. JOHNSTON *Thre deid Powis* Bannatyne Poems (Hunterian Club) 1. 157 Thy crampand hair, and eik thy cristall ene. [Misprinted in earlier edd. *crampland.*]

cramped (kræmpt, -id), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAMP *v.*]

1. Seized with cramp; suffering from the painful contraction of muscles which characterizes cramp.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 15 The Limbs of some Indian Penitents, become altogether crampt and motionless for want of use. **1858** MORRIS *Def. Guenevere* 210 And when she slipp'd from off the bed, Her cramp'd feet would not hold her. **1863** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xx. 347 It was morning when they got out cramped and frozen. **1884** *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 His cramped fingers could scarcely hold the pencil.

2. Forcibly or unnaturally compressed and confined; constrained.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 29 Ye make a worse noise than crampt Hedg-hogs. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 The creative power lying coiled and cramped here. **1876** F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xiii. 155 The direction was written in..crooked, cramped little characters.

3. Confined, restricted in space, extent, action, etc.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 Nov., She would go to Ireland..to see you, were her fortune less miserably cramped. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 221 The cramped and narrow mould of a human system. **1884** *Law Times' Rep.* LI. 306/2 The space occupied by the schools was cramped and incapable of adequate expansion.

b. *fig.* Confined or restricted in character; narrow.

1741–2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* Introd. (ed. 2) 38 And squeeze cramp'd pity from the miser's heart? **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 465 The effects of a cramped medical education. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 In high departments they are cramped and sterile. **1885** DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 21 Feb. 57/5 The Archbishop's prayer..is cramped and stiff in style.

4. Fastened or secured with a CRAMP (*sb.*[2]).

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 215 From the bottom of the spindle to the first cramped joints.

'crampedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Cramped quality; narrowness resulting from restraint.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 193/1 The crudeness and crampedness of monkish annalists. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 There is..an irritating..sameness of subject and crampedness of treatment in the pictures.

crampell: see GRAMPELG.

cramper ('kræmpə(r)). *rare.* [f. CRAMP *v.* or *sb.* + -ER; in some cases perh. reduction of *crampern.*]

†a. = CRAMP-IRON; b. A kind of fish; c. A preventative of cramp: see quots.

1598 FLORIO, *Falcare*, to arme with crampers. *Falcati*, hooked, armed with crampers, as the Romans were woont to arme their carts. **1628** *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (Peacock *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*) For crampers for the steeple weigh 8[li] ij[s] viij[d]. **1686** RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc.* App. 1 *Brama saxatilis* seu *Pagrus Indicus*, caro inter dissecandum se contrahit, unde nonnullis *Crampers* i.e. Spasmodes dicitur. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cramper*, in zoology..a large and broad sea fish, caught among the rocks on the shores of many parts of the East-Indies. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cromper*, a yarn or twine worn round the leg as a remedy against cramp.

crampern, *sb.*, obs. variant of CRAMP-IRON.

†**'crampern**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.] To fasten with cramp-irons or cramps; *fig.* to cramp, confine.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 3 The scope of the English pale is greatlie impaired, and is cramperned and coucht into an od corner of the countrie.

crampet ('kræmpɪt). Also 5–9 crampette, (8 cramp-bit, 9 crampit). [app. a deriv. of CRAMP *sb.*[2]]

1. The chape of the scabbard of a sword; occasionally used in *Heraldry* as a charge.

1489 *Wardr. Acc.* in Fairholt (1885) II. 136, ij crampettes for the king's sword. **1515** *Will of R. West* (Somerset Ho.), My best goblet with a cover with Crampettes uppon the knopp. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 A Crampette, or a little Crampe..some term..a Crampnett. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 (*Scottish Regalia—the Sword of Stote*) On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt, two of them near to the crampet are enamelled with blue. **1868** CUSSANS *Her.* vii. 103 The Crampette is an infrequent charge.

2. = CRAMP-IRON 2. (? error.)

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Crompette*, a small piece of iron, commonly called cramp-iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

3. *Sc.* = CRAMPON 3; *esp.* one formerly used by curlers; hence, applied to an iron foot-board laid on the ice for the player to steady himself while delivering the stone.

1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 149 (Jam.) We ..clam the Dragon hole, With crampets on our feet, and clubs in hand. **1789** D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seosons* 160 Their crampets o' the trusty steel, Like bucklers broad did glance. **1890** J. KERR *Hist. Curling* II. i. 177 The use of crampits attached to the feet was forbidden, as they injured the ice. *Ibid.* III. iii. 408 After he has taken his place on the crampit every curler should give the soles of his stones a rub.

4. A wall-hook.

1901 WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 24 The first straight run or runs may be fixed up in position by means of saddles, clips or crampets, as the case may require. **1909** W. S. IBBETSON *Electric Wiring* x. 183 The conduit may be fixed to walls by means of saddles, crampets, or clips.

'cramp-fish. [f. CRAMP *sb.*[1] + FISH: cf. Du. *kram-visch* torpedo (Kilian).] The electric ray or torpedo, also called *cramp-ray* and *numb-fish.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Torpigo*, a crampfish, Torpedo. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 And like the Cramp-fish darts..His slie insinuating poysonous iuice. **1655** CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 That Palsey which is caught by touching of the Torpedo or Cramp-fish. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 384 The Torpedo or Cramp-fish..by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them. **1773** GRANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 The general name by which they are known here, is the Numb or Cramp-fish.

fig. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 He cannot even tell what it is—this Cramp-fish of a Socrates has so bewitched him.

cramping ('kræmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb CRAMP, *esp.* a fastening together with cramps or cramp-irons.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 To hold Timber work together in old decayed Houses..is termed cramping. **1739** LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 32 The Masons proceeded in setting and cramping the third Course of Stones. *Ibid.* 41 The same Cementing and Crampings, as if built upon dry Ground.

b. *attrib.* †*cramping-iron*, an iron for cramping or compressing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v, When you have us'd all your cramping irons to the Text, and done your utmost to cramme a Presbyterie into the skin of one person.

'cramping, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].]

1. That cramps or benumbs.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iii. §11 The Annular Fibres are contracted more narrowly, and after a cramping Manner. **1861** SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 369 Bearing well the violent heat of the Pekin summer and the cramping cold of its winter.

2. That cramps, or compresses and narrows.

1788 *Trifler* 158 No. XII, Freed from the cramping bonds of slavery. **1874** BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 30 The cramping influence of purely professional occupation. **1885** TENNYSON *Despair* iv, The cramping creeds that had madden'd the peoples.

Hence **'crampingly** *adv.*, in a way that cramps or restricts free action.

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 189 The prison he was shut up in so closely and crampingly.

'cramp-iron. Also 6 cramperon, -pern(e. [f. CRAMP *sb.*[2] + IRON.]

†1. A piece of iron bent in the form of a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMPON 1; sometimes also used to render L. *falx. Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Chelonia*, The Iron hookes or cramperons to take hold of the stones or timbers, *Forfices ferrei. Ibid. Falx*, a cramperne, or hooke vsed in warre. *Falcatus currus*, cartes armed with crampernes or hookes. **1618** *Kal. Sheph.* viii, Wheles..full of hookes and cramp-irons [edd. 1503-6 crampes, 1560–1611 crampions] of yron and steele. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 A great Junk coming upon us..those that were in her threw into us great Cramp-irons fastened unto two long chains, wherewithall they grappled us fast unto them. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 240, 300 gallant young lads..with the help of cramp-irons, which..they strook into the Rock, to hold fast by, gat by little and little to the top. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crampern* or *Cramp-iron*..a Grapple, or Grappling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 79 Cramp irons, and such like instruments, invented for the defence of cities. **1774** GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist.* II. 202.

2. A small metal bar with the ends bent so as to grasp two stones of a building, etc., and hold them firmly together; = CRAMP *sb.*[2] 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Fibula*..a crampiron or hooke to hold square stones togither. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crampern* or *Cramp-iron*, an Iron that fastens Stones in a Building. **1778** BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 128 They are large nails..the ends being bent so as to make them cramp-irons. **1814** MOORE *Sale of Tools* ii, A cramp-iron, to stick in the wall Of some church that old women are fearful will fall. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Crampern* or *Cramp Iron*, usually called for shortness *cramp.*

†3. *Printing.* (*pl.*) Pieces of iron fastened under the coffin of the old hand-press, on which it glided on the frame. *Obs.*

1713 J. WATSON *Hist. Printing* (T.), The cramp-irons, that it moves on still, Are the good motions of the will. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Cramp-irons*, irons nailed to the carriage of the press to run in and out.

4. = CRAMPON 3. *rare*[−1].

1818 D. WALL tr. *Ebel's Switzerl.* 209 The most convenient..kind of Cramp-irons, to proceed over the Glaciers.

†**'crampish**, *v. Obs.* [f. lengthened stem *crampiss-* of OF. *crampir* trans. and intr., f. *crampe* CRAMP *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To become cramped or stiffened by muscular contraction. *trans.* To cramp, stiffen painfully, paralyse.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 171 To grounde sheo fallepe dede as any stoone Al craumpisshed [*v. rr.* cravmpyssh, crawmpissh, crampicheth, -pchight, -pissheth] hir lymnes crokedly. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, Styll she laye dombe as any stone As marbyll colde, her lymmes craumpishing. *c* **1440** —— *Bochas* 1. ix. (1544) 19 b, Death crampishing, into their hert gan crepe. [**1523** SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 15 Encraumpysshed..was my conceyte.]

[**crampland** (Jamieson): error for CRAMPAND.]

'crample. *v. dial.* A variant of CRAMBLE *v.* (sense 2). Also *crample-ham'd* (see quot.).

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cromple*, to move with pain and stiffness, as if affected by cramps. *Crample-ham'd*, stiffened in the lower joints.

crampness ('kræmpnɪs). [f. CRAMP *a.* + -NESS.] State or quality of being cramp or cramped; confinedness.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 237 Faust feeling nothing but the crampness of his situation. **1859** C. BATHURST *Shaks. Versif.* 182 The use of parenthesis, instead of denoting crampness and entanglement, appears, etc.

crampon ('kræmpɔn), *sb.* Also crampoon (kræm'pu:n). [a. F. *crampon*, late L. type *crampōn-em*, deriv. of radical form **cramp*, f. LG.: cf. CRAMP *sb.*[1], [2].]

1. A bar of iron or other metal bent in the form of a hook, to serve as a grapple or clutch; a grappling-iron; also = CRAMP *sb.*[2] 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 There myghte ye see sayles rente, Cordes and ropes broken, And crampons of yron wrythen a sondre and plucked oute. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 143 The brase..was so sore bounde with crampons of stele to ye benche, that he coude not remeue it. **1660** HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 7 (D.) Man with his

crampons and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Crampons*, pieces of Iron, hooked at the ends, which are fastned to great Pieces of Timber, Stones or other things, to pull 'em up or draw 'em along. [**1706** —— (ed. Kersey) *Crampoons*]. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Crampoons*, hooked pieces of iron, something like double calipers, for raising timber or stones.

†**2.** 'The border of metal which keeps a stone in a ring' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

3. A small plate of iron set with spikes or points which is fastened to the foot to secure a firmer hold in walking over ice or slippery ground, or in climbing a steep. Cf. CRAMPET 3.

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* xxx. I. 421 To secure us as much as possible from slipping, the guides fastened to our shoes crampons, or small bars of iron, provided with four small spikes of the same metal. **1823** F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 As we had now to enter on the glaciers, I wore my spiked shoes, and the guides tied on their crampons. **1823** CRABB *Tech. Dict.*, *Crampoons*, iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. **1856** *Patent Jrnl.* 5 Sept., A crampon to prevent horses slipping in frosty weather. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 481 Our crampons..were very useful on ice or hardened snow.

4. *Bot.* 'A name given to adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports, as in the Ivy.' [So in F.: see Littré.]

1870 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* Gloss.

†**'crampon,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cramponner*.] To fix or fasten with crampons or cramp-irons.

*c***1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 Toures, cramponed and knyt tigyder wyth gret chaynes of yren. **1623** FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. 339 On his Head, and toppe of his Wings, are fixed and cramponned strong Pikes of Iron.

‖**cramponnee** (kræm'pɒnɛi), *a. Her.* [a. F. *cramponné* cramponed: see prec.] Said of a cross having a square hook-like bend at the end of each limb, all turned thus, ⌜.

1727 BAILEY (Vol. II.) *s.v.*, A Cross Cramponnée..has a Cramp at each end, or a square Piece coming from it, that from the Arm in chief towards the sinister Angle.

'cramp-ˌring. [f. CRAMP *sb.*[1] + RING.]

1. A ring held to be efficacious against cramp, falling sickness, and the like; *esp.* one of those which in pre-reformation times the kings and queens of England used to hallow on Good Friday for this purpose.

See BURNET *Hist. Ref.* Records II. 266; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 85.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My crampe ryng with blak innamel and a part silvir and gilt. **1526** MAGNUS *Let. to Wolsey* in *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 30 Certaine Cramp Ringges which I distributed..amonges other to M. Adame Otterbourne, who, with oone of thayme, releved a mann lying in the falling sekenes. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Englande doth halowe euery yere Crampe rynges, the whyche rynges, worne on ones fynger, dothe helpe them the whyche hath the Crampe. **1611** MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* IV. ii, A face..which shows like an agate set in a cramp ring. **1694** *Collect Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 193 The Morss or Sea-horse..having a great semicircular Tusk..very much valued..for their uses in Medicines, as to make Cramp-rings (which they make also of the Bristles upon his Cheeks) to resist Poison and other malignant Diseases. **1750** T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* II. 138 Is not a Brilliant more attractive than a Cramp-Ring? **1847** MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. clviij, These rings were called Cramp-rings, and the MS. in this volume is the service dedicated to their consecration. **1878** J. C. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Cramp-ring*, a ring made from old coffin-tyre, or the metal ornaments of decayed coffins, and worn as a preventative of cramp.

†**2.** *Thieves' cant.* [with reference to CRAMP *sb.*[2]] *pl.* Shackles, fetters. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *Quier crampringes*, boltes or fetters. **1621** B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 620/1 Here's no justice Lippus Will seek for to nip us, In Cramp-ring or Cippus. **1673** R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Thou the Cramprings ne're didst scowre [= wear].

crampy ('kræmpɪ), *a.* [f. CRAMP *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Characterized by or liable to cramp; suffering from cramp or a similar affection; inducing cramp; of the nature of cramp.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) A vj b, It is good for them that haue their neke bowyng backward by vyolence of a crampy dysease. *c***1811** FUSELI *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 474 The crampy convulsions of the leg. **1858** E. C. GASKELL *Let.* 10 May (1966) 504 We live in a queer pretty crampy house, at the back of a great farm house. *a***1864** HOWITT (quoted in Webster), This crampy country. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crampy*, rheumatic, lame.

†**cramse, cramze,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. Norw. *kramsa*, Da. *gramse*, to grope, grasp, or clutch after, Icel. *krafsa* to paw or scratch with the feet; Ger. dial. *kramschen*: see Grimm s.v. *krammen* to claw.] To claw, to scratch.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cramzyn, *supra in* cracchyn [H. *c***1490**, P. **1499** cramsyn, *supra in* clawyn]. Cramsynge, *supra in* cracchynge.

cran[1] (kræn). *Sc.* [Of uncertain etymology: *crann* is used in Gaelic in same sense, and it has been suggested that it is the Gaelic *crann* 'lot', and was applied orig. to the 'lot' or share of fish that fell to each man engaged.] A measure of capacity for fresh herrings as caught; fixed by the Fisheries Board at 37½ gallons (about 750 fish).

Up to 1815 the *cran* was measured by heaping full a herring-barrel with the ends taken out, which was then lifted, leaving the heap on the ground or floor. In 1816, the Commissioners for the Herring Fishery fixed the capacity of the 'cran' at 42 gallons, Old Wine Measure, which in 1832 was raised to 45 gallons, 42 gallons when 'pined' being found insufficient to make a barrel of bung-packed herrings. In 1852 the contents were given in Imperial measure as 37½ gals., making, when pined, a barrel of 30 gals.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 282 (*Lewis*) They..bought the herring..at the great price of from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish as taken out of the net. **1815** *Act 55 Geo. III*, c. 94 §13 If..any cran or measure not so marked..shall be made use of..in the British herring fishery. **1852** *Board of Fisheries Notice* (May 15), The Commissioners for the Herring fishery..do hereby give notice that from and after the date hereof, the Cran shall be of the contents or capacity of Thirty-seven Gallons and One Half Gallon Imperial Standard Measure..That it shall be made of Oak Staves..that it shall be bound with Six good Iron hoops, etc. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 4 The catch for the season is now nearly 90,000 crans.

cran[2]. *Sc.* [A Scotch form of the word CRANE.]

†**1.** Applied formerly to the crane and the heron. *Obs.* (See Jamieson *Suppl.*)

2. The ordinary name of the Swift in the south of Scotland.

1840 [Remembered in actual use]. **1861** J. C. ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs* 69 Swift (*Cypselus apus*): Deviling, Black Martin, Screech..Cran. **1880** *Berw. Nat. Club* 230 The Swift called 'Cran'.

3. 'An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle' (Jamieson).

4. *to coup the crans*: *fig.* to have an upset, come to grief; see COUP *v.*[3] 2. (By Jamieson referred to sense 3; but perh. belonging to CRAN[1].)

*a***1796** BURNS *Answ. Poet. Epist.* v, Garren lasses cowp the cran Clean heels owre body. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, The trades..offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crans.

cranage ('kreɪnɪdʒ). Also 5 crainage, 6 kranage, (craneagh). [f. CRANE + -AGE.] The use of a crane to hoist goods; dues paid for the use of a crane.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 43 Item, [for] warfage j. d. Item, [for] crainage vj. d. **1532** *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge, Essex* (Nichols 1797) 182 For the claper and yern worke of the gret bell 6*s.* 8*d*; for Cranage 2*d*. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.*, *Cranage* is a liberty to use a crane for the drawing up of wares from the vessels. **1641** W. HAKEWIL *Libertie of Subject* 123 For example, Wharfage, Cranage, Scavage, and such like. **1804** DENHOLM *Tour to Lakes* 141 The dues of cranage at the quays. **1887** W. HUNT *Bristol* 209 The port dues, wharfage, cranage, and the like.

cranberry ('krænbərɪ). Also 8 craneberry. [A name of comparatively recent appearance in English; entirely unknown to the herbalists of 16–17th c., who knew the plant and fruit as *marsh-whorts*, *fen-whorts*, *fen-berries*, *marsh-berries*, *moss-berries*. Several varieties of the name occur in continental languages, as G. *kranichbeere*, *kranbeere*, LG. *krônbere*, *krones-* or *kronsbere*, *krônsbär*, *kranebere* (all meaning *crane-berry*); cf. also Sw. *tranbär*, Da. *tranebær*, f. *trana*, *trane*, crane. As to its introduction into England, see sense 1.]

1. The fruit of a dwarf shrub, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, a native of Britain, Northern Europe, Siberia, and N. America, growing in turfy bogs: a small, roundish, dark red, very acid berry. Also the similar but larger fruit of *V. macrocarpon*, a native of N. America (***large*** or ***American cranberry***). Both are used for tarts, preserves, etc. The name is also given to the shrubs themselves.

The name appears to have been adopted by the North American colonists from some LG. source, and brought to England with the American cranberries (*V. macrocarpon*), imported already in 1686, when Ray (*Hist. Pl.* 685) says of them 'hujus baccas a Nova Anglia usque missas Londini vidimus et gustavimus. Scriblitis seu ortis (*Tarts* nostrates vocant) eas inferciunt'. Thence it began to be applied in the 18th c. to the British species (*V. Oxycoccos*). In some parts, where the latter is unknown, the name is erroneously given to the cowberry (*V. Vitis Idæa*).

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 119 Cranberry, or Bear Berry..is a small trayling plant that grows in salt marshes. **1694** *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* I. Introd. p. xvii, A Shrub whose fruit was..full of red juice like Currans, perhaps 'tis the same with the New England Cranberry or Bear-berry with which we make tarts. **1743-4** Jan. 18 P. COLLINSON in *Linnæus Corresp.*, I herewith send you a box of Cranberries or *Oxycoccus*..They came from Pennsylvania; ours in England are very small. **1748** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491, I gathered [near Clogher] four sorts of fruits, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, and nuts. **1777** J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 203 Cran-berries, Moss-berries, or Moor berries. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 189 Cranberries, the finest fruit for tarts that ever grew, are bought for about a dollar a bushel, and they will keep..for five months. **1868** Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highlands* 139 The dinner..ending with a good tart of cranberries.

2. Applied with qualifications to several plants having fruit resembling a cranberry; as **Australian cranberry**, *Lissanthe sapida* (N.O. *Epacridaceæ*); **bush cranberry, high cranberry,** or **cranberry tree**, *Viburnum Oxycoccos* Pursh (N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*); **Tasmanian cranberry**, *Astroloma humifusum* (N.O. *Epacridaceæ*).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 144 High and low-bush cranberries..brought by the Squaws in birch baskets..The low-bush cranberries..form a standing preserve on the tea-tables..but for richness of flavour..I admire the high-bush cranberries. The bush on which this cranberry grows resembles the guelder rose. **1856** A. GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U.S.* (ed. 2) 168, *V. Opulus* L. (Cranberry Tree)..(*V. Oxycoccus* and *V. edule*, Pursh). The acid fruit is used as a (poor) substitute for cranberries, whence the name High Cranberry-bush. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 688 *Lissanthe sapida*, a native of South-eastern Australia, is called the Australian Cranberry on account of its resemblance both in size and colour to our European cranberry.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cranberry bog, -crop, marsh, -picking, pie, sauce, -tart***; **cranberry-gatherer, -rake** *U.S.*, an implement used in gathering cranberries; **cranberry-tree** = *high cranberry* (see 2).

1807 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 2nd Ser. III. 94 They annually sell a hundred or two bushels of craneberries, which grow in great plenty in their craneberry bogs. **1948** *Sat. Even. Post* 4 Dec. 70/3 Caleb got lost and wandered down The bottom land to the cranberry bogs. **1864** G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 July, Speculators who have forestalled the cranberry crop at Cape Cod. *a***1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 642/1 *Cranberry-gatherer*,..adapted to catch below the berries on the stalk, and collect them in a bag or box attached to the rake-head. **1748** J. ELIOT *Field-Husbandry* i. 5 There are three kinds, viz. Thick Swamp, Boggy Meadow, and smooth, even, shaking Meadow; this last sort is called Cramberry Marsh. **1832** *Boston Transcript* 21 Jan. 1/1 She had a harsh face, like a cranberry marsh all spread with spots of white and red, as if she had the measles. **1924** C. C. DEAM *Shrubs of Indiana* 278 We have records of cranberry marshes as far south as Warren County. **1832** L. M. CHILD *Frugal Housewife* 68 Cranberry pies need very little spice. **1869** MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvii. 340 Cranberry pies, huckleberry pies. **1849** *Cultivator* VII. 52, I have used a wooden machine, made like a cranberry rake,..to gather my clover-seed this season. **1767** J. ADAMS *Diary* 8 Apr. in *Wks.* (1865) II. 206 Tufts..determined to go over and bring [them]..to dine upon wild goose, and cranberry sauce. **1854** M. S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* xix, She doesn't know anything about nursing, let her stick to her cranberry sauce and squash pie. **1948** *Reader's Digest* Mar. 147/2 We were winding up a huge supper of moose, roast grouse, cranberry sauce. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 342 Devouring a cranberry tart.

crance (kra:ns, -æ-). [Cf. Du. *krans* wreath, garland; and see the latter word.] *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., *Crance*, a kind of iron cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. Also a name sometimes given to any boom-iron.

crance, chaplet, garland: see CRANTS.

cranch, var. of CRAUNCH.

cranck, obs. f. CRANK.

crane (kreɪn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 cran, 3 cron, krane, 3– crane. (Also 4 crone, *Sc.* cren, 5 craane, 6 crayne, craune, 5– *Sc.* cran, 6–7 craine, 7–8 crain.) [OE. *cran* corresponds to MG. *kran*, MLG. *krân*, *krôn*. Cf. MDu. *crāne*, Du. *kraan*:—OLG. *krano*, *kranu*, OHG. with guttural suffix, *chranuh*, *chranih*, MHG. *kranech*, *kranich*, G. *kranich*. The corresp. Norse forms have initial *tr-* for *kr-*, ON. *trani*, Sw. *trana*, Da. *trane*.]

1. a. A large grallatorial bird of the family *Gruidæ*, characterized by very long legs, neck, and bill. The name belongs originally to the common European crane, *Grus cinerea*, of an ashy-gray colour, formerly abundant in marshy places in Great Britain, and prized as food, but now extinct; about 15 closely-allied species are found in other lands.

Among these are the common American or Sand-hill Crane (*G. canadensis*), and Whooping Crane (*G. americana*). The Crown Crane or *Demoiselle*, Numidian, and Stanley Crane of Africa belong to allied genera. The Adjutant or Gigantic Crane is a species of Stork.

*c***1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/21 *Grus*, cran. *c***1205** LAY. 20163 Swa doð þe wilde cron [*c* **1275** crane]. *c***1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/342 Crannes and swannes. *c***1300** *Havelok* 1726 The beste mete That king or cayser wolde ete; Kranes, lampreys, and gode sturgun. *c***1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þe Pigmens, whilk er men of litill stature ..feight with Craanes comounly. **1491** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 182 Item, til a man, for a cran..vs. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 16 They sawe flockes of great cranes twyse as bygge as owres. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 21 Like a Crane his necke was long and fyne. *a***1605** POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 713 Like an cran, in mounting soone orethrowen, That must take aye nine steps before shee flye. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 The Crane, that has totally forsaken this country, bred familiarly in our marshes. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 82 Large red-legged cranes, three feet high, with black and white wings.

b. Applied locally to other large grallatorial birds, as herons and storks; also to the Shag or Crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax graculus*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 332 The Shag, called in the North of England, the Crane. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*,

Crane.. a name improperly given in many parts of England to the shagg or small cormorant. *a*1767 M. BRUCE *Lochleven*, The slow-wing'd crane moved heavily o'er the lea. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 159 Cranmere.. a haunt of herons (still called 'cranes' in Devonshire). 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 145 *Heron*.. Crane (Somerset; North-Hants; Westmoreland; Lancashire; Ireland; Scotland).

c. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Grus*.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phœnix, below which.. are found Toucan, the Crane [etc.].

2. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights; in its usual form it consists of a vertical post capable of rotation on its axis, a projecting arm or 'jib' over which passes the chain or rope from which the weight is suspended, and a barrel round which the chain or rope is wound. [So F. *grue*, G. *kran*, *krahn*, *kranich*.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 608 Ane cren [*v.r.* crane] thai haf gert dress vp hey Rynand on quhelis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 127 That they shuld doo make.. a crane sufficient and able to take vp from the water of Thamis the weight of a tonne. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 §9 Houses, with Key or Wharf, having any Crane or Gibet belonging to the same. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 526 Some from the quarries hew out massy stone, Some draw it up with cranes. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VI. 325 A Model of a Crane for Wharfs. 1868 *Morn. Star* 24 Feb., A terrific.. gale made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and cranes.

3. A name given to various other mechanical contrivances: **a.** A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the crane described under 2. **b.** An upright revolving axle with a horizontal arm fixed by a fireplace, for suspending a pot or kettle over the fire. **c.** *Naut.* (*pl.*) Projecting pieces of iron or timber on board a ship, to support a boat or spar. **d.** *Turning.* A spindle with a bent arm, serving as a lever (quot. 1725). **e.** *Carriage-building.* (See quot. 1794; and cf. *crane-neck* in 7.)

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 56 The Eyes in which the Spindle of the Crane turns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) E iij b, A double rope-netting, supported by double cranes of iron. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Cranes*, strong iron bars which form the sides of the upper carriage, and unite the back and fore timbers, shaped like a crane's neck for the purpose of the fore wheels to pass under. 1864 WEBSTER, *Crane*.. (*b*.) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace for supporting kettles, etc. over a fire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane*.. Also pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's sides, used to stow boats or spars upon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crane*.. A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Crane*, the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

f. A moving platform on which a camera is mounted for the taking of angled 'shots'. So *crane-arm*, *-hook*, *-shot*, etc.

1937 *Cine-Technician* III. 100/1 One crane of Soviet make .. with.. 8-metre raise, mounted on a pneumatic dolly. *Ibid.* 103/1 All the apparatus,.. is well designed and made, the camera crane and model table at Mosfilm being notable examples. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 207/1 *Crane shot*, in motion-picture production, a shot taken with the camera mounted on a crane-like structure, to get vertical panning or a combination of vertical and horizontal panning. 1953 K. REISZ *Film Editing* ii. 173 Ladle on crane-hook standing under spout of cupola. 1961 G. MILLERSON *Telev. Production* iii. 24 Assisting the cameraman is an operator who pushes and guides (tracks) the mounting. Where the crane-arm is to be raised/lowered or slewed, he may also carry out these adjustments.

4. A bent tube, used to draw liquor out of a vessel; a siphon. [So G. *kran*.]

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nature & Art*, Take a Crane (that is a crooked hollow Cane) one end whereof let be somewhat longer than the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 Brewers by a Leaden Crane draw their Wort from one Cooler to another. 1771 tr. *Van Swieten's Comm. Boerhaave's Aph.* §303 III. 35 An instrument inflected like a siphon or crain. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Hydrost.* xvii. 182 That is called a distiller's crane or syphon.

5. An overhanging tube for supplying water to the tender of a locomotive; a water-crane.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* †**a.** Crane-coloured, ashen gray (quot. 1517). **b.** Crane-like; long and lanky. **c.** Of or pertaining to a crane or the cranes.

1517 in Kerry *St. Lawr. Reading* (1883) 105, ij° Copes of satten russet and crane. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3328/4 A black Gelding.. a long Crane Neck. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 11 The feet are not furnished with sharp claws, as in others of the crane kind. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 Their crane stems are often burnt for charcoal. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 723 Mocking at the much ungainliness.. and long crane legs of Mark.

7. *Comb.* **a.** in sense 1, as *crane-flock*; **crane-battle**, a battle with cranes (attributed to the fabled Pygmies); **crane-colour**, the colour of the common crane, ashy gray; also *attrib.*; **crane-coloured** *a.*, of this colour; †**crane-feather**, *attrib.* of the colour of crane's feathers; **crane-neck**, an iron bar bent like a crane's neck uniting the back and front timbers in a carriage (= CRANE 3 e); also *attrib.*; **crane-necked** *adj.*, (*a*) of a carriage, having a crane-neck; (*b*) having a long neck like a crane's; **crane-vulture**, a name for the Secretary-bird.

1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 582 Their.. *Crane-battells are fables. 1517 *Will of R. Aleyne* (Somerset Ho.), *Crane colour. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 176 A gowne of crayne colour furrid with white budge. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 964 The fourth hath broad horns of crane colour. 1549 in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 100 One cope of *cranecoloryd sylke. 1593 *Lanc. Wills* II. 79 Tow Kirtles one of craine colored satten. 1557 *Will of J. Rowe* (Somerset Ho.), My *cranefether doblete. *a*1892 WHITTIER *To A.K.* 54 As in air The *crane-flock leaves no trace of passage. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A *Crane-neck Coach lined with figured Velvet. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶2 A Lady's Chariot.. had a Crane-Neck, and hung with twice the Air that hers did. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 12 They [coaches] are all *Crane-Neckt, and the Wheels before very low. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* Oct., The coach body was suspended by thick straps, from four of what are now.. called crane-necked springs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, One of those purse-mouthed, crane-necked, clean-brushed .. individuals. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Tapp.*, The man was fitting straps on a light pair of crane-necked spurs. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 424/1 The secretary-bird (*Serpentarius Secretarius*), or *crane-vulture.

b. In sense 2 or 3, as *crane-driver*; **crane-barge**, a barge carrying a crane; **crane-chair**, ? a chair lowered and raised by a crane; **crane-house**, a shed or building in which a crane stands; **crane-keeper**, **craneman**, a man in charge of a crane; **crane-post**, the vertical post or axis of a crane; **crane-shaft**, (*a*) = *crane-post*; (*b*) see quot. and 3 e; **crane-wheel**, a tread-wheel by which a crane was formerly worked.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane-barge*, a low flat-floored lump, fitted for the purpose of carrying a crane, in aid of marine works. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 21 Baths are.. supplied with.. Sea-water, And for the.. Convenience of such as.. have not strength to plunge themselves, there is a *Crane Chair of particular Contrivance. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 3/5 The well-known engineers.. were summoned.. by.. a *crane driver in their employ. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Film Music* iii. 71 The scene of a crane-driver singing on the dockside at five o'clock in the morning when the film opens was shot on location. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4105/4 The Stone-Wharf, with a Crane and *Crane-House. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. ii. §7 Any Wharfenger, *Cranekeeper.. Weigher or other Officer. 1300 in Riley *Mem. London* p. xxi, Richard the Fruter, *creneman. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 18 *Craneman*, a lad.. whose business is to hoist the corves of coals on to the rolleys with the crane. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 4/8 The tippers and crane men at the Bute Docks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 644 In Morrison's steam crane, the *crane-post forms the steam-cylinder. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Crane shaft*, wood instead of iron for [carriage cranes]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 105 A Man turning a *Crane-Wheel or Grindstone. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 251 In a crane-wheel the power is.. applied.. by a man walking within the wheel.

†**crane** (kreɪn), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *crâne*, ad. med.L. *crānium* skull.] The skull; = CRANIUM.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The braynepanne skulle or crane. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 312 Fracture of the crane. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 The Crane is of an hard and fibrous substance. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. w. Byron* (1832) I. 83 A skull that had probably belonged to some jolly friar.. The crane was filled with claret, and.. passed about.

fig. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 277 Till Autumn spoiled their [poppies'] fleering quite with rain, And, turbanless, a coarse, brown, rattling crane Lay bare.

crane (kreɪn), *v.* [f. CRANE *sb.*[1]]

1. a. *trans.* To hoist or lower with a crane, or with similar apparatus.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 By two Wheles more.. there may be Craned vp 200,000 pound waight. *a*1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 When I shake the rope, then crane me up again. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 53 It is craned into cellars. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Being safely craned up to the top of the crag.

b. *fig.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 They are bad works, that need rewards to crane them up withal. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, An upstart, craned up to the height he has. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 21 Let us not need Craning and Skrewing up to so Blessed a work. 1890 W. M. FULLERTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 251 By money man is enabled.. to crane himself above the dead level of uniformity.

2. To stretch (the neck) like a crane. (Also, rarely, *to crane one's head*.)

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 64 A grotesque being, a little man who can.. crane up his neck to the top-tower window. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 319 We all craned our necks over the edge to see what had become of our companion. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* III. 34 Craning his head forward he looked in the direction indicated.

3. a. *intr.* To stretch out one's neck; to lean or bend forward with the neck stretched out.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVIII. (1884) 270 Pen craned over the coach to have a long look at the great Hurtle. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xii. 80 Those who sat above craned forward.

b. Of a camera mounted upon a crane: to alter range or direction.

1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Film Music* ii. 34 The camera cranes across the hall as she waltzes up to the steps. 1960 N. KNEALE *Mrs. Wickens in Fall* 151 The Camera cranes downwards from the tapestry.. down to the helmet of a suit of armour. 1962 *Movie* Sept. 4/2 The camera cranes up and moves in.

4. *Hunting.* To pull up at a hedge or other obstacle and look over before leaping; hence *fig.* to 'look before one leaps', hesitate at or shrink back from a danger, difficulty, etc. (*colloq.*)

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. XXXIII, He clear'd hedge, ditch, and double post, and rail, And never *craned*. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* liii, A very fat pony, who would have craned if he had attempted to leap over a straw. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 240 The bold fox-hunter, who.. ne'er 'craned' at.. stone-wall, or double-ditch.

fig. 1862 *Bradford Advertiser* 27 Dec. 6/3 The American Executive appears to be feeling its way. In England it looks like craning. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 647/1 Was he expected to 'crane' at the taxation of ground values?

'crane-fly. [f. CRANE *sb.*[1] 1 + FLY.] A two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by very long legs; in Great Britain popularly called *daddy-long-legs*.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 943 A Water-fly, which men call from the length of the feet or shanks .. *Gruinam*; called therefore in English a Crane Fly. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Crane-fly*, a name given by some to the creature we commonly call father long-legs. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 90 Their long legs [fit] the crane-fly to course rapidly over and among the herbage. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 74 Marshes give birth to myriads of crane-flies.

cranel(l, var. CRANNEL, cranny, chink.

'crane-line. [CRANE *sb.*[1] 2.]

†**1.** The rope or chain of a crane, by which weights are hoisted or lowered. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 350 My mastyr paid to Felawe for a lede and a crane lyne. vj. d.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1674 T. MILLER *Modellist* (1676) 4 Cran-lines, and mainstay. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 65 19 The Crain line. 20 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Pantaquieres*.. the cat-harpins, and crane-lines of the shrowds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane-lines*, those which formerly went from the spritsail-topmast to the middle of the forestay, serving to steady the former. Also, small lines for keeping the lee backstays from chafing against the yards.

craneling ('kreɪnlɪŋ). *rare.* A young crane.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 156 Young cranelings newly hatched.

craner ('kreɪnə(r)). [f. CRANE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. [f. the sb.] An official in charge of a crane or public weighing-machine (CRANE *sb.*[1] 3 a).

1871 *N. & Q.* 4th ser. VIII. 123 Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods.. An official, popularly the craner, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight.. called the craner's note.

2. [f. the vb.] One who 'cranes'; one who hesitates at a dangerous leap, etc.: see CRANE *v.* 4.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 61 Leaving 'Welters' and 'Craners' and 'slow-uns' behind.

cranes (*Falconry*): see CREANCE.

crane's-bill, cranesbill ('kreɪnzbɪl). [CRANE *sb.*[1] 1 + BILL. A translation by the 16th c. herbalists of Du. *craenhals*, Ger. *kranichhals*, MLG. *kraneshals*, names of *Geranium dissectum*.]

1. *Bot.* A name for the various species (*esp.* the native British species) of the genus *Geranium*; so called from the long slender beak of the fruit.

By the 16th c. herbalists applied originally to only one species, apparently *G. dissectum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* D iij, Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl, the other is called Pes columbinus of the commune Herbaries, and it may be called in englishe Douefote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIviii. 940 The roots of this Cranes bill have a little kinde of heat in them. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 8 One kind of Cranes-Bill, call'd *Geranium Moschatum*.. smells just like Musk. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 196 The cranesbills are characterised.. by their singular fruit. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 99 Carpets of flowers, primroses, orchises, cowslips, ground-ivy, crane's bill, cotton-grass. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton.* xx. (D.) Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large crane's-bill, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?

2. *Surg.* A kind of forceps with long jaws.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 28 Came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Crane's-bill*, a kind of forceps used by surgeons, and so named from its figure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crane's-bill*, a pair of long-nosed pinchers.

†**'cranet**[1]. *Obs.* Also 7 crannet. [Corrupted from OF. *crignete*, *crinete*, dim. of *crigne*, *creigne*, in sense of mod.F. *crinière*, f. *crin*. L. *crin-is* hair, mane.] A piece of armour covering a horse's neck or mane; a crinière.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 One band had the scafferon the cranet, the bard of the horse all white. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. (1660) 266 Defensive, serving for Horse.. as the Shafrone, Cranet, Barde. 1611 COTGR., *Crinière*.. a crannet; armor for the necke, or mane, of a horse.

†**'cranet**[2]. *dial. Obs.* 'A small red worm. *Cumberland*' (Halliw.).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 41 They will seeme to the looker on as egs, and to the taker as yoong red little cranets. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Cranet*, a small worm.

†**cranew.** *Obs.* = CRANIUM, skull.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 354 The heade of an elephante of such huge byggenesse, that only the bones or cranewe [*printed* crauewe; *Hakluyt* 1598–9 *has* cranew] therof.. wayed abowte two hundreth weyght.

craney, obs. f. CRANNY, CRANY.

crang (kræŋ). [A variant of *krang*, KRENG, a. Du. *kreng*, MDu. *crenge*, carrion.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed; the flesh of a dead whale.

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Regions* 43 As black as the crang of a whale. **1827** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 They lived upon the crang. **1867** in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 45 *Crang*, a skeleton. 'T' whooal crang', the entire frame of bones.

†**'crangle**, *v. Obs. intr.* To twist, writhe, wriggle; = CRANKLE. Hence **'crangling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (In quot. 1642 *fig.*)

1586 HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* 18 (Jam.) A serpent.. Which crangling crept. *Ibid.* 75 (Jam.) The Danow which begins to flow, With snakish crangling slow. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 212 Crangling and worldly wise braines.

Craniad ('kreɪnɪæd). *nonce-wd.* [f. CRANI-UM + -AD 1 c.] The epic of a skull.

1878 C. GIBBON *Life G. Combe* I. vi. 99 A long poem entitled the 'Craniad'.

cranial ('kreɪnɪəl), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *crānium* (a. Gr. *κρᾱνιον*) skull + -AL[1].] Pertaining to the cranium or skull; *strictly*, pertaining to the cranium proper or brain-case, as in *cranial bones*. *cranial index* [INDEX *sb.* 9 b], the ratio of the width of the skull to its length (now usu. expressed as a percentage). *cranial nerves*: the great nerve-trunks arising from the brain and passing through openings in the cranium; = CEREBRAL nerves.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 138 Imperfection of the cranial bones was similar to the case before related. **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The second or optic nerve, the largest of the cranial nerves, except the fifth. **1864** *Reader* 5 Mar., The cranial capacity of the largest chimpanzee measured is 27½ cubic inches, that of the smallest man being 55. **1868** *Anthropol. Rev.* VI. 391 A Dalecarlian has ·75, and an 'old Norseman' from Lough Larne C. Antrim ·73 as the cranial index. **1901** N. C. MACNAMARA *Hunterian Oration R. Coll. Surg.* 15 When the cranial index rises above 80, the head is called brachycephalic, a broad head; when it falls below 75 the term.. long head is applied to it. *Ibid.* 15 Assuming the length of the cranium to be 100, the width is expressed as a fraction of it, and is known in the living subject as being the cephalic, and in the bare skull as the cranial index. **1927** PEAKE & FLEURE *Priests & Kings* vi. 122 One skull.. is somewhat broad-headed, having a cranial index of 80·9. **1969** A. H. SCHULTZ *Life of Primates* xiii. 211 The breadth of the brain, expressed as a percentage of its length, which is the widely discussed 'cranial index' of anthropologists, varies individually in a large series of fully grown orang-utans.

Hence **'cranially** *adv.*, in regard to the cranium.

1866 LAING & HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 Two sections of mankind may be very similar cranially, and yet very different in other respects.

‖**Crani'ata, Crani'ota**, *sb. pl. Zool.* [f. L. *crānium* and Gr. *κρᾱνί-ον*, with respective suffixes, as in *pinnata*, *πτερωτά*. Introduced in the latter form by Hæckel, but generally used in the former by English naturalists.] A primary division or branch of the VERTEBRATA (q.v.), including those which possess a brain and skull, i.e. the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 413 In the Craniota [it] gives rise, by concrescence and differentiation, to a head. **1881** *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/2 We should have liked to have seen a marked distinction made between.. the lampreys and the remainder of the Craniota.

craniate ('kreɪnɪət), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *crāniātus*: see CRANIATA.] A. *adj.* Having a skull or cranium. B. *sb.* A member of the Craniata.

1879 A. S. PACKARD *Zool.* viii. 401 The Vertebrates are divided into the skulless or *acraniate*.. and the skulled or *craniate* (*Craniata*). **1888** *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 183/2 The fact that the nerve tube is dorsal.. suggests that the Craniates' ancestor had a dorsal median nerve. **1900** G. C. BOURNE *Compar. Anat.* I. 24 The craniate vertebrates. **1909** E. S. GOODRICH in E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* IX. I. 1 The great gap which separates the lowest known Craniate from *Amphioxus*. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XII. 590/2 The most primitive extant craniates, the cyclostomes.., possess no jaws. *Ibid.* 591/1 The primitive craniate condition.

†**'cranice, cranish.** *Obs.* App. an error for *cravice*, CREVICE, by confusion with CRANNY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 508 Gaps and cranishes, representing hollow cavernes. **1635** PERSON *Varieties* v. iv. §7 Any glasse window or cranice.

cranie, -d, obs. ff. CRANNY, CRANY, CRANNIED.

cranio- ('kreɪnɪəʊ), before a vowel **crani-**, combining form of Gr. *κρᾱνίον* CRANIUM.

a. In combinations, chiefly in sense 'belonging or relating to the cranium and...'; as **cranio-'facial** *a.*, belonging to both the cranium and the face; **cranio-'spinal** *a.*, belonging to the cranium and the spine; so ***crania'cromial*** [ACROMION], ***cranio-pha'ryngeal***, ***-tho'racic***, ***-'vertebral*** adjs.; also **cranio-tabes** (-'teɪbi:z) [L. *tābēs* wasting away, putrefaction], 'a form of rickets in which the skull bones are softened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. In derivative formations, as **crani'ectomy** [Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision], see quot. **'cranio,cele** [see CELE *sb.*], 'the protrusion of a part of the encephalon from the cranial cavity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **'cranio,clasm** [Gr. *κλάσμα* fracture, breaking], the breaking up of the fœtal head in the operation of *craniotomy*; **'cranio,clast** [Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker], an instrument for doing this. **,cranio'gnomic** *a.* [Gr. *γνωμικ-ός* of or pertaining to knowledge], pertaining to craniognomy. **crani'ognomy** [Gr. *γνώμη* knowledge], 'the science of the form and characteristics of the skull'(*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **crani'ognosy** [Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge] = prec. **'cranio,graph** [Gr. *-γραφος* writer], an instrument for taking drawings of the skull; **crani'ographer**, one who draws or describes skulls; **crani'ography**, description of skulls. **crani'ometer** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for taking measurements of skulls; **,cranio'metric, ,cranio'metrical** *a*, pertaining to craniometry; hence **,cranio'metrically** *adv.*; **crani'ometrist**, one who practises craniometry; **crani'ometry**, measurement of the skull. **crani'opathy** [Gr. *-πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], 'disease of the cranium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **'cranio,phore** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], an instrument invented by Topinard for measuring the dimensions and proportions of the skull. **'cranio,plasty** [Gr. *-πλαστία*, f. *πλαστός* moulded, fashioned], an operation for supplying deficiencies in the cranial structures. **crani'opolis** (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *πόλις* city], a city of skulls. **,cranio'scopic, ,cranio'scopical** *a.*, pertaining to cranioscopy; **crani'oscopist**, one who studies cranioscopy; **crani'oscopy** [Gr. *-σκοπία*, f. *-σκοπος* that views], examination of the size and configuration of the skull; formerly applied to what is now commonly called PHRENOLOGY. **,cranio'sophic** *a.* (*nonce-wd.* after *philosophic*, etc.), learned in skulls. **'cranio,tome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], 'name for the trephine; also a name for the craniotomy forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **crani'otomy** [Gr. *-τομία*, f. *-τομος* cutting], in obstetric surgery, an operation in which the head of the fœtus is cut open and broken down when it presents an obstacle to delivery; hence ***craniotomy forceps***, a forceps used in this operation.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761 [The operation] of *craniectomy, in which a strip of bone is removed from the cranium and the development of the brain.. allowed to go on. **1860** SIMPSON *Cranioclasm* in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 357 The operations of craniotomy, cephalotripsy, and *cranioclasm. *Ibid.* In the latter operation [Cranioclasm] two instruments are necessary—a perforator.. and the *Cranioclast. **1852-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 656/1 The number of *cranio-facial segments. **1813** *Pantologia*, **Craniognomy*..a visionary system of physiognomy lately brought forward by Dr. Gall of Vienna. **1810** *Phil. Mag.* XXXVI. 74 Materials for a comparative *craniognosy. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 271 Profile taken with M. Broca's *craniograph. **1861** WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. v. 84 To the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.. I would especially invite the attention of the *craniographer. *Ibid.* 83 That branch of it [ethnology] which may be conveniently.. termed *craniography. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 297 The *craniometer substitutes mathematical data for the uncertain data founded on judgment and opinion. *Ibid.* 219 Requisite for *craniometrical study. **1882** *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 738/3 A list of the *craniometric measures and processes adopted. **1889** *Harper's Mag.* June 105/1 Having been *craniometrically examined. *Ibid.* 105/2 He invited her to a comparative measurement by the authorized *craniometrists. **1861** CLELAND in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 30 On a Method of *Craniometry. **1881** *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 28 Craniometry indicates that the natives of these islands are more mixed than either of the other Polynesian races. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Craniopharyngeal ligament*, the thickened median part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to the tuberculum pharyngeum of the basilar process of the occipital bone. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 274 A new *craniophore (an instrument for taking all the cranial projections) by Paul Topinard. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 328 A populous Place of Skulls—a *Craniopolis like the catacombs. **1813** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 140 [Dr. Gall's] *cranioscopic passion. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 *Cranioscopical landmarks drawn so geometrically by their rivals. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 79 A literary man, whose skull puzzled the *cranioscopists. **1804** *Edin. Rev.* III. 415 Uroscopy has..given way to *cranioscopy. **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 191 Gall, whose system of Cranioscopy, publishing itself under the name of Phrenology [etc.]. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 A *Craniosophic public would disdain that work. **1847** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 The *cranio-spinal cavity. **1849** H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* v. 78 The segments of the cranio-spinal cord in which the sentient and voluntary nerves are rooted. **1860** *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 400 *Cranio-tabes occurring epidemically. **1855** RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 22 A woman whom I delivered.. by *craniotomy.

cranioid ('kreɪnɪɔɪd), *a. Zool.* [See -OID.] Allied to the genus *Crania* of Brachiopods.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (1854) 187 The Orbiculoid and Cranioid groups.. afford some characteristic species.

craniological (ˌkreɪnɪəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as CRANIOLOGY + -IC + -AL[1]. (In mod.F. *craniologique*.)] Of or pertaining to craniology.

†**1.** = PHRENOLOGICAL: see CRANIOLOGY 1. *Obs.*

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 227 Long before this time we should have looked for his craniological death. *a* **1827** G. CRUIKSHANK (*title*), Phrenological Illustrations, or an Artist's View of the Craniological System of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim.

2. Relating to the study of the characters of skulls: see CRANIOLOGY 2.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 255 Craniological illustration of ethnic characteristics. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II III. xliii. 478 Studying the craniological characters of the American Indians.

craniologist (kreɪnɪ'ɒlədʒɪst). [f. as next + -IST. (In mod.F. *craniologiste*.)]

†**1.** = PHRENOLOGIST: see CRANIOLOGY 1. *Obs.*

1815 *Phil. Mag.* XLVI. 68 No arguments, according to the.. craniologists have yet been able to set aside the proofs of the truth of the theory. **1841** *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Feb. 20 Mr. Combe is a devoted craniologist.

2. One versed in craniology: see CRANIOLOGY 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xii. 91 The great variety of shapes and characters exhibited in these.. crania, render them a very interesting study for the craniologist and phrenologist. **1878** BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 230 A skull.. measured.. by a foreign craniologist.

craniology (kreɪnɪ'ɒlədʒɪ). [mod. f. Gr. *κρᾱνίον* skull (CRANIO-) + *-λογία*: see -LOGY. In mod.F. *craniologie*.]

†**1.** The study of the configuration of the skull as indicating the comparative development of the 'organs' or faculties; now known as PHRENOLOGY.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. Mar. *heading*, An Account of Dr. Gall's System of Craniology. **1843** BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl. (1872) 233 He had a villainously formed head according to all the rules of craniology.

2. The study of the size, shape, and character of the skulls of various races, as a part of anthropology.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 293 The craniology of the later tumuli. **1883** TYLOR in *Nature* 3 May 8 The mixture of races.. in Europe makes European craniology a study of extreme difficulty.

‖**cranion.** *Obs.* [Gr. *κρᾱνίον*.] Skull, head.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* Plays 1873 II. 324 Shee has a Fox red cranion. **1659** FLATMAN *Dooms-Day Thought* 38 A shinbone, or a Cranion.

Craniota: see CRANIATA.

cranish: see CRANICE.

‖**cranium** ('kreɪnɪəm). Pl. **crania** ('kreɪnɪə). [med.L., a. Gr. *κρᾱνίον* skull.]

1. *Anat.*, etc. **a.** *strictly*. Those bones which enclose the brain (as distingished from those of the face and jaws); the brain-case, brain-pan, skull.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 36/1 The bone named Cranium, or the fyrst table of bones of the heade. **1615** CROOKE *Body of man* 440 The skull or cranium is all that bone which compasseth the braine and after-brain like a helmet. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 425 In a natural state.. the dura mater can be perfectly separated from the cranium. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 15 The skull is divisible into two parts,—the cranium and the face.

b. *more widely*. The bones of the whole head collectively; the skull.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 119 If we examine crania which have prominent upper jaws. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 353 The Labyrinthodon is known mainly by footprints and by crania.

2. Used *humorously* for 'head'. (Cf. *skull*.)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 79 Farewell simple world, If thou'lt thy Cranium mend, There is my Last and All. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §144 (1740) 308 This Fancy.. came into the Author's *Cranium*. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of craniums was the rage.

crank (kræŋk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cranc-**, 5-7 **cranke**, 7- **crank**. [OE. *cranc* in *cranc-stæf*, ME. *crank(e*, a word rarely exemplified before the 17th c. App. an ablaut-derivative of the vb. *crinc-an*, *cranc*, *crunc-en*, found (but very rare) in OE. as a by-form of *cring-an*, *crang*, *crung-en* to fall in battle, of which the primitive meaning appears to have been 'to draw oneself together in a bent form, to contract oneself stiffly, curl up'. These verbs are not known elsewhere in Teutonic; but numerous derivatives occur in the other languages, connected with the two notions of 'to bend together, crook, curl up', and 'to shrink, give way, become weak or ill'. Eng. *crank* belongs to the literal sense-group, with the primary notion of something bent together or crooked; Ger. and Du. *krank* adj. 'sick',

formerly 'weak, slight, small,' shows the figurative development.]

1. A portion of an axis bent at right angles, used to communicate motion, or to change reciprocal into rotary motion, or the converse.

a. In early times chiefly used as a handle or treadle to turn a revolving axis by hand or foot.

c **1000** *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Wulcamb, cip, amb, crancstæf. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranke, instrument, *cirillus* (K.H.P. *girgillus* [= a reel for winding thread]). *Ibid.* Cranke of a welle, *haustrum, haustra.* **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, The Cranke or winch of a Well, L. *Haustrum.* **1660** D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 11 Winches or cranks of wood or iron are also fitted to men's hands, thereby to make a round motion. **1680** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 188 [The fly wheel of the lathe] hath an iron axis with a Crook or Cranck at one end. **1703** *Ibid.* 233 *Crank*, the end of an Iron Axis turned Square down, and again turned Square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a Leather Thong is slipt, to Tread the Treddle-wheel about. **1734** *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 403 A crank [of a pump] does not rise quite one third of its circle. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Crank*, (1) the handle of a turnip-slicer, a 'blower', a grindstone, or any similar machine.

b. Later, as a device for converting circular into reciprocal motion, and now chiefly (as in the steam engine) reciprocal into circular motion.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Crank*, a contrivance in machines in manner of an elbow.. projecting out from an axis or spindle, and serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of engines for raising water. **1731** H. BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank of cast iron. **1766** *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 6 Three cylinders.. work a treble or other crank. **1771** WATT *Let.* in Muirhead *W.'s Mech. Invent.* (1854) II. 17 A crank of a sufficient sweep will be by much the sweetest motion. **1780** *Specif. Pickard's Patent* No. 1263 A. B. represents a lever commonly called a crank.. the pin of which crank is inserted into the end of a spear or carrier. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 85 The connecting-rods gave the motion to two pinions by cranks at right angles to each other.

attrib. **1808** WATT in Muirhead *W.'s Mech. Invent.* III. 37 The true inventor of the crank rotative motion was the man .. that first contrived the common foot lathe.

2. An elbow-shaped device in bell-hanging, whereby the rectilineal motion communicated to a bell-wire is changed in its direction, usually at right angles, as from horizontal to vertical or the reverse.

1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288, I found the bell-wire.. to be intirely melted.. but the effect ceased at the crank, which transmitted it to the chamber adjoining.

3. An elbow-shaped support or bracket.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Crank*, is an iron brace which supports the lanthorns on the poop-quarters, etc. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 201 A semi-cylinder of wirework, balanced in its proper situation by means of two arms, or cranks. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cranks*, pieces of iron shaped as an elbow, etc., and attached to the beams of the quarter-deck for the capstan-bars to be stowed thereon.

4. A machine for the punishment of criminals sentenced to hard labour, consisting of a revolving disc to which a regulated pressure can be applied, and which the prisoner is required to turn a certain number of times each day.

1847 *2nd Rep. Surveyor of Prisons* 12 Means should exist of rendering the discipline.. more stringent.. by placing crank machinery in the cells. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Crank*, (2) a machine used in some prisons for finding employment for refractory prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey.

5. *Sc.* = CRAMP *sb.*[2] 4 b.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Crank*, an iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent sliding on the ice. *Roxb.*

6. *Comb.*, as *crank-arm*; **crank-and-comb**, a contrivance for stripping the carded cotton from a carding-engine; **crank-axle**, (*a*) the driving-axle of an engine or machine; (*b*) a carriage axle with the ends bent twice at a right angle, so as to lower the carriage-body and yet allow the use of large wheels (see CRANKED); **crank-case**, the case or covering in which the crank-shaft of a motor engine is enclosed; **crank-chamber** (see quot. 1902); **crank-hatches** (see quot.); **crank-hook**, the rod which connects the treadle and the crank in a foot-lathe; **crank-pin**, the pin by which the connecting-rod is attached to the crank; **crank-shaft**, the shaft driven by a crank; **crank-wheel**, a wheel which acts as a crank; *esp.* one having near its circumference a pin to which the end of a connecting-rod is attached as to a crank-pin; a disc-crank.

1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 35 This is the *crank-and-comb contrivance.. This elegant instrument takes off the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. **1889** P. N. HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* ii. 14 The bed-plate is.. cut away to allow the *crank-arm and cross-head to pass. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 1005/1 In a turning piece, the perpendicular let fall from its connected point upon its axis of rotation is the arm or crank-arm. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 25/1 A flexible brush should be used to brush away any dust.. at both ends of the crank arms. **1725** DESAGULIERS *Exp. Philos.* (1744) II. 516 [The wheels] are fitted to *crank axles, by which improvement the [Fire] engine runs upon larger Wheels, without raising the Cistern. **1887** BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 377 Geared by chains to fixed pulleys on the crank-axle. **1878** *Technol. Dict.* (ed. 3) 175/2 **Crank-case*, das Kurbelhelft, das Kurbelfutteral. **1900** *Autocar* 29 Sept. 932/2 Working upon a pin secured to the crank case, is a second and larger pinion wheel. **1904** *Motor Boat* 29 Sept. 228/1 Lamp oil is a rather imprudent thing to carry aboard, as some unwise friend may mistake it for engine lubricant and put a charge or two into the crank-case. **1920** *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 311 For forgetting to put any oil in the crank-case, he was stopped fourteen days' pay. **1949** *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 11 *Crankcase sump*, that portion of the engine in which lubricating oil is collected and led to the oil pumping system. **1902** A. C. HARMSWORTH et al. *Motors* vii. 135 The *crank chamber, or base chamber, as it is usually termed, forms the base of the cylinder. **1904** *Motor Boat* 22 Sept. 215/2 Each cylinder has a bore of 90 mm...; both are cast together.. and are mounted on a cast iron crank chamber. **1922** *Times* 20 June 8/5 The cylinders are cast in one with the crank-chamber, a practice forgivable in a low-priced chassis. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Crank-hatches* are raised coamings on a steamer's deck, to form coverings for the cranks of the engines below. **1839** R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 86 The *crank pin is of wrought-iron. **1850** WEALE *Dict. Terms, Crank-pin*, the cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank-arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod: if the crank has only one arm, the pin projects from the end of it. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 147 The rotation of the *crank-shaft will put in motion the bevel-wheels. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 **Crank-wheel*, for spinning of lines, box-cord, etc. is fixed on an iron spindle.

crank (kræŋk), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 cranck(e. [Of the same origin as prec., and possibly the same word, with the original sense 'crooking, crook'; but the two words had been differentiated before the earliest instances of this.]

1. a. A crook, bend, winding, meandering; a winding or crooked path, course, or channel.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 a, Bowling in allayes.. eyther in playne or longe allayes, or in suche as haue Cranckes with halfe bowles. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 7 How he might easily wind out of the turnings and cranks of the Labyrinth. *Ibid.* 846 Aratus.. was out of his path he should have found.. and with many crooks and cranks went to the foot of the Castle. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VII. vii. 52 So many turning cranks these [the planets] have, so many crookes. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XXXV. 413 a, [Anniball] woon the verie tops of the Alpes, through by-lanes and blind crankes. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 141. **1612** *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 28 Meet you no ruin but the soldier in The cranks and turns of Thebes? *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 63 Exe.. runneth a long course with his crooked cranks. **1909** M. B. SAUNDERS *Litany Lane* I. v, A glimpse.. of grey west tower half hidden by high buildings, then reappearing by some quaint crank of street or turning.

†b. *fig.* A crooked or deceitful way; a deceit, wile, sleight. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Prophecies* 68 To occupie.. the commons.. by flimflams, wily cranks, and sleightie knacks of the maker. **1614** D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1615) 16 A cunning cranke of deepe and devilish deceitfulnesse. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* Introd., The waies of the Lord, strait and faithfull.. not full of cranks and contradictions.

†2. a. A tortuous or somewhat inaccessible hole or crevice; a cranny. *Obs.* b. Sometimes used as = Chink, crevice, crack: but prob. by confusion with *crack* and *cranny*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 Suche crankis, such cony holes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 274 The root is giuen to haue cranks and holes, and those full of mud or durt. **1612** W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exclude the light from the crankes and cranies of our chambers.

b. **1552** HULOET, Crannye or cranke in an earthen potte, *ignea.* **1861** MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* Prol. 47 There daylight peeps through many a crank.

c. *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 74 There is no cranke, no secret, in all these tongues, but he hath searcht it out. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. 83 (T.) The politick heart is too full of cranks and angles for the discovery of a plain familiar.

3. A twist or fanciful turn of speech; a humorous turn, a verbal trick or conceit. Usually in phr. *quips and cranks*, after Milton. Also, anything fantastic in behaviour, gesture, or action.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambalds. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 25 Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles. **1755** JOHNSON, Crank.. 3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word. **1805** MOORE *To Lady H.* v, To play at riddles, quips, and cranks. **1820** SHELLEY *Witch Atlas* li. 5 Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. vi. 37 Wolsey was driven to quips and cranks which made the King suspect him.

4. An eccentric notion or action; a mental twist put into practice; a crotchet, whim, caprice.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* 130 These be new cranks, with a vengeance; we shall be choosing German or Saracen or Norman next. **18..** CARLYLE (Webster *Suppl.*), Subject to sudden cranks; a headlong, very positive, loud, dull, and angry kind of man. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 6/1 The son .. does not share what he probably deems the 'crank' of his sire.

5. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). A person with a mental twist; one who is apt to take up eccentric notions or impracticable projects; *esp.* one who is enthusiastically possessed by a particular crotchet or hobby; an eccentric, a monomaniac. [This is prob. a back-formation from CRANKY, sense 4.] Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 in J. P. Dunn *Indiana* (1919) II. 1124 Uncle Sam's 'Old Mother Bank' Is managed by a foreign crank. **1881** *Times* 22 Dec. 3/4 Guiteau continued, 'You have got a lot of stuff there. It is not in your handwriting. I guess it must have been contributed by some crank.' **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 4/1 Persons whom the Americans since Guiteau's trial have begun to designate as 'cranks'—that is to say, persons of disordered mind, in whom the itch of notoriety supplies the lack of any higher ambition. **1889** *Longm. Mag.* May 28 It is the brightness of enthusiasm. Every crank has such eyes. **1889** G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888-89* (1937) 264, I moved amidst cranks, Bohemians, unbelievers, agitators, and.. riff-raff of all sorts. **1906** *Nature* 8 Nov. 25/2 A *crank* is defined as a man who cannot be turned. These men are all cranks. **1924** G. B. STERN *Tents of Israel* vii. 97 Danny remained at his crank school in Hampstead. **1933** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* Oct. (1966) 40 Don't think I'm regaling you with some crank-ridden, pornographic notion. **1934** H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* I. v. 261 The normal Fabian gathering had a real horror of the 'currency Crank', as it termed anyone who ventured to say that money has ways and tricks of its own. **1949** KOESTLER *Promise & Fulf.* II. v. 274 More crank visitors. Among them a German who cures diseases by soul-waves and *mana*. **1961** M. SPARK *Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* i. 7 It has been suggested again that I should apply for a post at one of the progressive schools... But I shall not apply for a post at a crank school. **1968** D. HOPKINSON *Incense-Tree* iii. 29 As I went to a crank school, it followed that some of the parents of my friends should be cranks.

6. *dial.* [App. belongs chiefly to this word, with sense of 'something wrong' (cf. WRONG from *wring* to twist, F. *tort*:—L. *tortus*); but a physical comparison of pains or spasms to crank action is also possible.]

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. **1888** *Berkshire Gloss., Cranks*, aches and slight ailments. A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill-health.

†**crank**, *sb.*[3] *Thieves' slang. Obs.* Also 6 crainke. [app. a. Du. or Ger. *krank* sick, ill; also formerly in Ger. as sb. 'one that is sick or ill'. (The 16th c. vagabonds' cant contains words taken directly from continental languages.)]

(In full, *counterfeit crank.*) A rogue who feigned sickness in order to move compassion and get money.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. 51 These that do counterfet the Cranke be yong knaues and yonge harlots, that depely dissemble the falling sicknes. For the Cranke in their language is the falling euyll.. There came earely in the morninge a Counterfet Cranke vnder my lodgynge.. this Cranke there lamentably lamentinge. *a* **1590** *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 13 She sent me the Counterfait crainke for to play. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 167 There are some counterfeit crankes.. who vpon some occasion haue by meere knauery fained themselues such. **1621-51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vi. 159 Jodocus Damhoderius.. hath some notable examples of such counterfeit Cranks. **1622** FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Jarkman, or patrico, cranke, or clapperdudgeon.

crank, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Cf. CRANK *v.*[2]] A harsh or grating sound.

1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xviii, When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks Are my poor verses! **1800** *Gloss. to Burns* (Jam.), *Crank*, the noise of an ungreased wheel.

crank (kræŋk), *a.*[1] Also 6-7 cranck(e. [Of obscure origin: not easily connected with the other adjs. and sbs. of same spelling.]

†1. Rank, lusty, vigorous, in good condition. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XI. xi. (1495) 396 Snowe nourysshyth and fedyth good herbes, and makyth theym cranke. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 20 He who was a litle before bedred.. was now cranke and lustie. **1659** HOWELL *Lexicon* To Philologer, [The English language alters] sometimes the sense of the words which she borrows; as she useth *crank* for being lively and well, whereas 'tis *sick* in Dutch.

2. Lively, brisk, in high spirits; lusty, sprightly, merry; aggressively high-spirited, disposed to exult or triumph, 'cocky'. Now *dial.* and in U.S.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Corage or cranke, *crassus, coragiosus.* *c* **1500** *Maid Emlyn* 290 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 92 She was full ranke, And of condycyons cranke, And redy was alwaye. **1548** W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 94 The Scots.. showed themselves upon sundry brunts, very crank and brag. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1612) 179 Princes Fauours often make the fauored too cranke. **1602** DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 This Man at Armes has.. some friend in a corner, or else hee durst not be so cranke. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Ioyeux*, As crank as a Cocke Sparrow. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. §3 (1669) 114/2 Would not our bloud much more grow too rank, and we too cranck and wanton, if we should feed long on such luscious food? *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 112 It becometh them.. to be jocund and crank in their humour. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 21 (T.) How came they to grow so extremely crank and confident? **1736** PEGGE *Kenticisms, Crank*, merry, cheery. **1856** MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 317 (Bartlett) If you strong electioners didn't think you were among the elect, you wouldn't be so crank about it. **1860** HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi. 385 We feel pretty crank about having a book writer here in Crampton.

†B. quasi-*adv.* Boldly, briskly, lustily. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 46 As cocke on his dunghill, crowing cranck. **1594** CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 102 Since thee he mates so cranke.

crank (kræŋk), *a.*[2] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin, appearing first in the comb. CRANK-SIDED, q.v. The early explanations suggest association with the Du. and Fris. *krengd* (of a ship) laid or lying over on its side, pa. pple. of *krengen*, orig. to apply pressure to, push over, *spec.* to lay or cause (a ship) to fall upon her side, *e.g.* in careening,

also *intr.* to incline or lie on one side, as a ship does when her cargo shifts in the hold. See Dale, and Doornkaat Koolman *Ostfries. Wbch.* Possibly this foreign word was caught up, and confused with the native *crank.*]

Liable to lean over or capsize: said of a ship when she is built too deep or narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. ***crank by the ground*** (see quots. 1696, 1704).

1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Crank*, A ship is said to be *crank* by the Ground when she is narrow-floor'd [**1706** adds] so .. that she cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wringing her Sides. **1702** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 82 Through a jealousy of the vessel being crank. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Crank*, the Sea Term for a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or can bear but a small Sail for fear of oversetting: and they say she is *Crank by the Ground*, when she cannot be brought on Ground without danger of overthrowing her. **1770** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/2 At present she is so cranke she cannot earry sail. **1850** LONGF. *Building of Ship* 29 Strangest of all, Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 380 That crank little boat with its top-heavy sails.

fig. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii. (D.), I have heard as how you came by your lame foot by having your upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became crank, and rolled, d'ye see. **1808** MOORE *Corruption* ii, Things, which .. Still serve to ballast, with convenient words, A few crank arguments for speeching lords.

crank (kræŋk), *a.*[2] [A group of senses connected with CRANK *sb.*[1] and [2] and CRANKY *a.*]

1. 'Crooked, distorted' (Jam.); angularly twisted or bent. *Sc.*

1825-79 in JAMIESON, who cites 'crank-handed, a crank hand', from Aberdeen, Mearns. **1892** J. MATHER *Poems* 252 There stood tbe old oak tree .. No wonder he is crank and grim.

†2. In *fig.* sense of 'twisted, angular'; crabbed, awkward or difficult to pronounce, understand, or execute. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birth-day Song*, A skilful critic justly blames Hard, tough, crank, gutt'ral, harsh, stiff names. **1790** SHIRREFS *Poems* Gloss., *A crank job*, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the exeeution. **1825-79** JAMIESON, *Crank* .. 2. Hard, difficult; as, 'a crank word', a word hard to be understood.

3. Infirm, weak, shaky in health; = CRANKY 1. *dial.* [Cf. Du. and Ger. *krank.*]

1802 R. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Crank*, infirm, weak, in bad condition. **1881** *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crank*, sick, ailing.

4. Of machinery: In a loose, shaky, or crazy condition; out of order, working with difficulty; = CRANKY 3.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, The machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed crank and slack. **1837** —— *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, This Convention is unfortunately the crankest of machines. **1876** *Times* 11 Nov. 9/2 The crank machinery of the double government would .. enfeeble every effort of the State.

crank (kræŋk), *v.*[1] [f. CRANK *sb.*[1], [2], which yield a number of isolated senses.]

I. [from CRANK *sb.*[2] 1, 2.]

†1. *intr.* To twist and turn about; to move with a sharply winding course, to zigzag. *Obs.*

Shakspere's phr. *to come cranking in* is humorously echoed in the later quots. without regard to its strict sense.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 682 The purblind hare .. He crankes and crosses with a thousand doubles. **1596** —— *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 98 See, how this Riuer comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. **1830** MISS MITFORD *Village* 4th ser. (1863) 309 Here and there, too, farm-bouses and cottages, half hidden by cherry orchards .. come cranking into the meadows. **1891** *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 664/1 Here is Professor Finn Magnusen comes me cranking in .. and gives a totally different rendering to the Runes.

†2. *trans.* To wrinkle minutely with parallel ridges and furrows, to crinkle. Also *to crank in.*

1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 75 They were streaked and eranked like a Cockle-shell. *Ibid.* 76 Other little stones .. that were cranked in like a Cockle-shell, but deeper, and not so thick together. *Ibid.* 78 There is an apparent difference between the Musclestone, and the true Muscle of the Sea, both in the shape .. and in tbe cranking of it.

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crank* .. (4) to mark crossways on bread-and-butter to please a child. Kent. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crank*, to mark cross-wise.

II. [f. CRANK *sb.*[1]]

4. *trans.* a. To bend in the shape of a crank, *i.e.* with two (or four) right angles; to make crankshaped. (Also, *to crank down.*) b. To attach a crank to, furnish with a crank.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 197 Each end was also cranked about an inch, so as to set the transverse part of the bars, clear of the copper sash frame. **1834** N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 56 The axle of the greater wheels is cranked. **1842** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 349 An excellent specimen of the low-chested cart, obtained by cranking down the axles. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 138 Tools are often cranked .. without any idea of the object to be gained.

5. To fasten with a crank: see CRANK *sb.*[1] 3.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The edge-plate .. should run from one extremity to the other, commencing at the hind bottom bar, on to which it should be cranked.

6. *Sc.* To shackle (a horse).

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. 267 (Jam.) As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be crankit before and kicked behind.

7. To lift or draw *up* by means of a crank.

1883 LATHROP in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/1 He .. cranks his prey up [a steep incline] at the rate of 2000 people a day.

8. a. To move or operate (a motor engine) by a crank. b. *intr.* To turn a crank, as in starting a motor engine. c. *fig.*

1908 *Smart Set* June 91 The chauffeur .. jumped out, and began to crank her up. **1909** F. R. JONES *Gas Engine* 181 Small motors are 'cranked' or otherwise turned by hand. *Ibid.* 183 The cranking should be done immediately after the gas is turned on. *Ibid.*, Then crank up to a fair speed and close the switch. *Ibid.* 184 Until the motor has been cranked up to high speed. *a* **1910** 'O. HENRY' *Rolling Stones* (1916) 192 The proprietor .. was cranking the cash register. **1920** V. W. PAGÉ *Automobile Starting*, etc. (ed. 6) 424 If the starting motor rotates but does not crank the engine. *Ibid.* 453 And still the starting motor makes no effort to crank the car. **1924** W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* vi. 59 Silently she watched him crank the car and drive away. **1929** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Companions* I. v. 194 The car refused to start again. She cranked away until she was breathless and aching. **1956** H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) xi. 92 Andy .. starts to crank out the story of his life.

crank, *v.*[2] [App. onomatopœic, having associations with *clank*, and with *croak*, *creak*; cf. CLANK *v.* Cf. also north. dial. CRONK to croak.] *intr.* To make a harsh, jarring, or grating sound. (Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.)

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* March 31 The solitary crane .. Cranking a jarring melancholy cry. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Crank* .. (5) to creak. *North.* **1852** D. M. MOIR *Poems*, *Snow* xiv, Voiceless, except where, cranking, rings, The skater's curve along, The demon of the ice.

crank-bird. [Cf. prec.] A local name of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 86. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 99 Crank bird (Gloucestershire). From the cry of the bird resembling the creaking produced by the turning of a windlass.

cranked (kræŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. CRANK *sb.* and *v.*]

†1. ? Twisted, crooked, tortuous. (In quot. *fig.*)

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* Cjb, The most cranked vylynesse of oure synnes.

†2. Crinkled, wrinkled. *Obs.* (Cf. CRANK *v.*[1] 2.)

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cranked shells* or *Stones*, wrinkled or wreathed.

3. Formed into or furnished with a crank. *cranked tool* (in *Wood-turning*): see quot. 1881.

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 102 The mechanical skill of the country was not equal to the task of forging cranked axles. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 252/2 Tbe .. action resembles that of a double-cranked .. steam-engine. **1881** *Mechanic* §569 Cranked or internal tools .. are used for turning recesses in a piece of wood. **1885** *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1273/1 Humber bicycle .. cranked handles.

4. *Aeronaut.* Of an aircraft wing or an aircraft with such a wing: see quot. 1959.

1939 *War Illustr.* 18 Nov. 295 It [*sc.* the Junker 87] has a distinctive 'cranked' wing. **1959** F. D. ADAMS *Aeronaut Dict.* 52 *Cranked wing*, a wing whose spanwise axis abruptly departs from a straigbt line, as seen either in planform or in a vertical plane. A gull wing is one form of cranked wing. **1961** *Flight* LXXX. 396/1 The cranked delta has four lift engines in the centre.

'crankery. [f. CRANK *sb.*[2] 5 + -ERY: cf. *foolery*, *knavery.*] The characteristics of a 'crank'; crack-brainedness, enthusiastic eccentricity.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 15/3 Crankery ranges all the way from dangerous approach to insanity, to the one-idead fanatics in pseudo-scientific research [etc.]. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 481/2 The thoughts and words of a 'crank', often very amusing and interesting in themselves, and as a study of crankery.

crankily ('kræŋkılı), *adv.* [f. CRANKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a cranky manner.

1864 T. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 283 'Tis a saying that hasna much sense in it', said the Doctor, crankily. **1875** *Anderida* III. iii. 54 A rusted brazier stood crankily on its three legs.

crankiness ('kræŋkınıs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being cranky or crazy.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 235 There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risk of crankiness, than business. **1890** *Spectator* 8 Feb., The reputation for 'crankiness' and wrong-headedness which that able historical writer has gained in British North America.

†**'cranking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* App. = CRANK *a.*[1] 2.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 18 b, But he delighted with Diana more Than cranking Cupid or Dame Venus play.

crankish ('kræŋkıʃ), *a.* [CRANK *sb.*[2] 4, 5.] Somewhat cranky; inclined to cranks.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 746/2 Crankish theories of human perfection.

'crankism. [f. CRANK *sb.*[2] 5 + -ISM.] = CRANKERY.

1890 *Troy Daily Times* 15 Nov. 2/3 The epidemic of crankism which has prevailed.

crankle ('kræŋk(ə)l), *v.* Also 7 cranckle. [Frequentative of CRANK *v.*[1]; in use from *c* 1600, but app. never very common. Cf. CRINKLE.]

1. *intr.* To bend in and out, to wind, twist; 'to run in flexures and windings' (J.); to run zig-zag.

1598 FLORIO, *Serpicolato*, turning, winding, crankling in and out like a serpent. **1611** COTGR., *Serpeger*, to wind, or crankle in and out .. to goe wauing etc. like a serpent. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. IV. iv, The river crankles round an alder grove. **1835** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv, The forked lightning crankled out every now and then clear and bright. **1851** S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 149 Some went crankling and sheering, some described somersets.

†2. *trans.* To bend sinuously, to zig-zag; to crinkle (a surface). Hence **'crankled** *ppl. a.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 58 Writhings, and crankled wanderings. **1700** J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* iii. (1707) 297 Stones .. somewhat roundish .. streaked and crankled like a Cockleshell. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 14 Old Vaga's stream .. her wonted Track Forsook, and drew her humid Train aslope, Crankling her Banks.

crankle ('kræŋk(ə)l), *sb.* [f. prec., or dim. of CRANK *sb.*[2]] A bend, twist, winding; a curve or angular prominence. See also CRINKLE-CRANKLE.

1598 FLORIO, *Tortuoso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crankles. **1755** JOHNSON, *Crankles*, inequalities; angular prominences. **1822** LAMB *Elia*, *Old Actors*, The accursed Verulam buildings had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crankles. **1845** TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 128 It wound round one great crankle of the lake after another. **1881** W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 209 Had the rack's rough crankles my joints untied.

crankle, *a. dial.* [f. CRANK *a.*[3] 3.]

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crankle*, weak; shattered. *North.*

crankling ('kræŋklıŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRANKLE *v.* + -ING[1].] A twisting or winding in and out.

1598 FLORIO, *Catapecchie* .. cranklings, turnings in and out. **1611** COTGR., *Les replis d'une Riuiere*, the manifold cranklings and wriglings made in and out by a Riuer in its course. **1835** BECKFORD *Recoll.* 137 Saxon crinklings and cranklings are bad enough .. the Moorish horse-shoe-like deviations from beautiful curves, little better.

'crankling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Twisting or winding in and out.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xlviii, Along the crankling Path. **1612** —— *Poly-olb.* vii. 105 Meander .. Hath not so many turnes, nor crankling nookes as shec. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶46 Amnis, or a crankling brook. **1850** H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 243 Her crankling bays and sinuous lochs. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crankling*, sinuous; twisting in and out.

crankly, ('kræŋklı), *adv.* [f. CRANK *a.* + -LY[2].] In a 'crank' manner; lustily, briskly, boldly, etc.

1566 STUDLEY *Agamemnon* III, With clubbed bruising battringe batte he crankly did subdew. **1589** PEELE *Tale of Troy* Wks. (Rtldg.) 552/1 Thus this doughty daysman .. Did crankly venture on this thankless deed. **1592** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 9 Danter's gentleman .. cranckly spitteth upon the heads of some.

crankness ('kræŋknıs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crank (in the different senses of the adjs.).

†1. Lustiness, vigour. *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crankness*, briskness, liveliness. **1755** JOHNSON, *Crankness*, 1. health; vigour.

2. Of a ship: 'Disposition to overset' (J.).

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 2, I came under the Success's lee, and complained of the crankness of my ship. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Eiij, Crankness .. is occasioned by having too little ballast, or by disposing the ship's lading so as to raise the centre of gravity too high.

3. = CRANKINESS.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 324/1 Absolute freedom from crankness, a virtue rare, indeed, in art-literature.

'crankous, *a. Sc.* [f. CRANK *a.*[3] + -OUS.] Inclined to be crank; irritable, fretful, cranky.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xvi, This while she's been in crankous mood, Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid.

crank-'sided, *a. Naut.* [See CRANK *a.*[2], which appears first in this comb.] = CRANK *a.*[2]

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A ship cranke sided. *a* **1649** WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 337 The ship .. was very crank-sided, so it was conceived she was overset in a great tempest. **1658-1706** in PHILLIPS. **1711** *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Crank*, A Ship is said to be crank-sided when she will bear but small Sail, and lie down very much with little Wind. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The ship of state at that time was a crank-sided concern.

'crankum. [A humorous formation from CRANK *sb.*[2] Chiefly occurring in the combination CRINKUM-CRANKUM q.v.]

†1. = CRINKUM. *Obs.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Courtier* (1860) 21 He gets the French cranckums, and so knows what it is to have a tenure in *taile.*

2. A twist, eccentric turn, crotchet, conceit.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. xxvii. 250 His contrariness is altogether of some misleart crancum about your caring nothing for him. **1825** R. WARD *Tremaine* III. xxi. 379 Woodington 'Squire is a noble fellow, with all his crankums. **1838** J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 The cleft, the stave, the semitone, An' fifths an' thirds And ither erankums.

3. *local.* A large wooden trap used for catching pheasants or other game alive.

cranky ('kræŋkɪ), *a.*[1] [A comparatively modern formation, covering a group of senses that hang but loosely together, and have various associations with CRANK *sb.*[2] and [3], CRANK *a.*[2] and [3].]

(The order here followed is merely provisional.)

1. Sickly, in weak health, infirm in body; = CRANK *a.*[3] 3. *dial.*

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly; from the dutch *crank*, sick. *N*[*orth*]. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly. [So in dial. Glossaries of *Cumberland*, *Whitby*, *Holderness*, *Leicestersh.*, *Berkshire*; *W. Somerset* has *crankety*; in others prob. omitted as being a general word.] **1891** *Science* (N.Y.) 21 Aug. 102/2 The vigorous sheep being constantly drafted away for sale..these 'cranky' sheep (as they came to be called) were left behind.

2. *Naut.* = CRANK *a.*[2]

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 358 'Beg pardon, sir, but the boat is very cranky..if you goes on so, she will be over.' **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 126 The craft is cranky.

3. Out of order, out of gear, working badly; shaky, crazy; = CRANK *a.*[3] 4.

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 90 It was constantly getting out of order..at length it became so cranky that the horses were usually sent out after it to bring it along. **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, 'Don't sit on that chair, it is cranky.' **1888** *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranky*..for machinery, out of gear; for a structure, in bad repair, likely to give way.

4. Of capricious or wayward temper, difficult to please; cross-tempered, awkward; 'cross'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 82 Cranky Newport, not annoyed with νοῦς. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, That his friend appeared to be rather 'cranky' in point of temper. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 151 He got plaguy cranky of late; wouldn't come down with the money. **1876** MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxiii. 199 We view our maids as cranky self-willed machines for getting our work done. [In dial. Glossaries of *Cumberland*, *Whitby*, *Holderness*, *Leicester*.]

5. Mentally out of gear; crotchety, 'queer'; subject to whims or 'cranks'; eccentric or peculiar in notions or behaviour. Cf. CRANK *sb.*[2] 4, 5.

1850 DICKENS *Poor Man's Tale of Patent* (*Househ. Wds.* 19 Oct. 70), I said, 'William Butcher..You are sometimes cranky'. **1863** C. READE *Hard Cash* II. 113 He [a mad-doctor] had..almost invariably found the patient had been cranky for years. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky ways*, crotchets. **1879** G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. iv. 66 A cranky, visionary, talkative man. **1884** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* July 11, Butler makes a long fight over his cranky notions.

6. Full of twists or windings, crooked; full of corners or crannies. Cf. CRANK *sb.*[2] 1, 2.

1836 W. S. LANDOR *Wks.* 1876 VIII. 94 No curling dell, no cranky nook. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky roads*, crooked roads. **1887** JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. 71 Old closets, dim passages, and cranky holes and corners.

7. (See quot.) *dial.* Cf. CRANK *v.*[1] 2.

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, checked [i.e. striped] linen; *cranky apron*, a checked-linen apron. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cranky* adj., of stout old-fashioned linen for housewives' aprons, with a blue stripe on a white ground.

'cranky, *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. CRANK *a.*[1] + -Y] Brisk, merry, lively, disposed to exult; = CRANK *a.*[1]

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Crank*, *Cranky*, jocose, sprightly, exulting. **1837-40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 407 Most of the first chop men cut and run, as they always do in such like cases, considerable cranky. **1886** *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, merry, sportive. How cranky the boy is! he's full of quirks and pranks. [In dial. Glossaries of *Sussex* and *Hampshire*.]

cran-line, obs. f. CRANE-LINE.

crannage ('krænɪdʒ). [f. CRAN[1] + -AGE; cf. *tonnage*.] Number of crans taken, in the herring fishery.

1890 *Scot. Leader* 2 Sept. 4 The herring fishing..gives promise of better results..Fraserburgh..holds the field with a total crannage of 180,000 up to the present date.

cranne, obs. f. CRAUNE.

†**crannel.** *Obs.* Also cranel(l, crannell. [app. f. F. *cran*: see CRANNY; perh. identical with F. *crenel* (12th c. in Littré), Pr. *cranel*, dim. of *cran*, which is however chiefly a term of fortification: see CRENEL, CARNEL.] A small opening or hole; a cranny, crevice, chink.

1533 Q. CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Commune Crede* 66 As..lyghte passeth..throughe a cranel or hole. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 98 Euery litle hole..yea euen the smallest cranell or creuish. *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 161 It leaked at certaine crannells.

crannied ('krænɪd), *a.* [f. CRANNY + -ED[2].]

1. Having crannies or chinks.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranyyd, *rimatus*. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 137 Their hornes large cranied, and blacke. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxix. 76 As a Raine doth drench The crannied Earth. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 339 A..fruit..not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher, chopt and cranied. **1870** TENNYSON, Flower in the crannied wall, I pluck you out of the crannies.

2. Of the formation of a cranny.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 159 A wall..That had in it a crannied hole or chinke.

†**crannock.** *Obs.* Also 6 crennock, -eke, krenneke, cren-, cryn-, crineoke (all in *Shuttleworth Accts.* Chetham Soc.). [See CURNOCK. Formerly often latinized as *crannocus*, *-acus*, *crannoca*.

In Ireland the word was app. identified with the native word *crannog* (see next), whence in Irish Dictionaries 'hamper' appears as one of the senses of the latter.]

The name of a dry measure formerly in use in Wales, the West of England, and Ireland. It varied greatly in different places, and according to the commodity. For corn, the crannock of 2 or 4 bushels is mentioned; for salt it appears to have been much larger.

1189-90 *Pipe Roll 1 Rich. I, Glouc.* 163 Pro D. crannoc' frumenti. **1219** *Rot. Claus.* 3 Hen. III, m. 2 Rex mandat.. Justiciario Hiberniæ ut liberet Regi Manniæ, singulis annis, duo dolia vini et sexies viginti crennoc bladi, pro homagio suo. **1235-52** *Rent. Glastonb.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 1, j crannoc frumenti. *Ibid.* 168 Centum crannocas salis. **1586** in *Shuttleworth Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 29 Towe krennekes and a halffe of salte at the North Wyche xxxv *s.* **1591** *Ibid.* 66 Thrie crynokes and a halfe of salte liiij *s.* **1603** G. OWEN *Pembrokesh.* I. xviii. (1892) 137 Neither ys the Cranoke or Wey measures used in selling [corn]; but by the bushell onely [see Note]. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 175 (*Ireland*) A Cranok of wheat was sold for three and twenty shillings. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 139/2 (*Ireland*) In 1330 a cranoc of wheat was sold for 20[s], a cranoc of oates for 8[s], a cranoc of pease, beanes and barley for as much. **1815** W. DAVIES *Agric. S. Wales* II. 172.

crannog ('krænəg). *Preh. Archæol.* [a. Irish *crannog*, Gael. *crannag* structure of timber, pulpit, round top of a mast, cross-trees of a ship, etc., deriv. of *crann* tree, beam, mast, shaft, etc.

Erroneously printed *crannoge* by Dr. Daniel Wilson, and after him by many archæologists, with pl. *crannoges*, as if the *g* were soft.]

An ancient lake-dwelling in Scotland or Ireland.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 351 One of the ancient Lake villages or Crannoges. *Ibid.* II. III. iii. 99. **1886** *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/2 The Irish crannogs continued to be resorted to, in troublous times, even down to the seventeenth century. **1892** *Times* 24 Oct. 3 The well-known palisades of the crannogs in Scotland and Ireland.

attrib. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. iii. 100 The ancient forests of the crannoge era. **1887** *Westm. Rev.* June 345 Engineering and mechanical skill on the part of these early crannoge builders.

Hence '**crannoger**, a dweller in a crannog.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 19 Sept. 12 Crannogers felt strong in their fastnesses, and were unwilling to quit them for the convenience of the mainland.

cranny ('krænɪ), *sb.*[1] Forms: (5 crayne), 5-7 crany, 6-7 cranie, craney, 7 crannie, -ey, (craine), 7- cranny. [app. related to F. *cran* (in Cotgr. *cren*) 'a notch, cleft, niche, or jag', a crack in metal, a transverse fissure in strata, etc.; but the etymology and form-history present many difficulties.

F. *cren*, *cran* is in Walloon *cren*, and is associated with Rumansch *crenna*, Lombard *crena*. It is referred by Darmesteter to a pop. L. **crennum*, supposed to be related to **crena* a word formerly attributed to Pliny, but now considered as a textual error. No early example of the French word is known [see however CRENEL]; Palsgrave translates 'cranny' by *crevasse*. The form of the English word makes its French derivation doubtful, as this does not account for the termination. The form *crayne* in *Promp. Parv.* is a scribal error for *cranye* (see ref. under *Crauas*), and *craine* in Minsheu is apparently merely copied from it.]

A small narrow opening or hole; a chink, crevice, crack, fissure.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranye [*erroneously* Crayne] or crayues [PYNSON crany or craues], *rima*, *rimula*, *riscus*. *Ibid.* 101 *Crauas* supra in *Crany*. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 710 Here the owyn must ryve asunder & blede owt at y[e] cranys & an Image appere owt w[t] woundis bledyng. **1530** PALSGR. 210/2 Crany or ryft, *cravasse*. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 560 Peeping in at a cranny of his chamber door. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Craine* or cleft, *vide* Cranie..A *Cranie*, craine, or cleft. **1641** WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 152 Which does usually blow in at every chink or cranny. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 281 No light but what peeped in from a few little cranies. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 166, I saw the water ooze in at several crannies. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* xlv. 89 After examining every nook and cranny they could think of. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xii. 321 Swallows build their nests in the crannies of the cliff.

fig. ? *c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* I. i. Bullen in *O. Pl.* III. 181 Some..that neare [= ne'er] looke Into the chynckes and crannyes of the state. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 152 Some lurking vanity stealing slily in through crannies where one would least expect it. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. §5 Into every crevice and cranny of human life.

cranny, *sb.*[2] *Glass Manuf.* [Origin unknown.] The smooth iron rod on which the bulb of plastic glass is rolled in order to form a neck, in blowing crown-glass.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 365 *Cranny* is a round Iron whereon they roul the Glass to make the neck of it small. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cranny* (Glass Manufacture), a tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

cranny, *a.* A dial. by-form of CRANKY.

1674-9 RAY *N.C. Words*, *Cranny*, as a *cranny lad*, a jovial, brisk, lusty lad. *Chesh.* [Hence in BAILEY 1721, GROSE, etc.] **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cranny*, quick, giddy, thoughtless. **1887** *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cranny* adj., simple, foolish; *sb.* simpleton.

'cranny, *v.* [f. CRANNY *sb.*[1]]

†1. *intr.* To open in crannies or chinks. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cranyyn', *rimo*. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 35 The ground did cranie everywhere, and light did pierce to hell. **1607** BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 51 The ground did crannie.

2. To penetrate into crannies. *rare.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, All tenantless, save to the crannying wind. **1873** BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* vi. (1881) 21 Eyes that crannied not, like a crane's bill, into the family crocks and dust-bin.

cranreuch ('kranrəx). *Sc.* Also 7 crainroch, 9 cranreugh, cranrach. [app. f. Gael. *crann* tree + *reodhadh* freezing; but the Gaelic Dicts. give for 'hoar-frost' *crith-reodhadh*, lit. 'shaking or quivering frost'.

(The alleged Gaelic *cranntarach* in Jam. is some error.)]

Hoar-frost, rime.

1682 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 239 No frost at all excepting some crainroch or small frost. **1785** BURNS *To a Mouse* vi, To thole the winter's sleety dribble, An' cranreuch cauld! **1829** SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. p. xxv. The dhuniewassell's neck and shoulders..were covered with *cranreuch* (i.e. hoar frost). **1883** J. BEATH *Bishopshire Lilts* 14 The cranrach 's on the hill. **1892** J. MATHER *Poems* 59 The cranreugh grows its hoary plume.

Hence **cranreuchy** *a.*

1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.), Like the rouky gleemoch in a craunrochie morning.

cransier, erron. form of CREANCER.

†**crants.** *Obs.* Also cranse, crance, craunce, corance. [a. Ger. (MHG., OHG.) *kranz*, whence Du. *krans*. in Kilian 1599 *krants*, wreath, garland, chaplet.] A garland, chaplet, wreath.

1592 GREENE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 246 The filthy queane weares a craunce and is a Frenchwoman, forsooth. **1596** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 391 After they received some reward, and with a cranse with their ladies gave daunses with them. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 255 (Qo.) Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants [*Fo.* rites]. **16..** CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Wks. 1873 III. 238 Clowns with each of them a miter with corances on their heads. **1706** J. WATSON *Collect. Sc. Poems* II. 10 (Jam) Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie With costly crancis maid of gold. [**1890** HARDMAN *Our Prayer-bk.* 138 The 'crants' were garlands which it was usual to make of white paper, and to hang up in the church on the occasion of a young girl's funeral.. Some of these were hanging up in Flamborough Church, Yorkshire, as late as 1850.]

†**'crany.** *Obs.* Also 7 cranie. = CRANIUM.

1525 *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* xxx, With brekyng of Craney. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 88 The Crany of a beast. **1646** —— *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It was rather the forehead bone petrified, then a stone within the crany. ?**1730** SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Reply* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 258 Good spelling-master, your crany has lead on't.

crany, craon, obs. ff. CRANNY, CRAYON.

crap (kræp), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 crappe. [Identical with earlier Du. *krappe* 'carptus, carptura, res decerpta, frustum decerptum siue abscissum, pars abrasa siue abscissa; pars carnis abscissa; crustum; offella, offula; placenta; pulpamentum' (Kilian, 1599), connected with *krappen* to pluck off, cut off, separate. Cf. also F. *crape*, OF. *crappe* siftings, also 'the grain trodden under feet in the barn, and mingled with the straw and dust' (M. L. Delisle in Godef.), med.L. *crappa* in Du Cange. (Cf. also *crapinum* the smaller chaff.) In mod.F. the word has taken the sense of 'dirt, filth', and 'grease of a millstone'. It is doubtful whether all the senses here placed belong to one word, though a common notion of 'rejected or left matter, residue, dregs, dust' runs through them.]

†1. The husk of grain; chaff. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crappe, or gropys of corne, *acus*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crappes, *acus*.

2. A name of some plants: a. Buckwheat. b. Applied locally to various weeds growing among corn, as Darnel, Rye-grass, Charlock.

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/29 *Hoc siligo*, rye..*Hec curalis*, crappys. *c* **1450** *Ibid* 726/16 *Hec vicia*, a fech. *Hec cruralis*, craps. *Hoc exaticum*, byge. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Crap*, in some places Darnel is so called, and in some it signifies Buckwheat. **1674** RAY *S. & E.C. Words*, *Crap*, darnel, *Sussex*. In Worcestershire and other countries they call buck-wheat crap. [KENNETT makes the former *Crop*, PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) makes both *Crop*.] **1808-25** JAMIESON, *Craps*..runches in general. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crap* or *Crapgrass*, Ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

3. The residue formed in rendering, boiling, or melting fat; cracklings, graves; hence *crap-cake*, *tallow-craps*. In this sense it varies with *scraps*. (Usually in *pl.*)

1490-99 *Promp. Parv.* 101 (MS. H. & ed. Pynson) Crawke or crappe, *cremium*. [See CRAWKE.] **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crappins* or *Craps*, the shreds from pig's fat, after the lard is melted out. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Craps* are eaten with salt to tea, etc. In North Holderness the refuse pieces after tallow-boiling are also called craps. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Craps*, *Scraps*, scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. People eat them with mustard, vinegar, and pepper.

4. 'The dregs of beer or ale' (Halliwell).

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Crap*, *Crop*, the settlings of ale or beer at the bottom of a barrel, sometimes used instead of barm.

5. Money. *slang* or *dial.* [A cant use of some of the prec. senses, or of F. *crape* dirt: cf. 'dust'.]

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crap,* Money. **1746** COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr., I'm poor Got-wot.. My Crap's aw done. **1787** GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Crap*.. in the north it is sometimes used for money.

6. A SCRAP: perh. due to confusion of the words.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iij/4 And sometime to thee is sent a little crap With sauour therof to take thee in the trap. **1520** WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 42b, Gadre vp the crappes & cromes clene. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 26 A crape, *mica, gramum* [Levins has not *Scrap*].

7. a. *coarse slang.* Excrement; defecation. Also *Comb., as* ***crap-house***, a privy.

1898 in WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **1925** J. DOS PASSOS *Manhattan Transfer* 20 You don't want to shovel crap.. all your life. **1937** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 189/1 *Crap.* 4 A defecation.. Esp. *do a crap.* **1951** J. D. SALINGER *Catcher in Rye* xvi. 140 There didn't look like there was anything in the park except dog crap. **1953** A. BARON *Human Kind* 178 To clean *their* crap up after them! **1958** E. HYAMS *Taking it Easy* 191 As cunning as a crap-house rat.

b. *transf.* Rubbish, nonsense; something (occas. someone) worthless, inferior or disgusting. *slang.*

1898 WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., What crap's that y'er talkin? **1929** T. WOLFE *Look Homeward* (1930) xiv. 190 Little Maudie will fill up the column to-morrow with some of her crap. **1934** J. T. FARRELL *Young Manhood* (1936) II. i. 163 Today of all days giving us that crap that he has to help his old man. **1935** G. INGRAM *Cockney Cavalcade* viii. 121 Surely the Yid wouldn't take away 'crap'? **1951** J. D. SALINGER *Catcher in Rye* i. 5 Where I was born, and what my lousy childhood was like, and how my parents were occupied.. and all that David Copperfield kind of crap. **1953** W. R. BURNETT *Vanity Row* xiv. 100 Don't give me that crap. **1954** R. FULLER *Fantasy & Fugue* 115 All art is crap... I've given it up entirely in favour of leisure. **1958** K. AMIS *I like it Here* i. 8 A lot of awful craps go to Spain. **1964** *Punch* 19 Aug. 267/1 And what a load of crap that was.

†crap, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Du. *krap*, MDu. *crappe*, whence also Ger. and Sw. *krapp*, Da. *krap*, F. *crappe* (1513 from Lille in Godef.).] Madder; *esp.* the commercial product obtained by grinding the inner part of the root.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 185 Crap Madder from 1676 to 1679, 46*s.* a. 64*s.* per ct. wt. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 626 In some tracts [are cultivated] the herbs for dying, as crap, woad, and clary. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 133 The finest sort [of madder], which is of a bright reddish colour, is called Crop.

crap, *sb.*[3] *Thieves' cant.* [a. Du. *krap* cramp, clamp, clasp.] The gallows.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Crap,* the gallows. **1829** LYTTON *Disowned* 8 But our wealth is as free of the bailiff's see, As our necks of the twisting crap. **1834** H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, If he come to the crap.

Hence **crap** *v. trans.*, to hang.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 30 (Farmer) Sentencing some more to be crapped. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Crap'd,* hanged.

crap, *sb.*[4] *U.S.* 1. Var. CRAPS.

1843 J. H. GREENE *Espos. Gambling* 89 Ask many of the merchants, what has resulted to them in consequence of their clerks being decoyed to the crap's table. **1891** *Amer. N. & Q.* VIII. 41 There is a sort of gambling game, called *crap,* or 'shooting crap', much played by newsboys, bootblacks and negroes. **1930** E. POUND *XXX Cantos* xxv. 113 They mustn't shoot crap in the hall of the council.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***crap-game, -house, -shooter, -shooting, -table.***

1890 J. P. QUINN *Fools of Fortune* 539 The 'clock', policy playing, 'crap' games, and the sale of lottery tickets run on as though there were no let or hindrance imposed by State law. *a* **1910** 'O. HENRY' *Trimmed Lamp* (1916) 239 A cigar store near the Bowery that was running a crap game in the back room. **1930** H. M. TOMLINSON *All our Yesterdays* II. ix. 204 When France and Germany play their great crap game, we don't matter. **1936** J. G. COZZENS *Men & Brethren* I. 50 Your friends may not know any better than to start a crap game here, but you do. **1888** *Missouri Republ.* Feb. (Farmer), When arrested he was in the negro craphouse kept by Alex. Wells. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8/1 Most of the orders come from the Southern negro crap-shooters'. **1926** J. BLACK *You can't Win* iv. 27, I soon came to know the poker players, crap shooters and dice sharks. **1885** *Boston Jrnl.* 6 June 1/8 Dallas, Texas... 250 negroes are being tried for 'crap-shooting', a game played with dice. **1946** MOREHEAD & MOTT-SMITH *Penguin Hoyle* 218 There is little to skilful play in crapshooting other than knowing the odds concerned in various bets. **1902** T. M. YOUNG *Amer. Cotton Industry* 103 At the crap-table he [*sc.* the Negro] will often lose or win at a sitting a sum equal to the profits of his labour for a whole year. **1958** G. GREENE *Our Man in Havana* III. i. 112 The dice ratted at the crap-tables.

crap, *v. coarse slang.* [Cf. CRAP *sb.*[1] 7.]

1. *intr.* To defecate. So **'crapping** *vbl. sb.*

1846 [see DUNNY *sb.*[2] 1]. **1859** HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 26 *Crapping case,* a privy, or water-closet. **1874** *Ibid.* 132 *Crap,* to ease oneself by evacuation. *Crapping case,* or *ken,* the water-closet. Generally called *crapping-castle.* **1953** A. BARON *Human Kind* 178 They'd crapped on the floor, in the same rooms they'd slept in.

2. *trans.* To talk nonsense to; to act or speak deceitfully to. *U.S.*

1930 J. T. FARRELL in Wentworth & Flexner *Dict. Amer. Slang* (1960) 128/1 Don't crap me! You're still in love with her. **1958** S. ELLIN *Eighth Circle* (1959) II. xviii. 180, I don't want you to crap me... I want your honest opinion.

3. *U.S.* phrases: *to crap around,* to behave foolishly; to 'mess about'; to concern oneself *with* (something worthless); ***to crap out*** [? cf. CRAP *sb.*[4]], to be unsuccessful, to lose; to fail; to withdraw from an activity, game, etc.

1933 HEMINGWAY *Winner take Nothing* (1934) 221, I have passed at dice for three thousand dollars and crapped out for the six. **1937** J. WEIDMAN *I can get it for you Wholesale* (1939) iv. 31 We've decided to show these guys that we mean business. No crapping around. **1941** B. SCHULBERG *What makes Sammy Run?* iv. 52 What good do you think it's gonna do you to crap around with stuff like that? **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §7/7 Get out of order; break,.. *crap out. Ibid.* §27/6 Come to nothing,.. *crap out. Ibid.* §219/7 Have bad luck,.. *crap out. Ibid.* §262/2 Fail,.. *crap out. Ibid.* §649/7 Be defeated; lose,.. *crap out.* **1952** S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) iv. 64 Let's not crap around. Let's get to the business in hand. **1964** A. WYKES *Gambling* vi. 144 And so the shooter cannot 'crap out'.

crap, Sc. dial. f. CROP *sb.* and *v.*

crap, obs. and Sc. pa. t. of CREEP.

crapan, erron. f. TREPAN.

†crapaud. *Obs.* Forms: 5 crapault, -pauld, -paut, -pald, crepaud(e, -pawd, 6 crapaude, -pawd, (crapeaux, cropolte, crapal), 7 crapaud; 5 cra-, crepawnde, 6 crapon. [a. F. *crapaud,* in OF. *crapaut, -ot,* for earlier *-ault,* = Pr. *crapaut, grapaut,* OCat. *grapaut, grapalt,* med.L. *crapaldus, crapollus*: see Diez, Littré, Hatzfeld.]

1. A toad.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 99 Yf the tode, Crapault, or spyncop, byte a man or woman, they be in daunger for to dye. **1485** —— *Chas. Gt.* 89 Serpentes, crapauldes, and other beestes. **1634** PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 152 The old Armes of France were the three Toades or Crapauds.

2. (More fully *crapaud-stone.*) A precious stone formerly believed to be produced in the head of the toad: cf. Shaks. *As You Like It* II. i. 13; a TOAD-STONE. (The stones so named were of many kinds.)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crepawnde, or crapawnde, precyous stone [PYNSON crepaud], *smaragdus.* **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 No man whyhs [= wys] The verteuous crepaude despyse lest, Thow [= though] a todys crowne wer' hys fyrst nest. **1465** *Will of Peke* (Somerset Ho.), My crepaude stone. **1557** *Will of G. Amyas,* A stone called a Cropolte. **1558** *Gifts to Q. Eliz.* in Nichols *Progr.* II. 539 A jewell, contayning a crapon or toade-stone set in golde. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 11 Her haire like Crapal stone.

crapaudine (krapo'din). [F. *crapaudine* (= Pr. and med.L. *crapaudina,* orig. adj. fem.), f. *crapaud* toad. The Fr. word has many derived and transferred applications, a few of which have to a slight extent been used in English.]

†1. ? = TOADSTONE. *Obs.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 182 On crapadyn ij[d].

†2. *Farriery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crapaudine* (in Horses), an ulcer on the coronet; also, a tread upon the coronet. **1823** in CRABB *Tech. Dict.*

3. A socket in which the pivot of a swing-door turns; whence ***crapaudine door.***

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Crapaudine Doors,* those which turn on pivots at top and bottom.

†crapautee, crapotee. *Obs.* [A deriv. of *crapot,* CRAPAUD.] = CRAPAUD 2, Toadstone.

a **1440** *Thomas of Erceld.* I. 52 Compaste all with crapotee, Stones of Oryente, grete plente. *c* **1460** *Emare* 94 Full of Stones ther hit was pyght.. Of crapowtes and nakette.

crape (kreip), *sb.* (In 7 crespe.) [An anglicized spelling of mod.F. *crêpe,* in 16th c. *crespe* (= *tissu crespe*), sb. use of *crespe* adj. CRISP, crisped, minutely curled or frizzled.]

1. a. A thin transparent gauze-like fabric, plain woven, without any twill, of highly twisted raw silk or other staple, and mechanically embossed, so as to have a crisped or minutely wrinkled surface. The name originally comprised fine worsted fabrics (see b.); but it is now chiefly limited to a black silk (or imitation silk) fabric much used for ladies' mourning dresses, and for funereal trimming and draping.

Sometimes specifically called ***English crape*** (*crêpe anglais*). For similar fabrics of other colours or material the French form CRÊPE (which has retained the wider meaning of the word) is now used by preference, though the English form also occurs with qualifications, as in ***Canton*** or ***China crape*** = *crêpe de Chine,* ***crape-lesse*** = *crêpe lisse,* a kind of crape without any wrinkling or 'figure'; see also *crape-cloth* below. The 'crape' for which Norwich was formerly famous, was a plain cloth of silk warp and worsted weft, which afterwards degenerated into *bombazine*: see the latter word (quots. 1789-1831).

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Tunicks of Crespe. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/5, 2 Pieces of Stript Silk Norwich Crape, and two Pieces of mixt Norwich Silk Crape not Stript. **1687** SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 59 White crape or any other sort of white dress. **1702** *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black Crape. **1721** SWIFT *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1755 III. II. 182 Proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of crape shall sweep the stage. **1727** [see CRAPED]. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, He could discern the outline of the bush, as through a veil of fine crape. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Crape,* Aerophanes, crape-lesse, and gauze are either white or coloured. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* II. iv. 82 That's the kind of way widows talk in their first edition of crape and caps.

plural. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 1 His Wenches are in plain Pinners and Norwich Crapes.

b. In the 18th c., 'a sort of thin worsted stuff, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made' (Bailey 1755); hence, sometimes put for those who are dressed in 'crape', the clergy, a clergyman; see also *crape-gown, -man,* etc. in 3 b.

1682 [see *crape-gown* in 3 b].

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1730) 144 Avoid th' Inclemencies of Morning Air, And leave to tatter'd Crape the Drudgery of Pray'r. **1733** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in crape is twice a Saint in lawn, A Judge is just, a Chanc'llor juster still. **1754** G. COLMAN in *Connoisseur* No. 1, Jan., Those *tattered crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons. **1755** JOHNSON, *Crape,* a thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. **1798** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 387 A Curate in his tatter'd crape.

2. a. A band of crape worn round a hat, etc., in token of mourning. b. A piece of crape drawn over the face as a disguise.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 That hat.. To set it off, a mourning crape must deck. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 802 Crape and cocked pistol, and the whistling ball Sent through the traveller's temples. **1813** *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 He [a highwayman] pulled down a crape over his face. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, A white hat with a crape round it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of crape; connected with crape.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 His Crape Hatband. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, My father seized his hat.. tore off the crape weepers and.. threw them on the floor. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 255 To take up the crape trade in earnest. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The folds of her white crape fichu.

b. *Comb.*, as ***crape-dresser, -dyer, -scourer, -wreath***; ***crape-like, -shrouded*** adjs.; **crape-cloth**, a woollen material to which a crape-like appearance is given, used for mourning; **crape-faced** *a.*, having the face covered with a piece of crape for disguise; **crape-fern**, a New Zealand fern, *Leptopteris superba*; **†crape-gown**, a gown of crape, formerly worn by English clergymen (see 1 b); hence **†crape-gown-man, †crape-man**, a clergyman; **crape hair**, artificial hair used by actors for false beards, moustaches, etc.; **crape-hanger** *U.S.*, (formerly) a person who hung up crape as a sign of mourning; hence *U.S. slang*, a kill-joy; a pessimistic person; cf. *crêpe-hanger*; **crape-myrtle**, a Chinese shrub, *Lagerstræmia indica*, with bright rose-coloured petals of crumpled appearance, cultivated in greenhouses in England, and in gardens in Southern U.S; **crape ring**, the innermost and faintest of the three 'rings' (RING *sb.*[1] 8 b) of Saturn.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 490 *Crape-dresser. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Crape and Feather Dresser,* one who crimps and curls those articles, and re-stiffens crape with gum water. *Ibid.*, **Crape-Dyer*, a tradesman who re-dresses and improves black crape. **1815** MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 15 Robbers, black *crape-faced robbers. **1882** G. M. THOMSON *Ferns N.Z.* 94 *Todea superba,* Colenso. (*Crape-fern.) **1889** G. NICHOLSON *Illustr. Dict. Gardening* IV. 50/1 *Todea*... Crape Fern... A genus comprising about five species of greenhouse Ferns, almost confined to the South temperate zone. **1944** *Whitcombe & Tombs Mod. Jun. Dict.* (ed. 7) 101 *Crape-fern,* a popular name for a beautiful fern which grows only in New Zealand; also called 'Prince of Wales's feathers'. **1951** M. CROOKES *Dobbie's N.Z. Ferns* (ed. 4) 20 *L[eptopteris] superba* (superb). 'Heru-heru'. The most beautiful fern in New Zealand; sometimes called 'Prince of Wales Feathers', or 'Crape Fern'. **1682** (*title*), Speculum *Crape-Gownorum, Or, a Looking-glass for the young Academicks. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 309 A new Pudding-sleeve Crape Gown. **1682** 'PHILANAX MISOPAPPAS' *Tory Plot, 2nd Pt.* 3 High-flown *Crape-Gown-men, that thunder briskly against the Dissenters. **1866** W. DAVIDGE *Footlight Flashes* xviii. 240 Engaged in the manufacture of a huge black beard... 'Mary, give me the scissors, and some more *crape hair.' **1885** J. K. JEROME *On Stage* i. 4 Crape hair and the rouge pot changed all this. **1966** J. S. COX *Dict. Hairdressing* 41/2 Crape hair. **1920** H. C. WITWER *Leather Pushers* 294 Good Lord, I was never surrounded by so many *crape hangers in my life! **1925** G. P. KRAPP *Eng. Lang. in Amer.* I. 117 Who will know a generation hence.. that a crape-hanger is a reformer? **1945** S. LEWIS *Cass Timberlane* (1946) xxxvi. 259 Look at those old crape-hangers, Father Cass and Uncle Bradd. **1881** J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Tarn* 55 The dank and *crape-like moss. **1887** H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 51 A multitude of tiny crape-like markings or folds. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The lazy *crapemen of Oxford, bouncing priests, whose eyes were so closed up with fat. **1850** B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 6 Orange trees, acacias, and the pink blossoms of the *crape myrtle. **1881** CABLE *Mad. Delphine* ix. 48 This side door-way.. was overarched.. by a crape-myrtle. [**1850** W. LASSELL in *Monthly Not. R. Astron. Soc.* 13 Dec. 21 It appeared as if something like a crape veil covered a part of the sky within the inner ring. **1851** —— *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 11 The ring, which I have usually called the 'crape veil'.] **1865** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* I. 583/1 *Crape Ring. **1928** W. M. SMART *Sun, Stars & Universe* vii. 130 In 1850 Bond and Dawes independently discovered a faint extension of Ring B towards the ball of the planet, known from its dusky appearance as the Crape Ring. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 8/2 Saturn itself can be distinctly seen through the Crape ring. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 Andrew Gayney.. *Crape-Scowerer. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The heavy *crape-shrouded gown which marked the first period

of her mourning. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 Great clouds of dark vapor are seen to the southward to-day, the *crape-wreaths of our first imprisonment.

†**crape**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *crêper*:—OF. *cresper* = Pr. *crespar*, It. *crispare*:—L. *crispāre* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus*: see CRISP *a.*] *trans.* To make (the hair) wavy and curly; to crimp, to frizzle.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July, The hour..for curling and craping the hair. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 185 Here is..no craping or frizzing the hair. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 18 Hair craped and powdered.

crape (kreɪp), *v.*[2] [f. CRAPE *sb.*] *trans.* To cover, clothe, or drape with crape. ***to crape it*** (colloq.): to wear crape in mourning. Also *transf.*

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* IV. 38 Six or seven men with their faces blacked or craped ran..and intercepted my retreat. **1868** DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 147 The moon was still craped with a ceaseless roll of cloud. **1891** MACRAE *G. Gilfillan* 128 *note*, I crapit it neen when my man deed, I wis gled to be rid o' him.

crape, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.

craped (kreɪpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAPE *sb.* and *v.*[2]]

1. Crisped, crimped, minutely curled or crinkled.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crape*, Crapes are either craped, i.e. crisped, or smooth. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 21 Nov. 2/2 Two yellow craped feathers in the front.

2. Covered, robed, or draped with crape.

1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* ii. 26 The Neapolitans had determined on marching with their flag furled and craped. **1880** MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. x, She is standing long and craped beside the fire.

'crape-fish. [Cf. Norse *krappr* compressed, LG. *krapp* hard-twisted (rope), hard-baked.] Cod-fish salted and hardened by pressure.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 22 We saw the cod fish here in all the stages of preparation..the stockfish dried in the open air without salt, crape fish salted and pressed.

crapen ('kreɪpən), *a. rare.* [f. CRAPE *sb.* + -EN[4].] Formed of crape.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 138 The foremost row [of caps] confronted me with all the severity of crapen folds.

craple, obs. variant of GRAPPLE *sb.* and *v.*

[OF. *grape*, *grapin*, etc., varied with *cr-* forms.]

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. viii. 40 The monstrous Scorpion..with ugly craples crawling. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxviii, Still he thought he felt their craples teare Him by the heels back to his ugly denne. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 5 Fearfully sinne they against this example, who..craple and couple livings together.

crapnel, obs. form of GRAPNEL.

crapon, -owte, otee, obs. var. CRAPAUD, CRAPAUTEE.

crapper ('kræpə(r)). *coarse slang.* [f. CRAP *v.* 1 + -ER[1].] A privy.

1932 in *Amer. Speech* VII. 330. **1939** J. STEINBECK *Grapes of Wrath* xxiv. 405 They got ten crappers for the whole shebang. **1966** in 'L. Lane' *ABZ of Scouse* 23. **1969** C. HIMES *Blind Man with Pistol* x. 106 Go to the crapper? What for? They weren't children, they didn't pee in bed.

crapper, obs. form of CROPPER, pigeon.

crappie ('kræpɪ). *U.S.* Also crappé, croppie. A species of sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, found in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* iii. 41 A fish they call the crappeè. *Ibid.* xxii. 363 The crappé..very like our fresh-water bream. **1889** FARMER *Dict. Amer., Croppie.*

crappin, Sc. dial. f. CROPPING.

'crappit-head. *Sc.* [*Crappit* has the form of a pa. pple. of a vb. *crap* or *crop*, not otherwise found, but compared by Jamieson with earlier Du. *krappen* to fill the crop of, cram (a capon, etc.).] The head of a haddock stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, and spices. (Jamieson.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and to the crappit-heads too. **1816** —— *Antiq.* vi, Here is fish and sauce, and crappit-heads. **1861** RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 64 'Eat crappit heads for supper last night and was the waur o't'.

crappy ('kræpɪ), *a. coarse slang* (orig. *U.S.*). [f. CRAP *sb.*[1] 7b + -Y[1].] Rubbishy; inferior, worthless; disgusting.

1846 *Swell's Night Guide* 49 Which of us had hold of the crappy (sh-ten) end of the stick? **1929** M. LIEF *Hangover* xviii. 281 That damn fool took all his money out of the savings bank and put it in some crappy oil stock in Wall Street. **1942** BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §7/14 In poor condition..*crappy*. *Ibid.* §30/4 Poor; mean; contemptible..*crappy*. *Ibid.* §38/5 Ugly..*crappy*. *Ibid.* §239/6 Trashy, *crappy*. **1951** J. D. SALINGER *Catcher in Rye* xvii. 150 The show..was on the crappy side. **1966** *Melody Maker* 31 Dec. 9 The new BBC pop channel..will end up like Workers' Playtime, with some really crappy groups. **1970** *Weekly Guardian* 14 Mar. 13/5 Rents as high as £52 a month 'for crappy quarters'.

craps. *U.S.* [Of obscure origin, but cf. *crabs*, CRAB *sb.*[1] 9.] A game of chance played with dice; *to shoot craps*: to play at this game. Also *Comb.* (see CRAP *sb.*[4]).

1843 J. H. GREENE *Expos. Gambling* 88 The game of craps..is a game lately introduced into New Orleans, and is fully equal to faro in its..ruinous effects. **1850** MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* I. i. 9 So I stepped inter a shanty whar they wur a playin craps. **1888** *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Farmer), A party of colored deck hands were playing craps. **1902** T. M. YOUNG *Amer. Cotton Industry* 103 The besetting weakness of the negro is gambling, and his favourite game is 'craps'. **1903** *N. Y. Sun* 12 Nov. I Two young toughs came along and started to shoot craps. **1922** C. E. MULFORD *Black Buttes* ii. 20, I never saw a redhead yet that could shoot craps worth a damn. **1942** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 30 Dec. (1969) 485 All of which has taken us rather far from throwing dice; but the relation between craps and Reality is a real one.

b. (Also *crap.*) A losing throw or 'shoot' of 2, 3, or 12 in the game of craps.

1890 J. P. QUINN *Fools of Fortune* 277 The numbers 7 and 11 are called 'craps'. **1909** WEBSTER s.v., The caster..loses if it [*sc.* his throw] is 2, 3, or 12 (called a crap). **1916** D. C. THOMPSON *In Russia* (1918) i. 3 A crap game was started. Just when you would start to reach for the money, after seeing '7' or '11' on the dice, the boat would give another roll and 'craps' would appear.

craps: see CRAP *sb.*[1], esp. sense 3.

‖**'crapula.** *Obs.* [L. *crāpula* excessive drinking, inebriation, intoxication, ad. Gr. *κραιπάλη* drunken headache or nausea, the result of a drunken debauch. In adopting the Gr. word, the Romans seem to have put the cause for the result; both senses are found in the English derivatives.]

1. The sickness or indisposition following upon a drunken or gluttonous debauch.

*a***1687** COTTON *Poems, Night Quatrains* (1689) 248 The drunkard..when he wakes..shall find A cropala remains behind. **1721** BAILEY, *Crapula*, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking: Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

2. A resin or drug productive of intoxication: a Latin use.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 If the wine when it is new be mighty and strong, they put in the more of this medicine or confection called Crapula.

‖**'crapule.** [F., ad. L. *crāpula*] = prec.

*a***1687** H. MORE is cited by WORCESTER.

crapulence ('kræpju:ləns). [f. CRAPULENT: see -ENCE.] 1. Sickness or indisposition resulting from excess in drinking or eating.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Crapulence*, surfeiting by over-eating. **1755** JOHNSON, *Crapulence*, drunkenness, sickness by intemperance.

2. Gross intemperance, *esp.* in drinking; debauchery.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xx. 144 A thousand amiable qualities..were lost in this crapulence. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 163 The men are idle and debauched, spending their days in unbroken crapulence and drunkenness.

†**'crapulency.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See -ENCY.] = prec. sense 2.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶270 Whether crapulency, ebriety and an inordinate life be the actions of a sound state.

crapulent ('kræpju:lənt), *a.* [ad. L. *crāpulent-us* very much intoxicated, f. *crāpula*: see above, and cf. *vinolentus*, *violentus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to crapulence; suffering from excessive drinking, eating, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crapulent*..surfeiting or oppressed with surfeit. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 229 In crapulent cases, and after a drunken Debauch. **1863** *Possib. of Creation* 287 When the collective wisdom of the country was in an intensely crapulent state.

2. Given to gross intemperance.

1888 *Open Court* 12 Apr. 881 The crapulent monks.

†**crapu'lental,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *crāpulent-us* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to crapulence.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 35 The aforesaid crapulentall hurts are not induced.

crapulosity (kræpjʊ'lɒsɪtɪ). [f. L. *crāpulōsus* CRAPULOUS *a.* + -ITY.] Inclination to drunkenness or to gluttony.

?**1538** *Rule of Honest Life* sig. B1[r], Eate without crapulosyte. **1887** BROWNING *Fust & his Friends* 108 Pride seized me at last as concupiscence first, Crapulosity ever: true Fiends, everyone.

crapulous ('kræpju:ləs), *a.* In 6 crapulus. [ad. L. *crāpulōs-us*, f. *crāpula*: cf. F. *crapuleux*.]

1. Characterized by gross excess in drinking or eating; intemperate, debauched.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxiv, Throw thair crapulus and schamfull glutone. **1721** BAILEY, *Crapulous*, given to Gluttony. **1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 579 His distresses and his crapulous habits. **1839** LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 210 The crapulous life which her future successor led. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 434 After one of these crapulous repasts. **1862** J. THRUPP *Ang. Sax. Home* vii. 217 Under the Danish kings the monks were more crapulous than ever.

2. Suffering from the effects of intemperance in drinking; resulting from drunkenness.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulous*..sick with intemperance. **1802** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 11/2 The crapulous eructations of a drunken cobbler. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lvi. 141 Men who spend their evenings over their wine and awake crapulous in the morning. **1876** BARTHOLOW. *Mat. Med.* (1879) 85 Crapulous diarrhœa and dysentery are not benefited by them.

'crapulousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] State or quality of being crapulous.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 187 The crapulousness of his sententious colleague. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 515/2 Culminating..in mere crapulousness.

crapy ('kreɪpɪ), *a.* [f. CRAPE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Of the texture or appearance of crape; resembling crape.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221, I was soon enveloped in crapy mist. **1892** *Harper's Mag.* June 28/1 My pretty black butterfly..spun his crapy white-streaked halo among the leaves.

2. Of crape; clothed or draped in crape.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 97 The tremendous interest which these gauzy, crapy, ribbony bewilderments have for hundreds of the other sex. **1891** G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 276 I've had crapy processions all day before my eyes.

‖**craquelure** (kraklyr). [Fr.] A network of small cracks in the paint or varnish on the surface of a painting. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1914 C. BELL *Art* 169 He will put up with a cunning concoction of dates and watermarks, cabalistic signatures, craquelure, patina, [etc.]. **1934** *Burlington Mag.* Jan. 3/2 Certain areas of the picture..have been largely repainted; the craquelure ceasing abruptly. **1942** *Antiquity* XVI. 99 When the incrustation [on silver] is appreciably thick, there is considerable surface expansion and consequent craquelure. **1956** M. SWAN *Paradise Garden* ii. 24 Marcus left the aesthetic aspect of a work of art unexpressed, but remembered sizes, colours, *craquelures* and iconography. **1963** P. H. JOHNSON *Night & Silence* ii. 6 A *craquelure* of rose upon his cheeks. **1969** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Nov. 1272/3 The craquelure in the Westminster pictures goes through the signatures on both panels.

crare, obs. var. of CRAYER.

crase, crased, etc., obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAZED, etc.

crash (kræʃ), *v.* Also 4 crassche, 5 craschyn, crayschyn, 5–6 crasshe. [An onomatopœic word having the same relation to *crack* that *clash* has to *clack* and *clap*: see CLASH, DASH. There are possible associations also with *crase*, *craze* (though here the *a* has been long, and the *s* pronounced as *z* prob. from the 14th c.). The mod.Scandinavian langs. show Icel. *krassa* 'perfricare, dilacerare' (Haldors.), Sw. *krasa*, Da. *krase* to crackle, and the phrases Sw. *slå i kras*, Da. *gå i kras* to dash in pieces, break to shivers; but these are app. only analogous formations.]

1. **a.** *trans.* To break in pieces with violence and noise; to dash in pieces, shiver, shatter, smash. (Now somewhat *rare.*)

?*a***1400** *Morte Arth.* 1109 The creest and þe coronalle..with his clubb he crasschede doune. **1535** COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 13 Beholde, I wil crasshe you in sonder. *a***1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crash*, to kill. **1718** POPE *Iliad* IV. 602 The pond'rous stone..crashed the solid bone. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, Crashing the branches as he went. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* 1st Ser. x. (1866) 171 The tempest that crashes down the forest. **1854** LANDOR *Lett. American* 41 To see the valorous and adventurous crasht by the portentous concurrence of brute matter.

†**b.** *fig.* To discuss with violence and noise; to 'thrash out'. *Obs. rare.*

*a***1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) II. 42 He thought them [Calvinistic controversies]..worthy of crashing in the schools, but not in the Church.

c. To force or drive with a crash or with crashing; to cause to come or go with a crash.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 172 Two women literally crashing hoarse thunder out of a piano. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 67 Two other knights crashed their horses through the brushwood.

d. To pass by (a traffic-light) when it is on the point of changing to red or has already done so.

1937 L. MACNEICE *Lett. from Iceland* iii. 32 Traffic and changing lights, crashing the amber. **1967** *Punch* 10 May 662/2 Motorists who saw the bullion robbery van crash the lights in Holloway Road that day.

2. **a.** *intr.* To break or fall to pieces with noise, as when dashed down or violently struck; to smash, break up. *rare.* (First quot. of doubtful sense.)

1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 13 Like as a wayne crassheth, yᵗ is full of sheaues. **1803** J. BRYANT in *Naval Chron.* IX. 240 At the first blow his head crashed.

b. To move or go with crashing. Now freq. with adv. Also *fig.*

1694 *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 44 Crashing and grinding against each other. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 89 The rocks..overlap, and crumble, and crack, as if they would crash over you. **1860** T. MARTIN tr. *Horace* 179 He crash'd through the fray with his terrible spear. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 24 Some..hand would crash through them and leave them dangling brokenly. **1886** 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence of Dean Maitland* III. iv, He longed for the..high stone roof to crash in and hide him from that terrible gaze. **1893** M. E. MANN *In Summer Shade* xxviii, Bob..crashed over and fell in his blood at his murderer's feet. **1903** R. LANGBRIDGE *Flame & Flood* v, She was prepared for some new development which must crash

in on her ignorance. **1922** D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* (1924) 172 Seats had crashed over.

†**3. a.** *trans.* To strike (the teeth) together with noise; to gnash. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craschyn, as tethe, *fremo, frondeo.* **1530** PALSGR. 501/1, I knowe a foole that wyll crasshe his tethe togyther. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. xlii. 125 He shakt his head and crasht his teeth for ire. **1646** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 2 Rub not thy teeth nor crash them.

†**b.** *to crash with the teeth*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 500/2 I crasshe with my tethe togyther, *je grinche.* **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1575 He crasheth terribly with his teeth.

†**c.** To crush with the teeth; to CRAUNCH.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1 Herke howe he crassheth these grystels bytwene his tethe. **1589** FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 Swine haue also crashed and broken akorns. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 147 A Lyon shall crash tbeir bones. **1622** BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. (1627) 493 Some crashed in peeces by the teeth of lions. **1730-6** [see CRAUNCH].

†**d.** *intr.* (for *passive*). To go to pieces noisily between the teeth. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iij/2 Betwene thy tethe oft time the coles crashes. **1530** PALSGR. 501/1, I crasshe, as a thynge dothe that is cryspe or britell bytwene ones tethe, *je crespe.*

4. To make the noise that a hard body does when dashed to pieces or smashed; to make a loud confused noise as of many hard bodies dashing and breaking together. †Formerly also, to make a crackling noise.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 b, Tinne is .. very porose .. which causeth it to crash, when it is broken or bitten. **1583** STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Crash do the rent tacklings [*stridorque rudentum*]. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 99 Something yet crash'd in his beily, as if there were a Bag of Glass in it. *a* **1771** GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 41 Pikes must shiver .. Hauberk crasb, and helmet ring. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judg.* lix, Here crash'd a sturdy oatb of stout John Bull. **1864** SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 69 O'erhead the rolling tbunders crash.

5. The vb. stem is used adverbially, usually with the vb. *go*: cf. *bang*, etc.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 54 Crash went haif-a-dozen dragons upon the marble hearthstone. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* vi, Crash with tbat, The Image fell. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 61 Crash went the slight deal boards.

6. a. *intr.* Of an aircraft or its pilot: to fall or come down violently with the machine out of control. Also of a motor car, motor cycle, or train, or its occupant(s): to suffer damage in an accident. Also *fig.* of a business or its proprietor: to suffer financial ruin.

1910 R. LORAINE *Diary* in W. Loraine *R. Loraine* (1938) 106 The machine leapt higher, .. then—paff!—I came to earth, having stalled and crashed. **1912** *Manch. Courier* 1 Sept. 3/1 The machine crashed down into the meadow. **1915** *War Illustr.* 6 Nov. 288/2 Cpl. Bennett disabled the German machine, whicb crashed to earth. *a* **1918** MCCUDDEN *5 Yrs. R.F.C.* (1919) 122 One of our machines had crashed about a mile away and .. both occupants were dead. *Ibid.* 164 The Hun went down and crashed. **1919** P. BEWSHER *Green Balls* 231 He's getting very low! My God! Did you hear that! He's crashed! **1923** *Motor Cycling* 26 Sept. 657/2 The first casualty was .. one of the favourites, who crashed on Bray Hill, his machine catching fire. **1928** F. E. BAILY *Golden Vanity* xv, Secretaryships to magnates are so precarious. Moreover, if French crashed, who would give his ex-secretary a job? **1970** *Times* 22 Oct. 4/6 A light aeroplane which crashed near a caravan site. **1971** *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 2/6 A car crasbed into a bus stop queue in Aigburth Road, Liverpool, yesterday.

b. *trans.* To damage or destroy (an aircraft) in landing; to cause damage to (a vehicle) in an accident.

1915 H. ROSHER *Let.* 14 Mar. in *In R.N.A.S.* (1916) 69 Our aerodrome here is a beastly small one. I have had several narrow shaves already of running into things, and feel sure that before long I shall 'crash' sometbing. **1919** A. E. ILLINGWORTH *Fly Papers* 26 'If you want a walking stick,' I said, 'crash a machine yourself—don't come pinching mine.' **1928** C. F. S. GAMBLE *North Sea Air Station* i. 44 This macbine was crashed as a result of a forced landing. *Ibid.* ix. 136 The last-named officer crashed his machine on landing (owing to the bad condition of the ground).

c. *intr. Computing.* To fail suddenly; to undergo a crash (CRASH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 43/3 A computer can 'crash', or fail, for any number of reasons. Usually the cause can be traced either to the failure of an electronic component or to a flaw in the program. **1979** *Personal Computer World* Nov. 51/2 Normally I would put this down to faulty hardware, but the system did not crash under CP/M. **1981** *Kilobaud Microcomputing* June 103/2 Indiscriminate poking can cause the computer to crash, resulting in the loss of the program. **1983** *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr. 25/2 Many people, when they find that long programmes keep on crashing, feel the urge to stamp on the computer. **1985** *Listener* 25 Apr. 38/3 At any moment a cbange in voltage can wipe out what one has written before 'saving to disk' and, even when one has saved, a disk can 'crash'.

7. *colloq.* **a.** (orig. *U.S.*). To break into (a place); to gain admission to (a place, party, etc.) without the proper credentials or an invitation; to gate-crash. Also *transf.*, to 'break into' or enter (a group, profession, etc.). So *to crash the gate*: to gate-crash.

1922 *Dialect Notes* V. 147 (Bryn Mawr College) We crashed the gate at a swell joint like some finale hoppers. **1924** G. C. HENDERSON *Keys to Crookdom* ii. 20 The grand larcenist .. will burglarize a place quickly enough, but the petty thief is too timid as a rule to 'crash a joint'. **1937** *Rotarian* Nov. 11/1 To 'crash a party'. **1938** WODEHOUSE *Code of Woosters* vi. 106 Staring at me .. as if I had been a ticket-of-leave man who had got in by crashing the gate. **1951** *N.Y. Herald Tribune* 12 Dec. 27/3 I'm glad to see [he] .. crashed television successfully. **1953** R. FULLER *Second Curtain* v. 80, I hope you'll forgive me crashing your excellent party. **1958** *Economist* 11 Jan. 117/2 To crash a party—to come uninvited—was branded as inexcusable.

b. *intr.* With *in, into.*

1929 DUNNING & ABBOTT *Broadway* III. 104 Some of Scar Edwards' playmates might try to crash in, looking for trouble. **1931** RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* (1932) ii. 40 He hears rumours of the party, and just crashes in. **1942** O. NASH *Face is Familiar* 80 The prominent and respectable dignitary who .. crashed into a thousand anthologies by remarking, There but for the grace of God go I. **1950** T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* III. 147 She told me you were giving a party... So I said, I really must crash in.

c. *slang.* To sleep, esp. for a single night or in an emergency. Cf. *crash pad* (b).

1969 *Win* 1 Sept. 21/1 The two people who had come for help agreed to take these guys home with them, turn them on, feed them, give them a place to crash, love them a lot and keep them close to them all the next day. **1970** *Guardian* 31 Mar. 11/1 The homeless one was sure that someone would always offer him a place 'to crash'.

crash (kræʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. CRASH *v.*]

1. The loud and sudden sound as of a hard body or number of bodies broken by violent percussion, as by being dashed to the ground or against each other; also transferred to the sound of thunder, loud music, etc. (It is often impossible to separate the sound from the action as exemplified in sense 2.)

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1575 A crash, the noise of a thing that is broken, *fragor.* **1602** SHAK. *Ham.* II. ii. 498 Senselesse Illium .. Stoopes to his Bace, and with a hideous crash Takes prisoner Pyrrhus eare. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 120 The windows were .. demolished with a terrible crash. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* vi, The tbunder burst with a terrific crash. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. ii. 12 The echos of the first crash.

2. a. The breaking to pieces of any heavy hard body or bodies by violent percussion; the shock of such bodies striking and smashing each other.

17.. POPE *Wks.* 1886, X. 263 The decay of beauty and the crash of worlds. [But cf. CRUSH *sb.*] **1718** —— *Iliad* XVI. 928 The whole forest in one crash descends. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, The oak .. whcn with far-sounding crash it falls.

b. *fig.* The action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; *spec.* sudden collapse or failure of a financial undertaking, or of mercantile credit generally.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* ii. (Bohn) 424 A rapid series of explosions (in mercantile language, a crasb), and a consequent precipitation of the general system. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 663 With what a crasb .. would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen! **1889** GIFFEN *Case Agst. Bimetallism* (1892) 119 At the cost of a financial crash to which the world has yet seen no parallel. **1890** *Spectator* 12 July, A great crash is expected in South America. Both in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, everybody has been over-speculating.

†**3.** A bout of revelry, amusement, fighting, etc.; a short spell, spurt. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* N ij b, To recreate theim selves with sportyng tales a crashe. *c* **1575** FULKE *Confut. Purg.* (1577) 40 But first he must rayle a crash at the forsaken Protestantes. **1591** R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 75 They haue a spirt, a crasb, a fit at the worde, and leaue off. *a* **1652** BROME *New Acad.* III. i, Come, Gentlemen, shall we have a crash at cards? **1767** W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 168 We could not have a friendly crash, but we must be troubled with one or more of those fellows [musical performers] to fill up the parts.

4. *Hunting.* The outcry made by hounds when they find the game. Also *fig.*

1781 P. BECKFORD *Thoughts on Hunting* xiii. 167 Where are all your sorrows, .. one halloo has dispelled them all.—What a crash they make! **1837** 'NIMROD' *Chace, Turf, & Road* 50 There is no crash now, and not much music... At the pace these hounds are going there is no time for babbling. **1919** MASEFIELD *Reynard* 85 But the whimpering rose to a crying crash By the hollow ruin of Tineton Ash. **1949** C. E. HARE *Lang. Field Sports* (ed. 2) xi. 136 Hounds may *speak* .. with: .. Many cries: e.g. on *hitting off* the line on a *screaming scent* (a *crash*). This is more like a 'muffled roar'.

5. *Theatr.* **a.** (See quots. 1891 and 1947.) **b.** A noise of breaking; the glass, etc., used to imitate the sound of the breaking of windows, etc.

1891 FARMER *Slang* II. 206/2 *Crash*, the machine used to suggest the roar of thunder; a noise of desperate (and unseen) conflict; an effect of 'alarums, excursions' generally. **1921** R. M. HEATH *A.B.C. of Production* 70 'Glass crash', ready off L. up stage. **1947** *Gloss. Techn. Theatr. Terms* 12 *Crash*, a hand-operated, magnified version of the watcbman's wooden rattle. *Ibid.* 13 Thunder... Sometimes an ordinary wine or beer barrel .. charged witb cobble stones .., thus *Thunder Crash.* **1952** W. GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 52 *Crash*, any 'crash' effect. Splintering glass is known as a *glass crash*... A door slam is a *door crash*; breaking crockery is a *china crash.*

6. a. *Aeronaut., Motoring*, etc. The act, or an instance, of crashing. (See CRASH *v.* 6 a.)

1917 *Sphere* 3 Mar. 190/1 This particular victim of a 'crash' had been compelled to lie abed .. for several weeks. *a* **1918** J. T. B. MCCUDDEN *5 Yrs. R.F.C.* (1919) 167 It is the ambition of every youthful pilot to down a Hun in our lines —and then land a crash alongside. *Ibid.* 185 About the end of May I had my first crash, on a Bristol Scout that I was delivering to J—— G——. **1923** *Motor Cycling* 26 Sept. 659/2 Lowe's retirement was due to a crash caused by a burst front tyre. **1929** *Star* 21 Aug. 8/2 Air crash that caused 7 deaths. **1970** *Times* 22 Oct. 4/6 The pilot, who was alone in the plane, was killed in the crash. **1971** *Daily Tel.* 1 Jan. 4/4 (*headline*) 70 feared dead in rail crash.

b. *Computing.* A sudden failure which puts a system out of action, often with the loss of data.

1972 *Computer Jrnl.* XV. 203/1 If there is a crash, we have an armoury of little programs to aid thc system programmers in sorting out the system. **1977** G. WIEDERHOLD *Database Design* xi. 503 Most vulnerable are the most recent records. In a crash some of these may be lost in buffers which have not yet been written. **1982** *What's New in Computing* Nov. 40/3 Common cable ducts .. have resulted in a great deal of crosstalk with resultant system crashes. **1984** *Austral. Microcomputer Mag.* Jan. 16/1 Wouldn't it be great to be able to program or enter data to a computer verbally? No clumsy typing, no program crashes because of missing or wrong punctuation, no eye-straining monitors.

7. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **crash barrier**, a barrier erected to halt an aeroplane, car, etc., that goes off its intended course; **crash boat** orig. *U.S.*, a boat used to rescue those involved in a crash at sea; **crash cymbal**, a cymbal hung in such a way as to make a crashing noise when struck with a drumstick; **crash-dive**, (*a*) a sudden dive made by a submarine when surprised or in imminent danger; (*b*) a dive made by an aircraft, ending in a crash; so **crash-dive** *v. trans.* and *intr.* (also *transf.*); **crash-halt**, of a motor vehicle: an abrupt halt; also *transf.*; **crash-helmet**, a helmet worn, esp. by motor-cyclists, to protect the head; hence **crash-helmeted** *a.*, wearing a crash-helmet; **crash landing**, a landing involving damage to the aircraft; so (back-formation) **crash-land** *v. intr.*; also *fig.*; **crash pad**, (*a*) a shock-absorbing buffer for protection of passengers in aircraft, motor cars, etc.; (*b*) *slang*, a place to sleep, esp. for a single night or in an emergency; **crash programme**, a course of research, training, etc., undertaken with rapidity and intensive effort, e.g. in an emergency; **crash-stop** = *crash-halt*; **crash-tackle** *v. trans.* and *intr. Football*, to tackle with great vigour; so **crash-tackling** *ppl. a.*; **crash truck, wagon** orig. *U.S.*, an emergency vehicle equipped for aid after an aeroplane crash, etc.

1947 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LI. 823/1 Crash barriers, as they were first called, were introduced into the Royal Navy in 1938. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 28 Aug. 1/7 About 50 miles of the 680 miles of motorway in use have crash barriers. **1936** *Baltimore Sun* 3 June 24/5 The crash boat pulled the midshipman and Wood from the water. **1946** L. G. GREEN *So Few are Free* (1948) v. 81 Until war brought crash boats into Cape waters, the record for the run from Table Bay to Dassen was held by a harbour tug. **1927** *Melody Maker* Apr. 387/1 It is impossible to execute this properly on the crash cymbal, because, as this crash has to be damped out to get the proper rhythm, both hands are occupied. **1961** A. BERKMAN *Singers' Gloss. Show Bus.* 34 'Dance cymbals' is a general classification whicb includes: 'fast' .., 'splash' .., 'bounce', 'ride' or 'crash' (specially tapered cymbals). **1919** *Times* 22 Mar. 8/1 The submarine commander, if the flying boats were sighted, could do a 'crash dive'. **1928** C. F. S. GAMBLE *North Sea Air Station* xii. 177 As soon as those aboard the submarine saw the seaplane, they 'erash-dived' the boat. **1942** *Air News* Aug. 38/2 A legend became current that the Nipponese pilots would crash-dive their airplanes rather than permit their capture intact. **1943** *Times* 6 Dec. 4/5 The U-boat crash-dived and results were not observed. **1945** *Daily Express* 20 Apr., Luftwaffe pilots have adopted Japanese suicide tactics... Pilots crash-dived on Russian bridges over the Oder, destroying three of them. **1959** A. C. CLARKE *Across Sea of Stars* 204 Davis brought the jeep to its usual crash-halt in the parking space. **1918** W. G. MCMINNIES *Pract. Flying* 228 *Crash helmet*, a specially-made flying helmet designed to save the pilot's head in case of a crash. **1923** *Motor Cycle* 20 Sept. p. xlvii (Advt.), 5,000 New Crash Helmets .. ex-R.A.F. **1937** 'G. ORWELL' *Road to Wigan Pier* ii. 28 The wooden crash-helmets—a comparatively recent invention—are a godsend .. and so strong that you can take a violent blow on the head without feeling it. **1959** *Times* 30 Sept. 12/6 Girls in crash-helmets and jeans. **1959** *News Chron.* 26 Sept. 3/3 A crash-helmeted youth wheeling his motor-bike down the path. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 31 Oct. 15/2 Zoot-suited spivs and crash-helmeted police. **1941** P. RICHEY *Fighter Pilot* 27 We learnt that Killy had got his Hun after all: it had crash-landed near Macon. **1946** R. LEHMANN *Gipsy's Baby* 156 The stage rocked madly on its trestles, John crash-landed beside her, bellowed in her ear. **1959** *Listener* 22 Jan. 163/1 A body moving in a Lunik-type path will not normally crash-land upon the Moon .. unless it is given a fresh impulse at the critical moment. **1928** *Literary Digest* 12 May 74/2 A 'Chinese three-point landing' is a crash landing. **1942** *Time* 23 Feb. 21/3 The pilot .. glided in for a crash landing. **1939** *Collier's* 24 June 55/1 In minor scrapes with death, pilots .. shatter tbeir goggles as their heads bang into crash pads—doughnuts of resilient material. **1959** *Engineering* 27 Feb. 265/2 Instrument clusters under foam-filled crash pads. **1968** *Listener* 31 Oct. 566/3 The hang-outs and crasb pads .. resound witb the uncontrollable chattering of sour high-school drop-outs. **1970** *Guardian* 28 Oct. 13/1, I have .. lived 'underground', slept in 'crash pads' and taken my food on charity. **1947** CROWTHER & WHIDDINGTON *Science at War* 49 In these 'crash' programmes tbere was more difficulty in arranging to make the sets than the valves. **1957** *Economist* 21 Sept. 958/2 Once this crash programme of vaccination has been completed, the demand for vaccine will fall off sharply. **1958** *Optima* Mar. 51/2 This consultation *en masse* resembles a crash programme—it is calculated to solve a large-scale problem in the most effective manner in the shortest possible period of time. **1959** *Manch. Guardian* 6 July 2/3 We went on as fast as before, and we were lucky to have only one crash-stop

when we met a tractor. **1963** I. FLEMING *On H.M. Secret Service* xvii. 193 A girl..came to a crash-stop in front of Bond. **1960** *Times* 1 Feb. 15/1 As Jackson was crash-tackled he let fly from just inside the penalty area. **1960** *Times* 2 Nov. 17/4 Stowe crash-tackled with such fury Oundle could not go far. **1954** J. B. G. THOMAS *On Tour* 11, I have had the pleasure of playing first with Sale, alongside the crash-tackling Claude Davey. **1943** *Sci. News Let.* 387 (*caption*) Crash Truck..ready to rush to the scene of a crash and shoot hundreds of gallons of water on a burning plane. **1938** *Time* 5 Sept. 51 (Advt.), Known to the Navy as 'Crash Wagons', these three White trucks represent the last word in modern emergency equipment. **1958** 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* v. 215 At three hundred feet she was still spinning, and I shouted to the men to get the crash wagon.

b. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Undertaken with rapidity or intensive effort; organized for an emergency. Cf. *crash-dive* and *crash programme* above.

1952 *Sun* (Baltimore) 28 Feb. 1/1 The construction of the bases was undertaken as a 'crash' job, that is, a job to be done with all possible speed. **1954** *Newsweek* 30 Aug. 46/1 Crash teams of doctors, nurses, and physical therapists for all important diagnosis and initial treatment cannot be sent to critical areas in sufficient numbers. **1958** *Economist* 6 Dec. 866/1 The minister has already made what he thinks is adequate provision in the crash training college scheme announced last August. **1970** *Observer* 10 May 27/7 Don't go on a crash diet. You'll only put it back on again.

crash (kræʃ), *sb.*[2] [Of uncertain origin: cf. Russ. *krashenīna* coloured linen.] **1. a.** A coarse kind of linen, used for towels, etc.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 125 A coarse sort of narrow Russia Linen..commonly called Crash, and generally used as Towelling. **1867** F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 79 There is crash upon the wide surface of the parlour floors! **1892** *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/6 Coarse linens, such as canvas and crashes.

b. *attrib.* Made of crash.

1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 106 A basin, crash towels, a caraffe. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 14/1 Strong white 'crash' bags.

2. The name of a tint in textile fabrics, the colour of unbleached cotton.

1927 *Daily Express* 2 Apr. 6 In shades of Peach, Bracken, Sunburn, Caramel, Gold, Crash, White. **1927** *Daily Mail* 12 July 1 Colours:..Silver, Blush, Crash, etc.

crasher ('kræʃə(r)). [f. CRASH *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. Something that crashes or makes a crash; a loud harsh blow or percussion. Also *fig.*

1863 W. B. CHEADLE *Jrnl.* 30 June (1931) 162 The Assinboine shot the lamb in the head and he fell a tremendous crasher to the foot of the cliff below. **1887** T. DARLINGTON *Folk-speech S. Cheshire, Crasher*, a lie. **1922** A. S. M. HUTCHINSON *This Freedom* II. iv, Flick, rat-tat! What a crasher! You can feel it echo! **1928** E. PHILLPOTTS in *Sunday Dispatch* 16 Sept. 2 He told the fatal tale to me... It was..of course a crasher for Archibald.

2. = GATE-CRASHER.

1924 *Daily Express* 13 Nov. 3/4 'Crasher'—a man who comes in without an invitation. **1928** *Ibid.* 12 July 8/6 The procedure of these 'crashers' is to wait until a function is well started and then to stroll into the hotel [etc.]. **1928** *Sunday Dispatch* 15 July 1 The dance 'crasher' has a most insidious rival in the dance 'cadger', declares a prominent hostess. **1950** *New Yorker* 9 Dec. 31/1 His main job after the curtain goes up is handling crashers.

crashing ('kræʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRASH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CRASH, q.v.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cracchynge of tethe. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 155 The crassinge of speres. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 55 The Byrde Trochilus with crashing of her bil awakes the Crocodile. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 46 The crashing of bones. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xii. 212 The horrible crashing of the tempest.

'crashing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] **a.** That crashes; that makes a crash; that breaks, falls, etc., with a crash; see the vb.

1580 BARET *Alv.* G 300 A gnashing, grinding, or crashing noise, *stridor*. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 464 The broad axe enters with a crashing sound. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XIII. 773 The crashing bones. **1833** H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* IV. 69 Crashing thunder then came, peal upon peal. **1884** *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 307/1 Remaining unmoved amid a crashing universe, and so forth.

†**b.** *crashing lead*: an old appellation of tin, from its crackling when bent. *Obs.* (See CRASH *v.* 4.)

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. II. ii. 175 Crashing Lead, which is called White and in the Sentence of Art, Jupiter.

c. *colloq.* Overwhelming; esp. in phr. *crashing bore.*

[**1928** R. A. KNOX in *Sunday Dispatch* 30 Sept. 12/7 Your rejuvenated Fausting, talking like seventy when he looks a generation younger, would be shunned..as a crash bore. **1930** W. S. MAUGHAM *Breadwinner* I. 18 *Judy*. What a bore the people are who went through it. *Patrick*. Crashing.] **1931** R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* i. 16 Piping Nancy-boys and crashing Bores. **1935** 'N. BLAKE' *Question of Proof* vi. 96, I asked for a crashing great emergency to turn up..and it has. **1953** X. FIELDING *Stronghold* 108, I still consider the poem a crashing bore, a typical 'provincial' effort.

crashworthiness ('kræʃˌwɜːðɪnɪs). [f. CRASH *sb.*[1] 6 + WORTHINESS, after AIRWORTHINESS.] The quality in an aircraft or motor-vehicle that makes it safer in the event of a crash. So **'crashworthy** *a.*

1948 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LII. 572 British Civil Airworthiness Requirements already contain certain 'crashworthiness' provisions. **1961** *Aeroplane & Astronautics* CI. 403/2 Improvements in 'crashworthiness' are called for, involving not only aircraft design but also fire-fighting and emergency equipment at airports. **1966** *New Statesman* 20 May 718/3 He explained what he thought could be done to improve auto design, particularly in respect to 'crashworthiness'—how to help passengers avoid injury or death in the event of a collision. **1966** *Economist* 2 July 4/3 American and British physicians now have the opportunity to be unpopular again by demanding that vehicles which carry people be sufficiently crashworthy to protect occupants against their own mistakes.

‖**crasis** ('kreɪsɪs). [Gr. κρᾶσις mixture, combination (also in the grammatical sense below), f. κεραννύναι to mix.]

1. The blending or combination of elements, 'humours', or qualities, in the animal body, in herbs, etc. †**a.** As a permanent characteristic: Composition, constitution, temperament, 'complexion'. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 647 His bodies crasis is angelicall. **1662** GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 32 He had transmitted..that excellent..temper of body; which should have been like his own happy crasis. **1768** *Month. Rev.* 507 They have imagined them [animal spirits] of a somewhat diverse crasis..in different bodies. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, [Yorick] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crasis.

fig. **1652** EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 95 The complexion and crasis of this body politick. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 61 There are lodged in the very *crasis* and constitution of the Soul certain rational Instincts. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. §91 (1740) 186 But the Crasis of Times must account for all such Indecencies.

b. The combination of 'humours' or qualities constituting a state of health or disease; (healthy or diseased) condition. ? *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21, I have considered of the crasis, and syntoma of your disease. **1670** MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 6 Virulent purgatives, that alienate the crases or ferments of the parts. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 75 In a dissolved Crasis of the blood. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 418/b, In malignant petechial fevers the crasis is so broken as to deposit a sooty powder.

†**c.** In wider sense: Mingling, mixture, combination. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 56 The Heart is indeed the Crasis, or Collection of all the Powers of the Soul. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 440 A most pleasant Crasis or Euphony of Temper, Thoughts and Operations.

2. *Gr. Gram.* The combination of the vowels of two syllables, *esp.* at the end of one word and beginning of the next, into one long vowel or diphthong; as in κἀγώ for καί ἐγώ, τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα.

The explanation given in quot. 1836 is that of the late Greek Grammarians, and in the Greek Grammars of the 16th c.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Larger Grk. Gram.* 60 Avoiding the hiatus..(1) by elision with the apostrophe; and (2) by contracting both syllables into one compound sound, or Crasis. **1836** *Edin. Acad. Grk. Rudiments* (ed. 4) 14 There are three modes of contraction: *Crasis, Synæresis*, and *Syncope*. Crasis is the mixture of two sounds with a change of the vowels: as τείχεος τείχους. **1863** W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* §16 It [the coronis] indicates..a crasis..or contraction of two words. *Ibid.* §89 With crasis the accent of the first word is lost.

†**crask,** *a. Obs.*[−0] (See quot.)

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craske, or fryke of fatte [*K.* crask, or lusty], *crassus*. [Thence in MINSHEU, HALLIWELL.]

‖**craspedon, -dum** ('kræspiːdən, -dəm). *Zool.* Pl. craspeda (-də). [Gr. κράσπεδον edge, border: the form in *-um* is mod. Latin.] The convoluted filament, charged with thread-cells, forming the border of the mesentery in Actinozoa.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 101 Along the free margins of the mesenteries..occur certain..convoluted cords, charged with thread-cells, and termed Craspeda. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 240 This thickening is the mesenterial filament or craspedon.

craspedote ('kræspɪdəʊt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. type κρασπεδωτ-ός bordered, f. κράσπεδον (see prec.). Hence mod.L. *Craspedota* pl.] Applied to those Medusæ which have a velum or inturned border along the margin of the 'bell'.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 248 A Medusa with a velum is said to be Craspedote. Such Medusæ characterize the *Craspedota*, one of the two main sub-divisions of the class Hydrozoa.

crass (kræs), *a.* [ad. L. *crass-us* solid, thick, dense, fat, etc. Cf. F. *crasse* fem. adj. (16th c. in Littré); OF. had *cras*, now *gras*.]

1. Coarse, gross, dense, thick (in physical constitution or texture). Now somewhat *rare*.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 12 The bottome of the mother or wombe is more crasse, thycke, and flesshy. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 A crasse and fumide exhalation. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 295 Particles, which are more crass and ponderous. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. ix. 23 Of all Unguents..the most crasse and thickest. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The leaves of cotyledons, which are much more fleshy, have been called crass. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 180 A crass, gluey substance.

†**b.** Said of things material as opposed to immaterial or spiritual. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. 12. 94 Dives had the inheritance of the earth, in the crasse materiall sense. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. §7 Whatsoever is crass and external leaves stronger Impress upon the Phansie. **1664** —— *Synops. Proph.* 217 Bearing strongly upon the phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable objects.

2. Of personal qualities, ideas, and other things immaterial: Gross; grossly dull or stupid, 'dense'.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 20 Where the phantasie..is crass and dull and moves slowly. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 110 An undoubted and conspicuous piece of the crassest Anti-christianism. **1859** *Times* 20 Aug. 8/3 A free Press..to..dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 108 The crass materialism which talks about the brain secreting thought as the liver secretes bile. **1881** W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 291 The crasser forms of religion.

b. Of persons: Grossly stupid, 'dense'; grossly insensitive or unrefined (*rare*).

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* viii, Your..undeserved good fortune..has rendered you hard, cold, crass, indifferent. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Crass minds..whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump. **1877** BLACK *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 161 This crass idiot.

crass (kræs), *sb.* [An abbreviation of the specific name *crassicornis*.] A collector's name for a species of Sea Anemone, *Bunodes crassicornis*.

1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* vi, *Bunodes crassicornis* ..is much too long a title for everyday use, and so it is contracted into 'Crass'. **1885** RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 101 The glossy anemone is useless, but the firm solid crass makes the best possible lure for cod.

†**'crassament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *crassāmentum*: see next.] The thick part of a non-homogeneous liquid, which solidifies or settles; lees, dregs, sediment.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 53 All the spermaticall partes are generated of the Crassament or body of the seede. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 592 The crassament that remains ..is called Powder of Mercury. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 179 The other solid parts of the body..are made of the same crassiment of seed.

‖**crassamentum** (kræsəˈmɛntəm). *Phys.* [L.; = thickness, thick sediment, dregs, f. *crassāre* to thicken, f. *crassus* CRASS *a.*] †**a.** = prec. **b.** *spec.* The solid jelly-like part of coagulated blood, consisting of fibrin with blood-corpuscles entangled in it; the clot, coagulum.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Crassamen*, or *Crassamentum*, wine-lees. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Crassamentum* (with some Anatomists) the cruor of blood, or that part which..forms the Coagulum, in opposition to the Serum in which it swims. **1783** S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 283 The crassamentum was rather loose in its texture. **1874** JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 28 The quantity contained in the crassamentum is not much inferior to that in the serum.

'crassantly, *a.*: see CRADDANTLY.

crassche, crasshe, obs. ff. CRASH.

crasse, crassete, obs. ff. CRESS, CRESSET.

†**'crassic, 'crassid,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Bad formations from L. *crass-us* CRASS *a.*, on erroneous analogies.] = CRASS.

c **1700** D. G. *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 3 They purge the Brain from all Crassick Cloudifying Humours. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 136 Displaying..the most crassid and dark ignorance.

‖**cra'ssities.** *Obs.* [L. *crassities* density, f. *crassus* CRASS.] Density, materiality.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 120 It is manifest that the Crassities of Matter is every where alike. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 389 His one Ens must needs be devoid of body, because if it had any crassities in it, it would have parts. *Ibid.* 804 In a..Middle State, betwixt the Crassities of a Mortal Body, and the Spirituality of a Perfectly Glorified..Body.

crassitude ('kræsɪtjuːd). [ad. L. *crassitūdo*, f. *crassus* CRASS *a.*]

†**1.** Thickness (of dimension). *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 429 Of the clave Is best an handful greet in crassitude..And cubital let make her longitude. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 93/1 Spreade this foresayed on that peece of cloth, the crassitude of the back of a knife. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §222 Try also the difference in Sound of several Crassitudes of Hard bodies percussed. **1630** T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 90 A stone..not five feet in length and much less in crassitude. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 The Longitude, Latitude, and Crassitude of Ground-plates.

†**b.** Solid content, volume. *Obs. rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Qj, Multiplye the length with the bredth, and the Product in the thicknesse, so haue ye the Content or Crassitude.

†**2.** Thickness (of consistency): density; coarseness (of physical constitution). *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Crassitude*, fa[t]nes or thicknesse. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §773 The Dead Sea..is of that Crassitude, as Living Bodies..cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 A mere Vacuum..no crassitude any where. **1822** GOOD *Study of Med.* (1834) IV. 464 A..case..in which the same crassitude was found in the skin of an infant.

3. The state or quality of being crass:

a. Coarseness, grossness (of ignorance, etc.); **b.** Gross ignorance or stupidity, excessive dullness of intellect, obtuseness, 'density'; an instance of this.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyotuau's Theat. World* II. 318 The Crasitude of Apprehension of our Senses. **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xvii. Wks. 1846 I. 108 Bonaparte, in the crassitude of his ignorance. **1865** *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 32 They..are not panic stricken by..Colenso's crassitudes. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. x. 292 Amy, not being afflicted with crassitude, soon did her work admirably.

†**'crassity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *crassitās* or *crassities*, f. *crass-us*: see -ITY.] = CRASSITUDE.
1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

crassly ('kræslɪ), *adv.* [f. CRASS *a.* + -LY².] Coarsely; grossly, 'densely'; see the adj.
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. 217 Being so crassly discovered and described. **1883** LOCKYER in *Nature* XXVII. 250 The artist was crassly ignorant of the phenomena he attempted to represent.

crassness ('kræsnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being crass; (physical) density (*obs.*); coarseness, grossness; gross dullness or stupidity.
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Monkynde* Hhh iv, The crassenesse or thickenes of the inner coote. **1661** *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 69 As well..a Terrestrial Crassness, as..a Spiritual Tenuity. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The crasseness..of these Superstitions. **1883** *Standard* 24 July 5/3 A crassness of vulgarity and presumption.

†**'crassous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crass-us* CRASS + -OUS: cf. F. *crasseux* (in Paré 16th c.), dirty, sordid.] = CRASS *a.*
1708 MOTTEUX *Robelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 The Servitude of crassous Ignorance. **1788** H. CLARKE *School Condidotes* (1877) 20 The imputation of crassous ignorance.

‖**'Crassula.** *Bot.* [med.L. *Crassula*, dim. of *crassa* (sc. *herba*) thick: see CRASS.] A name applied by the mediæval herbalists to some species of *Sedum*, esp. Orpine; but now limited (by Dillenius) to a genus of succulent plants, chiefly South African, the type of the N.O. *Crassulaceæ*, which includes the Stonecrops, Houseleeks, Echeveria, etc.
c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 Crassula major is a good repercussif for cool mater. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 400 Orpine. Crassula is a good wound herb. **1885** W. GRESWELL in *Mocm. Mag.* Feb. 279/2 Heaths, orchids, crassulæ, and wild geraniums.
Hence **crassu'laceous** *a. Bot.*, of the Natural Order *Crassulaceæ*, of which *Crassula* is the type.

†**crassulent,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *crassus* CRASS: cf. *crapulent.*]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crassulent* (*crossulentus*), full of grossness, very fat.

†**'crassy,** *a. Obs.* Also crassie. [f. CRASS or L. *crass-us* + -Y.] **a.** = CRASS, coarse, thick. **b.** Sordid, dirty, greasy; = F. *crasseux.*
1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 108/2 Geometry would lose the Altitude, The crassie Longitude and Latitude. **1648** GAGE *West. Ind.* xvi. (1655) 109 They take off the scumme or crassy part. **1858** SALA *Journ. due North* 80 A miserable moujik in a crassy sheepskin.

†**crastin.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *crastin* the morrow, the day after (any feast), ad. L. *crāstinum* morrow, f. *crās* tomorrow + *-tinus* adj. suffix with words of time. Also written *crastino* after the Latin form in dates, e.g. *Crastino Sancti Vincentii*, date of Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. 3 (Cowell).] The day after, the morrow; *the crastin of Trinity Term* = the day after the last day of Trinity Term.
1581–2 FLETEWOOD *Let.* 14 Jan. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 212 II. 284 Sounday being crastino of the Twelfth daye. **1585** —— 7 July *ibid.* I. 216 II. 296 Mundaye laste beinge the crastinn of Trinitie Terme.

†**'crastinate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *crastinum*: see prec.] = PROCRASTINATE. So **crasti'nation** = PROCRASTINATION.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crostinote*..to delay from day to day, to prolong. **1730–6** BAILEY (folio), *Crastinotion*, a Putting of till to morrow, a Deferring or Delaying, etc. **1755** JOHNSON, *Crastinotion*, delay. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**'crasure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *crase*, CRAZE *v.* + -URE, app. on analogy of F. forms like *brisure* (13th c.).] Breaking or cracking, fracture.
1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx, Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure.

crasy, crasyd, obs. ff. CRAZY, CRAZED.

-crat, -ocrat, *suffix*, formerly also *-crate*, immediately after F. *-crate* in *aristocrate*, *démocrate*, formed from *aristocratique*, *démocratique*, with the sense 'partisan of an aristocracy or aristocratic government, of a democracy or democratic government'. By an easy transition, *aristocrate* came at the French Revolution to be used for 'a member of the aristocracy', after which *-(o)crat* is now used in such formations as *plutocrat*, member of a plutocracy, *cottonocrat*, member of the *cottonocracy*, etc. *Autocrat*, F. *autocrate*, may have been formed directly on, or with reference to, Gr. *αὐτοκρατής*, but other cognate words were in earlier use, which see in their places. Hence **-cratic, cratical.**

cratch (krætʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 2–3 crecche, 4 creke, 4–5 cracche, crachche, 4–6 crache, cratche, 6 crach, cretche, (6–7 *dial.* critch), 6– cratch. [ME. *crecche*, a. OF. *creche*, *cresche* manger, crib = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia*, It. *greppia*:—Rom. type **creppja*, a Ger. type **crippja* (Goth. *kribjo*), whence OHG. *chrippa*, Ger. *krippe* = OE. *cribb*, CRIB. Thus *cratch* and *crib* are in origin identical.]
1. A rack or crib to hold fodder for horses and cattle in a stable or a cowshed; in early use sometimes, a manger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
a **1300** *Gloss. to Neckam* in Wright *Voc.* I. 106 In stabulo sit presepe (*gloss* creeche [? crecche]). *c* **1350** *Will. Polerne* 3233 Queyntliche to his cracche was corue swiche a weie þat men miȝt legge him [the horse] mete. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 3 The oxe knei3 his weldere, and the asse the cracche of his lord. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 1530 A Crach or cribbe, *Præsepium.* **1598** FLORIO, *Presepio*, a cratch, a rack, a manger, an oxe-stall in a stable, a crib, or a critch. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Forme* 91 Let his harnes be tied, and he close made fast to the cratch. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv, Beeves fatned at the cratch in Oxe stalls. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Crotch*, a Rack for Hay or Straw. **1691** RAY *South-country Wds.*, *Crotch*, or *Critch*, a rack.
b. *spec.* applied to the 'manger' at Bethlehem where the infant Jesus was laid. *Obs.* or *arch.*
a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 260 Heo leiden hine up on heih in one crecche, mid clutes biwrabbed. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 64 Ȝe sall fynd a chylde thar bounden In a creke, wit cloutes wounden. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappide him in clothis, and puttide him in a cracche. *a* **1569** KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 55 A stable was his beste house, and a cratche his cradle. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ii. 13 From his cratch to his cross, he suffered many a little death all his life long. o **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 48 When we saw him in a cratch, a weak, And sucking Babe. **1884** C. D. WARNER in *Horper's Mag.* Dec. 9/2 The 'cratch', that is, the manger in which the infant Jesus was laid.
†**c.** *Astron.* The star-cluster known as *Præsepe* (the manger), in the constellation *Cancer.*
1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clix. 667 The ascendant directed To the Cratch in the Crab.
2. A movable rack for feeding beasts out of doors.
1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §70 It is necessary to make standynge cratches to caste theyr fodder in. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 To feede them [sheep] at home in cratches. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 176/1 *Crotch*, or Racks, to give..Sheep..meat in, in the Winter-time. **1831** HOWITT *Seasons* 305 The farmer has driven his flocks into the farm-yard, where some honest Giles piles their cratches plentifully with fodder. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 208 It consists of a cratch in the centre for hay, and four mangers projecting from it for corn or roots; the whole roofed with boards and mounted on four wheels. **1870** *Auctioneer's Cotol.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Cratches and mangers. **1877** *ibid.* Two sheep-cratches.
†**3.** *transf.* A small house, a cot; cf. CRIB. *Obs.*
c **1325** *Poem Times Edw. II* 75 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He priketh out of toune..Into a straunge contré, and halt a wenche in cracche.
4. A wooden grating or hurdle; a sparred frame or rack, for various purposes. *local.*
1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* iv. 23 Dwellynge in plauntyngis, and in cratchis [**1388** heggis]. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VII. ix. (1614) 696 In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set vp..houses upon cratches. *Ibid.* IX. v. 844 Their Bouacan is a grediron of foure cratches. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginio* III. iii. 51 Poore bridges, onely made of a few cratches, thrust in the ose, and three or four poles laid on them. **1804** *Hull Advertiser* 3 Mar. 2/2 A large Bottle Cratch framed and tiled. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. *Gloss.*, *Crotch* (*Rutl.*), a sort of rack with two legs and two handles, used to kill sheep on. **1865** E. METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* I. 201 And hooked to the beams of the ceiling the great oak-made cratch for bacon. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The cratch in a drainer is the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out. Cratches are likewise fastened round the sides of a cart (*e.g.* in harvest-time) to allow of a larger load being placed upon it.
5. *Comb.*, as **cratch-yard,** a yard containing cratches or racks for fodder.
1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 30 Cast into the Cratch-yard all Winter, and bestowed on the fallowes next September. **1877** *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cratch-yord.*

†**cratch,** *sb.*² *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CRATCH *v.*]
1. Some cutaneous disease attended with itching.
o **1300** *Cursor M.* 11823 (Cott.) Wit þe crache [*Fairf.* skratting] him tok þe scurf.
2. *pl.* A disease in the feet of horses; the SCRATCHES. Also a similar disease in sheep.
1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §112 Cratches is a soraunce that..appereth in the pasturnes, lyke as the skyn were cut ouerthwarte. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 Of the Cratches, or Rats'-tails..This is a kinde of long scabby rifts growing..on the hinder part, from the fewter-lock up to the curb. *Ibid.* 476 Of the warts and cratches of sheep.—This disease..doth annoy the sheep. **1877** in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*

†**cratch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 crechen, 4–5 cracche, 5–6 crache, cratch(e. [Etymological history obscure: somewhat similar forms are MDu., MLG. *kratsen* (mod.Du. and LG. *krassen*), OHG. *chrazzôn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen*; also Da. *kradse*, Sw. *kratsa*. Of all these the original seems to be the OHG. *chrazzon*, which corresponds to a WGer. **krattôn*, app. the source of F. *gratter*, Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare.*
The Eng. may possibly have been adopted from Du. or LG. in 12–13th c.; but evidence is wanting. *Scratch*, which appeared in 16th c., appears to be a modification of *cratch*: see SCR-.]
1. *trans.* To scratch.
c **1320** *Orfeo* 78 She..cracched hur tyl that sche can blede. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs. *c* **1475** *Stons Puer* 63 in *Q. Eliz. Acod.*, etc. 58 Crache not þi fleche. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Heolth* 966 A good payre of nayles to crache and clawe. **1552** HULOET, Cratche out ones eyes, *oculos exculpere.*
b. *absol.* or *intr.* (usually for *refl.*)
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 140 Ich crie and cracche with my kene nailes. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxl. 282, .iii. of them all rased the body of yᵉ olde egle, and the .iiii. was cratchynge at the olde eglys eyen. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Heolth* ccxc. 96 Some do name it ych for the pacient must crache and clawe.
2. *trans.* To seize or snatch with, or as with, claws; to scrape up greedily; to grab.
The first quot. is possibly an error for *crochen* or *clechen.* [*a* **1225** *Juliono* 35 Make me war & wite me wiþ his crefti crokes þat ha me ne crechen.] **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 139 Al þe clergye vnder cryste ne miȝte me cracche fro helle. **1564** BECON *Wks.* Pref. (1843) 26 He that doth nothing but rake and take, cratch and snatch, keep and sweep all that he can get. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 Their crafty conveyaunce to cratche uppe the pence.
Hence **'cratching** *vbl. sb.*
c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 876 He mot the bringge to swich ending, Als hadde the bor for his cracheing. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Monkynde* Yvj, In kembyng or cratchinge of the heade.

†**'cratchen, -ing.** *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) [app. the same as CRACON, *crakan*, with palatalized *k*; but it has also the variant form SCRATCHIN(G, as if associated with the pair *cratch*, *scratch.*] In *pl.* The refuse of grease or tallow; = CRACKLING *sb.* 3.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 369 The..grease..is to passe through linnen bags that it may be tried from all the grosse cratchens. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 102/2 Craves or Cratchens is the Dross of the Tallow. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cratcherns* or *Cratchings*, (1) the dried up bits that remain after the rendering of lard, used for making cratchern cakes; (2) graves, from a chandler's refuse fat. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cratchin*, (1) one of the bits of flesh remaining after the 'rendering down' of lard.

†**'cratcher.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CRATCH *v.* + -ER¹.] One who scratches or scrapes up.
1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Hunters of ryches, Cratchers of coyne.

cratchet, obs. f. CROTCHET.

crate (kreɪt), *sb.* Also 7 creat, (? 8 crade). [app. ad. L. *crāt-is* hurdle.
But connexion with Du. *krat* basket, and its cognates is not impossible. Cf. esp. dial. Du. *krat*, *kret*, a ladder-shaped frame attached to the back of a wagon to extend its area.]
†**1.** A hurdle or frame of parallel cross bars. *Obs.*
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72b, Saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate.
2. a. A large case, basket, or hamper of wicker-work, for carrying crockery, glass, or other goods; any case or box of open bars or slats of wood, for carrying fruit, etc.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 239/2 The Women of Lapland..bear on their backs things like Pedlars Creats. ?*a* **1750** *Jock Horner* 11 Six jolly blades..Who on their shoulders carry'd crades, And glasses in the same. **1775** JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl. Scot.* Wks. 1825 IX. 80, I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 6 Feb. 3/2 A sloop loaden with crates of earthen-ware. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* cv, The dish and the plate, Taken out of a Staffordshire crate. **1882** P. ROBINSON *Under the Gun* III. v. 205 A wicker crate filled with ducks.
fig. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 623 So lean..the skin Clung but to crate and basket, ribs and spine.
b. The frame in which a glazier carries his glass; also a measure of glass; see quot.
1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 420 The glass is bought by the crate, which consists of twelve tables of the best. **1832** G. R. PORTER *Porceloin & Gl.* 186 Twelve of these plates make up what is called a crate or side of glass.
3. An aeroplane, especially one of obsolescent design. Also applied to other vehicles. *slang.* (orig. *Services'*).
1928 *Daily Mail* 7 May 6/5 (citing U.S. air terms) *Hay Wire Outfit.*—A crude plane. *Crate.*—Somewhat better..but just an old crate'. **1934** WEBSTER, *Crate.* Slang. *a.* An airplane. *b.* An automobile. **1935** C. DAY LEWIS *Time to Dance* 41 We'll fly this bloody crate till it falls to bits at our feet. **1937** F. E. BAILY *Treot them Gently* iv. 86 His Rolls 'll give you more respect in the eyes of the reporters than my old crate would. **1940** N. MONKS *Squodrons Up!* i. 22 Shooting up..pilots who were flying 'tomato crates'. **1957** *Times* 11 Oct. 11/6 You must travel in an antiquated two-engined crate which goes puttering over Central Asia at about 90 miles an hour. **1959** [see AVIATE *v.*].
4. *Comb.* as ***crate-float, -maker.***

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6402/4 Ralph Edwards..Crate-maker. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., The cratemakers' strike in the Staffordshire potteries is at an end. 1903 A. BENNETT *Leonora* ii. 48 The crate-floats, drawn by swift shaggy ponies and driven by men who balanced themselves erect on two thin boards.

[**crate**, misreading in some editions of *trate*, early northern form of TROT *sb.*², old woman.

*c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201 (To Jesus) Com furthe, old crate, Belyfe; We shalle lede the a trot. 14.. *How March. dyd Wyfe betray* 213 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* (1864) I. 206 Hyt was thy wyfe, that olde crate.]

crate, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To pack in a crate or framework. Hence **'crated** *ppl. a.*, **'crating** *vbl. sb.*

1871 E. EGGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolmaster* (1872) xi. 65 The boys thought 'twas funny to crate me. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 366/1 Crated and swathed in white clothes, it appeared like a mummy. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily Express* 20 June 4/5 Neatly-piled boxes of rivets and a mass of crated ironwork. 1901 'C. HOLLAND' *Mousmé* 265 The heavier articles, a man came and crated for me. 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 19 Apr. 7 The old engine was hoisted on board and crated. 1963 *Ann. Reg. 1962* 525 The Soviet Government.. has issued a new order, for the dismantling of the weapons which you describe as 'offensive', their crating and return to the Soviet Union.

crateful ('kreɪtfʊl). As many as fill a crate.

1876 ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted Out* xxx. 275 A crateful of cackling hens, all fuss and feathers.

crateman ('kreɪtmæn). Also 8 (?) crades-man. A man who carries a crate; a hawker of pottery.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 The poor Crate-men, who carry them [pots] at their backs. ? *a*1750 *Jack Horner* 18 For crowders they are rogues I know, And crades-men they are worse. 1865 E. METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* I. 107 The Cratemen packed their wares, as they came from the oven, into crates which swung on either side their sorry beasts.

crater ('kreɪtə(r)), *sb.* [a. L. *crātēr* bowl, basin, aperture of a volcano, a. Gr. κρᾱτήρ bowl, lit. 'mixer, mixing-vessel', f. κερα-, κρα- to mix. (In French *cratère* is late, senses 1 and 2 being admitted by the Academy in 1762, 1798 respectively.)]

‖ **1.** *Greek Antiq.* 'A large bowl in which the wine was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled' (Liddell & Scott). Also krater.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crater*, a cup or bowl, a goblet. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 236 The crater, or cup. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 44 A kind of krater was used as a receptacle for the wine or water drawn from the amphoræ. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 94 With crater ivy-bound Libations to Lenæus there he sheds. 1935 *Antiquity* IX. 414 The low stems.. are more difficult to place, but they resemble the stems of the kraters in the contemporary group from Lakkéthra in Cephallenia. 1950 H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* ii. 73 Argive Geometric krater of early type from Amathus. 1969 R. TASHKENT *Ambiguous Man* viii. 80 The great swords, the daggers, pins, cups, kraters, spears. 1974 *Times* 8 Mar. 9/3 Mr Hecht bought fragments from Mr Sarrafian as a cover for selling fragments of a krater unearthed in Italy and smuggled out for sale to the Metropolitan.

2. a. A bowl- or funnel-shaped hollow at the summit or on the side of a volcano, from which eruption takes place; the mouth of a volcano.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ix. 657 The Vulcan, Crater, or Mouth whence fire issued, is about halfe a league in Compasse. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 355 The sides.. form a concavity, or crater, resembling a truncated cone, with its base uppermost. 1867 WHITTIER *Abraham Davenport* 19 A dull glow, like that which climbs The crater's sides from the red hell below.

b. A raised bowl-shaped hollow on the surface of the Moon.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 The mountains and craters in the moon. 1868 J. N. LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xvi. 94 A view of the crater Copernicus, one of the most prominent objects in the Moon. .. Outside the crater-wall..many smaller craters..are distinctly visible. 1964 *Yearbk. Astron. 1965* 113 The solution to the old question of whether the lunar craters have a volcanic, meteoritic or some other origin may be near at hand.

‖ **3.** *Astron.* A southern constellation, situated between Hydra and Leo, west of Corvus.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Crater*..called the bottom of the pitcher in Virgo, it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of March. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* §38 About the middle of his [Hydra's] length, and just below the hind feet of Leo..we find the little constellation of Crater.

4. *Mil.* The excavation or cavity formed by the explosion of a mine; the funnel; also, the cavity formed by the explosion of a shell. Also *attrib.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 233/2 The dimensions of the crater or funnel formed by the explosion depend on the amount of the charge. *Ibid.*, The ratio between the diameter of the crater and the length of the line of least resistance. 1855 E. B. HAMLEY *Story Campaign Sebastopol* xxvii. 282 A magazine..had been blown up by a shell—..no serious damage was done by this explosion, which left..a vast crater like a quarry. 1914 *Scotsman* 26 Dec. 8 Seamed with dug-outs, burrows, trenches,..and pitted with craters. 1919 P. BEWSHER *Green Balls* 200, I can see dotted around the fields the great craters of the shell-holes. 1919 G. K. ROSE *2/4th Oxf. & Bucks Lt. Infty.* ii. 24 The Somme 'craterfield'. 1926 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 228/2 A 6-in. howitzer mine shell.. produces a cylindrical crater about four yards across and 10 ft. deep.

5. *Electr.* The cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc light in the course of combustion.

1892 S. THOMPSON in *Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 281/2 At the surface of the positive electrode or crater.

6. *Comb.*, as ***crater-formed***, ***-like*** adjs., ***-rim***, ***-wall***. **crater-lake**, a lake formed by the collection of water in the crater of an extinct volcano.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 387 The..crater-like configuration. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* i. 6 Down the steep crater-walls. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 6 Each leaflet produces honey in a crater-formed gland. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 250/1 In some cases, where ancient crater-lakes or internal reservoirs have been shaken by repeated detonations, and finally disrupted, the mud which has thus been produced issues at once from the mountain. 1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-book Geol.* (ed. 2) III. i. 224 Explosion lakes (Crater-lakes) of this kind occur in districts of extinct volcanoes. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 307/2 Crater-lakes occupy the craters of extinct or dormant volcanoes (e.g. the Maare of the Eifel district).

Hence **craterine** ('kreɪtəraɪn) *a.*, = CRATERAL. **'craterkin**, a little crater. **'craterless** *a.*, without a crater. **'craterlet**, a small crater; *esp.* applied to the smaller craters on the moon. **'craterous** *a.*, of the nature of a crater, crater-like.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 629 The harbor..with its hills, seems of craterine origin. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 There..was a small crater twenty feet wide..The bottom of the craterkin was entirely closed. 1890 R. S. BALL *Story of Heavens* 67 Those comparatively craterless peaks. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 281/3 Close along this rill [on the moon] ..are three craterlets. 1883 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 The craterlet which forms the tip-top of the Peak. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 341 That June day Too deeply sunk in craterous sunsets now For you or me to dig it up.

crater, *v.* [f. the sb.] **a.** *intr.* To form a crater or hollow. **b.** *trans.* To obstruct or destroy (a road or terrain) by craters formed by mines or mine shells. So **'cratered** *ppl. a.* Also *fig.*

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 576/1 This arrangement is found to give a better light than the solid rod, which is apt to 'crater' or become hollow in its burning end. Compound rods..do not crater in this way. 1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 134 Tens of thousands of shells had pocked the dirty soil, scores of mine explosions had cratered it. 1921 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Sept. 570/4 The Second [German Army] could not get beyond Albert on account of difficulties in the cratered area. 1922 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Mar. 10 A number of roads had been cratered and a certain number of bridges blown up. 1925 H. ACTON in *Oxf. Poetry* 2 Our lives are cratered with great pocks and scabs. 1941 *Illustr. London News* CXCVIII. 223 (*caption*) Laying land-mines to delay advancing troops: cratering a road surface for depth-charge. 1943 C. DAY LEWIS *Word over All* 21 Yet words there must be, wept on the cratered present.

crateral ('kreɪtərəl), *a.* [f. CRATER *sb.* + -AL¹.] Of, belonging to, of the nature of, a (volcanic) crater.

1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 The alluvial deposits in crateral abysses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 A new cone seated within the old crateral hollow.

cratered ('kreɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRATER *sb.* + -ED².] Having or furnished with craters.

1863 *Illustr. Beauties Trop. Scenery*, Her many cratered peaks. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 318/2 The..moon..cratered over with extinct volcanoes.

crateriform ('kreɪtərɪfɔ:m, krə'tɛrɪ-), *a.* [f. L. type **crātēriformis*, f. *crātēr* CRATER *sb.* and -FORM.]

1. *Geol.*, etc. Crater-shaped, crater-like.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 389 A conical and crateriform disposition. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xix. 377 The crateriform hills of Auvergne.

2. *Bot.* Cup- or bowl-shaped; concave and nearly hemispherical.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. §5. 248 Crateriform, or Saucer-shaped, like rotate, except that the broad limb is cupped by some upturning toward the margin.

†**crates.** *Obs.* App. a name for a beard of some particular cut, or for some parts of it: see Fairholt's *Costume in England* Gloss. s.v. *Beard.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 406 He [the barber] descends as low as his beard and asketh..whether he will have his peak cut short and sharp..whether he will have his crates cut lowe like a juniper bush, or his suberches taken away with a rasor?

crathe, erron. form for *crache*, CRATCH.

†**'crather.** *Obs.* A cradle-scythe: see CRADLE *sb.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 72/2 A Crather is..a Sith having a kind of Rack fixed to it for the Ears of Corn to fall on.

†**'crathon, craton.** *Obs.* Also 4 craþayn, crayon (? craþon), crathan. [Of uncertain form and obscure etymology: app. the same in meaning as CRACHOUN, though the forms of both words seem well established.] A term of depreciation: (app.) Craven, caitiff.

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1773 He cared for his cortaysye, lest craþayn he were. *c*1400 *Melayne* 680 He saide: 'Allas, sir Charllyone, That thou thus sone be comes a crayon'. *a*1400-50 *Alexander* 3078, I þat was straȝt to þe sternes am streken now to grond, Now craton, now caitefe [*Dubl. MS.* Nowe a crathan and a Knaffe], now am I kast vndire.

†**'craticle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *crātīcula* fine hurdle-work, lattice-work, dim. of *crātis* hurdle: see -ICLE.] A lattice-work, a grating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 486 The middle Region..is divided from the Conistery by a..craticle.

'cratling. *dial.* Also crutlin. = CRACKLING 3. (Cf. also CRITLING.)

1850 MADDEN *Wyclif's Bible* Gloss., *Critouns* [also s.v. *Croote*], cratlings, refuse of frying pan. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* (*Suppl.*), *Crutlins*, the remains of the leaf after the lard is extracted, sometimes called *scratchins* (*Islip* cruklins).

cratometer (krə'tɒmɪtə(r)). Also krato-. [mod.f. Gr. κράτος power + μέτρον measure.

The stem of the Gr. word is κράτε-, and the proper formation would be *crateometer*. *Cratometer* ought to mean 'head-measurer'.]

(See quots.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* 504 Kratometer for finding magnifying power, and focal length of objectives. Dr. Royston Pigott, F.R.S. 1880 P. GREG *Acr. Zodiac* I. ii. 47, I inspected the cratometer, which indicated a force as great as that with which I had started.

Hence **crato-, krato'metric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of power.

1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 I have seen a kratometric chart designed to show that the city of Philadelphia was in the same thermic belt..as the cities of Athens, Rome, and London.

craton: see CRATHON.

crau, obs. Sc. f. CROW.

crauas, -es, -ish, obs. ff. CREVICE, CRAYFISH *sb.*

crauaunde, -ant, obs. ff. CRAVEN.

crauke, var. of CRAWKE, *Obs.*

craul(e, obs. ff. CRAWL, KRAAL.

craump, obs. f. CRAMP.

craunce: see CRANTS.

craunch, cranch (krɑ:nʃ, krɔ:nʃ), *v.* [*Cranch* appears after 1600; in early use it varied with *scranch*, still given by Johnson, 1755, as retained by the Scots, and now dialectal. As in other words where initial *cr-* and *scr-* interchange (cf. *crab, scrab, crap, scrap, cratch, scratch*), it is doubtful which of these is the original. The priority of *scranch* is favoured by its nearness in form and sense to some Du. and LG. words. Cf. 16th c. Du., in Plantijn 1573, *schranzen* to split, break, evidently related to MHG. *schranz* breach, split, crack, rent; in Kilian 1599 *schranzen* to break, tear, crush, bruise; also to chew, crush with the teeth, to comminute or grind (the food) with the teeth; mod.Du. *schransen* to eat voraciously, WFlem. *schranzen* to gnash, eat with gnashing of the teeth, to craunch; also EFris. *schrantsen, schranssen*, to tear or snatch to oneself, to eat greedily.

On the other hand, earlier examples are at present known of *cranch*, and this may, as in the parallel pair *crunch, scrunch*, be really the earlier form. *Cranch* might be an onomatopœic modification of *crash*, which was used in the very same sense from 16th to 18th c.: see quot. 1730 from Bailey's Folio. That association with *crash, crush*, has affected the word, is evidenced by the later form *crunch*. The original pronunciation was as in *branch*; the occasional pronunciation as in *paunch* is due to the spelling with *au* (chiefly since Johnson), with the obsolescence of the word in living use: cf. Thoreau's spelling *cronch*.]

1. *trans.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1, 2.

1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* IV. ii, We prune the orchards, and you cranch the fruit. [1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 983 They [locusts] easily eat ears of corn and scranch them with a great noise.] 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver, Brobdingnag* iii, The Queen..would craunch the Wing of a Lark, Bones and all, between her Teeth. 1730-36 BAILEY (Folio), *Cranch* (*scranch* or *crunch*) between the Teeth, v. *Crash.* [*Crash*, to break with the Teeth with a Noise, as in eating green Fruit]. 1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 28 A leg of which he was cranching. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* III. 185 The crocodile, the dragon of the waters..cranch'd his prey. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 249 The separated sides would come together with an explosion like a mortar, craunching the newly-formed field. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* p. lii, Of a thousand acorns..but one shall..grow into a builder oak, the rest be craunched up by the nearest swine.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1 b, 3.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 30 Here doe I meane to cranch, to munch, to eate. *c*1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II 158 If you find it..cranch between your teeth. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 70 You encounter strings of mill-hands..cranching in hungry haste over the cinder-paths. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* iii. 32 The wild beasts can't be always howling, and yelling, and craunching.

Hence **'craunching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 139 Like the cranching of a stone in plum-cake. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vi, A stealthy, creeping, cranching sound among the crisp fallen leaves. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* ix. 131 As a dog would..bury it [a bone], only resorting to it in the dark, for private craunching.

craunch, cranch, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act, or the action, of craunching; = CRUNCH *sb.* 1.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. l, Mumping your way through a..very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth (grinders *hors de combat* at the first craunch). **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 The all-destroying cranch of Mr. Murray's Review.

2. That which is or may be craunched; *e.g.* apples or the like. *colloq.*

Mod. The children like the garden, there is plenty of craunch there.

3. An accumulation of gravel, sand, grit, etc., at the mouth of a harbour. *local.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 8 There is what we call a cranch at the entrance of the harbour; the mud and sand accumulated there.

4. (*cranch.*) *Mining.* A portion of a stratum or vein left in excavating to support the roof.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F j b, *Cranches* are left though good Ore be in them..for a small Piece of wholes will hold up a greater weight than any Timber we can set to it. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cranch*, part of a vein left by old workers.

crauwelek: see CROW-LEEK.

cravand, -ant, -aunde, obs. ff. CRAVEN.

cravas, obs. f. CREVICE.

cravat (krə'væt), *sb.* Forms: 7 crabbat, crabat, cravett, crevet, cravatt, 7-8 crevat, 7- cravat, (8-9 gravat). [a. F. *cravate* (1652 in Hatzfeld), an application of the national name *Cravate* Croat, Croatian, a. G. *Krabate* (Flem. *Krawaat*, ad. Croato-Servian *Khrvat*, *Hrvat*, OSlav. *Khrŭvat*, of which *Croat* is another modification: cf. the following

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3903/2 Monsieur de Guiche.. Colonel-General of the Regiments of Horse called the *Cravates*. **1721** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 119 We fell foul with two hundred Crabats. **1752** HUME *Ess.* II. vii. I. 355 The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars, Hussars and Cossacs.]

1. a. An article of dress worn round the neck, chiefly by men.

It came into vogue in France in the 17th c. in imitation of the linen scarf worn round their necks by the Croatian mercenaries. When first introduced it was of lace or linen, or of muslin edged with lace, and tied in a bow with long flowing ends, and much attention was bestowed upon it as an ornamental accessory. In this form it was originally also worn by women. More recently the name was given to a linen or silk handkerchief passed once (or twice) round the neck outside the shirt collar and tied with a bow in front; also to a long woollen 'comforter' wrapped round the neck to protect from cold out of doors.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crabbat* (Fr.)..is often used Substantively for a new fashioned Gorget which women wear [**1674** (ed. 4) *Crabat* (Fr.) is of late well known with us to be that Linnen which is worn about Mens (especially Souldiers and Travellers) Necks, in stead of a Band]. **1658** *Wit Restored, Burse of Reform.* (Fairholt), Pray you Madam sitt, ile shew you good ware..Against a stall or on a stool Youl nere hurt a crevatt. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1166 The Handkerchief about the neck (Canonical Crabat of Smeck). **1672** WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. ii, 'Twould be as convenient to buy satires against women ready made, as it is to buy cravats ready tied. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 17/1 A Cravatt is..nothing else but a long Towel put about the Collar. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xiv, Criticks, with long Wigs, Steinkirk Cravats, and terrible Faces. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* iv. 16 While patriots..with tri-colour'd fillets, and cravats of green, Shall crowd round the altar of Saint Guillotine. **1874** BURNAND *My time* v. 40 He would fold his cravat twice round, and tie it in the nattiest bow possible. **1888** FRITH *Autobiog.* III. xii. 236 Dickens wore one of the large cravats which had not then gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.* in reference to hanging or strangling.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 341 Hemp..Which others for Cravats have worn About their Necks. **1685** *Roxb. Ball.* V. 607 The Gallows comes next..a hempen Cravat. **1820** BYRON *Juan* v. lxxxix, With tough strings of the bow..To give some rebel Pacha a cravat.

c. A scarf or necklet of lace, fur, etc., worn by women.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Things..of the lacy kind..little collar-cravats, &c. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 8/2 Talk no longer of stoles, boas, and ruffles, but of cravats, for by that name the necklets sold for early spring wear prefer to be known. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 13/2 The cravat effect of the ermine on the shoulders is charming.

d. *Surg.* (See quot. 1900.)

[**1884** W. PYE *Surgical Handicraft* II. viii. 78 The first and most obvious use of this [triangular or scarf] bandage is to simply tie it round..with a reef knot, it having been previously folded up into a cravat.] **1900** G. M. GOULD *Pocket Med. Dict.* (ed. 4) 186 *Cravat*, a bandage made from a triangular cloth. **1914** E. L. ELIASON *Pract. Bandaging* ii. 79 The centre of the body of the cravat is looped under the wrist and the two ends carried one around each side of the neck and tied together.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cravat-goose**, a name for the Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*), from the white mark on its throat; †**cravat-string**, the part by which the cravat was tied.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, Concerning Poets, Plays.. Peruques and Crevat-strings. *a* **1704** T. BROWN Wks. IV. 210 (Fairholt) His cravat reached down to his middle..A most prodigious cravat-string peeped from under his chin, the two corners of which..eclipsed three-quarters of his face. *Ibid.* (1760) IV. 223 (D.) The well-ty'd cravat-string wins the dame. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 13 June 4/1 With cravat puddings battle wage. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 308 The *Canada Goose*, or *Cravat Goose*..*L'Oie à cravate* of the French.

Hence **cra'vat** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a cravat, *fig.* to cover as with a cravat; *intr.* to put on a cravat. **cra'vatless** *a.*, without a cravat. **cra'vatted** *a.*, wearing a cravat. †**cravatteer**, one who ties a cravat. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1814 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. cvi, Douglas alarmed us the other night with the croup. I..cravatted his throat with blisters, and fringed it with leeches. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* xxxiii, I redoubled my attention to my dress; I coated and cravatted. **1834** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 779 Po22lethwayte was..cravat-less. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, The young man..handsomely cravatted. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv. (D) So nicely dressed..so booted and gloved and cravated. **1859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 319 The master of the wardrobe put the cravat round the royal neck, while the 'cravatteer' tied it.

crave (kreiv), *v.* Forms: 1 crafian, 2-5 crauen, 4- craue, crave; (also 5 crawyn, 5-6 *Sc.* craif(f, crayff). [OE. *crafian*:—OTeut. type **krabôjan*; akin to which ON. had in same sense *krefja* (:—*krabjan*), Sw. *kräfva*, Da. *kræve* to demand, require, exact: cf. ON. *krafa* fem. craving, demand. Not known elsewhere in Teutonic, but *krab-*, *kraf-* has been conjectured to be the root of *craft*, with a radical sense of 'to force, exact'.]

†**1.** *trans.* To demand (a thing), to ask with authority, or by right. *Obs.*

c **1025** *Cnut's Sec. Laws* 70 in Thorpe I. 412 3if hwa wite crafiȝe. **1070** *OE. Chron.*, þæt he [Lanfranc] mid rihte crafede þas þa he crafede. *Ibid.*, Eal þæt se arceb' æt him crafede eadmedlice ȝefylde. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1667 Quatso ðu wilt for hire crauen, Aske it wið skil and ðu salt hauen. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 249 And þeuwe and þral may not craue þorw riht non heritage to haue. *Ibid.* 257 þat mowe his heritage craue.

†**b.** To demand the presence of (a person) before a tribunal; to 'appeal', to summon; to prosecute. *Obs.* [Cf. 11th c. Anglo-L. *cravare* 'postulare, in judicium mittere', Du Cange.]

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 288 Đæt man..crafode hine on hundrede. *a* **1300** *E.E. Psalter* cxviii. 121 Noght gif þou me to me cravand [L. *persequentibus me*]. *Ibid.* 122 Noght þe proude sal crave me [L. *non calumnientur mihi superbi*].

c. Here perhaps belongs the *Sc. Law* use: To ask (as of right) from a legal tribunal.

1681 STAIR *Inst.* IV. 38 § 28 [Entitled] to compete and crave preference. **1818** [see 3]. **1881** *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 3/1 They will crave interdict in the Court of Session.

2. To ask earnestly, to beg for (a thing), *esp.* as a gift or favour. Const. *of*, *from* (†*at*) a person.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8400 (Cott.) For na ȝerning þat i haue, Ani couenand of þe to craue. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 633 He sat up, and crauede bred. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 þe erle com himself mercy for to craue. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 80 To crave some succour of the jolly friar. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 113 Madam your mother craues a word with you. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 239 Salomon..craued wisdom from heaven. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* xv. 43 Ioseph..went in boldly vnto Pilate, and craued the body of Iesus. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3, I the rather make bold to crave your Advice. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 258 The cavalier..knelt and craved a benediction. **1868** J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning's Poetry* ii. 73, I must crave the indulgence of the philosophic reader.

b. Often in the courteous or apologetic phrases *to crave pardon, leave*, etc. Cf. BEG *v.* 3.

1575-6 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 54 Cravinge pardonne for my tedious writinge. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 40, I must crave leave to tell you. **1736** BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 421, I shall crave leave to make use of some unsuspected testimonies. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, I crave leave to observe, that [etc.]. **1849** JAMES *Woodman* v, Let me crave pardon for having detained you so long.

c. To beg to know; ask to be told or informed.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 180 If she denie to wed, Ile craue the day When I shall aske the banes. **1735** POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 67 'Permit' (he cries) 'no stranger to your fame To crave your sentiment.' **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1845) 35 He craved my name.

d. To crave *to do*, or *that* something be done.

c **1175** *Pater Noster* 74 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome..he hit haleȝe þet we crauen. *c* **1440** *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559) fol. 5 b, I woll not craue Yooure doughter ne yoour tresoure to haue. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref 8, I do..but onely crave that it may please thee [etc.]. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 46 When Ladyes craue to be encountred with. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 246 Here are no Laws made, here only the execution of Law is crav'd might be suspended. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 4 The Keeper craved to be heard.

e. To crave *of* a person *to do* a thing (*obs.*), or *that* he do something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Craving of you, in pitty of my state, To doe none ill. **1833** H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iv. 65 The verdure seemed to crave of the light clouds..that they would descend in showers.

3. To ask, request (a person) *of*, *after*, *for* a thing, *to do* something; also, with double object, a person a thing.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 2 3e..habbeð moni dai iremd on me [*v.r.* icraued me] efter riwle. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 278 Maistres þat techen clerkes crauen hure for mede. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 887 (Ashmole MS.) Litill kyngis..Caires into þe curte to craue him þar dettis. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 160 Dyscover yt not whoever thee crave. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 45 His auld promis na mair will I hum craif. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* G v a, None of those who are pleased to accept it, are craved to Patroniȝe it. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The crown, says he, canna be craved to prove a positive.

4. To ask (a debtor) for payment, to dun. *Sc.*

1812 W. INGRAM *Poems* 75 (Jam.) He..strives to pay what he is due, Without repeated craving. **1825-79** JAMIESON s.v., 'I crav'd him whenever I met him'.

5. *transf.* Of persons (their appetites, etc.): To long or yearn for, to desire earnestly; to call for or demand, in order to gratify a desire or appetite; to have a craving for.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 4442 3e couett & craue castels & rewmes. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 87 Who so ploweth his Olive Garden, craveth fruite. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 26 His mouth craueth it of him. **1669** PENN *No Cross* I. v. § 11 What the Eye views not, the Heart craves not. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 212 If, when the more you drink, the more you crave, You tell the Doctor. **1875** HELPS *Ess., Aids Contentm.* II Each of us craves a recognition of his talents and his labours. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* V. 57 The thing..that feeds the disease and that the disease constantly craves.

6. *fig.* Of things. To need greatly, to require, to call for, demand (something necessary or desirable). (*Const.* also with *inf.* or *obj.-clause.*)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 156 Necessitie craveth, that with him..conference be not refused. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Bees..crave diligent regard, when they are about to swarm. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. 44 His designes craue hast. **1611** —— *Cymb.* IV. ii. 362. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Ananas for goodnesse and shape may crave attention. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 161 Other parts of matter..crave the force of fire as an informing soul. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x, The time craves speed! **1820** —— *Ivanhoe* xvii, But come, fill a flagon, for it will crave some time to tune the harp.

7. a. *intr.* Const. *for*, *after*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25823 (Cott.) For es na man mai merci haue þat wil noght ask and efter craue. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 518 (Harl.) What thyng we may not lightly haue, Therafter wol we sonnest crie and craue. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxiv. 142 And for comforte þei call and craue. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, It wyll craue importunely for sustenaunce. *a* **1641** SUCKLING (J.), Once one may crave for love. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 66 Vices.. like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 380 They taught the men of their generation to crave after the unseen.

b. *absol.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 49 And non so bold beggere to bydden and craue. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 11 (*Cain*) It is better hold that I have Then go from doore to doore and crave. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Not begging nor crauing with bolde and shamelesse faces. **1642** FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* II. xix.* 127 He who gives to day may crave to morrow. **1693** DRYDEN *Persius* (J), Who, spite of all his store, Is ever craving, and will still be poor. **1865** S. BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 248 At that time the old man was craving with hunger.

Hence **craved** *ppl. a.*, begged, entreated.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 60 The last refuge of a craved, denied, and constrained courtesie?

crave (kreiv), *sb.* [f. the verb.] **a.** = CRAVING. (Not in general use.)

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 134 His *crave* and his vanity so far deluded him, that..he attempted to obtain distinction as an orator. **1862** *Spectator* 6 Dec. 1363/1 A crave for deeper knowledge. **1884** A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* v. 144 The crave to be doing something had so overmastered him.

b. *Scots Law.* A demand or claim addressed to the court. (Cf. CRAVE *v.* 1 c.) Also **'craving** *vbl. sb.* in the same sense.

1707 in C. D. Bentinck *Dornoch Cath. & Par.* (1926) vii. 252 They might deem it to be their duty to grant Mr Bowie's crave for an Act of Transportability. **1913** *Act 2 & 3 Geo. V* c. 28 Sched. ii. (23) The sheriff may, at any time after the expiry of the induciae, upon a written craving being endorsed on the initial writ, decern in terms of the crave of the initial writ. **1938** *St. Andrews Citizen* 26 Mar. 2/2 Sheriff-Substitute D—— S—— granted declarator in terms of the crave. **1959** JOWITT *Dict. Eng. Law* I. 534/1 In sheriff court practice in Scotland part of the initial writ is called the crave.

craven ('kreiv(ə)n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3, 7 cravant (crau-), 5 crauaunde, 6 cravine, -yne, 7 cravand, 6- craven. [In early ME. *crauant* (rare), etymology obscure.

Mr. Henry Nicol (*Proc. Phil. Soc.*, Dec. 1879) suggested its identification with OF. *cravanté*, *crevanté*, crushed, overcome: see CRAVENT *v.* But the total absence of the *final é* from the word, at a date when English still retained final *e*, makes a difficulty. Others have considered it a variant, in some way of CREANT (OF. *creant*, *craant*), which is a much more frequent word in the same sense in ME. The difficulty here is to account for the *v* (*u*), for which popular association with CRAVE *v.* and its northern pa. pple. *craved* has been conjectured.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Vanquished, defeated; or, perh., confessing himself vanquished. *Obs.*

a **1225** *St. Marher.* 11 Ich am kempe ant he is crauant þet me wende to ouercumen. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 133 Al ha icneowen ham crauant & ourcumen, & cweðen hire þe meistrie & te menske al up.

b. *to cry craven*: to acknowledge oneself vanquished, to give up the contest, surrender. Also *fig.*

a **1634** COKE *Inst.* III. (1648) 221 If he become recreant, that is, a crying Coward or Craven he shall for his perjury lose liberam legem. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1840) 196 He had been visited with a desperate sickness, insomuch that all art cried craven, as unable to help him. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340 Or victory is obtained, if either champion proves recreant, that is, yields, and pronounces the horrible word of craven. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv,

I..will make That slanderous wretch cry craven in the dust. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 451 Neither King nor Duke was a man likely to cry craven.

2. That owns himself beaten or afraid of his opponent; cowardly, weak-hearted, abjectly pusillanimous.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 133 Haa! crauaunde knyghte! a cowarde þe semez! **1598** DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.* v. 77 Those Beggers-Brats..Ally the Kingdome to their cravand Brood. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 40 Some craven scruple Of thinking too precisely on the event. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* xv. 55 Death is here out-braved, called craven to his face. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, The poor craven bridegroom said never a word. **1848** MACAULEY *Hist. Eng.* II 592 All other feelings had given place to a craven fear for his life.

†**b.** Applied to a cock: see B 2. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Though hee bee a cocke of the game, yet Euphues is content to be crauen and crye creake. **1609** BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Crauen Cocke, after a bout or two..crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creake. *c* **1622** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 161/1 Oh, craven-chicken of a cock o' th' game! **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xlix, Red Craven Cocks come in.

B. *sb.* **1.** A confessed or acknowledged coward.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 349 Monckes and Friers, and that whole generation of Cowled Cravines. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 139 Hee is a Crauen and a Villaine else. **1610** ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 53 In regard of manhood a meere crauant. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 458 Fly, cravens! leave your aged chief. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 73 He climbed to the highest round of the political ladder, to fall and perish like a craven.

2. A cock that 'is not game'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 228 No Cocke of mine, you crow too like a crauen. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 14 Whereto the Pope, (no Crauant to be dared on his owne dung-hill) as stoutly answered. **1826** *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 157/1 It is certainly a hard case that a fighting-cock should kill an unoffending craven.

C. *Comb.*, as *craven-hearted, -like* adj. & adv.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 245 All creatures whose Testicles are hidde within should be faynt and crauen-hearted. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* Wks. (1716) III. 56 Not as Gentlemen and Scholars, but (Craven like) calling upon the Jailors, the Sumners, etc. **1836** WHITTIER *Song of the Free* i, Shrink we all craven-like, When the storm gathers?

'craven, *v.* [f. prec.] To make craven or cowardly, to render spiritless through fear. Hence **'cravened** *ppl. a.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 80 Against Selfe-slaughter There is a prohibition so Diuine That crauens my weake hand. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 81 This enslaves Our craven'd Spirits so. **1683** DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* IV. iii, Awed and cravened, as he had been spelled. **1826** MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xix. (1884) 219 There are circumstances which can craven a spirit that never shook before the sword.

†**'cravenly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CRAVEN *sb.* + -LY¹. Cf. *cowardly* adj.] Of the nature of a craven, cowardly.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 561 Of no mean and cravenly kind.

cravenly ('kreɪv(ə)nlɪ), *adv.* [f. CRAVEN *a.* + -LY².] In a craven manner.

a **1593** H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 479 Too cracking or too cravenly, Too hateful or too gratefully. **1622** S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 64 He neither foolishly thinkes to resist..nor..crauenly yeelds. **1887** *Chicago Advance* 18 Aug. 521 They grovel cravenly under dread of what may be termed the 'social boycott'.

cravenness ('kreɪv(ə)nnɪs). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Abject or acknowledged cowardliness.

1850 W. ANDERSON *Regen.* (1871) 76 In the cravenness of your spirit. **1882** *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 373 Your cravenness is past all bearing.

†**cravent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cravanter* (*craventer, crevanter*) to crush, overcome, overwhelm = Pr. *crebantar*, Sp., Pg. *quebrantar* to break, crush, etc.:—L. type **crepāntāre*, f. *crepāntem* pr. pple. of *crepāre* to crackle, rattle, clatter, also to burst or break (*intr.*).] *trans.* To vanquish, to overthrow.

c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 He crauented & ouerthrew al before him.

craver ('kreɪvə(r)). In 4 -ere, 5 -are, -our. [f. CRAVE *v.* + -ER.]

†**1.** An appellant, an accuser. *Obs.*

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* lxxi. 4 And meke þe cravere so he salle [L. *humiliabit calumniatorem*].

2. One who asks or begs (favours, gifts, etc.); an importunate or urgent asker; a beggar.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 429 As the shamelees crauour wole, it gooth. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 917 Craver, *truand*. **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18b, Being cravers not of the least importune sort. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 92 But crave? Then I'll turn craver too, and so I shall 'scape whipping. *c* **1660** *Jovial Crew* in *Bagford Ball.* I. 196 A Craver my Father, a Maunder my Mother. **1838** *Tait's Mag.* V. 502 A levier of taxes, a craver of benevolence.

3. One who longs or earnestly desires.

1849 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 78 The lovers of, and cravers after, the marvellous. **1883** *American* VII. 154 Cravers for emotional excitement.

†**b.** Applied app. to the appetite. *Obs.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 49 *R.* Master, dinner is readie, shall it be set upon the board? *S.* I pray thee doo so.. *N.* My crauers, as the scots man says, serues me well.

craves, -eys, obs. ff. CRAYFISH *sb.*

craves, obs. f. CREVICE.

craving ('kreɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.]

†**1.** Accusation; persecution. *Obs.*

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* cxviii. 134 Fra craving of men [L. *a calumniis hominum*] me bie þou.

2. Earnest or urgent asking; begging.

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 359 Loke that thou pay wele every mon algate..That no cravynge be y-mad to the. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Shamfull crauyng must haue shamefull naie. **1612-5** BP. HALL *Contempl., N.T.* II. vi, The opening of the Malady was a craving of cure. **1648** *Eikon Bas.*, Let my craving, O Lord, be accepted of. **1704** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 345 An unjust method of craving and getting.

†**b.** *craving of the principle* (Logic): = L. *petitio principii* or 'begging the question'. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 122 Is not this a setting downe of that thing for a ground, which..resteth to be prooued, and (to speake after his owne maner) a crauing of the principle?

c. See CRAVE *sb.* b.

3. Urgent desire; longing, yearning.

16.. R. L'ESTRANGE (J), A regular vicissitude and succession of cravings and satiety. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. §1 The first care of mankind is to supply the cravings of nature. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A craving after prophecies..had infected all ranks. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* 58 A man liable to attacks of craving for strong drink.

'craving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That asks or begs earnestly; urgent or importunate in asking or beseeching.

1668 RYCAUT *Ottoman Emp.* (1686) 161 Covetous and craving Turks. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 17 Our poor are very craving, and Money at this time very scarce. **1887** *Charity Organ. Rev.* Nov. 416 Craving appeals in the newspapers.

2. Urgently desiring, longing, hungering.

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To have a craving stomach. **1757** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶8 When some craving passion shall be fully gratified. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 187 Meer Causim..regarded the supposed treasures..with a craving appetite.

'cravingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a craving manner.

1621 LADY MARY WROTH *Urania* 461 The Iambollian then cast his eyes crauingly towards her. **1865** G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* i. 4 The characteristic of girls having a disposition to rise is to be cravingly mimetic. **1890** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 741/1 Gazing cravingly in her upturned face.

'cravingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Craving state or quality.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 31/1 Nor by indigence is here meant cravingness, or a sense of want only.

cravish, cravyn, obs. ff. CRAYFISH *sb.*, CRAVEN.

craw (krɔ:), *sb.* Also 4-6 crawe, 6 craye. [ME. *crawe*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **craga*, cogn. with OHG. *chrago*, MHG. *krage*, Du. *kraag* neck, throat; or else a later Norse *krage*, Da. *krave* in same sense. The limitation of sense in English is special to this language.]

1. The CROP of birds or insects.

1388 WYCLIF *2 Kings* vi. 25 The crawe of culueris. *Margin*, In Latyn it is seid of the drit of culuers; but drit is ..takun here..for the throte, where cornes, etun of culueris, ben gaderid. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Craw, or crowpe of a byrde, or oþer fowlys, *gabus, vesicula*. **1552** HULOET, Craye or gorge of a byrde, *ingluues*. **1565-78** COOPER *Thesaurus, Chelidonii*..Little stones in the crawe of a swallow. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 75 The Crane..With Sand and Gravell burthening his Craw. **1774** HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 313 Some birds, with gizzards, have a craw or crop also, which serves as a reservoir, and for softening the grain. **1855** LONGF. *Hiaw.* viii. 209 Till their craws are full with feasting. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 35 Such an agitation of plumage, redness of craw, and anger of manner as a maternal hen shows.

2. *transf.* **a.** The stomach (of man or animals). *humorous* or *derisive.*

1573 A. ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 43 (T.) To gorge their craws with bibbing cheer. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320b, Stuffing their crawes with most exquisite vyandes. **1791** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812. II. 449 They smite their hungry craws. **1822** BYRON *Juan* VIII. xlix, As tigers combat with an empty craw.

†**b.** *to cast the craw*: to vomit. *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 489 Such a bedfellow Would make one cast his craw.

†**3.** *transf.* The breast of a hill. *Obs. rare.*

a **1658** CLEVELAND *May Day* ii, Phœbus tugging up Olympus craw.

†**b.** Humorously applied to a cravat, falling over the chest in a broad fold of lace or muslin. See Fairholt s.v. *Neckcloth.*

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 14 The creatures with monstrous craws. **1790** *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 135 Now, at his word, th' obedient muslin swells, And beaux, with 'Monstrous Craws,' peep out at pouting belles.

4. *Comb.* †**craw-bone,** the 'merry-thought' of a bird, which lies over the craw; **craw-thumper** (*slang*), one who beats his breast (at confession); applied derisively to Roman Catholic devotees; so **craw-thump** *v.*

1611 COTGR, *Bruchet*, the craw-bone, or merrie thought of a bird. **1785** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 93 We are no Craw-thumpers, no Devotees. **1797-1802** G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* I. XXXV, Sir Thomas and the dame were in their pew Craw-thumping upon hassocks. **1873** *Slang. Dict., Craw thumper*, a Roman Catholic. Compare *Brisket-beater.*

†**craw,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans. to craw out*: to fill or distend like a bird's craw. **b.** *to craw it*: to fill one's 'craw'.

a **1658** CLEVELAND *Content* 31 To craw out a Purse With th' molten Cinders of the Universe? **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vi. (1737) 20 We might..gorge it, craw it.

craw, *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Echoic: see CROW *sb.*] = CAW *v.*: said of rooks or crows.

a **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 216 The Crowes..when the men wandered out of the way in the dark, would with their crawing, call them into the right way again. **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Craw*, to caw or croak; said of the crow and rook.

craw, Sc. and north. form of CROW.

‖**craw-craw** ('krɔ:ˌkrɔ:). *Pathol.* [app. a Dutch Negro name, from Du. *kraauw* scratch, *kraauwen* to scratch, to claw.] A malignant species of pustulous itch, prevalent on the African coast, especially about Sierra Leone.

1863 *Wanderings in W. Africa* II. 93 A bad kind of scabies, commonly called craw-craw..not confined to mankind; goats and other animals often die of it. **1891** *Nature* 20 Aug., A papulo-vesicular skin disease called craw-craw is endemic in the sleeping sickness region..O'Neil found a filaria-like parasite in the vesicles of craw-craw.

crawdoun: see CRADDON.

crawe, obs. f. CRAW, CROW.

crawed (krɔ:d), *a. rare.* [f. CRAW *sb.* + -ED².] Having a craw or crop.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 348 Most sorts of birds, especially those of the craw'd kind, feed much on its seeds.

crawfish ('krɔ:fɪʃ), *sb.*

1. The usual form of CRAYFISH *sb.* in U.S. in sense 3 a, b and in S. Africa in sense 3 c.

2. *U.S. colloq.* [f. next.] One who retreats from or backs out of a position; a political renegade or turn-coat; cf. CRAWFISH *v.*

1860 in BARTLETT. **1889** in FARMER.

'crawfish, *v. U.S. colloq.* [f. prec. 1; from the animal's mode of locomotion.] *intr.* To retreat from a position taken up; to 'back out'.

1848 *Congress. Globe* Feb. 277/3 No sooner did they see the old British Lion rising up.., than they crawfished back to 49°. *a* **1860** in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, We acknowledge the corn, and retreat, retrograde, crawfish, or climb down.—*Cairo Times.* **1888** *The Voice* (N.Y.) 5 July, The remark defeated him for Governor. He tried to crawfish out of it.. but it didn't work. **1888** *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 22 Mar. (Farmer), He was afraid to bet and crawfished out of the issue by claiming that he didn't drink.

'crawfishing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Acting like a crawfish, i.e. backing away, *lit.* and *fig.*

1844 *Whig Battering Ram* (U.S.) 9 Aug. 4/1 Look out for such a specimen of crawfishing as the Locofocos alone can practice. **1873** *Winfield* (Kansas) *Courier* 31 July 2/2, I apprehend that..you have been guilty of what the boys would call 'crawfishing'. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 8 June 9/2 It is only natural that by crawfishing for a good reference this steward neglects the men who actually do the hard work.

crawful ('krɔ:fʊl). *rare.* As much as fills a bird's craw.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 170 A crawful of half-digested shrimps.

crawk, *v.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To utter a hoarse sound, squawk; also *trans.* with *out*. Also as *sb.*

1845 *Round Preacher* vi. 94 Not many hours 'ud pass afore they'd crawk out for the loaves and fishes. **1889** R. T. COOKE *Steadfast* xxvi. 287 A cooped barnyard fowl, that crawks, and cheeps. **1915** D. H. LAWRENCE *Rainbow* iv. 106 There was a sharp crawk of expostulation as one of the hens shifted over. **1930** *Aberdeen Press & Jrnl.* 26 Sept. 6/3 The eagle retired, crawking out his discomfiture.

†**crawke, crauke.** *Obs.* [Etymology obscure; but evidently closely akin to CRACON, and perh. to CRACK *v.* or F. *craquer*.] = CRACKLING 3.

c **1325** *Prose Psalter* ci[i]. 4 My bones dried as craukes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cracoke [*error for* crawke], relefe of molte talowe or grese (*v.r.* crauche [? craucke], crawke or crappe), *cremium.*

crawl (krɔ:l), *sb.*¹ [f. CRAWL *v.*¹]

1. a. The action of crawling; a slow creeping motion.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, In the silence..Was heard on high the reptiles' hiss and crawl. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I rather dislike the crawl of centipede or slime of snail.

b. A walk at a leisurely pace. In *beer-crawl, gin-crawl, pub-crawl*, a slow progress from one drinking-place to another. *slang.*

1883 *Bird o' Freedom* 7 Mar. 6/3 Phil Benjamin was taking his daily constitutional, which consists in what is in vulgar parlance designated 'a gin crawl'. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 5/2 The cockney 'beer crawl'. **1905** *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 4/6 Glasgow's most fashionable Sunday parade, the 'crawl' on Great Western-road. **1915** T. BURKE *Nights in Town* 273 We did a 'pub-crawl' in Commercial Road and East India Dock Road. **1927** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/2 During our evening gin crawls in the various camps. **1959** *Observer* 24 May 16/3 Heads of the dress firms will take the 100 expected buyers on

individual 'pub-crawls'. **1961** M. JONES *Potbank* xiii. 50 No other men under forty..came into the pub, except perhaps ..as one short stop in a crawl.

c. In full *crawl-stroke*. A high-speed swimming stroke, in which the swimmer, lying face-downwards, usually with the face submerged, makes alternate overhand arm-strokes assisted by the quick movement of the legs.

1903 SINCLAIR & HENRY *Swimming* (ed. 4) iii. 89 A young swimmer named R. Cavill, who revolutionised all ideas about speed swimming for short distances by introducing a further modification of this style [*sc.* the 'Trudgen'], which was at once termed the 'crawl' stroke. **1906** TAYLOR & GIBSON *Extra Dry* 32 Arthur Haddock..swam out with a rope in his teeth, using the Australian crawl. **1912** F. SACHS *Complete Swimmer* 144 The double over-arm and crawl racers. **1926** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept., To the school children across the Atlantic the 'crawl' is as natural as the ancient 'breast' stroke to the average British child. **1930** J. WEISSMULLER (*title*) Swimming the American Crawl. **1934** J. T. FARRELL *Young Manhood* (1936) xv. 340 He about-faced and swam the crawl stroke back to the pool edge. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* ix. 179 The type of stroke known as the *Australian crawl*—apparently first introduced about 1901. **1957** WODEHOUSE *Over Seventy* xvii. 160 Perfecting my Australian crawl in the swimming-pool.

2. **crawl space** (see quot. 1963); also **crawlway**.

1951 P. D. CLOSE *Building Insulation* (ed. 4) iii. 67 Floors over unheated crawl spaces should be insulated. **1963** *Gloss. Build. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 9 *Crawl space, crawlway*, an underfloor space providing access to ducts..and of a height sufficient for crawling. **1965** R. MCDOWELL *Hound's Tooth* (1967) viii. 78 He..squirmed into the crawlway. **1967** *Boston Sunday Herald* 26 Mar. III. 5/4 We live near the water, so our house was built with a waterproof crawl space.

crawl (krɔːl), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 crawle, craul(e. See also KRAAL. [a. Colonial Du. *kraal*, a. Sp. *corral*: see CORRAL.]

1. a. An enclosure, pen, or building for keeping hogs (in the West Indies).

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 17 They build two or three little Houses, or more; by them called a Crawle, and in these, they first inclose these tame Hoggs. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, These Crawles or houses and sties built for feeding and breeding hogs. **1961** F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* v. 95 Though *sty* is more common, *crawl* is still used today.

b. 'On the coast of Africa, a pen for slaves awaiting shipment' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. A pen or enclosure of stakes and hurdles in shallow water on the sea-coast, to contain fish, turtles, etc. Also a reservoir for keeping caught turtles, lobsters, etc. in stock for the market.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Crawl*, a sort of pen ..formed by a barrier of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, to contain any sort of fish within it. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 420 The Turtle Crawls filled with beautiful clear water. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 11/1 The custom is to give the turtles in stock..three days in the 'crawl' and three days in the tank. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 338 The spongers go ashore and build a pen, or 'crawl', of stakes, close to the water's edge.

3. A village, or enclosure of huts, of Bushmen, Hottentots, or other South African natives: in which sense commonly written KRAAL q.v.

crawl (krɔːl), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 croul, creul, crul, 4–7 craule, crawle, 5–6 crall, 7 craul, 7– crawl. [A rare word in ME. and apparently only northern; prob. from Norse: cf. Da. and Norw. *kravle* to crawl, climb up, Sw. *krafla* to grope, Icel. *krafla* to paw or scrabble with the hands (Mod.Icel. *krafla fram úr* to crawl out of). The word existed also in West Germanic, but the corresponding OE. form **craflian* has not been found.

To Norse *krafla* corresponds an OLG. **krabalôn*, whence 15th c. HG. *krabelen*, *krabeln* to crawl, creep, still used in various HG. dialects, but now replaced in mod.G. by *krabbeln* (see Kluge). The word is a frequentative from an OTeut. vb. stem **krab-*: *kreb-* to scratch, claw, paw: cf. CRAB *v.*[2] and see Grimm *krabbeln*, *kribbeln*.

The diphthongal ME. *craule*, *crawle* (from *cravle*), was reduced to *crall* by end of 15th c., riming with *small* in Spenser: cf. the form-history of AWL. But the phonology of the early forms *crewle*, *creule*, *croule*, *crule*, is obscure; *crewle* reminds us of MDu. *crēvelen*, but *croule*, *crule*, suggests some confusion with CROWL, Fr. *crouler*: see esp. sense 6.]

1. a. *intr.* To move slowly in a prone position, by dragging the body along close to the ground, as a child upon its hands and knees, any short-limbed quadruped or reptile, an insect, serpent, worm, slug.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6612 (Cott.) þai fand bot wormes creuland emid [v.r. *Gött.* crouland, *Fairf.* crawlande, *Trin.* crulyng]. *Ibid.* 11836 (Cott.) Wormes creuld [*Gött.* cruled, *Fairf.* crauled, *Tr.* cruled] here and þare. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 44/1 To craule, *repere*, *serpere*. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 22 Serpents small..Which swarming all about his legs did crall. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 201 Spiders..craul under the Rail. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 100 Slow crawl'd the snail. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii, The children trotted or crawled towards her. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 361 We had to crawl into the sanctuary upon our hands and knees. **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* i. 15 They spoke of worms, reptiles, and things that crawl.

fig. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Poems*, *Dead Pan* xxxi, See! the wine crawls in the dust, Worm-like.

†b. *trans.* To crawl upon or over. *Obs. rare.*

a **1641** SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 48 Snailes there had crawl'd the Hay. **1796** ELIZA PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 150 The veriest wretch that crawls the earth.

c. *intr.* To swim using the 'crawl' (see CRAWL *sb.*[1] 1 c).

1911 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 107 Using crawling and trudgeon strokes in swimming. **1913** —— *Home Lett.* (1954) 259 He..swam all over the Euphrates, 'crawling' about.

2. *transf.* a. To walk, go, or move along with a slow and dragging motion.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 155 The aged Symeon cralls to kyrk. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 444, I can no further crawle. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 81 The patriarch crawled to Rome, being a hundred years old. **1681** COTTON *Wond. Peak* 25 This Fountain is so very small, Th' Observer hardly can perceive it crawl Through the sedg. **1798** SOUTHEY *Eclogues* v, The poor old woman Told me that she was forced to crawl abroad And pick the hedges. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xxiv, Mark it as the sunbeams crawl, Inch after inch, along the wall. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, Gloomy vehicles..crawling heavily along.

b. To encroach stealthily *upon*. *rare.*

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 241 This forest has been crawled upon by favourites and is now much smaller.

3. *fig.* a. To move or progress very slowly.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 42 While we Vnburthen'd crawle toward death. **1654** R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 124 Sicknesse posteth to us, but crawleth from us. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxx, Months and seasons crawled along.

b. To move stealthily, sneakingly, or abjectly.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 103 Cranmer..Hath crawl'd into the fauour of the King. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), That litter of absurd opinions that crawl about the world. **1805** SCOTT *Let. to Miss Seward* in Lockhart xiv, These Gaelic poems..are very unequal..often drivelling and crawling in the very extremity of tenuity. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv, Art thou not the veriest slave that e'er Crawled on the loathing earth?

c. To behave sycophantically or abjectly. Freq. const. *to. colloq.*

1943 C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 23 *To crawl*, to ingratiate oneself with, to make up to. **1966** A. SACHS *Jail Diary* xxi. 187, I suck up to the police... I don't actually crawl to them but I am so eager to win their approval. **1966** *Listener* 29 Sept. 445/1 Instead of maintaining an appropriately hostile stance.., Mr Krushchev was 'crawling' to Washington. **1970** P. Y. CARTER *Mr. Campion's Falcon* xxi. 155 I'm going to have to crawl... I want to grovel fantastically. I'm afraid I really do need help.

4. Of plants, etc.: To spread over a surface with extending stems or branches; to trail, creep. (*rare.*)

1634 MILTON *Comus* 295 A green mantling vine That crawls along the side of yon small hill. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xv. 38 A little..Nerve..which crawls up and down the Coat of the Liver. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ii. 57 Passion-flowers, ipomæas, and hibiscus crawled over every wall.

5. *transf.* To be all 'alive' *with* crawling things; also *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 204 All my skin cralled with lyce. **1658** S. RICHARDSON *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 435 Dead Bodies..that lie rotting..until they crawl all over with Worms. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 127 The whole ground seemed alive, and crawling with unceasing destruction [ants]. **1863** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 20 Let the waters crawl with the crawler. **1902** KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* (1904) 185 There's a whole switchboard full o' nickel-plated muckin's which I haven't begun to play with yet. The starboard side's crawlin' with 'em. **1905** *Strand Mag.* May 567/1 Shore and bushes near Wells and Blakeney are simply 'crawling' with pied fly-catchers and redstarts. **1916** 'IAN HAY' *First Hundred Thou.* 305 Country districts crawling with troops. **1924** WODEHOUSE *Bill the Conqueror* vii. 143 'He must be quite rich.' 'Crawling with money.' **1945** E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revisited* 88 The country is crawling with Communists. **1950** W. STEVENS *Let.* 27 Feb. (1967) 671 The place is crawling with books that we have no room for.

6. To have a sensation as of things crawling over the skin; to feel 'creepy', to 'creep'.

[The first quot. here may really be from F. *crouler* 'to shake, tremble, quiver, quake' (Cotgr.): see CROWL.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3567 (Cott., Gött.) Quen þat [a man] sua bicums ald.. It crepes crouland in his bak [*Trin.* hit crepeþ crulyng, *Fairf.* wiþ crepinge croulis]. **1881** *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 161 Kissing a ragged infant or two, whose dirtiness positively made me crawl. **1889** M. E. WILKINS *Far away Melody* (1891) 15 You make me crawl all over, talkin' so much about dyin'.

†**crawl**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 crall, 7 craul. To entangle.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* iii. (R.), Beyng cralled in the deuilles snares. *a* **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 282 When we have crauled, and ravel'd our Soules into Knots, at last..wee fall, like a Weaver, to Cutting. *Ibid.* 284 The unprofitable Web of my Life, which in the Weaving I have so strained..Knit, and crawled.

crawl, obs. form of CROWL *v.*

crawler ('krɔːlə(r)). [f. CRAWL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. a. One who or that which crawls; a crawling creature, a reptile, etc.

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 140 Unarm'd of wings.. Unhappy Crawler on the Land. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 247 Thou child of the dust..Thou crawler on earth. **1820** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 462 The man who dies by the adder's fang May have the crawler crush'd. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 256 Ignorant crawlers upon earth.

b. *spec.* A louse. ? *Obs.* Cf. *creeper*.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. 1812, I. 236 That we, your Cooks, are such a nasty crew..as to have Crawlers in our heads. **1825** KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 27/2 Crawlers were found in his wounds.

c. One who swims the crawl-stroke. ? *Obs.*

1912 F. SACHS *Complete Swimmer* 149 The majority of crawlers will complete one length of a bath—usually about 30 yards—without breathing at all.

2. *colloq.* A cab moving slowly along the streets in search of a fare.

1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* x, Seeing that London cabs —crawlers..could when paid for it, do their business like lightning. **1871** *Daily News* 14 Aug., To amend the Hackney Carriage Act, in order to prevent what are called 'crawlers' plying along the streets.

3. *fig.* a. One who acts in a mean or servile way; b. A lazy person, loiterer.

1847 'A. HARRIS' *Settlers & Convicts* i. 6 It [*sc.* the sight of Sydney from the harbour] gives, even from the distance, a presage of the stirring, downright earnest life..that so strongly characterizes the race that lives, and breathes, and strives around: a race with whom it is one of the worst reproaches to be *a crawler*. **1856** BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 104 That scheming crawler. **1880** *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 289 Crawlers are not wanted, and will soon discover that they are in the way. **1900** H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* in *Prose Wks.* (1948) 261 The rest were crawlers, mostly pub spielers and bush larrikins. **1912** R. B. BOOTH *Five Yrs. N.Z.* vii. 39 A rough lot of characters were..seen there..the wretched debauched crawler, the villainous-looking 'lag'. *c* **1926** 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Songbk.* 82 Who is dinkum, who's a crawler? **1934** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 21 Mar. 40/3, I promised myself that if ever I met the crawler I'd flay him alive. **1957** 'N. CULOTTA' *Weird Mob* (1958) xiii. 203 Don't overdo the generosity. That will make you a 'crawler' which is nearly as bad as being a bludger.

4. A domesticated animal of slow movements. *Austral.*

1853 C. B. HALL in T. F. Bride *Lett. Vict. Pioneers* (1898) 218 On this run, out of 1,500 head of cattle, all had been driven off but about 30 'crawlers'. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii, The herd..consisted almost wholly of the well-bred station 'crawlers', as the stockmen term them from their peaceable and orderly habits. **1941** BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 20 *Crawler*,..a cow, calf or bullock of peacable [*sic*] habits.

5. Chiefly *pl.* An overall garment put on a child in order that it can crawl and still keep its ordinary clothes clean.

1891 *Cassell's Family Mag.* 340/2 A child's quilt or 'crawler' is a useful nursery appendage. **1923** *Daily Mail* 11 Jan. 4 Children's Crawlers. **1923** *Weekly Dispatch* 18 Feb. 15 A new style of crawler has just been designed. **1924** A. HUXLEY *Little Mexican* 202 A little toddling creature in blue crawlers. **1937** M. ALLINGHAM *Dancers in Mourning* xiii. 171 You were in crawlers when I was kicking my heels about.

6. In full *crawler tractor*. A kind of tractor moving on an endless chain; also *ellipt.* So *crawler track*.

1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 739/1 The crawler type..can pass over marshy land where the wheeled tractor would be mired. **1926** *Ibid.* Suppl. III. 796/1 The crawler tractor had one or two continuous-chain tracks on which it ran and which it carried with it. **1936** *Forestry* X. 88 The modern track-laying or 'Crawler' tractor with its great flexibility and speed is replacing horse-dragging. **1954** *Highway Engin. Terms* (*B.S.I.*) 45 *Crawler track*, a device, consisting of an endless chain of plates which bear upon the ground, used in place of wheels on vehicles or equipment intended for traversing soft or natural ground. **1955** 'N. SHUTE' *Requiem for Wren* 6 There were now four big diesel tractors on the place, one of them a crawler. **1959** *Times Rev. Industry* June 75/1 Largest single shipment of..crawler tractors since production began. **1962** *Flight Internat.* LXXXII. 209/1 The use of a 2,500 ton crawler vehicle to carry each Saturn ..from assembly building to launch pad. *Ibid.*, All other launch equipment..will be transported to the pad by the crawler. **1968** *New Scientist* 26 Dec. 714/1 The problem of operating mounted ploughs appeared to be insuperable—one reason for the diminishing popularity of the crawler.

crawling ('krɔːlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

a. The action of the verb CRAWL.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 522 Attentive to the crawlings of an emmet. **1855** KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 16 The crawling of a glacier. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §53 The crawling of the Maggot or Caterpillar.

attrib. **1794** *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 406 It can be entered only in a crawling posture.

b. **crawling-board** (see quots.).

1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Nov. 7/3 A crawling-board used on a roof in connection with a ladder. **1902** *Law Rep.* [1902] I.K.B. 494 A crawling board, which was a contrivance ordinarily used in the repair of roofs, and consisted of a wooden plank about 18 to 20 feet long and 10 inches wide, across which were nailed transverse pieces of wood.

'**crawling**, *ppl. a.* [f. CRAWL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] a. That crawls (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 6612 (Fairf.) þai fande bot crawlande [*Cott.* creuland, *Gött.* crouland] wormis. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 146 To plucke this crawling serpent from my brest. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 5 To raise up a base and crawling spirit to heaven. **1821** SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. i. The crawling glaciers. *Ibid.*, The wingless crawling hours. **1941** *Coast to Coast 1941* 127 His glance was venomous as he added: 'You crawling bastard, you!'

b. **crawling peg** *Econ.*, a system whereby the exchange rate can be frequently and marginally adjusted.

1966 J. H. WILLIAMSON *Crawling Peg* 2 The 'crawling peg' will be used to mean a system under which such par changes as occur are implemented slowly, in such a large number of small steps as to make the process of exchange-rate adjustment continuous for all practical purposes. **1970** *Times* 9 Feb. 20/2 Washington, therefore, can see distinct advantages in a one-way upward crawling peg.

Hence '**crawlingly** *adv.*

1672 EACHARD *Hobb's State Nat.* 62 With which your Book of Politicks is so crawlingly full. **1865** DICKENS *Mut.*

Fr. II. xii, Then propitiatingly and crawlingly Mr. Riderhood cried.

crawling, var. of CROWLING *vbl. sb.*

crawlsome ('krɔːlsəm), *a.* [f. CRAWL *v.* + -SOME.] Addicted to mean, worm-like behaviour. Hence 'crawlsomeness.

1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 73 We'd be sure to.. reckon that it was done out of nastiness or crawlsomeness, and feel a contempt for him accordingly. **1904** *Delta* (N. Queensl.) *Advocate* in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 4/2 In the whole course of their crawlsome, insanitary lives.

crawly ('krɔːlɪ), *a. colloq.* [f. CRAWL + -Y.] Like or having the sensation of insects crawling over the skin; 'creepy'.

1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* iv, A sort of crawly sensation, as of a.. ghost flitting about the place. **1880** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* i. 198 It makes one feel crawly even to think of it.

crawn, obs. pa. pple. of CROW *v.*[1]

†**crawpock.** *Obs.* Erron. form of CRAPAUD.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. vi. 207 A crawpocke delivereth from prison. Chelidonius is a stone taken out of a swallowe, which cureth melancholie.

†**cray**[1]. *Obs.* Also 7 craye. [a. F. *craie*:—OF. *creie*:—L. *crēta* chalk. Also in F. in sense 2, for which another name is *pierre* stone.]

1. Chalk.

14.. *Recipes* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 52 Do tharto cray that thir parchemeners wirkes withall.

2. A disease of hawks, in which the excrements become excessively hard and are passed with difficulty.

c **1450** *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 294 An yvell y-callyd the cray, that is when an hawke may not mute. *Ibid.* 295 The Cray comyth of wasch mete, that is wasch in hote water, in defaute of hote mete. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 311 The Stone or Cray. **1618** LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 134 This disease.. that wee call.. the Craye, is of an exiccatiue or astringent qualitie.

cray[2]. Chiefly *Austral.* and *N.Z.* = CRAYFISH. Also *attrib.*

1906 R. E. VERNÈDE *Meriel of Moors* viii. 49 'There iddn't everybody 'ud like to be clipped by a cray.'..'Bring the crays, Micky.'.. Micky having shouldered the handkerchief full of cray-fish [etc.]. **1916** C. J. DENNIS *Ginger Mick* 46 We'll 'ave a cray fer supper when I comes a-marchin' 'ome. **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 13 Sept. 20/3 Every drawing of a cray I have studied for years past shows the convivial crustacean with huge claws like the Atlantic lobster. *a* **1939** 'R. HYDE' *Houses by Sea* (1952) 116 As fishers.. boats that bob across the bay Setting their cray-pots in the island's shadow. **1966** T. C. ROUGHLEY *Fish & Fisheries Australia* 124 Cray-fishing is a dangerous occupation as the home of the crays is along the sandstone reefs of the mainland. **1970** *Australian* 14 May 6/1 There would seem little connection between the price of craytails in New York and the destruction of wildlife in Australia.

†**craye.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 craye, craie, 7 crea. [app. erron. form of CRAYER.] = CRAYER.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 No person.. shall carie.. in any ship, bote, craie, or vessell any white wollen clothe. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. XXVIII. (1634) 328 With gallies, bulks and crayes.. with sailes and oares to help at all assayes. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 349 Some shell or little crea, Hard labouring for the land, on the high-working sea. **1627**—— *Agincourt* 11 Skiffes, Crayes, Scallops, and the like .. cou'red all the Seas.

craye, obs. f. CRAW.

crayer, crare (kreə(r)). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4- crayer, 5 krayer, 5–7 *Sc.* crear, 6 creyer, crayor, craire, *Sc.* crayar, 6–7 craier, craer, *Sc.* and *north.* crair, 9 creer, 6- crare. [a. OF. *crayer*, *craier*, *creer*, *croyer*, in med.L. *craiera*, *creyera*.] A small trading vessel formerly used.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 4785 Berges, schoutes, crayeres [*printed* trayeres] fele. *? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3667 Cogge appone cogge, krayers and oþer. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 25 His crayer ladden with wete. **1493** *Charter* in *Hist. Montrose* (1866) I. 10 All schippis, crearis, and botis perteining to oure leigis. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 18 b, Robbed .v. or .vi. littel Craiers and fisher botes laden with fyshe and corne. **1551** *Acts Privy Council* 15 Nov. III. 417 Those Fleminges that have unlaufully taken ij Englishe crares. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 205 To show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 496 Our Cobles, Crayers, and Boats beeing small,.. are easily swallowed by a rough Sea. **1753** MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* III. 248 Every large Lime-boat and Crear without a Topmast. **1844** JACK *Hist. St. Monance* 73 Six creers sailed regularly from this port to the Orkney Isles. **1849** J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xiv. 131 He made several voyages with two armed crayers or sloops between Leith and the shores of Fife.

crayfish ('kreɪfɪʃ), **crawfish** ('krɔːfɪʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 creuesse, -ez, -eys, krevys, 5–6 crev-, creues, -ys(e, 5–7 -is(e, -ice, 6 -yce, -iz, 6–7 -isse, creavis(e, 7 krevise; *β.* 6 creuysshe, 6–7 crev-, creuish(e, 7 creyvish, 7–8 creevish; *γ.* 6 crefysshe, 6–7 crefish, 7 creyfish, craifish, crea-fish, 7- cray-fish, crayfish; *δ.* 5 craveys, 6 crav-, craues, -ish, crafyshe, 6–8 crafish, (8 cra-fish), 7- craw-fish, crawfish. [ME. *crevice*, *-visse*, a. OF. *crevice* (13–15th c. in Littré); cf. *crevis* m., *crevicel* dim. in Godef.; in OF. also *escrevisse*, mod.F. *écrevisse*, Walloon *grèvèse*, Rouchi *graviche* (Littré); a. OHG. *crebiz* MHG. *krebez*, a derivative of stem **kraƀ-* in *krab-bo* CRAB q.v.

In Southern ME. the second syllable was naturally confounded with *vish* (written *viss* in Ayenbite), 'fish'; whence the corrupted forms under *β* and *γ*, and the later *crey-*, *cray-fish.* The variants in *cra-* go back to Anglo-Fr. when the stress was still on second syllable, and the first liable to vary between *cre-* and *cra-*; they are the origin of the modern *craw-fish*, now used chiefly in U.S.]

A. Illustration of forms.

α. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3864 Creuesses. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 A krevys with his klawes longe. **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 84 For v. crevys ij. d. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 102 (MS. K) Creveys, fysshe [PYNSON creues]. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 281 A creues, dyght hym thus. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I iv a, Excepte it be a creuisse. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 21 Some pleasant River.. full of creuis. **1612** tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. §87. 163 Creauises are good for Hectickes. **1657** COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii, To seek after Crevises. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 19 Lobsters.. analogous to a Crevice. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, **Carabus*.. a crab, cray-fish, or crevice.

β. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 302 The flesshe of creuysshes. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 b, Crevishes, Barbils, and Chevins. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1041 Crabs or river Crevish. **1783** [see B 1 b].

γ. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 115 Full of crabbes or crefysshes. **1571** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 70 Take a good sort of Crefishes. **1597** GERARDE II. ccli, Crayfish Woolfesbane. **1613–6** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, From his lurking hole Had pull'd the Cray-fish. **1683** *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 269 The Crefish are some of them red. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 443 The largest crayfish in Europe. **1880** HUXLEY (*title*), The Cray-fish.

δ. **1478** BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare .. de craveys. **1526** *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (Add. MS. 27448, f. 27 b), A craves and ij crabbes. **1577** HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 21 The lobstar, crafish [**1587** or crevis], and the crab. **1565–73** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Crusta*, Pilles of certain fishes, as of Crauishes. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 175 They caught.. great craw-fishes. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) §45 The Flesh of the Crab or Crafish. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 82 Ashes of Crawfish. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 86 A ragoo of crawfish. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 48 The tail of a craw-fish. **1883** *Century Mag.* 378 A dozen large crawfish.

B. Signification.

†**1.** Formerly, like Ger. *krebs*, a general name for all the larger edible crustacea. *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3864 þan comes pare-out creuesses of manykins hewis. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 9 Fresh Herring, Oisters, Samon, Creuis, and such like. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶159 Crevices are shelled swimmers, with ten feet, and two claws: among which are huge Lobsters of three cubits; round Crabs; Craw-fish, little Lobsters.

†**b.** *spec.* applied to the crab. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 271 On the Crauys he styll shall bacwarde ryde. **1546** PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) S vj a, The canker.. spreadeth it selfe abrode, like the fete of a creues, called in latin *cancer*. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 909 To say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam ourselues like crevises. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) 1, Crevis, or crevish, *cancer*.

†**2.** A general name for large crustacea other than crabs. The name *sea crayfish* included the lobster and its allies: cf. 3 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Crabbes and crevyse and lamprons in lentyne. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 614 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 159 The bak of þe Crevise, þus he must be sted: array hym as ye dothe þe crabbe. **1526** *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 182 Perches, Creviz, Crabs. 1 mess 8d. *c* **1532** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 913 Crevyce of the see, *houmars*. **1575** *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Yea, but what am I?.. A crab or a crevis, a crane or a cockerel? **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 Crabs, Shrimps, Crevises, Oysters.

3. In current use: a. *gen.* A fresh-water crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis* (River or Fresh-water Crayfish, *crevice d'eau douce*), resembling a small lobster, found in rivers and brooks. Also applied to other species of *Astacus* and of the allied American genus *Cambarus*, e.g. the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (*C. pellucidus*).

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 618 in *Babees Bk.* 159 Of Crevis dewe douz. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 15 a, Shell fyshe, excepte crevyse deau doulce. **1577** HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 21 The little crafishes.. taken.. plentifullie in our fresh riuers. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xli. 60 The tayle of a Lobster, or river Creuis. *Ibid.* III. lxxviii. 426 A freshwater Creauis. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 443 Craifishes of the riuer.. be diureticall. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 223 This Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the river Yower.. with Crevishes. **1837** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 213 The Cray-fish or Craw-fish is an inhabitant of fresh water, and indeed only of the purest water. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 16 There are a number of kinds of Cray-fish.. but they bear the common surname of *Astacus*. *Ibid.* 31 Crayfishes of a year old are.. two inches long.

b. With London fishmongers and generally on the sea-coast of Great Britain: The Spiny Lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*, the *Langouste* of the French.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 125 This was sea cra-fish; they generally weighed eight or nine pounds apiece. **1770** WESLEY *Wisd. God in Creation* (1809) I. 275 The crab, the cray-fish, and many other animals are seen to devour them [muscles]. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 167 *Palinurus vulgaris*. It is the common Sea-crawfish of the shops, *Langouste* of the French. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. XXII. (1865) 508 Crayfish are very fine, but not thought equal to lobsters in the London market. *Note.* This crustacean is.. the spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*) of naturalists, and attains a length of 18 inches. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The cray-fish, or thorny lobster.

c. *S. Afr.* An edible marine crustacean belonging to any of several genera of the families Scyllaridæ or Palinuridæ, especially the Cape crawfish, *Jasus lalandii*.

1853 L. PAPPE *Edible Fishes Cape G.H.* 11 This crawfish [*sc.* the Cape lobster, *Palinurus lalandii*], peculiar only to the West Coast, and common to Table Bay, is easily caught. **1954** K. H. BARNARD *S. Afr. Shore-life* 27 Farther east, instead of the Cape Crawfish, other species are found which are called *stridentes* or noisy Crawfishes... Gilchrist's Crawfish from the Agulhas Bank has the two short whips on each of the shorter feelers... The Port Elizabeth Crawfish.. is a squat form. **1961** *Cape Times* 21 July 11/5 Our *kreef* which still appears as crayfish or crawfish on Cape restaurant menus, is the *langouste*. We changed our *kreef* from crawfish to rock lobster to please American taste. It seems they despise the small, river crawfish with which they are familiar.

4. *attrib.*, as *crayfish broth, soup*; †**crevishe eyes** = CRAB'S EYES; †**crevis fish** = CRAYFISH.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Take 6 or 7 Pickerells Eyes.. and as manye Crevishe eyes.. contunde all these thinges very small. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* 338/1 A Crevice, or a Crefish, or as some write it, a Crevis Fish.. a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. **1702** J. PURCELL *Cholick* Index, Crafish Broths and Garlick recommended. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* I. 268 All must stoop to Crawfish Soop.

'crayfish, *v. Austral.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To move like a crayfish; to act in a cowardly or scheming manner. Cf. CRAWFISH *v.*

1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 63 The steamer was just crayfishing away from a mud island, where she had tied up for more wool. **1930** K. S. PRICHARD *Haxby's Circus* xvii. 194 When he thought I was goin' to hit him, [he] crayfished .. lay down on the floor, and said I couldn't hit a man when he was down.

'crayfishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CRAYFISH *sb.* 3.] Fishing for crayfish; also (*Austral.*) acting in a cowardly or scheming manner.

1835 J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* I. xvi. 174 Others were engaged in the delicate amusement of cray-fishing. **1931** V. PALMER *Separate Lives* 194 The truth, the whole truth, and no cray-fishing, so help me God. **1961** *Guardian* 6 Nov. 7/5 Crayfishing parties on the Dorn were occasions of beribboned village festivity. **1966** 'J. HACKSTON' *Father clears Out* 203 Such hedging and crayfishing about only postponed the dread business.

crayling, obs. f. GRAYLING.

craym(e, crayne, obs. ff. CREAM, CRANE.

†**crayne,** obs. var. of CRANNY *sb.* and *v.*

[App. a scribal or typographical error: in Promp. Parv. *crayne* occupies the alphabetical place of *cranye*; and in quot. 1607 two syllables are wanted.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crayne [PYNSON, crany], *rima*. **1607** BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 61 The tree streight craynes, and springs forth a child.

crayon ('kreɪən), *sb.* Also 7 crion, cryon, 8 craon, craion. [a. F. *crayon*, deriv. of *craie*:—L. *crēta* chalk.]

1. A pointed stick or pencil of coloured chalk or other material, for drawing.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 145/2 Crions [are] either White or Red Chalk cut into long pieces, and made sharp at the end to draw withall. **1719** J. RICHARDSON *Art Criticism* 174 If.. what was done in Oyl is imitated with.. Crayons. **1759** *Phil. Trans.* LI. 185 He wrote his name.. with a craion. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Lithographic Crayons.. may be used as pencils upon the stone. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. Pref. 6 *note*, Chalk débris, black and white, broken off the crayons with which Turner had drawn.

b. *in crayon(s*: usually said of a design drawn with a crayon or crayons; also *an artist in crayons*, etc. (Cf. *in colours, in oils.*)

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, Sir Thomas showed me his picture.. in crayon in little, done exceedingly well. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1636/8 Another Picture in Red Cryon upon white Paper. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶4 A wonderful performer in crayons. **1859** L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. viii. 181 Sketches of groups of horses in crayon.

2. *transf.* A drawing in crayons. †**b.** *fig.* A work not carried out in detail, a 'sketch'.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* A v b, Collecting the Crayons, Prints, Designs. **1787** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 247 It is a poor crayon, which yourself.. must fill up. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 12 May Supp., The gallery of large photographs and crayons.

3. A carbon point in an electric arc lamp.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crayon-box, -board* (see quot.), *-draft, -holder, -sketch.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 398 His crayon-drafts are also admirable. **1847** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 347/1 Instruments resembling crayon-holders. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 Insert in each crayon-holder a piece of.. charcoal. **1880** WEBSTER *Supp.*, *Crayon-board*, thick drawing-paper, or cardboard for drawing. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 Frank's original crayon sketch.

'crayon, *v.* [a. F. *crayonner* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *crayon*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw (something) with a crayon or crayons; to cover with drawing in crayons.

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Jan., When Mr. Cooper, the rare limner, was crayoning of the King's face and head. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Dun* Wks. 1832 VI. 305 The floor

crayoned with roses and myrtles, which the dancers' feet effaced. **1851** Willis in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* IV. 69 The flesh is most skilfully crayoned, the pose excellent.

2. *fig.* To sketch, 'chalk *out*'.

1734 Bolingbroke *Lett. to Swift* Apr. 12, The other [books] will soon follow; many of them are writ, or crayoned out. **1797** *Ann. Reg.* 496 The plan which he had crayoned out. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 500 This relic..has found a new kind of immortality, so charmingly crayoned in the page of a trans-atlantic writer.

crayon, *Obs.*: see CRATHON.

'crayonist. [f. CRAYON *sb.* + -IST.] An artist in crayons.

1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 73 The charming crayonists of the eighteenth century.

'crayonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = CRAYON *v.*; in quot. *fig.* to sketch, depict.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 669 Let our own right hand crayonise the French chess-men.

crayse, craisey. *local.* Also crazey, crazy. [Derivation unknown.] A rustic name of various species of Ranunculus or buttercup.

c **1652** *Roxb. Ball.* (1873) I. 340 With milkmaids Hunneysuckle's phrase, The crow's-foot, nor the yellow crayse. **1789** Marshall *Glocestersh.* I. 178 Creeping crowfoot, provincially creeping-crazey. **1847-78** Halliwell, *Craisey*, the butter-cup. *Wilts..Crazey*, crow's foot. *South.* **1869** J. Britten *Q. Jrnl. Folkestone Nat. Hist. Soc.* I. 29 In Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, etc., Buttercups are known as 'Crazies'—a word, which is in Buckinghamshire embodied in 'Butter-creeses' and 'Yellow creeses', applied indiscriminately to the three species. **1879** Prior *Plant-n.* 57 *Crazy* or *Craisey*, the buttercup, apparently a corruption of *Christ's eye*, L. *oculus Christi*, the medieval name of the marigold. **1884** *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Craisy*, a buttercup.

crayues, obs. form of CREVICE.

craze (kreiz), *v.* Forms: 4-7 crase, 5- crayse, 6-7 craise, 6- craze. [A fuller form *acrase*, ACRAZE, is known in 16th c.; if this existed earlier, the probability would be that *crase* was aphetic for *acrase*, and this a. OF. *acraser*, var. of *écraser*. The latter is supposed to be of Norse origin: cf. Sw. *krasa* to crackle, *slå i kras* to dash in pieces. If not aphetic for *acrase*, the Eng. *crase* may be immediately from the Scandinavian word.]

†**1.** *trans.* To break by concussion or violent pressure; to break in pieces or asunder; to shatter.

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 324 With glas Were all the windowes well yglased..and nat an hole ycrased. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 325 Ther was many a grete spere crased. **1631** Heywood *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 299 Thou canst not craze their barres. **1667** Milton *P.L.* XII. 210 God..will..craze thir Chariot wheels.

†**b.** To break the surface of, batter with blows, bruise, crush, damage. *Obs.*

c **1430** Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, His basenet was bowed and ycrased. **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxliv. 286 Kyng Phylyp broused or crased ye castellys of Gentelyne & Garney. **1562** Winzet *Certain Tractates* i. (1888) I. 3 Ane schip..quhilk..is euyl crasit on the schaldis. **1575** Laneham *Let.* (1871) 22 Sore wounded, craised, and bruseed, so as he dyeth of it. **1618** Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 139 If the feathers haue beene much bruised or crased. **1726** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 260 Many of them [papers] are imperfect and sadly crazed.

†**c.** *intr.* To be broken, crushed, shattered, or bruised; to break, crack, suffer damage. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* 5785 The sheldes crased thoo somdele. **1523** Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1209 Her pitcher should not crase. **1582** T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* XXIV. (Arb.) 60 Thou glasse..I maruel howe her beames..Do never cause thy brittle sides to craze. **1731** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 491, I would have caused bind it, but he persuades me it would craze in the sea carriage. **1854** F. Tennyson in *Fraser's Mag.* L. 645 The wild waters crazing on the rocks.

2. *Mining.* (*trans.*) To crush (tin ore) in a mill. (See CRAZE-MILL, CRAZING *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 185 Their devices of breaking, stamping..crasing..and fining the Mettall.

3. *trans.* To break (a thing) so that the parts still remain contiguous; to crack. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 381 What quod my lord þer is no more to doone..I am right siker þat þe pot was crased. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VII*, c. 35 The reparacion..of any the pypes of leade hereafter to be crased or broken. **1665** Hooke *Microgr.* 43 As soon as these parts are crazed by hard rubbing, and thereby their tenacity spoiled, the springiness..makes a divulsion. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Craze*, to crack. 'I've crazed the jug'.

b. *spec.* To produce minute cracks on the surface of (pottery). (Cf. CRACKLE *sb.* 3.)

1874-80 [see CRAZED 2]. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 The Japanese potter..opens his oven..and permits a cold blast of air to enter for the express purpose of 'crazing' his productions.

c. *intr.* To become minutely cracked: said of the glaze on the surface of pottery.

1832 [see CRAZING *vbl. sb.*]. **1883** Binns *Guide Worc. Porcelain Wks.* 26 The glaze..will not craze or crackle on the surface. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 To secure a paste and glaze whose coefficients of expansion were the same..a condition of things in which the glaze should not 'craze'.

4. *fig.* To destroy the soundness of, impair, ruin; to ruin financially, render bankrupt. (Usually in *pass.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 168 b, Revelyng his truth to the world now crased and waxen old. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 119 Thinkyng thereby to craze the force of veritie. **1593** Nashe *Christ's T.* 29 b, Creditor..crazd, and deade and buried in debt. **1641** Heywood *Reader here, etc.*, French and Spanish wines..in their worth deboyst and craisd.

5. To impair or break down in health; to render infirm. Usually in *pa. pple.*: Broken down in health, decrepit, infirm. ***crazed in his wind*** (of a horse): = BROKEN-WINDED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1476 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 775 III. 161, I ame somewhatt crased, what with the see and what wythe thys dyet heer. *a* **1555** Ridley *Wks.* 366 Mr. Latimer was crazed, but I hear now, thanks be to God, that he amendeth again. **1568** T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 If fierce disease shall crase thy corps. **1637** Heywood *Dial.* ii. 123 Craz'd or in health. **1671** Milton *Samson* 570 Till length of years And sedentary numbness craze my limbs. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1937/4 A Brown Bay Mare..a little crazed in her wind. **1786** Burns *Twa Dogs* 193 They've nae sair wark to craze their banes. **1878** Browning *La Saisiaz* 49 Job-like..crazed with blains.

†**b.** *intr.* To become infirm or diseased. *rare.*

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 9/2 Thy body is not so firm, but thou findest this humour over-abound, and that part craze faster than another.

6. To impair in intellect; to render insane, drive mad, distract. Usually in *pa. pple.*: Insane, mad, deranged. CRAZY. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c **1496-7** *Paston Lett.* No. 940 III. 391 Your broder..ys so troubelid with sekenes and crasid in his mynde, that I may not kepe hym aboute me. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 175 The greefe hath craz'd my wits. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 Aged about 52 years..something Crazed in his Wits. **1780** Cowper *Progr. Err.* 394 Inscriptions..Such as..Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt. **1824** Medwin *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 17 The upbraidings of her own conscience, and the loss of her child, crazed the old lady's mind. **1873** Dixon *Two Queens* IV. xx. iii. 73 The outbreak which was soon to craze the world with terror.

b. *intr.* To become crazy, go mad.

1818 Keats *Endym.* IV, My tortured brain begins to craze. **1835** Browning *Paracelsus* I. 21 Asking a life to pass exploring thus, Till near I craze. **1861** J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 365 Keeping the head from crazing, and the heart from breaking.

craze (kreiz), *sb.* Forms: 6 crase, 7 crayze, 8 (creaze, crease), 7- craze. [f. CRAZE *v.*]

†**1. a.** A crack, breach, cleft, flaw. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1545/2 The weight of the wall it selfe..made a clift or crase therein. **1611** Cotgr., *Cas*, hoarse like a bell that hath got a craze. **1645** Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 339 The frame..must be kept from the least craze or thraw in the wheels.

†**b.** *fig.* A flaw, defect, unsoundness; an infirmity of health or of brain. *Obs.*

1534 Fisher *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 175, I..fall into crases and diseases of my body. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 Whilst there is yet but one craze or slender flaw in..thy reputation. **1608** Hieron *Defence* III. 71 Would it not argue a eraze in the brayne? **1655** Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xii. (1669) 153/2 This defect and craze that is in the Saints judgement.

2. a. An insane or irrational fancy; a mania. Also in weakened sense: a capricious and usually temporary enthusiasm; ***the craze*** = (all) the rage (see RAGE *sb.* 7 b).

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 204 The Duke..has a twist, or, as the Scotch say, a craze on the subject of dress. **1858** De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 37, I had a perfect craze for being despised. **1877** E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ix. 389 The miser's craze for gold. **1887** *Fortn. Rev.* XLII. 284 A quiet craze touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend. **1888** Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. iv. 86 A child of many crazes, eager for poetry one week, for natural history the next. **1911** W. Raleigh *Let.* 15 Dec. (1926) II. 374 I've been lecturing at Glasgow. .. Now that I'm not there I'm quite the craze. **1934** *Planning* II. XXXVI. 5 The pre-war craze for awarding gold medals to approved products. **1967** *Amer. Speech* XLII. 40 The sport has reached craze proportions.

b. Craziness, insanity; a crazy condition.

1841 Ld. Cockburn *Circuit Journey* (1883) 147 Germany, where mysticism and craze seem to be indigenous. **1887** R. N. Carey *Uncle Max* x. 78 Until my head is in a craze with pain and misery.

†**c.** A crazy person, a crack-brain. *Obs. rare.*

16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 96 Tom Dekker, Haywood, Middleton, And other wand'ring crayzes [*rime* blazes].

3. *Mining.* (See quots. and cf. CRAZE *v.* 2 and CRAZE-MILL.)

1778 W. Price *Min. Cornub.* 221 The tin..is sorted into 3 divisions..the middle..being named..the crease. *Ibid.* 319 *Creazes*, the work or Tin in the middle part of the Buddle in dressing. [Hence in Weale *Dict. Terms*, Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, etc.].

crazed (kreizd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAZE *v.* + -ED¹.]

†**1.** Broken, cracked; flawed, damaged. *Obs.*

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 4830 Twa crasid gatis. **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 A Crased shyp, whiche in drownyng her self, Drowneth many other. **1528** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 248 To the mending of one crasid chaliche. *c* **1592** Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. i. **1638** Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. (1654) 57 Cast on shore by a storm in a craised Vessel. **1819** Shelley *P. Bell the Third* VI. x, Like a crazed bell-chime, out of tune.

2. *spec.* Of pottery: Having the surface or glaze covered with minute cracks.

1874 *Punch* 9 May, When the glaze on china-ware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed. **1880** Webster *Supp.*, *Crazed pottery*, that which has the glazing covered with irregular cracks.

†**3.** *fig.* Impaired, damaged, unsound; ruined in estate, bankrupt; of cracked reputation. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 92 Yeelde Thy crazed title to my certaine right. **1621-51** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. i, Why may not the mother be a whore, a peevish drunken flurt..a crased peece, a foole? **1727** Swift *What passed in London*, Several crazed and starving creditors.

†**4.** Broken down in health; diseased; infirm.

1555 Eden *Decades* 98 Leauynge euer the crased men behynd hym. **1572** J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, The best drinke for the crased at Buckstone, is meane Ale. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* III. (1682) 79 With a fearfull heart, a crased body, a thirsty stomach. **1645** Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 247 Caring for his crazed body.

5. Mentally impaired or deranged; insane; = CRAZY 4. Cf. *cracked.*

1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xiv. (1714) 17 No craz'd Brain could ever yet propound..so vain and fond a Thought. *a* **1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* viii. 400 Crazed and distracted persons. **1711** Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 170, I took him..for a craz'd Man. **1876** C. Geikie *Christ* xxxviii. 448 A mere crazed enthusiast.

6. *Comb.*, as ***crazed-headed*** adj.

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 5 A Company of these Craz'd-headed Coxcombs.

†**'crazedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being crazed; infirmity of body or mind.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 3 In the crazednesse of their mindes. *a* **1603** T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 642 Iacob (in the feeblenesse and crasednesse of his body). **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 658 A kind of crazedness or distraction.

'crazeling. *nonce-wd.* A person affected with a craze or mania.

1859 W. Chadwick *Life of De Foe* x. 443 [They] look upon [him]..as a crazling and a fool.

†**craze-mill.** *Obs.* [Cf. CRAZE *v.* 2.] A mill for crushing tin ore: see CRAZING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 Two sorts of Tin; the one, which is too small, the other, too great. The latter is new-ground in a Crazemill (in all respects like a Greist-mill with two stones, the upper and the neather). **1730-6** in Bailey (folio), *Craze Mill, Crazing Mill.*

†**'crazen,** *a. Obs.* = CRAZED; broken, shattered.

1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 74 As the crazen tops of armelesse Trees..Do tell thee of the north winds boisterous furies.

crazia (||'kratsia). Pl. crazie (-ie). [It., ad. G. *kreuzer* KREUTZER.] A copper coin of Tuscany, the twelfth part of a lira.

1787 Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 259 Four crazie only, somewhat less than three pence English. **1897** *Daily News* 5 July 3/6 Tuscany [postage stamps] 9 crazie on white, unused, 7*l.* **1963** *Times* 21 Feb. 14/5 Other property included a good range of the old Italian states issues of which a 60 erazie brick-red on azure of Tuscany sold at £340.

crazied ('kreizid), *ppl. a. rare.* [Assuming a vb. *to crazy*; cf. *to dizzy*.]

†**a.** *adj.* Unsound, infirm, 'shaky' (*obs.*). **b.** *pa. pple.* Made crazy, distracted. (= CRAZED 3, 5.)

1652 *Plea for Free State* 32 The crazied and uncertain life of a King. **1684** H. More *Answer* 312 The fruits of..a crazied fancy. **1842** Orderson *Creol.* xiii. 138 Like one..crazied with care.

crazily ('kreizili), *adv.* [f. CRAZY + -LY².] In a crazy manner.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. ii. 195 It would be a sign that things hung very crazily and unsoundly together. **1814** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. lxi. 232 She now jumped about the room, quite crazily. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily steadied on planks of old resurrections.

craziness ('kreizinis). [f. CRAZY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crazy.

1. The state of being flawed, damaged, or liable to break down.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 177 By reason of the craziness of the roof of their [colliers'] works, which often falls in of its own accord.

†**2.** The state of being broken down in bodily health or constitution; indisposition, infirmity; shakiness. Also *fig. Obs.*

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* Ded. i, Her..sisters did condole with her, and deplore the iniurie of the times which did cause her crasines. **1621** Ld. Williams *Fortescue Papers* 166, I have bene much tormented with a flying report of your Lordships crazynes and indisposicion. **1640** Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (J.), The craziness of her title. **1697** Locke *Let.*, The craziness of my body so ill seconds the inclination I have to serve him.

3. Unsoundness of mind.

1755 Johnson, *Craziness*..2. Weakness of intellect. **1843** H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 47 It may appear downright craziness to common sense. **1882-3** Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 69 Amalric's doctrines, which he charaeterized as mere craziness.

crazing ('kreizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRAZE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb CRAZE; crushing, bruising, cracking, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* of tin ore, and of pottery (CRAZE *v.* 2, 3 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58b, To kepe the rule of holy obedyence, hole and sounde, without crasynge or brusynge. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 195 In Stamping, Drying, Crazing and Melting. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 30 Crazing is a technical phrase, used to denote the cracking of the glaze. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 207/2 *Craze* or *crazing*, the minute hair cracks which sometimes appear on the surface of pre-cast concrete work or of artificial stone.—Fissuring of faulty coats of paint or varnish in irregular criss-cross cracks. 1951 H. M. LANGTON *Morrell's Synth. Resins* (ed. 3) v. 211 A defect of polystyrene is a tendency for mouldings and castings to develop fine cracks—known as 'crazing'. 1954 *Highway Engin. Terms (B.S.I.)* 29 *Crazing*, the cracking of a surface layer into small irregularly shaped contiguous areas. 1961 J. N. ANDERSON *Dental Materials* (ed. 2) xxiii. 242 Crazing appears when a denture has been repeatedly dried out.. due to the alternate expansion and contraction of the resin.

†2. *concr.* A crack, cleft, chink. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 3 Dwellynge in crasyngis of stoonys. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P.R.* XVII. CXXIII. (Tollem. MS.), Chynes and crasyng of schippes beþ stoppid þer wiþ.

3. **crazing-mill**, a mill for crushing tin ore.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 12a, From the stamping mill it [the Tin] passeth to the crazing mil, which.. bruseth the same to a fine sand. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 65 The tin miner.. took them to the crazing-mill.

'crazing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That crazes: see the verb.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 241 The form winds could not bow Nor crazing tempests.

crazy ('kreizi), *a.* Forms: 6–7 crasy, 6–8 crasie, (6 craesie), 7–8 crazie, 7– crazy. [f. CRAZE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of cracks or flaws; damaged, impaired, unsound; liable to break or fall to pieces; frail, 'shaky'. (Now usually of ships, buildings, etc.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 51 If Aeolus with his blasts, or Neptune with his stormes chaunce to hit vppon the crasie bark. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 374 Or be their pipes untunable and craesie? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 As a crazie pitcher which is vnfit to hold water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 151 With a crazy ship. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* II. ii. I. 310 The house is crazy.. and will not stand very long. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 119 The court was full of crazy coaches. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 336 An old crazy ship.

†2. Having the bodily health or constitution impaired; indisposed, ailing; diseased, sickly; broken down, frail, infirm. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 4 Remove not from the place where you be, sithence you are weake and crasie. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 89 Some better place, Fitter for sicknesse and for crasie age. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1632) 782 The King somewhat crasie, and keeping his Chamber. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶z, I find my Frame grown crasie with perpetual Toil and Meditation. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 290 By a guarded mode of living.. a very crazy constitution is frequently piloted into old age. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. ii. 33 An indulgence conceded to his little crazy body.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* a. Unsound, impaired, 'shaky'; frail, infirm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 3 Fraile and crasie mortall men, remembring wel their owne infirmitie. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 34 To keep up the floting carcas of a crazie and diseased Monarchy. 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Misdoubting what issue those his crasie evidences would find at the Common Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 60 The old And crazy earth has had her shaking fits More frequent.

†b. Broken down in estate; ruined, bankrupt.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 29 There sneaks a Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen.

4. a. Of unsound mind; insane, mad, demented, 'cracked'. Often used by way of exaggeration in sense: Distracted or 'mad' with excitement, vehement desire, perplexity, etc., extremely eager, enthusiastic, etc. Phr. *to go crazy*; *to be crazy about* or *for* (a person), to be infatuated with, to be in love with.

1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Jas. I*, II. 19 He was noted to be crazy and distempered before. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Ep. Sidrophel* 2 'Tis in vain To tamper with your crazy brain. 1732 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 I. 407 'Lord, child, are you crazy?' 1779 MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* May, Mr. Murphy is crazy for your play.. do pray let me run away with the first act. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* VII. p. 47 The Pilot's boy, Who now doth crazy go, Laugh'd loud and long. 1826 M. R. MITFORD *Our Village* II. 271 All the world.. were crazy to have their fortunes told. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 24 Lord George Gordon, a crazy fanatic, led the London mob to burn down Newgate. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. ii. 7 Linked in a marriage without love.. driving each other crazy with.. mutual spite. 1892 H. DACRE *Daisy Bell* 5 Daisy, Daisy, Give me your answer, do! I'm half crazy, All for the love of you! 1895 SUSAN HALE *Lett.* (1919) 294 They were crazy that I should talk about the celebrated people I have known. 1898 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 447/2 He's crazy over this girl. 1904 R. L. MCCARDELL *Show Girl & Friends* 35 You know everybody is just crazy about octets? 1917 WODEHOUSE *Man with Two Left Feet* 18, I love you. I'm crazy about you. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* iii. 19 Well, if you're so crazy about a job, I'll make one for you. 1929 M. LIEF *Hangover* 235 He was crazy in love with her and one moonlit night he proposed to her. 1930 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. 21/1 At Royal Wimbledon.. he went 'crazy', to use an inoffensive and common golfing phrase. His figures to the turn.. a total of 30. 1932 GRACE PERKINS (*title*) Boy crazy. 1936 BENTLEY & ALLEN *Trent's Own Case* vii. 72 We were talking about Eunice Faviell.. and the way so many men go crazy about her. 1949 WODEHOUSE *Mating Season* iii. 28 And the unfortunate part of it all is, Bertie, that I'm crazier about him than ever. 1962 J. LUDWIG in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* 2nd Ser. (1968) 252 A Toronto deb-type, gorgeous, crazy for Jimmy, hot and burning.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing derangement of intellect; insane, mad.

1855 H. MELVILLE *Piazza Tales* (1856) 425 Hopelessly infected with the craziest chimeras of his age. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 471/1 Crazy theories. 18.. WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* ix, By crazy fancies led. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/1 The crazy wildness of his appeal.

c. *like crazy* = *like mad* (MAD *a.* 1 c). *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1924 P. MARKS *Plastic Age* xxiv. 288 She has been going an awful pace, tearing around like crazy. 1957 J. OSBORNE *Entertainer* v. 35 There she was, beating them with her umbrella like crazy. 1964 *Punch* 24 June 929/1 They're wooing us like crazy. 1968 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 309/1 Here were all those guys consuming like crazy and having to be regularly restocked.

d. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*). (*a*) Of music, esp. jazz: unrestrained, wild; exciting. (*b*) Hence as a term of approbation: excellent, admirable, satisfying. Cf. COOL *a.* 4e.

1927 *Melody Maker* June 573/2 Leath has established her reputation as a.. first-class artist in '*Crazy Words, Crazy Tune*'. 1933 *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 2 Arthur Roseberry Goes All 'Crazy'. 1935 *Hot News* Apr. 13/1 He is a crazy player, and a crazier singer. *Ibid.*, 'Jamaica Shout' is, I think, the craziest record. *Ibid.*, Where musicians are concerned.. if I say a man is crazy you may be sure that I think he is very, very good. 1953 [See COOL *a.* 4e]. 1956 *New Yorker* 8 Dec. 159 (Advt.), Hi Fi can turn your bachelor apartment into a Harem.. and the crazy part is you don't have to be an engineer to operate H. H. Scott components. 1959 *Punch* 14 Oct. 319 The swing-cats sway, the hipsters tap their feet As Victor pounds his low-down crazy beat. 1962 J. BALDWIN *Another Country* (1963) II. iii. 274 She laughed. 'Black Label [Scotch]?' 'Crazy.'

e. *crazy like* (or *as*) *a fox*: very cunning or shrewd. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1935 G. & S. LORIMER *Heart Specialist* vi. 164 'Is she drunk or crazy and is she a giraffe?..' 'Crazy as a fox,' I said glumly. 1944 S. J. PERELMAN (*title*) Crazy like a fox. 1967 M. PROCTER *Rogue Running* xxv. 165 'Crazy,' Martineau mused. 'Crazy like a fox. And as hard to catch.' 1969 D. BAGLEY *Spoilers* x. 294 I'm crazy like a fox... How much did I win from you..?

f. In the colloq. phr. *crazy, mixed-up* (*kid, person*, etc.), descriptive of one whose mind is driven distracted by conflicting and unresolved emotions. Also used of a confused situation.

1955 *Melody Maker* 30 July 6/2 Full of the most peculiar phrases.. something else is a 'crazy, mixed-up creep'. 1956 *Punch* 28 Nov. 653 We live in an age in which the Common Man is apt also to be a crazy, mixed-up personality. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xi. 106 As they say in the films, I'm just a crazy mixed-up kid.

5. Used (after *crazy quilt*) to denote a garden walk or pavement of irregular pieces of flat stone or tile, esp. in *crazy paving*; so (back-formation) *crazy-pave* v. trans., *crazy-paved* ppl. adj.

1923 *Daily Mail* 13 Jan. 11 Stone walks, either crazy or rectangular. *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 6 Visitors will pass by old red brick and crazy paths to a sunk lawn. 1925 A. S. M. HUTCHINSON *One Increasing Purpose* III. xvi, Under the blue tile.. of the crazy-paving just by the rain-water butt. 1927 H. C. BAILEY *Mr. Fortune, Please* 173 Along the house was a terrace with crazy pavement in which saxifrage grew. *Ibid.* 223 Mrs. Pemberton's garden was a pleasant place of crazy paving and rock plants. 1952 E. R. JANES *Flower Garden* 36 Probably the best form of crazy paving is the broken paving stones obtainable in some towns when stone pavements are replaced by asphalt. 1960 *News Chron.* 22 Apr. 8/6 Jimmy Gold is.. getting ready to crazy-pave his front garden. 1963 *Times* 25 Feb. 14/5 Almost every room in the house has exposed oak beam ceilings and there is a small crazy-paved garden.

6. *Comb.*, as *crazy-headed* adj.; *crazy-sensible*, *-wayed*, *-witty* adjs. (nonce-wds.); **crazy ant** (see quot.); **crazy Betty** (see quot.: cf. CRAYSE); **crazy bone** (*U.S.*), the 'funny-bone'; **crazy flying**, aerobatics performed near the ground; **Crazy Foam** orig. *U.S.*, the name (proprietary in the U.S.) of a type of soap for children which is sold as pressurized foam in an aerosol container; also used as a plaything and for practical jokes; **crazy quilt** (orig. *U.S.*), a patchwork quilt made of pieces of stuff of all kinds in fantastic patterns or without any order; also *attrib.* and *fig.*; so *crazy patchwork*, *crazy-work*.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 132 Another curious variety is appropriately called the '*crazy ant'. He always seems to be in a violent hurry.. moving forwards, backwards, and sideways in the most purposeless and insane manner. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 24 Where to find the first '*crazy Betties'.. These are the marsh marigolds. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*, **Crazy-bone*.. so called on account of the intense pain produced when it receives a blow. 1922 *Flight* XIV. 372/2 The next item was the extraordinary exhibition of '*crazy' flying.. on a jazzified Avro. 1940 N. MONKS *Squadrons Up!* 162 To lift that gold cup for the crazy-flying event. 1965 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 13 Apr. TM84/1 Aerosol Corporation of America, Clifton, N.J. Filed Nov. 8, 1963. **Crazy Foam*. For bath soap in toy shaped container. First use Aug. 19, 1963. 1976 *West Lancs. Even. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 11/2 (Advt.), Bill's House of Jokes, Party Poppers, Crazy Foam, [etc.]. 1984 S. TOWNSEND *Growing Pains A. Mole* 131 Drunken youths covered in 'crazy foam' and factory girls wearing tinsel garlands paraded around the town singing carols. 1716 J. LONG *Assize Serm. Govt.* 3 *Crazy-headed people. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 531/2 Alternate stripes of '*crazy patchwork' embroidered on crimson turcoman. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 61 The *crazy-pate banker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/2 What is generally called '*crazy quilt' in the States and patchwork in England. 1888 *Boston Evening Jrnl.* 20 June, A Washington letter gives a clever sketch of the conversation which recently took place at the house of a matron who receives a hundred or two of people on the afternoon of 'her day'. 'Crazy quilt conversation', the hostess declared it to be. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 47/1 As uncertain in marking as the pattern of a crazy-quilt. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* 49 The present system is a mere crazy-quilt, quite unsatisfactory in a thousand ways. 1946 W. S. MAUGHAM *Then & Now* xxii. 118 Machiavelli's emotions were as various as the colours of a crazy quilt. 1958 *Listener* 13 Nov. 765/1 Can anything but crazy-quilt legislation emerge from a chamber exposed to pressures such as these? 1963 *Economist* 28 Sept. 1121/3 The crazy-quilt redevelopment of Lower Manhattan. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 24 Sept. (1962) II. 754 California is.. sort of *crazy-sensible. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) 164 So amazingly himself, all raging and sniffy and *crazy-wayed. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* III. xiii. 92 He's too *crazy-witty for my sanity.

crazy, *adv. slang* (chiefly *U.S.*). [f. the adj.] Extremely; 'madly'.

1887 *Lantern* (New Orleans) 9 July 2/2 He was crazy drunk in a saloon one night. 1906 E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* i. 9 I'm just crazy gone on 'er. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* xi. 175 And here I was crazy anxious. 1957 A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* xv. 176 Llorente is *rabioso*, crazy keen.

crazy ('kreizi), *sb. colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). [f. the adj.] A mad or eccentric person.

1867 W. L. GOSS *Soldier's Story* 30, I was addressed as 'old crazy' by my companions, and told to keep still. 1884 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *In Tenn. Mts.* 46 They take some crazies at the State's expense. 1945 G. MILLAR *Maquis* i. 6 There were many crazies in the organisation. It said much for the officers at the top that the crazies were permitted. 1969 *Guardian* 22 Feb. 2/6 There's no leadership at all. All this is being done by the street crazies.

crazy, a buttercup: see CRAYSE.

crazyologist. A word formed in derision of CRANIOLOGIST.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1849) 82 The feeling of local attachment.. Spurzheim and the crazyologists would have found out a bump on his head for its local habitation.

crea, var. CRAYE, *Obs.*, small trading vessel.

†**'creable**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [a. OF. *creable*, now *croyable*.] To be believed, credible.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. x, How this fable is creable.

†**'creable**, *a.*² *Obs.* [ad. L. *creābil-is*, f. *creāre* to CREATE: see -BLE.] That can be created.

*a*1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 432 The creative power extendes it self to every thing creable. 17.. WATTS cited by WORCESTER.

creach, var. of CREAGH, plunder.

†**'creachy**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Deriv. unknown.]

1. See CREECHY.

2. *dial.* Broken down, dilapidated, infirm; sickly, ailing; = CRAZY 1, 2.

1715 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 31, I sent a box to London.. open it, but carefully, 'tis creachy. 1842 F. E. PAGET *St. Antholin's* 44 You poor old creachy creature. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Creachy*, sickly; weakly; ailing.

crea-fish, obs. f. CRAYFISH *sb.*

‖**creagh, creach** (krɛx), *sb.* Also 9 craich. [a. Gaelic and Irish *creach* plunder, pillage.]

1. An incursion for plunder (in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland); a raid, foray.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv (heading), A Creagh, and its consequences. *note*, A *creagh* was an incursion for plunder, termed on the Borders a *raid*. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 198 A border parish was exposed to sudden inroads and craichs. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 535 Farmers who lay exposed to the creaghs.

2. Booty, prey.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, The cattle were in the act of being driven off, when Butler.. rescued the creagh. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 22 Large 'creachs' of prey were driven by the Highlanders.

Hence **creagh** *v. trans.*, to raid, plunder.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 464 Those who are 'creaghed'. 1884 MISS HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. 14 The wild creaghting life of Ulster.

‖**creaght** (krɛxt, kreit), *sb.* Also 6 creete, 7 creat(e, cret(e, kreat. [a. Mid.Irish *caeraigheacht*, mod.Ir. *caoraigheacht*, (*craoidhecht*, *croidhecht*), f. *caera*, *caora* sheep (the application being transferred to horned cattle).] In *Irish Hist.* a nomadic herd of cattle driven about from place to place for pasture, or in time of war with the forces of their owners. (The word often includes the herdsmen or drivers.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 652/2 He shall finde no where safe to keepe his creete.. that in shorte space his creete, which is his moste sustenaunce, shalbe.. starved for wante of pasture. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 123 [In these fast places] they kept their creaghts or herds of cattle. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* x. (1821) 127 The residue .. I haue left to keepe their Crets. 1643 COL. H. O'NEILL *Relation* (in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Affairs Irel.* III. 201), O'Neill ordered his army and creaghts to move.

¶ Sometimes misunderstood and loosely or erroneously used.

1646 in Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 121 Commonly bringing their Cattle into their own stinking Creates. **1658** Ussher *Annals* 227 The country people..dwelt scattered in cretes and cabans. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 673 He was soon at the head of seven or eight thousand Rapparees, or, to use the name peculiar to Ulster, Creaghts.

2. *transf.* Applied to Eastern pastoral nomads.

1634-77 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 170 Near this place we overtook some of those Creats or wandring Herds-men, old Authors commonly call Nomades..now of no accompt amongst the Persians.

Hence **creaght** *v.*, to take cattle from place to place to graze.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 They do..by kreating and shifting their Boolies from seed-fur til haruest bee inned, both depasture and soile their grounds. **1612** Davies *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 161 It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to creaght or graze upon their lands.

‖ **'creaghter.** [f. CREAGHT + -ER.] A nomad.

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. 3 Some skirmishing about bounds they have, being no Creaghters, as other Hunnes.

creak (kri:k), *v.* Forms: 4-6 creke, 5-6 kreke, 6 (crik), 6-7 creake, 7 creeke, 7-9 creek, 7- creak. [App. echoic; cf. *crake*, and *croak*. The ME. pronunciation would be (kre:k) and that of the 16th c. (kre:k): the application of the verb has prob. been modified as the vowel-sound became narrowed.]

I. †1. *intr.* Formerly: To utter a harsh cry: said of crows, rooks, etc., where CROAK is now used; also of geese, etc. *Obs.*

c **1325** *Gloss. W. de Bibleswortb* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Le bouf mugist* (lowes), *la grwe growle* (crane lounet, *Camb. MS.* crekes.). **1482** Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* VI. xxv. 317 A crowe that she hadde norysshed creked ludder than he was wonte. **1567** Drant *Horace's Epist.* xvii. F iij, If that the Crow could feede in whishte, not creake nor make adoe. **1580** Baret *Alv.* G 9 To Gagle, or creake like a goose, *glacito*. **1604** *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 50 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 270 The Henne, the Goose, the Ducke, Might cackle, creake, and quacke. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 The Raven or Crow Creeking clear..signifies fair weather.

2. a. *intr.* To make a harsh shrill grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction, or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Also *fig.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 32 And gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilbated harshing. **1615** J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 37 The Chariot driver ask'd his wheele Wherfore it creak'd? **1692** Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 6 The Door creaks; The Actor comes upon the Stage. **1726** Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 b, That is..best which being rubb'd with the Hand creeks the most. **1794** Wordsw. *Guilt & Sorrow*, No swinging sign-board creaked from cottage elm. **1840** Dickens *Old C. Shop* vi, How that door creaks! **1875** McLaren *Serm.* 2nd Ser. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan. *a* **1893** *Mod.* New shoes are apt to creak. **1938** F. Scott Fitzgerald *Let.* 20 Jan. (1964) 564 The last pages..begin to creak from 116 on. **1962** *Listener* 15 Nov. 796/2 The Civil Service is already needing reform, and some people have said that even the limited extra responsibility..may make it creak.

b. *transf.* Said of the strident noise of crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1653 [see CREAKING *vbl. sb.*]. **1878** Browning *La Saisiaz* 54 Where crickets creak.

c. To move with creaking.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 57 With a long, indented bone..he..creaks along the gunnel of the boat. **1868** Whittier *Among the Hills* Prel. 13 A single hay-cart down the dusty road Creaks slowly.

3. *intr.* To speak in a strident or querulous tone. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

In early use allied to 1; in more recent use to 2.

c **1440** Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 1006 Ye may weel karpe, stryue, clatere, and creke. *Ibid.* IV. 453 Lete hem calle, lady, lete hem crye and creke [*rime* break], Suffyseth you if ye may leue in pees. **1566** Drant *Horace's Sat.* v. C viij, I mayntaynde it with toothe and nayle, in all that I coulde creake. **1596** Colse *Penelope* (1880) 181 Against me dare they not to creake [*rime* quake]. **1609** Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. xi. 321 To creake and vaunt in a loftie tragicall note. **1614** B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v. iii, Nor..[bear me down] with his treble creeking, though he creek like the chariot wheels of Satan. **1661** P. Baillie *Lauderd. Papers* (1886) I. 96, I am ane ill beggar, yit I must still creak to your l[ordship] for yon presbiterians.

4. *trans.* To cause to make a creaking noise.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 31 Creeking my shooes on the plaine Masonry. **1824** W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 24 The wind would..creak the door to and fro.

II. Phraseological uses of the verb-stem.

†5. *to cry creak*: to confess oneself beaten or in error; to give up the contest; to give in. *Obs.* (Cf. *to cry* CRAVEN, *cry* CREANT.)

1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 399, I would make the knaves to cry crik. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 102 When tilth plows breake, poore cattle cries creake. **1577** Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 52 When the prefixed daie [for the combat] approched neere, Vescie..began to crie creake, and secretlie sailed into France. **1582** T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* i. (Arb.) 37, I now cry creake that ere I scorned loue. **1609** Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Crauen Cocke, after..crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creake.

6. With *go*, in sense: With a creak, with a creaking noise. (Cf. *bang*, *bump*, *crack*, etc.)

1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xvii. (1882) 44/1 Creak, creak, went the stairs. Her father was coming down.

creak (kri:k), *sb.* [f. CREAK *v.*]

1. A strident noise, as of an ungreased hinge, new boots, etc.; a harsh squeak.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1336 A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack, Yea, the least creak, shall make thee turn thy back. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 Roused by a creak and screech of the latticed window. **1851** Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* (1876) 147 If he wears buckles and square-toed shoes..you never hear their creak. **1878** *Masque Poets* 53 The labouring vessel, with creak and strain, Struggled and groaned like a thing in pain.

b. The noise made by a cricket. *rare.*

1842 Thoreau *Excursions* (1863) 40 Cheery as the creak of crickets.

†2. A watchman's rattle. *Obs.*

1836 *Ann. Reg.* 46 He heard Dillon springing his creak.

creak, var. CRICK *sb.*[1]; obs. f. CREEK.

creaker ('kri:kə(r)). [f. CREAK *v.* + -ER[1].] Something that creaks; an instrument for making a creaking sound; a child's rattle (*dial.*).

1855 tr. *Lamartine's Turkey* 104 The creaker that convoked the Christians before the invention of bells. **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Creaker*, 'A bairn's creaker', a child's rattle.

creakily ('kri:kılı), *adv.* [f. CREAKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a creaky manner, with a creaky sound.

1901 E. F. Benson *Luck of Vails* xiii. 141 His mouth was dry, and his heart hammered creakily in his throat. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 7/6 One treading softly..the other loudly, creakily, and importantly. **1920** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 525/1 A steamer creakily blowing off regular jets of steam.

creaking ('kri:kıŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREAK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CREAK: **a.** of birds, etc.; *esp.* of geese.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 269 The creaking and crying that they [hawks] use in the mewe sometymes. **1653** H. Cogan *Diod. Sic.* 182 The creaking of the grashoppers. *a* **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii. 106 Creaking of Geese. **1923** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Oct. 638/1 The 'creaking' of the partridges still hung in the stagnant air.

b. of things.

1520 *Burlesque Recipe* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 251 The krekynge of a cart-whele. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 97 The creaking of shooes. **1840** Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ix, Then a gentle creaking of his door.

'creaking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That creaks: see the verb. ***a creaking*** (also *creaky*) *gate*, in proverbial phrases (see quots.).

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 76 The creking Crow and carrion Kight. **1599** Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 383 Some creaking goose. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 510 Creaking Grashoppers. **1776** T. Cogan *J. Buncle, Junior* I. vi. 239 But they say a creaking gates [*sic*] goes the longest upon its hinges. **1800** Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) II. xx. 47 What man can ever expect to be loved who wears creaking shoes? **1854** A. E. Baker *Gloss. Northants. Wds.* 266 'A creaking *gate* hangs longest on the hinges.' Used figuratively of an invalid, who outlives an apparently healthier person. **1888** F. Hume *Mad. Midas* II. ii. 127 It is said that 'creaking doors hang the longest'. **1944** A. Christie *Towards Zero* 62 But it seems I am one of these creaking gates—these perpetual invalids who never die.

Hence **'creakingly** *adv.*, in a creaking manner; with creaking.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 640 Backwards and forwards he creakingly swung. **1858** *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 124 Bolts and bars..cautiously and creakingly withdrawn.

creaky ('kri:kı), *a.* [f. CREAK *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by creaking, apt to creak; *transf.* that creaks under a slight strain, crazy, frail.

1834 Head *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 362 Ailments to which our creaky frames are subject. **1861** *Times* 23 May, I like a woman to wait at table..Men always have creaky boots. **1878** Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 149 Mrs. Pomeroy sat..on a low stool creaky with age. **1880** S. Baring-Gould *Mehalah* II. vii. 131 Your mother..may live yet a score of years. Creaky gates last longest.

†cream, creme, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 creme, 4-5 creyme, crayme, 4-6 crem, 5-7 creame, 5 creym, 6 kreme, chreame, 6-7 cream. [ME. *creme*, a. OF. *cresme*, later *creme* masc., now *chrême* = Pr. *cresma* fem.:—L. *chrisma*: see CHRISM and next word. In ME. the form *crisme* was used alongside of this; and since the 16th c. CHRISM has become the accepted form.] The consecrated oil used in anointing; = CHRISM.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9495 Holy bapteme, Houe of watyr, and noytede wyþ creme. *c* **1315** Shoreham 13 That hi beethe eke atte fount Mid oylle and creyme alyned. **1340** *Ayenb.* 93 Huanne he is ysmered myd þise holy crayme. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Creme scholde be blissede in the churche every yere. *Ibid.* VI. 159 The noyntynge of holy creame [*sacri chrismatis*, Trevisa *crisme*]. **1502** Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 273 Item whether the kreme and oyle be newe, and euery yere newe halowyd. **1538** Bale *Thre Lawes* 675 A box of creame and oyle. **1563** Becon *Reliques of Rome* Wks. 383 The byshop must annoynt them with chrisme, commonly called, creame. *a* **1602** W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 320 Popish consecration of salt, creame ..and such like. **1642** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Mad Fashions*, To Baptize with Cream, with Salt and Spittle. **1883** tr. *Campan's Mary Antoinette* 160 Some consecrated oil, called holy cream.

b. *Comb.* **cream-, creme-box, creme-stock,** a receptacle for the chrism, a chrismatory.

1450 in *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 203 Ane crem stok of siluer. **1565** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 106 Item one creme box broken and defaced.

cream (kri:m), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 creym(e, creem, craym, 5 creme, kreme, 5-6 crayme, 6-7 creame, 7- cream. [ME. *creme*, *creem*, *creyme*, a. F. *crème*, in OF. *cresme* fem., Pr. *cresma*, a popular application of *cresme* chrism (see prec.), with change of gender after L. words in *a*.

Both words were in OF. *cresme*, later *creme*; according to Beza, they were in 16th c. distinguished in pronunciation as *le crême*, *la créme*; they are now distinguished in spelling as *le chrême*, *la crème*, but pronounced identically *crême*'. (By etymological conjecture *crème*, cream, was in 16th c. referred to L. *cremor* (see CREMOR), and latinized as *cremor lactis*, *crema lactis*.)]

1. The oily or butyraceous part of milk, which gathers on the top when the milk is left undisturbed; by churning it is converted into butter.

clotted or ***clouted cream***, known also locally as ***Devonshire***, ***Somersetshire***, ***whipped cream***, etc.: see CLOUTED.

1332 Creyme [in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 404]. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 269 A fewe Cruddes and Craym [B. VI. 284 creem, C. IX. 306 creyme]. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 Al þe creem and fatnesse of þat mylke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Creme of mylke, *quaccum*. *c* **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 81 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 123 Bewar at eve of crayme of cowe. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* §122 Yf thou haue no honny take swete creame. **1542** Boorde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme put togyther. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §314 We see Cream is Matured, and made to rise more speedily by putting in cold Water. **1673** Whipped cream [see WHIPPED *ppl. a.* 3]. **1778** *Love Feast* 33 With wheezing Whistle [He] whisks up his whipt Cream. **1825** J. C. Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* 991 *Devonshire cream*, is a term applied in the county of that name, sometimes to sour curd, and sometimes to sour cream. **1841-44** Emerson *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 A new class finds itself at the top, as certainly as cream rises in a bowl of milk. **1865** E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* viii. 269 That most delectable of luxuries, Devonshire or clotted cream. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/3 Smearing both with Devonshire cream and with honey.

fig. a **1657** Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 262 Notwithstanding of all this faire wether and sueet creame intendit by the courte. **1661** A. Wright in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvii. 2 This turns all that a man hath to cream.

2. *transf.* **a.** A fancy dish or sweet of which cream is an ingredient, or which has the appearance and consistency of cream, as *almond*, *chocolate*, *iced cream*, etc.

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Fride Creme of Almaundys. —Take almaundys, an stampe hem, an draw it vp wyth a fyne thykke mylke..gadere alle þe kreme in þe clothe. **1667** Milton *P.L.* v. 347 From sweet kernels prest She tempers dulcet creams. **1751** [see ALMOND 10]. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 29 The creams were not iced. **1836** T. Hook *G. Gurney* (L.), The remnants of a devoured feast..creams half demolished — jellies in trembling lumps.

†b. A substance or liquor of cream-like consistency; *esp.* a decoction (of barley, etc.): cf. CREMOR. *Obs.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Skum or creme of the eyes. **1615** Crooke *Body of Man* 119 Till the meate bee perfectly chaunged and boyled into a moyst and liquid Creame. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* §49 Indian Maiz..must be thoroughly boyled, and made into a Maiz-Creame like a Barley-Creame. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 24 To change the acid Cream brought out of the Stomach, forthwith into a brackish Salt.

c. The part of a liquid which gathers on the top like the cream on milk; a 'head' of scum, froth, etc.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* vii. §12 (1681) 141 Let the Vessel not be quite full, that there may be room for the Cider to gather a Head or Cream. *a* **1672** E. Montague tr. *Barra's Art of Mettals* II. xii. (1674) 38 Let it stand awhile, and if there arise a scum or cream, that is gross, or oily, scum it off. **1819** Byron *Juan* II. clxxviii, The cream of your champagne.

d. A cream-like preparation used cosmetically. See also COLD CREAM.

1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams To smooth her face or hide its seams. **1810** Russell *To a Lady* in *Poet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send..Whoe'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear.

e. Used in the names of some cordials and liqueurs, with reference to their viscid character, or acknowledged excellence; ***cream of the valley***, ***of the wilderness***, fancy names applied to gin. *spec.* A full-bodied mellow sherry. In full ***cream sherry***. Cf. *Bristol cream.*

1858 Mayhew *Paved with Gold* i. 1 (Farmer) What's up, Jim?..is it cream of the walley or fits as has overcome the lady? **1873** *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 10 It's so jolly cold, I shall just buy some Cream of the Wilderness for mother. **1964** *Wine & Spirit Trade Record* 19 May 653 (Advt.), A noble newcomer to the ranks of the famous, Diamond Jubilee Cream, the magnificent sweet cream sherry. **1965** *Guardian* 28 Nov. 2/8 A superb cream of considerable age. Bot. 21/6. **1969** *Observer* 21 Dec. 4/1 Of the complete range of Sherries on show five..each depicting one of the five main classifications—Fino—Amontillado—Oloroso—Amoroso—Cream.

f. The liquid rich in droplets or particles of the dispersed phase that forms a separate (esp. upper) layer in an emulsion or suspension when it is allowed to stand or is centrifuged; *spec.* the liquid rich in globules of rubber that forms a layer on the surface of latex in the manufacture of india-rubber.

1903 J. G. McINTOSH tr. *Seeligmann's Indiarubber* 57 The hydrocarbide elements solidify on the surface into a sort of thick cream. 1914 H. BROWN *Rubber* 71 The latex is diluted with water and is allowed to stand until the 'cream', consisting of the rubber globules, rises to the surface... The cream is afterwards converted into solid rubber by pressure [etc.]. 1934 H. N. HOLMES *Introd. Colloid Chem.* viii. 78 Creams rise or sink according to the densities of the two liquids. If the two liquids have the same density they never cream. 1950 J. W. McBAIN *Colloid Sci.* ii. 21 In the cream the droplets are close together, and they may even..clump together, but it is important to note that they have not coalesced. 1965 *Trans. Inst. Rubber Ind.* XLI. 144 The latex in the creaming tank is then left undisturbed for about three weeks at the end of which separation is as complete as practical and the tank contains 24,000 gallons of cream.. and 12,000 gallons of serum.

3. *fig.* The most excellent element or part; the best of its kind; the choice part; the quintessence.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The gentlemen, which be the creame of the common. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. 215, I say of our Melancholy man, he is the cream of humane adversity. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, The cream o' the market. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 18 These therefore must have the cream of the gospel, namely, the first offer thereof in His lifetime. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, The inside of the letter, is always the cream of the correspondence. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xli, An only daughter, Who seem'd the cream of equanimity. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 65 Receiving the cream of society, but never returning visits. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 145/2 Flight-shooting at duck is the very cream of wild-fowl shooting.

4. a. ***cream of tartar***: the purified and crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine and for various technical purposes.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §101 The Cream of Tartar is ..to be had at any Druggist. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cream of Tartar*, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-lees. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 287 Tartar, or Cream of Tartar as it is commonly called when pure. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cream of tartar whey*, two drachms of bitartrate of potash are added to a pint of milk. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.

b. ***cream of tartar tree***: a tree of Northern Australia, *Adansonia Gregorii*: see quot. The name is also given to the allied Baobab, whence ***cream of tartar fruit***, the fruit of the Baobab.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 18/1 *Adansonia Gregorii*.. is a native of the sandy plains of N. Australia, and is known as Sour gourd and Cream of tartar tree..The pulp of its fruit has an agreeable acid taste, like cream of tartar, and is peculiarly refreshing in the sultry climates where the tree is found.

5. ***cream of lime***: pure slaked lime.

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 154 Earth convertable, by a second calcination, into quick-lime, is called the cream of lime. 1828 WEBSTER cites *Encycl.*, *Cream of lime*, the scum of lime water. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sc.* xi. 341 Reservoirs.. containing pure slaked lime—the so-called 'cream of lime'.

6. a. *simple attrib.* or *adj.* Cream-coloured, yellowish white.

1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., A cream mare..fetched 50 guineas. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38/1 Trimmed with cream lace.

b. *ellipt.* Cream colour; also, a cream-coloured horse, rabbit, or the like.

1788 *Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 154 She was drawn by a pair of prancing, long-tailed 'creams'. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 96 Barges in cream and gold. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1269/2 A grand pair of creams, with their litter of young. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/2 The Queen's horses ..The creams are eleven in number.

7. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***cream-bowl***, ***-fat***, ***-freezer***, ***-pail***, ***-pancake***, etc.; ***cream-can***, ***-cheque***, ***-lorry***, ***-stand***, ***-truck*** (chiefly Austral. and N.Z.); ***cream-blanched***, ***-hued***, ***-white***, etc., adjs.; **cream-cake**, a cake filled with a custard made of cream, eggs, etc.; **cream colour**, the colour of cream, a yellowish white; also *attrib.*; *absol.* a cream-coloured horse; **cream cracker**, a crisp, unsweetened biscuit; **cream-cups**, a Californian papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, with cream-coloured flowers; **cream-faced** *a.*, having a face of the colour of cream (from fear); **cream horn**, a pastry case shaped like a horn and filled with cream and jam; also *attrib.*; **cream ice**, an ice-cream; †**cream-joy**, a kind of sweet-meat; **cream-jug**, a small jug for holding cream at table; †**cream-kitte** (see quot.); **cream-laid** *a.*, applied to laid paper of a cream colour; **cream-nut** = *Brazil nut*; **cream-pan** = *creaming pan*; **cream-pitcher**, (U.S.) a cream-jug; **cream-pot**, a vessel for holding milk while the cream is forming; a vessel for keeping cream; *fig.* a dairy maid; see also quot. 1877 and cf. *cream-kitte*; **cream puff**, a shell of puff pastry with a cream filling; also *fig.* and *transf.*, as (*a*) see quot. 1919; (*b*) something of small consequence; (*c*) an effeminate person; **cream-separator**, a machine for separating the cream from milk; **cream-slice**, a knife-like instrument for skimming milk, or for serving frozen cream; **cream soda** orig. *U.S.*, a carbonated drink of soda water; **cream tea**, afternoon tea which includes bread or scones with jam and clotted cream; **cream-ware**, cream-coloured pottery ware; †**cream-water** (see quot.); **cream-wove**, wove paper of cream colour. Also CREAM-CHEESE, etc.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 345 Hath the *cream-blanch'd steed ..borne away His master? 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 56 As merry..as ever Robin Goodfellow made the cuntry wenches at their *Cream-boules. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 747/2 You may sound these wits.. They are cream-bowl, or but puddle-deep. 1855 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 3) xxvi. 554 A delicious *cream-cake. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 4/2 Work up the milk into.. cream-cake. 1959 M. SHADBOLT *New Zealanders* 16 Father mounted me..on the konaki beside the *cream-cans. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 30 Mar. 11/6 (Advt.), Small farm for sale... *Cream cheque about $100 per month. 1959 M. SHADBOLT *New Zealanders* 12 The cream-cheques were never large; money was always short. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 35 A good Breed of Horses..of a yellowish *Cream Colour. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* I. i. 10 An ..ass set up his horrid bray, started my cream colours. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums..cream colour, full flower. 1906 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* v. 93 Biscuits..*Cream Cracker 6*d.* per lb. 1937 'G. ORWELL' *Road to Wigan Pier* I. 15 You'll like a cream cracker with your cheese. 1962 E. O'BRIEN *Lonely Girl* vi. 67 We ate cold turkey and cream crackers. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 11 Thou *cream-fac'd Loone. 1793–7 *Polit. Ecl.* in *Spirit Public Jrnls. for 1797* (1799) I. 437 Great Marat..Sees cream-fac'd Stanley turn on Fox his heels. 1908 J. KIRKLAND *Mod. Baker* III. lxii. 349 *Cream Horns. Roll out some puff-paste..and cut up in long strips... Wind each of these pieces of paste round a tin mould shaped like a cornucopia... Fill with..whipped cream. *Ibid.*, (*caption*) Cream horn or cornucopia tin. 1960 E. W. HILDICK *Boy at Window* xiii. 99 Daintily nibbling a cream horn. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) I. xxvii. 263 What ice will you have—water ice or *cream ice? 1854 in W. James *Order of Release* (1948) xv. 233 Gentlemen..placidly imbibing a cream ice. 1909 WARE *Passing Eng.* 97/2 *Cream Ice Jacks*, street-sellers of ½d. ices. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 325, I have ..Ruscan and *Cream joy, Wherewith you may slabber you. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles.. were assayed and marked..castors, ice pails, *cream jugs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, I observe another fly in the cream-jug. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 93 This feaste [harvest-home] is called the creame-potte or *creame-kitte ..the workefolkes will aske theire dames if they have good store of creame, and say that they must have the creame-kitte anon. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* II. xi. 239 An elegant little chamber..supplied with *cream laid note paper, new pens, and the 'Times' newspaper. 1863 R. HERRING *Paper & P.-Making* (ed. 3) 123 With reference to the writing qualities..there are five kinds—cream wove, yellow wove, blue wove, cream laid, and blue laid. 1939 'J. STRUTHER' *Mrs. Miniver* 27 An invitation written..on lavishly stout cream-laid. 1936 M. E. C. SCOTT *Barbara & N.Z. Backblocks* 14 Send us bread by the *cream-lorry. 1960 B. CRUMP *Good Keen Man* 103, I missed the cream lorry this morning. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 131 My *cream-pail is now before me in my china case, and makes a very considerable figure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Esburrer*, to fleet the *cream potte. *a*1625 FLETCHER *Wit w. Money* II. v, To carry any dirty dairy Cream-pot, or any gentle Lady of the Laundry behinde my Gelding. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, What would your Cream-pot in the Country give for that title, think you? 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cream-pot*, a harvest supper of cakes and cream. 1889 *Kansas Times & Star* 5 Oct., What they [*sc.* schoolboys] dote on most in pastry is *cream puffs. 1902 A. BENNETT *Grand Babylon Hotel* viii. 86 A cream puff was served..by way of sweets. 1919 DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 18 *Cream puff*, a shell-burst. 1923 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 399 Chocolate éclairs or cream puffs. 1938 *Time* 28 Feb. 64/3 His saccharine cinema roles and cream-puff publicity have all too closely linked the word 'beauty' with the name 'Taylor'. 1945 L. SHELLY *Hepcats Jive Talk Dict.* 23 *Cream puff*, weakling. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 165/1 Hamlet can be acted by old and young, fat and thin, beef-cake and cream-puff, amateur and professional. 1970 R. CRAWFORD *Kiss Boss Goodbye* II. viii. 112 You don't scare me... What do you think I am, a cream-puff or something? 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 3/1 There are three *cream separators. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 Milk from which the cream has been taken by the centrifugal cream-separator. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 269 **Cream-slice*, a wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table-knife; length 12 or 14 inches. 1854 *Amer. Agriculturist* 20 Dec. 233/3 A recipe has been sold all over the country for making '*cream-soda'. 1935 L. MACNEICE *Poems* 31 Drunk with steam-organs, thigh-rub and cream-soda. 1963 M. DUGGAN in C. K. Stead *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 116, I..sat by the *cream stand out on the main road. 1964 P. M. HUBBARD *Pict. Millie* viii. 74 We just bathe and moon about and eat *cream teas. 1960 N. HILLIARD *Maori Girl* I. i. 9 A wooden bridge..stands, its stringers creaking beneath every *cream-truck. 1780 in D. C. Towner *Eng. Cream-Coloured Earthenware* (1957) iii. 10 (Advt.), To be sold..At the Derby Pot Manufactury, A large quantity of Earthenware..consisting of..Enamelled *Cream Ware, and plain Cream tentable ware. 1865 E. METEYARD *Life of Wedgwood* I. vii. 285 By the close of the year 1761 Mr. Wedgwood has brought his cream-ware to a considerable degree of perfection. 1962 Creamware [see ASTBURY]. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., **Cream-water*, such Water as has a Kind of Oil upon it or fat Scum, which being boiled, turns to several Medicaments. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcel. & Q. Guinev.* 31 Her *cream-white mule. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 110/1 A little Hollyhock with cream-white flowers. 1863 *Cream-wove [see *cream-laid*]. 1891 *Haymarket Stores Catal.* 387 Foreign note paper. Strong cream wove.

b. Also (as in ***cream-cake***) used to designate many other confections cooked with cream, or filled with whipped cream or Devonshire cream, as ***cream bun***, ***scone***, ***slice***, etc.

1723 J. NOTT *Cook's & Confect. Dict.* sig. L6, Cream Tarts..Eggs..Flour..Milk..Butter..Salt... Make your Tarts of Puff-paste... Pour in your Cream. *Ibid.* sig. L6ᵛ, Cream-Toasts, or Pain Perdu. 1747 H. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 112 A Cream Pudding..Cream..Mace.. Nutmeg..Eggs..Flour..Almonds..Rose-water. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. iii. 20, I ought to have remembered the pepper which the Princess of Persia puts into the cream-tarts in the Arabian Nights. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 191 (*heading*) Cream sauce for fish or white dishes. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 160/2 Cream Biscuits.. Cream Fritters. *Ibid.* 161/2 Cream Pancakes..Cream Pudding. *Ibid.* 162/1 Cream Sauce. *Ibid.* 162/2 Cream Toasts. 1888 L. HARGIS *Graded Cook Bk.* 13 Amber Cream Soup... One pint cream, one pint milk, pinch of salt, pinch of cinnamon, three eggs. 1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 469/2 Cream Scones..will take from ten to twelve minutes to cook. 1894 Cream bun [sold in London]. 1897 *Hearth & Home* 2 Dec. 171/2 Devonshire Cream Buns. 1906 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 906 Cream Buns. 1915 M. BYRON *Cake Bk.* 71–2 Cream Scones. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 360/1 A purée or cream soup garnished with lettuce. 1962 *Which?* Jan. 17/1 Cream soups are different from plain soups in that they contain a certain minimum of fat. 1963 *Times* 14 May 4/1 Milburn, whose zestful run up suggested a Bunter in quest of a cream bun.

cream (kri:m), *v.* [f. CREAM *sb.*²]

1. a. *intr.* Of milk: To form cream.

1596 [see CREAMING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 The Dairy-Maids first let the milk stand to cream. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 119 Strain your Milk into a Pot..put it in your Pans..when 'tis creamed, skim it exceeding clean from the Milk. 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 295 The salient idea in the system is that milk is set in ice-water to cream.

b. *trans.* To cause or allow (milk) to form cream.

1883 *Worcester Advert.* 9 June 3/2 It is better to cream the milk at the farm in small vessels. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 34 They churn the milk instead of creaming it first.

2. a. *intr.* Of other liquids: To form a scum or frothy layer on the surface; to mantle, foam, froth.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cremyn, or remyn, as lycour, *spumat.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 89 A sort of men, whose visages Do creame and mantle like a standing pond. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 Some Fountaines creame with a liquid Bitumen. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 331 If it..cream like bottled ale. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 291 The wine that was frothing and creaming in her glass.

fig. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xxiv, My temper chafed and creamed under hourly unkindness.

b. with advb. extension, as *down*, *up*.

1844 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. vii. (1851) 94 The stream ..was seen creaming down a dark precipice. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The tide creaming past us.

c. Of an emulsion or suspension, esp. rubber latex: to form cream (*sb.*² sense 2 f); to separate into a layer of cream and another layer.

1903 [implied in CREAMING *vbl. sb.* c]. 1914 H. BROWN *Rubber* 71 Castilloa latex..creams very readily. 1926 *IRI Trans.* II. 229 Iceland moss extract will cause the latex to 'cream' in a few hours. 1934 [see CREAM *sb.*² 2 f]. 1950 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) X. 553/1 Latex creams very slowly and incompletely under the influence of gravity. 1960 A. W. ADAMSON *Physical Chem. Surfaces* ix. 389 Various O/W [*sc.* oil-in-water] emulsions, if allowed to stand, would separate or cream into emulsion-rich and emulsion-poor portions.

d. *trans.* To cause (latex) to cream; to bring about creaming in.

1938 C. F. FLINT *Chem. & Technol. Rubber Latex* v. 204 It is possible to cream latex. 1943 H. BARRON *Mod. Synthetic Rubbers* (ed. 2) x. 160 It is difficult to cream or centrifuge Buna latex because the particles are much smaller than normal rubber particles. 1965 *Trans. Inst. Rubber Industry* XLI. 136 In 1924 Traube patented the use of organic colloids for creaming natural rubber latex.

3. To rise to the top like cream. *nonce-use.*

1887 *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IV. 57/2 That a man must have creamed to the top by prosperity and success.

4. *trans.* To skim the cream from the surface of (milk).

1727–31 BAILEY vol. II. *Cream*, to skim off cream. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 205 The spoon, which had unluckily been left, after creaming the milk for my tea.

5. To separate as cream; *fig.* to take the cream of, take the best or choicest part of; to gather as the cream. Const. *off*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 Nourished..by a most pure and bright substance out of the separation of the bloud; as if he should say, it is creamed as it were off from the bloud. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ded. A iv, Yet how many such Authors must be creamed..to make up his *Fuscara*? 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature leaving the sour and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 490 The picturesque table of matters which my aunt creamed for us. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 621/2 It has been found necessary to cream the battalions now in England to make up the Nile expedition. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 4/3 What is the function of the Volunteers?.. To be creamed off into foreign service? 1957 *Times* 14 Feb., Ring roads must be built to cream off the heavy industrial traffic.

6. To add cream to a cup of tea, coffee, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxxvi, He sugared, and creamed, and drank, and thought, and spoke not. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 194 [She] creams and sugars as if her hands dallied over a labour of love. *Mod.* To cream tea.

7. To prepare (fish, chicken, etc.) in a cream sauce.

1906, 1908, 1935 [see CREAMED *ppl. a.* 2].

8. To work (butter and sugar, yolk of eggs and sugar, etc.) into a creamy consistency.

1889 R. WELLS *Pastry Cook & Confect. Guide* 30 Then start and cream the butter and sugar together. 1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 839/2 Cream ¼lb. of butter, add ¼lb. of caster sugar. 1906 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 916 Cream the butter and sugar together until thick and white. 1915 M. BYRON *Cake Bk.* 132 Cream eight ounces of butter with eight ounces of sugar. *Ibid.* 139

Cream four ounces of castor sugar with six yolks. **1916** D. CANFIELD *Understood Betsy* (1922) vi. 109 You put the silver around, while I cream the potatoes. **1951** *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 167/1 Simple operations such as creaming sugar and fat.

b. *transf.* To deal with vigorously and with success, esp. to beat or thrash; to defeat heavily, as in sporting contexts; to ruin or wreck (a motor vehicle, etc.). *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1929 *Princeton Alumni Weekly* 24 May 981/1 Say, if he opens his mouth, I'll cream him. *Ibid.* 981/3 To *cream* is a delightful verb that is an essential part of any *toughie's* vocabulary... It may be applied to an individual, an exam, almost anything that one dislikes heartily. **1962** *Kingston* (Ont.) *Whig-Standard* 30 Oct. 10/4 It makes a player keep his head up, thus he isn't as liable to get creamed by a bodychecking forward or defenceman. **1972** *National Observer* (U.S.) 27 May 1/1 Fifteen minutes ago I would have creamed that car, and probably the kids too. **1973** W. SHEED *People will always be Kind* ii. v. 317 Time for one more poll, and let's hope this was the right one. It showed us creaming Wilkins, and just about edging the rest. **1977** *Times* 29 July 10/3 Hookes had twice creamed Willis effortlessly through the covers. **1978** J. CARROLL *Mortal Friends* iv. v. 442 Brady had pretended, for ambition's sake, to garner less power than Curley, and in the end Curley had creamed him.

9. To treat (the skin) with a cosmetic cream.

1921 W. J. LOCKE *Mountebank* xi. 142 She corseted herself, creamed her face, set a *coiffeur* to work his will on her hair. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 748 Stripped at the washstand dabbing and creaming. **1927** *Daily Express* 14 Oct. 3/6 To have their ankles massaged, creamed, and drilled into the approved slender lines of grace and beauty. **1952** D. AMES *Murder, Maestro, Please* xvi. 111, I blacked out..without even creaming my face. **1967** 'M. ERSKINE' *Case with 3 Husbands* vi. 88 Ginney picked up a jar and began to cream her face briskly.

cream, var. of CRAME, *Sc.*, a stall, etc.

cream, to crumble: see CRIM *v.*

cream-cheese. A soft, rich kind of cheese, made of unskimmed milk enriched by the addition of cream; a cheese of this kind.

fig. Sometimes used as a type of extreme fastidiousness of taste, elegance of language or style.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 53 b A pounde of Creame Cheese two Sous. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 65 With this Creame, to make Creame-cheese, ordinarily accustomed to be sold in Summer. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 493 An English gentleman may believe the world was made by chance, or the moon made of cream-cheese, if he pleases. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* v, If the cream-cheeses be white, far whiter the hands that made them. *c* **1865** *Circ. Sc.* I. 355/2 Cream-cheese is the richest.

'cream-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of eream, having a yellowish white eolour.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 270 My Cream-colour'd Horse is yonder. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* 41 Wedgwood..began to manufacture..cream-coloured ware, which acquired great celebrity.

creamed (kri:md), *ppl. a.* [f. CREAM *sb.*[2] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the cream formed or separated.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tong.* 211 (T.) Have you some creamed or curded milk? **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Gezaende melck*, creamed milke to make butter off.

2. Made, flavoured, or mixed with cream. *spec.* Of chicken, fish, etc.: cooked with cream, prepared in a cream sauce.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 11 Mar. 3/3 Creamed Apple-Pies. *a* **1809** MISS SEWARD *Lett.*, Drinking creamed tea. **1906** MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 1517 Creamed Lobster..Creamed Peas. **1908** *Practitioner* Sept. 369 Later on creamed chicken or fish may be given. **1935** 'R. CROMPTON' *William—the Detective* vii. 141 Dishes of creamed chicken for 'our little doggie brothers'.

3. Of butter: beaten to a cream. Cf. CREAM *v.* 8.

1892 T. F. GARRETT *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 216/2 Creamed butter..is best adapted for making cakes and some kinds of pastry. **1906** MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 1116 Creamed butter for sandwiches.

4. Formed or obtained as a result of creaming (CREAMING *vbl. sb.* c).

1914 H. BROWN *Rubber* 69 If the creamed globules are separated from the liquid..they coalesce to form a mass of rubber. **1953** KIRK & OTHMER *Encycl. Chem. Technol.* XI. 822 Creamed latex of commerce is usually at a much higher solids concentration than centrifuged latex and is higher in viscosity.

creamer ('kri:mə(r)). [f. CREAM *v.* + -ER[1].]

a. A flat dish for skimming the cream off milk.

b. A machine for separating cream.

1858 SLIGHT & BURN *Farm. Implem.* 509 The creaming-dish..made of china, and sometimes called the skimmer or creamer, is for taking the cream off. **1885** J. LONG *Brit. Dairy-Farming* 201 At Delft..two creamers are worked.

c. Also *cow-creamer* (see COW *sb.*[1] 8). A cream-jug. orig. *U.S.*

1877 MRS. E. S. WARD *Story of Avis* 237 That rose-curlew on the creamer is like a singing leaf, I think. **1893** 'O. THANET' *Stories Western Town* 215 But she remembered the silver service, the coffee-pot,..the creamer,..the sugar-bowl. **1960** *House & Garden* Aug. 46/3 Creamer..8*s.* 2*d.* **1970** *Guardian* 17 Dec. 9/5 Coffee pot, sugar bowl, creamer.

creamer, creamerie, -ry, var. of CRAMER, CRAMERY, *Sc.*, pedlar, etc.

creamery ('kri:mərɪ). [f. CREAM + -ERY: in sense 2 certainly, and in sense 1 possibly immediately ad. F. *crèmerie.*]

1. a. An establishment (often worked on the co-operative or joint-stock principle) in which butter (and cheese) is manufactured on a large scale from milk supplied by a number of producers; a butter-factory. Also the work of such an establishment, the making of butter, etc. (First used in U.S.)

1872 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* I. 164 Mr. Bliss spoke of the creameries in New York. **1879** (*title*) Associated Dairying: Creameries and Creamery, Butter, Cheese and Cheese-making..12mo. pp. 74. *Lancaster* (*Pa.*). **1881** *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The creamery is fast superseding the dairy in all thickly settled portions of the northwest. **1886** *Pall Mall. G.* 10 Sept. 4/3 The introduction of creameries, or establishments for churning the cream of the small farmers..in Ireland. **1971** *Deerfield* (Wis.) *Independent* 28 Jan. 1 Farmers in those days brought their milk to the creamery by horse and wagon.

b. The produce of this industry, *esp.* butter. *U.S.*

a **1877** *N.Y. Bulletin* (Bartlett), In the general features of the butter market there is no change. The fine creameries are considered well sold at 23 cts.;..Western creamery, 22 cts. **1881** *Chicago Times* 14 May, The current makes of creamery [butter] are already beginning to show a good deal of grass flavor and color. **1909** *Public Ledger* (Philad.) 24 June 12/4 Butter..desirable grades of both solid-packed creamery and prints.

c. *attrib.* **creamery butter**, butter made at a creamery, as distinguished from that made at a private dairy; so **creamery print** (PRINT *sb.* 5).

1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 213 A deal of knowledge about this creamery business. **1881** *Bradstreet's* 26 Nov. 349/2 Creamery butter sold at 30 @ 32c. **1894** *Field* 9 June 846/2 The average price realised for Irish creamery butter was 88*s.* f.o.r. at this creamery. **1935** *Economist* 7 Sept. 458/1 The Imperial Economic Committee estimates that British production of creamery butter amounted to about 63,300 cwts. in the calendar year 1930. **1886** *Standard* 24 May 2/1 The efforts of Canon Bagot to extend the creamery system in Ireland..have resulted in the formation of the Creameries Association of Ireland. Eight Creamery Companies have been affiliated. **1909** *Public Ledger* (Philad.) 24 June 12/4 Pennsylvania and other nearby creamery prints.

2. A name for a shop where milk, cream, butter, etc. are sold, and light refreshments supplied.

(SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1858 has *Crèmerie*, a breakfast or refreshment house in French towns.)

'cream-fruit. The juicy, cream-like fruit of a plant found in Sierra Leone. The name has been applied to an apocynaceous plant, *Roupellia grata*, which was believed to yield the fruit.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The Cream fruit of Sierra Leone. **1882** *Garden* 29 July 86/2 Roupellia Grata..has been named Cream fruit by some botanists.

creamily ('kri:mɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. CREAMY *a.* + -LY[2].] With a creamy tint or surface; in a ereamy or smooth manner; also *fig.*

1906 FRANCES CAMPBELL *Dearlove* 24 Peaches like mother-o'-pearl creamily yellow. **1948** *Time* 30 Aug. 72 Linda's creamily venomous politeness at small-town parties. **1953** *Holiday* Dec. 44 Glossy limousines..glide uptown, purring creamily.

creaminess ('kri:mɪnɪs). [f. CREAMY + -NESS.] Thc state or quality of being creamy.

1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 31 Adulterated Quick-Silver looks somewhat dull, and is commonly crusted over with a kind of Creaminess. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiv. 287 The fresh creaminess of new stonework.

creaming ('kri:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREAM *v.* + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the verb CREAM; formation of cream or froth; skimming off of the cream.

1596 [see b below]. **1831** SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., A kind of milk, which will not stand above a single creaming. **1888** W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 251 The creaming and foaming of the waters flung from the vessel's sides.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creaming-dish, -pan*, utensils used in the dairy.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VII. vi. 48 Some wicked beast unware That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine Her creaming pannes. **1858** [See CREAMER]. **1886** *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 35 The old-fashioned shallow creaming-pan.

c. The coming together of the droplets or particles of an emulsion or suspension into a cream; the bringing about of this process, esp. in rubber latex by the addition of a creaming agent (rather than by centrifuging).

1903 J. G. MCINTOSH tr. *Seeligmann's Indiarubber* 56 Coagulation by creaming after doubling the volume of the latex with water. **1914** H. BROWN *Rubber* 69 This behaviour, which is termed 'creaming',..is only shown by certain latices. **1937** *Ann. Rep. Progr. Rubber Technol.* i. 12 The latex to which the creaming agent is added is allowed to stand..for about 48 hours. **1946** ALBRIGHT & LEES in J. Alexander *Colloid Chem.* VI. xvi. 349 Concentration of latex may be accomplished commercially by one of three important methods: namely, centrifuging, creaming, or evaporating. **1950** KIRK & OTHMER *Encycl. Chem. Technol.* V. 711 One of the most used methods of comparing the stabilities of a series of emulsions is to observe the rate of creaming and/or sedimentation. **1954** JIRGENSONS & STRAUMANIS *Short Textbk. Colloid Chem.* xvi. 382 Centrifugation usually produces only creaming, and the concentrated emulsion must then be treated chemically in order to induce coalescence.

'creaming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That creams; forming into froth or foam, mantling.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 227 His animal spirits are more bounding, more humorous, more 'creaming' (to borrow a metaphor from champaigne). **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, The lieutenant filled the long-necked glass..with the creaming mixture.

creamometer (kri:'mɒmɪtə(r)). [f. CREAM *sb.*[2], after *lactometer.* In F. *crémomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream contained in a sample of milk.

1876 A. H. HASSALL *Food* 414 The amount of cream is determined by means of an instrument invented by the late Sir Joseph Banks, called a creamometer. **1885** J. LONG *Brit. Dairy Farm.* 72 The value of the glass creamometer is much regulated by its diameter being in accordance with its height.

creamy ('kri:mɪ), *a.* [f. CREAM *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

1. Charaeterized by, containing, or abounding in cream.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 333 Eat The creamy wafer. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, When they are old, their Milk is not so creamy and it is drier. **1861** L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 309 The milk was creamy, and the eggs fresh.

2. Resembling cream in some quality: **a.** Of the general appearanee or consistence of cream.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xiv. 38 If it be extraordinary white, and as it were, creamy, then it is a signe the horse hath weake veines. **1832** TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song* v, To watch the..tender curving lines of creamy spray. **1842** A. COMBE *Phys. Digestion* (ed. 4) 289 A yellow residue of a creamy consistence began to flow from the wound.

b. *fig.* Soft and rich, luscious.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i, Your creamy words but cozen. **1780** COWPER *Table Talk* 510 Verse..Without a creamy smoothness has no charms. **1859** SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 18 His creamiest jokes are met with immovable stolidity. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii. (Paterson) 47 A woman with a creamy voice.

c. Cream-coloured: often as a qualification of *white, yellow.*

The word has a connotation of richness or softness which is absent from *cream-coloured.*

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 162 The Roses in pots attracted great attention..Nemesis, fine rose; Belle Allemande, large creamy yellow. **1880** VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* ii. 102 The thickest and creamiest paper. **1885** E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 All around that temple cooed The creamy doves.

creance ('kri:əns), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 creaunce, (5 -awnce, -auns), 5– creance; also (in sense 4 only) 6 cryaunce, 6–7 -ance, 7 creyance, criance, cryants, cranes. [ME. a. OF. *créance* (11th c.), corresp. to L. type *crēdentia*, f. *creant* pr. pple. of *creire*:— L. *crēdĕre* to believe. Cf. CREDENCE.]

†**1.** The mental action or condition of believing; belief, faith, trust, confidence, credence. *Obs.*

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1851 þou scholdest leue þy false creaunce, and belyue on heuene kynge. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 366 Er Rome came to the creaunce Of Cristes feith. *c* **1450** MYRC 1788 And bydde hem say wyth fulle creawnce. **1490** CAXTON *How to die* 3 To abyde and deye in the same creance and byleue.

†**b.** The matter of belief, the thing believed; (one's) belief or faith; a creed. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 185 This maiden taught the creaunce Unto this wife. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 This is oure beleeve and creaunce. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* LXVIII. xi, Foure. C. lordes, of Christes holy creaunce. **1669** GALE *Jansenisme* 163 Not a creance or belief.

†**2.** Credit, reputation. *Obs. rare.*

c **1330** *Owain* 8 3if he ben of gode creaunce. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 358 If þou yknewe me ariȝt, my doynge and my creaunce, þou noldest profry me no fiȝt for al þat gold of fraunce.

†**3.** *Comm.* Credit, trust. ***to creance***: on credit.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 17 Ne had creaunce Icome at þe last ende..þey had be drawe to þe deuyll for dette þat þey owed. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* V. (1885) 118 He shall..by [buy] all þat is necessarie..by creaunce and borowynge. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. XXV. 314/1 Chapmen that selle to creaunce to let the byer from other chapmen.

4. *Falconry.* A long fine line or cord attached to a hawk's leash, by which she is restrained from flying away when being trained; also used similarly to confine the game at which the hawk is flown.

[So F. *créance*, a string to retain a bird *de peu de créance*, i.e. whose indications cannot yet be well trusted.]

14.. *Sloane MS.* 2721 *Plut.* XCV. C, How to use her when she will come redeley in the creance. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Take the partrich owte of yowre bagge and ty it by the legge with a creaunce. *Ibid.* B vj a, Ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call youre hawke to Reclaym with: yowre Creaunce, what so euer it be. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 16 Draw her gently to you with your lure or cryance. **1891** *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 Her wing became entangled in the creance, and she eame to the earth with a thud.

fig. **1635** CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* I. ii, No power flies Out of his favour but his policy ties A criance to it, to contain it still.

†**b.** Sometimes spelt *cranes*, as if plural.

1598 FLORIO, *Filagna*, the cranes to lure a hauke with. **1603** —— *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1632) 139 We commend..a

hawke for her wing, not for her cranes or bells. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. iv, Take off her Cranes. **1685** COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 452 As a hawk takes his flight but still under the restraint of his cranes.

†**creance**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *creancer* to promise, engage, etc., f. *creance*: see above.]

1. *intr.* To pledge oneself to pay; to take credit.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 289 We may creaunce whils we have a name, But goldles for to be it is no game. *Ibid.* 303 Now gooth this Marchant..and byeth and creaunceth.

2. To pledge oneself, vow, plight one's troth.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 97b, Jason and Medea swore and creanced that they shold take eche other by mariage.

creanced ('kri:ənst), *a. rare.* [f. CREANCE *sb.* 4 + -ED².] Confined with a creance.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 33 Like mated falcons round their creanced young.

†**creancer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 creaunsour, -sure, creansure, 4–6 creauncer, creaunser, 5 creancer, -syr, 6 -ser, -sier, 7 -sour, -sor. [ME. *creaunsour*, in Anglo-F. *creanceour*, a. OF. *creanceor*, f. *creancer*: see prec. and -OR. The form in *-er* may repr. F. *créancier* (12th c. in Littré) from *creance*, corresp. to late L. *credentiārius*.]

1. A creditor.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* iv. 1 A creansure cume, that he take my two sonys to seruen to hym. —— *Prov.* xxix. 13. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. 118 His creauncers shul alway grucche for lake of thair paymente. **1607** COWEL *Interpr., Creansour*..signifieth him that trusteth another with any debt. **1708** *Termes de la Ley* 196 *Creansor* or Creditor.

2. One entrusted with the charge of another; a guardian, tutor: *esp.* at school or college. (In med.L. *creditor*: cf. Du Cange.)

[*Statuta Aularia* (Bodley MS.), Unusquisque scolaris manens sub magistro, tutore, aut creditor.]

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 My creansyr Mayster Thomas [at Eton]..praythe yow to sende hym sum mony for my comons. *c* **1500** G. VERNON in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 16 Mr. Grove, Pryncipall of Mawdelen Hall, the which is creanser unto me and my brothir. **1525** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 329 The Busshop of Rosse..is creauncer and counsaillour to the saide Erle. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 13 The heyre..vnder creansers & gouernours. [**1853** BLOXAM *Register Magd. Coll.* I. 59 'It appears about this time' viz. 1660 'there was a College order that the choristers etc. should have Cransiers.']

†**creant,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also creaunt. [In form, a. OF. *creant* believing, trusting, giving oneself up, pr. pple. of *creire*:—L. *crēdĕre* to believe. But as OF. had only *recréant* in this sense, it is possible that *creant* is an abbreviated form of that word. Cf. CRAVEN.]

1. In phrases *to yield oneself creant, to cry* (or *say*) *creant*: To acknowledge oneself vanquished; to surrender oneself to an antagonist.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 288 And leið hire sulf aduneward, and buhð him ase he bit, and zeieð creaunt, creaunt, ase swowinde. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 478 (1883) Ar ich wald creaunt 3eld me Ich hadde leuer an-hanged be. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 5319 On knees he fel doun, and cryde Creaunt, For Mahoun and Termagaunt. But Sere Fouk wolde nought soo; The hedde he smot the body froo. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 193 þe thef..3elte hym creaunt to cryst on þe crosse and knewleched hym gulty. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶624 He that despeireth hym is lyke the cowarde Champion recreaunt that seith creant with oute nede. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii, The knight overcome the clerk and made hym yelde hym creaunt of his false impechement.

2. Believing, orthodox. *nonce-use.*

1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 124 The lives of all Eminent Persons, miscreant or creant.

creant ('kri:ənt), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. F. *créant*, or L. *creānt-em* creating, f. *creāre*.] Creating, creative.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 24 We Sprang very beauteous from the creant Word.

crear, obs. form of CRAYER.

†**crease,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 crese, cres. [f. CREASE *v.*] = INCREASE *sb.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 101 Crese, or increse..*excrescencia.* **1530** PALSGR. 210/2 Crease, encrease, *reuenues, augmentation.* **1568** T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 19 The more it comes vnto the crease of yeres, The more it faylth. **1575** *Art of Planting* 13 In the crease of the Moone.

crease (kri:s), *sb.*[2] Also 6 creaste, 7 creast. [Origin and early history unknown.

Goes with CREASE *v.*[2]; it does not appear whether the sb. or the vb. had priority. In the sb. the spelling *creast(e* appears in the 16th and 17th c., but perh. merely by confusion with *crest*, of which *creast* was a variant. The verb had from the beginning very frequently the form *cress*, which is the current form both of vb. and sb. in Sc. The spelling *ea* suggests French origin, as in *cease, grease, lease, peace, please*, etc. But no cognate Fr. word has been found. The suggestions of connexion with Breton *krīz*, crease, wrinkle, or Ger. *kraus*, MHG. *krûs*, must on obvious phonetic grounds be discarded.]

1. The line or mark produced on the surface of anything by folding; a furrow in a surface, such as is caused by folding; a fold, wrinkle, ridge. *spec.* In trousers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xl. 709 [Peach] a fleshy pulpe..in the middest whereof is a rough harde stone full of creastes and gutters. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 83 In the little furrows or creases of my skin. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 Having..a hollow Crease cut into it round about. **1696** J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 20 Wove so extream thick, that it frets in the creasts under Men or Womens cloaths. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4144/4 A..Saddle Nag..with..a Crease on his near Shoulder. *a* **1745** SWIFT (J.), An ivory knife, with a blunt edge..which cut it even..whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the crease, and disfigure the paper. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* III. i. 3 Never mind the creases in that blue frock of yours. **1897** G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) III. 247 The same sort of young man,..the same crease down his new trousers. **1939** JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* 404 What a pairfact crease!

2. a. *Cricket.* The name of certain lines scratched or marked on the ground to define the positions of the bowler and batsman.

These are the ***bowling-crease***, drawn in the line of each wicket, from behind which the bowler delivers the ball; the ***return-crease***, a short line at each end of the bowling crease, and at right angles to it, beyond which the bowler must not go; and the ***popping-crease***, a line in front of each wicket parallel to the bowling-crease, behind which the batsman stands to defend his wicket.

1755 *Game at Cricket* 6 The Bowling-Creases must be cut in a direct line from each Stump. *Ibid.* 7 The Bowler must deliver the Ball, with one foot behind the Crease. **1849** *Laws of Cricket* in *Crick. Man.* (1850) 53 The Popping-Crease must be four feet from the wicket and parallel to it, unlimited in length, but not shorter than the bowling-crease. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. i. §3. 667 If the striker at his wicket go outside the popping crease..the bowler may put him out. **1880** *Boy's Own Bk.* 105 Within the return-crease..and behind the bowling-crease, the bowler must stand when he delivers the ball.

b. In ice hockey and lacrosse, the area marked out in front of the goal past which the players may not carry the puck or ball.

1897 E. T. SACHS in *Hockey & Lacrosse* 94 (*caption*) Goal crease. **1962** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 28 Dec. 33/3 Delvecchio scooped in Detroit's fourth goal with Bower trapped outside his crease from an earlier save. **1966** EVANS & ANDERSON *Lacrosse Fundamentals* i. 22 There is usually a crease attack man assigned to play just in front of the circular crease with a 9-foot radius around the goal. **1968** J. PROUDFOOT *Pro Hockey* 119 The goalkeeper is granted a small protected area in front of his cage. This is called the crease. **1969** *Rules Box Lacrosse* (ed. 24) 3 The goal crease shall be in the shape of a circle having a radius of nine (9) feet from the centre of a straight line drawn between the goal posts.

¶ In the following, app. error for CREST.

3. *Arch.* A curved or ridge tile; = CREST 6.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 270 Crease..These are such Tiles as are us'd to cover the Ridge of a House; they being made..like a half Cylinder. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Crease*, a curved tile. *West.* **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss., Crease*, a ridge tile.

4. *dial.* 'The top of a horse's neck' (Halliw.); = CREST 8.

5. *Comb.*, as: ***crease-resistant*** adj., applied to fabrics which by a process of manufacture are given greater ability to recover from creasing. Also ***crease-resist, -resisting***, adjs.; ***crease-resistance***.

1935 *Times* 16 Oct. 17/6 Made of yards and yards of crease resisting material. **1936** *Brit. Pat. 449,243* 1/1 It has..been proposed to condense urea and formaldehyde to form intermediate condensation products and to apply such products to textiles..for the purpose of obtaining crease resistant and recovery effects. **1947** *Brit. Pat. 587,572* 1/1 Textiles such as cloth..have..been treated with finishing compositions containing melamine-formaldehyde condensation products in order to impart crease-resistance, crush resistance [etc.]. **1957** *Textile Terms* (ed. 3) 33 Crease-resist finish. **1957** *Woman* 16 Nov. 25/4 Cottons and rayons ..that have been made crease-resistant. **1960** *Guardian* 8 July 6/6 One can see..how crease resistance is obtained. **1970** *New Yorker* 1 Aug. 28/1 The spirited styling of his..crease-resistant jacket.

crease, *sb.*[3], Malay dagger: see KRIS.

†**crease,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 creese, creesse, cresce, 4–5 crese, 5 cresse, crece, 5–7 crease. [app. aphetic form of *acrese*, ACCREASE, also found in sense of earlier *encrese*, INCREASE. A direct formation from *creiss-* stem of OF. *creistre* to grow, is possible in some cases.] = INCREASE *v.* **a.** *intr.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 148 þe fame of Crist must creese. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 276 He..bad hem cresce and multiply. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Alwaye as the trespaas..creasyth, Soo the payne creasyth also. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 227 As fatter lande wol crece and thrive. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 102 Cresyn or encresyn, *accresco*. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 130 My anger..creaseth more and more.

b. *trans.*

c **1475** *Partenay* 4262 Which ofte cressith hurt.

crease (kri:s), *v.*[2] Also 6–9 cress. [See CREASE *sb.*[2]]

1. a. *trans.* To make a crease or creases in or on the surface of; to wrinkle; to fold in a crease.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F viij b, A leafe of paper..cressed in the middes. **1594** NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* C iv b, The clearest spring a little tucht is creased wyth a thousand circles. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 9 They double all the Stuff..that is, they cresse it just through the middle of it, the whole length of the piece. **1824** GALT *Rothelan* I. II. viii. 212 Seeing Sir Gabriel de Glowr cressing and cross-folding..the broidered vestments. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures..creased their otherwise symmetrical outline.

b. To cut deep furrows in the flesh (of mackerel, cod, etc.); to crimp. Cf. CREASING *vbl. sb.*[2] 3, quot. 1883.

2. *intr.* To become creased, fall into creases.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. 106 'The legs are good realistically', said Hans, his face creasing drolly. *Mod.* A material that is apt to crease.

3. *trans.* To stun (a horse, etc.) by a shot in the 'crest' or ridge of the neck. Also, to stun (a person); to kill; to exhaust physically; *to crease it*, to die. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 159 We fired at a black horse, with an idea of creasing him. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 58 We would try the experiment of creasing one [buffalo], which is done by shooting them through the gristle on the top of the neck, which stuns them so that they fall. **1909** R. A. WASON *Happy Hawkins* 46 'Where was you hit, Jabez?' I sez, 'I was creased—I was creased the same as they crease a mustang.' **1913** MULFORD *Coming of Cassidy* vii. 119 The drawing bar-tender,..dazed from shock of a ball that 'creased' his head. *Ibid.* x. 162 They creased you! **1925** FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 66 *To be creased*, fainted. Laid out. **1934** 'D. HUME' *Too Dangerous to Live* x. 109 One of you has got to crease a watchman—just a tap to make him dumb for half an hour. *a* **1935** T. E. LAWRENCE *Mint* (1955) II. xvi. 142 Cunninghame threatened..to crease us tomorrow. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* vi. 61 If he hit him hard, he'd probably crease him... He'd get topped for that. **1959** J. BRAINE *Vodi* iv. 75 The lovable old character who can tell who's going to crease it before even the doctors do. **1962** D. WARNER *Death of Bogey* I. viii. 51 Christ..you creased him... It's a topping job. **1966** F. SHAW et al. *Lern Yerself Scouse* 60 *I'm dead creased*, I am very tired.

crease (*Mining*): see CRAZE *sb.* 3.

creased (kri:st), *ppl. a.* [f. CREASE *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] Having a crease or creases.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whych men call hie rigged, creased or shouldered heades. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* 153 They [seeds] seem'd..a little crees'd or wrinckled. **1750** GRAY *Poems, Long Story* 68 Creased, like dog's ears, in a folio. **1865** *Morn. Star* 24 Apr., In a creased coat and trousers (evidently their first appearance since last summer).

creased: see CRAZED.

creaseless ('kri:slis), *a.* [f. CREASE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without creases.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 164 A creaseless cap. **1883** L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. iv. 63 How transcendent a neck-cloth! Spotless, creaseless, awful.

†**'creasement.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 cresment. [f. CREASE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Increase, augmentation.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 95 Lurcking sparke in hept straw inclosed, Feeling winde quicke life of cresment blowing.

creaser ('kri:sə(r)). [f. CREASE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who or that which creases; *spec.* applied to various mechanical contrivances for making creases, grooves, or furrows in iron or leather, for creasing the cloth in a sewing-machine, etc.

†**'creasing,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CREASE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Increasing, increase, growth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 Lepra mesylry..hath the begynnynge of the veynes, and full cresynge without the veynes. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 211. **1629** MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 235 Her [the moon's] ordinarie creasings and wanings.

creasing ('kri:siŋ), (*vbl.*) *sb.*[2] Also (in sense 2) creesing. [f. CREASE *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2]]

1. a. The action of the verb CREASE; production of creases or wrinkles; also quasi-*concr.* = CREASE *sb.*[2]

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 9 The reason of which creasing we shall next examine..the creasings or angular bendings..become the more perspicuous.

b. (See CREASE *v.*[2] 3.) *U.S.*

1823 E. JAMES *Exped. Rocky Mts.* II. 328 As it was near daylight, we..[hoped] to have an opportunity to prove our skill in the operation of 'creasing'. **1853** 'P. PAXTON' *Stray Yankee in Texas* 38 The 'creasing' of a horse is a feat which ..would electrify a northern jockey. **1923** J. H. COOK *50 Yrs. on Old Frontier* 69 A third method of capture is by 'creasing'.

2. *Arch.* (See quots.) Cf. CREASE *sb.*[2] 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder, Tile-creasing*, two rows of tiles fixed horizontally under the coping of a wall, for discharging rain-water. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Creasing*, a layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. §13. 700 Parapets..finished with double plaintile creesing.

3. *attrib.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Creaser*, Creasing tools..may be set in the jaws of a creasing-swage. *Ibid., Creasing Hammer*, a narrow, rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet-metal. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Mackerel splitting and reaming or creasing knives.

†**creasing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CREASE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Increasing; yielding increase.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 With thriftie hand the creasing yearth none store.

creasote, variant form of CREOSOTE.

creast, obs. f. CREST, CREASE.

creasy ('kri:sɪ), *a.* [f. CREASE *sb.*² + -Y.] Full of creases.

1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 168 Chairs.. covered with chintz..which did not fit on well, and looked creasy and disorderly. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 747 The babe..rear'd his creasy arms.

‖ **'creat.** *Obs.* [F. *créat*, ad. It. *creato* foster-child, alumnus (cf. Sp. *criado* servant):—L. *creātus* offspring, child, subst. use of *creātus* pa. pple.: see CREATE *pa. pple.*] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Creat* (with horsemen) an Usher to a Riding Master, or a Gentleman educated in an Academy of Horsemanship, with Intent to qualify himself for Teaching the Art of Riding the great Horse.

creat, creatè *sb.*: see CREAGHT.

creatable (kri:'eɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CREATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be created.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 862 The life of the Soul ..is only creatable and annihilable by the Deity. **1848** *Tait's Mag.* XV. 643 Capital is not creatable by statute.

creatal (kri:'eɪtəl), *a. nonce-wd.* [see -AL¹.] Of or belonging to creation.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 182 It is their natal, or rather (to make a word) their *creatal* day.

cre'ate, *ppl. a.* Also 4-6 'creat. [ad. L. *creāt-us*, pa. pple. of *creāre* to produce, make, create.] Created. † **1.** as *pa. pple. Obs.*

c **1393** CHAUCER *Scogan* 2 Statutez..That creat were eternally to dure. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv, Whan such a counsell is ffully create and estableshed. **1549-62** STERNHOLD & H. *Quicunque vult.* Of none the Father is, ne made, ne creat, nor begot. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 412 And the issue there create, Euer shall be fortunate.

2. as *adj. arch.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 A create perfection. **1549** CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* M ij b, Whether it be..a create or an uncreate thyng. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 21 Any creat' *Ens* or *Bonum*. **1805** CARY *Dante, Inferno* III. 7 Before me things create were none.

create (kri:'eɪt), *v.* Also 6-7 creat; *pa. t.* 5-6 creat(e, 6 *Sc.* creatt; *pa. pple.* 4-6 creat(e. [f. *creāt-* ppl. stem of L. *creāre*: see prec.

The early instances are all of the pa. pple (= L. *creātus*, It. *creato*), or the pa. t.; *creat(e* continued a true pple. to *c* 1600, but already in 15th c. it varied with *created*, and in 16th c. we find the present *create*, with pple. *creating*, etc.]

1. a. *trans.* Said of the divine agent: To bring into being, cause to exist; *esp.* to produce where nothing was before, 'to form out of nothing' (J.).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 144 Al be it that God hath ereat [3 *MSS.* created] al thing in right ordre. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* I. (1495) 6 The creatour..fro the begynnynge of tyme creat..the creature..of no thynge, or of no matere precedent. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 Wherefore poetes feyne hym..to haue create men of stones. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 [He] that had created alle the world. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, He create & infuded that noble soule. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 1 In ye begynnynge God created heauen and earth. **1591** JAS. I *Poet. Exerc.*, L iij b, Praise him for that he creat hath The heauen, the earth, and all. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 52 Wherefore did he creat passions within us? **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 190 To say the World was not Created..is to deny there is a God. **1862** MAX MÜLLER *Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. xx. 395 And the gods consulted a second time how to create beings that should adore them.

b. with complemental extension.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 39 Are you a god? would you create me new? **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* lxv. 18, I create Ierusalem a reioycing, and her people a ioy. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* I. 148 And what created perfect? **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 143 God created man a moral creature.

c. *absol.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vii. (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertains. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 606 To create Is greater then created to destroy. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 381 It is only for God to create without toil.

2. a. *gen.* To make, form, constitute, or bring into legal existence (an institution, condition, action, mental product, or form, not existing before). Sometimes of material works as *fig.* of 1.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §46 D, A constitutiue Instrument creating..whereby any estate, propertie, power or obligation, not hauing any essence or being before, is newely raysed and created. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (J.), With power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron. **1679** DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Prol. 8, I found not, but created first the stage. **1697** —— *Virg. Georg.* IV. 295 Thus make they Kings to fill the Regal Seat; And thus their little Citizens create. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 336 The word heirs is not necessary to create a fee simple. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 Those towns where wealth is created and accumulated. **1854** RONALDS *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 225 It is always necessary, before lighting the fire in the stove, to create a draught by heating the chimney.

b. *absol.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The imagination..becomes suspicious of its offspring, and doubts whether it has created or adopted. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 400 The inspired genius which creates. **1852** ROBERTSON *Serm.* 3rd Ser. xii. 147 The mason *makes*, the architect creates.

c. Of an actor: To be the first to represent (a part or rôle), and so to give it its character. [F. *creer un rôle*: see Littré, Hatzfeld.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 314, I have created..more than one important *rôle*. **1882** *Standard* 24 May, Madame Christine Nilsson..at the Royal Italian Opera..when she will create Boito's Opera Mefistofele.

d. To design (a costume): see CREATION 5 c. Also, to design and execute a scheme of interior decoration.

1930 *Daily Tel.* 7 Apr. 7/7 A brown mixture tweed suit..created by Schiaparelli. **1957** *New Yorker* 5 Oct. 33/3 The interior-decorating firm that created the foyer.

3. To constitute (a personage of rank or dignity); to invest with rank, title, etc. *Constr.* to create a peer, to create a man a peer.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Hugh Capite..wich tho was the myghtieste subgett off Ffraunce, and therfore create and callid *Dux Ffranciæ*. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 35 Preamb., The Kyngis Grace..created hym Duke. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 347 During the which [Parliament] he created two Dukes, a Marques and five Erles. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 20 Arise my Knights o' th' Battell, I create you Companions to our person. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 34/1 The Ephori were first Created about the sixth Olympiad. *c* **1670** WOOD *Life* (1848) 51 He was..created bach. of arts. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 374 Edward Hyde..was now created a peer by the title of lord Clarendon. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 103 Opposition came from the very prelate whom Henry had created to enforce his will.

4. To cause, occasion, produce, give rise to (a condition or set of circumstances).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 264 O Ceremonie..Art thou ought else but Place, Degree, and Forme, Creating awe and feare in other men? **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), Difficulties of their own creating. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 185 'Tis only fit to create Mirth. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 190 She failed to create any profound impression. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 11 Position and climate create habits.

5. *intr.* To make a fuss, grumble, 'go on' *about* (something). *slang.*

1919 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 729/1 'Creating' is presumably an abbreviation of 'creating (or making) a fuss'. **1932** S. GIBBONS *Cold Comfort Farm* xviii. 250 Create! I thought 'e'd 'ave to be picked off the ceiling. *Ibid.* 251 'E always creates at me something awful when I've finished telling 'im anything spiteful. **1955** 'E. C. R. LORAC' *Ask a Policeman* viii. 92 The old lady came and created about her nephew living here. **1956** K. FARRELL *Cost of Living* ii. 44 If my old man doesn't get 'is bit of fish at one, and that means one, he'll create. **1959** M. HASTINGS *Hour-Glass to Eternity* I. iii. 87 What does he do but come aboard and start creating about the loss of time!

created (kri:'eɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Brought into being by an agent or cause. *esp.* a. Made or formed by the divine power. b. Constituted of a certain dignity or rank.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 705 But what created mind can comprehend Thir number? **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 586 He is held In silly dotage on created things, Careless of their Creator. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 428 A newly created Marshal of France, the Duke of Noailles.

Hence **cre'atedness.**

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 35 Their very Createdness and Finitness entitle them to defectibility. **1856** FABER *Creator & Creature* I. i. (1886) 13 The double sense of His creation and of their createdness (to coin a word) is not in all their thoughts.

creater, obs. f. CREATURE.

creatic (kri:'ætɪk), *a.* Also kr-. [f. Gr. κρέας, *κρεατ- flesh + -IC.] Of or pertaining to flesh.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Nausea, Creatic nausea*, [that] produced by the sight of, or the attempt to eat, animal food.

creatine ('kri:ətaɪn). Also kre-. [f. Gr. κρέας, *κρεατ- + -INE.] An organic base, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$, discovered in 1835 by Chevreul in the juice of flesh.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 49/2 Osmazome contains a peculiar substance, to which he [Chevreul] has given the name of *créatin*..Creatin is solid, inodorous, insipid. **1851** [see CREATININE]. **1858** THUDICHUM *Urine* 116 Creatine is present in the blood and urine of man and animals. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 160 Kreatin, a crystalline body..supposed to be the chief form in which nitrogenous waste matter leaves the muscle on its way to become urea.

creating (kri:'eɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CREATE.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 14 More composition..Then doth ..Goe to th' creating a whole tribe of Fops. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* Concl. (R.), The creating of so many malcontents. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 93 The god-like attribute of creating.

cre'ating, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That creates.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 88 Great creating Nature. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* X. iii, The will of the Creating Mind.

creatinine (kri:'ætɪnaɪn). Also kre-. [f. CREATINE + -INE.] An alkaline crystallizable substance $C_4H_7N_3O$, a normal constituent of urine and of the juice of muscular flesh.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 443 By the action of strong acids, kreatine may be readily converted into kreatinine. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 383 Creatinine crystallizes in colourless prisms.

creation (kri:'eɪʃən). [a. F. *création* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *creātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *creāre* to CREATE.]

1. a. The action or process of creating; the action of bringing into existence by divine power or its equivalent; the fact of being so created.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 To-fore the creacion Of any worldes stacion. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xvi. (1483) 63, I was present at his first creacion. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, From the creacyon of the worlde vnto this tyme. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvi. § 2 As when a new Particle of Matter doth begin to exist..which had before no Being; and this we call Creation. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 92 That mature state of life, which was the end of his [man's] creation. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 399 The creation of a new lake, the engulphing of a city, or the raising of a new island. **1858** MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 35 We can think of creation only as a change in the condition of that which already exists.

b. *absol.* The calling into existence of the world; the beginning, as a date.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 924 From the creation to the general doom. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Could Noah then be ignorant of the Creation, and the fall of man? **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 370 As if all India was theirs by title from the Creation. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 The account of the creation in Genesis.

2. a. *gen.* The action of making, forming, producing, or bringing into existence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 138 This is the very coynage of your Braine: This bodilesse Creation extasie Is very cunning in. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 420 The creation of estates tail. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In our fine arts, not imitation, but creation, is the aim. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 Down these we swept..usually accompanied by an avalanche of our own creation. **1867** BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June, The creation of that opinion which has made slavery hateful.

b. The formation or flotation of a business company.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 An Australian Brewery Creation. *Ibid.* 6/3 Engineering creations are becoming quite plentiful. This week end will witness the flotation of the old-established business of Jesse Ellis and Co.

3. a. The investing with a title, dignity or function.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 297 This Alisaunder graunted..plener remission in the first day of his creacion. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 7 The creacion of your seid subgiet into the Erle of Surrey. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 93 That the LL. of the newe creacion may be brought into the House, eache by 2 other LL. **1720** OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. VI. 325 This restless..People..required Decemvirs, and we consented to their Creation. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 520 The Tory party had always been strong among the peers. It..had been reinforced..by several fresh creations.

b. At Cambridge University before 16 Oct. 1926, the ceremony on Commencement Day in which the professors in the various faculties (or other officials for some degrees) recited the names of those who had been admitted doctors (doctors designate) during the past year and the senior proctor the names of those who had been admitted masters (inceptors).

1832 J. ROMILLY *Diary* 3 July (1967) 18 Com[mencemen]t Tuesday. Went at 8 to see the Creation of M.A.s. **1839** *Ibid.* 2 July 173 The greatest batch of D^rs time immemorial for Creation. **1860** *Univ. Cambr., Method Proceed. Arts* 26 The Inceptors in every year become complete Masters of Arts by creation on the commencement day. **1902** *Student's Handbk. Cambridge* 341 The day appointed for the..process known as 'creation' in the case of Masters and Doctors in the various faculties. **1928** *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 102 The new Statutes have abolished the practice by which (i) Bachelors in Arts, Law, [etc.]..remained 'Bachelors designate' until the last week-day of December. .. (ii) Masters and Doctors only attained the full degree by 'Creation'.

4. *concr.* a. That which God has created; the created world; creatures collectively.

Lord of Creation = man: see LORD.

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 22 For wee know that the whole creation groaneth. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i, Which in fourty dayes swallowed almost mankinde and the living creation. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 This vast tract of land..is a fruitful..part of the creation. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 13 A race with whom..the whole creation seems to be at war. **1783-94** BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Cradle Song* 18 All creation slept and smiled.

b. Used in various phrases with *all* (see quots.), or as an exclamation; also *to beat, lick,* or *whip creation*, to surpass everything. *U.S. colloq.*

1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* I. 257 Giving out his challenge..in a loud voice, for 'Indian hug'..or 'close hug', to all creation. **1830-33** S. SMITH *Sel. Lett. Downing* (1834) 14 But when in all creation any of 'em will be finished I guess it would puzzle a Philadelphy lawyer to tell. **1839** F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners* xxix. 271 Well! if that don't beat creation! **1839** *Yale Lit. Mag.* IV. 363 (Th.), He pulls like all creation, as the woman remarked when the horse ran away with her. **1843** T. C. HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. ix. 159 'Creation, man,' said Mr. Slick, 'I have done it.. and you didn't know it.' *Ibid.* xii. 230 Creation! how he looked. **1862** 'E. KIRKE' *Among Pines* xiii. 237 Go to Wilmington and telegraph all creation. **1873** C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* I. vi. 127 An English gentleman, who, Mr. Travis [an American] says, if he has money to spend, does whip creation. **1899** R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* xiv. 148 Our luncheon tent's goin' to beat creation. **1917** H. T. COMSTOCK *Man thou Gavest* 347 This out-of-door stuff costs like all creation.

5. a. An original production of human intelligence or power; *esp.* of imagination or imaginative art.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 38 Or art thou but A Dagger of the Minde, a false Creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 493 The treach'rous colours the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 62 Fancy's thin creations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiv. 130 Lugdunum was a new creation of the Roman power. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* III. v. cxvii. 42/2 Robin Hood is absolutely a creation of the ballad-muse.

b. *spec.* The first representation on the stage of a dramatic character or role; a dramatic character 'made' by a particular artist. (Cf. CREATE *v.* 2 c and F. *création.*)

1872 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 195 One of Mr. Irving's latest successes has been the 'creation' of Jingle in the version of 'Pickwick'. 1881 *Punch* 17 Dec. 288/1 The character of Maximilian..was doubtless written expressly for Robson, and, therefore, as one of that actor's 'creations' carries with it a Robsonian tradition.

c. A costume, etc., designed by an expert modiste. Also applied to other kinds of 'confection'.

[1864 *Englishwoman's Domestic Mag.* May 45/2 We will now give you..the last *creation*, as they say here [*sc.* in France]—*invention* would be thought sufficiently grand in England.] 1873 *Young Englishwoman* June 284/1 Gagelin has just launched out into the world of fashion his new creations for the season of travelling. 1878 *Cassell's Farm Mag.* IV. 107/2 The 'Empress' is another of this season's creations. 1884 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 407/1 A fresh, clear healthful complexion..comforts the mind and eye far more than all the pearl-white and rose-pink 'creations'. 1886 KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* (1888) 10 It was what *The Queen* calls 'a creation'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/2 A recent 'creation'—to use the curious technical word—consists of dark blue repp with heliotrope velvet let in. 1921 *13th Ann. Drapery* etc. *Exhib.* (Advt.), Our creations are bought throughout the world, where the demand exists for furs which are correct. 1929 'J. DASHWOOD' *Three Daughters* (1930) xvi, Judy, radiant in a tiara and a creation of Rosalie's.

6. *Comb.*, as ***creation-day***; **creation money**, an annual payment by the Crown to a newly created peer; **creation science** chiefly *U.S.*, science teaching based on a fundamentalist interpretation of the Book of Genesis, incorporating a creation of the universe, the individual creation of plant and animal species, and a catastrophic theory of geology.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 556 Beasts, whom God on their Creation-Day Created mute to all articulat sound. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 454 The Dukes and Marquesses a greater yearly annuity or Creation money. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 436 The earl's creation money, twenty pounds, was a substitute for the third penny of the county.. and the retention of this payment probably suggested the bestowal of creation money on those who were raised to the newer ranks of peerage. *Ibid.* III. 526. 1979 *Los Angeles Times* 10 Nov. I-A. 1/1 A law suit seeking to include 'scientific creation' as part of biological science classes has been filed by the Creation Science Research Center, a non-profit, San Diego-based group that publishes creation textbooks. 1981 *Gen. Acts 73rd Gen. Assembly Arkansas* II. II. 1231 An act to require balanced treatment of creation-science and evolution-science in public schools. 1981 *Nature* 3 Dec. 389/1 By requiring equal time for what is called 'creation-science' with Darwinism, is the state of Arkansas violating the provision of the United States that ensures the separation of religion and the state? 1986 *N.Y. Times* 12 Jan. VII. 11/2 The 'creation science' movement, Mr. Shapiro notes, has been quick to seize on this state of affairs as evidence for a divine Creator. 1987 *Washington Post* 20 June A1/5 The Supreme Court, in a major defeat for religious fundamentalists, voted 7 to 2 yesterday to strike down as unconstitutional state laws that require public schools to teach 'creation science' if they teach the theory of evolution.

creational (kri:'eɪʃənəl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to creation.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xv, You'l admire the Creator, in his rare and admirable Creational work. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 253 *note*, Nor..can any 'creational law' which does not fill up these voids..make any difference in the character of those phenomena.

creationism (kri:'eɪʃənɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A system or theory of creation: *spec.* **a.** The theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born (opposed to *traducianism*); **b.** The theory which attributes the origin of matter, the different species of animals and plants, etc., to 'special creation' (opposed to *evolutionism*).

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 1 The theory designated Creationism..was now more precisely defined. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 102 The other and more generally received doctrine is known as Creationism. Each soul is an immediate work of the Creator. 1880 GRAY *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 89 The true issue as regards design is not between Darwinism and direct Creationism.

creationist (kri:'eɪʃənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or advocates creationism.

1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 233 What a joke it would be if I pat you on the back when you attack some immovable creationists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 463 The verbal controversy between Creationists..and Traducianists.

creative (kri:'eɪtɪv), *a.* [f. CREATE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. a. Having the quality of creating, given to creating; of or pertaining to creation; originative.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 317 This Divine, miraculous, creative power. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* I. (R.) Creative bard [Spenser]..expand thy fairy scenes. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 332 Heav'n's creative hand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 164 There is no trace of creative genius or originality in his character.

b. Spec. of literature and art, thus also of a writer or artist: inventive (cf. INVENTION 3 b), imaginative; exhibiting imagination as well as intellect, and thus differentiated from the merely critical, 'academic', journalistic, professional, mechanical, etc., in literary or artistic production. So ***creative writing***, such writing; also freq. in the U.S. as a course of study.

1816 WORDSWORTH *Thanksgiving Ode* 30 Creative Art.. Demands the service of a mind and heart..Heroically fashioned. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. III. xxii. 73 A creative artist is no more a mere musician than a great statesman is a mere politician. 1900 W. B. WORSFOLD *Judgment in Lit.* iii. 25 Aristotle has once and for all characterised the method of creative literature, and distinguished such literature from all other branches of letters. 1903 A. BENNETT *Truth about Author* iii. 29 It was eight years since I sat down as a creative artist. 1907 G. K. CHESTERTON in Dickens *Pickw.* p. viii, In creative art the essence of a book exists before the book... The creative writer laughs at his comedy before he creates it. 1917 J. E. SPINGARN (*title*) Creative criticism. 1922 HOLLIDAY & VAN RENSSELAER *Business of Writing* 100 Then, actually, there is comparatively small demand for creative writing. 1930 *English Jrnl.* XIX. 635 Courses in creative writing. 1934 *New Republic* 29 Aug. 84/2 Conrad Aiken, who received a Pulitzer award in poetry and holds a Guggenheim fellowship in creative writing, is now in England. 1938 W. S. MAUGHAM *Summing Up* 232 One of the reasons why current criticism is so useless is that it is done as a side-issue by creative writers. 1942 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Aug. 427/1 Creative literature deals directly with life. 1958 *Oxf. Mag.* 4 Dec. 164/2 In America..established, or at any rate committed, writers have been absorbed, permanently or temporarily, into the apparatus of creative writing workshops. 1960 C. H. DODD *Authority of Bible* (ed. 2) i. 32 The creative artist, who would scorn slavish imitation, yet finds inspiration and direction in the masters.

c. ***creative evolution*** [tr. Fr. *L'Évolution créatrice* (H. L. Bergson 1907)]: in Bergson's philosophy, the process of evolution of new forms regarded as not taking place according to natural laws but giving rise to genuine novelty; hence ***creative evolutionist.*** Also ***creative synthesis.***

1909 *Proc. Arist. Soc.* IX. 41 The special title of the book 'Creative Evolution'. 1918 G. B. SHAW *Doctors' Delusions* (1932) 312 The Creative Evolutionists, with Butler and Bergson for their prophets. 1921 —— *Back to Methus.* p. lxxviii, Creative Evolution is already a religion, and is indeed now unmistakably the religion of the twentieth century. 1934 —— *Prefaces* 364/2 Myself..who believe in the religion of Creative Evolution. 1941 *Mind* L. 397 The concept of creative synthesis, according to which by the interaction of parts in a whole, there emerge 'new properties' qualifying the whole, which were not present in the constituent parts.

d. Extended uses (chiefly of b).

1930 *Monotype Recorder* XXIX. 39 The fear that prices will drop still lower when trade in general seems to be poor can no longer have power over the creative salesman, because he realizes that salesmanship definitely stimulates and helps to *stabilize* trade. *Ibid.*, The remainder..fail to see the vital necessity for advertising and establishing a creative sales policy. 1933 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* Oct. (1966) 45 Aren't *any* of the Creative Lifers men of action? 1936 *Word Study* Sept. 1/2 At a recent 'panel discussion' in one of our great universities several speakers aired their views on 'creative education'. 1937 'G. ORWELL' *Road to Wigan Pier* xii. 230 In my spare time I want to do something 'creative', so I choose to do a bit of carpentering. 1941 *Time* (Air Exp. Ed.) 14 July 2/1 The creative pauses of Adolf Hitler. 1942 *Sphere* 27 June 409/1 The sub-editors here [at the B.B.C.] need to be more creative than in Fleet Street. 1958 *Spectator* 14 Feb. 197/1 'Creative' commercial jobs, such as advertising, designing, modelling, public relations, TV production, or on a 'glossy' news-magazine. 1969 *Times* 13 Dec. 9/7 Middleclass mothers who leave a child alone with a roomful of creative toys all day may produce 'C' stream children as often as the working mother.

e. Applied to financial or other strategies which are imaginative or ingenious, esp. in a misleading fashion. ***creative accountancy, accounting***, the modification of accounts to achieve a desired end; falsification of accounts that is misleading but not illegal; also ***creative accountant.***

1973 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 72/2 The extent to which Equity Funding's earnings before 1970 were the result of 'creative accounting' is still unclear. 1973 *New Yorker* 20 Aug. 39/3 Losses, then, of three hundred billion dollars in a year or a half, spread over more than thirty million investors — such were the bitter fruits..of the works of corporate fiction written by the 'creative' accountants, who found ways of justifying fanciful figures on their clients' earnings statements. 1979 *Economist* 7 July 91/2 The purpose of unitary taxation is ostensibly to capture income which might otherwise, through creative transfer pricing, go untaxed or undertaxed in other jurisdictions. 1982 *Times* 12 July 11/8 Creative accounting may pretty up the books. But the stark reality is that an airline suffering losses of over £45om in the past two years and hard pressed to earn a profit this time, is hardly a fund manager's dream. 1985 *Times* 27 July 2/4 Because of 'creative accountancy', used by high-spending boroughs, the GLC failed to take into account about £140 million. 1986 *Tribune* 12 Sept. 3/2 The working party on local government finance will look first at the extent of creative accounting, particularly deferred purchase schemes, which councils have used to get round government restrictions.

2. Affording the cause or occasion *of*, productive *of*.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 272 Injuries..unattended by any symptoms creative of alarm. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 130 Laws and customs cannot be creative of virtue: they may encourage and help to preserve it; but they cannot originate it.

creatively (kri:'eɪtɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a creative manner.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 186 That is in all cases the primary thing for him, and creatively determines all the rest. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 171 All in vain doth Speech Fatigue itself, creatively to build up forms. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/2 The use of a name which the world has agreed to consider creatively typical... Goldsmith's 'Tony Lumpkin' is immortal as perfectly expressing in name the character. 1930 *Proc. Brit. Acad.* XVI. 309 If any one ever read (in the current phrase) 'creatively', it was he [*sc.* Chaucer].

creativeness (kri:'eɪtɪvnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Creative quality or faculty.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 204 Such must be the..creativeness of their fancy. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 161 The rich creativeness..which distinguishes the older Aryan dialects.

creativity (kri:ə'tɪvɪtɪ, kri:eɪ-). [f. CREATIVE + -ITY.] Creative power or faculty; ability to create.

1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. 506 The spontaneous flow of his [*sc.* Shakespeare's] poetic creativity. 1926 A. N. WHITEHEAD *Relig. in Making* iii. 90 The creativity whereby the actual world has its character of temporal passage to novelty. *Ibid.* 152 Unlimited possibility and abstract creativity can procure nothing. 1959 *Radio Times* 23 Jan. 3/1 He [*sc.* Burns] was a man of overflowing creativity—in so far as the phrase applies to his poetry.

creatophagous (kri:ə'tɒfəgəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *-φαγ-ος* eating + -OUS. Cf. F. *créatophage* (also *créophage*).] = CREOPHAGOUS.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

creator (kri:'eɪtə(r)). Forms: 3-4 -ur, 3-6 -ure, 3-7 -our, 4-5 -oure, 4- -or. [ME. and AF. *creatour, -ur* = OF. *creator, -ur, -our*, later *-eur*, of learned or liturgical formation, ad. L. *creātōrem.* The pop. OF. word was *creere, criere.*]

1. The Supreme Being who creates all things. (In OE. *scieppend.*)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111/174 For-to serui is creatour. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1119 (Cott.) þar-wit com our creature [*v.r.* creatour] For to spek wit þat traiture. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nun's T.* 49, The creatour of euery creature. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxv. 133 God, my swete creatour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxii. 436 Prayse be to our lorde god my creature. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 28 The Creatour of the ends of the earth. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 486 Him by fraud I have seduc'd From his Creator. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1820) 4 Human nature, as its Creator made it.

2. a. *gen.* One who, or that which, creates or gives origin to.

1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 154 We haue learned of their owne writers..that a Priest is..the creator of his creator. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, Translated thus from a poor creature to a creator; for now must I create an intolerable sort of lies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, Since it thus appears that custom was the creator of prelaty. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 35 Winchester was not the first that..professed such universal Obedience to his Creator the Pope. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 456 If the creator of the use had a fee simple in the land. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 350 Just as little as the Voltaic battery is the animal body a creator of force.

b. One who 'creates' a dramatic character or role. (Cf. CREATION 5 b.)

1872 *Gentl. Mag.* June 715 Her representation had always this want of dramatic propriety for those who had witnessed the original creator of the part.

c. One who 'creates' or designs a costume, etc. (see CREATE *v.* 2 d, CREATION 5 c).

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 3/1 Everything seemed so absolutely simple, and yet so absolutely impossible to any other creator.

Hence **cre'atoress** = CREATRESS.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 331 *note*, Luonto-Luonot, Nature, the Creatoress, Kawe's wife.

creatorship (kri:'eɪtəʃɪp). [See -SHIP.] The condition or function of a creator.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 211 In truth, agreeably to their views, Brahma has neither creatorship, nor omniscience, nor omnipotence. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 817/1 The idea of creatorship is universal.

creatress (kri:'eɪtrɪs). Also 7 -isse. [fem. of CREATOR: see -ESS.] A female creator.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. viii. 10 As her creatresse had in charge to her ordain'd. 1616 T. TUKE *Treat. agst. Painting* 57 Yet is she her owne creatrisse. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* Sept., The all-devouring flames..in consuming her [*Evelina*, the novel] would have preserved her creatress! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 72 Minerva too, Creatress of the olive. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/11 And yet, as happens so often in the case of dramatic successes, the palm remains with Mdme. Doche, the creatress of the part.

‖**creatrix** (kri:'eɪtrɪks). [L. *creātrix*, fem. of *creātor.*] **1.** = prec.

1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* x. 8 His limbs (as their Creatrix) her imbrace. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. 39 Perkin.. returned to his Lady Patronesse and Creatrix. 1793 COLERIDGE *Trans. Grk. Ode*, Wisdom, the Creatrix. 1882 L.

OLIPHANT *Land of Khemi* v. 259 The worship of the divine creatrix Isis.

†2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Creating, creative. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 272 The Creatrix Essence of God. The Divine Creatrix Essence.

creatur, obs. f. CREATURE, CREATOR.

creatural ('kri:tjʊərəl), *a.* [f. CREATURE + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to creatures; of the nature of a creature or created being.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. 11. xxv, That common condition Of every vitall centre creaturall. **1681** GLANVIL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 463 They..in no wise are creatural, but purely Divine. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 91 In proportion to the degrees of creatural capacity to acquire knowledge. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* viii. (1884) 270 Man in his creatural life.

Hence †'**creaturalized** *ppl. a.*, made creatural.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. §55 The formed creaturaliz'd Elements within us.

creature ('kri:tjʊə(r), 'kri:tʃə(r)). Forms: 3–5 creatur, -our(e, 3- creature, (4–5 creater, crature, cryatur(e, 7 creture); (also *dial.* or *colloq.* 7 crytur, 8 creeter, cretur, 9 creatur, crater, critter, -ur (see CRITTER; see also sense 1 d). [a. F. *créature* (11th c.), ad. L. *creātūra* thing created, f. ppl. stem of *creāre* to CREATE: see -URE.]

1. a. Anything created; a created being, animate or inanimate; a product of creative action; a creation.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 417 (Cott.) He fordestend tuin creature [*Fairf.* creatours] to serue him in þat hali ture. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5472 Godes creatures sere..Als þe son and þe mone and þe sterns. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 Of which [*sc.* God] that every creature Hath his being and his nature. *a* **1400** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 148 þe Cros is a cold creatour. **1534** TINDALE *2 Cor.* v. 17 Yf eny man be in Christ, he is a newe creature. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128b, These thy gyftes and creatures of bread and wyne. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 121 Fierce fire and iron.. Creatures of note for mercy-lacking vses. **1641** R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 121 Light was one of the first Creatures. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 3 Affirming the most High and Sacred Order of Kings..to be a meer human Creature. **1783** COWPER *Let. to J. Newton*, The first boat or canoe that was ever formed..was a more perfect creature in its kind than a balloon at present. **1856** Miss WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* xxvii. (1857) 395 Dress, jewels..a pleasant abode, and other transitory creatures. **1878** HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 274 The gentian and saxifrage..and the other bright creatures that haunt the mountain tops.

†b. The created universe; creation. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 328 (Cott.) For-þi es godd, als sais scripture, Nan elder þan his creature. **1382** WYCLIF *2 Pet.* iii. 4 So alle thinges lasten fro the bigynnynge of creature. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 480 Sithen the Fadris dieden alle thinges lasten fro the begynnyng of Creature. **1533** COVERDALE *2 Pet.* iii. 4 Euery thinge contynueth as it was from the begynninge of y^e^ creature. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 19 For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sonnes of God.

c. Applied, after 1 Tim. iv 4 ('every creature of God is good'), to food and other things which minister to the material comfort of man; usually in phr. *good creature.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 197 Those that come to their meate as to a medicine..shall be sure not to joy too much in the creature. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* viii. §12. 72 Waste..of the good creatures of God. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 170 Tea, snuff, and many other useful creatures. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. 107 The good creature tobacco. **1821** LAMB *Elia, Grace before Meat*, We were put to it to reconcile the phrase 'good creatures', upon which the blessing rested, with the fare set before us.

d. *humorous.* Intoxicating liquor; *esp.* whisky.

The 'Irish' pronunciation is represented by the spellings *cratur, crater, crathur,* etc.

[*c* **1570** *Pride & Lowl.*, The creature [wine] of the proper kinde Was good, though use offenden therewithall. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 313 Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well vs'd.] **1638** PENKETHMAN *Artachthos*, K iij, The moderate use of the Creature, and sparing Dyet, which is very little practised. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, My Master took too much of the creature last night. *a* **1695** WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 298 They would..tiple and smoake till they were over-taken with the creature. **1758** SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 32/2 The German..never went to bed without a full dose of the creature. **1772** R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VII. ii. (D.), He seems to like a bit of the good cretur as well as other folks. **1827** HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 386 His..followers..take a little 'crathur'. **1888** *Standard* 14 Aug. 2 Says he, 'Maggie, have a drop of the Cratur'.

2. a. A living 'creature' or created being, an animate being; an animal; often as distinct from 'man'.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1839 (Cott.) þat was na creatur in liue þat moght to grund or reche or riue. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2164 *Ariadne*, There dwellede cryatur non Save wilde bestes. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5534 How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ii. 23 Euery beest and lyuynge creature. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 15 Commeth drowsie night, When every creature shrowded is in sleepe. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VII. 506 A Creature..not prone And Brute as other Creatures. **1721** BAILEY, *Cat*, a Creature well known. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* III. 172 'Go, from the Creatures thy instructions take.' **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 On introducing a living animal into the air, the creature was suffocated.

b. In *U.S.*, esp. applied in rural use to cattle.

1698 *Prov. Laws Mass. Act 10 Will. III* (Bartlett), The owners or claimers of any such creatures [*i.e.* swine, neat cattle, horses, or sheep], impounded as aforesaid, shall pay the fees, etc. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 94 She told us further, that travellers commonly hire a creature (a horse) at her house. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'The creatures will be put into the pasture to-day.' **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* 1st Ser. (1873) 285 He used the word 'creatures' for kine, and the like, precisely as our farmers do now.

3. a. A human being; a person or individual (as in 'every creature in the room'). Common in the phrase 'our fellow-creatures'. [So F. *créature.*]

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 6948 Creature with him non nas Bote the treowe Perdicas. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 364 Euery cristene creature shulde be kynde til other. **1495** *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 57 Preamb., Your seid Suppliaunt is as..repentant as any creature may be. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxii. 99 He was sore abasshed when he coulde fynde no creature. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 200, I shall dispaire, there is no Creature loues me. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶4 Scarcely a creature would come near them. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii, She was the only creature in the room that he asked a second time. **1837** NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. i. 1 To make sinful creatures holy.

b. With qualifications expressing (*a*) admiration, approbation, affection, or tenderness (sometimes playfully); (*b*) compassion or commiseration (sometimes with a shade of patronage).

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 50/134 Swuch a creature ase he [St. Edward] was. *c* **1300** *St. Margarete* 170 Eni so holi creatoure. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 119 A ful comely creature, treuth she hiȝte. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 194 The world hath not a sweeter Creature. **1610** —— *Temp.* III. i. 25 No, precious Creature, I had rather cracke my sinewes. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court. **1846** W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 186 However, the dear creatures did what I asked them. **1883** G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 39 The best creature in the world.

1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Creature, a povre soule, *creature.* **1586** R. LANGDALE *Will* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* XI. 417 To Barbarey her doughter..beinge a lame creatur. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 398 Your Worships Charity to a poor Crytur welly starv'd. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 191, I was the most disconsolate Creature alive. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 107 'Can you tell me which of the poor old creatures it is?'

c. Expressing reprobation or contempt.

(Originally with qualifications as in b, but at length used alone = creature of a kind which one forbears to specify.)

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 1707 þe caitifeste creatour [*v.r.* creatur] þat cried was euire. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxiii. 103 A more fouler and hydeous creature was neuer sene. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 17 And from the common'st creature plucke a Gloue. **1601** —— *Jul. C.* I. i. 1 Hence home, you idle Creatures. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 ¶1 Decent Dresses being often affected by the Creatures of the Town. **1735** POPE *Prol. Sat.* 92 The creature's at his dirty work again. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶5 To lose his time in attending to the creatures on the stage. **1813** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 475 The creatures who govern at Cadiz appear to feel no such interest. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* ix. 154 Though the Duke was a weak creature, his position was strong.

4. *fig.* That which is produced by, or owes its being solely to, another thing; a result, product, or offspring *of* anything.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 53 Nothing else but creatures of the Fancy. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 31 Both ships and garments were the creatures of lands and mens labours there-upon. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203 Nor are these miseries imaginary only, or the creatures of a groundless panic. **1854** BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 247 In support of these theories he adduces the zodiacal light, itself a creature of theory. **1855** SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 382/2 The railway and the rights of the railway are the creatures of the Act of Parliament.

5. One who owes his fortune and position to a patron; one who is actuated by the will of another, or is ready to do his bidding; an instrument or puppet. [So F. *créature*, said in this sense to be from It.] *creature of circumstance*: see CIRCUMSTANCE *sb.* 4 a.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 139 When they [kings, etc.] giue any man a qualitie which he had not afore they terme him their Creature, as hauing made somewhat of nothing, in respect of the qualitie wherewith he was indued. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 246 In their roomes [he] placed other his owne creatures. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 116 This Fellow heere, Lord Timon, this thy Creature, By night frequents my house. **1699** BURNET *39 Art.* xxiv. (1700) 265 The See of Rome did..dispose of the best Benefices to their own Creatures and Servants. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 168 Sir Francis Windebank..was a creature of Laud's. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 317 He [Wolsey] regarded himself and proclaimed himself simply as the creature of the King.

fig. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* (1730) I. 84 To be the creature or servant of Justice and Nature. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 83 We are but the creatures of circumstances.

6. *Comb.* a. appositive, as *creature-delights, -god, -good*; b. attributive ('of, pertaining to, connected with creatures'), as *creature competitions, attraction*; c. objective genitive, as *creature-worship, -love.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 All creature-competitions would then be..impossible. **1665** T. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 96 O mortifie self-love and creature-love. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* ii. 4 The best Creature-delights..are mixed. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 Injoyning Creature-worship..with the Worship of the Creator. *Ibid.* 551 The γεννητοὶ θεοί, that is, the Creature-Gods. **1689** P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 364 He is both Jachin and Boaz too; our creature-props are neither. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) li. 17 No Creature-Good dost thou desire. **1826** JAY *Christian Contempl.* II. 56 Another prevention is to be found in creature attraction, and worldly cares.

d. **creature-comforts,** material comforts (such as food and clothing). Also *sing.*

1659 [see COMFORT *sb.* 7]. **1670** BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 161 With plentiful store of all creature-comforts. **1850** T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xviii. 281 Toulouse..[is] abundantly supplied with all the creature-comforts of life. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 681/1 Pietro..resolutely denied himself every creature-comfort. **1959** *Camb. Rev.* 24 Oct. 58/1 With ingenuity and goodwill the creature-comfort problems of increasing the numbers of our societies quite considerably could be solved.

creature, obs. f. CREATOR.

creaturedom ('kri:tjʊədəm). [See -DOM.] The domain or realm of creatures.

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 345 [This] distinguishes human life from all other creaturedom below it.

creaturehood ('kri:tjʊəhʊd). [See -HOOD.] The condition of a creature.

1882 Miss COBBE *Peak of D.* 280 To assume that immortality and creaturehood are compatible. **1884** *Academy* 6 Sept. 148 Is it material substance or creaturehood?

'creatureless, *a. rare*[−1]. [See -LESS.] Without a creature (or creatures).

a **1631** DONNE *To Countess of Bedford* Poems (1633) 108 God was alone And creatureless at first.

creatureliness ('kri:tjʊəlɪnɪs). [f. next + -NESS.] Creaturely state or quality.

1854 TRENCH *Synon. N.T.* xlii. (1876) 145 The acknowledgment..of creatureliness, of absolute dependence, of having nothing, but receiving all things of God. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. vi. 233 This ..process which seeks..to transcend humanity and creatureliness.

creaturely ('kri:tjʊəlɪ), *a.* [f. CREATURE + -LY[1].] Of, belonging to, or proper to creatures; of the nature of a creature.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfection* 114 In the Creaturely humanity of Christ. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Sensible Objects, and Creaturely Forms. **1752** LAW *Spirit of Love* I. (1816) 29 Every creaturely spirit must have its own body. **1872** LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 155 The conditions of creaturely existence. **1879** R. FLINT *Anti-theistic Th.* viii. 301 The perversity of the creaturely will.

creatureship ('kri:tjʊəʃɪp). [See -SHIP.] The state or condition of a creature.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 33 His glorification alters not his Creatureship. **1685** CAVE *Serm.* 10 (T.) The laws of our creature-ship and dependance. *a* **1848** R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 364. **1871** BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 179 Varied modes of creatureship abound.

'creaturism. [See -ISM.] A theory which ascribes qualities of a creature to God.

1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xx. 7 It is opposed to pantheism, naturalism, creaturism, or the applying of the name of God to the creation or any part of it, or dealing with it as if it belonged to a creature.

'creaturist. [See -IST.] One who ascribes the qualities of a creature to God.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 He denied the human nature of Christ to be a creature, and called those that thought otherwise creaturists.

†**'creaturize,** *v. Obs.* [f. CREATURE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a creature, to invest with creaturehood. Hence **'creaturizing** *vbl. sb.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 594 This..would of the two rather Degrade and Creaturize that Mundane Soul. *Ibid.*, A Monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trinity, and little other than an absolute creaturizing of the same.

creaunce, -aunt, etc., var. CREANCE, etc.

creave, creavis(e, obs. ff. CREE, CRAYFISH *sb.*

creaze (*Mining*): see CRAZE *sb.* 3.

crebe, obs. f. CRIB *sb.*

crebri- ('kri:brɪ), combining form of L. *crēber* frequent, closely placed, as in **crebri'costate** *a.* [L. *costa* rib], having closely-set ribs or ridges; **crebri'sulcate** *a.* [L. *sulcus* furrow], having closely-set furrows.

1864 in WEBSTER (both words).

†**'crebritude.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *crēbritūdo* frequency.] = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crebritude*, frequency, oftenness.

crebrity ('kri:brɪtɪ). *rare.* [ad. L. *crēbritās*, f. *crēber, crēbrum* frequent.] Frequency.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crebrity*, a multitude, oftenness, manifoldness. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 40 The crebrity of the Pulse. *Ibid.* 137 Join'd with Languor, Crebrity, and Smalness. **1740** STUKELEY *Stonehenge* 20 [The stone circles] by the crebrity and variety of their intervals.

†**'crebrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crēbr-um* frequent + -OUS.] Frequent.

c **1600** J. LEACH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 74 The crebrous phame of your clemencie. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *H. Ghost* I. i, Stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts.

crece, var. of CREASE *Obs.*, increase.

‖**crèche** (krɛʃ, kreɪʃ), *sb.* Also creche, *erron.* crêche. [F. *crèche* (in 13th c. *cresche*) = Pr. *crépia*, *crepcha*, It. *greppia*:—Rom. *creppia*, a. OHG. *kripja*, *krippa*, CRIB. Cf. CRATCH.]

1. A public nursery for infants; an institution where the infant children of poor women are taken care of while their mothers are at work, or in hospitals, etc. In later use, a day nursery for babies and young children. Also *transf.*

1854 MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 27 Oct. (1966) 320 She [*sc.* F. Nightingale] said..there should be crêches for the rich as well as the poor. **1860** C. M. YONGE *Hopes & Fears* I. II. x. 388 A range of buildings round a court, consisting of day-schools, a home for orphans, a crèche for infants. **1875** [see FOUNDLING 3]. **1882** *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 50 No such crèche should be allowed to exist except under direct Government inspection. *a* **1893** *Mod. Newspaper*, The Crèche and Infant Home at Stepney-causeway is a public nursery for infants. The institution provides entirely for some 30 infants, whose mothers are in hospitals or convalescent homes. Besides these, from 100 to 130 are left daily by their mothers while at work, a charge of 2d. a day being made for each child. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 3/1 Why on earth should Ireland be treated simply as a crèche for nurturing a superfluity of priests and nuns for the Anglo-Saxon world? **1949** *Here & Now* (N.Z.) Oct. 17/1 Even..creches, will not lift the load of fatigue from the mother with a sick child to nurse and a teething baby. **1953** N. TINBERGEN *Herring Gull's World* xxiv. 229 The 'crèche' system as found in some penguins. **1967** *Times* 21 Sept. (Suppl.) p. vii/4 Children's facilities, all of which will be supervised, will include a creche.

2. A representation of the infant Jesus in the manger, with attending figures, often displayed at Christmas; = CRIB *sb.* 1 b.

1792 *Wynne Diaries* 6 Jan. (1935) I. 97 We..saw at church the Crêche and the three Magi... These images were quite prettily made and amused the children. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The shepherds guarding their flocks, the star, and the stable of the inn at Bethlehem are all represented by toy scenery called a 'crêche'. **1963** G. K. WILKINSON *Guinea-Pigs* xii. 189 Christmas will soon be on us and I hope that you will arrange the Holy Crêche..in the church.

[**creche**, erroneous f. CROCHE *v.*, to hook in.]

crecket, obs. f. CRICKET.

credal, creedal ('kri:dəl), *a.* [f. CREED *sb.* + -AL[1]; spelt with single *e* after L. *crēdo*: cf. CREED.] Pertaining to or characterized by a creed, or formula of religious belief.

1868 *Church Union* 11 Jan. (Cent. Dict.), Four columns advocate formal or creedal unity, and two editorials the opposite. **1879** *Public Opinion* 12 July 43 Creedal religion is no safeguard against individual grossness of character. **1888** *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 349 Expositors impregnated with credal theology. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 3/3 A man altogether above racial or credal prejudice. **1957** *Economist* 19 Oct. 191 The Commonwealth is peculiarly fortunate in the mid-twentieth century in having as its symbol of unity a person, and not..only a flag or some credal form.

creddil, creddle, obs. and dial. ff. CRADLE *sb.*

crede, obs. f. CREED: var. of CREE.

credence ('kri:dəns), *sb.* Forms: 4- credence; also 4–5 credance, 5 -aunce, -ans, 5–6 -ens(e, (6 credennce, creddence, -ens). [a. F. *crédence* or ad. med.L. *crēdentia* believing, belief, f. *crēdĕre* to believe, etc.: see -ENCE.]

1. The mental action of believing or accepting as true; belief. ***to give credence to***: to accept (a statement, etc.), or accept the statement of (a person, etc.), as true; to believe, credit.

1382–8 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol. 226 To 3yue credence to goodis bihi3t. **1430** *Paston Lett.* No. 14 I. 30 My clerke, to wham I prey yow to gyue feith and credence touchant this matier. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 109 A man of lyght credence beleuyng euery furst tale. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Thou maist not giue credence to so slender a testimony. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 436 A new printed Bill of a famous Physitian..shall gain more Credence than the most learned Lecture. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 204 Instructions, to which it seems credence was to be given. **1879** DIXON *Windsor* II. v. 46 Charles had given him credence as a man of truth.

b. That which is believed; a belief.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xvii, Grey-hair'd eld A superstitious credence held. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* 1. i. 36 The strife and conflict of opposite credences.

†**2.** Trust, faith, confidence *in*, reliance *on* (a person or authority). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 He may best a man beguile In whom the man hath most credence. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. viii. 13 a/1 We haue credence in God. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 242 Who soner deceiveth then he to whom moste credence is attributed?

†**3.** The condition of being worthy, or of being held worthy, of confidence; trustworthiness; credit, repute. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 99 That swevens ben of no credence. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Wyse men and men of credence of þase cuntreez. **1487** *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 12 §2 They shall not be in his Favour, but taken as Men out of Credence. **1531–2** *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 §4 [They] shall neuer after be in any credence, nor their othe accepted. **1685** F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 380 He dispacht away a man of Credence to negociate with them. **1822** MRS. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 112 Henrietta almost doubted the credence of her senses.

†**b.** *Comm.* = CREDIT *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Tidings fr. Session* 34 Sum is put owt of his possessioun; Sum herreit, and on creddens dynis. **1514** *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 At the receipt of [their wages] they pay for meat and drink..had and obtained upon their credence. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 212b, The Merchaunt should stande in adventure, both of losse of stocke and credence.

†**4.** Something, usually a document (see b), which gives claim to credit or confidence; credentials; *transf.* the message with which a messenger or embassy is entrusted. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 444 þow arte fulle servyde..Of cundit and credense, kayre whene the lykes. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, Whan themperour Lucyus had wel vnderstonde theyre credence, he was sore meued. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 105/1 A frende of myne sent ones vnto me a secrete sure frende of his, with certayne credence to be declared vnto me. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 184 The King question'd of the Embassadors thir Credence. **1663** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* iii, If from some God you come ..What Sign, what Powers, what Credence do you bring? **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 101 That with such credence as prevents delay, He to the King might send me.

b. ***letter of credence***: a document commending the bearer to confidence; a letter of recommendation or introduction.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 þis letter of credance þei schewed. **1461** *Paston Lett.* No. 385 II. 5 Suche tydyngs as my Lady of York hath by a lettre of credens. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 228 He delivered to the kynge, letters of credence..which willed the king to geve credite and perfait faith to the duke. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Sir Robert Sherley had the Kings Letter of Credence or Firman to testifie the truth of it. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4821/3 He [an envoy] carries Letters of Credence with him. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 493 Grafigori then asked for a written letter of credence.

†**5.** (One's) charge, trust, care (to which a thing is committed). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28b, Spirituall talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 138 To commend lyfe and gudes vnto the credence and custodie of the yland-men.

†**6.** The tasting or 'assaying' of meats formerly practised in a royal or noble household as a precaution against poisoning. *Obs.*

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1195 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 196 Tastynge and credence longethe to blode & birth royalle. *Ibid.* 1199 Credence is vsed, and tastynge, for drede of poysenynge.

†**b.** A 'company' of *sewers* or arrangers of dishes at table. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Credens of Seweris.

†**7.** A side table or sideboard on which vessels and dishes were placed ready for being served at table. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *credentia* (Du Cange), It. *credenza* (Florio), F. *credence* (Cotgr.).]

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 377 While the Pope is yet sitting at the Table, the noblest man within the Court..shall be brought to the Pope's Credence to giue him Water. **1834** BECKFORD *Italy* II. 323 A buffet, or credence, three stories high. [**1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. vii, Below and beside these were credenzas and cabinets.]

8. *Eccl.* In R.C. and Anglican churches: A small side table or shelf on which the eucharistic elements are placed previous to consecration.

[**1646** PRYNNE *Canterb. Doome* 123 Lo here in this place and chapel you have..a *Credentia* or side-table.] **1841** C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 130 On one side there should be a niche or credence to hold the elements before the oblation. **1845** G. A. POOLE *Churches* xi. 114 The introduction and use of the credence are now becoming common in new churches. **1885** *Catholic Dict.*, In ancient times when the oblations were presented by the faithful during Mass, there was not the same necessity for the use of a credence.

b. *attrib.*, as ***credence-shelf, -table***.

1804 REES *Cycl.*, *Credence table*..A small table placed on the right hand side of the high altar in Roman Catholic churches, for the purpose of holding several articles made use of in the service of the mass. **1843** *Ecclesiologist* II. 56 A Fenestrella with Credence-shelf. **1889** *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* X. 556 The recess was probably for a credence table to a chantry.

†**'credence**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: cf. the parallel OF. *créancer*, f. *créance*.] *trans.* To give credence to, believe, credit.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 439 In credensyng his tales. **1563** in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 381 Neither the certificate..nor the indictment..are to be credenced.

credencive (kri:'dɛnsɪv), *a. rare.* Also credensive. [f. *credence*, app. with a vague feeling of analogy to *defensive*, *offensive*, *apprehensive*, and the like.] Disposed to give credence; ready to believe. Hence **cre'denciveness**.

1864 T. NICHOLS *40 Years in Amer.* II. 89 The strong credensiveness of the American character.

†**'credency**. *Obs. rare.* [See -ENCY.] = CREDENCE *sb.* 1.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 146 Credency to what any base Spaniard shall inform against them.

‖**credenda** (kri:'dɛndə), *sb. pl.* Also 7 in Anglicized form credends. [L. *crēdenda* (things) to be believed, neut. pl. of *crēdend-us*, gerundive of *crēd-ĕre* to believe.] Things to be believed; propositions forming or belonging to a system of belief; matters of faith. (Opposed to *agenda*, things to be done, matters of practice.)

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. 41 Those points of Faith..which were meerely and purely Credenda, and not Agenda. **1641** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. 63 There is a great difference..between the Agends and the Credends of a Christian. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 325 There never yet was a people of philosophers..their credenda being too..speculative for vulgar comprehension. **1841** MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 481 Is the power of selecting the credenda of the nation to be vested in the civil magistrate?

credent ('kri:dənt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.*

1. Believing, trustful, confiding.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 30 If with too credent eare you list his Songs. **1800** SIR P. FRANCIS in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 194 All my credent faculties desert me..when I am called upon to believe [etc.]. **1867** J. B. ROSE tr. *Æneid* 247 We lend credent ears.

b. as *sb.* One who believes; a believer.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. §29 That opinion which you would fain induce your credents unto.

†**2. a.** Having credit or repute; **b.** credible.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 29 My Authority beares of a credent bulke. **1611** —— *Wint. T.* I. ii. 142 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st co-ioyne with something.

Hence **'credently** *adv.*, believingly.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 227 To have heard credently that such exist.

credential (kri:'dɛnʃəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *crēdentia* (see CREDENCE) + -AL[1]. (A *crēdentiālis* in med. or mod.L. may be the immediate source.)]

A. *adj.* Recommending or entitling to credit or confidence; usually in phr. †***credential letters*** = 'letters of credence'; see CREDENCE *sb.* 4 b. *rare.*

1524 *Instruct. to Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii, After the..deliveraunce of his letters credentials. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 467. **1695** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 377 The Earl keeping the credential papers for a proof of the Conspiracie. **1788** *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 79/1 The Baron de Thugut has presented his credential letters, as Envoy Extraordinary. **1826** DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 292 This very sceptre..as the credential distinction of Mercury.

B. *sb.* (Usually in *pl.*)

1. *pl.* Letters or written warrants recommending or entitling the bearer to credit or confidence; 'letters of credence'; a letter of recommendation or introduction; *esp.* one given by a government to an ambassador, or envoy.

a **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 590/2 The queen regent..sent Montrevil..with credentials to the king, as well as to the Parliament. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶3 We will not take a Footman without Credentials from his last Master. **1787** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., The whole ceremony of delivering his credentials to the King in state. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 710 An Envoy Extraordinary from Savoy..proceeded..to London [and] presented his credentials in the Banqueting House.

b. in *sing.*

1756 JOHNSON *Lett. to Lewis Paul* 12 Mar., A short letter for me to show as a kind of credential. **1815** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 238 Lord Fitzroy Somerset ought also to have a credential to enable him to act here. **1852** CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvii. 473 He probably felt that Timotheus might need some more explicit credential from himself than a mere verbal commission.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 38 The Miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles, the Seals and Credentials of the Truths they delivered. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 339 There stands The legate of the skies! His theme divine, His office sacred, his credentials clear. **1860** WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxvi, No longer they need Credentials of party and pass-words of creed.

b. in *sing.*

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 12 Light carries it's credential in it's natural splendor. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 40 The superiority of the virtues is no credential to the motive.

credentialled (krɪ'dɛnʃəld), *a.* Furnished with credentials.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Jan. 47 A person himself qualified and credentialled by almost every possible kind of passage through the Academic mill. **1928** *Sunday Dispatch* 5 Aug. 8 The credentialled spiritualist in a semi-scientific Bloomsbury 'college'.

credenza (krɛɪ'dɛntsə). [It.] A sideboard. (Cf. CREDENCE *sb.* 7.)

1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* xxviii, Below and beside these were credenzas and cabinets upon which luxury and art had lavished every costly device and material. **1951** *N.Y. Times* 14 Jan. 66 A small credenza, or breakfront storage cabinet. **1961** M. LEVY *Studio Dict. Art Terms*, *Credenza painting*, a decorative painting on a buffet or sideboard.

credibility (krɛdɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *crēdibilitās*, f. *crēdibilis* CREDIBLE: cf. F. *credibilité* (Academy's *Dict.* 1694).] **a.** The quality of being credible; an instance or case of this.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. §1 (1845) Sith the ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 4 The credibility of objects..is distinguishable..according to the different authority of the testimony on which it depends. **1663** JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm. Abp. Bramhall*, If this be not sufficient credibility in a matter of fact..then we can have no story credibly transmitted..Then we may be as sure that

Christ..is already risen as all these credibilities can make us. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. x, The extraordinary powers of the gizzard would exceed all credibility. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 220 Christianity..rests on the credibility of the Gospel history.

b. *spec.* In contexts of a defence policy based on the theory of the effectiveness of a nuclear deterrent.

1960 *Times* 11 Feb. 11/6 There would be no gain in the credibility of the deterrent if N.A.T.O. became an atomic Power. **1962** *Listener* 2 Aug. 161/2 Worry about the credibility of massive retaliation so long as America alone has the power to start it has been racking Nato for several years.

c. credibility gap (orig. *U.S.*), a disinclination to believe a person, a statement, etc., used esp. of the non-acceptance at face-value of official statements; a disparity between facts and what is said or written about them.

1966 *Guardian* 28 Dec. 6/1 Official American statements are no longer taken on trust... The phenomenon..is called the 'credibility gap'. **1967** M. MCCARTHY in *Observer* 30 Apr. 12 We do not recognise them, helmeted, in a bomber aiming cans of napalm at a thatched village. We have a credibility gap. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 28 June 23/8 Don't look now, but I'm afraid my credibility gap was showing a bit ir. a column I wrote the other day.

'credibi,lize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crēdibil-is* CREDIBLE + -IZE: cf. *utilize, mobilize.*] *trans.* To render credible.

c **1819** COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 211 Even the word 'again' has its credibilizing effect.

credible ('krɛdɪb(ə)l), *a.* Also 5 credeable, 5–6 credyble, 6 credabull. [ad. L. *crēdibilis* worthy to be believed, f. *crēd-ĕre* to believe: see -BLE. Also in 15–16th c. F. *croidible, crédible.*]

1. Capable of being believed; believable: **a.** of assertions.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 124 Al be it so þat þis ne seme nat credible þing peraventure to somme folk. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, The mortall harme..That is well more then it is credible. **1594** [see CREDIBILITY]. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 7 Than right reason makes that which they say, appear credible. **1798** FERRIAR *Varieties of Man* in *Illustr. Sterne* 211 Who had the fate to be disbelieved in every credible assertion. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. 142 When the falsehood ceased to be credible the system which was based upon it collapsed.

b. of matters of fact: with impersonal const.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165b, And it is to suppose, & credyble to byleue that, etc. **1563** FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 52 Some would make it seeme credible, that of vapours and Exhalations..a calfe might be made in the clouds. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 195 No news could be heard of her, which made it credible that she also suffered shipwrack. **1699** BURNETT *39 Art.* vi. (1700) 81 It is not all credible that an Imposture of this kind could have passed upon all the Christian Churches.

c. (See quot. 1963.) Cf. CREDIBILITY b.

1960 *Times* 11 Feb. 11/6 As a guarantee of European nuclear retaliation against a nuclear attack a N.A.T.O. deterrent would be highly credible. **1963** *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 13/8 'Credible', in the language of nuclear strategy, does not mean 'adequately frightful'. It means 'such as an enemy will think likely to be used'. **1966** SCHWARZ & HADIK *Strategic Terminology* 42 Credible first strike capability. *Ibid.*, The deterrent effect must also be credible to the allies who are to be protected by the threat.

2. Worthy of belief or confidence; trustworthy, reliable: **†a.** of information, evidence, etc. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Among the kinges in the bible I finde a tale and is credible Of him. **1426** *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 25, I herde..no maner lykly ne credible evidence. **1513** MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 37/2 This haue I by credible informacion learned. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 4 So tis reported sir..Nay tis most credible. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 139 It is holden to be so credible as if an Oracle had spoken it.

b. of persons. (Now somewhat *arch.*, exc. in 'credible witness' or the like.)

1478 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 814 III. 222 Any suche credyble man maye, iff he wyll, wytnesse ther-in with me. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 Promysing feithfully in the presence of credyble persones. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1370 Though the euidence be plaine, and the accusars credible. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 40 Observations from credible Authors. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 11 Which I noted down from the mouth of credible persons. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 473, I have been informed by a credible person that [etc.].

†3. Ready, willing, or inclined to believe. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 1087 þuse men weren credeable of Seynt Edus godenasse. *c* **1440** LYDG. *Secrees* 1060 Nat lyghtly to be Credyble To Talys that make discencion. **1623** COCKERAM II. A iiij b, One too much Beleeuing, *Credulous, Credible.* **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 217 There is a fair way laid open to the credible of such objects attested and revealed with such circumstances.

†4. Having or deserving credit or repute; of good repute, creditable, reputable. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Let.* in *Wks.* (ed. Birch 1738) I. 4 To which nothing is more helpful than the early entring into some credible Employment. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxix. 191 He is in good estimation and lives in a credible way. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, A good credible way of living.

credibleness ('krɛdɪb(ə)lnɪs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CREDIBILITY.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 2 If..they..have no manner of conformity with any credibleness of matter. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 435 (R.) The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed. **1696** tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 73 The credibleness of this Relation.

credibly ('krɛdɪblɪ), *adv.* Also 5 credyble, 5–7 -ebly, 6 -ably, 6–7 -iblie. [f. CREDIBLE + -LY².] In a credible manner; so as to be believed; on trustworthy authority. (*to be credibly informed* = to receive credible information.)

1486 C'TESS OF OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 For as moche as I am credebly enfourmed. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 163 He beyng of his approche credibly advertised, by his espials. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 409 They also at the sight of each new Moon (I speak it credibly) bequeath their Cattel to her Protection. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 172 It is credibly written of Kelley, that he transmuted Gold into Quicksilver. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. §26, I am credibly informed that Jesuits..are admitted into their clubs. **1873** F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XVII. 304/2 A letter which he very credibly states that you declined to admit into your columns.

credit ('krɛdɪt), *sb.* Also 6 credyt(e, -ytte, creadyte, 6–7 credite, -itt(e, 7 creadit. [a. F. *crédit*, 15th c. ad. It. *credito* belief, trust, reputation, ad. L. *crēditus, -um*, pa. pple. of *crēdĕre* to trust, believe. The pa. pple. neuter *creditum* was used in L. itself as a sb., in sense of 'thing entrusted to another, a loan'.]

1. Belief, credence, faith, trust. *to give credit to*: to believe, put faith in, credit.

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 109 Yf ye will geue no credyte to it. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 193 My..forewarning watchwordes were counted unworthy credite. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 58 The rariety of it is..indeed almost beyond credit. **1674** ALLEN *Danger of Enthus.* 15 To procure Credit to it by many Signs and Wonders. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 58 Charges like these may seem to deserve some degree of credit. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. 48 To give entire credit to whatever he shall state.

†2. a. The attribute of being generally believed or credited; the quality or reputation of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness, credibility (of persons, statements, etc.). *Obs.* or merged in 5 b.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 So euident an assurance of rewarde (if he bee of credite that hath promised it). **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 408 The creditt of which opinion I see not how it can be of any force. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 2 Purchas, a Writer of good credit here in England, gives this testimony of my Author. **1696** tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 198 This..Absurdity..destroys the Credit of the Story. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iii. 284 He is contradicted by other authors of better credit. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 259 The abstract philosophy of Cicero has lost its credit. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail.

†b. Right to be believed; authority (on which testimony is accepted); *esp.* in phr. *on the credit of. Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 115 That his sickenesse was naturall..the credite of others as well as my selfe can testifie. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 126, I dare take it on the credit of an excellent witness. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 135 The above-mentioned inscription..rests only on Pighi's credit.

†c. *letter of credit*: a document recommending the bearer to confidence; = *letter of credence.* [See also 10 b.]

1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 2 a, Hee gaue them a Letter of credite. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 137 He despatch'd him away in a frigat with letters of credit. **1726–31** TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 99 The Duke..refused to give Ridolpho the Letters of credit which he desired for the Courts of Rome and Madrid.

†3. Something believed; a report. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 6 There I found this credite, That he did range the towne to seeke me out.

†4. Trust, charge (to which something is committed, or which is committed to any one); = CREDENCE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.), Such offices of trust..as ye haue committed to another mans credit. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 12 The Lord Chancellor..and euerie Iustice of the Kings Bench, haue (closed in their offices) a credit for conseruation of the peace. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 2 The thing delivered to his custodie, which was committed to his credite. **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 William Dowglas had the credite of the keyes.

5. The estimate in which the character of a person (or thing) is held; reputation, repute. **†a.** *gen. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Such as have the name and credite of wise men. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 A deepe dissembler..whereby he purchased unto himselfe that credit, that he was not of any of his neighbour Princes..either beloved or trusted. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 290 Their Credit, be it good or bad, depends chiefly on the Successe and Event.

b. Usually in pregnant sense: Favourable estimation, good name, honour, reputation, repute.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 What credite and worshippe is wonne by learning. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 22 At whiche tyme Chaucer was a grave manne, holden in greate credyt. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 They will be drunke..Nor is it..losse of credit with them. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 115 This they did to save their own credit. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 2 John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown. **1886** FROUDE *Oceana* ii. 33 The captain had his own and his ship's credit to maintain by a quick passage.

6. Personal influence based on the confidence of others; power derived from character or reputation.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 87 He vas resauit rycht honorabilye, and gat gryt credit amang them. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 82 Very muche can you obteine of his friends, so good is your credite. **1634** W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 68 To bringe him selfe into credit at Court. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlix. 765 Buckingham..resolved to employ all his credit in order to prevent the marriage. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. (1857) 279 Granvelle..was not slow to perceive his loss of credit with the regent.

7. a. The honour or commendation bestowed on account of a particular action, personal quality, etc.; acknowledgement of merit. Const. *of* (an action, etc.).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 217 The Ephraimites were..offended with Gideon, because he called not them to the battell..they would have had the credit of it. **1681** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I would not have..you [deferred] the credit of your inventions. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xl. 126 Promising him both the advantage and the credit of it, both the honour and the reward. **1876** MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 8 The credit of inventing coined money has been claimed for the Persians. **1891** GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* III. lxiv. 439 *note*, He never takes credit for any plan of the kind.

b. Phr. *to do credit to*: to bring honour to, cause to be commended. *to be* (*much,* etc.) *to the credit of*: to be creditable to; to be to the honour or praise of.

1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 172 [A treatment] that seemed to please him highly, as it did him credit in the presence of his lady. **1768** GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 82 Temple does himself much credit with me by this letter. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, God grant that I may do credit to it. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xiii, That your grandson should succeed in life, and do you credit. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 13 If it be ever so little to their credit. **1868** BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., That is greatly to the credit, not only of his head, but of his heart.

8. A source of commendation or honour; something creditable. (Now only with *a* and *to.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 133 Making you to beleeve, that to become a roister is credit. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 117 This is much credit to you. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. §2 Conceiving it more credit..to go then to be driven away. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar., He..may be a Credit to the College. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, You are a credit to the school. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 Even if it were a credit to me.

9. *Comm.* **a.** Trust or confidence in a buyer's ability and intention to pay at some future time, exhibited by entrusting him with goods, etc. without present payment. Phr. *to give credit*; *on* (*upon*) *credit*; *long credit*, i.e. credit for a long period; *six months' credit*, etc.

1542–3 *Act 34–5 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Sundrie persons..consume the substance obteined by credite of other men. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearaunce) to give a greater price. **1627** *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 118 Having taken their meate and lodging with him upon credite [they] had gone away without paying. **1691** LOCKE *Wks.* (1727) II. 71 Credit being..the Expectation of Money within some limited Time. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvii. 272 He buys his wool ..at two or three months' credit. *Ibid.* II. xxxii. 2 An entry of all goods sold out and received in upon credit. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 324 That the purchasers of books take long credit. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 110 Any one who lends a thing gives credit, and he who borrows it receives credit.

fig. **1781** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., One or two whom I hardly know I love upon credit. **1830** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 26 June, Scottish audiences, who are certain not to give applause upon credit.

b. Reputation of solvency and probity in business, enabling a person or body to be trusted with goods or money in expectation of future payment.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 13 They..must keepe touch in all their paie: With credit crackt else for to liue. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 180 Try what my credit can in Venice doe. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Frances the I..left his credite sound with the merchants, and readie money to his sonne. **1673** TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1731 I. 124 For the Credit of the Exchequer..I fear it is irrecoverably lost by the last Breach with the Bankers. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 143 Nothing is of more value to a tradesman than his credit. **1769** *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 Public credit is threatened with a new debt. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* i. 4. **1884** *Standard* 20 Mar. 4/8 The state of Egyptian credit affects..the relations of our rulers to the situation on the Nile.

10. a. A sum placed at a person's disposal in the books of a Bank, etc., upon which he may draw to the extent of the amount; any note, bill, or other document, on security of which a person may obtain funds.

1662 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 80 Send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound, which..we must have ready at hand. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 21 Then the Bank Credit that is to secure the Lender will be 200 thousand pounds. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 296 A letter ..with a credit for the money. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 233 The testatrix gave..all her mortgages, bonds, specialties, and credits..to her nephew and niece. **1863** H. COX *Inst.* III. vii. 688 An Exchequer warrant authorizing the Bank of England to grant credits..for the specified sum. **1883** *American* VII. 166 The ready use as credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

b. *letter* (*bill, †ticket*) *of credit*: a letter or document granted by a banking or financial establishment, authorizing the person in whose favour it is granted to draw money to a specified

amount from their correspondents in other places.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 191, I took up ninety crowns for the rest of my journey, and letters of credit for Venice. **1655** DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 345 Your Lordship..must..send into Italy a Bill of Credit for so much money as may defray his charge into England. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 11 Having one son at Venice, one at Noremberge, one at Hamburgh, and one at Dantzick, where Banks are, I desire four Tickets of Credit, each of them for a Thousand pounds. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 191 Had the government been settled..the Massachusetts bills of credit had been like the bank bills of Venice. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxii, Furnished with money and bills of credit. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 32 Some Letters of Credit are called *general*, empowering the bearer in the course of his travels to apply to any of his employer's correspondents for..money.

11. *Parliament.* A sum on account, which the Administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. Hence *vote of credit.*

1854 LD. RUSSELL in *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXXXV. 598, I rise for the purpose of asking the Committee to agree to a Vote of 3,000,000*l.* in Supply, usually denominated a Vote of Credit. **1863** COX *Inst. Govt.* 198 The practice of voting supplies of credit from time to time. **1883** *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/4 That, owing to Ministerial duplicity, insufficient credits had been voted.

12. *Book-keeping.* **a.** The acknowledgement of payment by entry in an account. *to enter (put) to a person's credit*: to acknowledge in this way any value received from him. **b.** (with *pl.*) A sum entered on the credit or right-hand side of an account; this side itself (abbreviated *Cr.*).

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 14 And give credit in account current to your humble servant. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolaukee Doss's books to a great amount. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 163/1 The amount of each entry has been carried forward..to the credit of each payer. **1868** HAMILTON & BALL *Bookkeeping* (1886) 17 He finds that the total of the debits exceeds the total of the credits by £10. **1889** *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* II. 187/1 This equality of debit and credit is the..universal principle of complete book-keeping.

13. a. *to give a person credit for something*: (*a*) to trust a person for the future fulfilment of something expected or due from him (*obs.*); to ascribe (a quality) to him on trust, to put it to his account in one's estimate of him; (*b*) to acknowledge that it is due to him; to ascribe the merit of it to him; (*c*) to enter (a sum) to his credit in his account; = CREDIT *v.* 7.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 155 They..gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign. **1774** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 141 Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv, [They] give her credit for sincerity. **1845** HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xiv, And as for the clock..The Dame only gave it credit for ticking. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, I give you credit for the scheme. *Ibid.* xxv, It will be the advice of a sincere friend; you will give me credit for that. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 15 He gives no credit to kings or emperors for any other motive.

b. An entry in the record of a pupil or student certifying that he or she has qualified in some course of study. *U.S.*

1904 E. G. DEXTER *Hist. Educ. U.S.* 288 On the basis of 'credits', one credit representing a subject pursued daily..for one year in the secondary schools, forty-five credits is the usual requirement. **1963** R. I. MCDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* vi. 292 An English university student..knows nothing of frats, class days, rushes, credits, points, majors, semesters.

c. In full *pass-with-credit.* A kind of 'distinction' awarded in some examinations to examinees obtaining more than a certain percentage of the maximum marks in a subject.

1917 *Regul. Oxf. & Camb. Schools Exam. Board* 49 Candidates who attain a sufficiently high standard in one or more of the subjects comprised in the several Divisions will be awarded a pass-with-credit in each of those subjects. **1963** BARNARD & LAUWERYS *Handbk. Brit. Educ. Terms* 72 *Credit*, a mark above the average standard in the now obsolete School Certificate Examination.

d. *Theatr., Cinemat., Broadcasting*, etc. The acknowledgement by name, with details of the service rendered, of each individual contributor (actor, producer, etc.) to a production or the like, usually published in a programme or on the screen; freq. in *pl.* Hence *credit line, list*, etc.; *credit title* (see quot. 1933). Also *transf.*

1914 *Writer's Mag.* Feb. 44/2 The Photoplaywright should have equal prominence in credit line with the staff writer of the new story. **1922** *Moving Picture Stories* 7 July 22/2 The introductory titles give her screen credits for both the original story and the continuity. **1926** *Atlantic Monthly* June 765/1, I wrote a yarn that a clock..had 'stopped at the fatal hour'. This was reprinted, without credit and without investigation, all over that part of the country. **1933** C. WINCHESTER *World Film Encycl.* 481/1 *Credit titles*, the names on the screen of the technicians responsible for the scenario, sound, art direction etc. **1934** H. N. ROSE *Thes. Slang* vii. 50/2 Line below a picture giving the name of the photographer, *the credit line*. **1937** H. G. WELLS *Brynhild* v. 59 A fellow who had something to do with building the sets, committed suicide, simply..because he was mortified by not being given a credit—credits they call 'em—on the screen. **1937** *Amer. Speech* XII. 100 In the early days [of wireless] there were advertisements, later commercial announcements, plain commercials or plugs, now often simply credits. **1941** A. W. READ *Let.* 5 June in *Amer. Speech* (1964) XXXIX. 255 The suspicion that members of the staff may think that I contributed the material in order to wiggle my way into a credit line in the DAE. **1952** W. GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 53 *Credit list*, the list of acknowledgements of indebtedness to firms who have lent articles of furniture, electrical gear, draperies, etc., to dress the stage. *Credits*, the credit list. **1955** 'G. CARR' *Corpse at Camp Two* ii. 23 On D.-G.P.'s 'credit' titles he appeared as 'Dem Nixon', which..was his professional name as a film cameraman. **1958** *Punch* 1 Jan. 80/1, I am old enough to remember a time when a television play began with a title, a stream of credits and a splurge of mood music and then proceeded to discharge its burden of drama. **1958** *New Statesman* 12 July 47/1 This superb piece of radio..is 'by' Ewan MacColl and Charles Parker; but one would like to give a long credit-list of all involved in it. **1962** *Guardian* 15 Feb. 6/4 The talks producers..do not get credit lines [in the *Radio Times*] for their work.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly in the technical senses 9–11), as *credit balance, customer, entry, item, side* (of an account), *system, ticket*; **credit card** orig. *U.S.*, a card issued by an organization authorizing a named person to draw on its account or to make purchases on credit; formerly also a traveller's cheque; **credit-draper**, a 'travelling' draper who delivers goods on credit; **credit insurance**, insurance against bad debts; **credit letter**, a letter of credit (see 10 b); **credit man** *U.S.*, a clerk who has charge of the credit accounts in a business; **credit rating**, the assessment (e.g. by a hire-purchase company) of the ability and intention of a customer to meet his liabilities; **credit sale**, a method of purchase by delayed payment, the total cost of the goods usually being paid off within a stipulated time; **credit squeeze**, the restriction of financial credit facilities through banks etc.; also as *v.*; **credit transfer**, a method of payment by which a debtor's bank, etc., on his instructions, will transfer the amount owed to the account of his creditor, whether in the same or another bank; **credit union** orig. *U.S.*, a co-operative association providing loans to its members at low interest rates in return for the use of their pooled savings; **credit-worthy** *a.*, †(*a*) worthy of credit or belief, trustworthy; (*b*) qualified to receive commercial credit; hence **credit-worthiness**, the extent to which a person, firm, etc., is allowed such credit.

1942 C. S. LEWIS *Screwtape Lett.* ii. 18 He still believes he has run up a very favourable credit-balance in the Enemy's ledger by allowing himself to be converted. **1888** E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* xiii. 200 An American credit card..is just as good in Europe as American gold used to be, and on..the same condition, namely, that it be exchanged into the currency of the country you are travelling in. **1958** *Oxf. Mail* 29 Oct. 4/5 In America credit has become the lubricant of the retail trade... Lately there has even been the development of 'credit cards' that depend upon 'credit ratings'. Armed with a credit card, the prized certificate of the 'credit worthy', an American can have meals, buy clothes, stay at hotels—all on credit. **1960** G. GREENE *Burnt-out Case* VI. i. 191 'Is there a seat on that plane too?..' He gave the man his credit-card. **1962** E. S. GARDNER *Case of Demure Defendant* x. 116 Jackson Newburn was buying gas on a credit card. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 17 Apr. 4/6 The United States Senate has voted to end the mailing of unsolicited credit cards. **1877** *Cassell's Family Mag.* Nov. 631/1 By trade a tally-man, or, as he styled himself, a credit-draper. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 7/7 A case of considerable importance to travelling and credit drapers was decided at the Thames Police Court yesterday. **1849** FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 109 The Journal is ruled to receive the debit and credit entries, into separate columns. **1925** *Daily Tel.* 13 May 4/4 A good deal of attention has been drawn during the past year to what is known as credit insurance. **1929** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 655/1 If it is worth a trader's while to accept a risk then a credit insurance company will generally undertake a proportion unless the transaction is obviously a gamble. **1953** *Economist* 9 May 379/1 Credit insurance, as it now operates, is essentially a post-1918 development. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. §64 The banker..allows for any credit-items. **1903** A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* ii. 22 Your credit letter is good anywhere you need supplies. **1880** *Bradstreet's* 28 Feb. 2/3 The credit-man of a large dry goods jobbing house stated that..not one in five hundred gave them notes. **1915** *Lit. Digest* (N.Y.) 21 Aug. 377/3 Big order comes in from Jones & Co. Everybody pleased—except that office kill-joy, the credit man. **1958** Credit rating [see *credit card* above]. **1960** *Spectator* 2 Dec. 883 Seven important hire-purchase companies decided to set up a joint 'credit-rating' list, or directory of bad payers. **1958** *Which?* I. iii. 8/1 The credit sale system has grown fast in recent years... Goods bought on credit sale belong to the buyer as soon as the first payment is made. **1965** *Spectator* 8 Jan. 52/3 A finance house specialising in motor trade loans is offering credit sale instead of h.p. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 78 Set..on the credit side of the account. **1892** *Scot. Leader* 8 Jan. 2 The borrowings still appear on the credit side. **1935** *Discovery* May 154/1 On the credit side..he [*sc.* Bergson] lays the main stress on the historical, biological, and evolutionary standpoint in discussing both moral and religious questions. **1937** D. L. SAYERS *Zeal of Thy House* 38 These are debts; What shall I set upon the credit side? **1955** *Times* 18 July 15/1 As early as last February I applied a little of the curb—what is sometimes called the credit squeeze. **1957** *Britannica Bk. of Year* 511/2 A verb-form *to credit-squeeze*, to restrict investment or speculation by reducing financial credits. **1962** H. O. BEECHENO *Introd. Bus. Stud.* xiv. 138 'Credit squeezes'—i.e. making it more difficult to obtain loans from banks and, perhaps, restricting hire purchase business... This check can be applied selectively. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. liv. 176 They..saw that the credit system leads to almost incessant litigation. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* iii. 82 Bankers always furnish to their customers printed forms, called 'credit tickets,' which are divided into different heads, and should be filled up and taken to the bank with the cheques. **1965** *New Scientist* 1 Apr. 14/1 He can transfer his money in one of two ways: by credit transfer or debit transfer (or cheque). **1966** J. S. G. WILSON *Monetary Policy* vi. 87 Other innovations included a credit transfer system that went some way towards providing the giro arrangements so popular on the Continent of Europe. **1881** *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 207/1 The credit-unions, founded and managed by a warm-hearted humanitarian for the purpose of elevating the moral and material welfare of entire classes of society. **1915** *Survey* 6 Feb. 475/2 Most students of credit unionism agree that credit unions should be a spontaneous expression of co-operative spirit on the part of those forming them. **1945** *Christian Cent.* 8 Aug. 916/3 'The finest credit union in the United States,' is how Roy F. Bergengren..describes the Light of Tyrrell credit union at Columbia, N.C. **1983** *Times* 30 July 13/1 Credit unions are well established in North America, New Zealand and Northern Ireland, but in England and Wales they have started to take strong root only since the passage of the Credit Unions Act 1979. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 38 Pliny..had..red in credit worthy autores that Cypros was Ligustrum. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* I. ix. (1840) 15 Reported by credit-worthy writers. **1940** *Economist* 5 Oct. 431/1 Every bank manager will sincerely testify to his liking for farmers' loans—provided the borrower is credit worthy. *Ibid.* 431/2 The guaranteed prices which the farmers were granted..removed at one stroke the credit worthiness of the industry. **1960** *Times* 22 Jan. 20/2 The Banks..are increasingly interested in offering accommodation to credit-worthy farmers. **1963** *Times* 13 June 19/2 Creditworthiness of individual developing countries was also a major theme of discussions at the Taormina meeting.

credit ('krɛdɪt), *v.* Also 6 credyte, -itt, 6–7 credite. [f. CREDIT *sb.*: cf. mod.F. *créditer* (not in Cotgr. 1611, in Savary 1723). The vb. may however have been formed, without the intervention of the sb., directly on L. *crēdit-* ppl. stem of *crēdĕre* to believe, as the Eng. repr. of the latter; it was app. so treated in 16–17th c.]

1. *trans.* To give credit to, put faith in, believe, trust (a statement, person, or thing).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 84 God..graunt us all to learne, love, credyte and maynteyne hys truth. **1567** *Triall Treas.* (1850) 35 Credite not those..that talke that and this. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 That the fame of the accident might..be the better credited. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 356 They are..civil in peace, fierce in war; deceitful if too much credited. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶2, I..am content to credit my senses. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 The report of William's death was..credited. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 61 If we may credit Theophanes.

†**b.** *intr.* To give credit *to*. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 216 b/2 Crediting..to such hie doctrine. **1655** ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 180 If you will credit to a profession which my actions seem to contradict.

†**2.** *trans.* **a.** To entrust (a person *with* a thing).

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iii. (1588) 384 That he which is put in trust with the rest of the Records, should be credited with the custodie of the Commission. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 8 More then once I have bin credited with ten times the value of that at your hands. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 683 (R.) Whome your especiall trust and fauour hath credited and graced with this employment. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 397 If I can get some good family to credit me with a sister or a daughter..I will..marry.

†**b.** (a thing *to* a person). *Obs.*

1559 SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 18 Contynue in those thinges which thou hast learned, and which be credited unto thee. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 93 This office [Sergeant Maior] was credited vnto none. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 126 That the smaller Free-holds should be of too high esteem to be credited to such Conveyances. **1662** GAUDEN in Chr. Wordsworth *Doc. Supplement* (1825) 34 It seems a good omen..that my concernes should bee credited to soe generous a brest.

†**3. a.** To trust (a person) with goods or money on the faith of future payment; to supply with goods on credit. *Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Strangers..vsed to credit and truste the poore inhabitauntes..which..had not redy money. **1574** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 No man will credit or truste a banckerowte. **1667** DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Duke* (1886) 98 My Lord..was credited by the citizens for as many goods as he was pleased to have. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 163 Persons, who..are industrious Men, and can be credited. **1754** SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 40 That ready Money from a Tobacconist's Wife is equal to the Honour of crediting a Dutchess.

†**b.** *to credit out*: to lend or let out on credit.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 5 Not to credit out his wares to anie man. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 29 How faithfully..doth she [the earth] repay with vsury that which was lent and credited out vnto her!

†**4.** To secure belief or credit for, to accredit.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, Our next endeauor is..to credit that [report] With all the countenance wee can. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 19 If a Writer endevours, by delivering new..Observations or Experiments, to credit his Opinions.

5. To bring into credit, repute, or estimation; to reflect credit upon, do credit to. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 106, I call them forth to credit her. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seeke..to credit their owne Colledge. **1623** MABBE tr. *Aleman's*

Guzman d'Alf. I. 198 That my actions might credit my profession. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 242 Smatterers in science ..neither instruct the company, nor credit themselves. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 55 That sanctity of morals, under which the marriage state is sure to be credited and promoted. **1880** *World* 26 May, Some will burst into leaf, and credit the care and attention of the husbandman.

6. *Book-keeping.* To enter on or carry to the credit side of an account. *Const.* to credit an amount *to* a person, or a person *with* an amount.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 237 A wise Creditor will.. presently upon the Receipt thereof, credit his account of Goods, and debit his account currant for the Value. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 The Ballance..has been duly credited to the Publick. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 An universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. **1868** HAMILTON & BALL *Book-keeping* (1886) 4 To enter on the Cr. side..[is called] to credit the account. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 Of this nett income, a part..must be credited to our second division of the endowment fund, as an outlay on education. **1883** *Law Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div.* 565 Entries were made.. crediting Stoney with 163*o*l. and Armitage with 80*o*l.

7. *fig.* ***to credit*** (something) *to* a person, or a person *with* something: to give him credit for it, 'put it down to his account', ascribe it to him.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv, The world which credits what is done Is cold to all that might have been. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 159 Some excellent remarks were made on immortality, but mainly borrowed from and credited to Plato. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 114 The famines of India [etc.]..can no more be credited to over-population than [etc.]. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 27 To credit him with a desire to reform the Church.

Hence '**credited** *ppl. a.*, '**crediting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 301 For the better crediting whereof, they..wrote their Letters. **1653** MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 There is an act of faith, the crediting and believing faculty is stirred up. **1790** HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 2) 153 That once credited promise, that 'they who have done well shall go into everlasting life'.

credita'bility. *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being creditable; a thing creditable; something that ought to be believed although not an article of faith.

1886 CARD. MANNING *Serm.* Feb. 13, in *Universe* 20 Feb. 2/1 But about those pious creditabilities, as they were called, he knew nothing.

creditable ('krɛdɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. CREDIT *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE. (No corresp. Fr. word.)]

†**1.** a. Worthy to be believed; credible. *Obs.*

1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 192 'Neither it is creditable', (saith he) 'that all which are cast into hell should straightway go to heaven, therefore must we put a purgatory.' **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. §43 Records farre more creditable then these. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a, Persons, sufficiently creditable, and perfectly informed. **1760** WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 8 The most distinct account I have had of it, was from a creditable person at Roxbury. **1807-8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 252 A church-yard, which at least a hundred creditable persons would swear was haunted.

†b. *Comm.* Worthy of receiving credit (commercially); having good credit. *Obs.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. II. ii. 307 The creditable traders of any country. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 On receiving the security of creditable bankers for the balance which the Nabob owed to the Company. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 108 Banks that were creditable a few days ago, have refused to redeem their paper in specie.

2. a. That brings credit or honour; that does one credit; reputable. Often implying a slighter degree of praise or excellence: Respectable (see c).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 31 It is become a creditable thing, the badge and signature of a modern Wit, thus to be one of David's Fools, in saying, There is no God. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 89 Whatsoever is just, honest, and Creditable. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xix, Did he not maintain an honest house..and keep a creditable board? **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 62 Clive made a creditable use of his riches. **1884** *Law Rep. 13 Q. Bench Div.* 615 The father.. was not..leading a creditable life.

b. That does credit *to.*

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 231 Mr. Selby's splendid work on ornithology, so creditable to his zeal in the cause of Science. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 43 The places..were filled in a manner creditable to the government.

†c. Respectable, decent (*a*) in appearance or quality; (*b*) in social position or character. *Obs.*

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This suit of yours is a creditable Suit, *Cet Habit est honnête.* **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 352 A creditable Silk for my dear Mother. **1765** GOLDSM. *Ess.* xxv. 224 This gentleman was born of creditable parents, who gave him a very good education. **1779** J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xcv. 426 A Frenchman in a creditable way of life. **1825** MRS. CAMERON *Proper Spirit* in *Houlston Tracts* I. ix. 7 To set a poor lad, like you, to teach creditable children. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cv. 14 It was once my fortune to serve with two Russian midshipmen; very creditable lads they were.

3. Capable of being ascribed *to.*

1904 *Rep. Librarian Congress* 32 Many documents creditable to that period can be judged to be so and assigned to their proper group only by internal evidence.

'**creditableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Worthiness of being believed; credibility.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. x. 243 The Creditableness of this Hypothesis. **1682** *Disc. Addresses agst. Association* 13 Consider of the Quality and Creditableness of the Witnesses.

2. The quality or condition of being creditable or in good repute.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 117 The creditablenesse of an unchristian, impious life, so long as they may be allowed but the Christian name. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. §17. 215 The creditableness and repute of customary vices. **1816** COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man., Biogr. Lit.* (1882) 364 The discovery that they could purchase the decencies and the creditableness of religion at so small an expenditure of faith.

creditably ('krɛdɪtəblɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

†**1.** Credibly. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 423, I am creditably informed of your incapacity.

2. In a reputable or creditable manner: †a. so as to be well thought of, with credit (*obs.*); b. in a praiseworthy manner, with credit to oneself.

1672 *Mede's Wks., Life* 42 (R.) Wherein the better sort think they..come off fair and creditably. *a* **1716** SOUTH (J.), Rather to neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service. **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22 Nino sang very creditably.

†'**credite** (**-ee**). *Obs. rare.* [app. a law-French *credité*, correlative to *creditour*, *-or*.] One who is credited; one to whom something is entrusted or sold on credit.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 To credit and truste the poore inhabitauntes..vnto such time the said credites.. might make clothes of the said wolles.

Creditiste (kreɪdɪ'ti:st). *Canad.* Also Creditiste. [Fr.] An adherent of the Quebec wing of the Social Credit party in Canada, or one of their members of parliament. Also *attrib.*

1962 *Kingston* (Ontario) *Whig-Standard* 23 Oct. 13/1 Réal Caouette and his 25 Creditistes are the real reason. **1963** *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 1/7 Creditiste candidates captured almost half of their total of 45,000-odd votes in the entire area here on June 18. **1965** *New Statesman* 8 Oct. 506/3 The Quebec *creditistes*..seceded from the party. **1967** *Canad. Ann. Rev. 1966* 20 Five Crédit istes and 2 Independents joined 13 New Democrats in voting against the government. **1971** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 May 1/2 Real Couette announced proudly in the Commons Wednesday that the Ralliement Creditiste has readopted the name Social Credit in English, Credit Social in French.

creditive ('krɛdɪtɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *crēdit-* ppl. stem of *crēd-ĕre* to believe + -IVE.]

a. Having the attribute of believing. b. Of the nature of belief or intellectual assent.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 498 Simple human reason is not the creditive subject. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 58 This faith..is no mere creditive assent or conviction.

'**creditless,** *a. rare.* [f. CREDIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of credit.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 198 To make themselves useless and creditless by wholly withdrawing from public affairs. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. 492 Every department.. moneyless and creditless.

creditor ('krɛdɪtə(r)). Also 5–6 credytour, 6 -or, 5–7 creditour. [In 15th c. *creditour*, a. Anglo-Fr. *creditour* = OF. *crediteur*, *credeteur* (early 14th c. in Godef.). The OF. word had become obs. in 16–17th c., but it reappeared in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723, and was admitted by the Academy in 1878.]

1. One who gives credit for money or goods; one to whom a debt is owing; correlative to *debtor.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 158 Than ask I..wych of these tuo Dettours the credytour was moste holdyn to. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 Make satisfacion to your creditours. **1513** MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 Now unthriftes riott and runne in debt..and byd their creditors go whistle. **1633** EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 23 Though they cannot pay their creditours. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 He asked me who were our creditors; and where we found money to pay them. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* I. i. 7 It will just pay off our most importunate creditors.

attrib. **1881** H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 68 England, it is said, being a creditor country, would always be paid in the cheaper metal.

fig. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 21 There is a soule counts thee her Creditor, and with aduantage meanes to pay thy loue. **1615** J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 188 He hath more debtors in knowledge among the present Writers, then Creditors among the ancient Poets.

2. *Book-keeping.* *Creditor* (or *Cr.*) being written at the top of the right-hand or credit side of an account (originally in personal accounts, in apposition with the name of the person whose account it is), is hence applied to that side of any account, or to what is entered there. (Formerly with *pl.* = CREDIT *sb.* 12 b.)

1543 (*title*), A profitable Treatyce..to learne..the kepyng of the famouse reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor, etc. **1588** J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C v b, The left side..is Debitor, and the other Creditor. **1660** WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 208 Place the Creditors upon the right-hand page, and all the Debitors on the left, the pages number'd by 1. 1. 2. 2 so as the Dr. and Cr. make but one folio upon either side. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xv. 131 Stock Dr. To cash of my father ..£800. Stock Cr... By house rent, at 50*l.* per an... £500.

attrib. **1588** J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C v, The Creditor syde of this your first leafe, declareth in briefe sentences where the estate of your Chyst in money is bestowed. **1806** G. FISHER *Instructor* (ed. 29) 139 Cast up the Dr. and Cr. Sides of your Balance; and if they come out both alike, then are your Accompts well kept.

†**3.** One who becomes surety for (a person or thing). *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *creditor* in sense of 'curator', and CREANCER 2.]

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 176 *Symeon.* Alle heyl! my kyndely comfortour! *Anna.* Alle heyl! mankyndys creditour. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxiv. (R.), Frende, appease yourselfe, thou shalte be well payed or this day be ended; kepe the nere me, I shall be thy credytour.

†**4.** One who credits or believes. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. lxxxiii, The easie creditours of novelties.

5. *attrib.*, as *creditor-account, -nation.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 7/3 Creditor-account balances. **1897** *Daily News* 30 Nov. 4/6 This country, the great creditor nation of the world. **1919** J. L. GARVIN *Econ. Foundations of Peace* 445 America's new position as a great creditor-nation. **1948** G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* (ed. 2) ix. 328 The view that the so-called 'creditor' nation may be just as responsible as the 'debtors' for the disequilibrium in the exchanges.

Hence '**creditorship.**

1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 10 Creditorship and debtorship are distinguished by some peculiarities.

'**creditress.** [f. CREDITOR + -ESS: cf. *actress*, etc.] A female creditor.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 209 Fortune is so farre from his Creditresse That she owes him much. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, You yet may, lady..Become my creditress.

†'**creditrice.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. 16th c. F. *créditrice*, fem. of *créditeur* (legal)] = prec.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v b, If [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

'**creditrix.** ? *Obs.* [a. L. *crēditrīx*, fem. of *crēditor* (in Rom. Law).] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Creanciere*, a creditrix; the woman that trusteth. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. §35 Yet durst she not demand payment, lest the credetrix should be made away, and so the debt satisfied. **1687** in Sir J. Hawkins *Walton's Compl. Angler, Life of Cotton* p. xlviii, Granted.. to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal creditrix.

credle, obs. Sc. f. CRADLE *sb.*

crednerite ('krɛdnəraɪt). *Min.* [Named 1847 after Prof. Credner, who described it in *Jahrb. Min.* 1847.] A native oxide of manganese and copper, occurring in dark grey foliated masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 460 *Crednerite.*

‖**credo** ('kri:dəʊ). [L. *crēdo* 'I believe'. Used similarly in Fr., It., Sp., Pg., Ger., etc.]

1. The first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, in Latin; hence in early times a common name for either of these Creeds; now used chiefly for local or historical colouring, or as the name of a musical setting of the Nicene Creed.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þe salm Þet heo alle [apostles] Þus writen wes ihaten Credo, efter Þan formeste word of Þe salm. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 18 And siggeð Pater Noster & Credo. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 And sayde he wold teche hym his credo. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests*, After the gospel and Credo ended. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 131 The Spaniards..muttered their *credos* for the salvation of his soul! **1891** W. B. ROBERTSON *Luther* 21 The old monk Staupitz explained to him the 'Credo'.

b. *gen.* A creed or formula of belief.

1587 J. STILL *Hymn agst. Sp. Armada* Roxb. Bal. VI. 378 We will not change owre Credo for Pope, nor boke, nor bell; And yf the Devil come him self, we'll hounde him back to hell. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 274 With his hypothesis and ultimate infallible credo. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 262 The formal lines of a theological doctrine or a systematic credo.

†**2.** [transl. of a Spanish idiom 'en menos que un credo', etc.] The short space of time in which a man might say his Creed. *Obs.* Cf. PATER-NOSTER.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 192 They were defeated in the space of two credoes. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 For the space of five or six Credoes nothing had been spoken [so pp. 229, 268, etc.].

†'**credulence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CREDULENT: cf. -ENCE.] Easy belief; credulity.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 42 Sullie not a princes name, By too much credulence to fame.

†'**credulency.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 338 My credulencie or thine inconstancie.

†'**credulent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crēdul-us*, app. after words like *corpulent*, *fraudulent*, from L.: see -LENT.] Easy of belief; credulous.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 339 A Wizard or Witch (..Oracles of many too credulent women). **1602** *Ibid.* Epit., The King was too credulent, uncircumspect.

†'**credulist.** *Obs. rare.* A credulous person.

1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 53, I read the lumber of those doughty credulists.

cre'dulitiveness. *nonce-wd.* after phrenological names of faculties.

1819 McCULLOCH *Scotland* (1824) IV. 64 There is an Organ of Credulity or Credulitiveness which requires food.

credulity (krɪ'dju:lɪtɪ). [Late ME. a. F. *credulité* (12th c. in Littré), or immed. ad. L. *crēdulitās*, n. of quality f. *crēdulus* CREDULOUS: see -ITY.]

† **1.** Belief, faith, credence; the quality of being a believer; readiness to believe. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 To ȝiffe feithe and credulite to the dictes of those men. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/1 The spirite of God..woorketh in man the credulitie and belief by which we..belieue the church. *a* **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 176 Thomas his Absence and Incredulitie hath bred more faith in us, then the credulitie of them all. **1639** tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 64 The steddiest in their credulity, may have some doubts. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 We see, what motion the Scripture gives to the sun..according to the appearance of sense and of popular credulity.

2. Over-readiness to believe; disposition to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

This sense in early instances is only contextual, and was not implicitly present before the close of the 17th c.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 A..bayte, alluryng our simplicitie and credulitie. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. §82, I had rather wrong my selfe by credulity, then others by unjust censures and suspitions. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 188 By his credulity to any tale that is told. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 76 An ungrounded Credulity is cry'd up for faith. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 49 His ridiculous credulity in dreams, signs and prodigies. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xviii. 142 Credulity the child of goodnature. **1866** DICKENS *Lett.* II. 260 A humbug, living on the credulity of the people.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of credulity.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 401 His very credulities have a philosophy of their own. *a* **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 266 The native home of all credulities and monstrosities.

credulous ('krɛdjʊləs), *a.* [f. L. *crēdul-us* (F. *crédule*) + -OUS.]

1. Ready or disposed to believe. (Now *rare* exc. as in 2.)

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Beinge over credulous to beleeve whatsoever is unadvisedly committid to writinge. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 69 If he be credulous, and trust my tale. **1605** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. 15 Not a curious head, but a credulous and plaine heart is accepted with God. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 364, I..advised him not to be too credulous of the Generals promises. [**1839** LONGF. *Flowers* xv, With childlike credulous affection. **1859** TENNYSON *Idylls, Geraint & Enid* 1723 Like simple noble natures, credulous Of what they long for, good in friend or foe.]

2. Over-ready to believe; apt to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 Bee not credulous..and light of beleefe. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 46 Thus credulous Fooles are caught. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproor* Wks. 1730 I. 81 Seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 1030 And with vain words the credulous beguiled. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 111 An ignorant and therefore a credulous age. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. III. iv. 322 Well known to be of a credulous turn of mind.

b. *transf.* Of things, etc.: Characterized by or arising from credulity.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 323 That credulous Peace which the French Protestants made with Charles the Ninth. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 190 The credulous superstition of the people. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 57 Credulous exaggerations.

† **c.** Believed too readily. *Obs. rare.*

o **1625** BEAUMONT & FL. *Faithf. Friends* IV. i, 'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death.

credulously ('krɛdjʊləslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a credulous manner.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. IV. an. 1471 (R.), The city of York had too credulously believed King Edward's oath. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 91 Sectaries, who credulously received the fables of Ovid, and obstinately rejected the miracles of the Gospel. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1236 Each may have received too credulously that statement which seemed to favor their own views.

'credulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 60 The night furthered their credulousnesse. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 64 Whose sex hath beene famous ever for devotion and credulousnesse. *a* **1729** S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Beyond all credulity is the credulousness of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world. **1891** *Spectator* 28 Feb., He fell a victim to his own credulousness.

† **cree, crie,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *créer* (OF. also *crier*), ad. L. *creāre* to create.] To create.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 3390 (Ashmole MS.) Ilka kyng suld him knaw cried [*Dubl. MS.* create] of þe soile. *Ibid.* 4519 He ȝoure nase & ȝoure nebb & all of noȝt cried. **1425** *Petit. Earl of Norfolk* in *Rolls Parl.* IV. 274/1 Yt liked to Kynge Rychard ye Seconde..to cree Thomas..into Duc of Norff.

cree (kri:), *v.*² Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 crey, crede, 9 creave, creeve. [The original form was app. *creve, creeve*, a. F. *crever* to burst, split, in *faire crever le riz*, to cause rice to swell with boiling water or steam (Littré). For the reduction to *cree*, cf. Sc. *preve pree, leve lee*, etc. See also CREVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To soften (grain) by boiling.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Hvsb.* (1625) 135 Barley..may..be creyed, parcht, or boyled. **1655** *Queen's Closet Opened* 159 (D.) Take rie and crede it as you do wheat for Furmity. **1674-91** RAY *N.C. Words* 18 *To Cree* Wheat or Barly, &c., to boil it soft. **1846** *Gord. Chron.* 237 To..pour boiling water on the malt would cause it to become solidified or creed. **1876** *Whitby Gloss., Creave*, or *Cree*, to pre-boil rice or wheat so as to soften it for cookery purposes..'*Creeving* days', those in the country when creaved wheat is prepared to sell in the town for Christmas frumity. **1877-88** in *Holderness & Sheffield Gloss., Cree.*

2. *intr.* To become soft or pulpy by soaking or boiling.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, This rice is not good, I have boiled it for ten minutes, but it does not creeve. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., The sown wheat is said to 'creave in the ground' when it swells and bursts from over wet weather, instead of shooting.

3. *trans.* To pound or crush into a soft mass. Hence ***creeing-trough***, the 'knocking-trough' formerly used for pounding grain.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* (1862) 13 To 'cree' them with a wooden 'mell', in a stone trough, till the tops of the whins were beaten to the consistency of soft, wet grass. **1852** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 256 The corn was crushed in the mill, or in the creeing-trough. **1886** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 360 A fine creeing-trough.

Hence **creed** *ppl. a.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 On the Trent creed malt is a favourite roach-bait. **1890** *Lincoln Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/1 [He] secured a nice basket of roach with creed wheat.

Cree (kri:), *sb.* and *a.* Also †Cris, Kris. [ad. Canad.-Fr. *Cris*, short for earlier *Cristinaux, Christinaux*, f. 17th-cent. Algonquin **kiristino* (cf. Fr. *Kiristinon*, etc.), mod. Algonquin *kinistino*, showing the regular replacement of earlier *r* by *n*.] A. *sb.* **1.** An Indian people of central N. America; a member of this people. **2.** The Algonquian language of the Cree people. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this people or their language.

1744 in A. Dobbs *Acct. Countries adjoining Hudson's Bay* (caption, facing p. ii), Cris or Cristinaux N[ation]. **1760** in T. Jefferys *Nat. & Civil Hist. Fr. Dominions* I. I (*caption*) Kris of the Lakes. *Ibid.*, Kris named also Christinaux and Killistins. **1780** in *Cumberland & Hudson House Jrnls. 1775-82* 2nd Ser. (1952) XV. 91 At 10 A.M. finished of Trading of furrs and Provisions, with the Cree Indians. **1809** in J. Bain *A. Henry's Trav. & Adv. in Canada 1760-75* (1901) II. iv. 208 The same with Kinistinaux, Killistinoes, Criqs, Cris, Crees, &c. *Ibid.* xv. 332 Though we conversed with these people in the Cree, or Cristinaux language, which is the usual medium of communication, they were Chepewyans or Rocky Mountain Indians. **1823** in R. H. Fleming *Minutes of Council of N. Dept. Ruperts Land* (1940) 44 That a Junior Clerk and two men be appointed to attend the Crees of Pierre a Calumet next summer for the purpose of Collecting provisions. **1843** J. BIRD *Let.* 8 Aug. in J. Howse *Gram. Cree Lang.* (1844) p. xv, The Rev. Mr. Smithurst has, by well studying your Grammar, been enabled to read the Communion Service to the Swampeys, in Cree, a few days ago. *Ibid.* p. xvi, The knowledge of the Cree language. **1844** *Ibid.* p. viii, The grammatical system of the Crees (and Chippeways) is composed of the same philological elements as are found in the Grammars of cultivated languages. *Ibid.* 3 An analytical and grammatical view of the Cree dialect. **1907** L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* II. iv. 116 The dances of the Dakotas, the Crees,..and of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, are the same in general character. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Language* iv. 72 The Algonquian family..includes the languages of eastern and central Canada (Micmac, Montagnais, Cree). **1936** D. MCCOWAN *Anim. Canad. Rockies* x. 91 Cree Indian women make use of the pelts. **1964** P. WORSLEY in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* xxii. 379 Northern Saskatchewan..still is inhabited by a sparse population of Cree and Chipewyan Indians. **1968** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Feb. 3/2 The children, Cree pupils in Grade 3.., wrote stories..that have been collected in book form by the Indian Affairs Branch.

creech, creach (kri:tʃ). *local.* [Derivation unknown.] Local name of a kind of stony or gravelly soil: see quots.

1610 [see CREECHY below]. **1798** YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXI. 201 Much creech lime from near Matlock. **1801** *Ibid.* XXXVII. 533 The soil is creach upon limestone. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 266 A good red deep loam with fragments of stone (locally [Lincolnshire] termed 'creech' land). *Ibid.* 267 The soil varies from clay to creech and sand; the creech making good arable land.

Hence **creechy, creachy** *a.*, of the nature of creech; gravelly.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 Either Simple, as Clay, Moulde, Moore, Grauell, Sande: Or Commixt, as Creachie, Chaulkie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. *Ibid.* xi. 35 Vetches are fruitfull in Creachie Countries. *Ibid.* i. 43 Best fitted with a glareous soyle, viz. dry, leane and creachy.

creed (kri:d), *sb.* Forms: 1 creda, 2-6 crede, 5-6 *Sc.* creid(e, 6-7 creede, 7- creed. [OE. *créda*, ad. L. *crēdo* I believe: see CREDO.

(Cf. Pogatscher *Lehnworte im Altengl.* §137.)]

1. A form of words setting forth authoritatively and concisely the general belief of the Christian Church, or those articles of belief which are regarded as essential; a brief summary of Christian doctrine: usually and properly applied to the three statements of belief known as the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds. (***the Creed***, without qualification, usually = the Apostles' Creed.)

a **1000** in Thorpe *O.E. Hom.* II. 596 Se læssa creda. *Ibid.* 274 Ælc cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan his credan. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 þe salm þe me clepeð crede. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 20 þus doð..iðe Crede et tis word 'natus ex Maria uirgine'. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 8 Y can noh3t my Crede. *c* **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 167 þis athanasius ..3ef it wer he þat made þe psalme qwech we clepe þe crede. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* C ij, The thre credes the whyche our moder holy chirche singeth. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* To Rdr. (1888) 5 Thay suld leir the chrissine faith as it is contenit in the creid. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 495 The Scripture asserting no such thing..nor any of the Three Creeds. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 117 It had been the custom to repeat the creed. **1891** GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civ. War* III. 256 Atheism or blasphemy contrary to the doctrine of the three Creeds.

b. A repetition of the creed, as an act of devotion.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354, xv Pater Nosters, and thre credes. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxvi, Before his beads Have marked ten aves and two creeds.

c. More generally: A formula of religious belief; a confession of faith, *esp.* one held as authoritative and binding upon the members of a communion.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 124 That we should believe ever the more for a Creed, it cannot be expected. **1833** *Declar. of Faith*, &c. in *Congregotionol Year-Bk.*, Disallowing the utility of creeds and articles of religion as a bond of union. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 269 The Wittenberg reformers took, as basis of their creed, the Schwabach articles. **1884** R. W. DALE *Monual Congreg. Princ.* IV. iii. 186 Nor is it consistent with Congregational principles for a particular church to draw up a Creed and to require its acceptance by candidates for membership.

2. An accepted or professed system of religious belief; the faith of a community or an individual, *esp.* as expressed or capable of expression in a definite formula.

[**1563** N. WINSET tr. *Vincentius Lirinensis* Ded. Wks. 1890 II. 8 We and al wtheris professing our commoun crede.] **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 194 This is my stedfast Creede, my faith, and all my trust. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 705 Nature is Christian..And bids dead matter aid us in our creed. **1857** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 257 Every man is better and worse than his creed. **1860** WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxii, The creed may be wrong, but the life may be true. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* V. 229.

b. *transf.* A system of belief in general; a set of opinions on any subject, *e.g.* politics or science.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 51, I loue him not, nor feare him, there's my Creede. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 72 If the Sex cannot, much lesse can Conception be discerned, though it be part of the peoples Creed it may. **1733** LADY BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 175 As to your creed in politics, I will heartily..subscribe to it. **1770** *Junius Lett.* xli. 210 A declaration of your political creed. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* III. 378 His favourite chemical creed. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 132 The cynical creed..of the market.

c. Belief, faith (in reference to a single fact). *rare.*

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cvi, Her creed in her own innocence. **1838** H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 340 *note*, It was the creed of the Greek..Church, that St. Catherine was a king's daughter.

3. *Comb.*, as ***creed-bond, -bound*** adj., ***-maker, -making, -monger, -mongering, -subscription.***

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 108 A kind of Creed-maker general. **1782** COWPER *Hope* 393 'Whatever some creed-makers mean By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene.' **1856** WHITTIER *Trinitas* xiii, Old pages, where (God give them rest!) The poor creed-mongers dreamed and guessed. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiii. 332 A shade of Creed-reciting belief. **1880** *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 703 The Creed-making power in any creative sense is lost to the Church.

Creed, *sb.*² *Telegraphy.* The designation of an automatic tape-printing machine invented by F. G. *Creed* (see also quot. 1911). Usually *attrib.*, as ***Creed printer, system, translator.***

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 521/2 The Creed system is a development of the Morse-Wheatstone system, and provides a keyboard perforator which punches Morse letters or figures on a paper strip by depressing typewriter keys. The slips are passed through an ordinary Wheatstone transmitter and actuate Wheatstone receiving apparatus which in turn controls a 'Creed receiving perforator'. This machine reproduces a copy of the original transmitting slip, which can be passed on to any other Wheatstone circuit or can be run through a 'Creed printer', which is a pneumatic machine actuating a typewriter by means of valves. **1916** T. E. HERBERT *Telegr.* (ed. 3) 363 The Creed receiving perforator. *Ibid.* 368 The Bille Receiver, like the Creed, reproduces perforated Wheatstone tape. *Ibid.* 375 The Creed Translator. **1923** H. H. HARRISON *Print. Telegr. Systems* 208 The Creed recorder. *Ibid.* 261 The Creed was the first of this class [*sc.* translators]. *Ibid.* 266 The 1920 design of Creed printer. **1928** A. E. STONE *Text Bk. Telegr.* 284 The Creed System. *Ibid.* 286 The Creed Printer. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 500/1 The Creed reperforator..produces a perforated tape similar to the original. This can either be used for a retransmission or fed into a Creed printer to produce a copy on tape in roman print.

† **creed,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *crēdĕre* to believe: after CREED *sb.*] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To believe.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 Nor creeded be this Loue-Tale. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Sonn. late Peace* xxxvi. Wks. 598 One Ouer-Creeds, another Creeds too short. **1645** MILTON *Colost.* Wks. 1738 I. 296 That part which is so creeded by the People. **1652** C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodion* IV. 26 No humane worke they creed it is at all.

creed *pa. pple.*: see CREE.

creed, var. of GREED, duckweed.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 26 The pond in the corner, all green with 'creed' or duck-weed.

creedal: see CREDAL *a.*

'creedful, *a. nonce-wd.* [cf. next.] Having or characterized by a creed.

1868 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Aug. 195/1 All faithful souls..born under whatever creedful or creedless star.

creedless ('kri:dlɪs), *a.* [f. CREED *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of a creed.

1827 MOORE *Alciph.* i. (1839) 8 None of all our creedless school. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 12/1 True Christianity is creedless, and aims at nothing but a right life.

Hence **'creedlessness.**

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 531 Catholicism, Protestantism, and creedlessness, which he calls Philosophy. **1887** *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 645/2 [This] shows what may come of creedlessness.

'creedsman. *rare.* An adherent of a creed, or of the same creed.

a **1834** COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 352 His neighbours and fellow-creedsmen. **1887** *Century Mag.* XXXV. 180 Who live on the charity of their creedsmen in Europe.

creeing-trough: see CREE.

creek (kri:k), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 krike, 4–5 cryke, (kryk), 6–7 crike; *β.* 4–6 creke, (6 creake, crieque), 6–7 creeke, 7 creak, creick, 6– creek; *γ.* 6– crick. [Three types of this are found, viz. (1) *crike*, *cryke* (*ī*), usual in ME., (2) *creke*, rare in ME. (see sense 7), but common in the 16th c. (whence the current *creek*), and (3) *crick*, only since 16th c. The first corresponds to F. *crique* (14th c. in Littré); the second to earlier Du. *krēke* (Kilian), mod.Du. *kreek* creek, bay, and to med. (Anglo) L. *creca* (sometimes *crecca*) creek. The form *crick* resembles Sw. dial *krik* bend, nook, corner, creek, cove (Rietz), and Icel. *kriki* crack, nook (*handarkriki* armpit), but is prob. an Eng. shortening of *crique*, *crike*. In many parts of U.S. *crick* is the common pronunciation of *creek* in the sense 'stream'. The earlier history is not known, but the word (in French also) is generally supposed to be Germanic. In sense 4 the word appears to be related to *crack*; in 6 and 7 there appears to be association with CROOK.

A corresponding double form is seen in *pike*, *peak*, F. *pic*. It has been conjectured that the word is preserved in the OE. proper names *Creacanford*, *Creċanford*, *Creġanford*, Crayford (in Kent), and *Crecca-ġelād*, *Cricelad*, Flor. *Criccelade*, Cricklade (in Wilts); the former is impossible; in the latter *crecca* could not be the origin of either *crike* or *creke*, though some connexion is possible, if there were any reason to suppose that the meaning suits.]

I. 1. a. A narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river; an armlet of the sea which runs inland in a comparatively narrow channel and offers facilities for harbouring and unloading smaller ships.

(The first quot. may be of more general meaning.)

α. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2947 In eueriłc welle, in eueriłc crike [*printed* trike] Men funden blod al witterlike. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 708 Hise ship..He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, þat it ne doutede sond ne krike. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 409 He knew ..euery cryke in Britaigne and in Spayne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 103 Cryke of watyr, *scatera*. **1542–3** *Act 34–5 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 §1 Dwellers next vnto the streme of Seuerne, and vnto the crikes and pilles of y[e] same from Kingrod vpward toward the City and Towne of Gloucester. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A channell, a bay, a rode..a crike, a riuer.

β. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 §1 The Frenchemen..knowe ..every haven and Creke within the sayde Countie. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 155 The ship was by foule weather driven into a creick. **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 38 Creek of the sea is an Inlet of sea cornered into the main Land, shooting with a narrow passage into some Angle of the Land, and therein stretching it self more then ordinary into the Land. **1694** SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 39 A Creek two miles long, which is dry at Low Water, and not more than thirty foot broad. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 187/2 (*Faversham*) The creek or arm of the Swale on which the town stands is navigable for vessels of 150 tons. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 57 A long narrow saltwater creek, communicating with the sea at Portland Road.

γ. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 64 a, Foysts placed in euery Baye or Kricke to set upon him.

b. A small port or harbour; an inlet within the limits of a haven or port. **c.** In the Customs administration of Great Britain, an inlet, etc., not of sufficient importance to be a separate Customs station, but included within the jurisdiction of another port station.

α. **1478** BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 125 Pertinentes ad havyn de Falmouth sunt 147 portus et crykes.

β. **1486** *C'tess of Oxford* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 That such wetche..be used and hadde in the poorts, and creks. **1588** *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 11 §1 Conveying..their Wares..out of Creekes and Places where no Customer ys resident. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 298 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlode the foolish frigate of his unseasonable autorities. **1789** *Ann. Reg.* 133 A Creek in the language of the Customs, is a place included within the limits either of a head or member-port; as set out by the commissions of the Court of Exchequer; and at which officers competent to transact the coast business are stationed by order of the Board of Customs. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 211 Between the fourth and fifth slip there is a dock inlet or creek, which might at any time be enlarged into a dry dock or basin for ships of the largest class. **1876** *Act 39 & 40 Vict.* c. 36 §11 Customs Laws Consolidation. The pre-existing limits of any port, sub-port, haven, creek, or legal quay.

γ. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 47 Besides the port is but a little cricke.

d. Applied to any similar opening on the shore of a lake.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, Loch-Katrine..In all her length extended lay, With promontory, creek, and bay.

2. As part of a river or river-system.

a. An inlet or short arm of a river, such as runs up into the widened mouth of a ditch or small stream, or fills any short ravine or cutting that joins the river. (This is merely an occasional extension of sense 1.)

1577 [see 8]. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 147 A He and a She Pike will usually go together out of a River into some ditch or creek. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* II. 25 On the bank of Jordan, by a creek, Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 151 The otter has two different methods of fishing; the one..by pursuing [its prey] into some little creek, and seizing it there. **1814** D. H. O'BRIAN *Narr. Escape* 109 On the banks of the Rhine..I..perceived a small Punt hauled into a creek. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. vi. 151 He knew every tributary, creek, and eyot.

b. In U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc.: A branch of a main river, a tributary river; a rivulet, brook, small stream, or run.

Probably the name was originally given by the explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it, and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at a later period these 'creeks' were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and 'creek' thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain.

1622 in H. R. Shurtleff *Log Cabin Myth* (1939) 155 Creeks and Swamps as they call them..offer all aduantages to their ..enimys. **1638** in *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Coll.* 3rd Ser. VI. 42 They..are dispersed securely in their plantations sixty miles along the coast, and within the land also, along some small creeks and rivers. **1674** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 34 On the East-side of a Small Creeke or gutt on this side the Single-tree. **1748** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* I. 132 Called Ten Shilling Creek, but not properly, it being a Branch of the great River. **1748** WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 25 Mar., Left Cresaps and went up to y[e] mouth of Patersons Creek [a tributary of the Potomac]. **1793** J. HUNTER *Hist. Jrnl. Port Jackson* xxi. 516 In the afternoon a creek obliged them to leave the banks of the river, and go round its head, as it was too deep to cross. **1820** S. MARSDEN *Let.* 8 May (1932) iv. 249 There are two warm springs opposite each other, one on each bank of the creek, about ten feet above the level of the fresh water which runs between them. **1836** *Backwoods of Canada* 64 Besides numerous small streams, here called creeks, two considerable rivers..find an outlet. **1840** *N.Z. Jrnl.* I. 292/1 A fine creek of water..runs down from the mountains..and wastes itself in the salt water. **1852** G. B. EARP *Gold Colonies Australia* viii. 131 A 'creek', in New South Wales jargon, means a water-hole in the interior, and not an arm of the sea, as we understand it. **1857** R. PAUL *Lett. Canterbury* iv. 65 In the Australian Colonies, as in America, brooks are called creeks. **1879** D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 25 The drainage of the interior is effected by numerous creeks and water-courses which only run after periods of rain. *c* **1848** in H. Watterson *Oddities S. Life & Char.* (1883) 69 'You see that krick swamp?' asked Suggs. **1963** B. PEARSON *Coal Flat* iv. 59 In a little clearing in the..young bush by the bank of the creek was Mrs Seldom's little house.

c. Phr. *up the creek*: (*a*) in a tight corner, in trouble; *spec.* pregnant; (*b*) crazy, eccentric. *slang.*

1941 A. MILLER in Kozlenko *100 Radio Plays* 22/2, I mean that if I'm killed you're up the creek. **1943** HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang* 68 *Up the creek*, lost, either on patrol or during a night out; off one's course. **1945** *Penguin New Writing* XXIV. 32 Lord, it's my mortar lance corporal. If he breaks we'll be right up the creek. **1960** H. PINTER *Caretaker* III. 71 You don't know what you're doing... You're up the creek! You're half off! **1961** H. E. BATES *Day of Tortoise* 52 I'm in trouble. I'm going to have a baby... I've had it. Good and proper. I'm up the creek. **1961** J. HELLER *Catch-22* (1962) viii. 78 You really are up the creek, Popinjay. **1963** E. LAMBERT *Drip Dry Man* x. 51, I know a girl who thinks her bloke may have put her up the creek. **1969** I. KEMP *Brit. G.I. in Vietnam* vi. 134 'You okay?' asked Donovan... 'I thought you were properly up the creek.'

3. *transf.* senses akin to 1.

†**a.** Applied more widely and loosely to any narrow arm or corner of the sea. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 87 The Adriatic Sea in the inmost creeke neere Venice swels neere foure foote in hight. **1652** NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 333 Jersey, and Garnesey..situated within that Creek of Sea which is made by the shore of Bretaign on the one side, and that of Normandie on the other.

b. A narrow corner of land running out from the main area; a narrow plain or recess running in between mountains. Cf. COVE.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 56 Certain Creeks or corners of Land running into the up-lands. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xi. §3 (1681) 233 To How the several Creeks, Corners, and Patches of your Land. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 136 The plains which run into the mountains are the creeks into which they [the Bedouins] naturally penetrate.

II. †**4.** A cleft in the face of a rock, etc.; a crack, fissure, chink, crevice, cranny. *Obs.*

α. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 602 Thai clam into the crykis swa, Quhill half the craggis thai clummyn had. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 43 A kryk in to a crage he hade, & þare his dwellinge has he mad.

β, γ. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 54 A creke, crick, *fissura*. *Ibid.* 120 A crick, *rima*. **1635** BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 179 To wals and portels would he lay his eare, Through creeks and crannies too, that he might hear..desir'd applause.

5. a. A narrow or winding passage penetrating the interior of any place and passing out of sight; an out-of-the-way corner. *to seek creeks*: to seek a hiding-place. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath houen and puffed vp cheekes, If cheese be so houen, make Cisse to seeke creekes. **1582** T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* XCV. (Arb.) 131 A Labyrinth is a place made full of turnings and creekes. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 38 One that countermands The passages of allies, creekes and narrow lands. **1629** CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 15 Is no creek void? **1681** COTTON *Wond. Peak* 52 The Cave..stretching itself..As if (past these blind Creeks) we now were come into the..Mountains Womb. **1750** GRAY *Poems, Long Story* 62 Each hole and cupboard they explore, Each creek and cranny of his chamber. **1808–25** JAMIESON s.v. *Crykes*, 'Creeks and corners' is still a common phrase. **1878** MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 112 We..looked in every crick and corner for it. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 65 To fill up all the cricks and corners between other plants.

b. *fig.* A nook, a hidden or secret corner.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 341 And so must sounde doctrine keepe all the faithfull..in their duetie and quiet concorde, without creake or creauise. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1296/1 Throughlie view the hidden and couered creeks of our minds! **1614** J. DAY *Day's Festivals* (1615) 261 There is not a creeke or crany in the World, but seemes to bee fraught with it. *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 91 The crooked creekes Within my heart. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 249 Jesuitical Creeks and Corners of Superstitious Romanism.

†**c.** Applied to the two cavities of the heart.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iii, The Ventricles, Caules, Kells, Tunicles, Creeks, and parts of it. *Ibid.* I. i. II. iv, This heart, though it be one sole member, yet it may be divided into two creeks right and left.

†**6.** A turn, a winding, as of a river or crooked way. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xv. 4 As Streams, which with their winding Banks do play, Stopp'd by their Creeks, run softly thro' the Plain. **1596** —— *Orchestra*, I love Meander's path..Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath, Such creaks, such wrenches, and such dalliance. *c* **1653** *England's Alarm* in R. Bell *Collect. Anc. Songs* 1857 Painted harlots which they often meet At every creek and corner of the street. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* vii. 20 In every Creek and turning of your lives. *a* **1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 648 He hath a prospect of every little creek in any design.

†**7.** *fig.* A crooked device; a trick, artifice, contrivance. *Obs.*

The early date of this sense makes its history and position doubtful.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 131 (Ellesmere MS.) They wene þat no man may hem bigile..The moore queynte crekes [so 4 MSS.; *Harl.* knakkes] that they make The moore wol I stele. *a* **1626** W. SCLATER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 6 Without those slights, or creeks of carnal policy, for which men are in the world esteemed wise.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as ***creek-bed***, ***-hole***, ***-side***, ***-timber*** (U.S.). **creek-bottom** *U.S.*, level ground beside a stream or brook; **creek-gum**, the Australian river red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*.

1852 *Southern Lit. Messenger* XVIII. 314/1 Ahead of us..is a creek-bed, fringed far back into the hills with tree and shrub. **1859** K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 111 A creek-bed ran parallel with the road. **1936** I. L. IDRIESS *Cattle King* iv. 30 Often you can dig in a dry creek-bed and obtain soakage water. **1965** M. SHADBOLT *Among Cinders* xx. 194 We walked..following a creek-bed. **1822** J. WOODS *2 Yrs. Eng. Prairie* 224 On the creek bottoms, coffee-berry, poplar, pecon, white walnut. **1857** F. L. OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 81 The soil of the creek-bottoms bears good cotton. **1898** MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 178 Creek Gum. **1930** V. PALMER *Men are Human* x. 89 The sun, visible through a gap in the creek-gums, hung fixed in the sky. **1748** F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* I. 145 The Pieces of Swamp between this Channel and the Creek-head. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 In the bankes and sides of these Ponds, you must have Bushes and Creeke holes, for the Fish to hide them in from the heate of the Sunne. **1879** WHITTIER *St. John* xvii, From island and creek-side Her fishers shall throng. **1790** J. BACKUS *Diary* in W. W. Backus *Mem. Backus Fam.* (1889) 93 Explored the bottom to the Creek timber land. **1836** D. B. EDWARD *Hist. Texas* 36 We find..[the] prairie..relieved by creek timbers and solitary groves.

Hence **'creekward** *a.*, towards a creek.

1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* iii. 85 Kept a creekward course until out of sight.

creek, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [Corresponds to early mod.Du. *kriecke* (also *krieckelinghe* 'aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinus splendor, crepusculum', Kilian), Du. *het krieken van den dag*, LG. (Bremen) *de krik vam dage*, EFris. *'t kriken fan de dag*, the creek of day; f. earlier Du. *kriecken*, *krieckelen* (Kilian), mod.Du. *krieken*, EFris. *kreken*, *kriken*, *krîken* to break or burst through as the day-light. See also GREKING, and SCREAK, SKREIGH, SKRIKE.

Franck thinks the Du. word connected with the echoic root of Da. *krekel* cricket, the notion of a creaking sound passing into that of sudden breaking, as in *crack*: see also Doornkaat Koolman *Ostfries. Wbch.*]

The break (of day); dawn.

1567 TURBERV. *Eglogs* iii. 251 (T.) He wak'd at creek of day. **1710** RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Greking*, *Scot. dicimus* Creek of day. **1723** RAMSAY *Fair Assembly*

xxiv, Soon as the morning creek Has usher'd in the day. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 46 An' ilka morning by the creek [*later ed.* screek] of day They're set to work.

Creek, *sb.*[3] [f. CREEK *sb.*[1]] **A.** *sb.* **1.** An Indian tribe, also called Muskogee, formerly inhabiting a wide region in south-eastern North America, now settled in Oklahoma; a member of this people. **2.** The language of this people, belonging to the Muskogean stock. **B.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this people or their language. **C.** *sb.* A confederacy (later Nation) of several tribes and languages of which the Muskogee or Creek proper were the most numerous and prominent. **D.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this confederacy.

1725 G. CHICKEN *Jrnl.* in N. D. Mereness *Trav. Amer. Col.* (1916), I hope your Honour will be speedy to me in your Expresses, Especially in your answer to me when you have heard from the Creeks. *Ibid.*, Do you understand the Creek Language? **1732** in *Cal. State Papers Amer. & W. Indies* 217 They [*sc.* the Spanish] have a party among the Creek Indians as well as we. *Ibid.*, Two of our Indian traders having been killed near the Creek nation in their way thither. **1736** [see INDIAN *sb.* 2a]. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 2 A large body of the English Indian traders, on their way to the Choktah country, were escorted by a body of Creek and Choktah warriors. **1789** W. BARTRAM *Creek & Cherokee Indians* in *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* (1853) III. 1. 11 The Cricks, or, as they call themselves, Muscoges, or Muscogulges, are a very powerful confederacy. **1791** —— (*title*) Travels through North and South Carolina,.. the extensive territories of the Muscogulges or Creek confederacy, and the country of the Chactaws. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 146/1 Creek Indians were, at the beginning of the present century, one of the most powerful native tribes within the limits of the United States of America. **1868** S. W. & L. C. PERRYMAN (*title*) Constitution and laws of the Muskokee or Creek nation, translated into Muskokee language. **1877** L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* iii. 440 In Crow my husband's brother's wife is 'my comrade'.., in Creek my 'present occupant'. **1921** *Hist. Amer. Lit.* I. II. i. 209 Gaily dressed Creeks, quite oriental in appearance. **1933** BLOOMFIELD *Language* iv. 72 The Muskogean family includes, among other languages, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole. **1946** G. FOREMAN *Last Trek of Indians* 163 They were recorded as part of the Creek Nation, their chiefs participating in the Creek general councils. **1965** *Canad. Jrnl. Linguistics* Spring 145 The Yuchi..were conquered by the Creeks... All the Yuchi are bilingual, and there couldn't be two languages further apart than Creek and Yuchi.

†creek, *v. Obs.* [f. CREEK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To run (*up*) as a creek or tidal inlet; to form a creek.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 27 Trure Creeke is next, and goith up a 2 miles creking up from the principal streme, and creketh within halfe a mile of Trure. *Ibid.* III. 34 From Lantiant Pille to Blougham Pille or Creke nere a mile, it crekith up but a litle.

2. To bend, turn, wind. Hence **'creeking** *vbl. sb.*, a bend, turn.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 312 Arun..with sundry creekings..holdeth on his course to the sea. *Ibid.* 451 The salt water so creeketh about it [a town] that it almost insulateth it.

creek(e, obs. f. CREAK, CRICK *sb.*[1]

'creeklet. [See -LET.] A little creek.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xii. in *Holinshed* 63 Another mile yet down, is an other little creekelet. **1884** T. BRACKEN *Lays of Land of Maori & Moa* 91 In a forest, far away, One small creeklet, day by day, Murmurs only this sad lay. **1943** K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* ix. 90 A rum-coloured creeklet. **1969** E. W. MORSE *Fur Trade Canoe Routes* II. iv. 47 The Indians in earlier days may possibly have been assisted by more beaver dams on the creeklets.

creeky ('kri:kɪ), *a.* [f. CREEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Characterized by, or full of creeks.

1569 *Theat. Worldlings, Vis. Bellay* vii, He shed a water, whose outgushing streame Ran flowing all along the creekie shore [**1591** SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ix, The creakie shore]. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. Notes 51 Willibourne..with her creekey passage, crossing to Wilton. *Ibid.* xvii. Notes 268 The Channell not being over creeky.

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